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The FBIS DAILY REPORT for 14 January 1982, No. 009, was not published.

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AU131236 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Summary] Vienna (AZ) -- Following a decision of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] National Executive Committee, Deputy SPOE Chairman Karl Blecha declared on 12 January that the next parliamentary elections will be held on schedule in the spring of 1983, and that this decision should put an end to all speculation about an earlier election date. Blecha named April 1983 as the date of the elections and declared that six months before an SPOE party congress would adopt an election platform and nominate the candidates. He added that Chancellor Kreisky would decide on his own candidacy in May this year.

KREISKY CRITICIZES ROLE OF CHURCH IN POLAND

AU131833 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Fritz Pesater report on speech by Chancellor Kreisky, given at a meeting of the Council of Elders, an organization affiliated with the SPOE, in Vienna on 13 January -- Kreisky recorded remarks in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] In his report, in which he naturally also did not ignore the main domestic policy issues -- nuclear energy and the conference center -- Kreisky had very sharp words on the topic of Poland. The date was aptly chosen. Precisely 1 month after the proclamation of martial law in Poland, Chancellor Kreisky stated today before socialist pensioners why things in that communist state had to go the way they did. Even though he repeatedly compared the aspirations of the Polish workers with those of the Austrian Social Democrats in the thirties, Kreisky subsequently referred to a specifically Polish variant of the aspirations to more democracy. The dispossessed peasants had brought their traditional Catholic creed into their new enterprises, something which also explains the position of the church in Poland. Kreisky then critically stated this very position of the Catholic Church:

"These vast masses of Polish workers -- once put into motion -- in their helplessness first and foremost depended on the advice the Roman Catholic Church would give them. And the Roman Catholic Church cannot be blamed that it did not know how to give the best advice in such situations because, properly speaking, this is not what the church is for. The church has other tasks. And I saw this coming, how they shuttled from one place to another -- the bishops -- and how they continuously buried themselves and yet did not busy themselves, how they assumed responsibilities and yet did not assume any responsibility." In addition, there existed radical currents among the workers and the trade unions which again and again wanted to display their power to the rulers. But there were no rulers who ruled, Kreisky said, and no government which governed. Another mistake of the Polish workers, according to Kreisky, was that: "People there cherished the illusion -- or they succumbed to the illusion -- that if only the Polish proletariat really strikes out for the big struggle -- this struggle will be responded to by the struggle of the workers in the other communist states."

The chancellor then examined the problem of how Austria and Austrian social democracy should respond to the situation in Poland. One of his answers was: "This is why socialists must demand that this regime release the people from the prisons, and that we will only begin to talk with it when it releases the people from the prisons."

The chancellor's rhetoric took him from Poland briefly to the United States where he reproached President Reagan's economic policy for prolonging the current world economic crisis.

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SCHMIDT ADDRESSES NATION IN NEW YEAR'S SPEECH

LD311436 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 31 Dec (DPA) -- The text of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's New Year's speech which will be transmitted today (Thursday evening) by both television companies:

On the last evening of the year many people will be making a very personal review of 1981. I should like to widen this look backwards and, with you, think about the challenges we have withstood, where we stand today and what new targets are set us for the new year. There is no doubt that 1981 was an exceptionally difficult year and a dark shadow which for several months, particularly in December, darkened the sky over East Europe does lie over this new year. I refer to the developments in Poland. I said in the Bundestag shortly before Christmas: My heart is on the side of the Polish workers.

The Bundestag itself unanimously affirmed its solidarity with the Polish people. It appealed to the military regime to let the Polish people resume and continue the process of renewal -- under its own initiative and without outside interference.

I take this opportunity to thank all those who, for example by giving donations and packages, are helping to alleviate the plight of the Poles. I ask you not to let up in this practical solidarity! Humanity, but also the common, more recent history of the Poles and the Germans calls on us to give aid of this kind. This is why we German taxpayers have helped Poland economically to a greater extent than other taxpayers elsewhere in the world.

If in 1982 despite everything there were to be violent outside interference in Poland, without doubt the peace of Europe as a whole would thereby be more greatly jeopardized than it was in 1980 as a result of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan which still continues. The Soviet leadership knows this. It also knows that the states of the European Community and of the Atlantic alliance will stay firmly and determinedly together when threatened. Herein lie the roots of the security of our peace and also of the security of Berlin.

In the new year, too, we can rely on this. Our allies can rely on us. We Germans in 1982 will make our political contribution, our financial contribution and -- by means of our Bundeswehr -- our defense contribution to the common welfare. The neutral states of Europe in the north, east, west and in Central Europe which are dependent on equilibrium are also relying on this. Relying on this are even communist governments and many millions of people in East Europe.

In 1981 there was a change in the heads of state in two of the most important, friendly countries for us. Since then the close and friendly German-French relations have been further consolidated in numerous trusting talks between President Francois Mitterrand and myself. On several occasions I have had an intensive exchange of ideas with new U.S. President Ronald Reagan. I am looking forward to the next meeting with President Reagan next week. Of course, peace has not only an East-West but also a North-South dimension. Therefore, despite our own economic difficulties, we are contributing to the welfare of the developing countries.

Many of us, above all young people, think that they cannot rest because the world in a variety of ways is not in order. Some seek a way out through uncompromising attitudes, through abandoning tolerance, through absolute moral claims. Some even seek a way out in violence. I do not think this is a reason to panic. I condemn pessimism. It threatens inner tranquility. But I say quite clearly that the strength of our democracy lies in our -- externally and domestically -- not being dependent on a policy of strength or violence. We persistently adhere to the dictate of tolerance. We seek to balance out conflicting forces peacefully. Nor do we intend getting confused about this in the new year.

In the desire for tolerance and dialogue, in the desire for compromise and balance, in the passionate desire for reason anyone gripped by fear or dread cannot be shaken.

I, too, feared at times in 1980 and 1981 that the dialogue between the world powers could fall victim to a new arms race. That is why we persistently campaigned in East and West for a disarmament dialogue. We have achieved an important partial success: Since the beginning of November, the two world powers have been at the negotiating table in Geneva in order to bring nuclear medium-range missile arming under control. These are weapons which could extinguish us and all Europeans! That is why we remain firm: The best thing would be for both sides to reduce them to zero. We do not want to overestimate ourselves, but we will use our full weight in 1982 as well to bring about moderation and restraint in international relations.

An important stage along this road was the visit by General Secretary Brezhnev at the end of November. During this, I naturally put forward unequivocally the Western alliance's common standpoint. This was done, however, in a discussion atmosphere characterized by the common war experience of Mr Brezhnev and myself and the will that these horrors should never again be allowed to recur. This same basic conviction also characterized my discussion with General Secretary Honecker. It resulted from the special German responsibility toward peace. After a phase of setbacks in German-German relations, it was important to give a sign to encourage the Germans here and in the GDR and to work towards a future of reasonable good-neighborly relations.

Peace and a stable economy: these were our main concerns in 1981. They will continue to be so in 1982 also. Unemployment has become the main challenge. I know that many of you are affected by it. I know how many of you, although content at present, are concerned about the future. Every country in the world -- including the East, also the Third World in the South -- is severely affected by the world economic crisis.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, 1981 has been a difficult year for us. But our peace has been preserved. We ourselves -- as consumers, employees, employers and self-employed -- have both politically and economically maintained our reason and our will to perform. That is why we have reason for self-confidence in 1982. I wish us self-confidence, I wish us equanimity and optimism. We would have a lot to lose otherwise. But with active good sense we have much to gain! In this spirit, I wish us all a happy new year.

CHANCELLOR INTERVIEWED ON POLISH EVENTS

DW311055 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Lothar Loewe interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Florida on 30 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion about the U.S. sanctions? Do you think they will be effective?

[Answer] It is a gesture and an expression of deep concern, even anger. We have experienced economic and other sanctions on various occasions during the past few years. Even the originators themselves surely do not assess the effectiveness as being of a world-changing nature. Just the same, they express a specific attitude which imprints itself not only on public awareness but also on the awareness of those against whom they are directed. To this extent they are politically significant indeed.

[Question] Don't you think that the reaction to what has happened could have been harsher at least in some circles, for example, on the part of the Young Socialists or of your party chairman, Mr Brandt?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. Although there are such voices here in the United States -- I also read a newspaper commentary -- the speakers quite obviously failed to read the nearly unanimous resolution of the German Bundestag of 18 December which really leaves nothing to be desired with respect to clarity and detail. I have not read such a resolution by any other parliament in the world. What people have particularly failed to note is how I, in talking before the Bundestag, prior to this resolution, made it absolutely clear that I am on the side of the workers with all my heart. I do not think much of repeating such statements every week. This is verbalism, idle talk; this will not change the world.

One of the essential criteria for acting or not acting is the assessment of the situation in Poland by the Roman Catholic Church there and by the Holy See in Rome. The Roman Catholic Church is a fully intact organization in Poland, with branches all over the country. Surely it can easily form a judgement. We heed this judgement to a great degree, and so far we have been following this judgement in our own assessment of the situation and in our deportment.

As far as ostpolitik beyond Poland is concerned, it has been in difficult situations more often than not over the past 12 years -- this term ostpolitik has been in use only since these 12 years -- as has our policy toward the West, Mr Loewe. And it is a very great success that the USSR and the United States are now negotiating at long last in Geneva on the reduction of their medium-range weapons. Let us please not forget this during the present press disputes over whether or not the West is loud enough about Poland. These negotiations really should not be given up in connection with all the contemplations on what the West might perhaps put into action regarding Poland. This highly important partial success of ostpolitik should not be ignored over all these things. It is necessary to keep in mind that it is vitally important for the Germans but also for the Poles, Russians and the many people in Europe that these medium-range missiles be reduced to as low a balance as possible, best of all to zero.

[Question] You do not expect the United States to call off the negotiations in Geneva in the event martial law continues for an extended period of time?

[Answer] No, I do not expect them to do that; and I would be against that.

GENSCHER EXPECTS CONTINUATION OF POLISH REFORM

LD041040 Hamburg DPA in German 1001 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Jan (DPA) -- The Federal Government expects clearer signs from the Polish leadership of a continuation of the policy of reform and renewal. In an interview on West German Radio today, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher confirmed that such signs would make it easier for West Europe and above all for the United States to pursue a policy of restraint. The leadership in Warsaw had to realize "that we want to see deeds as well as words."

Genscher said that the Polish head of government, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, had in the meantime replied to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's letter of 26 December, in which Schmidt has also asked for signs from Warsaw. Bonn wanted to make Jaruzelski's answer, which was currently being assessed, a central element in the talks at the EEC foreign ministers conference in Brussels and with the U.S. Government.

Genscher stressed that the Federal Government was in agreement with the United States and with the partners in the EEC that three aims should be achieved in Poland. The dialogue between the Warsaw leadership and the Catholic Church and the trade union Solidarity had to be resumed, the internees must be released and martial law ended. These aims had to be the focus of the discussion in Brussels and of the German-U.S. talks in Washington and every step had to be evaluated according to the extent to which it helped achieve these aims. Genscher added that he was in no doubt that the U.S. Government, which saw the three aims in the same way as Bonn, would be open to an objective discussion. Genscher said that in the last few days many people had spoken too much about the alleged or supposed differences in the Western camp and had thought too little about how the Polish people could be helped.

BUNDESTAG OFFICIAL URGES WESTERN SOLIDARITY

LD031552 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Jan (DPA) -- Rainer Barzel, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, has expressed his dismay at the fact that martial law is still in force in Poland in an interview with BILD-ZEITUNG. Barzel said that the Poles had been given 14 days' grace which, however, had not been used. The EEC foreign ministers would thus have to take a hard line at their meeting tomorrow. The West must at last show some solidarity and force Poland by concerted efforts to return to the path of reform. For his part, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had to declare at his meeting with the U.S. President his willingness to participate in the West's sanctions.

WISCHNEWSKI OPPOSES 'PENAL SANCTIONS' ON WARSAW

LD020938 Hamburg DPA in German 0401 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Mainz, 2 Jan (DPA) -- SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, in connection with events in Poland, has spoken out against "penal sanctions." In an interview for the Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (Saturday edition), Wischnewski said anyone "calling for or imposing sanctions at an inopportune moment risks closing the doors, and [remainder of sentence indistinct]."

Therefore, the talks with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski had been useful since they had been open and informative for both sides, Wischnewski emphasized. Rakowski had been left in no doubt that Bonn, at the price of future sensible cooperation, would insist on the demand that the course of reforms and renewal in Poland be resumed.

An (?edited) version of the interview was prereleased to DPA on Friday.

SPD OFFICIAL OPPOSED TO SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

LD021050 Hamburg DPA in German 0101 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jan (DPA) -- Peter Glotz, SPD Federal Manager, has spoken out in favor of a cautious and considered policy toward Poland, while at the same time rejecting sanctions against Poland. Glotz, speaking on Southwest Radio, said it is wrong, through sanctions, to drive Poland into a situation which would make impossible any national dialogue between the Solidarity trade union, the Catholic Church and the authorities. It is also wrong to destroy the chance of concrete disarmament negotiations between East and West at a time of great outrage over human rights violations in Poland, Glotz said. For the sake of one moment's display of moral rectitude we would have to accept years of a markedly increased risk of war.

Statements made not only in the United States but also in Europe calling for measures against Poland are countered by Glotz with a quotation from German sociologist Max Weber, who in 1919 said that any politician pursuing nothing but power politics might appear strong, but his actions are in fact empty and senseless.

CDU OFFICIAL ENDORSES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD021424 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 2 Jan (DPA) -- Schleswig-Holstein Minister President Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU), in connection with the situation in Poland, has made a point of endorsing U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union. In an interview for the magazine QUICK, the CDU politician also said that the Federal Government and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had "totally misjudged" the situation in Poland and the whole Eastern bloc.

Precisely calculated economic and political steps by the United States indicated to the Soviet Union that it no longer had a passport for acts of violence and repressive measures against other peoples. Although it would be more impressive if the Western alliance showed an undivided line, without the U.S. signal, the danger of wars at a regional level to begin with would soon be substantially greater and not smaller, the CDU deputy chairman said. A change for the better in Poland would result only from an economic cure, not the "moral insight of the communist power apparatus."

The millions given to Poland are, in view of the mistaken assessment of the political situation, a misguided investment. A number of credit institutes are quite rightly upset. Only 2 years ago Schmidt had praised the then Polish party chief, Edward Gierek, as one of the most significant European politicians. Today, Gierek is considered in both East and West as the man who, through his totally unsuccessful economic policy, took Poland to the brink of the abyss.

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON PIPELINE DEAL VIEWED

DW301203 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Dec 81 p 2

[Hans Baumann article: "Russian Gas Also Without American Technology"]

[Excerpt] Essen -- The oil sector says that it will be possible to tell how serious Reagan is by whether or not he puts drilling equipment on the list of items embargoed to the USSR. "Hardly well-considered" is how European quarters term the U.S. contemplations of also prohibiting the delivery of pipes to the Soviet Union for the construction of the 5,000-km pipeline from Western Siberia to West Europe. On the one hand, they point out that the Soviet Union itself is the world's largest pipe producer and that the planned imports of 6 million tons during the next 4 years will come from Japan, the Federal Republic, France and Italy. Getting these diversified sources of supply to act together is termed "extremely difficult."

It is pointed out, moreover, that Russian gas can be exploited without U.S. drilling technology because it is easily available. A pipe embargo, it is argued, releases to the Soviets quantities of gas which have already been tied up contractually for West European states. The Soviets might use this gas in the event of an embargo to compensate for reduced oil supplies if oil drilling equipment from the United States fails to arrive. West European observers, therefore, draw the following conclusion: If an embargo on pipes is imposed, an embargo on drilling equipment would be largely abortive.

GENSCHER TO PARTICIPATE IN SCHMIDT-REAGAN TALKS

LD031110 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will take part in the visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Washington which starts tomorrow evening. According to a statement by the Foreign Ministry today, Genscher was asked to do this by the chancellor, who is at present in Florida on holiday. Schmidt had been considering this since Christmas.

The visit to Washington, in which talks with President Ronald Reagan and other members of the U.S. Government -- above all on the subject of Poland -- are on the agenda, was prepared over the last few days by several telephone calls between Schmidt and Genscher, according to the Foreign Ministry. Genscher will leave for Washington tomorrow immediately after the EEC foreign ministers' conference in Brussels.

It is rumored that the visit to Bonn of Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the EEC foreign ministers' conference played a part in the decision to have Genscher take part. The Foreign Ministry has also announced that the German ambassador in Warsaw will see Deputy Premier Rakowski and Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek with a message from Genscher. No details have been given.

MORE DETAILS OF POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER'S VISIT

Genscher Interviewed

DW311017 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Unidentified reporter interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is the imposition of martial law an autonomous Polish decision or one forced on Poland by Moscow? There is a difference in assessment -- to quote the Federal Government spokesman -- between the Federal Government and the U.S. administration. Has it been clarified which of these assessments is correct?

[Answer] I believe that no Warsaw Pact country can make decisions without considering the framework within which it pursues its policy. Even so there is still room left for a country's own decision-making.

[Question] But the question is what the principal conditions were.

[Answer] Well, this will be known only to the one who made the decision.

[Question] Do you think that following today's talks the situation in Poland will improve?

[Answer] The expectations which I expressed are aimed at an improvement. I do not want to judge at this time what the conclusions, consequences and reactions of the Polish leadership will be, but surely they will take quite seriously what we said here. I repeat: We are talking not only on our own behalf but also on behalf of the Bundestag and of our partners and allies.

Business Leader Comments

LD311220 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Cologne, 31 Dec (DPA) -- Poland intends paying the interest it owes on its loans from the West. Following a talk with the deputy Polish premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHT), Otto Wolff von Amerongen, today confirmed in a DPA interview that the first payments were made on 24 December. The total of the amount paid so far is not certain. One of the major Polish financial problems of late was its inability to pay the interest due by the end of the year, which is approximately $350 million. Von Amerongen stated that during this one talk on economic policy -- which Rakowski had requested in Bonn on Wednesday during his short visit to Bonn -- the Polish desire for confidence-building had become clear. The DIHT president, who received the Polish Government official at his home in Cologne, strongly underlined that both for and in Poland [as received -- dass fur und in Polen], not only the trust of the lending banks, but the credit worthiness of the entire CEMA bloc is at stake.

Further Details

LD311304 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 31 Dec (DPA) -- After his talks with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today again underlined the need for Poland to return as soon as possible to a policy of reform. In the opinion of Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce [DIHT], who received Rakowski before he flew back to Warsaw on Thursday morning, the Polish politician saw the main aim of his visit to Bonn was to build confidence Rakowski had "solemnly" [feierlich] assured that martial law would again be lifted, though without giving any time limits.

In an initial review of the Rakowski talks, Genscher today underlined in a Deutschlandfunk interview again the West's three main demands: first, dialogue with the Catholic Church and the Solidarity trade union; second, release of the prisoners, and third, an end to martial law.

Before the visit Genscher had made clear that the West at most could wait just a few weeks for a definite signal from the Polish Government. Genscher warned against a quarrel in the Western camp over the causes of the present situation in Poland. The West would present a "pitiful picture" were it to have a falling out now. With regard to the open difference of opinion between Bonn and Washington, the starting point had to be a joint aim and this consisted of restoring the policy of reform in Poland.

Opportunities for agreement exist at the meeting of the EC foreign ministers in Brussels on Monday and during Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's vist to Washington on Tuesday. Genscher underlined that the joint Western attitude "on our side always will and has to be conduct characterized by noninterference in Polish affairs."

"Of course, that cannot last forever," replied Rakowski today after his talks with Otto Wolff von Amerongen when asked by a journalist whether Poland would again lift martial law. Rakowski could not say when this would be possible. The Polish leadership was "fully aware of the fact that a continuation of martial law cannot create incentives for cooperation with Poland," said Von Amerongen after the talk.

Von Amerongen emphasized the resumption of Polish interest repayments which had been made again 24 December. The DIHT president was critical of the U.S. economic sanctions. The West should carry out an exact cost-benefit analysis to see whether the negative effects of such sanctions -- in the Western alliance too -- were not greater than the alleged benefit.

Rakowski had given a report on his country's political and economic situation and here emphasized that coal production in the upper Silesian mining area had risen again during the past 10 days. Von Amerongen drew the Polish deputy premier's attention to the fact that solving the Polish problems was decisive for the credit worthiness of the entire East bloc economic system.

Rakowski, who was the first Polish Government official to make a trip abroad since the imposition of martial law 13 December and who spoke on Wednesday with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and the representatives of the government coalition as well as with the opposition, returned to Warsaw at lunchtime Thursday.

BONN, E. BERLIN REPORTEDLY EXCHANGE AGENTS

LD311250 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec (DPA) -- Bonn and East Berlin are said to have exchanged agents on 15 December. The BERLINER MORGENPOST reports in its New Year's edition that, apparently still in connection with the release of the spy in the chancellor's office, Guenter Guillaume, the Federal Republic released seven GDR agents and the GDR released three Federal Intelligence Service employees.

PRESS COMMENTS ON WESTERN REACTION TO POLAND

DW311223 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Press Review]

[Text] Commanding the foreground of editorial comment again today are developments in and around Poland. To begin with, the Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST discusses the different reactions in the West: It is truly shameful how the free West quarrels over the measures which would be the best answer to the dictatorship in Poland. Since the summer of 1980, people in Western state chancelleries have been secretly pondering the options for D-day -- the intervention of the Warsaw Pact true to the Brezhnev doctrine of the limited sovereignty of socialist countries. Now that Polish instead of Soviet tanks are rolling through the streets of Warsaw and Katowice, the differences of judgement in our own camp have intensified to an open quarrel.

LUBECKER NACHRICHTEN states: The disunity of the West is proverbial. The quarrel over the question of who is really responsible for the measures of oppression in Poland no doubt is purely academic. In any event it is the Soviet Union which profits from this quarrel and which even does not need to send its own troops marching.

In this connection FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU declares: The whole truth is that nobody in the world can help the Poles by force because this would plunge the world into war. The Soviet Union quite definitely will not put up with a change of system in its European glacis. This is the actual tragedy of Poland. Seeing such interconnections, however, by far does not yet mean forgiving everything or tolerating without uttering a word. Saber rattling is just as dangerous to peace as is fearful silence for reasons of political strategy. The men in the Kremlin must be made to feel unequivocal moral condemnation. Steadfastness, too, is part of detente policy.

Discussing the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union and the attitude of the Federal Republic, BERLINER MORGENPOST writes: President Reagan has acted, and Moscow reacts like the offended innocent: The U.S. sanctions are unprecedented and an unacceptable violation of valid international practice. Reagan's action is unprecedented indeed. For the first time the sights were set on East European reality through a camouflage screen--a reality which violates international law. The fact that Moscow decided against using its own army allows Bonn to pretend a naivete of which neither Schmidt nor Genscher can be accused. The U.S. world power, however, has decided to quit going along with this game. Hence Moscow's outrage as well as the uneasiness in West European state chancelleries. Nothing proves more evidently how our continent depends on the alliance with the United States and its protection than does the freeze of Europe under the mesmerizing snake stare of Moscow. However, one is disinclined to admit this and thus demonstrates an independent spirit in a misguided frontline position. This was BERLINER MORGENPOST.

The Oldenburg NORDWEST-ZEITUNG stresses the following point: The arrogant harshness with which Government Spokesman Becker on instructions of the Florida-vacationing chancellor adopted a position opposite to that of the United States Wednesday makes us feel extremely alarmed. Becker not only failed to show any understanding for the U.S. reaction to the policy pursued in Poland but even ignored the fact that the Western formula of strict nonintrusion, which he keeps repeating, is taken as a carte blanche. If Bonn for reasons worth pondering refuses to follow the U.S. sanction example, then the Federal Government should at least desist from doing anything that might arouse the impression in the Kremlin that the Soviet Union is being well-understood in Bonn.

Next is the STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN: Paris, London, Stockholm, Washington, and even communist parties in Western countries are agreed in an assessment: It was only as a result of the massive Soviet pressure that the military leaders in Poland were compelled to seize power. All in the West denounce this, only Bonn allegedly is wiser. It lets its government spokesman declare that one does not believe in a Soviet instigating role. We cannot but ask: What kind of government is this which, for sheer thinking in terms of detente, closes its eyes to truths and quibbles at them. The end might be a self-imposed isolation in the Western camp supported by prejudice against the Germans which is latent anyway. This cannot in any way be in our interest, the editorial of STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN says.

The Hanover ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG advocates a different view: As long as the hope is not abandoned for good that a development in Poland is possible with the cooperation of an independent -- though no longer completely free -- trade union, the Federal Government has good reason indeed not to adopt the U.S. policy unconditionally. But this plunges it into a dilemma whose dimension must not be belittled. What is threatening is an alienation between the United States and ourselves which some day might jeopardize the bases of our democratic existence.

KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER observes: The Federal Government must have substantial reasons to assume that General Jaruzelski will relax the grip of his military regime soon and clearly. There is no other way to interpret the determination with which Bonn has repudiated the latest measures by the United States against the Soviet Union. Without any such reason the Federal Government would be veritably foolhardy.

SUEDDFUTSCHE ZEITUNG draws the following conclusions: Obvious contradictions are inherent in Bonn's policy. On the one hand, the Federal Government proposes to stick to the policy of nonintrusion, but on the other, it demands signals of a speedy change from Warsaw, for example concerning a mitigation of the martial law. Does it not begin to wonder why Warsaw and Moscow do not deem this an intrusion and why Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski hurries to convey signals? We may rest assured that the United States, but also some Europeans, will not overlook this and that the value of Rakowski as state's evidence for Bonn's policy will suffer from this. The doubts about Bonn's predictability will grow, and thus these doubts will affect a value which the chancellor especially assesses so highly. Whatever Rakowski can bring along will not be sufficient for making Bonn more credible or for winning the West over for its course. It is regrettable that the Federal Government, in its efforts to avoid harmful overreactions, has harmed itself by blindness and clumsiness. This was SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG also discusses the Rakowski visit and writes, among other things: In this situation Bonn is running the risk of becoming the contact point of the East not only for the sake of mediating but also for breaking up the North Atlantic alliance at its weakest point. Rakowski's blitz visit to the Rhine indicates this function intended for Bonn, as did Brezhnev's Bonn visit and Schmidt's trip to the GDR earlier. Bonn should beware of this function, however.

In this connection NURNBERGER NACHRICHTEN stresses: Just the same, the calmness with which the Federal Government sticks to its position even after Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's talk with Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski, is striking. So far nobody knows in detail what explanations or promises the high-ranking guest from Warsaw gave in Bonn. But it is more than just mere conjecture that Rakowski did not come to the Rhine to split up the West -- as CSU Deputy Graf Huyn suspects -- but to extend a hand which should not be ignored.

In conclusion a quotation from FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE which, in a fundamental foreign policy assessment, among other things raises the following question: In what shape is a political leadership which ties itself and its citizens with shackles of a good behavior, adorning these shackles with quasi-moral commandments such as: the Germans have no right to play judge over Poland, or, they must not disturb the situation? Instead of encouraging the FRG citizens, its leaders make them afraid of war. In this way the Federal Republic, and, along with it, some other parts of West Europe, keeps sliding constantly deeper into a policy of appeasement. And nobody having any authority tells the scared people, as Churchill told the British people in 1940, that they have nothing to fear except their own anxieties and egoism.

BRIEFS

RESETTLERS STATISTICS -- Bonn, 31 Dec (DPA) -- About 70,000 resettlers from East and southeast European countries have been registered this year in the Federal Republic. Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum announced in Bonn today that this is the highest number of resettlers since 1958. Last year 52,071 resettlers came to the Federal Republic. In 1979 the figure was 54,887. Altogether, more than 1.1 million resettlers have been registered since 1950. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1051 GMT 30 Dec 81 LD]

MITTERRAND VIEWS 'POLISH DRAMA' IN SPEECH

LD312050 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Dec 81

[President Francois Mitterrand's new year address to the nation; recorded]

[Excerpts] French men and women from France and from the overseas territories, I wish you a good year and, on your behalf, I wish France a good year.

Outside France, dangers are piling up. A country like France has known for more than 1,000 years that history belongs to the brave peoples who nourish the sacred love for the homeland. That is why, within the framework of our alliance, we must ensure ourselves our defense and that is what I did by ordering the construction of a seventh nuclear submarine and by defining the strategy of our armies. However, our choice is that of peace, of disarmament, of collective security so that peace should triumph, and it must triumph. The balance of power of the two great powers which dominate the world must be maintained. At the same time, it is equally dangerous that the two powers of which I am talking should be able to coexist through a division of Europe lasting almost 40 years. Anything that would allow us to move away from Yalta would be welcome, on condition that we never confuse what we want with the reality of today. The Polish drama is part of this contradiction. There is no stronger solidarity than that which unites us with the people of Poland. Let us prove it by rejecting the system which oppresses them and the domination which it begets, by defending their rights and freedoms and their legitimate desire to live in independence, and let us learn to cope with the slow pace of history.

Other objectives during 1982 will mainly be to give the European Community of the Ten a political desire and to make the voice of France heard among the peoples of the Third World. To that effect, one must stress that if there are stronger and richer countries than ours, there is none that is heard so widely. This is purely and simply because we have incessantly stated that the struggle against poverty and famine is linked with a new world monetary system and with the support of adequate prices for the raw materials on which the fate of the poorest countries depends.

I was happy to see 33 African countries represented in Paris at the end of the year. They came here to discuss with us in all trust and to see that the voice of France is identified with that of freedom. May hope and determination inspire our action. Long live the republic. Long live France.

COMMUNIST MINISTER ANALYZES POLISH SITUATION

LD020036 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] The minister of the civil service spoke at length last night about Poland. He was appearing on television as the guest of Antenne-2. Mr Anicet Le Pors regretted the limitation placed on freedom in that country. His stance was very political since he is one of the four Communist ministers in the government. Listen to his analysis of the situation:

[Begin Le Pors recording] The measures which have been taken within the framework of the state of emergency that has been created are a brake, and for my part I hope that this is something quite temporary and that the great movement forward which has impelled the Polish people toward more democracy may continue. And this is something that must be affirmed; socialism is something that cannot be decreed. There must be no givers of lessons in the matter. Socialism must be built in each country, having regard to the world as it is, in its extreme diversity, that is to say, it is up to the French to build socialism in France and to the Poles to build socialism in Poland without external interference.

Democracy must resume its march in Poland, and this state of emergency must really be no more than an unhappy memory. [end recording]

You heard him: There must be no givers of lessons, Anicet Le Pors said. It was maybe a reply to Yves Montand. Yesterday on France-Inter the singer displayed his anger against Georges Marchais by accusing him of supporting -- and we quote him -- the Pinochets of Moscow and of Central Europe.

PHILOSOPHER CLAIMS PRAGUE FRAMEUP, BRUTALITY

NC020742 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Jan (AFP) -- French philosopher Jacques Derrida arrived here today by train from Prague where he was detained three days on what he alleged was a trumped up drugs charge. Mr Derrida was arrested by Czech authorities last Monday while attending an unofficial seminar organised by a leading Czech dissident, philosopher Ladislav Hedjanek, former spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights movement.

According to Mr Derrida drugs were planted in his suitcase while he was out of his hotel room. The pholosopher, released yesterday, said on his arrival here that his detention was a "machination designed to intimidate intellectuals wishing to bring support to the Charter 77 movement". He said he had been "brutally" interrogated for more than six hours.

The seminars, organized by Czechoslovak philosopher Ladislav Hedjanek, a former spokesman of the Charter 77 human rights movement, were generally tolerated by authorities on the implicit condition that they take place without publicity and that they be limited to discussion of philosophy. In 1980, the year the seminars began, some of their participants were kept under surveillance and some foreigners invited to take part were escorted out of the country. But more direct action seemed to coincide with the declaration of martial law in neighboring Poland last month. After the crackdown began there on December 13, several seminar participants, including Mr Hedjanek, were apprehended, and a reliable source said pressure was placed on Mr Hedjanek to stop the meetings. The release of Mr Derrida, 51, who faced two years of detention on the drug charge, was seen as a direct result of strong pressure from the French Government.

L'HUMANITE HITS EFFORTS TO INCITE POLES

PM311123 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "Easing Tensions"]

[Text] Six dead and 150 wounded, but that's in Salisbury. Ten dead and 15 injured, but that's in Beirut. Eight killed, but that's in Guatemala. Another 175 killed, but that's in El Salvador.

These tragic pieces of news, all received within the last 48 hours, scarcely affect the television, radio or press commentators. Should a human life count for less under other skies than in Europe? I quite understand that the events in Poland affect us more than others, not just because of geographic proximity but also because of the numerous ties which have been woven between that country and our own over the course of centuries. We at L'HUMANITE believe it our duty to spend longer dealing with the Polish crisis than with the bloody trials imposed on the peoples of other continents. But at least let us not skim over the latter. How can we believe in the sincerity of the feelings proclaimed so loudly for Poland by people who persist in wanting to ignore the massacres for which imperialism is responsible?

The events in Poland overwhelm us. For others they are primarily a pretext for political exploitation. That is why they are bent on predicting the bloodbath or even Soviet intervention. "Risk of Trial of Strength Today" was the headline in LE FIGARO on Saturday morning. While LE MATIN's headline read that in Moscow, "The Leaders of the Eastern Countries are Deciding Poland's Fate."

Pending more information, the Poles' fate is being decided not in the Kremlin but in Warsaw. And on Saturday, despite the wishes of the prophets of doom, the irreparable did not happen. But in the evening the cameras of French television channel 1 found a Polish immigrant and lingered over him because he was shouting: "We must hit back! Hit back!" News is manipulated, people stop at no falsification to fan hatreds, incite the Poles to the worst adventures and urge them on to cold war.

The Bonn correspondents of several French newspapers go so far as to lament through their columns the FRG's relative restraint. As if we should yearn for the time when Germany interfered -- and how! -- in the affairs of Poland.... We must, on the contrary hope with the Socialist International that "the Polish people will be able to resolve their problems without outside interference and without a bloodbath." The Socialist International moreover says that it is "conscious that unsolicited advice or harshly worded statements will not help the people of Poland."

We are convinced that associating with demonstrations such as the strike advocated in our country for the end of this morning does not help the Poles either. When you see LE FIGARO write that this strike "should have broad support" and when you know the arrangements made by certain bosses to promote it, how is it possible not to feel at least some distrust regarding such an order? French workers and teachers know only too well how churlishly the Hersant press normally combats the legitimate struggles in which they engage. With their disorganized economy, the shortages they are suffering and the constraints resulting from the state of emergency, the Poles are experiencing a distressing time. To incite violence and urge them on toward murderous confrontation is to want to condemn Poland to agony.

This is, in fact, the secret hope of those who are speculating on the drama in order to break the union of the left in France and to ruin detente in the world. It is important for Poland and also in the interest of our country and of peace to secure, on the contrary, an easing of tension. Such possibilities seem to be emerging in Warsaw. Though very small and precarious, they will depend on the end of the state of emergency, the lifting of the internment measures it has involved, the resumption of dialogue among the Polish national forces and the revival of the economic, social and democratic reforms which Poland needs. The hope of peace must not be spoiled.

BRIEFS

EGYPT TO BUY MIRAGES -- The Mirage-2000 seems to be selling well: this jet fighter now interests Egypt, as well as India. Defense Minister Charles Hernu has signed an agreement in Cairo for a preliminary delivery of this aircraft. According to the Egyptian press, the order could be for approximately 40 aircraft, with deliveries beginning next year. Last year, France sold approximately 40 military aircraft to Egypt, and is now the second supplier of arms to this country, behind the United States. [Excerpt] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 2 Jan 82 LD]

CHEYSSON TO KUWAIT, UAE -- Paris, 31 Dec (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will visit Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates from January 9 to 11, a ministry spokesman announced today. It will be his third visit to the Middle East since his appointment in May. He has already visited Jordan, Libya and Syria and he is due in Egypt on Saturday and Sunday. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 31 Dec 81 NC]

DETAILS OF TERRORIST PRISON BREAK PROVIDED

AU040855 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Rovigo, 4 Jan (ANSA) -- Massive police dragnets, road-blocks and searches were in force yet again in northeastern Italy this morning as the search started for four women urban guerillas who broke out from Rovigo jail in a text-book operation Sunday afternoon. The quartet, all belonging to the Prime Linea (Front Line) organisation fled from the penitentiary in the center of this town over fifty kilometers southwest of Venice with the aid of an external commando, explosive, and fast getaway cars. The four were identified as Susanna Ronconi, 30, Marina Premoli, 33, Federica Meroni, 25, and Loredana Biancamano, 25.

The general area is that of Verona where the Red Brigades kidnapped U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier, deputy commander of NATO land forces in southern Europe, on December 17, holding him in a "people's prison" that police have so far had little luck in tracking down.

The four Prime Linea members escaped from the prison through a breach opened in an outside wall, four-bricks-thick, by a massive explosive charge. The blast killed a carpenter, 64-year-old Angelo Furlan, who was walking his dog nearby, and left another six persons with light injuries after the shock-wave swept through homes in the immediate vicinity.

The whole escape was planned down to the last detail and, according to the version made available by police sources here, was over in a few minutes. It was 1540 local (1440 GMT) when the four urban guerillas, who were out of their cells for the regulation one hour of fresh air in the prison courtyard, immobilized prison warder Mirella Piva. In this way, they took possession of her keys and managed to gain access to an internal gate leading to an unutilized part of the jail abutting onto the outside wall. Almost simultaneously, an urban guerilla unit of possibly three persons in all started shooting .9 caliber [as received] submachine guns at the wardens in the guard turrets. At the same time, an explosive charge, thought to consist of a large amount of TNT packed between the prison wall and a parked car, was set off, opening up the breach of about a meter and a half across. The four detainees emerged from the breach, so the official version of events goes, and ran to two high-powered cars with Milanese license-plates as the external unit continued shooting at the prison guards.

The exact number of urban guerillas involved is not known, but first hypotheses put them a at a total of six or seven. The day and time of the escape were chosen with particular care, police sources pointed out. Most of the local police were concentrated on the town's two sports stadiums for a major rugby match and a second division soccer match.

Susanna Ronconi, born in Venice on June 29, 1951, was arrested in Florence on December 1, 1980, as a result of state's evidence turned by former urban guerilla Michele Viscardi. She originally belonged to the Red Brigades and, in 1976, was one of the commandos which managed to free Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio from prison in Casale Monferrato. She subsequently passed to Prima Linea. Marina Premoli, a former literature teacher born in Genoa in 1948, was arrested near Biella in northern Italy on the basis of testimony of another "repentant" urban guerilla, 22-year-old Paolo Fogagnolo. Federica Meroni, born in Milan on March 12, 1956, is a former nurse who was arrested in Naples on December 20, 1980, after a shootout with political bureau police from Naples and Turin. She had no police record. Loredana Biancamano was born at Cosenza in southern Italy on April 9, 1956. She holds a degree in biology. She was arrested in Naples on December 18, 1977, in a Red Brigades hideout.

NATO SAID NOT TOLD OF TERRORIST THREAT REPORT

AU311548 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Dec (ANSA) -- Italy's Interior Ministry distributed a "secret information bulletin" last December 5 addressed to "all police stations" in Italian cities with residing NATO headquarters to warn about possible terrorist offensives against the American military, according to a revelation contained in the coming week's issue of Italian news weekly L'EUROPEO. According to the L'EUROPEO article, "the Carabinieri police commands authorized to provide security for NATO bases repeatedly maintained that the American military had been warned" about the possible offensive. In an article reviewing the December 17 kidnapping of U.S. General James Lee Dozier, the second in command at NATO land forces for southern Europe headquarters in Italy's northern city of Verona, the newsweekly writers claim that "everyone knew except NATO" that the Red Brigades were planning to hit high officials of the Atlantic alliance organization.

Questioned about the magazine report, officials from the Italian Interior Ministry and representatives of the Carabinieri police force replied with a terse "No comment" to the information contained in a pre-publication release by the magazine.

Dozier Secondary Target

AU040842 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Verona, 4 Jan (ANSA) -- The Red Brigades fell back on kidnapping U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier here on December 17 [when they] found it would be too difficult to nab another U.S. general, Wilson C. Cooney, deputy commander of NATO's Fifth ATAF, the group which coordinates all the allied air units in southern Europe, according to unconfirmed reports circulating here. Leaks said yesterday that the photokit of young man who used a pretext to ring the doorbell at Cooney's home in nearby Vicenza only a fortnight before the Dozier abduction apparently corresponds to the person who hired a minibus used in the Dozier nab from a Milan agency only a few day previously.

After realising that the deputy commander of the Fifth ATAF, whose headquarters is in Vicenza just east of Verona, was beyond their reach, the Red Brigades apparently fell back on Dozier as an officer who was equally important, but less heavily guarded, the leaks said. According to other reports in circles near the investigators, they now believe, though it is not known on what basis, the mini-bus which the Red Brigades used to flee, rather than the one found abandoned shortly after the kidnap, also served as a "mobile observatory." This theory claims that the van was brought into action to follow the brigadier-general's movements and inside it there is also a photographic laboratory for printing up snapshots of the prisoner in captivity.

In other developments, Dozier's wife, Judith, has asked to be submitted to hypnosis because she believes convinced [as received] that her subconcious still holds images and sensations related to the kidnap, but will not yield them up in normal states of consciousness, it was learned here Sunday. Mrs Dozier was in fact at home when the Red Brigades came to kidnap her husband. She was gagged and bound to a chair and only managed to give the alarm some four hours after the brigadier-general had been carted off in a trunk.

Meanwhile, a spokesman at the headquarters of the allied land forces in southern Europe, where Dozier was second-in-command, confirmed at the weekend that friends of the kidnapped man are offering two billion lire (about 1.7 million dollars) for information leading to his release. Reporters have so far been unable to identify the "friends" financing the fund. Verona's prefect told them, however, that "institutional organs of Italy or the United States are apparently not behind the 'friends.'"

PERTINI SPEECH STRESSES FORIEGN TERRORISM LINK

AU311944 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 31 Dec (ANSA) -- Italy's President Sandro Pertini spoke [words indistinct] combination of war, hunger, oppression and terrorism. In his traditional end-of-the-year television message to the nation he also reiterated his confidence in the ability of the Italian people to overcome all of the ills besetting them. The 85-year-old head-of-state delivered the speech in his usual forthright and heartfelt manner. His first thought was for the Polish people, "a people deprived of their civil and human rights, people oppressed," [words indistinct] as a veteran socialist, Pertini noted that "we greeted the October revolution full of hope" (the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in October 1917, editor's note). "We have to admit today that many of those hopes have been dashed... and we are deeply anguished," he continued.

However, Pertini warned that those who, unlike Italy, remained indifferent to the misdeeds in Latin American dictatorships, or in southern Africa, did not have any right to protest against the misdeeds in Poland. Pertini also voiced solidarity with Afghani partisans in their struggle against the "foreign dominator" and expressed concern for the situation in the Middle East which constitutes, he said, a threat to world peace. War today would spell the end of mankind on this planet, he said. Why then not use the vast sums spent on armaments to fight world hunger, the president asked. 18 million children died of nutrition in 1980 [as received]. "This massacre of innocents weighs as a harsh condemnation the conscience of all men of state, and therefore on mine as well," he said.

Pertini then turned to specifically Italian ills, voicing concern for the growing number of unemployed in the country, the economic depression still plauging the south and the Naples area in particular, and the problems posed by terrorism. In this later regard, he reiterated the view he expressed at the time of the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in Rome, to the effect that Italian terrorism had international links. A Turk shot the pope in St Peter's Square on May 13, but thanks to an emergency operation, the attack was not fatal. There are those who hope to destabilize democracy in Italy, Pertini insisted. He noted that a year ago he was criticized and even derided in some circles for claiming that Italy's terrorism was manipulated and even masterminded from abroad. These international links have now become manifest, he said. Nevertheless, the head of state said he was convinced that terrorism was a nightmare that would one day come to an end.

In the final part of his speech, Pertini addressed himself to the so-called moral question brought to the forefront by the Masonic (P-2) lodge scandal "which troubled, which polluted our life," he said. There can be no solidarity or sympathy with those who were enrolled in the lodge, he said. Personal solidarity or party solidarity in such a case becomes complicity, he continued. Pertini said it was a moral question and that he was not concerned at this time with the eventual penal implications of involvement in the lodge scandal. The president concluded his message with a word to the nation's youth, reconfirming his full trust in their ability to build a better future.

BRIEFS

COLOMBO TO SAUDI ARABIA -- Rome, 30 Dec (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia from January 5-7, according to an announcement made on Tuesday eveing in Riyadh. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 30 Dec 81 AU]

EANES CALLS FOR ECONOMIC REALISM IN ADDRESS

LD020030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New year address to the Portuguese people by President Eanes -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Portuguese people: No people live isolated in the contemporary world. On the contrary, the peoples and the states establish among themselves close and inevitable relations of coexistence and cooperation. When a nation reflects on itself, it cannot do so without taking into account the surrounding world or what is happening in other regions. So, when we reflect on our acts, such a reflection will always have to be one of solidarity, of participation in the building of a more just social life capable of creating the conditions for a full human fulfillment through the assertion of man and his constituent values.

I am certain that the Portuguese people know what they want and are aware of the set of political measures which deserve the support of a very significant majority of the voters. In other words, the Portuguese people have today a political maturity born of experience, which is the most important asset to defend pluralist democracy, to impart a new vigor to the political parties and to face the requirements of economic recovery. This is the main reason for the hope which I continue to have when I look at the difficulties still looming on our horizon. For such difficulties there will be no magic or immediate solution. Particularly in the economic sphere there will be no solution without a persistent effort of harmonization, without a real sense of negotiation, without the conviction that the collective effort of a people exists and can be justified only in the assertion of justice, in the acknowledgment of quality and in the responsibility of the qualified organizations. Otherwise, economic recovery will not take place, even if some may demand the price of the exploitation of the workers and the (?physical) and moral (?desert) of the political dictatorship on which the exploitation would have to be based.

The revision of the constitution is another factor of hope in the consolidation of our political process. Once completed, it will provide the opportunity to clear up a few doubts and, above all, to provide an end to the motives of controversy to which the text of the constitution gave rise. We must expect from the revision of the constitution an important contribution to a more calm political debate, so that, at last, we may concentrate our attention on what is really important and necessary. The revision of the constitution, which all hope will have normalizing effects, will certainly not bring new problems into areas where they have not yet existed, or where we could not democratically justify that they should begin to exist. The economic question will be the crucial problem of next year, irrespective of what the political developments may prove to be. In effect, the economic indicators are the real measure of the political capability to organize collective effort, to interpret the meaning of the social will, to find the productive balance between the differing interests which manifest themselves in economic activity.

In the present situation the policy of austerity can only be viewed as a temporary means imposed by the principle of realism, which cannot however be an end in itself. No democratic society can continue with austerity, the absence of a future for the younger generation and the [word indistinct] waste of the capabilities and experience of the older generation as its only horizon. The need for austerity, now required by the force of the circumstances and by previous attitudes, calls for the need to define those medium and long-term objectives capable of becoming effective factors of mobilization, confidence and understanding. This is a task which cannot be postponed, because otherwise our plans for European integration will be jeopardized and in a few years, because of continuing austerity, the democratic regime itself will be at risk. There can be no return to a past of apparent capitalist liberalism which represents the effective control of an authoritarian state and which the businessmen, the experts or obviously the workers never defended.

There can be no place either, for more recent proposals which made people believe that the simple solution to the country's economic problems lies in the distribution of existing resources. It is on a model of cooperation between private enterprise and the public sector that the conditions for supporting and encouraging private initiative should be created in order to face the challenge of creativity and competition in an open economy. The building of our economic reality can be achieved only through a shared understanding among all components of the productive economic process, that is, those responsible for the economic policies, the workers, the technicians and the entrepreneurs.

The most suitable political solutions to the achievement of national interests will continue to be -- as is normal in a democracy -- the subject of differing views. However it is necessary not to forget, however heated such a controversy may be, that a decision on this type of question must not be made on the basis of idealistic and abstract proposals, but rather on the basis of what is democratically legitimized by the vote and the constitutional rules. On the other hand, I do not think that the country's situation and the lessons of our democratic process justify a constant search for ideal political solutions without taking into due account the path which is now already possible for us to follow toward a convergence of stances, understanding and consensus.

To those who assert themselves through comments on, and criticism of the actions taken by others, it might be useful to underline the differences, radicalize the interpretations, and artificially create bipolarized situations. But the role of the politicians who work with what actually exists in order to solve concrete problems, can only have as its responsible objective the search for a balance between the stances which freely manifest themselves in society. The political question "par excellence" at the moment is to find the possible consensus about what can be done, because this is what deserves and wins the support of society. It is, therefore, necessary to remember that what really matters for the future is the contribution which can be given to those political programs which are adjusted to the needs and possibilities of our society.

During the year that is now beginning, the holding of local elections will enable the specific expression of public opinion which, in this way, will continue to participate in the building of our organization of democratic power. Decentralization is the consistent course to reduce the vices and distortions of the central bureaucratic organizations, whether they are part of the administrative organization of the state or of the creation and dissemination of information and culture. But decentralization is also the most effective course to ensure the people's commitment to the solution of their problems.

There is not a single solid pluralist democracy which does not have, as one of its most important characteristics, a tradition of full exercise of local power. Everything, therefore, should be done to promote participation in the debate on local power and in its ensuing election process.

As regards foreign policy, developments over the past few years have confirmed the correctness and realism of its line and overall conception by which it has been guided. It is now clear that the main vectors of this conception are our close links with Europe, our association with NATO, cooperation with Africa and the pursuit of a strategy of development based on the principle of justice and the reciprocity of interests in international economic relations.

In those very delicate issues concerning international balances and where peace is at stake, it is essential to maintain great calm in the attitudes we adopt, without, however, failing to condemn the violations of the basic values which characterize our idea of politics and of internationally recognized and accepted human rights. On this type of issue our stand must fully respect the political commitments undertaken with our NATO allies, since this is the most effective way to contribute to a concrete and peaceful solution to the problems at the level of international balances.

This is the criterion which I consider applicable to the present situation in Poland or to any other similar situation likely to interfere in the existing balances in Europe. It is essential to have, today and in future, a unity of stances within the European and NATO frameworks, as only then will there be economic, political and military credibilty to exert a concrete pressure on the decision-making centers which become involved in this issue.

For similar reasons, one should watch -- with all attention and solidarity -- the Vactican's stands, where its ability to (?interpret) the events is directly related to its moral credibility. For me there was never any doubt about condemning the events in Poland, the violation of human rights, the restrictions of civil and trade union freedoms. The value of the solidarity expressed by the Portugese people towards the Polish people, as well as other peoples who endure arbitrary regimes, is stronger than the mere assertion of democartic values. It stems from their clear awareness that they themselves for decades also went through that degrading experience for human dignity, and that, some years ago, they had to defend themselves from other totalitarian threats. We therefore know exactly what our solidarity means.

What matters here, as well as in all the other areas of foreign policy, is to show that Portugal responsibly meets all its commitments in the specific framework of its alliances because this is the most effective way to contribute to the defense of international balances. I deemed it necessary to recall these concrete aspects of our political life because I see in them signs for us to maintain our hope in what we can achieve. It is with this belief that I convey to all Portugese my best wishes for a happy new year.

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER GREETS NATION ON NEW YEAR

LD011256 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1000 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New year speech by Prime Minister and acting President Mauno Koivisto, place not given -- live]

[Text] Dear citizens. At the turn of the year it is customary to examine the achievements of the past and ponder over the prospects for the future.

In the past 2 years the president, in his new year's speech, has concentrated mainly on world politics. He has regarded the international situation as so grave, that its importance has risen above domestic problems. In the past year this concern has by no means been reduced. On the contrary, the big power relations continue to be strained, and in various parts of the world, including Europe, there are areas where the political situation is tense and the threat of a crisis is near. It is of particular concern that it has not been possible to stop the armament spiral, but it seems to advance at an unprecedented speed.

Even though the prospects of international politics are quite gloomy one can, however, also discern events arousing hope. These include in particular the meeting between Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, as well as the contacts between the two German states at the highest level for the first time in over 10 years. U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe were started in Geneva a month ago. It is to be hoped that this means, at the same time, a new opening in the endeavors toward disarmament, and particularly in the efforts to reduce the nuclear arms arsenals.

The autumn which has ended demonstrated convincingly that activities by small countries too, and the desire for peace by ordinary citizens can influence international events. The CSCE follow-up conference has been in progress in Madrid, and thanks to the mediation work by Finland and other neutral countries it has advanced quite far in drawing up a final document acceptable to all sides. The government of Finland seriously hopes that all the parties will show political will and a desire for mediation after the Christmas recess so that the Madrid conference can be concluded successfully, and in this way the continuation of the negotiation process started here in Helsinki can be guaranteed in the future too.

Amidst alarming international events, Finland's position has remained stable and secure. For this our thanks go largely to President Urho Kekkonen, who paved the way on which it is appropriate for us to continue. Our relations both with our close neighbors and with more distant nations are good and correct. It is of decisive importance that our good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, have continued to strengthen and develop. Our foreign policy, which is based on the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, enjoys the nation's steadfast support and the trust of foreign states. An attitude of consideration toward international issues will in future too provide the best preconditions for us to act in a constructive way for peace and for a just development. The consolidation of our foreign political position, the development of our economic conditions and the increase in the internal unity of our nation have gone hand in hand, for there is a strong interaction between these three factors. Favorable experiences in one sector promote a good development in the others. A nation which is internally divided cannot hope to be entrusted with such international missions of trust as Finland has been entrusted with of late. A split nation cannot unite a split world.

In the economic sense too, the past year has been satisfactory for our country. We have been able to adapt to the world's economic development with reasonable success and to answer new challenges.

There is reason in particular to emphasize the significance of our Eastern trade. Its stable and continuing growth has largely balanced our economy and has offered work to numerous citizens. It must be noted with pleasure that the protocol for an exchange of goods in 1982, which was signed recently, will again open up new and favorable prospects for the development of our economic cooperation.

Continuing unemployment remains our major national problem. We must ceaselessly aim to alleviate it and remove it and we must concentrate all our resources on it. I hope, and I also believe that the parties, the interest organizations and the citizens are capable of good cooperation in these uncertain times. With the help of mutual trust and understanding we shall best safeguard the stable and secure development of our fatherland in future years too. The participation of every one of us is needed in this work. As the year is now beginning I wish you a good and secure new year. At the same time I convey a warm and respectful new year's greeting to the head of the realm, President Urho Kekkonen, and I believe all Finns join me in this greeting.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT CONVEYS 'CONCERN' TO POLAND

PM311209 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Dec 81 p 16

[Excerpt] Polish Ambassador to Norway Karol Nowakowski was called to the Foreign Ministry 23 December, where Under Secretary Eivinn Berg expressed the government's growing concern over developments in Poland. Berg said that the brutal treatment of the Solidarity trade union, with mass internment and deaths, is in direct contravention of the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki declaration.

The ambassador received an urgent verbal request from the Norwegian Government for the release of the trade union leaders interned and for the normalization of conditions in the country. So that he would be left in no doubt about Norway's views, Nowakowski was given a copy of [prime minister] Kaare Willoch's unequivocal statement on Tuesday [22 December]. Under Secretary Berg announced that the government sees no reason at present to use economic sanctions against Poland. At a press conference before the meeting Berg stresses that Norway does not want to give any form of help to Poland which could legitimize those in power. But blocking credits and trade links could lead to a situation in which the country would be even less able to overcome its own problems, and this would be extremely undesirable.

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

POSTFREE PARCELS TO POLAND -- The post office here at home announces that at least 120 tons of gifts to Poland have been handed in during the first 2 days when it has been possible to send parcels to Poland free of charge. The post office has called in extra staff and has also been forced to ask for additional freight railway cars for these parcels. The first parcels are expected to be delivered to Poland after the holiday. The Left Party-Communist has asked that the post office make it possible to send free aid parcels to the people in El Salvador and Chile too. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 31 Dec 81 LD]

THATCHER DENIES WEST DISUNITED OVER POLAND

LD311448 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1330 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today denied that the Western alliance was in disarray over Poland and President Reagan's sanctions. She said in a new year message on radio and television, "We in Europe and the United States are the free democratic world. The whole of the Russian tactic is to try and divide us. They must never succeed. Poland wants peace with freedom. It wants the very thing we have which we do not always value enough. We will stand together." "The whole of the Eastern bloc have had enough of the oppressiveness of communism and now the oppressiveness of military rule. They saw a spark of freedom emerging in Solidarity. But it is crushed out under the communist yoke. Communism and freedom cannot exist side by side. We in the West know that, and we in the West will stick together."

COMMON MARKET TO BE PRESSED FOR TOUGHER LINE

LD040456 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 4 Jan 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Lord Carrington is expected to press Common Market foreign ministers at a meeting in Brussels today to take a tougher line over Poland.

Mrs Thatcher and the foreign secretary are concerned that the West Europeans and the United States should be seen to be acting in harmony in their approach to the military crackdown in Poland.

This will mean that community countries will have to take a tougher line in following the United States. But few observers expect that they will go as far as the United States in introducing sanctions.

The Foreign Office refused yesterday to discuss what stance would be adopted by Lord Carrington at the meeting.

Meanwhile, officials in London last night confirmed that Common Market ambassadors in Warsaw had been summoned to meet Polish leader General Jaruzelski this morning.

Britain charge d'affaires, Ramsey Melhuish, will be at the meeting.

It is assumed that General Jaruzelski will ask the West Europeans not to follow the American example of imposing sanctions on Poland.

Since the meeting is scheduled to take place in the morning it is expected that the ambassadors will be able to report to their foreign ministers before they meet in Brussels.

A special meeting in Brussels of NATO foreign ministers has been provisionally planned for next week as part of efforts to co-ordinate Western policy on Poland.

Mrs Thatcher has already rejected suggestions that the Western alliance is in disarray over Poland, after President Reagan's decision to impose sanctions.

The NATO meeting will give the American secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig, an opportunity to explain why the Americans feel that sanctions are the best way to help the Polish people.

KIPRIANOU MESSAGE SEES HOPE FOR CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

NC311917 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 31 Dec 81

[New year message to the Cypriot people by President Kiprianou -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening. It is with much emotion that I communicate with the Cypriot people this evening, on the eve of the new year. I address to you all greetings of love and esteem. I pay tribute to your perseverance and industry. I pay tribute to your courage and militant spirit. I pay tribute to your virtues, which you have proven in the past and which promise a better future. I also wish to convey to you this evening, as we step into the new year, a message for a happier future -- the message and my conviction that better days will come.

It is not possible for injustice to continue forever. It is not possible for justice and freedom to be violated with impunity forever and for catharsis and salvation not to come. It is not possible for people to be subjected to violence and arbitrariness and for their inalienable rights not to be restored sooner or later. Universal historic and national laws have shown that the forces of darkness and oppression, the forces of usurpation of the rights of men and peoples, cannot prevail forever. There comes a time when the abhorrent regime of foreign oppression comes to an end and people become free and find once again the road to unobstructed evolution to progress and happiness.

This valid historic law must apply to our case as well. Cyprus today is not an isolated case but has become an international example of violation of principles and ideals. And the resulting hardships are not suffered by our people alone. Here in Cyprus human morality is put to the test and the world moral order is violated. And the violator of moral order and of every principle and ideal is Turkey, with its Attila, with its invasion of Cyprus and its continuing aggressive military presence in our peaceful island. And those who continue to condone the crime are not devoid of responsibility.

A total of 7 and 1/2 years have gone by since the Turkish invasion which followed the treacherous junta coup. Well known are the various aspects of the Cyprus tragedy: Our occupied land, our refugees, the dead and wounded, the missing, the enclaved, the material losses and ruins, the usurpation and desecration of our ancestral cultural heritage, the transplantation of foreign settlers to our ancient homes, the attempt to change the ethnological character of our island and the continuous Turkish threats and new expansionist designs of Ankara. Turkey's conduct is cynical and contemptuous not only as regards our drama, the drama of the people of Cyprus, but also as regards the international verdict as expressed by the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly and the decisions of the nonaligned and Commonwealth summit conferences.

In fact Turkey is constantly trying to mislead the international community about what has happened and what is happening in Cyprus. But, as it has rightly been said: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." This is the permanent aim of Turkey -- to fool everyone forever. This, however, cannot go on indefinitely. Some day the Turkish myths will collapse. We shall spare no effort in continuing our firm and programmed policy to internationalize our problem as much as possible, which would contribute to the promotion of our aims and the successful conclusion of our struggle.

And while our efforts will be incessant and consistent in the international field, the domestic front must not be neclected. The state will do everything possible to safeguard and entrench democracy and democratic procedures, and their undermining will not be allowed in any way. Everyone is free to have his own ideas, convictions and ideology. Everyone has the right to join the political party of his own choice, and it is quite natural for various views and opinions to be expressed. All of us, however, should turn our attention permanently to the aims of our struggle, for no matter how many differences there may be on handling issues, the targets are and must be universal and immutable.

As far as I am concerned, I wish to repeat that my actions are always guided by the national interest and my target is always the vindication of our martyred people. The task is laborious and the militant tradition bequeathed to us is very heavy, considering the tremendous difficulties we are called on to face. However, I draw strength in my efforts from the support of our people and my unwavering faith in the justice of our cause.

I wish to repeat again that we are not alone in our struggle. We have as a secure support and mainstay the Greek Government, which has already proved how determined it is in its support to the struggle of the Cypriot people for freedom and justice. We have the support of the whole political world of Greece and all the Greek people. I also wish to stress that international understanding and support is widening, and in this field we shall systematically continue our efforts in all directions so that the right prerequisites may be created for pressures to be brought to bear on Turkey to abandon its unacceptable policy.

A total of 7 and 1/2 years have gone by and the UN resolutions remain unimplemented and continue to be violated. A total of 7 and 1/2 years have gone by and, despite the efforts made at the intercommunal talks, which are the right procedure for the internal aspect of the problem, there has been no progress, and responsibility for this lies squarely on the Turkish side. We shall continue the talks for a further reasonable period to find out in a new effort whether there is any substantial change in the Turkish attitude. Should there be no change, we shall then call for a new UN General Assembly debate on Cyprus and will, among other things, demand the implementation of the UN resolutions and the convocation of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

I have absolutely no doubt that the vast majority of Turkish Cypriots wish a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem and cooperation with the Greek Cypriots for the benefit of all. However, if progress is to be made in this direction there is need for a radical change in the attitude of Turkey. And while an honest effort has been made since 1974 for progress in the intercommunal talks, the fact remains that the Cyprus problem is basically a problem of invasion, occupation and foreign intervention. This is why our firm target is the withdrawal of foreign troops and the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. We demand implementation of the UN resolutions and the high-level agreements, which contain all the necessary elements for a just and lasting solution which would ensure the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty, nonalignment and complete independence of Cyprus. We have accepted federation with sincerity. However, we rule out confederation or any other divisive solution or acceptance of faits accomplis. The unity of the state and people and restoration of the rights of all citizens, including the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes, will undoubtedly create the right prerequisites for a Cyprus permanently peaceful, free and happy for all its inhabitants. I firmly believe Cyprus could become an island of lasting peace and happiness for all -- Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots, Armenians, Maronites and Latins. I believe Cyprus, free from foreign intervention of any kind and without foreign armies, will become a bridge of understanding between three continents in this vital and sensitive area of the eastern Mediterranean. This is our ambition, which is absolutely in line with our rights as an independent state and people.

Let us hope that in 1982 the path that will lead us to vindication will be opened. Let us look to the future with optimism and faith. I have the conviction that finally we shall attain our targets, regardless of difficulties. While continuing and intensifying our efforts for an honorable solution of the Cyprus problem, we shall continue, within the possibilities of the state, to face with keen interest and affection the problems of the various classes of the people. Our permanent objective remains the continuous improvement of the standard of living and the social standard of our people, guided always by social justice. A lot has been achieved in this field, and despite the many problems it is facing, as a result of the occupation and the deprivation of the largest part of our wealth producing resources, as well as other problems, mainly external problems, Cyprus today compares favorably with many countries as regards economic stability and social progress. And the difficulties being encountered today will be dealt with, bearing in mind the best interests of the people. To this end coordinated efforts are being made to find suitable ways in cooperation with the representatives of the classes of the people directly concerned.

On the occasion of the new year, I would like to address a message of friendship to the Turkish Cypriots and assure them that the struggle we are waging is a struggle for their best interests as well. A just solution, as the one we have outlined and are seeking, will fully serve the Turkish Cypriots, in contrast to the policy of division Ankara has been following so far. I ask them to trust us, because our motives and intentions are absolutely sincere.

This evening I should particularly like to address a message of honor and sincere support to the relatives of missing persons and to assure them once more that this purely humanitarian problem is foremost in our thoughts and that I shall continue to make every effort for the tracing of their loved ones. I also express my admiration for our heroic enclaved people, for whom our concern is always undiminished. I address a greeting of affection and esteem to all the victims of our struggle, to the wounded, and all those who have suffered as a result of the treachery and the invasion. I also address a greeting of esteem and affection to our refugees, to whom I repeat the assurance that we shall continue our efforts for the solution of the problems they are facing, with a view to ensuring for them temporary comfortable living conditions until the right of return to their homes is secured.

Our people have suffered terrible blows but have not been brought down to their knees. We shall remain upright on the bastions, upright until vindication, until the day the sun of justice rises once again over Cyprus. I wish all the people of Cyprus a happy new year, fulfillment of their aspirations and success of our common, sacred struggle. Good night.

DENKTAS WARNS OF POSSIBLE PREEMPTIVE STRIKE

NC030926 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] According to diplomatic sources, a few days ago Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas invited the leaders of diplomatic missions in Cyprus and warned them that in case the import of military materiel into southern Cyprus "continues" -- as he said -- the Turkish Army will proceed with a preemptive strike [last two words in English].

This warning was given verbally at meetings Denktas had with the ambassadors of both Western and Eastern countries. The foreign ambassadors conveyed this "warning" to their governments.

KARAMANLIS NEW YEAR MESSAGE NOTES WORLD PROBLEMS

NC010957 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the new year, President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Papandreou last night addressed messages to the Greek people.

The president stresses among other things in his message that the whole world is entering the new year with a feeling of uncertainty and apprehension because not one of the great problems which occupy it was solved in the year that has passed. Not only this, but recently these problems have become sharper and more dangerous. Despite the expectations of all people and the declarations of the great, it has not become possible to promote brotherhood among peoples and the safeguarding of progress within the framework of a stable and lasting peace. A recent example of the violation of basic principles, the president continues in his message, is the Polish drama, a drama that, due to foreign intervention, has acquired a form and dimension that, regardless of its final outcome, is now threatening Europe's tranquillity. The same of course can be said in the case of suffering Cyprus.

At another point in his message the president stresses: Of course our country is small, but this does not mean it has fatalistically to follow dangerous international developments. Greece, like every free and sovereign state, should contribute to limiting the dangers that threaten peace and disturb international cooperation, and especially it should not only defend but itself implement those ideas which have been born in this very same land and which have constituted the guide of all mankind. Inside this uneasy and incoherent world, our fatherland must live and prosper and, in addition to the great and critical problems which occupy all peoples, it must confront the specific problems which concern it.

These problems, specifically, are our critical national issues that are connected with our foreign relations and consequently with the country's security. As you know, these problems take, and should take, absolute priority over all other problems. However, to deal successfully with these problems we shall need both toil and sacrifices. But especially we shall need the appropriate political and social atmosphere without which the country's prosperity is impossible. In other words, we shall need to guarantee the unencumbered operation of the state by avoiding extremism and exaggeration. I believe, concludes the president, that we shall all make an effort, because it is in the interest of all of us to make the correct choices and that, despite the difficulties we shall have to confront, the new year will turn out to be good.

PAPANDREOU REAFFIRMS GREEK SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS

NC021830 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] In a message to President Kiprianou on the occasion of the new year, Prime Minister Papandreou gives reassurance of complete and all-sided support from the government and the people of Greece. In his message Prime Minister Papandreou addresses to the Cypriot people and to President Kiprianou personally warm and sincere wishes for happiness, prosperity and strength for the vindication of the struggle of unenslaved Cyprus. The new year message of the Greek prime minister concludes: I pray and hope that 1982 may be a decisive year for the definite consolidation of the independence and integrity of Cyprus so that the hour of peace and progress for all Cypriots, without exception, may come.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTERS -- The following two new deputy ministers were sworn in this morning before President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Papandreou by Bishop Pandeleimon of Avlon: Panayiotis Roumelitos, who was serving as secretary general of the Ministry of Coordination, was sworn in as deputy minister of coordination. Grigorios Varfis, who was serving as deputy minister of coordination, was sworn in as deputy foreign affairs minister. Professor Panayiotis Karadhimas, who was serving as adviser to the Ministry of Coordination, was sworn in as secretary general of the Ministry of Coordination. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 2 Jan 82 NC]

ULUSU NEW YEAR MESSAGE NOTES INTERNAL PROGRESS

TA311533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 31 Dec (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said Turkey would preserve her pacific and constructive approach to all international disputes, including those to which she is a party. In a new year message to the nation, Ulusu noted 1981 had been the beginning of many improvements for Turkey whereas it had been a period of serious economic and social problems for the world. Consciousness of national unity and togetherness had been reinforced during the Ataturk centennial in 1981, he pointed out, while inflation, which had shaken the economy [words indistinct] had been largely curbed.

Ulusu regretted that the peace and stability at home could not be [words indistinct] the world or its region where Turkey is located. The recent past had seen new problems arise and international tension rise instead of settling existing disputes and problems, thus the prevailing lack of confidence had reached new proportions. "Turkey, aware of her past contribution to regional and world peace and security, will preserve her pacific and constructive approach to all disputes and misunderstandings, including those to which she is a party," the prime minister reiterated.

"It is evident," he went on, "that developments in our region play a significant role in the preservation of peace in a world which faces widespread political tension." With her cultural heritage, manpower, economic and military presence, he said a stronger and more stable Turkey will be able to make a more effective contribution to world peace. 1981 had been a year of "pulling ourselves together," Ulusu said, hence (?1982) could be a year of economic and political "take-off." This government had "full faith in the necessity for a healthy democracy" in Turkey, and was "fully intent on establishing the conditions required" for this purpose. 1982 would bear special significance for the process of rebuilding democracy started with the opening of the Consultative Assembly.

TCP SEES CONSTITUTION REFERENDUM AS JUNTA PLOY

TA010749 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Statement by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee dated 31 December 1981]

[Text] The junta has announced that the new constitution will be submitted to a referendum in November 1982 and that elections will be held in the fall of 1983. This announcement is a maneuver by the military dictatorship, which is faced with foreign and domestic opposition. The reactionary military dictatorship cannot solve any of the country's problems and is trying to convince the public that there will be a return to democracy in a bid to prevent the unity of all national democratic forces and the increasing discontent of the people.

The junta is still continuing the arrest, prosecution, torture and execution of Turkish Communist Party [TCP] members and all democratic forces. The death penalty has been demanded for Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] administrators. Thousands of unionists are being investigated. Turkish Teachers Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] administrators have been given harsh sentences. The junta wants to hold elections after having transformed the country into a huge concentration camp. The junta, which has announced that it will remain in power for at least another 2 years, will further endanger the country's security during this period through additional concessions it will make to the Reagan administration, which is increasing world tension in extraordinary proportions.

The generals are tearing up the 1961 constitution. The 27 May reforms are being destroyed. An antidemocratic, antipeople constitution is being prepared. In November 1982 the junta is planning to pressure the people with the (?option) of either naked dictatorship or constitutional dictatorship. With an antidemocratic constitution to be thus imposed, the junta is preparing the conditions necessary to keep reactionism in power. Such a situation shows how wrong it will be to remain inactive in the face of the junta's announcement. The junta should not be given a chance. A strong resistance should be shown against the antidemocratic laws enacted by the junta and the oppression of progressive forces. It is necessary to unite the democratic forces against the tearing up of the 1961 constitution and for a national democratic constitution.

The national democratic forces are entering the new year under conditions more suitable -- compared to last year -- to fulfill the duties that befall them. Freedom to all patriots and democrats who are under detention. The ban on all political parties -- with the exception of the NAP -- should be lifted. The fact that the junta has resorted to the election tactic has increased the possibilities for reaching these goals. Yes, the elections should be held. However, they should be held in accordance with a national democratic constitution that guarantees all the freedoms of the people and their national sovereignty. This duty can be achieved through the disbanding of the junta immediately, and not after the elections, and through the establishment of a caretaker democratic government with the participation of all democratic national forces, including patriotic officers. Only a democratic and independent Turkey can become a real peace factor in the region at a time when the world is faced with great danger.

WEST BEHIND WORSENING TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS

TA021300 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "A Dangerous Game and a Task"]

[Text] It can be claimed without any hesitation that Turkey's relations with Greece have always been the main topic of discussion by our public and press on foreign issues. Discussions, debates and even arguments on this subject have dragged on for years. However, this issue, which is always on the agenda, is sometimes -- as is the case currently -- escalated and gains such importance that it reaches the limits of hostility and enmity and creates a climate of war. Ministers, the prime minister and army commanders are talking openly about the possibility of war. In their statements they are using terms like "They will be frustrated" or "They will be taught a lesson." Undoubtedly such statements are being made with the knowledge of the collaborationist (?circles) and the representatives of [word indistinct]. Statements made under the influence of chauvinism are serving the purpose of the most reactionary forces, which are being further strengthened.

Let us point out from the very beginning that the progressive forces, which defend our people's interests strongly, should not feel obliged to adopt a chauvinistic stand on the issue of relations with Greece or on the differences between the two countries in a bid to prove their patriotism. In fact, adopting a chauvinistic stand is not compatible with the devoted defense of national interests. On the contrary, such a stand can only harm national interests and cast a shadow on them. Under the circumstances, the task of the progressive and patriotic forces should be to reveal to our people the essence of the dangerous game the reactionary forces are hatching and to warn them accordingly.

Dear listeners, at a time when the reactionary press organs are trying to heat up the situation through unfounded reports and lies, Bulent Ulusu, the prime minister of the military junta, threatened to frustrate Greece; and Adm Nejat Tumer, a member of the National Security Council and Turkish Navy commander, discussed the readiness of our naval forces for war.

The reactionary forces are applauding these threats, portraying them as a warning to Greece on the possibility of war. They want to use the strained Turkish-Greek relations as a tool to become stronger and to throw our country onto the bosom of the U.S. imperialists and NATO. Prime Minister Ulusu is worsening the situation through his statements. In a statement to GUNAYDIN, Ulusu said that if Turkey wanted to it could produce the atomic bomb. Where do such statements lead?

The government, which at first considered Greece's taking the issue to NATO as a casus belli, has now itself adopted the same method. It is trying to solve the problem within the framework of NATO. In an article in TERCUMAN, Ahmet Kabakli urges complaining to that gendarme of the world over Greece's stand, while Nazli Ilicak, in another page of the same issue of the paper, openly supports the Rogers plan which leaves the supervision of the Aegean Sea in NATO's hands. In contradiction of all realities, she is claiming that relations between Turkey and Greece were good during the rule of Prime Minister Rallis and have worsened since Papandreou took over. As everyone knows, this is a lie. All issues currently existing between Turkey and Greece existed while Rallis was prime minister as well. At that time the reactionary forces were calling for a crusade against Greece. It is only because the leaders of Turkey and Greece sacrificed their national interests to benefit the interests of NATO and the imperialists that a so-called agreement was reached.

This proves that the reactionary forces do not need to hide their intentions of transferring their rights in the Aegean to the U.S. imperialists. In assessing these developments the following conclusion can be reached: The escalating chauvinism is only to the benefit of NATO and serves to further strengthen and defend imperialist interests.

Differences currently existing between Turkey and Greece have no resemblance to the problems existing between the two countries during the national liberation war. At that time, the soldiers of the king of Greece landed in Anatolia in a bid to serve the interests of British imperialism. United as one, our people fought against these aggressors -- with arms and whatever else they could find -- in order to save their country. However, currently the reactionary circles are exerting efforts to involve our people in a new war in a bid to serve imperialist interests. Our people are definitely opposed to such an adventure. That is why spokesmen of the reactionary forces like Kabakli and Ilicak are calling for complaining to NATO and the United States on the Greek stand. What they trust are not the people but the imperialists. The have no right to speak to our people or to [word indistinct] them.

Our people have something to tell them. Our people want the dangerous game being played by the reactionary forces on the issue of relations between Turkey and Greece to be foiled. The task before the progressive, patriotic forces is to implement this sacred wish of our people. Issues between Turkey and Greece can only be solved by the free will of the countries outside the framework of NATO and without the interference of the imperialists. All efforts to solve these problems in the meeting halls of NATO will only make matters worse and will bring no benefits to the peoples of these countries.

TIGHTER SECURITY AT BORDERS, IN CITIES PLANNED

TA011733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Security Director General Fahri Gorgulu has announced that within 2 1/2 months border points will be controlled by means of computers located in Ankara. In a statement at a meeting with security branch directors in Izmir, Gorgulu explained that the directorate would begin to set up the system within a few days, adding that after it begins to function persons entering or leaving the country would be checked speedily and properly. He also announced that a new motorized police team, the Mobile Force [Cevik Kuvvet], would be set up in 32 cities to counter disturbances.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ENVOYS MEET JARUZELSKI; MINISTERS DEBATE SANCTIONS

NC032301 Paris AFP in English 2253 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 3 Jan (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry late today confirmed rumours that Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski had invited West European ambassadors to Poland to a meeting at 1100 Warsaw local time tomorrow to give them a message. Belgium, current head of the European Community (EEC) Council of Ministers, said its ambassador in Poland, Constant de Clerck, would summon the other European Community ambassadors in Warsaw to prior talks before meeting with Gen Jaruzelski. The Belgian Government said its ambassador to Poland would express EEC concern over the installation of martial law in Poland, stressing its violation of the Helsinki human rights accords and the United Nations Charter.

The EEC would demand reinstatement of basic freedoms and human rights in Poland as well as the release of all political prisoners, the Belgian Government said, adding that its ambassador would insist on Gen Jaruzelski's resuming talks with all sectors of the Polish nation. In the name of the EEC countries he would also explain that foreign intervention would be regarded by Europe as "a threat to detente." Meanwhile, foreign ministers of EEC countries are to meet in Brussels tomorrow to discuss Poland and the stance to take on the United States' sanctions campaign against the Soviet Union.

Ministers Begin Talks

LD041028 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] For the past hour, the foreign ministers of the Ten have been gathered at a meeting in Brussels. The purpose of this meeting is to study the position of the EEC in regard to the sanctions adopted by President Reagan against Poland and the USSR following the coup staged by the Polish Army on 13 December 1981. The foreign ministers of the Ten, who are working under the chairmanship of Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans, will be informed, probably toward noon [1100 GMT], of the message which General Jaruzelski is due to communicate this morning to the ambassadors of the Ten in Warsaw, who have been summoned to meet him at 1100 [1000 GMT].

CANADA

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOVIET UNION MAY BE IMPOSED

LD021936 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan says Canada may take sanctions against the Soviet Union because of its role in events affecting Poland. Mr MacGuigan has not released any details on the proposed sanctions but says the Canadian position has been made known to the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig. The United States has taken its own sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, and Mr MacGuigan says Canada will not subvert the U.S. policy by allowing the Soviets or Poles to do extra business with Canada.

POLISH SAILORS TO VOTE ON GENERAL STRIKE

LD310046 Montreal Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Poland continues to lose members of its merchant fleet because of defections in foreign ports.

In Canada political asylum has been requested by 4 of the 64 Polish seamen who arrived in Montreal yesterday on their way to replace defectors on vessels in Vancouver on the west coast. One member of the group says as many as 50 more may ask to stay in Canada and 8 have already indicated that they will do so.

In Vancouver there are four large Polish fishing vessels with many members of Solidarity on board. At a meeting last night some of those members decided to take a vote today on whether to stage a general strike until martial law has ended in Poland. Paul Griffin reports:

[Begin Griffin recording] Forty-five Solidarity members, representing 200 Polish seamen aboard 4 fishing vessels in Vancouver, held a meeting in a smokefilled downtown hotel room last night and decided to take a vote today on a possible general strike. Because of international law vagaries over acts of mutiny the sailors will not refuse to work but instead ask the BC Federation of Labor to make sure the vessels do not leave Vancouver. Meanwhile Tom Fox of the BC Federation of Labor is confident union members in Vancouver will support the fishermen.

The Polish sailors say there are other vessels off the west coast now and vessels in Montreal and Halifax which could also be affected by a strike. The scenario of a fleet of Polish fishing vessels held captive in Canada appears close to becoming a reality. [end recording]

NETHERLANDS

CONDITIONS FOR EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT LAID DOWN

NC311923 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Rotterdam, 31 Dec (AFP) -- The Dutch Government might under certain conditions reconsider its refusal to allow Euromissiles to be based in Holland, Socialist Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel said in an interview published here today in the daily HET VRIJE VOLK. Mr Van der Stoel, generally considered more pro-Washington than his party, said the conditions were, on the one hand, the failure of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on European disarmament, and on the other, Soviet stationing of more SS-20 missiles.

Mr Van der Stoel said that if his party decides to re-examine its view on deployment of Euromissiles in Holland, there should be a quid pro quo by the honoring of certain other party demands, like cutting down the number of Dutch nuclear commitments. He added that if the centre-left coalition government decided to install the new missiles, he would no longer be able to act as minister.

SPAIN

BRIEFS

CALVO-SOTELO TO BELGIUM-- Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo will go to Brussels on 7 January for an official working visit lasting 1 day. Calvo-Sotelo will have a meeting with the Belgian prime minister and will be accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 31 Dec 81 LD]

FRANCO PERSONALITIES INDICTED -- An indictment has been filed against the director of and contributor to the weekly SABADO GRAFICO for publishing a report on the 23-F [23 February 1981 coup attempt] which spoke of the participation of several civilians, some of them leading personalities of the Frenco regime. Among the plaintiffs are: Sres Valero Bermejo [who held several senior government and trade union posts during the Franco regime], Utrera Molina [former civil governor and minister under Franco], Giron de Velasco [former minister], the Marquis of Villaverde [Franco's son-in-law] and Antonio Izquierdo, the director of the daily EL ALCAZAR. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 31 Dec 81 LD]

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Western Europe

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KREISKY: SANCTIONS MUST NOT STOP PIPELINE DEAL

AU040810 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] France -- In the opinion of Chancellor Kreisky the United States should not attempt to block the project of a natural gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and West Europe. As Kreisky declared last night in an interview carried by the French television service, the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe cannot be prevented by the U.S. economic sanctions. At a time when there are problems with oil it would be naive to attempt to stop the development of cooperation between East and West Europe in the energy sector, the chancellor declared. Regarding the crisis in Poland, the chancellor said that he considered an intervention by the Soviet Union as not likely.

U.S., LIECHTENSTEIN AID POLISH REFUGEE PROBLEM

AU311445 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 31 Dec 81 p 2

[APA report: "United States Takes More Poland Refugees"]

[Text] Washington/Vienna/Vaduz -- The efforts of the Austrian Government for placing Polish refugees in other Western countries have produced another result, according to an announcement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna on Wednesday. Following several interventions, Ambassador Vine, head of the refugee department in the U.S. State Department, assured the Austrian charge d'affaires in Washington that the United States will increase its contingent for refugees from East Europe should the planned number of 9,000 not be exhausted before the end of the U.S. fiscal year (end of September 1982).

The government of Liechtenstein decided together with the Deanery and the Red Cross of the principality to donate an amount of 1 million shillings to the Austrian Government as direct assistance for Polish refugees living in Austria. Thus the government wants to contribute toward easing the distress of these people, and to express the feelings of solidarity of the Principality of Liechtenstein vis-a-vis its neighbor country Austria which "has taken a very heavy burden on itself by generously taking refugees from Poland."

U.S. TO PURSUE 'RESTRICTIVE REFUGEE POLICY'

AU041144 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2-3 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Vienna -- The U.S. Government has indicated to Austria that, although it is ready to let more Poles immigrate to the United States, it wants generally to pursue a "restrictive refugee policy." This was learned from Vienna diplomatic circles. According to this source, Washington has asked Vienna to understand that it is better to leave the majority of Polish refugees in Austria for the time being. Otherwise, the impression might be created that the development in Poland was irreversible.

The U.S. statement dampens Austrian hopes for an easing of immigration restrictions on the part of the major immigration countries. As has been reported, Interior Minister Lanc's trip to Australia shortly before Christmas also failed to produce the results hoped for by Vienna. As has been learned from usually well-informed sources a telegram sent by Chancellor Kreisky on 24 December to Poul Hartling, UN high commissioner for refugees [UNHCR], was possibly a result of the hesitant U.S. attitude. In this telegram on Christmas Eve, Kreisky had urgently requested UNHCR aid for coping with the problem of Polish refugees in Austria.

Earlier, the United States had indicated that it could accept more Poles mainly by rearranging immigration quotas. It is reported that in particular the not fully utilized quota for Jewish emigrees from the USSR is now being reduced in favor of Polish refugees. Moreover, it was stated that the United States is rather interested in Austria's continuing to serve as a "waiting room" for Polish refugees, and that what is meant by "restrictive refugee policy" is a policy designed to avoid giving the Poles the impression that the events in their country prevent their return forever. Actually, Washington wants to create the impression that the refugees can return to their country as soon as the military dictatorship has ended. Once they were in the United States, their return would no longer be possible. Meanwhile, the UNHCR has already promised concrete measures in reply to Kreisky's appeal for aid. Financial aid running into the millions -- the exact amount is yet to be announced -- has been promised, as well as an increase in the staff of the Vienna UNHCR Office.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV TELEGRAM TO COMMUNIST PARTY

AU041315 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] has received the following telegram from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev: Dear comrades! Permit me to thank you with all my heart for your friendly congratulations on the occasion of my 75th birthday. On this occasion I wish the Austrian communists successes in the struggle for the political and social rights of Austria's worker class and all working people, for peace and friendship among peoples. With friendly greetings, [signed] L. Brezhnev

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO RWANDA -- Ambassador Dr Karl Weber, Austrian mission chief to Kinshasa, on 14 December presented his letter of credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary also in Rwanda, to Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR -- Milorad Pesic, deputy foreign minister of Yugoslavia, has been appointed new Yugoslav ambassador to Austria. Pesic will also represent Yugoslavia at all UN organizations in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 31 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

APC'S FOR GREECE -- The Steyr concern has been able to book another large order in the military sector. It will deliver 100 armored personnel carriers to Greece. Another order is expected. But the expected orders for tanks from Saudi Arabia are not forthcoming. Even though the Steyr works has received some larger orders for tanks this year, it still has more than 1 year's production in storage and is hence ready to fill major orders for tanks any time. [Vienna KURIER in German 29 Dec 81 p 7 AU]

SCHMIDT, HAIG IN AGREEMENT ON POLISH CRISIS

LD050939 Hamburg DPA in German 0710 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (DPA) -- In the view of members of German Government circles the increasingly sharp criticism of Bonn's policy on Poland in the U.S. media will probably find its way into the summit talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Ronald Reagan today. This sharp criticism did not, however, play a part in the first meeting of the chancellor with Secretary of State Alexander Haig on Monday evening, at which there was "very much" agreement on the main topic -- Poland. Schmidt took Haig's view of the situation, government circles said, although opinions about Moscow's degree of responsibility were described as not quite identical.

Nor was there any doubt for Schmidt that Moscow's pressure on Warsaw had grown. For Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who arrived at the ambassadorial residence later after coming from the EEC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels, there is no doubt that Moscow is responsible for the Polish crisis. Others at the meal with Haig which lasted until after midnight, were Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Secretary of Commerce Baldridge, presidential adviser Edwin Meese and other leading U.S. politicians and economists. According to government circles Schmidt stressed as the unquestioned objective of the West regarding Poland three main points: an end to martial law, the release of detainees and the resumption of a dialogue with the trade union and the church.

Regarding the U.S. sanctions, Schmidt said that they would certainly have an effect as a political signal, but would provide no leverage. The chancellor made it clear that prior agreement within the alliance was absolutely indispensable. Schmidt told his U.S. guests that nothing would hit Moscow so hard as a real grain embargo. As concerted measures, even if not at present, Schmidt was thinking of credit and economic measures. The chancellor stressed the reliability of Bonn as a friend and ally of the United States. Of course the FRG had to look to its own interests.

WISCHNEWSKI INTERVIEWED ON VISIT OF RAKOWSKI

DW041315 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Jan 82 pp 22-24

[Interview with SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski on NATO and the visit by Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski in Bonn, date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Wischnewski, did you, in your talks with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski Wednesday last week, gain the impression that a development is underway in Poland which gives you some hope?

Wischnewski: Rakowski described conditions in his country with a clarity which I had not anticipated. After this conference I have the impression that a course of reform will be possible in Poland in the future as well. But I cannot say anything about the pace at which this will proceed, because at the moment the Polish leadership is in the process of picking up the pieces again.

SPIEGEL: What, concretely, did Rakowski promise you?

Wischnewski: What I derived from the utterances of Mr Rakowski was that reforms are necessary. This does not necessarily mean that the policy of the past several months is to be continued that way. I also think that the chancellor has received signals already.

SPIEGEL: From Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski as a reply to the letter which Helmut Schmidt wrote him over Christmas?

Wischnewski: Yes.

SPIEGEL: Does reform course in Rakowski's interpretation mean also that the trade union rights will be restored?

Wischnewski: I believe that Solidarity will remain a factor in Poland. Rakowski said that in no uncertain terms. It would be careless on my part were I to say now to what extent this would be the case.

SPIEGEL: Did Mr Rakowski give you any information about the fate of prominent civil rights advocates and trade union representatives such as Lichnik, Kuron, Walesa?

Wischnewski: I did not talk with him about individuals. I rather told him quite clearly how significant we deem the release of the interned persons in general. We are the advocates of all of them.

SPIEGEL: How did he react?

Wischnewski: I believe that in that respect the time factor will play an essential part. He did not tell me how soon interned people would be released.

SPIEGEL: Did he state figures?

Wischnewski: He expressly confirmed the official figures released by the Polish leadership the week before last.

SPIEGEL: There are reports in the West on tortures in internment camps.

Wischnewski: Rakowski expressly stated that many rumors about the treatment of the people do not at all correspond to the facts. I cannot be the judge of that. I have known him for many years, and I must say that in the past I really have always been able to take the truth of his words for granted.

SPIEGEL: The United States and the Federal Republic are disagreed on whether the military coup is a camouflaged Soviet intervention or the last attempt of the Poles to cope with the crisis in the country on their own.

Wischnewski: I don't think that the findings about the situation are very divergent, but the conclusions drawn from them definitely are. The Federal Republic adopts an attitude which is helpful to the Poles. The United States, by contrast, establishes fundamental positions. We are much more practical in that respect. We share the view of the Vatican that it is necessary to revive the dialogue.

SPIEGEL: Does a real chance for this exist?

Wischnewski: Quite obviously it does. Besides, the interests of the United States in this question are completely different from those of the Federal Republic. We are a country which lives on trade. By our own experience we know that you just cannot turn exports on and off like a water faucet. Nor do we, unlike the United States, have any crude oil and natural gas of our own. We have to buy them elsewhere — also from our Eastern neighbors. In any decision we need to make we must keep our own interests in mind in addition to the solidarity of the alliance. This also holds true for the case of Poland.

SPIEGEL: Can the Federal Government in the long-run resist the U.S. demand for sanctions against Moscow?

Wischnewski: We have ventured forward. Our policy has been entirely different from that of our most important ally. Now it is up to the Poles to provide a contribution which will confirm our stance. And they know it, too. Why do you think I talked turkey with Rakowski in private?

SPIEGEL: Is Schmidt isolated or will he be calling on U.S. President Reagan with the backing of the Europeans?

Wischnewski: We will not remain alone in Europe with our attitude. I think it would be good if the chancellor were capable of presenting President Reagan with not only the attitude of the Federal Government but also that of the European Community.

SPIEGEL: So far the French and the Italians have reacted much more sharply to the events in Poland than has Bonn.

Wischnewski: It is my impression that our French friends have intensified their thinking in the past few days. I do not wish to comment on the Italians at this time.

SPIEGEL: Abroad the Germans are sometimes suspected of being so fixed on detente policy that they paralyze themselves politically.

Wischnewski: It is natural that we must be more interested than others in the preservation of detente policy. I belonged to the grand coalition government where we sometimes had to decide Wednesday after Wednesday in cabinet sessions how many hours of truck waiting time on transit roads the Federal Government had to take care of, the costs involved, and so forth. After 12, 14 or 15 hours, never again do I want to have anything to do with such a situation. Naturally there is no other country that has transit roads, transit waterways and air corridors as we have. That is a factor of German policy.

SPIEGEL: Is there for this reason a special sensitivity of both German states in the Polish crisis?

Wischnewski: There is something in both German states that makes the Germans reflect. The Germans must always consider whether they are particularly suited to push forward when making a hard decision is involved; once Hitler said in 1939 that the Polish state has ceased to exist.

SPIEGEL: Where lies the point, do you think, where Bonn could show merely hardness?

Wischnewski: I would very much follow the judgment of the Catholic Church and of the Vatican who are much better informed about the situation in Poland. As long as they see a chance, I as a Social Democrat have no reason to take another stance.

SPIEGEL: The United States considers Jaruzelski a helper of the Soviets. Why do you consider him a Polish patriot?

Wischnewski: I know Mr Jaruzelski only by the description of others. But I know Polish communists who are also patriots.

SPIEGEL: Somebody speaking like that can easily be reproached of showing understanding for repression.

Wischnewski: The one who knows the Polish character will also know that measures taken from outside will have exactly the opposite effect of what we all want, namely lifting the martial law, releasing the interned people and resuming the dialogue.

SPIEGEL: So loud protest would just be harmful?

Wischnewski: One must have a clear attitude. One must say that most clearly to the Poles. But those who believe they can achieve something with economic pressure know nothing about Polish pride.

SPIEGEL: And yet: What will become of the East European people's right to protest against dictatorships if they only hear from the West that priority is given to stable relations between the blocs because world peace is more important than Poland?

Wischnewski: You have not heard such a formulation from me today.

SPIEGEL: Egon Bahr has used it.

Wischnewski: I stick to what I say in this matter and not to what others say. I have the impression that there is one chance as before for reasonable reforms and a continuation of the democratization process. But I also know that Poland is a country belonging to the Warsaw Pact and the COMECON.

SPIEGEL: What future model is realistic for Poland in the Soviet bloc, the Czechoslovak or the Hungarian model of liberal reform communism?

Wischnewski: I rather wish Poland the Hungarian model.

KOHL ACCUSES SCHMIDT OF ENDANGERING WEST'S UNITY

LD041256 Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jan (DPA) -- The opposition leader in the Bundestag, Helmut Kohl, has called upon Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to come to a clear agreement with the U.S. Government on the situation in Poland in his forthcoming talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Kohl said in Bonn on Monday that there cannot be a successful German ostpolitik if it does not rest on a common basis of Western policy.

Kohl sharply criticized the Federal Government and accused it of putting at stake the friendship with the United States and the unity of the Western alliance for the sake of vague hopes about ostpolitik and detente. More and more often Germany is going its own way in its ostpolitik. Because of political opportunism, sections of the Federal Government and the SPD refuse to call a spade a spade in relation to violations of human rights in Poland, the USSR, the GDR and Afghanistan. All the more irresponsible is the SPD's, above all the chancellor's, criticism of U.S. policy toward the USSR. "This can only damage German interests."

The chairman of the Bundestag foreign policy committee, Rainer Barzel (CDU), has also spoken in favor of a joint Western line in the policy toward Poland, in an interview on Deutschlandfunk. The signals from Warsaw which had been hoped for had not materialized as yet. The aim of Western policy in the light of the joint Bundestag resolution has to be the end of martial law, the release of the detainees and the resumption of the dialogue between the government and the trade union. The spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Manfred Abelein, accused the government of sticking to "its illusionary policy of detente." This policy is dangerous and, in the long run, intolerable for the West and for the defense of its fundamental values.

CSU SPOKESMAN URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD041534 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jan (DPA) -- The CSU has called upon the Federal Government to give up its "attitude of rejection" and at last agree with the U.S. President to undertake joint measures in the West against the Soviet Union.

The foreign policy spokesman of the CSU Land parliamentary group in Bonn, Count Hans Huyn, said that with their refusal Schmidt and Genscher are moving into "total isolation." The Federal Government has to abandon, as soon as possible, the position it has already lost between East and West anyway. Huyn spoke in favor of a halt to deliveries of Western electronic control devices to the Soviet Union.

WESTERN BANKERS HOPEFUL OF POLISH DEBT PAYMENTS

LD041526 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Frankfurt/Vienna, 4 Jan (DPA) -- Hope has risen among the Western creditor banks that Poland will soon pay the interest due for the last quarter of 1981, which amounts to $350 million. According to a spokesman of the Credit-Anstalt Bankverein [of Austria], who spoke to DPA today, the People's Republic of Poland has possibly managed in recent days to accumulate the greater part of the foreign exchange it needs. There is speculation that the USSR and other COMECON states have helped the brother country to do this. Signs of this are that the USSR has taken up loans on the Euromarket and allegedly increased sales of Russian gold in the West.

Frankfurt's banking circles reject as incorrect reports that Poland has already begun the repayment of interest on a large scale. Recent receipts were small sums covering earlier payments due. The payment of the $350 million is the precondition of the funding of loans which were already repayable at the end of 1981, amounting to $2.4 billion.

In the view of Guido Condrau, the spokesman of the Western creditor banks in Zurich, even after the payment of the outstanding interest further requests for loans from Warsaw can only be discussed once the funding contract has been signed. However, there was no firm date for this yet, as there had as yet been no contact with the military government.

DIE WELT COMMENTS ON ASPECTS OF POLISH AFFAIR

Yalta

DW041409 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Jan 82 p 2

[Carl Gustaf Strohm commentary]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Schmidt has taken up the ominous key word "Yalta" -- to use it as a weapon and as an argument against the United States. In doing this, Schmidt defends Bonn's standpoint not to apply sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. He argues that the decisions of the Yalta conference have divided Europe into a Western and an Eastern sphere. Those calling this border into question risk a new war.

Schmidt's approach to history has something in common with the known statement about a half full glass of beer: It is not absolutely wrong either to say that it is half empty. Yalta -- the Crimean spa where Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill divided Europe among themselves in early 1945 -- still characterizes the picture of the world, but one must also add that this division has come about without cooperation of the most involved, namely the East European people who are also Europeans as the name says.

A so-called "peace order" based on the tutelage of East European nations -- including 17 million Germans in the "GDR" -- cannot last long. Future conflicts and catastrophes are almost inherent. It is not so much a matter of U.S. sanctions or earlier mistakes or stupidities of Washington's policy. How can Schmidt talk of a Europe desirable for us in the first floor, where statemen and economic experts will talk of cooperation and detente, while political prisoners are being skinned in the cellar?

As every human work in history, the Yalta decisions are also subjected to changes and alterations. The Final Act of Helsinki came after all many years after Yalta. There is certainly no need for a German Government chief to expose himself as a protagonist fighting against Yalta. He could at least indicate that he sees through the historic process taking place at present in the east of Europe.

'New Illusions'

DW050937 Bonn DIE WELT in German 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Ulrich Luecke commentary: "New Illusions"]

[Text] With their statement on the imposition of martial law in Poland the EEC foreign ministers have eliminated one illusion and created another. With the changed approach of the Germans who do not deny Moscow's interference and the responsibility of the Soviets for developments in Poland any more, it became possible to voice Soviet responsibility officially in the name of the 10 European Community states. This is at least some verbal rapprochement between the reactions of the United States and West Europe.

The rest of the declaration of the 10 states is as meager as was to be feared. The U.S. sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, whose economic effect is debatable, will not be supported; but something is being promised that was not kept in the case of Afghanistan either: Europe will not torpedo the sanctions. Miracles would have to happen to keep this promise.

The main demand addressed to Warsaw is natural and obvious: the lifting of martial law, the release of the arrested, and the resumption of the dialogue between the state, the church and Solidarity. That was really the minimum the European Community had to come up with. Trying to label this as a success of European harmony is cynical.

But let us get back to the two new illusions. The possible visit of the new president of the European Council, Leo Tindemans, to Warsaw and Moscow would certainly be a demonstrative step. One knows how it would end after Lord Carrington's visit following the Soviet attack on Afghanistan. Even more illusory seemed Secretary of State Haig's demand for a special CSCE conference on Poland. All the people in the hall knew that it would not take place, but only the French said it.

Washington's disappointment regarding Europe's reaction -- some 3 weeks after the imposition of martial law in Poland -- will not decrease after this European Community conference. With every crisis in the world the gap between Europe and the United States seems to be growing. Europe is hardly harmonious in these days, it seems much rather pusillanimous.

CHEYSSON VIEWS EEC DISCUSSIONS OPTIMISTICALLY

LD041948 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Summary] The EEC foreign ministers in Brussels discussed the Polish situation today.

"Our special correspondent in Brussels, Quentin (Dickinson), spoke to minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, who said:

[Begin recording] The 10 have really made a common analysis of what constitutes the basis of the situation, of what it was that so moved the French population, what it was that created this great groundswell in France, a rejection of that yoke which has fallen and which, no matter whether the result of internal oppression or outside pressure, was unacceptable, is unacceptable. But an interesting idea was put forward, namely that the 10 could propose to all Western countries that they construct an important plan for the rehabilitation of the Polish economy, a plan which could be made jointly by all the Western countries for Poland, on condition that there is a return to the status quo before the coup." [end recording]

GOVERNMENT DENIES FOOD AID TO POLAND 'INTERRUPTED'

LD041754 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The French Government today pointed out that food aid to Warsaw has never been interrupted by our country, as claimed by certain Polish officials.

No New Contracts

NC041847 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 4 Jan (AFP) — French export deliveries to Poland under existing contracts are continuing as normal, but new contracts will not be signed for the time being, informed sources said here today. Because of the current situation, food aid to Poland will be granted as "humanitarian aid" so as to be more readily available to the Polish people, the source added.

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski yesterday said on Warsaw Radio that Paris was applying "restrictions" to its normal trade with Poland. Following the proclamation of the state of siege by Warsaw, France had suspended a scheduled delivery to Poland of "important quantities of grain" as well as certain raw materials and semi-finished products, the minister charged.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said today that French food aid to Poland took many forms and that several tons of grain due to be delivered to Poland had been milled into flour for immediate use by Poles. Some food aid was also subject to ratification by Poland of low-interest loans which might explain some delays, the prime minister suggested. Shortly after the Polish military clampdown, Mr Mauroy told parliament that French food aid to Poland would continue. But a trade official at the Polish Embassy in Paris, Aleksander Jung, was later informed that new food and financial deals were temporarily frozen because of the situation in his country.

SYRIA PROTESTS REMARKS ON GOLAN ANNEXATION

LD041634 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Syria has protested the statements made yesterday by Claude Cheysson. The charge d'affaires at the French Embassy in Damascus was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He was given a protest by the Syrian Government. The French minister of external relations had said that the annexation of the Golan does not constitute a new element, an element which could alter the European decision to participate in the Sinai force.

MITTERRAND TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO DENMARK

PM050923 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt] President Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Denmark at the end of April as the guest of Queen Margrethe. In October 1978 the queen visited France as the guest of then President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The return French visit has been fixed for 28-30 April.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS -- The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Friday, 18 December announces the appointment of Marcel Martin as ambassador to Albania, replacing Gabriel Lecomte. The same JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 18 December announces the appointment of Pierre Rocalve as ambassador to Saudi Arabia, replacing Michel Drumetz. [Text] [LE MONDE in French 19 Dec 81 p 11 PM]

ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA -- The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Saturday 12 December announced the appointment of Mr Jean-Bernard Merimee as ambassador to Australia, replacing Mr Pierre Carraud. [Text] [LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 81 p 44 PM]

RADIO EDITORIAL STAFF -- There is no longer a director of news at Radio France. Jerome Bellay, who had held the position since June, has been relieved of his post at his own request. For a period of 2 months our editorial staff will be organized by two chief editors, and France-Inter's director, Jean-Pierre Farkas, will be responsible for coordinating programs and news. In a communique Michele Cotta, chairman and managing director of Radio France, has announced the setting up of a mission on restructuring France-Inter's editorial staff. The mission will conclude its work by 1 March at the latest. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Dec 81 LD]

COLOMBO SENDS NOTE TO GROMYKO ON POLAND SITUATION

LD041916 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Colombo has sent a message to his Soviet counterpart, Gromyko, in which he voiced the deep concern of Italians over the grave violations of human rights in Warsaw and over the role other East European countries have played and are playing in the Polish events.

Colombo pointed out [words indistinct] a meaning of instability for Europe from a Poland where internal repression was supported from outside. After reiterating Italy's willingness to resume detente, Colombo called on the Soviet Union to evaluate the importance events in Poland have to the relationship between East and West.

Further Details

AU041945 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 4 Jan (ANSA) — The widespread concern in Italy over the recent events in Poland were voiced by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in a message sent to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, today, according to the text of the message released by the Foreign Ministry here later.

The message, which was handed to Gromyko earlier today by the Italian ambassador in Moscow, cited not only the grave violations of human and civil rights in the East European state, but also the questions raised by the behavior of other East European states with respect to those violations. According to Colombo, in the Rome government's view, the continuation of repression enjoying external support against the Poles could become an important factor for instability in Europe. In this context, Colombo reiterated the Italian Government's commitment to a fruitful outcome of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva designed to reach an agreement on theater nuclear arms in Europe.

But he also voiced his confidence that the Soviet Government, and the Soviet Union, as a great and world power, would fully assess the importance of events in Poland for East-West relations.

SEARCH FOR DOZIER EXTENDED TO WIDER AREA

AU050845 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Verona, 5 Jan (ANSA) -- The massive search for the "people's prison" where Italy's Red Brigades terrorists are holding U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier, kidnapped here on December 17, was extended last night into the northeastern province of Pordenone following reports from the area of suspicious persons travelling in the province. Hundreds of roadblocks were thrown up overnight and house-by-house searches were begun by the Carabinieri military police and units commanding police dogs.

In Verona, where the hunt for the second in command of NATO land forces in southern Europe and his captors is headquartered, police and investigators are awaiting the brigades' third communique which is expected to announce the opening of a "people's trial" staged around the kidnap victim.

Sources close to the case here said in the evening that a breakthrough in the investigation may be in the offing and cited the departure in the evening of the general's son, Scott, for the United States to return to the West Point military academy and a more relaxed atmosphere evident around the general's wife, Judith, and daughter, Cheryl.

Two Arrested in Rome

AU050848 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 5 Jan (ANSA) — Two heavily-armed young men thought to be terrorist suspects were nabbed by police late last night in downtown Rome. The youths, whose identities were not disclosed, were travelling in a car carrying three rifles, a hand grenade and a large supply of ammunition. Another pair of young men in the car fled when police moved in and were not captured.

POPE SAYS WORKERS HAVE RIGHT TO FREE TRADE UNION

NC011520 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 1 Jan (AFP) — Pope John Paul II today described the free trade union Solidarity, suspended by the Polish authorities, as part of the heritage of workers in Poland and elsewhere, and an expression of what Polish workers had accomplished to ensure the true dignity of the worker. Speaking to a New Year's Day crowd of 50,000 in Saint Peter's Square, the pope said that workers had the right to set up free trade unions, whose role was to "defend their social, family and individual rights."

John Paul II told the crowd that he was speaking Italian, instead of his native Polish, as he had noticed many locals carrying banners reading "Solidarita", the Italian name of the Polish Union. The pope said he truly appreciated this support. But he added that another reason was that it was "difficult at this time for my countrymen to come to Rome."

Before prayers, the pope said that he had called on Our Lady of Jasna Gora to come to Poland's aid, recalling that 1982 was the jubilee year of the Polish Sanctuary. John Paul II said that the Polish crisis was important not only in the history of that country, but in that of mankind. The pope hoped that "prayer will become the strength of my compatriots as it has done so many times before over the centuries, that the heritage of freedom and peace, achievement of many centuries notbe lost, that the heritage of human rights and liberty rediscovered over the last few months not be lost."

Earlier, saying mass in Saint Peter's to a congregation of 15,000, John Paul said that the "lack of peace around the world strengthens belief that peace is above all a gift from God for which we must ask divine mercy." The pope told the congregation that "man can become a slave in many different ways, when his freedom is curtailed, or when his rights are forefeited." He added that this is always and everywhere against peace, but that man may also become a slave through "abusing the freedom he enjoys," and that his inventions may turn against him. In this context the pontiff warned once again against nuclear war, citing the catastrophic predictions of a report he sent world leaders last month on the medical consequences of an atomic disaster.

DENMARK

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT SEEN ONLY OPTION

PM050927 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 23 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Christmas Peace"]

[Text] So the acting prime minister has decreed political peace for Christmas. The politicians can go off for their Christmas vacations. Some are glad, others relieved, others disappointed -- and a large number of them are probably very uncertain. It is not an easy or a pleasant task for Anker Jorgensen to once again form a government, and the Social Democrats are not rejoicing over renewed government responsibility in the present tangled political situation. But it is a task which must be accepted since no one else is equal to it.

The much publicized four-leaf clover government [popular term for nonsocialist coalition] with the support of Glistrup is not and has never been the "alternative" it was claimed to be. A nonsocialist government with such a composition and with a one-sided policy of spending cuts as its foundation cannot be accepted. A meeting of the Social Democratic Folketing group evaluated the possibilities, not in a "dramatic" or "stormy" meeting but in a sober day-long exploratory debate which ended with the conclusion that a Social Democratic minority government is the only possibility. This involves the risk of further wear and tear on the Social Democrats, but this is the price of responsibility, and the party will have to pay it. After the failure of the negotiations between the Social Democrats, the Radical Liberals and the Socialist People's Party there has to be an exclusively Social Democratic government -- and the Folketing will have to share responsibility with it.

FINLAND

U.S. DIVIDED ON POLAND, EUROPE, MIDEAST

PM311331 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Dec 81 p 2

[Rafael Paro editorial: "Reagan's European Policy"]

[Text] "If present trends continue, U.S. foreign policy will probably be in a state of general crisis in the spring of 1982. What makes matters perhaps even worse is that this could coincide with a serious economic decline, which could lead to the U.S. global position being jeopardized."

This prophecy, well-supported by an acute analysis, was published by Zbigniew Brzezinski in the New York TIMES MAGAZINE a week before the army seized power in Poland and the Israeli Government annexed the Golan Heights. Brzezinski was President Jimmy Carter's security policy adviser and is now professor of political science at Colombia University. Brzezinski listed four "potentially dangerous" situations for the spring. First, the failure of the Camp David peace process between Israel and Egypt through an Israeli refusal to hand back the rest of Sinai. Second, an economic collapse in Poland, giving the Russians the opening they have been waiting for. Third, a clear political deterioration in El Salvador, with a further swing to the left in Central America. And fourth, a sharp decline in U.S.-Chinese relations, brought on by the Reagan administration's decision to include a more sophisticated type of jet aircraft in arms sales to Taiwan.

With regard to Israel Brzezinski predicted that Begin will test Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's support for Camp David through unilateral actions, either with the aim of intensifying Egypt's isolation (and thus increasing the value to Israel of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement) or of laying the blame for a breakdown on Mubarak (and thus justifying Israel's failure to adhere to the Sinai settlement).

Menachem Begin's decision to annex the Golan Heights fits very well into this pattern. It is difficult to point to any real security reasons for annexing the occupied area. On the other hand, it was in foreign policy terms a particularly charged action, something of a torpedo against the whole Camp David process, a hard test not only for Mubarak but also for the United States. Mubarak is closely identified with As-Sadat and with the murdered leader's pro-U.S. orientation. Mubarak's opponents in Egypt will be able to use such a turn of events against him, Brzezinski points out.

Brzezinski's criticism of the U.S. attitude to developments in Poland is if anything even more interesting, since it came just before the military takeover on 13 December. According to Brzezinski, the U.S. administration has been paralyzed over the Polish question: "Influential officials in the White House and the Defense Department actually put forward views like 'the worse, the better' -- suggesting that a collapse in Poland triggering a Soviet invasion would be a major setback for the Soviet Union."

Brzezinski's revelations of the arguments in Washington deepen the Polish crisis. It has been known that certain U.S. officials and politicians, for example, have been tempted to slow down the Poles' attempts to have their enormous debts in the West settled, for instance, through membership in the IMF.

Why have the hawks in Washington wanted to bring about a collapse in Poland -- "the worse, the better"? Rabid anticommunism is not an adequate explanation. The idea that disintegration in Poland would also weaken the Soviet Union's position is bound to be of some importance here. But the most important line of thinking has probably been that a violent showdown -- ideally in the form of clear Soviet military interference -- would make an active contribution to taking the sting out of "West European neutralism."

Judging by all appearances West European neutralism is a considerable headache for the Reagan administration. The relatively restrained official West European reactions to recent events in Poland are described as expressions of "moral disarmament." However, it looks at the same time as if the U.S. administration has missed its chances of taking the most practicable course, as Brzezinski, for example, describes it: "Consolidation of the Polish situation could in the long-run lead to much better relations between East and West and a gradual repair of European divisions."

Both Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, and developments in Poland and West European reaction have frustrated Washington. James Reston, the New York TIMES' respected correspondent, writes in his column from the U.S. capital that one of the questions currently being asked there is whether U.S. involvement in Europe and the Middle East can continue indefinitely. Everybody seems to be possessed by the idea that they can go their own way. And if we are not careful the United States too could start to have the same reservations and change over to an isolationist course, Reston says.

Such reports clearly show that those who accused the Reagan administration of having no carefully prepared foreign policy were right. Assertions that the one hand does not know what the other is doing also seem to be true. The U.S. foreign policy decisionmaking process caused the whole of Europe considerable headaches in Jimmy Carter's day. With Ronald Reagan at the tiller the headaches just seem to get bigger and more ominous.

If President Reagan and his men consciously or unconsciously force the West Europeans to the view that the United States is more interested in confrontation than in detente -- in the case of Poland, for example -- this will have extremely far-reaching repercussions on international groupings.

The breakdown of the Polish attempt to find a compromise was the last thing West Europe wanted. Washington's moral indignation is no consolation, least of all if things are as Brzezinski and other observers have hinted -- that the U.S. Government actually preferred a collapse.

NORWAY

POLISH EVENTS SHOW COMMUNIST SYSTEM'S AIMS

PM311219 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "It Did Not Come To Pass"]

[Excerpt] Today's text begins with the famous words: "And it came to pass in those days." In these days, 1981 years later, something very different is coming to pass: Our neighbors who are now having their dreams of freedom crushed are being inundated with fine sounding words, but also with hints that the tragedy of the last few days is really their own fault. If only they had not been so hasty in their zeal for reforms, if only they had taken their time, then the dream could have become a reality. As it is, things could only be expected to go as they have gone. Such an argument comes much too close to something which morally should be avoided -- laying the blame on the crime's victim, not on its perpetrator. It is a naive but widespread assumption that socialist or communist societies are "really" well-disposed toward reform and aim at loosening their method of rule. This axiom is to be found in certain fundamental texts. But unlike what is described in today's other basic text, this has never come to pass.

What will come to pass now can also be found in the old texts, if not in the scriptures. It is to be found in Moscow's articles of faith. True, these are based on the organization of the communist party -- any communist party -- but fully available for use as a compass by those who intend to consolidate their military takeover in Poland. It was asserted with unbending toughness and tirelessness when the Czech reforms were crushed after the 1968 invasion: "Any organization which wishes to join the Communist International must be consistent and systematic in its removal of all reformists and centrists from all more or less responsible positions... and replace them with loyal communists."

These are the rules. And if they are followed, all creative intellectuals will be transferred to poorly-paid hard labor. Those who have a talent for learning their party lesson will rule the country. They are the loyal communists. They are all those who know when to applaud but can do little else. Some of the outcasts will be allowed to leave the country and settle abroad -- where they will meet former political allies, socialists with faith in reforms who will try to tell them that the system which has suffered political and economic shipwreck in Poland "really" is valuable, progressive and good and, in the final analysis, has plans to liquidate itself. There is only one thing to be said about this faith -- it has nothing to do with the facts. For that is not what has come to pass.

SWEDEN

BILL FOR SUBMARINE AFFAIR TO BE GIVEN TO USSR

PM050949 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Dec 81 p 5

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Text] The Swedish Defense Ministry is now collecting the bills for the submarine affair. Now that the Swedish Armed Forces commander in chief has presented a rundown of the armed forces' costs, the ministry has a bill totaling 8,187,310 kronor, 30 ore. The armed forces' bill which was presented on Tuesday [22 December] covers superintending and carrying out the salvage operation, towing the submarine, seaworthiness inspections, surveillance and the emergency measures taken in case it became necessary to rescue the crew.

However, total armed forces' costs are even greater and are still being assessed. The Karlshamn Harbor authority has presented a bill for salvage fees. The port supplied two tugs and wants 2.5 million kronor for them. In addition there have been other expenses amounting to 173,012 kronoer.

The customs service kept a watch on the submarine and this cost 362,198 kronor, 30 ore. "The Defense Ministry will now look at the bills. They will then be sent for further inspection to the Foreign Ministry before a suitable sum is proposed to the Soviet Union," Undersecretary Sven Hirdman told TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA.

USSR THREATENS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JOURNALIST

LD041206 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet ambassador, Yakovlev, this morning requested to be received by the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland. Yakovlev said that the DAGENS NYHETER correspondent in Moscow, Staffan Teste, has collected military information and that it would be in the interests of relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union if Teste is recalled. The Soviet authorities warn that otherwise they will take legal proceedings against Teste because he has violated the law. Leif Leifland says in his answer to the Soviet ambassador that the Soviet Union is again coming forward with the same veiled threats as before. Leifland regards this as a crude attempt to silence a journalist who puts forward awkward opinions about the Soviet system.

Correspondent Recalled

LD041746 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpt] DAGENS NYHETER has decided to recall Staffan Teste as correspondent in Moscow. Soviet Ambassador Yakovlev threatened today that measures would be taken against Teste if he returns to Moscow after the holidays. At DAGENS NYHETER Bengt Dennis, editor in chief and publisher of the paper, said that the ambassador's threatening declaration has resulted in DAGENS NYHETER considering it reasonable that Teste does not return to Moscow.

PAPER VIEWS EFFECT OF U.S. SANCTIONS ON UK TRADE

PM311305 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Report by business correspondent Roland Green]

[Text] British companies stand to lose important new contracts for equipment for the new Siberian gas pipeline into Western Europe if sanctions are introduced on Russian trade.

The orders, worth more than 150 million pounds represent the most important addition of Russian business since the "thaw" in Anglo-Soviet relations.

The British companies expressed concern yesterday on two counts. They are worried by the outright loss of business and the United States decision to suspend licences for American equipment to be used in construction of the pipeline route.

John Brown, the Clydebank engineering firm, has orders worth 104 million pounds for gas turbine and spares for the pipeline. The company said: "We are keeping in very close touch with the situation and we have no plans to alter our existing production programme."

Other companies with pipeline business include Ruston, the General Electric subsidiary, with a contract worth 29.7 million pounds for gas turbines and Plenty of Newbury which is supplying 20 million pounds worth of fuel gas conditioning equipment.

In addition, Rediffusion has won a contract to provide data processing equipment worth 8.5 million pounds.

Trade department officials are attempting to clear up ambiguities in the United States announcement as the government considers whether to follow President Reagan's sanctions lead.

It is not clear whether the embargo will affect British or other foreign subsidiaries of United States companies. If the pattern set in Iranian sanctions is followed, they will be exempt.

But the loss of access to United States licences and equipment could be a blow to several companies. Some British companies faced problems in supplying spares and equipment originating in America for Libyan contracts after the United States decision to impose sanctions against Col al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

Britain has a substantial deficit on trade with Russia, largely because of diamonds. Precious stones accounted for 365 million pounds worth of Russian imports last year.

Exports totalled 421 million pounds and consisted mainly of electrical, mechanical and specialised engineering machinery.

Textile and clothing deliveries were worth 44 million pounds and office machinery, mainly Rank Xerox photo-copiers, 14 million pounds. Iron and steel exports were worth 45 million pounds.

Russia was at one time an important Eastern European market for ICL, the computer firm, but new business has dried up in recent years.

Imperial Chemical industries is hoping to build up exports to 50 million pounds a year by 1985 under terms of a new trade agreement for deliveries of dyes, pigments and other chemicals.

WESTERN RIFT OVER POLAND 'OUT OF FOCUS'

PM041509 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jan 82 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text] Dismay at the rift in the Western alliance over Poland, thorgh understandable and healthy, is also a little out of focus. It has been overplayed in some aspects, yet underplayed in others. The rumpus over the failure of America's European partners immediately to match President Reagan's limited economic sanctions against Russia — seen as the prime mover behind General Jaruzelski — is, for example, unreasonable. Those partners were not consulted about the American measures and were given only a few hours' notice of their implementation.

America, whether Republican or Democratic, always tends to take a more moralistic approach to world affairs than her more pragmatic European partners. Moreover, as the super-power in the alliance, it falls to her anyway to give the lead. A further difference lies in that very economic field in which President Reagan has chosen to fire his first warning shots against both the repressive military regime in Warasw and its Kremlin sponsors. The trade sanctions he has announced will cost his own country very little, since America's exports to the Soviet Union have already fallen by nearly 60 per cent from their 1979 levels. It is a very different story with the Common Market, whose trade with Russia has risen by more than a quarter.

Particularly in the economic sphere, therefore, it is unrealistic ever to expect the Western alliance to proceed in perfect step, as the ragged marching which followed the sanctions move over Afghanistan demonstrated two years ago. What is, of course, vital is that the Europeans should not be seen to lag too far behind the Americans, let alone trip them up. As Mrs Thatcher said in her new year message, the West must stand together on Poland, even if Europe cannot follow Mr Reagan's lead entirely. Tomorrow's meeting of the EEC foreign ministers in Brussels will reflect this attitude.

But what has not received all the attention it deserves in this commotion is the vast gap in both philosophy and evaluation which yawns between Washington and Bonn. It is Chancellor Schmidt who is out on a trembling limb (even compared with his other European partners) over his "softly-softly" stance towards Moscow. He has been pushed there partly by West Germany's need to maintain economic and political contact with the East; partly by the pernicious pro-Soviet pressure of colleagues like his predecessor in office, Willy Brandt; and partly, no doubt, by his own ambitions to play the calm interpreter in the heated dialogue between East and West.

But things have, indeed, reached a sorry pass when all this prompts his official spokesman, Herr Kurt Becker, publicly to disavow Mr Reagan's stated view that Russia was behind the Warsaw crackdown. NATO as an alliance can have only one intelligence appreciation, and its secretary-general, Dr Luns, promptly rebuked Herr Becker for pretending this could be otherwise. Whether General Jaruzelski jumped or was pushed down not alter the nature of the force pressing at his back.

We must charitably assume that the Bonn spokesman was only indulging in some public relations on behalf of his chancellor. The alternative is too gloomy to contemplate, for if two major NATO powers are at odds in interpreting a blatant military crackdown in Poland, how are they going to manage when some dire emergency looms up to threaten the alliance itself?

ROLANDHIS PROTESTS RECENT TURKISH ACTIVITIES

NC042204 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The Cyprus Government has lodged a complaint with the great powers and the permanent members of the UN Security Council in connection with the recent activities by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots that have increased tension over the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou today, opening the third congress of Cypriots living abroad, also referred in Nicosia to the Turkish moves aimed at creating a climate of blackmail. He stressed that the necessary steps have been taken and that the great powers and the permanent members of the Security Council have been briefed on the consequences of this new Turkish adventurism.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis today summoned separately the ambassadors of the permanent members of the Security Council and drew their attention to recent activities by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leaders. Rolandhis also discussed the same question with the Greek ambassador.

During his meetings with the ambassadors of the five Security Council permanent members, Rolandhis denied as "totally unfounded" statements and reports of Turkish origin about the alleged reinforcement of the republic's armed forces through the arrival in Cyprus of men and war materiel from Greece. Rolandhis said the statements and reports from the Turkish side are aimed at causing the wrong impression, probably to cause tension at a moment when Turkey should have focused its attention on the talks if it really possessed the political will to solve the Cyprus problem. Rolandhis did not rule out the likely existence of other Turkish goals, such as the declaration of a Turkish state, about which many things were said in the past by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots.

Finally, Rolandhis stressed to the five ambassadors the government's devotion to the solution of the Cyprus problem through peaceful means, based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

TURKS INSTALLING 'ELECTRONIC DEVICES' IN NORTH

NC041233 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 4 Jan 82 p 8

[Dhim. Zannidhis report]

[Excerpt] Athens, 3 Jan -- According to the latest information, in addition to the reinforcement of Turkish troops and materiel in the occupied territories, as revealed by us last week and without the slightest official denial, the Turkish military technical corps and electronic specialists of the Defense Ministry research service in Ankara have arrived in the occupied territories. They have undertaken to build an electronically equipped base for spying and collecting information from the Greek areas.

With the installation of these electronic "eyes," the Turkish occupation troops also want -- besides checking telecommunications in the free territories -- to control the sea and airspace in northern Cyprus. The Turks have begun installing these electronic "eyes" on Pentadaktylos, at a site in Karavas and at the occupied airport of Tymbou. (Let the Turks not hasten to deny this information because we will cite pertinent details next week.)

ATHENS MEETING LED TO U.S. MOVE AGAINST TURKEY

NC041218 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Athens, 4 Jan -- According to well-informed sources, the last meeting by Greek Prime Minister Panadreou with the leader of the official opposition party, Kiridhis, contributed greatly to the Cyprus issue being viewed constructively by Western officials. According to the information, this meeting contributed to the United States' intervening and pointing out to Turkey that it will not tolerate a new Turkish military move in Cyprus or any military activity to change the Aegean "status quo."

The U.S. intervention was considered an indirect guarantee of Greece's eastern borders, as Papandreou had urgently set before the Western alliance. However, this Western action was not taken to satisfy Greece only, but primarily and mainly to secure NATO'S south-eastern wing, which would disintegrate should there be a military conflict in Cyprus or Greece. As Mr Papandreou said clearly: "A war in Cyprus means a war between Greece and Turkey on all fronts."

PARTY COALITION TALKS CONCLUDE IN NORTH

TA041555 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1510 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia], 4 Jan (AA) — Well-informed sources report that talks between the National Unity Party and the Communal Liberation Party for the formation of a coalition government have been concluded. The two parties have 31 seats in the 40-member Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly.

TURKISH CYPRIOT NEGOTIATOR'S ADVISER RESIGNS

TA311340 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Rustem Tatar, adviser to the Turkish Cypriot negotiator in the intercommunal talks, resigned today from all his official duties. The NORTH CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY reported that Tatar submitted his letter of resignation to President Rauf Denktas. Tatar resigned in order to enable the clarification of a foreign currency exchange problem and to enable the government to act freely on this issue.

KIPRIANOU BRIEFS WILLY BRANDT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC041520 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party and former chancellor, Willy Brandt, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, met with President Kiprianou at the Presidential Palace today. After the meeting, Mr Brandt stated that he was briefed further on the Cyprus issue by President Kiprianou and that they exchanged views on the international situation.

President Kiprianou stated that the Cyprus issue was the main subject of his talks with Mr Brandt. However, other international issues were also discussed. President Kiprianou added: I am convinced Mr Brandt is truly interested in Cyprus and that he will try to make his impression known in Europe.

Brandt Departs 5 Jan

NC050841 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Mr Brandt, chairman of the FRG's ruling Social Democratic Party and former chancellor, has concluded his visit to Cyprus and left for Athens. At Larnaca airport Mr Brandt was seen off by President Kiprianou and other officials. A National Guard detachment presented arms while the military band played. Last night Mr Brandt attended an official dinner at the Presidential Palace given in his honor by President Kiprianou. In Athens Mr Brandt will meet with Prime Minister Papandreou at noon today and will leave for Kuwait later in the afternoon.

PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCES FURTHER ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC041215 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1940 GMT 3 Jan 82

["Text" of Prime Minister Papandreou's 3 January statement announcing "second batch" of government's economic measures -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening and happy new year: On starting the new year I would like to talk to you tonight about a number of changes pertaining to our domestic situation. Foreign affairs -- our relations with the rest of the world -- are certainly very important. Our success, however, in creating a new future for our society will be determined by our capability to solve our economic and social problems. We must change many things: the structure of production and, particularly, of industry and agriculture; the distribution of national income; the operation of our financial and credit systems, and the relation between the government and citizens. Above all, however, we must change our stance as individuals toward society as a whole.

In my previous speech I pointed out that the new year which has just begun is a narrow passage through which we must successfully pass to enter the period of implementing the 1983-87 5-year plan for economic and social development; the Symplegades Rocks we have to pass through are depression and inflation. The first batch of measures, in conjunction with the second batch being announced tonight, are aimed at removing the country's economy from the vicious circle of stagflation and placing it on an upward and socially just course. However, we should always remember what we have inherited from the previous government. We have taken over a mass of problems and obligations which are impossible to solve from one moment to the other. It is necessary to confront this state of affairs as soon as possible. For its part, the government will do all that is required by the circumstances. The success of our efforts, however, depends on the everyday and general support and cooperation of the people, of which we are certain.

As I noted at the end of the first batch of measures, which were announced on 13 December, our target is to rescue our country's economy from the complete stagnation of last year and to exert efforts toward increasing the gross national product. In order to attain this goal, it is necessary to activate our entire productive potential, which today is underemployed, and start new investments in order to increase both production and productivity. In this effort, the role of private initiative will be of particular significance, as well as the role of public investments and the program of investments by public enterprises and organizations. Today's measures includes measures for the new incentives in industry as well as for the activation of those problematic enterprises wich are viable.

I should note that in our philosophy the revival of the economy and the redistribution of income are interlinked. A legislative measure adopted by the previous government for offering incentives toward strengthening regional and economic development is the well-known Law 1,116 of 1981. This law has the following basic disadvantage: While it offers strong incentives encouraging private investment, it does not offer any substantive safeguard in controlling and appraising the proposed investment plans. For this reason, the government has decided to proceed immediately with the formulation of a new institutional framework aimed at decisively promoting initiative for investments in the private sector. This framework will include the following characteristics: The backing to be granted will be closely linked with the targets of the more general government strategy for development. It will give particular emphasis to regional development and decentralization of economic activities, but in accordance with priorities dictated by the degree of problems faced by each area. There also will be a completely decentralized system of assessing applications for submission to the status of the new law, and there will be appropriate departments to appraise and follow the implementation of the subsidized projects.

Various criteria will be used to appraise the investment proposals which aim at strengthening employment, promoting exports and providing substitutes for imports, conserving energy, developing technology, and protecting the environment. Therefore the evaluation of investments will aim at determining first, the expediency of investment from the point of view of the national economy; second, the prospects of the viability of the enterprise from the private sector's economic viewpoint; and third, the true investment contribution by the private organizations.

And now regarding our investments and production policy for 1982. The main target of the government's production and investments policy in 1982 will be to cleanse and mobilize the country's productivity potential, primarily in the sector of handicraft and industrial enterprises, which are literally suffering from a perpetual crisis and face conditions of uncertainty in the future. The problems which cause hardship to productive enterprises -- primarily the small and medium-sized -- are many. These are problems of financing, modernization of machinery and equipment, orientation of production, marketing of products and productivity in a wider sense. For this reason the government is taking measures to assist in the quick restoration and full utilization of the existing productive potential of the economy. This priority is dictated by the need for speedy production from investments and is closely linked with combating of inflation and the perpetuated depression and unemployment. The control over bank credits will play a significant role in the efforts to make an economy recovery. This control will be exercised in a manner that will safeguard the produtive utilization of the people's savings and avoid their leaking into profiteering investments, as has been the case to a big extent hitherto.

The measures announced in the first batch are now completed, with new incentives which in general aim at full utilization of the existing economic potential and in particular at mobilizing the huge productive potential of the small and medium enterprises. Soon Coordination Minister Lazaris will announce a series of special measures for the small and medium enterprises which are of decisive importance for the national effortr toward development.

With regard to foreign investments: As has already been announced, the government accepts the investment of foreign capital in our country with the proviso that these investments also be in the interest of the Greek economy. Exceptionally pleasant to note is the fact that today foreign firms, state or banking organizations are expressing strong interest in developing investment activity in our country. The government's decision is to utilize, to the highest degree possible, the interest of foreign investors and for this purpose the following measures will be adopted immediately.

1. A department will be established in the Ministry of Coordination to deal with orientation, information and evaluation of foreign investments. This department will ensure that foreign investment activity harmonizes with the country's development program, while at the same time it will put an end to the inadmissible situation of overrating foreign investments, which causes high tax evasion and loss of foreign exchange. This new department, in cooperation with departments of other ministries and the investment banks, will prepare a plan of mixed enterprises. Special attention will be given to utilizing Arab interests in the Greek economy and to realizing interstate agreements which have already been signed, such as the one with Iraq.

2. For the fuller exploration of the international money market and the promotion of investment programs with foreign investors, the institution of commercial attaches and consular authorities will be reformed radically to enable the dynamic promotion of Greek interests abroad. Of course the credits policy is also directly linked with this investments program.

Invigorating the economy and realizing the investments program, which I have outlined, certainly presuppose a credits policy which, without feeding inflation, creates favorable conditions for the offering and disposition of the necessary financial resources. The credits policy which we will follow will actually secure the financial sources through the attainment of our production targets.

In statements I made in the past I stressed that we do not believe in monetarism. We believe inflation will be hit decisively through measures that change the production structure, as we are planning, and not through the suffocating restraint of the bulk of credits. I do not believe last year's high rate of inflation was due only to the relatively high increase of credits. On the contrary, I feel inflation is mainly due to the high leakage of credits to profiteering or other unproductive activities.

In order to secure the monetary resources for financing our production targets and in order to hit inflation hard, we will proceed with a radical change in the credits system:

1. A bill will be submitted soon to the Chamber of Deputies for abolition of the Monetary Committee.

2. The credits policy is determined by the government. Exercising and supervising the credits policy are assigned to the Bank of Greece, which will be reorganized to play the role of a central bank.

3. Within the framework of the government's credits policy, the Bank of Greece will determine the total amount of credits necessary to finance the programs and the general terms and regulations for the granting of credits from various sources.

4. A strict and systematic control of trusts will be conducted by the Bank of Greece departments to establish that grant of credits by the banks and their use by the financed enterprises are in concord with the government's economic policy and the credit rules. Violations will be punished severely through the imposition of monetary sentences and the existing procedures will be simplified.

Now I proceed to one of the actually direct and huge problems facing the government and our economy -- the overindebted enterprises. As also stressed in the policy statement, the government intends to end the inadmissible status of the overindebted enterprises, which is a result of the credits unaccountability and leakage of credits to profiteering investments. Of course, we are aware that the concept of socializing enterprises or sectors has been pondered over by many people and has created strong interest. At this point, I would like to take a stand on this so significant problem. The government's policy of socialization aims at securing social control over certain basic sectors which could be described as sectors (?of cleansing) for the effective mobilization of all productive forces of the country. Already a large number of enterprises and organizations in these sectors are under state control either in the form of controlling interest -- such as banks, insurance companies, the Elevsis shipyards -- or in the form of public organizations, as the case with the energy sector, telecommunications, mass transportation and enterprises of common utility.

The administrative councils of all organizations under state control — banks, insurance companies, public organizations and corporations such as the public power corporation, Greek telecommunications organization, Greek railways organizations, urban communications organization and so forth, public utility corporations as well as all public law corporations — will also include elected representatives of the working people and representatives of local self-government in cases where the activities of these organizations are related to local self-government.

More specifically, with regard to the insurance companies, the government is proceeding with the establishment of a unitary insurance organization through the unification of the insurance organizations of banks which are under state control. A supervisory council will be established for the big enterprises which are exploiting the country's mineral wealth, big shipbuilding yards, the steel, cement and fertilizer industries, as they do not fall in the category of problematic and indebted enterprises. This council will include representatives elected from among the employees in the enterprise, representatives of the local self-government and the public, and of course representatives of the management of the enterprise.

This council will harmonize the program and policy of the enterprise, as it may be shaped by its administrative council, with the government's development programs and, of course, the national interest in general.

With regard to the socialization of the pharmaceutical industry, the government will proceed in 1982 with the preparation of a feasibility study for the establishment of a national pharmaceutical industry. In its first phase the national pharmaceutical industry will proceed with the production of patent medicines and other pharmaceutical products on the basis of imported raw material and, probably, also in cooperation with the private Greek pharmaceutical industries. In the second stage the national pharmaceutical industry will proceed with the local production of active ingredients.

State activity in the investment field is also important. The public investments budget, the budgets for public corporations and organizations and initiatives by the state investments banks will contribute decisively to the investment drive in 1982.

Our basic steps will be: To reexamine the feasibility of all projects at the central and regional levels; to decentralize this program at the provincial level as well as at the local self-government level; and to promote public investments based on two basic criteria, that is, the criterion of social benefit, such as investments in the field of education, health and so forth, and of productivity, such as land improvement projects and so forth. However, it must be noted that one of the most important problems being faced today is the total expenditure for projects not completed. This expenditure exceeds 250 billion drachmas and as a result the flexibility to adjust the public investments budget to the needs of the government development strategy is impeded. Of course the situation will improve considerably when the feasibility of developing projects is reexamined.

The investment programs of public corporations and organizations -- such as the public power corporation, the Greek telecommunications organization, the Greek railway organization, the urban communications organization and the military industry -- will be restructured to increase their effectiveness and to considerably reduce their deficit. The investment activities of banks -- such as the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank, the agrarian bank, the estate bank, the national investments bank for industrial development and so forth -- constitute, for the government, a decisive factor in the realization of the basic goals for self-sufficient development.

A few words about control of prices and costs: Within the framework of its general social and economic policy, the government is determined to intervene wherever necessary to set the price of important products as part of its policy to control prices and costs. In this policy our goal is to restrict unjustified price increases and to protect the Greek people's income. Control of prices and costs will be coordinated with measures that will protect the consumer from the adulteration of and bad-quality products. It will also aim at improving the structure of the Greek economy and at combatting the paraeconomy. But beyond all this, our policy in this field is a necessary step toward achieving social justice. Redistributing the national income in favor of low salaries is not enough. There should be a corresponding redistribution between compensation for work and profits in a way that should not harm the investments activity (?to be carried out) through other means.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the fulfillment of our goals in 1982 is an indispensable prerequisite for shaping a dynamic development program for the 1983-87 period. But this has as a prerequisite the cooperation and support of the people.

I am sure the Greek people, with their unerring sense of judgment, understand all the difficulties we are facing as a result of the situation we have inherited and as a result of the more general world crisis. I believe everyone will show the necessary restraint in putting forward demands that do not promote the social and national interest. I also hope the working people of the country, for whom the state has already furnished practical proof of its interest in them, will contribute actively to increasing productivity. Success in this field is of decisive importance for cleansing the economy and for further developing the economic status of the working people themselves.

I am sure the course of time and the needs of change will require further, additional measures. The measures I have announced are necessary so that we may make the vision of change a tangible reality for the sake of safeguarding our national independence and consolidating national control over our economic and political life. The targets that we have set for 1982 may appear to be ambitious because of the current economic situation, but we are ambitious. We believe they are feasible. With the determination of the government -- the government of change -- and the people's active support, we will succeed. We will lay down together the foundations for a fresh course of the country, a course that will be nationally proud and socially fair.

Good night, and thank you.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS REJECTS TURKISH STATEMENT

NC042126 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, referring to a statement by Turkish Foreign Ministry Director General Gurun distorting a statement by Prime Minister Papandreou, has said the following:

It is surprising, indeed amazing, that in a recent statement Turkish Foreign Ministry Director General Gurun attempted to distort a statement by the Greek prime minister and to ascribe to him aggressive intentions and provocations against Turkey. (?I particularly judge) the allegation by the Turkish Foreign Ministry director general about the so-called violation of the Turkey's airspace by Greek military aircraft a thing which, as he perfectly knows, never happened.

Mr Kharalambopoulos added: In fact it is precisely the opposite that happened. The repeated provocations, violations of Greek sovereignty and statements by Turkish political leaders leave no room for misinterpretation as to the true situation in the Aegean which, in essence, constitutes an open threat against Greece. The prime minister of Greece made it clear when he was in the opposition, and he has made it clear recently as prime minister, that Greece claims absolutely nothing from Turkey, but that at the same time we consider unacceptable any Turkish claims on Greece.

Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos concluded: Therefore Mr Gurun's statement, supported by Turkish press reports every day, do not contribute to the creation of the climate of peace that is necessary for good neighborliness and for the promotion of relations of friendship between the two countries.

Mr Gurun, director general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, made a statement claiming that Papandreou's attitude toward Turkey has been aggressive even when he was in the opposition and that it is being continued now that he is in power. He also claimed that the violation of Turkish airspace by Greek aircraft, as well as the arming of the Aegean islands, are the cause of still greater tension in the Aegean area.

In addition, the newspaper HURRIYET says Turkey's permanent delegate to NATO, Olcay, has briefed the NATO secretary general on Greece's attitude. The paper adds that Gurun stated that because of the interruption of the talks between the directors general of the foreign ministries of the two countries there cannot be a dialogue between Greece and Turkey at ambassador level and that the problems in the Aegean, instead of being reduced, are increasing.

A government spokesman has described as strange and suspicious the propaganda being carried in the Turkish press, which is trying to create a climate different from the one that was created following the recent NATO ministerial session. The spokesman said: The government believes these activities constitute a diversionary action by the Turkish Government following the battle in Brussels, where all Turkish provocations and violations of Greek sovereignty were explained clearly at the defense ministers conference, with specific reference to statements by Turkish officials. Obviously this Turkish press campaign is aimed at destroying the climate that was created at the NATO session.

The spokesman added: The government, and particularly the foreign minister, have instructed all Greek ambassadors abroad to brief foreign governments on this issue. The Foreign Ministry has given similar instructions to Greek delegates in Brussels to brief the NATO and EEC headquarters on the recent propaganda activities by Ankara.

PAPANDREOU FIRES DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER FOTILAS

NC050637 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou yesterday dismissed Deputy Foreign Minister Asimakis Fotilas for failing to follow the foreign minister's instructions at a conference of the 10 EEC officials on the Polish question.

DEFENSE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW MILITARY CHIEFS

NC041534 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme National Defense Council held a meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou. The council selected Vice Adm Theodhoros Deyiannis, chief of the fleet, as chief of the National Defense General Staff and promoted him to admiral. The council held another meeting attended by the new chief of staff and made the following decisions:

Lt Gen Dhimitrios Panagopoulos, commander of the 3d Corps, to be chief of the Army General Staff. Rear Adm Odhisseas Kapetos, commander of naval training, to be chief of the Navy General Staff and promoted to vice admiral. Air Force Lt Gen Nikolaos Kouris, first deputy chief of the General Staff, to be chief of the Air Force General Staff.

Furthermore, at their own request the chiefs of the general staffs have been retired. The council has awarded them the following: General Gratsios, chief of the General Staff, the title of honorary chief of staff; Lieutenant General Karayiannis, chief of the Army General Staff, the rank of retired general and the title of honorary chief of the Army General Staff; Vice Admiral Konofaos, chief of the Navy General Staff, the rank of retired admiral and the title of honorary chief of the Navy General Staff; Air Force Lt Gen Papayeoryiou, chief of the Air Force General Staff, the rank of retired air force general and the title of honorary chief of the Air Force General Staff.

The installation of the new National Defense chief of staff will take place today. Prime Minister Papandreou will receive the new chief and the new chiefs of the three military branches this evening at Kastri.

TURKMEN: NO ASIA DEFENSE ARC AGAINST USSR LIKELY

NC041431 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 29 Dec 81 pp 1, 13

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Turkmen by correspondent Nur Batur in Ankara — date not given]

[Text] In reporting to TERCUMAN on his visit to the People's Republic of China, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen stated that China attaches great importance to Turkey and wishes to establish closer relations with it. Turkmen said China's desire to establish closer relations with Turkey stems from the fact that it attaches great importance to the world strategic balance. "China," he said, "desires the preservation of the present military and political equilibrium between East and West."

Stating that immense possibilities exist in developing economic, cultural, and technical relations between the two countries, Turkmen summed up the present state of relations with China as follows: "China, which has recently begun to pursue an active policy in the international arena, is a supporter of the Third World. Events in Afghanistan and Kampuchea concern China very much. When it looks at matters from a global view, China attaches great importance to Turkey. One of China's international objectives is preservation of the present political and military equilibrium between the East and West. China does not desire to see its security impaired as a result of an imbalance in these relations."

When we asked Turkmen whether he thought future relations between Turkey and China could develop into relations of solidarity in the international arena, he said: "If you mean by solidarity an organic arrangement, such a thing should not be thought of. As a matter of fact, we do not think the emergence of a new organization in addition to the existing ones can serve any useful purpose. As you know, we do not favor organic ties in the Middle East."

When we asked him, "What should the Asian countries do against the Soviet threat?" Turkmen replied: "After the events in Afghanistan, the open Soviet threat to Southwest Asia has manifested itself in greater dimensions in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. And yet there are no signs in Southwest Asia of an organization opposing this threat. Undoubtedly the countries in the region should increase their own security. Several states are doing this. What is more, they are cooperating with countries outside their area for their defense. The measure to be taken against this threat should materialize through the desire and the initiative of the states in the area."

When we asked him whether a new defensive arc, starting from Asia, was being contemplated to oppose the Soviet expansionist policy, Turkmen replied: Such an arc cannot materialize. It would be incorrect to attempt such a thing. We have seen that pacts like CENTO and SEATO served absolutely no useful purpose. As a matter of fact, solidarity has already emerged among states opposing this threat. A natural harmony materializes in the policies of all the states that cherish the same view in confronting the same threat."

Responding to a question as to whether "a tie is being contemplated among some of the countries you have so far visited and those which head of state Evren intends to visit in the near future, since some of these countries too are under the Soviet threat," the foreign minister said: "It is not correct to form a link among all these visits. The honorable head of state's visit to Pakistan was above all inspired by the traditional friendship between Turkey and Pakistan, while his visits to Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia are concerned with our neighbors in the Balkan region. It is incorrect to try to form a link among these visits."

Turkmen continued: "Turkish foreign policy is based on extremely frank and complementary elements. The trouble is that some individuals or circles are trying hard to attach a label to Turkish foreign policy. We do not pursue a foreign policy which would be explained through labels or slogans. Our foreign policy enjoys flexibility in the assessment of world and regional issues. We show similar flexibility in our fundamental preferences. A foreign policy that is not based on some form of flexibility is the worst foreign policy.

"Turkey's importance is stressed not so much because of the active role it can play in the Middle East but because of its presence in the area as a strong and stable state.

"It would serve no useful purpose if Turkey came forward at this time and said: 'I will play a role.' One of the main prerequisites of a wise foreign policy is to avoid 'excessive zeal.' There are many states which have suffered setbacks because of unnecessary activity. As a regional state, Turkey has to exercise meticulous care in all its dealings and refrain from getting involved in acts likely to impair its policy of impartiality."

SPOKESMAN DENIES RUMORS OF ANTI-IRAN ARMY IN EAST

TA051013 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0915 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Jan (A.A.) -- It was announced that rumors appearing in certain foreign news media, attributed to the British papers SUNDAY TIMES and DAILY TELEGRAPH concerning the formation of an army in eastern Anatolia were totally false. They alleged that certain people opposed to the Iranian revolution were intending to occupy Iran and reestablish monarchy in the country.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Nazmi Akiman, in answer to a question about the rumors said: "Such claims that aim solely to cast a shadow over the friendly and good neighbourly relations between Turkey and Iran are pure fabrication and totally unfounded."

SOVIET TECHNICIANS BEGIN WORK ON POWER STATION

TA041653 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Bursa, 4 Jan (AA) -- A team of Soviet technicians has started surveying the site of a thermal power station at Keles, Bursa Province, for a preliminary project report. The Keles power station will operate on the rich coal deposits in the area to produce 1.4 billion kw of electricity annually, a capacity equal to that of Orhaneli thermal power station to the west, which is currently under construction. A Soviet freighter is expected to unload parts for the Orhaneli power station at the port of Mudanya Tuesday.

EVREN'S VISITS TO BALKAN COUNTRIES POSTPONED

TA041448 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1440 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Statement by the Foreign Ministry information directorate 4 January]

[Text] Ankara, 4 Jan (AA) -- Head of state Gen Kenan Evren's official visits to Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, which were scheduled to begin 11 January 1982, have been postponed due to the illness of Mrs Evren.

BRIEFS

MINISTRY RENAMED -- Ankara, 1 Jan (AA) -- The Ministry of Tourism and Information officially became the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on New Year's Day, under a decree promulgated on 10 December. The former Ministry of Culture has been abolished and its departments transferred to the new Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Two under secretaries will oversee cultural affairs and tourism, while incumbent Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu will serve as minister of culture and tourism. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1410 GMT 1 Jan 82 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

MINISTERS URGE LIFTING MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

NC041820 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 4 Jan (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) called here today on Polish authorities to lift martial law, free those in custody, and restore "genuine dialogue" with the church and the independent trade union federation Solidarity "as quickly as possible."

In a joint statement, the ministers criticized "the grave external pressures and the campaign conducted by the Soviet Union and the other East European countries against the effort of renewal in Poland."

The statement said the EEC is ready to continue its humanitarian aid to Poland and took note of the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union decided by Washington.

The statement said the EEC will consult the United States and other Western nations to determine what decisions would best serve their common objective and to avoid anything that might compromise their respective actions.

(The talks took place as Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski summoned all EEC country ambassadors in Warsaw for discussions on the crisis. Also, North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers were to hold an emergency meeting in Brussels next Monday.)

The statement said that recent events in Poland were a serious violation of the Final Act of Helsinki and that the Madrid follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should debate the issue as soon as possible at ministerial level.

EEC nations were considering other measures, including those affecting credit and economic aid to Poland, as well as trade with the Soviet Union, the statement said.

The ministers were unable to agree on sending an EEC emissary to Warsaw. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had suggested this should be Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers. But reporters were told after the meeting that France and Greece opposed such a mission, doubting that it would enable contacts with all those involved in the Polish situation and that it might in any case be rejected by the Polish authorities. The foreign ministers will discuss the question at their next meeting here, on January 14 and 15.

NETHERLANDS

EVEN SOVIET INTERVENTION MUST NOT STOP INF TALKS

PM050945 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Dec 81 p 3

[A. Salomonson report]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 24 Dec -- "Ending the dangerously escalating arms race by the end of the eighties is of such supreme importance that even as serious a matter as an intervention in Poland should not be allowed to lead to a suspension of the negotiations," Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel said in a reaction to the announcement by President Reagan's disarmament adviser Eugene Rostow that the U.S. President is considering a suspension of the Russian-U.S. nuclear arms talks in Geneva in protest to the events in Poland.

"In fact we would be damaging our own interests," Van der Stoel said, "for it is also of fundamental importance for West Europe that security and stability be increased."

PORTUGAL

BALSEMAO COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CALVO-SOTELO

LD042220 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao returned home this evening after a 10-day vacation at the Spanish winter resort Baqeira Beret. Prime Minister Balsemao today in Madrid met with his counterpart Calvo-Sotelo.

On arrival at Lisbon airport, the prime minister summing up the Madrid meeting between the two heads of government said:

[Begin recording] Spain reiterated its intention not to cause any problem over its entry into NATO, insofar as the possibility of there being a unified command on the peninsula. In other words, the Spanish feel, as the Portuguese do, that there will not be any reason for such a unifed command to be on the Iberian Peninsula within the NATO structure.

Another important aspect of our talks was the reaffirmation that regarding our two countries' application for Common Market membership, this issue should not be considered together. We are two different countries with different entry processes and Portugal sought EEC membership before Spain. This will not, as is obvious, prevent us from continuing to exchange information on this and other subjects. On the basis of an information exchange, I expect Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo to visit Portugal within the next 6 months so that we can keep up a regular pace of contacts which we began in 1981.

With regard to bilateral relations, we broached various matters ranging from the nuclear stations issue -- more specifically the Sayago station issue which I feel will be resolved with an understanding on both sides -- to specific road communications issues such as those connected with the bridges at Vila Real de Santo Antonio, Monfortinho and Valenca. The Monfortinho bridge project is already going ahead with both countries' political will to see that it soon materializes. The same will be the case with the bridge at Vila Real de Santo Antonio. With regard to the Valenca-Tuy bridge, in the north, we have yet to study its location, we hope to do so in the near future.

We also broached other bilateral matters, for example, the worsening deficit in the balance of trade. I expect Garcia Dia Spanish deputy minister for economic affairs to visit Portugal soon, I expect that the visit will result in the adoption of some practical measures so that this deficit does not continue worsening but, in fact, diminishes. [end recording]

DAILY REPORT

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GENSCHER ON BRUSSELS TALKS, POLAND, U.S. VISIT

DW051145 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 4 Jan 82

["Excerpts" from reporter Gustav Trampe interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Brussels -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Reading the international press one is under the impression that the Federal Government is very much isolated in Europe with regard to its approach to Poland. Was that confirmed here in today's talks?

[Answer] Not at all, on the contrary. The position of the Federal Government found broad support together with our clear and firm aims to contribute to the lifting of martial law in Poland, to the release of the arrested and the resumption of the dialogue between the Polish leadership, the "Solidarity" trade union and the church. We would have welcomed it if this clear European position had been maintained in December. I hope that understanding will be achieved permitting Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans, the president of the Council of Ministers, to go to Warsaw and Moscow in the near future.

[Question] The European Community communique holds Moscow responsible for the situation and the suppression in Poland. So far the Federal Government considered it a purely domestic political event. Was it hard for you to agree?

[Answer] No, the Federal Government has never doubted that the Soviet Union was responsible for the situation and developments in the People's Republic of Poland. This can be derived from the fact that the federal chancellor was so far the only government chief of the European Community addressing a letter not only to the Polish leadership but also to General Secretary Brezhnev. Others had to adopt our position and not vice versa.

[Question] But I remember statements of Government Spokesman Becker who said that it was believed -- contrary to the United States -- that Jaruzelski was acting on his own responsibility.

[Answer] It was a question of whether or not instigation was involved. These statements have been misinterpreted.

[Question] Do you believe that there really will be an earlier meeting of CSCE foreign ministers? Will Moscow agree to that?

[Answer] We would very much welcome it because the CSCE process also served in dealing with European developments. Adherance to the Helsinki Final Act is involved here indeed.

[Question] There is still a clear difference between the approach to the Europeans and that of the United States. Will the talks between the federal chancellor and President Reagan be difficult?

[Answer] We will hold these talks with the intention to create close ties between the Europeans and the United States and to eliminate every illusion that somebody could put his foot in the door.

SPD SPOKESMAN APPROVES EEC STATEMENT ON POLAND

LD051812 Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Jan (DPA) -- In contrast to the opinion of the CDU/CSU opposition, the spokesman for the SPD Executive, Wolfgang Clement, described the decisions of the EEC foreign ministers on Poland as reasonable.

They left no doubt about the condemnation of the events for which the military government was responsible while at the same time not refusing the Polish people the assistance which they needed at the present time. Here the Federal Government had rendered considerable service. This was anything but the "pro-Soviet line" claimed by CDU Deputy Stauffenberg, Clement stressed, but rather a "specific policy which acted and did not simply pass resolutions."

FDP Approves

LD051420 Hamburg DPA in German 1310 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Jan (DPA) -- The FDP Bundestag parliamentary group today welcomed the resolution of the EEC foreign ministers on Poland issued after their conference in Brussels. Kurt Jung, European policy spokesman of the FDP, said that the outcome had confirmed the correctness of the view taken by the FDP and the Federal Government that, in spite of the imposition of martial law, food aid for the Polish people should be continued and that economic sanctions did not come under consideration at the present time. The FDP politician saw it as particularly important that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) had succeeded in achieving a joint European stand on the basis of the Bundestag resolution supported by all the parliamentary groups.

Jung called the demand currently being raised by opposition politicians to pursue a policy of rejection not only toward Poland and the Soviet Union, but also toward the GDR and the CSSR as incomprehensible. The implementation of such demands would lead to the isolation of the FRG on a European level. Also, CDU politician Norbert Bluem's idea that the West should, if necessary, threaten to break off the Geneva disarmament talks was to be rejected.

On the other hand, the deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU group in the Bundestag committee for foreign affairs, Count Franz Ludwig Stauffenberg, described the EEC foreign ministers meeting as a black day for Europe. In its efforts to draw the other Europeans onto its "pro-Soviet course," the Federal Government had unfortunately gained a partial victory.

Opposition Disappointed

LD051354 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Jan (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU has expressed disappointment in the EEC foreign ministers, its deputy parliamentary group chairman, Manfred Woerner, said today in Bonn. Woerner said that the EEC statement did not meet expectations and came too late to have any appreciable effect. The joint demand for an end to martial law, release of prisoners and continuation of the dialogue with the church and the trade union Solidarity was indeed welcome, yet this resolution was no substitute for measures which go further, "above all, European participation in economic sanctions against the Soviet Union."

Woerner expressed the hope that in Chancellor Schmidt's talks in Washington differences could be bridged in such a way that further rifts in the Atlantic alliance and German-U.S. relations would not emerge. An agreement with the United States on which sanctions offered the best chances of success seemed absolutely necessary. Increasingly in the course of the last few weeks the Federal Government had been open to the accusation of political accomodation to the Soviet Union, Woerner said.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD051500 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 5 Jan (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher continued their discussion in Washington on Tuesday. Schmidt breakfasted with leading U.S. congressmen, while Genscher met his U.S. colleague Alexander Haig. Both are expected later (1600 GMT) for talks with President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

Genscher Sees Agreement

LD061006 Hamburg DPA in German 0926 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 6 Jan (DPA) -- The latest talks between the Federal Government and the U.S. leadership have led to broad agreement in their attitude on Poland. This was underlined by Federal Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his return to Stuttgart airport today from Washington. Genscher said: "I cannot possibly imagine a greater convergence." The United States has "taken full note" of the substance of the European Community's statement on Poland, Genscher continued. It has been shown that both sides are proceeding "from the same analysis" and have the same aims. During the talks in Washington there was agreement to call for the lifting of martial law in Poland, the release of prisoners and resumption of talks with the "Solidarity" trade union.

BANKS RECEIVE INTEREST PAYMENTS FROM POLAND

LD051810 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 5 Jan (DPA) -- Poland has now paid interest arrears to some Western banks on a $550 million loan taken out in 1979. Frankfurt banking circles reported today that the Luxembourg subsidiary of the Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft is one of them and has recieved around DM1 million from Poland. The Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft was the only German bank in the consortium that granted this loan and which was headed by the Bank of America.

Frankfurt banking circles stressed that these interest payments were not connected with the still outstanding $350 million interest due for the last quarter of 1981, about which the Poles have been negotiating with 460 [figure as received] Western creditor banks for weeks. Frankfurt and London bank officials confirmed today that this interest is still outstanding. The Western banks have stated that payment of this remains the precondition for the rescheduling of Polish credits of $2.4 billion which became due in 1981.

BONN'S POLICY TOWARD POLAND ANALYZED BY PAPER

DW051255 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 5 Jan 82 p 4

[Commentary signed JR.: "Waiting for Polish Signals"]

[Text] Almost at the same time as the European Community foreign ministers assembled in Brussels to coordinate their Polish policy, General Jaruzelski recieved the ambassadors of the 10 countries in Warsaw. The administrator of martial law in Poland obviously did not arrange the meeting to create an opportunity to pass good news to the European Community's foreign ministers; it was too late for that. It is hard to explain why Jaruzelski still made this dubious gesture which was no substitute for the expected "signal" of a milder martial law. Maybe Warsaw and Moscow consider Western disagreement in the assessment to Polish developments as so grave that a small game of confusion would suffice to obscure connections.

The European Community's foreign ministers have indeed not decided anything in Brussels that could create new problems for the Polish administrators of martial law; not to torpedo Washington's sanctions imposed against Poland and the Soviet Union and not to apply any means of pressure themselves -- that is the hard-fought compromise achieved between two camps of the European Community, with one of them demanding more visible action than the other. It was a poor idea, however, to dispatch Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans as a European Community emissary to Warsaw and Moscow. In doing this, the community maneuvered itself in the unworthy position of a suppliant -- a role that should rather be played by the other side.

The decision of the European Community can be useful for Chancellor Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Genscher's talks with President Reagan because it does not handicap Bonn's policy of waiting for good "signals" from the East. It is obvious, however, that Jaruzelski cannot give such signs and that Bonn will find it more and more difficult to convince others to follow its lead.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS POLISH REGIME

DW051037 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Commentary signed HR.: "Object Poland"]

[Text] History has taught the Poles often enough that their national problem will not be "solved" by them but by others. Even if the Poles fought for their cause themselves in their country or abroad, their action became a political football of others or an object of exchange. That was the case in the Italian campaign under Napoleon, when the Polish national anthem was created, as well as in the battles of World War II where Polish soldiers fought in foreign armies for the rebirth of free Poland.

Today the fate of Poland is being negotiated in many foreign places. With the suggestion of the unparalleled collective conference of West European ambassadors, General Jaruzelski on his own has made developments in Poland a collective European event. The foreign ministers of the European Community met in Brussels to discuss Poland, the President and the federal chancellor will discuss Poland in Washington this Tuesday and a NATO foreign ministers conference is in the offing. But the Poles cannot expect much help to come from these busy activities -- at least not the suppressed. The suggestion to hold another Helsinki conference with numerous participating states, seems much rather to be aimed at gaining time until matters have somehow settled down in Poland, until the interest has ebbed so that our statesmen can return undisturbed and with new strength to the really important matters having much to do with policy and little with people.

Since resistance has been paralyzed in Poland, the military council is becoming more and more active. The rigorous price increases are supposed to offset wage increases granted in past years and let the workers pay for the catastrophic economic policy of the party chief who was loyally served by Jaruzelski in the Politburo. Such an economic punishment has become more and more inevitable every year, but the harshness of the action is surprising now. It is also a political hint indicating that the powerful military persons of the party intend to stay in power for some time, because only with brutal force can a price policy of this kind be maintained. Who would or could force them to retreat to the barracks? Us?

BRIEFS

KIEL-USSR FERRY LINK -- The Soviet Union wants Kiel to be the German port in a planned rail-ferry link between the two countries. This decision of the Soviet Ministry of the Merchant Marine was announced in Kiel today by Hans Michael Moll, head of the Kiel economics department, following a talk with Soviet representatives. The cities of Luebeck, Flensburg, Hamburg and Bremen had also been interested in the project. According to Moll, the Soviet shipping experts had decided on Kiel because the Kiel fjord had the most suitable shipping channel of the Baltic ports and the port area had favorable traffic connections. Also, there were apparently no environment problems. Kiel now intends to enter into negotiations with the Land and Federal Governments and with interested shipping companies. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1838 GMT 5 Jan 82 LD]

TEXT OF MARCHAIS LETTER TO JARUZELSKI REPORTED

PM051459 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpt] We are publishing below the text of the letter sent by Georges Marchais, on behalf of the PCF Politburo to Wojciech Jaruzelski, prime minister of the Polish People's Republic. This letter was handed to the Polish ambassador to France early yesterday afternoon (23 December):

Mr Prime Minister, dear comrade,

In view of the very serious situation in your country I would like to convey to you, on behalf of our party's Politburo, the emotion felt by the French communists and the millions of sincere friends which socialist Poland has in France. The present eventa are affecting us deeply. It is up to the working class, the Polish people, to solve Poland's difficult and complex problems. Far be it from us to aspire to tell you what to do or to set ourselves up as advisers! We are refraining from any interference in the solution of problems which concern the Polish nation alone. But it now strikes us as useful to write to you.

For more than a year we have followed with interest the efforts being made in your country to overcome the serious faults and grave mistakes which have damaged socialism and which are the cause of the present crisis and to move toward the reforms necessary to the development of the Polish socialist society. Unfortunately, difficulties and extremism resulted in a situation which led you to decree a state of emergency. We love freedom and think that the growth of democracy is fundamental in a socialist society: Therefore, although the Polish Constitution makes provision for this state of emergency in cases of extreme emergency, we regret, in all respects, the fact that you were led to take that step and are pained by the suspension of public freedom and the arrests and internments it involves.

From the start, although we found it very difficult, we refused to add our voice to the imprecations and demands of those people in France who wanted to increase anger and hatred, push your fellow citizens toward a bloody adventure and succeed in internationalizing the Polish problem. On the contrary we felt that every effort should be made to prevent the worst from happening -- civil war, foreign intervention -- and to make every effort to implement the vital reforms in order to solve the economic, social and democratic problems in Poland.

We know by experience the price the workers and people had to pay to win each right, freedom and step forward. For example, your country was all too frequently a battlefield. It experienced centuries of division and oppression and even vanished as a state. After the martyrdom inflicted by Hitler's Germany, it regained independence and unity inside definitive borders; it rose from its ashes and launched a vast socialist transformation which had its ups and downs. We reject the idea that Polish blood might be shed in the tragedy of a civil war, because the lives of millions of workers, millions of your fellow citizens are at stake and because we feel too many people have already been injured and killed. We think that a socialist society should succeed in solving conflicts, however acute they may be, other than by confrontation and the outbreak of violence. That was the first thought which guided us.

We are also inspired by the friendship, dating back over several centuries, which brings our two peoples together. Special ties have been woven between our two homelands for a long time.

That friendship is partly the result of our two nations' awareness of their solidarity: Whatever Europe's upheavals our two peoples have never fought; they were often allies, and when they were not they paid the price for it. For many workers and for communists that friendship was enriched by an ardent revolutionary fraternity. Because the Polish nation's vital interests and the future and growth of socialism in Poland are at stake and because France and its workers now stand to gain greatly from the existence of a strong socialist Poland, we hope that the possibilities for rallying all the national forces will be preserved in your country so that the Poles themselves can solve the problems of their socialist development. That is our second reason.

Finally, we are inspired by the concern for peace, security and disarmament in Europe and in the world. And we are inspired by oncern for the cooperation from which our two countries stand to gain by maintaining it in all spheres. Since it is these requirements of our age, common to our two nations and to all men, women and young people in all countries which are at stake, we think it is vital to prevent a hotbed of tensions and conflicts being created in Central Europe. We are particularly concerned about that since our objective is the simultaneous dissolution of the military blocs. Safeguarding international peace as well as civilian peace: that is the third reason for our stance.

The vast majority of French workers have not given way to the attempts in our country to revive a crusading, cold war spirit. They have succeeded in showing their deep friendship for Poland and its workers by demonstrating that sense of responsibility which, in the gravest circumstances, reflects real solidarity. Now that there seem to be signs of possibilities of moving toward a peaceful solution, it is easy to imagine how ardently we hope for the implementation of the ideas and fundamental pledges contained in your message to the Polish nation 13 December and in the other statements which you have made subsequently, because we think that those ideas and pledges correspond to the wishes of the French manual and intellectual workers who feel concerned for socialism in Poland or simply for Poland's future. They correspond to values and principles to which we, for our part, are deeply attached.

I have just recalled our attachment to freedom, whose consolidation and extension in our view are part of the very essence of socialism. We have noted the fact that you affirmed the emergency and temporary nature of the measures taken since 13 December and that you say you reject the establishment of a military dictatorship, indicating that "no Polish problem can be solved by violence in the future." We hope that you will be able to revoke all the emergency measures as soon as possible, restore freedoms and guarantee their extension in the framework of a strong democratic state.

I have told you how much importance we attach to the implementation of a series of measures combining economic efficiency, social progress and the far-reaching exercise of democracy in all spheres for the strengthening and development of the socialist society. We have noted your statements in which you say that there is no question of your country returning to the practices used before August 1980 and that you intend to do all you can to defend and implement as quickly as possible "the fundamental content of the socialist renewal." We hope that that process will progress, gain strength and succeed.

I have noted the importance we attach to the rallying of all possible forces for building and developing the socialist society. We noted that you reaffirmed the need for a broad national accord, based on your country's traditions and situation and including diverse components: the party, which, you said, must return to its ideal and eliminate "mistakes and distortions," the majority of the people and young people; "the healthy workers' group within Solidarity" which you said "will eliminate the advocates of confrontation by its own efforts and in its own interest," the church, whose "patriotic positions" you valued. We hope that you succeed in doing that.

Finally, you know how strongly we are attached to our own country's independence and sovereignty. Therefore we understand that, like us, other people want to ensure their independence and national sovereignty, while respecting alliances concluded and affirming international solidarity.

We note that you expressed that aspiration, adding to it Poland's duty to defuse the crisis and eliminate the danger by its own means. We set the greatest store by preventing the internationalization of the Polish problem and by the possibility of thus preserving peace and international cooperation. I am sure that you will understand the meaning of this letter.

We are convinced that there is no model for socialism. We ourselves are struggling for an original, democratic self-managing socialist society which will attain justice, freedom and fraternity while developing the French national personality. We are fully aware of the immense efforts involved in the recovery through which Poland will be able to heal its wounds and ensure progress for its socialist society by fully exploiting its resources, satisfying its people's vital interests and ensuring that its workers' capabilities are developed in freedom. We hope that the workers, the Polish people and the Polish nation will succeed in that. That is the wish I was anxious to convey to you. Mr Prime Minister, dear comrade, please accept my fraternal wishes.

[Signed] Georges Marchais

CHEYSSON ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF NAMIBIA'S SWAPO

EA051154 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The foreign minister of France, Cheysson, has said that the Socialist government of the Republic of France recognizes the South-West African Peoples' Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, as the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and maintains that Namibia must achieve independence in 1982, in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 435.

REAGAN MAKES 'COLD WAR' DECISIONS ON POLAND

PM051429 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "Humanist or Hypocrite?"]

[Text] The U.S. President's generosity and humanism are unbounded. Mr Reagan, righter of wrongs and valiant leader of the free world, always sides with the victims of injustice. The dictators of Pakistan or Chile can bear witness to that. Thanks to Mr Reagan the Congress in Washington has just lifted an embargo which had once prevented them from receiving U.S. arms. And thanks to Mr Reagan the Pentagon will benevolently provide the Salvadoran military junta cadres with the training and resources they lack for defeating the guerrillas.

Mr Reagan, mankind's benefactor, goes so far as to welcome, under Florida's sun, the Haitians fleeing from Duvalier's terror. It is true that they are welcomed in internment camps but nobody dreamed that those people, who preferred Miami to the "tontons macoutes," would be housed in palaces. Nonetheless it is undoubtedly with regard to Poland that Mr Reagan has recently been making selfless efforts. For instance, as soon as the state of emergency was declared he did not hesitate in ordering a halt on all U.S. food supplies to Poland. Were the inhabitants of that country not complaining of some shortages? Then let their supplies be cut off! That is undoubtedly the best way of getting them used to their situation as quickly as possible.

But that was not enough. That is why a "crisis team" gathered in the White House has just drawn up a whole series of other measures. Mr Reagan listed them as follows in California yesterday evening: suspension of sales of equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline which is to supply West Europe with Soviet natural gas, suspension of sales to the USSR of all high technology equipment, especially computers, suspension of landing rights in the United States for Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, suspension of Soviet ships' right of access to U.S. ports, suspension of all licenses for the export of electronic equipment and advanced technology, closure of the Soviet purchasing offices in the United States, the U.S.-Soviet trade agreements which will shortly expire, including agreements on energy, science and technology, will not be renewed.

The United States, Mr Reagan also stated, will also make a "complete reexamination" of all the other agreements existing between it and the Soviet Union.

Surely this is a considerable step toward the internationalization of the Polish crisis for which Lecanuet, Bigeard, Francois-Poncet and their friends are praying.

It is such a marked internationalization that none of the measures announced concerns Poland. This time it is the USSR which is the target.

What if it is said that these are measures of economic warfare decided unilaterally in violation of all the international rules? The Reagan administration had drawn up its reply to such criticism even before the recent events in Poland. For instance, in a speech delivered in London on 30 November Mr Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control Agency had no hesitation in proclaiming: "A decade which opened under the sign of hope and detente has become the harshest cold war period."

This is what West Europe refuses to accept. "Detente still survives there as a dangerous illusion," the New York TIMES complains. That is what Mr Reagan is fighting.

And since charity begins at home the first measure he is planning to decree is intended not so much to punish the USSR as France and the FRG and to serve the interests of the U.S. monopolies. Indeed the aim is to thwart the implementation of the agreements under which West Europe would be supplied with Soviet natural gas.

That prospect has offended Washington for years and years.

The agreements reached are to provide work for thousands and thousands of French and West German workers for a long time. They open up the possibility of future contracts which could also help to reduce unemployment. They guarantee France a diversification of its energy imports.

But it is precisely that new guarantee of independence with annoys the United States. Hence the many pressures it exerted to prevent the French-Soviet negotiations from reaching a successful conclusion on this issue.

As far as Mr Reagan is concerned the Polish crisis is really just a pretext for raising this affair once again and trying to reaffirm his leadership over his allies.

It is also a pretext for justifying his arms race and the resulting antisocial policy in the United States.

As can be seen Mr Reagan's humanism needs international tension.

Humanism? How can people talk of humanism when he merely invokes the Polish crisis to disguise the real motives for his cold war decisions?

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND POSTPONES VISIT -- Francois Mitterrand's official visit to Israel scheduled for 10-12 February has been postponed. The principle of the visit is not in question. Receiving journalists for the traditional ceremony of good wishes, the head of state stated that he would still be visiting Israel. However, he did not announce a precise date. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Jan 82 LD]

CHEYSSON TO VISIT VATICAN -- Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, is going to the Vatican on Saturday. He will be received in audience by Pope John Paul II and it is expected that they will discuss Poland. This will be the first time that the pope will give an audience to a member of the Socialist government of France. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Jan 82 LD]

COLOMBO QUESTIONED ON EEC DECISION ON POLAND

LD052226 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The European Ten measured up to the Polish events. At their meeting in Brussels yesterday the foreign ministers reiterated their condemnation of the military coup but postponed their decision concerning the economic sanctions the United States has adopted and would like the allies to adopt as well. It is really a double confrontation: between Europe and Poland and between Europe and the United States. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo was interviewed by Francesco Mattioli at the end of the Brussels meeting. Colombo spoke of the substantial agreement:

[Begin recording] [Colombo] Faced with the substance of problems under discussion -- and which we discussed today -- one can see that in reality the views cannot be very different. According to its position, each country is sensitive to its responsibilities and relations, but there is a basic agreement on the evaluation of the Polish situation and on European and Western reaction to it. As regards the means of reacting, apart from the declarations of a political nature it seems to me that there is also an identity of positions. This includes the need for harmony with the United States, so that we have the same stance as the United States -- that is, at least coordinated -- so that the Western world has a unified stand on this big event.

[Question] For example, Chancellor Schmidt spoke of Yalta. It seemed a reply by Chancellor Schmidt, that is, his way of saying that realpolitik cannot arrive at a point of interpreting Yalta as authorization of repression.

[Answer] I do not believe that Chancellor Schmidt, by speaking of Yalta, wanted to say that this was authorization for repression. However, I consider that it is necessary to remember that although Yalta is represented a division of zones of influence, as far as Poland is concerned it also envisaged free elections. Therefore we cannot consider -- in the name of Yalta -- that repression is something we can accept. We do not accept it politically and we do not accept it otherwise. Reality is what it is, and we will continue to protest against this reality and to use the means at our disposal to change this situation.

[Question] The EEC meeting reiterated the European message to Poland: end martial law, free the prisoners and reopen the dialogue. Is there any response?

[Answer] There are three requests -- withdraw the martial law, release the prisoners and reopen the dialogue. We are all agreed on this. Today we repeated them formally at the level of the Ten. We await a reply. What General Jaruzelski communicated this morning to the ten ambassadors of the community's countries is not a reply. It is still very interlocutory. I would say that it falls considerably short of our requests. We hope the situation will develop more positively in the future.

SPADOLINI DISCUSSES DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, POLAND

PM051131 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 30 Dec 81 p 3

[Giorgio Rossi report on Prime Minister Spadolini's 29 December press conference in Rome]

[Excerpts] [Question] Liberal Party Secretary Zanone has confirmed in an interview that differing assessments of the government's economic policy exist. Does this mean there is a stalemate on important issues?

[Answer] I do not deny that differences exist: We have a broad and composite political majority, which ranges from the Liberals to the Socialists. It is not surprising if there are some differences of assessment. What is important is that the decisions taken by the cabinet be observed and implemented. The problem is how to bring about fair political syntheses and make less use of interviews.

[Question] The political majority, which you describe as broad and composite, is preparing for a "new phase" which could lead to an early election. Do you believe your government is the last ditch in the defense of this legislative term?

[Answer] It is a prime minister's duty to combat the possibility of an early election. The government I lead was formed precisely as a final attempt to prevent the fourth premature dissolution of Parliament in 10 years. Obviously there could be a subsequent phase. But my duty is to bring to completion the program approved by Parliament, and this is the best remedy against the threat of an early election. I believe it is necessary to ensure that the government can implement its own program before introducing other programs, which could not be carried out in an atmosphere of suspicion, irritation, polemics and difficulties.

[Question] Let us talk about the Siberian gas pipeline. Germany and other European countries need it. Can Italy do without it, or is the breaking of the contract with the USSR a propaganda ruse?

[Answer] The reaction to the atrocious events in Poland, to which Parliament has reacted in a resolutely and dignified way, must not be mistaken for manipulation. The pipeline issue did not originate yesterday. It is true that at the latest cabinet meeting the inclination merged to pause for reflection, strictly with regard to gas supplies. There are other parts of that agreement, involving Italian companies, that are moving ahead. In any case it is up to the government to reach a final decision. The government will take into account national interests and the stance adopted by our allies.

[Question] Can Italy play a role of its own with respect to the Polish crisis?

[Answer] I should have visited Poland in the past few weeks. I believe Italy's role is to carry out action aimed at restoring a dialogue between Solidarity, the Catholic Church and the military regime with a view to restoring the now-curtailed legal and civil rights of a regime that was moving toward pluralism. I also believe we must make our voice heard in the Soviet Union, which seems to have inspired the coup d'etat in Warsaw. Whether what has happened may be a lesser evil is another matter.

[Question] It seems there have been conflicts within the majority and even within the Atlantic alliance with regard to what stance to adopt toward Poland and the USSR.

[Answer] There is a shared desire to suspend financial aid and to step up food aid, as long as its destination is assured. As far as an initiative toward the USSR is concerned, that is up to the joint body of the Ten.

[Question] Are polemics and internal struggles starting again in the secret services' leadership?

[Answer] Following some polemics in the press regarding the armed forces' I provided certain elucidations, invoking the conformity that must exist between the civilian and military authorities and the need for discretion, moderation and restraint in this regard. As far as the secret services were concerned, it was a matter of normalizing them. This was done, and a more relaxed and calm atmosphere was immediately created around them. I would like to confirm, in response to certain slanderous rumors, that there is no corruption in those services, no monitoring of politicians and no tapping of their telephones. I will continue to carry out this supervision.

[Question] Pietro Longo accuses you of maintaining too soft a stance toward the communists.

[Answer] I have neither requested nor received any favors from the PCI. I have merely tried to maintain correct relations with the opposition.

Is it not obvious that in order to beat inflation you need a broader consensus than that of the majority alone? And can you discriminate against some people's votes when it comes to the antiterrorist struggle? And is Piccoli not addressing himself to the communists too on the issue of institutional reforms? I would like this cooperation to exist in connection with the law on repentant terrorists too.

PERTINI REITERATES FULL SUPPORT FOR SPADOLINI

AU050826 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 5 Jan (ANSA) -- Head of state Sandro Pertini strode into the political debate surrounding insistent rumors that Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government is close to collapse with the flat statement that "Spadolini is all right; there will be no (government) crisis" splashed across today's front pages.

Pertini made his remarks on the future of the five-party coalition to the Genoa daily IL LAVORO at the end of his holiday stay in Nice. The president told the paper he managed twenty years ago [as received] that anyone pushing for the ouster of Spadolini's coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and the premier's Republican Party "will have to account to me."

The coalition took office last June after Spadolini was named as Italy's first non-Christian Democrat premier since just after World War Two and, according to political observers, some idea of a date for a crisis might be available when the government majority meets, at the urging of the Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals, to "check out" the application of the agreements signed when the government was formed.

The strong statement by the head of state reported in today's editions of the nation's dailies was a reiteration of his well-known position against a government crisis, the dissolution of Parliament and early general elections.

After his return to the capital Monday, the president met with Spadolini for what was described as "a wide-ranging discussion of international and domestic developments in which the points of view of the two were perfectly in line."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS GOLAN ANNEXATION

AU051627 Rome ANSA in English 1516 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 5 Jan (ANSA) -- Italy's and the EEC Ten's condemnation of the Tel Aviv government's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights as contrary to international law was reiterated by the Foreign Ministry here today on the eve of the resumption of the U.N. Security Council's debate on the move. The ministerial communique released here recalled that Italian diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo laid down the Italian position in his reply, sent via diplomatic channels, to a letter he received from Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir.

Colombo's message stated Italian and EEC "firm deploration" of Tel Aviv's "unexpected" decision, which was described as "contrary to international law and, therefore, without validity." Other grounds for rejecting the Israeli decision were cited as being: That it prejudices the possible application of the Security Council's Resolution 242 on the Mideast crisis. That Israel's policy of the fait accompli does not (?seem) to be one which will "guarantee security and peace in the Middle East."

REAGAN ONLY DEFENDER OF OPPRESSED POLISH MAJORITY

PM051031 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 29 Dec 81 p 5

[Editorial: "A Voice Without Response"]

[Text] The economic measures announced by President Reagan to express his condemnation of General Jaruzelski's government will have few repercussions on the already prostrate Polish economy. As a whole, they will represent no more than $50 million divided up among the credits which might have come from the United States over the next few weeks, the suspension of fishing activities in U.S. territorial waters, the interruption of Polish [as published] flights to the United States and the blocking of official aid in the form of food.

But nor was it Reagan's intention to change the course of events in Poland with sanctions which could be offset perfectly well with an increase in aid from other Western countries which have been unable or unwilling to respond with specific measures to a state of martial law whose aim is to eliminate the freedom movement which had been flourishing too successfully in Poland since 30 August 1980.

In contrast to 1939, the West is in no position to go to war over the Polish issue. Nor is the United States. What the U.S. President wished to demonstrate is that it is not sufficient to make more or less forceful statements about a repression which is affecting directly or indirectly the lives of millions of Poles. Reagan, who based his election campaign and the first few months of his administration on a vociferous denunciation of Soviet expansionism, could not stand by idly while Moscow instigated the Polish Government to do the "dirty work" or reducing Solidarity to a leaderless and impotent movement.

The international situation is sufficiently delicate not to add further contributions to a direct confrontation with Moscow and to the suspension of the disarmament process which is underway in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union. The economic sanctions announced by Reagan, accompanied by potential threats also directed against Moscow, are an indication that the United States will not passively watch any kind of brutality exercise against the Polish people.

Following the experience of Afghanistan, President Reagan knows that he cannot rely on the unanimous support of the European allies, whose silence and vacillations over the Polish crisis are creating some unease in the United States. The round of consultations for undertaking a joint strategy has already taken place. It does not seem that Reagan has found a response in Bonn, Paris, London and Rome.

Despite this, he is prepared to talk and act clearly, becoming ironically, the only Western statesman who is attempting to defend the majority of a people oppressed by a minority.

Nevertheless, the FRG chancellor is expected in Washington at the beginning of January to examine Western opinions and stances. Brezhnev's reply -- which, it is already known, proposes continuing the policy of detente and envisages the holding of a summit between the two superpowers' heads of state -- will also undoubtedly be studied.

It is the course of events which will determine the adoption of U.S. measures. And the suspension or confirmation of the meeting envisaged in Geneva between the two foreign ministers -- Haig and Gromyko -- will indicate the degree of cooling of relations between Washington and Moscow, as well as the prospects for finding a solution to the grave crisis created by the communist repression of Poland.

PAPER VIEWS POLAND'S MEANING FOR EUROCOMMUNISM

PM060933 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 25-31 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Test of Freedom and Peace"]

[Text] It has recently been said in some news media that the events in Poland would be a test of fire for Eurocommunism. In its history -- which it already has -- Eurocommunism has been marked from the beginning by its effort to achieve a reduction of international tension and to open up paths toward disarmament and detente. Today that effort is indeed confronted by a severe test, in which converge, together with the dramatic events in Poland, Israel's provocative and adventurous coup concerning the Golan Heights, attempting to legitimate military actions, as well as the plans against the peoples of Central America displayed again by President Reagan. And together with these instances -- each of them current -- previous hotbeds of tension persist. South Africa, Korea and Angola are places where U.S. imperialism's policy has been conflicting with the various peoples.

The real test today -- not only for Eurocommunism but for all the progressive and conscious forces inside and outside our country -- is to curb a dynamic of confrontation which, taken to its conclusion, would end not with victory for this or that country but with the extermination of mankind.

There is no lack -- and we find them in our own country -- of those who do not see in Poland the situation in itself, with all the gravity and dramatic significance which the intervention of troops against the workers in that People's Republic could have. There are those who see an opportunity, if they manipulate information and the news media sufficiently, for conducting a global campaign against the workers' and socialist forces, reviving anticommunist outlooks of other eras. They are making the mistake of those who have sought to resolve problems by crushing them, or those who wish to win in a race which nobody can win. There are also those who believe that, between the two blocs, one military intervention may be reprehensible while another may not be.

However, nobody can place himself above the facts: the peace which is threatened every day is essential and vital for everybody, for every rational political blueprint, and obviously for a socialist strategy which cannot have a nuclear catastrophe, whatever the theater in which it takes place, as its starting point.

The statement of the PCE -- a Eurocommunist party -- condemning the military coup in Poland stems from its previously expressed stances concerning the value and significance of freedoms and democracy, but the constant Eurocommunist effort against the increase in international tension, to curb the arms race, and for peace. The test of Eurocommunism, and in this specific instance, does not simply entail, as some observers may have believed, the adoption of a certain stance consistent with its strategy and with the already developed principles of its policy. The test confronting PCE members today is precisely to turn that stance, that policy, into a joint effort for freedom and peace with all the progressive forces.

DENMARK

PREMIER-DESIGNATE SEES SHAKY GOVERNMENT

PM051653 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Dec 81 p 1

[Lisbeth Knudsen report]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen today admitted to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that it is hazardous for the Social Democratic Party to form a new government around the new year without a political safety net in the Folketing.

The partners in cooperation with the new government pointed to by Anker Jorgensen are parties which during the formation negotiations have pointed to the Social Democrats as the next government. They are the Radical Liberals, the Socialist People's Party [SF] and the Left Socialists. If the Social Democrats are to adhere to their own economic policy goals, this will, however, mean increased taxation and an incomes policy in the new year, and such policies are unlikely to remain intact with such an uncertain majority in the Folketing.

All political parties are now anxiously waiting for Anker Jorgensen's 12 January inaugural declaration in the Folketing. The nonsocialist parties, which could turn out to be Anker Jorgensen's only chance of survival, are trying to hold together in opposition until the new government has passed its first tests in the Folketing. Like many Social Democrats, they expect Anker Jorgensen's new year government to have only a short life.

The Social Democratic Party chairman [Anker Jorgensen] writes in BERLINGSKE TIDENDE today of the possibilities of governing. "If it turned out to be impossible to persuade the SF to enter into practical political cooperation in which they could agree with the Radical Liberals, a Social Democratic government could only survive if we leaned even further toward the center -- if it were possible at all to win some response from the nonsocialist parties." He continues that the negotiations between the Social Democrats, the Radical Liberals and the SF showed that it was impossible to create a firm pattern of cooperation. "In this situation it is of course hazardous to continue with a Social Democratic government which has no safety net. I hope that we will succeed. But this depends to a very large extent on whether the parties which have pointed to the Social Democrats as a government will be realistic enough to give decisive support to the policies contained in the Social Democratic Party program," Anker Jorgensen writes.

Government Sworn In

PM051657 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Lisbeth Knudsen report]

[Excerpt] "The new government has not been formed with the intention of resigning quickly. However, if the government does find itself in a minority in the near future, we have no intention of calling an election." Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen made this announcement yesterday in connection with the formation of the new government. This also means that he admitted that the new Social Democratic minority government is without any form of political safety net in the Folketing.

"I hope that we will not only survive as a government but will also be able to achieve a thing or two," Jorgensen said. However, at yesterday's swearing-in he was unwilling to give any details of what concrete initiatives the government will take in the Folketing.

It was Anker Jorgensen's view that in the next few days the government must consider the political situation and put forward its policies in its 12 January inaugural declaration in the Folketing. However, both the Social Democratic Folketing group and the Social Democratic Party National Executive have called on the new government to implement the Social Democratic plan of action. The prime minister does not yet want to say anything about the priorities which will be given to the individual proposals in the plan of action. Nor is he willing to comment on the issue of with which parties the government is planning to work to carry out its proposals.

PAPER CALLS FOR WESTERN UNITY ON POLAND

PM060941 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Dec 81 p 8

[Editorial: "The U.S. Sanctions"]

[Text] President Reagan's broad program of sanctions against the Soviet Union has not been received unexpectedly with reservations by the governments in West Europe. The reaction contains reminders of the situation 2 years ago, when President Carter responded to the invasion of Afghanistan with an abruptly implemented set of sanctions against the Soviet Union. But there are also differences.

At that time President Carter on his own initiative undertook a complete turnaround in the Western policy toward the Soviet Union without having made sure of his allies' positive support in advance. This time President Reagan is undertaking a sharp adjustment of the U.S. policy after informing his European partners in detail of his intentions in advance. This sharpening of the U.S. attitude is in line with the critical and cautious line on the Soviet Union he has been following from the very start. And if U.S. policy over the Polish crisis in the last few weeks has erred in any direction it has been rather in the direction of caution and restraint than of brutal simplicity.

For this reason the European governments, when their foreign ministers meet in Brussels Monday, could still well afford to go some way toward meeting their U.S. allies. There are two primary disagreements between the European and U.S. standpoints -- there is a divergent view of the effectiveness of sanctions as a political weapon, and there is disagreement in the assessment of the Soviet Union's direct role in the Polish military coup. While the U.S. administration's view is that that Moscow has moved its Polish military pawns forward, the West European view is that the coup was planned and carried out from within Poland. On the basis of this disparity there arise two differing political methods of promoting constructive developments in Poland -- the U.S. policy which through applying pressure on the Soviet Union seeks to restrain Moscow from moving any more dangerous pieces into the game, and the European policy which through a helpful dialogue with General Jaruzelski seeks to bring about the return of more civilized conditions with the resumption of the policy of reforms as its goal.

But these two political lines are not irreconcilable, and it must be the task of the foreign ministers to bring them together, so that the Western alliance can go forward with a two-pronged policy, which on the one hand puts pressure on the Soviet Union by clearly demonstrating agreement on much more wide-reaching sanctions in the event of a direct intervention, and which on the other hand reinforces efforts to give support to the positive elements in the program of those in power in Poland. In any event it would be pointless and damaging if the Polish crisis were allowed to bring about new antagonisms with the Western alliance.

FINLAND

OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD051233 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission, Dr Ahti Karjalainen, left for Moscow today.

The 2-day visit takes place at the invitation of the commission's Soviet chairman, Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. The talks in Moscow will deal with the development of economic cooperation between our countries, including the increase of imports from the Soviet Union and the safeguarding of a balance in trade. There will also be discussions on new joint building projects, such as the building of the Tallinn port and a railway wagon depot near Leningrad. On the Finnish side the topical projects include joint projects in the power industry and water supply, for instance the progress of the 1,000 megawatt nuclear power station project. Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev has particularly emphasized the development of the continental shelf in the northern sea areas of the Soviet Union.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT MAY IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON WARSAW

PM051549 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 31 Dec 81 p 8

[Excerpt] "There is broad agreement between the United States and the NATO allies in Europe in their assessments of the situation which has arisen in Poland and which has given rise to the U.S. sanctions," Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg said.

"Norway carries out constant evaluations of our economic and commercial ties with Poland," Berg stressed.

It is also possible that Norwegian measures could be adopted, but it is hardly likely that a decision will be made before next week, after the matter has been discussed with NATO and the results of the EEC's assessments are ready.

"So far we have not considered it useful to impose restrictions on Norway's economic ties with Poland. At the same time Norway has given its support to the full implementation of humanitarian aid program activities, on the condition that the aid gets into the right hands."

"A possible boycott and sanctions will be assessed on the basis of whether they would help to bring back the reform process, which has the support of the Polish people," Under Secretary Berg said.

He stressed that the Soviet Union bears particular responsibility for developments in Poland. Norway deeply regrets the Soviet pressure exerted on Poland and the bahavior of the military council since the state of martial law has been in force, which has entailed the violation of human rights.

USSR BARENTS SEA PLAN TERMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

PM051451 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Dec 81 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Text] The government has rejected a proposal from the Soviet Government that restraint be shown in the exploitation of the oil and gas resources in an area straddling the sector line in the Barents Sea. The area proposed stretches as far west as the sector line and is bounded in the east by the 34 degrees east line of longtitude.

According to information received by NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA the Soviet proposal was aimed at establishing the sector line as the point of departure for the negotiations on the demarcation line for the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. The Russians used the same tactic when a start was made on the negotiations for the so-called gray zone agreements, which cover the regulation of fishing in a 65,000 square kilometer area north and east of North Cape. This gray zone area is part of the 155,000 square km disputed area between the sector line and the median line, which Norway wants to use as the basis for a demarcation line.

One of the reasons for rejecting the Soviet proposals was because the area of mutual restraint would comprise less than one-sixth of the disputed area, that is, around 25,000 square km. Moreover, undisputed Norwegian continental shelf west of the sector line would fall within the area.

It is the view of the Norwegian Government that mutual restraint in exploring the resources on the continental shelf must cover the whole of the disputed area between the median line and the sector line, as long as an agreement on the demarcation line has not been reached.

As far as undisputed Norwegian continental shelf areas are concerned there is no reason for restraint. Here the Norwegian Government will always adopt the measures it considers necessary in connection with the exploration and exploitation of resources.

The Soviet proposal was put forward during the demarcation line negotiations in Oslo 7-11 December. The Soviet Government was informed 23 December that the proposal is unacceptable.

AFTENPOSTEN URGES EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR SANCTIONS

PM051507 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 31 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] President Ronald Reagan has decided to act for the good of the Polish nation. His behavior is not drastic or a challenge. The immediate economic sanctions he has introduced against the Soviet Union are moderate. As a political tool they are significant first and foremost as a warning to the rulers in the Kremlin that the United States will no longer tolerate the repression of the freedom of a people, as we are witnessing in Poland. This U.S. signal to Moscow is clear enough to sharpen relations between the two superpowers. This is a development everyone regrets. A world in which the two giants are on a collision course is not a pleasant place to be. But is only right and reasonable that one of them should react when the other pursues a policy which endangers world peace.

President Reagan's decision will have a mixed reception from U.S. allies in Europe. It is possible that it will lead to unwelcome unrest within the Western defense alliance. Reagan is aware that he is running this risk. And a divided Europe would be a welcome gift to the Soviet Union. It would be a tragedy for us who live in this part of the world if we were unable to gather in a joint front behind President Reagan.

Poland's fate is a regional problem. It is right outside our front door. The Europeans were lukewarm in their reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 2 years ago. For many of us it was a country lying so far from our own latitudes that it would have to look after itself. Poland is a part of Europe. It is our duty to show our solidarity with the freedom-fighting Polish Europeans in a somewhat more concrete fashion than mere rhetorical declarations of sympathy.

Let us celebrate the new year with Lech Walesa and those who stand at his side very much in our thoughts.

SWEDEN

PAPER VIEWS 'WEAK AND TRIVIAL PUNISHMENTS'

PM060947 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Poland in Darkness"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. President used strong words when he delivered a warning to those in power in Poland and the leaders in the Kremlin just before Christmas. But his punishments were weak and trivial.

Halting export credits worth $25 million, denying the Polish airline permission to fly to the United States and expelling the Polish fishing fleet from U.S. waters are hardly reprisals able to help to make life easier for the millions being repressed and the thousands sitting in prisons and internment camps.

Addressing both the Polish generals and those who have aided them, Reagan said that "their crimes will cost them dearly when in the future they have to deal with the United States and free peoples everywhere." The fact that the President and his staff after 3 days of intensive planning ignored demands made from various quarters for tougher reprisals shows two things: that the U.S. administration is not interested in bringing about a crisis with the Soviet Union and that he is aware that he would not have the support of West Europe for any further sanctions.

The day before Reagan's speech several West European governments announced that they considered that decisions to impose sanctions would only tend to weaken the cause of Poland. This is a situation reminiscent of the reaction 2 years ago after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, when West Europe was opposed to powerful reprisals and Jimmy Carter's "punishment" -- apart from the Olympic boycott -- was limited to reducing Soviet fishing rights in U.S. waters and canceling grain deliveries to the Soviet Union.

In the present situation Reagan still has a card to play. He could cancel the planned meeting between Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko, but the question is whether even the threat of canceling talks on strategic arms is at present more serious than what Moscow runs the risk of losing in Poland.

TURKISH TROOPS REINFORCED BY EXTRA DIVISION

NC051202 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 5 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] According to reliable information, a few days ago the Turkish side actually did make a threat to conduct a new military operation in Cyprus. The intimidating warning by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas the other day about a "preemptive military operation" was not irrelevant to the above threat. Also within this same framework are orchestrated efforts by the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot press to present the Greek Cypriot side as allegedly reinforcing its defense shield, whereas it is well known that Turkey is feverishly reinforcing its forces in Cyprus with additional troops, helicopters and all types of arms.

Reliable information from cross-checked sources and foreign diplomatic missions say:

-- The Turkish occupation forces have recently been reinforced by a whole division (13,000 men), which has been deployed in the Tymbou airport area.

-- The Attila forces in Cyprus have recently been reinforced with huge new helicopters which can each carry 50 men with full combat gear.

-- According to appraisals by military circles, in the event of a military operation these helicopters could be used to transport forces to the rear of the National Guard defense lines.

According to the same information, both the Turkish Cypriot leaders and Evren's junta in Ankara have leaked the above information to diplomatic representatives of Western governments in an obvious attempt to exercise indirect pressure on the new Greek Government of Mr Papandreou. Diplomatic circles have observed that the Turkish threat may be the result of U.S. inspiration in order to diminish the weight and negotiating strength of Mr Papandreou at the forthcoming negotiations for the U.S. bases in Greece. The same circles have added that the scenario may be aimed at a diplomatic and military defeat in Cyprus, which will weaken and undermine Mr Papandreou's determination on Greek national issues.

Nevertheless, we are informed that for the time being the Turkish threat has fallen flat because it has been confronted with resoluteness by both the Greek Government and the National Guard, which are in a position successfully to face any such Turkish threat.

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY TURKISH ACTION

NC051102 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 5 Jan 82 p 1

["My Opinion" column by "Observer": "The Americans equally responsible if the Turks create undesirable situations"]

[Text] We will hold the Americans equally responsible and consider them as moral perpetrators in the event the Turks start realizing their threats and create any new fait accompli in Cyprus.

It would be naive for any Greek Cypr ot to believe that Ankara can proceed with any dynamic action here in Cyprus without having ensured U.S. consent and approval of its actions.

Whatever Ankara may do, it will be with Washington's approval. Consequently, at this early stage this newspaper (and we believe that on this point we are also expressing the feeling of all of Cypriot Hellenism) warns the Americans that they and the Turks bear equal responsibility if the latter push things to the extreme and want to create undesirable situations.

Everybody knows that Turkey's military regime constitutes a faithful satellite of Washington and that the present Turkish dictators are puppets of the Americans. Moreover, everybody knows that the Turkish junta is absolutely dependent on the United States and every move or activity by the junta is directed by its masters in Washington.

Consequently and naturally:

If Ankara decides to proceed with the creation of a hot crisis here in Cyprus or with the creation of new faits accomplis, for instance the declaration of a separate Turkish Cypriot state, in essence the decisions will be emanating from Washington. [last five words published in boldface type]

Virtually, the actions of the Turks will bear the U.S. seal of endorsement, will have been encouraged by the United States and will be the result of a prior Washington-Ankara agreement. So, let certain people not try to present, in a naive manner, the American element as an "innocent dove" in the whole situation which has been created by the Turkish provocations and threats. And, moreover, let them not try to present the Americans to us as "saviors" because the Americans will suddenly appear as the "deus ex machina" to save us from a new Turkish advance or avert the declaration of a separate state.

These are all idle tales.

Because logic says this Turkish propaganda of lies about the Greek Cypriots being armed, allegations about the transfer of missiles and aircraft, all the threats against Greece and Cyprus, the entire effort by the Turks to create an artificial crisis, may even constitute a U.S. inspiration or U.S. invention to blackmail the Greek Government against severing its relations with NATO and carrying out its plans for the U.S. bases in Greece.

Thus the United States cannot pose as an innocent dove and savior when one of its obedient subordinates does as he does, or threatens to do, against Cyprus and Greece. We consider that the United States is responsible for the escalated Turkish provocations and threats. The United States ought to intervene from the first moment and call on their puppets in Ankara to show logic and wisdom. Moreover, we will consider the Americans as equally responsible and as the moral perpetrators in the event the Turks realize their threats. Because it is the Americans who pull the strings and program the Turkish brains in Ankara....

U.S. REPORT ON CYPRUS HARMFUL TO SETTLEMENT

NC052040 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Jan 82 p 5

[From the "ELEVTHEROTIPIA Positions" column: "The Same Tactics?"]

[Text] If what the Turkish paper HURRIYET has published about the contents of the report by U.S. State Department adviser Dillery on the Cyprus issue is true, then the only thing that can be said is that the position the U.S. adviser has outlined in the report is the result of expediency and is far from being even vaguely constructive or conducive to efforts toward finding a just solution to the Cyprus issue. What could be the meaning of Mr Dillery's statement that "withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus will have dangerous consequences"? We consider this excerpt from the U.S. adviser's report as evidence of recognition of the occupation fait accompli in Cyprus. And, naturally, we completely reject and strongly denounce this position.

The impression has been created recently that the United States intends to put more pressure on Ankara in connection with the Cyprus issue. We are waiting for some proof of this. On the contrary, however, we have the Dillery report which, if what HURRIYET has published is true, reveals a different spirit, another approach. We are pointing out this fact, which for us is indicative, and noting that if this tactic continues it will only cause additional rifts in Cyprus-U.S. relations and, naturally, additional traumas for the Cypriot people, who are hoping that some day the strong nations will face their problem with more decency.

ATHENS 'NOT BOUND' TO EEC COMMUNIQUE ON POLAND

NC052036 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The government spokesman today stated: The government is not bound politically by Mr Fotilas' signature on the joint communique issued by the 10 EEC foreign ministers in Brussels yesterday. Mr Fotilas has been dismissed for signing this joint communique because he violated pertinent government instructions.

BRANDT REJECTS MEDIATOR ROLE IN CYPRUS QUESTION

LD051050 Hamburg DPA in German 1008 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Athens, 5 Jan (DPA) -- The SPD chairman, Willy Brandt, said in Athens Tuesday that he could not undertake the task of being a mediator in the Cyprus problem. Brandt arrived in Athens after a 2-day stay in Cyprus and will have talks with the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, before he flies on to a session of the North-South commission in Kuwait. Brandt said he was a friend of Cyprus and could, in the view of Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou, possibly help smooth the way to a solution; yet in doing this he would not undertake the role of a mediator. Brandt said of his impressions in Cyprus that he was not very optimistic with regard to the forthcoming new round of talks between the communities. Nevertheless this new round of talks had to be held in order to bring the Cyprus question after this to an international forum.

Brandt Concludes Visit

NC052106 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Mr Brandt left Athens at 1700 today. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. In a statement, he said that during his talks with the prime minister he conveyed his impressions from his contacts in Cyprus. He said: (?I believe) that during the intercommunal talks both sides will do everything they can by discussing the issues one by one. I think the international community and the EEC must pay greater attention to the Cyprus problem than they have been paying so far, and particularly not (?solely to Cyprus) but also to the entire region [passage indistinct].

OPPOSITION, COMMUNISTS REACT TO ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC061115 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Jan 82 p 13

[Excerpts] There has been both positive and negative reaction by the productive classes and political parties to the second batch of economic measures announced last Sunday evening by Prime Minister Papandreou for the recovery of our economy.

A statement issued by the New Democracy party says the second batch of measures, announced without prior consultation with those concerned and despite the preelection promises, are more disappointing than the first batch. Specifically, the statement stresses:

-- The announced measures will increase stagflation and economic uncertainty. This uncertainty is caused by measures threatening and discouraging private initiative, such as the suspension of law No 1116/81 until a new one is enacted, the imposition of taxes on shares and immovable property, the establishment of state intervention organizations, and the overall expansion of policing.

-- Concerning the supervisory council for enterprises, which falls within the policy of socialization, it would be useful if it were made clear that this does not constitute the beginning of nationalization.

-- The second batch introduces policing in the state system (a fact which constitutes regression) and in the functioning of prices (which will intensify profiteering).

--The measures the government announced it will implement for tax evasion have been in force for the past 3 years. The government, however, is silent about the manner in which it will combat overpricing and underpricing.

--Conflicting targets and contradictions are established. Thus on one hand construction activity is encouraged, while on the other there are threats of taxation on immovable property and control of prices of building materials. He is overconcerned about monopolies and he is establishing a gigantic insurance unit by unifying all the banks' insurance companies. He talks about economizing in investments and he is establishing a national pharmaceutical industry, whereas he could use the existing industries without risking huge investment capital.

The press office of the KKE Central Committee has also issued a statement stressing:

--With the measures it announced yesterday, the government basically assigns the stimulation of the economy to the so-called private initiative of monopolies, keeps the "incentives," and downgrades the primary role of public investments.

--The government has not announced any nationalizations; it leaves untouched the property of the big monopolistic enterprises. The so-called "supervisory council for enterprise" leads to covering up and enhancing the domination of monopolies.

--The announced measures do not provide for confronting the immunity of foreign monopolies or for a revision of the gangster agreements.

--Through these measures, the government does not take a stand on the vital issue of [EEC] intergation.

The executive office of the KKE-Interior describes the measures as an attempt to pacify the uneasiness of the so-called "private initiative" -- namely, of big capital. A statement issued in this connection notes that there is some reneging on the income policy and, particularly, on the point concerning increases in low income following pressures exerted by the employers organizations. The statement also stresses that recovery in 1982 is assigned to private initiative; there are no plans for any direct socialization in 1982 within the concept of change in the relations of ownership -- that is, nationalization. The measures for controlling prices appear to be extremely weak and will only slightly disturb the profiteering activities.

As a whole, the KKE-Interior statement concludes, the measures constitute backward steps on certain criticial points as compared with the first batch. Nevertheless, these measures create considerable room for intervention by the labor movement.

GENERAL STAFF DECIDES PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS

NC060840 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The council of chiefs of the General Staff held two meetings today, in the morning and in the afternoon, and decided on the following:

The following major generals are promoted to the rank of lieutenant general: Karavanidhis, Soundhias, Papanikolaou, Kasapidhis and Panouryias.

The following lieutenant generals are retired: Lambridhis, Katsadhimas, Seretis and Dhikaiakos.

The following major generals are also retired: Karousos, Zaganas, Zervas, Malamas, Rossis, Kefalas, Ailianos, Polizos, Polimeropoulos and Yiannakopoulos.

Navy: Rear Admiral Rombotis is promoted to the rank of vice admiral. Commodores Malliaris, Pappas and Giokezas are promoted to rear admiral. Rear Admirals Paizis and Manioudhakis and Commodore Tapinis are retired.

Air Force: Lieutenant Generals Khatziris and Trakakis are promoted to the rank of air force general. Lieutenant Generals Thomopoulos and Soukoulos are retired.

The Supreme National Defense Council met later and approved the following postings of lieutenant generals, vice admirals and air force generals:

Dhiplis, army inspector: Kourkafas, commander of the 1st Army; Karavanidhis, first deputy chief of the National Defense General Staff; Trakakis, second deputy chief of the National Defense General Staff; Rombotis, commander of the fleet; Khatziris, commander of the 28th Tactical Air Force; Kasapidhis, commander of the 1st Army Corps; Papanikolaou, commander of the 2d Army Corps; Soundhias, commander of the 3d Army Corps; Dhemestikhas, commander of the 4th Army Corps; Panouryias, commander of the Higher Military Command for the Interior and Islands-Athens Military Directorate; Papanikolaou, second deputy chief of the Army General Staff; Rear Admiral Tsoutsanis, commander of the National Defense School.

ANKARA WORKING TOWARD FULL MEMBERSHIP IN EEC

TA051649 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Jan (AA) -- Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk said his government was taking the relevant steps to enable Turkey to join the EEC as a full member according to the rules set by the community. He made the comment at his press conference Tuesday while introducing the 1982 import regime. Turkey-EEC association council in order to ensure that political considerations are not allowed to affect economic relations, the minister said. [sentence as received]

Canturk did not have any hesitations about how the 1982 import target of $10 billion would be financed, listing the following estimated sources: $5.6 billion of exports, $2.8 billion in remittances by Turkish workers abroad and related sources, plus $825 million of program credits. Turkey had not stopped bilateral trade with Poland, Canturk said. He added, "If Poland wants to buy from Turkey, we shall export to Poland." In 1981, Canturk said, capital imports by the private sector totaled [word indistinct] while total imports by the public sector reached $244 million.

GREECE STRENGTHENING GREEK CYPRIOT ARMED FORCES

NC051103 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 30 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Nilufer Yalcin report from Ankara]

[Excerpts] Information obtained so far regarding the efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration to increase its military strength with Greece's help indicates that the Greeks are engaged in some long-term calculations on the island. According to the assessment by strategy experts in Ankara, most of the arms and equipment built up in Cyprus recently is intended more for aggressive than defensive purposes. The number of Greek personnel in the Greek Cypriot National Guard has been increased to 2,600, while the Greek contingent on the island far exceeds the 950 men which the treaty of guarantees stipulates. The vast majority of company commanders in the Greek Cypriot National Guard are Greek officers from Greece.

Apart from these facts, the following have been ascertained in connection with the armament activities in the Greek Cypriot sector:

1. The Greek Cypriots are constructing a new airfield at Yeroskipos. This airfield is to provide a base for an air force for the Greek Cypriot National Guard. It has been learned that as soon as this airfield is completed Greece is planning to give the Greek Cypriots 32 F-84 fighter planes.

2. The Greek Cypriot National Guard has obtained U.S. "Chaparral" antiaircraft missiles. These surface-to-air missiles can be mounted on and fired from tracked vehicles. It is believed these missiles come from Greece.

3. Greece has transferred 25 armored personnel carriers to the Greek Cypriot administration.

It has been ascertained that ferryboats serving Pireaus-Rhodes-Limassol carry TIR (International Highway Transport) trucks loaded with large quantities of arms and ammunition. These activities are reported to have been intensified in recent weeks.

Representations made by the TFSC to the United Nations are based on this information.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

TA021532 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati has said that Iran wants friendly relations with Turkey to continue through mutual understanding. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy airport on his way home after concluding an official visit to Syria, Velayati noted that there are no problems between Turkey and Iran that need to be solved.

He also held a short meeting with Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal at the airport. In a statement after the meeting, Ozal said he will make an official visit to Iran in the coming days in a bid to develop trade relations between the two countries. He added that his short meeting with Velayati was beneficial from the viewpoint of his forthcoming visit.

ISTANBUL PUBLICATION BANNED IN ADANA AREA

TA051709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Statement by the press and public relations department of the 6th Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command]

[Text] It has been determined that the daily YENI NESIL [NEW GENERATION] [words indistinct] has been publishing articles that exploit the religious beliefs of the people, violate the principle of secularism, disrupt tranquillity and are politically motivated, secessionist and provocative. Therefore the possession, sale or distribution of the daily, which is published in Istanbul, in the area under the jurisdiction of this martial law command has been banned as of 6 January until further notice.

Militants Arrested in Trabzon

TA041742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Summary] A statement by the Martial Law Command of Trabzon, Erzincan and 10 other provinces in the vicinity says that Ali Kemal Celik, formerly a teacher of physics in the Trabzon high school, has been arrested for conducting propaganda in a bid to revive the Revolutionary Path [Dev-Yol] organization by having pamphlets distributed in his school and by other means. Sixteen persons accused of collaborating with him have also been detained. Three officials of the Education Ministry department in Trabzon have been taken into custody by the security forces for failing to report the incident on time.

Five high-ranking members of the local Dev-Yol organization were arrested in Erzincan by the security forces. They are being accused of murder, of being active in an illegal organization and of committing other crimes.

As a result of operations conducted by the 3d Army security forces in their area of responsibility, 52 persons belonging to extremist leftist organizations and 5 others belonging to extremist rightist organizations were arrested. The following weapons were seized during the operations: 480 pistols, 6 submachineguns, 20 rifles, 2 bombs, 3,697 rounds of ammunition, 10 dynamite sticks and 255 magazines. Some of the weapons had been buried in the fields.

70 Arrested in Ankara

TA311552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 31 Dec (AA) -- Seventy militants of two illegal leftist groups calling themselves "Young Pioneers" and "Socialist Youth Association" were apprehended in Ankara. Police sources said the militants had been placed under detention by martial law authorities and were being charged with several cases of unlawful demonstration, bombings and for extracting funds from citizens by force. Six pistols and bullets were also seized during operations.

13 Arrested in Gaziantep

TA051847 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Summary] Following operations in Gaziantep's Araban district since 15 November, security forces have captured 13 militants belonging to an illegal separatist organization, together with 2 pistols, 1 Kalashnikov rifle and 45 rounds of ammunition. The militants are wanted for murder and martial law violations.

Death Sought for 14

TA051846 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Summary] The trial of 43 members of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Unity of Action organization suspected of attempting to overthrow the constitutional order by force has begun in the 1st Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. Death penalties are being sought for 14 of the suspects. The indictment, which was read today, stated that the suspects were responsible for numerous incidents of armed assault, armed robbery and bombing, the murder of two prison wardens, one gendarme private and a state monopoly store warehouse manager and arms smuggling.

DISK Lawyers Walk Out

NC302206 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Dec (AFP) -- The lawyers of 52 Turkish trade union leaders facing the death penalty in a state of siege trial in Istanbul walked out of the courtroom today for the second time to protest restrictions on their "right to plead a joint defense." The incident occurred when the judge refused to allow one of the defense lawyers, former Interior Minister Hasan Fehmi Gunes, to address the court.

Mr Gunes, who was accused of attempting to prevent the reading of the charges, was expelled from the court along with a second lawyer, Turgut Kazan, who had also attempted to be given the floor. The expulsions prompted twenty-three other lawyers present in the courtroom to walk out, protesting that they could not provide an adequate defense for their clients under such conditions.

Despite the absence of the lawyers, the prosecuting attorney continued reading the charges, stopping at page 111 of the 870-page document and adjourning the trial until January 6.

The 52 defendants belong to the 800,000 strong Confederation of Progressive Turkish Trade Unions (DISK), which was banned after the military takeover in Turkey 15 months ago. They are accused, among other things, of organizing strikes "in rehearsal for a general strike."

CANADA

GOVERNMENT DISAPPROVES OF GOLAN ANNEXATION

TA951493 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Canada's Minister of Trade and Industry Herbert Gray has delivered a message expressing Canada's disapproval of Israel's action in extending Israeli law to the Golan Heights. The message was from Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan and was delivered to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Jerusalem. Gray is in Israel for talks on economic cooperation.

UNITED KINGDOM

OFFICIAL PROTESTS JAMMING OF BBC TRANSMISSIONS

LD060940 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 6 Jan 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain has protested to Poland over the jamming of the BBC's Polish services.

Lord Trefgarne, a junior Foreign Office minister, summoned the Polish ambassador, Mr Stefan Staniszewski, yesterday after the BBC announcement in a statement that all its Polish services were being jammed.

BBC engineers, the statement said, confirmed that the jamming had been traced to two small towns in the Soviet Union, Smolensk and Kaliningrad.

Officials indicated that it was likely the Soviet ambassador, Mr Viktor Popov, would also be summoned to be told that the government condemned such action.

Lord Trefgarne told the Polish ambassador that jamming was contrary to the Helsinki agreement signed by powers from East and West, including Poland, which sought to improve contacts across international frontiers.

The Foreign Office confirmed that Lord Trefgarne also raised with the ambassador the restrictions imposed by the Polish Government on British diplomats and journalists confined to Warsaw.

It was learned yesterday that Lord Carrington unsuccessfully sought an agreement at the meeting of Common Market foreign ministers in Brussels on Monday to impose similar restrictions on Polish diplomats in foreign capitals.

Britain is free to act on its own, but officials said no action was likely, at least until after the meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic alliance in Brussels next week.

The BBC said jamming began exactly a fortnight after the BBC increased its output in Poland from seven to eight transmissions a day and up to a total of 26 hours of programmes a week.

Earlier jamming of the BBC's Polish service ceased in 1963.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 004 7 January 1982

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SCHMIDT: 'NO DIFFICULTIES' IN TALKS WITH REAGAN

DW061319 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2135 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Interview by reporter Friedrich Nowottny with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Washington -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] President Reagan gave you a book about Afghanistan. Is that a broad hint that the reactions of the Federal Republic to developments in Poland should be as strong as they were when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan?

[Answer] No, that is not true; we discussed Afghanistan and the constant military invasion and interference by the Soviet Union. We also discussed the suggestion of Professor Ehmke to establish Afghanistan day, an intention that was accepted by the U.S. side.

[Question] No deeper meaning?

[Answer] I would not say that. The lasting Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has a deep meaning and it is a violation of international law. I have not changed my opinion on that, an opinion I clearly outlined in the Kremlin a year and a half ago.

[Question] As regards Poland, does the United States, the President and his advisers -- expect sharper reactions of the Federal Republic to developments in Poland, more in line with U.S. reactions?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. We adopted a common press statement at breakfast after we had finished our talks. We had no difficulties at all agreeing on the texts. The Federal Government formulated its policy regarding Poland 5 days after the Warsaw events.

[Question] I think that nobody knows it here.

[Answer] You are quite right, it has not been noticed here correctly, namely my Bundestag speech on Friday, 18 December, the debate and the almost unanimous Bundestag decision at the end of the debate. In addition we agreed that closer consultations are necessary on measures to be taken, consultations which have not taken place on a high level.

[Question] So the action of the United States was not coordinated with the Federal Government, which felt surprised?

[Answer] Neither have we been consulted nor other governments. I have said it clearly here. But the consultations are supposed to take place next week in the Council of Ministers of the North Atlantic alliance. Moreover both of us tend very much to want to reopen the Helsinki followup conference in Madrid, currently disrupted because of the Christmas holidays, with a special session on obviously grave violations in Poland with regard to the Helsinki Final Act. In other words, we agree very much on the direction of the influence we hope to exert. If I say hope to exert, I do not mean only the current military leadership in Poland but certainly also the Soviet leadership without whose pressure the Polish events would not have taken place.

[Question] But will you not always face the question of what practical steps you could take against the events in Poland? Was the problem of the natural gas and pipeline deal discussed?

[Answer] The natural gas and pipeline deal was not mentioned at all.

[Question] Did the President indicate whether the United States is considering imposing a grain embargo against the Soviet Union and Poland?

[Answer] This intention obviously does not exist here although we, who did not suggest it, pointed out after all that one cannot ignore grain if one wants to impose economic sanctions to severely hurt the Soviet Union. That is a really vulnerable point of the Soviet Union. No, the United States does not have this intention. The President made it clear on his own that he does not intend to disrupt or even discontinue the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles as a means of pressure against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, he made it very clear that it would serve our common Western interest if the negotiations were held most seriously.

[Question] How does one measure relations between two states? By the politicians' patting each other's shoulders, that is the patting of shoulders between you and the President, by public opinion, or maybe by both?

[Answer] By both, and in addition one must measure it by the achievements of both States to their mutual benefit. If one succeeds in addition in making public opinion of the two states, in this case the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, realize that one has achieved something to their mutual benefit, one has established a good basis for lasting good relations. Relations between the United States and the Federal Republic have been very good for many years, for decades. We have also achieved very good relations between the public opinions of France and the public opinion of Germany.

[Question] And looking back over the past months you are not glossing anything over?

[Answer] No, not at all with regard to the past months, but also not with regard to the past days. I want to say it again: The German policy with regard to Poland was formulated and articulated by a Bundestag decision 5 days before the U.S. President gave his speech.

GENSCHER VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF AID TO POLAND

LD061134 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 6 Jan (DPA) -- According to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Federal Republic, together with its Western partners, is prepared "to give a large amount of financial aid" to a Poland returning "to the path of reform." This was stressed by the FDP chairman today at the liberal's traditional Epiphany meeting in Stuttgart. Genscher made it clear that despite its policy of noninterference, the Federal Government is "on the side of the Polish citizens" who "through reform and renewal, want a little more freedom, a little more self-determination for themselves and their people." The Federal Republic will continue however, not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

According to Genscher, no one has reason "to speculate about Western differences of opinion with regard to Poland." He made it clear that broad agreement existed during the German-U.S. talks in Washington on Tuesday on the situation in Poland. Genscher earlier stated right after arriving at Stuttgart airport from Washington that "I cannot possibly imagine a greater convergence."

The FDP politician urgently appealed to the Soviet Union to let the Polish people "determine their own fate." Poland is giving the Soviet Union an opportunity to prove its adherence to the Helsinki Final Act. He appealed to the leadership in Warsaw to lift martial law, release the prisoners and resume the dialogue with "Solidarity" and the church. Genscher gave his assurance that, despite martial law in Poland, the West will continue its efforts for disarmament and arms control. Anyone who calls for the disarmament negotiations to be broken off was "taught a lesson" by the German-U.S. statement on Tuesday.

With regard to the current disarmament talks in Geneva, Genscher called on the leadership in Moscow "to take seriously" the West's proposal for a "zero option" on medium-range missiles. The zero option would remove "a heavy burden" from Europe.

He added that with regard to security policy, Europe should not see itself as "living off U.S. security guarantees" as this would lead to a scarcely tolerable dependency. Anyone in Europe who "complains about dependence on the United States" must demand that Europeans "make their full contribution toward jointly securing peace and freedom."

In Genscher's view, the European Community is facing the question whether to have a fresh attempt at unity with a step toward European union or whether to return more or less to a "customs union." The EEC's foreign policy cooperation should also include more and more security policy issues; there is obviously a considerable need for action in this respect. The worldwide hopes placed in Europe are great. Genscher was critical about statements in the Federal Republic which viewed relations with the EEC in a "cost-benefit analysis." Europe should not end at the frontiers with the Warsaw Pact. The goal is to gradually develop a European peace order.

EEC, U.S. TALKS SEEN CONFIRMING BONN'S POLICY

LD061622 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jan (DPA) -- The Federal Government today warmly welcomed the results of and statements emanating from the German-U.S. talks in Washington and the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels. Following a cabinet session chaired by Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD), Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl said the government sees these as clear confirmation of its policy and a consolidation of unity between allies on the "major issue of international relations that developments in Poland represent."

The three demands raised in Washington and Brussels -- lifting martial law in Poland, releasing internees and resuming the dialogue with trade unions and the church -- were described by Ruehl as a Federal Government and Bundestag contribution to Western policy on Poland. He stressed that there has been no reversal in the government's view regarding the Soviet Union's responsibility for the events in Poland. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker last week stressed that Bonn did not regard Moscow as the "instigator" of the measures in Poland whereas U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pointed to the USSR's responsibility in their statement.

Ruehl stated that the Federal Government had never overlooked Moscow's responsibility for the imposition of martial law, it had from the start assumed that "the Soviet and Polish Governments had worked together." Otherwise, Schmidt would have had no reason to broach the subject of the situation in Poland with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in his letter of 25 December.

The chairman of the CSU group in the Bundestag, Friedrich Zimmermann, called it a black day for the Western alliance when Schmidt and Reagan did not agree on joint measures against the martial law in Poland. In an interview for BILD-ZEITUNG (Thursday's edition), Zimmermann said the federal chancellor is unwilling and unable to act. It is time that the West awakens from its "blissful dreams of detente." "The United States already has, as have the French. Only the Federal Government still sleeps on."

SPD WELCOMES SCHMIDT-REAGAN STATEMENTS ON POLAND

LD061208 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jan (DPA) -- The SPD Bundestag group welcomes the fact that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have called on the Polish authorities again to lift martial law in Poland, release prisoners and resume dialogue with the church and "Solidarity," according to SPD Parliamentary Business Manager Gerhard Jahn. The parliamentary group shares the view that military intervention in Poland would have "very serious consequences" for international relations and would fundamentally change the whole world political situation, Jahn stressed in a statement published in Bonn today.

All those who during the past weeks and days have tried, like leading representatives of the CDU/CSU, to read deep-seated differences betwee the ruling Social Democratic government and its U.S. allies, must be taught a lesson, Jahn said. Relations between the Federal Republic and the USSR are "close and trusting and will continue to be so."

KOHL URGES REEXAMINATION OF ALLIANCE COOPERATION

LD061304 Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jan (DPA) -- Even after the conclusion of the German-U.S. talks in Washington, the process of political cooperation in the Western alliance is still in need of urgent reexamination, according to opposition leader Helmut Kohl. In a statement on the visit by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Kohl stated in Bonn today that the joint communique clearly expressed U.S. concern that no decisions had yet been reached within the alliance which "best correspond with" the "common goals" of the alliance "to prevent anything which might undermine its respective action."

If the chancellor in Washington "suddenly for the first time remembered after 3 weeks" the joint Bundestag resolution and even boasted about it, then this was noted with satisfaction by the CDU/CSU, said Kohl. "After all," he said, "this resolution was adopted by the Budestag at our suggestion." The demands it made vis-a-vis Poland -- lifting martial law, release of prisoners and internees and continuation of the process of reform -- were indispensable for the opposition.

Kohl criticized the fact that the West had for too long "presented a picture of internal dispute and political helplessness" in the Polish crisis. It needed the summit meeting in Washington for "Federal Chancellor Schmidt to reach a common assessment of the situation and arrive at the view that the Soviet Union bears responsibility for the events in Poland." While the Europeans were still talking, the U.S. Government had already decided on the countermeasures. Through their attitude to these, the European partners head signaled the Western alliance's disunity, political weakness and an inability to act to the Soviet Union. This was an unworthy game which had put the West on the defensive and the Soviet Union on the offensive.

Kohl spoke of a growing alienation between Bonn and Washington, for which the federal chancellor and SPD bore considerable responsibility. They had, in a barely disguised manner been considerate of Moscow and at the same time openly criticized Washington. This must shake the Western alliance since the Federal Republic was the alliance's main pillar in Europe.

EUROPEAN POLITICIANS SUPPORT FRG-U.S. STATEMENT

LD061730 Hamburg DPA in German 1615 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 6 Jan (DPA) -- After attending a working meeting of leading European liberal politicians, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told journalists that the Polish leadership has so far not shown any of the signs awaited by the Federal Government indicating a lifting of martial law. He said: "Such signals do not exist as yet."

A declaration of the "Federation of Liberal and Democratic Parties of the Community" (FLDPC) says: "In the present circumstances" economic sanctions are not suitable means to "influence the situation in Poland in a fundamental and positive way." Rather, aid for the suffering population should be increased.

The politicians, among them FLDPC President Willy de Clercq, president of the European Paliament Simone Veil and President of the EEC Commission Gaston Thorn, noted their agreement with the most recent declaration of the European Community and with the results of the German-U.S. summit, which demanded the lifting of martial law, the release of those interned and the resumption of the dialogue between the Polish Government, Solidarity and the church.

SPOKESMAN WARNS AGAINST FORCED POLISH EMIGRATION

LD061532 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jan (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl confirmed today after the meeting of the federal cabinet that the Federal Government had no indications that Warsaw was planning to deport the internees. Neither has Bonn any knowledge so far that some internees want to emigrate.

Ruehl added that the Federal Government, on the basis of universal human rights, was in favor of everyone being able to freely decide whether he wanted to emigrate or remain in the country. Should the Polish leadership intend to force trade union leaders or other persons to leave Poland against their will "and thus exclude them from participating in and shaping Polish politics," Bonn would regard this as a further aggravation of the situation in Poland. Such action would run counter to the assurances by the Polish leadership to return to a policy of dialogue.

PRESS VIEWS OUTCOME OF SCHMIDT-REAGAN TALKS

DW061149 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 6 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's main issue is the talk between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and U.S. President Reagan.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes: As regards the White House, one can say: never trouble till trouble troubles you. The accompanying music of U.S. press commentators with regard to Ronald Reagan's talks with the chancellor is a bit too shrill to be considered a realistic expression of serious policy. A mood is being fanned here regardless for what reason. Freedom of opinion is no protection against foolishness. The President and particularly his secretary of state cannot and will not seriously doubt this chancellor's and his foreign minister's loyalty to the alliance. Schmidt and Genscher offer their experience and their ideas in a difficult international situation which concerns us particularly. That is a most natural thing for politicians for whom loyalty and responsibility regarding their office means something.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher pointed out to U.S. President Reagan on Tuesday that the Federal Republic does not endanger the cohesion of the Western alliance. The special Brussels session of the European Community's foreign ministers produced just in time the necessary clarification. Suddenly there was nobody among the 10 who dared suggest that one should immediately join the U.S. economic sanctions against Moscow, neither British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, the Italian Emilio Colombo and least of all France's clumsily maneuvering Claude Cheysson. The opinion spread by certain Western media and politicians that all of West Europe would be prepared to establish a front against Moscow if the Germans were not so fearful with regard to their trade with the East. This opinion turned out to be pure nonsense. Besides this negative backing for Schmidt and Genscher in their Washington talks, the meeting of European Community ministers produced little. Hope for reestablishment of Polish liberties and resumption of the reform course is evaporating. That was the quotation from FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN comments: United in the idea to embark on different ways -- that is about all that can be seen behind the far-reaching agreement which was pointed out in Washington after the talks between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and President Reagan on Poland and the assessment of the situation. The following news comes over the Atlantic: The chancellor is also convinced that the Soviet Union is responsible for the oppression through the martial law regime in Poland. Here at least Helmut Schmidt agreed with Ronald Reagan. It seems that the transatlantic connection is considerably disturbed. Disturbances continues at any rate between Bonn and Washington.

DOZIER THOUGHT NOT KILLED; FACING 'QUESTIONING'

PA062318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 6 Jan (AFP) -- The questioning of General Dozier "continues" said communique No 3 of the Red Brigades, sent tonight to the editorial office of the Padua (Venice) morning newspaper, a member of the newspaper's staff told AGP. Therefore the four announcements of the general's execution sent tonight to several Italian newspapers, are false, the newsman said.

Communique No 3 is made up of 10 sheets, the report issued by the morning paper said. IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA also received a communique, but it is seven pages long and is dated 6 January. The report says the first five pages are dedicated to Red Brigades ideology and the others to the questioning of the hostage. According to the communique, Dozier is revealing information about the organization of NATO forces in Italy and is giving the names of Italians participating. Part of the questioning deals with the training of allied soldiers, the Vietnam war, where Dozier was first assigned, the reasons for the failure to overthrow the Castro regime during the Bay of Pigs operation and similar matters

Dozier 'Testimony'

AU070831 Rome ANSA in English 0807 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 7 Jan (ANSA) -- The transcript of the alleged "testimony" given by kidnapped U.S. General James Dozier to his Red Brigades captors, who have subjected him to what they call a people's trial, turned up in Rome and Padua Wednesday night along with the terrorist organization's communique Number Three. It appeared that a photo of the general was included in the documents, found in Padua on the basis of a telephone tip.

Also yesterday evening, four separate Italian terrorist organizations claimed responsibility for the wounding in Rome Wednesday of Nicola Simone, deputy chief of Rome's police units handling anti-terrorist and political operations (Digos). A man claiming to speak for the Red Brigades telephoned a Rome daily to say that it was the "BR" that shot Simone and that next time they would not just wound him but finish him off. The caller also gave directions as to where communique Number Three and Dozier's alleged "testimony" could be found. A second anonymous call in Rome claimed that the attack on Simone was carried out by the extreme rightwing "New Order" group. In Milan, a caller claimed that "the Front Line Armed Nuclei" organization had shot the police official, who was seriously wounded in the attack. A fourth caller claimed that a group called "the Revolutionary Armed Nuclei" was responsible.

As to the transcript of Dozier's testimony, it appeared that in the twenty days of interrogation since his kidnapping in Verona on December 17, all his captors were able to obtain from their prisoner was an account of his career and several military assessments of past events. There was no classified information on NATO's strategic plans or material of a political nature. The tone of the hostage's testimony was said to be dignified and firm. As in the "people's trial" of kidnapped Italian statesman Aldo Moro in 1978, the interrogators seemed informed on international events but primarily concerned with exploiting for political purposes any phrase enunciated by their prisoner, observers said.

Dozier recounted his military career from the time of his entrance into the West Point Academy to the time he assumed his present post of vice commander of NATO's land forces in southern Europe. Asked for a judgment of the Soviet missile crisis in Cuba in 1962 and the Bay of Pigs fiasco, Dozier said that it had been absolutely necessary that the missiles be removed from Cuba. He also called the operative execution of the Bay of Pigs landing "a mistake."

Asked how NATO trains special anti-guerilla units, the general said that a school exists in the United States "to learn from our experience in Vietnam with regard to guerilla warfare." He said he did not have detailed information on such training in the other Atlantic alliance nations, however. Dozier also said that an Italian carabinieri captain in charge of security for the NATO command in Verona had warned of possible terrorist actions against American military personnel. This information most certainly came from the Italian secret services, the general said.

The Red Brigades communique Number Three was dated January 6, 1982 and contained the usual slogans plus a monotonous repetition of political analyses already contained in the previous BR documents.

In another development, a "BR" spokesman calling the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA announced that Dozier had been killed and that his body would be found in a farmhouse in the Abruzzi mountain region some 50 kilometers from Pescara. The caller said the site lay between the villages of Popoli and Bussi. A careful search is being made of the zone, but police were skeptical. They thought it likely that the tip was another attempt to throw investigators off the trail. A similar ploy was used in the Moro kidnapping when the BR announced that the body of the Christian Democratic Party president had been dumped in a mountain lake (Duchessa) in the same Abruzzi region. This later proved only to be a diversionary tactic. Many weeks later Moro was killed by his Red Brigades captors (on May 9, 1978) and his body was found in a parked car in Rome.

Meanwhile the condition of Simone, who was struck in the jaw by two bullets, was said to be much improved after a two hour operation. It was learned that his assailants came to his home dressed as postmen. When Simone opened the door they started shooting at him, but as a precaution he had his own 38 Special in his hand and managed to get off a few shots at the terrorists as they fled. It was not known if he hit either of them.

In Verona, police issued three Identikits and two Photokits of the four-member team that nabbed Dozier. It was also learned that Premier Giovanni Spadolini has called a cabinet meeting for Friday to discuss the latest acts of terrorism.

GROUP CLAIMS ATTACK ON COUNTERTERROR OFFICIAL

NC062220 Paris AFP in English 2202 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 6 Jan (AFP) -- The assistant director of Italy's anti-terrorist police, the "Digos," was hit by three bullets in an attack at his home here today, but was reported out of danger after a two-hour operation. A group calling itself the Front Line Armed Nuclei (FLAN) claimed responsibility in Milan for the attack. Bullets hit Digos official Nicola Simone in the jaw, the cheeks and the tongue, doctors said.

Police said Mr Simone opened his door shortly after noon to a man disguised as a postman and that three other men and a woman were in the corridor. The group opened fire, but Mr Simone had a pistol in hand when he opened the door and fired back. A witness said one of the fleeing terrorists seemed to be wounded in the arm. Doctors said the Digos official would have to undergo another operation.

BOMB EXPLODES OPPOSITE U.S. ADMIRAL'S NAPLES HOMF

AU070847 Rome ANSA in English 0843 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Naples, 7 Jan (ANSA) -- A bomb exploded last night at a building site in Posillipo (Naples). The blast occurred opposite the villa where the U.S. admiral commanding the allied forces in southern Europe lives.

Police said that the bombing had to do with the local protection racket and was not aimed against the U.S. officer.

TWO ARRESTED IN ROME 4 JANUARY IDENTIFIED

AU0616434 Rome ANSA in English 0843 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 6 Jan (ANSA) -- One of the two men arrested by police near the Spanish Steps here on Monday night has been a fugitive for two years, and is considered a "hard-liner" member of the Red Brigades, according to members of Rome's anti terrorist squad. The police, who released the information late yesterday, identified the man as Tefano Petrella, 25 years old, born in Rome. His companion, described as Ennio di Rocco, of the same age also from Rome, was not known to the police, who also said that the two were most likely preparing a terrorist act.

The anti-terrorist investigators also maintained that the two may have been preparing another kidnapping, since chains, padlocks and adhesive tape of the kind used by the Red Brigades were found in their car, along with pistols, ammunition, and hand grenades. The two were arrested in Via Della Vite, a short distance from Rome's Spanish Steps, on Monday night, but another pair of young men aboard the car fled when police moved in and were not captured. Other material found in the car, including notebooks and documents, was not commented on by the police agents, who revealed only that the information they contained was "interesting." Police also established that the car had been rented in the north-west capital of Torino on December 30.

Concerning the suspected brigades member Petrella, anti-terrorism sources revealed that his brother and sister-in-law, Marina and Luigi Novelli, are also wanted by police on terrorist-connected charges. Stefano Petrella was arrested in 1979 and released after his preventive detention term ended before an indictment was formed. Together with his brother and sister-in-law, he was then confined to the central Italian Abruzzi area, from which all three later fled, prompting their search by police.

The two men arrested in Rome are suspected of being members of the Roman column of the Red Brigades, who were last heard from when they circulated copies of the leaflet put out by the Veneto column on the kidnapping of U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier in Verona on December 17. The copies of the leaflet turned up last week were wrapped like a Christmas present and hidden in the toilet of a central Rome bar.

3 JAN PRISON BREAK CLAIMED BY 'LEFTWING' GROUP

AU061426 Rome ANSA in English 0826 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Milan, 6 Jan (ANSA) -- A series of telephone calls to newspapers and news agency offices here have confirmed that the Sunday jail-break of four suspected "Front Line" terrorists from a prison in Rovigo is being claimed by the "Fighting Communist Nuclei," a subversive left-wing organization. Calls made on Tuesday evening to the Milan offices of ANSA and REPUBBLICA daily gave the message claiming the spectacular jail break as their own, and the caller who spoke to the REPUBBLICA also indicated where to find a flyer printed by the organization to vindicate their actions.

The flyer, found in a waste bin on a central street here, explained that the organization had acted "through a relationship of cooperation with a structure of 'communist organizations for proletarian liberation.'" Police here noted that this latter group is not known among the known list of left subversive organizations. After a review of the flyer, investigators here are beginning to give less credit to the idea that there is a connection between the jail break and the December 17 kidnapping of U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier from his Verona apartment. In fact, investigators noted, the flyer makes reference to "deep strategic differences" inside left subversive organizations, and no direct tie has ever been established between the group claiming the Rovigo prison escape and the Red Brigades.

DENMARK

OLESEN SEES 'GROSS VIOLATION' OF HELSINKI ACT

PM070919 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] "The consequences for international detente of the Polish crisis will be much more serious if those in power in Poland do not attempt as soon as possible to replace the state of martial law with a dialogue," Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said in a new year statement on the current situation in Poland. Kjeld Olesen went on:

"There have been many major problems attached to the Polish policy of renewal and reform, perhaps also because certain forces within Solidarity were not realistic enough in their demands. However, this cannot justify the policy of oppression in the wake of the state of martial law, from which the government must clearly dissociate itself. The loss of human life, several thousands of Poles arrested and the suppression of the rights of the trade unions are a gross violation of human rights and of the letter and spirit of Helsinki Final Act."

The foreign minister said further that he expects all countries which signed the Helsinki agreements to refrain from any form of interference in Polish affairs. "We must attach great importance to winning greater clarity concerning developments and avoid doing anything which could render more difficult a return to the policy of renewal in Poland," Kjeld Olesen said. He ended his statement with warm thanks to the organizations and the many individuals who have contributed to the humanitarian aid to Poland.

FINLAND

CPSU APPEALS TO SKP CHAIRMAN TO NOT RESIGN

LD061638 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] The CPSU hopes that Aarne Saarinen will continue as chairman of the Finnish Communist Communist Party [SKP]. A serious appeal for Saarinen to continue was made by chief of the CPSU West Europe department Vitaliy Shaposhnikov in Moscow today. Saarinen threatened to resign from the SKP leadership in the course of the coming spring. Saarinen took part in the talks of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Commission in Moscow.

KARJALAINEN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR

LD061934 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Correspondent Ilpo Roppouen interview with Ahti Karjalainen, chairman of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Commission, recorded in Moscow -- date not given]

[Summary] [Question] What is the chief result of the 2 days of talks?

[Answer] "In my opinion a very important result was the fact that certain concrete matters were advanced which were unclear, such as concrete economic cooperation projects." The possibilities of implementing the Rautaruukki railway car plant project previously seemed poor, but now we obtained positive Soviet participation, and it seems it can be implemented relatively rapidly. It is a very good thing for employment in northern Finland, and so is the Rautaruukki coking plant project. Other matters relating to both exports and imports were discussed with the aim of looking after the growth of trade in future years.

[Question] The trip was also viewed in Finland as a political trip, but you said that only economic policy was discussed here. Have you met any Soviet political leaders other than Patolichev?

[Answer] I (?had talks) with Patolichev about matters related to economic relations. "Of course in the Soviet Union the leaders are quite political anyway, but other topics were not discussed in this context."

[Question] For the Finns perhaps the most significant promise is that the USSR will join the Rautaruukki railway car project.

[Answer] Although matters raised here were not new they mean much for Finland's industry. Another project discussed was the Rautaruukki coking plant project for Rahe with Soviet participation. There are also plans to start timber cutting on the other side of the border, perhaps next autumn. The Finns would be working on the Soviet side and the timber would be imported to Finland. The atomic icebreaker issue was again discussed. By present indications Waertsilae may receive an order next year for one or even two atomic icebreakers. Food deliveries to the USSR were also discussed, as was joint production of paper machinery. Other topics included production of woodworking machinery for the USSR and of course building projects. Long-range building projects are being studied.

"The political result of the (?talks) in Moscow for 2 days was no doubt that it was denied that any politics took place, yet one might say that the promises brought back by the Finnish delegation led by Dr Ahti Karjalainen are also a kind of politics for the 1980's."

NORWAY

STRAY INTERVIEWED ON SIGNIFICANCE OF POLISH CRISIS

LD061854 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, who is in Finland on a visit, had talks today with Premier Mauno Koivisto and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen about the effects of the events in Poland on the international situation. This is the first visit to Finland by the foreign minister of the Norwegian Conservative government which came into power last autumn. Foreign Minister Stray this afternoon reported on his country's foreign policy views at a press conference in Helsinki.

The talks between Foreign Minister Stray and Finnish political leaders examined among other things the effects of the events in Poland on the international situation. According to Stray, the proclamation of martial law in Poland has a negative effect on the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, although in his opinion the conference should not be suspended for this reason. The foreign minister regards the differences of opinion between the United States and West Europe, caused by Poland, as having less consequences than what was generally written about them. When asked about Norway's attitude to the sanctions against Poland and the USSR which were decided by President Reagan, Stray said that Norway's stand was probably closer to that of the EEC countries than to the U.S. stand. But one must be very cautious when assessing the depth of the abyss which the Polish events are said to have caused within the Western alliance, the foreign minister added. Even though the sanctions caused dissension, the Western powers are unanimous about their aims on the Polish issue, according to Stray.

Asked about the effects of Poland and other events which kindled international tension on the mutual relations between Nordic countries regarding their different security political solutions, Foreign Minister Stray said that no change can be seen in them, namely the mutual relations between the Nordic countries. Naturally it is difficult to predict matters, but at least at present there is nothing to indicate any changes either in the mutual relations between Nordic countries or in the security political position of the individual Nordic states. Stray defended the arms storage decision in northern Norway by saying that it is designed to restore the strategic balance in the north after the USSR moved the political security center of gravity more to the north. On the talks between the USSR and Norway on the Barents Sea region, Foreign Minister Stray said that at present they are at a standstill.

DENKTAS SUSPICIOUS OF KIPRIANOU ASSURANCES

TA061007 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Commenting on Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's assurance to the Turkish Cypriots to the effect that they have no reason for concern, President Denktas has said that this was a reiteration of an old propaganda move. Replying to questions by correspondents this morning, Denktas said this assurance would be taken seriously were it not coming from a person who considered attacks on Turkish Cypriots from 1963 to 1974 a "national task" and was proud of it. Noting that Kiprianou's statement proved that recent Greek Cypriot declarations were in fact of a nature to arouse concern, Denktas said Kiprianou regards Greek Cypriot views as the only solution to the Cyprus problem. He added that Kiprianou was waiting for the proper occasion to bring the issue before the United Nations.

Recalling that Kiprianou favored a unitary Cyprus state, Denktas said the Greek Cypriot leader rejected the Turkish Cypriot side's rights to equal partnership in the foundation of the state. He invited Kiprianou to declare that he would abide by the principles of the agreement Denktas signed with Archbishop Makarios. Denktas continued: However, Kiprianou is inclined to disregard these principles and eliminate the grounds on which these principles were based. It is insolent and arrogant for Kiprianou to consider the Turkish Cypriot community, which is a founding and equal partner in the independence and sovereignty of the Cyprus state, a minority like the Armenians and the Maronites. As long as Kiprianou continues to hold this stand, the Turkish Cypriot community's worries will only increase and it will have to care more for security measures and national guarantees in the future.

IOANNIDHIS SAYS SUCCESS OF TALKS UP TO TURKS

NC061852 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] In the context of the resumption of the intercommunal talks tomorrow, Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, has stated that the new phase of the intercommunal dialogue undoubtedly will be of determinative significance, because it will become clear in the next few months whether any prospects for progress will exist or whether the dialogue will be led to failure. Our own position, Ioannidhis added, supports the conduct of a substantive and constructive dialogue, on the basis of the UN resolutions and the two summit agreements, which will lead to a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem.

If, he stressed, the Turkish Cypriot side changes its tactics and policy, which thus far have aimed at a divisive solution, and seeks, as we do, a federal solution, then the road will open to a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. However, he concluded, if the Turkish Cypriot side continues the same policy, then prospects will be inauspicious.

Rolandhis on Dialogue

NC070935 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Asked by our paper how he sees the prospects of the intercommunal talks in view of the new provocations by the Turkish side, Foreign Minister Rolandhis said: "It is sad because Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side have deemed it expedient to obscure the opening of the dialogue with statements and positions that cause tension. If the other side, and particularly, Ankara, which virtually determines the fate of the Cyprus issue, continues to disregard both principles and justice, then we will make a recourse to the international community, which is always by our side."

MINISTER CLARIFIES EEC POLAND COMMUNIQUE STANCE

NC062026 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Because certain viewpoints were expressed in Brussels by diplomatic circles in connection with the Greek Government's position on the EEC foreign ministers' announcement on Poland, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos made the following statement this evening:

No vagueness exists in the Greek Government's position and stance in connection with the Polish issue. Greece participated both in the formulation of the first joint statement by the Ten and in the second statement that was made in the name of the Ten by the British ambassador in Poland. In addition, on 18 December the Greek Government issued a statement clearly expressing Greece's position. When the Greek Government accepted the convening of the special meeting of the EEC foreign ministers in Brussels on 4 January, it gave explicit instructions to its representative, former Deputy Foreign Minister Fotilas, based on two drafts for a common communique that had been received by it up to and including 3 January, one by Belgium, which presided over the council, and one by the FRG.

The government's instructions to Fotilas, continued Kharalambopoulos, were to accept in general lines the contents of these two drafts, which accorded with Greece's positions, and to propose only certain amendments that more fully concerned Greece's viewpoints. Furthermore, explicit instructions had been given to Fotilas to communicate with Athens in case the joint communique was to have been formulated within a framework different from that which reflected Athens' viewpoints. However, Fotilas, although the joint communique was intended to include positions that were entirely different from those of Athens, as in paragraphs 4 and 7, did not communicate with Athens and thus agreed to positions that were entirely outside his instructions. Consequently, the foreign minister concluded, the Greek Government believes that certain points of paragraphs 4 and 7 of the Brussels communique do not express its position.

FISHERMAN KILLED BY SHOTS FROM TURKISH TROOPS

NC062056 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] A fisherman was killed today at the Maritsa River by Turkish soldiers in an incident that is still shrouded by much mystery. Specifically, at 0800 fisherman Yeoryios Kapoutsis, 46, of Serrai, hunting in a boat for ducks with his friend Paraskevas Dhalatis, 51, was shot from the Turkish bank and killed. Kapoutsis was hit by bullets, two in the legs and one in the back, which penetrated his heart.

The incident took place on the Greek side of the Maritsa River delta. Dhalatis, who was quick enough to fall inside the boat and escape unhurt, stated that an exchange of fire took place.

Kapoutsis' body was transported to Serrai, where his funeral will be held tomorrow. According to our correspondent in Alexandhropoulis, an investigation is being held.

PAPER GIVES DETAILS OF U.S. 'SECRET' CYPRUS REPORT

NC070847 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 29 Dec 81 pp 1, 13

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Nicosia -- We are divulging the secret report prepared by the U.S. State Department and submitted to President Reagan. This report, which was drafted on the basis of impressions formed by Edward Dillery, director of the South East European desk of the U.S. State Department, who visited Athens, Nicosia and Ankara a short time ago, also carried the signature of Edwin Meese, President Reagan's foreign affairs advisor. The report stated that the withdrawal of the Turkish peace force from Cyprus would lead to dangerous consequences.

This report suggested the adoption of serious measures toward calming down Turkish-Greek relations, and points out that the "view regarding the demilitarization of the island," which is expounded by Greece and which enjoys the support of the nonaligned countries and the Eastern bloc, is gradually gaining momentum. The British bases on the island and their contribution to U.S. defense has been examined, and the "continuation" of the presence of the Turkish troops has been deemed advisable. The report further noted that after examining the political, social and economic structures of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot sectors, it was established that as a result of the "representations made to Ankara by the United States and the NATO countries and of the opposition expressed by the UN secretary general, the declaration of an independent Turkish Cypriot state is at the moment out of the question."

The report stresses that the Greek Cypriot communist party AKEL has increased its strength considerably and adds that the Papandreou Government is not bluffing when it says it will "provide more energetic support for Cyprus." It also stated in the report that Papandreou's efforts to again give Greece the status of "a guarantor state" has had a stimulating effect on the morale of the Greek Cypriots.

The report puts forward a 4-point plan for a settlement which "a large number of Cypriots expect the United States to bring about in a short time." These points are:

1. Freedom of movement and settlement and "readjustment of the borders" in a way as to enable a portion of the refugees to return to their homes; return of Varosha, which the Turkish Cypriots are holding as a trump card for bargaining purposes. This may form a first positive step.

2. The United States must counter any mutual threat which could lead to a conflict in eastern Mediterranean.

3. In view of the fact that the Turkish Cypriots are acting within the framework of Turkey's policy, the United States must concentrate all its efforts on Ankara.

4. If the United States fails to use its influence and if the Cyprus issue remains in abeyance, in addition to other dangers, the undesirable forces will increase their influence on the island.

TURKISH-SOVIET TRADE TALKS BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA071038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Turkish and Soviet delegations have begun talks in Ankara on the trade protocol which will determine the scope of trade between the two countries in 1982. Dincer Atena, Trade Ministry Agreements Department director general, heads the Turkish delegation at the talks, while the Soviet delegation is headed by Kuznetsov, a Ministry of Foreign Trade director. The two delegations will determine the quota of goods to be imported and exported between the two countries this year.

FRANCE

CHEYSSON MEETS PLO'S QADDUMI AT FORMAL LUNCHEON

NC061148 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Jan (AFP) -- French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson was meeting the number two of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Faruq Qaddumi, at a formal lunch here today, it was announced here. The two men had meet several times over the past few months. Ibrahim Suss, PLO representative to France, said the lunch was "being held within the framework of good relations" between the PLO and France.

Mr Suss, who was to attend the lunch, said the PLO was delighted when French President Francois Mitterrand six months ago spoke for the first time about an independent Palestine. PLO leaders would like to know more precise details, he said.

SPAIN

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS, LONDON

LD071026 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, set off this morning on an official 2-day trip to two European capitals, first Brussels and then London. In the capital of Belgium, which currently holds the EEC presidency, the prime minister will endeavor to obtain some commitment to advancing the increasingly hard and slow negotiations for Spain's entry into the European Community. But the most difficult part of the trip will be in London, here Calvo-Sotelo will not only speak about Spain's entry into the community. In his meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, he will try also to unblock the dispute over Gibraltar. To this end the prime minister, as an expression of goodwill, will reportedly offer to open the border with Gibraltar.

UNITED KINGDOM

WHITEHALL REBUKES USSR ENVOY OVER BBC JAMMING

LD061408 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1343 GMT 6 Jan 82

[By Tom McMullan, diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] Britain today carpeted the Soviet ambassador, Mr Viktor Popov, for the jamming of the BBC's Polish-language broadcasts. The ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office by Lord Trefgarne, a junior minister. He was told that the British Government "strongly deplores" the jamming of these broadcasts. Lord Trefgarne, according to a Foreign Office statement, made it clear that the Russians are responsible for the jamming. The BBC announced yesterday that all its Polish transmissions were now being jammed. Engineers had traced the jamming to two small Soviet towns, Smolensk and Kaliningrad.

According to a Foreign Office statement, Lord Trefgarne said that the Soviet action ran counter to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act which was signed by countries in both East and West with the objective of improving contacts across international frontiers. The statement said: "The ambassador was asked to convey to his authorities the extreme gravity with which Her Majesty's Government views this matter expectation that the jamming will be lifted forthwith." The Foreign Office said the ambassador's response to this protest was regarded as "totally unsatisfactory." It appears that Mr Popov denied knowledge and responsiblity for the jamming.

The BBC said jamming began a fortnight after it increased its output in Polish from seven to eight transmissions a day and up to a total of 26 hours of programmes a week. Earlier jamming of the BBC's Polish service ended in 1963.

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KREISKY OFFERS ASYLUM FOR SOLIDARITY LEADERS

AU071528 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 6 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[Kurt Seinitz report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky interview in Bad Gastein -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Bad Gastein/Brussels/Warsaw -- Yesterday, indications in Europe increased that the Polish regime is toying with the idea of deporting the interned Solidarity leaders to a Western place of exile. Commenting on the speculations about a potential forced exile for the Solidarity leaders, Chancellor Kreisky declared in a talk with KRONEN-ZEITUNG that the Austrian Government would remain faithful to its traditional policy regarding the question of exile, according to which everyone who wants to can come to Austria. Kreisky added, however, that this applied only if these people were coming voluntarily. Should the Polish Government want to forcibly deport these people, then Austria could not and certainly would not reject them on that account, but Austria would certainly not hold any previous negotiations with Warsaw or conclude any agreement on this issue, Kreisky said.

Kreisky went on to say that he wanted to expressly warn the Polish leadership against the false conclusion that it could dodge the demanded negotiations with church and trade union leaders by throwing the Solidarity leaders out of Poland. He added that the idea of solving the "problem" of interned Solidarity leaders in the same manner as that being done by the CSSR and the USSR with their dissidents was certainly tempting for Warsaw, but such a measure would certainly not contribute toward a satisfactory solution in Poland at present.

As far as the 10 European Community foreign ministers' proposal for a special CSCE conference on Poland is concerned, Kreisky said that Austria would certainly not say no to such a conference, but it would require intensive preparations, because if the Soviet Union were simply not to attend it, there would be little point to the whole thing.

LANC REJECTS JEWISH AGENCY CHARGES ON EMIGRES

AU071029 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Israeli immigration authorities charge Austria with having violated an agreement on the transit of Jewish emigres from the Soviet Union. The Jewish agency, which controls the immigration of Jews to Israel, charges the Vienna Interior Ministry with encouraging refugee organizations to take Jews to other Western countries rather than to Israel. Interior Minister Lanc has rejected these charges and has invited representatives of the Jewish agency for a talk today.

Explains Position

AU071405 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1128 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Telephone interview with Interior Minister Erwin Lanc -- presumably live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, why did Austria put up the notice [referring to other Jewish organizations] at the refugee home at all?

[Answer] We have been in charge of this transit task for more than 10 years. We have incurred security risks on that account, and since 1974 there has been an agreement between the Jewish agency and the Lower Austrian organization of the Austrian Red Cross about the running of this transit station.

In this agreement, it was stipulated that all those wanting to proceed to Israel should go through the transit station, while the others should be accommodated elsewhere by some other aid organization. That was valid until mid-1980. And some 1 and 1/2 years ago the Jewish agency expressed the wish -- because the number of Soviet emigres declined -- to take care of everything at the Vienna-Simmering station; in other words, also of those emigres not going to Israel or to the United States through HIAS [Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society] and we regarded this as economically reasonable and consented to it.

Thereby, however, the processing of those who do not want to go to Israel has been transferred to the transit station, so to speak [passage indistinct]. If people come to this station who do not want to go to Israel, we must give them an opportunity to read somewhere who they can contact. And that is the purpose of the notice board you asked about. It informs people that they may enter the Red Cross room and telephone the organization concerned and make further arrangements. Why do we insist on that?

We are spending almost 12 million schillings of Austrian taxpayers' money annually on security alone for the transit camp. And I fail to see any sense in protecting Jewish emigres in Austria while, on the other hand, putting those who do not want to go to Israel out into the street, outside of the guarded camp, and leave them unprotected. And that is the reason that we have suggested this settlement. After a long exchange, and since the agency did not consent to our porposal, we introduced this arrangement as of 1 January for the agency was not ready to postpone the matter even for 2 weeks, until after the talks scheduled for today, which we also offered to them. And we cannot allow a policy of coercion to be pursued behind our back or, what is even worse, behind the back of the Soviet emigres.

We, like Israel, are members of the UN human rights conventions, and they include the freedom of immigration also for Soviet emigres, and that is what we have to look after, and that is also laid down in the agreement between the Red Cross and the Jewish agency.

[Question] In other words, if I understood you correctly, an attempt was made to reach agreement between Austrian authorities and the Jewish agency?

[Answer] Of course. We are in constant contact, and since the wish was expressed for a talk with me, I have consented to such a talk at the earliest possible time after my return to Vienna -- and 1 day before that date, the charge was made in Jerusalem, or in Tel Aviv; well, here the intentior is quite obvious.

[Question] You assume that the Jewish agency on its part would not have appropirately informed, or would not inform, the Jewish emigres not wanting to go to Israel or to the United States?

[Answer] We must ensure that this does not depend on the Jewish agency.

[Question] But this camp is being run by the Jewish agency?

[Answer] No, it is not being run by the Jewish agency but by the Lower Austrian organization of the Austrian Red Cross, and the actual expenses incurred, depending on the number of people going through the transit camp, are then refunded to the Red Cross. For example, the entire security expenditures -- 12 million schillings annually -- are paid by the Republic of Austria. But above all, the Republic of Austria bears the legal responsibility for the freedom of migration of the Soviet emigres. And that is an incontestable fact.

[Question] What results do you envisage regarding this afternoon's talks with the Jewish agency?

[Answer] The talk has certainly not been made easier, or will not be easier, since the charge was launched 1 day before the talk, although it was very well-known that this talk had been scheduled for days.

We will not allow ourselves to be blackmailed -- especially when basic principles of human rights are involved.

[Question] Thus, Austria would put up with the Jewish agency's no longer taking care of Jewish emigres [Lanc interrupts]

[Answer] I am not going to say what we will put up with or will not put up with -- that is a question for the whole cabinet to think over and ultimately to decide. I will attempt, as always in the past, to find a solution, but under pressure from outside no solutions are possible here.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Minister.

Chancellor Rejects 'Impudence'

AU071033 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0618 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Report on Franz Koessler telephone interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Bad Gastein "last night," 6 January, with recorded portion]

[Text] In reply to the question of how he assessed the reaction of the Jewish agency and the further development in this matter, Kreisky said:

[Begin recording] It must in principle be the right of every person entering Austrian soil to proceed to a destination of his own choice, to any place he wants to go and has an opportunity to go, and no organization can in the least be granted a monopoly that would enable it alone to determine where emigres arriving in Austria are to proceed from here.

[Question] To date -- is that not correct? -- the Jewish agency has been operating alone at this home for Jewish emigrees from the Soviet Union?

[Kreisky] That may be so, but we have again and again also allowed other agencies to contact the emigres. We have even made such contacts possible for them. That cannot be prevented at all. We are not an executive organ of any Israeli, of the Israeli Government, or of anyone else. That certainly does not interfere at all, and if the gentlemen do not like it, then they should do what they like, then they should see who will be ready to share with us the burden that we have carried for many years. We have been an immigration country, truly, for many years, and we have done everything we could, and we will not put up with impudence from anyone.

[Question] The Jewish agency statement says, among other things, that in December for example 343 Jews emigrated from the USSR but that only 99 proceeded to Israel, and the blame for that is more or less pinned on the Austrian Government...

[Kreisky interrupts] Yes -- they will certainly know why they did not proceed to that destination, they surely will know that themselves, won't they? It is not our task to force [forcieren] immigration to Israel. We have never undertaken this task. We have facilitated emigration from the Soviet Union, but it is not our task to organize immigration to Israel. [end recording]

Temporary Compromise

AU081155 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- In the conflict over the Jewish Soviet emigres a temporary agreement has been reached for 1 week, following talks between Interior Minister Lanc and representatives of the Jewish agency. A final settlement is to be reached in subsequent talks. The conflict developed because the Interior Ministry had informed the Soviet emigres by a notice displayed at a camp in Vienna-Simmering about conditions for emigrating to countries other than Israel.

That had become necessary because more and more Soviet Jews -- about 80 percent -- do not want to go to Israel although they obtained their USSR exit permit by means of an Israeli visa.

For 1 week the following arrangement will be observed: The Interior Ministry's notice will be removed and replaced by a Russian-language certificate to be signed personally by Israel-bound emigres before an Austrian civil servant certifying that they have been informed about opportunities to emigrate to other countries and that they are proceeding voluntarily to Israel.

In a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, Interior Minister Lanc outlined his negotiating position for the forthcoming talks. Austria will mainly insist on two points:

-- It must be ensured that refugees who do not want to go to Israel and who cannot emigrate to the United States because they have no relatives there, are informed about other opportunities.

-- It must be ensured that in the camp there also is an opportunity for contacts with organizations other than the Jewish agency.

KREISKY ANNOUNCES BUILDING OF UN CENTER

AU071633 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Summary] In an interview with the Austrian Radio and Television Service, Chancellor Kreisky declared yesterday that at a time when Austria's building industry is in such a critical situation, a large project such as the UN Conference Center in Vienna could no longer be shelved, the more so as it was the only large building project in the Vienna area that could be immediately started. Kreisky added that the project would provide 4,000 jobs and declared that he felt in no way bound by the negative outcome of the People's Party-initiated Vienna referendum on this issue, because only a relatively small percentage of the population participated in this referendum and because the decision on such a project was a matter for the Federal Government.

Finance Minister Salcher declared that the financing of the project by foreign capital was virtually ensured.

Financing Details

AU081200 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 8 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[Kurt Seinitz report on interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Bad Gastein on 7 January]

[Text] Bad Gastein -- A new turn on the political party controversy over the Vienna UN conference project running into the billions of schillings, through the implementation of which Chancellor Kreisky wants to create or safeguard thousands of jobs: Yesterday the chancellor revealed to KRONEN-ZEITUNG his financing plan on which he had been working for months and which was also the main topic during Kreisky's recent trip to Arab countries.

And this is what Kreisky's scheme looks like, with the aid of which he wants to prevent both Austria's incurring huge additional debts and a new hole in the budget: The UN Conference Center will be built by an Arab finance holding company. Austrian firms will carry out the construction work. Austria will merely rent the completed conference center, but will have the full right of user. In addition to the annual rent, Austria is to buy the conference center over a period of between 20 and 30 years in annual installments from the Arab financing syndicate.

Kreisky comments on his financing plan: "The advantage is that the whole thing is costing the Austrian taxpayer only little at present, but it will immediately become fully effective for the employment situation. Thus the financing of the conference center is being approached from a completely new angle."

SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI COMMENTS ON GERMAN-U.S. TALKS

LD071326 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Jan (DPA) -- Speaking to newsmen in Bonn today, SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski said that "Western unity" in the stand toward events in Poland had been established following the German-U.S. talks in Washington. However, he conceded that the talks between Helmut Schmidt and the U.S. leaders had brought "no agreement" in connection with the sanctions policy being followed by Washington against the Soviet Union and Poland. But there was agreement about the demands to the Polish leaders, in the assessment and condemnation of the events and on Moscow's joint responsibility with regard to developments in Poland.

On behalf of the SPD, Wischnewski especially welcomed the fact that President Ronald Reagan had promised the chancellor that the Geneva disarmament negotiations would not be included in the United States sanctions policy. This was a rebuff to relevant proposals from the CDU/CSU. Wischnewski stressed that disarmament negotiations were not a gift to the Soviet Union but were in the vital interests of both sides.

Pointing to the EEC's joint statement on Poland, Wischnewski said that Schmidt and Genscher had made a considerable contribution to Western unity. He reaffirmed the demands to the Polish leaders to lift martial law, release those imprisoned and interned and to resume the dialogue with the Solidarity trade union and the Catholic Church. Wischnewski again appealed, especially to the Soviet Union, to observe the Helsinki Final Act with its obligation of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. He also reaffirmed the readiness of the European Community to provide extensive economic aid to Poland if the Polish leadership returned to the path of internal reforms and renewal.

SPOKESMAN REFUTES REPORT OF SCHMIDT, HAIG QUARREL

LD081230 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Jan (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Kurt Becker strongly rejected reports of an alleged "quarrel" between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at a press conference today in Bonn. Any speculation about a disagreement or even a quarrel is "nonsense," Becker said.

The Washington POST reported that there was a bitter quarrel at a breakfast between Schmidt and Haig on Wednesday [6 Jan] morning in Washington, after Haig complained about the German stance on Poland. The breakfast was prolonged by 1 hour and resulted in a delay in the chancellor's return flight.

Becker, who attended the breakfast, emphasized his personal impression of "great trust, great openness and abolutely similiar aims." The only true part of the paper's report is that the breakfast took place. The federal chancellor and Haig considered the main subject of possibilities of influencing Poland by the Western community as so important that they prolonged their meeting spontaneously.

BISHOPS DEMAND END TO POLISH MARTIAL LAW

LD071056 Hamburg DPA in German 0931 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jan (DPA) -- The chairmen of the French and the German bishops' conferences, Bishop Jean Vilnet and Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, have proclaimed their solidarity with the "persecuted and oppressed" in Poland in a joint statement.

The statement, published at the end of the fifth meeting of the two bishops conferences in Bonn today, says "We therefore most strongly demand the release of the internees and the lifting of martial law in Poland."

A communique stressed that it became clear at the meeting that both the French and the German bishops' conference would support the church in Poland "morally and materially in every possible way." Above all they will strive to see that "injustice and disregard for human rights are not accepted unchallenged." On the subjects of peace and disarmament; which were also dealt with the two bishops' conferences stressed that the search for peace must not be reduced to a discussion on disarmament and that a "profound theological understanding of peace" is necessary.

OFFICIAL REITERATES VIEW ON POLISH EMIGRES

LD081216 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Jan (DPA) -- The Federal Government maintains its view that Polish head of state and party leader General Jaruzelski has spoken of an opportunity for trade unionists to emigrate, and not of a forced exile. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl said today at a press conference in Bonn that a renewed check with the FRG ambassador to Poland, and a recheck of all the pertinent documents shows that the ambassador's report, which formed the basis for the government statement on this issue, is "clearly correct." The Federal Government sees no reason to withdraw any sections of this statement.

NAZI PROPAGANDA, DETONATORS SEIZED IN BERLIN

LD071636 Hamburg DPA in German 1231 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 7 Jan (DPA) -- Neo-Nazi propaganda material and 26 detonators were seized today in house searches of 12 Berlin apartments. The police announced that the documents indicate that the mostly young inhabitants of the apartments belong to a group which has formed a regional Berlin group of the "People's Socialist Movement of Germany" [Volks-Sozialistische Bewegung Deutschlands]. This radical rightwing group became known nationwide following a shooting incident in Munich in October 1981. After a gun battle, during which two men died, the police seized handgrenades and guns from supporters of the organization.

PRESS SKEPTICAL ABOUT SCHMIDT'S U.S. TALKS

Schmidt Changed Positions

DW071053 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Herbert Kremp commentary: "The Double Tinker"]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Schmidt looked a bit embarrassed and anxious in Washington. The German politician, who says about himself that he as one of the senior government chiefs in a world he can perceive must "educate" the quickly changing U.S. presidents, agreed with remarkable insight to Reagan's assessment of the Polish situation. What has changed about the situation?

The spokesman of the Federal Government said last week: "We do not share the opinion that the Soviet Union must be considered the instigator of martial law (in Poland)." But now the federal chancellor says that Moscow's direct responsibility for the current situation in Poland cannot be denied. That is the direct opposite, and all the world will ask itself why the Germans say the opposite, depending on where they are.

This question, regardless of how grave it may be, can be easily answered. The Federal Government is not free any more, not even free with regard to its thoughts. There could never have been any doubts that the Soviet Union was directly responsible for what is going on in Poland. It was decided in Bonn to ignore the simplest fact of Russian imperial execution because this fact is unpleasant, because it disproves the premise of a policy one has become accustomed to and because it means that as long as the Soviet Union exists, world politics will be full of tension.

Helmut Schmidt, who likes to tutor, has learned himself in Washington. He changed positions in the assessment of the situation in Washington. But unfortunately this does not make our federal chancellor more free. He would like to play the role of mediator between the powers (like Bismarck), if not at least interpreter (of other people's concepts) and if not that, as translator (of the world powers' semantics). But nothing of this remains, as Washington shows. What remains is a changing interpretation of roles. The federal chancellor is being mediated [vermittelt] and he remains interpretable. He speaks two languages -- as his split party does.

'Halfway Credible'

DW071215 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Commentary signed RM]

[Text] Some people will ask themselves how it can happen that Bonn and Washington have most different opinions on Poland, and that Federal Chancellor Schmidt and President Reagan issued a statement after their meeting which was greedily lapped up by the readers. That cannot be due just to diplomatic customs. Unfortunately, however, there is a much more serious reason for it: the differences between the Federal Republic and the United States on important parts of the East-West conflict are so great that Schmidt and Reagan have no choice but to busily collect the things they still agree on.

Schmidt and Reagan agree at best in their judgment of existing facts. It was a decisive contribution in this respect that the Federal Government decided after much hesitation to hold the Soviet Union publicly responsible for the warlike situation in Poland. After this change, the sentence of the communique sounds halfway credible that the federal chancellor and the President agree in their analyses on Poland. But with regard to what should be done for Poland, the communique says virtually nothing substantive. The chancellor informed the President about Bonn and European documents which have been known for a long time in Washington. The chancellor announced that the West European governments will discuss with the U.S. Government which decisions would serve the common aims best -- what a quick and generous decision! One welcomes the decision to hold a special session of NATO foreign ministers. "Suitable" steps are suggested to be taken at the Madrid conference and in the United Nations. But the statement does not contain anything about sanctions against the Soviet Union.

It says after all that one wants to avoid undermining the other's steps. It means: If the Federal Republic is not prepared to impose sanctions, it does at least not want to undermine those of the United States. Bonn can be even proud of that -- who knows whether other European governments will go that far with their commitments. In Bonn and in Washington respectively a coordinator is supposed to look after German-U.S. relations in future. Not bad. More solidarity with regard to world political decisions would be better.

"Rather Successful"

DW071333 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Werner Holzer editorial: "No Going to Canossa, D.C."]

[Text] Meetings on political summit heights seem to be more necessary than many people believed so far. In view of numerous noncommittal and empty statements on such occasions, the impression was often created that the results of such meetings were in no comparison with the time and money involved.

The recent meeting between U.S. President Reagan and the federal chancellor can teach some people a lesson. After several hours of political talks it became obvious that the allegedly abysmal differences of opinion between the ruling people in Washington and Bonn have sprung more from the fantasy (or wishful thinking) of some commentators in the United States and other Western countries than from political realities. Every sensible person could have realized before that this transatlantic debate does not deal with an aim, but with the best way to achieve the aim.

After the final statements of the chancellor and the President, both sides are relieved although differences exist as before on the most effective Western reaction to developments in Poland. Helmut Schmidt obviously succeeded in freeing his discussion partners from the gnawing doubt that Europe in general and the Federal Republic in particular are about to yield to Soviet threats. Ronald Reagan made it clear that he knows despite his liking for verbal acts of strength how complicated it is in our times not only to represent convictions, but to turn them into successful policy.

On the background of obvious hysteria gaining ground particularly in French papers, it is pleasant to see that the U.S. President was apparently not infected.

The final statement of Washington makes it clear that the Reagan administration is prepared in the meantime to accept the fact that despite common basic convictions between the United States and West Europe there is no total equality of interests. It was, therefore, not necessary for the chancellor to go to Canossa. He got much rather the pleasant opportunity to point out to the U.S. public -- which did not know it -- that the Federal Republic condemns martial law in Poland, the destruction of the independent trade union Solidarity, the wave of arrests in the country and the Soviet Union's pressure on Poland as sharply as President Reagan, and that it had done so even before him.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL did not want to know anything of such accord. It much rather stated shortly before the summit that the chancellor "has blinded himself regarding realities of the world situation." The commentator added gloomily that "a strange change was taken place in the German psyche."

It would be certainly interesting to ponder whether a changed psyche must be basically something devilish. Would it not be possible that such a change had something to do with the ability to learn and with development? Some of the writers who are so shocked about the Germans because these Germans allegedly do not put the barricades up quickly enough against Poland's martial law masters and their Soviet wire-pullers, seem to forget that we do not live in times any more where one can fight for the right cause with sword in hand. dignity, justice and freedom must be defended today as well -- but the means have changed.

Some people do not seem to be concerned about that. We experience much rather how some of the most foolish anti-German prejudices come up again. It takes place in the conservative WALL STREET JOURNAL -- which says that the approach of the chancellor indicates a "vision of a future Germany as a Finlandized industrial vassal of totalitarian imperialism" -- as well as in socialist French papers which pretend that one could solve the Polish crisis along the line of the three musketeers.

It is being simply ignored that the French Government did not show special activity in the cases of Afghanistan and Iran, or now in connection with Poland.

One should not foster illusions after the rather successful Washington summit meeting that all misunderstandings and differences of opinion are now eliminated. Even if that was true with regard to the government, the fact would remain that old fears and prejudices die slowly. That is as true in the United States and France as it is in our country. It is as before good to have a German scapegoat for the own helplessness or inactivity. That should not be a reason for the Federal Republic to feel insulted again, to lick its own wounds and complain about the injustice of the world. We have done that often enough, forgetting to pursue a realistic policy.

Other Papers

DW080849 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0605 GMT 8 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Some final comment on the political talks Federal Chancellor Schmidt had in Washington.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN points out: It is always a mistake in politics to let one's sober assessment be influenced by cheap statements. That becomes evident in reviewing the chancellor's visit to the United States. Many commentators believed that the rifts in the Western alliance were nicely patched up, interpreting every statement of Schmidt and Reagan as showing great harmony. But what can be heard now from the United States about the final talk between the chancellor and the U.S. secretary of state makes one wonder.

AACHENER VOLKSZEITUNG writes: In the Bundestag debate on Schmidt's talks with Reagan the chancellor will have to face it that most critical commentaries of foreign papers will be quoted. Involved is the accusation that the Federal Government's action in matters of Poland is too lax. Fear can be noted particularly in the French press that the Federal Republic could in the long run slip from the Western community and come closer to Russia in some way. That may sound exaggerated to most Germans, but it would be absolutely wrong to disregard the concern of the neighbors by shrugging one's shoulders in a superior way. It could be that they ahve learned more from German history than we.

L'EXPRESS REPORTS SALE OF ARMS TO NICARAGUA

PA080215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1235 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (AFP) -- The weekly L'EXPRESS today reported that Franch will sell arms to Nicaragua and pointed out that in this way the government is trying to keep that Central American country from being completely dependent on the USSR and Cuba. The weekly adds that the Sandinist regime will soon receive nonoffensive military equipment, with the specification that it cannot be reexported. According to the publication, the contract signed last December provides for the delivery of two patrol vessels, two Alouette-3 helicopters and several dozen trucks. The operation is for Fr 100 million ($20 million) and also entails French training of Nicaraguan sailors and airmen.

L'EXPRESS adds that the government has given Defense Minister Charles Hernu the mission of making the agreement known to the United States. The defense minister will visit the United States from 6 to 11 January. Regarding the main reasons which led the government of Premier Pierre Mauroy to sell arms to Nicaragua the weekly says: "The main idea is not to leave the Nicaraguans completely dependent on the USSR and Cuba.... The authorities realize that this is a gamble in some ways, because if we lose the bet, if Nicaragua keeps leaning towards Moscow, we will be annoyed but damage will have been limited. If, on the other hand, we win the bet, if Managua recenters itself, profits will be great, even for Washington."

After pointing out that Nicaragua currently has only 25 T-54 tanks, "paid for by the USSR and delivered by Algeria and Cuba, as well as East German trucks and some helicopters piloted by Soviets," the commentator from L'EXPRESS offers some political arguments. He explains that the operation could also benefit the United States and that the latter has been playing its cards so poorly that it is pushing "the (Nicaraguan) junta of the Government of National Reconstruction into Moscow's arms." The weekly is convinced that by this action, "France will put a daring policy into practice, something the United States should have tried 6 months ago. An African example: Thanks to the "blending" policy practiced by France, the Congo-Brazzaville is progressively liberating itself from Soviet-Cuban domination." L'EXPRESS ends by asking what the U.S. reaction to this French initiative might be. The weekly stresses that Paris hopes Washington's reaction will be [word indistinct] but emotional."

Further Details

NC071545 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 7 Jan (AFP) -- Foreign Ministry sources said the armaments to be delivered were "non offensive" and that there was a "non-reexport" clause in the contract.

Observers here said the caluse was put in so that the United States could not accuse France of secretly supplying guerrillas in El Salvador. French Defense Minister Charles Hernu is currently on an official visit to the United States

The Foreign Ministry sources said the supply of arms to Nicaragua reflected the French Government's desire not to leave Third World countries too dependent on the Eastern bloc.

The signing of the contract comes within the framework of developing relations between France and Nicaragua, the sources said. France currently supplies food aid, and a financial protocol covering several industrial projects was signed recently by the two countries.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson went to Nicaragua last August after the preparatory conference for the Cancun North-South summit.

PFC'S MARCHAIS JUSTIFIES PARTY STANCE ON POLAND

PM071151 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] [PCF secretary general] Georges Marchais, who was the guest on the Television Channel [TF1] 1300 hours news program yesterday, was questioned exclusively on Poland. In reply to a question on the economic sanctions which Reagan has decided to take, he stated first that they are "useless and ineffective. But above all they are unjustified," the PCF secretary general continued. "The Soviet Union has not intervened in Poland. Consequently it bears no responsibility for the Polish situation. Second, this step is ineffective. Since 1917 the capitalist countries have frequently taken measures against the Soviet Union and, shortly afterward, against all the socialist countries. The latter have demonstrated that that did not prevent them from making progress."

French Workers' Interest

"But if we followed Mr Reagan, as he is asking, then that would ultimately rebound against the interests of France and French workers. Don't forget that hundreds of thousands of them work on exports to the socialist countries.

"Everybody admits that there has been no Soviet intervention. I am talking about honest people, and there are many of them. Many European governments and heads of state openly stated that the Soviet Union had not intervened in Poland."

Turning next to the PCF's stance, Georges Marchais expressed the view that it is reasonable. "Obviously," he added, "we regret that Poland has reached this point. We regret it all the more since for the past 18 months, without interfering in Poland's affairs, I have been saying that it was necessary for it to boldly take the course of economic, social and democratic reforms to steer the country out of its crisis. Efforts have been made recently, but extreme actions have led to a disastrous situation."

And George Marchais went on to explain that he was referring to Solidarity's extremes "which, moreover, were recognized by many noncommunist journalists like Serge Maffert and Bernard Margueritte from LE FIGARO, and Andre Fontaine from LE MONDE. Journalists have written and admitted that Solidarity had overstepped the mark, as they say. Moreover Solidarity was absent from the negotiating table when General Jaruzelski proposed national union, in other words the union of the party, Solidarity and the church in order to find an accord enabling the country to overcome the crisis. But what was the situation on 13 December? We were on the eve of civil war. Everybody admits that. There was chaos."

Civil War Situation

"I heard a Pole who emigrated to France and who works at the National Center for Scientific Research saying on television and radio: 'We have been rehearsing a general strike every day for the past 18 months.' Can a country live when it experiences 18 months of anarchy, chaos, strikes, stoppages and so forth? It was no secret for anybody that the strike which was planned was quite simply aimed at seizing power."

Asked whether he was convinced on that point, Georges Marchais stressed: "that is what was stated." "I heard the Europe 1 representative in Warsaw say that, in a discussion which he himself had with the Solidarity leaders in Warsaw, they had made no secret of the fact that their objective was indeed to seize power through the strike which was scheduled for that Thursday.

"Consequently we were in this civil war situation. So, what was our stance? It was reasonable and responsible!

People are talking of a military coup. I talk of a military coup when the military seize power and eliminate the civilians. There was undoubtedly a military coup in Chile. The army replaced Allende's government and he was murdered. In Poland things are different. "The head of government was called Jaruzelski. He acted on constitutional measures, rather like Article 16 of our own constitution which makes provision for emergency powers."

When the TF1 journalist pointed out to him that he does not like that Article 16 in France, Georges Marchais stated that he does not like it "either in our country or elsewhere." Then he continued: "On the eve of a civil war, in other words a bloodbath, Jaruzelski, the government chief, with the army's support took measures to restore order and prevent the bloodbath. Obviously we regret the fact that Poland should have reached that point, that militants have been arrested. We regret all that, it is just that when you are faced with such a situation, when there is the possibility of seeing Poland sink into anarchy, civil war -- a fratricidal war which would finally have undermined the chance which still exists, the policy of socialist renewal which Poland had launched -- well we thought that it was probably the best possible solution."

Pursuing the Renewal Policy

Yves Mourousi then asked Georges Marchais if he did not think that Solidarity's absence from the negotiations could also be explained by the intention to go back on part of the Gdansk agreements?

"Judging from the statements made by Prime Minister Jaruzelski," Georges Marchais replied, "and at present there is no reason for doubting them, he says: 'None of the decisions taken since 1980 will be called into question. We intend to pursue the socialist renewal policy.' And he even said: 'We want to pursue it with all the forces concerned.' He spoke of the party, young people and the church. Each will probably take part in its place, but he has asserted his intention to pursue that policy. That is the first reason. There are two others."

Before listing them, Georges Marchais stressed, in reply to a question, that he was not talking about the PS when he said that "we are not in favor of taking adventurist stances." He also stated that on TF on the evening of Saturday 19 December, on Joseph Poly's news program at 2330 hours," [Solidarity aide] Tadeusz Mazowiecki was buried although he is alive. That is pouring fat onto the fire. You interviewed [CFDT chairman] Edmond Maire who delivered the funeral address of a man who is alive. In Paris a living man was buried and a mass said for him. The same thing happened with [Polish film director] Wajda."

Then Georges Marchais continued: "We have adopted a responsible position to prevent a bloodbath in Poland, to preserve the possibility of seeing Poland resolutely take the path of the reforms which are necessary at the economic, social and democratic level. Second, everybody realizes that if there had been civil war in Poland an international hotbed of tension would have been created in Central Europe which could have jeopardized the peace to which French men and women are attached. That is the second reason.

The Right's Hopes

"The third reason is no less important. The French right and the pseudoleft, in other words LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, LE MATIN and LE MONDE -- that pseudoleft which has been calling for the departure of the communist ministers since 13 December, it is obvious that the right which was defeated 10 May hopes to take its revenge by breaking the new majority which is running France's affairs and which comprises the Socialist and Communists, in order to implement the new policy which French men and women want [sentence as published]. Those are the three reasons which led us to this stance, one which we regard as responsible and, primarily, in keeping with the Polish people's interests."

Georges Marchais then stated that there is no problem at government level. "In the government the Communist ministers, like their colleagues, naturally take part in drawing up overall government policy.

Neither we nor the president nor the premier have any intention of questioning the Communists' participation in government. They intend to stay there and make their contribution to implementing the new policy."

Georges Marchais then stressed that there are "differences between the PS and PCF positions on the Polish question. We have adopted the responsible attitude which I have just mentioned. We now hope, and that was the meaning of the letter which I sent to General Jaruzelski on my party's behalf, that he will work to implement the measures which he mentioned in his first speech. Obviously the PS stance is different from ours. But it is clear that the fact that both parties are in government together does not mean that they have the same positions on all questions."

PCF-PS Relations

Georges Marchais finally recalled that he himself suggested a meeting to the PS some time ago to "discuss information and the role of the existing media in our country. At the time [PS First Secretary] Lionel Jospin replied that he did not think it was necessary to meet to discuss that question but that there could instead be a meeting to examine the French situation as a whole and the implementation of the new policy. We told him that we are prepared for such a meeting and it was here, in this studio, that I explained that a decision had been made to meet between 15 and 20 December. That did not happen because the PS informed us that it did not want the meeting to take place." "I am available," Georges Marchais concluded, "I am prepared to meet with L. Jospin at any time and, like him, I think we have many things to say to each other."

ELYSEE OFFICIAL CRITICAL OF U.S. AID TO MOROCCO

WA080920 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] In a message sent to Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario, the Elysee has just condemned implicitly the military and political aid given by the United States to the government in Rabat. "France," points out this text signed by Mr Jacques Fournier, assistant secretary general of the presidential office of the republic, "hopes that no external interference will delay the reestablishment of peace and make the region a stake of more far-reaching rivalries." The message reaffirms the support of Paris for the UN and OAU resolutions. "France," he adds, "thinks that the Sahraoui people should be able to reach a decision freely about their own destiny by means of a fair and regular referendum." Our correspondent in Algiers reports that this statement is likely to calm the Sahraoui leaders who ponder the French intentions. Mr Mohamed Sidati, a member of the Sahraoui government, receiving a group of French journalists recently at Hafed Bou Djemaa, the Tindouf headquarters, expressed his desire for a "bolder policy from Paris" and deplored the fact that the French are continuing weapons and munitions deliveries to Morocco. "A true neutrality," he said, "occurs through recognition of the two parties to the conflict and we hope that our representatives in Paris will be fully recognized by the French authorities and not merely tolerated." While relations seem to be improving with Paris, they are deteriorating once again with Madrid. A communique of the Sahraoui minister of information on 14 December denounced "the recent visit of a Spanish military delegation to Morocco" led by two officers who served in the Western Sahara at the time of colonization which, asserts the Polisario, "indicates the reprehensible involvement of Spain at the side of the Moroccan aggressor."

LE MONDE VIEWS EEC APPROACH TO POLAND SANCTIONS

PM061557 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Ten and Poland"]

[Text] "Words, words, words," said Shakespeare. Political action begins with words but it is futile if it goes no further. Let us admit that, as far as words go, the declaration made by the Ten on Monday 4 January has more muscle than expected. In the same way that President Mitterrand in his new year message denounced "the system that is oppressing the Poles," the Ten call into question the "incapacity [as published] of totalitarian systems" like those of East Europe to "satisfy the most legitimate aspirations."

"The external pressures and camapign waged by the USSR" against the "Polish process of renewal" are also expressly denounced, and any eventual "open intervention by the Warsaw Pact" is the subject of a "solemn" warning.

Let us also note that the Western countries are discovering, better late than never, all the virtues of the UN Charter, the universal declaration of human rights and the Helsinki Act. They seem resolved no longer to tolerate that these diplomatic instruments be used in one direction only, whence stems the campaign initiated by the government to make the neutral and nonaligned countries, which are in the majority at the United Nations aware of the Polish affair.

But it is above all when action on the part of the Ten passes from words to concrete measures that it stops in its tracks, the economic weapon, the only one apart from political influence that the West can use, being double and even multiple-edged. There is a danger of its rebounding on the people of Poland whom the Ten mean to help and protect. Humanitarian aid from the European Community is to continue, but how is to be distinguished from "food aid" which the Europeans want to think about and even from credits to the Polish Government which they are reexamining?

As far as actual sanctions against the USSR are concerned, how are they to be prevented from also harming, and perhaps a great deal at that, Western economies? Their effectiveness depends in any case on the cohesion of Western policies both as regards the choice of products affected and the firmness of the embargo measures. To ban the export of goods that are widely available and which it is child's play to obtain by roundabout means is impracticable. Only drastic measures on a limited range of highly sophisticated material from clearly identifiable sources would be effective, and this would inevitably lead to some harsh bargaining among producer countries.

The show of skepticism made by the press and by West German political personalities is therefore all the more regrettable. It is the duty of governments to protect state economic interests and take them into account in their decisions. This does not however oblige them to make a display of their weakness as the Bonn spokesman did Monday when he proclaimed that the Federal Government attaches a great deal of importance to economic cooperation with the USSR. Everyone has his own role to play. Public opinion in every country will help its own government by proclaiming loud and clear where it refuses to go, and even in doing so with a certain amount of passion. The worst thing about the Munich capitulation was the cheering with which the signatories were greeted.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR NAMED -- Paris, 6 Jan (AFP) -- France has named a woman ambassador to head the diplomatic mission in Kuala Lumpur, it was announced here today. Marie Therese de Corbie, 59, France's third woman ambassador, will replace Ambassador Andre Travert. Miss de Corbie was previously second counsellor in Peking and first counsellor in New Delhi. Other women ambassadors are Christiane Malitchenko in Oslo, and Jacqueline Baudrier at the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Paris. In other appointments, Christian Dutheil, 48, was named as ambassador to Congo, Jean Pierre Chauvet, 51, to Belize and Hugues Homo, 59, to Benin. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 6 Jan 82 NC]

POLICE VESSELS SEARCH VENICE WATERS FOR DOZIER

AU071549 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Venice, 7 Jan (ANSA) -- About a dozen of the Italian police's high-speed launches closed off a good part of the Venetian lagoon this morning in the hope of finding a new lead in the Red Brigades kidnapping of U.S. Brigadier General James Lee Dozier. The launches, with about seventy men on board, were backed up by helicopters overhead. They made a careful search of the entrance to the port of Venice from the Adriatic Sea and also of the island of Tronchetto, where there are ferries between the lagoon city and the mainland.

Communique Thought Authentic

AU080853 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 8 Jan (ANSA) -- Little doubt exists as to the authenticity of the third and latest communique left by the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group in Rome and Padua on Wednesday night together with a "transcript" of the group's interrogation of their kidnap victim, American Brigadier General James Lee Dozier, an official NATO spokesman has admitted. The spokesman, questioned by reporters at the NATO land forces in southern Europe headquarters in Verona, where Dozier, the ranking officer at the NATO division, was kidnapped from his home on December 17, noted that "certain details of the general's career (contained in the "transcript") were known only by him." "The only thing that I can say", the spokesman added in reference to commenting on the kidnapping, "is that we are probably facing a long wait."

Meanwhile, no leads have been found in the continuing investigation to locate Dozier and the Red Brigades hide-out despite scores of roadblocks, dragnets and searches yesterday in the Verona area, including a careful search of points in the Venetian lagoon, where police launches and helicopters blocked the entrance to the port of Venice on Thursday morning.

In another development, reliable prison sources said on Thursday night that (?a flyer) had been found in the cell of prisoners being held in connection with terrorist acts expressing approval for the Dozier kidnapping. (?The document), the sources said, is dated January 5, and defines the Atlantic alliance as "an enemy of the proletariat to be attacked with systematic operations of guerrilla warfare." The flyer, found in the cell of the maximum security prison of Palmi in Reggio Calabria, on the heel of Italy's boot also defined NATO as "an offensive and not a defensive organization, playing the game of the multinationals." The Palmi prison houses numerous suspected terrorists, including Renato Curcio, one of the so-called "historic heads" of the Red Brigade's organization.

On other recent attacks against prisons and police in Italy, investigations into the January 3 prison escape of four women allegedly belonging to the "Front Line" guerrilla group from a jail in Rovigo, near Verona, included massive house-to-house searches in many neighborhoods of the city, but police declined to say if any new elements had emerged in the case.

Concerning the wounding of the deputy chief of the Roman anti-terrorist police squad (Digos) yesterday, police also refused to comment on the investigation so far. Digos officers, however, did say that among the telephone calls from four different groups claiming the attack, they are inclined to believe that made to the office of a Rome daily by a caller who said he spoke for the Red Brigades. That caller claimed the attack against Simone for his organization, and also indicated where to find the third communique on the Dozier kidnapping placed in Rome. Simone's condition continued stable in the Rome hospital where he was brought after the shooting.

SPADOLINI-SHAMIR TALKS VIEW GOLAN, SINAI FORCE

AU080925 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 8 Jan (ANSA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini reiterated the condemnation expressed by the European Economic Community (EEC) nations to the Israeli annexation of Syria's Golan Heights and confirmed the Italian commitment to participate in the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force during his discussions with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, according to a communique released here by the premier's office after the meeting. Spadolini, who met with the Israeli diplomatic chief on Thursday, confirmed "the commitment of Italy to participate, together with the other three community nations, in the multinational force and among the observers in the Sinai, as a concrete witness to its determination to promote and favor a global peace solution in the region which is durable and just for all," according to the communique.

The press release from Spadolini's office, headquartered here in Palazzo Chigi, added that the conversation between the Italian Government leader and Shamir resulted in an "effective exchange of evaluations of the major problems of present international political situations of joint interest, with particular reference to the Mediterranian and Mideast situations."

Talks With Pope

AU080935 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Jan (ANSA) -- An improved climate between the Roman Catholic leadership in the Vatican and the state of Israel has been established and Israel's problems are now more comprehensible to the Holy See, the official spokesman for Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir declared here at the conclusion of discussions between the Israeli diplomatic chief and Pope John Paul II. In remarks made to ANSA at the conclusion of the 40 minute talks conducted mainly in the French language between Shamir and the pope yesterday, press spokesman Avi Pazner added that certain viewpoints remain, however, different, like that on the problem of Jerusalem.

"The pope received our minister in a very friendly manner, cordially," Pazner said, "and we have the impression that the Vatican understands us better now. We attribute much importance to relations with the Holy See and we hope for a continuation of the dialogue. The climate is now decidely better," Pazner affirmed. Referring to the conversation which took place between Shamir and Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Casaroli, Pazner, who was present at the discussion, was also able to outline some of the major points discussed. Casaroli, he said, offered his opinion that "understanding (between Israel and the Vatican) would improve if relations were closer," even though the matter of establishing diplomatic relations was not brought up. The Vatican has never had official diplomatic dealings with the state of Israel. Pazner also said that no formal invitation was extended to the pope for a visit to the Holy Land, as some reports had hinted on the eve of Shamir's visit.

Concerning the question of Jerusalem, Pazner said that the Israeli diplomatic chief amply described both to the pope and Cararoli the Israeli position. Shamir, Pazner, said, noted that "conditions are better in Jerusalem now than ever before. The city is secure, peaceful, open to all religions, and hundreds and thousands of Christians and Muslims come there from every part of the world." On the Palestinian question, Pazner noted that, especially in the talks with Casaroli, the discussion centered around the need to bring about the Camp David agreements which forsee a progressive "autonomy" for the local population, and around the problems of security and terrorism. Shamir, Pazner affirmed, confirmed his determination to keep to the agreements made with former Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, two years ago even if they mean "hard sacrifices" for Israel. Shamir also told the pope and Casaroli, Pazner said, that this will be accomplished "confronting every difficulty in favor of peace" while guaranteeing "a secure situation."

COMMUNIST PARTY REJECTS IDEA OF EARLY ELECTIONS

AU070902 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 7 Jan (ANSA) -- The Italian Communist Party (PCI) has reiterated its opposition to eventual early elections. This was the position to emerge from the party's leadership meeting yesterday. Early elections would only aggravate the country's economic and social situation, creating dangerous vacuums, according to Alfredo Reiclin, a member of the PCI leadership. He warned against taking risks at a time when terrorism was rampant, when investigations were underway into the P2 lodge scandal and when obscure but powerful groups were working against the democratic state. The PCI leadership approved a document on terrorism in which the challenge posed by terrorism was said to have reached alarming proportions.

Christian Democratic (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli and Social Democratic (PSDI) Secretary Pietro Longo met Wednesday to discuss the political situation. Piccoli reportedly insisted that a government reshuffle would do nothing to solve the problems at hand. Longo, on the other hand, said that a mere review of the accords that gave birth to the current coalition government was not sufficient. What was needed, in his view, was a broader agreement among the partners.

SPADOLINI DEFENDS GOVERNMENT IN TV ADDRESS

AU061440 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 6 Jan (ANSA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini came to the defense of his government in a television message transmitted over the state television network RAI, when he declared that the government has both the right and the duty to respond exclusively to the parliament for its actions. Defending his six-month old coalition from the recent rumored attacks of at least three of his government parties who are said to be plotting its downfall and firming up a new majority, Spadolini in the message Tuesday night added that every party in the present majority has the right to claim the executive position for itself. The Rome government leader did not rule out, however, that a projected confrontation between the coalition partners, including the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Spadolini's own Republican Party, might "touch off a more solid equilibrium," even though he was firm in his insistance that the death blow to his executive must be given in its proper setting, the Parliament.

Spadolini told his TV audience that while he was willing to confront a meeting of the parties supporting his government, he would not attribute to this meeting the value of a "verification" of his actions and work, and said that he had nothing to chide himself for. Spadolini also defended his economic package during the TV appearance as the "lintel of the budget policies."

POPE APPEALS TO ROMANIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

AU062110 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Vatican City, 6 Jan (ANSA) -- An appeal for full religious freedom in Romania, and particularly for the recognition of the right of existence for the Eastern Rite Romanian Catholic community disbanded by the authorities more than 30 years ago was launched here today by Pope John Paul II during an audience with a group of Romanian nationals resident in Rome.

"The Holy See," the Polish pope affirmed, "has followed and continues to follow with particular concern the conditions of the Catholic community of the Eastern Rite (in Romania) and the Roman [word indistinct], which is loved and very near to us in thoughts and prayers, in their joys and in their very sad trials (in that nation)." The pope also made mention of the letter he sent in September 1980 to Romanian Government leaders, reminding them, as a signatory nation of the Helsinki accord, of the "necessity to recognize the freedom to join the faith of their choice" for the Romanian people.

PCP'S CUNHAL ENDORSES POLISH MILITARY MEASURES

PM070915 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 30 Dec 81 pp 5-6

[Speech 23 December by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal at rally in Lisbon: "The more they seek to isolate the PCP, the more they isolate themselves and the more the PCP intensifies and broadens its influences and ties with the masses"]

[Excerpts] We are all witnessing the unleashing of another furious anticommunist campaign, now in connection with the evolution of the situation in Poland. That campaign is being launched for two basic reasons. The first is because the evolution of the situation in Poland itself is unfavorable to the counterrevolutionary forces, on which the Portuguese reactionaries and their allies pinned high hopes and which are now seeing their dreams of a victorious Polish counterreovlution collapse like a house of cards.

Reaction would like one of two things: either for counterrevolution to triumph in Poland, altering the world correlation of forces, or for the situation to develop in such a manner that the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries intervene militarily. Everything indicates that they will achieve neither. Everything indicates that the Polish comrades are in the process of resolving the situation by checking the gradual deterioration of the economic, social and political situation and delivering Poland from economic catastrophe and the civil war, to whose brink it had been led by grave mistakes made by the party and by the government, imperialist interference and successive concessions and capitulations to counterrevolution.

We express satisfaction at the recent evolution of the situation and sincerely hope that the Polish comrades will succeed in surmounting successfully their great current difficulties, again taking the path of the victorious development of socialist society.

The second basic reason for the furious anticommunist campaign unleashed on the pretext of the evolution of the situation in Poland is the intention of diverting the Portuguese people's attention from their extremely grave problems and from the struggle they are waging. According to the Socialist Party [PS] newspaper, PORTUGAL HOJE, the minister of finance whispered to the foreign minister during the debate on the state budget: "What would fix things for us now, during the debate on the state budget, would be for Russia to invade Poland."

Reaction did not have the "Soviet invasion" that would fix things for it, but it latched on desperately to the declaration of the state of emergency in Poland, lying, distorting and slandering the emergency measures adopted by the Polish Government in accordance with the constitution and the laws. "Poland has been invaded from within," one rag yelled. "Soviet warships are now in Poland," PORTUGAL HOJE cried with respect to an ordinary photograph of a ship. "Soviet air force is in Warsaw now" reads the headline of another newspaper with respect to the report that, very normally and regularly, Soviet aircraft are landing in Warsaw with food.

With all this hubbub about Poland and the corresponding anti-PCP campaign, the "Democratic Alliance" and its allies wish to make people forget what is happening in Portugal. They want the Protuguese people to be distracted from the vitally important problems of the current Portuguese situation. They want no talk about the dismissal of the "Democratic Alliance" and the dangers of the revision of the constitution. They wish to check the development of the people's struggle by breaking the workers' unity and the masses' unity in the struggle against the "Democratic Alliance" government and its policy. They wish to check the dazzling rise of the PCP's activity and influence among the masses. And by all of them organizing joint demonstrations which they forecast would be exceptionally well attended they wished to make people forget the tremendous impact of the magnificent 12 December mass demonstrations.

They wanted a comparison, they received a comparison.

All the anticommunists joined forces. Communiques, motions, speeches, rallies and demonstrations multiplied. The "Democratic Alliance" naturally took the lead, organizing its own rally.

The General Workers Federation, which has never organized a demonstration of solidarity with the Portuguese workers -- the victims of exploitation and of the "Democratic Alliance" government's repressive actions -- organized a demonstration ostensibly of solidarity with the Polish workers. Mario Soares, who has organized no rally against the "Democratic Alliance" government and the reactionary forces, organized a rally against the Polish Government, against the PCP and against the Portuguese workers movement. Demonstrators were organized at the call of a mixture of parties and groups, and were also endorsed by some democrats who certainly did not gauge the significance of the gesture.

We regret, as regards the PS members, to have to mention their secretary general again when we attack the reactionary forces. But what is to be done if we are always confronted by the convergence of their activity?

In kicking up a fuss about the situation in Poland, both the reactionary forces and the PS/Mario Soares launched an attack in force against the PCP.

But, we might say, they were hoisted by their own petard.

Attacking the PCP, Mario Soares proclaims: "We believe in socialism. That is why we wish to change the backward structures of capitalist society. That is why we tell the workers that that party which defends privileges, which defends oppression abroad, cannot defend the workers' freedoms in our own land." So says Mario Soares.

Of course the reactionary newspapers and Portuguese Radio and Television gave great prominence to this anticommunist tirade by the PS secretary general.

Mario Soares deduces from parties' stances on foreign issues the nature of their stances on domestic issues. But for the Portuguese people, who know better what is happening in their own country than what is happening in other countries, it is easier to do the opposite; that is, to assess parties' stances on foreign issues in accordance with what they know about their stances on domestic issues -- on Portuguese issues.

We should therefore say three things in reply to the PS secretary general's slanderous tirade.

The first is that those in Portugal who ally themselves with the reactionary forces in the offensive against the gains of the revolution and against the workers' vital interests have no authority to assert (against the PCP) that they are defending the workers in another country.

The second is that those in Portugal who defend the continuation of the "democratic system" have no authority to assert (against the PCP) that they are defending freedoms in another country.

The third is that those who, when they were in power in Portugal, began, in alliance with the right, the offensive against the nationalization measures and the agrarian reform, and who are now concluding alliances with reaction to destroy our people's democratic gains, restore the power of the monopolies and the big landowners and prevent Portuguese democracy from continuing to head toward socialism, cannot now claim to defend socialism in other countries.

Instead of the announced "fall offensive" against the "Democratic Alliance" government, it is clear that Mario Soares is seeking to launch a winter offensive against the PCP. He is, therefore, receiving, of course, reaction's praise. But he is increasingly isolating himself from the workers, the people's masses and vast sectors of his own party.

As for the PCP, life is demonstrating that it is not the attacks by reaction and Mario Soares which can succeed in separating it from the masses. Our people's daily struggle and the magnificent 12 December demonstrations serve to demonstrate this.

When the alliance for the anticommunist demonstrations ever the situation in Poland, comprising the Social Democratic Center party, the Popular Democratic Party, the PS, the Popular Monarchist party, the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy, the Communist Party (revamped), the Popular Unity Force, the Workers Socialist Unity Party, the Trotskiyite PSR and the Portuguese Marxist-Leninist Communist organization, was seen, then all the reactionary and opportunist commentators exclaimed that the PCP was isolated.

But who is increasingly isolated?

Is it the PCP which, always firmly supporting the workers and their class organizations, the people, freedoms, the gains of the revolution, the democratic system and the country's independence, takes part actively in demonstrations of hundreds and hundreds of thousands of Portuguese men and women, or is it those who, arm-in-arm with the "Democratic Alliance" and with capital, mobilizing their forces together, cannot achieve more than half a dozen ridiculous meetings?

The truth is that the more they seek to isolate the PCP, the more they isolate themselves and the more the PCP with its consistent policy and activity (always supporting the workers, the people, democracy, the April revolution and the country), the more the PCP intensifies its tie with the masses and the more it broadens its support and influence.

JUAN CARLOS ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES CHIEFS

LD061556 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1132 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Speech by King Juan Carlos at meeting with armed forces chiefs and other officials in throne room of Madrid's royal palace on occasion of Pascua Militar annual military festival 6 January -- live]

[Text] There are occasions when events which have occurred or which are occurring seem to give a delicate and difficult edge to the atmosphere of a ceremony as traditional as the one we are celebrating today, a ceremony which ought to be marked only by the joy and pleasure which flows from finding ourselves gathered here with representatives of the armed forces, and the state security forces, continuing a custom rooted deeply in military tradition, at which your king offers greetings in a relaxed and comradely atmoshpere.

The fact is that indeed nothing can prevent me from feeling such joy and satisfaction, because I assure you that such feelings prevail now and will always prevail over any other kind of feelings, over any kind of anxiety or over any kind of situation which might be described as complicated.

But it may be that on this Pascua Militar you are expecting from me, apart from greetings, some more concrete utterances on matters which concern us, utterances made by me not only as king but also in the role of supreme chief of the armed forces which the constitution confers on me and which is such an honor for me, and I should not like to disappoint such expectations.

If courage can be demonstrated in many ways I should like to keep in mind today the definition which says that courage consists in seeking truth and stating it, because delicate and difficult matters become straightforward and are freed of inhibition and discomfort when one is resolute enough to think out loud, to feel deeply and to speak clearly about what one is thinking and feeling. It is in that way that I wish to address you today.

First, I wish to express my most sincere gratitude to the forces you represent, as a whole. I thank you for the loyalty with which you have behaved in decisive moments in the year which has just ended, and for the discipline with which you are witnessing the deep and necessary process of transformation in our society, in our system of political organization and in the general state system, a process in which those forces are included and to which they inevitably, have to accommodate themselves. I thank you also for your sacrifices and your serenity, for your have suffered criminal terrorism and at times have had to tolerate incomprehension, excessive attention or distortion for purposes of sensationalism of the reality of your situation.

It is no easy matter for anybody to assimilate changes, changes which can be obviously upsetting, in a state of affairs which is adapting to a new situation demanded by the times in which we are living and by the will of the Spanish people. But such difficulties in adapting apply not only to the armed forces or to the security forces but also to many other sectors of society, too, important sectors each with its own significant influence in the life of the country and which do not always know how to maintain balance and prudence and keep the exercise of freedom in proportion.

It is natural that at times the contrast between the past and the present should give rise to tensions, produce excesses or cause surprise, which it is to be hoped will be toned down and normalized with the passage of time. We place our hopes in such expectations. If this is to come about, every institution, every group and every sector must be treated appropriately, and each of them in their turn must learn likewise to grant the rest the kind of treatment they need and are entitled to.

If there arise moments of annoyance and despondency, burying one's head in the sand and trying to ignore what is happening is not the answer. On the contrary, one must look for the causes and find solutions. What one needs to do is examine historical antecedents, come to understand psychologies and penetrate feelings and ways of being. Our armed forces form a solid and unanimous group in their way of thinking about fundamental matters, even when there is room for differing shades of opinion as to the way such thoughts are expressed or the way other, secondary matters, are seen. Even if the armed forces can possess their own way of thinking, their will can be only that of the nation. And this is common to all, with no discernible division between the different ranks, the different generations or between those who have combat action on their service records and those whose dedication in action, whose sacrifice and whose courage can only be supposed though there are good grounds for such supposition. The veterans and the younger generation are united by a community of feelings and aspirations.

One should not lose sight of -- and I should like to say this clearly, even though it has been a long time since the contest which set two Spains against each other -- the antecedents and the consequences of that contest. In that tragic and painful but wholly real civil war, the armed forces -- who did not obtain notable benefits following victory -- served the fatherland with a spirit of sacrifice and with loyalty and discipline for many years.

It is certainly true that those armed forces had become accustomed to the greatest of respect, to being held in the highest esteem and to having their dignity protected by official and all other sectors of the nation. Essential freedom of expression, a certain vengefulness in passing judgment and expressing opinions, the changes which have perforce come about in the way military matters are dealt with in public, and the forced silencing -- to the extent of alienating those who fear being attached with the past -- of those who follow this honorable profession -- all of this inevitably must have caused great surprise and left a deep impression on the men comprising Spain's armed forces. And I speak not only of those who participated in the war but of subsequent generations who have joined their ranks. These men have the same ideas and the same certainty that they are becoming part of a great family that is respected by the fellow citizens whom it is their duty to serve, that is united in comradeship and cemented in discipline, and that has the lofty mission of defending the fatherland at the cost of the ultimate sacrifice if necessary.

We must all be proud of our armed forces -- the king, as their supreme chief, the government and the nation's other institutions which depend on them to defend the sovereignty and independence of Spain as well as its territorial integrity and constitutional arrangement, and the people, the source of the armed forces, with whom they are integrated and whom it is their duty to serve. The armed forces must always strive to be deserving of that national pride, while feeling pride in themselves at being at the service of a nation whose history represents an endless succession of glorious events.

But while we ask them to have loyal and disciplined dedication, we must continue to hold them in the esteem which is their due and we must respect the lofty mission which the constitution accords them. However, we must not make a particular point of energetically treating erroneous acts too energetically, of demeaning their actions or of meting out rapid sanctions which are not necessarily either more severe or exemplary. Discipline must be demanded all the more of those who have a greater obligation to observe and impose discipline, however, such demands must never lose sight of justice or of general standards of strictness and authority which must apply to the nation as a whole. The military forces in Spain, Spain's soldiers, continue to live up to the spirit of their predecessors who, as the poet said, "will suffer all when the battle's on but will not suffer being shouted down."

The armed forces are the institution on which the security of the nation ultimately rests. For this reason, in my role as arbitrator and regulator of the functioning of the institutions, I call first on the men of the three armed forces and the men of the security forces -- whom you who are gathered here today represent -- to be aware of the important mission accorded to you, to be aware of the need to become part of the political organization system which the Spanish people have chosen and which it is your specific duty to defend.

It has been said that the past is the best prophet in the world. Therefore, we have all respect for the past, which forms a part of our history and from which so much experience can be drawn, while being totally dedicated to the legality now in force and which is to be upheld. On the other hand, in accordance with the wording -- and especially with the spirit -- enshrined in Article 176 of the Royal Ordinances of the Armed Forces, the members of the armed forces must have legal protection against threats, violence, outrages or distortions stemming from their military status or activities. The state must be constantly vigilant where the interests of the armed forces and their prestige and reputation are concerned. This is because the armed forces are the institution which serves the state with absolute devotion and because there must be compensation for the legal restrictions on their own right to demand dedress.

Power is the ability to obtain obedience. However, obedience is not always obtained through power, but rather through authority. In the year just ended we have had instances of the use of force which I wish neither to avoid mentioning nor to recall at excessive length today since this could increase the existing anxieties which are already damaging. However, even though I might want to, I cannot disregard the campaigns that have been unleashed, the many pamphlets and leaflets that have been distributed among the military, and the devising of versions of events in order to mislead and unsettle the armed forces. These activities have a lie as their slogan, confusion as their method and affront as their objective. Nobody would hear me utter any word of protest nor would they discern even the slightest attempt for me to defend myself against slanders which deserve only the most thorough contempt. Nobody should doubt my calm and my prudence, because I have always thought and continue to think that I should not descend to rebuffing fabrication or to having to justify my behavior. However, on this day, as I am addressing my dear comrades-in-arms in tones of confidence and frankness, permit me to make a short but profound mention of both my pain at the deplorable procedures some individuals use and my gratitude toward those who have shown themselves capable of rejecting insidious and lying propaganda.

Once again I repeat my blind trust in the fact that truth will prevail over everything and will shine out in order to light up even the most deeply-hidden mysteries of events which so directly affected the life of Spain, specifically the armed forces, in 1981. I repeat that I have no wish to speak in detail about this subject because I believe that it has already been excessively discussed and that many things have already been aired in a way which cannot be either useful or fitting at a time when military justice is taking its course -- a justice in which we place our total confidence. What does seem to be necessary is to avoid obsessive harping on this subject and to avoid recalling and commenting on it repeatedly. We should get away from what appears to be the difficulty of freeing ourselves from the influence of an episode which, important and significant as it was, cannot be deemed to affect the armed forces as a whole in any way other than as it testifies to their overall loyalty. It should not be allowed to influence either our present or our future.

Once again this year I ask you to reflect and show sincerity and understanding. I ask you to always keep in mind that true discipline is not limited to outward gestures, to formal expressions or to attitudes of superficial obedience and respect. True discipline is not exemplified by a man who always remains silent even though he is never really persuaded; rather, it is exemplified by the man who remains inwardly persuaded that orders must be complied with even when they go against his own judgements.

Feelings and opinions must be displayed and given with respect and in accordance with regulations. This should be done resolutely and clearly. I believe that it is currently necessary for communication within the armed forces to be maintained constantly and more intensely than ever. This information process should operate in both directions between superiors and subordinates. It will enable the superiors to keep everyone informed, to provide clarifications and guidelines, to be supplied with suggestions and instructions and to a collection of opinions. It will enable the subordinates to express their anxieties, doubts and thoughts in a systemic and obedient way without the need to use behavior that conflicts with the regulations or to try to create the impression that one group feels inadequately represented and defended by the other.

This two-way passage must contribute to maintaining and strengthening links among all elements of the armed forces on the basis of mutual sincerity and with the exercise of the strictest discipline. At the same time, for the good of their institutions and ultimately of Spain the highest levels of command in the armed forces and security forces must use the utmost frankness in expressing their own feelings and the feelings of everyone under their command to the authorities in charge of military policy and the governing of the country. It is quite clear that it is those very state authorities who provide the political leadership which encompasses as one factor among amny -- but an important factor, of course -- the armed forces. Those authorities know that in order to make the appropriate and effective decisions concerning defense and military matters, there is nothing better than to seek the opinions and advice of those who because of their professions, their experience and the missions entrusted to them are best placed to provide the required information with loyalty and sincerity.

I would like us to face the new year with hope and free of misgivings, and resolute in our unity. Let us recognize the positive aspects to be found in resolving some of our national problems, for example terrorism, civilian insecurity, the question of autonomy arrangements and the whole spectrum of economic questions and social conflicts. Let us have confidence in the continual perfecting of the democratic system which the Spanish people have chosen for themselves and let us always observe the mandate of the majority, because respect for the other man's rights is the essence of peace. Let our military virtues always be filled with meaning and let honor, our word, the truth, comradeship, sacrifice, selflessness, dignity and love for the fatherland be not mere empty concepts; let them always be made manifest in everyone's actions.

Let patriotism not be claimed as the exclusive right of one group and let none claim to be the saviour of compatriots against their freely-expressed will. Patriotism is not born of self-love; rather, as Jovellanos said, it is the noble and generous feeling which prompts man to ardently desire and effectively seek good and happiness for his fatherland as he does for his own family. On many occasions this obliges him to sacrifice his own interests to the common interests. It brings him into close union with his compatriots, interests him in their well-being, causes him to feel grief and distress at public ills and fills him with pleasure at the happiness shared by all. I am sure of your patriotism, and I trust in it for the good of Spain. And now, on this day of the Pascua Militar, I pray to God that you and your families, you who are present here today and all who serve the fatherland throughout the length and breadth of Spain, may enjoy peace and happiness in the year that is now beginning. I wish this for you with all my heart. And now join me in a cheer of "Long live Spain!" [shouts of "Long live Spain!" and "Long live the king!"]

CALVO-SOTELO SEES NEW PHASE IN EEC COOPERATION

LD080708 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] An important achievement of Calvo-Sotelo's trip to Brussels has been the offer for true and not merely rhetorical political cooperation with Spain from now on.

[Begin Calvo-Sotelo recording] It was suggested to us by the president of the EEC Council of Ministers that we should embark on a new stage in political cooperation. From now on, when the community foreign ministers meet to discuss political cooperation, the Spanish foreign minister will be invited to a meeting beforehand with the president of the Council of Ministers and to attend the dinner or luncheon which is usually held afterwards. I therefore think that 1982 may be and indeed should be a decisive year as regards advances in our membership negotiations. I believe that 1982, when Belgium holds the presidency for the first 6 months, may bring us definite solutions to some problems and may pave the way to definite solutions in the second 6 months to some more delicate issues. [end recording]

Calvo-Sotelo's trip also had an Atlantic angle, since he had a meeting with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns at the residence of the Spanish ambassador.

FINLAND

OIL COMPANY TO INCREASE IMPORT OF SOVIET CRUDE

LD071630 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Neste OY [oil company] is increasing its import of crude oil from the Soviet Union. Neste and a Soviet oil-exporting company [identified in news headlines as Soyuzneft Eksport: All-Union Association for the Export and Import of Petroleum and Petroleum Products] today reached agreement on the import of crude oil this year from the Soviet Union. The quantity to be delivered ranges from 7.5 million to 8.2 million tons. The value of the deal is about 8.5-9 billion markkaa.

As an annual agreement, it is the biggest that Neste has so far concluded. When one takes into account Finland's reducing oil consumption the agreement means that the share of Soviet oil will be clearly underlined in Finland's oil supplies. Last year Finland imported 7.2 million tons of crude oil from the Soviet Union. The talks between Neste and the Soviets also examined the effect of the latest price decision by the oil-exporting countries' organization OPEC on the price of Soviet oil, and freight revisions have been made. The revisions in the price of crude oil do not affect the retail prices of oil products.

NORWAY

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER TO MAKE VISIT IN JUNE

PM071643 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 5 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will pay an official visit to Norway in mid-June, the prime minister's office has told ARBEIDERBLADET. Indira Gandhi's visit to Norway is part of a trip she will make through the Nordic countries. Gandhi has never been in Norway before as prime minister, but was here on a private visit a few years ago. Her father, former prime minsiter, Nehru, paid an official visit to Norway in 1954, while no Norwegian prime minister has visited India since Einar Gerhardsen's visit in 1958.

There have been several visits at the foreign minister level in recent years, the most recent being when Knut Frydenlund visited India a little over a year ago.

CP'S DOGMATISM VIEWED IN LIGHT OF POLAND STANCE

PM061501 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 31 Dec 81 p 6

[Jan Ove Ekebero article]

[Text] The most striking feature of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] continues to be its textbook response to political questions. For the uninitiated it seems as if the party is still living in the harsh reality of Norway in the twenties and thirties. Particularly striking is the party's dogmatic stance on the Soviet union. Because of this it came as no surprise that the NKP was the only party in Norway to defend the state of martial law in Poland -- a state of martial law in which the party's guiding lights in the Kremlin are deeply involved.

When the NKP held its national congress early in December the party was unable to elect a new chairman. The party's national congress -- only the Workers' Communist Party and the NKP hold their national congresses behind closed doors -- was faced with the choice of either reelecting Martin Gunnar Knutsen or electing Hans I. Kleven as the new chairman. It is difficult to see any political differences between these two candidates, but it is a tradition for the NKP to fight over theoretical subtleties in "the true faith."

This is probably what happened this time and will be elected at the National Executive meeting early in the new year. [sentence as published] An important consideration here is that Kleven is seen as the party's leading ideologist. But regardless of which of the two becomes the party chairman after the National Executive meeting in the new year, it is highly unlikely that this would mean any change of line for the party. There were also faint signs of internal conflict after the declaration of the state of martial law in Poland. There were "mumblings" in the party's youth organization that this was perhaps not such a good thing. The party newspaper FRIHETEN was quick to publish an interview with the Norwegian Communist Youth Association's chairman, who stated that it had in no way been way been the intention to condemn the state of martial law. Once again the NKP showed itself as one of the most closed and dogmatic communist parties in West Europe.

The majority of NKP members are older people who underwent their political apprenticeship before the war. This generation has now begun to die out and the NKP thus faces the danger of becoming an even smaller party. As long as the party continues to swim against the stream in Norwegian politics there is no one who expects the NKP to win increased support. There is nothing today to indicate that the party wants to abandon its line of loyalty to Moscow. It is therefore relatively certain that the NKP will continue to be a curiosity in Norwegian politics -- with 0.2 to 0.3 percent of the voters behind it -- in the coming years.

SWEDEN

PAPER HITS PRAVDA ATTACK ON FINLAND'S KOIVISTO

PM071243 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "PRAVDA and the President"]

[Text] Without mentioning him by name, a new article in PRAVDA has attacked [Finnish] Social Democratic presidential candidate Mauno Koivisto in lightly veiled terms. This time it was the newspaper's new correspondent in the Nordic countries, Mikhayl Kostikov, who in a major article accused Finnish industrial and commercial interests of trying to prevent "the most consistent adherents of the Kekkonen line from being elected president." The last time PRAVDA spoke out was primarily to hold up -- once again in veiled terms -- Ahti Karjalainen's virtues and Johannes Virolainen's disadvantages as presidential candidates for the Center Party. As we all know, this helped Virolainen to win a landslide victory over his opponent.

It is presumably the outcome of the tug-of-war in the Center Party which caused PRAVDA's man to note how the anti-Kekkonen tide, which he seems to believe is sweeping over Finland, has even affected the Center Party. The Finnish Constitutional People's Party and the Rural Party -- the party of the Poujadist Vennamo -- have also been criticized in PRAVDA. The two parties, PRAVDA writes, have as a result of this "anti-Kekkonen tide been led into exceptional positions." Here PRAVDA is referring to the fact that these two parties have given their support to Social Democratic presidential candidate Mauno Koivisto.

For PRAVDA's man in Helsinki it is of course incomprehensible that presidential candidates can receive support from parties to which they do not belong and which they greatly dislike. Through the system of an electoral college, party political groupings are in effect not formed, but rather electors' associations supporting one candidate or another. The two parties named, which are among Kekkonen's toughest critics, have decided democratically to support Koivisto. The PRAVDA article ends with a eulogy on the Kekkonen era in Finnish politics. Part of this era is the time "when the bonds of friendship between the Soviet Union and Finland were tied." Support for the so-called Paasikivi-Kekkonen line is more or less totally dominant in political circles in Finland. Moscow should know this very well and without worrying or interfering look forward to the presidential election, which is nevertheless the concern of the Finnish people themselves. Moreover, PRAVDA's man in Helsinki should already have learned that the best way to promote one of the presidential candidates is to create the impression that he has Moscow's full disapproval.

GOBBI, INTERLOCUTORS COMMENT BEFORE 7 JAN TALKS

NC071903 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] In a message to the two Cyprus communities, the new UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, reaffirms that he will exert every possible effort in the pursuit for a just solution of the Cyprus problem. The message also states that Perez de Cuellar supports the evaluation which has been accepted by both parties as a method for discussion and that he will follow this new and delicate stage of the intercommunal talks closely. The message was read to the press by the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, before the new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks which was held this evening at the Ledra Palace. A UN announcement on the meeting states that all four issues on the agenda were discussed again in rotation, as had been agreed on 19 August. Specifically, points were discussed in connection with the Cyprus problem's constitutional aspect, on which a coincidence of views was ascertained. The next meeting will be held next Wednesday afternoon.

In reply to questions by the press before the meeting, Gobbi mentioned that the new UN secretary general favors the acceleration of the talks. However, he made it clear that thus far he has not raised the issue to the two communities' representatives. First, he added, a general review and exchange of views will be made and, when we have a clearer picture of the situation, we shall be able to proceed with this new procedure. In reply to a question of whether he confronts the new phase of the talks with greater pessimism than in the past, Gobbi said he thinks there are positive elements, and it is significant that both sides have submitted proposals on all the issues. I cannot be pessimistic, he said.

Gobbi replied affirmatively to a question whether he expected substantive progress in the new phase of the talks. He also said that, having worked for almost 2 years as the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, he is in possession of some facts which allow him to make certain assessments and to believe that some progress will be achieved. In reply to a question on the possibility of recourse to the UN General Assembly by the Cyprus Government in case no progress is achieved within a reasonable time, Gobbi said this is a possibility for the Greek Cypriots. This is their privilege, he observed. They will make their assessments. Finally, Gobbi said that for the time being the issue does not arise of a visit to Cyprus by Perez de Cuellar.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative to the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, expressed the hope that the current phase of the talks will lead to results. The Greek Cypriot side, he said, has a strong desire to achieve progress in the talks. I expect the other side will also contribute toward this. In reply to questions by the press, Ioannidhis said the Greek Cypriot side will ask for acceleration of the talks through the holding of additional meetings. The goal of the talks, he said, is a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem through establishment of a federation on the basis of the summit agreements and the relevant UN resolutions.

The representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, Onan, said he believes it has been agreed that the evaluation document by former Secretary General Waldheim, which currently constitutes the UN evaluation, will be the basis for the talks. The procedure, he added, was agreed on by both parties. In reply to a question, Onan said the fact that Perez de Cuellar knows both sides well is very salutary for the talks. Onan also stated that his side will study any proposal for the acceleration of the talks if, and provided, it is raised. In reply to whether a study will be made of the two sides' proposals on the Waldheim evaluation, Onan said: Yes. I suppose something of the kind will be made. The meeting was attended by the advisers at the talks, Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis.

TURKMEN HOPES GREECE WILL HELP REDUCE TENSIONS

TA072042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey is exerting every possible effort to eliminate the tension with Greece and noted: I would like to be optimistic about Greece adopting an attitude conducive to eliminating the tension in our relations. In a statement to ANKARA NEWS AGENCY, Turkmen said that in order to eliminate the tension between the two countries, Greece must refrain from exacerbating existing problems and adopt an attitude conducive to the perpetuation of the process of negotiations. Turkmen said: We exerted every possible effort to eliminate the tension between the two countries. The rest is up to the Greek Government. This tension will be eliminated if the Greek Government refrains from actions adding to existing problems and adopts an attitude enabling the continuation of the process of negotiations.

Referring to reports that Greece has amassed weapons and landed troops in Cyprus, Turkmen said there is no situation in the island to justify such actions. Pointing out that an atmosphere of complete peace has prevailed in the island since 1974, Turkmen said a renewed effort to bring arms into the Greek sector of Cyprus would only create a new factor for tension.

The foreign minister also noted that the concern about Turkey by the Council of Europe should have been completely eliminated following the announcement of the schedule for the return to parliamentary democracy. Noting that it is impossible to guess in advance the decision to be made regarding Turkey's continued membership in the Council of Europe, Turkmen said: If the council again makes a negative recommendation concerning Turkey's membership, I believe it would create a situation in which the council would not be accepted as a serious body.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATION MEETS WITH TURKMEN

TA081125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The delegation of the Council of Europe consultative assembly, which arrived in Turkey yesterday, began its contacts in Ankara today. The delegation was received by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen this morning. In a statement before the meeting, Turkmen expressed the belief that the delegation's contacts would be fruitful and would enable the Council of Europe to better understand developments in Turkey. The chairman of the legal committee and British Conservative member of parliament, Percy (Gree), who spoke on behalf of the delegation, thanked the Turkish Government for making the visit possible. The delegation was briefed later at the office of the chief of the General Staff.

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH U.S. SIGNED IN ANKARA

TA071116 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] An agreement for a loan of $200 million to Turkey by the United States within the framework of the OECD special aid fund was signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed by Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and U.S. Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupe. Part of the loan, amounting to $100 million, is a grant in aid. The rest will be paid in 20 years with no repayments the first 5 years. The loan and the grant will be used to improve Turkey's foreign debt deficit.

In a statement at the signing ceremony, Erdem said various economic measures taken by the government would continue to be implemented in the future. Erdem said the goal is to create an economy that could cope with the competitive foreign markets. Erdem expressed his conviction that all necessary conditions and potential for development exist in Turkey and that only time is needed to reap the positive results of these measures.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL HOLDS ANKARA NEWS CONFERENCE

TA071710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, has said that Turkey constitutes a bridge between the Middle East and Europe and plays an important role within this framework. In a news conference in Ankara today after his concluding his contacts, Klibi said the Arab League respects and supports Turkey's efforts for economic development. Klibi said that through its progress in industry, Turkey will occupy an important place within the Arab World.

Klibi noted that all subjects of common interests were discussed during the talks in Ankara. In reply to a question, he said the Arab League condemns the attacks directed against Turkish missions abroad and does not accept justifications for these actions. He said: There is nothing more important for us than Turkey's internal and external security. Recalling that Israel is continuing its attacks against the Arab countries, the Arab League secretary general stated that Turkey is adopting a correct and just stance toward the common Arab cause. Pointing out that he is in favor of a peaceful conclusion to the Arab-Israel conflict, Klibi noted that the Iran-Iraq war must also be terminated as soon as possible through a just peace. He recalled that this war closely concerns all the countries in the region and expressed the wish that Turkey play an important role in the efforts exerted to end the war.

Klibi also noted that the dialogue between the Arab countries and the European countries is very important for the Arab World and that efforts are being exerted to secure the continuation of this dialogue despite certain difficulties. He said that he is holding contacts to organize a meeting at the foreign ministers level in the near future between Arab and European countries.

TRIAL OF 8 SAID SPYING FOR BULGARIA CONTINUES

TA071701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The trial of eight persons suspected of spying against Turkey continued today at the 2d Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. During today's session, the military prosecutor stated that the suspects, Muzaffer Cengin, Kamil Melih Kirca, Mustafa Kemal Dermenci, Mehmet Ciftci, Mehmet Bilgin, Ayhan Ozalk and (?Ishan Cural) conveyed information they had obtained about military units on various dates to Bulgarian intelligence agents. The prosecutor demanded at least 20 years in prison for Cengin and at least 15 years each for the other suspects. He asked for the acquittal of one suspect.

KIRKUK PIPELINE EXPLODES IN MARDIN PROVINCE

TA071611 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Idil (Mardin), 7 Jan (AA) -- An explosion was reported in the Iraq-Iskenderun pipeline which carries crude oil from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean terminal of Yumurtalik. The explosion occurred 7 km from Idil, a town in Mardin Province, and teams were investigating the cause, the governor of Mardin said. Oil was leaking out of the damaged section of the pipeline, officials said.

U.S. PRESSURING GOVERNMENT ON POLAND STAND

TA081048 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "NATO, Poland and Turkey"]

[Text] Two opposing attitudes in the Western world today determine the polarization among the political forces. One of them views the East-West dialogue realistically and correctly assesses the developments in Poland, while the other supports U.S. imperialism's efforts to interfere grossly in Poland's and the Soviet Union's internal affairs, to upset the military balance and incite tension in Europe.

Those two attitudes will face each other once again during the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels on 11 January. The Reagan administration has recently intensified its pressures on the other NATO allies. It wants all the NATO countries to support its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. This was brought out in the open clearly during the meetings between Reagan and FRG Chancellor Schmidt. Although Schmidt announced that the FRG would not support Reagan's Polish policy, it was observed that these two NATO bosses were united regarding interference in a sovereign country. The statement issued at the end of the meetings confirmed that the disagreement was only over the style of the interference. That is, the FRG and certain other Western countries want to interfere in Poland's internal affairs in more insidious ways. They (?suggest) that the counterrevolutionary plans of Solidarity, the antisocialist organization, be left alone. The Reagan administration, however, follows a coarser path. It interferes in the Soviet Union's and Poland's internal affairs by using economic relations as political tools.

On the other hand, these two NATO bosses are afraid that the Polish issue will further deepen the conflicts within NATO. In order to prevent this, they insist on having a joint decision reached at the NATO meeting of 11 January. However, Reagan's policies against Poland and the Soviet Union have caused intensive reactions in several NATO countries. Canadian Premier Trudeau announced that his government would oppose Reagan's policy of economic sanctions during the NATO meeting. Trudeau described Washington's policy as a dangerous adventure to change the military balance in Europe to its own favor. He said: Canada will never be a tool of such an adventure. The government of our neighbor Greece also announced that it would not agree to any decision that might be reached at the NATO meeting against Poland and the Soviet Union. The government spokesman pointed out that the policy of interfering in sovereign countries' internal affairs contradicts the Papandreou government's program, adding that Greece pursues a policy favoring not the incitement of tension in Europe but the continuation of detente.

Foreign Minister Turkmen will participate in the NATO meeting of 11 January. What kind of attitude will the junta adopt at this meeting? In a speech to the Consultative Assembly, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu described the developments in Poland as an internal affair of that country. He uttered remarks which meant that the internal affairs of that nation should not be interfered with. The point is that the U.S. administration wants the NATO meeting to reach a decision which will support the adventurist policy it has been pursuing. It is exerting pressure and making threats to this end. Will Turkey submit to these pressures and take part in U.S. imperialism's and the NATO bosses' antipeace and antisocialist policies? Will the junta become a tension in the region? Or will it adopt a predetente attitude like the Greek Government? Will the junta approve the U.S. administration's adventurist Polish policy, as in the case of the latest joint defense group agreement -- which envisages the expansion of the U.S. bases in Turkey -- and thus take another dangerous step in favor of U.S. imperialism?

The NATO meeting, which is a new test for the junta's foreign policy, will supply the answers to these questions. As for us communists, our attitude is clear and definite. We are in favor of peace, detente and friendship among peoples. The communists are the constant defenders of our national security and national interests. Turkey's national interests, our working class' and working people's interests make it necessary for us to be on the side of the Polish working class, which is struggling against the adventures of U.S. imperialism and against antisocialist forces.

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KREISKY VIEWS EUROPEAN ENERGY PROBLEM, POLAND

AU081400 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 Jan 82 pp 3, 5

[Chief editor Manfred Scheuch interview with Chancellor Kreisky -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] AZ: Your view that additional debts should be incurred if necessary to preserve jobs immediately evoked criticism, especially on the part of the manufacturers association and newspapers close to it. They have demanded investment stimulations instead. Does one exclude the other?

Kreisky: No, on the contrary. It is a fact that large investments by Finance Minister Salcher were at the very top of our package of measures. Thus it is utterly wrong to say that we do not attach appropriate importance to investments.

As far as my theory is concerned, let me say the following: Assuming we had unemployment of the same magnitude as Belgium's -- about 300,000 out of work -- then this unemployment would cost us at least 20 billion schillings annually. In other words, we do not really have any alternative to using additional funds for providing jobs, because if we do not use these billions for that we will need them to finance unemployment subsidies. And again I must present the old calculation: An unemployed person gets what he needs for subsistence, and consumes it. He pays no taxes, cannot pay any social insurance dues and cannot produce anything, but merely draws the dole. On the other hand, if we use money to provide jobs, we keep people employed. They can pay their taxes and their contributions and at the same time produce concrete assets that are important either for the economy or for the state. That is why I profess my adherence to this policy even now.

AZ: You yourself have mentioned Austria's dependence on energy imports. On the other hand, in a recent French television interview you warned emphatically against the Europeans' letting themselves be induced somehow or another by the United States to abandon the natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. Does this not amount to a contradiction in a way?

Kreisky: But we don't have any choice. There are certain energy resources. These include Arab oil, Polish coal, and they also include Soviet natural gas. And it is sheer madness to believe that one can renounce cooperation regarding these energy resources for political reasons. Especially if no alternatives are offered. To this day the U.S. Government has failed to come up with a bold coal policy that would enable Europe to reckon with energy resources other than those we know today. To this day the United States has not come up with an answer to the problem of nuclear waste storage, despite vague promises. What I mean is that one cannot on one hand tell the Europeans not to let themselves be made dependent, and on the other hand fail to tell them where they are to get their alternative energy supplies. Moreover, it is not as if energy dependence were unilateral. The other side also needs the goods supplied in payment for these energy deliveries. Thus, it too is dependent.

AZ: In connection with Poland, a situation has developed where there are different views even within the Social Democratic camp. Thus Mitterrand declared recently that everything is good that leads us to overcoming Yalta, while Chancellor Schmidt declared that Yalta could be overcome only through a war. To what an extent is Yalta binding for us?

Kreisky: It is unrealistic to believe in a revision of Yalta. The democracies simply could not afford such a high blood toll as the Soviet Union, and they have paid for that with land -- land that was not theirs.

That is a shocking fact, and Mitterrand is right when he says it was unjust. But you cannot argue with fate in history.

AZ: Does this mean you do not see any hope for a change of conditions for the Poles?

Kreisky: No, I am not so pessimistic. I believe things have not yet been decided finally in Poland. For the time being the military regime has seized power. Whenever such a seizure of power has not been accompanied by a simultaneous mass movement -- in other words, a revolution -- such military regimes have always asserted themselves. We have experienced that even in Austria, in 1934. Moreover a military regime is nothing new in Poland. It has had such a regime before.

And at this point I believe the military regime very soon will find itself confronted with the question of how things are to go on. For there can hardly be any doubt about the fact that there no longer exists a Polish communist party or whatever went by that name. What then will the political structures look like in Poland? Will they develop anew? How will they develop? How much will the scope for freedom be that the regime will be compelled to concede? Will the army hand over power, and to whom? These are still many unresolved and unanswered questions.

Hence, especially as far as the Polish development is concerned, despite all solidarity with the struggling workers, that must be beyond any doubt, one should not yet give up everything as lost. I simply believe a return to the pre-Solidarity Poland is not easily possible. However, should this internal development not take place and should there be intervention from outside, then things will take a disastrous course. Then there will be a new division of Poland. There will be inconceivable consequences. No matter how much we are opposed to Jaruzelski's system, we cannot completely forego the utilizing of potential chances of development.

AZ: Is that opposed to the attitude of the Americans?

Kreisky: There have been repeated differences of opinion with the U.S. administration at this stage. In my opinion these differences of opinion are actually superfluous because they could have been avoided through prior consultations. It is certainly not in the interest of a powerful policy if one pursues a course marked by spontaneity, where one does not know whether the proposed measures are actually expedient. After all, there have been enough fiascos in the past and one could actually avoid additional ones now.

AZ: Do you mean specifically the sanctions against the Poles and against the Soviet Union?

Kreisky: Yes, that also applies to these sanctions. Either we have international organizations were we adopt such sanctions, or every one of us does what he wants In that case, though, one should not be astonished if the whole thing becomes highly inconsistent and thus ineffective. After all, people who are doing some thinking do also exist in other places.

BRIEFS

REFUGEE STATISTICS -- According to statistics published by the Austrian Ministry of Interior, 34,457 refugees came to Austria in 1981, including 29,059 Poles. Thus the number of people asking for asylum was four times higher than in 1980. In December 1981, 2,794 people asked for asylum; 2,573 of them were Polish refugees. The majority of the Polish refugees, 1,539 Poles, came to Austria before the introduction of visas for Poles on 8 December. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 5 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS ISSUES AT INF TALKS

PM081239 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Dec 81 p 3

[A. Salomonson interview with Netherlands Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] At the INF talks between the USSR and the United States agreement will first have to be reached about figures. Does this not immediately mean stagnation -- just as at the MBFR negotiations in Vienna?

[Answer] Geneva must not be seen in terms of weeks or months. It would not be such a bad thing if the International Institute for Strategic Studies figures were used as a guideline. If it suits them, the Russians often quote the figures as authoritative. However, they conflict with their own assertion that there is parity. The International Institute for Strategic Studies reaches the conclusion that, as far as medium-range nuclear arms are concerned, the Soviet side has an advantage.

[Question] Is comparing different classes of weapons not unlike weighing apples against pears? Strategic arms can also be used as medium-range weapons, while the Soviets view the Pershing II missiles, for example, as a "first strike" weapon.

[Answer] It all depends on how you assess them. At least the Western proposal has the advantage of simplicity. Medium-range missiles which could reach the Soviet Union from West Europe would not be deployed if the Soviet Union removed its medium-range missiles trained on West European targets from Soviet territory. Or in other words, modernization will not take place in exchange for the dismantling of the SS-20's and the withdrawal from service of the SS-4's and SS-5's -- with, in addition, a willingness to include other systems on both sides in a second phase of negotiations.

[Question] The Russians refuse to consider exchanging actual missiles for paper missiles.

[Answer] If by that they mean to say that the Soviet Union began modernizing its medium-range missiles earlier than the West, they are right. However, it is another matter whether you should award a bonus in the negotiations to the side which was first to begin the modernization process. I would rather accept the principle of equality mentioned repeatedly by Brezhnev. If both sides scrap their plans we are back in the pre-1977 situation.

[Question] According to the Soviets, since then there has been no change in parity. At the same rate as they have deployed new SS-20 missiles, they have removed old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, and although the new missiles have three warheads, their explosive force is not greater than before, the Russians say.

[Answer] When they say that they do not take account of the much greater accuracy of those three warheads. With the SS-20 Moscow has taken a considerable qualitative step forward.

[Question] President Reagan's adviser Rostow wants to make the INF talks a part of SALT as soon as possible, as he explained during his visit to the Netherlands. Are you in favor of this?

[Answer] From the technical negotiating standpoint there are advantages in chosing two forums. On the other hand they are highly interdependent processes which affect each other.

I can imagine Rostow's thinking on this point. However, if this were to lead to delay, I would have reservations. It is necessary that START (the new name for SALT) should begin as soon as possible. I am sorry that SALT II was not completed. I also hope that as many old elements from SALT II as possible will be included in START.

[Question] It has often been pointed out in NRC HANDELSBLAD that there is a risk that if the Western zero option were realized, there would be a less of a link between Europe and the United States.

[Answer] In the nuclear field the zero option would be a clear return to an old situation [stap terug]. The link could then be more modest. The submarines with their Polaris missiles, which play a role for West Europe with their deterrent function, cannot be looked at independently of this link. Also, although these missiles are not physically present on the European continent and although they do not have the same tangible effect politically and psychologically, they are of significance. If we succeed in achieving a breakthrough with zero option, with the concomitant relaxation in East-West relations, I would not find a lesser link an important problem.

[Question] The Soviet Union absolutely rejects the West's zero option. It wants to negotiate about the whole range of medium-range missiles -- and this therefore includes the "forward based systems" and the French and British nuclear arms.

[Answer] It would not be the first time that the Soviet Union's initial offer looked a little different from the offer on the table after some time spent in negotiations. If they are interested in serious negotiations, let them make a counteroffer. I am not going to weaken the Western position by adding marginal notes in public. The most recent NATO communique expressly stated that constructive proposals from the other side would be looked at seriously.

[Question] Do you consider the Soviet offer of a moratorium, with the resultant dismantling of hundreds of SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles, to be constructive?

[Answer] I would like to see a more detailed explanation. Behind the moratorium there is a darkness which the Netherlands parliamentary delegation was unable to penetrate during its visit to Moscow. What does "hundreds of missiles" mean? If it refers chiefly to the very old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles and a few SS-20's, it is of little interest. However, if they are prepared to dismantle a large number of SS-20's as well, it is a different prospect altogether. There must first be light in the darkness.

[Question] Public opinion wants to see swift results from the INF talks. Is the zero option, which it is clear is hardly attainable, there so opportune?

[Answer] I think it is important that the West has said to Moscow that is is prepared to abandon modernization if the Soviet Union is prepared to do likewise. Originally the United States was not prepared to discuss the total abandonment of modernization. Now the readiness is there. I consider this to be a gain.

[Question] For the Soviet Union closer involvement of France in the INF talks seems to be of crucial importance. Is there anything in that?

[Answer] I do not believe that France is prepared to take part. The Soviet Union can do two things -- demand that France and Britain take part in Geneva, or have their nuclear potential taken into account in some way.

[Question] Would the West be prepared to accept the latter?

[Answer] The U.S. offer has now been made. I do not say that it satisfies our views 100 percent, but it satisfied them to a large extent. I do not want to anticipate our position in case the Soviet Union makes a constructive counterproposal.

[Question] Although you are known as a confirmed Atlanticist you have recently been advocating a clear European voice in the security debate. Have you changed your mind?

[Answer] I remain an Atlanticist. I consider genuine cooperation between Europe and the United States to be of the utmost importance for stable conditions in Europe. On the other hand there is a new generation slowly coming to the fore in the United States which is less well-informed about what concerns Europe. I am not saying that there is a total lack of information -- just think of Haig and Eagleburger, who know Europe -- but nevertheless....

In this situation the voice of Europe must be heard clearly and early in Washington. This would strengthen the transatlantic dialogue, not weaken it. I am not thinking in terms of two autonomous dicisionmaking centers in the alliance -- that would not be desirable. That would drive Europe and the United States apart, I fear. I am saying that something, if Europe has specific interests to defend in Washington, individual steps from individual European nations achieve less than collective steps.

This is something which would not be that simple or quick to bring about, but it should not be written off without being given a chance. Take 1981 -- I think that the hammering away by various countries in Washington on the theme of the resumption of arms reduction talks was important for the adjustment of the U.S. position.

If the foreign ministers of the ten EEC countries were able to discuss the central questions affecting European security and relations with the United States and could defend certain interests in Washington, I would find this extremely important. I support the principle. However, in practice I think that it will be more difficult to bring a couple of European countries together than all ten. In this context, I am thinking of the possibility that the Netherlands would follow the same line as Germany on arms limitation, as has become apparent in recent months.

[Question] Christian Democratic Appeal parliamentary group Chairman Lubbers said in Bonn that the Netherlands would have to reconsider its position if the Federal Republic began to deploy new nuclear arms in 1983 in the event of no results from the negotiations. Do you agree with this line?

[Answer] In the field of arms limitation I support one line. As far as deployment is concerned, as a member of the government I can only repeat the section in the government accord, which said that the cabinet will choose the time for a decision, and that in doing so the results of arms limitation negotiations in particular will play an important role. If the movement for a definite decision comes, our analysis will naturally also take our allies' attitudes into consideration.

[Question] How do you see the function of the peace movement? Does it threaten to shift the center of political decisionmaking?

[Answer] No political party has remained unaffected by the massive support for the demonstration in Amsterdam 21 November. But I would dare to disagree that this means that the center of decisionmaking has shifted. The peace movement is reasonable and rightly asks the government for a strenuous effort to reduce the risk of nuclear war. But that is not to say that every recipe passed on by the peace movement is particularly suitable.

[Question] Labor Party [PVDA] Chairman Max van den Berg said after the demonstration in Amsterdam that the way of the Interchurch Peace Council is also the way of the PVDA -- that is, the way of unilateral steps intended to lead to multilateral steps. There is no room for people who operate in the name of the PVDA to dissociate themselves from that standpoint, he said. However, you have repeatedly spoken out against unilateral steps.

[Answer] In my lecture on current affairs at Leiden University I left that sort of room for unilateral steps, but I also said that if the West disarms unilaterally, this would not lead to a stabilization in Europe, but to destabilization. That is, I believe, not in conflict with the party's election program. In addition -- I am committed to the urgency of arms limitation talks. We cannot allow ourselves to forget that road. We must explore every avenue. This remains my standpoint. If people do not find this satisfactory, the second chamber need only call for my resignation.

[Question] In December 1979 you said in the second chamber that if there were no results from the negotiations and if the Soviet Union went through with the deployment of the SS-20, the Netherlands could not escape the necessity of deploying a limited number of new weapons. However, last summer in an appendix to the government accord you stated that you would resign your post if the cabinet were to make a positive decision on deployment.

[Answer] That is not inconsistent. The appendix made it clear that, given the attitude of the PVDA parliamentary group, the basis for its ministers' political functioning would disappear if a positive deployment decision were made. That's how things are. If the cabinet were to make such a decision this would -- given the absolute opposition of the PVDA -- lead to a negative attitude to the cabinet on the part of my party. Against this background it would be impossible for a PVDA minister to function any longer.

[Question] Do you yourself adhere to your original view that under certain circumstances a decision in favor of deployment would have to be made?

[Answer] I have always had a number of objections to the modernization decision. At that time my position was that under certain conditions the PVDA would have to reconsider its "no" -- if, for example, the negotiations were unsuccessful, if the Soviet Union went through with the deployment of the SS-20's and if as well, in the exchange for a Netherland's promise on deployment, a number of Netherlands wishes concerning the U.S. nuclear arms in West Europe would be fulfilled. As far as this latter issue is concerned I have not become more optimistic.

GENSCHER VIEWS POLISH POLICY, NATO TALKS

DW111203 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the program "Bonn Perspectives" on 10 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, German foreign policy is supposed to be predictable -- a famous expression in Bonn. Have we become less predictable for the United States?

[Answer] Most certainly not. This has been demonstrated by the meetings in Washington. It is known in Washington that German foreign policy is marked by clarity and firmness, and not by noisy voices.

[Question] The conference of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels will make new decisions tomorrow on the Polish affair, at least it will discuss the situation. Do you believe that developments in Poland will have an effect on the mood of the alliance so that some livelier steps could emanate from this conference?

[Answer] Livelier steps, that is a way of putting it. However, nobody in the alliance will be able to ignore the fact that developments in Poland are not improving but are becoming increasingly worse. The Federal Government has always maintained that in its assessment of the situation in Poland, a decisive role must be played by the opinion of the Catholic Church in Poland. The recent statements by the chairman of the Conference of Polish Bishops makes it very clear how concerned he is about the developments. So I assume that a clear position will be achieved tomorrow. I wish that this had happened earlier. Unfortunately, we must say that so far the federal chancellor and the U.S. President have been the only ones to approach not just the Polish leaders but the Soviet leaders as well on the subject of Poland because the Soviet Union bears grave responsibility for what is going on there.

[Question] Mr Minister, you said a few days ago that the Federal Republic would continue to give financial aid to Poland with the understanding that Poland returns to the way of reform. There are no indications that this is happening. What would happen, and how would Bonn act if no return to the path of reform were to materialize?

[Answer] On the basis of what we may call a unanimously adopted statement by the Bundestag, Mr Reiche, we have always demanded a return to the course of reform and renewal. This, by the way, is exactly what the Polish Government has promised its own people and what it has told us as well. This includes the lifting of martial law, the release of detainees, and the resumption of the dialogue with the Catholic Church and the trade union Solidarity. If these steps are taken, the West must be prepared to extend the necessary financial support to Poland. Should developments worsen, Moscow above all must be aware that this will have repercussions on East-West relations. All of us, after all, are committed by the Helsinki Final Act which represents the great hope of the people of Europe. Warsaw and Moscow should not take this lightly.

[Question] It ought to be possible among friends to speak one's mind, Mr Minister. This also holds true for an alliance, of course. However, aren't the ever recurring quarrels we have been witnessing in the past few years -- be they over lack of consultation, the Afghanistan issue or other issues -- aren't they paralyzing the alliance, and don't they weaken the external impact of the alliance?

[Answer] The concern implied by your question is justified, Mr Reiche. I noted during the past few days especially that we really were running the risk of talking of a failure of the communist system -- and this is what is happening in Poland where communism in Europe is shown to have lost the struggle for the workers even where it is fully responsible -- into a crisis of the Western community as it were.

In this respect all of us are committed. I had the impression at times that some voices in Western foreign countries were more critical of the German attitude than of what the Soviet Union and the military rulers in Poland are doing. We should now concentrate on what must be our objective -- helping the Polish people and creating through our policy the prerequisites for making possible in Poland what the country's own leadership has promised -- the continuation of the course which was so hopefully started last year, the course of reform and renewal in Poland.

To Press For Dialogue

NC081354 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 Jan (AFP) -- West Germany will hold out strongly at a North Atlantic treaty Organization (NATO) meeting on Monday for "active dialogue" with the Polish Government, intended to persuade it back to the path of reform interrupted by martial law, a well informed source said here today. The source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the meeting of the 15 NATO foreign ministers would follow on the European Council, be in line with a joint statement issued in New York after talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Ronald Reagan, in firmly condemning the Soviet role in the Polish crisis and stressing the urgency of reviving reforms.

But the source said that the West, while rejecting the Soviet interpretation of the situation, must continue to talk with the Polish Government, despite martial law. Referring to a speech on Wednesday by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the source said that pledging solid economic aid to Poland would help convince Warsaw to resume reforms undertaken 18 months ago. Speaking on his return from Washington, Mr Genscher said that West Germany, and its allies, would give Poland "substantial aid" if it resumed the reforms.

At the NATO meeting, Washington is widely expected to put pressure on its European allies to follow its example and impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for its part in the Polish crisis.

BARZEL CALLS FOR TIGHTENING OF SCREWS ON WARSAW

LD101452 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] [No dateline received] Rainer Barzel (CDU), chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Relations Committee, said in an interview for the second television network's program on Sunday that further delays will not promote Western objectives in Poland. The screw will have to be tightened. Barzel referred to the signal which the United States has made with their sanctions. Even Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has now "clarified" that Moscow's responsibility can no longer be denied.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, speaking on the second television network Sunday, has come out against sanctions of any kind. U.S. sanctions could perhaps delay but hardly cancel the European gas-pipeline deal with the Soviet Union. Should the United States enforce a boycott of supplies then equipment required to lay the pipeline could be "produced without difficulty in Europe." Barzel said concerning this that Soviet policy has put a question mark over this deal.

Concerned About U.S. Opinion

LD081854 Hamburg DPA in German 1810 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jan (DPA) -- The chairman of the lower house Foreign Affairs Committee, Rainer Barzel, CDU, has expressed his concern that public opinion in the United States is turning against the Federal Republic. Speaking on German television tonight, Barzel said that public opinion in the United States is as important as a large number of divisions in NATO. "We need a positive public opinion for Germany and for Berlin," Barzel stressed.

It should be clearly understood that Soviet pressure on Poland has been very strong and that the USSR bears the responsibility for the "de facto intervention" in Poland. The sanctions the U.S. imposed on the USSR should be looked at item by item. Though West Europeans cannot follow suit on some points, they could for instance tighten their export regulations for high technology times. Barzel criticized Chancellor Schmidt who, in Barzel's opinion, overrated the role of the Federal Republic. "If I may use a metaphor, I have a feeling that the federal chancellor is trying to play the part of the world's umpire now that his role as the world's economist is in dispute," Barzel said.

CDU/CSU SPOKESMAN ON U.S.-EUROPEAN 'ALIENATION'

LD101638 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jan (DPA) -- Alois Mertes, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, has warned against the threatening disintegration of the Western alliance due to the increasing isolationism in Europe. European isolationism, above all in the SPD, led to growing isolationism in the United States and European U.S. alienation. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is being put under increasing pressure by the "so-called peace movement and the Brandt-Eppler majority in the SPD," Mertes said in a DPA interview on Sunday. This development serves, in the final analysis, only the Soviet Union which seeks to make the Federal Republic pliable and to expel the United States from Europe. Without stringent self-discipline by the West, the Soviet Union with each intervention will achieve a two-fold objective: namely the subjugation of a neighboring country and the self-inflicted splintering of the West.

With reference to the NATO foreign ministers conference starting on Monday, Mertes called on Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to urge in Brussels that the alliance should at last rally round a credible strategy of economic deterrence to counter the Soviet policy of force against other peoples in Europe and Asia. "Such nonmilitary strategy of flexible reaction in favor of peace, loyalty to reaty obligations and human rights must supplement the military strategy of preventing war and blackmail," the CDU/CSU politician said. Such action also includes Europe's practical solidarity with the U.S. measures against Moscow and the Jaruzelski regime in Poland. Bonn should not pretend that the political framework terms for the gas-pipeline deal have remained unaffected by Poland.

FDR LEADER REAFFIRMS COALITION WITH SPD

LD100948 Hamburg DPA in German 0800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Coburg/Bonn, 10 Jan (DPA) -- FDP Secretary General Guenter Verheugen has strongly come out in favor of continuing the coalition with the Social Democrats in Bonn for the coming years. Addressing an FDP rally in Coburg on Sunday, Verheugen thus indirectly refused the request by CDU Secretary Heiner Geissler to the FDP to quit the government alliance with the SPD. The FDP secretary general appealed to his party to undertake wide-ranging political initiatives in the new year. He said that the continuation of the peace policy through promoting an East-West dialogue on disarmament, and in the domestic sector, the fight against unemployment as well as environmental protection and help for socialily disadvantaged groups, especially steps toward integrating foreigners, are among key points of FDP policy.

SCHMIDT TO MAKE BUNDESTAG STATEMENT ON U.S. TALKS

LD111150 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Jan (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will make a government statement to the Bundestag about his talks with President Reagan on Thursday afternoon. This was announced in Bonn today. The statement and the debate that will follow in parliament are likely to concentrate on developments in Poland and the results of today's special NATO foreign ministers' conference in Brussels.

PS, PCF AGREE ON DOMESTIC POLICY, NOT POLAND

LD081824 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The main political event in France today was the summit meeting of the Socialist and Communist Parties, a meeting which lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours. The PS and PCF have not had contacts at such high levels since last June, and the political world considered today's meeting an important test within the context of the Polish crisis. Poland was, of course, discussed and a disagreement was noted in this respect; whereas on the domestic level the PCF and PS assessed as positive the policy of change implemented since 10 June.

Michel Merle [France-Inter correspondent], you examined the joint communique most thoroughly, and you also attended in the afternoon a press conference held by Lionel Jospin [Socialist Party leader]. What conclusions can you draw from all this:

[Merle] Satisfaction is prevalent this evening on the PS and PCF sides after these 3 and 1/2 hours of talks which provided two confirmations: one positive regarding the support of the two parties for the government's policy, and one negative consisting of the disagreement as regards Poland.

Here is one of those little mysteries which mark relations between journalists and politicians: It was believed that a potential rapprochement between the viewpoints could be expected from this meeting, particularly on Poland. By no means, we were told this evening, it was clear from the start that the analyses were too decisive for there to be a rapprochement. Thus there is no failure on this particular point because no objective was planned in this respect. It is however, admitted that in the absence of a joint analysis of the situation some joint proposals could have been made, such as a request for the release of the imprisoned Polish trade union members, for example, but the PCF did not want this, the PS regretfully points out, which stresses above all the communist' reiteration of their full commitment to the government. In any case, the two parties agree on one formula. Today it was merely a case of renewing the 23 June agreement which to some extent represents the government charter signed by the two parties.

Further Details

NC081600 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 8 Jan (AFP) -- A meeting today between the French Socialist and their government partners, the Moscow-aligned French Communist Party, failed to resolve differences on the Polish crisis which have led to a deepening split among the French left. A joint communique released after the meeting said that the two parties "noted their differences and divergencies" on the Polish situation, but had passed "positive judgement on the politics of change" begun in France with the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand on May 10.

JOSPIN COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND, POLISH EVENTS

PM081259 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Speaking in Chalons-sur-Marne on the evening of Tuesday 5 January [PS first secretary] Lionel Jospin welcomed the fact that France has a president "capable of saying no both to the USSR and the United States." The PS first secretary said: "The head of state is a strong man who acts on principles and is capable of saying no to the United States with regard to El Salvador and no to the USSR when it is tempted to tell Poland what to do."

After expressing his support for Annette Chepy-Leger, PS deputy for Marne, whose election in the third constituency was invalidated by the Constitutional Council, Jospin also condemned "the external logistical support which the military enjoyed when they seized power in Poland." With regard to Poland the PS first secretary finally condemned "the sanctimonious members of the right who have used that country as a pretext for an internal political operation."

QUAI D'ORSAY DENIES REPORT ON CHEYSSON REMARKS

NC101454 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 10 Jan (AFP) -- The Quai d'Orsay today denied a report in the London OBSERVER that Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has said Camp David is dead and Middle East peace now rests on the eight-point plan proposed last year by Saudi Arabia. France's proposal, in accord with its European prtners, to aid in getting up a multinational force in the Sinai after Israeli withdrawal was proof of this, a spokesman said.

CHEYSSON EXPLAINS POSITION ON VIETNAM AID

NC081751 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson met today with the five ambassadors to Paris of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to explain France's position on aid to Vietnam. The signing of the aid protocol had caused some disquiet among non-communist capitals in South-East Asia, including ASEAN which groups Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Mr Cheysson said that despite its signing of a $32 million aid agreement with Vietnam on December 23, France continues to press for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and for measures to insure the self-determination for the Khmer people. Following today's meeting, ASEAN ambassadors termed the talks positive and French officials said they were held amid a "cordial and friendly atmosphere." Mr Cheysson pointed out that the agreement with Vietnam was a logical follow up to the cooperation programme between Paris and Hanoi carried out since 1977.

POLISH GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR 3 BOMBINGS

NC101952 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Three explosions went off here this evening within minutes in different areas of the city, the fire brigade announced. The explosions went off in the offices of an insurance company and two business firms, it added. There [were] no casualties, but considerable damage was caused. An organisation calling itself the Bakunin Gdansk Paris Group later claimed responsibility for the explosions in a message sent to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Eyewitnesses said the explosions went off in firms dealing with East Europe, one of them the Franco-Polish Trading Comapny. The message said the previously-unknown group was "against the interments, trials, murders of workers in Poland, organized starvation, torture, and massacre of people in Latin America and Afghanistan" and aimed to fight against "the political and economic interests of the Moscow and Washington imperialists." It said the offices targeted belonged to Esmil, a U.S. company, Slava, a Soviet company and Metallex, a Polish firm.

Tonight's blasts followed a recent series of incidents, here and in other parts of France, linked with the Polish crisis. The offices of a Polish freight company, Botrans, was badly damaged in Paris December 20 in an attack claimed first by a far-right group, Charles Martel, and later by Bakunin Gdansk. The same day half a ton of garbage was dumped in front of the Communist Party headquarters in the capital. A group identifying itself as the International Hooligans (Hooligans Internationale) claimed responsibility.

In the southern town of Perpignan a so-called Ukrainian anarchist group Fils de Makhno (sons of Makhno) set three Soviet-made Lada automobiles on fire. A day later a dozen people attacked a publicity firm in Paris specializing in East-European business. They identified themselves a revolutionary Polish group, Dombrowski Column. On December 22 the Charles Martel group claimed responsibility for two attacks against the communist daily LA MARSEILLAISE.

PAPER VIEWS EUROPEAN, U.S. STAND ON SANCTIONS

PM081623 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Serge Maffert editorial: "Three Questions"]

[Text] The long and apparently difficult talks between Reagan and Schmidt dealt essentially with the question of sanctions against Poland and the USSR. It is a thorny and complex problem which raises three questions. 1) Sanctions with a view to what result? Many political organizations and some governments are calling on General Jaruzelski and the military government to "return to the democratic freedoms which existed before 13 December." That is confusing communist Poland with, let's say, capitalist Greece: the Polish generals with the Greek colonels.

In its long history Poland has never experienced "democratic freedoms," and especially not since 1945. Of course, the Warsaw regime was more open than that of other Eastern bloc countries, the citizens could leave more easily and voice their opinions more freely. But, in that "people's democracy," the Poles have never experienced that legally constituted state (staatsrecht) which guarantees freedoms as they are generally understood in the West. The situation before 13 December was in fact a revolutionary or pre-revolutionary situation characterized by a confrontation between Solidarity, backed by the majority of the population, and the communist government with the objective of bringing about a radical change in Poland's structures and orientations. The Western countries should know how far to go in supporting the Polish people's demands. Their aim should either be to impose a compromise between the military and Solidarity with the church's blessing -- but what kind of compromise? -- in other words, of Poland leaving the socialist system and of confrontation with the USSR. The end of Yalta will long remain a new year resolution.

2) Who is Jaruzelski and what does he want? In Reagan's view he is a puppet whose strings are pulled by Moscow. Schmidt regards him as a Polish nationalist who, in fighting Solidarity, is really confronting the Soviets. What is the real answer? Any effective Western action will largely depend on it. It will be observed that Western sanctions can be justified in both cases. In the first, they could force the Soviets and the Polish military to take a more moderate line. In the second, the West's hostility toward Jaruzelski would strengthen his position with Moscow. 3) What type of sanctions should be chosen? The United States generally believes that economic measures are more effective than political retaliation. The problem is that Mr Reagan has chosen a series of decisions which embarrass the Soviets moderately, embarrass the U.S. industrialists virtually not at all but which, if transposed in their present form to the European Ten, would have a very severe effect both on the Soviet economy and on the European economy, especially that of the FRG. However, this last question may be regarded as secondary compared with the others. Unity of action between Europe and the United States would be much easier to achieve if the West first agreed on the objectives and if Mr Reagan succeeded in convincing his allies that his action matches his tough talk. That remains to be demonstrated.

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS -- It is probable that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be meeting Francois Mitterrand on Wednesday in Paris. Their meeting will serve to clarify what each side thinks about the situation in Poland. This meeting would be in advance of the French-German summit due to be held next month in Paris, but after the Brussels meeting of NATO foreign ministers which began this morning after a delay because of bad weather. It is expected that this meeting will sound a warning to the Kremlin regarding Poland. [Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Jan 82 LD]

POLICE 'MAY BE CLOSE' TO FINDING GENERAL DOZIER

LD090132 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Twenty-two days have passed since the kidnapping of U.S. General Dozier and the enquiries by the police and Carabinieri continue in the greatest secrecy. The only admission made by the investigators is that interesting leads are being pursued and facts that have been acquired are causing moderate optimism. A report from Verona by Feruccio (Gobbi):

[(Gobbi)] The reward of 2 billion lire offered by a group of Italian friends of U.S. General James Dozier may no longer be indispensable. This statement made by one of the investigators is important because it may mean that the police and Carabinieri are close to the hideout the Red Brigades are using as a prison. Checkpoints, raids and searches continue in Verona. The photographs of Stefano Petrella and Ennio di Rocco, the two Red Brigades members arrested in Rome, will be shown to Dozier's wife and a direct confrontation is not excluded. The forensic experts are examining the three cars, two 131S' and one [word indistinct] which were used by the terrorists, in addition to a van for the kidnapping, and which were hired in Milan. U.S. Ambassador Rabb made a statement on Dozier's kidnapping during his visit to Udine. Rabb said the terrorists had failed in their objective, stating that the criminal kidnapping of Dozier had not in any way affected the close relationship between the United States and Italy nor had it weakened the Western alliance.

Other Developments

AU091433 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 9 Jan (ANSA) -- Italy's Red Brigades terrorists left a forty-minute recorded message at a Milan underground station last night while in Rome the government decided to step up security measures in and around the nation's maximum security prisons where convicted terrorists are serving time and terrorist suspects are awaiting trial. A police spokesman in Milan reported last night that a taped message, apparently recorded by Red Brigades terrorists, was left in a recorder connected to a timer and that the police were called to the station when the recorder began broadcasting "a hash and rehash" of brigades' slogans on the struggle in big Italian factories and in the prisons, on the Italian economic situation and the Atlantic alliance".

The spokesman also disclosed that the message contained a brief reference to U.S. Brigadier-General James L. Dozier, the second in command of NATO land forces in southern Europe kidnapped by brigades terrorists from his home in Verona on December 17. He said that the reference to the hostage, however, added nothing new to the three brigades "communiques" released since the abduction.

Meeting to discuss the spectacular prison break and surveillance at these maximum security institutions, an interministerial session decided on a series of new security measures to include a clampdown on packages sent in or brought to detainees, doing away with "extraordinary" visits by family and friends and beefing up surveillance inside and outside the prison walls. The minsters reportedly did not, however, contemplate reopening the maximum security prison on the island of Asinara, a bleak rock off the northwest coast of Sardinia.

Interrogation of Senzani

AU110846 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 11 Jan (ANSA) -- A lead on the whereabouts of United States Army Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier, kidnapped by Italy's Red Brigades terrorists from his home in Verona on December 17, is one of the major elements investigators hope to turn up in the interrogation of Giovanni Senzani, the alleged Red Brigades political mastermind captured on the outskirts of Rome at dawn Saturday morning.

The 40-year-old university criminologist was subjected to intense questioning over the weekend by Assistant State Prosecutor Domenico Sica, who is also in charge of the interrogation of the nine other terrorist suspects, including three women, captured in three hideouts in the capital by "Digos" anti-terrorist police.

Police also discovered in the apartments two Soviet-made ground-to-air missiles, two French-made ground-to-ground missiles, one bazooka, several kilograms of explosives, four hand grenades, and an arsenal of machine guns, pistols, shotguns, and large supplies of ammunition. Rome Police Chief Giovanni Pollio disclosed that the hideouts also contained maps and scores of other documents pertaining to brigade targets "of singular importance."

The five magistrates working on the Senzani case with the assistant prosecutor, however, are uncertain about what information the Red Brigades "Brain" might be in possession of as regards the kidnapped American general because of the split in terrorist ranks between the "Militarists" in the North -- active mostly in the regions of Liguria, Lombardy, the Piedmont and Veneto -- and the "Movimentisti" led by Senzani in central and southern Italy.

Investigators are also exploring the possibility that Senzani and his brigade followers in Rome were betrayed by the northern "Militarists" in light of the capture in Rome last Monday of two young terrorist suspects thought to be preparing the abduction of the managing-director of the Fiat automobile corporation, Cesare Romiti. In speculation of the connection between the capture Monday of two alleged terrorists thought to be close to Senzani and the Saturday morning raids on three hideouts, which led to Senzani's arrest, along with the nine others, sources close to the investigation have said that it would have been very unlikely that the pair seized Monday "cracked" under questioning. Therefore, so the line of speculation runs, police may have been tipped off on the whereabouts of Senzani and the others by the "Militarists" because if the criminologist had any doubts on the ability of the first two arrested to keep their mouths shut, he would have abandoned his hideout.

COMMUNISTS RESPOND TO CSSR CHARGES ON POLAND

AU091449 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 9 Jan (ANSA) -- The Italian Communist Party came up with a toughly worded response today to charges levelled by the Czechoslovak party that Italy's Communists had lined up "in opposition to the communist international." The Italian Communist Party, in a piece appearing in today's edition of the party paper L'UNITA, declared that "the method employed (by the Czechoslovak party is deprecable coming from those who failed to provide the least bit of information on the Italian Communists' position on Poland."

The response came to an attack carried two days ago by the Czechoslovak party organ RUDE PRAVO, which argued that Italy's Communists, because of their position on developments in Poland, "had stepped out of the international communist movement and away from the backers of real socialism."

VOTERS IN POLL APPROVE OF SPADOLINI'S PERFORMANCE

AU091506 Rome ANSA in English 0829 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Milan, 9 Jan (ANSA) -- The majority of Italy's eligible voters approve of the way Premier Giovanni Spadolini is handling his job, according to a survey conducted by the nation's biggest polling institute, Doxa, and released here in the evening. Doxa reported that if Spadolini, the first non-Christian Democrat head of government for Italy since shortly after the Second World War, were to run for his office today, he would garner 51 percent of all votes cast.

A breakdown of the pollsters' findings disclosed that 29 percent of the people interviewed approved of the way the premier has handled his job since he was sworn into office last June 28 at the head of a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own Republican Party. Another 22.3 percent of the people polled said that Spadolini was "sufficient" for the job and only 14.5 percent disapproved of his conduct in office.

Doxa also provided a comparison of the popularity of Italy's heads of governments for the past fifteen years. At the top of the list was Aldo Moro, who was the president of his Christian Democrat Party when he was kidnapped and killed by Red Brigades terrorists in spring of 1978. The second man on the list was Spadolini, followed by Arnaldo Forlani, whose government was toppled in May last year by the scandal surrounding Italy's secret Propaganda Due Masonic lodge, by Francesco Cossiga, who held the office in 1980, and by Giulio Andreotti, who headed his last Rome government in 1979.

CHEYSSON, POPE HOLD HOUR-LONG MEETING 9 JAN

LD091455 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Poland was certainly at the center of talks this morning between Pope John Paul II and French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson at the Vatican. The meeting lasted 1 hour, but no comment was made on it. It is the first time a member of the Socialist government has been granted an audience by the holy father.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POPE'S MEETING WITH SHAMIR

TA071547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The Vatican this afternoon issued a communique on the meeting between Pope John Paul II and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. According to the communique, the pope told Foreign Minister Shamir that a just solution to the Palestinian problem, one that would take into account Israel's security needs, is essential for peace in the Middle East. The pope and Shamir conferred for 30 minutes this afternoon. This was the first meeting a pope has held with a senior Israeli personality in 4 years.

The Vatican announcement stated that the pope expressed the hope that the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt will expand and include all interested parties in the Middle East. The statement said further that the problem of the Palestinians residing in the Holy Land or as refugees in neighboring countries is of special significance. The communique also said an unequivocal commitment to finding a just and fair solution, one that will also take into account Israel's security problems, will provide a new, determined momentum to the peace process.

Shamir-Spadolini Meeting

TA072114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini will under no circumstances receive Yasir 'Arafat for a meeting, sources in his office told our correspondent Tzvi Lidar after Spadolini met Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. These sources also noted that the meeting between Spadolini and Shamir was very good.

The forign minister brought his host a message from Prime Minister Menahem Begin and asked Spadolini why Israel had not yet received an answer to its appeal to the four EEC countries that had agreed to participate in the Sinai multinational force. In the appeal they were requested to endorse the joint U.S.-Israeli declaration of principles. Spadolini replied that after the Golan law was passed, some difficulties cropped up in the countries that are to participate in the force. Still, he expressed hope that an arrangement would be found. He said Italy is interested in participation in that force, even though it objects to the Golan law. He emphasized that it is very important that the Palestinian problem be solved, and stated that he understands that Israel is interested in attaining an agreement on this matter.

Colombo-Shamir Talks

AU110849 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 11 Jan (ANSA) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, on official visit to Rome since Wednesday, confirmed Israel's intentions to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula by April 26 during a talk with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo Sunday. Colombo, who returned to Rome Saturday at the end of official visits to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, declared for his part that the Israeli pullout from the last occupied sector of the Sinai will be "the first step towards peace to which we will lend our cooperation" in reference to the Italian decision to join the multilateral peace-keeping force in the Sinai alongside the European Economic Community partners Britain, France and the Netherlands.

The head of Italian diplomacy also reiterated the Italian condemnation of the unilateral Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, announced in December in the wake of the Polish crisis, and pointed out for Shamir that, "negotiations are not conducted with a policy of 'fait accompli.'" The Israeli foreign minister replied that his nation will seek to push on with talks on Palestinian autonomy but cautioned that it was difficult to enter into precise commitments with the Egyptians at this time. As far as the Golan Heights is concerned, Shamir said, the territory will stay in Israel's possession because of the opposition of Syria to any form of negotiation. He added that as regards the other occupied territories, these issues must be negotiated on a "case by case" basis.

Addressing himself to Shamir's concern for Egypt's desire to strengthen ties with the rest of the Arab world, Colombo said that on the basis of his talks in Riyadh and Amman, he had gathered the impression that achieving these closer relations, "will not be a simple thing. The Camp David agreements created a deep gulf."

The two foreign ministers also discussed the eight-point Mideast peace plan drafted by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and, in this connection, Colombo insisted that the steps taken by the moderate Arab states were frustrated by the Israeli policy of "fait accompli." Shamir responded by pointing out that he expects his country to be in a position at some time in the future to open negotiations with Jordan. The foreign minister added that he would also be ready to begin talks with Saudi Arabia.

Addresses Jewish Community

TA101848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that the claim that Israel is isolated is nothing but a myth. Shamir made this statement during a meeting with heads of the Jewish community of Rome. At the meeting, he reported on his talks with the pope last Thursday and on the efforts Israel is making for peace, including the withdrawal from Yamit, which he calls a national tragedy. Reporter Lisa (Bilig) asked Shamir what the main conclusion was on his talks with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who has just returned from Egypt:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] The main conclusion was that we have to continue to discuss all the problems of the Middle East and of our region.

[Question] What would you consider were the main achievements of your trip to Rome, including your stopover at the Vatican?

[Answer] Well, the main purpose of my visit was to continue our dialogue with the Vatican and with the Italian Government and to deepen and strengthen the understanding between us (?on) these important political factors. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES CHIEFS

LD070116 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1111 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Speech by Defense Minister Alberto Oliart at a ceremony attended by King Juan Carlos and the armed forces chiefs in the throne room of Madrid's royal palace on the occasion of the Pascua Militar festival 6 January -- live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] and this is why there are gathered here today the commanding officers and representatives of the armed forces and the state security forces on whose behalf it is my honor as minister of defense to reaffirm the loyalty and obedience of the armed forces to their king. This loyalty and obedience constitute a concise military expression of our people's sentiments of respect, admiration and appreciation for you, not only in your capacity as the personification of the institution of the crown, but as King Juan Carlos I the individual. The people love you because, in a period of crisis and at a difficult and important time, by your calmness, wisdom and courage you have won their respect, trust and affection.

Sir, this past year was marked by the difficult and important occasions to which you referred in your Christmas Eve message but it will also be marked in the political life of our fatherland by positive and important achievements in the political, economic and social fields. The economic and social agreement on employment is an example of how different social forces, perhaps with conflicting interests, must and can harmonize their different points of view in the better service of the economy and Spanish society. The agreement on autonomies signed by the government and the main opposition party will, I am sure, permit the channelling, within the framework of the basic unity of the Spanish nation and state, of the construction and development provided by our constitution of the autonomies, and will do so in an orderly way.

In the field of public order, Sir, I would only like to recall the important work done by the Ministry of the Interior and the state security forces in the maintenance of order and peace in the cities, towns and countryside of Spain, and their very important achievements in the struggle against terrorism. The struggle has not ended, but the initiative is now held by the security forces, and we view the future with optimism, although, Sir, we still very much feel the grief caused by the losses we have suffered among the members of the state security forces and armed forces. Their memory and their example will always be with us and will make us, if it is possible, more resolute in our aim to defend the peaceful coexistence of Spaniards and combat and eradicate the murderous violence which is bent on destroying it.

Finally, Sir, in 1981 the decision was made and the process set in motion which will lead Spain toward joining the Atlantic alliance, toward occupying the place which we should and want to occupy in the defense of the free, democratic and Christian West. I venture to say that, in defense policy and Spanish foreign policy, this decision constitutes an event of the greatest historical importance.

I have not cited the aforementioned achievements just to emphasize the action taken by the government of Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, but above all to show how complex and difficult problems can be resolved within the normal framework of the democratic and constitutional institutions if the executive power and other powers tackle them with the resolve, calmness and courage of which you, Sir, give us such a clear and permanent example.

We have the same trust, Sir, in the military institutions, and at the moment I am thinking especially of those which personify military justice and which now have a noble and delicate task. In any state of law, respect for the law and justice is the best guarantee for the state itself and for peace and good order in the social life of the entire people.

It has become customary on this occasion for the minister of defense to set out before you some of the problems facing the armed forces or which are related to them. I shall begin with relations between the armed forces and the political power which have been of special interest since the creation of the Ministry of Defense and since its political leadership has been in the hands of civilians. It is for me to speak about this subject today because the post which I hold presents me with this responsibility and this honor. I say this without being egotistic, but perhaps with the feeling of modesty and emulation which is produced by daily living with the men of arms. As you well know, they continuously practice, individually and collectively, the cult of honor, generosity, loyalty and other virtues and put personal ambition beyond material interests and even individual ideals, whether these be political or otherwise. This feeling of emulation, which is inspired by working with military men and the aim of which is the good of Spain, increases the pride of carrying out the mission itself and gives me the necessary stimulus and security to fulfill this mission and to try by all possible means not to disappoint those who have placed their trust in me.

You, Sir, are above the problem because, as the constitution says, you are the head of state, the symbol of its unity and permanence, and it is for you to arbitrate and moderate the regular functioning of its institutions. Furthermore, by the constitutional text itself and by the royal ordinances, you hold the supreme command of the armed forces, which are devoted exclusively to the service of the fatherland. With this as the starting point, Sir, and under your very high mission, we have to distinguish who has command over the armed forces and who has command in the armed forces. It is the constitutional texts themselves and the laws in force which contain the basic logic of this relationship, such, moreover, as it is practiced and institutionalized in all the Western democracies, and which, as I understand them, make the problem clear. Command over the armed forces pertains in our system to the government, because this directs the civil and military administration and the defense of the state. And with greater precision the organic law which regulates the basic criteria of national defense and military organization -- distinguishing between defense policy, which is more wide-ranging and general, and military policy -- establishes that the prime minister directs and coordinates the action of this command in defense matters. The minister of defense is responsible for the immediate organization and coordination of defense policy and for the execution of military policy, which determines the organization, training and modernization of military power constituted basically by the army, the navy, and the air force. The political power for the fulfillment of his duties is aided by two collegial bodies -- the Defense Council and the joint chiefs of staff. The latter, which is contained organically in the Ministry of Defense, is dependent on the prime minister who exercises his authority via the minister of defense except in those matters which he expressly reserves for himself.

But in the armed forces command is exercised through the natural chain of command, and thus the law says that the chiefs of staff of the army, navy and the air force exercise military command in their respective branches of the armed forces under the authority of the minister of defense.

It is possible that in some instances these collegial and personal institutions on the edge of the line dividing "command over" from "command in" the armed forces, might give rise to some doubts or problems concerning their functioning, but should this occur, it is you, Sir, with your constitutional role as arbiter and moderator and as supreme commander of the armed forces, who is the guarantee that any doubts or problems will be successfully resolved. I believe, Sir, that it would be appropriate here to point out that what is set out by the constitution in this regard does not respond to an arbitrary notion or circumstantial consideratons of the moment. If the distinction between "command over" and "command in" the armed forces is understood and applied correctly, there will not be inappropriate political interference in what is strictly military or military interference in the political order. And, Sir, much less so if under the daily exercise of your royal role as arbiter and moderator, we can identify and reassimilate those people who do not strictly respect the rules. To achieve this as minister of defense is my first objective, and in achieving it I have been aided, and will continue to be aided, by those virtues of the military class to which I previously referred.

Sir, the armed forces and those of state security are part of the people; they are part of the people which bears arms and which is organized in a discipline hierarchy and whose raison d'etre lies in the defense of the people who form the human basis of the fatherland just as the territory is its physical base. The people organized in terms of family, economic, cultural and juridical relations constitutes society. Something which is an important problem and a permanent aim is to obtain an interrelationship between the military and civilian society.

The complex period of change through which we are living to which I have referred, and the recent events which have affected the armed forces have in some cases provoked among the media greater curiosity about the attention to the problems and activities of the military -- curiosity and attention which is not always fair and unprejudiced and is sometimes malicious. The military has then felt itself antagonized and deeply irritated if not actually wounded.

This problem of relations between the military and civilian society is inherent in the constitutional and democratic state in which we live. Common efforts require the military to adjust to and accommodate the greater levels of freedom of expression which are guaranteed to the media by the constitution; and the media should treat military matters with balance, sincerity and fairness and always with the respect due to the lofty mission entrusted to the armed forces. It is the task of justice to correct deviations and errors which occur.

The recent meetings facilitated by the Ministry of Defense between professional military men and professional workers in the media show that this situation, like in all others, can be improved considerably if both sides approach the meetings seriously and sincerely and with the loyal intention of overcoming the problems for the sake of peaceful coexistence among all Spaniards.

While dealing with this subject of relations between the armed forces and civilian society I do not wish to avoid mentioning the certain degree of isolation of professional military man which can arise from such factors as how units are deployed, particularly army units, the housing provided for the military, the question of pay or that of accommodation after retirement. All these matters, Sir, must be given urgent close attention by the Ministry of Defense, this year. And on these problems we need to know that they are to be examined and tackled quite quickly, though the process of solving them will be implemented over several years because that is the nature of things as we are dealing with a situation which is long estabished and because financial resources, needed for every change, are not unlimited.

The armed forces, Sir, which have the military defense of Spain as their raison d'etre, need to continually increase their operational effectiveness. We have plans for modernization, of our weapon systems and our military organization, which will be carried out with readjustments for situations that may arise at any time. When the new plan -- the law for financing which will be sent to the Cortes, once it is approved by the government in the near future -- is finalized we will have an army which is better and more effectively armed, a Navy with more powerful warships and an air force with more modern aircraft to replace those which are already becoming obsolete. But the modernization of arms, the means of war, the reorganization of units and the change in the deployment of the army are not enough to make the armed forces fully effective -- armed forces the fundamental value of which, it has often been said, is their men. The values which have to be asked of military men in this age are not only moral and combative ones, which are fortunately plentiful in our people. It is also necessary to attain levels of greater professional ability together with this higher level of organization.

In speaking about modernization and reorganization it is necessary to do so within our anticipated and forthcoming NATO membership. I said previously Sir, that this was an historic event in Spanish foreign and defense policy.

Sir, in this sphere of defense policy and military policy we face a complex task -- complex because problems of different kinds arise which range from the modernization of means and procedures to the problems of housing, medical care and, generally, the social problems of the armed forces; complex, moreover, because these problems arise at a time of great changes in the world, the world of which we are a part, and also at a time of profound internal changes in Spain. In a very few years the sociopolitical change has been vast. It is a change which has been endorsed and desired by our people and which occurred in the middle of a very grave world crisis which at times tends to overshadow our achievements. It is a change which has been possible to carry out in peace and without any more interruptions to this peace than those brought about by terrorism, an evil which we also share with the majority of, if not all, Western countries. Peace, I repeat, has been possible because we live, and this must not be forgotten, in a parliamentary and democratic monarchy and because we have you as our king.

In these historic times, which are complex and difficult, there is a greater need to have clear objectives and clear means and instruments to achieve them. It is now, Sir, that there is the greatest need for clarity of ideas and courage and perseverance to translate them into deeds and reality. The armed forces, Sir, as you know better than anyone, have a very clear objective. It is set out in the royal ordinances. The raison d'etre of the armed forces is the military defense of Spain and their mission is to guarantee the sovereignty and independence of the fatherland, to defend territorial integrity and the constitutional order. This mission has to be fulfilled by following the orders of their natural commanders under the political leadership and authority of the legitimate government and, as is set out by Article 2 of the Royal Ordinances, under the supreme command of the king. Spain, Sir, is in the very heart of the armed forces. It is their raison d'etre. The fatherland is an integral part of the life of each of their members and in order to serve the fatherland the armed forces will be a disciplined institution which has a hierarchy and is united -- characteristics, as the royal ordinances say, which are indispensable for the achievement of the maximum effectiveness of their actions. The discipline of our armed forces is enviable, worthy of the fatherland which they serve and of the people which creates and maintains them. I am able to say this with the security of someone who is continually receiving evidence of it and this, Sir, in spite of certain appearances, of certain insidious actions which, at times hiding behind anonymity and deceitfulness, aim to upset this discipline, because, while some employ concrete and purposeful deeds with malicious intentions and destabilizing aims, they have to reach the conclusion that the errors which occurred during the past year only served to underline what malicious extremists are trying to hide. Sir, I believe that just as malicious as those who directly attack the armed forces are those who try to manipulate them by luring them with false flattery.

The true measure of discipline, though it may seem paradoxical, is created by the infringements against it. Perhaps I would be less sure of that in our armed forces if events had not occurred which enabled the virtues of the overwhelming and vast majority of their members to be put to the test. It has been said that the important thing in judging the discipline of the military institution is not the infringements committed against it, which are inevitable in such an ordered and discipline institution, but how the military community in which they occur faces up to them and overcomes them. If it is tests, and above all great tests, which permit the strength of a virtue to be gauged, our armed forces, in the midst of a time of insidious temptation, are affirming in their conduct and in the correction of their deviations every day that discipline, which is basic to the armed forces and a condition of their very existence, is lived and maintained at its highest level. Sir, I should like to say here that discipline and honor, which every member of the military serves, can never be set against each other because they are always united by the sense of the fulfillment of duty. Duty in the military profession is fulfilled above all else. It would be appropriate to cite here Article 25 of the Royal Ordinances which says: In order to live the military profession a pure vocation is necessary, one which will be developed along with the habits of discipline and self-denial until the high level of devotion to the career of arms is achieved which vocation itself demands.

I now say that it will also be an historic event for the organization and training of our armed forces, and, not, Sir, because as some believe -- in my opinion mistakenly -- it will mean that our armed forces will learn techniques or methods of operation which they do not know, but because it will mean a new concept of their activity in relation to other Western armies in a common defense task which will frequently demand that they make the most of the possibilities for cooperation and coordination, and moreover, because of the multiplying effect it will have, of the knowledge of new techniques of each and every one of the members of the alliance in defense matters.

The government to which I belong, and I personally, am convinced that Spain's entry into NATO is not only beneficial to us, but also to peace on the European continent and, therefore, to peace in the world. But this does not mean that our entry into the alliance will transform or transfer the raison d'etre of our armed forces, the military defense of Spain. What it means is that we are looking to complete and build up our defensive capability because in the world in which we live no nation can ensure its own defense in isolation in the face of potential threats by a possible enemy. We need to have friends and allies in the modern world, but the friends will be firmer and the alliances more secure the more effective and powerful our armed forces are.

But all these decisions in domestic and foreign policy mean something more -- they mean, Sir, that under the parliamentary monarchy of which you are the symbol and personification, Spain will complete its social and political development and will take its rightful place among the most advanced Western countries. Together with other foreign policy actions which are under way, it means a break with Spanish secular isolation and, therefore, our full integration into a world in which technology and the evolution of means of transport are leading us inexorably toward a closer and more interdependent coexistence. It means the maximum development of our possibilities as a nation, which throughout its history was able to create other nations which speak our language and share our beliefs and culture. It means, in short, international recognition of the maturity of the Spanish society and nation.

Sir, many and great are the problems we have to face but equally great are the assets with which to tackle and resolve them. The greatest of all is undoubtedly a people which in uneasy circumstances of change and crisis has proven its maturity and sense, its unity toward its institutions and to you, Sir, who are the symbol of the state and king. These armed forces and security forces are themselves a part of the Spanish people.

For me, Sir, it has been a great honor to speak on their behalf before you, and in their name I can tell you that they will overcome all difficulties, all doubts, and any adverse occurrences because their raison d'etre is Spain, because Spain is their goal and their ambition, because in the name of Spain they identify with the missions which the constitution assigns to them, and because Spain and the Spanish people represent an intellectual and emotional identity in the heart of every soldier. And so they are identified with the people and it is the people which they serve. The defense of the people's peace and freedom is the essence of their vocation and total dedication.

You, Sir, are for all of us the symbol of the state, a guarantee of its permanence. The armed forces are proud of your supreme command and the example which you provide, which you give to all of us with your courage, your wisdom and your love and tireless dedication to Spain and the people of Spain.

Once again, Sir, on behalf of the armed forces, I extend greetings. Thank you, sir. At your orders, Sir.

GONZALEZ COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON TALKS WITH HAIG

LD102114 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez today returned from his trip to Washington during which he met U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. One subject predominated at these talks: the grave situation in El Salvador.

Our correspondent Hector Arenas caught Felipe Gonzalez when he arrived back at Barajas airport:

[Arenas] When Felipe Gonzalez arrived back here this morning after his meeting in Washington with Alexander Haig, he voiced his optimism that a climate of detente might begin to prevail in relation to the United States and the groups in conflict in some Central American countries, and particularly Cuba, so as to facilitate dialogue and the discussion of peaceful negotiated settlements, even in the difficult case of the civil war in El Salvador. Such a way out of the problems which might make it possible to avoid immediate military and economic blockades of Cuba and Nicaragua, for instance, or the transformation of Central America into another Vietnam seems to be possible in the light of the new willingness for dialogue which Felipe Gonzalez found when he met the man in charge of President Reagan's foreign policy. On this subject he said:

[Begin recording] The most interesting feature of the trip was to find that, even though our views differ on how some problems -- El Salvador, for instance -- should be solved, there is at least understanding of one another's positions. Such a thing is not always easy to find when sides take up antagonistic positions. But I did not have that feeling. As I see it, our positions are different but they are not antagonistic, one to the other, and so not totally incompatible. Thus I believe for instance, and I said this outright from the knowledge I personally have of the real situation, that the elections being prepared for in El Salvador in March are a fiction, there is no real foundation of real facts which might permit one to believe that this will provide the solution to the bloodbath taking place there, because there does not exist any guarantee that the electoral process will take place in democratic conditions of sufficient credibility. [end recording]

[Arenas] Felipe Gonzalez also once again criticized the government for what he called its lack of a concrete foreign policy program, and in connection with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo's recent statement of intention to move away somewhat from U.S. positions and toward European positions on international matters he said here at the airport that he will be returning to Washington during the spring to continue what he called this dialogue of getting to know one another and, in cooperation with the Madrid government, to deal with issues outstanding between the United States and Spain, especially in the economic and military fields.

SECOND POLISH AID SHIPMENT TO BE SENT 13 JAN

LD090552 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] More than 100,000 kilos of bananas, 84,000 kilos of tomatoes and 200 cases of clothes, provisions and medicines make up Spain's second consignment to the Polish people, due to leave Tenerife's Puerto de Santa Cruz on 13 January.

BOMB EXPLODES AT GOVERNING PARTY'S HEADQUARTERS

LD071002 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] At about 0315 a small homemade device exploded at the headquarters of the Union of the Democratic Center Party in the Madrid district of Moratalaz. There were no casualties and no damage. At the same time a caller to the offices of the EFE agency announced that the explosion would take place. The caller also said that the action had been carried out to demand the release of the patriots under arrest in Seville -- he was referring to the arrest of ultrarightwingers there.

FINLAND

SOVIET CSCE DELEGATION HEAD TO VISIT 12 JAN

LD081626 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, head of the Soviet CSCE delegation, will arrive in Finland on 12 January. During his 3-day visit he will hold talks with representatives of the Finnish Foreign Ministry on matters related to the CSCE followup conference in Madrid. On the Finnish side the talks will be headed by Secretary of State Matti Tuovinen. Ambassador Richard Mueller, head of the Finnish CSCE delegation will also attend the talks. The CSCE conference in Madrid will continue in the first half of February. Before the conference representatives of the Finnish delegation will have bilateral talks with representatives of other countries too. The neutral and nonaligned countries submitted a joint proposal before the Christmas recess and it is hoped that it will lead to a successful conclusion of the followup conference.

SWEDEN

WIRTEN SUBMITS STATE BUDGET PROPOSALS TO RIKSDAG

LD111222 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Minister of Economy and Budget Rolf Wirten today submitted the state budget proposals to the Riksdag. The budget is characterized by hard work and saving. This is the second year in succession that the government is compelled to present a budget with a record deficit. The deficit is more than 82.5 billion kroner, or about 65 billion markkaa. The budget totals 251.5 billion kroner, or over 196 billion markkaa. Interest on the national debt is now for the first time the biggest single expense item: it amounts to over 39 billion kroner. This exceeds by 2 billion kroner the traditionally highest single expense item -- national pensions.

Minister Wirten has not estimated the inflation rate during the coming budgetary year but he hopes to be able to limit inflation to 6-8 percent. This might be made easier by a possible revaluation of the krona. Activities to promote exports are granted 16 billion kroner more than before. Defense expenditure will amount to a basic 18 billion kroner, or 14 billion markkaa. This is 7.5 percent of the entire budget. The final decision on the total defense expenditure will be made in the spring after the completion of the defense plan for the next 5 years.

According to the government decision, the share of development aid will be 1 percent of the gross national product. Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten proposes that 6.2 billion kroner should be earmarked for development aid. This is an increase of 500 million kroner compared with last year. In its draft budget, the government proposes a rise in the oil tax. Fuel tax will be raised by 7 oere a liter. In the present difficult economic situation, housing production must also be reduced, during the budgetary year the construction of less than 40,000 new dwellings can be started. Last year the figure was 44,000.

RED CROSS TO SEND MORE SUPPLIES TO POLAND

NC101430 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Jan (AFP) -- A nationwide collection for Poland organized by the Swedish Red Cross has netted 8.2 million krona in cash (1.47 million dollars), 1,500 tons of clothing, 5,000 blankets and 200,000 pairs of shoes, the organization's headquarters here announced today. Beginning January 21, the Red Cross will be shipping relief gifts to Poland at the rate of three truck convoys a week. Distribution will be handled by the Polish Red Cross. From next month, the Swedish Red Cross will also be shipping food, medical supplies, and clothing to Poland as they arrive here from the Canadian Red Cross.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON REOPENING GIBRALTAR BORDER

LD081836 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1730 GMT 8 Jan 82

[By Tom McMullan and David Healy, PA diplomatic staff]

[Text] The Spanish Government agreed today to re-open the border with Gibraltar which has been shut since they closed it in 1969. Normal traffic between Spain and the Rock will resume on April 20. The announcement of the re-opening of the frontier came from the Spanish prime minister, Senor Calvo-Sotelo, during talks with Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street.

On the day the border re-opens, talks will begin in Lisbon between the Spanish and British Governments over the remaining differences between the two sides over the British colony. A British Government spokesman gave an assurance after the talks that the status of Gibraltar would not be changed. The spokesman said: "We made it absolutely clear we stand by the commitment in the 1969 Lisbon agreement on Gibraltar that there will be no change in the sovereignty of Gibraltar against the democratically-expressed wishes of the people of Gibraltar."

Today's agreement on the border will take care of some of the Spanish grievances which led to it being closed. In particular, the frontier will now be open 24 hours a day and seven days a week so that the Spanish workers can come and go at all times. Workers from Spain will have the same rights in Gibraltar as other non-EEC workers. Spain is due to become a member of the Common Market in 1984, and then they will have exactly the same rights as all other Common Market nationals.

The other main subjects discussed by the two leaders today were Spain's entry to the EEC and its accession to NATO from the beginning of this year, which now only remains to be formally endorsed by the governments of the other NATO countries. Britain has strongly supported both moves. Mrs Thatcher said after the meeting: "My talks with Senor Calvo-Sotelo have been wide-ranging, very friendly and valuable. I greatly welcome this progress and I am sure it opens up a new chapter in Anglo-Spanish relations. Our relations with Spain are developing in other ways and I warmly welcome Spain's entry into NATO and the EEC. This will strengthen the alliance and the community, and democracy in Europe." Over a lunch which Mrs Thatcher hosted for the Spanish prime minister at No. 10, she said that four words summed up the relationship between Spain and Britain -- "cooperation, friendship, freedom and democracy." Senor Calvo-Sotelo said the snow which had delayed his arrival by half-an-hour had been "unable to prevent a warm welcome and closer relations."

Further Details

LD082040 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1846 GMT 8 Jan 82

[By Tom McMullan and David Healy, PA diplomatic staff]

[Text] London, 8 Jan (PA) -- Spain is to re-open her border with Gibraltar, but the main issue of dispute with Britain -- sovereignty remains unresolved. The reopening on April 20 of the frontier, closed in 1969, was announced by Spanish Prime Minister Mr Calvo-Sotelo during talks with Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street today and welcomed by Gibraltar's chief minister. Both British and Spanish leaders were at pains to emphasise the warm spirits of the talks -- Mrs Thatcher described them as "very friendly and valuable," and Mr Calvo-Sotelo spoke of "a new chapter" in Anglo-Spanish relations. But it was clear, that neither side had budged on the major issue, with Britain giving a "no status change" assurance and Mr Calvo-Sotelo emphasising at a press conference later that Spain's claim to sovereignty over Gibraltar still stood.

On the day the border opens the two countries will begin talks in Lisbon in a bid to patch up remaining differences. Mr Calvo-Sotelo ended the press conference by stating that he saw Gibraltar in terms of "the restitution of Spanish full sovereignty and territorial integrity." There had been another revealing moment earlier, when he corrected his translator, who had said that the border would be opened and all restrictions cancelled. The Spanish prime minister substituted the word "suspend" for "cancel," saying both words in English were represented by one Spanish word. The implication of his intervention was that if the negotiations did not succeed, the blockade would be re-imposed. But when Mr Calvo-Sotelo was asked if this was the meaning, he replied: "You start from a very pessimistic hypothesis."

A Downing Street spokesman said Britain's pledge to Gibraltar -- no change against the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants -- still applied. It now remains to be seen whether the new negotiations can produce a sophisticated formula which will satisfy the Spanish claim and the desire of the majority of the people of Gibraltar to remain British. Some observers feel a change in Gibraltar's own internal government arrangements, with the possibility of becoming part of Spain over a lengthy time-scale, will be one of the options considered. In Gibraltar, Chief Minister Sir Joshua Hassan greeted the border's re-opening and said most Gibraltarians would welcome it. "We must now do our best to ensure a smooth transition to normality after 13 years of closure and 18 years' restricted movement," he added. Although the rock's 29,000 inhabitants were still wholly pro-British, the re-opening would allow people much more freedom. Many families split up by the 1969 border shutdown would now be re-united on a day-to-day basis. But Spaniards hoping job prospects on the rock would open up with the frontier could be in for a disappointment, said Sir Joshua. "With the run-down of the naval dockyard, job prospects are not good," he said.

ARCHBISHOP SENDS 'HEARTFELT' MESSAGE TO POLAND

LD091210 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1031 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The Catholic archbishop of Westminister, Cardinal Basil Hume, today sent a "heartfelt" message to Poland pledging greater European efforts in providing aid -- material and spiritual. Writing as president of the Council of European Bishops Conferences, he said: "The whole of free Europe watches with growing dismay the continuation of martial law within your country with its grim consequences for the whole of your people. In 1966, Poland celebrated its millenium as a Christian country at the heart of Europe. Your history, your culture, your faith and your human values are witness to the one heritage which you, as Europeans, share with us.

"In this time of crisis, you are more than ever a member of the European family. You live in a political and economic system different from ours, but we share the same faith and the same hope in Jesus Christ." In a statement issued by the Catholic Information Office Cardinal Hume declared: "If you have need of Europe, even more does Europe have need of you." He added: "I am asking the bishops of Europe to intensify their efforts to bring you all possible aid, material as well as spiritual."

WEST SHOULD 'STOP BACKBITING' ON POLAND

PM071527 London the DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jan 82 p 16

[Editorial: "The West and Poland"]

[Excerpts] Chancellor Schmidt's meeting with President Reagan has produced a dog's breakfast of reactions. Herr Schmidt now admits that Russia is responsible for what is happening in Poland. But the fuzziness in the West's reaction has not been removed. President Reagan has been insisting that a "tangible alliance response" to the Polish crisis must be made now. The Europeans have declined to institute measures against Russia though they have stopped government aid to Poland. They are, of course, more involved economically than is the United States. So the impression has been allowed to spread that Washington and Europe are at loggerheads. This is basically untrue. Where they appear on the surface to differ is on the best means to encourage these results. Western leaders should remove the surface differences and stop the backbiting. They can make a start at next week's NATO meeting, as Mr Haig suggested yesterday. In the meantime, Mr Haig's indication that high-level lines of communication between Washington and Moscow, including the arms-control talks, are to be kept open is welcome.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATES COMMENT ON VISIT

TA101515 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Jan (AA) -- A group of delegates from the Council of Europe has favourable impressions of Turkey after two days of interviews (?and official) meetings in the capital city of Ankara. The delegates talked about their findings at a cocktail party late Saturday night.

Mr Percy Grieve, chairman of the legal affairs committee of the council, told a correspondent of the ANATOLIA news agency that he had positive impressions of the announced timetable for the restoration of democracy in Turkey. He said he believed that Turkey was on the right path. Noting that Turkey was part of Europe, the Conservative MP said: "Turkey should remain a member of the council. I believe that the parliamentary assembly will take a positive stand when the issue of Turkey's continued membership comes before the house." Mr Tom Urwin, the chairman [illegible] the political affairs committee of the council, who is a Labourite, said he personal[illegible] [illegible]eved that Turkey needed a constitutional revision. Such a revision, or amendment, [illegible] [illegible]o solve many of Turkey's problems. He added that Turkey was sincere in her de[illegible] [illegible]turn to a democratic form of government.

Mr Bjon Elmquist, a Danish member of the parliamentary assembly of the council, told the ANATOLIA news agency that their presence in Ankara (the delegation's visit) should not be taken as meaning that the council was interfering in Turkey's internal affairs. He said: "We have no intention of interfering in your affairs. But we intend to make some recommendations in genuine good will. These two should not be mixed with, and one should not confuse these two things. The purpose of our recommendations would be to help Turkey to fulfill her obligations as a member of the Council of Europe." The Danish legislator said Turkey's head of state General Kenan Evren told them to mix with people in Turkey, to talk to the men in the streets and to learn how they feel about the way of life. "This has been a most useful proposal. But because of our tight schedule, we are unable to do so," he said.

Mr Cavaliere, an Italian Christian Democratic legislator, said he had useful talks with Mr Sadi Irmak of the Consultative Assembly and Prof Orhan Aldikacti of the Constitutional Committee. He said he had high hopes about the future of Turkey, especially about the role of the future political parties would play in the new Turkish democracy.

GREECE ACCUSED OF VIOLATING LAUSANNE AGREEMENT

TA101537 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1517 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Istanbul, 10 Jan (AA) -- Greece is violating the Lausanne agreements by supressing the ethnic Turkish minority in western Thrace, a conference was told Sunday. The conference, sponsored by the Solidarity Society with the Western Thracian Turks, heard one speaker as saying that ethnic Turks in western Thrace were being denied the right to engage in trade and to become factory owners while Greeks living in Turkey enjoyed widespread privileges for years. The speakers said the Turks of Greece expected to enjoy the same universal rights as enjoyed by the Greeks.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL LEAVES AFTER TALKS

TA092015 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has left Turkey. During his contacts in Ankara he discussed various world issues and the Middle East question.

CYPRUS

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES TURKMEN 'ALLEGATIONS'

NC091024 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The Cyprus Government has again denied the Turkish allegations on the so-called dispatch of Greek troops to Cyprus and on the import of arms. Answering a question today, the government spokesman said the statement by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen caused real surprise because any tension is not the outcome of actions by our side. He added: The allegations on the import of arms and the arrival of troops from Greece do not respond to reality. Furthermore, Turkmen's statement does not aid in creation of a suitable climate for progress in the intercommunal talks.

Turkish 'Threat'

NC090727 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 9 Jan 82 p 12

[Excerpts] Turkey, in a statement by Foreign Minister Turkmen, has made an open threat of military action in Cyprus. Referring to what Turkish propaganda has been spreading about the arming of the National Guard, Turkmen said that "there is no possibility of preventing the dispatch of arms through diplomatic channels." (O FILELEVTHEROS editor's note: From this it is concluded that for Turkey there is only one course open: the military one.) According to reports last night, the Cyprus Government considers the situation very serious, and it will plan a response as soon as it receives the official text of the Turkish foreign minister's statement.

According to the same reports, Greek Ambassador to Cyprus Zakharakis is leaving today for Athens for contacts with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. No statement has been issued in connection with Zakharakis' unexpected departure.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH CSSR -- An agreement between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia on international road transport was signed today at the Foreign Ministry. The agreement was signed by Acting Director General of the Ministry of Communications and Works Khatzianastassiou and Czechoslovak Ambassador Hejc. [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1610 GMT 7 Jan 82 NC]

GREECE

SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO TURKMEN AEGEAN ALLEGATIONS

NC082100 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Referring to an interview given by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen to ANKARA NEWS AGENCY, a government spokesman made the following statement: The Turkish press continues to fantasize about Greek claims in the Aegean or about its aggressive policy in the archipelago. Perhaps this is being done to cover up Turkish intentions. Once again we reiterate that Greece does not claim anything from anyone. In an interview with the Turkish news agency ANKA, the Turkish minister stated, among other things, that Turkey has used all means to reduce existing tension with the new Greek Government of Papandreou. In the excerpts of the interview that were reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Turkmen is alleged to have stated that he would like to keep hoping that 1982 will bring about a reduction in tension with Greece. However, he added that under the existing conditions he believes that there is no justification in believing that the Turks should continue to be optimistic.

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GREECE NOTIFIES MEETING OF TURKISH CYPRUS CHARGES

NC112145 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos has availed himself of the opportunity in Brussels to hand over to his NATO counterparts a letter pointing out the latest statement by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen on the Cyprus issue. Mr Kharalambopoulos refers to Mr Turkmen's allegations that Greece has sent arms to Cyprus and draws the attention of the NATO foreign ministers to that point of Turkmen's statement according to which, after such a process has begun, there would be no possibility of preventing it through diplomatic channels.

Mr Kharalambopoulos stresses that the allegations about Greek military aid to Cyprus are completely unfounded and, on the contrary, there is evidence that the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus have recently been bolstered both in the number of men and materiel. In conclusion Mr Kharalambopoulos stresses that Mr Turkmen's statement contains a clear threat both against Cyprus and Greece.

PAPANDREOU EXPLAINS STAND ON POLAND COMMUNIQUE

NC112037 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou has made the following statement:

The Greek Government has informed its NATO partners of its position that the condemnation, of a Cold War nature, of the whole of one of the systems which today governs a coexisting alliance would damage the continuation of the climate of detente and dialogue within which the Geneva talks are being conducted on the reduction of nuclear arms. The Greek Government has also let it be known that it could not accept sanctions against Poland and the other Eastern countries. Such sanctions, in addition to their repercussions on the economies of small states such as Greece, would not contribute to improving the situation in Poland but rather would worsen both the situation in Poland and East-West relations.

For these reasons, although Greece participated in the issuing of the joint communique which denounces martial law in Poland, with all its repercussions, and which warns the Soviet Union against any intervention in that country, Greece has disagreed and made reservations on a section of the communique's Paragraph 3 as well as on those paragraphs which concern sanctions. This Greek reservation was accepted by all the other NATO partners.

Greek Spokesman on Reservations

NC112127 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] After the NATO communique was issued a government spokesman pointed out that this is the first time NATO has accepted reservations by a member country in a communique, in this case by Greece. The foreign ministers participating in the conference allowed a mention of those points on which Greece disagrees. In essence the possibility was granted -- a fact that never happened in the past -- for our country to state its reservations and objections concerning the nature of the Warsaw Pact regimes.

At the same time, the government spokesman said, during the drafting of the communique amendments proposed for some phrases by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos were accepted so that there might be a milder formulation.

GREEK COMMUNISTS CRITICIZE ATHENS ON COMMUNIQUE

NC112250 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The KKE Central Committee press office has issued the following statement:

The joint communique of the NATO foreign ministers conference, with the participation of the Turkish junta, constitutes a brutal interference in the internal affairs of an independent state. It is sheer hypocrisy for the imperialists -- who are burdened with crimes against the freedom and independence of people, and who support the Turkish junta and the occupation of Cyprus territory by Turkish troops -- to appear as defenders of democratic rights.

The positive reservations made by the Greek Government on certain points of the joint communique do not negate the fact that it participated in such a Cold War conference and virtually cosigned inadmissible declarations by the imperialists.

TURKEY NOTES CONTRADICTIONS IN MEMBERS' STANDS

TA112046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels decided to impose sanctions on Poland and the USSR in accordance with their own means. The special meeting of the NATO foreign ministers on Poland ended in Brussels today. A joint statement issued at the end of the meeting appeals to Poland to lift the martial law, free the detained persons and renew the dialogue with the church and the Solidarity trade union. The statement also appeals to the Soviet Union to avoid interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and adds that if such a development occurred, international relations would be undermined deeply.

Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Nusret Ozgul reports from Brussels that sanctions to be imposed by each country according to its own means include curtailing movement of Polish and Soviet diplomats, declining scientific and technical activities with these countries and refusing to renew extradition agreements with them.

In a statement following the special meeting of NATO foreign ministers, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that at the meeting he reiterated his government's views on Poland. Turkmen said that he pointed out the contradiction in efforts exerted by some NATO countries to compare the martial law in Poland with Turkey. Turkmen added that it was impossible to explain how countries which opted for aid to continue to Poland wanted aid to Turkey -- a NATO country -- to be suspended.

Turkmen, who is in Brussels for the NATO meeting, is holding bilateral contacts in Brussels. He met this morning before the NATO meeting with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who is also the present chairman of the EEC ministerial council. It has been announced that relations between Turkey and the EEC were discussed during the meeting. Turkmen is expected to meet other EEC and European Parliament officials tomorrow.

GENSCHER 'WELCOMES' NATO MINISTERS' STATEMENT

LD120940 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today expressly welcomed yesterday's statement in Brussels by the NATO foreign ministers, which he sees as a basis for the political strategy to overcome the Polish crisis. Genscher made this assessment of the NATO meeting at a breakfast with U.S. Senator Sam Nunn in Bonn today. Nunn, a Democrat, is one of the most influential foreign and defense experts on Capitol Hill.

BRANDT REJECTS SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR, POLAND

LD121220 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA) -- On the day after the decision by NATO foreign ministers to take a tougher course on the Polish question, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has rejected sanctions by the Federal Republic against the Soviet Union and Poland. He told newsmen in Bonn today: "I cannot see that the Federal Republic of Germany could serve a sensible aim with sanctions." Experience had shown that sanctions had only a limited effect. At the same time, Brandt praised the efforts of the Federal Government "within the bounds of reason" to contribute to as united a stance as possible by the Western alliance, which he said was "itself of high value."

Brandt said that in a letter sent last Friday, Polish head of government Wojciech Jaruzelski again assured him of the Warsaw military government's determination to continue the course of renewal. On behalf of the military government, Jaruzelski wrote, it was intended that the restrictions on civil rights would be gradually removed. Brandt said he would reply to the letter shortly and would state that the SPD did not consider the easing of martial law so far to be adequate.

Reacting to criticism at home and abroad of the SPD's restraint in condemning the Polish crisis, Brandt gave the assurance that his party's clear and consistent support for the policy of detente did not prevent the SPD from stating "what we think about the situation at a given time in the states of East Europe." It was also wrong to contend that the SPD did not realize that what happened in East Europe had to be seen in connection with a "basic joint responsibility" of the Soviet Union.

In the wake of detailed discussions on the situation in Poland by the SPD Presidium yesterday evening, Brandt renewed the appeal by his party and by the West to the Polish military government to lift martial law, free the internees and resume the dialogue with the church and with the Solidarity trade union. Brandt also reaffirmed an appeal to all SPD members to give strong support to the churches and the German Trade Union Federation in their humanitarian actions for the Polish people.

Brandt said the SPD fully supports the Federal Government's efforts to pursue a policy based on a sense of proportion and level-headedness in order to make possible a return to the path of reform. He criticised as "not so helpful" tendencies in the Federal Republic and abroad to misuse the depressing and alarming events for internal political ends.

CDU/CSU Favors Sanctions

LD121318 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 12 Jan (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU is in favor of sanctions against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw military government if the situation in Poland does not change.

At its meeting in Berlin's Reichstag building today, the CDU/CSU parliamentary party unanimously adopted a resolution to this effect which it will put to the vote in the Bundestag on Thursday, the day on which parliament is to debate a government statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the situation in Poland.

U.S. SANCTIONS TO AFFECT GAS PIPELINE PROJECT

LD111430 Hamburg DPA in German 1334 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 11 Jan (DPA) -- The economic sanctions against the USSR imposed by the U.S. administration are causing complications in the completion of the AEG's [FRG company awarded contract to supply turbines for USSR-FRG gas pipeline] contract for 47 gas turbines for the new gas pipeline from western Siberia to Europe. The company said today that they [the sanctions] will apply to the supply of components from the U.S. company, General Electric, for the turbines which AEG-KANIS is to produce. AEG-Telefunken is now holding talks with the U.S. company to clarify the situation and on the measures that will follow. These were not explained in detail.

SCHMIDT, MITTERRAND TO HOLD PARIS TALKS 13 JAN

LD111450 Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Jan (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit French President Francois Mitterrand on Wednesday for summit talks arranged on short notice. The meeting is described by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker in Bonn today as a working meeting in a small circle such as has "always been arranged" when the situation has warranted it. Without an agenda, Schmidt and Mitterrand want to discuss the situation in Poland and its effects within the framework of East-West relations. Becker said that after having dinner in Paris, Schmidt would return to Bonn during the night. He would be presenting a government statement to the Bundestag the next day.

POLAND REPORTED INTERESTED IN RESCHEDULING DEBTS

LD121138 Hamburg DPA in German 1018 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 12 Jan (DPA) -- Poland has expressed to the Dresdner Bank its unchanged interest in the early signing of the 1981 agreement on rescheduling its $2.4 billion (DM5.4 billion) debt. Polish Government representatives stated this to Hans Friderichs, spokesman for the board of the Dresdner Bank AG (Frankfurt), who paid a 1-day visit to Warsaw yesterday at the invitation of Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak, and President of the Bank Handlowy Marian Minkiewicz. The Dresdner Bank said today it had drawn the attention of the Poles to the fact that the condition for signing the moratorium was payment of the outstanding interest. It has been learned from circles among the 500 Western creditor banks that Poland has meanwhile paid part of the interest arrears for the last quarter of 1981, which totals $350 million, to some banks and that the interest arrears now amounts to less than $300 million.

RED CROSS SENDS RELIEF SUPPLIES TO POLAND

LD101130 Hamburg DPA in German 0928 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Kiel, 10 Jan (DPA) -- A new relief convoy for Poland with more than 100 tons of goods is being assembled by the Schleswig-Holstein regional association of the German Red Cross (DRK). The consignment is to be shipped on 30 trucks by ferry to Gdynia on 20 January and will be accompanied by a staff of 60. The DRK has been using donations and its own funds to gather medical supplies, children's food, foodstuffs and clothing for over 8,000 people in 25 children's homes and hospitals in 23 towns in northern Poland. Among the articles are 32 tons of beans, 15 tons of mixed fruit, fresh fruit, 15 tons of vegetables, 10,000 tins of tuna fish, 3 tons of margarine, 2 tons of biscuits and 2.5 tons of ready-packed parcels.

PRESIDENT ALLUDES TO VISIT TO GDR IN 1983

LD082300 Hamburg DPA in German 2056 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Osnabruck, 8 Jan (DPA) -- President Karl Carstens does not rule out the possibility of visiting the GDR in 1983 on the occasion of Luther's anniversary celebrations. This was stated by Carstens in an interview with the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG (Saturday issue). He emphatically appealed to FRG citizens to not let the human contacts with the Germans in the GDR be even more disrupted. Everybody who is in a position to do so should visit the GDR as often as possible. The increased compulsory currency exchange requirements represent an obstacle which has to be taken seriously and it is hoped that there will be an improvement in this context.

Carstens expressed the view that German-U.S. friendship cannot be seriously affected even by temporary encumbrances. Over the decades there have been real as well as imaginary upsets in relations, the president went on. However, they cannot cause lasting harm to the "basic relations," which rest on the common concept of human rights, the freedom of the individual and democracy. "I am convinced that this will also be the case in the future," Carstens said.

He described the affiliation with NATO as an issue involving the very existence of the FRG. He stressed that the ostpolitik pursued by the FRG for 12 years was based on the unanimous general conviction about Bonn's firm integration with the alliance and with the EEC. This must also be the unalterable condition of the future German ostpolitik. The president went on to express the hope that despite the critical situation in Poland progress will be made at the Geneva talks on the limitation of Eurostrategic arms.

SPOKESMAN DISCOUNTS REPORTS ON EXCHANGE RATE

LD111544 Hamburg DPA in German 1429 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Jan (DPA) -- The Federal Government today again underlined its strong interest in a lowering of the minimum amount of currency to be exchanged by Western visitors which was drastically raised by the GDR 15 months ago. Against a background of continuing speculation about such a step by the GDR, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told newsmen in Bonn today: "The Federal Government would very much welcome it if something happened soon." Becker described press reports that East Berlin would soon reduce the compulsory exchange amount as "speculation," and added: "There is no cause for the Federal Government to say anything different." Bonn government circles also added that there was no reason, such as unofficial hints from the GDR leaders, to expect an imminent adjustment of the minimum compulsory exchange amount.

BOELLING MEETS WITH HONECKER AT RECEPTION

DW121207 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 11 Jan 82

["Conversation" between Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and State Secretary Klaus Boelling, head of the permanent FRG representation in the GDR, on the occasion of the diplomatic corps New Year reception in East Berlin on 10 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Boelling] The meeting [between Honecker and Schmidt] provided the first opportunity for you and our federal chancellor to thoroughly learn in a couple of days about each other's way of thinking.

[Honecker] You are quite right. You know, regarding the matter of my intense talks with the federal chancellor, I would like to say that these talks revealed that we have points of contact in many issues which will contribute to the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

I would like to tell you that I was elated that on the Guestrow balcony -- which according to some of your media was much too protected, although this visit was originally not in the program -- the great effect of the earlier talks was demonstrated.

[Boelling] It is now important for the citizens in your GDR and in our country to really experience expanded perspectives from the intensive talks you recently had with the federal chancellor; it is important for the people to really feel this in your country and in ours...

[Honecker--interrupting] Yes.

[Boelling] ...so that something will come of this.

[Honecker] Yes, and the most important thing is naturally that both German states, as we said or as we said in our agreed statement, that the most important thing is to preserve peace. [sentence as heard]

[Boelling] Yes, agreed.

[Honecker] If we succeed in preserving peace, we will at the same time create the basis for the improvement of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

[Boelling] The federal chancellor fully agrees with that, Mr Honecker. The special peace duty of both German states, as Mr Hager and I have just said, must be legitimized by a situation in which the Germans deal with each other reasonably.

[Honecker] Yes, naturally.

[Boelling] And quite a few possibilities certainly exist which have not yet been exploited.

[Honecker] Yes, naturally there are a lot of matters and things we have not exploited, as you said. But you will agree that we are jointly committed to ensuring that no war emanates again from German soil, and that both German states....

[Boelling--interrupting] Yes, that is clear.

[Honecker] ...are not turned into a nuclear wasteland.

LEISTER DOUBTS FUTURE OF FRG - FRANCE TANK PROJECT

PM111029 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Dec 81 p 7

[Pierre Darcourt report]

[Excerpt] West German Secretary of State for Defense Klaus Leister had a meeting in Bonn with the French Defense Journalists Association, chaired by our journalist Pierre Darcourt, and spoke to them about various problems: the U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations in Geneva, his government's "realistic and cautious" stance on the situation in Poland, "a country which has been included in the USSR's direct sphere of influence since 1945," and cooperation between France and the FRG in the arms sphere.

Questioned on the future French-German combat tank, K.S. Leister suggested that the agreement drawn up by Chancellor H. Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing, then signed by the two countries' defense ministers on 5 February 1980, "had little chance of being inplemented."

"The problem," he explained, "will be examined in spring 1982 by the parliamentary defense commission." This commission has great influence and the minister cannot readily reject its opinion. If need be the plan will be debated in parliament.

The deputies, who are at present very conscious of military spending controls, will "scrutinize" the matter very strictly.

There is a marked gap between the French and German timetables, the young secretary of state stressed. France would like to have a new battle tank in the nineties. By 1985 the Germans, however, will be able to count on the Leopard II, an armored vehicle of excellent quality which, with a few minor alterations, will be able to be continued until 1995.

PAPER VIEWS 'RIGHTEOUS PEOPLE IN WEST'

DW111443 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Jan 82 p3

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel commentary]

[Text] U.S. and German politicians have tried very hard not to let their differences of opinion on Poland get out of control, but they were not able to achieve full harmony. The media in the United States and other Western countries, which are not bound to follow diplomatic rules, will ensure that what they call German laxness, cowardice and egotism will continue to be criticized. The Germans are evading confrontation with Moscow -- that is probably still the basic mood. In addition, U.S. commentators have once again discovered the mysterious German soul. This issue is too beautiful to disappear quickly.

Well, let us assume the Germans would be prepared to join very punitive action of the U.S. Government -- something the Bonn government probably cannot avoid anyway if the situation in Poland does not improve soon, and if new and sharper U.S. sanctions then follows and there is irresistable pressure on the Federal Government.

Bonn would then follow the U.S. leader. But in such a case it would not be long -- if the punitive policy were strong and persistent enough -- until cold war fully returned to Central Europe. Even if they wanted to, Bonn, Moscow, Warsaw and certainly East Berlin could not prevent such a punitive policy from getting out of control. Particularly inflexible people in the United States and elsewhere go as far as to demand that the Federal Republic close its ports to Soviet ships, rip the gas deal contract to pieces and reduce economic relations with Moscow to a minimum. We are allegedly so lax because we want to continue business as usual.

Central Europe is still the most sensitive area of the world because the two blocs are facing each other here directly. Completely forgotten is the fact that at the same time it is the most secure area, paradoxically for the same reason. If the world powers can afford to have very strong disputes without fear of sliding into an uncontrollable collision, this has very much to do with the fact that there is a buffer in the middle of Europe. It is not very thick and not at all indestructible, but so far it has been flexible enough. Eliminating this carefully built-in buffer in the name of understandable and justified but also intoxicating disgust could be fatal, first of all for the Germans but then also for our Western partners.

The Soviet Union and its East German helpers have sufficient imagination and opportunities to produce endless crises in Central Europe without formally breaking the respective treaties. Not only the egotistic Germans would have to pay for this, but also the protective powers of Berlin, first of all the United States -- and it is most unlikely that this would help the tortured Polish people.

If the at least somewhat excited and hostile polemics of the U.S. and French media did not exist, it would probably be possible to discuss more soberly than hitherto the sense or senslessness of sanctions and real help for Poland. But it is probably no coincidence that the most radical critics of West German policy, in addition to maintaining that detente policy has come to an end without having achieved anything, link their death sentence with a strong blow against "mysterious" Germany, with every possible prejudice appearing again.

More must be boiling there than just acute irritation over West German stubbornness. For three decades the Federal Republic was a most agreeable ally, despite repetitious differenes of opinion with this or that ally. It has always tried to please more or less everybody. This can be felt again, but the claim of the righteous people in the West that they are the only ones who can see matters correctly is so strong that it hurts the core of German interests, which cannot be fully identical with those of other states let alone with the aims of the world power the United States for which Poland is only a part of the fight for power with the Soviet Union.

This has nothing to do with German unreliability or the always seething German soul. It is the consequence of facts established in the past 10 to 15 years in Central Europe with the more or less enthusiastic blessings of the allies, not only to the advantage of the Germans but also of others, even if they do not want to or cannot realize it today any more.

The Western world agrees that the Polish people should be helped. The fact that a quarrel over the best ways to achieve this aim has almost created a crisis of the alliance should force the whole alliance to seriously consider the common and different interests and on ways to find common ground between both of them. More must happen than an excited search for a scapegoat. if no success is achieved, the Polish tragedy -- certainly a milestone on the way to the cemetary of contemporary socialism -- will also be an omen of the limited duration of the Western community.

DIE WELT VIEWS NATO CONFERENCE ON POLAND

DW121019 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Ruediger Monuac commentary]

[Text] NATO has obviously realized the essential thing. Instead of quarreling in its own house, it has rallied together in Brussels standing shoulder to shoulder -- to the extent it can -- regarding developments in Poland. The alliance has managed after all -- with all partner states agreeing unanimously to accuse the Soviet Union of trying to direct Poland's fate with a strong hand in accordance with the Brezhnev doctrine. The 15 members stated that Moscow has no right to do this, and pointed admonishingly to the Helsinki Final Act.

Naturally these are just words, although to object is correct. However, the words have some weight because they represent more than the smallest common denominator of NATO. The question, however, of what may come after the significant words of Western criticism of the Kremlin remains unclear after the special Brussels session. We must realize that these words are only declarations of intent, and are vague and lack exact stipulations regarding when they will be implemented. What help is it if the West Europeans generally welcome U.S. sanctions regarding the Soviet Union? What help is it if they state that they are prepared to examine which economic measures could possibly hurt the Soviet Union? We will soon see how the individual interests of the alliance partners cannot be brought into accord if they contradict economic egotism. Unfortunately, this is the point where the good intentions of the alliance partners will probably quickly part. This prospect casts a shadow over the generally positive answer which the alliance has finally given after numerous disputes to the almost uncontrolled challenge of the Soviet Union in the Polish crisis.

GAS PIPELINE DEBATE REVIVED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

PM111505 Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Jan 82 pp 1, 14

[Bruno DeThomas report]

[Text] When preparing for the energy debate in September, government experts gave gas a smaller share of the national energy account for 1980 than the Giraud plan envisaged. But, particularly under pressure from Gaz de France, a rather more optimistic slice (13 to 17 percent) was finally adopted. The development of the Polish crisis and the discussions with Algeria -- although an outline agreement was signed with that country in December -- suggest that those estimates may be overly optimistic. Indeed, events in Poland have revived the debate on the Soviet contract in government circles.

Although Gaz de France and Soyuzgazeksport will in principle resume their discussions 18 January, this agreement -- which is virtually concluded aside from the basic price question -- has been partly called into question. France is to buy 8 billion cubic meters of gas per year from the Soviet Union from 1984 for a period of 25 years. In exchange a loan of around Fr 10 billion has been granted to the USSR, and several French companies (especially Thompson and Creusot-Loire) are taking part in the effort to exploit Siberian gas resources.

The compression and refrigeration stations which Creusot-Loire is to supply are under U.S. license from General Electric, which may raise some problems after Mr Reagan's decision to suspend in particular -- among the sanctions taken against the USSR -- "export licenses for petroleum equipment, including equipment for the construction of gas pipelines." But aside from that, events in Poland have strengthened those among the government experts who think that Gaz de France should not be so heavily tied to the Soviet Union unless the exterprise is already capable of proving that it can do without that gas in time of crisis. Indeed, that presupposes a major extension of underground gas storage capacities and the signing of "suspendable" contracts with major clients, with manufacturers having to secure alternative sources of energy. To cope with a possible failure of Soviet gas supplies, Gaz de France is being asked to have a useable underground reservoir capacity of at least 60 billion kilowatt-hours, and suspendable clients should account for between 70 and 80 billion kilowatt-hours. However, such figures are a long way off. Without calling into question the whole contract, as several opposition representatives are loudly demanding, some people are wondering whether it would not be wise to be committed to smaller quantities.

While the anxieties raised by the purchase of Siberian gas are political, those stemming from the French-Algerian contract are economic. The National Company for the Transport and Marketing of Hydrocarbons [SONATRACH] and Gaz de France have until the end of January to put the final touches to the technical details of the outline agreement signed in Paris 20 December by the French external relations minister and his Algerian counterpart. Although the two sides are saying nothing, it seems certain that the basic gas price will be only partly (around 50 percent) index-linked to the crude oil price -- the Algerians' initial demand.

But in addition to the price paid by Gaz de France which should be at market level (note: Gaz de France paid SONATRACH a free-on-board price of $4.28 per million British Thermal Units [BTU] in the second half of 1982 [as published]. That price should fall to $3.92 in the first half of 1982. By comparison the price of gas from Groningen Province for the period 1 October 1981 through 1 April 1982 is $4.75 per million BTU delivered at the Netherlands border, in other words with much lower transport costs and no regasification costs (Algerian gas is transported in liquified form in methane tankers). [end footnote] France will pay a supplement from the state budget (there is talk of 0.15 cent per million BTU) to an ad hoc joint French-Algerian development body.

It was, of course, vital to overcome a crisis which had been going on for 2 years and was affecting all political relations between the two countries. In this case it was tempting to start implementing the idea of Algeria, which is so close, that the industrialized nations' aid to the developing countries should take the form of unequal trade to the latters' advantage. Hence this intentional link between the political gesture of aid to Algeria and the gas prices. However, in an international economy still largely dominated by market forces, "political" prices have always been a source of problems. And if this outline agreement is confirmed, the USSR, which has always tried to take advantage of an unwritten most-favored vendor clause, and the African countries -- also close to France -- which are potential gas exporters (like Cameroon for instance) will only be developed -- and this is vital to the world energy balance -- if the gas prices remain competitive with that of rival products (fuel oil and gas oil), whether paid by Gaz de France or the state budget.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON MIDEAST, AFRICAN POLICIES

Talks With Begin Postponed

PM111213 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Visit to Jerusalem Thwarted"]

[Text] At a time when the UN Security Council is resuming its debate on Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, Mr Mitterrand has hinted that his visit to Jerusalem, hitherto scheduled for 10 February, will be postponed. The French preparatory mission's departure for Jerusalem, which was due to take place this Wednesday, has been postponed. The president harrassed by questions from journalists who had come to express their new year wishes Tuesday, avoided giving any details on the date of his visit. "I will visit that country," he merely confirmed.

This postponement, which is, in fact, the second, is no surprise. As soon as he arrived at the Elysee the president expressed his intention of visiting Israel quickly -- a country which no French or even Western head of state has yet visited officially. The president not only finds that anomaly shocking, he regards it as harmful.

He intends to exploit the attention of an Israeli opinion which is well-disposed toward him in order to tell it what it has rarely had the opportunity of hearing in its own country: that, like the Jewish people, Palestine's Arab people have the right to live in independence, peace and security in their homeland and the state of their choice. He will probably explain, as [external relations minister] Cheysson has just done after his recent visit to Cairo, that that state will "naturally" have to be where the Palestinian people "have been for centuries," in other words in the territories occupied by Israel for almost 15 years now. That explanation is a reply to [Israel prime minister] Begin's government, which is offering to allow the Palestinians form their state...in Jordan.

Mr Mitterrand had already abandoned the idea of an "early" visit to Israel after the destruction of the French-built Iraqi nuclear power station immediately after he entered the Elysee.

The second postponement comes after the Golan affair. Taking advantage of the confusion caused in the West by the coup in Poland, Mr Begin's government annexed the occupied Syrian Golan Heights a few hours later.

On 17 December the Security Council, unanimous for once, called upon Jerusalem to revoke its decision before 5 January. The debate reopens this Wednesday. The Quai d'Orsay, for its part, stated back on 20 December that Mr Mitterrand would assess the appropriateness of his visit in accordance with that debate.

Mr Begin's determination to keep the "Israeli" Golan Heights has, however, not been shaken.

In these conditions Mr Mitterrand's visit will most probably only take place at the end of April at the earliest. It will then have a different significance.

Going to Israel in February would mean that Mr Mitterrand was giving his blessing to strong-arm tactics. Going after 25 April, however, would mean that he was giving his support to a peace gesture. Under the terms of the Camp David agreements, Israel should have completely withdrawn from the Egyptian Sinai by that date, and France has already agreed to take part in the peacekeeping force in the region.

Moreover the government thinks that the Camp David agreements will by then have had their full effect and that it will be necessary to start another process for a settlement on the other "fronts": Gaza, the West Bank, the Golan Heights and Lebanon. Moreover it apparently has some thoughts on the subject which it does not yet deem timely to express.

Resurgent Ties With Egypt

PM061627 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Departure"]

[Text] There are three ministers -- Mr Cheysson, Mr Hernu and Mrs Avice -- in Cairo at the same time. General Mubarak, the new rais, is expected in Paris at the beginning of February while President Mitterrand has agreed to visit Egypt later. Twenty Mirage 2000 aircraft have been sold to the Egyptian Armed Forces with a loan of Fr5.7 billion at an interest rate which, in view of the French and Egyptian inflation rates, verges on a gift. Mr Butrus Ghali, an Egyptian minister, has stated that the "French Socialists'" position on the Palestinian question is "fully satisfactory" to his country. Mr Hernu, a French minister, has drawn a bold parallel between two nations in a "state of grace" and two heads of state carried along by a "wave of confidence, hope and respect."

You could imagine that you had returned to the days of Presidents Giscard d'Estaing and As-Sadat -- before the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements of 1978 and the 1979 Washington treaty -- when the high level of political, diplomatic and economic cooperation made it possible to say, both on the banks of the Nile and the Seine, that the two countries had revived the spirit of the Khedive period during which Egypt's modernization and emancipation were encouraged by the French.

After the slackening in relations between the two governments resulting from Mr Giscard d'Estaing's reservations on the "pax Americana" in the Near East, all that remained of the new departure in French-Egyptian cooperation launched under the previous 7-year term was intensive French financial participation -- albeit second to that of the United States -- in Egypt's neo-liberal economic development enterprise.

Despite Mr Mitterrand's personal support for the peace process launched by As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, the change of presidents in Paris did not immediately improve French-Egyptian relations.

After being subsequently enlightened by a mission to Cairo by Mr Attali, President Mitterrand's special adviser, President as-Sadat had, however, become aware of the new ideas which the French Socialists, owing to the special ties they have with the Israelis but also with the Palestinians, could contribute to the Near East at a time when U.S. policy in that region seems to lack imagination.

As for the French, as soon as General Mubarak came to power, they demonstrated their concern to strengthen his authority by giving him an unhoped-for gift: European participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force, previously composed solely of U.S. elements, which will be installed after Israel's total withdrawal from the peninsula in April 1982.

The French-Egyptian axis, which Paris naturally wants to be restored to its place within a broader French cooperation with all Arab nations, is therefore undergoing a notable revival in the political and military spheres. Since economic and financial links have been maintained all that remains is for new life to be breathed into bilateral cultural relations, neglected by Paris under the previous 7-year term, for French-Egyptian cooperation to cover all sectors.

Negotiations in Chad Necessary

PM061720 Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Chadian Firebrand"]

[Text] Serious hopes for a solution of the crisis in Chad emerged during 1981, but the events of these past few weeks, particularly the rapid strengthening of Hissein Habre's position, seem to indicate that the country is now heading toward a trial of strength between President Goukouni Oueddei and his former minister of defense, who the Libyan Army had defeated and expelled from N'djamena in December 1980.

On the strength of a plan for an inter-African peacekeeping force adopted during the July summit of the OAU, the Elysee had cleverly urged Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to withdraw last November, the bulk of his troops stationed in Chad. Having the advantage of U.S. support, France's action had enduced the OAU to action, namely sending the first contingents -- Zairian, Nigerian and Senegalese -- of a neutral force whose task was to "take over" officially from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's soldiers and to do so as soon as possible in order to avoid the disorders that might result from an excessively long transition period.

Contrary to what one might have thought, most of this did happen, in spite of the defection of certain African states which refused to participate in the inter-African force. But the deployment of the latter could not alone avert all the risks of civil war, particularly when it transpired that the "rebels" in the east -- Hissein Habre's northern armed forces -- certainly constituted the strongest political and military faction in the country.

Having successfully checked a Libyan offensive against his bases in September, Habre took advantage of the departure of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's men to move his troops closer to the center of the country, and is still in the process of doing so now. For this, he has at his disposal what is supposed to be the most disciplined army in Chad and a considerable amount of equipment seized from the Libyans.

In the face of this threat, President Goukouni, at the head of a flimsy coalition of inexperienced troops, has done his utmost to enlist the help of the inter-African force in suppressing the "rebellion." As things stand at the moment, the OAU has not agreed to his request, believing its troops should not take sides with either of the Chad factions.

Finding himself in a position of strength, Hissein Habre is, for his part, advocating negotiations between the Chad factions, a solution to which Goukouni Oueddei has not yet agreed. The later has even threatened, as a last resort, to appeal to Libya again. As that country seems, for the moment, to have very little desire to return to the Chad quagmire, one might well ask how much room for maneuver President Goukouni Oueddei still has.

As no one seems to foresee direct intervention by France to save the peace plan and contain the "rebellion," only a new roundtable between the Chad factions could bring detente, albeit a precarious one. In the absence of such an initiative, it will just have to accepted that Hissein Habre will nibble away slowly at the positions of a coalition -- legitimized by Paris and the OAU -- which appears to be falling apart already.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NICARAGUA -- The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for 3 January will carry Mr Rene Ala's appointment as ambassador to Nicaragua, replacing Mr Paul Faure. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Jan 82 p 3 PM]

SPADOLINI, OFFICIALS ISSUE REPORT ON TERRORISM

AU120906 Rome ANSA in English 0852 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 12 Jan (ANSA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, joined by his ministers for the interior, defense and justice, delivered a detailed report to the Italian lower house on the "winter offensive" of armed guerrilla groups on the Italian peninsula. Spadolini's long report, given on Monday before the assembled MP's in Italy's Chamber of Deputies was dedicated in part to the theme of international connections.

The Rome government leader emphasized the "duty of the government to dedicate its attention to the abundant indications on international connections among subversive groups operating in Western countries," indicating the Mediterranian area as being "at the center of all the tensions" because it borders "on one of the most decisive and high-lighted areas of world equilibrium, the Mid-East." Spadolini also underlined the "singular chronological coincidence" between various anti-NATO attacks in Italy and West Germany, all aimed at "putting obstacles before the installation of nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

The premier also provided the MP's with a list of foreigners who have been expelled from Italy in the past two years because they were "dangerous for security, or operating in the interest of information activities concerning security-sensitive areas of the life of the state." The expulsions included citizens of various nationalities, "but above all from Libya, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria," Spadolini said, adding that there were 26 expulsions in the last two years.

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni confirmed to the chamber that the Italian Government intends to react with "complete firmness" without concessions or giving in to any demands on the part of the guerrilla groups. Rognoni provided the deputies with a detailed outline of the activity of subversive groups in Italy, reconstructing the principal armed guerrilla attacks of 1981-82 beginning with the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981, by right-wing Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. Rognoni also revealed that according to the ongoing investigation into the December 17 kidnapping of United States Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier by the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group, approximately 12 brigades members from the "Militarist" wing of the organization participated in the abduction of the ranking NATO official of the land forces in southern Europe headquarters in Verona. The investigation, Rognoni said, is presently employing 1600 men, 200 vehicles and a number of helicopters and other special equipment in the search for Dozier and his kidnappers. "Normal collaboration with (?U.S.) security services" is being employed in the investigation, the interior minister declared, "with the authority of Western European nations."

Rognoni however warned the deputies not to hasten to any "quick conclusions" because of the discovery and arrest on Saturday of Giovanni Senzani, considered one of the leaders of the Red Brigades organization. "Terrorism will be finished in Italy," Rognoni said, "when the Italians have forgotten the last terrorist act."

During his report, Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio revealed that the Italian military secret service force, SINSMI, informed the NATO command on three different occasions in 1981 on the possibility of an attack against NATO officials and installations in Italy. The latest report released by SISMI on the 20th of October 1981, Largorio said, explained that one possible objective of a Red Brigades attack could have been a superior official whose habits and apartment location were also specified in the report.

Italian Minister of Justice Clelio Darida affirmed to the parliamentary assembly that the January third attack on the which [as received] four women prisoners suspected of belonging to the "Front Line" guerrilla group were aided in a spectacular jail-break, constituted a veritable "jump in quality" for the armed party of Italy's far-left subversives.

Darida described the Rovigo jail-break as a guerrilla action which "nears the level of the Northern Irish or Basque nationalist guerrilla groups, if not actually the level of South-American guerrillas." The justice minister asked for the full solidarity of the Parliament to provide the government with the legislative instruments necessary to defeat subversive attacks against prisons, defining these instruments as indispensable for the defense of democratic life.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ROME 11 JAN

AU111513 Rome ANSA in English 1506 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Jan (ANSA) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir left Rome for Tel Aviv today at the end of a five-day visit to Italy. During his sojourn in the capital, he had encounters with Pope John Paul II, with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo with whom he discussed the Palestinian situation. Israel's unilateral annexation of the Golan Heights and the Jewish state's final pullout from the Sinai Peninsula. Shamir confirmed the April 25 date for completion of the Israeli withdrawal.

BERLINGUER ADDRESSES PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD120310 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the PCI, Enrico Berlinguer, discussed the events in Poland and their political repercussions on Western communism in his opening speech at the Central Committee meeting. The topics Berlinguer dealt with were the military intervention in Poland, the responsibilities of the Polish communist party, the communist societies in East Europe, the need for detente, the role of Europe and the third way.

He reiterated his firm condemnation of the state of siege and underlined the responsibility of the Polish communist party's leading group. The Communist secretary also emphasized the responsibility of the Soviet Union and of other Warsaw Pact countries, who were unable to understand the depth and the nature of the Polish crisis and who mistrusted and had important reservations about the process of renewal in which important sections of the communist party were engaged as well as Solidarity and the church. Berlinguer asserted he is convinced of the need for a turning toward a democratic direction based on the unity of the left and of the people's forces.

On Development of Socialism

LD120036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Luciano Fraschetti report]

[Text] The stage of the development of socialism which began with the October revolution has exhausted its thrust. Berlinguer, in his report to the Central Committee, again used the sentence which was the focus of the main internal criticism of Cossutta. He did so by developing the analysis contained in the leadership's document published on 30 December by L'UNITA which affirmed that in the Soviet Union and in the so-called people's democracies of Eastern Europe every capacity for political, economic and cultural renewal has entered a state of crisis, and that in those countries there may occur further and more serious regressive events. The restatement, therefore, is not fortuitous.

In the opening passage of his report, some 80 typed pages, Berlinguer points out that this Central Committee meeting was necessary for the purpose of verifying his party's endorsement of the analyses and the document on the events in Poland issued by the national directorate and which, Berlinguer stated, provoked Cossutta's dissent. To his authoritative opponent, Berlinguer makes two further polemical references, reminding him that whatever the conclusions of this debate within the Central Committee, they involve the entire Communist Party, and again to Cossutta, who in his article of open dissent from the directorate gave a glimpse of the possibility of further opposition, Berlinguer addresses a formal warning: It is not possible to allow -- he used these exact words -- formations of organized groups within the Communist Party.

Berlinguer's analysis then focused on the contents of the so-called third way, in which he defines the third stage of the struggle for socialism and which is not a middle way between communism and capitalism but a strategy to surpass capitalism at its present stage in the industrialized West and which, at the same time, guarantees democratic liberties and development.

Berlinguer is now about halfway through his report.

On U.S. Sanctions

LD120038 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The condemnation by the Italian Communist Party of the military coup in Poland was reiterated by Berlinguer in his report opening the PCI Central Committee meeting, a session which may have considerable consequences on relations between the Italian and the Soviet Communist Parties.

We took it for granted some time ago that the stage of leader parties and leader states had ended; we have no special links with any party, nor do we wish to have any, Berlinguer said. Berlinguer went on to speak of the reactions the stand taken on the events in Poland had caused within the party. In this connection he named Cossutta, openly accusing him of suppressing and ignoring facts. Berlinguer, however, added that the reasons of those who disagree and who fear a yielding to pressures from the class enemies must be understood and, therefore, an open debate must develop within the PCI on all these questions.

Naturally Berlinguer did not omit some critical references to those who, like the United States, demand sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, sanctions, he said, which may reinforce a rigid concept of the blocs.

Further Details

AU120940 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 12 Jan (ANSA) -- Referring to a Communist Party document approved two weeks ago by the party leadership which heavily criticized its East European "brothers" in the context of recent Polish events, Berlinguer reiterated his stand that "the politics of retaliation and sanctions" sought above all by the United States against the Soviet Union "are mistaken."

Berlinguer claimed that the international situation is worsening because economic sanctions proposed by the United States towards Poland and the Soviet Union "cannot be of any help in reopening a process of renewal in Poland." "If the proposals for sanctions, already activated in part by the United States, are accepted by the European allies," Berlinguer warned, "a rigid concept of the East-West blocs would be reinforced instead of gradually overcome. "It would certainly not be weakened," Berlinguer added.

But the Communist Party leader also reiterated the strong stand adopted by his party toward the Soviet Union, maintaining that certain "realistic facts" cannot be forgotten. Among these he listed an economic strangling of the Kremlin's financial situation which forced the Soviet Union to acquire 23 million tons of grain from the United States, permanent and heavy limits to civil rights, limits on political participation because of an overall climate of de-politicization, and the dispersion of intellectuals.

PCI PAPER VIEWS STATE SOCIALISM'S ROLE IN POLAND

PM120957 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 29 Dec 81 p 3

[Francesco Galgano article: "Did Solidarity Really Go Too Far?"]

[Text] Of the innumerable "socialisms" that populated the ideological world of the 19th century, "state socialism" was just one of the many clearly opposed to Marxist socialism and, indeed, strongly opposed by Marx.

State socialism was nurtured by the Hegelian concept of the ethical state and by new approximate doctrines of state economic activity. It led to a view of the state as the exclusive agent of economic prosperity, the sole regulator of production. It combined with Marxism only at the beginning of its course, and not in the Western industrial societies but in the Eastern part of the world, where -- as Gramsci wrote in connection with the 1917 events -- "the state was everything and civil society was still primitive."

This kind of statism, both ethical and economic, followed natural paths when, following the October revolution, it spread in the East as a model adaptable to the countries freeing themselves from colonialism to which the colonialist heritage had bequeathed, together with a primitve form of society, a concentrated power structure (countries that are too glibly dubbed "Marxist regimes"). But others of its paths proved unnatural, in conflict with the society's degree of development. It prompted reactions of rejection when it was imposed -- as happened after World War II and the Yalta agreement -- in societies bordering the West, from Poland to the Balkan peninsula.

The main issue does not concern labels; it does not lie in establishing whether or not this is socialism. Nobody is authorized to attach such labels and nobody has a copyright on socialism. The main issue is rather to judge, on the basis of several decades' experience, the results achieved by the model of "state socialism" based on state ownership of the means of production and on the leading party, the sole mediator and arbiter in all the conflicts that emerge within society and in all decisions on what should be produced and what can be consumed.

It is of little importance that in Russia, for instance, there is acknowledgement of enterprises' autonomy in decisionmaking or, as elsewhere, there is an approach to (or even realization of) their self-management. In all the conflicts that emerge between the state economic management bodies and individual enterprises (and these conflicts are not infrequent, even in the USSR) there is still only one definitive body that mediates in them and settles them, the same body that represents both supply and demand -- whether for goods or services, savings or labor, and so forth.

Such a concentration of power creates as its first effect the retardation of the development of production forces and civil progress. The results have been the underutilization of material and human resources, low labor productivity, the weakening of innovative and creative stimuli and the bureaucratization of social life.

Only those who arbitrarily confuse "state socialism" with Marxism can talk about its failure. On the contrary, the categories of Marxism prompt us to contiue our critical analysis even among socieites that have abolished private ownership of the means of production, replacing it with state ownership. Here too these categories enable us to identify production relations (in this case the concentration of the ownership of a party-state) as the cause governing society's overall development conditions.

Some 18 months ago in Poland, Solidarity's emergence posed the question whether trade union freedom and the right to strike were compatible with state ownership of the means of production and the principle of the leading party. The affirmative answer seemed obvious to almost everyone. As long as the worker's separation from ownership (whether public or private is of little importance) of the means of production continues, trade union action remains fully legitimate and the need to defend the workers' rights and interests remains in every enterprise and with society.

The experience of the past 18 months in Poland and the way in which it has been terminated, however, prompts further observations. The conquest of trade union freedom and of the right to strike introduced to Poland an element of social conflict characteristic of Western societies, the workers could collectively negotiate with the government the cost and conditions for the granting of labor.

This might have seemed a great deal, bearing in mind that in the West government-trade union negotiations are the nub of the sociopolitical system. But in Western society this nucleus is surrounded by the system of parties, the system of enterprises, the system of local government, channels of public opinion and social movements. The conflicting bodies of society find innumerable other forums of representation and mediation. Not all society's needs are represented by the trade union (and the trade union itself can allow itself to choose among them), nor are the forms of trade union action, particularly the strike, the only forms of pressure.

However, this is what happened in Poland: There was no aspiration or need of society that Solidarity did not have to take up; and there was no way of asserting this other than the strike. Try to imagine for a moment an Italy with no political freedom, but only trade union freedom, with all society's aspirations concentrated within a trade union movement armed exclusively with the right to strike. In 18 months Solidarity reached almost 700 agreements with the government (an average of 1 per day).

It is true that things could not continue that way and Poland has in fact become ungovernable. But the necessary subsequent phase should have been the recognition of political freedom, the democratic organization of Polish society. One freedom demands another. Political freedoms would have implied first, the abandonment of the principle of the leading party; then it would have led to civil freedoms and perhaps even economic freedoms, thus calling into question -- in a parliament elected freely by universal suffrage -- even what Eastern bloc constitutions persist in calling the "inviolable" state ownership of the means of production.

This is why the events in Poland involve not only questions of principle, matters concerning the observance of a people's freedom and will or just images of socialism. They also raise ineluctable questions concerning the governability of the East European industrial societies. Poland was difficult to govern even before Solidarity appeared on the scene. Solidarity's 18 months were not enough on their own to make it governable. Still less will the present state of martial law make it governable, with its suppression of trade union freedom and militarization of the economy.

PCE'S CARRILLO SPEAKS ON POLAND, PARTY CRISIS

LD112004 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo today held a press conference on the resolutions passed by the party Central Committee over the weekend on events in Poland and on repression by the Turkish regime. He also replied to questions about the crisis within the PCE.

Carrillo, among other things, proposed the formation of a new international alignment of socialist and communist parties and national liberation movements. The Communist Party leader said that the events in Poland have forced the PCE to take a hard look at the theory involved in the need for creating a new international to supercede the existing models, especially the Soviet one, which after the Polish events can be clearly seen to have failed.

The Communist leader described the imposition of a military governing junta in Poland as unacceptable and at odds with the ideas of socialism. Carrillo went on to say that communist parties have not been able to bring about transformations in Western countries because they have long identified the October Revolution with the political and economic system put into effect by Stalin. The way out of this mistaken idea, he said, lies with Eurocommunism.

Turning to Spanish politics, the Communist leader stressed that his party sees democracy and socialism as inseparable from political pluralism, the alternation of political power and respect for human rights. Carrillo denounced the anti-PCE campaign which he said is being waged not only by ideological adversaries but also by people defending the same ideas as communists, though from different viewpoints. This is the explanation for the crisis the party is currently going through, a crisis which has been sharpened by the expulsion of members from the renewalist sector and by the resignation of 48 party members holding councillorships and other municipal posts in the province of Madrid. The Communist leader tried to play down the crisis, though he stressed that the PCE, like any democratic society, has its rules of play and that there are some people who are unwilling to respect these. He was making a direct reference here to the expelled renewalist members.

Speaking of accusations that he had been accumulating power within the Communist Party, Carrillo said that he would leave the leadership any time the Central Committee wished. He said he is sure there are quite a few people who would like to see him out of the leadership of the party.

ALVAREZ: PCE FAVORS DIALOGUE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA111808 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1541 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Madrid, 11 Jan (EFE) -- The Communist Party (PCE) is in favor of dialogue and negotiation as a means of solving the conflicts in Central America, Santiago Alvarez, member of the party's Central Committee told EFE today. Alvarez, who recently visited the Central American region, said that, regarding El Salvador, the PCE supports the position adopted by France and Mexico, which "favors negotiation and the search for a solution with the participation of the two factions involved in the struggle."

He also said that elections will not be the solution for this country "divided by civil war." A negotiated solution, he added, is very important for Central America because it would eliminate a trouble spot and the danger of war spreading. Regarding Nicaragua, Santiago Alvarez stressed the PCE's solidarity with and support for the Sandinist government and said that he did not believe the news about Cuba's presence in that country. "Cuba influences countries in this region with its specific achievements" in the industrial, cultural and other fields, he said. The Communist leader said that his party would work within Spain to obtain the solidarity of political and social forces for Central America.

DENMARK

PAPER PONDERS CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING ISSUE

PM111619 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Dec 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Allied Reinforcements"]

[Text] With the defense settlement made earlier this year several guidelines were drawn up for defense and in the coming months these will be enshrined in new legislation. On one important point a definite decision had to be postponed. This was the share and size of the army reinforcements which Denmark can expect in a given situation and will make preparations to receive.

A decision had to be postponed because Denmark cannot, of course, decide on its own the number and type of reinforcements which it can expect in a given situation. There were various proposals from NATO, but the so-called revised reinforcement plan from the chief of NATO forces in Europe will not be ready until early 1982.

During the preparatory negotiations it became clear that there were circles within the Social Democratic Party that were hesitant about stockpiling heavy materiel for the expected U.S. forces. Since then even greater uncertainty has been sown as to whether there will be any U.S. reinforcements available at all, because these could be needed elsewhere, possibly in the Middle East, for example.

It is assumed therefore that negotiations in the coming months will cover, in particular, a British brigade of 5,000 men without heavy materiel. This could mean that there will be no need for the stockpiling of heavy materiel such as tanks and artillery. This possibility has been greeted with satisfaction by the Radical Liberals, who are not party to the defense settlement, but who have not completely abandoned hope of playing a central role in the formation of a future government. It has also been greeted with relief by the government and by circles in the Social Democratic Party, because such a way out could avert a new conflict with the party's left wing, which is so critical on matters of defense policy.

It is possible that the coming negotiations will show that Denmark -- unlike Norway -- cannot count on being provided with U.S. reinforcements. But has the government made the necessary efforts to get them? Has it drawn the correct conclusions from the consideration that our need for allied reinforcements has grown at the same rate as the Soviet military buildup and the Soviet naval forces' capacity to delay or even prevent the arrival of reinforcements by sea during wartime? Or has the government admitted through its attitude that it prefers an arrangement which makes it possible for Denmark to "get out of" stockpiling heavy materiel?

If this latter is the case it must be difficult for Denmark's NATO allies to understand that circles in Denmark and possibly even the government see it as a Danish concession that Denmark should stockpile heavy materiel for forces which in a given situation would come to Denmark's assistance.

The certainty that in a given situation Denmark could count on considerable allied reinforcements and that Denmark has prepared itself in good time to receive them is a more vital element in Danish defense policy than ever.

Denmark must press to win the most favorable reinforcement agreements possible. This is not a matter which can be determined by the government alone on the basis of what is politically expedient. All the five parties supporting the defense settlement must be involved in the negotiations, as provided for in the defense settlement.

FINLAND

BREZHNEV CABLES KOIVISTO, KEKKONEN ON RELATIONS

LD111216 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Soviet President and Party Chairman Leonid Brezhnev says that he noted with satisfaction the Finnish endeavor and readiness as expressed by Premier Mauno Koivisto to actively contribute to the development of Finnish-Soviet relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Brezhnev says that this course is in complete agreement with interests of the peoples of our countries. According to Brezhnev, it also serves the cause of international detente and permanent peace.

President Brezhnev sent President Urho Kekkonen and the acting president, Premier Mauno Koivisto telegrams in which he expresses his thanks for the congratulations he received on his 75th birthday. In his message to Kekkonen, Brezhnev stresses that the development of Finnish-Soviet relations in the future will be an important part of the foreign political activities of the Soviet leadership.

SWEDEN

EXPORT OF MILITARY MATERIEL SHOWS INCREASE

PM111525 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Jan 82 p 11

[FORENADE LANDSORTSTIDNINGAR Correspondent Ulf Wiberg article]

[Text] In the last 10 years Sweden's exports of military materiel have risen, but have shown no clear trend since the 1960's. This is the view of the publication INTERNATIONELLA STUDIER in a fresh look at Sweden's share of world arms sales. In 1970 arms sales totaled 322 million kronor and amounted to 0.9 percent of the country's total exports. In 1980 these figures had risen to 2 billion kronor and 1.6 percent, but in terms of 1968 prices sales had only trebled. In the years between 1973 and 1979 two-thirds of military materiel sales were to countries in Europe and one-fourth to states in Asia. According to the available statistics, the increase in exports has chiefly been to West Europe, South America and certain selected states in Africa.

At least 50 percent of exports came into the category "arms and ammunition," such as guns, missiles, weapons pods [vapenkapslar], torpedoes and mines. The biggest suppliers were Bofors and Forenade Fabriksverken. It is easy to explain the peaks in the export graph during the 1970's. They were Draken aircraft to Denmark and Finland, training aircraft to Norway and patrol boats to a number of nations. Among the largest purchasers are buyers like Norway, Dubai, Tunisia and Bahrain, nations which can hardly be said to have an aggressive defense policy. In money terms the largest category is "arms and ammunition." This is followed by warships, dynamite and explosives, aircraft and spare parts, and tanks and armored vehicles. "Sundry materiel," a broad category, is, however, the second largest category of exports from Sweden.

It is interesting to note that in 1978 532 foreign products were used by the U.S. Navy maintenance organization. Sweden, Japan and Australia were the United States' only suppliers not belonging to NATO. Sweden provided the largest number of products from this group. In 1980 there were between 20 and 30 products from Sweden in use. Most notable are spare parts from Motala Engineering Works for the engines of 5 LCA ships and 30 Spruance-class destroyers and engines from Elmo AB in Flen for three maintenance ships designed to aid attack submarines of the new SSN-688 class. The United States has also bought the Carl Gustaf antitank gun, the 103-S tank, the 202 and 206 tracklaying vehicles, vehicles from Saab-Scania and a type of weapon produced by Forsvarets Fabriksverk [the state-owned arms manufacturer] which has been thoroughly tested in the United States.

The export share of total supplies of defense materiel from Bofors AB in the last 35 years does not show any large or unambiguous increase. In 1950 70 percent of all production was exported. Then the figures through 1970 were between 30 and 40 percent and decreased to 25 percent in 1975. In 1980 there was an increase almost back up to the 1950 level. The majority of customers for Swedish defense materiel are to be found in comparatively peaceful West Europe, but there are also some in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and South and Central America. Bofors AB is one of Sweden's most successful and profitable companies. Company director Hans Ulric Winberg told a British audience that the upward trend in Swedish defense materiel exports could become more of a rule than an exception for Bofors in the future.

USSR USES SWEDISH JOURNALIST AS 'SCAPEGOAT'

PM111515 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "The Soviet Union and DAGENS NYHETER"]

[Text] The Soviet authorities are persisting in their offensive treatment of DAGENS NYHETER's Moscow correspondent Staffan Teste. Monday's [4 January] meeting between the Soviet Union's ambassador in Stockholm and the cabinet secretary showed that Moscow is sticking to its threat to adopt "the necessary measures" against Teste if he returns to the Soviet Union. Thus the superpower has missed the chance of rethinking an issue which is compromising for it.

The Soviet Union is pretending that the correspondent is guilty of spying and agitation. The accusations are a crude attempt to sidestep the Helsinki Final Act's statements on the free flow of information, unhindered by national authorities. This document is the outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- of which the Soviet Union perhaps more than any other power was a keen supporter, with all its important principles, and it was signed by President and party Chairman Leonid Brezhnev personally. Now, in the present case, the Soviet leadership has boldly crossed through its words by simply announcing that the correspondent's "activities in the Soviet Union have nothing to do with journalism."

In its diplomatic demarche in mid-December Moscow actually asserted that Staffan Teste had "systematically infringed Soviet legislation from the very beginning of his work" by engaging in espionage and agitation. Teste began his stint in the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1979. Thus, according to their own version, the Soviet authorities have allowed systematic violation of the law to take place for almost 3 years before deciding to take action. Does Moscow really believe that anyone would swallow these fairy stories? While discharging his duties, DAGENS NYHETER's Moscow correspondent has of course practiced journalism and nothing else. But normal news reporting -- which is what one expects journalists to accomplish -- is all too easily given other labels by Soviet rulers frightened by their own shadows.

It is obvious that somewhere in the bunkers of power Soviet officials are still sitting busily collecting information on foreign journalists; everything is worth having -- even the most natural, trivial or harmless thing can with a little effort be built up into an accusation if the Soviet authorities so decide.

Through the usual informal channels the Soviet Union has indicated that the correspondent is actually being made the scapegoat of strong Soviet displeasure with Sweden. The superpower men are seeking revenge because the Swedish authorities and Swedish public opinion have continued to take a critical view of the Soviet submarine intrusion in the Karlskrona Archipelago in October/November. Relations are hardly likely to become more cordial since Sweden has reacted more strongly to recent developments in Poland than many other Western countries. The question is whether the Soviet leadership is capable of recognizing genuine indignation in others. But what is certain is that superpowers are unfortunately not in the habit of tolerating criticism without retaliating in some cheap way or other. DAGENS NYHETER's Moscow correspondent happened to be available. The injustice to him is small compared to a lot of other things the Soviet state has on its conscience. However, the fact remains that the Soviet Union has disgraced itself -- again.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES DECLARATION ON POLAND

PM111309 London MORNING STAR in English 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The Communist Party Executive Committee issued the following declaration on Poland:

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain expresses its profound concern at recent developments in Poland.

We call for the immediate release of the detained representatives of trade union and other democratic organisations, the restoration of democratic rights to the Polish people, and a return to civilian rule.

We reaffirm our principled view that socialism and democracy are inseparable and urge the resumption of the process of democratic and socialist renewal in Poland, brought to a halt by the establishment and actions of the Military Council for National Salvation.

This ended a process in which, despite difficulties, bitter disputes and painful compromises, the further democratisation of Polish society had been taking place.

The significant new factor in this process, compared with previous periods of crisis and promised reform, was the continuing mass action of millions of Polish people and the setting up of the Solidarity trade union.

Some leaders of Solidarity have made provocative and adventurist statements, but while this made the process of dialogue and democratic renewal more difficult, it did not justify the attacks on the democratic rights of the Polish people which have taken place.

The establishment and actions of the military council have taken place against the background of the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation and developing confrontation between the government and Solidarity in which forces hostile to socialism had become increasingly active.

But rule by a military council is no substitute for the complex, difficult and lengthy process of re-establishing trust and confidence between the Polish people, the Polish United Workers Party and the government.

Far from being seen as extending democracy, the party and the government of a socialist state have become identified, in the eyes of many millions in Poland and elsewhere, as opposed to the demands and independent activity of working people.

Because, as the Polish United Workers Party itself recognised, it had lost the confidence of the majority of the Polish people, and because of the government's economic and political failures, it was clear that anti-socialist forces would try to take advantage of the situation.

But no evidence was produced, or has yet been produced to indicate that there was an imminent danger of a coup which could only be dealt with by the establishment of military rule and the suspension of virtually all democratic rights. On the contrary, what has happened shows that the government, with the support of the armed forces, was fully capable of dealing with any such problem.

If it was considered that new emergency powers were needed, our view is that such powers should always remain subject to civilian control and confirmation by parliament.

All that has happened in recent weeks can only make more difficult the re-establishment of trust and confidence between the Polish people and the Polish United Workers Party and government.

This confidence was forfeited over a period of many years in which party and government leaders, divorced from the people, made serious errors in economic policy, were responsible for undemocratic practices and mismanagement, and were in some cases corrupt. It is these wrong policies which placed in jeopardy the many great achievements of people's Poland, and produced the crises of 1956, 1970, 1976 and 1980.

The urgent need has been to regain the confidence of the people, and restore the credibility of the party. But instead, the party has been subordinated to military rule, an unprecedented step in a socialist country, and one which will make it far more difficult for the party to win public support.

The only way out of the present crisis remains the effort to reach agreement between the PUWP, Solidarity and the church, and the pre-requisite for success in this is the ending of martial law and return to the path of democratic renewal.

Imperialism seeks to exploit the crisis in Poland in order to further its reactionary aims and to undermine the process of detente and disarmament in Europe. Reagan, Thatcher and their accomplices shed crocodile tears over the introduction of martial law in Poland while at the same time giving support and aid to the most vicious antidemocratic, racist and warmongering regimes throughout the world. U.S. imperialism's trade sanctions on Poland stand in sharp contrast to this and should be rejected by our labour movement.

We will continue to combat all imperialist actions which threaten peace, national liberation and socialist advance, and carry forward our traditions of international solidarity in that struggle.

A resolution of the crisis in Poland on the basis of dialogue, negotiation and democratic renewal, without intervention from outside, will not only help the Polish people, but contribute to the cause of peace and detente throughout the world.

We call on the labour and democratic movement to oppose military rule while exposing and combating the hypocrisy of the Reagan-Thatcher response.

CP HEAD'S LETTER DEMANDS REAGAN END INTERFERENCE

TA120855 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Letter from Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to President Reagan dated 11 January]

[Text] Mr Reagan: As you know, a military dictatorship was established in Turkey, a NATO member, on 12 September 1980. The generals who came to power in this military coup abolished the constitution and the parliament. They disbanded the political parties, banned the unions, that had hundreds of thousands of members, and abolished all basic democratic rights and workers and trade union freedoms. Strict martial law conditions have been in effect for the last 16 months. Prisons are filled with tens of thousands of communists, socialists and patriots. Over 500 progressives have been killed in police operations and by torture. Now the military junta is trying 52 trade unionists in a martial law court without presenting any evidence and is demanding the death penalty for all of them. The trial of the unionists, for whom the death penalty has been demanded because of union activities and which started on 24 January, is being held under state of war regulations.

In a statement you made on Christmas, you defended your boycott against Poland on grounds that you wanted to insure workers and trade union rights and to defend the unionists. Given the situation, we would like to ask you a question on behalf of millions of Turkish workers whose union rights have been abolished and whose leaders are being dragged to the gallows and on behalf of the families of the 52 unionists who have been in detention for the last 16 months: If you support workers and union rights and if you defend union leaders, then why are you keeping silent when justice and human rights are being trampled on in such a way in Turkey that the whole world can see? You not only have not protested this barbarism in a NATO country but from the very first day you have openly supported the junta administration that is exerting efforts to transform the whole of Turkey into a concentration camp. Today no NATO country, with the exception of the United States, has the audacity to express such support for the junta openly. However, your war minister, Mr Weinberger, while in Ankara in December, once more told the generals that U.S. support will continue. It is clear that had it not been for U.S. support to keep our country within NATO, the oppression and terror in our country would not have reached the current dimensions. Given the circumstances, you share a great responsibility. You are the accomplice of those who wish to execute 52 innocent unionists like the May Day unionists who were hanged in Chicago in 1887. Our people know this.

In your statement on 30 December, you tried to accuse the USSR, without presenting any evidence, of interfering in Polish domestic affairs and of violating the UN resolutions and the Helsinki accords with the intention of concealing your own attempts to interfere in Polish domestic affairs. There is no evidence from the past or present that the Soviet Union has ever violated the agreements you mentioned. On the other hand, there are innumerable indications that methods such as interference in other countries' domestic affairs, threats, pressure and embargoes constitute the basis of U.S. foreign policy. Our people have witnessed this through the bitter experiences of the last 30 years. Your administration, as has been the case with previous administrations, is interfering harshly in the domestic affairs of Turkey, which, together with the United States, is a cosigner of the Helsinki Act.

Furthermore, you have carried this interference to the most extreme dimensions. Our people are well aware that the CIA had an active role in escalating the terrorism, claiming some 20 - 30 lives a day, that led to the military coup on 12 September 1980. This is part of the CIA's strategy to create domestic tension and chaos in foreign countries. If you so desire, you can be briefed in detail on the issue by your aide and former CIA director, Mr Bush, and by the current assistant secretary of defense and former deputy director of the CIA, Mr Carlucci.

Your administration for a long time has been applying strong pressure on Ankara in a bid to secure facilities and bases for your Rapid Deployment Force attack units established in line with your policy of increasing international tension and conflicts. You are preparing to send your secretary of state, Mr Haig, to our country in the coming days. Your goal is to drag our country in to adventures outside NATO as well in a bid to insure your own interests. Currently your administration is making demands on our country in order to undermine our relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. You are supporting domestic reaction and anti-Soviet circles. Even the Washington POST has reported that your CIA agents are engaging in operations against our neighbor Iran on our territory. Neither is it a secret that you are exerting efforts to create new conflicts between Turkey and Greece in a bid to prevent our neighbor Greece from dismantling the U.S. bases on its territory and withdrawing from NATO. Furthermore, your administration, in its interference in our domestic affiars, always uses as trump cards U.S. military and economic aid as well as the economic investment organizations under its control such as the IMF.

You claim you resorted to the embargo you are trying to impose on the Soviet Union and Poland for humanitarian and ethical reasons. However, you are imposing a boycott on Poland and interfering in its domestic affairs in a bid to defend the counterrevolutionaries in Poland. You are using the legal measures taken against the counterrevolutionaries as a pretext in a bid to increase international tension and to deploy your nuclear missiles in Western Europe. You are trying to use the legal measures of the legal Polish administration as a reason for antipeace efforts against the Soviet Union.

On the other hand you are supporting the junta in Turkey, which has no legality. You are supporting it to attain your inauspicious goals in the Middle East, which you have declared to be your region of interest. Most of the generals in power have been educated in your schools. Most of the arms used to suppress the people have been purchased from you. Your open support for the military dictatorship in Turkey has brought nothing but hunger, poverty and oppression to our people. It is obvious that the Turkish people are the last in the world to believe that you act on humanitarian and ethical grounds.

The Turkish working class and the democratic forces are currently waging a struggle to save the 52 unionists. All world public opinion and all world unions are supporting us in this struggle. No doubt no one expects your administration, which has chained its own unionists, to be in solidarity with the Turkish unionists. As with the Polish workers and communists, we have one thing to say to you on behalf of the Turkish working class and the democratic forces: Take your dirty hands off our beautiful country.

MINISTER RECEIVES COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATION

TA111709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Europe delegation, which is continuing its contacts in Ankara, was received this afternoon by Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes. In a statement on behalf of the delegation, the chairman of the Council of Europe's judicial committee, Percy Grieve, said they were discussing the council's relations with Turkey and closely observing work being conducted in Turkey for restoration of the democratic system.

Mentes said he would brief the delegation members on legislation enacted following the 12 September 1980 coup as well as judicial work being carried out in Turkey and its implementation.

The Council of Europe delegation is expected to continue its contacts in Ankara tomorrow.

UNITY URGED WITH PERSECUTED TRADE UNION LEADERS

TA100951 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Statement by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee dated 8 January]

[Text] The Turkish working class is currently facing one of the strongest attacks in its history. Thousands of workers with different political views -- communist, socialist or religious -- are being prosecuted. These pressures have reached their peak with the trial of 52 administrators of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] with the demand for death penalties.

The lives of the DISK leaders are in danger. Those who are dragging the country toward dangerous adventures in the wake of U.S. imperialism, those who are trying to tear up the 1961 constitution and those who are mercilessly laying the burden of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the workers are asking for the heads of the workers' leaders. Therefore the trial of 52 DISK administrators, with the demand for death penalties, must be considered a dangerous signal for our national independence and security, our freedom and livelihood as well as for the lives of the unionists. These facts prove that the junta's talk about a return to democracy is merely a maneuver.

The unionists are being tried with fascist methods. State of war regulations -- which are not applied even to fascists who shed the blood of thousands of people and who murdered Kemal Turkler, one of the leaders of DISK, on orders from their master -- are being implemented at the DISK trial. It is evident that the junta has declared war against the working class. The suit filed by the martial law court is against millions of workers and not only against the 52 unionists. The court prosecutor has been unable to produce a single piece of evidence of the unionists' terrorist actions because there is no such evidence. The prosecutor wants to execute the DISK leaders for the actions of hundreds of thousands of workers, for strikes by millions of people and for the glorious May Day demonstrations. In that case it is not only the lives of 52 unionists that are at stake. All workers' freedoms -- their rights to strike, to form unions and to sign collective wage contracts in the future so-called democratic regime -- are at stake. Rescuing the 52 is synonymous with the workers' cause for freedom and livelihood.

Prosecutor Suleyman Takkeci -- the notorious man of the counterguerrillas -- is also claiming that DISK is an organization affiliated with the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] in order to sentence the DISK administrators to death. Our party has always refuted this coarse accusation. DISK and its affiliated unions do not have the slightest organizational connection with our party. The TCP defends the organizational independence of unions. Unions must, above all, be independent of the bourgeois state. Those who are trying DISK are attempting to place the unions under the ruthless hegemony of the bourgeois state. Martial law officials have undoubtedly seen that in numerous cases the working class has elected communist workers to labor representations and union leaderships and are waging a noisy campaign against this. This course of trade union struggle cannot be averted. Workers have supported and are still supporting the members of our party only because they defend the rights and interests of the working class in the most consistent and brave manner. This does not prove that DISK is dependent on the TCP. It shows clearly that millions of workers have attained an awareness of their own class interests against this system of tyranny and exploitation.

All the developments in Turkey and the trial of the 52 penetrate the disguise of imperialism, the likes of Reagan and the internal reactionaries. While they shed false tears for Poland, these forces continue to support the dictatorship in Turkey, which is prosecuting thousands of unionists and workers, seeking death penalties for 52 DISK administrators and throwing some 1,000 progressives into dungeons on the grounds that they are members of the TCP.

The motives for threatening the 52 unionists with death are evident. The goal is to deprive the workers of their democratic trade union rights and keep the working class in chains in the future so-called democracy as well. Workers, do not bow down to this!

The junta is resorting to every means in a bid to slander the glorious 15-year history of DISK. The strikes, led by hundreds of thousands of workers risking their lives in the name of employment, livelihood and freedom and the May Day demonstrations are being considered equal to the murders of a handful of terrorists and antipeople fascists. This is intended to erase from the consciousness of the working class its own revolutionary struggle traditions.

The TCP calls on our entire working class, on all toilers and all citizens in favor of freedom to express solidarity with DISK. Freedom for the 52! Let us stop the murders that are about to be committed in the courts of the junta. The unity of action of all workers is essential to secure the reopening of DISK and end the pressure on the Turkish Confederation of Labor. Now every worker understands better how trade union division aids the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie. In that case, let us regroup our forces to form unions of unity. The possibilities of rescuing the 52 and succeeding in the struggle for trade union rights and freedoms are actually greater than they appear. The junta was forced to revert to the tactic of announcing the election date in the fact of internal and external democratic pressure. This shows that while on one hand the dictatorship is increasing the pressure on the people, on the other hand it is becoming weaker. The trial of the 52 is provoking increasing reaction in our country. All world unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labor and hundreds of millions of workers have united in solidarity with DISK. Freedom for the 52!

TRIALS OF TWO LEFTIST GROUPS' MEMBERS UNDERWAY

TA111643 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1635 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Jan (AA) -- The trials of two illegal extremist groups were started at Golcuk and Adana martial law courts. The Golcuk court started hearing the case against 74 members of a faction of the illegal organization calling itself People's Liberation Party-Front, "THKP-C Kurtulus (Liberation)," while the Adana military court tried 277 members of the organization "Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Path)."

Two Captured Trying To Escape

TA111642 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1620 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Cesme, 11 Jan (AA) -- Ismail Akcay and Ahmet Dartan, two militants, were captured today by security forces as they were trying to flee to Greece in a sailboat. Security forces caught up with them off Karaada islet, near Cesme, a seaside resort in Izmir. The two suspects were carrying a fake passport of the TFSC as well as 19,000 Turkish liras. Some food was found in the stolen boat. An investigation into the incident is underway.

65 Arrested in Mardin

TA061657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Summary] The VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command press and public relations department has announced that during a series of operations carried out in and around Mardin during the past month security forces captured 65 members of the illegal and secessionist Kordestan Workers Party. They include some administrative and financial officials of the organizations. During these operations the security forces also seized 9 rifles, 1 sten gun, 11 pistols, 33 cartridges, 5 bombs, 214 dynamite sticks, 73 kg of explosives, 17 TNT blocks and electric fuses, 4 meters of time fuse, fake identity cards and bankbooks and a large number of banned publications, pamphlets, organizational notes and directives by high-ranking officials of the organization.

Death Sought for 126

TA111758 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The trial of 277 suspects belonging to the leftist illegal Revolutionary Path [Dev-Yol] organization began in Adana today. After the court completed the identification of the accused, the defense lawyers asked for time to study the supplementary indictment prepared by the military prosecutor. The court agreed to this request and adjourned the hearings until 14 January.

In his indictment the prosecutor of the 2d Military Court in Adana is accusing the 277 suspects of being involved in the killing of 39 persons in Adana in the last 4 years, including two policemen, a commando and a physician. The indictment also accuses the suspects of wounding several persons, engaging in armed robberies, planting bombs, organizing unauthorized rallies and other crimes. They are also accused of aiming at changing or disrupting the implementation of a large part of the constitution, trying to establish the domination of one social class over other classes and trying to destroy a social class by the use of force.

The indictment asks the death sentence for 126 of the suspects and prison sentences of 2-20 years for the rest. Out of 277 suspects, 206 are under arrest.

13 Separatists Arrested

TA111802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Summary] A statement by the press and public relations department of the Adana, Icel, Kahramanamaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command says that as a result of operations conducted in Adana and Icel Provinces, as well as in Iskenderun District, 13 militants belonging to the illegal separatist Kordestan Workers Party [PKK], also known as Apoists, were captured by the security forces. The following weapons were seized by the security forces during the operations, which have been underway since October: 4 automatic rifles, 13 pistols and some ammunition. The suspects are accused of killing six persons, executing three others following a so-called trial in a people's court, torturing a woman to death, carrying out several armed robberies, distributing illegal leaflets and other crimes. Legal action against the suspects is continuing.

Writer Sentenced in Absentia

TA081633 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] [Film director] Yilmaz Guney, who is currently at large abroad, has been sentenced in absentia to 7 and 1/2 years in prison by the 1st Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command for engaging in communist propaganda through publication. The military court also ruled that Guney be kept under general security surveillance in Erzurum for 2 years. Guney was tried for an article he published in GUNEY magazine in December 1978.

ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS SEIZE RECORD HAUL IN 1981

NC120852 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 9 Jan 82 p 9

[Erhan Akyildiz report]

[Excerpts] Teams from the narcotics branch of the Istanbul Security Directorate seized 44 kg of heroin in 1981 worth an estimated 150 million liras on the local market and about 450 million liras abroad. This was achieved through successful antinarcotics operations in Istanbul and its suburbs. The narcotics branch teams seized 460 kg of hashish worth about 70 million liras at home and 180 million liras abroad. They also seized 4 kg of raw opium originating from Iran. It has been stated that a kilogram of unprocessed opium costs about 500,000 liras.

It has also been reported that 420 people were detained, 75 percent of whom were later arrested on grounds that they were found to be guilty. Due to continuous antinarcotic operations and stringent controls carried out in Istanbul and its suburbs in 1981, the quantity of narcotics seized increased 100 percent compared with the previous year. While the quantity of heroin seized in Istanbul and its suburbs was 24.5 kg in 1980, this quantity rose to 44 kg in 1981. The quantity of hashish rose from 284.5 kg in 1980 to 460 kg in 1981.

According to information obtained from the evaluation of the results of these operations, the narcotics are being smuggled into Turkey from the east -- Iran. The narcotics traffic destined for Europe after transiting Turkey pursued two main routes up to the beginning of 1981. The first was the Iranian border-Van-Diyarbakir-Malatya-Ankara-Izmit-Afyon-Izmir-Europe. As a result of stringent controls carried out in 1981, the narcotics traffic moved toward the south. As a result of the antinarcotic operations carried out in 1981, the narcotics traffic began to follow two new routes. The first route is the Iranian border-Malatya-Gaziantep-Aleppo-Beirut-Turkish sector of Cyprus-northern Italy-Europe. The second route is the Iranian border-Malatya-Gaziantep-Aleppo-Beirut-Turkish sector of Cyprus-Britain-the Netherlands-other Baltic countries.

MILLIYET learned that two Jordanians, Husayan Muhammad Sharaf and Ali Husayn Sharif, who wanted to enter Turkey through Cilvegozu, were caught by customs officers with 37.6 kg of hashish in their car. Both Jordanians were arrested after initial interrogations.

Reports from Izmir say a worker, Ahmet Komutan, coming to Izmir, Turkey, for the New Year holidays, was caught along with four of his friends for possessing 1.3 kg of hashish.

IRANIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

TA121030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Iranian Industries Minister Mostafa Hashemi arrived in Turkey last night for an official visit. In a statement to a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent on arriving in Istanbul, Hashemi said his government intended to promote economic and trade relations between his country and Turkey. The visiting minister added that his country was interested in importing machinery, spare parts, knowhow on the manufacture of cars and oil products from Turkey.

The Iranian trade delegation, headed by the industries minister, will go to Ankara after visiting some industrial installations in Istanbul.

BRIEFS

INDIA CULTURAL EXCHANGE -- A cultural exchange program for 1982-84 has been signed in Ankara by Turkey and India. The program envisages the allocation of mutual scholarships, cooperation among universities and exchanges and cooperation in the various art fields. The radio and television of the two countries will organize film weeks and will exchange programs. It was also agreed that the Indian Government should support the cultural activities to be organized in India to mark the 60th anniversary of the Turkish Republic. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82 TA]

OIL OUTLOOK -- Contracts have been signed for Turkey's crude oil needs for 1982. Turkey will use an estimated 16.3 million tons of crude oil this year. Most will be supplied by Libya, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Negotiations are being held with Iran on crude oil imports. About 2 million of the required 16.3 million tons will be supplied by local production. The Turkish Petroleum Corporation will drill a total 215,000 meters at 99 production and exploration wells. Exploration will be intensified in Thrace, the Salt Lake region, Adana, Iskenderun and southeastern Anatolia. An area along the Syrian border has been cleared of mines and oil exploration will begin there as soon as road construction is completed. Domestic crude production increased by 7 percent in 1981 over 1980. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Jan 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

KREISKY NOTES ASSURANCES IN LETTER FROM JARUZELSKI

AU121108 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- Poland's party and government chief Jaruzelski has assured Chancellor Kreisky in a letter that the measures connected with the proclamation of martial law will be abolished as soon as the situation permits and that there will be a return to the reform policy. On Monday the chancellor declared to journalists that a democratic state's sympathy will always be on the side of the oppressed. Nevertheless, he said, in the case of Poland he advocated exercising the greatest restraint because one must not misjudge the realities.

TRADE MINISTER SEES NO WINTER ENERGY SHORTAGES

AU111315 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jan 82 p 7

[Summary] Trade Minister Staribacher declared yesterday that he did not expect any power shortages this winter provided the current low growth rate in power use does not increase and that there is no extreme weather. The minister warned, however, that Austria did not have any reserves to cope with unfavorable situations in power production. Regarding oil consumption, Staribacher predicted a decline this year as against 1981 when large stores of oil products were built up. The country's coal supply was affected by the events in Poland, a development which induced Austria to increase its efforts to put its energy imports on as many legs as possible. Despite arrears in Polish coal deliveries, the coal supply for this winter has been ensured through substitute deliveries from Western countries, although at a higher cost, the minister stressed. He added that Austria's natural gas stores at present were adequate to meet half a year's demand.

CYPRUS

ROLANDHIS, VENIAMIN DENY 'AGGRESSIVE ACTS' LIKELY

NC111806 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that the government has no information that intentions exist for aggressive action of any sort in Cyprus. In a statement, Mr Rolandhis says that a report in a Greek newspaper that he summoned Soviet Ambassador Astavin and asked for his country's intervention to avert a new aggressive action by the Turkish troops is completely unfounded. Mr. Rolandhis added: My meeting with Mr Astavin last Saturday had no connection with this issue. Mr. Rolandhis further denied Turkish allegations about the arrival of troops and imports of arms from Greece. His statement says: The government is following the situation carefully and is in contact with foreign governments and urges the avoidance of press reports which are not based on facts but result in creating confusion and unrest.

At the same time, Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin issued a statement denying press reports that he has submitted to the Council of Ministers a report on preparations by the Turkish invaders to carry out a third Attila. Mr Veniamin says consequently he could not have given the information which was attributed to him in these press reports.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNITY WELCOMES TURKEY'S PLAN FOR RESTORATION

TA130604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the recent official statements concerning a return to pluralist democracy in Turkey were welcomed in EEC and European Parliament circles. In a news conference in Brussels last night, Turkmen commented on his contacts, saying that the announcement of the timetable for a return to democracy was welcomed by all people with good faith who attach importance to relations with Turkey and who want Turkey to continue its relations with the West.

Pointing out that the EEC officials he met stressed the wish to develop relations with Turkey, Turkmen said: I believe more intense efforts will be exerted in the future in a bid to activate the measures in connection with the fourth financial protocol. Turkmen added that despite efforts by those who are acting through ideological motives or with prejudice, he is optimistic that elements obstructing Turkish-EEC relations will be eliminated in view of the significant developments toward establishing parliamentary democracy in Turkey. Turkmen will return to Turkey today.

Turkmen Meets With Officials

TA121644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who attended the NATO meeting in Brussels, held talks separately with the present president of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, as well as European Parliament President Simone Veil. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Nusret Ozgul reports that during the meetings, Turkmen briefed the EEC officials on the timetable for the return to a democratic system in Turkey. Relations between Turkey and the EEC were also reviewed during the talks. Turkmen also met with the European Parliament's Social Democrat and Liberal group leaders for talks. Having concluded his contacts in Brussels, he will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Turkmen-Thorn Meeting

NC122110 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Former Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, currently serving a four-month jail term, will be released on February 1, EEC sources said here today following a meeting between Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission. Mr Turkmen also provided an agenda for Turkey's return to democracy in the wake of last September's military takeover by a junta under Gen Kenan Evren, the sources said. Listed on the agenda were a constitutional referendum set for autumn this year, and a law providing for political parties and general elections in autumn 1983, with a conditional proviso for 1984 if "events" made this necessary.

The EEC sources said that Mr Thorn expressed his satisfaction at the news of Mr Ecevit's release and by the move to a democratic return, but recalled European Economic Community (EEC) concern -- a 12-man Council of Europe parliamentary delegation is currently in Turkey studying the situation there -- over the denial of defence rights at the Ankara trial of 52 members of DISK, the left-wing trade union.

The finalisation of the fourth EEC-Turkey financial accords will be decided by the ten EEC foreign ministers during an informal meeting here on Thursday and Friday. Negotiations on the 660 million dollar deal in loans and grants were concluded last June but its approval by the EEC Council of Ministers was delayed on Mr Ecevit's detention and the charging of the 52 trade unionists.

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER STOEL 'REGRETS' GREEK STAND ON POLAND

PM130951 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 9 Jan 82 p 1

[A. Salomonson dispatch]

[Text] Luanda, 9 Jan -- Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel expressed his deepest regrets that Greece dissociated itself from the declaration by the 10 EEC partners on Poland. He hopes to be able to make a contribution in bilateral talks to preventing the gulf between Greece and the community from becoming too great.

The minister, who arrived in the Angolan capital, Luanda, for a 2-day visit yesterday, said that he hopes that we are dealing w-th a misunderstanding here. "It is a worrying development that Greece has dissociated itself from what was arrived at in proper consultations. I am convinced that it was, is and will remain the wish of the EEC nations as much as possible to attempt to clarify the background to and the reasons for such a stance in bilateral consultations," Van der Stoel said.

The Greeks chiefly object to a passage in the communique which states that the nonfulfillment of the legitimate wishes of the population in East Europe endangers public confidence in the possibility of cooperative links with East European countries and seriously affects international relations.

In general terms Van der Stoel expressed the hope that in the near future Greece will accept the EEC's "political achievement" (what joint foreign policy has been formulated) as well as its "community achievement" (what joint legislation has been passed in the community). Unlike the latter the former has no legally binding effect and is not automatically connected with EEC membership.

In the recent past the Greek Government has on several occasions rejected policies already forming part of European political cooperation. For example, Athens does not want to lend its support to the Venice declaration of June 1980, in which the then nine EEC nations formulated their policy on the Middle East. At the beginning of December Greece also refused to sign the communique of the NATO Council of Ministers. Contrary to general expectations Greece has also omitted establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel since its accession to the community.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON ASPECTS OF POLISH CRISIS

Relations With U.S.

LD121514 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 12 Jan (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is convinced that the Federal Republic will not be forced by the United States' anti-Soviet attitude to widen the gulf in its policy towards the USSR. In an interview in Thursday's issue of the Hamburg magazine STERN Schmidt points to the different interests of the United States and the Federal Republic: "The United States as a world power, pursues interests which encompass the whole globe. The main interest of the Germans, however, consists in reconciliation with our immediate neighbors." He said that the Federal Republic is in agreement with all alliance partners, however, about the necessity for NATO. "There is no NATO crisis," the chancellor stressed.

According to Schmidt the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union only have a slight economic effect, but a certain political role. They express the United States' determination to roll back Soviet pressure on developments in Poland. Moscow, on the other hand, has a strong political and military interest in preserving the postwar state of affairs because its own vital interests are at stake.

Schmidt said that the United States probably would not withdraw into a "neoisolationism" in anger at the German rejection of sanctions. Although there always were these tendencies in U.S. policy they never influenced official policy. "Isolationism would be linked with the United States' abdication as a world power," Schmidt added.

The interview was prereleased to DPA in an edited version by STERN.

Speaks to Bundestag Group

LD121750 Hamburg DPA in German 1633 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed great concern at the continuing martial law in Poland and at the same time warned the East against jeopardizing cooperation with the West through repression in Poland. Addressing the SPD parliamentary group in Bonn today, Schmidt said that several factors pointed to a longer-term development being introduced in Poland which might lead away from the course of reforms and renewal. The hope that martial law will only be a temporary situation has so far not been fulfilled.

According to the parliamentary group spokesman, Knut Terjung, Schmidt described Poland's response to the West's demand for a lifting of martial law, the release of prisoners and a resumption of the dialogue with the church and with the Solidarity trade union as unsatisfactory. Addressing the Soviet Union and Poland, the chancellor warned that a continuation of the current situation in Poland will jeopardize the bases for cooperation with the West. The West must issue clear signals in this situation and say what it thinks of developments. It is the West's right that the human rights contained in the Helsinki Final Act be upheld in the European states.

At the same time, the chancellor affirmed the Federal Government's intention of continuing the policy of dialogue and cooperation with East Europe. The overall goal of the policy is still to help the Polish people in a situation which is very difficult to bear.

Together with its Western allies, Bonn wants to institute a policy of pressure and incentive aimed at getting the Polish process of reform and renewal underway again. According to Schmidt, the Western alliance is agreed that the Polish crisis should be regarded as a crisis of adjustment in the Soviet-dominated communist system. The West should not permit the Polish crisis to cause a crisis within its own alliance. Schmidt criticized the continued harsh repression in the Polish Communist Party. The measures relaxing martial law on 10 January, lifting censorship for foreign correspondents and allowing telephone communication, which in Schmidt's view are intended as a signal for the NATO council meeting, changed nothing with respect to the "substance of repression."

Schmidt made a strong plea for cohesion in the West. The scope of the German policy, which Bonn has successfully broadened during the past 10 years, will shrink considerably if the fundamental accord with the Western guarantor powers, especially the United States, is lost. The stronger the Federal Republic's position within the alliance, the more the views and special interests of the Germans can be upheld in the alliance.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, addressing the group, called for support for the Federal Government in its "very circumspect attitude" on the Polish question. Brandt strongly criticized the CSU and individual CDU spokesmen who, according to the SPD chairman, are using Poland in a detestable manner for a petty, hateful, and in practical terms unjustifiable clash with the chancellor, with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and with the SPD/FDP coalition. Brandt advised the SPD, therefore, to play "a bit more hard to get" than in the case of the resolution agreed by all parties on 18 December when it comes to a further Bundestag resolution on Poland this Thursday. SPD Parliamentary Group Leader Herbert Wehner stated that the Social Democrats must make it clear on Thursday, with the FDP in parliament, that the coalition stands together with regard to the important issues surrounding the Polish question. Brandt made a plea not to let the policy of detente, now of all times, be destroyed and he recommended the Federal Government to take especially seriously the careful examination of sanctions against Moscow and Warsaw agreed to by NATO.

Relations With France

LD121824 Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA) -- On the eve of his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today described the relations between the two countries as close and trusting. There could be no question of a break in the Paris-Bonn axis, Schmidt told the SPD parliamentary group in Bonn with reference to the, in some cases, massive criticism in the French press of Bonn's attitude on the Polish crisis. According to SPD Parliamentary Group Spokesman Knut Terjung, Schmidt said that the attitudes of the French and German Governments were closely aligned.

There were no differences of opinion to be cleared up with Mitterrand on Wednesday, said the chancellor. In addition to the Polish question, which will be discussed on the basis of the NATO council statement, economic policy will be an equally important topic of discussion. Schmidt stressed that Mitterrand had strongly refuted in a talk with the German ambassador in Paris the impression created by the media of differences of opinion between the two governments.

Bonn-Paris Problems

DW131009 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Reporter Thomas interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the reason for your sudden trip to Paris? Are there still differences of opinion between Bonn and Paris which have to be eliminated?

[Answer] On the contrary, there are no differences of opinion at all. French External Relations Minister Cheysson, commented publicly and very convincingly on French television -- which I very much welcomed -- on the absurdity of some papers' insinuations that the German federal chancellor is aiming for neutralism. So this is not the reason. We also noted that yesterday the French president himself underlined the close cooperation and parallel attitudes of Paris and Bonn.

[Question] Still, aren't you worried by the sometimes very critical voices coming from France in connection with the German Government's attitude toward the Polish problem?

[Answer] You have to understand these voices coming from France. What is involved is the fight to reduce the French Communist Party which has so far acted in a most friendly way toward the Soviet Union and which is most Soviet-orientated.

[Question] So this is more a French domestic political problem?

[Answer] Oriented to domestic policy to a great degree, I would say.

DRESDNER BANK DIRECTOR VIEWS POLISH DEBT

LD131254 Hamburg DPA in German 1203 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Cologne, 13 Jan (DPA) -- In the view of Reinhold Stoessel, director of the Dresdner Bank, Poland is not expecting Soviet aid in solving its debt problem with its Western creditors. "There is obviously no prospect of this," said Stoessel in an interview with Deutschlandfunk in Cologne today. During the 1-day visit to Warsaw by Western bankers, an attempt was made to introduce a fresh idea into the situation: perhaps through the intervention of the international COMECON Bank in Moscow a new solution could be found to repay the remaining interest debts of less than $300 million. In its continuing difficult economic situation, Poland will not have sufficient foreign exchange available this year to meet its commitments, stressed Stoessel.

Strong assurance has been given in Warsaw that the outstanding debts will be paid but the Poles could give no firm date for this. The fact that an agreement on rescheduling the $2.4 billion loans from last year will not be reached until such time was described by Stoessel as an "immovable position." The Western banks have now adopted a waiting attitude.

It was earlier learned from circles of the approximately 500 Western creditors banks that Warsaw has meanwhile paid more than $50 million of the interest due for the fourth quarter of 1981, totalling $350 million to individual banks.

PROFESSOR DETAINED ON SUSPICION OF GDR ESPIONAGE

LD121958 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Duesseldorf, 12 Jan (DPA) -- Forty-nine year old Peter Stichel, a professor of physics at Bielefeld University, is thought to have worked for the East Berlin Ministry for State Security. After several hours' interrogation by police and the public prosecutor's office, the professor was detained today under strong suspicion of carrying out espionage. A spokesman for the Duesseldorf public prosecutors' office told DPA in response to a question that the federal prosecutor general's office started investigations into Stichel as long ago as autumn 1981 which were then passed on to the Duesseldorf authorities. A decision as to whether the Duesseldorf public prosecutor's office will apply for an arrest warrant is to be made tomorrow.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE MEETS CARSTENS, GENSCHER

LD122004 Hamburg DPA in German 1731 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (DPA) -- The Jordanian crown prince, Hasan, expressed strong criticism in Bonn today of the Israeli Government's settlement policy and underlined the demand for the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The Israeli settlement policy has become the main obstacle to peace in the Middle East, Hasan said in a speech to the German Society for Foreign Policy.

During his 1-day working visit to Bonn, Hasan, a close associate of King Husayn, was received by Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for talks centering on developments in the Middle East and cooperation between Europe and the Arab countries. Carstens stressed in this respect Jordan's importance in solving the problems of this region. Genscher praised the "moderate policy of Jordan" in the Middle East. Genscher described relations between the two countries as friendly and cordial.

PAPER SEES AN 'ATLANTIC HURDLE' OVERCOME

DW131107 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Commentary signed EIN.: "The Spiritual Gap"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has given a great speech. It represents the exclamation point which the strongest alliance partner has placed at the end of the communique of the special Atlantic session. Haig spoke about Poland. That was the issue which the NATO council dealt with on Monday. The U.S. interpretation of the Polish situation is basically not much different from that of the Europeans. The political passion with which the United States rejects the situation in Poland is much greater by far than that of their allies. By proxy Haig formulated what his President and the U.S. voters feel. It is a kind of disgust with the reality that an entire nation is being oppressed. It is not merely the material misery which the Soviet kind of communism has imposed on the Poles. Haig disclosed the spiritual gap separating the East from the West. The United States is upset because their highest ideal for the citizen, freedom, is being trampled upon.

Thus Haig's speech was necessary. Now the NATO partners know that such special sessions cannot be mere routine conferences where political disagreement is covered up by semantics. There may be different opinions in the alliance on the value of sanctions or their uselessness, but Haig's speech should have made the Europeans realize that the United States considers the threat of sanctions -- as suggested by Reagan -- to be above all a political element of deterrence. It is supposed to prevent the Poles' from living without freedom forever.

If the United States wants to effect deterrence, then NATO must follow the paragraph of the communique which outlines the areas of possible reprisals against the East. If the Europeans try to dodge the issue or take refuge in such arguments as: Sanctions are a burden to detente and they call East-West trade into question which would cause the loss of jobs -- if this happens, it could be that United States would lose interest in the alliance. For the time being, however, it seems that an Atlantic hurdle has been overcome once again. The foreign ministers, including Haig departed Brussels with the feeling that the alliance had not just been chatting. One partner, however, has veered away -- namely the Greek ally. Apparently Athens is confusing NATO with the United Nations.

BRIEFS

RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT -- Nuremberg, 7Jan (DPA) -- The number of unemployed rose to 1,703,862 (7.3 percent) [DPA percentage presumably refers to percentage of total workforce] at the end of 1981. This was announced today by the Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg. In November the number of unemployed was 1,489,976 (6.4 percent). The number of part-time workers rose by 69,489 to 505,542 and the number of job vacancies fell by 13,951 to 118,410. The seasonably adjusted unemployment figure rose to 1,566,000. Youth unemployment rose by 16,948 to 156,591, which represents 6.9 percent. [Percentage presumably refers to percentage of youth workforce] [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 7 Jan 82 LD]

CHEYSSON ON POLAND, AFRICA, NICARAGUA, MIDEAST

PM131139 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] "In recent years not enough has been said about the fundamental aspects of the East-West conflict. It is not just so many divisions against so many divisions.... It is the struggle against totalitarianism," External Relations Minister Cheysson stated in an interview on the Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE Grand Jury Program Sunday 10 January.

"The most important and serious response" for the socialist system -- the minister also said -- is to seize "this horrible opportunity (the Polish affair -- LE MONDE note), to unmask it, to reveal its mechanisms, logic and real nature. After all, that system has long tried to portray itself as a system of thought, a system of reasoning, an inspiration serving a class -- they used to say the proletariat. Well! I think the best reply that can be given to it, the reply which is most harmful to it, is to show that that is not true. The workers are in prison and the military in government!"

Asked "how to get out of Yalta," the minister first replied that it was not a question of getting out of what was "legally" the 1945 Yalta agreement between the great victors but of "the interpretation it is given." "The Red Army took a totalitarian system into the countries it was occupying," he said. "That is what is wrongly called Yalta."

On that basis Mr Cheysson said he thinks that the first thing to be done is not to allow East-West conflicts "to be necessarily transposed into the parts of the world it has not yet reached" and to encourage a real alignment in the Third World. Second, the minister said he thinks that "in Europe and on a slightly wider scale it is necessary to try to establish bridges between the two sides, in the knowledge that developments will be slow, that they will take years and years, and not being deceived and not thinking that the problems have been solved just because we have established trade relations, had slightly more frequent meetings and used the same expressions, very often with totally different connotations on the two sides."

"At times the will of the people has been seen to surface within the totalitarian system. The most overwhelming case is the events in Poland," the minister pointed out, expressing satisfaction at the French people's reaction. "What will happen next? I believe it is much too early to say. What will remain of the 1980-1981 renewal? For the time being nothing remains. We have regressed compared with the beginning of 1980.

Mr Cheysson then stressed that, while maintaining humanitarian aid to Poland, "we cannot have the kind of relations with the Polish Government and authorities which would enable us to discuss cooperation and ties while a number of unacceptable elements remain: martial law, the internment of a large number of leaders, especially trade union officials, and the absence of any dialogue with the country's political and social forces, in other words the destruction of everything which made up the renewal. While that continues we cannot have cooperative relations with the Polish authorities.... For the time being we cannot discuss the debt with the Poles.... We cannot envisage those kind of talks with a government and authorities which have -- I will not repeat my three points -- declared martial law, interned trade union leaders and suspended, annulled and destroyed the renewal process."

Soviet Gas

As for sanctions against the USSR, Mr Cheysson said, "We must not sanction ourselves.... We need Soviet gas," he pointed out, adding that the United States is taking care not to call into question the "deal of the century" involving the sale of U.S. grain to the USSR.

Mr Cheysson certainly does not think that [FRG] Chancellor Schmidt is tempted by neutralism. It is "glaringly absurd," he said, to regard him as a "secret neutralist."

Questioned on arms sales, especially to Nicaragua, Mr Cheysson stated: "You cannot say that that country is 'red' because it buys Soviet arms and at the same time criticize it now because it wants, symbolically, to buy arms which are not Soviet but French.... Helping a country to assert its independence is a fundamental element of policy."

He denied that there had been any question of arms sales during his recent visit to Ethiopia. The first thing the Ethiopians asked him to do was to extend the teaching of French. However, he did not conceal the fact that he would have preferred to meet with the Ethiopian head of state in Addis Ababa -- which had originally been intended -- rather than in Eritrea, in Asmara, which is a disputed region. "I went where he was," he said.

With regard to Chad Mr Cheysson stated: "It is not for us to say that Hissein Habre should be crushed, that there should be negotiations with Hissein Habre or that Hissein Habre should be isolated. Certainly not! We support the national unity transition government."

Finally the minister denied wanting to bury the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreement. "I am not burying anything," he said. "It is perfectly possible to move beyond Camp David after the withdrawal from Sinai, in other words from 26 April. But if Camp David became inspired, if other countries entered into that negotiation, something might perhaps be made of it, but we certainly cannot see it."

Finally, questioned on the postponement of Mr Mitterrand's visit to Israel, Mr Cheysson stated: "The visit will take place, the preparatory arrangements have been suspended following the law on the Golan Heights passed by the Knesset, which is an unacceptable law and a real provocation to international law."

He admitted that France "does not have any clout" in the Near East but, he said, that is no reason for "not saying what we think."

MITTERAND, MARCHAIS RECEIVE JARUZELSKI LETTERS

LD130900 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] In Poland, General Jaruzelski has been writing letters. He has sent letters to Francois Mitterrand and Georges Marchais. The president revealed this on 12 January at the National Assembly during a ceremony to present new year wishes. The contents of the letter are still a mystery. Francois Mitterrand said that Jaruzelski's message was addressed to France and that it was interesting; no more details are known. Georges Marchais was not much more explicit and only indicated that Jaruzelski's letter followed his own anxieties. Theoretically, the letter received by Georges Marchais could be published on 14 January.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TO CONTINUE WITH POLAND

NC121250 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (AFP) -- France will continue economic cooperation with Poland unless the situation there undergoes modification, secretary-general at the Presidential Office, Pierre Beregovoy, said today at the close of a restricted cabinet session.

Asked about sanctions, Mr Beregovoy said that France had already made its position known in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization statement in Brussels yesterday that blamed Moscow for the crisis but left sanctions up to each individual government.

LE MONDE SEES 'GAMBLE' ON NICARAGUA ARMS DEAL

PM121043 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Dangerous Gamble"]

[Text] The arms contract concluded in December between Paris and the Sandinist authorities and revealed by L'EXPRESS Thursday [7 January] during Hernu's visit to Washington has a mainly symbolic value. Indeed, two coastal patrol boats, two helicopters and a few trucks are not likely to enable Managua's revolutionary regime to effectively export its anti-Americanism. Nonetheless by giving military support to the Nicaraguan revolutionaries the French Government is again challenging the United States in a region which it traditionally regards as very "sensitive."

Mr Mitterrand has never concealed his sympathy for the Sandinistas. As soon as he took office he had a meeting at the Elysee with Sandinist Foreign Minister Father d'Escoto and then sent Cheysson to Managua. These gestures, as well as the appointment of Regis Debray as adviser to the Elysee, had somewhat worried and even irritated Washington. The French-Mexican statement in August recognizing the two revolutionary fronts in El Salvador as "representative forces" had confirmed the United States' suspicions.

The gamble which France seems to be taking is dangerous. The French leaders do not think that the course of the Sandinist revolution is irreversible as yet and believe that there may be time to change it. That analysis is entirely different from the one made in Washington: In the view of the United States it is to a considerable extent a Castroist-type process which has started in Nicaragua. As proof of that they cite the systematic elimination of the most moderate elements which had contributed to the Somoza dictatorship's fall. In addition Washington states that it is convinced that arms intended for the Salvadoran guerrillas are passing through Nicaragua.

The arguments put forward by Paris have little chance of convincing the United States. The equipment sold, people here are saying, is more defensive than offensive and is not reexportable. But that nonreexportation clause is a part of all contracts and this does not prevent it from being regularly violated. It is better, the French Government adds, for the Sandinistas to turn to France than to the USSR. That may be so.

However, it is probable that this affair will not produce a serious crisis between Paris and Washington. As far as the United States is concerned, France's stance on Poland is much more important than its sympathies for the Central American revolutionaries. There are already sufficiently serious disagreements between West Europe and the United States for them to avoid any further serious deterioration in transatlantic relations, in the short term it is the Europeans' attitude toward the Polish crisis and the USSR which Washington regards as most important.

POLICE ARREST ANOTHER ALLEGED RED BRIGADES MEMBER

AU130857 Rome ANSA in English 0841 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan (ANSA) -- The search is still going on for links between the Red Brigades members detained in Rome last weekend and the kidnappers of U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier abducted in Verona almost a month ago, according to police sources here. But the sources said yesterday that the wave of Red Brigades arrests had also led to another member of the urban guerrilla organization, 42-year-old Professor Fernando Iannetti, a lecturer in moral philosophy at the University of Salerno.

According to the sources, Iannetti is a friend of Red Brigades ideologist Giovanni Senzani, the criminologist arrested last Saturday in a Rome apartment. Iannetti was arrested Monday evening in an apartment in Formia, between Rome and Naples. The sources said the apartment contained nothing suspicious, leading them to argue that it was what anti-terrorist experts call a "cold hideout." According to this theory, the apartment was to be used to house another kidnap victim, possibly Fiat Managing-Director Cesare Romiti, whose kidnapping two Red Brigades members, Stefano Petrella and Ennio di Rocco, are suspected of readying when they were arrested in downtown Rome on January 4.

In another development, an unidentified youth was arrested Monday evening because he was carrying a revolver. According to police sources, the youth is thought to be a member of the Red Brigades unit, the March 28 Column, which claimed responsibility for the January 6 wounding of Nicola Simone, deputy chief of the Roman section of the Italian anti-terrorist corps.

As for the Dozier kidnapping, police sources in Verona said one of the most accredited hypotheses is that the "people's prison" where he is held is not far from the northern Italian town where he was abducted. According to one of the investigators, "it has been amply shown that the Red Brigades choose their bases in urban zones, preferably with a dense population, where they can pass unobserved." Nonetheless, with some sources reporting that as many as three hundred searches have so far been carried out in the most densely populated zones of Verona, no progress has apparently been made.

The same is true of the January 3 jail break in which four women urban guerrillas escaped from the penitentiary in Rovigo near Verona. Currently, the investigators tend to rule out any link between the most recent Red Brigades arrests and the assault on Rovigo jail.

In the meantime, police sources in Rome refuse to comment on statements from the defense lawyer of Petrella and Di Rocco that their clients claim to have been tortured by the police after their arrest. The two defendants advanced the accusation to the magistrate named to question them and, according to their lawyer, he too will present a description of the events to the magistrates.

In other developments, police sources claimed that the Soviet-made bazooka and two French-made air-air missiles found in one of the Red Brigades hideouts found this weekend in Rome were going to be used against the Italian Christian Democrat Party's national head-quarters in the capital's Eur residential neighborhood. Without explaining how they had reached this conclusion, the sources also ruled out the original hypothesis that the weapons were to be used against one of the maximum security jails where Red Brigades leaders are held.

Party Meeting Attack Thwarted

NC122205 Paris AFP in English 2158 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 12 Jan (AFP) -- The arsenal uncovered here on Saturday by police when raiding three hideouts of the Red Brigades was to have been used in an attack on the Christian Democratic Party headquarters, informed sources said today. Among the arms seized, according to the sources, were numbers of French-built rockets. The attack had been planned by the brigades for the next meeting of the Christian Democrats' national leadership.

POPE RECEIVES LETTERS FROM JARUZELSKI, WALESA

AU121555 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 12 Jan (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II today received a letter from the Polish prime minister and head of the Polish Communist Party, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in reply to the message from the pontiff given to the Polish leader on Christmas Eve by the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Luigi Poggi.

The letter was handed to the pope by the head of the Polish delegation for permanent contact with the Holy See, Kazimerz Szablewski, during a private audience in the Vatican. Szablewski was the first representative of the Warsaw government to be received by the Polish-born pontiff since the proclamation of martial law in the Eastern European country on December 13.

A communique released by the Vatican press office today also disclosed that the pontiff had received a reply to his letter to the leader of Poland's Solidarnosc independent labor movement, Lech Walesa. The papal letters to Walesa, to Polish primate Msgr Jozef Glemp, and "through him, to the entire Polish episcopacy" as well as to Cardinal Franzisek Macharski, the archbishop of Krakow, were copies of the letter the pontiff addressed to General Jaruzelski the head of the Vatican press office, Father Romeo Panciroli, said.

The Vatican did not disclose the contents of the Polish leader's message to the pope but reported, in the communique, segments of the pope's message to the general. In his message, the pontiff lodged the plea that "no more Polish blood be shed and that the state siege in effect in the country be abolished." The communique also disclosed that the Pope voiced hopes that the reform of Polish society, following the peaceful beginning in August 1980, "might return to peaceful methods, which are difficult but not impossible."

The Vatican press office chief said that copies of this letter had also been delivered to the heads of all the government and states represented as signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

PCI'S COSSUTTA CRITICIZES PARTY STANCE ON POLAND

PM121547 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 6 Jan 82 p 3

[PCI Secretariat member Armando Cosutta article: "How I Disagree With Document on Poland"]

[Text] The tragic events in Poland have prompted -- and are still prompting -- deliberations among us that are not unamimous but which we must strive to make really thorough so as to produce the most unitary results possible by means of a committed debate capable of involving hundreds of thousands of members, the entire party.

Basically, I express my disagreement with the resolution drawn up by the Secretariat on the Directorate's instructions precisely because I consider that it does not facilitate the necessary unitary conclusions. In fact, while on some points it is creatively and innovatively consistent with the major and fertile line of our deliberations over the decades. on other points it constitutes not only a swing, a turning point, but a "rupture" with our tradition and history (as well as with some fundamental congress theses).

Audacity is needed in the task of regeneration. But the party is not be be regenerated by extirpating its roots. There is a danger (and more than a danger) of undermining its conscience and strength and even jeopardizing its very future.

For instance, the resolution in effect "eliminates" all the socialist societies hitherto realized. Is such a drastic and final verdict justified? I am not convinced, and believe that this should be discussed openly.

Are we agreed on the option to develop relations in the "same way," as the resolution puts it (except that this does not mean "in full autonomy and never uncritically," which is, however, obvious and was always taken for granted) with, for instance, the parties of Fidel Castro, Giap, Tito and Kadar and "in the same way" with the reformist parties, with the parties of La Pasionaria, Deng Xiaoping and Brezhnev "in the same way" as with any social democratic party?

Does all this not mean perhaps that what this resolution expresses is not a distancing or a criticism or a serious disagreement with respect to the USSR's communist party and others, but the desire for a real "rupture"?

We must all strive to build, by means of an honest, broad and responsible debate, the conditions for an elucidation that will lead to the most unitary possible conclusions within our party.

This is the aim that prompts me to contribute some observations, though I am aware that the document as a whole requires -- and will require -- further in-depth analysis.

I believe that there are two prime points of broadest convergence to which one can refer: 1) There is virtually total acknowledgement of the decisive importance that the October Revolution and socialist building primarily in the USSR "have had" in the whole of world history, in mankind's progress; 2) there is also a shared, and not recent, awareness that neither the USSR nor any other of the present socialist countries can be taken as a valid "model" for the establishment of socialism in the West.

In fact we believe that socialism can only be established in the West if combined with "full" democracy. Or, more precisely, that the particular history of Western Europe, of our country, makes it necessary and possible to approach the problem of how to transcend capitalism only on this plane. Let it be clear that this does not in the least mean -- at least, so I believe -- that the democratic "principle" is valid only for the West and in no way concerns the present socialist countries or other areas of the world. Indeed it is true that "principles" stem from real conditions and assert themselves -- through men's awareness, decisions and actions -- in relation to "specific" historical possibilities. No real conditions, however, can stem solely from "principles."

Moreover, it is not true that the huge effort made and the results already achieved and those which can still be achieved by the USSR and the other socialist countries (under particular historical conditions, certainly not favorable, partly because of the capitalist powers' aggressive hostility) in the direction of the "liberation" of millions and millions of people from poverty and ignorance, in the building of a society aimed at asserting the "principles" of equality and solidarity, at restoring dignity and a human meaning to production and at guaranteeing work for all and satisfying the basic social needs, liberating women, protecting children and health, promoting high levels of mass education and the development of science and safeguarding and making the best use of territory -- these no longer have a precise significance not only for the peoples of the Third and Fourth worlds but even for the West European people's masses. This effort and these results have not exhausted their propulsive capacity and, albeit at different levels of awareness, in fact represent, I believe, a "permanent" reference point and ideological stimulus.

Not the least important reason for this is the fact that by means of this effort and these results, which it was possible to achieve outside the capitalist framework, a "pole" of world development alien and antagonistic to the logic of imperialism has been established.

Having said that, however, we do not of course want to close our eyes to another fact: That the very results achieved pose more and more serious problems for the socialist societies with regard to freedoms and even the economy and consumption.

But in this connection what is needed is certainly not an alignment with those who try to exaggerate its effects, to the extent of using it as an adequate argument for explaining even tragic events, such as Poland's.

These difficulties prompt in us, however, a just and salutary reaction if they shake a possible erroneous belief that our "revolutionary" task could consist essentially of preparing to adopt, within a framework of developed democracy, socialism as a fruit ripened on a tree that had already been planted elsewhere and that was now growing inexorably, discounting outside attacks. Instead, we must be fully convinced of something of which Lenin himself was aware, namely the necessity, for the very development of socialism as hitherto realized, of a revolutionary "rupture" at the summits of capitalist development. And the more convinced we are of this, the more we must approach ourselves, our strategy and our practice with the responsibility, lucidity and rigor required of a revolutionary party.

A new phase in the "international" struggle for socialism cannot be supported and prompted by a dismissive attitude toward the experiences of socialism as hitherto realized, but requires a clear theoretical and scientific basis, which does not consist solely of an option -- however correct and indeed necessary -- for democracy, participation and pluralism, but which also involves the hitherto unresolved problems of social and production relations. Without this, the appeal to "revolution in the West" will for some people remain a mere, albeit most lofty, exhortation. For others, I fear, it will be an alibi to conceal their real view of a new order, admittedly founded on democracy and accentuation of public involvement in the economic and social fields -- but not in forms likely to promote the elimination of capitalist domination in society. This applies in fact to the view of the most advanced sector of social democrats -- in fact an abandonment of socialism, albeit in a new form.

As can be seen, there are undoubtedly many problems struggling for in-depth analysis and proper reflection in practice within the party, partly because of methods relating to its internal life, which must be promptly revised. But I believe there is now one point above all that must be made the subject of an entirely lucid debate. The question is whether the opportunities for a revolutionary process in the West could remain in the event of a lapse by the "fixed point" constituted by the presence and strength of the USSR -- despite its errors -- on the world scene, capable of keeping the breach in the capitalist system open by facing up -- including militarily, in the final analysis -- to the "natural" U.S. impetus to restore capitalist rule worldwide. In fact this impetus is now becoming more and more acute and threatening as the capitalist countries themselves become aware of the consequences of the growth -- even amid huge difficulties and contradictions -- of the Third and Fourth world peoples' emancipation process. These consequences are accumulating and exacerbating the capitalist contradictions, particularly between the United States and Europe, and also contradictions within individual countries between developed democracy and capitalism.

All this creates a situation open to prospects of both reaction and revolution. And I have no doubt that such a situation would inevitably plunge, on both the international and the domestic plane, toward the most barbaric forms of reaction if the Soviet "counterbalance" were to be seriously weakened or even disappear.

A lucid appraoch must also be adopted toward the subject, to which I have already referred, of the nature of the party. "Diplomatic" or truncated debates are not at all a good defense against the "adversary" because they do not build real party unity. They crystallize "interpretative" tendencies and reduce the chances of members making their influence felt and identifying with party actions and thus taking a leading role in its life.

Election results and membership figures are undoubtedly significant indications of the party's state of health. But for a party such as ours, I believe that figures for active involvement would be even more significant. (and such figures, albeit approximate, should not be impossible to obtain). For instance, figures showing how this has varied over the past decade.

I consider "centralism" justified by the need to impart to our party's action all the strength it needs -- but not simply to cope with the situation but to change it. What is indispensable to this end is the gaining of members' "active consensus." This constitutes the best guarantee of a democratic approach in our method of internal life.

POPE MEETS FRANCE'S CHEYSSON, UNESCO'S M'BOW

AU091513 Rome ANSA in English 1504 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 9 Jan (ANSA) -- The Polish situation and the crisis in the Mid-East, particularly Lebanon, were discussed here today by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Polish-born Pope Paul II, qualified Vatican sources disclosed. Cheysson is the first minister of the government of newly-elected French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand to pay a visit to the Vatican. Official spokesman for the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church refused to release any details on the meeting, which reportedly also included talks with Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. Cheysson was accompanied by a delegation from his Foreign Ministry which included East European expert Harris Puisais.

In another development, the Vatican press office announced that the pope today also received the general-director of the United Nations UNESCO organization, the Senegalese Amadou m'Bow. The UNESCO leader met with the pope last year when John Paul II visited the Paris UNESCO headquarters. This is also his second meeting with the pope in the Vatican.

POPE DONATES MONEY FOR FOOD AID TO POLAND

LD091630 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The holy father has placed the sum of (?100 million) lira at the disposal of Italian CARITAS. The sum consists of contributions coming to him from various countries, and is to be utilized to alleviate the current food shortage in Poland. The funds will be used for the purchase and sending of foodstuffs to the welfare commission of the Polish [word indistinct] conference. Italian CARITAS [words indistinct] to purchase with the money almost 100 tons of sugar, which it will transport to Poland in four trucks in the next few days. The president of Italian CARITAS, (?Monsignor Pasiolo), has sent a cable to the holy father, expressing his gratitude for (?this) generous gesture of confidence in the pastoral organ of coordination of the Italian church.

Bishops Appeal for Solidarity

AU091554 Rome ANSA in English 1549 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 9 Jan (ANSA) -- An appeal to the Italian Roman Catholic ecclesiastical community to express "their solidarity in a concrete manner" with the Polish people was launched here today by Italy's episcopal conference. The communique from the gathering of Italian Roman Catholic bishops, who concluded four days of discussions here on January 7, maintained that the situation in Poland is "a danger for world peace and constitutes, alongside of the problems of assuring a more peaceful social cohabitation in Italy, one of the principal concerns of the moment for Italian bishops."

Appealing for the solidarity of members of Roman Catholic religious communities in Italy, the communique described the Polish people as being put "to a severe test" by the efforts enacted "to freely express their deep aspirations and responsibly affirm their basic rights".

GONCALVES PEREIRA INTERVIEWED ON EEC, AFRICA

PM130815 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 pp 7-8

[Helena Marques 15 December interview in Lisbon with Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira]

[Text] [Question] Francois Mitterrand's official visit to Lisbon having taken place a few days ago we would like you to tell us the results of the talks specifically, with respect to joining the EEC and the separation of the Portuguese and Spanish dossiers.

[Answer] Even before that point I would like to mention that the visit was also extremely important for another aspect which concerns the entire Portuguese people, and that is the situation of the Portuguese community in France. In fact both President Metterrand and External Relations Minister Cheysson reaffirmed, not only publicly but also in the greatest detail at the working meetings, this idea which is particularly attractive and important for the Portuguese people: the idea that those who contributed to France's prosperity while Europe's progress and economy were moving upward will not now find France's doors closed to them when there is recession and international difficulties. It is an attractive idea; it is a generous idea, which is in the spirit of the setting up of a ministry of solidarity in the new French Government, which is directly responsible for the immigrants' situation, and it was, of course, an idea which the Portuguese Government received with pleasure. At the same time, there was the guarantee, which was reaffirmed by the president and by the minister, that there would be no obstacles to the remittance of the proceeds of their work by the immigrants.

Another issue which was examined and to which the French Government also promised to devote its closest attention was the normalizing of the situation of the Portuguese immigrants who are in France illegally having entered clandestinely. The French Government has already adopted measures which I can describe as generous in this respect. Specific instances in which the measures adopted by the French Government are perhaps not sufficient were pointed out, and the French Government promised to devote its closest attention to these matters. So in this issue the results of President Mitterrand's visit were positive.

Returning to the question you asked me, concerning joining the EEC, the visit was also extremely positive, both in President Mitterrand's public statements -- specifically, in the speech at the Ajuda Palace and at the press conference -- and also, in greater detail, in the talks I held with Claude Cheysson.

France acknowledges that the Spanish and Portuguese processes for joining the EEC are essentially different. This is a thesis which the Portuguese Government has always maintained, not because of a matter of precedence -- we are not in a race against anybody -- nor, obviously, do we desire to delay Spain's entry, all that we desire is that our process should not be harmed by matters in which we have no part. But it is natural that the scale of the Spanish economy and its interconnections -- specifically, with the French economy -- should pose France greater problems than Portugal's membership. This is indeed the case. This is why we have been demanding that there by no lumping together in the examination of the two processes, because that would mean that any delay in Spain's entry would entail a similar delay in our process. This is the decision now made on the part of France by President Mitterrand. Of course, this does not mean that there aren't still many problems to be negotiated with France, with the other countries and with the EEC institutions. But a very important step forward has been taken. And although Mitterrand, in accepting the separation of processes, was careful to state that he was speaking on behalf of France and that he could not speak on behalf of the 10 EEC countries, we know from statements which have repeatedly been made to us that the nine other countries do not insist on lumping the applications together and raise no objection to separation.

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Portuguese prime minister this just a few days ago. The ministers of the other countries concerned have also said so; Italian Minister Emilio Colombo said so recently. So this leads us to believe that this stance on the part of France could contribute to a separate examination of the two processes, and that, of course, because the case of Portugal is less significant within Europe as a whole, could lead to a more rapid resolution of these matters. To this end we will conduct diplomatic initiatives -- and I must say that these initiatives will be conducted at the highest level -- it being expected that we will make visits to the EEC countries and to the EEC bodies.

[Question] In light of the situation which you have just mentioned, do you envisage that the timetable laid down for membership can be adhered to?

[Answer] It is extraordinarily difficult -- and recent experience demonstrates this -- to make an exact forecast. What I can tell you is that we are currently encouraged to believe that the signing of the treaty of accession will be possible before the end of 1982 -- hence within a year -- setting aside 1983 for the ratifications by the 10 states, and 1 January 1984 being the date of Portugal's actual entry. However, I must tell you quite sincerely: We have already been mistaken in these forecasts, as have been, moreover, other officials. So it is not a timetable which we can put forward as certain; it is a timetable for which we will work and which we believe it is possible to maintain. It does not depend solely on us; the good will which has been expressed by political leaders must also materialize at the level of implementation.

Poland

[Question] The events in Poland have shaken public opinion throughout the West, although they were not wholly unexpected. Did the Portuguese foreign minister have prior knowledge of the imminence of the events?

[Answer] I did not exactly have prior knowledge of what was going to happen. But it is obvious that during last week there were events -- specifically, the postponement of visits to be paid to Poland and the hastening of certain meetings which were taking place in Warsaw -- which suggested that something was going to happen. It is obvious that what happened was one of the possible scenarios -- already envisaged, moreover, within the Atlantic alliance. But I did not know, nor did anybody in Portugal know, exactly what was going to happen. This assertion may have a slightly categorical tone, but it is my personal conviction that there was nobody in Portugal who was informed.

[Question] Does the current situation in Poland and -- its foreseeable evolution -- constitute a real threat to peace in Europe and to world peace?

[Answer] From my viewpoint and from the government's viewpoint, repeatedly expressed within the cabinet, the situation is already extremely grave, although unfortunately, it could become even graver. There are currently no signs of movements by Soviet troops or those of other Warsaw Pact countries, and so it cannot be said that a foreign military intervention, such as happened in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia, has been noted. However, there are about 60,000 Soviet troops in Poland and there are about 48,000 on the GDR's border with Poland. So there are already forces there which are not in action but whose presence is obviously a threat. That is why we believe that the events are already very grave, because although they have an internal Polish aspect, they transcend that aspect. And it is for this reason that the government felt not only obliged but entitled to make known its viewpoints on the matter, just as other governments have done. For instance, I should say that the French Premier issued a statement on Sunday expressing his concern at the events in Poland, in addition to canceling the visit which he was to pay to that country. Why do we believe that this is not a mere internal event? Of course, Portugal respects other countries' internal problems. The event is not merely internal simply because it stems, in our opinion, from the pressures exerted on Poland by the Soviet Union. Those pressures are countless. I will recall the note sent by the Moscow government to the Warsaw government 17 September this year, in which there was a more or less veiled threat of intervention.

And it is obvious that these actions taken by the Warsaw government are the result of foreign pressure. We have no doubt about this, and I must say that there are no doubts in the West, and there will be few doubts even in Poland. There may be people who believe that this averted a greater evil, which would be an actual Soviet armed intervention with bloodshed. However, as I said, the matter is not merely internal. There are matters which appear to be internal but which take on such an international importance that other countries must express their opinions on them. Such as the instance of apartheid: All the state bodies in Portugal have declared themselves opposed to apartheid. It is a purely internal problem of South Africa, which is not seeking to export apartheid. However, we believe -- both the president during his recent visit to Africa and the government -- that although the internal nature of the problem is obvious, it is subject to international criticism because it is a violation of human rights and because its existence threatens peace in southern Africa.

Now, while keeping a sense of proportion, what is happening in Poland is very similar. It is an action which apparently is taking place inside the country but which represents a violation of human rights and a violation of trade union freedoms which obviously threatens peace because it is a further step toward a possible Soviet intervention.

Moreover, from a strictly legal viewpoint, Poland and Portugal are signatories of the 1979 Helsinki Final Act, in which both countries undertook to respect a large number of public freedoms -- specifically freedom of expression and assembly, the right to individual freedom and trade union freedom. All these rights have been systematically violated, I would say, in virtually all the Warsaw Pact countries. We might mention the instance of the dissidents in the Soviet Union, the arrest of thousands of trade union leaders in Poland and the arrest -- not as yet confirmed but announced -- of the leader Lech Walesa, which are instances of flagrant violations of international commitments. The Portuguese Government cannot place itself in a situation of merely keeping silent about actions which affront human dignity and agreed international commitments. Moreover, although we have not as yet had direct communication with the Portuguese Embassy in Warsaw, the Portuguese Government is sufficiently well-informed about what is happening, both through the news media and through contacts with European Atlantic alliance member countries, to be able to express an opinion confidently and with knowledge of the facts on the situation existing in Poland. Not only several governments but even -- and I would like to mention this -- West European communist parties have done likewise. The Netherlands Communist Party was particularly vehement in that condemnation; the PCE has just expressed condemnation. When parties linked with the Polish United Workers Party by ties of solidarity in the Third International do not refrain from adopting this stance, it would be strange if a government whose options are clearly different did not do so. Therefore the Portuguese Government is not only performing a duty but is also exercising an inalienable right in condemning the situation existing in Poland. And it is also doing so in accordance with the provisions of the constitution: Article 7 of the Constitution enshrines the right of all peoples to self-determination, which is precisely what is being pointed out and demanded. I would also like to state that, contrary to what has been said, most Western governments and parliaments, including virutally all NATO members, have publicly condemned the Polish Government's action. But the Portuguese Government decides on its own and has no lessons to learn in this respect.

[Question] To what extent will the situation in Poland affect the progress of the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I am in no position to answer that question at this moment, although I have been in touch with one of the sides in those talks. However, I have no reliable information which would enable me to answer you, but I can say that the deterioration of the Polish situation will certainly have repercussions on the Geneva talks, and they will not, of course, be favorable repercussions.

NATO

[Question] During a recent visit by Portuguese journalists to NATO headquarters we were told repeatedly that any debate on the allocation or redefining of commands would be held following Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance. Could the timing of decisions be deterimental to Portugal?

[Answer] I do not know who gave you that information.... NATO officials, I suppose....

[Question] Exactly.

[Answer] That information is formally correct but fundamentally incorrect. It is formally correct because the Atlantic alliance treaty of 4 April 1949, to which Spain will now accede, is different from NATO's military organization, which Spain has not as yet joined, although it is assumed that it will join. Their structures do not coincide; moreover, France is a member of the former and not of the latter. Hence stems the idea -- which, incidentally, has already been expressed in several newspapers, specifically in DIARIO DE NOTICIAS -- that there are two junctures here which would be unfavorable to Portugal; first, Spain would join the Atlantic alliance, and next, as a member state, would discuss its participation in the military organization. But the Portuguese Government, however incompetent its foreign minister, knows about this characteristic of the organization. And so it has adopted the necessary measures and secured the essential guarantees prior to the signing of the protocol of accession which I had the pleasure of signing in Brussels last Thursday. The rule of unanimity applies here, just as it will also apply to Spain's joining the military organization. But in order to prevent problems arising, the Portuguese Government consulted all the other sectors concerned and the Spanish Government itself, securing from everybody an assurance that Spain's possible inclusion in the military organization would not alter the command zones which affect Portugal, and hence would not jeopardize Portugal's strategic interests. Briefly, it can be said that the line which is taking shape is for Spain to form part of the European command -- SACEUR (Supreme Allied Command Europe) -- with its headquarters in Brussels, while the Portuguese territory will remain part of SACLANT (Supreme Allied Command Atlantic), with its headquarters in Norfolk, in the United States, and with a command here in Lisbon -- the IBERLANT. If that is the case there will therefore be no alteration in the command zones affecting Portugal. If that does not happen and if any alteration contrary to Portuguese strategic interests occurs, then Portugal, in view of the requirement of the rule of unanimity will be perfectly able to dispute this and possibly to prevent its happening. So although I can understand some historical concern among the public -- because we cannot forget that Portugal's history records some influences, not always positive, in our relations with Spain -- I must say that I find those apprehensions, which are understandable in certain ill-informed circles, surprising on the part of those who hold or have held responsibilities in the international sphere.

[Question] Continuing to talk about Spain, doesn't the current instability in the Spanish Armed Forces pose dangers for Portugal?

[Answer] I will begin by saying that it is not for me to comment on the internal situation in Spain, although, as may be imagined, we are following it with the utmost attention. For instance, I can tell you that I spent the whole night of 23 February [date of attempted coup in Spain] here in this office: This in itself demonstrates that virtually everything that happens in Spain has repercussions on Portugal. And if a grave deterioration in the situation of the democratic institutions in Spain occurred now, I fear that this would have some, certainly not favorable, influence. Our democratic institutions are functioning, but they are still relatively young, there are still certain signs of weakness, and it would not be desirable to put them to the test of an influence of the kind I have just mentioned. So, while repeating that we do not wish to express opinions on the evolution of the internal situation in Spain, we sincerely hope that the Spanish State's democratic institutions will be able to surmount the difficulties confronting them, and I am also convinced that Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance will be, among others, a factor of stabilization.

Mozambique

[Question] Could you take stock for us of the president's visit to Africa, in which you also took part?

[Answer] Certainly, although I must tell you that the visit was the president's visit, and it is for the president to take stock of it more authoritatively than I could do. However, I took part in the visit, and so I can give my viewpoint; and it is not a personal viewpoint but the viewpoint of the government, which took part in organizing and carrying out the visit. The visit was extremely positive in Mozambique, and also positive, although, of course, less significant, in Zambia and Tanzania. In Mozambique the visit had a historical significance of turning over a page, which is extremely important. Following decolonization there is always a certain period when relations between the new country and the former mother country are marked by traces of bitterness on both sides; and this has happened in the case of all countries which have been decolonized. For instance, in France there are still consequences of the war in Algeria (look at the controversy now created over the possible restoration to Algeria of the historical archives concerning that former French territory, which clearly demonstrates that the traumas of decolonization have not as yet been finally surmounted). I do not know whether they have been completely surmounted in Portugal, too, but we have the impression that, certainly on the part of the state bodies and of most of the public, the page has indeed been turned.

We also believe that this page is in the process of being turned by the Mozambican state. It is clear that decolonization does not only cause traumas in the colonizer; it also causes them in the colonized, and there is a stage when, of course, the former colonizer is blamed for all the shortcomings and difficulties of society. That stage, which has existed in all the former colonies, is in the process of being surmounted. Time is passing and is healing the wounds that can be healed. Moreover, Mozambique is at a stage in its economic and social development when it has much to gain from the economic and technical assistance which the Portuguese people can give it. And I say "the Portuguese people" advisedly, because it is not merely a matter of interstate tasks which should be performed, but of individual tasks, performed by individuals in the capacity of overseas workers or by enterprises.

The enthusiasm with which the president was received by the population, not only of Maputo but of all the areas he visited in Mozambique, clearly demonstrates that there is in fact no resentment against Portugal among the Mozambican population. On the contrary, I would even say that there is a natural and spontaneous feeling of rapprochement which was, moreover, extremely precious, and even moving, for any Portuguese to ascertain. So the visit was extremely opportune because it gave the world evidence of that resumption of relations, which, moreover, stems essentially from the sixth constitutional government and the initiative of Dr sa Carneiro, who wrote a letter to President Samora Machel and who paved the way for a new understanding between the two states. President Samora Machel had occasion to tell me personally -- and, moreover, he said this publicly -- that he believes that Prime Minister sa Carneiro was the principal sponsor of the reconcilation between the two peoples. It is worth mentioning that at the time of Dr sa Carneiro's tragic death President Samora Machel went personally to the Portuguese Embassy to sign the book of condolences, which was not formally required of him, and it was a demonstration of esteem for the Democratic Alliance government, which continues Dr sa Carneiro's work, as President Machel confirmed to me by the invitation extended to Dr Pinto Balsemao to pay an official visit to Mozambique.

I said a short while ago that the visit to Zambia and Tanzania was less important than the visit to Mozambique. However I would not like to be misinterpreted or interpreted as being less polite toward those countries which invited the president. The visits were important, but, obviously, we do not have ties with those countries like those which bind us to Mozambique. However the talks -- specifically, with President Kaunda and with President Nyerere, who are men of great experience and great prestige in Africa -- were of the utmost importance and will be followed by other contacts.

[Question] Within the context of European-African dialogue, President Mitterrand referred in Lisbon to a triangle among Portugal, France and Africa. Do you believe that there are prospects for a rapid realization of this triangular cooperation?

[Answer] I not only believe but find that there are already several actions to that end. President Mitterrand also said that France's cooperation with Africa would pass through Lisbon: In some instances that will be the case; in others there will be direct action by France, as is clear, but there is every advantage in France and Portugal coordinating efforts for specific projects, provided that that is the wish of the state in which the project is carried out. That triangular cooperation will undoubtedly have mutual advantages, but it is not only with France that we envisage it. We also envisage it with Britain, with Sweden -- with which, moreover, there are already specific actions -- and with other countries too.

[Question] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos recently spoke of normalizing relations with the United States. Secretary of State Haig received Jonas Savimbi in Washington a few days ago. Can any change in the White House's attitude toward the Luanda government be expected?

[Answer] I must tell you that there is no new element in President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' statement. Angola has never refused to have relations with the United States. The Angolan Government has always expressed readiness to maintain diplomatic or other relations with the United States. The new element to be noted is especially President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to Cape Verde and his meeting with the president of Senegal, which -- and this is no secret to anybody -- will culminate in the establishment of diplomatic relations between Angola and Senegal, which have not existed since Angola's independence, and this in itself indicates Angola's desire for an opening toward the entire West. But, as I was telling you, there has never been a refusal to establish relations with the United States on the part of the Luanda government. It is the U.S. Government which since Angola's independence has not maintained diplomatic relations (and has maintained few other relations) with the Luanda government), especially because of the presence of Cuban troops on Angolan territory. However, there has already been a meeting this year between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. And I must tell you that although Portugal is not a very important factor in these matters, Portuguese diplomacy was bold enough to assist the holding of that meeting.

[Question] The public did not know that detail....

[Answer] It will become known through DIARIO DE NOTICIAS. At the same time, just a few days ago, senior U.S. officials received Dr Jonas Savimbi, but they stated at the same time that they were also maintaining contacts with the Luanda government, and this does not seem to indicate the choice of one interlocutor to the detriment of another by the United States. I will also point out that, contrary to what has been heard, the Clark amendment has not been repealed. In fact the U.S. Senate declared itself in favor of the repeal of the Clark amendment, which banned assistance for movements inside Angola -- which could be interpreted as a stance unfavorable to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- but the legislative process was not completed, and the Clark amendment remains in force. So the situation has not changed substantially. We hope -- and Portuguese diplomacy did something to this end, when requested by the states concerned -- for some results. We have attempted to open up points of communication between the Angolan Government and the U.S. Government. We believe that it is in cooperation with the Western countries that Angola can -- if that is its choice -- find the most advantageous paths for the economic development of its potential and for resolving the problems of its economic and social underdevelopment.

Angola's southern border has been frequently violated by South Africa, and this does not facilitate, of course, the resolution of its internal problems. The Portuguese Government has on several occasions expressed the opinion that it is through some security for Angola's southern borders that the reorganization of the Angolan state can be strengthened, with the essential departure of the Cuban troops from Angola's territory. No state wishes to have foreign troops on its territory.

And I am convinced that the Angolan Government would approve of the Cuban troops' departure from its territory. Moreover, they constitute an onerous financial burden. So it is through Namibia's independence, and if that independence is viable, secure and guaranteed by the Western powers -- which will also represent a guaranteeing of security for Angola's southern border -- that the stabilization of the situation inside Angola, and hence the Cuban troops' departure, will take place. So I repeat once more that the two actions -- Namibia's independence and the Cuban troops' departure from Angola -- are both desirable and both should be carried out. And it is the Portuguese Government's conviction that we are heading in that direction.

[Question] Have you already experienced points of conflict with the president in the conduct of Portuguese foreign policy?

[Answer] The term "conflict" would not be the most appropriate. Moreover, I must say that personal reasons play a part here, and both the president and I myself -- if you will allow me to make a personal allusion -- are too polite for a situation of conflict to arise. The constitutional situations are different. The president is the foremost Portuguese citizen. Moreover, he is a president elected by universal suffrage. He has the duty of representing the country abroad. The conduct orformulation of foreign policy does not rest with him. These are elements which form part of the country's overall policy, whose conduct rests with the government. Hence these two ideas -- the country's representation, which also rests with the president, and formulation of foreign policy, which rests with the government -- require prior consultation between those state bodies in order to work, just as they work in other countries. This consultation would entail a more precise definition of the limits, which are not always easy to lay down, between what is representation abroad and what is formulation and conduct of foreign policy. In my opinion, that task of definition, which is human handiwork, suffers from human shortcomings. In my opinion, the sharing of powers between the two state bodies is not as yet sufficiently clearly defined. So the term "conflict" would be excessive. However, I believe that there is a certain degree of vagueness. But I must say that I am aware of these difficulties and have succeeded, under the prime minister's guidance, in undertaking the conduct of Portuguese foreign policy. And the broad outline of the policy which has been followed during this year of 1981 is always, under the prime minister's guidance, my exclusive responsibility and nobody else's. Obviously, I do not forget that there are certain actions envisaged in Article 138 of the Constitution -- the appointment and accrediting of ambassadors -- which are the president's responsibility, always at the government's proposal. The essential power in the conduct of foreign policy rests with the government, with a single exception: Article 307 of the Constitution assigns not only to the government but primarily to the president, assisted by the Council of the Revolution, the duty of guaranteeing East Timor's independence. This specific power is guaranteed in the constitution. It is not disputed on the part of the president, of course, or by the government.

DENMARK

EUROPE'S VIEW ON POLAND COULD BOOST WEST'S IMAGE

PM130929 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 6 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The EEC and Poland"]

[Text] There are many messages in the communique issued after the EEC foreign ministers' meeting on Poland in Brussels -- the most important are addressed to the United States and the Soviet Union and are concerned with making the superpowers adhere to the new efforts at detente begun in the TNF talks in Geneva. Europe demands -- the world demands -- that the Soviet Union and the United States remain on speaking terms and do not cool relations with a new Ice Age in world politics as a consequence.

NATO is not being split by the open demonstration by the European partners of their disagreement with the new U.S. administration. On the contrary, the lesson to Reagan and his people could help to create greater respect for the West's policies -- both inside and outside the NATO nations themselves. And in the message to Poland the EEC foreign ministers' stance is shown at its most defensible and responsible -- the Poles will be given the opportunity to find their own way. It is they who best understand the balancing act needed and who will be most affected by the consequences if this fails. Europe will continue to be willing to give humanitarian and economic aid, but if martial law and the gross infringement of human rights in Poland continue, the European democracies will be forced to reassess their policy.

FINLAND

SOVIET CSCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HELSINKI

LD121118 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet CSCE delegation arrived in Helsinki a moment ago, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev. Finnish and Soviet CSCE delegations will begin talks this afternoon on prospects for the Madrid follow-up meeting. The Finnish delegation is led by Secretary of State Matti Tuovinen, and head of the Finnish CSCE delegation Ambassador Richard Mueller will also attend the talks. The talks are to last until Thursday.

On Thursday, Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev will have talks with Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen. Representatives of the Finnish Foreign Ministry will hold consultations also with representatives of Belgium and with the FRG and Norwegian delegations before the resumption of the Madrid conference on 9 February. Neutral and nonaligned countries will have a joint meeting in Vienna on 25 January.

Ilichev Delivers Warning

LD121456 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union warns the NATO countries against discussing the events in Poland at the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. Chairman of the Soviet CSCE delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev said today to the radio news service that the draft final act propsed by the neutral and nonaligned countries before the Christmas recess would be a good basis for the continued talks.

In Ilichev's opinion, the Madrid meeting will be successful unless Poland is included in the agenda or the NATO countries provide other obstacles. Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev said the Soviet Union is hopeful, but at the same time he warned that there are still great difficulties to come and that the list of these difficulties is long. Ilichev said he had come to have talks with the Finns about the CSCE follow-up conference. The delegations have cooperated in Madrid and we shall continue the cooperation here, Ilichev said. Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev's visit to Finland is to last 3 days.

NORWAY

SCHMIDT-REAGAN MEETING 'GOOD NEWS' FOR NATO

PM121423 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Schmidt Sharpens His Tone"]

[Text] There is nothing new in the fact that differences of opinion arise between NATO member nations and that the disagreements are most often greatest between Bonn and Washington. But the alliance has always overcome its internal discord, and after the meeting in Washington between President Ronald Reagan and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt it is clear that the leaders of the two most important NATO nations understand each other better. As yet the U.S. President and the West German Government head are not on the same wavelength as far as the assessment of the situation in Poland is concerned, but the distance between them has decreased. This is good news for the rest of the Western defense alliance.

As expected President Reagan was not given a promise by Federal Chancellor Schmidt that West Germany would follow the U.S. example and implement sanctions against the Soviet Union. But it is worth noting that during his stay in Washington Schmidt for the first time accused the Soviet superpower of being responsible for the tragic development in Poland. The chancellor was not as unsubtle in his choice of words as the President, but Reagan can nevertheless be happy that Schmidt is "on the move" in his view of Moscow's role in Poland. It is a view of which those in power in the Kremlin will take note. Their hope that talks between Reagan and Schmidt would lead from bad to worse relations between the two allies was not fulfilled.

Reagan and Schmidt represent the two extreme views within the Western alliance of the tactics which should be adopted to bring about the lifting of the state of martial law in Poland. In Washington Schmidt discussed the Polish drama with his U.S. host on his own terms. He arrived in Washington for a long-planned visit, and was not acting on behalf of the other Western allies. It is striking that the federal chancellor sharpened his tone toward the Soviet Union a few days after the EEC's foreign ministers had done the same in Brussels. Moscow cannot escape the view that a common Western front is in the process of formation and that this front will resort to tougher action than mere rhetorical condemnations, if the democratic reform process under the leadership of Solidarity does not start up again.

President Reagan and Federal Chancellor Schmidt were agreed that the Polish crisis could have the most serious consequences for the international situation. General Wojciech Jaruzelski gives them every reason to harbor fears for the future. At his meeting with the EEC's ambassadors in Warsaw the junta leader was unwilling to say anything about when it might be possible to reintroduce 'normal' conditions in Poland. A long-lasting state of martial law would inevitably lead to a deterioration in the relations between East and West. And if those in power in the Soviet Union understand the most recent signals from the West correctly they should not be in any doubt that as long as they allow the army to continue there will be greater cohesion and readiness to act in the West.

SWEDEN

LARS WERNER CENSURES POLISH 'DICTATORSHIP'

PM121021 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Jan 82 p 6

[Bo Oestlund interview with Left Party-Communist leader Lars Werner]

[Text] The Left Party-Communist [VPK] is escalating its dissociation from the events in Poland. "We are now seeking cooperation with like-minded communist parties in West Europe for joint action," VPK leader Lars Werner said.

The VPK has already dissociated itself from Jaruzelski's take-over in Poland, and Lars Werner today draws a parallel between Jaruzelski in Poland and Pinochet in Chile.

"The difference is that Jaruzelski says that he is protecting socialism, whereas Pinochet is acting against it. But I see no differences between their day-to-day exercise of power," the VPK leader said.

At a meeting Monday [4 January] the VPK Executive Committee appointed Lars Werner chairman of a working group to prepare a statement directed against the military government in Poland and the policy which led to Jaruzelski's dictatorship for the 6-7 February meeting of the VPK Central Committee.

[Question] Does this mean a break between the Swedish VPK and Soviet communism?

[Answer] There are no formal ties to break. We work with other progressive parties in other countries if we share a common view. At present we see our contacts with communist parties in West Europe like the Italian party -- with whom we are in full agreement -- the Netherlands, the Spanish and the Finnish parties as the most valuable, and our contacts with progressive forces in the Third World. [answer ends]

In Lars Werner's view the communist party in Poland must first show its colors before it can have the support of its Swedish brothers: "We will have to see what sort of party it will be. If it supports the military dictatorship then we are not interested," Werner said.

At a press conference in the Riksdag building Monday the communist leader was asked to define communism...."It is about socialism," Lars Werner replied, "not some sort of social democracy. Communism is a higher form of socialism, but no society today is able to produce an example of it."

Lars Werner mentioned Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and now Poland as events which bring questions surrounding socialism to a head: "We had already chosen our path in the mid-sixties," Werner said, "when we decided to follow the path of pluralism, a multi-party system." "It is the 'third path,' as the Italians call it. And we say the same thing -- a third path between the dictatorships in East Europe and social democracy."

FRG POLICY OVER POLAND SEEN AS 'CONTRADICTORY'

PM121635 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Poland -- and the Western World"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan and West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were only just able to hide the divisions over the question of what the Western world can do to prevent continued Soviet oppression of Poland.

At their talks in Washington they were able to agree that it is now necessary for the West to agree on a joint line of action, but this agreement is fragile as long as the views of what is to be done are so disparate.

One result of the talks between the two was that Schmidt altered his previously harshly criticized view that events in Poland were an internal Polish affair. Nevertheless, the West still seems to be divided and those in power in the Soviet Union can console themselves with the thought that while their own system and their domination over East Europe is being hit by a fundamental crisis, this has led to a situation in which the Western alliance is also facing a crisis.

More than one party is responsible for this.

In West Germany the view is that the criticism of the Bonn government's view of what is happening in Poland is unjust, but to a large extent the Germans only have themselves to blame.

Brezhnev has given Bonn a "mediating role" between East and West and even if Schmidt defends himself against this description, it could still be something which imposes obligations. However, West German policy on Poland is contradictory. At the same time as it claims to respect the principle of noninterference, Bonn demands -- most recently in the communique from the Washington meeting -- that the state of martial law in Poland be lifted and that the liberalization process be allowed to continue.

The West Germans claim -- and in this they have the other European nations with them -- that there is little point in joining in the U.S. decisions on economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Even in Washington there can hardly be anyone who imagines that the communist superpower would call a halt because it has been denied access to Western credits and U.S. technology.

The sanction weapon is not effective, but it is not an insignificant reminder to Moscow that detente is lucrative for the Russians, who in recent years have been able to take advantage of the political climate which came into being after the CSCE conference.

President Reagan could be said to have been too hasty in his actions, when he decided to punish the Soviet Union economically for its role in the Polish tragedy without consulting his European allies.

But there is more at stake for the United States than for the West Europeans. In the continuous rivalry between the superpowers Washington here sees an opportunity of weakening the Soviet Union's influence over East Europe.

The repressive regime, led by army officers, in Poland represents much more than neutralizing the most radical elements within Solidarity. The Polish Communist Party and its protectors in Moscow are faced with a revolt much more far-reaching than anything in East Europe in the past. They have more or less lost the confidence of the whole people. The party has -- according to what Deputy Premier Rakowski revealed to his compatriots when he visited Bonn recently -- lost its young people, workers and intellectuals at the same time as the Catholic Church has become an increasingly significant force.

Against this background it is understandable that Moscow is not permitting any deviations from the orthodox communist system and this could also lead to a situation which is extremely dangerous for the whole of Europe.

It also makes it more difficult than ever to influence developments in Poland while preserving peace. Nevertheless such a joint policy must be forged and it is important for the Western world not to be frightened by the Soviet warnings delivered with growing loudness. Nor is there any point in threatening Moscow with cancelling a planned meeting between the two superpowers' foreign ministers and breaking off the nuclear arms talks in Geneva. It is now more important than ever to force Moscow to make concessions which could decrease tension and the fear of war in Europe.

CP OFFICIAL HITS 'HYPOCRITICAL SANCTIONS'

PM121305 London MORNING STAR in English 12 Jan 82 pp 3-4

[Text of CP International Department head Gerry Pocock speech to CP Executive Committee; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Far from being seen as extending democracy, the party and the government of a socialist state has become identified, in the eyes of millions in Poland and elsewhere, as opposed to the demands and independent activity of working people. For the first time a military government has taken over in a socialist state, with the party in a subordinate role. The developments are unprecedented in the history of the socialist states. Even at the most critical moments of the Russian revolution and the wars of intervention, the supremacy of the party was maintained and the military kept subordinate to it.

These developments have serious implications for all communists. In making known its views on developments in Poland, the British Communist Party has consistently based itself on its belief in the crucial need for trade unions to be independent of the state and free of control by political parties. We also have based ourselves on the inviolable rights of democratic institutions, above all parliament. In Poland, too, the Sejm is the supreme state organ.

Both these principled positions stem for the British Communist Party from the firm belief that socialism can only develop with the active support of the majority of the people, that policies cannot be imposed, and that the party has to continually fight to win the respect and following of working people. Here in Britain these principles find expression -- in accordance without specific traditions and circumstances -- in the British Communist Party's long-term programme, the British road to socialism.

We do not in any way suggest that our programme for Britain can be applied in Poland or anywhere else. But there are certain principles that we believe are essential to socialism, and it is these that have been violated in Poland. Events in Poland have been used as a pretext by imperialism for a renewed anti-communist offensive and hostility toward the socialist world in which the justified concern of millions of people at the fate of Poland is used to make further attacks on detente and co-operation between European states, and to denigrate and undermine the achievements, ideas and ideals of socialism. These are the motives behind Reagan's hypocritical sanctions.

This unilateral imposition of sanctions is in stark contrast to consistent U.S. and British Government blocking of sanctions against South Africa in violation of the wishes of the overwhelming majority of UN states.

Far from opposing the brutal military coup in Turkey which has led to mass imprisonments, torture and the threat of death sentences against 52 trade unionists, the U.S. has stepped up its arms shipment and aid to the generals' regime there. Important differences exist between the U.S. and some EEC governments on Poland, though these West European differences do not go as far as rejection of the dangerous U.S. sanctions policy. Nor do these governments link their alleged concern for Poland with efforts to bring about an end to the arms race and the division of Europe.

An important element in the historical development of the Polish situation is the division of Europe, engineered by the U.S. and the European capitalist powers. NATO and the EEC were both set up to further this policy of division. This policy is a major source of tension today along with the ruinous cost of arms expenditure and the threat to station new U.S. missiles in Europe.

The defence and extension of democratic rights goes hand in hand with the fight against cruise missiles, for disarmament, and against the division of Europe. This division of Europe is itself a threat to sovereignty and to democratic rights.

We reject the activities of those who exploit Polish developments in order to discredit the achievements of socialist Poland and the other socialist states, and to whip up anti-communist feeling. It is vitally important to counter these campaigns. We welcome the initiative of many in the labour movement who, while refusing to be drawn into anti-communist statements and campaigns, have made known their disagreement with the clamp-down in Poland. In making known our demand for the full restoration of democratic rights in Poland and an end to martial law, we also pledge to intensify our efforts to ease tension in Europe, to oppose the arms race and the stationing of cruise missiles in Europe, and to develop co-operation between states in Europe in line with the Helsinki agreements.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS NATO DECLARATION FAVORABLY

PM121307 London the DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Jan 82 p 12

[Editorial: "NATO Lines Up"]

[Text] The declaration by NATO on Poland yesterday should go far towards calming the dissensions which surfaced this past week between European members of the alliance and the United States. The declaration provides the "framework for action" which Mr Haig said America was seeking. Specifically, it lays blame squarely on Russia for supporting the "systematic suppression" of civil liberties in Poland, and it outlines a number of concrete measures either to be taken now or contemplated for the future. Taken as a whole, the declaration is a much crisper and more forthright assertion of the West's condemnation of Russian and the Polish military crackdown than the statement issued by EEC foreign ministers a week ago.

What appears to have happened is that both the United States and the European NATO countries, in particular West Germany, have moved closer towards understanding each other's positions. At the time of Chancellor Schmidt's journey to Washington last week to meet President Reagan these appeared to be far apart. The Reagan administration felt itself under great compulsion to react as strongly and publicly as it could to the Soviet-inspired crack-down in Poland. The Europeans, while also condemnatory, were being portrayed in Washington as being "soft" because they were unwilling at this stage to take economic measures against Russia. Herr Schmidt's visit did a lot to correct this view. At the same time, Bonn has clearly been alerted to the need for more active alignment with Washington.

Closer alignment of American and European attitudes is shown by the reference in yesterday's declaration to future consideration of restrictions in the area of energy and of export of agricultural products. This takes in the Siberian gas pipeline deal, which America wants to stop, and American grain exports to Russia, which Mr Reagan signally failed to include in his sanctions (23 million tonnes still being shipped under this year's agreement). It is to be hoped that this special NATO meeting will put an end to the inter-allied backbiting of the past week. The squabbling has had the unfortunate effect of diverting attention from the very real crisis now facing Russia and the whole future of communism, both in Eastern Europe and in Russia itself. Economic sanctions in themselves are irrelevant to this great tidal movement.

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, DEFENSE MOVES

NC130934 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 7 Jan 82 pp 1, 12

[Correspondent Nilufer Yalcin interview with Foreign Minister Turkmen in Ankara]

[Excerpts] We drew Foreign Minister Turkmen's attention to the tendency in some European countries to compare developments in Poland to those in Turkey and asked him if he thought this tendency was influencing the EEC governments. Turkmen replied: "It is impossible to draw a parallel or establish a link between Turkey and Poland because Poland is not free to choose its own regime. The developments we see in Poland are not directed toward parliamentary democracy, but toward the suspension -- clearly resulting from outside interference -- or efforts intended to soften the regime.

"The situation in Turkey is precisely the opposite: The Turkish nation is absolutely free to determine its own regime. In this atmosphere of freedom it has identified itself with parliamentary democracy. The sole aim of the intervention carried out in Turkey was to allow for the development of democracy in a stable environment. Therefore those who try to draw a parallel between the two countries contradict themselves. Those who are trying to establish such a parallel are leftists, and this in itself exposes their intentions and thoughts."

Replying to another question, Foreign Minister Turkmen repeated that "from the standpoint of the defensive steps Turkey might take in the area outside NATO's responsibilities, the United States has no demands whatsoever on Turkey." He went on to say that the modernization of certain military airfields in Turkey is being carried out within the framework of NATO defense plans and added: "All the allies agree that any threat developing outside the NATO area, particularly a danger occurring in southwest Asia, is bound to affect NATO. This thought is also reflected in the communiques of the council. NATO, however, has no plans at the moment to take collective action against such developments. Some NATO countries, and particularly the United States, are taking certain measures. They are, in fact, cooperating with some non-NATO countries in the application of these measures. Moreover, there is a tendency to reinforce individual defense forces in the area.

Foreign Minister Turkmen said that it was only natural for Turkey to take every possible measure necessary for its defense within the framework of Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation. In replying to our questions in this regard, he said: "1981 was a year which witnessed an increase in international terrorism. This manifested itself particularly in East-West relations. Foci of conflict and tension also appeared in the Middle East. All these developments have naturally increased the need for solidarity within NATO. In our relations with our allies we proceed from this point.

Turkmen went on: "Undoubtedly there are groups who are trying to tear Turkey away from Europe. It is true that those who seek Turkey's disintegration are instigating such an attitude. But with Turkey's influence in international and regional policy, its importance in NATO, and its loyalty to democratic principles, all that the Armenian terrorists and certain Greek political forces can do is create temporary difficulties."

Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that he would not bring us the question of the Rogers plan at the NATO Council meeting on 11 January since only Poland was on the agenda. He added that Turkey too desired to see the continuation of the talks on Polish developments. He said outside intervention could lead to creation of a serious situation.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE GROUP ENDS CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA121129 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Europe consultative assembly delegation has concluded its contacts in Ankara. The delegation met this morning with Labor Minister Turhan Esener. During the meeting Esener briefed the delegation on the shortcomings regarding the implementation of the trade union law and the laws on strikes and lockouts prior to 12 September 1980. Noting that especially after 1970 the number of workers participating in strikes and lockouts increased greatly each year, Esener also dwelt on the economic loss created by these activities. He added that during the period prior to 12 September various individual unions demanded wage and benefits increases of over 200 percent and that they resorted to strikes and lockouts because of minor differences.

Esener said these actions, together with other conditions, brought Turkey up to the period prior to 12 September. He added that after 12 September the laws in question were suspended and collective wage contracts that expired were renewed by the abritration council to avoid the loss of workers' rights and benefits based on the collective wage contracts. He said bills on the issue, prepared with the contribution of workers, employers and experts, have been submitted to the National Security Council.

The delegation later met with Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak. In a statement at the beginning of the meeting, Oztrak said Turkey is part of Europe and that it should not be doubted that a free parliamentary democracy will be established as soon as possible. Noting that Turkey is currently going through an extraordinary period, Oztrak added that this fact should be received with understanding, bearing in mind the pre-12 September situation. Oztrak, in another statement to journalists after the meeting, said he briefed the delegation on judicial policy in Turkey and its implementation. The delegation will leave Ankara for Istanbul in the afternoon and will continue contacts there as well.

ARRESTED LEFTISTS PLANNING ATTACKS ON OFFICIALS

NC122202 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 12 Jan (AFP) -- About 20 members of the far-left underground Dev-Sol organisation have been arrested recently, officials said here today. They said the group was planning attacks against political leaders. Those on the "hit list" included Social Security Minister Sadik Side and Minister of State for Economic Affairs Turgut Ozal.

Documents seized indicated that sabotage plans included an attack on naval installations at Golcuk, on the Sea of Marmara, during a meeting to be attended by senior navy officers, officials said.

Dev-Sol claimed responsibility for the killing in 1980 of former Prime Minister Nihat Erim, a former customs minister and an extreme right-wing party official.

AUSTRIA

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS ECONOMIC PROMOTION PROGRAM

AU121334 Vienna ARBIETER-ZEITUNG in German 12 Jan 82 pp 1-3

[Summary] At its caucus on 11 January the government adopted a special employment program designed to keep unemployment in 1982 below the 3 percent mark by providing for 19,000-23,000 additional jobs. At a Vienna press conference on 11 January, Chancellor Krieisky declared that the Vienna UN Conference Center project will be implemented and he was in favor of holding a new referendum -- after the next elections -- on putting the mothballed Zwentendorf nuclear powerplant into operation.

The special employment program presented to the cabinet by Finance Minister Salcher provides for the construction of an additional 5,000 apartments, housing modernization allotments in the amount of 1 billion schillings; a 1.5 billion-schilling allotment for road construction before the end of this month, the placing early this year of public works orders scheduled for the second half of 1982 to help the ailing construction industry; a 500 million-schilling increase in the funds earmarked for the promotion of "top investments" -- investments of great significance for economic structure and balance of payments improvement -- raising them to 1.5 billion schillings this year; a 6 percent investment bonus for low-profit small and medium enterprises in 1982 and 1983; tax privileges for private venture capital made available for investments in industry, small business and tourist trade; raising interest subsidies for small business promotion loans by 1 percent, and agricultural investment loans by 1 percent, and agricultural investment loans by 2 percent; an additional allotment of 100 million schillings for new products research; and continuation of the iron and steel industry structural improvement program. With the incentives provided by budget allotments of between 2 and 2.25 billion schillings, investments totaling more than 10 billion schillings will be launched.

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES CABINET CHANGES

LD122134 Montreal Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The prime minister of Canada has announced changes to the federal Liberal cabinet, which falls short of a cabinet shuffle. Pierre Trudeau has dismembered the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and appointed the minister in charge, Herb Gray, as the head of a new, enlarged portfolio, responsible for regional development and industrial expansion. The minister responsible for trade, El Lumley, retains his portfolio but will also become a minister of state for external affairs, with responsibility for international relations. The move is aimed at dealing with Canada's ailing economy and giving the Department of External Affairs more power in the field of trade.

CYPRUS

DAILY REPORTS VIOLATIONS OF AIRSPACE BY TURKS

NC130946 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Two Turkish military planes and one helicopter flew over the confrontation line in Nicosia yesterday. The planes were seen by many citizens while the incident was also noticed by military attaches of foreign embassies in Nicosia. The day before yesterday a helicopter flew over the confrontation line in the vicinity of the race course, while on Saturday a Turkish helicopter flew over the Yerolakkos area.

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NOTICE

The FBIS DAILY REPORT for 14 January 1982, No. 009, was not published.

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SOCIALIST PARTY WANTS ELECTIONS IN APRIL 1983

AU131236 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Summary] Vienna (AZ) -- Following a decision of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] National Executive Committee, Deputy SPOE Chairman Karl Blecha declared on 12 January that the next parliamentary elections will be held on schedule in the spring of 1983, and that this decision should put an end to all speculation about an earlier election date. Blecha named April 1983 as the date of the elections and declared that six months before an SPOE party congress would adopt an election platform and nominate the candidates. He added that Chancellor Kreisky would decide on his own candidacy in May this year.

KREISKY CRITICIZES ROLE OF CHURCH IN POLAND

AU131833 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Fritz Pesater report on speech by Chancellor Kreisky, given at a meeting of the Council of Elders, an organization affiliated with the SPOE, in Vienna on 13 January -- Kreisky recorded remarks in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] In his report, in which he naturally also did not ignore the main domestic policy issues -- nuclear energy and the conference center -- Kreisky had very sharp words on the topic of Poland. The date was aptly chosen. Precisely 1 month after the proclamation of martial law in Poland, Chancellor Kreisky stated today before socialist pensioners why things in the communist state had to go the way they did. Even though he repeatedly compared the aspirations of the Polish workers with those of the Austrian Social Democrats in the thirties, Kreisky subsequently referred to a specifically Polish variant of the aspirations to more democracy. The dispossessed peasants had brought their traditional Catholic creed into their new enterprises, something which also explains the position of the church in Poland. Kreisky then critically stated this very position of the Catholic Church:

"These vast masses of Polish workers -- once put into motion -- in their helplessness first and foremost depended on the advice the Roman Catholic Church would give them. And the Roman Catholic Church cannot be blamed that it did not know how to give the best advice in such situations because, properly speaking, this is not what the church is for. The church has other tasks. And I saw this coming, how they shuttled from one place to another -- the bishops -- and how they continuously busied themselves and yet did not busy themselves, how they assumed responsibilities and yet did not assume any responsibility." In addition, there existed radical currents among the workers and the trade unions which again and again wanted to display their power to the rulers. But there were no rulers who ruled, Kreisky said, and no government which governed. Another mistake of the Polish workers, according to Kreisky, was that: "People there cherished the illusion -- or they succumbed to the illusion -- that if only the Polish proletariat really strikes out for the big struggle -- this struggle will be responded to by the struggle of the workers in the other communist states."

The chancellor then examined the problem of how Austria and Austrian social democracy should respond to the situation in Poland. One of his answers was: "This is why socialists must demand that this regime release the people from the prisons, and that we will only begin to talk with it when it releases the people from the prisons."

The chancellor's rhetoric took him from Poland briefly to the United States where he reproached President Reagan's economic policy for prolonging the current world economic crisis.

REAGAN, AMBASSADOR'S TALKS ON REFUGEES REPORTED

AU132143 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The Polish refugees in Austria were the subject of talks in Washington today between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the newly appointed Austrian ambassador to the United States, Thomas Chlestil. Chlestil was given the assurance that the United States wants to continue negotiations about its aid to the Polish refugees in Austria. In addition, The U.S. authorities want to adjust, at an accelerated pace, immigration practices according to the requirements of Polish refugees in Austria.

TERRORISTS SAID PLANNING ATTACK ON POWERPLANT

AU131240 Vienna KURIER in German 13 Jan 81 p 13

[Ernest Bieber report]

[Summary] On Tuesday KURIER had to pass on to State Security Police a report it had recieved from Yugoslavia, which claimed that a group of terrorists have planned a bomb attack on an Austrian powerplant. According to the report, the terrorist group is headed by the Venezuelan Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as "Carlos." The source, which on an earlier occasion had provided sound information, did not speak of any specific power plant but cited some technical data about the plant earmarked as a target for the attack, which made it possible to identify the plant concerned as the Kaprun hydroelectric plant in the Salzburg Tauren region. According to a Kaprun powerplant spokesman, the cited data apply to the main stage of the power plant as well as to the generator unit supplying the power for the plant's own use. He added, however, that under the current weather conditions an attack on important technical installations in Kaprun is virtually inconceivable, and that only less important parts of the powerplant would be accessible to a potential attacker, although their destruction would also affect the power output to some extent. KURIER informed the Interior Ministry, which immediately instructed Salzburg State Security Police to take additional measures to protect the Kaprun Mountain region.

According to information from Yugoslavia, the terrorist group has been staying for days at a hotel unit in southern Yugoslavia especially rented for the purpose. "Last Monday, the group was reportedly joined by notorious terrorist leader 'Carlos,' who is to head the 'bomb commando' for Austria. The attack is scheduled for 7 February, it was stated.

"The organization, financed by Libyan chief of state Al-Qadhdhfi, has hired a Frenchman as an explosives expert, who is apparently also a trained mountaineer. He was reportedly offered a 'contingent fee' of DM300,000." According to an Interior Ministry source, State Security Police experts are considering the possibility that the planned attack might be connected with the trial of the terrorists due to be tried next week for the attack on the Vienna synagogue.

BRIEFS

REFUGEES 1981 -- According to a statistical report released by the Interior Ministry, 27,492 refugees were registered in Austria on 1 January 1982, including 23,419 -- or 85.2 percent -- refugees from Poland. At present 4,958 refugees are staying in seven camps, and the rest are accomodated in small hotels and homes rented by the authorities. The capacity of the camps is completely exhausted. In 1981 700 million schillings were spent on refugee care. Only 9,072 refugees were able to emigrate to another country from Austria last year. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG ON POLAND, U.S. TALKS

DW141419 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1303 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Government statement read by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpt] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: I ask your understanding for being a few minutes late due to an accident in traffic. I am grateful, though, for the acclamation of the opposition on that occasion. [applause, laughter]

I would like to inform you today about my talks with President Reagan and with President Mitterrand. Colleague Genscher, who represented our country at two important foreign ministers conferences during the past 10 days, will also take the floor during today's debate.

Just as 5 weeks ago, this statement is again marked by the fate of Poland. We want to live up to the interests of our Polish neighbors not only in our feelings and hopes but also in our political action. [applause] The Polish crisis has quite justly elicited profound emotion among the people and the governments in Europe and the United States. The events in Poland once again show the rigidity of the communist regimes in the Warsaw Pact in allowing peaceful change in the face of challenge. They thereby impose great sorrow on their peoples and jeopardize the confidence in cooperation between East and West.

The Federal Government and the Bundestag, because of their national responsibility as well as of their responsibility for peace policy, have quite expressly and publicly pronounced their concern over the Polish crisis. On 18 December the Bundestag was the first parliament in the world to express its solidarity with the Polish people, to demand the resumption of the dialogue with the Catholic Church and with the trade union Solidarity and to ask for the release of all people held under arrest.

With regard to the Helsinki Final Act, the Bundestag resolution said in part: It is with great concern that the German Bundestag observes the growing propagandistic dragnet against the Polish reform course and the open or veiled threats of force against Polish independence from the outside. Mr Barzel read this text at the time, and you will find in the Bundestag minutes that all factions of the Bundestag applaud at that point. Everybody was aware that it was not just anybody but the Soviet Union which was meant with the expression of concern about open or veiled threats of the use of force against Polish independence.

On the basis of the Bundestag resolution, I wrote to General Jaruzelski and also to General Secretary Brezhnev along similar lines on Christmas Day. As far as I can see, aside from President Reagan, by writing such a letter to the Soviet general secretary, so far I have been the only Western head of government who publicly noted the responsibility of the Soviet Union for the Polish developments. Today, 4 weeks later, I state that it was important and necessary for German policy to be supported by the entire Bundestag, especially in connection with the Polish crisis.

In light of the history of German-Polish relations, which have been so full of sorrow and burdened with guilt, any plot against the human dignity and national independence of the Poles concerns the German people in a special way. The new mutual and neighborly understanding between millions of Poles and millions of Germans, which has grown on the basis of the Treaty of Warsaw, must not break apart. [applause]

Even at that time, a decade ago, Willy Brandt's Treaty of Warsaw met with but little criticism in the FRG, unlike the Treaty of Moscow and the Basic Treaty [with the GDR] because even then the desire for reconciliation with the Polish nation was in keeping with a profound feeling everywhere among Germans. The same determination is being expressed today by the Germans' spontaneous readiness to help.

In late 1981 our citizens sent about 2 million packages to Poland. In the short period since the beginning of the year, it is already 94,800 packages -- currently over 10,000 a day. This readiness to help deserves my special thanks. [applause]

I add this must be continued. On this occasion I would like to draw attention once again to the large-scale aid actions for Poland, first, by the German Red Cross under the title "Aid to Poland" and similar to that the action of the Workers' Welfare Organization; second, by the protestant church in Germany under the title "Aid to Poland;" third, by the German CARITAS Organization under the title "Aid to Poland;" and fourth, by the German Trade Union Federation under the title "Solidarity with Poland." Surely everyone can easily telephone and learn the account numbers of these organizations, unless he wants to send his own personal package.

It was only yesterday that the French president and I stated that the humanitarian and food aid to Poland must be continued. [applause] Francois Mitterrand and I also were agreed in what I said here in the Bundestag on 18 December: With all our hearts we are on the side of the workers, and we wish with all our hearts that the martial law in Poland will be lifted as soon as possible. [applause]

The developments in Poland do not concern the Poles alone but also all other peoples because the continuing suppression of basic rights of Polish citizens has serious consequences for international relations, for stability in Europe and for cooperation between West and East. For this reason the Federal Government together with our allies, appealed to the Polish Government to lift martial law, release the detainees, and resume the dialogue with the church and with the elected representatives of Solidarity. We also appealed to the Soviet Union to respect the will of the Poles for national independence and internal renewal and reform. This will springs from the human rights of the Poles. It is legitimate, justified and morally imperative. [applause]

I cannnot but state today that developments in Poland have so far not turned to the better. To this day we have not received any adequate political signals telling us that the military council in Poland -- as according to its own promises -- is returning to the course of renewal or reform. Because of their special role in that country and because of their responsibility there the Catholic Church in Poland and the pope have a better picture of the developments in Poland than many others do. Their concern has evidently increased since December. We in the Federal Government will seek direction from this, just as we have done for weeks.

I share and understand the passionate outrage of many people in Germany and throughout the world -- in France, Italy, the United States, everywhere -- and I add: Our goal is not limited to outraged confrontation per se, nor is what matters to us a mere public expression of our moral outrage; what is of crucial importance for us is to have a positive influence on the actual situation of the people in Poland and on the improvement of that situation, [strong applause] and an actual influence on the improvement in the situation and on the establishment of human rights.

Together with our allies, we are seeking an effective policy which will contribute to Poland finding its way back to the course which was started with the Gdansk agreement of 1980. This alone evidently would be in keeping with the wishes of the Polish people, and this would also correspond to the promises which the military government has made to its own people as well as to us and the governments of other Western states through diplomatic channels.

Our demands on General Jaruzelski are based on his own promises of which we have been notified. We see quite clearly the framework within which he must work -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. But our demands regarding the responsibility of the main power of these two systems -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA -- are based on the Helsinki Final Act signed by all; they are based on international law. The Soviet Union is not allowed to either obstruct or prevent the necessary social adaptations and evolutions in the states of its alliance systems.

Public outrage over the events in Poland has led to misinterpretations of our attitude in the media of some friendly countries. [laughter] Well, some of those who are laughing provided the necessary cues, to make this absolutely clear. [applause] In many cases they failed to take note of what we, the government and the Bundestag, have said and done, and in part they misunderstood the reserve which, viewed against the background of German-Polish history, is quite appropriate to any German whenever Poland is involved. [applause]

But nobody should be mistaken: We Germans are no migrants between worlds. I was able to rely on the overwhelming majority of the German people when I said on the occasion of New Year's Day: In situations of crisis, the states of the European Community and of the Atlantic alliance stand by each other firmly and with determination. This, after all, is the basis of the security of our peace and also the security of Berlin. End of my own quotation. [applause]

I was in agreement with President Mitterrand and President Reagan that now, in an hour of peril, the unity of the alliance must not be jeopardized. The allies may rely on us, just as we may rely on them. We refuse to be made to believe that there is a crisis in the alliance when in truth a crisis in the communist system is involved. [applause]

By the way, it is not just our allies who rely on the firm cohesion of the alliance. The neutral states of Europe, which also depend on the balance in Europe, rely on it as well as do even communist governments and many millions of people in East Europe. The Soviet Union and its allies know that we will continue to pursue a steady policy of cooperation and of dialogue on the basis of a balance. However, they must also know that such events as the state of martial law in Poland cannot remain without consequences. This is the unanimous approach of the West.

President Mitterrand pointed out last night a passage of a speech which French Premier Pierre Maruoy gave on 23 December to the French cabinet. I quote: On the basis of the geopolitical situation in which Poland has been since World War II, everybody knows that the Soviet Union is involved in everything pertaining to East Europe. In view of this situation the French Government has the responsibility of pointing out as accurately as possible how it views the problems. The Polish people are today victims of the measures enforced by their own army. We condemn this situation and we will not stop pointing out that an end must be put to it. I am still quoting. Even if the interference of the Soviet Union is a fact, there is still a clear difference between the current national suppression and a more massive direct outside action. The French Government must take this difference into consideration. That was the government statement by the French premier the day before Christmas in the French cabinet.

President Mitterrand told me yesterday in the presence of Mauroy that this clarification is very important for him. We discovered that our assessments and policies do not deviate substantially. There were different presentations -- I will discuss them -- but there were no different assessments, goals and means. Both governments worked on preparing the decisions of the European Community's Council of Ministers and of the North Atlantic Pact, and they have agreed to both of these decisions.

My visit to Washington was originally planned in connection with my vacation and was to be an informal exchange of views. Originally I wanted to deal with the international economic crisis and international unemployment. The Polish crisis gave special significance to a visit which had been previously planned.

Our Washington talks produced pleasant agreement between the U.S. President and secretary of state, on the one side, and myself and the foreign minister, on the other. In contrast to the criticism of some media, I can state with satisfaction that the indispensable German-U.S. cooperation is proving its value at present.

Together we have made an important step toward what is necessary. The action of the United States in coordination with the European allies and the joint statement of President Reagan and myself -- which was produced at lunchtime against all diplomatic customs -- both show the things Germany and United States have in common and the great significance of coordination and consultation among allies.

On the eve of my talks with President Reagan the foreign ministers of our European Community partners had worked out a common decision on developments in Poland. Colleague Genscher informed his U.S. discussion partners immediately and directly, and the Brussels decision by the Europeans provided the foreign minister and myself with a good basis for our talks in Washington. In our joint statement, President Reagan adopted significant parts of the Brussels decision and agreed to it explicitly.

We agreed during the talks on the assessment of developments in Poland, and we also agreed that without strong Soviet pressure these events would not have taken place. This does not mean that we disregard the responsibility of the current rulers of Poland who have said themselves that they would return to renewal.

My U.S. discussion partners explained that they consider their measures of 29 December to be a strong political signal to the Soviet Union and that they believe that a permanent suppression of basic rights and liberties in Poland would have grave consequences for international relations. I agreed with this interpretation.

Our talks with the U.S. President, vice president, secretary of state, and secretary of defense, and with senators, trade union leader Lane Kirkland and many old friends gave me the opportunity for a deep and impressive exchange of opinion on the entire scope of relations between the big powers, between the United States and West Europe, and between West and East Europe. We discussed the basic political trends of our countries and the long-term perspectives of international peace policy. We also discussed political realities in Europe which have been discussed a lot in past weeks under the simplifying key word Yalta, such as the speech by Pierre Mauroy I just quoted and later in President Mitterrand's new year's speech. President Mitterrand said that everything that permits us to overcome Yalta would be good with the provision that we never confuse our wishes with current reality. I agreed with this remark and said that slicing up the world into spheres of interest cannot be accepted morally. [applause] Those interpreting my statements on this issue differently have misunderstood or misinterpreted me, -- this is my interpretation of the matter. [applause]

We Germans experience daily the dividing line drawn through Europe. We share the interest of innumerable people in Europe in making this dividing line more penetrable and in overcoming it. However out of insight and conviction we insist that violence cannot be a means of policy. We seek a policy of peaceful changes in Europe. [applause]

The Western response to the challenge created by the Polish crisis is therefore not a return to Cold War or even to military confrontation. Based on the careful preservation and strengthening of the military balance, we want rather to use a carefully balanced policy to prompt the Soviet Union and the current rulers in Poland to follow their signatures on the Helsinki Final Act with action, doing this also in their own interests.

On the issues of balance and dialogue, our Washington talks led to three important clarifications:

First President Reagan again told us that he wants to continue the Geneva negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons. In the joint statement, arms control is termed an indispensable element of common security. The 18 November negotiation programe presented by the President, which we greatly welcomed at the time and with which the alliance partners have identified themselves -- this negotiation programe on arms control continues to be valid and unchanged.

The Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons have been under way again for 2 days, and this should be welcomed also by the opposition. [applause]

Second, we agreed that the CSCE process should be carried on. The Helsinki Final Act is an important basis for our demand that the current Polish regime return to the reform course. This is not interference in the internal affairs of Poland. All signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, including the Soviet Union, have expressely accepted that the Madrid follow-up conference should assess the actual effect achieved in the meantime by the Helsinki Final Act. President Reagan and I agreed that the crisis in and around Poland must be the subject of thorough discussion at a foreign ministers' conference at the Madrid follow-up conference.

Third, President Reagan and his government agree with us that it is particularly important during times of crisis to maintain contacts. Against the background of my experience gathered during talks with General Secretary Brezhnev here in Bonn I pleaded for a meeting between the U.S. President and the Soviet general secretary at the proper time. The correct assessment of each other by world powers in their future action is much more important than our German-Soviet talks.

The difficult Polish economic situation naturally played an important role in Washington. Together we want to continue the humanitarian aid which helps the Polish people directly, but we want to hold state economic aid to Poland open as long as the oppressive measures continue. We also discussed the possibility of assisting Poland financially under the usual international conditions if Poland returns to the way of renewal and reforms.

President Reagan and I agreed that further measures regarding Poland or the Soviet Union must be thoroughly discussed and jointly in the alliance. The meeting of the alliance's foreign ministers set clear political signals a week later in Brussels. The allies have reacted firmly but with a sense of proportion.

First, the alliance achieved a joint assessment. It is jointly assessed that developments in Poland are of great importance for the development of security and cooperation in Europe. Continous repression in Poland undermines the political basis for progress in East-West relations.

Second, it is the common aim of all alliance members to contribute jointly to a resumption and continuation of the renewal and reform course in Poland. We cannot and we may not accept without question violations of the UN Charter of the general declaration of human rights and of the Helsinki Final Act. We cannot continue the policy of cooperation with those bearing responsibility for the situation in Poland as if nothing had happened.

Third, the alliance has worked out a catalogue of political and economic measures to convince the military council in Poland and the Soviet leadership of the seriousness of Western concern. The members of the alliance will mutually coordinate their action to be taken in line with developments in Poland. The respective national measures need not be identical. That has been made clear by the common decision, but they should not undermine each other either. Everybody can understand that.

It was against the background of this agreement by the partners of the North Atlantic alliance that my visit with Francois Mitterrand took place yesterday. In the very detailed and very frank and friendly talks we had, we were fully agreed in substance. There is nothing disputable about this. You also see however, as I have already indicated, there have been differences in our two countries in the presentation of political reactions to the Polish events. This is because our historic experiences and traditions and thus also the atmosphere in which feelings are expressed are not identical.

But like ourselves our French friends, the president and the premier, are counteracting the wrong impression that there is in fact disagreement. We are grateful to French External Relations Minister Cheysson for having made clear statements on this in a television interview last Sunday. Asked by a French journalist whether the federal chancellor is a neutralist, Cheysson said, it seems remarkably assurd to say such a thing. I don't see Mr Zimmermann; perhaps this is specially suitable for him. [applause] It is remarkably absurd to say such a thing. Just look at what he has done, Cheysson added, what he has supported. For instance regarding the issue of the reaction to the Soviet arms superiority threatening Europe, the federal chancellor is at the head of those who take a stand. That's true indeed. [shouts] It is permissible to endorse the public statements by the foreign minister of a friendly power, that certainly is permissible. [applause]

There was in the interview another point where a few journalists were trying to invent disagreement between Paris and Bonn. [shouts] The BAYERNKURIER is also meant here. Cheysson said about the gas deal with the Soviet Union -- I quote -- I think it would be totally absurd if France gave an opinion alone, because there are three buyers of Soviet gas. And, second, we should not punish ourselves with sanctions because there are developments in East Europe that cannot be accepted. We need this gas. I am saying this only to let people know what has not been reported at all by some German newspapers.

Regarding the practical measures aimed at Poland or the Soviet Union the French Government and we are agreed. What matters to the French as well as to us is credibility and effectiveness. I don't want to anticipate colleague Genscher's report on the meeting of NATO's Council of Ministers, but I want to stress at this point that we, the Germans, the Federal Government, have never committed ourselves thoughtlessly to such measures.

I remind you of the sanctions which had been demanded and pledged internationally following the hostage affair in Tehran; I remind you of the sanctions following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; I remind you of the U.S. appeal to boycott the Moscow Summer Olympic games. At the time we undertook great efforts to convince our national sports associations of the sense of such solidarity with the United States as well as of the moral justification of staying away from the Olympics. But then we Germans fulfilled this commitment and did not only pay lip service like some others. [applause] In the end it was only Norway and, if I may leave out Monaco, Turkey and the FRG which participated in this sanction against the Moscow Olympics. It is no coincidence that these three countries, which really carried out what had been announced before, are directly adjoining the Soviet sphere of influence. We have never committed ourselves thoughtlessly, but if we pledge ourselves we stand to it and carry it out.

In Washington and Paris we naturally also discussed the problem of the world economic crisis. This holds true in particular to the talks with President Reagan a large part of which was dedicated to this issue. I emphatically pointed to the strategic importance -- as I termed it -- that the curbing of unemployment has for the political and social stability of the Western industrial countries. I said that ever since the end of the war such a high interest level has never been maintained worldwide, reaching far into recession and that what matters above all therefore is to come to a marked and above all lasting reduction of interest rates worldwide. I said that another increase in interest rates in 1982 could spell disaster for investment activities and thus for labor markets in industrialized and developing countries. A reduction of interest rates, I told the President, would be possible only if the United States assumed a leadership role in this respect because of the outstanding role of the dollar on the common, the only credit and capital market in the world.

My talks with President Mitterrand saw that the French position is identical with ours in this matter. By the way President Reagan and I not only stated our agreement in the combatting of trade protectionism and the upholding of free world trade but above all we both agreed that the goals of our economic policies is the reduction of the interest rate through the curb of public deficits.

It is important that we combat inflation and overcome the recession. Such international implications obviously are unknown to some people. Dr Kohl is still seeing only a connection between the Schmidt era -- as you termed it, Mr Kohl -- and unemployment in Germany, as if there was only unemployment [interrupted by applause] you don't give your intelligence good marks, ladies and gentlemen, [shouts, applause] as if in the present world there was unemployment only in Germany, Mr Kohl! As if it were not the FRG which is still better off in this respect than all the other members of the Western alliance! [shouts, applause] Those who dispute this should read a decent newspaper besides BAYERNKURIER. [laughter, applause]

I want to draw the attention of the opposition and the Bundestag as a whole to the fact that a total amount of over DM26 billion will be earmarked for the strengthening of the economy up until 1985 through investment and tax policy measures that we got underway in connection with the 1982 budget, through selective investments, through a capital increase at the bank for reconstruction and development, through tax improvements of depreciation possibilities. In addition, this year's annual economic report will be at hand early in February. Then, following the adoption of the 1982 budget we will also -- and I quote and agree with colleague Mischnick here -- have detailed talks on further employment initiatives on the basis of the latest economic data. [applause]

I said already that in bilateral as well as in multilateral talks the German position benefitted from the fact that it was based on the Bundestag 18 December resolution. According to the communique of the alliance's Council of Ministers it is clear that the Polish crisis cannot be developed into a crisis of the Western alliance. Reading the Soviet press and referring to the party press of other communist states you find there the attempt to sow dragon's teeth between Bonn and Washington or between Bonn and other capitals. I must say that Soviet or communist propaganda has never impressed me and this will remain so in the future.

But -- and I am addressing the opposition now -- the Bundestag groups and parties should mind very much that with their language they do not seed dragon's teeth or sow discord in the alliance. [applause] When I reacted a bit sharply to an interpellation earlier the CDU/CSU criticized me for this by making more interpellations. But, ladies and gentlemen, if members of the Bundestag talk about an affront to the alliance by the Federal Republic, if they talk about the federal chancellor appearing as the advocate of Yalta, if they declare our whole country an insecurity factor [shouts] -- they talked about the Federal Republic and the insult is equally bad in both cases, don't deceive yourselves, no matter whether you say Federl Republic or Federal Government. [applause] I understand your excitement, but I have to give you one more quotation. When the Bavarian minister president talks about the Federal Government cowardly cringing in the light of political blackmail by the communist rulers, I must once again -- in agreement with Wolfgang Mischnick -- urgently warn against this demagogic competition. [applause]

Such language which has been used for 2 weeks now is bound to lead to misinterpretations by other countries of our situation here. [commotion, applause] Or, Dr Kohl or Dr Zimmermann, is it supposed to lead to such misinterpretations? [commotion, applause] You have roused voices which I had wished would never be heard again, [applause] not only in foreign media but also here in Germany. The result is that one gets letters from old nazis who now live as pensioners among us, which say many bad things about the Poles, the Russians and the Federal Government in one breath. This is the seed that is being sown with such language. [commotion, applause]

[Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen calls for order in the house, asking that the house allow the statement to be read to the end without interruption] I think the Bundestag will agree with me that the chancellor has the right to say in the Bundestag what he deems appropriate. [commotion, applause]

Abroad and at home I desisted for many weeks from rejecting the abuse leveled at me. Just for once, at this place here, it ought to be my right to do so. [applause] To this day nobody heard a harsh word from me because [commotion] I agree with what the governing mayor of Berlin said when he urged careful use of political utterances concerning the Polish crisis. Mr von Weizsaecker surely did not just mean careful choice of vocabulary with respect to the political adversary at home or to the Federal Government. Surely he also meant the careful use of language toward neighbors and friends in both directions. Mr von Weizsaecker, in any event, knows what none of us must ever forget: no harshness of language, no abuse can change the fact that [commotion] the Soviet Union is and remains a world power, that it remains the powerful neighbor not too far away from us and that it maintains mighty troops in the other German state in which many millions of Germans are living. Therefore it remains necessary to advocate our German interests vis-a-vis the Soviet leadership in a clear and unmistakable language, yet also with the readiness on our part to listen and to use a pleasant tone toward another state, whether human rights or human alleviations are at stake, whether Afghanistan or Poland are involved, whether the Soviet medium-range missiles threatening us are at issue or disarmament or arms limitation negotiations. To this day no leader of the opposition has ever represented our interests toward the Soviet Union in the Kremlin of Moscow or in the redoute of Godesberg in such internationally audible and at the same time unequivocal and determined way -- but simultaneously with such bindingness and receptiveness to dialogue -- as have colleague Genscher and I. [applause]

We will do the same in the future as well. [replying to unintelligible interjection] Keep in mind, ladies and gentlemen, what impression you are making on your voters tonight [laughter, applause]. The Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Government, will not be dissuaded from the course of its policy. This course does have a solid orientation, and whoever in Europe wants detente, detente policy, in East or West, whoever wants to consolidate and continue detente policy, needs balance for this purpose, military as well as the political balance. He needs, therefore, the alliance of the Western defence community; he needs the Brussels dual decision which really was what led to making the medium-range missiles threatening Europe suited for negotiations at all to both sides. The approval of both -- not just by you, Mr Marx -- cannot be mere lip service; rather this approval emerges from the realizations and the conviction which result from the situation of our country.

The Soviet leadership on its part, in any event, has accepted the inner logic of the dual decision, much as it is fighting it in its propaganda. A solid alliance alone will give the West European states a voice for action in foreign affairs. President Mitterrand and I were agreed in this conviction without any restriction. We are just as agreed that the substance of our policy of dialogue, moderation and reasonable harmonization of interests must be preserved. This policy also serves all of us. It is part of the common policy and decisively important for our security and that of Berlin.

No honest person, ladies and gentlemen, can ignore the fact that the Federal Government's foreign and security policies meet with broad approval among our people. This approval does not come only from the Federal Republic; I also receive many letters from the GDR expressing this approval. Many Poles now coming from their homeland likewise encourage the Federal Government to pursue its course. But above all this course is based on an overwhelming majority among the citizens of the Federal Republic. [applause]

Three-quarters of our fellow citizens advocate a solid mooring of the Federal Republic in the Atlantic alliance, a close contact with the policy of the United States. In this respect, 20 percent hold a different view. Nothing is changed in this by the fact that well over 50 percent of our fellow citizens does not regard the social and economic conditions of the United States as a model. It is only a relatively small minority which does the latter. But there is no doubt at all that Europe and the United States are not twins who should display identical behavior all the time and everywhere. They are partners with common ideals, with common central interests, but also with very divergent ideas and interests in individual cases. They are partners who need to coordinate their attitude time and again and who can do so, too, because they are closely allied not only historically and politically, not only economically and militarily, but also because they are allied through the common concepts of values concerning democracy, personal freedom and peace.

We Germans have to thank the United States for quite a lot; that we got back on our feet after the war politically and economically, that Berlin did not have to surrender to communist threats, that we can live without fear of an aggression such as a state in western Asia experienced 2 years ago. And we owe gratitude -- gratitude is not an easy virtue and sometimes it is hard for young people. There is about 1/5 of our citizens who advocate German neturality. There are other states in the West showing higher percentage figures. As I said, an overwhelming majority advocates this alliance, but at the same time an overwhelming majority also advocates a policy of arms control.

Naturally nobody can be enthusiastic if we might be forced to deploy new missiles on German soil. There are some people who want this in any case; this is a rather small minority, 20 percent. The vast majority of the Germans, by contrast, advocates a policy which derives its orientation from the dual decision. The vast majority, hence, is for the alliance and for our contribution, and it is also in favor of our Bundeswehr which, despite some public chiding, under the political leadership by Dr Apel has become one of the most popular institutions in our country.

There are voices abroad which blame the Federal Republic -- voices which deem it suitable for leveling such charges at the Federal Republic -- that pacifism is spreading in Germany. While in foreign countries I reminded the people, by contrast, that in former years the young Germans had been chided abroad for the exact opposite, namely, for militarism. That should not be forgotten. But here in our own country I wish to state the following, for the record, to some speakers of the peace movement: They should not pretend that existing Soviet SS-20 missiles trained also on targets in Germany are less dangerous than U.S. missiles which are not even here yet. [applause]

I asked General Secretary Brezhnev and President Reagan not to mistake such faux pas as being symptomatic of the basic attitude of the German people. Such a misunderstanding may well lead to serious misunderstandings, to wrong decisions with serious consequences, in either capital city. Perhaps I may add one thing yet: People who address themselves to the West with loud protests but have no word or demonstration to spare for the people in Poland, do not at all impress me deeply either morally or politically. [applause]

I regret that there will be two separate resolutions adopted today. I am sorry to see that the opposition takes offense if I, for a change, reply after weeks of malicious chiding. But the opposition will know, as does everybody who speaks to people in the street, while shopping, or at the place of employment -- something I have done in my last vacation days -- [shouts] and I have felt what you do not want to admit, but what you also feel: The vast majority of Germans, regardless of whether they have voted for the FDP, SPD or CDU, strongly support our policy of balance, moderation and a sense of proportion. [applause]

In this spirit and with regard to our foreign and security policies and because of peace I passionately advocate reason. A Polish author, Nobel prize winner Czeslaw Milosz, described the passion for reason as follows: Human reason is beautiful and invincible; it can neither be hurt by prison bars, barbed wire or deportation. He goes on to say: The vision becomes more sublime than reality, a friend of hope but a foe of desperation. Indeed, reason is a friend of hope. [prolonged applause]

Kohl Responds

LD141624 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 14 Jan (DPA) -- The first speaker in the debate on Schmidt's government statement to the Bundestag, opposition leader Helmut Kohl sharply attacked the chancellor for his attitude on the Polish question. He said that the weakness and opportunism of Schmidt's policy over the last few weeks and months has led to the fact that in delivering his report to the people the head of government has only been able to manage by means of pure aggressiveness and insults.

"Your speech reflects hubris and weakness together," the CDU chairman said to the applause of his parliamentary group. When Schmidt is not able to go any further he strikes out in all directions no matter what he destroys. Kohl expressed gratitude and recognition to the people of the Federal Republic for their solidarity actions for their Polish neighbors. He said that over the past few months the citizens of the Federal Republic have donated more than DM30 million for Poland, which is more than all the donations from the rest of Europe. Kohl appealed to the people not to waver in their readiness to help. He urged the Bundestag to endorse the CDU/CSU's motion for parcels to be sent to Poland free of postage.

In his sharp criticism of the attitude of the Federal Government to Poland, Kohl accused the chancellor of "the bankruptcy of your policy in your own Social Democratic Party." In a long list of quotations, namely from the Western press, he stated that Schmidt has not been able to uphold his earlier judgement about Moscow's role in the Polish crisis. As late as 30 December Schmidt had said that the Soviet Union is not to be regarded as the instigator. But then the Federal Government "from statement to statement" had to concede more and more clearly Moscow's responsibility in order not to isolate itself even further in the alliance.

Kohl described the picture of the present policy as "depressing." He accused the Free Democrats of insulting the CDU/CSU deputies as cold warriors. "Things have come to a pretty pass with the liberal principles of German politics," Kohl complained about the FDP attitude. Pointing to the Soviet Union, Kohl said that peace in Europe remains threatened as long as Moscow sees military overarming as the only means for suppressing the reform movements in the states of the Warsaw Pact. He said that in the event of a continuation of the Soviet policy of aggression and of the attempt to stifle the Polish process of reform Moscow will have to pay a high political, economic, moral price internationally.

Bundestag Resolution

LD141830 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Summary] Bonn, 14 Jan (DPA) -- The Bundestag tonight passed the motion of the SPD-FDP coalition parties supporting the government's policy on Poland and in particular its "prudent attitude." At the same time the house rejected the motion of the opposition which had contained sharper formulations and called for "suitable political, economic and financial measures also against the USSR" while the present conditions in Poland continued.

GENSCHER: POLAND CONTINUES AWAY FROM REFORM PATH

DW131427 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0615 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Reporter Limberg interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The United States, which has worked out a rather concrete program of sanctions, may have wished more from its partners. Is yesterday's 16-point program the lowest common denominator?

[Answer] It is certainly more than that. It is the expression of a political strategy of the Western alliance's members -- a political strategy aimed at getting the process of reforms and renewal going again in Poland while implementing the three demands raised here in the Federal Republic from the very beginning, namely lifting martial law, releasing those arrested, and resuming the dialogue between the leadership in Poland, the Catholic Church and the Solidarity union. It is obvious that the hopes that the declaration of martial law in Poland would be just a temporary measure have not been fulfilled so far. On the contrary, everything indicates that a long-term development is being introduced leading away from the reform course.

[Question] You said that we should not count on the situation in Poland improving in the near future. Under what concrete circumstances would the Federal Government consider imposing sanctions?

[Answer] I did not say that we should not count that -- our political statement is the opposite of such considerations -- I said that unfortunately the hopes raised by the Polish leadership that they would very quickly return to the normal course have not materialized so far. Yesterday's statement gives the members of the Western alliance the opportunity to react properly if a further worsening of the situation occurs. We must keep one thing firmly in mind: Everything we do must be viewed from the standpoint of whether it will help the Polish people or not. This is why we strongly emphasized yesterday that humanitarian aid and private aid for the Polish people must not just be continued but if possible increased. We also said that food supplies should naturally be continued by our states. In doing this we must ensure that this food really gets into the hands of those who should get it, namely the people of the Polish People's Republic.

[Question] But export credits are to be discontinued if no food is involved, and negotiations on rescheduling debts will also be discontinued. Won't all of this force Poland into further dependence on the Soviet Union?

[Answer] No, we must very carefully examine what effect this will have and how the Polish leadership will react to the expectations of the West. By the way, this question was decided by the FRG not yesterday, but in the 18 December Bundestag resolution. I strongly hope that we will persistently continue our policy which is aimed -- I must say it again -- solely at helping the Polish people in their goal of renewal and reform. This is not a matter of noisy statements but of political strategy, and here lies the actual significance of yesterday's meeting. Such a political strategy was outlined yesterday within the alliance. It is now a matter of pursuing it persistently and soberly.

[Question] In connection with the events you mentioned -- the 18 December Bundestag resolution, the statement of the European Community and that of NATO -- do you believe it is necessary to adopt a new resolution -- as is planned by the CDU/CSU -- announcing sanctions in the event the Polish situation does not improve?

[Answer] I cannot anticipate what opinion will be formed by the Bundestag. But as a member of the government and of the Bundestag, I can say that I would welcome it if the Bundestag abided by what the European Community, the alliance and the Bundestag itself expressed on 18 December, and if the Bundestag abided by what is contained in the joint statement of Federal Chancellor Schmidt and the U.S. President. This statement indicates that the policy of the FRG is aimed, together with the allied partners, at persistently supporting the reform course. I believe that this is important for the time when the strategy with regard to Poland, which we want to pursue together, is actually implemented.

[Question] And this prerequisite would be fulfilled by the resolution planned by the CDU/CSU?

[Answer] I am not familiar with the CDU resolution, so I can't say anything about it. But actually I have already said what I think of it.

[Question] The federal chancellor will go to France tomorrow for talks with President Mitterrand. The French press has strongly criticized the Federal Republic's Polish policy. Is the meeting being held to quickly manage a crisis?

[Answer] No, most certainly not. I think, however, that these two states, which always believed it important to cooperate in problems related particularly to Europe, have good reasons for a meeting between the French president and the federal chancellor. The French foreign minister and I met yesterday as well as on 4 January. Such a meeting is important in a difficult international situation -- not to eliminate French press speculation, but to discuss joint action for which an important basis was established by yesterday's statement.

You must remember that it was a long time until some Western states realized that grave responsibility exists on the part of the Soviet Union for developments in Poland. The Federal Republic supported this opinion from the very beginning. This explains why at a very early time, namely before Christmas, the federal chancellor as well as the U.S. President approached not only Jaruzelski but also Mr Brezhnev in connection with developments in Poland, and that is where our demand is addressed. On the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, and of a statement by the Polish leadership to us and the Polish people, the way to reform and renewal must be finally cleared.

TRADE WITH EAST TO BE UNAFFECTED BY SANCTIONS

LD131604 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jan (DPA) -- Existing trade agreements with the East will not be affected by already imposed or future U.S. economic sanctions, said Government Spokesman Kurt Becker after the cabinet meeting today. Addressing the Federal Cabinet, which discussed in detail the 11 Jan NATO foreign ministers' conference in Brussels and the situation in Poland, Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorf commented on the economic measures and outlined the areas which could be affected by trade sanctions between the major Western countries and the East.

Using the example of the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal, Becker made it clear that it could not be affected by the alliance's commitment not to undermine U.S. measures. Since the United States is not the main supplier in this deal but is only to supply some parts, the agreement could not therefore be put in question. Becker refused to specify whether this formulation cleared the way for the missing U.S. parts to be supplied from third countries.

After almost identical reports on the situation by the federal chancellor and the foreign minister, Schmidt stressed "complete accord" to the cabinet. The federal chancellor warned against the danger of diverting the Polish crisis into an alleged crisis in the Western alliance. The federal foreign minister then said that he was grateful to his French counterpart Claude Cheysson, who defended the federal chancellor against French press criticism that he was a neutralist.

DRESDNER BANK ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH DEBTS

NC121605 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Poland has every intention of negotiating the rescheduling of its massive debts to Western bankers, the West German Dresdner Bank announced in a communique issued here today. The communique follows the visit of a Dresdner Bank delegation to Warsaw yesterday headed by the bank's president, Hans Friderichs -- the first Western bankers to enter Poland since martial law was imposed there last month.

The communique said that Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak and the President of the Handlowy Warsaw Bank, Marian Minkiewicz, stressed Poland's wish to sign an agreement rescheduling its 1981 debts to Western banks. But it also noted the insistence of Western banks that Poland pay off its outstanding 1981 interest bill for $350 million before the agreement is signed. Last month, before the imposition of martial law in Poland, Western banks agreed to give Poland another seven years to pay the $2,400 million debt due for repayment last year. But they made the signing of the agreement conditional on payment of the interest bill. This stipulation was confirmed by a meeting of bankers in London last week.

Poland is particularly eager to sign the agreement because it will then be able to start negotiating postponement of more payments due this year and over the next few years. Warsaw owes a total of about $26.5 billion to the West -- about $16 million to [words indistinct] governments. West German banking sources have confirmed that Poland has already paid about $50 million of the $350 million interest bill.

The Dresdner Bank delegation was in Warsaw yesterday at the same time as ministers of the Atlantic alliance in Brussels decided to suspend talks on rescheduling Poland's debts to Western governments. But the West German banking sources added that the NATO move would have little practical effect since Western governments had never intended holding talks with Warsaw before the banks had signed their own debt rescheduling accords. Meanwhile, banking sources in Vienna denied reports that Warsaw's main Western creditors were due to meet representatives of the Handlowy Bank in the Austrian capital tomorrow. But they added that the meeting could be held soon.

CARDINAL ACCUSES POLISH REGIME OF 'DECEPTION'

LD131732 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jan (DPA) -- The chairman of the German Catholic Bishops' Conference, Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, has accused the military regime in Poland of "deception." Despite an alleged slight easing of conditions, the situation in Poland had worsened during recent days, he said in an interview with DEUTSCHE WELLE. The trials of Solidarity members especially show that the protestations of the military regime, that there will be an early return to the conditions existing before 13 December, "were clearly a deception intended to divert attention from the real plans."

Hoeffner emphasized that anybody now talking of a purely domestic event "sacrifices the will for freedom of an entire people to an imaginary policy of detente." The Polish people have a right to expect our moral support and clear attitude. The cardinal announced that an hour of prayers for Poland combined with a collection of donations will be observed in all Catholic churches in the Federal Republic next Sunday.

Hoeffner's statment has been prereleased to DPA by DEUTSCHE WELLE.

GENSCHER RECEIVES GDR REPRESENTATIVE MOLDT

LD131640 Hamburg DPA in German 1459 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jan (DPA) -- The GDR has continued the intra-German correspondence on the subject of disarmament and arms control. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday received head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG Ewald Moldt, the Foreign Ministry announced today. During the meeting, Moldt handed over a letter from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in reply to a letter from Genscher. Genscher's letter was handed over at the intra-German meeting in December on Lake Werbellin by Federal Minister Egon Franke.

WISCHNEWSKI RECEIVES SALVADORAN OPPOSITION LEADER

LD131756 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jan (DPA) -- SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski had a talk in Bonn today with Guillermo Ungo, leader of the El Salvador opposition party FRD [Revolutionary Democratic Front] and other leading members of the FRD about the situation and the civil war in El Salvador. According to the SPD the talk was concerned with efforts "to pave the way to democracy and internal and external independence for the afflicted country and population." The FRD delegation is visiting several West European Countries.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NATO MINISTERS' STATEMENT

DW131573 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Jan 82 P 2

[Ruediger Moniac commentary: "A Strategy of Peace"]

[Text] NATO needed 4 weeks to react to the Warsaw shock. Jaruzelski's military regime, established on 13 December in Poland, is now being clearly condemned by the alliance -- late but the more strongly -- and accused of imposing martial law, violating human rights and thus standing in sharp contrast to the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. The results of the special meeting of the NATO foreign ministers, expressed in a 16-point statement, have significance and weight in several respects.

1. After a year of Reagan's foreign policy, the United States has found the right approach to its European allies. Washington is heading the alliances again without playing the tutor. The Brussels statement can be taken as good evidence in this respect. Its coming about would have been impossible without the persistent work of U.S. diplomacy on which Haig brought decisive influence to bear. Genscher's loyal support of Haig contributed to it also. It seems to be a happy coincidence that the former NATO commander in chief, who has learned to think and feel like many of his European partners, has become the head of the State Department.

So the administration was not asking too much of its allies on this side of the Atlantic in its response to the Polish events. But it was still so much that the result of the meeting can be assessed in the way Haig engineered the birth of a political strategy of the West vis-a-vis the aggressive Soviet Union.

2. After the Atlantic confusion of voices regarding the assessment of responsibility for the Polish crisis, NATO has taken a clear position in Brussels in the meantime. It considers the Soviet Union as the wirepuller of the Warsaw events, even if that takes place behind the screen, and it clearly condemns Moscow for it. The statement of the 15 says that the Soviet Union does not have the right to determine the political and social developments in Poland. By the way: the federal chancellor had to go a long way until he knew this and until he had his foreign minister support it in Brussels.

3. This clarity of the Western alliance's statement can be understood as a clear condemnation of the Brezhnev doctrine. NATO even has, if you will, for the first time opposed the Brezhnev doctrine with its own doctrine of freedom. It says: Every nation, every country, even if it is in an alliance with the Soviet Union, has the inalienable right to settle its internal affairs itself. And -- this is the second aspect of the NATO position -- the West will try with regard to the Soviet superpower with the proper means of its developing political strategies to guarantee or make available this self-determination right to all countries in the shadow of Moscow.

4. The Brussels statement eventually has the effect of a touchstone of the political process in Poland. The condemnation of Moscow as the one responsible for the actions of the military regime, makes Jaruzelski and the forces supporting him the helpers of Brezhnev in the eyes of the Polish nation. This draws a sharp line between the regime and the people. That is of great psychological significance. The Poles can in this indirect way for the first time feel that real help for reforms in their country cannot be expected to come from Jaruzelski but from foreign Western countries which definitely insist on adherance to the Helsinki Final Act with regard to the current rulers in Warsaw.

In view of such effects, weaknesses of the Brussels NATO statement do not fade away, but they disappear very much in the background. The agreements of the 15 are obviously rather vague regarding the possibilities of concrete and effective sanctions with regard to Moscow and Warsaw with the aim of giving a new impetus to the Polish reform process. But after all, the United States' partners, except Greece, agreed for the first time not to completely ban the means of "punishment" of the originators of the Polish tragedy from the arsenal of their political arms.

This is a special kind of novelty. It shows after all that the United States' way of thinking is gaining ground gradually with regard to peaceful regulation or even containment of Soviet aggressive policy. Seen in this light, the alliance has made a great step toward awakening hopes for a new period of solidarity in action.

PAPER VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF TAIWAN ARMS DEAL

DW141059 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Jan 82 p 4

[Commentary signed SCHR.: "Reagan Is Thinking of Beijing"]

[Text] Perhaps it is premature to speak of a new Reagan, yet the man lately has proven several times that he is more flexible than his adversaries believe and not at all a puppet of the powerful conservative wing of the Republican Party. Not only has he largely abandoned the idea of linkage, that is, the connection of arms control talks with Soviet good behavior; not only has he dropped one of his loyal conservative followers, his former security adviser Richard Allen; he even antagonized Taiwan and its U.S. lobby the other day. His decision not to deliver any modern fighter planes to Taiwan is extra proof that the influence of Secretary of State Haig has in fact increased, because it has Haig who was against the Taiwan deal out of regard for Beijing.

Reagan's decision is of both internal and external political significance. It indicates that the President begins to repudiate some rigid positions he had advocated during the election campaign, and that he will not be stopped from doing so even by the grumbles of his old conservative friends. Even the President cannot ignore what is simply fact. Risking the relations with Beijing -- which were so laboriously resumed by Nixon and which still are difficult -- out of an old love for the heirs of Chiang Kai-shek would have been pure folly and, besides, would not have strengthened Taiwan's security. The mutual interest between China and the United States out of fear of the Russians still is Taiwan's best guarantee.

This is why it is improbable that Beijing will seize the island by force, and not because its airplanes are even older than those of the hostile brothers. And yet Beijing protests, albeit mildly, against other U.S. arms deliveries to Taipeh. There are domestic policy compulsions in Beijing as well.

MITTERRAND, SCHMIDT HOLD TALKS ON POLISH EVENTS

NC131716 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Jan (AFP) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived here today for an evening of talks with French President Francois Mitterrand. Mr Schmidt began his visit with a meeting with Mr Mitterrand at the Elysee Presidential Palace. He was later to be the guest at a dinner hosted by Mr Mitterrand and attended by French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and West German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Berndt von Staden and Secretary of State to the Chancellor's Office Manfred Lahnstein.

Agree in Assessment

LD132200 Hamburg DPA in German 2115 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Jan (DPA) -- The French leadership and the Federal Government are agreed in their assessment of the situation in Poland and the reaction of the West. This was stated by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt late tonight at the end of his 3-hour meeting with President Mitterrand in Paris.

Schmidt said that the two governments also have agreed that the head of the Polish military government, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, must implement the aims he has announced for his people. Schmidt mentioned the lifting of martial law, the release of internees and the resumption of the dialogue with the people and the workers.

Schmidt went on to say that both politicians realize that public opinion in their countries reacted differently to events in Poland. Mitterrand showed much understanding for the German attitude which was determined by the fact that the Federal Republic, situated as it was at the junction with the East bloc, reacted somewhat differently.

Schmidt pointed out how strongly German sympathy with Poland manifested itself by the sending of parcels. He announced that both governments intended to continue their humanitarian help for Poland.

Mitterrand began by rejecting the view that there is insufficient common ground and coordination between Bonn and Paris over the Polish crisis. He drew attention to many contacts between the two governments. Bonn and Paris will continue their coordination "if there is a serious problem for the two countries or if it is a question of the equilibrium in the world."

MARCHAIS REVEALS CONTENT OF JARUZELSKI LETTER

LD131650 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Georges Marchais has just made public the letter that General Jaruzelski sent him. The general affirms that the state of emergency is a transitional stage and that it is the only solution. He declares himself ready to create a broad platform of national accord which would bring together all the forces which are in favor of the main principles of the Polish Constitution. Truly independent trade unions will have a place there. Lastly the letter stresses the Polish nature of the problem and the danger of the U.S. reaction.

More Details

LD131758 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Excerpt] General Jaruzelski stresses the Polish nature of the problems which have arisen several times -- problems that only the Poles can resolve, he writes. He expresses a wish to create, based on a frank and open dialogue, a wide platform of national concord. The opportunity for concord remains open, he writes. On the other hand, he appears a little more restrictive on the activities of the church, by recalling simply that its rights are guaranteed by the constitution, as for other faiths. Lastly, there is a sentence which illustrates the uncomfortable position of the PCF: It is my conviction that we can count on the understanding of the PCF despite the difficulties that your position as a governmental party involves for you.

ADMIRAL CONCERNED AT SIZE OF NAVY BUDGET

PM131019 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jan 82 p 11

[Text] In an editorial published by the weekly COLS BLEUS of 2 January Adm Jean Lannuzel, chief of the Navy General Staff, discloses what he calls the navy's "temporary difficulties," a result of its inadequate budget and undermanning. However, the admiral expresses his confidence because, he writes, "It is a fact that the building up of a navy depends on continuity, determination and tenacity."

Discussing the navy budget for 1982, the general staff's weekly states that program authorizations amoung to Fr12,490,000,000 -- a 12.2 percent increase compared with the previous year. "This relatively small increase is causing concern," COLS BLEUS observes, "because the navy needs to order in 1982 an attack nuclear submarine, two antisubmarine corvettes, two minesweepers, two Super-Patra patrol vessles, two 400-ton Public Service Vessels, two survey vessels and one mine warfare research vessel."

"Since the program authorizations for the strategic ocean-going force and aeronaval construction projects -- the launching of the so-called ANG program for a new navy patrol aircraft -- have respectively been increased 30 percent and 43 percent, it is the sphere of the navy's new construction," COLS BLEUS believes, "that is to bear practically on its own the brunt of restrictions."

In any case, the navy weekly remarks that the first of the two nuclear aircraft carriers whose construction was decided in 1980 to replace the Foch and the Clemenceau should have been ordered in 1981.

"With respect to the navy budget for 1982," Admiral Lannuzel writes, "the small scale of program authorizations, whose 12.2 percent increase is smaller than price increases, is alarming. Now the future depends on authorization programs. Provided it is exceptional and applies to 1982 only, the small size of program authorizations will have no irreversible consequences. My most ardent wish is to see them increase to a level compatible with the objectives of a navy of the year 2000."

Recalling his hope that the plan for an increase in the navy's manpower by some 5,000 men would be implemented, the admiral writes: "By creating 408 posts, as provided for in the 1982 budget, the navy has ensured that this plan is beginning to be implemented. Nonetheless the main problem facing the navy remains the fact that it is undermanned as a result of the historical fact that the overall payroll strength has not changed since 1965.... This undermanning has had some negative consequences, and I am well aware of the fact that on board some ships it has been necessary to institute a watch and watch system [regime du quart par bordee] which has led to a 12-hour day." However, the admiral believes that "these are temporary difficulties which have not shaken my confidence with respect to the future."

LE MONDE VIEWS IMPLIED CRITICISM OF CHEYSSON

PM150907 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 82 p 4

[Maurice Delarue report]

[Text] The statements made by [Elysee secretary general] Beregovoy Tuesday 12 January following the inner cabinet meeting devoted to the international situation and especially to Poland "surprised" the Quai d'Orsay since they were aimed at [external relations minister] Cheysson (that was stated in confidence but clearly) and seemed to call into question the pledges made by France at Monday's Atlantic Council meeting. However, the Elysee secretary general's statements have not been clarified.

Mr Beregovoy stated: "The president recalled France's position and recalled that external policy is his direct responsibility and that it is up to him to ensure that France speaks with one voice on these problems."

According to the president's entourage this rebuke was sparked not only by the argument over Poland between Mr Poperen (PS number two who is not a government member) and Transport Minister Fiterman, but also by External Relations Minister Cheysson's stances, also on Poland. Foreign Trade Minister Jobert, who advocated the repudiation of the Helsinki accord and the boycotting of the Madrid conference, which the government intends to make use of, is apparently also a target. Moreover Mr Jobert is now showing a great deal of discretion.

Two parts of recent statements by Mr Cheysson on the [apparent line drop] in force in East Europe and on aid to Poland are involved.

-- Before stating on the Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE Grand Jury program Sunday that the main aspect of the East-West conflict is "the struggle against totalitarianism" and that it is necessary to "demonstrate" its "real nature" and to "reveal" its "mechanisms," the minister had secured the adoption of a statement by the European Ten condemning "the incompetence of totalitarian systems and of those in East Europe." Mr Cheysson is criticized less for the substance of his remarks than for their form, which the Elysee regards as pointlessly provocative toward the communist ministers.

-- With regard to Poland Mr Beregovoy stated after the interministerial meeting: "France has already said what it thinks of economic sanctions (in Brussels -- LE MONDE note). It has stated that it would continue its economic cooperation (with Poland -- LE MONDE note) unless there were some change in the situation. Look at what is happening in East Europe, there is no change for the time being."

Taken literally these remarks mean that France is hostile to any sanctions against Poland unless the situation deteriorates, and that is not only contrary to what Mr Cheysson said to the "Grand Jury" but also to the Brussels Atlantic Council communique to which France subscribed. That communique announces the suspension: 1) of "future trade credit on goods other than food products," and 2) of the negotiations on the rescheduling of the Polish debt.

Indeed, according to the best sources, the government is in no way going back on these decisions, but Mr Beregovoy spoke in terms which might lead to confusion (what do the words "sanctions" and "cooperation" mean?) In practical terms the decisions of the Atlantic Council, by which France abides, mean that in present circumstances: 1) No new commercial contract (other than on food) will be concluded with Poland but contracts already signed will be met; 2) The Atlantic allies will not negotiate the rescheduling of the Polish debt with Warsaw, but that will not prevent them discussing it among themselves.

NATO DELIBERATIONS ON POLAND: LIMITED SUCCESS

PM141511 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] A "satisfactory" meeting but a "less forceful" statement than the one which had been adopted by the Ten 1 week earlier: that comment by Mr Cheysson on the Atlantic Council's ministerial session held in Brussels on Monday on the situation in Poland reflects the different nature of the two meetings. The median linking the European Ten and the alliance fifteen cannot be straight. It also reflects the Greeks' continuing rejection. The Athens delegate had been sacked by his government 1 week ago for signing the Ten's communique. Today, the minister sent by Mr Papandreou struggled so fiercely to defend his viewpoint that, for the first time, his reservations were noted in a NATO "declaration."

The fact remains that the "condemnation" of Polish martial law drawn up by the fifteen mentions the "total disapproval" expressed by the Ten and the reference to Soviet pressures "which must stop" echoes the "concern" shown by the Europeans on the same subject. The call for an early meeting of the Madrid conference at ministerial level takes up the proposal put forward by the Europeans.

The Atlantic alliance also subscribes to the Ten's view that the "inability of totalitarian systems to accept the necessary adaptations" could eventually "seriously affect international relations." The only difference is that the fifteen preferred to condemn the "inflexibility" of the said regimes rather than talking of "totalitarianism."

With regard to sanctions, the fifteen were more specific in listing the measures envisaged but were just as vague as the Ten about implementing them. The Atlantic statement mentions the suspension of trade credits and of negotiations on settling the Polish debt in 1982, the possibility of "measures which might be applied to imports from the Soviet Union" and stresses the "importance" of the measures already announced by Washington in this connection, without expressing approval of them.

But each country will act "according to its situation and its own legislation," and that considerably limits the scope of possible sanctions and does not settle the disagreements. The Greeks, who think that their main adversary is Turkey, refuse to support anything resembling an overall condemnation of Poland and rejected any sanction. The Germans are still more cautious than their partners although they supported the two Brussels statements.

The "great success for the alliance" of which Mr Haig spoke in Brussels, has, therefore, been limited. Nonetheless the United States can consider that its allies have pledged to take action, at least eventually, and to gradually establish a mechanism of sanctions against Warsaw and Moscow should the situation in Poland not improve and more especially should it deteriorate. But more consultations will certainly be necessary to produce results.

RED BRIGADES PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTIONS UNCOVERED

AU140850 Rome ANSA in English 0827 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 14 Jan (ANSA) -- The kidnapping of Fiat manager Cesare Romiti, an assault on the Fossombrone jail to free a group of terrorists and a military action against the national headquarters in Rome of the Italian Christian Democratic Party were all part of Red Brigades offensive planned for the coming months in Italy before a police crackdown on the urban guerrilla organization led to 15 arrests and the discovery of 5 hideouts. All of the targets were Italian and were planned by the "Movimentisti" wing of the Red Brigades as a counter to the international offensive launched December 17 with the kidnapping of U.S. General James Lee Dozier, a NATO officer, by the northern "Militaristic" wing. From the mountains of documents police found in the groups' hideouts, it appeared that the "Movimentisti" were planning a wave of terrorist actions over the next few months, directed exclusively against Italian targets.

In the meantime, no progress has been announced in investigations into the kidnapping of the NATO officer. Meanwhile, it was learned that the three persons arrested in Verona Tuesday had nothing to do with the Red Brigades. Apparently they were common criminals preparing for a robbery at the time of their arrest.

SPADOLINI DEMANDS END TO MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

AU131533 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini asked for an end to martial law in Poland, the release of "all persons arrested or detained" in the country, and the resumption of "an authentic dialogue between the government and the church and popular forces" in his reply to the letter he received earlier this month from Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. In his message to the Polish leader, made public today, the Italian head of government also referred to the "anxiety and concern" and the "unanimous condemnation" of the government, Parliament and Italian political and social forces of "the harsh restrictions imposed on civil and human rights and on the Polish people's trade union liberties."

Spadolini went on to insist that Italy's Government, Parliament and political and social forces "equally deplore all types of outside pressure applied to hinder and impede the reform and renewal process underway in Poland" before the December 13 martial law clampdown. "These pressures are in open conflict with the conduct which should be followed by the signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act," the premier said in his letter. The head of government went on to confirm that "whenever there are tangible signs of the reestablishment of the conditions for democratic life in Poland (the Italian Government) will favorably reexamine ways and means for the resumption of Italian economic support" for the country. In conclusion, the Italian premier assured General Jaruzelski that, in agreement with the other nations of the European Economic Community and the Atlantic alliance, Italy will not interrupt the flow of humanitarian aid to Poland "so long as there are guarantees that this aid is, in fact, being received by those persons for whom it was intended."

BERLINGUER WINDS UP PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD141930 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] A short while ago the text of the speech with which Berlinguer wound up the proceedings of the PCI Central Committee was released in the press room of the Chamber of Deputies. The debate and the reflections initiated under the thrust of the events in Poland, Berlinguer said, must continue and expand outside the PCI. Berlinguer said the discussion conducted within the Central Committee expressed much agreement with the document submitted by the directorate and with the introductory speech.

Addressing himself to Cossutta, who, as we know, failed to agree with the PCI leaders' analysis of the events in Poland, Berlinguer said he had continued to evade an examination of the facts, preferring instead to use expressions which in themselves mean little and are ambiguous in certain parts. Still speaking to Cossutta, Berlinguer said further: If we were to hold a referendum, only an insignificant minority of Italian workers would say they aspire to live in a type of society similar to that existing in the Soviet Union and the other East European countries.

Berlinguer Closing Report

AU150826 Rome ANSA in English 0814 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 15 Jan (ANSA) -- A harshly worded criticism of pro-Soviet analyses of the Polish situation was the keynote of the closing report which Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer delivered at the Central Committee session on the declaration of martial law in the East European state Wednesday evening, according to the text of Berlinguer's speech released here. The PCI's Central Committee met for three days on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to debate the Polish crisis. Berlinguer opened the debate and his final speech was released to the press yesterday evening.

In substance, the party secretary replied only to Senator Armando Cossutta for the criticisms and reservations of a pro-Soviet stamp which he has advanced against the positions so far adopted by the rest of the party's leadership on the crisis. In an article published on an inside page of the party daily, L'UNITA, and during the Central Committee session, Cossutta defended the Soviet Union's role as a "reference-point" for all communist parties.

According to Berlinguer, however, Cossutta has continued to "evade an examination of the facts, preferring to use expressions which in themselves say little, and which in part seem ambiguous." Berlinguer identified one of Cossutta's "ambiguous" expressions as being his idea of the Soviet Union as a "reference-point." He said that the senator has completely ignored the "starting-point for all the thinking" that has been going on in the PCI since the declaration of martial law in Poland in mid-December. According to Berlinguer, Cossutta had made "no effort to explain" why the Polish crisis had broken out, nor why there had been other, earlier crises in Poland. Nor had he tried to explain "other phenomena of involution in other socialist countries and the Soviet Union itself," the party secretary added.

But the position documents issued by the party leadership and his own report to the Central Committee tried to carry out this analysis, Berlinguer said. According to Berlinguer, there is no difficulty in recognizing the "role and significance of the Soviet Union, the October Revolution and the beginning of the building of socialism in Russia, in the life and development of the world and humanity." But the situation is quite different today, Berlinguer pointed out in an implicit reference to a recent interview in which he said that the Jaruzelski government's declaration of martial law marked the end to an historical epoch that began with the October Revolution.

Even though admitting that, "in the complex of world equilibria, the Soviet Union represents a "counter-weight to American imperialism's strength and aggressivity," Berlinguer did not draw back from his criticism of Soviet policies. "It is a fact," he said, "that, especially since 1965, we have been, and still are, faced by political positions and concrete facts effected by the Soviet Union which have not represented, and certainly do not constitute, a help for the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, and have not even favored, but rather have hindered, the process of detente and the struggle for peace."

'Distancing' From USSR

AU141716 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 14 Jan (ANSA) -- The Italian Communist Party has formally sanctioned distancing itself from the Soviet Union, according to the thrust of editorial comment in the nation's dailies today on three days of debate conducted by the party's Central Committee, which ended yesterday, on the situation in Poland and Soviet responsibility for the proclamation of martial law in the Eastern European country on December 13.

"The debate was intense and there were times when it was bitter, not so much as regards the quality of the condemnation of the Polish military regime but on criticism of the 'Soviet model' and on extending autonomy from Moscow," CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Milan said. The paper went on to note that the thinking of Secretary Enrico Berlinguer on the "Soviet responsibility" for the military coup in Poland and the view that "the drive of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution has exhausted itself" achieved consensus "of unforeseen dimensions with only one vote cast against his report and two abstentions filed."

The Rome journal LA REPUBBLICA told readers that the Communist Party's new policy line, "born with considerable difficulty, will now begin its far from easy course in daily political reality." The comment then speculated on what the future would hold for Berlinguer's "third way" for Italian communism and said that the first trial would be represented by dealing with the nation's Socialist Party, the third largest in Italy, which has been sending out indifferent signals to the communists of late.

According to IL MANIFESTO, the paper for the forces to the left of the Communist Party, "this Central Committee meeting was really something new and important" because the Communist Party made a "choice which was, in some ways, painful." The editorial identified the choice as "the search for socialism" without remaining anchored to "new oppression." So the "anchor line" to the Soviet Union is now broken, IL MANIFESTO said, "and now the Italian party is in high seas in search of a course to follow."

IL GIORNALE NUOVO of Milan, a right-of-center daily, questioned whether Italy's Communists still consider valid the four fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninism, "the dictatorship of the proletariat, the elimination of class enemies, the collectivization of the means of production and the absolution of the free market." The paper then said, "So long as Italy's communists are silent on these points, we do not understand why our diffidence should be stopped."

Papers View Differences

AU131610 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan (ANSA) -- The deep differences which have emerged during the three-day meeting of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, scheduled to come to an end today, between Secretary Enrico Berlinguer's attack on the "Soviet model" of socialism and the pro-Soviet wing, led by Senator Armando Cossutta, came up for front-page analysis in the nation's dailies today.

CORREIRE DELLA SERA of Milan launched the forecast that, "Everything points to this Communist Party Central Committee meeting as one which will mark a decisive time in the life of the party," the West's largest Marxist alignment. "The issues brought up by the secretary general's report" -- indicating that the "drive of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution had exhausted itself" with the declaration of martial law in Poland and referring to a "third phase or third way" for the construction of socialism -- "will have important repercussions within the party and will become matters for problematic and intense consideration," CORRIERE added.

LA REPUBBLICA of Rome said that, "Armando Cossutta returned to the attack by accusing Berlinguer of judging the countries of real socialism through an 'enlightened and sociological' perspective and of seeking to break with the Soviet Union in order to 'correct the course' of the Italian party line." The radical-socialist daily took the view, however, that, "despite the depth and seriousness of the dissent, this will not induce Senator Cossutta to provoke a split of the pro-Soviet wing of the party he leads." LA REPUBBLICA added, "Unless there is a spectacular and highly unlikely development, the secretary will emerge with a crushing success."

The authoritative financial daily IL SOLE 24 ORE of Milan said that, "While the Communist Party condemns without reservations the Polish coup and the Soviet Union, the isolation of Cossutta's pro-Soviet wing of the party is significant at a meeting which, with delays and hesitation, appears to mark a change." The paper speculated that, "a possible gap between the leadership and the militants might explain the insistence with which Cossutta again challenged Berlinguer's position as regards real socialism."

According to LA NAZIONE of Florence, "No one wants a split. Berlinguer does not want to break with the Soviet Union and Cossutta does not want to break with the party but there is a lot of mutual suspicion." The Florence daily noted that, "The debate is focused entirely on relations with the Soviet Union. Cossutta is isolated to a certain degree in that he has gathered some support from the two hundred members taking part in the meeting and signs of willingness to accept his ideas have come from even those who support Berlinguer."

CZECH EXILE PELIKAN SUBJECT OF 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM1408[illegible]9 Rome AVANTI in Italian 9 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Intimidation and provocations have been directed for some weeks against Czechoslovak political exile Jiri Pelikan. The authors of these provocations and intimidations are easy to identify: the Czechoslovak secret services. Pelikan himself says he is convinced of this. For some time letters bearing Pelikan's name at their head and signed by the exile have been circulating in Italy. Of course both the letterhead and the signature are false. The letters are addressed to certain sections of the Italian social movement and of the "proletarian line" in Milan. In other words, the extreme right and extreme left. In these letters the fale Pelikan rails against the addresses, describing them as terrorists and threatening them with lequidation.

What is the aim of the letters? It is clearly to provoke violent reactions in their addresses against their author. This is not Pelikan, however. He immediately reported to the police the underhanded maneuver of which he is the target.

According to Pelikan, the following two facts prove that the provocation originates from the Czechoslovak secret services: 1) A similar action has been set in motion in other Western countries to the detriment of other Czechoslovak exiles, to discredit and intimidate them, 2) for several weeks Prague radio has been broadcasting a special program in which illegal recordings of telephone conversations between Pelikan and Czechoslovak exiles resident in other Western countries are played.

SOARES VIEWS POLISH, EC, DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

PM131537 Rome AVANTI in Italian 27-28 Dec 81 p XII Current Affairs and Culture Supplement

[Alberto Ninotti undated interview in Rome with Socialist Party Secretary Mario Soares: "Soares Does not regard Polish Events as Domestic Matter"]

[Text] [Question] First, Poland. What is your verdict on this crisis, which has dashed so many hopes and which is perhaps eliminating some people's final illusions?

[Answer] I would like to state clearly that I totally condemn what has happened in Poland. I believe that what has happened there cannot be dismissed as a domestic matter, because at stake are human rights and certain very important aspects of conscience as a whole, such as public freedoms, respect for the individual and essential democratic values.

What has happened is really terrible and demonstrates what we already knew, namely, that communism really is incompatible with freedom. As Maurice Duverger has pointed out, the next step from communism is military Bonapartism. It is of extremely serious significance. I believe that the myth of communism waned in Poland after what happened in Hungary, East Germany and above all Czechoslovakia.

[Question] You yourself say that what is happening in Poland cannot be dismissed as a domestic matter but in fact concerns us all as democrats. So what response should be issued as Europeans -- how specifically can we react?

[Answer] Perhaps the most pathetic aspect of the matter is that we, as Westerners, can do very little. The world is cruelly split into blocs and nobody in the West is lifting a finger to defend the Poles' freedom. All this is tragic but at the same time understandable, because we have always said that it is impossible to gamble with world peace. But in my opinion what is really important is to understand that the Polish events means that detente too is about the end or is at least in jeopardy. Everything that was laboriously built from Helsinki through Madrid, and perhaps even that which it is intended to build in Geneva, also seems seriously threatened. The Soviet must understand that as far as the West is concerned the Polish events means the end of the spirit of Helsinki.

[Question] Let us talk about Europe and the matters that concern it on the internal plane. Some 4 years ago you, as prime minister, submitted portugal's EC membership application. All this time seems to have gone by almost in vain. From now on what are Portugal's chances of joining the EC?

[Answer] It certainly cannot be said that the problem will not be resolved. Rather, we must say that there is a delay in negotiations. We have gone beyond the prenegotiation phase, after which we entered the real negotiation phase and now the deadline for membership has been set as January 1984.

I believe that Europe must make an effort to facilitate Portugal's entry into EC and that its application should be examined independly from Spain's. This is a sovereign country's right. This does not mean that Portugal will fail in its solidarity with respect to Spain. We are also in favor of Spain's EC entry. It is inconceivable for Portugal to join the EEC and for Spain to remain outside. But Spain's case is much more complicated than ours. We must therefore take at least one step forward by securing Portugal's admission to the EEC as soon as possible.

Recently an encouraging sign has come from France, whereas previously it raised certain difficulties and seems reserved toward us. This sign has come from President Mitterrand's spoken words, when he told me that France will support Portugal's EC entry as soon as possible.

I have also talked with the foreign ministers of several EC countries and they assured me that they are willing to take all the necessary initiatives to accelerate negotiations. I know that there are still many difficulties, but I believe that the politicians have the will to resolve and surmount the economic difficulties. In Italy above all, all the various sectors of the public and of the political parties are in favour of Portugal's EC entry, as President Pertini himself declared on his recent visit to Lisbon. But the real problem facing us concerns Europe and what it will become. There is at present a tangle of problems in the Europe of Ten, and this all makes it easy to understand how difficult it is to expand the EC and at the same time improve its institutions.

[Question] Portugal today. Since the installation of a moderate government that should have resolved all the problems, inflation has risen and is now running at over 20 percent a year, while unemployment has risen above 10 percent. Social and cultural problems have become exacerbated. What will be the outcome of the Portuguese crisis?

[Answer] Very recently I delivered a speech to the National Assembly defining the opposition stance on the problem of the state plan and budget, and on that occasion I said exactly what I think. First, I would point out that we are facing a terrible economic, social and financial crisis. But I do not believe in the inevitability of the crisis. I believe that the coalition that has governed the fate of the nation for almost 2 years with its three governments is responsible for many of the problems now burdening Portugal. When the phase of socialist governments led by me came to an end the balance of debts was almost zero, the volume of exports was rising again and we had established a record in tourists' visits and remittances from emigres. Even the growth rate was fairly high.

After 2 years of rightwing governments -- because that is what the Democratic Alliance coalitions are -- we are faced with a balance of payments deficit of 2.2 billion escudos, and this is a figure that Portugal has never reached before. Unemployment figures have risen and we now have 400,000 unemployed. Imports continue to grow despite all the protectionist measures adopted, while exports are falling. The growth rate is virtually zero; at first the government envisaged a 4.8 percent growth rate, then it revised its dreams and settled on 1 percent. But I believe that in fact we have reached zero growth. This government has not increased agricultural production or fishing output, which is an important resource for my country. It has increased industrial output by a very small amount, while tourism and emigres' remittances have fallen slightly. These observations lead to the conclusion that this rightwing coalition is completely incompetent and unable to govern. It is surprising that three successive rightwing governments in 2 years have launched three different economic and financial policies -- all, however, characterized by very demagogic policies, apart from some personal exceptions in the case of a few ministers. But in fact these governments have kept none of the promises made to the Portuguese people.

This is very serious. There is a strong climate of tension and social protest in the country. However, I would like to say that despite all this and despite the problems affecting labor legislation in particular, the difference with respect to the previous regime is total. Today the workers are citizens, whereas then they were objects. Today we have democratic freedoms and living standards too have experienced an improvement that is being maintained, thanks to a series of laws that remain the guarantee of the workers and citizens as a whole.

In this framework we Socialists propose an alternative policy, indeed, we are the only real alternative to reactionary governments. I believe that we could make major progress at the next elections, which could be held earlier than they would normally be scheduled to take place, because the social and economic crisis is great. The decision is up to the president, who is the only person with the power to dissolve the National Assembly, but it also depends on the stability of the ruling coalition. The rightwing parties that compose it are very divided among themselves and are grappling with very substantial contradictions. Early elections are therefore a very likely possibility, which could become a reality before the municipal elections scheduled for the end of 1982. If so, I believe that there will be a major Socialist advance, in line with what has happened in France and Greece and what will happen in Spain if elections are held there.

GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIES JOINT CHIEFS SHAKEUP

LD142348 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Here is a note from the Ministry of Defense ahead of tomorrow's Council of Ministers' meeting to decide on changes in the present general staff of the armed forces: The prime minister, in agreement with the minister of defense and taking into account all the circumstances of the present time, when international negotiations of great importance are imminent, and which are vital to Spanish defense policy, taking account of the duration of the initial stages of these negotiations and the fact that the head of the joint chiefs of staff and the three chiefs of staff of the army, the navy and the air force will within the next few months have to pass into the active reserve by reason of age or for having served the maximum term as generals or admirals, considers it appropriate to put in their places men with a better chance of continuity and permanence in posts of such importance for the period about to begin.

Complying with the regulations, the higher councils of the army, the navy and air force met today and they have drawn up lists of generals and admirals who would be suitable for the posts of chief of staff for each of the three services. In accordance with the regulations in force, it will be the task of the government meeting tomorrow to appoint a head of the joint chiefs of staff, on the proposal of the prime minister, and chiefs of staff for each of the three services, on the proposal of the minister of defense.

New Joint Chiefs of Staff

LD151240 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] According to a late piece of news which we have just received from the EFE agency, it has been learned from official sources that the chairman and members of the joint chiefs of staff, the JUJEM [Junta de Jefes de Estado Mayor], were appointed today at a meeting of the Council of Ministers and are as follows:

Chairman -- Lt Gen Alvaro Lacalle Leloup [currently captain general of 7th Military Region]; member and army chief of staff -- Lt Gen Ramon de Ascanio y Togores [currently chief of artillery]; member and navy chief of staff -- Vice Admiral Saturnino Suances de la Hidalga [currently second chief of the navy staff]; member and air force chief of staff -- Maj Gen Emilio Garcia-Conde [currently second chief of the air force staff]. According to the regulations in force, the Council of Ministers appoints the chairman of the JUJEM at the recommendation of the prime minister, and the chiefs of staff of each of the three branches of the armed forces at the proposal of the minister of defense.

UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CENTER ELECTS SECRETARIAT

LD141728 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Union of the Democratic Center today appointed the members of its Secretariat. Those elected are as follows:

Secretary for Organization	Pedro Lopez Jimenez
Secretary for Finance	Rafael Garcia Palencia
Secretary for Electoral Action	Jaime Mayor Oreja
Secretary for Studies and Programs	Juan Antonio Ortega
Secretary for Training	Eugenio Nasarre
Secretary for Education and Sport	Miguel Arroyo
Secretary for External Relations and Information	Javier Ruperez
Secretary for Territorial Policy	Juan Manuel Reol Tejada
Secretary for Social Action	Ignacio Saez
Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary General	Juan Antonio Gomez Angulo.

FINLAND

POLL SHOWS 56 PERCENT WANT KOIVISTO PRESIDENCY

PM131313 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Jan 82 p 13

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Excerpt] Helsinki -- Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto has consolidated his popularity in the coming presidential election according to the last major opinion poll before the election published in HELSINGIN SANOMAT on Saturday [9 January]. According to the poll, which was carried out in the last week of December, 56 percent of those interviewed would prefer to see Social Democratic party leader Koivisto as president. Finska Gallup's poll shows that Koivisto's personal popularity rose by a further 2 percent during December.

FINNISH-SOVIET CSCE TALKS END IN HELSINKI

LD141128 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Discussions between the Finnish and Soviet CSCE delegations on prospects for the continuation of the Madrid follow-up conference ended in Helsinki today. The Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, will leave for home this afternoon. In the talks, which began Tuesday, the Finnish delegation was led by Secretary of State Matti Tuovinen and leader of the Finnish CSCE delegation Ambassador Richard Mueller was also present.

Before his departure for home Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev paid courtesy visits this morning to Deputy Premier Eino Uusitalo, and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. According to the Foreign Ministry, the Finnish-Soviet talks dealt among other things with the effect of current European events, chiefly the situation in Poland, and on the follow-up conference which will continue in Madrid in February. The talks also reviewed the points still open in the draft document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries before Christmas.

Further Details

LD151032 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpts] With more on these talks, (Eddy Hawkins): According to a Foreign Ministry communique, the talks held in Helsinki this week were undertaken with the idea that despite increased difficulties in the international situation a balanced and substantive final document can be achieved in Madrid on the basis of the mediation work of the neutral and nonaligned nations. The discussions [word indistinct] mainly dealt with the draft proposal presented by the neutral and nonaligned nations which Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev called a good basis for continuing negotiations. The head of the Soviet delegation did say, however, that if the West brings up the situation in Poland at the Madrid meeting when it reconvenes on 9 February, it could have a detrimental effect on the success of the gathering.

The European neutrals have also taken a cautious stand concerning the discussion of the Polish situation within the CSCE followup. On the other hand the neutrals have pointed out that nothing can be done to prevent the topic coming up if, for example, some of the Western countries wish to discuss it. The important neutral and nonaligned nations will be meeting to consider the significance of events in Poland at the Madrid followup in Geneva on the 25th and 26th of this month.

The head of the Finnish CSCE delegation, Ambassador Richard Mueller, will be [words indistinct] bilateral talks with representatives of a number of countries this month as well. Among those he will be meeting to discuss questions related to the Madrid followup are representatives of Belgium, the FRG and Norway.

Right now it looks as though the continuation of the Madrid meeting is in some difficulty because of, for example, the Polish situation. The neutral and nonaligned nations already before the holiday recess considered their own broad draft proposal as the only workable basis for the success of this [word indistinct] meeting. In their view, if this draft is not used as the basis for discussions, there is just no chance of success. On the other hand, none of the more controversial issues in the meeting have been agreed upon during the more than one year since its start. These mainly deal with the European disarmament conference and human rights questions. In neutral circles, the thinking seems to be that bringing up the Polish question at Madrid in February would not be very suitable in light of the known difficulties, if there is a desire to achieve substantial results in the CSCE followup.

Ilichev Comments

LD142022 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilichev, Soviet deputy foreign minister and the head of the country's delegation to the CSCE follow-up conference, has ended his 3-day visit to Helsinki. During his visit, Ilichev met Secretary of State Matti Tuovinen and the head of the Finland's CSCE delegation, Ambassador Richard Mueller.

To the question whether he is concerned about the success of the CSCE follow-up conference, Ilichev replied as follows:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Finnish translation] The Soviet delegation at the Madrid conference observes a firm and resolute line to achieve a positive result. Many countries have the same attitude, not only countries from the socialist camp, but also neutral countries. But there are also delegations in Madrid which least of all want to achieve positive results. We are realists, and for that reason we realize that there will be difficulties in the concluding stage of the Madrid conference. Particularly the United States and the other NATO countries will no doubt attempt to divert the conference from its present course toward confrontation. [end recording]

Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev was also asked whether he thinks that the proposal by the neutral and nonaligned countries for a final document can be accepted. The minister replied:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Finnish translation] We, in the Soviet delegation, and in other delegations, too, think that the proposal by the neutral and nonaligned countries for a document will be and must be the basis so that useful results can be achieved at the Madrid conference. This draft is a good paper, and a good basis for achieving good results. For that reason we praise the active role of the Finnish delegation which, together with the other neutral and nonaligned countries, has brought about this useful document. It must be the basis and we shall make every effort so that with the help of this document the conference can be brought to a happy conclusion. [end recording]

SOVIET BORDER TRAFFIC PROBLEMS EXAMINED

PM141147 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 8 Jan 82 P 19

[Excerpts] The bottlenecks in road and rail traffic between Finland and the Soviet Union have been scrutinized by a group of high-ranking officials who have recently been looking into the problems of border traffic. In a memorandum they have put forward concrete proposals for improvements.

The officials consider that the main railroad station in Lappeenranta should be enlarged so as to give some relief to the border station at Vainikkala. According to the group this station has too limited a capacity, and in recent years this has hindered railroad traffic.

The memorandum also mentions the shortcomings of the road link at Nuijamaa. Traffic has been slowed by the inadequate customs and flow arrangements and by the double checks on the Russian side.

The officials also consider that the canal port in Mustola must be expanded without delay. They also propose that a consulate be set up in Lappeenranta to deal with visa requests and problems as swiftly and as smoothly as possible.

ICELAND

MEASURES TO SOLVE FISH INDUSTRY DISPUTE VIEWED

FMI-1459 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 8 Jan 82 p 10

[Bergthor Kuaernested dispatch]

[Text] Reykjavik -- All Icelandic fishing activities are at a standstill and 900 fishing boats and trawlers are remaining in port. Some 13,000 people employed in the fisheries industry are more or less without jobs and 9,000 of them have been dismissed. Two-thirds of these are women. (Iceland's total population is 230,000.)

The banks' foreign currency sections have been closed since Tuesday [5 January] and will not be opened again in the next few days. Fishing companies and the seamen who supply fish to the fish-processing industry are asking respectively for a 23 percent and an 18 percent increase in prices paid by the fish-processing industry.

The fishing industry as a whole is making neither a profit nor a loss, while the fish-freezing factories themselves are operating with a loss of between 8 and 12 percent. Fishing boat owners report that the fishing fleet is operating with a roughly 23 percent loss, and fishermen state that they are around 16 percent behind general wage levels in the country. Here we have the Icelandic inflation carousel in a nutshell. If fish prices paid by the fish-processing industry are increased, the price of fish exported cannot be raised because of competition with other fish-producing countries. The only remaining possibility then is the devaluation of the Icelandic krona to save exports and this in its turn leads to wage increases to keep pace with the cost of living, new pressure for increased fish prices and a renewed need for devaluation in order to help the fish-processing industry's exports. The price of fish is fixed quarterly on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July and 1 October.

Since Iceland has hitherto not had any unemployment to speak of, state unemployment funds have plenty of money, but at present large sums of money are having to be paid out to a relatively large section of the country's labor force.

The opposition and industrial and commercial life are accusing the government of sitting and twiddling its thumbs and allowing the situation to develop into a deep economic crisis, which it will only be possible to solve with great difficulty. The government is trying, however, to push the responsibility onto the Fish Price Committee, formed up to now from fishing boat owners, seamen and fish purchasers (the fish-processing industry), with a chairman appointed by the government. Disagreements within this committee now go very deep and have led to a complete standstill in fishing activities.

This situation will very soon hit the whole of Icelandic society.

The government is expected to introduce temporary legislation, which would comprise a package fixing the fish price, devaluing of the krona by 10-12 percent, fixing the seamen's wage increases and including various measures to limit the effects of the devaluation on the present 40 percent inflation rate. The government plans to bring inflation down in 1982, but the present situation seems gloomy from the government's viewpoint. There have been recent rumors, which no one is willing to confirm, that the government will resign in order to ask for the a new vote of confidence from the electorate before it can adopt tough economic measures. The government has an uncertain majority of two or three seats in the Althing.

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS NUCLEAR SECURITY POLICY

PM141257 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] "In the coming months we will be aware of which team we are playing on. Strong defenses within NATO are the only realistic defense and security policy solution for Norway today -- and, as far as we can see, tomorrow too Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad told the Oslo Military Society yesterday. West Europe and Norway are dependent on the U.S. nuclear umbrella. "If we break free from U.S. support or pursue a policy which leads to a situation in which the United States no longer considers that it derives any benefit from guaranteeing our security, we would lay ourselves open to political pressure which in the final analysis could threaten our existence as a nation," the minister said.

Leaders within the Soviet regime consider that it is possible to win a world nuclear war, Sjaastad informed his audience, referring to official Soviet literature, including an article by Soviet General Staff Chief Marshal Ogarkov in 1980. NATO is ready to meet a conventional attack -- but a potential attacker must nevertheless evaluate the possibility of being countered with nuclear arms, he pointed out.

The defense minister said that the so-called AWACS aircraft -- which will give NATO greater insight into Eastern military activity in the next 2 years -- will also operate from Norwegian territory. This harmonizes with Norwegian security interests and is in line with our contribution to joint defenses.

Minister Sjaastad described the grounded Soviet submarine off Landskrona [as published] in Sweden last fall as "irresponsibility in connection with nuclear arms. Let us hope and believe that the Soviet Union will reassess and tighten up its procedures for handling nuclear arms after this episode." The defense minister also stressed that the Soviet Union cannot defend its military control over the East European nations by pointing to its historical experiences in its dealings with Hitler's Germany. "We in the West must clearly dissociate ourselves from this," Sjaastad said.

In our part of the world there is a tendency to count on the results of disarmament negotiations in advance, the defense minister said, pointing out "The negotiations so far have not given us any reason to attach less importance to our own defense endeavors. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is continuing to rearm unabashed. And it seems clear that any possible future agreements on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe will strengthen the need for conventional defenses in West Europe, unless the Soviet Union reduces its own conventional forces. In addition, Western determination to maintain sufficient defense capacity seems to be a necessary condition for bringing the Soviet Union to the negotiating table.

"Today modern Soviet nuclear forces are threatening every target in West Europe and North America, at the same time as the Soviet Union has increased its conventional superiority," Defense Minister Sjaastad pointed out. For this reason there are some doubts about whether NATO has a real chance of halting an attack through the use of nuclear arms. These doubts can be faced if NATO were to strive for a better conventional balance vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact.

"But, " Sjaastad pointed out, "we must also avert a major new conventional war in Europe. Technology has produced conventional arms with fearful effects. For this reason the work to prevent a war breaking out at all between East and West must be our highest priority."

A solution coming from the new disarmament negotiations following President Ronald Reagan's proposal for far-reaching arms reductions would be a historic event, Sjaastad said, because here we would not just have arms control but real disarmament.

"The West's goal for the new negotations is military balance and stability at the lowest possible level. It is to a large extent dependent on the Soviet Union how large the arms stockpiles will be," the minister said.

Defense Minister Sjaastad summed up:"Cooperation within NATO and the U.S. nuclear umbrella are crucial prerequisites for us in the West to retain peace, personal freedom and national independence. Within NATO West Europe should, however, avoid shifting the burden for the maintenance of sound defenses onto the United States, and we should not put ourselves in the front ranks when it comes to receiving praise for disarmament initiatives. On the whole we should be careful not to behave like neutral referees of the relations between the superpowers, for we are not," the minister said. "Norway is involved in the West's cooperation and is so as a consequence of its own wishes."

"Our membership in NATO gives us opportunities to exert influence which is much greater than the size of our population or our level of strength would allow," Sjaastad went on. "It is important that we are aware of and exploit this fact. Norway must also make its contribution to the alliance's security policy debate. But we must do so in such a way that we promote the West's security and the efforts for disarmament."

In the new negotiations on arms control and disarmament the goal must be stability at the lowest possible strength level. Both the East and the West should have similar interests in achieving greater security at a lower price. "At the same time," Sjaastad said, "we must work for a more balanced conventional strenth relationship in Europe and in this way raise the nuclear threshold. However, we will continue to live with nuclear arms," the minister said.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF CITED ON AIR DEFENSE OPTIONS

PM141131 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Jan 82 p 64

[Olav Trygge Storvik report]

[Text] "Ground-to-air defenses for our airbases are still a high priority, and there have been no changes in the priority given to them in recent months," Armed Forces Chief Gen Sverre Hamre told AFTENPOSTEN.

The armed forces' leadership will continue to back a balanced combination of arms systems for airbase defenses, Hamre said. This will chiefly cover missiles and the modernization of the L-70 antiaircraft guns. But airbase defenses must also been seen in the context of other air defense systems, passive measures ground-to-air missiles the army is going to buy, such as the robot 70 missile, and not least the F-16 aircraft, both our own and those of our allies which would come to Norway in a crisis situation [sentence as published]

The commander in chief admitted that strict priorities have to be set when the armed forces are evaluating purchases of arms systems, as they are doing at present. New missiles and guns will mean spending billions of kroner. The armed forces' leadership is at present giving top priority to missiles for antiaircraft defenses, and secondary priority to the modernization of the L-70 guns.

A joint U.S.-Norwegian study group recently decided that the combination of arms for airbase defenses is well-balanced and has recommended the implementation of this priority. As far as missiles are concerned, the armed forces are now studying three alernatives -- the U.S. Hawk missiles, the British Rapier and the French-German Roland. A decision about which missiles system will be purchased has still not been made, but there have already been indications from Huseby that the Hawk is strongly favored. The commander in chief said that he is hoping for a decision on this issue soon, but that there are still a number of unclear points, such as how quickly Hawk batteries could be placed at the disposal of the Norwegian Armed Forces.

The reason why the commander in chief decided to cancel trial launches of the German Wildcat was that "the system is not one that would serve our purposes in a suitable way," according to Hamre. Therefore there was no real reason to carry out test lauches in Norway, he said. An important reason why the armed forces' leadership made this decision was because the United States had decided to choose a caliber of 40 mm for their antiaircraft defenses and were adopting the DIVAD system for the whole of their army. The German Wildcat has a caliber of only 30 mm and would not be powerful enough to meet the demands which would be placed on it, General Hamre said. In addition, the Wildcat was develped to meet the needs of mobile army units for antiaircraft defenses, and we have no need of such a mobile system in the defense of our airbases, Hamre said. Norwegian units today include two 40. mm guns of the L-60 and L-70 type. If the L-70's are modernized to give them a better fire control system and better ammunition, we would have much more modern artillery resources, in the view of the commander in chief.

COMMITTEE TO PONDER SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

PM151401 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] Norway's political authorities will take their time in charting what measures might be taken against the Soviet Union and Poland, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told NORSK TELEGRAMYRA on Tuesday [12 January]. The so-called Poland Contingency Committee, chaired by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg, has begun work on the government's contingency plans for possible future sanctions. The committee can hardly be expected to report before next week. Therafter the government will discuss the matter before it is put to the Storting foreign affairs committee for consideration it was said. Sources in responsible political circles understand the communique from the special meeting on Poland of the NATO foreign ministers to mean that the alliance's individual member nations are not bound to implement sanctions.

SWEDEN

NEW LIGHTWEIGHT TANK TERMED 'BREAKTHROUGH'

PM131037 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] Hagglunds of Ornskoldvik and Bofors have produced in a record time a test model of the army's lightweight combat vehicle for the 1990's -- a billion kroner deal for the army in 10 years' time. The 24-ton articulated tank was presented as an idea 27 April 1981, and less than 8 months later it has been test-driven in deep snow. The XX-RIG, as it is called, has high maneuverability in difficult terrain and deep snow. A full assessment of its maneuverability will be made in continuous tests in the next 6 months. The tank's weight is half that of a normal tank.

Various dummy armaments and guns are also being tested on the prototype, including a 12-mm German tank gun, which is now being modified by Bofors. The vehicle is in two sections, with crew and armaments in the forward section and the engine and ammunition in the rear section. Its so-called double articulation is a technical breakthrough in terrain maneuverability. The tank's extremely tight turning circle and its satisfactory ability to cross deep trenches and high obstacles are some of the advantages of articulation. In the 1990's the army will need 1,500-2,000 lightweight combat vehicles. If the government and the Riksdag decide on purchase around 1985, the deal will total around 15 billion kroner -- the largest materiel purchase the army will ever have made.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY TURKS

NC131156 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The Cyprus Government denounced to the UN secretary general yesterday's new violations of the republic's airspace by Turkish fighter planes. Foreign Minister Rolandhis gave the necessary instructions to the Cyprus envoy at the United Nations.

NICOSIA ON 13 JAN INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS SESSION

NC131919 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon. A UN communique issued after the meeting says all four topics on the agenda were again discussed in rotation, as agreed last August. The discussion was also continued on points of coincidence [simptoseos] concerning the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus issue. The next meeting will be held next Wednesday.

In a statement prior to the meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, said the intercommunal dialogue is at a very crucial stage and described as a "positive development" the fact that the two communities, for the first time after 54 meetings, had agreed on a common methodology or a common document--the evaluation. Mr Gobbi also said the points of coincidence mainly concern the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus issue. He added, however, that there are also points of coincidence in the territorial aspect. He also said that at the previous meeting only points of coincidence in the constitutional aspect were discussed and noted that the same procedure is being followed as in the past. Mr Gobbi said: We are dealing in rotation with all four topics on the agenda, but with a different methodology in the constitutional and the territorial aspects.

Asked when he would expect tangible results, Mr Gobbi said the determination of a schedule is very difficult both in politics and in diplomacy. Referring to the message from new UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Gobbi said this was a new and positive development, adding that the Cypriot people know that Mr Perez de Cuellar is very interested in a solution of the Cyprus problem.

Answering a question on whether the United Nations has evidence of a military buildup on both sides of the confrontation line, Mr Gobbi said the United Nations has no evidence that the military situation in the area has changed.

The representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, Ioannidhis, said the discussion in rotation of all four topics on the agenda was to continue. He added that, with regard to the constitutional aspect, the discussion would continue in an attempt to achieve points of coincidence. Mr Ioannidhis said he could not disclose the points of coincidence on the constitutional aspect which were discussed at the previous meeting. Mr Ioannidhis said that in the talks every effort is being exerted so that this procedure may not last very long.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Onan, stated that the points of coincidence in the evaluation were discussed at the previous meeting. Today, he added, discussion on these points was to continue. Mr Onan described the discussion as a useful exercise and a useful study in that both sides set out their views and tried to bridge their differences. Mr Onan also said it would be preferable at the present stage to continue discussion on the points of coincidence in the constitutional aspect and later discuss the points of coincidence in the territorial aspect. Asked of these points are substantive, Mr Onan replied: I would say they are enough. Allow me, he concluded, not to say if they are substantive or not.

VENIAMIN DENIES NATIONAL GUARD ON STATE OF ALERT

NC141122 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] "There is no reason for panic and there is no danger of military clashes," emphasized Minister of the Interior and Defense Khristodhoulos Veniamin in an exclusive statement to O AGON. Veniamin pointed out that the people must remain calm. He added that the authorities are vigilant and know in detail the movements and actions of the Turks. The minister denied that the National Guard is on a state of alert. "There is simply," he added, "a certain vigilance due to developments in the occupied areas."

Other reports indicate that Turkish military actions are due to both the problems which exist and to the situation in the occupied areas. In relation to this, it was observed that with the tension it creates and the danger-mongering it has recently undertaken, Ankara is attempting to restore unity among the Turkish Cypriots and to end the "government" crisis which has existed for several weeks. In support of the above estimations are the strong messages sent to the Turkish Cypriot political leaders by the Turkish president, General Evren, and by Prime Minister Ulusu. In their messages both Turkish leaders wonder why there should be so many Turkish Cypriot political parties and warn that they will also enforce a dictatorship in the north.

In the meantime, Turkish military aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus the other day, flying over the confrontation line and other areas. Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis instructed the Cyprus UN representative to denounce these violations.

UN: NO CHANGES IN MILITARY FORCES ON ISLAND

NC141139 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] New York, 13 Jan (Special dispatch) -- A military-political conference held at the headquarters of the UN peace force in Nicosia dealt with reports and allegations in connection with the recent military buildup by both sides in Cyprus. The findings of the conference were included in a document sent to the UN leaders in New York. According to authoritative information, the report says the following:

No change has been noted in the military structure of either side in Cyprus. There was a rotation of Turkish troops in Cyprus -- that is, a rotation of these troops, or part of them, with fresh units from Turkey. In accordance with the general NATO plans for the renewal of the tanks that belong to the forces of the alliance, new engines were sent and installed in the Turkish tanks in Cyprus. According to the same information, military personnel from Turkey currently in Cyprus number 20,000.

The above was confirmed yesterday by Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, during a meeting with newsmen prior to the intercommunal talks meeting yesterday.

EDEK'S LISSARIDHIS VISITING UK, FRANCE FOR TALKS

NC111935 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] EDEK party Chairman Lissaridhis left for London today, where he will meet tomorrow with Mr Foot, leader of the British Labor Party, and discuss the Cyprus issue, the Middle East issue and other international problems as well as questions of mutual interest. On Thursday, Mr Lissaridhis will meet in Paris with Lionel Jospin, secretary general of the ruling Socialist Party in France and discuss with him the Cyprus issue and other international and bilateral questions. An EDEK statement says these meetings will be held within the framework of the party's campaign on internationalization of the Cyprus issue and development of close relations with socialist and other progressive parties of Europe.

STATEMENT REBUFFS PRESS ON ROLANDHIS REMARKS

NC131929 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The following official statement has been issued with regard to certain press reports on a recent statement by Foreign Minister Rolandhis:

Because of reports in a section of the press, it is clarified that the purpose of Mr Rolandhis' statement was to restore the truth about the specific meeting he had last Saturday with Soviet Ambassador Astavin, which was not concerned with a possible aggressive action by the Turkish troops.

The official statement adds: At the same time, Mr Rolandhis was indicating, among other things, that the government did not have concrete information about such a possible action. In no way, however, can it be interpreted that Mr Rolandhis, or the government in general, has overlooked the tension Ankara has recently created. Besides, it is pointed out that both in this statement and in the 4 January 1982 announcement Mr Rolandhis was referring to the tension caused by the Ankara activities, to which, moreover, he drew the attention of Security Council's permanent members.

The official statement says further: Under the circumstances, of course, it was very natural for both the Cyprus and Greek Governments to express their concern, as was also the case with other friendly governments. The government is following the situation closely and considers its duty to be to keep the people correctly informed. However, this does not presuppose the creation of unjustified panic, which only a loss can cause.

It is further stressed that the government, being fully aware of the crucial stage through which our national issue is passing now, is constantly vigilant and is proceeding with the appropriate activities to confront any eventuality.

SPOKESMAN REAFFIRMS SUMMIT AGREEMENTS' RELEVANCE

NC131539 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] In answer to a question, the government spokesman has said the summit agreements do exist and what is needed is the finding of a solution in accordance with these two summit agreements and the UN resolutions -- a fact which virtually means their implementation.

The spokesman added: The Greek Cypriot side has repeatedly stressed this position. He went on: No question of interpretation of the summit agreements has been raised either officially or unofficially. Therefore, any clamor around this matter is absolutely unjustified and only causes confusion.

KLIRIDHIS' PARTY LEAVES HOUSE IN VOTE ON POLAND

NC151420 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The House of Representatives last night passed by 20 votes to none against and two abstentions a resolution on Poland welcoming all steps leading to restoration of normality in that country.

However the eight members of the rightwing opposition Rally party were not in the house when the vote was taken.

Headed by their leader Mr Glavkos Kliridhis they had left the house in protest against the refusal of the speaker to allow Mr Kliridhis to speak.

The resolution was tabled by the ruling Democratic Party and was supported by AKEL, securing the eight Democratic Party votes and 12 of AKEL.

The two abstentions were those of the EDEK party which yesterday had only two members. Their leader, Dr Lissaridhis, was away on a visit abroad.

The house had before it three resolutions: One from the Rally party which expressed solidarity of the Cypriot people with the people of Poland "for the prevalence of democratic principles" called for release of detainees and the lifting of martial law.

The second was from the socialist EDEK party which expressed concern for the events in Poland, called for lifting of martial law and condemned American intervention as "hypocritical."

The first to be put to the vote was that of the Rally party which secured only the 12 votes of the Rally.

The Democratic Party, AKEL and the socialist EDEK voted against it, and it was thus defeated by 12 votes to 22.

At this point a row occurred when Mr Kliridhis sought to speak to answer to comments by previous speakers.

The house president Mr Ladhas said he would allow him to speak. After objections, Mr Ladhas said that he would put the matter to the house to decide.

At this point Mr Kliridhis declared that his party would abstain and he and the rest of the Rally deputies walked out.

The walk-out was condemned by the spokesmen of all the three other parties in the house: Mr Papaioannou for AKEL, Mr Omirou of the EDEK party, and the house president.

But when Mr Kliridhis returned to the house he explained that his walkout was only a sign of protest on a specific issue.

While the Rally abstained the house proceeded to put to the vote the EDEK resolution which secured only the two votes of EDEK while 20 members of the Democratic Party and AKEL voted against.

Finally the Democratic Party resolution was approved with the votes of the Democratic Party and of AKEL while the two EDEK members abstained.

Unlike the Rally and the EDEK resolutions which called for the lifting of the martial law, the Democratic Party resolution -- which secured AKEL's concurrence -- calls for "non-intervention in the internal affairs of Poland" and specifically stated it opposed the imposition of sanctions on the Soviet Union or Poland "because that would lead to direct confrontation and endanger the cause of detente and international peace and security."

During his address in the house, the AKEL leader Mr Papaioannou strongly supported the Polish authorities' action as defence against subversive elements abetted by imperialists and compared the "Polish reactionaries" to the Cyprus subversive "EOKA B" who were both, as he said, paid with plenty of dollars.

Although the Democratic Party's resolution, passed by the house, omits any reference to martial law, the party's spokesman Mr Galanos in his address said "we shall be immeasurably happy if the military law were lifted" and he expressed appreciation for Lech Walesa.

But he expressed wonder as to why the case of Poland found its way to the house (originally through a Rally party resolution) while human rights are violated by many dictatorships.

There were repeated warnings from the speaker that he would order the house to be evacuated when people from the galleries applauded one or the other speaker.

The AKEL leader Mr Papaioannou strongly protested and called the applauders "rally stooges", but a spokesman for the Rally queried the identity of the applaudees.

KKE-INTERIOR SUPPORTS POLISH WORKERS' STRUGGLE

NC131611 Athens I AVYI in Greek 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The executive office of the KKE-Interior has issued the following statement:

The heroic struggle of the Polish workers is continuing under the yoke of the military dictatorship. It is the duty of all progressive, democratic forces, of all the forces of the communist revival, to explore their solidarity and make it more effective to end the tragedy of Poland as soon as possible.

For us the military coalition of NATO -- where U.S. imperialism is the ruling power, a power which supports military juntas friendly to it throughout the world, a power which has as its partner the dictatorship of Evren, which it repeatedly bolsters -- is not the agency that can make decisions on the Polish issue. For this reason we consider the reservations expressed by the PASOK government as justified. At the same time, however, its signing of the NATO communique was, by contrast, totally unjustified.

Today condemnation of the military dictatorship and support for the Polish workers must also be expanded in a concrete way in our country in multiple forms, and specifically:

-- Through participation of all progressive forces (political, trade union and others) in the solidarity movement. It is not permissible that PASOK should remain out of it.

-- Through expression of multilateral support to the victims of the dictatorship (economic, political, moral and so forth).

-- Through initiatives from the Greek support movement for international meetings at the European level of all progressive forces to support the struggle of the Polish people.

-- Through denunciation of the dogmatic forces which support and cover the coup, as well as in other fruitful methods.

The wider the struggle and support of the progressive forces in Europe toward supporting the Polish people, the easier it will be to repulse the aspirations of the international reactionary forces which are trying to utilize the Polish crisis and the obvious responsibilities of the Soviet Union to suppress the movement of socialist revival in Poland for the benefit of their own cold war plans.

The struggle against the dictatorship in Poland, for a return to normal conditions, for democratic and socialist revival of the country, is related to the struggle of the European workers, of the democratic and peace-loving forces, for a Europe without military blocs, self-supporting and separate from the superpowers, for a Europe of the workers.

EAST GERMAN DAILY INTERVIEWS KKE-EXTERIOR'S FLORAKIS

AU121845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jan 81 p 6

[Report on interview with Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE-Exterior Central Committee; date and place not given]

[Text] How do the Greek communists assess the present situation in their country? What do they regard as the most important next few steps to realize the people's hopes for a democratic breakthrough? What new possibilities for developing their own ranks result from the KKE's significant success at the parliamentary elections on 18 October last year? These questions were central to an interview which Kharilaos Florakis granted to our correspondent, Michael Mueller.

For a starting point in his evaluation of Greece's political prospects, the secretary general chose the program declaration of the new Athens government under Prime Minister Papandreou.

The KKE, he said, "evaluates the declaration from the viewpoint of the change which the country needs, from the viewpoint of applying another policy, a policy of national independence, peace, and democratization, of eliminating the arbitrariness of the monopolies and of improving the people's living conditions."

Positive Starting Points in the Government Declaration

It is true that the KKE held more far-reaching, comprehensive views concerning the great topic of change than those which became evident in the declaration submitted by the leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], Panandreou, but it does contain a number of positive theses. In this context, over and above the announcement, Florakis underscored that "the government wants to work for detente and peace, that it will undertake initiatives for a Mediterranean without foreign fleets and nuclear weapons, and particularly its decision -- which is specific -- of wishing to remove nuclear weapons from Greece and to promote in practice the idea of the Balkans being free of nuclear weapons."

Broaching the domestic policy part of the government declaration, the KKE secretary general stated: "We also positively assess announcements such as the 'socialization' of a number of Greek enterprises, for example mining enterprises, enterprises of the cement and pharmaceutical industry: the introduction of an adjustment of wages and salaries to the existing price index) the abolition of discrimination against citizens because of their political convictions and the securing of trade union liberties."

Florakis stressed his party's view that the elimination of U.S. military bases in Greece, and particularly the withdrawal of the country from NATO, are in the national interest and that this requires a clear, unambiguous attitude. Greece's uncompromising separation from the EEC is a basic requirement for the independent development of the country. The fashioning of democratic conditions requires containing the arbitrariness of big capital, first and foremost of the foreign monopolist capital which is exploiting Greece.

"Naturally our party's attitude on the program declaration of the government is not dictated by some addition or subtraction to its negative or positive aspects, but is contingent on the extent to which its entire content actually agrees with the spirit of that change the country needs," he stated.

The KKE has not concealed the fact that the communists' expectations concerning the government program have not been fulfilled to the full extent. To add emphasis to their demands, the party members have abstained during the vote of confidence in parliament for that reason.

Asked about how the problems of NATO membership and U.S. bases are presented in Greece today, Florakis replied that this topic was at the center of the debate about a new course for the country. The KKE warns against ignoring the role of NATO, which is aggressive by nature, the antinational role it is playing at our cost, as well as of the extensive dangers resulting from our country's remaining in that alliance. Greece's withdrawal from the North Atlantic alliance must not be made contingent on whether NATO guarantees the country's eastern border -- the border with Turkey -- or not.

Security Requires Withdrawal From NATO

"Our people have bitter experience with NATO's interference in our domestic policy developments, with the role NATO played in setting up the military dictatorship and in the tragedy of Cyprus," Florakis explained. The KKE emphasizes that "withdrawal from NATO is the only solution that protects the security of our country and that agrees fully with our national interests.

"Our attitude toward the problem of U.S. military bases is also quite clear. These not only do not serve national interests at all, not only wreck the defense capability of our country, but also constitute a danger involving our country in adventurous U.S. military operations against friendly Arab countries.

"We also underscore that there can be no serious talk about control over these military bases. The only effective solution is their elimination."

The KKE points out the dangers resulting from the concept that the military bases could be abolished in keeping with a timetable which should be defined in pertinent negotiations. If such a timetable is not timed for a short period and in a binding manner and if it is not specific, it must be feared that "the U.S. military bases on our territory are to be actually perpetuated with all the dangerous consequences I have pointed out," the secretary general stated.

Active Contribution Toward Securing Peace

Then he discussed the immediate connection between this problem and the main question of our time -- securing peace. "We regard our party's contribution to further developing the movement for peace, against nulcear weapons in our country, as a task of extraordinary and urgent importance," Florakis stressed, and continued:

"The efforts for a new Greece outside NATO, without foreign military bases and nuclear weapons, which represents a factor of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean area and in Europe, cannot be advanced unless the people's movement gains more and more in strength and width on the basis of these goals.

"Despite the strong resistance the government has to face on the side of the imperialist circles and which it will have to face in the future, the elimination of nuclear weapons from our territory as announced by the government is now a task of utmost priority. Moreover, we regard it as important to speed up the idea of a nuclear-free Balkan peninsula as a project of general importance for the securing of peace.

"Great popular demonstrations are being prepared in Athens and Thessaloniki in support of the implementation of these goals, the nondeployment of the U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missile in Western Europe and substantial negotiations between the United States and the USSR on the missiles in the European arena on the basis of equal security. Our party supports these marches for peace without reservation. It is actively participating in them and helping to secure their success."

Policy of the Right Clearly Rebuffed

Discussing the change of the political situation in Greece after the parliamentary elections and the possibilities resulting from it for the KKE's struggle, he said: "In the 18 October elections a great victory was gained by the democratic forces, which support a completely different policy from that which the right pursued, a policy of detaching our country from the tutelage of the United States and NATO, a substantial democratization and an economic development for the benefit of the people. To put it more specifically: in the elections, the right lost the majority in parliament. PASOK got 48.1 percent of the votes and thus the majority in the parliament, and it formed the government.

"The KKE was able to increase its parliamentary strength by getting 11 percent of the votes. The victory of the democratic forces shows that great obstacles and difficulties can be overcome after hard efforts and the path to an anti-imperialist, antimonopolistic Greece can be taken, the prospect of which is socialism. The KKE concentrates all its efforts on such a development."

With Optimism for the New Tasks

Florakis stressed that today the KKE is a political factor which can play a bigger role in the further development of the country. Although the election campaign took place under complicated conditions, the party emerged strengthened from the elections. "The party was able to increase its potential of voters despite the strong pressure which originated from the widely held idea that it would be 'more useful' to vote for PASOK to guarantee its election victory over the 'New Democracy.' The party gains strength from the fact that today it is the third biggest party, from its firm alliance with the working people, from the broad response its policy is finding in the people and which is much broader than the percentage of votes won."

Under the new conditions, Florakis stressed, the party is paying particular attention "to developing the broadest possible workers' and people's movement against the right, against the economic oligarchy and the regime of dependence, to the solution of the pressing problems of the working people, the promotion of the deep anti-imperialist, antimonopolistic changes the country needs."

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM JARUZELSKI

NC122025 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou has received a message from Polish leader General Jaruzelski. The contents of the message are similar to the Polish leader's messages to the other European governments.

PAPANDREOU TO PAY VISIT TO BONN 2-4 FEBRUARY

NC132109 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] According to press reports, Prime Minister Papandreou's official visit to Bonn will take place 2-4 February. As is known, Mr Papandreou has been invited by the West German chancellor to visit Bonn for talks on bilateral and international issues.

BRIEFS

SENIOR MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- The council of chiefs of the General Staff held a meeting today under Admiral Deyiannis, chief of the National Defense General Staff, and made the following appointments: Rear Admiral Papas, deputy chief of the Navy General Staff; Rear Admiral Maliaris, commander of naval training and acting commissioner of the Naval Academy; Rear Admiral Giongezas, department chief at the National Defense General Staff and acting commander of the navy Administration Command; Air Force Major General Marinakis, deputy chief of the Air Force General Staff; Air Force Major General Karadhimas, commander of air force training; Air Force Major General Apostolakis, chief of staff of 28th Tactical Air Force; Air Force Major General Dheliyioryis, department chief at the National Defense General Staff, and Air Force Major General Dhimakoyiannis, commander of the air force Logistics Command. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 11 Jan 82 NC]

AIR FORCE PROMOTIONS -- The council of chiefs of the General Staff has met under the chairmanship of Admiral Deyiannis and approved the promotion of the following air force major generals to the rank of lieutenant general: A. Karadhimas, Y. Triandafillos, I. Marinakis and D. Apostolakis. The council decided to retire the following air force major generals: E. Kambiotis, S. Ledhakis, Y. Papadhakis and Th. Louloudhakis. The council also retired Commodore Thodhos. [Text] [Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 9 Jan 82 p 1 NC]

TURKMEN RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS NATO CONFERENCE

TA131729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who participated in the NATO Ministerial Council's special session on Poland which was held in Brussels, has returned to Ankara. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen expressed the belief that the NATO Ministerial Council's communique on Poland was constructive and of a character conducive to developments. Noting that the NATO alliance attaches great importance to security and the development of cooperation in Europe, Turkmen recalled that the U.S.-Soviet talks on arms limitation have resumed within this framework.

He added that the existence of mutual trust and tranquillity between the parties and the observance of the Helsinki accords are necessary to develop these relations. Noting that the recent developments in Poland are not merely domestic issues, Turkmen said it is clear that these developments have occurred as a result of various factors. He said the United States has imposed certain sanctions on the Soviet Union following these developments and that the NATO communique proposed that the allies investigate taking measures in accordance with their own means.

Turkmen continued: We have approved the NATO communique. We have expressed our support at the council. On the other hand, we did not refrain from noting Turkey's special characteristics on certain issues. A major characteristic is Turkey's economic conditions. Turkey is a developing country. Therefore, the economic measures Turkey can take are very (?few). On the other hand, Turkey is a neighbor of the Soviet Union. The existence of a certain stability in relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union is important for the alliance.

Turkmen said he also held various contacts in Brussels concerning Turkey's relations with the EEC. In reply to a question, Turkmen recalled that while Greece included a dissent within the NATO communique, it did not refer to Turkey. In reply to another question on Greece's attitude toward NATO, Turkmen said: The Greek Government cannot adjust its philosophical and political stands to NATO membership. Turkmen added that this was sad from the viewpoint of NATO solidarity but that Greece's stand would not affect the alliance's strength as a whole.

ULUSU RECEIVES IRANIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER

TA131643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Iranian Industries Minister Mostafa Hashemi, who is on an official visit in Ankara, is continuing his contacts. The visiting minister was received today by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In a statement, Ulusu said Turkey-Iran relations in all fields were progressing but that some circles are disturbed by this development. Ulusu recalled that these circles were spreading rumors to the effect that preparations are being made in Turkey for a plot against brotherly Iran. Ulusu said reports to the effect that plots were being hatched in Turkey against another country are completely unfounded. Noting that certain circles were exerting efforts in a bid to undermine the existing friendly relations between Turkey and Iran, Ulusu said Iranian citizens asking for asylum in Turkey were not being returned to Iran in accordance with international and Turkish laws and traditional practice, but that efforts were being made to send them to other countries.

The Iranian minister said that they did not pay any attention to rumors but were seeking the truth. He added that cultural and economic relations between Turkey and Iran were progressing steadily. Pointing out that Iran did not have aggressive intentions against any country, Hashemi said his country was defending itself against aggression.

Trade Protocol Signed

TA141646 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Jan (AA) -- Turkey and Iran signed a protocol on trade and economic cooperation in Ankara, Thursday. Signing the document at the Foreign Ministry were visiting Industry Minister Mostafa Hashemi of Iran and his host Turkish Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut. The protocol provides for doubling the volume of bilateral trade from the $195 million it reached in 1981. Exports from Turkey will include food and manufactured goods and imports from Iran crude and fuel oil. Rules were laid down for cooperation in agriculture and mining as well.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

TA141644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Europe consultative assembly delegation has concluded its contacts in Turkey and has departed the country. The delegation, which arrived in Turkey last week, met with government officials and representatives of various establishments.

ATHENS, NICOSIA STEP UP EFFORTS AGAINST TURKEY

NC151033 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 12 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET) -- While the NATO foreign ministers were gathered in Brussels to discuss "the Polish affair," the Greek Cypriot National Guard was put on "alert" as of the other night and reinforcements were rushed to all positions along the border. It has been ascertained that several Greek staff officers have arrived to reinforce the Greek Cypriot National Guard command. They have now assumed duties at the general headquarters and at various key locations.

Meanwhile, according to official information reaching the Kiprianou administration from Athens, Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos will inform the other foreign ministers in Brussels that his country insists on its "rights as a guarantor state." At the NATO foreign ministers meeting Kharalambopoulos will also accuse Turkey of "creating artificial crises in Cyprus and in the Aegean and of making threats."

In parallel with Greek efforts to draw attention to Turkey and Cyprus -- at both the NATO and the EEC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels -- Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis has also been continuing his efforts "to squeeze Turkey into a corner." After making representations to five members of the Security Council, accusing Turkey of "increasing its forces on the island," he is now concentrating his efforts on making similar representations to the nonaligned countries. Acting in accordance with Papandreou's wishes to prove the invalidity of the intercommunal talks, Rolandhis is trying to take the Cyprus issue to the UN General Assembly in February.

13 LEFTISTS ARRESTED IN ANTALYA OPERATION

TA131731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the Aegean Army and the Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Osak, Denizli, Mugla, Isparta, Durdur, Antalya and Balikesir Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 13 persons belonging to the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front -- Revolutionary Left Organization [THKPC-Dev Sol] recently have been captured in operations conducted in Antalya.

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KREISKY CRITICIZES REAGAN, CATHOLIC CHURCH

AU151506 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[Text of foreign policy part of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky speech at Austrian Socialist Party (SPOE) lower party officials rally at the Vienna Stadthalle on 14 January]

[Excerpts] Thus we have shown the Austrian workers a good road. And that is why we regard it to some extent as hypocrisy if today all kinds of Catholic politicians display such sympathies for the workers movement in Poland, an attitude differing strikingly from that taken by politicians of the same camp toward the workers movement in Austria where the same things happened in the 1930's.

The protest movement in communist Poland was caused by the exploitation of working people. There is no getting away from that. This must be held against the communists again and again. Naturally the Polish working people discovered that protests alone produce no results. Naturally they then discovered that they would have to build up an organization for themselves. But if such an organization is set up by people who do not have the experiences of a century that we have had, people who have not experienced victories and defeats, who are not aware of all the implications, who do not know what the real strength of organization consists of, then many speak up who think that all this is much easier than it is, who believe that the only way to achieve things is to march or to strike, who do not know that there are weapons that have to be handled very cautiously if the state is to be preserved.

And thus this new Polish workers movement has obviously been politically leaderless. That is not suprising. The Catholic Church is a great moral authority, no one will contest that, but it has never been known to be particularly qualified for leading a great workers movement.

And thus a protest movement was allowed to develop, it was given moral support, but these people were never told, I think, what they would have to do in addition -- namely, to organize the state in such a way that it functions for the working people. Someone has asked me from where I got the authority to speak in this manner. Well, dear comrades, we organized this state while we had in our country those of whom it is now feared that they might move into that country. [Poland] Why did not a representative of the Katowice miners say: We want to accompany Mr Karski to Austria when he goes there to negotiate on loans and grain and other things? We want to know what is going on, we want to participate in governing. How could one demand of a government which no longer was a government, from a party which no longer was a party, that it should put everything in order and merely always say that if this or that does not happen, we will strike? I am certainly not against such threats. Only, they must serve a purpose. They must bring some successes, because nothing is more dangerous for the workers than to use weapons which then prove ineffective.

Today we must demand of the Polish regime what was similarly demanded in 1934 of the Austrian clerical-fascist regime: Release the prisoners, release the representatives of the Polish trade unions. As long as they are imprisoned we cannot do anything but to raise this demand. And if we are organizing aid for Poland today, aid for the Poles as an act of international solidarity, then the cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church is certainly important in the initial stage because it alone has organizations which can help in this respect. But the time must come when, similar to what happened with ourselves in the past, we find the direct approach to those who are oppressed and arrested.

And one more thing: Marshal Jaruzelski has sent me a letter (as he did to other government chiefs).

He argued that if they had not acted as they did the result would have been chaos and forc intervention and then everything that was planned in the nature of reforms in the past few months would have been jeopardized.

Here one can only say: You have publicly promised that there will be a whole number of freedoms, you have promised that there will be a renewal of Polish society, that the fate of Polish workers will improve because they will get a greater measure of freedom of action. What about it? It is important that we demand this of them at this time -- although I am not indulging in any illusions as to our chances of success in this respect.

But here is another thing: If one saw a few months ago the pictures of the handcuffed trade union representatives of the U.S. air controllers, one can't believe in the sympathy of the gentlemen in the United States for trade unions. One should certainly not let oneself be deceived by the boundless hypocrisy that is practiced again and again at times like these. I have reminded you earlier of how cold and unfeeling was the nuncio's reporting in 1934 about what was happening in Austria. And we know how much sympathy has been shown now. Certainly -- there is an internal development within the church, one should not deny that. And surely the Americans are living in a great democracy and surely we are immensely indebted to this democracy, but that must not mean that we accept all this without criticism.

We must give the signals that are necessary now, because we can claim for ourselves that never in our history have we persecuted people because of their views. We are the only ones who can claim that we have never departed an inch from the path of democracy and we need not take any special lessons from anyone.

The problems confronting us are not as simple as some believe. It may well be that there can be a different development -- to put it plainly, that it comes to a military intervention by the Soviet Union and its allies as we have experienced in Hungary, in the CSSR and, in a modified from, in Afghanistan. Much as we are opposed to what is happening now in Poland, much as we must demand of those in power there today that they fulfill the demands we have submitted to them, we must also make every effort to prevent matters coming to a military intervention from outside, because then the policy of detente will be dead. That looks different for us in Vienna, for those who live in Copenhagen or Helsinki, from what it does for those who live in Houston, Texas.

We are profoundly interested in a continuation of the policy of detente. In the event of such an intervention, the policy of detente will be dead. Then those for whom there is never enough armament, can put through their reckless armament policy, and they will not be stopped by any majority in any Western parliament, because they would ask: Do you want to suffer the same fate as the Poles?

That is why we are warning: Beware of exacerbating things to the point where the forces of peace and controlled armament are so weakened that an arms race is touched off, the end of which is unpredictible. Surely tremendous mistakes have been made, also in the West, and that is precisely why I regard it as my duty from this forum to thank a man who has taken over a tremendous task in this respect for us all: FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Through him, many things have changed for the better. He was courageous and determined at a time when there was irresolution and hesitation in quite a few places. For this, he deserves our thanks.

Reactions to Criticism

AU151505 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Special DIE PRESS report]

[Summary] Vienna -- Chancellor Kreisky's criticism of the role of the Catholic Church in Poland has led to reactions by Vienna Archbishop Cardinal Koenig and by Austrian People's Party [OEVP] Chairman Mock.

According to a Catholic press agency release, Cardinal Koenig declared: "The criticism of the Polish Church and its bishops is incomprehensible, especially in this difficult situation when the whole world knows that the church in Poland stands at the side of the people and of the workers and possesses their unlimited confidence. Moreover, as is known, the freedom of action of the church is restricted, so that one cannot impose on it a responsibility which it does not hold at present."

At a press conference on Thursday OEVP Chairman Alois Mock called Kreisky's critical remarks about the Polish Church a "monstrous blunder." For a democrat, it would have been more appropriate to criticize the communist system which has eliminated all basic rights and freedoms rather than to defame the Catholic Church, Mock said and expressed the suspicion that Kreisky's attacks were motivated by the Solidarity trade union's being imbued with Christian ideas. "The OEVP chairman expressed concern over Austria's image in the world which, he said, was being 'distorted' through Kreisky's statements. Austria is still part of the free Western social system. Nothing can be altered about this even by the disparaging remarks of the government chief about the U.S. administration, Mock said."

WALDHEIM ARRIVES; WILL TALK WITH KREISKY, PAHR

AU151907 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Summary] Former UN secretary general Kurt Waldheim arrived in Vienna on 14 January for talks with leading political figures about his future activities. He told journalists that he had received a number of offers for leading functions by international as well as by private organizations in the United States but that he would like to make himself useful for Austria, preferably in the field of international relations. Waldheim is scheduled to meet with Chancellor Kreisky today, with President Kirchschlaeger tomorrow, and with Foreign Minister Pahr on Monday. In about a week he plans to go back to the United States to fold his tent there, and in February he intends to return to Austria for good. Asked about the controversial project of a UN Conference Center in Vienna, Waldheim said if Austria wanted to remain an international center it was certainly justified to build the conference center.

TERRORIST ATTACK STORY CALLED 'CANARD' BY POLICE

AU141424 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 14 Jan 82 p 7

[Summary] With its sensational opener about a planned terrorist attack on the Kaprun powerplant, the Vienna daily KURIER on Wednesday published a canard supplied by a swindler who first let his false report "leak" to the authorities and then offered it as "strictly secret" to various newspapers, until the KURIER fell for it. According to state security police sources, proceedings have been launched against the swindler who is believed to have supplied KURIER with false reports before. The authorities already know his identity but will not reveal his name as the investigation is still pending.

TRIAL OF SYNAGOGUE TERRORISTS TO START 18 JAN

AU180909 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] With unprecedented security precautions the trial of the two synagogue terrorists Husham Rajih and Marwan Hasan will open in Vienna today. Rajih is also charged with having murdered Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel on 1 May 1981. During the terrorist attack on the Vienna synagogue two persons were killed and over 30 were injured.
The presumed case officer of the two, the Arab student Bahij Yunis, will be tried separately. The trial is scheduled to last for at least 6 days.

GENSCHER ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG ON FOREIGN POLICY

DW151245 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1546 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at Bundestag debate in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, the process of inner renewal and reforms initiated in Poland by the Gdansk agreement of August 1980 was interrupted abruptly by the assumption of power by the military council, and the expectations of the Polish people regarding the promises made by the Polish leadership have not materialized to date -- the return to the process of reforms and renewal. The whole world has been waiting in vain for signals from the Warsaw military council that the course of reforms will be resumed. We can't ignore the fact that developments have not changed for the better. On the contrary, many things indicate that a long-term development is to be initiated which moves away from the course of reforms and renewal.

In its assessment of Polish developments the Federal Government attached from the start importance to the assessment of the Catholic Church. You mentioned this Dr Kohl. The Federal Government shares the deep concern over current developments which was movingly formulated by Archibhsop Glemp in his sermon on 6 January and which also was expressed by the pope in his address last Sunday. At the same time, although not on the same day the Federal Government expressed the same concern as Archbishop Glemp. But I have always been aware that it is much easier for us here to give our opinion on Polish events than for those who have responsibility there and are among the few who -- as the primate is -- can speak frankly.

Isolated alleviations of martial law do not lessen our concern. The preparedness of the military leadership for a genuine dialogue is also called into question as a result of talks with unidentified and obviously unauthorized representatives of the Solidarity trade union -- unauthorized representatives. Ladies and gentlemen, our people followed events in Poland with special sympathy and hope until 13 December 1981, and since then they have followed developments with great bewilderment and emotion. There is no doubt about where we stand with regard to Poland. The federal chancellor has expressed this repeatedly. We side with the Polish citizens for whom a free trade union is an expression of their desire for reforms and renewal. We Germans are deeply aware of the tragic Polish fate. Poles and Germans are connected by an eventful history, and after the tragic past, Poles and Germans have come to a mutual understanding which is characterized by our efforts to come to terms and achieve reconciliation. I would like to add for those who can hear us in Poland and elsewhere that in the Bundestag there were passionate debates on the treaties with the East, but despite these passionate debates, we should not forget to say that the question of reconciliation with Poland has never been a problem for the overwhelming majority of the German people as well as for the Bundestag members on all sides. [applause]

The desire to help the Polish people as well as firmness and circumspection have marked the Federal Government's policy following 13 December. Our demands are clear. They are the lifting of martial law, release of the internees, and resumption of a real dialogue by the Polish leadership with the Catholic Church and the Solidarity trade union. These demands are not interference in Poland's internal affairs. They are based on the Helsinki Final Act. Every signatory state has the right regarding every other signatory state to point to the necessity of observing the obligations contained in this act.

In its policy the Federal Government has not confined itself to statements. Through direct talks and contacts it has tried to exert influence. We have not interrupted our dialogue with the Polish leadership. We have sought the possibility of taking the military council, which promised to return to the course of reforms, at its word. This was the purpose of my talks with Deputy Premier Rakowski and also the reason for the letter the federal chancellor sent to General Jaruzelski.

The resolution by the EC foreign ministers of 4 January 1982, the joint statement of the federal chancellor and the U.S. President of 5 January, and the result of NATO's foreign ministers meeting of 11 January prove the West's cohesion and its ability to pursue common interests. The demands for the lifting martial law, release of the internees and the resumption of the dialogue are included in the common EC and NATO statements on our initiative and have been endorsed by the federal chancellor and the U.S. President. Ladies and gentlemen, at NATO's foreign ministers meeting, the West's common policy was developed into a clear political strategy. This common strategy we have to discuss here is supposed to do what is possible for us to open up the way to renewal and reforms. This statement could be very important because an endorsement of the alliance's statement by all Bundestag parties will show that we agree in these goals. This also applies to the resolutions and proposals of the alliance in the economic field. It must be quite clear here that the point is not only the continuation of humanitarian aid -- as you, colleague Lenz, rightly said -- but also the intensification of humanitarian aid.

Ladies and gentlemen, everybody must be aware that the continuation of the state of affairs in Poland may involve the danger of growing repercussions on the overall structure of our relations with the Soviet Union and all the other East European states. It is for this very reason that we are watching the lasting serious pressure by the Soviet Union on Polish internal developments with special concern. The Federal Government together with its allies will continue its policy aimed at a positive influence on the situation in Poland.

When the Madrid CSCE negotiations are resumed Poland will be a priority topic on the agenda. All states are bound by the Helsinki Final Act. This should not be underrated by Moscow and Warsaw. The continuation of repression of the Polish people constitutes a serious setback in confidence building between the East and West. Therefore, the Soviet Union bears great responsibility for what is happening in Poland. Colleague Ehmke very rightly pointed to the inability of renewal because it goes far beyond the interests of one nation affected by it and because this inability of complying with aspirations for renewal increasingly becomes a destabilizing factor in international relations.

The Federal Government's awareness of the Soviet responsibility was also expressed in the federal chancellor's letter to General Secretary Brezhnev. People outside and in the Federal Republic often say that the federal chancellor did not want to see this responsibility of the Soviet Union. For all my respect for what others say, I wish the federal chancellor had not been the only one to contact not only Mr Jaruzelski but also Mr Brezhnev in December 1981 because of Poland. [applause] He did not do it because Mr Brezhnev has nothing to do with it but because he pointed to his responsibility in his letter. There is no doubt that events in Poland reveal the failure of the communist system.

But diplomatic inactivity, mere protests and the interruption of talks would have no effect at all. It would be immobility. [applause] Only those who very consistently and aggressively come out for cooperation and detente and for the dialogue will have possibilities and instruments to help the Polish people, as difficult and problematic as it may be.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is also our concern about East-West relations, detente and cooperation -- and this must be taken very seriously in Warsaw and Moscow -- which makes us voice the appeal to see the dangers resulting from the interruption of the process of reforms and renewal and to let this process take its course again. It is in this sense that our three demands and expectations for the Polish people must be understood. They are raised for this afflicted nation as well as for stability, cooperation and detente in Europe. Everything we do now and will do in the future must be judged solely by whether it serves this goal or not.

Ladies and gentlemen, carrying through our goals requires a high degree of agreement in our own country, in the European Community and in the Western alliance.

We call upon the responsible people in Warsaw and Moscow to return to the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and to make sure that the process of cooperation between the East and West is not affected. The Geneva talks on medium-range missiles have been resumed as planned. Considering the great importance of arms control and disarmament on our highly armed continent we are resolved together with our alliance partners to continue our policy aimed at concrete and effective arms control agreements. In this respect the basis of confidence could be improved through a return to the course of reforms in Poland.

But, ladies and gentlemen, something else has become clear in the past weeks. Europe can fulfill its peace task only if it is closely bound with the North American democracies. The balance necessary for peace in Europe and the world can be safeguarded only in alliance with the United States and Canada.

CDU'S KOHL RESPONDS TO SCHMIDT, GENSCHER

DW151037 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1405 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Statement by CDU/CSU opposition leader Helmut Kohl at Bundestag debate in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: Before turning to the actual subject of the debate on the government statement may I be allowed to express cordial gratitude and recognition also on behalf of the CDU/CSU faction, to many of our citizens in the Federal Republic who during the past few weeks have generously helped our Polish neighbors in many actions of solidarity. [prolonged applause] And this is why I am asking the house to endorse our motion which is to ensure that for the next 6 months relief parcels be sent to Poland free of postage, as this is made possible now in Sweden and in Austria. [applause] We all know that additional fund-raising actions are forthcoming and I hope that we are agreed in this at least that there exists now a unique chance for us, the Germans in the free part of our fatherland, to demonstrate solidarity, European solidarity, German-Polish solidarity.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me now revert to the government statement. Mr Federal Chancellor, the weakness and opportunism of your policy over the last few weeks and months have led to the fact that in delivering your report here to the German people you are only able to do so by means of pure aggressiveness and insults in your speech. [prolonged applause] "Your speech reflects hubris and weakness together. [shouts, applause] Hubris if you state point blank that he who attacks and insults the Federal Government insults the Federal Republic.

And now to the subject [shouts], to the subject, ladies and gentlemen, which is depressing enough, because the policy you are currently pursuing in the long run will lead us nowhere. Under the headline "Poland Also a Western Tragedy," NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG several weeks after General Jaruzelski's military coup in Poland raised the question about the situation of the Western countries. Ladies and gentlemen, the answer to this question today is unequivocal: What has happened within the alliance during the past 4 weeks is indeed a tragedy, and this is also the responsibility of the Social Democrats and you, Mr Federal Chancellor. [shouts] In the more than 30-year history of the Federal Republic of Germany, there has never been such an unequivocal and strong criticism of the policy and person of a German federal chancellor and of a government as we have experienced over the past few weeks in Europe and in the United States. And if you say, Mr Federal Chancellor, criticism in some of the media, then you will have a hard time trying to find any positive voice at all. I simply want to state here that because of your opportunist policy our country has lost much of the capital of trust that we had gained with difficulty over 30 years. [applause] This is a bad development, because there is no country in Europe which is so dependent as we are on the trust in the solidarity of its friends. Nobody, and certainly not us, will gloat over this development because the consequences will be shared by all of us together in Germany.

Ladies and gentlemen, our problem is not Federal Chancellor Schmidt, but how things will progress with the FRG? This is why we must ask ourselves: What has caused the alarming loss in trust in allied and friendly countries regarding the credibility, steadfastness and predictability of German foreign policy? Mr Federal Chancellor, there would not have been such a decline in trust if you yourself had not made statements after the military putsch in Poland -- statements which raised questions in the capitals of our allies and elsewhere about the actual goal of German foreign policy.

In statement after statement over the past 30 years, including the current government statement, you have had to modify and change your position. In the meantime you have been condemning Soviet responsibility, but Mr Chancellor, do you seriously believe that the devastating political and moral effects your public statement had on free Germany -- namely that the Soviet Union is not responsible for developments in Poland -- have thus been eliminated? You have damaged the reputation of the country with these statements. [prolonged applause]

A clear picture can be seen: You accepted tensions with our protective power the United States and rifts in the alliance in order to keep relations with the Soviet Union as free of tension as possible. You must deal with the question of what you and your party, the SPD, consider the FRG to be. Is it still a clearly integral part of the Atlantic alliance [unintelligible interjection] -- I believe you my colleague, but you are not so typical of German Social Democracy [prolonged applause] -- or already a state with the role of mediator between East and West because of its special location? Mr Federal Chancellor we maintain that, this special role of mediator would certainly mean the end of our freedom.

I can just ask you, Mr Chancellor, not to simply ignore foreign criticism which comes from experts and has a great effect on the people of these democratic states, but to disprove it with action. If you don't owe it to yourself, Mr Federal Chancellor, you owe it to the German people. [applause]

Mr Chancellor and also Mr Genscher, you have frequently quoted in past weeks the approach of the Polish church and the Polish pope. I ask you, why didn't you at least participate in the silent demonstrations suggested by the church? Mr Genscher, I ask you: Why does the FDP secretary general pass a general judgement on everyone who urged the maintenance of solidarity, insulting them as cold warriors? The liberal principles of German politics have come to a fine point. [applause]

The brutal action of the police and armed forces against trade union members and intellectuals expressing criticism in Poland forbids any interpretation of the military regime as an emergency brake or as the lesser evil in view of possible Soviet invasion. Ladies and gentlemen, the restraint you suggest with regard to the Polish military dictatorship cannot be justified by anything. Those who believe that the Jaruzelski regime should be tolerated because this would help prevent worse developments are wrong with regard to the dynamics of a dictatorship. This is not something I have said, Mr Chancellor, it is a quotation from -- listen carefully now -- the group of democratic socialists who usually do not think along our lines. The fact that intellectuals of German Social Democracy speak like that demonstrates the bankruptcy of your policy in the SPD. [prolonged applause]

The alleged threat of anarchy and Poland's disappearance from the map if the Polish Army had not imposed martial law are not the results of the democratic movement. Those who say that are spreading Moscow's theories. The mismanagement is solely the consequence of a communist dictatorship, of outdated planned economy methods and the continuous threat of the Soviet Union's interference. Ladies and gentlemen, it is a fatal illusion if they believe that such a fundamental structural crisis in the communist system can be eliminated by using the same methods which have led the Polish state to this crisis which threatens its existence. With the help of tanks, the Polish military and its interference from outside the Soviet Union may achieve so-called normalization in Poland.

But by doing this, the Soviet leaders would make the historical mistake of believing that they could thus eliminate the political, economic and spiritual-ideological crisis which involves not merely Poland but also the Soviet Union and its alliance partners in the GDR and the CSSR where it is particularly evident. The security interests of the Soviet Union cannot be guaranteed in the long run with tanks and bayonets. The Soviet leadership must eventually understand that peace and security in Europe can be safeguarded permanently through reforms, democratic reforms, in the Warsaw Pact countries. [applause]

Peace in Europe will remain endangered as long as the Soviet Union considers its excessive military armament the only means with which it can suppress the reform movement in the communist states, and as long as its preparedness continues to include the use of its excessive armament to allegedly maintain its security also with regard to the free world. We all must repeatedly make it clear to the Soviet Union that we believe the other way to be the right one. There are possibilities in this respect.

First, we remain prepared for cooperation and detente also with regard to the countries in Central and East Europe -- with the communist states. Our preparedness continues to exist with regard to controlled and balanced arms control and disarmament. We remain interested in progress of the Geneva negotiations.

Second, we must mobilize the public opinion of the free world against all violations of peoples' rights for self-determination and human rights by the Soviet Union and its brother communist parties. All civil rights advocates tell us over and over again that this is insignificant with regard to the Soviet Union. Grigorenko writes in his memoirs: The Soviet leadership reacts most sensitively to international public opinion, even simple publications have their effect. If we keep quiet, we do not use the chance of mobilizing the public opinion of the world. [applause]

Third, if the Soviet Union continues with its aggressive policy violating human rights or trying to stop the reform process now in Poland, it must know that it will have to pay a high international political, economic and moral price.

But, ladies and gentlemen, what are the realities in the Western alliance after the military coup in Warsaw? The free world has no answer, let alone a common answer, to the structural crisis in the communist states. The alliance is drifting toward a development which has a vacillating effect nationally as well as internationally. Most of all -- and this is the starting point of today's debate -- the alliance is lacking a common analysis of the Soviet Union's policy. Such an analysis would be the prerequisite of common action. We, the West, had to expect for a year and a half an aggravation of the Polish crisis and a possible Soviet intervention. Nobody can rule out such an intervention even today. And yet the Western world looks helpless in its quarrels.

The confidence crisis of such important alliance partners as the United States and France with regard to the Federal Republic is an existential danger for German interests. Ladies and gentlemen, we are not just about to become internationally isolated, we are losing confidence capital which can be most dangerous in a national crisis, such as in a Berlin crisis.

Mr Chancellor, what would we think if in an external threat regarding our country's existence, the world would just coolly speak of noninterference, of an internal problem of the Germans and of careful reservation? We would rightly be outraged, we would feel abandoned. Double standards would probably be the right term for such an attitude. [applause]

Developments after the Polish events show that there is increasing dissent between the United States and Europe and particularly between Washington and Bonn.

The increasing estrangement with regard to our most important alliance partner is demonstrated by the recent dispute about possible joint sanctions with regard to Poland and the Soviet Union.

Ladies and gentlemen, if Moscow can strangle the Polish reform movement, the free world cannot say: business as usual. If that were the philosophy of our democracy, this republic would already have come to an end. [applause] Detente is not divisible for us so that economic relations, credits running into billions and technical-scientific cooperation could be separated from political developments and pursued independently. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states must know this. If it will be impossible in the next months to reexamine the instruments of coordination and cooperation in the alliance, if it will be impossible to develop a new concept of cooperation in the alliance, if it will be impossible to achieve a common assessment of Soviet political, military and economic policies, and if it will be impossible to demonstrate this common concept of action, it can be predicted that the Atlantic alliance will be in an existential crisis. Estrangement between the United States and Europe and particularly the Federal Republic will increase to an extent, ladies and gentlemen, which will fatally endanger the security interests of our country.

Mr Federal Chancellor and Mr Foreign Minister, this is not just our opinion. It is not only the opinion of the U.S. President and his administration. We know very well that this is the opinion of the two big U.S. parties in Congress and in the Senate and thus the opinion of broad parts of the U.S. populace.

It remains to be said, Mr Chancellor, that even if you wanted to, you would not achieve real agreement with President Reagan and his administration. As I have learned in the meantime, the concepts of your policy on which your thinking is based and that of our U.S. friends are obviously fundamentally different. They are too different to permit any harmony. Your foreign policy and that of the U.S. President cannot be brought into accord for very basic reasons.

Ladies and gentlemen, our political solidarity with the needs of our Eastern neighbors and particularly with Poland is a visible standard to measure the spiritual-moral situation of our people and the credibility of the politically active. Why do so many people keep quiet in view of the brutal suppression of the Polish people's longing for more rights and freedoms? [applause] Where is the spiritual and political unrest against the state of oppression, the state of no freedom and no peace? Ladies and gentlemen, we are not lacking knowledge with regard to developments in Poland. Reality in Poland has become so obvious that it cannot be interpreted any more. What we need is courage and consideration. Courage in order to resist cowardly opportunism, and consideration to gain strength for action out of European solidarity for our Polish neighbors. [long applause]

SCHMIDT WARNS AGAINST MISINTERPRETING STAND

LD161750 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Wuerzburg, 16 Jan (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, on Saturday at an extraordinary party conference of the SPD Franconia region being held in Veitshoechheim (Wuerzburg region), warned against falsely interpreting a moderation of language in speaking of the Polish military regime. Of course the government stands with all its heart at the side of the Polish workers, even if in view of the guilt-laden history of Germans and Poles it thinks that a little discretion as regards vociferousness is advisable. This moderation of the tone coupled with a clear rejection of the state of affairs cannot "be understood as a compromise of our fundamental rights and principles."

In addition to pressure on Poland and the Soviet Union, which bears a share of the responsibility for developments in Poland, economic incentives must be offered if Poland is to return to the path of reform.

Thus, over and above sending parcels and food, help must be given with the reconstruction of the Polish economy. The wave of helplessness which has spread so far from the FRG toward Poland apparently has been overlooked by the world outside.

On relations between the FRG and the United States the chancellor said at the extraordinary party conference that Europe and the United States were not twins but partners with differing interests. In the FRG, where too little history and too much sociology has been learned, one should not forget what is owed to the United States for its generosity after the war.

Schmidt appealed to the delegates to be aware of the fact that the majority of FRG citizens, "even those who vote CSU and will vote that way again," stand behind the peace policy of the government. The trust of this majority should not be shaken by boundless debate. It is not internal party wrangling but the debate with the political opposition which should be aggressive and audible.

On the question of state employment programs Schmidt said that these cannot be financed by means of new borrowing, but only soundly in cash. It was necessary to raise the number of those jobs which do not have to be subsidized, but which gave a return. Schmidt expressed optimism about the forthcoming round of wage negotiations. The German trade unions are the most sound in the world. Many envy the FRG for the perceptiveness of their trade unions.

Further Details

LD162150 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] In spite of criticism from the West, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wants to continue the circumspect policy toward Poland and the Soviet Union. At a regional party conference of the SPD of Franconia in Vietshoechheim, he said that the policy of dialogue, moderation and cooperation with the East European countries will not be abandoned. Only in this way can gradual change in the East be promoted. The Germans do not have the task of making the situation even worse by agitation.

BRANDT WARNS AGAINST ACTING 'RECKLESSLY'

LD161348 Hamburg DPA in German 1300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Kassel, 16 Jan (DPA) -- In the view of the SPD chairman, Willy Brandt, the regional elections in Hesse in September of this year will not only be important for the future regional government, but also for the Bundesrat "and probably to a high degree the future of the Federal Government."

Brandt described events in Poland and the frightening rise in unemployment as a "serious challenge" to the SPD. He appealed to his party to decisively support the course of detente of the Federal Government, especially its efforts towards a normalization in Poland.

Brandt expressly warned of reacting to events in Poland "recklessly or with blind anger." The SPD holds the view, as it has always done, that aid to Poland must not be stopped, because the population needs economic aid and food more than ever. Protests and resolutions will not make the hunger of the Poles go away, the SPD chairman said. The process of detente should not be harmed more than it already has been by the imposition of martial law.

BARZEL DEMANDS WALESA BE ALLOWED TO SPEAK

LD161450 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jan (DPA) -- The chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, Rainer Barzel (CDU), has challenged the Polish authorities to give workers' leader Lech Walesa the opportunity to speak publicly on the events in his home country.

The union politician said in an interview with the radio station RIAS, that as long as Walesa is being kept hidden, the stance toward Poland can only harden further each day. "We want to see Lech Walesa, active, at least on television," Barzel said. In answer to a question on the role of the head of the Polish military council, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Barzel said the general is a military dictator who is doing what the communist leadership in Moscow is demanding of him. He is locking up people and trying to destroy the course of reform. The interview was made available to DPA by RIAS in an edited version.

STRAUSS SAYS WEST KNEW OF MARTIAL LAW PLANS

LD160956 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jan (PDA) -- According to the CSU chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, the West was not totally unprepared for the imposition of martial law in Poland on 13 December 1981. Strauss said on Saturday in an interview with the BILD newspaper: "Our secret services knew that the notices to the Polish people on the imposition of martial law were already being printed in Moscow in September 1981." Apart from this he had reliable information, Strauss said, that the GDR State Security Service had made several hundred specialists available to support the Polish secret police already at the beginning of December.

BAUM CITES 'SPECIAL ROLE' OF FRG IN ALLIANCE

LD171020 Hamburg DPA in German 2359 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jan (DPA) -- In the view of Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum (FDP) the FRG has a "special role" in the East-West relationship because of its position in the center of Europe and as a divided country. This means, he said on Deutschlandfunk on Sunday, "that we have to do everything to maintain the capacity for dialogue between East and West, to reduce tension or indeed prevent it arising in the interests of the people" not only in the GDR, but now also in Poland. Yet the FRG can only play this role if it holds fast to its "involvement in the Western alliance."

FDGB PROCLAIMS 30 JAN AS 'DAY OF SOLIDARITY'

LD151816 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 15 Jan (DPA) -- "In view of the military dictatorship which continues to rule with undiminished severity" the FDGB proclaims 30 January the "day of solidarity with imprisoned Polish trade unionists." The FDGB news service stated today that this day would be marked jointly with the organizations belonging to the International League of Free Trade Unions. Lists of imprisoned and interned Polish trade unionists will be presented by the FDGB at protest rallies at regional and district levels. The FDGB recalls that it was one of the first trade union organizations in Europe to unequivocably comment on the state of war in Poland. It also lodged a protest action to the ILO office in Geneva on the violation of human rights. Its campaign already yielded over DM1 million which was used exclusively to provide high-grade medical supplies and foodstuffs for the Polish population. The FDGB ensures that these supplies are not used for purposes other than originally intended.

BOELLING BRIEFS SCHMIDT ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD151530 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jan (DPA) -- The head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, Klaus Boelling, today briefed Chancellor Schmidt on the state of German-German relations in the wake of the meeting at Werbellinsee. A government spokesman said that the chancellor took this opportunity to reaffirm how important it is to give indications that will give hope to Germans in the Federal Republic and the GDR and to work for a future with reasonable neighborly relations. Boelling also briefed the chancellor in detail on his talk with the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker in East Berlin on Monday.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS IN FRG CALL FOR FOOD BOYCOTT

LD161456 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 16 Jan (DPA) -- Representatives of the Solidarity trade union called on federal citizens and the West to boycott Polish foodstuffs. The members of Solidarity said on Saturday in Wolfsburg that it was a scandal that Polish preserved meat, poultry and other vital goods were being sold to the West in the face of the great need in Poland.

SCHMIDT WRONGLY ASSESSED U.S., FRENCH REACTION

DW132128 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 13 Jan 82 P 4

[Dieter Schroeder commentary: "Schmidt Moves Closer to Haig's Poland Course"]

[Text] It took the Atlantic alliance four weeks to react jointly to events in Poland. But even now the Western nations do not agree on united actions, but, for the time being, only on a joint assessment and denunciation of Soviet responsibility as well as on clear warnings to Moscow. Considering the profound differences of opinion, which had cropped up after the Polish generals' seizure of power, this constitutes some progress even though two reservations must be made: The resolution, which was approved only reluctantly by some of the European NATO members, clearly bears Washington's handwriting, and developments in Poland during these four weeks hardly allowed any expectation that the rulers in Warsaw might return to a course of reforms which deserves this name.

It would have been rather futile for the foreign ministers to continue harboring any illusions or guessing as to what is patriotic in General Jaruzelski. Their call to the Polish leadership "to set the course of reforms in motion again...and to immediately resume the dialogue with the church and Solidarity" sounds like a mere ritual in which nobody believes any longer. The Solidarity trade union, which could represent the aspirations of the Polish workers freely, does not exist any longer. A dialogue with a sham organization of that name, moreover, would be meaningless. The regime does not even have a "dialogue" with the church, rather it seeks to break its influence. For a talk with Jaruzelski Archbishop Glemp already had to give up his demand for the participation of elected trade union leader Walesa. Even with this concession Archbishop Glemp was not able to achieve any moderation in the general's policy. The church is being maneuvered into a position in which it has to fight for its own survival and to forsake the members of Solidarity. Moscow's hand becomes visible in this, too.

This is why the NATO foreign ministers did not have any other choice but to put their resolution into the shape of an indictment against Moscow, though they disagree on their possibilities of laying stress on their statement that the Soviet Union does not have the right "to determine Poland's political and social development." Nevertheless, this is a new tone. NATO, too, does not have the right to a claim for a development which would be in line with its own ideas. But its members are entitled to remind Moscow and Warsaw of the commitments undertaken in the Helsinki Final Act. They even are obliged to do so, as Secretary of State Haig said. And there is yet another reason: The continuous violation of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act endangers the trust in cooperation between East and West and, in NATO's view, "seriously harms international relations."

The Federal Government has signed formulations in Brussels, harsh formulations which it had tried to avoid hitherto. It was afraid of a deterioration of international relations and of the effects on our trade interests in the East, on the very fragile German-German relations as well as on the arms control talks in Geneva, on whose successful course the fate of the present Federal Government might be depending.

But any refusal to sign the U.S. draft resolution, which was supported by Paris, London and Rome, would have harmed Bonn's interests even more. Schmidt cannot afford any confrontation with Reagan and Mitterrand. The United States, however, facilitated Schmidt's moving toward their resolution: it renounced, for the time being, discontinuing the Geneva negotiations; Bonn is not compelled to participate in the sanctions as yet. Nevertheless, they have committed Bonn with the resolution, which not only makes "future economic and trade relations but also the arms control process dependent on Soviet behavior vis-a-vis Poland." In his deal with Washington the federal chancellor finds himself now at the shorter end. If he or the Europeans were to object to the next demands raised by Washington then they must face the possibility that a frustrated Reagan will live up to his threat to break off the Geneva negotiations. But it is such a development that Helmut Schmidt must seek to prevent at almost any cost since a discontinuation of the arms control talks in all probability would spell the end of his government.

Until now, the federal chancellor did not dare any solos against Washington without French support. This time he missed gaining support in Paris, presumably because he wrongly assessed the U.S. and French reaction to Bonn's behavior, though Mitterrand's policy in the field of counterarmament ought to have served him a warning. He now will try to save what can be saved. This is not an easy task. France's suspicion about a special part played by Bonn in the relationship with Moscow is deeply rooted. It fears that Bonn might fall into the trap of Moscow's policy which strives for a neutralization of the Federal Republic. Schmidt will have to pay his price in Paris, too, so as to remove this suspicion and to win Mitterrand a partner.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS RELIEF -- An aircraft carrying a consignment from the German Red Cross for the victims of the Polish food catastrophe has left Cologne/Bonn airport for Warsaw. As the German Red Cross stated, about 80,000 persons have been made homeless since the Vistula flooded extensive areas near the town of Plock. The aircraft carried mainly medicine for preventive vaccinations and also 50 large tents. [Text] [Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Jan 82 LD]

FOOD SHIPMENTS TO POLAND -- Stuttgart, 12 Jan (DPA) -- The charity organization of the Evangelical Church in Germany has sent two food shipments to the people in the Plock region in Poland, which has been affected by flooding. The two shipments are part of the emergency program started by the World Council of Churches in Geneva in which the German and Norwegian aid organizations are also participating, the church organization announced in Stuttgart on Tuesday. In January and February, an additional 13 shipments of food and goods in short supply worth DM1 million are to be sent to old people's, handicapped peoples' and children's homes and distributed to the needy by the Polish Ecumenical Council. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1619 GMT 12 Jan 82 LD]

CONSTITUTIONAL BODY REJECTS NATIONALIZATION BILL

NC161947 Paris AFP in English 1942 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (AFP) -- A bill put forward by France's Socialist government aimed at nationalizing big industrial groups, private banks and finance companies was today rejected by the Constitutional Council, a body that decides whether bills or treaties are in line with the constitution. The council decided that three articles in the bill, relating to compensation for shareholders of the companies in question, did not conform to the constitution.

There is no appeal against the decision by the nine-man council, and it is now up to the government to amend the bill. The council members, who have non-renewable nine-year terms of office, were all appointed before the Socialists' election victory last spring. Three are appointed by the president, three by the speaker of the Senate and three by the speaker of the National Assembly.

In a swift reaction, the government noted the council's decision that the nationalisations as such were constitutional and pledged to go ahead with the nationalisation programme. The cabinet will discuss the necessary measures to be taken at a meeting on Wednesday, the government said in a statement.

Government Reacts

LD162204 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Nationalization plans will have to be submitted to parliament. The Constitutional Council issued its verdict this evening that the government's draft bill is not immediately applicable. In the view of the nine members of the council, the procedures adopted to compensate the shareholders of the companies concerned are unconstitutional. The government will therefore have to amend its bill. It must be pointed out that decisions taken by the Constitutional Council are not subject to appeal.

In any case, one thing is certain: The principle of nationalization has been declared to be in accordance with the constitution. On the other hand, not all companies may be nationalized; this would apply particularly to certain banks, that is to say those whose bulk of capital belongs to companies of a mutual or cooperative type. These must not be confused with mutual-type banks such as, for instance, the Credit Mutuel, which are entirely different entities.

Consequently the decision of the Constitutional Council does not allow the president to enact the law on nationalization in the form in which it was drafted. The government, for its part, considers that the nationalization program, which was ratified by the entire country, has not been put into jeopardy by the Constitutional Council. The government states that it has taken note of the council's decision, regretting, however, that this decision will keep the companies concerned in a state of suspense.

It must also be pointed out that the members of the Constitutional Council requested, within the context of their decision, that the amount of compensation paid to shareholders be increased.

I have just been informed that an interministerial meeting is to be held on Monday 18 January at the Hotel Matignon to study the Constitutional Council's decision.

SOCIALISTS LOSE IN PARLIAMENTARY BYELECTIONS

NC172310 Paris AFP in English 2307 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 17 Jan (AFP) -- The ruling French Socialist Party was embarrassed today in parliamentary by-elections, losing four out of four contests. The opposition Gaullist and Giscardist parties took these seats away from the Socialists and conserved one.

The elections were in constituencies where the results of the general election last June, a landslide victory for the Socialists, were invalidated because of alleged election campaign irregularities. Roger Chinaud, a top official of former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy (UDF) party, said the outcome of today's votes showed "the French are showing their uneasiness after eight months of government by Socialists and Communists." But observers noted that the Socialist defeats today were due in part to a high rate of abstention by Communist voters in their constituencies. The abstentions might have been a deliberate move by their Communist coalition partners to remind the Socialists they could not have won their landslide victory last spring without Communist backing in the runoff elections, the observers said.

Former justice minister Alain Peyrefitte, 56, who lost his parliamentary seat last June by 186 votes to Socialist Marc Fromion, trounced the Socialist this time by a margin of 6,381 votes (a total of 52,384 votes were cast.) Mr Peyrefitte had sponsored stricter laws in an attempt to fight rising crime, whereas the new Socialist justice minister, Robert Badinter, advocates more lenient legislation, on the ground that criminals are mainly from underprivileged families. The big shift in votes to Mr Peyrefitte might indicate many voters were endorsing Mr Peyrefitte's policy of punishing criminals, as opposed to the Socialist tendency to excuse criminals as products of an unjust society.

The Melun seat held by Mr Fromion was contested today because Mr Fromion had been found to have made an election speech after the official deadline. Another reason for the opposition's strong showing today was that the Gaullists and Giscardists backed each other's candidates in various constituencies instead of fighting each other as they did until just before the June general election.

But the Socialists still hold firm control of the National Assembly with 284 seats not counting the 44 seats of their Communist coalition partners. The Gaullists hold 90 seats after gaining two today, and the Giscardists 63 after gaining one. Ten seats are held by MP's unaffiliated with the main parties.

Aside from the victory of Mr Peyrefitte, a Gaullist, the results were:

-- In the Paris Louvre district, Giscardist Jacques Dominati gained revenge over Pierre Dabezies, a left-wing Guallist backed by the Socialists. Mr Dominati received 55 percent of the vote to 36.5 percent for Mr Dabezies, who beat him by a narrow margin last June. Six minor candidates split the rest of the vote.

-- In the Paris 12th ward, Gaullist Pierre de Benouville was re-elected with 57.18 percent of the vote after edging out the same Socialist candidate by only 48 votes last June.

-- At Chalons-sur-Marne east of Paris, Gaullist Bruno Bourg-Broc defeated the Socialist Annette Chepy-Leger with 51.6 percent of the vote to 42.8 percent. She had won in June with 50.19 percent. Mrs Chepy-Leger attributed her defeat to failure of workers to come out and vote.

The number two leader of the Socialist Party, Jean Poperen, noted that the constituencies lost by the Socialists today were ones they barely won last June "on the crest of a wave" (of enthusiasm just after the Socialist Francois Mitterrand was elected president of France).

Mr Poperen said today's setback was a lesson showing the Socialists they must carry out their program "despite this regrettable and annoying development." Former Gaullist premier Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, commented that the by-election results showed the French people "did not need more than eight months to understand that the Socialist-Communist government was leading them down a bad path."

JOSPIN, MARCHAIS HOLD TALKS ON DOMESTIC POLITICS

PM151233 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Jan 82 P 3

[Text] The two delegations met at Politburo headquarters on the Place du Colonel Fabien. After they had submitted to the demands of photographers and television cameramen, the meeting began in an atmosphere that was both serene and serious.

Georges Marchais welcomed Lionel Jospin and his comrades. The two delegations exchanged wishes. Then Lionel Jospin took the floor to read the speech he had prepared.

The Role of Vigilant Censor...

Lionel Jospin began with a report on the government's performance to date, which he evaluated as "positive." He thought that "the Communist ministers have respected government solidarity." But, he added, "we read the newspaper L'HUMANITE. We listen to your statements. They reveal a certain tendency on the part of the Communist Party leadership to attribute to itself the role of vigilant censor, distributing good and bad marks and not always avoiding the temptation to award the good marks to itself and reserve the bad ones for others. Is this tendency quite appropriate to what is at stake? We are not sure."

Lionel Jospin then went on to speak about the preparations for the 24th Communist Party Congress and in particular of L'HUMANITE as a forum for discussion, where it had been "affirmed that the leadership of your party apparently 'invited its members not to facilitate the election of Francois Mitterrand in the second round,' which was in absolute contradiction to its public call to abstain."

While saying that he was taking care not to intervene in this internal debate, he noted that "in the draft resolution presented for the 24th congress of your party, you do seem to have kept intact the critical analysis you made of the Socialist Party, its strategy and the proposals made by it between 1977 and the spring of 1981." He thought that the "questioning of the strategy of a union of the left around a program drawn up in the seventies demolishes the theoretical foundation of our union, which can then become a pure question of opportunity."

The PS first secretary then went on to foreign policy, dealing with questions relating to Poland, on which, he said, "there are differences between our two parties." He said that "there is no chance of our agreeing on the analysis of the Polish situation or on the causes of the dramatic events of December." For the Socialists, he continued, "nothing justified the massive intervention by the army, the militia and the police." He then proposed that the two parties take steps together on Poland and that the union leaders who had received Walesa in Paris do the same. Finally, Lionel Jospin concluded with a reference to the need to reflect on "the evolution of the countries of the East, which you call countries of 'real socialism.'"

George Marchais then replied to Lionel Jospin. "Contrary to what we often did in the past, when we were not associated with the government, I have not prepared a written speech. I prefer to share our views with you in a more spontaneous fashion." The PCF general secretary dwelt at length on the internal situation. He confirmed the communists' positive evaluation of the measures taken by the government and the outlook for the future.

Produce French

First of all, purchasing power. Although observing that the tendency was beginning to be reversed, Georges Marchais noted that there had been a rise in the guaranteed minimum wage, family allowances, the minimum old-age pension and housing allowances. At the same time, he reaffirmed that the communists regretted certain measures which to some extent counterract this positive change, in particular the 1-percent rise in social security contributions. He also noted the disparities in the evolution of purchasing power: i.e., that there had been a marked improvement in the purchasing power of large families while that of workers' families with one or two children remained low.

"All this," Georges Marchais emphasized, "is intended to stress the need for a durable boost in consumption and vigorous action against inflation." The Communist leader confirmed his party's support for measures taken to deal with rising prices while insisting on the need to develop worker participation by making use of all the legal rights that enterprise committees enjoy today, in order to tackle prices at the source. At the same time, he wanted to see measures taken to prevent increases in private profits and against their being squandered.

Georges Marchais then turned his attention to unemployment problems. An initial result had also been achieved in that field, namely, unemployment was not rising as fast as it had been, although it was still rising. Another positive factor was the revival in growth. So how to proceed? The Communist Party, Georges Marchais said, is "committed up to the hilt" as regards the application of the contracts whose principles have been decided by the government, on condition, of course, that these contracts lead to the creation of jobs. "We have supported this trend from the beginning. Our members and elected representatives are acting to give it effect. But a large proportion of employees continue to raise serious difficulties." Georges Marchais reminded those present that the solution of the employment problem required other measures also, namely adequate taxes on capital and very high incomes and the reduction of the working week to the extent that this really would create more jobs.

The PCF general secretary then developed the idea that it was possible to stop the current unjustified destruction of jobs by employers. "We are urging our members to oppose enterprise closures and unjustified redundancies. We are urging them to approve financial assistance to enterprises on the express condition that this will help create jobs. This principle is, in our eyes, the following: All public aid should lead to the creation of jobs."

Going on to industrial production, Georges Marchais remarked that the recession had been stopped, thanks above all to lower domestic consumption, although the 1979 level had still not been reattained. He welcomed the fact that the government was developing the idea that it was necessary to capture the domestic market once again and to produce French. "We are deeply gratified by this trend. Yes, we must create, invest, produce French in France." In order to obtain 3.3 percent growth in 1982, a new industrial policy, an improvement in the purchasing power of working class families, and the implementation of all the reforms envisaged are necessary. In this connection, Georges Marchais stressed the need to reduce France's balance of trade deficit, particularly with the United States, West Germany and Japan.

With regard to reforms, Georges Marchais emphasized the communists willingness to contribute to all those that had been decided: nationalizations, decentralization, the extension of workers' rights, and fiscal measures (such as the wealth tax).

Using All the Forces of Our Party

"To sum up," Georges Marchais said, "the government is, we think, going in the right direction. Even if we do not approve of all the measures taken, we consider the government's approach to the country's problems to be new and positive on the whole."

"And, even though fundamental problems remain, we feel there have been indisputable partial improvements. I wish to stress this: Not only do we approve of this new approach, but we support it, and we willingly participate in the action that inspires it." Noting the considerable pressure being brought to bear by employers in an attempt to halt the process under way, Georges Marchais explained that the Communist Party "intends to contribute in every way it can to overcoming the obstacles." He specified: "We are working toward this concretely in the field. On 4 December, even though our congress was approaching, we devoted a special session of our Central Committee to this matter. It is our duty to mobilize our party to participate in this positive and constructive action. It is our duty to do everything in our power to help with the mobilization of the people that is so indispensable."

Georges Marchais added: "We, the left, will be judged above all on the issues of employment, the purchasing power of wage earners and the problem of workers' rights in enterprises. That is why we attach so much importance to everything that contributes to the solution of these problems. On this subject, the general secretary of the party added: "From 1920, the year when we, in our opinion, made the right choice, we had virtually no say in the government of France, except for a period of just under 3 years. Moreover, unjust electoral laws deprived our party of the representation it could claim at many levels of responsibility. It is therefore essential that we adapt our activities from those of an opposition party to those of a party that is participating in government. I will not conceal the fact that this is posing problems for us and requiring a great deal of effort on our part. We are fighting employers and the right, which is opposing the implementation of the new policies that the French people want, and we are acting in a constructive manner in support of these policies on every possible front by mobilizing all the forces of our party without exception."

Profound Changes Within French Society

Georges Marchais then went on to deal with Lionel Jospin's question regarding the preparations for our 24th congress. He confirmed that we are "keeping intact" our evaluation of the 1977-1981 period. He made clear the meaning of the evaluation we are formulating as regards the joint program and, further back in time, of the Popular Front and the liberation. "There is no question whatever," he said, "of questioning the Popular Front or the liberation. Even if we could not go all the way at the time, our evaluation is eminently positive. But, from the 1950's onward, profound changes began to take place in French society; at the same time, serious problems relating to social construction emerged. It was during this new period -- the sixties -- that our party adopted an old strategy once again, a type of old union that had been valid earlier but was no longer suited to the circumstances. So what we are doing in the course of our preparations for our congress is undertaking self-criticism covering a whole period of our history. This self-criticism in no way questions the union of the left, but only certain forms of this union. And I must emphasize that neither does it question the fact that the present government is a government of the union of the left."

Georges Marchais then dealt in a few words with Lionel Jospin's question on one particular contribution to the forum of discussion represented by L'HUMANITE, suggesting that our party leadership had apparently secretly given orders to allow Francois Mitterrand to be beaten. On this matter, Georges Marchais explained how the democratic forum of discussion in preparation for our congress takes place. Of course, he said, L'HUMANITE cannot publish all the letters received, for practical reasons. But as the letter in question had been the only one until then to raise that particular question, it was natural, indispensable from the viewpoint of the exchange of opinions, that it was published. "But," the Communist leader stressed, "it is just the opinion of one comrade, and that is all." He will find his reply in L'HUMANITE today. Georges Marchais was astonished, in these circumstances, that this fact could be exaggerated and be given disproportionate, groundless publicity. He reminded those present that the Communist Party had mobilized itself to get Francois Mitterrand elected just as it had mobilized, regardless of the difficulties, to get Socialist candidates who eventually won, elected in the legislative elections. The results and the findings of experts left no doubts as to this reality.

Concern for Poland's Interests

Having clarified this matter, Georges Marchais reminded those present of the PCF position on Poland. He stressed in particular that the stand taken within the framework of the independence that characterizes communist parties today corresponds with the interests of the Polish working class, which must avoid a bloodbath and internationalization above all. This is in the interests of peace. And it corresponds with the interest of the French left, of our country's workers, who hope very dearly that the union of the left will not be split by petty political operations and that the new policies will continue.

As regards the interests of the Polish working class, Georges Marchais explained that the problems of extending democracy and developing freedoms are important, and that we have been stressing them since September 1980. At the same time, he highlighted the fact that there there are other problems in Poland: complex and serious problems affecting the economy and social progress. A solution had to be found to these problmes as a whole, and not to just one of them.

In passing, Georges Marchais also noted that it seemed inconceivable for an objective mind to assimilate the proclamation of a state of emergency in Poland with a military coup d'etat. It had nothing to do with a fascist military putsch like the one which had overthrown the leftwing government in Chile and killed President Allende.

"One question remains, a very important one for us: Have we remained loyal to the stand we took with you on 23 June last year on the Polish question? That is the crucial question. Our reply is: Yes, we have remained loyal to our agreement.... In fact our position preserves and even favors the decisive element, that is, the possibility for Poland to find on its own a democratic solution to its problems as a whole."

"In short," Georges Marchais concluded, "the differences and even the divergences between us on this Polish question have not caused the union of the left and the new policies to be questioned, in spite of the right's formidable efforts in this direction. That is really the main thing for us."

It is for that reason that the PCF does not accept the proposals of joint statements on the Polish question put forward by Lionel Jospin. On this subject, Georges Marchais drew attention to the fact that the trade unions must decide alone and independently what action to take, and it is to them that the Socialist Party should address itself if it so desires.

Lionel Jospin then took the floor again and the two delegations began to exchange views on several of the questions that had arisen. Both parties clarified their respective positions. At the end of this exchange of views, Georges Marchais took the floor again to make two observations.

Support for the New Policies

"First observation. I am astonished by your interpretation of my speech. But this does help me to understand the recent campaign to give credit to the idea that our meeting would be a difficult one and would show the division in our union. We shall not fall into that trap. We shall adopt as our own the president's slogan stressing that what counts is the union of the majority. We shall not leave the union. In our opinion, all that has been accomplished since the June agreements has been done well. We congratulate ourselves on the fact that in the government, in parliament and in the country, the unity, the union of the Communists and Socialists has prevailed in order to keep the promises made on 10 May and to implement the policies ratified by the French people. It is in this direction, exclusively, that we intend to continue. All our efforts are directed toward that single objective. That is why we think it vital to ensure that the attempt to split us fomented by the right fails. The media that are still in the hands of the right pinned a great deal of hope on today's meeting. Well, they will be disappointed.

"And here is my second observation. On the subject of Poland I limited myself to reminding you of our position, which, in our opinion, has been a responsible position. We intend to stand by this responsible position, particularly at a time when elements of relaxation seem to be emerging in Poland. We are concerned for the interests of the working class, the Polish people and the Polish nation as well as for relations between France and Poland: This is what leads us to do nothing that might either delay or impede a return to a normal situation, that is, the ending of the state of emergency, the release of those imprisoned and the solution of Poland's economic, social and democratic problems. That was what I meant in my speech. I am proud that, as Premier Pierre Mauroy reminded us last night, this test has in no way, beyond the divergences mentioned, affected cooperation between Communists and Socialists, or the indissoluble solidarity that has arisen within the government or, in our opinion, collaboration between the two parties. That is why we fully intend to continue in this vein. After all, it is natural that there should be differences and divergences between us sometimes.

"That is our state of mind. All the rest is mere lucubration. If I had a wish, it would be that you should exercise the same vigilance as ourselves with regard to the frantic campaign waged by radio and television against the left and its policies. I still regret that we have not discussed that. In effect, like the French people who wanted change, I think that this change has not yet affected television and radio.... Of course, if you think that what is happening in the media is alright, that is your business, but that is not our view.

"I repeat, then, that foremost among our concerns, our most important line of action, is mobilizing the people to support the new policies: the question of unemployment, the question of rising prices, the question of social reforms envisaged within the framework of the law, and the question of peace which is inseparable from that of France's security."

After a short speech by Jean Poperen on behalf of the Socialist delegation, a last exchange of remarks took place during which Georges Marchais was moved to say the following: "You say that the Polish question raises the problem of socialism. The question of socialism as we see it in France is a question that concerns us.... Allow communists to discuss it among themselves beforehand in order to prepare for their congress.... The PCF, at its 22d and 23d congresses, made its concept of the evolution of socialism and the socialist society it wants to build in France quite clear. It also stated clearly the nature of its relations with all the other forces: communist parties, in power or not, progressive parties, socialist and social democratic parties. We are discussing these problems at the moment in order to make them clear again at the 24th congress. There is therefore no veil or mystery surrounding our policies. Our perspective is clear and plain, as is our concept of the union of all the forces of the left, of the union of socialists and communists, as is our concept of governmental participation and of our relations with yourselves."

After a short suspension of the session, the joint communique proposed by the Socialist delegation was jointly finalized and adopted.

PCF Aides Comment on Talks

PM141509 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Several PCF leadership members were asked to comment on television yesterday evening on the PCF-PS meeting.

Pierre Juquin was interviewed on French television's channel one. He described the meeting as very useful and its results as satisfactory. The two parties, he said, were able to assess the economic, social and political questions which form the new policy which has been started. He expressed the view that "the government's action is going in the right direction even if there is still some work to do." Therefore, the Communist leader pointed out, Georges Marchais emphasized unemployment, price increases and the workers' rights. "We reaffirmed," Pierre Juquin continued, "our intention to use all the PCF's forces to implement the new policy."

The journalist turned to Poland. "It is an important affair," Pierre Juquin stressed before adding: "It is impossible for two great parties like ours not to have differences of opinion and disagreements. The aim of this meeting was not to arrive at an agreement or disagreement. We exchanged our views on the situation, but differences of opinion do not stop us governing together."

Positive Judgment on Action Taken Over Past 6 Months

Paul Laurent was the guest on the French television's channel two news program. He stressed the areas of agreement between the two parties. "The meeting was scheduled before the events in Poland to assess our joint government action over the past 6 months and all that we have done to promote the new policy over the past 6 months. I am pleased," he said, "that we made a positive joint assessment of that period and that we are both committed to pursuing our action of mobilizing the people."

"On our delegation's behalf," he added, "Georges Marchais took the opportunity to lay particular emphasis on progress on major social problems like unemployment, the length of the working week and the struggle against inflation. We had an interesting and detailed exchanged of views on how to continue that action."

"We had a frank discussion on Poland," Paul Laurent continued. "We have a different viewpoint from the PS. We think that ours is a responsible position. We think it is a position which paves the way for a new beginning for Poland after this grave crisis. I would also like to stress that this morning's meeting shows that it is possible to govern the country together while respecting the different parties' personalities."

With regard to the PS proposal to send a trade union mission to Poland, Paul Laurent stated that, in the PCF's view, "that country was in a situation bordering on civil war. There was only one way of tackling that without bloodshed. It may now be possible to envisage a solution which aims for a gradual relaxation. We are not interfering in the current process because we do not want to cause difficulties. Furthermore we do not want to interfere with trade union initiatives in any way," he concluded.

We Want To Continue the Work Started

On France-Inter Roland Leroy described the PCF-PS meeting which he had attended a few hours earlier as an "event." "A number of things have happened over the past 2 weeks," L'HUMANITE's editor recalled.

For instance, [premier] Pierre Mauroy and [the PCF's] Charles Fiterman stood side by side at Montereau yesterday to reassert their will to continue together." Another fact is that "the right had based all its hopes on the fact that the events in Poland were going to destroy the government agreement in France." "The trial [period] is now over," Roland Leroy noted, and "that confirms what we said: There are differences of opinion between the PCF and PS but they do not prevent us from acting together when we know exactly why we are acting together."

"When you guage the difficulties which have had to be and have to be overcome, it is a success to meet and to reaffirm the will to continue the work started." That is why "today's meeting is an event taking place 6 months after the formation of a Socialist-led union government which includes four Communist ministers." For the important thing for the French people "is a new employment policy and a new industrial policy, and we want to continue the work started." Questioned on the PS' three proposals on Poland, the Communist leader did not regard them as "wise."

PCF'S FITERMAN REPLIES TO POPEREN ATTACK

PM181217 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Receiving the press yesterday at his ministry to convey new year greetings, Minister of State Charles Fiterman issued a statement regarding the remarks made by PS National Secretary Jean Poperen. "I don't need to speak on the PCF's behalf," the minister specified. "I am speaking on my own personal behalf." He continued:

"I must say that I read the interview with Jean Poperen with a certain amazement and that I am indignant and hurt. In brief, he suspects the Communists -- of whom I am one -- of nothing more nor less than working to make France dependent on a foreign country, in this case the Soviet Union. To say that, and to say it today -- really I cannot understand it and I cannot fail to react.

"One of two things. Either these remarks are geared to an internal political game, in which case I think they go beyond the limits of what is decent and reasonable. Or Jean Poperen believes what he is saying, in which case how can he agree to cooperate with people whom he suspects of having such dark designs? How could he fail to have seen that he would be furnishing the right with arguments in its current maneuvers?

"It is true that the events in Poland have given rise to different assessments by the Socialists and Communists. But can we not view them calmly without launching into such a hurtful accusation? I am surprised at this statement, after the appeal for unity launched by the president and the Friday meeting which ended with a reaffirmation of the desire to work together. Is it perhaps a case of an involuntary slip of the tongue? I would like to hope so."

MITTERRAND, U.S. ENVOY COMMENT ON ATTACHE'S DEATH

LD181334 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand has said that he has instructed the government to do all in its power to throw light on the circumstances which cost the life of Lt Col Charles Ray, assistant military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, who was killed by a gunman when leaving his residence in the 16th arrondissement this morning. The U.S. ambassador, Evan Galbraith, who was to be received at the Elysee Palace for lunch with the president today, declared himself revolted by the deed. What these cowards have done to Charles Ray's family is unthinkable, said the ambassador. Police inquiries are still continuing and so far there has been no claim made for responsibility for the killing.

CHEYSSON-TINDEMANS TALKS FOCUS ON EEC ISSUES

PM151125 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The talk between External Relations Minister Mr Cheysson and his Belgian counterpart Mr Tindemans Tuesday 12 January was mostly concerned with EEC questions, which will be discussed again in Brussels during a special meeting of the community Council of Ministers 14 and 15 January. The Belgian minister, in his capacity as president of the council for the current 6 months, is at present touring the capitals of the European Ten. Two problems are in the air: the agricultural budget problem (including the British contribution), which the French Government wants to resolve as rapidly as possible, and the revival of the political alliance based on a German-Italian suggestion. Mr Cheysson agreed on a working group undertaking an in-depth study of the problem. On the bilateral plane the two ministers spoke of the nuclear power station at Chooz, on the French-Belgian border. Mr Cheysson noted on this score that France was prepared to envisage cooperation with Brussels, which the Belgian Government wants, in both constructing and operating the station.

COOPERATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON CHADIAN POLICY

AB151636 Paris AFP in French 1427 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 15 Jan (AFP) -- France can only have limited objectives in Chad, the minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, said before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday. According to a communique published Friday by the committee, the basic features of French policy, Mr Cot recalled, are total support for the OAU's decisions, no military intervention, the approval of any efforts for a political solution and the pursuit of civil cooperation with the Ndjamena government.

France is also trying to make its main EEC partners and the United States aware of the difficulties of the Chadian people, the minister stressed. Mr Cot indicated that the situation in Chad was marked by three factors: the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, the deployment of the inter African force and the difficulties of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) in establishing its authority throughout the territory, the communique adds.

MORE NUCLEAR GUARANTEES FROM IRAQ TO BE SOUGHT

PM181035 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] Replying to a written question submitted to him by a senator, External Relations Minister Cheysson explained that nuclear cooperation between France and Iraq should take into account technical development, especially in the fuel sphere. As the first official statement since the external nuclear policy council redefined France's policy on nuclear exports and international cooperation, this answer has confirmed France's desire to increase guarantees with respect to the Osirak nuclear research reactor and, in particular, to supply a less enriched fuel -- "caramel" -- whose use is partially to reduce the risk of proliferation.

Another guarantee probably sought by Paris -- a French presence on the site -- should be officially confirmed for a longer period (maybe 20 instead of 10 years). The Iraqi research reactor, which is monitored by both France and the Vienna International Atomic Energy Agency, is to be the subject of political discussions. However, there have been no new contacts at government level since the visit by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to Paris in August. In the industrial sphere, however, matters have progressed further -- an atomic energy technical company [Technicatome] team has identified together with the Iraqis, sites where a new research reactor could be installed underground and it seems that its technical concepts which have been considerably altered, have been determined.

PCF'S MARCHAIS RECEIVES JARUZELSKI LETTER

For L'HUMANITE's text of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's letter to PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais, see the Poland section of the 18 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND MEETS PRC ENVOY -- Paris, 8 Jan (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand met Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang here today for a review of international issues focusing on the Polish situation and bilateral relations. During the 30-minute meeting, the ambassador handed Mr Mitterrand a message from Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping, whom the French president met last February before taking office. The contents of the message were not divulged. [Paris AFP in English 2051 GMT 8 Jan 82 NC]

MITTERRAND TO VISIT ISRAEL -- Francois Mitterrand is to visit Israel at the beginning of March. The mission charged with preparations for the visit will leave Paris quite soon. I remind you that the president's visit was originally planned for 10-12 February. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82 LD]

RED BRIGADES ISSUE FOURTH COMMUNIQUE ON DOZIER

AU161932 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 16 Jan, (ANSA) -- A fourth communique from the Red Brigades urban guerillas holding United States General James Lee Dozier has been found here today but, according to the police, it does not contain any elements. The communique, found in a waste bin near a cinema after an anonymous telephone call to a Roman daily indicated its location, is the first message by the brigade group since 6 January, when communique number three was found together with the alleged transcript of the "interrogation" of the ranking officer at the NATO land forces in southern Europe headquarters in Verona. A spokesman for the Roman police stated that this fourth document from the Red Brigades holding Dozier did not contain any new information but that it did prove that the American general is still alive. Another copy of the same communique was found today in Milan, in the letter box of [a] Milanese private radio station.

Meanwhile, squads of police and paramilitary police agents continued today to effect numberous road-blocks, dragnets and systematic searches together with Italy's Revenue Police in the Verona area in search of the "people's prison" where the Red Brigades are reportedly holding Dozier. The general was kidnapped from his Verona apartment on December 17 after an armed "commando" bound and gagged his wife Judith, and carried Dozier in a large trunk to a waiting van outside, gaining [a] four-hour lead on police.

The systematic searches today included the requisitioning of approximately 700 boats harbored or navigating north and south of Venice, but police sources indicated that no new leads had been found. In Rome the special anti-terrorism police squad continued their investigations on the material and leads discovered at the time of the arrest of alleged Roman Red Brigades cell leader, Giovanni Senzani, and the discovery of two other of the urban guerilla group's 'coves' in the Rome area. According to anti-terrorism police sources, the new wave of investigations could lead to the discovery of [a] "cove" of the "Militarists" or hard-line brigades group responsible for the Dozier kidnapping.

In the five pages of communique number four from the Red Brigades holding Dozier, the group dedicates very little space to the abduction of the general, repeating only that the action constitutes part of the "offensive of the revolutionary forces against the nerve centers of the enemy project." The document also includes obscure threats against journalists, warning them that they could "end up like Simone," the deputy chief of the Roman anti-terrorism squad wounded on January 6th when two persons dressed as postmen rang his apartment doorbell and shot him twice in the jaw. Simone had formally held the post of press attache at the headquarters of the Rome police.

The remaining part of the document concentrates on ideological questions and on the "mistaken tendencies...which at times like this could bring about a defeat of the revolutionary forces." The reference is to alleged [words indistinct] within the Red Brigades organization over the tactics to use in their terror campaign.

JUDGE SAYS ISRAEL, LIBYA, SYRIA AIDED BRIGADES

NC171556 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Italian Judge Ferdinando Imposimato has accused the Israeli Government of having aided the Red Brigades terrorist group with weapons, intelligence and money "at least until 1978." Mr Imposimato, who heads an inquest into the 1978 kidnapping and murder of Christian Democratic Party chief Aldo Moro, made the charges in an interview printed today in the center-left newspaper IL MESSAGERO.

He said the Israeli plan was to "reduce Italy to a country ripped apart by civil war, thereby forcing the United States to give more support to Israel in order to ensure the security of the Mediterranean."

Mr Imposimato said he based his charges on testimony given by repented Red Brigades leaders Patrizio Peci and Alfredo Bonavita, whom he said had knowledge of the organization's contacts outside the country. He said they had provided verification of Israeli aid to the group, which included helping the brigades track down "traitors" and providing them with information on potential new recruits. The judge also accused Libya and Syria of providing aid and weapons to the Red Brigades as well as to groups of the extreme right. He said he had witnesses who said presumed Red Brigades terrorist Maurizio Folini had imported weapons from Lebanon, and had at one time been arrested and then released at an Eastern European border after proving his membership in the Soviet secret service KGB.

Believes Dozier Will Be Killed

AU180835 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 18 Jan (ANSA) -- International links with terrorist actions in Italy, and a pessimistic outlook for the fate of kidnapped United States Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier were the subjects of an interview published in Sunday's edition of the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO with Investigating Court Judge Ferdinando Imposimato. Imposimato, who has been involved with many of the investigations into both right and left-wing guerilla groups, maintained in the interview that "on the basis of my experience, I believe that the Red Brigades will unfortunately follow their aberrant logic of assassinating the prisoner. The general is in the hands of the Militarist wing of the organization, which has only been scratched by the recent anti-terrrorist operation culminating in the arrest of Senzani. We can expect many more attacks," the judge predicted.

The Roman judge also reiterated his often-quoted conviction that international connections exist between Italian and foreign guerrilla groups, and particularly between extreme left-wing subversive groups here and Libyan, Syrian and Eastern-bloc nation secret services. The judge also made the unique claim that "until 1978, Israeli secret services also infiltrated the subversive Italian formations and more than once put arms, financing and information at the disposition of the Red Brigades." The judge did not provide any direct proof for his allegations but he did reveal that "precise testimony" linking Italian terrorists to these foreign secret services does exist.

On the subject of the would-be assassin of Pope John Paul II, Imposimato said that he was equally convinced that the Turk Mehmet Ali Agca, who has been linked to right-wing Turkish groups, (?was) the last step in the plot. If he had only been an isolated madman, he would never have (?taken the precaution) to register at the university for foreigners in Perugia. An investigation which we have launched into (?his contacts) there, the judge concluded, "could lead to important results in the near future." Agca is currently serving a life sentence in a maxium-security prison in Italy for his attempted assassination of the pope.

'EMERGENCY PLAN' IMPOSED TO CONTAIN RED BRIGADES

PA151400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1252 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 15 Jan (EFE) -- The Italian Government has ordered an emergency plan in the face of a "general revolt" in the prisons where the main leaders of the Red Brigades are being held. This is reported today by CORRIERE DELLA SERA, which states that one of the objectives of the brigade members was an all-out attack on several penitentiaries. This objective was deduced from the mountain of documents seized by the police in the past few days.

It was to be a "great assault," states the newspaper, and even helicopters were to be used to facilitate the mass escape of prisoners. The government plans to concentrate the most dangerous prisoners in maximum-security prisons, to increase vigilance to prevent their contact with comrades on the outside and to create a sort of "sterile zone" around those prisons located in urban areas. Using the army for guard duty was ruled out because that would cause technical and political problems; however, the military may act in the event of an emergency. Other more specific details of the plan are being held in strict secrecy, although it is known that experts of the Ministry of Defense and Justice have been working on it for several days.

As the documents seized following the latest arrests in Rome continue to be examined, there is a clearer idea of the "winter of fire" that the Roman column of the Red Brigades was preparing under the guidance of Giovanni Senzani. The objectives included attacks on several police stations, the assassination of a magistrate, the abduction of Ceasare Romiti of the Fiat Company, assaults on jails and an attack with missiles and grenade launchers on the Christian Democratic Party [DC] headquarters. According to other sources, the long list of "immediate objectives" also included attacks on Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, and Gianni de Michelis, minister of state.

The main concern of the investigators now is the arrest of the rest of the Roman column, which has not been broken up, as previously believed. It is known that more "safe houses" exist in and around Rome. It is suspected that one of them has an arsenal much larger than the one discovered last weekend, when grenade launchers and missiles intended for the party headquarters were found.

Plans for 'Massacre on TV'

NC171540 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Arrested Red Brigades leader Giovanni Senzani had prepared detailed plans for a televised massacre January 22 Christian Democrat Party headquarters here, the nespaper IL GIORNO said today. Professor Senzani, an internationally known criminologist who headed the Rome branch of the Red Brigades, was arrested on January 9. IL GIORNO, citing highly reliable sources, said the attack plan called for a dozen Red Brigades posing as television technicians to infiltrate the headquarters on the day the national party council meeting opened.

Each terrorist was to carry gernades, two submachine guns and sleeping-gas bombs. They were to begin hurling the grenades and gunning down the deputies at the moment when television began direct broadcasting of the meeting. A few seconds later, members of the commando were to take over controls of the cameras ensuring that they continued to film the carnage while 15 other terrorists launched diversionary attacks outside the building. The whole operation, which was to last four and a half minutes, was planned to cause at least 80 deaths without any terrorist losses.

According to IL GIORNO, a rightist-leaning newspaper close to the government, the attack was meant to mitigate a schism between the Rome branch of the Red Brigades and the northern Venice branch which kidngapped U.S. General Dozier by proving the "effectiveness" of the Roman column. It said Mr Senzani had hoped to fulfill the wishes of imprisoned Red Brigade founder Renato Curcio to see the armed group reunified, while ensuring his own uncontested leadership of the entire organisation.

Meanwhile, police today discovered a Red Brigade hideout at Marino, 30 km (18 miles) south of Rome, which was to have served as a "peoples' jail" for Nicola Simone, deputy chief of the anti-terrorist police Digos. The Red Brigades tried to kidnap Mr Simone on January 6. He was severely wounded in the attack but managed to escape by shooting at the commando. Police found a large cache of weapons at the hideout, as well disguises and tape recorders to be used for interrogating Mr Simone. According to the police, the kidnapping had been planned by the same northern branch of the Red Brigades which claimed the kidngapping of General Dozier.

PAJETTA QUESTIONED ON RELATIONS WITH FRENCH CP

LD161414 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Disagreement over Poland continues on the Eurocommunist front. There is no discord between the French Communists and the Soviet Communists but there is a serious break between Moscow and the Spanish and Italian Communist Parties. Santiago Carillo has drawn blood and Enrico Berlinguer in Italy has been condemning the coup d'etat in Warsaw since 13 December. This week, after a 3-day Central Committee meeting, this condemnation was confirmed. Bertrand Vannier, our correspondent in Rome, asked an Italian Communist Party leader for explanations. Giancarlo Pajetta is one of Enrico Berlinguer's deputies and in some ways is the Italian Communist Party's foreign minister. The first question posed to Mr Pajetta was: Has there been a break with Moscow? Here is his answer:

[Begin recording] [Pajetta] We do not think so, and we are trying to reach an understanding. That is why we are talking to each other openly and firmly. We are not saying that the hopes raised by the October Revolution are lost. What is lost is the extent to which one can believe that force, arms and diktat can determine revolutionary inspiration, momentum and trust in the ideas of the revolution. Those who declare themselves the inheritors of all this must be blind to the new reality. The new reality points to a very complex and differentiated workers' movement, and we seek a dialog with the socialists, with the social democrats and with the liberation movements. We believe that one cannot, at this moment, speak of communists as a world-wide unique party.

[Question] As you know, the French Communist Party's attitude toward Poland is very different from that of the Italian Communist Party. What will future relations between the French and Italian Communist Parties be like?

[Answer] We will discuss these matters with the French comrades. There are four French Communists in the French Government and they are together with the Socialists even though they do not agree on the Polish question. In the same vein, I do not think identical stands are needed for us to be able to discuss things or even to work together. We defend our own stand and we listen to others. If polemics are necessary we will discuss things. We will attend the French Communist Party congress. We will listen and, as far as possible, we will express our views. [end recording]

CRAXI-PICCOLI MEETING FORESTALLS GOVERNMENT CRISIS

AU161650 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 16 Jan (ANSA) -- The present Italian ruling coalition appeared to be in better shape today after a meeting between two of the key coalition party secretaries confirmed the one condition posed by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini as an important step before a "summit" meeting of the parties can be held to determine the validity of the present government. After a meeting described as "cordial" on Friday between Christian Democrat Secretary Flaminio Piccoli and Socialist Party head Bettino Craxi, Piccoli distributed a declaration in Milan claiming that "political verification" among the coalition should take place after the passage of financial laws mentioned as being "of prime importance" to the nation.

According to qualified political sources, Craxi told his counterpart from the relative majority party that the altered attitude about the "verification" of the Spadolini government depended above all on the escalated situation of attacks by armed groups in Italy, whose alleged new program of actions was "fortunately" thwarted.

In his declaration, Piccoli emphasized that there is no alternative to the five-party coalition, but noted that this did not imply that a "constructive dialogue with the opposition Communist Party" should be ignored.

The leadership committee of the Liberal Party, meanwhile, which together with the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, and Spadolini's own Republican Party comprise the present coalition, yesterday approved a document affirming the necessity of "promptly" approving the financial laws. Toning down the impact of recent rumors circulating in political and press circles concerning the imminent collapse of the government, both Liberal and Social Democratic leaders agreed that through a "verification" among the coalition partners was necessary, this did not necessarily spell out [a] government crisis, during an interview last night on channel 2 of the Italian state television network.

In another development, Socialist Party minister for southern Italian affairs, Claudio Signorile, maintained in an interview to appear in the coming issue of a Milan weekly magazine that the opposition Communist Party's detachment from the Soviet Union has been maturing "for some time," referring to the recent documents and decisions to emerge from the Central Committee and leadership meetings. Signorile added that "when the Communist Party participates in a confrontation among its highest leaders, it means that a true change is taking place, and certainly not a painless one."

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD171904 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The president of Pakistan, Gen Ziaul Haq, arrived in Rome this afternoon for a 4-day visit. After paying homage at the Unknown Soldier's tomb, he will be received tomorrow at the Quirinale Palace by President Pertini. During the day Ziaul Haq will have talks with Fanfani, Spadolini and Colombo. During the talks attention will focus on the development of bilateral relations and on the international situation, with special reference to the Afghan crisis. Wednesday morning the Pakistani president will be received by the pope in the Vatican.

POPE APPEALS FOR 'SELF-DETERMINATION' FOR POLAND

AU161556 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 16 Jan (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II made an impassioned appeal for his native Poland's right to "self determination" and decried the continuation of what he called the "spheres of hegemony" that emerged from the Second World War in a speech delivered here today to the diplomatic corps. He also took the occasion to announce the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Britain.

The Catholic Church leader deplored events threatening peace in Central America and in the Middle East and lashed out against terrorism in Italy and other parts of the world in his hour-long tirade against injustice on the international scene. But the brunt of his remarks were devoted to his 'beloved homeland':

"The conviction that peoples should be freely allowed to choose their social organization... and that this organization must conform to the requirements of justice, human rights and religious freedom is spreading rapidly in world public opinion. The commonly shared conviction is that no people should be treated as a subordinate or as a tool by other peoples... in disparagement of equality, which is written in the human consciousness and recognized in international law. Just like personal relationships, in which it is not permissable for one to treat another like an object, so it is in international affairs... where anything that undermines the free expression of a nation's will must be deplored."

In a thinly-veiled reference to the Yalta agreements, John Paul went on to say: "The fact that (parts of the world) were divided into spheres of hegemony in specific situations... does not justify the persistence (of these spheres), especially when they tend to restrict the sovereignty of others.

"Every people has to be able to manage their own affairs when it comes to the free determination of their own destiny. The church cannot fail to give its support to this conviction."

The Polish-born pontiff decried forms of "authoritarianism," saying that "existing regimes" may upset the internal peace of a nation whose people would like to achieve a freer system.

He also warned against "the threat of totalitarian systems" which "deplore humanistic and religious culture of other people" and "impose their own ideologies without respecting man's right to free expression."

The reason for his remarks, the pope said, was that Poland had pounced into the center of the world stage, especially in the West, after last month's declaration of a "state of war."

Military rule in Poland, still in effect, has led to the detention of thousands, the church leader added, particularly intellectuals and leaders of the free trade union movement.

The pope reminded his listeners of "the enormous contribution in terms of sacrifice and bloodshed" that Poles gave Europe in the last two centuries and of "the holocaust of six million in the last war" while voicing pride in his nationality.

But nonetheless, he assured he shared the sufferings of other peoples as well, since he is "not only the son of a grieving Poland" but "the visible leader of the Catholic Church" which holds all peoples "equally dear and close."

Raising his voice, John Paul exclaimed that "it was not possible to keep quiet when man's inviolable rights and the no-less-sacred ones of nations were endangered."

The church, he added, was saddened as much by the "incalculable moral values" at stake as by the political interests involved.

Mounting tensions in Central America, the Vatican leader went on, where "repressive actions and guerrilla activities" are claiming a "macabre monthly toll of victims" were creating a situation that resembled "an unrestrainable epidemic of violence."

And the Middle East, he added, is beset by "a fragile and continuously threatened truce" as well as "renewed non-stop violence" and "the rigidity of intransigent positions."

The pope, who has been mediating a dispute between Argentina and Chile over possession of Antarctic territories, voiced the wish that "the two countries may finally move together along the path of prosperity and progress" with regard for "the priceless treasure of true peace."

Included in the church leader's appeal today were the "millions" of political exiles from Southeast Asia to Afghanistan as well as from several African countries.

His closing remarks picked up on the Church's stands on labor and the family as the pope called on political authorities to fulfill their responsibilities of "not treating man as if he were a tool of production" and of promoting the dignity of the family in a context of public morality."

"These times are tough and dark clouds are looming," he concluded, "but the forces of good are much bigger."

LISBON MAY REDUCE NUMBER OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS

NC151836 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Jan (AFP) -- Portugal is considering reducing the number of Soviet diplomats accredited here as a protest against Moscow's involvement in the Polish crisis, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. Diplomatic sources said such a measure could affect 30 percent of the Soviet diplomatic mission here, which numbers 23 diplomats and 44 other officials without diplomatic status. The expulsion might be ordered next week as a first "sanction" against the Soviet Union, sources said.

Following his return from Brussels, where foreign ministers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) discussed possible sanctions against Moscow for its role in Poland, Andres Goncalves Pereira said his government would take "concrete" measures against the Soviet Union. He mentioned a possible reduction in the number of Soviet diplomats here, restrictions to their freedom to travel, and cutbacks in cultural and scientific exchanges between the two countries.

The Portuguese Communist Party said today the government had refused to grant a visa to Soviet Central Committee Member Ivan Kapitonov and members of a delegation who were to take part in a "friendship visit" here. This was the first time such a high-ranking Soviet official was denied a visa by a Western country.

In the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan two years ago, Portugal called off a scheduled visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and cancelled several cooperation agreements. In June 1980, Lisbon expelled four Soviet diplomats, including the embassy's number two, for "interfering" in Portuguese domestic affairs.

PCP ASKS MINISTRY TO RECONSIDER USSR VISA REFUSAL

LD160030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has announced fresh attempts to get the Foreign Ministry to reconsider its decision to refuse entry visas to a Soviet delegation. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, for his part, has said that the decision to refuse the visas was taken in light of the restrictive policies adopted by the government in this sphere following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Soviet delegation was due to attend a communist rally to be held in Oporto. According to the PCP, the rally will still be held with the same initial goals, but now including any others possibly justified by developments.

BALSEMAO TO BEGIN VISIT TO BRUSSELS 25 JAN

LD152216 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels will be the first stop on Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao's tour of EEC capitals. On 25 January Pinto Balsemao, who will be accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs and the secretary of state for European integration, will meet Wilfried Martens, Gaston Thorn and possibly NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns in Brussels.

The prime minister's trips, divided into three stages, are expected to be completed by mid-May.

INTERIOR MINISTER SURVEYS ANTITERRORISM STRUGGLE

PM151517 Madrid YA in Spanish 30 Dec 81 p 7

[Excerpts] "With the information at this ministry's disposal, it is not envisaged that another 23 February will occur. But in any event this ministry and the Ministry of Defense are working to prevent another attempted coup occurring," Minister of the Interior, Juan Jose Roson has stated in taking stock of 1981 in a lengthy statement. In another context the minister stated that 1981 marked an important landmark in the struggle against terrorism: there has been a significant increase in the number of detainees and in the amount of weapons and explosives seized and a reduction in the number of attacks and victims.

Between January and October 410 people were atrested for involvement in terrorist actions, as against 353 during the same period last year. Some 621 kg of Goma-2 explosives and 268 weapons were also seized, as against the 189 kg of Goma-2 and 169 weapons in 1980. In the opinion of Minister Roson, the explanation of the success achieved over the last few months in the struggle against terrorism has three dimensions: those of the political forces, the social forces and the police forces.

In the first place, there was realization by the political forces, which culminated in 1980 in the approval of the law against terrorism. From that viewpoint, it must be acknowledged that the government had greater support on the basis of that law than it had previously. Second, I believe the people, and especially the people of the Basque Country and Navarre, received the maximum degree of information concerning what terrorism was in the first few months of 1981. We are detecting a greater degree of social rejection of terrorism in those provinces and a greater degree of cooperation with the state security forces and bodies.

Moreover, the minister added, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the state security bodies and forces have made a great effort and have succeeded in penetrating the cloak surrounding Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA). The situation has improved, but what should not be done on any account is to draw a false conclusion. ETA has not ended yet, but is different from what it was a year ago. I believe there are signs that enable us to view the future with moderate optimism.

Among the favorable signs is the truce ETA's politicomilitary wing has maintained over the last few months, and which coincides with the political developments of a party which upholds the same viewpoints, but without violent action and within the constitutional framework. "I believe," Roson added, "that at this time, when ideological options are proceeding along political channels, ETA is ending up purely as what it is -- an armed gang."

ETA was based on three fronts: a few activists -- those who were the best trained technically and who were the perpetrators of the attacks -- who have always been a minority group and have never exceeded several hundred people; some far larger groups, support groups -- perhaps several thousand people -- which were what has come to be termed the intelligence apparatus; and last, a certain section of the population, which must be regarded as being a good many thousands of people, who saw in ETA the possibility of achieving political or social aims they set themselves. The police have very thoroughly deactivated the intelligence apparatus, and the mass of the people views ETA merely as an armed criminal group. Those who are left now are simply the criminals.

Concerning ETA's sanctuary in France, the situation is no worse, but nor has it improved spectacularly. The extraditions have not been granted, but the allocations of places of residence are being carried out scrupulously.

The cooperation of the Basque Nationalist Party in seeking to ensure that the revolutionary tax is not paid is also very important. It is the principal political force in the Basque provinces, and I believe that insofar as it opposes this kind of crime as such a political force, it helps to provide moral support for citizens to prevent them yielding to terror.

This year, Roson continued, terrorism by the 1 October Armed Revolutionary Group [GRAPO] declined considerably, and the number of detainees from this group has gone from 157 in 1980 to 36 in 1981. GRAPO has not been completely broken up, since some important leaders, such as Martin Luna, are left, but it is a group greatly harassed by the security forces.

I believe the key in the struggle against rightwing terrorism lies in the fact that we have delved deeply into it and have succeeded in isolating cells which had no very clearly defined connection. So far it is the type of terrorism in which the most progress has been made, which does not mean that it has disappeared; it is these apparently unconnected groups without a clearly defined infrastructure which have made it necessary to act simultaneously in many parts of the country, intensively and in depth.

The Single Command for the Antiterrorist Struggle represents an attempt to improve the state security bodies' and forces' coordination and specialization and the ability to coordinate intelligence. From this viewpoint, progress has been made throughout the months, but it is still necessary to make even more progress. The Single Command's great year will be 1982.

With the information at this ministry's disposal, it is not envisaged that another 23 February will occur. But in any event this ministry and the Ministry of Defense are working to prevent that possibility being realized. I regard it as remote, and insofar as we all cease to be under the psychological impact of 23 February, Roson said, we will have created the social defenses against any 23 February.

With respect to Felipe Gonzalez' assertions to the effect that 23 February had some civilian origins, I must say I believe there are not very many civilian origins for the attempted coup. What I do believe is that quite a few civilians, although very much a minority sector within cociety and absolutely insignificant within the political class, would be prepared to support any attempt at another 23 February. But my personal impression is that there is not very much civilian responsibility for 23 February, even if there was considerable civilian sympathy on the part of a minority of the people.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES NEW MILITARY CHIEFS

LD161102 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The new members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been sworn in at Moncloa Palace. At about 1030 the new members were sworn in: Lt Gen Alvaro Lacalle Leloup, Lt Gen Ramon de Ascanio y Togores, Vice Adm Saturnino Suances de la Hidalga, and Lt Gen Emilio Garcia-Conde. Like all military ceremonies, it was a simple one and began with their swearing-in with the words "I swear by my conscience and honor to fulfill the obligations of my post with loyalty to the king, to abide by the constitution as the fundamental rule of state."

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lt Gen Alvaro Lacalle Leloup, then said a few words in which he thanked the king and the government for the trust they have placed in them to undertake this high military responsibility. He also stressed that they will make the utmost efforts to improve the armed forces in their technical and operational aspects. He also emphasized moral values, love of the fatherland, improvement of typically military virtues such as, he said, the virtue of law and discipline, which is the key to unity and to the armed forces. Finally, he expressed his loyalty to the king.

The prime minister, Don Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, then spoke to thank and praise the attitude maintained by the outgoing lieutenants general and admiral during the time they were at the head of the three branches of the armed forces, and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and among other things said the following:

[Begin Calvo-Sotelo recording] The four of you, under the chairmanship of the first, are taking over the supreme collegiate body of the chain of military command of the three branches of the armed forces. An exciting task lies ahead of you, which I should like to sum up in a single remark, to continue the process undertaken by your predecessors with the same spirit and with the purpose so often displayed by those who today terminate their office in the service of the Spanish people of the indissoluble unity of the Spanish nation, with total respect for the constitution and with a disciplined disposition in the framework of loyalty to the king. [end recording]

King's Address

LD161550 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] At midday today his majesty the king awarded the Grand Cross of Carlos III to the outgoing members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in a ceremony attended by the prime minister, the minister of defense and the Army Supreme Council. After awarding the decorations the king made a speech in which he thanked the outgoing chiefs of staff, Lt Gen Ignacio Alfaro Arregui, Lt Gen Jose Gabeiras Montero, Adm Luis Arevalo Pelluz and Lt Gen Emiliano Alfaro Arregui, for the skill and effectiveness they had shown in their posts at a time when there was no lack of difficulties and moments of tension.

At a later point the king said: Let us examine our consciences and ask the consciences of everyone, for the supreme need to observe the law, respect freedom and the worship of truth. I repeat to you, Don Juan Carlos said, that in my opinion those supreme councils should always endeavor to take note of and consult the accurate feeling expressed according to the regulations of all those who make up the armed forces in order to convey it, as the reflection of an atmosphere, as a general opinion, with sincerity and clarity, to the authorities of state, who are responsible for the government of the country and for its defense policy.

But let us not forget either, and I emphasize this, the king said, that this has to be measured and correct, given at the request of the mentioned authorities or set out calmly when the general circumstances advise it, and should not, of course, include personal or corporative insults. Recently, Don Juan Carlos said, I had occasion to stress this need for communication within the armed forces and between their highest representatives and the government of the nation, and I emphasize it, Don Juan Carlos added, because I am certain that this perfect coordination will enable us to strengthen the unity of the armed forces, which have to adapt perfectly to the organization of the state so as to achieve the order, peace and progress we all want for our fatherland.

Many and diverse might be the positions and lines of thought and conduct in a society which describes itself as pluralist, but, Don Juan Carlos said, intentions which do not stem from the resolute will to serve Spain within the legal order which the Spaniards themselves have established will not be legitimate and, therefore, not worthy of acceptance. Neither will actions which, disregarding or bypassing the natural channels of expression and communication, could create conditions of restlessness or disorientation in the military service itself and in the peaceful coexistence of citizens in general be acceptable.

With regard to the future, Don Juan Carlos said, we must have the utmost confidence in ourselves and in the institutions in the certainty that any obstacle will be overcome and justice will prevail in every respect. In the year which has just ended we have all had to live through times which we cannot fail to remember as the source of a lesson and of experience. We have had the opportunity to defend national coexistence, social integrity, the strength of democratically elected institutions and the unity of the armed forces.

For my part, the king said, I can assure you that I have never felt alone in the task which has befallen me. The events resolved by your firm support for the king have shown that the Crown reinforces and strengthens the national desire to overcome differences peacefully, makes the social powers responsible and permanently adopts the way of live to which we are committed and for which we have received the most resolute adherence and support.

This is not the time, therefore, to dwell on the scars or natural resentment which adversity may have caused, but, precisely because of them, we should feel strengthened, more conscious and certain than ever about the future. With this confidence, I should like to offer you my warm and sincere regards so that you might also extend them to your subordinates, who I consider to be represented by you here.

Don Juan Carlos concluded his speech to the prime minister, the minister of defense and the Army Supreme Council by saying: And as a summary of my thoughts and as a resume of my permanent feelings there is a single word: Spain. This defines us and elevates us. We should feel proud of and committed to Spain. Let us never disappoint it.

KIDNAPPED PHYSICIAN FOUND; POLICE SUSPECT ETA

NC170620 Paris AFP in English 0613 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Madrid, 17 Jan (AFP) -- [Words indistinct] Iglesias, kidnapped father of the Spanish singer of the same name, was released from a small house in Trasmos, in the central Spanish province of Saragossa, early today, the police anti-terrorist squad announced. A couple and two young people believed to be members of the ETA politico-military Basque separatist organisation [words indistinct] police from the small two-story house where Dr Iglesias was being held.

Dr Iglesias, 66, disappeared in Madrid in December [words indistinct] his pop singer son, who lives in Miami, Florida, was said [word indistinct] to pay a two million dollar ransom for the release of his father. The release came at 3:00 am (0200 GMT) today when senior police officers, the Civil Guard and members of the special operations squad raided [words indistinct]. A number of police vehicles surrounded the building before the police moved in. Dr Iglesias, a successful gynaecologist, was said to be tired after his ordeal, but happy to be released.

Eyewitnesses said police blasted their way into the house at Trasmos, catching in their sleep the four people in the house with Dr Iglesias. The four arrested included the owner of the house, a man in his fifties known as Luis Guti. He bought the house about a year ago and came to spend the odd weekend in the small village of some 130 inhabitants. Police said he used a car registered in Bilbao.

During the last few days, police had arrested several other people who had confirmed suspicions that Dr Iglesias was being held in the house, police sources said. Police said the abductors of Dr Iglesias made contact with the family on January 2, only three days after the kidnapping. If it is confirmed that the kidnapping was carried out by the ETA, this would signify an end to the truce announced by the organisation following the failed putsch of February 23, 1981.

ETA 'Breaks Truce'

NC171007 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Madrid, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson today confirmed that Dr Julio Iglesias, rescued by police earlier today, had been kidnapped by the Basque autonomous ETA Political-Military movement. This meant that ETA-PM had definitely broken the truce it declared a few days after the abortive military putsch on February 23, 1981.

But observers noted that in fact the truce had been broken earlier by the kidnapping on January 14 of the industrialist Luis Suner, released three months later on payment of a ransom of 500 million pesetas (about five million dollars). However, since then the ETA-PM had scrupulously observed the truce.

Recently there have been reports that ETA-PM was facing grave financial problems. The other autonomous Basque movement, ETA-Military, still holds industrialist Jose Lipperheide who was kidnapped near Bilbao on January 5, exactly one week after the seizure of Dr Iglesias.

'CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES' IN U.S. TREATY TALKS

LD151614 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The sixth round of negotiations on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Spain and the United States will possibly begin before the end of this month or at the beginning of February. Over the past week there have been meetings of three working committees, namely those studying the statute on the U.S. armed forces in Spain (?and) cooperation in the arms industry and (?the one) studying the treaty.

At the moment, there are considerable differences between the negotiators in the first two committees. Spain wants to have broad jurisdiction over members of the U.S. military who commit offences on Spanish territory. With regard to the committee on industrial cooperation, Spain, which with entry into NATO will become a good arms market, is demanding a bigger share of the profits the United States obtains in Europe from exports.

In any event, the Spanish Government hopes to conclude the negotiations as soon as possible, negotiations which could be helped by Spain's forthcoming entry into NATO. It is hoped, nevertheless, that the negotiations will be concluded before 20 May, the date on which the extension to the present treaty expires.

CALVO-SOTELO DESCRIBES TALKS IN BRUSSELS

FM181015 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 Jan 82 pp 5-6

[Andres Garrigo dispatch]

[Excerpts] Brussels -- Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo's visit to the leaders of Belgium, NATO and the Common Market has raised new hopes. Spain and the EEC have entered upon a new stage of political cooperation, and henceforth Spanish foreign policy will align itself increasingly with that of the EEC. As for the talks on membership, this year will be decisive, the Spanish prime minister believes.

"We are now beginning the definitive stage of the negotiation. The time for rhetorical statements is past, and we are going to enter into concrete realities. Until now the EEC always had preconditions; now that it has lifted them, we are prepared to negotiate seriously without avoiding a single problem," Calvo-Sotelo has said. As for the community, it expressed the same political will to make fundamental progress, but without committing itself to a definite date for concluding the negotiation.

Calvo-Sotelo announced with satisfaction that an interesting formula for political cooperation with the EEC has been concretized. As is known, the 10 ministers of the community meet regularly to tune their violins with regard to big issues in world politics, in addition to sessions of the Common Market Council of Ministers. This is how the Ten took a joint stand on Poland this week, a stand which is certainly very close to that of Spain, Calvo-Sotelo assured us.

Henceforth, as Perez Llorca told us, Spain will be consulted before each political cooperation meeting of the Ten, both at the level of directors general (at the preparatory stage) and at ministerial level. The chairman of the EEC Council will first receive the Spanish minister, who, after the session, will be invited to the luncheon or dinner the participants are wont to have.

The working session held yesterday at the Egmont Palace between the delegations from Spain and Belgium (as chairman of the EEC) marked the start of the new Spanish-community political cooperation. The two principal subjects discussed were the repression in Poland and the conflict in the Middle East.

But at prime ministerial level Calvo-Sotelo wished to emphasize the negotiations. He wielded two arguments above all: First, the EEC would not be true to the Treaty of Rome if it put off any longer a democratic European country which is knocking on its doors, prepared to accept the rules of the game; and second, the Spanish people are an impatient people but have demonstrated admirable patience during the 4 and 1/2 years which have passed since the request to join. Up to now public opinion has been favorably unanimous -- an advantage the majority of EEC member countries lack. Therefore we must not lose this asset by cheating Spanish opinion, to which he no longer knows how to explain the delays....

The response of Martens and Tindemans to this demand was "enormously open and favorable to a mobilization of the negotiations which would result from a definite impetus." Calvo-Sotelo hopes that a good deal of the issues will receive this impetus in this first half-year and that the rest can be resolved in the second half-year.

"In January," he said, "we will respond in a broad and concrete manner to the EEC agricultural document and the customs union document." With regard to the introduction of value-added tax, he explained that up to now Spain has refused to discuss it, but since the EEC is dropping its prerequisites, we will tackle it without further ado. This indicates a change in the Spanish position, but it remains to be seen what period of transition will be requested. This, the prime minister specified, is one of the key issues which will be shelved until the very end of the negotiation.

For their part, the community members have promised to prepare their positions -- almost definitive -- on the economy and finance, movement of capital, transportation, harmonizing of legislation and fishing before the 22 March EEC summit.

With regard to the fishing issue, which became heated yesterday when a negotiating session failed, Calvo-Sotelo voiced his concern to Martens and Tindemans. He insisted that we must abandon the system of annual licenses in order to establish a long-term fishing plan. It was not thought here that this problem would be raised to the highest political level. In contrast, the EEC had appointed an obscure official lacking in initiative for the fishing negotiations.

Will Spain repeat its request for membership if the negotiations drag on too long? This question angered Calvo-Sotelo, who fulminated at the soothsayers who display such pessimism at the very moment we are entering the stage of real progress.

He did not deny, however, that Portugal could join before Spain, as it applied for membership several months earlier, and both countries have opposed combining the two negotiations, which are following separate paths. But, again, the prime minister refused to "get uptight about specific dates." He said he was aware of the internal problems the community must overcome and of which he was reminded by Tindemans and Thorn, but he hopes the EEC reforms (agricultural and budgetary) will be resolved in parallel with the progress of the negotiations with Spain.

The bilateral aspects of the talks were of particular interest. Belgium has just brought in a new center-right government which has had to use drastic measures to tackle the financial disorder of the previous center-left coalition and the complex regional problems. Therefore, Martens took an interest in the Spanish regional autonomy legislation, and Calvo-Sotelo an interest in the special powers law (a free hand for the government in economic matters), which the Belgian parliament is debating. Our prime minister would like to dispose of similar powers to put the economy to rights, but he lacks the majority his colleague Martens enjoys.

More important, although little or nothing has leaked out, was the meeting with NATO Secretary General Luns. Calvo-Sotelo said it was normal for him to see him, since Spain has officially asked to join the alliance and the process of ratification has already begun with Canada's ratification. The prime minister denied that he had gone to discuss with Luns a timetable for concrete negotiations on military issues. For now this visit is, above all, confirmation of Spain's Atlantic outlook hallowed by the signing of the membership protocol of 10 December last year.

FOREIGN MINISTER SET TO PAY VISIT TO GIBRALTAR

LD122034 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At Moncloa Palace this morning Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo had a meeting with the first deputy prime minister with responsibility for political affairs, Rodolfo Martin Villa, and the minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, with whom he had a working session. According to well-informed sources, among the subjects discussed was that of the elections to the Andalusian Parliament. The same sources have said that Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca studied the foreign minister's forthcoming trip to Gibraltar. After Calvo-Sotelo's recent trip to London and the forthcoming opening of the Gibraltar border, a trip by Perez-Llorca to the Rock was announced, though the definitive date has still not been set.

PAPER ASSAILS FRENCH-NICARAGUAN ARMS DEAL

PM141539 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Jan 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Weapons for Nicaragua"]

[Text] The sale of French weapons to Nicaragua, decided in December but announced only now, poses a number of questions to which Defense Minister Charles Hernu was doubtless able to give only an embarrassed answer during his official visit to the United States.

The French authorities aver that their decision is justified by the aim to prevent the Eastern bloc countries from being the only suppliers of certain Third World countries, as if the market, the traffic, in weapons were limited and small, and possible purchasers found it difficult to obtain whatever military "gadgetry" they might fancy. The French leaders also say, with angelic innocence, that the agreement signed with Nicaragua refers solely to "defensive weapons," which does not alter the fact that the contract stipulates two antimissile patrol boats and two combat helicopters.

But the ultimate in stupid optimism is reached by the same spokesmen when they give serious assurances that the contract includes a clause forbidding the reexporting of the military equipment to El Salvador or Guatemala, with whose guerrilla groups the Nicaraguan Sandinists maintain cordial and intensive relations.

President Mitterrand's Central American policy seems not only confused but even dangerous at present, though temporarily backed by Mexican President Lopez Portillo. The manichean interpretation of what is happening in El Salvador made by the French president's advisers, including Mr Regis Debray, can only be compared to the one provided on Spanish television 2 days ago by the "Objectivo" program -- an outright anthology of bigotry, professional idleness and childishness. The problem is that whereas our indsecribable television service merely offers the resigned Spanish public an unfocused version of the facts (which would itself undoubtedly merit a lengthier commentary embracing more than the individual program in question), Mr Mitterrand is granting weapons, in a rather original demonstration of his desire to bring peace to that region.

TALKS ON SIBERIAN GAS SOUGHT WITH USSR

PM131309 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 31 Dec 81 p 35

[Excerpt] The government approved at the 18 December cabinet meeting a National Hydrocarbons Institute proposal to begin talks with the Soviet Union on transporting Siberian gas to Spain via the European gas pipeline. The proposal of talks, whose form is still to be determined, envisages approaching the USSR through diplomatic channels with the aim of establishing the best way of holding these talks, according to what sources acquainted with the matter have told this newspaper.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA -- Spain and Cuba today signed a trade protocol for the current year, according to a report from EFE in Havana. The secretary of state for trade signed for the Spanish side and the minister of foreign trade for Cuba. Both delegations have expressed their satisfaction at the development of bilateral trade, whose progress became clear in the protocol which the two countries have just signed. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jan 82 LD]

SIGHTING OF TURKISH GUNBOAT PROTESTED IN JAN

NC151602 Athens NEWS in English 15 Jan pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The Greek ambassador to Ankara yesterday filed an official protest with the Turkish Government over yesterday's incident during which a Turkish gunboat was seen in Greek territorial waters south of the island of Evvoia. The protest was filed on the instructions to the Foreign Ministry, which was briefed on the incident by the Ministry of National Defense.

Premier and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou was briefed on the incident yesterday by Navy chief Adm Kapetos, during a 4-hour meeting at national defense headquarters. According to press sources, the participants at the meeting discussed procedures for dealing with violations of Greek territorial waters and airspace, especially from the east. It was stressed during the meeting, the sources said, that action plans for all three branches of the Greek armed forces will be clearly adapted to the defensive structure of the Greek geographical space and not to the requirements of NATO headquarters Southern Europe.

Diplomatic sources in Athens last night believed there was [a] close connection between the new Turkish violation of Greek airspace and yesterday's meeting between Mr Papandreou and U.S. Ambassador Monteagle Stearns. The meeting, which had not been previously announced, took place in Papandreou's office and at his initiative, and lasted 45 minutes. No official announcement was issued afterwards, and the government spokesman, asked by reporters, said he had no way of knowing what the two men discussed. The sources noted that the future U.S. military bases in Greece, a major issue in Greek-U.S. relations, is unlikely to have been the subject of the Papandreou-Stearns meeting. The Greek Government, they said, has announced that negotiations on the bases will not start before the end of February; an urgent meeting at such a high level was therefore unjustified.

Regret at Press Handling

NC151944 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A government statement issued tonight says: The government expresses its regrets that the question of the Turkish gunboat has acquired impermissible dimensions in the press. The statement makes it clear that the government council on defense and foreign affairs has not been convened for over 10 days and that at the same time it is absolutely inaccurate that such a meeting was held yesterday because of the gunboat issue. At the same time, connecting it with the U.S. ambassador's call on the prime minister is absolutely unfounded.

Concerning the Turkish gunboat, the very violation that was caused by the gunboat and gave rise to the Greek Government's strong protest to Ankara is related solely to the rules of navigational safety. Otherwise the gunboat's course, both in the international waters of the Aegean and in the territorial waters of Greece on innocent passage, was normal and was known by Greek authorities.

NAVY EXERCISES SAID UNDER TURKISH SURVEILLANCE

NC151604 Athens NEWS in English 15 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Turkish air and naval units have come out in force to observe the formation of the Greek navy which started exercises on Wednesday.

According to press reports, Turkish reconnaissance planes flew repeatedly over certain islands of the eastern Aegean -- an indication of the strong concern on the part of Turkey of the Greek war games.

U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS PART OF 'PROVOCATIONS'

NC180940 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] An orchestration of NATO, U.S. and Ankara provocations against Greece has been disclosed. Immediately after Evren's junta rejected the Greek demarche over the gunboat question, new impudent statements by NATO Secretary General Luns and the U.S. Ambassador in Nicosia, Mr Ewing, come to light. ELEVTHEROTIPIA discloses today that Mr Ewing, U.S. ambassador to Cyprus, has told a delegation of Cypriot Americans who visited him in Nicosia that:

The stance of Prime Minister Papandreou does not assist in solving the Cyprus problem and Mr Papandreou himself is creating problems for the United States and its allies.

According to reliable information, the U.S. diplomat's unbecoming attack against the Greek prime minister was made on 7 January before a four-member delegation of Cypriot Americans who participated in the congress of Overseas Cypriots in Nicosia 4-9 January. The delegation visited Mr Ewing to manifest the interest of the congress in the issue of missing persons, among them eight U.S. citizens of Cypriot origin.

Answering a question by a member of the delegation about his statement that Mr Papandreou's stance does not help the Cyprus issue, the U.S. ambassador is said to have stated that "the Greek prime minister is creating problems for the United States and its allies." With regard to the missing persons, Mr Ewing said that the U.S. Government is endeavoring to promote the issue but that the Turkish Government shows its unwillingness with the argument: There are no detained persons.

AVEROF CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY MOVES

NC152040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] New Democracy Chairman Averof has made the following statement: During the widely advertised 100 days of rule by PASOK many problems have arisen which affect the productive classes and many points have appeared which cause concern to many democratic and peaceful citizens. As if all this were not enough in the notorious first 100 days, dangerous tension has appeared in Greek-Turkish relations. This tension is manifested either in rather provocative statements or in bold violations of the airspace and territorial waters; similar violations were not noted in the past. Sometimes the government does not announce them and at other times it is obliged to admit them.

Mr Averof adds: Of course all Greeks are determined to confront outside dangers with unshaken concord. It is impossible, however, not to observe that while at the same time tension is increasing both in the Aegean and Cyprus, the foreign policy being exercised by the government is weakening the country's international mainstays. I call on the government to be more careful and not to play with fire.

KKE Scores Turkish Actions

NC152042 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The KKE has issued a statement stressing that Evren's junta has recently been embarking on open provocative actions against our country. Regardless of the specific aims of the Turkish junta, these provocations constitute a plan by the U.S.-NATO imperialists to imtimidate Greece so that it will capitulate completely in the critical issues of NATO, the U.S. bases and the internationalization of the Cyprus issue.

PAPER PRAISES GOVERNMENT STAND AT NATO MEETING

NC181355 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 16-17 Jan 82 p 12

[From the "Political Affairs" column]

[Excerpts] It is not PASOK that has reintegrated the country into NATO; the responsibility lies with New Democracy, although it is doubtful whether we ever found ourselves outside NATO.

Because disengagement is not merely phraseology, it means disentanglement from an aggreggate of military-political commitments--a thing that has not actually happened.

This disentanglement is the target of the PASOK government. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to establish beforehand a series of prerequisites related to the country's security (from the visible danger points of view), to which PASOK made a clear reference both during the election period and as a government, so that nobody can accuse PASOK of backing out. However, already it is extremely doubtful if our being in NATO will bring about what its leading "partners" desire both in terms of orientation of the armed forces and harmonization with its political decisions. Out of the "all or nothing" demanded by the political organizations of the traditional leftwing--who are not involved in the issue--there is the responsible road of the PASOK government. Because nobody can deny that we made "life very difficult" for Mr Haig--who could not conceal his fury--at the latest NATO foreign ministers conference when little Greece raised itself for the first time and refused to follow him in his cold-war-type irritation about Poland and threats of sanctions against the Soviet Union. We will do the same thing in the future--as long as we still are within NATO--to weaken his aggressive barbs that threaten peace, by taking precedence in covering other countries in order to reduce the momentum taken by the United States and thus aim at safeguarding detente and peace, which are the primary goal of the PASOK policy and which are of particular importance in its Balkan policy.

Mr Haig lost control of his nerves when, at a press conference after the NATO foreign ministers conference, he was asked about his government's stand toward the Turkish junta. It is difficult for the representative of Washington's "hawks" to realize that his open support for the Turkish people's hangmen--who are setting up new gallows these days--his government's indifference to the drama of the Cypriot people, the generous support to the juntas in Argentina, Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador ridiculously weaken the "true" feelings of support for the drama of the Polish people.

On this occasion it would be nice to know what Mr Haig's reaction would be in the event the Warsaw Pact raised the question of imposing sanctions on the United States for its open support for all the juntas throughout the world.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OIL PURCHASE AGREEMENT -- Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou has stated that the agreement on purchasing 2 million tons of oil from the Soviet Union has been finalized. Papaspirou will leave for Algeria on Thursday to sign an interstate agreement on the supply of about 600,000 tons of crude oil. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82 NC]

ANKARA REJECTS GREEK PROTEST ON GUNBOAT PASSAGE

TA151615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Turkey has rejected a protest note from Greece which considered it a violation of its territorial waters for a Turkish gunboat to pass between the islands of Evvoia and Andros. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, the Greek ambassador to Ankara, Papoulias, called on Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun and told him that a Turkish gunboat had violated Greek territorial waters and that the Greek Government protested the action. The statement added: The Greek ambassador was told by the secretary general that the Turkish gunboat passed between Evvoia and Andros islands, using its right of innocent passage. Therefore it was absolutely not a violation of Greek territorial waters and the protest note was rejected.

KURDISH PARTY LEADER REPORTED ARRESTED IN EAST

TA152115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The Turkish military government has arrested the leader of the Kurdish party, Nezim Ikilik, in the course of a raid by authorities on members of the Kurdish party in the eastern part of the country. Another 64 members of the party were arrested as well. In the last 9 months several hundred Kurds have been tried in Ankara. They were charged with attempting to establish an independent country, imposing terror in the villages and killing hundreds of persons.

Kurds Kill 12 Soldiers

NC161248 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A Kurdish group has issued a statement in Beirut saying that its revolutionaries have recently killed 12 military personnel and wounded 18 others in clashes in the (Birsim) area. The statement accuses the Turkish Army of launching a war of extermination against the Kurds in eastern Turkey. Meanwhile, official Turkish sources said yesterday that the authorities have detained the secretary general of the Kurdestan Workers Party and 64 party members in eastern Turkey.

NEW NAVIGATION RULE FOR BOSPOROUS ANNOUNCED

LD151312 Ankara International Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Regulations governing maritime traffic in the Bosporous have been amended. According to a statement issued by the Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography Directorate of the Turkish Navy, current regulations which provide for sailing on the lefthand side in that sector of the Bosporous between a line running from Kizkulesi and Ortakoy, and a line between Tarabya Cape and the lighthouse on the Umuryeri bank will be abolished with effect from 1 May 1982. From that date onward, vessels sailing through the Bosporous will keep to the right of the center line of the Bosporous. Vessels will not overtake or change lanes until they leave the Bosporous. The new traffic regulations will take effect at 1200 on 1 May 1982.

TRADE WITH USSR TO REACH $600 MILLION IN 1982

TA181023 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The volume of trade between Turkey and the Soviet Union will be $600 million in 1982. The Turkish-Soviet negotiations which were held on the issue in Ankara have ended. A trade protocol will be signed tomorrow. Under the protocol, Turkey will buy diesel oil, fuel oil, raw materials for fertilizer, and electrical energy from the Soviet Union this year. The Soviet Union will buy livestock, citrus, nuts, dried figs, raisins, tobacco, semiprocessed metals, leather, textiles and cotton thread from Turkey.

CANADA

LAMONTAGNE AFFIRMS 3 PERCENT BUDGET INCREASE

LD142006 Montreal Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Canadian minister of national defense, Gilles Lamontagne, says Canada is upgrading her armed forces. Mr Lamontagne says NATO forces, of which Canada is a member, and forces of the Warsaw Pact are not evenly matched, and he and the chief of Canada's defense staff, Gen Ramsay Withers, had harsh words today for recent antinuclear protesters in Europe. Brian Callagher has the details:

[Begin recording] Mr Lamontagne told an armed forces conference in Ottawa today that while news reports concentrate on temporary problems in the armed forces such as boiler trouble with destroyers on the east coast, the fact is that Canada is on the way to re-equipping the forces by means of a 3 percent real growth in defense spending each year. But Mr Lamontagne says that while the West concentrated on detente in the early seventies, the Soviet Union built up its military forces to the point where a dreadful imbalance now exists. Mr Lamontagne says those who call for unilateral disarmement would do better to attend remembrance day ceremonies where they might learn a few facts about peace and war. And the chief of defense staff, Gen Ramsay Withers, reinforced that view by saying the Soviet buildup continues unabated. [end recording]

NORWAY

WILLOCH TO MEET UK'S THATCHER IN MARCH

PM151403 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jan 82 p 9

[Excerpt] Prime Minsiter Kaare Willoch has been invited to pay an official visit to Britain by his British counterpart, Margaret Thatcher. Willoch has accepted the invitation and is planning to make the visit before the end of March, although the date has not as yet been settled. Political talks will be on the agenda for this meeting between the leaders of the only two purely conservative governments in Europe. Before visiting Britain Prime Minsiter Willoch will have visited West Germany as the guest of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. This visit will take place in mid-February. The prime minister will also travel to Helsinki during the first week in March and will head the Norwegian delegation at the meeting of the Nordic Council.

TRADE UNION DELEGATES REFUSED POLISH VISAS

PM181221 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 13 Jan 82 p 8

[Gunnar A. Johansen report]

[Excerpt] Trade Union Federation Chairman Tor Halvorsen and Trade Union Federation international section leader Kaare Sandegren have been refused visas to visit Poland. At the same time the Trade Union Federation leadership is undecided whether to go ahead with a visit to the Soviet Union planned for late January and early February. Tor Halvorsen and Kaare Sandegren applied to the Polish Embassy before Christmas for visas for a visit during the first half of this month. The two were to visit Poland as part of a large delegation organized by the European Trade Union Federation to look at conditions in the country since the introduction of martial law. Both Halvorsen and Sandegren were present at Solidarity's first national congress last fall. The idea was that several of the European trade union movement's top leaders would travel to Poland early this month. Trade union leaders from Central Europe have already been refused visas by the Polish embassies in their respective countries. Now the Norwegian Trade Union Federation has also been refused. The reason given was that the time is not right for such a visit.

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KREISKY ILL WITH FLU; MISSES CABINET MEETING

AU191241 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1125 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Erich Aichinger report on 19 January press conference following cabinet meeting]

[Excerpt] The main question at the press conference was: How is Chancellor Kreisky? In this context, rumors have spread that his illness is serious. Vice Chancellor Sinowatz said in this context:

[Begin recording] [Sinowatz] The chancellor has a cold. He has the flu.

[Question] How long will it last?

[Answer] Well, a few days, as it usually does with flu. With the weather we are having at present, a great number of Austrians have the flu just now. [end recording]

LARGE SAUDI LOAN EXPECTED; MINISTER IN VIENNA

AU191137 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Peter Gnam report]

[Text] Vienna -- Now the cat is out of the bag as to where Austria is to get the missing billions to fill the holes in the budget. According to Chancellor Kreisky, Finance Minister Salcher will negotiate this week in Vienna with the Saudi Arabian finance minister on receiving a loan of billions under favorable conditions. In a talk with KRONEN-ZEITUNG, Kreisky indicated that such a Saudi loan could amount to 5 - 15 billion schillings. The chancellor did not want to say anything on the conditions -- interest rate, duration -- "because all that will be negotiated by Salcher." Salcher himself was even more tight-lipped and altogether declined to comment.

At any rate, the deal is to be concluded directly between Austria and Saudi Arabia and not, for example, via Switzerland. It is hoped that more favorable conditions can be obtained that way. Kreisky, asked whether there are any political strings to the deal, said: "None at all. We surely will not get the money because we are such nice people, but because we have very good relations with them, because we enjoy a good reputation and because we are sound debtors." Moreover, Kreisky added, the French and Germans have also been granted loans by Saudi Arabia. If the deal works out, he said, there would be no need for us "to go begging anywhere else." The strictest security precautions have been taken for the visit of Saudi Arabian Finance Minister Shaykh al-Khayl.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS BAHA'I MINORITY IN IRAN

AU181140 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16-17 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- Austria has taken measures to alleviate the situation of the Baha'i in Iran, the country's largest religious minority. The Austrian Embassy in Tehran has been instructed "to express to the Iranian side at a suitable opportunity and in an effective manner Austria's strong interest in respecting human rights in Iran." This was stated in a reply by Foreign Minister Pahr to a written inquiry submitted by Nationalrat Deputy Hoechtl and other deputies.

PAHR TO BEGIN FAR EAST TOUR 20 JANUARY

AU181151 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Summary] Foreign Minister Pahr will leave Wednesday for a 10-day trip to the Far East. He will pay official visits to Singapore, the Philippines and South Korea, to discuss with his hosts questions of international politics as well as possibilities of increasing bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Pahr will be accompanied by a large economic delegation, including representatives of the Voest-Alpine, Elin and Simmering-Graz-Pauker companies as well as bank representatives.

YUGOSLAV EXILES' DEATHS 'POSSIBLY POLITICAL'

LD181430 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Heilbronn/Stuttgart, 18 Jan (DPA) -- Three Yugoslav exiles were shot dead on Sunday night in Untergruppenback, near Heilbronn. According to the state prosecutor's office in Heilbronn, and the Land criminal investigation department of Baden-Wuerttemberg which was called in to investigate the crime, the attack may have a political or secret service background. Before he died, one of the victims blamed the Yugoslav secret service for the bloody crime. In spite of a large-scale police hunt there is no trace of the culprit or culprits.

According to the German security authorities, the dead men -- two of them were brothers -- were Yugoslav exiles all of whom were ethnic Albanians and who had opposed the political situation in Kosovo Province on the Albanian border and who had supported the establishment of an independent Kosovo republic. Their names were Bardhosh Gervalla (31), Jusuf Gervalla (36) and Zeka Kadri (28).

Jusuf Gervalla, who survived the attack for a few hours, had been in the FRG since December 1979 seeking asylum, according to the authorities. Both he had his brother had been accused by Yugoslav authorities of being a leading member of an organization aimed against Yugoslavia. Kadri, who had apparently been a radio and television journalist, had lived in Switzerland, where he had been granted political asylum.

HAIG SEEN AS 'A DIPLOMAT IN THE NUCLEAR AGE'

DW181537 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 Jan 82 p 10

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "What Is at Stake for the Europeans"]

[Text] Brussels, January -- Reservation is called for in assessing NATO conferences. When the NATO Council meets and the ministers make agreements during personal meetings, the Atlantic world seems in order. It is always more difficult to formulate a communique which all partners believe they can sign. But generally "high Atlantic spirits" exist after a meeting.

That was also so on Monday. Matters looked different, however, by the weekend. The ministers have returned home, and the results of the supranational conference is now under pressure from national interests. Although it was stressed with satisfaction in Brussels that a common field of action had been outlined with regard to possible sanctions, a restriction contained in the communique is being pointed out everywhere: The Europeans insist that the Atlantic statement on Poland says that when it comes to imposing sanctions against Poland or the Soviet Union, every partner state can act according to its laws or the requirements of its national situation. The U.S. concept of using sanctions as an element of deterrence to stop any further deterioration of Polish freedom hardly has a chance of being implemented due to this attitude on the part of the European partners. All that exists for Washington is the agreement of its allies not to undermine sanction which another pact member wants to impose.

In his great speech Secretary of State Haig, who is an experienced Atlanticist, must have protectively anticipated the gradual wearing out of the NATO agreement achieved on Monday. He had carefully prepared his basic statement, which was intentionally read to the international press in Brussels. Alexander Haig was following Henry Kissinger in this respect. He had warned the Europeans 2 years ago by saying that there are limits to the U.S. willingness to defend Europe. We have learned that Haig's address was also supposed to be a kind of warning, but he made the content and the formulation dependant on the result of the special NATO session.

Since the U.S. delegation was quite content with the communique, they worked until 0200 on Haig's speech given Tuesday morning.

The speech reflected the relative agreement of the United States with Europe and the decisions arrived at the night before. After the special session, Haig spoke much more optimistically and positively than planned. And yet it is obvious for the attentive listener or reader that his address contained some hard formulations from the original version. The U.S. secretary of state said most clearly to the Europeans that the West tends to trust every new Marxist system and every red government. The West has been ignoring communist reality for 60 years; it was 20 years before the free world realized that the Stalinist system was a danger for freedom. Regardless of how many missile systems, nuclear weapons or tanks are being built by Moscow and regardless of whether the Kremlin oppresses East Germany, Hungary, Afghanistan and Poland, Western intellectuals will always find a new excuse for the communists and will use the term moderate for what is actually brutal subjugation.

Haig also turned out to be a diplomat in the nuclear age. He used arguments to justify his contempt for the incompetent economic system of Marxism-Leninism and its immorality. But he built a bridge of understanding to the other nuclear giant. He indicated that "President Reagan is prepared to go very far — with regard to understanding -- if it becomes necessary." This speech was thus balanced in two ways: Haig indicated that he and his president generally agree with the Atlantic decisions of the past days, but that the West should particularly correct its assessment of the communist danger. He tells the Soviet Union that he holds it responsible for the Polish troubles, but that the United States would be prepared to discuss many things if the communist approach in Poland were changed. His demand that "action must be taken now," is addressed to the East as well as the West.

It must be mentioned in this connection that the European NATO partners should consider such a demand not as just a political remark. NATO is a military alliance. The United States is not only the leading political power of this alliance, it is the strongest military pillar of NATO. The planning and thinking of the Pentagon influences the strategic direction ordered by the President as the U.S. military commander in chief.

For months Washington has been discussing whether the so-called forward defense can be militarily maintained in Europe. The Atlantic planning aimed at maintaining a security position along the Iron Curtain is senseless when viewed from the operative angle. The Western divisions are lined up from north to south like a string of pearls, and units cannot operate in depth. The areas where they would concentrate are heavily populated and settled. The airfields are too close to the front, and the strategic unloading ports are located just a few hours by tank from the offensive units of a possible adversary.

It was the political demand of the Federal Republic to have a forward defense line which prompted the United States to station a whole army and highly sensitive air squadrons statically in a zone which can be successfully defended militarily only with mobile action. The preparedness of the United States to expose themselves here is simultaneously a political move with regard to the Belgians and the Netherlanders. They also derive great advantages from the so-called forward defense. For the French the geographic unity of West Germany and the Benelux states is an ideal strategic buffer zone. As long as defense will not take place on the Rhine but on the Elbe, Norway and Denmark can consider the U.S. divisions as political divisions of their security concepts.

Have the Europeans considered that Secretary of State Haig held his speech against this strategic background? With their claim for a special position in the alliance, have the Greeks considered that they can maintain their negative approach only as long as the U.S. 6th fleet remains present in the Mediterranean? Athens' action was particularly shocking in Brussels this time. The Papandreou government refused to hold the Soviets jointly responsible for the military dictatorship in Poland. It also protected the totalitarian Russian system against moral condemnation by liberal states. In doing this, the Greeks cannot withdraw to their usual chauvinist protective position, namely the thesis that the Turks are their actual enemies.

In its independent action following Monday's special session, Athens has acted as the socialist government which of all NATO members depends the most on the leftist radicals in its own party and on the communists in the trade union. If NATO does not want to deteriorate to the point of the United Nations, it must make it clear to this uncertain partner that the supranational interests of 14 other nations have priority over Greek national interests.

MEDIA FIGURES CRITICAL OF U.S. POLISH POLICY

DW191213 [Editorial Report] In light of recent events in Poland and the resulting U.S. sanctions, press reaction has been heavy and some anti-U.S. sentiments have been expressed.

This is reflected by the reaction of readers of the Hamburg weekly DER SPIEGEL. In letters to the editor published in the 18 January issue, readers sharply take the United States to task. A reader from Frankfurt warns that anyone endorsing sanctions now is "leading the way to developments which will end in nuclear war," a war which "picely enough" might be localized in Europe. Another letter writer accuses the United States of being guilty "of deceitful hypocrisy" in Poland's case because Washington "supports the torturing military dictatorship in Turkey," and another reader adds that "in El Salvador there is torture and murder with U.S. arms and military assistance. Within a 2-year period 30,000 people have been killed. About 600,000 people have fled."

A reader from Berlin draws a harsh parallel: "The trade union shook the long-standing dictatorship and a return to democracy seemed possible. However a group of military men staged a putsch, a group which is directly subordinated to the great-power army. Under the eyes of the latter, the soldiers committed massacres against hundreds of citizens and thousands are arrested and placed into a camp. The leader of the putsch is received with great pomp by the great power three-quarters of a year later. The name of the small country is South Korea (in the summer of 1980), that of the great power is not hard to guess: the United States."

"If hypocrisy constituted a criminal offense," another reader writes, "Ronald Reagan would find himself behind bars." A reader in Gummersbach thinks that "what matters to Reagan is his life's dream: playing the lead role of the gunslinging sheriff on the great world stage. Canada, Japan, England, France, Italy, the CDU and the CSU provide the choir, staring with fascination at the judge's 1,000 boots, murmuring yes, yes, yes, yes to everything."

A reader from Warstein maintains that "what matters to U.S. policy is not Poland, but the curtailment of European sovereignty. It needs causes for confrontation rather than the continuation of the reform course in Poland." A letter writer from Muenster wonders why 'Bonapartism' in the East bloc was not equated to that in the West, because "in the countries of southern Europe -- Portugal, Spain, Greece, Turkey -- the military held or holds a dominant position. Does 'Bonapartism' stop when a U.S. four-star general becomes U.S. secretary of state of the United States?"

In an article on page 26 of the same issues, DER SPIEGEL publisher Rudolf Augstein declares that anyone who "seriously and comprehensively institutes sanctions against Poland and because of Poland" is challenging the Soviet system to a fight for life or death "whether he is aware of this or not." It is unimportant whether this war would be "comprehensive" -- the Germans definitely would be "lying under the debris." Augstein implies that the United States provoked Pearl Harbor and thus war with Japan, saying: "During the confrontation of 1941 between the United States and Japan, the island state was the expanding power, the 'aggressor.' Options for understanding did not yet seem exhausted. Yet Roosevelt's government no longer wanted understanding. Through Japan it wanted to enter the war against Hitler (and perhaps DER SPIEGEL has this will to thank for its existence). This is why Roosevelt kept tightening the economic screws until the explosion came in Pearl Harbor."

Augstein, who notes that the nuclear bomb lies between Roosevelt and Brezhnev now and that ultimately "you cannot 'punish' a nuclear world power," asks: "Where does the United States in particular get the right to punish those governing in Poland and the people at the same time?"

On the subject of U.S.-FRG relations, Heinz Barth, DIE WELT correspondent in the United States, has begun a three-part series of articles in which he looks into the causes of the discord between the FRG and the United States. In the first installment published by DIE WELT on 16-17 January on page 6, Barth writes that President Kennedy, having been bluffed by Khrushchev over the German issue, "contributed to the alienation" between Germans and Americans. After the "depressing experiences of 13 August," the construction of the Berlin Wall, "it was no longer possible for Bonn-Washington relations to revert to what they had been before." Barth maintains that "to this day" the United States has failed to comprehend what a "momentous event" it was when Adenauer decided to tie Germany to the West. It was "a radical repudiation of all principles of German foreign policy" of historical standing, namely, playing East against West in view of the vulnerability of its borders. Barth comes to the conclusion that "against the background of an irrational anti-Americanism which has split the Social Democrats and made the wavering coalition unsure of itself, the tensions between NATO's leading member and its previously most reliable ally in Europe have become permanent."

In his second article, published by the paper on 19 January, on page 6, Barth expresses the belief that "the anti-Americanism sweeping Germany is internationally directed," pointing out that this has caught "the mass of the Americans" completely unawares to the point that they just cannot explain "what happened with the Germans who irritated Kennedy so much because they could not live without daily manifestations of grace." What they now see is "a chancellor who would best like to play arbiter between East and West" and hooligans "chasing U.S. GI's through the streets." There is also the DER SPIEGEL publisher who irks even socialists of other European countries by "charging Reagan with 'blind aggression' because of his attitude toward the Polish issue."

Barth says that U.S. policy on Germany has definitely not done any "building for the future," having been satisfied with limited solutions on a "case by case basis" for lack of a coherent world-political concept. However, "the disappointment of the United States is nearly boundless because the Germans, who of all people they believed to be most reliable, have become the protagonists of the anti-U.S. campaign in Europe." It is surprising, Barth says, that this disappointment has not yet turned into "another wave of isolationism."

POSSIBLE FRG-GDR DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE VIEWED

DW191133 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Hans-Michael Rathert editorial: "Passing a Taboo"]

[Text] Perhaps in the near future we will see two German foreign ministers appearing hand-in-hand before an international audience to make a joint suggestion about how to best defuse a few mines on the generally approved path toward disarmament. This would cause excitement in cabinets and papers. Under the disguise of doing a good deed, Messrs Genscher (West) and Fischer (East) are about to undertake a policy which can be seen as German policy or Central European policy, depending on how you look at it.

It has been reported that the GDR foreign minister recently agreed to a plan thought up by his Bonn colleague. A quick look into the book on German-German behavior shows that something new is really in the offing here. Both sides dare to start up something which up to now has been blocked by taboos and reservations. Up until now they have been most careful in East Berlin not to become engaged in any activity with an all-German appearance out of fear that the laboriously achieved reputation of having their own state would be called in question again. As you can read in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND regularly, the special relations negotiated in the treaties with the East, according to which the Federal Republic must not consider its neighbor as a foreign country, constantly hurt their self-confidence.

The opportunity to work with the real Bonn foreign minister instead of the unloved minister for inner-German relations, Egon Franke, probably was a successful lure in overcoming the fear of being touched and in agreeing to Genscher's offer of a common disarmament initiative.

However such activities are also not easy to initiate in Bonn. According to existing doctrine, the minister for inner-German relations is responsible whenever the GDR is involved, and not the foreign minister -- the opposition and Axel Springer watch out for that. Hans-Dietrich Genscher had to concentrate on disarmament, a field where he bears responsibility, to be able to correspond as one foreign minister to another. In order to be absolutely careful diplomatically, Egon Franke was hired as a high-ranking mailman -- he is supposed to deliver the mail in East Berlin.

However, this caution will probably not suffice once the project has become ready, once the two foreign ministers must visit with each other personally to give the matter a final touch and once a German-German initiative is presented on the international stage for the first time in postwar history. At the latest the alarm will go off first time in some capitals at that point.

The ticklish thing about this is that due to its painful experiences the world believes it can live more safely if the Germans are quarreling rather than agreeing. It is certainly not just an accident that reports on an exchange of letters between Fischer and Genscher seemed just worth a few lines to the German press, while French journalists were immediately worried, and were asking about the background of all this.

The Federal Government will have to think up quite a few things to calm down the anxious people because the second wave of speculation on neutralization which was launched in recent weeks particularly in Paris and Washington could endanger the action which is supposed to be a simple treatment of disarmament.

That would be a pity with regard to disarmament and the concept of being able to cooperate more productively in the heart of Central Europe. Foreign fears that peacefully cooperating Germans must be handled with care are unreal and even absurd. As matters stand, the Fischer-Genscher procedure will certainly not end in an all-German embrace. History cannot be corrected that simply.

But certainly common interests exist for both German states, thanks to their geographic location and their leading positions in their respective alliances. These tasks can possibly be better solved together on an international level. Only interests can be involved which do not run basically against those of the two big powers. But these can still be problems which are most urgent for us in West Germany and East Germany, but for which the big powers do not have the proper feeling because of their big power attitude.

ROCKETS FIRED AT NUCLEAR BREEDER REACTOR SITE

NC190846 Paris AFP in English 0833 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Grenoble, France, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Five rockets rained down last night on the site of what will be the world's largest nuclear breeder reactor in the southeastern French town of Creys-Malville, but barely scratched the structure, officials said today.

No injuries were reported at the reactor plant, which is still under construction. Twenty people, mainly guards, were reported working at the site when the rockets struck shortly before midnight. One person was standing only about 20 meters (yards) from where one of the projectiles landed.

Personnel on the site said they had heard five explosions. One guard said he saw the sky light up above the Rhone River, as if fireworks were being set off on the other side. Responsibility for the blast was claimed by an anonymous male caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. He did not name the group he represented, but said it was "ecologist and pacifist." He added that the group had taken every precaution to ensure that no one would be hurt.

Construction of the plant, which is designed to withstand the impact of a crashing jetliner, will continue at the same pace, officials said. The Creys-Malville plant will be one of the world's most advanced when it is completed two years from now. Known as a Super-Phoenix breeder reactor, it is considered by experts as an industrial prototype.

Further Details

NC191119 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Grenoble, southeast France, 19 Jan (AFP) -- The anti-tank rocket launcher used in an attack on the Crey-Malville nuclear power station last night was of Soviet manufacture, an official source said today. The source said at the Phoenix station that the rocket launcher was a 1960's 60-mm model, and added that a spent rocket casing found outside the power station was marked in Cyrillic lettering.

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH WEST BANK MAYORS 18 JAN

NC182127 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Jan (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand had a 45-minute meeting here today with the Palestinian mayors of Hebron and Halhul, both expelled from the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah said afterward that he and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim discussed with Mr Mitterrand "the Palestinian cause" and the case of their own expulsion.

Mr Mitterrand, he said, had promised to do his utmost to ensure that they returned to their cities and also to ensure the return of peace to the Middle East. The two mayors siad they were convinced that in his forthcoming visit to Israel, Mr Mitterrand would reiterate his position on the Palestine issue.

They were not accompanied in their visit by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in Paris, Ibrahim Sus, but this did not mean, Mr al-Qawasimah said, that they contested the PLO's representativeness. "Our visit to Paris," he said, "was the result of personal initiative. Our attachment to the PLO has been manifest."

TUNISIA'S MZALI MEETS MITTERRAND, COMMENTS

NC152224 Paris AFP in English 2203 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Jan (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand will officially visit Tunisia during 1982, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said here today. Mr Mzali, who made the announcement following a meeting and lunch with Mr Mitterrand, said discussions centered on the Middle East, relations with northern African countries and the Western Saharan issue. He said that the Western Saharan issue was discussed in "an optimistic perspective" and that both countries were maintaining efforts to try to find a peaceful solution to the situation. He described bilateral relations as "satisfactory" and the talks as "cordial and friendly."

SIBERIAN GAS TALKS WITH SOVIET UNION RESUME

NC181920 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Jan (AFP) -- Franco-Soviet negotiations on the "deal of the century" for the delivery of Siberian natural gas resumed today and will probably last to the end of the week, Gaz de France sources said here today. The location of the talks, somewhere in France, are being kept secret. The two sides have already agreed in general that the Soviets will deliver 8,000 million cubic metres of Siberian gas to France each year for 25 years, starting in 1984. They are now wrestling with the price.

The West German firm Ruhrgas signed a gas contract with the Soviets last November for which the price, although undisclosed, is believed to be around five dollars for a million British Thermal Units (BTU's). West Germany is due to receive about 10,500 million cubic metres of Siberian gas a year, Italy about 8,500 million cubic metres, and Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland about 12,000 million cubic metres.

Several French companies have also won contracts worth more than 3,500 million francs (about 500 million dollars) for the building of a gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe nearly 5,000 kms (3,000 miles) long. The Gaz de France sources denied that the French Government had put any pressure on it to reduce the scope of gas purchases, despite the United States opposition to the deal. It is widely expected that the United States will use the Coordination Committee for the Multilateral Control of Exports to COMECON countries (COCOM) to pressure West Europe to reduce economic links with the Soviet Union. COCOM meets here tomorrow.

LE MONDE ON FIRST MONTH OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

PM141707 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Month of Martial Law in Poland"]

[Text] It is 1 month since the cloak of martial law came down over Poland. It is 1 month since men and women accused of nothing more than involvement in trade union activity began to be imprisoned. It is 1 month since the second biggest army in the socialist camp was called upon to win a victory over a large section of its own people. It is 1 month since the many difficulties of daily life in a country with a ruined economy were worsened by the frequently intolerable constraints of martial law. It is 1 month since communism took the form of a junta over a developed society.

When he installed his military council on 13 December General Jaruzelski was able to say that his country was on the edge of the abyss. But was there really a threat of civil war, as he claimed? There is nothing to confirm that diagnosis.

Solidarity's most "extremist" members were certainly not calling for an armed revolt. They were not even challenging the agreements reached during the war, notably at Yalta, which forced the Poles to be the USSR's friends. But those agreements left it up to the sovereign people to choose the men to whom they wished to entrust their future through free elections. Is it adventurist to finally demand the implementation of those agreeements?

It is obvious that the Jaruzelski solution is not the worst of all those which can be envisaged. But at different stages of its history People's Poland has already had the "best" of the possible leaders.

General Jaruzelski may be sincere when he says that he is determined to create the right conditions for "national accord." Perhaps those of his aides who envisage the reemergence of an independent trade union including many of the Solidarity leaders are also sincere.

But for the time being the government has imprisoned the partners on which it ought to rely, at least if it is anxious to bring about "national accord." It may seek cooperation from the Catholic Church; but the Episcopate is refusing the open basic negotiations until martial law is lifted and as long as dissidents are imprisoned.

The primate has certainly not preached active resistance or pronounced the radical condemnation which some people expected. Nor has he asked his flock to take the oath of loyalty which the government is demanding. Do it if by so doing you avoid the worst, and do it in the knowledge that it has no importance, since a declaration obtained under pressure is worthless: that was what Monsignor Glemp said in his Epiphany sermon.

With Solidarity decapitated, the church now remains the only institutional obstacle to normalization, but it is an obstacle which once again prevents orthodox, hardline communists from following their path. It is difficult to see how the government can break that force which many Poles, whether believers or not, see as the repository of national legitimacy in the tragic circumstances. General Jaruzelski's only hope is not to be honored as a savior but to avoid being regarded by the Catholic heirarchy as less legitimate or more legitimate than his predecessors, once martial law is lifted.

WEST'S 'CONFUSION' OVER POLAND DEPLORED

PM151521 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Jan 82 P 1

[Max Clos article]

[Excerpts] It happened during the night of 12-13 December. A month, a year ago. It took just a few hours to completely stop a diffident rise of freedom. Poland has been "normalized." Order prevails and will undoubtedly continue to prevail in Warsaw. Who will mention the coup in 6 months' time? Who still mentions Afghanistan?

What is the free world doing? It is deploring. President Reagan has decided to impose economic sanctions, but his European allies have merely uttered a few words suited to the occasion while refusing to join in because such sanctions "would be ineffective," and also because some contracts could be lost. The European Ten have expressed their "complete disapproval" and the 15 NATO countries have "condemned."

Mr Mitterand has indicated -- true, before anyone else -- "his strong disapproval." Two years have elapsed since the West stated that the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops was "unacceptable." Now Soviet indirect intervention in Poland is called "reprehensible." The free world is certainly showing muscle...General Haig has stated that "the history of Europe has taught us that the greatest mistake you can make when confronted by a powerfully armed aggressor is to ignore violations of international agreements and behave as if nothing had happened."

Indeed, why is Europe behaving "as if nothing had happened?" Because of fear, undoubtedly, which is not necessarily very profitable. But that fear is concealed behind a bogus political analysis which can be summarized as follows: the East bloc, the neutralists point out, is in no way a monolith; it is crisscrossed by various -- nationalist, religious and philosophical -- currents, all of which are leavening elements of disintegration; it is our interest to encourage them.

In order to do this we must, above all, not break with the communists but, on the contrary, develop contacts at all levels to enable enslaved peoples to breathe the air of freedom. In this way we will succeed in developing reformist centers which will eventually undermine the bloc from the inside. Examples: Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

But, as always, facts have to be reckoned with. Whether in Budapest, Prague or Warsaw, how have things ended every time? The rebellion has been crushed. The West thought that Solidarity had shattered the Polish state apparatus, the party, the army and the police. But what did we see? As soon as Moscow reached the conclusion that enough was enough, that very same, obviously undamaged, state apparatus went on the offensive and everything was crushed during one night. The evidence presented by the advocates of detente has not been very convincing with respect to this point, just as it has not been with respect to some others.

So? So as far as Poland is concerned, this is the end. So there are four Communist ministers in the French Government. The deputy leader of the PS suspects them of preparing our country's "Finlandization." The president censures him and states that France "speaks about these problems with one voice."

It is the voice of confusion.

MITTERRAND'S ISRAEL TRIP ENTAILS 'DOUBLE RISK'

PM181411 Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Israeli Risk"]

[Text] By announcing on 15 January that he will go to Israel at the beginning of March, Mitterrand caused some surprise. When, on 20 December, he confirmed that this trip, originally planned for 10 February, was to be postponed, the government announced that the question would be reexamined "at the end of the debates due to take place in the United Nations" on the annexation of Golan by Israel. Now these debates have not ended but have merely been suspended since the defection by Panama, which reneged on its decision to vote for the sanctions against Jerusalem, led the Arabs to withdraw their draft resolution. And one cannot help noting Paris' alacrity in announcing the new date for the trip to Israel several hours before this false "result" was known.

One can probably argue that matters had been clarified by the recent debates: France in any case had already decided to abstain over sanctions against the Jewish state. But one might have thought at one time that Paris was going to choose a different path: Mitterrand might have waited until the Jewish state had evacuated the whole of the Sinai, that is the end of April, before going to Israel. With this goodwill gesture to compensate somewhat for the gratuitous provocation of the annexation of Golan, a new era might have begun. In particular the choice of a later date would have increased the pressures being brought to bear on Begin from all sides to comply with this Camp David promise.

But none of this happened and the government is thus running a double risk: the risk of having to note the continued presence of Israeli forces in Sinai even after giving Israel the great satisfaction of receiving its first French head of state; and the risk of henceforth causing dissatisfaction to certain Arab states for reasons which are not perfectly clear. Some, for example, will not fail to see in this an internal French political act on the eve of important byelections.

The reply will certainly be made that Begin's present attitude makes the evacuation of the Sinai in April very likely (The Israeli cabinet was moreover due to make a final decision this Sunday on European participation in the peacekeeping force in the region) and also that there is no "right time" to make the trip to Jerusalem. There is nothing to indicate, for example, that the Israeli head of government will not make new "attempts" at the end of April or the beginning of May precisely to get his ultimate concession to Egypt accepted among his supporters. Moreover French diplomacy no doubt considered that it ought not suspend its activity in the Near East, which will comprise several gestures toward Arab countries, for more than 4 months because of this hinderance.

Fitting precisely into this context is the audience which Mitterrand will grant on Monday to two West Bank mayors expelled by Israel -- yet another "first" because the two men have never before been received by a Western head of state. In the same way one might expect that the preparations and dates for the president's trip to Tunisia will be settled and announced in the next few weeks. But a little more will be needed to get certain Arab governments to swallow the bitter "pill" which this trip to Israel represents for them, less than 3 months after the latest fait accompli in Golan.

TWO PHONE CALLS 18 JAN CLAIM DOZIER KILLED

AU190838 Rome ANSA in English 0823 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Verona, 19 Jan (ANSA) -- Investigators were carefully checking out the reliability of two telephone calls last night that claimed that kidnapped U.S. General James Lee Dozier had been killed. The calls, both claiming to be messages from the Red Brigades terrorist organization, gave different versions as to where the alleged corpse of the general, a high-ranking NATO officer, was to be found.

The first call came into the GAZZETTINO daily in Venice. A male voice with a southern accent said that Dozier's body could be found near Verona, the city from where he has kidnapped by the Red Brigades on December 17 of last year.

The second call arrived some time later to the ANSA office in Florence. This time the caller said that Dozier has been executed and his body left on a road on the city's outskirts. However, police combing the area surrounding Florence found no trace of the kidnap victim.

This is not the first time in this case however, that there has been a call announcing Dozier's death which later proved to be a hoax.

As investigations continued, an anti-terrorism official in Verona told newsmen that a new stage has opened up in the case. He added that he was confident that positive results would soon be reached in the probe.

According to leaks here, the new turn in the investigations were the result of information acquired in Rome after the arrest of around a dozen Red Brigades members. It was also noted that house-to-house searches, roadblocks, and car and document checks had visibly slowed Monday after 32 days of intense activity.

The police also said that they believed they had identified three members of the commando group that nabbed the general from his Verona apartment. The trio were said to already be on the wanted list for subversive activity.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT RECEIVED BY PERTINI

LD181852 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The president of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, has been received at the Quirinal Palace by President Pertini. During their talks they discussed international topics, with special reference to Afghanistan and to the question of aid for refugees from that country. They also examined possibilities for bilateral cooperation.

Spadolini Speaks at Dinner

AU191011 Rome ANSA in English 0827 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 19 Jan (ANSA) -- Pakistan President General Mohammed Ziaul Haq is scheduled to participate here today in the assembly of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and will be received in Vatican City by Pope John Paul II before he leaves for Bucharest on Wednesday.

Zia is in Rome on a three-day official visit in which he has had talks with head-of-state Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spaolini, and other leaders.

Yesterday Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo discussed the international situation, and especially developments in the Mideast and in southern Asia, with his Pakistani counterpart Aga Shahi who is accompanying Zia on his visit.

At a dinner in honor of the Pakistan visitors, Spadolini underscored the "generous assistance" that the Islamabad government has given to Afghani refugees. It is believed that there are currently two-and-a half million Afghanis in Pakistan.

Spadolini said that Italy stood ready to increase its financial and technical assistance to Pakistan to further that country's economic and social development programs. He stressed the Italian conviction that no political model or development project could take precedence, however, over the need for absolute respect for the values of democracy, justice and progress and the full recognition of human and civil rights; a position, he said, that explains Italy's firm deploration of events in Poland.

Italy also strongly favors cooperation with Third World countries and the creation of a new world economic order, he said.

The Italian premier voiced deep concern over certain crisis situations in the world, and especially the one in Afghanistan which has at its basis the Soviet military presence and behavior contrary to the determination of peoples and the United Nations Charter.

Two years after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan the numerous appeals from the United Nations, the Islamic conference, the Nonaligned Movement and the European Economic Community have gone unheeded, the premier lamented.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC GROUP ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN ROME

AU191030 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 19 Jan (ANSA) -- Iran is ready to increase its oil exports to Italy in exchange for a vast series of accords in all economic sectors including industry, energy, agriculture and banking systems. With this in mind a large delegation of Tehran government officials arrived in Rome Monday for talks with Italian leaders. This is the first such visit here by an Iranian delegation since the revolution that deposed the shah of Iran.

The group is being led by the budget and programming minister, Mohammad Taqi Banki, who will have talks with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Industry Minister Giovanni Marcora, among others.

During a press conference here right after his arrival, Banki said that Iran will offer Italy ample opportunities for bilateral accords that will enable the west Asian country to rebuild its autonomous economy without influence from either the East or the West. This offer was being made because Italy, despite American pressures, has maintained friendly relations with Iran in the three years following the revolution, Banki said.

Iran 'Replanning Economy'

LD182240 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Iran will supply Italy with all the oil it needs in exchange for industrial supplies. This will probably be the formula that the Iranian delegation which arrived in Rome today, led by Mohammed Banki, minister of state in charge of budget planning, will submit to the discussion to be held with our economic ministers. We regard Italy as a friendly country which has always maintained excellent relations with us, the Iranian minister said during a press conference. Iran is currently trying to replan its entire economy according to medium and long term programs, that is, 5 and 50 years respectively.

EANES MAY RESIGN IF CONSTITUTION CHANGED

LD190300 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In today's DIARIO DE LISBOA presidential spokesman Joaquim Letria confirmed, point by point, the reports carried last week by this station and by our Spanish counterpart concerning the possibility of the president's resignation, his nomination of a presidential candidate, the setting up of a political party under Eanes's leadership and his resulting candidacy as prime minister in the event of winning the lesiglative elections to be held after his resignation.

The permanent committees of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and Socialist Party met today. These were scheduled meetings but the reports from Belem [the presidential palace] dominated the agendas.

Through the voice of the PSD spokesman Dr Nascimento Rodrigues, here is the reaction of the PSD. [Begin Rodrigues recording] Firstly, the PSD takes the view that the announcement of the possible resignation of the president in the event of a hypothetical reduction of his presidential powers in the context of the current revision of the constitution amounts to exerting illegitimate anti-democratic pressure on the members of parliament.

If the presidential spokesman invokes the context in which the president was elected as an argument to limit the freedom of action of the deputies with constituent powers, this means that he deems the result of the presidential elections as superseding that of the legislative ones. This would reflect an identity of views with the position advocated, since the presidential elections, by the Portuguese Communist Party, a notion that none of the democratic parties has ever embraced.

There is no provision in the Portuguese democratic and constitutional system for the nomination of a president by a former president. In addition, the candidacy to prime minister is the result of a nomination by the party or parties that polled the highest vote. Admitting the possibility that the statements made by the presidencial spokesman, by virtue of their anti-democratic and destabilizing character, may have constituted a clear abuse of his functions, the PSD therefore expects the president to rectify them and duly enlighten the country as to his position. In this context, and for this very same purpose, the PSD has deemed it necessary to request an urgent audience with the president. [end recording]

Further Details

NC181944 Paris AFP in English 1934 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Lisbon, 18 Jan (AFP) -- Mr Letria's statement was considered a warning to the ruling center-right not to go too far in revising the constitution, observers said. The revision of the constitution, in the view of the left opposition, goes back on many gains of the 1974 revolution that overthrew the right-wing dictatorship of Marcelo Caetano.

It calls for a significantly reduced role for the president, ending his rights to dismiss the government -- except under exceptional circumstances -- and to refuse to carry out the government's laws. More significantly, the new constitution would deny the president the right to select military leaders -- a change which would favor the intentions of "those who never accepted the revolution," according to some political circles and in particular the communists. The new constitution would require support from two-thirds of the 250-seat parliament in order to be approved. Consequently, a compromise between the governing center-right and the opposition Socialist Party would have to be achieved to approve the constitution by April 25.

CALVO-SOTELO INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH TUNISIA

PM131645 Tunis L'ACTION in French 23 Dec 81 p 6

[Unattributed interview with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo at end of his 18-21 December visit to Tunisia]

[Text] [Question] We see few examples of Spanish-Tunisian cooperation in everyday life.

After your visit, should we expect more, Mr Prime Minister, and of what kind?

[Answer] Cooperation between the two countries, as much from the political as from the cultural viewpoint, has developed magnificently well and has had very positive effects.

Economic and technical cooperation has increased considerably of late and, after the meeting of the mixed commission in June 1981, it clearly has a very promising future, which will be consolidated and will extend to the ministerial level which we foresee at present, the results will be studied when the Tunisian prime minister visits Spain around July 1982.

[Question] Spain's entry into the EEC...: Are our countries' interests not contradictory?

[Answer] Not only will Spain's entry into the EEC not be at variance with the Maghreb's interests but, quite the contrary, this region, and Tunisia in particular, will find in Spain an ally to defend their interests within that international organization.

[Question] Spain is to be a member of NATO. Why? What has Spain to gain? How has this decision been received in your country, Mr Prime Minister?

[Answer] What I have just said can likewise be applied to Spain's entry into NATO and has already been explained in the message which our secretary of state for foreign affairs sent to the Tunisian foreign minister a few months ago.

[Question] How could Spain, a sure friend of Arab countries, express this friendship in concrete form on the international plane?

[Answer]. What I have just said also answers that question. Eternal friendship, common interests -- stemming from the fact that ours are both Mediterranean countries -- as well as political, economic and social interests, will find in Spain a sure ally, although Tunisia, by virtue of its acknowledged position in all international forums, already has a presence of its own and carries a certain weight which makes it respected by all.

The signing in Tunis of the document recognizing the Arab league bureau in Madrid as an embassy, with all attendant rights, is another step in these difficult times toward the full recognition of Arab rights in all the problems of the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL PARTY -- In Madrid today former Minister of Justice Francisco Fernandez Ordonez opened the headquarters of his new party -- Democratic Action. At the ceremony Fernandez Ordonez said that his social democratic party is not functioning in 36 provinces. At the present time, Democratic Action has three priority aims: to obtain its own parliamentary group in congress, since at the moment it is included within the centrist group; to hold its first congress, beginning on 26 March; and to maintain contacts with social democrats in other countries. [text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Jan 82 LD]

DENMARK

JORGENSEN PRESENTS PROGRAM TO FOLKETING

PM181503 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Jan 82 p 7

[Lisbeth Knudsen report]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen yesterday appealed for cooperation with both the right and the left in the Folketing chamber when he presented the minority Social Democratic government's program to the Folketing. The prime minister dealt almost exclusively with Denmark's competitiveness and with the employment situation in his speech. The proposals the government is putting forward without any form of safety net in the Folketing are all in close agreement with the Social Democratic Party-Danish Trade Union Federation plan of action, on which the party campaigned in the November election last year.

"The advice given to the queen pointed to a Social Democratic government as the solution which would have the best parliamentary chances," the prime minister said in his speech. He did not mention the internal Social Democratic deliberations about whether the party should go into opposition.

Of the financial reforms which toppled the government in November because of a Radical Liberal amendment the prime minister said,"It is still the view of the government that such a reform could be based on voluntary agreements on the deployment of funds from the considerable amount of pension and insurance capital. A precondition for this could be that steps will have to be taken to prevent strain being put on competitiveness by passing legislation for certain minor areas."

The main theme of the prime minister's speech was unemployment -- particularly unemployment among young people. Anker Jorgensen presented the financial reform as a means of easing unemployment in the construction industry and giving support to the crisis-striken agricultural industry. For industry and commerce as a whole he promised continued tax relief and various measures to improve growth. One of the direct job creation initiatives mentioned by the prime minister was an expansion of the government's youth guarantee arrangements.

"The government's clear goal is that it should be possible to offer all young people either a job or a place in further education in the course of this year or next year, so that by the end of 1983 a nationwide youth guarantee will have been created," the prime minister said. In addition he promised a guarantee for the necessary number of teaching and training posts, the reintroduction of job creation arrangements, improved support for education and an investigation of the population's working hours with a view to implementing a reduction in working time. Finally the prime minister promised an investigation of the attitude of the Folketing to compulsory profit sharing.

"The government presents its proposals to the Folketing in the hope that parties both to the right and to the left of the chamber will enter into realistic cooperation," the prime minister concluded.

Nonsocialists Attack

PM190841 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Jan 82 p 7

[Lisbeth Knudsen report]

[Text] The government is now putting forward the same policies which were rejected by the old Folketing and which the electorate rejected in the election in December.

This is the view of the four nonsocialist parties which formed the nonsocialist government alternative -- the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party -- to the prime minister's inaugural declaration to the Folketing yesterday. The government's cooperation partner, the Radical Liberal Party, considers the speech to be sufficiently conciliatory for cooperation to be possible.

"The prime minister's speech was conciliatory -- as it should be for a minority government without parliamentary agreements on any side," the Radical Liberal Folketing group said in a commentary. Conservative Group Chairman Poul Schlueter said, "It was a very weak opening speech from a very weak government. The coming few weeks will show whether the government will stick to its intention of forming a majority with the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Liberals and whether the four nonsocialist parties can win influence. It is only the latter which could give any firmness and stability."

Liberal Chairman Henning Christophersen said, "Perhaps the most striking thing about the speech was that it did not devote a single word to what the government intends to do about the evergrowing deficit in the national budget. It is worrying that the prime minister is not worried any more."

Christian People's Party Group Chairman Christian Christensen said that the prime minister's speech underlined the government's impossible parliamentary situation. He pointed out that the prime minister is still talking about legislation to interfere in pension funds and insurance companies, even though the government was toppled over this question in November.

NATO STATEMENT ON POLAND SETS CLEAR GOALS

PM151613 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 12 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Call to Poland"]

[Text] Western policy with regard to the Polish crisis got on the right track yesterday with the declaration from the extraordinary meeting of the NATO Council. The last few weeks' distracting tactical disagreements about sanctions now or later seem to have been removed with the unanimous call for the lifting of martial law in Poland as a precondition for continued Western support. Implicit in this call is the threat of serious economic sanctions which will also hit the Soviet Union if the Polish authorities do not release the interned trade union members and enter into free negotiations with the church and Solidarity for a new national concordat.

With the declaration from the NATO meeting Western policy has once again been given a goal. The weakness of the U.S. sanctions announced just after Christmas was that their political aim was not clearly defined. Their random nature gave no explanation of what precisely it was that they were supposed to achieve. It was almost as if they gave expression to a mood of general protest. They did not make it sufficiently clear what steps the Soviet Union should take to have the restrictions lifted again. As joint Western policy has now been formulated in the declaration from NATO's foreign ministers, the call for the return to normalcy in Poland, for the release of prisoners and for the resumption of negotiations has been made into clear conditions which must be met if the West is to continue to be able to cooperate in order to prevent Poland's financial collapse.

A month after the announcement of martial law General Jaruzelski and his national council have taken only modest steps toward normalizing conditions in Poland. Small adjustments of extremely limited scope have been made in certain fields and in certain areas. But in all essential respects the Polish people are being held fast in a vise of prohibitions. Every night the population is locked into its homes, and every day it is herded inside the towns without any form of social contact across the country. It is possible that General Jaruzelski will show the way back to normal conditions when he goes before parliament next week for the first time since the coup. And it is to be hoped that he will present a program which will give us reason to believe that he will once again steer a course toward a state of peace while guaranteeing the established freedoms of Polish citizens. But he will be met with doubt until there is something which can be seen as a pledge that his promises will become reality.

Europe has shown understanding and patience beyond measure with the Polish military regime, to a certain extent because of the view that Jaruzelski is a Polish soldier who wished to save his country from a Russian invasion. The NATO declaration must convince him that this patience is now exhausted and that no further respite can be given for the fulfillment of the promise of a return to a state of greater freedom.

FINLAND

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT KOIVISTO WINS ELECTION

LD182330 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2306 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Summary] With 100 percent of the votes counted, the distribution of electors between the presidential candidates is as follows:

Koivisto, Social Democrat	145 electors
Kivisto, Finnish People's Democratic League, SKDL	32 electors
Holkeri, National Coalition Party	58 electors
Vennamo, Finnish Rural Party	1 elector
Virolainen, Center Party	36 electors
Center Party-Swedish People's Party Alliance	9 electors
Center Party-Liberal People's Party Alliance	3 electors
Center Party-Christian League-Swedish People's Alliance Party	5 electors
Jannsson, Swedish People's Party	11 electors
Sipilae, Liberal People's Party	1 elector
Westerholm, Christian League	0 electors
Constitutional Party of the Right	0 electors

The turnout is a record 86.6 percent.

Final Distribution of Votes

LD182356 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2315 GMT 18 Jan 8]

[Summary] The distribution of votes among the parties in the elections is as follows:

		Comparison With 1979 Parliament Elections	
Social Democratic Party	43.3 percent	plus	19.3 percent
Finnish People's Democratic League	11.0 percent	minus	7.0 percent
Center Party	16.9 percent	minus	0.4 percent
Liberal People's Party	1.8 percent	minus	1.9 percent
Swedish People's Party	3.1 percent	minus	0.4 percent
National Coalition Party	18.7 percent	minus	3.0 percent
Christian League	1.9 percent	minus	2.9 percent
Finnish Rural Party	2.3 percent	minus	2.3 percent
Finnish People's Unity Party	0.0 percent	minus	0.3 percent
Constitutional Party of the Right	0.3 percent	minus	0.9 percent

The socialist parties won a clear majority of the votes, 54.3 percent, an increase of 12.3 percent over their total in the parliamentary elections, and the nonsocialist parties won 45.7 percent, a decrease of 12.3 percent.

Check Count Underway

LD190936 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0800 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The check count of the results of the presidential Electoral College elections began this morning.

The Ministry of Justice points out that the results of last night's preliminary count may still change after the check has been carried out. The check count will take a few days, and the final result of the Electoral College elections will be confirmed in the Electoral District Central Committees on Saturday. After this the central committees will send the credentials of the electors to the parliament, where the actual election of the president will be carried out. This will happen on 26 January.

According to the results of the preliminary count, Social Democratic candidate Mauno Koivisto secured the greatest number of votes -- 145. National Coalition Party candidate Harri Holkeri received 58 votes, Center Party candidate Johannes Virolainen received 53 votes, Finnish People's Democratic League candidate Kalevi Kivisto received 32 votes, and Swedish People's Party candidate Jan-Magnus Jansson received 21 votes.

Rural Party candidate Veikko Vennamo and Liberal People's Party candidate Helvi Sipilae both secured the support of one elector. The Christian League, the Constitutional Party of the Right and the Finnish People's Unity Party did not have the support of any electors.

NORWAY

ARBEIDERBLADET CRITICAL OF U.S. POLISH POLICY

PM181435 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 13 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A United NATO"]

[Text] The outcome of Monday's NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels was yesterday being interpreted as a victory for Ronald Reagan and his "hard line" toward those in power in Poland and the Soviet Union. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has now said that what the foreign ministers agreed upon is more than he had expected.

We do not know what Haig had expected but what did emerge from Monday's NATO meeting was exactly what was to be expected -- the alliance partners agreed on strong condemnation of those responsible for the state of martial law; there was agreement on sanctions, but these sanctions must be adapted to fit the situation in individual countries. The communique states that the NATO nations will suspend all credits to Poland and implement economic sanctions against the Soviet Union unless the situation in Poland changes for the better.

"But," writes the NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA correspondent, who like so many others has been taken in by loud-talking representatives of the U.S. administration, "but the United States did not win support for their original desire to win the Western nations over to the line of comprehensive sanctions adopted by the United States."

The United States has not adopted a "line of comprehensive sanctions." The sanctions which President Reagan announced between Christmas and the new year distinguished themselves for their meaninglessness. The suspension of export licences for computers, new license requirements for the export of oil and gas equipment, no Aeroflot aircraft in U.S. airports and no Soviet ships docking in U.S. ports are all marginal measures. The Russians will hardly notice when they are implemented and will hardly notice when the sanctions are lifted again.

If one really wants to make the Russians feel it, one must resort to much tougher remedies. The only measure which would have had economic consequences for the Soviet Union was and is the suspension of U.S. grain sales. However, President Reagan chose not to take such a step, not out of respect for the Soviet Union but out of respect for U.S. farmers.

There is no reason why the impression should arise that the United States is doing its utmost for the Polish people while the West Europeans are looking after their commercial interests and not caring a damn about the Poles.

This is an incorrect impression, and it is wrong of the United States to strengthen it. The sanctions which have been implemented and which will be implemented on both sides of the Atlantic are symbolic, political sanctions.

As for the political condemnation of the state of martial law and the "normalization" of conditions in Poland, West Europe was not as swift to act as the United States. Helmut Schmidt and West Germany never acted as the Soviet Union's lickspittle -- the impression one could have formed from some newspapers, especially U.S. papers. Nor was Margaret Thatcher's Britain completely in line with Reagan and the United States, agreed and loyal, as it was presented in the mass media.

"Soldiers are shooting at workers. Trade union members are being arrested. Solidarity is being crushed. With all of my heart I am on the side of the workers," Helmut Schmidt said in the Bundestag 18 December. Ever since the military takeover the Social Democrat-Liberal government in West Germany has demanded that the military regime release the internees, lift martial law and resume its dialogue with Solidarity and the Catholic Church. Margaret Thatcher for her part applauded Reagan, but from the very beginning she also stressed that "conditions are different in the United States and in Europe" as far as possible punishments for those who have trampled on the Polish people are concerned -- "we cannot follow the United States in all its initiatives," Thatcher said.

For a long time it appeared that the all-overshadowing questions in connection with Poland -- seen from the U.S. viewpoint -- were the simple: "Who is responsible for the Polish drama? The Polish leaders or the Soviet leaders? What is Jaruzelski? A Polish nationalist or a Russian puppet?"

The U.S. answers are that the Soviet Union is solely responsible and Jaruzelski is only the puppet of the Kremlin leaders. Of course things seem this simple for a president who surrounds himself with advisers who perhaps have "an intimate knowledge of the heart and mind of the President himself," as an official presentation of the new top security adviser, William P. Clark puts it, but who are are hardly able to find Poland on the world map. Naturally, Federal Chancellor Schmidt knows that the answers are somewhat more complicated and that no one is yet in a position to answer in great detail. The only thing we know is that freedom and plurality are not reconcilable with the system which is -- and was even before 13 December -- established in East Europe.

But we are happy that NATO, a united NATO with Reagan included, is showing solidarity with the champions of democracy and social justice.

NATO DIVISIONS: SMALL PRICE FOR DIVERSITY

PM151615 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "NATO and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] It is NATO's strength that the organization consists of a group of independent states, and that the idea of uniformity, both inside the countries and inside the alliance, is foreign to the member nations. On many occasions this strength can appear to be a weakness or at least a problem, for it is not that easy to coordinate views even on the most important political issues. This is a low price to pay. How great the cost it is for an alliance which does not tolerate opposition and diversity can be seen from the present state of the Warsaw Pact. NATO would not have stood the sort of stresses on the Warsaw Pact, and it remains to be seen whether the Warsaw Pact will be able to stand them.

The extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels the day before yesterday resulted in greater agreement than there was reason to expect in advance.

West Germany also supported the view that it is the Soviet Union which was behind the last month's events in Poland. As we have already asserted in this column, the Bonn government has taken a little too long to reach this view, despite the fact that it was repeatedly told that this was the case by its very closest European allies, especially France.

As far as NATO's ability to act in the present situation is concerned, it would be wrong to have expectations that are too great. This is not only due to the member nations' differing views of their own interests vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the other East European states, although this disparity is important enough in itself. NATO is a defense alliance and naturally enough it is unable to help countries other than those which are its members. In the face or regimes which ride roughshod over their neighbors NATO is powerless.

But NATO also creates standards. The ideals of freedom it is founded on -- and which are shrugged at by certain circles in the West -- are a longed-for, but distant reality for the peoples who observe its members from the East. As a result it has both a duty and a right to make it clear to the top Polish and Soviet leaders that it is not without cost that they behave in the way they have in the last month, not without economic cost, and not without political cost.

Those in power in the Kremlin have acted as they do now out of concern for the stability of their own security system. In Berlin in 1953, in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and now in Poland, events have shown that the system is not stable -- for the simple reason that it does not leave any room for changes in keeping with the times. It has become so much more unstable recently because the economy is so clearly and palpably tottering within the system. When the system grew up the idea was that it would give security to the Soviet Union. But it was molded into a shape which the nations it affected feel to be foreign. For this reason it has become the opposite of stable. This is something which the Soviet leaders have failed to understand. Every time the oppressed have grumbled, the explanation from Moscow has been that this is due to Western infiltration.

As long as these attitudes prevail, the enormous gap between Europe's two parts will remain. And at unpredictable intervals the system's stability will again be disturbed. The system will remain weak, because unlike the system in the West it is inflexible.

PRO-SOLIDARITY RALLY HALTS TU VISIT TO USSR

FM191127 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 15 Jan 82 p 8

[Jan Ove Ekeberg report]

[Excerpt] Norwegian Trade Union Federation Chairman Tor Halvorsen and the federation's international section leader, Kaare Sandergren, will not be visiting the Soviet trade union movement 29 January - 2 February as originally planned. The reason is that Halvorsen must be in Norway 30 January, this is the day when the international trade union movement will be demonstrating its support for Solidarity.

The date for the demonstration of support for Solidarity was fixed by the international trade union movement early this week, the visit to the Soviet Union has been finalized for a long time. The trade union federation chairman has now accepted an invitation to be the main speaker at a major meeting in Oslo 30 January.

The visit to the Soviet Union was planned as a round of talks at which the Norwegian and Soviet trade union movements would reestablish contact after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979. Since this event talks have twice been postponed for practical reasons.

"We do not expect this postponement to be taken as a break, or that we do not wish to have contacts with the Soviet trade union movement. There is a need for such contacts, particularly because of the rearmament and tension in the world today. "We will be in touch with the Soviet trade union movement as soon as possible to fix a new date for the visit. The Norwegian Trade Union Federation is of the opinion that the visit should take place as soon as possible, ideally in the first half of this year," Sandegren said.

SWEDEN

PAPER VIEWS NATO 'HEADWAY' ON POLAND CRISIS

PMJ90939 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial]

[Text] After a little over 4 weeks the Western powers have united behind a few principles regarding the Polish question. It would be going too far to speak of a common line -- the United States has had to accept that the West Europeans do not want to go as far as they do -- for the time being at least. But the U.S. allies have promised to look individually into various possibilities of cooling relations with the Soviet Union.

At the extraordinary meeting in Brussels -- an extremely unusual phenomenon -- tough criticism was directed at both the Polish military regime and the Soviet Union. The ministers spoke of massive violations of human rights and the repression of fundamental freedoms. The Soviet Union was warned of the possibility of Western sanctions if the situation in Poland does not improve. Demands were made on Poland that the state of martial law be lifted, those interned be released and negotiations between the party, the Solidarity trade union movement and the Catholic Church be resumed.

For the time being Poland will not be granted any credits apart from those for food. Negotiations on Poland's enormous foreign debts have been postponed.

The reaction in the Soviet Union and in Poland has been violent. The two countries' foreign ministers who have held their first consultations since the introduction of martial law have, not unexpectedly, spoken of interference in Poland's internal affairs. A particular source of irritation for them is clearly the NATO nations' proposal that the Madrid CSCE conference should start discussions of the Polish crisis.

The question then is what the NATO nations have achieved. To a certain extent they have succeeded in hiding their own internal disagreements, even though Greece under Andreas Papandreou has once again disrupted, in a striking manner the harmony striven for. He did not want to agree to any remarks directed against the Soviet Union.

The NATO meeting was preceded by a bitter speech from the pope. This could indicate that the Catholic Church with its relatively good knowledge of the situation in Poland is despondent about the prospects of a rapid improvement. To judge by all the indications an internal showdown is taking place within the communist party -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski is said to be attempting to form a centrist coalition and dissolve the old party apparatus.

Poland's military rulers are keen to create the impression of a swift return to calm. But one has rather the feeling that the struggle for Poland's future is dragging on. A more long-term need to meet force with force could give the NATO nations major headaches -- no matter what undertakings may be made in Brussels.

NATO STANCE ON POLAND 'BETTER LATE THAN NEVER'

PM181531 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Jan 92 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Better late than never. After weeks of dissension and contradictory statements, NATO has agreed on a joint stance on the Polish tragedy. This happened when the Western allies' foreign ministers met in Brussels on Monday.

In the communique issued after the meeting NATO declared for the first time that the Soviet Union is responsible for the oppression in Poland. The communique also makes it clear that the Western European NATO nations also intend to consider economic sanctions -- against Poland and against the Soviet Union -- if the situation in Poland is not soon returned to normal.

According to NATO three conditions must be fulfilled before the situation in Poland can once again be considered to be normal -- the state of martial law must be lifted, those imprisoned since 13 December must be released, and the talks between the regime, the Catholic Church and the Solidarity free trade union must be resumed.

In the last few days the state of martial law in Poland has been softened somewhat and censorship on foreign journalists has been lifted. However, NATO dismisses these as meaningless gestures. The Polish Government must not expect any help from the West as long as oppression continues.

According to the communique from Brussels there can, for the time being, be no question of new trade credits for Poland, except for food. For this reason negotiations on the rescheduling of Poland's foreign debts will also be postponed.

If the NATO nations adhere to this stance Poland will be hit very hard. The country's debts to the West amount to $29 billion. On Saturday the government in Warsaw announced that Poland needed a delay in loan repayments and further credits totalling $1.5 billion every quarter to cover necessary imports. Poland's East European allies could hardly do more than they are doing at present to support the unfortunate country. Thus it should now be clear to those in power in Moscow and Warsaw that the price of oppression is high.

The threat of no further credits carries much greater weight than the warning delivered simultaneously in Brussels that the states of west Europe could also resort to sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union if oppression continues. In this latter case no binding decisions have been made. Consultations will start in Brussels next week.

It should be noted in passing that Greece alone among the NATO nations was unwilling to support the idea of sanctions, but this exception is reasonably unimportant.

NATO was very clear in its statement on the Soviet Union's joint responsibility for what is happening in Poland. The allies, the communique stated, condemn the persistent campaign waged by the Soviet Union against the Polish people's efforts to bring about national renewal and reforms and the Soviet Union's active support for the systematic repression of these efforts. The Soviet Union has no right to determine political and social developments in Poland.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig had good reason to be satisfied with the meeting in Brussels which confirmed that, after some vacillation, the European NATO nations had drawn closer to the U.S. line. Even through the meeting will not have immediate tangible effects the message from Brussels includes warnings of which the East must take careful note.

UN DENIES REPORTS OF MAJOR ARMS BUILDUP

NC190852 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts] New wild Turkish allegations about Russian planes and Latin American tanks for the National Guard have prompted ironical comments from the UN quarters, who have been persistently denying that any major arms build-up has been observed on either side. "The UN has always favoured disarmament and these reports of 'hundred of tanks' arriving in Cyprus suggest that we have been successful in every other part of the world except Cyprus."

A new Istanbul daily BULVAR joined the campaign with a report in its issue on Friday that "there are secret Russian arms in Cyprus." Similar allegations were made by the Istanbul daily MILLIYET which also claimed that Yugoslav, German and Bulgarian equipment is arriving in Cyprus.

Weapons Theft Denied

NC190854 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The UN spokesman in Cyprus yesterday described as "the greatest piece of nonsense yet" a report in the Istanbul daily HURRIYET which claimed that Greek Cypriots had snatched "tens of thousands of arms from UN headquarters." "It is reprehensible that UNFICYP's name is being used in this way and we are forced to respond forcefully to unfounded allegations which only make UNFICYP's difficult job even more difficult and especially its role in the delicate intercommunal talks." he said.

However, the Turkish Cypriot Bayrak Radio said last night that the Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas had sought from the UN special representative Mr Gobbi information as to where were the arms and ammunition which ought to be in the custody of the UN. He is quoted as having said after his meeting with Mr Gobbi that he expressed the Turkish Cypriot community's concern about "the missing arms" and asked for an assurance as to whether the arms and ammunition are in the control of the UN. Mr Gobbi told Mr Denktas that he would investigate and let him know as he was not aware about the arms mentioned.

KIPRIANOU-PAPANDREOU TALKS SET FOR 25-26 JAN

NC181148 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] An official statement on President Kirpianou's forthcoming visit to Athens says that his talks with Prime Minister Papandreou will take place on 25 and 26 January. The talks will be attended on the Cyprus side by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and by interlocutor Ioannidhis. The official statement adds that President Kiprianou will leave for Athens next Friday and that the first 3 days of his stay there will be a private visit.

DURDURAN EXPLAINS POSSIBILITIES FOR COALITION

TA181505 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1458 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Lefkoca, 18 Jan (AA) -- Leader of the Communal Liberation Party Alpay Durduran said another minority government by the National Unity Party was the only alternative left for the next government of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. In an interview published in the journal OLAY (event), Durduran criticized the Democratic People's Party for smashing attempts to form a three-party coalition with the Republican Turkish Party as the third partner. The other two parties did not see eye to eye with his own on relations with Turkey, Durduran complained.

Durduran's party, with 13 seats in the 40-seat federated assembly, is the second largest after the caretaker government's National Unity Party, which holds 18 seats.

DENKTAS HITS ANTI-TURKISH PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

WC191126 Nicosia BIRLIK in Turkish 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Nicosia — Head of state Rauf Denktas has stated that the joint slander campaign being conducted by the Greeks and Greek Cypriots against Turkey and the false propaganda they have initiated in order to push the Cyprus issue into the international arena have boomeranged.

Denktas was answering questions from the press yesterday. Asked to comment on Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis' denial of the propaganda in the Greek Cyrpiot press several weeks ago that the Turkish Army in Cyprus has been reinforced, Denktas said: "The aim is to intensify the propaganda vilifying Turkey, as agreed on with Papandreou, and to take the Cyprus issue -- which every country wishes to see resolved through the intercommunal talks -- to an international forum. In order to accomplish this, they have resorted to such lies as 'There is danger in Cyprus; peace is about to be broken in the area.' They repeat these lies in their newspapers every day, and they have spread them, as well as anti-Turkey propaganda, abroad.

"But over time their weapon boomeranged. It was understood that their own people had great fear. Then the leaders felt the need to pacify their own people, who had become panicky over the possibility of a war breaking out. They felt compelled to tell their own people that no such danger was expected from the Turkish side and that no such situation existed. This shows how far lies can lead people."

Recalling that the present situation is the outcome of conditioning the Greek Cypriot people through false propaganda since 1960, Denktas continued: "We hope this latest experiment will show them that they will not be able to resolve the Cyprus issue through lies. We also hope they will adopt a more realistic attitude at the negotiating table."

Asked to comment on reports that Kiprianou told West German Social Democratic Party leader Willy Brandt that the Cyprus issue could be resolved if the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Cyprus and if the United Nations increased its force on the island and that Brandt considered this view reasonable, Denktas said the most appalling attacks on the Turkish community had been carried out under the eyes of the United Nations force.

He continued: "Our community has experienced the kind of protection that foreign troops provide. We cannot accept such a measure, which we have tested and found inadequate, just because Kiprianou wants it. We have only been protected by our fatherland, through measures based on Turkey's right as a guarantor power. If it were not for this treaty of guarantees and Turkey's right to implement it, neither the independent Cyprus state nor the Turkish Cypriot community would have survived."

Stressing that Brandt is a person who should know these facts because he saw the stark realities when he visited the mass graves, Denktas said he did not think Brandt could advocate the adoption of measures which would enable the Greek Cypriots to commit new crimes.

Denktas stated further that Kiprianou is still dreaming of achieving what he failed to achieve in 1963 and that he was wasting time on unacceptable formulas.

Asked whether he and Brandt had discussed the establishment of a university in Cyprus, Denktas replied that Brandt asked his view on the matter. He further stated that he told Brandt that education and culture in Cyprus depended on the free will of the two communities and, therefore, the two communities should get together and decide on the issue. He added that he told Brandt it is too early yet to think about establishing a university in Cyprus. Denktas said: "I told Brandt that the establishment of a university is linked with peace on the island, that we are opposed in principle to UNESCO discussing the question of a Cyprus university with the Greek Cypriot administration as if it were the government of Cyprus, that we would not participate in such a dialogue with a community status because we refuse to recognize the Greek Cypriot administration as the government of Cyprus and that discussing the establishment of a university in Cyprus was untimely."

Answering a question concerning Greek Cypriot representations to the United Nations that Turkish fighter aircraft had violated Cypriot airspace, Denktas stated that it is natural for Turkish aircraft to fly to our region. Stating that the entire world knows that Turkish troops are in Cyprus to protect the independence of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot community, Denktas added that flights by Turkish aircraft in our skies is of no concern to the Greek Cypriots.

Noting that this was the reply given to the United Nations each time the Greek Cypriots complained, Denktas added that such noisy advertisements by the Greek Cypriots should be ignored.

Asked about allegations that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has sent an urgent message to the leaders of both communities and that he is trying to counter the tension of recent days, Denktas said no such message has been received. He added: "The tension of recent days has been created by the lies of the Greek Cypriots. The tension will die down now that Rolandhis has abandoned these lies."

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. ENVOY'S REPORTED REMARKS

NC181618 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Jan 82 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "Awkward Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] U.S. diplomacy has introduced a method which is strange and unheard of in the world of dealing with international questions: it entrusts its generals and admirals and ambassadors with voicing public statements of a political-military nature, thus proclaiming them White House press spokesmen. Indeed, no French or West German or Netherlands general has ever spoken to newsmen about the policy or the strategy of his government on the international stage. On the other hand, the enigmatic silence observed by ambassadors, as well as their diplomatic tact when they speak even within their private circle, are well known. On the contrary, every now and again the world public is told about what has been "stated" by the U.S. commander of such-and-such a zone or by the U.S. ambassador in such-and-such a capital, without any clarification as to whether these statements reflect the views of the State Department or the White House. If such were the case, why should these statements not be made by the responsible source or by some other person of a different standing and competency?

We point out this unorthodox practice because it has again been observed, this time the target being the Greek Government. U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus Ewing, as has been disclosed, has stated to a visiting delegation of Greek Cypriots from the United States: "The stance of Greek Prime Minister Papandreou does not help in solving the Cyprus problem and Mr Papandreou himself is creating problems for the United States and its allies."

One wonders what President Reagan would have said if the Greek ambassador in Washington (or even in nearby Canada) suddenly stated that the United States is creating problems for the Greek Government because of the various U.S. pressures, the undesirable U.S. bases, the pro-Turkish U.S. attitude and so on and so forth.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS PACT ON REPAIR OF SOVIET SHIPS

NC182254 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] An Athens government spokesman has stated that the Greek Government has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union to repair the Soviet fleet's merchant ships and auxiliary vessels at Greek shipyards. The spokesman explained that these auxiliary vessels are not classified as military vessels and do not carry weapons or military electronic systems. Their crews are civilians and the vessels transport foodstuffs, drugs and oil.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION -- A Soviet military delegation arrived in Athens this morning for an official visit. The delegation is led by General (Zhubov), deputy director of the sanitary services of the Soviet armed forces. During its visit, the Soviet delegation will be received by Admiral Deyiannis, chief of the National Defense General Staff, and will visit the 401st Military Hospital, the hospital of the Army Pension Fund and archeological and historical sites. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 18 Jan 82 NC]

DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENT'S OFFICE -- It has been announced by the office of the president of the republic that Lt Gen Yeoryios Voryias, who has been recalled to active service, has been appointed director of the military office of the president of the republic, Mr Karamanlis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 18 Jan 82 NC]

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON 1982 BUDGET POLICY

TA151851 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The general debate on the 1982 fiscal budget draft bill was concluded at the Consultative Assembly today. The debate on the different articles will be continued.

Replying to criticism at today's session of the Consultative Assembly, Finance Minister Kaya Erdem said that in 1981, the rate of inflation and the trade deficit were reduced. Erdem said: More basic and significant steps will be taken during 1982 toward this target. Pointing out that 1981 was a year in which a basic and solid step was taken away from the economic crisis, Erdem explained that serious measures were taken to secure the internal and external economic balance.

Noting that the government is aware of the past and present measures and current economic policy for the future of the country, the finance minister said: Our government is well aware of the sacrificies made by the Turkish nation. It is suffering from not being able further to alleviate the situation of the low and fixed income groups. However, the only way to provide a permanent solution is to refrain from easy solutions that would cause a recurrence of the ailment. A government that is conscious of its responsibility to the nation cannot act in any other manner.

Erdem explained that during 1982 interest rates will fall and investments will be accelerated, employment opportunities will increase, real production will grow and the situation of needy and low-income groups will improve. Erdem noted that a balanced budget was prepared to provide social justice in line with these goals and that this is necessary for the success of the current stability program. He said that in accordance with the balanced development principle, regions with priority for development were emphasized in the allocation of public investment. Erdem said the government attaches special importance to this subject and that 25 provinces that are accorded priority for development were allotted 23 percent of the total public investments.

Replying to criticism to the effect that the increase in civil servants' salaries and real wages is below the inflation rate, the finance minister said the government is persistent in dealing with the problem. However, it is not possible to resolve it in only 1 or 2 years.

Pointing out that the adverse effects of the past have been averted and that the scales will be rebalanced, Erdem said transforming Turkish currency into a convertible one depends on the creation of the necessary economic climate. He said: The convertibility of Turkish currency will occur when the internal and external balance is secured and when we believe this balance will continue in the future. Such a decision would be very beneficial to the Turkish nation. The time for such a decision will be near if no concessions are made from the economic policies during 1982 and 1983.

Erdem stated that proposals to exempt the minimum wage from tax must be evaluated within the general wage policy and that a balanced budget and revenues from taxes are very important for the Turkish economy. Noting that the cost of exempting the minimum wage would be 50 billion Turkish liras, Erdem said: This must be discussed, keeping in mind the rate of inflation and taxation and wage policies; anything else would disrupt the balance of the budget and yield results contrary to the stability program.

Erdem also noted that the government is determined to implement a wage policy preventing health personnel, supervisory officials, high-level administrators and technical personnel from leaving the public sector. He said this policy will begin on 1 March 1982. The finance minister also announced that the bills on state security courts and a state of emergency have been prepared by the government and will be submitted to the Consultative Assembly in the near future.

DEATH PENALTY SOUGHT FOR 25 LEFTIST MILITANTS

TA151826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Summary] The trial of 91 members of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-People's Revolutionary Pioneers has begun at the 3d Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. Death penalties are being sought for 25 of the suspects for intending to overthrow the constitutional order and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist system. The indictment charges the suspects with 12 cases of murder and numerous other crimes, such as armed assault, shooting, armed robbery and bombing. Prison sentences up to 36 years are being sought for the other suspects.

Death Urged for Three

TA152038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Summary] The trial of the 26 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Toilers Party had begun at the 1st Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. The suspects are charged with undertaking actions in a bid to overthrow the constitutional order by force. Death penalties are sought for three of the suspects.

Izmir Death Penalties

TA181747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Three persons were condemned to death today in two separate trials being held in the Izmir 2d Military Court. Of 10 persons being tried for the murder of Suleyman Tosun, a watchman at the Bostanli police station, Izmir, one was condemned to death by the court. The accused is a member of the Revolutionary Path organization, which aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order by the use of force. Two other members of the same organization were also condemned to death for the same crimes but their sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. The same court condemned to death Musa Iz and Arif Karakurt, two militants accused of killing three persons in Denizli in 1979.

ULUSU RECEIVES VISITING TUNISIAN OFFICIAL

TA181640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Ministry State Secretary (Mahmoud Mestiri), who is in Turkey on an official visit, continued his contacts today. The Tunisian official was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at 1800. Earlier (Mestiri) visited Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut.

In a statement before the talks, Turgut expressed hope that this visit would be a turning point in trade relations between the two countries, which were currently at an unsatisfactory level. Pointing out that Turkey would do its part for promotion of trade relations between the two countries, Turgut said Turkey could contribute to the establishment of various industrial installations in Tunisia. In reply, the visiting Tunisian official said his country was interested in learning from Turkey's accumulated experience in the fields of industry and technology. He added that he was convinced such cooperation would greatly contribute to the development of relations between Turkey and Tunisia.

PAPER CHARGES ARMS BUILDUP BY GREEK CYPRIOTS

MC191202 Istanbul BULVAR in Turkish 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Ulvi Yanardag report]

[Text] "We are divulging: There are secret Soviet arms in Cyprus." The Greek Cypriot administration is about to complete its preparations, which are designed more for aggression than for defense."

In addition to arms and ammunition obtained from all corners of the world, 2,700 Greek military experts have arrived in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island and ground, naval and air forces have been formed. A number of the military experts have established commando training centers on the southern slopes of the Troodos Mountains. The soldiers being trained there have been given the most-up-to-date Czech automatic weapons. Other Greek officers have been assigned as commanders of the Greek Cypriot National Guard. In addition, the personnel of the Greek regiment have been increased from 950 to 3,000, contrary to all treaties.

Military training is being conducted at camps near the mountains with Chaparral antiaircraft missiles from Brazil, T-34 tanks from the Soviet Union and automatic weapons from Czechoslovakia. These T-34 tanks are only being used for training since they proved ineffective during the peace operation in 1974. For this reason, 3 months ago 35 Soviet T-54 and T-55 tanks were obtained from some Middle East countries. Another 50 tanks have been ordered from France.

New 106-mm recoilless rifles have been received from Yugoslavia in addition to the ones already on hand. In addition to (Jaraka) antitank guns from Brazil and 25 armored reconnaissance vehicles from the United States, the Greek Cypriots are continuing their contacts in other countries for more arms.

Greece has sent 32 F-84 planes. It has also been learned that the Greek Cypriots are going to be provided with a number of Harrier bombers from Britain. These planes will be based at the airfield nearing completion at Paphos. Some of the SA-321-H Superfrelon helicopters ordered from France have arrived. The Greek Cypriot administration has also purchased two coast guard boats from France. A [Greek] air force squadron has been based in Crete to be able to reach Cyprus quickly.

Concrete positions have been constructed on the northern slopes of the Troodos Mountains facing the Turkish Cypriot sector. These positions can be seen from the Turkish Cypriot side on the Kambos River and on the tops of Marathasa and Kakopetria, particularly in the west. An infantry battalion has been stationed at Pirga village, below the hills.

The Greek Cypriots serve 26 months in the army, which is composed of 50 units, including armored, mechanized infantry, reconnaissance and artillery support units.

BRIEFS

ALUMINA EXPORTS TO USSR -- Some 63,000 tons of alumina was exported to the Soviet Union last year from the Etibank aluminum works in Konya's Seydisehir district. The exports generated about $14 million in foreign exchange. A total of 131,000 tons of alumina, 40,000 tons of liquid aluminum and 11,500 tons of aluminum sulfate were produced at the Etibanks works last year. The liquid aluminum and aluminum sulfate are being used locally. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jan 82 TA]

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SYNAGOGUE TERRORIST ATTACK TRIAL OPENS IN VIENNA

AU191200 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Summary] With extreme security precautions the trial of the two synagogue terrorists -- Husham Muhammad Rajih, 21 years old, and Marwan Hasan, 25 years old -- began yesterday at the Vienna Criminal Court. Rajih is also charged with having assassinated Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel [on 1 May 1981]. "Hasan pleaded not guilty regarding the attack on the Vienna synagogue, while Rajih pleaded guilty on this charge but denied he was guilty of the murder of Heinz Nittel. When questioned in court yesterday, Rajih declared that before the Nittel murder his organization, Al-'Asifah -- National Liberation of Palestine, had planned to kidnap Chancellor Kreisky. This plan was abandoned, however, because strong negative international repercussions were feared. Hasan's defense counsel, Weber, yesterday requested that Interior Minister Lanc be summoned as a witness."

The trial is being held under the chairmanship of Judge Heinz Holzer. The prosecutor is Robert Schindler. The presumed case officer of Rajih and Hasan, Bahij Yunis, who was arrested in Salzburg and is still being investigated by police, is to be tried separately. Yunis will not appear in the current trial as a witness, either.

The court building resembled a fortress yesterday morning. As early as at 0800 hours, many people had gathered before the heavily guarded entrance. Only three persons at a time were allowed to enter. They had to undergo a careful search and a close identity check. The courtroom itself was heavily guarded by members of the "Cobra" anti-terror squad and closed off by a special iron gate which only journalists were allowed to pass after a second search and identity check. In the courtroom it was strictly forbidden to take photographs.

After the reading of the indictment connected with the attack on the synagogue on 29 August 1981, during which 2 persons were killed and more than 30 persons were injured, Hasan pleaded not guilty, claiming that he was a Palestinian soldier who had merely carried out orders and had only intended to attack Israelis. Rajih pleaded guilty to the terrorist attack charge. Hasan's defense counsel declared that the defendant had felt entitled to undertake "combat actions against Israelis" because a few weeks earlier another armed PLO unit, discovered at Schwechat Airport, had been virtually not bothered at all by the authorities but let off with a suspended sentence and an acquittal. Hasan claimed in this context to have learned from a contact man that Interior Minister Erwin Lanc had maintained good relations with a member of this PLO command, Sartawi, and had received from Sartawi money and a gold watch. "In a release, Interior Minister Lanc denied this assertion as completely unfounded slander."

After the second indictment on the assassination of City Councilman Nittel was read, Rajih withdrew his confession made to police. "He admitted to having gathered information about Nittel, to having brought the NATO jacket that was found after the murder, and to having spied out Nittel's habits a few days before the murder, but he declared that he expressly rejected the order to assassinate Nittel that was given to him, and therefore did not shoot him. He claimed that he confessed to the murder during the police questioning only to avoid being further questioned in detail about contact persons.

"In reply to the judge's question as to who actually committed the murder, Rajih declared: 'Actually several members of the organization were present, the contact man could have fired.'" Rajih also withdrew all statements incriminating the presumed case officer Yunis, claiming that he merely named him as the man who gave him his orders and who supplied him with arms because he wanted to be left alone by the police. Asked by the judge whether the reason for his hesitant evidence was fear because what he said would become publicly known, Rajih declared that it was still dangerous for him to help the Austrian authorities. The trial will continue today, Tuesday, at 0800 hours.

NETHERLANDS

BRUSSELS DECLARATION A 'HAPPY COMPROMISE'

FM200839 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Jan 82 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] At their extraordinary meeting in Brussels the NATO foreign ministers used strong words in their condemnation of the situation in Poland and the Russian responsibility for it. And they repeated the three demands made earlier by the West German Bundestag and the 10 members of the EEC -- the lifting of the state of martial law, the release of those imprisoned and the resumption of talks between the Polish state, the church and the free trade union movement.

Collectively they adopted no tough measures, although they drew up a list of sanctions which the member states could implement if the situation in Poland were to worsen. These would not only include economic sanctions, but would also embrace measures in the political and cultural spheres.

In doing so, the NATO ministers showed that they are adhering to a policy of arms limitation and to the view that the return to real reforms and to a dialogue in Poland would improve the atmosphere for the arms limitation talks. But if the Soviet Union does not fulfill its international commitments, the ministers warn, it will be responsible for the injurious effect that would have on the arms limitation process.

The significance of this declaration is that in Brussels the United States got its way with its wish for a tough attitude in principle from the Western alliance toward Warsaw and Moscow and for a tough strategy in the long-term.

But as far as the course to be followed in the short-term is concerned, the more cautious European view that tough measures at the present moment would harm more than help the Polish people won the day -- because such measures would destroy any possible remaining willingness on the part of the Polish Government to resume the dialogue and would drive it further into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Moreover it seems from the declaration that there has been a growing awareness in the United States that sanctions against East Europe would hit the European economies much harder than the U.S. economy, because European trade with that region is much more important. The view that only Bonn is prepared to put commercial considerations above solidarity with Poland -- a view put forward by a section of the U.S. press in particular -- seems untenable.

The other European nations also have their economic problems which urge cautious action. Thus the British foreign secretary made it clear in a statement that his country would only adopt measures which did not do greater harm to itself than to others. Here he was thinking, for example, of limiting Russian imports, reducing the size of embassies and the like, for, he said, the United States is not demanding that Europe adopt the same measures as it is adopting itself, but merely that an indication of disapproval is given to the Soviet Union over events in Poland.

Without further ado the Brussels declaration can be described as a happy compromise. Not only has it restored the unity of the Atlantic alliance to the outside world, but also because it can be seen as an adequate response to an extremely complicated situation, in which excessive action must be avoided just as much as excessive caution.

SCHMIDT ASSESS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL S[illegible] N

LD19 1644 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has optimistically assessed the Federal Republic's economic and social situation at the start of the new year. Speaking in the lower house budget debate today, the chancellor claimed that the government has created the prerequisites for a course of economic improvement, as far as this is possible within the German framework.

Schmidt drew attention in this respect to rising exports, to the considerable reduction in oil and gasoline consumption and, as he said, to the considerable improvement of the Federal Republic's balance of goods and services. This was a prerequisite for lowering interest rates in the Federal Republic and would lead to considerably lower interest rates than in other countries. German interest rates are still too high for the current economic situation. The head of government went on to say that internal peace and social consensus has been preserved. The government is laying the foundations for an upturn in economic development with its 1982 budget, which was adopted in parliament on Friday.

The chancellor rejected CDU/CSU criticism of the government's attitude on the Polish question and summarized its position as follows: "self-control and a calm hand, not agitation and sterile efforts." He described the government's foreign policy by pointing out that responsible action, not only in German interests but also in recognition of its influence on a global basis, requires moderation and restraint in implementing one's own interests. It does not mean striving for dominance or interfering in the internal affairs of others. On the contrary, it is more a question of respecting everyone's right to self-determination and to solving disputes peacefully.

Schmidt expressed support for active German membership in the Western alliance, and said that the government is making considerable contributions to consolidating and strengthening the alliance. He compared the concept of military balance and the concept of security partnership, which the union has criticized, and stressed: "No one can achieve peace in today's world without having partners." In view of the goals of military balance with a reduction in arms secured by treaty, the Federal Government is also in favor of continuing the U.S.-Soviet talks on European medium-range weapons in Geneva. Schmidt appealed to the Soviet Union and Poland to resume observing the principles of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

Schmidt defended his visit to the GDR against the criticism of CSU Regional Group Chairman Friedrich Zimmermann. Despite the "fuss" in Guestrow, which was sealed off by police, he still maintains that his meeting with SED leader Erich Honecker was seen as a sign of hope in both parts of Germany. This was confirmed by letters and visits from the GDR. The chancellor also rejected Zimmermann's view that he is relying on and fanning fear. Schmidt said that he has opposed fear-mongering up and down the country and that he is still doing so.

He summarized the government's policy in four ponts:

1. Working with perceptiveness and determination toward the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

2. Born counts on the power of reason, on the readiness for dialogue and balance and on the indisputable prerequisite of military equilibrium. Germany would become a shuttlecock without the Atlantic alliance.

3. The government is aware that its policy is based on the trust of the majority of the people and it will not disappoint this trust.

4. Bringing about a change in the current trend in the job markets is an international challenge which the Federal Government will meet within the scope of its national possibilities. Schmidt once again gave his assurance that whoever supports a desire for reason and the will for peace will find the Federal Government a reliable partner. The government will solve its tasks with inner calm. "And, Herr Zimmermann, the federal chancellor has no intention of leaving the boat."

BUNDESTAG APPROVES 1982 FEDERAL BUDGET

LD191922 Hamburg DPA in German 1812 19 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jan (DPA) -- After about 8 hours of debate during which, in accordance with tradition, all political topics were discussed the Bundestag approved the second reading of the budget this evening with the majority of the SPD/FDP coalition. A total of 264 deputies with full voting rights voted for the budget and 207 against. There was 1 abstention. Of the 21 deputies from Berlin 11 voted for and 10 against the budget.

Prior to this there was a heated argument about defense policy. Manfred Woerner, the CDU/CSU's defense expert, accused Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) of remaining silent in the face of several cuts in his budget and said he was concerned only about his political survival. Woerner said the share of defense expenditure in the overall budget, which in 1967 was 25.2 percent, had fallen to 18.4 percent in the 1982 draft budget. There is a constantly growing gap between the Bundeswehr's mission and its means. Today, it is no longer possible to assume that the Bundeswehr could fulfill its tasks.

Defense Minister Apel rejected these accusations and stressed that the Bundeswehr will maintain its combat readiness in 1982, too. It will fulfill its commitments to the NATO alliance and continue to modernize its equipment and guarantee its operation. However, he conceded that "in some tasks we must master specific problems and we are faced with considerable difficulties." Nonetheless, the Bundeswehr could "with this budget, too, continue to guarantee together with the alliance partners the security of the citizens of our country and of the free world."

DIE WELT VIEWS U.S. AMBASSADOR BURNS' STATEMENTS

DW201053 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Friedhelm Kemna commentary: "Warning of Erosion"]

[Text] Of all possible speculations regarding the FRG-U.S. mood, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Germany would be the worst. Arthur Burns, Washington's ambassador on the Rhine, has pointed out this possibility a second time within a few weeks. Burns himself considers this, by the way, a catastrophic option for Europe as well as for the United States. The Atlantic alliance cannot be divided into protectors and protected. If it withdrew from Europe, the United States would say farewell to its role as a world power -- farewell in a historically binding way. Europe would inevitably fall into the wake of the only other functioning world power. Yet it would be dangerous, particularly now, to underrate political emotions which could easily get the upper hand in competition with political reason.

There is a foreign political "argument" which always fascinates many Americans at certain times. Withdrawing to fortress America as a response to insufficient reaction in a friendly country has been considered by Congress, according to Senator Mansfield. Neo-isolationism is not necessarily an objectionable word in the new world. If European policy on Poland, turns into opposition to the involvement of the United States in Poland, the alliance will as a consequence be up for discussion. Burns certainly is not pursuing unilateral and superficial criticism of the alliance. The roots of the alliance go deeper than the columns of the New York TIMES, but the ambassador's warning against an erosion of relations, which could be caused by the opinions of Europeans and the Germans being published, must be taken seriously. To avoid this, political reason is called for -- here as well as over there.

AIR FRANCE BUS TERMINAL IN PARIS BOMBED

NC192234 Paris AFP in English 2234 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 19 Jan (AFP) -- A bomb wrecked the coin-operated baggage lockers at Air France's bus terminal at the western edge of Paris tonight. An employee said: "The deflagration was tremendous. Luckily, nobody was nearby." The blast also wrecked part of the ceiling. The terminal is at Paris' Maillot gate.

NGUYEN CO THACH EXPECTED TO VISIT IN SPRING

NC191702 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is expected to visit Paris this spring, it was announced here today. A date has not yet been fixed for the visit, but informed sources said it would probably be in April or May, after the Vietnamese party congress planned for March. The visit would be the first to France by a member of the Hanoi governing team since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in early 1979. The possibility of a trip to France by Mr Thach follows indications from the Vietnamese Embassy here that France-Vietnamese cooperation would resume as a result of an accord signed late last month under which Paris is to give Hanoi 200 million francs (36 million dollars) in aid. Informed sources here said that while France wishes to start up a new dialogue with Vietnam, it intends to maintain its occupation of Kampuchea, Vietnamese control of Laos and any plan for an Indochinese confederation. But Vietnamese Ambassador to France Mai Van Bo said at a recent press conference that, despite political differences between the two states, Hanoi hoped that new economic relations could begin between France and Vietnam. "Conditions are ripe for a resumption of development and cooperation," he said. Ambassador Bo also hinited that the Hanoi government saw France as a possible link between the Indochinese nations and ASEAN, saying that France had "interests in the region" and that Vietnam expected Paris to play "a positive role in favor of peace and stability in the region."

ARMENIAN TERRORISTS ASKED TO END HUNGER STRIKE

NC191838 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 19 Jan (AFP) -- The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) today appealed to four Armenians in French prison to (?cut off) their hunger strike which they began nine days ago. The four were imprisoned for their role in the Sept 24, 1981 hostage taking at the Turkish Consulate in Paris. ASALA, in a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE'S Beirut office, called on voluntary and human rights organizations to ask the Armenians to end their hunger strike, "and to denounce the position of the French authorities which do not care about the life of revolutionaries and militants." ASALA criticized the French Government for reneging on its commitment to give ASALA militants political status. The group warned that "revolutionary violence" would be used in future against the French Government.

EX-CYPRIOT PRESIDENT CLAIMS TO BE HIT TARGET

NC192104 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Nikos Sampson, Cypriot president for one week in July 1974, has alerted French police after claiming he was the target of a three-man hit squad, informed sources said today. The 46-years-old Sampson is now living in the smart Paris suburb of Neuilly after earlier spending some time in the United States and West Germany. The "moral veto" against police here had issued a nation-wide warrant for the three men, whom Sampson described as "Greeks or Turks" who had come to France after picking up arms in Britain, the sources said.

SIX DOZIER ABDUCTORS IDENTIFIED; NAMES NOT GIVEN

AU192000 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 19 Jan (ANSA) -- Six members of the "commando" which kidnapped United States Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier from his Verona apartment on December 17 have been identified, Italian police confirmed here today. Police investigators, however, said that in order to protect the ongoing investigation, the names of those identified as Dozier's abductors will not be released for the time being.

Yesterday evening, police on the case had said in Verona that they were reasonably sure of having identified three members of the group, who were said to be already on the wanted list for subversive activity. It was also noted that the road-blocks and search activities, carried on intensely during the last 32 days, had visibly slowed down on Monday. According to rumors in Verona, the new turn in the investigations were the result of information acquired in Rome after the arrest of around a dozen Red Brigades members last week.

Meanwhile, investigators would give no explanation of the transfer of Judith Dozier and her daughter Cheryl to the Naples NATO headquarters. It was reported last week that the general's wife and daughter had gone to Naples as the guest of the NATO commander there and they have so far not returned to Verona. According to rumors circulating here, Judith Dozier may have received a message from her husband's kidnappers while shopping in a Verona supermarket, and NATO authorities decided to send the Dozier family to Naples for the time being for security purposes.

Two West Germans Arrested

AU191603 Rome ANSA in English 1526 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Avezzano, 19 Jan (ANSA) -- Two West German citizens, allegedly belonging to a neo-Nazi organization with links to similar international groups, were arrested at dawn here today, Italian police disclosed. The arrest operation is still underway, the police said, and therefore no further information has been given.

Sources close to the police however revealed that arms and ammunition were reportedly seized in the apartment where the two West-Germans were arrested, and that the two were fugitives from an international arrest warrant. The sources also said that the two were possibly in contact with right-wing extremist groups in Italy.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT TO COUNTRY

Rome Banquet Speeches

BK191218 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Italian Prime Minister Spadolini has expressed confidence that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's visit will further promote friendship and cooperation between the government and people of the two countries. Speaking at a banquet hosted by him in honor of the Pakistan president in Rome last night, he said the cooperation between the two countries over the past few years, which had deep roots in the field of culture, has been extended progressively to the technical and economic sectors.

In reply, the president said that he is happy that the close bonds between the two countries are now being renewed and reinvigorated. He said that bilateral economic, commercial and cultural cooperation is growing steadily. The president said his talks with the Italian leaders showed the very close similarity of views that exist between the two countries on various international issues. This was possible because the two countries not only abide by the principles of international relations but also expected other countries to do so.

He said one such principle, that of the right of every nation to decide its own form of government free from foreign interference, has been violated in Afghanistan. He said that, as the Italian prime minister and Italian people are aware, the brave people of Afghanistan were struggling against heavy odds to regain their freedom. The president said the continuing Afghan crisis poses a threat to the security of our region and world peace. He said he was convinced that the only way to resolve it is to uphold principles laid down in the resolutions of the Islamic conference, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The president commended Italy's constructive and positive role in international institutions. The president invited the Italian prime minister to visit Pakistan.

Haq Addresses IFAD Council

AU192015 Rome ANSA in English 1943 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 19 Jan (ANSA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq urged the establishment of a "comprehensive program of action" on a worldwide scale to deal with emergency food needs as well as long-term agricultural development while addressing the governing council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) here today. Zia also called for "adequate replenishment" of IFAD's resources to meet the contribution target of 1,270 million dollars set by the governing council in 1980.

Zia proposed a short-term plan to cover emergency dispatches of food to countries confronted with drought, famine or other natural disasters. "For this, stockpiles of foodgrain reserves should be permanently established, instantly replenished, and scrupulously maintained at the optimum level." The long-term plan should aim at "practical measures to assist the developing countries in their efforts to increase foodgrains and other essential crops," and should include all factors strengthening the agrarian base for increased food production.

Rome Press Conference

BK200757 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0260 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan and Italy not only have identical views but also share each other's concern on matters of international importance. Addressing a crowded news conference in Rome last night, he said that during his meetings with the Italian president and other leaders matters of bilateral concern and international importance were discussed. In this connection the Afghanistan issue also came up for discussion. He said they shared similar views because Italy was among the members of the United Nations who supported the UN resolution on Afghanistan.

Drawing a parallel between Afghanistan and Poland, the president recalled that about a year ago he warned the free world that if it did not view the Afghanistan problem in true perspective the time was not far off when it would have to face a similar situation in Poland. He said Pakistan would not compromise its principles on the Afghanistan issue. He said because of our strong protest over the Afghanistan situation, there had been several disturbances on our western borders. However, its impact has been that today the situation in Poland is not as bad as it could have been. He said it was possible that because of Afghanistan the Soviet Union had not yet made a move in Poland.

About his coming visit to France, the president said there is no truth to the rumor that he will hold talks on acquiring a nuclear processing plant. He said Pakistan has neither the capability nor the intention of indulging in the luxury of producing atomic weapons.

The president denied the allegations of Amnesty International about the number of detainees in Pakistan. He said only 62 persons were under detention. He challenged Amnesty International to come to Pakistan to learn the truth, because by sitting in Geneva one could not correctly assess the situation in Pakistan. He said Amnesty International is doing a great job for human freedom; however, it should also define the responsibility of a person on behalf of his nation and his people. The president said we will never allow terrorism in Pakistan.

SPADOLINI WARNS AGAINST PROVOKING ANY CRISIS

AU200942 Rome ANSA in English 0915 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 20 Jan (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini has reiterated his deep conviction that any provoking of a government crisis before the definitive approval of important financial legislation would be "a serious political error."

Spadolini currently heads a five-way coalition government of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Republicans (PRI) and Liberals (PLI).

In an interview Tuesday he said that until these parties had worked out a vision of future political equilibriums, the best policy for the government was to go ahead with the implementation of its economic policies.

Meanwhile the DC was going ahead with its preparations for a national council at the end of the week in which new organizational norms are to be approved with a view to the coming party congress in April.

Many within the party are calling for changes that would enable the secretary to be directly elected by the congress.

DC Deputy Roberto Mazzotta, who belongs to the party's rightwing, said that the political secretariat to emerge from the next congress almost certainly would be called upon to cope with a difficult test at the polls and therefore must be given objective instruments with which to compete with the other Italian political forces.

The various parties are also busy discussing terrorism and pension reforms.

The state run INPS pension program is in crisis and recent calls to delay reforms in this sector advanced even by Labor Minister Michele di Giesi have provoked protests from various quarters, including Communist Party figure Giorgio Napolitano, who said it was "inadmissible" that summit decisions made outside the parliament could squelch "a correct parliamentary dialectic."

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OUTLINED

PM390837 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Lisbeth Knudsen report]

[Text] The government has now finalized its plan for its attempt to survive in the new Folketing without having a single advance agreement to ensure a majority for any of its future legislation. Alternately, the government will first attempt to pass the budget legislation for 1982, which the nonsocialist parties are expected to support. Then will come the financial reforms, which the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Liberals already seem close to supporting. And finally the government will present an overall employment program, based on a series of proposals from the action program put forward by the Social Democratic Party and the Danish Trade Union Federation, together with supplementary budget legislation. A statement from Finance Minister Knud Heinesen makes it clear that the government is linking its financial reforms to its job creation initiatives. Therefore if any uncertainty arises surrounding the passing of the financial reforms, the parties creating the uncertainty will at the same time be accused of being responsible for obstructing the employment initiatives.

When the Folketing holds its opening debate today, it will be without any motions from the nonsocialist opposition. The four parties which comprise the nonsocialist government alternative -- the Conservatives, Liberals, Center Democrats and Christian People's Party -- decided at a meeting yesterday not to table any motions in order not to give the government an opportunity to cobble together a majority around a motion for an emergency debate. However, an extremely fierce debate is expected, as is a clear demonstration that the government is at present without any permanent support from parties in the Folketing. The motion which the Center Democrats had tabled for a debate on adjustments in car taxation will be postponed until a special debate can be held on this topic. Today's debate will take place without the Folketing's being given any figures for the economic consequences of the government program of action. The government will present these only when the financial reforms are home and dry, the Finance Ministry statement said.

PAPER VIEWS 'AMBITIOUS' UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

PM191147 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Great Expectations"]

[Excerpts] Anker Jorgensen's newly formed government has made -- as was to be expected -- the fight against unemployment its prime task. Everything else must take second place to it. And it is worth noting that in his statement to the Folketing yesterday the prime minister gave great prominence to the fight against unemployment among the young. The government wants to start a general debate about the young, and it intends to take a number of initiatives to help the young. These will aim at improved educational opportunities, at the legally enforced creation of training and work experience places, at job creation arrangements and labor supply arrangements. This will be achieved through aid from the government and local governments, and will take place with the cooperation of private enterprise. And the simple answer to the question of where the money is to come from is, of course, that as a consequence of these arrangements there will be less paid out in social security and unemployment benefits. It is an ambitious target the government has set itself. Not only does it want to reduce unemployment among the young, it wants to abolish it. These are big promises to make, but the prime minister's assurance was not to be taken as mere words.

No matter how much sympathy there may be in the Folketing and the public at large for this goal it must still create amazement -- and concern -- that the government dares go so far in its program. The government will not be able to count on automatically persuading the Folketing to participate in the actual policies which the government will claim to be necessary for the achievement of the goals. The employment policy to be pursued must be seen in the context of the policy to be adopted on the rest of Denmark's economic development, industry's expenditure problems and wage agreements. It is simply not possible to divorce the endeavors to give young people something to do from the general economic policy.

NEW SOVIET DESTROYER TRACKED, PHOTOGRAPHED

PM200825 Copenhagen AKTUELT In Danish 8 Jan 82 p 26

["Lewig" report]

[Text] A completely new type of Soviet missile destroyer has been sent out into the world's oceans. On New Year's Eve the missile destroyer Sovremenniy rounded Skagen and is now in the South Atlantic. On its way through Danish waters the ship was followed and photographed by Danish intelligence services.

In size and armaments the new type of missile destroyer is very reminiscent of a cruiser. The ship is armed with surface-to-surface missiles and 130-mm guns. Danish intelligence services say that the ship's size and armaments indicate that it has been built to operate with Soviet combat units on the world's oceans. It will probably be used first and foremost to combat Western surface units. It is assumed that in the next few years the Soviet Union will complete a further three or four ships of this type. The Sovremenniy is 155 meters long and has a crew of around 400 men. The ship is equipped with two gas turbines and two screws which give it a speed of 30-35 knots. The ship is also armed with torpedoes, antimissile artillery, antisubmarine missiles and antiaircraft missiles. Toward the stern the ship is equipped with a so-called telescope hangar for a Hormone-class helicopter.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, FOREIGN POLICY

LD191936 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The winner of the presidential Electoral College elections, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, considers it possible that the presidential election will be decided in the first round of voting at the electors' meeting. According to Koivisto, this would be dignified. In an interview with the Finnish news agency STT today, Koivisto said he hopes for a speedy formation of a new government after the presidential election. In Prime Minister Koivisto's opinion, government cooperation should be continued on the present basis until the regular parliamentary elections, but Koivisto does not want to comment further on the government question for the time being. The prime minister believes that Finland's international position at the time of the change of president is stable. Finland's position is firmly anchored, particularly on the Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Foreign policy will continue to follow the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, and there relations with the Soviet Union are of special significance.

KIVISTO ASKS SKDL, SKP TO SUPPORT KOIVISTO

LD191758 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Kalevi Kivisto, presidential candidate of the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL], appealed to his electors to vote for Mauno Koivisto in the first round of voting next Tuesday. In Kivisto's opinion it is particularly important that the final result of the elections should be as unambiguous as possible.

DENKTAS: NORTH WILL NOT DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

TA191236 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Pointing out that two separate governments and two sectors exist in Cyprus, President Raul Denktas has said that there is no need for a unilateral declaration of independence. Replying to questions on Greek Cypriot propaganda to the effect that the Turkish Cypriot side would declare independence on 13 February, Denktas told correspondents that the aim of Greek Cypriot propaganda is to embellish fabrications in a bid to accuse and denounce the Turkish Cypriot side.

Noting that Greek Cypriot propaganda is based on ulterior motives, Denktas said: The Greek Cypriots claim that we are going to declare our independence. In fact, the Turkish Cypriot side is already a separate state. There are two governments and two sectors in Cyprus. Therefore there is no need for such a declaration. If such a step is to be taken, that would be asking other countries for recognition. This could be done in accordance with [words indistinct]. Therefore allegations that the Turkish Cypriot side will declare its independence on 13 February have never been, and will never be, true.

GOVERNMENT DENIES WEAPONS STOLEN FROM UN FORCE

NC191823 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Referring to Mr Denktas' allegations that the Greek Cypriots have stolen arms and ammunition in UN custody, the government spokesman has stated that these allegations are ridiculous and show the degree of credibility of charges the Turkish leadership has been making lately. The arms and ammunition Mr Denktas is referring to are being kept by the United Nations in such a way that they could be stolen only in an armed attack. Nevertheless, the United Nations itself has stated that the arms are still in their custody. This must constitute a satisfactory reply for every person of good faith.

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION -- A four-member GDR People's Chamber delegation arrived in Cyprus on a 4-day official visit as guests of the House of Representatives. The delegation, headed by Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, member of the People's Chamber, visited the refugee camps of Ayios Anaryiros and Voroklinis. Speaking at the refugee camps, Schulmeister said the GDR people, who know the drama of war and refugees, fully understand the struggle of the Cypriots for an independent and integral Cyprus. He also said his country will do everything possible so the UN resolutions on Cyprus may be implemented. He expressed the conviction that justice will utlimately prevail, and that the day will come when the Cypriot people's struggle will be crowned with total success. Deputies Thalis Mikhailidhis and Poumbouris accompanied the delegation on their visits. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 19 Jan 82 NC]

TURKISH-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN ANKARA

TA191207 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] A trade protocol between Turkey and the Soviet Union for 1982 was signed in Ankara today. The protocol, which envisages the amount of trade between the two countries for this year, was signed by Turkish Commerce Ministry Agreements Department Director General Dincer Atena and Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade Administration Chief Kuznetsov.

In a statement at the signing ceremony, Atena said the bilateral trade volume of $600 million envisaged for 1982 indicated a great development in trade relations between the two countries. He added that trade with the Soviet Union, which has been based on barter, will be made with foreign exchange beginning in 1983.

In turn, Kuznetsov said no efforts will be spared in a bid to achieve the target trade volume set up in the protocol. Pointing out that both countries are willing to conduct substantive activities in a bid to promote mutual trade, Kuznetsov added that cotton-picking machines, tractors and trucks would be offered to Turkey with very good conditions. He said the Soviet Union would buy some agricultural products from Turkey instead of trying to grow them itself.

PAPER CHARGES GREEK CYPRIOTS STEAL UN WEAPONS

NC191246 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Excerpts] Nicosia (HURRIYET) -- While Greece is continuing to send arms and troops to Cyprus, the Greek Cypriots have broken into the headquarters of the United Nations peace force at Nicosia International Airport and stolen 287 tons of arms and ammunition of Czechoslovak manufacture!

According to our information, confirmed both by military and civilian sources, stolen in this robbery, which was carried out under the control of the Greek intelligence organization and the intelligence organization of the Greek General Staff, were antitank missiles, antiaircraft missiles, 108-mm mortars, recoilless rifles and light and heavy machineguns.

In report S-10564/2 submitted to the Security Council by the UN secretary general, it is stated that 287 tons of arms and about 7 million rounds of ammunition in 10,850 cases were kept under a dual lock-and-key system. Now these arms and ammunition have been stolen, but no one knows when. The most interesting aspect of this arms theft, the biggest of its kind in history, is that the UN secretary general has not so far submitted any report to the Security Council, though it is his duty to do so, nor has he given any information to Turkey, which is a party to the agreement placing the arms and ammunition under lock and key.

Another interesting aspect of this matter, which is characterized "as an unprecedented scandal," is that the UN officials we asked, far from verifying the information, showed great sensitivity as to how HURRIYET learned about it.

On the other hand, while we were inquiring into the biggest arms theft in history, we caught Greek Prime Minister Papandreou "red-handed"!

Twenty days ago, when we were inquiring into the case, we happened to establish that the Larnaca-Nicosia road was closed to civilian traffic. We also found that this is repeated frequently.

We also discovered that there is a ban on civilian traffic on certain days of the week when the Pireaus-Crete-Limassol ferry is operating. Starting from Piraeus, these boats are frequently escorted by the Greek Navy to Crete, where supplies are obtained, without any civilians being allowed to approach the vessel.

The following is the information we obtained regarding the arms stockpiling affair in which we caught the Greek prime minister "red-handed":

1. Brazilian "Milan" antitank missiles and (Jaracara) tanks with rubber tires [as published] have been deployed opposite the Turkish Cypriots in the vicinity of Morphou. Up to 20 days ago, the Greek Cypriot Army did not possess these tanks and antitank missiles.

2. Modern Argentine (Sucuri) tanks with 90-mm guns are on the island. This is the first time these highly sophisticated tanks have been seen.

3. One of the 120 (Cascavel) armored vehicles purchased from Brazil which are fitted with a 90-mm gun, an antiaircraft gun, radar and an electronic telescopic sight is positioned on the Nicosia-Famagusta road. Papandreou has denied the existence of this vehicle. These vehicles appear to have arrived only within the past 20 days.

4. Argentine (Urutu) armored vehicles with a radar-controlled double-barrelled antiaircraft gun have arrived. This vehicle is being manufactured in Brazil under a U.S. patent. Despite Papandreou's denial, we managed secretly to take a picture of one in the suburbs of Nicosia.

Some surface-to-surface missiles have been stored at the Athalassa camp, in southern Nicosia, by Greek officers.

Arms Going to Kurds

NC200806 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 17 Jan 82 pp 1, 21

[Cem Basar report]

[Text] Athens (HURRIYET) -- It has been determined that some of the arms and ammunition stolen by the Greek Cypriots from the UN peace force depot in Cyprus have been sent to the Kurds in Syria, Iraq and Iran.

According to information from well-informed sources in Athens, this operation is being conducted by Greek Cypriot socialist party leader Lissaridhis and his men. The sources maintain that Lissaridhis has formed a secret army in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island. Militants in this secret army are being trained in Palestinian camps in Libya and Lebanon. It is also reported that Czechoslovak and Cuban military advisers in Cyprus are engaged in forming commando groups from among these militants.

It is stated that the goal behind sending these arms to the Kurds is to encourage activities which would upset Turkey.

On the other hand, according to information reaching Athens, Lissaridhis is planning a coup against Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou. It is being stated that after accomplishing the coup, Lissaridhis will launch an operation against the Turkish Cypriots.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST 51 LEFTIST MILITANTS

TA191639 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1523 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Jan (AA) -- Fiftyone more militants of the left-wing extremist groups "Dev-Yol" and "Dev-Sol" (Revolutionary Path and Way) have been caught by security forces in recent operations in Ankara, Izmir and Mugla Provinces, Ankara police formally announced Tuesday. Several members of the two illegal groups had already been caught in earlier crackdowns. Ankara police also confirmed those under custody included Ozlem Bilgin, using a false identity card, who was identified as an accomplice in the murder of ex-Premier Nihat Erim in Istanbul.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DISCUSS POLAND 9 FEB

LD191624 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] West European foreign ministers will hold a mini-summit on Poland in Madrid on 9 February, during the plenary session of the Madrid conference. Diplomatic sources have said that the decision to hold the meeting stems from the military coup of 13 December and the fact that the Madrid conference provides an appropriate forum for discussing the matter.

PORTUGAL

PRESIDENCY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RESIGNATION ISSUE

LD192258 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The presidency has reiterated the gist of statements by presidential spokesman Joaquim Letria published in yesterday's DIARIO DE LISBOA newspaper. Joaquim Letria went on television this evening to read a statement in which the possibility of Ramalho Eanes's resignation is mentioned once again.

[Begin Letria recording] As he has always stated -- and will not cease to maintain -- he takes the view that it is to the members of parliament -- and them alone -- that the historic duty falls to approve what amendments to the constitution they may deem necessary and adequate. Therefore, the president will in no way seek to set limits on the task of revising the constitution, nor will he have the slightest hesitation in promulgating the law finally approved.

It is not within the jurisdiction of the president to put forward any proposal for revising the constitution. But he has a democratic, political and moral duty to appraise the approved revision in terms of the responsibilities he undertook when he was elected by universal suffrage, and in terms of the continuity of our political regime on the basis of the balance of powers, of the democratic clarity of the meaning of the vote [as heard], on the existence of political alternatives and on the fulfillment of freely accepted commitments.

For this reason, the president does not abdicate his constitutional, political and personal right to consider, among other possibilities, that of his eventual resignation should he consider that damage has been done to the conditions essential for discharging the responsibilities he has accepted. [end recording]

SOVIET PROTEST OVER VISA DENIAL REJECTED

LD192110 Lisbon in Portuguese to Eu[illegible] 1909 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to an official source, Portugal today rejected a protest from the USSR over the refusal of entry visas to Soviet citizens. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Soviet Government conveyed to the Portuguese ambassador to Moscow its protest over the refusal of visas, invoking the Helsinki Final Act as grounds for the protest. The spokesman added that Ambassador Antonio Patricio had been instructed to tell the Soviet Government that the refusal of visas is a sovereign act for which no explanations are owed, and that, as far as freedoms are concerned, and specifically with regard to implementing the Helsinki Final Act, Portugal will take lessons from no one, least of all the USSR.

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KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON PROSPECTS FOR POLAND

AU201646 Vienna PROFIL in German (special issue on Poland) 15 Jan 82 pp 24-26

[Helmut Voska interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on Poland, headlined: "To Intervene Means Nuclear War" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] PROFIL: Mr Chancellor, you have spoken of the "Third World-historic attempt to overcome a communist regime." Has this attempt also finally failed as did the ones in Hungary and the CSSR, or is there still some hope for Poland?

Kreisky: At the present moment I tend to believe that there is still some hope for Poland. However, it is not a realistic goal to aim at tearing Poland out of the communist bloc. That would be such a complete change from the conditions created by World War II -- perhaps a few people in the United States can imagine something like that. People who know the real conditions will certainly not believe that. However, within this bloc system there may perhaps be a possibility for certain elbow room and leeway. If what the Polish ambassador has written me today is correct, then it is indeed the intention of the military regime to preserve the hard-won liberties and to respect the reform movement. Thus everything is theoretically still possible.

PROFIL: And in practice?

Kreisky: One does not know how this will develop in practice because probably the military regime has destroyed more than was originally intended. Once such military machinery starts moving, it overrins everything.

PROFIL: Do you exclude a Soviet intervention for the foreseeable future?

Kreisky: I think that one can already exclude it. A Soviet intervention is no longer necessary. The military apparatus has achieved full control of the situation...

PROFIL: Dreadful as that may be...

Kreisky: Dreadful as that may be. But that is nothing new in Poland. At one time, there was the Pilsudski military dictatorship in that country, which was fascist, and now there is a military dictatorship which is communist. The method, the brutality is the same. The big question is whether after the clashes that have taken place any gesture of reconciliation is still possible at all.

PROFEL: Hardly conceivable: The Solidarity leaders are locked up -- which leaves the church.

Kreisky: It seems that there is not much left of the trade union, except some cadres pushed underground. I don't know what possibilities the Roman Catholic Church has. But one should beware of the mistake of believing that the church is a parapolitical organization. It is not. It cannot be that, that would be overtaxing it.

PROFIL: But in parts of South America it surely does play such a role.

Kreisky: Yes, it can launch a movement, it has done so in Poland, too, but it cannot lead a political movement. It lacks everything that is required by a political apparatus. One can be a moral authority, one can make one's voice heard, but in the long run the church cannot lead a political movement.

PROFIL: Poland's example did not have any consequences in the East bloc?

Kreisky: In the sense of the old Trotskyists and Leninists, this would have been quite a realistic conception had there been a similarly revolutionary situation against communism also in Hungary, the GDR and the Soviet Union. Then this would have been a great beginning, but that was their big mistake -- nothing stirred. The Polish workers class was left alone, and that is actually the real reason for the inevitability of this defeat.

PROFIL: Would there have been a chance to handle things differently?

Kreisky: I don't know. But one thing is certain: Some day this military dictatorship will be confronted with the question: "What is the matter with the party?" The military dictatorship can restore peace and order, but it cannot build up a party. No purely communist state can exist without the communist party. Surely one will not simply restore the old nomenclature. Thus the entire further course of the Polish development is uncertain. Theoretically it is possible that a certain renewal will begin where there is now a great vacuum. But whether this is possible in practice in view of the brutality with which the regime proceeded, in view of the dead, seems doubtful.

PROFIL: You say: "We must not extend our hand to a regime that is fighting against its people." In my opinion, that is a very cowardly and opportunist formulation. Should a courageous Western social democrat and freedom-loving statesman not rather say -- to stay with your metaphor -- "We must show our fist to a regime that is fighting against its people?"

Kreisky: Sure, you can show your fist. But it is only a powerless fist. There are only two alternatives, either an intervention, which means war....

PROFIL: ....nuclear war?

Kreisky: Yes, it means nuclear war. Since one is not ready to carry out such a military intervention, and does not have the moral right to undertake it....

PROFIL: ....the frontiers of lack of freedom and of starvation in Europe must remain unchanged forever.

Kreisky: No. What happened in Poland certainly was possible only because of the policy of detente. Without the policy of detente and without Helsinki, Solidarity would have never been possible at all.

PROFIL: Hungary '56 and the CSSR '68 happened before Helsinki.

Kreisky: But at that time the defeat was only a question of a few days or weeks. In Poland the whole thing did last as long as 1 and 1/2 years, and presumably there will be no intervention from outside, either. In this situation one cannot say: "either -- or." Where are those people, actually, who are ready to fight for Poland if the Poles themselves were ready to do so only to a very limited extent? Although one can say this from here only with great inhibitions: Realistically, the Solidarity leadership would have had to reckon with such a measure from the moment that a military man was assigned to the leading post in the state. From that moment on, one would have had to ask: "What shall we do in the event of such a development?" But the degree of organization of Solidarity was obviously not advanced enough to be prepared for such a situation.

PROFIL: Do you regard it as impossible for the West to buy Poland's freedom?

Kreisky: Yes. However, there are moral possibilities which the West must utilize in Poland's interest.

PROFIL: Which?

Kreisky: Strong words alone will not impress anyone. They may give oneself the feeling of having done something -- no more.

We all are rather strongly involved financially regarding Poland. There is no question that the Polish side is attempting to prove that all commitments can be fulfilled. Obviously, the Soviets have promised the Poles that they will pay the due interest. This is to express: "We want to maintain our economic relations with you." Thus one sits at the conference table with the Poles and will automatically have to talk about what is to be done. Poland continues to be materially indebted to the West. This situation must be used for reminding the Poles to keep the promises they have made over the past 1 and 1/2 years.

PROFIL: Do you really think that we could compel the military regime to adopt another course only because the Poles owe us a few billion schillings?

Kreisky: We certainly can expect appropriate endeavors leading to an internal reconciliation and democratization. That is nothing new at all. We have done that also vis-a-vis Turkey. But there the West is always blind in one eye. If a military dictatorship suits it, it tends to overlook its brutality. This is indeed turning us into hypocrites. We Austrians have always adopted this position toward Turkey and we are now also adopting it toward Poland. If one wants more aid from us, it must be clear to the other side that we will also make certain claims.

PROFIL: Are we not giving up our ideals, and thus ourselves, if we do no more than that, if our readiness to aid is confined to sending food parcels? Is all the artfulness of Western statesmen not capable of really helping the Poles? Your friend Mitterrand says: "Anything permitting us to overcome Yalta is good." Your friend Schmidt says: "Any alteration of Yalta would mean war." Which of them is right, in your opinion? How do you feel about morality?

Kreisky: Anyone opposing a peace treaty that has caused injustice is adopting a moral position. But the Yalta treaties are the result of World War II. To make an issue of Yalta now is, in my opinion, completely unrealistic. In Yalta the victorious powers reached a deal. This deal has turned out in such a way because the Western powers undertook their military effort only very late, and thereby spared themselves millions of dead. Since the West at that time was not able to set up a second front early enough, the main burden of the war against Hitler was carried by the Soviet Union. It conquered large parts of Europe before the West. This is how this division came about. No matter how one feels about Yalta, it is an injustice. But no war has ever brought justice. To think that one could now alter, through the example of Poland, a peace settlement no matter how unjust it maybe, is an illusion in my opinion. Morally, it would certainly be more just to give all people the right to self-determination. But we, too, have been unable to achieve this for ourselves. Everyone would reprimand us if we wanted to get South Tirol back.

PROFIL: As far as you are concerned, one notes a strange difference between what you said in 1968 regarding the Soviet intervention in the CSSR and what you are saying today about Poland. At that time you warned against the "appeasers." [English term used] Today one could regard you, in contrast to Mitterrand, as one of the "appeasers." Is this different approach due to the fact that in 1968 you were opposition leader while today you are chancellor?

Kreisky: No. I only warned the Poles at a very early stage and unfortunately proved to be right in that one cannot merely strike, one also must bear responsibility. Trade union slogans alone are not enough. It would have been necessary for the trade union to show a readiness to take on a share in managing things and in responsibility. The trade union always demanded of the other side that it should improve the situation, but it could not do that because the country's leadership was completely impotent. Solidarity has again and again demonstrated before the whole people how little the government was able to govern -- and thus it contributed to bringing about this military development. I said very clearly, 3 or 4 months ago, what disastrous consequences a military intervention would have. Probably we thereby even contributed a great deal toward preventing a Soviet invasion of Poland. But even such a military intervention could not have been prevented by the West.

PROFIL: How about our future policy regarding relations with the Polish military dictators?

Kreisky: It is our task to remind the Polish Government of its commitments, to constantly remind it of what it itself has promised. If the Polish Council of Ministers chairman, in a long letter to me, again commits himself by saying: We want detente in Europe, and we want to serve the process in Poland....

PROFIL: ...then you believe him?

Kreisky: I don't believe it, but I can demand again and again that he comply with it. He writes about the safeguarding of peace in Europe, of good international relations. Naturally we will constantly remind them of that. We will ask again and again: How about those that you have locked up? and so forth. We can refer to Helsinki and we will do it again and again. But here I must say something very clearly: If it wants to be honest, the West must not be blind in one eye when referring to human rights, and display a much more conciliatory attitude toward certain trends such as those occurring in Spain and elsewhere than it does regarding Poland. The West will no longer be allowed to make the certain distinction between dictatorships that are friendly or hostile toward it. We are taking a very strong moral position here. As far as Poland is concerned, although I loathe the Jaruzelski military regime just as much as the Pilsudski military dictatorship, we must see realistically the political difference of whether or not this regime is overrun by foreign intervention. That is no appeasement toward the regime -- a dictatorship is a dictatorship. As long as resistance is offered, as long as a struggle is waged, the sympathy of the democrats can only be on the side of those who offer resistance.

PROFIL: On the part of the hundreds of thousands of peace marchers there is also this certain blindness in one eye?

Kreisky: Yes, it exists. That is something I have always fought against. One must also protest against the Russian submarines which appear in foreign waters. That is something they did not like to hear at all. And one also has to protest against the Polish military dictatorship.

PROFIL: Your party friend Hindels was permitted to warn, with the support of the Socialist Party organ ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: "It must not be overlooked that in the Solidarity trade union there were forces which were not concerned with representing the workers interests but with seizing power and with tearing Poland out of the Warsaw Pact system." Is that not something which we could all only wish for politically?

Kreisky: It is certainly true that within Solidarity there was a very radical wing which wanted to lead this whole trade union movement into a revolutionary process against the ruling communists. That is a radical but quite legitimate concept, and nothing is more miserable than polemical advocates of communism who claim that this would per se be something illegitimate, something criminal. No, that is an evolutionary development, as the communists themselves have actually always depicted it. Those are the disappointed ones who believe that communism can be saved from the left. I don't believe that.

PROFIL: But Poland's example certainly proved for any half-way normal person the hostility of communism toward the workers?

Kreisky: Yes, the hostility toward the workers is simply inherent in the communist system. Poland is supplying the best proof that a new class rule was set up there. If a political system, for which we have the term nomenclature if a party actually no longer exists, for some reason collapses and reveals its hollowness, communism has no other choice but to resort to soldiers and arms. Wherever a communist system can no longer withstand the storms of the time, the soldiers march: military dictatorship in the truest sense of the word. It ranges actually from Marshal Jaruzelski in Warsaw to Marshal Brezhnev in Moscow.

PROFIL: Mr Chancellor, thank you very much for this talk.

SAUDI ARABIA'S SHAYKH AL-KHAYL VISITS KREISKY

AU201139 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl, Saudi Arabian minister of finance and national economy, arrived in Vienna yesterday for an official visit, and in the late afternoon paid a visit to Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at his villa. Today the Saudi Arabian minister will have talks with Finance Minister Herbert Salcher on a deepening of mutual economic relations. As has been learned from the Finance Ministry in this context, the question of possible Saudi Arabian financial aid for the international conference center project at the Vienna UN City will not be discussed at these talks.

TERRORIST TRIAL SENTENCE EXPECTED THIS WEEK

AU201245 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Summary] On 19 January, the second day of the Vienna trial of synagogue terrorists Marwan Hasan and Husham Rajih, several witnesses gave their testimony regarding the assassination of Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel, including Nittel's widow and his driver. Only one eyewitness was able to give a vague description of the assassin. After hearing the testimony of the two policemen wounded in the synagogue attack, the judge ordered the defendants' presumed case officer, Bahij Yunis, to appear in court as a witness. Yunis, who is in police custody awaiting trial, declared that he did not know either of the defendants and was seeing them now for the first time. Asked by the judge why, nevertheless, the passports and documents of the two defendants were found in his apartment, Yunis claimed to have received them from a contact man -- a man named Fuad -- who on a later occasion in Salzburg also handed him the weapon that had killed Nittel.

Asked by the prosecutor why he had made a confession to the police and to the investigating magistrate, Yunis claimed that he had been beaten and threatened with Israeli secret police arresting his relatives living in Israeli-occupied territory. Confronted with Rajih's original confession in which Rajih described himself as Nittel's murderer and Yunis as the man who had given him his orders, Yunis declared: "I have been informed that Nittel's murderer was not an Arab. I am merely talking about what Fuad has told me." He refused to give the court any information about this Fuad, stressing that to him Fuad was a "holy man." Since the testimony of the witnesses took less time than was estimated, the trial is expected to conclude before the end of this week. The trial will continue today, 20 January, with the testimony of various experts.

TWO AUSTRIANS HELD BY PLO GROUP IN BEIRUT

AU201137 Vienna KURIER in German 20 Jan 82 p 16

[Text] The situation in a cellar dungeon in Beirut is dramatically exacerbating: as KURIER has exclusively reported, 33-year-old Viennese Peter Ecker has been held captive there since 15 December. Ecker was kidnapped by the radical PLO splinter group "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine."

The killers [English word used] argue that the Viennese cheated them out of $450,000 (over 7 million schillings) in an arms deal. As the Foreign Ministry has learned, the political-gangsters have been holding a second hostage since Sunday: a man by the name of Peter Baryli, also from Vienna and a business friend of Peter Ecker. Baryli had traveled to Beirut last weekend to intervene on behalf of his partner.

Austria's diplomatic representative in Beirut, Embassy Chancellor Othmar Wiedenhofer, cannot do much in this matter. Wiedenhofer, described by Foreign Ministry spokesman Robert Wiesner as an "able man," has so far refused to negotiate with the criminals at some meeting place. His reasons: During a similar operation the Algerian Embassy chancellor was recently killed by submachineguns in a public street; and, by capturing Wiedenhofer the PLO radicals would hold a third hostage for whom Austria would then actually have to shove 7 million through the cellar window. Steps to rescue the two hostages are currently under consideration at the Foreign Ministry. KURIER will report on the results.

LAMBSDORFF: AGREEMENTS WITH POLAND TO BE KEPT

LD201750 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graff Lambsdorff has emphasized the Federal Government's intention to fulfill existing agreements with Poland. With reference to the U.S. economic sanctions, Lambsdorff said today in the Bundestag: "Nothing will be changed that has been agreed upon and written down." The Federal Government will keep all agreements which are jointly carried. A political decision would have to be taken in individual cases as they arise.

Lambsdorff recalled the difficulties in deciding which deliveries should be included under sanctions and which ones should be counted as food or humanitarian aid in helping the Polish population. This is particularly the case with spare parts deliveries for Polish industrial plants, specifically for mining. Without these spare parts, coal mining would come to a halt. "Without the spare parts, production cannot continue," Lambsdorff said. "If there is no production, coal is not mined. If there is no coal there will be no foreign earnings. Without earnings food cannot be paid for."

POSTAL CHARGES ON POLISH PACKAGES WAIVED

LD201612 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA) -- Despite difficult financial and legal problems, the Federal Government is apparently determined to facilitate for a limited period the removal of postal charges on gift packages to Poland. Addressing the Federal Cabinet which today discussed the pros and cons of removing the charges along the lines of Sweden's example, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt affirmed his willingness, according to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, to overcome the existing bureaucratic obstacles. The Federal Cabinet's attitude toward a corresponding Bundestag motion is one of "a great deal of sympathy."

The obstacles, according to Becker include the fact that Poland and the GDR have refused in talks with the Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to forgo their portion of the charges in the case of gift packages. Waiving the charges on 2 million packages, the number sent to Poland over Christmas alone by federal citizens, would lead to the post office losing an income of DM42.5 million, according to Becker.

POLISH UNIVERSITY DIRECTORS VISIT CANCELLED

LD210303 Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA) -- An official visit, which has been planned for some time, of a delegation of Polish university directors to the FRG in February has been cancelled by Warsaw. It might now only take place in 1983. In connection with this cancellation, the president of the German rectors' conference, Prof. George Turner, said in a letter to the charge d'affaires at the Polish Embassy that the imposition of martial law in Poland, with all its "clear negative consequences" for the universities of that country, made the German universities very concerned.

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS 'EMPLOYMENT PACKAGE' PLANS

LD201604 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Jan (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Kurt Becker confirmed today the Federal Government's plans for an "employment package."

He stressed that there had so far been no decision as to its scale and how it could be financed. Newspaper figures of DM6-7 billion were described as pure speculation by Becker. This sum corresponds with the wishes of the trade unions.

In an interview in QUICK magazine published today, Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff emphasized his rejection of an economics program financed through higher taxes or higher loans. He expressed his opposition to a reduction of working time. "I know it is difficult to understand, but even though we have too few jobs, my answer is: If we want to get more jobs, then we must work more, not less, to get them," the FDP politician said. "We must work more and thus become more competitive and offer cheaper goods," he said.

U.S. CHARGED WITH 'HYPOCRISY' OVER POLAND

DW201257 [Editorial Report] Hamburg ARD Television Network in German at 2100 GMT on 19 January carries in its regularly scheduled program "Panorama" a 13-minute Horst Hahno report which draws attention to the "hypocrisy" of U.S. foreign policy where military dictatorships are involved. The report is intended to show the difference in U.S. attitude toward the Polish military regime and the military dictatorships elsewhere, above all in Central and Latin America.

Moderator Peter Gatter introduces the report by saying that even as respected a newspaper as the New York TIMES has already come up with the idea "that somebody interested in morals only and always in the sphere of the other superpower may well be considered a hypocrite." In his report Horst Hahno begins with Turkey and cites the death sentences, the persecution of trade unions and other drastic actions by the military regime. "In November the U.S. secretary of defense congratulated the military regime in Turkey on the extraordinary manner in which it restored law and order." Washington promptly increased military aid. "Sanctions against the military dictatorship in Poland, and money and arms for the military dictatorship in Turkey," Hahno says, asking: "Does this not testify to double standards?"

At this point Hahno inserts a film clip containing statements by U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Brussels concerning "double standards." Hahno says that it may be that the military men in Turkey prevented civil war, yet at present the prosecutors in uniform "demand nearly 3,000 death penalties, 35,000 people are detained in prisons and camps," and suspects are being "tortured to death. Is this compatible with the values about which the U.S. secretary of state is talking?" Hahno asks.

As for Chile Hahno asks: "Are we tearing down our values masochistically if we recall Chilean President Salvador Allende?" Though elected democratically he was boycotted by the U.S. Government from the very beginning. Then the "military came with the support of the U.S. intelligence service, CIA, to save the fatherland," Hahno points out, adding that when Pinochet established his military dictatorship, the U.S. Government lifted all boycott measures and granted the dictator every support. After the putsch the military outlawed parties and the democratic trade unions: "Their leaders were arrested, tortured and murdered, and to this day anyone advocating freedom and democracy is threatened with the same fate.

Last year President Reagan lifted all sanctions which his predecessor Carter had imposed on Chile for violation of human rights."

Hahno maintains that while Haig's outrage over Poland is justified, it might just as well be directed against most governments in Latin America. Referring to the many lives lost last year in El Salvador, the reporter says that "the army, police, and rightwing gangs are murdering and terrorizing people who oppose them, innocent people, even women and children." Behind all this is the small upper class in El Salvador which holds power. Hahno says that "1,500 soldiers and officers from El Salvador are currently being given special training in the United States. The Reagan government plans to increase military and financial aid to the junta."

In Guatemala, the report continues, more than 500 people a month are murdered by rightist radical terror gangs on the order, or at least with the tacit agreement, of the government.

"The Reagan government has announced that it will again cultivate normal relations with Guatemala. Carter's policy of isolating Guatemala because of violations of human rights was a mistake, the Reagan government says."

In Argentina, Hahno continues, thousands of women are still searching in vain for their missing sons and husbands. Amnesty International estimates the number of people abducted by terror commandos during the past 6 years at nearly 20,000. "The Reagan government helped the military regime in Buenos Aires limit a critical investigation by the United Nations into the missing people. Secretary of State Haig declared that the United States and Argentina are allied through common values, above all by the belief in God."

Horst Hahno then continues by saying: "Ronald Reagan is consistent. The facts make it clear that what stands in the foreground of his policy is the interests of the United States as a great power. The President has never denied this." At this point a film clip is shown of President Reagan during a speech when he said: "To those neighbors and allies who share our freedom, we will strengthen our historic ties and assure them of our support and firm commitment. We will march with loyalty." However this holds true even if "the subjects of the dictators do not share America's freedom." Hahno comments saying this is "loyalty and support even to the most brutal generals who in their own country have extinguished every spark of freedom, as long as they offer the guarantee of the preservation of the political and economic interests of the United States."

It is only in Poland that "the military" are seen as "enemies of freedom," Hahno says. "The great power Soviet Union does not tolerate any freedom in its sphere of influence. The workers movement in Poland is being oppressed by the military dictatorship and the hopes of the Polish people for democracy have been smashed for the time being. Yet the concern of the United States as a great power and in particular of the Reagan government over the rights of liberty for which Solidarity and Lech Walesa have fought, is incredible as long as the United States remains blind in its right eye," the correspondent declares.

Peter Gatter concludes this "Panorama" feature by saying that "it is nothing new that great powers are inclined to be hypocritical when it benefits their political interests. This will probably never change."

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS REAGAN'S FIRST YEAR

DW201159 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Jan 82 p 10

[Jan Reifenberg article]

[Excerpts] Washington, 19 January -- The great hopes and promises of Ronald Reagan which impressed the voters in 1980, have yielded to sobriety 1 year after he took office. After 12 months the 40th president of the United States understands that neither U.S. domestic nor foreign policies can be pursued according to popular election campaign slogans, but that these policies must be adapted to certain facts created mainly by economic and world policy forces. Opinion polls show that a majority of people believe they are worse off in January 1982 than 1 year ago.

It seems that this president, for whom the unity and strength of the Atlantic alliance were a matter of belief and conviction, must lend a hand in the coming 3 years in newly defining NATO tasks. Forces of deterioration are apparently at work in the alliance and particularly in the Federal Republic, as was demonstrated by the Polish example. Many Europeans are apparently more afraid of being protected by modern arms in the face of a clear threat by the Soviet Union than they are of the stern demonstration of Soviet toughness in Poland. One year after Reagan assumed office, the following must be clearly said: The impression currently created in the United States by those allies who fear for their lives and hang on to the "detente" illusion, is fanning the existing basic trend toward consideration of one's own interests and at least spiritual isolationism. Those who elected Reagan are particularly capable of implementing such feelings politically if their disappointment over the European attitude grows.

AMENDED NATIONALIZATION BILL TO BE RESUBMITTED

LD201418 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Summary] The cabinet discussed this morning the new amended bill on nationalizations and decided to submit it to parliament immediately. The procedure will be adopted whereby the text will be considered to have been passed unless the opposition submits a censure motion in parliament. Pierre Beregovoy, secretary general to the presidency, commenting on the decision of the Constitutional Council to reject certain provisions of the original bill, said that anyone who gets himself the object of preventing the nationalizations desired by the country will be committing a serious mistake.

CHEYSSON RECEIVES EL SALVADOR REBEL LEADER

PM210957 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jan 82 p 30

[Excerpt] Salvadoran opposition leader Guillermo Ungo was received by External Relations Minister Cheysson in Paris on 14 January. On Wednesday Mr Ungo had talks with PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin and with Mr Jacques Huntziger, deputy national secretary for international questions.

The Salvadoran opposition comprises the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which have been allied since last year. Mr Ungo pointed out that his talks with the head of French diplomacy corresponded to the desire to "extend the Salvadoran opposition's alliances in all sectors likely to encourage a negotiated political solution in El Salvador." Mr Ungo also reaffirmed the opposition front's refusal to take part in the elections scheduled to be held in El Salvador in March, which, he said, "will not facilitate any real solution and merely represent a bloody political farce."

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK ON REACTOR

LD202234 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Those responsible for the attack on Monday evening against the construction site of the Phoenix breeder reactor at Creys-Malville gave some details about their commando operation this evening. They telephoned AFP and confirmed that they fired five rockets. They made it clear that the fifth hit the core of the reactor; that is, a vital spot, and that this will therefore delay the project, which was their objective. They stated that they did not intend a spectacular act and that they had taken all necessary measures to avoid wounding anyone. As for the Soviet origin of the launcher, they said that this is unrelated to either their composition or their objectives, and they reaffirmed that they are ecologists and pacifists.

SOVIET HUNGER STRIKER ASKS MITTERRAND FOR HELP

LD201836 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] In Moscow a 43-year-old woman, Inna Lavrovna, has been on a hunger strike for 1 month because the Soviet authorities are preventing her from marrying a French engineer. The Russians do not like hearts to cross borders. Inna Lavrovna will carry the hunger strike through to the end. Here she is in an interview with our Moscow correspondent: [Begin Lavrovna recording] I now think only the French president can do something for us. I take the liberty of requesting, of appealing to President Mitterrand to intervene directly with Mr Brezhnev on our behalf. All our hopes are with him. [end recording] Scarcely 15 minutes after making that appeal to the French president, Inna Lavrovna was taken to the hospital in serious condition. I remind you that she has been on a hunger strike for 1 month.

BERLINGUER 11 JAN REPORT TO PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE

FM181501 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 12 Jan 82 pp 1, 8, 9

[Apparent text of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 11 January report to PCI Central Committee session in Rome: "PCI's critique, research, action stem from commitment to start in Europe new phase of struggle for socialism"]

[Text] This meeting of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission was called primarily because the party feels the need for a further in-depth study and at the same time for a consistent and more specific working commitment on the international plane and in Italy as a result of the issues that have arisen in connection with events in Poland and the assessment we have issued.

This is a just demand because the objectives we have set for ourselves -- to help eliminate the increased threats to detente and peace and to act in full awareness that we are in a new phase of the struggle for socialism -- are objectives that necessitate the maximum mobilization of all the party's energies and therefore the utmost lucidity of approach and conduct.

This demands that we develop at the same time the debate already underway in the various party forums, the initiative to ensure that our aims are promoted in practice and in people's minds and a calm and combative response to our adversaries' presumptions, maneuvers and attacks.

The aim of this meeting is to impart a thrust in these directions, which also involves a verification of the support of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission for the stances adopted by the Directorate, bearing in mind that one Directorate member, Comrade Cossutta, has expressed his sharp disagreement.

In our 30 December resolution we made a full analysis of the events in Poland and some more general historical and political observations about socialist-type societies and about relations among East European countries.

I do not believe there is any need to repeat one by one the assessments and stances contained in the document. What I do think would be useful, however, would be to return to some of the points that have raised and are still raising the most serious and disquieting questions -- and not only among our own comrades.

The public is asking whether the army's intervention and the recourse to martial law had not become inevitable in the Polish situation -- an admittedly serious and painful decision, but a necessary and "realistic" one in view of the threat of worse situations. We decided, and remain steadfastly convinced, that failure to express an immediate and resolute condemnation would be a major error, not only from the viewpoint of the principles and ideals in which we believe and the prospects of socialism, nor even just from the viewpoint of our responsibilities toward the Italian working class and people, but on account of Poland's specific needs of salvation and recovery. Moreover, we cannot accept that the Polish issue be reduced to the question of whether or not the 13 December military intervention was inevitable. A correct and responsible answer to this question too requires the kind of analysis that we felt the need and duty to make of the entire process that stemmed from the profound uprising of August 1980, which was initiated by the major part of the working class and by broad people's masses and which raised -- in different forms and with different protagonists and certainly in more drastic terms that at previous, albeit serious, moments of crisis (such as 1956, 1970 and 1976) -- the issue of renewal in the socioeconomic field and in the political system. For what reasons and due to which responsibilities was this problem not resolved positively and the outcome of 13 December reached?

It was in answer to this question that we pointed out first the importance of the substantial failure of the attempt that was, after all, made by the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] to extricate itself from a profound crisis and rupture in its relations with society and the working masses, in its leading role and its prestige.

The necessary renewal was hindered and challenged by the persistence of dogmatic and conservative stances and by vacillations and conflicts within the leadership groups and the entire party. We saw this as the final consequence of a prolonged atrophy in the party's life, which made it unable to withstand the test.

At the same time we cited the responsibility of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries for a line that was in general characterized by a substantial incomprehension of the profundity and nature of the Polish crisis, by mistrust and reservations with respect to the renewal process in which major sections of the PZPR, Solidarity and the Church were involved, which was reflected not only in an insistent ideological and political campaign but even in open and direct political interventions in the PZPR's life and decisions.

During this troubled and difficult ordeal we have not failed to mention the instances and dangers of tendencies toward confrontation and of the emergence of antisocialist and anti-communist stances. And there is no doubt that there were exaggerations and extremism in the demands, attitude and conduct of the new trade union too, in both the economic and political fields, which were mistaken and which had negative repercussions. But even the foothold gained by the extremist exaggerations and the inability to isolate them politically points to the party's responsibility -- its protracted inertia in promoting the working masses' real and continuous participation in political life, thanks partly to the absence of suitable instruments for giving the workers and citizens a voice and for expressing and resolving social conflicts.

From the moment the crisis exploded we never felt uninvolved in it. How could we have failed to give our most careful attention and to feel involved and bound up in an experience in which what was at stake was not only the possibilities of reform and development in a socialist-type society, but the future -- of a people like the Poles, whose history is rich in heroism and severe ordeals, national disasters and disappointments -- and, moreover, the independence and autonomy of a key nation with regard to the prospects of peace and detente in Europe? Our entire conduct since August 1980 has been inspired by our aim to contribute our utmost to the establishment of a policy of renewal, to dialogue and to the building of national understanding among the various political, social, cultural and religious components of Polish society. We intervened -- and I have no hesitation in using the word, because I believe we must not feel inhibited by any hypocritical confusion between the duty of noninterference (but who has really observed it?) in parties' and states' internal affairs and a suspension of judgment, excessive tact and reticence, which in any case constitute a stance in themselves -- we intervened with a constant sense of responsibility and moderation vis-a-vis the various forces involved, by means of discussion and public declarations, expressing the same opinions and attitudes both in direct and in confidential relations.

This policy of constant and consistent backing for Poland's socialist and national needs and interests entitles us to express our assessments openly, as we have done. So it was not only for our love and respect for the truth that we tried in our 30 December resolution to highlight the distant and recent causes of the tragic Polish crisis, and particularly of the failure of the aspirations and plans for renewal. Our denunciation and criticism, which we have often issued in different cases and situations, of the damage done -- by bureaucratic paralysis and high-handedness, by ideological and political conservatism and rigidity, by the loss of ideological and moral drive due to the merging of the party and the state and by extremism and the thrusts to corporative and anarchic excess -- are valid for two reasons: because of the duty to provide solidarity and assistance to the Polish people and nation and as a warning, from which we too must learn a lesson with regard to our own political outlook and battle.

Some sectors have asked us another question: Why have our stances of criticism and condemnation of the decisions taken 13 December been more severe and drastic than the stances adopted by other parties and governments that are not leftwing? I really do not believe this should cause any surprise. The severity and lucidity of our rejection are the result of the fact that the military coup and repression took place in a country led for decades by a communist party and in the name of socialism, that is, in the name of idcals that are the same as ours and that we feel have received a heavy blow.

Others might regard Poland with a certain detachment, or even from the viewpoint of a pure reason of state, which in so many parts of the world justifies the use of force, military regimes and even reactionary authoriatarianism. Not us -- and not only because we are among those, whom Sandro Pertini cited, who have never, anywhere or under any circumstances (from Latin America to Turkey) tolerated attacks and blows against the peoples' rights and freedoms, but because in this instance our history and ideals are called into question. All the more reason, then, for our protest and condemnation to be obligatory and clear and lucid. But having said that, I must specify at once that it is not at all true that our stances are the same as those of the conservative and rightwing forces or that they ultimately grant them some endorsement and help. In fact we differ quite clearly on what line should not be pursued with respect to Poland. Since we are resolutely opposed (as I will explain later) to the U.S. stances and to the attempts to impose on the EC countries too a policy of financial and economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR.

So what should we aim at and what should we do for Poland? This is now the crucial question.

A month after the proclamation of martial law and the military council's seizure of power, the situation is still grave and remains unacceptable. The current measures to violate people's consciences are particularly unacceptable. But despite everything, I do not believe it is rash to consider some improvement possible, that there will be a relaxation of the military's grip and that the essential conditions for a resumption of dialogue will be established. And obviously this is the direction in which to aim our initiative and commitment and, we believe, those of all the democratic forces and governments in Europe and Italy.

Indeed, nobody can be unaware that a deterioration, which would be disastrous, in the socioeconomic field -- which is unfortunately still a possibility -- would have catastrophic consequences, primarily for the whole of Poland, and would cause vast and terrible repercussions for everyone. If Poland were to experience a bloody conflict or economic collapse it would obviously cause a rupture in East-West relations, which would return to the rigidities and tensions of the cold war. It would affect the whole of Europe, and particularly the FRG's balanced stance and policy, which has been and remains a decisive condition for detente. The inevitable increased rigidity of the blocs and the exacerbation of the logic of confrontation would primarily damage the possibilities of renewal in the Warsaw Pact countries and, in Western Europe, all the leftwing, progressive and peace-loving workers forces and the fundamental objectives of detente, disarmament and democratic development in Western Europe. This is why, apart from condemning the military intervention, we immediately exerted pressure, which must be kept vigorous and strong, for the prompt release of the citizens arrested, for the restoration of conditions of greater freedom in civil and social life and for a resumption of the quest for dialogue and understanding among the various forces of Polish society, with the Church and with the trade union, so that the Poles can resolve their country's problems independently and autonomously, not by the use of force and repression but politically, along a peaceful and democratic path.

The policy of reprisals and sanctions is entirely wrong and foolish. Any attempt to isolate or throttle the Polish people is cynical and would be considered so by them. This could only exacerbate the hardships and suffering of the people's masses, further burden the bad economic situation and encourage desperate solutions, but certainly could not create prospects for a resumption of freedoms and of a democratic recovery. Exactly the opposite must be done: Poland must be helped to recover. It is specific and responsible acts of solidarity and support that can facilitate progress beyond the military forces' emergency regime. Another factor that could exert a decisive influence to this end is a resumption of the detente process in Europe and worldwide. It would be dangerous if the United States and other countries were to continue along the path of economic reprisals, even against the USSR (and we must denounce the fact that Italy stands out among these countries on account of the postures adopted by the government and some of the majority parties with a view to suspending and deferring cooperation accords and agreements for the construction of the methane gas pipeline from the USSR to Europe), and it would be very dangerous if there were a halt in the Geneva negotiations and in all attempts at dialogue and agreement on disarmament. Any step that reduces tension and alleviates the climate of mistrust and suspicion and which support the demand for and possibility of nuclear arms reduction in Europe is in line with the shared interests of all countries on the continent and is also an essential contribution to Poland's independence and freedom.

The events in Poland demanded an examination of our verdict on the present state of the East European socialist-oriented societies. The analysis of the document was designed to embrace the basic elements, typical factors and phenomena of a general nature, though obviously there are differences among the various contries. These differences can in some cases be considerable and qualitative, and from this viewpoint one could cite -- apart from the specific case of Yugoslavia, which has a separate history of its own based on the longest and broadest people's resistance and liberation struggle in Europe -- the situation in Hungary, for instance. Nevertheless, I believe it was correct to stress, in our historical and political deliberations on the overall situation in these societies, the negative consequences and damage that have in general resulted from the substantial adoption of a single model - the Soviet kind -- with regard to not only the economy but above all the political system (of which an official ideological system is an essential component) and the obstacles that have been raised to the demands for cricital updating, for reforms and for renewal. These demands were, moreover, noticed and acknowledged, starting with the USSR and the failures in which these attempts resulted because of a tenacious clinging to this model.

It was on the basis of facts that we reached the conclusion that the "phase of socialist develpment that began with the October Revolution has exhausted its propulsive capacity" and that in those countries a crisis has come about in the capacity for political, economic and cultural renewal, with the danger not only of continuous conflicts between demands for renewal and authoritarian rigidity out of regressive elements.

People are asking why we have only now issued such a clear-cut and substantial verdict. The fact is that over the years there has been no lack of open and specific criticisms and more general elements of analysis from us whenever we have been confronted with manifestations of crisis or conservative or regressive-type trends or actions. There is no need to repeat the stances that we adopted from the 20th Congress through the Yalta memorandum and the intervention in Czechoslovakia. Whoever remembers the documents and debate of our latest congress and the fundamental arguments behind our strategic options cannot feign surprise and must recognize that they embodied essential premises for the general verdict that we have now reached. Nevertheless it would be absurd to underestimate the impact of the Polish tragedy. Why only now? Were the hopes of a positive outcome to the Polish crisis justified? We wonder.

Let whoever did not believe in the possibility of a new phase, of a change in a democratic direction in Polish life, cast the first stone. Of course we did not close our eyes to the difficulties and dangers of a movement that was profoundly shaking social and political orders but which showed new characteristics -- even with respect to previous crises in Poland -- because the essential workers' forces had become directly and vigorously involved, because the PZPR and even the Catholic Church, which in Poland has historically had a special and very important role and influence, were substantially committed to the reform process. This is why we -- but not only we, I repeat -- hoped for and believed it possible for Polish socialism to develop in a democratic and pluralistic direction. However, this outcome did not materialize. This, then, is why the need for a comprehensive and in-depth examination of the reasons for the failure of this attempt too -- following the one in Czechoslovakia and the previous cases in Poland after the substantial lapse of the ideas of renewal launched at the 20th CPSU Congress -- became more pressing; this is why it was necessary to carry out a thorough identification of the causes of the critical phenomena that characterize the East European countries. One cannot either eliminate or ignore -- as I believe Comrade Cossutta does -- past and present facts, and I am not referring only to Poland and the tragedy still looming over it. One must not forget or adultorate the real facts -- for instance, the economic constrictions that still force the USSR to purchase 23 million tons of grain from the enemy power; the permanent and lamentable limitations of rights of freedom; the lack of participation; and the widespread phenomena of depoliticization among the younger generations and of disorientation among intellectuals.

We must not close our eyes to all this or to the risk of further negative and dangerous factors emerging unless there are real changes and a serious effort of reform. If we now failed to observe this need for truth and lucidity, if we hesitated to shoulder this responsibility, we would be failing in our internationalist duty as communists and, above all, would be committing the unpardonable sin of not preparing and forearming our party in a situation bristling with so many difficulties and in the face of such extremely difficult tests. This is why in the Directorate document we wanted to state, with scrupulous objectivity and a responsible sense of moderation, what we believe has been put at stake in the socialist-type societies and in the economic and political system of the East European countries.

To say that a historical phase in socialist development has exhausted its propulsive thrust certainly does not mean obscuring the extraordinary value of the October Revolution and the step forward that it signified for mankind. There is certainly no intention to dismiss the importance -- on a world scale -- of the gains and changes that there have been in the USSR and the other East European countries and of those that have been realized over the decades or to deny the reality, the objective weight and the role in today's world of the USSR and the other socialist-oriented societies.

It would be entirely absurd for us -- not only because we are communists but because we have been taught an awareness of history which nobody with any education and intellectual honesty at all should lack -- to use as our criterion for interpreting and appraising processes of worldwide dimensions and very complex transformations the idea that it was an interconnected and inevitable series of errors or to go as far as to identify the October Revolution as a kind of original sin! After which, however, we would still be grappling with the problems of a history and a reality that have had and still have a great influence in the modern world and which have played and still play a major role in so much of mankind's development.

The Method of Examination and Historical Judgment

It would be equally absurd for us now to judge existing socialism on the basis of empty ideological methods or preconditions; in other words, after indulging in the past in a kind of critical mythicization, for us now to allow ourselves to be involved in an opposite but similar manichean concept of diabolization, of identifying "evil" in the USSR and socialist-type societies and hence carrying out ritual excommunications and formal declarations of a break!

Our method is different, and we intend to follow it with increasing stringency and consistency: It is the method of precise examination and historical judgment, of differentiated analysis of reality, careful consideration of the effective policy and assessments based on facts.

It has happened and can happen that societies and states created by radical revolutions may stagnate, regress and experience periods of crisis. If we look at socialist-type countries (aside from the fact that for some of them it is difficult to find, as a foundation, a real and original revolutionary movement, in other words a mass, people's and national movement) it has been the case that, through the interaction of international and external factors, which had a powerful influence, and the mistakes made, particularly in the economic sphere (the forcing of development, authoritarian centralization and so forth), through the phenomena of bureaucratization (the party state, monolithism, the loss of the party's specific political function, Marxism distorted into a state ideology), through the prevalence of a closed dogmatism, even with some fanaticism (and it is worth noting that egalitarian concepts are particularly exposed to this danger as happened for centuries in Christianity), it is true that there has been a curious reversal of Marx's fundamental philosophical innovation: his criticism of ideology. Instead of reality, the transforming and creative practice of new facts and new ideas coming to the fore, ideology has come to the fore, and even a kind of ideological "credo" which is so-called "Marxism-Leninism" seen as an immovable body of doctrine of an almost metaphysical type and as a set of formulas which should inspire and guarantee a type of economic-political structure, a universally valid model to which the various situations and sectors of society must adapt and which it is the party's role to implement and impose as an inviolable principle.

This is one of the basic reasons for the difficulties, stagnation and crises. This is why we maintain that those societies need democratic innovations. But precisely because we are moved by historical inspiration our work should be aimed at objective and factual criticism and proposals. On the other hand I think there is little meaning or point in working on the basis of abstract definitions, in an intellectualistic search for the prerequisites of a socialist society which leaves out of consideration historical and political reality, or on the basis of peremptory assertions like, for example, the assertion of the "immutability" of the socialist-type society -- a theory whose soundness can be disputed at great length and which, moreover, does not help those who, like us, intend to fight for a new phase in the struggle for socialism and think that precisely by so doing we can also contribute to a democratic development of the East European countries.

We cannot say and do not know when or how these processes of renewal and democratic development will be able to progress. We definitely know that they are necessary. If they do not take place the risks would be great for everybody. If a process of reforms in these societies were not considered possible and if we did not intend to encourage it, what conclusion would have to be drawn? Possibly the resumption of the old policy of "rolling back" the Eastern Bloc countries? Or even the call for destabilizing insurrections if not direct preparations for war? That ought to be clear to all those who want to reason and not to exercise a demagogic "verbal heroism," to cite Willy Brandt.

Therefore it is not tension but detente which can encourage reform and democratic development in the Eastern bloc societies -- detente which is, at the same time, an essential objective of common interest to all countries in Europe and the world.

At last October's Central Committee meeting we analyzed and discussed the current international situation, the gravity and dangers of the existing crises and the responsibilities the United States and the Soviet Union bear for them. I do not intend to go back over that analysis; it has been confirmed by the events of the past few weeks. Indeed since then only one positive fact has been recorded: the start (not interrupted by the Polish events) of the Geneva negotiations due to the strong pressure exerted by an impressive European peace movement, a vast lineup of European political forces, the Catholic and other churches and some governments.

The Dialogue and Detente Policy

On the whole, however, the international situation is tending to deteriorate. Martial law in Poland, the provocative annexation of the Golan Heights by the state of Israel, the increased reactionary repression in Turkey, the explosive situation in Central America, South Africa's repeated acts of war against Angola, the persistence of all hotbeds of crisis -- from Kampuchea to Afghanistan, to the war between Iran and Iraq -- show how far we are from overcoming the difficult and dangerous international situation.

I would like to dwell on the problems of detente as seen after the Polish events.

I have already said that the economic sanctions proposed by the United States against Poland and the USSR dangerously heighten the already high level of conflict between the two superpowers and in addition cannot be of any help in reopening a renewal process in Poland.

If the sanctions proposal put forward and already partly implemented by the United States were to be accepted by the European allies, a rigid bloc concept, which should, instead, be gradually overcome, would emerge stronger and certainly not weaker on both sides.

Therefore it is easy to understand the resistance and opposition to this line shown by some European countries and particularly by the FRG (and by the SPD). It is being said that the rejection of sanctions is based solely on mercenary interests or that the line taken by the FRG is based only on German interests. It should be noted above all that both East-West trade and the development of relaxed relations between the FRG and GDR are very important for European and world peace.

In addition, refusing sanctions amounts to defending a policy of dialogue and detente, which remains one of the main conditions for encouraging both links among the various countries within the Warsaw Pact and increased autonomy within the Atlantic pact.

The ostpolitik -- to which our party made a practical contribution at Comrade Luigi Longo's initiative -- has certainly been one of the most fruitful ideas of detente in Europe and the one which has had the most positive effects on trends in Eastern bloc societies. But it is necessary to recall that conditions which prevented its full development since it had to coexist with a general frame work of East-West relations strictly governed by bilateral relations between the two superpowers, which continued to work for the rigid maintenance of the blocs and their logic and, in more general terms, for the defense and possible extension of their respective spheres of influence.

If the decisive decade of the seventies is analyzed objectively, it is not difficult to understand that the root of the present grave international crisis is not detente but the lack of a coherent development of detente. As Togliatti said 20 years ago, detente should have also produced a new chapter in relations between the two blocs with a view to overcoming them, without that representating a danger to anybody's security.

And it was intended to pave the way for seeking new forms of political and economic cooperation between the two superpowers, especially for the purpose of relieving regions of underdevelopment and hunger.

Instead of that there have only been agreements between the United States and the USSR regulating their respective strategic nuclear potentials. (SALT I and SALT II, and the latter has not yet been ratified and is even being called into question by the United States); a basis which, on its own, is too weak not to be gradually eroded, so that we are now on the threshold of a gigantic new step forward in rearmament.

Only the efforts of some Western and also Eastern European countries -- in addition to the nonaligned movement -- have secured results which are not negligible. It is no accident that it has been possible to talk of European detente even in these past few years of increased confrontation between the superpowers and of growing crisis in various parts of the world. But in the final analysis the international crisis has been aggravated partly by lack of initiative and unity in Europe. This means that the detente policy must not only be saved but enriched with new content and that all its dynamism must be channeled into the direction of disarmament and cooperation based on a new concept of security.

From this viewpoint the objective of overcoming blocs can no longer be a historical prospect discussed every now and then, but must become a practical political objective.

We confirm that we are not in favor of, nor are we seeking, destabilizing upsets in the balance between the two blocs because in the present international situation they would increase the threats to peace. But there is reason to wonder whether blocs conceived as the maximum guarantee of security are not becoming factors contributing to insecurity, whether, after being elements in European stability, they are not increasingly becoming causes of instability and whether, after being apparanetly unifying aggregations, they are not increasingly turning into causes of splits and divisions in a succession of crises and tensions among the allies in both blocs.

We are fully aware of the fact that the process of overcoming the blocs can progress only gradually and on the basis of reciprocal concessions.

This is not an easy problem because the delicate problem of security is at stake -- a problem which is more acute for the USSR and Europe for historical and geographical reasons, but which is also acute for the United States. No responsible political force or government can ignore the existence and importance of this problem and hence of the reciprocal security guarantees which should be given to the USSR and the United States, as well as to the whole of Europe, in terms of arms balance and control, mutual confidence-building measures and protection from the fear of a "first strike."

Through this course -- disarmament, economic cooperation, political agreements and guarantees of security with a view to the prospect of overcoming the blocs -- democracy and reforms can advance throughout Europe, also creating more favorable conditions for autonomous and peaceful development by the emergent peoples and for the assertion of the world role, which falls not only to the United States, the USSR and Europe but also to countries like China and India, in building a world order of peace and cooperation.

We can already take steps toward greater links between the blocs.

Why could not Europe -- Eastern and Western Europe -- be associated with the Geneva negotiations on the Euromissiles, with representatives taking part from the two alliances?

The presence of countries like Romania and the Netherlands, for instance, which take different positions from those of the respective blocs to which they belong, and also of other countries could be of help at the appropirate time in speeding up the negotiations and bringing them to a positive conclusion.

Other steps toward detente, disarmament and cooperation could be taken by the resumption of the Madrid conference; provided it is no longer used by anybody as a platform for propaganda and polemics; by the development of the Vienna negotiations on conventional weapons; and by the opening of other negotiations which might reduce tension and increase the channels for dialogue, thus breaking the spiral of the crisis in detente which is making everybody more insecure and more afraid of any change. And it is also possible to explore a sphere of negotiation — which, however, the Eastern and Western bloc countries regarded as explorable even in the cold war years -- through the creation of zones of security and nuclear-free areas. This too would be a step toward overcoming the blocs, still on the basis of parity and reciprocity.

If all these objectives are to be achieved it is vital that the peace movement, which has developed in such a promising and compelling way in Italy and Europe since last summer, finds new impetus and strength. The proclamation of martial law in Poland has curbed that movement. That was bound to happen.

But woe betide us if we give up. The increased tension makes it more necessary than ever for the movement to develop, maintaining the watchwords which have characterized it but updating its objectives, including that of an end to the military regime in Poland.

This need once again raises the subject of Europe's role. There is no doubt that over the past 2 years Europe has to some extent played a role of containment and at times of positive pressure on the two superpowers' policies. We saw that after the invasion of Afghanistan and in the opening of the Geneva negotiations, and we are seeing it now in the Polish events. Of course, the whole of Europe has not decisively taken this path. The Italian Government certainly has not when you consider the decisions taken on the Comiso base, on sending Italian troops to Sinai and on breaking off negotiations with the USSR on the gas pipeline (even though it has not yet succeeded in concluding an agreement with Algeria!). We will continue to oppose such decisions forcefully and tenaciously.

Fortunately other European governments have moved in the opposite direction. Nonetheless, it has to be noted that Europe has not succeeded in doing more than curbing the opposing irritations from the two superpowers and has failed to express and fully develop its own international policy line. For instance, it succeeded in securing the start of the Geneva negotiations but took a step backward in its Middle East initiative. The truth is that, despite all its objective potential and possibilities and despite the expectations focused on it from all parts of the world, Europe is finding it difficult to find a united ground for initiatives and a full awareness of its own role. That is partly due to the grave crisis in the European Community, whose lack of reform is producing an increasing number of nationalist phenomena and is tarnishing the essential idea of placing one's own national interests within a European dimension.

It is therefore more urgent and necessary than ever for the European workers movement and the whole European left to take positive action to overcome the present crisis. It is easy to understand (but only up to a point) how the fact that the community has been led substantially [by conservative forces, has sparked off opposition] to the very idea of integration among important leftwing forces and socialist and communist parties from the Labor Party to the PCF. But if we want change, it is now that the whole European left must accept and adopt the sphere of the unification process as a necessary area for its struggle for social reform, for democratic development and for the assertion of Europe's autonomous peace role on the international stage.

This brings me to the subject of the conditions and ways whereby socialism can be advanced in the world in the historical phase through which we are passing.

We have said that the driving impulse of the models of socialism achieved in the Soviet Union and other East European countries has been exhausted.

Of course, this does not mean there is any lack of material, political and ideological reasons and requirements for socialism or of motives for attaining it in the most diverse ways, as has happened and is happening in countries where the colonial system has collapsed. Indeed, we must appreciate the full world importance of the fact that many of those countries have made a socialist-type and not a capitalist-type of choice. That constitutes a final blow to the strength and prestige of capitalism on a world scale and at the sametime enriches mankind's journey toward socialism with new and original content and forms.

We must examine these experiences and do our utmost to defend their authenticity and autonomy from whoever wants to stifle them or divert them with the establishment of models typical of the capitalist West and from those aiming to superimpose on them the schemes and ideologies characteristic of the East European regimes.

But the decisive condition for imparting a new impetus to the advance of socialism worldwide (and also for making a real contribution to the process of democratic renewal in the East European societies) is for socialism to advance in the places of highest capitalist development, starting with Western Europe.

It is precisely in reference to this area that we talk about a third phase in the struggle for socialism.

While guarding against any kind of narrow-minded presumption, we must realize that the actual facts, both here and there, demand that the decisive resolutionary initiative be taken by the West European workers movement.

In relation to what do we talk about a third phase (or third way)?

Obviously -- though it would be as well to confirm this, since there are still some misunderstandings -- it is not a matter of seeking a middle path between socialism and capitalism. It is a matter of transcending capitalism at the state it has now reached here in the industrialized and developed West, and of surmounting it by building a kind of socialism that will be realized with guarantees of the safeguarding and development of the democratic freedoms already gained.

Moreover, we talk about a third phase (or third way) inasmuch as this comes after a first and second phase.

The first phase, as we said back at the 15th Congress, was the one during which the workers movement's first major economic, trade union and political organizations emerged in Europe. This happened at the end of the 19th Century and marked the beginnings of the socialist and social democratic phase in the struggling to transcend capitalism. From then on, major economic, social and political gains were achieved, together with a broad spread among the workers masses of a class awareness and of the aspiration to socialism.

This is not the time and place to go back over all the tumultuous events experienced by the socialist and social democratic parties through the present. The fact is that at the outbreak of World War I and the approval of war loans they (except for the Russians, who were opposed to it from the start of the war, and the Italians, who maintained through 1917 the position of "neither supporting nor sabotaging") backed the governments of their respective conflicting counties, abandoning internationalism and losing their own ideological and political autonomy from the bourgeoisie and from capitalism.

But it was in that same terrible historical crisis for Europe and for the workers movement that the Bolshevik's initiative intervened and the proletarian revolution triumphed in Russia.

Lenin was great because, upsetting all the current criteria and ideas in the workers movement, whereby revolution was the automatic result of a capitalist development that had reached its culmination, he realized that in the era of imperialism, of inequitable development (as well as of war), the conditions had been created for the rupture to take place in a country -- Russia -- that was at one of the lowest points of capitalist development in Europe and on the basis of a very broad alliance of all the oppressed masses centered on the revolutionary proletariat.

Was it an error? Such an absurdity can only still be supported by those who are in the grip of the most stubborn anticommunism or do not understand that the word "error" cannot be used to explain majestic events such as the 1917 revolution and the events that stemmed from it.

Rather, it is correct to say that Lenin imposed a distortion -- I would add a huge distortion -- on the course of events, and it was a distortion that burdened the entire subsequent course of life in the USSR. But it was that very distortion that saved Russia from decline. It wrested it from the backwardness in which it found itself under tsarism and opened the way to the establishment of a society and state autonomous from capitalism.

And it is a fact that that society and that state, despite the errors and even tragedies that marked their building, especially during the Stalinist period, were a decisive factor in the defeat of Nazi fascism and were for decades a reference point and foothold for millions of fighters for workers' freedom and emancipation in Europe and other parts of the world.

Indeed, on the world scale of the 1917 revolution not only led to the birth of communist parties but also prompted and imparted a thrust to manifold social and national liberation movements on every continent, including the Chinese communists, who later managed to impart an origianal course on their own to the revolution in their country, whose victory constituted a new stage in the world movmeent of liberation from imperailism and capitalism.

The October Revolution saw the start of a second phase in the struggle of the world workers movement for socialism, connected to and linked with the first phase.

Why do we now say that we have entered and are experiencing a third phase?

Have the socialist and social democratic parties disappeared, perhaps? As we well know, they have continued to exist and are indeed a majority force within the workers movement of many West European countries. Thanks to the scope provided by the functioning of capitalist mechanisms, they have also carried out particular social reforms that have improved the living conditions of the workers masses. But we talk about the inherent inadequacy of the social democratic solution because, despite those gains and improvements, it has not managed to transcend capitalism. Moreover, we are now in a crisis of capitalism which is attacking the material foundations on which the fortunes on the social democratic parties in the metropolitan areas were built, as an expression of the section of the workers masses which Lenin called the worker aristocracy. So for the social democrats too the need to seek and attempt new paths is emerging and is indeed already the subject of more or less advanced study and attempts.

However, we talk about a third phase also with respect to the one constituted by the experiences stemming from the Soviet model. Those experiences and those situations too are part of the historical heritage that belongs to us and to the entire world workers movement, because there is no doubt that under fascism, during the resistance and during the cold war years the existence of that heritage supported the Western workers movement in waging major and decisive battles for democracy and peace. But it is equally certain -- and this is the self-critical observation that we must make and that we began to make with Togliatti after the 20th CPSU Congress -- that for some time we viewed, experienced and used that heritage in a mythical and uncritical or submissive and therefore erroneous way.

But facts have now definitively proved the following:

-- That the path pursued in the Russia of 1917 is not feasible for carrying out a revolution in the high points of capitalism in the West today.

-- That the regimes that emerged on the basis of the Soviet model cannot be exported to the West.

-- And, moreover, that such regimes in some Eastern bloc countries are now experiencing a crisis.

This is why we envisage a third phase in the struggle for socialism. So we are not talking about it in an abstract or purely conceptual way, but in relation to the overall real historical process hitherto carried out by the workers movement.

Of course, without the experiences, errors, tragedies, lessons and gains of the two previous phases, we would not be thinking, working and struggling here. If we set ourselves the aim of transcending them both, it is because they have given all they can with regard to revolutionary innovation and transformation in a socialist direction of the capitalistically developed West.

Obviously the need for and possibility of a new era in the advance to socialism, driven by the workers movement of Western Europe (and we hope of other capitalistically developed countries such as Japan, for instance) do not derive automatically from the exhaustion of the two previous phases.

It is above all a necessity created objectively by the present conditions in the world, in Europe and in our own country.

The capitalist system is clearly demonstrating its inability to resolve mankind's present fundamental problems.

The Reagan presidency -- in other words, the leadership of the country that has reached the utmost peak of capitalist development -- is completely committed to imparting a thrust to a return to the free interplay of capitalist economy as the best, indeed the only feasible, solution in the world and in the United States for surmounting the present crisis.

But this presumption is rightly considered reactionary and irresponsible by all Third World countries and by large number of economic and social experts and scholars, including capitalist-trained ones. And it is indeed clear that the only results of such a policy would be to increase, continuously and alarmingly, the gap between rich and poor countries and between rich and poor within each individual country, including the United States.

As far as the latter country is concerned, far from curing its ills, Reagan's treatment is exacerbating them. Let the following figure suffice: the number of unemployed has risen to 9.5 million.

Moreover, the Reagan line, particularly through the rise in the dollar rate, is greatly exacerbating the clashes and rivalry among the capitalist countries and creating further difficulties for their economies, hitting the weakest of them -- including ours -- the hardest.

Looking at the capitalist world as a whole, certain shared elements of crisis are particularly apparent.

First, the alternation of increasingly rapid cycles of inflation and recession, often combined, are creating a state of the economy known as stagflation. Even when phenomena of production recovery occur, they are briefer and at a lower level than before.

Unemployment is growing everywhere (in the EC alone it is nearly 10 million). This increase is due not only to the present recession but is now linked to fundamental contradictions whereby many of the operations carried out to increase enterprises' profitability and competitiveness prompt a further overall fall in employment.

There is therefore a continuous fall in the size of the working population and thus an ever-increasing number of unemployed and underprivileged, who have to be supported by a smaller and smaller number of employed people (forced to defend their gains tooth and nail) and by public finance, in which there is a tendency to cut social spending so as to contain the deficit.

Hence, in default of any secure prospects, the spread of mistrust, alienation and even rebellion among millions of workers, women, young people and elderly people; and hence the uncertainty about the future on the part of broad strata of entrepreneurs on every scale and in all fields of economic activity, in both the cities and the countryside; hence the increase in tensions and phenomena of social disintegration; and hence, finally, the continuous impoverishment of the quality and humanity of life.

As the period of the "state of prosperity" comes to an end, Marx's opinion on the intrinsically anarchic and antihuman nature of the capitalist system is proving more valid than ever.

Under such conditions, the increasingly blatant contradiction between capitalism and democracy is becoming apparent once more. In many places (including Italy), under various banners and to differing degrees, there are tendencies, attempts and intentions to restrict democratic life and primarily to hit the rights and powers gained by the working class and the workers.

It is this combination of factors that creates the pressing objective need to emerge from capitalism, to transcend it.

But the objective need, the pressure of realities, is not all. The organizations, gains and power of the working class, of the peasants, of the workers, have grown. There are the growing movements, associations, organizations and groups, particularly of women, young people and intellectual workers, which express in a thousand ways -- even outside the workers parties and traditional political forms -- demands, aspirations and wills that clash and conflict with contemporary capitalism's economic mechanisms, social order and cultural products and that demand a different kind of society superior to the capitalist kind.

To prove that this is so, it is enough to consider: The demand that the working class manifests in various ways for direct and autonomous participation in the process of accumulation and allocation of investments; the substance of the battles of the women's and feminist movements; the characteristics, typical both in scale and substance, assumed by the peace and disarmament movement; the other ways in which the spirit of young men and women is expressed today, through music, art, entertainment and sport; and the movements to protect and exalt nature, the countryside and our artistic heritage. As can be seen, these and other needs and aspirations are to a large extent different from the ones at the origins of the workers and socialist movement. But they too, together with the old and still unsatisfied ones, converge (and must be made to converge) toward the gains and ideals -- of equality, justice, solidarity, freedom and freedom from poverty and emancipation from exploitation -- that constitute the essence and foundation of socialism.

But there is another important fact that shows that we have entered a new phase in the struggle for socialism and that many things are moving along the path that we set ourselves.

I am referring to the debate and research that are underway in some other communist parties and in several European socialist and social democratic forces (from France to Sweden and from Britain to Germany) -- debates and study dealing explicitly with the issue of how really to transcend the capitalist system and criticizing and updating the traditional policies pursued hitherto by social democrats.

Clearly to talk about a third way along which to advance and on which to base socialism in the capitalist West is not to talk indefinitely or to pursue chimeras. The blind, narrowminded and conservative ones are those who maintain that there are only two ways -- the Soviet way and the social democratic way -- and that therefore the process of history is unable to generate anything different from what it has already produced.

Instead the facts that I have pointed out, concerning the objective conditions and needs, the subjective thrusts and movements and current research within many European political forces, show that the process of history is turning down different paths and can reach more advanced frontiers.

For some time our party has been involved in this debate and this research, which concern all elements of the European workers and people's movement, and has set in motion relations and initiatives with communist, socialist, social democratic and progressive Christian forces in many countries.

We are committed to this activity by our character as a communist force rooted in the West and a force that has formulated and promoted Eurocommunism.

Some people fear that our critical analyses of the East European countries and, more generally, our stances on international matters could make the party lose its internationalist character. And it seems to me that Comrade Cossutta even believes that there is in us a desire to break away from certain communist parties.

This is a weighty, but unfounded, charge.

Obviously the freedom with which we express our critical assessments -- a freedom which we cannot abandon and which, moreover, we accept from others toward us -- has already prompted, and can still prompt, incomprehension and polemics. But we are not seeking ruptures. We are in fact steadfast in demanding and defending relations based in parity and autonomy.

As far as we are concerned, the end of [the concept of] leading parties and leading states has been accepted by us for a long time. We neither have nor want special ties with any party.

Unless we had practiced this principle we would not have acquired the international prestige that has enabled us to develop fruitful relations with communist parties throughout the world (including, for the past 2 years, with the Chinese party, which leads the largest population in the world, a nation called on to play a growing role in the life of the world), with the West's socialist and social democratic parties, with revolutionary, progressive and democratic movements in the developing countries. So our autonomy, far from restricting our international relations, has extended them and prompts us to extend them.

But this is not all: It is also something much more profound, a long-term commitment. Indeed, our aim is to establish a new kind of internationalism, the kind needed now and for which history is ready, in view of the scale and the dramatic nature in today's world of the problems of defending peace and of the survival and development of mankind -- a development which can only be unitary.

Well, the PCI is able to make an irreplaceable contribution to this internationalism that is needed now. It can do so because of its origins; the historical, theoretical and ideological heritage and the experiences that it has accumulated and imparted to the Italian working class and the people's masses; its organized strength and influence in Italy; and its capacity for renewal, but also because -- having understood the significance with regard to liberation, of the process begun by the October Revolution, as well as its limitations, and the importance, but also the evident inadequacy, of the social democratic experiences, as well as the radical disruption of the world order and of society caused by the appearance on the scene of the peoples formerly oppressed by colonialism and of the women's masses -- the PCI is a party capable of promoting a constant link among the situations stemming from the October Revolution, the workers movement which remained outside the communist experience (socialists, social democrats and Christians) and the revolutionary, liberation and progressive forces of other areas of the world and of other inspirations.

The general outlook toward which all our efforts are directed -- the emergence from capitalism and socialist building in peace and democracy -- is the one that enables the West European workers movement to stand as the driving and rallying force of a very broad and diversified alignment which, in individual countries and on a continental and world scale, will have the intelligence and strength to transcend conservative stances of every kind, nationalist rigidity, fanaticism, dogmatism and ideological dishonesty.

Some may wonder why we believe that this role belongs principally to the West European workers movement.

There are structural and political reasons why Europe and the Western workers movement are the epicenter of the new phase in the battle for socialism, and I will enumerate them. But before that there is another reason which I must point to and which was highlighted at the previous Central Committee session: European culture -- however numerous the ignominies with which the ruling classes have tainted themselves in individual European countries and in Europe as a whole, with respect to peoples on other continents -- has been the summit of culture worldwide. Well, European culture will decline if its energies are not fully utilized to contribute freely to the regeneration of society, the world and ideas to which the workers movement aspires and for which it is struggling.

Very Profound Crisis of European Capitalism

As for the structural, social and political reasons, I believe that the main ones, at least, are as follows:

1. European capitalism is one of the summits of the system and at the same time is now experiencing a very profound crisis of means, prospects and ideas;

2. European capitalism, unlike the U.S. and Japanese kind, has been "shaped" from within by the struggles and gains of a workers movement that has created not only powerful trade union bodies but also strong political parties -- not only socialist but also communist among which ours, through no coincidence, represents the majority of our working class;

3. The collapse of the colonial system led to an upheaval in political relations and trading terms between countries formerly subjected to European imperialism and Europe itself and its workers movement;

4. Europe is the continent most immediately threatened by a nuclear conflict (U.S. leaders are now even talking about the possibility of a nuclear war limited to the European theater), and its peoples and states are therefore the ones most directly called on to avert such a prospect, which threatens them first and foremost though it would be foolish to believe that it would not involve the whole of mankind;

5. In Europe there is a confrontation between two blocs whose balance must not be altered because, apart from the lethal threat of war, any alteration in the Warsaw Pact's favor could mean an unacceptable extension of the Soviet model of economic planning and state organization, and an alteration in the Atlantic pact's favor could mean an equally unacceptable reactionary regression in Europe. But it is now clear that it is inconceivable for the balance to be guaranteed at higher and higher levels of armament and therefore military spending -- not only because of the crushing weight that they exert on the economies and on the peoples' lives, but because the ever newer instruments of extermination that are being produced no longer permit the certainty that they will be controlled. It is therefore necessary to begin the gradual elimination of the blocs, by means of detente and arms reduction, and this is a task that belongs first and foremost to the European workers movement. This role is due to it not only and not so much on account of its traditional ideals of peace but precisely because detente, disarmament and cooperation are the precondition without which socialist building within democracy becomes just a fine dream.

Our answer to our adversaries, but also to our present or potential interlocutors, who ask us to specify the substance of the third way and to clarify the substance and specific proposals that characterize it, is not that everything has been defined. We do know, however, that the quest is underway and that, though many substantive points and objectives remain to be defined and expanded on by means of a development of thought and, above all, practice, that is, action and struggle. But we are already talking about a policy that has become of considerable importance in Italy and on the international scene.

With regard to the international issues of peace and disarmament, the new international economic order, the new kind of development that in this context must be established in the capitalist countries, the changes brought about in world relations by the nuclear dimension, Europe's role -- on all these issues and on related ones we have contributed precise and detailed ideas. Our proposals for a peace and development charter aroused the interest of states, governments and parties -- that is, important forces, have brought us into contact with them and have established the conditions for new developments in our initiative and in our cooperation with such forces. If this document has not yet met with the same response among the Italian democratic forces, it is an indication of their deafness and blindness, not of any political inarticulateness of inertia on our part.

If we look at matters to do with social and economic life, together with our untiring mobilization not only on the traditional front of the defense of the democratic trade union and workers gains, another very important element consists of our formulations and proposals aimed at expressing the new demands being put forward in the field of the economic policy, labor policy and social policy of the working masses. We have recently drawn up a lengthy document (now being examined and discussed by thousands of communists and workers, specialists, entrepreneurs and industrial leaders) containing analyses, assessments, pointers and priorities in the production, economic, financial and social fields. In other words, a combination of materials which reflect and outline a framework aimed at thoroughly transforming the present situation and at extricating the country from its crisis by regenerating it.

Then there is our research into the kind of relations to be established between planning and the market and between collective and individual consumption into the problems posed by the enduring gap between the south and the rest of Italy; into the intervention in new forms by the working class and the workers in the process of forming and utilizing investment resources into the possibilities inherent in a development of scientific and technological research.

I do not need to recall our stances and battles on the women's issue, which have made us the most open minded and vanguard force, not only in Italy but in Europe, as regards theoretical formulations and specific support for the demands and proposals of the movements of women who are changing customs, relations within the family and the couple, economic and social life and the law.

A Kind of Society Really Different From the Present Kind

Great innovatory significance can be attached to the practical experiments and many and varied achievements of the communists, together with other leftwing and people's forces, administrating municipalities, provinces and regions, in the spheres of services for children, for old people, for women, students and handicapped people, and in improving the population's quality of life from the big cities to small villages.

We have also carried out careful and original study and drawn up ideas and made proposals for the defense of the democratic system, for the reform and improvement of our state on the basis of an analysis of its present crisis and, in general, of the institutions, parties, public life and the relationships among the legislative, executive and judicial bodies.

There are indications of new spheres and fields -- we even spoke of new horizons -- which must now be assumed and adopted in politics and of the new forms and methods of behavior and action for parties by which they can be reformed and adapted to the requirements and needs emerging from those social areas which capitalist logic ostracizes, oppresses and discriminates against.

They are also our vigilant presence in the sphere of culture and of the cultural institutions, our initiatives and achievements in the sphere of art, entertainment and leisure time, our participation in the battle of ideas, our opposition to philosophies of renouncing revolution, socialism and the struggle to change this society.

Any idea of exultation is far from our minds. But this crop of ideas, actions, struggles, proposals and results, even if only partial results, means that a third way has to some extent been started and is in progress; and that it does not have the characteristics of an adjustment operation but of an operation whose characteristics and goals are the radical nature of the change and the broadest possible unity of forces for attaining it, consolidating it and promoting its development.

If the working and people's masses, the mass of young people and women, the forces of labor and production are to be mobilized it is now necessary to show them that it is possible to outline and create a society which is really an alternative to the present one but which functions smoothly and is more satisfying in human terms.

This deep need also makes it necessary for us to overcome a particular lack of depth which has hitherto existed in Marxist research. It is necessary for us to work together with some and against others to draw up a new anthropology which corresponds more closely to the richest needs and highest aspirations of contemporary mankind, to its yearning for a liberation and a happiness which are rational and rationally satisfying, not irrationally pursued and hence systematically unattainable.

There is no contradiction between the need to develop, clarify and extend the content and objectives of the third way and the need to vigorously tackle the urgent and pressing tasks stemming from the aggravation of the Italian crisis.

One task emerges as fundamental: It is necessary to thwart the attempt, which is gradually becoming clearer, to overcome the economic, social and political crisis by a swing to the right, by an authoritarian and reactionary type of solution involving a restriction of democratic life, by the violation of the constitution.

Italy's economic and political crisis is growing worse. Whole sectors of production are now collapsing, unemployment is spreading, even in northern and central regions, while in the south it is now reaching figures close to 10 percent, not of the work force but of the population. The public deficit represents 12-13 percent of the gross national product and the state's debt is reaching dizzy heights. The most serious aspect of the situation is that inflation and recession combine in a vicious circle, as in other capitalist countries, but with much greater damage here in our country. In this situation, while the government lives from day to day, undermined by the petty games of its own component parties, there are increasingly clear signs of the secret work of forces which aim to destabilize democracy and the republic.

These most recent indications demonstrate how the type of development and system of power experienced by our country from the postwar period until today has reached a point of decline. It not only has created and is creating increasingly bitter conflicts, inequalities and discriminations, but it is starting to come up against a material limit through waste, the plundering of state funds, the plundering and squandering of resources. In addition, this type of development is encountering a social limit through the new needs which have emerged and which it is no longer able to satisfy, thus creating new suffering, new poverty and vast areas of underprivilege, particularly among the mass of young people and women, which is producing powerful pressure to assert demands and values which are not mercenary and to seek work and life in society which are not increasingly alienating.

Finally, the present type of development is encountering a political limit through the crisis in the old forms of power and in the ways in which it has hitherto been exercised, through the problems of ungovernability which it continually produces, through the increasingly serious inefficiency of the public apparatuses and the slackening of the democratic relationship among the citizens, the state and the institutions by the contamination of party life and the corruption of public life.

It is the nature of this crisis and the exhaustion of the conditions which finally gave the so-called "social state" wide room for mediation, which produce the dangers for democracy, the attacks on trade unions, on democratic organizations and associations, on local autonomy and on the people of the south, the degeneration in relations among parties, the government and the state, and the impudence with which the government parties seize and distribute positions of power.

These attacks must be defeated and the country must be called upon to react. It is important to shed light on the harmful and serious nature of the proposals being put forward, which are aimed at sparking off a new and traumatic dissolution (the fourth) of Parliament. This is no way to solve economic and social problems which require urgent decisions and action. This is no way of facing the bloody offensive of terrorism and the attack by P2 and sinister powers on democratic institutions. The president of the republic has once again strongly condemned this. It only creates a dangerous vacuum and the illusion of false solutions.

Nobody is more convinced than we are of the need for a change of course, a clear change of course in a democratic direction, and therefore one based on unity of leftwing and people's forces. To achieve this it is vital and urgent to change the class and political relationships and ideological orientations. That is why our attention here is concentrated not only on the government problem; that is why all our efforts must be aimed at actively preventing — through constant initiative on our part — a weakening and division of the working class in the trade union and political sphere, the disbanding of the progressive and popular lineup and the resignation of a section of the masses.

A section of the employees is maneuvering among the ruling political forces, setting conditions on its support for a particular party, and is seeking what the Fiat chairman calls a new "political plan," which consists essentially of making the trade unions toe the line and establishing an authoritarian type of government. We hope the PSI as a whole will not give in to such requests. For our part we are working actively and positively for unity. But that end is not served by keeping silent on things which should be criticized, or by ambiguous diplomatic speech, but by political and social battles and the ability to respond justly and in a new way to the need for work, order and efficiency, and also to legitimate pressures from productive sectors. To that end we must hold steadfastly to our already complex social foundations, but we must also take every opportunity for links and consensus which emerge from a renewed interest in our positions and proposals in sections of the middle classes, among entrepreneurs, technicians and research workers.

We must prevent the country's great malaise from flowing into a confused conservative bloc.

Hence the need immediately to take a stronger initiative aimed at posing some basic problems with increasing clarity so as to help the country understand the nature of the conflict, the plans that are at stake, and hence to force everybody to show his cards, to abandon slogans and to face the questions which must be tackled.

It is therefore becoming increasingly important to the workers and to the country for us now once again to emphasize and highlight the need for the democratic alternative. It is not, as its critics suggest, a line of defense, a sectarian opposition toward the others, toward all, nor is it merely a proposal for a different lineup of the parties in their present form.

We have seen that the problems of the crisis and of governability have become exceptionally important: It is sufficient to consider the need to transfer large resources from private consumers to collective consumers, to consider what is involved in a policy of fairness and austerity, what changes must be introduced into the organization of city life, of leisure time, the employment problems and the new meaning and aims with which work is to be endowed. Since this is how things are, we must realize that the democratic alternative does indeed require (and about time, too!) honest and capable ministers, but above all requires a vast, conscious, constant social and cultural mobilization. And hence it requires a political and moral leadership which allows the masses to shoulder responsibility and to make the necessary efforts to ensure real change.

It is precisely because we think this that a broad democratic alternative is necessary, involving new sections of the population and shifting political and social forces.

There is no lack of grounds for reviving the parliamentary and mass political initiative, and all our work, especially in recent times, as I have already said, has focused on programs, analyses and ideas for extending the confrontation, winning consensus and giving battle: be it foreign policy, state reform, justice, parliamentary and government mechanisms; be it mobilization against terrorism (including the opinion poll initiative) [reference to opinion terrorism poll by PCI], the proposals for modifying the finance law, especially in defense of the municipal budgets; the struggle for housing and health; the protection of pensioners and old people; the initiatives to impose new directions in industrial policy and to reform state participation. I recall the importance of the last Central Committee meeting which debated the subject of science, technology and our initiative toward the world of intellectual work. And I also mention -- because of the importance it is bound to assume -- the southern conference which we are preparing and which will take place by February.

But if we want to influence the political situation and the imminent harsh struggle, two things are essential: a further creative effort with regard to specific policies and a major mass movement within society to defend jobs and the most elementary necessities.

The events in Poland and the consequent debate, which inevitably involves general matters concerning our movement's history and approach, constitute a difficult test for the party as a whole and for every member of it. So it is not surprising that there are, apart from the very broad agreement with the party directorate's stance, also reservations, doubts of various kinds and disagreements. We must properly understand the reasons for all this and discuss them responsibly, calmly and respectfully. These reasons are not to be sought solely or chiefly in the adherence of many party members to obsolete ideas about internationalism. The threat is -- and this is the main reason for certain reservations and mistrust -- of an attenuation or even a certain loss of our class autonomy on both the international and domestic plane, of a yielding to the pressures and influences of class adversaries and other political forces. This must be taken into account with the utmost attention.

It must emerge very clearly from our stances on the events in Poland that our entire commitment is aimed at advancing and making more incisive our struggle to transcend the capitalist system, for peace and for the emancipation of the oppressed classes and peoples of the entire world. Our ideals of thorough social and political transformation are not becoming blurred, but they can always become clearer and stronger. Our positions -- which aim to provide a more realistic, objective and critical view of what has happened and is still happening in the socialist countries (far from causing an ideological decline and reduction of activism) -- can and must prompt a new intensity in the struggle for socialism in West Europe and throughout the world and increase the force of attraction of our strategy and objectives.

This is how things stand and this is how they must be portrayed, rallying the entire party to a new stage in its regeneration and, at the same time, issuing a resolute response to the political forces urging us to adopt dismissive and, ultimately, suicidal stances.

In this way our present debate -- like the one we conducted in 1956 -- can help to advance our struggle, to surmount uncertainties and doubts and to strengthen the party's combativeness.

I am convinced that our party is capable of carrying out a delicate and complex debate such as the one that has been going on in recent weeks, deriving from it a further rapid development in the critical understanding of all members, a greater ability to understand the current changes both on a world scale and in Italy and a development of our deliberations and initiative in all fields. Only if we were unable to take this new step along the path of regeneration, which real events, both at home and abroad, oblige us to pursue, would there be cause for concern regarding our party's future.

It is therefore a matter of conducting a responsible, lucid and clear debate, respecting the opinions of every comrade but always bearing in mind the danger both of conservative stances which ignore reality, even when it is harsh, and of stances which, while questioning our past, discard everything. Both these stances would lead us into a blind alley; and a confrontation between them would split the party.

This highlights the decisive importance of maintaining and developing the PCI's special characteristics, which have distinguished and still distinguish it from the other Italian parties, from the socialist parties and from other communist parties.

Basically, this is the party's mass, organized, democratic and unitary character.

The party is not and must not become a movement of opinion, because that would make it unable to maintain and extend permanent contacts with the broad masses and to continuously develop its initiative both on the major political and ideological issues and on people's everyday problems -- in other words, to conduct mass political activity.

The party's internal life must develop in such a way as to permit a free and open debate, combined with the constant effort to safeguard and strengthen its unity -- a precious asset that must be, and certainly will be, defended even against possible outside interventions in the party's life. This all demands from everyone respect for our rules and customs. Experience shows that even formal rules are of essential importance in parties' lives, as in the lives of states. The conclusions of every debate must be binding for everyone. There must be no tolerance of manifestations of laxity or indifference on the party of the leadership bodies, or of the formations of organized groups within the party.

Looking at the experience of other communist parties (whether ruling ones or not), we can assess how much damage has been and could be caused by instances of bureaucratization and atrophy in democratic and ideological life and by instances of laziness and anarchism.

We can also draw from this a confirmation of the correctness of a method such as the one that we have tested, which has enabled us to survive so many ordeals to achieve important results.

By following this method we will remain united, will be able to fully enjoy the contribution of all members and will thus forge further ahead.

DOZIER MAY BE IN HANDS OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

NC211340 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Verona, 21 Jan (AFP) -- U.S. Brigadier General James Lee Dozier, kidnapped by the Red Brigades here on December 17, may have been handed over to a foreign intelligence service, according to the daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA today. It gave no reasons for its theory, based on investigations by its own reporters, nor did it identify the country the service worked for. But an official police spokesman said later that "we are studying this theory with the greatest care." General Dozier is the deputy chief of staff of the allied land forces for southern Europe.

Judge Guido Papalia, the magistrate in charge of the Dozier case, told newsmen today that he believed that General Dozier was still alive after 34 days of captivity. He said the 34-day period was "unusual" because the kidnappers had issued only one photograph of the general and issued four communiques. "This silence is unusual compared to previous kidnappings, and we must find the reason," he added.

ARABS FOUND WITH ROCKET MANUALS ORDERED DEPORTED

AU211035 Rome ANSA in English 0841 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 21 Jan (ANSA) -- Six Arab youths have been ordered to leave Italy and never return after police picked up thirty instruction manuals, printed in Arab, on the use and maintenance of missile weapons and the preparation of explosive rockets in their farmhouse outside Perugia. The six affected by the banishment order were identified as 19-year-old (El Bon Bohasi Salied) (Palestinian), (Salyed Mohid Fuad Ibrahim), 28 (Jordanian), (Awuda Husseim), 27 (Lebanese), (Wahoan Fahman), 28 (Jordanian), (Ayub Ibrahim Mohammad), 22 (Lebanese) and (Al Zagal Mawan), 23 (Lebanese). None of them had proper visas entitling them to sojourn in Italy.

The country-house in which the weaponry instructions were found belongs to the city administration of Perugia in the central Italian interior. The house was rented in October to two Jordanian students, (Mustafa' Nasir) and (Attalah Ammed), enrolled at the local university for foreigners, who apparently sublet the premises to the six Arabs just expelled from the country without City Hall's knowledge. The six youths were given until midnight Friday to leave the country.

Meanwhile, earlier in the day Wednesday, Perugia's mayor, Giorgio Casoli, put in a public protest against allegations that his city had become a meeting-ground for terrorists. The charge was aired Saturday by Rome Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, who has been handling a series of investigations into leftwing and rightwing terrorist organizations. Casoli dismissed the allegation as "serious" and "cause for alarm" in a press conference Wednesday morning.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL MAKES ARRIVAL STATEMENT IN ROME

LD201954 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jan (JANA) -- Secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, Al-'Ubaydi, has stressed that relations of cooperation between Jamahiriyah and Italy have made big steps forward since the great 1st of Sept. revolution. In a statement on his arrival at Rome airport today, he said the joint Libyan Arab-Italian committee would discuss in its meetings tomorrow aspects of bilateral economic, technical and scientific relations. The committee will also dwell on topics concerning bilateral relations. [passage indistinct]

Mixed Commission Meeting

LD201956 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] An important verification of Italian-Libyan relations is underway in Rome with the meeting of the mixed commission, which opened this morning. The aim of the meeting is to carry out a general examination of the economic relations between the two countries. In his opening speech, Foreign Minister Colombo indicated that political clarity and overcoming the recent lack of understanding between the two countries represent conditions for the consolidation of economic and trade relations.

May Double Oil from Libya

LD210556 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Italian oil imports from Libya may be considerably increased and even doubled, reaching 20 million tons a year compared with the 10 million tons imported in 1981. This possibility emerged during today's talks in Rome between the minister of foreign trade, Capria, and the Libyan minister of heavy industries, Al-Muntasir. The increase in oil imports, however, is subject to an agreement on the price, which is at present very high. However, on this issue too there is a prospect of an agreement during further talks be be held tomorrow.

SPADOLINI PLEASED WITH PARTY CAUCUS TALKS

AU211009 Rome ANSA in English 0831 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 21 Jan (ANSA) -- The Rome government was primed today for the forthcoming debate in the lower house on a series of key legislative measures after the five parties in the ruling coalition came to terms Wednesday on how to push them through. The floor leaders of the Christian Democrat (DC), Socialist (PSI), Social Democrat (PSDI), Republican (PRI) and Liberal (PLI) parties discussed the measures with Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta and Finance Minister Rino Formica at a meeting in Rome.

Spadolini gleamed about the "positive" results of the meeting while telling reporters that the most crucial issues on the Italian political scene, ranging from the government's financial legislation, to housing to anti-terrorist moves, to tax measures, were discussed in the talks with party caucus leaders. He said he held great store in such meetings, four or five of which have been held since the government took office, and it was "proper that another one was held at the start of the debate on the administration's financial legislation.." "We are sure," he added, "that we will be as compact in the house as we were in the Senate in dealing with financial legislation and the package of economic measures flanking it." Spadolini disclosed that the cabinet will be giving its approval to new housing legislation, which will be put through in the form of a government ordinance, at tomorrow's meeting.

Formica reported that the five parties had also come to terms on tax measures which will also go through with the same speedy law-making process. "If anything is urgent," he commented, "it's taxes." "Could you imagine what would happen if we tried to get the measures through with the normal legislative process," Formica asked.

PSI floor leader Silvano Labriola voiced pleasure in the "positive atmosphere" of the meeting which, he said, had "made it possible to deal with very complex matters with the right approach."

PEREZ-LLORCA COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CHEYSSON

LD202234 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca has been in Paris where he has had meetings with his French counterpart, Cheysson, and Premier Mauroy. Afterwards he gave a press conference at the Spanish Embassy and one of the main points to arise was the unblocking by the French of our entry into the Common Market:

[Begin recording] [Perez-Llorca] There was a very important formal unblocking on 25 October. (?Up to) then there had been a formal position which in the first place was to effect that negotiations for Spain's accession depended formally on the solution of some of the community's problems and which, secondly, depended formally on the unilateral adoption by Spain of certain measures. These two questions have been removed from the negotiating table. There continue to be problems on the negotiating table, but they are not problems which are being formally presented as problems prior to our accession. They have entered into the negotiations and have done so since 25 October. During the visit by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo to Brussels an effective plan of work was drawn up. This plan of work, adopted [words indistinct] on 25 October, is the plan which we are explaining to the member countries and that which we are setting in motion.

[Unidentified journalist] The subject of terrorism will not have been overlooked during these talks.

[Perez-Llorca] No subject has been overlooked. Ministers of (?foreign affairs) go abroad to discuss the matters which are of concern to their countries. No subject has been overlooked and positions on the subjects have been made clear.

[Unidentified journalist] Is Spain more satisfied with relations with France on this subject?

[Perez-Llorca] There are some differences -- there continue to be considerable differences with regard to the basic issue, but there is the possibility of cooperation, real new cooperation in which I believe. [end recording]

POLICE SEIZE 5-TON ETA ARMS CACHE, ARREST 2

NC201458 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Madrid, 20 Jan (AFP) -- Police today seized the entire arsenal -- more than five tons -- of the Basque ETA political-military (ETA-PM) organization and arrested two ETA-PM militants, a police spokesman said here. The spokesman said it was the biggest ETA-PM arms cache ever discovered in the Basque region of northern Spain.

The weapons consisted of 300 handguns, machine-guns, 500 kg. (1,100 lb.) of explosives, mortars and grenade-launchers. They were of Spanish, Belgian, and Soviet manufacture. They were found hidden in a cistern at a farm raided at dawn by the anti-terrorist brigade. Police also seized instruction manuals for the weapons and propaganda material. The arrested militants, who were at the farm, were named as Lidia Fonbelliuda and Jose Angel Bilbaopa.

Police said the arsenal was uncovered through the arrest of ETA-PM militants after the December 29 kidnapping of Dr Julio Iglesias, father of pop singer Julio Iglesias. Dr Iglesias was rescued last Sunday. One of those arrested, Jose Luis "Guti" Gutierrez, owner of the house where Dr Iglesias was held, is said to have given decisive information leading to the arms hideout. Meanwhile unconfirmed rumors circulating in the Basque country say the government has reached an agreement with the ETA-PM leadership under which the organisation will lay down its arms in return for financial aid for the Basque autonomists.

DENMARK

AKTUELT SEES 'EUROPEAN VIEW' ADOPTED BY NATO

PM201449 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 16 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "NATO and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] There has been much to-ing and fro-ing within NATO about the alliance's attitude toward Poland and the Soviet Union, and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has expressed the view that the results of the NATO meeting were "better than expected." It is difficult to see on what Haig bases his satisfaction. The foreign ministers agreed on strong condemnation of those responsible for the state of martial law in Poland -- and they also agreed that sanctions should be tailored to the circumstances of individual countries.

This means that the United States can of course continue with its sanctions, which include a ban on Aeroflot aircraft landing in the United States and a ban on the export of computers to the Soviet Union -- but on the other hand the United States continues its grain exports, which are so important for the Soviet Union. Here Reagan's consideration for U.S. farmers is more important than sanctions against the Soviet Union! Europe's attitude toward Poland has been much more realistic than that of the noisy Reagan, who has pushed the whole of the responsibility for the Poland affair onto the Soviet Union in the conviction that Jaruzelski's role is that of a puppet. Europe -- West Germany, for example -- has called for the lifting of martial law, the release of those imprisoned and the resumption of the dialogue among those in power, the church and Solidarity. It is in fact this European view which won support at the NATO meeting.

PAPER VIEWS JORGENSEN PROGRAM FAVORABLY

PM211005 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Employment"]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has begun another period in government with a declaration which expresses the view that "parties which together represent a majority in the Folketing are positively disposed toward important elements in the Social Democratic Party action program." This is the foundation for the new government, and it can be further clarified -- it is a concerted effort to promote employment, especially employment for young people, and the goal is to further promote an export drive, which would at the same time help to stimulate employment and improve the Danish balance of payments situation.

No one is hiding the fact that the government's foundation in the Folketing in terms of seats is weak. To make up for this the government's invitation to all the parties in the Folketing to cooperate in a comprehensive employment program must be so strong a demarche that no responsible party can refuse it. In his statement yesterday the prime minister said that the government will be instrumental in bringing about a policy which can strengthen industry and commerce across a broad front. An appeal has been made to the Folketing -- and to the population -- to take part in a joint, concerted effort. Who dares to say "no"? The interim answer must come when the Folketing holds its first major debate this week.

SWEDEN

PAPER: MEDIAN LINE PRINCIPLE TO BE CONCEDED

PM201145 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Jan 82 P 9

[Text] Sweden is prepared to compromise on the continental shelf in the Baltic in the present negotiations with the Soviet Union, DAGENS NYHETER has been told.

A Swedish compromise offer has already been made. The negotiations have been going on since 1969, and Sweden has now made its biggest concession to the Russian demands. This is inappropriate, certain members of the Foreign Ministry think, in view of Sweden's moral advantage over the Soviet Union after the submarine affair. The date for the resumption of the Swedish-Soviet negotiations was fixed in September last year. Before that Sweden and the Soviet Union had negotiated on the apportionment of the continental shelf in the Baltic east of Gotland in 1969, 1970 and 1974. Last Monday [11 January] the new negotiations began in Stockholm between the Swedish delegation led by Ambassador Hans Danelius, head of the Foreign Ministry legal department, and the Soviet delegation led by Foreign Ministry treaty and legal department chief Yuriy Rybakov. This round of talks is expected to be over by Friday [15 January].

According to reports received by DAGENS NYHETER, even on Monday there was a Swedish compromise proposal on this tough issue. The negotiations concern precisely where in the Baltic the border should be drawn between Sweden and the Soviet Union on the continental shelf, which embraces the seabed and what lies under it. Both Sweden and the Soviet Union assert the so-called median principle, but interpret it differently. It is Sweden's view that the median line should be drawn between Gotland and the Soviet coast, while the Soviet Union wants the line to be drawn between the Swedish coast in Smaaland and the Baltic coast. Sweden has support for its view in international law. Gotland is a large area of land, even though it is not connected with the Swedish mainland. In December 1977 Sweden and the Soviet Union signed a fishing agreement in which it was stated that neither country should for the time being claim any sway over the disputed area. This means that up to now this part of the Baltic has been a white zone, open sea. Both countries were aware when the fishing agreement was signed that a final demarcation agreement would have to be reached in the not too distant future. Since 1969 Sweden has been asserting the median line principle, which, it seems, it is now prepared to abandon. The Soviet Union's opening offer is shown on the map alongside. The line which the Soviet delegation originally demanded even passes inside Sweden's territorial waters, 12 nautical miles from the coast. (The territorial waters boundary means that the country has full sovereignty over its territorial waters, including the airspace above them.)

Sweden now wants to reach a final agreement on the demarcation line on the continental shelf, and is willing to compromise with the Soviet Union on where to draw the median line. "We have completely differing views but we are both just as eager to reach an agreement," said cabinet secretary Leif Leifland, the highest civil servant in the Foreign Ministry. "It is not in Sweden's interest to have an unresolved border dispute." Inside the Foreign Ministry there are divergent view on the suitability of negotiating with and primarily conceding to the Soviet Union over this important border question. Some sources have told DAGENS NYHETER that it is important that the issue be resolved and that the submarine affair not be allowed to infect a geographical dispute. Others take the view that it is particularly inappropriate to begin negotiations immediately after submarine 137's gross violation of Swedish waters and consider that it gives the impression that we are afraid of the Russians.

This criticism has acquired semiofficial status. But publicly the Foreign Ministry is unwilling to admit that there is any disagreement on the question. "It would be reasonable to put these negotiations on ice," Leif Leifland said. "We won't push this question." General negotiating practice is based on each country's making what is probably an impracticable offer and then waiting for the other side's next step. It is thought that the Russians are more interested in a so-called "grab what you can" [hugosexal in which Sweden would give way little by little, and this is the situation which has now been reached. The Swedish compromise offer is top secret. But it involves Sweden moving "its" line a little closer to the Swedish coast, while the Soviet Union moves its line a little further out into the Baltic. This means that Sweden is abandoning its position held since 1969, but this could on the other hand mean that it will increase the possibility of agreement on a final demarcation line.

If the two sides finally on a line midway between the original Swedish line and the original Soviet line, then the Soviet Union will have won the game. But this week's negotiations will not be the last on this issue.

Caution Counseled

PM201147 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Why the Hurry"]

[Text] For more than a decade Sweden and the Soviet Union have been negotiating without result on where the demarcation line in the Baltic should be drawn. The most recent round of talks which ended Friday [15 January] after 5 days of talks in Stockholm furnished as few results as previous rounds, and perhaps it is best so. There was no united Swedish front behind the Swedish initiative which lay behind the new talks.

The two sides have not discussed this question since 1978, and even though Sweden considers it unsatisfactory that the border problems between Sweden and a great power have been impossible to resolve -- they create problems for fishing, for example -- there is good reason to inquire why, so soon after the incident of the Soviet submarine inside the Karlskrona restricted area, the Swedish Government was eager to resume negotiations which up to now have proceeded at a snail's pace.

The firmness shown toward the Soviet Union since last fall seems less convincing now, even though we are still refusing official visits. If on the other hand there has been speculation that after submarine 137 and with its East European problems the Soviet Union may prove to be more willing to negotiate than before, these have been vain hopes -- as one might have expected.

Those ruling in Moscow have always shown themselves to be richly endowed with patience and to be intent on waiting for the negotiating situation most advantageous for them. They were probably more surprised at the Swedish urgency chan they would have been annoyed had Sweden announced that consulations could wait for a while.

For a long time the Swedish position on the question of the demarcation line has been that it should be drawn along the median line between Gotland and the Baltic coast, while the Soviet Union claims that this median line should be drawn between the coast of the Swedish mainland and the Baltic coast.

It is international practice that the median line between two states serves as a border, and it is only in extreme cases that this principle has been waived. This has chiefly been the case when the dispute concerned islands with a significantly smaller area than Gotland.

To break the deadlock Sweden was prepared to move on the median line principle. Several proposals were drawn up and one of these was presented in Stockholm to the Soviet negotiators, who in their turn presented their own proposals.

It is not known which side was more prepared to abandon its principles, since the negotiations were secret. But at the same time as it can be said that it is unsatisfactory from the Swedish viewpoint not to resolve border disputes with a superpower, it can also be said that there are obvious risks in ignoring international principles when negotiating with a party which has made itself known as one of the leading international sticklers for principle, and which because of its position of power is not averse to taking more than the outstretched hand when conditions are right.

The defense forces leadership is against any change contained in the various proposals sketched by the Swedish negotiators, even though they reluctantly agreed to one of them being presented to the Soviet Union. Recent events have given us a reminder of how Sweden is more secure the further away from our coast the Soviet border is drawn, and there is no reason for Sweden to be in any hurry at the present time to seek to resolve the ossified deadlock with any concessions.

CARRINGTON BLAMES SOVIET UNION FOR POLISH CRISIS

PM201231 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Jan 82 p 4

[Robin Gedye report]

[Text] Lord Carrington made it clear yesterday that the Soviet Union would bear the brunt of any future measures taken by European governments against martial law in Poland.

The foreign secretary said he hoped that a meeting on Tuesday of NATO economic officials would result in the announcement of measures "comparable to the Americans."

Lord Carrington told the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee that he would rather not catalogue what he felt these measures should be, but that they would be directed against the Soviet Union.

There was no doubt about the extent to which Russia was directly and indirectly involved in Poland's military clamp down.

"What has happened in Poland is in breach of the Helsinki agreement (on human rights). There is no doubt about the complicity of the Soviet Union," he said.

Preparations for martial law had been co-ordinated carefully, events would not have turned out as they did if Poland "did not belong to the monolithic Soviet Union."

Evidence for the Soviet Union's complicity lay in the endless visits to Poland by Marshal Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact, and in America's discovery that the martial law proclamation had been printed in Russia.

"And though they may not have chosen the timing, they were explicitly involved in the planning," said Lord Carrington.

Until Poland met the three conditions laid down by NATO's 15 foreign ministers at a meeting last week, there would be no further credits or discussions about the scheduling of foreign debts for Poland, although humanitarian aid would continue.

The allies' three basic demands were: a release of prisoners arrested under martial law; a lifting of martial law and other repressive measures, and the establishment of a dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church, Solidarity and the Warsaw government.

"What has happened in Poland has soured the atmosphere" (of detente).

Lord Carrington rejected claims that Russia was not worried by threats of sanctions by the West, although he admitted they could only have limited results in the present circumstances.

"The West is sending a signal saying: If you go any further certain things are going to happen."

DAILY TELEGRAPH REVIEWS REAGAN'S FIRST YEAR

PM201233 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Jan 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Reagan's America"]

[Text] A year ago today when Mr Reagan came to town he was riding high.

Nothing could have been more auspicious than his inaugural address, coinciding with the release of the American hostages and ending a nightmare for the nation. And his promises of "a new beginning," of renewal of America's leadership of the free world, seemed to signal an end to the frustrations and humiliations endured during the Carter administration. Americans felt that for too long they had been kicked around by countries like Iran, Libya and Cuba. For too long the Russians had been allowed to get away with murder in Africa and Afghanistan. Mr Reagan was responding to a strong public sentiment -- and he still is today.

A year later it is largely the failure of "Reaganomics" that is losing him public confidence. From the outset the administration's maxim was that without a strong domestic economy the nation cannot strengthen and preserve its leadership role abroad. Today there is recession and 9 percent unemployment. And not surprisingly, Reaganomics has failed to pull off the magic trick of providing tax cuts, increased defence spending and a balanced budget all in one go. In foreign affairs the administration has clearly still not got its act together. Although Mr Reagan's instincts often prove good, there has been a lack of consistency and planning. So often problems in Europe, the Middle East and Far East only appear to be tackled when they reach a crisis level. Mr Reagan himself has been much to blame for not taking a stricter line with his foreign policy advisers. The year has been marked by appalling public feuding between the secretary of state, the secretary of defence and the recently ousted National Security Adviser Mr Richard Allen, which no president should have allowed to drag on.

Much of Mr Reagan's first year in office has been characterized by hard-line, anti-Soviet verbal attacks along with a cautious and moderate policy towards the Russians. Having denounced the Soviet leadership as cheats and liars and criminals, Mr Reagan removed Mr Carter's grain embargo which was the one measure that had begun to hurt. After announcing new, far less effective sanctions over Poland, Mr Reagan indicated that it was now more important than ever to have a summit with Mr Brezhnev. To increasingly critical conservative Republicans all this appears as appeasement disguised as hard rhetoric -- a big voice and a small stick.

Mr Reagan is indeed more pragmatic, far less of an ideologue, than he is generally perceived abroad. He can change course as fast as any politician in America -- witness his recent decision to bar the sale of new, advanced warplanes to Taiwan when he realised he was getting into a crisis with Peking. Yet he has been consistent in his promise to work for a more powerful America and a stronger alliance, and cannot alone be held responsible for the divisions that have developed in NATO since he came to office. In terms of defence, despite America's economic problems, the administration has achieved a remarkable 7 percent increase, in real terms, in military spending. The forces have been given more pay and their morale and efficiency have improved. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the defense secretary, has sensibly ditched Mr Carter's wild, and astronomically expensive, plan to hide America's new MX missiles in a complex of 4,600 deepshelters over an area as large as Scotland and Wales. Instead he has decided to modernise and improve all elements of America's strategic deterrent -- the "triad of land, sea and air forces" -- and to develop the new B-1 bomber and the neutron weapon.

In dealing with the alliance over the past year the Reagan administration has made a big effort to consult and to listen to the problems of the allies. Mr Reagan, it is generally agreed, with his relaxed and amiable manner, is establishing better relations with allied leaders than Mr Carter did and he made a good impression at the meetings in Ottawa and Cancun. But the Reagan administration was slow to recognise the dangers of the growth of anti-Americanism in Europe in the anti-nuclear movement. Instead it fuelled the flames by ill-advised statements about the possibility of a limited nuclear war and anti-Americanism in Europe in turn provoked an isolationist reaction in the United States.

The seriousness of the situation was reflected by the American ambassador to Bonn, Mr Arthur Burns, who warned of the danger that America might turn back on itself; the 350,000 American troops in Europe would not stay if they were not welcome.

When the depth of the crisis within the alliance was finally recognised, Mr Reagan intervened personally and did much to defuse it with his striking offer to the Soviet Union to negotiate the elimination of all American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. But just as the administration's East-West foreign policy was beginning to take shape, with talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles and plans for strategic arms negotiations and a 1982 summit with President Brezhnev, the Polish crisis threatened to derail it. Nevertheless Mr Reagan decided, despite his denunciation of the Soviet role in Poland, not to cancel the Geneva talks and is still hoping for a summit with Mr Brezhnev this year. For while he regards detente as dead, he continues to believe that there is a chance of successful hard bargaining between Washington and Moscow, especially in the area of arms reduction, that would benefit both super-powers.

In spite of the assassination attempt and the awesome domestic and international problems of the past 12 months, Mr Reagan enters his second year less aged by the responsibilities of office than any recent president. Now fully recovered from his bullet wounds, he is much the same easy going, friendly figure he was a year ago. He is clearly not overawed by his job, is not worried about delegating work, and his success in handling congress has been unmatched since Lyndon Johnson. But after the exceedingly auspicious start to his administration on Jan 20 last year, the problems confronting his second year in office involving especially the economic future of the nation and the leadership of the West, could prove daunting even for this relaxed, youthful, 70-year-old president.

DENKTAS, ATAKOL RECEIVE UN ENVOY ON ARMS THEFT

NC210836 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Nicosia — Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol yesterday received the UN representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, and conferred with him for some time. It has been learned that the arms and ammunition entrusted to the control of the United Nations was discussed. In a statement following his meeting with Gobbi, Atakol said head of state Rauf Denktas invited the UN representative to his office yesterday and drew his attention to reports that large quantities of arms and ammunition under the control of the United Nations have passed into the hands of the Greek Cypriot administration, and he asked for information on this. Atakol added that yesterday's meeting was linked to the same matter. He stated that during the meeting detailed information was requested on matters that need elucidation. Atakol concluded: "The honorable Mr Gobbi answered most of our questions. He also said he is going to answer some of our questions later. The necessary disclosure will be made when all our questions have been answered."

Denktas Questions UN Honesty

NC210830 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Jan 82 p 1, 11

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET) — The theft of the 10,850 cases of Czechoslovak-made weapons and ammunition from the UN headquarters at Nicosia International Airport, where they were kept under "double lock and key," and the negligence shown by those responsible has developed into a major international scandal.

TFSC President Denktas has stated that a high-level meeting will be held today to evaluate the situation and that the UN authorities will be asked officially to provide detailed information regarding this arms and ammunition theft, discovered by HURRIYET. Denktas said: "We are in possession of the exact breakdown of the arms which were under the protection of the UN peace force. The absence of even a single weapon will lead to grave consequenced. This incident will reveal the extent of confidence that the Turkish Cypriot community can have in the United Nations and its peace force."

Stating that information has reached him regarding the theft and the connivance of those responsible, Denktas added: "The documentation on the 10,850 cases of weapons, showing whether these arms are still there and whether they still tally with our records, is a matter linked directly with the respectability of the United Nations."

Our reports on the arms theft have aroused the interest of all foreign missions in Cyprus. Foreign diplomatic circles and foreign intelligence organizations in Nicosia have begun investigating the issue of the arms and ammunition which ought to be under UN control. The TFSC foreign ministry, too, formed a working group over the weekend and began to review documents connected with all the agreements, protocols and other procedures concluded at the Security Council and in Nicosia since 1972 concerning the Czechoslovak arms and ammunition.

The Greek Cypriot administration and Greece, which never fail to issue statements on the same day, have remained silent about the arms theft. This is considered significant by diplomatic circles. Meanwhile, the Greek Cypriot administration yesterday, without any provocation, issued a communique in which it accuses TFSC President Denktas of creating "tension." Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, on the other hand, has asked Kiprianou to visit Athens on 24 January.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS SESSION HELD 20 JANUARY

NC202001 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A new meeting was held this afternoon within the framework of the intercommunal negotiations. During the 3-hour meeting there was a continuation of the discussion on all four issues on the daily agenda, as agreed last August. A UN statement says there was further discussion and work on points of coincidence on the constitutional aspect. The next meeting will be held Monday afternoon, 1 February.

In statements to the press prior to today's meeting the special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, Gobbi, denied allegations by the Turkish Cypriot leaders that arms and ammunition have been stolen while under the control of the UN forces. All arms and ammunition under the direct control of the UN forces, he said, are in their place and have not been stolen by anybody. Gobbi also said he informed Denktas and Atakol on the matter. He emphasized that rumors of the theft of arms and ammunition are unfounded and lack any seriousness.

Answering a question on his latest contacts with both sides, Gobbi said these were routine contacts on the exchange of views in an effort to achieve progress. We are studying the probability of more frequent meetings, he said.

The representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, Ioannidhis, said efforts are continuing to discover points of coincidence, specifically on the constitutional aspect. At the present stage, he added, we are dealing with the basic articles of the constitution. Answering a question on whether there are any points of coincidence on the territorial aspect, Ioannidhis replied that unfortunately there are no such points on the territorial issue. As you know, he added, the territorial issue is an issue on which one can either agree or disagree totally. In conclusion, Ioannidhis said that during President Kiprianou's talks in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou there will be a general review of the inter-Cypriot talks and the Cyprus problem.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Onan, stated that the discussion on points of coincidence would be continued and that efforts would be made to find more such points. Answering an observation that his statement last week, that there are also points of coincidence on the territorial aspect, is contrary to today's statement by Ioannidhis, Onan said there is a misunderstanding. He added that he could not speak of points of coincidence since there is not yet any comparative discussion of proposals on the territorial issue.

GDR DELEGATION RECEIVED BY KIPRIANOU 20 JAN

NC202141 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President Kiprianou today received the GDR parliamentary delegation which is on an official visit to Cyprus as guests of the House of Representatives. Welcoming the delegation, President Kiprianou expressed the deep appreciation and gratitude of the people of Cyprus for the wholehearted support and firm position of the GDR in support of the Cyprus struggle. The president emphasized that this year's visit by Honecker to Cyprus will further strengthen cooperation between the two countries in all sectors.

In his reply, the head of the delegation, Schulmeister, pledged the continuing support of the GDR for Cyprus' struggle in the future, both at the United Nations and in all other international forums. He said President Kiprianou's visit to his country had begun a new era in the relations between the two countries. Schulmeister said that President Kiprianou enjoys the respect of the people of the GDR because he is the symbol of a nonaligned policy which supports detente and world peace.

TURKISH GUNBOAT SAID ON MISSION FOR NATO

NC202040 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Turkish gunboat detected last Tuesday south of Evvoia was on a NATO mission to shadow ships of the Soviet Navy which were passing through the Aegean on their way from the Dardanelles. This was announced yesterday by the Ministry of National Defense in the form of reports from ministry "sources," adding that the Greek authorities were cognizant of the Turkish gunboat's mission.

It has been noted that in essence the entrusting of such a mission to a Turkish ship directly and actively questions the status now in force for operational control by which Greece is responsible for control over international waters in the Aegean.

This is the second time since the Papandreou government came to power that NATO has adopted Turkey's position questioning Greek sovereign rights in the Aegean. Approximately a month ago an alliance naval exercise in the area was called off because the Turks refused -- even after protracted negotiations -- to recognize the Greek command. Political observers describe the NATO position as a reaction to the wrong moves by Papandreou within the alliance and, at the same time, an indication of the gradual isolation toward which Greece is being led in the West.

The government itself appears to be concerned over the issue created by the Turkish gunboat. Already the Greek military representative at NATO, Air Force General Papaevstratiou, has been recalled to Athens. He conferred yesterday with Prime Minister Papandreou. A new attempt to minimize the Turkish gunboat's appearance off Evvoia was undertaken by the government late last night. "The Greek authorities," the government spokesman said, "know the movement of every ship in the Aegean and they knew all the movements of the Turkish gunboat. This gunboat only violated the rules of safe navigation by undertaking dangerous maneuvers around the Greek ferryboat Khrisi Ammos, and it is for this very reason that we lodged our protest with Ankara."

It appears, however, that the government was rather too hasty with its protest, which was emphatically and somewhat ironically rejected by Ankara. It is a fact that the strongly worded demarche spoke of violation of Greek territorial waters, while the subsequent contacts by our ambassador in Ankara, Papoulias, with the secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, confined the protest to the framework of regulations for safe navigation. These fluctuations on the Greek side are the cause of recent ironic comments by Ankara diplomatic circles. It has alsobeen emphasized that the Greek protest was only handed in last Friday, 3 whole days after the appearance of the Turkish gunboat. This is more proof of the confusion that prevailed within the government over the handling of the matter.

RIZOSPASTIS: NATO PRIMARY THREAT TO COUNTRY

NC202021 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Jan 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Imperialist Extortion"]

[Excerpts] Day by day the U.S. and NATO imperialists are increasing their pressure and open blackmail on Greece for the purpose of incorporating it into their piratical cold war plans. The fact that the imperialists consider our country a second-class member of their wolfish alliance is well known. For them Greece is simply an attack base for their aggressive plans against the socialist countries and the progressive regimes of the Middle East and the Greek Army is cannon fodder. The warlike Luns only confirms something the Greek people have learned through bitter experience: that they have no place in the imperialist, warlike NATO coalition which not only fails to guarantee our national security and sovereignty but which on the contrary is the primary threat to Greek national independence and territorial integrity.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROBING CYPRUS ARMS THEFT CLAIM

NC210810 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 17 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- The Foreign Ministry is investigating the theft by the Greek Cypriots of the arms and ammunition of Czechoslovak origin from the depot under the control of the UN peace force. The authorities have stated that investigations into this theft have been going on for some time.

The Turkish Government seriously pursued the question of smuggling into the island during 1971 and 1972 by the Greek junta of 15,000 Greek troops and of arms and ammunition illegally purchased from Czechoslovakia, and it communicated its evaluation of the situation to both Greece and Britain. The same government gave an ultimatium to the Greeks, demanding either the immediate removal of the Czechoslovak arms from the island or putting them under UN control, as well as removal of the 15,000 Greek soldiers and Grivas from Cyprus in 15 days. As a result of the ultimatium and the resolute stand of the Turkish Government, the Greek Government realized that a conflict was highly probable and loaded its 15,000 troops on ships and withdrew them in a short time. The UN peace force then placed the arms and ammunition in depots under the control of the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman had this comment on the subject: "We are investigating the matter. There is no development at the moment in connection with the arms which would warrant a statement."

DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH GREECE

TA201117 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken says the commitment of the Turkish armed forces to the democratic system is undeniable and that the process of a return to a democratic, secular and law-abiding order is progressing in a definite and speedy way. Bayulken made this statement in reply to criticisms leveled in the Constituent Assembly during the debate on the budget for his ministry. He added that Turkey is pursuing a solid, progressive policy directed toward contemporary Western civilization and development aimed at insuring Turkey's security. Bayulken said the Turkish armed forces are fulfilling their task of protecting and defending the Turkish Republic and are alert, strong and resolute at all times against foreign threats.

Noting that 1981 was a year of tension for the whole world, Bayulken said the process of detente between East and West was damaged as a result of the developments in Afghanistan and Poland. Bayulken continued: The areas of unrest are widening -- mostly in the region of which Turkey is a part -- with no signs to the effect that this will ever stop. That is why for our defense forces preserving sufficient deterrent power has special importance. No one can deny that a strong Turkey in which domestic peace and tranquillity reigns is a very valuable factor in preserving the security, peace and stability of the region.

After pointing out the importance of solidarity and cooperation among the NATO members under these circumstances, Bayulken said: It is becoming difficult to understand the negative stand adopted by our neighbor Greece in NATO. Turkey has pursued a very clear foreign policy toward Greece since 1923. Turkey believes that because of the strategic position of the two countries, mutual cooperation is to our benefit. Turkey also believes differences with Greece can be solved through negotiations. Recalling Turkey's good-faith rational stand in the face of the stand adopted by Greece -- particularly after the new government assumed power -- and the unsubstantiated allegations leveled by that country at the NATO meeting, Bayulken said: The intransigent stand of Greece -- our neighbor and ally, which refuses to negotiate and thus causes tension -- will only result in frustration for Greece.

Reiterating that Turkey does not covet the territory of any country, Bayulken said Turkey would not concede an inch to others. Bayulken recalled that Turkey, as in the past, will continue to place the greatest emphasis on national defense, adding that the improvemnet in the economic situation in the country was taken into consideration by the armed forces in assessing domestic and foreign needs and in creating a balance between our national resources and defense needs.

Bayulken continued: The fact is being acknowledged that the country's defense power cannot be developed beyond a point that can be met by the country's financial, economic and individual means and that a steady and organized defense force can only be provided by sources made available by the country's own economy. However, we must also keep in mind -- as proved by bitter experience -- that in our times sometimes wars break out before a peiod of preparations has been completed and that therefore we must at all times keep our forces at a level that compares favorably with the standards and technology of the enemy.

Reiterating that taking into consideration its economic situation, Turkey is the country contributing the most to NATO defense, Bayulken said Turkey, which has a standing army of 600,000, should receive more economic aid from its allies.

In reply to a question on Greek militarization of the Aegean islands -- in violation of treaties -- Bayulken said rights stipulated by international agreements cannot be eliminated unilaterally by faits accomplis. He added that Turkey was taking all necessary steps in all international forums on this issue. Let me point out this fact, Bayulken said: That the Turkish armed forces are always ready for all eventualities.

After the debate on the national defense budget a proposal was passed to extend the Consultative Assembly's gratitude to the Turkish armed forces. Later the defense budget draft law was approved in the assembly.

ANKARA PROTESTS NORWAY'S BAN ON NATO ARMS SUPPLY

TA201654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Turkey has protested the last-minute decision by Norway not to deliver 34 antiaircraft guns it had earlier agreed to supply. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry information directorate general, the Turkish Government's protest note was submitted to the temporary Norwegian charge d'affaires in Ankara by Deputy Foreign Ministry Secretary General Oktay Cankardes at the Foreign Ministry. The statement said the L-60 type antiaircraft guns Norway was to deliver to Turkey within the framework of NATO were actually to be used for training purposes and that their contribution to Turkey's defense capability was not a consideration.

According to the Foreign Ministry statement, the protest note pointed out that the decision to suspend delivery of the arms in question and implementation of this decision was contrary to the rules of international conduct. The note said: The fact that the decision was announced to the public through the Norwegian media without the prior knowledge of the Turkish Government can, to say the least, be described as an unacceptable act. The Turkish Government is aware of the realities behind the reasons put forward by the Norwegian Government. The Norwegian Government seems to have disregarded the basic principle of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. No just reason can be found in international law or in the developments in Turkey for this deplorable and regrettable behavior.

The Turkish Government had, at the time, informed the Norwegian Government that it could not accept any economic or military aid dependent on political conditions. Thus, the Norwegian Government's act is artificial and uncalled-for. The Turkish Government strongly protests the Norwegian Government's action and informs the government in question that it will investigate what kind of measures will be necessitated in the event the Norwegian Government insists on its current policy.

MINISTRY REBUTS CHEYSSON REMARK ON CYPRUS FORCE

TA201711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman has said that the statement by French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson to the effect that the number of Turkish troops in Cyprus has been increased from 26,000 to 36,000 is a groundless allegation. Cheysson made this claim in an interview on French radio and television some time ago. The statement was reported widely by the official Greek news agency.

Answering a question on the issue by ANATOLIA agency, Akiman noted that the statement was denied earlier by Rolandhis, who is in charge of foreign affairs in the Greek Cypriot administration, and by the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus. Akiman said: These unfounded reports that the Turkish forces on the island are being reinforced are being spread by circles intending to create tension by giving prominence to military issues and hoping to internationalize the problem. It is regrettable that the French minister of external relations has become a tool of those spreading such ill-intentioned reports. We would like to hope that he will be more careful in investigating the truth in his future statements.

TURKISH-TUNISIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN ANKARA

TA201846 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The joint communique on the visit to Turkey by Tunisian Foreign Ministry State Secretary (Mahmoud Mestiri) has been issued. The communique states that the two countries wish further to develop relations and the economic cooperation between Turkey and Tunisia. The communique adds that the parties decided to continue efforts for implementation of the projects formulated at the Turkish-Tunisian joint economic committee meeting in Ankara last year. The communique notes that the sides to a great extent share similar views in connection with political issues concerning both countries, and especially the Middle East and the Palestinian issues.

(Mestiri), who is in Turkey as the official guest of Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun, left Ankara for Istanbul this morning. He will leave Turkey tomorrow.

CURFEW LIFTED IN 8TH CORPS' SIX PROVINCES

TA201901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Communique No 29 by the 8th Corps and Elazig, Malatya, Bingol, Tunceli, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command]

[Text] The people in our region have abided fully by the curfew regulations imposed in our Communique No 26 between 0100 and 0330 as of 2 July 1981. Not a single incident has occurred to affect normal life. Therefore, curfew has been lifted as of 2400 on 20 January 1982. The people of our region are informed. [Signed] Lt Gen Sabri Delic, 8th Corps and martial law commander.

TWO TERRORISTS RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCES

TA201902 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Statement by the press and public relations office of the 6th Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command]

[Text] Mehmet Ali Dur and Mahmut Ertem, who were tried at the command's 1st Military Court for premeditated murder in Icel's Tarsus District, have been found guilty and condemned to death in accordance with the pertinent articles the Turkish penal code dealing with their offense. The court also decided to sentence Mustafa Koca to 12 years and 6 months in prison and Aykut Soker to 8 years and 4 months for participating in the crime.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

SINAI PEACEKEEPING ROLE REAFFIRMED TO ISRAEL

FM210951 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jan 82 p 3

["M.D." report]

[Text] On 13 January the ambassadors of the four European countries which will take part in the Sinai peacekeeping force (France, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands) handed Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir the reply to the U.S.-Israeli declaration of 3 December, reliable French circles confirm. This new reply from the four merely reaffirms the reply they gave on 23 November to the request for participation in the Sinai force. They confirm that they agree to take part in that force "on the bases of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and its appendices." So the four are not going back on any of what they said on 23 November, in other words that the multinational force "has no other role" than maintaining peace in Sinai, that the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is, in their view, "completely separate from the rest of the Camp David process," that their policy is still that of the 1980 Venice declaration, recognizing the Palestinian people's right "to self-determination" and demanding that the PLO be involved in a "comprehensive peace" process.

The four's new reply will not be published, probably to avoid controversy. Israel and the United States replied to the 23 November declaration by a (3 December) declaration stressing the two countries' attachment to the Camp David agreements, which implies support for a different solution to the Palestinian problem ("autonomy" for the West Bank). The four would have preferred to leave it at that, but Israel insisted that they reply again, which they have just done, reaffirming their previous stance.

PORTUGAL

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN

LD210100 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The foreign minister today denied that there are difficulties between Lisbon and Madrid over Spain's entry into NATO and over their candidatures for membership in the EEC. Goncalves Pereira denied recent reports in the weekly paper EXPRESSO, which is owned by Prime Minister Balsemao, according to which the Lisbon government is reportedly delaying Spain's entry into NATO. This is not true, he said, and the opposition parties have been called to a meeting on 2 February (?by which time) the Spanish NATO entry will be studied by all the sovereign bodies.

The minister confirms that Lisbon is demanding in writing that Spanish entry into NATO will not reduce the areas of strategic interest for Portugal, but if there are problems, he says, they will notbe between Spain and Portugal, but between Portugal and the NATO member countries. With regard to the two countries' entry into the EEC the minister stresses that his government has no indication that Spain might have carried out public activities which would delay this entry. According to Goncalves Pereira the only statements which count are those by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo respecting the autonomy of the two integration processes.

TRANSPORT STRIKE PARALYZES LISBON 21 JAN

NC211100 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 21 Jan (AFP) -- A total transport stoppage paralyzed the Portuguese capital today, as bus and tram workers joined underground employees on strike since yesterday. The situation is expected to deteriorate tomorrow, when inter-city buses and local ferries join the stoppage.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 015

22 January 1982

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SALCHER FAVORS POLISH DEBT RESCHEDULING TALKS

AU211600 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Jan 82 p 7

[Summary] "Finance Minister Herbert Salcher declared that Austria, irrespective of decisions by other states, is interested in continuing the debt rescheduling talks with Poland, at a state level." Last week in Paris, NATO government representatives had decided upon recommending that for the time being, the NATO foreign ministers not hold any more rescheduling talks with Warsaw, which will apply to repayments coming due this year.

"As far as Austria is concerned, repayments of state-guaranteed loans amounting to $400 million (or 6.4 billion schillings) come due this year, as well as repayments for commercial loans amounting to about $100 million (about 1.6 billion schillings)." Negotiations with Poland on the repayment of state-guaranteed loans will be conducted by the Finance Ministry, while Austrian banks will be represented by the Credit-Anstalt and Bawag Banks within the international bank syndicate negotiating on rescheduling commerical loan repayments.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS SAUDI COUNTERPART

AU211251 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Jan 82 p 7

[Summary] "Austria will receive from Saudi Arabia substantial funds this year for partly covering the budget deficit and for Kontrollbank [export-financing] loans. That was agreed on by Finance Minister Salcher and Saudi Arabian Finance and Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl in a talk yesterday. Following the negotiations Salcher declared that the financing quota for this year had been fixed but refused to say anything about its amount." To date, Austria has received Saudi Arabian loans in the amount of 15 billion schillings.

The sides also agreed to set up a body for joint ventures and activities in third countries. Talks about this are to be held regularly at least once a year and, if necessary, more often. "Salcher stressed that the financing of the UN City Conference Center was not discussed at the talks." Al-Khayl invited Finance Minister Salcher to Riyadh where the topics talked about in Vienna are to be further discussed and made more specific. "According to Salcher the talks were held in a 'very good climate' and the economic relations between the two countries are not burdened by any problems."

Shaykh al-Khayl also visited the Simmering-Graz-Pauker works in Simmering where he was shown newly developed large diesel engines particularly suited for powerplants. On this occasion he suggested further talks to sound out possibilities for cooperation between Austrian and Saudi Arabian firms with the support of the Saudi Arabian Government. Al-Khayl will return to his country today.

VIENNA SYNAGOGUE ATTACKERS SENTENCED TO LIFE

AU211740 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpt] In the case of the Vienna synagogue attack, two Arab terrorists -- Marwan Hasan and Muhammad Hasan Rajih -- were sentenced to life in prison today on charges of murder and attempted murder.

MINISTER CHEYSSON SEES 'NO PROGRESS' IN POLAND

PM211731 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jan 82 p 3

[G.P. report]

[Text] Monaco -- During a press conference on 19 January at the end of his official visit to Monaco, External Relations Minister Cheysson stated that "France was more determined than ever to ask General Jaruzelski and the Polish authorities to stand by what they say in each of their letters."

According to the minister, there is "no progress" on the three basic demands made by the EEC members on "martial law, the internment of a large number of Poles, and particularly trade union leaders," and on "the absence of any dialogue with all the political and social forces." "The promises must be kept," Mr Cheysson concluded, "and that might enable us to resume some form of dialogue. For the time being we do not think that is possible as yet, either as regards the rescheduling of the debt or as regards the credit which might be given to facilitate the supplies which Poland undoubtedly needs. Consequently the situation in Poland has been frozen to a considerable extent and, in any case, that is true of the situation between Poland and us."

Speaking about French-Monacan relations Mr Cheysson described them as "excellent in most spheres." The principality, he said, is administered "with a great deal of efficiency" and employment for French people is constantly increasing because the big projects being carried out in Monaco mean major contracts for French enterprises.

MITTERRAND ADVISER: FRG NOT 'NEUTRALIST'

PM211015 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Mr Jacques Attali, special adviser to the president, stated on the Europe 1 Press Club on 17 January that "the rather simplistic way in which people have spoken of German cowardice" with regard to the FRG's reactions on Poland "is neither true, nor acceptable, nor accurate." "The West German and French Governments share common areas of thinking and responsibility," he said, "and the same desire to denounce all the attacks and limitations of freedom following the 13 December coup, to demand the release of prisoners, a return to workers' rights and the restoration of former freedoms. At government level Europe has voiced its opinion in an entirely coherent way." Mr Attali said that he believed that there was not "one ounce of neutralist thinking in the FRG Government's behavior."

Mr Mitterrand's adviser also said that the next summit of the seven major industrialized countries, to be held at the Chateau de Versailles, will take place in early June. "We will obviously talk mainly about employment," he said.

BYELECTION DEFEATS PLAYED DOWN BY OFFICIAL

PM211455 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jan 82 p 12

[Text] On Sunday evening Mr Gaston Defferre, minister of state and minister of the interior and decentralization, said: "A spade must be called a spade; the by-elections are a success for the government. The constituencies in question have been held by the right without interruption since 1958. The conservative forces lost them by a narrow margin in June 1981 in the great wave that followed the presidential election. The electorate of the left, assured of a big government majority in parliament, mobilized itself less than the electorate of the right which wanted to take its revenge."

"In this respect, the high rate of abstentions and the first analyses of the results are revealing. Four by-elections do not constitute a national test, unlike the surveys carried out on representative samples from all over France. These four constituencies, sociologically very exceptional, do not reflect French opinion as a whole. The pre-1981 opposition was told that by-elections won by it had no general political significance often enough for that statement to be remembered this evening."

PCF PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR TURKISH TRADE UNIONISTS

PM211223 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz had a meeting at Central Committee headquarters on 14 January with Kemal Doysal, confederal secretary of the Confederation of Revolutionary Working Unions (DISK), and (Memet) Karaca, secretary general of the Metal Workers' Federation.

They gave information on the present situation in Turkey, where an increasing number of arrests are being made, where torture is practiced daily and numerous death sentences are requested against democrats. They thanked the PCF for its active solidarity and stressed the importance which the expression of international public opinion and Western government stances has for their struggle. After expressing the emotion and fraternal feelings with which the French communists are following the Turkish people's and DISK's courageous struggle, Maxime Gremetz stated in particular:

"In view of the increasing repression, torture and the death threats hanging over Turkish trade unionists, the PCF intends to extend and strengthen its action to ensure that the solidarity of the workers and all democrats in our country is vigorously expressed. We call upon them to use all possible ways to protest and condemn this bloody dictatorship in the pay of the United States. We call on them to demand that the lives of the 52 Turkish trade unionists be spared and that repression and torture be ended and to demand freedom for Turkey."

CZECH SPYING ON DISSIDENTS IN PARIS PROTESTED

LD220934 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand is angry with the Czechoslovak secret services. The Prague authorities have tapped the telephones of Czech dissidents on French territory, and moreover, it was they who started the fuss. In December, Prague Radio broadcast recordings made clandestinely in the office of TEMOIGNAGES, a Czechoslovak [word indistinct] magazine edited in Paris. These deliberately collected tape recordings were meant to prove the connivance of dissidents with Western spy services and neo-nazis.

Obviously when the Czech dissidents in Paris were alerted they rapidly found the microphones installed in their offices, and the most famous among them, Artur London, wrote a protest letter to President Mitterrand. The president's reply reached them yesterday. Francois Mitterrand considers the process intolerable and even unacceptable. A very firm protest should shortly reach the Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris.

LETTER FROM PREMIER JARUZELSKI TO PCF'S MARCHAIS

For the complete text of the 4 January letter from Polish Premier W. Jaruzelski to the PCF's Georges Marchais, which appeared in the 14 January issue of L'HUMANITE, see the Polish section of the 21 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G20 through G23.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA -- The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for 21 January will carry the appointment of Mr Jacques Posier as ambassador to Colombia, replacing Mr Marcel Maitres. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jan 82 p 8 PM]

MATERIAL ON PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Cossutta Speech

PM191505 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jan 82 p 8

[Report on speech by Armando Cossutta at 12 January debate on main report at PCI Central Committee meeting in Rome]

[Text] I do not believe, Armando Cossutta said, that I can be accused of underestimating the innovations (in the positive sense of the word, that is) contained in the resolution: namely the indication of the need for and the commitment to a new "phase" in the struggle for socialism.

I do think however, that it is precisely the points on which I have expressed my disagreement that threaten the coherence and the persuasive force of this albeit fundamental assertion.

In the article I wrote I maintained that the resolution represents a "break" with even our most recent formulations on a number of fundamental points. And were this to be acknowledged, I believe also that the majority of comrades would not hesitate to conclude that the resolution itself is unlikely to contribute positively to our revolutionary awareness or practice.

First, we might look at the verdict on the socialist societies, which I still consider overall to be erroneously dismissive.

I am accused of unwillingness to face facts. But we know that facts never speak for themselves; they have to be interpreted in the light of some kind of general concept of reality.

In this connection, the criticism I am inclined to make on analyzing the document (and also to some extent Berlinguer's report) is that the facts are approached more often from illuminist and sociological premises than on the basis of Marxist premises.

Is it possible to talk about analysis in our sense of the term with respect to an approach to the evaluation of facts characteristic of the socialist societies in general and of the Polish events in particular which fails to demonstrate the ability to pull together the threads linking social and political processes with the characteristics and limitations -- which are not fortuitous -- of a determinate economic structure? a structure which consists, in the socialist countries, precisely in the planned economy system.

Failure to understand this is the only explanation for the attempt, to paraphrase Guicciardini, to "make an ox run like a horse." When the ox proves unequal to the task, it is accused of not being -- or of no longer being -- a "good horse." And, what is more, the size and nature of the contributions it has made, is making and may still be destined to make to the emancipation of all mankind is ignored. Meanwhile the horse itself can no longer be called a champion. Indeed, it cannot even be heard to neigh.

Abandoning the metaphor, I would like to ask the comrades how it is possible to consider the socialist societies' limitations -- and they do exist -- without also comparing them with the state of the countries which are the object and not the subject of dominance and exploitation within the framework of the capitalist market.

It may seem paradoxical, but it is none the less true that the summary verdict expressed on the socialist societies contains a vestige, perhaps more than a vestige of the subordinate, passive mentality with respect to the USSR and the other socialist countries. The verdict can only be explained in terms of a delusion with regard to the claim that those countries, particularly the USSR -- provided that they are willing and that they consequently reform -- must and can produce solutions capable of achieving the necessary revolutionary transformation even in the "citadels" of capitalist development.

Quite the contrary: The observation that for at least 20 years the fabric of the societies which have escaped from capitalism has undoubtedly been showing signs of contradictions and even cracks, is one which we should regard only as a strong and pressing reason for self-criticism, because /we/ [in italics] have proved unable to advance the revolutionary processes in such a way as to give those countries by way of a reference point in the West not more or less developed capitalism but the first effective experiences of a different realization of socialism based on a marriage of socialism and democracy. That is, at least, if we still believe that our task is not to contemplate the world, albeit in lamentation, but to transform it.

The incredible and unfounded historical systemization of the last 35 years of glorious workers' struggle is part of the same dismissive line. It is a history which was in reality characterized, after the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs, by a long period of U.S. atomic monopoly, by Churchill's Fulton speech, by the expulsion of the European communist parties from the governments of countries like Italy and France which the Red Army never reached, and by unceasing efforts on the part of capitalist conservatism, especially the British and French Governments, to counter the possibility envisaged by Roosevelt and Stalin in Yalta of extending the wartime alliance between the two countries into an alliance of peace.

So the Yalta plan for a world setup striving in unity for the maintenance of peace and for emancipation and growth from states and peoples, with the support and cooperation of the two greatest powers, has been progressively reduced to reciprocal recognition -- as the only guarantee against another war -- of the existence of two "security zones" for the same two major powers.

It is within this more restricted framework that the workers movement, in the East and in the West, has been forced to fight: on the one hand reinforcing, even through coercion and violence, the ties between the USSR and the countries acknowledged to be part of its zone of security, to the point of transposing the so-called Soviet model by force to them, while in the West, encountering the regrettable yet unbreakable resistance of the Eastern parties and countries, the communist parties have been able to produce the great stage of democratic development which has carried the European capitalist countries to the threshold either of socialism or anarcho-corporative involution.

The dismissive verdict on the socialist societies and on the last 35 years of the communist workers movement's history is summed up in the formula of the "exhaustion" of the revolutionary propellant capacity of the socialist societies realized hitherto. It is claimed that these societies can be acknowledged to have historical merits but not a /current/ [in italics] role in the world revolutionary process. I wonder whether this is not a break with, but only a development of, the thesis approved by the congress defining such a role as fundamental. But let us stick to considering facts.

The USSR is not just the country which has been able to achieve -- and is achieving -- with honor the building of a society without capitalism, without private incomes, aiming within the limitations of historical possibilities at raising mankind and meeting his most urgent and important needs; which, to this end, succeeded brilliantly in accomplishing a tremendous task in World War II, or which after World War I became the great bulwark which broke the world market in two. In addition to all that, the USSR is also the country which opened up and which keeps open otherwise inconceivable opportunities for the parties fighting in the citadels of developed capitalism. And for all these reasons, even though it does not constitute a model (we have been repeating this for decades now), it remains a fundamental reference point not only for the peoples of the Third and Fourth Worlds but also for the working class of the capitalist countries.

On the basis of all the assessments contained in the document that I have so far challenged and on the basis of the same assessments -- which are in fact drastic and final -- reasserted in Comrade Berlinguer's report (as is well known, words carry weight, and these are weighty pronouncements indeed), it is really arbitrary to wonder whether in fact the real intention is an actual rupture with CPSU and the other parties of so-called "real socialism." The answer given to me is that it is a serious matter even to ask this question. If that is what is believed, I am the first to welcome the fact, since I consider a policy of disavowal or rupture disastrous for our party.

Indeed, Natta gives assurances that in our relations with all the workers, liberation and progressive forces, there is certainly no intention to ignore or to tone down political distinctions and differences. This assertion could suit all ears, because in fact it does not say what we consider the essential distinguishing criteria. It does not say, for instance, whether autonomy and commitment to the anticapitalist and anti-imperialist struggle are the main factors from which to expect a shared awareness of the situation and different -- and entirely autonomous and equal-based -- role played within it by each force and each party.

Comrades, my belief is that all the points in the document that I have criticized are a premise, not the consequence, of the verdict of condemnation issued with regard to the establishment of martial law in Poland.

For a different analysis of the events in Poland, I need only refer to Comrade Santarelli's article, which L'UNITA published on page 3 a few days after martial law was announced.

The theory of the "three phases" can indeed constitute a thrust to the resumption of the revolutionary process in the West and inspiration that will impart impetus and ideological vigor to the new generations and the weapon that will restore a revolutionary prospect to a process that is degenerating toward warlike outcomes.

But for this very reason it is essential that this theory be very rigorously defined and put into practice, not on the basis or premises that are ambiguous, to say the least, such as the ones that I have tried to criticize. Moreover, I would like to add that it seems to me that we are still -- even with Comrade Berlinguer's report -- a long way even from an awareness of a general line of socialist transformation in West Europe. It is certainly not by producing documents such as the one on the present economic crisis that we will lay the foundations of a platform for socialism, for an effective escape from Western capitalism.

Just as I reject a verdict that I believe fails to recognize the present role in the revolutionary process of the countries of socialism as hitherto realized, I sharply reject verdicts that dismiss our own party's revolutionary vocation and role, such as those issued by RUDE PRAVO, and every attempt to depict the debate that has opened up within our party on the Directorate's resolution as the prelude to a potentially splittist battle. Our party has all the will, the means and the time needed to transform these disputes into a loftier, unitary theoretical awareness.

Natta Article Answers Cossutta

PM141031 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 7 Jan 82 p 3

[PCI Secretariat Member Alessandro Natta article: "Reply to Comrade Cossutta"]

[Text] Comrade Cossutta has decided to publicly express his disagreement with the party Directorate's recent resolution on the tragic events in Poland. However unusual, this is certainly a legitimate action, since there is no explicit approval by the entire Directorate of the final draft of the document. Moreover, he exercised this right to criticize and disagree at the October Central Committee meeting, adopting on the foreign policy line and on the proposals and initiatives for peace and development stances very similar to his present ones.

I do not mean that the unanimous deliberations of that Central Committee session and now the gravity of the present situation, the binding nature of the decisions that we made on 13 and 30 December and the substantial agreement of the Directorate with this stance (I leave aside outside pressures -- so obviously for ulterior motives -- for the expression of individual ideas) should have been considered sufficient to advise against this kind of intervention. What I do feel should be openly challenged, however, is the reason why Comrade Cossutta considered it necessary to make his disavowal and disagreement formal and explicit, namely that the Directorate document allegedly did not form a valid basis for an open and clear debate and exchange of views throughout the party -- which we all consider indispensable and which are in fact already underway -- and did not permit the attainment of a stance behind which the entire party could find itself resolutely united.

Such an opinion can only stem from an error which seems difficult to excuse: I mean from the lack of a clear and precise awareness that the deliberations, assessments and options embodied in that document undoubtedly constitute a very significant and innovative factor, but at the same time represent the necessary and consistent development of an inspiration and a policy line that the PCI has pursued, tested and asserted through long and arduous experience. Others might show some surprise, whether genuine or otherwise, but is it possible for a communist to talk in terms of a "wrench" or an eradication? Is it permissible to refer to a contradiction with the theses of the 15th congress of 1979? Perhaps -- and if so I consider it a very serious matter -- it was not realized that that congress embodies the clearest and most binding precedents for the present stances. Does it really need to be pointed out that those theses clearly stated, in connection with the peoples' liberation movement, the progress of socialism and the building of new societies, that "there are no possible universal models, no chairs of ideological orthodoxy and no exclusive centers of political leadership"?

Does it need to be pointed out that, together with the acknowledgement of the importance of the great historical experience that began with the October Revolution, there was an indication, in precise critical terms, of the "limitations, contradictions and errors which, even after the 20th congress, have affected the domestic economic and political life of socialist-oriented societies and relations among the various countries that have limited the force of attraction of the socialist ideals throughout the world?" Is it necessary to point out the major realization of the need to identify West Europe as the focal point of the struggle for socialism, the assertion of the need for the European workers movement to seek and promote new paths for democratic and socialist change, the definite emphasis placed on the historical importance of this task and on the essential contribution that could thus be made "to the struggle against imperialist and neocolonialist forces, to the building of a fully democratic kind of socialism, to the establishment of a new international order of peace and cooperation and therefore also to the democratic development of existing socialist societies?"

Strategic View

I have permitted myself these references to the 15th Congress theses certainly not in order to attenuate the innovative significance and profound importance of the steps that we have taken in the past few years, but to make it clear once again that our stance on the Polish events -- from August 1980 through the tragic outcome of the state of martial law -- our condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; our deliberations on the problems of the economic and political crisis affecting and burdening the world, both East and West; and our initiatives on the European and international plane are not the result of improvisations, of astute tactical defenses or, worse, of concessions for ulterior motives, but calmly reflect a strategic view on which, albeit via a complex and difficult path, the PCI has built its particular image, its strength and its prestige as a major political group.

So these references are designed partly to say that we really could jeopardize our party's future -- as has happened and is still happening to other communist parties -- if we considered entrusting it to some clumsy kind of alignment, if we now lacked the courage and the capacity that we have had at other crucial moments in our history to commit ourselves to an analysis of the real situation, to carefully and responsibly learn from events and to promote and carry out the necessary changes of direction. I do not want to discuss general issues any further. The substance of the disagreement is important, but to form an objective assessment it is helpful to clear away certain distortions. It is a distortion to portray a critical and unquestionably severe and drastic verdict on the damage caused by the adoption of a single model, on the failure of repeated attempts to regenerate the East European countries, as a "dismissive and final" verdict on "all" socialist-type societies.

It is a distortion -- indeed, a contortion -- the gravity of which I would like Comrade Cossutta to realize, to ask whether our party's international position and the conception of its internationalism and relations in Europe and worldwide, as confirmed in the resolution, do not signify "the desire for a real 'break'" with respect to the communist parties. Of course we abandoned long ago any ideas of biased and binding choices of camp, of a communist movement viewed as a homogeneous body from both the theoretical and the political viewpoint. But when we talk about a new kind of internationalism, when we assert the intention of seeking and developing open political relations with all workers, liberation and progressive forces, we are aiming at a goal completely opposite to that of ruptures or of a different and diametrically opposed choice of camp, as others in Italy would like the communists to do. We intend to act to involve as many forces as possible in the struggle for socialism. We claim for our party and for others the right of and opportunity for "political action," including in the international field -- without resumption, of course, but without any inhibitions either. To regard relations with all communist parties and with every other socialist, revolutionary and progressive force "in the same way" does not, of course, mean ignoring or effacing the political distinctions and diversities. It means an unconfessional approach to international relations "based on absolute autonomy of political thought and action, without ideological, political or organizational ties." And this is a fixed and inalienable point for us.

Poland's Present Tragedy

So what is the real reason for the disagreement? It is, first, the appraisal of the fundamental causes of the Polish crisis. One is struck in Comrade Cossutta's article by the essential dismissal of the subject of Poland and one forms a negative impression from the fact that with regard to the socialist societies it is simply stated that "the very results achieved pose more and more serious problems with regard to freedoms and also the economy and consumption." But we are faced with a very different problem: It is the tragedy now being experienced by the Polish people and nation, following a series of repeated and increasingly serious and disruptive economic and political crises. The problem is the harsh halt called by the military to a need and desire for democratic renewal that emerged from the depths of that society and that were recognized as valid and shared by a broad sector of the Polish United Workers Party. So it is a pressing duty for us as communists to be entirely thorough in our historical analysis and political deliberations.

Of course, it is not enough to issue an appeal -- though this is contained in the Directorate document -- not to deny the importance and complexity of historical processes and the reality and objective weight of the USSR and other socialist-oriented countries in the world today.

"Nor is it right or permissible to say or insinuate that our party Directorate's intention with that document was to respond to such very tragic events and to matters with such vast and serious dimensions by producing hasty ideological repudiations or dismissive indictments or, worse, by aligning or siding with those who exaggerate the scale of the difficulties, the economic and political constrictions, of the regressive processes in East European societies and who see all this as "a sufficient argument to explain even tragic events such as Poland's." Comrade Cossutta does not try to provide any kind of different explanation of these facts. Of course he does not agree with the reasoned verdict of the resolution or the conclusions drawn from it. But how is it possible to so seriously underestimate the real facts?

When he mentioned the exhaustion of the propulsive force of a phase in the development of socialism, we were referring to specific factors -- not only to what Togliatti already considered a missed opportunity, even despite the emergence of the Cold War, to consistently develop the experience of the peoples' democracies and the lapse into "servile imitation" of the Soviet model, but also, and above all, to the lapse of the challenge that seemed to emerge with the ideas asserted at the 20th Congress, to the failure and stifling of attempts at reform and democratization, from Czechoslovakia to Poland; and to the restrictions imposed on various nations' autonomous development by the prevalence of a rigid conception of the "socialist camp" as an ideological-military body rather than as a political community.

The critical analysis that we have formed and which must certainly be extended and expanded must not be thought by anyone to imply any indifference or dismissiveness with respect to very major problems -- such as the security of the USSR, the threat to peace that could be posed by dramatic disruptions in strategic balances between the blocs and the role that a major power such as the USSR can play as an objective reference point for countries and peoples combating imperialism and reactionary regimes and fighting for liberation and national independence. Whoever believes or suspects that our condemnation of the recourse to the army in Poland, our criticism of the USSR's pressures in this specific case and more generally of its responsibilities in the events in East European societies can make us attentuate the rigor and resoluteness of our denunciation of the responsibilities of imperialism, our struggle against the U.S. aims and desire for domination, and our open polemic and battle against even the Italian Government and against tendencies to align with the United States at present in irresponsible and damaging measures such as economic and financial sanctions against Poland and the USSR or the suspension of agreements, such as the one for the construction of the methane gas pipeline, is mistaken.

There is certainly reason to wonder whether a serious weakening of or a crisis in the USSR could not ultimately limit the possibilities of the struggle for socialism in West Europe too and pose the threat of reactionary prospects. But I do not see how we can give this question any other answer than the one which we have tried to give: It is events like those in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Afghanistan which obscure the USSR's image and weaken its role. It is actions which conflict with a policy of detente, of respect for each nation's fundamental right to independence and sovereignty, of real support for the people's liberation and independence movement, of overcoming the Third and Fourth World countries' backward and underdeveloped conditions, and not our criticisms and condemnations which undermine the vigor and persuasive strength of an anti-imperialist policy and role. We know and should at least have learned how complex the connection was and still is between national requirements of the struggle for peace, for the liberation and emancipation of peoples and for socialism. We have seen and suffered the contradictions which emerged in this historic process; the conflicts, divisions and clashes among the countries governed by communist parties.

We have gauged the damage done by the static, closed policies of the policy of alliances, by stagnation and regression when faced with even a cautious demand and steps to gradually overcome the logic of opposing blocs and their interpretation in accordance with the old solution of "cuius regio eius religio" [whoever rules dictates the religion]. We have gauged the damage done by erroneous theoretical and political answers which are unsuited to the problems and also by hesitations and delays on our part in reckoning with the situation and boldly and courageously finding new solutions. The criterion behind our judgment cannot be that of ideology but instead always that of the effective policy, of means of being able to act, as far as we can, with the greatest effect to move things in the direction which we regard as just.

The Ideals of Socialism

It is therefore our duty to intervene, to adopt a position which is truthful and responsibly firm; above all it is our duty to spread the facts, to progress in the struggle for democratic and socialist change in Italy and Europe. This is the logic behind the Directorate's text: the deep-seated conviction that the phenomena of stagnation and regression in East European societies, and at the same time the crisis which capitalism is failing to overcome, the conflicts which cast doubt on the very possibilities of developing, defending and increasing civilization, raise once again in a more compelling and pressing way the need for socialism, for the struggle for a socialism to be built in new ways, with full democracy on the basis of consensus and participation, with the contribution of all the workers movement's forces. To tell the truth, we have never thought that socialism could be a kind of fruit ripened elsewhere to be imported into our country. We have constantly worked to open up and follow our own path. And today the "third path" does not refer to a vague and possibly nonexistent continent -- as critics and opponents of our party claim. The possibilities of not stopping at noble exhortations and not falling into the excuses of inconclusive reformism lie in the facts which characterize the Italian and European situation, in the very path which the PCI has followed, in the deliberations which we have completed just recently and also in critical thinking and a search for new ideas and solutions by other socialist and social democratic forces, by the workers movement and by the European left.

Comrade Cossutta seems to attribute the problems in ideological tension and political militancy to our critical thinking on the situation in the socialist countries. And he does not seem to understand, on the other hand, the influence which the events, some of them grave events, in these countries -- from border conflicts, some violent, to military interventions, as in Afghanistan and the tragedy of Poland, and the strangling of economic development -- have had on the awareness of the broad masses.

Therefore it is on this policy of strongly reviving socialist ideals, of deep commitment to the great objectives of peace, disarmament and overcoming blocs, of peoples' liberation, development and equality among nations, it is in this new and realistic sense of the struggle for socialism that there can be a recovery of militancy and that the political task can be given a boost and a new nature. Of course, to win militants' active and full consensus on this vision of socialism, to ensure that it becomes a mass conviction and to achieve even deeper unity of policy in our party, the debate must go to the root of the problems and no room must be left for doubts and reservations, and all remnants of mythical approaches, the constraints imposed by an overindulgent attitude and ideological doubts must be cleared out and destroyed.

It is in the directness and clarity of positions, the scrupulous consistency of principles, socialist ideals and political practice that our party's unity of line and action must increasingly be founded and given life.

Ingrao Backs Berlinguer

PM200945 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jan 82 pp 7-8

[Report on speech by PCI Directorate Member Pietro Ingrao at Central Committee meeting in Rome 12 January]

[Text] I approve of the Directorate's document and the line of Comrade Berlinguer's report, Pietro Ingrao said, dwelling on those parts of the report which stress the link between the Polish events and developments in the world crisis. Precisely because this strikes me as the key point, I do not think that the workers' revolt which erupted in Poland in the summer of 1980 can be regarded solely as a struggle to win a few essential rights to freedom. It seems to me to prove that in the East too the economic and social order built over the past 30 years and which brought great innovations and considerable social achievements now no longer holds water. This also applies to the organization of production, which is also unable to withstand the challenge posed by the world crisis. Behind all this are the changes which have come about in the international situation: new problems of shortages and of the way in which resources are used, energy costs and sources, food problems in a growing world, changes in the relationship between science and production, the effects of restructuring and technological innovations on the international division of labor, on the forms of production and the organization of work, on systems of knowledge, training and mass communications, we draw all the necessary distinctions between East and West and also within each of these areas. But the break which has come about in Poland is directly connected with these things.

The sociopolitical system existing in that country has proved tragically unable even to introduce the social innovations which that crisis required: and it is trying to conceal that inability with the intervention of tanks. And I would like to stress that point to Comrade Cossutta: that system did not stand up at all with regard to production structures, the relationship which exists between the production system and the producers, the relations between a state which claims to be a workers and socialist state and the living working class.

We are well aware that there has been a far-reaching change and a modification of the production structures in this century in Poland and in the other East bloc countries. But for the very sake of the battle for socialism we must clearly see that the absolute collectivization of the means of production, its extremely centralized form, the monopoly of state administration held by a single authoritarian-type party are not seen to be capable of meeting the challenge posed by the changes which have come about in awareness and in production processes. This monolithic collectivization, separated from the working masses' participation and control, not only fails to produce a gradual socialization of power but produces serious phenomena of new bureaucratization, of despotism on the part of the apparatus, of hindering innovations and the inability to change, of a new alienation and subordination of the workers and of the collective awareness. Therefore we have condemned the outcome of the Polish events, precisely because of our hope and need for socialism. We are criticizing the Polish military regime because it denies the workers power not only in the sphere of political rights but also in the essential sphere of organizing production, the major production, social and cultural options.

We must realize, as Togliatti pointed out in the Yalta memorandum no less than 20 years ago, that this will become increasingly the context for burning rivalry and confrontation with the present ruling classes: who should handle the controls and fundamental decisions of production (which now implies the role of science, the future of the environment and the interplay with nature) and how they should be handled, and it is the context in which, week after week, the conflict will become harsher and harsher in Italy.

The Polish proof that state ownership of the means of production leads to a military regime and is unable even to grant a minimum of autonomy and representation to a trade union with 10 million members constitutes a wonderful gift to the most arrogant sector of employers in Italy and throughout the world, to Reaganism and to the champions of the most arrogant neoliberalism.

And I really do regard as hasty the comrade who, faced with such a confrontation, places his trust in the buildup of the military strength of the USSR and its allies. I consider him hasty not only because of the consequences such a decision would have with regard to peace and the further division of the world into rigid and counterposed blocs, but also because militarization implies resources, knowledge and power increasingly restricted on an authoritarian apparatus that is distant, centralized and removed from the control and influence of the workers masses.

I refuse to believe that this is the true role of the USSR. Indeed, I seriously fear that it will reduce its role, its force of attraction, in the sense of the capacity to encourage liberation movements worldwide, in the sense emphasized by Gramsci in his famous 1926 letter -- so prophetic in many respects. I do not believe that this role, which expands on the entire experience deriving from [the] October [revolution] its capacity to encourage liberation forces, has always been present and straightforward ever since October. I believe that events have been more tortuous and vicissitudinous, with major good and bad points. But I would like to issue the following reply to Cossutta, who envisages harm for everyone if the USSR's role is reduced. The USSR has lost essential friendships in broad areas of the Third World on account of the invasion of Afghanistan. It is losing them now -- on account of its pressure on Poland -- in the West, in workers movements, among the intelligentsia, among the democratic currents and in the advanced Catholic world.

When we issue pronouncements on Poland we are therefore talking about the future of socialism and are acting and speaking on matters and options decisive for the defense of the power of the workers masses in our country too, for repelling the conservative attack and for issuing a creative answer to the fundamental problems posed by the crisis. We are struggling for a government of society that will not produce new forms of bureaucratization and alienation. We assert the possibility of a strong form of government of society that is capable of directing the fundamental decisions but that does not impose state control on everything, bureaucratize the entire state or centralize all decisions in a separate and unchanging body.

We are struggling for a government of society that will smash the private monopoly on the major aspects of production and social reproduction -- but so as to extend the masses' influence on these aspects, to govern and not to suppress social conflict, to stimulate creativity and to teach self-government.

The specific struggle for socialism must now be waged by advancing this prospect, which needs to use particular state and public powers over the fundamental sectors so as to progressively socialize government, to control capitalist forms of enterprises, to increase society's capacity for self-government and to reduce the distance between those who govern and those who are governed.

Therefore the pressing task is to succeed in forming in Europe an alignment that will enable a multiplicity and plurality of workers and intellectual forces to build new powers for the guidance and public government of resources, organizing and regulating the conflicts typical of an advanced capitalist society -- flexible forms of government that can thus provide scope for democratic bourgeois forces too, by specifically setting, as Berlinguer strongly emphasizes, the objective of the reduction and gradual elimination of the blocs, securing the space that must be granted to the Third World, and thus building the timetable and transitions now needed to impart a new thrust to socialism.

Otherwise there is no point in deluding oneself: Outside such a prospect there will be corporate disintegrations, nationalistic and provincialistic fragmentations and races for survival by accepting dependence and adhering to imperial logics. And this will open the way to damaging retaliation by the strongest capitalist groups. Of course, we are only a part -- and not a large one -- of the European workers movement.

But, as Berlinguer has stressed, the European workers movement -- and within it, socialist or social democratic forces, labor unions, new liberation movements, essential currents of modern culture and democratically oriented bourgeois groups -- is also faced with the impossibility or difficulty of remaining within the confines of the "social state" and its gains, precisely because all these forces face the pressing structural problem of the management of production, of the limitations and crisis of liberal-democratic forms. Therefore not only must we not fall back on social democracy and the research and efforts that are going on within it, with respect to the broader range of socialist tradition and with respect to the important organizations of the Western trade union movement and within the Catholic world, which is again in turmoil.

I believe that it is easy to recognize in our tradition the major importance given to state power and the role of the political party. But I believe that the strenuous struggle for the participation of the masses, the view of socialism as the growth of the working class' and the people's power of intervention and decisionmaking, are also well rooted in our tradition.

Gramsci is situated within this tradition -- the Gramsci of the "Counsels" and the "Prison Letters," whose attention was centered entirely on seeking a social, political and moral revolution that would assert the producers' control over the development of society. There is the troubled history of the management councils and the land committees. There is our commitment to understand and recognize the full and original autonomy of the mass organizations as "political organizations." There is our contribution to the building of the new "Auditing Board of Councils" [sindacato dei consigli] which set in motion the workers revival in the sixties.

I believe that along this path we have also received a thrust, a tendency, albeit germinal, embodied by the October Revolution when it began and raised the flag of the Soviets but destroyed by party monolithism and, above all, by Stalinism.

Comrade Rubbi has just emphasized the absurdity of regarding the world of the East bloc countries as a frozen world about which nothing can be done. I frankly reply to Comrade Rubbi and I find it difficult to describe as "socialism as hitherto realized" regimes in which I do not see realized a real government of the workers masses over the fundamental decisions regarding the state, the economy and society. I do not presume to have exact formulas for complex situations which destroy a whole series of schemata and forecasts. I do not believe in presumptuous "dismissals." However, I do request from comrades such as Rubbi attention and respect with regard to problems that do exist, serious questions that remain unanswered in the minds of some of us, partly because in the past many of us have too easily overlooked these questions.

At the same time, I too believe that it is absurd to regard the East bloc as a static world. It would be stupid and even a surrender to regard as forzen parties with a great and tumultuous history, such as the Soviet, Chinese and Vietnamese parties and others that are a government force in the East bloc and in the broad area of the restless Third World.

But we must also extend our view and our initiative to the entire framework of the East bloc countries, to the entire turmoil and movement taking place there. This means facing up squarely to the facts, the changes in the situation and the forces that are beginning to move -- including the ones which, as in Poland, have begun a struggle against the government forces, but so as not to identify with these forces, abandoning the autonomous critique that in fact we want to pursue and assert with respect to everyone.

We cannot develop the battle for socialism just by looking at our own ranks and our own history. To have forgotten this has already cost the workers movement a great deal, when it failed to recognize in Algeria, the Middle East or Latin America other parties and movements that were not communist, and which in some cases were combating us, but which were nevertheless making a contribution to the struggle for peace and to the quest for new revolutionary paths, and a part of Italian communist tradition sought to understand what innovations those forces were contributing. I believe that by thus extending the range and area of our initiative we will not restrict but will in fact strengthen our role.

Napolitano Speech

FM201115 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jan 82 p 8

[Report on Georgio Napolitano speech in 12 January debate on main report at PCE Central Committee meeting in Rome]

[Text] On this occasion, Napolitano said, I believe that to state our agreement with Comrade Berlinguer's report and with the successive positions expressed by Berlinguer following the proclamation of the state of siege in Poland is by no means ritualistic but constitutes for each one of us a clear assumption of responsibility at a grave and very exacting time which demands substantial unity among the party's leading forces on the basis of choices highly relevant to our own future.

This agreement stems first and foremost from our long-held and profound common convictions on the value of freedom and of democratic institutions. We are very actively concerned and saddened over the conditions being endured by the Polish people and over the destiny of that country, and at the same time we are alarmed about the dangers caused to the fragile fabric of recovery in the detente process and the start of arms reduction talks. We must be clear in maintaining the irrevocable need to avoid using the Polish drama as a reason or an excuse to interrupt those talks and to break off forms of dialogue and collaboration between East and West. We must be clear -- in recent days we have agreed on this point with authoritative leaders of the SPD -- in underlining the contribution which the detente policy has made precisely to the growth of reformatory impulses and demands for freedoms and democratic changes in the East European countries and hence in confronting us with the full complexity of the problem of how to support such impulses and demands. The brutal smothering of the renewal drive in Poland cannot in fact lead us to the conclusion that contradictions and objective needs for reform are no longer destined to ferment and to make themselves known in those countries and in the USSR itself. This is a complex problem, because the dramatic events in Poland certainly cause us to reflect on the difficulty and, at the same time, the necessity of successfully combining developments in the detente policy and recognition of the need for balance between the bloc and of the USSR's security requirements with a guarantee of national autonomy and of opportunities for democratic evolution for East Europe.

An important contribution in this area can come from a resumption of the unitary movement for peace which also takes up the objective of restoring fundamental democratic rights in Poland. And an important role can be played by the European left, provided that it does not give way to a manichean view which diabolizes the USSR and that it does not become the prisoner of a misleading comparison between the West as the realm of freedom and the Soviet Union, with the countries allied to it, as the realm of repression and the fount of all international tensions. If we slid in that direction, we would become entangled with the worst rightist positions and end by obscuring or ignoring the crisis of capitalist development and of democratic life itself in the Western countries, by concealing social and governmental structures and practices which the left is in fact meant to combat, and on the international plane by disregarding all forms of imperialist exploitation, oppression and aggressive interference which do not have a Soviet source, ignoring the positions and responsibilities of the United States and the U.S. administration, and eventually by challenging the detente policy itself.

A political force like ours and any European leftwing force which wants to be equal to its role has to treat as its own the highest traditions of Western civilization, culture and political democracy and at the same time be the voice of demands for profound transformations on the national and international planes, and it has to confront the "model," the "ideology," the various real experiences which the communist parties and the leading groups in the USSR and the Eastern countries represent, by making itself the clear representative -- as a European leftwing force -- of its own autonomous concepts and strategies for change hinging on the indissoluble link between democracy and socialism.

With this combination of stances, on the basis of the posture presented to the Central Committee by Comrade Berlinguer, we must commit ourselves to the debate that has opened up within the party. There must be strong determination and consistency from all of us in rejecting vestigial or resurgent tendencies in our ranks to an anachronistic repetition of our past verdicts on the USSR, a kind of pseudo-historical indulgence, a tendency to reassert entirely obsolete criteria regarding solidarity and to the neglect of essential elements of the PCI's heritage and strategy. There must definitely be a more thorough effort of elucidation than on other occasions, and this is dictated not by any abstract demand for consistency but by the need to make the party take a leap forward, freeing it from ambiguities and uncertainties whose weight we underestimate and risk underestimating even more. One can wonder whether at particular periods our effort should not have been more determined and continuous. Let us recall the impetus and the contributions, including some bold ones, given to us in bygone years by Togliatti and in less distant times by Longo, the moments of fertile collective deliberation on the part of our leadership group and also the moments of great turmoil, such as the one in which some of us were involved in the Central Committee debate just over 20 years ago on the 22d CPSU Congress report. But apart from an analysis of the past, there must now be a complete awareness of the developments, including some recent developments, and of what we regard as a lamentable regression in the situation in the USSR, of the conditions that have become increasingly crystallized and of the attitudes that have prevailed with the CPSU.

The questions involved in the historical analysis of the development of the USSR and the other countries in which so-called real socialism is to be found remain very complex, and it is difficult to understand how anybody can seriously blame us for failing to provide all the answers to questions with which so many scholars are still grappling. Obviously this criticism is being leveled at us by people -- for instance in the PSI -- who never ask themselves those questions and do not seek those answers or who think that they can leave the historical analysis out of consideration and impose their own views.

We must stand firm on this ground, while succeeding in reaching the possible and necessary critical conclusions.

We must also be able to face the analyses of Italian communist scholars themselves and extract from them material for a more truly political thorough examination and clarification in our party. In our debate we must bluntly put the facts on the table, however painful they may be, from those relating to the military elements and elements of power politics which have been asserted in Soviet foreign policy since the end of the Vietnam war to the situation of crisis in society and the loss of consensus among the working class itself, which have reached a disastrous point in Poland and which in recent weeks were transformed into extremely serious deeds -- weighty deeds indeed -- of repression and restriction and, I must add, in the past few days into unacceptable arbitrary actions in the Polish party. How can anybody deny that these actions -- and not our criticism of them, as Cossutta maintains -- have had the effect of constantly undermining the ideological force of attraction exerted by the first socialist state which emerged from the October Revolution, of the other states modeled on it and of a communist movement which identifies with it?

It is perhaps necessary above all to face more openly the question which has always concerned us; in other words the fact that the class and socialist awareness of a fundamental part of the Italian workers movement has been developed for decades, taking as one of its yardsticks the relationship with the Soviet Union in the framework of a specific concept of the struggle for socialism and against imperialism. We have arrived at a different concept, corresponding to the terms of long historical experience and of the reality of the world today, and there must be different yardsticks and tests. These are provided by our party for itself too, with its commitment to research and to action for a new way of progressing toward socialism in a period which seems to us to present very different characteristics from the two great periods which embrace the history of the world workers' movement.

It is a way which has not been exhausted in the European dimension and which does not involve the dimissal -- nobody expects this of us -- of our heritage and our experience, nor even summary judgments of the situation of European social democracy taken as a whole, but the best use of all the achievements of the Italian and European workers movements in emancipation and progress. Unless we start by putting these to the best use, we lack a decisive assumption of faith in the goal to be pursued. The "third way" does not have to be built from scratch, and this is because it is not a whim or an illusion, however acutely aware we should be of the objective difficulties and the scale of the problems which still have to be solved. Of course it is necessary to go beyond the considerable mistakes and limitations, the inconsistencies and crises in the social democratic experiments, and it is surprising that some PSI leaders take hasty negative attitudes toward this attitude of ours when the same ideas are emerging in various socialist and social democratic parties.

Indeed, in this sphere it is possible to achieve a fruitful dialogue, a rapprochement and, eventually, as we said at the 15th Congress, a unitary realignment among the various forces in the workers and leftwing movement in Western Europe. We Italian Communists are in a position to make a unique contribution to that effort with our original aspects, and especially with the experience and development we have accumulated on the subjects of democracy, democratic participation and even more specifically on the subject -- which has a great deal to do with socialism -- of intervention and control by the working class itself in running the economy and managing the means of production. The problems which still have to be solved in full, but which have been and are part of our commitment therefore include -- unlike what Comrade Cossutta's article shows him to believe -- the problems of a new structure for social and production relationships.

However, these cannot be solved by invoking them in a propagandist way; in more general terms any attempt to reduce our concept of the struggle for socialism to propagandist plans following the blueprint of the dogmatic attitudes prevalent in the Soviet Union has been a serious matter and is likely to be more serious than ever. This would have an irreversible effect -- we are looking at the fate suffered by other communist parties in Europe, which have certainly not been any better than we in Italy at promoting a revolutionary process, however serious the limitations of the results we have attained -- it would therefore have an irreversible and definite effect on the role of our party, which needs all its ideological and political independence -- and for this reason too it should be determined to defend it in face of anybody -- to fulfill its historical role of contributing to the advance of the socialist cause in deeds and not in words in our country and in this part of the world.

Rubbi Speech

LD200849 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jan 82 p 7

[Report on PCI Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi's speech in 12 January debate on main report at PCI Central Committee meeting in Rome]

[Text] Rubbi expressed full agreement with the Directorate resolution and Berlinguer's report. This new element of elaboration represents a leap in quality, in terms of the verdict given with respect to the societies following a socialist course, which relates directly to the political system on which they rest, and, in the second place, in terms of the pithy and substantial definition given of a third phase of struggle for socialism in West Europe. These innovations must be made clear and explicit to the entire party. The debate within the party must be conducted in the forms and modes proper to the PCI. It is a negative factor that Comrade Cossutta, whose ideas I do not share, should have chosen so unprecedented a manner to express his own dissent, knowing that there are plenty of opportunities and forums for doing so, and that his action would create a certain element of disturbance for party unity. But a constructive, open and genuine debate, which must nonetheless be conducted in a measured and balanced way, requires that we rebut the dismissive positions of those who deny the existence of any form of socialism in the Eastern countries or talk about imperial logic.

I want to dwell especially on two topics raised in the report. The first concerns the question of whether talking about crisis and regression means making a dismissive analysis of socialist-type societies. Closing our eyes to the dramatic events in Poland and Afghanistan or to the manifest or latent crises in some of those countries means putting ourselves in the position of justifying political acts which we really condemn and, objectively, or endorsing the existing state of affairs, the policies of authoritarian restrictions and the aspects of power politics practiced by the Soviet Union. But this is to do a disservice to those very countries which need a policy of profound reforms and changes in their economic and political system in order to escape from this situation. It would be a mistake to consider the world of the Eastern countries a frozen world in which nothing further remained to be done. It is hardly constructive or sensible to hold a debate about whether or not those societies are reformable. What kind of prospects should there be for such a vast area of the planet, which encompasses a billion and a half people? What contribution do they still have to make to the overall process of human emancipation? What areas of struggle are indicated for the forces of renewal and reform which do indeed exist in those countries? And finally, what should be the basis of our relations with those countries and those parties?

It is certainly not for the Italian communists to point out the specific methods for change to be applied in the societies of Eastern Europe, the content of the reforms to be adopted, or the forms of the institutional structures capable of winning consensus, promoting participation and organizing control by the masses; whereas it certainly is their business to select and propose much exigencies as a basis for relations and to develop relations on that basis. This is a manifestation of genuine internationalism.

It has been quite clear since the 1976 Berlin conference, and it was made explicit in its final document, that an international communist movement in the strict sense no longer exists and that references to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism or to hierarchies of particular roles are now obsolete concepts and as such are discarded; also that anyone who advocates all possible types of collaboration with socialist, labor and social democratic parties and every other revolutionary force is a progressive. Others are to blame for failing to take account of this new and significant ground and for wanting to carry on in the old way.

An element of this persists even in some sectors of our party, like a kind of conditioned reflex which tends to identify the USSR with internationalism and leans toward an alignment in terms of ideological and political camps which in turn becomes the basis for all kinds of justifications. But this is not our policy, nor is it the way be behave on the international level. It is untrue to say that a communist party is stronger and more closely linked to the masses the closer it is to these obsolete concepts. On the contrary, experience exists to demonstrate the progressive deterioration and constantly decreasing weight and importance on the international and internal levels of those parties which still follow that road. The road chosen by the PCI, whose validity is fully confirmed in the light of the events of recent times, is the road of a new internationalism, and the PCI must follow that road consistently.

Rodano Speech

PM191659 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jan 82 p 7

[Report on PCI Central Committee Member Marisa Rodano 12 January speech at Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome]

[Text] The 30 December document and, more broadly and more thoroughly, the report delivered at this Central Committee session, Marisa Rodano said, undoubtedly contain a valuable innovative element with respect to stances adopted in similar circumstances (Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan). There is not merely the expression of a verdict on specific facts -- the events in Poland -- taken in isolation, but an analysis closely linked with consequent responsibilities and new tasks for us, with a view to socialist building in Italy and, more generally, in West Europe. This avoids the danger of our verdict seeming merely like a "dissociation," a kind of distancing that would in some way ultimately inhabit the moral rather than the political plane.

Instead the Polish tragedy is taken as the starting point for defining the fundamental traits of a new phase, a third phase in the struggle for socialism, in which a prominent role must be played by the communists and workers movement in the West. So the choice that has been made is a positive one. But the quality of the form of that document could involve the following danger: That any comrades who do not consider the analysis of events in the Warsaw Pact countries credible and convincing might be prompted to reject the political outlook that it creates for us, and that, on the other hand, those who uncritically accept the analysis will not appreciate the full significance and novelty of the political proposal.

Basically, as Berlinguer said, there is a danger of some people lapsing into a conservative defense of our tradition and of others imagining that democracy alone is enough to transform society, ultimately returning more or less to a social democratic stance. The emphasis placed on the original, innovative and revolutionary nature of our party's objectives and characteristics was opportune.

However, the historical analysis contained in the document is unconvincing. There is, for instance, the matter of the application of the "Soviet model" in the East European countries. There is no doubt about the grave consequences that this caused, but the way in which the document describes the process that led to the establishment of that model is unconvincing. It is correct to say that that process was not an inevitable consequence of the Yalta agreements. But it should also be stated that what has happened is outside and against the spirit of Yalta, which basically envisaged a transformation of the wartime antifiscist alliance into a peacetime alliance for the building of a new peaceful world order.

This was the context of the prospect, both in the West, and in the Eastern bloc, of "progressive democracy," that is, of a kind of democracy that should have set in motion a process of radical social transformation. The decline in these prospects took place not with the Comintern's first meeting, as the document states, but before. It happened not only in the Eastern bloc, but first in the West and later in the Eastern bloc. It is enough to recall Churchill's speech at Fulton and the Italian and French Government's communist witch hunt. This was the result of the overthrow of the U.S. policy based on nuclear monopoly.

Was it inevitable that the Eastern bloc countries would react that way? In principle no, but historically yes, because of the communist parties' theoretical and cultural shortcomings, which must be made the subject of more thorough study, because a third phase in the sturggle for socialism cannot take place by treating the "second phase" as a parenthesis or by practicing censorhsip. The success of the struggle for socialism in the countries of mature capitalism is one of the conditions for the socialist-type countries to be able now to emerge from a dangerous spiral of recurrent crises.

Documents Approved

PM200841 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Rome -- "The PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission, following a broad and in-depth debate on 11-13 January, approved Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's report, the line pursued with regard to the events in Poland and the stances adopted by the Directorate in its 13 and 30 December 1981 resolutions." This is the text of the document approved last night by a very large majority, with only one vote against, from Comrade Armando Cossutta, and the abstention of Guido Cappelloni and Luigi Cioti Degli Atti. The debate ended with a reply from Enrico Berlinguer (which we will publish tomorrow), after no fewer than 57 speeches, which contributed a wide-ranging and in-depth analysis of the Polish question, Eastern bloc societies, and the characteristics of the struggle for socialism in our country and in Western Europe.

Before the concluding vote on the agenda, Comrade Cossutta explained his position. "Debates are useful," he said. "Nobody, I believe, emerges from a debate with exactly the same opinions as he had when he came in, especially after a broad and committed debate such as the one we have conducted. This certainly applies to me, and I believe it will also apply to others who do not see things as I do." Cossutta added: "I have tried to take the speeches into account. I will continue to take them into account.

"They have prompted me to many deliberations, but this is not the time to refer to them. May I be allowed simply to say that some of them struck me particularly, and positively too, while others, on the other hand, struck me negatively. Now we are voting. I cannot vote for the Directorate resolution: I have expressed my disagreement and I confirm it. I appreciate and acknowledge the value of Comrade Berlinguer's report. Some parts of it sincerely convinced me. Others did not. I have reflected a great deal on the part of the report concerning the verdict on the socialist societies. I do not agree with that. I regret that I will be voting against it. Of course, the Central Committee's decisions will be binding on everyone."

The speakers on the last day of the debate were: In the morning, Angelo Rossi, Sensales, Mannino, Trivelli, Bufalini, Quercini, Occhetto, Ferrara, Segre, Adriani, Cervetti, Turkci, Macaluse and Lina Fibbi; and in the afternoon, Acano, Napoli, Carnieri, Allinovi, Anita Pasquali, Ferri, G. C. Pajetta, Vaccheri, Agostini and Oddone Longo. We are carrying reports of most of the speeches today and will report on the rest tomorrow.

After this, the Central Committee and Central Control Commission unanimously approved the directorate's proposal, presented by Alessandro Natta, to name Ugo Vetere, mayor of Rome, the the Central Committee.

MINISTER THINKS DOZIER SEARCH NOW AT 'DEAD END'

AU211515 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 21 Jan (ANSA) -- Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni indicated here today that investigations into the kidnapping of NATO General James Lee Dozier have reached a dead end and that authorities feared for the victim's life. "We have put all our efforts into the abduction," Rognoni said in a speech inaugurating the police academy's school year, "but we have no leads to allay our fears and alarm."

SUSPECTED TERRORISTS KILL TWO CARABINIERI

AU220833 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Siena, 22 Jan (ANSA) -- A shoot-out at a road block here in Italy's north-central city which claimed the lives of two Carabinieri police was the work of members of the "Front Line" subversive group, police confirmed here. The attack, which took place on Thursday, was first thought by police to have been executed by professional thieves who had robbed a near-by bank and were making their get-away. But investigators on Thursday night were able to positively identify the attack and the bank robbery as the handiwork of the extreme left-wing guerilla group, suspected of being the most powerful guerilla organization of its type after AS.

The attack took place at a road-block when police stopped a car with four individuals aboard, suspected of having just held up a bank in the area. The car's occupants got out and opened fire at the Carabinieri killing Guiseppe Savastano outright. A second policeman, Enzo Oersili, died of gun shot wounds later in the day. A third Carabinieri, who was able to return the fire, was wounded by the group, but not before he felled one of his attackers. The remaining three occupants of the car, among whom was a woman, were able to escape on foot.

Investigators learned later on in the day that the three attackers had confronted people they met in their escape routes with the declaration that they were members of "Front Line." Police also noted that the technique used in the bank robbery and the response of the group to the police at the road-block all carried the marks of terror tactics, and definitively excluded the idea that the killings had been carried out by professional thieves.

SPADOLINI CHAIRS MEETING ON FIGHTING MAFIA

AU220826 Rome ANSA in English 0808 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Jan (ANSA) -- The government of Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has pledged to defeat the powerful mafia clans operating on the Italian peninsula, concentrating on cutting off their financial resources by following through on recent investigations uncovering numerous illegal fiscal arrangements and tax evasions by people connected with the mafia.

In an international meeting here today presided over by Spadolini with the participation of the leaders of Italy's police, paramilitary Carabinieri forces and the revenue and customs police, the Guardia di Finanza, the prime minister revealed that "connections" exist between subversive groups and criminal elements. Spadolini said these connections revolve around their complicity in arms trafficking and in a "parallel" attack against the prison institutions.

In reference to the mafia clans, Italian Finance Minister Rino Formica emphasized that contract bidding for government public works projects in the south are a "great problem" and the primary source of financing for the organized crime syndicates which operate mainly in the Naples, and western Calabria and Sicily areas. Formica declared that administrative solutions and the introduction of new measures were necessary to cut back the thicket of crime rackets and special interests in which the mafia organizations prosper.

VATICAN RELEASES POPE'S 4 JAN LETTER TO REAGAN

AU211001 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 21 Jan (ANSA) -- The Vatican has released copies of the letter Pope John Paul II sent United States President Ronald Reagan January 4, expressing "appreciation" for "humanitarian" measures on behalf of the Polish people. The move to release the message was interpreted by observers as an indirect response to press accounts of Reagan's news conference this week in which the White House chief was quoted as saying he had gotten the pope's "approval" for Washington's sanctions against the Soviet Union and the Polish military government.

The Vatican OSSERVATORE ROMANO daily was one of the few papers in Italy to have skipped over Reagan's assertion about papal approval of the sanctions in its coverage of the news conference Wednesday. As speculation about the omission mounted and Vatican press chief Father Romero Panciroli was barraged with questions about the "missing" passage, the Holy See came out with a communique disclosing the letter Pope John sent Reagan earlier this month in response to two letters from him dated December 17 and 29 December.

The Polish-born pope was quoted as having voiced "appreciation for efforts designed to assure (Poland) concrete assistance, especially on a humanitarian...level." The pope also said moves by many governments, like Washington, were "surely" guided by the same sense of solidarity expressed by several other peoples, social organizations and individuals. John Paul added that such moves were not aimed against "Polish life and progress," but were designed "to sustain the Polish peoples' aspirations for freedom."

The communique took pains to stress that the Vatican did not practice politics and its support for humanitarian moves was not of a political nature. In his January 4 reply to Reagan, the pope said the American President had dealt with an issue of "extreme importance" not only for Poland, but for human rights and the rights of nations in general, in his two previous messages. "World solidarity for the Polish nation shows how widespread and deeply-felt is the desire that these fundamental principles be safeguarded in internal and international affairs," the church leader wrote.

COLOMBO MEETS WITH VISITING IRANIAN MINISTER

AU220857 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 22 Jan (ANSA) -- The possibilities for more economic cooperation between Italy and Iran, and the question of reckoning accounts between the two nations for work completed or underway by Italian firms in the west Asian state were two topics under discussion in a meeting held here between Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the planning and budget minister for the Tehran government, Taqi Banki. The Iranian minister is scheduled to meet today with Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria.

During the discussions with Colombo on Thursday afternoon described as "cordial," Banki assured the Rome diplomatic chief that the Tehran government was committed to finding a solution to the problem of financial regulation for Italian firms operating in Iran as soon as possible.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ HAS AUDIENCE WITH POPE, DEPARTS

AU201604 Rome ANSA in English 1539 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 20 Jan (ANSA) -- Pakistan President General Muhammad Ziaul Haq left Rome today for Bucharest after discussing the Afghan refugee and Jerusalem problem during a half-hour private audience with Pope John Paul II. According to informed sources in the Vatican, the problem of refugees in Pakistan since the Soviet Union invasion of its bordering nation, Afghanistan, was one of the principal subjects of conversation between General Ziaul and the Pope.

The sources also said that the pope discussed the Jerusalem situaion with the Islamabad leader, who then presented his delegation to the pope and exchanged [word indistinct] with the Roman Catholic leader. General Ziaul also viewed the Basilica of St. Peter's, where he remained for a brief devotional visit.

LAGORIO VIEWS PROBLEMS OF MILITARY BALANCE IN EUROPE

PM211343 Rome AVANTI in Italian (Current Events and Culture Supplement) 10-11 Jan 82 p V

[Article by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio: "Military Balance is the Only Feasible Policy of Peace Today"]

[Excerpts] In general people believe thay cannot ask a defense minister to express an opinion on disarmament. But actually it is possible; it is enough to consider that disarmament is linked with detente and that the combination of disarmament and detente is the only specific way to maintain security and therefore peace. Security means above all ensuring that neither of the major opposing blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- has any good reasons for considering itself too secure or too insecure. Indeed, in either case the risks of an armed conflict would considerably increase. Security therefore means a balance between the military forces on the chessboard.

In fact where an imbalance between the sides exists, one side develops an overestimate of its potential, while the other develops a constant fear of being crushed. This is why a policy of military balance and of stabilization of the existing international framework is the only real policy of peace that can be pursued in our time. To realize this it is enough to analyze Soviet behavior, as it has manifested itself since the end of World War II, in every crucial phase of international relations.

First, Moscow exerts political pressure to achieve the cancellation of the West's military programs; second, it makes negotiation offers combined with a greater or smaller number of preconditions; last, having observed the difficulty of creating a breach in Western solidarity, the Soviet Government consents to serious negotiations. This line of conduct has been pursued with regard to the Euromissiles too, and this is why there is more than one reason to expect positive developments from the Geneva conference.

But this raises another problem: Who negotiates for, and on behalf of, the West? The answer is that the West cannot entrust its future to a single protagonist, the United States. Indeed, a policy of detente and stabilization must be built with the contribution of all the allies, and every country has its own particular field in which to play a role of calm, cooperation and security.

Let us take Europe. Ostpolitik -- even in the different forms in which it can manifest itself following the crisis in the spirit of Helsinki -- is a European-style foreign policy line easy to identify and of considerable substance. Apart from this, the European countries, taken singly over the years that international problems take governments by surprise and thus force our countries to tackle the most serious international issues after the event in an immediate and pragmatic way. [sentence as published] In other words, we are witnessing a kind of "introspection" on the Europeans' part and a worrying "neglect" on thier part for regional external arrangements [assetti regionali esterni]. That is to say, in the international field there is not the authoritative European presence which is needed and which, if set in motion in an organized manner, could be developed fairly quickly.

Ostpolitik can still continue even after the crisis in the Helsinki act in the two forms that are now feasible: that of gritting one's teeth and maintaining an East-West "dialogue" irrespective of conflicts and crises; and the one reflected in continuous "persuasion" action vis-a-vis the Soviets with regard to security and disarmament. This persuasion must serve to make it clear that the Soviet Union (which has always suffered, and which still suffers from an encirclement complex, has no particular reason for feeling threatened by our European countries and therefore has no particular reason to plan for a very substantial rearmament against Europe -- a rearmament that is forcing the Russian people and people of the countries allied to the Soviet Union to make major social and economic sacrifices which might ultimately prove unacceptable. Poland provides such a lesson.

The East-West confrontation is not limited to the European continent. Indeed, it is spreading into the Mediterranean in an indefinite form and with elements of risk augmented by the general situation of instability. In this area, where NATO's responsibilities are less clearly defined, it is necessary therefore to increase European initiative and solidarity, partly to safeguard overall economic and commercial interests. In this connection the Italian Socialists assert that Italy should do more, further assert its role as an important industrialized and peaceful nation, work harder to consolidate local situation, try to settle disputes and set in motion all initiatives capable of improving the regional situation. Of course everything might be less difficult if our individual countries' initiatives were not separate and could instead be placed in the context of coordinated and organizational planning among all Europeans.

To be more specific about these observations, it can be said that as far as the Italian Socialists are concerned, Italy should pay more attention to at least four points that concern us closely: 1) Our neighborly ties with Belgrade, which must be strengthened; 2) new relations with Tirana; it would be dangerous for them to remain as they are now; 3) the question being asked by both Athens and Ankara, namely whether any European country is capable of initiating a three-way dialogue on the crisis points in Cyprus and the Aegean; 4) last, the Italian-Maltese treaty, which is very valuable because it has constituted a point of neutrality in the heart of the Mediterranean and which must be made more substantial, especially now that with Mintoff's socialist victory Malta has ensured itself a long period of stability.

With regard to Yugoslavia, the post-Tito period has been proving difficult and problematical as is well known. It is true that Yugoslav policy still rests on two linchpins: self-management in domestic policy and nonalignment in foreign policy; but is must be acknowledge that self-management is in difficulty and that the economic situation is causing concern. I the foreign policy field, the prestige enjoyed by Tito as head of the nonaligned countries has found no heir; and this has, for instance, enabled Fidel Castro to create among his associates a pro-Soviet stance, a European and Italian initiative vis-a-vis friendly Yugoslavia. [sentence as published] In our opinion, Italy must be prepared to provide substantial financial support for Belgrade. This is only possible if we decide to improve the present levels of trade. A more substantial initiative to support the Yugoslav economy could be undertaken by the EEC. The French Socialists have alrady acted. Cheysson has formally given the Yugoslav president a promise to support Belgrade in its negotiations with the EEC, to which Yugoslavia is enormously in debt. In other words, Yugoslavia must be enabled to tackle its economic difficulties. Otherwise, without Europe, there could be so-called "fraternal aid" from Moscow, whose attention toward Belgrade has increased recently, especially following the forecast of Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance.

As far as Albania is concerned, the prime minister's suicide leaves Enver Hoxha the only exponent of the policy line of absolute isolationism that has practically excluded Tirana from the rest of the world. The Albanian Workers Party congress 2 months ago, however, did show some signs of innovation, inasmuch as the new Albanian leaders seem to have espoused the prime minister's cautious overtures. Tirana does not now rule out starting trading and cultural relations that could put an end to a long isolation. For this very reason, and despite the objective difficulties, the Italian Socialists believe our country should make an effort to initiate a wide-ranging dialogue. Obviously this will be neither easy nor quick. But there is no doubt that it must be attempted, partly becuase the Soviet Union is attempting it, and Albania is one of the keys to the Adriatic.

With regard to Greece, Papandreou's recent victory must not be attributed to foreign policy considerations. Opinion polls reveal that in the Greek elections only 5 percent of the voters were guided by foreign policy considerations; the rest were influenced by economic dissatisfaction or simply wanted a change. The problems facing Greece's new socialist government are therefore mainly of a domestic nature, and Papandreou will give them priority over foreign affairs. But there are still a number of foreign policy problems. We should be clear about one thing: NATO is unpopular in Greece; the anti-NATO polemics are no recent invention but they reflect a widespread feeling; the Turkish question is still crucial for Athens, and Athens blames it on NATO. And it is difficult to say that the Greeks are wrong.

So much attention must be devoted to Greece and the process of evolution in Athens' policy must be followed very carefully and in a friendly spirit. Without aiming to become "mediator in the Greek-Turkish dispute, as socialists we can expect from our country more initiative and more attention toward the problems of the Aegean, together with a very understanding attitude toward the Athens government.

Stability and peace in the Mediterranean are crucial factors in peace worldwide. It was with this conviction that we supported the peace force in Sinai -- not because Camp David is a lodestar, but because Egypt's success and consolidation could constitute a first step in initiating a constructive dialogue with all the other protagonists in the tragic Middle East situation.

NORWAY

PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT TO USSR POSTPONED

PM211137 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 16 Jan 82 p 7

[Nils Ottarask report]

[Text] The government had to face some tough criticism for not consulting the Storting's various bodies during the critical international situation which arose after the declaration of martial law in Poland, at yesterday's meeting of the full Foreign Affairs Committee. The criticism came chiefly from the Labor Party, but the Center Party also took the view that the Storting bodies should have been involved at an earlier stage. Committee Chairman Kaare Kristiansen (Christian People's Party), whose responsibility it is to call such confidential meetings between the government and Storting, also admitted that this could be true.

Foreign Minister Svenn Stray excused the government's hesitation by saying that the correct time for consultations between the government and the Storting on foreign and security policy questions was a matter for evaluation. For the government Prime Minister Kaare Willoch also took part in the meeting.

The meeting showed that there is broad support for the view that Norway should adopt a moderate line in its sanctions against the Soviet Union and the military regime in Poland. There was also agreement that economic sanctions should not be put into effect -- something which would also be difficult to do given the minimal trade between Norway and the Soviet Union. The steps to which the government will give further consideration will therefore be diplomatic and political reactions. The government recommended that the planned visit by a parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union at the end of January should be postponed. Later in the day the Storting president decided to postpone the visit until the situation in Poland improves.

At the Foreign Affairs Committee meeting the foreign minister gave an account of what happened at the recent NATO meeting, at which sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union were discussed. He said that the disagreement between NATO nations, in particular between the United States and Europe, over what measures to adopt is not as great as reports have indicated, but both the foreign minister and the prime minister expressed themselves in such a way that they must be seen to be intent on a more moderate reaction than the United States advocated.

There was broad agreement on the importance of continued humanitarian aid to the Polish people.

Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Kaare Kristiansen commented that the postponement of the parliamentary delegation's visit is a suitable reaction to the present situation. "The Soviet Union in particular would have taken it as a clear political demonstration in its favor if we had gone. I also believe that we would have had some very strong reactions from Norwegian voters if we had gone ahead with the friendly visit to Moscow at the present moment," he said.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DISCUSS POLAND

PM211203 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jan 82 p 10

[Jon Brynjar Skaara report]

[Text] "We say 'yes' to pressure, but we do not feel sure that economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are right in today's situation. However, we must make the Soviet Union feel pressured through clear political demonstrations, and the Russians cannot deny their responsibility for developments in Poland."

The statement is part of [Norwegian Labor Party leader] Gro Harlem Brundtland's summing up after a conference of European social democratic parties in Oslo on Friday [15 January]. A total of 14 delegates from 6 NATO nations took part in the conference, which was part of a series of informal meetings between the social democratic parties in the smaller NATO nations -- Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands, with France and Britain present as observers this time.

The Norwegian Labor Party chairman, who hosted the conference, stressed that the Socialist International's statement on Poland between Christmas and the new year remains an adequate expression of the combined views of the social democratic parties. They dissociated themselves from what has happened in Poland and demand the restitution of human and trade union rights, at the same time as they direct a clear warning to the Soviet Union on the consequences Poland could have for international developments.

"There is no conflict between our view and the NATO declaration on Poland, which states that each individual member nation must evaluate sanctions in accordance with its own laws and regulations, but what are sanctions and how effective are, for example, the sanctions which the United States has implemented? We take the view that pressure is also a form of sanction. We do not have to break agreements already made, but we could hold back from entering into new economic cooperation," the Labor Party chairman said.

Naturally enough Poland dominated the talks in Oslo, but Turkey was also mentioned. "There are many similarities between what is happening in Poland and Turkey, but it would be going too far to draw direct parallels. However, we cannot close our eyes to violations of human rights in 'our' part of the world, and we must put pressure on Turkey," Harlem Brundtland said.

The French Socialist Party took part in the meeting for the first time and the party's international section chief, Jacques Huntziger, briefed his fellow social democrats on France's nuclear policy and the country's view of detente in Europe -- issues on which the French party stands out because of its somewhat divergent views. France stresses more strongly than others that it is the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles which has unleashed the danger of a nuclear war in Europe. The conference agreed that France as a nuclear power should be drawn into the negotiations on strategic arms limitation.

British Labor Party leader Michael Foot briefed the conference on the situation in his own party, which in opinion polls and by-elections has lost large numbers of voters.

FISHING DISPUTE WITH SPAIN STILL UNRESOLVED

PM220823 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] The dispute between Norway and Spain on Spanish fishing in the fisheries protection zone around Spitsbergen remained unresolved after a round of negotiations between the two countries Thursday [14 January]. The negotiations were accompanied by an exchange of notes between Spanish and Norwegian authorities which show that the two countries are still far apart.

"A further meeting will be held at the end of February. The issue at stake is what actual limitation on Spanish fishing off Spitsbergen we can achieve," Fisheries Ministry departmental chief Gunnar Gundersen, who is leading the negotiations for Norway, told AFTENPOSTEN.

The disputed Spanish cod catch today totals around 10,000 tons and the bulk of this is considered to be illegal by the Norwegian authorities. In a recent note to Spain the Norwegian authorities referred to the Spanish infringements. A dismissive Spanish reply expressed doubts about the legal foundation for the establishment of a fisheries protection zone around Spitsbergen, based partly on the Spanish interpretation of the Spitsbergen treaty.

As long as disagreement remains on the principles involved, future negotiations will mostly deal with reaching practical arrangements acceptable to both countries. Ideally, attempts will be made to arrive at an amicable solution in good time before the Spanish king's visit to Norway in April.

SWEDEN

POLITICAL 'IRRITATION' ON DEMARCATION TALKS NOTED

PM220825 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 16 Jan 82 p 6

[Bo Oestlund report]

[Text] The Swedish-Soviet negotiations on the demarcation line in the Baltic east of Gotland ended Friday [15 January] without result, apart from an agreement that the two sides will meet again. At the same time political irritation within Sweden is growing. "This is not increasing respect for the firmness of our foreign policy behavior," Bertil Lidgaard (Moderate Coalition Party) said.

On Friday Lidgaard introduced a motion in the Riksdag demanding answers to a number of questions occasioned by the demarcation line negotiations with the Soviet Union. Lidgaard wants to know whether Sweden is prepared to abandon the median line principle -- that is, a demarcation line halfway between Gotland and the coast of the Baltic states -- and, if this is the case, what principle would be applied in its place.

But Lidgaard also wanted to know whether it was fitting to negotiate concessions with the Soviet Union so soon after the submarine 137 scandal: "This is not increasing respect for the firmness of our foreign policy behavior," Lidgaard said.

Along with the demarcation line negotiations which ended Friday, there will be two other sets of negotiations with the Soviet Union during 1982. First there are the annual trade consultations. These negotiations are "just around the corner," Foreign Ministry sources said. The other negotiations also take place once a year within the framework of the mixed commission for economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation. It is thought that these negotiations will take place in the fall. The short statement from the Foreign Ministry on the outcome of the past week's demarcation line negotiations simply states that "no agreement on the demarcation line was reached in the round of talks, but the parties are agreed to resume the negotiations at a later date."

PAPER URGES BALTIC DEMARCATION SETTLEMENT

PM220827 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Jan 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "The Line in the Baltic"]

[Excerpts] The demarcation line in the Baltic is an old bone of contention between Sweden and the Soviet Union. There has been strong reaction in the Moderate Coalition Party to the fact that the government was prepared to make any concessions at all soon after last fall's submarine affair. According to what has emerged so far, there is no question of any changes in Sweden's position on the principles involved. There was no reason for Sweden to refrain, as some form of punishment, from attempting to make further progress in the demarcation line negotiations. Because of fishing interests in the disputed area, the possibility of discovering and exploiting oil finds and possible future military factors, it is just as important for Sweden that these talks do not peter out as it is for the Soviet Union.

Foreign Ministry sources have given assurances that Sweden is adhering to its position, which is so well founded in international law. There is absolutely no reason for us to give away valuable resources simply to have the dispute settled or to repair impaired relations with the Soviet superpower by making unilateral concessions. But both sides must try to assess where a final solution may lie -- and negotiate accordingly, otherwise it will probably be impossible to reach any form of agreement. After years of negotiations without result it is about time there was a solution.

DENKTAS URGES PROGRESS IN COALITION NEGOTIATIONS

TA211226 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has called on the leaders of the National Unity Party [NUP] and Communal Liberation Party [CLP] to set aside the points they disagree about and dwell on those they agree. He was replying to a question on the prolonged negotiations being held to set up a coalition between the two parties.

He recalled that yesterday he held separate meetings with NUP leader Mustafa Cagatay and CLP leader Alpay Durduran. He added: I suggested to them that they set aside the points they completely disagree over and to work on the points they do agree about.

I told them that if they want our help in the future on the issues they disagree about, we might be of help to them. I told them that the community should not be left without a government any longer. I hope they will achieve positive results soon.

DENKTAS STRESSES NORTH'S NEED FOR TURKISH TROOPS

TA211301 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the existence of the Turkish troops in Cyprus is based on a very sound legal foundation.

Denktas today replied to reporters' questions concerning recent reports on the status of Turkish troops in the island and said it is regrettable that an argument has been started on this issue. Pointing out that from the legal viewpoint the existence of Turkish troops in Cyprus is based on a very sound foundation, Denktas noted: If an agreement is reached with the Greek Cypriots and a (?factor) is needed to guarantee the new independence, then the issue would again be based on a sound foundation.

The existence of troops in Cyprus is essential from a humane viewpoint because we are well aware of what the Greek Cypriots are capable of doing as soon as the protection by the Turkish troops is lifted; their statements are clear and their efforts are clear. The existence of Turkish troops in Cyprus has never been and will never be an issue that will be discussed by this community. Perpetuating this argument and issuing reports as though such a discussion is underway only serves the interests of others and would be exploited to our disadvantage.

Recalling that the Turkish Cypriot community has always prayed for the arrival of Turkish troops as soon as possible to save it from the Greek Cypriots, Denktas said the Turkish Cypriots continued their strong resistance with the knowledge that Turkish troops would come and rescue them and that they cherish the Turkish troops. He noted that the Turkish Cypriot community achieved freedom and a (?tranquil) life through the protection and assistance of the Turkish troops. Denktas added that it is regrettable that such an issue has been made a subject for discussion.

CANADA

SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND, USSR 'MAY BE NECESSARY'

LD212320 Montreal in English to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Canada has modified her position on sanctions against the Soviet Union. The Canadian minister for external affairs, Mark MacGuigan, says sanctions may be necessary after all. This goes against an earlier decision not to join the United States in its call to impose such measures on Moscow and on Warsaw. As (Denise Woodnicky) reports, Canada has not ruled out sanctions and the situation in Poland may affect Ottawa's final decision on the matter.

[Begin (Woodnicky) recording] Canada's position on Poland has been decscribed as muddled by the Americans, who are pushing for their allies to hit back at the Soviet Union with economic sanctions. To date Mr MacGuigan has not been inclined to stop exports to either the Soviet Union or Poland since starving the Poles is not Canada's policy. But he does recognize that the situation is getting worse, not better, and the idea of sanctions has not been rejected. Mr MacGuigan seems to be waiting for the Polish situation to become more permanent before Canada's position hardens and results in economic sanctions. Still no decision has been made and the issue has not gone before cabinet. [end recording]

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

GENSCHER PRAISES BONN-PARIS COOPERATION

LD211338 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jan (DPA) -- Friendship and cooperation between the Germans and the French is, according to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, indispensable and irreplaceable. At a luncheon for the outgoing French ambassador, Jean-Pierre Brunet, Genscher stressed today that the Western community increasingly faces great challenges. In this situation comprehensive mutual consultations between friends is especially important. "The dialogue between Bonn and Paris could not have been more comprehensive, open and full of trust," Genscher said.

Genscher said that the Europeans would be gauged according to whether they succeed in completing the way to political union. Bonn fully shared the opinion of President Mitterrand when he attaches particular importance to the further expansion of the community. The Federal Government also agrees with Mitterrand when, from a sense of European responsibility and as a result of sober assessment of realistic possibilities he stated that "we do not want to and cannot come to terms with the division of Europe."

Ambassador Brunet represented France for 4 years in the Federal Republic and is now returning to Paris. His successor in Bonn will be the present French ambassador in Moscow, Henri Froment-Meurice.

U.S. CREDIBILITY DEPENDS ON GRAIN POLICY

DW220749 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Jan 82 p 10

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Reagan's Treaty"]

[Text] President Reagan is threatening to impose further sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. In recent European history, the term "sanctions" is linked with a decline of the value of this instrument of international law.

Some of us still remember the ineffectiveness of sanctions imposed against Italy when it annexed Ethiopia. European skepticism regarding the value of sanctions is based on this kind of experience as well as the knowledge that war is another alternative to sanctions. Credibility is necessary regarding U.S. firmness in matters of sanctions, and this can be regained only through a revision of the grain delivery policy, that is, through risky sacrifice in the area of domestic policy and economy. This would mean a complete abandonment of detente policy, with the realization that everything provided to the Soviet Union, be it grain for baking bread or credits for pipelines, only strengthens the military power or superpower of this empire which subjugates other people. If the United States drew the consequences from such considerations and decided to impose a total embargo, the Germans would be in a bad position.

PORTUGAL

MINISTRY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLAN AFFAIRS

LD212108 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has categorically denied reports according to which Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Mathias had been involved, directly or indirectly, in Angolan internal affairs.

SPAIN

ETA-PM REPORTEDLY DISCOUNTS ARMS DISCOVERY

LD211214 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Sources close to ETA, Political-Military Front [ETA-PM] qouted by the daily newspaper DEIA with regard to the discovery by the police of 5,000 kg of arms at a Vizcaya country house, say that they do not attach much importance to the find and that most of the equipment seized is loot from an attack on a gunsmith's shop in Elgoibar in 1977. The newspaper believes that the ETA-PM faction, which is in favor of a return to the armed struggle, has grown considerably over the past few months.

GREECE

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS 22 JAN

NC221036 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1000 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] President of the Republic of Cyprus, Kiprianou, who arrived in Athens a short while ago, will have talks on the Cyprus problem with Prime Minister Papandreou. The talks, which will be held on Monday and Tuesday, will be attended by Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Greek Cypriot interlocutor Ioannidhis, who are expected in Athens on Sunday.

UNITED KINGDOM

MISSILE DESTROYER TO BE SOLD TO PAKISTAN

PM211507 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] The 6,800-ton missile destroyer London is to be sold to Pakistan, the Ministry of Defence confirmed yesterday, although three months ago the Pakistan Government had rejected the offer as the price was too high. The new price for the 18-year-old ship is now thought to be well under the original 5 million pounds.

Last month the London fired the Royal Navy's last broadside after 500 years of this form of fighting at sea. It is likely that some work will now be done on the ship in Britain, mainly to remove her Seaslug I anti-aircraft missile system before she is handed over to Pakistan later in the year. Production of the early version of the missile ceased some 10 years ago, and since then large numbers have been used up as targets for more modern anti-aircraft missiles, which means it is unlikely that enough are now held in store to meet Pakistan's requirements.

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SCHMIDT URGES 'GUARDED LANGUAGE' ON POLAND

LD222102 Hamburg DPA in German 2009 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Jan (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has advocated "guarded language" and moderation in assessing events in Poland. Addressing the special Hamburg SPD party congress dealing with the forthcoming municipal elections on 6 June, Schmidt said today that by "moderating our language" the Federal Republic is able to help prevent a worldwide confrontation. Furthermore, it cannot be in the interests of the Germans to endanger through East-West confrontation what has been build in the past between the two German states.

The chancellor also said that the "rejection of any kind of military dictatorship and restrained language are not mutually exclusive." The Federal Government's call for lifting martial law in Poland, the release of political prisoners and the continuation of the reform course is not interference in the internal affairs of another state. On the basis of the Helsinki Final Act these demands must be made.

DER SPIEGEL CITES POLICY CORRECTION STUDY

LD241852 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jan (DPA) -- DER SPIEGEL, citing a secret study of the planning department of the Bonn Foreign Ministry, reports that Bonn's foreign policy is to be geared more closely to the Western alliance. In view of the massive criticism leveled by Washington and other NATO capitals at the Federal Government's policy on Poland, the Foreign Ministry planners advise a policy correction and suggest that Soviet policy should not be played down.

A Bonn ministry spokesman today indirectly confirmed that such a paper exists when he said that it is the job of the planning staff to work out all kinds of alternatives. However, it is for the foreign minister to decide what options should be chosen.

Quoting a coalition discussion in the federal chancellor's office, DER SPIEGEL reports that the Federal Republic should "sail in the center of the convoy and not in the rear." If the Polish military leaders relax their grip in the weeks ahead, Bonn will be spared the necessity of making an obvious correction to its own policy and abandoning its special function as an interpreter at the boundary between West and East. DER SPIEGEL cites the planning paper: "In this situation it will be a priority task of our foreign policy to ensure the compatability of our Eastern policy and our policy regarding our alliance." Moreover, "we should learn from our experience regarding the public presentation of our policy toward Poland in the first 2 weeks following 13 December."

The study suggests close "coordination on security policy by the four great democracies in Europe," i.e. France, Great Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic. This second pillar will strengthen the alliance and, the Bonn Foreign Ministry planners hope, be regarded as constructive and not divisive in Washington.

SPD EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES SECURITY RESOLUTION

LD251030 Hamburg DPA in German 0917 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Jan (DPA) -- The SPD Executive is meeting on Monday in order to prepare for the Munich SPD conference, focusing on security and employment policy. The Executive, meeting under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt, is to consider a security policy draft resolution which proposes that the SPD again define its fundamental attitude toward the NATO dual decision on nuclear medium-range weapons not at the forthcoming party conference but only in 1983.

Instead the party leadership's draft resolution, which was drawn up by a working group under the chairmanship of Presidium member and disarmament expert Egon Bahr, sets out the SPD's expectations toward the U.S.-Soviet medium-range negotiations in Geneva.

The resolution proposes a moratorium on the deployment of new short-range missiles in East and West for the duration of the Geneva negotiations so that the arms race does not continue below the level of medium-range weapons. This proposal does not entail a moratorium for medium-range missiles such as has been rejected several times by the FRG and the United States.

For the first time the resolution demands that the nuclear weapons of France and Great Britain be taken account of in establishing an approximate military balance between East and West. Up to now these forces have not been a matter for discussion at the Geneva negotiations, into which the SPD working group feels all nuclear weapons stationed in and aimed at Europe should be incorporated.

The draft resolution aims at achieving a compromise between what is thought will be a strong minority at the party conference which is hostile to the NATO dual decision and a probable majority of delegates who will for the most part support the policy of the government, which aims at achieving a reduction of European nuclear missiles in East and West on the basis of the NATO strategy in negotiation with the Soviet Union. Defense Minister Hans Apel is also a member of the working group which formulated the security resolution.

LAMBSDORFF REJECTS CALLING OFF PIPELINE DEAL

LD242300 Hamburg DPA in German 1614 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jan (DPA) -- The Federal Government is to honor the agreement concerning the supply of pipes in return for gas, signed by several West European states and the Soviet Union. By making this assurance, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economic affairs, rejected the call made by Bavarian Minister President Franz Josef Strauss, for dropping the contract as a result to events in Poland.

GENSCHER, TINDEMANS HOLD TALKS ON EC POLICY

LD232024 Hamburg DPA in German 1958 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, at present chairman of the EC foreign ministers conference, discussed the financial problems of the European Community, in a meeting in Bonn on Saturday that lasted several hours. The EC foreign ministers will be meeting in Brussels on Monday in order to draw final conclusions from the discussions on contribution payments within the community and agriculture expenditures that have been going on since mid-1980. Following the talks today, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Genscher and Tindemans, who will be having contacts with other EC countries over the weekend, agreed "that agreement will be reached on Monday." Genscher and Tindemans also discussed during their meeting in Bonn the situation in Poland.

APEL PROPOSES EXTENDING MILITARY SERVICE

LD241408 Hamburg DPA in German 1312 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Jan, (DPA) -- In view of the lower birth rate Defense Minister Hans Apel believes it is necessary to lengthen the period of national service "in 6 to 8 years" in order to maintain the combat readiness of the federal army. On the ZDF television program "Bonn Perspective" which was devoted to the still unresolved reorganisation of alternative national service, the minister today spoke in favor of discussing even before the lower house elections the issues of increasing the proportion of longer-serving soldiers and possibly of using women on a voluntary basis in non-combat units. The combat-readiness of the federal army rested essentially on maintaining its full complement, "and we can't fiddle around with that," the minister said.

PALME COMMISSION ENDS NINTH PLENARY SESSION

LD242050 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn/Hannover, 24 Jan (DPA) -- The East-West confrontation has complicated the work of the Palme international commission for disarmament, which ended its ninth plenary session on Sunday after 3 days of consultations in Bonn. "It is not easy to find common ground when commission members such as former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance and Georgiy Arbatov, Soviet expert on the United States and Central Committee member, are in confrontation with each other. Even the vocabulary used is a source of conflict," SPD Bundestag deputy Egon Bahr said.

As chairman of the "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues," former Swedish prime minister Olof Palme stated at a press conference in Bonn that great progress has, however, been made in establishing a joint concept. The work of the commission, which is to pave the way for submitting a joint program at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in the summer focuses on three major areas: 1) nuclear weapons, particularly in Europe; 2) regional security, especially in the Third World, and 3) economic consequences of arming.

The commission, which includes leading Third World politicians, also dealt with the issue of chemical weapons at this session but failed to agree on a total ban. Palme stressed the need for halting the development of weapons not yet in existence which would, for example, be made possible by advanced molecular biology.

Soviet Central Committee member Georgiy Arbatov found "comprehensive agreement on the most important issues." He stressed primarily the significance of disarmament for the economic future of the world. Arbatov believes that the commission could complete its work in April. The Soviet expert described the "zero option" as "basically a good idea," but criticized the version proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a one-sided solution to the detriment of the Soviet Union. In this context Olof Palme regretted the curtailment of the Haig-Gromyko meeting by 1 day and expressed the hope that, apart from the Poland situation, the question of negotiations on strategic weapons would also be raised in Geneva on Tuesday. Palme emphasized the important link between the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles and the strategic sphere, which would have to be resumed in 1982. Palme explained that there has been no opportunity to discuss the Polish situation in the commission's work.

Jean-Marie Daillet, the French commission member, declined to participate on the grounds that the work of the Palme commission was determined by the Soviets. This statement was disputed by Palme on Saturday with the remark that Daillet stands alone in his views. Apart from Palme, Arbatov and Bahr, former prime ministers Jozef Cyrankiewicz (Poland) and Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland [Norway], Japanese Foreign Ministry official Haruki Mori and Alfonso Garcia-Robles, former Mexican foreign minister, also took part in the final conference.

Palme has spoken against extending arms exports from industrialized states. In an interview with the Hannover NEUE PRESSE (Monday edition) he said that regulations on curbing it would have to be rigorous. In the politician's opinion the arms trade destroys the "economies of the developing countries" and "heightens the danger of war." He accused the exporting countries of "cynicism" on this issue.

Palme is confident of the prospects of the Geneva disarmament talks on medium-range weapons. It is true that the initial stance of the two states provides grounds for pessimism. The superpowers, however, gradually have to come to the recognition that this arms race heightens the risk of nuclear war, the politician said. The debate on the feasibility of a nuclear war illustrates, in Palme's view, that a nuclear war is total madness. There could only be losers in it. Palme said: "I believe we are in the process of winning this debate."

GENSCHER ASKS JAPAN TO SHOW EXPORT 'RESTRAINT'

FD221338 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has asked Japan to show "restraint and consideration with respect to specially sensitive areas of production in Europe." In a speech to the German-Japanese society on Friday in Bremen, Genscher emphasized his theme: "Europe's trade deficit should not be overcome in the long term by a reduction in Japanese exports to Europe, but by the reverse means of an increase in European exports to Japan."

Japanese export successes should not be seen as a threat but as an opportunity. "There is no reason for despondency. Even after the latest increases only approximately 3 percent of our imports come from Japan, and for the EEC this figure is 4.6 percent." "But we agree all the same," Genscher expressly stated, "that it is not a tolerable long-term state of affairs that Japan exports nearly three times the amount to the EEC as it imports from there."

U.S. INTERESTS' PROMOTED WITHOUT MORALS'

DW221229 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Karl Grobe editorial: "Without Standards and Morals"]

[Excerpts] There will be no UN sanctions against Israel; the actual annexation of the Golan Heights by a suprise action of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his rightist majority will not be punished. The United States saw to it that the United Nations will limit itself to mere words, as has happened so often. Why? Because UN Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick believes that any other decision would have increased tension in the region. Permit me to say the opposite would have been correct. The rejection of a relatively mild resolution through the U.S. veto forces the moderate Arab states to join the Syrian fighting front. The Arab foreign ministers will certainly make the appropriate decisions in the near future.

But sanctions will be imposed against Poland and the Soviet Union, although this will almost automatically increase tensions between power blocs at a sensitive point in Europe. Why? Because the Soviet Union and the Polish people must be punished for the fact that the Polish generals have taken over. I object again: The extensive U.S. wheat export deal with the Soviet Union remains untouched, while the Europeans allies -- if need be, under pressure -- should punish the bad communists in the name of the United States.

Double standards -- or none at all? There was a military putsch in Turkey in September 1980, but U.S. Secretary of State Haig rejects any idea of taking action for Turkish democracy and becomes aggressive toward the press if it dares ask him about it. The junta of the generals has, after all, promised to return to normal conditions. Permit me to say that Wojciech Jaruzelski has done exactly the same. There is no reason to assume that one is more dishonest than the other.

Haig says that the critics of his and President Reagan's course apply double standards in comparing Poland with Turkey. In such a case he would have to prove that a rightist military ruler is more credible and "democratic" than a communist ruler.

Speaking of double standards in this connection would be putting it too nicely because Washington's foreign policy is one of interests promoted without morals just as those of the other superpower, the USSR. Superpower policy is aimed at becoming "number 1." Power policy must be cynical on both sides, it cannot afford morals, but it must maintain standards, or else it will fail.

Since the times of Lyndon Johnson, the United States has made tumbling from one credibility gap to another almost a national sport. The Reagan government is already very close to the foreign political achievements of its predecessors, and it still has 3 years to go.

CHEYSSON SAYS PALESTINIAN STATE NECESSARY

NC221930 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] London, 22 Jan (AFP) -- The Camp David accords have virtually exhausted their effectiveness, and further Middle East peace progress hinges on participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as well as the Soviet Union, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has said in an interview published here.

"We do not see...how Camp David can lead to a final comprehensive settlement," Mr Cheysson told the English language Arab monthly, THE MIDDLE EAST. "We can't imagine negotiations leading to a settlement without the presence of the PLO as well as the other Arab states directly involved in the future of the Palestinian people," he said. "Therefore, Camp David has always been considered as insufficient by us." He said that once Israel withdraws from the Sinai on April 25, "we think Camp David can't bring any more progress."

"I hope," he said, that "the Americans will really accept their responsibility for peacekeeping in the Middle East, which means they will accept there are two parties and that the Arab side counts and the Palestinians must have a state." "The Europeans cannot work hand in hand with the Americans as long as our assessment of the situation is so different from theirs," said Mr Cheysson. "It's almost absurd to think that there could be peace in the Middle East without a guarantee by the Russians, besides, the Russians support Syria and other forces, so they are not simply going to disappear into thin air."

Mr Cheysson denied that French President Francois Mitterrand had said Jordan should be the Palestinian state. "Our attitude," he said, "is this: A Palestinian state, its borders, its relations with its neighbors, all this will be decided by negotiations. At these negotiations, the Palestinians will be represented by the PLO. Is it conceivable that the PLO will accept a Palestinian state anywhere but in the occupied territories?" He added: "But we all (?know), although it is none of our business, that the Palestinian state will have very special relations with Jordan, since there are so many Palestinians living in Jordan.... This is what the president meant."

CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR ON SIBERIAN GAS

NC230957 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Jan (AFP) -- France and the Soviet Union have signed a deal for the annual supply of 8,000 million cubic metres of Siberian gas to France from 1984, the French national gas company Gaz de France announced here today. The deal is the first major Western contract with the Soviet Union since the imposition of martial law in Poland and sanctions against Moscow by the U.S., which has objected to excessive Western dependence on Soviet energy.

The Soviet gas will be piped to Europe by a 5,000 km.-(2,800 mile-) long pipeline which will be built with the help of West European firms. The U.S. has heavily criticized both the pipeline contract and the final supply of gas. The contract, which will run for 25 years, will mean that by 1990 France is receiving 30 percent of its gas supplies from the Soviet Union against 15 percent in 1981. But by 1990 overall French energy dependence on the USSR will be five percent because of an expected fall in Soviet oil exports.

Last night's signature came two days after a meeting here at COCOM, the coordinating committee on sales of strategic materials to Eastern bloc countries.

About half of the 40,000 million cubic metres of Soviet gas expected to flow through the pipeline annually is now the subject of firm contracts. Early last October Italy signed a "prelimintary contract" for the supply of 8,500 million cubic metres. And in November West Germany agreed to buy 10,500 million cubic metres at a price of 4.75 dollars a British Thermal Unit (BTU). After signing up the three major clients, the Soviet Union is now seeking contracts with Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. Those countries are expected to consume the remaining 12,300 million cubic metres.

Gaz de France (GDF) management said they were given no political guidance from the Elysee presidential palace, and the contract appeared to have been settled on a commercial basis. GDF had also stressed that it would not face a major crisis if the Soviet-supplied energy were ever cut off.

GDF already has substantial underground stocks and could also step up its purchases from other suppliers such as the Netherlands, which already furnishes 32 percent of French gas needs. GDF could also cut off large industrial consumers with "interruptable" contracts in the event of a Soviet shutdown of the pipeline.

The pipeline contract is already worth 4,500 million francs (800 million dollars) to French firms. With the contract with the Soviet Union signed, GDF has now started talks with Algeria, which last year supplied 14 percent of French gas.

Labor Official Objects

LD241342 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The French Democratic Federation of Labor [CFDT] does not agree with the signing of the French-Soviet agreement on gas. In its view, the signing is ill-timed. The national secretary of the CFDT Jacques Chereque believes that in view of its international implications such a decision required vast information and serious consultations with the parties concerned. Without any doubt, Jacques Chereque said, this operation weakens the scope of the reaction of the French Government and of its European partners to the situation in Poland and to the strategy of the USSR.

NATIONAL CONGRESS REELECTS CHIRAC RPR LEADER

NC241428 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Toulouse, southern France, 24 Jan (AFP) -- Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac was today re-elected leader of the Gaullist RPR (Rassemblement Pour La Republique) at the party's national congress here. Mr Chirac was first elected party leader in 1976.

KING HASSAN II OF MOROCCO ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD242320 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpts] King Hassan II and President Francois Mitterrand will meet in Paris on Tuesday. King Hassan II arrived in Paris this evening on his first visit to France since President Mitterrand assumed the presidency. The king was officially welcomed at Charles de Gaulle airport.

In a brief statement to the press the king replied to a question as to whether the visit means that problems between Morocco and France will be resolved. He said that problems always exist among partners. The important thing, he added, is to find a solution for them and that there should be no difficulties. The king added: So long as Morocco and France continue to have close contacts there will always be problems.

L'UNITA RESPONDS TO PRAVDA CRITICISM OF PCI

LD242232 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Tomorrow's issue of L'UNITA contains a reply to the attack made today in the CPSU organ PRAVDA against the PCI for its stance on the events in Poland. L'UNITA publishes the full text of the PRAVDA article, which comments on the documents approved by the PCI governing bodies on Poland. L'UNITA points out that no information about these documents has been given to the Soviet public.

After noting the authoritativeness of the article, which is unsigned, L'UNITA asserts that a diversity of assessments and judgments, however widespread, has not given rise to a confrontation of ideas but is being used as a pretext to condemn and denigrate the PCI and even to class it among the enemies of peace and socialism. We find in this article, concludes L'UNITA, further demonstration of a far from new method used in the past by the CPSU against other communist parties and which constitutes one reason, and not the least relevant, for our criticisms.

Pajetta Response

AU250846 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 25 Jan (ANSA) -- Attention was focused on the Italian Communist Party (PCI) today after it came under a violent public attack Sunday in the Soviet Communist Party paper PRAVDA. Veteran Italian communist Giancarlo Pajetta said Sunday that naturally the party would respond to the PRAVDA attack, "because it is our duty and because we too have fraternal help to offer." "Our fraternal aid lies in our resistence, our capacity to help think and reflect. We too make use of reason and reflection," Pajetta said.

However, unlike PRAVDA, he said that the PCI would not resort to attack and insults which the party considered unsuitable among cadres. Instead, "we will respond with arguments that demonstrate what we have learned from experience and what reason has taught us," Pajetta continued.

Two weeks ago a meeting of the PCI Central Committee wound up with approval of a document that criticized the Soviet Union over events in Poland. PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer confirmed his party's dissent over real socialism at a rally Saturday. He said on that occasion that the Leninist theory which identifies the state with the party was no longer acceptable. Berlinguer also called on the Socialists to work with the Communists for an alternative for the old power system in Italy.

Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi did not reply directly to Berlinguer's invitation but dwelled at length at the weekend on the theme of Italy's governability. He confirmed the desire of the Socialists to go ahead with the government verification already agreed up on with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and the other coalition partners.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE ON DOZIER PROVES ANOTHER HOAX

NC231241 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Verona, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Italian police covered the eastern side of Lake Garda in northern Italy today in a fruitless search for U.S. Brigadier General James Dozier, who was reported executed in a taped message found by police. The search of the lake was prompted by a telephone call by a man saying he represented the Red Brigades leftist guerrilla group, which has claimed the abduction of General Dozier from his home in this northern Italian city on December 17. The man, who called Verona's ARENA newspaper, said police would find a tape in a lakeside telephone booth. That tape was found.

The recording said it was the last communique by the Red Brigades on the Dozier kidnapping, and that the general, who had been sentenced to death by a "people's court," would be found in a boat protected by a blue covering on the eastern side of the lake. Police have reported several differences, however, between the latest statement and the Red Brigades' usual communiques. It did not, for example, have a number.

Two Captured After Shootout

AU231959 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Tuscany, 23 Jan (ANSA) -- Two "Prima Linea" (Front Line) terrorists who killed two Carabinieri and wounded a third after a Siena bank robbery Thursday have been captured late this afternoon during a colossal manhunt underway in the countryside around Tuscany some seventy kilometers north of Rome. The two were taken to a Carabinieri barracks where officers had some trouble keeping them safe from a crowd of angry citizens. It was not clear where the rest of the group was. Police believed the commandoes had split up and that the rest of them might be rounded up within the next few hours. The capture came after a shootout.

Syrian, W. German Arrested

AU231549 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan (ANSA) -- Two foreign visitors, a Syrian and a West German, were taken into custody January 5 when they were caught entering Italy with a travel bag full of electric detonators and three extra passports on them, authorities announced today. The two, Nasrj al-Taminj and Brigitte Pagendam, were arrested at Rome's international airport shortly after landing from Belgrade. Nasrj al-Taminj told police the material was given to him from "friends" in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an extremist Palestinian resistance organization headed by George Habash. The two were arrested around the same time the Italian magistracy disclosed findings that showed connections between Italian terrorist groups, both rightwing and leftwing, and subversive groups abroad.

Two Egyptian nationals were formally indicted in recent days along with four Italians for the murder of two youths believed to have been members of an international arms and drug ring which channelled their proceeds into subversive groups. The bodies of the two were found recently on the bottom of a lake near Rome. This past Wednesday, the Interior Ministry ordered six Middle Eastern students to leave the country after police found a large number of instruction manuals on the use of arms and explosives in their country-home outside Perugia.

SPADOLINI BACKS 'CALCULATED PRESSURES' ON POLAND

AU231542 Rome ANSA in English 1536 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini called for a "unitary" action of "motivated condemnation" and "calculated pressures" to get the Polish military regime to change its course in an interview due for publication shortly by the ESPRESSO news weekly.

According to Spadolini, the Soviet Union was surely not "unaware" of the "coup d'etat" in Poland, a country, he said, which never really had "a Marxist-Leninist ideological experience" and whose communist party "has always been in the minority." Events in Poland, the Italian Government leader argued, brings out the "ruthless aspects" of an "absolutist raison d'etat" and shows that "the Soviet Union is more interested in maintaining its power than in advancing ideology or proletarian internationalism."

LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI OFFERS HELP AGAINST TERRORISM

AU231432 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 23 Jan (ANSA) -- Libya has offered Italy concrete help in its fight to combat terrorism. During a press conference here last night, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the Libyan Jamahiriyah's secretary (minister) for foreign relations, also categorically denied that his country was in any way implicated in the current upsurgence of terrorism in Italy. He said that it was "important to cope with the problem in a concrete way rather than spreading doubts and accusations."

Al-'Ubaydi is in Rome to take part in a mixed Italo-Libyan committee which deals primarily with economic relations between the two countries. However, during the press conference he took pains to stress that his country is against all forms of terrorism in all nations of the world, and voiced satisfaction over the fact that Italians have been unable to find even one concrete link between Libya and terrorism in this country.

He also said that Libya today was much calmer because European nations seemed to have finally understood that Tripoli's position is truly one of nonalignment. With regard to the Middle East, the Libyan official said that it was comforting to see that Italy was fully aware of the Palestinian people's rights and the need for their participation in any solution to the crisis in that part of the world.

On Trade, Cooperation

NC230836 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the people's committee of the people's office for external liaison, has stressed that the Libyan Jamahiriyah views relations with Italy from more than one angle -- relations of neighborliness and the economic potential in both countries, and using them for cooperation that benefits the Libyan Arab people and the Italian people.

In a press conference yesterday at the Libyan Arab people's office in (?Rome), which was attended by a number of reporters and correspondents of radios and news agencies, Al-'Ubaydi said Italy is considered an important market for Libyan oil and that the Libyan Jamahiriyah constitutes an important market and [words indistinct] for Italian trade. He said there are business opportunities in the Libyan Jamahiriyah for Italian companies. Al-'Ubaydi stressed that these economic facts are represented in the volume of cooperation that now totals $6 billion. He stressed that oil dealings with Italy nearly total the same amount. He said this means the creation of business opportunities for Italian manpower both in Italy and in the Libyan Jamahiriyah and represents a remedy for unemployment in Italy.

Al-'Ubaydi said that from these facts we have reached a common conviction to continue our oil supplies to Italy and to have partnerships with Italian companies to implement the plans of transformation in the Libyan Jamahiriyah and to grant facilities to Italian manpower in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Al-'Ubaydi stressed that we in the Libyan Jamahiriyah are convinced that cooperation between neighborly countries, like the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Italy, must take into account the political and economic aspects despite the fact that the political and social systems differ in both countries.

Al-'Ubaydi said he discussed with Italian officials several relevant issues and that agreement has been reached on these issues. He pointed out that certain international issues were discussed, such as the Middle East question, the Palestinian issue, the situation in the Mediterranean basin and the possibility of keeping this region free from international tension and conflict.

He said common conviction has been reached on these issues, particularly recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's rights and the need for their participation in any political solution to the Palestinian issue and for taking into account the UN resolutions on this issue. He said that regarding the situation in the Mediterranean, there is conviction about the need for cooperation among the littoral countries to create an atmosphere of neighborliness, dialogue and understanding to safeguard the area from the danger of being divided into two blocs [words indistinct] between the superpowers.

[Words indistinct] the hireling information media and involving the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the acts of terrorism in Italy. He refuted these claims, stressing what the brother leader has repeatedly stated: that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is against terrorism. Al-'Ubaydi stressed the Libyan Jamahiriyah's readiness to cooperate with any country, including Italy, to combat the phenomenon of terrorism, which threatens security and peace. He said we are satisfied with the affirmations of the Italian officials that all claims about Libyan involvement in terrorism are merely allegations.

LONGO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 19 JAN IN ROMANIA

AU201022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 19 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On January 19 Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the Italian Social Democratic Party [PSDI] met Romanian and Italian newsmen, during a press conference. The guest expressed satisfaction at the interview he had with Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, with whom he had had a cordial interview. From the very start -- the guest said -- I have noted many converging viewpoints. They first of all cover the problems of disarmament viewed through the angle of finding a tactical and strategic balance at as low a level as possible.

Next he referred to the withdrawal of already [words indistinct] nuclear (?systems) from Europe, to halting the emplacement of further ones, the so-called zero option, that is the total removal of missiles from Europe. At the same time there has been noted convergence as concerns the opportuneness of the European nations' voicing their will at the time when the Geneva negotiations have started between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, since the European nations must contribute to the success of the negotiations, must determine responsibly such a balance of peace [as received] that should enable each and every European country to live in full security. The same convergence of opinions, the guest said, was also manifest in relation to the need for a possible conference on disarmament, participated in by the European countries, to tackle both the nuclear and the conventional weapons, to the same end, namely reducing the forces on both sides.

We have noted converging opinions also as concerns the importance attached to observing the final act of the Helsinki European conference, the need for concrete action to be taken so that the disarmament process, that we all wish and hope will happen, the diminishing of the military spending may result in using greater -- financial and economic -- resources to the benefit of the developing countries, to ensuring a new balance of the world, a thing we deem essential for a guaranteed general [word indistinct] peace.

The convergence of opinions was also manifest on safeguarding the fundamental principles of national sovereignty, the belief that any people, any country must solve its problems by itself, without any outside interference, as well as in highlighting the necessity that the Near East issues should be settled through negotiations.

CARRILLO QUESTIONED ON POLAND, PCE CRISIS

PM221157 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 Jan 82 pp 3-4

[Excerpt] Madrid -- Explicit acknowledgment of the Polish communist party's failure, extending to the Soviet model, and the PCE's internal crisis -- "there is a hand behind that crisis which it is easy to identify" -- were the central issues of the press conference held at midday yesterday by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo following last weekend's meeting of the party's Central Committee, at which various condemnatory resolutions concerning the events in Poland and the repression by the Turkish regime were unanimously approved.

"The Polish United Workers Party's failure," Santiago Carrillo said, "can only be explained as the failure of the exporting by the Soviet Union of its political and economic model to other countries and the attempt to maintain that model at all costs." According to the Communist leader, the Soviet economic model cannot be regarded as a model for the working classes, especially in the Western countries.

In Carrillo's opinion, that resolution "is important, not only because the emergence of a military junta in Poland is unacceptable from the viewpoint of our communist principles, but also because it enables us to make progress in our Eurocommunist policy, which is based primarily on the PCE's independence."

Three Ways

In Carrillo's opinion, the cause of the Polish crisis must be found in the fact that the communist party and the Polish state have clashed with the Polish people's concerns and real situation.

Carillo acknowledged that the exporting of the Soviet model had already failed on previous occasions, and he recalled the case of Czechoslovakia. After analyzing the overall situation in the East bloc countries' area, Carrillo asserted that there is no country in the world which can consider itself truly communist. "We deem a process of democratic renewal to be necessary in these countries," he stated," and there are three ways in which it can take place: radical reform of the party itself, political revolution which would change the party and, at worst, a counterrevolution which would destroy them."

"October Revolution" Is Confused With Stalinism

These assertions -- stemming, he reiterated, from the Central Committee's resolution on Poland -- were complemented by others of a similar kind concerning the mistake of confusing communism with the regime in the USSR. After emphasizing that this Soviet model is not attractive to the broad masses, and especially in the developed countries of Europe, he noted that "our mistake is that we have long identified the October Revolution with the Soviet model established by Stalin. That mistake, which was the starting point of our activity for a long time, is that which the Eurocommunist current is attempting to correct during this historical period." This mistake of identification, he also stated, is to blame for communist parties not having achieved the political transformation of the system in the Western countries.

Diversionary Maneuvers

After making various interpretations concerning what is happening to the international workers movement, emphasizing his idea of the disappearance of the blocs and advocating unity between the communist and socialist parties, with the cooperation also of the Third World liberation movements, the press conference turned to the internal crisis which the PCE is undergoing.

"This issue was not discussed at the Central Committee meeting," the secretary general said. He then criticized a section of the press, "In my opinion, excessive importance is being attached to it," he said, and he added that "it is significant that when the Central Committee was going to discuss such an important issue as that of Poland, an attempt has been made to trip us up with the issue of the internal crisis."

"An Organized Current"

Carrillo went on to state that the PCE, like any democratic community, has rules of the game which must be respected: "In our party there are some people who do not wish to respect the rules of the 10th congress; if the PCE allowed that it would cease to be a democratic party and become a zoo." He also emphasized the contradiction existing between the stance of the five Madrid city councillors, who, "while attempting not to relinquish their posts, accepted their expulsion from the party, and that of the 41 municipal councillors who are now threatening to resign from their posts; in this conduct the activity of an organized current can be seen."

Last, he pointed out that the so-called renewalist current still has not expressed its opinion, as the PCE has done, on the events in Poland. When asked about a possible resignation from his post as secretary general, he stated that "Mr Carrillo's ouster from that post is possible as soon as the Central Committee so decides; there are many people who want my ouster, and not so much within the party as outside, and outside Spain."

DENMARK

TURKEY MAY BE CHARGED WITH RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

NC231357 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Denmark has notified the Turkish Government that it may be summoned to answer charges of human rights violations before the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, France, it was reported here today. The warning was conveyed at an interview Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen had here yesterday with Turkish Embassy Counsellor Erdinc Ulumlu.

Mr Olesen summoned the diplomat to inform him that in line with Danish policy of actively working to see that human rights were respected internationally, Denmark and some of its European partners were together studying the possibility of taking Turkey's case to the commission. The Danish Foreign Ministry indicated today that Mr Olesen had expressed his government's growing anxiety over the state of human rights in Turkey. On Thursday, the Danish charge d'affaires was summoned by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen for a stern lecture on Danish interference in Turkish internal affairs via the EEC, the OECD and NATO.

OPENING DEBATE IN FOLKETING SUBJUED, CAUTIOUS

PM221041 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Jan 82 p 5

[C.A. report]

[Excerpt] The Folketing opening debate was for the most part subdued, characterized by caution and without the drama which had been expected in advance. It was as if everyone was waiting for everyone else. All sides stretched out hands in cooperation, but the hands glided past each other. Not a single motion was introduced, but the desire to speak was great, especially among the "rank and file" Folketing members.

Least ambiguous was Conservative leader Poul Schlueter, when he addressed [prime minister] Anker Jorgensen: "There has never been a greater need for broad cooperation than in the new Folketing, and it is therefore illogical of the government to search for a majority from issue to issue. It won't work, Mr Prime Minister! You can cooperate with either the left or the right, but not with both. The government cannot get the Folketing to approve expenditure plans with the help of the left and then expect us to pick up the tab."

The majority of opposition party chairmen took the same line.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen replied that he was well able to see that such maneuvering would be impossible. "It will be an enormous problem, the biggest, I believe for the new government and the Folketing. On the other hand it is impossible too for us to create an integral program, given the present composition of the Folketing. We must work piecemeal to a certain extent."

The debate, which took as its starting point the prime minister's speech the previous day and the 1982 budget, which has been resubmitted to the Folketing for its approval, covered a number of topics, including youth unemployment (with which many speakers from the Left Socialists and the Socialist People's Party concerned themselves), the government's plan of action and the plans for financial reforms.

'A Colorless Performance'

PM220829 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Composure"]

[Text] The political opposition has attempted to evaluate Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's opening speech to the new Folketing, and the Liberals and Conservatives agreed more or less that the prime minister "did not say much." Yesterday the prime minister's opening speech was the subject of the Folketing's opening debate, and this in its turn provided us with an opportunity to evaluate the opposition. We would prefer to wait for a while -- to have a somewhat more solid foundation on which to assess the mood of the Folketing, but it can already be said that the opening debate was the most colorless performance seen in a long time.

No motions were introduced -- and for this the parties should be complimented. The Center Democrats obviously realized that their war cry that an attempt should be made to topple the government in the opening debate was a mistake, and there was no secondary attack on the government in the debate, and this was almost sensational. If the whole affair is to be seen as an expression of the Folketing's composure, then this is progress. If Thursday's debate is also to be seen as a new line, which attaches greater importance to results and realities than to words, then the esteem in which the Folketing is held will increase -- with the likelihood that greater attention will be paid to the little that is actually said there.

FINLAND

CPSU DELEGATION TO VISIT, HOLD TALKS WITH SDP

LD221428 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Communist Party will arrive in Finland in the next few days to have talks with the leadership of the Social Democratic Party [SDP]. The deputy head of the CPSU international department Vitaliy Shaposhnikov and Central Committee official Stefan Smirnov will be arriving as the guests of the SDP. The Soviet guests will prepare the visit to the USSR by the SDP Chairman Kalevi Sorsa. The CPSU representatives will also have talks with the leadership of the Finnish Communist Party on the political situation.

USSR CHANGE OF ATTITUDE TO KOIVISTO PERCEIVED

PM221627 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Ingmar Lindmarker report]

[Text] Two CPSU big guns are expected to arrive in Helsinki in the next few days, to express Moscow's support for the newly elected Mauno Koivisto, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has heard. They are CPSU [Central Committee] international section members Vitaliy Shaposhnikov and Stefan Smirnov, who according to reports in Helsinki Tuesday [19 January] are coming to press the Finnish Communist Party to give its support to Koivisto.

This visit immediately after Koivisto's triumph in the presidential election would be a clear indication of Moscow's support for Finland's first Social Democratic president. In the past there has been some uncertainty about the Soviet Union's view of Koivisto. According to the sources of the reports Finnish politicians in Moscow were able to note a change in the Soviet attitude to Koivisto as much as 2 weeks before the election.

The CPSU Central Committee was strikingly positive in its statements referring to the Social Democratic presidential candidate. One of the things pointed out was that PRAVDA had never written a bad word about Koivisto nor would it ever do so.

SWEDEN

PROMISE OF OIL REINFORCES BALTIC BORDER POLICY

PM221201 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 Jan 82 p 6

[Erik Liden report]

[Excerpt] Large oil finds on the seabed are one of the reasons why Sweden is continuing to assert that the median line in the Baltic should be drawn between Gotland and the Soviet mainland. According to preliminary estimates there are seabed oil deposits worth more than 1 billion kronor. The Soviet proposal with the median line drawn between the mainlands of the two countries would deprive Sweden of the interesting oilfields east and southeast of Gotland. At the same time supervision of fishing activities and some military exercises in the Baltic would be made more difficult.

Foreign Ministry legal department chief Hans Danelius told SVENSKA DAGBLADET: "We were stating back in 1969 that the median line should be drawn between Gotland and the Soviet mainland. We have no reason to change our position since then. It goes without saying that we are interested in the natural resources on the seabed. The next round of negotiations will be in Moscow, and as before we are unable to engage in any exploration of the oilfields. This would be contrary to diplomatic principles."

The general defense staff has given its view of the problems surrounding the median line in a secret memorandum presented to the Foreign Ministry and has therefore kept quiet about its contents. According to information received by SVENSKA DAGBLADET the armed forces commander in chief wholeheartedly supports the idea of the median line between Gotland the Soviet Union, but also stresses the need for increased surveillance resources for such a demarcation line between the two countries to be meaningful.

Oil deposits on Gotland are now producing oil worth more than 30 million kronor a year, and Oljeprospektering AB wants to continue its exploration of the seabed when the agreement with the Soviet Union has been signed. Until this happens no exploration can take place.

"For the time being the Foreign Ministry has banned any drilling at sea," Oljeprospektering AB Director K.O. Lindeberg told SVENSKA DAGBLADET. "From test drillings 17-18 km east of Ostergarn on Gotland we know that the geology of the area is promising and that it contains considerable sedimentary deposits."

IOANNIDHIS: PROSPECTS FOR TALKS 'NOT FAVORABLE'

NC240944 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 24 Jan 82 pp 1, 15

[Interview with Greek Cypriot interlocutor Ioannidhis by chief editor A. Konstandinidhis -- date not given]

[Text] Question: Do you believe that under the present conditions it is possible to make progress in the intercommunal talks?

Answer: Under the present conditions, the prospects for making progress in the intercommunal talks are not favorable. Both the international climate and the domestic situation in Cyprus unfavorably affect every effort for a solution through the procedure of the intercommunal talks.

Question: If in the end no progress is made at the talks and we come to a new leadlock, what do you think the Greek side's position should be?

Answer: In such a case our side must remain firmly attached to the goal for a Cyprus solution through peaceful procedures. There should be no vacilation from this position or goal.

Question: If the talks are interrupted, what course should we follow?

Answer: Since the dialogue is being held within the framework of the UN secretary general's good offices, in accordance with a General Assembly resolution, the Cyprus problem should again be taken before the United Nations with a request for a more effective procedure for solution of the problem in accordance with the two summit agreements and the UN resolutions. As to what the procedure would be, there must be as of now a study and evaluation of all possible alternative peaceful procedures, including that of mediation. Along with this, international support for this course should also be sought.

Question: Do you anticipate any developments within the framework of the intercommunal dialogue during 1982?

Answer: It is still early to express any view on the results of this new phase of the talks. It is also very early to make any forecast regarding developments within the framework of the intercommunal dialogue during 1982. Besides, current facts are not encouraging with regard to favorable developments.

Question: In your opinion, which are the most serious points of divergence in the positions of the Greek and the Turkish sides?

Answer: A) The philosphy and approach in connection with the way of establishment of federation as agreed upon in the summit agreements. Our own approach and philisophy is the conversion of the constitutional structure of the Cyprus Republic from a unitary state to a federal one with two regions that would preserve its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and its nonalignment. The Turkish side's approach and philosophy is much different and is based on the vents created by the July-August 1974 invasion. The Turks maintain that these events have created "new realities" which we must accept -- one of these realities being the establishment of a "Turkish Cyrpiot federated state." Moreover, they maintain that the free region constitutes the other leg of the federation and they disregard the fact that we are an independent and sovereign state, and they invite us to establish the federal state as equal partners and cofounders.

B) The Turkish side's philosophy in connection with the content of the federation, as envisaged by its position on the way by which the federal state should be shaped. Specifically, the Turkish side seeks to bring into the constitution certain principles -- for example numerical equality for participation in the three authorities of the state -- as well as special provision -- for example limitation on the exercise of the three freedoms, limitation on the country's international personality and so forth -- which are neither constituent elements nor characteristics of a federal constitution nor within the concept of federation.

C) As result of the above basic differences, there are serious points of divergence on many specific issues of the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem.

D) Major disagreement between the two sides in connection with the settlement of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem.

Beyond this, there is also disagreement over the question of the resettlement of the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Varosha, both with regard to the area and the administration status of the city. Particularly on this question it has been noted that the Turkish side is unwilling to come to an agreement.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PASOK-EDEK TALKS RELEASED

NC232255 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] A joint communique issued on the talks held in Athens between delegations of PASOK and the socialist party EDEK says that an identity of views was established on all basic problems. Concerning the Cyprus issue, the communique says PASOK and EDEK insist on the view that any solution of the problem must be based on the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of the Cyprus Republic; Cyprus must also be free of foreign troops and bases and the fundamental rights of all citizens safeguarded. It also stresses that the intercommunal talks must be substantive and in accordance with the UN resolutions.

GDR DELEGATION CONFERS WITH ROLANDHIS, KITTIS

NC221856 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The GDR parliamentary delegation headed by Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, met today with Foreign Minister Rolandhis. At the meeting, Mr Rolandhis briefed the delegation on the present stage of the Cyprus problem and exchanged views on Cyprus-GDR relations. Later, the delegation visited Commerce and Industry Minister Kittis. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral trade relations and pointed out sectors in which there are possibilities for expanding trade further between the two countries, particularly concerning the prospects of increasing the export of Cyprus agricultural products to the GDR.

Delegation Leaves 23 Jan

NC231148 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The GDR parliamentary delegation left Cyprus today following a 5-day visit at the invitation of the House of Representatives. In a statement, delegation head Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister extolled the Cypriot people's just struggle for political independence and stressed that the GDR has always been on the side of the Republic of Cyprus. He also said President Kiprianou's visit to Berlin and his meeting with State Council Chairman Honecker have undoubtedly contributed to the tightening of ties between the two countries. He added: I think our visit has contributed to the improvement of cooperation between our countries. We had, he said, many meetings with members of the House of Representatives and we are convinced of the peaceful policy of the Republic of Cyprus. He concluded; We have been deeply impressed by your nonaligned policy, and we greatly appreciate the important work being carried out by President Kiprianou and the house members.

The GDR delegation was seen off at Larnaca Airport on behalf of the House of Representatives by Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Galanos, who expressed the belief that the delegation's visit was particularly useful and constructive and has helped toward the further tightening of the close ties between the two countries. He also voiced the Cypriot people's gratitude for the firm GDR support and in general for the German people's support for Cyprus' struggle. Mr Galanos concluded: We are looking forward to the visit a Cyprus house delegation will pay to the GDR this year.

PAPER REVIEWS PROBLEMS IN U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS

NC201400 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Jan 82 pp 5, 10

[Text] The government believes 1982 will be a year of tough diplomatic activity in completing outstanding foreign policy issues. The fact that the effort will start from scratch does not mean that in the previous year, that is, during the New Democracy government, diplomatic battles were not tough and continuous, especially in the three basic foreign problems of the U.S. bases, the NATO problem and Greek-Turkish relations. On the contrary, both the strength and determination of the former government are expressed in the result of the Greek-U.S. talks, which were suspended in the summer of 1981 (not merely because the preelection period would begin), the development of negotiations with NATO on the limits of operational control in the Aegean (which were also suspended) and in the temporary break in the dialogue with Turkey because it was not possible for our country to accept our neighbor's demand that we renounce sovereign rights.

The first stage of negotiations with the United States started last January, with the optimistic prediction that the agreement on the operation of the U.S. bases in our country would definitely be signed after Easter. Perhaps the course and fluctuations of these negotiations will be useful to the current government's tactics. The optimism originally expressed quickly gave way to skepticism and doubt that an agreement would be signed, especially after it became known that three basic reasons were delaying the settlement of the bases issue.

The first reason is the Greek counterplan to the agreement, which the New Democracy government submitted early in 1981 to the U.S. side in reply to the U.S. plan submitted in the autumn of 1980 as the basis for the start of the negotiations. Indeed, this Greek counterplan contained such substantial changes made after the U.S. plan was deemed unacceptable -- that, taking into consideration their original proposals, the United States could not but ask for long negotiations in order to find the ideal solution.

The second reason, which contributed significantly to the delay in the negotiations, was a disagreement between the outgoing Carter administration and the new Reagan administration. Whereas the Carter administration wanted to finalize the bases issue, the Reagan administration demanded that it be the one to sign the Greek-U.S. defense agreement because it believed that in prolonged negotiations the U.S. side would achieve better conditions for the operation of its bases. The Reagan administration based this view on the fact that the former Greek Government insisted that Greece's outstanding NATO issues on air and sea space not be handled separately from the U.S. bases issue.

The third reason was the very content of the letters that were to be exchanged, and to which the United States refused to agree. These letters virtually constituted Greek documents since they were to safeguard Greek interests by securing A) our country's economic-military strength, B) Greece's yearly requirements for military equipment and C) the Greek side's demands in return for the operation of the bases.

Nine Causes and Reasons the Agreement Was Not Signed

During the course of the negotiations -- in addition to the above three reasons which were the cause for the prolongation of the talks -- a number of other reasons emerged which made it impossible for both the Greek and U.S. sides to sign the agreement. These reasons are analyzed below:

First, through its political-military team participating in the negotiations, the United States precluded the satisfaction of four basic demands made by our country. The first U.S. reply to the Greek counterplan:

1. Rejected any U.S. commitment to maintain the 7-10 ratio in aid to be given by the United States to Greece and Turkey. Formally they did not refuse anything. However, although they accepted that aid to our country continue "according to U.S. law and constitutional provisions within the framework of the requirements of the area's states" they claimed that the economic condition of the country to which the aid would be given would be taken into consideration. This meant that the balance could easily be upset every time by citing Turkey's economic crisis.

2. Rejected the Greek demand that the government be able to suspend the operation of the bases in special circumstances connected with critical internal events.

3. The United States rejected the validity of the Kissinger-Bitsios aide memoire through which the U.S. side would commit itself to oppose /(shall oppose)/ [in English] any resort to violence in upsetting the balance in the area.

4. Rejected the size of the lump-sum aid demanded by the Greek side.

5. Rejected revealing to the Greek Government the secret agreements signed between the United States and Turkey. This Greek demand was fair because knowledge of these agreements was necessary so that the Greek side could propose conditions that would guarantee equal treatment of Greece and Turkey.

6. Rejected the Greek demand that everything that had been envisaged in the agreement, which had been initialed in 1977 and which fully protected Greek interests, should be taken as the basis for negotiation.

7. Rejected Greek proposals for a one-time-only exchange which consisted of 1) supplying equipment to our country for /electronic surveillance/ [in English] and 2) supplying two aircraft for Hawkeye type electronic surveillance.

At the same time the United States insisted on:

8. The possibility for expanded "military and support activities" for the U.S. bases, beyond the purposes provided, for their operation within the NATO framework.

9. Having two commanders (a U.S. and a Greek officer), but where the Greek officer would not have any access to certain designated areas /(classified areas)/ [in English].

It should be noted that all these Greek positions, except the one that concerns the two commanders, are also put forth by the PASOK government as Greek demands, which confirms the correctness of the tactics and maneuvers of the former New Democracy government.

"Postelection Possibilities" Affect the U.S. Position

The negative trend in the negotiations during the first months of 1981, as a result of the U.S. refusal to satisfy Greek demands in conjunction with the upcoming termination of the 1977 parliament fostered a new U.S. "philosophy" for dealing with the bases issue. This philosophy began to take into consideration all "postelection probabilities." Thus the United States procrastinated in ending the suspension of the issue. In fact there were strong rumors in diplomatic circles that Washington favored signing an agreement before the 1981 elections but having it ratified by the new parliament.

This stance indicates that, provided Washington persists in its positions, it will follow the same "negotiating tug of war" with any Greek government.

Consequently, taking into consideration earlier statements by Papandreou on the retention of the U.S. bases in our country, the U.S. side would even risk talks with a different government. (Events proved the U.S. assessments true.)

At the same time the U.S. side was not in a hurry to conclude an agreement since prolonging the status quo of the bases proved advantageous for the following three reasons:

-- The status quo of the 1953 agreements was being retained because it provided (and continues to provide) exceptional facilities to the United States and to the personnel serving at the bases in Greece.

-- It was guaranteed that the bases could carry out "activities" that were of a nature that the new Greek Government wanted to review in a new agreement.

-- The United States would not carry an inordinate economic burden. On the contrary, through the new agreement the United States would be obliged to give a sum of aid to be agreed on.

Undoubtedly May was a critical month for Greek-U.S. negotiations because the meeting in Rome between Greece's Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and U.S. Secretary of State Haig was expected to be decisive in view of the two sides' significant differences of opinion on basic points of the agreement under negotiation. If these differences of opinion remained after the meeting, the issue would remain suspended until after the elections. The hasty return to Athens from Rome by the foreign minister in order to participate in a special conference with Prime Minister Rallis constituted a reason for the suspension of the negotiations (which took place a month later after Mitsotakis and Haig met in the Italian capital).

Finally, on 8 June 1981 negotiations between Greece and the United States were suspended when the United States put forth four new conditions. The unacceptability of the four conditions was a clear indication that Washington now desired to hold negotiations after the election with the new government. On 16 June, the then U.S. ambassador in Athens, R. McCloskey, conveyed four new conditions to the Greek Government in connection with:

A) The U.S. demand that the principal article of the agreement -- on maintaining the balance of forces in the Aegean -- be deleted from the letter, as mention of this would doubly commit the U.S. side, obliging it to fulfill its commitment. The Greek side's protection was based on this double reference to the U.S. commitment dovetailing the two written texts.

B) The U.S. demand to delete from the agreement Greece's right to suspend certain -- only -- activities of the U.S. bases whenever the Greek side considered this necessary for reasons of more general national interests, and specifically whenever the possibility arose that these activities could exceed the things agreed on by the alliance.

C) The U.S. demand for deletion of the alliance's condition that aid to be given to our country be based on what is valid for "other NATO allies."

D) The U.S. demand that a rephrasing be made in the chapter on commanders, a revision which would limit the Greek commander's jurisdiction to only the Greek part of the bases. However, this would have resulted in a revision, making substantial changes from the conceptual and interpretation aspects.

After this last disagreement, which reinforced Greek reasons for suspending the talks, the government's decision to defer solving the issue until after the elections was final since time was running out and this was contributing to bringing about a deadlock. The government attributed the suspension of the negotiations to the time factor in a very careful announcement it issued, which among other things mentioned that "the deadline set because of the expiration of the term of the Parliament that would ratify the agreement, did not allow for the completion and conclusion of the negotiations, although both sides had manifested good will and good faith and had achieved a significant approximation of positions."

Greek-Turkish Relations

The alternating movement between progress and stagnation in Greek-Turkish relations, and especially the dialogue between the two countries in 1981, perhaps gives a measure of the developments to take place in 1982 in this suspended issue. The basic reason for the temporary suspension of the dialogue, and for its remaining so, was Turkish intransigence (recent samples of which we had in the statement by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu). On the contrary, from the outset the former Greek Government tried in fact to show its good will with practical measures. The following are within this framework:

A) The restriction of the limits of the Limnos terminal area.

B) The abolition of air corridor W14 starting from the north and heading south.

C) The abolition of the firing range at Andhros. Prime Minister Rallis, in reply to a statement by the leader of the official opposition, had made it clear that the Greek side had not made any concessions with its gestures. In justifying his government's initiatives Rallis said that:

-- The restriction of the Limnos terminal area to 1,382 miles facilitates Greek and international flights and is more than enough for the comfortable operation of the airport as a civilian and military airport. Furthermore, it more than covers Greece's needs and creates no problem for the country's defense.

-- The minimum levels of six air corridors were raised. In addition the altitude of part of another air corridor was changed and it was decided to make seasonal use of this part as dictated by air navigation needs. Greek civil aviation is not hurt but facilitated by this arrangement because, as is natural, it is Greek military aircraft more than any other that use parts of the airspace over the Aegean which are not covered by air corridors.

-- No firing range has been abolished. During Greek-Turkish technical talks the two sides considered the possibility of abolishing only some dangerous areas (three Greek and three Turkish). The abolition of these areas, which would not have any unfavorable effect on the defense capabilities and training needs of the Greek armed forces, could have been arranged reciprocally and under certain prerequisites which, however, did not coincide. Therefore the exercise areas in the Aegean absolutely have not undergone any change.

Despite these "good will" gestures by the Greek Government, particularly in the "commercial sector" of the airspace (which certainly facilitates Turkish military exercises), Ankara showed symptoms from the very beginning of intransigence and of attempts to torpedo the dialogue through provocative statements and provocative actions.

One of the most irritating Turkish actions (the repetition of which aims at creating faits accomplis in Aegean airspace) was the flagrant violation of the 10-mile national airspace in the Aegean on 8 April as well as the entry into the Athens Flight Information Region [FIR] without keeping to the rules of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] (that is, the submission of flight plans) by many formations of Turkish military aircraft. The Turks indirectly have admitted these violations, stressing that "a few entries of short duration into the Athens FIR did take place."

On the contrary, the Greek side particularly stressed the fact that the entries into the Athens FIR by formations of Turkish military aircraft constituted intentional violations of international regulations which dictate the issuing of NOTAM's and submission to the Greek authorities of flight plans -- a procedure which is compulsory for safety in air navigation. Moreover, it should be noted that in certain cases the violation of national airspace was less than 6 miles!

During April -- which proved to be very hot -- the Turkish side found the opportunity for another attempt to undermine the dialogue and the meeting to be held in May between Mitsotakis and Turkmen in Rome, using the demonstrations in Athens by Greek Armenians as a pretext. This exaggeration aimed at countering and covering up the Turkish provocations in Greek airspace by Turkish military aircraft. These Turkish tactics were revealed by the government when it pointed out that:

A) The Greek Government proved its adherence to the Greek-Turkish dialogue when, despite numerous violations of Greek airspace by Turkish military aircraft, it refrained from posing obstacles in the way of this dialogue.

B) The Turkish side makes the Greek Government ponder over the unjustified clamor Ankara has created about the Armenian demonstrations in Greece, which were of normal dimensions and were no larger than similar demonstrations in other countries.

In another wave of intransigence undermining the Greek-Turkish dialogue, Ankara threatened that it would demand the intervention... of the big guarantor powers of the London treaty of 1914 on the demilitarization of the islands! The Greek Government recalled that:

-- Article 12 of the Lausanne treaty confirmed the decision of the powers in 1914, but only insofar as that decision concerned Greece's sovereignty over Limnos, Samothraki, Lesvos, Khios, Samos and Ikaria.

-- The question of demilitarization of the islands was raised only in Article 13 of the treaty and about Limnos and Samothraki in the Lausanne convention on the status of the straits.

-- The Lausanne treaty established a status of partial demilitarization only of certain islands, which were explicitly named in Article 13 of the treaty and did not include Limnos and Samothraki. The case of the latter islands was regulated through the Lausanne convention of 1923, which was an international act, separate from the peace treaty, and concerned the status of the straits. The Lausanne convention provided for the demilitarization of the straits, Limnos and Samothraki as well as of Imroz, Bozcaada and Lagousai islands, which belong to Turkey.

The Lausanne convention on the status of the straits was replaced in 1936 by the Montreux convention, entirely abolishing the status that had been established by the Lausanne convention. Since then Turkey considers the straits and adjacent Turkish islands free from any obligation for demilitarization. However, the same applies to the Greek islands of Limnos and Samothraki which, after their status under the Lausanne convention was abolished, are equally free from any obligation for demilitarization.

An attempt officially to refute the threat of intervention by the big powers in the question of demilitarization of the Greek islands could not possibly "dispel" the true intentions of Ankara's military regime, which resorted to new "demands" and new provocations. Actually a few days after its unsuccessful attempt to create an "islands issue," Ankara climaxed its provocativeness through:

-- Continually announcing maneuvers by its air force in Greek airspace,
-- The demand that Armenian demonstrations not be staged again in Greece.
-- Its intervention within NATO and the "torpedoing" of a Greek demand.

Specifically Ankara used its veto and there was rejection of the Greek demand that the Greek Navy carry out submarine exercises in certain sea areas of the alliance in the Aegean. Moreover it should be noted that the sectors proposed by the Greek side for maneuvers had never been used in the past by the Turks. However, in addition to this war of nerves, Ankara also tried unsuccessfully to set a trap for the Greek Government.

Within the framework of the dialogue, Turkey attempted to lead our country into a "written semantic trap" by which Greece would admit that its airspace might not be 10 but 6 miles. How did the Turks contrive that?

One of their basic proposals in airspace matters was -- and still is -- that Greece should not have the right to ask for amendment or modification of the NOTAM's which Turkey would issue for its military maneuvers within the international airspace that falls in the Athens FIR. Naturally our country refused and another proposal was put forward as a Turkish concession: The agreement -- which probably will be concluded about the airspace -- should say that the settlement to be agreed on would not concern airspace limits or the submission of plans for military aircraft flights (a steadfast Turkish demand). Acceptance of this Turkish proposal by the Greek side would also mean written acceptance that there is actually a question of airspace to be negotiated along with the issue of not submitting plans for military air flights.

An end to these Turkish demands to shrink Greek airspace was finally given in a decision made by the Rallis government, a decision which also led to the temporary suspension of the Greek-Turkish dialogue.

As the former government was convinced that Ankara was not showing as much good will as the Greek side, the government decided that our country should not even agree to discuss the limits of the national airspace. At the same time, however, in a last attempt by the Greek side (which was not finally accepted by Ankara) to preserve the dialogue, it proposed to Ankara to undertake the initiative of finding a formula (with the inviolable term that the latitude of our national airspace is not for discussion) which would facilitate the Turkish maneuvers in international airspace without infringing on Greek limits. This entails an obligation on the part of Turkey that not only must Turkish aircraft not come closer than 10 miles but also that the coordinates of the Turkish announcements in the case of such maneuvers should be away from the point where Greek airspace ends. Acceptance of this Greek proposal, which would put an end to any indirect claim by Ankara on our national airspace, could possibly make the Greek side adopt a more conciliatory stand on certain pending issues of a technical nature which do not directly infringe on Greek interests.

Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu's recent statements confirm the forecast that even in the future Ankara will not abandon its tactics at the negotiations with the new Greek Government. The only change in the atmosphere, at least from what Mr Averof implied, is that the present government will enjoy stronger support from the official opposition than what the New Democracy government had from its opposition.

Our country's return to the military wing of the alliance did not automatically solve the issue of cooperation with NATO. The defining of air responsibility limits remains pending. Actually it concerns three different limits: timely warning, tactical attack actions and air defense. The problem has mainly arisen because of Turkish interventions within the air defense limits which, as far as the Greek side is concerned -- both for reasons of tradition and operational expediency and on the basis of decisions by the alliance's military committee -- coincide with the Athens FIR limits. Particularly the need to establish a new NATO air command in Larisa (under a Greek Commander), corresponding to the one in Izmir, naturally would result in charting limits of jurisdiction for that command in the Aegean.

The first talks between the Greek and NATO sides established the wide difference of views and somehow were an indication that this pending issue would not be resolved soon.

The Greek side insists that the Larisa commander's responsibility be the same as those in force before Greece's withdrawal from NATO's military wing, namely to coincide with the Athens FIR and moreover be exactly defined in degrees.

However, the NATO side first proposed that new Aegean airspace limits be defined -- with its novel proposal of movable limits -- or that the Larisa headquarters be established first and then the airspace limits as well as the responsibilities of the Greek commander of Larisa be defined.

Greece Rejects

The Greek side naturally rejected both proposals, because in the first case it was not possible to accept restricted limits -- different from those in the past -- whereby our country would have the responsibility for the administration and control of the Aegean airspace. In the second case it was not possible to have a commander without responsibilities. On one hand this would deprive him of the necessary authority in the ensuing talks and on the other hand it would constitute Greek admission of the Turkish-inspired view that there are no limits to the Aegean airspace.

And Other Pressures

In its efforts to exert pressure on Greece on the limits of the Larisa headquarters and its establishment before defining its commander's responsibilities, NATO put forth various arguments, as follows:

-- First, General Rogers maintained that the formula we had accepted for Greece's reintegration into the NATO military wing (the Rogers plan) entailed acceptance of operational control limits. Consequently, the Greek side had no legal right to renege.

-- Second, the Atlantic alliance, and mainly the U.S. factor, refused to make overdue payments toward financing of NATO infrastructure projects in our country that are worth 12 billion drachmas. These were not paid at all when our country was outside NATO's military wing. The new argument presented by NATO was that one point in the Haig-Davos agreement stated that these sums would be given to Greece after the Larisa headquarters was built.

Newer NATO proposals -- considered as having sprung from Turkish Generals Saltik and Evren -- included:

-- Not to have any limits in the Aegean.
-- Not to consider as valid the military committee's provisions that were in force before 1974 and to consider the talks and what had been agreed upon previously as not having taken place after Greece's reentry into NATO. Thus the U.S. NATO commander in Naples would be responsible for coordination of Aegean operations.

These proposals were rejected because they constituted the following unacceptable arrangements:

The Greek forces would be responsible only for Aegean air defense within the national area and would not include the larger area of the Athens FIR, in which, of course, there are Greek islands.

It is pointed out that this arrangement would have set the Greek-NATO differences back 2 years as it would be bringing the proposal in Haig's second plan for Greece's reentry into the Atlantic alliance's military wing again into the limelight. This proposal was rejected immediately by the Karamanlis government. It recommended that one of the two principles be enforced: either no limits at all, or new limits which would have no relation to the pre-1974 status and would serve the Turkish demands.

The interruption of the talks with NATO, with the intent of being continued by the new government to emerge from the October 1981 elections, was faced with the uncertainty of being governed by the following Greek positions as expressed by Mr Rallis in answer to the leader of the official opposition party:

A key figure in this plan, according to the story, is the U.S. ambassador to Ankara, said to be a close personal friend of President Reagan. The ambassador, the article said, was appointed to Ankara with the express purpose of acting as liaison between the Turkish and American Governments when the time of military action comes.

According to the magazine story, the Greek Central Intelligence Service and the Ministry of National Defense are in possession of a secret Israeli intelligence report which argues the "reasonableness" of a Turkish military move against an Aegean island, probably Limnos or Kastellorizon. The story also mentioned the recent case of "sabotage" on board the Greek ferry "Arion," as part of the same plan of provocation against Greece. It described the incident as a "charade."

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT ON TURKISH SUBMARINE

NC241943 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Referring to a report in one of today's papers that a Turkish submarine was seen in the area of the Cyclades Islands, a government spokesman has stated: This report is absolutely inaccurate. So far there has never been a violation of our sovereign rights in this area. The government spokesman added: Such reports do not serve our national interests.

KIPRIANOU-PAPANDREOU MEETINGS BEGIN 25 JAN

NC251107 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1000 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou, who is visiting Athens, visited President Karamanlis at 1100 today. Later Kiprianou conferred with Prime Minister Papandreou at the political office. He is now in a private meeting with the prime minister. A meeting will follow which will be attended by Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias, Cyprus ambassador to Athens Khatzimiltis, Greek ambassador to Nicosia Zakharakis and other officials.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- President Karamanlis today received separately the credentials of the new Japanese ambassador in Athens, Nagao Yoshida, and French Ambassador Dominique Charpy. Present at both ceremonies were Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Ambassador Moliviatis, secretary general of the office of the president. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Jan 82 NC]

OFFICIAL NOTES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

TA231450 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jan (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said Saturday the resolution on Turkey adopted by the European Parliament Friday was the "direct consequence of lobbying." The resolution was adopted by 56 votes against 53 in the 434 member parliament, he noted, like a similar resolution adopted in the same manner back in April 1981. The EEC assembly's rules allowed it to pass resolutions in this manner, the Foreign Ministry spokesman added, but we did not consider it necessary to comment on the content of this particular resolution.

Parliament Delegation Arrives

TA241550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Jan (AA) -- A three-man delegation from the European Parliament, headed by rapporteur of the Political Committee Uwe von Hassel, arrived in Ankara this afternoon. Former Federal German Defence Minister von Hassel, accompanied by Secretary of the Political Committee Pascal Fontaine and Christian Democrat Gerd Lemmer also of Federal Germany is to follow a full schedule of appointments with Turkish leaders and officials, from head of state Gen Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, to members of the Consultative Assembly committee and Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Kamuran Gurun.

Von Hassel said at Esenboga Airport he deplored Friday's minority resolution rushed through the European Parliament by the communist and socialist groups, but added the resolution had no significance, as what mattered concerning future Turkey-EEC relations would come after reports to the Political Committee, next month. The committee would in turn submit a proposal to the parliament some time between April and June. Von Hassel declined to predict the final outcome of the voting on Turkey in the European Parliament, but believed the majority supported Turkey and believed in the Turkish leaders' sincere determination to return to democracy. The conservative and Christian Democrat groups in the parliament overwhelmingly, and a majority of the liberals supported Turkey, he added. [sentence as received]

Delegation Begins Contacts

TA251033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation from the European Parliament, headed by the Political Committee's rapporteur on Turkey, Uwe von Hassel, began his contacts in Ankara today. The delegation called on Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun this morning. Later they were received by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and then by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. The delegation members then conferred with Consultative Assembly constitutional committee chairman Orhan Aldikacti. They will complete their contacts tomorrow and leave Ankara on Wednesday.

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON NATO, EC TIES, SECURITY

NC230752 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Foreign Minister IlterTurkmen in Ankara by Danish television correspondent — date not given]

[Text] Question: You have just returned from Brussels. You have had contacts with the European states. What are your past and present thoughts and impressions about Turkey's position?

Answer: I believe you are referring to relations between the Council of Europe and Turkey, for if you are referring to NATO, we have no disputes whatsoever with NATO. You know the United States has quite a different approach to Turkey's internal affairs than the European countries have.

The areas for which the Larisa air force headquarters, when built, would have responsibility must coincide with the pre-1974 areas of the Greek Air Force. The Rogers plan explicitly recognizes that Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing should be based on the documents of the military committee and that all these documents are valid and determine the responsible areas of the Larisa headquarters. Nowhere in the reintegration agreement is it stated -- nor does it emerge anywhere else -- that the commanders of the headquarters in Larisa and Izmir must request a redesignation of area responsibility as long as they are confined to the NATO documents that also constitute the basis for Greece's reintegration.

SPOKESMAN: NO U.S. INVITATION TO PAPANDREOU

NC230803 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Answering questions this evening in connection with press reports that Prime Minister Papandreou will visit the United States, the government spokesman said: There is no official invitation to Prime Minister Papandreou to visit the United States. He said: Indeed there is a desire on the U.S. part for a visit to the United States by the Greek prime minister. Such a visit should not be ruled out if an invitation is extended.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES ECONOMY, SECURITY ISSUES

NC241400 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Papandreou returned to Athens from Iraklion at 1245 after opening the congress of the Greek Central Municipalities Union. Speaking at Ellinikon Airport, Papandreou referred, among other things, to the economic situation, stressing that the budget will be presented next month and that, as a result of the 250-billion [as heard] deficit in the public sector, the situation presents difficulties. All classes, the prime minister emphasized, particularly the working class, must, if they want to improve their position, contribute toward increased productivity. After June the economic prospects for speedy development will be much more positive, he added. Papandreou also stated that if by spring private initiative, which will be assisted as much as possible by the government, does not undertake the investment initiatives which are required, then the state will take over such initiatives.

On national issues Papandreou emphasized that the first goal is to protect the country's territorial integrity and national independence. NATO, the prime minister said, sooner or later will have to decide whether it does or does not protect our frontiers. The EEC partners at the same time are attempting to deal with Greek economic problems as they were clearly presented to the community by the government. Papandreou also emphasized that there were no violations of Greek territory, as reported, and that in any eventuality the government will not tolerate any violations. The prime minister also stressed that there is no basis for the cultivation of a climate of immediate confrontation which certain sides are promoting. Naturally, he said, if there is any real threat there will also be a real answer.

On Cyprus, Turkey

NC242243 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpt] With regard to the EEC, Prime Minister Papandreou said: Our partners are now making an attempt, instead of having Greece withdraw and then conclude a special agreement, to formulate within the farmework of the new instructions a special status which would face the weaknesses of the Greek economy -- exactly those weaknesses which, for PASOK, were the reason for withdrawing and concluding a special agreement. I would like to give you the assurance that the Greek voice is being heard. The policy of Greece is no longer taken for granted.

Whenever our partners want to persuade Greece on a specific policy, they must really convince us; they should convince us that all this is in the interest not only of the alliance but also of Greece. I am confident that this same climate will also help improve the status of the Cyprus issue. We have undertaken a responsible mission to make it clear to all people, and particularly the governments of our partners NATO and the EEC, that the Cyprus problem is not a problem of relations between two communities -- a majority and a minority -- but a problem of an open occupation, that the dialogue is not one between Kiprianou and Evren.

The prime minister went on: In brief, I would like to refer to press reports about violations of our national waters, either by Turkish submarines, as I have read about today, or Turkish gunboats, as I have been reading about for many days. I am really sorry -- and I say this for the press in general -- that the feeling is created that violations of our national space or waters have taken place without any substantive reply by the Greek Government. I tell you that things are not like that. Many times it is difficult for the government to give details and explanations. However, at no time have we tolerated any violation of our space. It is a mistake to create the impression that because a Turkish ship, sailing in international waters in the Aegean , also enters our territorial waters, with our knowledge and permission, constitutes a violation of our national waters and therefore dictates a dynamic answer. We are absolutely determined to protect our national space by every means, and this is very well known both by Turkey and our allies. There is no doubt that, after the major discussion -- that important discussion -- in Brussels at the NATO defense ministers conference, Turkey has truly and properly sustained a blow, because for the first time -- and I stress for the first time -- at an official conference the problem of our national borders and sovereign rights against Turkish threats was raised. Turkey's answer there was that they do not have any such intention, that they have a particular love for the Greek people and that they desire a return to the climate of Venizelos and Ataturk.

But later, which is very common in their diplomacy, after enough time has elapsed the Turks are now embarking on an enlightenment campaign to convince the Europeans that Asia Minor is threatened by Greece -- an attempt which naturally can only lead to [words indistinct]. Where is Greece actually threatening? Is it that we plan to occupy part of Asia Minor? This is a joke, and it cannot be believed by even those who are unreliable within the Western alliance.

I say all this, Mr Papandreou went on, because a climate is being created of immediate danger of imminent confrontation. You are mistaken; there isn't any. These are diplomatic maneuvers. We are completely calm, and when there is a real threat there will also be a real answer. I would like to praise our country's armed forces highly. They really are in a position to safeguard our territorial integrity. The state and people must always give them all the means necessary to accomplish their high and significant mission.

U.S. OKAYS TURKISH AEGEAN INVASION PLANS

NC221515 Athens NEWS in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Ankara has received from Washington the "green light" for military action against Greece, aimed at seizing, at the right moment, one of Greece's Aegean islands, the bi-monthly magazine THEMATA TOU DEKAPENTHIMEROU reports in its latest issue, which comes out today. The magazine, quoting a "well-informed Greek-American intelligence source," said that the recent escalation of tensions in Greek-Turkish relations, caused by Turkey's actions, is part of a U.S. intelligence plan formulated five months before the 18 October election which brought the left-wing Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) to power in Greece.

Being certain of a PASOK victory, the magazine said, U.S. intelligence circles devised a plan to destabilize the government of Andreas Papandreou, which is expected to follow a tougher line than its predecessors vis-a-vis NATO and the United States.

The members of the Council of Europe were greatly impressed by our head of state's new year message in which he announced that parliamentary elections are to be held in the spring of 1983. They are now convinced that we are going to return to democracy, although some Council of Europe countries are abstaining in their attitude while others, have a negative attitude. One of these countries is Denmark.

Question: There are attempts by some quarters to expel Turkey from the Council of Europe. What are your views?

Answer: I do not believe there is such a problem. As you know, our participation in the European Parliament has been shelved because we have no parliament now. This makes it impossible for us to send delegates to the assembly. The question under discussion at the moment is the kind of recommendation the European Parliament is to make. However, I do not know what this recommendation will be. This will be determined at the meeting to be held toward the end of January. You know that the political and legal commissions have already visited Turkey and conferred with our head of state, our prime minister, university professors, and with me and with some private personalities as well as with press representatives in Istanbul. They are going to prepare a report on their contacts. I do not know the gist of the report, but the committee is divided within itself. Some of them left Turkey with very good impressions. Now no one can doubt our desire to return to pluralist democracy.

Question: You had asked for $600 million in aid from the EEC. This aid has now been suspended. What do you think about this?

Answer: Some countries oppose cooperation between Turkey and the EEC. However, that is not the way we look at it. All countries freely can establish relations with one another. We are not going to impose ourselves on those European countries that do not wish to cooperate with us. We have stated that we appreciate aid. But we have also stressed that we do not want aid with political strings attached. Extending aid to Turkey is left to the initiative of other countries.

It would be a mistake if some of the Council of Europe members vote us out of the council. We do not believe these countries, which are our partners as well as our allies, will make such a decision. Such a decision cannot be very constructive.

Question: Turkey is very important to the West and the NATO allies. How important is NATO to Turkey?

Answer: As important to Turkey as it is to the Western members. NATO is an organization that provides security for its members. It has a mission of deterrence. Moreover, it maintains a balance between East and West. NATO should be an organization where its member countries should support one another and cooperate with one another in a spirit of understanding. But we are terribly sorry to observe that where Turkey is concerned this function is forgotten.

Question: When the concept of security comes up, social security and social progress is as important as military security. What is your attitude toward these concepts?

Answer: I do not dispute this concept. Naturally if there is no social unity and social peace in a country and if that country is divided, it means the basic concept of security does not exist. This should not make us forget our need for physical and collective security in the area.

CURFEW LIFTED IN 10 ADDITIONAL PROVINCES

TA211648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Summary] Communique No 62 by the 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Kirklareli, Edirne and Tekirdag Martial Law Command says that the night curfew in Canakkale, Kirklareli, Edirne and Tekirdag has been lifted as of 21 January. Meanwhile, Communique No 15 of the Fleet and Martial Law Command says the curfew being imposed between 0200 and 0500 in Kocaeli, Sakarya, Zonguldak, Bolu, Bursa and Bilecik has been lifted as of 0200 on 22 January.

AUSTRIA

DETAILS GIVEN ON SYNAGOGUE TRIAL VERDICTS

AU221454 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Surprising was the sentence in the trial of the two Arab terrorists Marwan Hasan, 25, and Muhammad Hasan Rajih, 21, which ended yesterday. Whereas both received life sentences for the attack on the synagogue in Vienna on 29 August 1981 in the course of which 2 persons died and some 30 were wounded, Rajih was acquitted of a murder charge in the case of Vienna City Councilman Heinz Nittel who was murdered on May Day last year. He was only found guilty of abetting a murder because he had obtained a NATO jacket for the killer. Hasan's defense counsel, Dr Weber announced that he would appeal and enter a suit of nullity; and Rajih's defense counsel, Dr Lux, appealed against the verdict claiming that the sentence was too severe. State prosecutor Dr Schindler made no statement.

COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER HITS PEOPLE'S PARTY LINE

AU221854 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Washington -- The proposal of U.S. Congressman Toby Moffett to help Austria in coping with the problem of Polish emigres, in the amount of $5 million (some 80 million schillings), was rejected by the U.S. State Department. The cynical explanation was: The number of Polish applicants for asylum in Austria "is not big enough." (!) Moffett had visited refugee camps in Austria in January.

The Austrian People's Party has traced the U.S. decision to the "anti-U.S. attitude" of the Kreisky government. It could not think of anything more clever. People's Party deputy Ettmayer: "The refusal of U.S. assistance must be understood as an indication that a stimulus threshold has been crossed with the U.S. administration..." and further: "One cannot constantly (?) and in an insulting manner attack a country such as the United States and then expect that country to render assistance at a decisive moment...." Whereupon the line of the Austrian People's Party foreign policy seems to be quite clear: Keep your mouth shut and stretch out your hand, Your most obedient servant, Mr Reagan....

PORTUGAL

TWO SOVIET ENVOYS DECLARED 'PERSONAE NON GRATAE'

LD222014 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Portuguese news agency ANOP reported a few minutes ago that the government decided to declare "personae non gratae" two Soviet diplomats accredited to Lisbon. Approached by this radio station, the Foreign Ministry said that the Soviet ambassador was summoned today to the ministry to be informed of the government's decision. According to the Foreign Ministry, the two Soviet diplomats, whose identity we have not yet managed to establish, were engaged in activities which exceeded their diplomatic status. The diplomats have been given 5 days to leave Portugese territory.

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BISHOPS REACT TO KREISKY CRITICISM OF CHURCH

AU251233 [Editorial Report] Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 24 January carries on page 2 a 330-word report on statements made by Bishop Kraetzl, vicar-general of the Vienna Archdiocese, in an interview with Vienna Radio on 23 January in connection with Chancellor Kreisky's recent critical remarks about the role of the church in Poland. Commenting on Kreisky's remark that the church had no experience in leading workers movements, and therefore had not been able to give the Polish workers the right advice, Kraetzl said, according to the paper: "Who could tell today which advice would have been right? The bishops never presumed to lead the workers, they always came out for peace and against bloodshed."

WIENER ZEITUNG continues: "Kraetzl declared that the chancellor failed to mention in his statements the fateful nature of the Polish workers movement, which indeed was fateful for the entire East bloc. Obviously, Kraetzl said, he was only thinking of the arrears in coal deliveries and Poland's debts. The chancellor's reference to the church's attitude [in Austria] in the 1930's was described as inappropriate by Kraetzl. He argued that by these remarks, Kreisky had not rendered good services to the socialists' own endeavors to build bridges between the church and the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] and to overcome the differences of the past. Old wounds have again been ripped open, he said, and those of good will have been snubbed. Apparently there is now a setback in church-SPOE relations."

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0600 GMT on 25 January carries excerpts from an interview with Vienna Archbishop Cardinal Koenig, recorded on 24 January in Klagenfurt. According to the radio, Koenig declared that Kraetzl "very extensively" discussed the situation with him before making his statement in his interview on 23 January, and that Koenig "actually had nothing to add to it." The future would show whether the church-state relationship "has actually suffered damage -- at the moment it seems like it. We will have to wait and see whether that will entail any further consequences in the future."

Asked whether his remark in his speech on 24 January -- that if bishops appealed to the people's conscience this constituted no interference in party politics -- was meant only for Austria or whether it was generally valid and also applied to Poland, Koenig replied: "This is quite a general statement -- the church does not take issue with party-political questions. This is a well-known position we have stressed ever so often; and to appeal to the people's conscience does not mean anything but that we are concerning ourselves with the essential ethical questions of public life -- and these rules are valid for everyone."

Asked about what would happen next in the controversy, Koenig declared that he could not say anything at the moment and was adopting a wait-and-see attitude, but that it was to be assumed that there would be some clarifying talks in some form or other.

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1100 GMT on 25 January carries a news report on the same interview containing the following passage: "Koenig added that he regarded a talk with the Austrian Government or with representatives of leading SPOE bodies as expedient."

NETHERLANDS

REAGAN THE 'POLITICAL TACTICIAN' FACES CHALLENGES

PM261381 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 20 Jan 82 p 7

[Editorial: "A Year of Reagan"]

[Text] It is a year today since President Reagan took over the White House. At the time he promised the American people a new beginning and a new version of the American dream on the home front. In the field of foreign policy and defense he held up the prospect of the restoration of U.S. power and standing in the world.

As far as Reagan's economic policy is concerned it can already be said that in the past year reality has proved tougher than theorizing. One of the most important architects of Reagan's policy, Office of Management and Budget Director Stockman, has admitted as much in almost as many words. The magic of the "supply economy" has not worked. Massive cuts in social programs and considerable tax reductions to strengthen the position of companies have not led to the sudden expected economic revival.

Wall Street investors remained skeptical, because against the reductions in public spending in the social sector a significant expansion of military expenditure was projected. The fact that the monetary authorities kept money scarce and consequently kept interest rates high also had a braking effect on investments. This had a strangling effect on the world economy as well as on the U.S. economy.

The result of this disappointing trend is that at the beginning of his second year in office Reagan is faced with the question of whether he should alter his policies radically -- that is, must he definitely admit that he is unable to fulfill his election promise of painlessly leading the American people out of their economic difficulties to better times? This change of policy would principally involve the introduction of new taxes and cuts in military spending.

A very large number of Reagan's advisers have already spoken out in favor of such a change of course, for they fear that if the policies are left unchanged unemployment will soar to new record heights and the budget deficit will increase -- it is already expected that the budget deficit for 1982 will total around $1 billion. They also fear the negative effect on the voters of a downward economic trend, since there will soon be elections in November for a new House of Representatives and for one-third of the seats in the Senate. However, so far Reagan himself has not yet given up hope that the economy will react fairly well to his original policy in the latter half of this year.

The foreign policy demonstrated in Reagan's first year must also be described as disappointing. It is actually quite amazing to consider the lack of concepts and ideas -- apart from an ideological anticommunism -- with which Reagan's team has approached this field. It is not that the Republican Party does not have any prominent experts in this field. One only needs to think of former Secretary of State Kissinger. But they are distrusted by the new right movement, which sees weakness in the pragmatism of the experts. The resultant paradox is that despite all the talk of the restoration of U.S. power and influence there has been a glaring lack of a coherent foreign and defense policy. However, one extremely positive development can be pointed to -- the resumption of the U.S.-Soviet talks in November on nuclear arms in Europe and Washington's stated readiness to talk about other problems with the Russians in this context. In the election at the end of 1980 Reagan swept his opponent away, partly thanks to the great expectations he had raised in his election campaign. But his failure (up to now) to meet these expectations has led to a rapid decline in his popularity. At the end of last year Reagan had a worse showing in the opinion polls that his three immediate predecessors had at a similar point in their terms of office. The coming year will make great demands on Reagan the political tactician.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT OF FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE

LD251516 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Jan (DPA) -- The FRG will not change its foreign policy, government spokesmen are stressing on Monday following the publication of a confidential Foreign Ministry policy study which recommended a greater orientation in foreign policy toward the West. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker saw "no cause for the chancellor and vice chancellor" to help change the stance on the Poland issue. Becker emphatically regretted the publication of the internal ministry paper.

Referring to the political significance of the paper, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "There is no intention to make changes in foreign policy." He referred to the statements made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the lower house debates on 14 and 19 January, in which foreign policy was portrayed with adequate clarity. The quotations from the policy study which DER SPIEGEL published are "incomplete and thus open to misunderstanding."

SPD ISSUES RESOLUTION ON NATO DUAL DECISION

LD261156 Hamburg DPA in German 1043 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jan (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt says an "overwhelming majority" of his party favors the Executive's proposal that the SPD should not make its final decision on NATO's dual decision on medium-range nuclear missiles at its Munich congress in April but should wait until fall 1983. This proposal is contained in the security policy resolution for the Munich congress which the SPD leadership explained to the press in Bonn today after it was adopted by the Executive yesterday evening.

The resolution, which was adopted by the Executive against the three opposing votes of left-wing members Erhard Eppler, Oskar Lafontaine and Herta Daubler-Gmelin, is intended to bridge the differences at the Munich congress between the opponents to the NATO decision in the party's left-wing and those supporting the government's policy, who are presumably in the majority. It stresses the SPD's right to adopt a new basic decision on the possible deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles following an examination of the outcome of U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva in 1983: "There must be no deployment on German soil before the SPD has determined its view on the results achieved at that time."

SPD Manager Peter Glotz told the press that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt supported the resolution and that there is "complete agreement" with the chancellor in the basic policy line. Presidium member Egon Bahr, who as a disarmament expert headed a top-level working group to draw up the resolution, said that the chancellor is pressing for "presentable negotiating results" in Geneva and that the SPD is doing its share to strengthen Schmidt's position. With regard to the SPD's right to reach a new decision at a later date on the question of deployment, Bahr said that parties do not accept directives from governments nor are they subsidiaries of them, rather they form governments. Brandt said that the SPD wants to state its views before the governments of the NATO alliance reach their final decision. The SPD's views in fall 1983 will be in the form of advice to its own government.

Bahr said it was clear that in principle the NATO decision provides for the deployment of new medium-range weapons. The alliance, however, wants to determine the need for such weapons in the light of the results of the Geneva talks.

The SPD wants to do this, too. The resolution emphasized, on the basis of the expressly endorsed 1979 congress decision, the SPD goal of making the introduction of new U.S. medium-range missiles unnecessary as a result of a reduction in Soviet nuclear missiles.

For the duration of the talks in Geneva, the SPD calls for a moratorium on new short-range missile systems in order to prevent further arming in the medium-range field. A further demand is that all nuclear weapons sited in Europe and targeted on Europe be gradually included in the negotiations. A moratorium on medium-range weapons should be looked into if there is progress at the negotiations. Lafontaine voted against this point since, according to Bahr, he desired a moratorium right at the start of the negotiations in order to prevent further Soviet SS-20's being deployed. According to Bahr, the three left-wing Executive members voted against the resolution because they want a stronger call to the superpowers to stop nuclear arming and for disarmament than is contained in the resolutions.

Bahr emphasized the resolution's frequently reiterated pledge to continue the policy of peace and detente, on which basis the party leadership also proceeds from the policy of "security and detente" determined by NATO in 1967. The SPD also wants to continue NATO policy, the SPD politician said. Referring to the debate in the United States about changing U.S. policy, he said that if others want to change their policy they stand outside or against NATO policy.

Seeks To Reopen Decision

DW261248 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial signed G-N.: "Will to Predominance"]

[Text] In the preparation of its party congress decision on disarmament and nuclear weapons the SPD leadership once again disassociated itself somewhat from its own government. In December 1979 the Federal Government, together with the other allies, decided that U.S. medium-range weapons would be stationed in Europe as of 1983 in the event that no satisfactory result of the disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union was at hand. This means that the decision on the stationing was made. It is up to the Soviet Union now to render the implementation of the decision superfluous.

A draft resolution, which is being mapped out by a working group of the party leadership headed by Egon Bahr, seeks to achieve a reopening of NATO's decision so that in 1983 everything will be discussed all over again. In the meantime, the big powers are to be called upon to refrain fron introducing any new short-range (below 1,000 kilometers) nuclear missiles. Besides, all nuclear weapons stockpiled in Europe or targeted on Europe, including the French and the British, are to form part of the negotiations.

As to the details of these proposals quite a few things can be said factually in favor or against them. This can be discussed with the allies. But what must be kept in mind, above all, is the political effect that the statement expressing a demand of the German Social Democrats to the two big powers at the same time may have. Ever since 1947, after the almost complete withdrawal of the United States there has been a great superiority of Soviet conventional forces in Europe and, as of late, also in the field of nuclear weapons. This is fully attributable to the Soviet will to predominance. The question of whether disarmament will be achieved depends on a change of this Soviet will. This is what all efforts must be aimed at.

The assumption that advice should be given to the two big powers in a like manner and out of an equidistant approach not only means that the SPD is overrating itself as a party but also the Federal Republic as a state. It is above all wrong to believe that a party decision that weakens the NATO decisions would bring more pressure to bear on the negotiations than an intact NATO dual decision. On the contrary: Such pressure would be aimed at Washington, the alliance and Bonn, whereas the Soviet leadership would be induced to speculate on a further softening up in West Europe and become even more stubborn with regard to diminishing its predominance.

BRANDT COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI 25 JAN SPEECH

LD261226 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jan (DPA) -- The measures announced by head of the Polish military government Wojciech Jaruzelski for relaxing martial law do not fulfill the expectations and demands of the SPD, according to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. Speaking to the press in Bonn today, Brandt reaffirmed the SPD's call to the Polish leadership to lift martial law, to release prisoners and to enable the independent trade unions to organize themselves again and, like the Catholic Church, to become partners in a dialogue with the government.

He would be pleased, said Brandt, if Jaruzelski's hints moved in this direction, but even this would be only minutely drawing closer to the SPD's position. Brandt intends to explain the SPD's position with regard to events in Poland today during a discussion with former Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz. Cyrankiewicz, who in 1970 as the negotiating partner of the then Federal Chancellor Brandt saw the beginnings of German-Polish reconciliation, was invited for the discussion by Brandt as member of the international disarmament commission under Swedish politician Olof Palme.

FIRMS RECEIVE NEW CONTRACTS FOR PIPELINE

LD251606 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 25 Jan (DPA) -- The consortium of Mannesmann Handel AG and Thyssen Stahlunion GmbH, Duesseldorf, have received an order for 1.2 million tons of large pipes from the V/O Promsyryeimport, Moscow; 550,000 tons are to be delivered in 1982 and 650,000 tons in 1983. Mannesmann announced on Monday that the 56-inch pipes will be produced in the Mulheim plant of the Mannesmann Roehrenwerke AG. The new contract continues the routine supply to the USSR of pipes of a similar size and identical specification begun in 1970. The latest order, for 550,000 tons, was received in April 1981 and is scheduled for delivery in March 1982.

GDR CITIZEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF SPYING

LD262202 Hamburg DPA in German 1950 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Karlsruhe, 26 Jan (DPA) -- The investigating judge of the Federal Court at the request of Federal Prosecutor-General Kurt Rebmann, has issued an arrest warrant for a 34-year old GDR citizen who is strongly suspected of having carried out secret service activity as an agent for the [GDR] Ministry of State Security. The federal prosecutor's office stated today in response to questioning that the GDR citizens, Rainer Brandt, who entered the country several days ago from the GDR as a "courier," is strongly suspected of working as a so-called controller for the Ministry of State Security. He is said to have made contact in this capacity with FRG citizens. In addition, Brandt, who was arrested in Hamburg at the weekend, is strongly suspected of having entered the Federal Republic and West Berlin under a forged West German identity document. Investigations concerning the alleged GDR agent are continued.

BOMB DAMAGES SALVADORAN CONSULATE IN COLOGNE

PA251636 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1436 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Cologne, 25 Jan (EFE) -- The police have reported that the explosion of a bomb destroyed the door and several windows of of the honorary Salvadoran Consulate building in Cologne. The explosion occurred early this morning and the police have no clues as to the motive for this attack. The records and documents of the consulate were not damaged although the explosion broke the glass in the windows of several houses in the area.

PRACTICAL ANTI-AMERICANISM IN EUROPE VIEWED

DW251003 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Jan 82 p 10

[Commentary signed EIN: "Bastion of Freedom"]

[Text] This is how we live next to each other: German television carries excerpts from the budget debate; the U.S. Armed Forces TV network in Europe shows the burial of the murdered U.S. military attache in Paris -- the widow, silent and in despair but composed, and both children upset and in tears. It is not hard to imagine how the military TV community of our guest soldiers and their dependents reacted to these pictures. They must consider the old continent more of a hostile bridgehead than a friendly bastion. There has been too much "practical anti-Americanism" in the past weeks. The military attache, Lieutenant Colonel Ray, was murdered treacherously. Brigadier General Dozier was kidnapped. A U.S. charge d'affaires escaped the six shots of a terrorist only because of his presence of mind and a bazooka was fired at General Groesen, 7th Army commander in chief. U.S. soldiers will ask themselves why they should defend this part of the world. The politicians are increasingly leaning toward bringing the "boys" back home from this strategic zone. This is exactly the reaction the terrorists hope for.

HAMBURG SPD 'COMRADES' KNEW WHAT THEY WERE DOING

DW261105 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Herbert Kremp commentary: "Misleading"]

[Text] The confusion in the government camp over the security policy decision of the Hamburg SPD congress yesterday reached an almost extraordinary level. Hamburg's Mayor Dohnanyi and flanking deputy government spokesman Ruehl described as "misleading" reports according to which there existed a contradiction between the Hamburg utterances and the policy of the Federal Government. Conceding this contradiction Defense Minister Apel stated in an interview: "In this respect, too, the party congress unfortunately made its decision though being fully aware of the problems."

What is the point?

In its decision the party congress demanded two things: First, "a nuclear-free zone in Europe" and second that "during the negotiations (between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva) there must be no stationing of any new, already produced short- and medium-range missiles." This formulation is in contradiction to NATO's dual decision and in fact removes the teeth from it, for NATO as well as the Federal Government deliberately had committed themselves to a date for the beginning of the stationing of modern U.S. missiles: In the event that the Geneva negotiations do not bring about any result by the fall of 1983 then the missiles will be stationed. Period.

In contrast to this, the Hamburg SPD decision says that in the fall of 1983 a Social Democratic federal party congress will decide on the "conclusions" to be drawn from the ongoing negotiations. This demolishes the wall of the NATO limit and opens the hallway to delaying tactics. It is called moratorium in the technical terminology. One continues to negotiate, without, however, acting. This is how the Soviets would like it, in contrast to the Federal Government, the chancellor and NATO. The West rejects endless talking accompanied by idleness. This was repeated by Apel when he said that NATO's dual decision does not provide for a moratorium.

It is rather doubtful, however, whether or not it was the Hamburg comrades' lack of expert knowledge that led to the decision, as Apel added apologetically. No, the comrades knew quite well what they were doing, they did not want any counterarming.

PREMIER MAUROY DEFENDS SIBERIAN GAS PROJECT

NC251547 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Cambrai, northern France, 25 Jan (AFP) -- The weekend gas deal signed by France and the Soviet Union in no way alters the Socialist-dominated government's international policies or its "solidarity with the Polish people," Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said here today. Mr Mauroy affirmed that the French wanted their government "to be in solidarity with those who defend freedom in the world, but also to be responsible for economic and energy future of their country, responsible for the major equilibriums which we must maintain the world to preserve peace." He added that events in Poland did not mean that "there should be no more contacts, and (?that all) the agreements should be broken off." Nor should the Americans refuse to discuss disarmament, he said.

MITTERRAND, PAKISTANI PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

Luncheon Meeting

NC251514 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Jan (AFP) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq had a two-hour luncheon meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace today. Guests included Pakistani Agriculture Minister Vice-Admiral Mohammad Fazil Janjua, Pakistani Minister for Industry Elahi Bux Soomro, Pakistani Foreign Secretary of State Riaz Piracha and the Pakistani ambassador in Paris. Also invited were French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, Minister for Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement, and Presidential Special Advisor Jacques Attali. On leaving the Elysee, President Haq thanked the French president for his "hospitality and kindness."

Haq on Mirage-2000 Purchase

LD252042 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting between President Mitterrand and Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, took place today. There was a working lunch followed by private talks at the Elysee. On the agenda were the situation in Afghanistan, a country neighboring Pakistan, and trade exchanges between Paris and Islamabad -- delicate matters for the French president insofar as human rights are not a day-to-day preoccupation in Pakistan. In an exclusive interview with [name indistinct] Gosset, General Ziaul Haq states that the nuclear issue was not brought up with the French head of state but he does reveal on the other hand that he is prepared to take the Mirage-2000.

[Begin recording in English with superimposed French translation]

[Haq] Yes, very much so. We are very interested and Pakistan is, moreover, a longstanding customer of France's for its military equipment. That is why we are seeking to establish sustained relations with France in order to procure the means to defend our country. Pakistan is interested in the Mirages of the current generation of which we already possess some models and we are very interested in the Mirage-2000. But there is no precise contract at the moment. I have not come here with a shopping list. I have come for a friendly dialogue.

[Question] It is said that you are ready to make an atomic bomb?

[Answer] No, this is false. It is rumor and speculation. Pakistan is only concerned to develop its nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

[Question] But do you have the means for making an atomic bomb?

[Answer] No, not for the time being. But we are trying to acquire every sort of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. [end recording]

25 Jan Press Conference

NC251859 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 25 Jan 82

[By Francis Curta]

[Excerpts] Paris, 25 Jan (AFP) -- Pakistan's President Mohammad Ziaul Haq today reaffirmed that, whatever the circumstances, his country did not intend to produce nuclear weapons, though it would strive to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

"Pakistan has neither the capability nor the intention of making an atomic bomb," General Haq told a press conference here following talks today with President Francois Mitterrand on international and bilateral issues, including questions of defense procurement, the talks however did not deal with "anything on the nuclear subject," he said. Asked about the debate surrounding the 1976 French decision to suspend the sale of a nuclear reprocessing plant to Pakistan pending agreement on design modifications to prevent its fuel from being used in the production of nuclear weapons. General Haq suggested the contract still held and he hoped "difficulties" over its implementation would be resolved at a later stage.

Talks on bilateral issues with President Mitterrand focused on cultural, economic and political questions, along with matters of defense procurement, he said. He hoped the long-standing relationship with France in weapons procurement would continue, he added.

Observers suggested Pakistan might be interested in buying a number of sophisticated Mirage-2000 fighter-bombers from France.

On international issues, the French and Pakistani leaders discussed the situation in Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq -- in which the Islamic conference and the non-aligned movements have sought to mediate -- and relations with India. While there was no direct link between events in Poland and in Afghanistan, General Haq suggested that the Polish situation had been contained to an essentially "internal problem" mainly because of the international reaction to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

On relations with India, General Haq said Pakistan's offer of a non-aggression pact to New Delhi aimed at furthering the 1972 similar agreement concluded after the third Pakistani-Indian war. He hoped the new round of diplomatic talks which starts Friday in New Delhi would prove to be "something positive, or the beginning of something positive."

On martial law at home, General Haq who toppled former prime minister Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto in 1979, said Pakistan was passing through "a transitory stage." The aim was to establish an "Islamic democracy," he said. "Islam does not give any practical form of government but Islam explains the principles of democracy," he said. His regime aimed to introduce democratic principles from the grassroots upwards, he said, adding that the government had so far succeeded "at the grassroot level."

Meanwhile, some 200 Pakistanis, most of them favourable to executed Prime Minister Bhutto, demonstrated in Paris against President Haq's visit -- viewed as a new step towards Western acceptance of his military rule. President Haq, whose one-day "working visit" here concludes a 10-day European tour which also took him to Italy, Romania and Yugoslavia, is due to leave for home Wednesday. He is expected to stop over in Saudi Arabia for talks with Saudi leaders and a pilgrimage.

SAKHAROV ASKS MITTERRAND TO HELP PRISONERS

LD251650 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Andrey Sakharov is asking Francois Mitterrand to intervene with Leonid Brezhnev in favor of political prisoners in the USSR. In a letter delivered by Mrs Sakharov to Western newsmen in Moscow, the academician draws the French president's attention to the cause of several Soviet dissidents who have been convicted, including for example Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. The academician also thanks the French president for having intervened in his favor during his hunger strike.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS NOTHING NEW TO TERRORISM

PM221533 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Terrorist 'International'?"]

[Excerpts] Ever since it took office the Reagan administration has continually denounced "international terrorism," which has mainly struck at the United States and, through it, at the West. The assassination of Lieutenant Colonel Ray in Paris on 18 January is bound to strengthen Washington's views.

"Infiltration is probably the only defense against terrorist attacks," the White House chief stated. In any case, as far as infiltration is concerned, the United States lags behind some other countries, such as Italy for instance.

It is true that the problem facing the United States is of a special nature: Their nationals -- especially their diplomats -- usually fall victim to terrorism abroad. But even in Italy, where political violence is rampant in the country itself and undoubtedly has a national dimension, the latest developments in connection with the investigation of the kidnapping of General Dozier and a senior judge's recent revelations have lent new impetus to the old debate concerning the international aspect of terrorism. It is true that the exceptionally bloody operation which was apparently planned against the DC at the coming meeting of its national council seemed to have an exclusively Italian dimension, but the weapons which were to be used, the increasingly frequent statements by political leaders on all sides and, quite recently, Judge Imposimato's remarks have prompted people to mention again the subject of connections between the underworld, certain secret services bent on destabilizing the democracies, and various terrorist movements.

In fact, the existence of such links is nothing new and is not peculiar to Italy. There is no doubt, for instance, that the Japanese Red Army has been training with the Palestinians and using their arsenals. It has also been established that some elements of the Italian left have repeatedly visited the Near East in order to obtain arms, and it is in Beirut that responsibility was claimed for the assassination of the U.S. diplomat in Paris. Do these obvious contacts, which the circles concerned no longer really bother to conceal, justify the assertion that a real international plot exists? The answer to this question undoubtedly depends on the degree of coordination beyond which you believe coordination becomes a joint offensive. In any case, the coincidence of certain dates (for instance, between the great turning point in Italian terrorism in 1974-1975 and the beginning of Armenian terrorism) is bound to make you wonder, even if you treat with some skepticism the thesis at one time upheld by a French interior minister that there is a "clandestine bandmaster." It is true, however, that, according to U.S. statistics, some 300 diplomats, including 20 ambassadors, have fallen victim to terrorism since 1968. This is in itself an essential aspect of this internationalization of political crime.

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND TO ISRAEL -- Paris, 25 Jan (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand is scheduled to visit Israel from March 3-5, it was announced here today. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 25 Jan 82 NC]

MINISTRY SOURCES DENY ARREST MADE IN DOZIER CASE

LD260004 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Justice Ministry sources have categorically denied the report published by some dailies that a ministry official has been detained, questioned or arrested in connection with investigations into the kidnapping of General Dozier.

New Communique on Dozier

AU260845 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 26 Jan (ANSA) -- The accusation that United States policy is to preserve American soil by sacrificing Europe was one the leitmotifs of Communique Number-Five released by the Red Brigades yesterday on the kidnapping of NATO Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier, according to fragmentary versions of the document circulating here.

The urban guerrillas holding the U.S. officer since they nabbed him in Verona on December 17 left the communique in a trash-can in downtown Rome and tipped off a Roman daily where to find it. The six-page statement was accompanied by a photograph of Dozier, apparently taken with a Polaroid-type camera. It showed him with a long beard and holding a placard with the words, "The capitalist crisis generates imperialist war."

The communique and the photograph were seized by police at once. The reporters who picked it up were not allowed to make a photo-copy, but they managed to transcribe a few phrases before handing it over.

As far as the reporters could see, the document contained no conditions for Dozier's release and consisted in an ideological harangue. One phrase declared war on "Argentinian-style" methods of capturing Italy's urban guerrillas and urged every means available to destroy the "structure which studies, carries out and controls the torture." In another phrase, the Red Brigades said that the "defense of the West comes down to safeguarding American territory in the lucid and criminal project of preserving the major world capitalist power thanks to the forced sacrifice of the peoples of Europe." The communique concluded with the phrase, "Honor to Comrade Lucio di Giacomo," a reference to the Prima Linea urban guerrilla slain in a shootout with Carabinieri police near Siena last Thursday.

Wounded Terrorist Discovered

AU250905 Rome ANSA in English 0925 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 25 Jan (ANSA) -- One of the terrorists, a woman, involved in the Siena bank robbery Thursday and the later killing of two Carabinieri, was found wounded in a Rome apartment Sunday and taken to a hospital where she underwent an operation. She had bullet wounds in an arm and in her side and doctors said her condition was serious due to the amount of blood lost.

She was identified as Giulia Borelli, 29, and is considered one of the founders of the Front Line terrorist gang. She has been on the wanted list since 1977.

Arrested along with her were two men, but it was not immediately clear if they were involved in the Siena robbery and later shootout which cost the life of two Carabinieri officers and the wounding of a third. One of the terrorists was also killed in that exchange of gunfire. Police raided the apartment where they found Borelli on the basis of a tip from Tuscania were two of the terrorists had been rounded up Saturday. The manhunt for the remaining members of the gang was continuing.

It was not clear just how many commandoes were involved in the raid on the bank and the ensuing escape. There had been reports that a wounded female terrorist had died of her wounds, but Sunday afternoon in Milan a leaflet was found, signed by the "Organized Communists for Proletarian Liberation," stating that only one of the commandoes was killed. The leaflet was dated Saturday which could mean that the wounded Borelli arrived in Rome by that day and informed the organization that she had survived the clash.

PRESS COMMENTS ON PRAVDA CONDEMNATION OF PCI

AU251557 Rome ANSA in English 1536 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 25 Jan (ANSA) -- Moscow's "excommunication" of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), according to the description provided by CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Milan of the five-column editorial run Sunday by the official Soviet party daily, PRAVDA, was the major issue taken up in comment in the Italian dailies today. The PRAVDA spread accused the Italian party, the largest Marxist party in the West, of seeking to abandon the "grand doctrine of Marxist-Leninism" and of taking the road "of opportunism and revisionism," thereby directly aiding and abetting imperialism.

For two other Milan papers, IL GIORNO and IL GIORNALE NUOVO, the PRAVDA charges "fall only slightly short" of a formal Soviet excommunication of Italy's Communists.

The PCI organ, L'UNITA, today carried the entire PRAVDA editorial spread and told readers that the Italian party's "official" response to the allegations levelled by Moscow would be published in tomorrow's edition. In a preview of what was to come, however, the L'UNITA comment today said, "Immediately and very briefly, we must point out that the layout, the reasoning and the tone of the (PRAVDA) article unfortunately demonstrates that its writers are absolutely incapable of conducting a discussion on the basis of equality and reciprocal respect."

IL GIORNALE NUOVO, a right-of-center paper, editorialized, "We have always been very skeptical of the possibility of an authentic break between the PCI and the Soviet 'big brother,' a la Yugoslavia or China, but it would be factional to ignore or underestimate the significance of the thunderbolt unleashed by PRAVDA against the Italian comrades. This is not an excommunication but it falls only slightly short of one and might herald such a move."

CORRIERE DELLA SERA, on the other hand, affirmed that, "coming as it does from the Mecca of Marxist-Leninism, this must be considered as a real excommunication, the third after the ones against Tito and Mao. "We can expect a more official document," the big Milan paper continued, "one issued by a congress or the Central Committee, but PRAVDA is the official distributor of the communist gospel.

"There are two results involved. The first is that the PCI has disassociated itself from Moscow and Moscow from the PCI; the second is that the PCI is detached from Marxist-Leninist doctrine, in the opinion of the authoritative paper PRAVDA," CORRIERE added.

According to the pro-communist Rome paper PAESE SERA, the PRAVDA reply to the PCI position of events in Poland and the historic experience of real socialism, formalized during the January 13 PCI Central Committee meeting, was a response that could have been easily anticipated. "Even if the tone (of the PRAVDA editorial) is overly harsh, PAESE said, "it is certain to provoke comment and mediation [as received], especially because it confirms the seriousness and profound nature of the ideological conflict."

Somewhat along the same lines, IL GIORNO picked up the term "sacrilegious attempt" used in the PRAVDA piece and affirmed that "the sacrilegious attempt of the PCI Central Committee could not be met with silence, and, in fact, it was not. But the 'Moscow church', despite the invective, the insulting accusations of unusual violence and obscure threats, prudently stopped short of the threshold of excommunication." The Milan paper went on to point out that "Moscow could not, on the other hand, keep its silence because the Soviet party considers itself the leader of the communist movement and the bearer of the true word and also because the more loyal among the lesser parties called for a firm response."

IL TEMPO of Rome, another conservative paper, referred to 'the arrogant move of one who has long been used to being the master. The Soviet Communist Party took off its gloves and launched a sharp and massive attack against a brother, almost an ex-brother, the Italian party. The 'communist question' has become dramatic and further decisive moves are expected."

DETAILS OF L'UNITA RESPONSE TO PRAVDA ARTICLE

AU260852 Rome ANSA in English 0843 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 26 Jan (ANSA) -- The apparently unbridgeable chasm now yawning between the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and its Soviet counterpart over the Polish crisis received new confirmation here today with an article carried by the PCI's daily, L'UNITA, in response to Soviet criticisms. The article was a reply to one published Sunday by the Soviet party daily, PRAVDA, charging the Italian Communists with abandoning Marxism-Leninism, acting against "socialism and peace", and adopting "opportunist and revisionist" policies. Most political observers agree that the tone of the Italian Communists' response indicates that the break between the two parties excludes any form of rapprochement for at least some time to come.

In effect, this morning's article maintained all the PCI's criticisms against the situation in Eastern Europe and added a harshly worded attack on the way the PRAVDA article was expressed. PRAVDA's tone, L'UNITA asserted, was not that of "someone who wants to examine the facts, answer argument with argument, reason and produce proof. Rather, (it was the tone) of someone who pretends to express a supreme political-ideological judgement deriving from a function as "center" and "guide," a function which has been declared at an end for some time and which, in any case, we have always contested and rejected in recent years."

According to L'UNITA, it was "strange and preoccupying" that the Soviet Union should have learned nothing from the "numerous grave facts and ruptures of the past, from Yugoslavia to China." On Poland, L'UNITA denied that the Italian Communists are "against the interests of socialism" and accused the leaders of the Polish communist party of pursuing an "economic, social and political line which has led a people to reject a social system and government practise which are authoritarian, mistaken and imposed from above." In a related point, the newspaper recalled that the high hopes raised by the Soviet party congress in 1956, when de-Stalinization was declared, "have found no reflection in political practise either in the Soviet Union or in relations among the countries most closely tied to it."

The Italian Communists also claimed their right to pass independent judgement on "individual acts of Soviet foreign policy," pointing out that the PCI's moves for peace are in contrast with the Soviet armed interventions in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. L'UNITA concluded that those who commit acts in conflict with peace "give an alibi to imperialism."

Rejects Single Center

NC252145 Paris AFP in English 2137 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 25 Jan (AFP) -- The Italian Communist Party, in a front-page article in tomorrow's issue of the party daily L'UNITA, reiterates that it is autonomous in relation to Moscow and continues its condemnation of the military crackdown in Poland. The article is in reply to a front-page attack yesterday in the Soviet party daily PRAVDA. The attack was triggered by the Italian Communists' stand on Poland.

"The tone (of the PRAVDA article)," L'UNITA says, "is not that employed by someone who wants to examine the facts, compare the arguments, reason, and demonstrate, but rather that of someone who claims to express a supreme politico-ideological judgment."

The Italian Communists, L'UNITA continues, were expecting a reply from their Soviet comrades to their statement last month condemning martial law in Poland and rejecting Soviet communism as a model. But what, according to L'UNITA, is striking about the PRAVDA article is "the fact that the events in Poland are referred to only to accuse the Italian Communists of taking them for pretexts.

Poland, it says, is a central concern of the Italian party, adding that contrary to what PRAVDA claimed, the Italian party has always attacked the danger represented both by conservative and dogmatic resistance and by the "extremists" of the Polish renewal. The basic problem, L'UNITA says, is failure to accept that "the process of renewal means discussion of the model on which that society was constructed," a society progressing through genuine change toward "political and industrial democracy, pluralism, and genuine participation in government management."

L'UNITA terms totally unfounded PRAVDA's charge that the Italian party "misunderstands or ignores the historic victories of the October Revolution." L'UNITA stresses the Soviet contribution to the defeat of nazism, but recalls the criticism voiced as far back as 1964 by the late Palmiro Togliatti, then party leader, and echoed by the present leadership: "Why must it be that our serious criticism is always rejected, without any serious analysis of the facts?"

L'UNITA continues: "When a crisis erupts in a socialist country, as in Poland (in the seventies) for example, world public opinion is suddenly informed that social inequalities and even scandalous situations of privilege existed, that there was corruption inside the party and civil service, that the Poles themselves had to expel (former party chief) Edward Gierek from the party and institute legal proceedings against him. Do not these long-concealed facts damage the cause of socialism and peace?"

L'UNITA goes on to accuse PRAVDA of caricaturing the position of the Italian party, which PRAVDA accuses of "anti-Sovietism." "We have always rejected, and shall always reject, any attempt to liquidate the Soviet experiment and those of linked countries," L'UNITA says. But it adds: "It seems strange and disturbing to us that the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party appears to have learned nothing from the numerous grave facts and ruptures in the past (with Yugoslavia and China) which caused enormous damage (and continue to do so) not only to the cause of socialism, peace, and liberty, but to the Soviet Union itself."

The article rejects the theory of only one "true socialism" -- that of Eastern Europe. Such a concept, it says, strengthens "a political and ideological orthodoxy of the kind that would be proclaimed by an authority that has transformed the teachings of scientific socialism...into a dogmatic ideological system based on the conception of a guide-state animated by a supremacist will and mentality."

"We are faced, in fact," L'UNITA says, "with the determination to rebuild around the Soviet Union a single centre of world leadership of communist parties and of the totality of popular liberation movements." That, L'UNITA concludes, "we reject, as we reject PRAVDA's arguments and language."

No Counterrevolutionary Plots

LD260000 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The answer of the Communist daily L'UNITA to the accusations against the Italian Communists from the CPSU organ PRAVDA has been made public today. In a long statement L'UNITA first of all rejects in a calm but firm tone the manner in which PRAVDA formulated its accusations as coming from one who claims to express an ultimate political and ideological judgment, derived from a leadership function which was declared to have come to an end a long time ago.

L'UNITA questions the accusations made by Moscow against the Polish trade union Solidarity and asks what causes the crises which periodically blow up in this or that country with a communist orientation. The answer of L'UNITA is that at the basis of such crises there are no plots by counterrevolutionary forces, as is invariably claimed by Soviet propaganda, but something more deeply seated, which calls into question the Soviet model itself, as it has been molded throughout its history.

In essence, it is the lack of political democracy and of the right to dissent which makes the Soviet regime a model which the Italian Communist Party does not intend to pursue L'UNITA also recalled the Soviet military interventions in Czechoslovakia and in Afghanistan, defining them as acts against peace.

Support for Solidarity

LD260236 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] After recalling the breaks in the past, from Yugoslavia to China, which greatly damaged the cause of socialism and liberty, L'UNITA goes on to deal with the events in Poland, which were referred to by the Soviet leaders solely to accuse the Italian Communist leaders [words indistinct]. The overwhelming majority of Polish people supported Solidarity.

The paper goes on to say that Italian Communists are on the side of the working masses for a socialist society, based exclusively on their own initiative, on their participation and broadest consent.

After rejecting PRAVDA's charge of refusing to acknowledge the historic achievements of the Russian socialist revolution, the Italian Communists' document cites the armed interventions in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan as facts in contrast to the proposals for negotiation and disarmament put forward by Moscow 1 year ago. Rejecting the accusation of playing in the hands of imperialism, L'UNITA says PRAVDA gives a distorted version and almost a caricature of the more general views of the Italian Communists.

DENMARK

NONSOCIALIST PARTIES COULD 'RULE COUNTRY BETTER'

PM221225 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Jan 82 p 12

[Editorial: "The Government and the Four"]

[Text] There is no socialist majority in the Folketing. The leftwing's gains in the election were balanced out by the major defeat for the Social Democrats. The prime minister may well appeal to the Socialist People's Party to participate in realistic cooperation, but this cooperation will only be effective if the two parties are supported by the Radical Liberals. The Radical Liberals can rightly be taken to task for many things, but support for socialist policies is not one of them.

There is a clear nonsocialist [ikke-socialistisk] majority in the Folketing and because of this there was and is an alternative capable of governing. On the basis of the nonsocialist majority there were four parties which were ready to form a government, and which are probably still ready to do so. The Conservative People's Party, the Liberals, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party admit that they have a duty to the voters and to the situation in the Folketing. The four do not shrink from this duty in the interview published today by BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, and it is a duty to which they must remain true. If they did not do so, it would conflict with the direction in which the election result pointed, and it would also lay the foundation for the unreasonable prolongation of the Social Democratic minority government's life.

We are here dealing with four parties, each of which has a special importance for sections of the electorate. In certain areas there is considerable distance between the four parties' voters and also between their Folketing members. They will naturally have to proceed individually out of respect for their identities and positions. But in certain crucial areas the differences are so small that they cannot really matter. Without much difficulty the four parties could agree on a joint view of what the crisis in society is. On economic and financial policy, in their views of the balance of payments problem, unemployment and industrial policy the four parties could agree on a common approach. In the face of the proposals the government intends to make they must be able to act together, and their agreement must take the form of concrete proposals which are alternatives to Social Democratic policy. It is this burden which circumstances are forcing them to assume. If he wishes, Anker Jorgensen can choose to go to the left and, together with the Socialist People's Party, work out policies whose implementation the Radical Liberals will guarantee. This is a dangerous road and we must expect it to quickly reach a dead end. Or he could look facts in the face -- it is the four parties which are able to give society stable and long-term policies. This could be with or without the Social Democrats and it would be no tragedy if they made the wrong choice. There are others who could rule the country better.

FINLAND

ELECTION SHOWS 'FINNISH DEMOCRACY IS WORKING'

PM250925 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Mauno Koivisto's landslide victory in the Electoral College election -- which despite the opinion poll figures and advance tips about his popularity was large enough to surprise even his own supporters -- has opened the door a little to the third republic. In a week's time it will be thrown wide open when the weekend's victor in the Electoral College election is made the next president. This will mark the end of the long and fruitful Kekkonen era in our history.

The election result was -- as this column in some of yesterday's editions pointed out -- a personal triumph for Mauno Koivisto himself. He has long been carried along by a strong wave of popularity in the country. A large part of the explanation of this fact is that he has come to appear as an independent, almost a political actor on society's stage, without any direct connection with the political establishment. The election gave the voters an opportunity to raise him to the highest post in the country, and they really grasped the opportunity.

It is clear that the past years had created a great impetus among the voters which demanded expression at the ballot box. The fact that this was able to happen is a healthy sign. A positive feature is that the outcome was as clear and unambiguous as it was. It gives the next head of state a firm foundation on which to build, both within Finland and more especially abroad. It eliminates the possibility of future allegations of pressures from various outside sources. It shows that Finnish democracy is working, something which obviously did not fail to impress itself on the many foreign observers who followed the dramatic count of election night.

However, a presidential election is also a political election, and for the first time Finland has now chosen a Social Democratic president who will guide the ship of state for the next 6 years. It goes without saying that this choice was made with the support of those who are closest to him ideologically. A look at the voting figures for the Social Democrats, who were Mauno Koivisto's official supporters, shows when compared with previous Social Democratic election results that significant groups from outside the party -- some from further left, but undeniably also some from the nonsocialist side of the barricade -- have followed his flag. In the case of these latter their motives were obviously mostly emotional and personal -- the dividing lines between the political power blocs are not thought to have played much of a role. This means that there are now great expectations placed on the next head of state, and these amount to a challenge for him.

But a change of the guard in the country's highest office generally has political repercussions. Various circles have already begun to hint at changes in the power structure in society. It would also be surprising if the Social Democrats did not attempt to gain some party political advantage from the strong Koivisto surge in the election. We will see how far they succeed in the next parliamentary election, which will take place in a year's time if nothing unforeseen occurs.

It is already clear that a shift of power has taken place on the left. The Democratic League's [SKDL] catastrophic election results bears witness to this. Despite a well-fought election campaign Kalevi Kivisto failed to prevent a considerable loss of votes -- either through abstention or to Koivisto. Nevertheless SKDL's electors could still retain the role of president-makers. But their problem is still the continued internal dissension within the group which, despite Kivisto's urgent plea on Tuesday [19 January] to the Taistoite minority for cooperation, still seems to have been impossible to heal. If the Taistoite faction does go its own way, the fragile ties which still formally hold the party together could easily be broken by a minor upset -- with consequences which in the longer term could transform the political pattern on the extreme left.

Dissension is also the scourge of the nonsocialists. In the duel for the presidency the nonsocialists did not succeed in time in agreeing on a joint candidate who could have been fielded against Koivisto. Instead the parties went into the election with their own candidates. And it would not be unreasonable to assert that the trio of the Swedish People's Party, the Center Party and the National Coalition Party succeeded surprisingly well this time in maintaining order in party ranks, despite their unfavourable starting position and the shortness of the campaign. As far as the Swedish People's Party is concerned, a large part of the thanks for this must go to the party's candidate, Jan-Magnus Jansson. The Center Party should also be thankful that it was Johannes Virolainen who stood as its figurehead, otherwise the election results would probably have been much less respectable than they actually were.

As far as the National Coalition Party is concerned, it would be reasonable to assume that the present setback will not be impossible to repair.

However, the middle groups and the Center Party in particular have reason to put their houses in order. The presidential change over means that the Center Party can no longer automatically count on the key position the party has occupied during the Kekkonen era in particular. The party's young chairman, Paavo Vayrynen, with his unsuccessful maneuvers last year within the government and with his desperate action in support of the wrong presidential candidate, will have to take part of the blame for this. And how many voters did Ahti Karjalainen frighten off when he refused to indicate once and for all that he would not run?

The Swedish People's Party seems fairly stable even in the longer term. But in the election the Liberal People's Party took a dive which does not bode well. The former protest parties, the Finnish Rural Party and the Constitutional Party of the Right, also took a dive. They seem to have been left up in the air when the original reason for their protest no longer exists. Nor has the Christian People's Party any reason to be satisfied. It is not clear what will happen to this quartet of our tiniest parties, nor is it clear what effect anything that did happen to them would have on the political map.

But if we confine ourselves to the middle groupings, developments in Sweden and Norway are a frightening indication of how things can go when the middle parties are squeezed between the shields of increasingly powerful forces to the left and the right. We cannot afford such developments in Finland. The center is needed as an equalizing and connecting link, and then unity and cooperation are the only cure. Moreover, this motto could also be said to apply to the whole nonsocialist camp, bearing in mind the coming parliamentary election.

The very first indication of how political life will work with Mauno Koivisto as president will be seen when the question of who is to form a government is taken up for discussion after his inauguration. He himself wants to retain the present model up to the election and has hinted that he is prepared to hand over the prime ministership to the Center Party. The move seems conciliatory. But we nevertheless dare to guess that the equation will not necessarily be that easy to solve. Here the next president will have an opportunity to demonstrate his talent as a master of political calculation.

NORWAY

ARBEIDERBLADET: STRAY IS 'OUT OF LINE'

PM220901 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Stray Method"]

[Text] In the whole of the postwar period the maintenance of as broad agreement as possible over Norwegian foreign and security policy has been seen as an important objective. We believe that this has been a great advantage for a country as small as ours. The precondition for the large degree of success is that changing governments and changing foreign ministers have seen the value of cooperation across party boundaries in this area. The political parties in the Storting have been consulted every time the need has arisen.

It goes without saying that when foreign policy becomes a problem and the views of how Norway should react are divergent, the need for briefings and consultations with what are called the "Storting's bodies" is greatest.

Recent we have been faced with such a situation on both the Poland and Turkey questions. Nevertheless, the government has not taken any initiative to contact the parties in the Storting, apart from the signals made publicly in the foreign affairs debate immediately after the military coup in Poland.

The government alone has formulated the country's official policy on Poland, and Foreign Minister Svenn Stray has presented this policy to the meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers. The NATO meeting also took a decision in favor of sanctions against Poland, without making clear what sanctions individual countries would adopt. As far as we have been given to understand, the intention was that Foreign Minister Stray was to first present the Norwegian measures to NATO's permanent council at a meeting in Brussels next Thursday. Now is there anything at this stage which indicates that the government, the prime minister or the foreign minister had any intention of discussing these questions with the parties in the Storting?

In this situation Labor Party parliamentary leader Gro Harlem Brundtland was forced to make a move and utilize her right to demand a meeting between the foreign minister and the full Storting Foreign Affairs Committee.

It goes without saying that it is completely indefensible of the government and the top foreign policy makers to ignore the Storting in the way we have outlined here. With as weak a foundation as Kaare Willoch's minority government has, the government should be fully aware that the country's foreign policy center of gravity lies in the Storting. The foreign minister must also take this into consideration. This is all the more important since there is much to suggest that Foreign Minister Stray is a little "out of line" in his views on a number of current foreign policy questions, and is also out of line inside his own party and the government.

Our criticism of the government's way of conducting its foreign policy is not simply a question of formalities. To a very great extent it is also a question of realities.

It is an important question for all of us whether Norway's reaction to what is happening in Poland is to be sanctions and cold war on the U.S. model, or whether we should -- as the West Germans want -- maintain relations in order to be able to influence developments. At the Labor Party's National Executive meeting at Hamar last weekend former Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund voiced clear support for the view advocated by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and West Germany's Social Democrats. We doubt whether Foreign Minister Stray has as clear a view of the question.

Relations with the NATO nation of Turkey are another important question on the foreign affairs map. At the party's National Executive meeting over the weekend Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland said that we cannot sweep the Turkey question "under the carpet of the violations and the extremely serious situation in Poland."

Norway has never respected military regimes in the NATO alliance. We were involved in initiatives to bring the ruling junta in Greece before the court of human rights. The then foreign minister, Andreas Cappelen, made use of NATO meetings to speak out against the officers in power in Portugal. In both Greece and Portugal Norwegian foreign policy played a role in the progression from dictatorship to democracy. It is therefore a break with some of the best traditions in Norwegian foreign policy when Danish newspapers are able to report that the Norwegian foreign minister "played a remarkably negative role at the NATO meeting to discuss Turkey."

KGB PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

PM251723 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Jan 82 p 14

[Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne article: "Comrades in Arms -- Thanks to Brezhnev's Artful Dodgers"]

[Text] As the NATO alliance wavers about sanctions against Russia, the ugly realisation is beginning to dawn that it is Western technology, purchased as well as purloined by the Russians, which has enabled them to construct the redoubtable war machine which threatens both Poland and the West.

Red Army tanks and guns, Soviet aircraft, missiles and warships were all created with the help of our research and development, our project designs and our industrial know-how. The SS-18 missiles pointing westward are guided by a micro-processor taken from an American stand at a trade fair. Soviet heavy artillery is built with machines bought from West Germany. The sale of American machinery for producing minute ball-bearings has helped to make Soviet missiles deadly.

These are just a few examples adding substance to the recent statement of Adml Bobby Inman, deputy director of the CIA, that most of the military technology which since 1964 has made the Russian armed forces so formidable came from America and her closest allies.

Yet it was only after the invasion of Afghanistan that America imposed a technology embargo which succeeded in hurting the Soviet computer industry. The Russian RIAD computer series had been based in the first place on an IBM 360 spirited away from West Germany in the sixties. Since then the Soviets have tried to keep up by buying their way into European computer firms on the Trojan horse principle.

It is the Polish crisis and the urging of President Reagan which have alerted the Europeans to the danger of technology seepage. Last week COCOM, a committee of NATO nations plus Japan, met in Paris to discuss means of limiting the export of military technology to Russia, though France, who had been active in selling strategic goods to the East, has already announced that she has tightened the screw.

Not before time the Europeans are to revise their 30-year-old list of material classified as strategic which may not be exported to Russia. It has been largely ignored for years and is hopelessly out of date. The West Germans are still responsible for serious leaks by selling American high technology products as well as their own based on American work.

Ever since the 1939-45 war when lease lend supplies to Russia were used as a basis for setting up modern Soviet industry, Russia has been allowed to exploit Western technology to build its war machine. Papers recently made available by the public record office show that even after the war Stalin was allowed to import the latest Rolls-Royce jet engines, copies of which powered the MIG's used against us in Korea.

That was just the beginning. Since then Soviet military scientists have devoted great effort to "clandestine acquisition" of the know-how and technology to construct military equipment better than our own.

Directorate T, the science and technology branch of the KGB, has thousands of technical and scientific officers trained at its own academy. In the field their cover is to appear as diplomats, trade mission members or representatives of the Academy of Sciences. A third of those who have dealings with Western academics and scientists are directorate men or from military intelligence. In this country there is not only a large Soviet Embassy but also a trade mission in Highgate with a staff of 50. In addition 30 inspectors are attached to British factories ostensibly for quality control of goods being sold to Russia.

It is estimated that there are at least 6,000 Soviet spies operational in the West and directorate T, constantly searching out military high technology for warlike purposes. This is the true arms race. Its task is to amass information about nuclear development, lasers, aerospace, fibre optics, metallurgy, chemistry and production processes. Micro-electronics, the heart and brain of modern weapons, is a subject high on their probe list.

Although America still leads in computers and electronics the Russians are catching up with the aid of other people's expertise. American officials suggest that while in 1965 Russia was 12 years behind it has now closed the gap to a mere three, or in some fields two years.

The directorate also takes keen interest in energy drilling, especially deep drilling at high temperatures, because the technology has ramifications for armour-piercing weapons.

A courageous Norwegian, code-named Arne, who was approached by KGB men when working in the oil industry and then agreed to work as a "double" for his own government, told us how they pumped him for information. He was controlled by a distinguished Soviet scientists, Dr Arkady Belozerov, secretary of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, who was forced to resign when the affair came to light.

When Arne provided the KBG with information freely available in a company publication he was asked to have it typed on official paper marked "secret". For the Russians, published information was too easy to get, and to justify the money spent they wanted to make its acquisition look more difficult to their masters.

Soviet researchers do in fact get a high proportion of their technical intelligence from open sources. They syphon off huge quantities of technical publications, defence sales pamphlets, even company reports, in the same way that their factory ships vacuum up fish from the sea bed.

Short of closing the open society, of course, it would be impossible to prevent the Russians from taking advantage of the capitalist system they despise. But there is already talk in America of restrictive legislation to limit the amount of high technology so freely available in the libraries and computers of the West, and Adml Inman has spoken of closer cooperation between government and scientists in the cause of national security.

Such measures are clearly necessary in Britain and in Europe as well as in America. It goes without saying that there is constant need to ensure vigilance in Western anti-espionage, but the problem does not end there. For the Russians buy as well as spy, and there are numerous items designed for industrial and peaceful use which can be exploited militarily. Air-traffic control systems can become missile guidance devices. In the Western wonderland Russians find that sophisticated 8-bit chips are used in computer games while less sophisticated ones are employed in missiles.

It would be wrong to pretend it is easy to plug the gaps through which the Soviets acquire the means to improve their war machine, but more enthusiasm is called for to prevent them benefiting from future developments meant to improve Western defences. To deprive Russia of the involuntary technological aid which strengthens her military muscle would be one way of limiting Russian ambitions and warning the Kremlin of the price to be paid for bullying Poland.

U.S., W. EUROPE SHOULD 'SHUT UP' ON SANCTIONS

PM251727 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Jan 82 p 14

[Editorial: "The West Is Losing"]

[Text] Poland's crisis is testing the Western alliance to breaking point.

There is a misleading pseudo-sophistication about the way various Western leaders, such as Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, call for "moderation" and "dialogue." President Reagan, for his part, has been relying on rhetoric and marginal window-dressing measures. Meanwhile, Russia is winning in Poland. Not for the first time, the Polish people are being left to fight the West's battles for it. The Poles have been doing just that, but are now being crushed, as they were in 1939.

Russia is re-conquering Poland. By last December, the country was well along the road towards casting off the dead hand of orthodox communist economic misrule. Russia's hierarchy could not dare permit that. Their own people suffer from just the same manifest inefficiencies and cruelties that the Poles were peacefully rebelling against. The example might have been contagious, so it is being stopped. Note that there was at no time a threat to Russia's military security. There was no question of Poland leaving the Warsaw Pact or interfering with Russia's lines of communication.

As a bonus for Moscow -- for which the Politburo must be truly grateful -- the action against Poland is shaking the NATO alliance fundamentally. It has set Western Europe and the United States snarling and backbiting against each other in a way not seen since NATO began. West Europeans are portrayed in the United States as a cowardly, avaricious lot, determined on "business as usual" with Russia and the Eastern bloc. America, on the other hand, is being attacked in Europe as hypocritical, willing to sacrifice European interests without jeopardising her own. The whole quarrel is epitomised by the unwillingness of either side to take the one major step, within its sphere, which would really bite against Russia. For Europe, this is the Siberian gas pipeline project; for America, the continuing shipment of grain.

Western Europe and the United States should at least agree to a moratorium on recrimination. It would be better if both the pipeline and the grain shipments were cancelled. But in the absence of that sensible decision, it would be wiser if both sides agreed to shut up on the subject. Economic sanctions are in any case a highly dubious means for persuading a great power to do something it does not want to do. For America and Europe to quarrel about them is lunacy. Coupled with the pacifism and defeatism now rampant in West Germany and the low countries, it threatens to bring the alliance to ruin.

The West must try to make it clear to Russia that suppression of even the limited freedom the Poles were aiming for will make it harder in the long run for communism to overcome its backbreaking economic difficulties, vividly described in a despatch from Nigel Wade this morning. Unfortunately, as things are at present, Russia has no particular reason to think that she will not continue to get Western economic co-operation, while still pursuing a policy of brute force.

PAPANDREOU, KIPRIANOU DISCUSS CYPRUS ISSUE 25 JAN

NC251547 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Greek-Cypriot talks opened in Athens today. At 1100 Cyprus President Kiprianou visited President Karamanlis and conferred with him for 45 minutes. Then Mr Kiprianou called on Prime Minister Papandreou and had talks for about 1 hour, and immediately afterward a conference was held with the participation of the Greek prime minister and Cypriot president.

After the conference, which lasted until 1430, the prime minister stated to journalists that there is an identity of views between the Greek and Cypriot sides on dealing with the whole issue and that there is also complete cooperation, just as had been established at his previous meeting with the Cypriot president.

Referring to the intercommunal dialogue, Mr Papandreou said there are no indications it is bearing fruit and stressed that Turkey is cultivating an artificial climate of tension aimed at making Greece suspend its activities in support of the Cyprus issue. At the same time, Mr Kiprianou endorsed the prime minister's views and said that during the conference they established the correctness of the line being followed by both sides on the Cyprus issue.

The talks will resume at 1100 tomorrow and conclude on Wednesday at the house of Cyprus Ambassador Khatzimiltis.

Papandreou, Kiprianou Statements

NC251914 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] After the conference Prime Minister Papandreou stated the following: [Begin recording] As you see, today's meeting was a working session. We held the first meeting today and there will be another tomorrow. There will be yet another meeting on Wednesday.

First of all I am truly glad that once again our dear President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou is in Athens together with Rolandhis, Ioannidhis and their advisers. This is a very significant phase in the Cyprus problem. As you know, for some time now negotiations have been held on the ideas, the evaluation the report -- if you want -- of former UN Secretary General Waldheim. I would like to stress that with regard to the Cyprus Government's handling of this dialogue, there is no disagreement between the two governments. From the very first meeting I had with Kiprianou, when I had just taken over the responsibility of the government, we jointly charted a policy which contained, as one of its basic elemerts with regard to the development of the Cyprus problem, our participation in the discussion -- the dialogue -- on Waldheim's evaluation. This procedure is advancing, and we should say -- perhaps President Kiprianou is in a position to say this better than I -- that these negotiations or discussions do not seem to be producing results so far.

Of course Cyprus, provided these negotiations do not lead to some acceptable agreement, reserves the right to set in motion international procedures, just as the Greek Government for some time, and more strongly, has repositioned the Cyprus problem among the circles of our partners in NATO, the EEC and other governments.

I stress again that for us the Cyprus drama is not due to the fact that two communities cannot come to an understanding between themselves, an impression that has been deliberately circulated for years by the other side. For us the Cyprus issue is an issue of foreign occupation, occupation of an independent member of the United Nations, and the international community should understand that a solution of the Cyprus problem cannot exist without the termination of foreign occupation.

This does not mean that the two communities do not have problems which cannot be solved through a constructive dialogue. However, this distinction is very significant.

Finally, yesterday, or to be exact the day before yesterday, while I was in Crete, I made a statement I wish now to repeat: Cyprus is an independent member of the United Nations, and our struggle in Greece is to support this struggle of our brothers so that an independent, nonaligned, unitary Cyprus may come into existence, so that the refugees may return to their homes, so that free movement and settlement may exist. This struggle constitutes a national duty for us because, despite the fact that Cyprus is a different state from Greece, and I stress this so that there may be no misunderstanding, deliberate or otherwise, Cyprus is an extension of the nation, as are our so many compatriots living in Australia, Canada, the United States and Europe. This national duty is strengthened by the fact that we are also a guarantor power -- something we should never forget.

Our meeting today, a study of the course of the negotiations, and more generally of the Cyprus problem, was very productive, and a contribution was made to this not only by Kiprianou and me but by Rolandhis, Ioannidhis, Katopodhis, Papoulias and other members around the table.

Ending, I would like to stress that today more than ever a close brotherly dialogue exists between the governments of Cyprus and Greece on the coordination of our movements and the charting of a common course on an issue that is of immense significance not only for the Cypriots but also for Greeks and more generally for the area.

My dear president, I want to stress again that you are welcome, that we are glad and moved when we can exchange views with you and chart a course for some fair solution of the Cyprus problem at last.

I would like to add a postscript to what I have said: In the past days the Turkish side has created an atmosphere of tension in relations. I would like to stress that this is artificial and merely constitutes diplomatic maneuvers for the creation of an atmosphere which they hope will discourage Greece from the firm course it has charted. I would like to stress that at this moment in fact there is no crisis, no impending clash, and my friend President Kiprianou shares this viewpoint. I wanted to stress this because unfortunately our press too has created impressions with its large headlines, which do not reflect reality and which perhaps damage initiatives connected with the Cyprus problem. [end recording].

After the conclusion of the talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, President Kiprianou stated the following:

[Begin recording] First of all I want to express my warm thanks to Prime Minister Papandreou for his kindness and hospitality, for his guaranteed support and great interest in the developments of the Cyprus problem and for his friendship, which is an honor for me.

Indeed we had a very useful discussion, and earlier during our private meeting and later at the conference we exchanged reports and evaluations. We ascertained that the course we had charted during our first meeting in Athens was the correct one and that the initiatives we had decided on were the correct ones and we are proceeding on the basis of that course. Of course I would like to agree with the prime minister that the outlook and the dialogue are not good in the sense that there has been no progress, and this is something that must be accepted; that there has been no progress. Nevertheless, as we agreed then and again today, we shall exhaust all necessary avenues to ascertain whether there is any possibility for achieving progress. Otherwise, as you have so correctly said, we shall resort to other initiatives and of course to the UN General Assembly, without precluding other international forums.

The fact is that regardless of difficulties, with the support of many friendly states and peoples of the world, but principally with the decisive Greek support, as prime minister and dear friend Papandreou has repeatedly declared, with this support and multilateral strengthening, which constitutes the mainstay of our struggle, the struggle for survival and vindication, I believe that sooner or later, through the correct maneuvers and the coordinated efforts we have established, through the close and coordinated effort and cooperation we have instituted, I believe we shall be able to bring this mission to an auspicious end, that is, the vindication of the Cypriot people and the restoration of the complete freedom of the independent Cyprus state.

The prime minister stressed correctly that any solution of the Cyprus problem without the withdrawal of the occupation forces is inconceivable. Our firm position is that the full demilitarization of Cyprus should be included in a package solution of the Cyprus problem, because a demilitarized, free, independent, federated but unitary Cyprus, a fully sovereign, territorially integral Cyprus, would mean not only the eradication of a permanent seedbed of friction and unrest directly affecting the people of Cyprus and relations between Greece and Turkey, notwithstanding the fact that the Cyprus problem is not a difference between Greece and Turkey, but would also affect the situation in this sensitive area. Consequently a solution under the prerequisites I have mentioned will be a contribution not only to the Cypriot people, not only to Hellenism, but also to the cause of international peace and security in this area. That is, when we struggle for Cyprus' vindication, in fact we are not only struggling for restoration of the trampled rights of the Cypriot people, but we are struggling for a substantive contribution to the cause of international detente and peace.

Just as the solution of the Cyprus problem is inconceivable without the withdrawal of the occupation forces, any divisive solution is inconceivable. Any solution is also inconceivable that would deprive the Cypriot people of their inalienable rights, among which are the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes, the right to free settlement, the right to own property and the right of movement and in general human rights and basic freedoms.

I believe our talks, as always, have been very useful. We shall complete them tomorrow and the next day because we have begun to enter into more detail concerning the initiatives we are already implementing and adopting and which are connected with the further promotion of the Cyprus cause and the briefing of foreign governments and international organizations. At the same time, in conjunction with the dialogue, which as I said earlier will continue until it has been ascertained beyond any doubt whether it will be possible to have progress, of course within a reasonable time limit, we shall continue the effort for internationalization of the Cyprus problem because we have many hopes on this point, because internationalization to the greatest possible extent in the ultimate analysis may contribute to opening the way for a change in the unacceptable Turkish stance on the Cyprus problem.

Mr President, my advisers, Rolandhis, Ioannidhis and all the others who came with me from Cyprus, would like to thank you again warmly for your strong interest in Cyprus, and indeed I am very happy with the talks I have had. I am absolutely satisfied and of course the next round of our talks will be held in Nicosia on 27 and 28 February and 1 March, where you are expected by all the Cypriot people. [end recording]

PASOK NOT FOLLOWING THROUGH ON ELECTION PROMISES

NC251208 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Promises and Actions"]

[Text] PASOK's basic election slogan was "PASOK in the government and the people in authority." The government party proclaimed at all levels that its intention was not to govern through its deputies and "staff" groups alone, but to rely on active people's participation in local self-government, in trade unions and in all mass organizations. These declarations have been tested for a long time now, and the nonimplementation has caused questions to arise together with concern.

--The batches of government economic measures were approved by a closed circle of "specialists" and "trusted personalities" after continuous consultations with the Chamber of Industry, of which the workers and their organizations were informed via television. Perhaps these measures did satisfy the industrialists but they are incompatible with the workers' expressed desire for measures to strike at the privileges of the plutocrats. Even the preparation of the government's income policy was carried out without participation of the trade union movement -- without discussion and without the workers' proposals and views being heard.

--The government proceeded with the preparation of the bill dealing with the nomarchs and the nomarchy councils without taking opinions of local self-government into consideration.

--The government pushed the bill on public administration through without prior discussions with the civil servants democratic organizations. This bill -- positive in principle -- lacks the most important and most urgent measure for democratization: approval of a genuine participation by the civil servants themselves in the administration of the civil service, public corporations and organizations.

--While the government hastily proceeded with its economic measures, it made a 180-degree turn in its effort to calm the industrialists and, instead of proceeding with the socialization which it had promised prior to the election, it now shows absolutely no interest in protecting the basic trade union rights of factory workers. At a time when arbitrary dismissals of trade unionists from factories proceed unchecked, the government drags its feet in ratifying protective legislation. At the same time tactics of postponement and delay are employed in respect to the vast issue of democratization of the trade union movement and registering all and any associations within the Greek General Confederation of Labor, the GSEE. This is also accompanied by sideline scheming.

--There are more examples: The bill on commercial rentals was pushed through without participation of the interested parties; the bill on family law is being drafted without basic participation of womens organizations.

People's reactions to these government methods are increasing. It must also be stated clearly that the government views these reactions with deep suspicion. It becomes increasingly clear that in an effort to avoid pressure from the people the government turns more and more to the easy way of controling mass movements "from above," perhaps because it suffers from the delusion that such methods can control and keep these mass movements within "permissible" limits. The unacceptable logic with which a new GSEE administration was appointed tends to become the rule of the government's policy in similar instances.

Intentions are not enough to bring about change. It is acts that count. Change is being tested under the people's criteria every single day by every single government decision and measure.

Real change cannot acquire "flesh and bones" and it cannot effectively strike at the interests of large-scale capital without unreserved reliance on the mass movement, without the encouragement and strengthening of people's initiative, without reliance upon all the forces which support change, and it cannot bring about the essential radical changes in all sectors.

A policy of true change is incompatible with lack of courage, hesitation and an apologetic attitude toward the rightwing. It cannot be prepared in ministerial offices, within the state's bureaucracy, between the "advisers" and the "specialists" and under consultations and the pressure of the oligarchy.

Administration of the country in the name of the people but without the participation of the people will sooner or later lead to a dangerous course and in the end will only strengthen the rightwing. What is needed to bring about change is not simply the replacement of personalities based upon narrow party criteria. Initiative must primarily pass into the hands of the people.

Even the smallest measure of true democratization is a thousand times more fundamental for change than dozens of replacements of personalities at the top by "trusted ones." The people themselves, who want change, are not prepared to "entrust" it to certain personalities. They are determined to claim it, to defend it by taking the initiative in their own hands through their struggle and through their unity.

DANGER OF KKE CONTROL OF CIVIL SERVICE SEEN

NC241140 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 23 Jan 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "It Prepares the Way for It"]

[Text] The speech by the KKE representative in the Chamber of Deputies on the civil service bill shed ample light on an aspect of the issue which thus far has not drawn sufficient attention from the public. There was, in fact, reference to party control of the state apparatus by PASOK but no reference to such party control by the KKE. There is, however, a strong awareness of this danger which, although not immediate, is none the less much more serious than the danger presented by the unbridled party control of the administration by PASOK.

The KKE representative said his party will vote for the bill because, although it does not find it totally satisfactory, it is in fact what is needed to open the way for the "democratization" of the state and it permits not only PASOK but also the KKE to take over its apparatus. When the KKE speaks of "democratization" it means party control. It means no political liberties. Every sector becomes "democratic" to the degree that it is controlled by the KKE. While, however, party control of the state by PASOK could in the end lead to the establishment of a totalitarian regime, party control by the KKE also fosters the danger of making the country a satellite.

Naturally, we cannot yet know PASOK's intentions. It has expressed clear totalitarian tendencies. All that it says and does justify serious reservations about its democratic spirit. If, however, in the end it does respect the parliamentarian regime and loses authority in the next election, it will leave behind it a state apparatus which will be deeply infiltrated by the communist party. It already opens the gates wide for the KKE. How far this party will go and how it will use the state apparatus is only a matter of time and opportunities.

TURKMEN BRIEFS ASSEMBLY ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

TA251516 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 25 Jan 82

[ANATOLIA headline: "Turkmen: Greece Should Not Miscalculate Turkish Reaction to Fait Accompli in Aegean"]

[Text] Ankara, 25 Jan (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen told the Consultative Assembly he would advise Greece not to miscalculate or be misled by wishful thinking about Turkey's possible reaction to any fait accompli in the Aegean.

Armenian Propaganda

Addressing the assembly during a debate on his ministry's budget, Turkmen expressed his conviction that the disgusting aspect of Armenian propaganda was now realized by world public opinion. Answering comments by members of the recent trial in Aix-en-Provence, France, of Armenian terrorist Max Kilndjian for armed assault on Turkish Ambassador Dogan Turkmen in Geneva, Ilter Turkmen said although the judge and public prosecutor had acted impartially, the jury had been "under heavy political and psychological pressure" -- hence the jury's finding of Kilndjian as only an accomplice.

Greece

The foreign minister said certain indications were detected since Prime Minister Papandreou's coming into power in Greece about the attitude of the Greek Cypriot community toward intercommunal talks. "We observe an acceleration of Greek and Greek Cypriot efforts to internationalize the Cyprus issue," he commented.

Islands Should Be Demilitarized

The islands in the eastern Aegean had been given to Greece on condition that they remain demilitarized under the 1923 Lausanne and 1947 Paris peace treaties, Turkmen noted. Since the 1960's Greece had militarized the islands "in violation of treaties" and against Turkey's written and verbal protests. "We insist that Greece fulfill its treaty obligations by returning the islands to their demilitarized status," he said.

Council of Europe

His government tried its best to maintain relations with the Council of Europe, Turkmen said.

Of the various political groups in the council's parliamentary assembly, several were able to assess objectively developments in Turkey since September 1980, knew about the traditions of the Turkish military and believed that a multiparty parliamentarian democracy would be restored with the announced timetable.

Additional Details

TA251701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Reviewing the current unfortunate state of Turkish-Greek relations, Turkmen said one should not start from a position that conflicts and tension between the two countries are inevitable. He continued: Turkey's attitude toward Greece has always been one of negotiations and conciliation. It is the same today. However, Greece unfortunately does not reciprocate in the same manner; especially, the actions of the Papandreou government have so far been unconciliatory, opportunistic and negative.

Noting that problems exist such as the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, the Aegean airspace, the demilitarization of the islands and minorities living in Turkey and Greece, Turkmen added that the fact that the Papandreou government has suspended the negotiations that had been going on since 1976 has aggravated these problems.

He said: The current Greek Government has initiated a policy of escalation of tension by suspending negotiations with Turkey. We are waiting patiently for the day when Greece will realize the benefits of these negotiations.

However, Greece is not content only with suspending the negotiations. It is making new and unfounded allegations aimed unilaterally at changing the status quo in the Aegean and enabling the whole of the Aegean airspace and the continental shelf to come under Greek sovereignty. On the other hand, there are indications that Greece is preparing faits accomplis in the Aegean. We advise Greece not to miscalculate Turkey's reaction to faits accomplis and not to have any illusions.

NEW LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KUWAITI BANKS

TA251815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] A [word indistinct] loan agreement for $70 million has been signed in Kuwait between Turkey and a consortium of Kuwaiti banks. The agreement was signed by the head of the Central Bank, Osman Siklar, on behalf of Turkey. According to the agreement, the consortium will extend the loan for a period of 6 months with a low interest rate. The loan will be used to import oil from Iraq. This is the cheapest loan Turkey has been able to obtain on international monetary markets since 1978.

CURFEW LIFTED IN TWO ADDITIONAL PROVINCES

TA221738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Communique No 27 by the Aegean Army and Izmir, Aydin, Manisa Usak, Denizli, Isparta, Burdur, Antalya, Mugla and Balikesir Martial Law Command on 22 January]

[Text] The curfew in Isparta and Burdur has been lifted effective 2400 on 22 January 1982. [Signed] General Sureyya Yuksel, Aegean Army and martial law commander.

KURDISH MILITANT KILLED, FIVE OTHERS ARRESTED

TA221720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Statement by the press and public relations department of the 7th Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command; date not given]

[Text] Suphi Sik, who was wanted by the security forces for a long time, has been killed and five other persons have been captured in a clash between six members of the secessionist Kurdish Democratic Party organization and the security forces. Acting on a tip, security forces raided the house belonging to the organization in Cizre District, Mardin, on 21 January. Sik was believed to have fled abroad. Weapons and ammunition belonging to the militants were seized during the operation. A legal investigation in connection with those captured is underway.

Death Sought for 18

TA221543 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 22 Jan (AA) -- The trial of 199 members of the secessionist organization "National Liberators of Kurdistan" is scheduled to start in Diyarbakir on Monday, January 25, at the martial law court. In addition to secessionism, the gang is charged with 33 murders, 23 armed assaults, and several cases of armed raid and robbery in four southeastern provinces.

The military prosecutor is demanding the death penalty for 18 of the defendants, who include 14 teachers, 22 students, 21 civil servants, 19 workers, 79 self-employed, and 44 unemployed.

TURKISH-U.S. DEFENSE COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN

TA261130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The third meeting of the Turkish-U.S. defense industry cooperation working group has begun in Ankara. The Turkish working group is headed by National Defense Deputy Under Secretary Lt Gen Dogan Kromors and the U.S. group is headed by U.S. Defense Under Secretary Michael Lorenzo. Implementation and further development of projects in the defense and economic cooperation agreement signed between Turkey and the United States in 1980 are being discussed. The issue of giving impetus to the cooperation between the two countries in the light of Turkey's economic needs is also being reviewed.

The meeting of the Turkish and U.S. working groups will last 2 days.

OUTLOOK FOR TURKISH-SOVIET TRADE SEEN PROMISING

NC261410 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial by Mehmet Barlas: "Turkish-Soviet Trade"]

[Text] "The 1982 trade agreement" signed the other day in Ankara between Turkey and the Soviet Union is a true documentation on developing friendship between the two countries. This agreement, which was signed on behalf of the Soviet Union by the director general of the Foreign Trade Department, Kuznetsov, envisages the volume of trade between the two countries to reach $600 million. Even more important is the fact that this agreement views 1982 as a transition year and that as of 1983 Turkish-Soviet trade will be on a "free exchange" basis.

Let us not forget that only two countries are conducting trade with Turkey on a "clearing" basis. One of these countries is the Soviet Union and the other is Albania. Despite this exceptional situation, Turkish-Soviet foreign trade relations -- which are in their 23d term, held the important percentage of 5.7 in 1980 and 3.9 of our general exports in 1981. The decrease observed in our general exports for 1981 compared with 1980 is due to our general exports drive But in examining the figures, it will be seen that there has been an increase of 40 percent in 1 year in Turkish-Soviet trade.

This increase echoes the need one country has for the other, and the fundamental sentiments of friendship that are developing between them without any signs of decline. True, statistics do not reflect what can happen but only what may have happened. However, Turkey is going to import $290 million worth of goods from the Soviet Union in 1982 and it will export $310 million worth. But let us not forget that "agreed trade" is accompanied by lengthy bureaucratic obstacles and limitations. When the "free exchange" system is adopted in 1983, these figures will definitely increase.

The agricultural industry investments, which have particularly been speeded up, will form the cornerstone of future Turkish-Soviet trade. The Turkish mining industry too will be a mainstay in bilateral trade. Such Soviet products as liquid fuel, chemical products and metal alloys are of vital importance to our development.

The ups and downs of international politics introduce alternate "tension" and "rapproachement" to interbloc relations. Amid all these changes, Turkish-Soviet relations have continued to develop -- particularly after 1960 -- in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Turkey is a country that has proved that sincere friendship can be developed with its neighbor, the Soviet Union, without upsetting its own bloc. Believing that economic cooperation can effectively contribute to peace, we hope the 1982 Turkish-Soviet foreign trade agreement may be auspicious.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN COUNCIL READY TO WARN TURKEY ON RIGHTS

NC252037 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Strasbourg, eastern France, 25 Jan (AFP) -- A majority within the 21-nation Council of Europe is ready to issue a serious warning to Turkey and condemn human rights violations there, council Secretary-general Frank Karasek said here today.

Mr Karasek said the council assembly, which will vote Thursday on whether Turkey should stay in the council or be expelled, is in a "very difficult situation," and he hinted that the Council of Ministers has not yet reached a definite decision on the issue and awaits the result of the assembly debate.

The assembly meeting opened this afternoon as the Political Committee was sitting to work out a draft resolution on Turkey. A reliable source said the rough draft did not include any call for Turkey's expulsion.

But a parliamentary source said the draft might include a call for one or more member states to inform the Human Rights Commission, in conformity with Article 24 of the European Convention of Human Rights, that Turkey had violated its clauses. Denmark and Norway had already urged this.

A similar procedure was adopted toward Greece under the colonels' regime. Greece then withdrew from the council of its own accord.

Other European MP's, including Greek and Portuguese, favor a "hard line" and are demanding that Ankara allow a Red Cross delegation to visit Turkish prisons, the appointment of a committee of international experts in constitutional law which would be consulted over drafting a new Turkish constitution, and the despatch of a Council of Europe delegation of observers to supervise the referendum on the introduction of the new Turkish constitution, which must be submitted to popular vote.

Yesterday, 27 Turkishnationals began a hunger strike here to back a demand for Turkey's expulsion from the council. The hunger-strikers were protesting not only the Turkish junta but also "American imperialism."

PORTUGAL

PEREIRA: NO UNILATERAL SANCTIONS TO BE IMPOSED

LD260010 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira stated in Brussels today that Portugal will not apply any sanctions against Poland and the USSR on its own but is likely to do so in concert with the other NATO countries.

Among likely measures, Goncalves Pereira gave as an example a reduction in the diplomatic staff at the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon. He added, however, that the recent expulsion of two Soviet diplomats was totally unconnected with the Polish situation and was solely the result of the specific conduct of the two diplomats.

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UK FAVORS TURKEY'S EUROPEAN COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

NC262107 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Strasbourg, France, 26 Jan (AFP) -- British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd today said he favored the retention of Turkey in the European Council, thus coming out against a motion to expell it on the grounds of human rights violations.

Mr Hurd made the statement at the European Parliament here.

The European commission's Political Committee earlier today rejected the motion, but its sponsor, Helena Roseta of Portugal, said she would resubmit it on Thursday to the council assembly.

Mr Hurd said the British Government believed that Turkey's membership in the council was important for Europe and that democracy would be restored in Turkey more quickly and easily if it remained in the council.

At a press conference, he said it was unlikely that the commission, which Britain currently chairs, would vote to expel Turkey as long as it sticks to a timetable for the restoration of democracy announced December 30.

He also suggested that Britain was opposed to a proposal submitted by the Scandinavian countries and approved yesterday by the Political Committee urging the European Commission on Human Rights to investigate "whether allegations of torture and other human rights violations (in Turkey) are founded."

The resolution also called on the European Human Rights Commission to consider sending an International Red Cross delegation to visit Turkish prisons.

GREEK MINISTER AFFIRMS STAND ON POLISH ISSUE

NC262127 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Greece today voted against three of the four paragraphs of the Belgian chairman's proposals concerning the community's trade policy toward Poland and the Soviet Union. In today's discussions in Brussels, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos insisted on the positions the Greek Government supported in the past, because it believes that these measures would make relations between East and West difficult, create obstacles to detente and cause problems for the dialogue in Geneva.

KREISKY TO QUIT UNLESS FULLY RECOVERED BY APRIL

AU271200 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Peter Cnam report on interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna -- date not specified]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- The fact that in the past 3 months Chancellor Kreisky has been ill and compelled to stay home more often than ever before is worrying his party friends considerably. Now the government chief has again been "put under house arrest" by his doctor because of a virus flu. That is ample reason to pose the question: Can Kreisky carry on, or can't he? The chancellor himself answered this question for KRONEN-ZEITUNG. His most important statement: In April his doctors will decide whether he can carry on.

The fact that he has had to take sick leave so often lately is getting on the chancellor's nerves. Kreisky: "You know that up to the age of 70 I was relatively healthy. I was able to go skiing and to play tennis. That is now no longer possible." "Until April I will comply exactly with the instructions of my physicians and will see whether I get back on my feet. In April an extensive, complete medical bulletin will then be released which will give exact information about my state of health. Anyone can then judge for himself. As far as I myself am concerned, the criterion is that by then I must be fully fit to work again if I am to decide to carry on. I will not do things by halves -- then it would be better if someone else were to take my place."

What is the chancellor suffering from? At present -- according to himself -- a serious virus flu. All of last week he was treated with antibiotics to get the fever down. Kreisky: "You can imagine that I felt rather bad." Yesterday the chancellor intended to get along without antibiotics. His return to the chancellery will depend on how soon his temperature gets back to normal without medication.

Asked about his general state of health, Kreisky says that his blood pressure has not been in order for some time ("I have neglected that"). Consequently he now has kidney trouble. His heart, he says, is absolutely okay. The chancellor sums up: "I am now taking much better care of myself than in the past and am doing what the doctors tell me, until April, then we will see how things will go."

BISHOP CRITICIZES KREISKY FOR REMARKS ON POLAND

AU261436 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Summary] While Archbishop Cardinal Koenig yesterday declared that he was waiting for a talk with the Austrian Socialist Party leadership about Chancellor Kreisky's recent critical remarks about the role of the church in Poland, the St. Poelten Bishop Zak has sharply attacked Chancellor Kreisky. Zak, who is known to be the most rightist among Austria's bishops and for that reason was appointed the army bishop, charges in the church controlled NIEDEROESTERREICHISCHE NACHRICHTEN that Kreisky had not made his critical remarks about the church by any means accidentally.

"It remained for the Austrian chancellor to criticize the Polish church in a way that is incomprehensible for me, and to stab the Polish people in the back in their difficult, vital struggle for human rights, for freedom and for peace," he says, and adds: "The church in Poland is the only force which has been waging this struggle under the most adverse conditions for years and especially at this time. The fact that the great majority of the Polish workers are religious and faithful to the church seems to be a thorn in the chancellor's flesh."

SCHMIDT DEFENDS 'MODERATION OF LANGUAGE'

LD261606 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn/Tutzing, 26 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has urged that the East-West dialogue be continued despite the Polish crisis. In a speech at the annual reception of the Tutzing Evangelical Academy today, the chancellor at the same time defended the Federal Government's policy of "moderation of language" on events in Poland against accusations of moral weakness or relinquishing principles.

According to Schmidt, the Federal Government's attitude, toward Poland, is "based on the conviction, substantiated by its own experience, that tensions cannot be removed without a will for dialogue and the ability to discuss." In view of East-West differences, however, tensions could escalate into threats to peace which jeopardize the Federal Republic's political freedom and the peoples' existence.

The alliances' ability and willingness to talk is also of outstanding value from a security policy point of view, Schmidt said, referring to the goal of disarmament. There can be no security against others, but only with others, the chancellor said, and reaffirmed his concept of security partnership which was criticized by the CDU/CSU. This security partnership should not have eyes only for the enemy on the other side but should also recognize one's fellow man. This could apply as a wholly Christian principle.

In its "critical attitude" toward the military dictatorship in Poland, the Federal Government proceeds according to the Helsinki Final Act. Schmidt said. Referring to this, he renewed the demands to the "military regime" in Warsaw and the leading power, the Soviet Union, for a release of political prisoners, the lifting of martial law and a resumption of dialogue with the independent trade union. It in no way signifies interference in Polish internal affairs, Schmidt stressed, if the Federal Government publicly raises its voice in support of adherence to the Helsinki Final Act.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS POLICY STUDY

DW262135 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0617 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Reporter Margarethe Limberg telephone interview with Dr Peter Corterier, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] In light of criticism of the government's Poland policy within the Western alliance, a study by the Foreign Ministry planning department, published by DER SPIEGEL in excerpts, recommends a revision of German foreign policy. Given the differences of opinion, the study says, one must not fail to see that the FRG's ostpolitik threatens to conflict with the alliance's policy. The Federal Government yesterday said that there would be no revision of its course. Is the study unimportant and irrelevant?

[Answer] No, I wouldn't go that far. But first of all you should consider the day when this study was written, on 8 January. It means it was written some weeks ago and obviously is based on the experience we had in the weeks between 13 December when martial law was imposed in Poland and 8 January, that is to say, a time span when our policy in part was not understood and appreciated properly by our allies and when we did have our problems. We have drawn our conclusions, but not on the basis of this study because this was something that has been generally realized in Bonn.

Meanwhile all the demands raised in the study have been implemented on the basis of the statements made in the past weeks in the Bundestag debates on the budget as well as on Poland a week earlier.

[Question] Does this mean that the course has been revised?

[Answer] There has been no revision of course, nor does the study demand a revision of course. It says above all that we must present our policy better. We must make things clear whenever there are misunderstandings and that's what we have done.

[Question] SPD Chairman Willy Brandt obviously is concerned that the Federal Government may not be able to continue its course of circumspection, if the return to reforms in Poland is blocked. Do you share his view and how do you assess the chances?

[Answer] What we will be doing in the coming weeks and months naturally will very much depend on developments in Poland. There is no doubt about that. Therefore we will have to study the results of General Jaruzelski's speech yesterday very closely. I think it is too early to say at this point what the direction will be, whether it will be a step in the right direction and whether martial law will really be mitigated or whether it is nothing but a cosmetic change. We will have to study this closely.

[Question] By rejecting a show of muscles and by exerting restraint above all with regard to sanctions the Federal Government at times appeared to have been isolated within the Western alliance. Over the wekend France concluded the Siberian gas deal with the Soviet Union, the deal of the century, as the French themselves say. Does this deal exonerate the Federal Republic within the alliance?

[Answer] This naturally is a very interesting fact. It shows that very often you have to differentiate between what is being said and what is being done. The French Government now is being criticized partly in the same words and confronted with the same reproaches as the Federal Government. This shows that in the last analysis identical conclusions are reached on the basis of differing positions and partly differing interests.

[Question] The U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister will be meeting in Geneva today. Originally they wanted to agree on a date for the resumption of the SALT negotiations. Now it seems that there are hardly any prospects for this. Can we expect at all that the two will come to an understanding on the arms control issue?

[Answer] To begin with, it is important that the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe are continued despite the tough U.S. reaction to the Polish events. This is a very decisive point. I think that even though they will probably not agree today on a date for the resumption of the talks on strategic arms, we must insist on the resumption of these talks in the future because the point here is not that we do the Soviet Union a favor or reward it for something, but that we enforce our common interest in the prevention of a nuclear war and survival.

[Question] You said we do not intend to reward the Soviet Union. So we also do not intend to punish it by heating up the arms race?

[Answer] I don't think disarmament and arms control negotiations can be a means of reward or punishment. The point is that we implement our common interest in peace.

[Question] The SPD Executive board adopted a security policy resolution yesterday which is to be discussed at the Munich party congress. The decision on NATO's dual decision will be postponed to a special party congress in 1983. The SPD demands a moratorium on short-range missiles and the inclusion of the French and British medium-range missiles for the duration of the Geneva negotiations. What does this resolution by the Executive board mean for the security policy discussion within the SPD?

[Answer] I think this resolution is of extraordinary importance because it was prepared through many weeks of work by a committee composed of representatives of the various trends within the party as well as experts. I think it is a good compromise between the various existing views, but it is clear. It is based on the dual decision. It backs the negotiations that are being held in Geneva at present. The issue of short-range missiles you mentioned is a very important problem because we must prevent a new race in short-range missiles while medium-range missiles are discussed in Geneva. The issue of the French and British systems has been broached quite generally. The resolution does not say in what negotiations they must be included. It only says that they must be considered in the balance between the East and West. I think this resolution is a good contribution to the security policy discussion in our country. I hope a large majority of the Munich party congress will also make it its own.

[Question] In your view, is it also apt to close the gap between the Federal Government, the federal chancellor and sections of the party?

[Answer] I think that the party, at least the majority of the party, will move together on the basis of this resolution.

BAVARIAN BANKER SUPPORTS SIBERIAN GAS DEAL

DW270939 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Munich (SZ) -- The German banks do not intend to allow the failure of the natural gas deal concluded with the Soviet Union in the fall of 1981. Viewed from the banking angle, the deal is practicable and profitable, Ludwig Huber, president of the Bavarian Land Bank, said in a speech to the Munich club of the economic press. The Bavarian Land Bank, the largest institute of the savings banks with a 50-percent participation of the State of Bavaria, has assumed a 10 percent share in the consortium of banks. "This contract will not be called off by the banks," Huber said. The only way this would happen would be a refusal of the Federal Government to guarantee the deal through Hermes Insurance. However, this would be a political decision. Huber did not agree with the statements by Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss against the natural gas/pipe deal. As for talks on an additional advance financing credit in the amoung of DM300 million, Huber declared: "We will not be a party to that."

HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING: A RETURN TO LINKAGE?

DW271007 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Although it is not yet known what Haig and Gromyko discussed in Geneva, Poland seems to have been one of the topics because otherwise the dialogue would not have lasted so long after the obstinate statements made in advance by the two gentlemen. Still, not much can be expected from the meeting. The tense relationship between the superpowers cannot but have repercussions on the negotiations on the medium-range missiles in Europe and on the envisaged talks on strategic nuclear weapons. It was only with hesitation anyway that the United States agreed to a resumption of the SALT negotiations. Haig has now hinted that he plans to postpone the date scheduled for March. Thus what Washington has done is to have made at least a partial turnaround. It seems that Washington plans to resume the policy of linkage after all -- the policy of tying negotiations to Soviet good behavior.

However, if Haig -- out of irritation over Soviet pressure on Poland -- plans to shelve the SALT negotiations, we cannot but fear that this attitude will have an impact on the Geneva medium-range negotiations in the event no end to martial law in Poland is in sight and tensions increase. It would be part of the logic of linkage but also part of the domestic pressure to which Reagan is subjected. What has kept him and Haig from calling off the Geneva negotiations so far probably is the repercussions for the Atlantic alliance which must be feared in that case.

It was the President's advocacy of the "zero option" which patched up the alliance.

The effects of a cancellation of the Geneva negotiations are illustrated by the SPD guideline motion concerning security policy [for the forthcoming party congress]. Despite "setbacks" the SPD plans to adhere to the "security partnership" with Moscow and to refuse to accept any "automatic" deployment of new nuclear weapons. In the event the negotiations are cancelled, the gap between the SPD's concepts and those of Washington may well become unbridgeable.

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE 'EMBARRASSING'

DW270957 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Jan 82 p 10

[Commentary signed STD.: "Just Embarrassing"]

[Text] Brussels, 26 January -- The Europeans are about to make themselves look ridiculous. Measures have been discussed for weeks by NATO and the European Community which are supposed to demonstrate to the Soviet Government and the Polish military regime that their action in Poland is condemned. The United States is pressing for economic sanctions. On 11 January NATO agreed that every member country will take the proper measures. However, what are the European Community's foreign ministers discussing during their 2-day talks in Brussels? You won't believe your ears: Export credit rates are supposed to be increased by half a percentage point for the Soviet Union, but naturally only if 14 additional countries cooperate -- and the French did not want to agree to even that immediately. France, which was the first in Europe to loudly condemn suppression in Poland, is suddenly not prepared to accept any disturbances in its business. Since the idea of not buying caviar, champagne, furs and diamonds from the Soviet Union as before seems to be a grave measure, it must first be examined carefully. This is just embarrassing.

MAUROY DISAGREES WITH U.S. ON POLISH SANCTIONS

LD261320 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 26 Jan (DPA) -- Premier Pierre Mauroy has disputed the United States' right to demand that the Europeans impose sanctions against the USSR and Poland without being prepared to make comparable sacrifices itself. "The United States has no right to demand sanctions from the Europeans which would place severe economic and social burdens upon us as long as they are not prepared to make similar sacrifices themselves," said the government leader in an interview with STERN magazine.

Mauroy went on to say that the policy of sanctions has, as history shows, always achieved dubious results. As far as Poland is concerned, France will fulfill its existing commitments but sign no new agreements with Warsaw as long as the Polish people are being suppressed. Before new negotiations with the Polish Government take place, martial law will have to be lifted.

The French premier stressed that it is completely normal for France and the Federal Republic to not always agree on the Polish issue. "On occasion, different areas of sensitivity" exist in the same way as the historical relations of our two countries with Poland have differed. The French press has perhaps not sufficiently taken into consideration the fact that the difficult, sometimes dramatic relationship between Germany and Poland forced the Federal Government to exercise a particularly high degree of restraint."

CHEYSSON: SIBERIAN GAS DEAL UNRELATED TO POLAND

LD261524 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Commenting on the subject of Siberian gas, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has said in Brussels that he disagrees with those who feel that France should not have signed the agreement because of the events in Poland.

[Begin Cheysson recording] I am deeply disappointed with this kind of reasoning. What is happening in Poland is dreadful; we have said this in many ways. Human rights are being trampled underfoot, the Helsinki acts no longer exist for Poland, and a people for whom we have very deep sympathy are suffering. But this has no connection with the fact that we need gas. Should the dramatic events in Poland result in the French people being deprived of gas, becoming more dependent on oil than ever and abandoning all diversification? We do not think so. [end recording]

SOURCES CLOSE TO MITTERRAND DEFEND GAS DEAL

NC262100 Paris AFP in English 2048 GMT 26 Jan 82

[By Jean-Michel Caroit]

[Text] Paris, 26 Jan (AFP) -- The giant Franco-Soviet gas deal for the delivery of Siberian natural gas gives France an excellent lever to pressure Moscow, sources close to President Francois Mitterrand said here today. Reacting vigorously to scathing domestic and United States criticism of the deal, the sources said France would suspend the contract along with all other Soviet deals if Moscow were to intervene directly in Poland. They said France and West Germany had both indicated their clear opposition to economic sanctions against the Soviet Union as long as it withheld from direct intervention in Poland.

The sources said France had to "liberate" itself from high energy costs caused by the link between oil and the dollar if it was ever to achieve energy independence.

Prices in the gas contract -- for the delivery of 8,000 million cubic metres of gas each year for 25 years from 1984 -- are calculated in French francs, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in the dollar.

Continuing to justify the gas deal, the sources said France had already done all it could to provide nuclear and coal alternatives to oil as an energy source. They said the gas deal was the only remaining alternative to an increasing dependence upon Middle East oil, which already constituted 80 percent of the country's oil consumption.

Replying to one of the main U.S. criticisms, the sources said France would be no more dependent on the Soviet Union for its energy in 1990 than it was now. They added that France's own underground stocks of reserve fuel would protect it from ever becoming over-dependent on the five percent of the national energy demand to be satisfied by Soviet gas. Sources close to the government are astonished at the indignation expressed on the gas deal by the United States, which, they are quick to note, did not impose a grain embargo on the Soviets as a result of the Polish crisis. The sources added that U.S.-Soviet trade links increased spectacularly last year, and that the United States was due to supply the Soviets with between 18 and 23 million tons of grain this year. They said that Paris had imposed strict limits on exports to the Soviet Union since June last year, and that France's military effort was the greatest among all the Western allies of the United States.

LE MONDE ANALYZES WEST GERMAN 'REALISM'

PM261319 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Claire Trean dispatch]

[Text] Bonn -- "So you have come to interrogate us about reunification?" The reception at the SPD headquarters was bantering and the irony hardly concealed acute irritation with the French, their anti-German feelings and their readiness to either see old demons reappear or imagine new ones as soon as the FRG adopts a tone different from theirs. Yesterday, they saw a desire for power, vestiges of nazism, reappear whereas today they denounce the weakness, the neutralist temptation and the "leftist nationalism" of a country which was a lackey of U.S. imperialism and has now become the weak link in Atlantic defense.

It is true that the West Germans found it rather difficult to swallow the "we are struck with dismay" statement made from behind the Iron Curtain on 13 December by a chancellor who thus associated in unprecedented harmony the "dismay" of the East German party boss Honecker with his own. However, with a few exceptions, they lined up like one man behind the official "prudence" with respect to the Polish events, and they did not find it too surprising that the chancellor had to pay a visit to Washington before he agreed that the USSR was maybe not completely unconnected with the Warsaw coup. The crisis in the SPD and the disagreements on foreign policy within the coalition have been forgotten.

It took the Christian Democratic opposition some time to realize, with the assistance of foreign reaction, how it could benefit from the Federal Government's excessive caution. "It is the first time," CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl stated when engaging in a real review of the French press in the Bundestag, "that such criticisms have been directed at the FRG. You have squandered the fund of confidence which we have patiently built up."

But the chancellor's attitude, which has been consistent with West German logic, has shocked domestic opinion much less. The reactions which it has aroused abroad (especially in France) -- allusions to the German-Soviet pact and never-ceasing lucubrations over reunification have been much more critical.

As for Willy Brandt, he believes that the French have found the opportunity for which they were waiting so as to strike at their neighbors' backs and that they are seeking to resolve their domestic political problems by using Poland as a pretext. Some other people -- Daniel Cohn-Bendit, for instance -- have attacked the "facile and hypocritical nature" of certain French intellectuals "who changed their procommunist attitude only a few years ago and who demand sanctions while fully realizing that this will not prevent the USSR from invading Poland if it finds it necessary and that no one is prepared to die for Danzig, as they say." He has also attacked the cowardice of those who weep over Warsaw "but who do not even dare to denounce a government agreement with the communists which, morally, has been concluded at the Polish people's exprense."

They all believe that there is something more than lack of understanding in the French attitude toward the FRG -- an underlying notion that an Atlanticist and docile Germany gives French policy more freedom of movement. Mention has been made of General de Gaulle who took liberties with NATO at a time when the FRG was its strongest pillar and France is suspected of merely seeking to preserve the German buffer zone and the U.S. guarantees with respect to Europe's defense.

Indifference

Does the view that making a pretext of the Polish crisis for ending detente would be a mistake for the FRG and all of Europe really mean that the FRG is indifferent to Poland's fate and that it is sliding toward neutralism or isolationism? As far as indifference is concerned, it is being recalled that so far the main part of the material aid to the Polish population has come from West Germany.

"What is now happening in Warsaw," Mr Thomas Miro, a close aide to Mr Willy Brandt, states, "is as clear to us as to you. The only question is: What can we do?" Impose sanctions? It is emphasized here that the French attitude is essentially not different from that of Germany. To those who have seen some inconsistency between the attitude of the minister of foreign affairs, who subscribed to a joint NATO communique last week, and Willy Brandt's statements on the same day that sanctions are out of the question, SPD Manager Glotz replies that the Atlantic alliance has merely envisaged the "study" of possible sanctions and that the United States has taken care not to act in two spheres which could have an inpact on the USSR -- a grain embargo and the disarmament talks in Geneva. This has greatly pleased Chancellor Schmidt since what is at stake is both peace within his own party and matters of much greater importance for the FRG.

As for the celebrated agreement on gas supplies from the USSR to Europe, of which the FRG is the main Western signatory, efforts are being made at the Ministry of Economic Affairs to play down its political significance. "At present Soviet gas represents 17 percent of our consumption but only 5 percent of the total of our energy requirements. In 1986-1987 its supplies will have doubled but they will still represent only 6 percent of that total. Furthermore, we have considered possibilities of substitution and requested all enterprises concerned to ensure that they have the necessary technological capacities for reconversion in the event of the agreement being broken. If there is any dependence it is on the side of the USSR which needs foreign exchange and not on ours."

The Bonn government circles cite realism as justification for both their attitude toward sanctions and the prudent working -- to say the least -- of their statements with respect to the Warsaw coup, a realism based on experience no other Western country has had, that of partition and relations with the GDR. Those who have engaged in "bogus heroism and high-sounding phrases" (to quote Willy Brandt) are reminded of the early morning of 13 August 1961 when Berlin woke up divided into two by a wall "without the allies lifting a little finger since war was the only alternative. This the reality of Europe."

"What is the most effective way of helping the Poles," Mr Glotz asks, "maintaining contact with their rulers and seeking to influence them or playing the card of the aggravation of the East-West tension, which would immediately affect Poland's domestic situation?

"You do not make policy with sympathy." And he expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the FRG has remained the privileged interlocutor of Eastern countries.

Preserving Detente

Nonetheless Bonn does not want to isolate itself from its allies, nor does it rule out the possibility that it could adopt a tougher stance "if the situation were to deteriorate." Many people in various ministries and the organizations of the parties forming the coalition assert that they "remain optimistic" or are not "completely pessimistic" as to the development of the situation. Some of them say this without conviction, seeking to justify their initial interpretation of the military intervention, while some others say it because they would, in fact, feel satisfied -- deeming it a lesser evil -- with a bogus resumption of the reform process in Poland and the rehabilitation of a "nonpolitical" trade unionism once martial law is lifted and the internees released. One of the principles of German policy, Mr Glotz says, is to "help reformist groups in Eastern countries to conquer an area of greater freedom without risking any sudden halt as it happened in Czechoslovakia." This is the "German realism" which thus cooly determines Solidarity's fate. And this is one of the main reasons for passiveness, especially on the part of trade unions, with respect to events in Poland. The West Germans know -- and they have paid a high price to learn it -- that you do not trifle with Muscovite totalitarianism and they believe that Solidarity went too far.

Does this mean that the policy of detente which is defended in Bonn and which no one, even on the right, dares to repudiate, is tantamount to a status quo policy as far as the Eastern countries are concerned? "If you study recent developments in those countries," Mr Brandt's aide replies, "you will notice everywhere, with the possible exception of Czechoslovakia, some progress, even though only modest, toward more pluralism. For instance, committees for defending the Helsinki accords have been set up nearly everywhere. The policy of detente has played some role in this. Furthermore, things did not happen in the same way in Warsaw in 1981 as they did in Prague in 1968 or in Budapest in 1956. A peace policy presupposes a certain stability of the partners. For the past 35 years we have had to deal with the USSR which is both a military power respected by all, including the United States, and a dictatorship. This is a dilemma and I personally cannot see how you can extricate yourself from it."

It is the policy of detente, it is being emphasized here, that has made it possible to start negotiations on arms control. And it is also detente which has enabled the FRG to secure bit by bit some humanitarian advantages for the East Germans and to open up a little the border between it and the GDR which no one any longer expects to cease being a border at any time in the future.

So far FRG policy toward the GDR has been governed by a humility and pragmatism which are poles apart from the philosophical and nationalist designs which have frequently been attributed to it, especially in France. And you have to talk to Willy Brandt's entourage to make anyone finally condescend to disengage from a pragmatism which has been turned into a rule and for anyone to reply to questions concerning the long-term objective of inter-German relations even though they merely assert that there is none and that none is desired -- "any clear concept would be too rigid," Mr Miro stated. "No one knows what the future holds for the two Germanies because no one knows what future awaits Europe. It is impossible to imagine inter-German relations on their own because it is obvious that they will never develop much further than the general East-West relations." The West Germans are not in the process of withdrawing from a military alliance. They are letting it be known that Europe intends to manage its own affairs more independently. Everybody to his own methods.

CHEYSSON CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

NC241728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has stated that he cannot understand the U.S. position which rejects negotiations with the PLO as long as it does not recognize Israel.

In an interview with MONDAY MORNING, Cheysson said that the organization is not a state and thus it cannot recognize a state, whether this state is Israel, France or the United States. Cheysson pointed out that the PLO's securing of the right to establish a state through negotiations will produce automatic recognition, because it is impossible to sign an agreement with a state without recognizing it.

The French minister said that his country did not support the resolution of the Arab group, which called for sanctions against Israel because of its decision to annex the Golan Heights. According to the provisions of the UN Charter, the imposition of sanctions is limited to cases of threats to world peace only, and this condition did not exist in this case.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, Cheysson said that the Camp David agreements will exhaust themselves in April, and then these agreements will have to be supplemented by a new peace formula. Cheysson promised that in case a new regional initiative is announced, France and Europe will support it to the point of taking risks in order to carry it out.

KING HASSAN COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

NC261939 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 26 Jan (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand's proposed visit to Israel in March will "greatly aid the Arab cause," Moroccan King Hassan II said here today after a one-hour meeting with Mr Mitterrand. King Hassan said he expected the French leader to tell Israel "with the frankness for which he is known, that you cannot continually defy justice and equity."

The king said there were no problems between Morocco and France, and that he expected cooperation between the two countries to "develop and improve." There had been speculation that France's Socialist president might raise the issue of human rights in Morocco, but King Hassan said the meeting that he and Mr Mitterrand had not discussed the case of Moroccan opposition leader Abderrahman Bouabid, who has been in detention since September.

(The French Socialist Party publicly criticised the Moroccan Government after last year's anti-government riots in Casablanca, which led to widespread arrests of trade union officials and opposition figures.)

(As the two leaders held their meeting in the Elysee presidential palace, a group of about 100 demonstrators held a silent protest nearby. The protest, organised by the Committee Against Repression in Morocco, was held back by a strong police cordon.)

Observers said the Moroccan monarch seemed afterwards to be deliberately trying to dispell reports of disagreements between Paris and Rabat in the wake of last year's change of French Government. They noted that the king was at pains to stress his close personal ties with the French head of state. He said the two of them had "searched with a microscope for the slightest problem (in bilateral relations), but we found nothing." The question of the Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony where Moroccan troops are fighting the Polisario Nationalist Movement for control, would be discussed at a dinner the two leaders were having tonight, King Hassan said.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR SATISFIED WITH MITTERRAND TALK

NC262024 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 26 Jan (AFP) -- Saudi Ambassador to Paris Jamil al-Hajaylan, who met today with President Francois Mitterrand, termed "short-lived but regrettable" a recent statement by presidential advisor Jacques Attali criticizing the judicial system of some Arab states. "I am firmly convinced that bilateral relations between France and Saudi Arabia are too solid to allow a short-lived but regrettable incident to interfere in these relations," Mr al-Hajaylan said on leaving the Elysee.

When questioned on the morality of French purchases of Soviet gas in a recent radio interview, Mr Atalli demanded whether France should be any more dependent on countries "where a robber has his hand cut off." Half of France's petroleum is currently supplied by Saudi Arabia. The Arab-language newspaper AL-MUSTAQBAL, published in Paris, said Mr al-Hajaylan protested the remark to the Elysee. It said the Saudi ambassador had met with a presidential aide to inquire if Mr Attali's remarks reflected the official French position.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN NAMED -- Paris, 21 Jan (AFP) -- Jean Gory, a diplomat formerly posted in Peking, Washington and Bombay, has been named France's new ambassador to Pakistan, the Foreign Ministry announced today. Mr Gory, who replaces Paul Antoine Henry in Islamabad, served in Peking in 1964, in Washington from 1966 to 1969, Tokyo from 1972 to 1976 and Bombay from 1976 to 1978. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 21 Jan 82 NC]

POLICE DENY RANSOM DEMANDED IN DOZIER KIDNAPPING

AU261944 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 26 Jan (ANSA) -- A report of a ten million dollar ransom demanded by Italy's Red Brigades for the release of U.S. Brigadier General James Lee Dozier was described here today as "a colossal piece of nonsense" by one of the police officials in charge of the case, sentiments shared by American investigators in Verona. The general, who is the second in command of NATO ground forces southern Europe, was kidnapped from his home in the northern Italian city on December 17 and the report that his terrorist captors were demanding a huge ransom originated today in (? Geneva).

After denying any possible validity for the ransom report, the police spokesman in Rome referred to brigade communique Number Five found yesterday in a trash-can in the capital and said that the time the case will be brought to a close now appears more distant. He said that a number of lines in the document, turned up also (?in) Milan and Padua along with a photograph of the general with a long, unkempt beard, indicated that there is a degree of confusion within the terrorist ranks. Investigators are of the opinion, the spokesman said, that General Dozier is either not talking to his terrorist captors or telling them things of no significance for the "propaganda warfare" they are conducting.

The time the officer might be released could be later than expected because of the statement in the communique that, "the revolution has nothing to do with the bourgeoisie and capitalism," the police spokesman said. Other sections of the document insisted on "taking Italy out of NATO" and "taking the missiles out of Comiso," a reference to the plan to deploy American-made intermediate range nuclear missiles in Sicily at the end of 1983 or in early 1984.

Another communique found today in Naples, issued by a so-called "Red Flag Revolutionary Movement," apparently affiliated with the brigades, argued in favor of the "violent removal of the Italian link from the Atlantic alliance" and, after [words indistinct] the armed struggle of the "proletariat against the bourgeois capitalist state," affirmed that the Dozier case is connected to "the struggle to pry Italy out of NATO."

In another section of the document, "Red Flag" confirmed the opinions held by many Italian magistrates and police officials on links between Italian terrorism and European "revolutionary" movements. "To push forward the (anti-NATO) battle," the communique said, "it will be necessary [words indistinct] get away from the perspective of nationalism and resume on a new foundation of cooperation with all European revolutionary forces, and world forces."

PCI, SOCIALIST OFFICIALS ACT ON PRAVDA ARTICLE

AU270930 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Jan (ANSA) -- The grave split which has exploded over the Polish crisis between the Soviet and Italian communist parties in an article carried by PRAVDA on Sunday and an immediate reply from L'UNITA, the Italian Communist Party daily, continues to form the central topic on the Italian political scene. Interest in possible repercussions on the international communist movement are now giving way to more domestic concerns such as the effects which the dispute may have on relations between the Italian parties, and even the fate of Premier Giovanni Spadolini's present government.

Even if using extremely cautious tones, the Communist Party has been quick to make its views known, entrusting the task to the chief editor of the party's ideological weekly, RINASCITA. Chief editor Luciano Barca, in outlining the party's thinking on the relationship between ideology and political action, chose the forum of an interview granted yesterday to the Liberal Party's weekly.

The Liberals are one of the five parties in Spadolini's ruling five-party coalition. The other four parties are the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats, and Spadolini's own Republicans.

The nub of Barca's argument was that, throughout its history, the Italian Communist Party has always proven itself to be a "non-confessional party" which asks its members to support a "given program of renewal and transformation in society, apart from their backing for Marxism-Leninism...." According to some observers, one singular aspect of the interview was that Barca used the same arguments, and almost same words, as those with which a group of communist intellectuals polemicised with then party Secretary Palmiro Togliatti immediately after World War II, saying they would not "play the pies [as received] for the revolution."

The author, Elio Vittorini, who was leader of the group, was expelled from the party, but Barca's remarks go much beyond this rather bland expression of dissent. He said that the "Soviet model is not exportable," even that "it no longer works." The Italian Communists do not seek their reference-points "externally," he said, adding that rather they look "into our society, to the forces that are developing" there.

The Socialists too, in a letter sent to party Secretary Bettino Craxi by two leading figures in the party leadership, Antonio Landolif and Giacomo Mancini, are seeking to draw conclusions from the crisis between the Italian and Soviet communists. "The new attitudes of the Italian Communist Party," the two M.P.'s said, "cannot be considered as extraneous to Italian political reality, and it would therefore be a grave political mistake to think that developments in the political struggle are closed and circumscribed" within the present government coalition. The Communists are the major opposition party, ranking a short head behind the Christian Democrats in Parliament. The Socialists are the third party and the other major force of the Italian left.

According to the letter, faced by an event of such importance, the Socialist Party cannot continue with the "attitude of reticence, indifference, diversionary tactics or even distaste, which has been evident in its stance to date." According to the two M.P.'s, the situation should be faced "with determination and commitment" because it involves "facts from which there may be born a real turning-point in the life of the country and in the progress of the workers' movement.

Press Comments Further

AU261629 Rome ANSA in English 1551 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 26 Jan (ANSA) -- The split between the Soviet Communist Party and Italy's Communists, signalled by the editorial published Sunday by the Soviet party newspaper, PRAVDA, and the Italian party's response appearing in today's edition of L'UNITA, the PCI organ, kept the headlines in the nation's dailies today.

LA REPUBBLICA of Rome headed editorial comment on the development, "Berlinguer Against Moscow," in reference to the Italian party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer. The right of center Milan paper, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, declared in its headline, "The PCI Rejects the Brand of Heresy." More pointedly, the Turin daily LA STAMPA said, "Prompt PCI Response to the Soviet Union: You Have Been Wrong for 25 Years" and CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Milan headed comment, "The PCI Rejects Moscow's Accusations."

According to LA REPUBBLICA, the process begun with the PRAVDA editorial and the Italian party response, a reiteration of the PCI's criticisms against the situation in Eastern Europe and a harshly worded attack on the way the Soviet article was expressed, "is irreversible." IL GIORNO, a Milan journal, told readers that, the PCI has erased sixty years of history" and IL MESSAGGERO, the mass circulation Rome paper, affirmed that, "The direction being taken by the Italian party is probably towards the opening of a new historic phase."

Most of the analysis in today's papers centers on the conduct of the Italian party, the largest Marxist alignment in the West, rather than on the Soviet side of the debate. "With the response to the PRAVDA attacks appearing on the pages of L'UNITA today," LA STAMPA editorialized, "the ties between the PCI and the Soviet party, already strained, are near the breaking point. The Italian Communists' official document is a tough one and contains subtle streaks of sarcasm as regards global policy conducted over the past 25 years by the Soviet Union."

According to LA REPUBBLICA, "The PCI response leaves no room for doubt on the fact that a break took place some time back. The exchange of accusations during the last 48 hours is nothing other than a formal report for world public opinion and the international communist movement," the Rome daily affirmed. "After the schism between the Soviets and Tito and Mao, we are now beginning the third act of a diaspora which has become unstoppable. The biggest party in the West is now an autonomous force," REPUBBLICA concluded, "without ties to the international lineup which still recognizes Moscow's leadership."

IL MESSAGGERO, after noting that a "new historical phase" is apparently opening for the Italian Communist Party, said it would be wrong at this time to demand of Berlinguer "new acts of loyalty." "It would be much more useful," the Rome paper continued, "to see inside the party and in dealings outside it the sort of conduct which is consistent with the acceptance of democracy in its highest and richest meaning."

IL GIORNO told its readers that, "Between the two brother parties, the Soviet party has never gone so far and, especially, has never made a distinction between a party and its leadership. "We can say, overall, that the PCI has not been excommunicated by Moscow but its leadership has," the Milan paper said. IL GIORNALE NUOVO took the view that, "The identity of a communist party does not disappear in function of its relations with Moscow. "This identity," the conservative paper added, "if it is to be credible and acceptable, must come from within the alignment. It is not on only the outside that the PCI must break the ties which have bound it to Moscow since 1921."

IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PCI

PM261131 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Jan 82 p 15

[Text] Rome -- An Iranian Tudeh party delegation has met at PCI Directorate headquarters with PCI Central Committee Member and Foreign Section Chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi and Foreign Section aide Comrade Massimo Minucci. During the cordial conversation the main topic examined was the Iranian domestic situation.

DETAILS OF POPE'S TRIP TO AFRICA RELEASED

AU261537 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 26 Jan (ANSA) -- During the Africa trip Pope Paul II will take from February 12 to 19, he will visit four states and 9 cities and cover a total of 14,300 kilometers, the Vatican press office reported today. The pontiff will go to Nigeria, stopping off in Lagos, Enugu, Onitsha, Kaduna and Ibada; to Benin with a stop in Cotonou; to Gabon Libreville and to Equatorial Guinea (Malabo) and Bata. He will meet with heads of state, the diplomatic corps, bishops, priests, member of religious orders, seminarians, laymen, workers, students, the elderly, the ill, and with Islamic authorities in these countries.

In Nigeria the pope will also meet with the Polish community there and with foreign workers. The papal plane will leave here for Lagos on Friday, February 12 around 1000 GMT and is expected to arrive in the Nigerian capital five hours later. His return to Rome is set for the evening of Friday, February 19. This will be the pope's tenth trip outside of Italy and the first since the attack on his life on May 13 of last year.

CALVO-SOTELO, SPOE LEADER DISCUSS POLICIES

PM251131 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 11

[Text] The government's possible failure to implement the autonomy pacts signed 31 July last between the government and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) was the central reason for the meeting held for over 3 hours at the Moncloa Palace by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez yesterday. The two leaders exchanged information on their respective visits, to Brussels and the United Kingdom on the part of the prime minister, and to the countries of Central America and the United States in the case of PSOE leader Felipe Gonzalez.

They also examined the need for cooperation in municipal policy, the legislative timetable and the general situation in the country, according to what the socialist leader told journalists.

In the morning, Calvo-Sotelo received Deputy Premier and former Minister of Territorial Administration Martin Villa and Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca. The holding of the Andalusian election was apparently broached at these meetings. The date of this autonomy election was also discussed at the meeting with Felipe Gonzalez. The most likely dates remain 23 May or 6 June.

In the opposition leader's opinion, the principal "anxieties" in the autonomy issue, a matter into which "we did not go thoroughly," according to him, center on failure to implement the pacts -- "the most glaring is the Statute of Valencia, whose text does not respect the agreements" -- and the role of the Provincial Councils and the possibility of their being able to transfer powers to the autonomous communities. Calvo-Sotelo and the socialist leader agreed to appoint a committee which will review the government's conduct in relation to the pacts signed last July, and especially in the case of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process.

When asked whether he deems the Basque and Catalonian governments' participation in this new autonomy stage to be necessary, Felipe Gonzalez denied that it was really new. "We only wished to see whether there were failures to implement what was agreed; we believe that there were, and Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo says that there were not. I have already said that I did not conclude the agreements with an exclusive intention."

As for the need for cooperation in municipal policy, the PSOE secretary general referred to the budget debate, in which the financing of transportation, for instance, did not figure, "and if there is no budgetary allocation, the municipalities can hardly be given money afterward." With respect to the legislative timetable, Felipe Gonzalez referred to the establishment of priorities, such as the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, the university autonomy bill and the local government bill. He also said that he regards the situation in the country as better than a few weeks ago.

GIBRALTAR WORKING GROUPS FORMED WITH BRITAIN

LD261302 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The government has set up two working groups to examine what action the administration is to take on Gibraltar in view of the forthcoming reopening of the border and the resumption of negotiations between Spain and Britian. The group on economic affairs is headed by Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the group on political and administrative matters is headed by Rodolfo Martin Villa, deputy prime minister for political affairs.

Juan Antonio Garcia Diez has told the newspaper DIARIO DE CADIZ that the most appropriate formula for Gibraltar would be the creation of an under governor. The creation of such a figure, he adds, would resolve many of the problems which will be bound to arise in questions of relations between the community of Gibraltar and the surrounding area. Gibraltar is regarded as a military district. The area lies outside of the jurisdiction of the civil governor of Cadiz.

RETRIALS OF TWO ARMY OFFICERS CONCLUDE IN MADRID

LD262050 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Two counts-martial held at the offices of the military governor of Madrid came to an end just after 1400. One was of Col Alvaro Graino for a letter by him published in DIARIO 16 which the Ministry of Justice considered to be written in terms damaging to the armed forces, the other was against Capt Juan Milans del Bosch y Portoles for having uttered words insulting to the king, which the prosecution regards as an offense insulting the head of state.

These two counts-martial are each being held for the second time. They were held for the first time last October but were afterwards declared invalid by the captain general of Madrid because of procedural errors. This time the prosecution is again calling for 7 months' imprisonment and suspension from duty for Captain Milans. The defense in each case is of the opinion that there was no intention to insult the armed forces in the first case nor to insult the head of state in the second, and as before are calling for free discharge. The tribunal, headed by the military governor of Madrid, has now retired to deliberate.

Receive Prison Sentences

LD262052 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Here is an urgent newsflash from the EFE agency which we have just received: Sentences in the courts-martial: Colonel Graino has been sentenced to 2 months and 1 day imprisonment for the serious offense of slander against the army. Captain Milans del Bosch has been sentenced to 2 months and 1 day imprisonment for insulting the head of state.

DECISION ON NEW AIRCRAFT TO BE MADE SOON

PM251149 Madrid ABC in Spanish 8 Jan 82 p 11

[Excerpts] Madrid -- "A decision on the plans for the future combat and attack aircraft is very likely to be made in this quarter," EFE has been informed by reliable sources. The program at present awaits a final decision, which will depend on the assessment of the cost effectiveness of the various prices to be quoted by foreign official bodies for aircraft previously shortlisted.

The future combat and attack aircraft program is prompted by the need to replace the U.S. F-5 and F-4 aircraft now in service. Since the first stage concluded with the selection of three types of aircraft, it is currently the F-16 from General Dynamics and the F-18 from Northrop which have the greatest chance of being purchased. "Our current technical and industrial level," military sources told the EFE news agency, "does not make it possible to develop in the aeronautical field the weapons systems necessary for achieving an air force capable of coping statisfactorily with the possible and foreseeable threats." It is asserted in air force military circles that in any event that dependence on foreign weapons sytems will be offset by the promotion of "a considerable number of jobs, and these will also undoubtedly be a major transfer of technology, and the kind of aircraft chosen will not curb the aeronautics and electronics industries."

FINLAND

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES KOIVISTO PRESIDENT

LD261604 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1511 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Declaration on the result of the voting in the National College of Electors for the president of Finland, read out at the parliament building in Helsinki by Deputy Prime Minister Eino Uusitalo -- live]

[Text] The election results are in. Votes have been won as follows: The governor of the Bank of Finland, doctor of philosophy Mauno Koivisto, 167; member of the board of directors of the Bank of Finland, master of political science Harri Holkeri, 58; speaker of the parliament, doctor of agriculture and forestry Johannes Virolainen, 53; minister licenciate of political science Kalevi Kivisto, 11; editor in chief, doctor of political science Jan-Magnus Jansson, 11; Helvi Sipilae, barrister, 1.

As governor of the Bank of Finland, doctor of philosophy Mauno Koivisto has received more than half of the votes cast in the election, he has been elected president of Finland for 6 years, effective 27 January 1982 until 1 March 1988. The results of the election will be announced in the manner stipulated. The election has been concluded.

Koivisto Interviewed

LD261916 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1529 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with President Mauno Koivisto at the parliament building in Helsinki -- live]

[Excerpt] You have said that in everything important you can support the foreign and domestic political line of your predecessor, Dr Urho Kekkonen. What does this mean in practice?

[Answer] This was said of course, in very general terms, and I mention more precisely what I meant; in other words, the striving to maintain economic growth, cultural and social development and social equality. These are still important matters.

[Question] Dr Koivisto, how would you define Finland's neutrality?

[Answer] Our policy of neutrality is very decisively built on the treaty [of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance] concluded with the Soviet Union, and this policy has made it possible for Finland to play a greater role in the world than just in our corner of it. Most recently Finland has been able to make its own active contribution in connection with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Finland has credibility. Finland and the other neutral and nonaligned countries have their tasks in promoting world peace and understanding among peoples.

[Question] There has been much talk about foreign policy. How, in clear words, do we maintain our good relations, especially with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Everything is naturally based on trust, the striving to maintain and develop trust. We have a genuine friendship that has developed between our peoples, not just our leaders; we have many common interests and we are conducting a lively trade and lively contacts in other fields. These have been developing constantly.

[Question] You just mentioned the word trust. Your predecessor, President Kekkonen, based his foreign political line very largely on good personal, trustful relations. Does your style differ from this?

[Answer] Not in this respect. The question naturally is whether anyone, after Urho Kekkonen, can achieve such a position either nationally or internationally, whether anyone can be as respected internationally and especially in the Soviet Union as was Urho Kekkonen.

[Question] How are your personal relations with foreign countries, (? including the Soviet Union)?

[Answer] Well there is not much to complain about in them, I hope that they will develop in the future and that I, for my part, will achieve as good personal relations as possible.

[Question] Finland also has traditionally good relations with the Nordic countries. Are they so good that no problems will arise?

[Answer] Naturally, we always have problems. We had problems especially when Sweden drew much of its labor force from us. Now we are in a more equal position. Of course, Norway, thanks to its oil resources, will develop quickly and change the situation with regard to economic relations. We do not yet know what will ensue from developments in Norway, from its strong economic development. But our countries are very similar, we have found it relatively easy to adopt similar positions on most international issues and I believe that relations among the Nordic countries will continue to develop at their own stable rate. There are no big problems in sight, although there are, of course, small problems continuously.

[Question] What kind of initiatives could Finland propose with regard to achieving the much discussed nuclear-free north?

[Answer] Finland has shown great initiative. On the initiative of President Kekkonen, the matter was discussed last year, especially early last year, and the discussion was very lively. Clearly very much depends on the attitude of the Nordic countries, but the big powers also play a very decisive role. It is clear that the attitude of those states that have nuclear weapons, their contribution, to the nuclear-free zones is very important.

[Question] Is there any indication of concrete moves with regard to the nuclear-free north in the very near future?

[Answer] That is unlikely, but discussions are taking place all the time and preparations must be made in the event that concrete steps could be achieved in future.

[Question] During the election campaign there was much talk about increasing development aid considerably. How would you, as president, wish to promote this goal?

[Answer] The question is, above all, one of the use of state funds. I have understood that there is readiness to use state funds -- and readiness in society -- to take on the real burdens resulting from increased development aid. This has emerged, and I believe that development aid will accordingly rise in coming years.

[Question] Turning to domestic policy, in which the president has extensive powers, how do you intend to use these powers, considering the background of your great popularity and the legacy of your predecessor?

[Answer] Well, I have expressed the matter as follows: Very sparingly, I hope that the press will not pressure me to express my views on the work of the government, because this would perhaps mean that the clear will of the parliament would not be realized. (?In my view) the government is essentially to make all decisions. It is very exceptional for the president to have any differing view or words about them.

[Question] However, the press is inclined to pressure people. If this were done, might it have some effect?

[Answer] I think that now it would be reasonable to note that the press has obtained plenty of material recently, and I, too, as head of the government have for my part contributed to the fact that the press has had something to discuss and report. I start from the premise that we should now return to daily work and attention should be paid to what the government does. Now, of course, the formation of the government will be of very great interest.

[Question] I would like to continue with the formation of the government. It will be one of the central issues in the near future. When do you intend to start talks on a government?

[Answer] In the normal way. After the parliament has organized itself, the talks will start. It would, of course, be good to maintain a brisk pace, but on the other hand, there is nothing urgent at the moment. The budget for this year has been settled in good time in the appropriate way; thus there is no desperate hurry. But obviously if a decision does not begin to emerge, the difficulties will grow rather than diminish.

[Question] These government talks will then start next week with the traditional speaker's round?

[Answer] Next week, in the traditional manner.

[Question] The next government will probably be formed on the present basis; this has been noted, but the question of prime minister seems to have become a little more difficult. Is it now quite clear that the prime minister should come from the Center Party, in which direction you, too, have been looking?

[Answer] In my view this is a question on which there is nothing new to say. Perhaps next week will shed more light on the matter.

[Question] Going so far as to propound the theory that the formation of a majority government fails, would this mean the dissolution of the parliament?

[Answer] If it does not appear in a reasonable time -- this means relatively soon -- that a government can be formed, this would obviously result in growing anxiety, as has often been said. As we know, the regular parliamentary elections are due in just over a year, so if a solution is not found quickly, it will be uncertain whether a solution is found at all.

[Question] In other words, as growing anxiety would undoubtedly arise in that situation, what would be your view, if you want to express it, in the event that a majority government cannot be achieved? Will we be faced with the dissolution of the parliament or possibly a minority government and elections at the normal time?

[Answer] This is naturally a very sensitive question on which it is difficult, in this situation, to say much more, but clearly there is now reason seriously to investigate quickly whether a government can be formed. This would be desirable in every way. It is too early to talk about anything else at this state.

[Question] Perhaps it is also too early to speak about the participation of the National Coalition Party at government level. Perhaps this will be decided only after the elections.

[Answer] I expressed my wish before the elections that we could continue on this basis until the parliamentary elections, and then, depending on the results of those elections, examine the matter again.

[Question] Dr Koivisto, are there parties in Finland that you do not wish to see in government?

[Answer] First, I think it appropriate to note that governments are formed here in the following way: The question is which parties are prepared to cooperate, how we can achieve a sufficient majority, which ought to be about two-thirds [word indistinct] in the parliament. In my view this question, the question of eligibility for government, will not arise at all in this connection.

[Question] You are also an economist; it is your special field, as you have already noted. If a very tight spot is encountered, would you, despite your feelings about parliamentarianism, which you have mentioned here -- if there is a very tight spot, do you intend to offer your help, for instance in solving big economic and labor problems?

[Answer] I believe that it is very understandable that I shall very closely observe the management of those affairs that I have chiefly dealt with for such a long time. But I think we must start from the premise that the labor organizations manage their own affairs. It is, of course, often the case that the government takes part, or will regularly take part, but the question is only in which way. The state powers must participate because the state is the country's biggest employer. When civil servants' salaries are decided, the government takes part; usually it takes part at an earlier stage. But the starting point is that the labor organizations manage their affairs without the government trying to tell them what to do, although of course messages are always sent in both directions, and the government manages its own affairs. Naturally the organizations express their own wishes to the government, sometimes [word indistinct] they try too hard to bind the government's financial management in the future.

[Question] In your new post you will undoubtedly need reliable assistants -- and I am not talking about a court -- but how do you intend to prevent yourself from ending up in the solitude of an ivory tower in this high position?

[Answer] I do not believe that this danger exists. But the best adviser of the president is the government.

[Question] Finally, Dr Koivisto, although you are known as a man who does not make big promises, and especially in economic matters tends to present pessimistic views, what do you promise the Finnish people during the next 6 years?

[Answer] In my view we should start from the belief that, although international developments sometimes seem somewhat sad at times, sense will win in the end. We should give importance to the most important matters: that peace should prevail and that relations between nations, especially between the big powers, should develop in a more favorable direction.

We have good conditions for developing our country. Our position is stable, our position is recognized, our economy is on a firm basis, we have a very uniform cultural basis, which keeps us together, we have all the conditions that should allow peaceful economic and social development to continue as in the past.

VIROLAINEN ADDRESSES KOIVISTO, PARLIAMENT

LD271154 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Speech by Parliamentary Speaker Johannes Virolainen on the occasion of the inauguration of President Mauno Koivisto at the parliamentary building in Helsinki -- live]

[Text] Mr President:

The majority of electors have elected you as president of Finland for the next 6-year term.

You, Mr President, have now made the solemn vow, required by the constitution, in front of the parliament. On this occasion I wish to convey to you on my own behalf and on behalf of the parliament our respectful greetings now that you are assuming the leadership of the country's affairs in the most responsible office of the republic. I hope that the confidence shown by the citizens in the elections will encourage you in your high office to work for the good of the Finnish people.

You are assuming the office of head of state after Urho Kekkonen, the respected president, who has served for a long time. It is a demanding and challenging task. Your experience as member of the Council of State and your work as prime minister, provide you, Mr President, with good qualifications to implement the policy laid down by your predecessor. We are convinced that successful cooperation will continue between the president and the parliament, with the defense and impartial supervision of the rights of the Finnish people as our goal.

Now that you are assuming your office, our democratic state and our social system are on a stable basis. Finland's international position is secure, and there is internal calm in the country. From this basis we must continue our social construction together and be able to meet the constantly and rapidly changing challenges of our time. Many large and difficult problems are awaiting decisions. Finland's economy is struggling within a worldwide recession. Unemployment is alarmingly high, and especially thousands of young people see their future as uncertain, even hopeless. The government must restore the faith and confidence in the Finnish society and its future.

Work for the solution of the nation's internal problems must not at all reduce our vigilance in those matters that affect the development of our country's international position. The Finnish people have adopted the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, which is a foreign policy of peace, conciliation and friendship, the firm foundation of which is the Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. On this basis we can continue our development safely, even within the current changing conditions of the world. Conscious of the central importance of foreign policy for the success of our small country I believe that the parliament and the entire Finnish nation will give their support for your work as leader of our country's foreign policy.

Mr President, now that you have entered your high office in the service of the fatherland, I convey to you the respectful congratulations of the parliament, and the whole Finnish nation. As representatives of the Finnish nation we will give you our support in your work for raising the spiritual and material culture of our fatherland, for promoting cooperation between nations and for safeguarding world peace. We wish you happiness and success in your important task for the benefit of the Finnish people.

Koivisto Inaugural Speech

LD271210 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Speech by President Mauno Koivisto on the occasion of his inauguration at the parliamentary building in Helsinki - live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, esteemed representatives of the Finnish people:

I have now in front of the parliament made the solemn vow in accordance with Article 24 of the Constitution and I am assuming the duties of president for the next term. I am deeply conscious of the responsibility and obligations connected with this high office. To the best of my ability I will deal with the duties of the president, stipulated for him by the constitution, in cooperation with the parliament and the government while enjoying its confidence.

According to the constitution the president decides on the nation's foreign relations. In this sense I consider it my most important task to make sure that our foreign political line, built and mapped out by Presidents J.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen, will be unconditionally observed. It is most important that the good neighborliness with the Soviet Union, based on the Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, will continue to strengthen, that Nordic cooperation will develop on the traditional basis and that our relations with other states remain good. For my part I will do everything possible so that the international respect and confidence enjoyed by our active peaceful policy of neutrality will be preserved and strengthened.

Our democratic social system enjoys the support and confidence of the citizens. In my position as head of state I will, remaining outside and above parties and interest groups, work to the best of my ability as the impartial defender and guardian of the rights of the whole nation, the different social groups and every citizen. The president makes his decisions with the aid of the Council of State, enjoying the confidence of the parliament. For this reason the mutual relations between the president, the parliament and the Council of State must be open, honest and strive for cooperation. This will be my guideline in the office of the president.

Now that I am assuming the office of president I wish, with all my heart and in the name of the nation, to convey to my respected predecessor, President Urho Kekkonen, my warm thanks for the great work he has done for the fatherland. For over 25 years as head of state, he has with a sure and skillful hand guided our realm in a way which has brought us security and internal unity. Urho Kekkonen will remain in the history of our nation as a leader without equal.

Mr Speaker, I thank you for your kind words and congratulations. Esteemed deputies: The internal unity of the nation, mutual respect and esteem are matters that must not be forgotten in political activity. The old proverb says: Know yourself, respect others. Working together and striving for cooperation we can make our fatherland a better, more just and more equal place for every citizen to live. I hope that I will receive from you and from the political group you represent help and support in order to be able to work, according to the best of my ability, for the good of our nation, for the safeguarding of the freedom and independence of our country and for peace and mutual understanding.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR LIKELY TO BE PRIME MINISTER

PM260953 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Jan 82 p 11

[Tor Hognaes dispatch]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 20 Jan -- Ahti Karjalainen (Center Party) is being mentioned in preliminary discussions as possible prime minister in the new government after Mauno Koivisto's inauguration as president. However, Center Party sources are unsure whether Karjalainen will become prime minister. It is thought that Koivisto intends to give the post to Provincial Governor Esa Timonen, 57, of the Center Party, who was a minister in the sixties and seventies.

Koivisto knows Timonen from this period and knows that he is held in high regard within the Center Party. Timonen sees himself as an adherent of the so-called K-line [Karjalainen line] within the party, but is not as controversial a figure as Karjalainen. In purely psychological terms it might be a mistake to appoint Karjalainen prime minister, also with regard to the internal conflicts within the Center Party, some observers say. This is why the present finance minister, Ahti Pekkala (Center Party) has been mentioned as a serious alternative. But Pekkala has proven himself to be a talented finance minister and is needed in the post for the drafting of next year's budget.

Next year's budget will be difficult to balance.

No matter what, Koivisto must have a workable government on the same left-center foundation as the present one. For this reason the government must have a strong foreign policy profile. Therefore Koivisto is planning to appoint Social Democratic Party leader Kalevi Sorsa foreign minister. Sorsa is held in high regard in the Soviet Union. He is also known as an active leader of the Socialist International's disarmament group. An old Kekkonen man as prime minister would be further proof that there is no question of any attempt to alter the foreign policy line, which is something that the minority communists are claiming.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS REPORTED

LD270826 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, intends to further harden his attitude toward Poland and the Soviet Union. Speaking to the U.S. Congress last night, Reagan said that he would order new sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union if the crisis situation in Poland worsens further. Reagan's speech dealt mainly with economic problems in the United States. He gave special emphasis to his plans to place certain economic obligations of the federal state on to individual states. Reagan promised to make a special speech on foreign policy in the near future. Concerning major power relations he mentioned, however, that the United States intends to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the still gorwing military might of the United States.

SWEDEN

ICA PROGRAM ON POLAND NOT TO BE BROADCAST

PM261555 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Jan 82 p 10

[Kurt Maelarstedt dispatch]

[Excerpt] Washington, 21 Jan -- The USICA Information Service will broadcast a program about Poland to millions of people around the world on 31 January. The ICA chief described the program as "perhaps the biggest show in the history of the world," while critical voices are already speaking of "propaganda." Swedish television has declined to broadcast the program.

"We think that this is in principle a U.S. manifestation which is not without interest but in which we do not want to take part. It is almost a platform for U.S. foreign policy and we are assuming that the program will be reported by our news programs," Swedish TV-2 planning chief Hannes Oluelund told DAGENS NYHETER.

TV-1 planning chief Gunnar Olin said that TV-1 had refused partly because the channel had recently devoted much attention to the Polish crisis by interrupting ordinary scheduled programs for the gala at Stockholm's opera house [charity performance in aid of Poland] and by transmitting a documentary drama about Poland.

DENKTAS: PAPANDREOU VIEW ON CYPRUS 'UNFORTUNATE'

TA261603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1548 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Lefkosa, 26 Jan (AA) -- President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has said that it was unfortunate but not a surprise to hear Prime Minister Papandreou talk of Cyprus as an extension of Greece. Reacting to a statement made by the Greek premier after an interview with Greek Cypriot leader Spyros Kiprianou, Denktas said such statements harking back to the idea of enosis would not solve the Cyprus issue. He hoped Greek and Greek Cypriot leaders would refrain from such statements which might destroy the chance for the two communities on the island to coexist under a federal system.

KONUK RESIGNS AS LEADER OF PEOPLE'S PARTY

TA261942 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Leader of the Democratic People's Party [DPP] Nejat Konuk has resigned from his post. A statement by the DPP administrative council says Konuk offered his resignation from the party in a letter he submitted to the DPP administrative council. In a letter to the chairmanship of the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly, Konuk stated that henceforth he would serve in the assembly as an independent deputy.

NORTH TO INSIST ON OPENING OF UN ARMS CONTAINERS

NC261520 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 20 Jan 82 p 9

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Excerpt] Nicosia (HURRIYET) -- TFSC Foreign, Interior and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol discussed the question of the "arms theft" yesterday with UN special envoy Hugo Gobbi. In a statement following the meeting, Atakol recalled that TFSC President Denktas invited Gobbi to his office the other day and asked for information on the arms and ammunition that ought to be under the control of the UN peace force. He added: "We discussed this matter with the honorable Gobbi today and asked for detailed information on issues that must be clarified. He answered most of our questions and promised to answer the remainder later. The facts will be disclosed when we receive all the answers to our questions."

In addition, various intelligence organizations are investigating the arms theft. According to initial information received, most of the 10,850 cases of arms and ammunition which are supposed to be under the control of the UN peace force are still in place, but the contents have been removed.

According to reliable Greek Cypriot sources, a large part of the arms and ammunition was stolen during the Greek junta's coup against Makarios in 1974.

It is observed that both the United Nations and the Greek Cypriot authorities are "using this as an excuse" in the hope of mitigating the circumstances.

It is reported that the TFSC is not satified with formal statements and will insist on the opening of all the cases, one by one, to see if the actual quantity of arms stolen at the connivance of these responsible for their safekeeping tallies with the list in the hands of the United Nations and the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

BAYULKEN: NATION WILL DEFEND INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS

NC261407 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Ankara (THA) -- National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has stated that "the present legal position cannot be altered by faits accomplis." He was commenting on Greece's efforts to arm the Aegean islands and extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. Bayulken said: "Turkey's moderate stand stems from the fact that it adheres to agreements which are in keeping with international law." Stating that "Turkey believes international treaties cannot be altered unilaterally." Bayulken added: "Turkey has defended and will continue to defend at every forum the rights which international treaties stipulate."

Bayulken stated that it is impossible to believe a report that the TFSC will proclaim independence during the first week of February, and added: "I see no link between the report in question and the current talks and the policy of the Turkish Government."

Referring to the embargo imposed on Turkey by Norway, Bayulken said: "It is impossible to find a logical explanation and interpretation for Norway's behavior. It is incompatible with our bilateral relations and with our cooperation in NATO." As to whether the other Scandinavian countries will follow Norway's example, Bayulken said: "No such situation has arisen as far as our military cooperation with Denmark is concerned. As a matter of fact, we have no important relations concerning military cooperation with the countries in question or important projects to implement."

Bayulken said that work underway between Turkey and the United States, as well as with the FRG, toward the modernization of the Turkish armed forces is satisfactory. He added: "As I have stated at the Consultative Assembly, projects such as the joint efforts with the United States on modernizing our tanks, manufacturing various types of rockets and ammunition, improving our naval installations, constructing new types of warships, and revising our air force are going ahead as planned. As far as the FRG is concerned, work on implementing the agreement signed last year, involving special aid of 600 million marks for the manufacture of Leopard tanks and contributing toward the modernization of Turkey's tanks, is continuing satisfactorily."

Stating that reports about an increase in the number of Turkish troops in Cyprus from 26,000 to 36,000 are untrue, Bayulken made this comment on the official announcement by Greece that it will repair and maintain Soviet auxiliary military and cargo ships: "This matter had come up earlier as well. Previous Greek governments realized that such an agreement is not compatible with NATO relations, and therefore did not implement a similar agreement. It is understood that the new Greek Government is in favor of such an agreement. It is obvious that NATO will evaluate this situation in the same way it has done before."

TURKMEN: EUROPEANS MUST BE REASONABLE, UNBIASED

NC261538 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 22 Jan 82 p 7

[Nilufer Yalcin report]

[Excerpts] Ankara -- Responding to our questions on the latest international developments concerning Turkey, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen stated that "the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe must act in a reasonable, calm and balanced manner on the subject of Turkey's membership." Turkmen said that "the attitude of the EEC toward the fourth financial agreement will soon be taken up at the meeting of the Council of Ministers." He added: "I see no reason why the financial agreement should not be put into operation in 1982."

Turkmen stated that Turkey too will participate in the CSCE meeting in Madrid on 9 February at "foreign ministers level." Commenting on Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's statement that "Israel's strategic defense covers Turkey as well," Turkmen said: "This statement by the Israeli defense minister has no meaning whatever. Turkey's defense problems are not in any way linked with Israel. Israel has no place in Turkey's strategic concepts. If Israel wishes to have a secure defense it should pursue a peaceful policy in the Middle East."

Replying to our question regarding the Madrid conference, Foreign Minister Turkmen said: "As you know, the Soviet Union has announced its opposition to discussing the Polish question at the conference. The Eastern European states are not expected to attend the conference at ministerial level. I can't say what their attitude will be. However, it is obvious they will try to prevent the Polish question from being discussed."

Asked what kind of developments he expected between these organizations and Turkey, Foreign Minister Turkmen replied: "As the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe is a parliamentary organ, it is difficult to guess the nature of the advisory decision it will take on Turkey." Asked whether it is likely that relations between Turkey and the EEC will become normal in 1982, and what the expectations are from the financial agreement, Turkmen said: "As far as I observed in my recent contacts in Europe, the majority of the EEC countries are in favor of developing and maintaining normal relations with Turkey. During my recent contacts in Brussels I observed that our honorable head of state's new year's message has created a very positive effect. But on various pretexts, a small minority tends to block Turkish-EEC cooperation.

I belive this matter will be discussed at the EEC ministerial level. The EEC is feeling the pulse of the ministerial council on the subject of the financial agreement. I see no reason why the financial agreement should not materialize in 1982." Asked if the FRG would be effective in this respect, Turkmen replied: "Federal Germany's attitude will play a significant role. The country has a definite weight in Turkish-European relations."

Council of Europe Draft

TA261715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] A draft resolution envisaging the continuation of Turkey's membership in the Council of Europe was adopted by the council's political committee. It has been announced that the draft resolution, prepared by Austrian parliamentarian Steiner, will constitute the basis for discussions on Turkey to be held at the plenum of the Council of Europe's consultative assembly. The draft resolution stipulates that in the light of the continuing restoration of democratic institutions, Turkey's membership in the council should continue. The draft is expected to be discussed by the plenum tomorrow before it is submitted for a vote on 28 January.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT GROUP CONCLUDES WORK, DEPARTS

Meets Labor Leader

TA261615 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Jan (AA) -- Rapporteur of the European Parliament political committee Uwe von Hassel and two MP's accompanying him met President Ibrahim Denizcier of the Turkish Confederation of Labor "Turk-IS" Tuesday. Von Hassel said he had been briefed by Denizcier on the state of the labor unions in Turkey. He believed human rights and labor rights would be well covered in the new Turkish constitution to be drafted.

Denizcier said he had told the EEC parliamentarians Turkey could solve her domestic problems herself, and outside intervention would only make the leaders less flexible. He had also told the visiting MP's Turkey and Europe could not do without one another.

Completes Contacts

TA261740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The European Parliament delegation headed by the political committee's rapporteur on Turkey, Uwe von Hassel, concluded its contacts in Ankara today. Von Hassel was received separately by head of state General Evren, Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, State Minister Ilhan Oztrak and National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken. He also visited the Turkish Confederation of Labor headquarters. The visiting delegation is expected to depart Turkey tomorrow.

Delegation Departs

TA271052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The European Parliament political committee rapporteur on Turkey, Uwe von Hassel, has left Turkey. Vom Hassel, who arrived in Ankara on 24 January, met with head of state Gen Kenan Evren, Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, constitutional committee members, certain ministers and officials of the Turkish Confederation of Labor during his stay in Turkey.

TURKISH-U.S. DEFENSE COOPERATION TALKS CONTINUING

TA261758 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The Turkish-U.S. defense industry cooperation working group is continuing its work in Ankara. The implementation and further development of projects concerning defense in the economic cooperation agreement signed between Turkey and the United States in 1980 are being discussed at the meeting. The subject of accelerating cooperation between the two countries in the light of Turkey's economic needs is also being taken up.

Michael Lorenzo, U.S. under secretary of defense, who is in Turkey to participate in the third round of meetings of the Turkish-U.S. defense industry group, was received today by the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun, and the national defense under secretary, Gen Celal Bulutlar, separately before he met with National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken.

In a statement after the talks, Bayulken expressed his belief that the results to be reached at the working group's meetings would benefit both countries. He added that talks were being held in a cordial atmosphere in keeping with the existing links of friendship and alliance between the two countries. Lorenzo said their goal was to reach constructive results in the talks.

The meeting of the Turkish-U.S. working group, which started today, will continue tomorrow. The U.S. delegation headed by Lorenzo will depart Turkey on Saturday.

32 LEFTIST MILITANTS ARRESTED IN ISTANBUL

TA261815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Summary] A statement by the Istanbul Martial Law Command press and public relations department says that as a result of operations conducted by the security forces, 32 persons belonging to the illegal Turkish Communist Party -- Marxist-Leninist -- Revolutionary People's Unity have been arrested.

The suspects are being accused of killing eight persons, wounding three others, planting bombs in various places, armed robbery and other crimes. The following weapons belonging to the suspects were seized: A Kalashnikov rifle, 6 pistols, and 280 rounds of ammunition.

Death Urged for 5

TA192028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Summary] The trial of the 49 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary People's Unity organization has begun in Adana. The prosecutor at the 2d Military Court of the 6th Corps and Martial Law Command demanded death penalties for five of the suspects. The militants are being tried for murder, assault, armed robbery, engaging in shootouts with security forces and attempting to change the constitutional order by violence.

TCP: EVREN RESPONSIBLE FOR OUTCOME OF DISK TRIAL

TA261152 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Letter from Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to Gen Kenan Evren, dated 12 January]

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee feels the need to alert you to the murder attempt being made by means of the trial of the 52 officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], who face the death penalty. In this trial, which is being carried out at the 2d Martial Law Court of Istanbul, justice, law and human rights are being mocked before the eyes of the world. State of war regulations, which were not used even against the fascist chief Turkes or against his gang of murderers who shed the blood of thousands of citizens, are now being used against the union leaders. These unionists, who have been brought to the gallows, are being deprived de facto of their right to defense. They are being tried with fascist methods under a dictatorship which has eliminated democratic freedoms and lifted the constitution.

The lives of these 52 unionists are in danger. They face the death penalty only because of their union activities. The prosecutor could not name a single terrorist act with which to accuse the 52 unionists. The activities, strikes and May Day demonstrations by hundreds of thousands of workers are being put forward as crimes. By means of this preposterous pretext and through the 52 unionists, the ruling circles want to eliminate the freedom of the Turkish working class and of the toilers to form unions and to stage strikes to protect their natural rights, their jobs and salaries and to improve their living standard. The trial is not only against the 52 unionists but against the millions of persons who earn their living with their labor.

One accusation leveled against the DISK officials is that there was an organizational link between DISK and the TCP. This is entirely false. There is not the slightest organizational link between our party and DISK or any union affiliated with DISK. However, the workers support our party members because they best defend the working class' interests. From this it can be deduced that the working class is becoming increasingly class conscious and not that there is an organizational link between DISK and the TCP. The truth is that one of the goals of the trial is to portray DISK as an illegal organization. The other goal is to drown democracy in the unions and to eliminate the rights of every worker, regardless of his political views, to become a member of a union and to be elected to the administration of a union. It is to defend fiefdoms within the unions.

The increasing activity of the most reactionary, pro-U.S. and fascist factors within the army since 12 September 1980 has been reflected in the increasing falterings and inconsistent steps of the National Security Council. While neighborliness and cooperation in relation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries was mentioned at first, the lie of a Soviet threat was spread. The slogan of preventing terrorism was replaced with the slogan of arresting communists, unionists and patriots.

The plans of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] to infiltrate the army and stage a coup are being forgotten and are being replaced by the lies that DISK planned to destroy the state. The fascist leaders of NAP are being acquitted one by one and the court sessions on the connections by NAP with the army are being held in camera. What does that show? What sort of bargaining is being conducted between Turkes and your administration to ensure that the NAP associates in the army are not uncovered?

This course of events is gaining more dangerous demensions now that U.S. imperialism is increasing international tension. Those who want Turkey to pull the Reagan administration's war chariot are pointing their attacks toward the working class and its union and political organizations. We see that Ataturkist officers and NCO's within the armed forces are concerned about these developments. The Kemalist circles which at first supported the military junta, which had claimed to be Ataturkist, are now increasingly against this course of events.

The trial of the 52 unionists, who face the death penalty, is a provocation to bring the patriotic sectors of the army face to face with the people. In this way the ruling circles are trying to place the entire army in the service of reactionism in the so-called democratic system of the future. The oppression of thousands of unionists, worker representatives and progressive forces is entirely contrary to the Helsinki agreement, which was signed by the Turkish Republic. Furthermore, our administration, following NATO, leveled accusations at Poland based on the Helsinki agreement. In Poland there is a legitimate government, a working parliament and a valid constitution, not a government that assumed power in a military coup. The legitimate government of that country is taking just measures against the enemies of socialism who are undermining the economy and who brought the country to the brink of civil war with a view to assuming power by force.

Your administration, which released the murderers of thousands of citizens, which wants to punish 52 unionists by death, which arrested tens of thousands of citizens and which banned political parties, is not based on any legal foundation. No, Poland and Turkey are not the same. The defense of human rights in Poland looks like a funny robe on the military dictatorship of Turkey and on the United States and other NATO members that support such dictatorships.

The trial of the 52 unionists, the prosecution of thousands of workers, is causing great anger and hatred among all freedom-loving forces throughout the country. While resisting the barbaric oppression of the military dictatorship, the TCP is not interrupting, and will not interrupt, its struggle against the attacks on DISK and our working class. On behalf of the TCP Central Committee, I believe all honest persons in the country will be on the side of the 52 unionists. This trial is incompatible with our remarks about a return to democracy. A condition for turning these remarks into something other than a maneuver is to free the 52 DISK officials and thousands of patriots who have nothing to do with terrorism, to reopen DISK, to lift the pressures on the Turkish Confederation of Labor, to lift the ban on all political parties except the fascist NAP.

No member of the National Security Council can say he is outside this attempt at murder by claiming that the courts are independent. As chairman of the National Security Council, you cannot rid yourself of the responsibility before the Turkish people for this grave crime. That is why we are warning you once again.

BRIEFS

POPULATION STATISTICS -- Based on the 1980 general census, the State Statistics Institute has announced that of the total population, calculated at 44,736,957, about 22 million are under the age of 19 and half of the latter group is comprised of children under the age of 9. The number of persons over 50 years is about 6 million. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 82 TA]

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 019 28 January 1982

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UNIONISTS PLEDGE SOLIDARITY WITH POLISH WORKERS

AU261434 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 Jan 82

[Statement by the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OEGB) on the day of solidarity with the Polish workers]

[Text] Vienna -- For over 6 weeks martial law has been in force in Poland. Most leaders of the independent Solidarity trade union are imprisoned. The human and trade union rights are daily being violated in Poland. The OEGB was one of the first trade union movements in Europe which, on 14 December, clearly and resolutely condemned this development.

In view of the forthcoming day of solidarity with the Polish workers on 30 January the OEGB, in agreement with the ICFTU, the World Confederation of Labor and the European Trade Union Federation, renews the demands for: 1) Immediate release of the imprisoned trade unionists; 2) Restoration of the democratic and trade union rights as laid down in the Gdansk agreement and 3) Resumption of negotiations between the government and the freely elected workers representatives.

The political and economic crisis in Poland can only be resolved through readiness for cooperation and not through the dictat of martial law. The OEGB asks the Polish Government to permit entry into Poland for a delegation of the International Labor Office and of the Free Trade Union Movement so that it can acquaint itself with the situation of the Polish workers.

KURDS PERMIT CONTACT WITH KIDNAPPED AUSTRIANS

AU261428 Vienna KURIER in German 26 Jan 82 p 16

[Summary] Late on Sunday evening Ferdinand Hennerbichler, special emissary of the Austrian Foreign Ministry who was dispatched to Iran to try and locate the three Austrians kidnapped by Kurds in Iraq on 25 November, informed the Foreign Ministry by telephone that he had succeeded in establishing contact with the kidnappers and their prisoners. According to his report, he was able to speak by radio with the three men -- Walter Brendinger, 35; Stefan Schmidt, 44; and Otto Stern, 51 -- and they told him that they were all well and waiting to be released.

Johann Plattner, Austrian ambassador in Tehran, told KURIER by telephone that the only problem now was the bad weather prevailing in the Iraqi-Iranian Kurdish region. There is a great deal of snow in the mountains there, and the danger of avalanches and unfavorable weather conditions have made it impossible to date for a helicopter to land at the Kurdish camp that is about 2,500 meters up in the mountains. According to the ambassador, this camp is perfectly safe, but the path down to the valley is not. Under the present conditions, it would take more than 3 days to get down to the valley. The kidnappers have not demanded any ransom, and both the Kurds and the Iranian authorities are interested in effecting the three Austrians' release as quickly as possible. Hennerbichler will stay on in the Iranian-Iraqi border zone for the time being to keep in contact with the camp.

HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS 'GREATLY WELCOMED' BY BONN

LD271520 Hamburg DPA in German 1457 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Jan (DPA) -- The Federal Government has "greatly welcomed" the "broad exchange of views" between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva as a continuation of the dialogue between the two superpowers. This was stressed to newsmen in Bonn today by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, who said that the Federal Government had been briefed by the U.S. side in great detail on the course of the talks.

SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski called the extensive exchange of views a step in the right direction. "Anyone who, like us, is interested in seeing that there is no further aggravation of international tension because of the tragic events in Poland must strongly support contacts of this sort," he said.

For the FDP the foreign policy spokesman of the Bundestag group, Helmut Schoefer, particularly stressed that despite the tense relations between the superpowers the talks in Geneva had turned out to be very intensive.

WOERNER ASKS SUPPORT FOR REAGAN'S POLICIES

LD271830 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Jan (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU has called upon the countries of West Europe to support President Reagan's foreign and security policy. In a statement on this part of Reagan's state of the union message, Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group Manfred Woerner said in Bonn today that realism and resolution, combined eith fairness and balance, are a good foundation for a foreign policy -- especially with regard to the USSR. Woerner advised the Federal Government to align its foreign policy more closely to these criteria rather than lapse into compliance and consideration of vociferous minorities. Woerner welcomed the fact that, despite developments in Poland, the United States is still ready for arms control negotiations.

'OFFICIAL' TELEPHONE LINKS WITH POLAND RESUMED

LD271838 Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Jan (DPA) --Telephone communications between the Federal Republic and the Polish People's Republic were resumed "at the official level" on Monday. The Federal Postal Ministry said on enquiry today that for the time being only embassy and consular calls are allowed. Telex traffic, which was resumed in mid-January, is possible only with Polich Government authorities but not with private persons. Since 19 January the Polish postal authorities have again accepted and delivered telegrams. The Federal Ministry points out, however, that delivery cannot be guaranteed.

GENSCHER RECEIVES BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD271746 Hamburg DPA in German 1702 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today received Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov who is in Bonn for a working visit scheduled to last just under 2 days. German diplomatic circles welcomed this contact as a further opportunity to explain the German attitude the Polish question to a member of an East bloc government.

A private talk with Genscher tonight and dinner at his private residence will be followed tomorrow by talks between the delegations and a call by Mladenov on Chancellor Schmidt. German-Bulgarian relations have been described in Bonn as satisfactory. The Federal Republic is Bulgaria's most important Western trade partner. Even so, trade is capable of further development, it was stated.

Mladenov's visit is in response to Genscher's contacts in the Bulgarian capital last July.

PROTEST LODGED WITH GDR ON JOURNALISTS BAN

LD271304 Hamburg DPA in German 1122 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 27 Jan (DPA) -- Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG permanent representation in East Berlin, today lodged a formal protest with the GDR Foreign Ministry on the ban on Western journalists reporting from a synod. Speaking to newsmen after a talk with Karl Seidel, chief of the department for relations with the FRG, which lasted only 10 minutes, he accused the GDR of deviating from the agreements reached between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State, which were reached at Werbellinsee in December.

Boelling said that for the first time this had "quite clearly departed from an agreement" between Honecker and Schmidt on the subject of improved working possibilities for journalists. The GDR's decision accorded neither with the spirit nor the letter of the relevant passage in the communique on the Werbellinsee meeting which stressed the "great importance of comprehensive information for relations between the two German states."

The GDR formally rejected the protest but made no comment on the matter.

Boelling expressed to Seidel the expectation that the GDR would correct its decision. He said he assumed that the GDR leaders, like the Federal Government, will do their utmost to preserve in difficult times "that which we positively established at Werbellinsee."

JOINT BORDER COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS 27 JAN

LD271500 Hamburg DPA in German 1417 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Magdeburg, 27 Jan (DPA) -- The joint border commission of the FRG and the GDR began 2-day consultations in Magdeburg today. Among topics to be discussed at the 59th session of this commission are the maintenance of border waters and flood protection on the Elbe.

PRESS COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

'Superhuman Optimism'

DW281019 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Commentary by Washington correspondent signed TER: "Naive Belief"]

[Text] The U.S. budget deficit is supposed to be "less than $100 billion." If the optimist Ronald Reagan is wrong, it could easily grow beyond that mark. It is a fact that enormous budget deficits will continue to exist in the United States for years. Thus it is also a fact that Ronald Reagan has given up one of his projects, namely that of bringing about a balanced national budget.

In almost every other field, Reagan remained loyal to himself. He even disregarded the opinion of important tax advisers in favor of his beliefs, and gave priority to principle. Reducing taxes and getting the economy going is the credo of U.S. doctrine. In his state of the union message, President Reagan rejected any consideration of closing the budget gap the natural way, so to speak, by increasing taxes.

If Reagan had embarked on the way toward higher consumer taxes, people would have pointed to him as someone who had deserted his own cause. Now he is said to be following rigorism. There is certainly some stubborness and obstinancy involved in the decision to stick with a course which has brought about mainly unemployment and recession.

In such a situation, which would have caused other people to turn back fearfully long ago, Reagan is demonstrating almost superhuman optimism. His message says that the upturn will come and that everything will soon be better. His way of thinking is dominated by a naive belief in the ability of a strictly private economic system to regenerate itself. The principle cannot be sacrificed even if the consequence is severity -- not now, not so close to the finish. An increasing number of Americans are beginning to lose their breaths in this "spurt to the finish line."

'Brave Jump Forward' Needed

OW281057 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Horst-Alexander Siebert commentary: "The Threatening Deficit"]

[Text] Reagan, who was undecided last week, has demonstrated steadfastness in the decisive hour by sticking to his economic program. However, his refusal to have tax increases in such faraway years as 1983 and 1984, which would have in part neutralized the swelling of the defense budget and the enormous tax benefits will turn out to be a great mistake. There is no other way to lower interest rates in the United States, and all other Western countries are also involved because of the United Statesl leading role in the monetary field.

A brave jump forward was necessary because only in such a way can the gloomy inflationary projections be depressed. The White House will be surprised by Wall Street's reaction. It is equally important, however, that without realistic interest rates, the U.S. economy cannot get going. The following threat seems possible: a brief recovery in late summer which will quickly collapse. There is no way to ignore the fact that high deficits create inflation and make money more expensive because of the monetary shortage. The Republicans could very well lose in the elections in November.

Unfortunately, we must say the following: Reagan did not bear in mind the interests of the allied countries and the Third World which is hungry for credits. Some day the administration will have to deal with the problem of to what degree its economic policy is detrimental to other nations.

OFFICIALS DEFEND 'INDEPENDENT' ENERGY POLICY

Mitterrand Comments

LD271308 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] At the Council of Ministers there was a commentary on the stir caused by the signing of the French-Soviet contract on Siberian gas. Here are details live from the Elysee from Dominique Souchier:

Yes, I can tell you that tomorrow the premier will set out the French position on this question in the National Assembly. However, without waiting for this report to the National Assembly, the president made a comment in the Council of Ministers. He said that France has embarked on a path from which no one will divert it: building an independent policy. Independence, and the security of France, Francois Mitterrand added, depend on its ability to assume control over its economy, just as it relies on its own defense effort, the respect for its alliances and on the organization of collective security in Europe.

Last, Francois Mitterrand recalled at the Council of Ministers that France's effort on behalf of the Polish people was by far the most substantial among all the nations involved in the struggle for human rights in Poland.

Mermaz Supports

LD272158 [Editorial Report] Paris Domestic Service in French at 1810 GMT 27 January broadcasts "Facing the Public" panel interview of Louis Mermaz, chairman of the National Assembly. Mermaz answers questions put to him by five journalists: Noel-Jean Bergeroux of L'EXPRESS, Francois Jacquemot of L'EST REPUBLICAIN, (Paul Guilbert) of LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, (Renault Mazur) of French Television and Michel Lemerle of Paris Radio.

Questioned on the French-Soviet gas contract, Mermaz affirms that in his view, the USSR is responsible for the situation in Poland, but he asserts that he does not see how such a contract could have any bearing on the destiny of the Polish people. He points out that among the Western countries, France is giving the most aid to Poland.

Asked whether he thinks that the destiny of the South African people will be changed if France sells arms to South Africa, Mermaz says one cannot compare France's intentions toward South Africa with those of the USSR.

Returning to the subject of the French-Soviet gas contract, Mermaz says: "Now, if we want to reverse Yalta, not only in words, but by deeds, then we must give ourselves the minimum means of power. And a certain number of commercial agreements with countries like the USSR -- allow me to say this to you -- is, after all, one of the ways by which we can rid ourselves of the dictatorship of the dollar. What is the Reagan system doing to help us, given its policy of taxes and interest that it practices and imposes on the countries in the Atlantic zone of influence? And do I have to tell you that the United States has never sold so many goods to the USSR? It is Mr Reagan, who misses no opportunity for saber-rattling, who has considerably increased the deliveries of grain to the USSR, as far as I know."

Mermaz reiterates that France is doing more than any other Western state to help Poland, not only in words but also financially.

"With regard to this French-Soviet gas agreement," Mermaz continues, "the government has taken care to let it be known that if misfortune would have it that there is an aggravation of tension between Poland and the USSR -- let us speak frankly, an armed invasion of Poland by the USSR -- this gas delivery will be broken, this contract will be broken."

CHEYSSON INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NC271938 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 25-31 Jan 82 pp 46-56

[By Mona as-Sa'id]

[Excerpts] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said last week that the Camp David agreements will have given all they can give after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in April and must then be complemented by a "further peace process." He added in a private interview with MONDAY MORNING in Paris: "We feel that if a number of Arab countries agree to turn the Fahd declaration into a proposal and a basis for negotiations, this would represent remarkable progress."

The interview with Cheysson was conducted in English at the Quai d'Orsay on January 20. The full transcript follows.

[Question] Does the postponement of President Mitterrand's visit to Israel after the annexation of the Golan Heights imply a cooling of French-Israeli relations, or was the postponement only meant to avert the anger it would have caused in the Arab world had it gone ahead on schedule?

[Answer] I say no to the second point. As to the first, I think one has to be more enlightened. We want to keep our friendly relations with Israel. We want peace, and our idea of peace is that it will be based on a number of simple principles: the right of the states, including the Israeli state and the state that the Palestinians will establish some day, to live in security; the right of the people to express themselves fully in self-determination, and that includes the establishment of a state, the rejection of any unilateral decision that affects international resolutions or decisions, and the fact that things should result from negotiations.

When Israel or any other state -- in this case Israel, regarding the Knesset law on the Golan Heights -- goes against any of those principles, we denounce it. We condemned this law (on the annexation of the Golan Heights). It is a direct violation of international law. The Israelis are an occupying power in the Syrian territory of the Golan. They had no right to bring this occupied territory under their jurisdiction and administration, so we condemned that action.

But this does not change the fact that we hope there will be peace in the Near East some day, and there can be no peace without Israel. How could there be? Therefore, we feel we should maintain our relations with Israel. We feel we should continue to say the same things in Israel and elsewhere.

We were shocked by that (Knesset) decision. I said that in the first few moments after it became known. We were associated with the condemnation issued by the Ten, and we condemned as a French Government -- the president made a statement about it. And of course, the preparations for the visit of Mitterrand to Israel were suspended.

But now those preparations are being resumed, because we want the visit to take place. We think it can play a useful role. There is a certain authority involved in Mitterrand going to the Middle East and saying in Israel what he said in At-Ta'if, what he said in Paris.

But as the preparations were interrupted for one month, the visit has been delayed for one month. This, however, does not affect our basic position in the Middle East, which includes our relations with Israel.

[Question] So Mr Mitterrand will go to Israel in March despite the fact that the Golan problem has not been settled?

[Answer] Yes, then what? Should we say that because Israel has done something which is unacceptable, which we consider null and void, there will never be peace. If we don't discuss things with Israel, that means that we have no more hope that there can be peace.

There can be no peace without Israel. Therefore, one has to talk to Israel, even when one condemns some of its actions.

[Question] To what extent do you think President Mitterrand's visit to Israel will contribute to the search for peace in the Middle East?

[Answer] We think that what he says has a certain authority, especially if he says it in the region itself, in Israel itself. You have great experience, so you won't be surprised to know that almost every Arab leader I have met has asked me when I am going to Israel and whether and when President Mitterrand will go to Israel and say the same things they heard from me when I met them. And when there is a war, you need two to make peace, and one of the two is Israel.

[Question] But is Israel ready for peace?

[Answer] Well, if it were ready, the peace negotiations would already have started, which is not the case, but we must press them. What else can we do? Sit in a corner and wait? We could do that, of course. That is what most countries in the world do, but during that time, the Lebanese, the Palestinians and others suffer. So we think it would not be honest to simply wait and see.

[Question] France has issued verbal condemnations of the annexation of the Golan Heights, but it has not supported the Arab-sponsored sanctions resolution...

[Answer] We voted for the first Security Council resolution condemning the (Knesset) law, but we cannot vote for a resolution that calls on those specific articles of the charter, because we have never used those articles anywhere in the world.

For us, the expression "sanctions" is a very, very important one. We consider there is only one body in the world which is competent to decide on sanctions, and that body is the Security Council. The General Assembly can recommend, others can talk about it, but the Security Council is the only body in the world which is in a position to decide on sanctions, which would then be obligatory. And so far, never in history has the Security Council decided on sanctions, not even when there was open war.

We consider that the utilization of that specific article of the charter, which calls for sanctions in the event of a threat to world peace, is the most powerful deterrent in existence, and it has never been used so far. We are not ready to use it for the law on the Golan, despite our condemnation of that law. We consider that this law is null and void, should be condemned, should be censured -- put it any way you like -- but we cannot consider it a threat to world peace.

[Question] Most Arabs feel that the opposition to sanctions in this case is tantamount to condoning the annexation. We take it you do not think that feeling is justified?

[Answer] No. We are not approving or condoning what has been done. We simply see that these sanctions, as provided for by the Security Council in the event of a direct threat to peace, do not apply. That's the point.

[Question] After the annexation of the Golan, after the Western opposition to sanctions, after the Syrian warning that Damascus might sign a strategic cooperation agreement with Moscow, and after Syrian Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam's recent visit to the USSR, does France feel that Western handling of the situation in the Middle East is pushing Syria into the Soviet camp and facilitating the spread of communist influence in the Middle East?

[Answer] There is no Western handling of the situation in the Middle East. I wonder who is handling what in the Middle East.

I was in Syria myself five months ago and I had long discussions with the foreign minister, who is a friend of the president. They say very clearly that, considering Israel's military power, they are in bad need of military support from the outside, and for them, of course, "outside" is the USSR. So, the fact that relations between Syria and the USSR have been strengthened by the buildup of military power in Israel is not only an argument; it is a reality. But I can't see much Western handling there.

[Question] The Israeli Government has just announced that it is withholding acceptance of European participation in the Sinai force pending further clarification of the EEC's attitude towards the peace process. What would France's attitude be if Israel made its acceptance of French participation conditional on full support for the continuation of the Camp David process or on renunciation of the Venice declaration, including the declaration of support for PLO "association" in the peace talks?

[Answer] Our policy is very clear. Within this policy, we think we can agree to contribute to the Sinai force within the terms which created that force.

That force was created by an Israeli-Egyptian agreement. There are terms of reference in that treaty, in those various documents. We accept those documents which create the force and define its terms of reference. If we participate, we will be bound by those terms of reference, but we will not be bound by the rest (of the terms of the Israeli-Egyptian agreements). We are not signatories of the agreements, and in legal terms, we do not accept more than the terms creating and defining the force.

This is the common position of the four European countries that have offered to contribute to the force. This is the position as blessed by the Ten. As you know, there was a resolution by the Ten recommending that the four states approached should agree to go into the force as defined by those various documents. For the rest, the position of the Ten has been defined progressively: The first important statement on the matter was the Venice declaration, which still holds, of course. And we went beyond the Venice declaration in some respects -- we the French in particular -- because we now call for a Palestinian state, which is not part of the Venice declaration but goes beyond it, and because we have had to add such things as the condemnation of the Golan law, which is not part of the Venice declaration.

But the Venice declaration still holds, along with all the qualifications that were added to it afterward. And if one, two or three of those directly concerned with the Sinai force cannot accept us as we are...well, we can't change that. We are what we are. For the time being, we do not know that Israel has refused our participation. They have sent us a letter, and one of us -- the British -- answered that letter a little while ago. We will see what happens in this exchange. Anyway, there are still many concrete points to be discussed: What will the composition of the force be, when should it arrive, what will the legal status of its members be, etc., etc.

[Question] Is it your impression that Israel's reluctance to accept European participation in the Sinai force is an attempt to delay or block the April 25 Israeli withdrawal from Sinai?

[Answer] We have no indication whatsoever that Israel is anxious to postpone the withdrawal. They know that it would be a breach of the agreement. I have seen the Egyptians more recently than the Israelis, and the Egyptians have made it very clear that they will not accept any postponement and will consider any postponement a breach of the treaty. So for the time being, we have no reason to think that the Israelis will still be in Sinai on April 26.

[Question] But how do you explain the Israeli reluctance to accept European participation? Could it be a sign of an approaching Israeli attempt to delay or abort the April 25 withdrawal?

[Answer] The withdrawal could take place even if we didn't go. We are not alone in that force. The core of the force will be American, and I understand that the Fijians, the Colombians, the Australians, the New Zealanders have agreed to go, so they could do it without us. We offered to go because we were asked. If they change their minds, all right, we shall not go. That would not be dramatic.

[Question] Do you think it will reach that point?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. We have no reason to think they are going to change their minds.

[Question] What would France's attitude be if the withdrawal was postponed or cancelled?

[Answer] I don't see why we should consider this extreme case now, but that would create a very serious situation. As you know, many people have criticized the Camp David process, but we have considered it progress, and one reason why we considered it progress is that it has proved that negotiation between Israel and one of its former enemies is possible. If the treaty produced by the negotiation were to go without implementation, that would mean that this process does not work, and that would be really dramatic. It would show that negotiations between Israel and an Arab state cannot result in the implementation of what has been signed, and that would be a very serious development. But again, for the time being, I see no reason to fear that.

[Question] There have been several reports in the Israeli and international press about Israeli plans to undertake a number of hostile actions before April 25 -- including an attack on south Lebanon, an attack on the Syrian missiles in the Al-Biqa', attacks on the nuclear reactors in Libya and Pakistan, and so on. Do you find these reports credible?

[Answer] Hypotheses. The strange thing in this story is that, from what I have read in the press, these were hypotheses advanced by one of the ambassadors in Tel Aviv, and I really wonder how they leaked to the press, and the leak was, well, deliberate; I also wonder why.

Ten incongruities, I think, were put to us. Why not more? Why not less? I don't know. Let's keep our feet on the ground and wait until something happens, if anything is to happen.

[Question] The so-called "missile crisis" in the Al-Biqa' has been going on for...

[Answer] With no attacks on the missiles until now. That doesn't mean it won't happen, but I just note that it has not happened.

[Question] Israel's war planes flew over the Al-Biqa' yesterday, drawing fire from Syrian SAM batteries for the first time since last year. Does this indicate to you that the crisis is coming to a head?

[Answer] As you said, the same thing happened last year and there was no invasion of the Al-Biqa' and no bombing of the Syrian missiles. This time, it could be like last year and it could be different. I really have no idea.

[Question] In the event of an attack on the south of the Al-Biqa' what would France's reaction be?

[Answer] I cannot answer on the strength of a hypothesis. You could suggest any hypothesis, any guess: The Russians coming in, for instance. Anything can happen. I don't know. We will see if it happens. I hope it won't.

[Question] Mr Klibi told us last week that President Mitterrand had informed him that France would seek to play a bigger role in the search for Middle East peace. What kind of role is France contemplating?

[Answer] It's not that we intend to play a bigger role in the future; we have been trying to play a bigger role since we came to office. I don't think we have devoted more time and attention to any part of the world than we have to the Middle East since last May. We have made more journeys to the Middle East than any other region, and we have met more leaders from the Middle East -- either here in Paris or in the region itself -- than from any other part of the world.

This is because we feel that the continuation of war, cold war and tension in the Middle East is extremely dangerous -- dangerous for the region and therefore for us, but mostly dangerous for the people out there. The people suffer. The Lebanese people are the victims: Every additional month means more death, more hatred, more misery in Lebanon. The Palestinians suffer: They are crushed, they live in camps, they have no homeland and no future, and they don't know when they will have a state.

And the more time passes, the greater the danger that everything will finally be in the hands of the superpowers and that the countries in the region will be no more than objects the future of which will be decided between the two. We would hate to see that happen, for the sake of the people in the Middle East but also for our own sake. Should that happen just next door, we would be very frightened.

[Question] There has been some confusion over your statements in Israel and Egypt regarding Camp David, the Venice declaration and the European peace role in general. Could you clarify these matters to us? For instance, does the EEC consider the Camp David agreements and the so-called autonomy talks an adequate framework for the solution of the Palestinian problem and the achievement of a comprehensive Middle Eastern peace?

[Answer] First, I cannot speak on behalf of the European Community, but still, I know what my partners feel. Among the members of the European Community, I think they considered that Camp David represented progress. But even we who considered and still consider that Camp David represented progress -- we never believed that Camp David was sufficient to establish peace, the main reason being that one of the most difficult problems, which is the future of the Palestinian people, cannot be dealt with by Israel and Egypt alone. Other Arab countries and the Palestinians themselves must be part of that negotiation. The Camp David process, by definition, covers only part of the Middle East; it does not cover all parts of the Middle East, particularly the parts where most of the Palestinians are.

Therefore, we have never thought that Camp David can lead to final peace. We thought that it proved negotiations between two former enemies possible, and we still do. We thought, and we still think, that progress was made when two fighters decided to make peace. We thought, and we still think, that withdrawal from and peace in Sinai represents progress. But we have never thought everything can be dealt with through the Camp David process.

[Question] How would you explain the confusion over your statements on this general subject?

[Answer] There are two reasons. One, that the first quotations of my statement were incomplete, whether that was done on purpose or not I leave to a good journalist to judge.

The second reason is that there was some misunderstanding of my statements, which were possibly not clear enough. I wanted to say that in the Middle East -- as in Central America, Africa or Asia -- we do not consider that we can propose a plan and take an initiative on our own. We would not allow countries that do not belong to Europe to tell us how we should deal with each other as Europeans, and we don't think we should tell countries or people in the Middle East what they should do.

And therefore, I said that there would be no initiative, that we were not going to start any action.

But at the same time, we have always said -- and this interview shows clearly -- that we are ready to enter into any action, to take risks, to give guarantees, to be present, to do whatever is needed, provided those in the region propose it, start it, launch it. The initiative as such should, in our opinion, come from them, but then we would be ready to enter into any action.

Any anyway, we continue to declare, to criticize, to express our opinion. What we stated in Venice was called a declaration, and that was what it was -- a declaration. At the end of that declaration, there is a reference to a European initiative. That initiative has not taken place, and we think it can take place only if it is called for by those concerned in the region. Then, of course, we would be in favor of not only an initiative but action -- European or French or both.

I don't think it is up to countries outside the region to propose a plan. To support a plan, yes; to guarantee it later, yes; but to propose it, no. In our opinion, the value of As-Sadat's initiative lay in the fact that he was a direct fighter against Israel. Had the same initiative been proposed by the prime minister of Denmark or the president of France, it would not have had the same value, because we are not directly involved or directly concerned.

But if an initiative is taken by anyone in the region, or if we are called upon to take it, then I very much hope that we will enter into action. And that action, of course, will be along the lines defined by the Europeans in the last few years -- in the Venice declaration and all the subsequent statements.

[Question] You made a statement about the Fahd plan and Camp David last week which was denied a few hours later...

[Answer] My statement about the Fahd plan was never denied, because it was and remains our opinion. That was not the part that was denied. What was denied was a summary presented by a news agency which quoted me as saying that the Fahd plan is good and the Camp David agreements are dead. I have never said that the Camp David agreements are dead. It would be absurd for us to say that they are dead when it is within their framework that we have offered to send a few doctors and nurses to the Sinai force.

But the part of my statement about the Fahd plan was not denied. My president said in At-Ta'if and we have repeated many times that we consider the Fahd declaration the most ideas that have been put forward [as published]. We don't say that we agree with them completely -- it is not our business to agree or disagree with this or that point anyway -- but we consider that if that declaration becomes a basis for negotiation, great progress will have been made.

[Question] So you are in favor of both Camp David and the Fahd plan...

[Answer] It's not that we are in favor of the Camp David agreements. We did not make those agreements. We consider that they represented progress. I say "represented" because we think that by the end of April they will have given everything they had to give. There must be a further process. We really cannot imagine how Camp David could be enlarged in such a manner as to enable it to address the main problem of the Middle East -- the Palestinian people.

Whatever the procedure, there must be a starting point for negotiations. We feel that if a number of Arab countries agree to turn the Fahd declaration into a proposal and a basis for negotiations, this would represent remarkable progress. But it is up to them; we cannot help in that.

[Question] Does France approve of President Reagan's policy of non-negotiation with the PLO pending public PLO recognition of Israel?

[Answer] To be candid, I don't understand that position. I can't imagine that there will be peace if you don't negotiate with those who are fighting. Does anyone consider that the Palestinians are not fighters? Then one must talk to someone who represents these fighters, and that is the PLO -- who else? Secondly, I don't understand that question of recognition. The PLO is not a state. How can a non-state recognize a state? It makes sense to talk about whether Syria should recognize Israel, but how can an entity like the PLO -- which is not a state, which cannot be a government because it has no territory -- recognize a state? They cannot recognize the U.S., or France, or Israel. That is impossible. So this is a question that I do not understand.

Another question that can be put is: Can there be negotiations with the PLO if the PLO denies Israel's right to exist? That, I would say, is a very serious question. If there are to be negotiations between two parties, each must accept the other's right to exist, and obviously, the day we come to the negotiations, the PLO must be at the table. That day of course, one must ask the PLO if they recognize Israel's right to exist, and if the answer is no, they cannot take part in the negotiations.

But the question is not recognition of Israel as a state. Israel does not need that; it has been recognized by the world community; it exists; it has recognized borders and boundaries. It is Israel's right to exist that could be and should be recognized by the fighters. Finally, suppose the negotiations start, and suppose the PLO is at the table, and suppose the PLO is given the right to build a state. Then, automatically, the PLO recognizes Israel, because if there is peace there is an agreement, and when you sign an agreement with a state, you recognize that state.

So I really do not understand the question of PLO recognition of Israel -- no more than I understand the question of recognizing the PLO, which is not a state and cannot be recognized as a state.

[Question] Is France doing anything to influence U.S. policy on this point?

[Answer] The U.S. is a democracy, and in any democracy, facts tend to become progressively better known. There are more and more voices in the U.S. stressing that there must be discussion with the PLO if there is to be peace in the Middle East. The U.S. Government has not said so yet, although there have been indirect contacts between the PLO and the U.S. Government.

[Question] The failure of the Arab committee to make significant progress towards peace and stability in Lebanon has once more raised the question of an "international solution" with former President Camille Sham'un leading the campaign for international intervention. Do you consider an international attempt to defuse the Lebanese crisis possible -- either at the level of the UN or at a multi-national Western level?

[Answer] We the French always have the same approach: We believe in nothing which is not inspired and decided by the people concerned themselves. Remember what I said about south Lebanon: It is in the hands of the Lebanese Government and of Lebanon's neighbors to have that part of Lebanon protected and returned to Lebanese authority. If they don't decide to take action on the south, how can they do so on the whole of Lebanon?

And if the decision does not come from Lebanon, from the region, we would be very much against international intervention which is decided outside Lebanon and the region. Lebanon is a state. It has authority. It is up to that state, to that authority to express what it wishes.

If Lebanon wishes, in agreement with its neighbors, to have an international force, then yes, there could be a hope there. But the proposal, the initiative, cannot come from the outside.

[Question] What do you think is behind the wave of anti-American terror in Paris?

[Answer] I wish I knew. Is it anti-American? It is true that the two incidents -- one attempted murder and one murder -- were against members of the American Embassy. If this is so, is there a connection with what has happened to American diplomats in Italy, in Belgium? Is there an effort to shoot at American diplomats in Europe to create a feeling of anxiety, possibly the beginning of panic, or to build up tension between the Americans and their allies? It could be, but we don't really know.

Relations With Egypt

HC272222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 27 Jan (MENA) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has described President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to France as an important event. At a meeting that took place at the Foreign Press Association today Cheysson said in reply to a MENA question that Egypt and France are linked by old and close relations and that Egypt is a state with great dimensions. It has ancient traditions in national issues, and it is natural that France should show interest in it.

Cheysson said that Egypt has an important role which no one can deny. He asked: Which Arab country can ignore such an important role? Cheysson declared that the developments in the area demand that France maintain close relations with Egypt. The desire for peace in the Middle East, he said, prompts us to pay much attention to Egypt in view of its great importance and because it showed through its preparations for and full implementation of the Camp David accords that negotiations are possible, since many had had doubts about the possibility of achieving this between conflicting parties in the Middle East.

Cheysson added: If the Camp David accords achieve total withdrawal from Sinai -- and this is what we hope and this is what prompts us to take risks -- this will prove that negotiations can lead to withdrawal from the occupied territories. This is a joint goal of the two sides, of all those who voted for resolution 242 and the Arab states and the forces represented by the PLO. In other words, Egypt would have proven that negotiations are possible. Cheysson said that despite France's concern at the assassination of the late president Anwar as-Sadat, President Husni Mubarak has affirmed his authority and followed the way of democracy. This made France very happy and prompted us to support Egypt in its present stability. The French external relations minister said that although the visits of three French ministers to Egypt at the same time -- the defense, external relations and youth ministers -- was a coincidence, they sought to confirm France's close cooperation with Egypt. This will be further supported and confirmed by President Mubarak's visit to France. He added that no such opportunity has availed itself since we came to power.

During the meeting, Cheysson discussed President Francois Mitterrand's forthcoming visit to Israel. He pointed out that the principle of this visit existed before Mitterrand was elected president of the French Republic because he had promised to visit Israel if he were to be elected. Cheysson emphasized in this respect that President Mitterrand will not visit the occupied territories during his visit to Israel but that the president has made it clear that meetings might be held in west Jerusalem.

Cheysson also asserted the importance of negotiations in the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said: I cannot understand those who seek peace but refuse to talk with Israel. I also do not understand those who claim to hope for peace but ignore the existence of a Palestinian people who have the same rights as the other peoples. Cheysson said: Yes, talks must be held with the Israelis and talks with them must take place in their country; also talks must be held with the Arab states in their countries. Talks must be held with the Palestinians who do not as yet have a state or a government but an organization that represents the fighting forces, namely the PLO. Therefore, talks must be held with the organization. This matter is clear and I wonder what sane person can deny this.

GENERAL DOZIER FREED; FIVE TERRORISTS ARRESTED

NC281130 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Italian police freed kidnapped United States General James Dozier today, arresting five terrorists who were guarding him in an apartment in Padua, northern Italy. ANSA news agency and Italian radio said that a commando of Italy's CIGOS elite police corps had stormed the apartment.

Gen Dozier is the highest ranking American officer with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in Europe, as deputy commander of NATO forces in southern Europe. He was kidnapped on December 17 from his home in the northeast town of Verona by a seven man commando. The kidnapping was soon claimed by the leftist terrorist organization the Red Brigades.

Police described General Dozier's health as "quite good." He was still at police headquarters in Padua.

In the Italian Parliament, members broke into prolonged applause when House Speaker Maria Eletta Marini announced that the general had been freed.

General Dozier was released at about 1030 GMT, police said. The flat where he was held is located in a building in the historical centre of Padua some 80 km (50 miles) from Verona.

According to Italian television, police pinpointed the terrorist hideout last night. The release operation was carried out by the police special intervention squad known as the "Leatherheads."

Dozier in U.S. Hospital

NC281419 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 28 Jan (AFP) -- U.S. General James Dozier, freed by Italian police today after six weeks captivity at the hands of the Red Brigades terrorist group, was admitted into an American military hospital in Vicenza, the U.S. ambassador to Italy said. Ambassador Maxwell Rabb told a news conference here that General Dozier had been placed under medical observation for an indefinite period at the Camp Ederle base in northern Italy. Mr Rabb asked the press to respect the privacy of the general and his family.

Earlier Rumors on Release

NC280911 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 28 Jan (AFP) -- General James Lee Dozier, the deputy commander of NATO forces in southern Europe kidnapped by Red Brigades extremists on December 17, could be released very shortly, according to Italian newspapers today. The daily LA REPUBBLICA said rumours had circulated last night in Verona, the northeast Italian city where he was seized, concerning payment of a 9.8 million dollar ransom for his release.

Newspapers referred to optimism among investigators in Verona, and among American diplomats. Observers here recalled, however, that the fifth Red Brigades communique on the kidnapping, found Monday in Rome and Padua did not hint at any possible early release. On the contrary, the tough wording said the working class had "nothing to negotiate" with the bourgeoisie.

Friends of Gen Dozier have offered a reward of around two million U.S. dollars to anyone helping to find him alive.

ENI ANNOUNCES NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT WITH USSR

AU280832 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 28 Jan (ANSA) -- An agreement covering technical and economic aspects of Siberian natural gas supplies for Italy was announced last night by the Italian State Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the national energy agency. The ENI communique, which sparked sharp reactions from the ministries for Foreign Trade and State Participation industries, reported that "the technical-economic understanding reached has been submitted for evaluation to the Italian Government responsible for authorizing the formal conclusion of the contract" with the Soviet Union.

The note was responded to by a Foreign Trade Ministry statement which declared that, "No one can think of leaping over the government in this phase by carrying out a fait accompli policy." The State Participation industries minister, responsible for ENI, issued a note which affirmed that, "there has been no conclusion to the negotiations underway between ENI and the Soviet authorities involved."

In the wake of developments in Poland and discussions in Western governments on the prospects of applying economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, the Italian Government has adopted the stance of a "pause for reflection" on the matter of buying Siberian natural gas from the Soviets and involvement in the pipeline project for pumping the gas to Western Europe.

Government Withholds Approval

LD280926 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The National Hydrocarbons Board has reached agreement with the Soviet Union on the Siberian gas pipeline, but the government has not yet given the green light to the operation. There has been a number of statements and explanations on this announcement this evening. Senator Chiaromonte, addressing a Communist Party meeting on state shareholding, said he learned that an agreement was reached yesterday at the technical level. Immediately afterwards the Socialist Party's economic office stated that any technical agreement referred to by Chiaromonte would not alter the situation, since the need remains to abide by the pause for reflection called for recently by Spadolini before political ratification by the government.

The Ministry of State Participation pointed out that only a number of technical points had been examined in depth, but subsequently the National Hydrocarbons Board issued an official note stating that it has reached technical and economic agreement on the supply of Siberian gas to Italy, which could entail some 8 billion cubic meters per annum at a price similar to that agreed to by the Germans and the French. Now it is up to the government to authorize the formal conclusion of the contract. Finally the Ministry of Foreign Trade pointed out that the decision rests with the government and no one can bypass it by a policy of fait accompli. The pause for reflection therefore remains valid.

ALGERIA'S BEN YAHIA MEETS WITH COLOMBO, SPADOLINI

LD272226 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia is in Rome on a 3-day visit. During a meeting with his Italian counterpart, Colombo, both sides expressed their wish to reach agreement on the problem of supply of Algerian gas. Colombo said the question was discussed in an open and constructive spirit.

After his meeting with Colombo, the Algerian minister conferred with the prime minister. Spadolini confirmed the commitment of the Italian Government to eliminating the causes of tension in the Mediterranean and to promoting peace and security in the area.

As to the crisis in the Middle East, Spadolini emphasized the determination of the Italian Government to promote the relaunching of negotiations between the parties concerned with special attention to bilateral relations, and both sides stressed their desire to work toward their development in all sectors. In this context the discussion went on to the question of the price of Algerian gas.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION TO VISIT BEIJING

AU271545 Rome ANSA in English 1533 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Jan (ANSA) -- A delegation from the Italian Defense Ministry will go to Beijing at the beginning of February, official sources announced here today. The mission, to be led by General Giuseppe Piovano, the ministry's chief secretary and national armaments director, will prepare for the upcoming official visit to China of Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, a socialist.

FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO VISIT IN SPRING

AU271543 Rome ANSA in English 1514 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 27 Jan (ANSA) -- French head-of-state Francois Mitterrand will make an official visit to Italy at the end of February or the beginning of March, according to officials here today. Generally reliable sources said that Mitterrand would come to Rome after the Franco-German summit set for February 23 and 24 and prior to his trip to Israel from March 3 to 5. He will be accompanied by numerous ministers to put into practice his expressed desire last month to hold consultations with all the European Economic Community partners. At least for the time being, however, high-level contacts between France and Italy will not be set up on a regular basis as they are between France and West Germany.

During Mitterrand's visit to Rome he will also be received by Pope John Paul II in Vatican City. French diplomatic circles also revealed that Italian head of state Sandro Pertini is expected to make an official visit to France in April.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS HOLD COUNCIL SESSION 22 JAN

AU231438 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 23 Jan (ANSA) -- The Italian political scene is dominated today by the national council meeting of the relative majority Christian Democratic [DC] party.

The sessions began here yesterday in what can only be described as a state of seige after discovery of terrorist plans to attach the building with rockets and bazookas led to massive security measures throughout the area.

In his keynote speech, DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli said that seven points were up for discussion and that among the most important were those having to do with reform of the party's statute and the setting of a date for the party congress which is to be held in Bari no later than April. Piccoli said that even if there were a government crisis this would in no way delay the congress opening.

Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani urged his listeners to be more pragmatic and adopt proposals that would simplify matters at hand, especially with regard to statute modifications.

In a reference to the terrorist plans to assault the building and to massacre participants in the DC council, party President Arnaldo Forlani said that Christian Democrats had always been in the front line of defense of the nation's institutions. No threat nor sacrifice could crack the DC's commitment to the Italian people to fight for democratic values and freedoms, he said. He said that the country had entered a decisive stage in the battle to wipe out plots and crimes perpetrated by "the enemies of democracy." The blood of so many victims calls for maximum resoluteness from the state and all the country's democratic forces in combating terrorism, Forlani stated.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO RECEIVES GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION

LD271428 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the change of president the government handed in its resignation this afternoon. The resignation of the Koivisto government was presented to President Mauno Koivisto by the premier's deputy, Minister of the Interior Eino Uusitalo.

[Begin recording] Mr President, following your election I beg respectfully, on my behalf and on behalf of the members of the Council of State, to leave our posts as members of the Council of State at your disposal, Mr President. Helsinki, 27 January, 1982. Eino Uusitalo. [end recording]

The president accepted the resignation and asked the government to continue in office as a caretaker ministry until a new government has been formed. Talks on a new government will start next week after the parliament has organized for the 1982 session.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONFIRMS DEMARCHE TO EAST BLOC

FM261327 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Norway has leveled direct criticism at all the Warsaw Pact nations in connection with the Poland situation. Until the last few days Norway looked as if it would be the only country in West Europe to react in this way. The Foreign Ministry confirmed for ARBEIDERBLADET that Norway has sent a so-called demarche, a communication delivered personally to the Warsaw Pact nations in three different versions -- one to the Soviet Union, one to Poland itself and a third to the other member nations. The communication was sent 8 January, meaning that Norway had already expressed its reaction when the NATO foreign ministers' meeting took place 3 days later, 11 January, to discuss joint steps with regard to Poland, and before Labor Party parliamentary leader Gro Harlem Brundtland requested a meeting of the full Storting Foreign Affairs Committee last Friday [15 January].

The contents of the Norwegian demarches apportion the responsibility for the state of martial law in Poland between the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact nations. Out of consideration for the lack of reaction from the other West European NATO nations the Foreign Ministry was unwilling to say anything, apart from indicating that in the last few days a few other countries have confirmed that they have delivered or are in the process of delivering similar demarches.

According to ARBEIDERBLADET's information there is a certain amount of concern in the Foreign Ministry that Norway has thus become isolated from the rest of West Europe in the reactions to the Poland situation. This is being ascribed to the fact that the other West European NATO nations are also acting as members of the EEC. Despite the fact that the EEC also criticizes and condemns the state of martial law in Poland, these countries -- as members of the EEC -- are less keen on direct sanctions. Norway on the other hand, as a member of NATO "only," finds it easier to follow a line closer to the U.S. attitude to the Polish situation and to other East-West questions than the other West European nations.

It is expected that this difference will be the topic of the talks Foreign Minister Svenn Stray will hold in Brussels this week with the chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers, Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans.

UN SPOKESMAN SAYS WEAPONS UNDER UN CONTROL

NC271812 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Answering new questions in connection with the arms placed under the UN peace force's control in 1972, the UN peace force spokesman reiterated that all the arms and ammunition are in a safe place and are inspected regularly. The spokesman added: The only thing stored at Athalassa is a small quantity of ammunition that has deteriorated. In accordance with normal safety regulations, this ammunition was not removed. The spokesman expressed hope that this final statement will end further speculation.

ROLANDHIS MEETS IN NEW YORK WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR

NC272152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who went to New York last night, met today with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. A UN communique on the meeting says Perez de Cuellar and Rolandhis discussed extensively the various aspects of the Cyprus problem, with special reference to the intercommunal talks. The communique adds that it was agreed that every effort should be made to step up the pace of the talks in order to achieve concrete progress. The communique also says Perez de Cuellar and Rolandhis noted with regret that the exploratory committee on missing persons has not yet begun the work entrusted to it. They expressed the hope that the committee will soon overcome the procedural difficulties and will meet its responsibilities successfully in accordance with its terms of reference.

The communique also says Perez de Cuellar and Rolandhis, bearing in mind the vital role of the UN peace force in Cyprus, also discussed the difficult economic situation of the peace force. Rolandhis informed the secretary general that the Cyprus Government agrees to hold talks with the United Nations in order to discuss economic arrangements. The talks on this question, the communique concludes, will begin in Nicosia next month between Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, and Cyprus Finance Minister Axxendiou.

It has been learned that during his meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Rolandhis referred to the need for reconvening the UN General Assembly if no progress is made during the intercommunal talks within a reasonable time.

Present at Rolandhis' meeting with Perez de Cuellar were Cyprus' permanent representative at the UN, Ambassador Mavrommatis, and Mr Siambos, director of the foreign minister's office. From the UN side the meeting was attended by Mr Urquhart, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, senior officer of the UN Secretariat Sherry and Mr (Pigot) of the UN secretary general's office.

Rolandhis also had a private meeting with Perez de Cuellar and continued the exchange of views on Cyprus developments with him. Rolandhis also met with UN General Assembly President Kittani and discussed the Cyprus problem. They exchanged views on the reconvening of the General Assembly for examination of the Cyprus problem if there is no progress in the intercommunal talks within a reasonable time.

DENKTAS RECEIVES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OFFICIAL

TA271228 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] President Denktas held a meeting today with the chairman of the European Parliament committee for relations with Cyprus, Mr (Hermann). Mr (Hermann) is currently on a fact-finding mission in Cyprus and discussed Cyprus' relations with the European Economic Community with the president.

In a statement at the end of the meeting, President Denktas said that he had informed Mr (Hermann) on the [word indistinct] in Cyprus and of the inhuman Greek Cypriot propaganda campaigns against the Turkish Cypriots.

He recalled that the association agreement signed with Cyprus in 1972 provided for the Turkish Cypriots benefiting equally from this agreement, but the Greek Cypriots, under the guise of being the legal government, were obstructing any benefits to be received by the Turkish Cypriot community. The president said that he had informed Mr (Hermann) that the European Economic Community should not support the regime where one-fourth of the population is being disregarded and was suffering under an economic embargo. President Denktas expressed to hope that the report to be prepared by Mr (Hermann) on his return would be objective, accepting the fact that unless the two sides of the Cyprus problem were heard, a just decision could not be taken.

Answering questions, Mr (Hermann) said that he was interested in learning many things about this difficult situation. He added that it was not easy for someone living in Brussels or Strasbourg to understand the facts in Cyprus unless he came to the island and saw and listened to both sides. He described his visit as fruitful because it had helped him to understand the difficulties. On relations between the economic community and Cyprus, Mr (Hermann) said that they would not yet [word indistinct] and that this was due to the difficulties in Cyprus. He declined to make any further statements, saying that he was in the island on a kind of exploratory mission and that he would like to learn before making statements.

DENKTAS AWAITS PROGRESS ON MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

TA271103 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas today received the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi. In a statement after the meeting, Denktas said he is awaiting information from Gobbi in connection with today's meeting and therefore he will not reveal their subject.

Pointing out that Gobbi brought the missing persons issue to the meeting, Denktas said the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot community toward the missing persons issue is very clear and humane. He said: We displayed the necessary flexibility to establish this committee. The committee was established, a (?majority) decision was made and a work method was decided upon. It was also agreed to abandon the negotiating table and resort to international conferences. However, from the moment we sat down at the negotiating table, the Greek Cypriots intensified their international propaganda, finally abandoning the talks and applying to the [UN] Third Committee.

Denktas recalled that in the Third Committee the Greek Cypriots adopted a very useless decision, which consisted of ruling that the missing persons committee must function, and that the committee was functioning anyway.

Noting that new moves have been initiated because the secrecy agreement was violated very seriously, Denktas added: Certain moves are being made with the aid of the third member, the International Red Cross delegate. The new government will discuss the stand at the committee and reach a decision. I explained all this to Gobbi. Now I am waiting.

PAPANDREOU, KIPRIANOU CONCLUDE CYPRUS DISCUSSIONS

NC272034 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou concluded their Cyprus talks during a private meeting this afternoon. The meeting took place at the residence of Cyprus Ambassador Khatzimiltis and was followed by a working luncheon. Addressing Prime Minister Papandreou at the luncheon, President Kiprianou said:

[Begin recording] I welcome you and Mrs Papandreou to this Cyprus territory, and I am eager to welcome you in Cyprus soon, where, as I said yesterday, all the Cypriot people are waiting to demonstrate their feelings of friendship, love and gratitude for you. The talks we have had here in Athens during the last few days have been very useful in all respects. Since you have taken over, Mr Prime Minister, there has been no difficulty from the beginning in arriving at joint conclusions and joint actions. However, we have not considered this sufficient and we decided, I believe successfully so far, to enter into greater details in order to see how we will plan methodically and in the best possible way our activities and efforts for the promotion of the Cyprus cause toward a nationally acceptable solution, a solution in agreement with internationally accepted democratic principles, a solution that will secure for Cyprus absolute independence, freedom, territorial integrity, unity and sovereignty and the nonalignment of the Cyprus state.

Our goal is restoration of our people's inalienable rights, which have been violated because of the invasion that followed treachery -- an invasion that is continuing and an occupation that is continuing. Unfortunately, despite all the goodwill displayed by the Greek Cypriot side all these years since the invasion, there has been no progress. This is not because of a question of details; it is basically because the Turkish side -- when I say Turkish side I mean basically Turkey -- has not changed its attitude, has not abandoned its philosophy of a divisive solution, for the promotion and legalization of faits accomplis.

We have declared repeatedly -- and we do so again -- that we cannot possibly accept faits accomplis under any circumstances. We have accepted federation since 1974. Counterproposals based on federation, were also made in 1977. But this does not mean we can possibly accept a divisive solution, a confederation solution, a solution of separate states, a partitionist solution. We envisage a federation in which the internal structure of the state should be of such a nature as to secure the citizens' basic freedoms -- free settlement, free movement and the right to own property. We envisage a federation that will secure the unity of the state, of one single state which will be independent and sovereign. Any Cyprus solution without the withdrawal of foreign troops is inconceivable, in the same way that any solution that will make possible the continuation of foreign interference is equally inconceivable.

Our philosophy and ambition is to make Cyprus a place of peace, democracy, justice and freedom for all its inhabitants, irrespective of their national extraction. We believe that because of Cyprus' geographical position, at a critical point in the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus can become a bridge of understanding among three continents instead of a source of conflict and conflagration that jeopardizes world peace and security and that most definitely jeopardizes Greek-Turkish relations as long as this situation is perpetuated.

While we are struggling for all Hellenism, we are simultaneously struggling for the cause of international detente, peace and security in the region.

Our people's virtue, our people's powers of endurance, are being tested in Cyprus. Our people, who have lived through a drama of unprecedented nature in world history -- we do not know what difficulties we will still have to face but we will most definitely have to face difficulties -- but our people, who have not bent in the course of this drama, will not bend in the future either. With high morale, with belief in their just rights, and with endurance, patience and determination, we will proceed together with our people until Cyprus is vindicated, until the Cyprus state is restored to what it is entitled to just like what every other independent state in the world is entitled to just like what all other free people in the world are entitled to.

We most definitely enjoy international support -- I do not want to underestimate it at all -- and the more we broaden it the better, because it is a valuable factor for the development of things. As is well known, with international support, with internationalization, it will be possible to create the prerequisites to compel Turkey to change its attitude. [end recording]

Further into his speech Mr Kiprianou said that no matter how valuable international support may be, the struggle we are waging cannot be waged successfully without Greece, our mainstay in our struggle. The personal decisive support from Prime Minister Papandreou, President Kiprianou stressed, has touched the Cypriot people and has contributed to the considerable improvement in the Cypriot people's morale.

In conclusion, Mr Kiprianou said: [Begin recording] I drink to the health of Greek Prime Minister and Mrs Papandreou, to the Greek people's happiness and progress and to the success of the cause of Cyprus, of this joint cause. [end recording]

In his reply, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou said: [Begin recording] Mr President, as you know, our meetings not only have a political and militant content but they are at the same time meetings of two men who got to know each other many years ago in the course of joint struggles that have taken us beyond the Atlantic. We have struggled for many years for a free, independent, united Cyprus and a nonaligned Cyprus. It is my own personal conviction -- allow me to repeat what I have already said, but I consider it so important that I must repeat it -- that we Hellenists are facing great dangers. During recent decades there has been a shrinking of Hellenism. The time has come to put an end to this course, which undermines the very survival of our nation and our people.

We admit and we stress that Cyprus, the Republic of Cyprus, is an independent and nonaligned UN member. And we know if Cyprus is lost, Greece's fate will be tragic. For this reason, our struggle is for an independent, nonaligned, united, democratic Cyprus, where all its citizens -- Greeks and Turks alike -- will enjoy the same rights, the same possibilities to develop, the same obligations, the same rights. This goal, this Cyprus is, I would say, a prerequisite for the long march of Hellenism toward the future. I would like to again give you and the Cypriot people my assurance that Greece will stay on their side during their struggle for a fair, definite Cyprus solution.

It is said in Europe that the Cyprus problem is a problem between two communities, of the majority and the minority, which must have a solution. There is an internal problem, particularly following the interference by the great power, in Cyprus. However, under UN auspices the two communities can solve the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem. The major issue for which Greece has a duty to help, as a guarantor power as well, is the external aspect of the Cyprus problem. As you have stressed, Cyprus is a country partly under occupation. There is an invasion -- a brutal one -- and an occupation. And it is necessary, on a worldwide scale, with our active presence at your side, to reposition the Cyprus problem. It is not a question of two communities; it is a question of the independence and sovereignty of an independent UN member. [end recording]

PAPANDREOU HAS GREECE ON 'EDGE OF PRECIPICE'

NC280757 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 25 Jan 82 p 4

["Here Is the World" column by Zafer Atay: "Papandreou -- Man on the Edge of the Precipice"]

[Excerpts] Papandreou is like a car without brakes — noisy, uncontrolled and dangerous. He has shut his ears to the world. He has inflated ideas about himself, believing he has superhuman powers. Now we see Papandreou in power. This has not been easy. To start with, he exploited the weaknesses of the conservative government, which was plagued with internal disputes. Then he made wide concessions to the communists, who possess undeniably important voting potential, and to other leftist organizations. During the election campaign he incited as much Turkish animosity as he possibly could and managed to attract the vote of the man in the street, whose mind was haunted by an imaginary fear of the Turks.

Papandreou is now repaying his supporters. He is inciting animosity for NATO and the EEC to satisfy the communists. His animosity for Turkey tops the list. He is filling the minds of his people with fear that "the Turks are coming." He is also keeping NATO busy with such absurdities as "the Turks are coming; give me guarantees against them." He winks at the Third World, which has not yet attained maturity, saying, "Let us drive the Turkish invaders from Cyprus."

Wise people in the main opposition party in Greece are aware of this crazy trend. This is why opposition leader Averof described Papandreou as "playing with fire by inciting animosity against the Turks and pushing Greece into isolation." Head of state Karamanlis, on the other hand, is already discontented. The general Papandreou pensioned off because he did not consider him "close to him" has been recalled to duty by Karamanlis at the presidential palace. We believe that this marks the beginning of a big row. To grab something from the West through blackmail, Papandreou opened Greece's dockyards to the Russians. By doing so, he has lost some of his respectability with his former overlords, the Americans.

The Greek people have paid heavily for the absurdities of their inconsistent leaders. The Greek hordes who invaded Anatolia in the 1920's to "restore Byzantium" were driven into the Mediterranean by Turkish troops. Another Papandreou in the 1960's hurled Greece into the lap of the antidemocratic colonels. Greece under Papandreou is heading swiftly for the precipice like a car without brakes -- a precipice with evil consequences....

SUPPLIERS OF ARMS TO TERRORISTS ARRESTED

TA271629 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Izmir, 27 Jan (AA) -- 52 militants who supplied arms to rightwing extremist groups, and trained and directed rightwingers in armed attacks and planting of bombs were caught in the Aegean region, martial law authorities for the region announced. The operations carried out in Izmir, Manisa and Mugla between December 1981 and January 1982 also revealed several pistols of various makes ranging from an Argentinian Bersa to an Italian Baretta. The detainees include 13 farmers, 7 workers, an engineer, a village headman and 3 women.

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER BAN LIFTED -- The ban imposed 6 January on the Istanbul newspaper YENI NESIL [NEW GENERATION] in the 6th Corps and martial law area is lifted effective tomorrow. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82 TA]

INFLATION RATE -- It has been determined that the wholesale price index for 1981 rose by 36.8 percent. The annual average increase in the wholesale price index was 64 percent in 1979 and 107 percent in 1980. According to the Commerce Ministry, the rise in the cost of living index, which ranged between 94 and 100 percent in Istanbul and Ankara during 1980, was recorded at 34 percent in Ankara and 37.6 in Istanbul during 1981. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 82 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE PROSPECTS WORRY NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

AU271335 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Jan 82 p 3

[APA report]

[Text] The representatives of the neutral and nonaligned states participating in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) regard the sharp controversy over Poland to be expected on 9 February in Madrid as a serious threat to the continuation of the CSCE process. At a meeting in Vienna of the nine neutral and nonaligned states (Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Sweden, Finland, San Marino, Malta, Cyprus, and Yugoslavia) the participants unanimously expressed the opinion that the events in Poland were certainly not in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. After the conclusion of the talks late on Monday evening, several representatives of neutral and nonaligned countries declared in Vienna that it would be necessary, however, to make every effort to prevent the ruining of what has already been achieved at the second CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid.

How a positive outcome of the follow-up meeting can be achieved after resumption of the talks following the Christmas and new year's break in Madrid on 9 February, they said, will almost entirely depend on the situation after the speeches of the NATO foreign ministers who have already stated their intention to emphatically take a stance on the situation in Poland at the Madrid meeting.

Meanwhile, the Polish Government has unequivocally declared in a letter to all countries participating in the CSCE meeting that it would consider a discussion in Madrid of the situation in Poland as an interference in the country's internal affairs. The neutral and nonaligned states fear that the final document draft submitted by them, which appeared to have met with the approval of both sides, may now no longer be considered acceptable by the Western side.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

SUSPENSION OF ECONOMIC AID TO POLAND URGED

NC271745 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Economic and financial aid to Poland should be suspended until martial law is lifted there and all detainees released, the Economic and Social Council (ESC) of the European Community urged here today. ESC President Thomas Roseingrave of Ireland also called on all governments to make sure that humanitarian aid sent to Poland was in fact distributed among those who needed it most. "It is now over a month since the tanks came onto the streets of Warsaw and other Polish cities to crush the limited efforts towards democratic reforms which had been achieved by the trade union Solidarity," he said.

BELGIUM

UNIONS CALL STRIKE AGAINST AUSTERITY POLICY

NC281133 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 28 Jan (AFP) -- A nationwide one-day strike against the government's austerity policy has been called in Belgium for February 8 by the FGTB union, which is close to the socialist party.

It hopes the CSC, the other big union which is close to the Social-Christian Party, will follow suit. Talks are planned between the two unions on establishing a "common front" against the policy of centre-right Premier Wilfried Martens' government.

Official strike calls have gone out to the steel, textile and other sectors in the past week, as part of a campaign against pay sacrifices demanded by the government. The Martens administration wants employees to take pay cuts before granting government aid to firms in difficulty. Today a four-hour official FGTB stoppage was planned in the Walloon steelmaking areas of Charleroi and Liege.

OFFICIAL VIEWS NORMALIZED RELATIONS WITH SFRY

LD272304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Brussels, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Belgium today expressed satisfaction with the normalization of relations with Yugoslavia, seriously upset by a series of anti-Yugoslav terrorist attacks which took place on its territory last year. Official spokesman of the Belgian Foreign Ministry De Baenst today told journalists that "Yugoslav Ambassador Esad Ceric is returning to Belgium in the next few days." "Belgium has done everything to prevent further anti-Yugoslav terrorism in whatever form," the Belgian spokesman stated.

CANADA

OFFER TO SELL KUWAIT NUCLEAR REACTORS DENIED

LD280120 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Canada's energy minister, Marc Lalonde, has said he did not offer to sell Kuwait four Canadian nuclear reactors. Mr Lalonde blamed reports to this effect early in the week on a poor translation. He says Canada has offered to help Kuwait develop nuclear energy but only if it signs non-proliferation treaties and agrees to Canadian safeguards, and, Mr Lalonde says he has made the same offer to Saudi Arabia.

IRISH REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT FALLS; NEW ELECTIONS FORESEEN

LD272222 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2133 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By Chris Perkin]

[Excerpts] The six-month-old minority government of the Irish Republic fell tonight after losing a key vote on a tough budget statement outlined only hours earlier. The end came when four of the five independent members of the Dublin parliament on whom Premier Dr Garret Fitzgerald depended for the survival of his administration sided with the opposition. Immediately [thereafter] a white-faced Dr Fitzgerald told the house he would go to the official Dublin residence of Ireland's President Dr Patrick Hillery and request him to dissolve parliament and call a general election. But the president was not immediately available and their meeting was delayed until later tonight. Most observers predicted an early election with Dr Hillery accepting Dr Fitzgerald's plea for dissolution. In that event there would be further uncertainty in the run-up to a poll as recent opinion surveys have indicated a neck and neck position between Fianna Fail and the coalition grouping of the Fine Gael and Irish Labour parties.

DAILY REPORT

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FRENCH PREMIER ARRIVES, MEETS WITH SCHMIDT

LD291110 Hamburg DPA in German 1022 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jan (DPA) -- French Premier Pierre Mauroy arrived for political talks in Bonn today. He was received by Federal Chancellor Schmidt with military honors. In an extended exchange of views with the chancellor, Mauroy intends to emphasize the common ground between Paris and Bonn. Before leaving Paris he spoke about the French-Soviet gas deal as one of the subjects highlighting the similarity of interests. The premier also criticized in an interview the U.S. sanctions policy.

Mauroy's visit is part of the preparations for the next round of consultations between President Mitterrand and Schmidt in Bonn 24-25 February. Today Mauroy and Schmidt first had a private talk and later the delegation members were called in. Afterward, Schmidt will give a dinner for the French premier. According to Paris sources Mauroy will also seek Bonn's support for the project of a German-French main battle tank and other armament projects. His program also includes talks with Economics Minister Otto Graff Lambsdorff and Finance Minister Matthoefer.

TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S MLADENOV CONCLUDE

LD281656 Hamburg DPA in German 1557 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jan (DPA) -- Closer contacts by regular meetings on a high official level were agreed on Thursday in Bonn between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said at the end of the 2-day German-Bulgarian talks that they dealt not only with general political problems but also disarmament problems.

The meeting centered on German-Bulgarian relations, which were described as "very good," and a discussion of the East-West relationship. Genscher was especially keen to present once again the German position on the Polish problem to a minister from the East bloc. Both ministers praised the Geneva talks between Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko which they described as "substantial." The Madrid CSCE follow-up conference, which is to resume on 9 February, was also among the subjects of the talks.

Mladenov, who also saw Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt briefly on Thursday, is highly esteemed in Bonn as a businesslike interlocutor, diplomatic circles emphasized. Following Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Mladenov is the third high-ranking guest from the East bloc to visit Bonn since the declaration of martial law in Poland on 13 December.

According to a government spokesman, in their talk, which lasted nearly 2 hours, the federal chancellor and the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the importance of the negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles for the development of East-West relations. There was clearly no agreement in their assessment of the crisis in and around Poland. The government press spokesman's statement says merely that Schmidt and Mladenov expressed their respective points of view. Apart from this, "the very satisfactory development of economic cooperation" since the chancellor's visit to Bulgaria in 1979, as well as the world economic situation, was also discussed.

FRG-GDR BORDER COMMISSION TALKS END 28 JAN

LD282244 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Magdeburg, 28 Jan (DPA) -- A 2-day joint FRG-GDR border commission meeting has prepared this year's program for the maintenance of border waterways.

Approximately 150 measures are planned, which corresponds roughly to last year's program. The head of the West German delegation, Irmgard von Rottenburg, said today after the 59th meeting of the commission, that talks about better flood protection on the Elbe had also been continued. However, complicated negotiations are clearly still to be expected on this question.

The management of the Mittelland canal on both sides of the border was also discussed. In connection with the agreed construction of a new freeway crossing point near Wartha/Herleshausen, a note in the protocol regarding border area markings was signed. The next meeting of the commission will be held 17-18 March in Karlshafen, where the year's program for the maintenance of waterways is to be signed.

Members of the Federal Government, officials of the Federal Laender bordering the GDR and officials of the Federal Border Protection Force formed the FRG border commission delegation.

'U.S. COORDINATOR' EXPLAINS NEW PROGRAM

LD281622 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jan (DPA) -- In the opinion of Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher (FDP), Foreign Ministry minister of state, relations between the Federal Republic and the United States could be improved and extended, particularly to the younger generation, on a broad basis of durable common ground. The newly-appointed "coordinator of German-U.S. relations" explained her program to the Industrial Club in Duesseldorf today. Its main feature is the setting up of a high-level discussion forum on the lines of the German-British "Koenigswinter talks." In addition, there would be a greater degree of exchange between students and youth and also exchanges between young executives from the two countries. There would also be an attempt to stimulate U.S. interest in the German language and German studies in the United States.

The task of coordination, which was confirmed by the Federal Cabinet this month, cannot be financed from the present budget alone, however. Hamm-Bruecher thus asked for donations. She said that the U.S. administration, which nominated European specialist Lawrence Eagleburger as her counterpart, had already reversed planned budget cuts.

DIE ZEIT ADVOCATES BOYCOTT OF SOVIET UNION

DW281309 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 29 Jan 82 p 7

[Gerd Bucerius article: "What the West Would Have To Do"]

[Text] We have reason to be sad and concerned. To begin with: 1,700,000 unemployed people have been registered by now; we have to reckon with 2 million by spring. An (at least psychologically) effective job creation program would cost DM50 billion, and we don't have that kind of money because the state in good years incurred debts of many times this amount, despite warnings. The Federal Government and the Laender no longer can borrow DM10 billion without pushing interest rates up even more. The government cannot but prepare the nation for further hardships; sanctions against the Soviet Union now seem to be inevitable after all and they will hit our economy.

Next point: We would put up with the harsh lines drawn for us for aiding the Polish reform movement. The Western, democratic world by its nature is incapable of this aid and this discovery of impotence will produce new impotence.

Finally: It is at this very moment that our best friends in the world, the citizens of the United States and their government, realize that a constantly growing number of Germans no longer wants any part of them. This group, often respectable and moral people, is not in the majority today; it might be the majority tomorrow because it enjoys the encouragement of an important part of our press. Many of them look down with contempt (once at Carter, now on Reagan) if not on the United States.

Arthur F. Burns, Reagan's ambassador to Bonn, on 1 December said in a speech to the German Society for Foreign Policy: "If our soldiers are not wanted they will not stay." Ambassadors just do not indulge in idle talk; if they make important statements, these have been cleared with their governments beforehand. Burns uttered a second warning in VORWAERTS on 21 January. He was asked: "Has the point been reached where the pullout of the U.S. troops is being seriously pondered?" His answer: "I don't think so. But I do deem it appropriate to be prepared for the possibility of such a point being reached. It was my intention to honestly draw the attention of the Germans and Americans to the fact that such a danger exists and that, consequently, we ought to take steps to avert this danger."

But nobody listened. During a recent discussion an intelligent young girl calmly said: "The Americans want to leave; I will shed no tears over them." This is a generation speaking. It no longer knows that the United States, risking war, in 1948 saved Berlin from Soviet seizure. This generation did not witness how Khrushchev in 1961 wanted to turn the communications routes to Berlin over to the GDR and Kennedy in Vienna thereupon threatened him with hard, determined reaction ("We will have a cold winter"); when Khrushchev then built the wall and we pleaded with the United States for proof of their perseverance -- and received it time and again. Much less does this generation know of the generosity of the Marshall Plan.

Occupied by the United States

To some Germans "those" superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union alike -- represent the adversaries. "Both parts of Germany are occupied," this is what can be heard more often. Could it be that the Soviets will leave "if they are not wanted any longer?" When De Gaulle in 1966 asked the United States to leave France they left.

Perhaps there is no gratitude among peoples; much less so over 20 years. Compared to our sense of realpolitik the United States probably is too sentimental. Yet, the Americans believed that if they could not rely on our feelings they could at least rely on our interest. Oh well, many Germans are saying, the Americans are not here at all because of us; they are defending their own country: "They need us."

True enough, the United States also defends itself in Europe. In that respect the interests of the United States are congruent with ours. They had to fight in Europe twice against another's lust for world domination; the third time they left their soldiers here directly to prevent another war through deterrence.

But are they dependent on us? The Americans once believed that they would be in danger if the Pacific coast became communist. China did turn communist -- and nothing has changed. So a great deal is supposed to change in their view if the Atlantic coast -- 5,000 km away from the American continent -- were lost? A withdrawal behind the Rhine or even the pullout from a Europe that would not at all be fatal to the United States. The United States learned in Vietnam that it is impossible to defend a people against its will. Today the Germans -- including the young Germans -- would be receptive to defense, albeit sadly. Will they also be so 10 years from now?

"Dying for Reagan?" I was asked the other day. Most of the people having a say in German politics regard Reagan as an arrogant ignoramus, a mediocre western movie actor; setting out to plunge the world into its doom through nonsensical acts of muscle. The people who say Reagan and mean the United States forget one thing: The vast majority of the Americans approves of Reagan's foreign policy; to some important people -- for example, Kissinger -- the president is not tough enough. Occasionally something of the constrained irritation of the Americans -- be they Democratic or Republican -- also reaches us. Anyone reading U.S. newspapers knows of their bewildered disappointment. They had not expected to be deserted by the Germans for whom they had preserved freedom. Even as benevolent a man as the great liberal New York TIMES columnist James Reston implores us: "Don't take us for granted." Love can turn into hate.

"That Is Your War"

Surely the U.S. reaction is exaggerated -- as reactions are in most cases. But gradually we are being regarded over there as reluctant allies. When the Soviets attacked Afghanistan -- for the first time a country outside the East bloc -- Bonn issued the slogan: "Detente is divisible."

What this elicited in the United States first of all was amazement. It meant: We continue our good relations with the Soviet Union. You just see how you cope with the Soviets in Southwest Asia. That is your war. Helmut Schmidt, really a statesman, ultimately had an inkling of the effect: with due hesitation he joined Carter's Olympic boycott; Margaret Thatcher was unable to manage this in her country. For the moment the friendship seemed to have been saved, but distrust had been awakened.

What happened next was the vehement quarrel in the Federal Republic over the counter-armament issue. The 300,000 people in Bonn's Hofgarten -- most of them did not intend to demonstrate against the United States, though this is how they were understood there. For, the SPD, the governing party, displayed a lukewarm attitude -- Schmidt was concerned but could not again fight with Brandt, Eppler and their followers in his party. The Soviet crimes in Afghanistan did not succeed in provoking such reactions among the Germans; they preferred to get excited over Nicaragua and El Salvador.

There was some touch of passion in connection with Poland; many Germans had suffered together with the Poles. Similarly, the French and Italians took to the streets for Solidarity. What touched us was that the neutral Swedes were so excited. When things turned serious, people in Germany called for composure, and finally: Detente must not fail because of Poland.

There it was again, a detente policy which Bonn believes that it can pursue all by itself. This is a bit of self-righteousness and presumption; and that combined with the compulsive mania of tutoring the other stupid peoples and their presidents. Is this still "detente" or is it already "appeasement," as Kissinger maintains? Alas, it is not even that, it is self-hypnosis. Nobody has anything against the Soviet troops which are in Poland now. But shouldn't we at least try to protect the freedom of a neighbor country?

Unfortunately Schmidt was in the GDR when martial law was proclaimed in Poland. Surely Honecker knew everything when he received Schmidt on Lake Werbellin -- we cannot blame him for not divulging the secret, nor can we do so perhaps because he pretended "regret" about Poland on the last day. The chancellor whose timing was unfortunate, praised Honecker: "Honecker was just as shocked as I was."

Honecker shocked? Nobody else had demanded measures against Solidarity for as long as he had. But Schmidt -- definitely with due consideration and readiness for sacrifices -- had already put up with the humiliating treatment in Guestrow (total separation from the GDR citizens). Aloofness would have been more appropriate and effective. The chancellor, however, had put the accent on friendly neighborliness. Now he was the captive of his own voice and could not but claim that Honecker regretted the abolition of the democratic beginnings in Poland. Such collusion was bound to disturb our friends.

Much to the surprise of the whole world our government immediately knew this: The Polish military men are acting of their own volition and not under Soviet pressure. But by the same token, military government also emerged without any pressure by a foreign great power, for instance, in Chile or in Turkey. But Jaruzelski definitely took into account -- and has been doing so to this day -- that Moscow would intervene ("has to" intervene, some people in our country are saying) unless the Polish chaos came to an end. But for the very reason why Jaruzelski does not desire but fears the Soviet pressure the West must counteract Moscow's pressure. An independent Jaruzelski will wish Western toughness just as much as we would have wished the strength of our neighbors under Hitler.

Sanctions, hence? What in the world made the Federal Republic be the first to leap out of the Western community and loudly reject sanctions? Granted, sanctions seldom have any effect and in most cases are not upheld for long. But what is at stake is not just sanctions but rules of detente by which both sides reliably abide. In the case of Afghanistan we said: Detente must not fail because of Afghanistan; but detente will not survive the next Soviet attack.

Now we hear from Guenter Gaus: Detente must not fail because of Poland -- we are not even talking about the next attack anymore. This, after all, is bound to make the hawks in Moscow triumph. Their adversary is militarily strong but plagued by dissension and demoralized.

What happened over the sanctions was a Western and not just a German tragic comedy. Nothing had been planned for the present crisis -- the Polish military dictatorship. The United States had already lifted the grain embargo; the Germans loudly cried: "composure." The French and Italians gave vent to their feelings by rallies without deeds. The Swedes alone seemed to be serious and ready to do something. Thus, Reagan came along with a small boycott: No technology to the East anymore. This was supposed to prepare for the German renunciation of the pipeline -- but failed immediately in Bonn, and now also in France.

Boycotts Are Not Ineffective

A unified front should have been demonstrated to the Soviets at the NATO meeting, at the least: If the people in Poland are forcibly prevented from self-determination there will no longer be any exchange of highly technical commodities between East and West. Help to the Polish state, no; to the Polish citizens' yes, through the efficiently working ecclesiastical organizations, for instance. This should have been decided as calmly as possible and word passed to Moscow just as calmly. But a quarreling West is incapable of crisis management: U.S. haste and German reluctance have spoiled a great deal.

Boycotts allegedly are ineffective? Even the short U.S. grain boycott forced Moscow to buy its grain on the world market at prices that were 30 percent higher. Consequently it had to dump its gold; the gold price in 1981 dropped from $600 per ounce to less than $400. The Soviets had to scrape up their last bit of gold; they have to help out with hectic arms deliveries. The boycott of the pipeline to Europe -- a Soviet hope for the future -- would be even more effective. Granted, other countries might supply pipes and electrical equipment, yet, the Soviets need buyers of the gas from the completed pipeline, and this most of all means us.

Kennedy during the Cuban crisis even went further: He threatened Moscow with the blockade of Cuba. Khrushchev gave in. Kennedy had been prepared to run a great risk and he won.

Our -- above all German -- risk would not be any smaller. We must also think of the citizens in the GDR and in Berlin; the new tension would hit them hard. But indulgence often constitutes the greater risk. We, meaning those who still witnessed the West's weakness against Hitler's beginnings, have a tale to tell about it. Had the French mobilized when Hitler marched into the Rhineland, there would not have been any World War II.

But have the Poles deserved help? Should we, many people ask, take a great risk for people who "overdraw" their position? Do the Poles not simply belong to the East bloc and should stay there?

This is definite: The Poles have asked for more than their system (of planned economy with corruption from the top down) can give. Now everybody in Poland as well as in the Soviet Union knows that the Eastern system necessarily means misery for most and abundance for a few. The system does not serve the nation but the elite. What the Poles want at long last is: a better life now instead of promises for the next generation. They did not demand anything that a free system would not procure for them. Hence, they demanded a more liberal system. Can we blame them for doing so?

There are common values for whose sake we must demonstrate courage and solidarity, if worse comes to worst. Alas, both cannot be had for free.

MAUROY DEFENDS GAS DEAL BEFORE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NC281907 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 28 Jan (AFP) -- France's entire energy programme would have been imperilled had it not signed a giant gas deal with the Soviet Union earlier this month, Premier Pierre Mauroy told the National Assembly here today. Joining the chorus of French justifications for the deal, Mr Mauroy said the United States, which had for so long wasted its own energy supplies, had no right "to teach any lessons" to countries deprived of their own energy sources.

The deal, for the purchase of 8,000 million cubic metres of Siberian natural gas a year for 25 years, has been heavily criticized for flying in the face of economic pressure applied on the Soviets for their part in the Polish crisis. The United States also fears that Western Europe will build up a dangerous energy dependency on the Soviet Union. Mr Mauroy said France was currently conducting negotiations with Algeria, African countries of the Gulf of Guinea, and Norway in order to broaden its energy sources. He said an economic blockage of the Soviet Union was akin to an act of war, and added that no Western government had condemned the military crackdown in Poland as forcefully as France, nor had taken a firmer stance towards the Soviet Union.

SENATE TO CONSIDER NATIONALIZATION LAW 6 FEB

LD282336 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The censure motion submitted by the opposition parties in the National Assembly was rejected a short time ago, securing 154 votes, instead of the 246 votes that would have been necessary for the motion to be approved. The rejection of the censure motion has an immediate effect on the draft legislation on nationalization, namely that the law is considered adopted at the first reading by the National Assembly. It must be recalled that the government had made the matter one of confidence. The nationalization law now goes before the Senate, where it will be considered next Wednesday.

EUROPEAN SPACE PROGRAM PLANS APRIL LAUNCH

NC282150 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 28 Jan (AFP) -- The European rocket launcher Ariane is completely operational, a multi-national meeting of European Space agency officials declared after a two-day meeting here today. A communique from the agency's National Centre of Space Studies said that after four trial launches, three of them successful, the Ariane programme had reached a level comparing favourably with all other satellite launchers. It said Ariane had "demonstrated brilliantly the capacity of Europe to execute a multi-national programme of high technological value." The last successful Ariane trial launch was on December 20 last year from Kourou in French Guyana. The communique said the first launch of Ariane's promotional series would take place at the end of April.

'GOOD INTENTIONS BACK IN THE PROP ROOM'

PM281255 Paris LE MONDE in French 24-25 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial under the rubric "The French-Soviet Gas Agreement": "At a Bad Moment?"]

[Text] The signing of the French-Soviet contract for 8 billion cubic meters of gas, which we have undertaken to buy over a period of 25 years, raises at least two important questions: one concerns the content of the contract; the other the moment chosen to sign it.

Everything, or nearly everything, has been said about the consequences for the country's energy independence of the massive purchases France is to make from the USSR. The unfortunate thing is that the various explanations given here and there are contradictory. As far as Mr Attali is concerned, for example, there is no cause for concern because in the nineties the USSR will be supplying only 5 percent of France's energy requirements. That is one way of presenting things. There is another, more realistic way, since one source of energy cannot be substituted for another overnight. In this light, it can be pointed out that in about 10 years France will be buying 35 percent of its gas requirement from the USSR. Therefore, unless an enormous effort to diversify supplies is made immediately, it is clear that this contract is going to limit our energy independence significantly.

In the short term the affair will have other repercussions, and it is undoubtedly no coincidence that these latest negotiations were held in an atmosphere of the greatest discretion, even of the greatest secrecy. It amounts to an undeniable success for Moscow, which at one time feared that France would reduce the amount of gas it was going to purchase to show its disapproval of the events in Poland and the desire it has expressed several times to reexamine its global relations with Moscow.

Soviet commentators will no doubt soon welcome France's "realism" and contrast it with U.S. "hysteria," even if it means forgetting that other European countries have not followed France's "example" yet: Although Bonn has indeed signed a similar agreement with Moscow -- before the coup of 13 December, it is true -- Italy has suspended negotiations with the USSR and Belgium is still pondering whether or not to take up the option of these purchases.

The Polish people, on the other hand, will see the signing of the agreement as confirmation that they really can expect nothing more than a few charitable gestures from the Western countries, particularly since these same countries are putting off taking a clear stand on the problem, as if they were only waiting, to appear conciliatory, for public opinion in their respective countries to "digest" the normalization.

Will it always be said that "realism" takes precedence over international morals? After some hesitation the French reaction to the declaration of martial law came as a breath of fresh air. Have the French leaders already put their good intentions back in the prop room? The French-Soviet agreement was certainly signed at a bad moment, particularly if it is true, as people like to repeat, that this agreement means more to the Soviets as a source of foreign currency than it does to us as a source of gas.

BRIEFS

FRENCH-ITALIAN SUMMIT DATE -- Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Italy on 26 and 27 February. This visit by the head of state will take place between the French-German summit and his trip to Israel. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 27 Jan 82 LD]

INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES SUMMIT -- The next industrialized countries summit meeting will take place at the Chateau of Versailles 4-6 June at the invitation of Francois Mitterrand. [Excerpts] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Jan 82 LD]

TEXT OF L'UNITA RESPONSE TO PRAVDA ARTICLE

FM281527 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Response to PRAVDA: Our Positions Stem From the Facts"]

[Text] The Soviet leadership has responded to our stance on the serious and tragic events in Poland, and to the broader and more general critical observations -- mainly concerning the Soviet model and the policy of the USSR and the CPSU within the international revolutionary movement -- prompted in us by those events, with a PRAVDA article. We published that article immediately and in full in yesterday's issue. We were expecting a Soviet response, which we considered more than natural and legitimate. Now we have it. Its tone is suited not exactly to someone wanting to examine the facts, to set one argument against another, to reason and to demonstrate, but rather to someone who presumes to express a supreme political and ideological verdict stemming from a role as "center" and "leader" which was declared finished a long time ago (back at the Third International in 1943 and at the dissolution of the Comintern in 1956) and which in any case we have always opposed and rejected over the years.

However, the article, though lengthy, proceeds via peremptory assertions and inferences (for instance, of the following kind: Every criticism of a USSR initiative or policy is "sacrilege," a "turnabout" and tantamount to "anti-Sovietism," and "anti-Sovietism" implies an alliance with "imperialism" and "defection to the enemy camp"). As far as we are concerned -- and we wish to reply by proceeding from the facts and invoking principles or criteria of appraisal that are also based on facts, historical facts -- we must inevitably travel a longer path. This means that this first reply from us today will probably have to be followed by others.

In advancing this debate we publish and will continue to publish what the Soviet comrades have written and will write about our stance and documents. Unfortunately they have not done the same. It is a fact that the Soviet comrades and citizens are acquainted with [only] the CPSU leadership's criticism of our documents. Only if such an absurd method is abandoned will there be a real debate in which broad masses of comrades and citizens -- not only in Italy but also in the Soviet Union -- can participate.

1. The first thing that strikes one about the Soviet article is that the "events in Poland" are cited solely with a view to accusing the Italian Communist leaders of using them as a "pretext" for dealing with issues that extend much further, such as "the transition from capitalism to socialism and the attitude toward currently existing socialism." Having defined the national tragedy being experienced by Poland as "a pretext," the Soviet article deals with it no further, except to launch a few polemical attacks on us (attacks which miss their mark because they are based on falsification of our stance.) We, however, proceed from the serious and tragic events in Poland, from the future of that people, that nation. The Soviet article's assertion that we PCI leaders have shown "sympathy toward the Polish rightwing extremists in Solidarity" is an outright lie. On the contrary, everybody knows, thanks to the repeated and insistent authoritive position statements made in our newspapers and in all our conversations on the Polish situation, that we have always condemned the harm and the very serious dangers prompted both by the instances of conservative and dogmatic resistance and by the actions of the extremists of renewal and of the groups which, consciously or not, have worked to drive the situation toward collapse. As always happens in such situations, conservatives and dogmatists on one hand and extremists and adventurists on the other incited each other. But this aspect, though real and important, is marginal compared to the basic, powerful and macroscopic fact: Solidarity was supported by millions of workers, the vast majority of the working class, of the people. How can they be judged counterrevolutionaries? The working class and the majority of the people are the only forces that can legitimize Poland's government as socialist. To intervene militarily against them implies not defending socialism but damaging its most important force, the protagonist of revolution and of the building of a socialist society: it means, therefore, working against the cause of socialism.

The PCI is on the side of the working class and the workers masses and is for a socialist society, which can be based only on their initiative, on their participation and on their broad consensus. This is how we fulfill our internationalist and national duty to be always on the side of socialism, promoting its class essence, its ideals, its image and its prestige. It is not we who have worked against the interests of socialism, then, but those responsible for a socioeconomic and political line that prompted a people to reject an authoritative and mistaken system of organization and government practice imposed from above, within the framework of a harsh restriction and nullification of national sovereignty and feeling.

We are convinced -- for a number of historical, political and economic reasons and because of a number of recurrent tragic disappointments -- that the Polish crisis was and still is so profound that it demands an equally profound and bold renewal. Of course pluralism can and must take different forms from country to country, according to varying traditions and national conditions. But at all events only a democratic arrangement, in forms suited to the various situations, can permit the expression of the various social and economic, trade union, religious, cultural and political needs and ensure the masses' consensus and the workers' vigorous and committed contribution to production and cultural development, to the building of a new kind of society and to their own country's policy.

We do not deny, and have indeed always promptly stressed, the negative role played in Polish events -- at the opposite pole from the dogmatists and conservatives -- by extremist and adventurist groups; nor are we surprised that enemies of socialism and provocateurs have also been active. Why, indeed, did they establish such a strong foothold within the Polish working class? The real fundamental issue that has emerged is this: It was considered unacceptable for the renewal process to challenge the model (its essential structures and the ideological system on which it rests) on which that society was based and for that model to be actually changed by introducing elements of political and institutional democracy, of pluralism and of real participation in the management of power. One symptom of this was the absurd insistence that the new trade union's rules ratify the party's leading role within the trade union, whereas this was not only an entirely questionable principle but a mere assertion which was certainly not likely in fact to facilitate a gradual and difficult recovery of party influence and prestige among the workers masses.

The need for renewal, acknowledged within the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee itself, was asserted but in fact action was taken to nullify [riassorbire] all the substantial innovative elements introduced into the life of Polish society by a broad and profound movement of the workers and peoples masses. Action was taken to prevent a qualitative change of direction in the socialist building process in Poland. A major influence in this direction has been exerted both by domestic conservative resistance and outside pressure from the Soviet Union and, to various extents and in various forms, from other Warsaw Pact countries. The result has been a lamentable outcome, unacceptable from the viewpoint of socialism, which certainly has not created the most favorable conditions for resolving the economic and political crisis.

2. The charge leveled at us of disregard for or ignorance of the historical gains of the Russian socialist revolution, the building a new societies and the gains of socialism is entirely unfounded, that is, based on arbitrary amputation and falisification of our documents. Our acknowledgement of these things is embodied in all our documents, including the most recent ones. In this regard you only have to recall Comrade Berlinguer's remarks at his Strasbourg press conference and his report and conclusions at the latest session of our Central Committee.

With the October Revolution, with the subsequent liberation processes and with the building of new kinds of society no longer based on capitalist foundations, a large section of the world escaped from the capitalist logic, from the quest for the maximum private profit as the ultimate aim and governing factor of the economy, from class exploitation and from the imperialist domination and exploitation of the colonial peoples.

We are not unaware of the many positive aspects of the socialist-oriented societies. We consider the Soviet Union's contribution to the antifascist struggle and the antifascist war -- in which it lost 20 million lives -- and to the victory over nazism of fundamental importance for the future of mankind. The world's structure has changed. Imperialism is no longer the dominant force and can no longer do whatever it wants. In the era of nuclear weapons the safeguarding of peace is not only the supreme asset but an absolute necessity if we want to avoid mankind's suicide. In the struggle for peace, for all people's independence and against the underdevelopment and famine that still afflict such a large proportion of mankind, new conditions have been and are still being created and new and original paths are being opened up for the advance and building of socialism -- paths which, under our conditions, we believe can and must be peaceful and democratic -- always within the necessary context of the safeguarding of peace.

But -- to restate the case briefly -- for some time we have been faced with a number of fundamental questions. What is the origin of the crises that explode from time to time in this or that socialist-oriented society?

When we read the part of the PRAVDA article devoted to an exaltation of "the life of real socialism today, so rich, dynamic and forward-looking toward further progress"; of societies in which "impressive programs for the development of production forces are starting to be implemented" and in which "life is pulsing at full rate and brightly," we are reminded of the following excerpt from Togliatti's Yalta memorandum:

"It is incorrect to talk about the socialist countries (including the Soviet Union) as if things always go well in them.... Indeed, in all the socialist countries new difficulties, contradictions and problems are continually emerging, and they must be portrayed as they really are. The worst thing that can be done is to give the impression that everything always goes well, when we suddenly find ourselves confronted with the need to talk about difficult situations and to explain them.... In many cases one has the impression that differences of opinion exist within the leadership groups, but it is not clear whether this is really so or what the differences are. Perhaps it might be useful if in some cases there were open debates on topical issues, involving the leaders too, even in the socialist countries. It would certainly help increase the authority and prestige of the socialist system itself."

When Togliatti wrote this (in 1964) the Czechoslovak crisis (1969) and the Polish crises (1970, 1976 and 1980) had not yet occured. Khrushchev's secret report to the 20th CPSU Congress and the confirmation of a ruthless critique at the 22d Congress had taken place.

What is curious and paradoxical is that when we ask questions about or issue criticisms of the conditions and models of the Soviet Union or another socialist country or we condemn their lamentable actions (such as the invasions of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and the pressures on Poland) our criticisms are rejected without any serious analysis of the facts or convincing arguments, are considered "slanderous" and "offensive" and branded as help we allegedly give to the imperialist and reactionary forces. But at the same time, when a crisis occurs in a socialist country -- Poland, for instance -- it is suddenly revealed to the world public that the development (and investments) plan was entirely wrong during the seventies; that there were in that country scandalous social inequalities and even

situations of privilege and phenomena of corruption within the party and the public administration, and the Poles themselves go as far as to change almost all their leaders and adopt measures -- which we consider disconcerting -- such as Gierek's expulsion from the party, the initiation of penal court proceedings against him and his incarceration. Do these facts and their lengthy concealment -- behind a false and affected portrayal of real conditions in a socialist society -- not harm the cause of socialism and peace? Is it not this very kind of behavior -- the substitution of propaganda that often embellishes real conditions and that has not always avoided a return to the "personality cult" condemned at the 20th CPSU Congress -- is it not this very kind of behavior that above all generates skepticism and discredit, alienates the workers from the party and from the bodies of socialist power, lowers political morale and commitment and exerts a negative influence even on productivity? The truth is inseparable from revolutionary intensity. We have confidence in the vast revolutionary and pregressive forces of the entire world; we are convinced that by means of serious investigation and by speaking the language of truth, the revolutionary and progressive forces will make mankind take a further leap forward along the path of socialism, freedom and peace.

[Remainder of the item printed in italics] Let us return to the ineluctable question: What is the source of the crises that periodically explode in this or that socialist-oriented country? Are they always prompted by imperialist "conspiracies?" Are they always "conspiracies by internal counterrevolutionary forces which exploit certain errors," and so forth? (These things do occur, and nobody knows this better than we, who live surrounded by adversaries and enemies, who have to deal with the tragedy of terrorism and an obscure armed party; but if we weaken, if our crises explode, we must seek the decisive reasons within ourselves.) Is there not, therefore, in the crises that have exploded in history the relationship between the workers and the production process; the real participation of the workers and of all citizens in defining, at all levels and in all forums, the production and economic guidelines; the real participation of the workers, of all citizens, in the political debate and in defining the policy line; the freedom of cultural research and expression and the spread of ideas?

When we talk about the indissoluble link that must bind democracy and socialism, whereby socialism must be the fullest and most effective form of democracy, we do not in the least intend to present and propose to other countries (whose objective and historical conditions are entirely different from those of our country or of other countries with a political tradition of parliamentary democracy that has been consolidated over the decades) anything like a model of our own. We are struggling to advance along our own path. But in the most varied forms -- based on the conditions that have historically come about in each country -- democracy and socialism must be combined; democracy within the production process and political democracy. The major innovations of the 20th CPSU Congress demanded reforms in this direction: In his Yalta memorandum (1964) Togliatti issued the following appeal:

"The problem to which most attention is being devoted with regard to both the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is now, however, chiefly the problem of transcending the regime of limitation and suppression of democratic and personal freedoms established by Stalin.... The general impression is of slowness in and resistance to a return to the Leninist norms, which guaranteed, both within and outside the party, broad freedom of expression and debate in the fields of culture and art and also in the political field. We always proceed from the idea that socialism is the system in which the workers have the most freedom and really participate in an organized way in the leadership of all social life."

USSR and China: Why the "No" to Dialogue?

But no progress has been made along this path: Indeed, there has been a halt and, we believe, even a regression. We are convinced that if the communist party in these countries is able to head a well-led reform process, crises will be avoided; and with our criticisms and sincere deliberations we want to help encourage this task of regeneration.

The PRAVDA article cites many figures to demonstrate the existence of political democracy in the USSR: 2.3 million deputies and councillors; over 30 million activists; 5.9 million members of permanent production conferences and so forth.

But we ask: In which party meeting, in which trade union or production meeting and in which soviet can the communist, the citizen, who disagrees on general political matters, express his disagreement, and where is this publicly reported -- leaving aside discussions and criticisms of individual practical or organizational aspects?

For a long time we have not seen in the Soviet Union any investigation and real criticism of something that does not function properly, of what has prompted, and is still prompting, crises in relations even with other countries and other communist parties, with Third World countries. What is the reason for the most serious crisis of all, namely the conflict with China? We have had no hesitation in criticizing and rejecting Chinese stances that we considered mistaken, but we are also convinced that the blame was not entirely on one side. We believe there would be enormous value in initiatives on both sides aimed at restoring the dialogue and surmounting the conflicts on the basis of mutual security, noninterference and mutual respect and benefit and along the main guideline of detente, peace and the autonomous position and role of the nonaligned movement.

3. The fact is that although 25 years have elapsed since the 20th Congress and the needs which it interpreted have certainly not disappeared, the guidelines it laid down and the hopes it prompted have not been reflected in political practice either within the USSR or in relations among the countries most closely tied to it. Our assessments cannot fail to take this into account. Indeed, we have never made any mystery of these opinions either in our public documents or in our direct conversations.

Our autonomy of assessment must not falter with regard to individual specific acts of Soviet foreign policy either. If we abandoned that autonomy we would be failing in our responsibility to the Italian workers and people. We regard the defense of peace as a fundamental objective of our entire foreign policy. We know there can be no secure peace without observance of the peoples' independence. In accordance with these beliefs, we have always supported those of the Soviet Government's proposals that went in this direction. We did so with the negotiation and disarmament proposals presented a year ago at the 26th CPSU Congress.

We Are Not the Ones Who Fight With Words

Of course we cannot do the same with acts that conflict with these same aims, such as the armed intervention in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. These acts have encountered our determined opposition. Any other option would have been inconsistent with the objectives for which we are fighting and would certainly not be part of the broad peace movement that has been growing vigorously in Europe in recent months and of which we are an active part. It must be stressed unfortunately that this movement, which vigorously opposes the arms race but which also supports all people's right to choose their own path, was dealt a heavy blow precisely by the events in Poland. As far as we are concerned, we will continue to contribute all our energies to it; even our assessments of what has happened in Poland, of relations between the USSR and its allied countries and of the need to transcend the rigid counterposition of military and ideological blocs in Europe are an essential and necessary part of our contribution to a broad movement for disarmament and peace. We must repeat again: If we had submitted to the CPSU leaders' pressures for us to attend the Paris conference of European communist parties (April 1980) which was to have begun a broad unitary European peace movement, on the one hand we would have given our endorsement to a meeting which could not, by virtue of its unilateral approach, have produced any mass movement (as experience subsequently proved) and on the other hand we would have isolated ourselves from the broad movement that has aroused and that still motivates all the West European and NATO countries.

The portrayal of our foreign policy in the PRAVDA article is the result of falsification -- and slanderous falsification, too. The division of Europe into two opposed blocs is a fact. Our objective is to surmount it, to achieve elimination of the blocs. But this is an objective that can be achieved on the following conditions: a) if detente, arms reduction and disarmament go ahead; b) if within each bloc every country develops its own initiative aimed at restoring the East-West dialogue and promoting negotiations that will lead to arms reduction -- in a balanced manner and on the basis of mutual security -- at the lowest possible level, until nuclear-free zones are created and all nuclear weapons are banned.

We have pursued this line rigorously and combatively, even in steadfast opposition to our own government, and with major political initiatives, such as, for instance, our proposal for a "moratorium" (a halt on the deployment of the Soviet SS-20's and a postponement of any decision on the Euromissiles together with the immediate start of negotiations.) We made this moratorium proposal before the NATO decision on the Euromissiles on 12 December 1979 and before Reagan's victory in the United States. We are not among those who are combative only in word: we have never said "yes" to proposals from Moscow that we considered mistaken, but we are a major political force, in both Italy and Europe, that can and must make an effective contribution to detente, disarmament and the elimination of the blocs. So much for trying to "appease" NATO.

The fact is that the initiatives taken by West European democratic forces and governments, and especially by the FRG's Social Democratic-Liberal government, have been important. This is why we are trying to forge links with all forces and all initiatives that make it possible really to influence the situation in the direction of detente and socialism.

We resolutely support a strategy of peace that will safeguard human civilization as a necessary basis of the struggle for socialism. We have always agreed with the Soviet Union when it has followed this main guideline: We have been and still are, in favor of dialogue and negotiations between the USSR and the United States; but when it has committed acts of interference, military interventions in other countries and pressure on the Nonaligned Movement, we have expressed our dissent openly. Who provides excuses for imperialism? Who criticizes actions inconsistent with the principle of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of all people and states, and who commits acts that conflict with and harm the strategy of peace? As far as the facts are concerned, our stances coincide with those adopted throughout the world by many other peace-loving and progressive forces, which represent broad masses of people: numerous communist parties, whether in government or in opposition, numerous major trade union organizations, socialist and social democratic parties and movements of clear democratic and pacifist orientation.

The PCI has always made the anti-imperialist struggle one of the main lynchpins of its policy. It has done so by means of major mass demonstrations, solidarity initiatives and political and parliamentary action when the USSR, China, Algeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Angola, Mozambique and all other peoples subjected to the colonial yoke have been the victims of imperialist action. It does so now in connection with El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Chile, Argentina and Paraguay and in the struggle against racism in South Africa, for independence in Namibia and against the military dictatorship in Turkey, in solidarity with the PLO, for the Palestinian people's national rights. We make no boast of it, because it is natural. We have always been, and we remain, on the side of the peoples fighting to choose their own future and rules for coexistence in full autonomy. We are against the policy of imperialism and of outside military interventions, because we want the peoples' free self-determination and full sovereignty and therefore oppose the repression of their legitimate aspirations. These principles are for us inseparable from our view of socialism.

It is precisely because we have always fought, and still fight, for these principles that we have adopted, and had to adopt, the stances that we announced in connection with the events in Poland. Indeed, it would be a very poor anti-imperialist struggle and a very poor defense of socialism that left the assertion of such principles, in countries such as Poland or Afghanistan, to the conservative forces of imperialism or to the reactionary forces that are quite content to take the opportunity to trample those same values elsewhere. The principles of the peoples' independence and sovereignty are and must remain -- not only in word but also in deed -- the inalienable legacy of the workers and socialist movement.

4. There is a falsified and almost grotesque portrayal also of the more general stances of the PCI, which is accused of having an "anti-Soviet" attitude and of having espoused the positions and expressions of the imperialists and "enemies of socialism." We have always rejected and still reject every attempt to dismiss the experience of the USSR and of the countries algined with it. We do not attach denigratory labels to anybody. But neither must we permit the use of such methods against us.

Our critique and our analysis of socialist society and of similar societies, though sometimes acknowledged as hypothetically legitimate, are in practice portrayed as a "defection to the camp of the forces combating socialism." This is based on a conception whereby the entire world is regarded as a rigid counterposition of two camps, between which it is necessary to choose, accepting or rejecting them en bloc. Such a conception has very little to do with the reality of the modern world, in which different forces and emergent movements, peoples, social classes and states sincerely aspire to socialism but refuse to be caged within such an oversimplified counterposition. Then there is the Nonaligned Movement, which is a major reality in the modern world, composed of states that declare their unwillingness to align with either of the opposing camps. On the basis of a simplistic and manichean outlook, any criticism or even any autonomous analysis is regarded as a hostile act. Basically what is being said is this: Whoever is not with us is against us. In the past this attitude has done much harm to the cause of socialism and of mankind.

The very idea of a single "real socialism" compared to which every other socialist idea or program is entirely unrealistic, must be rejected outright. If one holds such a position it is impossible to assert that one does not intend to propose or impose "models." What is being invoked is still a political and ideological "orthodoxy" proclaimed from a pontifical position, which has eventually transformed the teachings of scientific socialism (particularly of Marx and Lenin) from living tools of analysis and awareness of a changing reality into a dogmatic ideological system, thus returning to the idea of a leading state with a mentality of and desire for supremacy. We are witnessing the desire to rebuild around the CPSU a single center of world leadership of the communist parties and of the entire people's liberation movement. In any case, this is demonstrated by the tone and language of the PRAVDA article, characterized by intolerance and by peremptory assertions that evade an analysis of the facts and any reasoned debate.

But in conclusion we would like to add that we consider it strange and worrying that the CPSU appears not to have learned from several serious events and ruptures in the past (from Yugoslavia to China), which seriously harmed -- and still affect -- not only the cause of socialism, peace and freedom, but also the Soviet Union itself.

PCI DIRECTORATE ASSESSES DEBATE WITH MOSCOW

LD282140 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Report from the Chamber of Deputies]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the PCI Directorate devoted to a first assessment of the debate inside and outside the party following the harsh attack by Moscow and the firm reply by L'UNITA ended this afternoon. A document approved by the Directorate cites the extremely wide approval and support expressed by the rank and file not only in favor of the line condemning the events in Poland and standing for autonomy from Moscow, but also in favor of the method adopted by the party in the dispute. The discussion is to be extended and made more exhaustive, the document states, and goes on to express appreciation of the views and comments made outside the PCI and, in particular, by the Italian political forces which, apart from differing assessments and misrepresentations, now consider unwarranted prejudices and prejudgments to be unsustainable.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION ON POLAND

PM251427 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Jan 82 pp 6-7

[Apparent text of 9 January PCE Central Committee resolution on situation in Poland]

[Text] 1. The PCE Central Committee reaffirms the initial statements by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee on the events in Poland. The establishment of a military regime in that country poses communists two problems: One, as a democratic force committed to a struggle for individual, social and national freedoms and for peace and disarmament, which cannot remain indifferent toward any event which assails these aims, wherever it may occur -- in Poland or in Turkey -- and which must express its opinion unequivocally if it wishes to assert its consistency and credibility.

The other problem confronting us is connected with our ideological conceptions and our overall Marxist, revolutionary view of the process of world transformation. The events in Poland and their antecedents, both in that country and in some others which have followed the Soviet model, require a thorough reflection which cannot be confined to criticism of specific mistakes, unconnected with the system estabished on the basis of that model.

We are not unaware of the anticommunist manipulation which imperialism is effecting, using the events in Poland, in which socialdemocratic sectors are also taking part. We are aware of the exaggeration with which a certain section of the press is presenting the repressive aspects and the number of victims, while concealing the atrocities commited in El Salvador, Turkey and other countries under imperialist inspiration.

We realize that that manipulation scandalizes and upsets not a few communists and workers, who, out of class instinct may find themselves tempted to adopt justificatory and defensive stances.

The cause of socialism cannot in fact be defended by these stances. The atrocities committed by imperialism objectively constitute an argument in favor of socialism. But when reprehensible actions are carried out in the name of socialism, we must denounce them also unreservedly, because they objectively become the most harmful propaganda in favor of imperialism; that is, in favor of the avowed enemy of the social and national liberation movements and of the cause championed by our party.

The gravest danger is that millions of human beings, disillusioned by the succession of negative phenomena occurring in the countries of "real socialism," will cease to believe in the liberating nature of communism and seek solutions in support for the policy of social democracy and of the bourgeoisie.

The future of our cause -- of the cause of the liberation of mankind and of the disappearance of the exploiting classes and of the oppression of some peoples by others -- depends on our ability to resist imperialism's policy, but also to see and explain the degenerative processes in the countries of "realsocialism" and their causes and consequences, and to distinguish ourselves from a model and practices which are moving away from our overall Marxist, revolutionary conception.

What is now generally known as Eurocommunism, although communist parties on other continents share these conceptions, intends to be a dual revolutionary class response: In the first place, to imperialism and its militarist policy of exploitation, it is also a response to the processes which endanger the ideals of communism as our founders understood them and as we understood them at the time of our joining the party. Eurocommunism is a movement of recovery and creative regeneration of Marxism, and it is on the basis of that radically assertive stance that we must judge the events in Poland and their deeper background.

2. From the outset, the PCE adopted an unequivocally favorable stance toward the movement of renewal and democratization in Poland, condemning any foreign intervention and interference.

We took as our basis the fact that it was the working class, and with it the peasants and the university people, which was leading the movement, and that its demands — principally, independent trade unions, freedom of expression and self-management -- were regarded by us as elementary in a socialist system established 30-odd years ago.

Moreover, there were very significant antecedents in Poland's recent history which proved the malfunctioning of the system. In 1956 a veritable national uprising headed by a communist leader -- Gomulka -- had occurred; in 1970 the action of the Gdansk workers, which was bloodily suppressed but it gave rise to a further change in the party and state leadership with Gierek's promotion. But none of these events gave rise to radical reforms which would democratize the system. And the unrest among the working class and the people's masses continued to incubate until it exploded in the events of September 1980, from which the Solidarity trade unions emerged. The official trade union crumbled and reforms began with the negotiations among the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], the trade unions and the church which have not succeeded in being concluded satisfactorily.

Nevertheless, the Central Committee believes that the only possibility of a real peaceful and democratic solution continues to lie in the lifting of martial law and the resumption of the responsible dialogue among the PZPR, Solidarity and the church.

It is true that the Polish church has played a role in the government of "renewal," and that it maintains great influence among the working class and the people's masses. This fact and the presence of a Polish pope in the Vatican poses the need to examine the ultimate nature of that "renewal."

But in analyzing that process we cannot disregard a factor which runs like a thread throughout Poland's history. In that country national sentiment has been merged with the Catholic Church. The latter was the pivot of the whole struggle for national liberation against czarist imperialism and the central empires, in the former of which the Orthodox religion, and in the latter of which the Protestant religion, predominated. Thus, through a historical process which cannot be altered, the national characteristics have had a component -- Catholicism -- which explains the fact that in the new state the church has maintained a clear preeminence and has made itself a poweful social, ideological and political center of reference vis-a-vis the party and the state.

This shows why there is a clear Catholic influence in the movement of "renewal," which is continuing to have a national, as well as social, nature. And the national nature of the current crisis is caused by the fact that the revolution which proclaimed first "people's democracy" and then socialism was more an "exported" revolution than a creation of Poland's masses and internal forces. And moreover, it did not succeed in taking root deeply among the latter, because the system which was imposed was the Soviet model and not a specific model taking Polish realities into account.

From a traditional Marxist outlook, one would tend to believe that the Catholic influence must in principle impart a regressive and reactionary significance to the movement of "renewal." However, in our time, both the debate on the not necessarily alienating nature of religion and the recognition of the positive role which Christian sectors are playing in the liberation struggle oblige us to adopt an approach of greater complexity. In this connection it is to be regretted that they did not succeed in organizing in Poland an experience more open toward Christianity in the process of building socialism led by the PZPR. And it is important to point out the inability of the model applied in Poland to win over the masses, which is responsible for their alienation and for the fact that the process of "renewal" has had to take place in conflict with the PZPR.

Moreover, irrespective of the debate on the significance of the religious influence, it is a democratizing and progressive movement because of the nature of its demands and because of the class heading it.

Even accepting that counterrevolutionary elements have become involved in that movement, it is only in its development, in the functioning of an independent class trade unionism, in the implementation of self-management and in the practicing of freedom of expression and socialist democracy that a real differentiation and a reduction and isolation of the counterrevolutionary elements could be achieved.

It seems certain that counterrevolutionary elements were able to infiltrate Solidarity. But to believe that the activity of counterrevolutionary elements and imperialist agents, exploiting only some specific mistake by the party, could stir up the working class and the entire people against a socialist system, at a time of such a deep crisis of capitalism as the present, leads to the aberration which we do not accept and which in fact agrees with the bourgeois conclusions, of believing that socialism is a failed social system.

3. On the contrary, the establishment of a military regime serves to strengthen the role of the elements which wished to transform the "renewal" into a counterrevolution. A military regime which practices reprehensible repression, which shoots at workers and which tries communists and trade unionists; we know how it begins but not how it ends. In history all military regimes present themselves as temporary and are prolonged. In Poland the party has disappeared as an actual power, Solidarity has been broken up and two actual powers -- the army and the church -- survive. The military regime has objectively increased the church's political role: either it comes to terms with it and reaches agreements or it persecutes it. If it persecutes it, the church will renew and consolidate its role as leader of the national movement, strengthened, moreover, by the flag of democracy, which it did not possess so clearly until now.

In view of this situation, the PCE Central Committee declares itself in favor of the immediate restoration of the freedoms suspended by the military junta, an end to the repression and the development of the process of renewal and democratization.

The PCE Central Committee expresses its full solidarity with the workers and people of Poland.

In any event, a military regime, an army dictatorship, is a form of government totally alien to Marxism and Leninism. To say that the army is maintaining by force the power of the workers and peasants, precisely against the workers and peasants, is a nonsense which nobody can rationally maintain.

The Central Committee also declares itself in favor of the cessation of all external political and military interference.

At the same time, the Central Committee condemns the measures of retaliation adopted by President Reagan's U.S. administration. Those measures are no help to the Polish people but a scandalous manipulation of Poland's sufferings by that administration in order to assert its militarist policy and its desire to cover Europe with nuclear missiles and turn our continent into the scene of a "limited" nuclear war which would annihilate Europe; to support Begin's expansionist policy in the Near East; to cover its shameless support for the genocide practiced by the El Salvador junta; to justify its pressures against Nicaragua and Cuba, and, as a last resort, military aggression against both revolutions; to justify its support for the acts of aggression against Angola and South Africa's racist and expansionist policy; and to conceal its blessing to the military junta in Turkey.

The Central Committee calls for an attitude of vigilance in view of the danger of possible aggressive initiatives which U.S. imperialism may feel tempted to undertake, particularly on the American continent, exploiting the current situation.

In fact the initiatives from outside which may be effective for helping to resolve the Polish crisis are those which help to reduce international tension and to extricate ourselves from the dangerous path of cold war.

Economic retaliation and the interruption of the international negotiations aimed at detente can only exacerbate the situation even further. In this connection the European governments, except for that of Mrs Thatcher, are displaying a constructive attitude which contrasts with the U.S. administration's stances.

The workers, the people's masses and, above all, the communists, should be aware of the fact that what has failed in Poland is not the idea of socialism and communism but the exporting and imposition of a model and of a political and economic system at variance with Poland's real situation.

But that same experience was undergone in Czechoslovakia in 1968. There too the imposed model conflicted with the development of the production forces and with the political culture of the Czechoslovak people. Within the Czechoslovak Communist Party and in its Central Committee a movement of democratic renewal of socialism emerged which aroused great hopes among that people and also in the communist movement in the Western countries. A change in the model was begun from within the communist party which could demonstrate that the communist parties were capable of tackling the task of transforming the system of bureaucratized socialism and of imparting vitality and a new power of attraction to the socialist-type countries.

The Soviet leaders did not tolerate it, and intervened militarily to maintain the model at all costs, and since the church could not be blamed in Czechoslovakia, other scapegoats were sought.

In Poland the Soviet leadership's pressures to maintain the model at all costs, expressed in official statements and in newspaper articles, have played an indisputable role in the establishment of the military junta.

We realize that as long as the military blocs persist, the Soviet Union will regard keeping Poland in the Warsaw Pact as vital for the strategic balance. But we believe that the "renewal" and democratization were not incompatible with Poland's remaining in that pact, just as the democratization of socialism in Czechoslovkia would not have been, either.

However, there is a dynamic of the military blocs which leads to imposing the Soviet model on the Warsaw Pact countries, thus limiting their sovereignty, in the same way that in the NATO countries an attempt is made to exclude and veto the communist parties, even at the cost of violating the democratic game. All this confirms the need to surmount the system of military blocs in order to guarantee every people's independence and democracy.

4. By drawing up this extensive declaration, the PCE Central Committee is not interfering in Poland's internal affairs. The point is that the creation of a military junta in that country and other antecedents of this event in the countries of "real socialism" could jeoparidze the credibility of the communist blueprint in the eyes of the masses. Imperialism, the conservative forces and some social democratic sectors are, of course, working in this direction. But we would be deceiving ourselves if we failed to see the damage being caused to communism's prestige, even without this manipulation, purely by the events that have occurred.

We are witnessing phenomena that add further validity to our Eurocommunist option; that oblige us to carry out an even more thorough reappraisal of what we could call the traditional culture of the communist movement -- not so as to abandon Marxist revolutionary stances, but to restore them more fully, to develop them and enrich them with new experience. It is not a matter of swinging to the right, but of maintaining our leftwing stances and of reasserting them in the face of the threat of a dogmatism concerning not so much principles as obedience to the historical centers of the communist movement, which would eventually displace us from the left and transform us into mere instruments of one bloc within the other.

We still regard the Great October Revolution as the most decisive event in the human history of this era. This revolution smashed the foundation of imperialism, put an end to the capitalist system in one-sixth of the world, and imparted a thrust to the revolutionary movements both in the capitalist world and in the colonies. The system that emerged from it played a fundamental role in the defeat of Hitlerism; it imparted a thrust to the process of decolonization and the people's liberation.

The October Revolution was the response of the people and of what was then the most advanced workers party -- Lenin's party -- to the Social Democratic submission in World War I and to the reformism of the Second International. This revolution imparted a thrust to the birth of the communist parties which personified the active solidarity of the most active and aware sectors of every country's proletariat with a Soviet Russia encircled by imperialism and a response to social democracy.

The October Revolution, its example, forced the bourgeoisie of the developed countries to make major political and social concessions to the workers.

The October Revolution started the historical period of the socialist transformation of the world -- with its trials and errors, advances and sometimes regressions -- and imparts its imprint to the entire contemporary liberation movement. It imparted an enormous impetus to human progress of all kinds; it created a kind of state and ownership relations that played a profoundly revolutionary role in the world.

But under Stalin's leadership this kind of state, having ceased to be a bourgeois state responsible for defending capitalist ownership, did not succeed in becoming what in Marxist terminology is known as the organized proletariat as the ruling class, in other words, a true workers' democracy. It is a state that places itself above society, that has institutionalized a bureaucracy that decides everything. The history of the Soviet political model shows that in practice the party, while believing that it dominates the state apparatus, has become devoured by it: This is a danger that sooner or later faces all systems that have suppressed political pluralism. The model to which we are referring has produced the phenomenon that all democratic debate has been excluded from the party and that congresses and conferences are reduced to a purely formal and propagandist ritual. The party thus becomes a vast bureaucratic setup which the masses see more as an instrument of power than as a revolutionary vanguard.

Lenin and the revolutionary leaders saw and denounced this danger in the early years, aware of the difficulties of building a complete socialist system in such a backward country. But under Stalin's leadership the existing achievement was treated theoretically as complete socialism and the transition to communist society was announced. Since this did not reflect the truth, the theory became an ideology -- in the pejorative meaning that Marxism attaches to the term -- so that in fact a gulf appeared between theory and practice, in contrast with the principles that must govern a communist party's action.

And this model was exported, imposed on other countries, forgetting Lenin's opinion concerning the diversity of forms of transition to socialism.

The 20th CPSU Congress created great hopes of democratization of the system, flexibility of relations between the USSR and the other socialist-type countries in the direction of autonomy, the elimination of the concept of the leading party and the acceptance of the parties' independence and of manifold democratic roads to socialism, as well as the different forms that socialism can take. But these hopes were short lived and remained restricted to the mere criticism of Stalin's personality cult, which did not extend to the root of the problem, namely, the model, the system.

And what has happened? The manual or intellectual worker who has not yet succeeded in receiving from society pay "according to his work" -- in accordance with the classic socialist formula -- who lives under difficult conditions; who is suffering the consequences of bureaucratic structures; who is excluded from all important social decisions, which are imposed by the partystate, which seems omnipotent to him: This worker, who has still not emerged from his alienation, cannot feel in control of power, even under socialism, though he is not exploited by private capitalists.

In fact the exacerbation of the economic crisis in Poland has highlighted the contradiction between a political system, a model of a bureaucratized state that controls and decides everything over society's heads, and the interests and desire of society, of the workers, for participation, for decisionmaking power and socialist self-management.

This contradiction could also manifest itself in the countries that have implemented the same model and that have achieved a certain level of social, economic and cultural development, with a danger of imparting the appearance of a failure of the idea of communism to what is simply the exhaustion of a model political system which stemmed in practice from the exercise of power by a single party under conditions of inadequately developed production forces economically and was militarily harassed by the capitalist forces -- a system which continued to reproduce itself even when conditions were different and when it was objectively becoming an obstacle to the development of socialism and communism.

The fact that this system was in fact created in practice and was perhaps difficult to avoid under specific historical conditions but was nevertheless defined as the real and loftiest realization of the socialism envisaged by Marx and Engels means that at the base of the traditional culture of the communist movement there is an ideological distortion that the PCE began to transcend years ago, advancing toward a restoration of the profoundly creative values of the revolutionary Marxism, which now takes specific form in the concept now known as "Eurocommunism."

5. The present situation leads us to the clear conclusion that the form of organizing the revolutionary movement -- which emerged in response to the historical filaure of the Second, social democratic, International -- centered on the October 1917 revolution in Russia, which took shape in Comintern, then Cominform and later the communist parties' international conferences, is definitively obsolete.

Our party has reached this conclusion in practice starting with the Czechoslovak events of 1968. Even at the 1969 international communist parties' conference it was clear that the PCE was abandoning any kind of special relations with the CPSU, and it has not veered from this line. There has been no break in relations with the CPSU. In the international field we have maintained full independence and have intensified relations with the parties closer to us in thought. We have criticized all initiatives which in our opinion conflicted with the ideals of communism, and as a result we, as a party, have been the object of repeated attacks on the part of communist parties that consider the Soviet model the most advanced form of socialism possible.

The events in Poland confirm a number of our fundamental Eurocommunist ideas, which transcend the distortions introduced into the communist movement's culture and which recover the revolutionary Marxist theoretical heritage -- ideas which we wish to sum up in this resolution in the following very specific points:

A) The assertion of the values of democracy and therefore of pluralism in the organization of state power, which presupposes the transcending of the idea of the "workers and peasant state," the "dictatorship of the proletariat," and the "state apparatus merged with the party apparatus" and its replacement with the idea of the democratic hegemony of the forces of labor and culture, of a new historic bloc that will rally all the revolutionary forces and forces of social progress.

This idea presupposes the establishment of universal suffrage and various other forms of participation by the social and mass movements in political decisionmaking; the maintenance of the state's secular character, with regard to both religion and philosophy; acceptance of the interplay of majorities and minorities by means of a plurality of parties and alternation in power; the stubborn defense of individual and collective rights and freedoms including the freedoms of association, speech and the press, religious freedom and the freedom to strike; and the recognition of national and regional characteristics.

In Spain this means the unrestricted implementation of the rights and duties of all kinds enshrined in the 1978 constitution.

B) Coexistence for a lengthy historical period of forms of state and private ownership, which will place the principal mainstays of the economy in public hands, so that complete state ownership will be the result not of voluntarist government measures which would destroy production forces and services useful to society, but of the real development of the production forces and of the extension of socialist awareness.

C) The establishment of workers' self-management in the enterprises so that they will feel the masters of, and responsible for, their development, which is in no way incompatible with democratic planning.

D) Part of this conception is the communist party's role as a vanguard party, not because this characteristic is granted to it by any kind of affiliation of formal self-appointment, but by virtue of its real ability to implement Marxism in a revolutionary and creative way; a communist party that does not consider itself to be the workers masses' sole representative, which recognizes in theory and practice the representativeness of other socialist and progressive parties and the role of the social movements, a PCE which, by accepting this, recognizes the plurality of social trends and does not aspire to a power monopoly, much less to a merging of state and party.

The PCE is no longer regarded as an "army" or a "general staff," but as a vanguard political force composed of aware and responsible men and women who express, discuss and compare their ideas freely, but who also unite freely and fraternally around the party program, who regard the party itself as the most valuable tool in the struggle to emancipate the workers, who recognize organization and relations with the masses as a fundamental element of their political action and unity of action and discipline with respect to the congress' decisions -- and between congresses with respect to the decisions of the higher bodies -- as essential for the efficiency of the political struggle.

The communist party recognizes that, apart from the collective political tasks shared by all its members, each member is entirely free with regard to his personal preferences, his membership of progressive social movements, his intellectual or artistic inclinations and his private life. It also recognizes that in the field of theory, culture and art or of scientific research different schools of thought can coexist within it and that they must all have the opportunity to express themselves freely in its organs and cultural publications. The communist party defines itself as a nonconfessional party which can embrace atheists, agnostics and believers.

The communist party as such decides only on matters of revolutionary strategy and political tactics.

The communist party does not aim to become the dominant force of the state or to impose its ideology as the official state ideology. The communist party's mission is to ensure that the forces of labor and culture, in all their diversity, democratically gain sociopolitical hegemony. Hence the importance that the communist party attaches to the policy of alliance among the leftwing and progressive forces and in the future to what we have called "the new political grouping."

We communists are internationalists. Our active solidarity is exercised and will continue to be exercised with all social and national liberation movements, with all those struggling for peace, disarmament and cooperation among the peoples.

The crisis in the various forms of international organization [articulacion] centered on the CPSU and the failure of the social democratic international experience creates the need for a quest for new forms of solidarity and internationalist cooperation. The creativity demonstrated by Marxists at the time of the Zimmerwald and Kiental conferences must be repeated today, adapted, of course, to the new historical tasks facing progressive manking.

The continuation of the revolutionary process begun in October 1917 within the late 20th century, learning from all the experiences of the past, creates the need to transcend not only traditional social democratic culture but also the distortions of the traditional culture of the communist movement. This is an exciting and creative task in which, in today's world, there should be a rallying of communists, socialists and revolutionary liberation movements -- that is, of all those anxious really to transform this society, in which it is capitalism that is actually failing and in which the need for socialist transformations is an objective fact.

The objective need to advance toward socialist solutions is more evident in Europe during the present crisis, which is affecting the economic structures, model of development and culture that have hitherto dominated. This objective need must lead to the crystalization of the European left.

By saying this we are not envisaging any kind of "Eurocentrism." On the contrary, we believe that this path cannot be pursued except by means of equal-based and democratic cooperation with the Third World revolutionary and progressive forces and subsequently with all international forces of that kind.

In this way Europe and the other developed countries, together with the Third World countries experiencing revolutionary changes, could impart a new thrust that would advance the socialist changes begun in 1917 both in the capitalist world and in socialist-type countries along different and multifaceted paths.

The pressing need to struggle for peace, the peoples' independence, democracy and a new world economic order, the struggle for a world without exploiter classes or oppressed peoples, a world of solidarity in which the sums now squandered on weapons would be spent on prosperity and culture, demands combined efforts from all workers, communist, socialist and progressive parties and from all liberation movements, in new forms of internationalist organization.

This means more flexible and borader forms of organization, independent of the military blocs and not aligned with state policies to achieve this kind of organization, which will not happen overnight and will require prolonged efforts. It will be necessary to create centers of influence on an international level, which in no way implies the formation of any centers of international leadership or of a new international.

We Spanish communists procede along this path from the principle that the victory of socialism worldwide cannot be the victory of one bloc over another, it cannot come from the military defeat of any state, it must be the result of a process of displacement of the exploiter classes from each country through the efforts and deliberate struggle of each people and internationalist political solidarity.

The Central Committee is determined to develop and support all initiatives likely to lead to this new kind of organization and to create the center or centers of internationalist action that will facilitate this objective.

At the same time the PCE aims to develop and extend its bilateral relations with all communist, socialist and progressive parties and with the liberation movements with a view to maintaining ties of solidarity and working in the direction mentioned.

A communist party, a workers' party, faced with the revolutionary movement's new problems, cannot retreat within its own borders, limit its policy to the confines of a kind of nationalist autarky. There is now no political or social movement, even among the bourgeoisie, that has no internationalist ties.

The Central Committee raises still higher the flag of internationalist solidarity, of Marxist internationalism, which is inseparable from the cause of the workers, from the ideal of communism and socialism.

We are in a period of transition, in which mankind is faced with two paths: war and a return to barbarism or the advance to a freer, more just and more egalitarian world, in accordance with the principles of creative and revolutionary Marxism, which we are determined to fully recover.

'Renewalists' Comment

PM251211 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 15

[Joaquina Prades report]

[Text] The "renewalist" Eurocommunist sector of the PCE regards as "merely acceptable" the Central Committee's official statement on the events in Poland, published on Monday. The "renewalist" objections -- according to what some of their most prominent spokesmen told EL PAIS yesterday -- come down essentially to the failure to announce the severance of relations with the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] and the incomplete explanation, in their opinion, concerning the PCE's future relationship with the European parties.

The "renewalists" stated that they find the above-mentioned Central Committee resolution -- in whose approval they did not take part because, apart from very few exceptions, they were recently expelled from that Communist leadership body -- "merely acceptable," since they believe that at the same time as publishing that statement, the PCE should have announced the official severance of relations with the PZPR, "just as it happened," they add, "when Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968."

The other objection of this sector of the PCE concerns the fact that, when the PCI published its official resolution on the Polish events a few days ago, it was clearly specified that "from this moment the PCI will give no preferential treatment to other East European communist countries," which means in practice that the same treatment will be given in the future to a labor or social democratic party, for instance, as to one of the communist parties of the Warsaw Pact countries.

In the specific instance of the PCE, the "renewalists" assert that this point was not clearly specified -- something which they attribute to "Santiago Carrillo's good relations with Romania's Ceausescu and the satrap or North Korea, Kim Il-song," to use Alberto Infante's exact words. In the PCE Central Committee statement, this specific reference is confined to the CPSU and not extended to the other communist parties: "At the 1969 international conference of communist parties," the Spanish Communists' official statement says verbatim, "It was already clear that our party was abandoning any privileged relationship with the CPSU, and it has not departed from that course."

"There has been no severance of relations with the CPSU; in the international field we have maintained full independence," it continues, "and we have intensified relations with those parties closer to us in thinking."

For his part, the PCE's new press secretary, Enrique Curiel, told this newspaper that "our party made that statement about no preferential treatment for any other party following the invasion of Prague. All that the PCI has done now is to emulate the PCE, only with a few years' delay."

Agreement Between Carrillo and Enrico Berlinguer

Both communiques -- the PCI's and the PCE's -- concerning the events in Poland are the result of an agreement between the two parties reached in December at a meeting in Rome between PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo and PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer.

The only "renewalist" who has not been expelled from the Central Committee -- Valencia Deputy Emerito Bono -- told EL PAIS that "these omissions do in fact exist, but I believe that, if practice is consistent with what is stated in the document, both actions will be carried out in the near future."

Another of the factors of recent unease among the "renewalists" was the fact that the party's profound internal crisis was not discussed at the last Central Committee plenum, "especially," one of them said, "when something as important as the resignation of 41 municipal councillors in Madrid Province has occurred." "Although it is true that it did not figure on the agenda," the same source added, "it could perfectly well have been debated in the question and answer session, if Carrillo had not prevented it."

The "renewalists'" political activity entails for the present remaining in the PCE at all costs. In the meantime they are beginning to see that between an "externally Eurocommunist and internally Stalinist" PCE and a Spanish Socialist Workers Party which is "necessarily very moderate because of its pacts with the government," a political area is opening up which might be termed the "pivot of the left."

CALVO-SOTELO SAYS NO TO EARLY CORTES ELECTIONS

LD282230 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The prime minister still intends to hold elections in 1983, according to a statement by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] parliamentary group spokesman, Lamo de Espinosa. The decision was made during a cabinet session held to analyze the situation of the UCD following the defection of three of its members. According to Lamo de Espinosa, at no point in the meeting was the possibility of dissolving parliament considered. Now, the UCD spokesman said, the UCD will have to review each of the pending bills one by one to determine the possibility of getting them through parliament in view of the balance of forces in congress.

BRIEFS

NEW COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBERS -- This morning Lieutenants General Alvaro Lacalle and Ignacio Alfaro Arregui were sworn in as members of the Council of State. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82 LD]

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTRY WILL NOT PROSECUTE FORSVAR

PM271601 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Copenhagen — The Defense Ministry has decided that charges of spying will not be made against the magazine FORSVAR, which is critical of Danish defense policy and revealed the existence of secret military listening stations and published pictures of one of the stations. Legal experts persuaded the ministry not to prosecute when it came to light that military personnel at the station in question had sent Christmas cards with pictures of the same antennae.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT CLOSES 1981 PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

LD281738 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto hopes for a speedy solution to the problem of the government. Speaking at the closing session of the 1981 parliamentary session, President Koivisto said he hoped that a new administration, capable of foreign and domestic political action, could be appointed without undue delay for the rest of the election period.

The solemn closing of last year's session took place in the parliamentary building this afternoon. During his speech, Speaker Johannes Virolainen stressed the parliament's activity in legislative work. In Virolainen's view, the work in the just ended session was made easier by the broad-based majority government.

[Begin Virolainen recording] During the last parliamentary session, the work has been made easier by the fact that there was a broad-based majority government in the country. The government submitted to the parliament several important bills, on the basis of which many important legislative measures were concluded. Among them, I want to mention regional law reform which, it is hoped, will make it possible to level differences in regional development more effectively than before. The resources which, within the framework of our limited [word indistinct], can be directed to regional development, will yield good results in future. I am convinced of this. [end recording]

After Virolainen's speech, President Koivisto officially closed the 1981 parliamentary session. In his speech President Koivisto stressed the stability of Finland's foreign political line.

[Begin Koivisto recording] Finland's foreign political position has remained stable during the past parliamentary session, despite the worrying growth of international tension. The confidence of foreign powers in the continuity of Finland's foreign policy on the well-known and established Paasikivi-Kekkonen line is strong, as we have been able to see from the many statements made in connection with the change of president. We feel great gratitude to President Urho Kekkonen and his life's work. It is our most important task to nurture the foreign political heritage he has left us and to follow the path he laid out. [end recording]

The 1982 parliamentary session will be opened Wednesday, 3 February. The speakers will be elected the day before that. After the start of the new session, discussions on forming the new government will also be started officially.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER TO VISIT USSR 1 FEB

PM281301 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 23 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa will travel to Moscow 1 February. During his visit he will probably meet Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Social Democratic Party headquarters announced on Friday [22 January]. Sorsa will lead a delegation representing the Socialist International's disarmament group. The delegation will include representatives of social democrats in Finland, West Germany, Austria, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Japan and Venezuela.

Talks with the Soviet hosts will be held 2-4 February. They will deal with international questions and with disarmament endeavors, the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid and Poland in particular. Sorsa visited the United States with a similar delegation in November last year. There were talks with representatives of the U.S. leadership, and Sorsa also met UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Sorsa will return from Moscow 5 February.

According to reports, two CPSU representatives will arrive in Helsinki next week to make preparations for Sorsa's visit to Moscow. However, political circles incline to the view that the most important reason for Vitaliy Shaposhnikov and Stefan Smirnov's visit is to negotiate with the Finnish Communist Party about the situation within the party. Shaposhnikov is deputy chief of the CPSU's international section, and Smirnov works in the party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

FINNISH-LANGUAGE PAPER BANKRUPT -- Sweden's only Finnish-language daily, FINN-SANOMAT, printed in Goteborg, has gone bankrupt. The paper's debts amount to about 2,500,000 kronor. The editor in chief of FINN-SANOMAT Esko Javanainen said today that because of economic difficulties the enterprise can no longer continue its operations. FINN-SANOMAT has its own offset printing office and the editorial office and the printing office employ a total of about 40 Finnish staff. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 82 LD]

SWEDEN

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON TO VISIT EARLY FEBRUARY

PM271147 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Paris, 20 Jan -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has accepted an invitation to visit Sweden 4 and 5 February. This was announced in Paris Wednesday [20 January] in connection with Swedish Riksdag Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson's official visit to his French counterpart. If the dispute between SAS and Air France is not settled in the next 2 weeks it is likely that Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten will raise the matter with Cheysson.

Cheysson has had an open invitation for a long time. The fact that he has now decided to accept the invitation does not mean that the dispute between the two airlines is thougnt to be so urgent that a visit is necessary. But last week Ola Ullsten wrote to Cheysson asking him for assistance in getting the deadlocked negotiations moving again. On Wednesday Ingemund Bengtsson ended a 2-day visit to Paris with a meeting with French Premier Pierre Mauroy. He also met with his French counterpart, Louis Mermaz, and French Senate Speaker Alain Poher.

DENKTAS REJECTS PAPANDREOU'S CALL FOR UNITY

TA281553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Lefkosa, 28 Jan (AA) -- President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State said either a partnership is formed on Cyprus, or the former partners go on living side by side. He made the comment in reaction to a statement by Greek Premier Papandreou, who called for a nonaligned unitary Cyprus where Turkish and Greek Cypriots would coexist, with equal rights. Denktas noted so-called equal rights existed in history for the Turkish communities in Greece and in Rhodes, and that kind of equality was unacceptable for the Turkish Cypriot community.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES UN HANDLING OF WEAPONS ISSUE

TA281332 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas made a statement in connection with the [weapons] issue this morning in which he harshly criticized the United Nations. He said that at the meeting he had yesterday with the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, it was determined that the announcement and explanation offered on the subject by the UN representative -- in an inappropriate manner -- were not true. Because the arms and ammunition in Athalassa, which should be under UN control, were no longer there, another UN statement was needed to clarify the situation. Denktas continued: The announcement proves that an earlier statement by the UN spokesman was not accurate and that undiplomatic language was used in the statement. I hope the UN authorities will take the necessary steps on this subject.

The last UN declaration affirms that the arms and ammunition that should be under UN control are no longer there. Despite this, no explanations have been offered as to how, over so many years, the United Nations lost control of the arms and ammunition. This proves the UN tendency to coverup some truths if it so desires. This is a regrettable example. We cannot agree that only a very small quantity of ammunition is missing. We have lost our trust. This is a very regrettable development.

In reply to a question on the amount of arms in question, Denktas said the figures reported by a Turkish daily has to be accepted as true until proven otherwise. Denktas said that the UN authorities must deal with the issue much more carefully and added: One of the tasks of the UN authorities is to prevent such developments. However, the UN statements have tried to cover up the incident. We are sorry about that.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS; REPORTS ON ATHENS TALKS

NC282220 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] President Kiprianou this evening returned from Athens where he had talks with the government of Greece and the country's political leaders on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue. The president was welcomed at Larnaca airport by President of the House of Representatives Ladhas, who replaced him during his absence; ministers; the metropolitan bishop of Kitium; the commanders of the police and the National Guard, and other officials. Interlocutor Ioannidhis also returned with the president.

In a statement, President Kiprianou expressed full satisfaction with his talks with the Greek Government, which he added, were fruitful and very useful. [Begin recording] I return from my visit to Athens fully satisfied with everything. The talks with the Greek Government were fruitful and extremely useful. Not only did we have the opportunity to reconfirm the joint line we laid down during the first meeting with Papandreou when he assumed power, but we had the opportunity to enter into more details and to program in detail the next steps in view of possible developments. I wish to emphasize once more the unstinting support of Greece, particularly that of the government and of Prime Minister Papandreou, for the struggle by Cyprus for liberty and justice.

During my stay in Athens I had the opportunity to meet with the president of Greece and briefed him on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem. I also had the opportunity to meet with the new leader of the official opposition, Amerof, as well as the leader and the secretary general of the KKE, Florakis, and other political personalities and party leaders. There is absolutely no doubt that interest in Cyprus, which has always existed in Greece, is increasing and more alive. This is due to the more determined support of the Greek Government. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality, and there was a concord of views both in our evaluations and reports and in the further handling of the issue. When I say concord of views — since this is often the object of criticism or even, often, of ironic comments — this is a fact and not a figure of speech. Greece's support is a fact. It is decisive and, as we have declared repeatedly, it is the main support in the struggle we are waging.

During our talks we reviewed the latest developments in the dialogue being conducted, and we also dealt with the efforts being made on the part of both the Greek Government and the Cyprus Government in the international arena to promote our national issue. There is full agreement that the time limits for the dialogue must be exhausted, because the dialogue is now entering a critical phase, in order to establish beyond any possible doubt to what extent it will be possible to make any progress; in other words, a change in the Turkish position and abandonment of its well-known philosophy. If this does not become possible within a reasonable time — in a few months — then most certainly the next step, as determined during earlier contacts in Athens and also as decided on by the Cyprus National Council and the Ministerial Council, the next step will be a Cyprus appeal at the UN General Assembly.

Among other things, we also discussed the question of what our specific goal must be in any new appeal. This was the subject of consultations, and it will continue to be the subject of consultations. We will conclude our consultations on this subject and we will draw conclusions, after I first brief the National and Ministerial councils, with Prime Minister Papandreou during his visit to Nicosia, which, despite all the rumors, will take place on 27 and 28 February and 1 March. As stated earlier, this is the first such visit by a Greek prime minister to Cyprus, and apart from the symbolic significance, which proves the great interest of Greece in Cyprus, this visit will also be of a basic significance. Within the framework of the evaluations and estimates made, I must emphasize that we agree totally both on the fact that the recent artificial tension created both in Greece and in Cyprus around possible Turkish activities is artificial and that there must be absolutely no concern. No panic is justifiable in any way. I believe Turkey will in no way be allowed to proceed with any plans which could create irregularities.

For our part, it is a fact that we aspire to a solution of the Cyprus problem through peaceful procedures. We want a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. We agree fully with the Greek Government that our irrevocable goal is to guarantee an absolutely independent Cyprus Republic, with its territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonaligned character ensured. We agree that the internal structure must be a federation, and we also agree that the inalienable rights of the citizens must be guaranteed, both human rights and basic liberties, including the inalienable right of the refugees to return to their ancestral hearths as well as the rights of free settlement, free movement and property.

We also discussed many other current issues related to the promotion of our national cause and other matters related to the Cyprus problem and with what has taken place. During the last day, at a private meeting with the Greek prime minister, we exchanged views on the opening of the Cyprus dossier. There is agreement on this matter — that this dossier of treason must be opened not only for historical reasons and, naturally, not for the purpose of persecuting those who possibly were influenced by national slogans, but for prosecuting the leading perpetrators of the Cyprus tragedy. There is no reneging on this matter, just as there is no reneging on any other matter.

The assistance of Greece is, and it will continue to be, multifaceted in all sectors without exception. We have established that despite the fact that there are many problems in the world today facing mankind, interest in the Cyprus problem is growing. This is a good omen, because it offers us the opportunity to promote it even further internationally. In parallel with the dialogue being conducted, whose future we cannot predetermine -- since on the basis of the facts of the moment it is questionable whether it will produce results and, as a result, the next step will be an appeal to the United Nations -- in parallel, the effort for internationalization will be continued on the part of both the Greek and Cyprus governments. What I would like to stress particularly is the fact that there is full coordination between the Greek and Cyprus governments; coordination of actions and programming. This is extremely important for the future of our national cause.

The message I bring back after the talks in Athens is that Greece is the main support, as I stated earlier, of our struggle for liberty and justice, and to the degree that this depends on the Greek Government within the framework of possibilities, within the framework of the broader foreign policy of the Greek Government, the Greek Government will do everything possible, because it considers the Cyprus problem a basic and fundamental problem, a problem on which depends not only the future of Cyprus but also the future of relations between Greece and Turkey. Consequently, an unsatisfactory solution of the Cyprus problem, the perpetuation of the current situation, will without a doubt -- and this is fully understood -- will have an effect on the progress of Hellenism. At the same time, an unsatisfactory solution will result in continued conflagration and friction in this delicate area of the Mediterranean.

I repeat, I am fully satisfied with every aspect of the talks because there was not only a reaffirmation of the agreed-upon line, the jointly-laid-down line since Prime Minister Papandreou assumed power, but simultaneously we entered into a detailed, brotherly dialogue, as Papandreou himself stated, between the governments of Greece and Cyprus on what must be done as the next steps toward promoting the cause of Cyprus, always with the goal of guaranteeing the prerequisites for survival and justification.

I firmly believe this visit was extremely useful from every aspect and that it is a useful preamble to the Greek prime minister's visit to Cyprus, when it is expected there will be a conclusion to our talks in regard to planning for the forthcoming steps. [end recording]

Answering questions, the president stated the Greek Government believes that in a solution the form of guarantees must be broader and must include the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus. President Kiprianou stated that Papandreou explained that by a "redefinement" he meant the new Greek Government's activities within the various organizations to which it belongs in respect to its role as basically a country interested in putting an end to the occupation of Cyprus. This does not mean he is taking a position against the dialogue now being conducted. For the Cyprus side, he continued, there is no question of a redefinement. The basis for the intercommunal dialogue consists of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. Within the framework of the dialogue it is natural that there should be discussion of the UN evaluation. We maintain our positions, and absolutely no harm can come from discussion of the evaluations, he added. We have an obligation to provide some understandable time limit so it may be established beyond any doubt who will be responsible for a possible impasse in the talks. Our own side will be free to undertake its own intiatives. The missing persons is a special issue for discussion with the UN secretary general and the Greek prime minister. Papandreou is particularly interested in the missing persons, as we are. Kiprianou also said he discussed the question of the enclaved [persons] and measures to be adopted.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

COUNCIL OF EUROPE UPHOLDS TURKEY'S MEMBERSHIP

TA282019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Europe Consultative Assembly today approved a draft resolution drawn up by its Political Committee and envisaging Turkey's continued membership in the council. The resolution was approved by 68 votes to 41 votes during a vote held at the Consultative Assembly this evening. Five members abstained.

The resolution notes that the continuation of Turkey's membership to the Council of Europe would be useful from the viewpoint of observing the restoration of democratic institutions in Turkey. The resolution also recalls that member countries have the right to apply to the council organs in connection with the developments in Turkey.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY MAY RESIGN BEFORE NEXT ELECTIONS

AU291101 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna (APA) -- Chancellor Kreisky intends either to keep on working as government chief for years to come, or to resign from the function of chancellor even before the expiration of the current legislative period. This was stated by him in an interview published in today's edition of TIROLER TAGESZEITUNG.

In this interview, the chancellor stresses that he wants to be the leading candidate of the Austrian Socialist Party only if he can commit himself for years to come: "Yes, that would have to be so in this event; at any rate for the major part of the [next] legislative period."

But, if he could not run in the next elections, he did not intend to remain chancellor until these elections, Kreisky indicted, stating: "In this event I would consider that hardly expedient." Kreisky did not give any name of a potential successor. Kreisky excluded the possibility of holding the next elections ahead of schedule in connection with a change in the chancellor's office.

GREECE

MINISTER RECEIVES PLO ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

NC281428 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Athens, 28 Jan (AFP) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today gained its first diplomatic status within the European Economic Community (EEC), when its representative here, Shawqi Armali, presented his credentials to Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos. After the ceremony, Mr Armali called on other EEC countries to follow the Greek example and "play an independent role, far from any American influence... (and) work positively towards finding a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem."

KKE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

NC282206 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] A KKE delegation composed of Central Committee Secretary General Florakis and member of the Politburo and party parliamentary representative Kaloudhas departed for Moscow this morning at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The KKE delegation will have talks with the CPSU leadership on issues of common interest.

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SCHMIDT, MAUROY AFFIRM 'COMPLETE AGREEMENT'

LD291714 Hamburg DPA in German 1555 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jan (DPA) -- During a talk which lasted several hours in Bonn on Friday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French Premier Pierre Mauroy have noted almost complete agreement on all important international questions, above all with reference to the situation in Poland. Schmidt and Mauroy both agreed to reject the U.S. sanctions policy. Furthermore, they jointly underlined the "urgent wish" for the United States to move away from the high interest rate policy which has "fatal consequences" for industry and jobs in the European countries.

Following a 2-hour private exchange of views, which was followed by a luncheon attended by only a few people, Mauroy told journalists that Poland needs solidarity and that the violation of human rights must be denounced. However, in the opinion of the French Government, economic measures against Warsaw and Moscow are outside the necessary solidarity with Poland. Halting trade with the Soviet Union, including the renunciation of the natural gas deal, would amount to an economic blockade against Moscow and would be a "weighty act" which -- as history has shown -- could eventually even lead to war. Schmidt added that the two men had not noted any differences of assessment concerning the "Polish tragedy" and the Soviet Union.

At the center of the talk, which was held to prepare for the next round of consultations between Schmidt and President Francois Mitterrand on 24 and 25 February in Bonn, were the difficult economic situation and the growing unemployment in the international arena, especially in the two countries. Schmidt, like Mauroy, underlined the "extremely negative importance" of the United States' high interest rate policy for industry and jobs in Europe. The chancellor said that one reason in favor of publically tackling this problem is the conviction that President Ronald Reagan needs support in his fight to bring down interest rates in the United States of America.

Schmidt and Mauroy, who is on his second visit to Bonn as Socialist head of government, both paid tribute to the close and friendly relations between the Federal Republic and France, relations which are independent of any changes of government. Schmidt said that he and Mauroy understood each other well. Mauroy called the German-French friendship Europe's central nucleus which must be developed further. Cooperation between Bonn and Paris should be deepened further.

It seems that the two heads of government discussed defense cooperation concerning the German-French battle tank project only on the sidelines -- a project Paris desires and Bonn advocates in principle, but the financing of which seems as good as impossible to the German side. This subject is to be tackled by Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel and his French counterpart Charles Hernu at their February meeting in Paris.

Before flying home on Friday evening, Mauroy will hold talks with Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff and Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, both of whom attended the joint luncheon.

Press Conference

LD291524 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Premier Pierre Mauroy of France in Bonn today declared their opposition to sanctions against Warsaw and Moscow because of the situation in Poland. After a talk lasting several hours at the federal chancellor's office Mauroy told a press conference that such measures clash with the solidarity which must be shown toward Poland. Schmidt emphasized that there were no differences of view whatsoever on the USSR's role in the "Polish tragedy."

Further Details

LD291725 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Mr Mauroy said that France would go to a February 9 meeting in Madrid of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) with "a tough position," adding that "we will refuse to give the label of democracy to those who don't deserve it."

Responding to West German worries about French economic policy, Mr Mauroy said that for France "it was not a question of building a protectionist wall but of boosting an industrial policy." Mr Mauroy said Mr Schmidt found his explanations on the French policy of reconquering the French market "satisfactory".

'LET POLAND BE POLAND' FEATURES SCHMIDT STATEMENT

LD301158 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has emphasized the demand addressed to the Polish leadership to lift martial law, release those detained and return to a national dialogue with the church and the leaders of the Solidarity trade union. In a declaration which was made public in Bonn on Saturday and which will be broadcast on the television show in support of the Polish people produced on the initiative of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Schmidt directs his appeal above all "at the Soviet Union, which carries a heavy responsibility for the tragedy." The Polish people themselves have to find their way into the future.

The supression of freedom in Poland is "a serious moral challenge to all those in the world who are for humanity and freedom," Schmidt said. This suppression is a danger to peaceful coexistence. Schmidt reiterates his assurance that the Germans stand "with all their heart at the side of the Polish workers in their struggle for human dignity, rights and democracy." After a long and painful history, Germans and Poles have come together again, the chancellor stressed. This development after World War II, together with the conciliation between Germany and France, was "one of the great moral developments in Europe." Schmidt added: "Never again will we forget what human solidarity between Poles and Germans means for our people and for Europe. That is the reason for our solidarity today with the Polish people."

CHANCELLOR ADDRESSES LOWER SAXONY SPD CONGRESS

LD301422 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Hanover, 30 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is willing to fulfill the government mandate which the electors entrusted to the social-liberal coalition in the Bundestag elections of 1980 for the entire legislative period. At the regional party congress of the Lower Saxony SPD, in Hanover on Saturday, Schmidt said: "I do not want to abandon ship." At the same time the chancellor warned -- without naming names -- of any attempt to block government business. "It is in my own interest to emphasize," he recalled, "that a ship with 27 or 30 would-be helmsmen cannot be steered in the long run."

Schmidt intends to meet Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the party congress to talk about employment policy measures. Genscher is in the Lower Saxony regional capital for a rally of solidarity with Poland.

In his 1-hour speech, which dealt primarily with peace issues, as well as economic and social policies, the chancellor explained in detail the government's stance on the situation in Poland. The government has spoken out for moral and human rights in the face of Polish tragedy. But it does not consider it correct to join in the "choir of those who in their anger want to take measures which ill-befit us Germans."

Schmidt recalled that 10 days after the imposition of martial law in Poland he had asked in a letter to Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev that the state of martial law in Poland be ended and that the dialogue with the workers be resumed. "It is one thing," the chancellor said, "if someone risks everything for the freedom of his people, even his life. But it is a completely different matter if one lives in security and demands that someone else should risk his life."

DGB CHAIRMAN SPEAKS AT RALLY FOR SOLIDARITY

LD301746 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 30 Jan (DPA) -- In over 100 cities in the FRG, several thousand people today demonstrated their solidarity with Poland and the Polish trade union Solidarity. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wrote in a telegram to the main DGB [West German union organization] - organized demonstration in Muehlheim, on the Ruhr, that the Solidarity trade union had created a "symbol of hope." DGB Chairman Heinz-Oskar Vetter, in front of approximately 2,000 demonstrators, condemned "in the sharpest terms" the Polish military's measures against the trade union, where were also aimed against the entire Polish people.

In his telegram to the DGB demonstration, Schmidt pointed out that this symbol of hope could not be extinguished as being "a glorious chapter in the history of Poland and in the history of the free trade unions." The chancellor called on FRG citizens to help people in Poland. In an interview with the French newspaper LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR (Saturday edition), Schmidt vigorously denied Western press allegations that the Federal Government had not criticized events in Poland persistently enough. "Formerly we used to be regarded with suspicion because of militarism, now we are suspected of pacifism and neutralism. Both are equally distant from the actual reality in Germany."

"In the presence of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and numerous North Rhine-Westphalian regional politicians, Vetter, in the name of the DGB demanded the immediate end of the state of emergency, the immediate release of all arrested trade unionists and the resumption of negotiations between Solidarity and the Polish Government. Vetter called upon "all workers in Germany" to show solidarity with the arrested trade unionists in Poland.

GENSCHER SUPPORTS DETENTE, EUROPEAN UNITY

LD291548 Hamburg DPA in German 1300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jan (DPA) -- Speaking at the "European Management Forum" in Davos today, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher said that setbacks in the policy of detente are no reason for reviving the Cold War. Genscher defined the policy of detente, which he called the "paramount peace task for Europe and the world," as a "joint Western policy toward the USSR, which combines determination to maintain parity and demands for Soviet moderation with readiness for dialogue and cooperation, for arms control and disarmament."

Genscher said: "What has been achieved in this respect during the past 12 years must not be endangered, at any rate by us." As regards Poland, the West should see not only the obvious pressure exerted by Moscow, but also the fundamental problem of Moscow's inability to allow for demands for national identity. "Short-winded action for action's sake" should not therefore be allowed to "take the place of political strategy." The USSR could achieve stability in its sphere only if she "responds constructively to the East European people's demand for reform and implementation of their European identity."

In his speech, which was prereleased in Bonn, the federal foreign minister called for fresh efforts to establish political unity in Europe, which can master its economic problems only with unity. Genscher unequivocally underlined the indispensable security factor which the U.S. represents for Europe.

Opposes Economic Sanctions

LD301322 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Hanover, 30 Jan (DPA) -- The FDP chairman, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told a party Solidarity rally in Hanover today that the German population should give material aid to the Polish people "even if that involves personal sacrifices." Speaking to approximately 500 people, Genscher opposed economic sanctions against Poland. Genscher demanded that "all peoples should be able to establish the order which they want." After the experiences of the German people, the FRG should be an "advocate of freedom and civil rights, also in Latin America, Asia and Africa." The former federal president and honorary chairman of the FDP, Walter Scheel, directed heavy criticism against the Soviet Union and the Polish military government. After Afghanistan the imposition of martial law in Poland was a "further serious burden on international relations."

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT DENIES 'FAINTNESS ATTACK'

LD311052 Hamburg DPA in German 0955 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 31 Jan (DPA) -- Using the words, "they're crazy," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt commented on weekend reports about an attack of faintness which he is said to have suffered on Saturday at the Lower Saxony regional party conference in Hannover. "That is very far from what really happened," Schmidt said Saturday night at the Hamburg press ball. Observers said that it had been a long time since the chancellor had shown so much stamina at a press ball in Hamburg. The media reported on an attack of faintness which Schmidt, who has had a heart pacemaker for several months, is supposed to have had. A representative of the Federal Press Office spoke of only a cramp which the chancellor had during his speech to delegates at the party conference. There had been no need for medical treatment, since the cramp had eased by itself.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM VIEWED AS PRIORITY TASK

LD291732 Hamburg DPA in German 1609 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Jan (DPA) -- A pioneering program for the creation of jobs for the coming years is believed to be so essential by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that he might make his remaining in office dependent on it. A few days before the preliminary decision by the SPD and FDP coalition partners, which is expected next Monday, on the financing of measures to combat unemployment, Schmidt told a few people that if the differing views are not resolved one can "no longer count on him." This remark by Schmidt was reported by the SPD group chief, Herbert Wehner, in an NDR interview recorded today and is to be broadcast on Saturday. Wehner has already informed the delegates of his electoral district, Hamburg, about this. Bonn government circles pointed out on Friday that neither the Federal Government nor the chancellor have ever talked about coalition talks or commented on reports about them. This will continue to be the rule.

REUNIFICATION RULED OUT BEFORE YEAR 2000

LD301604 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt does not foresee the possibility of a reunification of the two German states before the year 2000. In an interview with the French paper LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, published in Bonn on Saturday, the chancellor said that he has always been of the opinion that the clause contained in the Basic Law on the reestablishment of German unity by free self-determination is "a long-term aim." Schmidt added: "I cannot see how this can be achieved before the end of this century. I do not think that this is a possibility without first generally overcoming the partition of Europe." But if he abandons this aim as federal chancellor, he will be placing himself in opposition to the constitution, on which he has sworn an oath.

REPORT CITES PROBLEMS IN REARMING MILITARY

LD302214 Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Hamburg, 30 Jan (DPA) -- According to WELT AM SONNTAG the Federal Army is, as a result of the higher costs of the Tornado multipurpose fighter, no longer capable of meeting its obligations to the extent previously foreseen. This emerged from the draft of a report in which a Bundestag committee, set up in February 1981, indicated its view on the effects of the purchase of the Tornado on the armed forces' combat readiness which appeared in the latest edition of the newspaper. Within the committee the 500-page report was "largely undisputed." There was no agreement on whether and to what extent Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) was responsible for the financial mess surrounding the purchase of the multipurpose fighter.

Because of cutbacks or delays in procurements as a result of the rapidly rising costs of the Tornado, the report says that as regards ground troops "at some points... the minimum of coverage in the area between the Baltic and the Alps was not being reached." The risk of a threat was being "at times increased" by this. It was alleged that in the air force there was "overall, a limited meeting of commitments." The navy could, it was said "still fulfill its commitments in spite of reduced capabilities," but it is weakened due to its "diversity of roles" and could not take on any additional obligations.

The chairman of the defense committee, Werner Marx, (CDU), in his initial reaction was annoyed about the publication of the report. The story was apparently based on an outdated partial draft of the, as yet unfinished report, Marx told DPA on Saturday in Bonn. There would only be an authorized text after the approval of the investigation report by the committee, which is scheduled to meet for the last time on 3 March.

The report cited in WELT AM SONTAG says of the problems, specifically, that in the army alone "60 necessary rearming plans could not be carried out to the extent originally planned." Thus it is emerging that fewer vehicles would be ready for use because the means for their repair were lacking. Because of cutbacks "in the infrastructural sphere" the accomodations of soldiers are also suffering. Moreover the additional need for command staff would be met in 6 years, instead of in 3.

There are also delays in the procurement of weapons and equipment such as radio equipment for the new battle tank Leopard II and the night-sight devices for the Milan antitank system. The new antiaircraft tanks (?Gepard) and Roland had had their combat usefulness cut in half by the decision not to install a special guidance system.

The navy has been particularly hit by the delay in purchasing the 7th and 8th 122 frigate and the new, fast minesweeper 343, in place of which old and less powerful units would continue to be used. There is to be a postponement also to the modernization of the Hamburg class destroyers and the rearming of the Sea King helicopter for combat use. The Kormoran guided missile, suitable for use against seaborne targets and used by the navy's Tornados, will only be available later.

Both the air force and the navy think the safety of the airfields planned for the Tornado will be endangered by the abandonment of the antiaircraft missile system Roland. Also cutbacks in the planned guidance system for a comprehensive air defense system and fuel cuts for pilot training are complained of as being a considerable burden. The Federal Army is to receive in all 322 airplanes of the Tornado type, which is built jointly with Great Britain and Italy. In May of last year the Bundestag had granted a further DM265 million for the purchase of the airplane, which had gotten into difficulties due to price rises and financial deficits.

MITTERRAND APPROVES OF U.S. POLISH TV PROGRAM

LD310016 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] This evening, Francois Mitterrand was the guest on the "Soir-3" television news program, and he gave his full approval for the U.S. initiative of a television program in support of the Poles.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] It is a good initiative. The Polish people need to be made aware that their fight for more freedom enjoys the support and solidarity of many millions of men throughout the world. They need to know that the political and moral pressure of world public opinion will not cease until they see restored the free exercise of their trade union rights which have been gained by Poland's peasants and workers in the last few years, until they regain their human rights, and until those who have been unjustly incarcerated are released from the prisons and camps.

The Polish people also suffer from misery and hunger and that is why France sends food aid, the bulk of food aid from the Western countries. The Polish people also know that their country is still suffering from the consequences of World War II and that it will only escape these consequences the day that sees the disappearance of the cutting of Europe into two blocs and of the system which oppresses the Polish people. Their astonishing courage in adversity shows that this evolution, even if it needs time, has already begun. [end recording]

OFFICIALS DEFEND GAS CONTRACT WITH USSR

Mauroy: Diversification

PM011051 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 82 p 36

[Excerpt] The appropriateness of the contract for France's purchase of Soviet gas continues to arouse strong controversy in political circles. [Premier] Mauroy mentioned that agreement twice in Nord Pas-de-Calais Monday [25 January] At Cambrai town hall, in an off-the-cuff reply to a speech by Mr Legendre (RPR), the mayor and a former secretary of state, who had said that he was "shocked" that the agreement had been concluded "while martial law has still not been lifted in Poland," the premier said: "It is important not to confuse issues.... Should we have added to the Poles' tragedy the additional tragedy of the French deprived of gas supplies? The agreement reached in no way calls into question our options at the international level, and particularly our solidarity with the Polish people. We defend freedom wherever it is under attack...."

Mr Mauroy returned to the subject at Roubaix town hall: "The debate on energy in the National Assembly in fall 1981 highlighted the importance for our security and energy independence of a twofold diversifications of our supplies -- diversification of energy sources and diversification of their geographical origins.... In the framework of that policy it was decided to increase the share of natural gas in our energy balance. Gas will increase from 12 percent of our consumption in 1981 to almost 15 percent in 1990....

"It was with that in mind that negotiations were started and are continuing with Algeria, the USSR, the African countries of the Gulf of Guinea, and the countries bordering the North Sea. In 1980 the French gas company was given permission to negotiate a new contract with Soyuzgazeksport in addition to the one signed in 1975. On 22 January 1982 the discussions resulted in the conclusion of a commercial agreement subject to the government's examination for approval....

"At present energy imports from the USSR (natural gas, oil and coal) represent 5 percent of our energy consumption."

"Thus, taking account of the reduction in our oil purchases and the increase in our total energy consumption, the USSR's share in our energy supplies would remain unchanged. Moreover the government has asked the French gas company to guarantee the security of gas supplies to the consumers by two complementary measures likely to mitigate a possible break in supplies from our main suppliers: on the one hand the extension of underground gas storage will be developed and on the other hand there will be suspendable contracts making provision for clients to have major equipment enabling them to use another form of energy if need be."

For his part PS First Secretary Jospin said he thought that "the argument that it is Poland which is paying the bill is hypocritical. The logic of human rights must be separated from economic logic."

However, the majority is not unanimous in giving unreserved approval to this contract. Left Radical Movement Chairman Schwartzenberg indicated that he would have "preferred there to have been less haste and greater information on such an important contract."

Cheysson: Reasonable Position

PM011001 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Maurice Delarue report]

[Text] "The French are activists in the Near East because we believe that a move toward peace is urgently needed because people are suffering," [External Relations Minister] Cheysson said when addressing the Foreign Press Association 27 January. "We are activists and will continue to be," the external relations minister continued, "we know that we will only invite attacks, but we will continue to do it."

Justifying President Mitterrand's forthcoming visit to Israel, the minister stated: "I do not understand those who claim they want peace but disregard the fact that there is a Palestinian people which has the same rights. Yes, it is necessary to talk with the Israelis, and preferably in their country; it is necessary to talk with the Arab states, and preferably in those states; and it is necessary to talk with the Palestinians, who do not yet have a state but who have an organization which represents their fighters -- the PLO. Therefore it is necessary to talk with the PLO. That is obvious. I wonder how anybody can deny it."

Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights was "shocking, unacceptable and provocative," and that led the French Government to suspend "for a few weeks" preparations for the president's visit; but that visit is nonetheless still "necessary," the minister continued. "Is it particularly pleasant to visit somebody you have just condemned? No! But the search for peace involves dialogue with Israel," especially since the Europeans only have "words" as a possible means of action in that region, where it is, moreover, particularly important.

Mr Cheysson explained that Mr Mitterrand would not go to the "occupied territories" but only to Jerusalem. The reason why France did not vote for sanctions against Israel at the Security Council is that, according to the UN Charter, sanctions can only be pronounced if there is a "threat to world peace," and that the annexation of the Golan Heights could not be regarded as such.

Mr Cheysson also expressed surprise that the Beirut government had not asked the United Nations to monitor "the whole of southern Lebanon" as it was entitled to do under the terms of Security Council Resolution 425. France, the minister said, is prepared to take part in a move to do that, should Lebanon ask it to. "We are extending our consumption of gas in order to be less dependent on crude oil and to avoid replacing it solely by nuclear energy," although in that connection France has "a remarkably reasonable position," the minister said by way of explaining the conclusion of the gas contract with the Soviet Union.

"Gas must be obtained where it is to be found," he continued, stressing "the continuity of French policy." Our dependence on the USSR will remain at the level of 5 percent, he added, "less oil, more gas.... We would be sanctioning ourselves if we were to shut ourselves off from that source."

A Co-Development Agreement With Algeria

Mr Cheysson denied that in signing the Soviet contract France has given preference to "one form of dependency over another." "Every country," he said, must reckon with "objective elements of dependence." "I do not like dependence," the minister said, "but in areas where we have to be dependent we must diversify our dependence."

Questioned on the negotiations being conducted with Algeria, Mr Cheysson said: "I believe that a fundamental co-development agreement can emerge with Algeria" which will include "a general cooperation agreement" and "a large number of contracts," especially on gas. Algeria regards the agreement on gas as a "starting point" because it will last a long time and protect Algeria's main resource from world speculation. The French Government "accepts that argument," Mr Cheysson continued. "We regard it as an essential subject," he said, "on which you will hear us speak throughout Mr Mitterrand's 7-year term." "The finishing touches have not been put to the formulas" with Algeria, he added, but "there is complete agreement" in principle. "People may say that the Algerians will become dependent on France, but we are negotiating all the reverse aspects with them," the minister also said: "There will be reciprocal security." Mr Cheysson thinks that the gas agreement will be concluded at the end of January.

Finally, questioned on the deadlock on EEC reform, Mr Cheysson said that Britain has a demand, that of "just" budgetary "returns," which does not form part of the treaties. "That is a major problem which goes beyond the functioning of the community. It must continue to function. All those who have signed the treaties are bound by them. It is a new problem which we will have to try to tackle but, quite frankly, I do not see how at present."

Delors: Necessary

PM291281 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jan 82 p 43

[Excerpts] The French [national] gas company's board of directors was to approve the contract for purchasing gas from the Soviet Union on 27 January. France will, therefore receive 8 billion cubic meters per year for 25 years beginning 1984. It will cost -- if petroleum and petroleum product prices to which this contract is index-linked do not change, which is rather unlikely -- at least FR 8.5 billion per year, in other words around FR 212.5 billion over the duration of the contract (in accordance with the minimum guaranteed price for the 25 years.

Mr Delors: A Diversification of our Energy Resources

Questioned on Europe 1's press club about the French-Soviet agreement, Economy and Finance Minister Delors replied: "The government's whole policy is aimed at trying to diversify our energy sources and their origins without prejudicing the future, in other words, leaving room for new discoveries, which some people think we can make, and without counting new energy sources....

"As regards Russian gas which represents one of the most important sources which can be secured at present, the discussion had been going on for a long time. Such a discussion had already been concluded in Germany. We had to take our share of it on pain of not obtaining such a satisfactory price rate and above all on pain of not securing the reciprocal orders which enable our industry to have a presence in the East bloc, which is certainly necessary for us at the moment when you look at the international economic situation."

Accused of "giving a boost to the Soviet economy" in the middle of the Polish crisis, Mr Delors added in particular: "No. We are pursuing an operation which places us directly in line with a policy which is neither that of those who thought that by trading more with the East bloc countries an evolution would be brought about in their political regime, nor, at the other extreme, that of those who like some Americans today, think that it is necessary to stop all trade with the Russians in order to force them to change. We take neither of those extreme attitudes, we are pursuing our line and we are trading with everybody...."

GAS AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA 'IMMINENT'

LD292026 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A Sonatrach-Gaz de France agreement may be imminent, the contract may be signed during the weekend. The calendar in any case makes this mandatory and it is, no doubt, in order to accelerate the process that the minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, is on a lightning visit to Algiers. Here is Ralph Pinto:

Claude Cheysson's visit will not be confirmed by his ministry. He left very quietly late this morning with only a few people and accompanied by one of the chief executives of Gaz de France, its general manager. Claude Cheysson is certainly going to spend the night in Algiers. A commitment had been made to reach agreement before the end of January on this gas. Furthermore, it was the minister himself who took over the dossier on the contract which, during President Mitterrand's official visit to Algeria, received the green light politically. The matter had been dragging on for 2 years.

In all this gas business, which concerns more than 5 billion cubic meters of gas supplied annually to France for a period of 20 years by the Algerians, the political will or in any case the political criterion takes priority. Consideration has also been given to a price to be divided into two parts: one price to be paid by Gaz de France at the current market rate, which would not be higher than that paid to other suppliers, especially African suppliers who are also destined to become large suppliers of France, and the political price which would be an overall one, and which would be higher than the first one. It is a bit complicated -- the difference would be paid by the French Government into a development fund in favor of Algeria; that is the point. In return, Algeria would ensure FR10 billion of contracts for France.

But the catch is this: The reference price must not be the total price charged to Gaz de France as this could put ideas in the heads of other suppliers; but, on the other hand, the first price must not be so low as to turn Algerian gas into a low-cost commodity, because there are other customers who would also naturally demand parity. Consequently, the system must be worked out properly, but there is a race against the clock, and logically that is why we can expect a signature this weekend, following the other important contract last weekend with the Soviets.

HASSAN CALLS FOR NEW ARAB SUMMIT, INCLUDES EGYPT

NC292042 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 29 Jan (AFP) -- King Hassan, who was speaking at a press conference at the end of a visit to France, also praised the reported despatch of a Jordanian contingent to fight alongside Iraq in the Gulf War as "filling a gap" in Arab solidarity. He also indicated that Morocco was ready to send troops to Lebanon if the Syrian-dominated Arab deterrent force there were enlarged.

But the king lashed out at Libya, saying that recent restoration of diplomatic links between Rabat and Tripoli had not normalised their relations. Accusing Tripoli of being the "principal accomplice" of the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the Western Sahara the king added, "thanks to Libya (which supplies money, weapons, missiles to the Polisario) my men have been falling for the past six years."

The king expressed reservations on the next Organisation of African Unity summit, which is due to take place in Tripoli, and when asked what he would do if the United States attacked Libya replied, "I would close my eyes and go mentally elsewhere." He hoped that the proposed referendum on the future of the Western Sahara would take place before the Tripoli summit, but said he did not know if he would go to next month's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting to discuss the poll. He praised French support for the referendum but did not see much value at present in any attempt by Paris to approach Libya and Algeria, which also backs the Polisario, to reach a solution to the problem.

The king indicated that his visit to France and three rounds of talks with President Francois Mitterrand had enabled Paris and Rabat to cool their differences and find agreement "on many points."

He played down the effect of criticism of Morocco's internal and foreign policies by officials of Mr Mitterrand's Socialist Party but warned that clemency for Moroccan opposition leader Abderrahmin Bouabid, whose house arrest was attacked in France, would be delayed the more his case was publicly discussed. The king indicated that he had no objections to Mr Mitterrand's planned visit to Israel, and said he was sure the French president would defend Palestinian rights while he was there as firmly as he had defended Israeli rights.

But he expressed disappointment at the attitude of European countries to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, saying it was "not firm enough." The European position on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was also "not warm enough," he added. On his forthcoming visit to the United States the king said he would be making contact with President Ronald Reagan, gauging the feelings of his administration and discussing "geostrategical" matters as well as bilateral relations. Mr Mitterrand had been invited to Morocco and would be going there this year, King Hassan also said. Opponents of his regime held a demonstration as the king arrived for the press conference but police kept them well back and there were no incidents.

Further Details

LD291540 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] His majesty the king expressed the hope that Egypt would return to the Arab fold and take its place at the Arab summit conference when the conference reconvenes in Fes, because an Arab world without Egypt is incomplete. His majesty also announced that the Fes summit conference would be reconvened before this summer, and that it would adopt Prince Fahd's plan as a working document.

Interview

LD010208 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hasan II granted an interview to Radio France International in which his majesty discussed the issues of the tension in northwest Africa, and the democratic process in Morocco. Our Paris correspondent has sent us the following report:

[Begin recording] Regarding Moroccan-French cooperation, his majesty said that cooperation between the two countries continues in the same direction it has been following. The Radio France International correspondent asked his majesty if he was happy with the French stand on the Sahara issue. His majesty replied: It is certain that since Morocco proposed the holding of a referendum France's attitude not only has been clear and precise but also well-known.

His majesty was asked: What will your majesty's stand be if the Polisario opens an office in Paris? He answered: The important thing to me is that the French Government should know that there is only one country with which it must deal politically and diplomatically. The country in question is Morocco.

If the Polisario wanted to open an office in Paris, I believe that this would enable the French Government, if it so wished to pursue and encircle them as necessary and discover that not one of them speaks Spanish. [sentence as heard] This is very important. It would also be able to observe their contacts with the information media and with all those who provide them with thoughts and inspire them with views.

The radio correspondent asked his majesty: Is it possible to hold talks with the Polisario? His majesty answered: If I wanted to meet with them this would be purely on my own discretion but the OAU cannot in any way force me to meet with them.

The radio correspondent then asked: Would you accept a type of contact, not to say negotiations, but discreet contacts through the followup committee? His majesty answered: No. If I ever accepted contacts through a third party, this would be by my own methods, whenever I wish and through the mediators I would choose. In any case, I repeat the sentence: if I wished.

The radio correspondent said: It seems that the Royal Armed Forces are deployed inside the triangle known as An-Nafia, that is, inside the belt which you have established. Recently, you have evacuated two places which were heavily attacked. One understands that you are not interested in the rest of the Sahara. His majesty asked the radio correspondent about the two places to which he was referring and the correspondent answered: Guelta Zemmur and Bir Enzaran. His majesty the king replied: We have not abandoned them. We have decided to mount patrols around them and we continue to follow what goes on inside them. We have decided that Guelta Zemmur resembles Dien Bien Phu and this requires the deployment of huge forces in the area because it is a basin easily mined. But as for Bir Enzaran from the population standpoint or movement and grazing and security angle it has no importance whatsoever, thus we have preferred to set up danger signal points. We have reduced the capabilities deployed there so that we do not scatter these capabilities. The Sahara is vast, as you know.

His majesty was asked: Does the existence of the belt and life inside the belt constitute a hindrance to the holding of a referendum? His majesty answered: First, the referendum will not take place only inside the belt but also beyond it, provided that there are other populated areas. Second, one must not overlook one more important point in the Nairobi decisions, namely, that every person who wishes to take part in the referendum should cast his vote at the place (?in which he usually resides.) Then, there will be no voting in Tinduf, Nouakchott or Al-Bouyarat. When a person comes to vote he will be known by (?observation) and there will be legal evidence to establish if he really is a native of the area.

The radio correspondent then asked: What is happening in Al-Bouyarat? His majesty answered: The matter concerns a case of kindness to Mauritania. This is because Nouadibou is the only important sea outlet for Mauritania. Foom the other side it is impossible to see without the aid of binoculars, people walking in Al-Bouyarat. The Mauritanians have always said to us: Your presence there exposes us to the thunderbolt. Missiles might miss your camp and fall on the port. Then, we did what you have observed as kindness, bearing in mind that the Nairobi decisions are very important. They define the surface area of the referendum, and Al-Bouyarat is an integral part of this area.

The radio correspondent then asked: Our observers, at the Nairobi summit felt that you concluded a sort of secret alliance with Libya. At your recent press conference in Paris you showed a great deal of caution toward it. Does this mean that Libya has frustrated your hope since the Nairobi summit, Your Majesty?

His majesty answered: When the Sahara problem was raised Libya did not open its mouth. I went along with Libya in the game. I sent my (?ambassador) and I intervened with King Khalid twice because Al-Qadhdhafi asked me to do so in order to settle the dispute between them. But soon I noticed the attitude of the other side was unfortunately merely fog which concealed the true intentions. Thus I do not see why I should continue to be courteous to a regime which does not show courtesy to Morocco.

The radio correspondent asked: To what point has the project of the democratization and liberalization of Morocco after the arrests which took place last summer reached? His majesty replied: There is no project but there is a constitution. The constitution is realized through practice. You should try and imagine the number of the customs which I created since the emergence of the constitution and Parliament to ensure the democracy. As you know whatever the written law is there is also the custom which is a source of the law. I have ensured the creation of customs from which there is no retreat. This is because I strongly desire to remove from the minds of Moroccans the idea that opposition is not opposition if it does not oppose the institutions. Constitutional monarchy is a choice made by Moroccans. They have been practicing their unwritten constitution for 14 centuries and now they have written it. In any case, it is not possible to leave it to a few individuals to destroy 14 centuries of (?independence and victory).

The radio correspondent asked: I believe it is no secret to anyone that France expects you to pardon the interned opposition. His majesty answered: I do not see any reason for France's concern over this because I do not believe it has a mandate which it has to fulfill. I assure you that the matter is very harmful to the prisoners. By your continuing to demand their release you are not doing them a great service. This is because they can serve 6 months. But what after this? Will not the problem of what will be said about your intervention remain? It is a Moroccan issue and it should be left to the Moroccans to solve it. The king of Morocco is the father figure of all and he should know more than others the appropriate time when he should issue his pardon.

MITTERRAND'S VISIT TO ISRAEL CRITICIZED

NC291320 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 29 Jan (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand's March visit to Israel was sharply criticised here today by an Israeli army reserve general and a Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) representative. They both claimed it would give tacit support to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's "annexation policies."

In an interview with the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, General Matityahu Peled -- a senior army engineering officer in the June 1967 war -- said Mr Mitterrand's trip was "inconsiderate... (and) risks encouraging Begin to annex the (occupied Jordan) West Bank---after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai." Speaking to the same newspaper, PLO Paris Representative Ibrahim as-Sus took a similar view of President Mitterrand's Israeli visit, saying it might have been viewed more favourably by the Arabs if Israel had at its head "someone who had at least made one gesture of peace."

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

NC011030 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived here today from Rome for an official visit to France. He is to have private talks with French President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, followed by a working lunch.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND PCF CONGRESS

LD012128 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek arrived in Paris this evening. He is here to attend the 24th PCF Congress which begins on Wednesday. Czyrek was welcomed by representatives of the PCF and members of the Polish Embassy in Paris. An explanation from the French Government said that the Polish minister is not an official visitor, but the guest of the PCF.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK HOLDS TALKS WITH NATIONAL LEADERS

AU010823 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Feb (ANSA) -- Egyptian chief-of-state Husni Mubarak moves on to Paris today after spending the first three days of his first trip abroad as president in Rome discussing foreign affairs and bilateral relations with Italian leaders. The late Anwar as-Sadat's successor displayed his views about Egyptian-Israeli relations and the prospects for peace in the Middle East in general to Italian President Sandro Pertini and Premier Giovanni Spadolini and had a private audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican while in Rome.

Pertini assured Mubarak that "Italy will stand at Egypt's side in its moves for peace and justice" in the Middle East, fully aware of the "enormous problems concentrated in the region, from the Arab-Israeli conflict to the persisting tragedy in Lebanon."

The Egyptian leader said he valued the "leading role" Italy played in the European Economic Community (EEC) and the West in general with respect to Middle East policy making and invited Pertini to visit Egypt so that he may see first hand the "friendship and consideration" the Egyptian people have for Italy. Briefing Pertini on the talks underway with Israel on Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Mubarak stressed that Egypt was seeking a "declaration of principle" on full self-government in the two areas as "a first step towards admitting the Palestinian people into the peace process, which is the premise for its exercising its natural right to self-determination."

The Palestinian autonomy issue also came up in the talks Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who is accompanying Mubarak on the trip, had with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo over the weekend. Hasan 'Ali, who holds the office of deputy premier for foreign affairs, confirmed that the Israeli-Egyptian normalization process was coming along well although the two sides were still a long way from agreement on the issue of granting self-rule to the Palestinians on the Arab territories occupied by the Jewish state. The Egyptians, he said, were negotiating with an open mind, but that did not mean they will be willing to sign "the first thing that comes along." "The agreement we'll sign with Israel", he stressed, "will have to be acceptable to the Palestinians and susceptible to development."

The meeting between Mubarak and Spadolini was mainly devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean, East-West relations and the "North-South" dialogue between industrialized countries and the Third World. The Italian Government leader gave the non-aligned nations movement, of which Egypt is a member, credit for its constructive moves on behalf of world stability. The two men also went over bilateral relations between Egypt and Italy and both said they were determined to strengthen the bonds in all areas, including economic and technical ties. Mubarak thanked the Italian Government for its decision to join the multinational peace-keeping force that will be patrolling the Sinai after the Israeli pullout is completed, calling the move evidence of "great sensitivity and friendship." Returning the complement, Spadolini said his own government was pleased about "the determination with which Mubarak was pursuing the blueprint for peace drafted by President as-Sadat."

(It was learnt here over the weekend that Italy will supply a naval unit, the composition and size of which will be decided in the next few weeks, to the Sinai peace-keeping force. Half of the 2,500 troops expected to make up the MPF will be supplied by the United States. The other European states joining it, besides Italy, are France, Britain and the Netherlands.)

Mubarak had a private audience at the Vatican Saturday with Pope John Paul II, whom he had met on two previous occasions, March 21, and September 6, 1980 when he was vice president of Egypt. Although Vatican sources do not disclose what goes on in private audiences with the pope, the two men presumably discussed John Paul's moves for world peace and the situation in the Middle East, particularly Lebanon, the Palestinian question and the problem of Jerusalem.

Ever since Pope Paul VI's reign, the Holy See has been trying to secure a special status for Jerusalem, the capital of the world's three major monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam), that would make it "a fraternal meeting-ground for believers of the three faiths."

Mubarak paid a visit Sunday morning to the National Monument in downtown Rome where the tomb of the unknown soldiers is located. He was accompanied there by Italian Justice Minister Clelio Darida. Shortly thereafter he met with Rome's Communist Mayor Ugo Vetere. Mubarak, his wife Susan, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Egyptian Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz will be off to the French capital today and the party will continue its travels from there to Bonn, London and Washington.

ALGERIA'S BEN YAHIA ENDS DISCUSSIONS IN ROME

AU291555 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 29 Jan (ANSA) -- In mid-April the Italian and Algerian Governments will assess the course of negotiations between their state energy agencies, ENI of Italy and Algeria's Sonatrach, for Algerian natural gas supplies for Italy and the work of the ad hoc committee set up for mapping out a program for Italian industry cooperation in the Algerian development plan. The understanding along these lines was arrived at late last night in consultations between Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, in Rome on an official visit since Wednesday, and the Italian diplomatic chief, Emilio Colombo.

On Wednesday, the two state companies were requested by the foreign ministers to resume dealings on the natural gas supplies which had broken down because of differences on price. The diplomatic chiefs subsequently decided that these talks should go forward under the "special control" of the two governments and should not continue indefinitely.

The two foreign ministers admitted that the negotiations will not be easy because of the gap between the asking price for the fuel and the price ENI is willing to pay on the basis of calculations based on natural gas from other sources and the Algerian's competitive stance for the Italian market. Those responsible for Algerian energy price policy tend to aim at the upper end of the price scale, it has been noted. The creation of the ad hoc committee was suggested by Colombo to broaden the dialogue on economic relations between the two countries beyond the problem of the natural gas supplies. The progress made by the committee, which will also be examined by the governments in mid-April, will include consideration of legislation on the financing instruments, such as loan packages aimed at fostering the development of bilateral relations.

The two foreign ministers also expressed interest in maintaining and strengthening political ties between their two countries. Referring to the role played by Italy on the international scene and in the Mediterranean, the Algerian diplomat underscored the pertinence and the spirit of Italian foreign policy initiatives. Colombo, for his part, referred to the "genuine" non-alignment of the North African state.

Just before his departure from Rome today, Ben Yahia voiced his complete satisfaction for the course of consultations he held in the capital with head of state Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni, Spadolini, Colombo, and other Rome government ministers and officials.

BERLINGUER WILL NOT ATTEND FRENCH CP CONGRESS

LD291850 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer has announced that he will not attend the French Communists' congress with his party's delegation.

PCE'S CARRILLO DELIVERS REPORT ON POLAND

PM271023 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 8-14 Jan 82 pp 10-15

[Apparent text of PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo's 9 January report to PCE Central Committee meeting]

[Text] Among your documents there are two proposals which the Secretariat is submitting to the Central Committee; one of them against the repression practiced by the military dictatorship in Turkey, and the other concerning the problems created by the establishment of a military junta in Poland.

The proposal devoted to Turkey is, as you will see, much briefer and more specific. This is because the events in that country do not require extensive ideological reflections on our part. Those events form part of the political logic of imperialism, which normally resorts to dictatorial methods, regimes of military oppression and terror wherever it sees its dominant positions threatened and where the democratic forces are not sufficiently strong to prevent it.

Situation in Turkey

In Turkey 52 trade union activists, who have been tortured and for whom the death penalty is being demanded, are being tried. Another trial of a further 117 trade union activists is announced. To our knowledge, 11 political and trade union leaders have already been executed, and according to the figures which we have received, there are about 70,000 political prisoners. A whole series of obstacles are being placed in the way of the journalists who have gone to cover that trial. A specific case is that of the MUNDO OBRERO correspondent, who was threatened with a possible attack if he did not catch a plane and leave Turkey immediately.

Legal defense in those trials is a fiction. The lawyers have had to be chosen from a list supplied by the government, and moreover they have been unable to address the court and in many instances have been expelled from it.

At the same time, the leader of one of the democratic Turkish parties -- Mr Ecevit -- a former head of that country's government, is serving a prison sentence.

The political parties are banned and parliament has been adjourned and replaced by a chamber appointed by the military government.

NATO's Support for Dictatorship

The most scandalous aspect is that Turkey belongs to NATO and is a preferential U.S. ally, and neither NATO nor the United States has condemned the Turkish military. Moreover, NATO is denying the guarantees sought by a democratic country belonging to it -- Greece -- with respect to possible acts of aggression by Turkey, which attacked Cyprus previously.

All this confirms the hypocrisy, the pharisaism and the immorality of the Reagan administration, which is raising an outcry against what is happening in Poland while backing terrorist dictatorships, vetoing the condemnation of Israeli expansionism on the Golan Heights, protecting the murderers of the El Salvador junta and supporting all those antipeoples regimes which consent to act as U.S. puppets.

What has happened in Turkey also serves to confirm our criticisms of NATO and its alleged defense of democracy. The fact is that NATO -- and this is demonstrated more each day -- is an instrument for U.S. domination in an area of the world and not for the defense of democracy.

What imperialism and the military government are doing in Turkey fully justifies the struggle which the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world are waging against it. It fully confirms the Marxist analyses concerning the nature of imperialism.

At this moment and with this resolution, which we hope the Central Committee will endorse, we Spanish communists reaffirm our full solidarity with the Turkish trade unions and with the democratic forces in that country, which we will support in their struggle for freedom and democracy. This is the significance of one of the proposals which we submit to this Central Committee meeting.

Polish Events

The other proposal concerns the events in Poland. I believe that nobody will be surprised by the much greater length of this second proposal and by the fact that it tackles problems (and even goes further in answering some of them) confronting the communist parties. In fact, perhaps it would not be necessary for me to refer to this second proposal, because I believe that it is sufficiently well argued in its text. I will say no new things in its defense. But in order to emphasize its interest and importance, which I believe are essential for the party in this situation, I believe that it is worth even repeating some of the arguments already expressed in it in one way or another.

The length of that proposal is understandable because it is not merely a matter of defining our stance as a workers' and democratic force, committed to the struggle for individual and collective, social and national freedoms, which cannot remain indifferent toward an event which assails these aims to which we are committed; and even less when in our country we are involved in that struggle up to our very necks -- in a struggle to promote and consolidate democracy and to avert a military coup.

It is not a matter of that alone. It is a matter, above all -- and this is what makes this proposal lengthier -- of the fact that the events in Poland directly affect our ideological conceptions, our overall Marxist view of human development and our revolutionary attitude toward the process of change and transformation which mankind is experiencing in this era.

As I have said, these events oblige us to continue and to deepen a reflection which we began years ago, in which we have been making progress collectively and individually, and which has led us to that strategy, that conception, now known by the term Eurocommunism.

We know -- and I wish to say this at the outset -- that there is an imperialist and reactionary manipulation of the events in Poland -- a manipulation against the ideas of socialism and communism -- and that in that manipulation the number of victims and the scale of the repression in Poland in specific aspects have been exaggerated.

Essence of Issue

But what would we gain by approaching the issue in terms of whether there is greater or lesser repression, more or fewer victims? It seems to me that as Marxists we should recognize that the essence of the issue does not lie there; that the essence of the issue lies elsewhere.

How it is possible in a country which proclaims itself socialist and which says that it has achieved the dictatorship of the proletariat and ended capitalist exploitation, that the workers, the peasants and the university people -- that is, the forces which are theoretically in power and are exercising that dictatorship -- are rebelling against the government, creating a dual power, destroying the party which proclaims itself their vanguard, and that from all this emerges, as might happen in any underdeveloped capitalist country, a military junta which takes power, occupies the streets with tanks and begins repression by canceling organizations and freedoms.

Can we be satisfied with the reply that that is the consequence of subversion by imperialism? If we did so, would we not be repeating what imperialist propaganda says against any revolutionary liberation movement, attributing it to the hand of Moscow and Soviet penetration?

From all historical experience, including our own, we know that no revolutionary movement triumphs or wins if there are no objective conditions and subjective factors in a given country, even if there is external assistance.

We know that movements of change and transformation occur essentially as a consquence of the existence of those objective conditions and of a subjective precipitating factor in the country itself. And what doubt can there be that external counterrevolutionary elements could have infiltrated the process of renewal and the Solidarity trade union? But to hold this responsible for the rising of the working class and the people on three consecutive occasions, in 1956, 1970, and now, is tatamount to mythicizing imperialism and presenting it as an all-embracing and invincible power; a presentation which contrasts even with the analyses which come to us from the East European countries and parties and which speak of socialism's superiority over imperialism in this historical period. It is obvious, comrades, that there are, that there must be, deeper causes than the possible subversion by the agents of imperialism. Even if these causes contradict important aspects of the communist movement's traditional culture and it is difficult to analyze them, it is necessary to strive to seek their source.

Catholicism and Nationalism

Certainly, there is a factor which disconcerts and provokes even, for instance, in our country, the reaction of the class instinct of not a few workers, and not only comrades of ours but also noncomrades. The church's role is easily understood when it is borne in mind that in Poland Catholicism has always been an essential component of national sentiment and of the national struggle against the old Russian empire and the central empires.

This is so to such an extent that in the Polish Army, as in the Spanish Army, there are military chaplains -- something which does not exist in other armies in the East bloc countries.

It is clear that the church has been an extremely important political factor all these years in Poland, and that when Gomulka rebelled in 1956 there was in fact a national front in which the church took part. The church was involved in the struggles of 1970, and the church has maintained a constant policy of resistance to and at the same time cooperation with the established system in Poland.

I believe that that is what explains the church's role, and that, moreover, it must be acknowledged that during this period it has striven to counter the extremist positions in Solidarity and to promote dialogue among the government, the party, the trade unions and the church. If the church had adopted a more belligerent attitude, perhaps, perhaps not even the military coup would have been possible in Poland. However, it must be said -- and we will have to obtain more information about this and make it known -- that it would be a mistake to believe that all the Solidarity leaders are Catholics.

Among the Solidarity leaders there are not a few members of the Polish Communist Party who left its ranks on the occasion of the occupation of Czechoslovakia, because they disagreed with that occupation and with Poland's participation in it.

In any event, what should be clear is that there will be no solution -- that solution which we advocate of dialogue, understanding, restoration of the freedoms and rights gained before the coup and progress in the renewal -- that will not occur except with the cooperation of the other power left in Poland today together with the army, which is the church.

For the present I believe that we should take a note of a specific fact. This is that throughout the last few years the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] has ceased to be the vanguard of the working class and of the people, which it might have been at another time, and that it has ended up by crumbling and collapsing under the pressure of the working class itself and of the Polish people.

Why has this party collapsed? Why did the trade unions collapse? The draft resolution which we are submitting to the Central Committee following a debate in the Executive Committee, and which was drafted by the Secretariat on the Executive Committee's instructions, propounds as the fundamental cause the failure and the exhaustion of the Soviet model of a political and social system in the form in which it was organized under Stalin's leadership under certain historical conditions. The failure of the conception of the party -- as the personification of the interests of the whole of society -- merged with the state aparatus, the failure of the conception of a dominant party, which has created a very strong state, a bureaucratized state, has finally ended up by devouring the party itself and, of course, the trade unions. In that state the party and the trade unions have become just another part of the state apparatus. The party has ceased to be the vanguard to become an instrument of power. It must be said that the party, that kind of party, is not joined today by the most revolutionary, advanced and vanguard elements; it is joined mainly by those who view party membership as the opportunity for a political career.

That kind of state is not the state of the proletariat organized as a leading class. It is not a genuine workers' democracy. That kind of state has eliminated internal political life, debate within the party and the party's sensitivity for taking up and adopting the opinions and aspirations of the working and people's masses. In fact the leadership of state power, which perpetuates itself bureaucratically, is also the party's leadership. And comrades, I know that because of our traditional culture it is sometimes very painful for us to say and listen to those things. But one fact which many of us -- at least, some of us here - have been able to ascertain is that in those parties there is no debate or political discussion.

Occupation of Czechoslovakia.

I would like to recall an instance of which I have sometimes reminded comrades, and it is significant. In 1968, following the occupation of Czechoslovakia, we told the group of Spanish communists in the Soviet Union not to express an opinion on that issue, because if they expressed support for the PCE's stance, as the majority wished or would have liked, that would have meant their becoming "subversive" elements in the Soviet Union, and that would have created difficulties for them. And yet the CPSU comrades were pressing our group in the Soviet Union to adopt a stance, believing that if it adopted a stance, it would necessarily be a stance favorable to the occupation, and that would be another element for combating the stance adopted by the party leadership.

And I recall a day in 1969 when, meeting with a Soviet leader in Paris, I asked him: "When will you cease pressing our comrades in the Soviet Union to adopt a stance on Czechoslovakia?" The reply that leader gave me was his way of denying that pressure was being exerted, but it was also an extremely important confession.

That comrade told me: "Ah! But do you believe that the occupation of Czechoslovakia has been discussed in the CPSU's organizations? No. The Politburo took a decision and implemented it, and it informed the party organizations afterward. There has been no further discussion or debate on the issue of Czechoslovakia in the CPSU."

But the comrades who have experienced or known that reality know that it was not a practice relating to Czechoslovakia: It is a regular practice.

Seek Scapegoat

And those of us who have attended those parties' congresses have seen that most of them are merely propagandist rituals and that at many of those congresses the fraternal delegates who go there to express their solidarity speak for many more hours than the country's delegates.

And we have also seen a method recur which is that, when there is a failure in economic policy or in other aspects of policy, the solution is to seek a scapegoat. For that reason, despite all that was positive and hopeful in Khrushchev's criticism at the 20th CPSU Congress and in that congress' decisions, yet it was centered on Stalin's so-called personality cult. It did not tackle squarely and thoroughly the problem of the political system, as Togliatti pointed out in the wake of that 20th congress.

In Poland, first there was Gomulka, then Beirut, next Gomulka again, then there was Gierek; we do not know what might happen to Kania. But the fact is that that model -- the Soviet model of the state -- as it was organized mainly under Stalin's leadership, has caused those consequences. Those consequences are even graver in those countries to which this model has been exported.

Granting Participation to the Masses

I believe that in an underdeveloped country without democratic traditions or culture it is perhaps inevitable for a revolution to be followed immediately by a nonpluralist political system. But what is certain is that when this country reaches a certain level of economic and cultural development, if it is unable to transform its system and create a pluralist system with freedoms, promote democratic channels, grant the masses broader participation in the exercise of power and make them feel truly the masters of power and of the means of production and not alienated, unless it can do this, there will emerge between this government and the masses a contradiction that could be resolved with radical and bold reforms of the system, sacrificing the interests created by a bureaucratic sector. At best, it can be resolved by means of a political revolution; at worst, with a counterrevolution. But of course these kinds of systems are not eternal and cannot be eternal.

In Poland's case it seems that this reform would have been possible through a dialogue between the party -- or perhaps rather the state authorities -- and the trade unions and the church, in other words, the country's real forces.

PZPR Did Not Reform

The party was unable to carry out this reform. It did not do so in 1956 under Gomulka, in 1970 under Gierek or in 1979-80 under Kania. But if it had carried out this reform would it not have avoided the disasters that Poland has experienced?

It must be said, to be honest, that the Soviet leadership's pressure was decisive in ensuring that the Polish party would not carry out this reform. This was the case in 1956, 1970 and again now, when the threat of military intervention loomed over the Poles day after day. There was a campaign of articles and documents which effectively inhibited any autonomous and independent initiative that the PZPR leaders might have intended to carry out.

Only One Model for CPSU

The fact is, comrades, that in practice the Soviet leadership proceeds from the idea that the Soviet model is the supreme form of socialist society, not to say the only one. Moreover, the Soviet model is obligatory in Warsaw Pact countries. In this respect there is a parallel in bloc policy with the one pursued by NATO, which regards the model of the veto and prejudice against communists as fundamental.

This model is demonstrated by what happened in Czechoslovakia. There the regeneration campaign stemmed from the communist party itself, from its Central Committee, not from the church. However, despite the fact that it was the party that was undertaking it while taking into account Czechoslovakia's real economic development, culture and traditions -- despite all this, the regeneration was crushed by the force of arms of the Warsaw Pact.

Other scapegoats were sought there, since the church could not be blamed, and they too were dubbed "agents of imperialism."

Previously something similar almost happened in Yugoslavia. But that country had carried out its own revolution with its own forces. And although at one point at the end of the struggle it was helped by the Red Army to complete the expulsion of the nazis from its territory, the Yugoslavas gained their liberation with their own spilt blood and their own efforts, and with a party of their own, which had a personality of its own, and support and strength in the country resulting from its skill in leading the patriotic and revolutionary struggle, and which knew how to and was able to maintain the special characteristics of the Yugoslav model, without accepting the models that it attempted to impose on it.

Imposition of Soviet Model

It is obvious, comrades, that the USSR has in some cases exported revolution. The USSR has exported revolution and has exported its model. In the light of a whole series of events it is clear, comrades, that 1947 saw the end of the new experiences that constituted something original in what were then called the people's democracies, with multiparty systems and composite forms of public and private ownership. These experiences were eliminated, the Soviet model was implemented and later the notorious trials were held in the people's democracies, as a way of ensuring the Soviet model and elminating any false hope of adapting socialist models to those peoples' own characteristics.

Extending Eurocommunism

This combination of experiences that we have witnessed obliges us to go deeper and further forward in the formulation of our Eurocommunist path. And it must be admitted that this is not easy. And it is not easy, comrades, because there is a traditional culture of the communist movement, a traditional culture that is not only maintained by the older generations but has also gained a hold on the new generations. This traditional culture turns the Soviet model into the most lofty, indeed the only, form of socialism and in the theoretical field, Stalin's debasement of Leninism as a dogma, as the guide, which for many years led the communist parties and which still underlies many aspects today. [sentence as published]

To talk about other possible paths -- not to mention a third path, the third way between social democracy and the Soviet model -- seemed like an evil crime against Marxism-Leninism. What has happened, then, comrades? Something that we believe that has been fundamental and is still fundamental for communists, adherence to the ideas of the October Revolution, to the ideas that generated the October Revolution, adherence to this revolution which, irrespective of all the vicissitudes and negative aspects that may have occurred after it, is in this era and for the whole of mankind the initiation, the starting point for a world revolutionary process leading to the spread of socialism, as the great French revolution was in another historical era for the advent of the bourgeois socioeconomic order.

This adherence, I repeat, to which we are still loyal and which we still regard as one of our distinguishing and original traits became -- through the influence of Stalinist concepts and the Stalinist interpretation of Leninism within our party -- adherence to the Soviet model, to the Soviet political and economic model, and lost its original character. Thus it became possible to manipulate adherence to the October Revolution for things not always in the world revolutionary movement's interests.

Loyalty to October Revolution

I therefore believe that when considering the issues that we are presenting in this draft resolution it should be stressed that our idea that the Soviet model is now obsolete, especially in the developed countries, that it has completed a cycle and that it is no longer a pole of attraction for broad masses of the world does not mean a break -- or anything like it -- on our part with the great historical event of the October Revolution.

As the resolution states, though I do not want to repeat the arguments presented there, this October Revolution was the beginning of the world socialist revolutionary progress, the revolution that broke the imperialist chain, that smashed the capitalist order in one-sixth of the world for the first time, that imparted a thrust to the revolutionary movement throughout the world and that achieved progress even in social policy, in the concessions that the capitalist countries' bourgeoisie made to their countries' workers. It also gave impetus to the birth of the communist parties, which at a particular moment in history rallied the working class' most advanced sectors alongside the October Revolution and which were a response to social democracy's failure and capitulation. Let us not forget the decisive contribution that the state that emerged from that revolution made to the defeat of Hitlerism and the real assistance -- despite certain contradictory phenomena, since history and life are full of such contradictions -- the real assistance that it gave in many cases to the liberation movements.

In other words, we invoke the October Revolution's gains and historical significance as our marks of origin.

We still believe that the emergence of the communist parties was a historical necessity in the face of social democratic reformism. We believe that it is still a necessity in the face of the danger of the aspirations to freedom and the new possibilities emerging in the developed countries being lost due to the weight of social democratic influences within the workers movement.

Exhaustion of Soviet Model

But what we also say is that the Soviet model can no longer constitute the impetus or pole of attraction for the workers masses, especially in the developed countries.

What we assert is the need for a third way between social democracy and the Soviet model, and we must strive to ensure that our comrades, including even the least educated of them, understand this. We must strive to overcome the identification or adherence to the October Revolution with adherence to the Soviet model as "the loftiest and the only form of socialism." We must do this by dealing -- as we have been for some time -- with important elements, I repeat, of the traditional culture of the communist movement and therefore of our party, the influential elements that are the most difficult to surmount. And I say that we are making an effort, because our party has been second to no other communist party in this process of reappraisal of our movement's traditional culture, which has taken shape in the steps taken in the formulation of a Eurocommunist outlook.

I believe that the draft resolution clearly lays down the aspects that define our Eurocommunist outlook, and I want to spare you, and myself, a repetition of what the draft resolution says on this subject.

Eurocommunism Is Not Social Democracy

I would simply say with regard to this aspect, what we might call the definition of Eurocommunism, that this outlook is in no way a rightwing line. It in no way implies a swing to the right by the party, nor a social democratization of the party. And of course we must guard against any trend in that direction, because it would not be a Eurocommunist outlook.

In fact the Eurocommunist outlook, under the conditions of our country and other European countries, is the outlook of the communist left, the outlook of the most advanced and revolutionary sector of the communist movement, an outlook which still attaches great importance to the party's role, to the party as a vanguard, to the party as a class party, but which recognizes -- and not only in words -- that there are other parties that represent other currents among the workers and the working classes and that a revolutionary party alone can in no way represent, as we have taught by the experience of the single-party system according to the Soviet model, a truly revolutionary party cannot represent the entire people, cannot represent all workers forces and sectors.

And in this way, by recognizing the role of other parties and, as the proposal says, attaching importance to a policy of alliances, abandoning any idea of a role as a ruling party, abandoning any idea of merging state and party and maintaining its secular character in all areas of the state, we still regard the party as the most valuable tool in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society. The vanguard party, the party of the most aware sectors -- and not by virtue of any label that gives us that character, but insofar as we are able to pursue a creative revolutionary Marxist policy and to recognize that on a number of other occasions and in a number of other situations other parties of socialist tendencies and other social movements could perceive some aspect of the real conditions, no matter which, more clearly than us and that if so, we must be able to assimilate these advances, this progress in the discovery and solution of new problems achieved outside the party.

And in this regard I believe that our party has advanced a great deal. Now it cannot be said of our party, of the Italian party or of several other parties that they have any similarity with the Stalinist type of party.

New Forms of Organizations of the Workers Movement

So, what conclusion do we reach? We reach the conclusion that the forms of organization of the world revolutionary movement around the CPSU and the Soviet Union, which first took the form of the COMINTERN and later the communist movement and the international conferences -- these forms of organization have definitively reached a state of crisis; and that is not enough to say that there is no leading party and no center while in practice continuing to act around a leading party and continuing to revolve around a center; that it is necessary to advance toward new forms of organization of the world revolutionary movement. In the draft resolution we mention the Zimmerwald and Kiental Conferences, at which the foundations were laid and the seeds sown for what was to become the prelude to the disintegration of the Second Social Democratic International and the creation of the Communist International.

We cite Zimmerwald and Kiental not because we believe that a new international should be formed. What we mean is first, that we in no way intend to return to the Second International. This is the first thing that we wish to say in this assertion -- that we stand by the historical break with social democracy and that we do not repent it. But we wish to say that we are also witnessing a moment of change, radical change in the organization of the world revolutionary movement, of radical change of a historic importance -- as can be seen from current events -- at least as great as or greater than that of the process begun by Zimmerwald and Kiental.

In other words, we believe that we must proceed to something new. With whom? Obviously with the communist parties. But also with the socialist parties that are emerging from the well-trodden paths of social democracy. And we believe that we are at present in a process in which some very important stances and tendencies toward true socialist postures are emerging in the socialist parties, and this can be seen in France, Greece and Britain. The same applies to the national liberation movements, the revolutionary national liberation movements. We believe that this new organization must be broad and flexible enough to integrate, in a process which we know will be neither brief nor easy, the forces of the world revolutionary movement as a whole, proceeding from the principle of their diversity and independence and uniting them in everything that they share, which is ultimately summed up by the need to carry out successfully the world revolutionary process.

We know that this process will not be easy now, when on the one hand there is the NATO pact, a large group of countries centered on U.S. imperialism, and on the other hand the Warsaw Pact, a rallying of a major forces around the Soviet Union. However, even if it means "rising before daybreak" [i.e. working day and night] we are opting for something without which the policy of blocs, of suppression of independence, freedom and the peoples will culminate in a disaster for mankind.

Capitalist Crisis, Crisis of Civilization

Obviously we will experience difficulties in this struggle, because this Eurocommunism, this kind of socialism that we advocate for these countries does not exist anywhere, admittedly. the reproach addressed to us is that the other kind does exist and that it is in power. It seems to me that the fact that it does not exist anywhere is not a scientific argument against this Eurocommunist concept.

Before 1917 a revolutionary anticapitalist power did not exist anywhere, but nevertheless millions of workers were struggling for it and believed in it. Before 1917 the October Revolution would have seemed like a vast Utopia to most people. Before World War II no decolonization processes had taken place and the fact is that we did not clearly imagine possible such a thorough and radical decolonization process as has taken place in this historical period.

Comrades, it is enough to remember the nature of British or French imperialism in the world, the power that it wielded among the colonial peoples, to realize that the changes that have occurred in a relatively brief period of history have been extraordinary. We proceed from the principle that in this era of crisis in capitalist civilization, which is also an era of crisis in the model to which I referred earlier, socialism is an objective historical necessity, and we are therefore confident that this third way -- which has not yet triumphed anywhere and which has no models -- will eventually find models, will eventually triumph and will eventually become a reality. And this is how the countries of Europe, the developed world and the Third World can in this period impart a new impetus to the revolutionary movement that will not only complete the process begun in the capitalist world by October but also help the countries that have advanced under socialist-type regimes to transform their political system and advance within a developed form of socialism, a complete form of socialism such as we do not now possess.

KING, FOREIGN MINISTER RETURN FROM VISIT TO INDIA

LD010140 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] After their 8-day state visit to India the king and queen returned to Madrid this evening aboard the official DC-8, a journey of 13 and a half hours plus a stopover of 4 hours in Riyadh, where they met King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. The senior member of the delegation which went with the king and queen to India, Foreign Affairs Minister Perez Llorca, said at Barajas Airport that during their stay in New Delhi they had agreed on the signing of a cultural agreement and that progress had been made on economic matters, with the possibility of selling Spanish Aviocar aircraft. This would give a boost to the present meager trade relations which amount to about $150 million. Perez Llorca also said that Spain and India had learned more about each other's foreign policy and had drawn closer in this area.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS OF BORDER 'CONCESSIONS'

NC011153 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Referring to today's press reports about new concessions and acceptance of state boundaries, the government spokesman said: Neither President Kiprianou nor the Greek Cypriot side have ever agreed to, or are about to agree on, the establishment of state boundaries. This is something which for us is out of question, and there is no issue of direct or indirect acceptance of state boundaries.

In connection with the issue of security [for the Turkish Cypriots], the spokesman said a very wrong interpretation is being given to what concerns the Greek Cypriot positions. It is again stated, he stressed, that we have not accepted the Waldheim ideas as a basis for negotiation, but we have simply expressed and are expressing our views on them. The government spokesman added that the United Nations has explained repeatedly that the Waldheim ideas constitute a method and not a basis for negotiations. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar repeated this during his recent meeting with Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

SPOKESMAN CLARIFIES 'REPOSITIONING' TERM

NC311750 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The government spokesman has reiterated that if the intercommunal dialogue does not bear fruit, then the Cyprus issue will be handled in other ways, such as focusing in the Cyprus debate at the UN General Assembly. As to what would actually be pursued, he said, it would be studied carefully and the National Council would be called on to express its views. The spokesman made this statement in answer to press criticism on the question of repositioning the Cyprus issue.

DENKTAS APPOINTS CAGATAY TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

TA011143 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] President Denktas has again entrusted the task of forming a new government to the leader of the National Unity Party, [NUP], Mr Mustafa Cagatay. Speaking to correspondents this morning after a meeting with Mr Cagatay, President Denktas said that he had asked Mr Cagatay to form a new government after a delay of about 2 months since the previous government of Mr Cagatay had received a vote of no confidence at the legislative assembly. He said that the delay was because of a dialogue between the two largest parties in the assembly on the formation of a coalition government. President Denktas said that since the dialogue had not yielded positive results he has asked Mr Cagatay, as the leader of the party with a largest number of seats in the assembly, to form a new government and Mr Cagatay has accepted the task.

DENKTAS RECEIVES UN ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL

TA010953 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas has reiterated that we will continue our positive and constructive attitude at the intercommunal talks. Denktas today received Assistant UN Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Urquhart. Replying to questions after the meeting, Denktas said Urquhart did not bring any proposal from Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in connection with the talks. Pointing out that the intercommunal talks are continuing within the framework of the views of former Secretary General Waldheim, Denktas said: Since the United Nations supports this, it will bring no further proposal. Denktas confirmed that he will meet with Perez de Cuellar at one of the UN centers in Europe during the first or second week of April but denied reports that he will have a joint meeting with Perez de Cuellar and Kiprianou.

FLEET TO BEGIN AEGEAN EXERCISES 1 FEBRUARY

NC301559 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] A medium-scale fleet exercise, codenamed Kataigis [Storm] 1-82, has been scheduled by the Navy General Staff to begin in the Aegean on 1 February. Destroyers, missile boats, torpedo boats, submarines, landing craft, helicopters,(?liaison) aircraft and support vessels will take part in the maneuvers. Certain phases of the maneuvers will be supported by air force planes. The purpose of the maneuvers is to train personnel in various forms of naval operations. The maneuvers will be directed by the commander of the fleet.

PAPANDREOU CRITICIZES U.S. OVER CYPRUS, POLAND

NC301134 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that Mr Papandreou criticized the way certain Western countries are reacting to the Polish situation while doing nothing about the imposition of martial law in Turkey and the continuing invasion in Cyprus. Speaking to President Kiprianou in Athens, Mr Papandreou stressed that the Cyprus issue is not simply a problem of two communities, as incorrectly presented by some, but a problem of an invasion and foreign occupation of an independent state -- a member of the United Nations.

He then stated: "Within these deliberate deceits there is also something else. Today the West, particularly the United States, is in turmoil because of the martial law and the danger of a Soviet invasion in Poland, but not a word is being uttered by responsible lips about the stern dictatorship that has been imposed on the Turkish people, and not a word about the foul invasion of Attila 1 and Attila 2 in Cyprus. How is it possible to allow this great lie, these histrionics, of the big powers that none of the other powers seem to have the courage to reveal? Cyprus is under occupation and this is being discussed as if it were an issue of the two communities. The attention of our NATO and EEC partners is totally turned toward Poland, as if we have no problem. Our struggle will be to reveal and to disseminate the truth about the problem Cyprus is facing."

PAPANDREOU LEAVES FOR BONN, MAKES STATEMENT

NC011226 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Papandreou begins a 4-day official visit to the FRG today at the invitation of Chancellor Schmidt. Prior to his departure, the prime minister made the following statement to the Armed Forces Radio: I attach special importance to this visit. The FRG and Mr Schmidt constitute a decisive factor in political developments in Europe and the world. I shall have the opportunity for an in-depth examination of our relations at all levels, as well as the role we can play through our cooperation within the framework of Western Europe. I leave with optimism and I hope to return equally optimistic.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ARRIVES 31 JAN FOR TALKS

NC312134 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Yugoslav Communications Minister Zelic and Deputy Communications Minister Mrs Comovska [titles as heard] arrived in Athens tonight for bilateral talks on matters of interest to Greece and Yugoslavia in the field of communications.

FRENCH MILITARY EXPERTS ARRIVE 31 JANUARY

NC312132 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpt] A delegation of French military experts headed by Gen (Jean Marc), in charge of armament issues at the French Defense Ministry, arrived in Athens this afternoon.

EVREN STATEMENT ON COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESOLUTION

TA311224 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Statement by head of state General Evren 31 January -- recorded]

[Text] Dear citizens: As you have noticed both on Turkish Radio and Television and in the press since the 12 September [1980] action, while Turkey was trying to cope with its daily problems and our lofty people were conducting a struggle for their survival, efforts have been made both in the Council of Europe and among the public of the friendly member countries of the council to incite an atmosphere against our country because of alleged violations of basic human rights and liberties. Before I explain the basic reasons that led to my present statement, I must say a few words to our citizens on the goals and activities of the Council of Eruope, whose stand and attitude toward Turkey -- has been contrary to all forms of friendship, has been incompatible with rules of international relations, has surpassed tolerable limits and has taken an almost hostile turn.

The Council of Europe was established on 5 May 1949 by countries of Western Europe after the bitter experiences of World War II in a bid to enhance the ideal of a united Europe, to defend and propagate the common goals and ideals of its members, provide for progress in the social, cultural and judicial fields, secure closer ties among them and to encourage broader cooperation among its members. For the realization of these goals, European countries with a democratic parlimentary system have been given the opportunity to become members of the council. Currently 21 countries are registered as members of the council.

Turkey -- which during its existence as a republic has always respected basic human rights and liberties -- has since its establishment been loyal to these goals of the council and has been one of its more enthusiastic members. The principal organs of the Council of Europe are a Ministerial Committee and a Parlimentary Assembly with consultative powers. Parliamentary delegates to the Consultative Assembly are appointed directly by the assemblies of the member countries or by a procedure accepted by parliaments by which political parties are authorized to send representatives in accordance with their representation in the home parliament. It can be claimed easily that all political parties and trends in the parliaments of the member countries are represented in the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly.

Some members of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which according to its statute has been established to work for greater unity among its members, to develop and uphold the principles of parliamentary democracy, the rule of law and human rights -- have preferred to remain silent, inactive and indifferent while incidents of terror were incited in Turkey by international terrorism and foreign sources, whose aim was to divide and disrupt our country, while brutal murders were committed in the streets at the rate of an average of 20 persons a day, creating a blood bath in the country, while the most natural rights and liberties of our citizens were trampled upon, while hate and discord was spread among our citizens, and, in brief, while the Turkish state was being destroyed. It has only been since the 12 September action that these parliamentarians have begun to take a great interest in happenings in our country and have realized that human beings were living in Turkey. These same parliamentarians have considered the trial of the treacherous criminals that were responsible for the killing of our 5,000 citizens and that were determined to destroy the unity and existence of our country before independent and just Turkish courts as a grave violation of basic human rights and liberties stipulated in Article 8 of the Council of Europe statutes.

Despite the fact that the parliament in Turkey was dissolved following the 12 September 1980 action, and as a result of the respect we felt toward the goals and principles of the Council of Europe, our parliamentarians who were members of the Consultative Assembly of the council were permitted to continue their duties until May 1981, at which time the council working sessions ended.

It is with the same belief that though Turkey had no representatives left in the council's Consultative Assembly, it has not asked to leave the council in accordance with article 7 of the council statutes. However, some members of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly with a certain political tendency have raised the question of the continuation of Turkey's membership in their deliberations in the committees of the council, as well as in its plenum, and have thus created both in the European and the Turkish public grounds for propaganda against our country, and have even tried to weaken the national administration in Turkey, which enjoys the great support of our lofty people.

The various committee and subcommittee members who have visited Turkey in connection with the matter have benefitted from the broad facilities granted to them by the administration in a manner they cannot receive in any other country, and they received any information they desired from the most authoritative sources. Despite this, there have been attempts to portray Turkey as a country that violates human rights and the principle of the supremacy of law and where inquisitorial methods of the Middle Ages are prevalent. Council of Europe members have thus continued their statements and attitudes that cast a shadow over the goals of the 12 September coup and even constitute interference in Turkey's internal affairs that are vitally important to Turkey by insistently dwelling on the possibilities of ousting Turkey from the Council of Europe or suspending Turkey's right to representation in the council. Judging from the extent of the efforts exerted by these members to secure a recommendation by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe to expel Turkey from the council, there is no doubt that they are intentionally prejudiced and are acting through special calculations with regard to Turkey having gravely violated the third article of the council statutes.

Every sensible person appreciates the fact that through the 12 September operation the Turkish armed forces did not choose the path of rejecting human rights and the supremacy of law. On the contrary, through this operation the Turkish armed forces undertook their inevitable intervention which was the only solution in the extremely dangerous situation that prevailed prior to 12 September, when all basic rights and freedoms -- particularly the right to live -- were seriously threatened, when parliament was rendered unoperational and the very existence of the country and the state was being destroyed. The purpose of this operation was to establish rapidly a parliamentary and democratic system that respects human rights and basic freedoms. Great progress has already been achieved toward the goals announced at the beginning of the operation through serious, sincere and firm efforts that cannot be denied by anyone.

Therefore, it is impossible to explain the efforts to completely separate Turkey from the Council of Europe community -- in whose membership Turkey believes -- in terms of the feelings of friendship toward the Turkish nation, the statutes of the council or the de facto and legal situation in Turkey. Moreover, Turkey has not asked to send a representative to the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly until its new parliament is formed by the general elections to be held following the preparation and ratification by referendum of its new constitution. It has thus in practice terminated Turkey's representative in the Consultative Assembly of the council.

It must be realized that it is impossible for the Turkish nation to accept statements made against Turkey by persons before or after a visit here, to the effect of pretending not to understand the necessary transition period that began with 12 September and the conditions that led to this situation, or to accept proposals being prepared, and especially influence being exerted, to prevent Turkey from attaining its goals of 12 September. In other words, it is impossible for the Turkish nation to accept the adoption of proposals and resolutions that constitute blatant interference in Turkey's internal affairs.

As you know, the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly has again recently taken up the issue of Turkey. It has also adopted a recommendation resolution following great struggles and important clashes among viewpoints. These recent arguments have revealed that the issue has been diverted from concern over Turkey's return to democracy to subjects that are not in any way relevant to theprocess of establishing democratic institutions on a solid foundation. Certain parliamentarians have attacked Turkey with a ferocity originating from the discord between Turkey and their country rather than from loyalty to democracy.

As a result, a resolution has been adopted that deeply clashes not only with events but also with impressions received and conclusions recently reached by the Consultative Assembly delegation. It is evident that we cannot take into consideration this resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly. In the face of the prejudiced, influenced and negative attitudes by certain Council of Europe representatives of states in whose friendship we believe, it is necessary to note that Turkey is resolute not to tolerate henceforth any steps that constitute interference in its internal affairs and not to accept as a subject for the agenda the latest resolution in this vein passed by the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly.

As of now, the emphasis in our relations with the Council of Europe has moved to the ministerial and delegates committee in which governments are represented. It is natural that we will coordinate our relations with the Council of Europe in accordance with governments' attitudes in the future. It must be known that if certain of these governments transform their interest in the developments in Turkey into interference in our internal affairs, our reaction will be firm and decisive. During our work, which aims at determining the necessary measures to avoid a return to the conditions prior to 12 September 1980 and which deals with the existence of the state, the task of reviving the democratic institutions in our country -- including political parties and labor unions -- and supervising the respect of human rights was assumed by the Turkish nation, which is extremely possessive about its independence, whose civilization extends beyond the ages and which valued human dignity above all other values long before our European friends.

All members must fully realize that Turkey is not a state that will worry over the possible consequences of the recent resolution, deviate from its national goals or make concessions in its dignity and sovereignty. If all our candor and sincere efforts we exerted in a bid to explain and show our friends the truth behind the events in Turkey and the facts in the most clear manner have not been sufficient, then we do not see any other course than abandoning their likes along with their own judgements. It is evident that in a way this attitude of these members who blame Turkey may be interpreted as encouraging international terrorist elements to perpetrate actions against Turkey and as support for them. The attacks directed against Turkish missions abroad, including the Los Angeles incident that occurred on 28 January constitute evidence of this viewpoint.

Meanwhile, another issue I would like to stress is the polemics by certain Council of Europe members on the content of the Turkish constitution, which is being drafted. The fact that it is the Turkish people themselves and not the European Council members who will determine the kind of constitution that must be drawn up is beyond explanation. This in turn will emerge through the referandum to be held. I would like openly to recommend to these honorable members to direct this interest, which has become interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, to their countries' own problems, to take effective measures courageously and faithfully against the terrorist incidents in their countries and to oppose international terrorism -- which become the disgrace of the human race at the end of the 20th century -- in their own countries so as to effect justice.

The roots of democracy in Turkey are much stronger than in certain countries that are now facing us as our critics. If those who attack us during our transition period in order to protect their own weak democratic structures believe they will acquire strength through this means, then I would like to point out that they are making an historical error. The current atmosphere in Turkey of trust in the future reflects the Turkish nation's political maturity based on past experience, its loyalty to the essence of democracy, its aspiration of a stable parliamentary regime and its trust in our administration. I extend my respect to all of you, my dear citizens.

Ulusu Statement

TA301228 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] In a statement in Ankara today, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said the resolution passed by the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly did not seem to stem from a wish to see democracy restored in Turkey. Ulusu said the resolution included elements not relevant to this issue, contradicted the facts and carried a hostile approach to Turkey. He pointed out that this resolution would not affect government activities to be carried out in a bid to implement the goals of the 12 September action.

This incident has proved once more, Ulusu said, that Turkey cannot take into consideration resolutions by an organ in which it has not been represented. Recalling that the government was continuing to assess the resolution, Ulusu said head of state General Evren would make a radio and TV address to the people on this subject on 31 January.

On the issue of the assassination of Turkish Consul General Kemal Arikan in Los Angeles, the prime minister said this was the work of international terrorism and added that it should be clear that the assassins would not escape punishment. In conclusion, Ulusu expressed hope that the transition period aimed at restoring the democratic system, with all its institutions, would be realized in full cooperation without any problems and for the benefit of the people.

Ulusu Address to Assembly

TA301603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 30 Jan (AA) -- Addressing the last budget session of the Consultative Assembly, Ulusu said the Council of Europe resolution of 28 January contained certain "allegations and serious and unfair charges" against the Turkish administration which did not reflect the actual situation in Turkey. It was not possible to view the resolution as merely the reflection of a desire to see democracy reinstated in Turkey, he said, for it reflects a "hostile stance" against Turkey which is contrary to the facts.

Turkey had always tried to solve disputes with Greece through negotiations, Ulusu noted, but a dialogue was not established because the other side did not reciprocate Turkey's approach. "However," he daded, "Turkey will never tolerate any fait accompli," and will insist that Greece adhere to treaty obligations. Ulusu reiterated his government's emphasis on friendly relations and cooperation with countries of the Middle East, Balkans and Asia and Africa.

Referring to the assassination of the Turkish consul general in Los Angeles by Armenian terrorists, Ulusu noted the world had once more seen "the ugly face of terrorism." He called on U.S. authorities to bring the murderers to justice.

ECEVIT RELEASED FROM PRISON BY AUTHORITIES 1 FEB

NC011039 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was released from prison here today, after serving two-thirds of a four-month sentence for violating a decree banning political activity. The social democrat leader emerged from Ankara central prison to a crowd of some 300 supporters shouting "Ecevit for the people." Another crowd of about 500 were waiting to greet him outside his home. Mr Ecevit was released under a Turkish law allowing a one-third pardon for good behavior.

AUSTRIA

AL FATAH SENDS WARNING TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

AU292216 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2110 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Al Fatah Palestinian group has addressed a sharp warning to the Federal Government. A communique sent to the Austrian Embassy in Kuwait says in part that the Vienna government is responsible for the well-being of the arrested Palestinians Hasan, Rajih and Yunis. The three men had been arrested for the attack on the Vienna synagogue and for the murder of City Councilman Nittel.

Al-Asifah Threatens

AU301913 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The Al-'Asifah Palestinian splinter group led by Abu Nidal has threatened the government with serious consequences if the two synagogue assailants Marwan Hasan and Husham Rajih, who received life sentences at their recent trial, as well as their alleged case officer Bahij Yunis are not set free. The Austrian Embassy in Beirut received a note to this effect. The note further states that the Vienna government must first enter into contact with Al-'Asifah before it accepts the new PLO representative.

DENMARK

FOREIGN MINISTER RESPONDS TO U.S. CRITICISM

NC300710 Paris AFP in English 0636 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 30 Jan (AFP) -- Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen last night defended Denmark's criticism of the Turkish military regime. His remarks were a reaction to complaints by U.S. leaders that certain Western Europeans had accused Washington of focusing criticism on Poland while forgetting to speak out against the Turkish regime because it is a Western ally.

Mr Olesen said: "Of course the human rights violations in Turkey and Poland cannot be compared, yet it is a fact that the Danish Government opposes what is happening in Poland as well as what is happening in Turkey -- in Poland because a violation of the Final Act at Helsinki is taking place, which naturally is particularly dangerous because it directly influences East-West relations. "As for Turkey, it is important for that country as a member of the Council of Europe to respect its commitments, as a big majority at the council's parliamentary assembly has just stated."

PORTUGAL

GONCALVES PEREIRA INTENDS TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT

LD291940 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira today confirmed in Copenhagen his intention to leave the government. Goncalves Pereira justified his decision by saying that he is not interested in a career in politics and expressed his wish to return to his professional activities.

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Western Europe

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COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS ADOPTS NEW PROGRAM

AU011051 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 31 Jan 82 p 2

[Report on 30 January special congress of the Austrian Communist Party in Vienna]

[Text] About 550 delegates from all over Austria attended yesterday's special congress of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE], which adopted a new party program. As party Chairman Franz Muhri underlined in his report, the program "Socialism in Austria's Colors" had been discussed for more than a year in the party organizations and in the communist press and was also presented to the people at public meetings. The KPOE program has two main parts -- sociopolitical and ideological -- on Austria's road to socialism. According to Muhri, there is no generally valid model for this road to socialism, neither a Soviet nor a Eurocommunist one, because "generally valid principles of socialism must be implemented in a national form."

The new party program pays great attention to the KPOE's demands and action program. The KPOE demands that the progress achieved in Helsinki on detente in Europe be consolidated and confirmed by specific disarmament steps. The program discusses in detail the pressing problems of Austria's economic and political situation. The demands voiced in this context include safeguarding jobs, democratization in all fields of life, expansion and strengthening of the nationalized industry sector and effective legislation for environmental protection.

EX-POLICE OFFICIAL SENTENCED ON SPY CHARGES

AU011448 Vienna WIENER ZEITING in German 30 Jan 82 p 5

[Summary] A Vienna court yesterday sentenced Edgar Berger, retired former head of the Vienna police alien affairs department, to 2 years' imprisonment for betraying state secrets to the Romanian intelligence service, misuse of office and supporting a secret service to the detriment of the Republic of Austria. A jury had found him guilty on all three charges. The state prosecutor stressed in his plea that although Berger was certainly no master spy causing East-West relations to be upset, he was nevertheless not harmless. The defense counsel claimed that the information supplied by Berger was not in the state secrets category and that he was exposed to pressure by the Romanians.

CHARGES ON POLAND MARK NEW MBFR ROUND OPENING

AU291915 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpts] At the first plenary session this year of the Vienna negotiations on reduction of forces in central Europe, East and West have again mutually charged each other with being responsible for the virtual deadlock in the talks. Belgian chief delegate Ambassador Leon Doyen, who addressed yesterday's session, drew attention among other things to the NATO decision of 11 January which refers to negative consequences of the latest Polish events for security and cooperation in Europe as well as for the process of arms control. In spontaneous replies the Polish and Soviet chief delegates described Doyen's remarks on events in Poland as an "interference in Poland's internal affairs" and resolutely rejected them, arguing that there was no connection whatever with the force reduction talks.

Polish chief delegate Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki said at a press conference following the plenary session that it was necessary finally to "break away from the vicious circle of unproductive discussions in Vienna," and that the West should accept the Eastern proposal to appoint a drafting committee. This committee should start by working out written formulations on questions where the positions of the two sides have been reconciled.

PAPANDREOU ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

LD011600 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Feb (DPA) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived in Bonn on Monday for a 4-day visit. On Tuesday morning he will meet with Chancellor Schmidt for a private exchange of views. In addition he will have talks with President Karl Carstens, Economic Affairs Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff, Defense Minister Hans Apel and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

Current problems in NATO and the EEC will play a central role in Papandreou's visit. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker stressed on Monday to the press in Bonn that there could be no "special role" for Greece within the alliance and the EEC. In both organizations the partners have equal rights and duties. Every member country of NATO and the EEC will encounter the wish and desire of the majority that there should be no change in the continuity of the alliance and the community through a change of government.

Observers see this remark in connection with the fact that the new socialist head of state Papandreou adopted an independent position within NATO and the EEC in his first public appearances. According to information from Athens the demand for a guarantee of Greece's eastern borders with Turkey remains the principal question for Papandreou which, unless solved, could block progress in the reintegration of Athens into the NATO military wing. The prime minister will undoubtedly be looking for more German support for Greece's problems with Turkey and in the Cyprus question.

Papandreou stressed, when he left on the first foreign trip of his 100-day period of office that he attaches special importance to this visit, since the FRG and the chancellor are decisive factors in political developments both inside and outside Europe. He is traveling "optimistically" to Bonn.

Papandreou Interviewed

DW021203 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 1 Feb 82

["Excerpt" from Wolfgang Feller interview with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Bonn; in English with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, you are a troublemaker in Europe; what is the objective of your foreign policy?

[Answer] It is aimed at serving our country's interests and security. The only difference with the past is that we are now shifting our national interests into the foreground.

[Question] NATO has stated that it is impossible to guarantee Greece's borders, for example, vis-a-vis Turkey. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Well, the last word hasn't been said about this yet. If NATO really cannot guarantee Greece's borders, then I ask: What kind of an alliance is this, anyway, if it does not guarantee the security of the territory of its member countries? As far as I am concerned this question has not yet been answered. We will definitely return to it at the next NATO meeting.

Schmidt, Papandreou Hold Talks

LD021332 Hamburg DPA in German 1302 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Feb (DPA) -- Talks on Tuesday between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his Greek counterpart Andreas Papandreou were marked by the attempts of the Federal Government to draw the new socialist government in Greece closer to the NATO alliance and the European Community. Bonn government circles confirmed that Greece, which has taken a critical stance toward NATO and the EEC since the socialist change of government, cannot demand a special role in the two bodies.

Papandreou's Bonn talks opened this morning with an exchange of views alone with the chancellor. Later the two men were joined by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Minister of State Gunter Huonker from the chancellor's office. According to reports, East-West relations and the situation in Poland were also discussed, as well as the central subjects of NATO and the EEC. Athens, like Bonn, opposes the idea that the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid should be postponed because of the declaration of martial law in Poland.

ADDITIONAL U.S. FORCES TO BE DEPLOYED IN 1983

LD011448 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Hamburg, 1 Feb (DPA) -- According to Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) the FRG and the United States intend to conclude an agreement on the deployment in case of emergency of six additional U.S. divisions in the FRG. In an interview in QUICK magazine Apel announced that beginning in 1983 it will require additional funds of about DM50 million. Negotiations on this were planned with the finance minister. The Foreign Ministry published the plans for additional deployment in September last year. It was also said then that some 2,000 Germans would maintain and guard the stored material for the U.S. troops in peacetime. At the moment there are some 200,000 U.S. soldiers in the FRG.

On cooperation within NATO, Apel said that through public statements the impression should not now arise "that the crisis of the Eastern alliance has become the crisis of the Western." There is "no doubt" about the FRG's loyalty to the alliance. A nuclear-free zone in Europe, such as was recently called for by the Hamburg party conference of the SPD would, in Apel's opinion, heighten the danger of war because the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact "by comparison with us could be used as a means of exerting pressure."

The interview was prereleased to DPA in an edited form.

MOVE TO POSTPONE MADRID CONFERENCE REJECTED

LD011614 Hamburg DPA in German 1527 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 1 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Government rejects all suggestions that the Madrid follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) should be postponed as a response to the events in Poland. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said this to journalists on Monday. He pointed out that it is Bonn's view that the Soviet Union especially at this point should not be released from its obligation to implement the CSCE final acts of Helsinki.

On reports from Washington, according to which the administration there is striving for a postponement of the CSCE, the spokesman said that Bonn does not know of an "official move" to this effect by the United States. He did, however, confirm that there are close consultations on this question within the Western alliance, in which "different nuances" exist. The spokesman said that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has written to his U.S. counterpart, Alexander Haig on this topic. A reply is still awaited.

ECYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

Mubarak Interviewed

NC312236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 31 Jan (MENA) -- In its main newscast tonight, the French television channel two broadcast an interview with President Husni Mubarak. The president announced that our doors are open to the Arab world as of now and 25 April should not be a deadline. The president announced that the impression should not prevail that corruption is rampant in Egypt just because the courts are considering two or three cases, and that Egypt is exerting every effort to narrow the gap between the wealthy and the poor with the aim of creating equal opportunities for all. He said: We believe that the widening of the gap would represent a social danger. We provide opportunities to everyone, and this is what we will affirm.

He was asked why he meets with the Egyptian opposition, which has not changed its stance toward the Camp David treaty, and whether this matter represents a change in Egyptian policy. The president said: They are all Egyptians. It is their right that we should discuss all fateful issues with them, although many of them still oppose this treaty. In my opinion, this stance does not represent a policy change, rather, it represents another way of handling issues and dealing with people. President Mubarak was asked that if, by doing so, he is following in the footpath of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, Mubarak said: Every president has his method of government, however, the objective is always the same. This is because the period in which President 'Abd an-Nasir ruled the country differs from the era of President as-Sadat's rule -- and the present phase is different from the two.

He was asked why Mrs Mubarak does not appear in society, while President as-Sadat's wife did so. He answered: This is our nature; it is not possible for us to change our way. Had we sought to make propaganda, we would have had the requisite means at our disposal. However, this is our way. He was asked: You were near President as-Sadat when he was assassinated. Therefore, do you fear death? He said: Death is the fate of every human being, including both of you -- in addressing the two television broadcasters. Death occurs to every person, sooner or later. I do not fear death.

President Mubarak was asked about the date of his visit to Israel. He said: I cannot now specify the date of this visit, however, and naturally, I will make this visit.

Mubarak answered a question about whether he believes the withdrawal will take place on schedule, about whether he confides in Israeli Prime Minister Begin and about his opinion on the opposition to the withdrawal existing in Israel. He said: I am confident of Prime Minister Begin. The present opposition in Israel is a domestic affair which does not concern me. It is imperative that they settle these matters internally. The reason is that we have signed a treaty with Israel. On my part, I respect this treaty and they also respect it.

Ghali Comments on Relations

NC011018 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Feb (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has described Egyptian-French relations as excellent in all economic, cultural and military fields. Referring to President Husni Mubarak's visit to France, he emphasized the importance of continuing the consolidation and strengthening of these relations in all fields.

In an interview with the France-Inter Radio broadcast today, Dr Ghali referred to Egyptian-French cooperation in the building of nuclear stations. He said that the first nuclear station to be set up in Egypt will be French. On President Francois Mitterrand's forthcoming visit to Israel, Dr Ghali pointed out that the important thing is for France to help in reaching a solution to the Palestinian problem, emphasizing that France can play a major role with regard to the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

On the future of the Egyptian-Israeli relations following the Israeli withdrawal in April, Dr Ghali, in his interview with France-Inter Radio, affirmed the continuation of Egypt's foreign and domestic policy, saying that Egypt will continue to act in the Palestinian interest and will continue to negotiate with Israel and the United States to achieve a solution to the Palestinian problem. Dr Ghali added that the relations between Egypt and Israel will continue as they have continued thus far. On the return of some Soviet experts to work in Egypt, Dr Ghali explained that this is a technical matter, pointing out that Egypt is a nonaligned state.

Mitterrand-Mubarak Talks

NC011730 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and President Francois Mitterrand met here today and discussed French diplomatic support for Egypt and Franco-Egyptian economic cooperation, following Mr Mubarak's arrival from Rome on the second leg of a tour of Western capitals. Mr Mubarak later announced that Mr Mitterrand has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Egypt, perhaps in the second half of this year. Mr Mitterrand arrives in Israel next month for an official visit.

Mr Mubarak said that during their meeting, which lasted more than an hour, he and Mr Mitterrand also discussed the Middle East and bilateral relations. A French presidential spokesman added that France did not want to act as a referee in the Middle East but did want to contribute to the peace process.

French officials stress that April 25, when Israel pulls out of the Sinai, will not mark an end to the process of settling the Israeli-Arab conflict, nor will it mark an end to the role that France might be called on to play in this context. France, along with Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands, will be taking part in the multinational peacekeeping force in the post-Israeli Sinai.

In addition, as Egypt's second-ranking supplier and creditor, after the United States, France is selling Egypt 20 Mirage jets and is committed to aiding Egypt develop its nuclear industry. France is also building the new Cairo airport and modernising Egypt's telecommunications. Mr Mubarak will meet tomorrow with Yvon Gattaz, head of the French Employers Federation, and former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, before flying off to Washington.

Meeting With Bakhtiar Denied

NC012134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) -- MENA has learned that there is no truth to a report published by AFP to the effect that during his current visit to Paris, President Husni Mubarak will meet with Shapur Bakhtiar, the former Iranian prime minister. AFP today carried a statement by Bakhtiar in which he says that he will meet with President Mubarak, and that the meeting will most probably take place in Paris tomorrow, Tuesday. MENA confirms that no such date has been set, and no such meeting will take place.

Further on Talks

NC011849 Cairo MENA in English 1720 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Feb (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and President Francois Mitterrand held their first tete-a-tete meeting this afternoon at the Elysee Palace. The French and Egyptian foreign ministers as well as other aides will join the two presidents at a working luncheon later today. The Mitterrand-Mubarak private meeting and the working lunch lasted three hours, after which the Egyptian president said the talks dealt with bilateral issues, an exchange of ideas on the Middle East, the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and what comes before and after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on April 25.

He added that he invited President Mitterrand to visit Egypt, which he would effect in the second half of this year. He denied that he discussed with President Mitterrand the latter's forthcoming visit to Israel. He said that the purpose of his current tour was to have an exchange of ideas, adding that in the United States he would also discuss bilateral issues and the Middle East question.

The Elysee Palace spokesman said the meeting began with a one-hour tete-a-tete between the two presidents, followed by a plenary working lunch attended by the two delegations. The spokesman said the two presidents had met twice before, and President Mubarak was the first senior state official to visit France after President Mitterrand had assumed power. He said there are no problems between France and Egypt, adding that Egypt occupies a leading position in the Middle East. The spokesman said that today's meeting forms part of series of talks to be held in the future to review Franco-Egyptian relations and to exchange views on future Middle East developments.

President Mitterrand will visit Israel early next month and President Mubarak will visit Israel at a date not yet fixed, he added. The French spokesman said the talks dealt with Franco-Egyptian cultural relations as well as specific issues such as the Iraq-Iran war, the Golan dispute, Libyan-Sudanese relations, and the problems of the North-South and the East-West dialogues.

He added that the talks proceded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, with the two presidents feeling comfortable with each other. He said that President Mitterrand has accepted President Mubarak's invitation to visit Egypt, noting that he had visited Egypt several times before becoming president. He recalled that President Mitterrand had said before that France should not take the position of a judge in Middle East affairs but should do what it could to help in the peace process.

Mitterrand Interviewed

NC012355 Cairo MENA in English 2245 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand asserted today the importance of President Husni Mubarak's visit to France, adding that the visit has its implications. In an interview with the Egyptian television, President Mitterrand said that President Mubarak was among the personalities he received at the Elysee adding that he attached great importance to that meeting and termed the visit as a historic one.

President Mitterrand hailed Egypt's role in the Middle East area and in Africa, asserting that no serious and permanent policy could be established in the region without Egypt, due to its role and special weight. The French president expressed his admiration of Egypt's courage in seeking peace and ending the wars. He also expressed his understanding of the solidarity relations binding Egypt and the Arab countries.

President Mitterrand expressed his full understanding of the economic problems facing Egypt, expressing France's readiness to help solve such problems and develop the Egyptian economy. President Mitterrand underlined that France's policy in the Middle East is based on its respect of the right [as received], adding that his country is always willing to have good relations with all the "peoples in the region."

In this respect, President Mitterrand stressed France's respect of the rights of the Palestinians, adding that in our relations with both the Arabs and the Israelis we should speak the same language, and that our relations with a state should not affect ours with others. President Mitterrand pointed out that his forthcoming visit to Israel does not mean his approval of Israel's policy in the region. He underlined that his country's policy is based on principles, adding that he would clarify the Western countries' situation and that we would speak the same language particularly during his visit to Israel.

'Ali Views Relations

NC020752 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that France is open to all Egyptian demands [matalib] and that at present it is making studies to increase its imports from Egypt to achieve a balance of trade between the two countries. The balance of payment deficit between Egypt and France totals $375 million. 'Ali said that his talks with External Relations Minister Cheysson dealt with these studies and Egyptian-French relations in general.

'Ali added: We proposed establishing a joint Egyptian-French chamber of commerce and that the idea has been welcomed. In a statement to a number of Egyptian reporters in Paris, 'Ali said that France is showing great readiness to give facilities to Egypt both in economic spheres and military cooperation. He said that details of the Mirage aircraft deal are currently under discussion.

MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN DEFENDS RIGHTS RECORD

LD011400 Rabat MAP in English 1244 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Feb (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco who is currently visiting France granted a number of interviews following the press-conference he held here last Friday. Thus King Hassan II granted the French television network "Antenne-2" an interview inaugurating a series of meetings with Arab heads of state organized by "Antenne-2." The Moroccan sovereign answered the questions of Mr Paul Nahon who first enquired about the results of his visit to France concerning Moroccan-French relations saying, "I can tell you one thing. When recently things seemed to be deteriorating between Morocco and France, never, there has never been the slightest cloud between the Elysee and the Rabat royal palace."

A.2: Things deteriorated because of human rights problems?

H.M.: You know, human rights is a subjective affair...a climatologic affair. Montesquieu would tell you so, and besides, human rights are respected in Morocco.

A.2: Majesty, at the time, the French Socialist Party had strongly criticized and protested against the emprisonment of Mr Bouabid, leader of the USFP (Socialist Union of Popular Forces). Do you believe that conditions for his liberation are now met?

H.M.: First, we have not condemned Mr Bouabid for his opinion. He has been condemned for a speech offense which pertains to penal law.

There is a great deal of freedom of speech in Morocco, but one should not harm the nation's spirit. Secondly, I can tell you that conditions for his liberation existed right after his trial because the king can grant free-pardon right after the sentence is pronounced. So, I could have done it at that time, I could have done it yesterday as I can do it today, or tomorrow...

A.2: Will you grant him this free-pardon?

H.M.: The less you talk about it, the better.

A.2: Majesty, you often affirm that Morocco is one of the sole democratic systems in the Maghreb. Do you still affirm this despite the imprisonment of scores of Moroccan trade unionists?

H.M.: So, those who advocate violence, who undertake actions against public order, who call for strikes and riots, are necessary and indispensable elements for a democracy?

A.2: These are also trade unionists, Your Majesty....

H.M.: I am talking about them...because the problems of June 22 were brought forth by the provocation of the C.D.T. [Democratic Labor Confederation].

A.2: Do you think that they have been manipulated?

H.M.: I am convinced of this.

A.2: Majesty, do you believe that France could play a role in the Sahara affair?

H.M.: I am sure that France can play an important role, provided the parties in presence accept to have this role lead to positive results. As for us, we are ready to say yes to France for this role, at any moment...

A.2: Majesty, don't you believe this is the right time?

H.M.: Not for us, for the others.

A.2: Do you think the referendum you have proposed would take place?

H.M.: By all means. It must take place. I have been bothered for six years with this referendum, at the United Nations, at the 24 member committee, at the OAU...everywhere... the mass media, journalists, televisions, including you, now that I want to hold it, nobody seems to believe in it. You must help me, you in the first place.

A.2: Majesty, you condemned several months ago President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative, do you think that President Mubarak stands more chances to succeed?

H.M.: President Mubarak has another personality. He has a different style. I think that several Arab countries are ready to trust him for the first months and weeks in power and responsibility...besides, he seems to be during this period as the least enthusiastic backer of a rapproachement, be it personal. with Begin...it is common knowledge.

A.2: Do you think that things will change after April 25?

H.M.: Not necessarily. There should be, to my opinion, and if Arabs want to be as I wished them to be, there should be celebrations throughout the Arab nation...

MATERIAL ON VISIT BY EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MUBARAK

30 Jan Luncheon Speech

NC301543 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1409 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Speech by Egyptian President Mubarak at Rome luncheon given by President Pertini -- live or recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency President Pertini, dear friends: From the bottom of my heart I extend to you sincerest thanks and gratitude for the hospitable welcome again accorded to us in your country of such ancient civilizations and for the kind speech in which President Pertini expressed his and the Italian people's feelings toward Egypt and its faithful people.

As a matter of fact, our mutual concern to strengthen our bonds of friendship and cooperation between our countries and people reflects our profound faith in the depth of the historical and cultural ties between them and the great role they are playing in the interest of peace and stability in the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, Europe, and in the whole world. Both countries believe peace is the choice of the people and the path for the future; both countries believe the real challenge facing all of us is to achieve prosperity and a better future for the coming generations of our sons and to reach an ideal formula for coexistence and creative interaction among nations and peoples.

O friends, Italy has always been a link between the European and Arab civilizations and a radiant center of cultural and intellectual activity, and artistic creativity. Italy was not content with the great cultural heritage of the Roman civilization; by its historical awareness, Italy realized that this cultural heritage belongs to one single march by mankind, and that a great deal of interaction and cohesion must be achieved with the other civilizations, primarily the Arab and Islamic civilization.

Italy has been a center for trade and scientific and technological cooperation between the peoples of southern Europe and the African and Asian countries. Italy proceeded from the premise that the world's prosperity is one indivisible question, and that the fruits of industrial and agricultural progress constitutes the crowning of a sequential human (?struggle) in which other nations participated throughout the ages. Thus it is the right of all these nations to share this progress to create a better world, based on equality and justice and in which differences will vanish between the large and small countries, strong and weak, rich and poor.

Therefore it is not strange that Italy was one of the first countries to show interest in the Middle East issue and gave it high priority. Italy realizes the regional and international dimensions of the Middle East issue and understands the urgent need to reach a just and comprehensive settlement, recognizing the legitimate rights of all the area's peoples to live a stable and secure life, enabling them to direct their creative potential for construction and building. Thus Italy hastened to support Egypt's peace policy and the Camp David documents and accepted the Egyptian proposal on mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinian people. Italy also played a basic role in issuing the Venice declaration, which maintained a precise balance between the legitimate interests of all parties. Recently Italy agreed to participate in the multinational force in contributing to strenghtening the pillars of peace.

Your Excellency, you know that we are exerting efforts to reach agreement on a declaration of principles on full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a first step toward opening the road before the Palestinian people for their participation in the peace efforts as a prelude to the exercise of their natural right to self-determination. Thus, a new era of stability and prosperity will come to the area, which will continue its role in strengthening exchange and contacts among continents.

Your Excellency President Pertini, brothers and friends: We believe that the existing bilateral relations between our countries in all political, economic and cultural spheres constitute an example of cohesion and links worthy of being followed up by other peoples for their common benefit. We are acting together to strengthen the stronghold of world peace. We are struggling to reduce tension, calling for solving international disputes through peaceful means and advocating a new economic order that is more equitable. Thus we have followed, with appreciation and admiration, your constructive efforts within the framework of dialogue between the North and the South. We take pride in the role you are playing in the EEC to strengthen the ties of cooperation with the peoples of the Third World.

You know that Egypt was one of the first nonaligned countries which struggled for the peoples' freedom and pride and called for the establishment of balanced international relations, free from exploitation and domination. Egypt believes in the need for dialogue and interaction among the various international blocs because the human march is one and the interests of the peoples are interwoven. None of us can ignore what happens to others or pursue a selfish and isolationist policy. Therefore we very much welcome the strengthening relations between our countries and peoples and look forward to the growing firm friendship between us, a friendship that our late leader Anwar as-Sadat was proud of because of his profound appreciation of the Italian people and their wise leadership and his realization of the special role that both countries can play in the world arena.

It gives me pleasure to extend an invitation to my brother President Pertini to visit the Arab Republic of Egypt and to experience once again the feelings of amity and friendliness that the Egyptian people harbor for your friendly country. We have come to you with open hearts and concern about strengthening the bridges of cooperation and solidarity between our countries in various domains. I am fully confident that I will leave your beautiful capital with firmer faith in the strong ties linking us on the path of righteousness, goodness and peace. Brothers, allow me to ask you to stand up to greet dear friend President Pertini and the entire audience and the glorious Italian people. Long live Egyptian-Italian friendship and the friendly Italian people. May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

Calls on Pope

NC302025 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 30 Jan (MENA) -- Pope John Paul II today received Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in a private meeting. Later, the members of the Egyptian delegation joined the meeting to be introduced to his holiness. Afterwards the two delegations held a plenary meeting under President Mubarak and Vatican Premier Cardinal Casaroli.

A Vatican guard of honour lined up at the palace court for President Mubarak on his way in and out. A number of Egyptian residents also stood in the court to greet the president.

Foreign Ministers Comment

NC301430 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has told our radio correspondent in Italy that he is very happy at President Mubarak's visit to Italy. He said that it is certainly an important visit because it will strengthen relations, which are in fact already very strong, between Egypt and Italy. He added that he hopes that these relations will continue to be strong and have the same understanding and cooperation in the interests of the Egyptian and Italian peoples.

In answer to our correspondent's question on Italy's efforts to support the Egyptian position to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the Italian foreign minister said: We have indeed been exerting efforts since the start of the peace process.

In the meantime, Kamal Hasan 'Ali told our correspondent in Rome that President Mubarak's visit has unusual importance because it is his first visit following his assumption of power. He said the countries President Mubarak will visit are not unfamiliar to him; he visited them several times as vice president.

'Ali said the visit comes at a time when internal affairs in Egypt have completely stabilized and all constitutional institutions have accomplished their constructive role with high-level internal cooperation. He said that Mubarak's visit also comes at a time when a dialogue is beginning on important political questions, both in the area and in the world, to boost economic cooperation between Egypt and the five European countries and the United States. He further said that Egypt's efforts are aimed at pushing the wheel of progress and development in Egypt.

'Ali on Autonomy Talks

NC301802 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 30 Jan (AFP) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today reiterated his country's wish for Palestinian autonomy, but an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official expressed pessimism over the practicalities of reaching an autonomy accord with Israel. Mr Mubarak, who arrived here earlier today on the first leg of a five-nation Western tour, said his country was anxious to reach "a declaration of principle concerning complete autonomy" for Palestinians in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He termed autonomy "a natural right of the Palestinian people."

But Egyptian Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in concurrent talks here with Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo, expressed pessimism. He was quoted by an Italian source as saying Egypt "cannot subscribe to just any accord; we must reach an accord equally acceptable to the Palestinains." At present, autonomy negotiations "are practically at a standstill," Mr 'Ali was quoted as saying.

BRIEFS

ANGOLA COOPERATION -- The third meeting of the Angolan-Italian joint commission has ended in Rome. A communique issued at the end of the meeting noted the economic relations between the two countries and stated that an important oil prospecting contract was signed between the Angolan side and ENI -- the National Hydrocarbon company. The Angolan delegation to the meeting -- which began in Rome last Monday -- was led by Industry Minister Comrade Bento Ribeiro. [Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82 AB]

AID TO POLAND -- CARITAS International so far has sent 10,134 tons of food and clothing valued at $40,500,000 to Poland. In addition, CARITAS in various countries and other aid organizations have made available $2,262,000, which will be partly set aside as aid for Polish refugees in Austria. A program of aid worth about $7 million has been agreed with the EEC. CARITAS organizations have decided to continue sending food and basic necessities to Poland over the next few months. CARITAS International today received confirmation from the EEC of a loan of about $7 million for February. [Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 30 Jan 82 LD]

SOARES VIEWS EANES' POSSIBLE RESIGNATION

PM291051 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Unattributed 19 January interview in Lisbon with Socialist Party Secretary General Mario Soares]

[Excerpts] "The institutional situation is serious," Mario Soares said with a worried expression, in response to the news of Eanes' possible resignation. He explained his anxieties as follows: "I would be much happier if we were here to discuss something other than the situation regarding the president. Now we must establish guidelines for our conversation. First, I do not believe it would be a good thing for me to tell the public any more than is said in the communique that we released yesterday."

Nevertheless, of course, the main topic of the meeting was the possibility of Ramalho Eanes' resigning. "It is so absurd that when the news was announced on Spanish radio I even thought that it was a slanderous maneuver by the Democratic Alliance," the Socialist leader said in this connection. We mentioned [PCP secretary general] Alvaro Cunhal's statement about it. Soares replied peremptorily: "Well, of course, he was the first to talk about the president's resignation."

"Are you insinuating anything?" we asked.

"No, I am not insinuating anything. What I am saying is that the situation is very serious." Leaving in mid-air a vague suspicion of a link between Eanes' stance and the PCP's stance, he went on to attack the communists: "An international campaign is at present under way. The communist party has received orders to destabilize the Iberian Peninsula."

Mario Soares explained his theory as follows: "We are on the verge of another Yalta. Both the USSR and the United States want to score points off each other and extend their bargaining power. Above all, the Soviet Union wants to divert attention from Poland."

We asked: "Why the Iberian Peninsula?" "Through a process of elimination," the Socialist Party secretary general replied. In his opinion, it is happening here because it cannot happen in any other European country, because here in Portugal there is a communist party integrated into the Warsaw Pact's policy and because any destabilization here could cause a destabilization in Spain, where the situation is already precarious.

We returned to the question of Eanes' resignation: "I am certain of one thing," Soares announced gravely, "and that is that this was all examined carefully: nothing was done hurriedly or haphazardly." He cited the following facts to support this theory: "First, the news was announced on Spanish radio by a journalist friendly with the Belem Palace. It was a test. Then the president's own spokesman confirmed it, choosing DIARIO DE LISBOA for the purpose. This all came to a head precisely on the eve of the Socialist Party's parliamentary conference and in the final stage of the proceedings of the parliamentary committee on the revision of the constitution."

We discussed the major topic of the presidency: "Eanes was elected with a specific number of constitutional powers, and it is natural for him to want to complete his term with those same powers."

Eanes Knew About Revision

"But," Soares added at once, "when he stood for the presidency he already knew that there would be a revision of the constitution.

"In any case his powers have not been diminished; on the contrary, some have been extended. Apart from this, even deputies do not resign because their powers have been amended."

The major problem, we said, concerns the top military posts. "Yes, but the agreement between the Socialist Party and General Eanes is very clear on that point," the Socialist leader hastened to point out. He asked: "Why do you think I advocated separation of the presidency from chief of the armed forces general staff? This was, moreover, a condition that considerably delayed the signing of the agreement."

Mario Soares went on to suggest the method that he considers logical: "If there were any problems with the Socialist Party, why did the president not summon the party secretary general or some of the members of its leadership, before adopting such a stance? Especially since my friend Letria has been kind enough to say that the solution of the problem depends on me. Very well then, the president should have summoned me. If he had done so I could have reminded the president of what is written in the agreement which he reached with the Socialist Party and to which we remain loyal."

Nevertheless, he did express confidence in the president: "I am confident that common sense will prevail and that General Eanes will complete his term. He will undoubtedly maintain the common sense characteristic of people from Beira."

What about the repercussions of Ramalho Eanes' stance within the Socialist Party? we asked. Mario Soares laughed and, still smiling, he replied: "The repercussions are the best possible. Any intervention would prove counterproductive, because it is now clear that the president has a personal blueprint for power. Yes, because you can be sure of one thing: Even the Socialists who supported Eanes' election and who belonged to the CNARPE [expansion unknown], even they will definitely not support a presidential party." Then, more seriously and more resolutely, he added: "I will now make a forecast. I hope that it will not be forgotten. If the presidential party does go ahead, Melo Antunes will not be in it. You can be sure of it."

If it is not demanding elections or the government's resignation, in what does the Socialist Party's offensive consist? "It consists in presenting the Socialist Party to the country as the only possible alternative, putting forward specific solutions for resolving the nation's problems," the Socialist Party leader stressed. He took the opportunity to disclose that the government has no "dossiers" on anything: "I have spoken with the prime minister and discovered that there are no finalized sectoral policies. He wants to join the EEC but has no "dossiers" on fishing, agriculture, steel or anything."

Does the Socialist Party? we asked. "The Socialist Party is preparing them," Soares replied. "This will be the innovation, to present the Portuguese voters with very specific alternatives to the government's activity in the various sectors, as the French Socialists did."

BALSEMAO COMMENTS ON EEC NEGOTIATION PROSPECTS

LD310156 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao returned home today from a trip to Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark. The trip was aimed primarily at establishing contacts with the respective governments and, in Brussels, with the European Commission, with a view to speeding up the process of Portugal's accession to the EEC.

Speaking on arrival at Lisbon Airport the prime minister stated: [Begin recording] Portugal is not engaged in a race with Spain. Portugal takes the view that the best solution would be the simultaneous entry of the two countries into the EEC.

However, our country and the government I represent take the view that we must neither be made to pay the penalty for any difficulties arising from Spain's negotiations, nor should our entry be delayed for that reason because, as is known, Spain's candidacy is based on different premises from Portugal's.

I believe that 1981 was a year of a certain stagnation within the EEC itself. Now there is a much stronger political resolve to overcome that stagnation, both within the EEC and with regard to the negotiations with Portugal. The Belgian tenure of the EEC Council of Ministers and commission presidency has proved invaluable in this regard and I am convinced after our talks in Copenhagen that the Danish tenure will continue at the same pace and in the same direction. [end recording]

SOARES MEETS WITH EXILED SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL

LD311424 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] A delegate of the Polish Solidarity trade union, currently in exile in West Europe, has been received by members of the General Workers' Federation [UGT] Secretariat. Andrzej Wolowski, who is in Portugal to take part in several demonstrations of solidarity with the Polish people, has accepted an invitation for his organization to be present at the UGT-sponsored rally to be held in Lisbon in February. On receiving Andrzej Wolowski, the UGT reaffirmed to the Solidarity representative its support for the Polish workers. It will be recalled that on his arrival in Lisbon the Polish trade unionist had the opportunity to stress the importance of the church's role in the solution of his country's crisis.

Andrzej Wolowski, who met yesterday with Secretary General of the Portuguese Socialist Party Mario Soares, was promised the Socialist Party's total solidarity with the struggle which the Polish Solidarity trade union is waging against the military dictatorship in Poland. At the Wolowski-Soares meeting the two sides drew attention to the action carried out by the Solidarity committee abroad and exchanged biews on the latest developments in Poland. A rally in support of Solidarity's struggle, attended by Andrzej Wolowski, will be held at the Voz de Operario in Lisbon today.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS — The president has received at Belem Palace the credentials of new Romanian Ambassador in Lisbon Lapisa Munteanu. Today at 1000 hours it will be the turn of Werner Schattmann to present his credentials as the FRG's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. New Swiss Ambassador Jimmy Martin will also present his credentials today. [Excerpt] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jan 82 p 3 PM]

RELATIONS WITH SOMALIA — Portugal and Somalia today established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. This is the (?89th) agreement of its kind that the Lisbon authorities have signed. A Foreign Ministry statement said that both governments express confidence that today's agreement would help to develop mutually beneficial trade and economic and cultural ties between the two countries in the interests of peace efforts, international (?coexistence) and relations between states. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82 LD]

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ENVOY — Francisco Fortunato Pires, the newly arrived ambassador of Sao Tome and Principe in Portugal, is to present his credentials to President Ramalho Eanes at Belem Palace on Thursday. The Sao Tome and Principe diplomatic mission in Lisbon has been run by a charge d'affaires since 14 April 1980, when Ambassador Mario de Graca Amorim returned home to become foreign minister. [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82 LD]

CARRILLO SUMS UP AT PCE SESSION ON POLAND

PM281105 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 22-27 Jan 82 pp 26-31

[Excerpts] I believe, Santiago Carrillo said, that the debate on the draft resolution has been very rich and that it has revealed distinctions -- and important ones -- among various stances, which reflect an established situation within the party. While we all concur in our approval of the draft resolution, there are, on a number of theoretical issues and even on some purely political issues, differences of interpretation and different viewpoints which are, of course, entirely legitimate and understandable.

I believe that as we advance along the path of our party's independence -- an increasingly clear-cut and well-defined independence -- and as we advance in our critique of the Soviet model and reach the conclusion that that model is historically exhausted, this does not mean that we consider all the socialist countries included in this formula of the Soviet model. There are differences not only of model but also of historical situation, which must be taken into account. As we advance along this path of independence a certain break occurs with the culture, with important aspects of the traditional culture of the communist movement. So, yes, as we advance along the path of our independence and dissociate ourselves from the Soviet model, a break does occur. I pointed this out in my speech and it is pointed out in the draft resolution too: There is a break with a model of socialism in the ideological field. I do not believe that the resolution can be any further developed from the economic viewpoint, because its critique of the Soviet model is a critique of bureaucratic state control and is accompanied by a proposal of self-management, which in our opinion is the solution for avoiding such phenomena. In other words, the substance is there and it is from that model as a whole that we are now clearly dissociating ourselves.

October Revolution and Identifying Features

But while breaking with this model -- and not only from a pedagogic viewpoint, but also from the viewpoint of substance -- we cannot fail to invoke the October Revolution as the start of the world revolutionary process which has led and is still leading mankind to free itself from social and national oppression. We cannot deny our identifying features in this regard. There they are. And if we do deny these identifying features, comrades, the way ahead is clear: Let us all join the socialist party. If we deny our attachment to everything implied by the October Revolution, as the start of a revolutionary process, we are denying not only the place of, but the historical necessity for, the communist parties.

While it is true that we communist parties, whether in power or not, have made errors during our history, it is a fact that it was the communist parties that began this world revolutionary process. We cannot deny this merit. We cannot deny it because we are in a historical situation in which the Mitterrand effect or the Papandreou effect or what might become the Felipe Gonzalez effect here seem to be challenging the place of the communist parties.

Those of us who are no longer youngsters have witnessed other effects, including some much more serious ones, among them there was the rise of fascism in Europe, which destroyed several communist parties. Nevertheless, the communist parties reformed.

I repeat: I do not believe that we should allow ourselves to be frightened by a temporary situation, because if it proves to be more than temporary and becomes the start of a phenomenon of real transformation in developed capitalist Europe, it will require the existence and role of the communist parties so as to provide a guarantee and a spur in these processes.

On the other hand, we must not underestimate the danger of these phenomena that we are now witnessing as eventually proving merely transient and ephemeral and not helping to basically change the situation in Europe, and that also goes for the situation worldwide.

The Communist Parties' Role

I believe that the idea of a break as outlined in some of the speeches here might suggest that we are breaking away from all relations with the communist parties. I believe that we cannot break off relations with the communist parties. We did so in one instance -- the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] -- in line with our 1968 stance. Why did we break with that party? Because we said that after the military occupation the party that emerged would not be the CPCZ but something else.

We shall see what happens in Poland. I said earlier that in my opinion no authentic communist party can emerge from the military regime. Perhaps we should take the same course of action. I will not say any more on this subject now. But in general we do not break off bilateral relations with any communist party, including the CPSU (and in practice we have ceased to regard our relations with it as special ever since 1968).

We must maintain these relations because despite all the contradictions and despite the exhaustion of that system they are parties that exist in reality, which carry weight and which we must strive to attract and to win over to new ideas. This will not be easy and we will not achieve it on our own.

But Andre Claret mentioned the influence of our stances in the socialist countries too. I do not believe that this should be included in the resolution. Either we exert this influence or we do not, but there is no need to proclaim it. However, I believe we do have it and I believe that in the countries of so-called real socialism there are a considerable number of people who regard the Eurocommunist parties' formulations sympathetically, very sympathetically, especially if these formulations are carried forward and take specific form in deeds.

But Antonio Gutierrez has spoken a major truth here -- that this policy's victory is not guaranteed and ensured, that it is necessary to fight and to struggle. And if we achieve specific results, I really believe that this policy will have a positive effect in the socialist countries and could help create -- I am not talking about our influence as a party, which would be immodest, but as the Eurocommunist movement as a whole -- could help create in those countries a pole of reference that is not counterrevolution, a pole of reference that is not a return to capitalism, a pole of reference that refers to a step forward toward a genuine developed and evolved form of socialism.

Party's Line

I believe, as Gutierrez Diaz said, that the ideas presented in this resolution are the result of several years' formulations and a development of our party's formulations over several years that we must restore and recover, because we are not in fact starting from scratch, as sometimes seems to be implied by certain criticisms leveled by the so-called renewalists. We proceed from a line and development that have their shortcomings but also their good points and which contain a whole range of fundamental elements for tackling today's problems.

I believe that in the development of our formulations, the change that is now taking place is that for the first time the Central Committee is adopting proposals made by individual party leaders that were not binding upon the party and which thus did not make these proposals official party thinking, and the Central Committee is also completing, developing and improving these proposals as far as we can at this particular moment, without either being left behind -- and I do not believe that we are being left behind at all -- or moving ahead too fast and so far ahead that we ultimately move away from our country's very masses.

BASQUE RADIO SAYS TRUCE HAS 'ACHIEVED LITTLE'

LD291048 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Dispatch from San Sebastian]

[Text] ETA- ilitary yesterday broadcast a radio program on a modulated frequency which was heard in areas of Navarra and Guipuzcoa. The program included commentaries and music. According to a report today in the newspaper EGIN, ETA listed the actions carried out against the Lemoniz nuclear power station in 1981 and expressed its intention of continuing the fight against the project. The subject of the Lipperheide kidnapping was presented as the consequence of his refusal to pay the revolutionary tax. Moreover, says the newspaper, the organization considers the calls for humanitarianism to be ridiculous.

The program also referred to Euskadiko Ezkerra [Basque Left Coalition] and the Basque Nationalist Party, saying that in the opinion of ETA-military the armed truce has achieved little. As you know the truce is being upheld by the other ETA wing, the Political-Military Front.

SIBERIAN GAS NEGOTIATIONS TO BE OPENED WITH USSR

PM011337 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 27 Jan 82 p 4

[FLN. report]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- Spain has formally requested to the Soviet Union the opening of formal talks to negotiate the supply of Siberian gas to our country, in what constitutes an unprecedented move in the recent history of Spanish-Soviet trade. The conveying of the Spanish official proposal to the Soviet authorities was entrusted on the cabinet's decision to Spanish Ambassador in Moscow Santiago Perinat, who was returning to the Soviet capital yesterday following a brief vacation in Spain. Sources in the Calvo-Sotelo cabinet are confident that the proposal "will be received favorably."

BRIEFS

VIZCAYA CIVIL GOVERNOR -- The new civil governor of Vizcaya, Jose Ramon Onega, was sworn in this morning at the civil government building in Bilbao. Minister of Interior Juan Jose Roson; the government delegate to the Basque country, Marcelino Oreja; the councillor for the interior in the Basque government, Jose Maria Retoleza; the outgoing civil governor and other figures attended the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82 LD]

FINLAND

SORSA LEAVES FOR MOSCOW; DUE TO MEET BREZHNEV

LD011456 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa left for Moscow today at the head of a delegation of the Socialist International to conduct talks on disarmament issues with representatives of the CPSU. Several representatives of socialist and social democratic parties are taking part in the talks. The delegation's visit to Moscow is to end on Thursday. Before his return home Chairman Sorsa will meet Soviet President and party leader Leonid Brezhnev, probably on Wednesday.

FIRM CONCLUDES CONSTRUCTION DEAL WITH USSR

PM021047 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 28 Jan 82 p 15

[Excerpt] Finn-Stroi Oy's tender won the contract for the so-called 3B-phase in Svetogorsk comprising additional buildings and plant for the paper and cellulose complex. The contract was signed with the Soviet foreign trade company V/O Prommashimport in Helsinki Wednesday [27 January]. The contract is worth over 600 million markkaa and when work is at its height it will provide jobs for 800 Finns.

The new project involves buildings with a total capacity of 600,000 cubic meters. The deal also includes 400,000 cubic meters of earthworks.

According to the contract Finn-Stroi will build a total of 250,000 cubic meters of industrial and other buildings to add to the paper and cellulose complex in Svetogorsk. The largest building here will be a storage area for machinery and other equipment. Other buildings which will be erected on the site include the complex's transformer house, an evaporation unit for the cellulose factory, an instrument repair workshop, a sulfur store and a thermal power station.

In the past the Finns have only built industrial buildings in Svetogorsk. The new contract, signed yesterday, also includes 13 apartment blocks containing around 1,300 dwelling units, a kindergarten for 320 children and a hotel. The hotel will have around 200 beds, a restaurant and a cafe.

The contract also includes a water purifying plant for waste water for which the Finns will also supply machinery and plant. Work on the Svetogorsk 3B-phase will begin in February and will be carried out in parallel with the third phase, which is under construction there at present.

According to Finn-Stroi's plans, the industrial buildings will be completed in the fall of 1982, while the housing and the other buildings will not be ready until the summer of 1984.

This means that Finn-Stroi's projects in the Soviet Union now employ 3,700 people. With the number of jobs these provide in Finland, the projects provide employment for almost 10,000 people.

This means that Finn-Stroi has guaranteed full employment through the end of 1984, and the present projects will be completed during 1985.

NORWAY

STRAY, FRYDENLUND DEBATE FOREIGN POLICY

PM291143 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 23 Jan 82 pp 20, 21

[Per Edgar Kokkvold interview with Foreign Minister Svenn Stray and former Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund -- date and place not specified]

[Text] ARBEIDERBLADET: At the Labor Party National Executive meeting last weekend the government was criticized for keeping the Storting inadequately informed about Poland, and it was also hinted that the Willoch government has taken a new tack in foreign policy in some fields....

Stray: I think the criticism is quite unjustified. Of course it is always possible to discuss at what point it is best to brief the Storting bodies on a foreign policy question, but we took the view that it would be correct to progress a little further in the process and gain a little more clarity about what actual views were dominant among our NATO allies before we went to the Storting.

Question: And what do you say, Foreign Minister, to the allegation that the government has started pursuing a new policy?

Stray: I cannot understand that.

Question: Mr Frydenlund, do you fear that the Willoch government will deviate from the course you followed as foreign minister?

Frydenlund: In purely numerical terms we can read from the government's budget proposal -- less Third World aid, more on defense. My grievance against the Conservative Party, however, is first and foremost the agitation which the Conservatives directed against the Labor government's foreign and security policy. As far as future policy is concerned, I would say that there is a very delicate balance between what must be done in the defense field and what is possible to do for detente and disarmament. If the Willoch government keeps this balance in mind and does its utmost to do what is possible in the disarmament field too, it will have our support. But if it fails us in this, then there will be criticism.

Question: It is said that the foreign minister suffered a defeat in the government over the Turkish and Polish question. Does this not mean that the foreign minister is now in a very difficult position?

Stray: There has been no defeat. The government has been unanimous in its decision on these issues. Of course, it is a completely different matter when it comes to such a complicated and difficult issue such as possible future measures from Norway against Poland and the Soviet Union, and there have of course been discussions inside the government. Arguments for and against across the whole range of the problem have been advanced. These discussions have resulted in a government position for which there is complete support from all sides -- that is, that it will be possible for Norway to adopt only what I would call political and diplomatic measures.

Question: Several quarters have criticized the government for "vacillation" over the Turkey question. Why has the government not reacted more forcefully?

Stray: I think the government has reacted fairly forcefully, at least in comparison with the total lack of reaction from the previous government on this question. We have suspended the 50 million kroner in aid which Turkey was to begin receiving in 1981.

We have done the same for 1982. We have raised the matter at the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe, we have informed the Turkish ambassador in Oslo of our view of events in Turkey, we have withheld the delivery of a number of used antiaircraft guns and, as far as the question of raising the matter at the Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg is concerned, we will look into the matter as soon as we have seen the results of the investigation into conditions in Turkey carried out by the Council of Europe. At present we have the impression that the majority of the investigation committee will recommend that the matter be brought before the Human Rights Commission. For this reason we have already set up a working group at the Foreign Ministry to arrange all the technical details -- so that it will be possible to implement rapidly any decision the government may make.

Question: Do you think, Mr Frydenlund, that the Willoch government's stance on the Turkish question represents a break with the reaction pattern shown by Norway to the dictatorship in Greece and Portugal?

Frydenlund: First I must comment on what Stray said about the previous government's attitude. It is quite correct that I originally decided to let the military regime in Turkey have time and an opportunity to show if it intended to live up to its own solemn promises to reintroduce democracy in the country. We followed this course partly on the advice of Bulent Ecevit. But I have to say that the situation changed for us when, for example, Ecevit himself was arrested and a large number of trade union leaders were put on trial and were facing the death penalty. Then it was clear that we must react.

To answer the question: It is my opinion that it was wrong of Stray not to raise the question of Turkey at the last NATO Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels. I think that Norway should have done so. Norway has consistently done so in the past on similar issues. It would probably also have been easier to do so this time, since the matter was also raised by others.

Stray: One should not of course exclude the possibility of raising such matters in the context of NATO -- I myself raised the question of Greece in the past -- but at the 11 January NATO meeting no one raised the question of Turkey, unless we say that it was raised by the Turks themselves. The Turkish foreign minister reproached a number of NATO nations (he did not mention which, but it was obvious that Norway was one of those he meant) which, he claimed, had reacted more strongly to Turkey than to Poland. But otherwise none of the foreign ministers mentioned Turkey by name. However, I did have reason to stress that when we strongly condemn the violations of human rights in Poland -- there was every reason to do this -- each member nation must carefully consider whether it respects human rights in its own actions. If it did not show this respect, then it would be employing double standards, and we would have to dissociate ourselves from it.

Frydenlund: One would find oneself in a strange, unpleasant situation during the NATO meeting in deciding together with Turkey, which itself violates human rights, to condemn violations in Poland -- but this does not mean that I place Poland and Turkey on the same footing. Poland is a world affair.

Stray: There are also other important differences between the situations in the two countries apart from the world perspective. There is much to indicate that the military takeover in Turkey had the support of the overwhelming majority of the Turkish population, for example. The reports which have come in to the Foreign Ministry are unanimous on that point. This is not the case with Poland. But I would hasten to add that even if a dictatorship comes about with the support of the majority, this does not justify it. The most important objection to what is happening in Turkey now is that the return to democracy is beginning to take an unacceptably long time, but the worst thing is that there has been a trend toward less freedom of opinion and greater use of force. This cannot be defended, even if the regime does have the sympathy of the population because it has created calm and order and put an end to political terrorism.

Frydenlund: What Stray says about recent trends shows that the West must react more bluntly. And here Norway has a special tradition of taking the lead in such matters.

Stray: Yes, and this is what we are doing. Our reaction is much tougher than the previous government's.

Frydenlund: But the situation has changed.

Stray: Yes, and that is why we are reacting.

Question: Mr Frydenlund, you have said that "it is not in our interest" to abandon the detente policy because of what has happened in Poland....

Frydenlund: Despite the statements from many quarters that it is the Soviet Union which benefits from the policy of detente, all my thinking leads me to the conclusion that there are also clear advantages for the West. Detente and the greater traffic between East and West in Europe has led to relaxations in East Europe. And in connection with the situation in Poland it is in the West's interest to choose forms of reaction which at least seek to preserve as much as possible of the foundations of continued detente.

Question: Nevertheless, many people want to ask why West European social democrats are so darned cautious in their reaction to Poland. In many ways Solidarity is a social democratic movement, but today it is receiving its strongest support from rightwing sources, who for the first time in their lives are applauding striking, militant workers, and the extreme left, who want to introduce here what people there are trying to free themselves from.

Frydenlund: It is support for Solidarity which lies behind our total policy, but there are forces here who want to use the situation to revive the Cold War, and this is the worst thing that could happen both to Polish workers and to Solidarity. If detente can be saved, the situation is bound to improve for the Polish people. If anything could lead to long-term oppression, it would be a new Cold War.

Question: Poland experts seem to be very pessimistic about Poland's future. Are you gentlemen as pessimistic? What about the development of the oppressive Polish regime? And is there still the possibility of a Soviet invasion?

Frydenlund: Let me answer the last question. The moment a Soviet military intervention took place the situation would immediately change, but the cost to the Soviet Union would be too great, and that is probably why there has been no invasion. There would be armed resistance, there would probably be a bloodbath, and there would be incredibly strong reaction from the West. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union could probably carry off an invasion, but it could not use force to keep the people down forever: It could not keep Poland a vast concentration camp forever.

Stray: I do not expect a Soviet invasion in Poland either. On the other hand I am very pessimistic about the development of the oppressive Polish regime, which is now tightening its grip in almost all areas. That is why no further moves by the Soviet Union are necessary. Poles are doing the job for them!

Question: Are you in agreement with your predecessor, Mr Foreign Minister, when he says that "we must support the line taken by the West German Social Democrats" over the Polish question?

Stray: If I were to say something similar it would be that in general we should follow the same line as the West German Government, not just the Social Democrats, since as far as practical steps are concerned the West German Government has largely expressed views which coincide with our own.

Frydenlund: The reason why I felt a need to express myself as I did was partly because Helmut Schmidt has been subjected to the most incredible attacks from Western sources -- caricatures of Schmidt with a stranglehold on the Polish people, or polishing Brezhnev's shoes while Brezhnev has one foot on Poland.

We have seen some small signs of this tendency in Norway, too. It is correct that the Germans have national interests to look after in this connection, but the Germans' national interests coincide with the desire to make Europe a more peaceful place. Therefore it is in our interest too.

Stray: It is really in everyone's interest. I would also like to say that much of the criticism to which Helmut Schmidt has been subjected in the last few weeks is completely unreasonable.

Question: There is much talk at present of "problems within the Western alliance." How great are these problems? Primarily between the United States and West Europe....

Frydenlund: The long-term tendencies are undoubtedly there. We are seeing a trend which means that the United States will be less concerned with West Europe than in the past, and we are seeing forces in Europe which are less concerned with using the United States as a model for European social development. But the coincidence of interests is still so great that there will be no dramatic developments in this respect. I mean: What would West Europe be in the East-West context without the United States? Very little. Very exposed. And what would the United States be as a world power without West Europe? The coincidence of interests will be powerful, but there will be more friction, more conflicts within the alliance. On many questions West Europe will take a different view of the situation from the United States. Thus the concrete results of detente mean more to someone living in Cologne or Paris than to someone living in Texas.

Stray: I think that people are tending to dramatize the difference of opinion there can be between the United States and West Europe. In most cases there is no disagreement about objectives or about the fundamental components in assessments. There can be a certain amount of disagreement about the means to be employed. However, it should not be seen as "abnormal" for certain differences of opinion to emerge sometimes and for interests not to coincide completely.

Frydenlund: It is clear that the press and the media and the diplomats -- at least some of them -- dramatize the disagreements. Nevertheless, there is every reason to note Afghanistan and Poland, for example, which really are the Soviet Union's headaches, but which also lead to damaging conflicts between the Western nations, and this really is a paradox.

LACK OF DATE FOR START TALKS 'WORRYING'

PM011127 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] "The reports from Geneva that Haig and Gromyko did not arrive at an opening date for the new START negotiations are worrying," Foreign Minister Under Secretary Eivinn Berg said. Berg stressed that it would be regrettable if the Polish crisis and the deterioration in the climate between East and West were to mean that these important negotiations would not start. "However, we have noted that preparations are in progress," Berg said. "We in Norway see a connection between the START negotiations and the negotiations already underway in Geneva on the nuclear arms threatening Europe. We are pleased that the Geneva talks will continue," Under Secretary Berg said. Berg stressed that the government considers the continuation of the work for negotiations on disarmament and arms control a major objective, even in the present situation.

COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTS KLEVEN NEW CHAIRMAN

PM021005 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] The Norweigian Communist Party [NKP] National Executive elected Hans I. Kleven the new party chairman Sunday [24 January]. He succeeds Martin Gunnar Knutsen, who had declined reelection. Kleven was elected by 18 votes to 17. The minority voted for FRIHETEN Editor Arne Jorgensen.

Jorgensen was unanimously elected deputy chairman and he will also continue as editor of the party newspaper. The election of the second deputy chairman, Trygve Horgen from Hordaland, was also unanimous. He is new to the party leadership and is deputy chairman of the Bergen branch of the Iron and Metal Workers Union.

Martin Gunnar Knutsen said that he had declined reelection because it is difficult to combine the job of party chairman with his post as headmaster of a children's school. "I am 63 and I cannot in the long run live under the constant pressure of two demanding jobs. The party would be best served if it elected a chairman who could devote himself to party work full time," Knutsen said. He was unanimously elected to the NKP Central Committee. Hans I. Kleven, who is 55, has been a member of the NKP since 1945 and deputy chairman since 1975. He is a lawyer and works at present as chief advisory officer at the Church and Education Ministry. The intention is that he will seek leave from this post to work full time as salaried party chairman.

After his election Kleven said that it is necessary for the NKP to unite its forces and get the party moving forward again. He took the view that the resolutions made at the party's national congress in December last year and the elections at the National Executive meeting mean that the NKP is entering a period of consolidation and cooperation. Both Knutsen and Kleven stressed that there are no political differences between them or between Kleven and Jorgensen. It was said that the party does not have two political wings.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT 'CALM' IN FACE OF SOVIET CHARGES

LD021040 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The government and Foreign Ministry adopt a calm attitude to the latest Soviet accusations that Swedish neutrality is being endangered through extended military-industrial contacts between the United States and Sweden. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland said Soviet accusations took on a sharper tone after the submarine incident and the strong Swedish criticism of the military takeover in Poland. The Foreign Ministry, however, takes a relaxed view of these accusations, Leifland pointed out to SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

ADELSOHN TO VISIT NORWAY, MEET WITH WILLOCH

PM021021 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Swedish Moderate Coalition Party Chairman Ulf Adelsohn will visit Norway 17 and 18 March at the invitation of the Conservative Party. Adelsohn will meet Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and other government members, leading members of the Conservative Party and representatives of the Conservative Storting group, General Secretary Fridtjov Clemet told HOYRES PRESSEBYRAA. Ulf Adelsohn succeeded Goesta Bohman as chairman of the Moderate Coalition Party last fall, and this will be his first visit to Norway since his election.

BRIEFS

AID TO POLAND -- Total aid to Poland during the period after the declaration of the martial law amounts to over 100 million kronor. This figure is based on information collected from various aid organizations. The great fundraising campaign at the beginning of January brought in cash and goods of a total value 50 million kronor. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 29 Jan 82 LD]

1,300 POLES TO STAY -- The minister for immigration, Karin Andersson, said today that the 1,300 Poles who have fled to Sweden can count on being allowed to stay in Sweden. The situation in Poland is such that the Poles, who have applied for asylum in Sweden, must be allowed to stay here, said Karin Andersson. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 1 Feb 82 LD]

RAF TO SEEK U.S. SUPPORT IN ISLANDS' AIR DEFENSE

PM281231 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 32

[Article by Air Commodore G.S. Cooper]

[Excerpts] The RAF faces such a shortage of fighter aircraft that the United States is to be asked to support the air defence of Britain. According to NATO sources the RAF is expected to have about 100 fewer front-line aircraft at the end of this year than planners intended. This is a drop of about a sixth in front-line strength understood to be about 600. The lack of combat aircraft is not expected to be fully made up until 1990.

In an interview with the Geneva-based INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW, Mr Nott, defence secretary, agreed that a "window of vulnerability" is likely to open over the next five years. The Soviet Union might be tempted to make aggressive use of its military strength to divert attention from its political and economic failures in Eastern Europe. Russia has maintained the momentum of its defence industries when the West had not done so, Mr Nott said. But he emphasised that he did not see any immediate aggressive intentions on the part of the Soviet Union in Western Europe, because "Western Europe at the moment is strong enough to deter."

Asked about the shortage of fighters and air defence weapons, Mr Nott said: "Certainly we would seek the support of the American Air Force and this island would be very rapidly reinforced by a major air defence capability." Britain's dependence on the United States for air defence support has never been so strongly expressed in public. The statement will surprise the Americans whose own air defences have recently been recognised as inadequate against the threat of long-range attacks by the Soviet Union's Backfire bombers.

NAVY TO CUT NUCLEAR SUBMARINES FOR TRIDENT

PM011503 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Desmond Wettern report]

[Excerpts] Expansion of the navy's force of nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines, the principal weapon to counter the Russians, is to be cut to provide resources for the Trident missile programme. The Cabinet is expected to decide this month whether to order the advanced 6,000-mile range Trident D-5 missile from America for British submarines.

The hunter-killer submarines, described as "our most powerful vessels for maritime war" by Mr Nott, defence secretary, are a key element in the government's defence policy. Expansion of the force has been much publicised to calm NATO fears about cuts in the surface fleet. Twelve built between 1963 and 1981, are already in service but the two oldest, the 4,000-ton Dreadnought and the 4,500-ton Valiant, are to be scrapped before the end of the decade and it was intended to build seven of the new Trafalgar class to make up the total of 17. But now the Trafalgar class, of which four each costing 175 million pounds, are already under construction, will number five with the last to be ordered later this year.

In addition the ordering of major components needed for the submarine is being deliberately slowed, according to the engineers in order to ease the Defence Ministry's burden of over-spending. Only one ship yard in Britain, Vickers at Barrow-in-Furness, is able to build nuclear submarines and the government has rejected plans to re-open Cammel Laird's submarine building plant at Birkenhead which was moth-balled 11 years ago, after completing its third submarine. Each hunter-killer submarine takes five years to build and in the past two years, for economic reasons, only one has been ordered.

AKEL SEES U.S. BACKING OF TURKISH OCCUPATION

NC011200 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Speech by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou to party cadres in Limassol 31 January]

[Excerpts] Some people attribute the lack of substantive progress in the intercommunal talks to the intransigence of Denktas and Ankara, which supports him. Of course this is correct, but it is not the whole truth because neither Denktas nor Ankara by themselves can reject the resolutions and decisions on the Cyprus problem or interpret the summit agreements in the way they like unless they are supported fanatically by the U.S. imperialists and the most reactionary NATO circles. Turkey, which is NATO's pampered child, would not dare invade Cyprus without the encouragement and support of the imperialists and especially the U.S. imperialists.

How then can the U.S. imperialists or NATO pressure Turkey to show understanding of the Cyprus problem when they are the ones who encouraged it to invade Cyprus and who still support the occupation by the Turkish troops of 40 percent of Cyprus territory? How can the archconspirators and underminers of Cyprus' independence, who are none other than the imperialists, pressure Turkey? It is at least naive and a delusion for one to believe that the people who inspired, organized and financed both the treacherous junta-fascist coup and the Attila invasion will now exert pressure on Turkey to respect the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

The U.S. imperialists and their servants in NATO want the recognition of the faits accomplis of the invasion and occupation. They also want Attila to occupy all of Cyprus, because to them Cyprus is not inhabited by a people who want to live free, nonaligned, without foreign troops and foreign bases but is a strategic bridgehead and base for their missiles and nuclear weapons. For the imperialists Cyprus is only an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the eastern Mediterranean. Talk about human rights and freedoms, often cited by the U.S. imperialists in slandering the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is nothing but a smokescreen behind which they seek to conceal their crimes in various countries. It is only a deception intended to misguide the U.S. people so they can justify their huge plans for rearmament.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for one to imagine a greater hypocrisy and a greater deception than the position of Reagan and the U.S. Pentagon circles toward Poland and the Soviet Union. U.S. imperialists and their supporters all over the world are shedding crocodile tears over the situation in the Polish People's Republic, a situation they created through their shameful intervention in that country's internal affairs, by financing counterrevolutionary elements and creating conditions of anarchy and chaos which they sought to exploit to overthrow socialism and establish a fascist regime of the type established by Pinochet in Chile.

Comrades, some people talk about the responsibility of the superpowers in the Cyprus problem and place the Soviet Union on the same footing with the United States. However, they distort reality and essentially abuse the Soviet Union, because it is not the Soviet Union which is encouraging Turkey in its intransigence but U.S. imperialism and the most reactionary NATO circles. From the very first day the Soviet Union supported Cyprus consistently. Furthermore let us not forget that since August 1974 the Soviet Union has proposed an international conference be within the UN framework on the Cyprus problem, and that Cyprus only in recent years officially raised the issue of an international conference. The Cypriot people have no stronger, more consistent ally than the great socialist country, the Soviet Union, in the struggle for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

After we exhaust all possibilities for progress in the new round of the intercommunal talks without result, we shall be obliged to resort to the UN General Assembly or the Security Council to ask that measures be taken for the successful outcome of the intercommunal talks and tackling the international aspect of the Cyprus problem. We should ask that a committee composed of nonaligned countries be appointed to help in implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus and that an international conference be convened within the UN framework to deal with the international aspects of the Cyprus problem.

With friendly countries we should discuss possibilities for taking additional measures, always aiming at solving the internal aspect through the intercommunal talks on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements and at solving the external aspect through an international conference within the UN framework.

Yes to internationalization of the Cyprus problem at the highest possible level. Yes to defensive shielding, but no to adventurism of any form. These are AKEL's crystal-clear line and tactics for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Comrades, for some time now AKEL has been discussing with other patriotic democratic forces the important issue of democratic cooperation. AKEL is principally interested in implementation of the minimum program which will be agreed upon, because the best program in the world is worthless unless it is alive and active. Our party is principally interested in serving the people's interests and cause. All the parties talk about change, but we understand change to be deeds, not just words. Change will be implemented only when the program agreed upon by the cooperating parties is put into action. For this reason the government, which will undertake to implement the program, should at least have the trust of the cooperating parties. In addition, the state machinery, which currently is pervaded by coupists, saboteurs and opportunists, must be purged to make it capable of implementing the program to serve the people and their cause.

Local reactionary forces and the imperialists have moved to foil patriotic, democratic cooperation. The provocation and the anomaly of the Democratic Rally deputies are not unconnected with this or with the effort to postpone the issue of the Cyprus dossier, which will burn them. The ambassador of a Western country has begun a scandalous intervention in Cyprus' internal affairs by approaching political circles in this connection. The reactionary press has literally become enraged and has lost its senses. This alone shows the correctness of the course for patriotic and democratic cooperation. The people regard the cooperation of the patriotic, democratic forces on the basis of a minimum program and a government trusted by such forces, as well as the purge of the state machinery, as indispensable prerequisites for the successful outcome of the Cyprus problem and the protection of the people's vital interests.

NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA INITIALED

NC301907 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] An official statement on the visit of Commerce and Industry Minister Kittis to Libya says the talks the minister had are expected to contribute toward a further expansion of Cyprus-Libyan commercial relations. The text of a bipartite commercial agreement was initialled during the visit. The agreement will be signed during the visit by the Libyan minister of the economy to Cyprus.

Members of the Cyprus commercial delegation also had contacts with Libyan state organizations. The delegation discussed questions relating to the export of Cyprus products.

On his return to Cyprus, Kittis stopped over in Athens, where he concluded his contacts with members of the Greek Government. Kittis conferred with Coordination Minister Lazaris, with whom he discussed the question of Greek ships docking in Cyprus on their way to the Arab states to take on Cyprus products.

INTERLOCUTORS CONTINUE INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS 1 FEB

NC011824 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel today. A UN communique on the meeting says the talks were continued on the basis of the agreed agenda. The communique adds that a discussion also began on fundamental rights and freedoms. The next meeting will be on 8 February.

Prior to the meeting the representatives of the two sides at the talks, Ioannidhis and Onan, attended a luncheon given by the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi, in honor of UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Urquhart, who is currently in Cyprus. In a statement prior to the meeting, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Ioannidhis, said all four questions on the agenda were to be discussed and that a discussion of the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem was to be continued in an effort to make some progress and to determine the points of coincidence. Asked whether he shares the view of Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan that there are more points of coincidence than those noted in the Waldheim evaluation, Ioannidhis said: There are more points on which we are trying to agree than are noted in the evaluation.

Gobbi said all questions concerning the intercommunal talks would be discussed in the near future. He added: At the present time we are discussing some elements of the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the evaluation and proposals by the two sides. We do not contemplate using the talks solely for discussing the constitutional aspect.

Onan said that during today's meeting the discussion on the points of coincidence on the constitutional aspect was to be continued. He added: It is also likely that the chapter on human rights in the constitution will be discussed. Onan also said that there are sufficient points of coincidence. However, he said that on some aspects of these points there might not be full agreement. He added: We are trying to diminish any divergence of views that might exist on some points.

New Phase of Discussion

NC020748 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The intercommunal negotiators have now moved to a new phase of discussion in the search for points of agreement in the "evaluation document" of the former UN secretary general Dr Waldheim, which the two sides agreed to consider as a "method" of negotiation in conjunction with the agenda previously accepted. However, the two sides were far from agreed about the first phase and had different assessments about the progress made so far on the first phase of "general provisions."

When the Turkish Cypriot negotiator Mr Onan was asked if progress has been made in the previous meetings he said: "The fact that we are continuing the talks and trying to find out the points of coincidence is in my view some sort of progress." However, Mr Ioannidhis was even less positive. In answer to the same question, he replied: "I cannot say so." But both of them said that they were trying to reduce the differences. When Mr Gobbi was asked when it was expected to finish with the constitutional aspects and start on the other items he said this was "the one million dollar question."

Mr Urquhart who had arrived on the island on Saturday evening had separate meetings with President Kiprianou Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis and the Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas in the presence of the Turkish Cypriot Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr Ata'ol. Mr Urquhart has completed his visit to Cyprus and is leaving today for New York via Beirut and Damascus.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 1982 BUDGET BILL

TA301408 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has adopted this 1982 budget bill 145 votes to 2. One assembly member abstained in the open roll call voting, in which 148 members participated. Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak and Deputy Speaker Fenni Islimyeli, who chaired today's session, did not participate in the voting in accordance with the assembly rules.

Ten members did not participate in the voting. Ertugrul Alatli, appointed by the National Security Council and Vehbi Munis Tabakoglu of Diyarbakir voted against the bill and Himayet Ugur, also appointed by the National Security Council abstained. The following members did not participate in the voting: Hikmet Altug, Nedim Eray, Feyyaz Golouklu, Abdullah Pulat Gozubuyk and Ender Ciner, who were appointed by the National Security Council, Sener Akyol from Samsun, Feridun Ergin and Siyami Ersek from Istanbul, Ture Tuncbay from Izmir and Halit Zarbun from Gumushane.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who took the rostrum after the results of the vote were announced, thanked the Consultative Assembly for adopting the budget. He hoped that the budget will be auspicious for the state and the nation. The assembly went into recess until 8 February. The budget bill will be discussed at the National Security Council in February. The budget will go into effect on 1 March.

ECEVIT RESUMES CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES

TA011548 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Feb 82

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Excerpts] The former prime minister of Turkey, Mr Bulent Ecevit, has been released from prison in Ankara after serving 2 months of a sentence imposed by a martial law court. However, outside his home in an Ankara suburb Mr Ecevit immediately renewed his challenge to the 16-month-old military regime in language stronger than that for which he was originally jailed.

In what seems to be a reference to recent criticism of Turkey at the Council of Europe, he said that the country's real friends were those who wanted the same sort of democracy for Turkey as they had at home. There can be no double standards in democracy, he said. He suggested that the type of parliamentary democracy Turkey would have in the future was more important than the timetable for elections announced by the military in December. So long as the limitations of my freedom of expression continue, said Mr Ecevit, I feel as if I am in prison wherever I am.

His remarks will have caused fury in government circles here. But there have been hints in the last few days that the military are planning to drop the controversial ban on political statements. So it may be that they will now feel able to turn a blind eye to Mr Ecevit's remarks and thus spare themselves the international embarassment of another prosecution.

21 LEFTIST MILITANTS ARRESTED IN ISTANBUL

TA291709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Summary] Security forces in Istanbul arrested 21 members of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Revolutionary Left organization. The suspects were wanted on various charges of murder, armed assault, shootouts with security forces, firing shots at buildings, armed robbery and other martial law violations.

Death Penalty Demanded for 41

TA292050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The military prosecutor's office of the 1st Army and Martial Law Command has filed suit against 113 militants of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Union with a supplementary indictment. The indictment states that the suspects murdered 20 persons -- 3 of whom were gendarmes and 1 a policeman -- and were responsible for numerous incidents of armed robbery, wounding, bombing, shooting and putting up posters. On the grounds of these crimes, death penalties are demanded for 41 suspects and prison terms ranging from 1 to 30 years for the remaining 72.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION PACT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

TA011020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Transit fees for Turkish International Highway Transport [TIR] vehicles through Hungary will be reduced as of today. According to the protocol signed at the end of the joint Turkish-Hungarian highway transportation committee meetings, Hungary will reduce transit fees for Turkish TIR vehicles by 40 percent for empty vehicles and 10 percent for loaded vehicles. The fees charged by the two countries are thus equalized.

U.S. PROVOKING TENSION BETWEEN TURKEY, GREECE

TA020916 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Pentagon is discussing the junta's request for armaments. If the request by the coupist generals in Ankara is granted, it will be the biggest ever military agreement between the two countries. Never in history have the Pentagon warmongers extended military aid to any country without motives. The price of the current bargaining will be very high. You may ask why. Let us have a look:

The burden of the arms purchase from the United States on our economy -- which is struggling through crises -- will increase unemployment and prices. The bread on the tables of the workers will shrink. This is only one aspect of the problem. The other is this. Against whom will these arms be used? These arms will be pressed against the chests of the progressive and patriotic forces fighting for democratic rights and freedoms and of Kurdish democrats. The junta generals, who talk about restoring democracy by executing the 52, are involved in preparations for keeping the oppressive authoritarian regime alive with U.S. weapons.

But this is not the whole of the problem. The grand calculations of the U.S. warmongers lie behind this arms bargaining. The Pentagon has put forward the issue of the 300 fighter aircraft at a time when the tension between Turkey and Greece has reached dangerous dimensions. On the other hand, the Greek Government's stand toward NATO, EEC policy and the U.S. bases is quite clear. Greece has taken various positive steps conducive to detente and realistic from the viewpoint of national interests. It has even opposed the Reagan Administration's policy of interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland. These developments have frightened the Pentagon and NATO ringleaders. Washington plans to use Turkey as a tool of pressure with the aim of affecting these positive developments in Greece and further attaching this country to the antipeace and antidetente policy of imperialism. This is the major goal behind the arms negotiations in the Pentagon and the rumors concerning the 300 fighter aircraft.

It is clear that the Pentagon is preparing to use Turkey as a tool. It is provoking enmity between Turkey and Greece and increasing tension in the Aegean by arming Turkey against neighboring Greece. It is endangering our national security and regional peace. National security and regional peace can be achieved not by becoming a tool of the U.S. adventurist plans but through strengthening neighborly ties and cooperation with our neighbors. The unity of action of all anti-imperialist, antifascist and democratic forces is important and necessary to foil the dirty U.S. plans concerning Turkey and to thwart U.S. pressure.

GREECE

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES PASOK PARTY CADRES 31 JAN

NC311344 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and PASOK Chairman Papandreou today addressed a gathering of about 4,000 PASOK cadres at the stadium. During his 1-hour address, Papandreou referred to the fulfillment of the government's tasks during the first 100 days, to organizational matters of the movement and to developments within both the government and the party. Papandreou emphasized foreign policy and said this is the first time the independent voice of Greece has been heard on the international stage. The refusals we have expressed, he said, now have supporters. He referred specifically to the latest statements by the political leaders of West Germany and France on the Polish issue. After emphasizing the difficulties facing the government, Papandreou expressed optimism about the future, stating that the PASOK government cannot fail. He added the Central Committee will meet soon to prepare the party congress, which will be held in 1983.

GOVERNMENT HAILS MALTA'S NEUTRALITY STATEMENT

NC011311 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Greek Government hails with satisfaction Malta's statement on adoption of a status of neutrality. A Foreign Ministry statement in this connection says the following: The Greek Government stresses the importance of this statement, which constitutes a factor of stability and contributes to the progress and peace of the peoples of the Mediterranean. The Government of the Hellenic Republic gives, in accordance with the UN Charter, full support to the independence of the Republic of Malta and to its status of neutrality, which is based on the status of the nonaligned, and undertakes to respect this neutrality.

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER AFFIRMS POLAND-CSCE LINKAGE

PM011633 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague, 27 Jan -- The Netherlands will not support the Soviet Union's proposal for a European disarmament conference and would be even less likely to agree to a final communique from the Madrid followup conference as long as the situation in Poland has not returned to normal. Foreign Minister Van der Stoel will denounce in detail the violations of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act in a speech to the conference in the Spanish capital 12 February.

At the Foreign Ministry, where an assessment of recent events in Poland has just been completed, there are no doubts that the credibility of detente in Europe has been seriously affected by the Polish crisis. For this reason the Netherlands is unwilling to enter into any agreements in Madrid, including an agreement on a disarmament conference, "until the Polish Government is once again able to operate independently," a Foreign Ministry expert said.

BRIEFS

U.S. SHOW ON POLAND -- The U.S. television show on Poland will not be transmitted directly by Dutch television on Sunday. It is possible that the Netherlands Christian Broadcasting Association [NCRV] will broadcast pictures of the show in an extra edition of its "Here and Now" current affairs program. An arbitration committee decided in Hilversum yesterday that the first television company to be offered the chance to broadcast the show should be NCRV, since the company has its normal transmission times on Sunday evening. However, NCRV is hesitant to transmit directly a political propaganda program whose contents are not known in advance. [Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Jan 82 p 1 PM]

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PAPANDREOU 'EXCEPTIONALLY SATISFIED' WITH TALKS

NC031050 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The first round of talks between Prime Minister Papandreou with FRG leaders was completed this afternoon. Our correspondent in Bonn, Aris Xipolitidhis, reports:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stated this evening that he is exceptionally satisfied with his talks with Chancellor Schmidt and the understanding the FRG leader manifested on Greek-Turkish differences. In a talk 2 hours ago with Greek journalists, the prime minister said that he had discussed with Chancellor Schmidt a very broad spectrum of issues such as the Polish issue, the method of handling the issue -- on which an increasing number of European countries now agree -- arms limitation in Europe, the Cyprus problem, Greek-Turkish differences, Greece's position in the EEC and economic cooperation between Greece and the FRG. Papandreou stressed that the chancellor demonstrated goodwill, absolutely did not show any intention to give advice, and that the talks in Germany had significantly promoted Greece's cause in all fields.

Earlier, at 1530 Greek time, Papandreou and Schmidt spoke to Greek and German journalists immediately after thier talks. Chancellor Schmidt spoke first, saying: First, I want to express my great joy over Prime Minister Papandreou's visit. There are no problems between our countries. Our relations with the previous government under Karamanlis and Rallis have always been friendly. We believe that they will remain equally friendly with the present Papandreou administration and that we will develop them even more.

During our talks we also spoke about the Polish issue and the military aid extended to Greece and Turkey. We talked further about relations between Greece and Turkey both of which are allies and friends of the Federal Republic and, we offered our help, if needed, to smooth out differences between them.

In reply to a question by a Greek journalist, Schmidt said that German military aid to Turkey is being given because of its needs as a NATO member and that in any case the FRG does not even think of changing the balance of forces in the Aegean.

After thanking Chancellor Schmidt for the warm reception, Prime Minister Papandreou said to the newsmen: The meeting with Chancellor Schmidt and the political leadership of the FRG afforded us an opportunity to exchange views on a number of very serious issues, some of which are connected with our Greek problems while others inevitably refer to the European and international political and economic areas. As you know very well neither Chancellor Schmidt nor I are diplomats. This means that when we talk together we talk openly, directly, and we try to get to the substance of issues as soon and as fully as we can.

It is obvious that I seized this opportunity to put forth to the chancellor problems which I consider special Greek problems and which preoccupy the Greek Government. As you know, one of these problems is our position in the EEC, whose 10th member we became recently. I beleive that many of the reporters here know the position of PASOK -- the party I lead -- which is, rather than having complete participation in the EEC, we aim for a special relationship. We seek this because the Rome treaty provides for a customs union, free movement of capital and workers within the community, and because EEC provisions cannot benefit a country that is economically less developed, has a lower per capita income, and also lags behind in the industrial and agricultural sectors in comparison to others in the EEC.

I also put forth the entire spectrum of the Cyprus problem to Chancellor Schmidt. I referred to the two stages of the Cyrpus invasion, Attila I and Attila II in 1974 and to the continuing occupation by Turkish troops of 36.3 percent of Cyprus territory. For some time now, intercommunal talks have taken place. Recently they have been conducted on the basis of former UN Secretary General Waldheim's ideas. I would not be telling you the truth if I were to deny that these negotiations will be as fruitless as those in the past. The basic reason is that the two interested parties are not Cyprus President Kiprianou and Denktas, but are in fact Nicosia and Ankara. However, Ankara continues to maintain a military presence in Cyprus which casts a shadow on all possible talks and developments. Perhaps this is the first time that I have put forth the problem in this way and in fact it concerns two problems. First, it is an international problem which belongs under the jurisdiction and supervision of the United Nations and which should be viewed in conjunction with the occupation of northern Cyprus by Turkish troops. I said to the chancellor that we are ready to withdraw all forms of the Greek military presence in Cyprus but that, at the same time, we expect the Turks to withdraw all their military forces from the island. Only then will it be possible -- with the presence of a peace force which the United Nations will decide to send -- for the two communities to come to the negotiating table to solve their internal problems, such as the determination of borders, percentage of participation in government, all of which constitutes the second problem. All these are internal problems which can and should be solved by the two communities under the supervision of the United Nations, without Greece's and Turkey's involvement being necessary.

Inevitably I touched upon one of the issues I put forth to the chancellor -- the problem of our country's national security. It concerns a special problem, a unique case. We have been confronting an obvious threat from the east ever since the Turkish leadership -- during Demirel's or Ecevit's tenure or other leaders' tenure -- made it clear to us that it is not ready to accept the status quo in the Aegean. This status quo is based on a number of treaties and conventions like the Lausanne treaty, the Paris convention, and the Geneva convention of 1958. I wanted to make it clear to you that Greece has no interest in making any demands on Turkey's sovereign rights. At the same time, however, Greece is not ready to accept any demand of Turkey at the expense of its national area. [end recording]

POLISH AIRCRAFT DENIED LANDING PERMISSION

LD011856 Hamburg DPA in German 1831 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Feb (DPA) -- In keeping with the action of other countries the Federal Government, too, has denied the Polish state airlines LOT landing permission at federal German airports. A spokesman of the Federal Transport Ministry said on Monday in reply to an inquiry that this step has been taken on the basis of reciprocity as long as Lufthansa is not allowed to land at Polish airports. Switzerland, Austria, France, Britain and the Netherlands have also withdrawn landing permission from LOT aircraft until further notice.

COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH POLES FOUNDED

LD021248 Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Feb (DPA) -- The CDU social committees, the Ring of Christian Democratic Students and the International Federation for Human Rights have participated in the establishment of a federal committee, "Solidarity With the Polish People," in Bonn. The committee said on Tuesday that it considers itself independent of any parties. Its aim is to better coordinate solidarity actions for Poland and to provide a broader basis for them. In order to show that solidarity with Poland did not end with the day of solidarity of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions, the committee has called for "watches" in front of the Polish Embassy in Cologne.

PROBLEMS OF U.S. PRESENCE IN EUROPE VIEWED

DW291111 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Will the Americans Remain in Europe?"]

[Text] Polish developments have disclosed dangerous tensions in the Atlantic alliance. Western governments deny the existence of a crisis, but the reality is that NATO is as much out of step due to Polish developments as the Warsaw Pact. Henry Kissinger's criticism of his own government's reaction — with regard to Warsaw developments — is a reminder to the whole alliance. If the former secretary of state is no longer restrained in criticizing the White House for weak leadership, he addressed also the allies who haven't made any efforts to harmonize strategic concepts.

NATO speaks with many voices and it does not act. You can disagree with Kissinger's angry suggestions. You can also doubt whether he would have talked that freely had he been the secretary of state. But you should consider his New York TIMES article as a determined warning to the Soviet Union which will exploit every weakness of the Atlantic alliance to strengthen its own position. If NATO wants to be taken seriously as an alliance, and if it does not want to sink to the level of the United Nations, it must develop a policy on Poland which will be binding for all partners under the leadership of the United States.

But are demands and possibilities still in accord? Poland has made the rifts in the alliance clear, although it is not the reason for the threatened deterioration of NATO's unity of action. The discussion about sanctions is just a continuation of political and military differences of opinion which have burdened the alliance for quite some time. The United States and Europe no longer agree on many things in connection with an assessment of the future.

That has led to a special kind of anti-Americanism in Europe. "Yankee go home!," hasn't been heard yet but important sections of the public and some governments have an almost schizophrenic attitude with regard to the U.S. presence. They do not object to the presence of U.S. troops to defend them, they even secretly count on their help, but they do not want the U.S. divisions to use nuclear arms for the protection of Europe in an emergency. The fear exists that the United States could involve the Europeans against their will, in a nuclear war. The strategy of deterrence is insisted on, but they don't want to run the slightest risk.

Security policy without a risk, however, doesn't exist. The United States cannot do without a stragety including nuclear arms as a last resort. Their numerical inferiority with regard to conventional troops calls for a strategy of nuclear deterrence. Without nuclear arms the U.S. soldiers in Europe and their dependents are hostages in the hands of the Russians. With nuclear arms, however, they are an element of Western security policy which the East had better leave alone.

The inability of the Europeans to follow this strategic logic has contributed to the estrangement among the partners. People are wondering in the United States whether it makes sense to keep the divisions in Europe if the old world rejects U.S. strategic planning.

It will be significant for the coming debate on strategy which of the two powerful secretaries in the Reagan administration will prevail, Haig or Weinberger. Haig doesn't see a substitute for the current U.S. security policy. If the United States withdrew militarily from Europe, it would mean giving up the U.S. position in the world. For the United States Asia is not a substitute for Europe. World policy is European policy, Haig, therefore, always takes European objections into consideration.

Caspar Weinberger takes a different view. As a friend of the President he is closer to the domestic political intentions of Reagan than to foreign political necessities. The secretary of defense knows that his country cannot ignore strategic commitments as a world power, but he thinks, like many conservative Republicans, more in terms of strategic categories.

Weinberger recently told a committee that in order to defend U.S. interests, more ships and planes would be needed. It could concentrate its armed forces in the country and use them as needed. The committee is supposed to figure out whether it would be financially and technically possible to have a unit stationed and supplied in the United States which could be used everywhere, as well as to man advanced overseas bases with adequate forces.

The United States will not be able to change its strategy until these analyses have been completed. The decision will also depend on the ability of U.S. industry to produce the necessary armaments for a new strategy (or two coordinated strategies). The Europeans can influence the U.S. strategy if they can convince them that they are all in one boat together, and that the team is stroking without a coxswain.

PAPER SKEPTICAL ABOUT U.S.-GERMAN TROOP PACT

DW021207 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Ruediger Moniac commentary: "Reinforcement or Pullout?"]

[Text] To this day, Washington has been consistently pursuing its plan to reinforce conventional defense in Central Europe, if necessary, by six divisions and several air force squadrons in the event of a crisis. An agreement with Bonn to this effect is about to be signed. Meanwhile, it is doubtful whether the project can still retain its logic with respect to security policy and military strategy in the form it was drafted by its advocates under President Carter.

To begin with, the plan probably will not be able to get off the ground in light of the growing displeasure of Congress and the change in the political climate in West Europe in general and in the Federal Republic in particular, which irritates the United States. If the Republican majority leader in the Senate already says that a majority for the pullout of U.S. soldiers from Europe might emerge soon, then this is a bad omen.

Secondly, the plan misjudges the changed strategic threat to the West by the Soviet Union. The possibility of a military attack on the Persian Gulf and its oil wells which are vital for the Western industrial countries, cannot be ruled out. This is why the United States is adapting to that reality to an increasing degree.

European NATO members must reckon that the reinforcements originally envisaged for our continent, would be relocated to the Middle East region in the event of a crisis. This is all the more true since Washington has no intention whatsoever to set up new divisions for its "Rapid Deployment Force." Hence, it is up to Bonn and the European allies to keep more divisions of their own in reserve.

MUBARAK URGES BUSINESSMEN TO INVEST IN EGYPT

NC021633 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] This morning [in Paris], President Mubarak met with a number of French businessmen. The president urged the businessmen to increase their investments in Egypt, particularly in providing the Arab Republic of Egypt with technology. His excellency also asked the French businessmen not to confine their work to major projects alone. The meeting between President Mubarak and the French businessmen was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, and the Egyptian ambassador to France.

NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

NC031234 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Algerian Sonatrach and Gaz de France today signed three commerical documents covering three contracts for the supply of Algerian liquefied natural gas to France. The documents related to price (not disclosed), indexing of prices, revision of clauses, regularity of supplies, updating of the third contract signed in 1976 and covering 5,150 million cubic metres per annum, and the payments made by France in 1980 and 1981.

Announcing the signatures, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said the price paid was "higher than certain other long-term contract prices, but lower than for certain current supplies." Noting that earlier price conditions had been revised, he said: "The two state companies have clearly demonstrated the wish of the leaders of the two countries to safeguard and enhance the revenue drawn from natural resources, a basic aspect of the North-South relationship." Mr Cheysson recalled that the negotiations had lasted two years. Today's outcome meant the three supply contracts dated 1964, 1972 and 1976 went into full effect.

In all, France will receive 9,150 million cubic metres of gas per annum over a period of 20 to 25 years. The gas will be shipped to the Breton port of Montoire, which was completed late in 1980 and has been idle since then. The port will also handle some gas destined for Belgium. Mr Cheysson said in return for buying the gas, French firms would book a number of contracts. He said Algeria was already going ahead with 15 projects totalling roughly 6,000 million dollars in the sectors of motors, airport construction, railways, a subway system, hydrocarbons and steel. "This is only a start," he declared.

The minister also said the two countries intended shortly to sign an overall co-operation agreement. He summed up the deal as an example of how Third World countries could ensure earnings from commodity exports. He added: "We think a system resembling this gas agreement should be gradually set up on a world basis."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DETAINED BY ANGRY FARMERS

NC021410 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Caen, northwest France, 2 Feb (AFP) -- A helicopter today rescued Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson from some 300 angry farmers who prevented her from leaving a farm near here. For a time, the farmers refused to allow the helicopter to land, but gendarmes charged them in order to clear a landing site in an orchard near the farm. The minister, who is on a tour of Normandy, visited the farm at Airan before inviting a group of local farmers to a question and answer session.

The discussion over government agricultural policies became heated and when Mrs Cresson tried to leave, the farmers closed in.

POLISARIO FRONT TO OPEN OFFICIAL BUREAU

NC021056 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb (AFP) -- The Polisario Front, the nationalist guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, is to open an official bureau in France, the front's European representative Fadel Ismail said here today. Mr Ismail said the move had the approval of the French Government, which only last week had talks with the Polisario's arch enemy, King Hassan of Morocco, who was visiting Paris.

Mr Ismail said the new bureau would enable France "to establish a direct, official and continual dialogue with the other -- and principle -- party in the Saharan conflict, and promote and develop France-Saharaui relations with a view to promising cooperation for the future."

Since May 10 last year, and the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, France had taken "the road of history," Mr Ismail said. "Hence the legitimacy of our hope to be considered on the same equal footing as....Morocco...by the French Government." However he added that the Polisario was still waiting for France to stop weapons deliveries which were used by Rabat "in its war on peoples whose right to self-determination France recognises," to withdraw its technical assistance to Morocco instead of stepping it up and "to come to the aid of our people at risk from genocide."

Mr Ismail accused the former French Government of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of being "the main instigator of aggression in the Western Sahara." That government "in collusion with the American administration, was the main source of military and diplomatic support to the Moroccan regime in its expansionist war against the Saharan people," Mr Ismail said.

But "the French political forces in power today do not hide their support of the just cause of the Saharan people" while the Moroccan Government has turned its back on peace, he said. "During his recent visit to France, the king of Morocco even went so far in his arrogance by declaring that he would never negotiate with the Polisario Front," the Polisario official said.

He said that latest decisions by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity had helped a rapprochement between the two sides in the Western Saharan conflict, but said that "the American intervention on Morocco's side" had sabotaged this progress. "The Washington-Rabat-Tunis axis is seeking to neutralise the UN and the OAU at a time when their role is more indispensible than ever," he said.

SED DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR PCF CONGRESS

LD021930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Paris today to attend the 24th French Communist Party Congress, which is taking place from Wednesday to Sunday in Saint Quen, the Parisian workers district. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Orly Airport by leading representatives of the French Communist Party.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN TO TAKE PART IN PCF CONGRESS

BK030714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0613 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 3 Feb (AFP) -- One of the top leaders of the pro-Vietnamese Cambodian Government, Hun Sen, arrived in Paris Monday to take part in the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, the Cambodian SPK news agency, monitored here, reported today.

Hun Sen is vice-prime minister, foreign minister and a member of the Politburo of the pro-Soviet People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia. SPK said that Mr Hun Sen was welcomed on his arrival in the French capital by Maxime Gremetz, a member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party.

Delegations representing the pro-Soviet communist parties in Vietnam and Laos have also arrived in Paris for the communist party congress.

USSR DEFERS DECISION ON VISA FOR WOMAN

LD012002 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A visa for Inna Lavrova, the young Soviet woman who had undertaken a 36-day hunger strike to obtain a visa in order to be able to marry the French engineer Guy Torrent, has been deferred. The Soviet authorities have changed their mind. They have deferred their decision to grant a visa to the young woman. They have been putting opposition to the marriage of the young couple for 4 years.

PAPER VIEWS GAS CONTRACT AND INTERNAL TENSIONS

PM011117 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] "Was it necessary to add to the Poles' tragedy the complementary tragedy of the French deprived of gas supplies?" Mr Mauroy was prompted to say in Cambrai [on 25 January]. A more formal and technical statement by the premier in the evening was unable to fully remedy that blunder. A great deal has been said over the past 3 days about this contract, its appropriateness in present international circumstances and the fact that it will make France dependent on the USSR in the sphere of gas, if not energy.

Less emphasis has been given to the government's internal tensions on this subject. Isn't Mr Jobert reported to have said when speaking to the Institute for Advanced National Defense Studies on January -- which has not been denied -- that the contract may correspond to the French [national] gas company's needs but not to those of France? And everybody is aware of the fact that the Quai d'Orsay -- before and after 10 May -- has always had more reservations about such a major commitment to the Soviet Union.

But as soon as people had been convinced of the need for gas supplies from a country which possesses one-third of the world's gas reserves -- and both the Elysee and the Ministry of Industry were convinced of that -- there was a strong temptation to sign quickly to end internal pressures; since the contract would be signed in any case.... hence the instructions given to the French gas company, at the highest level, to pursue negotiations as usual.

Nonetheless, the government should probably have better prepared people "politically and technically" for that signing. Can the political nature of some trade relations be denied when we are going to sign a political agreement on the price of gas with Algeria in a few days' time? Was it necessary to wait 3 days before announcing that measures were going to be taken to cushion the effects of a possible break in supplies? Explaining and informing is sometimes as important as taking action.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO CHAD -- France has reopened its embassy in Ndjamena and has appointed an ambassador to Chad again, namely Mr Claude Soubeste, whose appointment was published in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL on 23 January. Owing to the proximity of the fighting, the French Embassy in Ndjamena had been closed in May 1980 and the ambassador, Mr Marcel Beaux, had been recalled in Paris. A charge d'affaires at the French Embassy in Kousseri, Cameroon, Mr Ricard, had taken care of the embassy's affairs. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 24-25 Jan 82 p 24 PM]

LOWER HOUSE DEBATES RESPONSE TO TERRORISM

AU020937 Rome ANSA in English 0841 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Feb (ANSA) -- The lower house debate here on the freeing of U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier January 28 and subsequent police operations against his Red Brigades captors has provided another opening for checking out the solidity of the present government coalition led by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, according to political observers today. Winding up the debate, Spadolini warned that the battle against terrorism in Italy will "be long and difficult...and not without its unforeseeable difficulties." But he also pointed to the "coordination and cohesion" shown by the various branches of the Italian police and noted that the fact that the situation had been solved within normal legal and institutional procedures [and] was a "confirmation of strength for this republic." The Spadolini government is a five-way partnership of his own Republicans with the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats, and the Liberals.

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, a Christian Democrat, argued that the success in the Dozier affair was not "chance" because of the efficiency and professional level of the police. But he, too, warned that it would be a mistake to think that the "best of the job has been done against terrorism."

All the political parties agreed, to various degrees, with these analyses, but they also took the chance to make their own views heard on the current government alliance. The lower house floor-leader of the Christian Democrats, Gerardo Bianco, for example, asserted that it was "misleading and a mystification" to say that all the merit should go to the present non-Christian Democrat premiership, the first since shortly after World War II when Christian Democrat monopoly on the prime minister's office began.

The Italian Communist Party, the major force on the opposition, (?expressed) appreciation for the efforts of the police against terrorism in recent months. But their spokesman, Ugo Spagnoli, also criticized Justice Minister Clelio Darida for coming out against the de-militarization of the police and prison guards. According to the Communists, one of the major factors in the fight against terrorism has been a series of measures designed to remove the police from their military role in order to bring them closer to the man-on-the-street.

Most of the speakers brought up allegations from various quarters (?of) the Italian urban guerillas' international ties. In particular, those speaking on behalf of the Communists, the Radicals, and the Proletarian Unity Party urged the government to produce precise proofs rather than proceed by allusion.

Discoveries in Dozier Case

AU030952 Rome ANSA in English 0854 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 3 Feb (ANSA) -- Unconfirmed reports had it that a draft of what was to have been the Red Brigades sixth communique announcing the killing of General James Lee Dozier and where to find his body, was among the papers seized by investigators in the Padua apartment where the NATO officer was rescued.

Other leaks claimed that police had found several letters in the Padua hideout, written in English and addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. ambassador to Rome, Maxwell Rabb and to other high Pentagon officials. These letters were said to propose Dozier's safe return in exchange for the release of several jailed founding leaders of the Red Brigades organization, including Renato Curcio. However, during a press conference Tuesday, Dozier denied writing to Reagan during his captivity.

In any case, all of the material seized in the Padua hideout has been handed over to Judge Pietro Calogero who launched the investigation into the extreme leftwing "Autonomy" movement which led to the arrest on April 7, 1979 of many members of that group, including Professor Toni Negri.

In the meantime, it has been confirmed in Verona that the arrests in early January of brigadists like Giovanni Senzani had not been instrumental in the discovery of the Padua hideout. After the general's rescue, 8 more terrorist hideouts were discovered in Verona itself. A police official in that city said that one of these was set up to house Dozier if his kidnappers did not manage to get out of Verona because of road blocks, thrown up by police.

In another development it was learned that Italian border police and Carabinieri had seized a sailboat in the small port of Chioggia on the Venetian lagoon. The boat belongs to the father of Manuela Frascella whose apartment was used to hold Dozier prisoner. According to leaks, the 12-and-a-half meter sailboat "Pretty Peggy" was equipped with a tiny engine and has made numerous trips abroad over recent months. Investigations were being made to see if the craft has been used to transport arms.

Rome police have given no particulars on the three persons picked up by them last Saturday on suspicion of belonging to the Red Brigades "Militarist" branch which shot and wounded anti-terrorist police official Nicola Simone in Rome on January 6. The U.S. Government has invited Simone to the United States to be treated in a hospital specializing in plastic surgery. The official was seriously wounded in the mouth by terrorist bullets.

It still has not been proven beyond any shadow of a doubt that slain Christian Democratic Party President and former Premier Aldo Moro was held prisoner by the Red Brigades in an apartment on the outskirts of Rome used by Laura Braghetti, a brigades member. Her brother Alessandro told ANSA that during the time of the Moro kidnapping he shared the apartment with her. On Tuesday 260 arrest warrants were issued by those investigating the Moro case. At the top of the list was Renato Curcio who is already in jail on terrorist charges. The warrants were issued for crimes of armed insurrection against the state and conducting civil war. Both crimes call for life imprisonment in the case of conviction.

STUDENTS FEAR PRO-KHOMEYNI 'DEATH SQUADS' ON WAY

AU030925 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Perugia, 3 Feb (ANSA) -- The General Union of Democratic Iranian Students has warned that Iranians loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had formed "death squads" that had left Iran for Italy and other European countries to create trouble for anti-Khomeynists living in exile. A spokesman for the union, an organism politically linked to the People's Mojahedin group which is outlawed in Iran, said that "the death squads" planned to create incidents that would cause anti-Khomeynist Iranians studying at universities in Perugia, Pescara and Turin to be expelled from Italy.

These incidents might break out on February 11, the spokesman said, as this date marks the third anniversary of the Islamic revolution in Iran that toppled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and brought Khomeyni to power. To back up their claims, students belonging to the union provided the press here yesterday with photocopies of allegedly classified documents from Iranian embassies in Europe which indicate plans to create trouble for anti-Khomeynists who live outside Iran.

BRAZIL'S PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FY280117 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Today Planning Minister Delfim Neto arrived in Portugal where he will hold meetings with Portuguese authorities. Tomorrow he will preside over a preliminary meeting of inter-American Development Bank governors in charge of drawing up the 1982-83 budget to be submitted in Cartagena, Colombia, in March.

This morning Minister Delfim Neto met with Ricardo Baiao Horta, Portuguese industry, energy and exports minister and with the import-export secretary of the Finance Ministry with whom he had lunch. During the two meetings the Brazilian and Portuguese authorities reviewed the terms of the $90 million agreement which includes the sale of Brazilian-made Bandeirante planes to the Portuguese Government. Among other issues it was agreed at the meeting that Brazilian-Portuguese trade is experiencing a phase of changes which at present are of great importance, considering Portugal's entry into the EEC in January 1983.

NIC Classification Discussed

FY290235 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Brazil is not at odds with the United States over the subject of classification of Newly Industrialized Countries [NIC] for the purpose of obtaining resources from international organizations, Planning Minister Delfim Neto today told the international press on his second day in Lisbon.

Neto said that this is not an emotional issue but an objective, practical one. When a country grows it obviously has to be reclassified; there can be no objection to this. He said: What we want to do is to influence international organizations so that the criteria for granting loans to NIC's is not based on the per-capita income alone, which is a poor indicator. He said it would be better to establish degrees in the interest rates so that the NIC may continue to obtain funds at rates which would be close to those prevailing on the market.

At the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) meeting held today in Lisbon under the chairmanship of Minister Neto, the Brazilian governor, Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, clearly established the Brazilian position on the subject of classification. He said it is unacceptable to classify NIC's on the mere, simple basis of per-capita income because this would be an arbitrary, ineffective way of redistributing the resources of multilateral institutions toward less developed countries. Langoni proposed a natural process of differentiation of the financial costs of loans among countries at different development stages.

The IDB meeting will continue tomorrow in Lisbon when other issues will be discussed. On Saturday, Neto will leave for Paris to continue his tour of three European countries: Portugal, France and Belgium.

DENMARK

OLESEN, GDR FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD291612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 29 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen held talks in Copenhagen on Thursday. Both politicians praised the steady development of mutually advantageous relations between the two states. They spoke in favor of the deepening of cooperation in the political and economic spheres and in other areas on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

They agreed that, in view of the aggravated international situation, the political dialogue and the development of good-neighborly relations are of special importance and are an important contribution to the preservation and continuation of the process of detente. In consultations with the under secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry, Peter Dyvig, Kurt Nier stressed that it is the states' responsibility to consolidate European security and oppose a further exacerbation of the international situation. Particularly urgent in this area are results in arms limitation and disarmament in the nuclear field. Kurt Nier said that outstanding problems had to be solved through negotiations with strict observance of the principle of equality, equal security and noninterference. All attempts to replace the policy of detente with a policy of confrontation must be resolutely opposed.

FINLAND

MAUNO KOIVISTO INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE POLICY

DW021050 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Feb 82 pp 120-122

[Interview by unidentified reporter with President Mauno Koivisto -- date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Doctor Koivisto, for more than a quarter of a century Finnish policy has been characterized by the predominant President Kekkonen. You yourself once said that "there will never be a second Kekkonen." Now you are president. What will be changed while you are in office?

Koivisto: A very high percentage of Finns, more than ever before, currently consider our basic political approach to be a good policy. Our system is widely supported by the people, and all parties say basically the same although with different words. There is, therefore, no popular pressure to change our political thinking. The question about the role of the president involves a mood rather than real political content. I will handle the problems in much the same way as my predecessor; much depends on the government Finland has during coming years. I do not foresee great changes.

SPIEGEL: Do you have a personal list of priorities regarding the domestic political matters you want to change?

Koivisto: The president should not be the domestic political leader of the country -- and he is not. That was my opinion when I was prime minister. My predecessor as prime minister, the Social Democrat Sorsa, once said to me that he never discussed matters with the president which he considered to be government problems.

I don't think that this is correct, though. As prime minister I regularly saw the president and informed him about what my government intended to do. I did not ask him, however, whether this would be acceptable to him.

The president can say what he wants, but he should not be asked to do it. That will also be my approach in the future. Even during the short time as acting president I have experienced how limited the president's opportunities are to know what is going on in the government. The president is very much a man who derives his political knowledge from the newspapers.

SPIEGEL: The Social Democrats will not take their compatriots' summer houses on the sea away from them?

Koivisto: No, no. It was unwise of my political opponents to make something evil out of socialism. When you speak of socialism, you normally think of criticism of property, particularly the means of production. In the socialist countries of East Europe and in the Soviet Union, people are also permitted to have their own houses. The peasants in Poland have kept their own farms for the most part, but I don't know whether workers have their own houses.

But this has not been an issue for years in the Western social democratic movement. There was a movement, however -- and I participated in it, which wanted to curtail the expansion of property rights. We have laws in this respect, such as that forbidding the owner of property to ruin the land. In other words, property does not play the role today it once did. We already have enough problems with state-owned plants where relations with workers are even a problem at times. A government often has fewer problems with private firms.

SPIEGEL: Your election is not all that harmless. You are the first Social Democratic president in Finland's history. Nonsocialist politicians continuously warned against you as being the "Finnish Mitterrand." Will you socialize Finland, a nonsocialist republic?

Koivisto: The term "socialism" stands for so many things. As long as we have a freely elected parliament, there will be no changes in the political atmosphere. A person, not political programs, has been elected here. However, there will naturally be political implications. Naturally there will be political difficulties after this presidential election. I expect that we will have a new government very soon after my election. But will the presidential election have the effect of signaling the composiiton of the next parliament? That is an interesting problem.

SPIEGEL: The Finnish Constitution says that the president alone determines the country's foreign policy. For 33 years now, the close and friendly relations with the great neighbor, the Soviet Union, have been the pillar of Finnish foreign policy. Will this policy change under President Koivisto, and can it change at all?

Koivisto: The political framework is solid. Thus the only thing that matters is what new problems arise in the future, or whether any such problems arise. Therefore the point is this: If a new foreign policy situation emerges, how helpful are the foreign policy principles that have been valid for us to date? But I am sure that these principles will be quite useful in the future as well. Our foreign policy is one that comes naturally for a country like Finland with its geographic location and its current economic and political system. Above all with the liberal political....

SPIEGEL: ...and the profitable economic one, the business with East Europe. In an article last Monday, which caused a considerable sensation in Finland, Moscow's PRAVDA made it quite clear that the Kremlin wished somebody other than you, to be president of Finland. Wouldn't you be inclined to agree that this constitutes interference in Finland's internal affairs?

Koivisto: To my knowledge PRAVDA did not write anything against me.

SPIEGEL: Not against you, but in favor of your political opponent.

Koivisto: As always in such cases, they simply relied on the feelings of the Finnish press rather than those of the people.

SPIEGEL: Thus such an article does not constitute interference?

Koivisto: We should not be oversensitive. You know, a lot is written in East and West alike, except that what is written in the West is normally not considered interference in internal affairs.

SPIEGEL: Finland's other neighbor, the Baltic Sea country of Poland, is your most important trade partner in East Europe, second only to the USSR. Do the latest Polish developments have any direct political influence on Finland?

Koivisto: Naturally it is hard to predict what will happen. There are plenty of guesses. However, not even the press was able to foresee what has happened. The journalists are only guessing. Experts, too, were taken by surprise.

I was not very surprised by the developments in Poland because I lost my confidence in the Polish Government many years ago. Yes, I was perfectly aware that the government and the party in Poland were unable to get the new problems under control. Well, it is absolutely clear that the leading party there lost courage and, consequently, its sense of reality. As a result it lost control of events in the country. Then the army seized power -- it is perhaps the only Polish organization which can still exert influence on the course of events.

SPIEGEL: And what about "Solidarity?"

Koivisto: Trade unions basically constitute opposition. There were some scholars in the 19th century who believed that trade unions could dominate society. Such scholars no longer exist today. The trade union movement is an oppositional phenomenon. This is why we and why I believe that the Poles must first of all quickly get a grip on the supply of goods to consumers before they lose control of the ship of state's course. Production must be normalized and people must be persuaded to work again. This is what the Poles must do, and in this process they must continue their gradual reforms. This needs to be done very cautiously -- it will be an extremely long and difficult process.

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS -- Dr Johannes Virolainen is to continue as speaker of the parliament during the last session of this election period [for another year]. Virolainen's election this afternoon was almost unanimous. The first deputy speaker, Veikko Helle, was also reelected almost unanimously. Juuso Haikio is to continue as the second deputy speaker, but Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen was strongly supported; the vote was 106-81. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 2 Feb 82 LD]

SWEDEN

DOCUMENTS ON WALLENBERG TO BE PUBLISHED IN APRIL

PM291531 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Jan 82 p 6

[Ingmar Lindmarker report]

[Excerpt] Perhaps the largest number of secret documents ever to be released from Swedish archives will be published soon. They comprise around 14,500 pages from the Foreign Ministry's documentation on Raoul Wallenberg. After a delay of almost 1 year it looks as if the publication will be able to take place in April. It comprises material about Wallenberg for the period 1950-70. One of the Foreign Ministry's experts on the Wallenberg affair, Embassy Councillor Lars-Ake Nilsson, has just finished going through the thick file. He had been recalled from his post in London for the purpose. On the basis of this examination cabinet secretary Leif Leifland, who has followed the case closely over the years, will recommend to the government how large a part of the material can be made public.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FALL CSCE MADRID CONFERENCE MAY BE POSTPONED

LD021432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- The host of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Madrid follow-up, head of the Spanish delegation to the conference Javier Reperez, has for the first time announced the possibility of postponing the CSCE Madrid session for fall 1982. The resumption of the CSCE Madrid follow-up is expected next Tuesday. Ruperez stressed that the conference plenary session will be devoted to discussing the Polish question. (?As) soon as the Western countries' foreign ministers on February 9 raise the Polish issue, Washington proposes to put off the conference until next fall.

Ruperez said that the Madrid negotiations cannot continue "because of the flagrant violation of the Helsinki spirit" by the imposition of martial law in Poland. Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo stated at the same time that the West wants to negotiate with the East only after the prior abolition of the martial law in Poland, the release of all the arrested Poles and the renewal of the dialogue with "the social forces in the spirit of reconciliation and full respect for human rights." Calvo-Sotelo stated the view that events in Poland are directly to the detriment of the CSCE Madrid follow-up and added that the Poles will be "given moral and material support in the struggle for the resoration of freedoms."

SPAIN

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED -- The appointments of Spain's new ambassadors to the FRG, Poland, Uganda and Korea which were decided by the last Council of Ministers are published today in the official state gazette. The appointments are: Juan Duran Loriga Rodriguez to the FRG; Francisco Javier Villacieros (?Machimbarrena) to Poland; Jose Garcia Banon to Uganda; and Ramiro Perez Maura (Herrera) to the Republic of Korea. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82 LD]

CYPRUS

BRIEFS

KLIRIDHIS CANDIDACY -- The Democratic Rally announced it will take part in the next presidential election with its leader, Kliridhis, as candidate. A party statement said the party Central Council made this decision at a meeting under Kliridhis today after studying the unanimous recommendations of the Political Office and the Political Committee. The statement adds the Democratic Rally not only refuses to reject, but desires, election cooperation with any parties or personalities who believe in the necessity for implacable struggle with change as the irrevocable goal for formation of a strong government able to lead Cyprus and its people toward salvation. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Jan 82 NC]

MINISTER IN ARAB STATES -- Minister of Communications and Works Khatzikostas left for a 1-week visit to Arabian Gulf countries. The minister will have consultations with officials of the Kuwait Development Fund and the international bank on loans for the third road development plan. He will also sign the air agreement between Cyprus and Oman, which was initialed last year. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Jan 82 NC]

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Western Europe

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SCHMIDT OUTLINES UNEMPLOYMENT PACKAGE

LD031546 Hamburg DPA in German 1346 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Cabinet today adopted a comprehensive package of measures to improve the labor market situation. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told newsmen that the government had given the measures decided on in connection with the 1982 annual economic report the title "Joint Initiatives for Jobs, Growth and Stability." The chairmen of the SPD and FDP parliamentary groups also took part in the cabinet consultations. The chancellor stressed that all countries, at least in the West, have to cope with rising unemployment. Part of the reason for this is that people born in the years of the baby boom are now reaching the labor market. Joint action by all groups in society was necessary. Schmidt appealed to the Bundesrat and Bundestag and to the Laender and the local authorities to join in the common efforts for growth and stability.

Schmidt named as the first measures in the jobs creation program a 10-percent investment bonus, for a limited period, for fixed assets and construction projects. The subsidy is to be granted, retroactive, from January 1982 to 31 December 1982 for all investment goods ordered in this period which meet the conditions. One condition is that investments should exceed the company's average investments over the preceding 3 years.

Schmidt said that the Federal Government expects this measure to prompt investments totalling DM40 billion. He said that the burden imposed on public budgets by the subsidy will be about DM4 billion up to 1985, but that they will first be felt in 1983.

Schmidt said that a further measure is the additional credit programs of the Reconstruction Loan Corporation and of the European Recovery Program [ERP] special fund amounting to over DM6 billion. The low-interest rate programs of the Reconstruction Loan Corporation are intended mainly for small and medium-sized companies. The money from the ERP special fund is earmarked primarily for public environment measures such as sewage purification and the maintenance of clean air. Schmidt said that in addition the federal authorities will spend some DM800 million on construction in the public housing sector.

In addition to measures providing incentives in the privately-financed housing sector and aimed at increasing the amount of land available for building, Schmidt announced that up to 1985 the federal authorities intend to spend some DM400 million on combating youth unemployment. A working group led by the federal employment minister will also examine all suggestions for an earlier retirement age incurring additional burdens for those paying pension contributions.

To finance the program, the value added tax is to be raised from 13 percent to 14 percent effective 1 July 1983. Schmidt said that this additional revenue would also be used to finance tax relief with regard to wages and income tax from 1 January 1984.

The chancellor stressed that the main thrust of the measures adopted is clearly toward a promotion of private and public investment. Here we are quite aware that not every investment would lead to the removal of lasting unemployment. There was also agreement in the cabinet that the most effective program for stimulating the job market lies in a significant lowering of interest rates."

To Request Confidence Vote

LD031420 Hamburg DPA in German 1400 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will ask for a vote of confidence in the Bundestag on Friday.

Further Details

LD031632 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to ask the Bundestag for a vote of confidence in connection with the measures decided on by the Federal Government to stimulate employment. Schmidt announced to newsmen on Wednesday that he made the application to the Bundestag president on Wednesday in accordance with Article 68 of the Basic Law as a result of this joint initiative.

If the chancellor's measures do not receive an absolute majority in the Bundestag (at least 249 votes), the federal president can dissolve the Bundestag within 21 days at the chancellor's request. This right loses validity as soon as the majority of Bundestag representatives elects another chancellor.

GENSCHER RECOMMENDS FDP SUPPORT FOR SCHMIDT

LD031636 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Feb (DPA) -- FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher today recommended that the FDP Bundestag group declare its confidence in the federal chancellor in Friday's vote. Genscher also recommended that the FDP deputies declare their full support for the government's employment program. According to a spokesman, the FDP group greeted the recommendations with loud applause.

EPPLER CALLS FOR RALLIES AGAINST COUNTERARMING

DW031223 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Werner Kahl report]

[Text] Bonn -- In the debate on the Federal Government's security policy, Erhard Eppler, member of the SPD Executive Board, has called for new demonstrations. "It is not enough for the federal chancellor to bring pressure to bear on President Reagan," he stressed at the Bonn university. "What is needed is counterpressure from the street." At a meeting of the Bonn JUSO [Young Socialists] university group, Eppler was introduced as the leading spokesman of the "peace movement" and of the opposition within the SPD.

In the discussion Eppler presented the view that during the next 6 months "West Europe, including the Federal Republic," will either succumb to "the growing pressure exerted by the United States" or "the coalition of rearmers" will be "forced to give up their positions." An alternative to counterarmament, Eppler said, can only come from the grassroots. He did not want to wait to express his "no" to the stationing of Western weapons in the Federal Republic until the party congress in 1983.

Describing the "peace movement and the Krefeld appeal" as part of the "counterpressure," Eppler said that his role was that of a "link between the SPD and the peace movement." "Channeling" the "peace movement" into a new party, as has often been proposed, would mean paralyzing it. Referring to the debates within the SPD Executive Board, he said: "I do not want to elaborate on everything I am doing during my discussions with Helmut Schmidt."

PAPANDREOU'S TALKS WITH SCHMIDT CONTINUE

NC031425 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Talks here between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt did nothing to bring the two governments closer on their views of Greek action within the European Community and the Atlantic alliance, a reliable source said here today.

The sources said Mr Schmidt had reiterated that Greece should pull its weight as a partner within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), aiming at consensus and not at carving out a special position.

On the issue of West German military aid to Turkey, Mr Schmidt told his guest yesterday that Bonn would continue to supply aid to both Turkey and Greece, in a ratio of five to three-and-a-half, and that this was due to Turkey's greater territory. The source said that the chancellor had added that arms were not being supplied to prevent the two nations from rearming against each other.

Turning to the Greek psoition in the EEC -- Mr Papandreou's socialist government has recently disassociated itself from its nine partners on the Mideast, Poland and sanctions against the Kremlin, while demanding to renogotiate membership — Mr Schmidt advised the Greek premier to "have a few years' patience." Mr Papandreou was to meet today with Mr Schmidt's predecessor Willy Brandt, who heads the Socialist International, and to fly home tomorrow after talks with defence minister Hans Apel.

Papandreou Comments on Talks

NC040836 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] At a press conference yesterday, Prime Minister Papandreou stated that, in his person, Greece was particularly honored by the West German leaders. He added that he had the opportunity for long and productive talks with Chancellor Schmidt and other West German personalities. Referring to the discussions he had with Schmidt on the Polish issue, Papandreou said that the position of the Greek Government has proved to be correct.

On the two issues most vital to Greece, the Aegean and Cyprus, the prime minister said that he discussed them in detail with his interlocutors. Specifically on the Aegean, he said that the policy of the Greek Government is to promote peace both in the area where our country is situated as well as in Europe more generally. We claim absolutely nothing in the Aegean over and above our national rights, he said, and we hope that this position is fully understood by Ankara. In any event, we are determined to defend our borders. On the Cyprus issue, the prime minister said that former Chancellor Willy Brandt offered unofficially to present and promote the Cyprus issue in the West.

On the question of the Greek emigrants who live and work in West Germany, it was stressed there is a need to form a repatriation organization to handle problems related to their return. In reference to the question of Greeks living outside the country voting, the prime minister said that very soon the government will submit a draft law to the Chamber of Deputies to settle the matter.

Specifically on the question of economic aid, Papandreou said that he conferred with representatives of the chambers of commerce and industry of West Germany and stressed that West German investments are welcome in Greece as long as the rules and laws of the country are observed. He added that the Greek Government is not prepared to tolerate any over-tariffing. What Greece asks from foreign investors the prime minister said, is parity. Lack of parity causes Greece to lose approximately $1 billion annually.

Papandreou then answered questions from the press, stressing that the Cyprus issue is not an issue between the two island communities. The Cyprus issue, he said, is a difficult one to solve. The two communities can offer very little through their dialogue, because in reality the dialogue is between Kiprianou and Evren. Only when Cyprus becomes independent and demilitarized will the two communities be able to proceed with a dialogue and find a solution to the problem.

On the Aegean, the prime minister said that our partners in NATO must fully understand that NATO does not guarantee our country's frontiers and territorial integrity. He stressed that the continual arming of Turkey is putting Greece in a difficult position causing diversion of vast resources to national defense while it has special needs in health, education and other sectors. On the Turkish position toward Greece, Parandreou said he was struck by the uncontrolled articles in the Turkish press and the statements by Turkish officials presenting Greece as a threat to Turkish shores on the Aegean. This Turkish attempt to present Greece as the aggressor at this moment only creates laughter. He admitted that we are passing through a period when there is no tension in Greek-Turkish relations, but rather a particular verbalism on the part of General Evren.

On the EC, he reiterated his statements of last November at the European Council session in London. After reiterating our positions, Papandreou concluded, Chancellor Schmidt expressed the opinion that Greece will not be forced to renegotiate with the community or withdraw from it.

BRANDT MEETS WITH GREEK PRIME MINISTER

LD031806 Hamburg DPA in German 1652 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Feb (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has assured Greek Prime Minister Papandreou of his party's particular interest in a further intensification of cooperation with the Greek socialists. This was stated by the spokesman of the SPD Executive, Wolfgang Clement, at the end of a talk between Brandt and Papandreou. During the talk, which lasted several hours, Papandreou announced that the Greek side will take part in the exchange of views of European social democrat and democratic socialist parties on current economic problems.

The chairman of the DGB, Vetter, at a meeting with Papandreou criticized the fact that the freely-elected Executive of the Greek trade union federation, GSEE, has been replaced, by a decision of an Athens magistrate, by a new Executive. According to the DGB press office, Papandreou said that he too regarded such a measure as undesirable.

Papandreou also had a meeting with representatives of German industry in the building of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce in Bonn. The Greek prime minister will end his visit tomorrow, with a talk with Federal Defense Minister Apel and return to Athens.

COUNTERESPIONAGE AUTHORITIES DISCOVER GDR PLAN

LD031446 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Hanover; 3 Feb (DPA) -- The counterespionage authorities in the Federal Republic claim to have dealt a decisive blow to efforts by the GDR Ministry for State Security to set up a so-called network of moles in the FRG. According to information confirmed by the Lower Saxony Interior Ministry's Department for the Protection of the Constitution today, counterespionage officials found a special radio set of a hitherto unidentified type in a small wood near Varel, north of Oldenburg.

According to the Lower Saxony Interior Ministry, so-called "moles" are only to be activated in a tense situation. They are trained in the GDR, come to the West without equipment -- like radio sets -- and collect it there, where they are concealed by other agents. As a result of the find near Varel, it has been possible for the first time in the West to establish proof of these GDR plans. The protection of the constitution authorities were given a tip-off about the hiding place. It is said to have been set up there by an agent trained in the GDR about whose identity and whereabouts no information was given.

BONN, WASHINGTON DIFFER ON APPROACHES TO CSCE

DW031337 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Thomas Kielinger commentary]

[Text] The statement by the Federal Press and Information Office that no discord exists between Washington and Bonn on the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference is, unfortunately, no reason to feel reassured. Haig probably did not show his privately expressed indignation ("He was incensed," we were told) over Bonn's attitude when he talked to his colleague Genscher on the phone. That would not have been in line with the rules of diplomatic long distance calls. What is involved in whether the U.S. request to adjourn the CSCE follow-up conference should be honored. At first glance the German position -- against adjournment -- has something to it.

The so-called "Helsinki process" is a useful means to deal with human rights violations in the Soviet sphere of influence. For Moscow it would also be an interesting place to make all kinds of moves regarding European disarmament which would be unacceptable for the West, so why shouldn't we continue talking? The point is that pursuing "business as usual" with Moscow is unacceptable to Washington as long as suppression continues in Poland. Most of all, however, they do not want to do the other side the favor of entering a discussion on the European disarmament conference just now. Human rights can be discussed elsewhere even if the CSCE meeting is adjourned. Now the danger of a one-sided U.S. boycott exists if Bonn and the other partners do not muster greater firmness. Disappointment on the Potomac was caused by the Genscher letter indicating that the European allies could leave the United States standing out in the rain again.

NATO STANCE ON POLAND COULD UNDERMINE HAIG

DW031057 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Feb 82 p 10

[Commentary signed EIN: "Against Haig"]

[Text] The Reagan administration does not expect a solution to the Polish crisis soon. The current skepticism in Washington is demonstrated by the schedule of the President's visit to Europe. This visit is planned for June and one point on the agenda -- the Brussels meeting -- between the President and European statesmen is devoted to Poland. Reagan wants Poland to be thoroughly discussed at the special NATO session. However, many things can happen inthe 5 months before the planned mammoth session of the Atlantic alliance. The question is being asked correctly whether one of the U.S. officials who most understands the Europeans, namely Alexander Haig, will still be at the side of Reagan then. There are increasing signs in Washington which indicate that the moderate stance of the secretary of state toward the Polish issue and his concern for the European reservations has irritated not just the Republicans. If NATO continues doing what it has done so far -- namely nothing -- it will thus be doing everything to undermine the position of one of the few experts on Europe in the administration. The absence of Haig at the June summit would widen the gap between the United States and Europe.

CHEYSSON DEFENDS MEETING WITH POLAND'S CZYREK

LD031504 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Late this afternoon the minister of external relations is due to meet the Polish minister of foreign affairs, who has come to Paris to attend the communist party congress. This morning, while he was commenting on the signing of the contract on Algerian gas, Mr Cheysson outlined his position on Paris-Warsaw relations. The relations between the two countries cannot be normal, given what is happening there, but that does not mean that there is any kind of diplomatic break. Claude Cheysson was speaking to (Jerome Bonaldi):

[Begin recording] These relations cannot be normal, given that the promises made by General Jaruzelski on three fundamental issues have not been kept: the lifting of martial law and the release of the internees, the resumption of dialogue with the political forces and returning to the process of democratic renewal. Having said that, our ambassador continues to meet members of the Polish administration; sometimes the minister of foreign affairs is referred to as the head of diplomacy and the head of diplomacy must, like his representatives, meet a foreign representative who requests this. You already know what I shall say to Mr Czyrek, I have just told you. This conversation will add nothing new but I had no reason to refuse the request to meet me made by Mr Czyrek, who is in Paris for other reasons. [end recording]

Meets With Czyrek

NC031726 Paris AFP in English 1719 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson called for an end to martial law and a return of civil liberties in Poland during a brief meeting here with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. A communique from the French Foreign Ministry said that Mr Cheysson had "marked the disapproval of French authorities and the population at the evolution of the situation in Poland."

Mr Cheysson reaffirmed the French position calling for "an end to the state of siege, the release of interned persons, the reestablishment of trade union liberties and resumption of a real dialogue between the forces representing the Polish people," the communique said. Mr Czyrek had attended the opening session of the 24th French Communist Party Congress outside Paris today. Announcement that he would meet with Mr Cheysson set off a wave of criticism in the French press, which commented that it was untimely for the foreign ministers to meet given their diametrically opposed positions on the crisis in Poland.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON GAS AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA

LD031610 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Summary] In accordance with France's policy of diversifying its energy supplies, an agreement was signed this morning on supplies of Algerian gas. Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson spoke to (Jerome Bonaldi) just after signing the contract:

[Begin Cheysson recording] At present, France depends on crude oil for 50 percent of its energy requirements. Such a level of dependence is formidable. To be precise, it represents 92 million tons of oil in 1981 out of a total energy requirement equivalent to 185 million tons of oil. We are determined to reduce that percentage to 42 percent in 1985, to 32 percent in 1990. [end recording]

Officially, the price negotiated for the approximately 9 billion cubic meters of gas to be supplied by Algeria annually is secret because the agreement is not just a commercial one but also has a political nature.

However, there were some indiscretions in Algiers this morning and the price is reported to be about F 1.40 a cubic meter delivered to French ports. This is about 15 percent above the world market price and is higher than the price of Soviet gas. At present, deliveries from Algiers and Moscow represent 30 percent of our gas supplies and this figure will go up to 55 percent in 1990. Claude Cheysson said this morning, and I quote: The French-Algerian agreement is within the framework of the North-South policy defended by France and this is an example which should be followed at the international level.

MARCHAIS DELIVERS POLICY SPEECH AT PCF CONGRESS

NC031651 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) -- French Communist Party Chairman Georges Marchais opened the party's first congress in three years today with an affirmation that the refusal of French communists to align with other European parties in condemning the events in Poland was "just and reasonable." The French party's attitude on Poland was "to do nothing which could favorise internal confrontation or the internationalization of the conflict," Mr Marchais told some 2,000 delegates to the 24th congress, held at a giant sports complex in the working-class suburb of Saint-Ouen just north of Paris.

"Life tends to confirm that our position was just and reasonable," he said.

The French party has differed sharply both from its Socialist partners in the coalition government in Paris and from the other major communist European parties, in Italy and Spain, which have vigorously opposed the state of siege imposed in Poland on December 13. This stand increased internal party conflict which arose after disastrous showings in last spring's elections, which certain party sections speaking out against Mr Marchais' consistent support for the Moscow line. [as received]

In a speech which lasted almost five hours, Mr Marchais appeared to mitigate his previous pro-Moscow stance somewhat, affirming that the party did not aim to "transplant a model to France." As leading figures from Moscow-aligned parties looked on, Mr Marchais called for "an unconditional condemnation of Stalinism," adding that the French party's support of other communist parties was "not unconditional." Among those listening were Soviet Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, one of the Kremlin's leading figures, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, Afghan President Babrak Karmal's brother Mahmud Barialay and officials from Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam and a number of East European countries. China was represented by its ambassador to France, Yao Guang. All four Communist ministers in the French Socialist-dominated government were present with Mr Marchais on the speaker's podium.

While the party chief refrained from criticizing French Government policy since Socialist President Francois Mitterrand took over last May, he warned that "major serious problems remain," citing inflation, unemployment and the lack of democracy in businesses. However, he instructed the party to "respect at all times the will of the majority," and called for construction of "French-style socialism," a term also employed by Mr Mitterrand.

On relations with Western Europe, Mr Marchais said that France must "meet its commitments which stem from its membership" in the Atlantic alliance. But he also called for "the simultaneous dissolution of the blocs." Mr Marchais said that the balance sheet of communist countries had been "globally positive." He blasted what he called a U.S.-initiated "anti-socialist campaign" led "in the name of human rights."

"That American President has a lot of nerve -- flanked by Margaret Thatcher, the assassin of Bobby Sands, and by a spokesman for fascist Turkish General (Kenan) Evren -- he was the master mind of an anti-Polish television show which was as ridiculous as it was odious," the party chief said.

On the communists' dwindling stature among the French left, Mr Marchais alleged that the results of last spring's elections, in which the party's share of the vote dropped from 22 to 15 percent, had "prolonged and accentuated a brutal tendency toward the erosion of our electoral influence." But despite the decline, Mr Marchais is widely expected to maintain the top party post before the conclusion of the congress on Sunday. He has served as French Communist chief since 1972. The French Communist Party counts 710,000 members, from a total French population of 53 million.

DEFENSE MINISTER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SAUDIS

PM040933 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Mustafa al-Yahyawi interview with Defense Minister Charles Hernu on 29 January in Paris]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the purpose of your [30 January] Saudi visit, and what is its significance in light of the fact that this is your first visit to the kingdom since you assumed the post of defense minister in the French Government?

[Answer] This visit is a friendly visit of a political nature and must be placed in the context of continuing work in the spirit of the Saudi-French summit talks of June and September last year, in Paris and Riyadh respectively. Thus the new meeting between the French and the Saudis shows that there are strong and vital relations between the Saudi Arabian kingdom and France. My talks with His Highness Amir Sultan will be another opportunity to continue with mutual confidence the friendly and useful dialogue between France and the Saudi Arabian kingdom.

[Question] What are the most important points that you intend to discuss with Saudi officials?

[Answer] There is no doubt that during our discussions many subjects of particular importance will be discussed, as is natural between ministers of two friendly countries. This means that we will discuss all issues of cooperation between the two countries and we will review the projects now being carried out in the Saudi Arabian kingdom and the progress made in their implementation, particularly naval armament projects. We will also discuss the question of cooperation in the military industry and of training cadres and technicians, to which the French and the Saudis attach great importance. I believe we will also discuss the situation in the Middle East and the French attitude in this regard.

This will give me the opportunity to discuss the basic principles on which our policy is based and which President Mitterrand has explained to Saudi officials. This policy is clear and is based on four principles:

First, ensuring the rights of all the peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people, who should be able to determine their own future -- which, of course, is to be done through establishing their own state on a basis of their own choosing.

Second, ensuring the security of every country in the area, including the Arab countries and Israel, so that after a comprehensive solution is found to the Middle East problem, each of these countries will live in peace.

Third, nonacceptance of any unilateral action which is contrary to international law and particularly to Security Council resolutions.

Fourth, the need to deal with problems through negotiations between the parties concerned including, of course, the Palestinians.

As you can see, France talks to all the parties in the same language, proceeding from a neutral and friendly stand based on principles and law. On this basis France intends to continue its work in the interest of peace and justice.

[Question] French-Saudi military cooperation has developed to a great extent in the past years. How do you view the future of this cooperation?

[Answer] As is known, French-Saudi cooperation in the military field is long-standing, varied and large in scale. France believes in the right of all the countries to safeguard their own security . In this light we understand and support the kingdom's desire to safeguard its security and protect its independence and interests as it wishes. Consequently, France intends to continue its cooperation with the kingdom and to develop it in the various military fields. We hope that this cooperation will not stop at the mere implementation of military contracts but will gradually expand to include industrial cooperation, in which greater concentration will be placed on manpower training. I believe that we should not hesitate to be more ambitious in everything between France and the Saudi Arabian kingdom.

CHEYSSON INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

NC031300 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) -- French Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson confirmed Wednesday President Francois Mitterrand's trip to Japan in April and told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that the voyage was of "exceptional interest" as "the first visit of a French head of state to this country." Mr Cheysson said it "will be an occasion to develop Franco-Japanese relations, mainly in industry and culture, and to expand the convergent fields of interest between two countries confronted with similar problems of access to natural resources."

Asked by committee president conservative Jean Lecanuet to comment on the Middle East, Mr Cheysson spoke of the "importance of the evacuation of the Sinai (by Israeli forces) since this operation is the beginning of applying (United Nations) Security Council Resolution 242 and a demonstration that negotiation in the Middle East can lead to results." He said France was contributing to this process by "agreeing to participate in the multilateral (peacekeeping) force in the Sinai."

On Poland, Mr Cheysson said that since "the coup of December 13" the Franch position had not varied, "France asking for the liberation of detainees, the lifting of martial law and the resumption of talks." He said France had decided "not to send an emissary to Warsaw nor to receive a special emissary from Warsaw as long as France's demands were not met."

PCI, CPSU: A STATE OF 'LEGAL SEPARATION'

PM281651 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Berlinguer's Blasphemy"]

[Text] For years the Italian and Soviet Communist Parties have virtually been living in a state of legal separation. Is a divorce going to be pronounced? The article which PRAVDA has just devoted to the latest stances taken by Mr Berlinguer and his party's leadership suggest that it is. The PCI leaders, the Soviet newspaper writes, are giving "direct assistance to imperialism." They are opposing world socialism.

Thus Togliatti's successor has been relegated to the category of communist leaders who have gone over to the enemy, like Tito, Mao or even Enver Hoxha, for the simple reason that at some point in their career they dared to attack Moscow.

The Italian communists' main crime is summed up in this phrase which PRAVDA applies to them: During the last Central Committee session they made "a truly sacreligious attempt" by maintaining that the USSR's foreign policy is no different from that of the United States.

The present quarrel has been sparked by the Polish crisis. Mr Berlinguer has not accepted a junta which has crushed the democratic movement in Poland, nor the USSR's support for that operation even if it did not control it from a distance. But the underlying reasons for the quarrel are much older than that. Like their French comrades, the Italian communists disapproved of the Warsaw Pact forces' intervention in Prague in 1968. But unlike Mr Marchais they also condemned the use of Vietnam in bringing Kampuchea back into line in 1979 and the Soviet troops' action in Afghanistan 1 year later. Until recently the Italian communists tried to preserve at least some appearances. No doubt they refused to recognize that the USSR had the merit of having conceived "the" model for socialism. Since Togliatti's days -- in 1956 -- they have maintained that the communist movement should be "polycentrist," which amounts to saying that it must leave each of its members virtually complete freedom as regards the building of socialism in their own countries. That concept is a far cry from the one defended by the Soviet ideologues. They advocate respect for "national characteristics" but the new builders can only show originality in the embellishments; the main structure should copy the plan established by Lenin because it has universal value.

The Italian communists and, generally speaking, those known as the "Eurocommunists" think differently. The methods which may have been useful in a developing society are harmful in a strongly-rooted democracy. The Polish crisis has given Mr Berlinguer and, moreover, Mr Carrillo, the opportunity to go much further. "Real socialism" has stopped being the holiest of holies that it was until Stalin's death for the Italian and Spanish communists and it is gradually turning into a hindrance. Last December Mr Berlinguer called into question not only Stalinism but also Marxism-Leninism. In practical terms the Soviet experiment is becoming the anti-model. Is the Soviet Union content to excommunicate? In Italy, as in Spain, the Kremlin is seeking "real communists."

FRANCE-SOIR VIEWS U.S.-FRG TROOP ACCORD

PM031225 Paris RANCE-SOIR in French 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Thierry Desjardins editorial]

[Text] Washington and Bonn are preparing to sign an agreement which will enable the United States to send 120,000 additional U.S. soldiers to West Germany "in periods of tension." Those 6 new divisions will therefore join the 200,000 GI's already stationed on the other side of the Rhine as soon as the two capitals agree that the situation has become "tense." This is a fundamental agreement which radically overturns the present facts of international politics.

Indeed, for several months we had been living with, on the one hand, Soviet troops which were being strengthened and were scoring points and, on the other hand, a free world which was, to say the least, defeatist. Young Europeans were only mobilizing to take part in pacifist and neutralist demonstrations and the United States, for its part, was beginning to be seduced by the temptations of the haughtiest isolationism. In theory pacifism is a very fine thing. Everybody dreams of peace. But as long as there are wolves, sheep will only be able to bleat before being devoured. There are probably excuses for isolationism. The United States has still not forgotten Vietnam and the ingratitude and even thoughtlessness which we were showing them was bound to prompt them to withdraw into themselves somewhat. But the free world's very survival prohibits any isolationism on the part of the United States, which is its self-appointed defender.

BRIEFS

MITTERRAND TO VISIT JAPAN -- Francois Mitterrand will go to Japan in April. It will be almost an historic visit since it will be the first visit by a French head of state to that country. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Feb 82 LD]

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN SEES NO AGREEMENT ON BALTIC DEMARCATION

LD031500 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] No agreement has been reached yet between Sweden and the Soviet Union on the demarcation of the Baltic. Sweden has not changed its stance to the effect that the demarcation must be drawn according to the median line between Gotland and the Baltic coast, despite the fact that the government has offered the Soviet Union certain modifications in order that some agreement may be reached on the whole, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said during the Riksdag question time. Center Party member Gunhild Bolander said she believes that there is no sympathy among the Swedish people for making any modifications. The Soviet Union holds the view that the fishing zones on the continental shelf should be divided along the median line between the Swedish mainland and the Baltic coast, in other words just east of Gotland.

NAVY 'PESSIMISTIC' ABOUT DEFENSE CREDIBILITY

LD031510 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The government has received a report from Supreme Commander Lennart Ljung on how Swedish coastal defenses may be strengthened following incidents such as the visit of the Russian 137 submarine to the Blekinge Archipelago, and on how such incidents may be avoided in the future. The basis of this report is an investigation conducted by the commander of the navy. The navy is demanding 500 million Swedish kronor [SKr] over a 5-year period in addition to the SKr200 million which the defense committee wants to allocate especially for strengthening the guarding of our long Swedish coastline. Here is Anders Thunberg:

[Thunberg] The report is marked "classified confidential," but it is no secret that the navy is deeply dissatisfied with what the supreme commander has for many years given top priority. When Sweden began to invest in the air force at the expense of the navy, the thinking among defense politicians and the military was that Sweden would acquire nuclear weapons of its own to compensate for the relative weakening of the navy. This is stated by Capt Sven Carlsson of the naval staff:

[Begin Carlsson recording] A defense resolution was adopted in 1958, and before that there had been discussion on whether Sweden should acquire nuclear weapons. In that discussion the possibilities of the navy making a contribution were deemed as substantially fewer than they had been earlier. The consequence was that the [word indistinct] share of the navy defense allocations decreased from more than 18 percent to more than 13 percent. We have had this situation since then, despite the fact that no nuclear weapons were acquired -- about which we can be glad -- and that in the world around us there has been a clear shift of emphasis toward naval units. [end recording]

[Thunberg] Sweden's ability to maintain its neutrality in peacetime is no longer credible: this is the pessimistic conclusion the navy has now reached following the submarine affair. Now the politicians and the public will be told that the SKr200 million with which the defense committee wants to strengthen the coastal defenses will yeild only a marginal improvement.

[Begin Carlsson recording] As regards the possibility of guarding and upholding our territory in peacetime, we do not have sufficient resources. We have priorities [words indistinct] roughly for the defense against invasion, in other words direct defense against invasion, and unfortunately have had to use them for an [?event] such as the hunt for the submarine. It will now take a long time before it is decided to regain what has been lost and to build these resources up again, although there are certain possibilities quickly [words indistinct]. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATIONS NO LONGER RECEIVED

TA021738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] It has been announced that it is now clear that visits to Turkey by Council of Europe delegations will yield no benefits; therefore these delegations will no longer be received. In his weekly news conference in Ankara today, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said Turkey has not left the Council of Europe; however, the bulk of relations with the council will from now on be shifted to the ministerial and delegates committees. Recalling that since last May Turkey has not in practice participated in the deliberations of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly, Akiman noted that despite this, certain resolutions were adopted at the Consultative Assembly without Turkey's contribution. Akiman noted that this is why it is out of the question for Turkey to take these resolutions into consideration.

Pointing out that Turkey is trying to continue the dialogue with the Council of Europe and that numerous delegations have come to Turkey to this end, Akiman said: It has now become clear that there is no connection any longer between the conclusions reached by visiting delegations and the resolutions adopted by the assembly. The Consultative Assembly has not taken the observations of the delegations into consideration. Akiman noted that this originates from a group in the assembly trying to sever Turkey's ties with the council and of Greek parliamentarians who want systematically to exploit the Consultative Assembly against Turkey. Under these circumstances, he noted, it is obvious that the arrival of delegations from the Council of Europe will yield no practical benefit.

Answering a question on complaints to be lodged with the Council of Europe Human Rights Commission on the subject of Turkey, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said: The application that certain countries plan to submit on Turkey does not reflect concern for human rights from a legal viewpoint but a move emerging from internal politics. If these countries had reasons for concern originating from human rights and for complaints against Turkey based on sound foundations, they should have submitted their application at a time when an average of 20 persons were being killed daily in Turkey. Akiman recalled that there are attempts to make democracy fully operational in Turkey and that a schedule on this subject has been announced, adding: The voicing of these complaints at such a time clearly exposes the real intentions of these countries. Turkey has nothing to be offended about on the subject of human rights. Turkey is a nation of law and will continue to be so.

LEFTIST PARTIES MEET, AGREE ON JOINT ACTION

TA040801 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Joint statement issued by Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, Labor Party leader Behice Boran and Socialist Workers Party leader Ahmet Kacmaz dated 4 February]

[Text] A meeting at the highest level was held among the Turkish Labor Party (TLP), the Turkish Communist Party (TCP) and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party [TSIP] in February 1982. The three parties discussed developments in the country and the international situation. They exchanged information about their parties, looked into problems concerning the political unity of the working class and concerning a broad front and looked into the possibilities of unity of action for concrete aims.

The three parties decided that from now on relations among them should be conducted in an organized way, that the political campaigns they have been conducting against the junta, imperialism and the monopolies should be carried out within the framework of a program that is coordinated as much as possible or united, and that foundations for a broad front be laid as soon as possible so the struggle can be spread and strengthened further.

The three parties decided that for this purpose the principles, areas and aims of the front should be determined and that all possible efforts must be exerted to include all the patriotic and democratic forces in this front. The three parties will carry out their joint work on the basis of equality.

The delegations of the three parties expressed all problems with sincerity. They established their differences of opinion regarding the issue of political unity. Each party is continuing to defend all the fundamental positions it has defended so far. The three parties have decided to organize joint symposiums on a number of ideological and political issues. The common belief of the three parties is that their differences of view will be eliminated within the framework of brotherly activities, within the struggles of the working masses and within the process of unity of action.

At the end of the meeting, the three parties approved a document entitled "Joint Appeal of the TLP, TCP and the TSIP."

ASSYRIAN COMMUNITY DENOUNCES ARMENIAN TERRORISM

TA031657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The administrative council of the Assyrian community in Mardin has issued a statement denouncing the attacks on Turkish diplomats by Armenian terrorist organizations. The statement says the community will not allow any power to disrupt its fraternal ties with the Turkish community and notes: There are allegations that we are also suppressed; this alleged oppression is given as yet another reason for the despicable Armenian terror and murders of Turkish diplomats in recent years. For centuries we have not been subject to any suppression by either the local people or the Turkish Government. We are members of the young republic. On behalf of our religious community, we denounce those Armenian terror organizations that are trying to portray us as a separate entity and the countries that voice the opinions of these organizations.

KURDS ARRESTED FOR IRAQI PIPELINE SABOTAGE

NC031444 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Ankara, 3 Feb (AFP) --Five Kurdish militants close to the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan led by Iraqi Kurd Jalal Talabani have been arrested in eastern Turkey and confessed to two attacks on an Iraqi pipeline, Turkish military officials said today. Sources at state of siege headquarters in Diyarbakir Province said the five had admitted their part in two attacks, in May 1979 and June 1980, on the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil from Kirkuk to the Turkish port of Iskenderun. The source said that one of the Kurdish militants had told investigators that Soviet-manufactured bombs had been supplied by Syrian militants in the patriotic union.

MARTIAL LAW TRIALS OF SEPARATIST GROUPS BEGIN

TA031644 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 3 Feb (AA) -- The trial of 136 members of the secessionist organization Partiya Karkere Kurdistane, also known as "Apoists," from the eastern province of Kars, began Wednesday at an Erzurum martial law court. The gang is charged with secessionist activity as well as with terrorist acts involving the murder of nine persons. In Diyarbakir, interrogation of defendants started in the trial of another separatist organization, National Liberators of Kurdistan.

In Ankara, the military prosecutor attached to the Martial Law Command started a lawsuit against 12 members of the separatist group "KAWA". The prosecutor also started legal proceedings against 15 members of the illegal organization calling itself Communist Party of the Workers' Voice on charges of violating Articles 141 and 17 of the Penal Code.

CYPRUS

AKEL DENOUNCES PCI STAND ON POLISH SITUATION

NC040922 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Cyprus communist AKEL party has denounced the Italian Communist Party's stand on the Polish events. A statement issued yesterday by AKEL shows that the party's Political Bureau held a special meeting to consider the Italian attitude, which it sees as causing harm to the communist cause, especially since socialists have taken a stand against martial law in Poland. The AKEL party statement describes the American expression of concern for Poland as hypocritical, considering the U.S. stand on the regimes in Turkey, Chile and El Salvador, and deplores the Italian Communist attitude which, it says, serves only "imperialists and their reactionary plans."

PAPER ASKS WHO DICTATES COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY

NC041000 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 4 Feb 82 p 3

[From the "Freely" column: "Who Dictates Our Foreign Policy?"]

[Excerpts] What Foreign Minister Rolandhis stated before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee is not only preposterous, it is also proof of the irresponsibility, inefficiency and lack of seriousness of those who govern us. Rolandhis let it be understood that we are not pushing for restoration of our diplomatic relations with Egypt because this could displease Libya and Syria. On one hand Rolandhis' argument appears to be logical. But it is not convincing for the following reasons: 1) Whether we like it or not, Egypt is the largest Arab country, with which Cyprus maintained excellent relations until February 1978; 2) Syria and Libya are not examples to be followed or respected since both these countries openly support the Turks; these two would be among the first to support proclamation of a Turkist Cypriot "state", 3) Most important, who formulates our own foreign policy? Al-Qadhdafi or Al-Asad? If in fact our economy is brought to its knees because we restore relations with Egypt, isn't this an admission of failure of the government's economic policy? If we truly rely on these countries to the degree that Rolandhis says we do, isn't this proof of the government's inability to seek out other markets for our products?

ITALY & THE VATICAN

PCI WEEKLY RESPONDS TO SOVIET CRITICISM OF STAND

LD032108 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The PCI weekly RINASCITA carries a long unsigned editorial on the current polemic between the PCI and the Kremlin leaders. RINASCITA reiterates the criticism of the method and substance of the harsh accusations launched by Moscow against the PCI. The method reminds one of the Cominform excommunication of the Yugoslav Communists in 1948. A method, RINASCITA writes, the PCI considers to be wrong. Another impropriety of the Soviets, the PCI weekly continues, lies in their knowledge of the ideas and choices of the Italian Communists, knowledge which is almost nonexistent and which profoundly distorts the image of the PCI.

The PCI does not want to be locked in a doctrinaire cage, although it considers Marx and Lenin as great revolutionary thinkers. Speaking of the Polish events, the PCI weekly recalls the condemnation expressed from the beginning of the military dictatorship and describes as a "distortion of reality" the accusation of anti-Sovietism launched by Moscow in connection with the PCI stance. What we challenge, RINASCITA writes, is the right to pass sentences from a high throne. The only opinion that is valid for us is the workers' opinion. While we do not accept thrones and excommunications, the PCI weekly concludes, we are available for a loyal debate on an equal basis.

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SCHMIDT ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG BEFORE VOTE

DW051609 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1400 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Speech by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Bundestag debate in Bonn prior to vote of confidence -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: With the right given to the Federal Chancellor by Article 68 of the Basic Law, on Wednesday I requested a vote of confidence. Before the Bundestag members decide on this today, I would like to justify my motion. When Willy Brandt asked for a vote of confidence in May 1972 for the first time ever, it was a matter of clearing the way for new elections of all deputies due to a change of majorities which was not caused by the voters, but by the fact that several deputies had changed factions at that time.

This time, however, the vote of confidence deals with something quite different, namely, giving a signal of clarity to our citizens who have a right to clarity in difficult times, as well as to the international public. [applause] Those who voted for the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats on 5 October 1980 because they wanted the policy of the Social-Liberal coalition to be continued need the certainty that the government will really carry out its mandate for 4 years -- carry it out with the support of a solid parliamentary majority of both parties, the SPD and the FDP. [applause]

Our allies in the West must also have clarity as to where they stand with regard to the Federal Republic. The states in the East, with whom the SPD has signed treaties and with whom it seeks reconciliation and compromise, must also know where they stand. [laughter] Our partners in the Third World must have no doubt that our policy with its fair balance of interests will be continued. [applause] The necessary clarity has not always existed in an adequate way in past weeks and months. [applause, laughter]

There has been speculation about the course of peace and security policies. Indeed, some events have sometimes indeed created an unclear image with regard to the course of the Federal Government and the cohesion of the Social-Liberal coalition. Nobody in the coalition can claim that he is absolutely innocent in this connection. The consideration of less competent people as to whether the Social-Liberal coalition was an alliance or a marriage of convenience have created confusion. All such considerations are beside the point. The Social-Liberal coalition supports the continuation of a policy implemented by Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel which has been continued by Hans-Dietrich Genscher and myself, a policy which was fought by the CDU/CSU then and today, a policy aimed at a dialogue and cooperation with the East, at preservation of social peace, at safeguarding jobs and the social network [laughter] and at economic efficiency. [laughter, applause]

Today's vote is supposed to make the common way obvious to everybody again -- to everybody counting on the Social-Liberal coalition and also to those hoping to oust us from the position of responsibility. No industrial country, including communist and developing countries, has been able to resist the pressure of adapting to the new worldwide economic conditions. No matter which forces or parties bear responsibility in the various governments of the different states, the challenge to all governments is the same, namely, the struggle against unemployment, the containment of inflation, structural change and modernization of production, preservation of free trade, and the gradual reduction of the excessive domestic interest rate level. [applause] The Federal Government is facing the same challenges; it does not propose to dodge these challenges.

Together with the economic contortions of the world, international relations at present are exposed to hard tests, especially regarding the East-West relationship.

Developments which are intended to promote human rights and peaceful changes are being forcibly suppressed. The trails already blazed to dialogue, understanding and negotiation are threatened with destruction by new hotbeds of conflict. The danger of a worldwide arms race exists. In this world situation the Federal Republic has had to reassure itself again of its position, interests and political options. The result is the retention of the course of the Social-Liberal Federal Government. [applause] The course is not intended for weeks or months, but is designed for a long-term basis.

Only a very few of the more than 160 countries in the world economy would not like to change places with the Germans with regard to employment, price stability and standard of living. The Federal Republic has so far succeeded in better coping with these problems than its comparable partners in the world economy. [applause] In stating this we cannot lie back with satisfaction: In stating this we must rather become aware of the extent and character of the international challenge to national, economic and financial policies. Anyone closing his eyes to the fact that the Federal Republic, the world's number two trading nation, cannot screen itself against either the world economic recession or the worldwide high interest level, may be culpably committing serious mistakes.

The strongly increasing unemployment in all Western industrial countries is additionally influenced in our case by high birthrate pressures on the labor market. This necessitates a concerted action by all people, groups and institutions bearing responsibility in the economy and society. In connection with its discussion of the annual economic report for this year, the Federal Government adopted a common initiative for jobs, growth and stability. This decision represents the second part of an overall program whose first part, also referred to as Operation 82, had already been adopted last year and became effective at the beginning of this year. By Operation 82 both the Bundestag and the Federal Government adopted measures for the improvement of the economic structure and for employment. These measures are worth nearly DM28 billion for the 1982-85 period. Together with the joint initiative now adopted, a total of DM40 billion in financing funds will be available for the purpose of helping solve structural problems and problems of the labor market.

Irrespective of the measures decided by the government, it is the conviction of the Federal Government that the most effective step toward creating jobs at this time would be a clear and permanent decline in interest rates. In mapping out the budget for 1982 within our own national economy, the Federal Government pursues the goal of creating the preconditions for this, that is for the decline in interest rates. We will not change this course. This is why we do not intend to finance state investment grants by means of additional state borrowing; this is why we must continue to advocate the reduction in the trade and services deficit in the German balance of payments and, thanks to an excellent export development, this process is well underway. [applause]

On several occasions in the history of the Federal Republic we have seen that we can measure up to great challenges, provided we view them as tasks confronting all and which, therefore, can be managed only in concerted action and in solidarity. [applause] In my appeal I list, foremost of all, the trade unions. From this rostrum I would like to thank the DGB for having enlightened the public about the extent and the character of the challenge in labor market policy. [applause] The trade unions once again lived up to a responsibility which they have often exercised in the past for the development of our state, namely, acting as the free and responsible representatives of the workers and employees. We would never have succeeded in attaining the high level of competitiveness of our German industry without our free and uniform trade unions. [applause] At the same time, I call on the enterpreneurs and the managements of companies to contribute their share by showing courage to invest and by exercising price discipline. [applause] Surely it is true for enterprises and trade unions alike that both will have to make allowances for our tight economic situation in the year's wage agreements. I want to call most urgently on the industry, the medium and small enterprises, retail trade and the artisan trade to make every effort to create new apprentice and training openings. [applause]

By the same token we expect the Federal Bank to extend its support to this initiative. It should contribute by working for payment times [der obere zielkorridor] in its monetary policy and to actually utilize margins resulting from international developments to reduce interest rates. [applause] I call likewise on every individual citizen in this country: We will be able to measure up to the challenges jointly if and when everyone is prepared to carry his share of inevitable cutbacks together in the interests of the community. This applies to pensioners, workers and employees, public servants and farmers alike.

I appeal seriously to all three factions to see that the Bundestag also does not shirk from a common initiative for jobs, growth and stability. This requires the speedy implementation of the legislative projects. [applause] It is often not easy to ask for something. This is particularly hard to do now when in a number of CDU/CSU ruled Laender, rash actions seem to have been taken. Refusal and rejection cannot be the last work of these land governments. [applause] This is why in the interests of our country, and its future, and in the interests of our social peace I also appeal to the Bundesrat, asking it to make its contribution and not hinder the necessary legislation. [prolonged applause] Any further prolonging of the public debate would be harmful to economic development and investments. [applause]

The political line on which I ask the Bundestag today to renew its confidence applies not only to economic and labor market policy. The question of confidence likewise applies to the foreign policy course of the Federal Government, which I head, and to its security and peace policy. [shouts, applause] Ever since the introduction of an active Ostpolitik through the first Social-Liberal government this course has been clearly marked out. Our line, however, not only constitutes German policy but is also the common policy of the alliance, which was developed in the alliance with our rather substantial cooperation and which is borne jointly in the alliance. [applause] It is based on the defense capability and the defense readiness of the alliance and at the same time on the readiness for dialogue with the East and the will for cooperating. Nothing has changed here even though there have been repeated changes of government in all of our Western partner countries. We have contributed in the partnership-like alliance to cultivating the two component parts of the alliance's policy and we continue to do so. In this it was inevitable that continuity in international relations sometimes was subject to severe tests. The Federal Government's course sometimes also met with misunderstandings and I appeal to every Bundestag member not to provide any food for thought to such misinterpretations. [applause] Our peace policy aimed at military balance as well as dialogue and readiness for cooperation has met with criticism from abroad, too. We take notice of this without regret and also without overrating ourselves.

There can be no doubt of our firm position in the community of peoples united in the alliance. What we see in this alliance is not simply an insurance policy on a basis of reciprocity, but above all the association of free peoples with a common concept of values and objectives. This also includes the freedom of economic initiative, the freedom of criticism and countercriticism, and the freedom of workers and employees to unite for the promotion of their own interests. We know that with these freedoms only a just and solid society can be strived for, a society which can preserve a lasting peace inwardly and secure it outwardly. [applause]

The Federal Government knows that its elbow-room and its weight in the field of foreign policy depend on the political strength of the alliance as well as on the role played by the Federal Republic in the alliance. This is why we make our political positions clear in the alliance and coordinate (our actions) with our partners. It is one of the special merits of Foreign Minister Genscher that this has been achieved to a large degree. [prolonged applause]

Latest misunderstandings concerned our stance toward Poland. In the meantime it has been understood everywhere that in our solidarity with the Polish people we Germans are not inferior to anybody in the world. [applause] This is in line with our concepts of human dignity and human rights and it is also expressive of the German-Polish history laden with guilt. Former German guilt is committing Germany today to be moderate in tone.

No indignation can change anything in the power ratio of our Europe divided into blocs. No indignation can change anything about the fact that great armament potentials are confronting each other here in Europe. There exists nothing but the means of negotiations so as to achieve a turning back of the trend toward ever new weapons and ever new annihilation means. [applause] What is needed for negotiations is to expound one's own position with all clearness but also to never allow any doubt to be cast one's readiness for negotiations. Security can be achieved only through binding treaties. Treaties are acceptable and durable only if they stipulate military balance. Durable treaties must be aimed at an as low as possible military level. And the prerequisite for negotiations is the will for a dialogue and the will for a balance. The prerequisite for treaties is an equilibrium. This is the sense of security partnership. [applause]

We adhered to this line also in the talks with General Secretary Brezhnev. It was only by embarking on this road that the Geneva negotiations were achieved, which are aimed at mitigating or removing the serious threat against the Federal Republic through Soviet medium-range missiles. The Geneva negotiations would neither have been started at all nor would they have any prospects for success without the Brussels dual decision. [applause] Events since then have made it even more obvious that this decision is the expression appropriate to the problems of the North Atlantic alliance's basic line, namely to safeguard one's own military security on the one hand and to strive for negotiations and agreement with the East on the other. I welcome the fact that President Reagan this week submitted to the Soviet side a draft treaty for a mutual zero solution. This is in the German interest as well and we Germans had proposed it this way. [applause] The Federal Government pursues its peace-policy course with a sense of proportion but also with steadfastness and reliability. I know that in this we can reckon with a rather large maj ity of the Germans. [applause] I ask for confidence. I ask for confidence in my foreign and domestic policy continuity and reliability. I ask for confidence for the Federal Government jointly borne by the factions of the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats. [prolonged applause] Please show that we do not think of wavering even in rough weather but that we, like a compass needle, are heading unswervingly toward the same common goal, regardless of where we start from. [prolonged applause]

Vote of Confidence

LD051656 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Feb (DPA) -- As expected, the German Bundestag expressed its confidence in Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Altogether 269 deputies supported the chancellor's policies in the vote. Two hundred forty-nine votes are required for an absolute majority. In the Bundestag the SPD has 216, the FDP 53 and the CDU/CSU 226 votes at its disposal. After the counting was finished, Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen said that deputies had voted against.

Office Corrects Voting Figure

LD051912 Hamburg DPA in German 1814 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] [No dateline received] During the vote of confidence only 225 members of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group fully entitled to vote were present and they all voted against. The Bundestag president's office confirmed tonight a correction of the voting result. It transpired that indisposed CDU Deputy Matthias Wissmann was not present after all. The 226th vote against was that of the 22 Berlin deputies who had, however, no full voting right.

FDP Chairman Pledges Support

LD051638 Hamburg DPA in German 1609 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 Feb (DPA) -- Just as Schmidt and Brandt had done before him, FDP Parliamentary Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick pledged full support for the continuation of the Social-Liberation coalition.

"We will continue this coalition with fairness and mutual consideration," he said. There are good reasons for the Free Democrats to vote for the chancellor in the vote of confidence. The most important is the "joint securing of our policy aimed at peace and understanding."

Schmidt Foresees Cooperation

DW081109 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on 5 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you feel tonight? Like a winner?

[Answer] Winner would be a bit too much, but I am very pleased because the joint declaration of confidence by all members of both coalition factions is naturally a very good basis for political work in 1982.

[Question] How long will such a vote have an effect?

[Answer] Such a vote of confidence is unusual, at least in the German parliament -- there are other parliaments in West Europe where it happens more frequently -- and it is not a decision on individual matters. It was not a vote on a bill, but on the policy principles and on a person. The vote made all members of the Social Democratic faction and all members of the Free Democratic faction aware that their quarrels, both within their own faction and with the other coalition faction, are dangerous. I think that this will provide an incentive for all of us, and I do not exclude myself, to cooperate a bit more with each other.

[Question] Will such votes possibly be necessary more often in the future in the political life of our country?

[Answer] No, I don't think so.

[Question] Certainly not everybody was pleased by the subject involved -- the employment program -- and both sides had to compromise. Are there any scars as a result, perhaps with you and Mr Genscher?

[Answer] No, I don't think so, certainly not as far as Mr Genscher and I are concerned. I do not think there are any scars on other participants either. However, some of them had to give up ideas they liked very much. That pertains to both sides, and both sides had to accept steps they would not have made if they had been alone. I also wasn't able to implement something I would have very much liked to if had I been alone, namely additional taxes for those earning a lot of money.

[Question] If the Bundesrat were to block the bill because of the added value tax, would you then once again discuss other financing possibilities?

[Answer] I don't like to discuss hypothetical questions -- what would be if? I assume in this case that Minister-President Albrecht and Minister-President Stoltenberg in Schleswig-Holstein will thoroughly consider whether with their veto they want to cause the collapse of a program for creating jobs, growth and stability. So far just one person has spoken up loudly, claiming to speak on behalf of all others. The others have observed restraint so far.

[Question] Mr Stoltenberg was also very outspoken, yet you are optimistic the bill could pass?

[Answer] I consider it possible, or rather, likely.

[Question] You have actually appealed to everyone?

[Answer] I have forgotten a group in the heat of the argument. I wanted to most clearly ask the Laender and communities to use the means they will now be getting for the construction of more low income housing.

[Question] You have approached everybody, even the partners in wage negotiations because you consider this to be most urgent?

[Answer] That is true,the export successes we are now having are urgently needed for all of 1982. They must even increase. The two main factors in international competition which cause high costs are high interest rates in the world -- ours are lower than those abroad -- and high wages -- ours are higher than those abroad. I have, therefore, appealed to both sides this year to be aware in the sage discussions that the leeway we have is not very great.

MUBARAK MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, SEEKS SUPPORT

LD071256 Hamburg DPA in German 1227 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Republic of Germany will support any Middle East peace plan based on the renunciation of force and which realizes both the rights of the Palestinians and the security requirements of all states of that region, including Israel, German President Karl Carstens told the Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak today at the beginning of 2 days of talks in Bonn. Earlier, Mubarak had discussed in Rome, Paris, Washington and London the possibilities for continuing the Egyptian-Israeli peace process and increased Western economic aid for his country.

During a luncheon given for the Egyptian President, Carstens said that the impending withdrawal by Israel from the Sinai Peninsula and reestablishment of full sovereignty by Egypt over the whole of its territory is an important step forward for realization of the U.N. Middle East resolutions. The federal president referred to the continuing willingness of the EC countries to help work on guarantees for a comprehensive, just and lasting Middle East solution. The Middle East statements of 1980 in Venice and Luxembourg, in which the EC countries formulated their principles for the peace process in the Middle East, were intended to safeguard that which had been achieved and to make possible further progress.

"Our support is available for all efforts at reconciliation among the states of the Arab world whose independence, autonomy and genuine nonalignment we are keenly interested in," Carstens said, "striving for hegemony and interference from outside endanger peace: stability, based on balance, secures peace." The federal president underlined in his address that Bonn and its EC partners support Israel's right to existence in secure and recognized borders.

Mubarak Hails Dialogue

LD071800 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Feb (DPA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak paid tribute today in Bonn to the permanent dialogue between Cairo and Bonn as a "cornerstone of our policy" and spoke in favor of expanding cooperation between the two countries in all fields. Mubarak also received assurance from Federal President Karl Carstens that the Federal Republic of Germany supports to the best of its ability the Egyptian peace policy and wants to strengthen economic cooperation.

The meeting between the two heads of state marked the start of 2 days of talks by the Egyptian president in Bonn. On Sunday afternoon Mubarak received in his residence in Schloss Gymnich near Bonn the chairman of the CSU, Franz Josef Strauss.

At a luncheon, Mubarak pointed out agreement in the German and Egyptian attitude and stressed the FRG's "extremely constructive role" in the European Community. The Egyptian president invited Carstens to pay a visit. In Bonn some 5,000 demonstrators, mainly Turks, protested against alleged persecutions of Muslims in Egypt.

NC071925 Cairo MENA in English 1850 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Feb (MENA) -- President Karl Carstens held a luncheon ceremony today in honour of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his accompanying delegation currently on a visit to West Germany. The Egyptian president delivered a word marking the occasion. President Mubarak said:

Dear Federal President, Mrs Carstens, Dear Friends: We are very pleased to be here again among friends. Whenever we come to your great country we feel the depth of the friendship that exists between our nations. You have been a good friend of Egypt and its people under all circumstances. We appreciate your help and understanding. Your role in the European Community is a most constructive one. As you know President as-Sadat had a soft spot for the Federal Republic, its people and its leadership. This admiration and affection are shared by all Egyptians. The talks we held an hour ago demonstrated the similarity of our views. We are both committed to peace all over the world. We believe that the prosperity and security are linked to stability in the Middle East.

I am sure that the talks we will hold during this visit with your Chancellor Schmidt, and your colleagues will strengthen the ties between our two nations. We want to intensify our cooperation in all fields. I would like to invite you, Mr President, to visit Egypt with Mrs Carstens to renew the bonds of our friendship and affinity. Our friend Minister Genscher has not been in Egypt for four months, which is a long time. This continued dialogue and exchange among us is one of the cornerstones of our policy. Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to invite you to rise in a tribute to President and Mrs Carstens and Mr and Mrs Genscher and all our friends in the Federal Republic.

Discusses Mideast With Kohl

LD071920 Hamburg DPA in German 1855 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Feb (DPA) -- CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl this evening met Egyptian State President Husni Mubarak for a 1-hour talk. After the talk a CDU spokesman said that both men agreed that peaceful developments in the Middle East are a central contribution to world peace. They agreed that West European states should contribute jointly to stability in the Middle East. The spokesman said that, apart from the subject of the Middle East, bilateral questions were also discussed.

Genscher Talk 'Constructive'

NC072220 Cairo MENA in English 2145 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Feb (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak had an hour-long meeting this evening with West German Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The talks were constructive and useful and were conducted in a cordial atmosphere, the official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said. He said that the meeting was held between two friends and dealt with different political issues, mainly the Middle East, development of the situation in Iran, and the exportation of the German arms.

President Husni Mubarak briefed Genscher on the outcome of his talks in Washington, expounded Egypt's position in regard to self-rule. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said independence and right to self-determination in Poland has also been stressed by Genscher, who added that the Polish problem stresses that the Soviet Union finds itself against a strong international attitude, the spokesman said.

The spokesman affirmed that the Egyptian side has not expressed its interest in obtaining any German arms, stressing that the philosophy of the foreign German policy is based on supporting forces in the world, particularly the Third World countries to gain their independence and right to self-determination.

Exchanges Views With Schmidt

LD081010 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met in Bonn on Monday for a wide-ranging exchange of views, in which the situation in the Middle East and German-Egyptian cooperation were probably the main areas of concern. After the meeting the chancellor intends to give a luncheon for the Egyptian head of state, who has been in Bonn since Sunday for political talks. Mubarak plans to fly to Vienna in the early afternoon. Prior to his meeting with the chancellor, Mubarak received Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski for a talk. On Sunday the Egyptian president called for the development of cooperation between Bonn and Cairo on all levels.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH IRANIAN COUNTERPART IN BONN

LD051406 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, in Bonn for a 1-hour, unscheduled talk. According to the Foreign Office, Genscher expressed the Federal Government's concern at the death sentences passed in Iran and mentioned Bonn's initiative at the United Nations for worldwide abolition of the death sentence. The talk focused on the development of German-Iranian relations. Both ministers said they were interested in expanding relations between Bonn and Iran, the Foreign Office stated. It said that with the talk, Genscher continued the exchange of views that he had had on 8 October with Velayati's predecessor in office, present Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

CZECH CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD051324 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Feb (DPA -- CSSR Minister of Construction Karel Polak ended his 4-day visit to the Federal Republic today. He invited Federal Minister for Construction Dieter Haack (SPD) to visit Prague. According to the Ministry of Construction, Polak had talks in Bonn and visited the Constructa exhibition in Hanover. The talks focused on, among other things, possibilities for cooperation between Czech and German construction companies on third markets.

MAUROY, CHERNENKO DISCUSS POLISH SITUATION

NC061202 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb (AFP) -- France mourns the loss of freedom in Poland, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told Konstantin Chernenko, the second-ranking member of the Soviet communist party, a French spokesman said today after a meeting between the two officials. Mr Chernenko, who was in Paris for the current 24th congress of the French Communist Party, found Mr Mauroy's attitude towards Poland "exaggerated," the spokesman said after the meeting at Mr Mauroy's official residence. The Soviet leader also voiced surprise that France should formulate "political conditions for the development of trade exchanges between the two countries," the spokesman said.

Mr Mauroy told Mr Chernenko that France rejected the idea of an economic blockade of Poland. But he also said he wanted "the Soviet Union to be informed of France's concern for human rights everywhere, in the Soviet Union as well as in El Salvador and Turkey." While emphasizing the deterioration of international events, particularly over Afghanistan, Mr Mauroy said France still put its hopes in detente and cooperation. He said France expected the Soviet Union to make "significant gestures" to improve the situation.

The spokesman said Mr Chernenko had underlined the "importance of personal and direct links and conversations." He pointed to difficulties in achieving good political relations, and said economic and commercial cooperation was going "rather well." Mr Chernenko said his country was continuing its "struggle for peace" and that recent Soviet disarmament proposals were "sincere with no ulterior motives."

Mr Mauroy said that while the two sides differed in their analysis of the international situation and in political matters, France was "willing to do its part in detente and cooperation with the Soviet Union." Mr Chernenko said that the "great frankness" of his talks with Mr Mauroy was proof of the friendship between the French and Soviet people.

MARCHAIS REELECTED PCF SECRETARY GENERAL

LD071332 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The PCF congress at Saint-Ouen is ending. This is the last day of this 24th congress. At this very moment, I have learned that Georges Marchais has been reelected secretary general of the PCF. But within the Political Bureau there is a surprise: Georges Seguy is no longer a member of the Political Bureau. I immediately call Michel Lemaire in Saint-Ouen:

Yes, of course, the reelection of Georges Marchais is not a surprise. It has just taken place. After that, the replacement of Georges Seguy on the Political Bureau is a surprise. Georges Seguy was replaced on the Political Bureau by Jean Claude Gessault, a worker from the national railroads company and a member of the General Confederation of Workers. There was also another trade unionist elected to the Political Bureau: Louis [name indistinct] who belongs to the Mail Workers Federation.

As for the Central Committee Secretariat, Andre Lajoinie joins it. He is chairman of the Communist group in the National Assembly and is close to Georges Marchais. On the other hand, Jean Colpin leaves the Secretariat.

There was no surprise in the elections to the Central Committee of 145 members; there are 12 new members.

DISSIDENT PCF ORGAN ASKED TO CARRY PRAVDA ITEM

PM051513 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Vladislav Shevchenko, director of the Soviet information office in Paris, has asked the RENCONTRES COMMUNISTES HEBDO editorial board to publish the full translation of the PRAVDA article replying to the PCI. RECONTRES COMMUNISTES HEBDO will publish that text in its 30 January issue, just as it published the full translation of the PCI document on Poland in its 23 January issue. This official Soviet approach to communists opposed by the PCF leadership is somewhat surprising. It is true that L'HUMANITE, which had not printed the PCI document, only carried a few lines on the PRAVDA article on 25 January and on the L'UNITA reply on 27 January.

PREMIER MAUROY INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC POLICIES

PM051531 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Feb 82 p 8

[Unattributed report on 31 January Luxembourg Radio and Television interview with Premier Pierre Mauroy]

[Text] Appearing on the Luxembourg Radio and Television-LE MONDE "Grand Jury" program 31 January, Mr Pierre Mauroy began by reviewing the three tasks entrusted to the government by the president. The first tasks -- which he says have been successfully completed -- related to the transition from one set of policies to a different set. "People were proclaiming," he said, "that the left would mean inflation at 25 percent. I think that, for the first time in France's history, the left means change without disruption -- without disruption from the economic viewpoint, from the monetary viewpoint and from the viewpoint of inflation."

The second task is to embark on a new policy, particularly in the economic and social sphere. "Of course," he stated, "thoroughness will be needed and it will take time before the policy can be appreciated. The government has set a timetable; I hope we will be able to reverse the trend in unemployment by the end of 1982. Since the people will go to the polls in March 1983 to elect their mayors and municipal councillors and also their regional presidents and regional councillors, I think they will be able to see the affects of new policy of the new president and the government."

The third task is to "direct the change": "To direct the change is simply to get all the laws adopted and all the drafts adopted in the forms in which they were announced by the president himself, in the forms chosen by the people." Mr Mauroy finds that "things are not moving fast enough in this regard," and he adds: "In order to direct the change it was absolutely essential, not to move too quickly, but to organize the basis of the change -- in other words, to get the structural reforms passed. The structural reforms are the laws relating to decentralization and the nationalizations.

"This has taken us a lot of time, too much time; there has been parliamentary harassment in an attempt to stop our process of change. No one can stop it, but it has taken us too long.... The Constitutional Council also held us up. There is also the new issue of confidence in the government.... We have adopted the decree system solely to expedite the changes. Now, it's true, one and sometimes two decrees have been adopted every week since the beginning of the year. These decrees -- shortening the work week, specific contracts, temporary work -- affect ordinary life. We're going to continue by lowering the retirement age to 60 and permitting a system of early retirement, which will be very important in the fight against unemployment. Each week there will be a decree, which is naturally going to affect people in their daily lives. True, I think it's a bit late, 8 months after our election. I would have preferred to do it sooner, but that wasn't possible, for the reasons I have pointed out."

Relations With Communist Ministers

Mr Mauroy listed everything that remains to be done and pointed out: "It's a lot, I have talked with the president and I'm going to talk with the presidents of the National Assembly and of the Senate, as well as with the majority and the opposition parliamentary groups, because 1982 will be marked by a legislative workload without parallel in the history of the Third Republic -- so that we can organize the changes so that they are accepted and voted through by the National Assembly and the Senate and can be progressively implemented. "I think -- to finish with the subject -- that the main elements of the changes should be completed by the beginning of 1982.... It is a question of not being delayed, as we have been, and of ensuring that the changes can be steadily implemented." The premier stated that the government is not planning to reform the constitution.

In connection with the transport card for the Paris region (the orange card), Mr Mauroy went on to speak of the Communist ministers (LE MONDE for 31 January and 1 February). He stressed the quality of Mr Fiterman's speech at the last Council of Ministers session regarding the problem of transportation in the Paris region, but stated that the issue of finance has not been settled. He added: "Mr Fiterman has one idea for financing the orange card. A number of justifications can be found for his proposal, but, as premier, I have clearly stated that there will be no aggravation of the burden on enterprises in view of their difficulties and the need to resume investment.

"Mr Fiterman is not the first minister and will not be the last to think about this reform, and to submit it to the Council of Ministers. When the reform is adopted by the Council of Ministers, the minister in question wants to see it implemented as swiftly as possible, so he makes a suggestion for financing it. Of course, the premier must play his role of bandmaster and take into account the economic situation, economic problems and promises that have been made.... The Communists are backing the government action, and there is no problem here.

"This is why we were all agreed in accepting his proposals regarding transport, but we thought it premature to pass the expenses on to enterprises."

Mr Mauroy then replied to the criticisms voiced by Mr Krasucki, secretary of the CGT (LE MONDE for 31 January 31 and 1 February). "He thinks," he declared, "that the changes are not proceeding fast enough. We are at present in a kind of no man's land, because the changes have pretty much been initiated, but France is not yet experiencing the changes for the reasons I have just explained. Some people are worrying because things are moving too fast, and others think we ought to speed things up. So I'm inclined to think that the government is at some kind of median point and is conducting the changes at a satisfactory pace that the government itself wants to accelerate, for the reasons I have outlined." The premier said that in his letter to Mr Krasucki about Renault, he had recalled, "that negotiations are proceeding under satisfactory conditions that fall within the framework of government directives and they should result without delay in a solidarity contract." So far as purchasing power is concerned, he admitted that the government is demanding great prudence from trade union organizations.

Soviet Gas

Generally, Mr Mauroy thinks that the leftwing experience is proceeding in "a perfectly satisfactory climate" and "hopes that the Socialists will really get their voters out to vote, and the communists will do likewise" in the upcoming elections. "It is a question," he said, "of maintaining the high level of turnout in last June's parliamentary elections, which would be the greatest possible success for the government. Everyone realizes that if you reduce the number of votes for one component of the current majority, you are weakening that majority. I don't want a weakened majority; on the contrary, I want a strengthened majority."

Mr Mauroy was asked about the gas contract with the USSR. "If you're trying to get me to say that the timing was not particularly good," he declared, "I'm entirely in agreement. But technical problems follow a calendar that does not always coincide with the political calendar of major world events.... We believe that to suspend trade and to embark on the road of an economic blockade would be, in short, to opt for an act of war. I'm not saying these problems couldn't arise if we found ourselves in a situation even more serious than the present one. Anyhow — as I've already emphasized to the nation's representatives -- we didn't want to go that far.... We will defend our country's security and independence; we will also evaluate political developments by what happens or does not happen in Poland and elsewhere. So we will be perfectly capable at any moment of calling trade exchanges into question, particularly the gas agreement."

The premier also stated: "When we meet with our partners again in Madrid (the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe), it's likely -- because the French viewpoint seems to be prevailing -- that we will be politically tough to ensure that a label of democracy or pseudo-democracy is not given to those who do not deserve it, who flout human rights and freedom."

"The recovery is here," the premier said, pointing out that 3-percent growth would make it possible to create 100,000-150,000 of the 250,000 new jobs to be created each year; the remainder will come from a policy of work-sharing with a target of a 35-hour week. "Chancellor Schmidt, who used to be skeptical," Mr Mauory stated, "asked during my talks with him last Friday that this important problem be placed on the agenda of the next summit of heads of state and prime ministers." The premier continued: "I'm sure that the recovery is going to be a reality; at any rate, we're going to take every measure to do everything to ensure this. I certainly hope to suceed. The first successes we have scored are already interesting the Germans, and I hope they will also interest the British."

Mr Mauroy concluded by speaking about television. "The government," he said, "has changed the chairmen but has not wanted to stage a witch hunt, so television is now essentially the result of the work of journalists, producers and performers. It's true that everybody in television and radio too has a mission to fulfill before, and for the people. It is precisely because I think this mission is not being fulfilled in a completely satisfactory fashion that, quite simply, I would like to meet with the chairmen to tell them that the debate about this point must be continuous, that people must be demanding and that everyone working in television must work to ensure that television improves."

INTENSIVE ANTITERRORIST OPERATION CONTINUING

AU061543 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 6 Feb (ANSA) -- Up and down the peninsula, Italian anti-terrorist forces have uncovered arms caches and hideouts and arrested suspected members of subversive groups, and the operation is still in full swing. Around forty suspected terrorists have been nabbed so far, deposits of arms and munitions have been found in the central Umbrian and northern Veneto regions, and Red Brigades and Front Line hideouts have been located in Catanzaro in the south and in Catania and Actrezza in Sicily.

Investigators placed special importance on the arms discovered in the Veneto town of Volpago del Montello. They believe that this cache was used by the BR's "Ludmann" column held responsible for the kidnapping of U.S. NATO General James Lee Dozier on December 17 in Verona. Dozier was freed by anti-terrorist police on January 28 in a spectacularly efficient raid on the Padua apartment where the general was being held captive. Among the weapons found in this cache were three land-to-air missiles and 3 powerful anti-tank rockets. The weapons were wrapped in Italian newspapers and in several copies of the Egyptian daily AL AHRAM dated 3 August 30, 1979 investigators said. It is believed that the terorists received these weapons in September 1979 when a load of arms was brought to Mestre by sea from the Middle East by Mario Moretti (a BR leader arrested last year). The delivery was apparently divided up among terrorist groups at that time, investigators said, with a part going to the Ludmann column.

UIL union official Luigi Scriciolo, who along with his wife Paola was arrested Thursday on charges of membership in the Red Brigades terrorist organization, has not yet been interrogated. He is head of UIL's international office and the union has promised a press conference on reports that it has been infiltrated by terrorist elements.

Meanwhile, investigations were pointed at an Ancona psychiatrist named Massimo Gidoni who was arrested two days ago on charges of illegally bringing arms into the country and of belonging to an armed gang. According to press leaks, Gidoni made several trips to Cyprus and back on his sailboat in the summer of 1979 to supply northern Red Brigades groups with arms which included bazookas and machine guns. These revelations were reportedly made by Antonio Savasta, one of the five terrorists arrested in Padua during the police raid that freed Dozier. Over recent days there have been insistent rumors that Savasta, a hardline brigadist who is said to have boasted of 17 murders, was spilling all he knew to investigators. Gidoni, on the other hand is said not to be willing to cooperate with police.

COMMUNISTS' ROLE IN GOVERNMENT SUBJECT OF DEBATE

AU080932 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Feb (ANSA) -- The split between the Italian and Soviet communist parties over the declaration of martial law in Poland has now become the focus for debate among the Italian parties, and even for the stability of the present government. The incumbent administration led by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini is a five-way coalition of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Spadolini's own Republicans. According to political analysts, Socialist and Social Democrat demands that the agreements forming the basis of the coalition be checked out are still in the air but the prime question now is the role the Communists can play now that they have clarified their absolute independence from Moscow on the international scene. In the Rome parliament, the Communists are the second largest party, close on the heels of the Christian Democrats. The Socialists rank third.

"For an effective political direction of the country," said the head of the Italian Communist Party's cultural commission Aldo Tortorella in Milan Sunday, "the programs, methods of management and very conception of government must be renewed and refurbished." According to Tortorella, this cannot be done "with the repetition of old formulas." Rather, it would be "of great importance if the Socialist Party, and other forces voicing critical positions, were to opt for a line alternative to the Christian Democrat system of power."

"The Communists have already advanced concrete proposals in this field..." he added. "The facts prove that Italy cannot be renewed without the decisive contribution of the Communists."

Predictably a Christian Democrat veteran like Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo did not agree. Interviewed for yesterday's edition of the conservative Rome daily, IL TEMPO, he said that the Italian Communists' ideas on "economic democracy" were "of great interest," but raise "serious questions over the consequences all this would have on our society." He cited in particular the "characteristics which we think must be preserved and strengthened in a free Western society based on the market economy." For Colombo, in effect, the split between Soviet and Italian communists changes nothing in relations between majority and opposition in Italy. According to Colombo, there is no alternative to the present alliance. He said this is not the time for "leapfrogging in the old style" towards the Communists, a presumed reference to a Socialist-Communist alliance.

The Liberals, usually classified as right-of-center, also came out against the Communists' view. Speaking in Genoa Sunday, their deputy secretary Alfredo Biondi described the present government alliance as "a reality not to be dispersed." Rather, he said, it should be "consolidated with political initiatives and parliamentary actions coherent with the commitments of the majority and the government."

In other speeches, Spadolini said near Como Sunday that "the economic emergency and terrorism are two sides of the same coin which should be fought with the same coherence and the same intransigent determination." He also warned against "superficial optimism" because "the struggle will be long and hard."

PCI DIRECTORATE: WIDE SUPPORT FOR POLAND STAND

PM051011 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Report on PCI Directorate 28 January "document"]

[Text] At the end of its proceedings yesterday the PCI Directorate released the following document:

The PCI Directorate today made an examination of the broad and committed debate taking place in all party organizations on the stances and decisions adopted by the Central Committee and Central Control Commission at their 11-13 January session on the PRAVDA article and on L'UNITA's reply. The debate reveals very broad adherence to and agreement with the policy line and the prospects for the struggle for socialism and peace outlined in the party documents and with the steadfast defense of the attitudes, stances and method adopted against the attack mounted on our party and its leaders by some of the CPSU press organs. The Directorate, confirming the stances adopted, urges the entire party to extend its work to acquaint members, citizens and the public with, and to make them debate, our policy and to carry out a thorough elucidation of the historical and political foundations, the validity and the soundness of the third way and the new internationalism. The Directorate appraised the positive repercussions, comments and interpretations prompted in Italy and abroad by the development in PCI policy and has decided to step up its initiative in the European and international fields to ensure the broadest and most accurate possible knowledge of the PCI's stances and aims. The Directorate intends to develop international relations with all communist, socialist, social democratic, revolutionary and progressive parties and movements with the aim of the most open and equal-based dialogue, for the fundamental objectives of safeguarding peace, disarmament, the peoples' emancipation and liberation and the advance of socialism. In the Italian situation the political impact of the stances adopted by the PCI has been significant. Leaving aside differences of appraisal and obvious manipulations, it is essential to acknowledge the untenability of prejudices and biases against the PCI. The Directorate, confirming the democratic alternative line, pledges the entire party to the struggle to bring about this necessary and pressing change in our country's life. The Directorate decided to convene a meeting of regional and federation secretaries on 2 February, principally devoted to an examination of the use of party organizations in social struggles and for the resumption of the peace movement.

SOVIET EMBASSY CALLS SOARES 'MENTALLY ILL'

LD062346 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Lisbon today expressed the view that the Socialist Party secretary general, Dr Mario Soares, is mentally ill and in need of a lengthy period of treatment. A short while ago we managed to contact the Socialist leader -- who is on a visit to the district of Vila Real -- by telephone. Mario Soares commented on the Soviet Embassy's statement as follows: [Begin recording] [Soares] This is a conditioned reflex on the embassy's part, since, as is known, in the Soviet Union opponents and critics of the regime are detained in psychiatric hospitals. So the embassy official acted on reflex and would like to detain me in a psychiatric hospital as well. Luckily, this is a free country and therefore his wish cannot be fulfilled.

[Question] Dr Soares: The embassy statement says it is in connection with claims you have made of the existence of Soviet plans to destabilize the Iberian Peninsula.

[Answer] That is inaccurate. What I said was that the strategy of the [Portuguese] Communist Party is not concerned with national interests alone and is part and parcel of an international and global [as heard] strategy aimed at destabilizing the Iberian Peninsula. [end recording]

Socialists Respond

LD071026 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Permanent Committee of the Socialist Party will demand that the government immediately expel senior diplomatic officials of the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon if a statement released Saturday evening by the Soviet Embassy press office in the Portuguese capital is officially confirmed. Jorge Campinos, on behalf of the Socialist Party Permanent Committee, issued this warning to the Soviet diplomats last night when he referred to a statement released a few hours earlier by the embassy's press office directly aimed at Mario Soares.

Embassy Clarifies

LD070132 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Lisbon has issued a communique with the following clarification: A translation error changed the meaning of the statement released yesterday to the news media. The correct version of the statement is as follows: In connection with the appearance in some Portuguese newspapers of insinuations over the alleged existence of Soviet plans to destabilize the Iberian Peninsula, the press office of the Soviet Embassy in Portugal deems it possible to say only that provocative lies of this nature can be nothing more than the fruit of a morbid imagination. Such lies require a lengthy analysis and adequate treatment. [sentence as heard]

GOVERNMENT 'CONSIDERING' PURCHASE OF SOVIET GAS

LD051924 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The secretary of state for energy has announced that the government is considering the possibility of importing gas from the USSR. This, however, will only be possible if the negotiations between Spain and the USSR on the supply of gas prove to be successful and if the Spanish authorities set up a pipeline system reaching at least to Madrid. The possibility of Portugal being supplied with Soviet gas falls within the framework of the planned construction of a gas pipeline which will supply some European countries, and which will reach -- in view of the negotiations completed so far -- into France.

CARRILLO DISCUSSES CPSU TIES, EUROCOMMUNISM

PM051429 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Benoit Rayski 3 February interview in Madrid with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo]

[Excerpts] Question: You said recently that the organization of the communist movement around the Soviet Union is over and done with once and for all. What do you and the Soviet Union still have in common?

Answer: You know that there is a fairly long history between my party and the CPSU because my party was a member of the Comintern and the international communist movement, consequently it took part in what we now call the communist movement's traditional culture, in other words we share a history. But from 1968 onwards, in other words from the invasion of Czechoslovakia, we moved away from the CPSU. That was because we felt that the Warsaw Pact troops' entry into Czechoslovakia ran counter to our principles and ideas and brutally destroyed any hope of a renewal in the East-bloc socialist regimes.

Who Is Democratic

Subsequently we followed a course which moved further and further away from that of the CPSU leadership, and today, after Prague, Afghanistan and Poland -- where we have seen something inconceivable for a Marxist, namely the establishment a military regime -- we reached the conclusion that there is an essential split between what we considered to be the socialist ideal and the Soviet Union's official ideology.

Question: Mr Carrillo, you are a communist, Berlinguer is a communist, Marchais is a communist, Brezhnev is a communist, Jaruzelski is a communist.... Which of you is really a communist?

Answer: I could answer you by putting another question. I saw a very bad program on television 3 days ago; it was the show on Poland organized by Ronald Reagan. During that program there was a procession of democrats who spoke about the Polish people, among those democrats there were some who are democrats but there were others who say they are, like the Turkish prime minister for instance. All it needed was Napoleon Duarte, the president of the El Salvador junta, so I could ask you who is really a democrat?

Question: In a way you have answered my question by saying that because the comparison which you make with Turkey and El Salvador can scarcely please Brezhnev, Jaruzelski or Marchais...

Answer: You said it....

Question: But could you, like Georges Marchais, write a letter to General Jaruzelski addressing him as "dear comrade"?

Answer: I do not think so.

A Valid Policy

Question: Poland is a country in which trade unionists and intellectuals are now imprisoned, a country in which hard labor is being established, a country in which there is a military dictatorship. In your opinion is there really a difference between that communist country and what you call a fascist dictatorship?

Answer: From the political viewpoint there is no difference but from the economic viewpoint there is; in Poland there is no capitalist ownership. That is the only difference....

Question: You, together with Enrico Berlinguer and Georges Marchais, initiated what was called Eurocommunism. What remains of it now there are only two of you left, you and Berlinguer, now that Georges Marchais has left you. Do you think that you can make Eurocommunism work with just two members, you and the Italians, but without the French?

Answer: Why not?

Question: Is Eurocommunism still a valid notion or does it strike you as outdated?

Answer: I think that Eurocommunism -- the word is not important, only the content counts -- is the only valid policy for the communist parties in the developed capitalist countries.

Question: I wonder about one thing: If you spoke like that in Moscow you would possibly be in prison; in Warsaw you would probably be interned and in Lisbon or Paris you would already have been expelled from the communist party. Don't you find that strange?

Answer: You know, some people here in Madrid would like to see me in prison too!

Question: Not the same people as in Moscow or Warsaw....

Answer: That's true. But who knows...if I was communist party secretary in the countries you mention I could probably make the same statements as here in Madrid.

A Break

Question: In the past you were the preferred target for Soviet attacks. This time it is Berlinguer. Why do you think that is so?

Answer: I think that when I was attacked they were also attacking Berlinguer indirectly and that when Berlinguer is attacked it is also an indirect way of attacking me. It may now be in the Soviet leadership's interest to try and break up the PCI, which is stronger than the PCE.... And it may also be that in the past, while pursuing a Eurocommunist policy, Berlinguer avoided head-on clashes with Moscow while I probably went further because I am Spanish and therefore a little crazier or, if you prefer, a little more fiery....

Question: Do you still have consultations with the PCF on Eurocommunist questions?

Answer: Comrade Gremetz was here recently. We agreed to discuss all problems after the PCF congress. I hope that that discussion will take place.

Question: To sum up your views: Is there a complete split between you and the Soviet system?

Answer: There is a split between my party's position and the Soviet leadership's position in that what it puts forward as Marxist-Leninist ideology does not correspond to our ideological position.

Question: So, in your view, is the Soviet Union a communist country or not?

Answer: The Soviet Union is not a communist country. There is no communism in the Soviet Union.

Question: Is the Soviet Union a socialist country then?

Answer: I think that the USSR is a country which has gone beyond capitalism and has eliminated private ownership of the main means of production. That does not mean that a developed socialist society exists in the Soviet Union as they say over there....

FINLAND

KOIVISTO SENDS REPLY TO BREZHNEV TELEGRAM

LD041556 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto gives an assurance of the continuity of Finland's foreign policy line in his telegram to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Thanking Brezhnev for his telegram of congratulations, Koivisto stresses that Finland will continue unhesitatingly on the foreign policy path mapped out by Paasikivi and Kekkonen. A central part of this path is the all-round development of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, Koivisto says. Koivisto says he agrees, with feelings of deep satisfaction, with Brezhnev's statement that relations between our countries have developed successfully on the basis of the permanently valid articles of the 1948 Finnish-Soviet treaty.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR ON CANAL NAVIGATION

PM031441 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 Jan 82 p 14

[Text] The Saimaa Canal's traffic season is to be extended. On Thursday Finnish and Soviet canal authorities signed an agreement on the extension. The object of the agreement is to lengthen the traffic season to around 10 months. For the last 2 years there have been experimental extensions of the traffic season, and the last season ended on 23 January of this year.

In order to make it possible to extend the season, ice-strengthened tonnage must be increased and a number of measures must be adopted at locks and on the rest of the canal to combat ice. According to the new agreement, icebreaker assistance will be arranged so that Soviet icebreakers will assist ships at least from Gogland in the Gulf of Finland to the canal's southern exit. Finnish icebreakers will assist vessels in the canal and on Lake Saimaa. Canal traffic will be directed along the normal traffic channels in the Gulf of Finland and Vyborg Bay. It will also be possible to use the coastal route between Verderlax [as published] and Vyborg Bay if the ice situation requires and if icebreakers can be used. In connection with the lengthening of the season, information on the Finnish side about icebreaker assistance will be relayed to the Board of Shipping's icebreaking service and the Marine Research Institute's ice reporting service.

The agreement will run for 3 years. The two sides are prepared to amend it if experience in winter traffic makes this necessary.

COMMUNISTS TO HOLD SPECIAL PARTY CONGRESS IN MAY

LD071632 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] will hold a special party congress in mid-May. The unanimous decision on the convocation of the party congress was reached at the SKP Central Committee meeting today. The task of the party congress is to improve party unity. It is believed that the congress will decide on a change in party leadership and on changes in the Central Committee and Political Bureau. Thus the 2-day meeting has postponed discussion of the worst disagreements within the party until the spring.

SKP Chairman Aarne Saarinen says the danger of a party split is diminishing. According to Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo, there is a certain hopefulness that the SKP will go through the party congress without splitting. The SKP Political Bureau will set up a working group to prepare for the party congress. Persons elected for the 19th congress will be delegates at the special congress.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP BEGINS MOSCOW TALKS

PM051117 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Feb 82 p 6

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report]

[Text] Moscow -- The delegation from the Socialist International's disarmament committee visiting Moscow under the leadership of Finnish Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa began its talks with the Soviet leaders Tuesday. The delegation, which is in Moscow to discuss disarmament questions, met the Soviet delegation, which consists of members of the Central Committee's international section. The leader of the Soviet delegation is Central Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev, and the delegation includes Central Committee international information section chief Leonid Zamyatin and Prof Georgiy Arbatov, chief of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian studies. The Socialist International delegation is very small, however, since the majority of West European parties decided to boycott the visit because of the situation in Poland. The French, Netherlands, British and West German delegates, among others, decided to stay home.

Monday evening the Netherlands Labor Party justified its decision by saying that the situation in Poland is now such that there is no possibility of fruitful discussions with the CPSU. A spokesman for the Socialist international delegation in Moscow said Tuesday afternoon that during the talks the delegation had given an account of the reasons for the boycott.

For the Socialist International the point of departure for the talks is the report published last September by a working group, which was also led by Sorsa, after visits to both the United States and the Soviet Union. In the report an appeal is made to these countries to resume the SALT talks. The Socialist International also calls for the banning of chemical and biological weapons and the neutron bomb. The organization further appeals for balanced reductions in the number of medium-range missiles in Europe and advocates a decision at the Madrid CSCE conference for a European disarmament conference. The report has already been presented to the U.S. Government.

After Tuesday's talks the negotiations will continue in the next few days with expert-level contacts. Sorsa is expected to meet President Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin Wednesday. The visit to Moscow will end Thursday.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT TO EXPEL TWO SOVIET DIPLOMATS

LD051116 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Two diplomats at the Soviet trade delegation in Oslo are to be expelled from Norway, the Foreign Ministry has announced. The Soviet diplomats are accused of having been engaged in activities incompatible with their position. According to Norwegian press reports, the diplomats tried to spy on Norwegian companies manufacturing components for the U.S. F-16 fighter plane.

SWEDEN

FOOD AID FOR POLISH FLOOD VICTIMS APPROVED

NC041302 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Stockholm, 4 Feb (AFP) -- The Swedish Government today approved emergency aid to Poland of 10 million kroners (1.7 million dollars), in the form of food aid to be distributed by the Lutheran aid organisation. The food will go mainly to families hit by recent severe flooding in Poland's Slask Province.

NEW MEASURES AGAINST USSR, POLAND ANNOUNCED

LD051446 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1418 GMT 5 Feb 82

[By diplomatic correspondent Tom McMullan]

[Text] Britain today announced a package of measures against Poland and the Soviet Union intended to reflect Western opposition to martial law in Poland. Mr Humphrey Atkins, deputy foreign secretary, announced the measures in a written Commons answer. At the same time, the Polish and Soviet ambassadors were called to the Foreign Office to be given details of the measures in separate meetings with Lord Trefgarne, a junior minister.

The Soviet ambassador, Mr Victor Popov, according to a Foreign Office spokesman, "rehearsed the familiar Soviet position of Poland." The Polish ambassador, Mr Stefan Stamizewski, did not offer any immediate response.

The measures which include restrictions on travel of Polish and Soviet diplomats and restrictions on credits are part of a NATO effort to show that the Western alliance is united in condemning martial law in Poland and the Soviet role in the Polish crisis. Reports from Washington today said the American administration would examine the West European measures to see if they represented a credible package of sanctions. Otherwise, the United States itself might decide to introduce unilateral sanctions. Other West European countries are now in the process of preparing their own package of measures.

Mr Atkins said travel restrictions had been imposed on Polish diplomats and certain other official representatives in London and Glasgow. When martial law was imposed in Poland, British and other Western diplomats were restricted to Warsaw. Restrictions already exist on travel by Soviet officials in Britain and today's announcement said that these have been tightened. Mr Atkins said the measures would ensure that Britain's relations with the military regime in Poland "reflect the abnormal nature of the present situation. Britain had increased its BBC broadcasts in the Polish language to Poland, he said, and Britain would give financial or other assistance to help to co-ordinate the efforts of those voluntary and church agencies in Britain which were providing humanitarian aid to Poland.

Britain had agreed with other Western official creditors "that the question of rescheduling of Poland's 1982 official debt should for the time being be held in suspense." The government had placed in abeyance existing officially guaranteed credits to Poland subject to safeguarding the interests of British firms having legally binding contractual obligations. For the present, Britain would not make available any new credits for Poland.

The government had agreed with its Common Market partners that there should be no further sale of EEC food at special prices to Poland. Funds that would have been made available for this purpose would now be diverted to the provision of humanitarian aid through the voluntary agencies and church agencies. Mr Atkins said there was some 19 million pounds available for this purpose. The Common Market commission was putting forward a proposal for the early allocation of 4,500,000 pounds.

Mr Atkins said measures relating directly to the Soviet Union would mean Britain would reduce the level of activity under four Anglo-Soviet technical co-operation agreements in the fields of medicine and public health, environmental protection, agricultural research and atomic energy. The government had introduced a licensing system which covered Soviet factory ships, transit shipping fish caught in British waters and had given notice that it intended to re-negotiate the terms of the Anglo-Soviet treaty on merchant navigation.

The government was now exploring with its EEC partners the possibility of re-classifying the Soviet Union within the export credit concensus within the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development.

THATCHER INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NC051550 Cairo MENA in English 1515 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] London, 5 Feb (MENA) -- British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher underlined here today that she is greatly looking forward to seeing President and Mrs Mubarak in Britain. The prime minister hailed Egyptian-British relations underscoring that under President Mubarak Britain's relationship with Egypt is as strong as ever, and pledged "we shall continue to work closely with the Egyptian Government on efforts to find a lasting peace in the Middle East." In an exclusive interview with the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY correspondent here on the eve of the visit of President Mubarak to the United Kingdom tomorrow, Mrs Thatcher spelt out "that our offer of a British contingent for the multinational force has been made in this spirit."

Here is the full text of the interview:

Question: On the eve of the Egyptian President Mubarak's visit to the UK I would like to ask you how do you look at relations between UK and Egypt at the moment?

Answer: I am greatly looking forward to seeing President and Mrs Mubarak in Britain. This is not the first time they have visited us. I saw Mr Mubarak when he came as vice president in 1980. Now we welcomed him as president. The event naturally reminds us of the tragic loss of President as-Sadat, who came to London with Mrs as-Sadat only last August and whom we remember with affection and respect. But under President Mubarak Britain's relationship with Egypt is as strong as ever. We shall continue to work closely with the Egyptian Government on efforts to find a lasting peace in the Middle East. Our offer of a British contingent for the multinational force has been made in this spirit.

Question: When are you going to visit Egypt?

Answer: I would very much like to visit Egypt again soon but there are no firm dates in prospect at the moment.

Question: What subjects, do you think, will focus prominently in the talks you will hold with President Mubarak?

Answer: Egypt and Israel are to be congratulated on achieving peace. Now we need to consider ways in which the Middle East peace process can develop. President Mubarak is coming from Washington, where he will have had important talks with Mr Reagan and Mr Haig. We shall be interested to know how those went. We shall also be keen to hear the president's views on other developments in the Middle East and his thoughts on important issues elsewhere in the world. There are no bilateral problems between us but we shall naturally wish to discuss ways in which our relationship should develop, particularly in the economic field.

Question: Your government has stated that it would [do] everything possible to support Egypt's stability and continuity at the present situation. What steps are you contemplating in this direction?

Answer: We were all shocked and distressed by the tragic death last October of President as-Sadat. We admire the smooth way in which President Mubarak has taken over and ensured stability and continuity. Britain has reaffirmed, both bilaterally and with our European partners, her political support for Egypt and will play a small role in facilitating the arrangements for the return of Sinai, through our contribution to the multinational force. We have for some years given aid to Egypt and we have been involved in a number of important projects aimed at improving Egypt's infrastructure. In the course of our normal trading links British firms have made a considerable contribution to Egypt's industrial growth.

Question: Britain held the presidency of the EEC for the last six months. What is your opinion on possible EEC future initiatives to help achieve a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question in the light of statements by some European leaders that we have already bypassed the Venice declaration on the Middle East?

Answer: We in Europe have a direct interest in comprehensive peace settlement. We have a long and valued association with the countries of the Middle East and remain ready to contribute to the peace process in any way we can. The principles we set out at Venice remain valid, but there is a limit to what we can do from the outside. The important thing is for Israel and the Palestinians to accept each other's legitimate rights; only then can a peace process involving all parties begin.

Question: How would you assess the situation in the Middle East following the last phase of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai next April, and what possible moves could be taken to settle the Palestinian question?

Answer: The return of the last part of the Sinai to Egypt will mark the successful completion of the dramatic achievement of peace between Egypt and Israel. This peace must become the starting point for a wider peace process involving all the parties, and with the United States playing a central role. As a step towards this we hope that Egypt's relations with the rest of the Arab world will improve after April and that the Arabs together will show that they are ready to make peace with Israel while providing for the future of the Palestinians. The Palestinians must be enabled to determine what their own future should be as part of a peace settlement, but they must also show that they are ready to live with Israel in peace and security. That is where the key to future progress lies.

Question: When Britain announced its intention to contribute to the Sinai Multinational Force [MFO], your government underlined the intention to help the return of Sinai to Egypt. How do you qualify Britain's and the EEC's contribution to the MFO?

Answer: The MFO, whose operations will begin after Israel's withdrawal, has a vital role to play in preserving the peace between Egypt and Israel. Our support for the treaty has always been wholehearted and we see our contribution to a strong, international peace-keeping force as a practical expression of this support. We are delighted to be able to help in this way and glad that Egypt has given [as received] our contribution.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON MIDEAST

Al-Baz Comments

NC061817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpts] London, 6 Feb (MENA) -- The official talks between President Husni Mubarak and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, which lasted 90 minutes, concluded this afternoon in Chequers. Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz stated afterward that President Husni Mubarak briefed Mrs Thatcher on the talks he had with President Ronald Reagan and his advisers in Washington. In a statement to MENA, Dr al-Baz added that the talks also included the Egyptian views on how to achieve progress in the coming months toward solving the Palestine question and a review of some regional and international situations of interest to the two countries.

Dr al-Baz affirmed that it was evident that the British Government shares Egypt's interest in settling the Palestine question on the basis this is a necessary condition for stability and peace in the area. Dr al-Baz noted that that it was also evident that the British agree with Egypt on the need for speeding up the transfer of power from the Israeli military government and its civil administration to the Palestinian people. Dr al-Baz said that the president invited Mrs Thatcher to visit Cairo. The invitation was accepted and a date will be set later.

The Egyptian delegation included Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan Ali, Foreign Minister First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz and Egyptian Ambassador in London Hasan Abu sa'Dah. On the British side the talks were attended by Lord Privy Seal Humphrey Atkins, the deputy foreign secretary acting for Lord Carrington, minister of state at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd and British ambassador in Cairo, Michael Weir. Prime Minister Thatcher hosted President Husni Mubarak at a luncheon attended by members of both delegations.

Meanwhile, the British ambassador in Cairo has told MENA that the British side expressed its complete satisfaction with the splendid and cordial atmosphere that prevailed during the talks. He added that this atmosphere reflects the strong friendly relations between Egypt and Britain, which are growing rapidly. He concluded his statement by expressing the British Government's appreciation of President Mubarak's policy.

'Ali Statement on Talks

NC062237 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2112 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text of statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to a Cairo radio team in London on 6 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] This morning, talks were held between the president and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. In the statement released from 10 Downing Street, the official spokesman said that the talks dealt with the Arab-Israeli conflict, international problems such as those of Iraq, Iran and the Sudan, bilateral relations and the role which the European Community, led by Britain, should play in relation to the Middle East question in general and the Palestine question in particular. Can you possibly throw light on these points that were dealt with in the talks?

[Answer] In fact, as we know these talks follow the continuous consultations between Egypt and the European Community members collectively and individually in light of bilateral relations. The talks dealt with all subjects relating to the Middle East and the situation in the area, foremost of which is the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Naturally, as we know, there are currently talks being held between Egypt, Israel and the United States. These talks are continuing, as we know. The subjects discussed included Egypt's views on these talks and the need for continuing them to boost the peace process, and the Palestinian and the European stances on the peace question in general and the states in the area as a whole.

There is no doubt that exchanging views is very useful in formulating an opinion, whether at the bileteral level or at the collective level. In light of these consultations, all views will become clear and opinions can be exchanged in detail between Egypt and these states. Consultations were held within this framework on the Middle East question between the president and Mrs Thatcher and the two delegations. Concerning the European role, there is no doubt that Britain's participation within the group of four European states in the peacekeeping force constitutes a cornerstone of the support by these states to the peace efforts and to the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the implementation of which will be completed in April, God willing.

Naturally, the president thanked Britain for participating as one of the four states of the Sinai force, because the participation of the United Kingdom will encourage other states to join. The significance of all this is that there is an international unanimity to boost the peace efforts and to bless and apply the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Views were also exchanged on international problems in general within the framework of the relations between Egypt and the EEC, including Britain. The situation regarding other international problems was also reviewed, including the situation between Iran and Iraq and the African situation.

On bilateral relations, we know that Britain is third in trade relations with Egypt, following the United States and France. There is no doubt that economic and cultural relations, cooperation in the military field and many other matters of interest to the two countries were also dealt with in the talks.

Mubarak Press Conference

NC071111 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1013 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Press conference given by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak prior to departing Heathrow Airport on 7 February for the FRG -- recorded], questions and answers are in English, with translation from superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] [President Mubarak] I am delighted to visit your country, the United Kingdom, with which we enjoy a strong relationship and strong ties. I met with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister, and some other officials. We discussed relations between the United Kingdom and the Arab Republic of Egypt. With regard to international issues, we discussed what is going on now in the world. Naturally, we discussed the Middle East problem and the autonomy discussions. I talked with Mrs Thatcher about the multinational force which will take up positions on the border between Egypt and Israel in Sinai on 25 April. This force will supervise the withdrawal of Israel from Sinai on 25 April. I am ready to answer any questions which you might like to ask.

[Question] How do you assess your visit to the United Kingdom?

[Answer] As I said, we exchanged views and we talked about the autonomy negotiations, bilateral relations, and the aid extended to us. We achieved very good results.

[Question] Do you mean differences in views in connection with the multinational force or in connection with what?

[Answer] We dealt with the autonomy talks. I explained my views in a very clear manner.

[Question] Between now and 25 April, will progress be made as far as autonomy is concerned?

[Answer] We have not erected a barrier and we have not placed a limit which we have limited by 25 April [sentence as heard]. This is not the Great Wall of China over which we cannot pass. We will continue with the discussions beyond 25 April.

[Translator] A question about the autonomy talks.

[Answer] We are committed. We committed ourselves when we began negotiating. This was within the framework of part one of the Camp David agreement. We are now dealing with the second part of the agreement; that is, the declaration of principles.

[Translator] A question connected with the Palestinian role.

[Answer] They will participate in the negotiations when we deal with the declaration of principles. This matter can be resolved among themselves -- the Palestinians. We have indeed specified this at the summit conferences. Some differences, however, exist among the Palestinians themselves.

[Question] Do you mean the PLO when you say "the Palestinians"?

[Answer] I believe that you have already asked this question. It is imperative that the United States begins negotiations and discussions with the Palestinians and that they (?stretch out their hand) in a dialogue between themselves to resolve the pending issues.

[Question] Is there anything which can be done on Begin's part which would preclude progress from being achieved in the peace process? Is there anything which Begin might do and which you will be unable to allow him to do?

[Answer] Withdrawal from Sinai is a commitment on the part of the Israeli side. When we signed the Camp David agreement, there were two parts: the first part and the second part stipulate a comprehensive solution of the issue. In accordance with the Camp David agreements, we held negotiations and we achieved the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. In regard to the second part, the agreement between us is an agreement between two states, not between two persons. Therefore, we are committed as we also see that Prime Minister Begin is committed to the same thing.

[Question] Can you put forward something new? In the past, you welcomed the Venice declaration. Can Europe do something else now?

[Answer] I believe that it is incumbent upon Europe to play a major role in this respect. The Europeans have strong contacts with the United States and they have deep friendships with the Israelis. I believe that such power can be effective and can play a major role in promoting the peace process.

[Question] Do you want pressure to be put on Israel?

[Answer] I am not speaking of applying pressure. I am talking about understanding; I am speaking of what Europe and the United States can do with Israel to achieve a comprehensive solution. I will visit Israel; we have diplomatic relations with Israel. There is nothing which precludes my visit to Israel.

[Question] When will you visit Israel?

[Answer] I am not going to tell you. [laughter]

[Question] Some people are speaking about the return of Nasirism to Egypt through your policy.

[Answer] It is nobody's business to speak of my policy in Egypt. The reason is that my policy in Egypt only concerns those of us in Egypt.

[Question] How do you differ from your predecessor?

[Answer] I am Husni Mubarak. That is all.

INDIAN MILITARY PLANE FIRED ON OVER TURKISH AREA

NC051416 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] It was announced today that an Indian military plane -- an Antonov 12 -- was shot at from Turkish posts in the Louroujina area the day before yesterday. The Indian plane was heading for Larnaca airport for refueling. An official statement says Foreign Minister Rolandhis reported the incident to UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi. He also instructed Mr Mavrommatis, permanent delegate to the United Nations, to report the incident to the secretary general and to brief the UN members with an official document.

UN SPOKESMAN ON SECRETARY GENERAL'S INTERVIEW

NC051100 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] UN press spokesman Keith Beavan stressed yesterday that the Waldheim evaluation was accepted at the negotiation table as the method, not as the basis for the talks. Mr Beavan was answering questions by our reporter in connection with an interview UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar gave to the Turkish paper HURRIYET. Specifically the UN spokesman was requested to clarify passages in Perez de Cuellar's interview. The answers were supplied following Mr Beavan's contacts with the UN Secretariat in New York, which gave the precise spirit and letter of the passages in Perez de Cuellar's statement that required clarification.

In his statement Perez de Cuellar reportedly described the evaluation to HURRIYET as an "important basis" for a new start and then as a "method for discussion." Requested to clarify this statement, the UN spokesman stressed that the answer to the question of how the Waldheim evaluation had been accepted had been included both in the UN communiques following the intercommunal meetings and in Mr Gobbi's statements. He added: "I have been assured by New York that in his interview Mr Perez de Cuellar used the same phraseology for the evaluation as in the communiques."

In answer to a remark that Perez de Cuellar reportedly told HURRIYET that the evaluation was prepared by Mr Gobbi instead of Mr Waldheim, the spokesman said: The evaluation was prepared by Mr Waldheim with the advice of Mr Gobbi and other UN personnel in New York and Nicosia.

It should be noted that the government spokesman, who was consulted yesterday, stated that the government knows nothing about an evaluation by Gobbi.

In answer to another remark that at one point in his interview Perez de Cuellar had stated that "both sides have been making the necessary efforts in the talks" and elsewhere that "the United Nations must persuade the two sides to work with greater flexibility," the UN spokesman said: According to what was conveyed to him from New York yesterday it was clear that the main point in Perez de Cuellar's statement was that it would be easier for the two sides to negotiate and to hold discussions if they displayed the same understanding during the current talks. In connection with what Perez de Cuellar is said to have stated, that is, "If agreement is reached on one of the words 'bizonal,' 'federation,' or 'confederation,' important progress could be made toward a Cyrpus solution," Mr Beavan said: What Mr Perez de Cuellar did was to express hope that the two parties will be ready to proceed with real discussion on constitutional arrangements.

PAPER URGES GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW FROM NATO, EC

NC051210 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 4 Feb 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Insolent Demand"]

[Text] During their official talks in Bonn, Chancellor Schmidt demanded from Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, with cynical rudeness, the submission of our country's interests to those of NATO. Without even observing fundamental diplomatic pretexts toward an official guest, Mr Schmidt used unacceptable language when he put forward insolent demands to his Greek counterpart. Using language reminiscent of past eras, he demanded that Greece submit to the U.S., NATO and EEC directives, align itself with the Atlantic cold war policy, and give up efforts to improve the submissive conditions of integration into the Common Market and the exercise of a fundamentally independent foreign policy. According to Mr Schmidt, the Cyprus problem and the Greek-Turkish differences must be resolved within the framework of the imperialist NATO, "guided by the interests of the alliance."

Mr Papandreou and his associates must draw the necessary lessons from the reproach by the representatives of West German capitalism. This lesson can be only the abandonment of the illusion that allegedly with "flexible actions" and with a "persuasive" presentation of the Greek views the serious national issues could be resolved within the framework of NATO and the EEC. Chancellor Schmidt's cynical statement again confirms that despite their political "shades," the West European leaders view Greece as a mere pawn on the chessboard of their imperialist plans. If the government wishes to be consistent with its own declarations on safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, the sole road to implement these is to get rid of the suffocating grip of NATO and the EEC.

SECOND U.S. AIRSPACE VIOLATION IN AREA REPORTED

NC051915 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[A. Stavropoulos report]

[Excerpts] A second incident between U.S. F-14 fighter aircraft and a Libyan passenger plane on the Tripoli-Damascus route occurred within the Athens FIR (Flight Information Region) on the same day and at approximately the same hour as the first incident reported by AKROPOLIS yesterday. Specifically, the second incident occurred as follows:

Last Sunday at 1642 a Libyan Boeing airliner on its way from Tripoli to Damascus was intercepted southwest of the Peloponnese and within the Athens FIR by two 6th Fleet F-14 aircraft. The Libyan plane, with 50 passengers on board, had been "handed over" by the control tower at Valetta (Malta) to Ellinikon tower and was within the Athens FIR. At that moment the Libyan pilot observed two U.S. F-14 aircraft which began to bother him. The Libyan pilot immediately contacted the Greek air traffic controllers and, according to regulations, reported his "identity" his direction, his altitude and other particulars, and then added: At this moment on my left and right are two U.S. military aircraft that are making dangerous maneuvers along my course.

The Ellinikon tower instructed the Libyan aircraft to continue its flight normally. Specifically, the controller told the Libyan pilot: Remain at your altitude, continue your planned course for Damascus and await instructions.

The special service of the Air Force General Staff, which has its offices at Ellinikon airport, was immediately informed. In turn, the liaison officer informed the operations office of the Air Force General Staff about the incident. During the briefing, the U.S. pilots were still bothering the Libyan pilot.

KKE Condemnation

NC070836 Athens RIZOPASTIS in Greek 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The KKE Central Committee press bureau has issued a statement condemning the new provocative action by U.S. military aircraft against a Libyan plane within the Athens FIR [Flight Information Region]. The text of the statement by the KKE Central Committee press bureau is as follows:

The new provocative action by U.S. military aircraft against a Libyan plane within the Athens FIR constitutes a new overt terrorist action against Libya and an affront to our national independence. The government must make it clear to the U.S. imperialists that our country is not an open field for their adventurous activities and that they must proceed with the removal of their bases for the sake of the defense of our national independence and of peace in the region.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED BY TURKISH NEWSPAPER

NC060002 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] In an interview he gave in Bonn to the correspondent of the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET, Prime Minister Papandreou referred to Greek-Turkish relations and the problems of the Aegean. Papandreou reiterated his declaration that Greece does not have any aggressive plans against Turkey, but that it also does not intend to (?sacrifice) its rights in the Aegean. Greece, the prime minister stressed, is not asking for anything that does not belong to it, and it does not intend to relinquish anything. The prime minister said peace in the Aegean should be protected by both countries because the road will thus open for very fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Papandreou described as "astounding and incomprehensible" Turkish press reports concerning aggressive Greek plans. It is not possible even to imagine anything of the kind, stressed the prime minister. Referring to the Cyprus problem, he said it is not a Greek-Turkish problem but an international one. The problem is, he stressed, that first of all Cyprus should be demilitarized. With the withdrawal of all forces from the island, Turkish and Greek, the prime minister said, the prerequisites will be created for the (?settlement) of intercommunal differences under UN auspices. The two communities will be able to solve their problems, like the constitutional and territorial problems, only on such a basis following Cyprus' demilitarization. I believe this will take place, concluded Prime Minister Papandreou.

KKE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR, E. EUROPE TOUR

NC061950 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The KKE delegation headed by Mr Florakis returned to Athens today after a tour to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany that lasted several days and included high-level meetings. Mr Florakis met with the secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Zhivkov, and the secretary general of the SED, Honecker.

ITALY'S FANFANI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC081124 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The president of the Italian Senate, Fanfani, arrived in Athens at noon on an official visit at the invitation of the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Alevras. After arriving at the airport, Fanfani made a statement expressing hope that the talks he will have in Athens will help the effort for progress in achieving peace in the Mediterranean. Fanfani will remain in Athens until Wednesday morning.

ARMY WINTER EXERCISE BEGINS IN EASTERN ANATOLIA

TA081056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Winter-82 exercise conducted by the 3d Army has begun in Erzurum and Sarikamis. The exercise is being held to increase the units' battle capabilities under severe climatic conditions, develop unit mobility in snow and demonstrate measures and precautions to be taken in battle. The exercise also aims at developing the units' training in logistics under various tactics and in cooperation among the groups under winter conditions. The Winter-82 exercise, one of the planned exercises for the armed forces for 1982, will last 3 days. Head of state Gen Kenan Evren will leave for Erzurum in the afternoon to observe the exercise.

STATE TO CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS' FOREIGN CONTACTS

TA051849 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] A statement by the office of the chief of the General Staff says that certain associations, professional organizations, trade unions and religious trusts are insisting on adopting, in contradiction to the national interests, a stand similar to the one prior to the 12 September 1980 operation. These associations have been serving as centers of negative charges against the state's domestic and foreign policies have come under the domination of ill-intentioned and extremist persons and have undertaken activities in contradiction to our country's domestic and foreign security. For example, one professional association has used the sacred right of defense in the courts as a political tool and in a way that damages Turkey's international relations and violates Turkish laws, and has tried to influence, through official or unofficial institutions, the trials being held at the martial law courts.

As a result, in order to preserve our country's domestic and foreign security, to protect its national interests and to prevent efforts to influence the independent Turkish courts, the invitation of members or delegations from official or unofficial foreign organizations and holding meetings with them in a bid to hold seminars or conferences by all associations, trade unions and religious trusts will be subject to the approval of the regional martial law command. In the case of foreign members of associations or delegations arriving in our country without an invitation, contacts and meetings with them will also be subject to approval from regional martial law commands. The printing or reproduction is prohibited of all commentaries and news concerning Turkey from radio stations abroad as well as articles appearing in press organs which, in line with these radio stations, consistently attack our country and its present administration through poisonous lies, slander and hatred.

TURKMEN TO ATTEND MEETINGS IN SPAIN, FRG

TA081144 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has left for Madrid to attend the European Security and Cooperation Conference to be held there. In a statement at Yesilkoy airport, Turkmen said that at the conference Turkey will pursue a basic policy aimed at the meticulous observance of the Helsinki decisions. Noting that there has been a regression in West-East relations since 1977, Turkmen said the Afghan and Polish issues were among the major developments. Turkmen added that due to this regression in East-West relations, the NATO countries attach great importance to the meeting in Madrid.

Turkmen added that after attending the meeting in Madrid he will attend a meeting in the FRG in which the ministers and deputy ministers of NATO countries will participate. He said political and military issues will be discussed at the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CSCE TALKS

LD072238 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Delegations are continuing to arrive in Madrid for the reopening of the CSCE on Tuesday. Here is Hector Arenas at Barajas Airport:

Amid understandable curiosity and a somewhat dramatic atmosphere the Polish delegation arrived here at Barajas this evening. The situation in their country may be the subject of confrontation between the two major powers at the Madrid conference, the second part of which begins on Tuesday. The head of the group, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, began by saying that the government headed by General Jaruzelski will accept no interference in or condemnation of the Polish situation, and then added that his country is living through a dramatic time. When the highly-placed Warsaw official was asked whether his delegation will withdraw from the Madrid conference if the question of Poland is raised, he replied:

[Begin Wiejacz recording, in Polish fading into Spanish translation] I do not think that is the attitude we are going to take. It is very early yet to make predictions or to know what we are going to do. We shall have to see what happens at the conference and what is raised by the different delegates. [end recording]

GENSCHER SAYS CSCE AGREEMENTS TESTED ON POLAND

LD081128 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Monday reaffirmed the plan of Western foreign ministers to "insist" at the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid on the observance of the CSCE Helsinki Final Acts "for Poland and toward Poland." At a session of the FDP Presidium in Bonn, Genscher said that now the CSCE agreements have to prove themselves and all participating states through their behavior have to strengthen confidence in the CSCE process. For the Polish leadership and for the Soviet Union this means that the path of reform and renewal in Poland should be followed once again. On Monday afternoon Genscher is to travel to the Spanish capital to take part in the CSCE follow-up conference, which is due to begin on Tuesday. Before it begins the foreign ministers of NATO countries want to discuss joint strategy at the conference. Genscher already intends to meet U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on Monday.

AUSTRIA

TASS CRITICISM OF TV PROGRAM DIRECTOR REJECTED

AU051241 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] On Thursday Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr sharply reacted to the criticism by the official Soviet news agency TASS of the Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF] and of Program Director Wolf in der Maur. As is known, TASS had criticized the ORF for refusing to air a 20-part [as published] Soviet TV series. Above all the charge of "mocking the memory of millions of victims of fascism" is an extremely unqualified attack on an Austrian institution established by federal law, and an insult to the people working there which he must emphatically reject, Pahr said. Attempts from abroad to influence the program selection of the ORF, whose independence is guaranteed by the Austrian Constitution, cannot be accepted in principle, the foreign minister declared.

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MUBARAK TRANSITS VIENNA, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

NC082257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Vienna, 8 Feb (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at the Vienna Airport lounge at 1800 today for talks that lasted well over an hour. Mubarak was on his way back to Cairo from Bonn. Following his talks with the Austrian chancellor, Mubarak made a statement to journalists, saying: "I am very happy with my meeting with Chancellor Kreisky, who is an old friend of mine. I am used to meeting with him. I exchange views with him because of his great experience in international issues. I wish him good health and hope to meet with him in Cairo when his circumstances permit, God willing." After that, President Mubarak answered newsmen's questions:

[Question] Mr President, are you satisfied with the results of your talks with President Reagan in the United States? Do you believe that there is a possibility that the United States will agree to the PLO's participation in the negotiations to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East?

[Answer] I have held good discussions in the United States, exchanged views with U.S. officials, declared our position clearly and discussed the autonomy talks with the President and the U.S. administration. The discussions were lengthy. I also held talks with the Senate and House foreign relations committees. I hope that with the continuation of the negotiations and the participation of the United States as a full partner, we will be able to reach an agreement regarding a declaration of principles to encourage the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations in the forthcoming stage.

[Question] Are you convinced of this?

[Answer] I defined my position and conveyed it to them. I believe that they should begin a dialogue with the Palestinians, because without this it would be difficult to continue with the whole process.

[Question] In the past 15 years, every Arab leader has stressed that it is up to the Palestinians themselves to decide [on their future]. Now in light of your statement, will you urge the United States to think that such a process could be possible through the PLO?

[Answer] The Palestinians still have disagreements among themselves. These disagreements will naturally make it difficult to start talks with them. The PLO or others.

[Question] There is speculation about an Israeli military operation against the PLO in southern Lebanon. How would Egypt react to this?

[Answer] We discussed this subject with the United States and with Israeli Government officials. The Israelis must not overreact to any simple measure to spark off a war between Israel and southern Lebanon. I hope they will not reach this point. If, however, this occurs, we will define our position clearly.

[Question] Mr President, what is the problem of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai? Can you tackle it and could it constitute a problem to you or to Israel?

[Answer] Both countries signed a treaty. We honor our word and they honor theirs. If there is a problem with certain settlers, it is Israel's problem [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr President, is Egypt now closer to the Arab camp, specifically Saudi Arabia, than it was during President as-Sadat's era?

[Answer] Have you heard anything in the information media? [Words indistinct] give me the answer and it will answer your question.

SCHMIDT, MUBARAK HOLD JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC081349 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1203 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Joint press conference held by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the Chancellery in Bonn -- live]

[Text] [Schmidt in German with Arabic translation] Ladies and gentlemen: I have had a friendly discussion, based on confidence, with President Husni Mubarak. At the beginning, the discussions were confined to both of us alone. This is a tradition not only between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Federal Republic of Germany but also a tradition that involves the friendly relations that are based on the personal relations between us.

This is the sixth meeting I have had with President Husni Mubarak, but this is his first visit to our country as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Naturally, we broached the subject of the Middle East conflict -- the subject which constituted the basis of the discussions we have had. However, we also dealt with other international issues, both economic and political. I feel very pleased with the detailed presentation of the situation made by President Mubarak, especially his affirmation that he adheres to the peaceful policy begun by his predecessor, President Anwar as-Sadat. Following the assassination of President as-Sadat, we sensed balance and strength in the Egyptian leadership under President Mubarak. We also felt a remarkable political continuity. Naturally, we expected this.

The discussions we had today confirmed our expectations. We have expressed our mutual will on the necessity of finding a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, provided the two sides concerned recognize the right of every state, including Israel, to live in peace and security, and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is respected. I have emphasized to President Mubarak our readiness, according to our economic capabilities, to present aid to Egypt in the future as well. We will also try to make endeavors on the political level in relation to the existing crisis in the Middle East region.

I thank President Mubarak for the breifing he gave me on the discussions he had held in the capitals [he visited]. Finally, I would like to say that we in Bonn are following with great interest all the attempts that are made by the Arab states with regard to achieving peace. We regard these attempts as encouraging indications. We respect and very much appreciate the peaceful policy which the Egyptian Government is pursuing under the leadership of President Mubarak.

[Mubarak in English] Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very happy to meet again with our friend Chancellor Schmidt. He is a statesman of great wisdom and vision and I always value his opinions and his advice. Today, we had an opportunity to discuss a wide range of international and regional topics. Our views were identical and we agreed on the necessity of strengthening the structure of world peace and security. We support the intensification of negotiations for the purpose of limiting strategic arms. We are for lessening tension in all regions of the world. We discussed the Middle East problem in detail.

I told the chancellor that we are determined to pursue our peace efforts until a comprehensive settlement is reached. The key to the comprehensive settlement is the Palestinian question, and we believe that the establishment of a self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with the Camp David accord is a useful first step. A final settlement should be based on the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

We are pleased with the Federal Republic's support for our proposal on mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians. We are also gratified by the constructive role of the Federal Republic in the European Community. An active European role would be an important contribution to peace. Europe can promote moderation on both sides. It can also promote a meaningful dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians. This is the spirit of a negotiated settlement.

Our bilateral relations are excellent. The cooperation that exists between our peoples is a model for creating interaction among nations. We are proud of your friendship, Mr Chancellor, and your people. President as-Sadat gave priority to Egyptian-German cooperation. In so doing, we are expressing the will of all Egyptians. We will continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the German people. We agreed to intensify our contacts and consultations i the months ahead. I extend an invitation to Chancellor Schmidt to visit Egypt in the near future. We are looking forward to seeing him in Cairo. Thank you very much.

[Question to Schmidt] Mr Chancellor: We understood from your statement that you support an active role by the Arab states with regard to the presentation of positive Arab proposals for peace. We have also understood from the statements of the Egyptian president and Your Excellency's statements that you encourage the European states to play a more active role in the coming phase. Does this mean that Your Excellency, personally, and the European states will encourage an Arab-Israeli dialogue and a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, and what will the European group's role be in the coming phase?

[Schmidt in German with Arabic translation] The European group declared a long time ago, especially in the Venice declaration, their stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. I do not wish to exaggerate in defining the European role with regard to the finding of a comprehensive peace formula. However, with regard to the security forces which will be stationed in the Sinai, the European Community has adopted an approving stand. Indeed, some of these European states will participate in these forces.

We are convinced in this regard. We shall underscore and emphasize this conviction on all occasions in the future also. We believe that no reasonable option exists in the Middle East with regard to the policy of security. Therefore, we believe that a solution that is based on negotiations, one leading to agreement in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict, is the best solution. However, I would like to reaffirm that this requires a recognition of the right of all states to live in security and peace, including Israel. This also requires a recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. We believe that every transitional solution, including the present autonomy talks -- and this is a mutual view between us -- must produce an agreement on full application of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This view must be presented in a convincing manner to the Palestinian people to win them over and to have them participate in the negotiations process. The negotiations process must not be complicated by creating faits accompli and confirming the results and events. In the European Community, we have decided not to approve of such steps that are taken unilaterally.

[Question, in English to Mubarak] Mr President, has it become more difficult for you to continue the policy of reconciliation toward Israel after the majority of the United Nations has voted for further isolation of Israel?

[Mubarak, in Arabic] I do not believe that the UN resolution on the question of the Golan should halt the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. If we decide to halt these negotiations, we believe that we would be committing a very gross mistake with regard to the Palestinian cause. I do not believe that it [the UN resolution] would constitute an obstacle. We must continue with the negotiations on autonomy to achieve the declaration of principles which we hope to achieve and which should be reasonable and acceptable in order to encourage other parties to join the negotiations. Nothing should hinder us with regard to these negotiations.

[Question, in Arabic to Schmidt] Can we expect in the coming phase a flourishing in (?Egyptian-German) relations in the various fields?

[Schmidt, in German with Arabic translation] I expect so, and I am confident of this. I would like to refer to the excellent bilateral relations and economic relations that really exist. This is nothing new. We shall continue to strengthen this good cooperation in the future as well, both in the political and economic fields.

[Question to Mubarak in German, with Arabic translation] Mr President: Recently, you spoke much about the possibilities of rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab world. What are your expectations with regard to rapprochement between Egypt and the rest of the Arab states?

[Mubarak, in Arabic] It is clear that Egypt is proceeding with the peace process. We shall continue with this process. I have often declared and since my election as president of the republic, have continued to declare, that I will not reply to any press, Arab or otherwise, that attacks Egypt. We have been adhering to calm since then. I stated then that Egypt's doors are open to any Arab state and that the Arab League building is still standing for the Arab league. We have not abolished it. I also declared that we will find another place for the [Arab and Islamic] Peoples' League which has been set up. However, I do not want to impose myself on any of my Arab brothers, and I do not wish to embarrass any of them. The door is left open for them. When they find that the time is suitable, Egypt would welcome them.

Mubarak Departs for Vienna

NC081425 Cairo MENA in English 1405 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak and his accompanying delegation left here this afternoon for Vienna on his way back home after a two-day visit to West Germany. He held talks with senior West German officials on the Middle East developments, the world situation, and the future of the West German-Egyptian relations.

PRESIDENT OF TOGO BEGINS 2-DAY VISIT TO BONN

LD081412 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb (DPA) -- At the start of his 2-day working visit to Bonn, the president of the West African Republic of Togo, Gnassingbe Eyadema, met Federal President Karl Carstens on Monday. Prior to this Eyadema was welcomed with military honors at the Villa Hammerschmidt. The talks will be followed by a luncheon given by Carstens. On Tuesday the African politician's schedule includes meetings with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Minister of Economic Cooperation, Rainer Offergeld. The talks will probably center on the situation in Africa and economic cooperation between the two countries. Togo, a former German colony, is one of the focuses of Bonn's development policy in Africa. To date, the FRG has given the country financial and technical aid worth over DM430 million.

OPPOSITION URGES COUNTERS TO EASTERN ESPIONAGE

LD082144 Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU has called on the government to devote more attention to spies in Eastern embassies in Bonn. In a parliamentary question published in Bonn today, they also asked what the counterespionage service had done so far in this area. The opposition apparently assumes that, apart from its normal duties, the security authorities do not have "sufficient personnel" to stay on the track of spies in the so-called "legal residences", such as embassies, consulates, trade missions, military missions, airline offices, travel agencies, etc. It concludes this from the fact that in other Western states, "official spies" from the East are again and again exposed and expelled. "One almost never hears of such things happening here," the domestic affairs spokesman for the opposition, Carl-Dieter Spranger, said.

Since one could not assume that the security authorities were groping around completely in the dark, one had to assume that the government did not wish to know anything of these spies because of their policy of detente. According to Spranger, more than 3,000 spies from the GDR were working in the FRG alone, in addition to the spies in the embassies.

A report issued by the federal office responsible for defending the constitution in 1980 stated that a considerable proportion of the espionage threat emanated from the "legal residences." The Soviet military missions based in Buende (Westphalia), Baden-Baden and Frankfurt played a dominant role in acquring military information and knowledge in the fields of the armaments industry, communications and energy supplies. At the end of 1980, 22 officers and 28 auxiliaries were employed at these missions. In 1980 the security authorities of the Federal Republic identified the GDR as having the most active intelligence service in the East. They were the major representatives of espionage activities among communist states by virtue of the fact that they accounted for 71 percent of known recruitments and recruitment attempts and 79 percent of detected missions.

'ALLY'S FEARLESSNESS' PERMITS PEACE POLICY

DW081325 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Arming Oneself"]

[Text] The Reagan administration has presented a defense budget based on facts. No concern was shown for the feelings of European peace movement followers or the anxieties of politicians who must reckon with them. The aim is to make deterrence complete again, not only nuclear deterrence against the threat to West Europe and the United States, but also with regard to non-nuclear forces in case of Soviet attack intentions everywhere in the world.

The development of the navy, for instance, could indicate a future fleet for the Indian Ocean. The development of the air transport capacity could be seen in a similar light. The Soviets have demonstrated an amazing ability in this respect. Their intention must be curtailed to simply fly according to geopolitical considerations troops and heavy equipment over other countries to remote areas. Particularly in regard to such imperialist enterprises, the planned military budget expressed skepticism regarding Moscow's preparedness to such insight. The possibility that in the post-Brezhnev era younger military leaders who want to prove their worth could come to power seems to be taken into consideration. The wide scale of armament projects reflects the realization of having been fooled by the Soviets in a decade of strategic arms control and detente in Europe through the SS-20 and the action in Africa and Asia.

Due to the feeling of their military power, the Soviets have adopted a doubtful arrogance which is, unfortunately, only seldom demonstrated to the public in such a way as during the Bonn press conference with Zamyatin. The attitude of the United States to arm itself despite economic difficulties is, therefore, the only effectove basis to negotiate with the Soviets on arms control or even disarmament. Only the fearlessness of the great ally permits pursuing a "German peace policy." Only this imperturbability in the background permits the pleasant impression that the Germans could act as an interpreter or even as an agent.

DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES DETERRENCE STRATEGY

PM081017 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30-31 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Defense Minister Charles Hernu]

[Text] I think the time has come to outline the military effort in which we are involved to ensure that any attack on France and its vital interests is deterred. Indeed, since 10 May 1981 clear directions have been set as regards our deterrence strategy, as is shown by the statements made by the top state authorities; precise financial commitments have been made for 1982 and 1983; the means vital to our nuclear deterrent in order to counter present and future threats have been defined, and the first corresponding programs have been launched following a defense council session.

1 -- A Clear Doctrine

Our country has a comprehensive doctrine: The defense minister is, therefore, far from being the only person to contribute to guaranteeing France's area of freedom. In a dangerous and unpredictable world, however, the possession of a military tool remains the ultimate guarantee, the ultimate bastion of our national independence. The armed forces form a coherent whole: the field forces, the rapid assistance forces, and the nuclear force, through their specific missions, all contribute to maintaining the deterrent in time of peace -- which is still an unstable and hence an armed peace -- or of crisis. In this system the strategic nuclear force is the ultimate ratio whose role has been accurately defined by President Francois Mitterrand on several occasions:

-- France is developing its own deterrence strategy because when the time comes to make decisive choices a great country is alone;

-- France's security depends on its capacity to defend itself and on the quality and rapidity of its alliances, to which it has reaffirmed its loyalty;

-- The national territory will be defended by all available means, which are not those of the graduated response;

-- Since it has its own deterrence strategy and has nuclear forces which are credible but are out of proportion to those of the superpowers, France categorically refuses to negotiate about its nuclear arms, which, moreover, nobody is asking it to do;

-- The balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union is essential to peace: it is on this notion that the armament-negotiation debate should be based. In this connection France has proposed that Paris might be the place for the superpowers and other countries to discuss disarmament and collective security.

This general outline of the French position shows that it is adapted to our country's specific needs. It also has the merit of being clear and only an insincere person could fail to bow to the facts. Moreover, and this is the important point, it is understood by public opinion. As evidence of this I need only mention the very limited support which a certain kind of irrational pacifism is encountering in our country and the welcome which the nation's elected representatives gave to the budgetary effort requested for 1982. Finally, although opinion polls are indicators which should be handled with care, I note that 63 percent of French people questioned recently thought that France could not ensure its defense wihout the deterrent force and 62 percent of them thought that the force is fairly effective (note 1) (IFDP opinion poll dated 8 September 1981).

2 -- The Financial Conditions

The 1982 defense budget will increase by 17.63 percent, taking the franc at its present value, or around 4 percent in real terms, reaching around 3.89 percent of GDP. According to the government pledges, that proportion will increase to 3.94 percent in 1983, which will presuppose another substantial increase in the budget. I would like to add that if you compare our budget with that of our alliance partners, three points emerge:

-- In 1982 France will be the only major European country to clearly exceed a 3-percent growth in its military budget, although it has not given any pledge to do so, unlike the countries which are members of the NATO integrated system;

-- The French military budget has a greater absolute value than that of all other European NATO member countries;

-- As regards the percentage of the GNP, using the budgetary categories used by our allies, the only major European country in the alliance to outstrip France is the United Kingdom -- whose economic base is, however, markedly narrower -- and France is ahead of the FRG (note 2) (forecast for 1982: United Kingdom 5.2 percent; France 4.12 percent; and FRG 3.5 percent).

This sustained effort is forced on the nation by external threats. Only by strengthening international security through negotiated and balanced disarmament will it be possible to envisage detente in this sphere; and it is clear that the government led by Pierre Mauroy would like to be able to lead the superpowers onto this path. Meanwhile, we must provide ourselves with the means to ensure our defense and security.

3 -- Facing the Threats

France has acquired a deterrent through a patient process which was started nearly 30 years ago; in other words it has crossed the threshold before which our means and will might be doubted.

Since all the forces contribute to that deterrent, adequate planning is necessary to ensure their harmonious development. That will be the objective of the 5-year military plan which will be submitted to parliament some time in 1983. Without waiting until then, a number of decisions were taken recently regarding the future of the nuclear forces so as to counter possible threats in the coming years. I would like to mention in particular:

-- The increase in the rate of availability of the missile-launching nuclear submarines. At the present time a minimum of two such submarines is constantly on patrol; there are already sometimes three on patrol, the aim being to increase the submarines' actual patrol time. In addition to that, as planned, the sixth submarine will enter service in 1985 and will be equipped with MIRV'ed M4 missiles, which will make it possible to counter progress made in antimissile defenses;

-- The entry into service in 1994 of a seventh submarine of a new generation;

-- The launching of the strategic surface-to-surface mobile ballistic missile program. This system, whose vulnerability will be limited owing to its mobility and its dispersal, is the logical product of developments in the accuracy of modern devices;

-- Tactical nuclear weapons, which must be capable of dealing a militarily significant blow -- the last signal before the use of strategic forces -- will be modernized. In addition, the medium-range air-to-surface missile whose development was already underway -- which can be armed with diversified nuclear charges -- and a new mobile surface-to-surface system with a range of over 250 km will replace the Pluton missiles. In addition, research will continue on the enhanced radiation weapon;

-- Hardening the communications network. This is a particularly important point to which the United States and the USSR also attach special significance. Indeed, the value of nuclear weapons is dependent on the ability to communicate the political authority's orders at the right time and in all circumstances. It is necessary to counter what the experts call the electromagnetic pulse caused by the explosion of nuclear weapons at altitude, which has the effect of seriously disrupting modern electric and electronic networks.

In less than 12 months of office the French authorities have clarified the doctrine and defined the means whereby the credibility of our national deterrence strategy can be maintained in a difficult period characterized by a deterioration in the balance between the superpowers. It is by a vigorous national effort that our capability can be preserved in a dangerous environment. It is also thanks to the credibility and autonomy of its deterrent that France can be heeded in the world, especially in order to promote peace and disarmament with security and balance.

FIRST OF TEN PATROL BOATS DELIVERED TO LIBYANS

NC081947 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Lorient, France, 8 Feb (AFP) -- The first of ten fast patrol boats constructed by France for Libya has been handed over to its Libyan crew here, maritime sources said today.

The vessels, constructed by the naval shipyards in Cherbourg, Northern France, underwent sea trials off this Brittany port. It was delivered to its Libyan crew on Saturday, the sources said. Informed sources said that the craft would leave Lorient shortly for Libya.

The ten vessels, similar to ships already delivered to or ordered by Iran, Israel, Greece, Nigeria and Argentina, are 49 meters long, displace 70 tons and are powered by four 4,500 horsepower diesel engines. They have a speed of about 40 knots (nautical miles per hour) and are equipped with four Otomat missiles, one 76 mm cannon and twin 40 mm automatic weapons.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATE ADDRESSES PARIS RALLY

For a VNA account of a speech by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 24th PCF Congress, at a mass rally in Paris on 5 February in honor of the foreign delegations participating in the 24th PCF Congress, see the Vietnam section of the 8 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BERLINGUER 23 JAN ADDRESS TO PCI RALLY IN MILAN

PM031401 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 24 Jan 82 pp 1, 20

[Report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 23 January speech in Milan]

[Excerpt] "We were born 61 years ago in Leghorn. Was it wrong to give life to the Communist Party? Our answer is a strong and resounding 'No'." This was what Comrade Enrico Berlinguer said in the opening remarks of his speech yesterday in Milan's sports pavilion, which was filled with workers and citizens carrying red banners.

The maor rallies being held throughout Italy on this anniversary of the PCI's founding, Berlinguer said, are taking place in the midst of a debate on the events in Poland and on the international situation -- a debate which, by virtue of its breadth and commitment, would be unimaginable in other parties whose leaders nevertheless presume to pose as our judges and to lecture us. At the moment, in recent weeks, the Italian Communists are again proving to be a political group which -- in contrast to the narrowmindedness and pettiness that often characterize the life of other parties -- still has the ability and the strength to set itself major ideological questions and to ask itself about the future of the country and of the entire world, and all as part of a mass debate, out in the open.

So it was right for the Communist Party to be born. We do not deny our origins, Berlinguer said. We are not cutting our roots. We say this because, although it is a distant event that should provide material for historians rather than for political discussions, which should center on very different matters, some people still maintain that it would be better if the PCI had never been born. In fact an attempt is being made to confuse two aspects of the issue, the need for the PCI to be formed and the way in which it took place. With regard to the latter, the PCI's founders themselves deliberated on this for a long time and criticized it above all because the party had a minority character and initially took on a sectarian cast -- so much so that Togliatti rightly said that the PCI's real birth took place in 1926 at the Lyons congress, when Bordiga-type [Bordighiano] splittism was transcended and the foundations were laid with Gramsci, for a strategy of Italian revolution based on a system of alliances of the working class. It would however, be superficial and careless not to consider two points in this connection:

The first is that the minority in 1921 that created the Communist Party of Italy expressed and interpreted the feelings and attitudes of what was, admittedly, only one sector of the working class, but its most militant and advanced sector, which had had enough of the PSI's ineffective and opportunist conduct in the turbulent crisis of the post-World War I period and with respect to the bourgeoise state's impotence and the advance of fascism. It was natural under such conditions for that sector of the working class to regard the revolution of the Soviets and the victory of the Bolsheviks as an example to be followed. It also explains why the words that sprang spontaneously from the workers' hearts were: Do the same as in Russia. Such an objective -- which, after the terrible World War I, inspired workers and peasant in so many European countries -- was in fact impossible to achieve. But if that vanguard -- so full of confidence and vigor and driven by a resolute will to struggle -- had not been embraced in a new political organization, the PCI, it would have become fragmented and demoralized. The fact that instead it organized itself into a united, disciplined and heroic group was the first requirement for it later to be able to provide continuous resistance to fascism, while all the other political groups, however numerous and sizeable and despite respectable traditions, were swept away by the dictatorship or submitted to the extent of conspiring with it -- except for isolated individual combatants such as Sandro Pertini, for instance.

The second point to consider, and on which our critics are unable to provide an explanation, is this: How do they explain the fact that the same party formed in Leghorn on such narrow foundations and with undeniable defects and limitations of outlook and strategy later proved to be the most vital of the workers and people's parties, to the extent of becoming what the PCI is now, with its organizational strength, its political weight, its electoral influence and its international prestige?

Could all this have stemmed from a complete error, Berlinguer asked. Had it been a complete error, how long would we have been dead? In fact, however, Berlinguer said, it is precisely because our party originated from pressure on a real need, not an artificial one, that it managed to withstand all these ordeals and later managed to make the largest contribution to the defeat of fascism, to the victory of the liberation war, to the unity of the workers and people, to the founding of the democratic state and to the training of a new ruling class. It was also, and still is, the party that has introduced the greatest innovations, developments and critical modernizations into the workers movement's strategy and conduct, its struggle to surmount capitalist exploitation and its advance to socialism.

Next Berlinguer asked: What point have we now reached? Referring to the Directorate's 30 December document and to the conclusions of the latest Central Committee session, the PCI secretary general pointed out that by carrying out a thorough critical and self-critical appraisal and analyzing the present conditions in the world, Europe and Italy, the Communists have asserted the necessity and possibility of boldly and resolutely pursuing a "new path," in the knowledge that in the surmounting of capitalism in the West the thrusts stemming first from the Social Democratic attempts and experiences and later from the October Revolution and from the countries that based their order on the type established in the USSR have become exhausted.

Berlinguer confirmed that the Italian Communists' verdict on the vast significance of the October Revolution -- an event in modern history comparable only to the French Revolution in terms of the international influence for change exerted by their ideas, which reached the broad oppressed masses throughout the world more after 1917 than after 1789. So the Italian Communists confirm that they are well aware of the role played by the USSR in altering the world balance of forces to the detriment of imperialism, as well as its decisive influence in the victory against Nazism. Its world role is still important, as a counterweight to U.S. imperialism, but different from in the past both because other major revolutionary forces now emerged and oppose imperialism with their own inspiration and autonomy and because the USSR's international conduct includes stances and forms of behavior suited to power politics, which do not assist the liberation of oppressed classes and peoples and, indeed, often conflict with it. Be that as it may, Berlinguer explained, the fact remains that in foreign policy it would be mistaken and suicidal for a party such as ours to adopt a position of alignment with the USSR's foreign policy, which must rather be judged on how far its general or particular stances and individual actions reflect, or do not reflect, the interests of detente and the peoples' independence.

Blow to the Idea of Socialism

Referring next to the domestic order of the USSR and of the other East European countries, Berlinguer said it is a fact that they cannot be taken as models for a socialist society for countries such as those of Western Europe, because the objective and subjective conditions and traditions are profoundly different. Moreover, those countries have for some time been revealing increasing elements of crisis and even regression (in the economic, political and ideological fields), culminating in the Polish tragedy. All this constitutes a further blow to the image and idea of socialism; and we feel its effect, just as we felt the effect of other vicissitudes in the socialist countries and in the relations among them in recent decades, which have shaken the minds of comrades and workers.

The political and ideological effects of these negative and painful events, however, cannot be attenuated by ignoring or diluting the reality, Berlinguer continued, explaining that the reality must rather be revealed and analyzed completely so as to learn all the necessary lessons from it and above all to seek the means and objectives of a road to socialism capable of reviving the impetus, hopes and conviction of the workers, young people, women and all those who aspire to free themselves here from capitalist exploitation and from the evils of our society. They need to know and to see that this can be done, but only if we are able to depend on our own strength and ideas.

The truth must be perceived and told. Indeed how could one close one's eyes to the fact that in Poland there has been a reaction against the political power which stemmed, as is known, precisely from the working class, which should have been the mainstay of that power? Moreover, Berlinguer added, this reaction was expressed in forms that understandably did not always please many Italian workers, but this too must make us deliberate on the profundity of the gulf that had opened up between the workers masses and the party. On the other hand, as Communists and democrats we cannot accept the use of repressive measures instead of political solutions in connection with statements and demonstrations by the workers. We have stated clearly, Berlinguer continued, that our assessments are consistent with all our battles and deliberations and do not weaken, but strengthen and reinvigorate the struggle to transcend capitalism in our own country.

Berlinguer acknowledged the broad repercussions caused by the PCI's latest stances, though some commentators have sometimes seemed to misunderstand them. Some have said, "I am pleased, but now you must anandon the Marxist-Leninist framework." I doubt, Comrade Berlinguer said, whether they have ever read any Marx or Lenin. Furthermore they do not know that Marx said on several occasions that he was not a Marxist, by which he meant to reject any dogmatic approach to his works and thoughts.

As for Leninism, it was not created by Lenin but codified by Stalin. Indeed, like Marx, Lenin was an antidogmatic thinker par excellence. Moreover Lenin, perhaps even more than Marx, was a revolutionary leader who always worked and wrote in relations to specific truths or to prepare "recipes" for the future, but setting himself the aim, as Marx put it, of "resolving the problems in front of our noses." So it is absurd to talk -- as some people do -- about a "Leninist framework" and ridiculous to say that all the evils of the USSR, of the world and even of the PCI stemmed from that framework. Next, referring to an interview he granted over a year ago, Berlinguer explained what aspects of Lenin's thinking the Italian Communists consider valid and which obsolete.

Lenin discovered the need for alliances of the working class, and this has been a valuable lesson for us, Comrade Berlinguer said: Lenin fought to surmount syndicalism, corporativism and worker aristocracies, and this lesson of Lenin's is still -- indeed, now more than ever -- very topical for us. Lenin exalted voluntary action, the "subjective" aspect of the party's action, its inventive and innovative role, which transcends and transforms the facts of the present, and did not trust in a "natural" reformist evolutionism. In this respect too we have learned much from Lenin, though our party, when it became Togliatti's new party, assumed its own characteristics in its internal life.

Party Not the State

Nevertheless, Berlinguer continued, at one point Lenin identified the party with the state -- in practice, not in theory. We totally reject this identification. Moreover, Lenin always maintained that the dictatorship of the proletariat was a necessary phase in the revolutionary process. We reject this thesis, which has not been ours for a long time.

Last, Lenin maintained that revolution has two clearly separate phases: a bourgeois-democratic phase and then a socialist phase. In our opinion, however, democratic gains are the result not only of bourgeois revolutions but also in some cases particularly of the proletarian struggle -- a combination of gains the working class defends and extends. Therefore as far as we are concerned democracy is a universal value that must be guaranteed in beginning and building a socialist society. One newspaper, Berlinguer continued, commented on the proceedings of our latest Central Committee session under the following headline: "Berlinguer Criticizes USSR but Is Tough on Capitalism."

That "but" shows that the paper not only misunderstood, but understood nothing. Our criticism of the USSR does not in the least attenuate our criticism of capitalism, and indeed our very autonomy of assessment, which is now clear to everyone, strengthens our commitment to build a socialist society along an original path. It is now clear to all workers that on this path we are truly free from any outside influence, from any alleged constraints, from any mental restraints and from any ideological encumbrances.

On the other hand, Berlinguer said, we have not moved an inch away from -- and indeed are more than ever committed in our hearts and minds to -- our political and human ideals; the ideals of freedom and democracy, the workers' emancipation from exploitation and the freedom from need for every human being on earth. It is from these ideals that we proceed in gradually pursuing and formulating what we call the "third way."

AUTHORITIES MAKING GAINS IN TERRORISM PROBE

AU090902 Rome ANSA in English 0839 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 9 Feb (ANSA) -- Italian magistrates have identified all the members of the Red Brigades cadre who mounted an armed attack against a Rome office of the Christian Democrat Party nearly three years ago in which two police agents were killed, informed sources close to the investigations reported in the evening. The reconstruction of the terrorist act, which occurred May 3, 1979, and the identification of those allegedly responsible for it was made possible through the confession given by terrorist suspect Loris Scricciolo, arrested earlier this month.

According to one source, Scricciolo also told investigating magistrates that he had taken part in the attempted kidnapping of the deputy chief of the DIGOS anti-terrorist police in Rome, Nicola Simone, on January 6 this year, in which the policeman was seriously injured. Scricciolo is a cousin of Luigi Scricciolo, the head of the international office of the UIL, the smallest of Italy's big three trade union federations. Luigi Scricciolo and his wife, Paola, were arrested in Florence on February 4 and charged with terrorist-related crimes.

On another anti-terrorist front, investigating magistrates are busy questioning 36-year-old Ivo de Rossi, arrested late last week and thought to have been the logistics chief for the "Ludmann-Cecilia" Red Brigades cadre responsible for the kidnapping of American Army General James Lee Dozier. Magistrate Guido Papalia yesterday closed his files on the first phase of investigations into the abduction of the brigadier-general in Verona on December 17. Dozier was freed by Italian special agents in a lightning raid in Padua on January 28. He was in his captors' hands for 42 days.

BRIEFS

COMBAT VEHICLES FOR SAUDIS -- Rome, 1 Feb (ANSA) -- Saudi Arabia has signed a 300 million dollar contract for the purchase of two hundred VCC-1 armored combat vehicles from the Italian manufacturer, Oto Melara, the managing director of the firm, Sergio Ricci, has reported. The company official said that the armored combat vehicles were new and improved versions, equipped with anti-tank missiles, of the M-113 treaded vehicle produced by Oto on United States license for Italy and twelve other nations. Oto has produced a total of 9,500 M-113's. [Excerpt] [Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 1 Feb 82 AU]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Rome, 4 Feb (ANSA) -- The new ambassadors to Italy from Burma, Cyprus, and Cape Verde submitted their diplomatic credentials here today to chief-of-state Sandro Pertini. The three, who presented their papers in separate ceremonies, were: U Kyi, from Burma, George Pelaghias, from Cyprus, and Andre Corsino Tolentino, from Cape Verde. [Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 4 Feb 82 AU]

PAPANDREOU MESSAGE REAFFIRMS GREECE-CYPRUS TIES

NC081233 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The following official statement was released today: Owing to various reports and comment which appear from time to time on Athens-Nicosia relations, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou conveyed, through Greek Ambassador Zakharakis, the following message to President Kiprianou and the Cypriot people:

Cyprus' most important national issue demands particularly the unity of Cypriot Hellenism, irrespective of any political affiliations and differences. I express my assurance that so far my cooperation as Greek prime minister with Mr Kiprianou -- for whom I have the highest personal respect -- and the Cyprus Government is constructive and no problem has arisen between us. I wish to stress once again that the unity of Greek Hellenism during these critical moments is a necessary prerequisite for the success of our joint goals, as is the total and unwavering coordination between the two governments.

INTERCOMMUNAL MEETING VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

NC081804 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. A UN communique on the meeting states that discussion of the question of basic rights and freedoms was continued during the meeting. The next meeting was scheduled for Thursday, 18 February. In a statement prior to the meeting, the UN secretary general's envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi, said a very good exchange of views is being made during the discussion of this issue. Answering a question, Gobbi said no specific subjects are being discussed and that he expected the general discussion of human rights within the framework of the constitution to be concluded at today's meeting.

The representative of the Greek Cypriot side, Ioannidhis, answering a question on whether the previous meeting saw any points of agreement, replied that the question of human rights must be dealt with as a whole. Ioannidhis added that it could be possible to start discussion of basic freedoms of movement, settlement and property at today's meeting if examination of basic human rights and freedoms were first complete. Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan, answering a question, said a convergence of views on many aspects of the question of basic rights and freedoms was established. He also stated that the Turkish Cypriot side accepts in principle the basic rights and freedoms and has submitted its views in its proposals, every point of which will be discussed sequentially.

INTERPARTY GOVERNMENT SEEN CAUSE OF INSTABILITY

NC090837 Nicosia O FILELVTHEROS in Greek 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Having been requested to comment on interlocutor Ioannidhis' statement on the need for the formation of an interparty government, the government spokesman said the president of the republic's position on the issue is well known. Repeatedly, the spokesman added, the president has made appeals for unity. However, the president believes a political government composed of party representatives would be essentially in danger of dissolution every time differences arise among its members. The president, continued the spokesman, doubts seriously the reason for such a government, which instead of contributing to unity and stability, which is so much desired by everyone, could possibly have precisely the opposite result.

TURKISH TORPEDO BOAT VIOLATES LESVOS WATERS

NC081923 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] At 0830 today a Turkish torpedo boat violated Greek territorial waters near the island of Lesvos and chased six small Greek fishing boats. As announced tonight by the government spokesman, our country will lodge a demarche because the Turkish torpedo boat approached within 2 nautical miles of the Lesvos shoreline.

FOREIGN POLICY TRENDS PRIOR TO U.S. TALKS NOTED

NC081433 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Greek Government is planning the next steps in its foreign policy, having at least 3 months at its disposal to arrive at final decisions. From Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Bonn to the scheduled meetings with Secretary of State Haig on 8 May in Brussels and with President Reagan on 10 June in Paris, there is a time interval in which to make a final assessment of foreign issues and decide on the general lines of negotiation tactics. There are of course many pending issues, but most of these are closely related since all of them come under one "agenda" to be discussed during the Greek-U.S. talks in May and June.

In its relations with NATO, the Greek Government has stated very explicitly that the Rogers plan is suspended and that Greece's relations with the alliance remain uncertain because there is no effective guarantee of the eastern borders. Since NATO cannot honor these guarantees and since Turkey has the right to veto all decisions, it is reasonable to ask guarantees from the United States. On the other hand, in adopting a clear wait-and-see stand toward the Greek Government, the U.S. administration seems to perceive that the guarantees issue will perhaps be the most substantive one to be raised by Mr Papandreou even before the talks on the bases begin. Certain preliminary indications do not preclude the possibility that these guarantees ultimately may be given and actually in a relatively more "concrete" statement than in "Kissinger's letter."

According to the same indications, it is possible that the substantive exchanges for which the Greek Government will ask (principally in the field of arms for the Greek armed forces, with materiel to be chosen by the government) will be accepted by the U.S. side, given the fact that this will cost much less than the transfer to another country of the bases in Greece. It is very probable that the U.S. administration in return will ask for some sort of "alignment" of Greek foreign policy with that of the other NATO countries, knowing, however, that this cannot be a full alignment or cover all issues.

Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Bonn and his talks with Chancellor Schmidt perhaps have given an example of the international climate toward Greece. These talks may enable the government to detect the more general line on which the "bigger" and "smaller" allies will move in the immediate future. The talks also allow an opportunity to ascertain that the foreign policy followed by the government so far, a policy of "overtures" on various issues, has produced certain positive results, since the outstanding issues under negotiation in the immediate past have increased more than ever before.

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN ELECTRICITY AGREEMENT -- Within the framework of promoting Greek-Albanian cooperation in the electricity sector, an agreement was signed today on construction of a new powerline to connect the electric grids of the two countries through the high-voltage substations at Elbasan and Kardhia in the Ptolemais area. The new electricity connection, which is expected to become operative in the first half of 1984, will facilitate the parallel functioning of the networks of the two countries and will make it possible to increase the purchase or sale of electric energy between Greece and Albania. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Feb 82 NC]

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GENSCHER SAYS FRG COMMITTED TO SAVING CSCE

NC081124 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb (AFP) -- The German Government is committed to saving the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which opens in Madrid tomorrow, "despite Poland and because it is the only East-West forum in existence," sources close to the government said here.

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz, in a statement reported Saturday by the Soviet news agency TASS quoting the Polish agency PAP, threatened to boycott the so-called detente forum if Poland comes under fire as the "accused" in a trial of its martial law regime. The United States, supported by Britain and Canada, already forsees the CSCE adjourning following the debate on Poland, West German sources said here, while West Germany, The Hague, Denmark and Iceland are opposed to suspending the CSCE and Italy and Belgium favor a compromise.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will meet today in Madrid with American Secretary of State Alexander Haig on the need to keep the CSCE functioning, the sources said.

The 35-member CSCE includes all the European nations except Albania, plus the United States and Canada. Mr Genscher said on West German television yesterday that this CSCE meeting was particularly important since it would "get underway" the project for a European disarmament conference which calls for confidence-building measures in military matters to be implemented on Soviet territory.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed (?concern) yesterday when he told a Niederrhein Social Democratic Party congress that there was a danger of "a return to the cold war." Bonn is counting in Madrid on the support of neutral and non-aligned countries to keep the CSCE alive, the government source said. "Once broken, dialogue will be extremely difficult to resume and it is undispensable to pursue the policy of the Atlantic alliance, as expressed in the Harmel Report in 1967 which calls for both military vigilance and ongoing political dialogue," the source said.

A summary of the West German arguments for keeping the CSCE in session, as expressed by a senior West German official who asked not to be identified, were:

1 -- "As long as the CSCE is in session, Moscow can not withdraw from the Polish controversy. If this process, the only current East-West forum, is stopped by the West, Moscow can withdraw from the debate by claiming that Washington favours confrontation."

2 -- The European Disarmament Conference, to be promoted by the CSCE, is "no gift to Moscow."

3 -- "By breaking off or suspending the CSCE, neither Poland nor other Eastern countries which wish to maintain dialogue would be helped... Europeans must work together in Madrid for moderation even if it is necessary to talk in hard terms of the Polish situation, as French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy urged during his visit to Bonn."

WIEJACZ RULES OUT CSCE DEBATE ON POLISH CRISIS

LD082128 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz told Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca today that his country does not wish to be put in the dock at the Madrid conference.

The events in Poland, the deputy minister said, may be very serious but they concern only the Poles. He explained that what the Polish Government has done in the country is what is believed to be appropriate in view of the serious situation confronting it.

AUSTRIA'S PAHR OPPOSES ADJOURNMENT OF CSCE

AU081306 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Report previewing reopening of Madrid meeting, statements by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] While most foreign ministers of the Western countries will arrive in Madrid as early as Monday in order to speak at the first plenary session of the [CSCE follow-up] meeting on Tuesday and to express criticism of the restriction of human rights in Poland, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr will go to Madrid a few days later. At the second plenary session on Friday of next week he will draw attention with particular emphasis to the current serious situation and the resulting extreme dangers to Europe and to world peace. Pahr declared that naturally he would also take a stance on Poland, but that it was necessary, "especially in view of the present tense situation which is obviously heading for a confrontation, to propose necessary, positive steps leading to cooperation and to coexistence."

Commenting on the U.S. proposal to adjourn the Madrid consultations, Pahr declared that he regarded such a step as "unsuitable." "Obviously," Pahr said, "instead of curing the patient they want to wait until his illness gets even worse. It is necessary to find ways to achieve a better implementation of the [Helsinki] final act, also regarding Poland. For that reason alone an adjournment would be a wrong solution. However, we would not oppose a general wish of the conference to have a recess."

The foreign minister drew attention to the concluding document -- submitted by the neutral and nonaligned states in December -- which, he said, contained "positive elements" which could be implemented to make progress toward the aim of detente and disarmament in Europe. Europe is an area of intensive armament and thus a great source of danger for military conflicts with unforeseeable consequences, Pahr said.

TENSION OVER POLISH CRISIS MARS CSCE SESSION

LD091128 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Amid great tension, a new plenary session of debates in the Conference on Security and Cooperation has opened in Madrid, this time with the attendance of most of the Western foreign ministers. The first speech was by the Hungarian delegate, who defended the need to maintain the process of dialogue initiated in Helsinki and stressed the danger posed by the West's alleged interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The second to speak was Canadian Foreign Minister MacGuigan, who said the draft drawn up as the final document of the Madrid conference is no longer valid. It is necessary to revise it and adopt a much tougher document in the section on human rights. He did not ask for the adjournment of the conference, but he very firmly accused the USSR of provoking the military coup in Poland. MacGuigan will shortly give a press conference. Given that the speeches are being made behind closed doors, the German, French and U.S. ministers, and the Polish ambassador chairing the session, are also due to speak to journalists.

Haig Accuses USSR

LD091238 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Felipe Sahagun report from the 9 February session of the CSCE at the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions]

[Text] At the moment U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is speaking -- he accused the USSR and Poland of violating the Helsinki agreements on human rights. With the military coup in Poland, he said, the principles of these negotiations have been wrecked. He asked for the lifting of martial law in Poland and the release of all political prisoners. Only if these conditions are fulfilled, he said, will the United States return to a dialogue at the CSCE.

Prior to Haig there were speeches from the Polish, Belgian, Canadian and Hungarian ministers. The Polish minister defended his country's decision to impose martial law as a necessity supported by the Polish people. He denied that acts of violence were committed in his country. Madrid, he said, is not a court and this conference should be discussing detente and not speaking about accused and accusers. With 2 hours of the conference gone by, it is clear that the standpoints could not be further apart. The Belgian was much tougher than expected and he also reached the point of suggesting the possibility of breaking off the conference. Western diplomatic sources assured us that today's plenary session will adjourn at 1330 or 1400.

Spanish Minister Bids for Time

LD091504 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Toughness is being shown in the debates at the CSCE, which reopened in Madrid this morning. A report on this from Pedro Galindo:

At the moment Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca is addressing the plenum of the CSCE which is taking place at the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions in Madrid. Perez-Llorca has said that instead of asking for the break-up of the conference Spain has applied for time so that tensions may be reduced and dialogue resumed under more suitable conditions. Unlike the United States, which makes the continuation of the conference conditional on the Polish situation, Perez-Llorca said; We are not among those who think that time alone heals wounds, but we do believe the passage of time could help to bring some moderation and realism to those who by their actions have contributed so much to the European peoples' once again feeling threatened.

Perez-Llorca said the Spanish Government always believed that, more than a mere instrument of negotiation, CSCE should be a forum for discussion and analysis and, in principle, should continue as such, but only if certain basic requirements are upheld. Among these basic requirements Perez-Llorca mentioned fulfillment of the text of the Helsinki final act, such as nonviolation of human rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries or in the territorial integrity of states. Perez-Llorca also said dialogue and detente have to be built on facts, and an especially relevant fact became evident on 13 December 1981, the date on which the Polish authorities declared a state of war in Poland and proceeded to adopt a series of measures which severely restricted the freedom of the Spanish [as heard] people. From that date on, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs added, Poland has known the sad privilege of being the center of attention of a good part of mankind. He put a question to all those attending the plenary session: Are the Polish authorities the only ones responsible for what is now happening in Poland? It is clear to Perez-Llorca that the Soviet Union cannot be excluded from responsibility.

Pole Attempts Adjournment

LD091602 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Report on 9 February CSCE session at the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions]

[Text] Since about 1500 the Madrid CSCE has been paralyzed by a debate on procedure brought up by the West. When Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Perez-Llorca ended his address, the chairman of the session, the Polish ambassador, said that today's session was convened as a morning session and, therefore, debates should be adjourned until Friday, when the new session begins under the chairmanship of Portugal. The Spanish minister and (?other Western representatives) replied to the Pole, saying that his interpretation of the regulations was very free. Perez-Llorca told him to let all the ministers who had come to Madrid speak, if only out of courtesy. Poles and other Eastern representatives insisted that this could not happen and, since any decision has to be unanimous, at 1600 the ministers and other delegates are still involved in a tough battle on procedure which has, if possible, worsened the climate of the conference -- already very tense because of the tough speeches made by both sides this morning. If this csce continues beyond today it will do so under very adverse conditions.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is now giving a news conference. No sooner had he begun than he accused the Polish delegation of preventing some of the delegates from getting the opportunity to speak and he reiterated what he had said in his speech this morning. He said that the United States will not continue negotiating as though nothing has happened while the present situation in Poland continues. Shortly before this the Spanish minister said that the best thing would not be to break up the conference, but to let some time pass until present tensions are reduced.

Polish Chairmanship 'Appalling'

LD092228 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The future of the CSCE hangs in the air. Tomorrow could see it adjourned until Friday because of Polish obstruction of the discussion. The third part of today's session of the conference lasted 30 minutes, from 2100 to 2130. Here is what Javier Ruperez, head of the Spanish delegation, had to say when he was interviewed at the Madrid Palace of Congresses: [Begin Reperez recording] Well, today's session is over. It ended badly, in a shameful fashion because it was conducted in a shameful fashion. The way the Poles chaired the session was quite appalling. The attitude of the Soviet Union, which of course was giving minute instructions to its Polish satellite, was equally appalling. We were treated to a shameful spectacle of boycott and censorship exactly like that which the Polish people are unfortunately suffering at this moment in their own country. [end recording]

Cheysson Expresses 'Outrage'

LD092302 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Things are going badly in Madrid between the Western countries and the East block countries. The madrid CSCE has the objective of making an assessment of the Helsinki accords, accords which are the fruit of detente and which prescribe a certain amount of international rules on human rights. Not all the foreign ministers gathered there were even allowed to speak. The problem, of course, is Poland. Moscow did not want it discussed, and the Western countries insist on that above all else.

The French minister of external relations was thus one of those who was not allowed to speak. He was not able to outline France's position, and he is outraged and saddened by the turn of events. Listen to Claude Cheysson:

[Begin Cheysson recording] We came to discuss security, disarmament, freedom, human rights -- in fact, everything for which Helsinki was designed. Of course we spoke about Poland first because it is there that the violations have taken on the most upsetting, tragic characteristics. Indeed, this morning both sides were able to talk: The East bloc countries expressed their views and these are not the same as ours; the Western countries demonstrated their reprobation, their condemnation, their analysis of the situation in East Europe.

Then, using an intellectual mechanism which I have difficulty in understanding, the East bloc countries decided to block the second half of the session. That is, the speeches by the others. This thus represented discrimination among the countries since half of them were able to speak out but not the other half. This is a curious concept of freedom of expression in this place which, in principle, is supposed to permit dialogue.

Genscher Appeals for Break

LF101220 Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn 10 Feb (DPA) -- According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the question of breaking off the CSCE conference in Madrid in the sense of totally ending the meeting is not under discussion. It is the view of all Western delegations that the CSCE process must be kept alive in order to achieve East-West stabilization, said Genscher in a Deutschlandfunk interview today.

How things are to proceed in Madrid is still, however, an open question. The federal foreign minister announced that on Friday the Western allies will discuss how and in what form the conference could be continued. Genscher drew attention to a "number of voices" which, out of concern for the CSCE process, are appealing for a break in the conference to prevent the increasing buildup of a climate of confrontation. These arguments should also be taken seriously, he said in the interview, the text of which was published by the Foreign Office.

A continuation of the CSCE process would be assured if it were decided to interrupt the conference "for a certain period of time but with a fixed date determined for continuing it." It cannot be said at the moment, however, that the trend is running in this direction, said Genscher. This depends substantially on the attitude of the Eastern states at the conference "and yesterday's order of agenda tricks were really not very encouraging."

Conference Could Be Postponed

LD101354 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] According to information received by this news program from reliable diplomatic sources, the impression at the moment in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is that it could be postponed in 3 or 4 weeks because work has come to a standstill and there has been little progress in the East-West dialogue. The postponement of the Madrid conference would be the only way of avoiding a definitive break in the dialogue, we have been told. If this were to happen, the meeting of the 35 signatory countries of the Helsinki Act could reopen after the summer, possibly on 5 September.

SIGNING OF USSR POWER AGREEMENT SET FOR MARCH

AU081725 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 7 Feb 82 p 2

[Summary] Vienna -- After 2 years of negotiations, a treaty on the exchange of electirc power between Austria and the USSR will be signed in Moscow, presumably in March. This was stated by Director General Fremuth of the Austrian Federal Power Company on Friday after the signing of a protocol on these negotiations by him and Nikolay Lopatin, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification. Lopatin had come to Vienna as head of an experts delegation to attend the first session of the Joint Work Group for Energetics. The main topic of the talks was the power exchange between the two countries, and agreement was reached in principle on this exchange. According to Fremuth, an annual power exchange of 550 megawatts is envisaged as of 1985, with Austrian summer power to be exchanged for Soviet winter night-power, taking advantage of the time difference.

The technical prerequisities for this exchange will be the construction of a 750 kilovolt transmission line from the Ukraine to Budapest, and of a two-system 380 kilovolt transmission line from Budapest to the Vienna-Oberlaa transformer station, as well as a direct-current coupling plant in Duernrohr, Lower Austria. This will require Hungarian investments of 1 billion schillings. Since some details are still unresolved, final talks are to be held in Moscow in March, and a long-term treaty with a running period of between 20 and 25 years is to be concluded. Both sides are taking a positive view on expanding the bilateral power exchange to a multilateral one to include Italy and Switzerland, and regard it as realizable.

TRADE DEFICIT WITH USSR DOUBLES IN 1981

AU041334 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Feb 82 p 8

[Summary] In 1981 Austria's deficit in trade with the Soviet Union reached about 13.6 billion schillings. That is twice as much as a year ago. Although exports went up 30 percent to 7.5 billion schillings, imports rose 21.2 billion schillings. According to the Austrian trade delegate in the USSR, Draszczyk, 90 percent of Austria's imports from the USSR were energy deliveries and another 6 percent were raw materials, semi-finished goods as well as machinery and vehicles. The structure of Austrian exports to the USSR continued to deteriorate in 1981, as the trend toward increased delivery of semi-finished goods continued. While the share of these products substantially increased and for the first time reached 60 percent of Austria's total exports to the USSR, the share of machinery and vehicles declined to 14 percent and that of chemical products and consumer goods was 10 percent.

ARAB ENVOYS 'UNDERSTAND' NEED FOR CONTROLS

AU081127 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6-7 Feb 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Ekoe"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- The Arab ambassadors accredited in Vienna have full understanding for the intensified control of all Arabs living in Austria, the watching of Arab associations, strict entry regulations and other security measures by the Austrian government. This assurance was given to Chancellor Kreisky on Thursday by Tunisian Ambassador Ahmed Ghezal, doyen of his Arab colleagues. Kreisky had asked the diplomats to the Chancellery to discuss the planned measures with them. The immediate cause of this diplomatic "security summit," on which a news blackout was imposed, was the latest threats by the al-'Asifah terrorist organization against members of the Austrian Government.

LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS VIENNA

AU091249 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Luxembourg Foreign Minister Mrs Colette Flesch arrived at noon today for an official visit to Vienna. Madame Flesch, who at the same time is also deputy prime minister and heads the Departments of Foreign Commerce, Economics and Middle Classes and of Justice, will have talks with President Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr. Since there are no serious problems whatever between Austria and Luxembourg, the talks will presumably center on European questions and problems of economic integration.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ACQUIRES ARAB CONTRACTS

AU091508 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Feb 82 p 9

[Summary] Vienna -- During his recent Middle East trip Minister of Agriculture Haiden obtained a number of orders for Austrian companies. Under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Agriculture, Austrian firms will construct in the United Arab Emirates an agricultural complex with irrigation installations, machinery and breeding cattle. Austria is to build in Saudi Arabia a complete stud farm with riding halls and stables as well as other recreation facilities. Moreover, seed processing plants worth 150 million schillings will be delivered to Saudi Arabia by the Stockerau Heid machine factory and the Linz Saatbau Company.

The Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation has obtained Saudi Orders for a tractor assembling plant in Riyadh. In addition, the company will supply 1,000 to 1,500 Steyr tractors to Saudi Arabia, and several hundred trucks to the United Arab Emirates.

BRIEFS

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DECREASES -- In 1981, Austrians consumed 4.5 percent less energy than in 1980. Electric power consumption did not increase in 1981, oil consumption declined 8 percent and that of natural gas 5.5 percent. The consumption of coal went up 5 percent and that of heat supplied by central heating stations by 12.5 percent. At a Vienna press conference, Trade Minister Staribacher declared that Austria's energy supply for this winter was ensured. Poland is punctually delivering the newly agreed reduced coal quotas, he said, and supplementary coal deliveries from France and the FRG have been contracted. [Text] [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 2 Feb 82 p 6 AU]

POLISH MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE UNCONVINCING

PM081627 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Feb 82 p 3

["J.A." report: "Mr Czyrek's Nuances"]

[Text] It is not easy to be convincing when you have to keep repeating yourself. Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek experienced that on Thursday afternoon when he met with journalists to vaunt the merits of what he obstinately calls the "renewal of socialism" in Poland. The only piece of real news from that interview -- and it still has to be verified -- relates to the possible lifting of the "measures stemming from martial law" at the end of February. "We will make every effort to do that," Mr Czyrek said, although he added that martial law itself would remain in force. As can be seen, the nuance is subtle. That is particularly so since the minister did not deny that opposition to the regime could increase among young Polish people oversensitive to "U.S. propaganda...."

In addition Mr Czyrek reiterated General Jaruzelski's proposal to Western governments to hand over detainees who might ask to leave the country. Nonetheless he used the unemployment in the West to justify the fact that most Poles who are not interned are forbidden to leave Poland. However, that ban should be gradually relaxed; for instance, group tourism might be allowed again in April and individual tourism a month later.

Aside from that, the Polish foreign minister hid behind artistic vagueness: No details of the fate awaiting the detainess and of the tension in the Polish Politburo (of which he is nonetheless a member); wishful thinking on a dialogue with the church: and a rather convincing condemnation of Western interference in Polish affairs (interference which apparently contrasts with the Soviet attitude). Mr Czyrek, who refused to say whether or not he had been given prior warning of the 13 December "coup," did place great emphasis, however, on the inconvenience of the U.S. sanctions. He admitted that a sharp drop in living standards had to be expected following the "painful" price increases just introduced and compared martial law to "an umbrella in whose shade it will be possible to implement the reforms."

With regard to his brief meeting with Mr Cheysson on Wednesday, the minister disputed the fact that it lasted only 35 minutes. "Perhaps watches in Warsaw and Paris are not on the same time," he suggested. He also denied describing Mr Walesa as an "extremist," as the Quai d'Orsay nonetheless continues to assert. A little later in the conversation, Mr Czyrek, forgetting his denial, again criticized the Solidarity leader. In conclusion, the minister reiterated General Jaruzelski's argument that the coup was the "lesser evil."

"People are trying to play on certain aspects of East-West relations with the help of the Polish map at our expense," he said. "We want none of that. Poland has paid a very high price on many occasions for such a role, and we want to spare our people such a fate."

DELORS CONCLUDES FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH BRAZIL

PY060314 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Delfim Neto today concluded financial agreements in Paris which will make it possible to build hydroelectric plants. Overall investments contracted in France for the hydroelectric projects amount to $1,234,000,000 or nearly 168 billion cruzeiros. The agreements provide for the purchase by Brazil of four freighters designed to transport petrochemical products, hospital equipment and railway material, for loans earmarked for improving the subway systems and for the sewer system in Sao Paulo.

After a meeting today by Minister Neto and French Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors, a joint communique was issued to announce the conclusion of the talks and the French Government's decision to participate in two more packages of Brazilian projects: the radar program and the financing of a satellite, and the minihydroelectric plants in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul.

BERLINGUER BARI SPEECH REBUTS KOMMUNIST ARTICLE

PM081651 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 1 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Ugo Baduel report]

[Excerpts] Bari -- Problems of terrorism following the Italian police's success in freeing General Dozier and terrorism's relation to the entirely political aspect of the morality issue; the Italian parties' and forces' reactions to the stances recently adopted by the PCI and to the proposals it is putting forward; outside reactions, especially Soviet ones, to the PCI's appraisals and deliberations in connection with events in Poland -- these were the current issues dealt with by Comrade Berlinguer in his speech yesterday morning here at the Petruzzeli Theater which ended the 2-day conference of Communist women, administrators and leaders on the problems of southern Italy.

Comrade Berlinguer discussed the reactions prompted by the PCI's stances on events in Poland and on the problems of socialism, in Italy and abroad. It must be noted first of all, he said, that there is a certain degree of provincialism in the comments by various Italian political representatives and certain press organs. Provincialism because they immediately hastened to discuss how far our stances would influence balances in the government and within the parties. Some of them went as far as to offer, as a gracious gift, to consider us worthy of supporting some new kind of government from outside. All these thoughts concerning immediate Italian political affairs were completely divorced from the problems -- of such vast importance for the history and future of the workers movement -- behind our deliberations and decisions.

Some commentators, moreover, believed they could argue that our latest stances were made possible thanks to the other parties, which guaranteed Italy's freedom and democracy. However, Berlinguer said energetically, I wonder whether anybody could deny that the PCI itself made a very major, if not exclusive, contribution to the restoration of a democratic system in Italy and that, thanks to its strong and extensive ties with the working class and working people, subsequently defended it against the attacks of all kinds that were due basically to the DC (as in 1953 with the swindle law [legge truffa] or in 1960 with the Tambroni affair) whereas nobody can cite a single act by our party that conflicted with the democratic and constitutional rules.

As for our international autonomy, which is allegedly recognizeable only now, the PCI secretary general contined, it seems to me that it is embarrassing for some of our critics to remember that even under Togliatti and Longo on several occasions and on significant matters (ranging from the Yalta memorandum to the invasion of Czechoslovakia) the Communist Party was able to issue free and autonomous verdicts, critical appraisals, which of course have been developed both in recent years and now on the basis of new factors that have prompted us to adopt new postures. For some time, however, we have been waiting for the DC, the Social Democratic Party, the PRI and the Liberal Party leaders to show toward Washington some kind of spirit of criticism and independence even remotely comparable to the kind that we have shown toward everyone. And this demand now concerns the PSI too.

Then, Berlinguer said, continuing with his list, there are those who say "it is not enough" and who are certainly not lacking and who will never be lacking. They are the ones who say: Very well, the PCI has been good, but it is not enough because it should declare that the October Revolution was an error, that the PCI should not have been born, that Marx should be set aside, that Lenin should be discarded, that socialism does not exist and will never exist; and last that the Communists should organize into splinter groups like the other parties, to be recognized as truly democratic and truly Western -- in short, that it would be best if the Communists were no longer communists.

We have replied clearly and fully to all these issues concerning the origins, history, ideological heritage and characteristics, of our party, Berlinguer said -- of a party that naturally does not repudiate itself and that at the same time is able to sharpen its critical approach and to update and modernize itself. But let it also be clear that nobody must assume that we Communists will cease to be communists in the special way in which we Italian Communists have grown up and developed.

Having reasserted these necessary replies, Berlinguer said that the Communists would, however, be making a major error if they failed to consider the significance of the two positive repercussions of their latest stances. First the fact that it has now become impossible for any responsible political group or politician to continue saying that there is still a valid preclusion against the PCI. This means that, albeit belatedly, there is acknowledgement in principle of the possibility of alternation in the country's political leadership involving the PCI, thus putting an end to the lame democracy, the limited democracy, that is, that democracy that is incomplete on the left, that has caused so much damage to society and to the state and to the development of the republic that stemmed from the constitution and the resistance.

The possibility of an alternative does not yet mean that it is easy to achieve, but the innovation -- which we must succeed in recognizing, Berlinguer said -- is that the other parties can no longer resort to excuses, false pretexts and ideological diversion tactics. If, however, despite everything, they still persist, even more light will be thrown on the real reasons -- hitherto concealed or unacknowledged -- for the resistance to a democratic alternative -- reasons, as we have long been saying, connected with the defense of social privileges and positions of power, which harm the nation. But this will make it less difficult to combat and defeat them. The fact is, Berlinguer said, that now "the emperor has no clothes". This means that all political parties and groups will be forced increasingly to come to terms no longer with false problems but with Italy's real problems and with how to govern, reform and regenerate Italy.

So people must not expect us to start begging and pleading for admittance to government on any terms. That is not our task: our task is to work, struggle and develop our initiatives to put an end to the era of governments that do not govern and to create conditions and convergences for a change of course, that is, for a government alternative comprising the PCI too.

The other positive factor that must be recognized, Berlinguer continued, is the repercussion that our stances have had in a broad sector of democratic public opinion, especially among young people. One can observe several signs of recognition of the consistency, courage and calm with which we have shouldered all our responsibilities toward the Italian people and the world workers movement. And, Berlinguer said, I believe I can state that the defense of the PCI and of its positive national role from unfair and arrogant attacks aimed at weakening and splitting it is a defense that many Italians, including some very distant from us, consider a national duty, because the PCI, as it is, is one of Italy's assets.

Next the PCI secretary general replied to the accusations -- following PRAVDA's -- now leveled at the Italian Communists by the CPSU ideological journal KOMMUNIST. Berlinguer confirmed that the KOMMUNIST article, a lengthy text, will be published in full in RINASCITA, just as L'UNITA published the PRAVDA article. We state at once, he added, that this polemic is not taking place on equal bases. Indeed, whereas readers of the Italian Communist newspapers are fully acquainted with the Soviet arguments, Soviet readers still know nothing of what the Italian Communists actually believe and say. They are not acquainted with the 30 December Directorate document, the Central Committee debate or the L'UNITA articles in reply to PRAVDA.

According to KOMMUNIST, Berlinguer continued, we have an "abstract" and "hazy" idea of socialism. We believe not. Our ideas about socialism include the following very specific and clear one:

Socialism must guarantee the utmost acquaintance with the facts, the maximum information, as a precondition for summoning the broad masses to participate actively in political life and its leadership, but whereas we acquaint our comrades with the real facts, with the versions of them provided by all sides (as we have done, and are still doing, with regard to Poland) and acquaint them with the documents involved in the CPSU's polemic with the PCI, Soviet communists and citizens have known, and still know, nothing about our stances and arguments. Our comrades and Italian citizens can therefore issue an informed verdict, express their own opinions of either agreement or disagreement, whereas Soviet citizens, whether party members or not, cannot do so.

Next Berlinguer discussed the substance of the polemic, proceeding from the following assertion: It is the facts that are most important. It is from them, he added, that we must proceed when making any general appraisal. So it is abstract for people to ignore the facts and to set dogma above them. And it is still, and always, the facts we wish to discuss and to come to terms with. For that matter, what other criterion should communists, Marxists, have, if not this: To proceed from reality? We have been answered with insults and accusations. "Sacrilege." Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta was right when he said that here we are no longer in the realm of reason but in the realm of theology. Moreover, Berlinguer asked, who among the communists should be the depository of what is sacred, the real interpreter of this new theology that passes judgment on sinners, heretics and schismatics? So it is on the facts that we await replies. Such replies have not yet been forthcoming.

And Berlinguer did indeed go on to discuss the facts. What is the reason for the Polish crisis; he asked. What are the real causes of the collapse of confidence in its leaders, who have been governing for over 30 years? Why the military solution instead of a democratic and socialist one? But the Italian Communists have put other questions to the Soviet leaders too. Why was there external intervention in 1968 in Czechoslovakia to cut short a new development in that country, which was decided on and led by the Communist Party Central Committee and backed by the workers and intellectual forces? Why was there military intervention in 1980 in Afghanistan -- a neutral and friendly country -- violating fundamental principles of independence and sovereignty?

All this, Berlinguer said, reveals a tendency to deal with real contradictions with force rather than by using democratic and socialist potentials, the consensus, initiative and involvement of the masses. You cannot attribute all the blame to the class adversaries or go as far as to include among the class adversaries us, the Italian Communists, men and women of a party that has combated, and every day stands up to, the enemies of the working class, of democracy and socialism. KOMMUNIST says we have gone over "to the alignment of forces combating socialism." Let our comrades say whether this is so, Berlinguer exclaimed -- the comrades who on so many occasions, answering the party's appeal, have been the protagonists of so many struggles against the imperialists, colonialists and warmongers: of the struggles for the liberation and independence of the peoples of Algeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Angola, Mozambique and El Salvador.

Addressing his very attentive audience, Berlinguer added: You say -- you protagonists of the broad European and world movement for disarmament, peace cooperation among the peoples, you who are committed to the unceasing defense of the interests and aspirations of the workers and unemployed, laborers and peasants, pensioners and women -- you say whether you consider yourselves on the side of imperialism and capitalism or whether you consider yourselves loyal to the ideals of peace and socialism.

The Soviet comrades, Berlinguer continued, accuse the PCI of "wanting to impose their own model of socialism on others." Exactly the opposite is true; we want respect and appreciation for all the ideas of democracy and socialism which are emerging in such great numbers among men and women throughout the world; and above all we want respect for every people's right to choose their own path, without impositions from anyone.

We believed that the times of anathemas had passed. Instead we are hearing again the expressions of people who consider themselves responsible for protecting dogma and who believe that they can pass sentences, considering themselves some kind of supreme tribunal. Let us remember that too many errors and too much damage have been caused by such methods in the past. Let us remember in particular that in 1949 the Yugoslav communists were condemned in a tone and even in words unfortunately similar to the ones now being used against us.

The main charge, Berlinguer said, leveled at that party, which led an extraordinary national, people's and antifascist revolution and which wanted to pursue its own path to socialism, was in fact the charge of having "gone over to the enemy camp." At the time we Italian Communists too supported that charge and shared responsibility for it. There was Stalin and there was the Cominform. There was a different situation within the communist movement. But later, following the 20th CPSU Congress in 1956, the error was recognized and corrected. Khrushchev took the well-known demarches, apologized and restored relations. The full right to the diversity of roads to socialism was recognized. And Togliatti too carried out a self-criticism for that error and the part played in it by the Italian Communists, and even spoke in terms of a "felicitious misdeed" on the Yugoslavs' part, because by rejecting imposition, not only did they not go over to the imperialist camp, but they stood firm and pursued, albeit amid major difficulties, their own original path to socialism and here among the founders of the great world movement of nonaligned countries, which has played and still plays an essential role in the struggle for peace and cooperation.

In 1956, Berlinguer continued, following our shared self-criticism for the 1948 errors, all the communist parties undertook not to repeat such errors. We Italian Communists have honored that commitment, for instance by rejecting the "excommunication" of China, despite our disagreements -- including profound ones -- with it. Now, however, we have the impression that the intention is to repeat with the Italians the serious error of 1948. This worries us -- not for our own sake, Berlinguer said, but because a return to those methods would be a regression that would harm all communist and workers parties and all liberation and progressive movements. And we believe it would harm the CPSU too.

Our outlook is very different from this, the PCI secretary general said -- no anathemas, but free debates; no leading parties but equal-based relations. We talk in terms of a new kind of internationalism. This means proceeding from the major contradictions of a world now living under the threat of nuclear disaster, the threat to peace, survival and the balance of life on earth. It means a commitment to surmounting the gulf between rich and poor, between those with too much and those dying of starvation, between those who possess resources, information and technology and those who do not. There must be a commitment to the disarmament, equality and sovereignty of all nations and to international cooperation. It is for these objectives that we communist and progressive parties and peace-loving and liberation forces throughout the world must debate and work.

RED BRIGADES TAKE WEAPONS IN ARMY BARRACKS RAID

AU091533 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Naples, 9 Feb (ANSA) -- Four Red Brigades urban guerrillas raided an Italian Army barracks near here last night, immobilized the eighteen soldiers stationed there, and got away with a large assortment of arms, police sources confirmed today. The barracks was at Santa Maria Capua Vetere just forty kilometers south of Naples. According to the police, the arms included two mortars, two bazookas, four heavy machine-guns and 44 automatic rifles. A police reconstruction said the four urban guerrillas scales the buildings outside wall and immobilized the four soldiers on guard and the fourteen asleep inside the building gagging them and tying them to their beds. They then went to the armory, broke in and took the arms to two vehicles waiting outside.

POPE STRESSES WORKERS' RIGHT TO JOIN TRADE UNIONS

LD091526 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The right of workers to join trade unions was stressed by the pope during the audience he granted this morning to an international group of trade union leaders. They are meeting in Rome to show their solicitude for Poland.

Speaking in French, the pope expressed his gratitude for their solidarity towards his country at this moment when workers and the entire population are being subjected to severe trials. The holy father spoke about those in Poland who are suffering greatly from the official measures imposed for almost 2 months now -- those who have lost their lives, those who have been wounded, those who have been arrested and imprisoned, those who have been tried and severely punished and those who have lost their jobs because of their convictions.

John Paul II recalled the first congress of Solidarnosc in Danzig, his meeting about a year ago with Lech Walesa and other representatives of the independent and free trade union, and he equally recalled that the head of the delegation from the Government of the People's Republic of Poland for permanent working contacts with the Holy See was present at that meeting.

The Pontiff said that on that occasion he expressed his joy in knowing that on November 10th 1980 the statute of the free trade union Solidarnosc had been approved, and therefore the legitimacy of the existence and of the specific activities of this union had been recognized. On that happy occasion, full of so many promises, the pope went on, I was able to affirm that the setting up of the free trade union was an event of great importance. It showed the ready openness of all working men in Poland to assume real responsibility on the different branches of activities so numerous for the dignity and production of work in our birthplace. It also showed that there is no contradiction beween such an autonomous social initiative taken by working men and the structure of the system, which refers to human work as a fundamental value of the life of society and the state.

It has not escaped anyone's notice that the free trade union Solidarnosc came into being at a very difficult time for Poland. The hopes which have been temporarily deluded, the pontiff said, the difficulties and the obstacles which have been created, the hard restrictions imposed not only on the members of the union but on the entire population, cannot make us forget that this trade union acquired and still possesses the character of an authentic representative of the workers, recognized and confirmed by the organs (?of power). It is and remains an autonomous and independent trade union, faithful to its initial inspiration, which rejects violence even today in the difficult situation it is living, concerned with being a constructive force for the nation. The pontiff referred to his encyclical "Laborum Exercens," and said that the church has always proclaimed the right to free association in the name of the dignity of human work.

In conclusion, John Paul II said he was living the present situation in Poland as a profoundly sad event and he was convinced that restitution of effective and complete respect for the rights of working men, and especially their right to a trade union already created and legalized, is the only way to emerge from this difficult situation.

PCI HISTORIAN DISCUSSES 'THIRD WAY' THEORY

PM090927 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 31 Jan 82 pp 52, 54

[Paolo Mieli interview with Paolo Spriano, director of the PCI's Gramsci Institute]

[Text] Question: Professor, as a communist and a historian of the PCI, what do you think of the "third way?" For one thing, does the "third way" exist or not?

Answer: The fact that this concept still has some indistinct aspects requiring further examination does not mean it does not exist.

Question: So let us see what it consists of. A path should lead from one point to another in a particular area. So let us say that since your party still calls itself "communist," the third way should lead from Existing State Square to Self-management by the Producers Square. And by a different route (this is why you call it the "third" way) from Social Democracy Avenue.

Answer: Yes. Whoever is working for real progress beyond capitalism proceeds from an observation of the seriousness of the present crisis of capitalism and from the idea that is is possible to open up a new phase leading to socialism. Back in 1944-47 too the European communist movement talked about new and different roads (different from the classic October road) for transcending capitalism. But at that time the path adopted by the Eastern bloc countries was portrayed rhapsodically; indeed, it was claimed that precisely because that path had led those countries to victory it was possible for every communist party to find a new one that took into account the complexity and diversity of the national situation in which it worked.

Question: Now, however, the PCI has reversed this verdict and says the path opened up by the October Revolution led down a blind alley.

Answer: Now an essential part of the third way (or third phase) concept is the critique of the inherent flaws and limitations of the Soviet model -- a critique that challenges the very nature of Eastern-bloc societies, with their contradictions and constrictions in both the political and economic fields. Those models of centralized planning, managed in a bureaucratic and authoritarian manner, can in no way constitute a transition of passage toward self-management by the producers, that is, a higher phase of socialism.

Question: Many people do not feel that such a tragic assessment should be made of the social democratic experience.

Answer: We can no longer talk in general and peremptory terms of a single social democratic experience, because the Western workers movement is full of very varied and changing experiences of this kind. For instance, you cannot define as social democracy everything represented by the French PS, which does not have behind it a trade union that embraces the entire working class (as do the British or German socialist parties) and has a Jacobin tradition and a teleological [finalistica] drive that prompt it to work on structural reforms very different from the more modest ambitions of classic forms of social democracy. One could continue enumerating national differences, the impulses to socialist change, and even the dialectic that exists within the Socialist International and within the "eurocommunist" parties.

Question: But 2 weeks ago in L'ESPRESSO Guido Carli [former governor of the Bank of Italy] analyzed the PCI's economic program in considerable detail and reached the conclusion that it "falls within the guidelines of Scandinavian-type social democracy." So the third way is simply a variant of the social democratic path....

Answer: No. Especially in Europe there are socialist, social democratic, progressive and cultural forces which, just like us, aspire to a new driving role for our continent and aim, like us, at resumption of the detente process. All those who issue a severe verdict on the West's present crisis of values and governability and who have in mind the aim of a superior kind of civilization and of a real change in production relations, not simply an improvement of the welfare state, can identify with the third way (or, if you prefer, the originality and necessity of a new phase).

Question: But nobody has explained how to achieve this "higher form of civilization."

Answer: We are living in such a dangerous situation that our plans would not be realistic unless they embraced the belief in the gradual nature of a process. We cannot ignore the existence in the West of another social and political front headed by Reagan, which is working for the restoration of capitalism's traditional scope and for a reduction of the role of the workers movement's autonomous forces and which has on its side the British conservatives, the French right and the Christian Democratic international. This front does not envisage a new policy toward the Third World.

Question: What can the PCI contribute to the third way front?

Answer: First the ability to integrate its own mass experience, albeit within the awareness of being a minority force. The convergence with other forces can stem partly from a shared stance -- I am thinking here of the German social democrats -- toward "real socialism." In other words, the belief that there is a profound and insuperable historical gulf with the Eastern bloc's experience and at the same time that it is still necessary to fight for every real possibility of reformability of the Eastern bloc countries, to create a new opportunity for detente and to lower the height of the barrier between the opposing blocs.

Peace depends partly on this too. Even more so, any socialist progress. That means, among other things, seeking and accepting as interlocutors in the Eastern bloc all the forces and intellectual energies of dissidence, of internal dialectic, all the tendencies to real forms of autonomy, that cannot fail to continue manifesting themselves precisely because the crisis in the Soviet power and government system exists and the need for change created by the most profound thrusts in the Eastern bloc societies cannot be suppressed with tanks.

CENTER DEMOCRATIC UNION LOSES SENATE MAJORITY

NC092235 Paris AFP in English 2210 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The Spanish ruling Center Democratic Union (CDU) today lost the absolute majority which it had held since March 1979 in the Senate, upper house of the Spanish Parliament. The change occurred when Senator Luis Ramallo announced that he was leaving the CDU and joining a mixed opposition grouping which now holds 109 seats against the CDU's 108.

The CDU, which held 120 seats in 1979, can still count on support from other groups, observers said. The CDU holds 151 out of 349 seats in the lower house.

HAIG AGREES TO 'SPEED-UP' OF TREATY TALKS

LD081736 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig held an important meeting at the Santa Cruz Palace this afternoon. They spent 1 hour and 10 minutes reviewing bilateral affairs and the international political situation, with attention centered on the security conference. Haig, who favors an early adjournment of the conference, set out for Minister Perez-Llorca his reasons for believing in the need for a stiff line against Moscow because, Haig said, what happened in Poland has led to a serious breakdown in detente to which the West cannot close its eyes.

Perez-Llorca reiterated the Spanish attitude, in view of its position as host country, of seeking to avoid slanging matches and thus to align itself with the Western countries who wish to see the East-West dialogue continued at the Madrid conference.

Perez-Llorca and Haig additionally agreed that the talks for renewal of the Spanish-U.S. treaty must be speeded up, as the extension to the treaty expires on 20 May this year.

CALVO-SOTELO, CHEYSSON DISCUSS BILATERAL ISSUES

LD091052 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Pedro Fernandez Cespedes report from Moncloa Palace]

[Text] Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has held a 45-minute meeting with the French Minister of External Affairs, Claude Cheysson. The French minister wished to make no statement and left the Moncloa Palace in a hurry because he was due to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig before the start of the CSCE.

Mr Cheysson informed Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo of the Polish delegation's intention -- expressed this morning -- of adjourning the CSCE at 1330. Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo was also informed of France's position at the conference -- a position of compromise half-way between its definitive postponement, as advocated by the U.S. secretary of state and its indefinite continuation without results.

Current outstanding bilateral issues were also discussed at the meeting between Cheysson and the prime minister, but, as noted, Mr Cheysson wished to make no statements, though he did say that he would speak to journalists here in Madrid during the course of the day.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN ATTACKS U.S. POLICY ON EL SALVADOR

NC100729 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen launched a strong attack on U.S. foreign policy Tuesday night, calling on the Reagan administration to be as critical of the governments of El Salvador and Turkey as it is of Poland and the Soviet Union.

The criticism in a television interview was Mr Jorgensen's second attack on U.S. policy in two nights. On Monday he described President Ronald Reagan's policy on El Salvador as unreasonable, extremely dangerous and harmful to cooperation between the United States and Europe.

The head of the Social-Democratic minority government in Denmark, a country which is a NATO ally of the United States, told his television interviewer his government had informed Washington of its views on U.S. policy. After the interview, Conservative opposition leader Poul Schlueter said that Mr Jorgensen's "impulsively anti-American statements" would certainly be used by the Soviet Union.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER 'EXPANDS CONTACTS' WITH EEC

PM041323 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 Jan 82 p 13

[Paal Nordenborg report]

[Text] Yesterday evening Foreign Minister Svenn Stray raised the question of Norway and the foreign and security policy decisions made by the EEC nations with the EEC Council of Ministers chairman. For a time the Foreign Ministry has been working on a program of action for Norway's relationship with the foreign policy cooperation among the EEC countries. This cooperation takes place outside the framework of the economic cooperation established in the treaties between the EEC countries.

The EEC Council of Ministers chairman coordinates foreign policy cooperation. In the current 6-month period the chairmanship is held by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg told ARBEIDERBLADET that the agenda for Foreign Minister Stray's talks with the EEC chairman this time covered how Norway would best be able to protect its interests through the best possible contact before the EEC makes its decisions. Berg said that the Foreign Ministry is also planning a meeting in Brussels on 28 and 29 June for talks between Foreign Minister Stray and the EEC commission vice president. This will be a so-called high-level meeting, at which we will look at our bilateral contacts with the EEC in other fields -- first and foremost the economic -- covered by the EEC's treaties, Under Secretary Berg said. "This is the sort of high-level meeting for which former Prime Minister Odvar Nordli took the initiative on the Norwegian side," Berg said. According to the under secretary, yesterday's meeting and those in June with the EEC commission accord with the present government's objective of establishing and expanding contacts and cooperation arrangements with the EEC. "I would stress that none of this has anything to do with Norwegian membership. So much has happened both within the EEC and in Norway that the idea of Norwegian membership is completely behind us," Under Secretary Berg said.

He pointed out that the EEC has developed in a way completely different from that first envisaged. Conditions are now completely different, he asserted, and he had noted with interest the idea put forward by Labor Party Deputy Chairman Einar Forde at a recent Oslo Labor Association meeting for a conference called "debate on Europe." Berg said that the Polish crisis, more than any other circumstance, has obvious repercussions for the political cooperation among the EEC countries, as well as an effect on East-West relations. The need for consultations on joint reactions to the crisis has accelerated the cooperation process.

The U.S. move on sanctions just before Christmass underlined this need, and the agreement reached then had an important effect on Federal Chancellor Schmidt's later talks with President Reagan. The fact that the EEC reached a joint approach to the sanctions question made similar work at the NATO Council of Ministers 11 January meeting much easier, Berg said. He stressed that on the Polish question Norway has followed the EEC's line, as it did in the cases of Afghanistan and the hostage affair in Iran.

As far as NATO's treatment of the Polish situation is concerned, he said: "The fact that the European NATO nations have not yet implemented "punitive economic measures" against the Soviet Union, as the United States has done, is a result of the NATO decision that each individual member nation is free to draw up its own sanctions in accord with its own situation. Also, the U.S. economic sanctions are very limited." Nor does Berg see any conflict between the strengthening of Norwegian contacts with European political cooperation and cooperation spanning the Atlantic: "NATO will continue to be the major forum for consultations on foreign and security policy questions for us and for the other members of the alliance. Consultations within the EEC do not necessarily mean complications for consultations within NATO. If anything, the Polish situation has demonstrated the opposite."

WILLOCH DUPED INTO TELEVISION APPEARANCE

PM091133 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Willoch"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kaare Willoch has appeared in a U.S. television program alongside the Turkish military regime chief, General Evren, among others. They both expressed their deep concern over the repression of human rights in Poland. According to our information, our own prime minister did not know beforehand that General Evren would be appearing in the same program. There is every reason therefore to rebuke the Americans for not making this clear in advance. However, we cannot see that this in any way excuses our own prime minister. He ought to know that it was not only love of their fellow man which led the U.S. authorities to make such a program.

SWEDEN

ARMS EXPORTS FALL DRAMATICALLY IN LAST YEAR

PM091359 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Jan 82 p 6

[Olle Ekstrom dispatch]

[Excerpts] Stockholm -- Swedish arms exports fell markedly in 1981 after several years of dramatic increase. Exports fell from 2,078 million kronor in 1980 to just over 1,500 million in 1981. Arms exports increased sharply in the latter half of the seventies, chiefly as a result of Bofors' success in seelling the 70 missile, the Swedish army's most modern antiaircraft missile, to almost 10 countries. The names of these countries have not been made public.

USSR SEAMEN UNAFFECTED BY TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

PM081517 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Feb 82 p 5

[Naval correspondent Desmond Wettern Article]

[Text] Some 1,000 Russians, among them KGB men and naval officers, are free to travel each week anywhere they want in Britain. The new Foreign Office travel ban on Soviet diplomats will not affect them.

Crews of Soviet ships, who need carry only an international merchant seaman's card, can travel anywhere they wish once ashore, and there is no real means even of telling if they return before their ship sails. Every week some 30 Russian merchant ships visit British ports, and this is far more than can be economically justified by the level of trade between the two countries. The weekly average number of British ships in Russian ports is three.

More Than 50 Ports

Under the new Foreign Office ban Russian diplomats must not travel more than 25 miles from central London. This replaces a 35-miles limit and is part of Britain's response to events in Poland. The new ban, which also applies for the first time to Polish diplomats and to Russian journalists and staff of the airline Aeroflot in London, was announced in the Commons on Friday and takes immediate effect.

In the course of a year Russian ships call at more than 50 ports in Britain, and before their departure it is up to their captains to tell the authorities if any crew are missing. Nor is there necessarily any way in which port authorities can know if the men returning to a ship are the same as those who stepped ashore, since at many smaller ports there are no restrictions on people entering and leaving the docks.

Britons Restricted

Under Russian rules any ship visiting a foreign port has to have a political officer or commissar of the KGB on board, and often naval officers serve in Russian merchant ships for training and intelligence purposes. Harbourmasters and customs and immigration officers at many British ports have for years been voicing their concern to Ministry of Defence officers about the lack of restrictions on visiting Russian and Warsaw Pact seamen.

British sailors in Russian ports cannot travel outside the port area without a visa provided by the Russian Embassy. But the Defence Ministry has no power to change the rules concerning Russian ship visits. That is something that only the Home Office on Foreign Office recommendation, could enforce in retaliation for the restrictions placed on British sailors in Russia.

The Defence Ministry has also been pressing for years, with the support of the Americans, for NATO to set up a monitoring system to keep track of the movement of Russian merchant ships in Western waters. But according to the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, Adm Harry Train, an American, the other NATO countries have consistently rejected such proposals on the grounds that they might upset trade relations with the Soviet Union and its satellites.

AMBASSADOR TO PROTEST U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

NC101208 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Cyprus ambassador in Washington to make the necessary representation at the State Department over its inaccurate presentation of the human rights situation in Cyprus. An official statement says the Foreign Ministry studied the part of the U.S. State Department report to the Congress connected with Cyprus. It has instructed the ambassador especially to stress the unacceptability of the continuing violation of human rights in Cyprus by the Turkish occupation troops as well as the continuing violation of the Cyprus Republic's sovereign rights by Turkey.

In the U.S. Government report it is mentioned that in light of the military intervention and continuing presence of Turkish armed forces in northern Cyprus, Turkey is playing a role in the human rights situation in Cyprus. The report claims that the dispute over human rights in Cyprus stems basically from the different interpretations each community gives to the reasons and causes of the Cyprus problem, the communal differences and to everything each side claims should be done in order to find a solution.

Daily Scores Report

NC101044 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 10 Feb 82 p 3

[From the "Our Opinion" column: "A Double Standard"]

[Text] In a report on human rights, the Reagan administration claims that the United States was the first country in the world whose constitution guaranteed the protection of human rights and that it is undertaking an initiative to combat a double standard in the examination of human rights violations. Yet the same report claims that the dispute on human rights in Cyprus allegedly stems from the different interpretation each community gives to the reasons and causes of the Cyprus problem. This means a double standard, which the United States has undertaken to suppress.

As the whole world knows, human rights in Cyprus are being trampled by the Turkish invasion troops and by nobody else. There are no two sides; there is only a victim and a victimizer. The victimizer is the Turkish Attila, who invaded Cyprus, killed, raped and evicted thousands of Greeks from their ancestral homes and who are now living as refugees in their own country. There is the indigenous population and there are the Turkish invaders and settlers, who are usurping the indigenous population's property and trampling on its human rights, and this is being tolerated by the world's great powers and the United States itself which, if indeed it has undertaken a campaign to combat a double standard in human rights, can prove this in practice by starting with Cyprus.

SPOKESMAN ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC100931 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 10 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Answering a question, the government spokesman stated yesterday that he was not aware of any country which had demanded that Cyprus sever its diplomatic relations with Israel. The question was raised because of the positive vote Cyprus cast for the UN Genral Assembly resolution that called on all UN members immediately to sever diplomatic, economic, trade and other relations with Israel.

BRIEFS

ARAB GULF RELATIONS -- Cyprus has secured loans amounting to $20 million from the World Bank and the Kuwait Development Bank. The money will be used to finance the island's third highway development project. The loans were neogtiated by the minister of communications and works, Mr Katzikostas, during a visit to Kuwait. Mr Katzikostas also signed an air agreement with Oman. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Feb 82 NC]

KKE-INTERIOR APPRAISES PASOK RULE, POLICIES

NC081508 Athens I AVYI in Greek 7 Feb 82 p 6

[KKE-Interior Central Committee resolution issued 6 February]

[Excerpts] The victory of the democratic forces in the October elections, the simultaneous defeat of the right and the election of the democratic-progressive PASOK government undoubtedly constituted a significant milestone -- the start of a new period for our country -- and the first 100 days have now ended.

1. International Conditions

Our people's struggle for change is being waged under conditions of intensifying economic crisis and international tension in which the international situation is tending to deteriorate. For this reason the struggle for detente remains our principal duty. The many-months-old military dictatorship, imposed in Poland after pressure by the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact, has shaken communists and progressive people throughout the world. It constitutes a new element of aggravation, international tension and new difficulties for the Polish people and their forces of renewal. It exposes the problem of a crisis in the Soviet model of "existent socialism" in Eastern Europe and of the methods for its imposition. At the same time, it negatively influences the promotion and splendor of socialism, especially in Europe.

The United States is taking advantage of the Polish tragedy and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in order to promote, by endeavoring to impose sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, its own imperialist policy and cold war goals, especially in relations between East and West, on the issues of the Euromissiles and disarmament, the Middle East and Middle Asia [as published]. The United States is thus arresting Western Europe's tendency for a different and self-sustained position in international problems. At the same time it is supporting Evren's military dictatorship and crimes as well as the blood-soaked juntas of Latin America, and it is doing everything to avoid the imposition of sanctions against them. Within this framework, by using the increasing Turkish provocations as a basic lever, the United States is intensifying its pressure on our country so it will make concessions on the issues of NATO, the bases, Ankara's demands in the Aegean and Cyprus, where the Turkish occupation is continuing.

Events in Poland have led the international workers' movement to a new qualitative situation. A significant number of communist parties, especially in advanced capitalist countries, have denounced the military regime in Poland and the negative role the Soviet leadership has played in every effort for renewal. The recent undisguised CPSU attack against the CPI, and Eurocommunism in general, proved that the CPSU leadership is incapable of participating in a dialogue, preferring the old method of airing unfounded slanderous denunciations and leading to a new rift among communist parties, having drawn no lessons from previous similar events (China, Yugoslavia).

An increasing number of communist parties in Europe and other areas of the world are declaring their position in favor of a new road, different from that of social democracy and "existent socialism," in a new phase of renovative and revolutionary procedures aiming at socialism with democracy. All these things constitute a new milestone for the European workers' movement and dictates initiatives for immediate consultations among communist parties and other leftist and progressive forces which, struggling for socialism with democracy and freedom, consider their struggle separate from the struggle for detente and peace, for a new international economic and political order, for new equal relations between North and South, between developed and developing countries in the Third World. Thus, currently, the struggle for an independent pacifist Europe facing the two superpowers coincides with the struggle for the Europe of the working people.

These developments shed light in a new way and vindicate the Greek Communists' struggle for renewal, against dogmatism and dependence, which started in 1968, for the renewal of our country's communist movement for an independent, democratic and militant road toward socialism.

2. General Assessments on the First Postelection Period

Following the October elections a new situation has existed in our country. Its basic characteristics are: A democratic progressive government has been elected which declares change as its program and with socialism as its goal. The new government has broad popular support and is afforded a margin of comfort by the people on condition that it advances. At the same time, however, an incipient but clear displeasure and disappointment is being noted among the popular masses because of the concessions, inconsistencies and vagueness of government policy. Nevertheless, popular support could possibly continue and even expand if the government's daily practice can convince public opinion and all progressive forces that it can lead the country on the road of substantive change. In addition, the crisis in New Democracy after its defeat in the elections and its policy, so far at least, have not permitted it to place serious obstacles in the way of the government's task.

These facts constitute basic and favorable prerequisites for dealing with multilateral difficulties, such as: the problems being created by the deteriorating international tension and the deepening crisis, the deterioration of the economic crisis in the country, which manifests itself through continuing inflation, the deterioration in the balance of payments, the continuing stagnation in production and investments, increasing unemployment, which is approaching 150 billion drachmas, the pressure by capitalists and foreigners for the essential retention of New Democracy's policy in critical sectors, the right's counter-attack now in the offing which, regardless of its current situation, will try to exploit any popular displeasure and -- from an entirely different aspect -- the policy itself of the doctrinaire Communist Party, which is inspired by petty party considerations in the internal field and by a tendency to serve the goals of the Warsaw Pact in the foreign field.

Starting with our positions on the country's problems and the necessary solutions, but taking into consideration PASOK's declarations, we appreciate that the government work developed thus far within the above framework is summarily described by the following characteristics: The work has presented positive steps in certain sectors, although often haphazardly, within the framework of a generally progressive direction which creates possibilities for democracy's expansion and a broader popular militant intervention.

Principally, however, the government work during this period -- thanks to a number of contradictions, inhibitions, delays and negative manifestations -- finally summarized a policy of reforms of a democratic nature to a limited extent which do not fall within the broader prospect for substantive deep changes, planned and mature, indispensable for overcoming the crisis, consolidating change and advancing the country with greater democracy toward the direction of a socialism with freedom, pluralism, independence and self-management.

The justified manifestations of displeasure and disappointment which are being expressed by some sectors of public opinion spring from this fact. The pertinent facts, supporting our general assessment of the government's work thus far, are:

Our party has positively confronted certain government positions and measures, for instance the disavowal of neoliberalism as a direction for overcoming the crisis. The effort for strengthening the public sector and state intervention. The announcement of the establishment of certain mechanisms for controlling capital, certain aspects of the income policy which, however, as a whole left the workers unsatisfied and which in any case have not been completed; in the field of democratization the declaration of the recognition of national resistance. Certain changes in the administration pyramid and of persons in senior posts, especially in the security corps, which was the basic support of the rightest state, the first measures for strengthening local government, a new and more independent tone in the management of foreign policy problems and certain steps for broadening the country's foreign relations. The more persistent defense of Greek interests within the EEC.

On the other hand, however, we annotate to the government's debit the fact that its central choice for dealing with the crisis and for development in 1982 has been reliance on private capital. That it has not started nationalization in sectors of the economy that are mature and necessary for contributing to a new qualitative development, and although announcements on the whole are delayed, that in the field of incomes policy undisguised and serious backpedaling has been noted.

PASOK agricultural policy remains unclear without any substantive measure on the serious issues of unaccountability of intermediaries, the strengthening of cooperative societies and so forth. In the field of democratization there has been delay in processing laws that were announced (for instance, national resistance, political refugees). No essential change has been noted in the democratization of the armed forces, the most critical sector of the state machine. Old provisions and regulations continue to be valid in this sector. The armed forces information service is being retained as an army channel. A dangerous tendency is being manifested for factionalizing the administration and for making trade unions and other social organizations dependent on the government. At the same time a tendency has been noted in PASOK to weaken mass struggle through the argument that currently the government of change is in power.

The result of these tendencies is: The intensely factionalized composition of the provisional Greek General Confederation of Labor [GSEE] leadership, which from the start damaged the effort to purge the country's most significant mass representative. These tendencies are very dangerous and, if not abandoned, the administration will fail. The democratic laws and institutions which will be established by the government will be falsified, the mass movement, which is the principal force of change, will be damaged. Furthermore, backpedaling on critical democracy problems of a genuine but simple proportional election system and the absence of pluralism in television, mainly at the expense of the smaller parties, serve the chance of perpetuating the current bipartisan system but damage democracy's cause.

The government does not have clear foreign policy goals concerning the country's withdrawal from the NATO military wing, the removal of the bases and its entire stance toward the EEC. The promotion of a Balkan policy is being delayed. We consider the vote for Spain's accession to NATO and the essential acceptance of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe a mistake, together with the cultivation of a vagueness toward the entire problem of the EEC. The maneuvers of expediency and the unclear positions toward the Polish military dictatorship and the Soviet pressures. The above contradict a consistent new foreign policy of independence, detente and peace.

The inadequacies and contradictions we have noted express the response of the PASOK government to the pressures that are being exerted on it by capital, the foreigners and more generally reaction, pressures that had begun before the elections. If concessions to the pressures continue and the extent and depth of change is restricted to reforms which are painless for the establishment, it will not be possible to confront the manifold crisis the country is facing.

The life of the working people will not change basically with all the dangers that will accrue from a stagnation, from the continuation of the crisis and the disappointment of the people.

The Intervention of the Working People Is a Condition for Change

On the basis of these assessments of PASOK's policy and taking into consideration the more general political situation with its difficulties and the new possibilities it contains, we believe that the development and independent intervention of the workers' mass movement as well as the cooperation and militant rallying of democratic political and social forces currently is a much more necessary prerequisite for decisive steps on the road to change.

In connection with this, the Central Committee stresses the following fundamental problems:

-- It is of primary significance to build a democratic, politically pluralistic, effective administration which will be near the people and capable of dealing with their problems with a new modern organization and a methodology into which the public administration people themselves will contribute. The problem of the separation between party and state has been noted. However, government practice so far indicates that strong, deeply rooted morbid [nosiros] tendencies in this field must be overcome. For this reason, as much as it is necessary for the administration and the state machine to cease being in their composition and structure a state of the right, it is equally necessary for them not to turn into a PASOK state.

-- Substantive institutional measures must be taken to create a favorable framework for the development of all mass movements, new and old. Furthermore, mass movements should control strictly the stance of the parties and the government toward their independence. What happened to the GSEE and similar things being attempted in other sectors of the mass movement are examples "to be avoided."

-- The problem of the institution of an increasingly greater participation by the working people in the decisionmaking centers of the state, public business (in the majority of the boards of directors) and private businesses and for their more substantive democratic control is absolutely connected with the above. From within such practices it is necessary to promote forms of economic and social self-management that will befit Greek conditions. The supervisory councils that have been established are a weak measure which falls short of needs and possibilities and should not be described as socializations. However, as a rudimentary form of control this institution should be utilized and should acquire a more substantive nature. Finally, the elected representatives of the working people should be in the majority in the administration of the organizations which deal with labor problems (insurance funds, workers' homes, and so forth).

SED-KKE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON FLORAKIS' VISIT

NC081916 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[By Thanasis Yeoryiou]

[Text] Berlin, 6 [as published] -- The following joint communique was issued on the visit of the KKE delegation to the GDR and the talks the delegation had with the SED:

The secretary general of the Central Committee of the SED, Erich Honecker and the secretary general of the Central Committee of the KKE, Kharilaos Florakis, concluded during their talk on 4 February that the policy of arms superiority and confrontation followed by the aggressive circles of imperialism headed by the U.S. administration is exacerbating the international situation and increases the danger of a calamitous nuclear war.

The supporters of material and ideological preparation for war have set as their illusory goal the acquiring of military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, over the defensive strength of the Warsaw Pact, and thus the change of the international balance of power in favor of imperialism. Particularly dangerous to peace is the planned stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe which is aimed at creating prerequisites for gaining the advantage for delivering the first nuclear blow.

This policy is in striking contrast to the efforts of the peoples to live in peace and security. The impressive activities of the peace movement, transcending frontiers, unrelated to political affiliations and religious "credos," express the desire of millions of people for detente and disarmament, against the madness of armaments and the missiles of death. Under the current situation, there is nothing more important for the communists than to protect peace, and on this they agree with all people of goodwill.

It is for this reason that the two parties, emphasized E. Honecker and Kh. Florakis, will intensify their efforts to join forces with all those who are willing to defend peace as the most valuable human asset. More than at any other time it is required that all peace-loving people make increased efforts toward frustration of the threatening plans of the imperialists and enforcement of effective measures toward arms limitation and toward disarmament.

The two interlocutors expressed their full support for the peace program of the 26th CPSU congress and of the proposals of CPSU Secretary General L.I. Brezhnev which show the peoples of Europe and the whole world the road toward a lasting peace. The SED and the KKE received with satisfaction the start of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet proposals created a favorable climate for these talks. It is now the U.S. turn to prove its desire for the achievement of specific results.

The two parties support a continued SALT effort and preservation of what has already been achieved in this sector. They expect the constructive continuation of the Madrid conference and the speedy signing of an agreement for the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The two parties support the idea of establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons.

Specifically, under the current international situation continuation of the East-West dialogue, meetings of responsible state leaders are more than ever before necessary and useful to contribute to the preservation of what has been achieved through detente and to new steps toward fulfillment of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The SED and the KKE reaffirm their unshakable solidarity with the Polish people, with all the unshakable communists and true patriots of Poland in their struggle for smoothing the situation, for strengthening socialism and with it of peace and security in Europe. They decisively condemn the policy of threats and sanctions of the Reagan administration as well as the practice of crude interventions in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic being implemented by the majority of the governments of NATO states under U.S. pressure.

All these constitute a stark violation of the basic rules of international law and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and at the same time are aimed at diverting the attention of the peoples of the capitalist countries from the struggle for peace and against the destructive policy of the monopolies. Within the exacerbated international class conflict there is increased responsibility for the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The SED and the KKE agree that, faced with the broad anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysterical campaign by imperialism, there is particular urgency to strengthening unity of action within the communist movement. They will continue their cooperation toward this end.

The two parties will determinedly oppose all future efforts aimed at undermining the international communist movement and the common action of the main revolutionary forces of our times.

The two parties stand in solidarity by the side of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for liberty, democracy, political and economic independence and upward progress. They support the struggle of the peoples of the Arab World against the aggressive policy of annexation practiced by Israel with U.S. support. The annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by Israel is a stark violation of international law and further increases tension in the area to a dangerous degree. A permanent peaceful settlement in the Middle East is not possible without or against the PLO.

The two parties support the proposal for convocation of an international conference under UN auspices for solution of the Cyprus problem, for withdrawal of all foreign troops, for demilitarization, for guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus as a nonaligned state. They firmly stand by the side of the peoples of Central and South America in their struggle for liberty and national independence, which is so full of sacrifices. The barbarous murder of thousands of patriots and violation of the most elemental human rights by the blood-soaked military juntas of El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala and other countries that are maintained with U.S. support demonstrate the inhuman and false face of imperialism.

Erich Honecker appreciated the conscientious struggle of the KKE in protecting the vital rights of the working class and other workers of the country. Today the KKE is an important social force which, thanks to the Marxist-Leninist policy of the party, thanks to its close ties with the people and its long years of militant experience, is strengthening and expanding its ranks and continually increasing its political influence in the country.

The secretary general of the Central Committee of the SED gave a briefing on the duties arising for the party and the people of the GDR in the further implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. The GDR workers demonstrate with their work, with the further increase of socialist competition, their full confidence in the tried policy of the party, which is aimed at guaranteeing peace and prosperity for the people. This is where one finds the force, stressed the secretary general, which will make it possible in the future to successfully implement the strategy of the ever-evolving, developed, socialist society as resolved by the 10th congress, even under the complicated conditions of the decade of the eighties. The never-ending alliance with the USSR and the firm absorption of the GDR in the socialist community comprise the credible foundation for further progress in the GDR.

Kharilaos Florakis explained the duties of the struggle of the Greek communists. Understanding the political, economic and social development of the country, he emphasized that the parliamentary election of 18 October revealed the unshaken will of the greatest majority of the Greek people for radical antimonopolistic and anti-imperialist changes.

The KKE, which managed to increase its influence with the masses and to strengthen its position in the Chamber of Deputies, is developing further activities for promoting the goals of change, for guaranteeing the country's national independence, for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from its territory, for the dissolution of foreign military bases and for withdrawal from NATO, for fundamental democratization and for the economic development of the country for the people's benefit.

The secretary general of the Central Committee of the KKE expressed his high appreciation for the achievements of the GDR workers, who, under the tested leadership of the SED, are successfully constructing a socialist society. Regardless of all the attacks and slander by the class enemy, developments in the GDR prove the vital force of existential socialism.

Since the days of the Great October Revolution it has been proved that only socialism is in a position to solve the vital issues of social development to the interests of the people. The leading representatives of the SED and the KKE expressed appreciation at the firm ties and long years of brotherly cooperation between the two parties, which are inspired by the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They agreed on measures for the further development of relations between the two parties. 5 February 1982.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS VIOLATION BY TURKISH VESSEL

NC092039 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The Greek Ambassador in Ankara today handed a protest note to a Turkish Foreign Ministry representative concerning the violation of Greek territorial waters by a Turkish torpedo boat that approached within 2 nautical miles of Lesvos' shoreline. It is recalled that, according to the statement by the government spokesman, the Turkish torpedo boat chased six small Greek fishing boats in the area between Lesvos and the Turkish coast. The small fishing boats managed to sail to a harbor in Lesvos.

PAPANDREOU, AVEROF COMMENT ON NATO, U.S. BASES

NC092200 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The socialist government of Greece is not going to implement foreign models and will follow a purely Greek road. This was stressed by Prime Minister Papandreou in an interview carried by Italian television. In connection with Greece's relations with NATO, Mr Papandreou reiterated that our country's problem is whether the Atlantic alliance guarantees our territorial integrity and national security. He referred to relations with Turkey and to Ankara's threats against Greece and stressed: The continuous increase in Turkey's military might is taking on such dimensions that soon the balance of power in the region will no longer exist. Ankara's support from the United States and partly from West Germany are contributing to the Turks' arms supremacy.

Answering questions, Mr Papandreou said that in March the talks will begin regarding the future of U.S. bases in Greece. He said: In any case, the government will not allow these bases to be used for operations against countries with which we have good relations, such as the Arab countries. Moreover, we will not allow any activities that would entail the leaking of strategic information. The prospects for a special relationship between Greece and the EEC are encouraging. Developments in this direction will be completed in the spring, he said.

New Democracy Chairman Averof also answered questions during the same program. Mr Averof maintained that Mr Papandreou does not want to belong to any alliance, but to secure a position for Greece in the Third World. However, he expressed the belief that in the end Mr Papandreou will stay in the Western camp, both from the economic and the defense points of view, although with many reservations. He also predicted that the PASOK government will face serious economic problems. In conclusion, he said the Greek armed forces will remain devoted to the democratic ideals.

BRIEFS

SAUDI OIL DEAL -- Greece will be supplied with 1 million tons of oil during 1982. An interstate agreement on the subject was signed in Jidda by Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou and Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Yamani. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Feb 82 NC]

300 'PROGRESSIVE' OFFICERS, NCO'S SAID ARRESTED

TA091012 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] It is reported that arrests are being made in the army. Reliable sources said the wave of arrests of progressive and patriotic elements in Turkey has spread to the army as well. Some 300 officers and NCO's have been arrested for no valid reason. No announcements are being made about their fate, the tortures they are being subjected to or where they are. The arrest of the 300 officers and NCO's has prompted reactions among the patriots in the army ranks. The French Communist Party paper L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE confirmed these arrests in a report over the weekend.

TRIAL OF SOVIET SHIP CAPTAINS STARTS IN ISTANBUL

TA091651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The trial of the captains of the two Soviet freighters that collided near Vanikoy in the Bosporus on 4 February has begun at the Uskudar third criminal court in Istanbul. The indictment demanded prison terms of up to 30 months for both captains. The trial judges decided to release the captains on bail, to be paid in foreign currency in view of the fact that the suspects are foreign citizens.

U.S. TRIES TO WIDEN COUNTRY'S ROLE IN NATO

TA091812 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Commentary by Ali Sirmen: "Unacceptable Wish"]

[Excerpts] A strange article published last week in the New York TIMES, one of the two most influential dailies in the United States and reproduced in CUMHURIYET on 1 February shows that even that serious paper yields from time to time to advocating the impossible. What disturbs us in the New York TIMES article is that it reflects efforts by at least some sectors of the Pentagon to add new meaning and functions to Turkey's membership in NATO and, what is more, it appears to share this view. The article claims Turkey is a deterrent force against any Soviet aid to an Arab coalition to be formed against Israel.

It is this point that is difficult to comprehend. This is impossible even from the viewpoint of Turkey's duties within NATO. Israel falls outside NATO's area of responsibility. Turkey views NATO as a defense organization established in accordance with the UN charter and is a member in order to strengthening its own defense. However, it must never be overlooked that this membership is bound by the provisions of the pact of 4 April 1949 and by its area of responsibility. Under successive governments Turkey has realized the dangers of being a focal point of the cold war and has followed a multilateral foreign policy based on national interests in a bid to avert these dangers.

While implementing this policy, Ankara has not forgotten its duties in NATO, nor has forgotten its responsibilities to regional countries -- with which it has improved relations -- or other Third World countries. Ankara has announced to the world the goal of its membership in NATO and the limits of its duties. Israel, which constitutes the biggest obstacle to peace in the Middle East, is not included within these responsibilities or limits. Similarly, Turkey's relations with the United States does not require Ankara to become a pawn of Washington's Israel policy.

IRANIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ENDS VISIT

TA081442 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Istanbul, 8 Feb (AA) -- Iranian PTT Minister Morteza Nabavi, who led a delegation on a goodwill visit to Turkey on the third anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution last week, left Istanbul Sunday afternoon.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FRG, GDR EXPERTS MEET, DISCUSS DISARMAMENT STEPS

LD081838 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 8 Feb (DPA) -- Talks took place here today between the FRG and GDR on the possibilities of disarmament steps in the United Nations. Henning Wegener, the new chief delegate of the Federal Republic on the International Disarmament Commission, met Ambassador Gerhard Herder, chief of the GDR mission at the international organizations in Geneva, and paid his introductory visit at the same time at the premises of the GDR mission. No details of the visit have been released.

The meeting was brought about by an exchange of letters between the foreign ministers of both sides, which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had initiated. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a positive response in January.

According to reports, Genscher would like both sides to commit to paper those principles that should be served by measures for disarmament and armament control. Bonn intends to be guided by four basic principles in this: Openness on disarmament measures between East and West, for example by publishing military budgets; verifiable disarmament measures; balance and parity; and confidence-building measures.

'CONCERN' FELT OVER DIPLOMATS' SAFETY IN TEHRAN

LD091306 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Feb (DPA) -- Following the armed attack on Jens Petersen, Bonn's Ambassador in Tehran, the Federal Government today officially expressed its concern to the Iranian Government regarding the security of German Embassy staff and their families in Iran. The Iranian ambassador in Bonn, Mehdi Navab, was called to the Foreign Ministry this morning for this reason.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Navab expressed his great regret over the incident. He has requested the Foreign Ministry in Tehran to take the necessary measures to ensure the security of German diplomats.

NETHERLANDS

CP WILL NOT SEEK ANTI-MOSCOW BLOC ON POLAND

PM081513 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Amsterdam, 28 Jan -- The Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] sees no advantage in the formation of blocs within the international communist movement. For this reason, the party has not yet reacted to the violent debate between the Italian Communist Party and the CPSU over the military takeover in Poland. According to CPN Executive Committee Member Frans van Liempt, the CPN will not take any initiatives which could lead to the adoption of a common position by like-minded parties, since this could disturb the dialogue with the CPSU.

Moreover the Netherlands communists attach such great importance to their own autonomy that they do not want to jeopardize it through an informal alliance with the PCI and other communist parties which have condemned the military takeover in Poland. At the PCF congress, which will take place next week, CPN representatives Elli Izeboud, party deputy chairman, and Jan de Boo, Executive Committee member, will not seek formal contacts with the PCI, although the CPN has said it sympathizes with the PCI position. Nor has DE WAARHEID published any comment on the conflict between the PCI and the CPSU. The paper's editorial staff has made do with detailed reports in which the emphasis has been placed on the PCI's response to the allegations in PRAVDA.

According to DE WAARHEID's new chief editor, Bart Schmidt, the Russian criticism of the Italian Communists could also apply in part to the CPN and the Polish reports in DE WAARHEID. Last fall an article appeared in the Russian paper NOVOYE VREMYA attacking DE WAARHEID. However, this criticism has not been repeated or intensified. "But," Schmidt said, "the PCI is of course more important to the Soviet Union than is the CPN."

Immediately after the military takeover in Poland the CPN spoke out against it. According to the communists, it proved "the PZPR's bankruptcy" and the "failure of an actual one-party system." Since then there has been a bitter debate over this pronouncement in DE WAARHEID's columns of readers' letters.

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT CALLS SOVIET EMBASSY REMARKS 'ODD'

LD081328 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The Portuguese Government said this morning that it regards the Soviet Embassy utterances on the Socialist Party and on the person of Dr Mario Soares as odd. A Foreign Ministry spokesman added that the statements issued by the Soviet Embassy are being analysed. The government views the statements, both as regards language and substance, as totally alien to the normal functions of an embassy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES MEETING WITH UNITA LEADER

LD100010 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry in Lisbon has denied a London-datelined report that on 17 January Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Mathias had a meeting with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi in the Moroccan capital and delivered a message from the Luanda government. The Luanda government message is reported to have been handed to the Portuguese Government by the Angolan interior minister on 14 January.

Whatever the case, all signs are that Portugal is playing the role of an intermediary between Washington and Luanda. And perhaps it is not by mere chance that Lt Col Vitor Alves is visiting Luanda mere hours before tomorrow's arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Lisbon.

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GENSCHER: WESTERN STAND AT CSCE 'WELCOME'

LD101640 Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) today briefed the Federal Cabinet on the course of the CSCE follow-up conference after his return from Madrid. According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, Genscher particularly welcomed the fact that the Western states had adopted a common stand at the conference.

SPD politician Egon Bahr spoke out strongly today in favor of continuing the conference in Madrid because this lay in the West's interests. In an interview for North German Radio, published by the SPD in Bonn, Bahr says that he hopes the other European states, like the Federal Government, will exert influence to this end on the United States. The instrument of conference, the instrument of permanent dialogue is needed so that "conflicts do not dominate us, but vice-versa."

Swiss Calls for Suspension

LD101734 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Swiss delegate this afternoon called for the immediate suspension of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe being held in Madrid because of the tension between East and West following the imposition of martial law in Poland. The majority of the 35 representatives at the conference have now left Madrid. The U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, who is in Lisbon, has admitted his disappointment at yesterday's session. France, for its part, maintains that the interruption of the conference sessions constitutes an abuse.

Turkmen Addresses Conference

TA101920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey sincerely wants the Polish people to solve their problems through conciliaton and an atmosphere of dialogue and that the process of reform and renewal in the country continue. Turkmen today addressed the unofficial meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Review Conference in which the Polish issue was discussed. Turkmen said that the world arms race increased and expanded tension and instability. He added that Europe, through cooperation, can make important contributions to the solution of these problems which stem from this atmosphere. Referring to Poland, Turkmen noted that traditional and historic ties exist between Turkey and Poland. He added that any outside interference in Poland and the sacrifice of the Polish people's wishes were incompatible with the Helsinki principles.

Noting that Turkey is determined to contribute to establishing an atmosphere of trust in East-West relations, Turkmen said that Turkey will continue to support every effort made to achieve successful results at the Madrid meeting.

Conference 'Mechanism' Endorsed

NC110005 Paris AFP in English 2259 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb (AFP) -- One of the key figures in the deadlocked conference here on security and cooperation in Europe, Austrian Ambassador Franz Ceska, believes that despite the current rift over Poland "the conference mechanism will survive."

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the ambassador, his country's chief delegate and one of the leaders of the influential group of neutral and non-aligned nations, predicted "considerable procedural problems," but suggested there was no reason to dramatize the situation. None of the Europeans, he said, shared the American view that the Soviet Union could be "punished" by being deprived of "its" conference. The fact was, he said, that Madrid followed upon Helsinki and Helsinki had originally been a Soviet project. Once Moscow had signed the Helsinki agreements, however, breaking off the talks within the Helsinki framework would amount to "letting the Soviet Union out from under the responsibilities" it took on by signing the accords.

The ambassador said that Helsniki finally ended with a Western victory because it embodied "pluralistic Western values in its code of behavior." He recalled that the accords, while establishing the principle of the inviolability of borders, envisioned for the first time modifications of frontiers by peaceful means. "Despite the bitter experience in Poland," said the ambassador, it was worth pursuing the talks "following a suitable period of reflection."

He said it was particularly well worth salvaging the working document evolved by the neutrals and non-aligned countries in the conference, including Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia alongside Austria. The document, known as "RM 39," proposes one ambitious project, a European disarmament conference, and such minor steps as joint fighting of terrorism, easier visas for newsmen, a common protection of the environment, increased freedom to practise religions, and stepped-up exchanges of programs between radio and television networks.

Mr Ceska said the point about the proposals was that they formed a package arrived at through a lot of give-and-take. A collapse of the negotiating process would necessitate a renegotiation, he warned, where everybody would announce new demands, which would immediately lead to counterdemands. "At stake today are results we would be sorry to see abandoned," Mr Ceska said.

'Stuck Between Grindstones'

DW111029 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 11 Feb 82 p 4

[Commentary signed SCHR.: "Not Worthless Paper"]

[Text] The Madrid conference table has become stuck between the grindstones of the blocs. The foreign ministers of the Western signatory states had to assume this would happen when they decided to personally criticize developments in Poland at the first session this year. The CSCE cannot survive as an institution outside the blocs if confrontation between the blocs is reactivated. Therefore, the final act and the CSCE negotiation process, which will last for a long time, must be handled carefully. The act permits the sanction of moral condemnation, but no legal actions are possible on the basis of its articles. Yet it is by no means "worthless paper," as maintained by Secretary of State Haig, who wants to link the detente process with the lifting of martial law in Poland. It will become worthless paper only if miracles are demanded of it and if it is thrown into the trash can when no miracles have taken place. The violations of the final act in Poland are a danger for peace and the detente process. Yet it will help no one if this process is declared ended and if the Helsinki agreement is discarded. The attempt must at least be made to use the remains of the detente process to reduce the dangers coming from Poland. If no success is achieved -- and this is the fear at the moment -- the Soviet Union must not be released from its responsibility in this connection. The West should not take the first step toward discontinuing the conference nor should it give Moscow a pretext for doing so.

The suggestion of the Swiss foreign minister to adjourn the conference for a limited period must, therefore, be taken into consideration. A continuation of the conference in a climate of mutual provocation only contains the danger that the final act could eventually be torn to pieces. That would not help Poland.

Wiejacz: CSCE 'Necessary'

LD111232 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Correspondent's report from the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions]

[Text] For Poland, the continuation of the conference is necessary, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Wiejacz said at a press conference which is still taking place. Wiejacz also said that martial law in Poland will be lifted [se levantara] at the end of the month and had been imposed in accordance with the constitution. It is a question of an action aimed at defending the country's economic interests, which had been jeopardized by the attitude of the trade unions. The deputy foreign minister is opposed to the Western theses and says that it is his country's internal affair and at no time should it influence the development of the Madrid conference.

FRG Says Wait and See

LD111300 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Government believes that before a decision is taken on the further fate of the CSCE follow-up conference, which is being overshadowed by the East-West dispute over Poland, it is necessary to await developments in tomorrow's negotiations in Madrid. After this, the Western states must then, in the coming week, reach agreement about whether the meeting should be broken off, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today in reply to an inquiry.

The spokesman reaffirmed the Federal Government's attitude that there must not be a complete breaking off of the conference but that the CSCE process must at all events be continued. According to the Federal Government, this would also be the case if the conference was interrupted for a specific period with a firm date set for its resumption. Moreover, it was demonstrated in Madrid that Bonn was right in voting, against the opinion of other Western states, against interrupting the conference before Christmas on account of Poland. The forum in Madrid has given the Western countries, as for example with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's speech on Tuesday, the opportunity to express their concern at the effects of martial law in Poland and at Soviet "pressure" on Warsaw.

The chairman of the SPD parliamentary group, Herbert Wehner, today spoke in favor of continuing the CSCE follow-up conference in any event. In an interview on Deutschlandfunk, Wehner said that detente remains a necessary task for the safeguarding of peace. In both East and West there are forces striving for the preservation of peace.

BALTIC CITIZENS ASK INCLUSION IN N-FREE ZONE

LD101030 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] In an open letter to the Soviet Government and the governments of the Nordic countries a number of Baltic citizens ask that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania be included in a North-European nuclear-free zone. The letter, which has reached the Baltic Cooperation Committee in Stockholm, is signed by persons who were formerly persecuted and imprisoned by the Soviet authorities in the Baltic states. The signatories are now running the risk of new persecution, despite the fact that they are supporting a cause which has the Soviet government's official support. The letter also says that the shortage of foodstuffs in the Baltic states is becoming increasingly noticeable.

THOROUGH SCREENING OF ARAB CITIZENS PLANNED

AU101124 Vienna KURIER in German 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Erich Grolig report: "Thus Austria Is Protecting Itself Against the New al-'Asifah Threat"]

[Summary] A secret "security summit meeting" held in Vienna has decided to adopt rigorous control measures affecting some 4,800 Arabs, as well as special protective measures for government members. The most important decision of this meeting was to thoroughly check the 4,800 citizens of Arab countries regarding potential connections with Middle East terrorist groups. This had been done superficially once before, after last year's attack on the Vienna synagogue, but at that time police did not have enough personnel for a more thorough check. This time, according to a decision of all participants in the security meeting, all personnel resources will be fully used in the investigation.

"This screening will be concentrated primarily on Arab citizens who:

-- come from the Palestinian region;

-- are believed to be engaged in nationalist activities, or who;

-- have already been noticed by security authorities because of nationalist activities.

"Moreover, the screening will be focused on:

-- Arab groups and circles that have been formed at universities or privately;

-- students who have been enrolled at Austrian universities for a noticeably long period without having completed their studies;

-- Arabs who frequently visit their home country or countries where terrorist organizations have their headquarters (Syria, Iraq, Libya), or who;

-- repeatedly visit communist countries, primarily the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria and the GDR."

Special attention will be paid to the Arab scene in Salzburg because security authorities believe that there is a command center of Arab terrorists there where not only the assassination of [Vienna city councilman] Nittel and the attack on the Vienna synagogue were organized, but which might also be used to issue orders for future terrorist attacks. "Since the suspicion of a close collaboration between Palestinian and West German RAF [Red Army Faction] terrorists has been increasingly substantiated lately, FRG students at Salzburg higher schools are also to be screened regarding their potential connections with left or right extremist groups in the FRG."

The aim of all these measures is that anyone who is not above suspicion will have to leave Austria because his residence permit will not be extended. According to a high-ranking state security police official, the aim of Austrian authorities is to reduce the security risks as far as possible and to the extent that is necessary from a security point of view. In addition -- as had been announced earlier by Interior Minister Lanc -- Arabs entering Austria are to be subjected to a thorough screening at the borders, so as to prevent any infiltration of potential terrorists. Moreover, the security meeting decided to once more remind prominent Austrian political and business figures, who are regarded as being potentially threatened, of the security precautions recommended to them earlier, and to intensify the guarding of government members and of threatened buildings. Understandably, no details have been revealed on a number of further antiterror measures that were also adopted at the security meeting.

SCHMIDT ARRIVING LATE FEBRUARY FOR SUMMIT

LD101246 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The next French-German summit meeting between President Mitterrand and Chancellor Schmidt will be held in Paris on 24 and 25 February. President Mitterrand will also pay an official working visit to Rome on 26 and 27 February.

MITTERRAND PLANS VISIT TO ITALY, VATICAN

NC101139 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Feb (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand will pay an official working visit to Italy on February 26 and 27, during which he will also meet Pope John Paul II at the Vatican, it was announced here today. Mr Mitterrand would have talks with Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, the announcement said.

PS, MRG CONCUR ON SUPPORT FOR POLICY CHANGES

PM101123 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] Two delegations representing the PS and the Left Radical Movement [MRG], headed by PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin and MRG Chairman Roger-Gerard Schwartzenberg, met at MRG headquarters on Monday. Following the discussions the delegations issued a joint communique in which they reaffirm "their support for the policy of change being positively pursued by the government" and confirm their agreement with the foreign policy pursued by the president of the republic and the government. The PS and the MRG express a common will "to pursue their action of solidarity" with the Polish people "in their resistance to repression and in their struggle for the restoration of the civil and trade union freedoms they had won." They hope that France will propose to its European partners concerted action to counter unemployment and the crisis.

In a preliminary statement Mr Schwartzenberg had stressed from the outset the need to introduce an electoral system "guaranteeing just, proportional representation of all political currents at national and regional levels and at municipal level in big cities." The MRG chairman requested the dispatch of fact-finding missions to Poland in order "to shed light on the number and list of people arrested, on the places and conditions of their detention" and expressed doubts about the 'appropriateness' of the signing of a French-Soviet agreement on the supply of gas to our country by the USSR. The MRG thinks that such a contract 'would be likely to limit our country's energy independence unless accompanied by a strategy aimed at broadly diversifying our supplies.'"

According to Mr Jospin the MRG and PS analyses "are similar" although the two parties are inspired by "different feelings." According to MRG Deputy Chairman Jean Beranger, there are no "disagreements" but "differences of opinion" between the two parties.

MINISTERS MAY DISCUSS EXPULSION OF AMBASSADOR

LD110252 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The prime minister will chair a meeting of the Council of Ministers tomorrow during which the announced general strike for 12 February is expected to be discussed. It is also admitted that besides legislative matters the ministers might discuss the incident involving the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon and the Socialist Party, particularly Dr Mario Soares. Insistent rumors that the Soviet ambassador to Lisbon, Arnold Kalinin, might be declared persona non grata by the Portuguese Government circulated today in several diplomatic and journalistic circles.

After many endeavors to ascertain the reliability of such reports, we were told by a ministerial source that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs neither denies nor confirms such reports although it admits that a resolution on the incident in question might be adopted tomorrow during the meeting of the Council of Ministers. We know that the Socialist Party has demanded from the Foreign Ministry that the government demand a formal apology from the Soviet Government and that the Socialist Party also wants the official responsible for the statement released by the Soviet Embassy to be expelled from Portugal.

SOARES PLANS SWING THROUGH LATIN AMERICA

PA110136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0059 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Lisbon, 10 Feb (EFE) -- Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) leader Mario Soares will leave on the 10th of this month for Costa Rica, invited by President-elect Luis Alberto Monge, it was learned today in Lisbon from a party source. Soares will stay in Costa Rica until the 22d and on the following day he will leave for Caracas to attend the summit meeting of the Socialist International, of which he is vice president. The former Portuguese prime minister will visit Panama on the 26th invited by President Aristides Royo and will return to Lisbon on the 27th.

In a telegram which he sent Monge today to congratulate him on his victory in the recent presidential elections in Costa Rica, Soares told the president-elect that under his mandate "Costa Rica will find new forms of development and prosperity."

U.S. TO INVEST IN LAJES AIRBASE IMPROVEMENTS

LD110206 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that the Portuguese authorities have a clear perception of the problems discussed during the meetings he held in Lisbon last night and that these meetings were a reaffirmation of the relations of friendship between Portugal and the United States. Haig invited Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao to pay an official visit to the United States this year.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese news agency ANOP reported that the U.S. Government is to invest about 15 million contos in work to be carried out at the Lajes airbase in the Azores. Work there is to start next May and is aimed at extending fuel storage tanks, improving runways and installing a new and sophisticated radar system.

GONZALEZ OUTLINES PSOE PARLIAMENTARY STRATEGY

PM101255 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Madrid -- Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez yesterday delivered to the socialist groups in the Congress and the Senate a report on the PSOE's parliamentary strategy for the current session.

At the conclusion of the first part of the meeting Gonzalez told journalists that in his report he confirmed the PSOE's desire that the election not be brought forward, since this is the best thing for the democratic system. He added that although electoral expectations in the event of the dissolution of parliament seem to favor the PSOE, the party deems it more favorable for consolidating democracy that the election not be brought forward. The socialist leader added that parliamentary activity should continue seriously throughout 1982, carrying out everything resulting from the autonomy pacts between the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the PSOE.

Gonzalez stated that there is a question whether there will or will not be negotiations for an overall pact for the legislative term. "We have received no suggestion or offer for the legislative term from the government," he said, explaining that it could happen that the government may wish to be certain of the other groups' conduct concerning the various bills. In Gonzalez' opinion, the government feels that in order to complete the legislative term it must know what the PSOE's attitude toward the various bills will be, but at the same time it must distance itself from the socialists because we are already in a preelection stage, and "that is like squaring the circle." In this connection the socialist leader said that it is necessary to establish priorities and determine whether it is a matter of strengthening the institutions or else of entering into the preelection struggle.

Gonzalez disclosed that the parliamentary groups considered the various possibilities which could arise in the course of 1982, such as the election being brought forward to March, May or November. "In the last-mentioned instance, the budget debate would be avoided, and in the event of parliament's being dissolved in September to hold an election in November, we would be without the Cortes in the months of July, August, September and October, and the government would have television at its disposal. All these possibilities, as well as the consequences of a certain visit to Spain, have been considered," Gonzalez said, without being more specific about this issue.

He emphasized that the PSOE is currently mapping out parliamentary work until the end of the session, and that what should be aimed at is carrying out the agreements which were signed, thereby setting society's interests above electoral interests. He stated that the PSEO will continue to uphold its own political stances but will not prevent the country from being governed, "Although sometimes," he said, "this does not depend on us."

Finally, Gonzalez said that he does not see a coalition government in the distance. Concerning the "flights" from the centrist group, he said that an attempt is being made to create the impression that a UCD/popular alliance government is necessary with two intentions: "That either the day following the election the total of the two forces should be able to make possible a government of the 'broad right,' or that the entire right should run together in the election." However, he ruled out the possibility that the centrist group's vicissitudes might call into question parliament's legislative ability.

NORWAY

AWACS TO OPERATE OUT OF NORWAY BY END OF 1984

PM091659 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Terje Svabo report: "Better Air Surveillance in 1984"]

[Text] There is every reason to expect that toward the end of 1984 the so-called AWACS aircraft could be operating regularly from Norwegian territory, Norwegian Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad said at a seminar in Asker yesterday arranged by the Atlantic Committee. Sjaastad said that the aircraft will operate from Orland Airbase and that preparations are now in hand for extensions to the runways and for the construction of the necessary hangars. The defense minister pointed out that there was no question of these aircraft being permanently stationed at Orland. In his address on Norwegian defense policy Sjaastad said that the AWACS aircraft would give NATO greater insight into Eastern military activity and that, on the basis of Norwegian security interests and in accordance with our contributions to joint defenses, it is natural for such aircraft to operate from Norwegian territory as well. "This activity not only makes mobilization measures possible if the situation demands them, but it also tells us when we have nothing to fear in military terms. Sometimes this can be just as important, so that we avoid dramas and unintended escalation in a crisis situation," the defense minister said.

Sjaastad also told his audience that a number of preparations have already been made to receive allied aircraft in Norway in crisis situations, but that he did not want to hide the fact that there is still much to do in this field: "We need more materiel in contingency stockpiles at Norwegian airfields -- ammunition, fuel and spare parts. However, I can assure you that we are working on preparations for measures which will make it possible to receive air reinforcements and we have a well-founded hope that the situation will gradually improve," the defense minister said.

In his address the defense minister also touched on the fears among the population of the terrifying consequences of a possible future nuclear war. He said: "Fear is not the best guide to use when we are staking out our defense and security policy. On the contrary, fear often leads to apathy or to ill-considered solutions which make bad things worse. In my own view, the risk of war is no greater today than it has been in the past. In the days of the cold war there was much less contact between East and West than there is today. It is true that confidence between East and West has lessened since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the events of the last few weeks in Poland, but this is a confidence which at best was established in the 1970's, partly through the Helsinki Final Act," Sjaastad said. He added that even though there has been a deterioration in the international climate there is nothing to indicate that the danger of war between East and West has increased. "The danger of war does, however, increase if we in the West are not prepared to maintain a credible defense system. If we neglect our defenses, we run the risk of greater economic and political pressure. We must not forget that military superiority can also be used to bring about political concessions without a single shot being fired," the defense minister said.

Sjaastad commented on the discussion of nuclear versus conventional defenses. He said that today modern Soviet nuclear forces can threaten any and every target in Western Europe and North America. At the same time, the Soviet Union has also increased its superiority in conventional terms. He pointed out that some people today doubt whether NATO has any real chance of halting an attack through the use of nuclear arms. "These doubts can be countered by the assertion that within the framework of its present strategy NATO is striving for a better conventional balance with the Warsaw Pact. However, it is a fact that conventional forces are expensive both to buy and to maintain, while nuclear arms are more economical. "The question is whether Western societies are prepared to pay what it costs to raise the nucelar threshold and prevent our being dependent on nuclear arms to halt a conventional attack on NATO. "This is also a moral question, for inadequate conventional defenses could force us to be the first to use nuclear arms," Sjaastad concluded.

DENKTAS REBUTS KIPRIANOU STAND ON APPEAL TO UN

TA101722 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that Greek Cyrpiot leader Kiprianou's proposal to take the Cyprus issue to the UN General Assembly is incompatible with the ongoing peace negotiations and that it did not show good will. Replying to various allegations by Kiprianou, Denktas said: He wants to hold the UN General Assembly over our head like Damocles' sword.

Denktas pointed out that it would serve the interests of the Greek Cypriots to take the Cyprus issue to the UN General Assembly, because the assembly listened to the views not to the two concerned sides, but only of the spokesman of the Greek Cypriot administration, as the so-called Government of Cyprus. The head of state added that the Greek Cypriots have not been able to eliminate the status of the Turkish Cypriot side by means of weapons and economic pressure and they would not be able to eliminate it by means of UN resolutions. Recalling that UN resolutions envisaged the solution of the Cyprus problem through negotiations, Denktas expressed the belief that the world and the countries that understood the Cyprus problem would not authorize Kiprianou to crush the Turkish Cypriot people.

Stressing that the island became an island of peace with Turkey's return, Denktas said: For us to reach an agreement with the Greek Cypriots, a bizonal federal republic must be established and they must respect our rights and authority in our own federated state -- as envisaged by our founding partnership rights and as included in the agreement we signed with Makarios, an agreement that was confirmed at the Denktas-Kiprianou summit. These issues are being discussed at the intercommunal talks. It is not the Turkish Cypriots who are evading the talks; it is the Greek Cypriots, who do not want to solve the problem through negotiations and who want to achieve through international conferences what they could not achieve through force of arms in 1963.

COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS RESUMES MEETINGS

TA101928 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The joint committee charged with investigating the missing persons issue in Cyprus resumed its work in Nicosia today after a recess of about 2 1/2 months. The Turkish Cypriot representative, Latife Birgen, the Greek Cypriot Representative, Fricos Mikhailidhis, and the International Red Cross official, Claude Pilloud, met today at the Ledra Palace Hotel. A joint statement issued after the meeting, which lasted 2 hours, said that the difficulties encountered in the committee's working methods were discussed. According to the joint communique, the committee will meet again on 12 February and continue its activities.

CLP STATES CONDITIONS FOR JOINING COALITION

TA101650 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The executive council of the Communal Liberation Party [CLP] has decided to participate in a coalition government with the National Unity Party [NUP], provided certain conditions they were putting forward were agreed upon. The decision, which fully empowers the chairman and the executive committee and the negotiators of the party to hold consultations with the NUP, was taken at a meeting of the council last night which lasted late into the night.

Several of the conditions to be put forward by the CLP are said to be the nationalization of insurance companies, the restructuring of the public service commission, importation of basic goods by the government and the composition of the government and of the officials of the legislative assembly between the two parties.

PAPANDREOU DENIES U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN COUNTRY

NC101727 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] There are no nuclear weapons in Greece, says Prime Minister Papandreou. This statement is included in his interview with Italian television in which A) he described prerequisites for the operation of the U.S. bases in our country; B) analyzed his position on NATO; C) reiterated his positions on special relations with the EEC, revealing that in the spring the government will see whether it will withdraw the country from the community.

Given the fact that Greece belongs to NATO, Papandreou stated, and that 1 and 1/2 years ago we returned to the alliance's military wing, the obligation we have as a government is to protect the country's security. Our problem within the European framework is singular. For us, the problem is to what degree the alliance will guarantee our territorial integrity and national security. This is because we are under a threat, in a specific manner, from Turkey, which is raising claims to our territory.

If this problem is not overcome -- and it must be solved by NATO -- there is no doubt that Greece must find other ways to guarantee its territorial integrity. At the same time, the Atlantic alliance has only one goal: confrontation with the forces of the Warsaw Pact. For us this is not an urgent issue because our relations with the countries with which we have a border in the north have improved in many aspects. This problem could arise in the future if a world confrontation occurs. For us today, however, the real threat comes from Turkey. Consequently it is clear that we are interested in our defense against an enemy that truly exists.

There are no nuclear weapons on the U.S. bases on our territory. I have made it quite clear that we will not permit the installation of such weapons on our territory. Our aim is an agreement based on detente which will regulate the question of nuclear weapons.

In reference to the presence of foreign bases, I must state that their presence is contrary to our ideology and policy. At the same time, however, we do not intent to resort to unilateral actions. We have invited the United States to renegotiate the future of U.S. bases in Greece. These negotiations will start around March.

We have no desire to administer these bases because it is ridiculous to imagine that the Americans will allow such an administration to pass into the hands of others, no matter whether these others are Greeks or Italians who are their allies. We insist, however, on having full information on what is happening, for the following reasons: 1) We do not want and we will not permit the U.S. bases in Greece to be used in operations directed against countries with which we have good diplomatic relations; for example, the Arab states; 2) we will not permit any activity on these bases which will involve the leaking of strategic information which deals with our country. From the moment these restrictions become acceptable and within the framework of a temporary arrangement acceptable to both sides, we will be prepared to let these bases remain on our territory for a specific period of time.

Full accession to the European Community has had negative repercussions for us. We would prefer to have a special relationship with the EEC instead of participating as a full member. If we can have a special relationship in order to remain a member of the EEC, then the proposal will be acceptable to us. But if this bcomes impossible, we will withdraw from the EEC. We shall see about this in the spring.

AVEROF SEES KKE-BACKED THREAT TO LEGAL ORDER

NC102130 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] In a statement today Averof, chairman of New Democracy, returned to the subject of terrorism, which, he alleges, is occurring in the provinces. He also argued that there have been new complaints about violations that destroy the legal order and strike at democratic institutions.

Specifically, Averof stated that the federation of agricultural cooperatives of Thessaloniki had reported its large factories were occupied [by squatters], while this morning there was an attempt to seize the central offices of the federation. Averof said these occupations were led by an association controlled by the KKE.

Replying to these charges, the government spokesman said nobody has attempted to seize the federation's offices and emphasized that law and order are now under better control than ever before. In any case, the government spokesman observed, the leader of the official opposition ought to know that the government did not have to refer the solution of labor differences and demands to the MAT, the Units for the Restoration of Order.

KKE Response

NC102244 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The KKE today issued a statement in connection with the statement by Mr Averof. The KKE statement says that by means of continuous and unacceptable statements, New Democracy is threatening and pressuring the government not to touch the rightwing cliques in the trade unions, the cooperatives and the state machinery and, in general, not to proceed with progressive changes. The KKE statement adds that the government must block the undermining offensive by the rightwing and must proceed -- by depending on the peoples movement -- in the direction of the people's mandate for change.

ITALY'S FANFANI CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 11 FEB

NC110946 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Italian Senate President Fanfani concluded his 3-day visit to our country and left at 1030 today for Rome. Mr Fanfani was seen off at the airport by Chamber of Deputies President Alevras; Chamber Vice Presidents Stefanidhis, Natsinas and Kritikos; Chamber Secretary General Balos; Italian Ambassador Paolini and others.

Shortly before his departure the president of the Italian Senate expressed full satisfaction at his talks with Chamber President Alevras and with the country's political leaders. Chamber President Alevras also expressed satisfaction.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES VIOLATION OF GREEK WATERS

TA111031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] It has been announced that the allegation that a Turkish police patrol boat violated Greek territorial waters is unfounded. A statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman says the charge d'affaires at the Greek Embassy in Ankara had informed the Foreign Ministry that a Turkish patrol boat approached within 1 mile of Greek fishing boats off Midilli [Lesvos].

The statement adds: The Greek charge d'affaires has been told that the incident was investigated by the authorities as soon as reports in connection with the incident appeared in Greek press organs and that it was learned that the Turkish patrol boat chased Greek fishing boats which in fact were fishing illegally in Turkish territorial waters. The chase ended as soon as the Greek fishing boats left Turkish waters. The statement concluded by saying that at no time were Greek territorial waters violated during this incident.

'PATRIOTIC' OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR DOUBTING JUNTA

TA101131 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "The Patriotic Officers Must Decide on Their Stand"]

[Text] In the wake of its takeover in Turkey, the military junta made promises on two subjects: first that it would eliminate terrorism and second that it would improve the economic situation. The men and officers of the armed forces -- which constitutes the basis on which the junta rests -- trusted the junta and believed their expectations would be met by the National Security Council through Ataturkist principles. The administration that took over on 12 September is now in its second year of rule. Let us consider what the situation is presently in our country. The communists, democrats and progressives who opposed the military junta from the very first day it assumed power feel the necessity and responsibility of pointing out some issues to those who supported the junta in the past, and warn them accordingly.

The first issue concerns the progressive and patriotic officers, who are faced by the threats, pressures and terror of the junta. We believe the main issue is the dissatisfaction felt by the officers and NCO's who are concerned with the use of the armed forces against the people. The fact that a state of war has been declared in military courts that are trying our people, workers and their democratic organizations is another development that increases their worries. Officers and NCO's are also greatly concerned over the undignified foreign policy being pursued which accelerates the process of breaking Turkey's relations with its neighbors and which turns a deaf ear to objections by the democratic European public.

The members of the armed forces are also pondering the placing of the national economy in the hands of Ozal -- an official of Demirel's Justice Party government that was toppled -- and are pondering the worsening living conditions of the people and the fact that all the burdens of the economy are being put on the shoulders of the workers and toilers. All officers and NCO's are aware of these problems and feel their responsibility toward them.

A piece of information that the junta tried to conceal from our people was published in a newspaper last week and heard all over the world. This report says 300 Turkish officers and NCO's have been arrested. Why have they been arrested? There is no need to give a person directions to a village that he can already see. The arrests only prove that all the concerns and worries listed above have spread among the officers and NCO's and that complaints have begun to be heard without efforts to hide them. No patriotic officer will remain silent in the face of the daily overtures being made to the United States and say yes to an undignified foreign policy.

The military junta, which only yesterday condemned the expansionist Israeli policies, had to retreat as a result of U.S. threats, disregarding friendship with the Arab countries. The junta is turning a deaf ear to complaints by the European democratic forces, which are in solidarity with Turkish progressive forces. Instead it is accelerating anti-Soviet propaganda. The junta has been left with only one friend: the United States. However, that country is the friend of the junta and not of the Turkish people. Meanwhile, the bargaining over the U.S. bases in Turkey is continuing. Overtures are being made by the junta for the United States to station the Rapid Deployment Force in our country. Hostility toward Greece has almost been transformed into the main tenet of Turkish foreign policy. Efforts are being made to deceive our officers through chauvinistic policies. Reports that about 300 aircraft are to be supplied by the United States are being splashed in the press in a bid to deceive the people. Those who refuse to be deceived by these tricks are being sent to prison and tortured.

The latest developments have presented a clear picture of the situation in our country. On one hand the pro-people forces are trying to reorganize and strengthen themselves and on the other the most reactionary forces are gradually being isolated. They are spreading pressures and terror as their isolation grows. The patriotic officers and NCO's cannot choose to be on the side of those opposing the people. They must make a decision.

MORE INFORMATION EFFORTS AGAINST ARMENIANS URGED

TA051631 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 31 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] We keep saying that we have to change our stand in order to struggle effectively against the Armenian terror and propaganda. However, we avoid seeking a concrete answer to the question of what in fact we must do about it. Yet what is most important is what we are going to do after we decide to change our stand on this issue. Undoubtedly it is imperative that first and foremost we abandon the passive stand we have adopted so far and organize and run a dynamic and persuasive propaganda machine.

As pointed out in earlier articles, Turkey has no reason to feel guilty in the face of Armenian propaganda. Great possibilities exist to convince the world of our correctness. One such possibility is to organize the Turks abroad against the Armenian propaganda and involve them in this struggle and arm them with the necessary information so they can propagate the Turkish thesis. Another possibility is to exert efforts in a bid to attract the foreign media to our side. It is clear that in a bid to accomplish this we must first have a consistent, meaningful and topical policy in hand. Subsequently, efforts must be made to convince the mass media.

It can be claimed that presently there is already a sector among those influenced by the press ready to support the Turkish stand. These are the Jews, who know that the Palestinian terrorists are cooperating with the Armenian terrorists. A forged passport found on one of the terrorists who hurled a bomb on 3 October 1980 into the synagogue on Copernic Street has revealed this cooperation. The serial number on this passport has been found to be connected with the serial number of the passport carried by Hacik Avedisyan, the militant of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [asala] captured on 4 November 1981 at Orly Airport in Paris. Moreover, it has been determined that the same pistol used by an Armenian to attack a Turkish diplomat in Paris in 1981 was also used to kill the Jewish owner of a travel agency in Paris.

So, what we must do now is find out more about this cooperation and inform the Jews, who might not have been aware of it. However, we should make one point clear right here. If we do this, it should be taken neither as approval of Israeli policies against the Arabs -- particularly the Palestinians -- nor as a support for Begin's policies. These are two separate things.

EVREN OBSERVES END OF 'WINTER-82' EXERCISES

TA101240 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Winter-82 exercise organized by the 3d Army in Erzurum and Sarikamis ended today. Head of state Gen Kenan Evren, who is in Erzurum, went to the exercise area in Laleli and visited the logistics installations of the 29th Division. Later General Evren observed the end of the exercise, in which war games were carried out under very cold conditions and in deep snow. The exercise included ski tactics. He also observed winter training activities. The 3d Army commander, Gen Salahattin Demircioglu, said the Winter-82 maneuvers, which concluded with these exercises, had been carried out successfully.

In a speech, General Evren congratulated the units that had participated in the successful exercises. General Evren said: If they have to fight, the 3d Army units in this region would have to fight mostly under winter conditions. The Sarikamis battle of World War I, when an army corps was defeated during the winter, has been a great lesson for us. Therefore it is our main aim to ensure that our units in this region are prepared and equipped for winter conditions. General Evren noted that winter had hit the region harder than ever this year, adding: We have reached the conclusion that our soldiers and officers can fight with existing equipment even when it is 30, 35 or 36 degrees below zero Centigrade.

Mehmet Bican and Tevfik Fikret Dincer from the Turkish Radio and Television news center report that General Evren said he saw that the 3d Army units were making the necessary efforts to ensure peace and tranquillity in the country on the one hand, while standing highly prepared for the defense of the country -- their main duty -- on the other hand. General Evren added: Actually, our duty is to defend the country. However, sometimes it is necessary to defend against enemies inside the country. The armed forces will always be ready to defend the country against any threat, inside or outside. The head of state concluded by saying that the maneuvers had achieved their goal, adding: Our units can fight even under winter conditions and therefore we are leaving this region with complete satisfaction.

General Evren will return to Ankara this afternoon. National Security Council members General Ersin, General Sahinkaya, Admiral Tumer, General Celasun and the other commanders who observed the 3 days of exercises will return to Ankara with General Evren.

JURISDICTION ISSUE IN TRIAL OF IRANIANS STUDIED

NC101443 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Istanbul, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The Istanbul civilian penal court has decided it is unauthorised to try 74 Iranian students who occupied the Iranian Consulate here last May to protest executions in Iran, judiciary sources said today. The case had first been brought before the martial law court, which sent the case to the civilian court. A higher court will now decide which court should have the case. The Iranian students were arrested by Turkish police on the basis of a complaint by Iranian Consul Sermeti Rad, and later released.

34 LEFTISTS MILITANTS FACE TRIAL IN ISTANBUL

TA081635 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Istanbul, 8 Feb (AA) -- Thirty-four members of a leftwing extremist group calling itself "the Partizan Path" will stand trial at a martial law court in Istanbul. The military prosecutor is charging the group with attempting to overthrow the constitutional order and to replace it with a Marxist-Leninist regime in keeping with the views of Dr Hikmet Kivilcimli.

They are also charged with exchanging fire with security forces, killing a worker by firing upon non-participants in an illegal sit-in at a Gebze factory in August 1980, and wounding two persons on other occasions.

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Western Europe

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CSCE SESSION OPENS WITH ATTACK ON USSR, POLAND

LD121244 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Felipe Sahagun report from the Palace of Congresses]

[Excerpts] French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson opened this morning's Madrid CSCE session with a very strong attack on the USSR and Poland, thereby continuing the offensive set in motion last Tuesday by the United States, Germany, Belgium and Spain in defense of human rights in East Europe. The freedom of Europe cannot be built on the suppression of liberties, he said. The 7 ministers and 10 ambassadors of the 35 signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act included on today's list of speakers will be able to deliver their addresses. The Eastern countries have accepted that which they did not accept on Tuesday -- continuation of debates at an afternoon plenary session. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is speaking at the moment and the representatives of Norway, Czechoslovakia, Ireland and Denmark will probably be able to speak before lunch.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL'S MOSCOW TALKS REVIEWED

AU091234 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 9 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna (SK) -- The most important result of the talks held in Moscow by representatives of the Socialist International [SI] is the impression that the Soviet Union does not intend to react to the deterioration of the international situation by military actions but that it continues to put its stakes on negotiations, arms control and arms reduction. The Soviet side has prepared far-reaching proposals for the Geneva negotiations. It is also reacting very calmly to the sanctions which the Reagan administration has launched and is now trying to expand with the aid of other governments. However, absolutely the most important thing is that, as opposed to Washington, no one [in Moscow] speaks about the possibility of using nuclear weapons.

In the Soviet Union they know just as well as a growing number of Europeans in the democratic countries that atom bombs do not defend anything but destroy everything. This was stated by Prof Walter Hacker, international Secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] on Monday after his return from Moscow, where he was received in his capacity as secretary of the SI Disarmament Advisory Committee -- together with other representatives of SI parties -- by Soviet State and Party Chief Brezhnev. He also had talks with leading Soviet functionaries, especially the head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, Ponomarev.

Since we found that our views on questions of disarmament and of safeguarding peace had a lot in common, I regarded it as all the more important also to speak about what is endangering detente on the Soviet side, Hacker said -- from Poland via Afghanistan to the human rights cases such as Sakharov's. The submarine incident in Sweden was not forgotten, either. I stressed that for a democratic socialist it was not possible to talk in Moscow about disarmament and detente without touching on these obstacles to detente.

The Soviet side refused to accept any responsibility whatever for the events in Poland after I spoke of its "partial responsibility" [mitverantwortung] in this respect. What happened in Poland, it was argued, were events and measures in an independent state. According to Hacker, the fact that the SI advisory committee was received in Moscow at the highest level and was able to hold its talks with higher-ranking representatives of the government policy than a few months ago in Washington might perhaps be due to the fact that the importance of the SI and its member parties in today's world is more correctly assessed in Moscow than in Washington under President Reagan.

SCHMIDT DOWNPLAYS PRESENT 'DIFFERENCES' WITH U.S.

LD112208 Hamburg DPA in German 2107 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned against overemphasizing the present differences of views between Bonn and Washington. Speaking at a meeting of the German-U.S. parliamentary group in the Lower House, the chancellor said tonight that disputes had always cropped up in the past between the two governments, but they had always been able to bridge the differences because the firm foundation of common values and security interests had remained intact "and is still intact today."

Schmidt said that it was a very superficial view to assume that the question of how "vociferously or less vociferously" one should react to the Polish crisis endangered the coherence of the West. The serious economic difficulties now facing all Western countries and which might lead to "social destabilization" in individual states were much graver. Schmidt warned strongly against a return to national protectionism and in this context clearly criticized the decision of the U.S. Congress against the purchase of armaments from allied countries. While he could understand this decision he could not approve it. Schmidt strongly pleaded for intensified contacts at a broad level between the Federal Republic and the United States.

The U.S. ambassador in Bonn, Arthur Burns, said that the German-U.S. partnership must become still closer. He was profoundly disquieted by "noises" now heard in the U.S. Congress. This was due to mistakes of both governments and to misunderstandings.

BUNDESTAG WELCOMES TROOP SUPPORT AGREEMENT

LD111402 Hamburg DPA in German 1231 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Feb (DPA) -- The Defense Committee today approved the planned agreement on German support for U.S. reinforcements in the event of a crisis or a war. A resolution, adopted by a majority, states that the committee sees the agreement as an important contribution to strengthening the conventional defense of the Federal Republic and Europe. According to information received by DPA, the German-U.S. agreement will probably be signed in Bonn at the beginning of March.

Greatly military and political importance is attached in Bonn to the "wartime host nation support," which provides for support for U.S. troops by the host nation in the event of war. The chairman of the Defense Committee, Werner Marx (CDU), stressed to DPA the importance of the German-American agreement. He emphasized the broad support within the committee for the project. He said that at a time when relations with Washington seem to be strained the agreement is all the more important because it substantially improves U.S. defense readiness in Germany and the German contribution. Furthermore, the U.S. promise to transfer additional divisions to the Federal Republic meets a firm German wish.

For the Social Democrats, Deputy Karl-Heinz Klejdzinski said that basically all measures and activities that strengthen the Federal Republic's defense capability are to be welcomed. The plans for strengthening the U.S. divisions will certainly serve to consolidate NATO. The agreement is a contribution to the concept of also safeguarding conventional forward defense.

On behalf of the CDU/CSU opposition, Klaus Francke urged an early signing of the agreement with the United States in the interests of forward defense.

BONN SUPPORTS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPON DECISION

LD101716 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Feb (DPA) -- According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, the Federal Government understands the decision of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to restart production of chemical weapons.

Speaking to the press in Bonn today, Becker emphasized that the United States maintained at at the same time the aim of persuading the Soviet Union to accept a "comprehensive and varifiable ban" on chemical weapons. The Federal Government hoped that the present "sovereign U.S. decision" would contribute to a change of stand in Moscow. Becker pointed out that the United States had stopped production of chemical weapons 3 years ago and that the Soviet Union had not reciprocated. Instead Moscow had meanwhile built up a considerable potential of its own, and at the same time the Warsaw Pact forces had been trained and equipped for the use of chemical weapons. Becker also pointed out that the U.S. chemical weapons were artillery ammunition and bombs for aircraft which were not in any way connected with the NATO dual decision on medium-range missiles. He further recalled that a stationing of nonconventional, that is also chemical, weapons outside the United States could only take place in agreement with the alliance and in agreement with the state concerned.

SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr stressed in a North German Radio interview on Reagan's decision that the United States had the right to decide independently what it produced, but not on stationing. There was no U.S. declaration of intention and no steps had been taken to consult the alliance on stationing such weapons. "I would advise against it, because our answer in both cases would be no," Bahr said.

'TOUGHER' CONTROLS ON SOVIETS IMPLEMENTED

NC111152 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Feb (AFP) -- West Germany has imposed stricter controls on the movement of Soviet diplomats, a reliable source said here today. The decision was part of sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with Poland, to which members of NATO agreed at a meeting in Brussels last week, the sources said.

Although the movements of Soviet diplomats had always been controlled, "now we'll be a bit tougher in doing it," the sources said. Soviet Embassy personnel in Bonn, excepting the ambassador himself, have been ordered to give 48 hours notice to the West German Foreign Ministry of any journey they plan to make in the Federal Republic. Informed West German sources said the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt could decide also to drop ongoing economic negotiations with the Soviet Union regarding river navigation. Since the start of the Polish crisis, West Germany has refused to grant any further loans to Poland.

TOGO'S PRESIDENT WRAPS UP TALKS IN BONN

LD091736 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the president of Togo, Gnassingbe Eyadema, stressed the "particularly friendly relations" between the Federal Republic and the Republic of Togo in Bonn today. In a talk with Eyadema, the Chancellor also praised Togo's moderate and stabilizing policy in its region and in the OAU. The talk in the chancellor's office marked the end of the president's 2-day working visit to Bonn. According to a government spokesman, Schmidt emphasized the need to support nonaligned countries like Togo politically and economically. They both agreed that keeping Africa out of the East-West conflict was a priority. The exchange of views, which together with a subsequent luncheon lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours, was also attended by Minister of State Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher from the Foreign Ministry and by SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

Eyadema had earlier received Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld for a talk at Gymnich Castle, his Bonn residence. The talk focused on the political situation in Africa and cooperation in development policy between the Federal Republic and Togo. There was agreement that Bonn's assistance had proved very worthwhile. So far the Federal Government has allowed Togo, a former German colony, favorable credits and technical aid worth over DM430 million. Offergeld stated Bonn's basic readiness to assist a joint project between Togo and Benin to build a dam on the Molo border river for energy production. The project is intended to reduce Togo's dependence on expensive oil imports.

L'HUMANITE TEXT OF MARCHAIS PCF CONGRESS REPORT

PM101237 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 82 pp 3-9

[Apparent text of report by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to the 24th PCF Congress 3 February: "Building a French Brand of Socialism" -- passages within slantlines printed in italics; first installment -- further installments will appear in subsequent DAILY REPORT's]

[Text] Comrades, the 24th PCF Congress is being held in an entirely new political situation. The responsibilities we have to shoulder are largely unprecedented. They stem from our party's original role. For ours is the party of working men and women. Ours is the party of those men and women for whom social change is a vital question. We are the party of socialism for France.

We have duties. We have the duty to do what we can to fulfill the country's expectations. We have the duty to do everything in our power to highlight the prospects now offered for creating the conditions for progress. We are determined to do that. French women and men can count on the PCF to make a wholehearted contribution to the realization of change.

Considerations and Lessons To Be Learned From the Past

The draft resolution prior to our congress expresses our position on the present and future. But before doing so, it proposes considerations and lessons to be drawn from the past. This is vital. Indeed, recent years have been characterized by an intense political and ideological battle. They ended in the new situation which I have just recalled. They also saw our party suffer a major electoral setback last spring.

A Debate on an Unprecedented Scale

A very broad debate developed in the preparatory discussion for the congress aimed at determining the causes of that setback. It was a debate on an unprecedented scale. Never before had so many of our party cells met so many times during preparations for a congress. For almost 4 months the communists together analyzed their party's past action in an earnest and ardent manner in order to understand better what happened recently and what must be done now and in the future. They did this in complete freedom, without any pressure and without complacency. To help their examination, a discussion forum, which was opened in L'HUMANITE, made it possible over a 9-month period for the essential ideas contained in the hundreds of contributions received to be expressed, circulated and compared, with a freedom of tone and opinion that even our adversaries were forced to acknowledge.

That debate naturally related to the most recent period, to the campaign for the presidential election and, more generally, to the 3 years that followed the 1977 break. That discussion confirmed that, although our activity has not been free of faults, our party and its leadership have always had one intention and one objective: To pave the way for change in the best conditions.

The Great Problem Facing Us

But above all the vast majority of communists are agreed that it is impossible to reach a just and clear view of the problems encountered, especially between 1977 and 1981, without considering the whole past historical period. And there is a fundamental reason for this which is connected with the very nature of the question facing us.

As I have just said, all our activity in the recent period has been determined by a single objective: To win as many working men and women, as many citizens as possible, over to a policy which makes it possible to steer the country out of the crisis. It was that intention that guided us in 1977, when we refused to abandon the policy of change defined jointly with the PS. It was also that intention that was the focal point of our whole campaign for the presidential election, especially in the efforts we made to publicize and win approval for the 131 proposals of our party's struggle plan.

However, we must admit that we did not attain that objective. Not only did we fail to increase the number of men and women who voted in favor of real solutions to the problems facing the people and the country, but the movement around the force bearing those solutions, around our party, shrank. As I noted at our Central Committee meeting on 25 and 26 June, the gap has widened "between the high level of the solutions which must necessarily be applied to overcome the crisis and the real level of the objectives for which it is possible to achieve broad support in the present political conditions."

That is the complex problem facing us. It is a problem our electoral setback merely revealed.

Clarity Requires a Return to the Most Basic Level

Therefore the aim is not to deny that a particular attitude in the battle we waged may have had a negative effect on the final result. But to seek the decisive causes behind the result at that level is a mistake. I will even say it is seeking cheap reassurance for yourself because it is failing to see that the causes for our setback are much deeper than that.

Moreover the results of the elections last May and June did not come like a thunderbolt in a clear sky. Instead they continued and abruptly accentuated a tendency toward the erosion of our electoral influence -- a tendency we have been observing in elections since 1973. Going back earlier than that date, they are the result of a longer evolution which began back in 1958 -- an evolution in which our party's influence experienced fluctuations and vaccilated around a level considerably lower than that of the years between 1945 and 1956.

Therefore, limiting ourselves to an examination of the recent period would be exposing ourselves to a superficial analysis without any future. As the draft resolution stresses, clarity requires us to pose the question of our strategy in its full extent and, so as to do that, "to return to the most basic level, to examine the overall course of our history in recent decades, the changes in the situation which have posed unexpected questions for us and the way in which we have answered them, in order to learn from them the essential political lessons."

When undertaking and carrying through that examination we present-day communists must in no way place responsibility on previous party leaders and members. Such an interpretation at worst stems from a malevolent questioning of intentions and at best a misunderstanding of our party's situation.

Indeed, responsibilities are collective among us communists. We all shoulder them. The effort of critical examination we have made is that of the entire party. It is a lucid and politically courageous effort inspired by the will to define ways of attaining future success. And it is a collective effort in which -- let it be said in passing -- we fear no comparison with practices in all the other political parties.

Therefore, over the past few weeks we have gone further into our consideration of our strategic lag we began 3 years ago at our 23d congress. The discussion dealt with all the questions raised and produced the broadest agreement on the ideas put forward by the draft resolution.

We are going to continue that discussion here. The delegates to the congress will be able to go over all the problems they want to discuss when they make their speeches. In this connection I would like to make a passing remark: Together with the comrades who expressed this concern in the discussion forum, I hope these 5 days of debate will be free, open, rich and useful, just like the 3 months of discussion we have just experienced together.

The Essential Point: Our Strategic Lag

Of course I cannot review all the strategic questions under discussion. I would, therefore, like to concentrate on the essential point, on which the communists have reached agreement; in other words this conclusion: Basically, the problems we have faced and are facing stem primarily from our party's lag in defining and proposing prospects for marching toward socialism, and a socialism that corresponds to the general conditions of a country like ours in the age in which we are living; from the lab in translating that policy into a practice that encourages understanding of it and support for it from all those men and women whom we want to win over and can win over to this fight.

We see now more clearly that since the fifties our country and the world have experienced radical changes which have all highlighted the same fact: Capitalism's inability to answer the new questions raised by social development; its entry into deep crisis; the need to go beyond that system and to establish an original socialism in France. The question of changing society has gradually come directly onto the agenda as "the practical answer to society's urgent problems." The socialist transformation of France has become the essential question -- the central question for the whole social movement.

However, it took us 20 years to give a practical definition, at our 22d congress, of a French brand of socialism and of a French way of achieving it. For 20 years we more or less remained prisoners of a "model" of socialism unsuited to our country and our age.

The Repercussions of Our Lag Have Placed Us in a Weak Position

That strategic lag has had important repercussions. It has had repercussions on our theoretical and political advances, which have all been deeply affected -- even the most important, and more generally it has had repercussions on our overall political approach. Indeed at the same time we were leaving questions of the future more or less unanswered, we fought to create the right conditions for political change. It was to that end that we moved toward a union taking the form of a joint government program.

However, the existence of the joint program, by centering the political debate on the struggle for change, merely posed even more forcefully that same question of the prospects, to which we ourselves were not giving an answer satisfactory to the conditions in our country.

Thus our difficulties were increased. My making do with proposing an intermediate step toward an objective which was inadequately defined and postponed until later, we ourselves helped weaken -- or even make people withdraw from -- the battle on the question, which was nonetheless decisive, of the nature of the changes necessary in French society. In addition, by signing a joint program in those conditions, we helped blur the differences between us and our partner, the PS, and at the same time we pushed broad sections of the people's movement toward the PS.

That trend was made all the easier by the fact that the Fifth Republic institutions, and especially the system of electing the president by universal suffrage, which was introduced in 1962, tend to polarize political life and push to one side the political forces which do not seem in the best position to feature in the second round. Thus the opinion that the PCF's effacement in the PS' favor was necessary for victory gradually took shape. This was especially the case since, faced with this electoral system, which is particularly dangerous for democracy, we decided not to present a Communist candidate for the presidential election in 1965 and 1974.

All those contributory factors placed us in a weak position.

By failing to place in good time at the forefront of our struggle the question of the lofty content of the solution the workers' intervention should impose. We placed ourselves in a weak position compared with those who were encouraging a wait-and-see attitude, passiveness, and the delegation of power to administrators [etats-majors].

By failing to define precisely and in good time the French brand of socialism we want, we placed ourselves in a state of weakness compared with those who were attacking the socialist countries and creating confusion regarding our objectives.

Finally, by failing to assert in each political battle our party's original and independent role, we placed ourselves in a weak position in face of the attacks launched by the right and the employers. And we also placed ourselves in a weak position in face of the PS, which did not conceal its aim of significantly weakening the PCF.

Carrying Through the Logic and Implications of the 22d and 23d Congresses

We have come up against all that over the past few years; in 1977, when we were unable to maintain the direction and fundamental provisions of the joint program, and also during the presidential and parliamentary elections in 1981.

It may seem paradoxical that we suffered the severest effects of this strategic lag at the very time we were trying to overcome it. But we had little time since our 22d congress in 1976 and our 23d congress in 1979. Above all the progress we made in this recent period was hindered by the consequences of our previous approach. Thus it was when we were drawing a new strategy and starting to implement it and promote it that we most strongly felt the difficulties connected with our historical lag. As the draft resolution explains, we found it "impossible, in a short space of time, to deploy all the new aspects of the strategy of the 22d and 23d congresses, which went in the opposite direction to the long-established attitudes accentuated by the logic of the joint program."

Moreover, it would probably be an illusion to believe that the new situation has miraculously removed the difficulties we encountered or that a congress resolution would be enough for our strategy and the new political practice it implies to become the common possession of all communists.

In many respects we still need to overcome the effects of our lag. Now the new political situation and the importance of our party's being able to play its role fully in it make it absolutely vital to achieve that as soon as possible.

The work of our 22d and 23d congresses provide a strong and broad basis for doing that. Far from calling them into question, our critical examination leads us to confirm their full value and to throw our whole 24th congress into the effort to "carry through their logic and implications."

Well, in order to contribute -- together with the draft resolution -- to the congress discussion, I would like to devote my report to the questions raised in this way. I would like to devote it to the questions of the future:

I -- The French Brand of Socialism

What kind of society do we want? For what kind of society are we struggling?

The draft resolution we have just debated replies in clear terms. We have made an irrevocable choice: A French brand of socialism; democratic, self-managing socialism.

That answer is neither hasty nor arbitrary. We first outlined it after the events of May and June 1968, in the /Champigny Manifesto/. Some 9 years ago we put forward for the first time the idea -- and I quote -- of a "French brand of socialism," defining it -- and I quote again -- as a "democratic socialism." That was written in 1973 in the book "Le Defi Democratique." "The PCF'S policy," we explained then, "defines a French path to socialism and a French brand of socialism."

Some 3 years later our 22d congress began to define the whole prospect of that original socialism and the path for attaining it. In 1979 our 23d congress extended our strategy of a democratic march to this socialism, which is itself democratic.

We are more determined than ever to stand by that choice, for it stems from the most fundamental facts of French society today.

1. We Want a Just Society

The society we are proposing is primarily a just society. Of course we do not pose the question of justice in the abstract, outside the realities of our country and our times. We are not living in the France of "Les Miserables" or "Germinal" or in a Third World country. We are living in late 20th century France.

In One Generation: Major Social Changes

In this France, in the space of one generation, the scientific and technological upsurge and its effects on production, the development of social life and people's struggles have improved the standard of living and radically changed consumption methods and many ways of living. For instance consumption has quadrupled in 25 years. Today more than 9 out of 10 households have a regrigerator, while only 1 out of every 10 had one in 1955. Some 8 out of every 10 households have a washing machine, whereas 1 out of every 10 had one in 1955. Some 7 out of every 10 households have an automobile, as against 2 out of every 10 in 1955. Some 9 out of 10 households have a television, as against 1 out of every 20 -- 18 times fewer -- in 1955. Some 7 out of every 10 households have a telephone, twice as many as 5 years ago.

This development has been accompanied by changes in relationships to property. For instance, sales on credit -- despite the traps they conceal -- are now commonplace; joint ownership -- despite the problems it raises -- has increased.

These social changes cannot be measured only in terms of increased consumption. Indeed the face of French society has altered radically. Ours was a country whose population has been largely stable since the early 19th century. Since the liberation, the French population has increased by one-third. Ours was a country in which capitalism was primarily that of people like "Le Pere Goriot": usurious, speculative and oriented toward colonial exploitation; a country with a largely archaic industry. In the space of 25 or 30 years the colonial system was dismantled, national production quadrupled, the number of salaried intellectuals doubled percent and secondary school staff increased almost sixfold. Ours was a country in which the rural world had considerable influence. Some 30 years ago 30 percent of Frenchmen were farmers. Today under 8 percent of the working population is employed in agriculture. Almost 9 out of every 10 Frenchmen live in cities.

Ours was a country in which the traditional middle classes who were not wage-earners played a very important social and political role. They have been virtually wiped out. Today more than 80 percent of the population of working age are wage-earners. Ours was a country with largely ossified, frozen and rigid social structures. Many of those structures have collapsed. Human relationships -- in the enterprise and city but also in couples or families -- are undergoing radical changes. To give just one example with numerous effects: Since 1945 the number of female wage-earners has doubled.

In short, in a very brief period of time major changes have occurred in virtually all spheres -- production and productivity, consumption, education and living conditions. Factories, laboratories and nuclear power stations have emerged. New machines do the work of the human hand and brain. Aircraft and fast trains criss-cross our sky and land. Expressways have been laid out. Cities and towns have grown. In 25 years more schools and universities have been constructed than had been constructed since the Middle Ages. The French people have equipped themselves with social security and one of the best health systems in the world. Means of communication, trade and travel have widened their relations and horizons.

A Deep Crisis in Society.

Does this mean we have experienced a kind of fairy tale and that our country is like some "wonderland"? Far from it. Not only has real progress not solved all the problems, but the profit system has also limited, curbed and even reversed that progress itself. It has resulted in the birth and growth of a deep crisis in society.

For instance, instead of improving the conditions of men and women at work, the introduction of scientific and technical progress has frequently led to a mass loss of positions [dequalification], to the spread of fragmented, repetitive and boring work, to the increase in the number of specialized working men and women. Instead of lightening the burden of work, the advances in production and productivity have in most cases increased exploitation.

In the same way female employment has resulted in the overexploitation of female workers within and outside the enterprise. The extension of education has produced a corresponding increase in social segregation and a very serious crisis in education. Intensive urbanization has ostracized the rural world and has disrupted lifestyles and social and family relationships in the town and especially in the big cities. From being a powerful means of information, communication and culture, television has largely become a channel of manipulation, obscurantism, standardization of ideas and isolation. Fifty percent of French people do not read or read very little. Fifty percent of French people do not go on vacation.

Statistics sum up these inequalities: 10 percent of families possess 60 percent of French wealth, while 50 percent of families only possess 5.5 percent. Even these figures are averages. In present-day France the maximum earnings gaps range from 1 to more than 100 [as published]. A confirmation of what we have been saying over the past few years: Poverty is far from having disappeared in France; social inequalities are far from having disappeared in France; social inequalities have become even more intolerable than in the past. That is the reality of the crisis affecting French society.

A great deal has been claimed, alleged and invented by those who wish to sow illusions to conceal the causes of this situation. Indeed this crisis is not the result of circumstances. It is not the result of external of inexplicable forces. It is the crisis of a society -- the capitalist society.

The Causes of the Crisis: Capitalism

What in fact are the causes of the crisis?

One cause of the crisis is the capitalist tendency to increase profits by reducing the share of the product given to the producers themselves, in other words, consumption by the people. But that tends to reduce the outlets at a time when technical progress can only bring in profits if production is increased on a massive scale. And that badly hits the rapid increase in the people's needs, which is connected with that same technical progress. This is the crisis of outlets.

One cause of the crisis is the capitalist tendency to increase profits by draining and redeploying the available resources, not into the products most useful to people and to the country but into those deemed most likely to bring the best returns on capital. But that produces tragic closures and unemployment and all kinds of imbalance: between regions, between branches of the economy, between cities and rural districts, between imports and exports. This is the crisis of the national production apparatus.

One cause of the crisis is the capitalist tendency to increase profits by massively increasing state aid to capitalist groups, but that increases the imbalance. This is the crisis of public financing.

One cause of the crisis is the capitalist tendency to increase profits by trying to earn returns on capital by investments in foreign countries and by all kind of speculation. But that increases unemployment already caused by the crisis in outlets and investments. And unemployment in turn affects economic development and profit. This is the crisis of exporting capital.

One cause of the crisis is the capitalist tendency to increase profits by artificially inflating prices, by increasing financial costs and other parasitic costs in an insane fashion. But this disruption creates problems for the creation of profit itself. This is the crisis of inflation. And it is also the monetary crisis engendered by inflation.

One cause of the crisis is the capitalist tendency to increase profits by overexploiting the workers. But that turns increasingly against maximum profit. Indeed today the workers' higher standard of education and qualification and initiative and the reduction in the work week are all essential factors in economic progress. Overexploitation is a source of absenteeism, accidents, illness, falling production and a lowering of quality and even rejection of work. This is the crisis of work.

One cause of the crisis is the capitalist tendency to increase profits by exploiting natural resources with a productivist intensity which challenges the laws of nature and leads to destruction, irreparable losses, waste and imbalance. This is the tendency toward crowding the workers together by imposing anarchical urbanization and turning the rural districts into deserts. But this plundering is reaching a danger level which is also threatening profits. This is the crisis of the environment.

All these causes are interwoven and they interact. These are the insuperable limits of capitalism.

The Crises Can Only Be Overcome by Building a Different Society

This system's only real aim is to amass increasing amounts of capital and to make that amassed money profitable in the short term and at any price. Therefore capital is not essentially a production factor, but production itself becomes a factor in capital. The determining objective is not to manufacture products in the most useful, economic and lasting way but to produce an increase in capital. Thus the enrichment of a few prevails over the needs of all. Money dominates the human aspect.

It is true that this system is making considerable efforts to adapt. But it disturbs the rational exercise of the economic functions necessary to the nation. It is incapable of using all the possibilities of science and technology, all the existing potential, for the people's happiness. Through its very efforts and whatever room for maneuver it still has, it is proving increasing unable to solve the crucial problems of social development. It is emerging increasingly as a force countering progress.

This is the crisis of French society. It reflects the growing stagnation in the capitalist system in face of the rise of the productive forces and the growth of human needs. It produces absurd situations, chaos, and intolerable suffering.

This is a structural crisis, a comprehensive crisis which affects economic, social and political life, the world of ideas and culture, behavior and morality. It proves by adding A to B that it is possible only to break this vicious circle by building a different society.

In France today the majority of working women and men and young people are still excluded from a life worthy of our age. They face unemployment, job insecurity, price increases, lack of social, cultural and sports facilities, uprooting, frustrations, the weakening of personal relations, and insecurity. I repeat that millions of them can be described as suffering from "modern poverty," as we said in 1973 at our party's 20th congress.

The aspiration to justice, therefore, has not been rendered irrelevant by the progress of the recent decades. Quite the reverse; the new inequalities big capital has created by distorting that progress are all the more intolerable.

The Main Demand of Our Times: Justice

A just society is, therefore, the main demand of our time. Our country needs such a society to overcome its difficulties. Human progress requires it. It corresponds to our most deep-seated conviction.

/Justice first means full employment./ Indeed as the year 2000 approaches, how can anybody accept that a single man, woman or young person should still suffer the tragedy of unemployment, the humiliation and anguish of feeling rejected, thrown on the garbage heap and despised? How can anybody accept that the country's economy should still have this millstone around its neck? It is unacceptable. The right to work, the right of each man and woman to secure a good stable job and having the oppotunity of changing it is the first distinctive characteristic of the French brand of socialism we want.

/Justice also means an adequate purchasing power, appropriate resources for each man and woman./ Indeed how can anybody in this day and age accept that men and women should be without the bare essentials of housing, food, and decent clothing, for obtaining health care with all the modern advances, for giving their children a good trade, for travel and entertainment? It is unacceptable. Adequate and increasing resources for all workers and retired workers so that they can organize their lives in material security and hence, especially, an improvement in the lot of the most underprivileged people and an end to all poverty is another objective of the French brand of socialism we want.

/Justice also means radical changes in the conditions and nature of work./ Indeed how can anybody accept that society today should perpetuate what Marx called more than 100 years ago "the compartmentalized individual, a mere agent of a retailing social functioning"? That is unacceptable. Work should not be merely the obligation to earn your living, but should enable the worker to express himself. The general promotion of the working class, with more specialized, interesting, rich, creative and responsible work, respect for the dignity of men and women at work, and in particular the reduction of semiskilled work -- that is another essential aspect of the French brand of socialism we want.

Justice also means equal access to health care, equal access to education, sports and culture. Indeed how can anybody accept at the end of this century that the workers should have a shorter life expectancy than others? How can anybody accept that their children should have less hope of learning than others? It is unacceptable. Fully realizing the right to health, introducing a democratic and modern reform of the national education system are imperatives for the French brand of socialism we want.

We make no secret of the difficulties of the task. Making society progress while enabling all men and women to enjoy its progress is an amibitious objective. It presupposes an end to all kinds of capitalist waste and confusion. It presupposes hitting out at excessive profits and excessive incomes. It presupposes -- and we are not trying to hide this -- that an effort be made by those who have the means of doing so. Because inequalities in income and inherited wealth must be reduced and the scale of salaries must be narrowed, starting by increasing the lowest wages.

We do not have a simplistic and unrealistic view of all that -- a view unsuited to a country like ours. Nothing is more contrary to our plan than dullness, barracks-style life and shortages. The democratic socialism we want is a far cry from any abstract eqalitarianism and is not based on the postulate that all individuals are identical and interchangeable. But its aim is to enable each one, man or woman, to develop his personanality and organize his life with solidarity.

That is why, for instance, we reject the standardization of consumption as crazy in our plan for a French brand of socialism. We do not separate -- and more especially do not contrast -- individual and collective consumption.

We Reject the Standardization of Consumption and Incomes

What we want is to give all men and women the means of satisfying their personal needs and those of their family in all spheres. Therefore -- and this is the first condition -- purchasing power must be increased. At the same time, we must develop the facilities without which it is impossible to satisfy those needs in the present age. For instance having the means to raise your children does not just involve earning a better wage, receiving higher social benefits and living in a comfortable dwelling; it is being able to give them the education of your choice in a family atmosphere that corresponds to your views and preferences, and it is also guaranteeing that those children receive good teaching, are monitored by a school medical service worthy of the name, and have the opportunity to find entertainment and engage in sports and cultural activities outside the home if they or their parents so wish. The same applies to all spheres.

We also reject the standardization of incomes in our plan for a French brand of socialism. The idea of bringing everybody down to the same level is foreign to us. What we want is to enable all men and women, and not just a minority, to enjoy conditions of life that correspond to our times and the commodities offered by a modern country. We do not want to remove these conditions and commodities from the workers -- whether wage-earners or self-employed -- who enjoy them, but we want to give everybody access to them.

We are in favor of narrowing the hierarchy, but we want a heirarchy that really depends on qualifications for work, and on each man's and woman's initiative.

Having said that, I repeat with full conviction that justice must be achieved!

2. We Want a New Growth

To achieve justice, there must be new growth.

For a long time capitalism has told the workers: "Produce more and you will live better." For more than 20 years French production increased considerably. Did the standard of living for the majority of the French people improve?

Undoubtedly it did, but not in proportion to the increased production. And at what price was this achieved? I have recalled that.

Then the crisis came.

Capitalism then told you: "Zero growth. Produce less and you will live better." Its propagandists were seen advocating a kind of "wartime economy," "restrictions" and "austerity." "Make do with little," you were told. "Spend less. Make sacrifices." The adverb "too much" dominated those statements: "You want /too much/. You are receiving /too much/ medical care. There are /too many/ women at work; let them stay home." And so on and so forth. Only profits were spared that /too much/.

In practice that means the maximum compression of direct and indirect earnings. "Well, of course," they explained peremptorily, "that is necessary if we are to be able to export, to export at any price. So we will swell the profits." And they added with the semblance of mathematical certainty: "Profits mean investment and investment means jobs."

If only it were true! But all our experience belies it. Zero growth, austerity, incomes policy are all well-known to the French people now. Those cures are poisons. They lock France into the crisis. They simply confirm capitalism's effort to impose reduced consumption and more intense exploitation on the pepple at any cost, for the only valid growth for capitalism is the growth of capital. Zero growth perhaps, but not for profits!

Our Choice of Society: A Human Growth

That experiment has been tested. There will never be a way out on that path. For France, the future belongs to a new growth; a human growth that is neither austerity nor capitalism's blind productivism.

Capitalism is earning short-term profits. Creating a French brand of socialism involves replacing that with new and more complex but effective criteria of social and national profitability.

Capitalism is the scourge of unemployment. Creating a French brand of socialism involves truly giving priority to employment in the economic strategy by making it the determining aim of any calculation and any orientation from the start. That implies a new kind of productivity. In some cases, for instance, that could lead to chosing techniques that maintain or create good jobs in preference to others that destroy jobs.

Capitalism means suppressing needs. Creating a French brand of socialism involves replacing that by taking account of the real needs, of social progress, of the quantitative and qualitative improvement of consumption for the largest number of people.

Capitalism means lack of, and sometimes rejection of, research, the inability to incorporate the full extent of scientific approaches and results into production. Creating a French brand of socialism involves pushing the basic research and development effort to the furthest extent on as many fronts as possible and ensuring the vital and reciprocal link between research and production.

Capitalism means distortions and disproportion between sectors and branches and imbalances between regions. Creating a French brand of socialism involves developing the national territory in a different way, taking account of all the new transportation and communications possibilities, the relative independence of production units from sources of raw materials, and modern energy capacities. It involves developing all that is possible throughout the country and manufacturing French goods throughout France.

Capitalism means the destruction of nature. Creating a French brand of socialism involves organizing growth that is low in energy and raw materials, that is vigilant toward nature, air, water, the landscape and every living thing. It involves building cities on a human scale.

In short, social progress, national independence, regional fairness, ecology and urbanism -- in fact all the great needs of our time -- require a new economic rationale, a new efficiency, a type of development in which quality and quantity are no longer mutually opposed but go hand in hand. It is a choice of society.

Social Ownership and Private Ownership

If this new type of development is to be implemented, it must be designed, directed and controlled by and for the workers, consumers and users and citizens. The economy must be controlled by men, not men by the economy. This control presupposes that the major means of production and trade become the property of society. It requires an adequate set of democratic nationalizations and an adequate development of the public sector and its guiding role.

Nationalization is not a communist hobby-horse. The reason we attach vital importance to nationalization is simply that it is vital in order effectively to meet the present needs of a developed country like ours. It is ridiculous to think the new growth can be achieved with big capital at the helm.

Does this mean we want to nationalize everything? We do not want a standardization contrary to the situation and to the needs in this sphere any more than in that of consumption or incomes.

A French brand of socialism is inconceivable without individuals and families having the opportunity to own the home in which they live, their automobile, a second residence or other existing or future consumer goods.

But it is also inconceivable without the existence, alongside the public sector, of other forms of social ownership -- cooperatives, friendly societies, associations, and communal, departmental and regional ownership -- and of an economic sector based on private property.

I repeat, it is inconceivable. And it is inconceivable in view of the best solutions for developing French society.

For instance, consider the small and medium-sized enterprises, or traders and craftsmen. This type of production and service, which has been developed in our country for a long time, offer undoubted advantages of flexibility, mobility and adaption to demand. Even the most modern kind of production should not imply solely mass production. In addition to that there is the capacity the small and medium-sized enterprises, commerce and craftsmen have for creating jobs in a decentralized way in the regions and their contribution to the life of towns and cities. In short, we are not granting the small and medium-sized enterprises a reprieve for some electoral or tactical consideration; we need them to develop a socialist economy.

That does not mean the private industrial and commercial sector can disdain or neglect the workers' rights. Quite the reverse. We maintain that the prosperity of those enterprises cannot be achieved on any pretext at the expense of the working and living conditions of their employees, whose rights we defend with the greatest vigor.

Agricultural Ownership

The same approach led us to define our position on agricultural ownership more than 10 years ago. The peasants' role is vital for developing the economy in our times. It is also important for protecting the environment. In our country there is no need to ensure the peasants' ownership of the land by an agrarian reform, which entails vast distribution and thousands of expropriations. One of the characteristics of French agriculture is that many of the peasants have owned their land for a long time. Therefore under the French brand of socialism the aim is to guarantee such ownership and its transfer by inheritance, and to enable the farmers who need it to have priority in buying or renting the available land.

Nor is there any need in our country radically to reorganize agricultural production. Another characteristic of French agriculture is that is was developed and modernized mainly on the basis of the family farm, with high yields and a small labor force. The aim of a French brand of socialism is to encourage the continuation of modernization by just rewards for farming and by supporting the cooperative movement which already exists and which the peasants will develop in the way they wish.

The Workers' Intervention

In a general way this set of economic changes forcefully poses the question of the intervention by the workers and citizens at all levels of choice, orientation and implementation.

Today the employers still regard themselves as absolute masters in the enterprises. But this monarchical attitude is increasingly coming into conflict with the needs of production and of the producers. If they are to be developed, the productive forces require increasing creativity and initiative from the workers. The employers' attempts to obtain those requirements are clashing with the outmoded nature of old heirarchies, divisions between decisionmakers and executives, between the managers and the managed. It is no longer possible to confine the mass of manual and intellectual workers to subordinate, purely executive tasks. As we have said often enough; the enterprise must stop being a latter-day Bastille.

In the French brand of socialism participation increasingly will become the goal and driving force of economic progress. This radical change presupposes the creation of new social relationships within the enterprises. The aim is to enable the whole social movement to set its own development objectives. To do that, it is necessary to draw up with the workers and the population at all levels a democratic plan which will be implemented by contractual means and not by administrative directives. The national enterprises must be given the means of having real managerial autonomy. In a word, the workers must be encouraged to have real access to responsibilties at all levels, and we must move toward self-management.

3. We Want Democracy and Liberty

France is a country of freedom.

The cry of "Long live liberty" uttered by people upholding their rights against arbitrariness, humiliation and oppression has sounded down through our history for more than 1,000 years. In the Middle Ages it was the cry of the serfs in revolt against their feudal attachment to the glebe. It was the cry of the artisans, the tradesmen, the journeymen and the intellectuals "forming the Commons" against the nobles. Later it was the cry of the Humanists, then of Gassendi and Descartes, the Encyclopedists, the bold upholders of free thought. "Liberty, dear liberty," the Marseillaise will sing across Europe.

Through the Centuries of France's History: The Fight for Freedom

All this history shows that sermons, proclamations and declarations have never been sufficient to produce a single scrap of liberty. Freedom is earned and upheld. It is a battle.

Despite numerous failures and indescribable sufferings, the people's struggles for freedom -- too often ignored by official history -- shook the Ancien Regime. And this mainly is why the revolutionary bourgeoisie in 1789 and 1793 was able to mobilize the people for the decisive assualt against feudalism. Since then, none of the freedoms which were preserved, extended or acquired have been granted by the bourgeoisie. All of them without exception were seized by the people, and increasingly by the working class. "Live free or die," the rebels of 1848 and the fighters of the Commune had on their flags.

These liberties constitute a rich heritage. In our country -- as in very few other countries -- franchises and communal immunities were established as early as the 11th century. And as early as the 12th and 13th century serfs gained freedom at the price of daily resistance against lords and through powerful movements. Unlike the case of other regions in Europe, where serfdom, tyranny and obscurantism prevailed until the 18th and 19th centuries and even to the threshold of the 20th century, in France nation and freedom developed together right from early days.

Thus the French people have learned to fight for freedom over the centuries. And every time they abandoned themselves to those who misused the word "freedom" to lead them onto the paths of dictatorship, authoritarianism and personal power, they paid a bitter price for it.

At the same time, rationalism, the critical spirit, individualism and love of life, expressed both in popular traditions and in sublime creation, have stamped their seal on the consciousness of the Franch people.

In short, the profound masses of the Franch people have seen for 1,000 years their own aspiration and, let us say, their own existence reflected in the demand for freedom.

We Are the Continuators of These Struggles

We are the sons and daughters of those people. We are imbued with their mentality and we are the continuators of their struggles. To us freedom with peace is the supreme asset.

Ever since 1920 we have waged a struggle with undiminished enthusuasm against all injustices and all oppression. We embarked on the path to freedom by opposing colonial wars from the Rif War in 1925 to Indochina and Algeria. We embarked on the path to freedom against fascist subversion when we called on the French people on 9 February 1934 to participate in the demonstration from which the popular front "for bread, peace and freedom" was born. We embarked on the path to freedom at the side of the Spanish Republic, which was abandoned to Franco and Hitler. We embarked on the path to freedom in 1938 against the Munich capitulation, which our party was the only party to oppose -- a fact forgotten by too many people. We embarked on the path to freedom until death, and this was the path taken by people like Semard, Peri, Catelas, Wodli, Danielle Casanova, Fabien and thousands of other resistance workers, who could have said with our Comrade Aragon, "My party has restored France's colors to me," and with our Comrade Eluard, "Freedom, I am writing your name."

Freedom -- The Entire Meaning of Our Struggle

I do not claim we are an example of human perfection. Perfection does not exist. But I state after 61 years: Our activities have never deviated from the French line of which we are the heirs and along which we are determined to continue, without weakening, in new and diverse situations.

It is not in the least surprising that we are indefectibly attached to all freedoms. This attachment has not been dictated by either circumstances or the demands of propaganda. I will not even emphasize the fact -- even though it is true -- that it springs from our ideal. For above all it is merely a result of what we are, of the origins, life, history and individual hopes of all of us, men and women.

In this hall and on the rostrum I see men and women who are either manual workers, office workers, farmers or intellectuals from all over France. Is it not true, comrades, that the whole aim of your daily struggle everywhere is to achieve for yourselves and for all the men and women belonging to your class and your people a better, fairer, more secure and more beautiful life, a freer life and a freer society?

How long has it taken, how many struggles had to be waged, how many sacrifices have had to be made to protect and develop every particle of dignity and every spark of freedom? Every time a boss violates a right in his enterprise you communists can be seen on the front line, fighting together with the entire party for the freedom of the workers. Every time violence, bullying, contempt and intolerance appear in any city, you communists can be seen on the front line defending, together with the entire party, the freedom of its inhabitants. Every time democracy is violated, diminished or threatened at either local or national level, you communists can be seen on the front line defending, together with the entire party, the freedom of the citizens. Every time human rights and freedoms are crushed anywhere in the world, you communists can be seen on the front line defending, together with the entire party, the freedom of peoples.

This has been the case for 61 years. Let us be proud of the fact that for 61 years freedom has been the French Communists' daily bread. Especially because beginning in 1920 capitalism has been a hard and profitable teacher for us. By harrying, persecuting and excluding us, by subjecting us to repression, witch hunts, bans and either open or underhanded ostracism, the capitalist forces have unwittingly helped us to realize still better -- even though it was hardly necessary -- the incomparable value of freedom. The teaching of those who believe that the workers and peasants are all right as far as work is concerned but that management should rather be the concern of other people -- that teaching has turned us forever into steadfast supporters of the broadest possible democracy or participation and of freedom for one and all. What is more, at a time when capital is seeking to break and curtail freedoms so as to save its privileges, we are defending these freedoms -- even those that are still occasionally called "bourgeois freedoms" -- just as we defend our work tools against the wreckers. We want to maintain, enrich and extend them by means of new freedoms and new rights. We want to do so because this is indispensable for implementing socialism.

We Have Unreservedly Condemned Stalinism

Oh, I know -- I can already hear those who proclaim their hatred of socialism in the newspapers and on the radio exclaiming, "And what about Stalinism? Have you forgotten that?"

Let's be clear about this: It was the 20th CPSU Congress in 1956 that revealed the crimes and dramatic violations of socialist legality committed in the Stalin era. Who can mention any other party or government that has so openly criticized its own mistakes in public and promised to correct them? As for us French Communists, we have unreservedly condemned Stalinism. And if you please, esteemed critics, you who degrade liberty by turning it into a propaganda machine against socilaism, what do you accuse us of? What responsibility are you trying to make us assume for acts we have not committed? We French Communists, from generation to generation, wherever we have been -- in meetings or in plants, in the government or in camps -- we have never attacked liberties. And not all the parties in France can say as much. I reject your groundless accusations.

We Provided Constructive Replies to All the Questions We Were Asked

I reject them all the more as we have studied a draft for a socialist society adapted to France today: French socialism, in liberty and by liberty. As an example, let us cite some of the questions we have resolved.

/Alternance?/ We have been saying for 10 years: If the majority of the people withdraw their confidence after once giving it, we will respect universal suffrage by stepping down from power. You do not make people happy without their support, and even less in opposition to it.

/The one-party system?/ In 1963 Maurice Thorez said that to make this a condition for socialism is not in line with the traditions, or political habits or the state of society in France.

/Independence of trade unions?/ A 1979 document confirmed again that we reject the idea of a "transmission belt" between our party and the trade unions. In our opinion, the trade unions should be totally independent of the government and the bosses, of the church and the parties.

/Individual and collective freedoms?/ In 1975 we elaborated a "declaration of freedoms" entitled /To Live Free/, guaranteeing all the freedoms already gained and the new freedoms needed by our people. This declaration, which we intend to insert at the head of the constitution, has been submitted by us to the National Assembly and submitted for the French people's discussion. Our proposition is still valid.

/Freedom of conscience?/ Not only do we recognize this in the most explicit way, but our party has also had credit since 1936 for breaking with narrowminded anticlericalism by extending a hand to believers -- which does not rule out, on the other hand, a sincere and open discussion with them. As for the secularity of schools, we have always upheld this and we have specified since 1970 our opposition to all "official philosophy."

/Cultural diversity and freedom of creativity?/ In 1966 the Argenteuil Central Committee criticized the aspiration to dictate in this sphere and came out against all limitations of the "right of creative workers to research."

/As for the dictatorship of the proletariat/, our 22d congress marked a logical and decisive turning point by deeming that it did not suit France.

These constructive replies, which the draft resolution takes up, must still be developed, completed and deepened by us in an effort at continual theoretical and political elaboration. But they define well the bases and perspectives on which and for which our party fights, and recruits and educates its members.

We Want French Socialism, in Liberty and by Liberty

Obviously this is not in line with the "model" of socialism with which our critics reproach us. and which is in the minds, it must be said, of many people who do not know the truth regarding our policy and our plan for society. In effect, do not lose sight of the fact that all our opponents, given substantial coverage by the media, foist on people as a plain truth a caricature of our intentions and our actions. We must show greater perserverance and boldness in highlighting convincingly the liberating essence of our plan for society.

For a long time, it is true, we believed in the existence of a "model," even if we noted at the time the French variations of that model. But we have settled this question rationally and rigorously. Socialism cannot be a graft onto the national stem. It is not more a question of transplanting a "model" to France, even if it be acclimatized, than it is of creating a "model" or a "countermodel" of socialism. It is a question of making the French brand of socialism emerge from the national reality of France, from the contradictions and hence from the possibilities of French society itself. That is why the French brand of socialism we want cannot fail to preserve all France's acquired liberties, while enriching them, deepening them and giving them new dimensions.

This meets the deepest human aspiration and the deepest social need. I have shown this: To implement the immense and innovative task of socialism, it is necessary for millions of women and men, whose diversity gives the people their form, to take the helm. It is necessary to develop liberty and democracy as never before and to introduce self-management. That is true efficacy and the only way out.

Socialism Needs Freedom

Freedom -- what a force! We want it, we need it like we need air to breathe if we are to make socialism succeed.

/Individual freedoms/, to guarantee to every man and woman personally, in private life, in their correspondence and conversation, in their movements, the security without which they cannot become fully involved and legal guarantees to protect every man and woman from tyranny.

/Freedom of expression, of assembly, of demonstration, of association, of petition/, to allow all opinions to make themselves known and to confront each other, to allow new ideas, however bold, to be tried out and to make their way. To allow all men and women, individually or collectively, to voice their claims, proposals and criticisms to all bodies and institutions.

/Freedom of scientific, literary and artistic creation, freedom of study and publication/, to promote the necessary scope for thought and research.

/Trade union freedoms, including, naturally, the right to strike, the new right to work and freedoms at enterprises/, which must develop unprecedentedly.

/Freedom of opportunity for everyone to all public appointments/ and the guarantee of the fundamental rights of public office.

/Political freedoms/ to enable every man and woman to be a sovereign citizen and to take part in the elaboration, execution and monitoring of decisions in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life. This right of citizens to participate must be guaranteed by the right of political parties to exist and organize themselves freely. It must also be guaranteed by the democratic election of all deliberating assemblies. This means, in our view, the regular holding of elections by free, equal and secret universal suffrage, with each citizen having the right to elect and to be elected. And this means elections by proportional representation -- the only electoral system that ensures the precise representation of voters.

/Political freedoms/ to enable the state, as representative of the working people, to contribute to the satisfaction of the nation's needs and aspirations. This means, in particular, the establishment at all levels of real power for elected assemblies, the separation of the executive and the legislature and the rejection of personal power.

/Local, departmental and regional freedoms/ to develop real decentralization, making it possible -- with real powers and means at each level -- to decide everything that can be decided at the lowest level, that is, the level closest to the people. This means, in particular, true regional power and the development of local self-management.

And with all this -- allow me to emphasize this point -- /freedom of information/, which is a human right in our era and a vital necessity for democracy. In this sphere the French still cannot see the arrival of the change they await. Honesty in information and pluralism have still to be won in radio and television. The space devoted to people's problems, their lives, their questions, their needs, remains very poor. What are we to think, for instance, of television, a French public service, which goes to plants in Poland to question the workers about their freedoms -- this is information -- but never enters a French enterprise to ask the same question of our own employees -- that is, a refusal to inform? Is that freedom? And where do the bans come from? It is important to struggle to ensure that radio and television meet modern needs as regards information, culture and leisure, guaranteeing the expression of currents of opinion, increasing knowledge and developing initiative and responsibility among citizens.

I will sum up. The development of freedoms is essential to enable working people, citizens, men and women, to make the choices that will cause society to progress according to their own aims, by the rhythm and in the forms they themselves decide. This claim to freedom for everyone accords today with the interests of the nation against the increasingly parasitical class that is crushing and engulfing it. It is the common denominator on the basis of which we propose to bring together the most diverse strata of society in order to advance together. Tomorrow, I am sure, the French will live, above all, by freedom. That is the French brand of socialism we want.

4. We Want a New Cultural Renaissance

The French brand of socialism is also, in our view, a society of culture.

Promoting culture -- in the broad, strong sense of the word -- is a necessity as regards the major objectives of social transformation.

Social justice? Living life to the full means having access to all the spiritual assets born of the development of mankind. It means ensuring that every individual can develop or create in himself or herself all possible capacities.

New growth? A condition of this, as I have said, is the full utilization of knowledge and skills, attaching full value to the knowledge and initiative of all members of society.

Democracy, self-management? They presuppose that every citizen is capable of assuming increasing responsibilities at all levels.

Thus the socialism we want cannot tolerate cultural poverty any more than material penury.

Capitalism Mutilates the Human Being

Where is France in this respect?

On the one hand it has considerable, original assets: Its historical gains, the traditionally high level of research and creation, education and the health system, a very rich diversity, millions of qualified intellectuals. Added to that are the extraordinary opportunities of our era. But on the other hand, let us have the courage to say: These gains, which are also marked by selfishness and class malthusianism in an inegalitarian society, increasingly bear the marks of a decade of crisis, which has ravaging and at times dramatic effects in the sphere of culture.

So to choose the general promotion of culture is to respond to urgent needs. This is all the more necessary in that capitalism traps the development of individuals and social relations in an increasingly anachronistic and pernicious threefold division. Capitalism, in fact, is the perpetuation of the division between physical labor and intellectual labor. It separates the elements of an indissoluble whole, whereas we should be bringing knowledge and production, theory and practice closer and closer together. Capatalism is the perpetuation of the division into social classes. It confines cultural progress to a minority, whereas the nation's wealth depends increasingly on the flourishing of all the people. Capitalism is the perpetuation of the division within the individual. It divides life into a time for alienated labor and a stunted free time, whereas society needs individuals who are integrally developed, each of whom aspires increasingly to higher, richer personal unity.

This threefold division mutilates the human being, society, culture itself. Advancing toward socialism means liberating the scope of opportunities and new aspirations while working to reunify the individual, society and culture in the richest possible diversity. That is what we have called a /new cultural Renaissance/.

We Want a New Future for Culture

A new Renaissance means first of all attacking segregation in all spheres and freeing culture to make it the common property of all. It also means new organization of labor. And new education, offering everyone multiple opportunities for development, linking life to the passion for knowledge and understanding, developing respect for others, solidarity and responsibility.

A new Renaissance also means promoting the development of each individual. The same applies to initial education for small children and schoolchildren. And -- a vital issue -- all that can be done to attack the present forms of division between working time and free time by means of making working time an opportunity for the expression and development of the individual and by means of extending and enriching free time.

A new Renaissance also means developing culture in all its dimensions. And making an effort to place all components of culture and knowledge on an equal footing, simultaneously promoting the sciences, arts and physical and sports activities. And combating everything that subjugates cultural life and creativity to profit and to censorship and self-censorship. And helping intellectuals by enlarging their numbers and the social sphere from which they originate and by promoting and attaching value to their functions.

We Want a Fundamental Improvement in Human Relations

At the same time a new Renaissance means a fundamental improvement in human relations. Every man and woman, as we have said, leads his personal life as he wishes. But we must be able to say no to the jungle law, to arrogance, contempt, hatred, violence exerted by the stronger against the weak. Moral values did not drop from the skies any more than freedoms or culture did. They are the result of long battles to develop human ties between human beings. Like freedoms and culture, these values are attacked, eroded and denied by capital. It is important to defend them by updating and perfecting them. The society we want is also -- and can only be -- a fraternal society. Men and women do not aspire to the impossible. But they no longer wish to see their capabilities frustrated, to be robbed of their time, to be tied to exhausting work and deprived of culture, real leisure, personal and family life, friendship and human warmth. They no longer wish to be manipulated and exploited. They want to be masters of their own lives. The French brand of socialism will be this form of humanism, or it will be nothing. [to be continued]

APPEAL REJECTED, NATIONALIZATION BILL SIGNED

LD111728 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] This time it is certain that the nationalizations that the Mauroy government has decided on will come into force. The appeal presented by the opposition has been rejected by the Constitutional Council and thus the prime minister signed the bill at about 1730 this evening.

HERNU CONFIRMS WEAPONS SALES TO NICARAGUA

NC120916 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Feb (AFP) -- French Defence Minister Charles Hernu has confirmed that France recently sold 100 air-to-ground missile launchers and 7,000 ground-to-air missiles to Nicaragua in keeping with "contracts made by preceding governments." Mr Hernu, who was lunching with members of the diplomatic press, said yesterday that the French Socialist government would honour "all the contracts concluded by preceding governments but from now on there will be a progressive decrease in arms sales".

The defence minister, who preferred to speak of "technical military aid" rather than an "arms trade", said that "for friendly countries" this assistance should constitute "a factor of increased independence.

He said that French military assistance, as well as supplies of military equipment, would involve transfer of technology in certain cases and training of military personnel. He said 7,000 officers from other countries were currently undergoing training in French military academies and in some branches of industry.

Mr Hernu said that for the Socialist government, military assistance was an "act of aid and friendship to countries which by and by may draw closer to France". He said France was trying to ensure the "coherence" of its foreign and defence policies and would reject efforts by the two superpowers to impose restrictions. France, Mr Hernu said, must aid "friendly nations" to organise their defence against a potential aggressor to prevent their "alignment with one or other of the superpowers". "France poses no political condition and those nations we help choose this form of assistance freely. It is the case for Nicaragua and also for Egypt, Iraq and Greece," Mr Hernu said.

RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'SLIDING TOWARD CRISIS'

PM041455 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30-31 Jan 82 p 1

[Jacques Jacquet-Francillion editorial]

[Text] Relations between Paris and Washington are sliding slowly but inexorably toward a crisis. One observation should be made already: In 8 months the inconsistencies of our diplomacy and its double talk have succeeded in destroying the store of confidence which Mitterrand's France automatically enjoyed in Reagan's America. The storm has not yet openly broken, but it is rumbling in the secrecy of the chancellories. In private conversations people at the highest level in the U.S. administration no longer deny feelings of disappointment and bitterness. These reactions have not yet been openly reflected in official statements because President Reagan and Alexander Haig, his secretary of state, feel it is vital to preserve an appearance of unity in the "Atlantic family" while there is still a chance, a faint hope, of loosening by however little the stranglehold on the Polish people.

But behind the facade it is obvious that Washington is finding it increasingly difficult to understand us. Francois Mitterrand entered the Elysee stating loud and clear that the real danger comes from the East and proclaiming his fidelity to our traditional alliances. He spoke that same language to Ronald Reagan at their Yorktown meeting in October. He said it even more firmly on 13 December when the Polish military boot crushed Solidarity on the Kremlin's orders.

Nonetheless, it was Francois Mitterrand himself who, without wasting a minute, authorized the signing last Friday of a major contract with the Soviet Union for the supply of Siberian gas. The U.S. Government does not dispute our right -- what right would it have to do so? -- to try to guarantee our energy supplies. Its sole expectation was for us to postpone the conclusion of this deal for a while in view of the circumstances or at least for its scope to be limited, if only in a very symbolic way. We would not hear of it. The Kremlin was in a hurry and might have become angry.... Pierre Mauroy virtually admitted that when addressing the assembly.

Nonetheless, we are still assuring the Americans that they remain our best friends and partners. But we are supplying arms to Nicaragua in a region undermined by Soviet-Cuban subversion and regarded by Washington as a priority security zone. We have sworn that these arms are purely "defensive." The State Department spokesman replied today that we were lying and that, in the Pentagon's view, some of these weapons, missile-launchers, are "offensive" in nature. We are denying it, hand on heart, saying that this is not our opinion and that, in any case, "the French military equipment supplied to Nicaragua cannot be regarded as offensive toward the United States." This is certainly fine rhetoric, a perfect masterpiece of diplomatic hypocrisy...but do we hope to be taken seriously for long by doing that?

General de Gaulle distrusted the Americans like the plague. However, in time of danger he knew how to keep his word and choose his camp in the national interest. Do people still remember that during the Cuban missile crisis he was the first Western head of state to side with the United States immediately and unreservedly? "Change" has been the official watchword since 10 May. God...what a change for France!

COLOMBO SEES NO SPLIT IN WEST'S STAND ON POLAND

AU111600 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Feb (ANSA) -- The Polish crisis has in no way created "divisions" among the Western nations, even if there are some differences of opinion over the use of sanctions as a political tool in the present situation, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Colombo, who was interviewed for today's edition of the Milanese daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA, in Madrid, where he is attending the European Cooperation and Security Conference (SCSC), claimed that the West's "assessment of the events has been unanimous, just like the analysis of those events." According to Colombo, "all" the Western countries had "certainly" laid responsibility for the crisis at the door of the Polish Government, but also at that of "Soviet influence." "On the political assessment, there are no differences," the Italian diplomatic chief asserted. "On the denunciation of the facts, apart from the more or less accentuated tone that each of us has, I think the expressions have been the same."

Turning to the more practical question of sanctions, Colombo reminded the CORRIERE that Italy's position on the Italo-Soviet agreement for the gasline planned to link Siberia and Western Europe was to take out time for reflection. "We Italians have taken our position independently," he said. "What we have called a pause for meditation, a halt in the negotiations so as to make a complete assessment of our decisions in relations to the scope of the Polish events and the Soviet Union's attitude." [as received] He also pointed out that Italy's position has not changed in the meantime, even though France has already signed its leg of the accords with the Soviet Union.

In other points, Colombo said that no Western country is contemplating breaking off or suspending the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles in Geneva despite the Polish crisis. In this connection, he recalled the recent Geneva meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. He added that the current wave of international tension might lessen if, in Poland, there was a return to "dialogue" between the government and the independent trade-union, Solidarnosc., "But the real Solidarnosc, not an invented one."

GLEMP, OTHER CHURCHMEN DEPART FOR WARSAW

LD11554 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Rome -- Polish primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Cardinal Macharski, archbishop of Krakow, and Monsignor Gulbinowicz, archbishop of Wroclaw, left Rome for Warsaw this morning on board a Polish National Airline flight. Before leaving, the primate of Poland held last-minute talks at Fiumicino Airport with Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio with special responsibilities, and with Mr Kazimierz Szablewski, head of the Polish Government's working group for relations with the Holy See.

Before boarding his aircraft, Monsignor Glemp told journalists: I wish to thank the Italian people for the good will they have shown toward us. You have been very kind toward us Poles. For his part, Cardinal Macharski, replying to journalists' questions, said that dialogue is the only way which holds good for all nations, for all states and forms part of the church's tradition. He added that the church is constantly seeking new responses not only in Poland but throughout the world and that our hope is in Jesus and it is a human and a Christian hope. In turn, the archbishop of Wroclaw, Monsignor Gulbinowicz, thanked the Italians for the aid they have provided for Poland. Your aid is very important for us, he said, especially for children, for the sick and for the elderly.

The three Polish church leaders were accompanied on their flight back to Warsaw by Monsignor Domin, auxiliary bishop of Katowice and president of the welfare commission of the Polish Episcopate.

SWEDEN

RECENT CHEYSSON VISIT HARMONIOUS, PRODUCTIVE

PM111711 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Feb 82 p 6

[Disa Haastad report: "We Have Much in Common"]

[Excerpts] Sweden will cooperate with France and draw up an action program on disarmament. French External Relations Ministry aides will soon come to Stockholm to begin the drafting of a demarche on El Salvador.

These are the most important long-term results of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's visit to Stockholm. However, Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten was able to begin the press conference at the Foreign Ministry with the most spectacular piece of news -- the fact that he and his French counterpart had succeeded in resolving the airline conflict [on fares by Air France and SAS]. "Although this was not the only reason Cheysson came here," Ullsten added.

Claude Cheysson, the first French external relations minister to visit here since 1966 and so far the most important figure from Mitterrand's Socialist government to visit us, hastened to say that he was here because Sweden and France have so much in common, have such a similar view of foreign policy. This is particularly true of attitudes toward Central America, the Third World and the United Nations.

Poland was, naturally, the first topic raised, and Cheysson's condemnation of the violation of human rights in Poland was clear and unambiguous. He had said to the Polish foreign minister the day before yesterday that France is now waiting for Jaruzelski to keep his promises and lift martial law and free those in prison before there will be any further credits for Poland. However, he did not like the word sanctions. Nor could the Polish party organ TRYBUNA LUDU entice Cheysson into saying anything negative about Reagan's TV spectacular for Poland. "Everything which makes a contribution to the expression of feelings and opinions about events in Poland is good in our view," Cheysson said, and drew on his pipe.

Cheysson was just as clear and unambiguous about El Salvador. What is happening there is a crime which must be condemned. What people in El Salvador are doing is engaging in a social revolt for human rights. And for the most part Ola Ullsten could only agree and say that he had similar views.

But there are differences. For example, France has an advanced nuclear arms expansion program. DAGENS NYHETER asked if this could be affected by growing popular protests in Europe or the current Geneva disarmament negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. "There are many nuclear arms in East Europe, and we think that the best response to the threat is not to sit in a corner and wait until they land on our heads. We do not accept that any ally should speak for us -- we want to be completely independent," Cheysson said. He added that if nuclear arms were suddently to be banned France would see itself forced to increase its conventional forces four or five times over in order to preserve the necessary balance.

However, despite the differences between the two countries, Sweden and France will cooperate on an action program for disarmament. Sweden has been invited by France to participate in a petition which will later be put forward in the framework of the European Security Conference. As it is, Ullsten and Cheysson will meet again there in Madrid next week.

The cooperation on El Salvador will take place in the same way: France will send diplomats to Stockholm for consultations.

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT ON U.S. N-WEAPONS CLARIFIED

NC120940 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The government spokesman yesterday furnished explanations on some "misunderstandings" arising from Prime Minister Papandreou's interview with Italian television the day before yesterday. The spokesman explained that Mr Papandreou's reply to the question on the EEC was not properly rendered. He did not say that it will be decided in the spring whether Greece will withdraw from the community. He said that by 15 March, Greece (as the prime minister also stressed in Bonn) will submit its proposals to the other members of the community regarding the special problems that concern Greece.

The spokesman also elaborated on passages in Papandreou's interview that referred to the question of nuclear weapons in Greece. There are no nuclear weapons at the U.S. bases in Greece, he said. Should there be any on Greek territory, they are not stored at the bases, but elsewhere. The spokesman also said that the question of the nuclear weapons the Americans have in Greece is not connected with the question of the base negotiations.

He hinted that Mr Papandreou's proposal for establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans still stands.

NATO Nuclear Weapons

NC120947 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] The nuclear weapons in Greece constitute NATO war material and do not belong to the United States or to Greece. They are stored at Greek bases under double-lock and are guarded by Greeks and Americans under extremely strict security measures. The Americans have a key because the United States is the manufacturing country and has worldwide responsibility for nuclear weapons on the basis of bilateral agreements as well as on the basis of a more general NATO agreement.

Before the nuclear weapons can be used in the event of war, the U.S. President must first give his consent, after which the NATO committee must be convened, and when it gives its consent it also asks the country in which the nuclear weapons are stored to consent. The nuclear weapons cannot be used without the consent of the country in which they are stored. The decision to use them is called release of nuclear weapons.

PAPANDREOU, USSR ENVOY VIEW RELATIONS, CYPRUS

NC120932 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou yesterday summoned the Soviet ambassador in Athens, Mr Kaboshkin, to Maximos Mansion and discussed with him the entire spectrum of bilateral economic and political relations as well as recent Cyprus developments. The prime minister outlined the question of pending Greek-Soviet agreements (supply of electricity, construction of an alumina plant, supply of natural gas and so forth) and explained the views of the Greek Government on a number of foreign policy questions. They also discussed Cyprus developments and the Soviet Government's stand on this question. The meeting lasted 35 minutes.

In the afternoon the Council of Foreign and Defense Affairs met at Kastri. Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos briefed the council members on the developments at the Madrid CSCE session. A discussion on the forthcoming visit to West Germany by Deputy Defense Minister Petsos followed. In West Germany Mr Petsos will have talks on defense cooperation between the two countries in the military industry field.

PAPANDREOU DISCUSSES PASOK SOCIALISM WITH DEPUTIES

NC112030 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] PASOK's accession is a historic change for the country, the prime minister stressed to addressing members of the movement's parliamentary group this morning. One of our basic views, he stated, is that acceptance of the government by the people is far greater than the election percentages, even among those who did not vote for us. One reason for this is the great wear and tear on the right, which was the result of its policy; in other words, its lack of policy, lack of strategy, in all sectors. It is a fact, Papandreou added, that for its close followers PASOK meant, and continues to mean, the great change, a structural change in Greek society and the economy.

For the others who support, stand by and express hope in PASOK, there was general agreement that the country was faced with a dead end on all matters and that if the same men who administered the country for decades were once again returned to power this would have basically undermined Greece both as a state and as an economy. We are the last hope for democratic Greece in the sense that our success or failure will determine not only our fate as a party but also the fate of the country.

One of the major problems facing us is the corrosion of the state apparatus. No matter which sector of the state apparatus one may examine, one will see that trafficking, illicit trafficking, is the rule. There is a daily attack on the prosecution of the dissenters. We have replied: We cannot implement a new policy without staffing key positions with persons who will be not only good technocrats but also believe in the goals, the program and the vision of PASOK. In this way we are obliged and under contract to the people to proceed with the change of personalities in control of government policy.

At this point Papandreou observed that he is obliged to conduct a critique of day-to-day practices. First of all, he said, it is unworthy and of no help to PASOK to go after petty officials. This chase must not be applied to the lower echelons of administration. We have no reason to act like avengers. We must not establish the new Greece on the basis of going after those who do not agree with us or who in the past acted in a manner we do not consider democratic.

Papandreou then referred to the function of the party in relation to the implementation of government policy, and stated: We must not forget that in the same way that the movement is essential for the implementation of our long-term goals, it is also dangerous to replace the administrative structure, to take the place of and to undermine the government's policy, through interventions by both local and branch organizations at various levels of the government apparatus. It is the responsibility of all of us to deal with such interventions with determination.

In another portion of his address PASOK's chairman observed that a simple glance at the new conquests of this period is very impressive. I believe, he stressed, that never before have so many changes been brought about during just 3 months. In the sector of expanding democracy the recognition of the national resistance movement; abolition of the Observances of Hate; granting the vote to 18-year-olds; termination of the maintenance of dossiers on citizens -- something which had been established for all sectors, including the armed forces, the repatriation of refugees; administrative decentralization; and local self-government are only some of the steps along this course.

The socialism in which we believe is not the social democracy of the West, the beautification of the system or collective bureaucratic socialism. Many elements in our own effort can be recognized and can be accepted even by nonsocialists, who, however, share some prospects for modernization. This fact perhaps explains the ever-increasing acceptance we have among our people.

This is the third course, if you prefer; the course that relies basically on decentralization and peoples participation. This is collective socialism. If within one or two 4-year terms we manage to reform the state along these lines, then we will have covered the first major stage in the implementation of the socialist vision. This is what we must bear in mind when we are counting our steps of progress as a government.

Over and above all this, however, Papandreou continued, the law on administration is a basic legislative step. There will be a speedy answer on the question of multiple positions and multiple salaries. It is unbelieveable, he observed, what we have discovered as we search. There are officials holding eight positions, directors with salaries with 400,000 drachma per month and much more.

Our intent is to establish ceiling salary brackets for all state employees. We must also conduct a vast struggle against corruption that takes the form of commissions. There is an unbelievable sideline economy, there are a very large number of our fellow citizens, an ocean one might say, who rob the state through illegal commissions. Consequently, we are faced with a vast task of moral purging.

Speaking on the draft law on university education, Papandreou said this is a revolutionary change. There will also be legislative action in the economic sector, he added, such as the new law on incentives and the law on agricultural cooperatives.

Referring to foreign policy, Papandreou said Greece is an important presence in the European and Mediterranean areas. For the first time Greece has a national, comprehensive foreign policy, he said. We have had the courage, he stressed, to be the first to take this difficult road, and now others are following us.

Papandreou also referred to national defense and other sectors. Many other deputies then spoke on the operational character of the parliamentary group.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO ITALY, LIBYA -- The Council of Ministers has approved the appointment of Chr. Stremmenos, a Bologna University professor and permanent resident of Italy, as Greece's ambassador in Rome. Mr Stremmenos will succeed I. Pesmazoglou, a career diplomat, who is retiring. The council also approved the appointment of Emm. Kafetzopoulos, an expert on international affairs and a member of the PASOK Central Committee, as ambassador to Libya. Kafetzopoulos is succeeding Dhim. Petrounakos, also a career diplomat, who has been recalled. According to press reports, it is expected that more "PASOK personalities" will be appointed as ambassadors. [Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 6 Feb 82 p 1 NC]

TURKISH-USSR TEAM MEETS ON BORDER DEMARCATION

TA111659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The seventh round of talks on the redemarcation of the Turkish-Soviet border near the Arpacay dam, which is being constructed jointly by the two countries, began in Ankara today. Technical work on the cartography and [word indistinct] methods in connection with the agreement initialed in Moscow last July will be concluded during the talks. The text of the agreement on the redemarcation of the border will be prepared at the end of the joint Turkish-Soviet committee meeting.

The work on the redemarcation of the border between Turkey and the Soviet Union was conducted between 1969 and 1973, and the Turkish-Soviet sea frontier as well as the continental shelf were delineated. Following the demarcation of the border at the Arpacay dam, the entire delineation of the border between the two countries will be completed in accordance with (?modern methods).

The Turkish delegation at the joint Turkish-Soviet committee is headed by Asaf Ilhan and the Soviet delegation is headed by (?Pavel) Kuznetsov.

JEWISH, ARMENIAN LEADERS MEET WITH PRIME MINISTER

TA111720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The leaders of the Jewish and Armenian communities in Turkey paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu today. Ulusu first received Chief Rabbi David Asseo and later Armenian Patriarch Shnork Kaloustian. It was reported that Asseo and Kaloustian conveyed to the government good wishes for success from the members of their communities and told the prime minister that their communities will be glad to fulfill every duty that befalls them in the spirit of unity in the country.

Before visiting the prime minister, Asseo called on Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner. Asseo said he conveyed to Cetiner his community's feelings of loyalty. In turn, Cetiner said: We are convinced that all our citizens will exert efforts through cooperation and unity of heart and belief to progress beyond the present goals. Cetiner noted that he is sure the Jewish citizens share the same enthusiasm and expressed his gratitude.

Kaloustian called on Religious Affairs Director Tayyar Altikulac. Kaloustian expressed pleasure at meeting Altikulac and pointed out that religious leaders occupy an important place in the formation of public opinion, the improvement of human ethics and the establishment of an atmosphere of tranquillity and security in the country, adding that these leaders aim to raise citizens as good persons in every aspect. Kaloustian said all Armenians are living in the secular Turkish Republic in prosperity, tranquillity and full religious freedom and without any repression. Kaloustian noted that as a religious figure he condemns the murders of Turkish representatives abroad and added: No religious figure can condone murder, bloodshed, vengeance or the termination with weapons of life given by God. Noting that the perpetrators of these murders cannot be human, Kaloustian said: A person who shoots defenseless people in the back cannot belong to any nation, race or religion. It is evident who is controlling them and who these persons serve. Kaloustian added that the Armenian community is ready to do everything possible to encourage the perpetrators of these murders abroad to behave like human beings.

In his turn, Altikulac said human beings must live together in tranquillity, harmony and solidarity and show respect for each other's beliefs. Pointing out that he does not view the murderers of Turkish diplomats abroad as human beings, Altikulac said: It is impossible for a human being -- regardless of his community -- to commit such treacherous deeds and shed the blood of innocent persons.

PIPELINE BLAST SUSPECTS LINKED WITH SYRIA KURDS

TA111348 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 4 Feb 82 p 19

[Text] Diyarbakir -- It has been reported that the five militants who twice in the past blew up the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline received the money and the directive to carry out the bombings from Kurdish National Unity Party leader Jalal Talabani in Syria. It is being alleged that the militants received the time bombs in Syria and were promised up to 5 million lira to carry out the sabotage. Security officials said the time bomb was of Soviet make and added that the KGB could have been involved in the incident. The incident was clarified as a result of investigations by a special team assigned by the VII Corps and Diyarbakir Martial Law Command.

Security officials said five persons have been captured so far in connection with the bombings of the Turkish-Iraqi pipeline near Kayri village, Idil District, in May 1979 and June 1980. They added that Selam Akca, one of the captured militants, was the brains of the group, while Ibrahim Genc, who was also captured, had placed the bomb. Under questioning, Genc said they had received both the money and the directive in Syria to carry out the sabotage. In the investigation the suspects said they had received the directive to blow up the pipeline from Kurdish leader Talabani. Genc, 23, from Yavman village, Idil District, Mardin, was taken to the site of incident to show how he placed the bomb.

RELEASE OF MILITANT IN IRAN 'POLITICAL SCANDAL'

TA111250 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Oktay Ozeskici report]

[Text] Ankara -- Isa Armagan, the rightist Turkish militant captured by chance in Iran 2 weeks ago, has been released by the court. The decision of the Iranian authorities to release Armagan, for whom there is an international arrest warrant by Interpol, has been termed here as a political scandal.

Armagan was arrested in Turkey and charged with being involved in the Balgat murder incident in which 5 persons were killed and 12 others wounded. Nevertheless, Armagan managed to escape mysteriously from the maximum security Mamak military prison in Ankara and cross into Iran. Turkish security officials appealed to the Iranian authorities for the recapture of the rightist militant, who was condemned to death by a Turkish military court, and made representations to Interpol in Paris on the irresponsible stand of Iranian authorities.

Recalling that the murderer of Balgat had been released once before by the Iranians, security officials said: It is unbelieveable that a criminal has been captured twice and released in both cases. In the first instance it is possible that the Iranians were not aware of Armagan's crimes. However, his release for the second time after not only Iran but the whole world knew about him is incomprehensible.

AUSTRIA

PAHR CONFERS WITH SED POLITBURO MEMBER IN VIENNA

AU111123 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] (APA) -- Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr yesterday received SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger for a talk. According to a report by the GDR news agency ADN, Pahr and Mueckenberger, who is also chairman of the SED faction in the GDR People's Chamber, noted at the talk that GDR-Austrian relations had developed "very well," and that such relations between states with different social systems were acquiring a markedly increasing importance particularly during times when the international situation is tense.

According to ADN, Pahr spoke out against a policy of sanctions and boycott and for the continuation of the international dialogue, and reaffirmed his hope for the successful continuation of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

NETHERLANDS

ARMS EXPORTS SUBJECT TO STRICTER CONTROLS

PM101145 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Eindhoven, 30 Jan -- The Netherlands Government wants to make the export of military products subject to stricter controls. A draft proposal to this effect will probably be ready in September, Defense Ministry Under Secretary Stemerdink said yesterday evening in Eindhoven during a debate on the theme "Weapons and Work" organized by the Labor Party's Young Socialists. According to Stemerdink, present export regulations are too imprecise: "At present firms are not allowed to export any military products to countries in conflict situations, but this description is somewhat vague. Moreover, such situations can arise overnight." It was Stemerdink's opinion that the export of defense products should be limited to the Western nations -- the United States, Canada and Western Europe. "In particular, exports to the Third World should be made impossible; they have disastrous consequences for the developing countries."

Stemerdink thinks his predecessor, Under Secretary van Eekelen, had stimulated the export of military products. The previous government had appointed an official to mediate contacts between various nations and Netherlands defense materiel firms. The new government has allowed this post to fall vacant.

No More Arms to Turkey This Year

PM091549 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 2 Feb -- During the course of this year The Netherlands Government will give no further support to Turkey through the supply of military materiel or the granting of economic aid. This was made clear in written answers to the second chamber from Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel.

In 1979 and 1980 the Turkish Government received two loans, each of 40 million guilders, from the Netherlands Government and in 1981 a loan of 43 million guilders. In addition, a series of 25 F-104G Starfighters with their ground equipment, documentation and spare parts have been given to Turkey in the last few years. In the spring of 1981 Turkey also received some radar equipment. At present there are no talks in progress about any new aid projects.

The government is also striving to reach a clear position by the end of this quarter on economic sanctions against South Africa, van der Stoel said.

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COMMUNIST PARTY HEAD MEETS SED'S MUECKENBERGER

AU121253 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Vienna -- On Thursday Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, had a friendly meeting with Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Chairman Franz Muhri, Politburo member Erwin Scharf, KPOE Central Committee secretary; and with Hans Steiner, head of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. At the talk, held in a cordial atmosphere, basic problems of international developments, problems of the communist world movement as well as problems of further developing the collaboration between the SED and the KPOE were discussed. There was complete agreement on all questions that were discussed. The sides described it as one of the main tasks of their parties together with all peace forces to wage the struggle against the danger of a nuclear war that is emanating from the current U.S. policy of confrontation and intensified armament. They called for specific international agreements on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the equal security of both sides, as proposed by the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

Both sides support the peace program of the 26th CPSU congress and the proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev for a limitation of nuclear armament. Both parties positively assess the good political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria and will continue to promote them.

In the afternoon Erich Mueckenberger returned to the CDR from Vienna-Schwechat Airport.

MORE POLES TO GET POLITICAL ASYLUM STATUS

AU121210 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Feb 82 p 8

[Special DIE PRESSE Report by "MA-"]

[Summary] About 20,000 of the Poles who have fled to Austria now have a very good chance of being recognized as political refugees in the sense of the Geneva Convention. That would be about 70 percent of the Poles who have requested political asylum to date. An Interior Ministry spokesman confirmed on Thursday that this figure was quite realistic. According to him, numerous asylum requests that had been turned down before the proclamation of martial law in Poland will now be reconsidered, since the majority of the applicants are "Solidarity" members who after 13 December 1981 were in danger of being subjected to political persecution. More than 29,000 of the 34,000 Poles registered by the Interior Ministry have requested political asylum. In January, 646 out of 860 Poles were granted the status of convention refugees, while the remaining 214 were granted permission to remain in Austria.

Apparently the Interior Ministry plans to substantially increase the number of political refugees in Austria after the traditional immigration countries have thus far disappointed Austrian expectations. "'If these countries prefer political refugees, we will be glad to provide them with political refugees,' it was stated." Moreover, the new policy will give Poles whose request for political asylum has already been rejected another chance.

AUTHORITIES BEGIN SCREENING OF ARAB CITIZENS

AU111125 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Security authorities have begun the screening of citizens of Arab countries who are staying in Austria. In the Austrian capital more than 500 persons have already been screened since last weekend. Dozens of detectives have been assigned to the screening operation. They fan out to all districts and check the travel documents and residence permits of between 70 and 80 persons per day. Most checks are carried out at their places of residence. However, it has turned out that many of the persons to be screened no longer live at the registered addresses, or that other persons were staying there who had not registered with the police [as is required by law in Austria]. According to an official source, the current checks are part of a general screening of all Arabs living in Vienna, estimated to number about 3,600.

NETHERLANDS

'VOLUNTARY' SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS ASKED

PM111627 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 8 Feb -- The Netherlands industry and commerce must boycott South Africa as much as possible on a voluntary basis. Foreign Minister van der Stoel will call on them to do so in his speech to the Second Chamber of Wednesday [10 February]. The interim report from an interministry working group presented to the foreign minister last week made it clear that compulsory sanctions against South Africa are legally and economically impossible. The Benelux Treaty makes unilateral export restrictions by one of the three partners more or less impossible. The new Belgian Government is even less inclined toward joint action against South Africa than was the previous Belgian coalition.

In its interim report the working group presents a resume of the reprisals The Netherlands could expect if it implemented sanctions against South Africa. One would be that South Africa would probably close its ports and airports to all Netherlands ships and aircraft. All exports of important goods such as coal, various ores, gold and diamonds to The Netherlands could be stopped, something which would be a palpable blow to industry and commerce and also to the employment situation in the country. The working group's interim report was discussed at last Friday's [15 February] cabinet meeting. The ministers agreed that the furthest the government could go would be to call for a voluntary boycott.

MINISTER PLANS CONTINUED AID TO SURINAME

PM111621 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 8 Feb -- Cooperation and Development Minister van Dijk has no plans at present to stop development aid to Suriname. He made this statement to AVRO Radio this morning from Indonesia, where he is paying a 10-day visit. According to Van Dijk "In itself the fact that the army is now wielding power in Suriname is no reason for us to withdraw our aid. More important considerations for the continuation of aid are respect for human rights and the restoration of democracy as soon as possible."

Second Chamber member Ter Beek (Labor Party) made a plea on VARA Radio Saturday [6 February] for the reconsideration of all development aid to Suriname in the light of the changes in the country. Ter Beek, a foreign affairs specialist, announced that his party's parliamentary group will press the Netherlands Government to end its support for the military apparatus in Suriname. Ter Beek took the view that it is impossible for the Netherlands to continue its aid now that Suriname is once again totally under military control after the dismissal of President Chin a Sen.

VISAS NOW REQUIRED FOR EL SALVADOR TRAVEL

PM101155 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpt] The Hague, 30 Jan -- El Salvador has reintroduced regulations which make it necessary for Netherlands citizens to have visas to visit the country because Foreign Minister van der Stoel described the Revolutionary Democratic Front/Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FDR/FMLN) as a "representative political force." In fact, van der Stoel signed a French-Mexican declaration at the United Nations General Assembly describing the FDR/FMLN in these terms. This declaration was described by the Salvadoran junta and by a number of Latin American countries closely connected with the United States as "interference in the internal affairs" of El Salvador and was rejected. The FDR/FMLN is waging a guerrilla war against the junta. El Salvador has introduced similar visa regulations for citizens from France, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua and the Eastern bloc.

DISARMAMENT STEPS DISCUSSED WITH GDR IN GENEVA

LD130324 Hamburg DPA in German 1832 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva 12 Feb (DPA) -- A German-German talk by experts on the possibility of disarmament steps in the United Nations took place in Geneva on Friday for the second time this week. The talks was headed by Ambassador Henning Wegener, chief delegate of the FRG to the International Disarmament Commission in Geneva, and Ambassador Gerhard Herder, head of the GDR mission at the United Nations in Geneva. Details of the exchange of views which is to be continued in the near future were not revealed this time. The background to the meetings is an exchange of letters between the foreign ministers of the two German states started by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

It seems that Genscher would like to see the Federal Republic and the GDR jointly put on paper the principles on which disarmament and arms control measures are based. The German-German meetings are taking place on the sideline of the sessions by the International Disarmament Commission. The two German states are among the 40 member-countries, including the nuclear powers.

APEL: 'WE STAND FIRMLY BY WESTERN ALLIANCE'

LD131210 Hamburg DPA in German 1045 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Munich, 13 Feb (DPA) -- According to Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, the Federal Republic stands "firmly and unshakably by the Western alliance" and will continue to render the defense contribution expected of it. "We are no wanderers between two worlds", Apel stressed in his address today at the 19th International Military Studies Colloquium in Munich. "The USSR stands no chance of driving a wedge between us and the United States". He did not share the view that the alliance is incurably disrupted even though plurality and national sovereignty might result in open debate and controversy within the alliance.

The allegation that the alliance is drifting apart, Apel said, is "totally and entirely wrong". Eighty percent of all Federal citizens support NATO and close relations with the United States. The Federal Republic is far too deeply anchored within the Western alliance for any reorientation of German foreign and security policy to occur. "We neither drift away from the Western camp in the direction of neutrality nor are we indulging in petty thinking about our trade with the East."

Nonetheless, Apel said, it would be unwise for the West to renounce detente. At the same time, the Federal Defense Minister said that in discussing security policy "the peace-preserving function of nuclear weapons" should be made clear. These are political weapons which had safeguarded peace in Europe. At the moment he sees no reason for the USSR to run an incalculable risk in confrontation with the West. Apel went on the emphasize that the Bundeswehr has again achieved NATO's 3 percent target in real terms in 1981. There would be less reason for concern about the balance of strength "if all NATO partners had lived up to their commitments in the past as we have done."

Speaking in the debate following his speech, Apel mentioned the United States by name, stating that unlike the Federal Republic, it had reduced its defense expenditures during the seventies year after year. The defense minister strongly rejected the warning addressed to the Federal Republic by the two U.S. senators, William S. Cohen and John G. Towers during the discussion, that the gas pipeline deal with the USSR would make it dependent on Moscow, or even liable to blackmail. The USSR would not succeed in using the deal for putting pressure on the Federal Republic, Apel replied. On completion of the pipeline 30 percent of the Federal Republic's natural gas would come from the East, but this amounted to less than 5 percent of its entire energy consumption. The Federal Republic considers the project important not only for economic reasons, but also as an "attempt at partnership."

L'HUMANITE TEXT OF MARCHAIS PCF CONGRESS REPORT

PM101237 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 82 pp 3, 9

[Apparent text of report by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to the 24th PCF Congress 3 February; second installment -- further installments will appear in subsequent DAILY REPORTS]

[Text] II -- How and With Whom To Advance?

/How/ and /with whom/ to attain this new society?

We have said for many years, and we reasserted forcefully at our 23d congress: In the conditions of our country and our age the march toward socialism is and will be the work of a majority rally of the people -- what Waldeck Rochet called the "majority movement of the working nation." This movement must be implemented along democratic paths, with clear objectives and stakes and finding expression through universal suffrage. The democratic path we propose is the path of respect, at every moment, and of majority will.

The Democratic Path, the Path of Union and Struggle.

This democratic path must not harbor any illusions, either for us or for the popular movement. The aim is to change society, to abolish domination in all spheres of exploitative capital. So it is a question of a fierce class struggle, a confrontation in which the opponents of change press, and will press, with all their might to deceive, obscure, mislead, threaten and divide.

So our strategy has nothing to do with the soporific concept of a gradual evolution, without any jolts, in which it is enough to wait for the voters to go to the polls every 5 or 7 years. We do not imagine that the French bourgeoisie has broken with its long authoritarian tradition. Of course not! To assert that the advance toward socialism must proceed democratically and peacefully is quite simply to believe that in France this transformation may be effected at any moment within the kind of correlation of forces which prevents the bourgeoisie from resorting to violence and force.

The democratic path we propose is the path of unity, unity in the face of every problem posed, among all people concerned, to define objectives and adopt solutions; unity to obtain satisfaction, gains and new rights and to create through each of these modifications the conditions for broader support, loftier objectives.

At the same time, and inseparable from this, the democratic path is the path of /struggle/. Struggle to make reality and consciousness move forward as one, as the draft resolution notes; the struggle to modify, gain after gain, the correlation of social and political forces, to thus bring together the conditions for electoral victories on the basis of loftier objectives and to guarantee these victories afterwards. Obviously the progress of these struggles cannot be programmed in advance. They include and will include no doubt moments of acceleration and others of stagnation, phases of progress which may be rapid and decisive and others of equilibrium and even retreat. Their "only timetable" is "the one which is determined by the needs of the masses, their level of consciousness and the development of the correlation of forces."

In short, everything shows us that only unity of action "at the bottom" can enable the whole of the social movement to progress up "to the top," as far as the administration of the country's affairs. This is one of the main lessons we were already drawing at the 23rd congress from the experience of the joint program: The people's movement cannot delegate to any leadership body its necessary function as an active participant in social transformations.

It could not do so yesterday with regard to the leadership bodies of the political formations of the left. It cannot do so today with regard to the government, even if this includes Communist ministers.

It will not be able to do so tomorrow, whatever the disposition of political forces.

To confine the popular movement to a role of passive support for the government, which would be entrusted with changing society in its place, would be to turn things upside down and condemn oneself to failure. Transformations will only be imposed thanks to the broad, conscious and determined intervention of our people. Outside this intervention, outside the continual expression of the people's will in all spheres, nothing in France can or will be able to budge.

An Immense Reservoir of Forces To Advance on the Path Toward Socialism

Is it possible to bring about this majority movement? Is it really possible to unite our people, when the crisis "is building up disparities" and is increasing the "fallacious yet palpable and daily conflicts" between working people of different conditions?

In other words, /with whom/ are we to progress today toward the necessary transformations?

I recalled that more than 8 out of 10 people of working age are wage-earners at present. So 18 million men and women and young people are faced with the realities of the market place; side by side with men and women workers, they are experiencing exploitation, to very different degrees of course, and are bearing the burden of the crisis.

It is the same with technicians, of which the majority today form an integral part of the working class.

It is the same with white collar workers, whose conditions, norms and work discipline increasingly are resembling those of workers.

It is the same with engineers and cadres, research workers and scientific workers, whose numbers have grown considerably and who want to obtain the means of innovation and responsibilities.

It is the same with teachers, who aspire to exercise their profession in a school fitted to play its social role to the full. More generally, the majority of intellectuals, the vast majority of agricultural workers, and indeed numerous tradespeople, artisans, and small businessmen are affected by grave problems.

All in all, it is the vast majority of our people today whose social situation, living and working conditions and the most basic needs and interests invoke a change in society. Not only have the transformations which have taken place at the heart of our society and the crisis is experiencing not reduced the number of those who can rally and act to change the order of things, but they have even considerably enlarged the scope of the forces capable of freeing themselves from capitalism. In other words not only can we not content ourselves -- still less satisfy ourselves -- with the present limits of the backing we have enlisted, but we must also become more aware of the vast reservoir of forces which can be won over to the battle to advance on the path toward socialism. All our assessments, our objectives and our style of work must start from there.

I stress: Start. This consideration does not mean that it is possible have a uniform and undifferentiated movement, that there are no contradictions or conflicts between the social categories that we want to rally together. All of them are far from having an identical interest in the transformation of society and all are far from having a clear awareness of this interest.

First: The Working Class

Within this entity it is the working class which can and must be won over the first to the battle for change. The working class, which on its own in its full extent forms almost half the active population, represents in effect the vital force of the modern economy. As the most directly and most harshly exploited class, excluded from responsibilities and power, it has acquired a long experience of struggle and organization. As the chief victim of the crisis, it is in the front rank in the battles against the domination of capital and for the democratic transformation of the country. As the draft resolution stresses, "its demands and aspirations are the heart of all the main problems of French society. To satisfy them does not merely accord with their interests alone, but with those of all other categories of working people and those of the nation itself."

To promote recognition of the role and place of the working class in national life is the prime goal we set ourselves.

This task is difficult. We do not have a naive concept of the working class. We know its composition has evolved considerably. In recent decades the big bosses have resorted to new forms of exploitation. Alongside skilled workers, they have developed the category of specialized workers. They have made increasing use of female labor. They have had greater recourse to casual and immigrant labor. They have striven to take advantage of the crisis in an attempt to pit its victims against one another. At the same time, the structure of the production apparatus has changed. At the meeting-point of scientific progress and the realities of the enterprise, technological innovations have developed, accentuating the social nature of production and raising perceptibly the quality of the work force. Thus the working class has been transformed. The technicians, whose numbers are constantly increasing, white-collar workers and certain engineers are an integral part of it today, from the economic viewpoint. The big bosses have striven to exploit these changes and the diversity of situations which they engender to their own advantage so as to call into question the unity of the working class and pit its various strata against each other.

These developments confront us with new and complex problems. How different are the concerns, tastes and behavior of a young woman worker who has specialized in textile or footwear manufacture and those of a metallurgical worker; between an immigrant worker in Flins and a highly skilled worker at the Rateau firm; between a mother working at home for the Bella firm and an aeronautical technician. Each and every one of them are part of the working class. Each and every one are exploited by capital. Each and every one have essential interests in common. But we still have to make great efforts of thought and imagination in order to help everyone everywhere take their full place in the class struggle, seizing upon everything which unites them.

White Collar Workers

It is the same with white collar workers, both men and women. Their numbers have increased. I have observed that their living and working conditions increasingly resemble those of the workers. Their demands are becoming increasingly similar. All the same, even when they are waging major struggles, civil servants and employees of banks, insurance companies, stores and local authorities do not view capitalist exploitation in the same way as do the workers. They retain illusions about their social status.

We promote the development and success of all the struggles of white collar workers, in the certainty that it is the only way that they will develop an awareness of the community of interests uniting them with the working class, and that new forms of solidarity and rapprochement will come into being and increase.

The Intellectuals

The popular movement can also include, we are convinced, most engineers and cadres. Most of them are in fact in a contradictory position. While receptive to the technocratic arguments that the big bosses use to justify monopolist redeployment, they are at the same time offended by the waste of human potential. But when they come up against the impact of the workers' struggles, they are afraid lest the acquisition of new rights by the workers will lead to a negation of their powers and to jeopardizing their situation. It is difficult to overcome these prejudices. There again it is through struggle that we will help them by making them understand in practice, on the spot, that their function and their knowledge will be raised in value rather than put in jeopardy by the effort to give the working class its proper place in the enterprises, just as in society as a whole.

More generally, we are not unaware that the social origin, training and way of life of intellectual working people of all categories lead them to underestimate the class dimension of the problems which affect them and often to conceive that rallying with the working class is a bad bargain whereby they would lose their identity, their professional individualism and their social responsibility. By acting with them to smash the intolerable segregation, whose victims are the working people, and to ensure the renaissance of French culture, we are striving and will strive to dispel these misunderstandings. For we must win over the intellectuals to the fight for socialism.

The Farmers and Nonwage-Earners

The struggle of the farmers also present opportunities for winning new forces over to this fight. We know prejudices with regard to the working class continue to exist among many of them. But the majority have been hit hard by the effects of the policy of liquidating family farms. Their opposition to this policy, their devotion to national independence and the progress in cooperation have created new bases for joint action between them and the working class. In order to consolidate and extend these bases, we are defending with them the interests of national agriculture and we are striving to make clear to them our desire to develop national agriculture, basing it on the family farm, in the context of the French brand of socialism.

Finally, we do not seek to mask the obvious obstacles that hamper the participation of artisans and tradespeople and of small and medium businessmen in this fight. In fact, I want to reemphasize that in these small and medium-sized enterprises our first concern is to defend the interests of the working people. But we do not neglect any opportunity to help these strata take their proper place -- on the unambiguous bases I have just defined -- within the movement for change.

Women and Young People

This movement is not conceived simply in terms of social strata. The popular movement is enriched by new aspirations and new fights.

Thus, the entry of women into the struggle is one of the important occurences of our age. Their demands and their aspirations for equality are putting in the balance the domination of capital over national life. Of course, the womens movement has its contradictions. Women do not constitute a homogenous social category. The great diversity of their social situations, of their ways of life and thought and the efforts of the big bourgeoisie to divert their aspirations create complex problems. Our action aims to proceed from their actual demands, enrich the democratic struggle with their original aspirations and in return give these aspirations the class dimension of the popular struggles.

Young people constitute a great force for social emancipation. Two years ago, at the time of a meeting of the Central Committee devoted to the problems of young people, we used the expression "the Crisis Generation." That reflects reality very well. Everyone is affected by the crisis. They know many of them are doomed to unemployment and job insecurity, to an unsuitable education and inadequate or nonexistent training, to a cruel lack of means for amusement, travel or sports. Young people are rebelling and fighting along with the communists. But there are also young people for whom reality is too harsh and who go under. There are young girls and boys who retire into themselves, who drop out of school or work, who despair, who wallow in drugs or delinquency.

With those, we take an uncompromisingly responsible line. We combat everything that debases the human being. But let's get to down to the essential points: So as to change the concepts these young people have of their life, let us begin by helping them change their life. Let us stop making school for working class children, right from their earliest years, that merciless instrument of selection, that manufacturer of failure and exclusion, that dasher of hopes. Let us give everyone, boys and girls, a fitting training for our time and a good and interesting job. Let us offer them the means to reveal themselves to others, to cultivate themselves, to discover their country and the world.

That is what we want. That is why we call on them to participate with us in the democratic and revolutionary combat.

This combat is effective. A single example. For more than 2 years now, our party has been engaged in battle against the practices of the slave traders of the temporary agencies, in order to guarantee a stable job for all young men and women who want one. It is a battle that we were the first, and for a long time the only ones, to wage, a battle which perhaps some young people hesitated to fight along with us because they did not think it was possible to make the bosses give way on this point. Well, this battle has just had success with the government decisions regarding regulations for and restrictions on temporary work. Even though the battle must be pursued in order fully to ensure job security, even though the action against unemployment must be developed, the proof is there once again that the struggle is useful.

Young people need to join in the struggle at the heart of the popular movement in order to resolve the difficulties they encounter. And the popular movement needs their contribution, their militancy and their innovative capacity in order to win.

Rallying the Vast Majority of Our People

The diversity of our people also means the plurality of the currents of thoughts, opinions, beliefs and philosophical convictions that express the history and present reality of the French nation. This plurality, far from being an obstacle to the popular movement and to the struggle to transform society, is in our view a precious asset.

This concerns believers. There have been rapprochements and discussions have been initiated. Certainly obstacles have been put in the way of this progress by the hierarchies of the churches. The stance of Pope John Paul II on the major questions of social life and on political problems go against the liberation aspirations of our time. But we intend more than ever to develop our efforts for dialogue, mutual comprehension and joint action.

This call for joint action is also addressed by us to those who want to enrich France with the diversity of its regional identities; to those who want to live, work and take decisions in their "home region"; to those want a different quality of life; and in general to all who fight for social and human solidarity.

Everything shows then that the distinctive features of the new society we want -- justice, liberty, fraternity and peace -- are unifying goals. They constitute responses to the most profound aspirations, be they conscious or implicit, of the vast majority of our people. They enable us to envisage the contours of a popular movement extending far beyond the political majorities that have existed up to now. That is the kind of movement we want to build.

Promoting Staunch and Effective Union of the Left

This path of struggle and union is also the path of union of the left and of the agreements between our party and the PS. As we stressed at our 23d congress, we are in favor of agreements respecting the autonomous activity of each of our two parties, of accords that correspond to the actual level of the popular movement, that confirm the elements that unite us without masking the elements that separate us, that favor union and action while leaving room for intervention by the working people, without stifling this intervention and without corseting it according to preprogrammed stages.

This is the meaning of the agreements we concluded with the PS after the presidential and legislative elections and since then. These agreements have enabled us to establish, and then confirm, a new cooperation between our two parties -- in the government, on the basis of the solidarity that links its members and at the heart of the majority. It is our concern to promote a staunch union of the left, respecting the identity and the role of each partner and enabling them to take their full place. And it is our concern to promote an /effective/ union of the left, a union that contributes in all clarity to preserving the cohesion necessary between the two parties to meet the country's expectations.

The Direction of Our Action Since 10 May

It is naturally this strategy, whose main features I have just outlined, that has guided all our action since the victory of the left.

We made a full contribution to that victory. First, by placing the question of a change of power and policy at the heart of our own campaign for the presidential election. Then, let us state without false modesty, by demonstrating a spirit of responsibility toward the people and the nation by our decision, immediately after the first round, to send all our forces, without reluctance or ambiguity, into battle to ensure Francois Mitterrand's victory and then to elect a leftwing majority to the National Assembly.

The part we played in the victory yesterday we are playing today within the government and the majority.

We do this with the aim of responding to the country's expectations as expressed in the 10 May vote. That is to say, within the framework of the Franch people's choice, with all its possibilities and without losing sight of its limits, both as regards the objectives they set and as regards the influence they attributed to us.

The Attitude of the Bosses

There is no lack of obstacles along this path. Big capital is not reconciled to its defeat.

Thus the right loses no opportunity to voice its desire for revenge and its willingness to fight. Chirac has already declared himself to be the savior France is waiting for. Giscard and Barre are taking up their stances by announcing catastrophes. This old reactionary rightwing, which the country rejected on 10 May, is eager for revenge and is using every means at its disposal to step up its maneuverings, including as we saw recently, the Constitutional Council, which has been turned into a bulwark of the interests of the financier class.

But it is above all the bosses who consistently do everything in their power to bring about failure for the new policy the country wants.

From the first, the bosses have stepped up economic, financial, political and ideological pressure; they have savagely opposed the working people's rights, old and new; for a long time they remained ostentatiously deaf to all government proposals tending to improve the job situation; they even came out openly against the economy by deciding on what has been called a veritable "investments strike." And they are continuing along this path. Today, like yesterday, their aim is clear: To seek to retard as much as possible the policy of social and democratic reforms and to try to paralyze that policy in order to defend their own interests. And, moreover, to lead that policy into difficulties from which they hope to be able to profit at the right moment in order to keep the communists out of the government.

In these conditions there can be no question of slowing down the current process or yielding to the bosses' demands and maneuvers. On the contrary, what is essential is to advance with determination and firmness along the path of satisfying the needs of France and the French.

We Act To Contribute to the Resolution of the Country's Major Problems

Taken together, the first measures adopted and those in progress are steps in the right direction. We are all the more pleased because we recognize in the government's actions ideas and aspirations for which we have waged a major struggle, with the working people, in recent years.

But we must not conceal the fact that major, serious problems remain. They are: /Unemployment/, which now affects more than 2 million men and women in our country; /inflation/, which continues to arode the purchasing power of working class families; /lack of democracy/ within enterprises and outside them, which requires new rights for working men and women. These are the current problems. They are urgent. They affect many millions of people. They must be resolved without dalay. It is only in this way, by facing up to these fundamental problems of our society, that we will be able to create the conditions for a mobilization of the people which will sweep aside the obstacles erected by the opponents of change. And in the last analysis that is how French women and men will judge us.

We devote our efforts to this.

We do this in government. And I believe I am expressing the feelings of the congress and of the party as a whole when I say how much we appreciate the action of Communist ministers in the government. We are making these efforts in parliament too. And I would like equally to congratulate our parliamentary comrades on their effective, constructive work. Finally, we are making these same efforts all over the country, in a practical, concrete way, utilizing all the new opportunities presented to the people's movement for rallying and taking action, thereby helping to obtain every possible improvement.

That is the task of all our party's organizations, all its members and all its elected representatives. As I said at the Central Committee meeting on 4 December 1981: "Not so much denouncing as explaining; not so much criticizing as proposing; and not only explaining and proposing, but building, obtaining, implementing, making concrete -- that is, in all spheres, the rule of action for communists today.

We Want To Go Far: To Democratic, Self-Managing Socialism.

By acting in this way we are adopting the viewpoint of our party's progress, of the upsurge of its influence. It is through its constructive activity as a party of struggle and of government that our party will give concrete proof of its irreplaceable role. It is thus in life itself that working women and men will give it new means of reinforcing its fight.

Neither an auxiliary force nor a useless busybody, our party intends to play its full role as a major people's revolutionary, national force. Unity does not preclude fair, healthy rivalry between the participating forces. We are issuing an ambitious challenge to our partners in the majority, a challenge in the service of the working people and the country.

That is the path open to us today. As you see, we want to go far. Marching to the rhythm our people decide and will decide, we want to advance toward the prospects which have opened up: to democratic, self-managing socialism.

III -- The French Path to Socialism and the International Situation

Our fight is a national one. But it cannot be separated from its international environment.

On one hand this is because France plays a part in a whole set of international relations which it cannot discard. An independent France does not mean an isolated France.

On the other hand it is because the class struggle is not locked behind individual borders, but has international dimensions.

1. France in the World

When assessing the potential of nations it is now even less possible than before merely to measure the area of their territory, the number of their inhabitants or their GNP. Of course those material factors have a great influence. We are far from comparing our material strength to that of much bigger and richer states. But we certainly have no desire to admit that the biggest states have a special right in the world to settle matters over the heads of other states.

And we certainly do not give in to the despicable temptation to try to assert the material advantages bequeathed to us by history so as to take an arrogant attitude toward nations more sparsely populated or less advanced on the paths of progress:

Of course France is an economic force that counts. And the new growth we want can only improve its position.

Of course France is a military power, with a considerable nuclear force. And there is no question of it unilaterally abandoning its independent national defense system, based on the maintenance of its deterrent force and on a democratic national conscription army.

Of course France occupies a particular place on the diplomatic chessboard. For example by its presence in the UN Security Council and in West Berlin and more generally by its experience, its relations and its influence.

But there is more: Because of what it represents in markind's history, because of its material, scientific, technical and cultural advantages, because of the abilities and fighting spirit shown by its people over many centuries, France can play an international role much greater than its size, its population and its economic and military power. It can do that, provided it pursues a policy based on peace, independence, security, democracy and justice for all nations.

Our View of France's Foreign Policy

That is our view of France's foreign policy.

France is in the western part of Europe. It has close links with its neighbors at various levels, within the EEC framework. It is a member of the Atlantic alliance. It is these facts we take into account in our consideration of the present and future. The draft resolution explicitly confirms this long-standing position: We do not propose to break our alliances.

As an EEC member, our country, while maintaining its freedom of action and its legitimate national interests, at all times can and should play an active role in promoting a democratic, truly independent workers Europe open to the world; a Europe which, of course, still has to be built.

As a member of the Atlantic alliance -- which must not be confused with the NATO integrated military organization, of which we are not a member and which there is no question of our rejoining in any form -- France must honor the commitments that membership entails.

It is a fact that blocs exist today. This fact must be taken into account. But in our view that policy of blocs does not correspond either to the interests of the peoples of the world or to our country's interests. That is why we are working for their simultaneous disbanding. That is why our fundamental principle is to reject the subordination of France to anybody in any form, now or in the future. To claim the reverse is quite simply to slander us.

In any case we uphold unswervingly, and will uphold, France's independence and sovereignty. In the present international context, while shouldering the responsibilities stemming from its alliances, France can preserve its full capacity for action in all circumstances. It can reject any alignment. It can make its own voice heard and take all the positive initiatives which only it can take.

By joining mankind's great battle our nation will help open up new prospects of peace and disarmament. It will, for its part, fulfill the hopes of hundred of millions of men and women in Europe and on the other continents. It will also be able to make an original and new contribution to the solution of the vital problems of hunger, servitude, unemployment, underemployment and illiteracy. Almost 2 years ago, "in the name of realism," in other words, taking account of France's real and potential influence, I asked this question: "Who better than France can now play a role in the move toward a new international economic and political order?" In fact people are now beginning to gauge the impact our nation can have in this sphere.

By acting in that way France will be able to take a more open approach to the world, to rebalance its foreign trade, and establish better cooperation with the Third World and the socialist countries. By establishing a new kind of ties with the other nations it will help to attract solidarity that will be beneficial for its economic, political and social development. For by supporting other peoples' fights for peace, justice, freedom and independence, France is bound to find new means of ensuring its democratic development.

To conclude this point, I repeat that the building of the French brand of socialism we want is bound to encourage such a policy and give it full scope.

2 -- The World We Want

By helping make France play a role worthy of it, we reach the heart of the battle which gives full meaning to the militant commitment of all communists: The battle for human liberation.

We are all the more determined to give that battle the necessary energy and scope because imperialism has launched a vast international campaign of manipulation and lies over recent years. I am talking about its campaign on the subject of "human rights."

You will say rightly that the representatives of this capitalist system are not lacking in cynicism in advocating human rights, since that system has massacred, tortured, imprisoned, humiliated, forcibly enlisted, deported, persecuted, exiled, profaned, exploited and expropriated throughout the world, and is continuing to do so wherever it can; that the capitalist system is responsible for two world wars, colonial wars, numerous civil wars and repressions, and is still whipping up the arms race, that the capitalist system murdered the Rosenbergs and the Charonne demonstrators and more than 100,000 communists in Indonesia; that the capitalist system is covered with the blood of the Indians in some places, with the Jews in others, with blacks elsewhere and is still waging war on the people of Northern Ireland, still herding the Palestinians into camps, crushing hundreds of millions of Latin Americans, torturing Turks and sustaining apartheid.

Nonetheless, however cynical it is, that campaign exists.

The Real Motives of the "Human Rights" Campaign

It started in the United States around 1973-74. At that time the representatives of the biggest multinationals and some of the top politicians in the United States, Japan and Western Europe founded the "Trilateral Commission," one of whose leading lights was Mr Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser. It was that commission that launched the vast human rights campaign. At the same time in Washington, the House Foreign Affairs Committee produced a report with this significant title: "Human Rights in the World Community, A Call for U.S. Leadership." Since then a methodical, sustained and coordinated campaign has been unleashed on the world.

The motives for that campaign are obvious. On the domestic front U.S. capitalism wanted to regain the ground lost after the defeat in Vietnam. It sought the consensus of its own people although, despite their power and resources, the people are suffering from unemployment, inflation, racism, urban violence, drugs and the weakening of presidential authority.

Abroad U.S. and international capitalism want to deprive the peoples of the prospect of a democratic solution to the crisis, to stem the wave that is carrying them, despite a thousand difficulties, toward liberation and socialism. In addition to that, there is the anxiety it feels at the long-term development prospects of the socialist countries, which have to solve major problems but which, unlike the capitalist countries, are not experiencing a crisis that is producing 10 million unemployed in the United States, a equal number in the EEC, 3 million in Britain, more than 2 million in Italy and France, 1.7 million in the FRG, 1.2 million in Japan -- a total of 25 million in the OECD countries. Finally the recent rise of the peace movement, particularly among the German people, is bound to confirm the bourgeoisie's pessimism.

Indeed as far as capital's profits and power are concerned, a world marching toward freedom, peace and socialism, however hard this march may be, is obviously a "dangerous world."

Thus for its instigators the aim of the human rights campaign is not humanitarian or moral but political. Because it is increasingly difficult to justify capitalism, it aims to make people tolerate it and give it the benefit of the doubt by slandering socialism. Because socialism offers mankind an alternative, it aims to discredit it by distorting it. In other words, because capitalism cannot destroy socialism by war, it is trying to destroy the hope of socialism by propaganda. Moreover that does not prevent it from making every effort to destabilize a particular socialist country that is in difficulties.

Vast Resources for This Campaign

That is why President Reagan had scarcely any hesitation in donning the armor of the "Superman" defending human rights.

Vast resources have been poured into this campaign. Peoples who are liberating themselves are attacked unashamedly in the name of human rights. They are portrayed as fanatics or savages.

A repellent picture of socialism is painted at great expense in the name of human rights. It is a constant series of successive episodes. All positive situations are played down, criticized and distorted. History is being rewritten without any intellectual or moral scruples.

The slightest incident, the slightest negative fact, is inflated into an affair of state or an interstate affair. An artificial situation is being produced, "plots" are hatched and operations conducted. All methods are used to influence the feelings and awareness of millions and millions of honest people, leading to this conclusion, which is hammered out incessantly: Socialism is Hell.

The major electronic media, radio and television, are the mainstay of this manipulation. In this respect the "normalized" French Radio and Television excel in overzealousness: Of course this manipulation is based on monstrous hypocrisy. It uses a very narrow concept of human rights. It sullies that noble cause by turning it into a propaganda tool. It deeply distorts the truth, even when it is based on the real difficulties, mistakes and faults of the socialist countries. We look at all aspects of the truth. We want full freedom for all the workers, all peoples in all countries.

The New World We Want: The World of Human Rights

Nonetheless a great deal is at stake in this campaign, and for the future of peace, democracy and socialism in France all workers, all sincere people in our country must be fully aware of it. That is why we decided 2 years ago to give our struggle in this sphere a new dimension, particularly by forming a committee for the defense of freedom and human rights in France and in the world. Let me make myself clear. In saying that, I am not claiming to have discovered anticommunism and hatred of socialism. But the scope of those phenomena must be appreciated in the present historical situation and they must be given the appropriate response. For no force, no pressure and no campaign will ever be able to prevent us from pursuing our struggle for a world of peace, justice, freedom and democracy and for socialism. This new world we want is indeed the world of human rights.

We Want a World of Peace

Nothing is more precious than each human being's right to live in peace. Some 37 years without a world war is already a major achievement. But in many parts of the world each individual's me[illegible]ight to life is still being flouted tragically. And the escalation in the arms race imposed by imperialism is posing serious threats to the future of the world. In addition what an incredible waste it is of all the money swallowed up in that way when it could contribute to universal progress and development.

It is vital, therefore, for this popular and humanist movement to be strengthened, especially in France and in Europe -- a movement that is already unusually broad and which is developing in many forms to force an end to the arms race and the search for a negotiated peaceful solution to all conflicts. It is vital for significant steps to be taken toward disarmament. The medium-range missiles — U.S. and Soviet -- and all nuclear weapons must be limited and reduced, while maintaining the balance of forces. The neutron bomb must be banned in all countries. Military confidence-building measures must be achieved. That is why we deem it vital for peace that the Geneva negotiations should produce a positive result, as should the Madrid meeting that will reopen in a few days' time. Of course we know a world without arms and without war cannot be built in a day. But we must aim for that. There is no alternative to detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

This battle is the responsibility of states. But it is also the responsibility of peoples. For human life is much too serious and precious a thing for the financial powers to govern it at will. Therefore our draft resolution rightly considers the struggle for peace to be a major line. I am convinced it should make it possible to achieve tangible results.

We Also Want a Just World

As I indicated just now, the unbelievable level of world arms spending is rendered even more intolerable by the extent of the problems now affecting almost three-fourths of the world's population. There is a heart-rending contrast between the means offered by science and technology and the extreme poverty inflicted on so many human beings.

At the dawn of the 21st century, while biology, biotechnology and other sciences are opening up astonishing prospects, almost 800 million men, women and children are subsisting in profound poverty. At least 500 million human beings are undernourished. Each year 50 million of them die of starvation, including between 15 and 18 million children. If this tragedy continues, in 20 years the number of starving or malnourished people will reach 1.3 billion. The number of unemployed people which is already more than 1 billion in the underdeveloped countries will have increased still further. Mankind will approach the 21st century with almost 1 billion illiterate adults.

These are universal problems. They affect the majority of mankind directly; and they concern mankind as a whole, the people in the developed countries and the people in the countries which are not yet developed. It is primarily a matter of fraternity and humanism. Believe me, when you have seen children in Africa, Asia or Latin America knowing that they have no more than a week or a few months to live, when you have had that experience, you can never forget it. You cannot sit back and do nothing when dozens and dozens of nations are experiencing hunger. You cannot sit back and do nothing when disease decimates tens of thousands of people in a single day while such progress has been made in medicine. You cannot sit back and do nothing when 3 out of every 10 adults cannot read or write while knowledge is flourishing in an unprecedented way.

It is all the more important to act since mankind is not inevitably doomed to a constantly widening gap between a handful of privileged people and masses reduced to abject poverty. There are not too many human beings on the earth. There is no lack of means for removing the most serious aspects of poverty. No: The causes of the situation are known. They are the relationships of domination and violence imposed by capitalism which, for 200 years, has plundered, exploited and ravaged whole continents. That is why we, who have always stood and will always stand by oppressed peoples, are demanding the necessary measures to end the frightful injustice they are suffering.

At the same time the solution to this problem of justice is part of the class struggle waged by the workers in the capitalist countries. It is linked to the solution of the crisis in our country to the resorption of unemployment, to the growth of the French economy. To help the developing countries is also to help ourselves. The interests of our people and those of the Third World peoples converge. That is why we are struggling for this new international economic and political order which is becoming a pressing need. We are struggling so that each sovereign and independent people can enjoy autonomous and original development in keeping with their needs, their lifestyle and their culture. We are struggling for mutually enriching cooperation for billions of men and women to be established on democratic bases without interference or intervention. We are struggling so that each man and woman, wherever they live, can develop their abilities and run their lives without oppression. We are struggling for a world from which colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and imperialism will be banished forever; for a world of human beings who are equal whatever their color, of nations which are equal whatever their size.

We Want a World of Freedom

Finally, we want a world of freedom and democracy. We want socialism. A world of peace and justice in our times necessarily requires the development of democracy and, more especially, a break with a class society in which the human being is treated as a tool for making money from capital, be it "national" or "multinational." The deep crisis which capitalism is experiencing in all the developed countries which it dominates highlights the inconsistency between its structures and the demands for fundamental changes contained in both the peoples' efforts to achieve emancipation, the growth of knowledge, and the level attained by the productive forces. Socialism takes its place in the changing situation as the answer to those demands.

Just look at the extent to which this universal need characterizes the changes being made. Some peoples are building socialism, others are having to rid themselves of very old forms of society in order to take that path. Yet others show that aspiration, on gaining national independence, in more complicated processes. We have already had occasion to stress that this is a trend characterized by extremely diverse conditions, traditions, standards of living, specific needs, mentalities and lifestyles. This trend is inconsistent and fraught with difficulties. There is nothing straightforward, uniform or automatic about it. But it is a fact that despite the furious imperialist counteroffensive it bears witness to the multifaceted and growing aspiration of peoples to socialism.

Does this diversity and complexity worry us? No, we regard the growth of different experiments which have been started or are envisaged as the proof that peoples are increasingly anxious to seek their own original way of building a superior society. We, who are struggling in a developed and highly individual capitalist country to move toward our nation's own brand of democratic socialism by democratic means, want to make our own contribution to the general liberatory movement. We want to do this by our action to build a new society in our own country and also by supporting the efforts of all peoples who are struggling in that direction.

Yes, it is France's duty and honor to stand unreservedly and unswervingly alongside all those peoples. Yes, we are and will remain unshakably loyal, however, difficult it might be, to the France of Montaigne, the defender of the American Indians in the days of the conquistadores; to the France of Montesquieu, the bane of the 18th century slave traders; to the France of Robespierre who cried: "let the colonies perish if they must cost you your honor, your glory and your freedom"; to the France of Father Gregoire and Victor Hugo.... We are continuing and will continue that humanist France by fighting for a socialist France. Because the French brand of socialism is the noble socialism of peace, justice and freedom, it is the socialism of human rights.

3. Our Party's International Solidarity

It is in the same spirit that we are developing our international activity as a political party. On the basis of the great objectives which we share we show solidarity with all the forces struggling for peace, progress, justice, freedom, independence and socialism in the world. The communist parties are in the forefront of those forces.

Solidarity with the Ruling Communist Parties

/We show solidarity with the ruling communist parties./ We try to make the most stringent assessment possible of the contribution made by the peoples building socialism at the same time as the diversity and present limits of that enterprise. As the draft resolution indicates, we are neither narrowminded nor prejudiced. Many communists probably readily dream about the existence of one or several almost perfect socialist countries which they would hold up as an example in their country to speed up the revolutionary awakening. In short, they dream of utopia realized in a very short space of time. But reality is much more complex: If it is to be realized, utopia must be built in a long process of changing the real situation.

Therefore, let us not oversimplify the reality of building socialism either by painting too bright or too gloomy a picture of it. We are well aware of the fact that no social change in history has been easy, none has escaped setbacks and inconsistencies and none has been brought about without struggles. This applies especially to socialism which is a daunting task, probably the greatest which mankind has ever designed. Yes, building socialism, changing the lives of millions if not billions of people means moving mountains. It is for that very reason that there is not and cannot be, scientifically speaking, any universal, ready-made "model" of socialism. Socialism cannot be imported, for it can only be the result of society's real progress and the ripening of the contradictions within it.

In addition to this, however necessary that progress is, it is not spontaneous or automatic. It requires one essential factor: intervention by the masses and their creative initiative. That is why, I repeat, a French brand of socialism is not and cannot be a socialsim ready-made in another country, repainted in French colors, but can only be a socialism designed and built in France, for the French peoples and by the French people themselves. In saying that we are not disregarding the diversified experiments in building socialism in the world. Quite the reverse: All aspects of them stimulate and enrich out thinking and our fight. It was the same approach which ledour 23d congress to abandon the use of the expression "Marxism-Leninism" in describing our theory. It was not that we were playing down the vast role played by the great revolutionaries like Marx, Engles and Lenin who laid the foundations of that theory. But we want to take account precisely of the very meaning of their battle by not turning that living theory into an immovable doctrine. We want to take account of its constant enrichment on a world scale.

We also rejected the theory and practice of having one or several centers of the world movement for socialism. No more international nor anything which, at world or regional level, might come to take its place to direct, lead or staff the communist and workers' parties in each country: That is our view and our practice.

The Nature of the Socialist Countries Is Not in Doubt

Does this mean that there are no fundamental, universal criteria of socialism? No. That eclecticism is foreign to us. Socialism is both a collectivization of the major means of production and trade, a government representing the working people within which the working class exercises a political leadership role, the gradual satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of all members of society and a fundamantal effort to change social relationships. There is no doubt about the nature of the socialist countries. It is a fact that there have been a number of socialist revolutions in the world since 1917. The countries which, at various times and in increasingly different forms, have taken the road to socialism now have growing economic, political and military influence. As regards living standards and full employment, social security and health care, education, research, sport, the rights and dignity of the workers and of peoples, they have achieved results and in some cases have made breakthroughs. The changes they have made in their countries have beneficial repercussions for all peoples. The draft resolution recalls those facts, most of which are disregarded by French opinion. Whatever the crisis and difficulties encountered, nothing can persaude us to deny that those are countries which are building socialism, for if we raised the question differently, we would be setting up our own national view of socialism as a universal criterion and would be falling into the dogmatism of "models."

Nothing can make us play down or deny that fact which strikes us as so natural today but which, three generations ago, was still such a bold prevision: Over a large part of the world socialism has moved out of the sphere of predictions and entered that of realization. Thus, we have every reason to stand by the overall historical assessment which our 23d congress made of existing socialism. Some people will say that the results of socialism after a little more than 50 years or after 20 or 30 years, are not all we had hoped deep down inside. That may be so, but we have in fact learned the real complexity and difficulty of history.

Socialism, as I have said, is a human adventure which has no precedent. The history of the countries which are building it is seen as the product of progress and failures, of struggles waged by the social classes of the peoples and the individuals composing them. It involves difficulties, inconsistencies and even painful mistakes.
[to be continued]

CHEYSSON PLANS VISIT TO UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

PM111719 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] External Relations Minister Cheysson will make an official visit to Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) 20 February, the Quai d'Orsay stated Tuesday. Mr Cheysson had been due to visit the Emirates and Kuwait 9 through 11 January, but the visit was postponed owing to the convening of an emergency NATO meeting on Poland.

The new date chosen for the visit to the Gulf did not suit Kuwait, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman said, but the Quai d'Orsay believes that a date can be set soon. In any case, Mr Cheysson cannot visit Kuwait until after Mr Mitterrand's visit to Israel. The Kuwaiti newspaper al-Anba' stated for its part at the beginning of the week that Mr Cheysson's visit had been canceled at the request of the Kuwaiti Government, which is "dissatisfied with the new French policy" in the region, especially regarding United Nations vote on Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

MINISTER MEETS SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVES

NC152119 Paris AFP in English 2110 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Feb (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson met today with three representatives of the Polish Independent Solidarity Trade Union, including Solidarity Presidium member Zigmunt Kowaleszki. During the 45-minute meeting, held at the request of the members of "Solidarity's Coordination Committee in France", Mr Cheysson reaffirmed his condemnation of the state of seige in Poland and discussed the situation in the country, the representatives said. The Solidarity delegates asked the French Government to continue its pressure on Warsaw on behalf of persecuted persons, to facilitate the sending of humanitarian aid to Poland, to break the isolation of the Poles by increasing the number of Polish-language programs on French radio's external services, and to help preserve Polish culture.

FORTY MIRAGE-2000 AIRCRAFT SOLD TO INDIA

LD151534 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A draft agreement has just been signed with India on the purchase of 40 Mirage-2000 aircraft built in France. This represents the first part of a contract which should subsequently be developed. In principle, the first aircraft will be delivered in 1981. The outlines of this agreement were laid down by Mrs Indira Gandhi during her trip to France in November.

IRAQ BUYS FR4 BILLION IN MODERN ARTILLERY

PM151457 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] Iraq has bought modern 155 mm artillery worth about Fr4 billion from France. The contract, which was signed a few weeks ago, is for the delivery of 85 155 mm GCT (high rate of fire) self-propelled guns mounted on AMX-30 tank chassis, and batches of ammunition. This makes Iraq France's largest foreign buyer of this equipment after Saudi Arabia, which was equipped with these guns even before the ground-to-ground artillery regiments of the French land army. In fact, last year Saudi Arabia lent Iraq six of its artillery weapons -- which, if certain reports are to be believed, were apparently used in the Iran-Iraq conflict -- even before an agreement on this type of weapon had been officially concluded between Baghdad and Paris.

With a combat weight of 42,000 tons and manned by four men, the 155mm GCT self-propelled gun can fire eight rounds a minute (on automatic fire) at a maximum range of 24 km. Armament and ammunitiion are kept on board.

This agreement is important in that Iraq, having turned to France to equip its armed forces with anti-aircraft artillery, has now asked it to equip the rest of its army with classic high-fire power ground-to-ground artillery. It is known that Iraq has bought from France Roland anti-aircraft systems worth about Fr10 billion. These are armored tanks carrying surface-to-air missiles capable of hitting, at supersonic speed, enemy aircraft flying at very low altitudes.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICE SEEKS DIPLOMATIC STATUS

PM121517 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] The Arab League has asked the French Government to grant diplomatic status to the members of its office in Paris, the Quai d'Orsay confirms. That status gives the right to certain privileges and immunities. The request, which was apparently made in December, is being studied, it adds.

The Arab League is invoking the rule of reciprocity since EEC offices in Arab countries enjov diplomatic status. It also points out that several European and African countries grant its offices that status. The same request has been made in other European capitals.

Mr Yazid, the director of the Arab League's Paris office, strongly criticizing French policy in the Near East, stated on 1 February: "Since I am not accredited to the French head of state, I am free to speak without risking a diplomatic incident."

HERNU WANTS FRG REPLY ON TANK PLAN BY 31 MARCH

PM151339 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Feb 82 p 8

[Excerpts] French Defense Minister Charles Hernu has asked his West German counterpart, Hans Apel, whom he received at a working meeting in Paris on Moanday, to ensure that the FRG will make clear by 31 March its intentions on whether or not to build, in collaboration with France, a modern combat tank suitable for replacing the AMX-30 and the Leopard during the 1990's. Mr Hernu declared his readiness to consider all possible solutions, after making it clear to his counterpart that the French land army needs a new tank from 1990.

During his talks with Mr Apel in Paris, Mr Hernu repeated that France, for its part, is prepared to play the cooperation game with the FRG, but not at any price, particularly not if its military and industrial interests suffer as a result. The French minister declared himself ready to study all formulas for West German participation, including, if the government solution is not accepted in Bonn for financial reasons, an appeal to a private finance consortium on the German side. Mr Hernu also told his West German colleague that it is possible to conceive of different deadlines for bringing the equipment into service in the two armies, given that France reckons on needing this tank from 1990. This is why the French defense minister asked Mr Apel to ensure that the FRG decide on its intentions before 31 March. A committee of experts from the two countries is going to discuss the details of the agreement. Paris asserts that it has made its West German partner understand that a serious decision is expected by that date and that if Bonn, against Paris' wish, is evasive again, France will take official note of the West German stance with regret, even if it means embarking on a new project alone.

The two ministers had time to examine other programs for possible cooperation between the two countries in the aeronautics sphere. France and the FRG have set up a joint project, which seems to be very advanced, for a gunship for France and a missile-carrying helicopter for the FRG from the same basic version. Moreover, the two ministers have agreed to meet again in June, probably in Paris, together with their British counterpart, John Nott, so that the three of them can study a new combat aircraft called ACE (European Combat Aircraft), which could produce a whole family of machines according to need.

GOVERNMENT STAND ON EL SALVADOR DEBATED

AU151434 Rome ANSA in English 0847 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 15 Feb (ANSA) -- The position of the Italian Government on accelerating developments in El Salvador as outlined Wednesday by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in a statement delivered to the lower house became the new focal point of ongoing polemics between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, the two major parties in a five-way coalition led by Premier Giovanni Spadolini, a republican. Last week, a series of sharp exchanges took place between the party of relative majority and the third ranking Socialist Party over Socialist and Social Democrat demands for an immediate "check up" of the agreements behind the formation of Spadolini's cabinet at the end of June last year. The deepening differences between the government partners was extended at the weekend to include what the socialists described as a "lukewarm" response to the situation in El Salvador made by the Christian Democrat foreign minister on the behalf of the government.

The fresh round of charges and contercharges, political analysts said Sunday, now threatens the stability of the seven-and-a-half-month-old coalition, which includes the Social Democrats, the small right-of-center Liberal Party, and the premier's Republican Party. Spadolini was sworn in on June 28 as Italy's first non-Christian Democrat premier since shortly after the Second World War.

In his statement to the house last week, the foreign minister stopped short of passing judgment on the civil strife in the Central American country, led by Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democrat regime, and said that it was "problematic" to ascribe responsibility for the massacre of civilians there either to government troops or the guerrilla forces.

The position was immediately challenged from the opposition benches by the Communist Party, the nation's second largest, and the small Radical Party, as well as by Socialist M.P.'s.

On Saturday, Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi disassociated his alignment from the government stance, as reported by the foreign minister, and flatly declared that the political-military regime in power in El Salvador is responsible for "the massacres, the violence and the systematic violation of human rights" in the country. Craxi went on to accuse the United States of encouraging the Salvadoran junta on the path of repression by providing military and moral support and of blocking the way towards a peaceful political solution through negotiations with the liberation movements. The Socialist secretary, who harbors strong hopes of replacing Spadolini as Italy's next non-Christian Democrat premier, also argued that, "The Italian Government must not give any credit to the project for elections mounted by the Salvadoran Government which, in the context of violence and terror generated by regular and irregular forces, is certain to be transformed into a farce".

The socialist leader concluded by recommending that the request for Italian observers to be sent to El Salvador for the March elections be "sharply rejected". The Christian Democrat response to the assertions advanced by Craxi came Sunday in an editorial written by DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli and published by the party organ, IL POPOLO. Piccoli said that Italian Christian Democrats condemn the massacres in El Salvador then insisted, however, that the "Salvador case" should be examined more thoroughly.

The premier, in his statement Sunday, declared that the "Italian Government is not indifferent to the drama" in that country and confirmed that the government has no intention of sending observers to El Salvador for the upcoming elections. He also said that the Rome government "demands a solid effort in the West for the creation of a broadly representative democratic government" for the Central American republic.

The foreign minister, for his part, said that, "The exacerbation of polemics does not help to get a focus on what there is in common between the socialist position and the government stance, as outlined to the house and accepted, from differing points of view, by the other parties of the coalition."

Colombo's statement came as an indirect response to a charged droppe by the Socialist deputy secretary, Valdo Spini, who said Sunday that a matter of "such importance" as conditions in El Salvador sparked irritation in Socialist ranks because the government failed to take his party's position into account.

According to Spini, this indicates that the Christian Democrats do not intend to contribute to the creation of a more stable and lasting political framework for Italy.

Also the secretary of the small Social Democrat Party, Pietro Longo, sided with the Socialists when he declared that these tensions in the coalition "are largely attributable to the Christian Democrats who are systematically refusing to check out the stability of the government." On the sidelines, the Liberal, Raffaele Costa said, "It would be good for the two major government parties to come up with a show of good will, to not exploit circumstances, and put their differences behind them by noting above all that the principles of Helsinki are universal and applicable in Warsaw as well as in San Salvador."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEFENDS COLOMBO ON EL SALVADOR

AU160908 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 16 Feb (ANSA) -- The Italian Foreign Ministry accused the Socialist Party of "unfounded" accusations against the attitude of Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on the El Salvador situation in a comment delivered to the editorial staff of the Socialist Party organ "L'AVANTI." In the comment, which appears in today's edition of the daily, the ministry claimed that there was no basis for calling Colombo's position in parliamentary debate on which is "quickly" drawing away from the line approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

In his statement to the House last week, the foreign minister stopped short of passing judgment on civil strife in the Central American country, led by Jose Napoleon Durate's Christian Democrat regime, and said that it was "problematic" to ascribe responsibility for the massacre of civilians there either to government troops or guerrilla forces.

The Socialists described this as a "lukewarm" response to the situation in El Salvador made by the Christian Democrat foreign minister on behalf of the government. Other accusations by the Socialists, that the minister was ignoring the essential points of the UN resolution (approved by Italy, Germany and France with the abstension of Great Britain and the veto of the United States), were also described as unfounded in the ministry comment. "The Italian Government has reiterated to the junta in El Salvador that it condemns the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms," the comment read in part.

Concerning the UN resolution in question, the ministry note claimed that it "restated its appeal to all nations to desist from intervening in the internal situation of El Salvador and suspend all arms supplies and every type of military aid."

The ministry also maintained that "in the declaration before the House, Cuban intervention, with an activity not only ideological but also of support for the armed struggle, was pointed out as a destabilizing one. "As far as the United States position is concerned," the comment continued, "Italy and the other European nations have always asked them to favor a dialogue among the political forces and not to accentuate the conditions of an armed conflict."

The Italian Government has accepted the Socialist Party request not to send observers to the upcoming elections in El Salvador, the Foreign Ministry maintained in its statements, "after attentive evaluations and consultations with the other European nations."

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES DESTABILIZATION ATTEMPT

LD131402 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 13 Feb 82

["Official Note" from the Presidency of the Portuguese Council of Ministers and the Portuguese minister of internal administration; read by unidentified spokesman -- recorded]

[Text] In the wake of the overwhelming victory of the Portuguese workers on 12 February, the government detected minority actions which were aimed at undermining law, order and the citizens' security. These actions followed a number of localized disruptions of democratic normality which took place throughout the day, such as acts of sabotage and attempts to prevent the operation of essential services and demonstrations aimed at physically curtailing the free exercise of fundamental rights. All these disruptions were overcome in a climate of democratic calm thanks to the prompt intervention of security forces under the government's guidance.

The government was fully aware of the chance that such minority actions might occur, particularly in the event of a failure of the attempted general strike planned by the Communist Party, as indeed happened. It was therefore in a position to adopt all the necessary measures for safeguarding law, order and the citizens' security.

The movements detected late on 12 February involved acts of illegal agitation by small groups of individuals. Security forces detained elements connected with specific plans to subvert democratic institutions. These plans included concerted actions in various parts of Lisbon and its outskirts. Documents which were found in a seized vehicle are being analyzed, as well as magnetic tapes with recorded proclamations to the nation. Various firearms were also found. Systematic interference aimed at jamming official communications networks was detected. Detained persons are being questioned and will in due course be handed over to the judiciary within the legal deadline.

On 12 February the Portuguese workers overwhelmingly defeated the attempted communist strike. On the same day the government, with the assistance of the security forces, neutralized a terrorist attempt to subvert the structures of the democratic state of law.

Correia Outlines 'Scheme'

LD141040 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Portuguese Government has made it known that the percentage of adherence to the general strike planned by the Communist Party in Portugal for 12 February was very low: All essential services continued to function. The government concluded that the Communist Party in Portugal has suffered a setback as a result of the failure of the planned general strike. Minister of Internal Administration Angelo Correia went on television to prove to the nation that subjacent to the strike there was a whole insurrectional scheme to disrupt the established order. As examples of disruptive activities he listed the use of bulldozers to block entrances to workplaces of nonstriking workers and the sabotaging of shop door locks. He also mentioned the blockading of roads with tree trunks, the stoning of vehicles and persons, an attempt to sabotage the cattle feed plant in Alcains and water and power cuts on the southern bank of the Tagus and in Lourdes.

Minister Correia further disclosed that the government had received indications of plans for provocative and subversive actions to be carried out during the evening of 12 February. The minister also disclosed that there had been attempts to run down national guardsmen at road checkpoints set up by the National Republican Guard [GNR] on the southern bank of the Tagus and in Alcabideche. A national guardsman was shot in Couco. A GNR corporal was killed in Ermidas do Sado. Some of the people responsible for these actions have already been detained, and firearms have been seized outside the Lisbon region. The minister concluded that the situation is over and the country is calm.

CP Calls Reports 'Slander'

LD141100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Communique issued by Portuguese Communist Party on 14 February: read by Party Spokesman Vitor Dias -- recorded]

[Text] Minister Angelo Correia's televised address on 12 February was yet another serious insult on the part of the government to the Portuguese workers and democratic forces. The government responded to yesterday's great day of struggle with a huge avalanche of lies and fabrications through the manipulation of state-owned media, particularly television. We can now see that this truly terrorist campaign to poison public opinion, launched by the government, has not yet come to an end. The insinuations and nonsensical accusations levelled by Correia are clearly at the service of a provocative setup which was already part of previous government plans to conceal the great victory scored by the workers with their general strike. By its substance, tone and wording, Correia's address can only confirm in the eyes of the Portuguese democrats that the Portuguese Communist Party is not exaggerating when it says that the threat of fascism lies behind the Democratic Alliance government. On television last night Correia proved, in fact, to be worthy of inclusion among the interior ministers of the fascist era.

In the face of the seriousness of the statements made by Correia, the Portuguese people are fully entitled to immediately demand that the government produce convincing and explicit evidence to prove its charges. The wicked slander hurled by the minister of internal administration again confirms the idea that Correia himself is the one who is in an exceptional position to explain much about links with terrorism and responsibility for provocations. With calm, the Portuguese people will not allow themselves to be deceived or intimidated. The commonsense, intelligence, political maturity and democratic feelings of the Portuguese people will prevail over the dishonesty, moral abjection, reactionary nature and provocative posture of Correia and the government. The Portuguese people will in the end rid Portugal of a government and ministers who are an affront to the democratic regime and the liberating ideals of the 25 April 1974 revolution.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RECEIVES PROTEST NOTE

LD122138 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Lisbon, at his request, was received today at the Foreign Ministry where he was handed the protest note approved in parliament yesterday concerning the repercussions of the successive statements released by the embassy's press office in connection with statements made by Mario Soares. The Foreign Ministry also conveyed to the Soviet ambassador the government's displeasure and its wish that the embassy's reply will meet the requests for appropriate apologies in order to establish whether the incident should have further consequences. Another meeting has been set for the next few days.

SOARES POSTPONES VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

PA160213 Madird EFE in Spanish 2140 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Feb (EFE) -- Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) leader Mario Soares decided today to postpone his visit to Costa Rica, Venezuela and Panama which was scheduled for 20 February, it was learned here today. According to a PS source, the postponement was due to the fact that the Socialist International meeting, which was scheduled for 24 and 25 February in Caracas with the presence of Mario Soares and other European political leaders of the same ideology, was called off. Soares, who had been invited by Luis Alberto Monge, the newly elected President of Costa Rica, had intended to stay there 3 days. The Portuguese Socialist leader had also been invited by Panamanian President Aristides Royo and was to have gone to Panama after the Caracas meeting.

PARTY PAPER SCORES PRAVDA ATTACK ON PCI

PM101643 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 5-11 Feb 82 p 15

[Commentary: "Debate, Not Anathemas"]

[Text] The PCE has frequently declared itself in favor of a Marxist debate on the new problems which are creating differences and even divergences among communists -- a debate which because of its importance also concerns other political and social forces. The PRAVDA article claims to be a reply by the CPSU to the PCI's reflections and critical observations in connection with the tragic and disturbing events in Poland. But this article does not facilitate debate. Rather, it tends to prevent it. The tone and contents conform to the old patterns which have done so much harm in the past. For Soviet readers this is a dialogue of the deaf -- or rather, a monologue -- because the press in their country has not published the PCI's documents.

The central issue is Poland. There can be different approaches to it from Marxist stances. Everything invites a serious, responsible and self-critical debate and a thorough reflection. The popular, democratizing and renovating movement shows the majority of the Polish people in a stance of opposition to the government, the party and the model of society. The recourse to a military junta is an unprecedented event in countries which proclaim themselves socialist -- an event not envisaged by the classics of Marxism. The situation in Poland raises many disturbing questions. PRAVDA evades the issue of Poland and replaces arguments with anathemas and condemnations. The PCI leadership is described as "opportunist, revisionist and sacrilegious." The PCI "is attempting to blur the aggressive essence of imperialism," "acting openly against world socialism and directly helping imperialism, anticommunism and all the forces hostile to social progress in general." It "agrees with Haig and defends a platform opposed to the policy of the Soviet Union, of the countries of the socialist community, of the vast majority of the communist movement and of the entire national liberation movement." The PRAVDA article presents the CPSU as the repository of absolute truth, as the center and guide to which it is necessary to bow in order not to fall into sacrilege or hereby and, to top it all, as the absolute and undisputed representative of an extremely broad set of world forces which includes nothing less than the entire national liberation movement, despite that movement's complexity and diversity.

PRAVDA disregards the critical nature of Marxism and condemns any attempt at reflection on the real situation of the countries which proclaim themselves socialist. With phrases from the old language it idealizes so-called real socialism when it praises "the methods of real democracy of the people and for the people, with an increasingly broad participation by the workers in the running of the state and of society," and when it asserts that in those countries "life is developing fully and brightly, without attempting to avoid either a single new problem or a single complex difficulty, resolving them in the interest of society and of the citizen." That idyllic picture is a false one. Nobody can deny the advances and achievements of the countries of so-called real socialism. But it is not possible to disregard their shortcomings, mistakes and distortions, or the limitations regarding issues essential to economic and social development, such as freedom, democracy, participation by the people and self-management. If that picture is correct, it might be asked: Why was the 20th CPSU Congress necessary? Why did the events in Hungary occur? Why did the "Prague Spring," cut short by the Warsaw Pact troops' intervention, emerge? Why are the events in Poland erupting? The PRAVDA article confirms the disturbing process of the ossification of Marxism in the Soviet Union. Since the 20th congress there has been no serious formulation concerning the positive or negative aspects of Soviet reality. And what is worse, the atmosphere of rejection of any form of serious debate on equal terms, without anathemas or condemnations and without the old leading party attitudes reemerging, persists.

It is not inappropriate to recall the words spoken by Santiago Carrillo, representing the PCE at the Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties held in Berlin in June 1976.

"In fact," Santiago said, "We communists originated and grew up under conditions of struggle and persecution comparable only to those experienced by the early Christians: They were thrown to wild animals, crucified and cast into the catacombs; they held out, clinging to their faith, their beliefs and their symbols, until they broke the social siege which was excluding them. We have experienced a similar situation, and in many countries we have still not emerged from it. The sufferings which our parties have had to bear, and still bear, our period in the catacombs, created in our ranks an amalgam of scientific socialism and a kind of mystique of sacrifice and predestination. We came to have something of a new church, with our martyrs and our prophets. For many years, Moscow, where our dreams began to be realized, was our Rome. We used to speak of the socialist October Revolution as if it were our nativity...." "It was our period of childhood. Today we have become adults...."

The document approved by that conference proclaimed "the equality of rights and sovereign independence of every party and the principle of noninterference in internal affairs and of the free choice of different paths in the struggle for progressive social transformations and for socialism." Referring to the document's contents, Santiago Carrillo asserted at the Berlin conference: "There is no doubt that today we communists have no leading center and no international discipline binding on us, that what unites us are the ties of affinity based on the theory of scientific socialism, and that we would accept no return to the structures and conceptions of internationalism characteristic of the previous period."

The PRAVDA article does not mention the PCE. But we feel affected by those attacks on the PCI, with which we have fundamental points of agreement in the Eurocommunist conceptions and in our reflections on so-called real socialism and on the crucial issues of the struggle against imperialism, for disarmament, peace and the elimination of the military blocs and for solidarity with the peoples struggling for their freedom.

PEREZ-LLORCA RECEIVES FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS

LD130022 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca had separate meetings this evening with the foreign ministers of France, Great Britain and the Netherlands. Perez-Llorca discussed with Claude Cheysson bilateral problems between the two countries. Sources close to the Foreign Ministry have said that Perez-Llorca discussed with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington, the negotiations on Gibraltar as well as the international situation and the development of the Madrid conference.

PARTIES FORM FEDERATION FOR NEXT ELECTION

LD130316 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] A federation of conservative parties, which is an amplified Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] or a UCD which is returning to its origins as a federation of parties, has been formally constituted. It is made up of UCD itself headed by Calvo-Sotelo, a liberal party headed by Antonio Garrigues, the Christian Democrats formed into a party headed by Landelino Lavilla, the conservatives of Jose Maria de Areilza, and finally a reformist party, newly formed, of Adolfo Suarez. These five parties in a federation will run together in the next general elections. According to its promoters, this formula will obtain more seats than if UCD stood alone, gaining broad sectors of potential electors. The agreement has economic standing since there will be sufficient financing for the federation. It is thought that the bloc could be effective in preventing a possible socialist victory.

The secretary of state for information has said that this report does not have the slightest foundation.

FINLAND

SORSA APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER-DESIGNATE

LD121730 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto has appointed the Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister-designate. Sorsa is to form the new government on the basis agreed on earlier. The government will thus continue to include the Social Democrats, the Center Party, the People's Democrats and the Swedish People's Party. The government parties agreed earlier today on the distribution of essential ministerial posts. According to the agreement, the prime minister will be a Social Democrat, the foreign minister is to represent the Swedish People's Party, and the minister of trade and industry will represent the Center Party. The distribution of the other ministerial posts is to be decided on Monday. Chairman Sorsa said a moment ago, after having informed President Koivisto about the negotiations, that the president hoped that the Chairman of the Swedish People's Party, Par Stenback, could be given the post of foreign minister. It is probable that the Center Party will elect its candidate for the post of the minister of trade and industry next week.

The present foreign minister, Center Party Chairman Paavo Vayrynen, announced today that he will not participate in the new government. Vayrynen noted that the Center Party has given up the portfolio of the foreign minister at the request of the Social Democrats. According to Vayrynen, the Social Democrats had presented the alternative of early elections. Vayrynen did not regard the proposal of the Social Democrats as justified or right. However, Chairman Sorsa regarded early elections as a sensible alternative. In his opinion, no minority government would have found it worthwhile to try to have next year's budget settlement accepted. The deciding bodies of the present government parties will have a meeting the middle of next week to make a final decision on the formation of the government.

NORWAY

FOERDE CRITICAL OF COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION

PM160907 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 30 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] Norwegian Labor Party Deputy Chairman Einar Foerde has criticized the government's reorganization of the composition and powers of the Committee for Arms Control and Disarmament. At Friday's [29 January] cabinet meeting, the government reduced the number of committee members from 16 to 12 by removing the four places for Storting members. The new instructions also state that the new committee should have a "decidedly expert character" and be composed primarily of "researchers and representatives from state administration with special competence in questions on disarmament and arms control." Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary Oscar Vaernoe is the committee's new chairman, replacing Labor Party politician Helge Sivertsen, who has chaired the committee since 1974.

"The reorganization shows first and foremost that the government takes the view that work in this particular field is for experts only. The majority of the members of the new committee are experts on whom the government can rely under any circumstances," Foerde said. "The fact that the four Storting representatives have been removed from the committee indicates that the government no longer attaches the same importance to the broad involvement in this committee aimed at by previous governments. This conflicts with our philosophy. If we are to make any progress with this work we need broader involvement. It would have been natural to involve more groups, such as the youth organizations which have shown such great interest in this very field. "Looking at the political composition of the new committee, I think that the new government is here -- as in all important areas -- giving committees a decidedly more one-sided composition than the previous government aimed at," Einar Foerde said.

DENKTAS SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO EVREN

TA130628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has sent a message to head of state Gen Kenan Evren on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the Federated State. In his message, Denktas said that it is the sacred duty of every Turkish Cypriot to defend what has been gained through the lives of martyrs and the sacrifices of war veterans in Cyprus and to attain as a nation the goals set by Ataturk. Denktas said: Our community, well aware of the sacrifices necessitated by this great duty, will resolutely continue its activities and will definitely attain the goals set by the lofty Turkish nation. Denktas also sent messages to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the Prime Ministry's Cyprus Affairs Under Secretary Vahit Guneri on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

DENKTAS ADDRESS ON ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

TA131654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The seventh anniversary of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was marked with ceremonies today in the Turkish sector of Cyprus. In an address broadcast by the radio and television on this occasion, Turkish Cypriot President Rauf Denktas reiterated that the partnership right of the Turkish Cypriot community certified by international agreements constituted the basis of the Federation State. Denktas recalled that both the Turkish and the Greek Cypriot communities in Cyprus had equal founding partnership rights in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus. Referring to the intercommunal talks, Denktas said that no party had any superiority over the other in the talks. In today's session of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly which convened extraordinarily to mark this occasion, the deputy speaker of the assembly as well as party leaders addressed the meeting. Ceremonies were also held in Mersin to mark the anniversary. A wreath was laid at the Ataturk monument in the Square of the Republic, the martyrs were remembered, the Turkish flag was hoisted and the Turkish national anthem was played.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS DENKTAS 'PARTITION PHILOSOPHY'

NC141111 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Commenting on a speech yesterday by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of declaration of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, the government spokesman has stated that Mr Denktas is openly declaring the philosophy of partition. The spokesman added that, with his statement that Cyprus is and will remain Turkish, Mr Denktas really shows the mentality of an Ottoman emperor, whereas the other positions he supports prove that he has not abandoned at all the philosophy of division. The spokesman went on: Mr Denktas is trying without success to present the Greek Cypriot side as being responsible for the lack of progress in the inter-Cypriot talks, while, once again, with his statements he insists on the faits accomplis created by the Turkish invasion and appears more intransigent than ever, thereby proving beyond any doubt his responsibility for the failure of any progress in the inter-Cypriot dialogue.

The government spokesman concluded: These statements by Mr Denktas not only are provocative but in essence they undermine the dialogue and confirms the view that the Turkish Cypriot leadership aims only at promoting the faits accomplis in contravention of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements which he signed himself.

TURKMEN TO ATTEND NATO MEETING IN FRG

TA121658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left Madrid for the FRG today to attend a scientific defense technology meeting organized within the framework of NATO. Turkmen was in Spain to attend the European Security and Cooperation Review Conference in Madrid. The deputy chief of the general staff, Gen Neodet Oztorun, left Istanbul for the FRG today to attend the NATO Scientific Defense Technology meeting to be held there. The latest developments in defense technology and defense strategy issues will be discussed at the meeting to begin in Munich tomorrow. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is also expected to attend the meeting which will open with an address by FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel. The meeting will last 2 days.

Returns Home

TA151839 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Feb (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen returned to Ankara Monday after a week's absence. Turkmen had attended the "Wehrkunde" conference on defense technology in Munich over the weekend after representing Turkey at the Madrid conference. He is expected to make a statement Tuesday on his activities in Europe.

Pleased With NATO Meeting

TA142122 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the NATO scientific defense technology meetings which ended in Munich today were conducted in an atmosphere favorable to Turkey. The Mediterranean news agency reports that in a statement after today's meeting, Turkmen said he exchanged views with the representatives of the countries attending the meetings. Expressing his satisfaction over the results of the meetings, the foreign minister said: We stated that, unlike Greece which did not attend the meetings, we share the views of the other NATO countries in connection with Poland. We also reiterated once again our views for the strengthening of solidarity among Western countries.

DAILY SCORES ABSTENTION AT UN ON ISRAEL

TA130630 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 7 Feb 82 p 3

[Commentary by Oktay Eksi: "Whose Foreign Policy Is It?"]

[Excerpt] The policy we are currently pursuing during the debate at the United Nations on Israel -- which annexed the Golan Heights -- is apparently aimed at not angering the United States. However, it is certain that even if this stance appears to serve our interests in the short range, it will be very costly to Turkey in the long run -- as it was in the past. As a matter of fact, Turkey has been paying dearly for all its past votes on Algeria where the Cyprus issue is concerned. All the nonaligned countries as well as all the Arab countries -- except for Saudi Arabia and from time to time Iraq -- have always voted in favor of Greece at the United States.

After having made this point, it is necessary to ask Mr Turkmen and Mr Kirca: Was it our own or another foreign ministry that issued an official statement on 5 December 1981 following the annexation of the Golan Heights and said: Through its decision to annex the Golan Heights, Israel has added another to the faits accomplis it has been creating in the Middle East. The Turkish Government deplores this fait accompli undertaken in the region by Israel in utter disregard of world public opinion.... Our government does not and will not in any way recognize Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights....

If this statement reflects Turkey's foreign policy, then what does Mr Kirca's "abstention" at the United Nations reflect? And we are supposed to be known as a nation that "attaches importance to its independence and dignity"....

PAKISTANI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

TA151847 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Istanbul, 15 Feb (AA) -- A Pakistani military mission headed by Vice Admiral Ahmad Zamir, arrived in Istanbul Monday morning. The Pakistani team, including four generals, will be in Istanbul through 17 February and in Ankara 18-26 February, to confer with Turkish colleagues on possibilities for cooperation on the defence industry.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

TA151831 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Feb (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly approved Spain's membership in NATO Monday by a vote of 110 to 24, with 11 abstentions.

The roll call vote followed statements by several members opposed to the proposal on the grounds that Spanish parliamentarians had taken an anti-Turkish stand at the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly and that according to press reports, the king of Spain had snubbed the Turkish foreign minister during the latter's stay in Madrid for the follow-up European Security and Cooperation Conference.

During the debate, Hamza Eroglu (Ankara) said Spanish MP's should realize that Turkey is doing them a favor by accepting Spain's membership in the alliance, despite their anti-Turkish stand at the Council of Europe.

Nuri Ozgoker said he could not understand why Turkey should support NATO membership for a country, parliamentarians of which sided with Greek MP's in any attempt to expel Turkey from the Council of Europe. "Are we inviting Spain to NATO so that she can oppose us inside the alliance?" he asked.

Turkey should not follow blindly the policy of an ally, he said, and demanded the suspension of Spain's entry in NATO. Zekai Bayer (Istanbul) announced he would vote against the proposal because of Spanish members' behavior in the Council of Europe Assembly.

Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Muammer Akcer said the reports about the king of Spain not shaking hands with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen had been "exaggerated." There had been no question of the king meeting Turkmen because Turkmen was not paying an official visit to Spain.

The ministry spokesman explained that those Spanish parliamentarians who opposed Turkey's membership in the Council of Europe belonged to leftist parties. The same MP's opposed Spain's membership in NATO as well. "If the Consultative Assembly obstructs Spain's membership, it will have served the purposes of this group, while going contrary to the wishes of the majority in Spain," he said. Turkey was "not merely going along with her allies" in this respect, he added, but believed Spain's membership was in Turkey's interest as well. The general staff had formally said Spain's membership would help strengthen Turkey's defence, he pointed out.

TCP SPOKESMAN ON CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY

NC141124 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Feb 82 p 7

[Excerpts] After the intensified oppressions against the democratic forces and attempts to exterminate them, the situation in Turkey has caused worldwide indignation. Following is an interview given to RIZOSPASTIS by a spokesman of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] referring to the latest developments in our neighboring country.

Question: What are the latest developments in Turkey?

Answer: I would like to stress certain particularly important aspects. The rapprochement between the reactionary junta and the U.S. Government undoubtedly constitutes the most dangerous situation at this time and is completely contrary to the national interests. This can be particularly seen in the results of the latest visit to Ankara by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. A special "bilateral military coordination" organ has been established, which actually has the mission of making possible the imposition of direct U.S. military domination over our area. Furthermore, other secret plans of the Pentagon for the installation of new nuclear missiles in Turkey have also become known. The junta's steps toward rapprochement with the United States encourage the Reagan administration to further increase its military pressure on Ankara so that our country may totally be turned into a base for their aggressive designs against the USSR and our neighboring countries.

Another aspect of the present situation is the increased efforts by the junta generals, through demagogic statements about "return to democracy," to conceal their steps toward establishing and legalizing their dictatorship under the cloak of an apparent parliamentarism. The body which they have established under the misleading name "consultative assembly" is actually used in working out a constitution that will legalize all the antidemocratic decrees and laws of the junta.

Question: How do you judge the reports [as published] of official Turkish representatives on the Polish People's Republic at international organizations?

Answer: Whereas a legal government in the Polish People's Republic adopts measures, on the basis of the constitution, to neutralize the antirevolutionary forces and smooth the situation in the country and thus consolidate peace in Europe, the military government of Turkey, which has seized power through a coup d'etat, has abolished the constitution and flagrantly violates human rights. The procedure followed in imposing their rule creates all the greater dangers for peace in the area and for the country's national interests. The procedure is being applied with all the harder oppressive measures against the democratic forces. In view of this situation, it is really laughable that the generals who are in power in Turkey interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and criticize the process of smoothing the situation in that country.

Question: How do you judge the praise by Haig and Weinberger for the present Turkish government:

Answer: While Reagan appears in a "broadcast show" as a "trade unionist" and sheds crocodile tears for the so-called "Solidarity" Trade Union, his Secretaries Haig and Weinberger are openly praising the oppression by the [Turkish] military regime.

The Reagan administration's open support for the military junta in Turkey clearly shows its hypocrisy on the events in Turkey. Oppression in Turkey could never have acquired such a barbarian nature without the direct support of the Reagan administration. The military prosecutor wouldn't dare demand the death penalty for the 52 trade unionists if the U.S. government had not openly given its approval. The praise by senior U.S. representatives for the reactionary Turkish junta proves that they are equally responsible and accomplices in the barbariac oppression and violation of human rights in Turkey.

Question: How do you assess the recent meeting of the TCP, the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party?

Answer: United action by the broader anti-imperialist and democratic forces is necessary in confronting the dangers emerging from the present situation and in utilizing the militant potential which appears at the same time. The summit meeting of the three parties is an important step in this direction. Joint action by them will serve as an example for other patriotic forces.

GOVERNMENT RATIFIES PROTCOL WITH LIBYA

TA151825 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1645 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Feb (AA) -- It has been announced that a trade protocol initialed in Tripoli at the conclusion of talks held in Libya from 16 to 19 November 1981 has been ratified today by the Turkish Council of Ministers in Ankara.

According to the protocol, Turkey will export to Libya grain, livestock, meat, olive oil and fruits and will import chemicals. A joint engineering consultation firm is also to be formed with capital of $500,000 to be supplied equally by the two parties. The executive committee of the firm will be composed by six persons, three Turks and three Libyans.

COURT RELEASES SOVIET SHIP ON GUARANTEE

TA121809 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet ship that collided with the Turkish freighter Asya-I in the Bosporus some time ago was released against 500 million Turkish lira guarantee. The Soviet ship had been stopped by gendarme boats at the exit of the Dardanelles while attempting to escape after colliding with the Asya-I freighter in the Bosporus. The Fifth Commercial Court of Istanbul had imposed a lien on the Soviet ship, which is anchored at Canakkale port for the past 5 days. The Soviet ship departed Canakkale port following the deposit of the 500-million Turkish lira guarantee.

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TINDEMANS: 'SOVIETS FACE WEST'S INDICTMENT'

PM161349 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Francis Unwin report on speech by Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans to 9 February Madrid session of European Security and Cooperation Conference (CSCE): "The Soviets Face the West's Indictment"]

[Excerpt] Tindemans: "The USSR must be reminded that continued interference and, even more seriously, any foreign armed intervention in Poland would entail the profoundest consequences for East-West relations. The CSCE process -- to which we still adhere -- is not endangered by our criticisms but would very obviously be endangered by indiffernce or timidity. It is the whole weight of the final act which is in jeopardy. Our action aims, with no illusions but also without the weakness of resignation, to persuade the East to resume the difficult but necessary course of negotiation. We also know that there will be no real security in Europe or in the world without the conclusion of balanced accords, limiting arms on both sides to comparable levels. We know that this is where Europe's long-term future lies. We will continue, even though forced to condemn their present policy, to organize our efforts with a view to persuading the Soviet and Polish Governments to return to the path of dialogue and moderation."

Certain "hints" which question what is traditionally, though wrongly, called the Yalta Partition are also to be noted in the speech by Tindemans and thus the EEC: "At the end of the war our continent was caught up in a situation determined essentially by the positions won by the occupying military forces. It was not the law, since none of the agreements signed during the war envisaged it, nor the free expression of the will of Europe's people, but force and repression which were going to shape its aspect."

PLENARY SESSIONS OF CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

LD130026 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The plenary session of the Madrid Conference has scheduled its working agenda for 16 and 17 February. On Tuesday an informal meeting of delegation heads is scheduled and in the evening a meeting of the drafting group is to take palce. On Wednesday another plenary session will be held.

MBFR PLENARY SESSION

CANADIAN DELEGATE REJECTS EASTERN CHARGES

AU121134 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Yesterday's 295th plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in central Europe was attended by Prof Eugene Rostow, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who did not take the floor. Rostow had come from Geneva where in a speech before the UN Disarmament Committee he had pointed out that progress in disarmament must be made dependent on the attitude of the Soviet Union. The only speaker at yesterday's session was Canadian Chief Delegate Ambassador David C Reece, who resolutely rejected the Eastern charge that the West was blocking any progress at the Vienna negotiations because it demands a clarification of the controversial troop strength figures of the Warsaw Pact armed forces. Reece stressed that any agreement on a first reduction phase was possible only on the basis of troop strength figures recognized by both sides. He added that agreement on accompanying control measures was also an essential prerequisite for a desired agreement. An Eastern spokesman declared after the plenary session that it was regrettable that to date the West had not taken a stance on the recently submitted proposal by the Warsaw Pact countries to appoint a work group for drafting a first agreement. A spokesman of the NATO countries declared, however, that this proposal was at present being studied. The next plenary meeting will be held next Thursday.

REAGAN PLANNING TO ATTEND BONN SUMMIT IN JUNE

LD121258 Hamburg DPA in German 1213 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 12 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Government officially announced this afternoon that the NATO summit with U.S. President Reagan will take place in Bonn on 10 June. Government Spokesman Becker said that the Federal Government welcomes this decision very much. Becker said that it is likely that President Reagan will arrive in Bonn on the evening of 9 June. This will provide an opportunity for bilateral talks with the Federal Government. According to Becker, Reagan's schedule does not include a visit to Berlin.

Demonstration Threatened

LD121742 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] [Dateline not given] The participation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the NATO meeting in Bonn is "extremely likely to lead to a large-scale demonstration by the peace movement" in Bonn. This has been stated by the National Association of the Environmental Protection Citizen Campaigns [Bundesverband Buergerinitiativen Umweltschutz] which issued a statement today stating the "gigantic arms policy" of the Reagan government and U.S. policy on El Salvador could "not remain unchallenged" and had to receive "a clear reply from the German population."

Ecologists Plan Disruption

LD141248 Hamburg DPA in German 1226 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn 14 Feb (DPA) -- An "information and action program lasting several days" has been announced by the ecologists to coincide with the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Reagan will arrive 9 June for the NATO summit, which begins a day later in Bonn. This program "will occupy" the capital "in respect of both space and politics". A spokesman of Environmental Party said in Bonn on Sunday. The ecologists "do not rule out the possibility that the NATO summit, with Ronald Reagan as a symbolic figure of the arms race and the possible nuclear, biological and chemical destruction of Europe, will not be able to take place at the planned venue." Reagan's visit is an unsurpassed provocation to the peace movement.

NORWAY'S WILLOCH CONFERS WITH CHANCELLOR

LD161554 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Feb (DPA) -- The FRG and Norway have apparently agreed that there should be a break at the Madrid CSCE because of the dispute over the treatment of the situation in Poland. Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, after a long talk with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today, expressed his regret to journalists in Bonn that the Soviet Union and the other East European states were not prepared to talk about the events in Poland. "Hence, in our opinion, there is a need to introduce a short break in the negotiations," Willoch said. "But we are in complete agreement that these negotiations must be continued later."

Prior to this Schmidt had pointed out that this topic had not been explored in great depth at his meeting with Willoch, but he did hint that both governments had come to similar conclusions in their deliberations. "Basically, we think the followup conference to Helsinki is an important instrument and we do not want to throw it away," the chancellor went on to say. In his view the CSCE would offer benefits for Europe in the future, too.

After their first meeting since Willoch's entry into office both heads of government stressed the necessity of continued close participation by Norway in the political cooperation of the EEC countries. Willoch said that for his country the question of EEC membership was no longer relevant. "Political cooperation does have a high value for us, however."

This afternoon the Norwegian prime minister continued his talks with Bonn politicians and party representatives. He will later meet with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and CDU/CSU politicans. Prior to his return home on Wednesday morning, he will be received by President Karl Carstens.

According to Schmidt and Willoch they achieved complete agreement on essential questions of East-West relations, security policy and arms control during their private talk. Both stressed the need to expeditiously continue Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the control of medium-range armaments. They also came out against pursuing the subject of a nuclear arms-free zone in Europe because this distracted people from the Geneva negotiations. Willoch added: "We cannot achieve the security of our countries by means of some kind of guarantee from the Soviet Union." Concerning the situation in Poland, both sides agreed that the Soviet Union is partly responsible. Schmidt said that he continues to think it desirable to combine the offer of economic aid to Warsaw with demands for lifting martial law, the release of those interned and a resumption of the dialogue with the trade unions and the church. But this aid should only be given if the Polish leadership returns fully to the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

Both heads of government assessed positively the current state of bilateral relations. Asked about the possibility of German submarines being supplied to Norway, Willoch said that his government has not yet taken any binding decisions on where these craft were to be purchased.

SPD'S WEHNER PLANS FACT-FINDING TRIP TO WARSAW

LD151402 Hamburg DPA in German 1341 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Feb (DPA) -- SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group Chairman Herbert Wehner will travel to Warsaw next weekend as the first leading Bonn politican to visit Poland for political talks since the imposition of martial law. Parliamentary Group Spokesman Knut Terjung confirmed DPA's information to this effect on Monday. He said that Wehner is making a fact-finding trip to the Polish capital at the invitation of leading Polish politicians. The spokesman did not give further details about whom Wehner will be holding talks with.

SPD BEZIRK CONGRESS OPPOSES MORE MISSILES

LD142150 Hamburg DPA in German 1638 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Paderborn, 14 Feb (DPA) -- The SPD Bezirk Eastern Westphalia-Lippe has spoken out against stationing additional missiles in Europe. After hours of controversial discussions a resolution to this effect was passed with a majority of 139 to 124 delegate votes at a Bezirk party congress on Sunday afternoon in Paderborn. The party congress calls on the Federal Government to use its influence at talks between the superpowers to secure the non-stationing and the dismantlement of the Soviet SS-20's. The delegates also demanded a stop to all preparations for stationing the controversial missiles in the Federal Republic.

CORPORATION SEEKS NEW BUSINESS IN MOSCOW

DW161316 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Moscow, 15 Feb -- A top-notch delegation of the Salzgitter Corporation has been negotiating on new business with the East in Moscow since Monday. The delegation is headed by Salzgitter President Ernst Pieper. Other members of the delegation, which will conduct talks in Moscow and Leningrad, include the Chairman of the Salzgitter Supervisory Board, Parliamentary State Secretary Karl Haehser of the Federal Finance Ministry.

Salzgitter hopes to contract new orders in the field of chemical installations and in construction. Salzgitter has also appeared as the supplier of spiral-welded large pipes through the Estel/Salzgitter Large-Pipe Agency in Duesseldorf. An initial order for pipes dating back to July 1981 and involving 100,000 tons of large pipes will expire upon completion of deliveries in the near future.

Group Extends USSR Visit

LD162130 Hamburg DPA in German 1939 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (DPA) -- Horst Schueler, executive member of the Kreditanstalt Fuer Wiederaufbau, is staying in Moscow in order to talk about further Soviet orders together with the Bonn state finance secretary, Karl Haehser, in his capacity as Chairman, Supervisory Board of Saltzgitter, and that company's president, Ernst Pieper.

German circles in Moscow said on Tuesday that these were "semiofficial contacts", which also included a journey to Leningrad. The group will attempt to prepare agreements in the fields of chemicals and construction. Over and above this, it was intended that these contacts represent a "political signal" to counter the impression that German enterprises were receiving too few orders in the wake of the recent natural gas pipeline deal.

L'HUMANITE TEXT OF MARCHAIS PCF CONGRESS REPORT

PM101237 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 82 pp 3, 9

[Apparent text of report by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to the 24th PCF Congress 3 February; third and final installment]

[Text] Taking Account of the Starting Points and the International Environment

Second, it is important, in each case, to take account of the starting points and the international environment. For instance in 1913 only 6 percent of the Russian population was living in cities comprising more than 100,000 inhabitants; three-fourths of the people were illiterate; 3 percent of the children received education beyond the primary stage; some of the peoples who now form the Soviet Union had not progressed beyond the most extreme underdevelopment. At a recent meeting in support of Cuba, I described the state of that Caribbean island just 22 years ago, and the progress it has made since then. I could give many more examples, even the example of that part of Germany, which was developed, but scarred by Nazism, ravaged by war, and cut off from its natural foundations, which is now flourishing in a way recognized by all. Sixty-five years, ane even 22 years, seems a great deal in a human life. But it is a very short time when you consider the incredible innovations of the socialist undertaking. It is true that history is moving faster than in previous centuries; that is due to scientific and technical progress and to the fact that since 1917 vast people's masses have become actors on the historical stage. But time cannot be hurried to an excessive degree. It is one of the most general laws of nature and of society that nothing can be born from nothing, that the new stems from what already exists and continues to be influenced by it for a long time. Human beings are not things to be maneuvered and changed at will. It takes time to change habits and thinking to train abilities, arouse the spirit of initiative and transform human relationships. It is very difficult for a people to make the transition from Muzhik to Sputnik. Surely trying to "force the pace," to go faster than is possible and tolerable is precisely one of the causes of some problems in the socialist countries. Therefore, let us take care not to put the cart before the horse, even in our thoughts, and not to set up our particular period as a scale by which to measure historical time. This is particularly important since the results obtained have been obtained despite civil wars, despite foreign interventions or threats, despite World War II and, at the present time, despite the burden of the arms race which is caused by imperialist policy.

Imperialism Is Not Qualified To Talk of Freedom

But, you may ask, is not the building of socialism too costly from the human viewpoint? I have already said that capitalism's champions show no lack of effrontery when they weep over the fate of those workers who are building socialism, over the fate of colonized people when they break their chains, while the development of capitalism, and, today, its crisis, are accompanied everywhere by a procession of almost indescribable crimes. I must add that there is no lack of effrontery on the part of the U.S. President who was the guiding hand behind an anti-Polish television show last weekend which was as ridiculous as it was odious. That disgusting operation was a veritable fiasco. Moreover, how could it have been anything else? How could people have taken seriously the series of declamations on human rights proferred by Reagan, the representative of the U.S. imperialism of apocalypse now, which laid waste to Vietnam, killing 2 million of its sons and daughters and dropping on that country twice as many bombs as were dropped on all the countries involved in World War II, using napalm and defoliants to destroy almost half of its crops and forests; of that U.S. imperialism which today is still continuing to massacre people in El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti, and to support all the world's dictatorships and corrupt regimes?

And who stood beside Reagan as he intoned his hymn to freedom? Margaret Thatcher, who murdered Bobby Sands and his Irish comrades; a spokesman for the fascist General Evren, the Turkish people's oppressor whose crimes were highlighted once again a few days ago by the heart-rending report of the young woman who revealed that she had been tortured for days and raped in the presence of her husband because she was suspected of being a communist.

In view of such cynicism, impudence and hypocrisy, I say to those jewels of capitalism; "No, madam and gentlemen, it is certainly not for you to talk of freedom!" Of course all this cannot exempt us from an examination of the situation in the socialist countries in the light of this question.

The Building of Socialism Is a Long Process

First let us point out that socialist countries are not the hell people would have us believe. Our clear attitude toward any attack on freedoms in socialist countries, the expression of our disagreement with our comrades on that subject do not and will never lead us to draw an apocalyptic caricature which is based solely on this following idea; anything rather than socialism. Let us make it clear that anything means capitalism, imperialism, colonial exploitation, overexploitation of the workers, the crisis, lack of prospects. Let us go further. The mistakes and errors, however tragic they might be, certainly do not mean that there is an inevitable "social cost," a price to be paid for building socialism. These mistakes and errors are not in the nature of socialism. Quite the reverse, as we have already said, they constitute a handicap for it. That is the fundamental difference between capitalism and socialism. We also reject the idea that socialism is only suitable for backward countries which need to be industrialized by forced marches. It is true that for countries suffering from underdevelopment the future belongs to those who, each in his own way, are aiming, or will aim, for socialism. But all examples, starting from Soviet history, prove that economic, cultural and political backwardness and underdevelopment make the necessary building of socialism even more difficult, and provide a heavy and lasting burden. The inevitable delays should in no way allow us -- quite the reverse -- to lose sight of the fact that socialism is only fully meaningful if it is used to solve the everyday problems of the workers and the people as quickly as possible, from year to year, if it brings them increasing numbers of practical improvements which move toward justice, well-being and progress as quickly as possible. The better the starting point, the easier that is.

All that prevents us from making simplistic judgements. Socialism is being built and is developing in various countries. For a people like ours this demonstrates that socialism is possible and that it brings people a great deal. But nonetheless, the level of production, productivity, the quality of work, the standard of living and certain aspects of social relations prevent us from saying: "That is your own future, you just have to copy it." Why, then, should we fix stages. Why, for instance, should existing socialism be described as "developed socialism," when socialism everywhere is in the process of being built, when the socialist countries are developed to varying degrees and when a long process is involved in all cases? Having asked that, there is absolutely no justification for saying that the peoples who are building socialism are stagnating, incapable of progressing, powerless to solve their present problems by their own efforts and in their way. That is an obviously ridiculous argument as soon as you take it to its logical conclusion: Indeed were those peoples wrong to take this course and should they go back to capitalism?

I would like to add that we are in no position to dictate to the peoples who are building socialism. No cause in the world has aroused so much tenacity, loyalty, and determination than they have shown in carrying out and continuing their revolutions. We have confidence in those peoples' energy, intelligence and sense of responsibility.

The Problems Posed in Socialist Societies Today

It is a fact that socialist countries are today confronting difficulties which are no mere relics of old errors. They result, on the one hand, from the problems of their international environment, particularly the repercussions of the capitalist crisis. But they also arise from contradictions caused by the internal development of these socialist societies themselves. These problems emerge, moreover, in different forms in different countries: They are not the same in Romania and Yugoslavia, in Vietnam and the Soviet Union, in China and Poland. So it is essential for these countries to scale new heights on the basis of the transformations and gains which they have accumulated.

This presupposes that these societies face up to the central question of the democratization of social, economic and political life, which our 23d congress described as the universal demand inherent in socialism.

Does this mean that there is no democracy in those countries and that this is the source of all the trouble? No, we believe -- as I have said -- that socialist societies have gains and opportunities which enable them to develop the full range of individual and collective freedoms, economic and social rights, rights to culture and education and various aspects of the people's sovereignty and of participation. This undoubtedly presupposes profound, tenacious efforts.

But, as important as this is, we do not confine ourselves to this one dimension in our view of the problems facing socialist societies today. These societies, it seems to us, must respond to a triple challenge: mastering economic efficiency, ensuring social progress and developing democratic participation. For them, it is a question of ensuring a better relationship between the urgent needs of production, the satisfaction of diverse social needs and the aspiration to participation by the broadest sectors of society. They must make the adaptations required by, for instance, a new kind of growth and the persistence of outmoded economic outlooks, overall planning and the call for initiative from the bottom, good control of overall production and democratic management, the harmonization of collective needs and individual aspirations and the adaptation of participation structures to the cultural level of the population. Much will depend on how these questions are answered in the socialist countries. We are convinced that by finding solutions to the problems facing them, those countries will experience new development. From now on we will follow with interest the research and innovations which are in progress in many socialist countries under very diverse forms.

Our Attitude Toward Poland

Conversely, where these necessary adaptations are not brought into play in good time, they may meet with situations involving obstruction, tension and crisis. This is the case in Poland. I recall how in Summer 1980 we expressed our sympathy for the efforts being made in that country with a view to overcoming the grave errors of the past and developing socialism. In doing this we stressed the link which exists between social progress, economic efficiency and the deepening of democracy. Difficulties and exacerbations trammeled this process. We regret this bitterly. In mid-December Poland underwent exceptional measures involving the suspension of basic freedoms, arrests, internments and deaths -- facts which have been shattering for us, who are so deeply attached to socialist Poland. Our attitude was in no way to favor internal confrontation or the internationalization of the conflict, while hoping for the speediest possible implementation of the elements of a peaceful, democratic outcome promoting national concord and the implementation of the economic, social and democratic reforms necessary to socialism's advance.

Life tends to confirm that our stance was correct and reasonable. This emerges, in particular, from the answer from Comrade Jaruzelski, secretary of the PZPR, to the letter I sent him on 23 December on behalf of our party's politburo.

The Class Struggle Is Worldwide

In the discussion forum one comrade wrote: "The enemy is trying to make us rid ourselves of the 'burden' of the socialist countries by purely and simply forgetting about them, which would certainly be a giant stride for the idea -- such a great stake in the class struggle -- that socialism does not exist or is only an impossible dream." That comrade is right.

Whether people like it or not, the class struggle is worldwide. In this struggle the socialist countries play an essential part. Through their weight and influence in the world they prevent the warmongers from resorting to a nuclear adventure. They have -- not without difficulty -- ensured the establishment of relations of peaceful coexistence in international relations. They are a guarantee of peace. At the same time the peoples have everything to gain from the development of cooperation and economic, trade, scientific and cultural exchanges with them. Finally, they are a prop for liberation struggles throughout the world, and in particular for national liberation struggles.

Our own strategy has a foundation in world reality, in the change which has taken place in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism, independence and peace. To forget this and seek to isolate our struggle from that of other forces in the world which are opposed to capitalism and for socialism would be suicidal.

For all that, there is nothing unconditional about our attitude of solidarity with the fraternal parties in power. We reserve and intend to reserve for the future our right to criticize. Fundamental differences may exist between us. These differences are recognized, as the important joint declaration of January 1980 between our party and the CPSU stressed. We say what we have to say, as a responsible party, in the course of calm debates, without having the least desire to impose our policy as a "model" or to preach to anyone.

Solidarity With Communist Parties in Capitalist Countries

/Our solidarity also goes out to communist parties in capitalist countries./ Over and above the very real national diversity, these countries are in crisis. This crisis means simultaneous economic recession, industrial collapse, social regression, authoritarianism and, part of the same process, a growing rejection of social and political consensus, the questioning of models of collaboration between classes and the joint struggles against austerity and unemployment and for democratic and social renewal. A link is becoming increasingly firmly established between these struggles and those which are opposed to the escalation of the arms race. The mighty wave of demonstrations against plans for installing new NATO nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for disarmament is the dominant feature of the period we live in.

We reaffirm the importance of class solidarity uniting European working class forces and of the convergence of the struggles of European working people for social progress, peace and cooperation. Within this framework we place great value on our solidarity with communist parties, which is an essential component and condition of the success of the class struggle. We rejoice in the positive evolution of our relations with communist parties in general -- with those revolutionary parties which have an irreplaceable role to play in winning the class battle and with which we share a common history, struggles and objectives. Our relations are doing more and more to take into account the diverse conditions in which we are all acting. This diversity reflects the specific features of each country, its history, traditions, level of development, needs. It is, to us, a beneficial factor indicating a closer adaptation of national realities, imbued with rich opportunities, original practices, new thoughts based on concrete conditions, on the changes which are taking place in each country and on an international plane.

The diversity of experience of the struggle, far from leading to the isolation of our fight, helps to strengthen the influence of revolutionary ideas and reciprocal solidarity on clear foundations. It makes it possible to define important common goals and seek flexible, operational forms of joint action in order to pursue these goals.

Eurocommunism

Eurocommunism has been described as the convergent progress of several communist parties in capitalist countries, including our own. It is essentially a matter of seeking routes to socialism which accord with the conditions, traditions, needs and aspirations of each of our countries, as well as with the new conditions of the correlation of forces, the experience of the revolutionary movement in all countries and all contemporary changes in general. All these changes and developments constantly strengthen the democratic demand which is inherent in socialism.

As this report shows, the democratic path toward democratic socialism is more than ever ours. We remain deeply attached to this quest. Of course, there has hever been any question of replacing one center of the communist movement by another, albeit regional. This form of relations between parties is out of date. For us, Eurocommunism is one expression of the increasing diversity of the world revolutionary movement. It introduces an enriching element. But this diversity can in no case be identified with division, in our view. On the contrary, we tend toward solidarity by seeking every possible convergence in everyone's independence and originality. Attentive as we are to the possibilities for France and the part of the world in which we live, and important as the processes of socialist transformation may be, we see no reason to believe that Western Europe could set itself up as a "model" for world revolution.

The New Internationalism To Suit Our Times

That is indeed the crux of a long-range strategic question. Revolution develops simultaneously as a very varied range of national phenomena and as a world transformation. That is why, as I have recalled, we reject the concept of a world where some people align themselves more or less on one center and others on another center.

Thought and experimentation on the paths of socialism, on building and developing it, are being extended and enlarged. This is happening not only in Europe, but on other continents too, not only in capitalist countries, but in socialist countries too. Good. That pleases us, for this can only enrich and strengthen the struggle for socialism. In this world outlook, as I have shown in the book "Hope Now," [Espoir an Present] international solidarity assumes its broadest dimensions. We consider it useful for solidarity to develop not only with all communist parties, but also with all forces working toward democracy, peace and national and human liberation. This is the new internationalism to suit our time.

Different views exist in the form of the disagreements between communist parties in the world on particular issues. That is only natural. Progress has been made toward the frank and open acknowledgement of these differences and the calm discussion of them in the desire to avoid making them an obstacle to joint action. Acknowledgement of differences and strengthening of reciprocol solidarity go hand-in-hand.

Solidarity With All Anti-Imperialist Forces

/Our solidarity also goes out to all anti-imperialist forces./ It goes out to progressive parties in power, with whom we have deepened our cooperation. With great diversity of forms these parties seek to build a new society of justice and dignity. They are facing many difficulties, the problems of underdevelopment and backwardness inherited from colonialism, imperialist pressures and discrimination. More often than not they are following noncapitalist paths, and some aspire to laying the foundations of a socialist society.

Our solidarity goes out to the peoples of countries still under colonial domination, where the will for national liberation is so strongly expressed; to all forces fighting for their country's economic and social liberation, in Africa, Asia or Latin America. We are in solidarity with revolutionary and progressive parties and movements which undertake these struggles. They use most diverse routes, for instance by combining the mass struggle with the armed struggle. It is up to the people concerned, and them alone, to choose the forms of struggle best suited to their traditions and national conditions. They are assured of our support. We are glad to see the recent confirmation both of these people's part in the liberation struggle on an international scale and of the increasing convergence of interests and actions of revolutionary forces taking part in the movement of national, social and human liberation which characterize our era. This fact is of great significance. It opens up new prospects for the world class struggle.

Reflecting the changing world, the nonaligned movement, which unites about 100 states, expresses their peoples' desire to live in sovereignty, to chose their own path of development, to control their own national wealth and to establish more just international relations. Over and above the diverse political orientations which characterize the member countries, an increasing anti-imperialist orientation is emerging from the movement.

Finally, our party is prepared to give concrete form to all the possibilities for joint action with socialist and social democratic parties, particularly in Europe, for aims which accord with the interests of the peoples concerned, in particular for peace and disarmament. The same concern is behind our attitude toward forces representing Christian circles.

Mankind Is On the March.

Sixty-five years ago, "10 days shook the world."

Since then, it is true, mankind has passed through many dramas, experienced catastrophes, marked time, suffered setbacks. Many perils have still not been definitively removed. Even in the countries which have embarked on the path of socialism there are still many problems to solve.

But mankind is on the march. The way in which this march will proceed cannot be foreseen in detail. Without any doubt, the forces of capitalism will exploit all the means of intimidation and repression left them in order to defend themselves. There is no doubt that they will continue to brandish all manner of bugaboos so as to prevent the future from taking shape. Perhaps, too, in the extreme complexity and difficulty of the march ahead, the peoples themselves will still be groping their way forward and committing errors. Perhaps the forces which, around the world, have the same interests and the same hopes at heart will not always be able to unite as rapidly and as well as they should.

Whatever happens, there will be no miracles. Did not Karl Marx write, after the Paris commune: "The working class did not hope for miracles from the commune. It has no ready-made utopias to introduce by popular decree. It knows that to bring about its own emancipation and, with it, that higher form of life toward which present society is inexorably striving by its very economic structure, it will have to endure long struggles and a whole series of historic processes which will completely transform circumstances and men." And he added: "The working class can content itself with smiling at the vulgar invective of the hack writers and at the sententious patronage of well-intentioned bourgeois theoreticians who utter their ignorant platitudes and their sectarian mutterings in a tone of scientific infallibility."

We Are Living in the Epoch of Revolutions.

This rational optimism is being borne out. Despite everything, mankind's onward march attests to revolutionary progress in the 20th century. Revolutionary progress in the fact that for the first time since prehistoric times, the human race can prevent war for all time. Revolutionary progress in social relationships which make increasingly intolerable the subordination of the activity of all to the profit of a few, the old division of labor all the segregations directed against the peoples and against the young, the monopoly of knowledge and decisions in the hands of minorities. In short, with socialism in the vanguard, this progress takes the form of a tendency toward the ending of all exploitation and all servitude.

Revolutionary progress means the women's movement for equality. And again revolutionary progress means progress in science and technology. Revolutionary progress, finally, is what is taking shape in international relations in a world where the demand for a new order founded on justice, independence, solidarity and democracy is growing.

Yes, mankind is on the march. Yes, we are living in the age of revolution. Nobody knows exactly what mankind's complexion will be like in 100 or 200 years. Suffice it to extrapolate from the trend now begun and two things are certain: provided peace is ensured, mankind will have pushed forward the frontiers of knowledge and it will have been able to provide a broader application of the noble principles of liberty, equality and fraternity for all men and all peoples.

I am certain that many men and women and most of the young people in our country are asking themselves these major questions. Caught up in the crisis, troubled by the number and difficulty of problems and stuck by the incessant browbeating which pushes them toward skepticism, they wonder if they are not living a tale which is "diotic, full of sound and fury." It is to these people, all of them, men and women, that I am addressing on behalf of the French communists when I say: "The revolution is a whole historic period, longer no doubt than Lenin's associates and the founders of our party at the Congress of Tours supposed. But the direction of the 20th century is in no doubt; the world has started moving and is moving in the right direction. There are immense hopes. Much depends on you. The action of each and every one of you can only hasten and ensure the onward march. This world which is advancing needs you: Advance with it, yourselves: You will meet us in this fight."

In order to satisfy the hopes of the French people in advancing along the path of socialism, we must not simply set ourselves this objective. We must provide ourselves with the means to achieve it. For this we need an appropriate tool. The PCF does not claim for itself an exclusive aspiration toward socialism. We know that there are neither reserved seats nor private hunting grounds in the fight for change. There are only responsibilities to be shouldered. We shoulder and will continue to shoulder our responsibilities, these being incumbent on a party which knows now and in the future how to remain loyal to the revolutionary choice of 1920 in the midst of extremely complex circumstances. We do so first because we group together men and women who come from the most varied social milieus, in a word: from the whole world of labor. Our members and the leaders they give themselves at all levels constitute a unique synthesis of working France, thinking France, the France which produces and invents and which is preparing its future right now.

What distinguishes a PCF member from another inhabitant of France? Nothing in particular in terms of everyday life, difficulties, needs and hopes. We are men and women like the vast majority of others. We live among them and in the same way as they do, whatever the tasks entrusted to us. What is probably our prime characteristic is sensitivity to all the problems of the world of labor, a profound knowledge of questions of social life, and the experience and ability to know and defend the interests of the people. Yes, the Communist Party is and will always be the party of working men and women, the party of all the exploited, all the oppressed, the party of all those who want to abolish exploitation and oppression in all its forms.

The Direction of the Communist Action.

We are asked sometimes: "But, what makes the communists tick"? It is not -- and all our history proves this -- either personal ambition or the lure of gain. It is the desire to be and the awareness of being useful. It is the determination to transform society in the direction of justice and liberty, peace and the national interest. Yes, the communists have an ideal. They devote themselves to it passionately. That is why they act, struggle and work in earnest, drawing on their time and their rest. To be an activist means, for communists, not being content to vote periodically or participate episodically -- however important that is -- in actions. To be an activist is to take one's fate in hands and call on one's companions, colleagues and neighbors to do likewise. This commitment enriches and ennobles one's personal life. This is why, despite the efforts its requires, being an activist brings one joy and develops friendships and a deep fraternity. Even though failures hurt communists as any creature with nerves and a heart, their tenacity and militancy do not give way under the weight of events; one can count on these volunteers of hope during the worst difficulties just as during the good times.

It is precisely against this party, against its ability to incarnate the future -- albeit while acknowledging its lags and correcting its faults, as we are endeavoring to do at this moment -- it is against our innovative strategy that the big bosses and all the enemies of change are focusing all their blows. Well, to every man and woman who is wondering, I say: "Don't believe the hateful caricature that is being drawn of us and our policy. See us as we are and not as we are portrayed by our opponents, who are also your opponents. The PCF is not perfect; witness the efforts we are making here to improve ourselves. But rest assured, it benefits from being known at first hand aong with its policy and action as they actually are. It is a party which is indispensable for making the new human world which is knocking on the door of history part of French reality."

The Enterprise, Our First Battlefield

Since the basic confrontation of our time is between the people and capital, our first battlefield is the enterprise. After all, it is in the enterprise that the bosses extract their profits and maintain their privileges by bringing new forms of exploitation into play.

It is within the enterprise that they seek to treat men and women as docile subjects, pawns, not citizens. It is in the enterprise that they seek to preserve -- even if they use new forms to do so -- the burden of the old ways of thinking, outmoded hierarchies, or the gulf between mental and physical labor.

But conversely, the enterprise can and must become a base for social progress. From now on it will occupy a central place in the country's life. It is at the enterprise that millions of men and women, French and immigrant, can unite to struggle against the crisis. It is there that the majority of the nation's vital forces are gathered together in all their diversity -- from the apprentice and the skilled worker to the engineer and the research worker, through all professional workers, employees, technicians and cadres. It is there that scientific and technological change demands the implementation of new forms of design production and cooperation. In short, the enterprise should become, for society as a whole, the source of a more vital democracy, the example and the breeding ground of self-management.

All the country's political and social forces have understood this major stake today. They are all striving to conduct the political struggle, the struggle of ideas within the enterprise. This is particularly true of the bosses, whose figurehead, the National Council of French Employers, has defined itself as the "party of the enterprise" and has allotted itself considerable funds for carrying out this function.

The Primordial Importance of the Enterprise Cell

This only serves to highlight our new responsibilities. As the draft resolution says, "The prime target of the whole party must be to wage the battle at the enterprise and to win it." Everything urges us to pay much attention to the party's life and activity at the enterprise. Not only as a ritual reaffirmation, but in actual deeds. The draft resolution notes a perceptible weakening of our work in enterprises and the loss of several hundred cells. This retreat is all the more detrimental in that our strategy for a democratic advance toward socialism places the action of our enterprise cells in the forefront. It is, indeed, in the activity of the enterprise cell that it is easiest to feel the beating heart of the world of labor in all its diversity, that we can learn about problems and aspirations, that we can perceive the current transformations. It is through the activity of the enterprise cell that we can cast light most clearly on the class content of demands, take part in struggles and demonstrate the importance of the successes achieved, while indicating their limits and the means needed to make further progress.

It is through the activity of the enterprise cell that we can best refute the daily lies put about by the bosses and the media and reject the ideas of fatalism, resignation or class collaboration. It is through the activity of the enterprise cell that we can best bring about simultaneous progress in the gaining of new rights and powers and in the working people's consciousness. It is through that activity that we can help to build up their desire to participate fully in decisions. It is through the activity of the enterprise cell that we can best give an overall perspective to the struggles, make the demand for socialism grow from now on and link social struggles and electoral choice closely.

In a word, the activity of the enterprise cell plays an indispensable part in changing, from day-to-day, the correlation of forces between the people's movement and capital. The party as a whole must draw its conclusions from this: An upsurge in our influence and democratic progress toward socialism depend on the new political practice which we can implement at enterprises.

Communists and the Trade Union Movement

Of course, it is at the same time necessary to strengthen communists' activity within the trade union organization.

As we stressed in the 1979 document to which I have already referred that our party is glad that the independent trade union movement is today in the forefront of the nation's life. We are all the more glad that the most important of the trade union organizations, the CGT, has, in the course of its history, developed "special relations" with our party. This is "for the basic reasons that the two organizations are based on the same class ground." We will spare no efforts to ensure that "constructive relations based on mutual respect and reciprocal trust" continue to deepen and grow richer. Communists belonging to the CGT must step up their activity, while respecting its program and statutes. They must assume the responsibilities merited by their experience, dynamism and devotion and participate effectively in the success of its initiatives.

In more general terms, we want to maintain fruitful relations with all representative trade union organizations, without concealing the affinities, differences or disagreements which exist, but with mutual respect for the nature and independence of each. Having said that, it is really necessary -- to use an expression current among sportsmen -- to "change gears" in party work at enterprises.

Giving a New Dimension, New Style to Our Mass Work

We have to deploy our innovative strategy in a situation which is without precedent for the vast majority of communists. It is, in effect, necessary to make the transition from the practice acquired during long experience of opposition to that of a government party and a full participant in the majority. In these conditions, as I said at the 4 December Central Committee meeting which I mentioned earlier, "There is no cause for surprise if hesitations, uncertainties, even clumsiness are noted here or there. We are in a period of apprenticeship (...) and we are all learning now, from the party cell to the Central Committee." We do not have an a priori formula, no all-purpose plan, no mold. We have to innovate, to leave the beaten track and boldly suggest solutions to the country's problems. These questions have already been the subject of a major debate during preparations for the congress. This quest must be pursued by constantly comparing ideas, suggestions and experience. Here more than in anything else, what counts is not talk, but actions. We all, from top to bottom, have much to do and much to learn.

I have shown that we want to build socialism by a majority movement of our people. So we must give a new dimension, new style to our mass work and improve the quality of our relations with all the working people. We do not want to "hassle" the people's movement or give it orders. On the contrary, we want to persuade, while knowing how to listen. We want to decide and carry out with people, not to act in their stead. To step up our relations with the working people, with all our people, to organize struggles in all fields, rallying as many people as possible, first in order to obtain concrete, tangible, palpable results and at the same time to promote experience and awareness: for us, that is what playing a vanguard role means today.

This means that every party organization, every leader and every communist is faced with a demand which is without any real precedent, at least on this scale: to take the necessary initiative where and when it is necessary, without waiting for a directive "from above." In practice, to make progress, that is the main question.

Our Relations With the Life of Associations

Naturally -- mutatis mutandis -- just as our activity requires fair relations with trade unions, it also needs just relations with the mass movement in all its forms, in particular with the life of associations. In fact, we regard as a valuable peculiarity of the French nation the development of a great diversity of family, social, women's, cultural, sporting and other movements. These movements are a characteristic feature of our country's pluralist democratic life. They enable millions of people to participate autonomously on the basis of the most diverse concerns.

Today the life of associations is undergoing a new upsurge, finding new expression. We wish to develop our relations with it on the basis of mutual respect for the independence and the violation of each and freedom of assessment and criticism. We welcome all meetings, studies, exchanges, convergences. In this spirit we call on communists to maintain a greater presence and be more active within the life of associations.

Progress in Our Ideas, Developing Our Press

As well as being a party of action, we must be a party of information, explanation, communication. Explaining what we want and how we want to achieve it, saying this in a simple but not simplistic way, frankly but not brutally, knowing how to argue, listen, conduct dialogue, persuade -- this is work which we must carry out tirelessly, using all possible channels: those of propaganda, the media and our own press. In our activity, to promote our ideas, we must strive to discuss the real problems, to listen to people's worries while arousing people's attention and providing information and knowledge on facts or ideas which are not known or are distorted. Let us learn to react quickly to the situation. Let us launch new ideas ourselves. Let us make people think. Let us beware of ready-made, over-generalized formulas. And let us never lose sight of the fact that there is no better kind of propaganda than that which results from a direct account, live discussion at work or at home, coming directly to grips with worries and struggles.

Wherever ideas are circulating our ideas must circulate. The battle to obtain pluralism in information and to ensure our party's presence on radio, television, and in the regional press is an essential democratic battle. At the same time we need to develop our press. The communist press is a press of truth: It makes no secret of being committed to the interests it serves, those of the people and the nation. It is a fighting press which reflects and nourishes the people's struggles. It is also an educative press which expresses the whole of our policy. And it is an instrument of constant training, an irreplaceable means of exchanging experiences in the party. Reading our press is essential for each communist's freedom of judgment and action.

The revolutionary press requires revolutionary support. Even if, as democracy requires, improvements are obtained in favor of the public press, all our newspapers, especially L'HUMANITE and L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE still need and will continue to need militant support. Now, despite major progress made over the past 2 years we have not attained the level required by the present situation. Our efforts must also be directed to the distribution of our weekly, REVOLUTION, in order to give it a greater place in the country's political, ideological and cultural life.

A More Sustained Effort for Educating and Informing Communists

In order to create the conditions for a greater capacity for initiative in the party, we must also look after the education of all communists, a better circulation of information and critical exchange of experiences and ideas -- in a word, we must see to a particular intellectual activity of the party which is the fruit of its collective richness. The intellectual activity of the party is also the progress of our theory. In a rich dialogue between researcheers, devoid of any "imprimatur" and any official decree, the Institute for Marxist Research has laid the foundations to enable the rapid advance of scientific socialism which is called for by our strategy, by the progress in our revolutionary comprehension of reality and by the new questions posed by the social transformations. We intend to continue in this direction.

It is all the more necessary since the changes which I have mentioned in this report have not been completed but still continue. In the same spirit -- it is a legitimate demand formulated by numerous communists during the preparations for the congress -- it is fitting to improve and deploy all our potential in the matter of the political and theoretical education of communists. Otherwise, how could they face up to all the complexity of the social movement today?

Our strategy needs a party of a still higher ideological and political standard. This depends, of course, on the personal and irreplaceable responsibility of every communist. But that also implies a much more sustained and systematic effort by the party leadership at all levels.

The Democratic Life of the Party

One of the distinctive revolutionary features of our party is its organization. This ensures effective action for the party, not in the sense that it would form a solid block like reinforced concrete, but because it allows all communists to participate -- in all the diversity of their individual personalities -- in all the aspects of policy-making and action. Of course, in the communist party, once a decision is taken, everyone pulls in the same direction. It must be understood how this happens.

First, the discussion is completely free. The preparation for this congress has just furnished proof of this. I know of no other party which has broader, more realistic or freer discussion within its ranks. Then, the decision is taken democratically, by a majority vote. Each person can keep his own opinion, his judgment or even his doubts or disagreements. But the majority decision has the force of law for everybody's action, as democracy requires. Finally, officials at all levels are elected by a majority vote according to procedures which ensure that controls and the nomination of candidates are as democratic as possible.

That is merely a very simplified summary of what is termed democratic centralism which constitutes the organizational principle to which we are and will remain fundamentally committed. This summary is a particularly simple one because the changes made in our rules by our 23d congress explained this democratic practice in even greater detail and defined new means of ensuring each communist's participation in party policy. For instance, to take just these examples, we have convened the party's National Council twice: on the crucial questions of the enterprises and the intellectuals. In the latter case we organized a preparatory discussion forum in L'HUMANITE. We intend to pursue that course.

Of course we do not, and never will, confuse free discussion, collective drafting and the democratic election of leaderships with artificial chit-chat, the manipulation of "leaders," secret deals, the reduction of members to the role of "hangers-on," and the crystallization of positions which makes debate impossible. That is why we reject the formation of factions or tendencies within the party. This is primarily a question of democracy: It ensures that the action decided upon by the majority at the end of a discussion will be implemented by all. It is also a question of efficiency and of loyalty to the people. It ensures that our party has only one policy and one voice.

This democratic life of our party has already progressed. We want to develop it further, but we are already certain of one thing: Our party does not fear comparison with what is seen elsewhere. It is for that very reason that the bourgeoisie and its media talk in apocalyptic terms in order to distort it.

Strengthening Our Party and the Communist Youth Movement

But try as they may, there is one fact against which they can do nothing. It is this incomparable force: I mean the 710,000 communists and their 27,500 cells. Today the future depends more than ever on these men, women and young people. One of the leaderships' essential tasks and one aspect of democratic centralism is to be constantly concerned with the activity of all the cells in which their grassroots work is carried out. They must do that not in order to hand out praise or criticism but to give each communist practical help in implementing our policy in a creative way. Of course that activity should be aimed at swelling the party's ranks. The record for the end of 1981 is good. With more than 710,000 members, the party has reached its highest membership since the liberation. But our strategic choices lead us to step up our efforts in this sphere. I must add that the situation opened up by the leftwing victory and the communists' participation in government give us new possibilities.

We must actually convince the millions of men, women and young people who took up our people's great hope as their own last spring that it is among us that they will really be able to act to realize that hope.

We must also ensure the expansion of the French Communist Youth Movement. As the main channel of communist youth activity, it constitutes a very rich potential of devotion and initiative, close to the lives of young people, their concerns and their hopes. In the past 2 years, with the party's determined support, it has strengthened its organization. Its 1,000 circles, in working class districts, secondary schools, and universities constitute a valuable achievement. They are centers of effective and original struggles, of action decided by the young people themselves, and also joyful places in which to meet and exchange ideas. This effort must be pursued and new circles formed in order to help young people to take part in the great debates of our time and to determine their future themselves.

Yes, Building

Comrades, our congress is taking place under this slogan: "Building a French Brand of Socialism." The poster which proclaims this to all the French people is inspired by the painting by Fernand Leger [French cubist painter], "The Builders."

Yes, building. We have confidence in mankind which is marching, through countless sufferings and joys, toward forms of material and spiritual life which we can only partly glimpse because we are still powerless to imagine their full revolutionary scope. We want to unite all our people's vital forces so that they can be given the most just, secure and free socialist society which corresponds to their needs in our time. We will not rest until we have helped to give France, our nation, a new, peaceful, noble and just greatness. We want to be practical, efficient and responsible builders constantly improving and satisfying each aspiration and each need which springs up among the people. Yes, we are builders and the edifice on which we are working is a French brand of socialism.

LEMOINE, DELEGATION ATTEND WEU SYMPOSIUM

PM161157 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] London -- The French Government has surprised and even slightly irritated its partners by sending Mr Georges Lemoine, secretary of state at the Ministry of Defense, accompanied by a large delegation, to the Western European Union [WEU] Symposium on International Aeronautical Consortiums which opened in London on Tuesday, 9 February. (Footnote: The WEU was formed in 1955 and its members are the FRG, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.) By making this gesture the government wanted to show its special interest in the WEU, "just about the only political and legal organization," Mr Lemoine said, "enabling us Europeans to discuss problems of defense, armaments and security among ourselves." The secretary of state thus went back to the theme of his 1 December speech to the WEU assembly (LE MONDE of 3 December).

For Mr Lemoine, wanting to end Europe's technological dependence on the United States is not contrary to the objectives of the Atlantic alliance. The technological breaking up of Europe "provoking the discouragement of manufacturers and the demobilization of enterprises would lead to a weakening of the defense capacity of the alliance as a whole, and would be contrary to higher U.S. interests and also to the very profound interests of our old Europe," the secretary of state said. Mr Lemoine also stressed the need not to allow "little" European states to believe that only the United States is in a position to meet their arms requirements. France, he said, is behind those countries "which are asking the 'big' Europeans to transfer a minimum of technology to help them with their developing industry."

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO DEPARTS FOR U.S. 16 FEB

LD161850 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo has left for the United States. He is scheduled to meet in New York tomorrow with the new United Nations secretary general, Perez de Cuellar. On Thursday, 18 February Colombo will be giving a talk at Georgetown University in Washington on "The Present State of Euroamerican Relations."

PCI'S NATTA ON GROWING RIFT WITH CPSU

PM121221 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Alberto Stabile interview with PCI Directorate Member Alessandro Natta: "Now Things Have Gone Too Far, but We Did Not Applaud Moscow in 1956 Either"]

[Excerpt] Rome -- [Question] Deputy Natta, will there be an Italian communist delegation at Suslov's funeral?

[Answer] I do not believe so. It does not seem to me that any special character has been given to the funeral. In any case we have not received any invitation or any other communication. We sent a condolence telegram on our own initiative....

[Question] In your message you recall the Suslov who built Soviet society. But what is your verdict on Suslov's role in the development of what you have called the USSR's "power politics?"

[Answer] Since it does not seem to me that there has been any dialectic within the Soviet leadership group, I must assume that Suslov's role in the decisions taken by the CPSU's leadership bodies, in foreign policy actions, was that of someone who shared responsibility for them. There is no doubt that people are better acquainted with Suslov's role in the leadership of the Soviet state and particularly in its ideological orientation, as custodian of that line. So he was of considerable importance in the support and defense of the principles that we are now challenging.

[Question] Which, for instance?

[Answer] It is enough to cite the assertion of a single model of socialist society with all that this has entailed in the conception of relations among communist parties -- that is, the idea that there must be a center of inspiration, a leading party, a seat of orthodoxy to whose guidelines the other communist parties must submit. I believe he also played a role in the construction and contraction of Marx' thought, which we believe has been reduced to a dogmatic schema, a kind of ideological credo.

[Question] In a speech to the last Polish Communist Party Congress, the Soviet ideologue said: "The increasing danger posed by social-reformism, by rightwing revisionism and by opportunism which, while preaching a human and democratic form of socialism, seek to overshadow really existing socialism, must be combated without quarter and with the utmost vigor." It seems to me that this remark could now be addressed directly to you.

[Answer] It is one of those assertions that we absolutely cannot agree with and that motivate our latest critical assessment. What does revisionism mean? Every verdict conceals the facts.

Even the quest for their own path to socialism carried out by the Yugoslavs was labeled "revisionism." It is the same approach on which the PRAVDA article is based: An apodictic assertion followed by a conclusion, such as: "The USSR is the center of socialism; if you agree, all right; if you criticize it, you are out." Our first aim was to combat this attitude. So much for sermons: We believe that a commitment must be made to the quest for a more democratic form of socialism, and the events in Poland confirm us in this decision.

[Question] Why, many people are wondering, did the break between the PCI and the CPSU take place now and not in 1956, when some Italian communists did revolt against Moscow's hegemony?

[Answer] This question of historical processes is a major one. For one thing, I believe that the present turning point is a development of the approach laid down by our eighth congress. Since then we have never had any lapses or backtracking in our line, and I am thinking of the period of research that began in 1956, our intervention in the China-USSR polemic, the Yalta memorandum and so forth. But why now? Because this time things have gone too far and because what has happened in Poland is of such importance (its historical and political causes are so profound) that our assessment could not fail to embrace an entire phase of history and the experience of the Soviet Union itself.

[Question] At that time, following the events in Hungary, many party members were forced to leave a party which, instead of proceeding with criticisms of the USSR, preferred to close in on itself. Can it now be said that those members were right?

[Answer] I am not sure. I am not saying that those who disagreed at that time were wrong to do so or were completely mistaken. I believe that our stance was misunderstood. It was no approval or uncritical support or an act of pure and simple obedience. I say that the stance expressed as "acknowledgement of a painful necessity" stemmed from a profound and turbulent analysis which already embodied some elements of our present assessments.

[Question] Your critique of the USSR includes, on the one hand, mention of the innovative thrust that emerged with the 20th Congress and, on the other, an underlining of the delays, slowness and regressions that eventually neutralized those innovations and even revived the "personality cult." What are the causes of this regression?

[Answer] The 20th Congress represented not only a necessary break: It also represented the enunciation of a political orientation of great importance -- and not only for the communist bloc. However, although some problems were tackled -- I am referring to the problem of the so-called restoration of socialist legality and the personality cult -- there was no thorough quest for the causes of the degenerations that brought about the events, including some bloodthirsty ones, of the Stalinist era. These shortcomings concerned the issues of relations between party and state and between party and society, the organization of society and the role of the trade union.

[Question] Precisely. We are wondering how it was possible, under the influence of a tide such as the one unleashed in Summer 1980, for one trade union to be literally dissolved and for another to emerge.

[Question] The Polish United Workers Party was virtually dissolved too.

[Answer] Indeed. And I believe that the serious point was not to have believed that the party was everything so much as to have believed that the party was merely a small cog wheel of the state, in other words, nothing. No, I do not believe that it is we who have confused Lenin's living words: The party is a political organization, not an ensemble of police stations, a machine at the service of the state.

[Question] Do you believe that the PCI's pro-Soviet wing can continue to accept these assertions, or is it not permissible to forecast an internal split?

[Answer] The presence of comrades who disagree with this line has not led to any embarrassments or circumlocutions. Indeed, we believe that the stances adopted by a very large majority at the latest Central Committee meeting can form the basis not only for a unity of intent, but also for on impetus and for vigorous action. As for the hypothesis of an internal split, which some people fear, I see no signs indicative of disassociations -- and when I say disassociations I mean outright splits.

[Question] But we have seen at the regional congresses that the grassroots are disoriented and confused, especially since the abandonment of the Soviet model...

[Answer] I do not believe that there is a belief in the PCI grassroots that the USSR is the model. There might be regard for the Soviet Union's political weight...

[Question] And maybe something more: There is an ideological bond with distant roots....

[Answer] I do not believe that this bond is on the scale of an umbilical cord that needs to be cut. There could be comrades who issue a positive verdict on this or that aspect of Soviet policy, but this is not the point on which the debate is centered: It is the opening of a new phase in the struggle for socialism.

[Question] Let us discuss the reactions of the political world. [DC Secretary] Piccoli has seemed to value your swing highly, but believes that you should strive to find your own political identity. What is your reply?

[Answer] I do not believe that we need to make any major effort in that direction. We have covered considerable ground over the years: "Third Way" and the New Internationalism are not innovations. If anything, we have put them to the test of comparison and confrontation with others. At the same time we are aware that we have also taken a very significant further step. Therefore, we must appreciate the acknowledgement and abandonment of prejudices (and preconditions) on the part of other political forces. Obviously nobody can believe that a few acknowledgments are enough to make us attenuate our opposition or alter our policy. The alternative [government proposal] is not a decision stemming from Poland: It is an option reached back in 1980.

PAJETTA CONDEMNS PRAVDA ARTICLE ATTACKING PCI

PM111635 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Rome -- "This morning I first heard of this attack by PRAVDA on The PCI. And when I say 'attack,' I wish to emphasize the significance of that term; I do not say criticism, comparison of ideas; I do not even say opposition. It is an attack which has the tone of aggression and which requires from us today a firm response, and also a thorough reflection.

With these words Giancarlo Pajetta began his concluding speech at the Lazio communists' regional congress yesterday. "I would not have wished to devote my speech predominantly to international issues," he added. "I would have preferred to talk especially about other political problems which you have raised in these 3 days of debate. But the document published by the CPSU daily -- of which I have so far only been able to read some passages -- forces me to change the speech which I prepared."

At this point Pajetta dwelt at length on the problems of the international crisis, starting from the tragic Polish events, and on the stances adopted by the Italian Communists. "We were certainly expecting a critical response from the Soviet Union following our statements and analyses," he said, "and we would have replied, as is our habit, in the frankest and clearest manner' certainly not using the language and the tone used against us by RUDE PRAVO. It is not our habit. And instead, criticisms did not arrive; this attack on the Italian Communists, filled with insults and bad faith, has arrived, the term 'sacrilege' is used. The French News Agency report which I have here before me speaks even of 'blasphemy.'

"As you can see, we are in the world of theology rather than in that of reason." The congress underlined these remarks by Pajetta with prolonged applause. The auditorium of the Atlantic movie theater was crowded. In addition to the delegates, there were hundreds of comrades taking part in this last day of debate. There was further applause from the entire auditorium whenever Pajetta reasserted the correctness and the force of the PCI's judgments and political analysis.

Pajetta continued: "In the current international situation, PRAVDA writes, the stances adopted by the Italian Communists are tantamount -- according to the passage of that article I have been able to read -- to a grave blow against the peoples' struggle for peace. According to the Soviets, it is an attempt to weaken the influence of the principal force engaged in this struggle; the force of the countries of victorious socialism. This represents -- in PRAVDA's opinion -- even direct assistance to imperialism and its attempt to weaken socialism, loosen it and undermine it ideologically. These are very grave assertions, and I also find them very sad; I feel deeply sorry, because I no longer believed it possible, following the 20th congress, that this language could be used against a communist party. At the Berlin conference, only a few years ago, we secured recognition in the final document of every communist party's right to independence and independence of judgement. We secured the inclusion in that document of a sentence which stipulated that criticizing the Soviet Union was not to be regarded as an act of anticommunism.

"Tomorrow," Pajetta added, "we will publish this PRAVDA article in full in L'UNITA. All our comrades will be able to become acquainted with that document. I believe that if the Soviet comrades had published in PRAVDA the stances adopted by our party after the Polish events and the PCI Directorate's document, perhaps it would have been more difficult for them now to use these tones, respond to the criticisms in this way and misinform to this extent the Soviet comrades and citizens, who are entitled to know what we believe before learning that their leaders do not like what we believe, and condemn and combat it so severely. In our opinion, an article like this and these actions do not help debate. In our opinion, debate is something else." There was further, very prolonged applause in the auditorium.

"Somebody has already asked me this morning," Pajetta continued, "whether we regard this PRAVDA article as an excommunication. I replied that I do not know whether excommunications are still used in the Vatican, but in any event, rest assured, there is no communist Vatican, and nobody can excommunicate us.

"We have always accustomed our comrades to debate and reflection. This time, too, they will know how to debate and reflect on the PRAVDA article. But so far I believe that I can say that the document leads us to believe that we have not exaggerated in speaking of a power policy, referring to the USSR -- or rather, one of arrogance -- and that perhaps here is the proof that matters are graver and worse than we believed and said.

"Of course, we will reply to PRAVDA's attack. We will reply because it is our duty and also because we have fraternal assistance to lend. Our fraternal assistance lies in our resistance and in our ability to help people to reason and reflect, using reason and reflection.

"This is why we advocate the policy of detente, this is why we are opposed to the policies of economic retaliation, this is why our aim remains a policy of peace which will help everybody examine reality for what it is and not be dragged into a whirlpool of polemical retaliation, exacerbations, threats and blackmail, which at a time like this could be grave for everybody.

"In raising the problem of the new internationalism," Pajetta added at this point, "we are following the teaching of Togliatti that unity is possible only within respect for differences. It is a concept which we extend to the socialist parties and to the liberation movements, and also to those who do not bear the stamp of the Cominterm but do not even ideologically espouse Marx and Lenin. As regards our party's individuality, its autonomy, its independence -- in a word, its diversity -- we will defend it and make it respected by everybody.

"We will reply to PRAVDA's attacks like Italian communists; there is no doubt about that. If the forces of imperialism believe that we will give them respite just because they are writing in this way in Moscow, we will disappoint them, you may rest assured." "We will speak as comrades to comrades with all communist parties," Pajetta concluded, "we will defend our stances, we will demand a reply to our questions. And we will know how to demonstrate to our friends in the liberation movements on whose side we are; we will know how to demonstrate this by our activity to precisely those movements which PRAVDA is now accusing us of betraying. We will do so with our great strength -- with the great strength of a strong, sound and intelligent communist party.

POPE WARNS AFRICAN PRIESTS AWAY FROM POLITICS

AU132130 Rome ANSA in English 1942 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Enugu (Nigeria), 13 Feb (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II, speaking to seminarians in this capital city of the Nigerian state of Anambra, this afternoon warned the future Roman Catholic priests about the temptations of abandoning the vow of celibacy and of becoming involved in political militancy.

The pontiff declared that [words indistinct] effort, you must fight to resist all temptations that may present themselves in your lives, such as, for example, neglecting [words indistinct] ability, unavailability, overly frequent trips and the dissipation of apostolic energies."

The pope also referred to temptations involving celibacy and seeking an elevated position in society. He went on to insist that political parties are not for priests and urged members of the Roman Catholic clergy to "do nothing without your bishop or, worse still, against him" as regards work and study outside the diocese.

Before leaving Onitsha, one hundred kilometers to the south, to come to Enugu, John Paul toured the hospital (?of) Carlo Borromeo, built by contributions from Milan, whose patron saint is San Carlo.

SOARES: 'SOVIETS PLAN TO DESTABILIZE PENINSULA'

PM111527 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Feb 82 p 15

[Alberto Miguez interview in Lisbon with Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) Secretary General Mario Soares: "There Is a Soviet Plan To Destabilize Iberian Peninsula" -- date of interview not given]

[Text] Lisbon -- Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares believes that there is a "Soviet plan to destabilize the Iberian Peninsula" whose bridgehead is the PCP. Soares also believes that the Pinto Balsemao government is faring "atrociously," and that there should therefore be an early election to change the government. In a lengthy and sometimes strained interview Soares reiterated that he and his friends in the PS remain the alternative to the current government. He also said that he was dismissed by the president of the republic over 3 years ago "because of rightwing pressures," and that the Socialists would cause the economic crisis to be paid for by "everybody and not just the workers."

Many deputies of the current majority believe, Soares said, that a new election is necessary and that the government must be changed, "although afterward, in parliament, they vote in favor of the cabinet." "There are sections of Portuguese society which are going hungry," the Socialist leader also stated in a dramatic tone, "because the government's democratic policy has ended the subsidies for essential commodities and increased the costs of social security for contributors. This government is at the service of the wealthiest classes and is seeking to destroy all the social reforms effected by the Socialists when we were in power."

Socialist Defeat

"So how is it possible that you were defeated electorally?" I asked rather ingenuously.

"Because the Democratic Alliance deceived the people with promises which it is not keeping and will not keep," Soares replied as quick as lightning. The "Soviet plan to destabilize the Iberian Peninsula," to which the PS secretary general referred several times, involves provoking delicate situations in the social and economic field which would lead to a real insurrection: The instrument for that plan is the PCP.

"And the PCE?" I asked again, equipped with another touch of ingenuousness.

[Answer] Not the PCE, because it is Eurocommunist, and the Portuguese communists' principal external aim is the attack Carrillo and Berlinguer....

[Question] But how could Dr Alvaro Cunhal destabilize Spanish democracy?

[Answer] Indirectly. The destabilization in Portugal would lead to destabilization in Spain.

Impressions Concerning Spain's Joining NATO

However, Mr Soares provided no further information which might clarify the extent of the foreign conspiracy. The most amusing moment of the interview came when the Socialist leader talked about bilateral issues -- that is, Spanish-Portuguese issues. He reiterated that Portugal should join the Common Market before its peninsular neighbor because "It sought this earlier and because it poses fewer problems than Spain." But it was impossible to make him give clear answers concerning Spain's joining NATO.

"I understand Felipe Gonzalez' stance very well: His arguments seem to me valid, although we -- who are founder members of NATO -- are in favor of it."

[Question] But what is your party's stance on Spain's joining the alliance?

[Answer] That is a Spanish internal problem on which we have no reason to express an opinion.

[Question] However, you will have to express an opinion immediately, since your party will be summoned within a few hours by the government (like all the other parliamentary parties) to be consulted about this issue, before it is debated in parliament and afterward by the government.

[Answer] I did not know that. At any rate, I could not express an opinion now because I lack sufficient information....

[Question] What information? It is a matter of saying whether or not you are in favor of our joining the Atlantic Alliance....

[Answer] Well, when I am asked, I will say.

[Question] So you have no clear stance?

[Answer] We have no need to put forward our stance now. Obviously, Spain's joining NATO poses some problems which are known to everybody....

[Question] For instance?

[Answer] Well, for instance, the setting up of a unified Iberian command, led by Spain.

[Question] Nobody in Spain has declared himself in favor of that alternative.

[Answer] Yes, but at a certain moment a feeler was put out....

[Question] And so you cannot specify the Portuguese PS' stance on Spain's joining NATO....

[Answer] Not for the present.

Prepared To Be Prime Mininster

Soares intimated throughout the interview that he is prepared to be prime minister and that that remains for him the essential aim. He angrily rejected the more or less veiled suggestions of incompetence and unrealism during his respective terms of office, repeated that President Eanes must be "the president of all the Portuguese people" and not interfere in the "party struggle," and attacked the government with heavy artillery. But these attacks lacked conviction: An important Portuguese political personality had told me a few hours earlier that "Mario Soares' gunshots are mere formal volleys." Impervious to despondency, Soares remains one of the most curious and singular figures in the neighboring country's political history: He is a popular leader who communicates easily with the masses, has considerable difficulties with almost all his colleagues (the list of his former friends is extremely long and lengthening daily) and maintains over the years a certain aggressiveness and a certain critical unorthodoxy which do him credit. Above all he continues stubbornly and constantly to admire Mario Soares.

FINLAND

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS

LD161558 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Social Democrats, the Center Party, the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] and the Swedish People's Party reached agreement a moment ago on the distribution of the portfolios in the four-party majority government. According to the agreement, the Social Democrats will have, in addition to the post of prime minister, the portfolios of the second minister of finance, second minister of education, first minister of the interior and first minister of health and social affairs. The Center Party will have the portfolios of first minister of finance, second minister of the interior and second minister of health and social affairs. Center Party members will also continue in the new government in the posts of defense minister and minister of agriculture. As a new ministry the party is gaining the post of minister of trade and industry. For the SKDL the present post of second minister of education is changing to the post of first minister of education. The People's Democrats will also continue holding the posts of minister of labor and minister of communications.

According to the agreement the Swedish People's Party will have the portfolios of foreign minister and minister of justice. It is expected that the decisions on the choice of individuals for the ministerial posts will become clear during today and tomorrow. The elections will still be discussed by the parties' governing bodies. The relative strength in the government remains unchanged between the leftwing and the non-socialists. Both groups will have eight posts, but an independent professional minister, the foreign trade minister, Esko Rokola, who will continue in the new government, will tilt the strength toward the non-socialists.

The working group discussing the government program has not yet reached agreement on the dispute over the reduction of the national pension payments. The working group will continue its work until 1500. After that the prime minister-designate, the Social Democratic chairman, Kalevi Sorsa, will make his own conciliation proposal in the dispute if the parties have not reached agreement before that. A possible conciliation proposal would be submitted for approval or rejection to the deciding bodies of the parties. The deciding bodies will meet to discuss the results of the government talks tomorrow.

SWEDEN

1,320 POLES SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM IN SWEDEN

NC121115 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Stockholm, 12 Feb (AFP) -- A total of 1,320 Poles, most of whom were in Sweden when martial law was declared in Poland on December 13, have requested political asylum here, the Swedish Immigration Office said today. A communique said that the office had already granted 450 requests. The others were all expected to be approved, as the government decided on February 1 that no Polish nationals wanting to remain here would be sent home. Some 4,000 Poles are currently living in Sweden.

Meanwhile port authorities at Karlskrona, in the south, said that the captain of a Polish trawler had asked for political asylum after docking in the Swedish port with the excuse of a breakdown. The authorities said that four crew members were still on board, but might also opt to stay in Sweden. They added that the Polish Embassy here had been informed of the case, as the trawler's master was the only person on board qualified to take the vessel home.

GREEK PAPER CLAIMS U.S. EQUIPMENT IN CYPRUS

NC161113 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] A great variety of special equipment from U.S. bases in Iran that was stored on Greek soil has recently been transported to Cyprus by the "Military Air Cargo Unit" that is permanently stationed in the FRG. According to exclusive information available to the Athens newspaper ETHNOS, the categories of this materiel are long-range detection systems, sensitive transmitters and very accurate receivers, electronic equipment for sending and receiving signals, information analyzers, teletype code scramblers and other components that constituted the basic equipment of the U.S. installations in Iran.

The paper adds: As it is indicated, the transfer of this strategic equipment to Cyprus was done on the basis of the U.S. privileges provided under the 1953 U.S. treaty that the Greek side neither changed nor denounced. Briefly, it is being said that almost all of the electronic equipment of the U.S. bases in Iran was moved to Greek territory in February 1979 when the previous government gave permission for restationing, at any airport in the country, of the U.S. military aircraft that have transported the technical and scientific personnel of the above installations.

The Americans, therefore, grasped the opportunity of this formal permission offered by the government and easily transported to Crete and the Elevsis "558 base", a large percentage of their electronic equipment from Iran and, particularly, that from the (Behshahr) Base, which was the most important maintenance center in Central Asia. Now, in accordance with the Pentagon's strategic needs, this special materiel has been transported to Cyprus to meet the U.S. needs there. Moreover, Moscow Radio's recent denouncement (editor's note: This was published in KHARAVYI last Thursday) that the Americans transported military spying radioelectronic systems to the Dhekelia and Akrotiri bases in Cyprus is not irrelevant. The radio added that U.S. spying aircraft with strong detection mechanisms surveil Soviet territory. However, to the British and U.S. installations in Cyprus must be added the strong RAF radar station in Troodhos, which has recently been placed under joint British-U.S. administration.

The ETHNOS report concludes: It should also be noted that the Troodhos radar station is one of the strongest in the world and, inconjunction with the one at Okinawa, covers the whole area between Cyprus and Japan.

Government Denies Knowledge

NC170804 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The spokesman yesterday said the Cyprus Government has no information about transfer of any electronic equipment by the Americans from their bases in Greece to the British bases in Cyprus. The report was published in the Athens paper ETHNOS blaming past Greek governments for providing excessive freedom to Americans in Greece.

Meanwhile the Turks have denied that the American monitoring station at Karavas was restored by technicians who arrived from Turkey. The Turkish Cypriots said the reports were circulated by Greek quarters in order to discredit the Turkish Cypriot administration among the non-aligned and to cover up the freedom provided for Americans on the British bases in the south.

TURKISH STATEMENT BLAMES GREEKS FOR INCIDENT

NC150810 Nicosia KIBRIS in English 11 Feb 82 p 16

[Text] The spokesman of the TFSC Foreign Ministry regrets the serious flying incident which took place on 3rd February and which could have caused a tragedy. He particularly regrets that, after giving wrong directions to the captain of the Indian military plane, Greek Cypriot officials maliciously accused Turkish Cypriots for what happened.

The text of the spokesman's statement follows: "On Wednesday, February 3rd, 1982, at about 1610 hours, an unidentified grey plane was seen flying very low over our military positions in Akincilar [Greek Name Louroujina] village. After it was confirmed that the plane, which made no contact with Ercan flying control, was violating Turkish Cypriot airspace, a few warning shots were fired by a rifle. The calmness of the Turkish Cypriot soldiers, and their reaction of this incident with only warning shots, undoubtedly prevented more serious results.

"Aviation officials of the Greek Cypriot administration had deliberately given wrong instructions to the captain of the Indian plane thus causing it to fly very low over our military positions and violating our airspace. We immediately protested about this violation to the Greek Cypriot side through the UN peace force in Cyprus.

AL-ASAD THANKS KIPRIANOU FOR UNGA SUPPORT

NC151149 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] In a message to President Kiprianou, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad expresses thanks and appreciation for Cyprus' important support during the debate on the Golan Heights question at the UN General Assembly special session. President al-Asad adds: Cyprus' attitude has contributed considerably to the adoption of the resolution, which condemns Israel for the annexation of the Golan Heights. In his message, President al-Asad stresses that the policy being followed by the Cypriot Government will contribute not only to the further strengthening and consolidation of relations between Cyprus and Syria, but also to those with all the other Arab states.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

NC141857 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] A six-member delegation of the Socialist International arrived today in Cyprus on a 7-day briefing visit. It is headed by Mrs Joe Richardson of the British Labor Party who is a member of Parliament. The delegation, in which representatives from the British Labor Party and the Socialist Parties of France, Denmark and Italy participate, will be received by President of the Republic Kiprianou. The delegation will also have various other contacts and will visit refugee camps and settlements.

BRIEFS

NEW OFFICIAL TO DPP — Alper Orhon has been appointed secretary general of the Democratic People's Party [DPP]. The party assembly met today under its leader Ismet Kotak and elected the Party's secretary general as well as its 11-man administrative council. The party assembly also approved the activity program as well as its budget for 1982. [Text] [Clandestine Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 13 Feb 82 TA]

TURKMEN COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY

TA161659 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Feb (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Turkey's basic policy of support for the Arab cause at the United Nations was unchanged. He made the statement at a press conference Tuesday where he was asked questions on various foreign policy issues after he made an initial statement about his recent participation at the Madrid conference and the Wehrkunde meeting of personalities from NATO member-countries in Munich.

The foreign minister regretted that Turkey felt obliged nevertheless to abstain during the UN General Assembly voting to condemn Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. He explained Turkey would have voted for the major part of the resolution without any hesitation had it been to the [words indistinct] (?the resolution) "presented difficulties" for the "delicate balances" in Turkish foreign policy: She had to abstain, as explained also in the Turkish permanent representative's address to the General Assembly.

Turkmen rejected the suggestion that Turkey's abstention might have an adverse effect on relations with Arab countries as had her voting on Algeria's independence in the past. "There is no doubt about where we stand concerning the Golan Heights," he said, "we consider the Israeli decision to annex null and void, and we condemn Israel's aggressive policy."

Asked if an earlier abstention by Turkey during the voting on a UN resolution concerning human rights in Latin America indicated a modification of Turkish foreign policy, Turkmen said he believed that resolution had certain "differences" as compared to resolutions of past years.

It is impossible to instruct our permanent representative beforehand on all potential topics that might come up at the General Assembly, the foreign minister said, "and the representative may use his discretion within the framework of standing orders of a general nature."

The way the permanent representative abstained should not be construed as a change in Turkish foreign policy, he said, adding, "There is complete harmony between our ministry and our representative at the United Nations."

Turkmen reiterated his government's desire to maintain "goodneighborly relations" with the Soviet Union. Commentary appearing in the Soviet press, however, contradicted the avowed importance the Soviet Government attaches to such good relations, he added. "I maintain the conviction," he added, "that the Soviet Union will continue to follow a stable and careful policy" towards Turkey.

Turkish authorities were "examining" all aspects of the recent announcement by the Greek energy minister that they would start exploring for oil in the area of the Aegean. "Evidently we shall not make the slightest concession from our rights and interests over the Aegean continental shelf," he declared.

Noting if an agreement is violated by one party, the other party may automatically violate that agreement, Turkmen hoped things would not go that far. The agreement reached at Bern by which Turkey and Greece decided not to conduct activity in the disputed area until the Aegean issue was solved was "an element of stability" in relations between Greece and Turkey, and it would be in Greece's own interests to maintain it.

Asked to comment on reports that Greece had invited Soviet vessels to call at Aegean ports, Turkmen said it was no secret that Greece's NATO policy was a cause for concern among the allies.

The Rogers Plan was being discussed directly between NATO commanders at the national military authorities involved, Turkmen said, adding he had exchanged views with Gen Bernard Rogers of NATO on the question at Munich.

On Greece's efforts to extend international waters to 12 miles, Foreign Minister Turkmen said Turkey had clearly indicated that she would reciprocate against any unilateral action or fait accompli.

Turkey would welcome a Federal German initiative to help resume the dialogue between Turkey and Greece, but added no request had come from Federal Germany in this respect.

At his press conference Tuesday, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said he had a chance to get together separately or in groups with several European colleagues during the Madrid conference and at the conference on defence technology at Munich last week.

Referring to certain press reports, Turkmen explained that in Madrid, he had not requested any interviews with the king or prime minister of Spain, as his stay in Madrid was not an official visit to Spain. He had met with the Spanish foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state separately, he added.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig wanted to visit Turkey soon, Turkmen said, probably some time this year.

The announced U.S. aid of $815 million was "not satisfactory," Turkmen said, particularly from the viewpoint of Turkey's military needs. He declined to comment on a report the Federal German Foreign Ministry is expected to present to its parliament on the grounds that this was an "internal affair" of Federal Germany. German officials, however, had given him the impression that the report would be favorable.

Turkmen believed Norwegian authorities were "aware of the irrationality" of their recent action in withholding a prearranged arms shipment to Turkey. That was why, he believed, Norway had not yet answered Turkey's previous note.

Turkey kept up her efforts of mediation in the Iran-Iraq war through the Islamic conference goodwill mission, but had not made an additional attempt at mediation, the foreign minister announced.

U.S. SENATOR TOWER PAYS VISIT, MEETS OFFICIALS

TA161043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee Senator John Tower has concluded his contacts in Ankara. He was received at 0900 by National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken. National Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Celal Bulutlar was also present at the meeting. At 1000, Tower was received by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Joint defense issues and international problems were discussed at these meetings.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received the senator at 1030. In a statement before the meeting, Ulusu said that joint defense issues will constitute the bulk of the talks. Expressing the belief that bilateral talks will create an opportunity to further and to improve the relations between the two countries in all fields, Ulusu said: We will make an assessment of the political and economic developments that have occurred in the world and in our region since last year.

Tower said that the United States views Turkey as a loyal and stable ally within NATO and that it appreciates Turkey's contribution to world peace. Noting that every possible aid will be extended to help Turkey's various problems, Tower added that aid will be revived for the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces and for a healthier structure in the Turkish economy. Head of State Kenan Evren received Tower at 1130 and conferred with him for some time.

News Conference Held

TA161715 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Feb (AA) -- U.S. Senator John G. Tower (Rep. Texas) said the U.S. would extend $465 million of military aid and $350 million economic aid to Turkey in 1982. The chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee said at a press conference after conferring with Turkish leaders in Ankara Tuesday, Turkey was above all a part of Europe and an important NATO ally. As she was also a member of the Islamic Conference, she could bring all parties together, the senator said. He did not discuss the Turkish-Greek dispute with Turkish statesmen, he said, as this was a matter to be settled between the two countries. The United States had welcomed Turkey's impartiality at the UN voting, Senator Tower said. The posture of participants at the recent Wehrkunde meeting in Munich had been "positive," he added.

Senator Tower left Ankara Tuesday evening.

U.S. TO SELL EQUIPMENT TO MAINTAIN NATO AIRCRAFT

TA170718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The United States intends to sell Turkey equipment worth $180 million to overhaul combat aircraft. This equipment will enable the Turks to maintian NATO aircraft. In the future, Turkey and the United States might jointly manufacture spare parts for these aircraft.

COMMUNIST PARTY DENOUNCES UPCOMING TRIALS

TA140901 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Statement by the Turkish Communist Party Central Anatolia Regional Committee, date not specified -- read by announcer]

[Text] Citizens, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] trial will begin within the coming days at the Ankara courts of the military dictatorship. Another trial has already started in Golcuk. Preparations are being announced in other regions as well. Reactionsim is preparing to try through false testimony to throw into dungeons the progressives it has failed to massacre in the streets, to destroy through torture and to discourage through terror. The junta that has assumed power with the claim of preventing terror and securing the Ataturk principles is, on the one hand, releasing the administrators of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP], the center of terror, and the bloody fascist murderers, and on the other hand, is closing down democratic organizations such as the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] which is protesting the murders of NAP. The administators are being heavily punished, the members are being condemned to exile, unemployment and hunger. The junta is trying the administrators of the Conferation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], who voice their opposition against the massacres, under state of war conditions. Turkes' uncompleted task has been taken over by the prosecutor, Takkeci. He demands the death sentences for workers' leaders. The junta, which has created an atmosphere of oppression through massacres and executions, has brought hunger and poverty to the toilers and unlimited opportunities for exploitation to imperialism and the monopolies by applying the IMF decisions. The junta has signed a new slavery agreement under the name of a joint defense group and has made Turkey a tool of U.S. and NATO adventurist policy. It is actually the junta that should be prosecuted for having committed these crimes against our people and our national independence. Therefore, the reactionary press is granted the permission to [words indistinct]. The trials, the defense and the truth are being concealed from our people and censure is being imposed.

Citizens, the TCP is the only illegal Communist Party in Europe. The bourgeoisie has for the last 60 years been attempting to put on trial the TCP which is now being tried by the military dictatorship. The TCP for the last 60 years has been the plaintiff and not the defendant. The TCP was born from the heart of the people during the war of national liberation. It has been struggling for national independence and the people's welfare for the last 61 years. The junta is trying to conceal this fact through accusations of terrorism. The TCP is the merciless enemy of imperialism and reactionism which are the source of terror. Even the military prosecutor had to admit in the indictment that the TCP was not involved in terror, that its expenditures were covered by members fees and that it was a disciplined party active on a national scale and in all regions. What then is the accusation and why the trial? The reactionary military dictatorship is attacking the TCP because it is guiding the toiling people's struggle for national independence, peace, employment, land and freedom. Progressives, patriots, democrats, those who want a happy existence and a national democratic constitution for our toiling people and those who support the just demands of the masses are being tried in Golcuk, Ankara and other regions. All efforts exerted by reactionism are in vain. The TCP is alive and struggling. Neither the reactionary press' outcries concerning the destruction of the TCP nor the tortures, sham trials and rumors on splits within the TCP -- aimed at encouraging the formation of factions -- can change this truth. The TCP cannot be torn away from our people and the world communist movement. The TCP, through its steel discipline, its unshakable unity and its clear and open policy, is part of the struggle of the masses and will stand by the masses.

Workers, toilers, intellectuals, patriotic soldiers and officers, let us raise our voice for the release of political prisoners and for the reopening of democratic organizations. Let us express our solidarity with the progressive democratic and patriotic detainees. Listen to the voice of the Turkish Communist Party. Let us break the censor of the junta and let us spread the truths. Let us unite for a national democratic constitution.

[Signed] TCP Central Anatolia Regional Committee.

Trial Begins

TA151843 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Feb (AA) -- The 205 members of the illegal Communist Party of Turkey "TCP" appeared before an Ankara martial law court Monday for the first hearing of their trial on charges of violating Article 141 of the Penal Code, of obtaining information "that should have remained confidential in the interest of the state," of contempt of the president, arranging false identity cards, and violation of other laws. The first day of the trial was devoted to establishing the identity of the individual defendants, for whom the military prosecutor is demanding prison sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years. The minimum sentence required for 12 of the defendants is 8 years.

DEATH SENTENCE SOUGHT FOR 10 LEFTISTS

TA151828 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1643 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Erzincan, 15 Feb, (AA) -- The trial of 112 members of the illegal Leftist Revolutionary Path [DEV-YOL] organization active in the Golkoy District of Ordu Province has begun at a martial law court in Erzincan. The military prosecutor is demanding the death penalty for 10 of the defendants on charges of having violated Article 146/1 of the Turkish Penal Code.

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DEFENSE, FOREIGN MINISTERS CITED ON NUCLEAR ARMS

PM170955 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 12 Feb -- The fall defense budget will not give any indication of the government's final decision about the number of nuclear-armed units The Netherlands will keep or about the structure of Netherlands defenses in the next 10 years. It is possible, however, that there will be a decision whether or not to maintain the nuclear potential of the Netherlands fleet air arm's patrol aircraft.

Defense Minister van Mierlo, who made these announcements in the debate on the NATO sections of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Ministries' budgets, pointed out that the last Neptune patrol aircraft would be taken out of service in August. The first three replacement Orions would then be brought into operation. Then, for technical reasons, it will be necessary to make some decision about these aircraft's nuclear capacity (involving depth charges, for example), Van Mierlo said. However, any such decision would have to be debated with the chamber before any decision was made.

As far as any structural features contained in the budget were concerned, the minister said that informal consultations with the Netherlands' NATO partners would take place this summer about Netherlands' contributions to conventional and nuclear defenses. As a result, the next budget will contain a full inventory in both fields "with priorities decided by the government." After a debate with the States General formal consultations with NATO would then be able to begin.

Van Mierlo told Labor Party chamber member De Vries that he did not expect a nuclear-free Europe in the foreseeable future. He also said that he "greatly doubted" the military usefulness of the deterrent effect of so-called short-range nuclear arms (nuclear artillery, and so on). Van Mierlo was even less inclined than Foreign Minister van der Stoel to answer questions about when The Netherlands would decide on the deployment of cruise missiles on Netherlands territory. (Labor Party representative De Vries had asked the cabinet to end its record of avoiding such a decision.) Van Mierlo had little inclination -- as has been suggested by Labor Party circles -- to refuse to allow the inspection teams who will come to prepare for the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands from the end of 1983 to enter the country. It would by no means be possible to deduce a decision by the Netherlands Government from their presence in the country, he said.

Minister van der Stoel said that he was a supporter of greater European cooperation within NATO -- for example, through the forum of the EEC or European foreign policy coordination -- but only when this strengthened transatlantic relations with the United States and did not weaken them. He spoke of a "fundamental congruence of interest" between the United States and its European partners, "and not only in the field of security. Proper consultation is necessary: The discussion with Washington about arms limitation talks, which finally began in Geneva, showed the importance of a common European approach."

Van der Stoel warned against too much pessimism about the talks with Moscow. He said that there were close connections between these negotiations on medium-range weapons and the negotiations on intercontinental nuclear systems which will be discussed in the START talks in Geneva.

SPD/FDP COALITION SEEN AS 'BRITTLE ALLIANCE'

DW171103 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Feb 82 p 3

[Commentary signed RR: "Brittle Alliance"]

[Text] Warning lights are flashing as if an oriental potentate were racing through the country with his entourage. Wherever you looked in past days signals were indicating the tension in the Bonn coalition, demonstrating how brittle the Social-Liberal coalition has become. The tone is irritating. Warnings are being uttered, the partners accuse each other and an additional burden emanates from political differences in their own ranks. The most recent contribution was made by North-Rhine Westphalian minister of agriculture, Hans-Otto Baumer, who said something most natural at a time when even banalities can become explosive: He said in a RHEINISCHE POST interview that the coalition must not be maintained at any price. The Bezirk chairman of the Lower Rhine area is certainly not somebody who is suspected of complicating matters for the chancellor. But if he, too, feels called upon to outline the limits of social democratic suffering, it shows in an impressive way how hard it is for the party to cope with the employment program. Baumer and others aim for the FDP, and so they belong objectively to those who "nag" the compromise "to pieces", as Herbert Wehner has called this action of Social Democrats according to DER SPIEGEL, but some people do it only to open the valve of the boiling kettle. Letting off steam as a strategy for survival? How long can something like that work?

ECONOMICS MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLISH SANCTIONS

LD181024 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff flew to the United States today for a series of talks with leading U.S. Government and economic representatives. Before his departure the minister again explained the West German attitude toward U.S. demands for far-reaching economic sanctions against the USSR and Poland. All future agreements and the continuation of trade relations would be reviewed, said Lambsdorff in an interview with DPA. The Federal Government will, however, stay with the (?European) gas-pipeline deal with the Soviet Union. Any obstruction of U.S. supplies or the granting of licenses to German firms for the construction of the gas pipeline from western Siberia to Europe is "not permissible" from the Federal Government's point of view because these had already been agreed prior to events in Poland.

With regard to sanctions against Poland and the USSR, Lambsdorff said: "The Soviet Union must clearly know that there are limits to the continuation of the process of detente when, first in Afghanistan and now in Poland, it is playing an important role in events there." Such massive violation of the rights laid down in the CSCE Final Act as is happening in Poland could "not be swallowed without any reaction at all." The process of detente in Europe, of which the CSCE is a very essential part, must, however, be continued. "In the economic sector," said Lambsdorff, "the Soviet Union must and can count on concluded agreements being upheld by its partners in agreements." With regard to U.S. thoughts about restricting the transfer of technological know-how to the Soviet Union, Lambsdorff said the question is whether there is any point in this. "A country that can build Sputniks and launch them into orbit will no doubt be able to construct rotors and turbines for gas pumping stations." Moreover, exprience has shown that 'although economic sanctions led to discomfort and restrictions in the country concerned, at the same time they provided it with the incentive to make itself indpendent of imports from third countries through developments and products of its own."

With regard to U.S. considerations about not purchasing any more arms manufactured outside the United States, the economics minister said: "That is a clear violation of GATT and arms cooperation agreements within the alliance." The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was agreed between governments on 1 January 1948. There are now 83 full member-states.

Lambsdorff is planning to hold a thorough discussion with the United States on future economic and finance policy. He expressed confidence in this respect that, despite the current situation on the currency markets, if the West German balance on current account continues its favorable development, the Federal Bank will have "more maneuverability" for lowering interest rates. In the view of the minister, however, U.S. interest rates will probably remain high in 1982. In general Lambsdorff regards present relations with Washington as burdened by a number of misunderstandings between the alliance partners which have become aggravated, if anything, in the recent past. There is certainly irritation in the United States concerning the German peace movement. "All this is interpreted very quickly and very rashly by some Americans as weakness, or even cowardice, as lacking the will for defense," said Lambsdorff. "Too little account is taken by both sides of the fact that we continue to be guided as before by the same basic values."

BECKER OUTLINES INCREASED MEASURES AGAINST USSR

LD171520 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Government has stepped up its pressure on Moscow regarding Polish martial law and has decided to limit from now on political trips to the Soviet Union. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, who explained the measures to the federal press conference today after the cabinet session, described them as the Federal Republic's part in the "political signals" decided by NATO. In addition to the strict application of restrictions on the movements of official Soviet representatives in the Federal Republic, which were announced last week, Becker announced that "exchange meetings with official Soviet authorities would be adapted to fit the situation." In addition, no further Soviet consultates general would be set up in the Federal Republic. Restrictions are also to apply for "representative meetings" held by the Polish military regime.

The talks on the scientific-technological framework agreement and on the shipping agreement will be postponed, as will those on the inland shipping agreement. The German-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the economic sector will be "implemented more strictly." Furthermore, the Federal Republic will "participate in trade measures by the European Community."

The government spokesman explained that the restriction of contacts would range from politicians in high positions "down to state secretaries." This group of people should in future give especially careful consideration to the matter before accepting invitations to political and specialist talks in the Soviet Union. Becker said that in this respect these "political signals" on the part of the Federal Government would remain in force until the situation in Poland improves.

By means of this list, the Federal Government is demonstrating its participation in NATO's January decisions and is joining in sending stronger political signals in Moscow's direction. Becker drew attention to the fact that similar "signals" -- except for in the United States -- but have not yet been announced. The government spokesman expressly confirmed that all the measures also apply to the members of the so-called economic commission which is responsible at government level for economic contacts. It was once again made clear at the cabinet session that the Federal Government undertakes the commitment not to undermine other measures by allied states against Moscow.

The restrictions on Soviet diplomats in the Federal Republic correspond with those for western diplomats in Moscow. Accordingly, members of the Soviet Embassy in Bonn -- with the sole exception of the ambassador himself -- may only move freely in the area of Bonn/Cologne and on the highway routes to Frankfurt Airport. Other trips must be registered beforehand at the Foreign Ministry, which may raise objections. Similar rules also apply to members of the Soviet consulates and the Soviet Trade Mission in Cologne. Until now, however, these restrictions have been handled generously.

FIRM GIVEN PERMIT TO RECEIVE SOVIET GAS

LD171910 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Office for Trade and Industry can now give a formal green light to the Ruhrgas AG, of Essen -- which participates on the German side in the West European gas pipeline deal with the USSR -- to receive the gas. The Federal Cabinet today issued the office the necessary permit under the foreign trade and payments order.

GOVERNMENT HAS 'NO COMMENT' ON WEHNER'S TRIP

LD171722 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Government does not intend to comment publicly on the forthcoming visit to Warsaw for political talks by the chairman of the SPD Lower House Group, Herbert Wehner. "The Federal Government refrains from making any judgment and any comment," Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said at a news conference in Bonn today. He said that the government has "taken note" of Wehner's intention to make the trip. By reacting in this way, the government has made it clear -- as Wehner himself has done previously -- that the SPD politician is acting on his own initiative in seeking contacts for talks in Warsaw. Informed sources confirmed again today that Wehner had informed Chancellor Schmidt, SPD Chairman Brandt and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher of his intention to go to Warsaw before it became publicly known on Monday. However, Government Spokesman Becker said at the time that when Wehner announced his forthcoming trip, government leaders had not yet been approached.

FRG COMMENTATOR ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

DW121111 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Commendary signed G-N.: "Unequal Security"]

[Text] The secrecy of the Geneva medium-range arms negotiations did not last long. Two and a half months after the opening TASS called the American disarmament suggestion (with zero solution) as "totally unrealistic." One day later the U.S. Department of State publicly rejected the "Soviet proposal." It is obvious that except for an exchange of comments on details of both suggestions nothing has moved in Geneva. The negotiations on medium-range missiles are in a crisis. Maybe they are facing collapse.

Western politicians have been telling the Soviet leaders for 3 years that their new medium-range arms have changed the situation in a particularly threatening way. The Russians have been deaf to such warnings for 3 years; they have continued their armament and made suggestions such as moratoriums and unequal curtailments which would have weakened the Western position and made the Soviet Union the sole possessor of this new means of threat. Moscow has been maintaining since last summer that there is no imbalance because both sides have about 1,000 such warheads each in Europe. That is a mathematical trick. Moscow adds up Western arms with a range of more than 1,000 kilometers and less than that, comparing them with its own medium-range missiles with a range of 4,000 and 5,000 kilometers. But if you compare similar categories, which would be proper, the Soviet Union has a medium-range missile superiority of at least 950 warheads compared with 162 Western warheads, and with regard to arms with a range of less than 1,000 kilometers, a superiority of 1,400 compared with 870 (including French and British arms). This fact has been clearly outlined to the Soviet leadership in past months. It does not contest the figures, but only the way of counting.

This is nothing mechanical of secondary importance. The intention to count all arms on the one side which could reach Soviet territory while not doing the same with regard to Western Europe is not the result of Soviet ignorance, it is a clear political intention. The Soviet Union wants to achieve security for itself and insecurity for Western Europe. It wants to have this confirmed in Geneva, but with a program of unequal security the Soviet leadership is ruining every chance of disarmament in Europe.

HERNU: 'LOYAL TO INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS'

DW161053 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Feb 82 p 2

[Correspondent Lutz Krusche interview with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu in PARIS]

[Text] Paris, 15 February -- [Question] Mr Minister, for 8 months now France has had a Socialist defense minister who started his work with great zeal. Could you explain to a foreigner what France's new defense concept is like, or rather which new defense philosophy has been intoroduced since the election loss of the political right?

[Answer] The government which emerged from the last elections is surely one of changes, of amendments. This is the mandate which it was given by the voters who had received concrete proposals -- what I have in mind in particular are the 110 points of Francois Mitterrand during the presidential election campaign. But there is one point which requires invariability: the commandments of defense in view of the multiple and complex threats by the modern world. The premier drew attention to this in a speech on principles delivered to the "Institut des Hautes Etudes de la Defense Nationale," saying that defense and security represent commandments which outlive political elections. Let me add that France will continue developing its own strategy of deterrence, simultaneously reamining loyal to its international commitments.

[Question] A question which is bound to interest all Germans: Where, geographically speaking, does France's defense begin as far as your government is concerned?

[Answer] Let me start with a general statement which dates back to Thucydides, meaning not just yesterday: In the case of conflict there is but one certainty, and this certainty is that nothing will develop in the manner foreseen by the strategists. Hence, it is necessary to avoid fixing rigid boundaries or inflexible plans in advance. On the contrary, it is necessary to count on the factor of uncertainty to intensify deterrence. Thus I will confine myself to the public statement: A serious threat to the states allied with France would seriously affect France's security. This, by the way, is the reason why the responsible people of French politics -- from the president, himself, down -- insist so much on the need to prevent an imbalance from emerging between the two most armed powers. After all, the security of the European partners depends on a balance of forces.

[Question] Mr Minister, the president and you, yourself, have made it clear on several occasions that any return of France into NATO military integration is out of the question. On the other hand, Paris the other day indicated interest in an upgrading of the West European Union, the WEU. Could you be more specific about it?

[Answer] You justly recall our refusal to return into NATO military integration. France as a member of the Atlantic Alliance indeed is loyal to its commitments, yet it also is sovereign in having autonomy of decisions and leeway of freedom resting on its own nuclear deterrence. As far as the WEU is concerned, you are right, we did indicate interest in upgrading that organization, in particular its parliamentary assembly. There are two major reasons for this: First, there is the Treaty of Brussels which contains an important clause with regard to mutual military assistance. It is especially under this aspect that we refer to this treaty. Besides, and it is necessary to stress this point, the WEU is the only organization in which the Europeans can bring up for discussion their common defense problems. This is true in theory -- as provided for by the treaties -- but also in practice because, unlike the European Community, the WEU exclusively comprises allied states. The Europeans must be able to talk about their own affairs. Pacifism, for instance, is an issue which affects our countries and peoples. I see one place where these problems can be brought up for discussion, and that is the WEU.

[Question] For years the French Pluto missiles stationed in Alsace have been irritating the German people, simply because by their targeting and range they aim only at the Federal Republic. Will your government change this state of affairs and consult Bonn in connection with the planned replacement of the Pluto missiles?

[Answer] The "Plutos" are systems whose range is comparable to that of the U.S. "Lance" missiles -- I am told that they are even slightly superior to the latter -- which are now stationed in various European countries in great numbers. The Pluto missile soon will have a successor. The French Defense Council just recently decided that the future weapons system should have a range of at least 250 km.

[Question] Mr Minister, are you quite generally seeking closer cooperation with the Federal Republic in defense matters?

[Answer] Without hesitating and quite unequivocally I answer your question with a "Oui": Since the 1950's German-French friendship has been the supporting pillar of stability in Western Europe. Cooperation in the field of armaments for our armed forces is an important element of this understanding. In this connection it is necessary for me to note that French-German programs -- Poland, Milan, Hot, Alpha Jet and others -- are not only important political symbols, but also industrially and financially profitable operations for both partners. I will not deny that we desire an early start of cooperation with respect to future projects: What I mean, of course, is the application of the agreement concluded between our two governments in February 1980 involving the French-German tank. Moreover -- and this is highly important -- there is also the project of the antitank helicopter, because this type of weapons system is destined to play an enhanced role in modern armies. I think that the forthcoming German-French summit meeting [scheduled for 24/25 February] will produce some headway with respect to these two projects to which the French Government attaches quite a special significance.

PS OFFICIAL SCORES EASTERN EUROPEAN REGIMES

PM161143 Paris LE MATIN in French 6-7 Feb 82 p 2

[Didier Buffin interview with Jacques Huntzinger, in charge of international relations for the PS National Secretariat: "Strenuously Denouncing the East Bloc Regimes" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The PS leadership considers that the regimes of East Europe "have nothing in common with socialism." Why assert such a categorical stance as this today?

[Answer] One of the reasons for this declaration is to recall the PS' unwavering doctrine on the East bloc regimes. They are in effect not socialist. This analysis was clearly confirmed in the 1979 Socialist Plan [program statement], but at the time nobody took particular notice of it. What is this analysis? At the outset there was a social revolution in Russia, and in Central Europe too, between the two wars and after World War II. The regimes were established by the communist parties. But the ruling communist parties have blocked the building of socialism, while still effecting positive reforms in the economic and social sphere. With the monopoly of power in their hands, they have prevented any system of public liberty, thus creating dictatorships. These communist parties have ossified and become cut off from the masses, becoming increasingly less representative of their country's working class. So the people's forces have expressed themselves by other means; by the workers revolt (Berlin 1953), by the attempts at internal freedom in the parties (Prague 1968) and by the reappraisal of the trade union and political institutions (Poland in 1980).

We have been saying that for a long time, but the situation in Poland evidences such a seizing up of the regimes of East Europe that they must be vigorously denounced -- in the interest of socialism, because nobody today must confuse East Europe and socialism any more; in the interest also of peace, because the seeds of explosion much more dangerous for Europe than the SS-20 and Pershing missiles are to be found in these regimes.

[Question] It is no mere chance that the PS is restating these stances at the time of the 24th PCF Congress....

[Answer] It so happens that this declaration was adopted by the executive bureau the very day the PCF Congress opened. In fact, it originates directly from the aggravation of the Polish people's situation and the recent events in Gdansk. The promises made by Jaruzelski have not been kept. He had promised to lift martial law, progressively liberate the detainees and to return life to normal. Nothing has been done. Poland is engaged in a process of normalization Czechoslovakia-style, minus the Soviet tanks... It is a question of effecting normalization cautiously: The Soviet Union learned lessons from 1968. The military coup in Poland was prepared meticulously over weeks and months, then the machinery of repression was set in motion. Some people still delude themselves about the so-called moderation of Jaruzelski and his crew, but the PS has no more illusions.

[Question] Is this analysis to be understood as a response to the report presented by Georges Marchais at the 24th congress?

[Answer] It is an element of the response to the propositions made at the 24th PCF Congress. It is true that the importance of the delegations from the big communist parties of East Europe, that the ovation given to the representatives of the Soviet and Polish Communist Parties, that the perception of the identity of views between the internationalism of the Soviet Communist Party and certain analyses contained in the report by Georges Marchais, as well as Maxime Gremetz' speech, may allow us to think that the PCF is not the last great Western communist party close to the international communist movement.

[Question] A party with an allegiance to the Soviet Union come what may?

[Answer] The analysis we can make of the current situation of the PCF must take account of the reality which I have just described to you. After the schism of the PCI, the serious crisis experienced by the PCF and the distancing of most the communist parties of Northern Europe from the CPSU, we are forced to admit that the PCF is increasingly isolated in West Europe in terms of its foreign policy stances (Afghanistan, Poland, the nature of the socialist regimes). This is a longstanding situation. It is simply an expression of the relative contradiction of a communist party participating in a leftwing government with integrity, but hampered by its international ties.

[Question] Are you about to launch a debate on the relations between the PCF and East Europe, as demanded by [PS National Secretary] Jean Poperen recently?

[Answer] I do not think there will be a debate. The reality is taken into account by the PS when it analyzes the PCF's situation. Its present difficulties and even its contradictions in no way prevent the implementation of the government accord established between the socialists and communists last June. This accord involves the parties.

[Question] Are you not afraid that the PS will be accused of doubletalk, between your taking of stances and the signing of the Soviet gas contract, and the reception of the Polish foreign minister by [External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson in Paris?

[Answer] I don't regard this as doubletalk. There is a government policy and there is only beginning: economic activity is blocked, the population will not always remain passive. So we can expect a possible dramatization of the situation leading to much stronger reactions on the part of Western governments and the French Government. The government must think of all the consequences of the decisions it takes on the Polish affair, because war and peace are at stake. If we refuse Soviet gas today, to what extent would we have to react tomorrow if the repression became bloody and Soviet troops intervened? The PS does not have these responsibilities. Its role is political and ideological. This role is to help France become the homeland of socialism in Europe.

MITTERRAND VIEWS ROLE OF NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

LD171754 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] According to Francois Mitterrand, the nationalized industries will be enterprises like others, with bosses like others. That means responsibility, motivation, competition, job creation, and above all, priority to the industrial sector. The Council of Ministers session has just ended. The Elysee spokesman, Pierre Beregovoy, reports the president's intentions:

[Begin Beregovoy recording] The president of the republic declared that industrial enterprises and the national banks must not be appendages of the administration. Their autonomy of decision and action must be total. The necessary controls will be effected. Thus, the nationalized sector will carry out its activities by respecting the rules of loyal competition. I will watch over all this personally, declared President Mitterrand, and I invite the government to conform strictly to this. Finally, I count on these enterprises' developing new social relations and their becoming places of significant progress for workers' training and conditions. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO OFFER RECONSTRUCTION AID TO CHAD

AB180837 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 18 Feb (AFP) -- The French Government, placed in a difficult position by Chad's rejection of OAU proposals for a cease-fire and elections there, said Wednesday it had "taken note with interest" of the proposals but still plans to offer reconstruction aid to its former colony.

Following a report to cabinet members by the minister of external relations and cooperation, a spokesman said the government "reaffirmed its attachment to the principles of unity, territorial integrity and the independence of Chad," which has been torn by civil war since February 1979. The spokesman said France wanted to contribute, "through (?active) cooperation with Chadian authorities, in the reconstruction of the country."

Government sources said France would send aid of 80 million francs (13.3 million dollars) this year, up from 55 million francs last year. The government declaration was the first official French reaction to the recommendations of the Organization of African Unity's committee on Chad, which met earlier this month in Nairobi.

Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei rejected the OAU proposals, placing France in an awkward position since it had based its continued aid to the north-central African country on the OAU's recognition of the Chad Government. Observers said the French statement Wednesday appeared to be an attempt to recognize the stance of the pan-African organization while reaffirming plans to continue supporting Goukouni.

Government sources here note that, while the OAU disagrees with Goukouni on the means to establish peace in Chad, it has not withdrawn its support of his government. The sources said that France plans no peace initiative of its own in Chad. Despite French economic and military aid to the government, the rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissene Habre have taken control of about two-thirds of the country -- a fact which observers said has caused some embarrassment in Paris.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

AB161929 Paris AFP in French 1637 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 16 Feb (AFP) -- French-Seychelles relations are quite good, France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles Republic, confirmed on Tuesday afternoon when leaving Francois Mitterrand, whom he was meeting for the first time.

In fact, he announced the opening of "a new era" in cooperation between the two countries and stated that their talks were "very warm."

Cooperation between the two countries went through a difficult period and gradually improved, especially since Mr Mitterrand came to power in France in May 1981. The attempted coup on the Mahe Island in November 1981 by a group of mercenaries from South Africa gave France the opportunity to make a gesture of solidarity toward the Seychelles Government. Three warships, including two Avisos, were sent by Paris to the Port of Victoria while two reconnaissance planes of the navy landed at the Mahe International Airport, where violent clashes took place between mercenaries and Seychelles defense forces.

The problem of Seychelles economic development was discussed during talks and lunch at the Elysee on Tuesday attended by Claude Cheysson minister of external relations, Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development; and Louis Le Pensec, minister of maritime affairs,

The main subjects discussed were fishing and construction, but cultural and political problems in that region of the world as well as the situation in the closest countries such as Madagascar, India, and the Horn of Africa were also raised.

President Rene, whose visit to France will last several more days, will meet Jean-Pierre Cot and Mr Cheyyson as well as Minister of Defense Charles Hernu and Minister of Maritime Affairs Le Pensec. He will also hold talks with Guy Penne, the French President's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, whom he received in Victoria in October 1981.

Observers believe that these talks will enable the Seychelles head of state to reaffirm his country's major policy option, namely, nonalignment and solidarity with the Third World and with liberation movements in Southern Africa and in the Western Sahara. The Seychelles favors "a zone of peace" in the Indian Ocean and to this end it intends to reduce the maritime and air stopovers granted to foreign powers.

TWO SUBMARINES ENROUTE TO INDIAN OCEAN

PM171031 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Feb 82 p 17

[Text] Two conventionally propelled attack submarines, the Venus from the Atlantic Fleet at Brest and the Agosta from the Mediterranean Fleet at Toulon, have been sent on an extended mission to the Indian Ocean. Escorted by the logistic support ship the Rhone, the two French submarines are to pass through the Suez Canal on 1 March. In the Indian Ocean they will join a French fleet composed largely of a fleet escort ship, one gunboat [Aviso], four corvettes [Aviso-Escorteurs], three minesweepers, two minehunters and their support ships, one maintenance ship and supply tankers.

This is the second France submarine mission to the Indian Ocean. As early as 1976 the Marsouin and the Junon undertook a mission lasting several months. The Agosta, in service since 1977, has a dived displacement of 1,725 tons and the Venus, in service since 1966, has a dived displacement of 1,043 tons. These diesel-electric propelled submarines are equipped with torpedoes with conventional warheads.

POPE ADDRESSES DIPLOMATS, POLES IN NIGERIA

AU161547 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Lagos, 16 Feb (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II addressed himself to relations between industrialized nations and the Third World and dropped a sharp warning to those nations who seek to dominate others through their economic and technological might in a message delivered here today to the ambassadors accredited to Nigeria. The pontiff met with the diplomatic corps in the apostolic nunciature in the capital to open the fifth day of his visit to Nigeria.

In his statement, he declared that, "Economic and monetary superiority, the possession of material goods and resources or technological capabilities do not justify political or social superiority, the cultural or moral superiority of a people or a nation over another.

"This means, therefore, that any position which seeks to justify such superiority on an ideological or philosophical basis is not a valid position and must be rejected." The church leader went on to recommend dealings among peoples and nations held "in dignity and sovereignty" and founded on equality.

Turing to the matter of Third World development, John Paul affirmed that this process "has not exhausted itself though some, at times, may gain the impression that it is no longer receiving the priority it deserves." In another area of his statement to the diplomats, John Paul noted that, "many governments in the world today appear concerned with many other matters, such as inflation and military security." "Yet, despite the impressive level of economic growth which some developed nations have achieved over the past decade, mamy people are still conditioned by a poverty which means not only low earnings but also malnutrition, hunger, illiteracy, lack of education, unemployment, a persistent and lessened respect for life."

At this point the pontiff recalled his encyclical "Laborem Exercens," published September 14 last year, and insisted that "Integral human development deserves special attention because it plays a very important role in the great cause of international peace." "Peace throughout the world is possible only if there is peace within each country. Domestic peace will never be achieved unless each nation devotes the attention required for the promotion of just development to benefit all its citizens," the pope said.

In conclusion, John Paul called on the ambassadors present to encourage justice and to work toward the reconciliation and strengthening of solidarity among men "in a world and a continent so full of promise and yet so devastated by dissent, exploitation, injustice, misunderstanding, and a host of threats to peace."

At midday, John Paul went into the gardens of the nunciature and spoke to an estimated 200 members of the 2,000-strong Polish community in Nigeria as "the first of the Polish race to become a successor of Peter" and of what he described as the "state of war" in his native country. The pontiff, half-shielded from the blazing Nigerian sun by a baobab tree and the shade of the building, delivered his unprepared statement entirely in Polish.

Also on hand for the gathering was the Polish ambassador to Lagos, Witold Jurasz, the first Warsaw government representative to officially meet with the pope since the declaration of martial law in the Eastern European country on December 13.

John Paul explained that, "as the first of the Polish race to become a successor of Peter, not only Polish but Slav as well, I feel a special duty to my country and to all my compatriots." "The history of Poland and the church," the pope said, "prepared me in a certain sense to feel solidarity with all the other ntations of the world. It was not for nothing that the Poles always sought out alliances and fought for the freedom others, seeing it as their own.

"For this reason, I feel solidarity with men and nations suffering and discriminated against. It is easy for me to be with them all because I have learned since I was little to be with my nation, which has not had an easy history and is not having an easy time at present," John Paul said. The pontiff went on to say, "I will add that, being outside the country, almost always in Rome but elsewhere as well, I am profoundly living the events in my country, especially the more recent and difficult events, and I will bear witness to them aloud so that the Poles, as a nation, might have their rights recognized by their neighbors and by the nations they are linked to through recent history.

"I have said this in recent months and in the last weeks," the pope insisted, "and I have repeated this to all the representatives of the nations so that the rights of all peoples and all nations might be respected." The pope then said "Dear brothers and sisters, this is a heritage from many centuries. The centuries have taught us this, not only the human rights declaration made by the United Nations after the Second World War." "Since the Council of Constantine in 400, Polish ambassadors have adhered to these principles. One cannot be Polish without bearing within himself this heritage of the nation, which is addressed not only to our country but has a role in the entire world."

"I want to appeal to all of you to represent in Nigeria everything that is Polish. Contribute to that which is best in this nation, which has great human resources and is at the beginning of its historic phase, the federation of Nigeria. God help each of us to carry out this duty," John Paul concluded.

PCI'S PAJETTA SUMMARIZES VISIT TO ROMANIA

PM151505 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7-8 Feb 82 p 9

[Vladimiro Odinzov interview with PCI directorate member Giancarlo Pajetta: "Pajetta Has Visited Bucharest: Ceausescu Does Not Wish To Break With Botteghe Oscure" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Giancarlo Pajetta returned Friday from Bucharest, where he met with Ceausescu and other members of the Romanian Government and party -- the only ones so far to have wished to meet with a PCI delegation following the resounding break with Moscow.

[Question] When was this visit to Romania arranged?

[Answer] About 10 days ago. If you wish to know whether it was before or after the publication of the articles on the current controversy, I will tell you that it came before the article in KOMMUNIST, but after the article in PRAVDA.

[Question] Were you received as a heretic or as a revolutionary?

[Answer] As on other occasions, as a comrade

[Question] And what did you discuss?

[Answer] We conducted an extremely broad survey: Relations between our two parties, foreign policy, "problems of international communism." The Romanians dwelt greatly on disarmament, on removing the existing missiles and deploying no new missiles in Europe and on the need to involve all European countries in the negotiations on the missles. It seems essential to the Romanians that the possibility of this involvement, to use an expression of theirs, be found immediately in one way or another, and that the negotiations for nuclear reduction and then disarmament do not take place over Europe's head.

"A Process of Seeking"

I believe that this is also of interest to our country.

It poses the problem of a European initiative including all the countries on the continent, asking nobody to leave the existing alliances, but proposing as protagonists or at least as participants and regarding as a reality the Europe of the neutrals, of the Atlantic Alliance and of the Warsaw Pact. As I was told, it would be pointless to pose the problem of the search for a third way, of the controversy over existing political and social structures and of relations among countries and parties, because all this would be "resolved," or rather, eliminated, by a nuclear catastrophe.

If you ask me about essentials, I would say that this is highlighted in a phrase in the communique, when it says that "Unity of a new kind is necessary." To some extent this is in keeping with what we say about the need for a new internationalism which should in the first place envisage the existence of relations even when there is no identity of views and even when there are controversies and disputes: Something, therefore, which should have nothing to do with habits and kinds of organization which belong to the past, such as the Cominform or Comintern, and should reject certain, not always suppressed, inclinations to recreate something similar. This is why we would never agree to take part in a suggested communist conference.

Second, the need was emphasized for joint action on the problems of peace with the socialist and social democratic parties, thus lending the significance of international solidarity not solely to the relations, contacts and convergences found among the parties of Comintern origin which espouse the internationalist tradition and the teachings of Marx and Lenin.

[Question] But what exactly does "unity of a new kind" mean? "New" in comparison with what?

[Answer] In comparison with the conceptions which used to be espoused. Some people sometimes forget that there are no pulpits from which excommunications can be delivered, not even organizations heading a country, a state or a leading party.

[Question] However, in the final communique, among the topics discussed, there is the "problem of the international communist movement."

[Answer] It is an expression which we have not used for some time, because it gives the impression that there is an organization, a factor, which links us, for instance, with the Albanian communists, with whom, on the contrary, we cannot even speak.

[Question] Did you discuss Eurocommunism?

[Answer] Eurocommunism is a trend, the need for which is emphasized today by the fact that one element in the current controversy is the need to differentiate methods of political struggle and the possibility of building and living in a socialist society from the currently realized models.

[Question] But what relationship, what link is there today between Eurocommunism and the third way? The PCI today talks little about Eurocommunism and a great deal about the third way. Is it a qualitative change?

[Answer] Some communist parties -- and, in my opinion, also some which have not done so explicitly -- are realizing increasingly that an individual way is necessary because of conditions of political and social organization and because of experience of an individual democratic life. The need to state that the model of socialism where it is realized cannot be proposed for West Europe is recognized. It must be stated that social democracy is in a state of crisis and is questioning itself about its identity. All this has been called Eurocommunism, and one of its elements has also been that of emphasizing how, in recognizing this reality, pluralism was also recognized, and in it a role for the socialist and social democratic parties, which, on the other hand, are wondering about the need to find new ways. We, in asserting pluralism and a multiparty system, recognize all this and say so.

We recognize that in Europe the problems are posed differently from the way they are in the countries where socialism is realized: We recognize the crisis of social democracy and the fact that the social democratic parties themselves recognize it and are experiencing the turmoil of it. This necessitates the search for a third way, so I can see no conflict.

[Question] But many of these things were also contained in Eurocommunism.

[Answer] And indeed we do not believe that it is necessary to find something new every 6 or 3 months or every week to enable L'ESPRESSO to publish an article with a big photograph.

[Question] So what is the difference between the Eurocommunism of yesterday and the third way of today?

[Answer] Eurocommunism is the way in which the need is defined for West European communists to make it clear that they are not proposing either the model of realized socialism or being converted to a social democracy whose existing limits they pointed out, while recognizing at the same time a crisis in it which required a process of thorough renewal. It goes without saying that this raises the issue of a third way. When we talked about Eurocommunism we were basically rejecting the idea that "There is no third way" ["Tertiu, non datur"] and it is this "third way" that is now being referred to. When you say "Eurocommunism" you are already implying a "third way." It seems that there is a preference to discuss labels rather than substance.

There Must Be Participation

[Question] The fact remains that as long as you talked simply in terms of Eurocommunism there was a latent dissent with the CPSU but at least your dialogue continues. Now the "label" has led to an open conflict.

[Answer] When you raise the issue of Eurocommunism you implicitly raise the issue of the third way and in this effort to see what problems the workers movement must tackle to transform Western Europe in a socialist direction there is a research process that had led to a clarification of differences with respect to the existing models and to an explanation of their rejection. As this research has become more specific and the problems have been approached more completely and realistically -- and as, while all this has been taking place, certain steps which we consider regressive have been taken in the socialist countries -- so we have come to an open and polemical clash. This is partly because they see in our research a specification of some principles and aspects that they believe conflict with their political outlook and because they believe that our criticism lends substance to criticism of actions that they perform and that concern more than the choice of a model. In other words, we have not criticized and rejected a model simply because it is their specific model. We now have grounds in our criticism for stating that this model is unsuited not only to us but to them too. It is not that the Polish model, for instance, is unsuited to the Italians: It now seems clear that it did not suit Poland either.

[Question] How does Romania judge all this disagreement between the PCI and CPSU?

[Answer] In its position of autonomy it has simply decided to publish neither our article nor PRAVDA's. Every party, Bucharest says, has the right to express itself freely and differences of posture must prevent neither contacts nor convergences. It is a combination of problems that concerns every individual country and nobody is authorized to interfere. The religion of the ruler is the religion of the state: "We are Protestants and you are Catholics." Back in history this prompted people to say: "If we burn Catholics and you burn Protestants, it is our own concern."

[Question] Religious wars. They led to the collapse of empires.

[Answer] Permit me to say so, but this is the conclusion of religious wars. Before, there was the 30 Years' War. I hope that we will come not to wars, but to understandings.

PCI PAPER ON MARCHAIS REMARKS ON SOCIALIST BLOC

PM161059 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 5 Feb 82 p 16

[Franco Fabiani dispatch: "PCF Debates Its Strategy"]

[Excerpts] Paris -- Under the futuristic roof of the Saint Ouen Sports Center, Georges Marchais opened the 24th PCF Congress on Wednesday with a 5-hour report largely reiterating the same arguments as in the precongress theses, in an analysis of the party's policy which was the object of doubts, perplexity and disagreements, reflecting also in the precongress debate the trauma following the recent electoral setback. The secretary general sought to launch again the idea summarized in the slogan which will stand until 7 February above the rostrum at this congress: "Building Socialism in the Colors of France."

Socialism in France is viewed as the work of a "majority grouping of the people achieved by democratic means under the control of universal suffrage." It is this grouping which the PCF "wishes to build through struggle and unity." But if this is the socialism for France, Marchais nevertheless dwelt almost throughout the lengthy second part of his speech on the "East bloc countries' genuinely socialist nature," explaining that to abandon this assessment would be "to do the enemy a favor."

With a historical analysis which took up the issues of the "starting point," the difficult international context, and the fact that not everything can be done in 65 years and that it is "difficult for a people to progress from Muzhik to Sputnik," Marchais sought to demonstrate that the socialist countries "are not the hell which people wish to make us believe" and that "the changes effected by them in all fields have beneficial repercussions for all peoples."

However, at the same moment as saying that "there are universal fundamental criteria of socialism," he also maintained that "socialism in the colors of France cannot be and is not a socialism prefabricated elsewhere and repainted in the colors of the tricolor, and can only be a socialism for the French people." In his opinion, the socialist countries remain "a source of support for liberation struggles worldwide." "Like it or not," Marchais said, "the class struggle is worldwide. In this struggle the socialist countries play an essential role, hence, "however attentive we may be to the possibilities of France or of other European countries, and however important the processes of socialist transformation in this part of the world may be, we see nothing which could prompt us to believe that West Europe could set itself up as a model of world revolution." Eurocommunism is rightly viewed as "one of the manifestations of the ever increasing diversity of the world revolutionary movement," but from a viewpoint which places above everything solidarity with what is regarded as the sole essential force in the "world class struggle."

However, Marchais acknowledged that the East bloc societies have not resolved what he calls "the central issue of the democratization of social, economic and political life," which should be "the universal demand of which socialism is the bearer."

However, the PCF secretary general said that he is convinced that "in finding a solution to these problems, these countries will experience a new development," and acknowledged that where these "necessary adjustments" are not made, "blockages, tensions and crises" may be experienced.

Next Marchais broached the issue of Poland in the terms already known: "Difficulties and excesses have hampered the process of renewal.... We regret this.... The emergency measures with all their consequences have disturbed us..." but "we do not wish to promote internal conflict, although we hope for a peaceful and democratic solution which will promote a national understanding." And he concluded that "Our stance was correct and reasonable." The proof of this is the reply which he said he obtained from Jaruzelski 1 month ago, speaking of a return to normality.

COUNCIL SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES CORREIA'S STATEMENTS

LD172200 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Major Vasco Lourenco today criticized the statements made by Internal Administration Minister Angelo Correia on the existence of a so-called insurrection situation on the 12th of this month during the strike sponsored by the General Conferation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersindical. Before the meeting of the Council of the Revolution began, Major Lourenco, currently acting as the council's spokesman, read a prepared press statement.

[Begin Lourenco recording] Not only are the data put out by the internal administration minister more than insufficient in themselves to characterize an insurrectional or subversive situation, as done by the minister of internal administration, but also some of the little evidence provided has been denied and is also losing credibility. The Council of the Revolution is not in possession of any information other than that which has been made public. As to the president of the republic, I believe that if the government were in possession of important information, it would have made it available to him. I do not belive, however, that the president of the republic is in possession of any important information because, due to the seriousness of this matter, I am certain that he would have called an extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Revolution to apprise it of what was going on.

Since to speak at a rally as a party member and to address the nation as a statesman are two different things, I take it that the internal administration minister did not mix up the two situations and that, in keeping with the responsibilities inherent to his post, he is in possession of sufficient information to have enabled him to state what he did in the manner that he did, which is strange in itself as such information -- should it exist -- was not conveyed to the person to whom such information should have been conveyed.

In view of this, I, the Council of the Revolution, and the entire Portuguese people hope that the internal administration minister will quickly make public all the information in his possession. Failure to do this will bring about a serious situation because the state is the one which will be discredited and -- as in the story of the shepherd who called wolf -- the internal administration minister runs the risk of being unable to convince anybody of the fact should a really serious situation arise in the country. [end recording]

Major Lourenco also admitted the possibility of the conduct of the media during the strike being discussed at today's meeting.

[Begin Lourenco recording] It is natural that the way in which the media were manipulated and the way in which facts were concealed during the strike of the 12th -- regarded as general strike by some and not by others -- may be discussed, due to the seriousness of what happened, at today's Council of the Revolution meeting. I consider such conduct similar, though in an opposite direction, to what happened in 1975. [end recording]

CHILEAN JUNTA MEMBER MEETS KING JUAN CARLOS

PY161142 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Chilean Air Force Commander Fernando Matthei, who is in Spain on an official visit, has held a cordial meeting with Spanish King Juan Carlos. He was accompanied by Chilean Ambassador Juan de Dios Carmona and Spanish Air Force Commander (Emilio Garcia Condes). During his 1-week stay General Matthei will hold meetings with aeronautic industry officials and with high-ranking Spanish Air Force officials.

DATE SET FOR TRIAL OF PARLIAMENT ATTACKERS

LD111426 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has confirmed 19 February as the date fixed by the Supreme Council of Military Justice for the commencement of the trial on the events of 23 February 1981, a piece of news which we gave in the 1400 news bulletin and an official note which we broadcast 10 minutes ago as read by Lt Col Fernandez Monzon: [Begin Monzon recording] At a courtroom meeting this morning the Supreme Council of Military Justice has fixed Friday, 19 February 1982, at 1,000 for the commencement of the sessions in the public hearing of case 2-81 drawn up as a result of the events which culminated in the assault on the Congress of Deputies on 23 and 24 February 1981. The hearing will take place in the courtroom especially set up for the purpose at the headquarters of the Army Geographical Service in Campamento. [end recording]

MINISTRY ASKS MILITARY TO MAINTAIN ALERT

LD131820 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior has asked senior military officers to maintain a state of maximum alert over the next few weeks, especially during the court martial of those involved in 23 February 1981 attempted coup, as a precaution against possible attack on a senior military officer by a terrorist group.

BASQUE COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS ETA 'TERROR TACTICS'

LD172300 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Euskadi Buru Batzar, the main executive body of the Basque National Party, has issued an official communique this evening noting the seriousness of the political significance of the latest attacks in the Basque country. The note says that the attacks have taken place when we are only a few hours away from the opening of the trial of those charged with the attempted coup on 23 February 1981. The Euskadi Buru Batzar says further that ETA has continued its terror tactics in order to acquire sufficient influence and to create a climate that is favorable to disorder and reaction during the military trial which begins in Madrid on Friday.

The communique says that the ETA's recent activities represent a clear attempt at destabilization and constitute the mainyard needed by the reactionary sectors and coup conspirators to justify acts that seek a return to the past. The Euskadi Buru Batzar adds that it is vital for all sectors of Basque society to condemn this terrible ETA strategy. ETA violence can only lead to the (?destruction) of democracy and the end of the autonomy statute.

FINLAND

PARTIES AGREE TO JOIN COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD171456 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Central organs of three government parties have confirmed they will participate in the new government. The Party Council of the Social Democratic Party, the Center Party Commission and the Central Board of the Swedish People's Party decided unanimously to continue the present majority government basis. The People's Democrats are also meeting to decide their participation in government.

Heikki Kymaelaeinen reports by telephone from the Social Democratic Party Council: The Social Democratic Party decided some hours ago to participate in Kalevi Sorsa's third government. Just a moment ago the party executive committee, which has the right to nominate ministers, reached a decision. As is known, Kalevi Sorsa will be prime minister; the party elected Matti Ahde, chairman of the Social Democratic Diet Group, as minister of the interior; Jacob Soderman was elected minister of health and social affairs -- he also comes from the Diet group; Mauno Forsman was elected second minister of finance, according to previous plans; and Kaarina Suonio as second minister of education. These decisions were taken after about an hour's discussion, and we have no further details for the time being. This is Heikki Kymaelaeinen from the Social Democratic Party building.

[Announcer] In its statement today, the Social Democratic Party Council says the measures proposed in the government's draft program will, when implemented, significantly stimulate Finland's economy. Responsibility for fighting unemployment, in the view of the Social Democrats, lies with both society and enterprises. In the view of the Social Democratic Party Council the new government will have all the necessary preconditions to continue working until next year's Diet elections, if all the parties concerned approve the negotiated results concerning the majority government and if the government is unanimous about the most central issues.

New Government Takes Shape

LD171616 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The deciding bodies of the present government parties have confirmed the participation of the parties in the new government. The Center Party Commission has decided unanimously that the party will participate in the new government. The party bodies decided that the Center Party ministers in the government would be Taisto Tahkamaa, minister of agriculture and forestry; Esko Ollila, minister of trade and industry; Juhani Saukkonen, minister of defense; Mikko Jokela, second minister of the interior; and Marjatta Vaananen, second minister of health and social affairs.

The People's Democrats, too, have decided on their participation in the four-party government. The Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] board and parliamentary group and the Finnish Communist Party Politburo, meeting in the Parliament Building, explain their participation in the government by stating that a leftwing center government is the best alternative in the present international situation and in the deepening economic recession. The SKDL ministers in the new government will be Kalevi Kivisto, first minister of education; Jouko Kajanoja, who continues as minister of labor; and Jarmo Wahlstrom, minister of communications.

The Central Board and Parliamentary Group of the fourth government party, the Swedish People's Party [RKP], also decided unanimously today that the party would participate in the government. At the same time the RKP stresses the need for effective cooperation with the Center Party as the Social Democrats' influence in society increases.

The RKP's representatives in the new government will be the party's chairman, Par Stenback, foreign minister, and Christoffer Taxell, who continues as minister of justice.

Ahti Pekkala from the Center Party will be first minister of finance. He will also act as the prime minister's deputy. The new government is expected to be appointed within a couple of days.

GREENLAND

PRO-EC CAMPAIGN BRINGS 'COMMUNISM' CHARGE

WA180930 Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 4 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by emc: "Greenlander EEC Opponents Are Called Communists by Proponents"]

[Text] The Greenlandic Organization of EC Proponents, in a dramatic two-page color ad in GRONLANDSPOSTEN (ATUAGAGDLIUTIT) on Wednesday, charged the EC opponents with having as their political goal the bringing about of "communism under the tutelage of the Russians." The ad marked a violent sharpening of tone in the Greenland campaign fight in advance of the plebiscite to be held on 23 February.

The pro-EC organization EAS [espansion unknown] consists mainly of the opposition party in the Greenland Parliament, the Attassut Party, which in December won in the election for the Danish Parliament with a vote result of 46.3 percent against the governing Siumut Party's 35.6 percent.

Siumut [in the campaign] is working with the Greenland labor union, SIK, and with the fishermen's and hunters' organization, KNAPK, as well as with two small leftwing parties. All of these have combined in forming Anisa, the Organization of EC Opponents.

In the Danish Parliament, Siumut has cooperated with the Socialist People's Party and the Social Democratic Party. In the [EAS] ad are pictured head of government Jonathan Motzfeldt and Anisa chairman Emil Johansen under the heading, "Anisa Is Lying." In the colored text block it said: "Nothing will be cheaper [if Greenland quits the EC], on the contrary, "everything will cost more," and then at the end, "Stop them now -- stop them always."

NORWAY

SJAASTAD DENIES NUCLEAR HARDWARE STOCKPILE

PM161649 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] Norwegian Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad has dismissed Soviet News Agency TASS allegations that stockpiled military materiel in Norway will be equipped for nuclear warfare. "Both the former and the present Norwegian Governments have made it clear that the contingency stockpiling of allied military equipment in Norway will accord with Norwegian base and nuclear policy. This means that only conventional ammunition and weapons intended for use with conventional ammunition will be stockpiled," the defense minister stressed.

In a comment to NRK [Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation] on Monday [1 February] He did not attempt to hide the fact that it is theoretically possible to equip some of the materiel for nuclear warfare. Under the terms of the agreement between the United States and Norway for the contingency stockpiling of heavy U.S. military materiel in Trondelag, the stockpiles will contain 155 mm howitzers, which could be prepared to fire nuclear shells. However, Norwegian authorities have repeatedly stressed that there are no plans to stockpile the equipment required for loading the howitzers with nuclear shells.

STORTING COMMITTEE VISIT TO U.S. TIMELY

PM171055 Olso AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Norwegian Visit to Washington"]

[Text] This week the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee will pay a visit to Washington at a most suitable time. It is a long time since the United States and its West European allies had so many problems to discuss and investigate and so many things to clear up. In Norway too many question marks are being attached to President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy. The Foreign Affairs Committee represents a body of Norwegian public opinion which has evinced mixed feelings when taking note of statements and actions orginating from President Reagan's immediate circle.

The committee contains members who are firmly fixed in their anti-U.S. prejudices, and they will remain so after their visit to the U.S. capital. Others are more open to information which can put them in a better position to understand Reagan's and his staff's actions. This does not have to mean that they will accept everything that they are told, but in the present complicated international situation it is important that Norwegian parliamentarians be given an opportunity to form a more subtle and balanced view of Reagan's United States. The impressions with which the committee will return from Washington are bound, therefore, to be an important factor in the future discussion of the attitude of our own country and that of Western Europe to the United States under Ronald Reagan's leadership.

It is safe to predict that the committee will especially concern itself with the U.S. role in Central America, principally in El Salvador. Those of our Storting representatives who are involved in foreign policy share the concern which is making itself felt over what is happening in this tiny "banana republic". Massacres which have cost the lives of thousands of men, women and a civil war which has put thousands more to flight paint a picture of a country in chaos and dissolution. In Europe people are paying most attention to reports which hold government troops responsible for the terrible, bloody misdeeds. An obvious tendency toward one-sided "news reporting" undoubtedly gives a distorted picture of this bitter internal conflict. The guerrillas are also guilty of violations, and this does not give greater justification to their fight to eradicate social and economic class differences in the towns and the countryside. Everyone condemns the mass slaughter of civilians taking place in El Salvador. Both sides have blood on their hands. But in our vexation at these inhuman conditions it is easy to forget that it is not simply one of the superpowers which has intervened in the conflict. Via Cuba and Nicaragua arms for the Marxist guerrillas flow into the country from the Soviet Union. The United States is not giving its aid to the Duarte government in order to halt a process toward democracy, but to prevent developments which could make this part of the American continent a field of operations for lackeys loyal to Moscow. In the superpower perspective it is a communist attempt to win a vital U.S. area of interest.

The United States deserves criticism. But responsible circles in Washington could also do with listening to reproachful voices. The group of Norwegian parliamentarians will probably not spare the rod, but it must in its turn be open and receptive to the Americans' explanations and justifications of the motives behind their El Salvador policy. The Norwegian-U.S. "confrontation" in Washington should be useful for /both/ [word in italics] sides.

KIPRIANOU GOING TO ATHENS TO SEE PAPANDREOU

NC181022 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The following official statement was released today: Greek Government reports about possible developments in the Cyprus issue have made necessary an urgent meeting between Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and President Kiprianou. The statement further says: President Kiprianou will leave for Athens tomorrow for talks with the Greek prime minister. Briefing statements, the statement concludes, will be released at the end of the two leaders' talks.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS PAPER 'LIES' ON CYPRUS

NC121548 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 12-18 Feb 82 p 1

["Viewpoint" column]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig continued to wax hot all this week during the Madrid European Security Conference about the violation of human rights in Poland. "It is not surprise that the guilty try to evade exposure for their wrongs. They will hear the truth anyway, no matter how much they wish to hide it", he declared at one stage. Haig should have had these words in mind when submitting to congress his department's annual report on human rights worldwide. In its references to both Cyprus and Turkey, this official U.S. report blatantly avoids exposure of the wrongs committed by Turkey, both in Turkey itself and in Cyprus. A mere sin of omission might be excused. The report goes out of its way to lie deliberately however, and to whitewash Turkey, covering up all the gross violations of human rights committed by it every day. In effect Haig is guilty of trying to mislead congress. The Cyprus Government should make sure that congress hears the truth anyway, no matter how much Haig wishes to hide it. The mere announcement by the Foreign Ministry that the Cyprus ambassador in Washington has been instructed to make the necessary demarches is hardly adequate.

The massive continuing violation of human rights in Cyprus by Turkey is tabulated in great detail in the report of the Human Rights Commission of the Council of Europe. The Cyprus Government should make sure that the United States Congress is aware of this report as the clearest expose of Haig's lies and hypocritical concern about human rights.

U.S. PRO-TURKEY POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED

NC180922 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Feb 82 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Pro-Turkish...."]

[Text] The Pro-Turkish U.S. policy remains the same. It has not been influenced either by the military dictatorship imposed in Turkey or by the invasion in Cyprus. For the United States, Turkey remains its "beloved child" which, although naughty, continuously gathers always the same "love". Senator Tower's statements during his recent visit to Ankara are proof of these tactics. The Republican senator considers it more or less certain that the congress will sanction President Reagan's proposal to increase U.S. aid to Turkey by $115 million in 1983. He also blatantly said that this aid is being granted for the modernization of the Turkish armed forces and that this is "only the first step" in Washington's future economic and military aid to Turkey. What the U.S. senator said with great certainty is very revealing of the U.S. intentions toward Turkey. The question for us remains: Why does the United States shut its eyes to what Turkey has done in Cyprus? The answer must be looked for in U.S. strategic and other interests in Turkey and, more generally, in the region. Therefore, we must derive the conclusion that we must not hope for a change in U.S. policy toward Turkey, and this conclusion will lead us to new orientations.

VIGILANCE NEEDED TO OPPOSE IMPERIALISM

NC171148 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Cyprus Must Not Get Implicated"]

[Excerpts] The Cypriot people have been concerned about the existence of military bases on our island since 1950, when the British decided to establish their primary air springboard for the Middle East. Since then, our people have felt that the colonialists' strategic interest in Cyprus would make their liberation struggle difficult. Life during the last 30 years has confirmed our people's fears. Without exaggeration, all the hardships that Cyprus underwent during that time were directly or indirectly connected with the existence of foreign bases on the island. Unfortunately, for a long time Cyprus' strategic location has drawn the interest of another imperialist force, the United States, that managed to infiltrate the area by substantively displacing Britain and France from the Near and Middle East.

The imperialists have very little respect for the interests and wishes of the people for peace and security. Our people are concerned about the United States deploying the rapid deployment force in our area, and when Thatcher's Conservative government openly declares that it will endorse this aggressive force. Our people are concerned because they see new dangers of changing the British bases into NATO bases and using them against friendly neighboring people. Our people also understand that the perpetuation of the faits accomplis of the Turkish occupation is planned and prepared to serve the imperialists' strategic plans in Cyprus.

Reports in the Athens newspaper ETHNOS confirm previous charges about the concentration in Cyprus -- both at the Dhekelia and Akrotiri bases -- of new U.S. radioelectronic spying installations. We have repeatedly stressed that this and any other use of the British bases by the U.S. military are illegal and even contrary to the establishment treaty that was imposed by the British colonialists in 1960 based on the Zurich-London agreement.

Today, when the situation in Europe and the Middle East is very tense, Cyprus, as a country belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, must not allow the unhesitating imperialists to implicate it in their new adventurous Middle East plans. The government and the patriotic democratic parties must understand that Cyprus' vital interests are at stake, even its existence and future, if it is used as an imperialist base against neighboring nonaligned countries. The movement for the abolition of foreign bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops exists worldwide and we can, as a small state, find strong international support from practically all democratic, nonaligned and socialist countries. However, in order to convince world public and friendly neighboring countries, we must be categorical and consistent in the demand that Cyprus should not be used as an imperialist spy base and as a military springboard. Both the government and the people must remain vigilant not to allow new "faits accomplis" that forecast fresh calamities for our people.

DAILY SAYS TURKS HAVE BUILT HELICOPTER AIRPORT

NC180814 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 18 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] The Turks have built a small temporary airport in the vicinity of Asha village that will be used exclusively by helicopters. Authoritative government circles were informed about this. Meanwhile, according to information received from authoritative sources, a select "gurkhas" detachment of the British army has arrived at the British bases of Akrotiri and Episkopi in the last 2 weeks. The reason for their presence and the period of time they will remain at the bases is unknown.

PAPANDREOU MEETS WITH U.S. SENATOR TOWER

NC162046 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Papandreou received John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and had a talk with him that lasted about half an hour. The meeting was also attended by U.S. Ambassador Stearns and Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. During the prime minister's talk with Senator Tower, a general review was made of all the problems connected with Greek-Turkish relations, NATO, Greek-U.S. relations, the bases issue, detente and disarmament, and East-West positions.

ARAB AMBASSADORS THANK PAPANDREOU FOR UN VOTE

NC121651 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou was visited today at Kastri by the Arab Ambassadors Council in Athens, headed by the dean of Arab ambassadors, Lebanese Ambassador Suhayl Shammas, and the ambassadors of Syria, 'Ali Hasan al-Madani; Jordan, Khalid al-Matada; and Iraq, Hasan ad-Din al-'Ali; and PLO representative Shawqi Armali.

The Arab Ambassadors Council officially thanked Papandreou for Greece's exemplary stance at the UN General Assembly that helped make possible the approval of Syria's proposal for the condemnation of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

NC170944 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 16 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] The government has no information about a "Soviet opening" toward Greece. This arises from what the government spokesman said last night in answer to a question regarding press reports -- the most recent one in a progovernment paper last Sunday -- that the "opening" to Moscow will be impressive and will deal with certain crucial points in Greek-Turkish differences, in addition to bilateral relations.

Specifically, the spokesman said that Greek-Soviet relations are very good and are continuously developing. He added: At the same time, the Soviet Union, as a great power, is interested in peace in the eastern Mediterranean, and it shows particular interest in the Cyprus issue. But, he said, beyond this there is nothing else.

SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO AVEROF CHARGES

NC162253 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] In a live 30-minute speech on ERT [Greek Radio-Television] this evening at 2130, Averof, leader of the official opposition, commented on the first 100 days of the country's government by PASOK. Averof alleged that the state had turned into a one-party state and specifically criticized the government's foreign and economic policies.

After the official opposition leader's speech on television, the government spokesman stated the following: New Democracy failed as a government; today it has failed as an opposition. We have listened to Averof's apologia and to his permanent and monotonous alarmism.

But the leader of the official opposition has not yet understood that the people have denounced these methods and have put his party on the sidelines of history.

In reply to the government spokesman's statement, a New Democracy spokesman said: One's reply to all these things is that PASOK did indeed succeed as the opposition: It succeeded in deceiving many men of good will who believed in its endless promises; but it miserably failed as a government -- in fact, before even 4 months had passed. The government's failure is quite obvious to everyone.

Paper Reports Averof Speech

NC171653 Athens NEWS in English 17 Feb 82 pp 3, 12

[Text] Mr Evangelos Averof, leader of the main opposition party, New Democracy, commented last night on Prime Minister Papandreou's speech to the PASOK members of Parliament.

Mr Averof said that he was pleased to have the opportunity to speak on television, and that it was right that opposition members should be allowed to make replies in the media.

So many things, Mr Averof said, have happened during the first 100 days of PASOK's rule that it was with both agony and interest that he awaited the premier's speech. He had hoped that the premier's speech would be moderate, but this was not so, he said.

Mr Averof criticized the government's policy of replacing officials with what he called "obscure greenguards." He disapproved of the government's attitude towards the church and bemoaned the invasion of the Greek Confederation of Workers by PASOK ideologists.

The government, Mr Averof continued, had completely mis-managed its farming policy and had made the farmer's lot more difficult.

The promises of change were very serious, he said, and had not at all been fulfilled. The only change that he had noticed had been one for the worse.

Mr Averof criticised Papandreou for not going into more detail about the economy in his address to the PASOK MP's. Too much time was spent dwelling on the past and not enough on the present and the future.

The continuous charges against new democracy were, Mr Averof continued, groundless and misleading. Mr Papandreou, he said, forgot to go into detail about the international crisis. He also forgot to mention that in the seven years under New Democracy life had improved considerably. "He (Papandreou) said that we spent too much money. He forgot that when he was in opposition he wanted us to spend more," Mr Averof said.

Mr Averof painted a gloomy picture of the near future but reminded the public that New Democracy was always at hand to help save Greece.

A government representative referring to the speech made by the opposition leader Mr E. Averof said that: "The New Democracy failed as government and today fails as an opposition."

PAPER REPORTS ON EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE PASOK

NC151005 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[By G. Massavetas]

[Text] During the past fortnight there has been a broad campaign to undermine PASOK with a parallel establishment of a political organization which will benefit from this erosion, hoped for and expected by the inspirers and executors of this campaign. The government is well aware of this operation, and yesterday it hastened to fire off its first "warning salvo."

It is characteristic that Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister, D. Maroudhas, who usually avoids making general statements on newspapers, launched a detailed attack against the magazine TAKHIDROMOS.

When asked about a report in this magazine which attempts to describe the government's policy toward the Arab world as unproductive and which states that the attempt to find capital in the Arab world has failed, Maroudhas specifically replied:

"The photographic magazine TAKHIDROMOS often publishes 'inaccurate' information related to the government and its work. To date it has often reported the transfer of ministers, presented others as failures and has reported government reshuffles. These reports, however, were never confirmed."

The report in question stated: "The visit of the governor of the Bank of Greece, Arsenis, to certain Arab states -- with Iraq as the first stop -- in an effort to get a loan of $500 million, has been fruitless."

The article concludes with a general condemnation of the overtures of the PASOK government toward the Arab countries and declares that the government cannot rely upon the "divided" Arab world and its "mutual hatreds."

At the same time EXORMISI also condemns this report, emphasizing that "ventures toward the Arabs will be continued contrary to the hopes of commentators who want to present the Arab states as "dissatisfied' and 'reserved' as a result of the Greek Government's ties with the PLO and as a result of its ideological credo."

This commentary is in answer to the TAKHIDROMOS report, according to which: "An additional reason for dissatisfaction, primarily among 'rightist Arabs' (Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, Egypt, and so forth) are the close ties developed by the Greek Government with Yasir 'Arafat's PLO as well as certain reservations of certain circles arising from the 'Marxist-like' character of the Greek Government."

The way in which these press reports were countered by the prime minister himself, in his address to the movement's parliamentary group, was milder. In this address Papandreou indirectly referred to a report in the newspaper TO VIMA on Sunday criticizing the PASOK government generally and Papandreou personally of not implementing their promises to the people and of converting the public services "into a party machine."

This specific report, which caused the prime minister's wrath, is attributed by his aides to the fact that "the government did not submit to pressures for the purpose of promoting certain personalities within the government and the state machinery."

A strong impression was created also by the fact that nearly simultanesouly another weekly magazine, EPIKAIRA, this week also carried a nearly identical article. This magazine is well known for its rightist position and for its pro-Israeli and anti-Arab policy. The report was even based on untrue allegations, since the government never entrusted Arsenis with any such mission. As Maroudhas explained, what the government aims at is not to get loans from the Arabs but to attract capital in joint Greek-Arabian investments.

While all these reports criticizing the government were being published, it was officially announced by the Arabs themselves that considerable progress has already been achieved in this sector.

The government, in any event, appears to expect continuation of this war of attribution, but not exclusively "with blows from the right." It considers it certain that in the near future there will be intensified "leftist" criticism -- at a time when it has already stressed such expressions in the recent past -- from newspapers which attempt to provoke the multifaceted foreign policy of Papandreou.

According to the evaluations of authoritative PASOK personalities, these double blows are aimed at confining the popular base of PASOK with the hope of making the movement lose its self-supporting character, thus making it more susceptible to "blackmail" to force it to "cooperate." At the same time, efforts are afoot to concoct the "cooperating movement" with a "West European social democratic" character. Political observers place another attempt, undertaken by a traditionally rightist newspaper to strike at "new democracy" with articles undermining its leadership, within this framework of efforts to create this new force.

The former governor of the Agrarian Bank of Greece, Adhamandios Pepelasis, closely related to a well-known publishing conglomerate, who last April openly involved himself in the preparations to establish a "purely central movement," is now with extreme discretion and many reservations moving toward creating a party.

It was confirmed by circles friendly to him that in March Pepelasis is due to visit London, where he is scheduled to meet Roy Jenkins, former chairman of the EEC. This "meeting" has special significance, because Jenkins is the head of the centrist Social Democratic Party, which was created by defectors from the British Labor Party, and which cooperates with the Liberal Party.

While the first "exploratory" moves by Pepelasis created the impression he would be cooperating with a section of "New Democracy" and more specifically with the "Boutos group," the scenario appears to have suddenly changed in the middle of the week. In other words, circles close to Pepelasis are leaking the report that "in no case is he going to touch the official 'New Democracy' movement" from which, however, he is trying to attract voters in the same way he attempts to attract voters from "disgruntled PASOK followers."

Behind this refusal to make contact, however, also lies the fact that Boutos, after the intervention of a political personality, stopped any moves toward making contact during the past 10 days. It became known, in other words, that a political personality with the expressed desire to maintain the unity of "New Democracy" exerted his influence to convince Boutos to postpone any activities within the party, at least for now.

It must be noted that severe pressure was brought on the government to keep Pepelasis at the head of the Agrarian Bank and P. Khristodhoulou at the head of the National Bank. This pressure, however, failed. This PASOK refusal to accept such pressure obviously bothered certain strong press circles.

This is the first time that the heads of the great banks and organizations as well as certain ministers -- primarily of financial ministries -- have not been selected under dictates from strong publishers. These circles stressed that, right from the first months of the new government's life, leading personalities started an underground campaign against it in the form of reprisals, with blows coming sometimes from the "right" and sometimes from the "left."

VISITING SANDINISTS VIEW BILATERAL RELATIONS

NC150904 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 14-15 Feb 82 p 12

["Exclusive" interview granted to EXORMISI correspondent St. Nikolopoulos by Sandinist personalities on a visit to Greece -- date not given]

[Text] A lightning 24-hour visit to Greece was undertaken by Sandinist front representatives (Antonio Jarkin Toledo), the front's official on relations with West Europe, and Ernesto Jose Fonseca Pasos, Nicaraguan ambassador to Rome. During their visit the two Nicaraguan representatives met Papoulias, deputy foreign minister and secretary of PASOK's committee on international relations, and a delegation of that committee comprised of Acting Secretary V. Konstandeas and members M. Koutoulis and Kh. Stavrakis.

The purpose of the visit was to strengthen relations between the two movements and establish a climate of cooperation. This first Sandinist visit to Greece gave EXORMISI the opportunity to have a short interview with the two Central American revolutionaries, which emphasized the harsh struggle of the Nicaraguans for a nonaligned policy away from cold war blocs.

Question: What are the main difficulties with which the movement in Nicaragua is now faced, and what are its future prospects?

Answer by (Antonio J. Toledo): The economic problem is the gravest problem we are faced with, since the economy was destroyed by the war and is now being reconstructed on a new foundation. The second difficulty consists of the Reagan policy at all levels against the revolution. The effectiveness of the revolution, however, is a guarantee of overcoming these difficulties.

Question: How do you view Reagan's policy in relation to Mexico's position, as it was also presented in the joint Mitterrand-Portillo communique?

Answer by (Antonio J. Toledo): The Reagan policy fundamentally aims at binding us to a specific "bloc." By contrast, policy as expressed in the Mitterrand-Portillo communique helps us implement a nonaligned policy.

Question: How realistic is this foreign policy, bearing in mind your geopolitical position, and how can it be achieved?

Answer by (Antonio J. Toledo): Success of the nonaligned policy also depends upon the degree to which Europe will be prepared to help toward this end -- in other words, to what degree Europe will be prepared to do so for its own sake and at the same time to help international cooperation toward a policy removed from cold war blocs. North-South dialogue is, naturally, something which we want. We do not, however, think that this is sufficient. We desire discussion with Europe, and we are waiting for it to respond.

Question: In other words, there has been no response from Europe?

Answer by (Antonio J. Toledo): There is a desire in Europe, but the Reagan policy wants to smash every link between Central America and Nicaragua with Europe so that it can lead us into a specific bloc. It prefers us to be within the Eastern bloc instead of being nonaligned because, in their opinion, such a policy would be a very bad example for the Third World. Under the anticommunist campaign which they are waging, it is much easier for them to strike at someone who belongs to the Eastern bloc.

Question: How do you view your nonaligned policy in relation to PASOK?

Answer by (Antonio J. Toledo): We are very pleased, because PASOK is in authority. Naturally, we have not had the necessary meetings we would have liked with the movement. Greece, however, is much closer to us than the other European countries, particularly because of its recent experience under the dictatorship. We hope Greece will objectively view the situation in Nicaragua and in Central America. This, in any event, is the reason why we came here, to exchange views and experiences and to proceed toward further strengthening of our relations.

Question: I would now like to ask you about the situation in El Salvador and Central America.

Answer by (Antonio J. Toledo): The Salvadoran Government cannot survive without U.S. assistance. The strength and popularity of the movement is far too great. Naturally, the more the movement increases, the greater becomes the possibility of U.S. intervention. In case of a Vietnamization, however, we believe that they will have to face a reaction at home.

Question: Consequently, is such an eventuality to be excluded?

Answer by (Antonio J. Toledo): There is no immediate danger of an open intervention. The United States, however, can undertake various covert interventions. It could, for example, send mercenaries from neighboring countries. All this, however, is taken into consideration by the movement.

Answer by Ernesto J. Pasos: We must stress on behalf of Nicaragua that the United States has unleashed a poisonous propaganda campaign against the Sandinists, that the regime is a racist regime, that it has launched a racist war (?) [as published] for the annihilation of the blacks who live on Nicaragua's Atlantic shore. We have concrete indications that Somozist National Guards raid from Honduras, and that they use photographs of the massacres they perpetrate for propaganda purposes against Nicaragua.

We must further state that approximately 3 weeks ago Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador signed a joint agreement at San Jose, Costa Rica, for "the protection of democracy in Central America." Over and above its hypocrisy you can understand the significance of this agreement.

Note: Costa Rican President Carazo, who signed the agreement, lost the election a few days ago (30 percent) and authority was taken over by Monge (58 percent), who is a friend of the Sandinists. It is, therefore, natural that Costa Rica will become an axis for Central American developments. At the same time, the fourth COPPPAL [Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties] conference will convene in Managua on 19 February with the problems of Central America in relation to the dangerous situation for world peace as the main topic.

TURKMEN PESSIMISTIC ON TIES WITH GREECE

PM171609 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Feb 82 p 9

[Arne B. Thorbjoernsen report: "Turkey Sees Relations With Greece in Gloomy Light"]

[Text] Ankara, February [dateline as published] -- Relations between Turkey and Greece showed signs of improvement in the initial period after the military takeover in Ankara almost 18 months ago. In recent months a flood of insults and bitter accusations has been exchanged between the two countries on either side of the Aegean Sea. There has been a clear deterioration in neighborly relations on NATO's southern flank.

AFTENPOSTEN asked Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen about his view of the situation.

"Relations are now significantly different than they were under the previous Greek Government. One of the reasons for this is Andreas Papandreou's rhetoric. A deeper cause is the fact that Papandreou has broken off the dialogue between Greece and Turkey. Of course, this has a bad effect on the general atmosphere of relations between the two countries. We have adopted a very moderate attitude to the Greek behavior. In short, we could say that we are patiently waiting for Greece to realize that negotiations benefit both countries. But in the meantime we want to make it clear that Greece cannot initiate some unilateral action or produce a fait accompli which could harm the results of negotiations."

An example of the latter are the Turkish allegations that Greece has plans to exclude Turkey from large sections of the Aegean Sea by extending its territorial waters to 12 miles. This would reduce international waters in the Aegean Sea from 56 to 26 percent. Turkey has warned its allies, who have not found any confirmation that Ankara's fears have any foundation. However, it is symptomatic of the tense relations that Athens has claimed that "Turkish expansionism" is a threat to Greek security. In addition, in recent months both sides have accused each other of military escalation on Cyprus, without any seeming justification for the accusations.

There is nothing to indicate that a turning point is close at hand. When asked about future developments Foreign Minister Turkmen said: "Let us put it like this: We see little reason for optimism."

COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA TO BE EXPLORED

TA171634 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Feb (AA) -- Director General of Consular Affairs at the Foreign Ministry Zeki Gonen will go to Bucharest Saturday, 20 Februay, to reciprocate a visit by his Romanian counterpart last April.

Talks to be held between Turkish and Romanian teams of experts through 26 February will cover the implementation of existing bilateral agreements on consular affairs, judicial aid, and visa waiver.

A team of Turkish contractors left for Bucharest Wednesday to confer with Romanian contractors on possibilities for joint ventures in third countries. The team was headed by the deputy director general of the treasury.

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR MEETING IN PAKISTAN

TA122123 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut left this evening for Islamabad to attend the Islamic industry cooperation ministerial advisory meeting. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television in Istanbul this morning, Turgut expressed the hope that Turkish businessmen will conclude new agreements with Pakistan. Pointing out that there are strong friendship ties based on history between the two countries, Turgut said that cooperation in every field will be developed with Pakistan. A delegation composed of industrialists and businessmen will also attend the Islamic industry cooperation ministerial advisory meeting in Islamabad. A three-man delegation led by the Turkish Cypriot industry minister that will represent the TFSC at the meeting also left for Islamabad on the same plane.

HIGH COUNCIL TO ADVISE ON FOREIGN POLICY

TA161721 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1630 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Feb (AA) -- A decree issued in today's OFFICIAL GAZETTE stipulates that Turkey's foreign policy goals will be henceforth determined by a high foreign policy planning council. The council will be authorized to study and make the necessary recommendations in connection with the implementation of foreign policy in general as well as in the event of extraordinary developments. The decree on the formation, tasks and functioning of the Foreign Ministry High Political Planning Council prepared by the Foreign Ministry was published in today's Official Gazette and went into effect.

According to the decree, the council will be composed of the Foreign Ministry's secretary general, who will head the council, and six members to be appointed by the foreign minister from former ambassadors that have served abroad or deputy general secretaries. The council will convene on a weekly basis. However, the Foreign Ministry secretary general will be authorized to ask for additional meetings. Resolutions in the council will be adopted by a majority vote. The council will be authorized to request from any of its members to prepare advisory studies on current foreign policy issues.

POLAND ISSUE DISCUSSED AT TURKISH SYNPOSIUM

TA161705 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1620 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Feb (AA) -- A symposium on "developments in Poland" sponsored by the Turkish Confederation of Labour "Turkis" opened in Ankara Tuesday with a statement by Professor Sadi Irmak, speaker of the Consultative Assembly.

Irmak noted Turkey was particularly interested in the fate of Poland because of historic ties. Professor Aydin Yalcin believed developments in Poland showed the importance of basic rights. Journalist Metin Toker believed the Polish case indicated the acceptance by the Communist Party of Poland that it could no longer govern the country alone. Turk-Is Organization Secretary Orhan Ercelik expressed the confederation's support for the Solidarity organization. He rejected attempted comparisons between Poland and Turkey.

ISLAMIC CENTER TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ISTANBUL

TA171636 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1557 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Feb (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly Tuesday approved the agreement between Turkey and the Islamic Conference Organization for the establishment in Istanbul of a research center on Islamic history, art and culture.

MALTA

ALGERIA'S PRIME MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD130422 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau, left Malta after a 24-hour official visit at the invitation of his Maltese counterpart Mr Dom Mintoff. The second day of the Algerian delegation's visit was spent in seeing a number of economic achievements and projects in Malta. Following the visit, a press statement was released noting the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding in which the talks between the two delegations took place. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of common concern. In the political field, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the quality of bilateral relations and they affirmed their will to continue these relations. The Maltese delegation expressed gratitude to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for the support it has always given concerning Malta's decision to terminate foreign military bases and opt for a neutrality based on the principles and aims of nonalignment. The Algerian delegation renewed its support for Malta's desire to adopt neutrality on the basis of the principles and the aims of nonalignment in accordance with the Maltese Government declaration of 14 May 1981.

The Algerian delegation expressed its desire to strengthen trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit in accordance with the agreements of 1978-79. The two sides expressed their concern about the presence of the foreign forces in the Mediterranean and in this connection they agreed to continue activity to make this an area of peace and cooperation between the littoral countries of the Mediterranean liquidating the hotbeds of tension. The delegations reaffirmed the need for all the Mediterranean countries to take part in all consultations that concern the area. The Algerians expressed deep appreciation for the initiatives of Malta toward embodying the above-mentioned principles at the seminar on European Security and Cooperation currently being held in Madrid.

Reviewing the developments in the Middle East, the delegations strongly condemned the recent Israeli decisions to annex the Golan Heights. The two sides expressed their conviction that peace and security can be established in the area only through the recovery of the occupied Arab areas and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, which is their sole legitimate representative, and also their right to establish an independent sovereign state. Algeria and Malta reject and condemn all the agreements which seek to establish a separate peace.

The two delegations reviewed the situation in Northwest Africa and reaffirmed their total support for the resolutions of the OAU and the Implementation Committee which seek the right of the Saharan people to self-determination. In this connection, they reaffirmed their unchanging support for holding direct negotiations between the two quarrelling sides -- Morocco and the Polisario front -- in accordance with the resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations. They expressed their conviction that the principles and aims of nonalignment will remain the suitable means for strengthening the political and economic ability of the forces of progress in their struggle against imperialist, Zionism, racism and exploitation in all forms. These principles and aims will also remain the means which enable developing countries to play a more effective role in the family of nations and for the sake of establishing democracy in international relations. After expressing their satisfaction with the progress achieved since the meeting of the joint committee in April 1981, the two sides studied the comprehensiveness and means of strengthening industrial and trade cooperation. They agreed to exchange delegations of experts to study trade exchanges and draw up lists of the projects that may be studied during the meetings of the joint committee.

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STRONGER EEC LINE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA DEMANDED

PM180931 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Feb 82 p 8

[Serge de Waersegger report: "The Countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific Bring the Ten Into Their Struggle Against South Africa"]

[Text] Sixty-one countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) are linked to the European Community by the Lome Convention. Up until now, this link concerned primarily economic and development questions. Since last week, it has assumed definite political overtones. The joint committee which administers this treaty at state representation level (parliaments, national delegations...) endorsed a particularly hardline motion which unambiguously aligns the European Community behind the countries of black Africa in their conflict with South Africa. Certainly, this type of committee has [only] consultative status. However, on one hand this resolution was adopted by 102 votes to 5 and on the other the European delegation was made up of 62 European parliamentarians of all political tendencies: These are two facts which lend this stance definite significance. It may also be noted that this resolution, adopted at Harare (formerly Salisbury) in Zimbabwe calls for the sole country still maintaining cultural relations with South Africa to sever these relations. Belgium is the country in question.

During this Harare meeting, held 1-5 February, the Europeans and the ACP associates had technical discussions of course: the problem of sugar cane, the question of oil supplies for poor countries, the expansion of cultural cooperation.... However, it was obvious from the start that the session would take a political turn. The venue for this meeting in what was formerly Rhodesia, at the very heart of the countries on the so-called "frontline" against South Africa, and the report due to be made there by a European-ACP committee of enquiry which is touring precisely these countries naturally brought to the forefront the political problem of the EEC's attitude to the Republic of South Africa. It is not the first time that this question has been brought up in meetings with the Lome Convention countries. It has been reflected generally in well-meaning motions which, on the European side, have rarely gone beyond a press release, an exception being the decision in September 1981 which brought about the dispatch of the above-mentioned committee of enquiry. What is striking this time is the hardline tone and the concrete aspect of the adopted resolution.

The Search for Economic Independence.

The basis of the economic difficulties of the countries of southern Africa (all of which are parties to the Lome Convention apart from Angola and Mozambique) lies in the conflict-ridden proximity of South Africa and of the struggle against the apartheid regimes, first during the Zimbabwe war of independence and in the confrontations with the Pretoria government today. In particular, the insidious war which exists in the south of Angola poses a serious problem of refugees, not to mention devastated towns and highways. Zambia is experiencing a difficult postwar period (following the Rhodesia war) with the reestablishment of lines of communication to Zimbabwe, the rehousing of refugees and the reexploitation of the vast mined areas. Finally, the economies of the frontline countries are often so interwoven with the economy of South Africa that any retaliatory measures against Pretoria are likely to rebound on them. Thus, the joint committee asked the ten to aid these countries financially so as to resolve the concrete problems caused by the war situation, and to enable them to detach themselves economically from their white neighbor. The resolution did not confine itself to the economic sphere. It condemned apartheid, the occupation of Namibia and the acts of "aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African states, aimed at destabilizing the whole of central Africa." While concurring with the embargoes decreed by the United Nations against the Pretoria regime, the resolution calls especially for an end to the expansion of economic contacts with this government. A special watchdog commission will be created to keep an eye on the policies pursued by EEC member-states toward South Africa. In the sphere of economic sanctions, a study will also be carried out to determine their probable effect. It is, in point of fact, a question of avoiding giving a fillip to industrial renewal in the country being "punished." This resolution will now be transmitted to the council of ministers administering the Lome Convention so that it may make it enforceable.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU181314 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received for talks Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, who is paying an official visit to Austria. The reception was also attended by Dr Franciszek Adamkiewicz, Polish ambassador to Austria, as well as by Witold Bien, vice-minister of finance, and Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade, commerce and industry.

TALKS OPEN ON NEW CREDIT LIMIT FOR USSR

AU171234 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] Yesterday talks opened in Vienna with a delegation of the Soviet Trade Ministry about granting a new credit limit to the Soviet Union. The aspired to new credit limit of 10 billion schillings is connected with the natural gas-pipe deal which is being negotiated between Austria and the USSR. The new credit limit should be granted by a syndicate of banks under the leadership of the Creditanstalt-bank, in which case refinancing through the Kontroll-bank and a guarantee of the Republic of Austria which is customary in such cases are being taken into consideration.

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION VISITING VIENNA

AU181320 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Feb 82 p 7

[Summary] "Iranian economic experts who have already paid visits to Finland and Sweden are currently staying in Austria according to a Trade Ministry report to deepen former and current contacts with firms and above all in order to initiate new deals. At a roundtable talk which took place at the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, the Iranian delegation leader (Homayoun Jaghutfam), vice-minister in the Ministry of Industries and Mines, pointed out that Iran does not want to tie itself economically to the great power blocs. The neutral states should participate more intensely in the reconstruction of Iran.

"For Austria, the vice-minister said, concrete opportunities might emerge related to developing the infrastructure of small-and medium-sized towns, putting industrial operations that have closed down back into operation, building of petrochemical and wood-processing plants as well as supplying foodstuffs, agricultural machinery and equipment and road-building machinery.

There is also great interest in the setting up of fish breeding centers for the production of edible fish. Iran in turn would deliver oil and copper to Austria."

The delegation is currently visiting various Austrian enterprises. Trade relations between Austria and Iran are being further developed. "According to the Federal Trade Chamber, in 1981 Austria exported to Iran goods and commodities with an overall value of some 2.9 billion schillings, that is some 5 percent more than in 1980 (2.78 billion schillings). The most important items were finished goods (921 million schillings), machinery (900 million schillings), and chemical products (684 million schillings). Imports from Iran in 1981 totaled 1,504 billion schillings and have thus almost quadrupled since 1980 (393 million schillings). Imports of oil and oil products alone amounted to some 1,245 billion schillings in 1981. Iran delivered finished goods (textiles and clothing) valued at 187 million schillings to Austria."

KREISKY ANNOUNCES UNLIMITED CREDIT FROM SAUDIS

AU171252 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Feb 82 p 1

[HWS Report: "Kreisky: We Now Have Unlimited Credit With the Saudis"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- "I have negotiated with Saudi Arabia and we now have the certainty that we can procure money there whenever banks make difficulties for us." This is the information with which Chancellor Kreisky surprised waiting reporters after the cabinet session on Tuesday. He went on: "We can get as much as we want from the Saudis, in any type of currency we want." Austria will also be able to determine the date of any loan it desires.

MORE POLES LEAVING COUNTRY NOW THAN ENTERING

AU171244 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] A total of 13,000 Polish asylum-seekers will leave Austria this year, on the basis of pledges so far received [from foreign governments], Interior Minister Lanc stated yesterday. The number of Poles leaving Austria now is double that of Poles entering the country, Lanc continued. Some 15-20 Poles are entering Austria daily. But these are Poles with exit permits who are entering Austria on the basis of the relatively large degree of economic contacts between Austria and Poland and who are also returning to their home country.

Australia, U.S. Admit More

AU162003 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 15 February on page 2 carries a Georg R. Varna dispatch from Canberra which also includes an interview with Ian MacPhee, Australian minister of immigration and ethnic affairs, who stated: "I know that Austria particularly suffers from the pressure of the stream of refugees. But we also want to offer Poles in other West European countries the same chances to emigrate to Australia, which should indirectly help to reduce the pressure on Austria. We have dispatched additional personnel to our consulates and have made preparations for the early removal of those persons who have been granted refugee status and have been permitted to emigrate to Australia by our selection committees." MacPhee pointed out that this year Australia would admit up to 23,500 refugees as part of the 120,000 persons which Australia is willing to admit in 1982.

DIE PRESSE on 16 February on page 1 carries an Andreas Unterberger dispatch from Vienna reporting on the visit to Vienna of Richard Vine, head of the refugee section in the U.S. State Department, who stated that "the United States possesses unlimited possibilities for admitting" the 22,000 Polish refugees now registered in Austria. Asked about the "misunderstandings" which had recently emerged in this context, Vine said that "on the one hand, the Poles have submitted surprisingly few applications for immigration and, on the other hand, no appeal for financial assistance on the part of Austria is known in Washington." According to the Americans, only 2,100 Poles have made an effort to emigrate to the United States since 1 October 1981. Vine added that the United States will increase its personnel in Vienna by another three persons and that "All Poles who submit an application to us have an 87 percent chance of being admitted." Virtually all refugees with the status of a convention refugee will be admitted," he said. Vine also denied that thus far it has been U.S. policy to keep as many Poles in Austria as possible in order to not definitely accept the change in Warsaw: "It was only said that, first, the refugee policy should be neutral with respect to the delicate situation in Poland; a politicization would be nonsense. Second, we do not want to compel the applicants for asylum to make an early decision about their future with our refugee policy." Vine did not want to comment on critical statements made by the Austrian Government members about U.S. refugee policy. He believes he has eliminated misunderstandings in talks with Austrian Interior Minister Lanc.

Also reporting on Mr Vine's visit to Vienna on Monday, Vienna KURIER in German on 16 February on page 19 quotes him trying to explain why so few Poles are applying for immigration to the United States: "I assume the people are still waiting to see how things will develop in their home country."

GENSCHER, CHEYSSON DISCUSS UPCOMING SUMMIT

LD181722 Hamburg DPA in German 1635 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bonn 18 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received his counterpart from Paris, Claude Cheysson, on Thursday for intensive talks on the German-French summit in the coming week. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is flying to Paris for the summit meeting with President Francois Mitterrand on Thursday and Friday within the framework of the regular bilateral consultation.

Genscher and Cheysson had a long list of subjects which are to be tackled by the summit partners. After the political talks, Genscher invited Cheysson to lunch at the Foreign Ministry guest house on the Bonn Venusberg. Cheysson intends to return to Paris this evening.

SCHMIDT REITERATES SUPPORT FOR USSR GAS PIPELINE

LD181754 Hamburg DPA in German 1731 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Nuremberg, 18 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has once more expressly stated his support of the natural gas pipeline deal between the FRG and the Soviet Union. "Let others squeal about it to their hearts' content; it will not be changed," Schmidt said on Thursday in Nuremberg during a visit to Quelle, a major mail order firm. There have been voices critical of the natural gas pipeline deal, especially from the United States.

The Federal chancellor made clear that peace "at home and abroad" is the most important point of the Federal Government's work. "Concerning foreign policy, I am banking on political reason and the willingness to reach understanding." The FRG has to preserve the balance between East and West.

MILITARY 'SECRETMONGERING' LEADS TO MISTRUST

DW171059 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Feb 82 p 3

[Commentary signed MAC: "Secretmongering"]

[Text] Fearful (and therefore wrong) information policy can very well have the consequence of making actually normal events come close to secretmongering. The forthcoming agreement between Bonn and Washington on the modernization of the "Pershing" short-range missile is a show example. Because of the discussion in the Federal Republic on the NATO dual decision and the possible deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic as of 1983, other armament programs should have been made publicly known.

After all, the new "Pershing 1-B" short-range missile with which the air force is to be equipped as of 1986, has nothing to do with the NATO decision, a fact which can clearly be explained by the difference in range. The possible counterargument that it is too early for a public statement is not convincing in view of the fact that a preparatory contract will be signed in the near future. Every democracy lives off as much information as possible on action of the executive, for otherwise public control would not work. It is clear that there are also sensitive security fields. That pertains particularly to the military sphere, but more publicity means less mistrust. That ought to be considered more in the future.

CONCERTED FRENCH-FRG OPPOSITION TO USSR URGED

PM181723 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Alfred Fabre-Luce article: "We Are Not in 1938" -- words between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] French public opinion is becoming aware of the /direct/ danger that Soviet expansionism constitutes for France. Unfortunately, the advocates of firmness do not always use the language most appropriate to their goal. On occasion they even employ watchwords that lead to mistakes about both the past and the present. The Yalta myth has taken a considerable dent in the last 2 months, which is great progress. But "Munich 1938" is still more often mentioned than "Rhineland 1936." You even see the claim "We are in 1938" written large in the press. This reference is apt to suggest three ideas to the public.

1 -- All expansionism is similar.

2 -- We ought to react to the USSR's expansionism with offensive military action.

3 -- Anyhow, there will be a general war next year.

Those three ideas are clearly mistaken.

1 -- Brezhnev isn't Hitler.

2 -- It would be ridiculous to attack the USSR. (Anyhow, no one dreams of doing so.)

3 -- A major war in 1983 is very unlikely.

This little game of false analogies began in 1980 with a remark attributed to Chancellor Schmidt to the effect that the crisis in international relations showed similarities to the crisis of July 1914. I recalled in these columns at the time -- under the headline "Sarajevo? No" -- the differences between the situations. (You can't imagine Czar Brezhnev being dragged against his will into a major war by a satellite as Czar Nicholas II was in 1914, or, on the opposite side, heads of state being outflanked by their generals, as Franz-Josef and Wilhelm II were.

Since then this false comparison has had disastrous psychological results. The number of Germans fearing another war almost /doubled/ during the following months and the pacifist movement developed /in tandem./ (Fear was posing as idealism.) By means of another misleading comparison (with 1938) are attempts being made today to develop a similar movement in France although it is today a case certainly not of a danger of war, but of a mere test of will? There is no question that /if/ the test is lost the Soviets will begin to put forward other increasingly unacceptable claims that could indeed lead to a situation in which there was a danger of war.

Immediately after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan I entitled an article "Kabul, To Divide the West?" That was probably not the dominant explanation for the operation, but it was certainly one of its consequences. The countries of the West began to differ over every issue: the boycott of the Olympic Games, economic sanctions, the deployment of the American Euromissiles. The Polish affair could mark a new stage in this deterioration. Will it soon be necessary to write that the more the USSR shows its strength, the more the Western countries display their weakness? That would be the proof that the Kremlin's cynicism pays off.

The evolution in Chancellor Schmidt's attitude is striking. In 1978 he denounced Carter's shillyshallying over the neutron bomb. Now Reagan is manufacturing that bomb, but Schmidt no longer wants anything to do with it. Extremists in his party are undermining the Atlantic policy which still claims to defend. It is said that antelopes in Africa are sometimes struck by bouts of panic so irresistible that they end up by infecting the Lions.

Last month four German professors came to Paris to explain their country's position. Their remarks were chiefly an explanation and sometimes a justification of the German pacifist movement. Fortunately they do not represent all Germany. As far back as 18 December the CDU opposition demanded that all payments and supplies to the public authorities in Poland be halted immediately; humanitarian aid alone was continued (and even increased). On 9 January the CSE group in the Bundestag unanimously adopted a declaration that said: "Every Deutschmark invested in the bankrupt Eastern economic system is a wasted Deutschmark that does nothing for people but merely stabilizes communism's hegemony.... The chancellor has obscured the Soviet Union's responsibility regarding the events in Poland by alluding to the 1945 Yalta Conference. That is a basic political and historical error." The spokesman for the group expressed opposition to the gas pipeline project.

Thus in German public opinion there are elements of resistance that may become -- and even probably will become -- dominant. We must get in contact with them. It is high time the delicate issues -- particularly that of European security -- were jointly studied. Let us not be unrealistic, there can be no question of organizing a total economic blockade of the USSR or of completely unifying the policies of Paris and Bonn. But it is certainly possible to make progress on two essential points.

1. The governments of the two countries should agree on restricting or stopping preferential credits to the USSR. It is using them to arm itself against them. When it has thus built up its military power it will take advantage of it to demand even more credits on even more favorable terms which in turn will facilitate its armament. People in France and the FRG are saying: "We cannot act differently from our neighbors and competitors." The cycle must be broken.

2. It has become urgent to halt the development of isolationism in the United States by showing that Europe is not losing interest in its own defense. Some French-German projects in this field would not necessitate new expenditure, but on the contrary would ensure savings. Conversely, some additional French expenditure would be superfluous. The building of dozens of submarines designed exclusively for the defense of a French turned into a sanctuarized territory would in no way help to resolve the essential problem, which is to prevent Soviet influence from extending to the Rhine.

Mobile French-German missiles, dual keys, joint financing? On these points, for the time being, let us leave the talk to the experts. The important thing is to indicate right now, by decisions which are both specific and symbolic, our desire to swim against the current. The initiatives I have in mind would in no way stop us seeking a general arms limitation agreement with the USSR. For the time being the USSR does not deem it necessary to make real concessions. We will receive the proposals we deserve.

A free and organized Europe, an ideal which has been gradually weakened through disputes between neighbors and has been bogged down in international bureaucracy would arise again out of a joint quest for security. For 20 years now the Europeans, disunited over defense, have made scant progress on the path of political union. They have nonetheless invoked this latter objective to continue to avoid the former. They proposed to speak of defense after the creation of a united states of free Europe had been completed: In practice that was an adjournment since sine die. This attitude caused general demoralization. The beginning of a reaction is emerging. It is the voice of freedom and peace.

PERTINI SCHEDULED TO VISIT JAPAN 9-15 MARCH

AU131925 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Feb (ANSA) -- Head of State Sandro Pertini will conduct a state visit to Japan March 9 to 15, the president's office announced this afternoon.

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT IN MILAN ON PRIVATE VISIT

PA151256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1150 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Milan, (Italy), 15 Feb (EFE) -- Panamanian President Aristides Royo is in this Italian city, on a strictly private visit, along with his family. The Royos arrived in Milan Sunday night.

Italian Foreign Ministry sources told EFE that no political acts have been scheduled for the Panamanian president.

ENI DELEGATION HOLDS MEETING WITH GANDHI

AU132020 Rome ANSA in English 1938 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (ANSA) -- The prospects for enlarging the sphere of activities conducted by the Italian state-controlled energy agency, Entesnazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), in India were discussed today by the head of the ENI foreign operations division, Rakfaele Santoro, who wound up three days of talks here yesterday.

The ENI delegation led by Santoro and accompanied by Italian Ambassador to India Emilio Paolo Bassi, met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the minister for oil, chemicals and fertilizer, the finance minister and business and industry spokesman.

Santoro, in his statement to ANSA today, said that the atmosphere in which the negotiations had taken place was "especially warm...in line with the atmosphere of friendliness and opening which emerged during Mrs Gandhi's recent visit to Italy, a visit marking a revival of cooperative relations between Italy and India.

The ENI official reported that "with the Indian authorities, we discussed the possibility of an extended and more sizable ENI participation in industrial development programs in this country, especially in the sectors of hydrocarbons prospecting and production, offshore and on land refining, and the pipeline transport of hydrocarbons, petrochemicals and fertilizers".

The head of ENI foreign operations also disclosed that it was decided to send, in the near future, an Indian delegation at the operative level to map out with our technical experts programs for training and the transfer of technology in the sectors under discussion, and to hold periodic encounters between ENI and the Indian Government to check on the course of cooperation and update the programs.

"We also examined," Santoro said, "concrete prospects for creating joint ventures in third countries for hydrocarbons exploration concessions where AGIP (the ENI Exploration, Production and Distribution Division) acts as the operator".

GUIDELINES REACHED FOR ALGERIAN GAS DEAL

AU132026 Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Feb (ANSA) -- Guidelines for the Italian side in negotiations with Algeria for natural gas [words indistinct] the North African state were agreed on during an interministerial meeting held at government [word indistinct] earlier this week.

A communique released by the Prime Minister's Office reported that, "positive orientations necessary for the enactment of the negotiations were agreed upon, and the Italian Government hopes that these (dealings) can be concluded in the near future".

The session was attended by the ministers for foreign affairs, Emilio Colombo, state holding, Gianni de Michelis, south Italian affairs, Claudio Signorile, foreign trade, Nicola Capria and under secretary for the Industry Ministry, Francisco Rebecchini, and presided over by Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

In remarks to the press after the meeting, Colombo affirmed that "We tried to lay out the directions to follow for the negotiations, since talks on the Algerian gasoline must be begun after the visit of Algeria's foreign minister to Rome".

"The directions are twofold", Colombo continued, "There are negotiations for the gas that have to do with price conditions, supplies and all other problems strictly connected with this aspect.

"There is then another theme, that of economic cooperation" between Italy and Algeria," the minister said.

According to the Rome government diplomatic chief, these two aspects are only apparently disconnected. Pointing to the development of similar negotiations in France, Colombo maintained that "The first part of the negotiations, relative to the price of the gas, could be facilitated by the fact that there is a willingness for a closer economic cooperation".

"We tried to define some general lines" in the Italian position, Colombo continued, "but we must wait for the first [word indistinct] and see how they correspond to the two aspects of the negotiation, above all the one regarding price which is the most delicate."

Colombo also said that technical meetings will continue, particularly among the foreign, industry and foreign trade ministries, in the context of what was decided at yesterday's meeting.

Minister Signorile told newsmen that "We are trying to find an economically convenient solution" to the natural gas supplies, and de Michelis noted that the ministers agreed in the session that "If an accord is not reached in technical sessions (between the Italian and Algerian state energy agencies), the government will have to evaluate the negotiations in political quarters."

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES TERRORISTS MISTREATED

AU160858 Rome ANSA in English 0816 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 16 Feb (ANSA) -- Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni vehemently denied that any violence or coersion has been practised on persons being held for subversive activities in Italy, during a question and answer session in the Italian Chamber of Deputies here.

Rognoni responded to a series of interpellations from MP's yesterday evening concerning rumors that some of the many terrorist suspects rounded up in Italy since the December 17 abduction of NATO General James Lee Dozier, held to be the work of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group, have been beaten or forced into confessions.

"The ample, inferred and continual collaboration offered by many terrorists captured by the Italian police forces could never have been determined by acts of violence or brutal coersion", Rognoni told the assembly.

Concerning the particular case of Gianfranco Fornoni, one of a group of guerrillas who robbed a bank in North-Central Italy and shot two Carabinieri policemen dead when they were later surprised at a roadblock, the minister referred to the testimony of the Carabinieri general commander.

According to the general, the scars present on Fornoni's body can easily be attributed to the two days spent by him and his colleagues fleeing police in the area north of Rome, during which the alleged guerrilla members hid out in forests, and rough countryside.

Concerning other accusations, Rognoni confined himself to terse denials.

"Absolutely false", the minister said, referring to published notices in the press about maltreatment of those arrested in recent operations in the northern Veneto region, where Dozier was kidnapped from his apartment in Verona, and freed by a special force police unit raid on a Padua apartment which led to the arrest of his five captors.

Rognoni also described as "false" the affirmation that Antonio Savasta, one of those arrested in the Dozier raid, had been beaten.

Rumors that narcotics or truth serum had been employed in interrogations of those arrested in Verona were similarly brushed off as "absolutely without basis".

The government line in its struggle against terrorism, Rognoni concluded, has been maintained "in rigorous respect of the civil laws, principals and democratic norms and above all in respect of the Italian Constitution".

"This line responds to judicial and constitutional obligations, but above all to our and the Italian people's conscience", he said.

ARMENIAN TERRORIST ON END OF 'TRUCE' WITH ITALY

PM171631 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 14 Feb 82 p 39

[Rita Porena interview with (Hagop Hagopian), spokesman for the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia: "No Truce With Italy" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: Franco Mazzola, former under secretary at the Prime Minister's Office responsible for the secret services, said in an interview published by L'ESPRESSO on 8 November that an agreement had been reached via the PLO between the Italian secret services and the Armenian Secret Liberation Army whereby your organization undertook to observe a complete truce with Italy. According to Mazzola the truce was violated because the new leaders of the Italian secret services did not succeed in establishing relations of trust with the PLO and indirectly with the Armenian Secret Liberation Army.

Answer: There was indeed indirect negotiations with the Italian Government and the DC, and not with the secret services, as Mr Mazzola says. The leaders of the PLO and especially of the Fatah informed us that the Italian Government wanted to discuss certain matters, particularly the suspension of our operations against Italy. At first we refused, because we did not trust the Italian Government and the DC. But when the PLO stood as their guarantor we agreed to open negotiations -- but only indirectly, always through the PLO. Last year a DC delegation visited Beirut, but we did not meet with it and do not know who its members were.

Question: What did the negotiations hinge on?

Answer: The Italians asked us to suspend our attacks on Italy. For our part, we want the closure of the offices of ANSHA [expansion unknown], which organizes the emigration of Armenians to Italy and which is protected by the Vatican and the CIA. According to what the PLO told us, even the Italian Government has admitted ties between ANSHA and the U.S. secret services.

Question: Mazzola says that the agreement also included the suspension of attacks on Turks residing in Italy.

Answer: No, we never agreed to suspend our right to attack the national enemy and his institutions, wherever they may be.

Question: When was the agreement reached?

Answer: In February last year, and the Armenian Secret Liberation Army gave the Italian authorities 6 months to close the ANSHA offices. Soon after, however, we discovered that the offices had not been closed but simply transferred and that their numbers had actually increased. We know all about ANSHA's secret offices, and when the right time comes the fate that we have in store for it will become known. Obviously we regard the truce as void: The Italian Government thought that it could cheat us and the Palestinians and did not honor its commitments. The violation of the truce has nothing to do with the changes in the Italian secret services. The Armenian Secret Liberation Army notified all Armenian groups of the violation of the truce and issued orders to attack Italy long before the leadership of the services changed. Back in August the 3 October Group blew up Alitalia's office in Paris.

Question: Have you had any other contacts with the Italian Government?

Answer: Following the Paris attack the Italian Government sent us a message via the PLO. But we cannot reveal its content.

Question: Is there any chance of negotiations being resumed?

Answer: No, we have no confidence in your government, which serves the interests of imperialism, not of its people. Recently we have carried out no operations against Italy, but this is only a pause to make preparations.

CRAXI ON SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT, PSI SOCIALISM

PM180847 Rome AVANTI in Italian 7-8 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Party Secretary Craxi has concluded the election campaign at Lamezia Terme, where people are voting for the renewal of the municipal council. Craxi emphasized the significance and importance of the local election taking place in this large Calabrian municipality, both because of what is at stake -- that is, the leadership of the municipality -- and because of the political moment in which it is taking place, because its importance is such as to make it possible to point out indications of a more general nature. Comrade Craxi remarked that an atmosphere of severe political tension and of difficulty in relations among the forces and parties remains. "There is a preelection neurosis," Craxi said, "without elections." "The specter is being brandished of an early election which nobody has demanded, but in the meantime no serious effort has been made, up to now, to map out a certain path for the second part of the legislative term, as the Socialists have repeatedly demanded. The line of governability desired and supported by the Socialists is sometimes derided and is even declared bankrupt, but then entreaties are made that it continue its course without traumatic interruptions."

Speaking of the party's policy, Comrade Craxi said that the line of governability remains the Socialists' basic line, but added that it could not survive and hold out in a vacuum, in immobilism, in conflict and in distrust among the political forces required to support and guarantee it. But it can and should be developed, anchored to a program of renewal and reforms. Craxi spoke of the difficult current legislative term, whose governments have had loyal and decisive support from the Socialists, who have always set aside private motives and party interests and have always taken into account the general picture and their responsibility toward the institutions.

Our criticisms, the party secretary said, and our reservations, when they have had reason to exist, have always been put forward in a constructive spirit. When a government has shown itself equal to the situation, it has always been able to count on our contribution and our confidence.

Speaking of the experience of the Spadolini government, Comrade Craxi stated that its balance sheet is deemed positive by us. Certainly, he emphasized, not everything is going well and not everything is satisfactory, but we never lose sight of the conditions of difficulty, and precariousness under which governments in our country are forced to operate. The unfulfilled reform of the institutions and of the state, of public administration and of local government weighs adversely.

Talking about the international situation and in particular about Poland and the conflict between the PCI and the CPSU, Comrade Craxi said that the recent international events and their repercussions on the Italian left make even clearer the need for a strong Socialist Party and a strong and united socialist movement. This is the real precondition for enabling the processes of reappraisal toward which the PCI has begun to advance, resuming more resolutely a path it has already partly traveled, to be accelerated and guaranteed in the direction of a clear perspective in its principles, its aims and its role and democratic organization.

Comrade Craxi recalled that over the last few years we have become the greatest Italian collector of attacks by the Soviet press for expressing ourselves in a spirit of independence, developing a fundamental criticism of the bureaucratic authoritarian system, wrongly regarded as a mature stage of socialism, steadfastly defending the dissidents, and protesting systematically against violations of human rights and the peoples' rights. We cannot help being pleased that for siding with the Polish trade union it is now the PCI which is having to face this polemical and intolerant fury. Over the last few years, no communist has expressed solidarity with us, whereas we now express solidarity with them and encourage them to defend a stance of autonomy. We also encourage them to develop a fundamental reappraisal, which is more necessary than ever in a country which certainly could not tolerate a Soviet-style model of communism, and this is a point which has been clear for some time, but which even a national-style model of communism would not suit.

The revalidation of the thinking and of the principles characteristic of European socialism is natural, and this is the highway which can and should be embarked on. Craxi added that this does not mean forgoing criticism of mistakes or limitations which the socialist and social democratic experience in Europe has also experienced, or espousing a prefabricated model which does not exist. Instead, it means finding the path for completely rejoining the great family of Western socialism, which is also grappling with the need for a response of socialism and freedom to the problems of modern industrial society and the new problems of peace and inequalities in the world.

KIPRIANOU ATHENS VISIT: 'NO REASON FOR CONCERN'

NC181953 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] In Athens, answering a question from newsmen on President Kiprianou's visit to the Greek capital, Government Spokesman Maroudhas has made the following statement:

There is nothing alarming. It is about positive and not negative developments in the Cyprus issue. I categorically state that there is no reason for any concern.

Answering another question as to who provided the initiative for the meeting, Mr Maroudhas said: The initiative was mutual and the visit was decided on during a telephone contact between the two leaders.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM PLANS TO VISIT IN MID-MARCH

NC140935 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Khaddam will pay an official visit to Cyprus in the middle of March within the framework of the Arab countries' "opening" toward Cyprus and in appreciation of the positive stand which Cyprus maintained on the resolution about the Syrian Golan Heights at the United Nations General Assembly. This visit by Mr Khaddam will also be in return of the visit which Foreign Minister Rolandhis paid to Syria in July 1979.

Political circles in Nicosia attach particular importance to the visit by the Syrian foreign minister given the fact that, in this case, Mr Khaddam will represent not only his country but also many other Arab countries which recently decided to render political and economic support to those countries which supported the resolution on the Golan Heights.

Cyprus will probably be the first country which Mr Khaddam will visit within the framework of the above Arab decision and his talks with the Cypriot Government will aim at:

--Further strengthening the friendly relations between Cyprus and Syria.

--Consolidating the relations existing between Cyprus and the Arab countries.

--Extending Cyprus' politico-economic relations to Arab countries with which Cyprus does not maintain diplomatic relations.

The critical times through which the political question of Cyprus is now passing raise the significance of the talks that Mr Khaddam will hold in Nicosia even higher.

After the unanimous decision on the Arab League's Economic Council for an economic opening and financial aid to the countries which supported the resolution on the Golan Heights, it is understood that during the talks with Mr Khaddam the Cypriot side will raise the question of economic cooperation with the Arab countries.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH PAPANDREOU

NC191022 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] A few minutes ago President Kiprianou arrived in Athens. Foreign Minister Rolandhis is accompanying him. President Kiprianou was met at Ellinikon Airport by Prime Minister Papandreou, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, Cypriot ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis, and other officials. Mr Kiprianou and Mr Papandreou will hold a conference at the political office. Later, at 1400, Prime Minister Papandreou will give a working luncheon at Kastri for the Cypriot President.

Spokesman Comments on Reason

NC181951 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] There is nothing alarming about Mr Kiprianou's visit to Athens which has been decided at a joint initiative of both sides, the government spokesman has clarified. The spokesman also stressed it is about positive and not negative developments in the Cyprus issue.

IRAN PLANS TO APPOINT AMBASSADOR IN ATHENS

NC181407 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos received a committee of Iranian officials led by Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Nuri, Ayatollah Khomeyni's special envoy. Mr Kharalambopoulos discussed with the members of the committee various questions of interest to the two countries.

The Iranian officials briefed Mr Kharalambopoulos on the situation prevailing in their country and on the goals of the revolution and said that Tehran has decided to appoint an ambassador in Athens, a professor of mathematics. Mr Kharalambopoulos stressed that within the framework of its multidimensional foreign policy Greece wishes to have good relations with Iran.

VOTCP LABELS TOWER 'FIERCE ENEMY OF PEACE'

TA181119 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] John Tower has visited Ankara. The officials of the reactionary military junta are presenting him as a very important man. Who is this Tower? Above all, he is a fierce enemy of peace. He is one of the military experts of the warmongering Reagan administration. This man is especially active in the Middle East and is closely interested in Turkey. This is not his first visit to Turkey. He was in Turkey last year in order to effect the implementation of the defense cooperation agreement signed with the United States. Currently, he is the chairman of the recently established Turkish-U.S. Joint Defense Group. Each of his visits aims to further place Turkey under U.S. control. This time he arrived in Turkey with plans to include our country in new aggression blocs in the Middle East and and secure bases in our country for the Rapid Deployment Force. The arrival of Tower or his likes puts a twinkle in the eyes of the monopolists and collaborationists in our country. Article after article is published in the reactionary press. Now also, the reactionary press does not cease to publish Tower's statements praising the despotic regime in Turkey.

Tower apparently likes the plan for a return to democracy in Turkey: The real violators of human rights in Turkey are apparently the leftists. The [words indistinct] of the United States wishes to treat our people like idiots. Our people and world public opinion are well aware of how and by whom human rights are violated in Turkey and against whom tortures, repression and tyranny are directed. The whole world also knows who is filling the detention houses in our country. Through these statements. U.S. Senator Tower can neither absolve the junta, nor can he conceal the overt support accorded by the United States to military regimes in El Salvador or other such countries. The cost of the support for the reactionary military junta, of the absorption and the back-scratching is very high. Our people have no intention of paying this price. The likes of Tower come and go to our country with plans that spell disaster for our country, our region and our people. Our people do not want Tower, his likes or U.S. plans. Our people want peace in our region and in the world.

LETTERS URGE STAND AGAINST ARMENIAN TERRORISM

TA122015 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Letters sent to the heads of state of 18 countries by the Turkish Information Fund [TUTAV] state that Armenians themselves do not approve of the attacks directed against Turkish diplomats by a handful of Armenian terrorists. The letters, signed by TUTAV Executive Council President Keman Baytas, said as follows: It is erroneous to portray the murders committed treacherously and mercilessly as having links with incidents in past history and assess them as blood fueds. These incidents constitute a sly scheme by international terrorism and centers that have a vested interest in disrupting world peace.

The letters pointed out that the Armenian attacks against Turkish diplomats threaten world peace, adding: The murders and assaults by Armenian terrorist organizations have recently included the citizens and organizations of other countries among their targets and thus widened their range. These heinous murders cannot be explained through historical events dating a few generations. They cannot be transformed into a blood fued. It is evident that, in actual fact, they serve the division of the free world through chaos and anarchy. Condoning or ignoring these murders would be tantamount to placing dynamite at the very foundation of world peace. These murders, whose real motives and aims are very well understood by Armenians throughout the world as well, do not and must not enjoy support or approval.

The letters stressed that the adoption of a firm attitude by countries concerning international terrorism would serve world peace, humankind and friendship.

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USSR GRANTED 10 BILLION SCHILLING CREDIT LIMIT

AU191747 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Feb 82 p 16

[KH report: "Billion Schilling Loan for Soviets: Low Interest Rates Following German Pattern"]

[Summary] Vienna -- "Yesterday, Austria granted the Soviet Unior a 10-billion schilling credit limit with a deadline of the end of December 1983, which is intended for purchasing 'commodities and services of Austrian orgin.' The interest rate is 7.8 percent, just as in the agreements concluded by the FRG in the fall of 1981.

"The agreement on the credit limit was signed yesterday afternoon by V.M. Ivanov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, and by Director General Hannes Androsch for the Creditanstalt Bank -- the syndicate leader on the Austrian side. The agreement replaces the 10-billion credit limit agreement of the same type concluded in March of 1980, which only envisaged a 7 percent interest rate and has been fully used. The Austrian Kontroll Bank will assume guarantees within the framework of the provisions on promoting exports, and will see to the refinancing.

"There is a gap, however: The credit limit to the Soviet Union carries a lower interest rate than the currently applicable Kontroll Bank financing which costs -- including the warranty commission -- 9.5 percent for longer running periods. The exporter will have to pay the difference from his own pocket; that is, he must include it in the price or must take a loss into the bargain. In view of the German example, it was impossible for Austria, however, to agree with the Soviets on a higher interest rate, particularly in view of the fact that the Soviets always made talks about deliveries from Austria contingent on the advance commitment.

"Refinancing will be effected in principle under the 'normal' Kontroll Bank conditions." The appropriate institutions are authorized to reject applications for loans despite the existence of the credit limit if, for example, they regard the Austrian share of a project as inadequate. "No minimum quota was agreed upon in the credit agreement, it only refers to 'Austrian origin.' Three running periods of 5, 5 and 1/2 and 8 and 1/2 years have been stipulated.

"According to statements of Director General Androsch before journalists, the credit limit does not imply that the 'country risk with the Soviet Union' has reached a maximum. Additional project and supplier related individual negotiations are possible any time if there should emerge promising export chances which exceed the credit limit."

Androsch named as interested parties in this context the Voest corporation, the Glanzstoff, Voith, SGP, Vew and Heid Works, as well as the shipyards. "The financing of pipe deliveries within the credit limit is possible, but there is no direct linkage with the negotiations on natural gas deliveries which OEMV Corporation Director General Ludwig Bauer will conduct in Moscow on 22-24 February. The Austrian wishes for imports have been reduced from the original 3-5 billion cubic meters beginning in 1984, to 0.5 to 1 billion cubic meters because of the exorbitantly high price. Soviet natural gas now costs 3.15 schillings per cubic meter.

"The Austrian trade balance with the Soviet Union is showing a great deficit primarily because of fuel imports: In 1981 exports totaling 7.5 billion schillings were facing imports totaling 21.1 billion schillings, and the deficit has doubled to 13.6 billion schillings since 1980."

SCHMIDT REPORTEDLY CONSIDERING CABINET CHANGES

LD191340 Hamburg DPA in German 1227 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Schmidt is actively considering a reshuffle of the Federal Government involving at least four portfolios. Also involved would be the replacement of Herbert Wehner as leader of the SPD lower house group by the present defense minister, Hans Apel. DPA has learned this today from well-informed quarters. As for the possible time of this move, early summer has been mentioned. Wehner's promise that he will resign after the SPD congress in Munich had already been received, the sources said.

According to sources, Apel's place as defense minister will be taken by SPD Deputy Chairman Hans Juergen Wischnewski. The new deputy SPD chief is to be North Rhine-Westphalian Minister-President Johannes Rau, though this change does not necessarily have to take place at the SPD congress.

Others due to lose their cabinet posts are, from the FDP, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, and from the SPD, the minister for youth, family and health, Antje Huber. It is not yet certain who their successors will be.

Plans for a government reshuffle had been voiced in the past by the chancellor for about the middle of the parliamentary term.

Among those mentioned in Bonn as possible successors for Lambsdorff are the FDP politician Hans-Guenter Hoppe (deputy chairman of the FDP Bundestag group), parliamentary state secretary in the Economics Ministry, Martin Gruener, Bundestag deputies Helmut Haussmann and Dieter Julius Cronenberg, and others.

For the post of the new agriculture minister, talk centers on Ertl's Parliamentary State Secretary Georg Gallus as well as on the FDP deputy and farmer, Uwe Ronneburger. The principal candidate under consideration to succeed Antje Huber might be the present parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Labor, Anke Fuchs, who, like Antje Huber, comes from the North Rhine-Westphalian SPD. She has had the unwritten promise of a future ministerial office ever since she stood down as a candidate for the post of deputy SPD chairman at the SPD congress in Berlin at the end of 1979. It is thought possible in Bonn that the number of ministers who may be replaced or reshuffled might be extended.

Chancellor Denies Report

LD191932 Hamburg DPA in German 1910 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hamburg, 19 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has denied the DPA report on an alleged government reshuffle involving at least four posts. The chancellor said on the "Today" television program on Friday evening that such reports lack any foundation. "I can only call it a carnival spectacle...somebody must have invented it," Schmidt said.

POLAND MAKING PAYMENTS ON LOAN INTEREST

LD191836 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Zurich/Frankfurt, 19 Feb (DPA/VWD) -- Poland has been able to reduce its debts in interest payments to 501 Western creditor banks, still outstanding from past years, to below $120 million (DM282 million).

Guido Condrau, deputy director of the Swiss Bankverein, which is leading the credit negotiations, said on Friday that Poland owes the banks $120 million in interest as of 15 February. A spokesman for Dresdner Bank (Frankfurt) told DPA/VWD on Friday that further payments have been received, after Frankfurt banks had already reported money receipts on Wednesday, and U.S. banks on Thursday, the amounts being unspecified.

The Dresdner Bank spokesman expressed his optimism about remaining interest payments by the Poles, in which case rescheduling talks by the banking group could take place on 4 March. The rescheduling of $2.4 billion owed in credits from 1981 is linked to the full payment of interest outstanding.

IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING FRENCH SUMMIT STRESSED

LD191226 Hamburg DPA in German 1029 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (DPA) -- One of the aims of the summit meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Francois Mitterrand in Paris next Wednesday and Thursday is to promote cooperation with the United States. Following the intensive talks in preparation for the meeting by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his French counterpart, Cheysson, in Bonn last night, the FRG Foreign Ministry emphasized today that both countries attach particular importance to the Schmidt-Mitterrand meeting. A brief statement emphasizes unanimity on the following three points: very close cooperation; priority for promoting European unity both in the economic and political sphere; and the great importance of cooperation with the United States and the creation of better mutual understanding between the Americans and the Europeans.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that it is not customary for foreign ministers to prepare German-French summits in this form. The working meeting between Genscher and Cheysson showed, therefore, what importance the Federal Republic and France attach to the Schmidt-Mitterrand meeting in the present situation.

OFFICIAL CANCELS PROPOSED VISIT TO POLAND

LD191544 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hamburg, 19 Feb (DPA) -- Walther Leisler Kiep, deputy chairman of the CDU-CSU Bundestag group and CDU candidate for the post of Hamburg mayor, today cancelled his proposed visit to Poland. According to a statement by the CDU group in the Hamburg City Parliament, Kiep gave as the reason for his cancellation the aggravation of the situation by the Polish authorities and their refusal to allow him to have a talk with Lech Walesa. Kiep had been invited by the Polish Government through the Polish Embassy in Bonn. The statement also makes it clear that the CDU politician had asked for an opportunity to talk with Archbishop Glemp, primate of the Catholic Church, and to the leader of the Solidarity Trade Union. A representative of the Polish Embassy had informed Kiep that talks with Solidarity are not possible because the trade union is not allowed to have international contacts at present.

SPD REGIONAL CONGRESS SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT

LD202150 Hamburg DPA in German 1557 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Feb (DPA) -- Today during a regional party congress, the Berlin SPD supported the peace and defense policy of the Federal Government. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt stressed that FRG friendship with the United States must be coupled with frankness. There is no justification for accusing the government of a failure to fulfill its commitments to the Western Alliance: "We can hold our own in any comparison." In a resolution on the situation in Poland, the delegates of the regional party conference came out unanimously against sanctions "which are allegedly aimed against communist governments but in reality hit the oppressed and suffering peoples." They demanded the lifting of martial law in Poland and an end to all measures which infringe upon human and civil rights.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON PS NATIONAL CONVENTION

PM171619 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] At the opening of the convention, Mr Jean Poperen read out the report on the National Secretariat's activity. Mr Poperen condemned the attitude of the National Federation of Syndicates of Farm Operators on the one hand and of Mr Marchelli in the General Confederation of Managerial Personnel on the other, before noting that "The RPR is trying to capitalize on these various elements of sectoral discontent." The PS number two then defined the socialists as "the main force driving public opinion for change." He conceded, nonetheless, that they have not "so far been able to play their part to the fullest extent."

He asserted: "First, let us measure more fairly the considerable amount of work already done and the successes already won..., and we would be sensitive, almost guilt-ridden, or at any rate defensive beneath the bad temper and bad faith of a right wing that is furious that we should have kept our commitments! Let us not content ourselves with parrying this right wing's attacks -- let us be offensive!"

Mr Poperen: Not "Having Everything Right Away"

Having again emphasized that the socialists should "explain and enlighten" French people about the policy of change the government is pursuing, Mr Poperen expressed satisfaction at "The patience and moderation of the world of labor." "In this respect," he added, "the workers are proving that they have understood perfectly what we meant when we spoke of compromise: In brief, that we were not for 'having everything right away.'"

Mr Poperen analyzed the work of the 24th PS Congress and stated: "There is no obvious consistency between, on the one hand, participation in the operation of change organized around the ideas developed by Francois Mitterrand and the PS and, on the other, the justification of the 1977-1981 period when the PCF regularly criticized these same ideas. Moreover, is the success of socialist democracy in France possible without the partners in the popular movement making up their minds to distance themselves effectively from both superpowers?"

Mr Paul Quiles, member of the National Secretariat in charge of federations, noted "the principle of the preeminence of the political power over the power of elected representatives at all levels." To illustrate this preeminence he asked the convention to resolve that the General Councils' presidential candidates should no longer be nominated by the groups of socialist elected representatives but by the Federal Executive Commissions. As for relations with the government, Mr Quiles believes that the PS should avoid three stumbling blocks: "Hegemonism, that is, the desire to impose the party's solutions and to exert permanent public pressure on the government; nonexistence, that is, a timid party which would not dare to express itself or make its positions known; and tagging along, that is, a party which would permanently defend the government, come what may."

Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly, mentioned the leftwing union and recalled that the socialists "held out to impose this strategy, at whatever cost." He added: "We are far from having exhausted all the dynamism of the leftwing union. Whatever differences people may have in their historical analysis or appreciation of our relations with the PCF and of the history of the PCF, I believe that we must take care to preserve the unity of our communist ministers, for change will continue to proceed through the strategy of the leftwing union which alone enables us to maintain a direct link with the popular masses and to mobilize them for change."

Mr Mermaz believed that the canton elections will be "a test making it possible to measure the militancy of the left against the right." Condemning the attitude of the opposition, he stated that Mr Giscard d'Estaing had indulged in an outburst of deception with regard to his past conduct in the Polish affair and the Soviet gas affair."

Mr Jospin took the floor in turn. The first secretary recalled the difficulties which the external situation is causing the new authorities and asserted that "the partial return to the cold war spirit may cause a problem for the leftwing union, insofar as a government which includes socialists and communists together is transgressing certain international taboos." He stated: "It is a situation which we will have to learn to manage: on the international plane by giving Europe its full place and developing fruitful relations with the underdeveloped south; on the domestic plane -- and the stance of the PCF leadership over Poland does not make the task any easier — by maintaining clearly our concept of socialism and our loyalty to freedoms, without giving in to anticommunist campaigns."

Mr Jospin: Providing a Better Explanation

Mr Jospin then reaffirmed that in his view Mr Mitterrand's predecessor at the Elysee Palace had "exceeded his credit limit" and that the record of the preceding 7-year period should not be forgotten. Of Jacques Chirac he said: "Of course, he has a talent for publicity. He is a very imperfect mayor who knows how to make people almost believe he is a good one. But let us not make too much of it. He is the man who lost his party the presidency, the Matignon and finally the parliamentary majority. But he lacks true conviction and that quality of character inherent in people who accept their responsibilities.

Mentioning recent interviews given by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Jospin asserted: "One sees the latter (Giscard d'Estaing) as a dazzled butterfly colliding with the very source of light which gave it its former energy: the fascination of power." Noting that the opposition makes effective use of caricature and oversimplification, Mr Jospin expressed the hope that the socialists would adapt their language and their explanations to this fact "to make things simpler, less abstract, less muddled." He said, "That is as true of the government as it is of ourselves."

Thinking about the government's policy, Mr Jospin asserted that this is "a middle course." He went on: "This search for the happy medium is no doubt suited to an old democratic country like France. This choice presupposes -- and this is the risk -- that the economic and social forces which fear change the most are willing to play with fire by adopting rational practice. It is something of a gamble.... If I were to make any suggestions to the government, I would say: Explain things better, make them more simple, find the right balance between the big sectoral decisions and those which concern people's living conditions more closely." The PS first secretary then stressed that progress demands "powerful popular support, and not a people of spectators."

Touching once more on relations with the PCF, he suggested that the two components of the majority "must not conceal their disagreements." He added: "But we know very well that these disagreements are not new, even if the breadth of our disagreement on Poland is a disappointment. Let us continue the public debate and confrontation, let us try to involve people and convince them of our positions. It is the people of the left who will continue to decide things."

As for the trade unions, Mr Jospin thinks that "They have lost some of their reference points" since 10 May and would like the government to make some "clarification." "Let it explain its plans clearly, make its rejections explicit and not be ambiguous in its intentions, as was the case on the question of the 39 hours," Mr Jospin said, adding immediately: "It is also important for some unions not to aim at the wrong target by confusing rather readily the leftwing government, which is a bloc, and the bosses, and not to expect everything from the central government."

Mr Jospin dealt last with the place of the PS in the edifice of the new government. "The PS," he declared, "is not an echo government. Nobody can do our work in our place." He charged his party with the following missions: "to lead the debate of ideas and in particular the battle against the right; to spread our ideas and explain government policy in the field; to revitalize party life; to discuss, contradict and convince at the heart of the left and the social movement; to lead international action within the Socialist International so as to establish solidarities -- that is, an activity which the developments in the European left can make particularly fruitful; to inform the government of what our members have discovered and are discovering in the country."

During the afternoon debate, Alain Busnel, candidate member of the National Secretariat, expressed concern at the government's adherence to the socialist plan's provisions regarding the rights of working people. He recalled that these provided for direct election by working people of their representatives to the administrative council of the nationalized enterprises and the creation of shop councils. He was concerned at the government's reticence on this question and stressed that the working people at these enterprises would not agree to see themselves "cheated of the most fundamental promises" of the PS.

CHEYSSON MEETS WITH JORDAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER

PM171613 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Feb 82 p 7

["M.D." report: "To End a 'Crisis of Confidence' Mr Cheysson Reminds his Jordanian Counterpart of Principles of French Policy"]

[Text] On Monday 15 February External Relations Minister Cheysson had a working dinner with his Jordanian counterpart, Mr Marwan al-Qasim.

The Quai d'Orsay spokesman stated this Tuesday that Mr Cheysson recalled the four principles on which French Near East Policy is based:

-- Security for all states in the region, including Israel, and for a possible Palestinian state;

-- Justice for all peoples including the Palestinian people, who have the right to self-determination and the right to establish the state structures of their choice;

-- Unacceptability of any action or measure contrary to international law and, in particular, to the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (Resolution 242, for instance, which condemns any acquisition of territories "by war");

-- Need to solve all problems by negotiation.

Those explanations, the spokesman added, seemed to satisfy the Jordanian minister. The meeting, held at the French Minister's initiative, was intended to end the dispute, if not "crisis of confidence," which broke out following various French stances toward Israel and particularly following a "remark" by Mr Mitterrand in his television interview on 9 December 1981. Questioned on the location of a possible Palestinian state (which France favors) Mr Mitterrand had replied: "It is being discussed: Jordan, the West Bank.... The negotiators will decide."

Those few words greatly irritated the Jordanians. Indeed, Mr Mitterrand seemed to be supporting the Israeli argument that the Palestinian state is fine where it already is...in Jordan. At that time the Quai d'Orsay explained that it was a "misunderstanding." When he met with Arab journalists a few days later Mr Cheysson stated that in view of the "very large number" of Palestinians living in Jordan, Mr Mitterrand had simply meant that the "two states" (Palestinian and Jordanian) would necessarily have "very close relations" and that the Palestinians are "on the West Bank and in Jordan."

The Jordanian Government, for its part, wanted all confusion to be removed in the clearest and most formal way. The reference to Resolution 242 condemning the acquisition of the West Bank "by war" is likely to satisfy it, according to informed circles.

MARCHAIS: CANNOT 'LOOK IMPASSIVELY ON POLAND'

LD212300 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Georges Marchais made some amazing remarks about Poland during a speech he delivered in Nice tonight. The PCF secretary general said that it is impossible for communists to look impassively upon the developments in Poland, developments which include the suspension of fundamental freedoms, arrests, internments and even deaths.

SUPPLY OF ARMS, AMMUNITION TO CHAD WILL CEASE

AB181731 Paris AFP in French 1527 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb (AFP) -- France has decided to stop its supply of arms and ammunition to Chad, official sources announced in Paris on Thursday.

The decision was made following the outcome of the meeting of the OAU Standing Committee on Chad held in Nairobi on 11 February 1982. Several resolutions were adopted at the meeting calling for the cease-fire to become effective on 28 February, the withdrawal of the OAU troops (Senegal, Zaire and Nigeria) on 30 June 1982 and the holding of free election in Chad before that date.

The supplies of arms to the Transitional National Union government were essentially made up of ammunition and light weapons.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT WANTS DEFENSE COOPERATION

AB181528 Paris AFP in French 1318 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb (AFP) -- Seychelles President France Albert Rene stated in an interview to AFP on Thursday that his country wishes to establish close relations of cooperation with France in the military sphere.

The Seychelles head of state, who has just concluded a 48-hour official visit to France, explained that his country was anxious to set up a defense system that enables it to counter external threats. In this regard, he recalled that last November a group of mercenaries from South Africa attempted a coup in his country. That is why we are examining with France and with other friendly countries what form of cooperation we can initiate, President Rene added, explaining that the talks would be resumed later.

Mr Rene, who expressed the hope that French naval vessels would continue to stopover in the Seychelles, believes that it is necessary for a small country like his to feel that it has friends, which is also a deterrent factor, he said.

President Rene recalled that the Seychelles is and will remain fiercely nonaligned. We prefer establishing military cooperation with France or Britain rather than with either of the two superpowers to whom we will never grant a military base. We want to continue maintaining close cooperation with France in this sector, said Mr Rene, who underscored the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

President Rene then called for a (?fraternal) cooperation with France, devoid of any paternal feeling. For such cooperation to be genuine, he said, it must be a brotherly one. He expressed satisfaction that his French partners shared the same view and described President Francois Mitterrand as an extraordinary personality.

The Seychelles head of state also expressed his determination to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

With regard to the trial of the seven mercenaries detained inthe Seychelles, Mr Rene said that the trial would be held in the next 2 months. President Rene will leave Paris Saturday for his country.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR 'DISAPPOINTMENT'

AU191602 Rome ANSA in English 1547 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 19 Feb (ANSA) -- United States President Ronald Reagan's press conference in Washington Thursday was a big disappointment to Italian press commentators who had hoped for a more explicit announcement of the White House's plans for El Salvador. The only significant statement they gleaned from the conference, Reagan's eighth since taking office, was that the administration in Washington has "no plans to send American combat troops into action" in the Central American state or anywhere else.

Typical of today's press reaction was the IL MESSAGGERO, title, "Reagan Doesn't Reply on Salvador." The U.S. President, in fact, refused to disclose the military options his government was considering. "I just don't believe that you discuss those options of what you may or may not do," he told reporters. The Rome daily challenged the historical accuracy of Reagan's reasoning when he said there was no parallel between U.S. involvement in Central America and U.S. moves in Vietnam in the 1960's.

According to the Italian Communist Party (PCI) newspaper, L'UNITA, Reagan's "reticence" and his insistence on maintaining it "dominated the press conference." While the PCI organ singled out the announcement that the administration had no plans for direct military intervention in Salvador as "the only commitment" the White House made, other newspapers saw that commitment as somewhat watered down by Reagan's refusal to discuss the military options his administration was considering.

Reagan's measured words, according to Rome's LA REPUBBLICA daily, were meant to "reassure American public opinion and play down the Salvador affair to some degree." And his caution was taken as a sign that the White House "sees the ground on which it might be tempted to venture as studded with political mines." "The most alarming doubts remain intact" was how the pro-communist PAESE SERA daily of Rome commented today on the conference. The expedient of putting off the decisions that regard Salvador, said PAESE SERA, "merely indicated (the Washington administration's) intention of coordinating its actions with its most loyal and submissive allies." In the meantime, the possibility of an indirect intervention in Salvador, perhaps with the Argentine Government's specialized anti-guerrilla task force, appears to be re-surfacing, the Rome daily added. Turin's LA STAMPA daily described Reagan's response to the mounting pressures of world public opinion and the U.S.'s allies as "cautious and evasive."

BERLINGUER REJECTS EXPANSION OF SOCIALIST BLOC

AU202010 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 20 Feb (ANSA) -- The atomic era has altered the nature of the class struggle and extended its connotations beyond the realm of the logic of military blocs, according to Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer. The leader of Western Europe's biggest communist party elaborately laid out the reasons for his break with Moscow in the aftermath of the December 13 military take-over in Warsaw in an interview which will be published tomorrow in the PCI daily L'UNITA.

Peace was indicated (?as) the "supreme discriminating point" in international affairs now that nuclear arms have made war become the "absolute issue." "The class struggle is still an insupressable issue in internal and international affairs," he said, "but it has taken on a somewhat different nature in the atomic era." Now, he explained, the class struggle has to take a series of factors into account that do not strictly reflect the logic of military blocs.

Responding more specifically to the Italian party's "excommunication" from the Moscow-led socialist movement, Berlinguer charged the Soviet communists of "not having grasped the true cause and the effective nature of the Polish crisis."

Berlinguer rejected the "method of excommunication" used by the Soviet party in the January 23 tirade printed by PRAVDA. "With this mentality and with this method, you can't move along the paths of rennovation and reform we believe are necessary and possible," he complained.

"The idea that the development of socialism essentially entails the expansion of the so-called socialist bloc no longer stands, he argued. He explained what his party meant by advocating a "third path" of socialism this way: "We intend to emphasize the possibility and necessity of giving a European dimension to our effort for socialism. By this we mean a process that concretely enables all components of the workers and popular movements in West Europe to advance." Social democracy, he said, has not gotten ahead of capitalism in any country but "social democracy hasn't meant and does not mean the same thing in all places at all times."

Berlinguer predicted that the world economy's present recession will lead social democracy to start challenging capitalism. "That is where our interest lies.... We want to be a part of this quest with our peculiar experience and with all that we have elaborated as Italian communists, he said.

PCI JOURNAL REPLIES TO KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ATTACK

PM121101 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 5 Feb 82 p 16

[Text] Rome -- The edition of RINASCITA now on the newsstands carries the full text of the article in the Soviet theoretical journal KOMMUNIST that makes heavy attacks on PCI policy, together with a documented reply to the charges made in it. L'UNITA has already reported excerpts of the unsigned article in the latest edition of KOMMUNIST, based on the summary carried by TASS on 28 January. Now, with the intention of providing readers with complete and truthful information -- without which, RINASCITA writes, "there is no democracy, participation or possibility of self-government" -- the PCI journal has decided to publish the full text. Let us see, then, in short, the points on which the CPSU journals' polemic is based and RINASCITA's replies.

The KOMMUNIST article begins with the assertion that the international situation is characterized by "an unprecedented exacerbation" due to the aggressiveness of the United States and of Western imperialism. In this situation, in which the communists "are in the vanguard of the peace struggle," the PCI leaders, who view the international situation "through the entirely false prism of bloc policy" and put the United States and the USSR, NATO and the Warsaw Pact "on the same level," are developing an "abstract and supraclass" scheme of analysis. By so doing, the author of the article goes as far as to say, "the PCI leadership...is in practice providing grist for the mill of a single bloc, namely the imperialists."

Moreover, the criticisms of the assertions made by Italian Communists (though KOMMUNIST, like PRAVDA, always uses the expression "the PCI leaders") concerning real conditions in the USSR and other Eastern bloc countries are not dissimilar from the well-known ones formulated by PRAVDA. Citing Comrades Napolitano, Ingrao and Macaluso, as well as Berlinguer, by name, the article expresses outrage at the fact that "they permitted themselves to announce a 'regression' in the countries of the socialist community."

Unlike PRAVDA, the KOMMUNIST article goes on to discuss the events in Poland. But this is only to reassert the well-known Soviet theses and to accuse "the PCI leaders" of "interfering" in Poland's internal affairs by repeating "almost word for word the inventions of Reagan, Weinberger, Haig, Brzezinski and other imperialist politicians."

For these reasons, the CPSU journal concludes sententiously, the PCI's position "is alien not only to the cause of peace and socialism as a whole but also to the interests of the Italian working people."

So much for KOMMUNIST. RINASCITA's reply is very well argued. It proceeds from the opposition to the method used in the polemic (which "proceeds from certain definitions instead of from an analysis of the facts"), which is reminiscent of the one used for Yugoslavia's "excommunication." A method "whereby pages upon pages of polemic are heaped on a party whose real stances have never been presented is in itself a mistaken form of behavior." Thus, for instance, RINASCITA points out, "the article was written in order to attack the PCI. Nevertheless it starts with a condemnation of the Reagan administration's policy. But does it contain a single line about our prompt, ample and well-argued criticisms' of U.S. imperialist policy, about the support "we give to the countries and liberation movements subjected to its aggressive pressures and initiatives?"

Thus matters of form quite quickly become matters of substance. And with regard to the substance, RINASCITA radically challenges the CPSU journal's assertions. On the issue of the blocs, for instance. What sense is there in asserting that our policy for the progressive elimination of the blocs stems from a "supraclass" scheme? Such an objection conceals the idea that only one of the two blocs should be dissolved, because the other "is all right, indeed, is very good," since its policy is "declared authoritative and since it coincides with the...class principle." In its indication and censuring of the PCI's criticisms of the USSR's foreign policy, KOMMUNIST takes great care not to specify the events and actions that we describe as "big-power" behavior and that prompted these criticisms (Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, the pressures on the nonaligned countries and so forth). In short, by depicting itself always and in every case as the "bastion of peace," the USSR is claiming a kind of "immunity from criticism" that it certainly does not deserve and "that is certainly not accepted by the masses...who have committed themselves on a large scale to the peace movement."

With regard to the Italian Communists' criticisms of the internal situation in the USSR and the Eastern bloc countries, RINASCITA reasserts their substance, pointing out that they did not originate suddenly but are rooted in a lengthy deliberation. KOMMUNIST, it writes, considers the (USSR's) system of democracy and the forms and institutions it describes with so much enthusiasm to be excellent, "but it should explain to us why "dissent explodes in such spectacular forms and is suppressed with unjustifiable measures." After confirming the substance of the PCI's position on the indissoluble bond between socialism and democracy, RINASCITA rejects the trite image of Italy that the Soviet journal depicts to support its argument that the Italian Communists are not entitled to criticize "real socialism." Italy "is not only" the country of poverty and unemployment.... It is this, unfortunately, but more besides. And it is more than this thanks to decades of struggles and gains of the working class, of the PCI. "Italy is also the country characterized by major class trade unions independent of the employers, the state and the parties and subordinate to the workers' control and criticism."

Last, the replies regarding Poland. After recalling the Italian Communists' well-known stances, RINASCITA adds: "The most surprising thing is that the PCI is accused of interfering in Poland's affairs." We have always expressed our ideas within full observance of other people's autonomy; and "surely it will be conceded to us that our opinions were not based on the 'arguments'...behind the CPSU's 'opinions.'"

The RINASCITA article ends with a clear-cut challenge to the right that the CPSU claims to decree that our policy "is alien and harmful" to the Italian people's interest. "On this point," the PCI journal writes, "the only appraisal we consider valid is that of the communists, workers, women, young people and workers masses, who...have made our communist party the strongest in the West."

RUBBI RESPONDS TO CHARGES BY CPSU'S ZAGLADIN

PM151247 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Rome -- PAESE SERA this morning carries an interview with PCI Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi in reply to Vadim Zagladin's interview.

"It is an interesting interview," Rubbi says, "whose calm and conversational tone one cannot fail to observe. Unfortunately Zagladin too evades answering the fundamental questions we have raised, but here at least are the conditions for a return to reasoning based on facts. But an obvious contradiction arises. How can Zagladin's tone and observations be reconciled with the PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST articles, which are actually disconcerting in their coarse and offensive language and their absolute lack of arguments? There can be no doubt that the seriousness of our analyses and concerns cannot be exorcized by excommunications. This is a contradiction that it is certainly not up to us to resolve. The contradiction is as follows: We cannot be accused of being against the interests of peace and socialism, of having taken a slippery path, of having gone over to the enemy camp, while at the same time talking about "fundamental convergences" and "shared interests."

"I am pleased to note," he adds, "Zagladin's assertion that the CPSU does not consider itself a church and does not intend to issue excommunications and that it acknowledges everyone's right to choose his own path. I hope this statement will be read and taken into account by CPSU representatives in all countries and forums where they exercise substantial influence. The PCI has not placed the socialist system 'before its tribunal' but has decided to render more complete certain stances that it had been developing, especially since the 20th CPSU Congress. I have the impression that the CPSU, however, has canceled that congress from history, whereas we have tried to learn its lesson, especially in view of the repetition and increasing gravity of serious and even lacerating crises, such as Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Poland. And above all at this point we have set ourselves a major problem: How to open up a new phase in the struggle for socialism."

The interviewer points out that Zagladin states that the PCI and CPSU view democracy differently....

Rubbi replies: "Undoubtedly. This is demonstrated by the fact that Soviet citizens and workers have not yet been given the opportunity to know our real stances. Why is this not done? Our discussion does not concern the various forms and institutions in which democracy can be organized in this or that country in this or that historical situation. It concerns the essential nucleus of democracy, in other words the real consensus, the direct participation and the democratic control of the masses. It seems to me, for instance, that it is impossible to deny that the events in Poland have shown that for millions of Polish workers the ways in which their life was organized were no longer accepted. As Berlinguer said in the Kremlin in 1977, 'democracy is a universal value' And as far as we are concerned, socialism cannot fail to reflect this value to the utmost."

Next the interviewer asks: The CPSU leader, while denying any interference in Polish affairs, states that in forming their assessment they adopted the same stance as the Polish communists. Indeed, their regret is that the PCI did not do the same in Italy. The Polish communists, Zagladin continues, acted that way "to prevent civil war." He concludes: "I do not believe the PCI regards civil war as better than martial law."

"Which verdict should we have regarded as valid?" Rubbi replies. "Giepek's, Kania's, Jaruzelski's? Now the Soviet press says Solidarity was a counterrevolutionary force, but there was a time when even PRAVDA acknowledged it as a "genuine" representative of the working class. It was acknowledged that the central problems of the crisis were of a domestic nature; now the quest for its causes seems to be directed mainly abroad. If, as we have tried to do since the outbreak of the crisis, the line of renewal had been steadfastly maintained, with no concessions either to the extremist elements or to the dogmatic and conservative elements, would we be faced with the dilemma presented to us by Zagladin, whereby we should accept the military coup and martial law as the alternative to civil war?

"We are certain there was another way -- a profound renewal that would admittedly have involved profound reforms in the form of socialism in Poland. It was decided not to face up to this new test; but this remains the problem posed by the Polish crisis."

Zagladin, the interviewer pointed out, states that there are clearly two conceptions of the struggle for socialism.

"The difference," the PCI leader replies, "does not lie in the fact that we do not see the class enemies, imperialism or the harshness of the struggle. It lies elsewhere. The conception of Stalinism offered us by Zagladin should embrace -- without even a critical analysis and without a determination to learn from them -- even Stalinism, the cultural revolution and Pol Pot. These are all experiences carried out in the name of socialism, with well-known results. We are breaking away from this manichean outlook (either with me or against me, all black or all white) and seeking to provide a different historical and critical answer. Zagladin describes it as a body without a skeleton and, if I have properly understood his line of argument, the skeleton should be predetermined by a series of principles. But what are these principles? The so-called general laws. But experience has shown that they are often divorced from reality and sometimes even hinder an understanding of the complexity and originality of certain historical, political, social and civil situations, as is the case with the majority of the Third World countries. Fidel Castro did not have the vanguard party, but nevertheless led the revolution to victory. The CCP entrusted the Long March not to the working class but to the peasant masses. And even the PCF devoted one its congresses some years ago to explaining why the struggle for socialism in France. The European workers' movement can still less conform to such principles and general laws. And the European workers' movement has already carried out experiences and made important gains along this path."

But, the interviewer objects, Zegladin says they have not made it possible to smash bourgeois hegemony....

"This is the very shortcoming of social democratic experiences that we are proclaiming and the new qualities of the experience that we want to build," Rubbi says.

Imperialist countries on one side and socialist countries on the other. As far as Zagladin is concerned, they are two systems (not two blocs) "whose struggle constitutes the linchpin of world development."

"Zagladin," Rubbi observes, "makes an important assertion when he says the world today is complicated and pluralistic. But for this very reason one should avoid reducing everything to the two poles, the two camps, the two systems. The real situation is in fact much more complex and cannot be reduced to a bipolar concept of the world, whereby you must be on one side or the other. An ever-increasing number of states, forces an movements want their own autonomous role, which they want to perform both with respect to the blocs and by gaining within the blocs themselves real scope for original and autonomous national experiences."

Another question was this: Zagladin states that the peace movement in Europe has never been so broad as it was after Afghanistan. Even Poland, he says, is having no effect.

"It is undeniable," Rubbi replies, "that the peace and disarmament movement in Europe suffered a heavy blow after 13 December, just as it did after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. I do not know on what basis Zagladin asserts the opposite. This, unfortunately, is a fact, just as it is a fact that one cannot consider waging the peace struggle in Europe unilaterally, just against the Pershing and cruise missiles.

"I would like to ask Zagladin, who at the time criticized our absence from the Paris conference, how many demonstrations were held on the basis of the document produced by that meeting of communist parties. None. Nor could it have been otherwise in view of the exclusively propagandistic and unilateral approach of that meeting. We have suffered delays, but then, together with the FRG and other northern countries, we helped organize the greatest peace movement in West Europe, not only in Italy. This is because our attitude toward weapons, balances and security was not unilateral and because we were able to provide specific and credible proposals to this movement."

"Unlike other communist parties," Rubbi continues, "we have never complained about the CPSU's contacts and meetings with the social democratic and socialist parties, starting with the Italian Socialists. To say, as we now do, that there are no 'special' relations among communist parties and other workers' parties and liberation and progressive movements implies on one hand rejecting any ideological, political and organizational ties, emphasizing our total and autonomous independence, and on the other aiming at a new and broader conception of internationalism that reflects the problems of the present era. I consider it natural for Zagladin to say he feels closer to the PCF than to the French PS. It would be less natural for us, for instance, to say that we feel closer to the Albanian Communist Party than to Willy Brandt's party. Having the same name does not always mean having closer stances. What counts are the facts, the specific substances of a policy and the actual conduct of a party."

Last, the interviewer asks: "Should we conduct a dialogue?" Zagladin mentions exchanges and meetings in 1982.

"Why should we not conduct a dialogue? We do so with everyone," Rubbi says, "and we want to continue doing so with everyone, and this must take place with everyone within everyone's full right to express their own opinions, to make criticisms and to receive substantiated answers to substantiated questions. And this must also be done without seeking identical views, even amid profound divergences on substantial issues. Will there be exchanges or meetings in 1982? We will certainly not be the ones to refuse them. The term "break" has never been used by us. You break away from an organization or a church. And that does not apply in our case."

L'UNITA SCORES TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICISM OF PCI

PM220915 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Feb 82 p 17

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] organ TRYBUNA LUDU is criticizing the PCI, as the Hungarian NEPSZABADSAG has already done, but it does not entrust the polemic to an official and authoritative article by a member of the editorial staff but to an article by its Rome correspondent. The TRYBUNA LUDU journalist, whose tone is clearly different from that of the PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST writers, asserts untruthfully that "the assessments made by the PCI leadership disregard all the statements by the PZPR and our country's authorities," and he says that according to those official statements "the means adopted since 13 December are not ends in themselves but are of a temporary nature," and that "the broadest possible understanding is essential to extricate the country from crisis." All this -- and our readers have been informed of this -- has been asserted by the Polish authorities, but is not found in the attacks launched by PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST, to which the PCI has replied.

The Polish newspaper's embarrassment is clear, moreover, when, passing over the fact that the Polish working class has aligned itself with Solidarity and for renewal, it asserts that "a more realistic judgment, more in accordance with the facts and, above all, more class-oriented" might have been expected from the Italian Communists. After citing finally Comrade Cossutta's opposition, the newspaper concludes by combining embarrassed tones and distortions of the truth. It writes that it has "secured proof of solidarity [with the Polish authorities] on the part of most communists, though the PCI's stance is very remote from this line."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR APOLIGIZES TO MARIO SOARES

LD192038 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Lisbon offered formal apologies to the secretary general of the Socialist Party, Mario Soares, following a note released by the Soviet Embassy in which Mario Soares was the target of harsh criticism. The secretary general of the Socialist Party accepted the apologies.

GOVERNMENT LISTS ILLEGAL ACTIONS DURING STRIKE

LD180044 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Early this evening the prime minister's office released through the Ministry of Internal Administration a lengthy note containing an initial list of what the government describes as illegal actions carried out on 12 February [day of the general strike] symptomatic of the climate of individual and collective intimidation unleashed during the failed general strike.

In all districts of the country, the note says, several bomb threats were made although no bomb was detected by any bomb squad. A small explosive device went off, however, in Alcobaca, and two individuals were detained after having been found in possession of 11 sticks of dynamite, 4 fuses and 6 electric detonators. In Albergaria-a-velha, following a search in a worker's home, two machineguns, two handgrenades, ammunition and other items of military equipment were found and the owner of the house was detained by the National Republican Guard. The ministry's list also mentions several instances of tires of buses belonging to Rodoviaria Nacional having been deliberately punctured and nails scattered on various roads, as well as the placing of a small pine tree across the national road no. 310.

With regard to Lisbon District, the list is exhaustive. Highlighting the incidents in Rossio Square, it specifies that agitators staged an unauthorized gathering, provoked the public security police [PSP] and disregarded its orders.

The ministry's note adds that -- quote -- As a result of the clashes between the PSP and the agitators, some people were slightly injured: Portuguese television journalists and other people who had been earlier asked to clear the area for security reasons were involved in the incidents -- unquote. It should be pointed out in this connection that the ombudsman has ordered an investigation into the alleged assault by the riot police of a group of journalists on 12 February.

The note further states that the three people detained in Lisbon's Eduardo VII Park near a vehicle where firearms and a magnetic tape with a proclamation to the nation were found, are allegedly members of the Popular Forces of 25 April -- a leftist urban guerrilla organization. The note also mentions the closure of markets and town halls in municipalities where the United People's Alliance -- comprising the communists and the Portuguese Democratic Movement -- are in the majority.

COMMUNIST LEADER FORESEES FURTHER STRIKES

LD182206 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The strike of 12 February was the biggest, most powerful strike with the widest participation in the history of the Portuguese trade union movement, Alvaro Cunhal reaffirmed today.

At a news conference in which the conclusions of yesterday's meeting of the PCP Central Committee were presented to the media, the communist leader was at one stage asked by a journalist about the possibility of new strikes being staged, and if so, whether any dates had already been set:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] certainly new strikes and demonstrations, new strikes will most definitely take place, Indeed, over the next few days there will be more strikes in various parts of the country. New strikes, new demonstrations, big strikes, big demonstrations are therefore in prospect, without any doubt. As to dates, let me point out that the Communist Party does not call strikes: I cannot, therefore, tell you anything about any dates. But there is no doubt that in the present situation new strikes, many strikes and big strikes are inevitable. [end recording]

Alvaro Cunhal then replied to another question about the possibility of another general strike being staged -- a possibility which Alvaro Cunhal did not rule out:

[Begin recording] The first one has already showed that the workers are in a position to stage it. We know that the government claimed that the general strike was not legal and that a politically motivated strike was not legal either. What has been proved is that not only before the law but also [words indistinct], a general strike is possible, legal and in compliance with the (? system of government) and that a politically motivated general strike is equally in compliance with the constitutional regime under which we live. The obvious and brilliant evidence of this, given on 12 February, therefore shows that such a prospect is not ruled out. [end recording]

During the news conference, Alvaro Cunhal further denounced the conduct of Mario Soares who disassociated himself from the strike called by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, adding that many socialists supported the stoppage, thereby proving that there are sectors in the Socialist Party which disagree with the orientation of its secretary general.

BALSEMAO PLANS VISIT TO ITALY LATE THIS MONTH

LD171852 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao will pay a working visit to Rome on the 24th of this month. Balsemao, who will also be traveling to The Netherlands, is to fly to Italy at the invitation of Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini. In The Netherlands, the Portuguese Prime Minister will hold talks with his Netherlands counterpart and will be received in audience by Her Majesty, Queen Beatrix.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT ANGOLA IN MARCH

LD181418 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Lisbon confirmed today that Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira will be paying a 3-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola, beginning 9 March, at the invitation of External Relations Minister Paulo Jorge. This will be the first visit by a Portuguese foreign minister to the former Southwest African colony since it became independent on 11 November 1975. Earlier, Foreign Minister Pereira will go to Brazil where the Angolan external relations minister has visited recently.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese news agency ANOP quoted official sources in Maputo today as saying that Portugal had suggested to Mozambique that a more suitable time for Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao's planned official visit to the country, at the invitation of Maputo authorities, would be May and not March as originally proposed by Mozambique.

MARTIN VILLA SURVEYS POLITICAL SITUATION

PM171531 Madrid YA in Spanish 9 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Maria Merida interview with Spanish Deputy Premier Rodolfo Martin Villa: "Government Will Maintain Organic Law on Harmonization of Autonomy Process" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] "Contrary to the impression which is usually conveyed to the public, the country has improved appreciably over the last few months. The national agreement on employment, whose contribution to social peace is indisputable, has been signed: The real renewal of the autonomy process has begun, thanks to the decisive influence of the pacts which were signed; a significant step forward in Spain's integration into the Western world has been taken with our application to join NATO; and, with an appreciable reduction in terrorist actions, the standard of public safety has improved. Things are infinitely better than in February 1981. The most negative aspect of the situation is still unemployment."

Deputy Premier for Political Affairs Rodolfo Martin Villa reviewed the panorama of our democratic process and broached the most contentious issues of the present time in lengthy statements to our contributor Maria Merida. Concerning the imminent 23 February [date of attempted coup] trial, he said that "It is a matter which must be assessed in its correct dimension and not exaggerated in its progress or its consequences. It is a matter strictly within the scope of military jurisdiction, and it is a matter solely of administering justice. No kind of commotion is likely, nor is action by new and presumed destabilizing elements foreseeable."

Martin Villa confirmed to us the government's resolute intention to maintain the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process -- "an essential part of the autonomy agreements and therefore of the process of ordering the autonomies." "The parliamentary minorities are not entitled to impose their viewpoints by threatening to quit the game, which is a way like any other of hindering the free expression of national sovereignty." But he later stated that the disagreements with the nationalists "must be taken by us in their correct dimension and under no circumstances taken as slights. It is no slight to Spain to disagree with the government of the nation, nor, therefore, should the differences with the Generalitat [autonomous Catalonian government] be interpreted as a slight to Catalonia.

Asked whether the government is prepared to accept the possibility of a socialist triumph on the new election, Martin Villa said that posing this question "is the same as asking whether we members of the government believe in democracy. Of course we accept that possibility quite naturally. But a socialist triumph is no more than a laboratory hypothesis which will not come to be realized."

[Question] What worries you especially as regards covering the stage of the next 3 months?

[Answer] Obviously there are facts which worry me like every Spaniard at the present time: the economic situation, terrorism, the issues concerning parliamentary stability, international tensions and, unfortunately, many others. However, I am very fundamentally worried by the problem of unemployment, and especially the problems of young people who cannot find their first jobs. I believe that our foremost duty is to create new jobs. Both the government, the opposition and, in short, the whole of Spanish society should display determination in their ability to respond to the country's problems. [answer ends]

Martin Villa, who knows perfectly the scope and the possibilities of parliamentary arithmetic, when asked whether the unstable and apparently confused situation in the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] will decisively harm and gravely jeopardize the new parliamentary session, or whether, on the contrary, this clarification vis-a-vis the public of who the politicians in his party are and what they want is a good thing, replied: "It is clear that these desertions could harm the proper functioning of the democratic institutions by causing splits in the balance of the parliamentary forces. This is the case and there is no reason to conceal it; let every deputy shoulder his own responsibility. On the other hand, it is clear that this kind of occurrence helps to clarify the options and to fit certain figures into the place which really belongs to them in the political spectrum.

[Question] Does the government still reject the advisability of a coalition with other political groups or forces, hoping to achieve an agreement in principle on important matters without needing it?

[Answer] Much of the state still remains to be made, and the constitution is not as yet completely implemented. For that very reason the government has submitted to the Cortes Generales many parliamentary initiatives, some of them stemming from the autonomy agreements. The government will constantly study the possibility of reaching certain agreements on specific issues in parliament, provided they do not jeopardize the model of the state envisaged in the constitution or the political option which we represent.

[Question] Will the government continue to adopt a firm stance of carrying through the organic bill on the harmonization of the autonomy process, despite the considerable and obvious disagreements on the part of both the Catalonian and Basque leaders?

[Answer] The organic bill on the harmonization of the autonomy process is the essential part of the autonomy agreements, and therefore of the process of ordering the autonomies. Beginning this process was my principal concern as minister of territorial administration. These agreements and, with them, the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process constitute a clear attempt to achieve that ordering of the autonomy process which the whole of Spanish society has deemed necessary, including the nationalist parties. It has also definitely helped Spanish society to largely dispel that image of confusion or disorder which previously might have surrounded the autonomy process. Naturally, it is the government's intention to maintain the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process inasmuch as it renders unnecessary a future statutory or constitutional reform concerning the autonomy issue. The nationalist parties have criticized this bill, often harshly, but these criticisms have sometimes proven to be unfounded, as we have seen, for instance, in the constitutional court's recent rulings on savings banks, strengthening in broad outline the stance of the law on the harmonization of the autonomy process concerning the issue of the necessary unity of economic policy.

Governability Means Observing Constitution

[Question] To what extent does the government rely on the support and cooperation of the Basque and Catalonian minorities [in parliament], and to what extent does it need that support for a better governability of the state?

[Answer] The government has a political and moral duty to observe and enforce the constitution, from the preliminary title to the last of the temporary provisions; also, as could not be otherwise, with regard to the autonomous communities. The public authorities, which are not confined purely to the government, have an inescapable duty to look after the state and the overall interest of the Spanish people. So the surprising thing is that strict performance of these two fundamental duties could cause any kind of problem. The governability of the country is therefore helped by observing the constitution, respecting the state and developing the overall interest.

[Question] In your opinion, will the preelection year which we have begun considerably increase in a dangerous manner existing political tension, and will any move, action or omission have an electioneering nature, so unfavorable for resolving the country's intense and truly important problems?

[Answer] As in every democratic country, it is natural, as the date of a new election approaches, that political parties' activities begin to have an electioneering tinge, aimed at effecting a rapprochement with their electorates. This fact should be viewed quite calmly and should not affect at all the responsibilities of both the ruling party and of the majority political forces in opposition. This should be the case, especially in a situation such as the present, with the existence of major problems which are only those characteristic of a political change such as that which Spain has experienced. I am therefore confident that, as has happened so far, the principal political forces represented in parliament will maintain respect for their duties above their mere party interests.

[Question] What will happen, Mr Martin Villa, if the UCD also loses the May election in Andalusia, just as in the rest of the autonomous communities?

[Answer] As the prime minister himself recently stated, history does not end next May 23d. It is only another step in the implementation of the autonomies. The outcome of the election should not affect decisively either the government or the party supporting it. Of course the UCD will strive to secure the greatest possible number of votes, and we will attempt to repeat the favorable results which we secured in the 1979 general election.

PSOE Contradictory

[Question] What is your opinion of the statements by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], which are apparently contradictory but to some extent reflect possible relations between the Socialists and the UCD?

[Answer] Spanish socialism is struggling, it is true, in contradictions. But, fortunately, these do not affect relations between the PSOE and the UCD, which are those normal between the ruling party and the foremost opposition party, although they are influenced by the fact that the two forces have concerted their respective policies on what were and remain real state problems. [answer ends]

Concerning whether it is definitely ruled out that this legislative term will not be completed and a new election called soon, before the end of 1982, he stated: "The prime minister has already repeatedly made known his intention to complete the current legislative term. This decision is being firmly maintained, and the government and the UCD will do everything in their power to prevent the election being brought forward. At this moment there are sufficient conditions for maintaining this thesis."

[Question] What is your opinion of what was stated by Spanish Employers' Chairman Mr Ferrer Salat concerning massive financial support in the coming Andalusian election?

[Answer] It is clear that every social group can opt for support for the political option which it believes can defend its interests best. The employers cannot be denied what is approved on the part of the trade union federations, some of which are mere driving belts of a certain party.

[Question] Mr Deputy Premier, is the military atmosphere suitable at this moment for the current political situation in Spain? Is there no excessive concern in any sector of the army?

[Answer] Some grave events over the last few months have created an atmosphere of anxiety about the issue of the military. Public opinion has paid excessive attention to this sector, exaggerating a reality which was overwhelmingly one of complete normality. As opposed to this, we must recall all the public statements by military dignitaries. In all of them the armed forces' loyalty to the King, their respect for the constitutional order and their obedience to the government of the nation have been clear.

[Question] To what extent do you believe that the French Government with its approaches and attitudes is harming not only Spanish economic interests but also strictly political interests with its lack of cooperation and support?

[Answer] Obviously, the policy of good-neighborliness which we have traditionally maintained with France has shown cracks for several years. The stance of an at-times lukewarm or at other times nonexistent cooperation in connection with terrorism, or the most recent French stances concerning our joining the EEC make us question the reality of friendly and genuine relations with the neighboring country. New hopes concerning terrorism were aroused with the PS' accession to power, but after a few months these hopes have proved unfounded, since cooperation currently leaves much to be desired.

CARILLO COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, UPCOMING TRIAL

LD212206 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), with its policy of trying to reassure the bankers, is not working toward winning elections but rather toward preparing the victory of the natural majority of Manuel Fraga, according to Santiago Carrillo, who spoke this morning at a meeting held in a Madrid cinema. Carrillo said: Fraga and Calvo-Sotelo will not stand in the elections together because they think they will gain more votes if they stand separately, but they will join forces afterwards.

As regards the 23 February trial, he said: I am not mistrustful of military justice, but I am afraid that the government will not be able to guarantee the supremacy of civil power over the military.

Referring to the PSOE's announcement that it will not carry out nationalizations, Carrillo said that the PCE will call for the nationalization of the banks which financed the 23 February coup and of the firms which finance the Popular Alliance [AP] and the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. The PCE secretary general focused a large part of his address on affirming the identity of the Communist Party as the legitimate heir of a revolutionary tradition. He also criticized U.S. President Reagan and his interventionist policy as well as the speech by the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, at the Madrid conference saying that one cannot talk of human rights when they are daily being trampled upon, he said. Finally, he spoke of the crisis within the PCE and made an appeal to the dogmatists and the renewalists saying that there is room for everyone in the PCE on the condition that the statutes are respected.

SUSPECTED BASQUE TERRORIST COMMANDO ARRESTED

LD210030 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The Joint Antiterrorist Command issued a communique tonight on the arrest of members of a suspected legal [as heard] Basque Fatherland and Freedom Military Front [ETA-military] commando called (Lauedtxeta) which has been operating for 2 years in the area of San Sebastian and Renteria. They were found in possession of a quantity of ammunition and, at the time of arrest, were awaiting a member of the civil guard whom they had previously kept under surveillance in order to murder him. The detainees were in possession of data about members of state security forces and Basque civilians against whom they were proposing to carry out assassinations and terrorist acts.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS, NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED

LD191150 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The country's government has changed. Just over an hour ago President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto accepted the resignation of the four-party government led by Prime Minister Eino Uusitalo, which Koivisto himself led until early September. In place of the government which served exactly 1,000 days, the president appointed Kalevi Sorsa's third government whose basis is the same as that of its predecessor. The former government this afternoon will pay a farewell call at the president's palace. A complimentary call by the new government will follow. The new government is the 62d government.

This third government headed by Sorsa has five Social Democrats, six ministers from the Center Party, three from the Finnish People's Democratic League and two from the Swedish People's Party. The foreign trade minister is independent.

Finance Minister and Deputy Premier	Ahti Pekkala
Foreign Minister	Paer Stenback
Minister of Foreign Trade	Esko Rekola
Minister of Justice	Christoffer Taxell
Minister of the Interior	Matti Ahde
Second Minister of the Interior	Mikko Jokela
Minister of Defense	Juhani Saukkonen
Second Minister of Finance	Mauno Forsman
Minister of Education	Kalevi Kivisto
Second Minister of Education	Kaarina Suonio
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Taisto Tahkamaa
Minister of Communications	Jarmo Wahlstrom
Minister of Trade and Industry	Esko Ollila
Minister of Social Affairs and Health	Jacob Soderman
Second Minister of Social Affairs and Health	Marjatta Vaananen
Minister of Labor	Jouko Kajanoja.

Koivisto Meets New Government

LD192130 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto expects an active attitude toward international issues from the new government. President Koivisto says that he hopes that the government will follow international matters more intensely and adopt a stand if necessary. President Koivisto expressed his wish this afternoon when the new government paid a complimentary call on him following the outgoing government's visit. In addition to international affairs, President Koivisto expressed the wish that the government inform the Diet of its plans more often than before.

The new government presented its program and its views on the country's economic prospects at a news conference this afternoon. Premier Sorsa forecast more pressures than usual on the government in this year because of economic difficulties and political tensions. Minister of Finance Ahti Pekkala noted that we are presently experiencing the bottom year of the economic recession. The National Economy Department in the Ministry of Finance has calculated that the guidelines for economic policy presented in the government program will safeguard a 1 percent growth in the gross national product in 1982-83. At the same time, the rise in prices should slow down 0.5 percent and unemployment should drop by 10,000 to 15,000 people. Eero Tuomainen, head of the Economic Planning Center, will act as secretary to Premier Kalevi Sorsa.

LORD CARRINGTON'S ZIMBABWE VISIT STILL ON

LD180006 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2242 GMT 17 Feb 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The political crisis in Zimbabwe caused by the sacking from the cabinet of former guerrilla leader Mr Joshua Nkomo has not so far led to any change in Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's plans to visit the country next week. The Foreign Office said tonight: "Under present arrangements it is still the foreign secretary's intention to go ahead with the visit." Lord Carrington is due to visit Zimbabwe from February 25 to 27.

When the official announcement of the visit was made about a month ago the Foreign Office said Lord Carrington would hold talks with political leaders, including Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Nkomo. Lord Carrington got to know both Zimbabwe's main political leaders well during the three month conference at Lancaster House, where Zimbabwe's independence arrangements were worked out.

Tonight the Foreign Office, still receiving reports of the developing crisis, would say only: "The foreign secretary still intends to meet leading personalities in Zimbabwe." But it was not clear if he will be able to meet Mr Nkomo.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "Today's events must be looked on as an internal Zimbabwean development. "It is not for the British Government to comment."

GRENADA WILL SEEK RENEWAL OF AID AGREEMENT

PM181257 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Feb 82 p 5

[Ian Ball report: "Grenada To Seek More British Aid"]

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada -- Grenada is to seek a renewal of the British aid agreement which expires this year despite the "rude and arrogant" Foreign Office comments about the island's shift into the Cuban-Soviet camp and its internal campaign of repression. The present aid agreement has been worth about 2.5 million pounds to Grenada.

"Comrade Minister" Selwyn Strachan, 34, who holds the newly-created National Mobilisation portfolio in the People's Revolutionary Government, said Grenada had no qualms about seeking this aid. Britain had an obligation to aid former colony which it had "exploited and raped" over the years, he said, and would open negotiations later this year.

Letters to Reagan

The minister said that Grenadians were "broad minded" enough to regard the abuses of colonialism as an experience of the past. The queen, he pointed out, was "still Grenada's titular head of state." Grenada became independent as a member of the Commonwealth in 1974.

But the hostility displayed by the United States was a matter of real concern, a quarrel which made no sense in which Grenada had been "bending over backward" to resolve. To emphasise the point, he gave me the inside story of Grenada's attempts to arrange a summit meeting with President Reagan: "Our prime minister (Mr Maurice Bishop) wrote two personal letters to Reagan pointing out that there is no need for this arrogant and hostile behaviour. The second letter was a 12-page one. We have not received a reply -- apart from a one-paragraph acknowledgement from a third secretary in the American Embassy in Barbadoes. A third secretary replying to a prime minister!"

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS SESSION COVERS BASIC RIGHTS

NC181937 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] A new meeting in the framework of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon. There was further discussion at the meeting on points of coincidence of view. The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, stated before the meeting that the fruitful -- as he termed it -- exchange of views on the basic rights and freedoms would continue. Answering a question on whether there was any time limit, Mr Gobbi said no time limits can be determined in negotiations. Mr Gobbi went on: The discussion on the [Waldheim] evaluation started only 2 months ago, and no miracles can be expected in negotiations of such improtance. He also said that some specific results have been attained in the negotiations.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Mr Ioannidhis, stated that discussion on the four topics of the agenda was to continue with specific emphasis on the constitution in an attempt to find points of agreement. He said: Until now we h covered the general provisions of the constitution concerning human rights and freedoms, and we will proceed further. Mr Ioannidhis added; There are some points on which we agree in principle and other points on which we disagree. He also said a list of points of disagreement is being prepared which the interlocutors will go back to discuss. Mr Ioannidhis further said he was not in a position to make any assessment on a time schedule and added that efforts will continue in good will toward achieving progress.

At the same time, the Turkish Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Mr Onan, said there are enough points of agreement on the issue of human rights. A UN statement on today's meeting says the talks were continued in accordance with the agenda and that further discussion on points of coincidence of views was held. The next meeting of the intercommunal talk will be held on 26 February.

KIPRIANOU, NEW POLISH ENVOY VIEW CURRENT ISSUES

NC122014 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated that the intercommunal dialogue has brought no results thus far, and he has reiterated that if there is no progress within a reasonable time, Cyprus will bring the Cyprus issue before the UN General Assembly again and possibly also to the UN Security Council. Speaking today at the ceremony marking the presentation of the credentials of the Polish ambassador to Cyrpus, Mr Janusz Lewandowski, President Kiprianou stressed that the international community must take the necessary measures to compel Turkey to abandon its intransigent stance and expansionist plans and withdraw from Cyprus. Undoubtedly, he added, in many instances the international community, through the UN resolutions, has expressed itself favorably on the Cyprus issue; however, the time has come when it must do something more.

Mr Kiprianou has once again charged that the Turkish side completely ignores the UN resolutions, while at the same time it continuously violates the summit agreements, which constitute the basis of the negotiations. President Kiprianou stressed that this situation cannot continue forever and must end as soon as possible for the good of all Cypriots and peace in the region.

Mr Kiprianou expressed particular thanks for Poland's consistent support toward Cyprus as well as the assurance that this support will continue. With regard to the Polish situation, President Kiprianou said the Cypriots are following the events with great interest and concern. He added: Our position is that whatever is happening in Poland must be solved internally. He also expressed the hope that the developments will be such that the measures that have been taken will be lifted soon.

He also expressed the conviction that the Polish people have the ability and the prudence to resolve their problem without foreign intervention and have the patriotism to serve the best interests of their country. President Kiprianou wished the Polish people a speedy solution to their problem, calm, peace and progress.

In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Lewandowski said his country has supported, now supports and will continue to support a just solution of Cyprus' problems and its people's inalienable right to live in their own sovereign, integral and nonaligned country. Such a solution, he stressed, which the greater part of the international community supports, as demonstrated by the many UN resolutions, will be in the interest of international peace and security.

Referring to the situation in his country, the Polish ambassador said the government, according to the constitution, was forced to take temporary measures to avoid internal strife and to protect the nation and the state from catastrophe. He added: These measures, although they were disturbing to the Polish people at first, removed the threat of a confrontation in Europe. However, these measures will be ended as soon as possible. Mr Lewandowski said his country does not ignore the possible concern of its true friends. However, it categorically rejects any efforts to intervene in the country's internal affairs.

AKEL CALLS FOR UNITY IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

NC201831 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, addressing a gathering of his party's organization for the city and suburbs of Nicosia, said the presidential election to be held in approximately 11 months will be the most significant in Cyprus' recent history. Papaioannou said there is a need for true change for the benefit of the interests of the workers, laborers, farmers, professionals and artisans, scientists and others. This change, he added, can be brought about only by the democratic forces with the support of the only representative force that supports change -- the working people.

The AKEL secretary general said these forces could win the presidential election with a great majority only through unity of the patriotic forces on the basis of a minimum program and with measures for the implementation of such a program.

May Congress

NC140913 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] A statement issued by the AKEL press bureau stresses that "preparations for the 15th AKEL congress, which will convene in Nicosia 13-16 May, are proceeding in a climate of enthusiasm, responsibility and firm faith in the Cypriot working people and the future." The statement adds: "The Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee, which convened in two meetings, has studied and approved the report on action by the party's Central Committee and Central Control Committee prepared by the Central Secretariat. This important document consists of seven [as published] basic chapters: international developments, the Cyprus problem, the Cyprus political situation, the economic situation of Cyprus, the mass movement and duties. The document has been distributed to the members of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission, which will convene at the beginning of March to study and approve the document in its final form.

"After approval by the plenum, the report of action will be printed in 15,000 copies and distributed to all party members for study and discussion at their party organizations. Thus, the document to be submitted to the congress for debate will be the result of a collective work by the leadership and the party as a whole."

"Meanwhile, all the communist and workers parties abroad have been informed of the AKEL congress and many parties have been invited to send delegations.

"The 15th AKEL congress acquires particular significance, as it will convene at a time of international tension, particularly in the areas of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, because of the aggressiveness of imperialism and its stooges. The significance of the congress becomes even greater by the fact that in 10 or 11 months the presidential elections will be held and these elections will be the most significant in the history of Cyprus."

CAGATAY SAYS COALITION EFFORTS NOW AT IMPASSE

TA171644 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Lefkosa, 17 Feb (AA) -- Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Mustafa Cagatay, who has been asked by President Raul Denktas to form a new government, announced Wednesday his talks with the Communal Liberation Party for a possible coalition ended in an impasse. Cagatay, whose National Unity Party minority government has been given a vote of nonconfidence, believed all contact with the Communal Liberation Party had been ruptured and charged the party's leader, Alpay Durduran, for the failure of coalition talks. He told the press he would now confer with officers of the Democratic People's Party and the Turkish Unity Party, each holding one seat in the 40-seat federated assembly, as well as independent deputy Nejat Konuk.

Durduran Rebuttal

TA181615 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Communal Liberation Party [CLP] leader Alpay Durduran has said that if there is a government crisis in our country, the National Unity Party [NUP], which has gone bankrupt, the Denktas policy and the liberal economy being implemented in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus are responsible for it. Durduran held a news conference today and replied to accusations by NUP leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay. He categorically denied the accusation that he is the reason why a government cannot be formed.

Noting that in the recent elections the people condemned the liberal economy policy being implemented by the NUP, Durduran added that the negative developments since the elections have been occurring because of insistent attempts to defend this policy, which had been condemned by the people. Noting that the CLP had taken steps to secure a change in this policy, Durduran said talks between his party and the Republican Turkish Party [RTP] and the Democratic People's Party [DPP] and later the NUP were part of these steps. Pointing out that in the elections the people had decided that the NUP could no longer remain in power, Durduran said: Despite the will of the people, the NUP still believes it can remain in power, and the whole crisis stems from this belief.

FIRST CULTURAL PACT PROGRAM SIGNED WITH PRC

NC192200 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The first cultural program -- in implementation of the Cyprus-PRC cultural agreement -- for 1982 and 1983 was signed at the Foreign Ministry today. The program, signed on behalf of the PRC by Vice Minister Wang Lanxi and on behalf of Cyprus by the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Mavrommatis, provides for cooperation in the scientific, educational and sports sectors and for cultural exchanges and scholarships. In a statement, Mavrommatis said every effort will be made by Cyprus toward implementation of what was agreed in an effort to expand bilateral relations. In his reply, the Chinese vice minister emphasized that the signing of the cultural program is an important development in Cyprus-PRC relations, which are entering a new phase. The signing ceremony was also attended by PRC Ambassador Cao Chi.

PAPANDREOU, KIPRIANOU BEGIN ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS

NC191510 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] In Athens today President Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou had a private meeting at Mr Papandreou's political office. The meeting lasted 2 hours. After the meeting, Prime Minister Papandreou stated that the meeting and the talks took place in an atmosphere of optimism.

A broad conference followed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition to President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou, the conference was attended by the foreign ministers, Rolandhis and Kharalambopoulos; Minister to the Prime Minister Koutsoyiorgas; Greek Ambassador to Cyprus Zakharakis; Cyprus Ambassador Khatzimiltis; Ambassador Mikhailidhis; Vovidhis, director of President Kiprianou's office; Siambos, director of the [Cyprus] foreign minister's office; and Makhairitsas, diplomatic adivser to the Greek prime minister. The conference lasted about 1 hour. No statements were made after the conference. However, it has been learned from authoritative circles that the object of the talks were soundings in connection with an international conference on the Cyprus problem in case of failure of the intercommunal talks as well as various international initiatives pertinent to the Cyprus problem and various activities by the Greek Government.

Tomorrow there will be a conference between Rolandhis and Kharalambopoulos. Other officials will also attend the conference. At 1900 President Kiprianou will have another private meeting at Kastri with Prime Minister Papandreou. The talks will be concluded Monday morning and statements by President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou will follow.

Statements 20 Feb

NC202108 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Excerpt] President Kiprianou tonight had a second meeting in Athens with Prime Minister Papandreou. The meeting took place in the president's suite at the Grande Bretagne Hotel and lasted for about an hour. After the meeting Prime Minister Papandreou made the following following statement to a Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation correspondent: Our cooperation with President Kiprianou and the Cypriot foreign minister is progressing. We believe we can truly see light at the end of the tunnel. Papandreou also said that tomorrow there will be an official statement. President Kiprianou stated: I share what Greek Prime Minister Papandreou stated.

Official Statement

NC211217 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] A short while ago the following official statement was issued simultaneously in Athens and Nicosia:

Since certain developments in the course of the Cyprus issue have been discerned recently which made consultations necessary between the two governments without delay, it was deemed expedient for Cyprus President Kiprianou to visit Athens for an exchange of views with Greek Prime Minster Papandreou. After the first private meeting between the two leaders and after official conferences that followed between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Kharalambopoulos and Mr Rolandhis, the two leaders had another private meeting yesterday evening. In the framework of the continuous and direct cooperation and mutual briefings between the two governments for the best possible coordination in promoting the national issue of Cyprus, the two sides have studied the above developments — which are still in the stage of being worked out and further formulated -- and will continue their consultations next week on the occasion of the visit to Nicosia by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou.

Talks May Continue

NC201401 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Cypriot President Kiprianou visited President Karamanlis at 1115 today at the Presidential Palace and conferred with him. At 1900 Mr Kiprianou will have another private talk at Kastri with Prime Minister Papandreou. Mr Kiprianou will have another private talk at Kastri with Prime Minister Papandreou. Mr Papandreou and Mr Kiprianou will have another round of talks Monday morning and probably on Tuesday. The two leaders will make statements after they conclude their talks. Mr Kiprianou will leave Athens at noon on Tuesday.

KARAMANLIS WARNS OF OUTSIDE DANGERS TO COUNTRY

NC202100 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] President Karamanlis has warned that Greece is faced with serious outside dangers and stressed the need to forge national unity and strengthen the armed forces. During a speech tonight at Ioannina, where he is attending observances of the 69th anniversary of the city's liberation from the Turkish yoke, President Karamanlis said Greece is in the midst of volcanoes, some of which are active while others are ready to explode.

We are faced with serious dangers from the outside, he added. Our dispute with Turkey, Karamanlis said, is becoming more severe instead of abating and, if wisdom and calm spirits do not prevail, it could develop into a painful adventure for both our peoples. For this reason, we are obliged to keep our national defense impenetrable. We must strengthen our armed forces and protect them against undermining activities and we must continually improve our foreign positions. Most of all, the president underscored, we must forge our national unity.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OIL PRICE -- The Soviet Union has reduced by $1.50 a barrel the price of crude oil it will supply Greece by the end of 1982. The deputy commerce minister has announced that this reduction in price will save $12 million in foreign exchange. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Feb 82 NC]

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Industry and Energy Minister Peponis today received Soviet Ambassador Kaboshkin and a representative of the Soviet organization Tekhnopromeksport and discussed matters of cooperation between the two countries in industry and energy. They also discussed implementation of the agreement recently signed by a French-Soviet consortium for construction and installation of two major thermoelectric units in the area of Amindaion. Also discussed was the submission by the Soviet firm of a feasibility study for installation in Greece of an alumina production unit. The feasibility study will be submitted to the Greek Government in May. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Feb 82 NC]

ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY OFFICER EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES

PM151645 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 12 Feb 82 pp 20-22

[Zaki Shabah interview with Hagop Hagopian, "a commander" of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, in Lebanon "last week"]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: What are your objectives?

Hagopian: Our aim is to liberate the Armenian territory occupied by the Turkish regime and set up a socialist society in liberated Armenia.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe terrorism is the only way to achieve your goals?

Hagopian: Lest you be deluded by the Western media, I tell you that our methods are not terrorist. If our revolutionary methods are to be described as terrorist, then addressing you as an Arab journalist, I could say that the Palestinian revolution's methods are terrorist, and I could say the same thing about the Arab struggle against the Ottoman, British and French occupations. So please reword your question.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude toward other Armenian political parties?

Hagopian: Our attitude toward the Armenian political parties is quite clear. Undoubtedly they are traditional parties and their role in exile has come to an end because they have no programs for the liberation of Armenia at this stage. Their political programs are strictly for the preservation of the "Armenian identity of the Armenians." This is why we have formed the Armenian Secret Army for the liberation of the occupied territory and have kept away from these parties because of their conventional character and their relations with the regimes where they establish their headquarters.

AL-HAWADITH: So there is no coordination between you and them?

Hagopian: None whatever.

AL-HAWADITH: There is a large Armenian community in the United States. Do you receive aid from that community? Do you have any links with it, bearing in mind your leftist tendencies?

Hagopian: We have relations with our masses whatever we are. The leftist nature of our organization does not stem from what the West calls "the international left" but from commitment to and coherence with our Armenian masses. It stems from our commitment to the interests of these masses and to our central cause, be it in the United States, Europe or the Middle East. If our commitment to our cause and rights is interpreted as being leftist then we are leftists.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude toward the Armenian Republic? Do you see it as a manifestation of the national state you dream about?

Hagopian: We are proud of the Soviet Armenian Republic and of the fact that it has struggled and managed to play a major part in the preservation and development of Armenian culture, technology, industry and so on. It also places all its resources at the service of other people in the other Soviet republics and at the service of the Arab people and the oppressed people of Africa. Whenever the Soviet Union provides any form of support for the Palestinian revolution or the Arab states there is an automatic contribution to this support from the Republic of Armenia. As the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, we say here for the record that the officials of the Soviet Republic of Armenia have abandoned their struggling compatriots in exile and have not done their duty to the central Armenian cause.

AL-HAWADITH: Is this a threat?

Hagopian: Not at all. We are merely drawing their attention to their responsibilities.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude toward the Soviet Union? Is your organization a national one or an international socialist organization?

Hagopian: On the basis of our political strategy and line, and on the basis of our assessment of the international conflicts, we have stated that our enemy is the fascist Turkish regime, including all its military and civilian establishments. We also consider anyone who supports this regime to be an emeny. We consider all the socialist bloc states to be friends of our people and our cause, and we consider all the revolutionary and liberation movements to be strategic allies of our revolution.

AL-HAWADITH: What are your terms for peace with Turkey?

Hagopian: There can be no peace with Turkey except with the liberation of all our territory.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your relationship with the Armenian Orly organization?

Hagopian: No relations, really. The Orly organization was a surprise to us, but as you know contact was established between us. We met and held talks with the Orly leaders, and we provided the required support. They indeed proved their effectiveness when they forced the French regime to release struggler (Dimitry Georgio), who is sitting right here with you.

AL-HAWADITH: Is Beirut a major springboard for your army for the rest of the world?

Hagopian: Beirut is like any other capital where there are Armenians, as you know. So we can say that it is not a major springboard.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there any relationship between you and the Red Brigades organization, the Baader-Meinhof organization and the Japanese Red Army?

Hagopian: We have already answered this question in previous statements to the world press. We have relations with all the revolutionary groups struggling to wrest the rights of their people from the imperialists, directly or indirectly.

AL-HAWADITH: Do members of these organizations receive training in your camps, for example?

Hagopian: No, they do not need to train in our camps. They have all they need. We also do not need them. We have everything we need. Our relations with them are equal and revolutionary. We learn from their experience and they learn from ours.

AL-HAWADITH: Where do you get your training?

Hagopian: We receive our training in our limited camps and centers. You should believe us when we say this, because we only need to train in pistol shooting, the use of handgrenades and planting explosives. We do not participate in street or mountain fighting.

AL-HAWADITH: What links are there between you and the PLO?

Hagopian: We have good relations with the PLO because it represents the Palestinian people.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the connection between you and the Armenian Church?

Hagopian: We are proud of the Armenian Church. The church is also proud of our struggle. You cannot draw a line between the church and revolutionary struggle. The church people do their duty of looking after the holy places and churches in exile and we work for the recovery of our territory and for repatriation. We complement one another. So we are not communists.

AL-HAWADITH: Are there any non-Armenian members of your organization?

Hagopian: (No reply)

AL-HAWADITH: To what extent do you represent the Armenians?

Hagopian: You can get an idea by assessing the support the Armenian army receives as a military force from all Armenian circles.

DETAILS OF EVREN VISIT TO BULGARIA RELEASED

TA191627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Head of state Gen Kenan Evren will begin his official 4-day visit to Bulgaria on 24 February. According to the Foreign Ministry, relations between the two countries and international issues will be discussed during the talks to be held between General Evren and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov. The two leaders will also discuss the issue of increasing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

General Evren, who will be the official guest of Todor Zhivkov will visit installations in Sofia, Varna and the surrounding areas. General Evren and his delegation will return to Turkey on 27 February.

PARTY MEMBERS MAY COMMENT ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA131035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The National Security Council has announced that all members of political parties that existed on 11 September 1980, with the exception of the leaders, deputy or acting leaders, secretaries general, deputy secretaries general and general administration council members of these parties, will be able to express their views on the new constitution. Party members will be able to express their personal views on the new constitution, without making any reference to any political party, if requested -- in written form or orally -- by the Consultative Assembly Constitution Committee.

National Security Council decision No 65 on regulations regarding the expression of views on the new constitution by political party members and establishments was issued today. It was announced that the decision was made with the aim of enabling those belonging to a political party prior to 12 September and establishments and associations whose activities have been interdicted to contribute to the activities directed toward preparing the new constitution.

According to the decision, all members of political parties that existed on 11 September 1980 and that were abolished in accordance with Law No 2553 -- with the exception of those holding the titles of leader, deputy or acting leader, secretary general, deputy secretary general and general administrative member -- will be able to express their personal views on the new constitution if requested by the chairman of the Constitution Committee. While expressing their views, the party members will not refer to any political party. With the permission of martial law commands, personal views, without any reference to any political party, may be expressed on the new constitution at academic and scientific meetings on the issue to be organized by institutions of higher learning, professional associations and establishments. According to the decision, associations and establishments directly connected with the constitutional issue will be able to express their views on the new constitution if so desired the chairman of the Consultative Assembly Constitution Committee.

According to the regulations in effect, associations, legal entities and societies banned from engaging in political activities will in no way be able to express views or to issue statements on the new constitution. Legal action will be taken against those who do not abide by this ban in accordance with Article 16 of Martial Law No 1403. However, members of these associations and societies will be able to express their personal views. The National Security Council states that all provisions of Council Decision No 52 in connection with the ban on political activities are still in effect with the exception of the previously mentioned exceptions.

MALTA

OPPOSITION PARTY BOYCOTTS PARLIAMENT OPENING

NC161107 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Valetta, 16 Feb (AFP) -- The opposition Nationalist Party boycotted the opening of the Maltese parliament here today in a protest against election results which gave it most votes but fewer seats than the ruling Labour Party. The party could not accept that Dom Mintoff's Labour Party picked up 34 seats with 49 per cent of the vote in the mid-December elections, while its conservative opposition won three fewer seats in the 65-seat house with 51 per cent, a party spokesman said. Nationalist Party members who boycotted today's opening ceremonies added that they would not participate in the work of parliament. "The situation on the island is very tense," one MP commented. "Dom Mintoff's government rigged the elections. It is an illegal government."

In a declaration yesterday, Nationalist Party members said they will not attend parliament until the electoral system is reformed and early elections agreed. Opening parliament today, Acting President Albert Hyzler said Malta was ready to strengthen its relationship with the European Economic Community (EEC) and conclude a new association agreement and financial protocol. But, he added that the Labour government believed it was not in Malta's interest to become a full member until the EEC declared itself neutral vis-a-vis the two superpowers. The government of Prime Minister Mintoff is committed to keeping Malta neutral and non-aligned.

AGATHA BARBARA ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MALTA

NC181911 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Valletta, 17 Feb -- Agatha Barbara, 59, a former teacher, was elected president of Malta, the first woman to hold the office. The president, whose functions are ceremonial, is elected for a five-year term by the House of Representatives. The opposition Nationalist Party, which is boycotting parliamentary sittings, did not participate in the presidential election. The Nationalists' leader, Dr Edward Fenech Adami, yesterday described Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's government as illegitimate. The Nationalists have accused the ruling Malta Labour Party of rigging constituency boundaries for elections last December. In the elections, held under proportional representation, the Labour Party won 34 seats against 31 for the Nationalists, although the latter pulls 4,000 more votes.

Miss Barbara was the first woman elected to the Maltese parliament, winning a seat in 1947. Eight years later she was appointed minister of education in the first government led by Mr Mintoff.

SWITZERLAND

PETROLEUM SALES DOWN, USE OF GASOLINE UP

DW151024 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 13 Feb 82 p 15

[Article signed MITG.: "Decrease in Petroleum Sales in Switzerland"]

[Excerpt] According to data supplied by the Petroleum Association, the wholesale sales of the most important petroleum products totaled 10.94 million tons in Switzerland in 1981, which amounts to a 7.8-percent decrease compared with the preceding year. While the sale of gasoline and diesel fuels showed an increase by 1.6 percent, the petroleum showed a clear decrease by 13.1 percent. The proportion of the gasoline and diesel fuels in the total sales increased to 39.6 percent (35.9 percent in the preceding year). That of petroleum dropped to 60.4 percent (64.1 percent). Thus, a development has continued whose tendency has been lasting for several years now.

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AUSTRIAN, YUGOSLAVIAN MINISTERS DISCUSS CSCE

AU230931 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Gud"]

[Text] Vienna -- Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Petar Vrhovec paid a several-hour lightning visit to Vienna on Monday to discuss with his Austrian counterpart Pahr the current situation of the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting. Vrhovec returned to Belgrade on Monday afternoon.

The two ministers agreed to keep silent on the results of their talk, since they first want to notify other neutral and nonaligned states and coordinate a joint policy. As has been reported, Foreign Minister Pahr still hopes to bring the Madrid CSCE meeting to a successful conclusion before the conference premises will be needed for other purposes at Easter. Otherwise, the conference would have to be adjourned until the fall.

Pahr Expects Adjournment

AU221615 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20-21 Feb 82 p 2

[Andreas Unterberger report on interview with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- Foreign Minister Pahr expects that the CSCE talks in Madrid will have to be adjourned until September or October. While for the time being he will continue his endeavors to bring about a substantial conclusion of the talks, he knows "that the chances are not very great." The foreign minister believes that without the Polish events of last December, a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting could have been achieved at that time.

Austria's aim for the CSCE continues to be a document "that is approximately in line with the neutral and nonaligned states' draft which they presented in December." Should the adoption of such a document not be possible, an adjournment "would then perhaps even be the best solution," Pahr believes. Only last week the minister helped overcome a formal controversy when the Soviet Union initally insisted that, on the strength of an old agreement, negotiations should be limited to 2 days a week and to mornings until 1330 hours. Compliance with this schedule threatened to deprive the Western ministers who had come to the conference of their right to address the meeting, until the Soviets at last gave in. According to Pahr's assessment, the Soviets are now also taking a "slightly more positive" view of the neutrals' draft than they did only a few weeks ago.

Regarding another continuing topic of Austrian foreign policy, South Tirol, the Foreign Ministry is currently preparing new steps. Following talks among experts and political coordination with Innsbruck and Bolzano [North and South Tirol], it is planned to ask Rome, first in a note and then probably in personal talks, to instruct its representatives on the 6-member commission and the 12-member commission "to promote settlements which are in line with out views."

Austria's relations with the United States are assessed by Pahr as continuing to be very good. "Naturally, we see perhaps some things in a different light, because from the Danube the world does not look the same as it does when viewed from the Mississippi, as far as East-West relations and detente are concerned."

The minister describes America's attitude regarding the refugee policy as understanding from the very beginning. Now it has become even more generous, as a result of intensive efforts, he says.

Commenting on the Israeli attacks following the latest Austrian abstentions at the UN General Assembly in an anti-Israeli vote, the minister declared: "It is an essential characteristic of our foreign policy that we are not ready to accept forcible annexations of territories. On the other hand, we are without exception for the principle of universality in the United Nations and against generalizing sanctions."

In this context, Pahr also pointed out that Austria is one of the few countries which abstained from voting on the accreditation of the Kampuchean UN representative. Austria, he said, is neither inclined to vote for the Heng Samrin government which was installed by a military intervention, nor for the Pol Pot regime which "is a criminal government that has committed genocide against its own people."

ILO CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON POLISH REPRESSION

PM221517 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Feb 82 p

[Text] ILO Director General Francis Blanchard announced Tuesday, 16 February, in Paris that a Polish Government delegation is to visi Geneva -- seat of the ILO -- soon to answer the complaints made by the Internationa Trade Union Federations, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions an the CMT concerning the arrests of Solidarity Trade Unionists since 13 December.

Addressing the French Diplomatic Press Association, Mr Blanchard condemned the failure to respect trade union freedoms in many other countries, both in the East bloc and in the West. Poland has refused to receive an ILO fact-finding mission, which Mr Blanchard was intending to head himself, but the sending of a Polish special delegation demonstrates "at least that that government does not object to dialogue." The ILO director general does not rule out "contacts subsequently being established on the spot in Poland" so that, among other things, the "total legal vacuum" existing in that country regarding trade union legislation can be filled. He believes that the ILO's Trade Union Freedoms Committee, which is in charge of the Polish file, "will assess very stringently" the explanations which the delegation is likely to give.

In Mr Blanchard's opinion, the situation in Romania is different. He pointed out that the ILO -- so far in vain -- has asked that country's government to amend its legislation, which is "contrary to the international conventions," and stated that he has "no information" concerning the fate of dissident trade unionist Vasil Parasciv.

Mr Blanchard also pointed out that only half of the 146 International Labor Organization member-states respect trade union rights. He spoke of the "dramatic situation" of workers in Argentina and Chile, as well as the violation of their rights in certain Asian and African countries, including Ethiopia.

Referring to the arrests and convictions of trade unionists in Turkey, Mr Blanchard stated that that country's government "is evading" dialogue with the ILO.

Summarizing the results achieved in the defense of human rights -- the "cornerstone" of the ILO's activity -- Mr Blanchard stated that about 1,000 people have been released from imprisonment over the years thanks to the international body's intervention. Asked about employment, Mr Blanchard estimated the number of unemployed and underemployed in the Third World alone at 500 million.

POLES DELIVER COAL ON SCHEDULE, OFFER SURPLUS

AU221451 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1119 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Michael Kerbler report on Vienna talks by a Polish trade delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz]

[Summary] Since 7 January Polish coal deliveries to Austria have arrived on schedule, and the Polish delegation also indicated during last week's Vienna talks that it has enough coal at its disposal to make up for last year's coal delivery arrears. Indeed, in the talks with Austrian officials the Polish side offered up to 600,000 tons of bituminous coal, coke and coke screenings. That means that at present Austria has more coal at its disposal than it needs and can use. In view of the situation in Poland, political observers had not expected that country to be able to completely fulfill its delivery commitments, and coal buyers of Austrian firms and power plants went to the FRG, France and to the United States to conclude short-term and medium-term contracts on substitute coal deliveries at rather high prices. Polish coal of satisfactory quality is 20-25 percent cheaper than comparable Western coal, and moreover, it can be shipped at specially reduced rates via the CSSR to Austria over a relatively short distance.

Now the Austrian side is confronted with the fact that the Poles will not only supply the scheduled quotas but, in addition, are offering large quantities of additional coal. "This development is mainly due to the fact that the coal mines are now able and permitted to directly sell certain quantities of coal and coke to foreign buyers, primarily because the Polish mines urgently need spare parts for mining equipment that is now constantly in operation at the mines."

At today's press conference by Trade Minister Staribacher, it was stated that the Polish-Austrian company which imports coal from Poland as well as from other countries -- the so-called Polkarbon -- will try to withdraw from some of the coal contracts with other Western industrialized countries or to alter them, so as to be able to order more cheap Polish coal again. For 1982, contracts with Poland have already been concluded providing for the importation of about 890,000 tons of coal, including 100,000 tons of industrial coke, 260,000 tons of coal for private households, and 300,000 tons of metallurgical bituminous coal.

Minister Staribacher described the overall coal supply situation as very good. The power plants alone have stockpiled over 1.9 million tons of coal. Nevertheless, Staribacher will try to encourage the voluntary compiling of emergency coal stores. However, Staribacher does not regard it as expedient for Austria to simply buy and store the additional Polish coal that has now been offered, since storage costs and loss of capital interest would result in a 25 percent drop in value per year. Staribacher also pointed out that the Italian Government intends to develop Trieste into a coal port, and that numerous African developing countries have already approached Austria with offers to supply Austria with high-grade coal via this route.

BRIEFS

HUNGARY BORDER CROSSING -- A new border crossing at the Austro-Hungarian border near Hegyeshalom is nearing its completion. Even though the crossing point will be opened for traffic as early as this spring, the present crossing point will continue to be used. Automobile and bus traffic will be handled by the new crossing point whereas trucks will be processed at the old one. The new border crossing will have special lanes for Austrians who need no visas and for Yugoslav guestworkers over the weekend. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

BELGIUM

SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND, USSR ANNOUNCED

NC222026 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Brussels, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Belgium is planning steps aimed at ending martial law in Poland, the Foreign Ministry announced here today. The announcement said the measures, directed against both Warsaw and Moscow, would be in consultation with Poland's creditor-nations and Belgium's partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and European Economic Community (EEC).

"By these measures," the announcement said, "Belgium aims at obtaining the lifting of martial law, the freeing of detainees, and the resumption of dialogue between the authorities, the church, and the Solidarity movement."

One move will be to suspend visits between Brussels and Warsaw, and Brussels and Moscow, at both ministerial and top-official level. Requests for residence permits for Soviet and Polish diplomatic staff in Belgium will be subjected to restrictive examination.

Belgium will also support any international action to make Poland respect its pledged commitments over human rights and trade union freedom.

On the economic level, negotiations for rescheduling Polish debts falling due in 1982 have been suspended and the meeting of the joint Belgian-Polish commission, set for this month, has been put off to a later date.

Finally, the announcement said, the application of scientific and technical agreements with Poland will be suspended, and Belgium will no longer be associated with major official cultural manifestations.

However, the announcement said, humanitarian aid distributed by non-government organisations to the Polish People will be continued, and visas granted to Polish nationals in Belgium will be extended.

Meanwhile, EEC foreign ministers were today continuing their discussions here on Poland and steps taken with regard to Poland by some EEC countries.

NETHERLANDS

LOWER HOUSE WANTS UN FORCE IN EL SALVADOR

PM221405 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Feb 82 p 3

[ANP report: "Chamber Wants United Nations Peacekeeping Force for El Salvador"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 17 Feb -- The Second Chamber wants the Netherlands Government to exert pressure on the United States and the European Community for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force in El Salvador to put an end to the violence in the country. In addition, the government should place the violation of human rights in El Salvador on the agenda of the UN Human Rights Commission. Yesterday the chamber adopted a motion proposed by Labor Party member Ter Beek advocating this action. Only the Reformed Political Union and the Political Reformed Party voted against the motion.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON EL SALVADOR, EUROPE

AU201558 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 20 Feb (ANSA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand described the Reagan administration's view of Central and Southern America as "short-sighted" in an interview published by most Italian newspapers today.

The interview was granted to Italian reporters in Paris in view of the socialist head-of-state's visit to Italy on February 26 and 27, immediately after his Paris summit with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on February 25.

Citing the Franco-Mexican joint statement on El Salvador published last August, Mitterrand warned that to see the anti-government movement there as "the simple fruit of communist propaganda is short-sighted."

"If the West rejects it (the movement), it will seek arms where it can, that is, in the East," he said. "In El Salvador, what is at stake is winning back genuine national independence and the struggle against a crushing oligarchy.

"If France's voice is not listened to, the peoples will not be able to resolve their problems alone -- neither in Latin America, nor in the Middle East, nor even in Southern Africa."

As for Europe, the Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA quoted Mitterrand as saying that the countries which want to must work out a policy for limiting high interest rates in order to avoid catastrophic consequences for their development and unemployment rates.

According to Mitterrand, the EEC should work out a joint mechanism for bringing down interest rates, preferably by controlling the movements of floating capital which unleash the periodical monetary storms.

In other points, Mitterrand denied there was a crisis in relations between Paris and Bonn, an axis on which he laid great faith when he was elected as Valery Giscard d'Estaing's successor last year. He also said he did not believe in a neutralist Germany, adding that he does not share his Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's suspicions of West German desires for reunification.

According to the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, his visit to Italy will serve to offset the privileged axis linking Bonn and Paris, preventing Rome from being left on the sidelines.

For this purpose, Mitterrand is bringing an entourage that will include five ministers, among them Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Economics Minister Jacques Delors, and Agricultural Minister Edith Cresson.

SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC212156 Paris AFP in English 2135 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 21 Feb (AFP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong arrived here today for an official two-day visit, the first by a Seoul diplomatic chief since the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and South Korea in February 1949.

During his stay, Mr No is to meet President Francois Mitterrand, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson (with whom he met last September at the United Nations), Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert and French business leaders.

Sources here said the talks would include the issue of Korean reunification, bilateral trade and human rights topics, specifically the case of imprisoned South Korean dissident Kim Tae-Chung.

France, which has contracts with South Korea for the construction of nuclear reactors and the sale of seven airbus jets, will be negotiating to provide an ultra-rapid "bullet train," as well as possible contracts for television satellites, natural gas stocking facilities and an underground metro system.

Mr No, who made a state visit to India en route to Paris, will be continuing on to Nigeria after his stay in France.

HERNU OUTLINES TECHNOLOGY EXPORT PROCEDURES

PM171139 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Feb 82 p 17

[Maurice Delarue report: "France Has Created Its Own Procedure for Exports of 'Sensitive' Goods to the East"]

[Text] The government is establishing an entirely French procedure for controlling exchanges of technology which could have military repercussions, particularly with regard to Eastern countries. This was announced by Defense Minister Charles Hernu on Thursday 11 February to the diplomatic press in Paris. A commission under the prime minister consisting of the external relations and defense ministers and the secretary general for national defense will be assigned the task of "protecting sensitive French technologies." This procedure, Mr Hernu stressed, should not be confused with COCOM (Western commission which monitors the export of sensitive goods to the East), to which France still belongs.

Questioned on the sale of arms abroad, Mr Hernu stated that the government's policy was guided by three ideas: "respect for a promise given" (that is, the fulfillment of signed contracts); "the technical and financial impact" of these sales on national defense and the national economy; and the "reorientation" of French foreign policy. "We must be able to help our friends to build their own defense systems," Mr Hernu said, "and enable them to emerge from alignment with the United States or the Soviet Union." "In contrast to the previous government," the minister added, "we know to whom we are selling, and we are not ashamed to say so. The nations which we help do, perhaps, choose us, but in any case we choose them freely." There could be no question of selling arms to "dictatorships which repress popular forces."

As an example of this "gradual, slow reorientation," the minister cited arms sales to Nicaragua, of which he has informed the Americans on his own initiative and to which the Americans, he believes, attach no great importance. The sales to Nicaragua, he specified, consist of 45 trucks, 2 helicopters, 2 patrol boats, 7,000 air-to-surface missiles and 100 missile launchers "which cannot be fitted to Soviet aircraft."

"The reorientation of our arms sales policy is an act of assistance and friendship on our part with regard to countries likely gradually to effect a repprochement with France," the defense minister continued, pointing out that 7,000 trainee officers and technicians were undergoing instruction in France.

Questioned about European cooperation with regard to defense recommended by Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Hernu stated that the former president of the republic "has not changed, has understood nothing and lies like a tree pointing in the direction in which he has fallen." European military cooperation, "if it is a foreseeable long-term objective," Mr Hernu said, cannot exist for lack of a European political authority capable of "making a decision in 17 minutes". (The 17 minutes mentioned by Mr Hernu are the approximate time taken by a missile to travel from France to the Soviet Union.)

The minister sees in Mr Giscard d'Estaing's statement an "implicit" confirmation of the fact that, while the previous government readily advocated independent defense, "He did incline slightly toward NATO, without saying so." We are the only European country, with Britain to a small extent," he said, "to have a real, effective and credible deterrent. When the president of the republic travels abroad, this deterrent lends great weight to what he says."

Mr Hernu stressed that this deterrent comes within the "national province," that it cannot be transferred to any other country, and that the decision to use it lies with the head of state alone. "That does not mean to say," he added, "that it is only France which has to be defended, but that we do not want to be drawn into a conflict in which France has decided to take no part." Referring to Soviet intentions for including the French force in SALT III negotiations with the Americans, Mr Hernu stated that "the French megatons" could not be added to others and included in any sort of negotiations between the superpowers.

The minister also noted that French involvement in the multinational Sinai Force would be limited to approximately 80 servicemen, including "a large proportion of women" belonging either to the Health Corps or to Air Support (of which Britain would be in command) or to an amalgam of these three [as published] elements. He also confirmed that discussions were underway to build up the UN forces in Lebanon, including an increase in the French contingent (at present 600 men).

MIRAGE-2000 DEAL WITH INDIA TO BE SIGNED SOON

NC181424 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb (AFP) -- The first commercial contracts for France's agreed sale to India of 150 Mirage-2000 fighters might be signed as early as the end of the month, a well-informed source said here today.

The first firm contracts would thus be signed a month after the two governments signed a protocol agreeing to the sales during a visit to New Delhi from January 21 to 24 by Jean Martre, the French Defence Ministry official in charge of arms matters.

The contracts will be drawn up between the Indian Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, of Bangalore, and the French constructors of the ultra-sophisticated fighters: Marcel Dassault Aeroplanes for the structure, Snecma for the engines and Thomson-CSF for the electornics.

The source said that negotiations were proceeding as planned, and that if all goes smoothly the contracts would be signed in the coming weeks, possibly by the end of this month. The first planes -- 40 to 45 -- are to be delivered starting in 1984 ready to fly, another group is to be assembled in Bangalore with parts manufactured in India and France, while a final batch, probably 60, is to be built in India under licence.

Exact delivery dates or the duration of each phase of the contract have not been announced. Neither has the total value of the deal. The only available figure is the price of an unarmed Mirage-2000, at around 90 million francs (15 million dollars).

The first 40-45 planes were expected to be delivered starting in 1984 in order to offset Pakistan's order last year of 40 U.S.-built F-16 fighters with a value of 1,100 million dollars.

The Mirage-2000's ordered by India will be fitted with a more powerful reactor than similar planes on order to the French Air Force for 1983. The Indian fighters will be fitted with the M.53-P2 type engine, with a thrust of 10,000 kilos. No details have been released on the type of radar equipment ordered by India, or what armaments the planes will carry.

PCI'S MINUCCI DEFENDS 'THIRD PHASE' THEORY

PM191631 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 16

[PCI Secretariat Member Adalberto Minucci article: "Let Us Look at the Facts and Reread Marx Properly"]

[Text] The very significant theory put forward by our Central Committee that a particular phase in the development of socialism (the one begun by the October Revolution and characterized by the centrality of the Soviet "model" and by its mechanical application in quite different countries) has exhausted its thrust is prompting a very broad debate. This is entirely understandable and legitimate. But some people are trying to insert into this debate an agitation based on ulterior motives designed to portray our theories in a false and distorted manner. How? Basically by trying to make people believe we want to challenge the great historical value of the October Revolution and of the ideas that it spread throughout the world; and that we intend to confront Italian Communists with the discouraging need to start from scratch again now that they have behind and around them nothing but failures, ruins and a scorched earth.

The issue therefore deserves to be tackled directly and with the utmost frankness. It does not stem, as some believe, from a moral assessment, still less a moralistic one, of the history of "real socialism"; nor can it be entirely attributed (though the connection is evident) to the reservations, criticisms or condemnations that we have expressed from time to time over the past decades regarding admittedly serious aspects of this history. It is in fact the result of an objective and scientific (I would venture to say materialist) analysis of history and of the real processes at present underway. And we are convinced that if this same field of analysis were now adopted -- with the courage required by all innovations -- by all the forces wanting the development of socialism, the entire revolutionary movement would take a step forward and put itself in a position to take up the chellenge presented to it by the world crisis and by the ways in which that is affecting "real socialism" itself.

Of course our opinion can be discussed and challenged. But I do not consider it excessive for us to demand observance of two fundamental conditions for a responsible discussion: 1) that the point of departure be the facts, the specific and indelible reality of the events and situations on which the PCI bases its opinion; and 2) that an objective attitude be adopted toward the political and strategic pointer that the Italian Communists draw from their analysis of the actual facts -- a pointer entirely opposed to the much feared "concessions" or "compromises," inasmuch as it aims to open up a new and more advanced phase in the struggle for socialism, to set free a development now hindered not only by the class enemies but also by increasingly acute internal contradictions and crises.

The refusal of some of our opponents to analyze the facts is paradoxical. For instance the Polish crisis, its causes and its tragic military outcome are literally eliminated from their reckoning. At best, in some cases we are enjoined to accept unquestioningly the Polish leaders' stances and to turn to them for all information. But which leaders: The ones who governed until recently or the ones governing now? In which case why not turn to the Polish Army?

It is no coincidence that the most radical objection to our analysis has come in the past few days from Franco Rodano, whose rigorously deductive logic makes any reference to reality (not even of the present, but of this century) purely accidental. He proceeds from an act of faith whereby it is unthinkable that a particular phase of history can "exhaust itself." The first deduction is that by talking in terms of exhaustion one creates an "unpleasant situation" with the Soviet Union and the other Eastern bloc countries, which allegedly feel excluded from "the task of progressive socialist building worldwide" and allegedly have to acknowledge "their essential irrelevance in the balances and developments of contemporary history." The second deduction leads to an indictment as Quixotism of the "third phase," in which Western communists allegedly "alone represent socialism." Last, the third deduction dismisses us as irredeemably subordinate to the hegemony of the social democrats, compared to whom we are allegedly "in a position of clear inferiority" in the places where capitalism has reached its peak.

This concept of history and of socialism itself is radically different not only from that of the Italian Communists but also from that of Marx and Lenin. For them, the transformation of society is a "lengthy" (Gramsci would say "very lengthy") historical process composed of several contrasting phases of advance and stasis, of crises and even regressions. "Proletarian revolution," Marx wrote in that masterpiece of historical analysis "The 18th Brumaire," "continuously criticize themselves and are continually interrupting their own course: they return to what seemed complete to start again from scratch: they deride themsleves pitilessly...for the weaknesses and wretchedness of their first attempts." Antonio Labriola, as if commenting on this, observes that understanding and analyzing crises, reactions and regressions "is like continuing the work of the revolution."

Why on earth, then, is it "sacrilege" (and even disagreeable and offensive) to talk in terms of the exhaustion of a particular phase in this extraordinary and turbulent historical process whose imagination fortunately transcends any kind of deductive logic? When we observe the phenomena of rigidity, paralysis and sometimes outright regression in certain situations in the countries of "existing socialism" and in relations among them, we are not in the least denying the decisive role of the October revolution in the "lengthy" and diversified historical process of the transformation of human societies or the part of its lesson that remains alive in us and in every fiber of the contemporary world. Still less do we underestimate -- indeed, could anybody? --the "substantial importance" of the Soviet Union "in the balances and developments of contemporary history," starting with the influence it exerts in international relations and in the affairs on which the very future of peace depends.

But the first and most serious sign of an "impasse," of an erosion of the potential for expansion, lies in the fact -- very easy to document -- that the Soviet Union's policy is now increasingly guided and sometimes dictated by "bloc logic" within a rigidly bipolar view of the evoution of the world. If, as is claimed, this enables it to respond to the imperialist bloc's pressure on the entire world chessboard, such a "response" nevertheless tends to be expressed basically in the field of military might, of power politics, which itself poses a very acute contradiction not only with the fundamental values of socialism, but also with the most immediate requirements of growth, innovation and autonomy of contemporary peoples and societies. This at a time when, as the facts demonstrate, the possibility is declining of a real hegemony of socialism in the economic, political and ideological fields, the challenge of the world crisis remains unanswered and scope is left for capitalism to use it to its own ends.

The "bloc spirit" has a mutual relationship of cause and effect with the bureaucratic rigidity, increasing in some respects, of the model of society and organization of power. There are clear signs here too of a deterioration, shown by the difficulties of economic planning and in the tendencies to depoliticization, especially among young people. And how can one fail to see that where there is an acute crisis in the model (as in Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan or Poland) zones of "insecurity," certainly not of "security," are being created -- with widespread phenomena of anti-Sovietism -- right on the USSR's borders, with the continuous recurrence of international tensions that are obviously being exploited by the imperialist bloc?

Last, the "impasse" is reflected in the workers movement in the capitalist countries themselves, especially in the communist parties, which, precisely where they persist in identifying their own prospects with the Soviet Union's model and dominant role, tend to lose any real relations with their own peoples and to degrade themselves to mere assenters. Rodano does not like social democratic hegemony and neither do we; but it is a fact that it occurs and spreads without encountering any obstacles in the very countries where there is no Marxist-inspired force capable of projecting socialism beyong the historical limits of "real socialism."

This analysis, which, we insist, is confirmed by the most significant events of our era, does not in the least rule out a priori the participation of the countries and forces headed by the Soviet Union in a new phase of "socialist building worldwide," as Rodano fears. Of course, it does presuppose too that there be change, regeneration and reform. And if it is true that the recurrence of crises and solutions such as the one in Poland seem to cast a shadow of pessimism over the hypothesis of the so-called "reformability" of those systems, this does not contradict, but confirms the substance of our strategy. This strategy gives priority to surmounting the bloc logic, to disarmament and therefore to the progressive loosening of the economic, political and ideological ties that the arms race and the "bloc mentality" brings to bear on the Wastern bloc countries and the rigidity of their systems.

But this presupposes a Western working class that is anything but isolated or self-sufficient. The struggle for detente and for a new order of international relations based on cooperation also demands and facilitates the involvement of vast forces -- at present potentially excluded -- which do not identify with the bloc policy and which want to eliminate bipolar rule. The linchpin of the world situation cannot remain East-West relations; it must also embrace and resolve North-South relations. By aiming at the Western workers movement's alliance with the nonaligned countries and with the vast liberation forces, we are in fact helping, as far as we can, to extend, not to restrict, the struggle front.

At the same time our initiative aims to impinge on the reality of the European socialist and social democratic movement. Its internal differences and crises, which are increasingly marked by the emergence of new leftward thrusts, are bound to be exacerbated by the erosion of the "welfare state," the disappearance of the old scope for reformism and the pressing need for reforms that will tackle the fundamental machinery of accumulation. It is significant that socialist leaders such as France's Jospin and Greece's Papandreou have issued an implicit acknowledgement of the value of the Italian Communists' deliberations inasmuch as they embody not only a rejection of the Soviet model but also a "rupture" with and transcending of the capitalist model. And it is no less significant that even at the recent PCF congress several representatives of newly independent countries and of Third World liberation movements showed curiosity, interest and in may cases support for our party's stances.

This all confirms the need for an open and frank debate, for a free circulation of ideas and experiences, involving the entire broad and diversified combination of forces moving toward progress and socialism. From this viewpoint one cannot fail to be struck by the fact that the Soviet comrades continue imperturbably to refuse to publish any of the PCI's stances in their newspapers. Comrade Zagladin maintains that CPSU members have in fact been kept in touch with the contrasting theses. Failing any subsequent explanations, I fear he is referring to the well-known "briefings" held over the past few weeks in Soviet local party organizations in which an official speaker is instructed to repeat (apparently often harshening their tone) PRAVDA's charges against the PCI, without any chance of hearing our real stances. Can socialism be based on fear of ideas?

PCI WANTS EQUAL, OBJECTIVE TALKS WITH CPSU

PM191123 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 16

[Commentary: "This Is No Dialogue"]

[Text] In PRAVDA's reply one is struck first by an extraordinary rhetorical trick whereby the CPSU daily restores a few elements of truth regarding our stances and opinions. After accusing the PCI on 22 January of being against the interests of peace and socialism, it now acknowledges our condemnation of U.S. aggressive actions, the fact that we talk respectfully and responsibly about Lenin, that we criticize capitalism, and so forth. However, the PCI and its leaders have allegedly been "forced" into this after the PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST articles. PRAVDA also notes that "at last the Italian comrades have begun to talk about the mass antiwar movement."

Our readers and PCI members have all the information they need to judge for themselves: Our criticism of Reagan's policy, our commitment to peace and disarmament, are certainly not recent discoveries for us, in our documents or in our political struggle; and when did we ever talk about Lenin other than responsibly and respectfully? One is prompted to wonder what reasons could have led PRAVDA to resort to such a trick. The need to amend certain assertions that most blatantly conflicted with the real nature of the PCI's stances and action? The desire to show its readers the effectiveness of its previous attacks? We cannot answer with any certainty.

What is certain is that all commentators and observers with a modicum of objectivity and responsibility have noted in our replies to PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST an absolute consistency with the stances adopted by the Directorate and Central Committee and with the arguments put forward to support them.

Moreover -- and this is the much more important point -- PRAVDA should not, and could not, use this tortuous trick if it had reported what we have been saying. Instead, 2 months after the introduction of martial law in Poland not a single line of our documents and articles has been published in the Soviet press. Soviet citizens know only the distortions that have been made of them, so that, having learned some weeks ago that the PCI was aligned with Reagan's stances, which "diverge" from those of the peace movements, they can now rejoice that the PCI is correcting and reappraising itself. In this way, however, all PRAVDA is doing is correcting its own distortions.

This is not merely a matter of method. Indeed, it also directly concerns the issue PRAVDA takes as its starting point -- whether our stance is a criticism or an attack and whether its own stance is an attack or a defense. But what else, if not an unacceptable attack, is the article now directed against us, with the persistent refusal to publish what we are really saying? Our readers are acquainted with PRAVDA's arguments, but Soviet readers do not know ours. Why are they not made known? If they are unacceptable attacks, response and condemnation will be all the more easy and convincing. Does PRAVDA regard as an attack the fact that we stress the need for reforms, for a regeneration of the Eastern bloc societies, which seems increasingly pressing but which in fact, we see with concern, is not being initiated? If so, it would be alarming. What we are doing is reasoning, trying to analyze new and often disconcerting events. Our opinions and analyses can be considered debatable, but for them to be properly discussed they must be understood and presented honestly. Quite clearly this point governs all the rest, because it enables PRAVDA to continue offering a glib version of our stances and thus to evade a real dialogue.

Let us take a brief look at what the dialogue should center on with regard to the two essential points, especially following this second article:

1. Poland: The picture painted by PRAVDA, which accuses us of "ideological sanctions," is, if possible, even more schematic than usual. Everything that has happened in Poland is attributable to "forces, which, together with imperialist reaction, intentionally misled part of the population, and so forth." We are allegedly guilty of having sided with these forces.

So in Poland all the blame lies with those who misled and who let themselves be misled -- not with the Polish United Workers Party or with the government. All the Polish leaders' self-criticism during the 18 months previous to 13 December no longer exists. Without taking these other responsibilities into account and without considering them decisive, how can one explain the fact that so many people, especially workers, were susceptible to the "deception," to use PRAVDA's term? The events in Poland demand a much greater effort of understanding if there is a real desire to understand why millions and millions of people -- workers -- adopted a stance of rejection with respect to that method of managing society and power.

And this effort of understanding must be made not only to analyze the past but also to build future prospects, which certainly cannot stem from the state of seige and the military regime. These are the harsh facts that must be faced up to. Talking about facts, PRAVDA refers us to Jaruzelski's speeches, or at least his speeches after 13 December, since in his previous ones there are many factors that conflict with the picture of Poland provided by the CPSU daily. But before Jaruzelski's speeches there were Kania's and before them Gierek's. The course of events shows incontrovertibly that what has happened in Poland cannot be appraised correctly within the guidelines provided at any one time by the speeches of the incumbent leader.

2. Peace: Having stated -- claiming all the merit for itself -- that "the PCI leaders are forced to say that they did not even consider denying the Soviet Union's role in the defense of peace," PRAVDA issues the same charge against us again. This is an extraordinary contradiction, but it is explained by the fact that we raised an entirely different issue, which PRAVDA evades entirely. We criticized, and still criticize, foreign policy decisions and actions of the USSR which reveal what we consider an erroneous interpretation of the role the USSR attributes to itself -- that is, a conception of the peace struggle which basically makes peace coincide with the strengthening of one of the blocs. We dealt fully with this subject in our reply to the KOMMUNIST article, which presented an outlook we consider mistaken -- the outlook whereby the future of peace is made to depend on what is defined as "the class struggle on the international scale" and which identifies this struggle with the balance of power between the blocs.

The PRAVDA article completely ignores what we have said in this regard and issues another charge against us: The Italian Communists' "politicomilitary backing" for the Chinese leaders, who are committeed to "an alliance with the United States, NATO and Japan on anti-Soviet bases," does not help detente. We do not know what PRAVDA means by "politicomilitary backing" and we consider its assessment of a foreign policy as complex as the PRC's extremely superficial and hasty. The PCI and CCP recently reestablished relations based on mutual respect, the quest for all possible forms of cooperation and the complete and honest acknowledgement of differing political stances, which would be the subject of free and open discussion between the two sides. This reference the PCI-CCP relations is in fact very significant for an understanding of the basic criterion adopted by PRAVDA in assessing contributions to the peace struggle: This criterion consists of complete and total identification with the USSR and with every act of its international activity. It is this very presumption that we consider mistaken. If this identification were taken as binding, what scope for initiative would be left to powerful peace forces such as the nonaligned movement, major European states and major people's movements characterized by strong autonomy and plurality of conduct? What would be the end product if everyone were forced within the framework of the "class struggle at the international level" and to choose only whether to side with one or other of the blocs, which are nowhere near representing the whole of the world today?

In the same way PRAVDA still refuses to consider the following very simple observation: The equation that the existence plus the power of the USSR equals the defense of peace, the peoples' emancipation and the progress of socialism, cannot be stated without proof, and the same applies to the claim that every Soviet action by definition is in the right direction. This formula must be submitted to a political test: The coincidence with objectives of peace, liberation and socialism cannot be stated a priori but must be proved by facts.

Apart from the positive evidence, it has happened on more than one occasion (Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Poland) that actions carried out with the claim of defending peace and strengthening socialism have been in entirely the opposite direction, in some cases exacerbating the international situation and hindering detente and in other cases weakening socialism's image and its force of attraction. We are not seeking an exacerbation of the polemic. What we want is an equal-based and objective discussion. Therefore there are two things we refuse to surrender: an analysis of the events and the free expression of our opinions. If there is a desire to discuss, then let both these things be discussed as they really are.

PARTY DIRECTORATE 'DEPLORES' COSSUTTA'S STANCE

PM161527 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Feb 82 p 1

[PCI Directorate 9 February statement]

[Text] The PCI has examined the debate on events in Poland, on their causes and the conclusions that should be drawn from them concerning the future of socialism. The debate is taking place in the freest and broadest possible forms, proving again the vitality and profoundly democratic character of our party, in which ideological efforts and the comparison of ideas nurture the awareness of shared aims. The basic objective of this is not only to analyze critically the vicissitudes of past full of gains and tragedies, which has brought about major transformations but which has also undergone, and is at present undergoing, retrograde processes, but also to help communists, workers, young people and intellectuals to realize, on the basis of the facts and the exhaustion of a historical phase, that the time has now come to begin a new and more advanced phase in the struggle for socialism in Italy and Europe. This will involve tackling unprecedented problems unresolved in the East or West, and critical threats to peace, to the peoples' freedom and to the advance of the workers movement -- threats exacerbated by the bloc logic. It involves dealing with the now evident inability of the ruling capitalist groups to provide positive answers to vital needs. Hence the pressing need to start right away a new and original process adapted to the present characteristics of European society, a socialist-oriented process, though it is inconceivable to implement Soviet-style models and impossible to repeat social democratic experiences, whose shortcomings are so evident as to prompt serious reappraisals among the very parties concerned.

This is our aim, the substance of our debate and our study. Therefore it would be entirely wrong and seriously damaging to crystallize stances. It would mean impeding and distorting our effort, preventing the party from performing its role and hindering the free contribution of all comrades and organizations to the development of our policy.

Partly on the basis of these considerations, the Directorate warns the party against the maneuvers that are emerging and that are sometimes encouraged and nurtured from outside -- maneuvers aimed at forming organized groups in opposition to the free debate taking place within the party.

The most responsible and strongest response to these maneuvers lies in the ability to conduct political dialogue and political struggle out in the open, with tolerance of everyone's ideas, and complete and rigorous observance of party rules, which protect everyone and which must apply to everyone. To break those rules would mean helping the party lose its autonomy and repeating the paralyzing experiences of certain socialist and social democratic parties; and it would also mean further hindering everyone's opportunity to express their own ideas and disagreements without the danger of them being manipulated.

The Directorate discussed Comrade Cossutta's stances and conduct in connection with the public meeting in Perugia. In his speech on that occasion Comrade Cossutta presented a distorted version of the leadership bodies' decisions and tried to dismiss as nonbinding ideological deliberations binding political decisions, such as those concerning the events in Poland, foreign policy, developments in the struggle for socialism and the nature of relations between the PCI and the other communist, workers, socialist and progressive parties. In this way he challenged the validity of those decisions, taken by a vast majority within the party leadership bodies, talking in terms of "fractionalism of the majority" and in effect urging comrades to ignore them. Among other things, this constituted a violation of an undertaking made to the Central Committee and Central Control Commission on 13 January to regard their decisions as valid for everyone.

The Directorate believes that such stances go beyond the expression of a legitimate disagreement and must therefore openly deplore them.

Cossutta 6 Feb Speech

PM171223 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Feb 82 p 18

["Full text" of PCI Directorate Member Armando Cossutta 6 February speech in Perugia]

[Text] [L'UNITA introduction] We owe our readers an explanation of why we did not publish Comrade Cossutta's Perugia speech on Sunday and why we are doing so now, together with the Directorate document. As is apparent from the text of the speech, which Comrade Cossutta himself released, the speech contains stances of which L'UNITA gave a full account both by publishing an article in which Cossutta expressed his disagreement and in its report on the Central Committee debate. But apart from that, there is a final part containing assertions that challenge rules and forms of conduct that have hitherto guided and still guide the PCI's democratic life, and in particular the functioning of its leadership bodies, the responsibility of its members and the expression and organization of dissent.

It would have been possible to publish Cossutta's speech in two ways: Either without any comment, in which case (since the speech presents a line different from the one approved by the Central Committee, one Cossutta himself undertook to observe in a statement) we would have borne the responsibility of effectively ratifying a substantial innovation in the norms governing the party's life; or we could have expressed our critical appraisal regarding both substance and method; in which case we would have assumed a power that lies outside our province. In either case the party, the entire party, would have been entitled to reproach us. The problem that emerged with Comrade Cossutta's Perugia speech was purely political, and as such had to be examined first by the leadership bodies.

Realizing this, we decided to issue no censure but to await this examination, at least by the Directorate. Was it a mistake? It is a matter of opinion: Be that as it may, we wanted to avoid creating in one way or another a precedent that could in any way have hindered any decision in this regard. As for our undertaking to inform, which it is our resolute intention to honor, we honor it now that we can also supply the political verdict issued by the Directorate (which in this case we could not have taken on ourselves) so that everyone has all the information needed to form an appriasal and an opinion. [end L'UNITA introduction]

When polemics are needed, they must be conducted clearly and frankly, if necessary, they must be vigorous. But they must always be based on mutual respect.

We are dealing on the one hand, with the world's greatest communist party, the protagonist of a victorious revolution which not only permitted the building in an enormous country of the first socialist society but also established with it the presence in the world of a socialist "major power," which played a decisive role in the defeat of Nazi-fascism, the elimination of colonialism, the development of the liberation process and the emancipation of the peoples -- a "major power" that constitutes an irreplaceable counterweight to U.S. imperialist policy. On the other hand, we have the greatest communist party in the West, which became so through major -- and often heroic -- people's battles and struggles against fascism, for the defense and development of democracy, for Italy's social and civil progress, for the peoples' liberation, for detente, for disarmament and for peace.

If the theory that there is no socialism in the USSR really is unacceptable; if one cannot accept expressions that are themselves open to interpretation as summarily dismissive of the societies that stemmed from the October Revolution, of their capacity for progress and of their role in the revolutionary process, one can no more accept the assertion that our quest for the realization of socialism in the West by means of continuous struggle to develop democracy and to transcend capitalism constitutes an opportunist compromise or a deviation from our essential revolutionary objective. If it is unacceptable that, with regard to the formation and crystallization of the blocs and the present international crisis itself, the responsibilities of the United States and of the USSR be placed on the same level, it is equally unacceptable for our party to be accused of playing into imperialism's hands. If one cannot contemplate considering the USSR by the same yardstick as any Pietro Longo-style party, nor can the CPSU comtemplate dismissing the PCI's stances with the charge of seeking indlugence in the bourgeois world.

The truth is that for some time there has been a process of rupture between the parties, which has exacerbated. I still believe such a rupture would be disastrous. Criticism is useful. Rupture is damaging. Polemics can sometimes be helpful. A break can only cause harm. In its reply to PRAVDA L'UNITA does not withhold the acknowledgement that, thanks to the USSR's existence, imperialism "cannot do whatever it wants" in the world today. This is the basic point. As far as we are concerned it is of decisive importance not to blur the realization that, without this bastion, without this ultimate guarantee against the military and economic might of capitalism, there would be neither scope nor hope for the struggle either of the Third and Fourth World peoples or of the workers, people's and democratic movement in the West. From this fundamental acknowledgement one must also draw enlightenment for a specific and effective political commitment to surmounting the increasingly choking and stifling bloc logic -- a logic whose historical origins and highly topical origins lie precisely in the U.S. "unipolar" will on a world scale.

To acknowledge this fundamental and objective role of the USSR as a decisive factor of our analysis does not of course mean espousing all the USSR's decisions and stances. Indeed, for a long time we have regarded some of its decisions and actions as errors, sometimes serious ones. Nor does it mean abandoning the autonomy of our initiative and the diversity of our role, on both the national and international plane. One of our essential tasks is to achieve here the transcending of capitalism. To this we can only pursue hitherto unexplored paths, boldly and resolutely, with the conviction -- partly as a result of the teachings of Gramsci, Togliatti and Longo -- that the struggle for socialism is itself capable of prompting the energies, enthusiasm, innovative spirit and intelligence needed to advance and to win.

So much for the "old schemas" to which we are allegedly clinging, according to some anachronistic apologists of reformism. There is nothing older or more decrepit than capitalism, from which they do not even dare to think about emancipating themselves. And there is nothing more old or decrepit than anti-Sovietism, which is the principal mainstay of capitalism. Capitalism has succeeded in modernizing itself by intensified consumerism. So far the reformist forces have managed to attenuate its most glaring contradictions. But it remains the source of contradictions, imbalance, injustices, exploitation and underprivilege. It remains the cause of a general inhumanity in social and civil life, of the systematic alienation of people's spirit of solidarity with one another. For all these reasons it remains a powerful factor that encourages corruption and violence, because it remains based on and continues to subordinate the life of individuals and of society to the logic of private profit, yield and parasitism. So we want to pursue a path that will not only extend democracy but which will also really attack the problems of capitalism and extricate us from capitalism. We do not believe we can travel this path all at once and on our own. For, unlike extremists of all ages, we regard revolution not as an act but as a process, which also includes the admittedly necessary moments of "leaping" from the previous orders to new and qualitatively more advanced orders. We therefore believe that we can and must seek and find, within the very development of the process, convergence and cooperation, on an inalienable basis of equality, with other democratic and progressive forces, but with the capacity, which must always characterize us, to constantly assert the need not for the least possible change but for the maximum change objectively possible. In short, our policy is not and cannot be the social democratic one; either internally or internationally.

It is very significant that the party leadership has been able to conduct such an important debate, with respect for all stances, since the events in Poland. It must be possible to discuss divergences of analysis within and with the party, without splits. I have expressed my beliefs in the debate and through my vote. The stances I expressed are certainly not mine alone. A debate is taking place in all sections, and everyone must be guaranteed the opportunity to express and assert his own opinions. If a debate is starting within the party on the stances adopted by the leadership, it is inconceivable to reduce it to a mere "elucidation" campaign or to opinion polls that grant the choice of stating one's opinion only for or against something, not for anything else. This is the precondition not only for guaranteeing the comrades' real participation, in a party that is based on its masses and not on its apparatus in the formulation of policy, but also for preventing above all the alienation, detachment and disassociation of so many members. The principle that there must be no crystallization -- in other words, factionalism -- applies not only to minorities but also to majorities, since in both instances they must be determined in each individual case. The article in our rules that states that party membership is based on the acceptance of its program (but whoever is a Leninist cannot be prohibited from continuing to be one) must certainly not imply any decline in the pragmatism of our deliberations and of our debate, but it is equally certain that even in principle it rules out the possibility of imposing majority discipline in matters not strictly to do with the correct implementation of program and operational decisions.

The entire party -- the "collective intellect" -- must always maintain its internal dialectical freedom. Debates on theory, ideology and principle cannot be concluded with majority votes. It is even more necessary to exclude the imposition on everyone of the acceptance of formulas that are often vague and ambiguous and contain compromises and which can in any case always be revised and improved, and, on the contrary, to permit a substantial diversification of decisions and forms of conduct affecting policy and organizations. Furthermore, when the party is approaching a congress, not only must any differing stances be made clearly explicit but, in the event of differing analyses or theses within the Central Committee, each of them must be discussed by all party bodies, starting with cells and sections, since it is obvious that the assumption that only at the final conclusion will it be known which stances are of the majority and which of one or more minorities applies and must apply.

EVENTS OF 12 FEB GENERAL STRIKE STILL DISPUTED

LD200544 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The 12 February general strike is still in the spotlight: Major Vasco Lourenco [acting spokesman for the Council of the Revolution] tonight reiterated that there were no reasons to characterize the situation as insurrectional or even subversive as the minister of internal administration did. Here is a report by Luis Carrido:

The spokesman for the Council of the Revolution had already said this on his way to the council meeting last Wednesday. On that occasion, he had also said that in his view the facts disclosed by Angelo Correia were much too insufficient to characterize the situation as the minister did. He had also said that not only was the Council of the Revolution not in possession of any further information about the matter, but that it would not be logical to think that the president of the republic should be in possession of such information, because if he had been he would have informed the Council of the Revolution.

Later, the Council of Ministers claimed that it had kept the president of the republic and the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff informed of the occurrences of the day in question.

Against this background, and in a statement released through the services of the Council of the Revolution tonight, Major Vasco Lourenco says that he never disputed the Council of Ministers claim, and that the stand adopted by the Council of Ministers only confirmed his own previous statements; that is, that there were no reasons to characterize the situation as insurrectional or even subversive. He adds that the information supplied to the president of the republic and the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff does not add anything to the facts that had already been made public and that they in themselves were not enough to characterize the situation in such terms. That was indeed the view expressed by both the president of the republic and the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff at the Council of the Revolution meeting, Major Vasco Lourenco says in the statement released tonight.

But the council spokesman goes even further: After stating that there was no justification for the spectacular police arrangements in force that day, Vasco Lourenco says that one could legitimately ask what aims the minister of internal administration was seeking to achieve when he addressed the Portuguese people the way he did, without any justifiable grounds. Words have specific meanings and the minister of internal administration, as the responsible figure that he ought to be, cannot ignore them.

As a final comment, the Council of the Revolution spokesman writes in his statement that proving that democracy can be defended by resorting to the security forces is not the way to consolidate the democratic state, particularly if the attempt to prove this is made through the manipulation and abuse of the main news media.

Vasco Lourenco further expresses his gratification at the extraordinary civic spirit displayed by the Portuguese people at large, who calmly refused to be dragged into the emotional climate to which they were insistently invited.

The prime minister's office immediately reacted to Major Vasco Lourenco's statement tonight, describing it as particularly grave and unacceptable. The secretary of state in the prime minister's office, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, begins by stating that yet another political oddity has cropped up in our country; namely, a quasi-communique from the Council of the Revolution which is not presented as such but rather as a statement by its spokesman.

Denying that the facts supplied to the president of the republic and the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff were only those which have been made public, Rebelo de Sousa describes as "an unprecedented fact" the disclosure of part of the matters discussed at the latest meeting of the Council of the Revolution; namely, the views expressed by Generals Ramalho Eanes and Melo Egidio. Note has been taken of this procedure, Rebelo de Sousa says, adding that it is surprising that such views were not conveyed first to the government by the president of the republic.

In the statement released by the prime minister's office, Rebelo de Sousa points out that Vasco Lourenco has not said anything about the slogans of the general strike of 12 February, basically calling for the overthrow of the government, dissolution of parliament and opposition to the revision of the constitution. Nor has he said anything, Rebelo de Sousa goes on, about other incidents that took place on the day of the strike, such as the climate of intimidation created by those supporting the strike, the illegal and criminal actions disrupting the supply of essential services, the physical intimidation of citizens and organized attacks on their property.

It would appear that in the eyes of Mr Vasco Lourenco all this is nothing but a cabal hatched by the government against defenseless workers, Rebelo de Sousa says. And he added: We have before us the classic tactic of seeking to isolate a member of the government, in this case the minister of internal administration, as part of an onslaught against the government.

Rebelo de Sousa then reiterates the government's stand on the events of the day of the general strike: They were serious, and one of them allowed the government to gain access to plans of a terrorist organization to interfere in the telecommunications network with the aim of broadcasting revolutionary proclamations in several areas in Lisbon and elsewhere. Rebelo de Sousa further says that in any democratic country, the activities of such terrorist organizations pose a threat of subversion of the situations [words indistinct].

Concluding the lengthy comment on Major Vasco Lourenco's statement, Rebelo de Sousa says: It is easy to understand the logic of the political discourse of the Portuguese Communist Party. It is, however, more difficult to understand its exact identification with the spokesman of the Council of the Revolution.

Employees Face Prosecution

LD180210 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The government will be bringing legal proceedings against those members of local government bodies who on 12 February closed down markets and cut off electricity and water supplies to the population, a source in the prime minister's office has said.

BRIEFS

COMMERCIAL, PUBLIC RADIO SEPARATION -- Commercial radio in Portugal is to be made independent from public service radio broadcasting. This was stated yesterday by Jose Alfaia, secretary of state for social communication, at a meeting of the Reformist Tendency of Social-Democratic Trade-Unionists on the subject of the mass media. The government says that RDP is in a state of economic chaos. Alfaia said that a plan for the financial recovery of RDP will be concluded in the near future. That plan will envisage the separation to the ultimate consequences -- to quote Alfaia -- of public service radio and commercial radio. [Excerpt] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 14 Feb 82 LD]

BASQUE PREMIER FORESEES 'OUTRIGHT CONFRONTATION'

PM151459 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Feb 82 pp 5-6

[Excerpt] Madrid -- "There will be an outright confrontation over the issue of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process: its consequences could be very grave for us, and in that sense I believe that the conversation had a substantial ingredient, and that is my quite bluntly expressed opinion to that effect," Carlos Garaikoetxea, premier of the Basque Autonomous Government, stated following the meeting which he held at noon yesterday with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

Premier Garaikoetxea, who stated that "The organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process is like a badly tailored suit," was talking with Calvo-Sotelo, Minister of Territorial Administration Rafael Arias Salgado and the government's representative in the Basque country, Marcelino Oreja, for about 90 minutes. Judging by his statements, the meeting brought no solutions to the issues raised.

The Basque premier also told journalists that "Communication is always beneficial, and in that sense I believe that the regular nature of the meetings is a contribution to understanding the problems both of the state and at the level of the Basque country, which the prime minister and I view, of course, from different viewpoints."

"On many issues there are disagreements and agreements," he added. "I would say that an extremely grave concern on my part about the bills such as the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, which are before parliament, and the consequences which they could have for public order, has been left unresolved. On an issue such as Lemoniz [site of nuclear power plant under construction], I expressed my annoyance at the prime minister's decision and reiterated at the same time the courteous and civilized manner in which we wish to deal with this matter within strict respect for the legal order."

"Without prejudice to the matter's clearing the parliamentary hurdles before it, we have decided that the Basque Government's Department of Industry and the Spanish Government's minister of industry and minister of territorial administration will take up the issue again to see what solution there may be within those alternative plans, which we have discussed, a strict and thorough public control."

Last, asked whether Mr Calvo-Sotelo sought future parliamentary support from the Basque Nationalist Party during the meeting, Garaikoetxea stated that over the bills which "conflict with our viewpoints, there will be considerable confrontation. The prime minister expressed his good intentions that there should be harmony in the remainder of this legislative term; I share his desires, but there are enormous obstacles which will be handled, of course, from conflicting viewpoints."

However, Arias Salgado told journalists that the assessment of the meeting as a whole was positive: "The meeting falls within the timetable [of meetings] which the prime minister has periodically with the premiers of the autonomous communities. Most of the conversation took place in a warm atmosphere and had as its aim an exchange of information."

The minister added that "as is natural and usual, the premier of the Basque autonomous community was interested in receiving information from the prime minister concerning Spain's overall political situation and concerning the socioeconomic situation, which is an object of concern for all Spanish people."

Asked whether any disagreement with Mr Garaikoetxea had been noted, he emphasized that "Some concern emerged. It is already known that there are disagreements as regards the implementation of the autonomy agreements between the Union of the Democratic Center and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, and he expressed his concern about part of those agreements, such as the famous organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process."

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTER FAVORS BUYING THREE SUBMARINES

PM221421 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Feb 82 p 7

["CB" report: "Poul Sogaard Wants To Spend 1 Billion Kroner on Submarines"]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard will shortly begin talks with the representatives of the other parties which support defense legislation -- the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party -- in the so-called 11-Man Committee on the possible purchase of three new submarines during the present decade.

The new submarines would replace the four oldest of the navy's present total of 6 submarines. Sogaard has said that he is positively disposed toward the purchase.

The defense minister told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that as long as the submarines are ready for use around 1990 and it could thus be ensured that there would not be too large a gap between the phasing out of the old submarines and the introduction of the new ones, the politicians would reach a decision about purchase in the course of 1983. A new submarine costs around 300 million kroner today.

"One of the things we will discuss is how the future looks for submarine systems. I do not know whether there is any alternative to submarines, but this is one of the things we will discuss." One of the topics which will be considered in the discussions will be the consequences for employment that the purchase of new submarines for 1 billion kroner would have, and also the question of whether the submarines should be built at a Swedish or German shipyard or -- as a third possibility -- perhaps at a Danish shipyard. "We have two shipyards in our sights, a Swedish one and a German one, and of course we also have a Danish shipyard as a possiblity, even though it is many years since we built submarines in Denmark. We will look into the best way of spending the money so as to produce as much employment in Denmark as possible."

The Defense High Command has already informed the defense minister of its views on the question, but these will remain confidential for the time being. But according to Sogaard, the armed forces' leadership has not produced any alternatives able to carry out the submarines' military tasks, involving forward invasion defenses in particular. They are tasks which Sogaard said cannot be carried out in very many other ways. In addition, the submarines can also be used to combat foreign submarines invading Danish waters. "This is an area in which we have great expertise and are well to the fore. So I take a very positive view of acquiring the new submarines," Sogaard said.

SALVARDORAN OPPOSITION TO HAVE COPENHAGEN OFFICE

PM191629 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Joern Mikkelsen report: "El Salvador Rebels To Be Given Office in Copenhagen"]

[Excerpt] The Danish Social Democratic Party will place an office in Copenhagen at the disposal of the socialist opposition in El Salvador. The announcement of this move comes only a few days after Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's blunt criticism of the U.S. administration's support for the military government in El Salvador and the equally blunt U.S. response.

The office will be situated in a new center for the labor movement's work for solidarity and Third World aid. The center will occupy a building on Rewentlowsgade in Copenhagen. The Social Democratic Party, the Danish Trade Union Federation, the Labor Movement Solidarity Fund and the Social Democratic Youth Association are the organizations behind the center. Jyette Andersen, Social Democratic Folketing Group chairman, will be chairman of the center.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT OBSERVE SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PM221109 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Feb 82 p 4

[Ritzaus Bureau report: "Danish Doubts"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- Denmark does not wish to be an observer at the election to be held in El Salvador next month, the Foreign Ministry confirmed Tuesday [16 February]. Denmark doubts whether a democratic election can be held under the present circumstances, it was said.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO SCHEDULES VISITS TO USSR, SWEDEN

LD182312 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, President Mauno Koivisto will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of March. The first state visit, however, by the president and Mme Koikisto will be to Sweden at the end of April, the Office of the President of the Republic announced today.

President Leonid Brezhnev is the Chairman of the Presidum of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. President Koivisto will be leaving on the working visit on 9 March and will return home on 11 March.

The state visit to Sweden will take place from 27 to 29 April at the invitation of King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia. Sweden has traditionally been the country to which the Finnish head of state has paid his first state visit.

BRIEFS

STEEL FOR USSR -- The Lahti firm, Starokjohann-telko, has concluded its biggest deal yet with the Soviet Union. The company will supply steel structures and materials worth almost 40 million markka during this year. Most of the Finnish steel structures will go to the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 16 Feb 82 LD]

FINNISH-SOVIET PAPER DEAL -- A basic agreement on Finland's paper exports to the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow today. Under the agreement, Finland will export paper worth 1.1 billion markka to the Soviet Union this year. The tonnage of this year's agreement is less than the total amount agreed for last year, but the amount is expected to increase through additional agreements this year. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 15 Feb 82 LD]

PAPAIOANNOU ADDRESS TO AKEL NICOSIA GATHERING

NC221920 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has made a new appeal to all democratic and patriotic forces to unite their strength on the basis of a minimum program and measures for its implementation to avert the danger of having authority taken over by the forces of extreme rightwing reaction and fascism.

Papaioannou yesterday addressed a gathering of AKEL from the city and suburbs of Nicosia and emphasized that party interests and personal aspirations must give way in face of the interest of the people and their cause. AKEL, he declared, is, as always, ready to play its unselfish role, provided the victory of the democratic forces and implementation of the program to be agreed on are guaranteed. The AKEL secretary general also referred to the war hysteria which has taken over the U.S. imperialists, who threaten to lead mankind to a world thermonuclear war. Papaioannou called for a struggle for eviction of the British bases, for withdrawal of the Turkish forces and for the demilitarization of Cyprus so that the country may be saved from nuclear calamity.

Papaioannou stated: "We have reached a stage in which all those who underestimate the danger of a third world war, all those who fail to see the need for mobilization of the people to stay the hand of the U.S. leaders and to prevent them from leading mankind toward thermonuclear calamity, fail to grasp the true meaning of imperialist activities and unwittingly allow things to be led where the arsonists of a new war want to lead them. "At the time U.S. leaders are intervening in El Salvador and arming the fascist junta of this country so it can murder thousands of noncombatant democratic citizens; at the time they are preparing to intervene in Nicaragua and in Cuba; at the time they are feverishly arming the Zionists of Israel so they can attack Lebanon and Syria after they used the veto in the UN Security Council to prevent sanctions against Israel over its annexation of the Golan Heights; at the time they generously are arming the Turkish junta and preparing it for a new attack in Cyprus and in the area; at the time they continually and scandalously are intervening in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic and assisting the counterrevolutionary and subversive elements; at the time they are preparing for chemical warfare and already are using such inhuman means against Cuba; at the time one hears only from the mouths of those who govern the United States expressions of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and sees only an arms race, it would be the worst form of naivete if an objective observer failed to draw the conclusion that today's U.S. leadership, which expresses and represents the most reactionary circles of the multinational monopolies, which more than replaced the Hitlerite fascists of World War II, has taken the road toward a third world war; which this time will be a thermonuclear war.

"What is needed is a new and more mass and determined mobilizaton of the peoples of Western Europe -- stronger than ever before. It is essential that the peoples of Western Europe particularly should force their governments to take a more decisive stand toward the U.S. imperialist plans for installation of medium-range missiles in Europe. They must determinedly say 'no' to the Americans. Not only this, but they must also make Reagan and his gang understand that Europe and mankind will not tolerate a third world war. They must make them understand that there is only one way, and that is the way of detente, of control of strategic weapons, the way of disarmament and peace.

"It is not only the peoples of Western Europe, however, who have this supreme duty. Our own people, the long-suffering Cypriot people, also share it. The criminal and warlike plans of the U.S. imperialists also include Cyprus. The Americans plan to use the northern part of our fatherland, which is occupied by the Turkish troops, as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force they are organizing. They plan to use it as a base to launching missiles against the Soviet Union and other countries friendly to Cyprus.

"The British imperialists already have their 'sovereign' bases in the south, and they are being used by the U.S. imperialists.

"Cyprus runs the danger of being wiped off the map during a third world war. For our people, therefore, this is a matter of life or death. What is the use, therefore, of talking about independence and social progress when we will simply not exist after a third world war? The struggle to avert a third world war is also a supreme duty for us. This is the struggle for withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops from our country, together with all other foreign troops. This is the struggle for the abolition of all foreign bases and for full demilitarization of Cyprus. There is no more direct, more imperative and more vital duty than this.

"Comrades, the presidential election in our country is only 11 months away, and there is no doubt that this election will be the most important in recent Cyprus history.

"The Western imperialist element -- and particularly U.S. imperialism -- has already started to act and intervene in a scandalous way in the domestic affairs of Cyprus. Utilizing, like Hitler, the communist danger, the imperialist element is attempting to put its servants in authority to bring about a partitionist solution to the Cyprus issue, for bases in the northern part of Cyprus and conversion of our country into the strongest NATO war bridgehead.

"U.S. and NATO imperialism want to disrupt the patriotic, democratic forces of the people of Cyprus so their own people, none other than the [Democratic] Rally and extreme rightwing coup leadership, may have the opportunity to take over authority. Utilizing various ruses, it is attempting to spread panic among the democratic rightwing, even the center rightwing, under the excuse that 'Cyprus is in danger from commumism.' This is the very same trick that was used, and is still used, in other countries to serve the imperialist, reactionary interests and to enslave various countries to imperialism."

NORTH BUDGET REJECTED; TO BE DEBATED AGAIN

TA221334 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly has returned the draft budget for fiscal 1982 to the finance, economy, budget and planning committee to be debated again. A proposal to this effect was made by the economy and finance minister, Samih Cosar. It was accepted by 27 votes to 13. The legislative assembly will hold its next meeting on 24 February.

BRIEFS

PACT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- The Cyprus-Czechoslovakia cultural cooperation program for 1982-1984 has been signed in Prague. The new program includes bilateral cultural, educational and scientific exchanges. At the negotiations in Prague, Cyprus was represented by Ambassador Angelidhis. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 13 Feb 82 NC]

KIPRIANOU-PAPANDREOU TALKS END IN ATHENS 23 FEB

NC231125 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] The talks between Prime Minister Papandreou and Cyprus President Kiprianou have concluded in Athens. The second phase of the talks will be continued in Cyprus during Papandreou's visit to Nicosia on Saturday.

The two leaders agreed last night at Kastri on promotion of new initiaitves on the Cyprus issue, without, naturally, predetermining the results of these initiatives and efforts. In a joint statement Papandreou and Kiprianou underlined that if coordinated efforts are continued -- something that will be done -- it is possible that favorable prospects for the Cyprus issue may become apparent within a few months. The two leaders also agreed to intensify their contacts with foreign governments. Kiprianou leaves for Nicosia this afternoon after his meeting with party leaders.

Background to Talks

NC222107 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou had another meeting at Kastri at 2000 tonight. As has been revealed following tonight's meeting between President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou, it was necessary in fact for the Greek and Cypriot sides to give certain indications to third parties regarding willing initiatives in view of the international movement seen regarding the Cyprus issue. This made President Kiprianou's visit to Athens before Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Cyprus imperative.

The first element is the expression of a specific willingness to undertake a role by a distinguished international figure who expected certain indications from the Greek and Cypriot side. It was also necessary to give answers to various soundings made as to whether Greece and Cyprus truly accept the convening of an international conference on the Cyprus issue. Both Mr Papandreou and Mr Kiprianou have agreed that both these cases must be promoted within the UN framework.

The two leaders agreed to continue high-level contacts with various governments, not only to preserve but also to intensify the international movement that can now be seen. The two indications that the two leaders gave were that Greece and Cyprus wish for every effort to be exerted for a total solution of the Cyprus issue that presupposes the end of occupation, without this meaning that they are against the inter-Cypriot dialogue that has as an objective the settlement of the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue and which, in any eventuality, must end within a reasonable time, whether or not it is to bear fruit.

Statement Issued

NC222201 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou met Prime Minister Papandreou at Kastri this evening. The meeting was private and lasted for 1 hour. In a joint statement after the meeting, President Kiprianou and the Greek prime minister stated that following the exchange of views on the latest developments and the international movement that has been apparent recently, and as they cannot discount the results of all these initiatives and efforts, they believe if the coordinating efforts continue -- which they will -- auspicious prospects for the Cyprus issue cannot be precluded. The two leaders agreed on the further steps to be taken and said they will be in constant contact. They also agreed to intensify their high-level contacts with foreign governments. The joint statement also says it was judged that President Kiprianou's visit to Athens had a decisive importance and was productive.

Finally, it has become known that tremendous international interest is being expressed concerning the Greek prime minister's visit to Cyprus next Saturday. This visit is being characterized not simply as a courtesy visit, the first by a Greek prime minister, but as a historic event for developments in the Cyprus issue. President Kiprianou will return to Nicosia tomorrow afternoon.

LIBYAN DELEGATION MEETS COORDINATION MINISTER

NC222243 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The Libyan delegation, now on a vist to Athens, has declared an interest in more permanent cooperation in the commerical, investment and, more generally, economic sectors. After his meeting with the head of the delegation, Secretary of Planning Musa Ahmad Abu Foraywah, Coordination Minister Lazaris stated that Libya is interested in the establishment of Greek-Libyan companies, mainly in the agricultural sector, which will aim at exports or any other investments and for joining in cooperation in Greece's 5-year program that is being prepared, given that the Libyans also have a corresponding program.

The Libyan minister will meet Prime Minister Papandreou tomorrow. This afternoon he visited Minister of Industry and Energy Peponis and Commerce Minister Akritidhis.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON MAKES STOPOVER IN ATHENS

NC221904 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] On the conclusion of his visits to Abu Dhabi and Baghdad, French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, on his way to Paris, made a stopover at Ellinikon Airport at noon today. Mr Cheysson stated that his talks with the representatives of the Arab Emirates and Iraq were useful.

CUMHURIYET ON TURKISH CYPRIOT ADMINISTRATION

TA200818 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 15 Feb 82 pp 3, 9

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] celebrated its 7th birthday on 13 February. Seven years may be considered a short, indeed, a very short period in the life of a society. Yet, indicators useful and important for the future would emerge if we reviewed the reasons for and conditions during the establishment of the TFSC as well as the problems it has faced during the past 7 years.

It would be useful to point this out immediately: The establishment of the TFSC has left a lot to be desired. During the days and weeks following the "peace operation," it would have been the ideal solution to achieve, as soon as possible, a just and lasting peace based on a bicommunal federal system and to establish an independent, nonaligned bicommunal federal Cyprus republic purged from all bases and debarring the repetition of the events of 1963, 1967 or 1974. Unfortunately, such a solution has not been achieved. First, Ankara wasted precious time and opportunities because of the calculations of one wing of the Turkish Government of the time. Later, the governments that followed preferred to remain passive in order not to appear compromising. This also prevented a solution.

Also, Athens and the Greek Cypriot administration have always preferred to use their upper hand in international forums and to fully exploit their propaganda possibilities before the public, thus insisting on their game of isolating the Turkish Cypriot administration and of pushing Ankara into a corner. This is one of the factors preventing a solution in Cyprus. In other words, while trying to fully exploit its superior propaganda power, the Greek-Greek Cypriot side became almost a slave to it, gave second priority to a solution in the island and even adopted an attitude that prefers the problem to remain unresolved.

The TFSC was born because a solution was not being reached and because the game to push the Turkish Cypriot administration to isolation became obvious in February 1975. It can be said that, in a way, the TFSC was born because it was forced to be by certain events.

Yet it would be useful to acknowledge a defect in the birth, or rather, in the structure of the TFSC. The Turkish Cypriot administration turned into a "federated state" by means of a unilateral decision. HOwever, the Greek Cypriot administration, which must be the other side of the federal state, has insisted on seeing itself as the only legitimate state organization in Cyprus and has refused to recognize the TFSC and the Turkish Cypriot administration. This has created a crippled reaction.

Also, since a federated state cannot be recognized by foreign countries, as in the case of, say, Texas, the TFSC was left in quite a difficult position and became an unprecedented example of its kind in history. Maybe this situation should not be exaggerated, because, as we said, the TFSC was created as a result of extraordinary conditions.

There are several reasons to justify the existence of the TFSC internally. First and foremost, it was necessary for the Turkish Cypriot community -- which has managed to protect its existence despite heavy pressures for years -- to establish an organization, which even if not equal would be at least close to the Greek Cypriot community in the political, social and economic fields. This, in turn, was necessary for the creation of the stable conditions of a situation where, in the future, the two communities could live in peace and with increasing cooperation.

In short, the Turkish Cypriot community had to start to create the economic, political and social institutions of a federated state within a federal framework without wasting any time. Seen from this viewpoint, the establishment of the TFSC has been useful.

In the political field, even though it was a very young democracy, the TFSC managed to activate its parliamentary system successfully despite the difficulties created by its youth. However, the strengthening paternalistic tendencies during the recent government crisis, tendencies which are incompatible with parliamentarism, might constitute a serious danger in the political field.

It is impossible to say that the past 7 years have been very successful economically. The basic reason is that the civil servant-based structure of the TFSC has not been able to pursue a policy of mobilizing its own forces of production -- as much as possible -- and of aiming at teaching a level of production where it could be self-sufficient.

In the future, it is essential for the TFSC to give priority to initiatives that increase its own economic power and to pursue an economic policy that does not remain passive with the knowledge that aid will come from Ankara.

In the sociopolitical field, it would be useful if the TFSC pursued a tolerant policy that would ensure full conciliation within this small community, that would meet the requirements of all its cross-sections, and that would ensure the representation of almost all of these cross-sections in parliament.

Unquestionably, the only way of reaching these goals is tolerance. That which can be achieved through force and pressure is a dangerous silence, not conciliation. And what the TFSC needs if full social conciliation, not silence. In truth, it is not at all difficult to achieve such a conciliation within the structure of the TFSC.

PARIS ARABIC WEEKLY INTERVIEWS BULENT ULUSU

PM221309 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 15-21 Feb 82 pp 26, 27

[Interview granted by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to Maha Samarah as a member of an Arab press delegation in Ankara -- date not given]

[Text] Turkey has two experiences with the military. In both instances the generals restored power to the civilians. The generals in Ankara today promise to return power to its rightful owners by restoring democracy in 1983, that is, next year, as they promised in the "timetable." But the internal situation in Turkey and the circumstances involving this country's relations with its neighbors in the East and the West are different form those in the past. So, will the generals fulfill their promise?

Turkish Prime Minister Adm Bulent Ulusu, the second man in Turkey, was interviewed by an Arab press delegation which included AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI correspondent Maha Samarah. She put to him the following questions:

[Question] What are your government's objectives after 17 months in power? What have you achieved with regard to security and stability and are you satisfied with the results?

[Answer] After we came to power, we laid down a plan and we are now progressing according to it. Of course, security and stability have been our No 1 priority as they are actually our basic problem. We can say that we have succeeded to a great extent. After achieving political stability we have dealt with the economic problem which has become a universal problem. We admit that our economic problem in the past years was exacerbated because of the lack of political stability in the country. In the light of the stability that has been achieved and the economic measures we have taken, we have been able to improve the economic conditions and we consider ourselves to be pursuing the right path.

[Question] On two previous occasions the military returned power to civilians. Will you implement the timetable which you announced for the restoration of democracy in 1983?

[Answer] The Turkish Armed Forces honor their word and implement what they announce. It must be stressed that our armed forces are different from armed forces in other countries because we proceed in the light of Ataturk's principles that entrust the military establishment with the task of preserving these principles and depending the public. In fact, before 12 September 1980, the country was in a state of chaos and there was a need for someone to restore stability and impose the rule of the law. In some countries, the armed forces intervene in order to establish a dictatorial regime. This was not, and will not be, our objective because our basic task is to establish a true democratic regime free of chaos. We would like to point out here that the government departments before 12 September were paralyzed, democracy was not functioning, the unity of the country was in danger and the country was on the brink of a civil war. As for the implementation of the program, it is progressing according to the timetable and you will see that we will implement what we planned.

[Question] In one of your recent interviews, you mentioned that your government was able to achieve "miraculous" progress in fighting terror and improving the economy. Is it possible to let us know the achievements accomplished in these two fields?

[Answer] Before 12 September, Turkish society knew of several rightist and leftist terrorist organizations which had actually become influential in society in that they were able to penetrate the labor unions, student circles, the education sector, and the official departments. The previous government was unable to deal with terror which paralyzed our constitutional system which is based on three pillars. The executive authority had no influence and the legislative authority was unable to enact legislation that would curb terror and was so paralyzed that for 7 months it was unab le to elect a president for the republic. The judiciary was unable to implement the sentences passed against the troublemakers because of the ability of the terrorists to influence the judiciary system. Briefly, the state became ineffectual and the number of victims each day totalled 20 while the average of victims today is less than 1 daily. I emphasize less than one victim because we no longer have daily terrorist incidents. The state has become a real state and there is no longer need for extraordinary courts and new laws.

As regards the economy, the inflation rate was 100 percent or more, which has been reduced by 25 percent. The economic situation today is better than it was before. Consumer goods are available and there is no longer any waiting in line. Our balance of payments and foreign trade have improved by 4.4 percent. If we look at the economic situation in the world at large we would find that the growth rate there is much less. While the rate of exports in the world at large is falling, the rate of our industrial exports is increasing by 65 percent. For this reason we say that what we have achieved with regard to terror and the economy is a miracle.

[Question] What guarantees are there to prevent the terrorists from resuming their activities?

[Answer] The guarantee, in our view, is that those among the detainees whose guilt is proven will be punished. When the people see that no criminal will escape punishment, criminals will be deterred. Also we must consolidate our government establishments, particularly the security establishments, by raising the intelligence efficiency of our secret organs. There is no doubt that the effectiveness of these establishments as well as the neutrality of the government and its desire to ensure stability together with the great support the Turkish people have shown for our measures -- all these factors -- constitute the guarantee to prevent the return of the previous situation.

[Question] Has it been ascertained to your satisfaction that foreign hands played a part in the terror?

[Answer] We have confiscated 800,000 items of weaponry. Such a large number could not have dropped on Turkey from the sky. Definitely these did not arrive by plane but came from across neighboring territories. Smuggling of arms has now stopped and the measures we took have succeeded in putting an end to smuggling.

[Question] Sectors of the Turkish population have expressed the desire to go back to the roots of Islam instead of Western modernization.

[Answer] I would like to affirm that there is religious freedom in Turkey despite the fact that the majority is Muslim. We follow the principles of Ataturk which are based on religious freedom and on separation between the state and the religion. We are a secular state while Turkey is part of both the Western world and the Islamic world. We have strong relations with the Islamic world whose problems we consider as our problems because we are linked to it by a great ethical heritage. But this does not prevent our upholding the freedom of belief and securing it for everybody since sectors of our people want to live in accordance with the Islamic laws and others want secularism.

[Question] You personally took part in an Islamic delegation which the Islamic Conference held in At-Ta'if to mediate between Iraq and Iran. What have you achieved?

[Answer] We have tried our best to end the fighting but we were unable to achieve positive results this time. This does not mean that we have given in to pessimism, for we must continue the efforts to end fighting between two neighbors. Unfortunately, there is international interference to keep the Islamic world divided and not in solidarity.

[Question] What is Turkey's attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict?

[Answer] We support the Arab rights and the return of the Arab lands to their legitimate owners as well as the right of the Palestinian people to establish a state of their own. We have very low relations with Israel and we have in our embassy in Tel Aviv only one employee looking after our property. Turkey supports its Muslim confreres in international issues.

COURTS CHARGE MILITANTS, LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS

TA191800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the Army IX Corps and the Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that the command military public prosecutor's office has filed charges against 169 militants belonging to the Turkish Socialist Party of Kurdistan, the Freedom Path and the Partiya Karkere Kurdistan for secessionist activities, establishing the aforementioned illegal organizations, arming the Turkish people and inciting them to civil strife, causing rebellion, murder, attempted murder and assault. Of the 169, some 147 are leftists and the remaining 22 are rightists. The indictment demands the death penalty for 37 of the suspects.

Meanwhile, the 1st Army and Martial Law Command military prosecutor's office has filed charges against 80 of the founders and administrators of the Turkish Labor Party which has been closed down. Prison sentences ranging from 10 to 36 years are being demanded for the suspects. The indictment says that the suspects established a political party with the aim of securing the supremacy of one social class over other social classes and destroying the state's established economic and legal system, and that they encouraged citizens to commit crimes with the aim of achieving their goals. The indictment further says that the suspects were in cooperation with other illegal establishments with Marxist-Leninist principles and that they engaged in racist and secessionist propaganda in the eastern and southeastern regions.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

POLISH AIRLINE TO RESUME FLIGHTS FROM FRANKFURT

LD211604 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Frankfurt/Berlin, 21 Feb (DPA) -- Air traffic between the Federal Republic and Poland, suspended since the proclamation of martial law, will be resumed on 5 April. A spokesman for the Polish airline LOT said in Frankfurt today that as of that date LOT would be offering one flight per week from Frankfurt to Warsaw. However, the former connections from Cologne and Hamburg would not be resumed. The resumption of air traffic applied also to Deutsche Lufthansa, the spokesman said. In contrast, a Lufthansa spokesman in Berlin said in reply to an enquiry that his firm "still had no plans about when a regular service to Poland" would be resumed. The Federal Government had refused landing permission to LOT in the Federal Republic as long as Lufthansa was not allowed to fly to Polish airports. There was no comment available today from the Bonn Foreign Ministry concerning the announcement by the Polish authorities. Air traffic between Poland and Great Britain was resumed last Friday.

TELEVISION CREW HELD FOR 8 HOURS IN WARSAW

LD191234 Hamburg DPA in German 1038 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (DPA) -- The camera team of the German First Television Service was arrested in Warsaw yesterday during authorized filming activities and was detained for 8 hours. Some of this time had to be spent by the television crew -- cameramen Hans Gersonde, who is accredited in Warsaw, and four Polish assistants -- in a cell together with a number of drunks picked up in the course of the night. Neither the press attache of the German Embassy nor television correspondent Klaus Richter were allowed to contact the arrested team. With an official filming permit, the team had been shooting the checking of cars by the militia and the military in the afternoon. When they had finished filming they were detained and first taken to a military guard post, where they were accused of having also filmed a passing police convoy. From the military post they were later handed over to the police. At the police station they had to surrender their personal belongings and were locked up without interrogation in a cell measuring about 10 square meters containing, including the television crew, about 15 persons.

They were not released until 0100. No explanation was offered. Embassy Press Attache Klaus Reiff and the television correspondent who were waiting at the police station had been told earlier that the five men would have to remain at the station at least for the night. When the diplomat asked where they were being detained he was told that this would be decided later. The release was evidently the result of intervention by the Foreign Ministry. Two weeks ago the team of the Second German Television Service which had been engaged in authorized filming at a Warsaw weekly market, was similarly detained for about 3 hours.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

MINISTERS DEVALUE BELGIAN FRANC, DANISH KRONE

PA220424 Paris AFP in English 0341 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Brussels, 22 Feb (AFP) -- European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers agreed Sunday night to devalue the Belgian franc by 8.5 percent and the Danish crown by 3 percent against other currencies in the European Monetary System (EMS). The devaluations, to help the ailing economies of Belgium and Denmark, were considerably lower than the Belgian Government's request for a 12 percent cut in the franc's rate in the EMS and the Danish call for a 7 percent cut in the crown's value. Both requests met stiff opposition from other EEC ministers, who considered the figures excessive, community sources said. The Belgian request was further complicated by the fact that the Belgian franc is currently on parity with the Luxembourg franc within the European Monetary System. Therefore, any devaluation of the Belgian currency would also bring down the Luxembourg franc.

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EEC MINISTERS AGREE TO CUT IMPORTS FROM USSR

NC232137 Paris AFP in English 2131 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Brussels, 23 Feb (AFP) -- European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers agreed today to cut imports of manufactured goods and luxury items from the Soviet Union, the European Commission announced here today.

Greece disagreed, as it did on January 4 when the EEC first announced the possibility of cutting back Soviet exports following the imposition of martial law in Poland in December.

In the next few days the European Commission, the administrative arm of the EEC, will decide which Soviet products will be affected by the decision and the size of the cuts. But EEC sources said the decision would not have much bite, since the import cut is unlikely to affect energy and other raw material imports that make up about 78 percent of Soviet exports to the EEC.

The commission has drawn up a list of Soviet products on which higher customs tariffs could be applied, including caviar, crabs, prawns and shrimps, salmon, vodka, furs, cut diamonds, pearls, carpets, cars and steel products. Some of these imports could be cut by as much as 50 percent, but others by much less, the sources said.

They added that the EEC list accounted for only a small 550 to 880 million dollar chunk of Soviet exports to the EEC, which currently totals 12,000 million dollars a year. Energy imports make up 69 per cent of the total, and other raw materials nine per cent.

The foreign ministers also gave their formal approval to a grant of eight million European currency units (ECU's) for food and pharmaceutical products to be sent to Poland by non-governmental humanitarian bodies.

MARTENS' U.S. VISIT BRINGS NO RESOLUTION

DW191307 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Feb 82 p 10

[Commentary signed EIN.: "Contradictions"]

[Text] Europe can talk with many tongues in its exchange of views with the United States. This time it was the Belgians who lodged their complaints with the American partner. This is how it looked: Prime Minister Martens and External Affairs Minister Tindemans drew attention, on behalf of the European Community, to the divergent views which determine the economic policies of the United States and Europe. The politicians from the old continent lamented the U.S. high-interest rate policy which is partly responsible for an unemployment figure of an average of 10 percent in the community. President Reagan countered politely. He counteracted the accusations of his visitors with strategic questions: What about Europe's fulfillment of the second part of the NATO dual decision? Where are your sanctions in view of the Polish catastrophe? The Belgians asked for understanding for the special position of Europe as the next-door neighbor of the Russians. Their thesis is: Detente, yes; neutralism, no. Will that be enough in the long run to keep the United States on the course of a policy of: Europe, yes; isolationism, no?

MUHRI CREDITS SOCIALISTS WITH MAINTAINING PEACE

AU191802 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 19 Feb 82

["Franz Muhri: No Peace Without USSR"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Feb (BTA) -- "Without the USSR it would have been impossible to prevent a third world war," said Mr Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are the major factor of peace. They play a decisive role in European detente, underlined Mr Muhri.

Under the conditions of the economic crisis in Austria, the relations with the socialist countries contribute to the employment of more Austrians. Without them, the number of the unemployed would have been greater, he pointed out further. The economic relations between Austria and the socialist countries are equitable and mutually advantageous, contrary to the relations with the foreign monopolies which are limiting Austria's independence.

The example set by the countries of real socialism, Mr Muhri went on to say further, alleviates the struggle of the working people for social and political rights under the specific local conditions in Austria. "The general laws of the building of socialism are equally valid for our party. Naturally, in the context of the specific for Austria conditions," said the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party.

Mr franz Muhri dwelt on three basic points in the new programme of the Austrian Communist Party. The party has declared support to the antimonopolist economic policy, for a state-owned industry, for reducing the share of foreign monopolies, for preventing unemployment and realizing a widescale social programme, especially in the field of housing construction.

The Austrian Communist Party is fighting in defence of and for spreading of democracy, namely for the absolute ban of neofascist propaganda, for democratization of the educational system, for a right of the internal workers' councils to control the work in the enterprises.

The Austrian Communist Party stands firmly against the NATO decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to produce the neutron bomb. It backs the proposals made by Mr Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to West Germany, because they correspond to the Austrian interests. The Communist Party has firmly denounced the development of arms production in that country.

Mr Franz Muhri stated that the relations between the communist parties of Bulgaria and Austria are traditionally very good. They are an expression of international solidarity and cooperation which should be protected and furthered in the future. The two parties, said he, have identical stands on the main questions at the present stage. "Bulgaria's achievements in the building of socialism are a particularly valuable and important help to the Austrian Communist Party, as we can explain in Austria what socialism brings to the working people," stressed Mr Muhri.

Dwelling on the centennial of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, he emphasized that Dimitrov's ideas are vital today. On the basis of the idea of the united front it is now possible to launch in Austria a wide-scale drive for unity of communists, socialists and Christian democrats against neofascism and war, said Mr Franz Muhri.

NEW SANCTIONS ANNOUNCED AGAINST USSR, POLAND

LD231934 Montreal in English to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Canada is imposing new sanctions against Warsaw and Moscow to protest the imposition of martial law on Poland. External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan says Canada will not extend any new commercial credits to Poland, except for those covering purchases of food, and he says Canada will postpone negotiations on rescheduling payments on the massive debts which Poland owes to the West. Other sanctions against Poland include restrictions on the movement of its diplomats in Canada and limits on flights by the Polish airline to Canada. The sanctions against the Soviet Union also include limits on airline flights, along with a delay in a planned meeting of the Soviet-Canadian mixed economic commission and postponement of other high-level contacts. Mr MacGuigan says the measures are in line with those being taken by Canada's allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Details Outlined

NC231951 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Ottawa, 23 Feb (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry statement said Canada would continue to send grain to Poland on credit since "food for the use of the Polish people is essential at this time." The government is taking sanctions against the Soviet Union since Moscow "must be made aware of the concern we share with other members of the alliance over the Soviet attitude towards developments in Poland," it said. Poland and the Soviet Union must adhere to "internationally recognized standards of behavior," the ministry added. The sanctions against the Soviet Union include:

-- Possible reductions in high-level Canadian-Soviet contacts.

-- Postponing negotiations on science, cultural and education exchange programs.

-- Postponing the upcoming meeting of the joint Canadian-Soviet economic commission.

-- Limiting to twice a week (their current number) Soviet Aeroflot flights to Canada.

The sanctions against Poland include:

-- Restricting movements of Polish diplomats in Canada.

-- Joining North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries in refusing commercial credit to the Polish government for all dealings, except those concerning food.

-- Suspending Canada's academic exchange program with Poland.

-- Postponing all scheduled talks on the Polish debt.

-- Limiting Polish LOT airline flights to Canada to two a week (the current rate).

The Canadian Government in its communique announcing the measures stressed that in clamping down martial law on Poland Warsaw had ignored the Helsinki agreements which it signed in 1975. Canadian Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan noted that Polish authorities had ignored a Western call to reopen the dialogue with the Catholic Church and the Solidarity Labor Union. It took Canada several weeks to take a decision with regard to sanctions against Moscow and Warsaw. Ottawa today apparently followed the lead taken by the United States and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners.

ECONOMICS MINISTER REVIEWS CEMA COUNTRIES' DEBTS

LD231640 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Feb (DPA) -- According to the Federal Economics Ministry, the CEMA countries had debts of more than $80 billion to Western industrial nations at the end of last year. State secretary in the Economics Ministry Dieter von Wuerzen said on Tuesday in answer to a parliamentary question that the Federal Government has taken on sureties worth DM25.3 billion, including interest, for business with the CEMA countries. This overall obligation also contains loans which are only to be repaid at a later date. The Bundesbank put the total net debt of the CEMA countries to the FRG at DM18.6 billion in the middle of May. According to the Central Bank DM11.8 billion of this is in the form of bank credits to the Eastern bloc.

The Bonn state secretary said that so far there have been problems only in the repayment of loans made to Poland and Romania. Romania has run up over $1 billion of liabilities to the West, the repayment of which is causing considerable difficulties. So far Poland had fulfilled the commitments arising from the rescheduling of state-backed credits from the FRG in the past year. Regarding the demands of Western banks, Poland should be able to achieve the aim set in the rescheduling negotiations, Von Wuerzen said. Interest is continuing to be paid.

The state secretary said there are still delays in the payment of debts which were not rescheduled in the last year, mainly those owed to exporters to Poland. The Federal Government has intervened so that the payments can be facilitated to a large extent. The Polish Government has agreed meanwhile to continue to meet its obligations. On the other hand, the Economics Ministry still sees considerable risks for the loans in the face of the Polish economic situation. Approximately DM1.4 billion [interest and principal] in Polish debts to Germany will fall due this year.

RESHUFFLE RUMORS ILLUSTRATE COALITION SHAKINESS

DW240907 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Manfred Schell commentary: "Wrecked"]

[Text] The carnival spectacle -- as the chancellor described rumors about an allegedly forthcoming cabinet reshuffle -- has become bitterly serious. There was no real reshuffle, though. But the instability from which reshuffles and other unpleasantness can develop has been strongly confirmed by the Bonn-on-the-Rhine spokesmen.

Genscher and Verheugen warned against "playing with fire" -- as if it were a fact that the wirepullers of the rumor were in leading positions of the coalition partner. And Genscher backed in due form the two FDP ministers, Graf Lambsdorff and Josef Ertl who were said to be dismissed -- as if Genscher were convinced that somebody was really proposing the fall of these two representatives of a definitely non-leftist wing.

Conversely, while Ehmke was strongly advising the SPD troika, Schmidt-Brandt-Wehner, to think about their successors, Minister for Housing Haak contributed to the rumors by saying that Defense Minister Apel has a "good chance" of becoming faction chief Wehner's successor in this legislative period. SPD Federal Manager Peter Glotz assured everybody who supported a termination of the Bonn coalition of his respect and a Berlin SPD deputy irreverently called Graf Lambsdorff a "nut."

The expression is justified insofar as Lambsdorff has been a steel pin holding the coalition together. But there are tones which can do more than just destroy glass. Is the SPD chairman aware of that, does he contribute a calming influence? Brandt announced this weekend that it has become clearer in the last year that agreement exists between the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats on important political questions particularly pertaining to foreign and economics policies.

He said that although he had just demanded an additional income tax revenue which is being strictly rejected by the FDP. So much for the party chairman's approach to the seriousness of the situation. Yippee -- as Lambsdorff put it so aptly.

SCHMIDT STRESSES ACCORD IN FRENCH RELATIONS

LD231352 Hamburg DPA in German 1302 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Feb (DPA) -- Commenting on his upcoming meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has noted that there is a general agreement of views on important political questions. In an interview given to LE MONDE, Schmidt said the following in answer to a question on Washington's demands concerning the stance on the sanction against Moscow and Warsaw: "There is not the slightest bit of difference between our stance and that of the French. And I believe that they will, like us, not change anything in the stance." The Federal Chancellor stressed "Europe's need, and thus also France's, for a close friendship and alliance between the French and Germans." Schmidt, who is going to Paris for 2 days within the framework of regular German-French consultations and will be meeting Mitterrand for the eighth time, also does not see "any differences in French and German conceptions of economic and monetary relations with the United States."

One exception to the accord between Bonn and Paris in fundamental questions, according to Schmidt, is the joint tank project desired by France. He gave the assurance that a final decision has not yet been reached and that he will try to convince the Defense Committee of the Bundestag of the need for closer cooperation between the two countries. The obstacles are mostly of a technical nature. In the "Leopard II," Bonn has a heavy tank which will last into the 1990's, whereas Paris, partly for reasons of export, wants to develop a new and lighter tank together with the Germans. "You can see that I have not yet given up all hope," Schmidt said. Schmidt expressed fundamental interest in a defense stressing the European aspect, but he did not think that France, as a nuclear power, is greatly in favor of such a concept.

DEUTSCHE WELLE PLANS CABLE TV PROJECT IN U.S.

LD240438 Hamburg DPA in German 1527 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Cologne/Guetersloh 23 Feb (DPA) -- Deutsche Welle intends to set up a cable television project in the United States together with a "commercial partner". It was learned from the Cologne radio station today that the aim of this project is to provide more information in the United States than hitherto about Germany and the problems of the Federal Republic. The program will consist of entertainment, information and cultural features. It was also stated that relevant talks are already being held with the Bertelsmann Publishing Group of Guetersloh, but that an offer had not been made to the publishing company. A Bertlesmann AG spokesman said, however, that his company had received a Deutsche Welle offer regarding the broadcasting of a trial program in an American city.

According to Deutsche Welle, advertizing "in acceptable form" will also be incorporated into the program. Obviously, with U.S. television in mind, however, it was said that advertising must in no way determine the program. The project, which according to Deutsche Welle is to be explored jointly with ARD [First German TV] and ZDF [Second German TV] is to be realized "as soon as possible" although it is considered hardly possible to do so before the beginning of 1983.

COMMUNICATIONS UNIONS STAGE 24-HOUR STRIKE

NC241236 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 24 Feb (AFP) -- French state television and radio were running reduced services today when most of the trade unions staged a 24-hour strike. The stoppage is to back demands for closer cooperation between unions and Communication Minister Georges Fillioud on reforms in the audio-visual sector.

The three TV channels were running news and films. The state radio channels were broadcasting some news and a joint recorded music programme.

Meanwhile power cuts took place today when the General Labour Confederation (CGT) staged a four-hour strike on pay, causing Electricite de France to reduce output by one third.

Some betting clerks at racetracks began an indefinite strike following violence at Auteuil track, West Paris. The conflict relates to a fifth week's holiday, shorter working hours and computerization.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR SUMMIT

NC241223 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 24 Feb (AFP) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived here today for the 39th Franco-German summit. Accompanied by all his senior ministers, the chancellor was met by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. He begins talks with President Francois Mitterrand after lunch.

Will Seek Common Stand

NC231452 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Feb (AFP) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand will seek a common stand on the future of Europe at their summit meeting starting here tomorrow, French Presidential Spokesman Michel Vauzelle said today. The two leaders will also try to define a European policy vis-a-vis the new monetary policies of United States President Ronald Reagan, he added.

In view of the "immediate risks" involved, President Mitterrand believes that this summit meeting, the 39th of its kind and the eighth between the two men, will be "extremely important," the spokesman said.

A new Euro-American relations policy and the quest for a more homogeneous Europe are two closely related points on the agenda, Mr Vauzelle said, adding that France "wants to find the ways and means of protecting the fragile economic balance of the European nations."

The main point of discord arises from Washington's desire to involve its Western European allies in the sanctions proposed against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis. The Europeans, however, are more engrossed with President Reagan's financial policies and the rising U.S. involvement in Central American conflicts.

GISCARD D'ESTAING TO RUN IN CANTONAL ELECTIONS

LD241234 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing is to be a candidate in the cantonal elections [on 14 and 21 March 1982].

This cable which we have just received is having a bombshell effect in political circles. The former president of the republic will run in Chamaliere, one of the 160 new cantons created by the Ministry of the Interior. Giscard d'Estaing will give a press conference this afternoon to explain his return to political life.

MITTERRAND EXPRESSES SUPPORT TO IRAQI AMBASSADOR

JN232040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Feb (INA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand has stated that France's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute must agree with that of Iraq because both of them support a solution that guarantees the legitimate rights of Iraq and Iran within an internationally recognized framework. In this spirit, the president added, France has supported and continues to support mediation efforts with the aim of reaching a negotiated settlement of the dispute. The French president was speaking at a reception held here this evening to receive the credentials of the new Iraqi ambassador Muhammad Sadiq al-Mashshat.

Addressing the new Iraqi ambassador, Mitterrand said: Your country is involved in a dispute with Iran. France is concerned with the threats to the stability in the Middle East posed by this dispute. The Iraqi officials have openly and on many occasions announced their desire for peace. The French president added: This common concern and the strong French-Iraqi relations necessitate continued dialogue between our two countries. Claude Cheysson's visit to Baghdad which followed Tariq 'Aziz's visit to Paris in August and Michel Jobert's visit to Baghdad in October was an occasion for a profound exchange of views on the major problems that were submitted for discussion. In my view this dialogue goes deeper than the events which we might be facing at present. It expresses our two countries' desire to safeguard their national independence and to preserve the regions to which they belong from foreign intervention and imperialist influence. The French president voiced his country's desire for peace based on justice and denounced the resort to the policy of faits accomplis.

The Iraqi ambassador made a speech in which he conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to President Mitterrand. He reviewed the profound and advanced relations between the two countries and Iraq's Arab and international policies, its stands on the Palestinian and nonaligned problems and its intention to remain away from international blocs. On the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, the ambassador said: Since the outbreak of hostilities, Iraq announced its desire for peace and cease-fire. Iraq is adhering to its position which has been repeated several times and on numerous occasions to the various bodies which mediated in the dispute. He referred to the Persian regime's intransigence and its insistence of continuing its aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The Iraqi ambassador said: Since the emergence of the 17 July Revolution, Iraq has adhered to the Ba'th Party principles of establishing relations with other states and, at the same time, adopting an independent policy which guarantees the Iraqi and Arab interests, rejects foreign intervention and fights against oppression and exploitation. Iraq has also adhered to a policy of support to nonaligned countries and Third World countries through direct and indirect means. In this regard, the Iraqi ambassador referred to President Saddam Husayn's proposal to establish an international fund to assist developing states.

MINISTER CHEYSSON VISITS UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

For reportage on the visit of External Relations Minister Calude Cheysson to the United Arab Emirates which took place from 19 to 21 February 1982, see the UAE section of the 23 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

CHEYSSON HOLDS 2-DAY TALKS WITH IRAQI LEADERS

For Iraqi coverage of the visit to Iraq by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson 20-22 February, including talks with Iraqi leaders Saddam Husayn, Taha Yasin Ramadan and Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, see the Iraq section of the 22, 23 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BUFALINI: 'HISTORICAL DIVERGENCE' HAS OCCURRED

PM231145 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Trieste -- The Trieste region communists' discussion of events in Poland and the PCI-CPSU polemic is influenced by a very special history, which is undoubtedly accentuating difficulties and turmoil, though without affecting the unity of an organization that has experienced some very tough ordeals. Recently in the sections and among party members there have been frequent references to 1948, to the break between the Cominform and Tito that prompted lacerations and traumas here still not entirely resolved (it is enough to consider how difficult it is to discuss, even within the context of historical research).

The words used by PRAVDA remind many people of the words used to "excommunicate" Yugoslavia. At that time the vast majority of the party aligned with the Soviet Union, and that majority also included comrades of Slovene nationality who, for the sake of declaring their loyalty to an internationalist outlook, rejected their homeland, which had been liberated a few years earlier by an armed struggle in which they had participated. This is why for some party members the present deliberations can prove even more agonizing and adherence to the party's stance is sometimes challenged.

There was a vigorous and broad reflection of these and other problems to be resolved at the federation aktiv meeting, which was widely attended and which ended with a speech by [PCI Directorate Member] Paolo Bufalini.

There were many expressions of dissent and many questions were asked. Sometimes the arguments failed to convince. Some comrades yielded to emotion and gave vent to pent-up anger. Some comrades questioned the exhaustion of the October Revolution's driving force and warned against "lapsing into social democratic stances." For some, we have gone beyond the congress resolutions. Others issue a severe verdict on some L'UNITA articles on the situation in the Eastern bloc countries. None of them is concerned with safeguarding party unity, defending its image and its line in the dialogue with the other parties, or sustaining the commitment to the struggles and resolving our country's problems. If some people have mentioned the workers' difficulty in fully understanding the significance of the party's recent resolutions, the debate here tried to answer these claims by presenting the very resolute analyses of the factory cadres: What is the working class' real power in Poland and the socialist countries? Why could Solidarity immediately rally millions of members (including communist workers) while the official trade unions were dissolved?

No debate is futile, Comrade Bufalini pointed out in his speech, and our debate must continue to develop freely, characterized by a spirit of unity. Our method of debate is democratic centralism, and that means differing stances cannot become opposing banners; otherwise there would be an inevitable split in our ranks. It was for this very reason that we deplored Comrade Cossuta's latest sallies. Having stated at the end of the latest Central Committee meeting that he had aligned with the decisions adopted, Cossutta supported stances opposed to those of the party at a public meeting to celebrate the PCI's 61st anniversary and went so far as to question the majority's right to be the majority.

We are not now denying the Soviet Union's role or the decisive changes that occurred worldwide following the October Revolution. The fact is that a historical divergence [divaricazione] has occurred, and we are fighting for a qualitatively different kind of socialism. In any case the Soviet comrades themselves denounced errors and aberrations at their 20th congress, but they then repeated them and restored the cult of personality. In the Yalta memorandum Togliatti raised crucial and unresolved questions, all of which recur in the tragic events in Poland: the relationship between party and trade union, nonbureaucratic economic planning, national feelings and the religious issue. The pluralism aimed at by the Italian Communists is no abstract model, but an irrespressible demand that socialism permit the utmost development of democracy.

Is another congress needed to ratify these things; Bufalini asked. Let us reread the theses and conclusions of our 15th congress. This will put an end to assertions both inside and outside the party that the third way is hazy and unclear. Its basic outlines are defined. Naturally its substance and instruments have to be specified. In any case not even Lenin in 1917 had a recipe available for socialist building in Russia.

Do these stances of ours have ulterior motives; Bufalini asked. On the contrary, their rigor and realism are gaining ground, persuading more and more people and enabling us to advance with our strategy for the country's socialist transformation.

CPSU CHARGED WITH PURSUING POLEMIC IN PRESS

PM240929 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Feb 82 p 19

[Giulietto Chiesa dispatch]

[Text] Moscow -- None of the Soviet newspapers has yet published a single line -- literally not a line -- of the PCI's official document or the statements by individual party leaders concerning the events in Poland and the polemic that began following the announcement of martial law in Poland. So no Soviet reader has yet been able either to compare stances or indeed even to acquaint himself with any of the arguments employed by the Italian Communists.

Under this complete and, in fact, incredible information blackout the Soviet newspapers are continuing their polemic with the "PCI leadership's" stances, citing other sources, in line with a method contantly used by Moscow, and their responses to PRAVDA's second article, which ended with the assertion that "the CPSU is not interested in exacerbating the polemic."

Yesterday, for instance, TASS released an article from the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (appearing tomorrow) that included a roundup of positions (which, from what we have heard and seen, are anything but unanimous, in fact) "concerning," NOVOYE VREMYA writes, "the polemical stances adopted by the PCI leadership regarding the socialist building experience in the Soviet Union and the other countries of true socialism." In view of the fact that NOVOYE VREMYA has an international circulation, there is a clear intention to pursue an outright campaign, in other words to go well beyond a discussion.

Resorting to manipulatory forms of conduct well tested by experience, the Soviet weekly begins a list of parties, movements and individuals who, one could say, have already decided with the utmost rapidity to "take sides." This is a very casual method, because the list includes stances which, as in Marchais' case, embody no explicit polemics with the PCI, or in which, as in the case of Cuba's Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the tone was that of a simple discussion. The response, NOVOYE VREMYA writes, has been "broad." It is not difficult to imagine in which direction. TASS itself provides a detailed -- and what must be considered provisional, in view of its brevity -- list of its sources. It starts with TRYBUNA LUDU and continues with Rodriguez, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG, BRATISLAVA PRAVDA (the Slovak Communist Party paper,) the GDR's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Georges Marchais, UNSERE ZEIT (West German Communist Party,) Franz Muhri (Austrian Communist Party chairman), the "Danish Communist Party press," the Finnish newspaper TIEDONANTAJA (which is not the Finnish Communist Party paper,) the Argentine newspaper QUE PASA and, last, Krishnan of the Communist Party of India's National Council.

According to the Soviet agency's account, the essence of these stances can be summed up in quotations from TRYBUNA LUDU ("the PCI leadership's position strays from the line of solidarity"); Georges Marchais ("like it or not, the class struggle has a world character"); and Krishnan ("the PCI leadership's viewpoint.... are gross interference in Polish affairs," and "the claim that the measures recently taken by the Polish United Workers Party (though it does not seem that it has taken any measures, since everything was decided by the military council) are the result of pressure from the CPSU is unfounded and not based on the facts." It can be observed that the expression "PCI leadership" as used by PRAVDA is systematically (and apparently not accidentally) taken up in several (not all) other statements.

VATICAN SOURCES APPRAISE POPE'S AFRICA TOUR

AU191115 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Libreville, 19 Feb (ANSA) -- The Roman church may have to change its ways and "Africanize" its appeal if it wants to suceed in the "evangelization" campaign John Paul II is trying to promote this week in his second trip to Africa since becoming pope in October, 1978, according to Vatican experts following the tour. The transformation some African theologians are asking for entail revolutionary changes in liturgy as well as in the church's hierarchical structure and, possibly even some adjustments in the Christian life-style.

One liturgic rule being challenged by local theologians is the mandatory use of wheat as the substance of the eucharistic bread, and grapes for the sacramental wine. They would rather make the wafers with manoic and administer traditional African drinks, a symbol of hospitality and conviviality, for the commemoration of the passion and death of Christ. "White bread and wine", Upper Volta theologue Sidbe Sempore once wrote, "are symbols of white colonial power. How, then, can they be symbols of the brotherhood of Christ?" The Rome church has thus far stood firm against requests of this type to revolutionize two-thousand-year liturgical tenets, not least because a change in the "eucharistic matter" in Africa would inevitably lead to analogous changes elsewhere.

Although sixty million of the world's 750 million Roman Catholics are in Africa and, at the going rate of conversions, there must be as many as 150 million by the year 2000, only one African cardinal holds a post of prestige in the Vatican Curia, the bureaucratic power-house of world catholicism. He is Cardinal Bernardin Gantin, 58, chairman of the Papal Justice and Peace Commission, which coordinates the Vatican's moves for world peace, and head of the Cor Unum Council, which manages Catholic aid operations. Gantin is a native of Benin, the small, primarily animist state ruled by a Marxist-Leninist military government the pope visited Wednesday morning.

The picture in the papal diplomatic corps is worse -- there is not a single black bishop among the pope's foreign envoys, not even in Africa. African representation in the College of Cardinals is somewhat better, with 12 prelates out of the 109 who have the power to elect a new pope. Word got out in Rome Wednesday that a 38-year-old Zairois priest, Emery Kabongo, was appointed as Pope John Paul's second secretary to flank Stanislaw Dziwisz.

Another change some African bishops are asking for is that married men be admitted into the priesthood and that the church show at least a little tolerance towards the regions where polygamy is deeply-rooted in local custom. The African standard-bearers of the Roman church's strictures on the subject were the butt of a recent quip from Msgr Joachim N'Dayen, bishop of Bangui in the Central African Republic. "African bishops who never express any irritating opinions are often the recipients of graciously offered checks mailed to them from the banks of the Tiber," he wrote recently.

In this central African state with a 65 percent African population the pope visited Wednesday, many bishops have been complaining that polygamy, which seemed to have been on the decline in the past, was coming back just at a time when twentieth century social pressures have started breaking up monogamous couples. It was in "this first of African nations to receive the Gospel" starting in 1844 with the arrival of Msgr Jean Remy Besseiux, commemorated by the pope as soon as he disembarked from his plane, that Polish-born John Paul II warned the local priesthood against "relativizing" the sacrament they received when they donned their robes.

CARRILLO 5 FEB REPORT TO PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM191547 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 12-18 Feb 82 pp 5-12

[Apparent text of 5 February report by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carillo to PCE Central Committee Plenum: "To Avoid the Country's Swing to the Right"]

[Excerpts] Threat of Dissolution of the Cortes

We have recently seen the head of government threatening to dissolve the Cortes if the exodus of deputies from the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] continues. No one but the PCE has responded to Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's bid to make the stability of the parliamentary institution dependent on his own stability as head of government. Is there no other possibility in this chamber than the one-party government of Calvo-Sotelo? Must we all, including the opposition, support the present prime minister in order to adhere to the election times laid down in the constitution?

It has to be remembered that there has already been an early dissolution -- that of the constituent Cortes -- which we criticized severely and which also came about because of the previous prime minister's wish to maintain a monochrome government. The early election resolved nothing and accentuated the instability of the political scheme and, hence, of the democratic institutions.

Could a repeat of the same game be tolerated now? It is true that the constitution offers the head of government the possibility of dissolving the Cortes. But this is a power to be used with great care at a time of such complex transition as ours, particularly after the result of previous experience. An early dissolution today would be a tremendous mistake endangering democracy.

Coinciding with Calvo-Sotelo's warning, the rumor was current in political circles that certain UCD ministers saw it as their party's only salvation to hold elections under the threat of fear, maintaining the trial of [those involved in the attempted coup of] 23 February as a sword of Damocles which would force the popular vote to the right.

If this were to happen, it would be a political scandal of enormous magnitude which could mark the beginning of the end of the so-called "reform," inaugurating a period of uncertainty about the future of Spain and of the institutions which we Spanish have given ourselves in a process of peaceful and democratic change. But, it cannot be denied that, whatever the results of the trial, it is most probable that the sentences will be appealed against, by one side or the other, and that the trial will continue to hang over national life for some time. This is one more reason why the general election should be held at the time laid down in the constitution and not before, either in spring or in fall.

Consequently, the preoccupation of truly responsible political leaders should be not so much to consult the oracle of opinion polls [sondeos electorales] every morning as to try to ensure governmental and parliamentary stability between now and March 1983. This stability would demand, in the first place, the existence of a secure and sound government, counting on broad popular and parliamentary support.

Only by a miracle could Calvo-Sotelo's present government survive until 1983, particularly after the more than probable punishment by the electorate to which it is exposing itself in the Andalusian election. It was a bold venture to form a government solely with a party which today has approximately 150 deputies in the congress, as we pointed out in the 5-minute turn which we had in parliament at the time of the reshuffle. Given the correlation of parliamentary forces, the logical thing would have been to form a coalition government with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], to which we had offered support, provided that the program had our agreement.

But Calvo-Sotelo olympianly refused that solution, thinking not of the interests of Spain and democratic transition but of group politics, some of whose motives have still not been explained.

The fact is that the UCD is losing members of parliament and that this outflow could grow as the election approaches.

Socialist Support

On the other hand, there is the fact that Calvo-Sotelo is governing with the parliamentary support of the Socialists, without which his government would not last 48 hours.

The head of government does not want the PSOE inside his cabinet, but he cannot survive without its support. One sometimes gets the impression that this country has a two-man government -- Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Felipe Gonzalez, who make political decisions -- and some ministers who attend to current affairs and, from time-to-time, settle with the PSOE leaders the differences which arise in the application of the agreements reached between the two chiefs.

Of course, this peculiar form of participation in government policy suits Calvo-Sotelo and the UCD, which keep the portfolios with the support of a left party and, at the same time, have their hands free to organize the accession to power of the broad right. But does it also suit the PSOE?

The PSOE believes it acquires greater respectability in the eyes of the actual powers and the financial powers through Calvo-Sotelo's support: It hopes to snatch votes from the center.

But in the opinion of the left, anxiety is beginning to spread. Is the PSOE not giving in too much to a kind of rightwing political blackmail, which, with the alibi of the possible alternative, is committing it day after day to a government action in contradiction with what its grassroots and the left electorate want?

Is the PSOE not suffering a political erosion which could prove greater than it would face by participating directly in the government? Was it necessary for the PSOE to take a stand against the nationalizations in general, and not for reasons of expediency but from positions of principle which contradict the practice of socialist parties like the French Socialist Party or the Labor Party and which are rather in the ideological sphere of Bad Godesberg? Is Calvo-Sotelo not using the PSOE as a point of support in order, after the next election, better to prepare a government of the broad right in conjunction with Fraga Iribarne's party?

With an eye on the election, the UCD leaders -- and this is symptomatic -- are already beginning to speak of a Marxist and anti-Marxist vote. Apart from the Francoist connotation of this arbitrary division of the electorate, which has the aftertaste of the lead-up to the civil war and whose use in Spain signifies erasing at a stroke everything that the transition has been and the bases on which the constitution and coexistence are founded. The invoking of Marxism and anti-Marxism reveals intentions which are not exactly in the direction of a future center-left government.

And the PSOE statement excluding the PCE from a possible government coalition, under these conditions, is a free gift for the right, which is not strengthening its prospects or those which the working class could have in the near future.

In all responsibility we wish to declare that the PCE, earnestly committed to the process of democratic transition, does not consider the continuation of Calvo-Sotelo's government a guarantee of governmental and institutional stability but quite the opposite; the PCE regards as indispensable a change of government reflecting the composition of the present parliament, from which a different and far more solid ministerial combination can arise. For these reasons it will maintain and accentuate its policy of forthright opposition to the present government.

Responsibility of the Left

Consequently, it clearly follows from all the aforesaid that the PCE considers that the Calvo-Sotelo government has created a new political situation which threatens to initiate a process of return and regression, under the recomposed hegemony of oligarchic sectors and multinationals, supported by U.S. imperialism. Faced with this situation, the forces of the left must maintain a firm position which does not exclude, on the contrary, responsibility and commitment to the democratic process and all-out defense of the constitution.

But it is precisely out of fidelity to this commitment and this defense that they must not maintain any ambiguity toward a government which is endangering the achievements of this perior.

Although the PSOE and the PCE together had more votes than the UCD and the Democratic Coalition in the 1979 election, because of the characteristics of the electoral law we won fewer seats. It is not certain -- far from it -- that something similar will not happen in the next election. And if we communists -- each one of whose deputies represents 84,209 voters, whereas a UCD deputy represents only 37,296 voters and a PSOE deputy, 45,098 voters -- are opposed to revising this unjust electoral law, which does not correspont to the democratic principle of "one man one vote" -- in which case our minority would be almost twice what it is today -- this is because we are very afraid that a new electoral law, drafted at the last moment, would be still more unjust than the present one and would tend to crystallize the two party system. The UCD government should have submitted to the Cortes, at the beginning of legislature, a draft electoral law, and it may be suspected that it did not do so because it did not know which criterion would suit it best at the time it would have to be applied.

But what is obvious is that the left is sufficiently strong in this country, even today, to carry effective weight in national politics. If it has not succeeded in this, it is because of the lack of a leftwing stretegy oriented toward defending the rights of workers and modest people, collective and personal freedoms and Spain's economic progress.

Cooperation within the left between socialists and communists is that which today can draw the center-left and center forces to attract them to a genuine policy of progress. If that cooperation does not exist, it is, in short, the rightwing forces which -- as is happening already -- will draw the center toward them and will succeed in moving the PSOE itself increasingly toward the right. The moving of this country rightward will be intensified, and the people -- the most unfortunate -- will pay for the consequences.

Communists and Socialists

The PCE is not prepared to follow that path. Whatever the course of events, we will reamin within the field of the genuine left, which does not wish to postpone its blueprint for change for 25 years and which wishes to begin to change now as much as is possible and necessary, I repeat, in a responsible but also consistent manner.

Over the last few days we have demonstrated in the Madrid Municipal Council the importance we attach to unity with the socialists. The argument that we had no people qualified to retain the directorship of town planning was puerile; we had them and we put them forward. For reasons into which it is better not to enter, the socialist comrades demanded the directorship of town planning for themselves, breaching the pact signed in April 1979. In short, we gave in to that demand; we did not wish to endanger the repairing of the pact, which, in our opinion, is essential, over what might appear as the petty issue of keeping a post.

Perhaps it would be a good thing to recall that before the 1979 municipal elections, the PSOE did not assert the need to reach an agreement with the communists. But the municipal elections gave the communists a good result, and the PSOE, realizing that the only way to govern the municipalities was to reach agreement with the communists, accepted the proposal we made it on the very evening of election day. And I believe that the overall balance sheet of the left's municipal management has been positive, despite the lack of government experience.

The PSOE's attitude in Madrid made us fear that this development was the beginning of a general breach of the pacts on its part and of a rightward shift in its policy. Fortunately, this has not been the case which demonstrates, in short, that the PSOE is also sensitive to the leftwing electorate's desire for unity and that it has a presentiment that at the hour of truth the right will do it no special favors, however moderate and social democratic its offers may be.

For that reason, to the essential question we may be asked in an electoral year -- has the PCE any specific alternative to offer voters? -- our reply is in the affirmative. Fraga and Calvo-Sotelo have an alternative which can be clearly discerned, even if the latter does not admit it -- a broad rightwing government. In that respect voters should know what to expect.

The PSOE has so far been presenting itself as a government alternative. But the fact is that the PSOE leaders know that by themselves they are no government alternative, even if they present themselves as such and encourage hunting the so-called useful vote. In this country, no party has sufficient electoral support to govern on its own.

The PSOE leaders know that if they wish to govern after the election, they will have to do so in a coalition, and that if they then maintain their refusal to reach agreement with the PCE, they will find themselves obliged to govern with the right, as their French counterparts did when they were led by Guy Mollet, or as they have done in Italy, with the adverse results for these parties, which in Italy have not yet been surmounted and which were surmounted in France thanks to Mitterrand's policy of unity of the left.

Our alternative, the proposal which we would make in the next election to the voters, the real "useful" vote which we would propose to them, would be to place a strong communist representation in parliament to prevent a rightward shift and a regression of democracy and of the PSOE itself and to ensure that the future government must comprise the genuine left and practice a progressive policy.

The PSOE will have many votes; it already had them in 1977 and 1979. Probably some sectors which voted for the center will now give it their votes. What is needed is for leftwing men and women -- those who cherish ideals of a real and radical change of society and do not wish to wait 25 years, who are worried and are even abstaining in the light of the rightward shift, and fear that shift will even end up by dragging along the PSOE -- to come and increase and swell the 2 million votes the PCE won in 1979. If leftwing men and women do so, relations between the PSOE and the PCE will be strengthened and the next election will pave the way for a truly progressive policy which Spain needs so much.

We are aware that this is an electoral year and at the same time a year dangerous for democracy, and that we must tackle it by implementing the political line approved by the 10th congress. At this moment I would like to recall what the core of our self-criticism at the congress was: the need to reverse the process which had occurred in our party following our emergence from clandestinity, which moved our cadres from work in the grassroots and in the mass movements toward posts of public representation and the leadership bodies upward, creating barriers of lack of communication or defective communication between the party's leadership and grassroots.

We communists will not win the election principally in a 21-day election campaign which, however well directed, will always have less means than those of the PSOE and the rightwing parties. We will win them with constant work of strengthening and extending our organization, with constant work of popularization of our conduct in the municipal councils and of our deputies' conduct in parliament, and with real work in the mass movements.

Our Party Today

I wish to conclude this speech with some words concerning the state of the party. Those who follow the life of our organizations during this period will find that an active debate is proceeding within the PCE, with a greater turnout at meetings than was usual before the 10th congress, and that the most diverse opinions are expressed at them without the right to disagreement being limited.

Our party can accommodate all disagreements; those of the people who do not agree with the congress' stance and the central committee's decisions on the issues of the workers and liberation movement, because they believe that we go too far in our criticism, and those of the people who believe that the party's renewal is insufficient and that we fall very short.

We have begun the task of taking part actively in these debates, without issuing anathemas and displaying the greatest sensitivity toward the disagreements, in an effort to convince, to persuade and to update members' communist culture. And we are continuing in that direction.

However, in our party, as in all the others and as in any democratic community, there are some rules of the game which we must all observe. Those who do not observe them voluntarily exclude themselves. Those rules are laid down in the party rules. And those who believe that by breaking the rules and drafting documents or organizing meetings outside the organization at which the party's policy and leadership are attacked will force us to infronge the rules and agree on another policy or another leadership with them are mistaken.

Within the party all debate is possible: Outside there is no debate; there is hostility, denigration and attempts to split the party. So it is proving, with a well-orchestrated campaign in which the same councillors are resigning every 3 days, giving the impression that the resignations are multiplying and that there is no longer a single councillor left in the party.

So it is proving also with the repeated documents which are always signed by the same people but which give the impression of an unstoppable outflow of members and which sometimes include, in an abuse of confidence, signatures which have not been authorized, such as those of Comrades Caba and Jose Sacristan. The same thing is happening with certain meetings and articles which will not go down in history for their political or theoretical importance but which seek to give the impression that the party is disintegrating.

Are those who do this aware that those stances are being turned into a preliminary election campaign against the PCE? Certainly, we have already been told in advance about some people's gambling on an election defeat for the PCE in order to afterward change its policy and oust its leadership. They would be prepared to reign over a PCE in ruins. What do the interests of the working class matter? What does it matter if the country swings rightward? What does it matter if the party destroys itself? The important thing is to put out of action the PCE's policy, the PCE's leadership and the rules by which the PCE is governed: What matters is to be in command.

I believe, I wish to believe, that most of the comrades who are taking part in these stances are not aware that they are conducting an election campaign for the right, and I call on them from here -- I believe that I am interpreting the central committee's opinion -- to abandon that stance and defend their stances within the party's ranks, respecting its rules. The party is not closed to any revolutionary; only those who do not respect the rules of the game exclude themselves.

At any rate, they should realize that the party's grassroots and our voters are beginning to be weary, to suspect the aims and intentions they are pursuing and to believe that some people are simply preparing for a split and others for their flight toward new memberships of different parties.

As far as the party as a whole is concerned, we are confident. We will continue our work in earnest. We will take all necessary steps to prevent an early dissolution of the Cortes, which would be very detrimental to democracy, taking us by surprise.

We will maintain and enlarge our electoral area, certain that in this way we are serving the cause of democracy, socialism and communism; that is, the cause for which the PCE exists.

DENMARK

PRESS REVIEW OF JORGENSEN'S CRITICISM OF U.S.

PM181351 [Editorial report] Danish newspapers of 11 and 12 February carry editorials occasioned by Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's critical comments on U.S. foreign policy toward El Salvador, Poland, and other military regimes. Copenhagen's BERLINGSKE TIDENDE is critical of the prime minister's remarks, which, it claims, reflect his tendency to speak first and think later. In its 11 February page 8 editorial the paper writes that Jorgensen's "double attack on President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig -- first to foreign journalists and then on the TV-Avisen program -- is a classic example of his desire to shoot from the hip without aiming or giving thought to his shot. His criticism of the ambiguity in the U.S. administration's policy toward military dictatorships is so over-simplified and emotional that it is extremely difficult to take it as an expression of the Danish Government's well-considered foreign policy." The paper concludes by stating that Jorgensen's remarks "give a distorted picture of our U.S. ally."

In its 12 February page 6 editorial BERLINGSKE TIDENDE examines the repercussions Jorgensen's remarks could have on U.S.-Danish relations. The paper writes: "The U.S. Government's reaction to Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's statements on U.S. policy has been reserved and diplomatically phrased, but it has left no one in doubt that they are seen as a serious burden on relations between Denmark and the United States." The paper proceeds to expand on U.S. reaction and examine the possible motive for the Danish statements -- a Danish desire to mark a greater foreign policy independence. But, the paper writes, "there is a strong risk that Anker Jorgensen's renunciation of U.S. policy will be taken as a confirmation of the assumption that there is an increasingly marked neutralist tendency in Denmark's attitude." The paper ends with the judgments that "this is an attitide which will lead to a lack of confidence in our value as a partner in an alliance and also with regard to the usefulness of building a security policy on a commitment to cooperation with Denmark. It will be an urgent task for the government to change the misleading impression that it has created."

Copenhagen's AKTUELT in its 11 February page 2 editorial deals with the reaction of Conservative Party opposition leader Poul Schlueter to the prime minister's remarks. The paper dismisses Schlueter's criticism and in so doing expresses its support for the views expressed by Jorgensen. "Anker Jorgensen has made a clear statement of a Danish attitude. He has asked for U.S. consistency in its evaluation of dictatorships and in the deeply serious cases of violation of human rights in the Eastern bloc, in Central America, in Latin America and in Europe.

"Schlueter does not like this statement. We do not like dictatorships. It could very well be that the Soviet Union will misuse Anker Jorgensen's outburst against the United States. Let it misuse it. It will not be the first time, and it does not change the truth."

FINLAND

FLAWS SEEN IN ACADEMIC'S VIEW OF USSR TREATY

PM240949 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Feb 82 p 2

[Jan-Magnus Jansson editorial: "A Sense of Reality, Please!"]

[Text] Prof Dag Anckar's "proposal" at a seminar in Stockholm for the termination of Finland's Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union can be taken as an example of the fact that only extreme statements concerning Finnish foreign policy succeed in making it over the news threshold and arousing general interest.

More subtle statements on the same subject are easily lumped together as "liturgy" and are met with a yawn even if they do happen to contain new views.

Perhaps Anckar's statement should be seen as a kind of trial balloon. He himself must be aware that it is a view which has little chance of realization in the world of real politics. Anckar has exercised his right to hold a different view -- the right of every citizen in our society. The political risk is that the foreign press could magnify the significance of the speech and turn it into an expression of public opinon in Finland.

Other newspapers have already had time to reject the speech and take offense at it. It would therefore be unnecessary to do so here. It seems more important to subject Anckar's views -- as they appear in the press reports -- to an analysis and show the shortcomings in his arguments. What is important is not whether the speech is unsuitable from the political viewpoint, but whether it is factually correct or not.

In Stockholm Anckar said that the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty is by no means a document which supports Finland's policy of neutrality, but that -- because of the assistance and consultation mechanisms it contains -- it "demolishes" neutrality. Instead we should have a neutrality free from commitments enshrined in treaties and supported by a strong defense capacity. This would, in Anckar's view, be a better deterrent against attack than the present arrangements which could, on the contrary, attract potential attackers. Anckar also said that he was able to accept the treaty's nonmilitary clauses and the commitment made by Finland to ward off attacks contained in the text of the treaty.

The ideal picture being painted by Anckar is one of Finland as a second Sweden, nonaligned and well armed, but a little further east. One could also say that his Finland is reminiscent of our country before 1939 -- when we were also striving to be strictly neutral and were fairly well armed. However, it is probable that he is envisaging here a Finland without the strong anti-Russian feelings which were characteristic of our country before World War II.

Anckar's arguments contain two mistakes in our opinion. First, he sees the situation only from the Finnish viewpoint and takes account only of what -- in his view -- would be advantageous for Finland. However, a treaty situation always embraces two partners, one of which happens in the present case to be a superpower. Second, he takes an all too one-sided view of the treaty as a purely military arrangement, whereas in actual fact the central component is the political ties between Finland and the Soviet Union. The military clauses are an important part of this.

We see Anckar's disregard of the Soviet Union's historical endeavors to protect its security interests in the direction of Finland as a basic flaw in his arguments. If we only think of diplomatic activity and leave military events to one side, we find that both before and after World War II the Soviet Union was energetic in its efforts to win a security pact with Finland. The matter was raised during Mannerheim's presidency. However, the question only really became urgent during Paasikivi's term as president, when the cold war split Europe into two halves. Paasikivi's place in our history is partly due to the fact that he forced through a text which satisfied Finland's interests as far as possible.

The main political result of the treaty's signing was that it removed the Soviet Union's fears of attack via Finland and fixed a pattern -- acceptable to both Finland and the Soviet Union -- in the event of an attack or the threat of attack. It is obvious that without the treaty it would have been impossible to achieve the present relationship of confidence between Finland and the Soviet Union. Any suspension of the treaty would noticeably weaken existing good relations.

A couple of simple current examples give a palpable demonstration of what this confidence means for us today. Since the late fall of 1979 there has been a continual crisis in the relations between the superpowers.

How would Finland's position have been during the Afghan and Polish crises without political confidence between the Soviet Union and our country? And further, would it have been possible to hold the election of a successor to Urho Kekkonen during a dangerous world period without any external pressures at all, if the Soviet Union had not been convinced of "the line's" durability, in other words, had confidence in our country's interests regardless of changes of leadership?

Thus in peacetime the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty is primarily a political instrument which guarantees the maintenance of confidence between the two states. In the final analysis it is also, of course, an agreement on certain military arrangements if peace does collapse. Here Prof Anckar is moving in better-charted terrain, because others -- and several of them in positions of responsibility -- have had to seek an answer to the question of what happens if the treaty's military clauses take effect. However, Anckar expresses himself unsubtly, to put it mildly, when he describes -- according to the press reports -- how the Soviet Union, with the support of the treaty, would "move into Finland" to give itself and us military protection.

According to the treaty's wording, the two sides must reach special agreement on the assistance which, under the terms of the treaty, will be given to Finland by the Soviet Union. It is clear that Finland's military and political decisionmakers are therefore determined that the assistance would be in a form reconcilable with Finland's interests and would not -- to use Anckar's word -- "gratuitously" entice a third party into attacking Finland.

For the Finnish state authorities to be able to retain control over our own policies and over the defense of our own country, which of course are our goals, two important things are necessary: First, the Soviet Union must be able to rely on us politically; and second, it must also have reasonable confidence in our defense capability. The former condition is fulfilled at present. The situation is more uncertain as far as the second is concerned. The appalling blindness current in some political circles about the military obligations which the treaty places on us does not bode well. But this is something on a different plane from Anckar's abstract speculations. Let us discuss the situation in realistic terms and not make use of ideas, which far from strengthening our position, could on the contrary weaken it.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM ATHENS CONSULTATIONS

NC231849 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] President Kiprianou returned tonight from Athens, where he had talks on the Cyprus problem with the Greek Government. On his return to Larnaca Airport, President Kiprianou made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I have nothing to add, at least at present, to what has already been stated in connection with the talks I had in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and the reasons that dictated by hasty visit to Athens. In any case, this visit was imperative, and there is no doubt about that. In connection with the content of the talks, enough has already become known. Perhaps still more will become known during the visit by the Greek prime minister to Cyprus next Saturday. What I would like to stress tonight is the harmonious cooperation and mutual understanding between the Greek and the Cypriot Governments and personally between the prime minister and me. This is real, admirable cooperation, which we all have a duty to safeguard like the apple of our eye. I would also like to stress what we have established: That internationally today there is still greater interest in the Cyprus problem and that it is necessary to utilize this climate properly without delay and according to plan. At this point I would like to stress that we have arrived at decisions in connection with short and long-term planning. During my stay in Athens I had the honor and pleasure to meet with President Karamanlis, whose interest in Cyprus never lags. I had the opportunity to meet with the official opposition leader, the KKE secretary general and representatives of all the parties. I am conveying a message of full support from all the political parties of Greece for Cyprus' struggle for freedom and justice. All the contacts have been useful.

Above all I wish to emphasize that the visit to Cyrpus by Greece's prime minister will take place next Saturday. This is not merely a demonstration and proof of the lively interest by Greece's prime minister and the Greek Government in Cyprus; I believe his visit is of historical importance from all aspects. As I said earlier, with Mr Papandreou -- with whom we examined in the greatest detail every aspect of the Cyprus problem -- we arrived at various conclusions. It has already become known that we have encouraged every initiative within the UN framework. It has already become known that we have arrived at a decision for dynamic projection and promotion of the idea and the proposal for an international conference within the UN framework. As Mr Papandreou has stated, I also firmly believe that with the existing coordination -- the existing full cooperation, which we are determined to continue -- the door will be opened for better days for Cyprus.

Because of talk about the question of the inter-Cypriot talks, the promotion of internationalization and an international conference does not aim at abolishing the procedure of the inter-Cypriot talks. The inter-Cypriot talks are engaged with the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem, and absolutely no one objects to this procedure. However, if within a reasonable time -- as we have stated repeatedly -- this procedure fails to be effective, then definitely it will not be continued simply for the sake of the procedure. And without denouncing the procedure, we shall proceed with other actions, including discussion of the Cyprus problem at the UN General Assembly.

As I said at the beginning, I do not have much to add because I am absolutely certain that the Greek prime minister will speak at greater length about the latest developments and the prospects during his press conference in Nicosia. I wish to express my pleasure at having had the opportunity for this close cooperation and mutual briefing and for an in-depth discussion on all the aspects of the Cyprus problem. Mr Papandreou is truly and sincerely interested in the promotion of an honorable Cyprus solution. It will be a great pleasure for me to welcome him in Cyprus, and I am sure this will be a great pleasure for all the Greek Cypriots as well. We are waiting for him to come Saturday. [end recording]

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES LIBYAN COMMERCE DELEGATION

NC231637 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou today received the Libyan commerical delegation headed by the secretary of planning, Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, which is now on an official visit to our country. Coordination Minister Lazaris was also present at the meeting. Abu Furaywah also visited Commerce Minister Akritidhis and held talks on bilateral commerical relations as well as on resolving various problems and pending issues in commercial exchanges.

PASOK, KKE OFFICIALS MEET SALVADORAN FRONT GROUP

NC192132 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Roberto Castro, a leading member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the National Liberation Front of El Salvador, today visited the PASOK offices and met with a delegation of the movement. The PASOK delegation briefed Mr Castro on developments in Greece and assured him of the full support of the movement in the struggle of the El Salvador people against the junta. At the same time, Castro was received this afternoon by Mr Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee. Mr Florakis expressed the unreserved support and solidarity of the KKE with the heroic struggle of the El Salvador people for the liberation from the junta and imperialist dependency.

PASOK Statement on El Salvador

NC192130 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The PASOK Executive Bureau has issued the following statement on the El Salvador issue:

The PASOK Executive Bureau addresses militant greetings to the people of El Salvador, who are struggling for freedom, democracy and national independence. We greet the fighters of the antidictatorial movement, the statement says, who, standing up to dictator Duarte and the threats of U.S. imperialism, are waging the battle for the ousting of the grim junta. The Greek people are well aware of the consequences of military dictatorship, which they themselves endured in the recent past. For this reason, the Greek people warmly support the nations who struggle for freedom, democracy and progress. The PASOK Executive Bureau once again declares its resolute solidarity with the people and fighters of El Salvador.

PAPANDREOU MEETS UK ENVOY ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC232238 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Papandreou today received British Ambassador Sutherland, with whom he discussed bilateral matters and the Cyprus issue. Responsible sources have revealed that the discussion of the Cyprus issue was held in Britain's capacity as a guarantor power and in the light of developments in the problem.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN DELEGATION -- Talks between the Greek-Romanian mixed interministerial committee began at the Coordination Ministry today. Coordination Minister Lazaris is head of the Greek delegation, while the Romanian delegation is headed by Ghorghe Petrescu, minister of the machine-tool industry, electrical engineering and electronics. Matters concerning industry, manufacturing, the survey to find oil, commercial development and technical cooperation, as well as matters concerning Greek students in Romania and cultural issues were discussed. During Romanian President Ceausescu's visit to Athens in May it is believed a Greek-Romanian draft agreement will be signed for more permanent cooperation by the two countries in the economic sector in general. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 23 Feb 82 NC]

PAPER EVALUATES PAPANDREOU-KIPRIANOU MEETING

NC231003 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 20 Feb 82 pp 1, 9

[Ziya Akcapar dispatch]

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET) -- After yesterday's surprisingly sudden call by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou to Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou, on his sickbed, requesting him to come to Athens, the French Government now announces that UN representative Hugo Gobbi is expected to go to Paris "for talks."

In view of these unexpected initiatives by Papandreou and French head of state Mitterrand, all countries concerned with the Cyprus issue and the Middle East have alerted their diplomats and intelligence officers to unravel the mystery of these relations.

It has been ascertained through several evaluations that a "satanic triangle" has been formed by Paris, Athens and the Greek Cypriot sector of Nicosia and that Greece and France have agreed to get the EEC involved in the Cyprus issue. As soon as this became known, it was learned that Britain and the FRG expressed opposition to the involvement of the EEC in the Cyprus issue on the grounds that "if the EEC is involved in the Cyprus dispute the Soviet Union will also become a party to it."

On the other hand, Gobbi's agreement to discuss the Cyprus issue with France -- a third country which is not a party to it -- is characterized as a diplomatic blunder that could lead to critical developments.

The Greek Cypriot leader had a high temperature when he went to Athens yesterday, where he will be briefed about the satanic plan designed against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community -- a plan which could lead to extremely serious problems concerning the EEC, NATO and the East-West dialogue in the period ahead. His foreign minister, Nikos Rolandhis, is accompanying Kiprianou on this visit.

The Greek Cypriot radio announced that secret talks between Papandreou and Rolandhis [as published] started immediately and will continue today.

In the meantime, this sudden decision to ask Kiprianou, who has been receiving medical treatment in bed, to come to Athens -- though it is known that Papandreou is due to visit Cyprus in a week -- has caused anxiety both in Greece and the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus.

As anxiety became widespread, the Greek Government spokesman issued a statement stressing that "there was no cause for anxiety and that, on the contrary, positive developments were expected." In a statement issued the previous day on the visit, it was said that information in the hands of the Greek Government on the probable developments of the Cyprus dispute necessitated urgent consultations between Papandreou and Kiprianou. It was stressed in the same statement that more information would be released after the talks between the two leaders.

These unexpected developments in the Cyprus issue are being watched "calmly" by Turkey, the TFSC and all countries directly or indirectly concerned with the issue. The common term used by these circles for the plan designed by the "satanic triangle," details and timing of which have not yet become known, is "dangerous relations."

In the meantime Turkey and the TFSC are evaluating probable developments. According to information at hand, one of these evaluations is connected with the possibility that Greece and France will include the Cyprus dispute on the EEC agenda to create an artificial crisis during which Greece will resort to a fait accompli and announce that it has extended its territorial waters to 12 miles.

It has also been reported that Papandreou and Mitterrand are taking into account the angry mood Turkey's abstention from denouncing Israel in the UN General Assembly created in the radical Arab states. They also hope the international feeling is favorable for any action that may be taken at this stage. A competent official summed up the situation in these words: "We are living in important days."

Official Denies Cyprus Plan

TA231607 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman denied press reports alleging plans were in the making for a settlement of the Cyprus issue by the U.S., France, Federal Germany or Italy. It was unlikely that the governments of these states would present such plans, as spokesmen for the French and Federal German Governments, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan himself has recently reiterated the belief that holding intercommunal talks was the best way to reach a settlement. The Turkish Government sees no other way to a settlement, Akiman added.

In Lefkosa [Nicosia], officials of the Turkish Federated State were quoted as stating the Cyprus issue was a matter that could be settled best between the two communities, and that intervention from outside would in no way facilitate a settlement. Turkish Cypriot officials denied reports appearing in the Greek Cypriot press about alleged initiatives by France, Italy and Federal Germany for mediation in the Cyprus issue. They declined to comment on the visit to France of the UN secretary general's representative to Cyprus Hugo Gobbi, but reiterated their opposition to the idea of "taking the Cyprus issue out of Cyprus."

WEST MUST 'CONTAIN' GREECE AGAINST TURKEY

NC241147 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 14

[Commentary by Prof Fahir Armaoglu: "Thasos and Its Aftermath"]

[Text] Turkish-Greek relations are worsening a little more every day. If this trend is not stopped somehow, an explosion is inevitable. Naturally not all explosions lead to a conflict, but no matter what the nature of the explosion may be, the Thasos incident will constitute a turning point in this deterioration. For it is observed that Greece is determined to scrap the 1976 Bern agreement and consequently bring Turkey and Greece again to the brink of a conflict, a situation which existed 6 or 7 years ago. Turkey is more determined than Greece. The question of the continental shelf in the Aegean is not only a question of an economic resource, but a question connected with breathing space in the Aegean, like the 12-mile territorial limit question.

This determined attitude by both sides can bring about a disruption in Turkish-Greek relations any minute. For the opposite side is performing a comedy of errors in an utterly irresponsible manner.

It is impossible not to discern a parallel between the intensification of Greece's anti-Turkish campaign and the coolness that has come about in Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe and Western Europe. France, which has lost its prestige in the eyes of the Turkish nation because of the Armenian issue, appears to be wishing to vindicate its damaged integrity and respectability through Greece and the Council of Europe. The frequent mention of Frances' name in recent days is indicative of this. We shall soon know whether Germany will allow itself to become an accomplice in this matter. But no one should doubt that the small Scandinavian and North Sea countries may ally themselves with Greece in its adventurous policy against Turkey.

However, we deem it useful to draw attention to one point: Cyprus and the Aegean have become national causes for Turkey. All Turkey wants in this national cause is mutual and balanced interest. There is not, and there will not be, a government in Turkey which can make any sacrifice on this policy. Therefore if the Council of Europe and Western Europe desire to use an unbalanced and adventuring Greek prime minister as an instrument in putting so-called pressure on Turkey, they should know that this is an extremely perilous undertaking.

Cyprus and the Aegean are issues to be resolved between Turkey and Greece. It would not be an auspicious effort at all either for Greece or Western Europe to take these issues out of their framework or to try to add other issues to this framework.

If it is desired that Turkish-Greek relations should cease to be dangerous headaches for the West, the remedy for this is not to incite Greece against Turkey, but on the contrary to contain Greece in such a manner as to allow a settlement through peaceful methods.

ARABIC WEEKLY INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN

PM221033 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 15-21 Feb 82 pp 27-29

[Maha Samarah interview with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in Ankara -- date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Is there a crisis between you and the Council of Europe?

[Answer] I wouldn't call it a crisis. There are some difficulties resulting from the attitude of certain European parliamentarians. The European parliamentary assembly has adopted a resolution (threatening to expel Turkey in protest against Turkey's failure to uphold human rights) and we have registered our objection to that resolution. We have not withdrawn from the council and we will continue to be a member. We hope to be able to surmount the difficulties facing us, but this requires the cooperation of the other members.

[Question] Is there a timetable for your entry into the EEC?

[Answer] There is no timetable for our full membership. All we have done so far is express our interest in developing our relations with the community in the long run, hoping that one day Turkey will be a full member. We have not submitted an application for membership because we realize this requires the return of parliamentary democracy to our country.

[Question] When do you expect a return of democracy to your country?

[Answer] According to the announced schedule, a referendum on the constitution should take place this year. When the constitution is approved a new electoral law and a law on the organization of political parties will be promulgated. The date set for parliamentary elections is the fall of 1983.

[Question] The Europeans have threatened to expel you from the Council of Europe, but we see that the United States is strengthening the Ankara regime. It has lifted the arms embargo and has given you more military and economic aid. How do you explain this? Why is Turkey important to the U.S. strategy?

[Answer] I do not agree with this comparison. The U.S. attitude is no different from that of Western Europe. Our problem is not with the European governments; our problem is with a group of European parliamentarians and with a section of the Western media. We have good relations and common interests with several European states, particularly Britain and West Germany. As far as the United States is concerned I wish to point out that the embargo was lifted in 1978, and it was not President Reagan's doing. True, we have been able to consolidate our relations with the present administration and we have managed to raise the level of military and economic aid. We are indeed very satisfied with our special relations with the United States, which in our view are a result of the strategic and political importance the United States attaches to Turkey. These are warm relations between two NATO members serving the goals of the alliance.

[Question] Aren't you afraid of the "Soviet threat" after what happened in Afghanistan and Poland, bearing in mind that you have a long border with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The possibility of a military threat is always there. This is one of the reasons Turkey has been a NATO member since 1952. I agree that the general threat to our region increased after the Afghanistan events.

[Question] Don't you believe the world conflict affects you as a NATO member and places certain responsibilities on your shoulders, necessitating, for example, that you agree to the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles?

[Answer] There is absolutely no need for the deployment of these missiles here. These missiles are meant for central Europe, and there are no plans to install them here. Of course as a NATO member on one hand and as a neighbor of the Soviet Union on the other, we are eager to develop our relations with Moscow and maintain stability with it.

[Question] What is your reply to Greece's claim that you harbor "aggressive intentions" toward it?

[Answer] Our reply is simple: We have no aggressive intentions toward Greece. Greece tried to raise this issue within the alliance. At the latest conference of the defense ministers in December it requested guarantees against Turkish threats. These accusations were not taken seriously by any state. I believe Greece realizes that it is difficult to convince the other members of its views on this.

[Question] There is a socialist government in Athens now. How do you read Papandreou's policies and how do you view Greek-Turkish relations while he is in power?

[Answer] There are longstanding differences between Turkey and Greece. The distinction between the present government and the previous government in Athens is that there were negotiations between us and the previous government. Mr Papandreou has chosen to stop the dialogue with us, and this has led to tension in our relations. We are still interested in dialogue, but we warn Greece against taking unilateral decisions or measures to predetermine the results of the negotiations.

[Question] Why has the dialogue between you stopped? Could this be attributed to the fact that the regimes in Ankara and Athens have different characteristics?

[Answer] The difference in the nature of the regimes has nothing to do with the real dispute between the two. This dispute is especially over the Aegean Sea.

[Question] Is there no connection between the Cyprus problem and the dispute between the two countries?

[Answer] The Cyprus problem is undoubtedly related, but the Cyprus question is outside the scope of negotiations between the two countries. The talks on the Cyprus problem are restricted to the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, with the approval of Turkey and Greece. In the past Cyprus did affect our relations with Greece. However, the main disagreement now is over the Aegean Sea and rights of aviation and territorial waters.

[Question] What in Turkey's opinion is the solution to the Cyprus problem and what are your conditions for withdrawing your army from the northern part of Cyprus?

[Answer] We believe a solution can be achieved through the current negotiations between the two communities under the supervision of the UN secretary general, who is authorized by the Security Council to work for a formula acceptable to both sides. The main point in the proposed formula is the formation of a federal state comprising both sectors.

[Question] The federation system is acceptable to Greece. The disagreement is over the area of the Turkish sector. Some people expect Ankara to put pressure on Denktas to make him settle for less territory.

[Answer] We undoubtedly have relations with President Denktas, but it is wrong to assume that we have the last word. We are surprised at the assumption that we can bring pressure to bear on Denktas. During the bilateral talks in August 1981 the Turkish community showed considerable flexibility, in harmony with the ratio approved by the United Nations.

[Question] What is the Aegean Sea dispute all about? Is it oil, aviation rights or territorial waters?

[Answer] We do not know if there is any oil in the Aegean. Turkey and Greece have agreed not to carry out any oil prospecting in the disputed areas. As for aviation rights, a solution can be found, provided Athens accepts the rules laid by the International Aviation Commission and provided it accepts the principles of international law. The problem lies in the Greek interpretation that sovereignty extends to tactical areas and thus gives it a right to territorial waters beyond the 6-mile limit. International law stipulates that aviation rights should correspond to the territorial waters limit. As far as we are concerned, we do not want to extend our territorial waters in the Aegean. We accept and are satisfied with the status quo. Every side is entitled to 6 miles, and we would like to remind Greece that it has no right to go beyond that limit. As for coastal demarcation, we believe a solution can be achieved through negotiations and on the basis of justice and equality. We seek equal settlement covering the very complex geographical areas.

[Question] After your government took over, we sensed an improvement in Turkey's relations with the Arabs, especially Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq. We have also noticed Turkey's mounting interest in the Middle East question. What is behind this change?

[Answer] I don't think there is a change. Under past regimes Turkey was also interested in good relations with the Arab World. One has to be fair. Our previous governments were interested in good relations with the Arab and Islamic Worlds, but our country was passing through difficult times and was suffering from instability, terrorism and chaos. There are two other reasons:

1. Some people held the view that rapprochement with the Arabs and Muslims would mean conflict with the West.

2. Our neighbors themselves did not regard Turkey as a stable state and were not interested in developing their relations with us.

This is actually where the change occurred. We are happy that our present government has taken important and specific steps in its relations with the Arab World.

[Question] The Islamic congress held in At-Ta'if and attended by Turkey discussed your relations with Israel and gave you 6 months to break off those relations. The deadline has now passed but you still have relations with Israel.

[Answer] There was no specific deadline. I don't recall that there was a decision on this. I know the Arabs want us to adopt a hard-line policy toward Israel, but they know our limitations resulting from our geographical and political positions and our security interests with the West.

As far as I know, the Arab and Islamic states appreciated our position at At-Ta'if. They asked us to reduce our diplomatic representation with Israel, which we did. We have recalled our embassy staff from Tel Aviv and have maintained representation there at the level of third secretary. We have also asked the Israeli Embassy in Ankara to do the same. We have nominal, not essential, relations with Israel.

[Question] What about your relations with the PLO?

[Answer] The PLO has a representative in Ankara and we have recognized its diplomatic status.

[Question] How does Ankara explain the Armenian Liberation Army's attack on its diplomats abroad and what concessions is it prepared to make in order to see an end to terrorism, considering that the victims now total 20 of your diplomats?

[Answer] First of all, terrorism cannot be ended with concessions. Turkey has no concessions to make to criminals. True, we have lost 20 diplomats in bestial and meaningless crimes. They provide false historical accounts to justify their crimes. Distorted historical facts cannot be accepted as a justification for inhuman acts. The world will soon know the historical truth about these Armenian claims. Meanwhile, terrorism will be terrorism. It is not enough to merely condemn terrorism. The only effective way to fight it is to fight it collectively through international cooperation. This is what we ask of other states.

Norwegian Interview

PM171627 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Feb 82 p 9

[Arne B. Thorbjoernsen interview in Ankara with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen; date not given]

[Text] Ankara, February [dateline as published] -- "It is remarkable that the criticism raised against Turkey abroad is inversely proportional to the progress we are making toward full democracy. Therefore it is clear that the criticism is due more to internal political considerations than concerns for democracy or human rights in Turkey. This could be seen very clearly in the resolution adopted by the Council of Europe."

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said this in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN in his office in Ankara. He did not hide his bitterness about Norway's role in the condemnation of the incumbent military regime. He also questioned the timing of the growing tide of protest.

"The military intervention took place almost 18 months ago. In the time which has passed since then there has been a clear and concrete trend toward the restoration of full parliamentary democracy in our country. A timetable has also been made public. One could have expected that these developments, combined with the Turkish people's full confidence in the present government's promises, would have softened the worries which members of the Council of Europe have about the democratic process in Turkey."

[Question] How would the government react to steps to take Turkey to the human rights commission?

[Answer] We know that such a step would be within the framework of the statutes of the Council of Europe, but under the present circumstances such an initiative would have a clear political motivation. Even though we do not hope for very much, we expect the Norwegian Government to refrain from such a step. We think it ironic that Norway seems to be in the forefront of the nations which have adopted a less than friendly attitude to Turkey. The Norwegian Government has also damaged relations between our two countries in the cooperation on defense questions within the NATO framework to which we both belong.

So far Norway is the only country which has suspended the economic aid promised within the framework of the OECD. It is true that it is not a particularly significant sum (50 million kroner). And anyway we made it clear long ago that we would not accept economic aid dependent on political conditions. What shocked us was not so much the Norwegian decision as the way in which it was made public. What did the damage here was the way Norway "marketed" its decision. This shows how strongly the Norwegian Government's actions are motivated by internal political considerations. No other country reached such a striking decision, and this is not the only way in which Norway has distinguished itself. [answer ends]

Foreign Minister Turkmen is here referring to the fact that the Norwegian Government halted the supply of 32 outdated antiaircraft guns, and he stressed: "This happened despite existing agreements between the two countries and despite the fact that a Turkish ship was already in a Norwegian port ready to load the equipment."

[Question] An important reason for the reactions is because the process to reintroduce democracy is going slowly. The contents of the Constitution now being worked on are also being questioned.

[Answer] As yet we have no new Constitution, and it is already being criticized. I think this is highly irrational. As I have said on many other occasions, the roots of democracy are stronger in Turkey than they are in some of the countries whose leaders are today criticizing Turkey. I have no doubt that the Constitution which will be presented for approval in a referendum will contain all the principles in the statutes of the Council of Europe.

It is possible to discuss whether it was the Constitution which was bad or whether it was the political traditions. But quite definitely the constitution did have shortcomings. A good example is that it did not contain any regulations about the dissolution of the National Assembly in a political crisis situation. Of course this helped to worsen and lengthen every political crisis. The system meant that small extremist parties could win tremendous influence because they were able to sell their votes to the large parties. The situation before the military takeover was that the parliament had been unable to elect a new president for 7 months and had not passed a new law for 1 year. The government was so taken up with its efforts to survive that it was neither willing nor able to tackle the country's serious problems. In particular it was unable to combat terrorism.

[Question] Could the Constitution not be changed without the process taking such a long time?

[Answer] It could not happen without a military takeover for, as I have said, the situation in parliament was completely deadlocked. It was unable to pass a single law, and it would have been even less able to alter the Constitution. What is happening now is that the Constitution is being changed. We will have not a revolutionary constitution but an evolutionary constitution.

[Question] With Decree 52 the military authorities have put an end to all public debate about the Constitution. Would it not be correct to suspend this decree as soon as possible and open the doors for an open debate?

[Answer] I have no idea when this decree will be suspended, but I would remind you that the government is committed to submitting the proposal to a free rerefendum and to allowing political activity to resume as soon as the necessary laws affecting political parties and the electoral system have been passed.

[Question] Will this mean the exclusion of the men who were the country's leading politicians in the past?

[Answer] This will be decided by the Constitution. Our head of state (Gen Kenan Evren) has said that in his opinion these politicians should be excluded from political life for a certain period.

[Question] But extremist political parties will be forbidden.

[Answer] This is something else that we will only know when we see the draft constitution. But of course when we look at the sufferings Turkey has undergone because of extremism and extremist parties it would be natural to try to find a method which would prevent a recurrence.

[Question] Criticism has been voiced -- in Turkey too -- that the present regime is passing laws which could have a binding effect on the Consultative Assembly now meeting to work out a draft constitution.

[Answer] None of these laws will be permanent. There is no proof that they conflict with the principles in a democratic constitution, but if they do, there are no laws which cannot be changed.

[Question] Can we expect to see the Turkish trade unions have their bargaining rights returned?

[Answer] Naturally. And besides the Turkish trade unions have not been dissolved. Two unions have been suspended -- not because of their trade union activities, but because they were engaging in political activities contrary to the law. I would like to add that the so-called DISK trial has just begun. What surprises us is that certain sections of the European mass media are writing as if this trial were already over and the sentence passed.

PLANNED AEGEAN OIL SEARCH BY GREECE PROTESTED

NC240819 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 14

[Nur Batur report]

[Excerpt] Ankara -- Greece has been told that its intention to begin prospecting for oil in the Aegean, where the continental shelf has been disputed, would be a violation of the Bern agreement. According to well-informed sources, following Greece's announcement that the Greek Government has granted permission to a group of foreign oil companies to search for oil east of Thasos, Turkey has made representations to the Greek Foreign Ministry. In these representations, which were made in Athens, the Greek Government has been asked to say whether or not it recognizes the Bern agreement between Turkey and Greece of 1976 which stipulates that both sides should stop searching for oil until the continental shelf dispute is resolved.

In the representation it was noted that Turkey is determined to protect its rights and interests in the Aegean continental shelf. The Greek Foreign Ministry was also told that if Greece does not recognize the Bern agreement, then Turkey too has a right to prospect for oil in the Aegean. Moreover, Turkey once again stressed its view that the continental shelf issue should be resolved through negotiations.

On the other hand, the Hora, the seismic research ship undergoing maintenance and repairs at the Istinye dockyard in Istanbul, is now reported to be ready. Following evaluations made in Ankara last week, it has been decided that if Greece violates the Bern agreement and begins to search for oil in the Aegean, the Hora too will begin searching for oil. But at this stage, Ankara expects to hear from Greece first.

EVREN DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

TA241048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Head of state Gen Kenan Evren left Turkey today by air at 1030 for an official visit to Bulgaria as the guest of Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov. In a written statement prior to his departure, General Evren said his visit was the expression of Turkey's desire to maintain good relations with its neighbors as well as all other countries.

General Evren's statement is as follows: I will pay an official 4-day visit to Bulgaria to return an official visit made by Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to Turkey 3-6 June 1976. This visit is an expression of Turkey's desire to maintain good relations with its neighbors as well as all other countries. It constitutes the first official visit ever paid by a Turkish head of state to Bulgaria. On this occasion, together with the Bulgarian State Council Chairman, we will conduct an exchange of views in a bid to reach concrete results that I am sure will be to the benefit of both countries. It is my conviction that our developing friendly and neighborly relations will be further enhanced through constructive, concrete and beneficial results to be reached in such visits. It is with these thoughts and feelings that I am departing for this visit.

General Evren was seen off with a military ceremony at Esenboga Airport. National Security Council members and Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Tashsin Sahinkaya, Naval Commander Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Commander Sedat Gelasun, as well as Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, some members of the Council of Ministers, military commanders and high government officials were present at the ceremony. Following the ceremony, General Evren and the delegation accompanying him left for Sofia on a special flight.

On his arrival at Sofia, General Evren was met by Chairman Zhivkov in a ceremony. Sofia Mayor (Meduresky) met General Evren at the Eagle Bridge at the entrance of the city and presented him with the capital city's golden emblem. Today General Evren will lay a wreath at the monument of the unknown soldier, and then official talks between Turkey and Bulgaria will begin. Bilateral relations and international issues will be taken up during the talks. The promotion of commercial and economic relations between the two countries will also be discussed. Evren will also tour installations in Sofia, Varna and their vicinity. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen is accompanying General Evren.

General Evren and his delegation will return to Turkey on 27 February

LIQUIDATION BEGINS OF POLITICAL PARTY ASSETS

NC231935 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AFP) -- Liquidation of assets of Turkish political parties, which were dissolved by the ruling National Security Council last October, began today, official sources announced. The seal on the Justice Party (JP-conservative) building was broken by a team composed of martial [words indistinct] members to begin evaluation work.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held between the board members and care-takers for the Republican People's Party (RPP-social democrat) for preliminary steps. Buildings of the JP and RPP will be turned over to the recently established "Higher Education Board," reliable sources here reported.

TURKMEN MEETS VISITING IRANIAN COUNTERPART

TA231632 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1610 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AA) -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayeti had an hour-long tete-a-tete with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at Ankara's Esenboga Airport during the former's return flight from visits to Libya and Algeria.

In addition to discussing bilateral relations, regional developments and world affairs in general with his Iranian colleague, Foreign Ministry sources said, Turkmen seconded his government's request for the extradition of terrorist Isa Armagan, reportedly released after his recent arrest in Iran. Velayeti, who left Ankara shortly after noon Tuesday, promised to inquire into the Armagan case personally, the same sources said.

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER STOEL DISCUSSES SOUTH AFRICAN MEASURES

PM181117 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The Hague, 11 Feb -- The government will begin talks with Netherlands industry and commerce on economic sanctions against South Africa on a voluntary basis, against the background of an eventual statutory foundation for boycott measures.

Foreign Minister van der Stoel informed the Second Chamber in the debate on the Foreign Ministry's budget yesterday that what he meant by a voluntary boycott was the halting of exports of oil and oil products from The Netherlands to South Africa, a halt to imports from South Africa to The Netherlands, and a halt to investments in South Africa.

Van der Stoel said that he saw no signs of improvement in developments in Poland. The Solidarity Trade Union is being systematically broken up.

In its contacts with the Soviet Union -- especially bilateral contacts -- the Netherlands Government will observe a certain reserve and will also toughen the so-called COCOM list (with its restrictions on the export of certain strategic goods to the Soviet Union).

Van der Stoel said that he was sorry that he had to take the view that the question of whether The Netherlands should offer financial aid after the resumption of the liberalization process in Poland was purely an academic question.

As expected, a motion about Poland was tabled by Second Chamber Member Scholten (Christian Democratic Appeal) on behalf of all parties, with the exception of the Communist Party of The Netherlands. The motion condemns the Russian interference in Poland, supports the Netherlands Government's policy -- no economic aid until such time as the situation has returned to normal, but a continuation of humanitarian help -- and urges the continuation of arms limitation talks between East and West.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BLACK LEADER CALLS SANCTIONS 'COUNTERPRODUCTIVE'

PM231045 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] International sanctions against South Africa would hit blacks in particular and change nothing in that country's political situation, Mr David Thebehali, black mayor of Soweto -- the African satellite township of Johannesburg -- stated Friday, 19 February, in Paris. "Sanctions are a major issue in Europe, to such an extent that people believe that is what our people want," he said. "However, a boycott will bring about no change in South Africa. The reverse is true," added Mr Thebehali, who believes that it is economic expansion which will bring about a structural change. The mayor, who is touring Europe to give information about the situation in South Africa, was anxious to dispel the "bad publicity" about his township: "There are no shantytowns in Soweto," he said, stating that the township, where 1.5 million people live, has 350 schools.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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PM231237 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Feb 82 p 30

["M.D." report: "It Would Be Better To Start Afresh With Six Members"]

[Text] "If everybody wants to bend the community to his view of it, it would be better to start afresh with six members," European Affairs Minister Chandernagor told the French diplomatic press on Thursday 18 February.

The minister was answering a question on Spain's membership, but he had just stated, "We do not want to find ourselves in the same situation as the one created by previous expansions," with "Britain, which feels ill-at-ease and wants to change the community," and Greece, which wants "special status." We have had our fingers burned twice; we do not want that to happen a third and fourth time."

Recalling that next month will see the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, which has "undoubtedly made some contribution" to the prosperity experienced by a Europe which emerged from the war drained and bankrupt, Mr Chandernagor continued: "Why must that celebration be tainted with bitterness?

"We are in a blind alley and are probably on the eve of a crisis whose seriousness nobody underestimates. However, we feel that if Europe did not exist it would be necessary to invent it. Just as we would not have been able to overcome our difficulties following 1945 without a European Community, we feel that the great challenge of next century... can only be met with a great degree of common ground. If there is no longer a community there will not be a Europe which is sure of itself and we will have lost the game for a long time, since the world's axis is in danger of shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific.... We are capable of meeting the challenge provided [apparent line drop].

Mr Chandernagor expressed the view that Britain's partners had been very "kind" to it, although it refused to allow "any kind of decreasing scale" to be introduced into the repayments it is demanding. "We have gone to the furthest limit of what we can do," he said. Referring to a Europe -- whose budget would be kept within the present limits -- expanded to "new areas of poverty," with transfers of funds among rich countries, Mr Chandernagor added: "That is taking people for fools. Clearly that would no longer be a community. It would merely be a free trade area. If that is what the community is, there was no point in joining. Britain should have remained in the free trade zone in which it was. A choice will have to be made."

However, the minister thinks that European "attraction" will be exerted on Britain, whose trade is increasingly oriented toward the continent. "We think," Mr Chandernagor said, "that there will be a strong enough reflex for Europe to start afresh on its origianl bases, which are the only ones which really offer it a future."

"Nowhere do the treaties say," Mr Chandernagor also said, "that the sum of a check repaying money to Britain must be fixed before April or May," and it has already received the 1982 check. "But the prices must be fixed before the agricultural season. We are going to see whether the rest of the community has to jump to attention or fall flat just because Britain sneezes."

Finally, Mr Chandernagor said that European policy has been the subject of some cooperation between the government and the opposition. In Strasbourg on Wednesday he received more opposition deputies than majority deputies. "I found major areas of agreement on the essential issues," he said.

ALL-AUSTRIA PEACE MARCH PLANNED FOR 15 MAY

AU231140 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- Under the motto "To Prevent Nuclear War -- To Disarm" an all-Austria peace march will be held in Vienna on Saturday, 15 May. The platform for this event was worked out at several meetings by more than 100 representatives of groups from the entire political, religious and trade union sphere as well as regional and supra-regional peace initiatives. To date, more than 30 organizations have declared their support for the planned event.

CRITICISM PROMPTS VIETNAM TO QUESTION NEUTRALITY

AU231144 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Geneva (APA) -- Austria's latest criticism of the violation of human rights in Kampuchea has induced the Vietnamese delegation at the Geneva UN Human Rights Commission to call Austria's neutrality in question.

The fact that Austria, in line with the declaration of the International Kampuchea Conference (chaired by Foreign Minister Pahr), supports the draft resolution of the ASEAN states (which calls for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and for free elections in Kampuchea) was described by the Vietnamese delegate as two-facedness.

At the beginning of the week the Vietnamese delegate posed the question whether Austria was "not merely 'neutral' in quotation marks." He also charged Austria with having constantly maintained good relations with the American imperialist aggressors during the Vietnamese freedom struggle.

Austria's delegate Walter Howadt declared that he could well understand the sharp reaction by the Vietnamese delegation. Certainly it is not pleasant to be criticized by a neutral country, he said, a country which "cannot be simply classed with any of the cliches of international politics." The statements by such a country just carry more weight, Howadt added. As far as the question of neutrality is concerned, the Austrian delegate stressed that there could not be any neutrality in the sphere of human rights.

In his speech at the commission's plenary session, Howadt had earlier condemned the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea as a violation of international law, but at the same time he had pilloried the severe crimes of the former Pol Pot regime against the Kampuchean people.

OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT ANTI-AMERICANISM NOTED

AU190902 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Feb 82 p 3

[Ruth Pauli article: "Spokesman of Anti-Americanism? Criticism of Socialist Foreign Policy From Their Own Ranks"]

[Summary] Vienna -- "'Ludwig Steiner, foreign policy spokesman of the Austrian People's Party [OEVP], suggests that the Austrian Federal Government allows itself to be turned into an auxiliary propaganda arm of one side -- this can only possibly refer to the Soviet Union.' It is with this sentence that Heinz Fischer, Socialist Party [SPOE] floor leader, has outlined the criticism of his party's foreign policy line which particularly in the past few weeks has reflected especially strongly some sort of anti-Americanism. Fischer's counterargument, intended as a refutation (that Austria's voting attitude at the United Nations clearly converges with that of the other neutral and North European states, misses the leveled charges."

The trip to Moscow by Walter Hacker, international secretary of the SPOE, who had earlier been criticized for excessive friendliness to Soviet attitudes, has elicited feelings of disapproval even within the Socialist International.

Statements by SPOE figures, which sounded like "formulations from a communist newspaper" to OEVP foreign policy expert Andreas Khol, have failed to elicit among the ruling party "any reservations because of Poland." SPOE Chairman Karl Blecha has explained that "It is certain that we shall continue our autonomous policy and shall not arrange ourselves according to the signs fixed by another government."

But support for the anti-American foreign policy line within the SPOE has for a long time been less uniform than Blecha is suggesting. "More and more dissatisfied voices of those who do not want to join in treading the vigorously embarked upon 'third road' are sounding from the SPOE presidium. More and more pragmatists are not at all agreed on the possible consequences if attempts at an autonomous course between the two big powers, the United States and the USSR, in practice turn out in favor of the Eastern bloc states. The excessively long digressions by Kreisky at the presidium sessions are arising distrust above all in the trade union wing where people would rather have that same vigor applied to Austrian problems." But the anti-Americanism at the party's top has had effects, watered down in a rather peculiar manner, on the attitude of the lower party ranks.

Even the Austrian radio and television service has suffered from the dutiful execution of the will of the top leadership. In January when the relaying of the Hollywood spectacular staged by the Reagan administration, "Let Poland Be Poland," was being discussed it required hours of debates, persuasion and calming to finally transmit a half-hour summary in a late evening program, something that pleased no one.

"The obstacles erected by zealous SPOE trustees have remained hidden to the people, as have the chancellor's attacks on Ronald Reagan. The fact that Kreisky dismissed the U.S. President as a hypocrite and branded him as almost solely responsible for the bankruptcies of Austrian companies and for joblessness has been moved into the background because of the criticism of the Catholic Church of Poland and the subsequent conflict between Austrian bishops and the head of government."

Public opinion research has also confirmed that the government's anti-Americanism is not reflected in public consciousness. People are still convinced that it is the United States that protects the security of the Western World.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION -- As compared with 1980, Austrian domestic oil production in 1981 declined 9.3 percent to 1.34 million tons, and natural gas production 22.8 percent to 1.47 billion cubic meters. The nationalized Austrian Oil Administration [OEMV] turned out 1 million tons of oil, 11.8 percent less than in 1980, and 896 million cubic meters of natural gas, 27 percent less than in 1980. The Mobil Oil-affiliated Rag company which is operating mostly in Upper Austria turned out 297,000 tons of oil, 1.6 percent less than in 1980, and 573 million cubic meters of natural gas, 15 percent less than in 1980. The second private oil company operating in Austria, Van Sickle, increased oil production by 9.9 percent to 26,000 tons and natural gas production by 19.5 percent to 643,000 cubic meters. [Text] [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6-7 Feb 82 p 10 AU]

WEHNER BRIEFS SCHMIDT ON VISIT TO POLAND

LD241142 Hamburg DPA in German 1124 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA) -- Chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group Herbert Wehner briefed Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during an approximately 1-hour meeting in Bonn today on the results of his 4 days of political talks in Warsaw. Nothing has yet been made known about the contents of these talks.

The chancellor afterwards flew to Paris for 2 days of German-French consultations. One of the topics to be discussed there is the situation in Poland.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had earlier advised critics of Wehner's visit to Poland in an interview with West German radio to show "more composure." According to the radio station, Genscher said he had already received a report from the German Embassy in Warsaw on Wehner's visit to Poland.

Schmidt: 'Valuable Supplement'

LD241510 Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt regards his briefing by SPD Parliamentary Group leader Herbert Wehner on the latter's recent trip to Poland as a "valuable supplement" to the Federal Government's picture of the situation in Poland. This was stated by Deputy Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl to newsmen in Bonn today following the 1-hour meeting between the chancellor and Wehner. Ruehl gave no details of the meeting.

In a lengthy series of questions and answers, Ruehl avoided making a preliminary assessment of the information conveyed to the chancellor by Wehner. Ruehl rejected as a "suggestive question" the view that saying that the briefing was "valuable supplement" to the Federal Government's picture of Poland to date meant, in effect, that Wehner had gained no real new information.

Wehner Says Talks 'Impressive'

LD241342 Hamburg DPA in German 1310 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Feb (DPA) -- Chairman of the SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group Herbert Wehner held "very impressive" talks during his 4-day visit to Poland. This was learned from Wehner's first public statement after his return to Bonn.

In an article for the HARBURGER ANZEIGEN UND NACHRICHTEN (Thursday's edition), which appears in his own constituency, Wehner stressed that all those he talked to had, with "impressive earnestness", expressed the fact that the people of Poland need raw materials and the bases for economic development in order to meet the needs of the entire Polish people. "Sanctions" against Poland are regarded with the greatest concern.

His impressions of the explanation and statements by his Polish partners in the talks have been "filed in my memory as carefully as is humanly possible," said Wehner. In this respect, he is "aware that I by no means comprehend everything." He wishes, however, to relay to the Federal Government his impressions from the talks in Warsaw and in this way to "help make" his contribution useful to the Federal Government in assessing and evaluating the developments in Warsaw.

Paper Doubts Private Nature

DW241510 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Feb 82 p 4

[Commentary signed Schr.: "Waiting for Wehner"]

[Text] Herbert Wehner loves secret diplomacy and the lecturing of journalists. Had his trip to Warsaw served merely humanitarian purposes then such behavior would be quite understandable. There are many indications, however, that the chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction this time was pursuing political goals. In such a case, excessive secret-mongering can only be harmful because it might trigger wrong impressions in the public. This is why Wehner himself must inform the public quickly and extensively on what he has learned and achieved in Warsaw.

But already now a number of questions exist. Clarification is desired on whether Wehner had known that the Poles would issue a communique after his departure -- an action as extraordinary after a "private visit" as the placing of a Pullman car at his disposal for his journey home -- and on whether the content of the communique had been discussed with him. Some of its formulations are so ambitious the question of his approval poses itself. One gets the impression from the statement that the Polish leadership was not acting under Soviet pressure, that normalization of German-Polish relations was not affected by the events in Poland, that sanctions must be ruled out in the future, and that "stabilization" might be endangered through pressure and interference.

Judging by the formulations something could be directed against Moscow as well; but the Poles apparently see it differently. This apprehension suggests itself even more since after Wehner's departure a campaign against Walesa was started, the end of "Solidarity" was ushered in officially, the ties to Moscow were stressed and the trials of opponents of the regime were expedited. The Poles thereby, too, have raised the question about the value of Wehner's visit. Did he succeed -- in the event that it was his intention -- in making it plain to Warsaw that any aggravation of the situation was bound to have international repercussions?

LORD CARRINGTON ADDRESSES HAMBURG BANQUET

LD232204 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 23 Feb (DPA) -- According to British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the Federal Republic has for a considerable time been no longer a political dwarf, but "has become a pillar of European security." Speaking to some 300 guests at a civic dinner in the Hamburg Town Hall today, he said that without the resources and the strength of will of the Federal Republic NATO would not be in a position to defend Europe. "But Germany's strength is also linked with its wise state leadership. In its firm position in the Western camp, the Federal Republic is at the same time aware in a unique way of the expression "Central Europe," Carrington said, adding that Bonn also "speaks with credibility about East-West relations."

Carrington strongly urged a reform of the European Community, especially of its agricultural policy, and called for a fair distribution of costs within the EC. He pointed out that Britain and the Federal Republic are the only net contributors to the European Community. Britain intends to remain so, "although only to a very slight extent," even though the level of the country's prosperity is below the EC average.

Lord Carrington opposed the view that, with its EC policy, Britain is merely trying to impose its will or even to destroy the basis of the community. He summarized his commitment to Europe as follows: "We have, just like you, committed ourselves completely to the development of a strong and healthy community, for the sake both of its members and of the important contribution it must make to the creation of the secure and prosperous Europe which we are all striving for."

MITTERRAND ON FRG RELATIONS, OTHER TOPICS

DW241209 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2015 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Correspondent Peter Scholl-Latour interview with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris; date not given; with superimposed German translation -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, before you assumed the office of president, it was occasionally said that you did not think much of Germany. Is this true and what is your approach to what may be rightly called in France the German uncertainties?

[Answer] Who said that?

[Question] It was said in the French, and sometimes also in the German, press.

[Answer] You have been poorly informed. I attended the first European Congress. I think it was in 1947, some 2 years after the war. I met with German representatives there. As I said, this meeting took place 2 years after the wounds from which we all suffered so much. The meeting took place in The Hague, I believe, and there was a second congress in Rome which I also attended. I had already made up my mind by then -- I had decided in favor of German-French reconciliation. Since then I have not been content just to wish for reconciliation and, fortunately, it has taken place. I hope that our ties will be strengthened and that we will follow a joint policy, if possible. This is what I am pursuing now.

[Question] Regarding the future of Germany, there is a certain pacifist trend in the air. You once mentioned the realities of peace and the illusions of pacifism, and there is also the neutralist aspect which you reject. On the other hand, there is the aspect of possible German reunification in the long run. What would your approach be with regard to such reunification developments? You have said, after all, that we must move away from Yalta.

[Answer] You are touching on a problem which -- if it comes up as you have formulated it -- will have to be dealt with by one of my successors. In any event, we must strive to reshape Europe. We cannot achieve this kind of Europe through tensions between the blocs, particularly since these two blocs have come about since the end of World War II on the basis of a balance of power which still exists. You can see that in Poland.

All European countries, and particularly those which are not big powers, must deal with this reality today. If Europe wants to some day have the instruments of independence, then a spiritual development is called for. The willpower of the West Europeans must be mobilized to stress their economic unity and a uniform political concept must be developed. Only in such a way will Europe be in a position to shape its future on its own. Such a development will naturally have considerable consequences for Germany.

Regarding the problem of reunification, I will not stand in the way of historical developments. I understand very well how a big nation such as yours wants to regain the unity to which it is entitled in so many ways. However, this historically based aspect is not in line with current realities. I believe, therefore, that we ought to approach other problems, and first try to deal with current international problems.

[Question] Do you, in the concrete case of Poland, see differences between the German and the French approaches?

[Answer] In this matter, as well as in all others, I had good contacts with Chancellor Schmidt. Due to the situations of our two countries and their history, there are certain differences, particularly regarding Poland. There is no need for me to outline this for you. There were, however, no significant differences of opinion on this special Polish situation. If there was something of the kind as a result of the initial shock, there has been a definite rapprochement in the meantime. In any event there was no German-French crisis.

[Question] In talks about European unity the military aspect is sometimes neglected. Shouldn't we aim for European defense autonomy within the Atlantic Alliance? Differences probably exist because France does not suffer from a nuclear complex as does the Federal Republic. Do you see a possibility to overcome these differences?

[Answer] Our individual situations are most different, but our will can be the same. We know the barriers obstructing the creation of European military unity today. However, this aspect should not be abandoned. We know the limitations, and if both of us are not in a similar strategic situation today, this is due to the consequences of World War II. However, as I just said, we should develop a common will to implement West European independence.

This cannot take place in opposition to the Atlantic Alliance to which we belong. Germany is a NATO member. We don't belong to this organization any more, but France is a part of the Atlantic Alliance. If we strive for greater European independence, it would not be in a conflict situation with regard to the Atlantic Alliance which guarantees our security.

On the other hand, we do not want to build up the increased unity of Western Europe as some sort of a vanguard position against the Eastern camp. I think that we cannot achieve anything positive by deepening the grave tension currently burdening the world, and particularly Europe.

[Question] Would France be involved directly, physically so to speak, if military complications were to develop on the borders of the Federal Republic?

[Answer] Naturally, naturally.

[Question] Remarkable continuity exists in German-French relations since General de Gaulle and even earlier, since Robert Schuman. Since then there were close relations between Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing. Today they move along the same line. Do you think that in the event of a government change in Bonn there would also be close cooperation with a CDU chancellor?

[Answer] Regarding the first part of your question, I can only point out again my presence at the first and second European congresses. Reconciliation was under way then as well as the mutual recognition of each other by two European civilization forms, two cultures and two nations which had often misunderstood each other although they had so many reasons to be united. No problems exist in this respect.

Your additional question regarding a change of government in Bonn is rather superfluous. The answer is known. Would I negotiate with another German Government if the occasion arose? Certainly. France and Germany must build the bases of increasingly closer understanding. Governments pass, as you have seen in France. But policies must continue. In my capacity as President of the French Republic, I don't want to interfere in any way in German domestic policy. All I am saying is that the political and personal relations I have with the current German Government are good, and that I have found partners there with whom we Frenchmen get along well. I can only wish that all of France's partners moved along that line. It is none of my business to select a German leadership. That is up to the German people.

[Question] You are looking for a type of socialism in France which should not be in line with social democracy but which also rejects Marxism-Leninism. How do you define French socialism?

[Answer] There are many forms of socialism which have rejected Marxism-Leninism. There is Scandinavian socialism, which calls itself social democracy. There are all kinds of German socialism, which are also based on social democracy. Social democracy existed prior to the Russian revolution and Lenin.

There is also the British Labor Party and there is Yugoslav communism. As an extreme example although no real comparisons are possible, Russian communism must be also mentioned. In addition there are all those who believe in socialism in the Third World and who naturally cannot identify with European experiences.

Latin socialism, as expressed in Portugal, Spain and Italy, represents other categories. There is a socialist government in Greece today. Why shouldn't there also be French socialism? French socialism has come about and developed after an open breach in 1920. The old French section of the Workers International, which was a merger of various socialist trends prior to 1905, was deeply disturbed at that time by the appearance of the Third International. However, we socialists had a great tradition in France. In this century we can look back at the tradition of Jean Jaures and Leon Blum. They ruled for just a very short time. There was just one real socialist experiment in France -- the People's Front in 1936. Later there were just coalition governments where it was impossible to develop a socialist program.

Now, after World War II, we are making a second socialist attempt. This time the experiment is even more authentic because in 1981 the president of the French Republic emerged from the ranks of the socialists. The absolute majority in the national assembly is socialist. The French people have given us their confidence within the framework of the constitution, and we have a considerable time given us in advance: some 5 years of National Assembly majority and 7 years in office for the president of the republic -- if it is possible to make predictions at all. The actual length of time will be determined by the people if they again give us their confidence.

Today we are trying to do the following: We want to merge the fruits of our reflections -- we had a lot of time to reflect when we were not in power -- with those of experience. In this respect the experiences made in Scandinavia, Germany, England and particularly in Austria have been very useful for us. We have seen where successes have been achieved and we have observed the limits and even failures. We are now simply trying calmly, in all modesty and without claiming that we French socialists have discovered the philosophers' stone, to continue by learning from this experience. In doing this we have come to the conclusion that a socialist government with a lasting effect on events and people can develop only within the democratic framework. If the overall economic situation is to be changed, we must stay within this framework.

We have, therefore, challenged a system which long ago went beyond the limits of its effectiveness -- a sort of large-scale capitalism which has remained rather wild and which was spreading at the expense of medium- and small-scale capitalism with disregard for the demands for equality and social justice. At the same time we fully back freedom, individual as well as collective, and the liberties of social achievements. We feel committed to the victory of the human spirit over one's own production and even over science and technology. In short, we are deeply democratic to our very souls. We take pains to insure that the development of socialism, the socialism I have just broadly outlined, will respect the liberties and the rights of the individual. All social categories, all social strata must be respected in connection with what is indispensable for them, namely their right to free expression and their claim to defend their own interests according to the law.

In other countries -- such as yours also -- persistent Social Democrats have made great achievements. I believe that our socialism, with consideration of the French temperament, must do the following: Create a broad public economic sector which will permit us to plan and guide our economic development. On the other hand, we want to respect the private economic sector. We are not striving to collectivize enterprises -- that applies to all those areas where the significant interests of national life are not affected. Most of all, we will protect the liberties of our fellow citizens as if they were our dearest possession. That is our task, and especially mine.

[Question] Occasionally there has been talk of broad European social legislation despite all the differences in national temperaments. In Germany we do not think much of the dirigisme which has existed in France for a long time -- since Colbert. Is there a common denominator somewhere?

[Answer] Our temperaments and our traditions are different, as you say. This must be taken into consideration. I am not reaching for the moon but only for what is possible to achieve. However, if we are not able in the Europe of The Ten to develop even a minimum common policy to fight unemployment and inflation, if we do not support the rights of workers and their influence on public institutions as well as their right to codetermination, and if we do not offer career possibilities to the broad strata of people, we ought to be worried.

A dialogue in this respect is already under way, particularly with the Federal Republic which is governed by men who can give us valuable advice in many ways and whose personal as well as political actions are very much related to ours.

[Question] In Germany and elsewhere there is much talk about the fact that communist ministers are part of the French Government. Tensions certainly exist, particularly with regard to the Polish issue. Do you see the possibility of a breach, and don't you fear that the presence of communists in the government represents an insecurity factor for the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] If I believed that, there would not be any communists in the government of the French Republic. The decision lies with the French people. Other countries have the right to assess and judge this, and to agree or disagree. But the decision belongs to us.

I wanted to gather all vital forces of my country. I tried to gather a broad strata from the people to bring about a political change. I have demonstrated that the French people can trust the socialists whom I represent. We demonstrated earlier that within the various leftist tendencies socialism can express itself in the name of the entire country. We won a victory.

We socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly. We can adopt bills without external help in the name of all who helped elect me as president of the republic. It is now my task and function to rally as many Frenchmen around me as possible. First those who support the aims of the left because this is my natural starting point. However, my wish goes further: I hope that increasing numbers of Frenchmen who have so far not belonged to the left will declare their solidarity with our action program. Our action is aimed at reactivating the forces within us, at greater freedom in the true and full meaning of the word. Our action is also aimed at a courageous policy with regard to relations with the Third World. As a consequence of this action, France should be even more proud of itself at international meetings.

I repeat: the French communists who voted for me in the second round of the presidential elections as well as the social strata they represent, by them have their place in the French government. However, as the president of the republic, I am responsible according to the constitution for defining the policy of France and particularly for making the major foreign policy decisions. The government I have appointed will implement this policy. The Atlantic alliance is one of the foundations of our international action.

The independence of French decisions in the military field, particularly regarding nuclear strategy, forms another basis of our international policy. Our options are known. We certainly want to maintain the dialogue as long as possible with our most important partners, and especially with the Soviet Union, and therefore we agree with the negotiations between the two superpowers in Geneva. However, we have also not abandoned anything regarding our principles. We will not accept anything that could be detrimental to the West with regard to the military balance.

From the very beginning, therefore, I have objected to the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles and I will not accept the slightest weakness in the face of Soviet power. We respect the Soviet Union and we want it to respect us. We have learned during this century that there are ties between the Russian and the French people. We believe that peace is necessary not at any price, but at a high price. Major foreign policy decisions do not depend on this or that political or social group. I do not intend to yield to any forces other than the will of the French voters.

I am, therefore, absolutely reassured regarding France's foreign policy course no matter what the composition of the current government and the current parliamentary majority.

39TH FRENCH-GERMAN SUMMIT BEGINS IN PARIS

NC241402 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 24 Feb (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today began private talks marking the opening of the 39th bilateral summit here. The talks are expected to confirm the vital role of good relations between the two countries in European affairs.

Chancellor Schmidt was accompanied by five ministers when he met President Mitterrand on the lawn of the Elysee Palace before the private talks, which were to be followed by a luncheon with a restricted number of guests.

Two main subjects, described by both sides as "extremely important", were on the agenda. The first was relations between the United States and Europe. These have been upset by U.S. monetary policy, and by Washington's desire to push its European allies into taking economic sanctions against the Soviet Union because of martial law in Poland.

The second was the crisis within the European Economic Community concerning the annual round of farm price fixing talks, and the size of Britain's contribution to the community budget.

Mr Schmidt was due later to meet French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. Meanwhile, the five German ministers were scheduled to hold talks with eight French ministers.

France Supports Dual Decision

LD242110 Hamburg DPA in German 2005 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 24 Feb (DPA) -- The French president, Francois Mitterrand, today supported Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Paris in his resolution to hold fast to the NATO dual decision on stationing medium-range missiles in Europe. According to this decision American Pershing-II missiles are to be stationed in West Europe if there is no firm agreement at the Geneva talks on the reduction of Soviet superiority in Europe by the middle of next year.

According to reports by the German delegation, this is one of the results of the first day of the 39th German-French summit in Paris, which is to end tomorrow (Thursday) with a joint statement on East-West policy, Europe and EEC-U.S. relations. During the afternoon, Federal Chancellor Schmidt, answering a question on whether the summit is intended to send political signals to East and West, said: "signals in all directions."

Both sides emphasized the excellent, open and trusting climate of the talks between Mitterrand and Schmidt, which are intended to further strengthen German-French connections. The announcement that Schmidt and Mitterrand intended in future to telephone one another, with the help of interpreters, is assessed in Paris as an outward sign of the return to the close and direct talks which existed up to the start of Mitterrand's term of office.

Schmidt also discussed with Mitterrand the economic problems resulting from the American high interest rate policy for Europe, and later, for 3 hours, with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. But no agreement has yet been reached as to how European dependance on the the high interest rates and the great fluctuations in the dollar could be reduced.

The chancellor discussed with Mauroy the different developments on the employment market. He acquainted himself with the reduction of the working week in France to 39 hours. The two politicians also discussed a plan to introduce the 260-kilometer per hour French high-speed train on the Paris-Cologne route.

'Agreement' on Economy

LD251340 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (DPA) -- The Federal Republic and France have established that there is extensive agreement between them on economic questions. This was stated in Paris today following a talk between French and German Government members at the office of Premier Pierre Mauroy on the 2d day of the 39th French-German summit meeting. According to this information there is "increasingly clear agreement" on the assessment of the economic situation in Europe and the two countries.

Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer and Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Economics Ministry, agreed with Mauroy and with Minister of Economy and Finance Jacques Delors, and Laurent Fabius, minister delegate to the minister of economy and finance, on the need for a French-German understanding as the basis for European cooperation.

In their opinion, both countries must exert a decisive influence on the revival of the European Community with joint monetary, technical and financial initiatives, while also countering American economic policy and high interest rate policy. Mauroy condemned the protectionist efforts of the U.S. and Japan in world trade and urged as a reply a joint European policy that shows "more cohesion and strength" externally. The French Government members welcomed a Federal Government policy directed at an economic upturn, which has, however, lagged behind the French efforts for economic revival, so far.

Action on U.S. Money Policy

NC251425 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (AFP) -- France and West Germany have decided to "take initiatives" in the face of the United States' policy of high interest rates, French President Francois Mitterrand said today at the end of a two-day bilateral summit. These initiatives will be discussed and agreed in detail in the near future, Mr Mitterrand said, adding that they would then be put to other members of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The French president also said that he will visit Bonn on June 9 before a summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Observers said this might give Mr Mitterrand the opportunity to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Bonn.

A joint statement issued after the 39th bilateral summit said the two sides consider "the repressive measures taken by the Polish leadership under pressure from, and with the backing of the Soviet Union, as a violation of human rights and of the Final Act of Helsinki".

The statement also said that the measures in Poland were "a heavy handicap weighing on East-West relations".

The two leaders added that "the political behaviour of the Soviet Union and Poland cannot continue without repercussions on their overall relations with the two countries".

They called for closer co-operation between Europe and the United States, and said that it was vital to tighten links between the U.S. and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The two men also decided that their two countries should "tighten further their co-operation over foreign policy...and that in-depth exchanges of views would be held on problems of security".

They "decided to develop Europe's weight in the world", the statement said, adding that this meant the community must resolve without delay the problems hindering its operation and development. This should be done in a spirit of solidarity which went beyond the national interests of each member country.

On East-West relations, they said they were convinced that favourable development could be achieved "only on the basis of a solidly established balance of forces". They added that they were opposed to any transfer of the East-West conflict into the arena of the North-South dialogue involving the Third World.

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHAD POLICY

PM241345 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] With regard to the suspension of French arms sales to Ndjamena (LE MONDE 19 February), the Quai d'Orsay stated late in the afternoon of Thursday 18 February: "authoritative circles point out that no official French source gave such information." The External Relations Ministry communique adds: "The same circles add that, as regards France's attitude toward Chad, the government made its viewpoint known in the External Relations Ministry spokesman's statement made on 17 February in reply to questions."

In the statement in question, the French Government had, in particular, "expressed its concern to increase its efforts to help rebuild the country through active technical cooperation with the Chadian authorities." (Our information, which AFP also attributed to an official source, is in no way invalidated by this clarification -- LE MONDE note)

CHILEAN ENVOY RECALLED FOR ANTICOMMUNIST REMARKS

NC231607 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Feb (AFP) -- The French ambassador to Chile, Leon Bouvier, has been summoned to Paris for consultations after derogatory statements about Cuba and about French communism were attributed to him in a Santiago magazine.

Mr Bouvier, who was appointed to Santiago in December, was quoted in COSAS magazine as saying that "Cuba is the least free country in Latin America".

He was also quoted as telling the magazine that though he respected the beliefs of French communists -- who hold four portfolios in the French Socialist Government -- "It would be a difficult choice the day they had to choose between the Soviet Union and France".

SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND, USSR BEING CONSIDERED

LD242216 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Speaking in Rome today, Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira admitted that the Portuguese Government might announce this Friday a series of sanctions against Poland and the USSR. This was disclosed by Goncalves Pereira at the end of a meeting with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo before leaving for The Hague.

During the meeting, the two sides touched upon the aforementioned sanctions which Portugal is to adopt as a NATO member in protest against the present situation in Poland, following the crushing of the Solidarity movement.

Regarding the sanctions to be applied by Portugal, Goncalves Pereira merely said that they will be reduced scope in the economic sphere because Portugal is not in a position to adopt a strong stance in this field.

This afternoon, we managed to establish that the Portuguese sanctions are currently being finalized and that they are to be publicly announced by the appropriate channels of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

APPLICATION TO JOIN EEC PROGRESSING WELL

LD231506 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Remarks by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao at Lisbon airport on 23 February prior to his departure for Italy and The Netherlands -- recorded]

[Text] This trip to Italy and The Netherlands is in the framework of visits which I feel I should pay to the EEC member-countries in order to convey directly to their heads of government and ministers for foreign affairs our political commitment to Portugal's forthcoming entry into the community and, at the same time, to raise matters that directly concern us in the context of the present negotiations as well as bilateral issues which invariably arise -- although in the specific cases of Italy and The Netherlands they are of minor importance -- and which must therefore be discussed.

I am starting this trip secure in the knowledge that the first set of dossiers pertaining to our membership application was successfully negotiated in Brussels yesterday. As you know, at our Brussels meeting with the EEC we agreed upon a certain timetable for the various dossiers to be negotiated in a series of packages, so to speak. The first of these packages was negotiated yesterday, with virtually definitive solutions having been agreed for its five dossiers. The next negotiations on a package of five or six dossiers -- the exact number will be agreed in the meantime at a lower level -- have already been scheduled for June. If we keep to this schedule, the timetable which will end with a third ministerial meeting in October, will be fulfilled, and this will enable us to reach an agreement with the community by the end of the year.

FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS ON USSR GAS DEAL PLANNED

LD241432 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has approved the Spanish proposal to begin talks on the purchase of Siberian gas by the national gas company Enagas. The newspaper EL PAIS confirmed this yesterday, quoting reliable sources. Formal negotiations are expected to begin in April. The Soviet reply accepts the Spanish proposal, pending the fixing of a timetable for the talks. It has also been said by reliable sources that Spain is presently considering a concrete offer to be made to the Soviet Union when the negotiations begin in April.

MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN II ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD242322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Shortly after 1800 the Moroccan Jumbo 747 carrying King Hassan II of Morocco touched down at San Juan airbase. Accompanying the Moroccan king are his brother, Moulay Abdallah, his son, Sidi Mohamed, Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta and a team of advisers. The visit is taking place at the request of the Moroccan monarch.

At the moment both heads of state are meeting in the Marivent Palace accompanied by Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca, who arrived back from Budapest tonight, and the Moroccan foreign minister Boucetta. There has been no information on the subject of the talks. In principle, it is scheduled for King Hassan II to extend his stay in Palma to Friday when he will return to Rabat and not travel to the United States as was thought.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS REFUSE TO ATTEND COUP TRIAL

NC231219 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 23 Feb (AFP) -- Defence attorneys in the trial arising from last year's attempted military coup in Spain today refused to attend court because of the publication of a newspaper article deemed damaging to their clients.

The lawyers were angry with an interview with an unidentified military police officer in today's DIARIO 16 newspaper saying one of the accused allegedly threatened to shoot his men if they refused to take over the parliament during the attempted putsch a year ago today.

Thirty-two people are on trial before a military court here for alleged involvement in the coup attempt.

NATIONAL POLICE REPORT DISTURBANCES IN MADRID

LD240220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The national police this evening arrested nine people in the course of disturbances in different parts of Madrid. Two of the arrests were made in the Glorieta de Quevedo Square, where a gasoline bomb was thrown at a vehicle, and the rest were made in the vicinity of the Palace Hotel [adjacent to the parliament building] and on Mejia Lequerica Street, two areas where a number of incidents occurred.

SPOKESMAN DECLINES COMMENT ON BRANDT MEDIATION

NC241844 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Asked if press reports that Social Democratic Party leader Brandt is to be a mediator in the Cyprus problem, the government spokesman said that at this stage he does not wish to comment on that question.

LONDON ARABIC WEEKLY INTERVIEWS KIPRIANOU

PM241255 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 20-26 Feb 82 pp 39-41

["Exclusive" interview with President Kiprianou in Athens; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Greek Prime Minister Papandreou says the Cyprus problem concerns two states, Turkey and Cyprus, and that Cyprus should talk to Turkey to settle the issue. Would you agree to direct negotiations with Ankara?

[Answer] We have always felt there should be a dialogue between Nicosia and Ankara apart from the international efforts. Surely it is logical and right for Cyprus to hold talks with its adversary. Yes, we feel we should welcome such a thing. I am prepared to hold direct negotiations with the Turks. Turkish governments have, for various reasons, so far rejected this course.

[Question] Would you regard it as a positive move if Athens were to hold direct negotiations with the Turkish Cypriot community?

[Answer] No. That is a completely different matter. Cyprus is an independent state and a UN member. Greece provides support for our efforts, but the dispute is not between Greece and Turkey or between Greece and the Turkish Cypriots; it is a dispute between Cyprus and Turkey, and so there is no room for negotiations on this matter between the Greek Government and Ankara or between the Greek Government and the Turkish Cypriots.

[Question] Turkey and Britain are guarantor states for Cyprus. Why shouldn't representatives from these two states participate in the negotiations?

[Answer] The first reason is that one of these two states, Turkey, has invaded Cyprus and still controls a large part of the island. As for the second guarantor state, Britain, it has no desire to take any initiative or step in that direction. In fact I do not hesitate to say that Britain has not honored its commitments and undertakings as a guarantor state. When Greece speaks as a guarantor state, it is actually trying to restore the people's rights and safeguard Cyprus' existence as a fully independent state. It is quite clear that the Greek efforts are peaceful, and there is no possibility of a military adventure by Greece.

[Question] You don't believe Britain is interested in a settlement of the Cyprus problem?

[Answer] I certainly do. Britain could play an important part, but so far it has been unwilling to do so.

[Question] You have said that a settlement in Cyprus should include demilitarization of the island. Britain has two military bases in Cyprus. Do you mean demilitarization of these two areas as well?

[Answer] The bases of other states do not fall within the framework of the present conflict between Turkey and Cyprus. They are a completely different matter. We advocate the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus (the two bases are part of areas under British sovereignty). However, it would be in everyone's interest if all Cyprus became a demilitarized zone because of its location in this sensitive part of the world.

[Question] Do the two bases constitute an obstacle in the way of a settlement?

[Answer] I don't believe so. Britain has always said it will not hesitate to hand over the two bases if the Cyprus problem is solved, but I don't know whether the British really mean it or not. Anyway, this is a problem between the Cyprus Government and the British Government. It will be discussed at a later stage.

[Question] Could you sum up the results of your talks with Prime Minister Papandreou?

[Answer] We have agreed to continue with the dialogue to the maximum limit possible and see what results emerge. We also agreed to take the Cyprus question to the UN General Assembly, and probably to the UN Security Council, if there is no progress. It has also been agreed that the Governments of Greece and Cyprus will seek to convince other governments that they should bring their influence to bear on Turkey to change its position. Greece will do this within the context of its general foreign policy, which gives Cyprus top priority. It will especially approach NATO, the EEC and the United States.

PAPAIOANNOU EXPLAINS IMPERIALIST AIMS IN REGION

NC241258 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0807 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Speech by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou during budget debate in the House of Representatives 24 February -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, colleagues: We are debating the republic's two budgets for 1982 under conditions of international tension, particularly in the eastern Mediterranean, as well as the Middle East. It is at the same time no exaggeration to state that we are closer to a third world war today than at any time since World War II. It is therefore impossible to discuss state budgets without looking at the international political-economic conditions within which we are obliged to define our own policy.

The first thing we must conclude is that the world crisis is becoming more severe for the capitalists. This crisis is seen in the decrease in the rate of development, the closing of many factories, the mass unemployment and the inflationary pressures. Unemployment in Britain has reached 3 million, and in the other countries of Western Europe it has reached 7 million. In the United States unemployment has reached 16 million. The Japanese economy, which until recently showed an upward trend, has started downward, and the same is happening with the West German, French and Italian economies. Between the countries of the EEC, Japan and the United States there is a relentless and undeclared economic war while at the same time differences and conflicting interests between them are also increasing. Inflation in the capitalist countries has reached unbelievable proportions, while salaries and wages do not correspond to the rise in the cost of living.

The armaments race, led by U.S. circles, further deteriorates the economic situation because it absorbs funds that could be utilized for productive purposes, instead of for unproductive ones. International tension directly endangering world peace and the specter of thermonuclear annihilation is the result of the aggressiveness of the imperialists, and particularly of the U.S. reactionary circles. At a time when the USSR has prepared and proposed a full program for the preservation and protection of world peace, the reactionary U.S. imperialist circles, who appear displeased by the resolutions of the European summit at Helsinki, have started to spend unbelievable amounts of money -- $267 billion in 1 year -- on the production of chemical and nuclear weapons, thus replacing the policy of international detente with international tension and the arms race.

This policy is expressed through abrogation of the SALT II agreement; through the decision on the manufacture and installation of medium-range missiles in West Europe; through the decision on the manufacture of the inhuman neutron bomb; through concentration of the U.S. fleet in various seas, from which they provoke and blackmail various countries; through organization and readiness of rapid deployment forces in conjunction with provocative maneuvers in the Mediterranean, off the Gulf states, in the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, in Egypt and elsewhere; through military aid to the barbaric and tyrannical fascist regime of El Salvador; through support of the racist, aggressive regime of South Africa; through the signing of a military agreement with Israel; through the arming and encouragement of the Israeli Zionists to attack the Palestinians in southern Lebanon and to annex the Syrian Golan Heights; through the support and arming of the dictatorial Turkish regime; through intervention in the domestic affairs of the Polish Peoples Republic and financing of the counterrevolution in that country; through repeated provocations against Iran, Libya and threats against Cuba; through the encouragement and support of the dictatorial regime of Turkey to continue its occupation of 40 percent of Cyprus territory and through the plans for U.S. bases in northern Cyprus.

The aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialist circles, which was inaugurated under the Carter administration, was developed and completed by the Reagan administration. It is based on the anachronistic, antiquated philosophy of gunboat diplomacy from a position of strength. This is an outmoded and terribly dangerous policy that underestimates nuclear weapons, as proved by the fact that it speaks of limited nuclear war while, as very correctly pointed out by USSR President and Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee Brezhnev, the use of any form of nuclear weapons anywhere will lead to a third world thermonuclear war.

The position of strength policy leads to the arms race and this in turn leads to thermonuclear annihilation. There is no other course for mankind, which wants to live and create higher standards of civilization, than the course of detente, disarmament and peace. There is no course for solving existing problems and differences other than the negotiations table. The Soviet proposals point the way to detente and peace. Today, the people of the world have no more direct, imperative and vital duty than that of struggling to prevent thermonuclear annihilation.

Mr Chairman, the harshly-tested Cypriot people, who are conducting a titanic struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from their territory, for disbanding of all foreign bases and for the full demilitarization of their country, have demonstrated -- with mass marches and protests against the neutron bomb, against nuclear armaments and against their territory being used for surveillance flights and provocative military maneuvers -- that they have understood the terrible dangers inherent in the revival of the cold war and the armaments race for themselves as well as for mankind.

The Cyprus problem is an inseparable part of the people's struggle for detente, prevention of thermonuclear annihilation, disarmament and lasting peace. The struggle of the people of Cyprus for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, for a federal nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus, is an inseparable part of the popular struggle for international detente, peace, democracy, independence and social progress.

Some may wonder why things are being seen from such an international angle. What relation is there, or can there be, to the state budget we are debating? The reply is that it would be totally pointless to discuss the Cyprus issue and the budget without understanding the international situation that directly influences both the Cyprus issue and the budget.

Let us deal with the Cyprus issue. Why has it not yet been solved after nearly 8 years of Turkish occupation? Who is preventing its solution? Why is it that there has been no basic progress after 18 months of continual intercommunal negotiations? Why has not even one portion of the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions been implemented? Naturally there is Turkish intransigence, which stems from the chauvinist and dictatorial circles of Ankara. Someone, however, is encouraging and feeding Turkish intransigence. This someone is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary circles of NATO, who are supplying arms to Turkey as well as economic and political support.

Today Turkey has so many weapons that it is able to sell to others. The U.S. imperialists, on the other hand, who are shedding crocodile tears about the situation in Poland, which they themselves created, have only praise for the dictatorial terrorist regime in Turkey, which continually is exterminating patriots and democratic dissenters.

The U.S. imperialists are the primary force behind the Turkish intransigence because they want their own solution to the Cyprus issue. They want Cyprus partitioned so they may guarantee their own bases for themselves in northern Cyprus, in the same way that the British have their own in south. They want Cyprus as a NATO missile base and a base for the Rapid Deployment Force. They want to put into operation -- if they are not already -- the three spy radio receiving stations they have in the territories occupied by the Turkish troops, and they are already planning their bases on the northern coast of Cyprus. The U.S. imperialists, successors to the Hitlerite aggressive spirit, feverishly arm Turkey and Israel in order to use them as gendarmes and aggressors in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. They intend Cyprus to be a strong, strategic point in their criminal plans.

If, therefore, we want to take the bull by the horns, as the popular saying goes, then we must understand that those who encourage and feed Turkish intransigence on the Cyprus issue, those who insist on solutions based on the invasion and occupation faits accomplis, are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the most reactionary NATO circles. U.S. imperialism and its servants in NATO are the fly in the ointment for the Cyprus issue. Turkey and the Turkish leadership would not have been able to last under international pressure if U.S. imperialism did not stand behind them.

The struggle of the Cyprus people has been and remains an anti-imperialist struggle, an antioccupation struggle. It is the struggle for removal of the Turkish occupation troops and all other foreign troops from Cyprus territory, for the return of the refugees to their homes and properties under conditions of security, for establishing the fate of the missing persons and for solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and for a federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus. It is the struggle for abolition of the British sovereign bases and the U.S. spy radio monitoring stations which operate on Cyprus territory. In this struggle there is also room for the Turkish Cypriots who see that both the interests and the struggle are common ones.

Chauvinists from both sides may ridicule this absolutely anti-imperialist and correct position. We are glad because ever increasing numbers of Turkish Cypriots are understanding the anti-imperialist, antioccupation context of the struggle and the need for rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. We are certain the process of differentiation between the Turkish Cypriots would have taken ever wider dimensions if there were no chauvinist manifestations from both sides, if the Greek Cypriot side as a whole viewed the question of rapprochement with courage and adopted the necessary measures toward this end.

If we want to isolate imperialism and its flunkies, if we want to pull the rug from under their feet, then we must study various methods for the rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, different methods for restoring mutual confidence, methods for pulling down the wall of hatred, suspicion and division which was erected by imperialism, chauvinism and their flunkies.

It is not the Turkish Cypriots who are our enemies; they never were. Our truly implacable enemies are the imperialists, the chauvinists from both sides and the flunkies of imperialism, who have every reason to keep the two communities separate and at odds.

AKEL believes we should exhaust all possible limits in the intercommunal talks for fundamental progress on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements, and only after is is proved beyond the shadow of any doubt that intransigence continues should we appeal to the UN General Assembly and Security Council in order to request decisive measures for the success of the intrcommunal talks. This appeal would in no way supplant the intercommunal negotiations for the solution of the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue, but would simply strengthen it.

With our recourse we shall ask for the convening of an international conference within the UN framework for solution of the external aspects of our problem. I reiterate: We reject without discussion any solution based on the faits accomplis of the invasion and occupation. We insist steadfastly and firmly on a solution to the Cyprus problem's internal aspect through the intercommunal talks within the framework and under the auspices of the United Nations on the basis of its resolutions and the summit agreements. This solution envisages a biregional status but never a confederation, which we also reject. The only solution we accept is a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral federated, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyrpus, a center of peace, friendship and cooperation of all peoples in the area.

Mr President, in the titanic struggle for liberation that the Cyprus people are waging, they need, they absolutely need, a strong, united internal front. AKEL has done and will do much in the direction of unity and cooperation among patriotic democratic forces. Since its inception AKEL has worked unceasingly for the people's anti-imperialist, liberating unity.

Some people talk of a need for a change in our country's internal and economic affairs. We not only agree but call even more for a change. However, what kind of change? Because the leadership of the Democratic Rally [DP] also speaks of change. However, the change the DP leadership seeks in our country consists of politically abandoning our nonaligned foreign policy and attaching Cyprus to NATO, having the Cyprus problem solved by the Americans and the Western imperialists in NATO's interest, intensifyin, anti-communism so as to cover up the cruel exploitation of the working people by the establishment of the oligarcy of wealth and monopolistic capital to satisfy imperialism, making the rich even richer and the poor even poorer so that the very rich may live a life of opulence and laziness at the expense of the working people. This is so because in the last analysis the question that arises is which class' interests the DP expresses, represents and supports. Most certainly the interests of the oligarchy of wealth, the interests of big capital.

However, as the party of the working class and the working people, AKEL serves the interests of the people's vast majority. Therefore when change is mentioned we mean the change desired by the people. We mean democratic, progressive change, change that will strike mercilessly at every impropriety, inaugurate a new economic policy for the people's benefit and which can be implemented only with the working class and the working people as its principal lever.

No instance exists in man's history when a progressive change to benefit the people, a change for the benefit of the working people and the people's vast majority, which consists of the working people, was brought about by large exploitive capital and the oligarchy of wealth.

BILEN: U.S. MAKING JUNTA'S POLICIES HARSHER

TA171207 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Interview with Turkish communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Bilen, the junta placed new bans on the press and the trade unions. New arrests are being made. It is observed that the oppression of the workers and searches have intensified. Under these conditions, John Tower, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee, arrived in Turkey. Haig, who held a meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen in Madrid, said: I am not thinking of going to Turkey just now because differences of opinion no longer exist between us. Would it be correct to say that in the face of all this, the junta's domestic and foreign policies and its attitude have become more openly reactionary?

[Answer] It would be correct. It is impossible to separate the junta's domestic and foreign policies completely from each other. From the first day, the junta has followed in the footsteps of the expansionist U.S. imperialism [word indistinct] within NATO. Today, the Reagan administration pursues an insane policy. There is no longer a sensible or realistic aspect to the Americans' policies. The Reagan administration exerts pressure on its partners and satellites in NATO. It undermined the Madrid conference. It resists the Soviet Union's constant desire to limit nuclear arms. It insists on placing missiles of death in the middle of Europe. There is displeasure and resistance against this policy even within NATO.

However, the junta's foreign minister, Turkmen, waits for Haig's instructions. He does whatever Haig tells him to do. As you said, Haig is very pleased. Just at this time, Tower arrived in Turkey. He came for the implementation of the issues on which the junta reached an agreement with Haig. This Tower is the chairman of the Joint Turkish-American Defense Group. He came to Turkey last year as well. At the time, the [word indistinct] agreement had gone into effect. This time, the issues are the RDF, ways of increasing the U.S. military presence in the region, the Joint Defense Group agreement and the issue of dragging Turkey into new aggressive blocs in the Middle East.

[Question] Comrade Bilen, how are all these things reflected in the junta's domestic policies?

[Answer] In that the junta's domestic policies are becoming even harsher. The more the junta opens its arms to U.S. imperialism and the more its domestic policies become harsher, the faster the process of its isolation. The more it becomes isolated, the more it becomes harsh and aggressive. Furthermore, it has not been able to and can never solve any basic problem. Inflation continues to grow, unemployment has become a disaster. The junta incites anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and chauvinism in order to conceal these things from the people. Recently, anti-Armenianism flared up once again in the reactionary press. Anti-communism and chauvinism are racing at the forefront. This chauvinist campaign was raised while the military maneuvers in Erzurum were going on. The first Armenian massacre occurred in 1915. Now, efforts are being made to remind the people of that. The junta leaders are trying to be like Enver and Talat. This campaign is directed against the Kurdish people. The oppression of these people and the terrorism against them continues to grow. Chauvinism is warmongering. It is aggression. During the maneuvers, Evren said: This time, we will not repeat the mistakes we made at Sarikamis during World War I.

This means exerting pressure and threatening our people with brute force. It means assuming a warmongering attitude against our neighbors and the Soviet Union. These developments undoubtedly bring new threats for peace, for our region and our people.

[Question] Comrade Bilen, in your letter of 11 January to President Reagan, you disclosed these threats to the world public. What is the real source of these threats?

[Answer] The source is the policy of tension and confrontation pursued by the Reagan administration. The Reagan administration allotted 40 percent of the budget to armaments. Even this is enough to point out the aim of the Reagan administration. The junta follows this path as well. That is the main source of the main threat.

The attempts of the U.S. administration to interfere in Poland's internal affairs is an extension of its policy which backs the junta in Turkey.

[Question] Comrade Bilen, the junta has turned the trial of the officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] into an active war against the working class. However, an increasingly growing campaign is being raised against the DISK trial. Can you tell us about the developments regarding this issue?

[Answer] From the day it came to power, the junta directed its attacks against the working class in line with demands of the collaborationist and monopolist bourgoisie. This ferocious and vengeful attack triggered widespread reactions both in our country and abroad. It lit up a powerful fire of solidarity. It turned the eyes of the entire world onto Turkey. Representative of millions of workers, from the biggest trade unions arrived in Turkey to observe the DISK trial. This trial, where DISK officals and thousands of workers are being prosecuted, was discussed at the European Parliament. It was reflected in the press of several socialist and capitalist countries. The reaction continues to grow. Recently, it was discussed at the 10th World Trade Unions Congress held in Cuba. This problem was heard once again when DISK Executive Council member Kemal Daysal held a news conference. Thus it is observed that the junta's attack boomeranged. It created a powerful solidarity throughout the world. This is an important gain. The working class and our people have not surrendered to the junta. Food boycotts were held for days in some of the factories of the biggest holdings such as Eczacibasi. The martial law authorities were able to stop a strike at the (Natas) factory only by arresting 300 people.

Reactions continue on the side of the small producers and villagers. Wide circles are demanding a democratic constitution. The resistance of the working class and of the masses will grow further. Oppression and terror cannot prevent this. The solidarity which is developing in the entire world with the Turkish people is not less important. Warm voices of solidarity are rising from the four continents. Also, all the peace forces in the world, and mainly the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, are continuing to wage their powerful struggle to protect peace and detente. This strengthens us as well.

[Question] Comrade Bilen, at a time when the dangers grow while new possibilities appear [as heard], what is the situation of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] and its struggle line?

[Answer] During its latest plenum, our party organized reinforcing activities according to the new struggle conditons. It protected its cadres and its struggle power against the giant attack aimed against it. It reacted to this attack. With this power, it was able to organize the working class and the masses. Today the attacks continue. The trials continue. However, our party organizations and the communists are waging a struggle under harsh conditions with all their heart. The enemies, which claim to have disbanded the TCP, are aware of the concrete results of these activities.

Recently several of our party organizations issued statements. Our Marmara and Central Anatolia regional committees issued statements. This shows that the TCP protects its struggle power and continues to struggle.

[Question] Recently there have been wide echoes of the joint struggle appeal issued by the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers party and the TCP. Wide coverage is being given to that in the socialist and progressive press. Could you comment on this important development?

[Answer] The TCP has always tried to ensure the unity of the working class. That is the thing that comes first. The TCP has always tried to ensure the unity of action and of front of the widest democratic forces. This issue becomes an even more burning one today, when the process of the junta's isolation has speeded up. The three parties are acting with an awareness of their historical responsiblities. They took this joint step, despite their differences of opinion just on time. This step must be and can be a point of attraction for the unity of the other democratic forces. The unity of action and of front is the real [word indistinct]. It is the only way of facing the attacks of imperialism, of internal and external reaction and of the junta and of ensuring peace, democracy and freedom. Our working class and our people expect that from us. The TCP is waging and will continue to wage this struggle without moving an inch from the Marxist-Leninist line.

[Question] Comrade Bilen, you draw a concrete picture of the present situation and duties. Thank you for your comments.

TCP MEMBERS TOLD HOW TO DEAL WITH POLICE

TA210824 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Commentary: "A Successful Campaign, A Looming Danger"]

[Text] Comrades, those who rejoiced at the thought that the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] had been destroyed are today enraged to observe that the TCP is continuing to operate. Yes, that is right; the TCP is active, very much alive and continuing to wage its struggle. It has not stopped its struggle for a moment against the reactionaries and the pro-American monopolies. It is waging this struggle with the slogan of unity of the national democratic forces. The TCP is fighting against pressure and terror being exerted on the progressive democrats and against murders and threats of death sentences. The party's goal is to transform into one united blow all the campaigns being waged both inside and outside the country by all nationalist and democratic forces. These efforts, comrades, are yielding results.

The junta is currently being isolated and left without any support. The solidarity campaign being waged in favor of the 52 DISK officials facing the death sentence has reached large proportions, evoking international reaction. Workers around the world, as well as a large part of the world democratic public, are supporting this campaign, which is strengthening the fight in favor of the drafting of a democratic constitution. The TCP, with all its regional organizations, on the one hand is exerting efforts to recover from the blow of the May 1981 arrests, and on the other it is engaging in the struggle with all its force.

This was the case on 13 February, the 15th anniversary of DISK, when workers belonging both to the Turkish Confederation of Labor and DISK made their voice heard in all factories and districts. They distributed tracts protesting both the DISK and TCP trials. These tracts, which have been widely distributed in various parts of the country -- particularly in Istanbul, Ankara and Eskisehir -- are being passed from one person to another. It can be said that there is no place they have not reached.

But these tracts, which were distributed among the masses, were also obtained by the enemies of the working class. One of these, a military prosecutor, had to exclaim: Are they still active? Our party organizations, communists, have been able to carry out a successful campaign, acting bravely and with sacrifice despite heavy pressures.

Comrades, currently the police, the National Intelligence Organization and the martial law commands have engaged in a new countrywide operation. Arrests have been made. Particularly the Istanbul streets are abounding with informers, agents and police. Police teams that conducted operations against the TCP in other provinces have all arrived in Istanbul. They have all engaged in large-scale raids. All suspects in the streets are being detained on the spot. Photos are being used. Tortures are continuing fiercely.

Our party organizations, which have succeeded in recovering from the blow of the May arrests and which have been able recently to carry out the successful DISK campaign, must now set another successful example of defense in the face of this new aggression. Until new directives are issued, relations among members must be lowered to a minimum. Those of the TCP organizations active directly among the masses must reveal to them the realities and the meaning of the campaigns being waged by the party, paying attention to the possibility of conspiracy. The radio programs must be listened to carefully. The VOTCP is providing party members with the chance to be informed closely of party policies. Efforts must be exerted to involve even the most reactionary parts of the masses in these campaigns in a bid to explain the realities to them.

Comrades, in the event you learn about a communist or party sympathizer being captured by the police, interest must be expressed in the fate of that person through statements, letters, telephone calls and through relatives. Efforts must be made to prevent the torture of the captured. Progressives and democrats abroad must be informed through all available means on torture being exerted on the captured and on all other particulars about the incident.

The torturers will grow more barbarious as they feel that they are being isolated. We, on the other hand, will continue our activities despite all conditions, making efforts to intensify them. It is clear that such a stand will also increase the dangers. Arrests may result. There is nothing to be surprised about. Let us take the necessary precautions with cool heads. These precautions must provide for better and more effective party work. The struggle must now go on more than ever together with the masses, but with the utmost attention to conspiracy and using all our minds and experience in illegal work.

PALESTINIAN ARRESTED FOR ARRANGING ESCAPES

NC242140 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Feb (AFP) -- Police in Ankara have arrested a Palestinian student accused of arranging the escape abroad of a large number of alleged Turkish terrorists, reliable sources reported here today. Tariq Zayyat, 28, who has been attending an Ankara university for the past eight years, was also the representative here of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the same sources said.

Police discovered a number of forged passports in a raid on the Palestinian's home and found "conclusive evidence" that Mr Zayyat helped many wanted leftists to flee to country [as received]. They included Pasa Guven, leader of DEV-SOL (Revolutionary Left), a group advocating political violence, and Sarp Kuray, one of the leaders of DEV-YOL (Revolutionary Path), Turkey's largest leftist underground organisation.

Police detained Mr Zayyat acting on information obtained from another Palestinian arrested in Istanbul last year and identified as Wa'il Hilal.

NEARLY 50,000 PERSONS SAID CURRENTLY ON TRIAL

NC222239 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Nearly 50,000 people are currently on trial in Turkish military courts, the Martial Law Coordination Office announced here today, adding that this figure excludes those under detention or awaiting trial. The charges range from attempts to change the constitutional order to carrying weapons, forming armed gangs, murder, communism, racism, fascism, separatism and anti-secularism.

Of the 46,721 accused, some of whom are not under arrest, 43,986 are being tried for belonging to underground organizations, 2,075 at trade union trials, and 660 face political party trials.

SUSPECTS REPORTED TO BE DEAD MEET PRESS

TA241849 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Two suspects Amnesty International claimed died as a result of torture at Usak prison, met journalists in Izmir today.

Last 4 June it was decided that Guner Akkus, who was being held for joining the Usak branch of the Revolutionary Path organization and for organizing women and workers, would be tried without being detained. Akkus met the press at the Aegean Army and Martial Law Dommand's press and public relations office today. Akkus, who is still free, was brought from Usak's Esme District to Izmir to meet journalists following Amnesty International claim. Zeki Dumen, a suspect at the Usak Revolutionary Path organization trial and who is under detention, was shown to newsmen at the Aegean Army Command (Sirinyer) prison.

12 MILITANTS ARRESTED IN EASTERN ANATOLIA

TA131708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Summary] A statement by the press and public relations department of Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command says 12 militants, 4 of them members of the illegal leftist Revolutionary Path organization, have been arrested in the martial law command area in a series of operations conducted recently. The following weapons were seized during the operations: 139 rifles, 20 shotguns, 371 pistols, 2 submachine guns, 988 rounds of ammunition and 25 dynamite sticks.

Izmir Arrests

TA122012 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Seven militants belonging to an illegal party have been arrested in Izmir. The Izmir security directorate stated that the suspects, who were caught in a series of operations, belong to the illegal Turkish Communist Party Izmir Post Telegraph and Telephone and municipality cells. Officials noted that two of the suspects are employed at the Izmir municipality and the other five at the PTT regional directorate.

Other Arrests

TA241724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the 3d Army and Erzinca, Gumushane, Giresin, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Toket, Amasya, Corum, Sansun and Sinop Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 48 members of illegal organizations have been arrested in operations conducted by the security forces within the martial law region. Of those captured, 9 are Revolutionary Path organization members, 3 are from the Revolutionary Left Organization, 18 are from the Turkish Peoples Liberation Party Front-Revolutionary Path and 18 belong to various rightist organizations.

ANKARA TRIAL OF 11 LEFTIST MILITANTS BEGINS

TA181605 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 18 Feb (AA) -- The trial of 11 members of the illegal organization calling itself DEV-YOL 'Revolutionary Path' in the Ankara area started in a martial law court Thursday. The defendants included Utkan and Kutlan Gunes, sons of former Interior Minister Hasan Fehmi Gunes. The prosecution is demanding prison sentences of up to 15 months on charges of membership in an illegal organization, unauthorized carrying of firearms and larceny. The defendants questionsed rejected the charges, and the hearing was postponed until Monday, 22 February, to allow the rest of the defendants to be heard.

In Antalya, security forces apprehended 26 militants belonging to factions of the illegal organization calling itself People's Liberation Party-Front (THKP-C), on charges of killing two and injuring five persons, in addition to other crimes.

Iskenderun Trial of 121

TA241855 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Summary] The Iskenderun Revolutionary Path organization trial has begun. Of the 121 suspects standing trial, 21 are charged with attempting to overthrow the constitutional order and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist system. The death penalty is demanded for the 21.

The indictment was read at the trial, which began today in Iskenderun at the VI Corps and Martial Law Command 3d Military Court. Prison sentences ranging from 3 to 20 years are being demanded for the other suspects. Of the 121 suspects, 87 are under detention and the rest are free.

Death Sought for 9

TA221647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Summary] In the trial of 38 suspects belonging to the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Liberation organization being held at the 2d Military Court in Istanbul, the military prosecutor asked the death sentence for 9 and prison sentences ranging up to 36 years for the others. They are accused of subversive activities aimed at establishing a proletarian dictatorship to replace the existing constitutional order.

3 Condemned to Death

TA152026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The 2d Izmir Military Court condemned three militants to death today for being involved in the escape of Turkish worker Peasant Liberation Army leader Orhan Bakir while he was detained in Izmir. Bakir escaped 4 years ago in an operation undertaken by his followers while he was being taken to the dentistry school of the Aegean university for treatment. Bayram Ozcan, a gendarme, was killed in the ensuing fight. Sedat Yilmazsoy, Feridun Ihsan Berkin and Muzaffer Ozturk, who were involved in the incident, were condemned to death. The court condemned 11 militants to prison sentences ranging from 3 to 15 years.

Death for Rightists

TA192040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command's 1st Military Court in Izmir has sentenced to death 2 of the 26 rightist militants who were being tried for attempting to forcefully change the constitutional order and to secure the state's administration by a single person. The court commuted the death sentence of one of the militants to life imprisonment by implementing the discretionary reduction provision.

At the trial, which ended today, the court sentenced to death Erbil Kuru and Hunkar (Gecekli), finding them guilty of activities aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order. However, the sentence on (Gecekli) was commuted to life imprisonment.

Sentence on Guney

NC231959 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Ankara, 23 Feb (AFP) -- Turkish actor-director-writer Yilmaz Guney has been sentenced in absentia to five years in jail by the Golcuk (Marmara region) martial law court, official sources said today. Guney, assumed to be living in Europe since he escaped from prison last October, was sentenced for "causing loss of prestige to Turkey" by a letter he sent to the Festival Committee in Spain for a "cinema week" in October 1980.

UNITED KINGDOM

ROYAL NAVY TASK FORCE CUTS SAILINGS, SAVES FUEL

PM221627 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Feb 82 p 7

[Desmond Wettern report: "Navy Cuts Sailings To Save Fuel"]

[Text] The number of ships in the Royal Navy Task Force sailing East of Suez this summer is to be halved to save fuel and other costs. It was planned that the 18-month old carrier Invincible should head the force, but her future programme is now uncertain until it is known whether the Australians intend to buy her.

Normally a 10 to 12 ship force spends up to seven months each year visiting ports and carrying out exercises in many parts of the Middle and Far East, but this year the force is expected to number only five or six ships. The last cruise in 1980, which included the first visit by Royal Navy ships to visit Shanghai for more than 30 years, was highly successful. It contributed towards the Chinese decision to modernise nine destroyers with British missiles and other equipment. Last year the cruise was cancelled partly because since October 1980 the navy has had to keep four destroyers and frigates in the Indian Ocean keeping watch on merchant shipping entering and leaving the Persian Gulf.

Not Concerned

The absence of Royal Navy ships for long periods from many important trading areas is coming under growing criticism from shipowners although Mr Nott, the defense secretary, has stressed the importance of British warships operating outside the NATO area.

The concern of many shipowners was voiced by Mr John Metcalf of the London shipowners Gulf Shipping, following last week's sailing of the company's 10,500-ton cargo ship, Gulf Hawk, after being delayed for a month waiting to sail in convoy from an Iranian port. Another of Gulf's ships has now been written off by the insurers as a constructive total loss as she has been trapped at Basra in Iraq since the start of the war between Iran and Iraq in Autumn 1980.

"Whitehall just isn't concerned about British ships outside the NATO area any more," Mr Metcalf claimed. "We are going to make our concern felt very forcibly to the General Council of British Shipping. "The government is cutting the navy's surface fleet to such an extent that there is no way it can provide even token security for British merchant ships outside the North Atlantic." The navy's warships patrolling the Straits of Hormuz and the entrance to the Persian Gulf are forbidden by Whitehall to enter the Gulf itself. Apart from a frigate guardship of Belize and another at Gibraltar, the only other British warships now regularly operating overseas are five old former wooden minesweepers which patrol the territorial waters around Hongkong.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD242054 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The negotiations for Portugal's entry into the EEC were the main subject of the political talks which Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao had at the presidential palace with President Pertini and at the prime minister's office with Spadolini and Colombo. The Portuguese side expressed concern at the slowness of the negotiations, which are also hampered by the lack of agreement among The Ten on a global agricultural policy. The Italian side, while confirming the existing difficulties, reiterated its support for the Portuguese requests. Prime Minister Spadolini has been invited to pay an official visit to Lisbon.

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SPOKESMAN DENIES DEMAND FOR BEGIN APOLOGY

LD251540 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Kurt Becker has described allegations in the Israeli press to the effect that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that he would make a visit to Israel conditional on Begin's making a public apology as "a product of pure fantasy." The chancellor has never made any such statement or passed any similar judgment, Becker stressed in a statement issued in Bonn.

GDR TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS LIBERALLY ADMINISTERED

LD251258 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA) -- The GDR announcement of 11 February regarding the relaxation of travel restrictions to the Federal Republic and West Berlin for those GDR citizens below pension age who are traveling on urgent family business, is obviously being more liberally administered than the actual text of the announcement would suggest. This was noted by the Inner-German Relations Ministry in Bonn today on the basis of experiences of the first travellers under the new regulations. The GDR authorities demonstrated flexibility regarding the degree of kinship and also appeared to be allowing exceptions.

The Federal minister for inner-German relations, Egon Franke, welcomed the improvements and assessed them as a first result of the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker at Werbellinsee in December.

Over the past 10 years an annual average of 40,000 visits by GDR citizens on urgent family business were registered. But according to information from Bonn, the actual number was probably much higher during the past few years because it was not always possible to establish the exact number of visits.

WEHNER DENIES AGREEING ON POLISH 'COMMUNIQUE'

LD251414 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 25 Feb (DPA) -- The leader of the SED Parliamentary Group, Herbert Wehner, is sticking to his intention of easing the possible process of reducing tension by not publicizing information on talks held during his recent visit to Poland. In an interview with the Parliamentary Political Press Service, which is close to the SPD, Wehner replied in answer to a question on whether he broached the subject of detainees in Warsaw: "Do you really think you can coax me to say anything in public which could harm those concerned?"

Wehner also said that a text published by PAP after his visit to Poland was not agreed on with him and was not a "communique." The Polish side "Put its own opinion on paper. I can and will not agree to this text in the form I have read it."

Opposed to Sanctions

LD261114 Hamburg DPA in German 1014 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA) -- Following his visit to Poland, chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group, Herbert Wehner has spoken out against imposing sanctions against Warsaw because of martial law in that country. The Polish military government could not be "talked away" nor "sanctioned away", Wehner wrote in an article in the ESSLINGER ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) which was released by the SPD in Bonn today.

The SPD politician stressed that during his visit he was greatly impressed by the concern with which Warsaw views sanctions against Poland. Sanctions would place even greater burdens on the already heavily suffering Polish people and would aggravate the internal political situation of the country. The consequences, which could not easily be calculated, could also easily have an effect on the FRG too. The important thing now is to help the Polish people.

Wehner further wrote that he does not intend to indulge in a "great public self-presentation" on the information and impressions which he gained in Warsaw beyond his report to the chancellor. Detailed reports of the thinking and presentation on his part or of his Polish partners in the talks are of no use to anyone in the final analysis. He did not go on a "state visit". Nor did he hold "negotiations" with anybody. Rather, the aim of his trip was to acquaint himself directly with the situation in his function as a member of parliament who sees his life's task to work for conciliation and rapprochement between the German and the Polish peoples.

'Unsuccessful Visit'

DW251059 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Feb 82 p 1

[W. Hertz-Eichenrode commentary: "Unsuccessful Visit"]

[Text] What Herbert Wehner has reported to the Federal chancellor about his visit to Poland remains unknown. However, Wehner has written to the local paper in his Hamburg election district. His information is very meager, so he clings to the word "impressive" in characterizing his Warsaw talks. He uses that word five times in the relatively short text and even raises it to "particularly impressive." He seems to be fully under the spell of these talks.

Insiders have a very plausible explanation for the obvious scarcity of information given by the zealous traveller to Poland. Nothing of political substance has come from all the talks. Naturally, this does not mean that the Polish military regime got nothing from the visit. After all, Wehner has made public statements and the following must be noted:

1. Wehner has not said one word to contradict the statement published in Poland on the results of his visit. He allows the bad impression created by the statement to continue, so the text seems to reflect the truth.

2. In his report to the paper of his election district, there is no mention of either workers' leader Walesa or the Solidarity Trade Union. Instead, Wehner seems "particularly impressed" by the story about ensuring domestic peace in Poland which was outlined to him by the current rulers.

3. Wehner practically confirms that part of the statement published in Poland which quotes his unwarranted opinion that a considerable part of the political forces and an overwhelming majority of the West German society are against sanctions.

The question is raised as to whether it is not too midly put to say that Wehner has provided an example of cooperation with military despotism in Poland. It is intolerable to create this kind of cooperation by referring to German-Polish relations and their history full of suffering as well as to the consiliatory spirit of the Warsaw pact.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON FRENCH-GERMAN SUMMIT

LD251510 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (DPA) -- The text of the German-French statement on the 39th summit meeting published in Paris on Thursday is as follows:

1. In view of the deterioration of East-West relations, the world economic crisis and problems faced by the European Community, the FRG and the French Republic reaffirm the fundamental importance of their (?cooperation). They will act together even more closely.

2. Both states are determined to increase Europe's weight in the world. To this end the (?community) must at once -- in a spirit of solidarity which transcends the interests of its member-states -- overcome the difficulties that inhibit its ability to function and develop. It is indeed indispensable that, despite the economic environment, the European Community fulfill its external and internal tasks in order to make the most progress toward (?strengthening) cohesion and expansion. European political cooperation must also be intensified. Both states want to make rapid progress toward political union. These aims are served by the German-Italian initiative of European union and the French proposals for European revival.

3. The FRG and France are concerned about the deterioration of East-West relations caused by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the grave developments in Poland and the Soviet Union's excessive arming. They note that the political actions of the Soviet Union and Poland cannot remain without effect on the total relations between these two countries. They believe that in East-West relations, a strict equilibrium of mutual advantages must continue to be the decisive criterium. They will not deviate from the principles which they, as democratic countries, support and they insist in particular on the principles of the people's right to self-determination and respect for human rights. Like their partners in the community and their allies they are convinced that East-West relations can only develop favorably on the basis of a firmly established military balance. They therefore regard as inseparable the two parts of the dual decision which the NATO member-countries adopted on 12 December 1979. They are of the opinion that arms control and disarmament efforts must continue. They place value on the CSCE process, particularly that the application of the Helsinki Final Act is upheld. That is why they will continue their dialogue with countries in the East in the above-outlined spirit.

4. They regard the repressive measures taken by the Polish leadership under pressure from and with the support of the Soviet Union as a violation of human rights and the Helsinki Final Act and as a severe strain on East-West relations. They renew their urgent appeal to lift martial law in Poland, release the prisoners and resume a real dialogue between government, church and the Solidarity leadership. The goal of their policy continues to be to help the Polish people.

5. The FRG and France recall the importance they attach to the development of countries in the south. This policy should serve progress and social justice and thus make a contribution to the safeguarding of world peace. They note that true nonalignment serves this aim. They therefore oppose the transfer of East-West differences to the Third World.

6. The FRG and France, both firmly embedded in the Atlantic alliance, consider the consolidation of bonds of solidarity between the United States and other members of the Atlantic alliance to be vital. These bonds will be closer the sooner comprehensive consultations take place between Europeans and Americans on a better definition of their joint aims and on a better coordination of their interests. They are determined to promote, with all their strength, mutual understanding between the people and especially with the coming generation on this side and the other side of the Atlantic.

7. The (?difficulties) of the world economy make it necessary in their opinion for Western governments to contribute -- through an energetic revival of international cooperation -- to a reduction in unemployment, to economic growth and to the development of international trade. This policy must also include monetary policy. The extremely high level of interest rates in the United States has very grave consequences for the European economies. The FRG and France will energetically strive, together with their partners in the community, to master this situation. To this end they will strive to get the support of their partners in the community. For this purpose they will launch initiatives to stimulate investment and to allow their companies to strengthen their capacity for innovation and modernization. The FRG and France are determined to continue and stimulate anew their cooperation in (?large-scale) industrial projects and technological developments.

8. The Federal chancellor of the FRG and the president of the French Republic have, in the spirit of the French-German Treaty of 22 January 1963, decided that their two countries will coordinate their foreign policy more closely.

In this spirit they also decided to hold a (word indistinct) exchange of views between the two governments on security questions.

Schmidt 'Very Satisfied'

LD251348 Hamburg DPA in German 1315 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, at the end of the French-German summit in the Elysee Palace at midday today, said that he was "very happy and very satisfied" with the results. Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand said that French-German friendship would be further deepened. The joint statement, which urges a new upturn in Europe as soon as possible will, in Schmidt's words, "make an impression in Warsaw, Moscow, and in Western capitals." In conclusion Schmidt pointed to the 20th anniversary of the Elysee treaty next year, which "brilliantly proved its worth."

Mauroy Holds Breakfast Meeting

NC251427 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 25 Feb 82

[By Daniele de Meyer]

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (AFP) -- Increasing Franco-German convergence in the economic sector emerged today at an "economic breakfast" here between French Premier Pierre Mauroy, Finance Minister Jacques Delors, Budget Minister Laurent Fabius and West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer accompanied by Otto Schlecht who is secretary of state for economy.

The gathering took place as part of the 39th Franco-German summit meeting. It covered international, European and national topics, officials at the premier's office said. There was growing convergence on the adverse effects of U.S. economic policy, particularly high American interest rates [and] also on the way both countries could handle unemployment.

The French side welcomed West Germany's readiness to further growth through investment, which lined up to some extent with French strategy. Europe's economic future was a major topic, along with the two nations' position in the European Economic Community (EEC). Mr Mauroy gave assurances to West German colleagues on his government's intentions in the field of "winning back the home market."

Mr Schlecht advised the French to call it "a policy for encouraging competitiveness". It would be less controversial. Mr Mauroy urged for a "more coherent and stronger" external economic policy on the part of the EEC. He affirmed that countries like the United States and Japan, who posed as champions of liberalism, had protection systems that were far tougher in fact than those adopted by the West European countries.

The West Germans at the meeting criticized the functioning of the EEC institutions, which they saw as too bureaucratic. Mr Mauroy said that France, now up before the European Court and suspected of "protectionist intentions", had less severe views than West Germany on this subject.

After the meeting, close aides of Mr Mauroy said the two sides agreed that Franco-German entente was still the keystone of European cooperation. In the face of U.S. economic policy, "a certain egocentrism" by the British, and the absence of new projects at EEC level, France and West Germany had to boost their cooperation in all spheres, particularly in monetary, technical and financial affairs, they said.

The summit, which featured eight hours of talks between French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, wound up with a lunch at the residence of Bonn's ambassador here.

GOVERNMENT WILL LAUNCH SPY SATELLITE IN 1986

PM191213 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Feb 82 pp 1, 15

[Jean-Paul Croize article: "A Spy Satellite for France"]

[Text] France is being equipped with spy satellites. The news should be officially confirmed in a month or two. Indeed, the government has given the go-ahead for the production of an initial device which will be put into orbit in 4 years' time, 1986. This satellite, named SAMRO, will make our country the third nation in the world to practice "space surveillance." Of course that surveillance will still be less accurate than that which has been performed by the Russians and Americans for 20 years now. But thanks to the "electronic vision" with which this device will be equipped, it will nonetheless make it possible to detect strategic installations or armored vehicle movements anywhere in the world. Hence France will be better able to react if there are problems in the regions in which it is diplomatically or militarily involved.

The idea of giving France a space surveillance capability is not new. Strategists have been considering it since the middle of the last decade. And since 1977 the Defense Ministry has been making a financial contribution to the production of the civilian spot observation satellites which the country will launch in 1984 and 1985. So far the SAMRO -- military reconnaissance and observations satellite -- project has not received any official consent. But that is now imminent: An inner Defense Council meeting will be held at the end of March or during April to ratify the manufacture of the device already under way in Toulouse with an industrial assembly similar to that used for the two spot satellites. Matra will produce the satellite itself in cooperation with the National Aerospace Industry Company [SNIAS], while the provision of the ground observations reception stations will be entrusted to SNIAS and the European Propulsion Company, which has already been chosen to provide the spot reception equipment.

From the technological viewpoint SAMRO will differ radically from the Soviet and American spy satellites. The latter use the principle of photography, which forces their satellites to fly very low (at an altitude of between 150 and 180 km) in order to provide materials revealing details several centimeters in dimension. There is a high price for that performance: Because they maneuver at such low altitudes, these satellites can stay in orbit for scarcely more than a few months, and the retrieval of the photographs they take over zones of tension requires both the Americans and the Soviets to carry out complex missions to recover the capsules containing the films ejected by those satellites.

To give some idea of the spending involved in this type of activity, it is important to know that in 1981 alone the USSR launched some 30 Cosmos spy satellites, and in the United States the space surveillance budget is higher than that of the CIA.

On the other side of the Atlantic spy satellites are divided into two ultrasophisticated categories: the "big birds" weighing 4 tons which fly at altitudes of less than 200 km and spy in two modes, with a resolution of a few meters on a routine mission and a few centimeters over a "hot zone"; and, much higher, at an altitude of 36,000 km, the Americans have placed "forward monitoring" satellites [satellites de "veille avancee"] equipped with detectors sensitive to infrared and X-rays. The latter have the role of detecting the launching of missiles -- by means of the heat they produce -- and the radioactivity released by nuclear explosions.

France, which was, of course, unable to make the financial effort necessary for establishing and maintaining such a network, turned to another system; SAMRO will be a "video spy" equipped with an electronic rather than an optical eye. The light intensity it registers will be translated into numerical data by an on-board computer which will relay its information in the form of radio waves each time the satellite passes over the national territory.

This procedure, similar to the one designed for the civilian spot satellites, will have several advantages. First, that of being relatively inexpensive. Like the spot satellites, it will be possible to place SAMRO at an altitude of around 800 km, which will give it several years of life, limited only by the durability of the on-board equipment. Second, its orbit will be "polar." It will orbit the globe via the poles -- a trajectory which, combined with the rotation of the earth, will enable it to sweep all regions of the planet in 24 hours. That period will be reduced to 12 hours -- and even less over some regions -- if, as some people think, two spy satellites are in fact launched. On the balance sheet SAMRO should not cost more than Fr2 billion, launching (atop the Ariane rocket) and ground reception system included.

As far as the results are concerned, the electronic system chosen has been sufficiently "refined" over the past few years to provide materials which can be used by the military: The system developed by Matra for the spot family will reveal ground details of a dimension of slightly less than 10 meters. And defense circles maintain that the resolution offered by SAMRO will be even better. In any case, the "gaze" of the French spy satellite will certainly disturb the established order which has prevailed in this sphere for around 20 years: The Soviets have already made an official protest at the United Nations, demanding that all satellites capable of revealing details smaller than 50 meters in dimension should be the subject of a procedure aimed at preventing the owners from publishing those observations without the consent of the countries observed.

The "Blue Satellites"

With SAMRO, France will be able to be informed virtually instantaneously of troop movements at any point in the world. Finally, it should also be stressed that France is planning to use its new access to the sphere of space observation to create, in the framework of the United Nations, an international agency of "blue satellites": spy satellites enabling any country which feels threatened by another country to appeal to the cosmos -- and to this agency's bodies -- to confirm its anxieties.

Very advanced technical and diplomatic studies have already been made to prepare the way in which that agency would operate. At the technical level it would be possible to process the materials electronically and to juggle with their resolution to reveal only the things which prove vital on a given territory, while completely respecting the "privacy" of neighboring regions.

MITTERRAND TALKS ON U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

NC251724 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand expressed support here today for "the American plan for development of the Caribbean," but said he differs strongly with President Ronald Reagan's assessment of the military situation in Central America.

Mr Mitterrand, in remarks following the latest Franco-West German summit here, said the development plan, although perhaps not quite what France would have produced, "points in the right direction."

On Central America, however, he said that everyone knew France's position "toward the claims and opinions of most of the peoples of Central America who aspire to be masters of their own destiny and to escape from the oligarchies that dominate them and the dictatorships that have bloodied them."

"Greater understanding of their problems by the West," he said, "might save them from despair and turning toward a camp that could give them the weapons and the means.

"Between President Reagan and myself there is a difference of analysis on Central America and I fervently hope that our two countries, which are friends, can constantly discuss this to avoid mistakes."

U.S. 'Pressuring' Socialists

PM221325 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The American authorities are bringing pressure to bear on the French Socialist leaders to change their open attitude toward certain Latin American countries and liberation movements. According to the PS, very pressing action has been taken at a time when a PS delegation headed by Assistant National Secretary for International Relations Hutzinger is in that region.

The PS thinks that the postponement of the Socialist International bureau meeting, which was to be held in Caracas 24 and 25 February, was decided "after such approaches." The French Socialist delegation is to visit Nicaragua, Cuba, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Panama.

ROK MINISTER VISITS WITH MITTERRAND, CHEYSSON

PM251025 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-Yong, on an official visit to France, met with Messrs Mitterrand and Beregovoy at the Elysee Palace 22 February for 1 hour 40 minutes. Among other things, Mr No delivered to the head of state a message from General Chon, President of the Republic of South Korea, presenting Seoul's viewpoints concerning the reunification of the peninsula and urging a favorable evolution of relations with France. On leaving the Elysee Palace Mr No said that he had had "a friendly and satisfying conversation" with Mr Mitterrand.

The South Korean side is also satisfied with Mr No's talks Monday evening with Messrs Jobert and Cheysson. The French external relations minister, who gave a working dinner for Mr No, will visit South Korea this year, according to South Korean sources. On Tuesday, after visiting the Tricastin nuclear power plant and lunching at the Nuclear Energy Commission, Mr No gave a reception at Paris' Crillon Hotel. He left France at the end of the day.

QATAR HAS 'CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE' IN FRANCE

PM241311 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Feb 82 p 5

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The Qatar Government Seems To Have 'Frozen' the Development of Economic Relations with France"]

[Excerpts] Doha -- Qatar is rejoicing. The 230,000 or so inhabitants of this tiny emirate on the Arab-Persian Gulf are celebrating this Monday, 22 February, the 10th anniversary of the accession to power of Shaykh Khalifa ibn Hamad al-Thani, who is called here the "builder of the modern state."

But even though the leaders have some reasons to feel pleased with the domestic situation, the situation in the region is causing them very great concern. In their view the Iranian Revolution, the war between Tehran and Baghdad and, above all, the Israeli-Arab conflict are dangerous factors of destabilization.

An Israeli offensive against Palestinians in Lebanon leading to a confrontation with the Syrian army, they say, could well result in an extension of the war to the entire Near East, involving the Gulf countries in one way or another. A confrontation with the Western powers which support Israel would become unavoidable, to the Soviet Union's greatest advantage. The Qataris have long hoped for understanding from Europe in general and France in particular to enable them to avoid a head-to-head with Moscow and its allies. Hence, the disillusioned comments, stamped with bitterness, which can be heard everywhere about the French Government's Near East policy.

[French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson's recent statements, which were supposed to be reassuring, made both before and during his visit to the neighboring emirate of Abu Dhabi "have satisfied only those willing to be satisfied with them," Dr Hasan Kamil, minister counsellor to the ruler, told us. The government press has been denouncing France's "double talk," and the main daily newspaper AR-RAYAH has not hesitated to write that "the mask which hid Paris' partiality for the Zionist state has dropped."

The crisis of confidence goes much deeper than one may be inclined to believe. "Your government lacks credibility," a high official, who wants to remain unnamed, told us after quoting various statements deemed pro-Israeli made by Mr Cheysson and Mr Mitterrand. The "little sentence" uttered by the head of state on 9 December 1981 concerning the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank or in Jordan" -- that is, outside the borders of former Palestine -- is still "rankling" despite the assurance given by Mr Cheysson during an interview last week that such a state should naturally be born on the soil of the territories occupied by Israel. "We will be quite prepared to believe the French minister of external relations when he reiterates his statement in an official document to which we could refer," a personality close to the sovereign stated. According to that personality, France's sincerity will be demonstrated when Paris recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Like the other Gulf states, Qatar has so far refrained from officially criticizing French policy. Everybody is awaiting the results of Mr Mitterrand's visit to Israel next month. "At first sight, this visit arouses suspicion inasmuch as it seems to be an expression of support for Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy," the minister counsellor to the court began. "However, in view of President Mitterrand's perspicacity and his attachment to peoples' right to self-determination, we have not given up hope that he will exert pressure on Mr Begin's government to induce it to adopt a policy of peace."

Meanwhile, everything seems to indicate that the Qatari Government has decided to "freeze" the development of its economic relations with France. Negotiations concerning certain matters have been dragging on, and the signing of contracts has been "postponed." The Renault state enterprise has been put on the Boycott Bureau blacklist because of its relations with Israel. Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, who is also head of the sovereign's office, denies any hidden motives and emphasizes that "only 300 French companies have been blacklisted, whereas more than 2,900 American companies have found themselves in a similar situation." This comparison could also serve as a warning which is especially disturbing because France is both one of the main purchases of Qatari oil and principal supplier of arms to the shaykhdom's army.

ETA GROUP ANNOUNCES RETURN TO ARMED STRUGGLE

LD251944 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] San Sebastian -- The majority wing of ETA-Politico-Militar [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Political-Military Organization], which henceforth will call itself ETA-Politico-Militar Octava Asamblea [Eighth Assembly], officially announced today that it is breaking the truce initiated a year ago and thus is returning to the armed struggle. This announcement was made at a press conference a few hours ago at an unspecified place. This wing of the terrorist organization comprises approximately 75 to 76 percent of the political-military section. As you will recall, last Monday, the 22d, the other group, the self-styled Seventh Assembly, announced that it will hold to the truce.

LABOR MINISTER MEETS WITH ANARCHIST UNION

NC222017 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Anarchist trade unionists had an official meeting with the government here today -- the first of its kind since the end of the Spanish Civil War. The 90-minute meeting, between Labor Minister Santiago Rodriguez-Miranda and the anarchist CNT (National Labor Confederation), was called at the CNT's request.

Afterward, CNT General Secretary Jose Bondia told reporters, "For the first time in 42 years, the state and the anti-state sat down to talk." He described the meeting as signalling a "change of mood" on the government's part. Although the CNT has strongly criticised the government's trade union policy, it has also expressed the wish for normalisation of CNT-government relations.

The meeting however centered on the complicated issue of returning to the trade unions the property confiscated from them under the Franco dictatorship.

The question was the subject of an agreement last June between the government on one side and the two major unions, the pro-communist CCOO (Workers Unions) and the socialist UGT (General Workers Union), on the other.

The agreement is in two parts. First, between 1982 and 1984 the state will pay 2,400 million pesetas (about 24 million dollars) to the unions in damages. Mr Bondia however said the CNT considers the clause to be both anti-union and unconstitutional to the extent that such a subsidy might create union dependence on the state.

But he asked Mr Rodriguez-Miranda for speedy application of the second part of the agreement, covering the return to the unions of property that they owned before the civil war. The buildings and offices in question are either occupied by civil servants or vacant and dilapidated.

Mr Bondia said the CNT delegates handed Mr Rodriguez-Miranda a file with property deeds to 152 buildings throughout the country. Mr Rodriguez-Miranda, on his side, suggested to the delegates that the CNT's archives, now in Amsterdam, should be transferred to Spain to be made accessible to the public.

TALKS CONTINUE BETWEEN JUAN CARLOS, HASSAN II

LD252034 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Angel Gomes report on talks held between King Juan Carlos and King Hassan II of Morocco on 25 February in Palma de Mallorca]

[Text] The Moroccan monarch said that within the framework of the meetings he has recently been holding with Arab and Western leaders, the meeting with King Juan Carlos will be especially important since Spain is a neighboring country with which he is interested in maintaining good relations. Hassan II announced that the Moroccan Government has awarded the building of an industrial complex for the production of superphosphates worth $200 million to a Spanish-Japanese consortium which will be the biggest of its kind in the world. This was one of the bilateral subjects of greatest importance arising during the talks.

Present at the meeting were Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca and Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta. At no point did the talks touch on the Spanish-Moroccan conflict over Ceuta and Melilla. As for international politics, many subjects were discussed, including the situation in Egypt, the Middle East and a brief mention of the Western Sahara.

Hassan II hosted a luncheon for King Juan Carlos in the hotel where he is staying and tonight the Spanish king will host a banquet in the Marivent Palace.

GOVERNMENT WON'T OBSERVE SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

LD182326 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, has concluded his official visit to Mexico. During a press conference given by the minister, Perez-Llorca said that Spain proposes as the only solution to the problem of El Salvador negotiation between the moderate sectors, excluding the radicals of both sides. Perez-Llorca said that Spain will not send observers to the elections in El Salvador and he condemned the violation of human rights by the country's junta and also the intervention of other countries in the conflict.

The Spanish minister discounted the possibility of the elections being a solution to the internal problems of El Salvador. Perez-Llorca did not condemn the sending of arms by the United States to this Central American country, but he said that Spain is setting an example by sending to the countries in the area food, medication, transportation equipment and peaceful material in general. The Spanish foreign minister also criticized the position of France as expressed in the French-Mexican declaration which recognizes the armed and political opposition in El Salvador.

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER SEEKS EXTENSION OF USSR TREATY

PM251513 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] In an interview published by UUSI SUOMI Sunday [21 February] Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa said that the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty between Finland and the Soviet Union should be extended as soon as possible. Sorsa pointed out that now is the right time to extend the treaty. The precise time will be decided by President Mauno Koivisto, who in his election campaign said that there is good reason to prepare to extend the treaty as such, the prime minister said.

The Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty was first signed in 1948 and has twice been extended -- in 1955 and 1970. Sorsa also said in the interview that he was considering whether he could remain chairman of the Socialist International's Disarmament Group now that he is Finnish prime minister.

NORWAY

WILLOCH OPPOSES WEAKENING OF TIES WITH U.S.

PM250947 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt] "Disagreement with U.S. policies in other parts of the world does not lessen the need for cooperation between the United States and Europe in the political and military defense of our continent. A weakening of this cooperation would mean the increased risk of attacks from the other side, or, in other words, an increased risk of catastrophe," Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said at a Young Conservative jubilee meeting this weekend.

The prime minister pointed out that at present El Salvador is the center of much Norwegian attention. "We are witnessing cruelties which we must react to very strongly. But we have no evidence for assuming the guerrillas are undisputed champions of democracy and all the guerrillas' opponents the opposite." "We have no reason," Willoch went on, "to claim that the will of the people would be victorious if only the United States ceased supporting one side in the civil war. However, we can safely assert that lasting peace and freedom in Central America can only be achieved through fundamental social and economic reforms and constructive aid. When we have to choose some line of reaction, we must never forget that the most important aim of our security policy is to ensure peace and security.

"We have a right and a duty to speak our mind when we disagree with our allies' policies," the prime minister said, "But our involvement in problems in other parts of the world must not take such a form as to unnecessarily weaken Atlantic cooperation, on which peace in our part of the world, and consequently the rest of the world, is dependent. It is this framework which gives the best foundation for our continued endeavors for freedom and human rights, both inside and outside the alliance's geographical area," Willoch stressed.

SWEDEN

POLES ALLOW RESUMPTION OF TOURIST TRAVEL

LD251946 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] As of April it will again be possible to travel to Poland as a tourist, according to a decision by the Polish authorities today. However, only group travel with pre-booked arrangements will be allowed. According to the Polish Tourist Agency ORBIS in Stockholm, trips from Sweden will be organized to seven different towns in Poland, including Gdansk, Poznan and Warsaw.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS CRITICIZE PAPANDREOU VISIT

TA251718 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of President Rauf Denktas this morning and discussed the Cyprus issue, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's forthcoming visit to Cyprus and its possible consequences. In a statement at the end of the meeting, Government Spokesman and Foreign Minister Kenan Atakol said Papandreou's visit is aimed at provoking the Greek Cyrpiots, stopping the ongoing intercommunal talks and internationalizing the Cyprus issue. Pointing out that this situation will make the solution of the Cyprus problem more difficult and lead to an impasse, Atakol said this adventurist attitude by the Papandreou and Greek Cypriot administration twosome shows they are not in favor of a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

Atakol explained that the intercommunal talks were started following the acceptance by both sides of the document comprising Waldheim's views, adding: The Turkish Cypriot side believes the problem can be solved through the intercommunal talks and is therefore refraining from actions that would adversely affect the issue. We hope the Greek Cypriot people will not be taken in by Papandreou's wishes, abandon the intercommunal talks and become a tool of Papandreou's adventurism.

ROLANDHIS HITS TURKISH MISSING PERSONS STAND

NC251945 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis issued a statement this evening denouncing the Turkish side for filibuster tactics in the missing persons issue with the aim of foiling a substantive investigation into the fate of the missing persons. Rolandhis said the Greek Cypriot side went into the new phase of the work of the investigating committee on 10 February with good will and in a constructive spirit, hoping that the procedural problems would be resolved, mainly in view of the proposals that had been submitted by the UN secretary general's representative on the committee. Unfortunatley, the statement adds, once again the entire attempt clashed with the filibustering by the Turkish side, which not only insists on its well-known intransigent positions but also has proceeded with new refusals on the participation by observers in the meetings of the committee as was agreed upon at a meeting between the chairman of the pan-Cypriot committee of relatives of missing persons and Mr Denktas in March 1981.

Mr Rolandhis said that in a final concession for solution of the procedural issues, the Greek Cypriot side at the committee meeting of 12 February accepted in their entirety the proposals the UN secretary general's representative, Pilloud, submitted on 26 November 1981 and called on the Turkish side to do the same so that the committee's investigation task may begin. However, he went on, the Turkish side persistently refuses to accept these proposals, thus leading the committee to a deadlock.

Under these circumstances, the statement adds, the government, with the agreement of the committee of missing persons' relatives, has no choice but to denounce this negative stand by the Turkish side, which, as has been proven, seeks endless discussions on procedural matters with the objective of foiling the start of the substantive investigation into the fate of missing persons. Mr Rolandhis concluded: The government, with the cooperation of the committee of missing persons' relatives, is making an assessment of the situation and will take the necessary measures toward the appropriate promotion of the issue.

PAPANDREOU WARNS MILITARY AGAINST INTERFERENCE

NC251412 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense Papandreou defined the goals of Greece's national strategy in a very important speech delivered at the Pentagon today to senior officers of the three branches of the general staff. Mr Papandreou among other things said the country's defense policy is linked fully with its domestic policy. He stressed that strategy must be formulated on the basis of national interests within the framework of the correlation of forces locally and worldwide.

The prime minister reiterated the Greek stance on participation in NATO by stressing that guaranteed eastern borders and receipt of military aid are necessary to preserve the balance of peace in the Aegean. The Aegean, Cyprus and Hellenism, Mr Papandreou added, are linked issues. The basic axis of foreign policy is close cooperation with the Arab world and the Greek desire for detente, peace and arms limitation.

To the armed forces in particular, Prime Minister Papandreou stressed the need to preserve discipline and allegiance among the cadres. He stressed that any undermining of his work that may arise through armed forces' interference in politics will not be tolerated.

PAPANDREOU CLARIFIES REMARKS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC251542 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Statement by Prime Minister Papandreou released by Greek Embassy in Nicosia]

[Text] The excerpt of my interview in yesterday's FINANCIAL TIMES concerning the Cyprus issue is not contrary to our acceptance of the bicommunal dialogue under UN auspices. It aimed only at pointing out:

A. The fact that, even though many years have lapsed since the beginning of the dialogue, not even an approximately acceptable just solution of the Cyprus issue has resulted.

B. Although the dialogue is being conducted formally between the two communities, in essence it is a Nicosia-Ankara dialogue.

As also follows from our joint statement of last Monday, both President Kiprianou and I agree that all possibilities of the present dialogue should be exhausted, even if for the above reasons we are not possessed by optimism, while at the same time we have undertaken initiatives at international levels.

Finally, it should be stressed that even under ideal conditions the dialogue between the two communities concerns only the internal aspect of the Cyprus issue. There is always -- and it is predominant -- the international aspect, which is that 36.3 percent of Cyprus territory is occupied by Turkish armed forces.

JOURNALISTS CRITICIZE GREEK MOVES AGAINST PRESS

TA251723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Ankara Journalists Association president, Beyhan Cenkci, has told the International Journalists Union that the Greek Government is obstructing the functioning of Turkish journalists. In an application following the Greek request to expel a Turkish journalist in Athens, Cem Basar, Cenkci said the Greek Government is creating a closed society by destroying the press bridges that link the nations of the free world. Pointing out that the attitude adopted toward Turkish journalists in Greece could spread and threaten the representatives of the entire free world press, Cenkci noted: A warning by the free world press organizations to Greek Prime Minister Papandreou could avert a dangerous move aimed at creating abysses between communities.

PROSECUTOR CHARGES DISK AFFILIATED WITH TCP

TA251618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Istanbul, 25 Feb (AA) -- Martial law court of Istanbul was told Wednesday that DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] leaders were affiliated with the illegal Turkish Communist Party [TCP]. The military prosecutor reading out the 817 page indictment said the cassettes found at DISK headquarters included [word indistinct] "Voice of TCP" radio, he said, adding that TCP publications had been distributed to workers through DISK.

COURT RATIFIES DEATH SENTENCE ON KILLER OF 7

TA251725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Military Court of Appeals has ratified the death penalty passed by the 1st Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command on Ali Bulent Orkan, one of the suspects in the Piyangotepe massacre. Orkan and his two friends on 16 May 1979 entered a coffee house in Ankara's Etlik Piyangotepe district, forced the occupants to lie down and fired shots at random. Seven persons were killed and another two were wounded in the incident.

BRIEFS

OECD LOAN AGREEMENT -- An agreement on a $19 million loan from Austria within the framework of the OECD special aid program has been signed in Vienna. The loan will be used to import raw materials, durable goods and equipment for hydroelectric power stations. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Feb 82 TA]

EXPORT, IMPORT FIGURES -- According to the State Statistics Institute, export of industrial goods during 1981 grew by 118 percent in comparison with 1980. Agricultural exports, on the other hand, increased by 33 percent and mined exports by 1 percent. Of $4.70 billion in exports in 1981, industrial exports contributed $2.29 billion. Tobacco was the largest agricultural export, increasing by 69 percent over exports the year before. Imports during 1981 reached $8.91 billion. This represents an increase of 16 percent in comparison to 1980. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82 TA]

EXPORT OF SEA PRODUCTS -- An Agriculture and Forestry Ministry official has said that out of a total of 460,241 tons of sea products caught, 12,145 tons worth 3.441 billion liras were exported in 1981. [Andara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1500 GMT 22 Feb 82 TA]

WORKER REMITTANCES -- Remittances to Turkey by Turkish workers abroad totaled $2.5 billion in 1981. This amount had decreased to an average of $982 million a year between 1976 and 1978. [Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1525 GMT 22 Feb 82 TA]

STATE INVESTMENTS -- Investment in state-owned companies reached 677 billion liras in 1981, government sources said. The total is expected to reach 921 billion in 1982. The largest investment will be made in the field of energy, to be followed by investments in manufacturing, transportation and agriculture. [Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1605 GMT 22 Feb 82 TA]

TOURISM REVENUES -- Turkey's net revenues from tourism in 1981 totaled $282 million. Some 1.45 million tourists visited Turkey last year. This is an increase of 170,000 over the year before. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Feb 82 TA]

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CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN VISITS VIENNA

AU010936 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 27 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- On 26 February a meeting was held in Vienna between Comrade Luis Corvalan, chairman of the Communist Party of Chile, and the representatives of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE]. On the KPOE's side, the talks were attended by: Comrade Franz Muhri, party chairman; Comrade Michael Graber, politburo member; Comrade Hans Steiner, Central Committee member and head of its Foreign Relations Department; and Comrade Wolfgang Rainer, Central Committee member and chairman of the Austrian Community Youth [KJOE]. The meeting provided an opportunity for an intensive exchange of information about the political development in Chile and in Austria, about the Austrian communists; initiatives to defend the interests of the working people against the state-monopolist exploitation system, and about the Chilean communists' and antifascists' struggle against the rascist Pinochet regime. In this context, the KPOE representatives expressed their close solidarity with the fraternal Chilean Party. Both sides firmly rejected the policy of imperialist interference pursued by the United States in favor of keeping in power fascist military regimes in Latin America. It is particularly the U.S. military aid for the military dictatorship in El Salvador which constitutes a brutal violation of international law and human rights.

Both sides expressed the gravest concern regarding the Reagan administration's armament policy and confrontation course. On the other hand, they welcomed the repeated endeavors of the Soviet Union to achieve an arms freeze on the basis of security for all sides, and to ensure a continuation of the process of detente. In this context the importance of the peace movement was also underscored. Both parties agreed that it was necessary to firmly support the PZPR and the Warsaw Government in their endeavors to overcome the economic and social crisis, to defend socialism, to complete the process of renewal and to avoid internationalization of the problems that have developed there. Likewise, they stressed the need for increasing the endeavors to strengthen the cohesion of the communist world movement and to find new forms of collaboration of all anti-imperialist forces. The talks were held in a climate of fraternal affinity.

MBFR SESSION CONSIDERS NEW EASTERN PLAN

AU261258 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] At the East-West troop reduction conference in Vienna, the NATO countries yesterday promised to carefully study the new Eastern two-phase plan submitted last week, but in a first reaction pointed out that essential demands of the West were not given consideration in this plan. NATO adheres to its basic view that a settlement of the controversial data question is an inalienable prerequisite for controlled troop reductions. FRG chief delegate Ambassador Walter Boss, who was the only speaker at the 297th session, outlined the Western viewpoint and assured that the NATO countries would conscientiously examine to what extent the new Eastern initiative could bring progress at the Vienna conference. He said it was to be welcomed that the East was not proceeding from a collective basis as regards freezing the numerical strength of armed forces between phases one and two, as had been demanded from the very beginning by the West.

The West German chief delegate demanded that within the framework of the collective ceilings to be fixed for both sides, each should be able to freely determine the extent of each participating country's contribution to the reduction in line with requirements, and that these quotas should not be stipulated in advance. On 18 February, the Warsaw Pact countries had submitted a modified two-phase plan which, in their opinion, goes a very long way toward meeting Western views and opens good chances for leading the Vienna conference out of the cul de sac. According to this proposal, the United States is to reduce its troops in Central Europe by 13,000 men in phase one, while the Soviet Union would reduce its troops by 20,000 soldiers. In phase two all other direct participants in the Vienna negotiations are to reduce their troop strength. For each side, a collective ceiling of 900,000 men is to be agreed on.

SCHMIDT VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PM241525 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Jacques Amalric and Bernard Brigouleix interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn: "Any West German Leader Always Bears in Mind Our 16 Million Compatriots Living On the Other Side of the Dividing Line" -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] The growth of pacifism in West Germany and the caution with which you reacted to the Warsaw coup aroused some strong feelings in France. We would first like to ask you whether there is a risk of seeing the FRG sink into some kind of isolationism, of national neutralism? Of course you do not agree with that analysis, but can you explain your position to us?

[Answer] I certainly do not agree. I do not agree either with the terminology or with the idea that such dangers might exist. Of course any German political leader always bears in mind the 16 million Germans living on the other side of the dividing line. Any Frenchman should understand that because, if France were divided, every Frenchman would think of his compatriots on the other side too. Anybody who did not behave in that way would be immoral. But that does not lead to any kind of neutralism.

It is because the 60 million Germans living in the FRG do not want to come under the communist system that they joined the Atlantic alliance and remain faithful to it. Recent opinions polls showed that almost 80 percent of West Germans are in favor of a close alliance with the West. That is an enormous majority. It would be interesting to know whether there was such a big majority in favor of the alliance in France. This is due to the fact that Germans absorb news from the other half of Germany almost every day, and most of it is not very pleasant; quite the reverse, most of it is terrible. They are aware of what is at stake for them.

Regarding pacifism, it is possible that among young intellectuals we have a higher percentage of conscientious objectors than other countries. That is probable. I do not know the exact figures for the United States has abolished conscription. That is an easier solution than placing that burden on young people.

[Question] It is a very difficult distinction to draw.

[Answer] I realize that. But the same situation exists in East Germany; there are demonstrations by a peace movement in the communist part of the country too. And that is natural. The people in the two halves of the country know that they are living on the central theater of a potential war. The people in the two parts of the country know that the preservation of peace does not depend on them.

Some 25 years ago I was already dealing with defense policy in parliament. When I met French people or other European neighbors, I was sometimes asked suspiciously whether a new militarism was not emerging in Germany. So, I beg you, take care in your criticism: You used to fear a new German militarism, and history has shown that you were wrong. Do not be overcritical of alleged pacifism, because history will prove you wrong. Do not criticize the Germans from two extreme viewpoints, which cancel each other out and neither of which reflects the facts.

I do not believe that we have too many pacifists. You should not confuse what is called the peace movement with pacifism. It is something different.

[Question] Do you think that the specific nature of the German situation resulting from the partition could be more important than the Iron Curtain and the FRG's place in the West?

[Answer] There is a specific nature, but it is not more important than the Iron Curtain. Our special situation is the result of the Iron Curtain's existence, of the country's division. There is no other divided country in Europe. Of course, underlying the suspicions which can be detected in your questions is the fact that, if united, the two parts of Germany would have 75 million inhabitants, which is a large number compared with the other European nations. That is why some people who claim to recognize German national aspirations would be extremely worried if reunification really became a practical possibility.

[Question] From an economic viewpoint, that would be an enormous power.

[Answer] Yes, economically speaking, but also in terms of manpower and in military terms. But I wash my hands of that. The German constitution states that Germans should be unified again. Nobody knows when that will happen, but anybody in office like me who has taken an oath on the constitution is obliged to respect the constitution's preamble.

[Question] For a long time relations between Bonn and East Berlin developed parallel with East-West relations. We now have the impression that the former are much better than the latter.

[Answer] No they are not good, they are not even normal. When I saw Honecker (East German Communist Party first secretary) I openly told journalists on East German soil that we were still a long way from good-neighborly relations, that we had not yet reached reasonable relations. We are a long way from them.

"No Question of Punishing My Compatriots"

[Question] What were your feelings on the morning of 13 December when you learned of the events in Poland while visiting East Germany? Did you think of leaving immediately?

[Answer] No, I did not think of that. It was entirely out of the question. Why should I have punished my German compatriots for something which had just happened in another country? Something about which I really had no reliable information that Sunday morning. No, there was no question of that. When I speak of punishing my compatriots, it is because they had been hoping for that visit for a long time. I personally was motivated by the desire to give hope and confidence in their future to the 16 million Germans living on the other side.

That was the reason for my visit. And I think I succeeded. Why should I have destroyed that because of the Polish tragedy? The GDR had clearly not sent troops into Poland, and it obviously had no influence over what was happening in Warsaw. I had the impression that Honecker was as surprised as I. In retrospect, the secret services invent many things and tell the flabbergasted world that they knew everything in advance. But I saw no secret service telling any government chief before 13 December that something of that kind was being planned for that date.

[Question] What is your position on the problem of the Polish debt?

[Answer] I am sorry, but I cannot answer that.

[Question] And what is your position on the sanctions requested by the United States?

[Answer] There is not the slightest difference between our position and the French position. And I think that they, like us, will not change it.

[Question] Do you think that sanctions could be used effectively as a means of exerting pressure on the Soviet and Polish authorities?

[Answer] It is difficult to extrapolate on the basis of the Polish tragedy. It was a tragedy long before 13 December. It was an economic and psychological tragedy. The events of 13 December, the shootings -- all that came in addition to the existing factors.

I do not think that the West can do anything, but it should morally condemn the proclamation of martial law, the arrest of 6,000 people and the break in dialogue between the state, the church and Solidarity. We should call for those three measures to be reversed. In addition, the West should continue its economic aid when the Polish military government has met those demands. The Poles will then need economic aid to remedy their very difficult economic situation.

At present I feel very very deep compassion for the Polish nation -- very deep compassion. I think that feeling is shared by very many Germans. They are sending several tens of thousands of food parcels to Poland, worth DM100 million. Those are personal, individual initiatives. That is a great deal; there is great compassion in this country and also a feeling of impotence. What practical steps can we take to improve the situation in Poland? Nobody really knows.

[Question] What do you think about Mr Wehner's (chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group) trip to Warsaw?

[Answer] I am anxious to hear what he has to say on his return.

[Question] Did he go there with your blessing?

[Answer] I was not informed of that visit in advance. He is not a government member.

The Threat of a World Depression

[Question] East-West relations are not everything. In the past few years we have witnessed the start of North-South dialogue. Do you think it could be extended?

[Answer] Yes, it would be a great mistake to transfer East-West tension into North-South relations. The world economic recession which could turn into a depression is affecting the Third World's economic capacities and well-being in a much more acute way than it is affecting our own economic achievements, be it in France, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy or Britain.

There are East-West tensions, especially between the two superpowers. There are tensions stemming from the Polish tragedy, which affect your people, my people and others too. But we should not ignore the fact that the world economic situation is equally dangerous. We are experiencing the highest unemployment level since 1936. We have the highest interest rates ever seen in all the European countries. So far nobody has put forward a remedy. There are partial and national remedies, but so far nobody has made a great general effort to end the recession which threatens to take on proportions comparable to that of the thirties. This problem is discussed much too little and other questions much too much. Unemployment in the Northern Hemisphere and famine in the Southern Hemisphere are leading to a social and political destabilization which increases the chances of communist influence and other destabilizing influences.

[Question] France has just signed what we call a political agreement on gas with Algeria. Would you be prepared to sign a similar agreement?

[Answer] I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the terms of that agreement to answer your question. But I can tell you that I am in favor of stabilizing the export prices of raw materials from developing countries. I do not know whether the French-Algerian agreement goes in that direction, but I think it does.

[Question] Are you optimistic about the outcome of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, or do you regard them as a show?

[Answer] If it was just a show it would be a major disaster. My impression is that the Russians and Americans are having serious negotiations. They intend to reach an agreement. I presume that they both know that there is still a great deal to be done before a compromise can be reached.

We Germans made great efforts in 1977, 1978 and early 1979 to persuade the Americans not to ignore the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. We also made great efforts, once the NATO decision to restore the balance of forces had been taken, to convince the Soviet Union that it was in its interest to negotiate reciprocal limitations rather than launch into an arms race. Of course, from the German viewpoint, the mutual zero option would be the most desirable one because we do not particularly want to have new nuclear arms on our territory. But it is absolutely vital for a balance to be attained in this sphere. It is difficult to make predictions, but we do not have much time: At the end of 1983, if no agreement is reached, the American Pershing II and Cruise missiles will be deployed in Europe, and some of them will be deployed on German territory. Nobody can doubt that I will stand by that decision.

The Russians have deployed some 300 mobile SS-20 missiles, each armed with three independent nuclear warheads, and there is nothing of that kind on the West European or American side. That imbalance must be corrected. In this connection, while the two superpowers are seated at the negotiating table in Geneva they should refrain from any propaganda aimed at countries which are not involved and from any public statements which in no way serve those negotiations.

Before the SPD Congress

[Question] Do you think that your personal position on this subject will be strengthened at the end of your party's congress next April?

[Answer] My personal position cannot be changed. I have just obtained a vote of confidence in parliament after explaining that I was demanding confidence for two main reasons: The policy of security in Europe on the one hand and the economic policy on the other. Everybody understood what I was talking about. There are some people in my party who are criticizing those two policies, but they realize that they do not have very much room to maneuver if the facts are taken into account.

[Question] Do you expect a very tough debate, with major divisions?

[Answer] I do expect a debate, but not too tough a one. You should not attach too much importance to a congress. Neither the French nor the German constitution states that governments are directed by party congresses. The opposition parties regard their congresses as very important. Government parties ultimately realize that what really counts is having a majority in parliament, and I think I have that; everybody can see it.

[Question] And how do you view the situation between the Social Democrats and the liberals?

[Answer] They are different parties with different histories, different programs and different electorates. They are certainly not twins nor even brothers, but allies. And you sometimes have small debates among allies. What happens in foreign policy also happens in domestic policy. That does not mean that the alliance is going to collapse, that the coalition is going to collapse. Democracy involves giving interviews and making speeches, and sometimes some of them can produce misunderstandings. Some misunderstandings are very serious. For instance, if you think that Germany will one day abandon its positions in the defense and security sphere or in the sphere of disarmament negotiations, you are mistaken.

[Question] As a Social Democrat, do you think it is possible to have an outside influence on Soviet-type societies without arguing in terms of armaments?

[Answer] My answer is affirmative, although it could only be a limited influence which could make itself felt gradually over a long period.

[Question] Can you give us an example?

[Answer] Contemporary French literature is translated into Russian and published in the Soviet Union. The same applies to contemporary German literature.

Obviously that has an influence. It will not change the structure of Soviet society overnight. It will not change the structure of communist governments or parties, but it has an influence.

That is what I mean by a long period. The same is true of scientific, economic and technological exchanges. I was born and raised in an old commercial city where there is a proverb saying that commerce and economic trade facilitate the establishment of peace by forcing people to talk, to understand each other and depend on each other. Nonetheless, although there are influences, they are, of course, modest compared with the Soviet Union's needs. What we are witnessing in Poland is a crisis in the Soviet-style communist system due to its inability to adapt to the needs of human nature, the trends and needs of a modern society and economy. That system is too rigid to change, adapt and reform. I think that the strongest influences from the West would be beneficial for the peoples living there, but those influences will not be strengthened very quickly.

French-German Cooperation: A Fundamental Need

[Question] How have relations developed between the FRG and the new government majority in France? What kind of relations do you have with Mr Mitterrand? Is it still possible to talk of preferential relations between Paris and Bonn?

[Answer] I have never had the slightest difficulty in adapting to changes of majority when they take place in friendly countries. It is a normal phenomenon which occurs in all countries from time to time, even though it has not occurred in Germany for 12 years.

I do not have the slightest difficulty in listening to Francois Mitterrand or in talking to him. We are about to have our eighth meeting. Since he took office we have had many hours of high-level political exchanges and discussions, on East-West relations, the Near East, intra-European relations, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

I think that the president and his government on the French side and my government and I on the German side will cooperate as harmoniously and with as much mutual understanding as in the 1970's. It is a fundamental necessity for Europe and, consequently also for France for close friendship and alliance to exist between the French and the Germans. It is also a necessity for us Germans. That is understood by the political elite on both sides of the border, be they conservatives, liberals, Social Democrats or socialists; that is why I am really confident about cooperation between our two countries. And I know that my views are shared by your president.

[Question] Are you optimistic about French-German cooperation in intra-European affairs? On the common agricultural policy, the British contribution to the European budget, relations with the United States?

[Answer] Difficulties have arisen several times in the EEC over the past 25 years. They arise, are solved and forgotten. From time to time, as is now the case, the problems are a little more acute, especially since all the EEC members have economic and financial difficulties. But I think that we will overcome those problems, and there is certainly no gulf between the attitudes and opinions which France and Germany have on those questions.

Regarding relations with the United States -- trade negotiations or monetary relations -- France and Germany do not have divergent views either. We view the situation in the same way. No, I think it would be rather difficult to find spheres in which a fundamental difference of views could be detected. Of course, you will sometimes find a specific subject on which we place different emphases. There are also structural differences between France and Germany. For instance, France has nuclear weapons. Germany has none and does not want to join that category of countries. That gives France a different influence from Germany in international affairs.

On the other hand, the French need not only Germany but also German soldiers in planning France's defense. Thus they are, in a way, dependent on the Germans' military contribution, just as we are dependent on the contribution made by the French and the other allies.

We are also agreed on the peaceful use of nuclear energy -- a sphere in which France has made great progress and is leading the way -- and on the need to promote high-technology industries in Europe. For instance, the airbus is busy imposing itself on the international markets.

The Fate of the Franco-German Tank

[Question] With regard to joint projects, what is the position on the Franco-German tank project?

[Answer] That is one of the examples I was seeking to show that there can also be exceptions. But not everything is yet clear, and a final decision has not been made. I am trying to influence the parliamentary defense commission to reverse its conclusions in the interest of even closer cooperation between Paris and Bonn. I am thinking of a process by which cooperation would be possible. But some obstacles are not the result of different policies; they are due to the fact that the Germans do not need a new tank at present. The Leopard tank will serve throughout the 1980's and for the early 1990's. The French, however, clearly need a new tank much earlier -- a decade before the Germans. In addition, you want to export that tank and hence you do not want an excessively heavy tank. Now we have designed our Leopard II for the geography and topography of Central Europe, to defend our own territory. It is a rather heavy tank, while you are in favor of a lighter vehicle. I hope that the two countries' experts will meet again to see whether it is possible to design a whole family of tanks, rather like families of aircraft -- one being developed on the basis of the other. I am not a tank expert and I must therefore not allow my imagination to run away with me, but you can see that I have not yet given up hope completely. I will certainly be criticized in parliament for what I have just told you, but I think that French-German cooperation is sometimes certainly worth risking some criticism.

[Question] Have you stayed in contact with Mr Giscard d'Estaing as he has just stated in an interview to PARIS MATCH and STERN?

[Answer] I am not accustomed to dropping my friends when they leave the stage. Of course it is now a strictly personal relationship; that is the case with former leaders of other countries such as former President Ford, whom I like to meet from time to time, whom I regard as my friend and with whom I worked very closely when he was in office. Personal friendship is something which we should cultivate in today's difficult circumstances.

[Question] Some French leaders once again seem interested in the idea of a European defense system and in reviving the Western European Union (WEU).

[Answer] The Germans were prepared to do that back in the early 1950's when the WEU became a new tool in Western Europe's defense and security. Germany was then prepared to expand the WEU within the framework of the Atlantic alliance. Today I see no objection in principle from the German side but, on the other hand, I see objections from the French side owing to France's status as a nuclear power. That is why I wonder whether those ideas you mention could be turned into official French policy. If that were the case, we would be interested.

The Europeans Should Make Their Voice Heard

[Question] Do you think that the Atlantic alliance needs to be changed? Do you think it would be useful to have a stronger European voice in face of the United States?

[Answer] I am not in favor of an institutional change in the alliance.

In reply to the criticisms which can now be heard I will repeat what I told you concerning the EEC problems: Problems arise, are solved and disappear. I have been hearing about a NATO crisis since the 1950's. In 1956 I met Senator Mike Mansfield in the American Congress for the first time when he was already recommending the withdrawal of American troops from Europe. That shows how old the problems are. The European's voice is strong enough if they take care to make it heard. There are 15 members of the alliance, 13 of which are Europeans. Why do they not speak if they want to be heard? That does not require an institutional change. Nor should it be confused with some kind of free-for-all [foire]. We must listen to what the others say. Sometimes the ability and will to listen is stronger, sometimes weaker. It would now be useful to cultivate the will to listen.

[Question] Most French people have the impression that the EEC is experiencing a major crisis, a structural crisis, and that we are not dealing with just regional or technical problems.

[Answer] I understand that feeling. The same is true in the United States with regard to the Atlantic alliance, but I will not exaggerate it. Neither of the two problems could be solved if Germany and France were opposed. If they are not opposed, the problems will be solved. Only one problem has arisen in the alliance: that was in the 1960's when General de Gaulle withdrew France from the NATO military organization. That was a really major crisis. Nobody talks about it today and everybody has realized that France, whether it is a member of the alliance only or of the integrated military organization, is a partner as worthy of confidence as in the past. That is the most significant example which can be found of a structural crisis in NATO. It was NATO's only real institutional crisis and it has virtually been forgotten. It did not undermine the alliance's capacity to jointly deter the Soviet superpower.

[Question] Will you be discussing U.S. policy in Central America in your talks with Francois Mitterrand?

[Answer] If I were, I would not say so publicly in advance.

[Question] Do you think that it is a regional crisis or a new chapter in the cold war?

[Answer] It is a regional crisis with factors connected with the cold war. Soviet influence in Cuba and Cuban influence in Central American should not be underestimated. But I really do not want to become involved in that question; I have too many problems to become involved in other people's.

[Question] Would you sell arms to Nicaragua?

[Answer] No. I would not. Germany has a different arms sales policy from France. We concentrate solely on Atlantic pact members. There are a few exceptions to that rule but not many, and we would certainly not sell arms to regions of tension where there is an imminent danger of fighting.

[Question] The German press has expressed anxiety over your health....

[Answer] I am in good health.

GOVERNMENT TO GO AHEAD WITH USSR GAS DEAL

NC281332 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Feb (AFP) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reaffirmed the determination of his government to go ahead with a contract to buy gas from the Soviet Union. He told the Dutch HAAGSCHE COURANT paper today that "the American Government has so far not explained either to the French of West German Governments that it was opposed to the contract". But he added that he wanted to make it clear "that in any case it would not have influenced our determination to go ahead with this contract, as is the case for the French".

SCHMIDT 'CRITICAL' OF U.S. INTEREST RATES

LD261932 Hamburg DPA in German 1801 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has strongly underlined the SPD's role as a party of wage and salary earners, while at the same time warning against losing its ability to govern. Speaking in Bonn today at the Conference of the Social Democratic Working Group for Questions of Wage and Salary Earners, the chancellor said that although the SPD must continue its dialogue with other social groups, its proper and crucial function is to represent the interests of wage and salary earners.

The chancellor was distinctly critical of U.S. economic policy, and with reference to his agreement on this point achieved during the latest German-French summit with President Mitterrand, called for a lowering of the high U.S. interest rates. "Nothing would be more important" for restoring the health of the world economy. Schmidt likewise strongly rejected U.S. reservations about the European-Soviet natural gas pipeline deals. "We will not let ourselves be pushed into economic warfare." The Federal Republic depends on the import of raw materials and energy from all parts of the world and on selling the finished products abroad. "This is how we Germans make our living." Alluding to U.S. budget policy, the chancellor added: "Large arms expenditure is no compensation for the depression of all investment goods industries."

POLITICIANS INVESTIGATED IN 'DONATIONS SCANDAL'

LD261236 Hamburg DPA in German 1150 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA) -- In the party donations scandal the Bonn Public Prosecutor's Office has now started investigation proceedings against nine politicans and business managers following the conclusion of preliminary investigations. According to a statement by the Public Prosecutor's Office on Friday, the investigation proceedings are against Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, Secretary in the Chancellor's Office Manfred Lahnstein, Former Federal Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs, Baden-Wuerttemburg Economics Minister Horst Ludwig Riemer. In addition, investigations have been instituted against the shareholders and managing directors of the Flick concern, Friedrich Karl Flick, Eberhard von Brauchitsch and Manfred Nemitz.

The Bonn Public Prosecutor's Office spokesman said that following the conclusion of the investigation the Public Prosecutor's Office will decide "whether there are grounds for a public prosecution or whether the case should be dropped for lack of evidence." Further details cannot be given in order not to prejudice the investigation.

Schmidt Confident in Ministers

LD261844 Hamburg DPA in German 1736 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Schmidt has clearly expressed his confidence in the politicians affected by the investigations into the party donations affair. Speaking in Bonn today at the Social Democratic Working Group for Questions Concerning Wage and Salary Earners, he said that everything must be done to help establish the facts. "Let me say quite clearly," he said, "that my confidence in these men is not in the least affected by this."

The Bonn Public Prosecutor's Office had "got Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff, Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer and the head of the chancellor's office, Lahnstein, talked about." Although he did not wish to criticize the investigations it was known that "Public Prosecutor's Office could on occasion miscalculate mightily."

MARCHAIS CITES IMPERIALISM IN POLISH SPEECH

PM251403 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Feb 82 p 6

[Extract from 21 February Nice speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais: "Imperialism Is Using the Events in Poland To Sow Discord"]

[Text] Not a day goes by anymore without imperialism -- and above all American imperialism -- causing more clouds to gather over the peace of a mankind. This is not a sign of strength on its part. Quite the reverse, it is evidence of its crisis. Its aggressiveness is the expression of the difficulties it is encountering faced by a world over which it is gradually losing its hold under pressure from the peoples.

That is why, at the price of an enormous propaganda campaign, imperialism is trying to sow discord, to transform its victims into executioners. If its spokesmen are to be believed, the socialist countries are the modern form of hell, the peoples' liberation gains are a manifestation of a subversion that is imperiling civilization and Reagan is the knight in shining armor of human rights and the last bastion of peace!

Imperialism is naturally currently seizing on the events in Poland to get this campaign going again. It is stirring up hate and resentment, making more and more provocative statements and preaching violence and agitation.

Needless to say, we shall not follow this path. The tragedy that Poland is experiencing cannot have caused more distress nor indeed could be more distressing to anyone than to us communists. How, moreover, could it be otherwise? How, could we, who hold Poland very dear, who are fighting for socialism -- which is another way of saying: for the happiness of the men and women of today -- how could we see events, which include the suspension of fundamental freedoms, arrests, internments and deaths, calmly take place in that country?

It is precisely this sensitivity of ours with regard to the Polish situation that has determined and determines our attitude. We do not want the blood of Polish workers to flow. We have said that nothing likely to lead a civil war or cause the internationalization of the conflict should be done. This position is a responsible and humane one. Nothing will make us change it.

Naturally, our concern to do everything within our power to facilitate a peaceful and democratic solution of the Polish crisis in no way means that we are pushing into the background the need for the economic, social and democratic reforms that are indispensible if the problems that have arisen are to be overcome.

It would be inconceivable and unacceptable for Poland to head for a situation similar to that which existed before August 1980. At the moment Poland has to be able to forge ahead along the path of radical change which would also facilitate social justice in obtaining the well-being of workers; and finally, to deepen socialist democracy, which involves the participation of everyone, including truly independent trade unions acting in the interests of the workers and socialism.

We are sure that this wish is widely shared in our country today.

COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION GOING TO PRC IN MARCH

NC262327 Paris AFP in English 2321 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 26 Feb (AFP) -- A delegation of the French Communist Party will go to China on a seven-day visit March 3 at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party, it was announced today.

"The two parties have agreed to hold in-depth talks in the course of this visit on all questions of common interest," the French Communist Party secretariat said.

The French delegation, led by Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz, will include committee member Henri Malberg and Alain Roux of the committee's External Politics Section, the announcement said.

MITTERRAND RETURNS FROM 2-DAY VISIT TO ITALY

NC272039 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 27 Feb (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand returned tonight from a 48-hour official visit in Rome where he enlisted Italian support for Franco-German attempts at arresting the flow of European capital to the United States. Mr. Mitterrand, who saw Italian President Sandro Pertini and Premier Giovanni Spadolini, also discussed ways to end a dispute over exports to France of cheap Italian wines resented by French vintners.

The French president, who was welcomed back here by Premier Pierre Mauroy, also conferred with Italian communist leader Enrico Berlinguer and Pope John Paul III.

BAKHTIAR ATTACK TRIAL SESSION SUSPENDED

NC251843 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 25 Feb (AFP) -- Four of five men accused of trying to murder former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar refused to take part in their trial today and were expelled following a rowdy opening of the proceedings. One of the accused, saying he feared an attempt on his life, remained in the dock at the trail, whose opening was delayed because one defendant refused to get dressed to go to court.

The defendants eventually arrived shouting in Arabic, French and English, then tried to leave the dock when three women were chosen to serve on the jury. "Islam doesn't allow a woman to be judge. We reject all the women," the alleged commando leader Anis Naqqash, a 30-year-old Lebanese, shouted as the defendants struggled with police. Mr. Naqqash was then led off by police as the judge suspended the session. After the initial disturbances the hearing was suspended for an hour. Mr Naqqash, who had earlier demanded unsuccessfully to make a political statement, then announced he would not listen to the indictment. He, Mr. Tabriz, Mr Kaara, and Mr Jenab stood up and said they were leaving the courtroom to start an indefinite hunger strike. Mr Satari, however, announced that was dissociating himself from his co-accused.

"I am afraid of being murdered here or in prison," Mr. Satari said. "My lawyers also can kill me. Anyone can kill me with the blessing of the French secret service." After the departure of the four accused, their lawyers, Antoine Comte and Hubert Jabot, announced they were resigning from the case. The court thereupon appointed another defense counsel, Jelul Ikhlef.

Afterward the hearing was adjourned, Mr. Comte and Mr Jabot told reporters the basics of the statement that Mr Naqqash had wanted to read out. He said he had come to Paris to "carry out the death sentence pronounced by an Islamic court" and he had not hesitated to do it in France "for God's service knows no frontiers." He accused France of duplicity by sheltering "a criminal and renegade" like Mr Bakhtiar. "If you protect him," the statement said, "suffer the consequences."

INITIAL ESTIMATES SHOW 1981 ARMS EXPORTS DOWN

PM251255 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] According to initial indications obtained from the General Office for Armaments, exports of French arms were markedly lower in 1981 than in 1980. Foreign orders recorded were markedly down in 1981 compared with 1980. Foreign orders recorded totaled around Fr32 billion in 1981 compared with Fr37.3 billion the previous year, in other words a drop of more than 14 percent at the present value of the franc.

The initial estimate of the 1981 total still has to be turned into an accurate figure by the official departments, which do not rule out the possibility that the figure might reach around Fr35 billion when all the contracts signed have been assembled.

Nonetheless, the General Office for Armaments admits that 1981 marked time compared with 1980 and did so more during the second half than the first, when foreign orders totaled Fr20 billion. Thus trade tended to slow down during the last months of 1981 compared with 1980, which was a rather exceptional year.

Slump for Aircraft

The results recorded in 1981 seem to be partly explained by a slump observed in the aeronautical and naval spheres. Indeed, the fall is very marked in aircraft sales, which were reduced to 16 Mirage III and 30 Alpha-Jets for Egypt, 3 Mirage III for Peru and 6 Alpa-Jets for Cameroon. Although the Dassault-Breguet Company received foreign orders totalling more than Fr12.7 billion in 1981 compared with Fr9 billion in 1980, that increase in aeronautical sales is due mainly to export orders for civil aircraft like the Falcon-20 series and above all the Falcon-50 trijet transport.

In the naval sphere, of course, the 1981 drop comes after a boost in foreign orders in 1980 connected with the "Sawari" contract with Saudi Arabia relating to four frigates and two tanker-supply ships which, at the time, was worth Fr14.4 billion.

The size of orders for all models of tactical missiles in 1981 did not make it possible to counterbalance the drop in the aeronautical and naval spheres, still less that of ground equipment. The General Office for Armaments thinks that 1982 could see foreign orders picking up in the aeronautical sphere, particularly with the sale of Mirage-2000 aircraft to Egypt and India.

In principle the final statistics for these foreign orders for French military equipment will be handed to parliament's specialized defense commissions in April. Indeed Defense Minister Charles Hernu has stated several times that the chairmen and report writers of the national assembly and senate commissions would henceforth be kept regularly informed of the signing of France's main sales contracts.

MITTERRAND ARRIVES FOR FRENCH-ITALIAN SUMMIT

NC261050 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 26 Feb (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand arrived here today on a 48-hour official visit accompanied by a large ministerial delegation. He was welcomed at the airport by premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the French ambassador.

Mr Mitterrand was to lunch privately with President Sandro Pertini at the Quirinal Palace. The French president and Mr Spadolini will meet a second time in mid-afternoon at a joint ministerial working session.

With Mr Mitterrand were the ministers for external relations, finance, agriculture, industry, culture, European affairs and professional training. Topics on the agenda of the Franco-Italian talks include agriculture; particularly Italian wine exports to France, East-West relations and mutual cooperation.

President Mitterrand's trip was to inaugurate a planned series of regular summits between the two countries. The second day of President Mitterrand's stay in Rome will include a private audience with the pope.

Meeting 'Cordial'

LD261936 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] This morning's meeting between Prime Minister Spadolini and French President Mitterrand was marked by the utmost cordiality. The two statesmen stressed the importance of the role played by Italy and France in strengthening the EEC and expressed their wish to meet again as soon as possible.

Meets Press With Spadolini

NC262003 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 26 Feb (AFP) -- Italy will join France and West Germany in concerted action to force down interest rates, French President Francois Mitterrand and Italian premier Giovanni Spadolini announced here today.

The two men told a press conference after their meeting here that the three countries would take joint action to minimise the effects of high U.S. interest rates and to prevent a flight of Western European capital to the United States. But the French president, who agreed yesterday with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on joint initiatives to curb interest rates, today pointed to a difference between Bonn's and Paris' approach to the problem.

The West German Bundesbank, he said, was free to take its own actions, whereas the French Government could dictate the approach of the Bank of France. Mr Mitterrand added that "a quicker and more effective management of (European Economic) Community borrowing" was one of the joint actions that could be taken.

The two leaders reached broad understanding on a three-point agenda, despite a continuing dispute over Italian wine exports. The three main items on the agenda were major world problems in the East-West, North-South context, the policies of the European Economic Community (EEC), and bilateral relations.

Mr Mitterrand arrived today with seven cabinet ministers on a 48-hour official visit. The atmosphere of the talks was described as "realistic". Spokesmen said a principal purpose of the trip was to inagurate a series of regular summits between France and Italy. The aim was to bring cooperation to the level that marks France's relations with West Germany and Britain.

But the talks also covered a broad range of international problems, including European security and cooperation, the high American interest rates, Poland and El Salvador, spokesmen said.

Mr Spadolini reportedly expressed a "positive judgement" on the Franco-German summit concluded in Paris yesterday, which produced an initiative against the effects of U.S. monetary policy.

The two men discussed "frankly" the wine war between Italy and France, sparked by efforts by French winegrowers to bar the imports of cheap Italian wine. They said they had opened the way to ending the dispute.

Mr Mitterrand was to meet tomorrow with Italian political leaders Enrico Berlinguer of the Communist Party, Flaminio Piccoli of the Christian Democrats and Bettino Craxi of the Socialist Party.

Asked about his visit to Israel next month and whether France could act as mediator in the region, Mr Mitterrand replied: "France does not put itself forward as either arbitrator or mediator in the Middle East." But he added that he hoped France's friendly ties with most Arab states and with Israel could help bring about the "indispensable negotiations" towards peace in the area.

Mr Mitterrand said he would be raising points of agreement and disagreement with the Israelis, one of which was his insistence on Israel's "right to exist" with guarantees of peace.

The president said the French and Italian delegations also discussed industrial problems, monetary policies, farm spending and aeronautics, nuclear and mini-computer technology.

Political Leaders Comment

LD271336 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Francois Mitterrand is this very moment being received in a private audience in Rome by Pope John Paul II. He was met in the Vatican courtyard by the French Archbishop Jacques Martin. The audience is taking place in the holy father's private library.

Earlier this morning, Mitterrand met with leaders of various Italian political parties, ranging from the Communist to the Liberal Parties. Here is a report by one of our special correspondents in Rome, Michel Lemerle:

The friendly but very brief talks which Francois Mitterrand had this morning with representatives of the Italian parties, surrounded by the sumptuous tapestries of the Farnese Palace, has brought at least one confirmation: The experiment of the French left is of great interest to the Italian parties, starting with general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer:

[Begin recording] [Berlinguer] This has given and will continue to give strong encouragement to work and build an alternative in Italy.

[Lemerle] Do you think the French model can be exported?

[Belinguer] No model can be exported but there are experiments which are very encouraging, among which there is the French one. We want to have good relations with the French Communists or Socialists.

[Lemerle] A more qualified assessment, but in the same direction was that supplied by leader of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi:

[Craxi] I was pleased to meet the French president again. We had a very brief exchange of views and we have agreed to meet soon in Paris.

[Lemerle] What do you think of the French Socialist experiment? Can it set any example at all for the Italian Socialists?

[Craxi] The French people have given an answer; they have given the Socialists an absolute majority; (?this is a proof) of trust. The experiment is being carried out and we must wait a while to see good solid results on which to pass judgement. [end recording]

[Lemerle] Those were the views of the two leaders of the Italian left. Both will visit Paris in the coming months.

Has Audience With Pope

LD271918 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The worldly and the spiritual both received the attention of President Mitterrand in Italy. The French head of state is now on his way home to Paris after 2 days of an official visit to Rome. Yesterday he had talks with President Pertini and the head of the government Spadolini. These talks have been very favorably commented on by Italian public opinion and newspapers which talk about a few entente cordiale.

This morning Francois Mitterrand met the leaders of the four main political parties -- Communist, Socialist, Christian Democrat and Liberal -- and at about noon there came the private audience with John Paul II, the seventh visit of a French head of state to the Vatican since the Fourth French Republic. One of our correspondents Bertrand Vannier was at the gates of the papal palace.

[Begin recording] The first meeting between John Paul II and a French Socialist president was not a mere formality. Mitterrand spent 75 minutes with the pope, that is, twice as long as foreseen. The first impression of the president of the republic was: The pope is a man ready to make a good start. Basically, four main subjects were dealt with at the meeting: first of all Poland; Europe; disarmament; and finally, Central America.

As required by custom, Mitterrand refused to make any detailed comment with the exception, however, of the question of independent Catholic schools in France. The question was tackled, Mitterrand told us, and he gave us the impression that agreement on this subject was less complete perhaps than on the other subjects.

[Mitterrand] It was quite natural that this discussion should take place, along with the various international problems which we wanted to discuss. It was understood, of course, that each of us would remain faithful to his role. French policy is decided in Paris and John Paul II is responsible for the future of (?Catholicism). He perfectly preserved with delicacy and finesse the character of a conversation in which we both had to preserve our freedom of action. [end recording]

This was a very diplomatic way of saying that both have stuck to their position concerning the independent Catholic schools. At any rate, after his long conversation the pope and the French president, both relaxed and smiling, posed for photographs and exchanged presents. On taking leave, Mitterrand said that he would indeed welcome John Paul II if he goes on pilgrimage to Lourdes.

NUCLEAR SUB DETECTED OFF TARANTO NAVAL BASE

AU271523 Rome ANSA in English 1518 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Feb (ANSA) -- A submarine, apparently nuclear powered and of unknown nationality, was intercepted on February 24 by an Italian submarine on patrol at the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto, in southern Italy, the Italian Defense Ministry confirmed today. The announcement added that the Italian submarine "maintained surveillance of the unidentified submarine, which was on a deep-water course, until it left national territorial waters".

The ministry statement came in the wake of reports given wide play in the nation's dailies today according to which a Soviet attack class submarine lying in the shallows off the Taranto Naval Base was surprised Wednesday evening by an Italian submarine and pursued for fourteen hours by amphibious aircraft, helicopters and torpedo planes before slipping away.

These accounts, which have not been confirmed by Italian naval authorities, said that the incident began when the Italian submarine, Leonardo da Vinci, made radar contact with an unidentified submarine while on patrol in the waters off the strategically located Mediterranean base. When the submarine failed to respond to recognition signals, the Leonardo sounded the alarm and called in naval aircraft to begin the hunt.

According to these unconfirmed accounts, low-explosive depth charges were launched in an attempt to force the Soviet sub to the surface, but it was thought to have set a southerly course in the Ionian Sea and then turned off its engines and rested on the bottom to elude sonar detection.

The Soviet attack submarine was reportedly of the hunter-killer type, an antisubmarine submarine specifically designed to detect and destroy enemy submarines below the surface and for operations against surface vessels.

Sub Confirmed as Soviet

LD272300 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The submarine detected in the Gulf of Taranto was a Soviet spy ship engaged in some sort of demonstrative intrusion. This was stated by the under secretary of defense, Martino Scovacricchi. Scovacricchi stressed the increasingly preoccupying problem of security in Italy.

BERLINGUER COMMENTS ON DIFFERENCES WITH CPSU

LD271736 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Hamburg, 27 Feb (DPA) -- The head of the PCI, Enrico Berlinguer, has accused Moscow of trying to split his party. In an interview with DER SPIEGEL, Berlinguer said in reply to a question addressing this point: "That is probable." The interview is contained in the latest edition of the magazine, which will appear on Monday [29 February]. Berlinguer described the CPSU's campaign against him and his party as "fundamentally wrong and unjust." The CPSU has accused the Italian Communists, who have greatly criticized the imposition of martial law in Poland and the role of the Soviet Union for, among others, giving "direct aid to imperialism." In Poland, Berlinguer says in the SPIEGEL interview, it has become clear "that political power cannot justify itself in opposition to the working class, even if those in power claim to represent that class. One can hardly call such a power socialism."

Berlinguer demanded that reforms in the Warsaw Pact countries "must be tackled without delay." At the same time, he criticized "firmly every kind of boycott, sanction or retaliatory measure" with regard to Poland, since such a policy would only harm the Polish people and aggravate tensions in Europe and the world.

BALSEMAO RETURNS FROM ITALY, NETHERLANDS VISIT

LD271016 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1016 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Statement by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao on 27 February on his return to Lisbon from visits to Rome, The Hague and the Vatican -- recorded]

[Text] My trip had two purposes: First, to establish contact with the governments of Italy and The Netherlands, mainly in connection with Portugal's application for EEC membership; and second, an audience with his holiness the pope and contacts with Vatican Secretary of State Casarolli.

With regard to the first purpose, there are three basic aspects to highlight from my meetings in Italy and Holland. The first is that I met with clear understanding on the part of the Italian and Netherlands Governments of the correctness of our stand concerning the timetable we have been negotiating -- and fulfilling -- in our EEC talks. The second is that I also met with understanding with regard to the possibility of the negotiations with Portugal advancing simultaneously with discussion and settlement of certain internal EEC problems. And the third is that there is also understanding of our stand on Spain's candidacy. As you know, this stand is that it would be advantageous if the two countries were to join the EEC at the same time, but that we would not wish to be penalized over any delays with Spain's candidacy, because our own candidacy is separate and independent and must be judged on its own merits.

Another aspect that I would like to emphasize is that both the Italians and the Dutch have demonstrated their desire to bring Portugal into the sphere of political cooperation in Europe, even before we join the EEC. This intention has already been announced. Its implementation started, on the Portuguese side, with the recent visit to Brussels by the director general for political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and this implementation will continue with the Portuguese foreign minister's participation in meetings to come.

With regard to the second purpose of my trip, I would like to stress that in the course of the audience granted to me by his holiness the pope, I was authorized by his holiness and by Secretary of State Cardinal Casarolli to announce that the pope has accepted the invitation extended to him by his excellency the president of the republic and by the Conference of the Episcopate to pay a visit to Portugal.

TRIAL DATE SET FOR 19 ACCUSED OF SUBVERSION

LD010042 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The trial by a military court of 19 men on charges of engaging in subversive activities against the security of the state will begin in Cape Verde on the 5 March. The charges include an attempt to change the country's constitution by force and incitement to rebellion.

FOREIGN MINISTER GONCALVES ARRIVES IN BRAZIL

For coverage of visit to Brazil by Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira see the section of the 1 March Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS 'FAILED COUP' OF LAST YEAR

LD280106 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the first anniversary of his investiture as prime minister, Sr Calvo-Sotelo gave an extensive interview to Spanish television in which he said that we Spaniards should recall 23 February 1981 as the date of a failure and not as the date of a coup because 23 February 1981 was a failed coup. Asked whether the events of 23 February 1981 could be repeated, the prime minister replied:

[Begin recording] I do not think anything similar could happen again. I think there is no danger of a repetition. I also think that we have lived through the last 12 months -- and your question makes me think that we are continuing to do so -- with an exaggerated concern, perhaps even obsessive concern, with the events of 23 February 1981. We recall 23 February as the date of a coup; we should recall it as the date of a failure because 23 February 1981 was a failed coup. I think that the Spanish people on that night and the following day learned to love the system that (?we gave ourselves), to accept democracy more, and to accustom themselves more to democracy. I think seeing how much was at risk accented what the stakes were in the regime which we freely gave ourselves. The fact that we Spaniards now live in peace and can express our differences freely within Spain, without anyone having to live either in jail or abroad because of their political ideas is a new fact of life in our history. All Spaniards know, or the immense majority of Spaniards know, that a coup would be a step backward, a loss of all these values, a familiar loss which no one is prepared for. I am very sure and very calm on this point and I always have been. I think that we should get rid of the obsessive shadow of 23 February and remember that it was a failed coup. [end recording]

PSOE LEADER SAYS REAGAN SPEECH 'THREATENING'

PA272100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1233 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 27 Feb (EFE) -- Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez announced today that the economic aspects of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan for Central America "can be discussed" but the same is not true regarding its political content, which has been "negative" and "threatening" for three countries of the area. Felipe Gonzalez, who returned today to Madrid after a 4-day visit to Panama and Venezuela as vice president of the Socialist International, termed "threatening" the tone used by Reagan in his speech referring to three countries in Central America which, according to the U.S. President, "must be doomed to darkness."

The secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) told EFE that he took advantage of his stay in America to meet with leaders of the Socialist International of Panama and with members of the Venezuelan Democratic Action Party. "In Caracas," he said, "I also met with Venezeulan President Herrera Campins." Gonzalez explained that during his visit to the Central American region he again learned of the delicate problems of the area, received information and compiled enough material to bring it before the Socialist International meeting to be held in Bonn (FRG) in 3 weeks.

MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN II DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD261942 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] King Hassan II of Morocco left Palma de Mallorca for Marrakech shortly before 1300 today amid strict security measures. King Juan Carlos saw him off at the airport and then left immediately for Madrid in a Mystere jet. King Juan Carlos and Hassan II had talks in a cordial atmosphere on bilateral subjects and analyzed the international situation. Hassan was indisposed during his stay in Palma de Mallorca. His minister of foreign affairs and minister of information personally declined to make a statement to Spanish National Radio about the visit. This visit comes at a good moment in bilateral relations and coincides with the Spanish Government's decision [words indistinct] today to give its assent to a new Moroccan ambassador in Spain.

NORWAY

LABOR LEADER DEEMS REAGAN 'WEAK' PRESIDENT

PM251237 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 20 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] "Since 13 December Western reactions to Poland have been dominated by the Reagan administration's tough language. This can seem superficial and unworthy to many people. Especially when it is taken together with support for regimes in Turkey and El Salvador which also violate human rights principles," Thorvald Stoltenberg told a meeting of Rogaland Labor Party representatives yesterday evening.

The former defense minister did not have much positive to say about the Reagan administration's policies. In his view they could perhaps give short-term advantages, but in the long term they would break down the credibility of a policy for democracy and human rights. "We see an example of such a short-term security policy in Greece today where there is widespread skepticism toward Washington, toward NATO." He said that a problem is caused because Reagan is surrounding himself with inexperienced people. However, he considered that problem even more serious because Reagan has turned out to be a weak president. "Certain signs indicate this," Stoltenberg said.

PRESS PLEASED WITH PRIME MINISTER'S FRG TALKS

PM251051 [Editorial report] Norwegian newspapers of 18 February carry editorials on the Bonn meeting between FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch. The papers welcome the high degree of agreement between the two leaders and stress the importance of this for NATO and for European cooperation in general. Oslo's AFTENPOSTEN in its page 2 editorial values "the very high degree of political harmony which exists today between Oslo and Bonn -- completely independently of the governments' party colors.

"This is not something which happens automatically; it is due to the fact that the Norwegian Government adopts a foreign policy profile where pragmatism is more important than ideological zeal. Thus in the practical political perspective the government is quite close to the line followed by Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic-Liberal coalition in its foreign and security policy. From time to time -- as in the case of Poland, for example, -- the language used has differed, but it has been difficult to catch sight of any essential differences." The paper also welcomes the close and regular consultations agreed between Norway, the only NATO nation not a member of the EEC, and West Germany.

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in its page 4 editorial also stresses the agreement between the two countries: "Willoch's talks in Bonn with top political leaders clearly show that there is a convergence of views between our own conservative government and the Liberal-Social Democratic coalition in West Germany. This can hardly come as a surprise to anyone. Even though we here in Norway have had one or two signs of differences of opinion between the Labor Party and the government on our foreign and security policy course, there has never been any doubt about the broad agreement on basic issues."

ARBEIDERBLADET ends on a slight note of criticism, chiding the Norwegian prime minister for failing to promote energy and industrial cooperation. "Much of the passivity is due to the fact that the Conservative Government is unwilling to intervene in this process. In accordance with its ideology, it wants to allow industrial and commercial life to find its own channels, to solve the problems. But this point of departure does not really contribute to any progress in trading relations between the two countries. That is a pity. It was, after all, West Europe's most important industiral nation the prime minister was visiting."

'GREATER UNDERSTANDING' RESULTS FROM U.S. VISIT

PM250943 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Feb 82 p 5

[Lars Hellberg dispatch: "Cooperation Strengthened"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Feb -- The Storting Foreign Affairs Committee's visit to the United States has been unusually successful. The talks with U.S. foreign affairs leaders, chiefly with Under Secretary Walter Stoessel, have undoubtedly further strengthened bilateral cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the Western alliance. In this respect the committee's members drew the same conclusions as their U.S. hosts when their visit came to an end at the weekend.

In addition, the committee members flew home to Norway with a greater understanding of the thinking behind and the exercise of U.S. foreign and security policy in a broader sense. At the same time, Washington has a better insight into Norwegian views on issues where the Reagan administration and its Western ally are far from agreed.

The timing of the visit -- Characterized by European uncertainty about what is happening in the Middle East and in relation to the Eastern bloc and by agonizing disagreement about U.S. involvement in Latin America -- excluded in advance the possibility that this would be only a courtesy visit. There is no reason to hide the fact that both in the Pentagon and the Department of State the committee was told in fairly clear terms that it is easy enough to sit at a distance and have moral views about what is happening in Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

It was said that, whether the Euorepans like it or not, what happens in the U.S. backyard is of the utmost importance for U.S. security policy. Individual members of the committee told AFTENPOSTEN that they understand the U.S. problems here but would like to see "new answers to the old problems." Others, including Conservative Party Chairman Jo Benkow, stressed that Norway must naturally protest in cases of blatant violations of human rights, but this does not give Norway the right or the opportunity to adopt the role of an objective judge in a more than difficult and complex situation, such as the one in El Salvador.

It is clear that, in general, the Foreign Affairs Committee's members had considerably fewer problems in talking to foreign policy makers than with representatives of the defense forces' leadership. Thus Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland, for example, before she left for a meeting of the International Disarmament Commission led by Olof Palme, stressed that the foreign policy staff had made a convincing impression of sound knowledge, thoroughness and a professional approach to the problems. However, she added that this does not mean that she agrees with all the conclusions drawn by the United States.

Somewhat humorously, a U.S. source said that one of the reasons for the committee's conflicting impressions from two of the power centers in U.S. foreign and security policy could be that "they heard what they wanted to hear from the State Department, whereas they met with unpleasant truths about the military situation and the conclusions the Reagan administration draws from these in the Pentagon. The rivalry between the Pentagon and the Department of State is one of the Reagan administration's fundamental problems compared with its Western allies, but both these two elements are part of the same policy."

The Norwegian visit to Washington has not solved any problems. There were no bilateral problems to solve, and the problems within the NATO alliance belong in a broader forum. But what is crucial for relations between Norway and the United States is that the committee takes home with it a clear impression that the U.S. Department of State is better oriented on the situation in Europe and more open to objections that many of the committee's members had previously thought.

The Nordland Labor Party's resolution to exclude U.S. troops from NATO exercises is an interesting example, not because the U.S. hosts made a special point of mentioning it. For the for U.S. State Department the resolution is as meaningless as it is embarrassing for a country whose defenses are based on the ability of troops to come and defend it in a war situation.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES TURKEY, U.S. IN RIKSDAG

PM251023 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] The government is prepared to discuss freezing export credits to Turkey as a protest against the military junta there. Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten made this announcement to the Riksdag during question time on Wednesday [17 February].

"The situation with regard to human rights in Turkey is highly unsatisfactory," he said. "Today Turkey is not a democracy."

He also said that Sweden was taking part in a working group meeting on 17 February with Denmark, Norway and The Netherlands to discuss possible lines of action against the Turkish military regime. "The United States is carrying out its role of defender of democracy very badly. Intentionally or unintentioanlly, the United States misunderstands the situation in El Salvador and supports antidemocratic forces," Ullsten said in reply to a question about his attitude to the political situation in Central America.

"It is short-sighted and unworthy of a democarcy like the United States to support a regime which finds itself increasingly isolated from its own population and which carries a heavy responsibility for a frightful reign of terror. "The Americans claim that the crisis in Central America is due to communist subversion coming from outside. I do not share this view. The chief threat to peace and stability in these countries originates from the major social injustices, the poverty and the ruling oligarchy."

DEFENSE CHIEF SEES FURTHER REDUCTION IN FORCES

PM261101 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] It is no longer enough to cancel a refresher training course here and there to make the defense forces' budget balance. In order to be able to buy artillery, ships, aircraft and helicopters, which units will need in the future, the number of peacetime regiments must be reduced and rationalization continue within the armed forces.

This was the core of an interview with Swedish Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lennart Ljung published in the light engineering industry's newspaper VERKSTAEDERNA. According to Ljung, the armed forces' purchasing power is determined by the economic framework decided by the state, the new system for price compensation which the Defense Committee has agreed upon and the plans for the actual size of peacetime organization.

"There is a direct link between the defense forces' size in peacetime and the scale of materiel acquisitions," Ljung said. "Materiel acquisitions will to a large extent depend on whether we are able to save almost 8 billion kronor through cuts in peacetime organization in the years leading up to 1992."

Ljung pointed out that since 1972 defense forces' personnel has been cut by about 6,000. "If our proposals are accepted there will be a further reduction of 6,000 in the next 10 years. By the middle of the 1980's the number of employees in the defense forces will be down to around 40,000, half of which will be military posts and half civilian.

"However, refresher course training programs can no longer be used as a 'budget regulator'," Commander-in-Chief Ljung said.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Kiprianou Welcoming Speech

NC271136 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Speech by President Spiros Kiprianou welcoming Greek Prime Minister Andreas Panandreou at Larnaca Airport -- live]

[Text] With particular joy and deep emotion, I welcome today in martyr Cyprus the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreou. [applause; chants of "Change, Andreas, change"] In him, the Cypriot people greet all the Greek people. [chants of "Greece out of NATO"] They greet democratic Greece. In him, they greet the fighter for the Cypriot people's rights and the defender of Greece's rights. [applause]

The struggles of the Greek prime minister -- even well before becoming prime minister -- for the rights of the Cypriot people are well known. [chants of "EDEK, struggle, change"] Let me be allowed to say that our acquaintance is not recent; we have cooperated for many years under difficult conditions. But since taking over as prime minister, we have established an admirable cooperation, an unprecedented coordination, that I believe sooner or later will bring about the desired result and will promote the Cyprus problem in the direction of a fair solution, which is absolute freedom, restoration of justice, implementation of the UN resolutions, demilitarization of Cyprus and safeguarding of the rights of all citizens.

As is well known, we have accepted federation, but we mean a real federation, with the rights of all citizens consolidated. An end should be put to foreign interventions. Cyprus must become -- instead of a cause of friction and conflagration -- a place of peace, quiet, permanent democracy, justice; a place of joy and happiness for all its people; a really independent, sovereign, territorially integral and nonaligned state; a bridge of understanding in this sensitive region of the Mediterranean. The prime minister has been struggling for a long time for this -- for all these goals -- and he always bears in mind that a bad solution of the Cyprus problem or the perpetuation of the current unbearable state of affairs would have repercussions not only for Cyprus but also for all Hellenism and the region. Cyprus is not asking anything more than what all other independent states of the world are entitled to. Cyprus is not asking to be entitled to, or its people to be entitled to, anything more than what all the other free people of the world are entitled to and are enjoying.

At this official moment, I declare again that the Cypriot people and their leadership will never accept the faits accomplis of occupation and invasion. [applause] We have identified ourselves with the course, and the goals and the method. Today's visit to Cyprus by the Greek prime minister constitutes a historical event, because for the first a prime minister of Greece is visiting this martyr island, particularly under such tragic conditions. [applause] I wish to express to him on behalf of all the people, regardless of political affiliation, our love, our respect and our admiration for his struggles, for his resoluteness, for his dynamic support during the current difficult and historical moments for our country. [chants of "Bravo to him"] Dear Mr Prime Minister, dear friend; welcome to Cyprus. The Cypriot people welcome you. They greet you and they are grateful to you. [applause]

Papandreou Arrival Statement

NC271237 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1005 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Statement by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on arrival at Larnaca Airport -- live]

[Text] Mr President, I want to express my profound national emotion at this warm reception, at this reception which has a profound national meaning.

I want to thank the president of the Cyprus Republic for the kind words he has said about me and to confirm that Cyprus' struggle has also been mine from the first day I entered the country's political life. It is indeed correct and critical for the difficult period that Hellenism is passing through to have close cooperation between the Greek Government and the presdient of the Republic of Cyprus.

Today I bring you first of all the love of all the Greek people. You know that it used to be said that the Cyprus problem was an issue that had been forgotten by the majority of Greeks. You know that since the time my decision was announced to come to this suffering island, to this bastion of the Greek nation, since that time all the Greek people have been trembling with emotion -- with a national, sacred emotion. [applause] However, in addition to love, I have come to assure you that both the Greek Government and the Greek people will continue to give undivided support to the Cyprus people's struggle for independence and freedom, for an independent and nonaligned Cyprus, free of foreign powers, free of occupation troops, a Cyprus that will belong only to the Cypriots. This is the meaning of our struggle. I should admit to you that seldom in my life -- truly I do not know whether there has been another time -- have I felt so moved, to be standing on Cyprus' sacred soil. I feel moved because this time I am in a position to say things I could not say when I was not a member of the government -- to assure the Cyprus people that Cyprus has top priority among our national priorities. [applause]

Any compromise violating the basic rights of the Cypriot people will have, not only for Cyprus but also for the Greek area, terrible consequences. Hellenism's metropolis, Greece, promises to support the struggle to its final victory, to the time the Cyprus problem is justly solved.

I would like to add a few words because it is easy to misinterpret positions that are merely published. The intercommunal negotiations continue, and clearly both the Cyprus political leadership and the Greek political leadership agree that these negotiations should proceed within the framework of the Waldheim ideas, as they are called. However, at the same time we are not optimistic concerning the course, the end, of these negotiations. This is so for the very simple reason that, as in the past, the current negotiations are also being held between the two communities under the presence -- the dynamic military presence -- of the occupation forces. Under these circumstances it is difficult for the negotiations to produce satisfactory results for the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem. However, it is our obligation to the international community to prove that we do not reject proposals that in some way could lead to a solution. Of course if these negotiations degenerate completely, it is clear that the Cypriot people's struggle and the struggle of the Greek people, who support our common struggle, our common cause, should turn elsewhere.

What is terribly misunderstood, especially abroad, is the confusion, the simplification of the Cyprus problem -- that allegedly the Cyprus problem is a problem between two communities, a majority of 82 percent and a minority of 18 percent. But in this way we forget the basic, the vital problem that cannot be overcome by the procedure of the inter-Cypriot talks, and this is the occupation of the 36.3 percent of heroic, martyr Cyprus. All our friends, all our partners, all our allies must understand that they have shouldered an enormous responsibility by having consented to -- condoned -- this violation of the independence and integrity of the Megalonisos. This task is a task that is being shouldered today, in cooperation with the Cypriot leadership, by the Greek Government. We have embarked -- we are embarking -- on a crusade with worldwide dimensions, mobilization of Greeks everywhere to make our great partners conscious of the great crime committed against the Cypriot people -- against both the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots.

Being overcome, indeed, by holy national emotion, I wish to assure you that by closely cooperating with President Kiprianou and the government [applause], with all the political forces of Cyprus, we will proceed with the struggle for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem. This is not something that has to await the termination of the negotiations. Internationalization of the Cyprus problem today is the effort to put before mankind strongly a hard reality that the great (?powers) want to disregard. And I believe, brothers of Cyprus, I believe that with this new phase of the struggle which we have undertaken new prospects will open and that far along the tunnel it is beginning to show light; the sun is rising. [applause]

I again give you my love and thank you for this moment, which I will never forget all my life, for this historic moment at which, as prime minister of Greece, I come to assure our brothers of our faith in, of our identification with the common struggle for freedom and independence.

Nicosia Ceremony

NC271307 [Editorial Report] Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek at 1200 GMT on 27 February reports the arrival of Greek Prime Minister Papandrou at the municipal boundaries of Nicosia. At 1204 GMT the mayor of Nicosia welcomes Papandreou and thanks him for having made the Cyprus problem Greece's top national priority. The mayor then awards Papandreou the key to the city. At 1210 GMT, Papandreou, thanking the mayor for the honor, reiterates his intention not let the world forget the Cyprus tragedy and stresses: "The friends, the partners, the allies should understand their enormous guilt which accrues from the events of Cyprus. We do not intend to let them forget the huge responsibilities they are shouldering toward these heroic, militant people, because the words democracy, freedom and independence lose their meaning when pronounced by lips that have shown no consistency toward the Cyprus people." Papandreou reiterates the goals of the common struggle he has undertaken with the Cyprus leadership. He concludes at 1216 GMT.

Begin Talks

NC271517 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Immediately after their arrival at the Presidential Palace, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and President Kiprianou had a private meeting. The two leaders will continue their talks Monday. After their private meeting they attended a working luncheon. The luncheon was attended on the Cypriot side by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Finance Minister Avxendiou, Defense Minister Veniamin, interlocutor Ioannidhis and Cyprus Ambassador to Greece Khatzimiltis. The luncheon was attended on the Greek side by Deputy Coordination Minister Pottakis; Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Maroudhas; Deputy Foreign Minister Varfis; Ambassador Serpos, director of the Second Directorate of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the prime minister's diplomatic adviser, Makharitsas; the prime minister's special adviser Stratis; and Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis.

Answering a question by newsmen after his arrival at the Presidential Palace in connection with his first impressions of his visit to Cyprus, Mr Papandreou said that rarely in his life has he been so touched. He added: The people's joy and enthusiasm was on their faces, and so was the pain from their drama as well as the hope that with the active support of the metropolis of Hellenism we will be able to be led to freedom and independence, the refugees to return to their homes and the drama of missing persons to be resolved.

Visit to Graves

NC271658 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Mr Papandreou, accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and other officials, visited the Central Prison and laid a wreath at the Imprisoned Graves this afternoon. Later he laid a wreath at the Makedhonitissa tomb.

At the Central Prison Mr Papandreou was welcomed by Justice Minister Dhimitriadhis, Minister to the President Katsellis, the chief of police and the director of prisons. After he laid the wreath Mr Papandreou visited the execution cell, where, with obvious emotion, he faced the gallows on which the EOKA fighters were executed. In front of the grave of hero Grigoris Avxendiou, Mr Papandreou remarked: This constitutes a symbol of struggle.

On his arrival at the Makedhonitissa tomb, Mr Papandreou was welcomed by Interior Minister Veniamin and the commander of the National Guard. At both the Central Prison and the Makedhonitissa tomb detachments of the National Guard presented arms and the band played. During his drive to the prison and the tomb, masses of people strongly applauded Mr Papandreou.

Archbishopric Ceremony

NC272105 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] At a ceremony at the Archbishopric this evening, Mr Papandreou was awarded the Gold Medal of St Barnabas, the highest distinction of the Church of Cyprus. Speaking at the ceremony, Archbishop Khrisostomos said:

[Begin recording] Your Excellency, prime minister of the motherland: The Church of Cyprus and its congregation -- that is, all of Cyprus Hellenism -- are possessed today by feelings of unique national emotion and pride. For the first time in our people's long history the responsible leader of the motherland, represented and expressed by Your Excellency, its honored prime minister, is with us. [applause] Your visit here not only proves your practical interest and warm love for struggling Cyprus Hellenism, but at the same time it also confirms the unity of Greeks wherever they may be. It proves that in the exercise of your duties as prime minister of the free Greek state you don't think and move only within the narrow limits of the Greek sphere, but you think and move within the entire Hellenic sphere, in the broader national sphere of Hellenism. For this reason you didn't come here to pay a mere routine visit; you came here to carry out a national task of tremendous national and historic significance. At these difficult times for our people, the most tragic and crucial in their history, you have come here to stress with your presence that the Hellenism here has not ceased nor will it cease to constitute part of the Greek nation [applause] and that Greece does not renounce, nor has it the right to renounce, the duties and responsibilities dictated to it in the capacity as the motherland. [applause]

For 3,000 years now we have been holding on to this land of our forefathers by our teeth. Many conquerors have passed through here. We have sustained many massacres and much ruin. Many have tried from both East and West to mislead us, change our religion and disorient us nationally. They have not succeeded. We have remained Greeks in mind, spirit, conscience and heart. [long applause] We have not renounced our national origin, whatever the suffering. We have not betrayed our creed, even in the most horrible tragedies. We have not surrendered or subjugated ourselves to the massacres by the barbarians or the tempting offers of our rich conquerors. We have lived and died with one vision, the vision of Greece, which is inside us as glory, legion and grandeur and has given content, honor and dignity to our existence and continuation of our national course.

You have come and have stated in a Greek voice that the problem of Cyprus Hellenism is a national issue of top priority for Greece. [applause] You have elevated the finding of a solution to a primary aim of the Greek national policy for your government. With your statements and activities you have lit a hopeful light amid the darkness of pessimism in which our people were drowned. You have revived our hopes and forged our people's militancy which began to rust under the fearful feeling of abandonment. Your voice has come as clear Greek, and your national actions are worthy of the historic dignity of our race.

We know that many wise men of politics may note that politics is to pursue what is feasible at a given time. But we ask them: What is feasible when the struggle is for survival? What is feasible when the invader, who occupies your lands, kicks you out of your ancestral homes, desecrates whatever is sacred and holy to you. And you know how they covet your fatherland and want to entirely uproot you from it. In such cases, the unfeasibility of cold logic becomes feasible in the mind and heart of the one who desires and struggles. In such cases the mind and heart and all spiritual forces become one and succeed in moving the limits of what is feasible and identify them with the rights of the struggle. Throughout the centuries the Church of Cyprus has been the ark of salvation for the nation during times of cataclysm. It has been the shelter and prop of our people during dangers, but also the hearth that warmed and illuminated us not only religiously but also nationally. We assure you, Mr Prime Minister, that the Church of Cyprus offers its entire self to the success of this struggle. [applause]

With these thoughts and with this statement at this official moment, we once again welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, and greet your presence among us. [applause] As an expression of our respect for you and your national task as well as a manifestation of our gratitude for the support by all Greek brothers, please accept this highest distinction of our church -- the medal of its founder, Apostle Barnabas. May God bless and strengthen you in the national mission, the top national mission, you have to accomplish in the crucial period of our nation. Moreover, may God bless our common struggles so we see you again soon in Cyprus, not as a herald of support but as a herald of the resurrection of Cyprus Hellenism. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

In reply, Mr Papandreou said: [Begin recording] Your Beatitude, Mr President, Cypriot brothers: At noon, when the Nicosia mayor handed me the key to the city, I said I could not find the words to express my great national emotion. I should tell you that this evening these words that have been said really create in me a feeling of pride but, above all, a feeling of responsibility, the enormous responsibility the Greek people entrusted to me through their vote and, at the same, Cyrpus Hellenism with the honor accorded me tonight. There is no doubt that for years now -- one could say for decades -- Hellenism has been shrinking. It is difficult not to refer also to the Greeks of Constantinople, who, at one time numbered over 100,000 and today are about 5,000-6,000. After the Cyprus tragedy of 1974, it is clear that Turkey, not being faced with a dynamic, resolute answer to its forceful and barbarious invasion of the Megalonisos, has undoubtedly proceeded with expansionist plans which concern the Aegean -- it claims at least half of it -- and beyond the Aegean, Western Thrace.

In the very wise words said by His Beatitude this evening, there is one I would like particularly to stress: It is that the feasible depends on the way in which a people, a nation, sees reality, and, in depth, what a nation sees is nothing but a reflection of its own will, its own power, its own unity. [applause] I have come to the Megalonisos, the sacred island of Cyprus, first to heal the wounds for which the metropolis of Hellenism is responsible -- to declare, to proclaim that all the Greek people together -- above parties -- and the armed forces of the nation feel with bitterness the crime committed against the Cyprus Republic.

Second, I have come to declare our decision to stand by — but the word, the verb, is not absolutely correct -- to stand by whom? That is, to stand by us; in other words to recognize our most fundamental responsibility toward Hellenism everywhere. For me, for us, who have come form Athens, and for the people of Greece, today was a day that will remain unforgettable. Today, from Larnaca Airport up to Nicosia, I saw elderly and middle-aged people -- youths, children, women, men, men and women farmers. I saw in their faces the pain for the loss -- the temporary loss, we are certain of that -- of their homes. In the pain and tears, I saw hope and confidence.

Your Beatitude, I would also like to stress, I do not know if my shoulders are strong enough to bear the weight of responsibility you have placed on me. However, I know one thing: I myself, my government and the people of Greece will wage the battle on this bastion, will stay on the bastions until this little light at the end of the tunnel becomes a noontime sun [prolonged applause] until Cyprus becomes again united, independent. A UN member without occupation troops, with the refugees in their homes, with the question of missing persons at last resolved. It is inadmissible for mankind and allegedly civilized nations not to have succeeded for 8 years to give an answer to the families of the missing Cypriots. [applause] Without bravado I would like to address a message both to West and East: Hellenism is determined to stop the course of shrinkage. [applause] Hellenism will stand upright in the coming struggles to vindicate its long history. This is a promise I give you, and I will keep this contact of honor. [end recording]

The ceremony was concluded with the playing of the national anthem.

Visit to Makarios' Grave

NC280959 [Editorial report] Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek at 0917 GMT on 28 February reports the arrival of Prime Minister Papandreou, President Kiprianou, Archbishop Khrisostomos and other officials at Throni, where Makarios is buried, to pay tribute to his memory. A short memorial service was held and at 0926 GMT Papandreou laid a wreath on Makarios' tomb.

Meets Party Leaders

NC281933 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Greek prime minister this afternoon had meetings at the Presidential palace with the leaders and representatives of the Cyprus parties. Mr Papandreou met successively with Center Union Chairman Papadhopoulos, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and Assistant Secretary General Fandis, Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis, Democratic Party Secretary General Poskotis and Parliamentary Spokesman Galanos, New Democratic Front Chairman Mikhailidhis, Pan-Cypriot Revitalization Front Chairman Sofianos, and EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis. The meetings were also attended by Greek Ambassador Zakharakis and the Greek prime minister's special advisor, Stratis.

In their statements the party leaders stressed the historic importance of Mr Papandreou's visit and expressed their gratitude and thanks for the support rendered to Cyprus by Mr Papandreou, his government and the entire Greek people.

AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stated that he emphasized to Mr Papandreou his party's views on the two aspects of the Cyprus issue -- the internal and external -- and expressed his satisfaction with the importance the Greek prime minister attaches to the internationalization of the Cyprus issue and the proposal for an international conference. Democratic Rally Chiarman Kliridhis said that he suggested to Mr Papandreou that an initiative be undertaken -- after the appropriate preparatory work is done -- toward realizing a broad conference or an expanded national council under the chairmanship of the Greek prime minister to study the Cyprus issue and to make decisions so that united we can all proceed with the promotion of a just and viable solution.

Address to House

NC282025 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1805 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Address by Prime Minister Papandreou to special meeting of the House of Representatives 28 February -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, members of the House: I may repeat tonight what I said the other day because the deep emotions continue, because never before in my life have I had such deep emotions as those I have now in greeting, in your persons, the heroic Megalonisos, Cyprus/Hellenism, on behalf of Greece. It remains a truth that the responsibility for the tragedy of Cyprus remains a Hellenic responsibility, no matter how things happened. If you like, it is our responsibility because at that time we did not manage to build the democratic institutions on permanent foundations which would always guarantee respect of peoples sovereignty.

We can never forget that today's political leaders in Turkey, whether Ecevit, Demirel or Evren -- has claimed and continues to claim national sovereign Greek territory in the Aegean. I have emphasized repeatedly that Greece -- Hellenism -- fights for peace. It is a fact that one of the main axes of the policy of the party I represent is to promote peace and return to detente. We are a peaceful nation, and we claim nothing. We have stressed this repeatedly. It is not mere words; it is a fact. At the same time, however, we hve also stressed that in no way will we cede a single handful of Greek air, land or sea territory.

Over and above the Aegean, however, there is also Cyprus. If Greece, if the metropolis of Hellenism, accepted a solution to the Cyprus issue under which any portion of Cyprus remained under occupation, if it accepted a solution which would not permit all the refugees to return to their ancestral homes, if it accepted a solution which would not give the people of Cyprus all the rights of an independent, integral, demilitarized, nonaligned republic, then it would bear a vast responsibility to history and to the nation. It would be impossible for Greece to exist if it failed to hear the voice of 500,000 Greek Cypriots, who for many years -- for 8 years already -- have had to live a martyred life.

I would like to emphasize that I make an absolute separation [between Greece and Cyprus] so that there may not be an misunderstandings, particularly in the foreign press: Cyprus is an independent state and a UN member. We respect this independence and it is this independence that we fight for. At the same time, however, we cannot forget either our legal obligations, derived from the fact that we are a guarantor power, or that Cyprus is a bastion of Hellenism.

There is no doubt that there are different views on the dialogue being conducted under UN auspices. All, however, are agreed on one point: This dialogue is taking place under unequal conditions because it is between Nicosia and Ankara to the degree permitted by the Turkish occupation forces in the north of Cyprus; second, that this dialogue only touches on the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue. It is truly nobody's business how the people of Cyprus solve their domestic affairs. The great issue, however, the great issue at the international level, the great issue for Greece, the great issue for all, is the international aspect, which is summarized in the term occupation -- not only occupation but also a continuing threat. I want to assure you of our unstinting support and, at the same time I want to tell you that what I have lived through yesterday and today I have not lived through before. I return to Greece with a militant message. I came to Cyprus to bring Greece's love and assure you of alignment [simparatasxi], not just support. I return to Greece a proud Greek, knowing that this experience of the last 2 days has given new wings to the morale of the Greek people in Greece.

BAR PRESIDENT, 15 PEACE GROUP HEADS ARRESTED

NC261416 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Feb (AFP) -- The president of the Istanbul Bar, Orhan Apaydin, and 15 other executive members of the pacifist Turkish Peace Committee were arrested in the city during the night on a warrant from the martial-law court there, justice sources indicated here today. Mr Apaydin is a defence lawyer in the current trial of 52 members of DISK, the progressive trade union federation.

Among other Turkish Peace Committee officials arrested were former Ambassador Mahmut Dikerdem, journalist Ali Sirmen of the leftist daily CUMHURIYET, Niyazi Dalyancioglu, owner of [the] TURKISH NEWS AGENCY (THA), Huseyin Bas, foreign policy analyst on the banned liberal paper VATAN, one writer, one painter, three former Republican People's Party (social-democrat) deputies, two engineers, one doctor, and one housewife, Reha Isvan, wife of former Istanbul Mayor Ahmet Isvan. Mayor Isvan is himself in prison for aiding DISK during the 1977 May Day demonstrations in Istanbul in which 36 persons died.

Justice sources said that the arrests were continuing of all 42 members of the Peace Committee executive still in the country -- two others being abroad at present. The committee, along with political parties and trade union groups, were forced to suspend all activities when the military seized power in Turkey on September 12, 1980.

Media Blackout on Arrests

NC262011 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 26 Feb (AFP) -- Istanbul martial law authorities prohibited the publication of any stories or photographs about the arrest today of Orhan Apaydin, president of the city's bar. A large number of journalists accompanied Mr Apaydin this morning from the Istanbul Bar to the offices of the daily leftist newspaper CUMHURIYET, where he made a statement, and later to the military headquarters. At the military court to finalize the formalities of arrest, Mr Apaydin said to the judges: "My arrest is the result of the enmity the military prosecutor feels for me and his wish to stop me from performing my duty of defense at the DISK trial."

'Our Radio' Reports Arrests

TA270523 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Some Turkish Peace Committee officials have been arrested. It has been announced that legal action has been taken against the committee's officials. On 25 February Committee Chairman Mahmut Dikerdem and other officials of the committee, including Istanbul Bar President Orhan Apaydin and Reha Isvan were arrested. Several world news agencies as well as Moscow radio, the BBC and the German radio have reported the arrest of members of the Turkish Peace Committee. The news reports note that the committee members are the representatives of the broad strata of the people and of the peace forces in the country. The reports recall that Dikerdem, the leader of the committee, was elected a member of the World Peace Committee's Presidential Council and that Apaydin was the chief defense lawyer at the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions trial. Former Ambassador Dikerdem participated in the meeting of the World Peace Committee in Sofia in September 1980 and was elected to the Presidential Council of the organization.

EVREN RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

TA271656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Head of state Kenan Evren has returned to Ankara after concluding his official visit to Bulgaria. At Varna airport Evren was seen off with a ceremony by Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

Evren was received by National Security Council Member and Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin in a ceremony at Esenboga Airport. National Security Council members, Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya, Gendarme Commander Sedat Celasun, Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, cabinet members and other military and civilian officials were also present. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the delegation that accompanied Evren to Bulgaria also returned to Ankara.

At a news conference at Esenboga Airport, Evren recalled that this was the first visit to Bulgaria at the level of head of state. Noting that it had been a loss not to have exchanged visits at the highest level with this neighboring country, which had coexisted very closely with Turkey for centuries and whose culture and traditions were very similar to those of Turkey, Evren said: When the Bulgarian people received us they shouted slogans of peace and friendship. As you know, Turkey has always pursued a policy of peace, a policy of friendship and good will with all countries irrespective of their political and economic systems. We are determined to continue this policy in the future as well.

Evren said cooperation in many fields have developed between Turkey and Bulgaria in recent years. He added that, however, during his visit it was determined that there are many more fields in which the two countries can cooperate. He noted that the necessary activities will be continued to further develop cooperation and that thus relations with Bulgaria have entered a better stage. Evren said: We believe that if Turkey acts in accordance with the principle of goodneighborliness more tranquillity can be achieved. Actually if all countries establish tranquil and comfortable relations with their neighbors problems can automatically be solved in the world and especially in Europe. And again we believe that all countries have both domestic problems and problems involving other neighboring or far-away countries. Such problems can only be solved through mutual talks. If dialogues are interrupted then this has a different connotation. Therefore, we have always chosen to solve our problems through bilateral talks in an atmosphere of good will. We are determined to follow this method and we believe it is the best method.

Noting that he held positive talks with Zhivkov, Evren said activities will be held with the aim of reuniting separated families, a situation created after the emigration agreement between the two countries expired in 1978. Evren said the Aziziye Hill problem, a region close to the border within Bulgarian territory, which could not be opened to agriculture until now due to a bilateral agreement, was solved with a protocol that was signed. Recalling that an agreement has not yet been reached between the two countries regarding the continental shelf issue in the Black Sea, Evren added that a decision has been made to begin continental shelf talks with good will. Recalling that there is a Turkish-Bulgarian agreement on the issue of smuggling, Evren said that during his talks with Zhivkov they reached an agreement on principle regarding effective implementation of this agreement and that thus smuggling into Turkey through Bulgaria will be prevented to some extent.

Evren concluded by saying: I can say that this visit was very beneficial and productive. Through similar visits to other neighboring countries we will further strengthen the peaceful policy that Turkey has always pursued. I also brought the greetings of Zhivkov and the Bulgarian people to the Turkish nation. I would like to convey these greetings. At this moment, as I step onto Turkish soil, I extend my best wishes, greetings and love to all my Turkish citizens.

ARMENIAN GETS 16 MONTHS FOR 'RACIST PROPAGANDA'

TA271544 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Istanbul, 27 Feb (AA) -- A Turkish citizen of Armenian origin, Hrant Kucukguzelyan; was sentenced to a year and 4 months in prison Friday by an Istanbul Martial Law Court for conducting racist and anti-national propaganda. The defendant, charged with reading banned publications to Armenian school children at the Gedikpasa Armenian protestant church, attempting to ban the use of Turkish in church services, and sending pictures of eastern Turkey abroad with the claim that these locations did not belong to Turkey, was convicted under Article 142 of the Penal Code. Four members of the Armenian terrorist organization "ASALA" had demanded the release of the defendant when they raided the Turkish Consulate in Paris last year.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 042 3 March 1982

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NETHERLANDS

VAN DER STOEL FOR ZERO OPTION, DENIES PACIFISM

DW021133 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1830 GMT 1 Mar 82

["Excerpts" from reporter Trutz Beckert interview with Netherlands Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel in Bonn; date not given -- videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is there a chance to really implement NATO's counterarmament decision in the Netherlands in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] You know our standpoint. We will not make a decision now. We hope it will be possible to achieve the so-called zero option. We cannot now say definitely yes or no.

[Question] The broad peace movement in The Netherlands which extends into the parliament, which is different than in Germany at the moment -- does this movement have a basically militant character, or what is its motivating force?

[Answer] It has an antinuclear character, that is, the great dislike of nuclear weapons, and not just of Western nuclear weapons. This has nothing to do with neutralism, for example, or pacifism.

[Question] Don't you have to face the accusation that you are just moralizing and having others look after your security while your people do nothing but criticize?

[Answer] The government naturally believes that it must do everything to make the disarmament discussions successful. This does not mean, however, that the government of the Netherlands believes that we should follow unilateral nuclear disarmament. I think that we can take unilateral steps in a certain regard, but there must be intensive mutual disarmament.

'LARGE MAJORITY' OF PARLIAMENT FAVORS SINAI ROLE

PM021517 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague, 24 Feb -- A large majority of the Second Chamber (the parliamentary groups of the governing parties [Christian Democratic Appeal, Labor Party and Democrats '66] as well as those of the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, the Political Reformed Party, the Reformed Political Union and the Reformational Political Federation) have given their support to Netherlands participation in the international peacekeeping force which will supervise the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai beginning 25 April.

The Political Party of Radicals and the Pacifist Socialist Party parliamentary groups are opposed to Netherlands participation and made this clear this morning in two motions of rejection.

PROTESTERS ATTACK U.S. CONSULATE IN AMSTERDAM

NC272001 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Amsterdam, 27 Feb (AFP) -- Violent clashes occurred here today between police and demonstrators protesting against U.S. intervention in Central America. While several thousand demonstrators listened to anti-U.S. intervention speeches, mounted police fired teargas at several hundred protesters trying to charge through the U.S. consulate gates while shouting "Yankees go home" and "Reagan assassin". Netherlands anti-riot police also had to be called in after the demonstrators stoned the consulate building during some 20 minutes.

WESTERN BANKS ACCUSE POLAND OF 'BREACH OF TRUST'

LD021220 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Hamburg, 2 Mar (DPA) -- The working group of a total of 500 Western creditor banks has accused Poland of a "serious breach of trust." In a telex sent to the minister of finance and the Handlowy Bank in Warsaw, the working group says that the Polish authorities have still not "honored their firm commitments" and by 22 February had still not paid the interest due for 1981 which amounts to "at least $75 million."

In the telex, a copy of which is in DPA's possession, the banks point out to Finance Minister Marian Krzak and Handlowy Bank President M. Minkiewicz that the signing of the rescheduling agreement was a precondition for the restoration of the "credit worthiness" of the Polish side. A condition of this was, however, the repayment of the interest still due for 1981. The working group met the previous Friday in London to make all the preparations for the agreement to be signed on 4 March. In view of the outstanding interest, however, this date has had to be dropped. Poland's debt to foreign creditors is estimated at $27 billion.

ROMANIAN BANK PROPOSES REPAYMENT SCHEDULE CHANGES

LD021920 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 2 Mar (DPA) -- The Romanian Foreign Trade Bank has presented its Western creditor banks with proposals for the rescheduling of the repayments overdue since 1981 and due from 1982.

According to reliable information from bank sources in Frankfurt, this involves total liabilities of approximately $3 billion, primarily to banks, but also to governments and private firms. According to the Romanian proposals, 20 percent of the debts which are due will be paid on time, and the other 80 percent will be rescheduled over 6.5 years with a 3-year pause. This will be at an interest rate of 1 and 3/4 percent above the London Interbank rate; that is, the interest rate for 6-monthly dollar deposits, plus a 1-percent rescheduling fee.

GOVERNMENT DOUBTS ZAMYATIN'S STATEMENTS ON SS-20

LD021646 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Mar (DPA) -- The Federal Government has cast doubt on Zamyatin's statement about a halt to the stationing of SS-20 missiles since November 1981. Informed circles said on Tuesday that in the European part of the Soviet Union a site with nine SS-20 missiles became operational in January 1982, following a construction period of nearly 1 year. According to latest information, more sites are being constructed in the European part [of the Soviet Union], although they are not yet equipped. According to this information, Moscow has a total of 32 such sites with more than 280 SS-20 missiles ready for action at the beginning of February -- 22 of these with approximately 200 missiles west of the Urals.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GDR -- Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA) -- The FRG received agricultural and food products from the GDR worth DM679 million. This was approximately 9 percent more than in the previous year. According to the Federal Food Ministry, the corresponding West German deliveries to the GDR dropped by 3 percent, however, to DM560 million. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1141 GMT 26 Feb 82 LD]

MITTERRAND DEPARTS ON 2-DAY VISIT TO ISRAEL

NC030819 Paris AFP in English 0807 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand left here today for a two-day official visit to Israel, the first by a French head of state since Israel was founded 33 years ago.

He was accompanied by his wife, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Culture Minister Jack Lang.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy saw them off at Roissy Airport, near Paris.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARMS COOPERATION

PM261011 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Feb 82 p 9

["J.I." report: "France Is Prepared To Make Industrial and Operational Compromises To Produce Armaments With Its European Partners"]

[Text] The French Government has decided to urge its armaments manufacturers more strongly even than in the past to participate in international, principally European consortiums for cooperation has become an "absolute necessity," according to Secretary of State for Defense Georges Lemoine, who believes that "The alternatives in this field are: cooperate or collapse." France is even prepared to accept industrial and operational comprimises with its allies in order to revive collaboration in Europe, given a common battlefield which requires related material.

Mr Lemoine gave details of France's new policy at a recent symposium in London organized by the Scientific, Technical and Aerospace Commission of the Western European Union assembly, which comprises seven European countries. According to the Defense Ministry secretary, the high material cost of armaments makes international cooperation in the context of suitable consortiums essential if Europe's technological and industrial potential is to be safeguarded and even developed. Mr Lemoine condemned "Europe's economic dependence and technological breakup to the advantage of the United States." Referring to the Pentagon's decision to reduce very substantially its orders of Roland antiaircraft missiles from Europe, the Defense Ministry secretary expressed France's "anxiety" over "American industrial pressure" and the "obvious failure of the Two-Way Street."

The "Two-Way Street" (to use the time-honored expression) is a formula proposed by Washington to its NATO allies according to which the partners on both sides of the Atlantic each undertake to use -- in accordance with the terms of balanced reciprocity agreements -- military materiel conceived by the others according to the recognized technical and industrial abilities of each member. "In the field of helicopters, for example," Mr Lemoine said, "European capacity taken together is equivalent to the best of American industry, and it would be a serious political error for Europe to take a step backward and import American helicopters by the score."

To facilitate this cooperation in Europe, the French Government is prepared to make industrial and operational compromises. First, the industrial compromises. "France," Mr Lemoine said, "is behind the so-called lesser industrialized European countries which are asking the big Europeans to transfer a minimum of technology to help them with their developing industry." In reply to a Netherlands (Liberal) member of parliament who was complaining that the little countries are hardly consulted at all by French companies too anxious to maintain "their seal of origin," Mr Lemoine said: "It is true that in the past private firms wanted to make their seal of origin respected. But France has now embarked on the path of nationalization which will give the government greater freedom of action than it has had in the past."

Next, operational compromises. Referring to the traditional resistance of senior management, whose needs are always specific compared with the needs of their possible allies, Mr Lemoine was very firm: "The political authority we represent should have little trouble in imposing operational compromises on senior management throughout the country, since it is a matter of a common potential theater of operations where any differences in personal ideas must be reconciled to facilitate the cooperation that has become essential in view of the size of our defense budgets, which are quite rightly limited by indispensable social policies."

This notion -- an important one -- of a "potential common theater of operations" in Europe was explained in greater detail by the Defense Ministry secretary who, in his replies to questions at the London Symposium, gave equal importance to the European countries' double objective of "ceasing not only a European military space, but also a social and economic space."

National Pride

In his speech to the Institute of Higher National Defense Studies (IHEDN) in September 1981, the prime minister himself also spoke of "obstacles in Europe to the creation of both a common social space and military defense space," which means that Europeans need "to consider the prospect of a political grouping possessing an autonomous defense system." In June 1976, also at the IHEDN, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who was head of state at the time, also spoke of this same contingency.

It is a fact that Europe is today -- after 20 years of cooperation that did, whatever may have happened, actually work -- in a situation of having to prepare a new generation of military materiel in the knowledge that for obvious financial reasons, not one of its members can build its own armory on its own. Indeed, we must already think about building airplanes, helicopters, missiles, land and naval equipment which will be in service until the end of the century and even after the year 2000.

The creation of international consortiums is a solution, provided each partner -- for reasons of independence of its military supplies -- continues to feel that it is still in a position to produce a substantial amount of the material, or whatever is considered essential for its security, on its own should the need arise.

We have no choice but to accept that. When these conditions are not fulfilled, many European manufacturers and a large sector of European senior management, like the majority of their French counterparts, often reason through national pride which makes them fear that the compromises accepted by governments are equivalent to partial renunciations of sovereignty.

HALF-COMPLETED TANK DEAL WITH CHILE HALTED

PM011239 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Twenty-nine of the 50 AMX-30 battle tanks which France had agreed to sell to Chile are at present frozen in the state arsenals following France's decision to stop French arms supplies to Santiago. The other 21 tanks were delivered to Chile before Mr Francois Mitterrand's election as president of the republic.

Chile is so far the only country toward which France has implemented such a measure. The Defense Ministry explains that, in Chile's case, the AMX-30 tanks could help in law and order or domestic repression operations. The suspension of deliveries to Santiago also applies to the supply of AMX-30 spare parts.

SPADOLINI EXPRESSES CONCERN AT U.S. INTEREST RATE

AU021632 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini stressed European unity in a speech to businessmen in Milan Monday and said he was in full agreement with the French and the Germans about the need to stimulate investments and protect European currencies from the fluctuations of the U.S. dollar. In a keynote speech at the inauguration of CISMEC (Information and Study Center on the European Community) Spadolini called for joint action among the EEC partners in the fight against inflation and recession so that Europe could play a greater international role in dealing with the growing contradictions and tensions in both the North-South and East-West dialogue.

He especially emphasized the need to strengthen monetary cooperation, and said that the coming Versailles summit of the West's big industrialized nations (U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy) would offer an important opportunity to show compactness and unity of intent among the chief industrialized democracies. The summit would also serve as a forum to bring the European economic situation to the attention of "our American allies and friends," especially in terms of the damage being done by excessively high U.S. interest rates.

The premier also outlined the present state of the Italian economy and insisted on Italy's need to "remain in Europe" by lowering its inflation rate which in June was the highest in the community. He recalled progress made in righting Italy's balance of payments picture, in relaunching exports and in giving staying power to the lira within the European Monetary System, but he lamented the long parliamentary delays in approving financial legislation (which includes the 1982 state budget) and which has still not been reviewed some six months since it was submitted to the Parliament.

Spadolini also took the opportunity of the inauguration of the center to praise the brilliant successes recently chalked up by the nation's forces of law and order in the fight against terrorism.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SAUDIS

AU272010 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Feb (ANSA) -- A mixed Italo-Saudi economic commission wound up its work in Jidda today. A communique was issued noting the rapid development of economic ties between the two countries in recent years despite difficulties raised by the Petromin affair. This latter referred to payments the Italian state fuel company ENI made in 1979 to ensure oil supplies from Petromin, the Saudi oil company. The communique, issued here by the Italian Foreign Ministry, said that once these difficulties had been surmounted, the joint commission was able to cover a wide range of subjects aimed at restoring balance to bilateral trade and strengthening existing political relations.

In Jidda, the Italian side was led by foreign undersecretary Bruno Corti, while the Saudis were led by Deputy Foreign Minister (Abdfalla Alireza). The next session of the mixed commission will be held in Rome at the end of this year.

During his visit to Riyadh, Corti met with numerous government officials and came away with the impression that Saudi Arabians were well disposed to bolstering economic ties with Italy in various sectors, the ministry communique said. Recently Saudi Arabia has decided to take part in the creation of a mixed Italo-Saudi bank to be used as a means by which to recycle petro-dollars in Italy and promote financial aid to Italian exporters and firms working in the Mideast.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ROME FOR TALKS

AU271518 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Feb (ANSA) -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei is slated to begin a round of consultations in Rome Monday by meeting with the head of Italian diplomacy, Emilio Colombo, before going over to the Quirinal presidential palace for talks with head of state Sandro Pertini. On Tuesday, Andrei will confer with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and wind up his official stay in the capital with talks with the foreign trade minister, Nicola Capria.

Upon his arrival at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport Friday evening, the foreign minister was met by the Italian undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Raffaele Costa, the Italian ambassador to Bucharest, Benedetto Santarelli, and the Romanian ambassador to Italy, Ion Margineanu. Andrei is spending the weekend in Sardinia before opening the official portion of his visit in Rome Monday.

Meets With Colombo

LD012122 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Rome -- Foreign Affairs Minister Colombo and his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei, discussed for 2 hours the main topics of international importance -- disarmament, Poland, the Middle East and bilateral relations. In the afternoon Andrei will be received by President Pertini and tomorrow he will meet Spadolini.

Pertini Talks With Andrei

LD012218 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] President Pertini today received Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei, who also had a personal message from President Ceausescu. In his talk with Colombo, the Romanian minister voiced Ceausescu's concern about the present international tension and the resumption of the arms race. In the Polish context, Minister Andrei stated that the Bucharest government is against any outside intervention in Poland and called the economic measures against Poland counterproductive. Regarding the Middle East, he expressed appreciation for the Italian decision to take part in the Sinai force. Tomorrow Andrei will meet Prime Minister Spadolini and the foreign trade minister.

CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA ENDS IN ROME

AU010835 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Mar (ANSA) -- The second conference for solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa wound up in Rome Sunday with a pledge to work for an independent Namibia via free elections and for the isolation of South Africa's government.

Representatives of southern Africa's liberation movements asked Italy to adopt economic sanctions against Pretoria and to boycott South African Airlines and ships.

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma urged armed struggle for the people of Namibia as the only means by which to wipe out the Pretoria regime.

Oliver Tambo, the president of another South African opposition movement, the "ANC", said that the year 1982 would be a year of united action to isolate the Pretoria regime, and he asked Italians to help in this.

The conference came to the end with a public rally which was attended by Italian representatives such as Rome's Mayor Ugo Vetere, Christian Democrat Giovanni Galloni and Socialist Riccardo Lombardi.

Lombardi warned against the dangers of a frontal clash between the two superpowers for control of southern Africa which is rich in raw materials and of great strategic importance.

Italy has pledged to back free elections for an independent Namibia in international forums and condemned the Government of South Africa for its internal policy of racial discrimination and its foreign policy of aggression against the neighbors.

The committee which organized the conference is made up of members of all the Italian parties and the CGIL-CISL-UIL Union. Its aims are to work for the release of all political prisoners in Namibia and South Africa, the sending of a second Italian solidarity ship for African refugees fleeing oppression and the creation of a friendship association between Italy and the people of southern Africa to begin its life on May 25 "Africa Day."

Addressing the conference over the weekend, Italian Foreign Undersecretary Raffaele Costa confirmed the government's support for the U.N. Security Council plan for elections in Namibia under international control. Any delay in these elections would only serve to perpetuate the presence in that country of foreign troops with the instability throughout the region that that implies, he said.

The conference delegates also approved a campaign to begin in Italy in a few days when thousands of postcards will be sent to the Pretoria government calling for the release of Winnie and Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners. Nelson Mandela, a 62-year-old black, is a symbol of the antiapartheid struggle in southern Africa. He has been in prison for 18 years. His wife Winnie, who also spent many years in jail, is currently under house arrest.

POLICE RECAPTURE ESCAPED FRONT LINE TERRORIST

AU012012 Rome ANSA in English 1957 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Mar (ANSA) -- According to an as yet unconfirmed report, police yesterday captured Marina Premoli, the 41 year old woman terrorist who escaped from Rovigo jail on January 3. An anonymous caller telephoned ANSA's Turin office today to say that three "of our Front Line (leftwing terrorist group) comrades" fell into a police dragnet yesterday. The caller named Premoli among the three. Police supposedly arrested her in a Turin bar.

Premoli was one of four women who escaped the Rovigo jail after a terrorist commando blasted a hole in the prison [words indistinct] their flight. A passerby was killed in the action. Official sources have not yet either confirmed or denied Premoli's recapture.

BERLINGUER INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, THIRD WAY

PM261103 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Interview with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] With the publication of three lengthy articles in the CPSU's principal press organs, it may be said that the Soviet leaders' thinking on the stances adopted by our party has been expressed exhaustively. From time to time there have been replies by our newspapers, but perhaps the time has come to express an overall opinion on the Soviet criticism of the PCI. So we would like to ask you: Were you expecting this kind of response by the CPSU?

[Answer] We were expecting a response. We deemed it natural (and also correct) that a public debate on our stances on the part of the CPSU and also other communist parties be initiated. We have noted some change of language from one article to another.

We also take note of the assertions of wishing to keep open a dialogue and a debate. This has always been and remains our intention. However, we point out that a real and constructive debate is not helped by the distortions of our stances and the fact that they have not been made known to the Soviet people; no document, speech or article of ours has been published, even in summary form. We would have liked, and would still like, the debate to be or a truly democratic nature, and hence take place not only between leadership bodies and newspapers of the two parties but also, as happens here, among party members and among the public in the Soviet Union. But a debate of this kind should be based on directly communicating the respective stances. We have done so; the Soviets have not yet done so. Why? Are we to believe that at least part of our arguments would not appear so "sacrilegious" in the Soviet readers' eyes?

[Question] You have spoken of a distortion of our stances, made possible precisely by the lack of imformation. On what points has this distortion been practiced?

[Answer] On fundamental issues, such as our appraisal of the socialist societies, our position on international issues, our commitment to peace and against imperialism and even our stance on the Polish tragedy. On this last point the distortion has become falsification, since we have been accused of supporting extremist, adventurist and counterrevolutionary forces, as the imperialist secret services have. The fact is, however, that in all our stances on Poland not only have we never encouraged the extremists on either side but we have always maintained our appeal for a sense of responsibility, political moderation and the need for dialogue. This appeal converged with the positions of a broad sector of the Polish United Workers Party leadership group after Gierek was replaced and was based on the awareness of the real causes of the crisis and of its acuteness and therefore on the inalienable need for thorough political and social renewal. The disagreement with the Soviet comrades originated and continues only because they have been unable to take into account the real causes and real nature of the Polish crisis. There has been a complete failure to understand that only a thorough renewal could disarm the various extremist factions and make it possible to recover the workers' and society's trust in the party and in socialism.

This is one reason the argument that the introduction of martial law should be considered a measure that had to be taken as a "lesser evil" is definitely not convincing. Leaving all other considerations aside, it prompts further reflection. Of course we are not unaware of the problems of security for the Soviet Union, the legitimacy of its anxieties, the desire to have friendly, not hostile, countries along its borders. But I wonder whether a regime such as the one established in Poland on 13 December can provide any guarantees and reassurance in that direction to the Soviets. Indeed, it should be clear that neighborliness, solidarity in defense, understanding and mutual assistance between two nations demand as a precondition a sincere and deep-rooted friendship between their peoples, and the citizens' sincere adherence to shared interests and objectives. Does the present Polish regime guarantee all this, as far as the Soviet leaders are concerned? Can the Polish people be considered more friendly toward the USSR now than before?

[Question] Aside from the distortions of our positions, what struck you most in the content of the three articles' arguments?

[Answer] First the concept of interparty relations they express. The very title of PRAVDA's first article contains an unacceptable spirit of condemnation -- indeed, we spoke of anathema -- which goes far beyond intolerance, which can be unintentional.

In fact the Soviet articles resurrect and reaffirm the concept based on the assumption that there is an ideological and political orthodoxy valid for all and of which the CPSU sets itself up as guardian, thus essentially conferring on itself the role of world center and universal authority whose task it is to establish the conformity or error of a particular party's thinking and action. As you wrote in L'UNITA, there is an aspiration to pronounce a supreme political and ideological judgment, stemming from a "leadership" role which has in fact not been abandoned. However, we stopped believing and accepting that a long time ago.

Second, I was struck by the view of the problems of peace and international relations and by the way in which they were posed.

Finally, I was struck by the unfruitful way of tackling and facing the problems of Soviet society itself and of the countries allied to the USSR. The Polish case is discussed and the whole matter boiled down essentially to a few errors of management and to the intervention of forces hostile to socialism. The Soviet situation is portrayed in a defensive way, concealing the real difficulties and contradictions. I think this is abandoning the proper method of a specific analysis of the facts and closes the door to ways of overcoming those difficulties and contradictions. This is what worries us: with that mentality and that method, it is impossible to adopt the course of the renewal and reforms which we think are necessary and even possible, in the short term there is reason to fear new inflexibility and stubborness.

[Question] That brings us to the question which has probably aroused the most attention: The verdict on the Eastern bloc societies.

[Answer] You are obviously referring to the judgment on the "exhaustion of the motive force." Our intention with this assessment was certainly not to "reappraise history and to deny the significance of the major October revolutionary event" and of its enormous effects in emancipation and liberation struggles throughout the world. We ourselves are the offspring of that event, though not of it alone, since we have assimilated the essential part of the historical heritage and experiences of Italian socialism and, even back in Gramsci's time, began the most penetrating analysis of the originality of a socialist revolution in the West. We are very well aware that the fundamental ideas and values expressed by the revolution (and the same applies to other ideas and values expressed previously by the French Revolution) remain valid for all the forces of progress and socialism, and certainly for us: The transcending of class exploitation, the opportunity for the exploited to change from the situation of outcasts to that of the protagonists of history and of power, the struggle against national oppression, the introduction of planned management of the economy and so forth.

Our verdict on the exhaustion of the motive force does not refer to these ideals, which have become actions, real movements and historical gains and which still motivate the broad masses, just as the ideals of the French Revolution continued and still continue to exert their influence, beyond the context of events in postrevolutionary France. Our verdict refers to the specific development of the particular process that gradually took shape in Russia, amid a combination of gains and regressive factors, and refers more directly, in the present phase, to the real state of the societies, the organization of power and the political and social relations that now exist in the USSR and in the other European countries where, since World War II, there has been a change of social and political systems, which eventually adopted the forms of the Soviet model, apart from Yugoslavia.

I would like someone to prove (but with facts, specific facts) that these societies, despite certain differences, are now experiencing a phase of creative development and that what is happening in those countries is imparting a thrust to revolution in the West. We have not denied the importance of the transformation carried out there; we are very well aware that there are countries and national areas where the creation of new kinds of society, no longer capitalist or feudal, has in fact coincided with a real national resurgence. But how can one deny that for many years there have been increasing signs of stagnation, regression and even crisis? These are no- abstract ideological assessments but objective observations. If you don't proceed from a calm understanding of present-day reality and fail to seek its causes, you expose yourself to being surprised by recurring traumas. Furthermore there is a lull in regeneration in both the socioeconomic and the ideological and political fields: for instance, what contributions to the growth and theoretical innovation of socialism have there been in recent decades? On the contrary, we are witnessing widespread dogmatic conservatism, a paralysis of ideas that is hindering great and vigorous energies. In our opinion, this is one of the consequences of having made Marxism a state ideology.

It is all this that prompts us to say basically that in the phase now being negotiated by the world workers movement and the world as a whole the driving center of the development of socialism and of the advance of the ideological and practical revolutionary process has shifted elsewhere: to the emergent countries, where different and fruitful experiences are under way, and particularly to Western Europe, where the issue of "socialism at the high points of development" arises in specific historical and political terms.

But when we speak of the exhaustion of a phase we are also referring to a broader issue, which is not new to the PCI's deliberations either. That is, we are observing that the idea that the development of socialism can consist essentially of expanding the influence of the so-called socialist camp, which ultimately allocates to the communist parties and revolutionary movements a merely supportive and propagandist role, is no longer valid.

The facts show that while this blueprint has already been overthrown and transcended in places -- such as China, Algeria, Cuba, Vietnam and several other countries -- where genuine national and anticapitalist revolutions have been carried out, here in the West it has not provided the ways and means for the development of real revolutionary processes. In order to advance along this path it is necessary to call on new ideas, new forces and new generations, proceeding from the real contradictions that capitalism has created and is still creating, no longer solely on the periphery of its system but at its summits.

[Question] It is here that the following objection (expressed not only by the CPSU papers) arises: Does the PCI regard as irrelevant the contribution of the USSR and of the Soviet-type societies to the world socialist process, and is it urging them simply to wait until an impetus toward the "right" kind of socialism comes for them too from the West?

[Answer] No, that is not what we are saying. We do not believe in the least that all opportunities for development and regeneration are blocked in those countries. What kind of view of history and of social and cultural processes would that be? Of course we do observe that the prevalent tendencies today are stasis, subbornness and threats of regression and further crises, but we are well aware that there are objective conditions and subjective potentials -- not only material but also ideological and cultural -- which, once released, could restore those countries' dynamism and capacity for growth.

The fact is, however, that such conditions and potentials now seem, and have seemed for some time, constricted by the rigidity of the political and economic order and by certain ideological taboos. This is why we say that reforms in all these fields are a vital necessity. Of course we do not presume to indicate which reforms should be implemented; every country must find its own path and pursue it autonomously, free from prejudice and from the constraint of the single model. Will this direction be followed? We do not know, but we very much hope so, because without reforms the outlook will be for further tensions both within those countries and in relations among them.

[Question] We come to the issue of peace and international relations. It is certainly the point on which the CPSU's polemic has been most bitter. In particular with the KOMMUNIST article, an attempt has been made to demonstrate that the PCI underestimates the dangers of war, seeks to balance responsibilities (in short, we allegedly absolve imperialism) and, above all, has abandoned a class view of the struggle taking place in the international arena.

[Answer] An underestimation on our part? We are so concerned about the international situation and the dangers of a nuclear conflict that we identify the aim of peace as the most decisive factor. With the advent of the nuclear era, the nature of the problem of war changed and became quite absolute, because its aim, which is no longer that of securing a defeat of the enemy forces through military action but that of the elimination of life on earth, changed radically. Hence nuclear conflict poses a new problem of primary importance which confronts all states, all classes and all social systems. How can we fail to recall the warning Togliatti first gave almost 30 years ago?

Since this is what is involved, we cannot understand how the issue of the preservation of peace can be confined solely to an aspect or projection of the international class struggle. The class struggle remains an inescapable factor of the domestic and international situation, but in the nuclear era it, too, takes on partly different characteristics. It should be extended to include interests and needs (of liberation from underdevelopment, hunger and every form of oppression of nations) giving rise to conflicts and movements which cannot be confined to the logic of military blocs. So today the relationship between the struggle for peace and the class struggle appears in terms different from those characteristic of the time prior to the nuclear era, which has also become the era of the explosion of the imbalance between the north and the south of the world.

It is surprising that this new situation is not recognized by that very party -- the CPSU -- which at its 20th congress proclaimed peaceful coexistence between different social and political systems as being without alternatives, and indeed presented precisely that coexistence as the ground which is not only necessary but also most favorable for the development of the process of social emancipation and national liberation itself.

Now in order to guarantee and promote peaceful coexistence, it is necessary above all to take into account the security requirements of all states, from the smallest to the largest (such as the USSR, the United States and China), whatever the class characteristic of their domestic systems. And this means examining and judging the specific contents of their foreign policy, their actions and whether they do or do not promote peace and security. Moreover, experience tells us that capitalist states' foreign policy does not always remain the same. For instance, there have been differences between Kennedy and Johnson and between Carter and Reagan. And there would be a difference if Strauss were in Schmidt's place. The necessary presupposition for peaceful coexistence is the possibility that even states with a capitalist system can pursue or be induced to pursue a policy of peace.

If on the other hand you proceed from preliminary bias against the social system, then the conclusion is reversed: You are denying on principle that any real contribution to peace can come from the states of the capitalist area, and you end up by giving a sense of powerlessness and futility to the peace movements, since everything is left to the balance of power between two systems, or rather between the two blocs.

Moreover, historical experience also demonstrates that there is no automatic correspondence between domestic social systems and foreign policy. Is it not true that there have been armed conflicts between socialist countries? Is it not true that the Soviets themselves define China's foreign policy as nonpeaceful, but acknowledge the socialist class nature of Chinese society (they did so implicity even in one of their articles of polemics with us, when they spoke of the 35 percent of mankind that has freed itself from capitalist exploitation)?

[Question] What then is the correct relationship among the defense of peace, the advance of the liberation movements and the anti-imperialist struggle?

[Answer] We have said repeatedly that in today's world imperialism can no longer do anything it wants, and that is partly because the USSR performs an irreplaceable role as a counterweight to it, as a brake on its aggresiveness. But in the present situation, any policy that aims to extend by force any area of influence, including the Soviet one, conflicts with the higher interests of peace and of socialism itself. The old principled position that revolution (and counterrevolution) cannot be exported is now assuming a new significance, because it is linked to the general future of peace. Thus, for instance, an armed intervention such as the Soviet one in Afghanistan, irrespective of the reason given for it, has the effect of exacerbating international relations and of damaging the very image of socialism.

To give another example, it is obvious that the broad and active political solidarity with a liberation movement such as El Salvador's and with the Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutionary movements against the threats and blackmail of U.S. imperialism derives the main element of its strength and righness from the fact that this solidarity is aimed precisely at preventing foreign interference (which would create an international crisis) and at making it possible for such a just national and social cause to triumph. You cannot escape the fact that a violation of sovereignty committed in the name of one cause has the effect of encouraging a violation in the name of the opposite cause, and both of them deal a blow to peace.

Effects of Bloc Logic

[Question] Is this the most serious effect of what we describe as the bloc logic, which we have spoken out against?

[Answer] Yes, but it is not the only one. If everything is confined to the international class struggle and this is identified in the two military blocs, the role of the entire broad and varied range of peace forces both inside and outside the power alignments -- the nonaligned countries, the mass movements, parties, cultural forces, the Catholic and other churches and some governments -- disappear. And so too does the role of Europe which, with its own autonomy and initiative, could make an even more effective, indeed a decisive contribution to the cause of detente, peace and security. The opposition between the blocs, and particularly between the major powers, irrespective of any intentions, in fact leads to an exacerbation of tensions. This is proven by the facts. A valuable contribution to preventing this can be made by the forces that identify neither with the United States nor with the USSR, but which act autonomously to moderate their conflicts and to facilitate dialogue between them.

We have already seen, again in recent weeks, the positive effects of the position of certain West European countries (though unfortunately this does not apply to the Italian Government) with respect to Reagan's hard and rash line following the events in Poland and with respect to El Salvador. We have also seen the commitment of certain European governments, especially in neutral countries, to preventing the breakdown of the Madrid conference. All this amounts to little because we cannot restrict ourselves to containing the negative effects of the exacerbation of U.S.-USSR relations. But it is something that demonstrates how much room there is for initiatives by movements, organizations and governments acting autonomously to resolve current conflicts and unresolved crises such as those in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and pressing for arms reduction in Europe, which is now more than ever a pressing and fundamental objective for peace.

[Question] From what we have read in the three Soviet articles, it seems that the recent pacifist movements in Europe are interpreted in one direction only -- as anti-U.S. and anti-NATO movements.

[Answer] That is an error of assessment. Those mass movements are indeed characterized by opposition to Reagan's swing to rearmament and to its immediate effect in Europe (the deployment of new missiles), but that does not mean that they have forgotten the missiles on the other side or demanded unilateral disarmament. It is a truly autonomous peace movement, which refuses to act as a tool of either bloc, which reserves the right to judge the specific nature of the policy of both sides and to support or oppose decisions and attitudes not because they are of a particular bloc but insofar as they aid or hinder the cause of detente, disarmament and peace. The workers movement itself is part of and an agent in this autonomous peace movement and is able to discern between just causes and the expediencies of power. This explains the scale of the backing given at one time to the Vietnamese people (and the masses' satisfaction with the aid given to them by the USSR and China) and also explains why the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, however, was criticized.

Capitalism and Social Democracies

[Question] In the current debate matters connected with our strategy for socialism are being discussed too. Some comrades, for instance, ask why we have introduced the term "third way" in place of the "Italian and democratic path to socialism."

[Answer] There is no doubt that in speaking of the third way we are embracing all the essential concepts of our formulation of an Italian and democratic path to socialism. By speaking of a third way we wish to stress the possibility and the need to impart a European dimension to our effort to open up a new phase in the advance to and development of socialism. This has become indispensable because of the advance of objective processes and new requirements of integration and because the socioeconomic crisis, which proclaims the failure of the old ruling classes' policies, poses similar problems of regeneration and development for all the West European countries. There are also shared requirements of disarmament, of progress in detente and cooperation and of a new kind of relations with the developing countries. Hence the West European workers movement's decisive role in asserting new solutions and ideas. Furthermore, in the other European countries too, many political, trade union and cultural forces are tackling the same problems that we Italian Communists place at the center of our research and our struggles; and they do so -- each in accordance with their own characteristics -- in directions that converge with ours.

In speaking of the third way, therefore, we mean a process that will specifically advance by working with all components of the West European workers and people's movement.

[Question] With social democracy too, therefore?

[Answer] Of course. We feel justified political and intellectual anxiety about judgments which blacken the Soviet experience and situation, which regard it as the past, present and future evil, thus showing an inability to judge gains, difficulties and contradictions in a rational way and without preconceived ideas. We are well aware that social democracy has not meant and does not always mean the same thing at all times and in all places.

Moreover, there is an objective fact which must always be taken into account: In some countries social democracy is the dominant if not the only force in the workers movements, and in others it is at least a major force. Furthermore social democracies have experienced and are experiencing major changes as a result of changes in the historical, political and social conditions. For instance there is an obvious difference between the French social democracy of Guy Mollet, which was involved directly in the shameful colonialist operations in Indochina, Algeria and Suez, and the PS of Mitterrand and Jospin. Present-day German social democracy cannot be confused with that of 30 or 60 years ago. Brandt is not Noske. And then the Nazi experience did not pass without effects. Moreover the positive evolution of many of the European social democracies on the great questions of peace and coexistence is obvious to all.

But the essential thing now is different; the capitalist system, partly because of the end of old colonialism, no longer has the economic scope on which the great social democratic parties based their action and their success. The lack of such scope is already forcing and will increasingly force the social democratic forces to discuss and seek solutions and paths different from the traditional ones and to tackle once again the question of going beyond capitalism. Hence our concern to be involved in that search with the particular experience and ideas we have as Italian Communists. Does doing that mean giving it to capitalism and stopping being communists? I don't think so. If anything it means giving greater incisiveness to our present function and to the effective struggle for a third path of socialism.

Our originality compared with the social democracies lies primarily in the fact that we stand firmly by the objective of achieving socialism, overcoming capitalism and urging the socialist and social democratic forces to adopt that objective wholeheartedly, because we are aware that that can be attained only by the commitment of forces which had and uphold a different heritage and which nevertheless do not aim to stand still but to move forward.

Moreover we carry the fundamental conviction that the forces in Western Europe which can be practical protagonists in building a new society are not only those whose original aim is to overcome capitalism and which advocates socialism. Indeed, I believe those forces are much broader than simply those that support the communist, socialist and social democratic parties. In fact there are vast forces awakened and spurred to revolt and struggle by the questions the crisis in society today leaves unsolved, or even aggravates, and by the new needs developing in the working class, among the workers, in the great people's masses, among women, among young people and in the most advanced and modern forces of culture and science.

[Question] But in the current debate and the letters being received by L'UNITA we are being asked, among other things, to define more clearly the characteristics of the kind of socialism for which we are fighting.

[Answer] If we are truly convinced a new phase has begun in the struggle for socialism, it is partly because the kind of socialism that must be realized here -- at the high points of capitalist development and in opposition to the profound crisis in this kind of development -- must have new and original characteristics, which can stem only from real liberation and progressive movements, as well as, of course, from a development of political thought. We cannot presume to define everything right away, in the abstract.

We have already said many things since 1956 and in recent years too. It is enough to recall our proposals for the economy, state reform, women's problems, cultural and scientific issues, a new world economic order, and so forth, so it is by no means true that we are starting from scratch in our formulation of the third way. The fact is that we do not consider socialism a model, and since the third way can only advance by means of a combination of struggle and a long path, we are issuing a positive answer to real needs, which will resolve the substantial and tragic contradictions that specific capitalist development at its present stage can no longer resolve. This is why we are trying to proceed not from ideological preconceptions but from society's and the people's real problems. The fact is that we are facing a crisis which is not a short-term phenomenon. And it is precisely from the combination of such conditions that the need for socialism, and a new kind of socialism reemerges. I say this to those who feel like "orphans" owing to the collapse of the old myths and to those who ask us whether we are abandoning socialism. The opposite is true. But it should be added that the idea of socialism now held in this part of the world by major sectors of the working class, of workers, women, young people and intellectuals, is a very rich and complex idea; and only a rich and complex idea of socialism can win over new forces and can establish a hold and be realized in our society.

A socialism equal to modern times and needs should not only guarantee everyone the satisfaction of their basic social needs, such as employment, health, education and the protection of nature and the environment; it should also guarantee, for instance, complete womens liberation, the secure right of the workers to organize in trade unions, economic productivity and efficiency, political pluralism, freedom of information,cultural and artistic expression and so forth. I do not believe a kind of socialism that contradicted any of these essential elements would be accepted; and perhaps it would not even be recognized as socialism.

If all this is understood clearly, socialism cannot be confined simply to a change in production and ownership relations. In other words, it cannot be believed that a change in these relations will automatically guarantee the attainment of all the transformations and developments that now seem indispensable for determining a valid, feasible and acceptable idea of socialism. I would say, however, that one could certainly not envisage any advance to socialism if present ownership and production relations are regarded as untouchable sacred cows. However, they must, they will have to be changed not on the basis of petitio principii, but on the basis of their demonstrated irreconcilability with the satisfaction of social and collective interests, with the realization of values of liberation and emancipation, with the development of the production forces and with the safeguarding of complete democracy.

[Question] Do you believe that what you have said takes into account all the possible uncertainties prompted by the "third way"?

[Answer] Certainly not. Many points need to be elucidated by means of debate, research and experience. But there are two things I would like to add.

Comrades are aware that various interpretations (or "readings" as we now say) of the "third way" are possible; among these are some that do not entirely dispel the suspicion of our merging with social democracy. These are erroneous interpretations that we must always criticize and reject, both when they occur outside the party, even in leftwing circles, and -- as sometimes happens -- when they occur within the party. Not only do we want to really transcend capitalism but, as I have tried to explain, we are convinced it is necessary, if we really want to achieve within the democratic framework the regeneration for which there is evidently a growing need.

The other point I would like to make is that reservations and uncertainties stem, at least partly, from an attitude which in itself I consider positive. In Italy there is a widespread, strong anticapitalist class awareness. When, even only as a result of a lack of clarity, there is an impression of alienation from strong anticapitalist class reference points, then this awareness always reacts. This happened in connection with some errors on our part during the years of national solidarity; and it has happened also in connection with certain trade union issues, such as these stemming from the proposal to deduct 0.5 percent of salaries. Now we are again seeing this awareness asserting itself forcefully, and in some cases it is expressing itself even through ideological distortion, that is, in an uncritical assessment of the USSR.

In this last case the error is evident, not only because it ignores the factors we have already discussed (the phenomena of crisis and regression and certain negative tendencies in Soviet foreign policy), but also because for some time it has no longer been true that the "touchstone" (as we used to say at the time of the Comintern) of a revolutionary policy consists in one's attitude toward the USSR. One can now cite examples of forces which, though still aligning with the USSR, ultimately boil down to a revolutionism composed only of words and in fact perform no specific action that makes any effective contribution to changing the balance of forces between the classes, to altering situations or to bringing objectives of transformation nearer. It is precisely this capacity that must form the yardstick for assessing whether a policy is revolutionary, while it remains true that the verdict on the USSR and on its policy must be, as we have been trying for some time to make it, a nonconfessional verdict, that is, one which, while clearly rejecting superficial assessments of summary condemnation, assesses without preconceptions of any kind whether what happens in that major country and what it does in the sphere of world politics assists or conflicts with the interests of the liberation, progressive and peace-loving forces.

But to return to the point I mentioned first, it is clear that this anticapitalist class consciousness, which is so strong in the Italian working class, must never be allowed to dissipate, and even less be undervalued, neglected or humbled. Instead, and especially today, it must be rallied and taken to the highest levels of formulation and of the struggle for socialism. We can do so because the will stemming from that consciousness is in no way inconsistent with the decisions we have been taking -- decisions which, on the contrary, are aimed at making our initiative and our struggle for socialism more incisive and broader.

One danger must now be avoided: That the party will confine itself to the aspect of debate along and that not all the mobilizing potential present in the formulation we are conducting and in the political decisions we have made will be grasped. This potential is not the product of imagination; in some strata of democratic public opinion, and especially among young people, it is already beginning to be realized.

[Question] So you place the emphasis on the new possibilities, on the new "potential" opening up for the party's action. Don't you fear this emphasis on "innovation" could be misunderstood and increase suspicions and resistance?

[Answer] It would be stupid and untrue to maintain that we have always said -- more or less explicity -- what we are saying today. It would be stupid to deny the news and the development of our present analyses and positions. But one thing must be said: Not only can the history of Italian communism not be embraced in the ideological schemes some of our adversaries create, but it cannot be diluted within the general history of the communist movement. It is an original history which includes Lenin but also Gramsci and Togliatti. It is a history which, although it has experienced periods of stagnation and leveling off, even in its planning, is nonetheless characterized by a great capacity for innovation which has been expressed repeatedly, especially when faced with the great events of national and international life. There have also been qualitative leaps in that history. I am thinking, for instance, of the eighth congress. If I were to use an expression to describe what we are involved in now, I would say it is precisely a "new qualitative leap."

[Question] There are some people who hope and some who fear that the innovations might even invade the rules governing the party's internal life -- democratic centralism.

[Answer] Even this issue should be tackled and discussed in purely political terms, without ideological preconditions. Moreover democratic centralism is not a set of immovable principles; we have made changes and adjustments at this level too in the various periods of our history; the 15th congress adopted new party rules which -- it is good to recall this -- must be respected by all, especially by the comrades who have leadership responsibilities. Above all, however, there have been changes and innovations in the party's practical life in the recent period too, after the Central Committee meeting a year ago. And the innovations have generally gone in the direction of extending our internal democracy; today we need to go further in that direction.

However, there is a limit we should not and do not want to overstep: the limit of factions. There are many reasons for rejecting factions. Above all, as the experience of other communist and socialist parties shows, factions introduce a divisive trend, consume the party's energies in an internal struggle and divert them from action outside. A member of the socialist movement, I don't remember who, said rightly that factions are formed initially on ideas, then the ideas disappear or change and the factions remain, and at that point they obey only power motives. It is, therefore, a problem of functionality and efficiency. I repeat that it is no accident that rules similar to those we term "democratic centralism" are also adopted by noncommunist European leftwing parties. Coming down to a practical level, just think what membership campaigns would be like if there were factions. The aim would no longer be to win new members and new energies for the workers' emancipation struggles, for peace and socialism, but people would seek supporters to increase the influence of a particular internal grouping.

Finally there is another equally important point: It is not true that factions boost internal democracy. Instead they hinder the development of truly free debate, without ties, without dogmatism and without the obligation to be loyal to a particular leading faction. However, only a debate free of those ties and dogmatism can generate progress in drawing up ideas and the eradication of partial and unilateral views and of narrow opinions and limited knowledge. A party that has great objectives of renewal and transformation never can and never will be able to do without that creative debate.

CDS CRITICIZES COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION

LD281324 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The National Council of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] yesterday accused sectors of the Council of the Revolution of trying to cause institutional conflicts [words indistinct]. A communique released by the CDS National Council at the end of the meeting in Lisbon yesterday adds that the accused sectors of the Council of the Revolution are clearly and objectively acting in alliance with the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. The communique says that the CDS does not tolerate the fact that those who failed to repudiate in any way the destabilizing onslaught of the PCP should now, through a systematic distortion of the facts or [words indistinct] continue to foster unreasonable and baseless institutional conflicts.

With regard to the country's overall political situation, the CDS underlined the resounding defeat of the PCP and its 12 February general strike. In connection with this, the CDS communique refers to the unruly resorting to methods of intimidation, sabotage and lockout and the simultaneous occurrence of markedly subversive acts. [Passage indistinct] The CDS further underlined the certainty that the Portuguese will not allow the communists' totalitarian plans to materialize.

POPULAR UNITY FRONT TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

LD012316 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The Popular Unity Front is to take part in the [forthcoming] local government elections and provide legal cover to those independent citizens who may wish to participate in the community's and nation's politics.

The front, led by Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, said in a statement released at the end of a 3-day meeting of its political council that it had decided to convene a 3-day national conference on 4 June and also to support various action days currently in preparation, namely the planned march of the unemployed.

USSR, POLAND, GDR MAY REDUCE DIPLOMATIC STAFFS

LD030114 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] An official source in Lisbon confirmed this evening that the Portuguese Government is awaiting a decision by the embassies of the Soviet Union, Poland and the German Democratic Republic, before the end of the week, on voluntary reduction of their diplomatic personnel in the Portuguese capital.

BRIEFS

UDP CONGRESS -- The Fifth Popular Democratic Union [UDP] Congress currently taking place in Lisbon has elected the party's new national council. The former council members who had been critical of the party line are not in the new 48-member council. Such is the case of Brochado Coelho, Rodrigues da Silva, Lidia Sequeiro and Jose Alcobia. In a closing speech, Amadeu Ferreira of the National Political Committee Secretariat said that force of unity is stronger than the force of schism and pledged that the UDP will not hesitate to act firmly to isolate the splittists and cast them off. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Feb 82 LD]

DEPUTY PREMIER GARCIA ON 1982 ECONOMIC GOALS

PM251313 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Feb 82 p 13

[Angel Gomez Escorial interview with Spanish Economic Affairs Minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez: "New Boost to Economic Activity; No Surrender to Inflation"]

[Excerpts] Madrid -- "I believe that the economic policy being pursued by the government is the only one possible."

This unambiguous remark opened my conversation with Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Juan Antonio Garcia Diez. At another juncture he was similarly resolute in referring to consumers: "The government can support consumers' organizations but cannot invent them."

With regard to the Calvo-Sotelo cabinet's economic policy, he added: "I insist that the economic policy that we are pursuing is the only one possible. I do not believe there are any acceptable alternative policies, and the difficulties at present being encountered by experiments in economic policy as varied as Britain's and France's are a clear proof of this. An extremely liberal economic policy does not seem valid to me for a country in Spain's socioeconomic situation, apart from my doubts about its final results. Our structures are still very inadequate and their reform is still one of the fundamental objectives of government policy. Without abandoning the struggle against bureaucracy and unnecessary government intervention, I believe that a society such as Spain's requires a strong public sector -- not a large one, but a strong and efficient one. On the other hand, these structural reforms can only be undertaken by the state. Furthermore, one cannot pursue programs that cut social services or that worsen the distribution of income to the detriment of salaried workers. Our society would not tolerate programs in this direction. So those who demand more 'determination' must specify what they want. More liberal 'determination'? More interventionist 'determination'? You have my answer on both points."

Economy in 1982

[Question] Were things as bad as some say in 1981, and can one assume that 1982 will be worse?

[Answer] In economic terms, 1981 was much worse than we assumed at first. But we must not forget that this was the case throughout the OECD countries. The Western economy behaved poorly in 1981, and this forced OECD to lower all its forecasts. It was a year of major increases in the dollar rate and high interest rates, and this was reflected in a poor showing in investments, lower job creation and a lower growth rate in the European economy. Forecasts for a 2.5-3 percent increase in GDP are certainly not brilliant, but they are hopeful, and of course, I consider them perfectly realistic. Though the forecast growth rate for the OECD in 1982 is only modest, in the case of our own economy we must take into account a number of positive aspects that prompt us to look ahead at 1982 with reasonable optimism.

Furthermore, the economic policy goals for this year are to stimulate demand and to ensure the attainment of the employment objectives set down in the national agreement to employment, while at the same time trying to keep the inflation rate at about 12 percent and to prevent an increase in the current balance of payments deficit. In short, it is a matter of imparting a new boost to economic activity without surrendering to inflation. Nobody is unaware that this objective would be hard to achieve without the national agreement on employment, which has made it possible to substantially reduce expected inflation and easier for enterprises for forecast costs and prices further ahead than has been possible in our economy for many years. This is the real importance of the national agreement on employment, and this is why it must be considered the core of present economic policy.

[Question] What are the basic outlines of present economic policy?

[Answer] I would classify these outlines on three levels. On the first level, regarding short-term policy, we must pursue a monetary policy that will guarantee credit to the private sector at least three points above the inflation rate, a floating exchange rate policy geared to market trends, as has been done recently, and a public spending policy aimed at supporting demand and consumption, though still within the natural limits imposed by the shortage of tax revenue.

On the second level, we will work on the fiscal system, for which we now have plans for introducing value-added tax and within which we will introduce improvement and reform measures to correct anomalies and defects apparent in the present system. We will also work on social security whose rationalization and improvement will be set in motion right away. As for the official loan bank, whose institutional reform is already under way and of whose objectives we will be making a thorough reappraisal, definitely in the direction of long-term credits, disclosing hidden subsidies [sentence as published]. There are other fields too in which reform measures will be carried out, such as the system of employment by the local authorities, professional training and the system of labor relations, by means of the implementation of the labor law. And, as I indicated before, we will promote a system that will ensure greater discipline and control of current public spending.

On the third level, I would include sectoral policies, among which housing policy is particularly important. Our aim is to ensure implementation of the 1982-83 [as published] 3-year housing plan, by guaranteeing the necessary finance and by removing the obstacles at present hindering construction activity.

Budgets, Public Spending and Fiscal Pressure

[Question] The impression is that the currently very high state budgets are designed to paper over the cracks without undertaking a more long-term and less temporary public investment plan. It seems that the aim is not to lay the foundations for future economic activity without promoting the excessive state control we need an absence of planning [sentence as published].

[Answer] A large proportion of the criticisms of the 1982 budget are general criticisms lacking a rigorous analysis of its substance. Certainly the budgets are very ambitious and the deficit is large. But it is no less true that the various component items of the budget are very difficult or impossible to reduce. With regard to public investment, it is untrue that it is inadequate and short-term. In fact, for the first time we are pursuing an entirely rigorous public investment policy. The investment programs have been selected most carefully, taking into account a number of factors including the increase in the level of employment, the creation of external savings, the encouragement of technological improvements and the positive effect of energy savings. The implementation of these programs is also the subject of strict controls to ensure their application. In this field I believe we have made substantial improvements on what has been usual in recent years. We now have a very satisfactory system for selecting, planning and implementing public investment plans, and the claim that an investment plan that consumes 75 percent of its funds in 9 months is malfunctioning is irresponsible, to say the least, and indicates a profound misunderstanding of the functioning of the Spanish budget. And it is strange, coming as it does from those who have never considered the administrative spending capacity one of the limits on public spending.

[Question] We are approaching an election period. In a couple of months' time Andalusia will be going to the polls. The rest of the country will be doing so before the end of the year. Could the government's 1982 economic plan be influenced by electoral conditions?

[Answer] No. No way. Personally, I will tell you that I clearly remember the consequences for the Spanish economy of the political motives that in 1975 and 1976 prompted the denial of the existence of an international crisis that was affecting us very directly.

We paid a very high price for that mistake in subsequent years. The main outlines of our economic policy are now established, and it is also consistent with what has been done in recent years. An important part of this economic policy centers on structural and institutional reforms that the Spanish economy requires. A policy of this kind must be designed for the medium and long term. They are unspectacular measures that perhaps yield little in political terms in the short term, but they are absolutely indispensable to our economy. In pursuing these guidelines, the government has rejected the easy path of electoralism and paid attention to the measures that it considers necessary to the Spanish economy.

MILITARY LETTER CALLS FOR 'AUTHORITARIAN' STATE

NC021945 Paris AFP in English 1937 GMT 2 Mar 82

[By Edouard Pons]

[Text] Madrid, 2 Mar (AFP) -- A letter from the military to the king of Spain demanding a more authoritarian state is being circulated in Spanish barracks, it was reliably learned here today. The letter calls for a reform of the constitution and more powers for the monarch as the only alternative to a return to dictatorship.

The unsigned 20-page document dated February, 1982, uses respectful language in summarizing grievances long known to be those of much of the Spanish armed forces. It expounds the view that "the transition (from the dictatorship of the late Gen Francisco Franco to democracy) has been a patent failure" and asks the king to take over effective command of the armed forces.

The Spanish experiment in democracy began after the death of General Franco in November 1975.

The letter also asks for the formation of a "superior council of the armed forces" that would notably be in charge of promotions within the army, a prerogative presently exercized by the government.

"You must arbitrate, Your Majesty, between reality and the constitution, so long as the two do not coincide," the letter said, warning of the danger of a "dismembering" of Spain through "de facto federalism." This was a reference to the far-reaching autonomy given in recent times to such Spanish provinces as Catalonia and the Basque Country.

The text charges that Spanish "political parties are characterized by personal power play, internal dissension and corruption," and that the armed forces are being subjected to the systematic misrepresentation of the traditional values it upholds as "archaic and untenable" positions.

Turning to the current trial here of the officers involved in last year's abortive putsch, which is being followed with keen interest by all of Spain, the anonymous authors of the letter declare that the men in the dock were more than just "a handful of mad or marginal agitators," adding: "No one knows better than you, Majesty, how difficult it would have been... to find a military unit ready to oppose them."

The abortive February 23, 1981, coup, the letter asserts, has already had some beneficial results, such as the slowing down of the trend towards regional autonomy, the checking of terrorism and a moving towards more social entente.

After stating that there was currently among the officer corps a "widespread mistrust of generals" named by the civilian government, it concluded with a veiled warning that "the present constitution does not permit the establishment of an efficient and pluralistic democracy."

It is thus necessary to overhaul it, "barring which we will soon need a dictatorship for the reconstruction (of the country)," the letter said.

NORDIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

LD021438 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The joint prospects for influencing international economic policy were stressed at this morning's general debate in the Nordic Council. Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, who opened the debate, said that a significant obstacle to speeding up investments is the currency and interest policy of the United States and other countries aimed at curbing inflation. According to Falldin, the Nordic countries have full cause to support the attempts being made in order to achieve a change in U.S. interest policy. Slow economic growth will easily lead to the weakening of the individual citizens' faith in the future, Falldin warned. Therefore, in his view, the limited (?resources) must be shared in such a way that they will benefit every individual citizen, without environmental and social aspects being neglected.

Falldin said he regarded as a good project worthy of development the plan for a joint Nordic television satellite, although Denmark has stated it will withdraw from the plan. Norwegian Commerce Minister Arne Skaug stressed for his part the possibilities offered by cooperation between enterprises. In his opinion the authorities should not be allowed to interfere with the decisions of the enterprises and to make them more difficult. Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen explained the reasons why Denmark is withdrawing from the joint television project. The general debate will continue in the afternoon, and then the council will start discussing the recommendations to be made to the governments and parliaments of the member countries.

NORWAY

OFFICIALS END VISITS TO LEBANON, SYRIA, ISRAEL

PM011621 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Feb 82 p 8

[John Harbo dispatch: "Useful Talks Between Berg and PLO"]

[Text] Beirut, 23 Feb -- Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg and Norwegian Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Sverre Hamre both ended their visits to the Middle East on Tuesday [22 February]. As well as Lebanon, the two had also visited Syria and Israel respectively. The aim of Berg's visit was to collect first-hand information on the situation in the area, especially in Southern Lebanon, where Norwegian UN troops are stationed. During his stay in Lebanon, General Hamre visited the UN headquarters in Naqura and the Norwegian engineer company at Tibnin as well as inspecting the Norwegian battalion.

Berg ended his visit with a meeting with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and the two discussed the political situation in the area. On Monday Berg met with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, PLO political section chief, "Foreign Minister" Farug Qaddumi and the Lebanese Armed Forces commander in chief, Maj Gen Victor Khury. As well as discussing the position of the UN forces, Berg also raised the tense situation between Israel and the Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon. Berg told AFTENPOSTEN that the security of the Norwegian forces depends on good cooperation with the PLO and that his talks with Qaddumi had been very useful. He had expressed the view that relations between the UN force and the Palestinians today are satisfactory and Qaddumi said that he shares this view. According to Berg, no upgrading of Norway's contacts with the PLO was mentioned during the meeting.

As far as the tense situation in southern Lebanon is concerned, the PLO expressed its fears of an Israeli attack on Palestinian forces. The risk of renewed fighting in southern Lebanon was also raised at Berg's talks in Damascus with Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddour. Before his visit to Lebanon, General Hamre had been in Israel, where he discussed the situation of the UN forces with Israeli Commander in Chief Rafael Eytan. In Beirut, General Hamre discussed the military situation with Major General Khury as well as being present at Under Secretary Berg's political talks.

KIPRIANOU HAILS PAPANDREOU VISIT AS HISTORIC

NC021548 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Statement by President Kiprianou 2 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] From every viewpoint, the Greek prime minister's visit to Cyprus was truly an historic event, and a new chapter is opening in the struggle by the people of Cyprus for liberty and vindication. The significance and favorable repercussions of this visit will become more discernible with the passage of time.

I truly feel deep emotion and national pride at this historic event and once more I want to laud the personality of the Greek prime minister and the determination with which he is fighting with us for the just causes of the people of Cyprus. I consider it my duty to express my deep satisfaction and appreciation for the spontaneity and patriotism with which Cyprus Hellenism welcomed the Greek prime minister to our martyred and sacred land.

The representatives of the people, the parties, and the organizations, the state and public officials, and all those who, with a particular sense of responsibility, contributed to the vast success of this visit are worthy of true praise. All were present: The relatives of the missing persons and the victims of the struggle, the refugees, those who suffered and the entire nation were there because they all understood fully the meaning and significance of the presence of Andreas Papandreou to Cyprus, and proved that they are cognizant of the historic moments through which our country is passing.

Papandreou Readies Letters

NC030833 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Within the framework of the multifaceted, multisided diplomacy and international crusade which the Greek side is launching in connection with the Cyprus problem and with the cooperation of the Athens and Nicosia governments, Greece's Prime Minister Papandreou is preparing to send heads of state and governments personal letters in which he will stress among other things the unacceptable fact that the Cyprus problem has been unresolved because of the illegal invasion and occupation of 36.3 percent of the territory of Cyprus by Turkey.

The letters will also stress the need to pressure Ankara's military government to withdraw the Turkish troops from the island and to change its intransigent, divisive attitude toward the efforts for a fair and permanent settlement of the Cyprus problem.

These reports came yesterday from an authoritative source, which said the Greek prime minister will send letters to a number of European countries which have recently displayed special interest in the Cyprus problem and to the United States.

The same authoritative source said this action by the Greek prime minister is relevant to the joint decision by Cyprus and Greece for convocation of an international conference on the Cyprus problem as well as the joint decision for recourse to the UN General Assembly in the event of failure of the intercommunal dialogue.

The source stressed: "The planning and coordination of all the activities of the Greek side has been the result of close cooperation between the governments of Athens and Nicosia. These activities are the product of joint strategy and joint effort.

ATAKOL CRITICIZES GREEKS' PROVOCATIONS, DEMAGOGY

TA021237 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The minister of interior, foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has said that in spite of all the provocations by Greece and the Greek Cypriots, the Turkish Cypriot community would continue its efforts for a solution of the Cyprus problem which would provide for the two communities to live in peace side by side without one community dominating the other.

Speaking at today's session of the legislative assembly, Mr Atakol criticized the statements made by the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, and allegations made by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, during Mr Papandreou's visit to southern Cyprus. He said that Mr Papandreou's visit was not a normal one but a provocative action. He pointed out that Mr Papandreou had (set forward) initiating a so-called crusade and that he included Istanbul in it.

Mr Atakol said that Mr Papandreou was following an insincere attitude, full of contradictions, and had not mentioned the partnership rights of the Turkish Cypriot community in the Republic of Cyprus and had declined to mention the systematic annihilation of the Turks of Crete and Rhodes. He further pointed out that Mr Papandreou seemed to be unaware of the sufferings of the Turkish Cypriot community of Western Thrace and of the massacres of Turkish Cypriots by the Greek Cypriots in 1963-64 and 1974.

Mr Atakol said that Mr Papandreou showed himself full of contradictions. Then he said that the Cyprus intercommunal talks would continue at the same time they would try to internationalize the Cyprus problem [as heard]. Mr Atakol stated that Mr Papandreou was insincere and was deceiving himself and the Greek Cypriots when he was claiming that all the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot displaced persons [word indistinct] to their homes -- something which was impossible and not conforming to realities.

Mr Atakol said that in welcoming Mr Papandreou, Mr Kiprianou had said that they had not all set their aims or target. This aim, Mr Atakol recalled, was the union of Cyprus with Greece. He stressed that the Greeks and Greek Cypriots would initiate their talks of crusade or make a recourse to the United Nations or any other international conference, but the Turkish Cypriot community would not be affected by such provocations and work for an honorable solution.

Mr Atakol repeated that the only way to a solution of the Cyprus problem was the intercommunal talks between the two Cypriot communities, and the Turkish Cypriot community would insist in its efforts for their continuation. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Greek Cypriots would not be influenced by provocations and demagogy and pursue a sensible course.

BRIEFS

NEW UN AMBASSADOR -- The Cyprus permanent representative to the United Nations, Mousiouttas, has presented his credentials to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Prior to the presentation of his credentials, Mousiouttas expressed the greetings of President Kiprianou to Perez de Cuellar and observed that his in-depth and firsthand knowledge of the Cyprus problem has given new wings to the hopes of Cyprus. He also emphasized that implementation of Resolution 3212 will greatly assist the implementation of other UN resolutions related to world problems and will give the United Nations the authority we all believe it needs. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Mar 82 NC]

GENERAL STAFF RETIRES HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS

NC021853 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1700 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The council of chiefs of the general staffs met this morning under the chairmanship of Admiral Deyiannis, chief of the National Defense General Staff. The council retired Lt Gen Dhimitrios Tzoumakas and awarded him the title of honorary chairman of the revision board. The following major generals were also retired: Theodhoros Mavroyiannis and Anastasios Bokovos, with the rank of lieutenant general; Air Force Technical Lt Gen Yeoryios Frangoyiannis; lieutenant generals Nikolaos Yiakoumis, Nestoras Tsiorlidhas, Aristidhis Xittas and Stilianos Steryidhis, with the rank of major general.

Promoted to rear admiral were commodores Panayiotis Bekiros, Nikolaos Sofras, Spiridhon Vasiliadhis, Nikolaos Nikolaidhis, Panayiotis Yiannakakos, Kostantinos Kiriakos, Grigorios Rendis and Stilianos Vlavianos, who are retiring within 1 month, having successfully completed their service. Finally the council promoted Brig Gen Khristos Dhimitriadhis to major general. He is retiring within 1 month, having successfully completed his service.

Other Actions

NC022042 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The yearly evaluation of senior officers of the three branches of the armed forces was completed today. Mr Athanasopoulos was appointed chairman of the revision board and promoted to the rank of member of the revision board first class in place of Mr Tzoumakas, who retired. The following major generals have been promoted to lieutenant generals: Panseloudhakis and Mandakos, who have been appointed commander of the Athens Military Administration and first deputy chief of the Army General Staff respectively.

3 ARABS ARRESTED ON WAY TO CYPRUS FOR ATTACK

NC030839 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Three Arabs who were to leave for Cyprus to make a terrorist attack on Egyptian or Israeli targets were arrested in Piraievs a few days ago. For unknown reasons, nothing has been said in Athens about the arrest and Athens papers have failed to report anything on it. The Arabs were arrested in Piraievs, where they were to take delivery of weapons. According to our reports, the three were to arrive in Cyprus by air. The Greek authorities were probably notified about the planned Arab terrorist attack on Cyprus territory by Interpol.

FLORAKIS SAYS PASOK REFORM PROCESS TOO SLOW

NC261734 Athens NEWS in English 26 Feb 82 p 12

[Excerpts] Greek Communist Party (KKE) leader Kharilaos Florakis yesterday criticized the government for lack of sufficient speed and boldness in bringing about the political, social and economic changes promised in PASOK's pre-election platform. The main question, Florakis said, is whether the government will abolish the "air-tight compartments" in the state machinery, and primarily in the armed forces and the police, and whether it will curb the greed of economic monopolies. For the time being, this has not been done, and employer intimidation continues unabated in factories.

While mild in its criticism of the government, the KKE leader was sharp in denouncing the conservative New Democracy party, which ruled Greece until last year's fall elections. He accused the rightwing of opposing any policy that would free the country from dependence on U.S. imperialism and financial monopolies.

TURKMEN: CANCEL COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA021646 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen sent a message to the secretary general of the Council of Europe and asked that the meeting of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly Political Commission to be held in Jerusalem in May be canceled.

The Arab mission chiefs in Ankara called on Turkmen today and requested that Turkey help in stopping the meeting. The Arab mission chiefs noted that the decision to hold the meeting of the commission in Jerusalem violates the decisions by the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Islamic Conference and the Jerusalem Committee. They said that holding the meeting in Jerusalem would be tantamount to recognizing Israel's [word indistinct] annexing Jerusalem. The Arab mission chiefs pointed out that they are deeply appreciative and grateful for the continuous strong support accorded by Turkey to Arab causes.

In his turn, Turkmen said that Turkey fully shares the Islamic countries' views on the subject. However, he recalled that Turkey has not been represented at the Consultative Assembly since May 1981. Turkmen noted that subsequently Turkey does not participate in decisions taken by the assembly. He noted that he fully supports the appropriate and justified opinions of the Islamic countries' representatives and, in a message, asked of the Council of Europe secretary general that the meeting not be held in Jerusalem.

PAPANDREOU 'INCONSISTENT, CONTRADICTORY'

TA021625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 2 Mar (AA) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has demonstrated the "inconsistency and contradiction" in his Cyprus policy by his statements during his just-completed visit to southern Cyprus, semi-official sources in Ankara said.

The sources pointed out Mr Papandreou had earlier expressed approval of maintaining intercommunal talks for a settlement of the Cyprus issue, whereas now he claimed intercommunal talks under UN auspices would not lead anywhere.

Turkey, which has always maintained a stable policy on the Cyprus question, does not intend to enter into polemics over the issue, the semi-official sources said, and there is no question of a change in Turkey's basic policy concerning a lasting and peaceful settlement in Cyprus.

TURKMEN DISCUSSES BULGARIAN RELATIONS, CYPRUS

NC031137 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 26 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen answered various questions put to him by journalists at the reception given by Bulgarian head of state Zhivkov in Sofia the other night. Turkmen expressed his views on such matters as Turkish-Bulgarian relations, the campaign against smuggling, the Cyprus issue and on several international issues.

Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that Bulgaria and Turkey have used different languages regarding the Cyprus issue. When Greek Cypriot Leader Kiprianou visited Sofia last year at Bulgarian head of state Zhivkov's invitation, an agreement was reached on the Cyprus issue which differed from the views advocated by Turkey. They agreed on the need to refer the Cyprus issue to an international conference.

Turkey, on the other hand, argued that the Cyprus issue concerned only the two communities living on the island, that talks were going on between the two communities, that an international conference would serve no useful purpose and that Turkey deplored Zhivkov's speech.

As a reflection of these statements, Foreign Minister Turkmen did not refrain from accentuating in Sofia that Turkey and Bulgaria hold different views on the Cyprus issue.

Troops on Cyprus 'Legal'

NC030808 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Sofia (CUMHURIYET) -- Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, accompanying head of state Gen Kenan Evren in Bulgaria, commented on Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's statement to the FINANCIAL TIMES in which he had suggested the complete withdrawal of the Greek and Turkish units from Cyprus and the reinforcement of the UN force on the island. Papandreou had also said: "The continuation of the intercommunal talks on the island serves no other purpose than to legalize the presence of the Turkish troops in Cyprus."

Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen was reminded of these words by Papandreou and, responding to a question by the CUMHURIYET correspondent, he said: "In view of the fact that the intercommunal talks are going on, the presence of the Turkish troops on the island is legal."

OZGUR RESIGNS, NEW TRANSPORTATION MINISTER NAMED

TA022016 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur has resigned his post. According to information received by a Turkish radio and television correspondent, Consultative Assembly member from Istanbul and Budget Planning Committee Chairman Prof Mustafa Aysan has been appointed transportation minister.

APPEAL MADE FOR DETAINED LAWYER'S RELEASE

TA021541 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1523 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Istanbul, 2 Mar (AA) -- Burhan Apaydin, brother of Istanbul Bar Association President Orhan Apaydin, both lawyers, Tuesday appealed to the martial law commander in Istanbul for release of his brother from prison. Orhan Apaydin was arrested Friday after warrants of arrest had been issued for him and 43 other officers of the Peace Committee.

Burhan Apaydin said in his petition his brother had not committed any of the offences listed as grounds for his arrest and had done nothing to break the law. His brother was "proud" of being a member of the peace society, lawyer Apaydin added in his petition for his brother's release.

The number of Peace Committee members arrested so far reached 19 with the addition Tuesday of electrical engineer Ergun Elgin Izmir.

VOTCP REPORTS MEETING OF TURKISH BAR ASSOCIATION

TA030724 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The Administrative Council of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations -- which represents about 18,000 lawyers in Turkey's 67 districts -- met in Ankara to discuss the recent arrests of Peace Committee members, including the Istanbul Bar Association president, Orhan Apaydin.

The council termed the arrests as incompatible with the laws and charged the union president, Atilla Sav, with appealing the arrest warrants issued by Military Prosecutor Tekkeci in Istanbul before the proper military court. The statement issued by the council on this incident claims that there are no legal grounds for the arrest of Apaydin since there is no possibility for the detained to destroy or change evidence or to escape the law.

Denounces Arrests

TA021001 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement issued on 27 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] The reactionary military dictatorship has recently taken another crazy and very dangerous step. It has launched a new direct attack against the forces of peace, freedom and democracy in our country. This recent attack is an important indication of dangerous developments, and was launched at a time when the head of the junta, Evren, who was replaced by Ersin during his absence, was making speeches of peace, democracy and friendship in neighboring Bulgaria.

One of the leading defense lawyers for the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] administrators was thrown out of the courtroom because he was opposed to the fascisc [words indistinct]. Orhan Apaydin, who is also the leader of the Istanbul Bar Association and a Turkish Peace Committee administrator, the chairman of the Turkish Peace Committee and a member of the World Peace Council Presidium, retired Ambassador Mahmut Dikerdem, Turkish Peace Committee administrator Reha Isvan and many other progressives were detained. Many more are being sought. The detention these progressive intellectuals whom our people recognize as the firm defenders of peace, freedom and democracy is, at the same time, a defiance of the forces of peace and democracy in the world. This unbelievable attack has followed the massive solidarity shown against the trial of the 52 DISK administrators for whom the death penalty has been demanded and against the severe oppression, torture and investigation of communists, socialists, progressives and patriots. The junta is attacking with feelings of amazement and revenge. The reactionary forces were under the impression that it could achieve results and deceive everyone through tortures and trials prearranged through the efforts of agent provocateurs. However, as soon as the trials started it was the junta and the torturers that were judged. Now they are trying to silence the progressive lawyers and the democrats. They have banned foreign observers from attending the trials. The press is again heavily censured. They are trying to achieve results -- at whatever cost -- through fascist trials behind closed doors and without any evidence.

No doubt, this attack on the Turkish peace forces and at silencing all progressives and our people is not only based on feelings of amazement and revenge. This attack cannot be detached from efforts exerted by U.S. imperialism to undermine peace and from the dangerous steps taken by the junta in line with this policy. The most reactionary and collaborationist forces want to boldly advance on this path and, therefore, they want to eliminate every obstacle on their path. This wish proves that the struggle for peace is valid and that it cannot be separated from the struggle for democracy.

This recent attack has also shown that the junta's promises concerning a return to democracy are nothing but an ugly deceit. While the progressives are being attacked in such a cruel fashion, the leaders of the fascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP] are being released one by one. The NAP trial is being buried. This is a warning for those who still believe in the promises of a return to democracy. This attack at the same time reveals the junta's weakness. The junta is now in a new quicksand. The junta's fascist prosecutors, such as Takkeci, who are trying to portray the Turkish Peace Committee as a communist organization because it is a member of the World Peace Council, are exerting efforts in vain. They will not be able to submit any convincing evidence to accuse the progressive peace-loving forces just as was the case with the 52 DISK administrators. Solidarity will grow.

All progressive forces in Turkey and abroad should unite against this dangerous course and for the peaceful, democratic and free future of our people. They should take more effective steps for a unity of action and front. The TCP and communists are exerting every effort to attain this goal and they will continue to do so.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee,27 February 1982

DEMIREL QUESTIONED BY MILITARY PROSECUTOR

NC030743 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 26 Feb 82 p 13

[Report by Ozkan Altintas]

[Text] Former leader of the abolished Justice Party and former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was interrogated yesterday at the Military Prosecutor's Office of the Istanbul Martial Law Command in connection with an inquiry being conducted about him. He was accompanied by his solicitors Nahit Mentese, Ali Sevki Erk, Necmettin Cevheri, Ibrahim Vecdi Aksal, Koksal Toptan, Erdogan Adali and Husamettin Cindoruk.

Demirel arrived at the Selimiye headquarters at 1730 hours. Judge Senior Colonel Suleyman Takkeci took a 2-hour-long statement from Demirel.

Some time ago, Demirel replied to an article in MILLIYET entitled "The Billions Which Became Ashes" with another article which was published in the HAYAT magazine under the title "Have the Billions Become Ashes?" The magazine was then removed from circulation and Kem.l Uzan, the proprietor and responsible editor of the magazine, and Demirel were subjected to investigations by the Istanbul Martial Law Command.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE APPROVES TWO DEATH SENTENCES

TA011706 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 1 Mar (AA) -- The Judiciary Committee of the Consultative Assembly approved two death sentences Monday. Kemal Ozdemir and Fikri Arikan had been convicted of murdering two left-wingers on the outskirts of Ankara in 1978 in the case known popularly as the "carpet murder." The martial law court's verdict had been upheld by the Military Court of Cassation, but it has to be approved by the Plenary Session of the Consultative Assembly and the National Security Council before it becomes final.

TWO MORE ALLEGEDLY DEAD 'TERRORISTS' MEET PRESS

TA261648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Two more terrorists, who Amnesty International recently claimed had been tortured to death, were made to meet the press in Erzincan today. The terrorists, Ali Ceylan and Huseyin Karakus, are on trial at the 3d Army and Martial Law Command Military Court for belonging to the illegal Revolutionary Path rganization, for engaging in armed clashes with the security forces in Sivas, for shooting at homes and offices and for violating the law on firearms.

Ali Ceyland and Huseyin Karakus were brought to the Military Prosecutor's Office in Erzincan this morning where press members were present. The two terrorists were captured on 24 December 1980.

DEATH SENTENCE SOUGHT FOR 186 MILITANTS

TA261548 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Feb (AA) -- The Martial Law Command for Ankara has initiated a lawsuit against 574 militants of the illegal organization known as "DEV-YOL" (Revolutionary Left).

Over 1,300 pages of indictment charges the defendants with 333 murders, as well as with the intention to overthrow the constitutional order by a "people's war", and to replace it with a Marxist-Leninist state, "like the illegal gangs organized in many parts of the country."

The prosecution is demanding the death sentence of 186 of the defendants, and prison sentences ranging from 3 to (?5) years for the others. Warrants have been issued for 117 other DEV-YOL members.

MILITANT TRIALS PROCEED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

TA271547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Feb (AA) -- Defense lawyers in the trial of 216 members of the illegal Communist Party [TCP] requested that the statements given to police earlier by their clients be disregarded by the court on the ground that they had been extracted under pressure. As the military prosecutor objected, the court (?postponed) the trial pending its decision on the point raised.

At the trial of officers of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions [DISK] in Istanbul, the military prosecutor continued reading the indictment, which elaborated upon the relations of the confederation with the Peace Society, the Progressive Youth Society, the officers of the Bar Association, and RPP deputies.

In Izmir, 5 rightist militants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from [number indistinct] to 10 years for forming armed gangs under cover of the illegal idealist youth societies.

The military prosecutor of the Martial Law Command at Erzincan initiated a lawsuit against 199 militants of the Yeni Celtek branch of the illegal organization "DEV-YOL" (Revolutionary Path). The defendants, 57 of whom face a demand for the death penalty, are charged with a number of crimes, including murder, assault, manufacture of bombs and smuggling of arms.

Kurds on Trial in Adana

TA021734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The trial of 24 members of the illegal Kordestan Workers Party [PKK] and Tekoshin organizations -- generally known as Apoists -- has begun at the 1st Adana Military Court of the Army VI Corps and Martial Law Command. Of the 19 suspects who are currently under arrest, 3 face death penalties. The indictment accuses the suspects of belonging to and leading an illegal organization, committing numerous murders and various anarchic incidents such as armed robbery, shootings and bombing.

MARTIAL LAW COMMAND BANS ARAYIS WEEKLY MAGAZINE

NC022055 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 2 Mar (AFP) -- The weekly magazine ARAYIS (research), close to former Social Democratic Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, has been banned by Turkey's Martial Law Command, official sources here said today.

The magazine's editors told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they had been given no reason for the decision, "taken in accordance with Decree 1402 of the State of Siege Command." Decree 1402 gives officials the right to ban any publication "without warning or reason, for an indeterminate period."

ARAYIS editor in chief Nahit Duru was sentenced to two months in prison last December following proceedings begun in August, 1980, against the magazine for an article entitled "Political Show."

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VISA APPLICATION BY SOVIET COSMONAUT REJECTED

LD032126 Hamburg DPA in German 2005 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA) -- Soviet woman cosmonaut and member of the CPSU Central Committee Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova will be unable to take part in events staged by the German Communist Party (DKP). Her application for a visa has been rejected by the consular section of the Federal Republic's Embassy in Moscow. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Bonn declared that the application was rejected in view of the situation "at the present time". The cosmonaut, who is also a member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium had been invited by the DKP for International Women's Day at the beginning of March.

TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR TO BE APPLIED

LD031524 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA) -- The FRG will join in the trade sanctions against the Soviet Union decided by the EEC Council of Ministers. This was decided on Wednesday in Bonn by the Federal Cabinet. The Federal Government demands that the United States, Japan, Canada and Australia also participate in the import restrictions of the EEC.

At the basis of the cabinet decision lies an import list comprising more than 90 points for Soviet goods, worked out by the EEC commission, on which import quotas are to be introduced. Besides luxury goods such as diamonds, Crimean champagne, vodka, furs, rugs, caviar and specialist machines, these also include import goods from the USSR important for the German economy. According to Government Spokesman Kurt Becker, the Federal Government expects that several points on the list will be deleted before the sanctions are finally decided on in the Council of Ministers. As Becker said, from a German point of view the EEC sanctions will not affect existing contracts on Soviet deliveries of goods.

BAVARIAN OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF REVEALING SECRETS

LD031604 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Karlsruhe, 3 Mar (DPA) -- The Federal prosecutor general, Kurt Rebmann, instituted investigation proceedings on Wednesday against the assistant secretary in the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, Hans Langemann, in connection with the article "Operation Eva" in the magazine KONKRET, as well as against the author of the article, Jurgen Saupe. An announcement by Rebmann said that the proceedings against Langemann are based on an accusation of high treason (Paragraph 94 of the Criminal Code) and those against Saupe on the disclosure of state secrets (Paragraph 95 of the Criminal Code).

The article is concerned altogether with eight cases which lie within the competence of the Federal Intelligence Service (Bundesnachrichtendienst -- BND). Regarding such cases which are concerned with relations between the FRG and other states, there is sufficient reason to believe, in the view of Rebmann, that their revelation can constitute the disclosure of state secrets.

EXPLOSION THREATENS OVER USSR PIPELINE DEAL

DW011357 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Herbert Kremp commentary: "Down the Drain"]

[Text] A German-American explosion is threatening over the pipeline deal. Even after the meeting of the National Security Council, there are two trains of thought in Washington.

However, Weinberger with his strong "no", seems to have made a strong impression on President Reagan. At any rate, Minister Lambsdorff, who has returned from the United States, was too early when he indicated the existence of American tolerance.

In addition, what had been noticed at the State Department's top level early last week was by no means tolerance, but rather a certain resignation regarding the deal. Haig was apparently not able to gain support in the Security Council for his view that in the interests of the alliance, they should not be inclined to obstruct the gas deal any longer or cause delays. However, this was not the main idea. The main consideration was that people in the State Department also doubted the political -- or properly speaking -- the strategic judgement of the Germans. If in the face of concluded agreements Bonn did not want to forego trade, then in the future the alliance must decide in favor of stopping all loans to the Warsaw Pact states.

Thus it is not the substance, but the method which distinguishes trains of thought in Washington. The reasons are well known as to why the National Security Council is inclined to refuse special turbine components for the gas pipeline. The deal is considered to provide substantial assistance in the development of Soviet infrastructure and to be a generator of foreign currency (after 1986). The decrease in Soviet oil production was pointed out. The question of being too heavily dependent on energy is mentioned only in the second place.

What has a negative effect on the American discussion is Schmidt's remark in an interview with William Safire (in THE NEW YORK TIMES of 19 February). According to this remark, the Soviets will use their foreign currency earnings to, above all, pay for American grain (in cash). Lambsdorff repeated this biting remark in America. Regarding such loose remarks, even those in Washington who are prepared to compromise say: "This enrages us."

JOINT FRG-FRENCH TANK PROJECT UNNECESSARY

DW011007 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Mar 82 p 10

[Commentary signed EIN.: "Tanks and Politics"]

[Text] It is not necessary to produce a joint German-French tank. The Bundeswehr does not need a new battle tank. The Leopard is the best tank in the world. If need be, technology will be able to adapt this weapons system to the increased demands of decades, and does anyone know whether these armored dinosaurs will be able to survive on the battlefield by the end of this century? The missile has become the deadly enemy of armored vehicles. In addition, we have bad experiences with joint projects. Decisions on German-French cooperation were made once before according to national interests and not according to military requirements. German-American tank cooperation also ended in disappointment. In joint planning, the French always have exports in mind first. They welcome any alleviation through foreign financing of development efforts. The zeal with which the German Government supports the tank project ought to make us suspicious. Is the anti-Americanism which is currently in vogue possibly behind the demonstrative familiarity? Do Bonn and Paris want to demonstrate to Washington how independent they are? Still the main argument remains that a new tank is not needed. A militarily senseless decision will not make more sense if it is supposed to make political sense.

BRIEFS

RESETTLERS FROM EASTERN BLOC -- Hamburg, 24 Feb (DPA) -- The number of ethnic German resettlers from Eastern bloc states reached its highest level in 1981 since the record years of 1957 and 1958. As a result of the political events in the People's Republic of Poland, there was a 90 percent increase of resettlers from that country over 1980 figures. More than half of the 1.14 million resettlers who came to the FRG between 1950 and 1981 were from Poland. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 24 Feb 82 LD]

ETHIOPIA ORDERS FRENCH EMBASSY REDUCED BY HALF

NC031415 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires in Paris Mesfin Retta was summoned to the French Foreign Ministry today for "an exchange of explanations" following yesterday's ultimatum from Addis Ababa that the French Embassy staff there must be cut in half.

The Ethiopian 48-hour deadline followed an accusation from the second-in-command of the regime, Captain Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, that France was aiding separatist rebels in the Ethiopian province of Eritrea.

The Foregin Ministry here said it was hoped "that this misunderstanding will be cleared up." An official said that in the Horn of Africa the French Government "has chosen a discreet diplomacy and backs the principles of the United Nations Charter and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity."

Ethiopian anger arises from a call last week by the French Socialist Party -- the dominant partner in the French Government coalition -- for an end to "foreign troops" in Eritrea and for "self-determination for the Eritrean people."

10 Diplomats Leave

LD040916 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] A group of 10 French diplomats and their families have just left Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. They have departed for Rome and Paris. Their expulsion follows Ethiopia's request to France to reduce its embassy staff. The Ethiopian Government is opposed to the French Socialist Party which recently called for self-determination for Eritrea, a province of northern Ethiopia.

CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS AID TO CONTINUE

AB021319 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, March 2 (AFP) -- France will continue to aid the Chadian Government, Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat told a press conference today, but he refused to say if there would be any military assistance. France was reported last month to have ended military aid to Ndjamena. The French Foreign Ministry did not deny the report but said it was not responsible for it.

Mr Acyl said that he had told French Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot in "constructive" talks last night that the Chadian Government still refused to negotiate with former Defense Minister Hissene Habre, leader of the rebellious Armed Forces of the North (FAN).

"Whoever wins or loses, Hissene Habre has been condemned as a criminal by our people and there is no question of talking with him," Mr Acyl said.

The foreign minister said the question of Ndjamena appealing once again to a foreign power to help defeat the FAN -- as it did to Libya at the end of 1980 -- was not in the government's plans. Mr Acyl said he was against any foreign presence in Chad but he regretted the departure of the Libyans at Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's request last October. It had allowed the FAN to return, he said.

The Chadian minister said there had been no pressure from France to get the Libyans out. French President Francois Mitterrand [words indistinct] himself last November that there was no question of France demanding this if the Chadian Government was not ready for it.

Until now, Mr Acyl said, Chad had confidence in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which was not "a group of reactionary heads of state wanting to dominate Chad", finding a solution to the Chadian problem in agreement with the Ndjamena Government. However, Chad rejected en bloc the decisions taken at Nairobi by the OAU Committee on Chad that talks should be held between the two sides, a constitution drawn up and elections held by June 30, when the mandate of the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad expires.

The decisions were made "in the absence of the Chadian delegation" by "a certain number of states calling themselves members of a standing committee whose legality we contest," Mr Acyl said. He expected the OAU summit in Tripoli in June to reverse the committee's decisions.

Mr Acyl was meeting President Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs Guy Penne later today.

BASQUE NATIONALIST DEPUTY ASKS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PM011257 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt] An embarrassing affair for the French Government: Mr Francisco Letamendia, a Spanish Basque deputy, has just asked the Quai d'Orsay and the Interior Ministry to be allowed political asylum. He is being prosecuted in his country and is likely to go to prison. He preferred to cross the border before he was arrested.

Mr Letamendia is Bilbao deputy for the separatist coalition of Herri Batasuna, political counterpart of the Military ETA [Basque Homeland]. He was elected in 1979, but has never taken his seat in the Cortes, since the coalition decided to boycott the work of what it calls the "Spanish state's parliament." However, he had been a diligent member of parliament in the previous parliamentary term, when he represented a more moderate Nationalist Party.

LE MONDE VIEWS 39TH FRENCH-GERMAN SUMMIT

PM011205 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Brigouleix report: "Mr Mitterrand and Mr Schmidt Have Given Particular Prominence to the French-German Summit"]

[Text] Two observations seemed to indicate on Wednesday what the publication of a joint declaration was to bear out on Thursday: If the French were trying to give particular prominence to the 39th French-German summit, that desire was largely shared by Bonn.

Indeed, during the first day Chancellor Schmidt had a series of unusually long talks with the French president and premier -- lasting a total of 7 hours -- and hence the political and international aspect of the talks largely prevailed over the strictly technical and bilateral aspect.

Second, the tone of the remarks made by the FRG Government chief when he left the Elysee and Hotel Matignon and of those made by his foreign minister, Genscher, on Deutschlandfunk clearly showed the German's interest in the revival -- or at least solemn reaffirmation -- of cooperation between Paris and Bonn.

Moreover, the possibility of issuing a joint statement had been envisaged on the French side before the meeting. But, before announcing it, the French were waiting to check that the chancellor was in full agreement with the idea in principle.

Although not a customary procedure, this type of statement has already been used in the recent past. Mr Giscard D'Estaing and Mr Schmidt published one in February 1980 solemnly warning the Soviets about the consequences of the invasion of Afghanistan and indicating that "Detente would not withstand another blow." Since then there have been the events in Warsaw....

This time the aim is once again to issue a "political signal," as the West German chancellor indicated on Wednesday. It is a signal aimed at the United States and the Soviet Union but also France's and the FRG's EEC partners. That is why this statement was to discuss the three main subjects of the political talks between Mr Schmidt and Mr Mitterrand, on which there was French-German agreement which has probably cleared than either side dared hope.

The first and most general of these subjects is that of East-West relations, which have again deteriorated since the Warsaw coup on 13 December. During the talks the French and Germans also seemed concerned over the outcome -- uncertain to say the least -- of the Geneva negotiations on euromissiles which they see as one of the last chances of stopping or at least slowing down the arms race. Mr Schmidt is particularly anxious to show his concern for those negotiations, since in the FRG itself one of the arguments now used toward the pacifists consists in asking them to suspend their demands during this conference in order not to jeopardize its results and thus deprive the Western negotiators of means of pressure and exchange in face of their Soviet interlocutors.

But the Paris meeting also enabled the chancellor and Mr Genscher to confirm that, although different popular reactions from those among West German opinion had emerged following the establishment of martial law in Poland, in the final analysis France's view of this matter does not differ from Bonn's. The signing of the Soviet gas contract by Paris on 23 January, moreover, helped to reassure a West German Government previously very annoyed by French statements about it's energy dependence on the USSR.

In addition, Mr Mitterrand and Mr Schmidt made a detailed examination of the consequences of the monetary and also economic chaos which the Europeans must now try to end. Both reiterated and specified their criticisms of the U.S. exchange rates policy. To harmonize their attitude Paris and Bonn intend in particular to define ceiling rates and to clearly indicate to Washington that beyond those limits France and the FRG would be forced to react by economic retaliatory measures and would urge their European partners to do likewise. Nonetheless, it seems that the Germans are less anxious to define such measures in practical terms than the French. Bonn is counting primarily on the deterrent effect which the announcement of a kind of European "common front" would have on those in charge of the U.S. economy. The two countries will also try to take joint action in the industrial sphere, particularly at the next summit of the most developed countries at Versailles in June.

As for the difficulties and uncertainties of the EEC which formed the third major political subject of the meeting, the major role of French-German accord in defending the community institutions and mechanisms was reaffirmed. But the FRG also expressed some concern at the growing protectionism among the European Ten. Of course it did so in general terms, but they were nonetheless aimed at some French remarks on the need to "win back the domestic market." It seems that attempts were made to allay the fears of the chancellor and his entourage on that subject.

These deliberations obviously rather overshadowed the numerous technical meetings between ministers on various specific matters and projects, even though each side remains convinced of the importance of this concrete form of Franco-German cooperation. But these projects, from the building of the A-320 airbus to the possibility of establishing a high-speed train link between Paris and Cologne (the city of Bonn decidedly remaining the poor relation of France's rail and air services), seem, if we dare say it, to be going well. The tank and combat helicopter projects were not to receive any immediate solution, mainly for reasons of West German domestic policy. But on the whole, the Paris meeting has been particularly studious.

It is as if, even in the details which form the substrate of cooperation between Paris and Bonn, the aim was to emphasize that, whether "preferential" or not, those relations were after all one of the necessary aspects of French diplomacy and European building.

LE FIGARO PONDERS FRG TURN TOWARD 'NEUTRALISM'

PM260951 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Max Clos editorial: "Without Arms or Armor"]

[Text] Germany used to be Atlantist. It is now turning toward neutralism. Why? Because Paris and Bonn have not succeeded in building Europe. Mr Helmut Schmidt's political philosophy has not changed. Today, as in the past, he knows that his country is directly threatened by the USSR. He also knows that his country is a glacis, an outpost of the West, and that his people are exposed to the terrifying consequences of a conventional war, if not a nuclear war. The man has not forgotten them. The chancellor also knows that he can count only on illusory protection. So he has drawn in his claws in the hope, doubtless a vain one, of disarming the bear. Who could reproach him for opting for a problematic hope made possible by detente rather than taking the certain risk of a policy of firmness which he does not have the means to sustain?

Europe does not exist and, on behalf of his people, Mr Schmidt is drawing the conclusions. The Ten have not been able to reach agreement on anything, neither the price of pork nor currencies, and still less on defense. Look at the cacophony over the deployment of American Pershing II missiles to balance the Soviet SS-20s. Yet if Moscow deployed them, it did so to exert pressure on someone. Who, if not us Europeans?

Europe cannot be born by a miracle. It needs a framework, and none exists apart from the Bonn-Paris axis. The undertaking begun by De Gaulle was going well under the previous government. Everything is falling to pieces today and there are appreciable differences between our countries -- with regard to the "coup" in Warsaw, for example. France is partly to blame. We approach Bonn for a soft attitude on Poland. But was it not our own minister of external relations who said from the very beginning "Naturally, we will not do anything"? This is being pursued by a foreign policy which is allegedly Atlantist, but which results in arms being sold to Nicaragua, the focal point of America's worries today. In the conclusion of a gas agreement with the USSR and in the granting of a loan of $40 million to that country -- virtually a present -- to enable it to build its gas pipeline. Mr Schmidt has every right to say to himself that if he found himself in difficulties, a French Government representative would say: "Naturally, we will not do anything."

Germany, in common with all of Europe, is afraid. This is an understandable gut reaction, but it does not constitute a policy. The consequences are obvious: We are telling the East that we have no real intentions of resisting and we are dragging our partners along the suicidal path of detente. Let us stroke the tiger's whiskers, he will not eat us. In an interview with a British paper Mr Schmidt said: "International affairs are neither theater nor church, they are an arena." That is very true. But one does not enter an arena without arms or armor.

ILLEGALLY EXPORTED FUNDS BEING RETURNED

LD011350 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Summary] The period of grace for returning to France money illegally withdrawn expired today. Henceforth, those found to have exported money thus will be prosecuted. To date, some Fr400 million have been returned under this arrangement which includes a 25 percent fine so Fr100 million has been collected by the Treasury. Customs authorities deem this total higher than expected and say that the money has come from various countries, not only Switzerland. Some of the 400 million had been taken abroad well before the change of regime in France. More funds coming from money invested in landed property abroad are expected to flow in because in this case the period of grace expires on 1 June to allow for the sale of such property. The amount thus returned is expected to be well below Fr400 million.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON POLICY SHIFT ON CHAD

PM221337 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Feb 82 p 5

[J.C. Pomonti report: "Paris Has Suspended Military Aid to Ndjamena"]

[Text] The cabinet meeting on Wednesday 17 February learned "with interest" of the results of the meeting of the OAU "ad hoc" committee on Chad in Nairobi on 10 and 11 February, a Quai d'Orsay spokesman said after the cabinet meeting. He explained that the government, "on that occasion, reaffirmed its attachment to the principles of Chad's unity, territorial integrity and independence" and "expressed its concern to step up its efforts to help rebuild the country by active technical cooperation with the Chadian authorities."

Moreover, according to an official source, Paris has suspended its deliveries of arms and ammunition to Ndjamena in order to respect the spirit of the cease-fire due to start 28 February under the terms of the OAU "peace plan."

At the end of October the French Government admitted that it was supplying arms and ammunition to the Ndjamena authorities, particularly to equip the integrated National Army which was being trained and which, since then, has been defeated by Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces [FAN] in battles in the center of the country in December. Those supplies have been suspended because the OAU has called on the Chadian factions to negotiate a political compromise in order to hold elections and give Chad institutions before 30 June -- the limit set for the withdrawal of the inter-African peacekeeping force.

The Quai d'Orsay communique also gives the impression of a French withdrawal. Indeed last year Paris had played an active role in ensuring the implementation of the resolutions taken at the OAU summit in July to promote a settlement in Chad and to lead the OAU to send a peacekeeping force to the country. The French Government is now showing the OAU its "interest" and no longer its "unreserved support."

This stance, 1 week after the issuing of the OAU "peace plan," barely conceals the embarrassment of a diplomacy which had seemed to be counting on President Goukouni Oueddei, who is now rejecting the OAU proposals and has just reaffirmed his refusal to negotiate with Hissein Habre. "There is no cease-fire to be respected; the Chadian problem is a military problem and, with the aid of friendly and fraternal countries, we will not sit back and do nothing," the National Unity Transition Government president again stated in Ndjamena on Tuesday.

Official circles in Paris explain that now that the withdrawal of the Libyan forces has been secured it is not up to France to intervene between the Chadians and it is stated that no contact has been made with Mr Hissein Habre. Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat was, however, to have been received Tuesday by Elysee adviser Penne and at the Quai d'Orsay before his visit to France was postponed for undisclosed reasons on the eve of his trip.

Although Mr Goukouni Oueddei's rejection of the OAU's "peace plan" has created a dangerous deadlock -- since if it is not heeded, the OAU could be forced to withdraw the inter-African peacekeeping force -- it is difficult to imagine that the French Government has opted to pull out, even if it had not foreseen the extent of Mr Hissein Habre's military successes.

BERLINGUER QUESTIONED ON DIFFERENCES WITH CPSU

DW031009 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Mar 82 pp 124-134

[Interview with PCI General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer by DER SPIEGEL editors Michael Haller, Dieter Wild and Birgit Kraetz at PCI headquarters in Rome; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Berlinguer, differences of opinion between the Italian and the Soviet communist parties have existed for many years now. On 30 December 1981, however, you declared that the road embarked on by the October Revolution had led to a negative development and that Soviet society did not represent a model. Moscow then called you a stooge of U.S. imperialism. What still actually unites Italian and Soviet communists?

Berlinguer: For years now we have held the view explicitly that Soviet society is not a model worth being imitated by Italy or Western Europe. In the 30 December 1981 document by our party executive on the events in Poland, we note that the road embarked on by the October Revolution has lost its renovating and revolutionary driving force in the struggle for socialism. Nonetheless, as always we still consider the October Revolution to be the greatest revolutionary event of the century, and not just for Russia; it has given great impetus to the emancipation of workers and to the liberation of suppressed people on all continents.

SPIEGEL: What in particular is your objection to the latest developments in Poland?

Berlinguer: Martial law in Poland has made us again consider the retrograde developments in the East European community, including the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: Is there any date which in your view marks the beginning of negative developments in East Europe?

Berlinguer: A development cannot be determined systematically, as, for instance, with the statement "In the beginning everything was correct and then everything was wrong." Certain distortions in the development of Soviet society undoubtedly occured as early as 2 years after the beginning of Stalin's dictatorship. Nevertheless, not everything at that time was wrong. Along with mistakes and dramatic events, the Stalin era also made great progress. It placed the Soviet Union in a position victoriously to resist the German attack.

SPIEGEL: Your judgment of Stalin's actions as only "mistakes and dramatic events" appears to be rather mild for a reformed communist party such as the PCI.

Berlinguer: We were speaking of mistakes, dramatic events, tragedies and crimes, about which I could say even more. But I also said that the Soviet Union, although it suffered much during this period, made further developments and also today shows a certain progress.

SPIEGEL: Wasn't Stalinism actually already laid out by Leninism?

Berlinguer: You must differentiate between Lenin and Leninism. Lenin never spoke of Leninism. Stalin was the first to try to canonize Leninism and to shape it dogmatically. The October Revolution, which Lenin basically wanted, was naturally an act of force, the greatest imaginable. This act of force doubtlessly burdened the Soviet Union's later development. On the other hand, it was due to the Bolsheviks' forcible seizure of power that Russia was saved from collapse and that the prerequisites were created which contributed to overcoming Russia's historic backwardness so that it finally became a powerful modern industrialized state.

SPEIGEL: By the way, how binding are the works of Lenin and, of course, also of Marx, for you today?

Berlinguer: We do not like "isms." Marx was the first to state that he was not a Marxist. In this way he wanted to prevent any dogmatizing and codification of his thought. Thus Marx -- like Lenin later as well -- wanted to draw everyone's attention to the fact that his philosophy and his practical actions were determined solely by the will to solve those problems with which the workers movement was specifically at the time confronted. We believe Marx and Lenin left behind a partly valid but also somewhat obsolete theory to the workers movement and world communism.

SPIEGEL: In your statement on Poland you claimed that in the Soviet Union the teachings of Marx had been changed into the opposite through dogmatism and bureaucracy. The opposite to socialism would be a kind of feudal society. Is that what the Soviet Union is today?

Berlinguer: No, that cannot be said. Such an allegation would seem grotesque to me. The Soviet Union is a society where capitalism has been abolished but no feudalism has arisen. When we state that the teachings of Marx have been distorted, we are referring to two fundamental aspects of Marx' doctrine. First, Marx started his philosophical work within the post-Hegel school with radical criticism of ideology in general. Second, Marx considered the socialist society to be one where centralist and bureaucratic elements would gradually dissolve. It is in this sense that we are speaking of a distortion of Marx' doctrine in the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: If in your view no feudalism exists in the Soviet Union, is there perhaps a new kind of class society?

Berlinguer: Classes or strata still exist; it all depends on what is understood by the term "class." Quite certainly a state party has evolved which has placed itself above society and is in contradiction to it.

SPIEGEL: When you say something like this, we actually get the impression that you must feel freed or relieved that at long last something has now been said with regard to Poland -- something that had been thought for a long time but never stated firmly. Or are the vehement polemics with Moscow a burden for you?

Berlinguer: I feel neither particularly burdened nor relieved. Certainly we knew our stance would provoke polemics. Nevertheless it was necessary for us to take a stand. Our position stems from the coherent development of the policy we have been pursuing for years now. Our stance helps us -- just as do the difficulties we derived from it -- make our concept of socialism as well as our ideas about relations between the parties of the workers movement and between communist parties clearer.

SPIEGEL: Why is it actually so difficult for a communist party to realize and list the shortcomings of the Soviet system?

Berlinguer: When the intervention in Czechoslovakia was taking place, we not only strongly condemned it but also strongly emphasized some principles at that time which are reflected today in our approach. You must not forget, however, that hope was developing in Poland since August 1980. We could observe this event more or less optimistically. I do not remember, however, anybody maintaining that this hope should be buried because it was destined from the very beginning to end the way it has. Its dramatic end has made us ponder more deeply on the general situation in the East bloc countries.

Like all other communist parties, we are certainly also influenced by the fact that all communist parties, including ours, were created by the October Revolution and by the impulse emanating from the Soviet example.

The fact that the Soviet Union assisted us during very difficult times, such as the years of fascism, with political and moral support is another reason. There is also the fact that for a long time the Soviet Union exerted great influence on the freedom struggles of the people in the fight by democratic antifascism in Europe. After all, the USSR is a counterweight to the aggressiveness of the greatest world power, the United States.

SPIEGEL: Regarding your condemnation by Moscow, your Comrade Pajetta stated that he is not aware of the existence of a communist Vatican, so that there could thus be no communist excommunication. However, isn't Moscow's response to your protest over Poland a kind of excommunication?

Berlinguer: In part, yes. The statement by Comrade Pajetta describes something paradoxical. We cannot imagine, and we contest, the idea that a socialist would believe in a communist church which states from the pulpit who is right and who is wrong and who are the unbelieving, the heretics and the schismatics. Such a thing can have no place in the workers movement, which is secular.

SPIEGEL: Moscow probably takes a different view.

Berlinguer: Yes. Unfortunately we must note that a tendency exists in the top echelons of the Soviet party to feel like the supreme judge of orthodoxy.

SPIEGEL: Whoever sees himself as the judge of orthodoxy would like to see the heretics burn...

Berlinguer: That happened frequently under Stalinism. Today it is probably no longer possible.

SPIEGEL: Moscow is reproaching you now by saying that you are now denying everything that connected you with the "progressive fighters for peace and socialism in 90 countries." How does a communist feel when he hears something like that?

Berlinguer: I consider this judgment to be basically wrong and unjustified.

SPIEGEL: To what degree do you still take this condemnation by the Soviet Union seriously?

Berlinguer: I do not attribute too much weight to this judgment, regardless of how grave it may be. The citizens, workers and our comrades in Italy as well as our friends on all continents know the PCI has always been fighting for the peace and freedom of the peoples.

SPIEGEL: But the PCI knows the Soviet party and is aware of its sensitivity to even much more restrained criticism than your statement on developments in Poland. So a sharp reaction from Moscow was to be expected. Why do you pretend to be so surprised?

Berlinguer: I have already told you that we naturally expected an answer, and I would even say it was legitimate. We cannot expect to criticize someone and not be criticized ourselves.

SPIEGEL: What hit you so hard then?

Berlinguer: The fact that the Soviet readers of PRAVDA AND KOMMUNIST weren't able to read even excerpts from our statement, while we made all the Soviet statements available to our comrades.

SPIEGEL: Since the 1976 East Berlin meeting of European communist parties, Moscow has officially accepted your demand that various ways to socialism must be permissible. It was always clear, however, that such a concession could not apply to the countries of so-called true socialism, particularly not for the Warsaw Pact.

Berlinguer: I cling loyally to Marx's definition of communism as a higher phase of the socialist society. We can discuss to what extent socialism has been implemented in various societies. However, I believe that so far communism has not been implemented in any country. Regarding the formulations in the documents of the East Berlin conference of 1976, they are phrased in such a way that the autonomy of communist parties could not be ruled out for East Europe either. These formulations were valid for all communist and workers parties in all Eastern and Western countries. The fact that the Soviet interpretation was different has been demonstrated by later events. However, the texts were clear-cut.

SPIEGEL: Did you yourself believe at that time that the Soviets shared your opinion on the independence of East European parties?

Berlinguer: We asked ourselves at that time how this recognition would work if it were tested in practice.

SPIEGEL: The following has happened in Poland: The workers, organized in a trade union, were about to deprive the ruling communist party of its power. Did you really believe something like that could succeed?

Berlinguer: I don't know whether this would have really happened. Maybe such aims were being pursued by a part of Solidarity, and certainly the majority of the workers opposed the ruling party. In view of this situation, the party could have continued to rule only on one condition: It would have had to dispel the mistrust of the workers party and to aim for a basic economic, social and political renewal. You have to admit that this has been done to a certain extent. In doing this, however, the party demonstrated so much insecurity that it was not able to win back the confidence of the workers class. This made it clear that there can be no legitimate political power in opposition to the workers class, even if the people in power claim to have its support. Such power can hardly be called socialism.

SPIEGEL: Politicians in the West -- not only rightist but also leftist -- demand that the Polish reform, which has been stopped now, be enforced through boycott measures. Do you approve of such measures?

Berlinguer: While it is doubtful whether such reforms will be implemented, I am in favor of never ruling out the possibility of positive developments in Poland. We are firmly against any kind of boycott, sanctions or retaliation measures because first such policies would harm only the Polish people and second they would aggravate tensions in Europe and the world. We are precisely the ones who believe that the continuation of detente could also offer a chance for positive developments in Poland. Tensions can actually lead only to a hardening of the situation.

SPIEGEL: But haven't developments in Poland shown how dangerous detente is for the Soviet communist system?

Berlinger: I believe the Soviet Union and the East European countries are just as interested in detente and disarmament as the Western countries.

SPIEGEL: Certainly, but detente also means an exchange of information, contacts and opportunities to travel.

Berlinguer: Exactly. Detente also creates problems...

SPIEGEL: It creates dangers for a system which must isolate itself so that it is not exposed to revealing comparisons.

Berlinguer: The big problem is that detente may become dangerous if reforms do not take place under such a system. Such reforms are actually puncturing the isolation of such countries. We believe, however, that economic as well as political reforms are needed in the Warsaw Pact countries. At the same time, we can see that these countries -- and I am speaking above all about the Soviet Union -- have their security problems, which the West must take into account. Nobody in the West should try to alter the existing equilibrium. The primary condition is for this balance between the two blocs to be guaranteed in any event. Also nobody in the West should want to change it, so that the Soviet Union's concern about its own national security need not arise at all.

SPIEGEL: Judging by past experiences, however, partial reforms in such a closed system spread rapidly to the entire system as soon as the monopoly of power and information is put into question. This happened in Poland, where the trade union became a political alternative. Is this the road toward reforms you approve of? Do you want to dissolve the party's monopoly on power?

Berlinguer: In the Warsaw Pact countries a vicious circle exists. If no attempt is made to tackle reforms, then the risk is run of letting such social changes slip even further into subversiveness. This only leads to a further hardening of the situation. This result burdens international security. This is why it is necessary for reforms to be tackled without delay.

SPIEGEL: In Poland the generals are governing now, like in Turkey, though their reign is by far not as bloody. Nevertheless, it is generals. Lenin denounced such "Bonapartism" as a "threat to the socialist fatherland." Do you believe Moscow appreciates this solution, which contradicts Lenin's judgment?

Berlinguer: My impression is that if the military regime consolidates in Poland, this will not be in conformity with the concepts of the Soviet Union because Moscow gives primacy to the party.

SPIEGEL: The freedom of the Polish workers is being defended these days with words, not only by the Italian Communists but also by the German Christian Democrats and reactionary U.S. President Reagan. How do you feel amid this unholy alliance?

Berlinguer: It is indeed amazing how many statements of solidarity with the Polish workers are made by reactionaries such as Reagan or by the Christian Democrats in your country and in Italy, whereas they do not come out for the rights of the workers in their own countries. Thus the purpose and the double standard of these statements are quite obvious. We must expose and denounce them. We have made it clear here in Italy that the DC secretary talks big against repression in Poland but says not one word against the bloody and horrible repression of Christian Democratic dictator Duarte in El Salvador or for the workers and the people there. But all this cannot prevent us, as a workers party, from manifesting our solidarity with the Polish workers.

SPIEGEL: The Socialists in Italy and France have denounced as "pussyfooting" the German Social Democrats' approach to the Polish issue by saying that the Germans are betraying the Polish workers and currying favor with the Soviet Union for selfish interests. Do you share this criticism?

Berlinguer: I don't know whether the word "betrayal" was used or whether we could go that far. Although we do not share all the positions taken by the German Social Democrats, we do believe the German approach to the Polish crisis was correct and well-balanced.

There is so much talk of selfishness, but what is meant? Economic relations with the East? They are actually nothing bad. On the contrary, peace and detente also depend on how trade relations develop. They benefit the West as well as the East. Person-to-person relations between the two German states are in the mutual interests of all of Europe.

SPIEGEL: At the Strasbourg European Parliament the Italian Communists, according to their delegate Segre, "have always voted together with the SPD on all important decisions of the commissions ... during the last 1 and 1/2 years." Regarding the Polish issue, you are much closer to the French Socialists than to the French Communists. Doesn't it bother you to have the reputation of having embarked on the road toward social democracy?

Berlinguer: On this point we have to differentiate between foreign and domestic policy. Regarding foreign policy, I have already said that we consider as unjustified the criticism of the German Social Democrats voiced by the Italian Socialists and sometimes also by the French Socialists. However, it must also be pointed out in this connection that the French Government has also rejected sanctions against Poland on principle. Then it signed an agreement on the delivery of Soviet gas. In addition, Premier Mauroy has said that he, at any rate, does not want to have the French workers pay for the consequences of the Polish crisis.

But let us also talk about how socialism is to be strengthened in the West. In this respect we hold a view of our own. It is based on the experiences of our party, which has its own character and differs from the nature of other communist parties. Our political concepts also differ strongly from those of the Social Democrats, although not so much on the question of how socialism is to spread in full democratic freedom. Where our concepts diverge from the Social Democratic line is at the point where Social Democratic policy has failed to overcome capitalism -- this is true yesterday as well as today.

SPIEGEL: Not overcome, but certainly limited.

Berlinguer: We see things now that we could possibly have in common with the social democratic parties -- in some countries they represent the great majority of the workers class -- because some of them are looking for ways to overcome capitalism.

SPIEGEL: The PCI likes to represent itself in domestic politics as a moral power different from the other Italian parties because they have worn themselves out politically. You have not come closer to power with this strategy. Doesn't that indicate that you cannot achieve anything with simple moral intentions in Italian politics?

Berlinguer: The fight for increased morality in Italian domestic politics is directed against corruption as well as against the belief that the parties are representing the general interests of the country, while these interests are actually going down the drain. We must wage this fight regardless of whether it helps win elections. It is absolutely necessary to make Italy sound again, and we believe this fight is a sign of our strength. If we did not wage this fight, we would not be fulfilling our duties with regard to the country and we would certainly suffer from this as a party. This also means we must wage this fight with more conviction.

SPIEGEL: Don't you feel bitter that in France an antiquated, sectarian and mostly Moscow-directed communist party is represented by four ministers in the government, while your large and comparatively modern and openminded party obviously cannot get out of its isolation in the domestic political scene?

Berlinguer: I do not share your opinion of the French Communist Party, although we hold different opinion on important issues. No, I do not feel the slightest trace of bitterness that in contrast to us the French Communists are sitting in the government. We cannot expect other communist parties to be subjected to the same criteria we are. We are in no hurry to join the government, let alone at any price.

SPIEGEL: Don't you feel your party is extraordinarily bashful about admitting its own mistakes? In 1978 you gave parliamentary support to a Christian Democratic government at the cost of a great loss of confidence -- within the party, among the voters and particularly among the young people, who have in part drifted away to the ultraleft.

Berlinguer: The fact that large numbers of young people have assumed ultraleftist positions in past years was not caused just by our mistakes, but by a number of factors. However, this development has died down in the meantime. The influence of various small and large groups has decreased, and we find that the young generation has a newly awakened interest in our policy.

SPIEGEL: In the meantime you are looking for new alliance partners to form a government coalition. However, following the Christian Democrats, the Socialists have now also given you the cold shoulder. Party chief Bettino Craxi probably has justified fears that he would have hardly any political leeway in an alliance with a strong and reformed Communist Party. How do you intend to remove this fear?

Berlinguer: I can guarantee him everything we can legitimately guarantee. However, he cannot expect me to ask the Italian people to weaken the Communist Party.

SPIEGEL: It seems to be a fact today that the next Italian government chief will be Craxi. Do you see a chance that the unpredictable Craxi might eventually ask you to join a coalition government after all, maybe following the French pattern?

Berlinguer: The Socialist party has again announced recently that it will remain loyal to its government partners of the past 3 years. We maintain, however, with regard to the Socialist comrades that the time has come for them to change their politics and embark on a new way which would be a real alternative to the old coalitions and the old governments' methods.

SPIEGEL: Mr Berlinguer, according to Lenin's conception, divergent opinions in a party were condemned as "factionalism." The PCI, however, is relatively tolerant to internal party dissidents. Aren't dangers for party unity inherent here, as has repeatedly been the case in the big socialist parties?

Berlinguer: We remain loyal to the principle of democratic centralism. The emphasis is increasingly moving in the direction of "democratic." Debates, the exchange of ideas and the direct participation of registered members are becoming increasingly frank. However, factions cannot be allowed in the future because they would really endanger the unity of the party -- as has been demonstrated by foreign and Italian examples -- and they would thus also endanger the development of the party and of democratic life as such.

SPIEGEL: In your party's Central Committee only one member, Armando Cossutta, voted against your harsh Poland statement. But there was broader objection at the party base, and there have been resignations from the party. How many up to now?

Berlinguer: Discussions within the party show great approval for the Central Committee's line. However, there are also voices expressing dissent, doubts and reservations. All this forms part of the struggle waged for party unity. There were only a few cases where party cards were returned. It was a few dozen. On the other hand, many Italians are joining the party.

SPIEGEL: But why didn't you place the party sections on alert after the statement on Poland?

Berlinguer: Because we know about groups -- including registered members as well as outsiders -- which started or intended to organize a split in the party. We called on all comrades to be vigilant and to take care of those who can easily be manipulated because they do not realize the danger.

SPIEGEL: Is this attempt to split the PCI being directed by Moscow?

Berlinguer: That is likely.

SPIEGEL: What can you do and what will you do to counter attempts to split the party without abandoning your principle of being an open and democratic party? What does it really mean to fight against factions?

Berlinguer: It means not allowing them, and if there is evidence of their existence, then it means denouncing and banning them.

SPIEGEL: Do you anticipate that the current crisis of faith between Moscow and Rome will lead to a severing of relations between the two parties, like between Moscow and Belgrade in 1948 and between Moscow and Beijing in 1960?

Berlinguer: I cannot predict how the Soviet leadership will act in the future. We, at any rate, do not want to break with Moscow, and we do not regard the strong polemics we have at present with Moscow as breakdown. On the other hand, we are determined to not abandon our stance.

SPIEGEL: What does that mean exactly?

Berlinguer: What we want is an equal discussion. For instance, we will insist on the Soviet communists' being informed of our positions. A correct representation of mutual standpoints also is a means to let the active members of both parties participate in the debate. As to your allusion to a parallel to Yugoslavia in 1948 and China in 1960, I want to say only that at that time it was not only party relations that were severed; relations between the states were also strongly affected. In our conflict with the Soviets, only the relations between parties are involved. All the other questions are different, though no less serious, than those at that time.

SPIEGEL: Do PCI officials have to count on no longer being sent to Moscow for training or being in a position to spend their vacation in the Crimea?

Berlinguer: Our comrades spend their vacations in many countries. We will not prescribe to anybody which countries he can visit. These are decisions made individually by everyone.

SPIEGEL: What if PCI officials are refused an entry visa to the USSR?

Berlinguer: I don't know; I hope it won't happen.

SPIEGEL: Only a few months ago the PCI leadership was split in its judgment about the nature of the Soviet system as well as on the party's course in the domestic field. The general secretary appeared to be uncertain and weakened. Today the party leadership stands to a large degree behind a determined general secretary who is defying the great Soviet power. To put it cynically, don't you have to be breatful to General Jaruzelski for providing you with the wonderful topic of Poland?

Berlinguer: To begin with, we are not a military unit led by a general. We are not a unit that measures itself by the yardstick of another unit. We are a political party that debates all issues of international and national policy. Second, I did not let myself be guided by personal views with regard to Poland or with other previous cases. Everybody knows I never went all-out for the post of general secretary; I was elected because the Central Committee wanted it that way. We -- I and the other comrades -- are guided by convictions, which are determined by events.

SPIEGEL: What do you think of Lenin's saying that "Freedom for Poland is impossible without freedom for Russia?"

Berlinguer: This is indeed a very appropriate remark, although it was said in a totally different time. I would interpret it differently today; any process of democratic development in the countries of Eastern Europe is also in the interests of the Soviet people.

SPIEGEL: Mr Berlinguer, thank you for this talk.

PCI'S COSSUTTA, BUFALINI CONTINUE POLEMIC

PM011615 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Feb 82 p 4

[Apparent text of letter to L'UNITA by PCI Directorate member Armando Cossutta, followed by statement by PCI Directorate member Paolo Bufalini]

[Text] Comrade Armando Cossutta has sent us the following letter, which we publish with a reply from Comrade Paolo Bufalini.

Dear Editor:

I wish to send you immediately some clarifications, not concerning the grounds on which the party directorate has supported its "reproof" of me, but concerning the fact that, reading in L'UNITA the account of Comrade Paolo Bufalini's speech to the Rome communist leaders, I found some information in it concerning me which is not at all true.

First -- Comrade Bufalini maintains that I asked to go and make the speech in Perugia. This is not true. I was designated by the Secretariat to make the speech. It is true that I had protested because, after being committed in writing to keep myself available for a speech somewhere on the PCI's 61st anniversary, I was excluded without warning or justification from the list of speakers.

Second -- Comrade Bufalini maintains that I sent the account of my speech first to the other newspapers and then to L'UNITA. This is not true. I sent the account simultaneously both to L'UNITA and to the agencies and newspapers which had asked me for it, then extending the release out of politeness to other publications. This seems to me a quite correct method -- a method which, to tell the truth, has often been disregarded by other party leaders.

I am prompted to deplore these indubitable inaccuracies contained in the account of Comrade Bufalini's speech, because this is certainly not the path along which we can attempt to effect a reconciliation between theoretical and political stances, which, being concerned with matters of exceptional importance, are threatening the unity, and hence the political influence of our party, in which they remain in a state of sharp antagonism, ignoring any effort at higher synthesis. Fraternally, [signed] Armando Cossutta

The corrections which Comrade Cossutta presumes to make to my statements -- which are quite correct -- fill me with amazement, since Comrade Cossutta knows very well that the following facts were confirmed -- and not disputed by him -- by the Directorate meeting:

1. Immediately after the Central Committee and Central Control Committee meeting devoted to debating the events in Poland and the international situation, all comrades on the Directorate and others were asked to make themselves available to hold rallies. Comrade Cossutta obviously figured among these, but not being immediately assigned (something which happened to others as well as him, including myself), he applied to the Party Secretariat -- as he himself writes -- requesting to be sent to celebrate the party's 61st anniversary. Consequently, he was instructed to hold the celebration at Perugia, where he therefore spoke not for a debate but as an official speaker on behalf of the Central Committee;

2. Before he delivered the speech, indeed before he left Rome to go to the celebration, Comrade Cossutta sent the account written by himself to agencies and several press organs and also L'UNITA, thus confronting the party newspaper with a fait accompli, so that at 2000 hours on Saturday -- and hence before the account itself could be published in L'UNITA -- journalist Orefice gave extensive excerpts from it, commenting on them in the first television newscast.

Linking this conduct with the contents of the account, which was clearly polemical toward the political decisions approved by the Central Committee, it can be clearly understood why the party's Directorate deplored Comrade Cossutta's conduct. [Signed] Paolo Bufalini

SPADOLINI TALKS WITH ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031617 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 3 Mar (ANSA) -- East-West ties, as well as the situation in the Mideast, in the Mediterranean and in the Balkans were at the center of talks Premier Giovanni Spadolini had today with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Spadolini voiced concern over the effect that events in Poland could have on any resumption of the East-West dialogue and the process of detente. He urged all countries that have at heart the continuance of this dialogue to work in all possible international forums to induce Polish officials to end the repression underway in their land.

Both Italy and Romania stressed the importance to European security of a positive outcome of the nuclear disarmament talks underway in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union.

With regard to the Middle East, Romania voiced approval of Italy's recent decision to take part in the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai which, it said, gave tangible proof of a European presence in the Middle East and the community's commitment to making a contribution to the search for a global solution in the area.

RESOLUTION PASSED ON TURKEY, EL SALVADOR

AU040912 Rome ANSA in English 0839 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 4 Mar (ANSA) -- The Italian Government is committed to act in domestic political quarters and to take diplomatic steps abroad for the restoration of democracy in Turkey with the same determination shown in work aimed at a negotiated and non-military solution for the situation in El Salvador, according to a resolution passed in the evening by the Lower House.

The foreign policy resolution was presented by the five parties in Premier Giovanni Spadolini's coalition, the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and the premier's Republican Party. It passed by a vote of 272 to 222, with one abstention.

In the section on El Salvador, the resolution committed the government to the United Nations General Assembly resolution passed in December and to a negotiated, non-military settlement in the country based on the principles of freedom, tolerance and respect for human rights as confirmed in the constitution and in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

During debate leading up to the vote, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo opened his statement to the House on the situation in Turkey by pointing out, "It is not our intention to make any concession on the level of principles to safeguards for human rights and political freedom".

Colombo said that the Italian ambassador to Ankara has been instructed to make clear to the Turkish Government that only respect for human rights and the restoration of democracy can change Italy's view of the situation in that country.

After recalling the diplomatic activities undertaken by other Western countries in this area and noting their results, the foreign minister said, "At least as far as the timetable for the reestablishment of democracy is concerned, this shoould be achieved within two years, but there will be a need for vigilance".

Colombo went on to assure the House that Italy will continue to firmly press for the revival of democratic institutions in Turkey in all quarters, for the repeal of measures which run counter to democratic and trade union freedom, and for an end to the detention of political prisoners and cruel and unusual methods of detention.

As regards the trial of 52 Turkey union leaders, the foreign minister said, "We were not passive in the face of fears that the proceedings might conclude with death sentences. "Not only this, we also brought pressures to bear to guarantee for the defendants that their positions would not be prejudiced by their professions of political militancy".

Earlier in foreign policy debate, Colombo told the House that, "Italy will pursue not only the search for possible premises for a dialogue aimed at peace in El Salvador, but will also pay special attention to bilateral acts with those countries most directly involved in the problem".

In this context, the diplomatic chief referred to his conversations with United States secretary of state Alexander Haig, consultations on conditions in the Central American republic conducted during the Council of Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community in Brussels on February 23 and bilateral talks in Rome during the visit last week of French president Francois Mitterrand.

Colombo also described political proposals for a settlement in El Salvador presented by Mexican head of state Jose Lopez Portillo as "ample in breadth".

PAPER SAYS RED BRIGADE ARMS COME FROM LIBYA

AU031622 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 3 Mar (ANSA) -- Part of the arms found in terrorist hideouts in Milan came from Libya, according to CORRIERE DELLA SERA today.

The Milan daily said that among the rifles, machine guns and handguns seized by police were weapons supplied by Libya to Mario Moretti, former military leader of the Red Brigades (now in jail) and to Pasqua Aurora Betti, another chief of the extreme leftwing urban guerrilla organization. The paper did not cite the source of its information.

NAVY WON'T PARTICIPATE IN NATO MANEUVERS

AU031536 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 3 Mar (ANSA) -- The Italian Navy will not be taking part in NATO maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico this month, the Foreign Ministry said in a communique denying reports to this effect in certain Italian dailies today.

The reports are totally groundless, the communique said, adding that "The Italian Navy is and remains engaged in the Mediterranean."

The Atlantic alliance maneuvers, dubbed "Safe Passage 82" will take place from March 8 to 18 off the coast of Cuba and will employ 30 naval vessels, 80 planes and 10,000 soldiers from Britain, West Germany, Holland, Canada and the United States.

The Italian Ministry note today said that NATO had not asked Italy to take part in this exercise which aims at providing safe passage in time of danger for cargo ships to and from Europe.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SUBMARINE INCIDENT

AU031544 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 3 Mar (ANSA) -- The intrusion into Italian territorial waters last week of a non-NATO submarine, believed by many to belong to the Soviet Union, is a serious violation which is even more grave given the fact that it was aimed against a country like Italy which plays a role of moderation and of easing tensions in the Mediterranean, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today.

Irresponsible actions like that of the submarine detected in the Gulf of Taranto February 24 can only heighten Italy's vigilance in the defense of its national security, Colombo told an interviewer from CORRIERE DELLA SERA.

In the same interview, Colombo turned to his plan for regular meetings between European and North American foreign ministers to improve cooperation between the United States and its European allies. He made this proposal during a recent lecture he gave at the University of Georgetown in the United States.

The idea is to create a constant system of contact among the allies so as to complete and integrate the current network of consultations within NATO and at the annual summit meetings of the industrialized nations, he told the interviewer.

BRIEFS

MSI REELECTS SECRETARY -- Rome, 22 Feb (ANSA) -- The neofiscist Italian Social Movement [MSI] has reelected Giorgio Almirante as its secretary. The incumbent leader got 780 votes out of total of 1,147 in balloting at the end of a MSI-DN national congress in Rome Sunday night. His major contender, Pino Rauti, got 270 votes and another 139 were lost to blank and nulled ballots. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 22 Feb 82 AU]

ARAB LIBERATION FRONT MEMBER KILLED IN MADRID

NC011427 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 1 Mar (AFP) -- A member of the Arab Liberation Front was shot dead today by a gunman who opened fire in broad daylight in the center of Madrid, a police source said.

An Arabic-looking man came up behind Nabil 'Aranki Hawwad, who was leaving his house, and shot him twice in the neck before fleeing on foot, police said. Mr Hawwad, 35, was taken to a hospital but died on arrival.

Mr Haddad, a Palestinain born in Haifa, Israel, had been living in Spain for 12 years and studied pharmaceutical sciences, sources said. They said he recently made a trip to Beirut.

His group, the Arab Liberation Front, is a Baghdad-based dissident movement of the Palestinian Fatah organization. The front was in the news here two years ago. One of its members, Sa'id as-Salman, 27, killed Spanish lawyer Adolfo Cotelo in an attack aimed at the Honorary president of Madrid's Jewish Community, Max Mazin.

Seven Palestinians and Jordanians were arrested after the attack, but released a week later.

Representatives here for the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] issued a communique blaming the Israeli Secret Service agents for the attack.

The statement said "several European governments informed the PLO that Israel would commit terrorist acts, particularly in Europe, against Palestinian figures" before April 25, the day Israel is scheduled to turn the Sinai Peninsula over to Egypt.

Mr Hawwadi, who was married to a Spanish woman and had two children, had lived in Spain since 1972, reports said.

Police said he had used an Iraqi passport on his recent return to Spain from Beirut.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN NOTES HAIG STATEMENT ON AID

NC031814 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The government spokesman today referred to the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Haig to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the termination of the program of aid for Cyprus and said the republic's foreign minister, Rolandhis, has issued instructions to the Cyprus ambassador in Washington to look into the matter. As in the past, the question of aid, the spokesman added, is complicated and will go through many phases. The Cyprus Government, he added, hopes that in the end there will be the necessary understanding, as demonstrated in the past, over the complicated problems still being faced by the refugee population of Cyprus and that this aid will be continued.

Press on U.S. Aid

NC041105 [Editorial report] All Nicosia Greek-language dailies of 4 March -- with the exception of O KIRIKAS and TA NEA, which confine themselves to merely reporting the government spokesman's statement -- comment on Secretary of State Haig's statement on suspension of U.S. economic to Cyprus. The press comment is almost unanimous in denouncing such an intention by the U.S. administration and attributing it to political expediency.

The progovernment I ELEVTHEROTIPIA, in its "Positions" column, says "it is natural for even the most pro-American person to be disappointed by the Reagan administration's intention to suspend economic aid to Cyprus." The paper observes that the Cypriots are too proud to beg for aid from anyone or to plead with the United States "to continue the aid it has been granting particularly for the refugee problem caused by the Turkish invasion and occupation (which our people will never forget were committed with U.S. arms)." At the same time, the paper uses Haig's "certificate of health and strength" for the Cyprus economy as an answer to opposition criticism of Kiprianou's government.

Under the title "U.S. Aid," the opposition rightwing I SIMERINI notes in its "Freely" column that "if such a decision has actually been made, we are compelled to believe it has been imposed by reasons and expediencies irrelevant to the island's economic situation. It is obvious even to the most ignorant observer that the Cyprus economy is not developing normally because of the political anomaly that torments the country." After rejecting Haig's argument on per-capita income in Cyprus by stressing the hundreds of homeless refugees as a result of the Turkish invasion, the commentary concludes that "there can be no justification for suspending aid to Cyprus as long as the invasion and occupation of Cyprus territory continues."

The independent O AGON comments in its "Our Positions" column under the headline "The Suspension of Aid." The columnist describes the U.S. decision "only as hostile and probably punitive." Noting that U.S. aid is used to face the consequences of the Turkish invasion and rejecting the notion that the Cyprus economy has developed, the paper stresses that "the United States must be reminded of its responsibilities for both the invasion and continuing occupation, which prevent the return of the refugees."

The communist organ KHARAVYI treats the issue as a news report on pages 1 and 7 under the banner headline "The Decision To Suspend U.S. Aid Is a 'Punitive Measure' Against Cyprus for Its Stance on the Golan Heights Issue and the Papandreou Visit." The paper begins its report with the comment that "political and diplomatic circles yesterday described as clearly vengeful and punitive against Cyprus the Reagan administration's decision, which was announced by Secretary of State Haig, to suspend economic aid to Cyprus.

This was so because Cyprus, despite strong U.S. reaction, supported the UN General Assembly resolution calling for severance of diplomatic relations with Israel as well as a reaction to Papandreou's visit to Cyprus, which also seems to have taken place despite the desires and suspicious interventions of Washington." The writer reviews U.S. media reaction to Papandreou's visit, cites the AP version of Haig's statement on aid to Cyprus and stresses that "the appraisal of political observers is strengthened and confirmed by absolutely reliable information that both the ambassador and other diplomats of the U.S. Embassy expressed 'indignation' at the Cyprus Government's stand on the question of the Golan Heights and threatened to adopt measures against Cyprus. Moreover, they did not hesitate to threaten much more serious measures in the event Cyprus proceeded to sever relations with Israel."

O FILELEVTHEROS also deals with the matter in the form of reportage on its front page under the headline "Reagan's Decision Is Punitive for Political and Not Economic Reasons -- It Is Hoped That Congress Will Refuse Suspension of Aid." The paper cites "political circles" which describe the decision to suspend aid as "hard and punitive," noting that the $15 million was used for the relief of displaced persons and maintaining that "political and not economic reasons are behind this U.S. action" most probably in revenge for the Cyprus Government's stand in support of the UN General Assembly resolution condemning the annexation of Golan Heights by Israel.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS MEETING HELD 3 MARCH

NC032000 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel. The meeting continued discussion on basic freedoms and liberties. A UN statement mentions that during the meeting there was further discussion and a detailed examination of the points on which there is a convergence of views. The next meeting will be held Wednesday at 1600.

In a statement prior to today's meeting, the special representative of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, Gobbi, said the discussion of the question of basic freedoms and rights was expected to be completed during the meeting. We have had, he said, a first analysis of the question and now we will have the second analysis.

Answering a question on whether he is satisfied with the progress achieved so far, Gobbi said this is a very personal question. I am, he added, very satisfied, but there are others who are not as satisfied as I am. Gobbi also reiterated that questions of vital interest are very difficult and that discussions are being held inch by inch. To expect speedy results, he added, is superoptimism. In conclusion, Gobbi said it is very likely he will be present at the meeting of the UN secretary general with President Kiprianou in April in Rome.

The representative of the Greek Cypriot side, Ioannidhis, said the meeting would continue the discussion of various matters on the daily agenda in an effort to bridge the differences between the two sides. Ioannidhis stated that more difficult problems would be discussed later, such as the authority of the central government, the demilitarization of Cyprus and executive and legislative powers.

Answering a question on whether he is optimistic over the future of the talks, Ioannidhis said he cannot say now whether he is optimistic or pessimistic. He added: Since we discuss and talk, then I must be optimistic. I would not say progress has been achieved in the talks, but there are a number of points on which there is a convergence of views. I will consider that progress has been achieved, he added, only in the eventuality we are able to agree on basic issues on which there is a great divergence of views. In conclusion, Ioannidhis said the view that points on which there is a convergence of views are minor is correct.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Onan, replying to press questions, said there is no other course than the talks. He added that in his view progress in possible if the leaders permit the interlocutors to continue the talks and if they support them. He added: If the Greek Cypriots believe that through the internationalization of the Cyprus issue and the involvement of international personalities, decisions will be made behind the Turkish Cypriot's backs, and that these decisions will be implemented, then they are greatly mistaken. Onan added that since the Waldheim evaluation there has been much progress. He added that the comparative study has already started. On the question of an international conference on the foreign aspects of the Cyprus issue, Onan said the issue is one problem that affects all Cypriots and there can be no division between the domestic and foreign aspects.

LEFTIST UNIONS SUPPORT INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA031722 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot Federation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DEV-IS] and four Greek Cypriot trade unions have issued a joint statement expressing support for the intercommunal talks. DEV-IS leader Hasan Sarica, who attended the world trade union congress in Havana, has returned to the island. The congress accepted DEV-IS' request to become a member of the WFTU.

Meanwhile, the representatives of DEV-IS and of four Greek Cypriot trade unions who were in Havana have issued a joint statement expressing support for the intercommunal talks, which are based on the UN resolutions on Cyprus and on high-level agreements and that aim at a peaceful, just, viable and mutually acceptable solution. The joint statement says that if the two sides remain loyal to these principles and if they conduct the intercommunal talks in a meaningful and constructive way it is possible to reach a federal solution to the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem and a bizonal solution to its territorial aspect.

The statement adds: All organizations strongly support a peaceful solution that will ensure an independent, soveriegn, nonaligned and federal Cyprus with territorial integrity and free of troops.

ROLANDHIS: NO PROGRESS ON MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

NC031929 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] In a statement today the UN press attache mentioned that the third member of the investigation committee on missing persons, Pilloud, expressed the view that progress had been achieved during the recent meetings on the question of resolving procedural matters.

Referring to the statement, Foreign Minister Rolandhis said the proceedings during the recent meetings of the investigation committee on missing persons do not justify the viewpoint that any progress was achieved in the resolution of procedural matters which have remained unresolved since the committee began its work 8 months ago.

As I already stated on 25 February, Rolandhis continued, the Greek Cypriot side, in a last concession, accepted the 26 November 1981 compromise proposals by Pilloud on all unresolved precedural matters. The Turkish Cypriot side, on the contrary, not only refused to accept these compromise proposals but reneged on the question of the agreed acceptance of the participation of observes in the investigation committee's work. The alleged partial acceptance by the Turkish side, Rolandhis added, can in no way be considered an encouraging development since it fundamentally differs from the agreed proposals of November 1981.

In addition, Rolanhis said, the reneging on the observers issue, which is in fact a step backward, further hinders the commencement of the basic work of the investigation committee.

PAPANDREOU THANKS KIPRIANOU FOR FESTIVE WELCOME

NC032027 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Message from Greek Prime Minister Papandreou to President Kiprianou -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President: The universal and festive welcome accorded to me by Cyprus Hellenism throughout my visit to Cyprus will, for me, always remain an experience of unrepeatable emotion, national unity and pride. I express my warmest thanks to you personally and to your government, to the archbishop, to the political parties and organizations and all the people of Cyprus, who surrounded me with so many expressions of love, confidence and hope. I feel the expectations of suffering Cyprus Hellenism. I assure Cyprus Hellenism once again that the Greek Government and the Greek people stand actively by their side, fighting for the liberty, independence and unity of Cyprus.

KIPRIANOU TO MEET PERTINI, PEREZ DE CUELLAR

NC031803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] It was officially announced today that President Kiprianou will also meet Italian President Pertini during his visit to Rome for talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on 4 April. The meeting will take place within the framework of the president's contacts with various heads of state. Kiprianou will brief the Italian president on Cyprus developments.

It was also announced that on his way to Rome, President Kiprianou will have new talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in Athens in view of the fact that in the interim the two leaders will have had contacts with various governments at the highest level on the Cyprus issue.

USSR Attache on Kiprianou Visit

NC031231 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] In a press conference in Nicosia today, Soviet Embassy Press Attache Sharov said President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow is still valid [as heard] and that the timing of the visit is the subject of consultations. Sharov made this statement in answer to a question as to whether Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Cyprus brings closer President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow. Answering another question as to whether the visit is planned for this year or the following year, he said: We hope this year.

In his statement made on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress, Sharov said his country supports the termination of all foreign military intervention in Cyprus and the withdrawal of all foreign troops, as well as solution of the island's internal problems by the Cypriots themselves, without any foreign interference.

Sharov added that the Soviet Union favors the full implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus without delay and supports a fair solution to the problem that will secure for Cyprus real independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and a nonaligned policy. Sharov also stated that the proposal of his country for an international conference on the Cyprus problem, within the UN framework, is still valid and added that the present development of events in Cyprus and in the region proves -- as never before -- the importance and the timeliness of the Soviet proposal.

TURKISH MILITARY PLANES VIOLATE AIRSPACE

NC040608 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The government spokesman announced last night that Turkish military aircraft had repeatedly violated the area of the Dodecanese islands and the Athens Flight Information Region. The Turkish aircraft were intercepted by Greek planes. According to Ankara Radio, Turkish maneuvers under the code name Sea Wolf began yesterday and will last until 21 March.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST OVEROPTIMISM ON CYPRUS

NC031759 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Mar 82 p 5

[Editorial: "The Visit"]

[Excerpts] The visit by Prime Minister Papandreou to Cyprus was, without a doubt, a national success and to the credit of the prime minister. Over and above the fact this is the first visit by a Greek prime minister to the Megalonisos, the presence of the head of the Greek Government made it clear to the people of Cyprus that there is active support and alignment by mainland Hellenism in the struggle for the national restitution of the heavily tried and long-suffering population of the island within a free, independent and nonaligned state.

At the same time, however, the international repercussions of the Greek prime minister's visit to Cyprus -- by presenting the issue on center stage of international interest and by drawing the attention not only of the widest possible public opinion but also the interest of the strong and more directly interested elements in the international arena to it -- is a positive factor, the importance of which cannot be overlooked by anyone.

What must be said on the prospects being opened up is that the final outcome for the national restitution of Cyprus Hellenism will be auspicious. It would, however, be a mistake -- which would cost very dearly -- if there were any possible impression held that this restitution is imminent.

The prime minister should guard against both some of his own "forms of speech," which could give rise to such an interpretation, as well as -- and primarily -- against the (not unselfish) zeal and the disproportional and unfounded triumph-mongering of certain self-appointed (as well as transitory) eulogizers, because he knows better than anyone else that the invader -- who is supported by an entire complex of forces and interests -- will not give up, either easily or soon, any of his "conquests." He also knows the road that leads to an auspicious final solution and to the national restitution of Cyprus Hellenism is both long and difficult.

Any possible impression to the contrary -- unjustified in itself as a result of developments -- would create, when proved false, an equally unjustified but real disappointment and reversal of today's elation. What everyone must understand is that the road will, perhaps, be lengthy and the struggle will be hard, but that its auspicious outcome will be certain no matter how much time may be needed.

KKE on Visit

NC032150 Athens I AVYI in Greek 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Regarding Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Cyprus, the KKE-Interior has released the following statement:

The KKE-Interior considers Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to struggling Cyprus an important event.

The common desire expressed in the meetings with the government and political leaders of Megalonisos and the Cypriot people's patriotic manifestations constitute a contribution to the struggle to move -- with the support of all Greece's national forces and those of broader Hellenism -- the Cyprus national issue into a phase of active international initiatives, to terminate the Turkish occupation in the north of the island, to restore the integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus, and for a free, nonaligned, demilitarized Cyprus with the refugees returning to their homes.

The KKE-Interior again stresses the importance of the mobilization of communist, socialist, progressive and peace-loving forces in Europe and in our area, and, more broadly, of the contribution of our country's progressive forces to the internationalization and promotion of the Cyprus issue.

Averof Critical of Visit

NC032054 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Statement by official opposition leader Averof -- read by announcer]

[Text] I do not want to comment on what preceded the visit by the prime minister to Cyprus; neither do I want to refer at this time to other peculiar things the prime minister stated in Cyprus in reference to the shrinking of Hellenism in Istanbul and on the fate of Cyprus. In reference to this, I will observe only that the latest and greatest uprooting of the Greeks in Istanbul started after 1963: in other words, after the undermining of the Zurich and London agreements, the status of which is only a dream for the Cypriots and the validity of which the prime minister invoked in Nicosia in order to state that Cyprus is an independent state and a UN member.

Without a doubt there have been lost opportunities for the solution of the Cyprus issue. This, however, is not the time to speak about them, nor is it the time to speak about the fact that in a new outbreak of self-admiration the prime minister considers himself to be the only Greek politician with any sensitvity toward the sacred issue of Cyprus, thus ignoring even his own late father.

For the present, we emphasize that the prime minister continues to conduct foreign policy on the basis of domestic criteria. The prime minister spoke of the island's three wounds: the military occupation, the continued threat, and the existence of a great number of refugees. Yet nothing from what he said, often in a verbose and beautiful manner, or from what he sketched as future actions will in practice help heal these wounds, and this is what is important.

BRIEFS

LIBYA INTEREST IN ASBESTOS -- Libya is interested in obtaining 10,000 tons of asbestos fiber from Greece, according to a statement by Deputy Industry Minister Tsioris, who today conferred with the Libyan delegation now visiting Athens. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 3 Mar 82 NC]

USSR LOWERS OIL PRICE -- For the second time in just a few days the Soviet Union lowered the price of oil that it supplies to our country by $1.50 per barrel. Today Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou stated that the new lower price brings a foreign exchange savings of 730 million drachmas and that the benefit will reach around a total of 1.5 billion drachmas in 1982. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1700 GMT 3 Mar 82 NC]

U.S. SAID SUPPORTING CYPRUS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA031708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] It has been announced the the United States supports the intercommunal talks for solution of the Cyprus problem and that it is opposed to the internationalization of the problem. U.S. Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupe held a news conference today and said there is no change in U.S. policy concerning Cyprus. Noting that the United States has not prepared a new plan concerning a solution of the Cyprus problem, Strausz-Hupe added: The U.S. administration believes the intercommunal talks are the only way for the solution of the Cyprus problem. We are opposed to the internationalization of the Cyprus issue. He also said the United States favors seeking solutions to Turkish-Greek conflicts within the NATO framework.

ULUSU, TURKMEN DEPART FOR SAUDI ARABIA VISIT

TA031339 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has left for Jidda to attend the meetings of the Islamic Conference good-will committee which was set up to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Ulusu pointed out that the war, which has been going on for more than 1 year, was melting down the force and resources of both sides. He stressed that Turkey was careful to remain impartial in the fact of the two friendly and neighborly countries and that it was supporting all kinds of peace initiatives.

Recalling that the Islamic Conference committee had taken various steps for the peaceful solution of the problem, the prime minister added: I must point out, however, that we unfortunately have not reached our goal. Still we believe commonsense will prevail and that a peaceful solution can be reached. Establishing a common ground of understanding between the two countries will contribute greatly toward achievement of peace in the region. Since the beginning of the war, Turkey has wanted this strife between the two friendly and neighborly countries to end. It has also been very careful in remaining impartial in this war and has supported every peace initiative in line with its duties as a friend and neighbor.

The committee's members are the presidents or prime ministers of Turkey, Guinea, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Gambia and Senegal. There is a PLO representative on the committee as well. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen also went to Saudia Arabia with Prime Minister Ulusu. The two will hold bilateral talks during the committee meetings.

EVREN PLANS STATE VISITS TO NUMBER OF NATIONS

NC040838 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 13

[Ihsan Mungan report]

[Text] Head of state Kenan Evren has been receiving invitations from all corners of the world. According to information from the Foreign Ministry officials who accompanied Evren on his visit to Bulgaria, the number of countries inviting Evren to visit is increasing. Among these countries are the Soviet Union, Germany, several Arab countries and some Far Eastern and African countries.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the head of state's third visit will be to Kuwait. It has been stated that Kuwait is among the first countries that extended an invitation to Kenan Evren, and preparations for this visit are underway. It will probably take place around the end of March.

It has also been learned that the postponed visit to Romania will take place in April. It is said the Romanian head of state is engaged in great preparations to receive head of state Evren and that he is anxiously expecting him. The visit to Yugoslavia, which is included in the program, will take place at a future date.

WIFE OF GENERAL EVREN DIES IN ANKARA 3 MAR

TA040522 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Mrs Sekine Evren, wife of the head of state and chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, died following a sudden heart attack in Ankara last night. A statement issued by the press and public relations office of the head of state says: Mrs Sekine Evren, wife of the head of state and chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, died following a sudden heart attack on the night of Wednesday, 3 March 1982. Mrs Evren was born in Alasehir in 1922 and married General Evren in 1944. She had three daughters. Her funeral will be at the Hacibayram Mosque on Friday, 5 March. She will be buried at Cebeci Cemetery. Her family wishes those who want to send flowers to make donations to the Turkish Education Fund.

38 COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP MEMBERS ON TRIAL

TA031712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Summary] The IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that charges have been brought against 38 members of the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist organization for establishing an illegal organization with the aim of forcefully abolishing the constitutional order in Turkey and replacing it with a communist system, for killing four persons in Kars at different times and for assault and various acts of terror. Of the 38 suspects, 22 are facing death penalties. Prison sentences ranging from 6 months to 15 years are being demanded for the remaining suspects.

Rightist Militant Sentenced

TA031715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command 1st Military Court in Izmir has sentenced to death rightist militant Atalay Celikoglu, who was accused of killing two persons. Celikoglu was tried for killing Cetin Aksu and Mehmet Ali Sarica because of ideological differences in Kepenekli village, Manisa's Saruhanli District, 2 years ago.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO S. KOREA -- Ankara, 25 Feb (AA) -- Bedrettin Tunabas became Turkey's new ambassador to Seoul, said an item in today's official gazette, replacing Erbil Akay who was recalled home. Tunabas had been director general in charge of Cypriot and Greek affairs at the Turkish Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 25 Feb 82 TA]

NATO

ANALYSIS OF SOVIET ARMS DEVELOPMENT CITED

LD032156 Hamburg DPA in German 1949 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Mar (DPA) -- The USSR is preparing the production of a wide range of new weapons systems which will replace those of the 1970's. This analysis by NATO circles, which became known in Bonn today, is based on the actual rate of increase in Soviet military expenditure of at least 4 percent a year until 1985.

According to the NATO analysis, this means Moscow accepts for the first time since the late 1960's the enormous cost of introducing a broad spectrum of new weapons systems, and this within a relatively short span of time. Without going into details, the NATO study speaks of the creation of production capacities which have not been available in the USSR in the past. Yet even during the time needed by the Soviets to carry out the switch from the weapons systems of the 1970's to the production of new weapons types, overall production has remained at the same high level. There has been no sign of a transitional dip. The fastest growing sector of the Soviet arms efforts during recent years has been research, development and testing.

NETHERLANDS

'NOT PLEASED,' NETHERLANDS HALTS SURINAME AID

PM251053 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Frans van Klaveren dispatch: "Netherlands 'Suspends' Development Aid to Suriname"]

[Excerpt] The Hague/Paramaribo, 20 Feb -- The Netherlands Government has temporarily suspended development cooperation with Suriname. The cabinet decided yesterday that current aid projects would be run down, and that no new agreements would be made with Suriname.

In Paramaribo, it was impossible to obtain any comment from Army Commander Bouterse about the cabinet decision. Bouterse and Commander in Chief Roy Horb had earlier stated that, if such a decision were taken, international steps would be taken against the Netherlands. They did not enlarge on what these steps would be. Financial experts in Suriname expect the Netherlands decision to lead to the devaluation of the Suriname guilder.

Yesterday Netherlands Prime Minister van Agt said that for development ties with Suriname to be restored there would have to be the prospect of the restoration of democracy in the country. "The Netherlands Government is not pleased by what is happening in Paramaribo at present." Van Agt said that the prospects for democracy were "very somber" since President Chin A Sen was deposed by military leaders a few weeks ago.

PORTUGAL

PCP ACCUSED OF 'AUTHORITARIAN INTERVENTIONISM'

PM031643 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Excerpt] The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] National Council has accused the Communist Party and "sectors of the Council of the Revolution" of attempting to conduct over the last few months an "offensive against the normal functioning of democratic life, seeking to bring about by force the fall of the government, the dissolution of the assembly, the prevention of the revision of the constitution and also an authoritarian interventionism."

The Christian Democratic leaders, meeting under Rui Pena's chairmanship, also analyzed the 12 February general strike, which according to the communique which emerged from the meeting, "was a resounding failure, despite the intemperate recourse to methods of intimidation, sabotage and lockout, and the simultaneous occurrence of markedly subversive actions."

The communique states that since the general strike there has been "an appreciable retreat by and clear disorientation of the PCP and its allies, in contrast to the previous crescendo of their antidemocratic offensive and artificial agitation," and concludes that the Portuguese people "will not acquiesce in the realization of the communists' totalitarian plans."

The CDS National Council "also vigorously denounced the persistent attempts, promoted by sectors of the Council of the Revolution, to create institutional conflicts, in clear alliance with the PCP." According to the communique, this is at variance with the motives which prompted the setting up of the Council of the Revolution and with its constitutional duties.

The revision of the constitution and the local elections were also analyzed on the basis of reports delivered by Luis Beiroco and Anacoreta Correia, respectively. Regarding the former, stock was taken of parliamentary work and there was a "mapping out of general guidelines for the future." With respect to preparation for the elections, the Centrists' guidelines were defined "within the framework of the protocol among the Democratic Alliance parties."

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO PAY FINE FOR DETAINED TRAWLER

LD031748 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Bank guarantees have now been agreed for the Swedish fishing trawler which has been detained in a Soviet port in Lithuania. The trawler was detained after it entered Soviet waters, and the Soviet Union has demanded 61,000 kronor in fines. The fishing trawler (Vaeno), from Klintehamn on the island of Gotland is expected to be allowed to return to Sweden this evening.

15 POLES SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM OVER WEEKEND

LD011228 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Over the weekend, a total of 15 Polish citizens sought political asylum in Sweden. Three of them were members of the crew on the Polish ferry operating between Ystad and Swinoujscis.

NORDIC COUNCIL APPROVES NEW LABOR ACCORD

LD031626 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The Nordic Council approved today a new joint Nordic Labor Market Agreement, which is to be brought into effect at the beginning of next year. The agreement has still to be confirmed by the Nordic governments. The present agreement dates back to 1954 and applies to Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Now Iceland is also included in the agreement. The changes in the Labor Market Agreement have been made chiefly on Finland's initiative. The agreement obliges employers to treat equally all citizens of the Nordic countries when agreements are concluded on wages and other conditions of work. It also stresses the responsibility of the member countries to support each other's striving for full employment.

In the afternoon the Nordic Council is to decide on continuing the development of a Nordic television and radio satellite. Denmark has withdrawn from the project, but it is to be continued by the other four Nordic countries.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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GENSCHER: NO SECURITY IN EUROPE WITHOUT U.S.

PM041049 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "No Security in Europe Without the United States"]

[Text] It is Poland which is occupying the front of the stage. Detente and cooperation in Europe have suffered a serious setback owing to the policy followed by the Polish and Soviet Governments. The process started in Helsinki, aimed at a rapprochement between the two separated sides of Europe, is now threatened.

The situation in Poland shows how much peoples in the two sides of divided Europe feel European. The reform inherent in the renewal movement in Poland embodies the desire for national and European identity.

The Soviet Union bears a grave responsibility for the constant oppression the Polish people are suffering. Its inability to respond to the desire for renewal among the East European peoples is increasing instability in that part of Europe and laying a heavy burden on the development of East-West relations. The Helsinki Final Act points to the solution: The demands made in it do not jeopardize anybody's security. Quite the reverse. The implementation of the Final Act by all signatory states could give the whole of Europe greater stability and greater security and solve Poland's problems in a way which would satisfy the Polish people's legitimate desires. At present the central objective of the West's policy should be precisely to energetically defend the Helsinki Final Act. This document constitutes a strong foundation making it possible to build a system of European peace in which all peoples will be able to flourish protected from threat and violence.

The second fact which characterizes the present situation in Europe lies in the threat hanging over the military balance. By deploying its SS-20 medium-range missiles which threaten Western Europe -- as well as vast areas of the Third World -- and which the alliance cannot counter with anything similar, and by continuing to develop its superiority in the sphere of conventional armed forces, the Soviet Union has unilaterally changed the balance of forces in Europe to its advantage. Restoring the balance, which is vital to peace and stability in Europe, is a priority task for peace for us Europeans.

We can only carry out that task if we are allied to the United States. It would show dangerous blindness in the security sphere to believe that it is possible to ensure security in Europe without the United States. It is precisely its membership in the Atlantic alliance which confers on Europe the political and military influence it needs to play an autonomous role in world policy and especially to carry on a dialogue, based on equal rights and giving hope, with the world power that the Soviet Union is.

France and Germany support the policy jointly decided within the alliance aimed at restoring an arms balance and at the lowest possible level. The West is prepared to abandon the deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles if the Soviet Union, on its side, removes all its ground-based medium-range missiles. The negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, of course, can only relate to the two world powers' potential in the medium-range missiles sphere.

If the Geneva negotiations do not produce any results by the end of the first 6 months of 1983, the new American medium-range missiles will undoubtedly be deployed in the FRG and in other European states. There is no question of Europe's tolerating Soviet superiority in these weapons.

No, to Protectionism and Dirigisme

Europe, which has been accustomed to constant economic and social progress for more than 20 years, has now been in the throes of a difficult and deep structural crisis since the mid-1970's. More than 10 million unemployed, stagnation in economic growth, and major EC trade deficits in the face of the other two great industrial powers, Japan and the United States, are the signs of a growing fall in the competitiveness of European industry. Europe is in danger of becoming a second-rate industrial region.

If we are to take up this challenge successfully we need a community strategy which enables us to combat unemployment and inflation. Our task is to restore and improve the European national economies and ensure that they are competitive on world markets.

We will only succeed in so doing by preserving and developing the free world economic system established after World War II. The memory of the 1930's, when the industrial states dragged each other into a permanent recession and unemployment by a go-it-alone and every-man-for-himself policy, clearly shows where protectionism and dirigisme lead.

Today the EC is in danger of remaining half-way along the path of unification. We must solve the problems relating to budgetary and agricultural structures. At the same time it is important not to limit ourselves to seeking pragmatic solutions for the present problems. We should continue to bear in mind the great political objective of European unification. In our national policies, as in European policy, the strength necessary for consensus and a permanent balance among divergent interests can only stem from a feeling of solidarity with one another and the feeling that we have one common destiny. It is that conviction which is behind the German-Italian initiative for a European act. This act should encompass the community's existing structures, include new spheres in common policy, and direct the community again and more strongly toward the objective of the European union as already featured in the Rome treaties.

French-German Cooperation

The pursuit of the building of a European peace system, started within the CSCE, the guarantee of military balance, the restoration of adequate growth and a high level of employment are the three great tasks facing Europe today.

French-German cooperation plays a central role in their realization. Today that cooperation, in the spirit of the 1963 Friendship Treaty, is more important than ever and the French-German summit last week clearly showed that our two countries are aware of that responsibility and are acting accordingly. We want to serve as a driving force:

-- for strengthening and developing Europe;

-- for consolidating the ties of solidarity between America and Europe in the Atlantic alliance, which is vitally important for all its members;

-- for safeguarding the CSCE process and dialogue with the East on a balanced basis;

-- and for energetically strengthening North-South cooperation with the developing countries, being aware of the dependence which binds us to each other and in a spirit of solidarity among partners with equal rights.

NO C-WEAPONS ON GERMAN SOIL WITHOUT PERMISSION

LD041648 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA) -- In the opinion of the Federal Republic, additional supplies of U.S. chemical weapons such as nerve gas cannot be stored on FRG territory without German consent.

This was stated by Peter Corterier, state secretary at the Foreign Office, during question time in the Bundestag today in reply to questions about the possible consequences of President Ronald Reagan's decision on the production of new chemical weapons. Corterier referred to statements by Reagan and other U.S. administration officials that the United States has no plans to stockpile them outside the United States. This had been reaffirmed by a U.S. administration official this week.

Asked about the legal situation in the event that Washington decided to store chemical weapons in the Federal Republic after all, Corterier replied that there is unanimity in the NATO alliance that the deployment of nonconventional weapons systems, including chemical ones, would be determined in accordance with the alliance's defense plans and in agreement with the states directly effected. "The storing of chemical weapons on German soil thus requires German agreement."

Corterier said the storing of the U.S. chemical weapons that are already in the Federal Republic rests on a different legal basis. These stocks of weapons have been in the Federal Republic for many years and predate its establishment as a sovereign state. In connection with Reagan's latest decision, Corterier's attention was also drawn in numerous questions by deputies to the fact that American politicians have stated that the storing of weapons such as nerve gas only makes sense in a possible theatre of war such as Europe. Corterier replied that he could only refer to the statements by Reagan and other Washington administration officials that the question of the deployment of such weapons outside the United States "does not arise, at least in the foreseeable future."

LANGMANN DENIES CONTACT WITH KONKRET MAGAZINE

LD041544 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Munich -- Hans Langemann, the senior Bavarian official responsible for the protection of the constituion, who has been suspended from duty, has threatened civil and criminal proceedings against "anyone who is involved in this affair to the detriment of myself and of the state." Langemann, who heads the State Protection Department at the Bavarian Interior Ministry, and who from 1957-70 worked for the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), also said in a DPA interview in Munich today that he had never had anything to do with KONKRET magazine. KONKRET Chief Editor Manfred Bissinger told DPA with regard to this that Langemann is lying and had been very well aware of the planned publication; only the date had been unclear.

"Never in my life have I had anything to do with KONKRET. I swear it on my life, my family and my children," Langemann said. KONKRET journalist Saupe had introduced himself to me in Munich not in his true colors, but as a former reporter of the illustrated magazine QUICK. He presumed that the manuscript of his book -- which he had agreed on in 1975 with his "old and commendable chief, Gehlen" -- must have reached KONKRET via the Munich journalist, Frank P. Heigl.

SOVIET TERESHKOVA TO BE GRANTED VISA AFTER ALL

LD050938 Hamburg DPA in German 0836 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 5 Mar (DPA) -- The Soviet Central Committee members, Valentina Tereshkova and Boris Pastukhov, will be allowed to enter the FRG after all, contrary to an initial Bonn decision. This was confirmed by the Bonn Embassy in Moscow on Friday.

A spokesman referred to the press statement from the Foreign Ministry from which he quoted: "...confirm that the cases of Tereshkova and Pastukhov .... have been reconsidered." Otherwise, however, there was no comment on decisions regarding visa applications "whether they were positive or negative." With reference to Bonn, the spokesman refused to comment in detail on the decision to reconsider the original decision.

Moscow had indirectly sharply criticized the denials of the visas. With reference to the DKP and DKP Youth Organization declarations it was said on Friday in leading Soviet newspapers that the FRG was violating the relevant German-Soviet treaties.

MORE USSR EXIT VISAS FOR ETHNIC GERMANS URGED

LD041506 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Mar (DPA) -- The Federal Government is unhappy that the number of ethnic German resettlers from the Soviet Union has fallen over the past few months despite the fact that during his visit to Bonn in November, Leonid Brezhnev promised that applications for exit visas would be treated in a spirit of good will. Peter Corterier, minister of state at the Foreign Office, stated at question time in the Bundestag today in response to a CDU/CSU enquiry that the Federal Government would press the Soviet Union to return to a more generous practice in dealing with exit applications.

Corterier said resettlers from the Soviet Union had numbered only 80 in November, 409 in December and 354 in the first 2 months of this year. "We cannot be satisfied with these figures," he said. In response to questions, he admitted that in the talks with Brezhnev in Bonn, it had not been possible to reach a specific agreement on exit visas for Soviet citizens of German ethnic origin.

GDR ACHIEVES SURPLUS IN INTER-GERMAN TRADE

DW041109 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Mar 82 p 12

[Peter Weertz article: "The 'GDR' Managed To Increase Its Deliveries"]

[Text] Berlin -- In the opinion of the Federal Economics Ministry, inter-German trade needs new impulses and better framework conditions. To be sure, the development of trade last year is assessed as "not unfavorable," yet swifter dispositions of East Berlin with regard to its purchases and long-term framework conditions are required. In addition, the "GDR" must not make its demand for compensation deals too steep. Having shown growth rates of 19 and 12 percent in the preceding years, inter-German trade in 1981 increased by 6 percent to a volume of DM12.47 billion. West German deliveries rose by 4 percent (in the preceding year 15 percent) to a volume of DM6.12 billion while imports increased by 8 percent (22 percent) to a volume of DM6.34 billion, including services.

For the first time since 1965, the "GDR" shows trade surplus, including services, in the amount of DM221 million. What primarily accounted for the increase in its deliveries were petroleum products (fuels and heating oil), chemical products (by 13 percent), furniture (by 16 percent) and brown-coal byproducts (by 35 percent). The 10 percent increase in the case of petroleum products -- the "GDR" receives the crude oil from the Federal Republic -- is attributed almost exclusively to price increase. Just about two-thirds of the East German deliveries consists of petroleum products for West Berlin, chemical products, textiles, agricultural produce, wooden products and brown-coal products.

The ministry welcomes the fact that East Berlin has used the surplus in the goods exchange to reduce its debts to FRG companies from DM3.9 billion to DM3.7 billion. Only DM460 million of the DM850 million interest-free overdraft credit (swing) has been used at the moment. Excluding services, East Berlin's surplus in inter-German trade deliveries amounts to DM772 million (DM472 million). Thus it is evident that last year the "GDR" stepped up its deliveries to the Federal Republic and simultaneously recuded its imports. Also involved, however, is the expiration of installations deals. For the time being no new large-scale orders for installations construction are in sight. The balance sheet of the "GDR" in its trade with the rest of the Western industrial countries (OECD), however, shows a deficit. All told, the "GDR" indebtedness against the West has risen to more than 10 billion.

As for the West German deliveries, the rates of increase amounted to 17 percent for crude oil, 29 percent for hard coal, 14 percent for textiles/clothing and 14 percent for nonferrous metals.

CARLOS DEMANDS RELEASE OF 2 ARRESTED TERRORISTS

LD051028 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Carlos, the famous and, above all, the most dangerous terrorist of all, has popped up again. Now he is threatening the French Government in order to secure the release of two other terrorists. He has sent a letter to the French Embassy in The Hague addressing Gaston Defferre himself, in which he asks for the release of his two friends. The letter is authentic; Carlos has put his thumbprint on it. The terrorists, friends of Carlos, were arrested on 16 February in Paris; their car was packed with explosives. They are a 31-year old Swiss man, Bruno Breguet, and a 34-year old West German woman, Magdalena Kopp. The two were arrested in a parking lot in Avenue Georges V in Paris.

DEBRAY TALKS IN INDIA, THAILAND REPORTED

PM041135 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Mar 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Mr Regis Debray is ending his visit to several Asian countries with India, where he met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao on Monday 1 March. The same day the French Embassy in Bangkok, where the envoy had been until Saturday, issued a communique stating that Mr Debray had told his Thai interlocutors that France "is calling for a peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean problem and for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

Mr Debray, who had refused to meet with the press, had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, commander-in-chief of the armed forces Gen Sayud Kerdphol and National Security Secretary General Col Prasong Soonsiri.

In addition, EEC Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn stated in Singapore Monday that "the community does not intend to supply aid to Vietnam" until a solution is found in Kampuchea. The Ten, he added, are still calling for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.

TRADE UNIONS ASK TO MEET WITH PARASCHIV

PM041103 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] Although the Romanian ambassador told a French Democratic Confederation of Labor and National Education Federation delegation on Friday 26 February that free trade union militant Vasile Paraschiv is alive, the two organizations have asked to meet with him. They will be given an answer "in the next few days." In the evening the Paraschiv Committee staged a demonstration "to demand the truth" about the fate of this worker who has not been seen since his return to Romania 5 years ago.

JEAN GALABRU APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for 3 February reports the appointment of Mr Jean Galabru to the post of ambassador to Luanda, replacing Mr Jacques Posier.

USSR EMBASSY DENIES SUB AT TARANTO WAS SOVIET

AU050844 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 5 Mar (ANSA) -- The nuclear-powered submarine chased out of Italian territorial waters off Italy's major naval base at Taranto was certainly not Soviet, according to a communique released by the Soviet Embassy here. The unidentified submarine was detected by Italian warships in the gulf off the southern port town and chased into international waters when it failed to answer radio calls.

The Soviet denial was issued yesterday after the same message had been communicated to the Italian Foreign Ministry's secretary-general by Soviet Ambassador in Rome Nikolay Lunkov. On Monday, the Italian Foreign Ministry deplored the violation of Italian waters without naming a foreign country, but Lunkov was summoned to the ministry the same day.

Citing the "competent Soviet authorities," the Soviet denial said no Soviet submarine had violated Italian waters or was even "within less than 200 kilometers" of the Gulf of Taranto at the time of the sighting. Pointing to the "anti-Soviet din" whipped up in Italy after the sighting, the Soviet statement reported that the Italian Foreign Ministry's declaration to Lunkov on March 1 had been received "with extreme amazement" in Moscow. Explaining the incident, the embassy pointed out that, off the Italian coast, NATO submarines "cruise uninterruptedly," also noting that the NATO submarine fleet in the Mediterranean is "far larger" than the Soviet Union's.

BERLINGUER ADDRESSES 24 FEB PCI NAPLES RALLY

PM041255 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 28 February speech in Naples]

[Excerpt] Berlinguer began by saying how much he regretted having been unable to attend the PCI conference on southern Italian development because he had been kept in Rome by several commitments, particularly by his meeting with Francois Mitterrand. The conversation, he said, was meaty and cordial and broached major international and European issues. It would be improper for me to recount what Mitterrand said to me, Berlinguer explained, but the conversation does provide me with a cue for saying something about the repercussions that the stances adopted by the PCI following the events in Poland have caused in Europe and throughout the world.

Berlinguer referred to the Soviets' polemic with the Italian Communists and the recent one in the press of certain communist parties (in some of which the PCI is not directly named, however). These polemics are rather belated, which seems to confirm the reports of pressures being exerted by the Soviet comrades on several parties so as to give the Soviet public the impression of some kind of "alignment of support" for the CPSU's polemics. The Italian Communists' replies are well known too -- albeit to everyone except Soviet newspaper readers and CPSU members. We still await, the PCI secretary general said, the sign of correctness and democracy (that is, the publication of the steadfast and calm arguments used by the PCI) without which we must assume that it is feared that at least some of our arguments would strike a chord in Soviet public opinion, thus showing that the attacks against us are unfounded.

However, Berlinguer continued, this is not the only kind of reception afforded to our stances. Indeed, the strength of the arguments with which we have advocated the need to open up a new phase in the struggle for socialism in the West has inspired great hopes in all those -- in communist and socialist parties and among revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world, in the socialist countries included -- who realized, and still realize, the need for something new, in the belief that only along new paths is it possible to advance the workers movement's struggle for the transformation of society in an anticapitalist direction.

The negative reactions to this effort of ours, even if accompanied by high-sounding and rhetorical appeals to the working class, in fact reflect a basically conservative mentality, clothed in an old terminology which bears no relation either to the facts or to the standards of critical intelligence now reached by the workers and people's masses. This does not surprise us, Berlinguer added, partly because we have known for some time that even within communist parties there can emerge a conservative mentality which, even when it does not lead to extreme negative effects such as those that occurred within the Polish United Workers Party with the rupture of its ties with the broad workers and people's masses, nevertheless obstructs any kind of innovative development of thought and action on the part of the working class parties. One must always guard against this risk of conservatism and bureaucratization -- especially when one is in power.

In this connection, Berlinguer cited an excerpt from a commentary Togliatti wrote for RINASCITA in 1945. I was reminded of this commentary, he said, when I read some of the polemical articles about us that have been published both abroad and in Italy. Togliatti wrote: "Antonio Gramsci used to say that there is no greater obstacle to the proper understanding of historical events and of their inherent and necessary justification than the conception and presentation of history itself as a conflict and struggle between abstract entities and futile personifications such as 'unity' and 'federation' or 'reaction' and 'revolution,' and so forth. Writers, including not the most recent, who have tried to adopt this method have written so-called histories which in no way aid an understanding of reality and which in fact make it more difficult and, if anything, spread and strengthen myths and provide material for exercises in rhetoric."

We have avoided this very error, Berlinguer said, through our constant reminders to analyze the facts as they are. At the same time we have also avoided the opposite error of discarding our past, cutting our roots and throwing the baby out with the bath water. We are neither dismissive nor conservative. We are trying, humbly but boldly and steadfastly, to be innovators, and it is this that lends strength to our battles both in Italy and in Europe and throughout the world. And the necessary free discussions -- which have been taking place in our organizations for several weeks to help us increasingly understand the real substance of our recent stances with contributions from the largest possible number of comrades -- must never lose sight of the vast extra strength that these stances can impart to our struggle for peace and socialism and to our action to win over to it new energies, new support and new fighters. This is why the party must continuously improve its analysis and definition of its theoretical and political elaborations concerning all the aspects of what we call a "third way" to socialism, but it must do so at the same time as it is carrying out specific activity and action in forms appropriate to the gravity of the crisis facing us and equal to the objectives we set ourselves. This is the very approach and commitment that inspired this conference on a crucial topic -- southern Italy today -- whose solution is of decisive importance to the advance of our entire party and to the real transformation of our entire society.

Next Berlinguer said he gained from a careful reading of Achille Occhetto's report and from reports of other speeches a clear impression of a major step forward in an updated analysis of the real situation in southern Italy and in the more specific and precise indication of our objectives and tasks. Instead of returning to these complex topics, Berlinguer said he preferred to center his speech on the problem of the party, its present status, its role, its working and organizational methods.

Why this decision? It would be hypocritical, Berlinguer said, to deny that it is prompted primarily by anxiety about a certain weakening of the party which, albeit with different characteristics and manifestations, has been taking place in the south for some years. This weakening is reflected in elections results since 1976 (when, it should be remembered, the PCI achieved its best results since the war) and in the figures for membership and communist press circulation, which have fallen considerably in recent years.

Following the 1979 election losses, whereas in other Italian regions (with the sole exception of Milan) there has been an overall recovery of votes and even improvements on the 1976 results, as in Rome in 1981, the negative trend has continued in the south. There are some very important exceptions, such as Naples, Taranto, Ragusa Province and several small and medium municipalities, but on the other hand there are some very major areas and urban centers where the low percentages achieved have meant a very low level of influence among the electorate and of political representation -- enough even to alter the nature of this representation, creating scope for a minority mentality with consequent temptations to adopt entrenched stances of protest and inferiority.

It is natural, Berlinguer continued, for us to be concerned with halting and reversing this trend, for the entire party to concern itself with it, striving to extend its analysis of the causes of the weakening and to examine ways and means of reversing it. And we are profoundly convinced that this is not purely for partisan reasons. The weakening of the PCI is in fact one of the most worrying signs of the deterioration of the entire situation in the south in all its aspects. And it is helping to exacerbate and to complicate it, thus increasing the dangers for the future of democracy in Italy.

The facts show that if the PCI's electoral and organizational strength and its capacity for struggle and involvement are weakened, the antisouth policy of the nation's governments and the power bloc formed particularly in recent years in the southern regions are inadequately countered and combated.

VENEZUELAN MINISTER VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICA CRISIS

PA042250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 4 Mar (AFP) -- Venezuela considers Nicaragua's "qualitative and quantitative" rearmament a matter of "utmost concern," Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano Velasco said here today.

Zambrano, on an official visit here, told his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo that his country had at first offered support to the new Nicaraguan regime, which is "presently developing into a Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary" one. Zambrano explained that for the time being Venezuela is not considering suspending its aid, as there are still labor and religious sectors in Nicaragua who must not be abandoned to their fate. The Nicaraguan rearmament "affects the area's strategic balance," Zambrano noted, and explained that Nicaragua has an army of 50,000 men in addition to 100,000 militia, against only 22,000 in the Salvadoran regular army.

The Salvadoran guerrillas have 1,500 men taking part directly in combat, Zambrano added, and some 3,500 others in support activities. In two of 14 departments of El Salvador, in the eastern part of the country, there is intense military action, according to Zambrano, while in a third guerrillas are present, but there seems to be no fighting.

Central America is going through a "delicate" political stage as two countries, Honduras and Costa Rica, just held elections while four others, Guatemala, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Colombia, plan to hold them soon. "It will be interesting to see what happens," he said. Meanwhile, his Italian counterpart briefed the visiting Venezuelan official on the Italian Government's policy on El Salvador.

Meets With Spadolini

LD042046 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Spadolini received the foreign minister of Veneuzela, Jose Alberto Zambrano, at the Chigi Palace today. The main points of discussion were the situation in Central America, with particular reference to El Salvador, and the North-South dialogue. Ministers Zambrano and Colombo signed two agreements on bilateral economic cooperation this morning.

DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES INVESTMENT PLAN

PM041437 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p 17

[Javier Angulo report: "New Military Investment Program Will Place Spain on West European Level"]

[Text] The material modernization of the Spanish armed forces over the next 8 years, until they are placed on a par with the West European countries, is the aim of the Law on Budgetary Allocations for Investments and Maintenance of the Armed Forces, on whose bill Defense Minister Alberto Oliart reported at length to the corresponding Congress [of Deputies] committee yesterday. On the basis of this law, the budgetary allocations envisaged for equipment and maintenance of the armed forces until 1990 will total over 2 billion current pesetas -- that is, allowing for inflation.

Before undertaking an article-by-article analysis of the bill, which, by a majority decision of the Board of Spokesmen, is to pass to the Budgets Committee, Oliart referred to the trend in defense expenditure in terms of GDP, which has risen from 1.64 percent in 1971 to 2.04 percent in 1982. In this respect Oliart stated that, in accordance with Spain's current economic situation and real prospects, a considerable effort has been made to place the defense budget on the current rate, which is now closer to the 3 percent recommended for the NATO countries.

In its first article, the law envisages authorizing the government to implement a new joint program of investments, replacement of material, equipment and arms and maintenance of the armed forces during the period 1983-1990 inclusive, its conduct and implementation being entrusted to the Ministry of Defense. In this respect Defense Minister Oliart emphasized the importance of the law's eighth article, whereby his ministry will be able to propose to the government measures which will make it possible to encourage to the utmost national production in the implementation of the investment program.

"This article," Oliart told the Defense Committee," is in keeping with this minister's desire to give priority to national industry as regards defense and with the idea of using this law to create the maximum effect of investment and expansion possible in it." To this effect he added that industrial development measures in the arms field, aimed not only at enterprises directly manufacturing weapons but also at those producing equipment for inclusion in defense systems, will be intensified. He then cited as priorities in this field the optics, telecommunications and electronics industries.

Oliart also emphasized the significance of the law's 10th article, which authorizes the government, in the light of circumstances of every kind which may affect the implementation of the program covered by the law, to propose, when circumstances render it advisable, the updating of the corresponding budgetary allocations, and, where appropriate, the reviewing and altering of that program. At any event, the government pledges with this article to submit to the General Cortes before 1 January 1986 a bill reviewing and, where appropriate, altering the budgetary allocations for the next 4 years and extending the law's validity through the end of 1994, to give continuity to the joint program of investments, replacements and maintenance of the armed forces.

230,689,000 for 1983

The allocation envisaged by the law for 1983 is 230,689,000 pesetas, which will rise to 309,845,000 pesetas in 1990, always on the basis of keeping the defense effort at 2.04 percent of GDP.

In Oliart's opinion, the law's coming into force would make possible considerable improvements in the equipment of the army, navy and air force. With respect to the air force, he stated that the capacity for training and operations carried out would be that of 50 percent of Western countries. Under the program, he specified, payment for the mirage F-1 aircraft will be completed, and there would be investment in electronic equipment and in the purchase of new fighter-bombers to replace the Phantoms and F-5's, 87-90 of which should be decommissioned, starting in 1986. The number of aircraft of this type will not increase.

As far as the navy is concerned, the minister specified that the naval program under way will be completed, and to that effect he stated that an aircraft carrier will be approved in May and that, starting from 1985, three antisubmarine frigates will be constructed. He also said that a series of Angosta submarines will be completed to replace the four submarines handed over by the United States, one of which has already been decommissioned. In Oliart's opinion, the investment program should also tackle the implementation of part of the new naval program, which includes the construction of two destroyers and seven oceangoing escort frigates -- surface vessels for attack and defense, which, as the minister explained, should be able to ensure defense on the essential seaways of the south Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

On the topic of investments earmarked for the army in the program, Oliart highlighted those allocated for paying for the commitments undertaken to purchase modern M-47 tanks, Pegaso BMB vehicles, combat helicopters and military electronic equipment. The program also envisages an increase in antiaircraft defensive power, with the purchase of low-altitude missiles and the renovation of the immediate intervention units' equipment.

In the question-and-answer session all the representatives except the Centrists criticized the fact that the Ministry of Defense is submitting a budgetary law on material allocations to the armed forces when the Spanish Government's defense policy has not yet been debated, as is envisaged by law. In this respect, Oliart pledged that this debate can take place in the Defense Committee once its members receive the memorandum accompanying the bill.

In addition, Guillermo Medina, the current chairman of the committee, stated yesterday that when the new committee is set up, in accordance with the amended standing orders, he intends to promote a debate on the broad outlines of Spanish defense policy, if he is reelected to that post.

COUNCIL TO DISCUSS NORDIC TELEVISION SATELLITE

LD041110 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] New attempts are to be made at the current session of the Nordic Council in Helsinki to achieve a Nordic television satellite. Since Denmark decided a few weeks ago to withdraw from cooperation in this field, the Nordic Council's Cultural Committee proposed that Finland, Sweden, Norway and Iceland should continue to investigate the possibilities of launching a satellite.

The committee holds the view that cooperation should comprise both the originally proposed NORDSAT satellite and the so-called TELE-X satellite proposed by Sweden. Even the Swedish Social Democrats, who earlier opposed a Nordic television satellite, have now decided to participate in the planning work.

FINLAND

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON WORLD ISSUES

PM041111 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Feb 82 p 13

[Unattributed interview with Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback: "Koivisto Wanted Someone He Knew" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] [Prime Minister] Sorsa has already proposed an extension of the friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty between Finland and the Soviet Union. Did the prime minister make his move before his foreign minister was able to do so?

[Answer] It was not a "move," but an opinion; and the president had already raised the question, which is entirely uncontroversial. An extension of the treaty is a matter of bilateral negotiations between Finland and the Soviet Union. Finland is always prepared to discuss what point in time would be suitable for an extension. The treaty does remain in force until 1990.

[Question] Is there anything Finland could to do improve the situation at the CSCE negotiations in Madrid?

[Answer] It would be no catastrophe if there were now a break until October. The main thing is that the process is continuing and that the results which have already been achieved should be secured.

[Question] Is there a risk that new developments in Poland could also affect us?

[Answer] We have every reason to follow what is happening in Poland and on the Continent -- anything at all which could effect our security policy situation. However, there is no reason to believe that developments in Poland will be such that they will affect our stability to continue along the lines we have followed in the past.

[Question] What is your approach to the U.S.actions in El Salvador and President Reagan's recent declaration that he intends to use every means to prevent any change in the political situation in the Caribbean area?

[Answer] Sooner or later we in the government must discuss our attitude toward these practical and moral problems. Our rule is of course to refrain from adopting any too-strongly marked positions in conflicts where a superpower is involved. El Salvador is an example of such a conflict. We also followed the same line on the Afghanistan question. The important thing is that a consistency is maintained in the positions we adopt.

ARMED FORCES' 2-WEEK 'SEA WOLF' EXERCISE UNDERWAY

TA041256 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The "Sea Wolf" exercise organized by the fleet command has begun. The exercise, which began in Golcuk, will be carried out in Marmara, the Aegean, the Eastern Mediterranean, international waters and airspace and Turkish territorial waters. Fleet commander Adm Cahit Atakan held a news conference in Golcuk at the beginning of the exercise and said it will be carried out by units from the ground, naval and air forces as well as the Gendarmerie.

He added that the exercise will be carried out taking into consideration the principles of cooperation among the various forces. Atakan noted that the friendly and enemy forces -- designated as Blue and Red -- will be using some live ammunition. Pointing out that special naval exercises will also be carried out, Atakan said the exercise will continue day and night under combat conditions. He added that in addition to the maneuver units of the other branches, the swimming, diving, air, logistic and ground units of the navy will also participate in the exercise.

Tevfik Fikret Dincer and Necmettin Urkmen from the Turkish Radio and Television news center report that the first phase of the exercise will end in Ismir on 7 March. During the exercise, which will continue under the fleet command's coordination until 21 March, the ships will call at Ismir, Marmaris, Fethiye, Antalya, Mersin and Iskenderun ports. The ships may be visited by citizens at these ports.

INSTABILITY IN PAPANDREOU'S GREECE WORRIES TURKS

NC050904 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 2 Mar 28 p 1

[Editorial by Mehmet Barlas: "Unfortunate Greece"]

[Text] What is Greece's Prime Minister Papandreou after? As a state and as a nation, we must clearly ascertain the answer. His latest speeches and press conferences during his Cyprus visit and his previous statements provide the outlines of the tableau he wishes to present. According to Papandreou, Greece is being threatened by Turkey. Under the allegation of this threat, he spread "Hellenism", that is, Greek nationalism, out from Cyprus to the Aegean like a cloth. After drawing this picture, Papandreou said he will launch a struggle to rid Cyprus of occupation and regain Greece's rights in the Aegean.

Having thus outlined Papandreou's reasoning, it is easy to be vexed with him and even pity him. For this tableau is full of words that show Papandreou's fear. The Greek prime minister says "Turkey is expanding, and after Cyprus it wants half of the Aegean and Western Thrace." This is how calamities befall nations. The Greek people neither desire such a calamity nor do they deserve it.

The Greeks like to give expression to the strings of the buzuki and drink their ouzo in the warmth of the Mediterranean sun. They have experienced many distressing years, civil wars and bloody years of occupation in their recent history. The democracy they are trying to establish has been disrupted several times. However, at this moment the Greeks appear to have turned the corner. Papandreou has come to power after free elections. Apart from the current inflation, their economy has developed. They have advanced immensely in the fields of tourism, trade and transport. Athens is gradually rising to the level of an EEC capital.

In light of these developments, what is Papandreou trying to achieve by provoking Turkey? Is he emulating the example of Pakistan and India or Iran and Iraq, which periodically turn to hot wars? Papandreou came to power by promising his people social justice and a change of regime. But now, like a miniature Mussolini, he keeps talking of expansion, nationalism and even of struggle. He introduces himself as a socialist, but he is marching on a national-socialist line. He is not in favor of resolving issues through dialogue. Papandreou is a psychopolitical case. But isn't it deplorable for the Greek nation that this should be so? Isn't it a stroke of fate that this nation should rid itself of Colonel Papadopoulous and fall into the hands of reserve officer Papandreou? It should be known that the 45 million Turks are watching the Greek political atmosphere with sorrow and warning but also with caution. An unstable Greece does not give us happiness.

96 MILITANTS STANDING TRIAL IN ERZURUM COURT

TA041641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Summary] The trials of 96 persons belonging to the illegal People's Liberation Revolutionary Path and Kordestan Workers Party organizations have begun at the Erzurum 2d Military Court of the IX Corps and Martial Law Command. The suspects are accused of belonging to illegal organizations, committing murder for ideological reasons, shooting at buildings, and other martial law violations. The military prosecutor has demanded prison terms ranging from 1 to 24 years.

Death Sentences for 3 Approved

TA042047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The consultative assembly has approved a bill on executing the death sentences on Seyit Konuk, Ibrahim Ethem Conskun and Necati Vardar. Konuk, Coskun and Vardar were sentenced to death by the 1st Military Court of the Izmir Martial Law Command for establishing the clandestine Turkish Communist Worker's party, committing two premeditated murders and attempting to topple the constitution and the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER LEAVES ON INDONESIA TRIP

TA041254 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp left for Indonesia this morning to hold official talks there. Technical, economic and industrial cooperation will be discussed at the talks to be held between the Turkish and Indonesian delegations and joint investment projects to be undertaken by contractors and industrialists from both countries in the Middle and Far East will also be discussed at the talks. Onalp and the delegation accompanhing him will return to Turkey on 15 March.

AUSTRIA

PEOPLE'S PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL LANNER RESIGNS

AU031115 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ) -- Sixtus Lanner, secretary general of the Austrian People's Party [OEVP], on Tuesday evening informed the OEVP expanded National Executive Committee that he will resign from his party post at the forthcoming OEVP party congress in Linz [scheduled to begin on 5 March]. At the suggestion of OEVP Chairman Alois Mock, OEVP lawyer Dr Michael Graff will be appointed new OEVP secretary general at the party congress next weekend.

CANADA

GOVERNMENT SEARCHES GDR PLANE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

LD042122 Montreal in English to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] An East German airliner has been detained at Gander, Newfoundland, and searched for possible arms shipments to Central America. A government spokesman says the minister for external affairs, Mark MacGuigan, ordered the search. Mr MacGuigan acted following charges in the House of Commons that Eastern bloc nations were funneling arms to guerrillas in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

An unconfirmed report says crates were unloaded from the plane.

PORTUGAL

USSR, GDR, POLAND ASKED TO REDUCE EMBASSIES

LD050140 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Portuguese Government has officially announced that it has asked the USSR, Poland and the GDR to reduce the number of officials in their embassies in Lisbon. To this end, the highest ranking Soviet, Polish and GDR diplomats accredited to the Portuguese capital have been received at the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

The reasons behind this move are not stated in the note issued by the prime minister's office, but they are understood to be connected with the Portuguese Government's condemnation of the militarization of the Polish regime.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

LD050342 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0300 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Summary] The debate on the Socialist motion of censure against the Portuguese Government has just come to an end, and as expected, the motion was defeated.

"It was 0242 when the speaker of the Assembly of the Republic, Dr. Oliveira Dias, announced the outcome of the vote: 246 MP's out of a total of 250 voted on the motion. The motion was defeated. There were 116 votes in favor and 130 against."

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[AFTENPOSTEN 2 Mar]

AL-QADHDHAFI TO ARRIVE IN VIENNA WEDNESDAY

NC081812 Paris AFP in English 1719 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 8 Mar (AFP) -- The Austrian Federal Chancellery announced today that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will arrive here on Wednesday for a four-day visit, but did not state whether the visit will be official.

The visit is at the invitation of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the announcement said. It added that the joint Austro-Libyan Commission will meet during the visit.

The visit had been announced earlier by the Libyan Embassy here, which said it would be an official one.

The visit will be Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's first to the West since a private visit to Paris in 1973. A Libyan diplomatic source said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will give a press conference during his stay.

Kreisky Comments on Visit

AU090957 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya "is one of our most important and largest trade partners," said Chancellor Kreisky in commenting on the forthcoming visit to Vienna of the Libyan leader in a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. Kreisky pointed out that one of the largest American oil firms worked in Libya until recently and sold the Libyan oil throughout the world. Asked about Al-Qadhdhafi's reputation as a "dangerous terrorist," Kreisky said: "These are assertions. One must be able to prove them, but that is not done by the newspapers which are writing in this manner." The United States cannot prove Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist activities, either. "That is a propaganda campaign," Kreisky said. Tomorrow or the day after tomorrow the United States will again have good relations with Libya. But "We cannot go along with these peculiar changes. We must be stable partners in our international relations." Austria is a neutral state, Kreisky said, and Libya belongs to the United Nations. Asked whether Washington would not regard the Libyan revolution leader's visit to Vienna as a provocation, the chancellor declared that certainly the United States would react negatively.

PAHR REJECTS SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR, POLAND

AU081810 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6-7 Mar 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Hamburg/Vienna (REUTER, APA) -- Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr has emphatically advocated a continuation of Western cooperation with the East. At the same time, he rejected economic sanctions against the Soviet Union or Poland, in a talk with journalists on Friday. In a lecture at the Hamburg Overseas Club, the minister declared that at the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting, which has become deadlocked because of the Polish crisis, it is "a cardinal mistake on the part of the West to reject a dialogue."

According to Pahr, this attitude makes an improvement of Poland's internal situation more difficult. Alluding to the forthcoming change of generations in the Kremlin leadership, Pahr said that the West's decision either for confrontation or cooperation would "not be without influence on the developments in the Soviet Union."

The foreign minister emphatically warned against expecting any change of the situation in Poland as a result of economic sanctions.

Pahr added, literally: "We regard it as necessary to make every effort to bring about a lifting of the repressive measures in Poland." "So-called sanctions," however, are not the right way to attain this objective.

Rather, Pahr continued, it is necessary -- through continuing the dialogue with the governments of the Soviet Union and Poland -- to bring about an improvement in conditions to a point where the noncommunist forces in the country could develop more freely again. Pahr expressly stated that these forces include not only the Catholic Church but also the workers.

Regarding the most recent endeavors of the Polish military government to induce members of the opposition to emigrate to Western countries, the Austrian foreign minister declared that Austria would grant asylum to anyone who left his country voluntarily. "But we would not render any assistance for people who are forced to leave their country, against their will," Pahr declared.

ASYLUM GRANTED TO FORMER AFGHAN DIPLOMAT

AU081310 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6-7 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- Austria has granted political asylum to (Qayum Kochai Ahmatzai), a former Afghan diplomat who worked in his country's embassy in Budapest. This was announced in Vienna by the diplomat, whose brother is an active member of the Afghan resistance. The diplomat, his wife and his three children succeeded in escaping from Hungary in December.

KREISKY VISITS MUNICH, TALKS WITH STRAUSS

AU081502 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 Mar 82 p 2

[Summary] Over the weekend Chancellor Bruno Kreisky visited Munich where he met with Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss at an anniversary party of publisher Josef von Ferencsy. The two politicians agreed to discuss the controversial Rhine-Main-Danube canal project at two meetings, the first in mid-April in Munich and the second later on in Salzburg. During his stay in the FRG, Kreisky also had talks with Director General Kuenheim of the BMW Automotive Company about the pending project of a diesel engine factory in Steyr, and with the director general of the German Siemens Corporation about its passing on more orders to its Austrian affiliate.

PRESIDENT KIRCHSCHLAEGER ILL WITH PNEUMONIA

AU081320 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has been in the hospital since 3 March because of pneumonia caused by a virus infection. He is carrying out his duties from the hospital. His participation in public events and his calling hours have been canceled until further notice, presumably for the next 2 weeks.

BRIEFS

1981 BUDGET -- According to the Austrian Finance Ministry, revenues in 1981 were 287.8 billion schillings and expenditures were 339.5 billion schillings. The gross deficit of the Austrian budget was 51.7 billion schillings, 1.9 billion higher than estimated. The net deficit of 27.5 billion schillings was even 2.5 billion schillings above the estimate. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Mar 82 p 1 AU]

SCHMIDT TO MEET THATCHER IN LONDON 19 MARCH

LD081112 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London on 19 March for the next round of German-British consultations. According to an announcement in Bonn on Monday, Schmidt will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other ministers. The probable topics of discussion in the talks, which will be held at Chequers, the prime minister's country residence near London, and in the British capital itself, are, among other things, East-West relations and Western attitudes toward the Polish crisis and the planned reforms in some political spheres of the EEC. The last meeting of the two heads of government in the framework of the semiannual consultations took place on 18 November last year in Bonn.

PAPER SCORES SPD LEADERS' [illegible]AND TOWARD U.S.

DW011509 Frankfurt [illegible]KFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial [illegible]d R.H.: "Lack of Diplomacy"]

[Text] With a view to preventing the dropping of the 1979 party congress' dual decision through the party congress in Munich Schmidt and Brandt have embarked on a new dual strategy: They have done everything possible so as to save the dual decision. They unfortunately did not shrink from currying favor with the delegates through blunt remarks about America.

What is forgotten is the reproach that the Americans had let their dollar exchange rate become rotten. Now, when the dollar is trimmed toward unforeseeable high exchange rates, the policy of high interest rates is blamed for being the root of all evil. Do we have to annoy the Americans for reasons of international opportunisms without any self-criticism? Brandt's allegation that the Americans' "murderous policy of high interest rates" did not benefit the daring entrepreneurs but those who invest deposit accounts without risk shows an unrealistic trend of knowing better. The government does not want to admit that the daring entrepreneur in Germany for long is being discouraged, whereas in America, despite a partly criticial situation, people ready to bear risks are still setting up enterprises. Being even more at a loss than others, the SPD speaks of grapes which through home-made over-reforms have become too expensive for it: Now the Americans reportedly are responsible for their hanging that high.

Uneasiness is also caused by the direction into which the discussion on the gas deal is moving now. The Federal chancellor shows annoyance over the Americans. The ultimate U.S. argument that any cooperation in this field would serve the Soviet Union's military strength, cannot be ruled out. The Soviets themselves are saying in talks: We need this money, our plan is adapted to it. On the other hand, however, the Reagan government does not renounce the grain deal and has not served any energy assistance to Europe, a solution replacing the gas deal, with the complete decontrol of the American energy policy. It has nothing to offer. But the Federal chancellor has gone too far when he said that any statement of the American Government against the gas deal would not [illegible]ge anything, that "it certainly would not bring any influence to bear on our adhering [illegible] this deal." This overbearing might turn out to be a deplorable lack of diplomacy [illegible]d a violation of the wisdom: Never say never!

FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE RATE WILL CONTINUE

DW011243 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Commentary signed TH.: "The Dollar as Interest Rate Magnet"]

[Text] Scarcely had the dollar exchange rate normalized downward with all the associated pleasant effects, such as the lowering of fuel prices, than it started to increase once again, and -- apart from daily fluctuations -- rather strongly at that. Does this reflect a new strengthening of the American economy, or is this merely the consequence of high interest rates which attracted the flow of capital into the country? Above all it certainly is the interest rates which boost the dollar to such a degree that people in Europe -- particularly in socialist Mitterand's France -- are looking for artificial structures with a view to freeing themselves from this foreign exchange and from the irksome level of interest rates in the United States.

That is an illusion, at any rate for a world currency such as the German mark. It is really a mistake to believe that the American President could decree the interest rates or would be extremely interested personally in high interest rates. Reagan, too, depends on the market and he would also welcome lower rates to help economic developments. A conflict between Reagan and the head of the Federal Reserve Bank, Volcker, is already looming. Nevertheless, the President could bring indirect influence to bear on the interest rates through his budgetary policy. However, it is here where he puts a stick in his own spokes because the excessive financing of weapons programs produces huge deficits in the budget. The deficit of roughly $100 billion estimated for 1983 is even being assessed as an optimistic understatement. It is such deficits which are forcing up prices.

Consequently, the arms policy cancels from the outset possible successes in economic policy. Though there are initial rays of hope because of only a single digit U.S. inflation rate, they threaten to disappear unless the arms expenditures are considerably reduced. However, this does not seem to be the case for the time being. This is why Volcker will continue to apply the credit brake -- and the high interest rates will remain with us for a long time to come. Therefore, this interest rate will determine the external exchange rate of the dollar for the time being.

DISCUSSION OF ARMS SALES WITH ISRAEL DENIED

NC081505 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Mar (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand did not discuss the question of possible arms sales to Israel during his just-concluded visit there, a Foreign Ministry source said here today.

There was consequently no reason for this question to be raised at the next France-Israeli joint commission meeting which is to meet in late April or early May, the ministry source said. The two countries would hold talks on the proposed construction of an Israeli nuclear power plant at technical level, although, as the project was still in its infancy, it would probably not be discussed at joint commission level, the source said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview on Israeli radio Saturday that France and Israel would probably be increasing their cooperation in a number of domains. "France appears ready to sell us a nuclear reactor and it is not impossible that it will sell us arms," he said.

According to official sources in Jerusalem yesterday, the Franco-Israeli commission would examine the possible sale of a French nuclear reactor and armament to Israel.

LE MONDE COMMENDS MITTERRAND'S KNESSET SPEECH

PM051925 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Inviolable Right To Live"]

[Text] It was an important speech that Mr Francois Mitterrand delivered in the Knesset. While being unable to satisfy the protagonists in the Israeli-Arab conflict or make possible a rapid break in the deadlock -- who could aspire to do that? -- Mr Mitterrand has the merit of frankness and clarity. That is not insignificant in a region and concerning a confrontation which have accustomed us all too often to double-talk, things left unsaid, the worst ambiguities and all kinds of hypocrisy.

"The inviolable right to live" which the president of the republic loudly proclaimed applies, of course, in his view, to the Jewish people, that "noble and proud" people "in their completeness and diversity" -- an expression which is a kind of reparation for the expression "self-confident and dominating" formerly used by General de Gaulle. But that right, Mr Mitterrand immediately added, is also "that of the peoples" surrounding Israel, especially the Palestinians of Gaza and the West Bank. The logical exercise of that right, therefore, leads them to the idea of a "homeland" and even a "state." In pronouncing those two words the president went further than he had done before. Similarly, by citing Gaza and the West Bank he seemed to rule out the "Jordanian" solution to the Palestinian problem -- a solution which he once seemed to prefer.

Taking a firm stand on principles, Mr Mitterrand also clearly indicated to the PLO that, although it is representative of the Palestinian fighters, it can only take part in discussions if "it places its right in the context of respect for the right of others," in other words, if it agress to recognize Israel's right to existence. That major qualification will undoubtedly bring the disapproval of many Arab states, not to mention that of the PLO leaders. But in expressing it Mr Mitterrand was consistent since he stated: "We will spare no effort to ensure that Israel has an unequivocal right to existence and to ensure that its right to the means of existence is recognized."

Another qualification which is likely to be badly received in the Arab camp is Mr Mitterrand's assertion that "everything should be negotiable," notably the borders of a future Palestinian state. The president did not expand on this but he probably had in mind Israel's security problems; he was probably thinking of some border adjustments and especially of Jerusalem's status, with regard to which he is known to oppose a new division.

The president has no chance -- at least in the short term -- of being heeded by the Israeli leaders or even by most of the Labor Party members any more than by the Arabs. Moreover Mr Begin hurriedly reaffirmed his opposition to the creation of a Palestinian state. It is true that the president was not expecting a miracle even in that holy land. It was, therefore, a prolonged break in the psychological dealock which he wanted to prompt. It remains to be seen whether friendship, the language of reason and justice will be able to achieve that, provided, of course, Mr Begin does not take one of those spectacular actions in which he excels by snubbing the president of the republic.

ENVOY VISITING CHAD TO ASSESS SITUATION

PM071343 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] Mr Jeanpierre Campredon, former French ambassador to Togo, Madagascar and Sudan, is now on a contact mission to the Chadian National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] to find out about the situation in the country and to assess French-Chadian cooperation. It was reported in the Chadian capital on Tuesday 2 March that the French envoy, who went on a similar mission back in July 1981, went to Ati in the center of the country on Sunday to meet with President Goukouni Oueddei.

For his part, GUNT vice president Col Abdel Kader Kamougue reaffirmed in Ndjamena Tuesday that his government is determined to "settle" the Chadian problem "militarily" and he deplored the "disorganization" of the government troops. Colonel Kamougue, leader of the Chadian armed forces, stated in particular in this connection that "disorganization" was the cause of the loss of control over Oum Hadjer last Thursday to Hissein Habre's FAN 4 days after the conquest of the city by government troops. "The euphoria of victory made our men forget the need to organize for defense," he added, explaining that all Chadian political and military factions had contributed to the capture of Oum Hadjer.

MOVEMENT LEADER SEEKS REFUGE IN BANGUI EMBASSY

AB081151 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Mar (AFP) -- The president of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), Ange Patasse, has not yet been granted political asylum, but has simply taken refuge at the French Embassy, contrary to what authoritative sources said in Bangui, it was pointed out in Paris. Suspected to have taken part in the preparation of the plot to overthrow Gen Andre Kolingba during the night of 3 to 4 March, Mr Patasse is being hunted by the Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN) for "an attempt on the internal security of the state." The plot, which was principally conceived by Gen Alphonse Mbaikoua and Gen Andre Bozize, respectively former ministers of justice and information and culture -- currently on the run -- failed a few hours later.

It was pointed out in Bangui on Monday morning that during the day, the CAR presidency would send a request for extradition to the French Embassy.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND MAKES STATE VISIT TO ISRAEL

For Israeli reportage of President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel, including an arrival statement, talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, a joint Mitterrand-Begin press conference, and a departure statement, see the Israel section of the 3-8 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PROGRESS IN GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS SET AS GOAL

AU061558 Rome ANSA in English 1549 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 6 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian diplomats in Geneva have been asked to do all they can to seek tangible progress in the work of the Geneva-based U.N. Disarmament Committee as Italy serves its turn as duty chairman of the body this month, the Foreign Ministry here said today. According to ministerial sources, the committee could be a useful forum for laying the ground for positive moves when the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament convenes in New York this June.

In the Italian reading of the Geneva committee's work, it could check out the willingness of the great powers to relaunch negotiations on disarmament, thus making a specific contribution to East-West relations and the international political climate in general. The Geneva committee's brief ranges from chemical warfare and a total ban on nuclear experiments to radiological weapons, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the elaboration of a global plan for disarmament.

According to the sources, a couple of days ago, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo asked the Italian representatives in Geneva to seek concrete progress on these topics above all else.

COLOMBO ANSWERS NEWSMEN'S FOREIGN POLICY QUERIES

AU061508 Rome ANSA in English 0852 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 6 Mar (ANSA) -- Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo concurred with defense chief Lelio Lagorio last night on the point that the intruder submarine chased out of Italian territorial waters last week was a Soviet nuclear powered submarine in a question and answer session with newsmen on a range of foreign policy issues. In a discussion which ranged over French President Francois Mitterrand's visits to Rome and Israel, relations between Europe and the United States, European Community problems and Italy's dealings with southern Africa, Colombo opened by expressing an opinion on the case of the violation of territorial waters. "The Soviet denial concerning the submarine detected in the Gulf of Taranto was an obligatory denial. I do not feel it was convincing and have judged it in this light," the foreign minister said.

He reported that he had thoroughly studied the note sent along Thursday by the Soviet ambassador to Rome, Nikolay Lunkov, and agreed with the opinion of defense chief Lelio Lagorio as expressed to the lower house Friday, that it was definitely a Soviet attack submarine of the Victor class. The vessel which refused to identify itself to the Italian diesel-electric sub on patrol in the waters off the naval base at Taranto, in the instep of the Italian Boot, was pursued for eighteen hours before entering international waters.

Addressing himself to the neutrality of Malta, the island republic in the Mediterranean between Sicily and the North African coast, Colombo said that the Italian-Maltese treaty guaranteeing the country's neutral status did not remove the need for Italy to carefully assess Maltese policy. If the policy of the nation were to lose its neutral and non-aligned character, the foreign minister said, "this would certainly spark disagreement between Italy and Malta."

He went on to say, in response to a question on dealings with Libya, that it is "timely and politically useful" to maintain a dialogue with the North African state for economic and trade reasons and to safeguard Italian workers there.

On the issue of Algerian natural gas supplies for Italy, now being negotiated by the state-owned Natural Fuels Group (ENI) and Tripoli, Colombo said that the problem is strictly an economic one and has no bearing on political relations with Algeria.

He affirmed that this is a matter of getting the natural gas at a good price and noted that Italy has emphasized development cooperation in negotiations in a bid to put the natural gas agreement into a context useful for Algeria, as well.

The visit of the French head of state to Rome at the end of February, according to the diplomatic chief, marked a shift into "another type of policy in Europe." In his assessment, Colombo said that France has always subordinated European policy to the Paris-Bonn tie and affirmed that the country now "is moving into a more open and multilateral concept of relations within the Europe Community." Colombo referred to the set of relations between Paris, Bonn, Rome and London and noted that there is being erected a "more comprehensive vision of Europe," but warned that these ties should not be established at the expense of the small community nations.

When questioned about his consultations held here Thursday and Friday with the Venezuelan foreign minister, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, on the situation in El Salvador, Colombo said that he had received the impression of Venezuela's high level of concern for the expansion of Cuban influence in Central America and for Soviet involvement in the region.

In response to a query on EEC policy reform, the minister pointed out that the Italian-German initiative on European unity is not in conflict with projects drafted for reform.

Colombo said, with reference to the French president's visit to Israel Thursday and Friday, that Europe must maintain close contact with the Israel Government to foster an understanding in the Middle East, not "to take positions in favor of one side or the other." He said that "Mitterrand's trip was a positive development and all other countries should act in like fashion." The minister announced his own upcoming visit to Israel.

Looking across the Atlantic, the diplomatic chief said that though European-U.S. relations are sometimes "difficult to conduct," these ties are essential for world balance and peace. He connected the difficulties in these dealings to such events as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, the Islamic revolution in Iran and the December 13 proclamation of martial law in Poland.

After mentioning the need to seek out solutions to misunderstandings in this area, Colombo said that for this reason, "I recently proposed in the United States the idea of a policy act" and went on to describe this act as a convention of peace and friendship between Europe and the U.S. outside the Atlantic alliance "which is of a military nature." "The purpose (of the act) would be to pave the way for a dialogue which allows both sides to draft joint responses to the big international problems," the foreign minister concluded.

ROMANIAN CP AIDE ANDREI RECEIVED BY PCI LEADERS

PM060853 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 4 Mar 82 p 15

[Text] Rome -- Comrade Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and a member of the Romanian Communist Party Politburo, was received at our party Directorate offices yesterday by Comrades Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, and Gian Carlo Pajetta, Directorate member and international section chief. During the cordial meeting there was a broad exchange of views on the most recent developments in the international situation. The meeting took place in a climate of friendship and cooperation which characterizes relations between the PCI and the Romanian Communist Party.

Andrei, who is in Rome at the Italian Government's invitation, has had meetings over the past few days with President Pertini and Prime Minister Spadolini and has had a series of talks with Foreign Minister Colombo and other prominent politicians.

BERLINGUER INTERVIEWED IN YUGOSLAV PAPER

LD041900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We are sensitive to all events which in any social or political system result in the restriction of democratic rights and in particular of workers' freedoms. This is the basic reason, the principled reason, which is at the heart of our severe condemnation of these restrictions -- condemnations which we utter also when such restrictions take place in capitalist countries and in countries which are under the influence of U.S. imperialism, and also when we see that such restrictions of democratic freedoms -- which in Poland have gone as far as the declaration of martial law -- take place in countries which have really achieved results of a socialist nature." This was stated by Enrico Berlinguer in an interview to be carried by NIN tomorrow. "Moreover," he added, "in the latter case we can hardly be less sensitive because the target of attack is the very idea of socialism, which for us always has to be combined with the values of freedom and democracy."

Replying to a question by NIN editor Mirko Klarin as to whether in raising the Polish issue his party expected that it would cause such severe and wide polemical reactions, the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee secretary general said:

"We knew that our attitudes toward Poland and the more general deliberations which we deduced from the development of Polish events would provoke polemical reactions, in particular from the CPSU. I would say that to a certain extent it was both natural and legitimate to expect our criticisms to provoke criticisms with regard to us. Nevertheless, we have been surprised by the tones of the polemic which has been raised against us, because these tones have been, in our view, entirely unbalanced and they have reminded us, by some of their aspects, of the anathemas cast upon the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1948. This has confirmed us in our conviction that the CPSU, despite so many words uttered to the contrary, still considers itself the center of the world communist movement and that it usurps the right to condemn the stances of those parties which dissociate themselves from its stances and from that which the CPSU believes to be orthodox communism."

Berlinguer noted that the reactions were "severe but not so wide" and he added that a considerable number of communist parties have not followed the CPSU line.

"It is certain that what is at stake is a severe discussion, but this discussion is not being waged equitably. Because, while we inform our readers and our comrades with all the texts of the polemics which are being waged against us, the CPSU is not acting in the same way; just as you did in 1948. You know that L'UNITA published the integral articles from PRAVDA and that RINASCITA carried the article from KOMMUNIST. However, the Soviet comrades did not publish a single stance of ours, which enabled them to distort them and in some cases this resulted in real forgeries," Berlinguer stated, adding: "We want a democratic discussion in which all members of the two parties can say that they believe on the basis of accurate information on the other party's stances. In fact, this takes place in Italy because all our comrades know the Soviet and our attitudes, whereas this is not the case in the Soviet Union."

The introduction of martial law in Poland, the PCI leader said, "has had a more general effect on the working class, on the communist parties, in the sense that it is weakening the attractive force of socialist ideals and that could create mistrust, especially among the young generations. This makes it even more necessary to draw a (?clear) line of differentiation between socialism of the kind achieved in these countries, in particular with regard to democratic freedoms, and socialism which we want to achieve in Italy and in other West European countries.

"And since new negative developments in the countries of socialism achieved to date cannot be ruled out, we must make it clear to all our aktivists that not even in view of such a possibility must or can we impair our perspective and our struggle for progress toward socialism in our country and in West Europe. On the contrary, in a certain sense this progress becomes even more necessary because we believe it can have a positive influence on the development of the situation in the countries of real socialism."

In making it clear that he does not believe that the basic ideas of the October Revolution have been exhausted and that they still exert an influence, Berlinguer added that "it is difficult to establish a point of departure before which everything has gone well but after which everything has gone badly.

"Evidently some negative phenomena started to occur in the Soviet Union from the start of Stalin's dictatorship," he added.

"We also believe it was a particularly negative moment when in 1948, following the censure of Yugoslavia, the Soviet model was introduced in practice in all the countries of the so-called socialist community. Thus those particular features of the national roads to socialism were eliminated, features which appeared immediately after the founding of the people's democracies at the end of World War II, a period in which there were differences in the development of these countries.

"Yugoslavia was censured because it wanted to hold firmly, and then did hold firmly, to its own path of the development of socialism. Other countries had to adapt to a greater or lesser extent to the model of society, the state and the party characteristics of the Soviet Union, which resulted in various negative consequences, in phenomena of regression and repression," Enrico Berlinguer stressed.

"In 1968 there was a new opening and a new hope appeared with the new course in Czechoslovakia, and the course of renewal was led by the Communist Party and its Central Committee, but this was crushed by means of Soviet armed intervention. There is a new complexity. Finally in 1980 this hope dawns in Poland, and it too is ended. Thus there emerges a need for a more general discussion of the complex situation of the closing off and holding back which took place in these countries, although there are differences between them, and also a need to draw the conclusion that there have to be deep reforms in the economic and political system in these countries. Without this there will inevitably be other instances of stagnation, regression and probably further crises," the PCI secretary general emphasized.

Denying that the drama through which the countries of so-called real socialism have passed "originated at Yalta," he specified that Yalta "did not envisage that uniform regimes would be created in both East and West." "One could allow, and one can allow," Berlinguer continued, "the existence of a variety of roads to socialism completely within the context of caring for the security of the Soviet Union, which is legitimate, just as caring for the security of other countries in Europe is also legitimate."

Berlinguer denied rumors of fear and division in the Italian party caused by the leadership's stances on the "Polish question" and the CPSU policy. "The great majority of the party adopts the theses of the Directorate and the Central Committee," he said, and confusion arises only because of the fear that the party is "making concessions to the ruling classes, to capitalism, and turning toward traditional social democratic positions. Our policy must show that there will be no such concessions and that, on the contrary, our stances are aimed at making the struggle against capitalism even more effective," Berlinguer said.

Pointing out some of the elements which differentiate the PCI from other parties, Berlinguer stressed in his interview with the NIN editorial board: "We are independent of the bourgeois class, and we are also independent as regards any foreign party or state. We are a party which keeps its roots but which is open to what is new; moreover, it is open to its own constant renewal."

POPE'S SUNDAY MESSAGE DEPLORES GUATEMALA VIOLENCE

AU080927 Rome ANSA in English 0827 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Vatican City, 8 Mar (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II announced Sunday that he will conduct a pilgrimage to the Basilica of Our Lady of Fatima in Portugal on May 13 and delivered words of condemnation of the "fratricidal struggle" in Guatemala where he said, "not even the church is saved from the violence."

Speaking from the window of his private study over St Peter's Square, where some thirty thousand people were gathered for the traditional Angelus message and prayer, the pontiff said he intended to travel to the Portuguese sanctuary on the first anniversary of the attempt on his life "to thank the Virgin for having protected me in these circumstances." Next May 13 will also mark the 65th anniversary of the first appearance of the Virgin as reported by three children of Fatima who said that they saw her six times between that date and October 13, 1917.

Addressing himself to the situation in Guatemala, as he did to the strife in El Salvador on the Sunday before, John Paul spoke of "the growing tension and a fratricidal struggle which is suffocating its just, legitimate aspirations for a civil and peaceful life and ordered progress." On the day two million, 300,000 Guatemalan voters, out of a population of over seven million, had an appointment at the polls to elect a president and members of congress, the pope recalled "the bishops of Guatemala (who) have often voiced their deep concern for the insecurity darkening the life of the nation, who have spoken out against social injustice and against the violence which has not spared even the church with killings or kidnappings of priests and religious."

The pontiff then declared, "The church strongly supplicates, in the name of God, that an end be put to this horrible nightmare of death and destruction. The church will persevere in a position of frank and sincere dialogue in a search for peace, concord and union for all Guatemalans. Ideas are not, in fact, imposed nor do they prevail with the machinegun but through superior ideas and concepts, and the only force for destroying error is truth, just as the only force which destroys hate is love," the pope concluded.

FIVE CZECHOSLOVAK BISHOPS ARRIVE AT VATICAN

LD082006 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1845 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Five Czechoslovak bishops arrived in Rome today by air. They are Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, bishop of Prague; Msgr Jan Pasztor, bishop of Nitra; Msgr Josef Feranec, bishop of Banska Bystrica; Msgr Josef Vrana, apostolic administrator of Olomouc and papal nuncio, and Mgr Julius Gabris, apostolic administrator of Trnava.

The purpose of their trip is a canonical visit ad lineam apostolorum. According to canon law, every bishop is to visit St Peter's successor every 5 years. The bishops will stay in Rome until 19 March.

EXPRESSO INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

PM071701 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 27 Feb 82 p 6

[Unattributed report on statements by Portuguese Deputy Prime Minister Diego Freitas do Amaral at 24 February luncheon with EXPRESSO journalists in Lisbon: "I Will Back Balsemao As Long As He Enjoys Social Democratic Party's Confidence"]

[Excerpts] [Question] What if the president of the republic asked this government to resign?

[Answer] Of course, he will ask the Democratic Alliance to submit to him a new candidate for the premiership, and we will do so. Then if the president refuses to accept our proposal, all he can do is dissolve parliament and call another election. But if the Democratic Alliance wins again, there will be only one way open to General Ramalho Eanes: his immediate resignation, tit for tat. Then we will be truly thoroughgoing. [answer ends]

Freitas do Amaral's reply clearly revealed the Centrist leader's opposition to the president of the republic. The conversation took place at the Pabe Restaurant last Wednesday, where the political leader was EXPRESSO's guest at one of its regular luncheons.

Backing for Angelo Correia

Freitas do Amaral joined his government colleague Angelo Correia in his denunciation of an alleged "subversive conspiracy," following the strike announced by the general federation of Portuguese workers. "The government," he said, "has an obligation to reveal the events that have occurred and their significance." He reasserted that "persons and evidence were discovered which confirm the existence of a subversive plan." The deputy prime minister does not believe, however, that the events were adequately investigated: "I am convinced that the events have a greater significance (at the time the disclosure of the contents of the documents seized revealed this) but I do not yet know how far this might extend -- whether there are links with any significant parties or with international terrorism." Voicing a hidden suspicion, he added: "It still remains to be proved whether or not the '25 April people's forces' are connected with the PCP."

Talking to Everyone

Some people see in many of Freitas do Amaral's attitudes some degree of inconsistency, especially between Sa Carneiro's death and the formation of the second Balsemao government. He explained: "My stance did not change. I belong to the government and support the prime minister. It was agreed by the Democratic Alliance parties that the prime minister would be named by the Social Democratic Party [PSD]. For my part, I did not interfere in his nomination. I said to Dr Balsemao himself: 'as long as you enjoy your party's confidence you will have my backing; when you no longer enjoy it I will withdraw that backing.'"

He claimed the freedom to talk to everyone, including critics of the present prime minister, whether they be called Cavaco Silva or Santana Lopes. "All I needed was to be denied ordinary rights simply because I belong to the government."

Also, he does not accept the abundant criticisms from all sides of this government's alleged weakness: "The question of strong and weak governments is one of appearances."

[Question] But in politics that which appears to be, very often is.

[Answer] That is what Dr Salazar used to say, but I do not believe it.

If this government is not strong, what do you consider a strong government? We are continually tackling crises -- strike after strike, the destabilizing action of a Council of the Revolution that is opposed to us, a president who does not support us, a difficult international situation and so forth. What else does it take?

[Question] But some ministers say that they are going to leave the government -- including some Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] members. At least that is what they threaten to do in private. Will that not weaken the cabinet?

[Answer] So far no CDS minister has told me that, but perhaps you know more than I do. Nobody within the party bodies has said anything to this effect. In any case, if a minister left the government, nothing would happen apart from his replacement. The Democratic Alliance has already survived much more serious tribulations. Remember the death of Sa Carneiro and Adelino Amara da Costa. So the resignation of a member of the government would be of little significance...

Taste for Politics

[Question] But some people argue that, in view of the deterioration in the situation, the Democratic Alliance should leave the government before the next elections...

[Answer] I oppose that argument: I condemn it, I criticize it and I attack it. Whoever supports it cannot depend on my silence. We made a promise to the people; the people voted for us and we must keep that promise. If anybody outside the government wants to put an end to it, that is another matter. I consider it immoral to end a political mandate simply because a defeat is forecast at the next elections. Furthermore, the opinion polls that have been carried out do not indicate that. Be that as it may, a government has an obligation to continue struggling right up to the elections. Otherwise it would reveal a dislike of politics. Note that before then many things could happen -- unforeseeable factors that could even completely alter the voters' inclinations. Consider for instance, what happened to Begin in Israel, where a few days before winning the elections the opinion polls said he would lose.

[Question] Are you really sure that the Democratic Alliance will remain in power?

[Answer] I am. In fact, to date the majority has worked perfectly, without losing a single vote.

[Question] But is that not a very formal view of politics?

[Answer] Not formal; institutional.

[Question] It seems, however, that the CDS is losing support in a sector which is traditionally its own -- the entrepreneurs. This is precisely the sector in which the party is supposed to be strongest.

[Answer] I do not believe that it is only in the entrepreneurial sector that the CDS is strong. I would say that it is strong in the working and middle classes too, as shown by the opinion polls that we have organized. In any case, the fact that half a dozen entrepreneurs have turned to Eanes is not of decisive importance. Either they were always pro-Eanes or they are entrepreneurs who have come from abroad and had links with the old regime and are therefore nostalgic for authoritarian solutions.

Poland and Turkey

Once again the CDS chairman showed himself to be interested in international topics, as he has proved in recent years. The first topic in this regard was Poland, as was virtually inevitable: "Clearly our condemnation of the Polish situation embodies something more than the defense of human rights," Freitas do Amaral began.

"The Polish regime was aiming at a broader social pluralism (which could eventually have led to political pluralism) as against a rigid, monolithic model of dictatorship, of a totalitarian system. Poland is a European country, close to us both historically and culturally. It is therefore our duty to condemn the reversal of that process."

[Question] But why do the leaders of the majority and of your government not issue a similar condemnation of the dictatorial situations in regimes such as Turkey, for instance, or of human rights violations such as in El Salvador?

[Answer] Despite everything, Turkey is a partner of ours in NATO, and there is a hope that it will progress to democracy, whereas Poland belongs to a bloc opposed to ours and is an enemy that wishes to weaken us.

Next the deputy prime minister made a point of reasserting a clear stance on the Turkish military coup: "In Turkey there was a coup d'etat against democracy. I have always condemned it and I still condemn it. It could be said that at least in this respect I do not follow Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Moreover, the coup took place when I was foreign minister, and at the time I issued instructions on the government's behalf that Turkey's expulsion from the Council of Europe be proposed. Strangely, not only was I not supported by any of the opposition parties, but I even received an unofficial message from the Belem Palace asking why the government was embarking on quixotic foreign policies."

Supporting Salvadoran Government

"The situation in El Salvador is not so simple. There have been lamentable excesses on the part of the authorities, or rather the forces serving the authorities, but the fact is that Napoleon Duarte previously won democratic elections after decades of extreme rightwing dictatorship, and the military, after staging another coup, felt unable to govern and summoned him again. In view of the origins of this situation I have no reservations in stating that the government is legitimate and that it is the duty of all the democratic forces in the world to support the present democratization attempt against an extreme right which is still active and against leftwing groups which want not pluralist democracy but the dictatorship of the proletariat. The massacres (which, for that matter, have occurred elsewhere) are condemnable acts perpetrated by peripheral forces difficult for Napoleon Duarte to control and opposed to his directives."

SOVIET UNION OFFICIAL DENIED ENTRY VISA

LD052150 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] In a communique released today, the National Federation of Civil Servants Unions said that it has been informed by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry that entry visas -- applied for at the appropriate time -- have been denied to Soviet citizens (Nikolay Pankratov), member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet Public Administration Workers Union [as heard], and to (Nikolay Nomov), an interpreter, who had already confirmed that they would attend the first congress of civil servants as Soviet delegates. They had been scheduled to arrive in Portugal on 12 March.

CASTRO MEETS WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MP'S

PM081639 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Mar 82 p 28

[Frank Taylor dispatch: "British MP's Surprised by Castro"]

[Text] Havana -- Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, told a group of British MP's at the weekend that any role Britain could play in the search for peace in Central America would be "highly welcomed."

A key figure in the events now unfolding between the United States, El Salvador and Nicaragua, he also gave his full backing to Mexico's initiative aimed at reducing tensions in the region.

Ever the unpredictable one, he sprang a surprise on the MP's by calling them into his office in Havana on Saturday afternoon after they had been disappointed by his non-appearance at a British Embassy reception on Friday night.

Dressed in his customary olive green fatigues and appearing relaxed, Dr Castro was optimistic about the fact that Mr Alexander Haig, the American secretary of state, had met Sr Jorge Castaneda, the Mexican foreign minister, in New York for an initial exploration of the peace effort.

He told the MP's, members of the Commons' Foreign Affairs Committee, that the groundwork for a peaceful settlement in El Salvador could emerge from the talks between America and Mexico. He seemed to think that, in the first place, they could lead to a reduction in the warlike rhetoric that has flown back and forth between Washington and Havana since President Reagan chose El Salvador as the place to "draw the line" against communism in the Western Hemisphere.

The MP's will take Dr Castro's pronouncements into account when they compile their report for the Commons committee. Their task is to present suggestions to Mrs Thatcher that might see the formulation of a foreign policy towards Central America that does not ncessarily follow that of Washington.

The MP's, who are led by Sir Anthony Kershaw, also visited the Isle of Pines, off Cuba's southern coast, were thousands of children, most from African countries, are being given a Marxist-Leninist education in the hope they will be come the communist leaders of the future. Hundreds of the children, aged between 12 and 15, greeted the MP's with anticapitalist songs and chants.

Yesterday the eight MP's split into two parties to continue their fact-finding mission. One group flew to Costa Rica to make a tour of Central America while the other went to Venezuela, with later visits to Caribbean countries.

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED -- Dr Gerard Vaughan, minister of state, health, was today appointed minister for consumer affairs in a series of ministerial changes announced by the prime minister. His job as minister for health is taken by Mr Kenneth Clarke, under-secretary, transport. The prime minister announced two new transport under-secretaries, Mr Reginald Eyre, under-secretary for trade, and Mrs Lynda Chalker, under-secretary, health and social security. Mrs Chalker's post is taken by Mr Antony Newton, a government whip. [London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1124 GMT 5 Mar 82 LD]

KIPRIANOU CAUTIONS AGAINST DABBLING IN POLITICS

NC081427 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] In a very important speech at a tumultuous gathering Saturday evening the chairman of the Democratic Party and president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, inaugurated a new direction for the people. The basic message in President Kiprianou's speech was the need for unity and cooperation of the democratic patriotic forces. He revealed that he has undertaken initiatives which, he stressed, are developing positively for the establishment of broad democratic cooperation.

The democratic cooperation President Kiprianou is promoting, as he himself explained, is not only for the purpose of electing a president but, as he said, "to put a final end to the efforts of those who are undermining the people's unity by trying to sell the country out and those who are being led and possessed by hatred and grudges and are ready to abandon our true goal of national vindication."

President Kiprianou launched a particularly strong attack against, and branded the efforts of, those who, in view of the presidential elections and for personal reasons, are supporting "supraparty" situations, and those who are promoting confusion which, he stressed, are linked only by grudges and reaction.

While crowds swarmed the movie theater and the surrounding areas and streets where the gathering was held, they showed support for what President Kiprianou said with demonstrations and slogans. At this point President Kiprianou stressed the following:

"In addition to these people, there are also some others who, due to their positions, should not involve themselves in politics. They want to look like they are serving the national cause by getting involved in backstage politics, by getting involved in politics, supposedly in the name of the national interests, and only causing harm to the country and to themselves. If they do not stop this involvement, he concluded, they will have to answer to the people."

IOANNIDHIS READY TO MAKE PRESIDENTIAL BID

NC061113 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] According to absolutely verified information from reliable political circles, interlocutor Yeoryios Ioannidhis has finally decided to accept the candidacy as president of the republic in the next elections. This decision has been made by Ioannidhis in response to persistent urging from various groups of powerful persons as well as by representative elements and personalities who exercise influence on a broad number of people islandwide. Ioannidhis has also made the decision in the event the idea of a president who is above party politics is adopted by a broader spectrum of forces and by a majority of the people.

As is known, in various instances and in a recent interview, Ioanndhis stressed the present circumstances and conditions the country is passing through and the need to strengthen a solid domestic front to chart a joint course for a Cyprus solution and to dictate the formation of a strong and representative government of national unity or an all-party government, as well as expansion of the National Council.

Reliable political observers maintain that the selection of Paphos, the birthplace of Mr Ioannidhis, was made intentionally by President Kiprianou as the place for the start of his election campaign and that the whole thing is not unrelated to the president's fears of the possibility of Mr Ioannidhis running. According to reliable political observers, these fears have been intensified recently, especially after Mr Kiprianou's verified report that Mr Ioannidhis will certainly be his election opponent.

ATHENS PREPARING FOR REAGAN-PAPANDREOU MEETING

NC081125 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[By Khristos Karanikas]

[Text] The Greek Government will submit its positions on NATO and the bases to the U.S. Government by 15 March. According to diplomatic sources, the Greek Government is interested in preparing the ground for Prime Minister Papandreou's meeting with President Reagan in Bonn on 10 June so the two leaders may arrive at solutions at the political level. The PASOK government's first policy aim is to find a solution to the political problems which have emerged and then to advance negotiations to the technical level. Papandreou wishes to seek out these solutions at the summit level with the U.S. President himself. In fact, in order to avoid a separate meeting with President Reagan -- which probably might cost politically on the country's domestic front -- the prime minister prefers a careful preparation of their meeting in Bonn during the NATO summit. The U.S. side has asked the Greek side to submit a general political outline of its positions as a personal briefing for the U.S. President, which the two sides can then process diplomatically. In any case, according to the sources, it should not be precluded that the Greek positions will be discussed during the spring conference of the NATO defense ministers in Brussels on 6 and 7 May in meetings by Papandreou with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

If it is deemed necessary to hold these meetings, Greece will be represented at the conference by the prime minister in his capacity as national defense minister. It is believed that through careful and silent preparation it may be possible to dovetail two sides' viewpoints substantively so that the two leaders may be able to arrive at solutions at the political level and thus end their meeting with a significant achievement.

After all, Greek and U.S. positions are not so distant on both issues as it seemed when PASOK was in the opposition. The current government's main problem is control over the Aegean airspace and, specifically, essential recognition of the status that was in force until our withdrawal from the NATO military wing in 1974.

The Greek Government is facilitated in this aim by the fact that this status has been valid de facto following our return to the military wing in October 1980. The recognition of the status in force in the Aegean up to 1980 [as published] constitutes, according to the Greek side, indirectly a form of guarantee by the alliance of our eastern borders, so the same sources allege. After all, during his recent visit to Bonn, Prime Minister Papandreou stated that the insistence for guarantees on our eastern borders is not a one-way street and that there are more effective roads.

It seems that the prime minister is orienting himself toward the creation of substantive conditions of guarantees from within the country's complex of international relations and not from a provision of some unilateral written guarantee which can be easily upset, as so often happens on the international scene. Within this policy, on the issue of the bases the government will rather not insist on merely comparing our positions with what Washington has given to Turkey but, on the contrary, will seek to confront the entire problem on different criteria. These criteria are called qualitative as opposed to the quantitative that were in force thus far, the government believes. After all, this is what the government spokesman meant the day before yesterday when, in reply to a question on the issue of upsetting the 7:10 ratio of the balance of power in the Aegean, he said: "As regards our country, the essential issue is the quality of the weapons systems that are given and the conditions under which they are supplied."

According to the same sources, the Greek Government does not intend to insist on adherence to the ratio which, after all, it seems Congress is not willing to institute. On the contrary, the Greek Government will possibly accept a different ratio, provided it is given the possibility to choose the arms systems that will be given to us and that more favorable terms of payment are granted. The Greek Government does not intend to insist on joint command of the bases or probably on control over the information they gather, since in reality such control is practically impossible.

In any case, both issues -- NATO and the bases -- will be faced by the government as one and the same issue so that in the end it may assess advantages that will accrue from their settlement. It is for this reason that Papandreou proposes that they be solved at the political level when advantages for our country will become apparent. Actually it is believed that if solutions at the political level are found, the negotiations by the technical experts will advance quickly. Seen from this viewpoint, it should not be precluded that all negotiations may be completed faster than was planned by the previous New Democracy government, which was following contrary tactics.

The prime minister is interested in quick political solutions to these two issues for clearly economic reasons as well. So long as the suspense over NATO and the bases issue continues, the picture of a preelection PASOK is publicized abroad. This, however, means that the government's assurances of respect for private initiative are not sufficiently convincing. On the other hand, a successful settlement of problems with the Americans -- after postponing the plebiscite on the EEC indefinitely -- will give the green light for the attraction of foreign investors that the government currently needs so much. As a foreign diplomat observed, if the Americans are not the first to start, nobody will undertake the initiative; not the Europeans and even less the Arabs.

Deadline Denied

NC081634 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Mar 82 p 16

[Text] The government spokesman has denied the report in I KATHIMERINI that Prime Minister Papandreou intends "to submit" his views on NATO and the U.S. bases to President Reagan by 15 March. The government spokesman made the following statement:

"What has been reported in the press this morning on the NATO and bases issues as well as on Prime Minister Papandreou's position being given to the U.S. President by 15 March are completely inaccurate."

CHANGES IN USSR'S AEGEAN POLICY SEEN SIGNIFICANT

NC081147 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Mar 82 p 9

[Editorial: "Diplomatic 'Quadrilles'"]

[Text] Two changes have been noted in the Cyprus issue and the issue of Greek-Turkish relations, and their significance may determine future developments in both problems. The new element in the Greek-Turkish dispute is the official rejection by the United States of the Greek charge that Turkey is threatening the integrity of Greek territory. By refusing to maintain the 7:10 ratio in military aid to Greece and Turkey, which had been dictated by the need for equality in arms between the two countries so that the aggressiveness of the second could be discouraged, Washington is showing that the Reagan administration rejects the existence of such a threat. Consequently the ratio of aid given to the one side in relation to the other is dictated by the strategic significance of each country as an obstacle to the flow of Soviet forces into the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf and not by the expediencies that previously were in force.

The change in the correlation of interests and activities with the intent or pretext of solving the Cyprus problem now emanates from the Soviet side. Through AKEL, Cyprus' doctrinaire communist party, through direct moves by the USSR's diplomatic representatives in Athens and Nicosia to the corresponding governments and through articles in the Soviet or Soviet-guided press. Moscow is trying to create the impression of increased interest in solution of the Cyprus problem. The procedure being proposed is the convening of an international conference, naturally with the participation of the USSR.

As opposed to the Cyprus side, the Greek side does not seem especially willing to let the Soviet "initiative" continue. This explains why Papandreou prefers to give "active support" to Greek Cypriot Hellenism, which is fighting for its vindication, by insisting that Willy Brandt undertake mediation and that briefing letters be sent to the leaders of all states which can contribute to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus, an indispensable prerequisite to rid the dialogue between the two communuties of the factor that renders it useless. The Greek prime minister's guarded position toward the Soviet "explosion of interest" may have more than one interpretation, but it can be due only to the precise determination that the change in Soviet intentions is directly connected with development influencing the Soviets' own plans and that does not stem from concern about Cyprus Hellenism.

Indeed, the Soviet Government was the first in September 1980 to accept the Turkish junta's reason for the imposition of the dictatorship as an action for the benefit of democracy and the Turkish people! Furthermore, General Evren's statement that in addition to their other responsibilities the political leaders were being accused of excessive pro-Americanism nurtured the hope among the Soviets of an expansion of their influence in dictatorial Turkey. The militarist regime in Ankara is now enjoying all kinds of material and moral support from Washington, while in Athens the immovably pro-Western government has been succeeded by a government which gives hope for increased Soviet influence in Greece. The first proof of this increased influence could be Greece's insistence on the convening of an international conference on the Cyprus problem so that the "truth" can be institutionalized that without the Soviet Union's direct intervention no Mediterranean problem can be solved.

Viewing the issue of Greek-Cyprus relations from the same angle, as long as there were governments in power that supported NATO participation as nationally necessary, Moscow evaluated excessive Greek interest as disturbing Cyprus' nonaligned, anti-NATO policy. However, Moscow currently believes the manifestation of the greatest possible interest by Papandreou's government in Cyprus operates in favor of Cyprus' anti-NATO leanings. However, Moscow has to do all these things while carefully avoiding any activity that could possibly truly displease the Turkish regime. And, for this reason it offsets rhetorical attacks against it with General Evren's warm reception by the more faithful members of the Warsaw Pact in the Balkans during his visits to that area.

However, regardless of any attemps by the "superpowers" to exploit both the Cyprus problem and Greek-Turkish relations to the benefit of their hegemonistic policy -- attempts which after all are not novel -- the thing that counts is to find a way to gain respect in practice for the UN resolutions on the Cyprus problem and to discourage Turkey from continuing its adventurist policy. If Papandreou's government succeeds in this, it will have done something different from what has been done thus far.

TURKISH 'VIOLATIONS' DURING EXERCISES CLARIFIED

NC051812 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 5 Mar 82 p 7

[Excerpts] The Turkish planes intercepted by Greek aircraft the day before yesterday in the eastern Aegean did not violate Greek airspace but did violate flight regulations by entering the Athens Flight Information Region.

This clarification was made yesterday by an authoritative National Defense Ministry source, who said the Greek side has increased its vigilance because it has been known for a long time that the Turkish air and sea exercise "Sea Wolf" was to be held. The same source stressed that the Turkish violations are an effort to test Greece's alert system through the entry of their planes into Greek territory from the Aegean at low levels. In such cases, Greece demands that the Turks make their flight plans known to the local air traffic control stations.

It should be recalled that this procedure is required by international regulations on the entry of foreign planes into the flight information region of a foreign state, but it is a fixed Turkish principle not to comply with this obligation.

Yesterday, in reply to a question on the issue of the extension of Greek territorial waters in the Aegean to 12 miles, a government spokesman said the government has no intention of making any clarification on the issue. In this connection, it is recalled that in a recent interview Prime Minister Papandreou said in reference to the same issue: "The only thing I can say is that according to international law this is the absolute right of the Greek Government, which, however, has not discussed it. It is an issue I discuss only with myself. It is a lonely decision that belongs to me only. I am not prepared to say anything on this issue. However, it should be stressed that my policy aims at peace."

Further Protest

NC082018 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias summoned the Turkish ambassador, Mr Alacam, and made a very strong protest over the violation of our national airspace by a Turkish aircraft in the area of Samothraki. This violation took place in the past 24 hours. The Turkish aircraft was intercepted by Greek fighters.

1982 BUDGET SUBMITTED TO CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

NC082122 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Reconstruction of the country's economy, recovery of economic activity, reduction of inflation, and the creation of prerequisites for implementation of the 1983-87 social and economic development program are the basic targets of the 1982 general budget which, in the presence of Prime Minister Papandreou, was submitted this evening to the Chamber of Deputies by Finance Minister Dhrettakis. The budget provides for total revenues of 685.257 billion drachmas, total expenditures of 923.215 drachmas, and a deficit of 273.958 billion drachmas [figures as heard]. It provides for a 58.5 percent increase in revenue compared with 1981 and an increase of total expenditures by 35 percent, and provides for a 5.4-percent reduction in the deficit.

Papandreou on Budget

NC082247 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2100 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 1982 budget, which has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, Prime Minister Papandreou addressed a message to the Greek people on the country's economy. Among other things, the prime minister said 1982 is a transitional year and it is natural for the budget to be an interim one, a budget that allows us to check the downhill slide inherited from the rightwing and lay the foundations for economic recovery under conditions of social justice. Mr Papandreou stressed that the government has decided its options based on the national interest. He went on: We call on all working people to support the income policy and the more general policy of the government for realization of change and both the short-term and long-term elevation of our standard of living.

ANKARA NOW NOT BOUND BY BERN PACT ON AEGEAN OIL

NC090952 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 7 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- The Turkish reaction to Greece's beginning to prospect for oil on the eastern side of Thasos island in the Aegean, contrary to the Bern agreement, is gradually increasing in intensity. At 1130 yesteray Sotiris Varusakis, secretary general of the Greek Embassy in Ankara, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where he was handed a note to which "an early reply was demanded."

A competent official, who remarked that Turkish-Greek relations have been tense since the Papandreou government came to power, said: "We have been trying as much as possible to avoid replying to Papandreou's allegations. We are preserving our fortitude. But it appears that our vigilant attitude is encouraging the Greeks."

The official also maintained that the Greeks are gradually spoiling the atmosphere of friendship through their oppressive actions against the Western Thracian Turks and subjecting the administrators of the Turkish trusts to the orders of Greek civil administrators.

It was for these reasons that Ambassador Oktay Cankardes, deputy secretary general of the political affairs department of the Foreign Ministry, summoned the secretary general of the Greek Embassy in Ankara to his office on Saturday, despite the fact that it was the weekend, and handed him a note. The Greek Embassy official had a lengthy talk with Cankardes and left the Foreign Ministry at 1330.

Although no official statement has been issued, sources have said that for the Greek Embassy secretary general to be called to the Foreign Ministry on a weekend, there must be "an important reason." They have also stated that the length of the meeting was significant

The authorities concerned have stated that the Turkish seismic ship Hora had searched for oil in the international waters close to the eastern side of Thasos, where the Greeks have started prospecting for oil. They added: "Our ship obtained positive results during its search in that area, but it has not begun to prospect for oil. Prospecting for oil in the same area by the Greeks now will greatly increase tension. Nevertheless, we will wait for the Greek reply to our note. We will then assess the official reply."

The authorities have stated that the Greeks have violated the Bern agreement by beginning to prospect for oil in the international waters of the Aegean Sea and that from now on Turkey will not consider itself bound by the Bern agreement either.

According to the Bern agreement, signed between Turkey and Greece in 1976, both countries pledged to refrain from searching for oil beyond the continental shelves until the borders of the continental shelves of both countries are definitely determined. Turkey says this agreement is now being violated.

PAPERS APPRAISE STATE OF RELATIONS WITH FRG

TA090902 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0855 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Mar (AA) -- Talks in Tehran between a top-level Turkish delegation and Iranian officials on ways of boosting the two-way trade and economic relations are played to the maximum by Tuesday's national papers. But other papers are concerned with the deterioration in relations between Turkey and West Germany. Mehmet Barlas of MILLIYET writes that the issue at stake is no longer the Turkish workers, but the Turkish minority in West German. He says that Germans have started to shout loud and clear that they do not want the Turks in their country any more.

This is a communal reaction and both sides should be blamed for its eruption, he says. He notes that Ankara and Bonn should work out a formula for the issue before the anti-Turkish stand turns into a hysteria and a racial problem.

GUNAYDIN reports from West Germany that one Turk was found dead and two others wounded in a German city in the latest outburst of anti-Turkish hysteria in the Federal Republic. It also reports the latest developments on the West German consular official in Istanbul and says that Istanbul martial law authorities have launched an investigation into the insulting remarks of the German.

MINISTER DENIES COUNTRY'S ANTI-IRAN ACTIVITIES

TA081718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] State Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak has said that Turkey has only feelings of friendship and affinity for brotherly Iran and that it would never allow activities within Turkey's borders that might harm Iran. Oztrak issued a statement in view of an increased number of reports on this issue that have appeared in the foreign and local press.

Oztrak pointed out that relations with Iran had recently improved, recalling that State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was now in Iran. Oztrak added: Consequently, the fact that such reports are being repeated especially now show that the press is becoming a tool, unknowingly or knowingly, of certain circles which have certain aims.

It is also irresponsible on the part of the press of certain friendly countries to lay the groundwork for the rumors being propagated by others against our country. Relations between the two countries are increasingly strengthening. Certain circles that are trying to damage this relationship are concocting deliberate gossip. It is natural that our reasonable Iranian friends will not believe this gossip. The mutual confidence we have in each other constitutes one of the most important guarantees for the development of relations between our two friendly and brotherly countries.

Oztrak recalled that Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu had recently categorically denied similar unfound rumors.

GUNES APPLAUDS U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS ON TURKEY

NC090803 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial by Guneri Civaoglu: "The Message of the U.S. Ambassador"]

[Text] The press conference held by U.S. Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupe yesterday is very interesting, for, according to foreign policy traditions in Ankara, press conferences by ambassadors are extremely rare. The U.S. ambassador held a press conference on the first day of his arrival, and, by appearing before the Turkish public again, he has broken with tradition.

If we are to comment on Strausz-Hupe's press conference from a point of view of form, we see that unlike other ambassadors, the new ambassador prefers open, popular diplomacy and the maintenance of give-and-take relations with the Foreign Ministry to secret diplomacy. If the press conference is evaluated from a point of view of timing within a larger framework, it can be said that the United States is on Turkey's side on these two issues:

1. The attitudes recently adopted by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou.

2. Prevention of developments stemming from anti-Turkish attitudes in such international forums as the EEC and the Council of Europe.

Truly, by saying that "the solution of the Cyprus dispute should be sought in the bilateral negotiations and that the United States opposes the internationalization of this issue." Ambassador Strausz-Hupe has dealt a significant blow to Papandreou's efforts in recent weeks. As is known, Papandreou's aim is to spread the belief that the Cyprus intercommunal talks have reached a deadlock and to shift the issue to international platforms. We see that the United States is directly opposed to this formula.

Another message from Ambassador Strausz-Hupe to Papandreou is that the United States is worried on behalf of NATO about the anxiety felt over the recent behavior of Greece and some Western European countries. The ambassador's words in this respect are very clear: "From the point of view of NATO's internal harmony, we are worried about the differences that have cropped up on the relations between Turkey and the European allies." The United States has reminded both Greece and the Council of Europe as well as the EEC countries that we are in the same defense system and that any cracks in NATO might be handicaps from their point of view also.

The U.S. ambassador reinforced his message to the same circles by stating that "the United States believes the military government in Turkey is devoted to a political system based on elections."

The U.S. ambassador expressed the opinion that speculation in the Council of Europe and the EEC about a Turkey which is implementing a timetable for transition to democracy should be terminated. Undoubtedly, the ambassador timed his messages very well. Moreover, using this press conference as an opportunity, he also uttered some words in the way of winning the sympathy of Turkish public opinion. For example, he pointed out that in evaluating U.S. aid, not only directly extended aid but also indirect contributions should be taken into consideration. He thus stressed the increases, which have risen by 100 percent. He also announced that the United States has not suggested in any way that Turkey should participate in the Rapid Deployment Force that is being created as a strike force in the Middle East, and added that aid has been increased without asking for anything in return.

Unlike the past, the United States is not displaying the image of the "ugly" and the "inconsiderate." The United States can make positive contributions to a Turkish foreign policy which skillfully maintains a sensitive balance between the superpowers and which takes good care of its own interests amid the special characteristics of the region.

OIL PURCHASES FROM LIBYA, IRAN, IRAQ EXPLAINED

NC080804 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 3 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Tripoli (GUNES) -- The first positive response to the plans of the Turkish state and private sector establishments to obtain crude oil from Libya, Iran and Iraq against Turkish merchandise and to sell it in the free world market has come from Libya. Following the explanation given to the Libyan authorities by Ekrem Pakdemirli, director of the department for the implementation of incentives and director general of the Ipras refinery, the Libyan Council of Ministers met and decided to provide Turkey with as much crude oil as it wants against goods from Turkey.

According to reports, following the adoption of this decision by the Libyan Council of Ministers, the first initiative came from the export companies and the banks, which are the two private sectors of Libya. These two private sectors have held advance meetings with responsible officials of the Oil Ministry in an effort to determine the quantity and price of the oil to be purchased by Turkey.

On the other hand, the payment of the money the Libyan Government owes Turkish exporters has been subjected to a plan. According to this plan, $95 million that Libya will earn from selling crude oil to Turkey will be deducted from the $132 million Libya owes Turkish exporters. The balance of $37 million will be met from the crude oil Libya will provide. This amount will be paid to the Turkish exporters in Turkish currency by the Turkish Central Bank.

The firms of the Turkish private sector have already taken the second step, which concerns the plan for obtaining crude oil from Iran and Iraq and marketing it themselves. Ekrem Pakdemirli, director of the department for the implementation of incentives, who has returned from Libya, will soon be leaving for Iran for advance talks with the responsible official of the Iranian Oil Ministry. Turgut Ozal, who will be visiting Iran with an entourage of 70, will discuss the question of buying and selling oil. Similar proposals will be submitted to the Iraqi authorities.

FOREIGN MINISTER QUESTIONED BY ISTANBUL PAPER

First Installment

NC041220 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 28 Feb 82 p 4

[First of two installments of interview with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen by Suneyt Arcayurek -- date and place not given]

[Text] Toward the end of our conversation with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, we dwelt on the atmosphere which has suddenly become tense after the government changes in Athens. Turkmen explained Turkey's determined attitude in delicate words peculiar to diplomats, stressing the representations we have made to our friends. I asked him: "Do you think your hope that the Papandreou administration will not commit an error of miscalculation has been correctly understood?" He replied calmly: "It is impossible not to understand."

After summing up Turkey's position in view of the Madrid conference on the international political situation, certain important points emerged from the answer he gave to our questions. Turkmen stated that according to calculations made in Europe, it was established that in July 1981 the Soviet Union possessed 250 medium-range SS-20 missiles and that each of these missiles is equipped with 3 warheads, which means that the Soviet Union has 750 nuclear warheads. Moreover, he said, the Soviet Union also possesses older SS-4 and SS-5 model strike weapons ready for use.

We said NATO is planning to install medium-range missiles in Germany, Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands. From a geographical point of view, Turkey is NATO's soft underbelly. Assuming the Soviet Union launches an attack, why is the installation of these missiles in Turkey not considered?

Turkmen responded: "The installation of these weapons in Turkey has never been discussed. It has been considered more suitable that they be positioned in NATO countries outside Turkey. It has never been suggested to us that these missiles should be installed in Turkey also. The absence of these weapons from our country does not by any means weaken NATO's deterrence and our defense. NATO's deterrent strength is not regional; it is a unified whole. When the center is strong, we benefit from the deterrent force it creates. Because when we are attacked all of NATO will go into action."

Saying that the United States has introduced a new approach to the matter, known as the "zero option," Turkmen added: "If the Soviet Union agrees to remove all the missiles it has installed in Europe, the United States pledges to abandon this project in the NATO countries."

Turkmen added: "Zero option does not mean merely transferring the missiles from one place to another, because a vast number of these missiles are SS-20 missiles, and even if you carried them behind the Urals they are capable of striking Europe...."

Stating that events in Poland have adversely affected East-West relations, the foreign minister added that the United States had made certain specific demands in a "determined manner," such as the release of political offenders, the resumption of the dialogue with the church and the trade unions and the lifting of martial law in Poland.

The United States has decided to implement economic measures against the Soviet Union and demands that its allies do the same because of Poland. When I pointed this out, Turkmen replied: "The United States has not stopped exporting grain to the Soviet Union, a commodity it needs most. No such decision has yet been announced."

The foreign minister continued: "Another matter that concerns NATO is a threat facing southwest Asia. The Afghanistan affair has brought this matter into the limelight. The instability in the Middle East is an element that renders the potential of the Soviet threat even more serious. You may say, 'You are talking about the potential Soviet threat and yet argue that our relations with our northern neighbor are stable, and then pose this question: Isn't this contradictory?' Then he answered his own question: "No, there is no contradiction, because it is NATO's principle to maintain stable relations with the Soviet Union and to maintain a deterrent force at the same time. Both these principles are being observed. In our present-day world we have no alternative than to admit that balance of power is the only guarantee of peace."

Stating that we have maintained "good mutual relations with the Soviet Union over the years," Turkmen's concluding words attracted attention: "From this point of view, the articles which have recently appeared in the Soviet press have naturally grieved us...."

Well, the foreign minister did not say so, but the prominent Soviet newspaper PRAVDA continued to carry anti-Turkish articles, while certain "radios which act as Moscow's trumpeter" have increased their provocative behavior.

Tomorrow: The United States or Europe?

Second Installment

NC050903 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Second of two parts of interview with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen]

[Text] It has been argued recently in Ankara that Turkey is pursuing a policy favoring the United States over Europe. I believe this is one of the issues on which Turkmen is dwelling seriously. Responding to a question in this respect, Turkmen said: "...Bringing up such an argument does not serve Turkey's interests. Preference is out of the question. Those who put forward such an argument are those who believe it would be in their interests if Turkey had to make such a preference. Our true friends in Europe want us to be on good terms with the United States in the same way the United States wants us to be on good terms with the European countries."

In stressing that Turkey "is pursuing a multilateral foreign policy" Turkmen did not neglect to say that "the policy maintained toward the Islamic countries has a distinct and valuable place in the multilateral policy."

Unfortunately, however, the Turkish delegate to the United Nations, Coskun Kirca, abstained from voting on the resolution urging Israel to withdraw from the Golan Heights, and this has led to discussions and comments both at home and abroad, since this attitude is in such contrast to the way Ankara views the Islamic countries.

Kirca was criticized for acting without consulting Ankara. This is what Turkmen had to say on this matter: "...Certain evaluations made in New York created some doubts in our minds; not about the provisions in the resolution on the Golan Heights, but about elements that certain other paragraphs contained...." Turkmen added: "We truly regret that we were unable to vote in favor of this resolution, for our basic policy and behavior in the United Nations is to support the Arabs as much as we can. This policy will not change and it is not fair that it should."

Responding to the question, "Did Kirca act on his own?" Turkmen said: "There is no question of his acting on his own, but as the text of such resolutions keeps changing up to the last moment, delegates are given their discretion. The delegate used this right within the framework of our policy and instructions. It is not correct to say our delegate to the United Nations exceeded his instructions...."

Later we dwelt on traditional subjects. Turkmen said the United States has not dropped the idea of forming a Rapid Deployment Force, and added: "Our participation in this force has never come up, nor has the United States made the slightest demand on us to extend facilities to this force."

Turkmen stated that not only the NATO countries but also the countries supposed to be within the new border have to consent to the extension of NATO's borders.

Referring to the U.S. secretary of state's visit, Turkmen said: "Haig was supposed to come at the first opportunity," and he used an appropriate definition of the "emergence of the monpolist attitude" after the government changes in Athens. He said: "...Athens' reasoning is that 'other peoples' rights begin where mine ends.'"

Turkmen concluded by saying that unilateral actions will not be permitted, and recalled Turkey's advice against a possible error of miscalculation.

I asked him whether this advice will be understood or not, and he said: "It is impossible not to be understood."

We hope that is what will happen.

GREEK 'SECRET DOCUMENT' ON THRACIAN TURKS QUOTED

NC091100 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Cuneyt Arcayurek report]

[Text] Ankara -- In his recent visit to Cyprus, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou pledged to rouse the Greeks throughout the world and launch a crusade against Turkey and the Turks. Not content just with this, he also spoke in the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives and stressed at a press conference before his departure that he "would seek to vindicate the rights of the 100,000 Greeks who emigrated from Istanbul to Greece." With that tendency to boast that socialists possess, Papandreou kept repeating "the value" he attaches to "mankind and to human beings." This stemmed from a desire to decorate his personal shopwindow.

Papandreou was referring to mankind. He was using humane feelings as the main basis for his policy. But what are the secret plans his country and he himself are trying to implement against the Muslim Turkish minority in Western Thrace, whose rights are assured under the Lausanne treaty?

Our publication in Turkey today for the first time of a "secret document" will expose the oppressive measures imposed on the Western Thracian Turks by Greece and the secret plans involved.

The folloiwng is the first paragraph of a "top secret and personal" document, issued by the political affairs department of the Greek Foreign Ministry under Reference No 2 DF1105, 3/2-25, on the subject of the Western Thracian Turks:

"The carefully chosen personnel of the Salonika Pedagogical Academy, which was founded in 1966, has been the foundation stone of the policy being implemented against the Muslim minority. This academy has been functioning for the past 10 years and has yielded encouraging results in the plans to eliminate the Muslim minority in the next 8 or 10 years."

We conclude from this document that Greece has planned to "eliminate" the Western Thracian Turks in the next 8 to 10 years. This private pedagogical academy, known as SOPA, which Greece established as a means and as a foundation stone of its policy to exterminate or Hellenize our kinsmen in Greece, is being run by the Greek secret service, known as the KIP. This organization headed by educationist groups, selected and trained by the Greek secret service, has been active in "covertly serving Greece's interests."

The second paragraph of the document clearly exposes this aim. It says: "...Members of the minority who have graduated from the private pedagogical academy should be encouraged to undertake, in stages, the training of the minority in Western Thrace. These people should be ready to implement the minority policy. With the help of SOPA's educational program, Greek educationists, who are fully familiar with the philosophy of our policy and with the way of thinking and structure of the Muslims, should be positioned in SOPA, which will operate covertly in our interests."

The third paragraph is as follows: "Pedagogical elements, who will conform to this situation, who have experience in their approach to the Muslim community and to their way of thinking, and who are loyal to the national idea, should be employed.

And finally this sentence proves the existence of cooperation between Greek officialdom and the Greek secret service: "The selection of the training staff has been undertaken by the secret service (KIP)...."

The subsequent lines quote the Foreign Ministry evaluation of the work of SOPA as "...the results obtained so far have been found to be satisfactory by the secret service...."

The subsequent paragraphs of the secret document dwells on activities concerning the extermination of the Western Thracian Turks or their assimilation within the structure of the Greek nation. The aim is to obstruct people from occupying high positions in Greek society and at the same time defend the rights of the Turkish minority as stipulated in treaties. Graduates of this academy are forcibly placed by the Greek authorities in the Turkish minority schools. Despite the strong reaction and resistance of our kinsmen there, teachers of the academy are pressed both morally and materially by the Greek school inspectors to go to the Turkish villages, their number gradually being increased with each term.

This is the "secret" method practised by Greece against Turks despite the Lausanne treaty, a method which can hardly be described as being inspired by humane feelings and sentiments.

On the strength of the documents in our possession, we can cite some of the acts of oppression the Greeks are inflicting on the Western Thracian Turks through their local authorities: They are adversely influencing Greek public opinion by developing propaganda to the effect that the Istanbul Greeks are being oppressed by Turkey. Officials in government offices are openly threatening the Turks by saying, "There is no life for you here; leave Greece." Transport vehicles belonging to Turks are either prevented from circulating, confiscated or destroyed, together with places of business.

Greek wholesalers refuse to sell their goods to Turkish shopkeepers. Banks refuse to grant agricultural credits to Turkish villages. Turkish business places are heavily taxed. The sale or transfer of immovable property from Turk to Turk is prohibited, while certain facilities are extended to Greeks buying Turkish property. Roads are built across Turkish property, and Turkish property is expropriated against minimal payment, to say nothing of the oppression to which the authorities subject Turkish teachers. The efforts of Turkish students to acquire a university education are undermined. The names of Turkish schools are changed and teaching hours reduced.

The Turks are not allowed to have social organizations. They are prohibited from listening to Turkish radio or watching Turkish television. Turkish records are banned. Turks are not allowed to build new buildings or repair old ones.

On the other hand, Greece is fully prepared to give passports to Turks who are willing to emigrate to other countries. They are even provided with transportation facilities as far as the border at very low cost. It is suggested to them that they can go to Germany as workers.

These and similar oppressive methods are still being used against the Turks in Greece.

We wonder if Greece and the honorable Papandreou, who boasted about humaneness in his speeches, have anything to say about these facts based on Greek documents?

LEGAL ACTION BEGINS AGAINST ARRESTED MILITANTS

TA081656 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Erzurum, 8 March (AA) -- The military prosecutor of the martial law command for the IX Corps area has initiated a new lawsuit in connection with the murder of Associate Professor Orhan Yavuz of Ataturk University in Erzurum in June 1977. The defendants, for whom the prosecution is demanding the death penalty, includes 3 teachers, one of whom is the exchairman of the Idealist Youth Association, and 2 students. The trial will open April 6.

The military prosecutor also started a lawsuit against 17 members of the illegal left-wing extremist group, a faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front, demanding the death penalty for 14.

7 Rightists Arrested

TA090837 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Canakkale, 9 March (AA) -- Seven members of a group were arrested in Canakkale for right-wing activity. The arrestees included Mustafa Pamak, brother of a Consultative Assembly member, and a secondary school principal, Feridun Kaayalp.

Leftist Writer Gives Self Up

TA090818 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 0810 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Istanbul, 9 Mar (AA) -- Ataol Behramoglu, writer, critic and one of the 44 officials of the Turkish Peace Association, gave himself up yesterday to the Istanbul Martial Law Command military prosecutor. This has brought to 22 the number of persons arrested following the warrants of arrest issued for the 44 officials of the association. On 23 February 1982, the 2d Military Court in Istanbul issued the arrest warrants charging the association officials with establishing an illegal organization and carrying out banned activities.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE FAILS TO ACHIEVE CONSENSUS ON NEXT STAGE

LD051414 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Something unprecedented is happening at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe being held in Madrid. In the year and a half that the conference has been underway, it has always been possible to obtain approval for the agenda covering the subsequent working period of the conference. At today's plenary session, Switzerland said there is no consensus. Let me repeat; this is the first time this has happened. It could be serious because if there is no consensus the 35 delegations will remain in plenary session and it is not known exactly what could happen.

SPAIN

GENERAL TESTIFIES KING AWARE OF 'CORTES PUTSCH'

NC081847 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 8 Mar (AFP) -- The top-ranking accused in the "Cortes putsch" military trial testified here today he was certain that King Juan Carlos was aware of the plot to overthrow the government.

This was repeated several times by Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, first of the accused to testify in the court-martial stemming from the abortive takeover of parliament on February 23, 1981, by a civil guard unit under Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero.

Gen Milans del Bosch's testimony followed a wrangle between defence and prosecution, the latter contending that Col Tejero should be the first to testify. But the defence successfully argued that its "sacred rights" would be breached if the traditional hierarchy principle of court martials were ignored.

Gen Milan del Bosch said there had been at least three military groups -- colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and a Civil Guard group -- preparing violent action to correct what they saw as the grave national situation. He himself had done everything he could to stop the Tejero group, because a better solution had been put forward by the chief of staff, General Alfonso Armada.

Gen Milans del Bosch said that during a meal with Gen Armada, the chief of staff told him of a six-hour meeting with King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia in which the King had said he had "had enough of" the then prime minister, Adolfo Suarez, and had decided to replace him. The King favored a civil government, the Queen a military one, according to Gen Armada.

Gen Milans del Bosch testified that he then did everything he could (?to) stop any violent anti-government action, because the "Armada solution" struck him as better, but there was no way of "stopping Tejero."

Gen Milans del Bosch said several times he was entirely convinced that the King was aware of the events that led up to the aborted putsch.

Asked about the identity of the anti-government colonels' group, Gen Milans del Bosch replied: "That, I shall never say."

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN OFFICIAL VISITS MADRID

AB051713 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The head of the Spanish Government, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, received on Wednesday afternoon at [word indistinct] Palace, the second vice president of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea. Present at the audience were the under secretary of foreign affairs, Joaquin Ortega; the director for cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, Jesus Martinez; and Spanish ambassador to Malabo, Vincente Fernandez Trelles.

The Spanish prime minister and the Equatorial Guinean vice president discussed bilateral matters.

NORDIC AFFAIRS

NORDIC COUNCIL DELEGATES VIEW NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM081453 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Egil Sundar dispatch: "Nuclear-Free Zones in Nordic Council"]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Mar -- The Norwegian delegation to the Nordic Council was unanimous in its view that the Nordic Council is not a suitable body in which to discuss foreign and security policy questions. But this does not mean that we cannot cooperate in the all-overshadowing task of securing peace, Norwegian Labor Party chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland said at Monday's general debate, stressing that the reduction of the nuclear threat to Europe and the Nordic community must have the highest priority on the political agenda.

"Cooperation on this most vital issue must find its place in the network of contacts we have between the Nordic countries and the Nordic governments," Brundtland stated, pointing out that because of their close cooperation the Nordic countries could also make positive contributions in international forums. For example, the United Nations special session will soon be dealing with the whole question of nuclear-free zones.

Swedish Nordic Council Presidium member Svante Lundkvist, a Social Democrat, said that the interest in preserving the Nordic countries' nuclear-free status should be able to make a positive contribution to the larger disarmament debate in Europe. It would be advantageous for the negotiations on arms limitations in Central Europe if these could be held against a background of certainty that Northern Europe will not be drawn into the arms spiral. Thus stability in the Nordic countries is important for other parts of Europe.

"Future discussion of the question of a Nordic nuclear-free zone will be deeply influenced by the widespread popular support the call has received in all the Nordic countries," Lundkvist said. In particular the support of the Nordic Trade Union and Political Workers' Movement for a Nordic nuclear-free zone is important in this context, Lundkvist said.

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CONGRESS RESOLUTION TEXT PUBLISHED 9 FEB

PM190931 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Feb 82 pp 5-10

[Apparent text of resolution adopted at 24th PCF Congress in Saint-Ouen: "Building a French Brand of Socialism"]

[Text] Introduction

The 24th PCF Congress is taking place in circumstances unprecedented in France's political history.

Giscard d'Estaing's defeat and the election of Francois Mitterrand to the presidency of the republic on 10 May 1981 and the left's victory in the June parliamentary elections ended 23 years of rightwing rule. For the first time in one-third of a century, Communist ministers are taking part in the government. A new period in the nation's life is beginning.

The PCF played its full part in the victory. The desire for change was the focal point of the campaign its members waged for the presidential election with their candidate Georges Marchais. Its votes made a decisive contribution to the 10 May victory and then to the election of a leftwing majority to the National Assembly.

The situation thus created is full of prospects but is complex and even contradictory.

The crisis is deep. The problems to be solved are vast. Capital's forces are determined to fight. Without constant and conscious intervention by the people's forces there will be no lasting progress. The serious electoral setback suffered by our party does not place it in the best position for contributing to that. At the same time, the reaction of rejecting Giscard's policy and the aspiration to overcome the crisis, the pledges made by the president of the republic, the role which our party plays, and the clearsightedness of the millions of workers who place their trust in it constitute real trump cards for progress.

In this situation the PCF, following the line laid down by its 22d and 23d congresses, has made an unambiguous choice: to take its full place in the new majority as it did in the victory; to use every opportunity to bring about the social, economic, and political changes necessary to start to steer the country out of the crisis and give it new impetus.

The PCF, weighting its increased responsibilities, is resolutely aiming at increasing its influence. It is determined to use its 24th congress to clearly perceive the reasons for its setback in order to start off again on a better footing, to highlight the full scope and implications of the crucial strategic choices of its last two congresses, and to consider in greater depth the political practice by which they can be implemented. It is doing this, aware that it is working for the country itself and in the conviction that the people's forces need a great communist party to change their fate on a lasting basis, in other words to progress via democracy toward a French brand of socialism.

I. The Lessons of the Recent Decades

The fact that leftwing victory went hand in hand with a major electoral setback for our party poses a major political question which concerns not only the Communists but the whole people's movement. To understand such a paradox, as our initial analyses have shown, it is, of course, necessary to make a critical examination of our battle for the presidential election and, more broadly, of the way in which the party has waged its battle since the 23d congress. But clarifying this requires a return to basics, and an examination of the overall trend of our history in recent decades, the changes in the situation which have posed unprecedented questions for us and the way in which we have answered them, in order to learn the essential political lessons.

1. A New Historical Age

The main fact is that, while honorably and efficiently facing the difficult tasks imposed by life, we took time, far too much time, in moving from strategic concepts which had proved themselves in the days of the popular front, the resistance and the liberation to the different concepts required by the far-reaching changes in the national and international facts of the revolutionary battle.

Changing France

Indeed, since the mid-fifties France has been changing.

First there was political change, characterized by the establishment of the Fifth Republic in 1958. Faced with acute internal and external problems, the French big bourgeoisie no longer found the institutional system of the Fourth Republic to be an adequate means of domination. It used the political crisis stemming from the Algerian war to break it.

The 1958 Constitution reduced the powers of the assemblies to the benefit of a non-omnipotent executive -- in other words, the parliamentary system was in fact replaced with a presidential system. In 1962 the decision to elect the president of the republic by universal suffrage -- allowing only the two leading candidates in the first round to fight the second round -- not only accentuated the personalization of power. It was a powerful factor in the bipolarization of French political life -- an attempt eventually to introduce the Anglo-Saxon practice of an alternation which is no threat to capital by pushing the revolutionary current to the fringes. We underestimated the serious threat which that new institutional mechanism posed to our party.

By this highly significant political change, the big bourgeoisie provided itself with the means it needed to more effectively guarantee both its domination and its profits.

The rapid rise of state monopoly capitalism after 1958 was accompanied by a veritable upheaval in French society. Material production almost quadrupled in the space of a generation and, being modernized and concentrated, it was strongly socialized. The dissolution of the traditional forms of the petit bourgeoisie in the cities and rural districts went hand in hand with a huge increase in wage-earning, which is now the condition of more than four-fifths of the working population. Millions of men, women and young people thus began to share, in varying degrees, the workers' experience of capitalist exploitation, action in support of claims and even trade union organization.

This development was closely connected with others: rural exodus and frantic urbanization at the expense of the workers, extension of education and a new segregating role in education, growth of sciences, technological changes and new forms of exploitation in the enterprise, high expansion of categories of workers like the semiskilled workers, technicians, white collar workers, influx of immigrant workers and massive influx of women into wage-earning activities. The scope and rapidity of those changes, the chain reactions they sparked off throughout national life disrupted the social balance, upset behavior and thinking, and that was accentuated by the expansion of new means of communication. In sharp contrast with the logic of profit and of intermonopoly competition, the growing possibilities for economic efficiency, improved living standards for the underprivileged and personal development were reflected in new aspirations for a new quality of work, and life, for justice, dignity and solidarity.

Faced with the growth in discontent and struggles, big capital gave an increasingly authoritarian twist to its state intervention in all spheres, while the demand for participation, responsibility and real democracy was growing.

Seriously affected by the loss of its colonial empire, forced to redeploy in search of other spheres of influence and profit within the framework of a reallocation of imperialist tasks, big capital pushed for European and Atlantic integration after De Gaulle's departure. But that destructive redeployment highlighted the now glaring contradiction between the nation's interest and that of the multinationals and increased the relevance of the ideas of democratic nationalization and cooperation in the mutual interest of peoples.

Thus, by trying to reshape France according to its class interests, the big bourgeoisie destablized the whole of society. It accentuated the radical contradiction between the new production forces and the old social relationships. And it expanded the circle of forces capable of liberating themselves from it. That is the source of the general crisis which we entered in the early seventies: In our country capitalism is reaching its historical limits. It is less and less able to control a social development fundamentally characterized by the challenges of the scientific and technical revolution, the needs for social justice and human emancipation, and the aspirations for progress and peace in the world. Today the omnipotence of the profit law means increasing waste, the sacrificing of live labor, the abandonment of industrial, agricultural, and intellectual potential. The deterioration of the environment, increased authoritarianism, public demoralization, regional asphyxia and national abasement. Preserving it proves incompatible with the country's harmonious development.

All the changes which have taken place over the past few decades can be summed up by this major fact: Capitalism's days are over; socialism is the order of the day.

The fifth Republic was only 10 years old when the events of May and June 1968 suddenly revealed what was beginning to develop in the depths of French society. These events were the first great confrontation between the mass of workers and the power of the monopolies and they demonstrated, rather confusedly, the nascent power of the people's movement, which aspires to liberate social relations and personal life, urges a reconciliation between intellectual and physical work and self-management, and calls into question the whole old order. They made it possible to glimpse that socialism was the only answer to the nation's problems -- a socialism which had to be in tune with our times in all respects, a French brand of socialism. Thus the country's entry into a new historical period posed completely unprecedented questions for our party, ordering it to give our people a political outlook in keeping with those changes and aspirations.

A Changing World

The need to renew our strategic thinking was stronger because France was not the only country which was changing. Its changes took place in the context of those which affected the world from the late fifties. The retreat of the cold war and the first signs of peaceful coexistence which characterize those years bore witness to the turning point in the balance of class forces at international level. The extensions and growing influence of socialism, the collapse of the colonial system, the struggles for a better life and for democracy in the capitalist countries, the rise of liberation movements, like the Women's Liberation Movement and the Young People's Liberation Movement for a Different Life, were all dimensions of the changes which were coming about.

For the first time in the history of this century, it is not world war which has given birth to major changes. The change in the balance of forces has prevented imperialism from seeking a remedy to its contradictions and its weakening in a general conflict. It has placed the preservation of peace within the scope of peoples' action. Its confirmation through constant tension and even partial setbacks has opened up new prospects for revolutionary struggle. While foreign or civil war had hitherto characterized the birth of all the socialist countries, a peaceful transition to socialism now seems a real possibility in some countries. That is true of France. Those changes made it even more necessary than even to adopt an original approach to the ways and means of socialist revolution.

The 20th CPSU Congress and the Diversity of National Paths to Socialism

The 20th CPSU Congress raised that question back in 1956.

By condemning Stalin's "personality cult," by revealing the mistakes and crimes committed in his days, beyond the immense shock produced among the communists and public opinion, it made it necessary to critically reexamine our party's activity and the real state of affairs in the socialist countries. Even more directly, by drawing from the analysis of the international situation conclusions favorable to peaceful coexistence and by taking up, in that context, Lenin's idea that all peoples will attain socialism but each in original forms, it revived thinking throughout the communist movement on the diversity of national paths to socialism.

That question had not remained foreign to our party. Maurice Thorez' interview in THE TIMES in 1946, in particular, put forward the idea that the French people could envisage other paths for the march toward socialism than that followed by the Russian Communists. But that indication did no more than recall a principle. The cold war, the situation at that time in the international communist movement, the state of our theoretical and political thinking made it impossible to take it further.

In a radically changing situation the 20th CPSU Congress helped lend great relevance to that thinking on national paths to socialism. During the months and years which followed, the persistence of faults in the socialist countries, which it had begun to analyze in a critical way, the problems stemming from their development and the growing diversity of solutions and experiments at a time when the problem of the political outlook was being forcefully raised in France confirmed that it was vital to approach this crucial question in a new way. It was necessary to go beyond the dogmatic view of a model of socialism built elsewhere which we would simply have to transpose, and to define in practical terms original paths to an original kind of socialism in a country like ours and in the conditions of our time.

An Unprecedented Strategic Stake

Thus our party was faced with a strategic question of unprecedented significance.

Each Communist must be fully aware of it: For the first time in France socialism is the order of the day, not as a distant and hence abstract prospect but as the practical answer required by our society's pressing problems.

It really is an unprecedented question because it concerns a peaceful transition to socialism by one of the most developed capitalist countries with national characteristics and in international conditions totally different from those experienced by the countries which have hitherto made the transition to socialism.

Solving that problem was particularly urgent -- it is easier to assess that today -- since the political system introduced in 1958 and the election of the president of the republic by universal suffrage now posed the question of power at the highest level in profoundly different terms. To maintain and more especially to increase its place in national life, to be credible as a candidate for the supreme responsibilities, our party had to offer an overall political outlook which was fully convincing and adapted to the situation in France, enabling it to rally support and lead the struggles for the revolutionary transformation of society.

What was to be decisive for our party in the past few decades was its ability to create a French path to a French brand of socialism.

2. The Party's Answers

What were the party's answers throughout that essential period to a question of such scope?

A Combative and Constructive Role

At the time when that question was beginning to be posed in an acute way, the party had to face dramatic political situations: the Algerian war, the coup of 13 May 1958 and the introduction of personal power. It defended the interests of the workers and of France, struggled to safeguard democratic freedoms and shouldered its international responsibilities toward peoples struggling for their independence -- and it did so by waging particularly intensive battles in the service of those just causes.

In 1958 it was the only party to oppose the accession of the new government -- an opposition for which it paid with a major electoral setback. Without allowing itself to be overwhelmed by the difficulties, it immediately assumed the task of rallying the necessary forces to the people's movement to launch an offensive, win back positions and obtain democratic changes. It was in keeping with that fundamental line that it set itself the goal of leftwing union behind a joint government program and, without sparing any effort, finally made possible the conclusion of such an agreement in 1972. It then constantly acted to make the joint program a success.

It combined that intensive political activity with an effort to analyze and with theoretical innovations, anxious to remove one after the other all the obstacles on the path to change. In 1963, at the Central Committee meeting in Ivry, Maurice Thorez unambiguously rejected the idea of the single party system as a precondition for the move to socialism and for building socialism. At the 17th congress Waldeck Rochet strengthened the link between the struggle for democracy and the struggle for socialism. In 1966 the Argenteuil Central Committee meeting developed a more general innovating approach to ideological and cultural questions. At the same time the Choisy study meeting on state monopoly capitalism renewed the Marxist analysis of the development of capitalism and of French society.

Following the events of May and June 1968, that strategic advance was accentuated in the Champigny Manifesto (December 1968), then, after an initial diagnosis of the crisis as early as 1971, took shape in Georges Marchais' book "Democratic Challenge" [Defi Democratique] (1973). But it was only the 22d congress in 1976 -- extended and enriched by the work of the 23d congress -- which began to define the full scope of the prospect of a French brand of socialism and the corresponding democratic path.

Throughout that period, therefore, our party made a combative and constructive contribution to the struggles for social progress and freedom and to the cause of national independence and internationalism. It developed new ideas and, above all that, it developed change. When we say that it played its full part in the left's victory in May and June 1981, it is not just 8 months of campaigning to defeat Giscard d'Estaing but more than 20 years of efforts to promote a different policy which justify that assertion.

A Historical Lag

Nonetheless, when we look back over this last 25 years we must admit that our party delayed too much in starting to explore the paths to socialism and the very forms of socialism suited to present-day France. It took us around 20 years to give this decisive question a comprehensive and appropriate answer in 1976 -- an answer which we lacked after 1958 and especially in 1968, a lack which was damaging.

Of course, this "1956 lag" highlighted by the 23d congress does not mean that history passed us by. Those years were certainly not wasted years, but what should hold our full attention today is the obstacle they posed for the future. We passed through the changes of the sixties and seventies with a real concern for understanding but without succeeding in obtaining an in-depth grasp of them. Even our most notable advances, which were for a long time imprisoned by a generally old-fashioned view, remained partly ineffectual because they were not integrated into the coherent strategy which gives them their full scope.

Of course, it was an immense task and we were spared no difficulty. Nonetheless, at the time when new forces were beginning to move confusedly toward a different choice of society we failed to say early and clearly enough: France needs socialism and this is the kind of original socialism we are proposing. This is the root of our strategic historical lag.

Our whole approach was affected by that, and particularly our policy of union. Since the stakes of the class struggle were being radically changed, that brought an equally radical change not in the permanent urgent need for union, of course, but in the content should be given, the form in which it should be brought about.

In order to open up prospects after 1958, our party, reactivating the traditional form of union for which the popular front was still the prestigious model, took as its objective the conclusion of a fundamental and comprehensive political agreement with the PS.

To do that was to misunderstand the fundamental difference between the periods. The world's development, the changes in French society and then the development of its crisis called for fundamental changes. Moreover, it was because we realized this that we successfully made every effort to give that agreement a really transforming content.

But since the joint program was concluded on that basis in 1972, the illusion arose that the crucial question of the nature of the necessary changes had been settled in advance, that the task of rallying the people's forces round high-level solutions had been solved and that the PS itself had been won over to such objectives.

Whatever efforts we might have made, that ran counter to our battle to make the masses fully aware of the nature and scope of the changes to be made and the extent of the struggles to impose them. And that made people underestimate the importance of the workers' action -- which was even more important since progress toward socialism presupposes their participation at all levels of responsibility. In short, the preferential search for and then conclusion of an agreement at the top, ahead of the real state of the people's movement, created illusions which paralyzed its initiative.

At the same time, precisely because it had a transforming content, the joint program blotted out the difference between the two parties and sowed illusions about the PS. In a context in which everything encouraged the bipolarization of political life to our detriment, that encouraged people to vote Socialist, which even Communist voters identified with a "useful" vote. And it also led to similar actions by the workers in the new wage-earning strata, who were attracted to the left by the joint program but whom we found it difficult to win over to our ideas because of our delay in defining the prospect of democratic and self-managing socialism.

They were prompted to do that in particular because, in face of the arduous problem which the presidential election mechanism posed for us, we twice thought we could overcome the difficulty by abandoning the idea of putting forward a Communist candidate: In 1965 in order to encourage agreement with the PS and then -- after its rejecton of our proposal for a joint candidate in 1969 -- in 1974 because there was an agreement. Thus we ourselves gave credence to the idea that our party should abandon its own role to make victory possible, that the path to change depended on its effacement in favor of a dominant PS.

The joint program undoubtedly had positive aspects. It bears witness to our constant efforts to achieve union. It popularized some great objectives of social change and led the PS to take account of them, although within the framework of its own strategy. That is now still one of the points of support for our struggles. But, given the nature of the problem, it had negative effects, as the 23d congress demonstrated. It crystallized the aspiration to change but hindered awareness of its content and its conditions. It favored progress by the left but at our expense.

The other political forces benefited greatly from that situation. The big bourgeoisie, which was aware of what was at stake, aimed principally at weakening us by every possible means while sparing the PS in order more effectively to achieve consensus on its policy. The PS, which was forced to learn from its collapse in the late sixties, finally accepted our proposal of a joint program with the avowed objective of taking millions of votes from our party in order to create a balance of forces favorable to its own plans.

In the final analysis it is all that which makes it possible to understand the complex development of our electoral influence: a considerable improvement after 1958, without however regaining the 1956 level, a continual erosion after 1973 and, in the most difficult election for us, a serious setback in 1981.

Thus, despite the aptness of our concerns and the vigor of our efforts, despite our awareness, from 1972 on, of the problems involved in the conclusion of the joint program and our attempts to solve them after 1972, the form of union in which our action was enclosed produced difficulties which could not be overcome.

From 1977 to 1981

The weakness of the people's reaction to the abandonment of the joint program by the PS and the difficulty of making many workers see its significance fully highlighted the extent of the illusions created by that form of union, and the masses' inadequate control of change.

The joint program, which was concluded for 5 years -- the length of a parliamentary term -- in 1972, had to be updated in 1977.

We approached those negotiations with the sole concern of maintaining its line and fundamental provisions without any excesses and of achieving victory for the left in the March 1978 elections. But the PS approached them in an entirely different spirit. Our election setback was not yet on the scale it wanted. The difficulties which appeared in 1977 stem from that: from the PS' desire -- expressed in particular at its Nantes congress -- to obtain, by weakening our party, a balance of forces which was much more favorable to it and gave it a free hand, either by forcing us to capitulate or by breaking with us and abandoning the joint program.

We were right not to capitulate. Allowing the joint program to be robbed of its most transforming provisions would have meant giving our own sober backing to the idea that it is possible to emerge from the crisis and resolve problems in the working people's interest without implementing essential economic and political reforms -- that is, the very illusion which must be dispelled if progress is to be made. Far from preserving the party's influence, this would have helped to call its decisive nature into question. Everything which went before shows that this would certainly have aggravated still further the fundamental difficulties we were facing and annulled the results of our initial efforts to relieve these difficulties. There was no responsible alternative to fighting to try to overcome the obstacle.

That is what we resolved to do -- and in the most difficult conditions, at a time when the impatience for change and the persistence of illusions made it possible to pass off as pernicious minor polemics the fundamental questions which we were raising about the real orientation of the PS and the essential conditions for emerging from the crisis.

The efforts we made to implement our strategy had profound effects which cannot be measured solely by electoral results. Without our fierce battle against the ideas of the inevitability of sacrifices for working people and the need for monopolist redeployment, Giscardian consensus and Social Democratic management of the crisis; without our campaign for a clear, firm union around the essential democratic transformations; without our proposals on essential issues such as social inequalities, temporary work, the role of the sciences and technologies, the need to produce French goods, the diversified development of energy sources, including nuclear power, nationalizations, regionalization and much more; without the concrete struggle we initiated to halt the policy of national decline and promote action by the people against the dramatic effects of the crisis -- who can suppose that the situation today would offer real opportunities for progress?

But when the election fell due, at a very difficult time for our party, when all the negative consequences of the preceding period were still making themselves felt, we did not succeed in getting sufficient extensive understanding from the working people. In a climate of merciless ideological warfare, some of our initiatives even provided the opportunity for the falsification of our positions and our real goals by the media. We saw this, for instance, in the struggle we had to cast light on PS policy and on the union, the need for which we never ceased to assert; over our rightful attitude on the Afghanistan question; over our efforts -- quite rightly giving priority to this matter, without ever being exclusive -- in favor of the most underprivileged working people.

This is also true of our stance on the situation of immigrant workers or on the ravages of drugs, a stance which was not always faultless, not always free of a certain tendency to want to resolve problems on behalf of the interested parties, even when we were courageously attacking questions whose urgency everyone must recognize today. But these faults and the part they played in our election results can only be understood on the basis of the major factor: the impossibility for us, in a short space of time and under pressure of events, to unfold all the novelty of the strategy of the 22d and 23d congresses, which ran counter to attitudes which had long become entrenched and were emphasized by the logic of the joint program.

It was ultimately our laggardness in elaborating this strategy which was to blame. This must be our starting point in gaining a better understanding of our serious electoral setback.

Developing in Full the Orientation of the 22d and 23d Congresses

Those are the lessons we draw from this essential period.

We do this without evasion, as is appropriate for a responsible party like ours, in the desire to analyze as lucidly as possible the heart of the matter and to find the new responses required by new problems. This is our way of remaining faithful to our party's exceptional heritage.

For without the party, without its fidelity to the revolutionary choice of the Tours congress, without what the struggles, sacrifices and quest of several generations of Communists have made of it, the democratic path to socialism would be inconceivable for our country. The historical raison d'etre of the revolutionary party of the working class, far from declining, is more urgent than ever. To those who pretend to wonder what is the purpose of the PCF, we can reply with the utmost assurance: Its purpose is to open up concrete prospects for progress toward socialism in this great capitalist country, France.

The chief lesson of the last 25 years is the absolute need for our party to give the people's hopes the prospect without which they will remain no more than dreams; that of the French brand of socialism.

The 22d and 23d congresses laid the foundations for this strategy.

The 22d congress, in abandoning, for France, the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat, released our strategic action from the concept of a unique model of socialism. Since then, the ideas accumulated in the preceding period have been able to bear fruit in full measure and the indissoluble relationship between socialism and democracy has been able to display its fertility in the soil of national realities and the opportunities offered by the development of the modern world. That was and will remain the historical significance of the 22d congress.

The 23d congress deepened and enriched these ideas. Drawing essential lessons from the collapse of the joint program, it dissociated our political practice from the form of union born from the experiences of the popular front and the liberation, which was itself tending to act as a model for us. It thus brought about an accord between our concept of socialism and our concept of the path which leads to it. The strategic innovation of the 22d congress, linking socialism and democracy intimately, led to the revolutionary idea of the democratic advance to socialism, the path of self-management.

Nothing in our critical consideration of the historical period which has elapsed and its more recent developments leads us to call into question this cohesive group of theoretical and political innovations. On the contrary, our party has suffered from its slowness in elaborating these innovations and its difficulties in implementing this.

Today, in the situation which has now arisen, it is a matter of taking the logic and the implications of these innovations to their conclusion. That is the purport of the 24th congress.

II. Socialism for France

In 1981 the majority of the French people came out in favor of change. The task now on the agenda is really to satisfy this desire -- that is, to begin to resolve the difficulties of all kinds which beset working people and the country.

The prospects for democratic, self-managing socialism opened up before our people by our 22d and 23d congresses are precisely the fundamental response to this demand. The crisis does not arise from short-term problems, external causes or political errors. It is the crisis of the capitalist system itself. So to emerge from the crisis must necessarily mean changing society in the direction of socialism. There is no other way out.

So there is nothing more important for communists than to embark on a renewed examination of these prospects so as to fully master their content, draw all the necessary consequences in their activity, clarify them and enable the working people to share them. It is a matter of our party's full capacity to assume its role in the coming period.

A. Our Choice for France

The 22d and 23d congresses made the democratic advance toward democratic socialism the aim of our current action. Today we reaffirm this historical choice.

1. Our Goal: Democratic, Self-Managing Socialism

In order to meet the needs expressed by French women and men we must move progressively toward a new type of society and life for man, a new type of development and democracy for the nation, a new role for France in the world.

A New Type of Society and Life for Man

The policy pursued for decades by big capital and still emphasized by the Giscardian powers sacrificed the country's prime asset -- its men and women, its young people -- to the imperatives of capitalist profitability. That is the source of all the suffering, all the injustices, all the confusion endured by our people.

We, for our part, say that this intolerable, disastrous orientation must be reversed. Production must be at the service of man. That is the first fundamental change to bring about.

Eliminating unemployment, changing work and moving toward a society of full employment is in every respect a central goal. This goal is realistic: Satisfying the people's needs, building up national potential and developing cooperation with other peoples all require the creation of very many additional jobs. At the same time it is important to make full use of science and technology and to make productivity develop on various bases. This presupposes a quest for the economical use of material resources. It also presupposes a considerable improvement in working people's skills, the transformation of the condition of semiskilled workers, the suppression of casual work and temporary employment agencies, the renewal of the conditions and content of labor and of initial and permanent training, a substantial reduction in the length of work time, the lowering of the age giving the right to retire, an increase in leisure time and the development of opportunities for access to knowledge and culture, for better leisure and for the forging of new social relations.

Full employment is inseparable from the growth of consumption by the people. Low wages must be increased substantially, productive work and skilled labor must be revalued, social benefits must be increased and extended, social security must be democratized and made into a modern instrument for progress and solidarity, and the public and social services must be modernized and developed. Major tasks cannot wait any longer: free health care and the modernization and humanization of hospitals; free education, open to life, the concern of everyone, renewing secularity and declaring war on school segregation and frustration; the countryside repopulated and the cities accessible to the people's masses; confortable housing within the working people's reach; the promotion of collective transport facilities; the gaining of modern rights to continuous training, information, sports, leisure and culture.

Putting an end to poverty, reducing inequalities and building a more just society is a moral demand. It is also an imperative of growth. The poverty of a substantial part of the population, by limiting the domestic market, robs economic activity of an essential stimulus, while the stratum of the privileged squanders tremendous national wealth. So it is necessary to reduce inequalities of income and fortune. It is necessary to attack profiteers, launch major reforms of fiscal justice and combat parasitical activities. It is necessary to reduce the hierarchy of wages by increasing their purchasing power from the bottom up. It is necessary to put an end to segregation in access to employment and in responsibilities in the public and private sectors.

A better life requires a freer society. That is the opposite of an amoral society. Through the crisis of traditional morals and ideas there is an increasingly profound aspiration toward disalienated relations and truer values. Attacking the crisis and its effects is the first condition for enabling this aspiration to prevail and thus itself to contribute to the renewal. It is in this spirit that we call for a struggle against the degradation of social life, demoralization, drugs and violence, for action with working people and families to force back such social scourges as alcoholism and to resolve serious questions like those of insecurity, social segregation in places of residence and respect for the rights and dignity of immigrant workers.

We want a society for your people, really guaranteeing them the right to training, qualifications and jobs and responsibilities, offering them wider, more diverse access to culture, sports and leisure activities and permitting them to find a meaning in life and take a hand in their own future. We want a society where children find wide opportunities for development. We contribute to the women's liberation movement, we fight with them to put an end to discrimination, to ensure a new place for women in work, the family and society and to attack retrograde mentalities and behaviour everywhere. We want a society where retired people, whose numbers will increase substantially, can plan a full part in social life and in the struggle, a society which ensures them the means for a happy life and satisfies their new aspirations. We call into question the dominance of financial relations, discrimination of all kinds and racism and we work to develop social relations in which new solidarities can be woven between people and between groups.

All in all, it is a question of advancing toward a new civilization where humanism ceases to be a mere word and becomes a living reality.

A New Type of Development and Democracy for the Nation

Our people have exceptional assets for advancing along this path, but they must also overcome considerable obstacles.

France has natural and human resources, economic, scientific and cultural potential and international influence such as few other countries have. But the policy of the big bourgeoisie has allowed these assets to grow old and has often soiled them. The development of science and technology provides the possibility of very great progress in productivity and unprecedented flourishing of the human being, but this requires profound economic and social transformations and a true cultural revolution. The correlation of forces in the world, which favors the forces of peace and liberation, makes it possible for France to develop in the service of its people, but big capital exercises powerful constraints, externally and internally, in opposition to this orientation.

To mobilize these assets and overcome these obstacles, certain fundamental choices impose themselves as regards means.

We regard as necessary a new type of growth for France, and therefore a modification of its economic structures and political institutions.

The full utilization of production forces and the continuous boosting of consumption and services will make a lasting recovery possible for national production. This new growth will aim to make a new conquest of the domestic market and to promote our foreign exchanges by restoring their balance and diversifying them. It will first utilize and give due value to our natural resources, our human potential, our intellectual heritage, our innovative capability. It will look after natural equilibrium. It is necessary to invest in France as a priority, changing the criteria of social profitability and effectiveness. It is necessary to develop and modernize all branches, all regions; to ensure the expansion of agriculture; to invent new activities, new products; to move toward energy independence for the country while developing all forms of energy in a balanced way; to give new impetus to the universities, to scientific research and to cultural life.

This revival of growth presupposes an effective battle against inflation. So it is essential to attack capitalist profits and waste, to establish true prices and costs and to manage public funds and credits democratically. A tax must be imposed on company capital in such a way as to favor job creation and militate against waste.

The high level of these transformations, which are needed if we are to emerge from the crisis, calls for the broadest possible involvement of working people. Thus democracy is at the heart of change. It is not only the essential end of the march to socialism, it is also a means. Its progress calls for an unprecedented fourishing of freedoms and opportunities for choice in all spheres. If the working class and all the working people are to take their full place in social and public life, it is necessary to attack the dominance of capital and eventually break it, to implement profound anticapitalist reforms and to install new economic structures.

This means, first of all, democratizing the public sector and nationalized enterprises, ensuring opportunities for the working people to participate in them at all levels and giving them a motive role as regards economic efficiency and social progress. It also means breaking the power of money by democratizing credit and reforming finance and distribution. Other nationalizations will be needed. The private sector, in particular small- and medium-sized enterprises, will nonetheless play an important part, which implies guarantees for its activity but precludes abusive privileges and monarchic leadership style. Working people must have new freedoms and rights of a self-managing nature within the enterprise, enabling them to express themselves, to organize themselves, to change the conditions and organization of labor and to take part in decisions, notably by creating workshop and service councils. The economic rights of enterprise committees as regards employment, investment and finance must be extended.

It is also necessary to democratize political life and restructure public institutions in self-management terms. This means shielding the state from the power of money, opening up access for the working people to all levels of leadership functions, instituting proportional representation for all elections, respecting and broadening parliament's prerogative and making information pluralist and honest. Working people must take part in the definition and implementation of economic and social policy within the framework of decentralized, contractual planning. The decentralization of the state is an essential reform which should make it possible to resolve problems with interested parties, in the closest possible contact with realities, needs and possible solutions. It is necessary to implement local community self-management, to renew the role of the department, to create real regional power and regional life, to abolish useless state tutelage and to put an end to authoritarianism and bureaucracy. It is necessary to recognize the right to self-determination of the peoples of the overseas departments and territories and to satisfy their urgent requirements for development and democracy.

All in all, it is a question of taking democracy further than ever before, to new forms of self-managing democracy.

A New Role for France in the World

France's foreign policy has been affected as negatively as its domestic policy by the class choices of the big bourgeoisie. Its profound modification is an essential condition of the march toward socialism, since a new type of development of the nation calls for a new orientation of its international relations. Our country cannot advance without contributing to other countries' advance.

France has a duty to ensure its own independence, sovereignty and security. This presupposes that in all circumstances our country will remain master of its own decisions, preserve its own means of action and ensure an independent national defense, based on the maintenance of the nuclear deterrent force and a democratic army of national conscription. At the same time it must seek diversified, balanced cooperation with all peoples.

France should aim to give a major boost to initiatives in favor of peace and disarmament with security for all, peaceful coexistence, noninterference in countries' internal affairs and the simultaneous dissolution of blocs. It can thus implement an active policy of nonalignment while respecting its alliances.

France has a positive role to play in Europe. It is up to France to help orient Europe more toward social progress, democracy, open doors toward the world, cooperation with developing countries and action in favor of peace. Within the framework of the Common Market it can promote cooperation in all spheres based on respect for mutual interests and the sovereignty of each party.

At the same time France must play an appropriate part in the struggle against the scourges of another age which are still the lot of more than a billion people in the world; hunger, slavery, underdevelopment, illiteracy. It must favor the development of its relations with developing countries, combat neocolonialist plundering and all forms of imperialist domination and make proposals and seize every opportunity to promote progress in the direction of a new world economic and political order. It must assert active solidarity with peoples fighting for their freedom and rights.

All in all it is a question of implementing an innovative, generous foreign policy. By changing the course of its own development France can contribute to the imposition of a new course in world evolution.

The sum of these political choices constitutes our party's general program. The plan of struggle defended by Georges Marchais in the presidential election campaign provided a precise, coherent approach. If the proposals it contains may seem too bold to many French people, they are nonetheless necessary if the country is to be led out of the crisis.

The transformations which must be implemented are in no way an abstract program. Their formulation is not rigid, it is enriched by life. They are not located on the horizon of a distant time, or even at the limits of intermediate stages. The need for them results from the current realities of the crisis. The possibility of implementing them depends on the progress of the people's movement.

At the same time there are fundamental transformations. Each of them is inevitably the stake in a class struggle where the interests of big capital confront the irreconcilable interests of the working class and all working people. That is why they constitute a call for the struggle and for union for democratic, self-managing socialism.

2. The Path of the Democratic Advance

The path leading to such a society must necessarily be democratic and self-managing itself. Our choice is clear: France's march to socialism will be, at every step, a democratic progress.

Our last two congresses specified the essential aspects of this democratic path. It is indissolubly a path of the rallying of the people and of union, a path of the struggle and the autonomous role of our party.

The Path of a Majority Rallying of the People

It is up to our people to decide on the transformations they want, on their breadth and rhythm. So no democratic advance is possible unless a majority rallying of the people is formed and develops, expressing itself in universal suffrage and ensuring that the verdict of that suffrage is respected.

This rally cannot confine itself it supporting the necessary changes. It must play an active part in them. Since it is, in effect, a question of transforming society in the direction of increasingly profound democracy, the participation of working people, taking matters in hand themselves, and the sharpening of their revolutionary conscience are essential conditions of success. This is the conclusion we have drawn from the experience of the joint program. Democratic, self-managing socialism cannot be granted or programmed from above. It requires efforts to build, in the struggle, the conditions for the march toward socialism, the only timetable being that determined by the masses' needs, their level of consciousness and the development of the correlation of forces.

Struggle in all spheres, in order to develop realities and consciousness; a union which is firm because it is built among all interested people around goals which they themselves have set; a union which is able to express itself, whem the time comes, in agreements between political formations which come out in favor of these goals: these are inseparable avenues in the democratic advance and irrevocable choices for us.

Our last congress was persistently presented as an abandonment of our policy of union. The exact opposite is true, and our participation in the new majority is a scathing rebuff for those who denied it. It is precisely in order to enable the union to surmount the obstacles on which it had foundered and to start again on clear, lasting foundations that, learning the lessons of experience, we have defined a new concept of union.

The Communist Party and the Socialist Party are two different parties. They intend to remain so.

Union with the PS as it is -- profoundly different from our party in terms of its history, social composition, ideology, organization, international ties, strategy -- therefore sets a complex problem for a revolutionary party like ours.

The 23d congress cast light on the conditions for resolving this problem: The development of a rallying of the people at a high level in the struggle, autonomous activity by each party and cooperation between them on the basis of agreements which correspond to the current state of the movement instead of anticipating it, which conceal none of the differences between the partners behind what unites them and which promote action rather than retarding it.

We are convinced that this concept and this practice of union will make it possible to push the union as far as is necessary -- to socialism, which we firmly intend to build in France in cooperation between parties which come out in support of this goal, in political pluralism.

The Path of the Struggle

Progress along this path makes a twofold demand: for our party's independent activity and for the struggle.

There can be no advance toward socialism without the Communist Party -- the revolutionary party of struggle and of government -- permanently playing its irreplaceable role. A party of the working class, it is the political organization which the working people need to defend their interests and realize their aspirations. A revolutionary party, it emphasizes in all circumstances the demands of the class struggle and its overall prospects. A party struggle, it acts in all spheres to change things and clarify ideas. A government party, it makes an origianl, responsible contribution to the development and implementation of a new policy. It is at all times necessary to strengthen its capacity for initiative, its organization and its influence.

After all, the democratic path to socialism is always a path of struggle: the mass struggle for concrete goals, promoting all possible progress, the struggle of ideas on the content of the necessary changes; the electoral struggle, giving democratic expression to the people's will.

All progress must result from a retreat imposed on capital, and any progress forms a bridgehead for the imposition of new retreats. Only a series of persistent struggles will make it possible to win increasingly profound democratic gains, to raise the level of consciousness of the rallying of the people, to overcome the contradictions and conquer the illusions inherent in the desire for change, to create the conditions for extensive, lasting rapprochement between Communists and Socialists and to win over new forces to act to transform society. This alone will make it possible to change the correlation of social and political forces in such a way as to make decisive transformations possible.

B. A Choice Based on Reality

There is nothing arbitrary or voluntarist about this choice for France. If it is well suited to the specific problems of French society, this is because its elaboration is the result of in-depth thought, illuminated by the lessons of practice, about the realities of the nation, the realities of the crisis and the realities of the modern world.

It is important to consider in full the reasons for it as well as its effects. The delay in elaborating it is not entirely in the past: In some respects it still characterizes our political practice. The effort to reveal clearly the basis of this historical choice is therefore an urgent, lasting necessity for all Communists.

1. Socialism and French Reality

It is first and foremost in the realities of the nation that our party seeks a response suited to the problems posed by its struggle for the socialist transformation of society.

For French Communists, this national aspect of their march and their struggle is of long standing. Since the thirties, it has inspired many of our party's important initiatives. This is what has made it an organic part of the French personality.

In any case, taking full account of the national traditions and conditions of each people is entirely in the spirit of scientific socialism, as opposed to any abstract view of things. But it must be recognized that for a considrable period we lost sight of this fundamental idea of Marxism, formulated by Marx and Engels: "For us, communism is neither a STATE which must be created nor an IDEAL by which reality must be ruled. What we call communism is the REAL movement which abolishes the current state." [capitalized words italicized] This living, concrete view of history was contradicted by the idea of a unique model of socialism, which prevailed for a long time.

The 22nd congress freed us from this. Each country's transition toward socialism and the socialism which it builds, though they necessarily obey general laws drawn from experience -- laws which are in any case relative in historical terms -- do not follow an all-purpose pattern, merely embellishing it with national peculiarities. They are always peculiar in their very nature.

We regard the march toward socialism and socialism itself in our country as a concrete response to the country's concrete needs, as the continuous development of the French nation along its own path, with its specific fundamental features, which cannot be reduced to those of other countries, still less to any model.

Specific French Features

The national reality of France today is that of a major, advanced capitalist country. But what we must see behind this characterization in general terms is the particular face which it overlays, shaped by a particularly rich and varied history.

France is the country where the age-old struggle for freedom has taken further than elsewhere the universal affirmation of human rights and citizens' rights, the demand for secularity, pluralism and personal independence. Through innumerable struggles for freedom of conscience and expression, which intellectuals have caused to reverberate throughout the country and the world, great popular and human causes have triumphed. Through intense class struggles, institutions of a democratic nature have taken root, as well as a real politicization of the masses, which the big bourgeoisie tries to reduce by kindling reactions tending to reject politics. The development of the workers movement increased the stake in the struggle for freedoms. The field was enriched by struggles for trade union rights, social rights, the right to vote for women and young people. Spurred on by the gains of 1936 and 1945, the movement for freedoms for associations has become widespread since 1968. Thus depite the basic limitations which it encounters under capitalism, the desire to live in freedom has exceptional breadth and diversity in France.

France is also a very complex tangle of types of property. The role of a large, diversified rural and urban petite bourgeoisie was considerable until recent decades. Many working people combine access to paid work with the maintenance of activity of the land. Ownership of personal housing is developing widely. Crafts and small enterprises occupy an extensive place,constantly undergoing renewal. The worker and peasant movement has also paved the way for the development of cooperative and mutualist forms. These complex realities influence mentalities, particularly those of the new paid workers. The defense of the interests involved cannot help but entail some opposition to class struggles aimed at reducing social inequalities -- struggles which respect these forms of property insofar as they add to individual freedom and the vitality of the economic and social fabric.

Monopoly ownership of the major means of production and exchange, while slower to develop than in other capitalist countries, has established itself powerfully. But the advances of the popular front and the liberation gave rise to an important public sector of remarkable dynamism, and this counts for much in the popularity of the watchword of nationalization.

Despite the communal prerogatives which have their roots in the distant past, France is still an exceptionally centralized, ramified state power, and this is a powerful factor for national cohesion, but also a privileged tool for all shades of reaction in a country characterized by absolutism, Bonapartism, the bourgeoisie's Versailles traditions [reference to support for Versailles Assembly opposed to Paris Commune in 1871] and, more recently, presidentialism. At the same time the republic is the fruit of great struggles in which the people's masses have participated energetically. The tradition of Jacobin origin which regards centralism as a democratic weapon against retrograde particularisms and the long history of a parliamentary system where it has been possible -- thanks to the ballot paper -- to bring about much progress from above without ever calling the capitalist system itself into question again have consolidated the habit of delegation of power. This is a considerable asset for a big bourgeoisie which has much experience in the art of maintaining its hegemony in all circumstances.

But France is also a workers movement which is marked by these realities and these struggles and which has made its own profound mark on them in turn. Anarchosyndicalism, social Christianity and above all the socialism of Guesde, Lagargue and Jaures have become components or points of reference in the people's consciousness. The influence won by the CGT has enabled the concept of class trade unionism to gain the upper hand among working people, at the cost of constantly renewed efforts. Our party, its roots among the masses for several generations, has forged a revolutionary current which plays a major -- though bitterly disputed -- role in the country's life. The result is a disposition of forces which is reflected today in a highly individual political situation.

All these features go to make up a French character which is both historically determined and constantly evolving. This is what makes France a very different case from the FRG or Britain, and even more from the United States or Japan. This is what gives the crisis in French society a dimension which is above all national.

France today is a coherent whole made up of individual assets accumulated over a long history: highly diverse industrial and agricultural resources, a productive machinery which is highly -- though unevenly -- developed, highly skilled and experienced working people, remarkable technological breakthroughs, scientific activity and artistic life of world stature, social achievements which are among the most advanced, and international influence of the highest order.

But it is also the sum of contradictions and confusions developed on the basis of a crisis which has exacerbated disparities, shaken national cohesion and launched a decline which is worrying without being irreversible: a high living standard, but huge social and regional inequalities; a strong economic and cultural potential, but with whole sections of it eroded; high productivity, but working people who are subject to downgrading and worn out by exploitation, while the effectiveness of investments is compromised by the methods and orientations of big capital; a civilization with deep roots but a social fabric which is coming apart, the Americanization of consumption and of culture; considerable international potential which is, however, curbed by European and Atlantic integration.

It is on the basis of this concrete reality that we have given our strategy its national foundations.

The French Brand of Socialism

So the prospects for socialism in France cannot be defined merely by superimposing variants on an all-purpose model. Specific solutions must be elaborated which accord with a society determined by concrete reality. That is what our 22d congress did in relation to the key questions of the advance to socialism, such as the socialization of the major means of production and exchange, the establishment of the political power of the working people and the democratic transformation of social relations.

We considered the question of ownership, defining a form of socialism which has nothing to do with "collectivism." In order to break the dominance of big capital and find a way out of the crisis, it is necessary to carry out effective, democratic nationalizations in relation to the whole of the banking and finance sector and major capitalist groups in industry, trade and the services. But this has nothing to do with the desire to hold everything in common. Alongside public ownership, social ownership -- cooperative, municipal, departmental and regional social ownership -- there will also be an organic place for private ownership in socialism in the French style: personal ownership of consumer goods and durables, of course; and also small-scale individual and family ownership -- peasant, craft, commercial and industrial, which will find in socialism the support needed to overcome its current difficulties and find new prosperity.

Equally, on the question of the state, the 22d congress marked a turning point in our thinking by rejecting for France, alongside the dictatorship of the proletariat, any idea of centralized state control. Extending Marx's thought on the Paris Commune: The great revolutionary task is "the regaining of state power by society, for which it becomes a living force instead of the force which dominates and subjugates it." It is necessary to reverse the relationship between working people and the state, which must become not only the representative power, but also the instrument of democratic life for the masses themselves, participating at all levels, finally enabling the working class to exercise a leading political role to the full and to take over responsibility at all levels. This is the aim of all the proposals on boldly democratizing institutions and advancing toward self-management.

This is also true of freedom. The 22d congress defined the socialism we want as a new era of freedoms -- of all the freedoms except that of exploiting other people's labor: fundamental individual and collective freedoms, which must be deepened, and new freedoms which must be won: freedoms within the enterprise, in the city, in the state, in all spheres of life: freedoms in information, education, creation and culture, where pluralism must be the rule.

Since that time we have constantly developed our consideration of the French character. It was from this viewpoint, for instance, that we deepened the analysis of the primarily national nature of the crisis and advanced the demand for the production of French goods and for investment in France as a priority. As supporters of a new growth we have revealed the need to restore national cohesion in our economic activities, our skills, our technological and scientific advances, our efforts in the sphere of social justice and education, our regions and our exchanges, our culture and our language -- with the aim of promoting a new logic of the flourishing of individuals within the flourishing of the nation. Advocating the struggle against all forms of oppression, we created the committee for the defense of human freedoms and rights in France and throughout the world.

It was in the same spirit that we approached the question of France's place in the international environment. We have reasserted that we intend to preserve France's independence in all circumstances and guarantee its people the freedom to choose their destiny while respecting alliances. This also determines the French path to socialism -- the only path enabling the country, while maintaining good international relations, to implement the necessary transformations intact. Concerned for France's security and its defense needs, in 1977 we defined a policy which, while drawing on the democratic tradition of an army in the service of the people and the nation, took account of the role of the French strike force. Aware of France's international responsibilities, we adopted a stance in favor of a working people's Europe and set the example of the initiative for a new international order.

The fertility of this path is as inexhaustible as the French character itself. It should permeate our attitude in all spheres and at all levels of reality. In general it is a question of implementing a constantly living political style in the content and form of our initiatives, our proposals and our interventions in the battle of ideas.

Thus socialism will develop in the French style. In return, France will develop in socialism. Only socialism, indeed, by giving our people full control of their means of working, living and deciding, will free the national character from its present fetters and distortions.

In 1936, at the Villeurbanne Congress, in the face of the rising tide of fascist perils and the abandonment of national interests by the big bourgeoisie, our party called on the working people to "reconquer France." Today we continue this path by calling on them, in face of the threat of France's decline created in new conditions by the same class interests, to revive France in socialism.

2. The Democratic Path and the Realities of the Crisis

It is also on the basis of the realities of the crisis affecting French society that we define our fundamental choices.

Our party was the first to see and to say, more than 10 years ago, that France was entering a profound, all-embracing, lasting crisis. The crisis is because the capitalist structures, the profit incentive, the type of growth which has prevailed are completely unsuited to the needs and challenges of our era -- an era marked by the upsurge in science and technology and the will for liberation on the part of men and peoples. Too much accumulation of private capital, too much exploitation of the working people, too much pressure and too many levies on other peoples caused the crisis.

Since then everything has confirmed that this analysis went to the heart of the matter and that there is no way out without calling into question the domination of capital, without profound democratic transformations in the direction of socialism.

But the fact that socialism is the objective response to the problems posed is not enough in itself to ensure that the people's movement is oriented in the direction of socialism.

The Contradictory Nature of the Crisis

For the crisis is a fundamentally contradictory reality.

It is the sign of unprecendented opportunities and the crucible for new aspirations, but at the same time it is the proliferation of confusion of all kinds, the accumulation of the worst difficulties, which absorb millions of men and women in the day-to-day effort to attend to the most urgent things, place millions more in the condition of recipients of assistance and therefore tend to narrow horizons, discourage action and cause people in general to fall back on their own resources or indulge in illusory escapism.

The crisis is hunger for change, but also fear of change: fear of losing your job, your property, your rights, your freedom; fear of economic chaos, moral disorder, political adventure; fear of war; fear that the future may be even worse than the present -- all the fears of the year 2000, which are today the most terrible destroyers of hope.

The crisis is general, but unequal. It builds up disparities everywhere at the same time as solidarities. It hides the fundamental antagonism between working people and big capital -- which remains, for many, a distant, abstract reality -- behind countless oppositions which are fallacious, but palpable and banal: between the person who signs on at the ANPE and the person who has work; between the temporary worker, the probationer, the auxiliary, and the person with a stable job and statutory guarantees; between the semiskilled worker and the technician, the engineer, the cadre; between the person with training and culture and the person who lacks these things; between the inhabitants of one region and another, the immigrant and the French person, the young person and the adult, the woman and the man.

The crisis is the acute form of the conflict between the new things which are emerging and the old things which fiercely begrudge them room.

So any unilateral, mechanistic view of the evolution of the crisis must be eliminated. Nothing would be more futile than to expect change and socialism to emerge from some liberating catastrophe, from a spontaneous, ineluctable collapse of the capitalist system.

The Political Dimension of the Crisis

It is therefore necessary to take the measure of the political dimension of the crisis. While placing socialism on the agenda, it also gives rise to ideas and attitudes which are liable to counteract or divert the will for change. This is all the truer in that the big bourgeoisie plays on these contradictions in order to exploit them to its own profit.

In response to the aggravation of the lot of the working people and the country, recent years have seen the development of discontent, an upsurge in the struggle, where the CGT and our party have played an essential role. The Giscardian powers found themselves in difficulties. Their mass base was constantly shrinking. Aware of the extent of the danger, the big bourgeoisie, without yielding an inch in its class orientation, stepped up its efforts to adapt to the situation. With every means at its disposal it launched a political and ideological counteroffensive to safeguard its power at the same time as its profits.

Its first aim was to convince people that the crisis is inevitable and that the only possible policy was therefore its own. To this end it played on another contradictory dimension of reality. The crisis is above all national, its source is in the class choices imposed by big capital in all spheres in the country. But what is true of France is also true, in different ways, of other capitalist countries. So the crisis also has international dimensions, which, in their turn, affect the development of the crisis in each country.

The authorities' propaganda, while concealing the first, fundamental aspect, strove to make the crisis look like something external and inevitable, to blame a "hard and dangerous" world, and in particular the Arab oil-producing countries. Against this background it presented the policies of austerity, redeployment and profitability as the choices of realism and courage and gave to solidarity the sense of a sharing of sacrifices internally and monopoly integration externally.

At the same time the big bourgeoisie undertook to discredit progress and eradicate revolutionary ideas. Everything possible was done to ensure that labor was in itself assimilated to exploitation, the new technologies to unemployment, scientific progress to dehumanization, public intervention to state control. Everywhere they sought to arouse, even -- above all -- among the underprivileged, a great fear of change, of change as identified with "collectivism" and "totalitarianism."

The development of the socialist countries is not exempt from difficulties and errors: Planned slander has depicted them as a 20th century hell. The constant, central aim running through all these efforts was anticommunism. Our policy was the target of relentless distortion on television and radio, in newspapers and books. Nothing was too low for our party, its activists and its leaders. It was necessary to make our people despair of the future.

The culmination of this counteroffensive was the justification of resignation and consensus. The crisis multiplies the drama of failure: in school, at the employment agency, in personal life and social relations. The dominant ideology and culture made the victims culpable, sowed the spirit of skepticism and resignation in them. Precariousness and dependence, aggravated by uncaring attitudes and repression, encouraged passivity. The age-old habit of the delegation of power was used to the utmost by authoritarianism and bureaucracy. The powers played on all the divisions, denouncing the less underprivileged as well off, attacking the most militant as dangerous supporters of a worse state of affairs, fundamentally exploiting trade union differences and the disunity of the left in order to gain acceptance for their own policy.

But nothing worked. In this war against the forces of change the right lost a major battle. But it would be naive to suppose that the left's election victory dispelled as if by magic the weight of realities and the backwardness of consciousness. Today as much as yesterday, though in different conditions, the aspirations for more justice, freedom, responsibility and dignity, the will to work, live and decide in a different way, in a word all that promotes the struggle, union and change and can develop the idea that the way out lies in socialism -- all this must forge a difficult path for itself through the contradictory realities of the crisis and an intensive political and ideological battle.

This is the deep origin of the chief obstacle which must necessarily be conquered if we are to advance: The considerable gap between the objective demands of the transformation of society and the political consciousness of the people's forces as it stands, between the level of the solutions required by the search for a way out of the crisis and the level of the goals around which it is possible, at present, to rally the large forces needed to advance.

That is the major problem which we must work to resolve.

A Self-Managing Path

In these conditions it is an illusion to think that we can confine ourselves to carrying out propaganda in favor of an all-embracing program -- however good -- and thereby accumulate the forces to impose it when the time comes. That would be a perpetuation, in a different way, of the fundamentally utopian idea of the "great upheaval."

Nor will it be possible to step over the difficulty, leaving it entirely up to the action of the government -- even a leftwing government with communist participation. The great questions raised at the top are essentially the condensed form of those raised at the bottom. They will not be resolved at the top unless progress is made at the bottom.

So we cannot do without a patient, keen struggle to confront the workers themselves directly with the great problems, on the basis of their day-to-day experience and on the concrete ground where the crisis does its evil deeds in all aspects of their life. The obstacles in the path of self-managing socialism will only be overcome by self-management itself, by the involvement of the working people, themselves taking charge of the transformation of reality.

Only the struggle to change what is going badly will show that things can go better and demonstrate how they can go better. Only the gaining of new positions, as we said at the 23d congress, will create firm bridgeheads and develop new correlations of forces for more ambitious advances and increase awareness of the real causes of the crisis and the real ways of escaping it, thereby reducing, little by little, the gulf between the possible and the necessary.

This requires us to cast more light on the necessary prospects and at the same time to advance at the pace of the possible, to bring to the fore those goals which accord with the needs of the working people and the country, goals which are both transforming -- that is to say, which break with the logic of capital in crisis -- and realistic -- that is to say, within the range of the struggle; at the same time we must cast light on the political ins and outs of every aspect of the struggle.

That is the self-managing democratic path which we choose. It is a process which brings into the present the movement of an entire historical period. This path alone enables us to move, not toward coping with the crisis, but toward transforming French society in the direction of socialism.

3. The French Path to Socialism and International Realities

It is ultimately in the context of a world in profound transformation, in the light of increasingly diverse experience in the socialist countries and in the spirit of a new internationalism, that we make our strategic choices.

A New International Correlation of Forces

In a few decades the world has changed more than it changed in a century before. The scale of the problems, but also of the possibilities, arising from the contradictory movement of societies is that of a real mutation of history. Our own advance must be related to this if we are to have a sense of perspective.

This results, first and foremost, from the strengthening and the conjunction of the chief liberating forces in operation at the four corners of the earth.

Socialism has become a world reality being built by 1.5 billion men and women on all continents. This building does not take place without problems and errors, but the influence exerted by the socialist countries is already decisive and is growing as the world evolves. This is true from the economic viewpoint: Their share of world production, in particular industrial production, is increasing and their role is extending in the development of new cooperation relations. It is true from the political viewpoint: Their initiatives in international bodies, their proposals and their acts in favor of detente and disarmament carry great weight in maintaining coexistence and peace. It is, above all, this influence, in conjunction with their military efforts to counterbalance imperialism's insane arms race, which has enabled us to experience 36 years without a world war. For hundreds of millions of men and women who are still subject to imperialist domination, the socialist countries are a prop in their struggle in favor of national liberation, economic independence and social emancipation. Thus socialism's contribution to mankind's progress is indisputable.

The capitalist world is suffering a perceptible acceleration of the crisis. Increasing unemployment, inflation, industrial collapses and monetary disorders are profoundly affecting society's life. The policies of reactionary or social democratic management of the crisis, though they may have retarded the people's movement, are now experiencing increasing difficulties. Major social and political struggles are developing, particularly in Europe. Aspirations to national dignity are being asserted forcefully in Northern Ireland. The will for change which made the leftwing victory possible in France is energetically expressed in other countries. In the United States Reagan's austerity policy is meeting with serious opposition. From London to Paris, from Rome to Copenhagen, from Bonn to Tokyo, the dominant feature of the people's movement is undoubtedly the protest against the escalation of the arms race and the strong upsurge in demands for peace.

Since 1945, 90 countries have liberated themselves from colonialism and gained the means of development. This liberation movement is continuing today. Zimbabwe has victoriously shaken off the racist yoke. On the very doorstep of the United States, the people of Nicaragua have swept aside Somoza's dictatorship, while the struggle of peoples like the people of El Salvador is increasing. Imperialism is suffering setbacks on all continents. In Afghanistan, its attempt to eliminate the progressive regime and destabilize the entire region has been checked. Its support for the former butchers of the Khmer people is not stopping Kampuchea from overcoming hunger and embarking on the path of reconstruction. Despite its pressures, the Palestinian, Saharan, Namibian and other peoples are progressing in the courageous struggle for recognition of their national rights. There is a growing demand for a new world economic and political order, expressed particularly by the movement of nonaligned countries, whose role and authority are asserting themselves.

Supported by these great revolutionary and progressive currents, huge liberation movements are developing in all countries: the struggle for human rights and freedoms, to which we make our own contribution; the struggle against all kinds of racism and segregation; young people's struggle to take their place in society and build their future; women's struggle for complete liberation, which asserts itself as one of the chief factors in changing social relations and attitudes.

The simultaneous and indeed convergent action of these highly diverse currents has altered the correlation of forces to the point where imperialism can no longer have its own way. Mankind has the opporutnity to prevent the unleashing of a third world war and to act with success to resolve local wars and tensions.

The second fact which is shaking the modern world is the tremendous accumulation of knowledge, the unprecedented upsurge in science and technology, which are revolutionizing material production, calling into question the old social structures and giving people completely unprecedented opportunities for controlling their relations with nature and among themselves.

This makes it all the more intolerable that this 20th century, now nearing its end, is still, for whole peoples, a century where people die of starvation, where people have no remedy for illness or ignorance, where the applications of science are turned to murderous ends, where fantastic social and national inequalities are being exacerbated.

The universal hunger for liberation and the level reached by productive forces and knowledge call for a new civilization. To pass from the old world, shaped by man's exploitation of man, to a world of justice, freedom, dignity and solidarity -- that is the question. It is, in the last analysis, the historically specific question of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

These transformations are, at a worldwide level and in each country, the stake in a terrible struggle. The forces of the past have everything to fear from this world in motion, since they must confront its problems in the context of the crisis of their system. So they try with all their might to block change, to preserve and even reconquer their positions. This is the direction of the counteroffensive which imperialism launched some years ago in adapting to the new conditions of the class struggle of an international scale.

This counteroffensive has come up against major obstacles and has created new contradictions. The attempt to revive European and Atlantic integration continues. Under U.S. pressure, attempts to concert their efforts are multiplying among the imperialist countries. But rival interests persist and are even becoming exacerbated, for instance in the monetary sphere. The multinationals try to impose the burden of the crisis increasingly on the people, but they are meeting with growing resistance and struggle.

Imperialism has not succeeded in deflecting the fundamentally favorable trend in the evolution of the correlation of forces on a worldwide scale. Recently it has sought to call the equilibrium of military forces into question again and to gain supremacy in this sphere. The United States has considerably increased its war budget. It is trying to strengthen its network of military bases abroad, which has been called into question in several countries. It strives to exacerbate tensions rather than responding to proposals for negotiated solutions. "Limited nuclear war" is becoming a doctrine, with the open intention of concentrating a possible conflict on the European Continent. The NATO decision to install new American missiles in Europe and the decision to produce the neutron bomb are part of the same strategy. But this adventurist policy must take account of the weight of realities and world opinion.

Imperialism's aggressiveness is not a sign of strength, but of its crisis. It betrays imperialism's difficulties in the face of a world which is gradually escaping its domination. This does not lessen the danger of the revival of the arms race and the escalation toward means of mass destruction, which are arousing protests and making action for peace and disarmament more necessary.

We draw a twofold lesson from this evolution.

The changes which have taken place in the world open up new opportunities for the peoples in struggle, not only for preventing war but also for advancing toward socialism according to the particular path which suits them. Our strategy sees this as one of its chief concrete foundations. But conversely, in order to turn these opportunities into reality, it is necessary to step up the class struggle against imperialist intrigues and for the defense and consolidation of peace, peaceful coexistence and solidarity with people fighting for progress and democracy.

This is particularly true of the struggle for peace, which the PCF, true to its long traditions in this sphere and aware of imperialism's current efforts in search of military supremacy, regards as a major axis in its struggle.

Today peace and peaceful coexistence rest largely on the global military equilibirum which has grown up. Commonsense requires us to act to impose a balanced, progressive reduction of all types of arms. It is necessary to negotiate without preliminaries. This is proposed by the socialist countries -- in particular the USSR, at the 26th CPSU Congress -- and by the neutral countries and the Nonaligned Movement, as well as by the most varied political, social, religious and intellectual circles in the world. In Europe, the peace movement contributed considerably to the opening of the Geneva talks. It is a question of securing the limitation and reduction of all medium-range weapons, American and Soviet.

But peace cannot be based only on equilibrium of weapons. It is not only the affair of states, it demands active involvement by the people. In Europe a people's peace movement of unusual breadth is developing in diverse forms against the installation of new nuclear missiles or the manufacture of the neutron bomb, against the presence of new creation of military bases, for the creation of regional nuclear-free zones. The PCF intends to contribute actively to these struggles, through its support for the struggles of the peace movement as well as through its own activity, by itself adopting or seeking in conjunction with others -- communist parties and various progressive and peace-loving forces, whether socialist or Christian -- initiatives capable of responding to the demands of the situation and promoting joint action for peace and disarmament.

The need to step up efforts also applies to international solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces. This is an irreplaceable component of the class struggle on a worldwide scale. Every step forward for a just cause, every success for a people contributes to the favorable evolution of the correlation of forces, limits imperialism's sphere of action and, by weakening it, opens up opportunities for other peoples. It is in this spirit that French Communists display their solidarity in concrete form with all those acting in the world for social emancipation, progress and socialism, human rights and freedoms, sovereignty and national independence, a new international order, peace and disarmament.

Our own struggle for socialism in France, while benefiting from the positive changes which have taken place in the world, has international relevance. This is the greatest contribution we can make to the peoples' joint struggle.

Socialism Now

The experience of revolutionary forces in the world and the diversity of the processes of socialist building are equally a source of enrichment for our thought and for our struggle.

In the face of frenzied attempts to discredit existing socialism, the 23d congress formulated an overall assessment of what it has given to each of the peoples concerned and to mankind as a whole. The years which have since elapsed lead us to reaffirm this assessment.

For our part, we strive to assess the development and the contradictions of the socialist countries as they really are, without blinders or prejudices. We intend to continue to follow this path and to do more to make its results known to the working people. This effort to be objective leads those who agree with it to reject the caricature which represents the socialist countries as a uniform bloc of societies fixed in totalitarianism. In fact, despite the legacy of feudalism, capitalism and colonialism which these countries had to overcome to begin with, despite the obstacles of all kinds and the terrible wars which imperialism imposed on them, despite the serious consequences of the concepts and practices of Stalinism, alien to the very name of socialism, these countries have, in the course of a history which is as yet brief, undergone development of revolutionary breadth and novelty in all spheres.

Apart from the fact that their upsurge has created an international correlation of forces which is conducive to peace and progress, they have put an end to the exploitation of man by man, hunger, illiteracy and -- in nearly all cases -- unemployment. They have achieved results which are usually unknown to French public opinion. What do people in our country know, for instance, of their industrial and agricultural successes, their technological and scientific progress, their impressive social and cultural achievements, the original forms of mass participation which have developed and grown strong there in a wide range of different conditions?

This tendency toward progress -- and more rapid progress than in the capitalist world -- is confirmed today. Studies carried out by the World Bank show, in the socialist countries taken together, an average annual growth rate in GDP of 5.6 percent in the period 1970-1978, which is superior to that of the preceding decade, while, conversely, that of the capitalist countries fell to 3.2 percent in the same period. While most capitalist countries are now experiencing zero growth and sometimes negative growth, and while their prospects for the coming years are uncertain, growth is continuing in most of the socialist countries, albeit at a more moderate pace.

Western experts predict that their growth will remain superior to that of capitalist countries in the years 1985-1990. This highly significant prospect is one of the chief sources of imperialism's uneasiness and aggressiveness with respect to the socialist countries.

Naturally, such an evolution cannot be without problems. The problems include, first, those which are due to their international environment: the effects of the crisis of the capitalist world, such as the deterioration in exchange rates and the repercussions of monetary disorders; the constraints of the arms race imposed by imperialism. Then there is the burden of the multifaceted aid which they grant to peoples struggling for independence and development.

Then there are also, and above all -- particularly for the European socialist countries -- the contradictions and difficulties which result from their progress itself. In moving from extensive to intensive development, they must do still more to combine the economic efficiency demanded and made possible by the scientific and technological revolution, the social progress required by their population's new, diverse needs and the exercise of democracy required, in all spheres, by the solution of the problems posed. Experience shows that democracy is the key issue in their development. This does not only concern administrative measures which this or that country may substitute for the necessary political and ideological struggle -- measures on which we express our disagreement -- but, more fundamentally, concerns all that runs counter to the increasing desire for the more profound democratization of all public life, for the decentralization of responsibilities and for the liberation of initiative at all levels of society. This confirms the assessment of our 23d congress on the universal democratic necessity inherent in socialism. Only an effort to answer all these questions together will enable these countries to pursue their development further.

The elaboration of such an answer is the current concern of most of the socialist countries, which are implementing original experiments and ideas in undertaking -- in some cases, with promising success -- major reforms adapted to the realities and demands of their specific situation. The development of decentralizing measures and initiatives to increase the working people's responsibility in the USSR, experiments with autonomy for enterprises and certain forms of self-management in Hungary or Bulgaria, the struggle against bureaucracy in Vietnam, the establishment of new people's authorities in Cuba: the fact that our media remain silent on these initiatives, examples of which could be multiplied, does not prevent them from existing and developing.

Without doubt, this evolution is itself subject to fumblings and errors. Delay in embarking on it causes the emergence of new problems, which could become critical. This is demonstrated by the current crisis in Poland. We have followed with interest the efforts made since August 1980 to resolve fundamental questions concerning economic life and social and political democracy. It is regrettable in every respect that errors of the past, difficulties and excessive promises have brought the country to the brink of chaos and the proclamation of the state of emergency. Our attitude toward this situation was dictated by a sense of responsibility as regards the Polish people as well as the interests of peace, detente, cooperation and socialism. We hope that the Polish nation will find the necessary resources within itself to overcome the crisis and find the anwers to the questions raised which socialism makes possible.

Like all living realities, socialism is constantly diversifying. Every decade new peoples choose to orient themselves along this path, in Asia, Central America and Africa. From Belgrade to Hanoi, from Havana to Luanda, socialism is the work of peoples with very different histories, highly individual traditions and the most varied attitudes. Far from regarding this as a cause for concern or a handicap, we see this evolution as natural and fruitful.

This growing differentiation confirms us in our choice of advancing toward socialism by individual paths, without in any way weakening our solidarity with parties and peoples who are building socialism in their own way and without claiming to make our own conception a model for others.

A New Internationalism

In this spirit, we rejoice in the new relations which exist between communist parties today. For a long time we have come out in favor of the implementation of relations based on independence, strict equality of rights and noninterference, the search for flexible, effective forms of joint action toward common goals and recognition of the right to different viewpoints and possible divergence on a particular question. This concept permeates all our practice. This was shown, in particular, in early 1980 by the major meeting between our party and that of the Soviet Union -- a meeting which defined the nature of our relations and our joint action on a basis taking account of our respective stances. This is also indicated by the number, range, form and content of the initiatives we have taken in common with other communist parties and progressive movements in recent years.

We wish to develop our relations with all communist parties, including those of China and Albania, which have broken with us. China's positions on international issues, which are in complete opposition to ours, above all on European questions, do not, in our view, constitute an obstacle to the resumption of relations between our two parties on a clear basis.

We devote increasing attention to the development of our solidarity and links of cooperation with liberation movements and all progressive forces fighting in very varied situation and forms. The PCF is resolved to continue its efforts in favor of a new internationalism in accordance with everything that is advancing in the world.

At the same time we are greatly interested in the fact that communist parties in a number of capitalist countries -- including ours -- have placed the development of democracy at the center of the paths to socialism which has been called Eurocommunism -- a term which is disputable, because it is too narrow. We note that this same democratic demand is now encountered outside our own continent and in parties or liberation movements which are operating in extremely diverse contexts. We rejoice in this.

Finally, our party is prepared to give concrete form to all opportunities for joint actions with socialist and social democratic parties, in particular in Europe and, more widely, throughout the world, toward goals which meet the interests of the peoples concerned, particularly peace and disarmament. It intends to pursue its efforts in favor of positive cooperation with forces representing the religious world.

A democratic advance toward a democratic socialism specifically adapted to French realities, the realities of the modern world: that is the great prospect to the fundamental problems which are posed in the present situation.

C. The Democratic Advance Today

The defeat of Giscard d'Estaing and the social and political forces which he represented has brought the question of change -- of its content, its extent and the means of achieving it -- to the fore today. This question, which has dominated debates within the left in recent years, is not settled in advance.

A New Situation

After last summer's political victory, millions of working people expect an alleviation of their fate and the commencement of efforts to resolve the most serious problems and to lead the country out of the difficulties which beset it. In the context of a crisis which is continuing to make its effects felt severely, this is not possible without embarking on the path of transformations which all call into question the domination of big capital.

That is why every step forward in this direction is the stake in a real class confrontation.

The initial social and democratic measures, the struggle which has been launched against unemployment and for training and reforms such as nationalizations or decentralization indicate that the action of the government and the majority, in which we are participating, is oriented in the right direction. True, the measures adopted do not all correspond to what we consider desirable. Major questions still remain, including those of unemployment, inflation and purchasing power and working people's rights. We intend to utilize all the new means now available to contribute to resolving them, convinced that progress can be made to the extent that the people affected themselves take part.

In the face of government initiatives the big bourgeoisie and the forces of the right are mobilizing and organizing themselves to hinder all progress. They are stepping up economic, financial, political and ideological pressure in an attempt to check the implementaiton of positive measures and wreck the new policy or deflect it in a direction which would suit them. Within the left, forces which contributed to the electoral success of 10 May want to avoid confrontation with capital for fear of seeing the working class playing a major role in that confrontation, and they preach class collaboration and seek to limit the people's participation, confine struggles within certain channels and weaken our party.

It must be noted that the major news media, in particular television and radio, are waging a war against change. The manipulation of information, deliberate silences and obsessive campaigns are still their day-to-day practice. Anticommunism is their chief weapon in opposing the transformations the country wants. The right to information -- an essential element in a new citizenship -- has still to be won. We call on all who are enraged by this challenge to democracy to say what they think of television and radio and to act in such a way as to make them respect pluralism and honesty and become -- more than they are today -- an instrument of culture, creation, emancipation and freedom. In this sphere as in others, every step forward always presupposes action by the people.

The working people expect a great deal of the new majority and the government, which are thus faced with the task of not disappointing their hopes. By making its ideas heard and through its action, our party can contribute to significant progress in this respect. This can already be seen on a number of issues on which it has waged major struggles together with the working people in recent years. So it is by no means inevitable that the present situation will make the country embark on a social democratic experiment. It is possible to implement another policy besides that of managing the crisis to the profit of big capital.

Our Party's Attitude

On the basis of this analysis we took account of the results of the universal suffrage and the choices which they indicated as regards the transformations of society and the pace of these transformations, and we decided to do everything to promote success.

In this spirit our party held discussions with the PS in order to determine whether sufficient convergences existed to make joint governmental action possible. Believing this to be the case, it concluded a positive political agreement with the PS and decided to take part in the government on this basis. This decision, which responds to the profound wishes of millions of French women and men, is fully in accordance with the political path defined by our 23d congress, whose resolution noted: "We are and always will be prepared to assume all our responsibility in the service of the working people and the people at all levels, including in government. We are all the more willing to participate in managing France's affairs in that otherwise the working people will not obtain the changes they need."

And this is an event whose significance has not yet been fully assessed. For the first time in 34 years, communists are taking part in the government of a major country in the capitalist world. The working people can henceforth assess the additional asset which this represents for their struggles. They know that our party will do everything in its power to respond to their hopes.

Moving Forward

In thus respecting the choice expressed by universal suffrage, we do not, of course, renounce our own ideas and our proposals. While taking an honorable place in the new majority, we develop our own action there and express our own specific features.

This is true in government, in an unfailing solidarity to keep the commitments made jointly with the PS. It is true in the National Assembly and the Senate and in local and regional communities, where our elected representatives incorporate in the action of the new majority their own initiatives based on commitments made to their voters. And it is also true in the country, in enterprises and localities, where, as a revolutionary party, we play our unique, independent role. In all spheres and in each individual case we strive to help those involved to utilize, in suitable forms, every new opportunity for resolving problems. In a frank spirit and in concrete terms we seek to clarify the situation and prospects, to rally people and to persuade them to act. Explaining, proposing, gaining, building -- that is our rule of action.

This multifaceted contribution by communists to the implementation of a new policy is absolutely irreplaceable. The class struggle did not end 10 May. On the contrary, the profound reforms which must now be implemented increase the stake and step up the bitterness of that struggle. Working people know from long experience that in the daily struggle against capital the Communist Party is the party which they always find on their side. Today they are checking to see whether the party can take its responsibilities in the country's leadership in the same spirit. Life is showing them and will show them that they need a big Communist Party.

So an upsurge in its influence is clearly in the interest of the people's movement. To those who habitually vote for it but who felt that a different vote was more useful in the peculiar circumstances of the last elections, our party said at once that it still regards them as communist voters. Today they have every reason to give thought to this. Working women and men, aware that our election results do not give us all the means of action that we desire, aware too that our participation is necessary if the change is to succeed, will gain new assets by giving their support to the Communist Party. We have confidence in the future. Nothing is ever won or lost in advance. In order to appreciate the current situation it is important to see clearly that, for the first time since the 22d and 23d congresses, we have favorable conditions for implementing our strategy successfully.

The future will depend largely on our ability to develop this stragegy to the full in the prospects which are now open.

III. A New Political Practice

Our strategy poses the problem of our political activity in new terms. This novelty is increasingly highlighted today. A party of the class struggle, our party is also, from now on, a member of the majority in power and a government party. This is a totally unprecedented situation for the vast majority of its members. So every communist and every party organization must be up to the level demanded by this situation.

True, we have at our disposal the ideas put forward by our last two congresses and the experience accumulated in implementing them. But the conclusion to be drawn from the period which has elapsed is that we have not yet made sufficient progress along this path. The current situation commands us to go more quickly and further.

1. A New Style of Mass Activity

So what does it mean, in today's conditions, to implement a new political practice?

Developing Realities and Consciousness

First of all, it means the improved translation into life of our strategy of democratic advance to change realities and consciousness. That is the central issue. It is essential to see clearly how it is posed from now on.

In today's situation all the major problems of French society in crisis are in the forefront of life today: the problems of unemployment and jobs, inflation and the cost of living, nationalizations and the extension of working people's rights, school and training, fiscal reform, decentralization, the pluralism and honesty of information, France's initiatives in favor of peace and disarmament, and many more. They are in the forefront not only in governmental or parliamentary deliberations, but everywhere in the country, in the people's everyday preoccupations. And this is occurring in a context where despite the obstacles, it is possible to make progress.

It is not only possible, it is necessary. If we did not resolve these major problems, progressively but resolutely, in the interests of the working people and the nation, there could be no way out of the crisis, no profound and lasting change. To fail to advance in this direction would be to meet with the failure which the big bourgeoisie is openly anticipating and preparing for.

Nothing is more important than to make this possibility and this necessity clear to the working people and all forces of the people. They are still far from being obvious to everyone, and many ambiguities surround the word "change", the content which it conceals and the means it demands. So how can we bring about progress simultaneously in the solution of major problems and in the working people's consciousness? That is the point in the implementation of our strategy in a new style of mass activity.

The first requirement, which determines all the others, is to develop this activity on the ground and in life, at the place and time where these fundamental problems face people, in terms of their concrete difficulties, claims and struggles. It is to be present, active, inventive in discussing with them the means of resolving these problems, defining with them the goals which lead to progress and which can be attained, conducting action with them in forms which make it possible to achieve results. To begin to change things today, that is the great watchword.

It is a question of being in on all the working people's struggles to gain all possible advantages, rights, freedoms and positions. And in this struggle it is a question of highlighting the successes achieved without ceasing to note their limits, increasing understanding of the causes and the profound solutions of the crisis and of the class stakes in the battle to emerge from it, in order to ensure that the will to bring about the more profound transformations which will launch the country firmly on the path of renewal, can progress.

It is in this very process of action to advance things that we must advance our ideas in the working people's consciousness. That is the way to be understood better in developing our original proposals. That is the way to be incisive in the debates aroused day after day by great questions such as those of the working class' role in the nation, the contribution of science to progress, the conditions for new growth or self-management, the new world order. That is the way to make people understand that the socialism we are proposing is not a dream, but is precisely designed to meet the working people's needs, the demands of the situation and the opportunities of our country and our time. To sum up, it is a question of making clear the innovative solutions we propose, without claiming to have resolved all the problems in advance. We will thus make clear all the prospects for the advance step by step.

That is what we must do, with all our might, all our capacity for initiative and all our tenacity. That is true at all levels -- at the level of the government and the assemblies, but also -- above all -- in the country, in enterprises, in the people's housing districts, wherever all the problems of the crisis are present and the main battles are played out. We must, in doing this, make use of all the possibilities which arise today: The opportunities offered, for instance, by the new rights which must be ensured for working people in nationalized companies; the opportunities -- which must be better appreciated and which the working people must be made to appreciate better -- which enable them to deepen their political involvement in the sphere of enterprise management; the opportunities which should be opened up by the new powers of elected assemblies in regions, departments and communes.

Whether in a majority or a minority, our elected representatives have an unprecedented role to play there as a force for proposals, attentive to the quality of their relations with the population and the implementation of self-management. It is through this mass activity on the part of all communists that, in conjunction with the development of the working people's struggles, we want to push our people's democratic gains -- at the pace they themselves decide -- as far as socialism.

Taking Account of Everyone's Interests and Aspirations

Developing our political activity in this way implies taking account of the interests and aspirations of all components of the working class, from the most exploited strata to technicians, and of all categories of manual and intellectual workers.

In practice the rightful concern to respond more fully to the needs of those working men and women who suffer the greatest difficulties has sometimes resulted in less attention being paid to the needs of others, as if priority meant exclusivity. We must take care to confront simultaneously the problems of all working people in all their varied categories and situations, while making ourselves more fully understood on the need to recognize the place and role of the working class in national life.

Expressing and defending the working class' interests is our first preoccupation.

Whatever the theorists of its decline may say, the historical role of the working class is continually strengthening. This is the result not of dogma, but of facts. The working class, viewed in its full extent, represents nearly half the active population. It is the living force in the production process. The first, chief victim of the crisis, it has the greatest interest in change. Excluded from responsibilities and power by capital, it has acquired experience of struggle and organization which give it an irreplaceable political capability for the nation. Its action is decisive in advancing the class struggle. Its claims and aspirations are at the core of all French society's major problems. Their satisfaction accords not only with its own interests, but with those of all other categories of working people and those of the nation itself.

The development of productive forces again extended its historical role. Scientific and technical progress, by powerfully emphasizing the social nature of production, make production rely increasingly on a real "collective worker" combining all production functions. The quality of the work force has improved, whether it is a question of the level of workers' education or of the fact that most technicians -- like employees or certain engineers in production -- are today an integral part of the working class, which underlines the increasing share of intellectual work in production. Thus its ability to take charge of production capacities, which have been misused by big capital, and to master all aspects of the process of revolutionary transformation of society has grown.

The working class' role is strengthened all the more because the essential framework of its activity -- the enterprise -- now occupies a central place in the country's life. It is there that the great technological and social changes characteristic of our era are manifested, that the depth of the crisis is expressed most severely, in its effects as well as its causes. It is there that the working class -- from semiskilled workers to technicians -- and employees, engineers and cadres meet and new prospects are opening up of collectives of working people based on free, responsible cooperation between varied abilities being exercised in complementary functions. It is there that we find the mass of immigrant workers, whose rights and dignity we defend in all circumstances. The enterprise is the prime site of the class struggle. That is why all political forces attach such importance to it today. That is why the bosses are making unprecedented ideological and political efforts there. Conducting a battle at the enterprise and winning it must be the first goal for all the party.

Since the 23d congress a weakening of our work at enterprises has been noted, as indicated by the loss of several hundred cells. True, this is partly due to the major movement of close enterprises which has characterized the recent period, but it is also -- above all -- due to the inadequacy of our activity in this sphere, from the Central Committee to federal committees. All the consequences must be drawn from this without delay. It is here, first and foremost, that it is important to implement a new political practice: To change the dimension and quality of our political activity and our initiatives in the struggle, to enrich our knowledge of current realities in the enterprise and to take account as closely as possible of the transformations taking place among wage earners, and in the working class itself, whose unity requires unceasing efforts. This requires that at all party levels -- Central Committee, federal committee, section committee -- we deploy our leading forces on the basis of these goals, in order to stimulate concrete activity by communists and to strengthen the party in all enterprises, particularly in big ones. The party as a whole must be convinced that the upsurge of its influence and the democratic advance toward socialism are interdependent.

At the same time we must develop constant activity in response to the legitimate needs and aspirations of all categories of working people. Employees, though lacking the cohesion and experience of the working class, have increased considerably in number, and are confronting working and living conditions which make their interests converge increasingly with those of the working class. There are new grounds here for sustained work by communists among them, with a view to ensuring the in public office, in banks and insurance companies, in big stores and in all enterprises, employees take their place with other working people in the struggle.

The number and role of engineers and cadres have also increased with the upsurge of science and technology. Increasingly closely involved, and in diverse forms, they, like workers, are facing business strategies dictated by the law of profit and monopoly redeployment. We call on them to disassociate themselves from the bosses' authoritarianism and ideological pressures and to act to gain recognition for the irreplaceable nature of their activity and their knowledge, and this does not run counter to the effort to give the working class its rightful place in the enterprise and in the nation.

Alongside them, intellecturals today number 4.5 million women and men carrying out their activity in various spheres of production, in research, education, literary and artistic life, information, health care, social life, urban planning, justice and major public bodies. As the Bobigny National Council stressed in February 1980, their social status has changed profoundly. For the most part, with each sector's specific features, they are today, properly speaking, intellectual workers, affected by the crisis in differing degrees. Their mass participation in the struggle to change society has become a historical possibility. But for many reasons, the contradiction between the aspiration for change and the fears which it inspires is often expressed in a particularly complex fashion in them. Winning the great majority of them over to the democratic and revolutionary struggle means combining a persistent effort to illuminate the class nature of the problems they encounter with a struggle, with them, for the rebirth of French culture.

The peasant masses have suffered severely from the effects of a policy which strikes at agriculture, restricts public consumption, makes their incomes fall and leads to the elimination of many family farms. Their opposition to this policy, their adherence to national independence and the developments of the cooperation whose gains we defend create firm foundations for joint action by them with the working class. We will win them over in greater numbers by fighting with them for their rightful claims, defending the interests of French agriculture in a common market whose expansion we fight and by further publicizing our concept of modern agriculture based on the family farm within the prospects of the French brand of socialism. The distribution of la terre is a precious asset in all these battles.

Craftsmen fall victim on a large scale to capitalist concentration. It is by joining the working class' struggle that they will be able to achieve their claims for social and fiscal justice and the modernization of their useful independent economic activity. Like that of craftsmen, the activity of small traders is useful for the present and the future.

Small- and medium-sized enterprises in trade and industry are also victims of the crisis. In all circumstances we defend the interests of working people, who are often subjected in these enterprises to forms of exploitation common in another age. At the same time we must show that these enterprises have no way out of their present difficulties and no firm prospects for the future except in the advance toward socialism.

To take better account of everyone's interests and aspirations is also to pursue and develop the work which has been commenced with women and young people. The massive entry by women into their struggle is one of the major changes of our time. We are the party of their liberation, which will mark a new advance of civilization, enriching for men as well as women. This forward movement is not, of course, without contradictions. Women -- workers, employees, intellectuals, agriculturalists, or without professional activity -- do not form a homogeneous category and perceive the means to their liberation in very different ways. It is an essential aspect of our activity to proceed on the basis of their particular claims and their aspirations to equality, in order to win them over for the struggle for new rights, democratic progress and socialism and to enrich that struggle with their unique contribution.

Young people played a prominent role in the victory of the left. They aspire to liberation from the injustices and social selectivity which deprive them of real training, condemn them to unemployment and casual labor, suppress their aspirations and deny them responsibilities. But things will not change unless young people themselves make them change. The democratic advance toward socialism and the struggle for peace and a new world order need them in the millions. Young people today, discovering the world through crisis, have great potential for the struggle, but are at the same time susceptible -- sometimes in an alarming degree -- to the degradation of social life. Helping them to find the path of action is possibile only if, while giving constant, increased support to the communist youth movement -- an essential base for communist activity among them -- all party organizations regularly talk to young people and students frankly and responsibly, approach their problems in concrete terms, take initiatives with them and familiarize them with our proposals. Much remains to be done to ensure that -- as the Central Committee recommended in 1979 -- every young person hears our call to struggle, from this moment on, to defend his life and build his future.

All these efforts are essential for the development of the majority rallying of our people, which is a central goal of our strategy. But matters must be looked in the face: The extreme diversity of specific situations, the particular effects of the crisis and ways of living, thinking and reacting in the cirsis make this task very complex. It is no more a matter of a random rallying of malcontents than of asking each category to lose its identity in the union. Without blurring anything that differentiates and at times opposes different categories, it is necessary, through struggle and the ideological battle, to promote the development of awareness of the fundamental convergence of interests.

Acting in the Broadest Possible Union

The same will to rally our people motivates our call for joint action by all who, beyond differences of philosophy, belief or choice, want to take part in changing society. This appeal is addressed to believers who are sensitive to all that injures man in the world and in France but also to the hopes indicated by the people's struggles and who want to give active social expression to their faith. How could our struggle for justice and solidarity, democracy and self-management, peace and a new world order, the development of individuals and respect for their dignity fail to meet their aspirations? We always attach particular importance to the development of dialogue and joint action between Christians and communists. Without losing sight of the obstacles which the church heirarchies place in the path of such a rapprochement, but being aware of all the movements developing within the churches, we, for our part, are resolved to give a new dimension to our relations with Christian working people and with all believers and to make an effort to overcome the narrow attitudes which can still overshadow them.

This appeal is also addressed to all who react as patriots to whatever diminishes France, alienates its independence and tarnishes its image in the world. Throughout their history communists, as they know, have always placed the development of the nation and its independence and security at the center of their concerns. With the left's arrival in power, guaranteeing Frances' existence as a major sovereign nation and ensuring its proper role in the world are more than ever topical tasks, inseparable, today, from the prospects of socialism. We want to unite all those who regard these goals as their own, over and above the features which distinguish us.

This appeal is also addressed to those who display their will to live, work and decide in the regions, who act to preserve and enrich the character of their own region and fight for a France in which national unity is combined with the diversity of living regions with their own autonomy and democratic means of resolving for themselves the problems within their jurisdiction. It is addressed to those who are fighting, in the most diverse forms, for a new quality of life and of the environment, for all the causes of social and human solidarity. In issuing these appeals we are not pursuing the design of confining the great diversity of possible contributions to progress within stereotyped formulas for struggle and union. On the contrary, we believe that, following the logic of our belonging to the majority and our presence in the government, unprecedented convergences cannot fail to appear between us and men and women with whom we have not previously been in the habit of acting. We develop this path without restraint, since the goals of the struggle clearly express the people's needs.

In short, we are prepared to respond with everyone, in the broadest possible union, to the interests of the people and the nation.

Communists, the Trade Union Movement and the Life of Associations

To implement our strategy in concrete form in order to allow it to grow in life is to give more impetus to our mass work. If we devote particular attention to this aspect of the party's own activity, this does not mean that we are any less aware of the importance of the trade union movement. As was stressed by the still topical document on this subject which our party published in 1979, the French trade union movement, where the spirit of the class struggle predominates at the cost of a continuing fight, is a decisive force for defending wage earners' rights and helping to open up the path to social progress, freedoms and socialism.

We rejoice in the special nature of the relations which exist between our party and the CGT, the country's foremost trade union organization, which has the confidence of millions of working people of various shades of opinion. Still stronger class and mass trade unionism is an indispensable asset for thwarting the bosses' maneuvers, giving the struggle more breadth and effectiveness and creating the conditions for a positive emergence from the crisis. These are all reasons for communists belonging to the CGT to play a full part in its activity and in strengthening it, with strict respect for its statutes and its program. Taking into account the trade union movement as it is, in its present diversity, and without concealing any of the affinities, differences or divergencies which may exist, we are moved by a sincere desire to establish and maintain fruitful relations with all representative trade union organizations -- in mutual respect for the nature and the independence of each -- for the struggle and for common goals in accordance with the working people's interests and aspirations.

Social, family, women's, cultural and sporting movements, school parents' associations, associations for the child, for the defense of the handicapped, of tenants, of veterans, of consumers and of pensioners, associations of a cooperative or mutualist nature and more besides, which form the rich diversity of the life of associations in France, enable millions of citizens to take collective charge of their own problems.

The Communist Party bases its relations with these movements and organizations, as with trade unions, on mutual respect for the independence of each of them, for its purpose and for its freedom of assessment and criticism. On this basis it is prepared to develop, with all who wish it, meetings, exchanges and convergences useful to the people's movement as a whole. It fights for the free development of the life of associations, as is indicated by the actions of its elected representatives. The democratic, self-managing socialism for which we are fighting will promote its flourishing.

Aware of the value of these organizations' role, communists wish to contribute to their creation, their vitality and their initiatives. They intend to be more involved and more active in them. They are guided in all circumstances by the desire to do everything to ensure that the organization to which they belong serves the interests of those who trust it well. It is in this spirit that they assume the responsibilities and mandates entrusted to them in these organizations. Through long years of struggle within the trade union and association movement and the frank, mutually enriching debates they have held, communists have demonstrated their competence, devotion and ability to act with everyone. Today one of their major contributions to the upsurge of the people's movement is to advance still further in this direction.

2. A Revolutionary Party Taking the Initiative

A new style of mass activity, putting into practice a strategy of revolutionary scope: That is the full response to the problems facing us. But this response would be nothing without a revolutionary party capable of opening up the path to self-managing socialism.

A Capacity for Initiative and a Heightened Political and Ideological Level

At all our congresses we emphasize the need to improve the party's activity, strengthen its organizations and improve the standard of training of its members. Today there is no question of merely reiterating the importance of these continuing demands. What we must do is to assess their qualitatively new aspects.

By organizing our entire strategy around the continuing advance of the struggle and thereby giving still more concrete meaning to our party's vanguard role, our 22d and 23d congresses gave rise to the demand for a new political practice by communists and party organizations profoundly different from the practice which met the conditions of the preceding period. Pursuing to the utmost the living adaptation of our political practice to today's tasks is therefore a real issue.

It is, first and foremost, a question of the party's capacity for initiatives: the initiative of its leadership at all levels, which naturally remains essential; the initiative of grassroots organizations and activists, who must be ready to seize rapidly, imaginatively and responsibly the concrete opportunities which arise in life in order to implement our policy in a creative way -- that is the decisive question. This poses, with even greater force than in the past, the problem of the role of the cell, of all cells, of their regular activity, their political discussion, their aptitude for action, and thus the work of cell bureaus. And this increases the need for political assistance, which must be given to cell secretaries and to section leadership bodies, whose participation is essential to promote thought and stimulate mass activity on the part of their organizations.

A greater capacity for initiative demands a higher political and ideological level. Today every communist and every party organization must, in order to face more complex situations more quickly, be capable of confronting in their daily actions the great questions of changing society and of finding answers to these questions which are both fundamental and specific. They must be well up on the development of national and international realities and the evolution of the knowledge and experience on which our strategy is based, so as to be able to master that strategy in depth, contribute to its continuing elaboration and implement it in an increasingly well-adapted way.

This makes it incumbent on the party to ensure really collective intellectual activity within the party. It also makes it essential for every communist to engage in personal labor and effort to broaden his knowledge, enrich his culture, deepen his thought and participate in the most active possible way in the party's life and the development of its policy.

Hence the increased importance of the circulation of information and the critical exchange of experience, in which our press plays an essential part. Hence the need for a more extensive effort -- continuing and diversified -- to educate communists at all levels of the party and to develop reading and fight for our books and journals. Hence the significance of creative theoretical research, putting into practice the 23d congress' new ideas on the living nature of our theory and its links with our policy. In all spheres, beginning with history and the social sciences, Marxism is more than ever demonstrating its fruitfulness through the collation of works and the public expression of their gains. The development of the Institute of Marxist Research is opening up vast prospects in all these spheres.

A Broader Popularization of Our Policy

Taking the initiative also means popularizing our policy through rapid, direct, multi-faceted propaganda linked with action and means taking part more and more rapidly in the daily battle of ideas. We must extend our efforts in this direction, particularly at enterprises. At the same time we must step up the democratic demand that television and radio at least speak honestly of our party and its activity and proposals.

We devote particular attention to our national press and our three regional dailies. For 2 years great efforts have been devoted to the circulation of L'HUMANITE and L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE. These efforts have enabled us to reverse the downward trend and to ensure some progress in circulation. But they are not yet up to the level required by the current situation. The reading of our press by all communists is more essential than ever -- first and foremost the reading of L'HUMANITE, which expresses our policy day by day and is an irreplaceable means of circulating information and promoting thought in the party. Increasing the paper's circulation means making a powerful contribution to enlightening the working people, helping their struggles and increasing our influence. So this should be still more the concern of all the party leadership. At the same time efforts must be pursued to ensure that an upsurge in the circulation of revolution enables our weekly to play its full role in the country's political, ideological and cultural life.

A Stronger Party

Developing our initiatives in all directions in this way is inconceivable without a mass party that is stepping up its relations with the population and is thus very firmly installed, particularly in decisive areas: in enterprises -- big, medium-sized and small -- where millions of manual and intellectual working women and men are gathered, as well as in the people's cities.

Our party, with 710,000 members and 27,500 cells, including 9,500 at enterprises, already has a considerable force at its disposal. The substantial progress made in this sphere since the 22d congress is one indication of the fruitfulness of the strategy adopted by the party at that congress. But this cannot be enough, since it is a question of forging a rallying of the people involving the vast majority of the nation.

In this respect it is essential to form a good assessment of the opportunities offered by the current political situation. Tens and hundreds of thousands of men and women, above all young people, of different origins, education, experience and even philosophical and religious convictions could join our party. They wanted the left to win. They now want it to succeed, and hope to make the best possible contribution to this end. Even if they do not yet know our party well, they know they can count on it. They have their place among us. They must be welcomed unreservedly.

Naturally, this means that special attention must be devoted to the speedy integration of these new members, that conditions for welcoming them into our organizations must be substantially improved and that intensive educational work must be carried out to help them to adopt our policy and put it into practice, thereby immediately giving the utmost effectiveness to the correct choice they have made.

A Richer Democratic Life

All this leads us to continue the effort to enrich the party's democratic life.

This question must be the constant concern of every communist and the party as a whole. At a time when the revolutionary struggle is confronting new questions, when the aspiration for responsibility is continuing to increase and when we ourselves have placed democracy at the heart of our strategy, the conscious participation and creative, critical contribution of members to the elaboration and implementation of our policy are essential to progress.

In this sphere our party has made much progress, and that is a good thing. It will continue to progress. It will do so by increasingly implementing its characteristic organizational principle: democratic centralism.

Free, profound discussion; majority decisions; their implementation by everyone, without excluding the right to retain a different viewpoint -- these great rules define the only method of organization which corresponds to the demands of a party which is waging a revolutionary struggle and therefore needs a genuinely democratic life. That is why this is the specific mode of operation of the Communist Party.

Democratic centralism enables every communist to participate fully in the party's life and its collective decisions and enables the party as a whole to base the effectiveness of its action, as well as its fidelity to commitments made to our people, on a joint resolution. It creates the means for a diversified and at the same time cohesive understanding of reality, for thought which is both personal and collective, developing into practical initiative and based on experience of struggle. We are all the more committed to it in that it is more than ever the condition for the development and implementation of our strategy and thus for the democratic advance to socialism.

That is why our total opposition to the system of organization based on currents is self-evident. It is only necessary to observe to become convinced of this: Far from ensuring a richer exchange of ideas, the formation of currents crystallizes positions, reduced debate to confrontation, aligns supporters behind leaders and personalizes all problems. With this system there can be no collective elaboration of strategy, and in many cases there can be no elementary guarantees of internal democracy for supporters, or any assurance that public commitments will not be called into question again by groupings of staff officers. The system of curremts is a caricature of democracy. It is the very opposite of what is suitable for a revolutionary party like ours.

No indeed, our democratic life has no fear of comparison or criticism. Nor is it enclosed in fixed forms. The forms are modified as the conditions of the political battle evolve and as our strategy develops. It was in this spirit that the 23d congress made substantial amendments to our statutes. Initiatives have been taken to implement these, whether it is a question of the role of the National Council or of the discussion platform, which prepared one of its meetings to discuss our activity among intellectuals.

We must continue along this path. The task of our leadership at all levels -- from the Central Committee to the cell bureau -- is to put this will into practice more effectively in the life of our organizations. This is also a matter for every communist. The party's democratic life, while it has every opportunity to develop within the framework of our rules of operation, finds its wealth in the irreplaceable contribution of the experiences, thoughts, viewpoints and proposals of every member.

The party's cohesion, to which we are committed, has nothing to do with a monolithic approach. The idea that communists should renounce their differences and express themselves and react as one man is not our idea. Everyone comes to the party with his own reasons, his own experience, his own knowledge. Everyone is increasingly facing large-scale questions and a rapid succession of unprecedented situations, which give rise to numerous, rich and impassioned ideas and discussions. Far from fearing this diversity and vitality, we regard it as a great wealth which must be made to bear fruit. Just as diversity is not division, so unity is not uniformity.

The 710,000 women and men of the PCF today have more reason than ever to reaffirm their fundamental choice, a choice they renew every year, to be members of the revolutionary party of the working class.

To be a communist is to want to transform the world and to free mankind. The current situation in France offers a vast new field of application for this will. If our party has nearly always been in opposition throughout its long history, it is because those who exploit and those who oppress have hitherto nearly always been in power. But the party is only the implacable opponent of the forces of the past so that it is better equipped to be the builder of the future.

To build the future; that is the task today.

FITERMAN 4 FEB ADDRESS TO CONGRESS SESSION

PM151423 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Feb 82 p 10

["Text" of speech by Politburo Member Charles Fiterman at 24th PCF Congress on 4 February: "The Communists Have a Calling To Build, Administer, Govern"]

[Text] Since Communists entered the government, a game has been played almost daily by one commentator or another. Their game consists of asking the question: "Are they ministers first and Communists second, or, vice versa, Communists... and then ministers?" It is as though Anicet le Pors, Jack Ralite, Marcel Rigout and I had to change costume and even ideas according to the place and the circumstances.

A serious problem! A bogus problem! No, gentlemen; rest assured we do not suffer from this painful split personality. We feel at home sitting around the table in the Council of Ministers to do our work there seriously and with a sense of responsibility, and we feel at ease, very much at ease here, at this congress of French Communists.

That is quite natural. Communists are not destroyers. They want to transform society, and that of course makes them oppose the forces of the old society, which continues to survive, fight all injustice and try to destroy every Bastille, as the saying goes. This is the path they have to take. The desperate efforts made to prevent them from holding any responsibilities to isolate them and treat them like "barbarians who must be kept outside the city gates" have made them wage this struggle with increased determination.

Let us recognize that although this long period of opposition that has been forced on Communists has developed their qualities, it may have also established certain reflexes and habits. I recall the suggestion made to us in an interview with that immensely talented entertainer Raymond Devos in L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE. He said: People misjudge you Communists. They think you are against everything. One day you should splash the words "We agree" across the whole front page of L'HUMANITE.

A Sense of the General Interest

But indeed, what are Communists if not fundamentally builders? The whole point of their ideal, of their commitment, is to work to achieve a concrete improvement in people's lives, to establish justice everywhere, to open up all realms of freedom to everyone, to contribute to the progress of the economy, technology, science and French culture and to beget and build a society that will be a milestone in the advance of French society and civilization.

This positive ambition has not remained mere talk; it has long been part of reality. Everyone is ready to recognize the devotion, initiative, competence and sense of the general interest shown by Communists holding responsible posts in every sort of association, in the leadership of town councils and departments and in the National Assembly.

Within the same context how could they not, therefore, take their place in the government with the same passion and devote themselves to serving the country now that the conditions for participation have been created, partly, by their own struggle?

Yes, the Communists have a calling to build, administer and govern as they are, for what they are. And let us say without any false modesty that the fact that this possibility is now open to them again is a good thing for France. In saying that, I am not losing sight of the concrete conditions and the political framework within which the new government was established.

In the past period we put forward and defended the solutions we thought were the right ones that the country needed truly to emerge from the severe crisis it had sunk into. It is true that these solutions did not get the support we needed. We have suffered a setback, but we have not, however, changed our minds with respect to these solutions -- we have had no reason to do so.

The fact that immediately and without hesitation, for reasons that have to do with the very foundations of our policy, we took into account the verdict of universal suffrage, as we did, does not imply any renunciation on our part. To be a democrat does not mean changing your mind depending on which way the wind is blowing. There has been no sudden change in the crisis, and what we proposed amounts to an objective and radical response to it.

And then, to think that it is precisely the fact that we fought over the solution, and also the way we did so, that is responsible for our setback is, as we have said, to miss the point and gloss over the problem, thinking to resolve it. For that is to leave unanswered the question of why we were not able -- and we would not have been any more able if we had corrected this or that failing -- to gather enough support for our proposals for them to be not necessarily an alternative in themselves but a decisive basis for one.

It is obvious that the reply to this question relates to evolutions and phenomena infinitely more deep-seated and longer term than the events of the last few years.

Seed That Will Germinate

In the conditions created by these deep-seated tendencies, on the strength of the analysis that we have undertaken and of the new persepctive we have begun to offer to the country, we have chosen simply to fight. There is never dishonor in doing this for ideas that are just, and in doing it with sincerity we have sown a seed that will germinate.

Having said that, as soon as the French people expressed their will, taking into account the fact that the insufficient backing we won had limited our possibilities, we had to answer the question of what, in the new situation, the choices were that could make it possible to alleviate the difficulties of millions of working people and families, improve the situation in the country and make progress toward the necessary changes. Our reply was unambiguous; we contributed to the victory of 10 May. With the PS, we sought to define -- within the framework of the new policies the country wanted -- sufficient common ground for governmental collaboration, and we succeeded in doing so. And, as the president of the republic suggested to us and as we ourselves had persistently been demanding for years, we took our place within the government.

We did so because we were well aware that the only way to advance was with the majority of our people -- as it had expressed itself -- at their pace and basing ourselves on their experience. We did so because under any circumstances our calling is to be there as soon as a possibility -- however tenuous it may be -- arises for improving the lot of the men and women of this country as well as that of the country itself. And how could we not have been there at a time when a wave of hope was sweeping the country?

Finally; we did so because, without in any way underestimating the handicap of our setback, which has to be kept in mind, we cannot underestimate, either, the aspiration for change and the desire to obtain it contained in the results of the polling last spring, and what we ourselves represent as a force whose reality is already proven in the fact that its presence seems necessary to the government.

So we got down to work. You would be surprised if I said that the task was easy. It is quite obviously not. First and foremost, we are running up against the many consequences of the disastrous policies pursued for so many years by governments of the right. There is a veritable constant flood of letters, appeals, requests for meetings, gaps opening up all over the place that have to be plugged as a matter of urgency, files of multiple interlinked problems.

Producing Appropriate Solutions

Of course, we were expecting this. Let us say that we have not been disappointed. To confine myself to an example with which I am familiar, that of the French National Railway Company, I found myself faced with a company with certain indisputable technical achievements to its credit which was nonetheless also in a very difficult financial situation and had immediate urgent needs, sectors that were in ruins, others that were on a path of planned decline, and a steadily decreasing staff, all of which was having a profound effect on behaviour and mentalities. I would add that the situation cannot be assessed and dealt with outside the context of its relationship with other modes of transport, the roads and canals, and the difficult problems in these sectors themselves must be taken into account.

This brings me to note in passing that on all questions of any importance, and those are not few and far between, interministerial work is essential and is conducted according to the usual rules. Do problems arise? That's not at all surprising. The main thing is gradually to find appropriate solutions within the context of loyal and constructive cooperation that fits in with the policies chosen by the country. It is in this spirit that we work and have begun to make progress.

And we are doing this with the help of an administration and officials whom we have not prejudged a priori and against whom we are taking care not to exercise any discrimination at any level, asking them simply to serve the state and the policies the French people have democratically chosen for themselves in accordance with French public officials' tradition of loyalty and fidelity to the national interest. I have already said that things are proceeding satisfactorily, although it is true that any change requires effort.

Some people have said that after six or seven months it is still too soon to make any assessments and I do not want to draw up a list here of the measures taken. They are numerous and varied and are the beginnings of a movement that is, overall, unquestionably positive. I would like to point out that this is due not only to the concrete results achieved in various fields on the basis of the decisions that have been adopted, but also to the fact that this new situation has made it possible to make progress with issues that had long been deadlocked and in many cases to open up new possibilities in a new climate. That is not to say that everything is going smoothly.

We Have Only Just Started

Of course, we are nowhere near the end of our task: we have only just started. Especially as the forces of the right, as was inevitable, are not doing anything to make things easier. Filibustering and the appeal to the Constitutional Council have delayed the implementation of the reforms necessary to establish the foundations for change or encouraged pressure to limit their scope. At the same time, leaders on the right like Messrs Chirac, D'Ornanq and Giraud, even going so far as to shamelessly contradict certain past initiatives of their own, are not hesitating to give domestic political considerations priority in questions where the country's fundamental interests should be the sole consideration, for example, with regard to the contracts for gas supplies signed with the Soviet Union and Algeria.

There are also reservations about and resistance to supporting the policy of recovery, investment and winning back the domestic market, as well as those forms of pressure that consist in painting a catastrophic picture of the situation in a particular sector which is totally out of proportion to the real state of affairs, as the Federation of Real Estate Developers has just done.

There is no justification for this behavior; the government of the left it not one of revenge. It has embarked on policies whose main objective is to boost economic activity, investment and employment and, to this end, it has increased the amount and range of assistance available and the incentives offered. Though there are still things to be done in particular fields the possibilities for doing them exist. Anyhow, the French people expressed their wishes. It is the duty of all who hold responsibilities in national life to respect those wishes.

In this connection Premier Pierre Mauroy said a few days ago that "change must be continued and even resolutely accelerated" to make "1982 a decisive year in this respect." This is of course very desirable.

I recently visited the little commune of Novillars in Doubs Department. There is a paper mill there that was threatened with closure. Action by the staff and local elected representatives and intervention by the state made it possible to avoid this and keep half the staff on. The other half, 140 men and women -- with children and parents to support -- are greatly upset because there is no other possibility of employment in the area. They came to see me, and I will never forget that scene nor the words of the union official who said to me, tears in his eyes: "We acknowledge that a step has been taken. But no one can rejoice if half of us are condemned to unemployment and poverty. You won't behave like preceding governments. We're counting on you. And don't forget that 75 percent of Novillars voted for Francois Mitterrand."

Yes, the country needs change, it has to be pursued and developed with seriousness and a sense of responsibility, but without delay. Let everyone be assured that the communist ministers are doing their best in their position and with their resources to achieve this. Although they are not, of course, claiming to be able to replace the necessary initiative from the millions of men and women who need change.

The venture we have embarked upon, as everyone knows, is complex. But we have not specified its duration in advance. We are not trying to play for time pending better days. We want to build better days by working, as we are doing, in the service of the country.

Neither 1936 nor 1945

I want to say in this connection that we must beware of simplistic comparisons with the past. This is neither 1936 nor 1945. There are many differences, which are not all of the same nature.

I have mentioned the disposition of political forces, but also the fact that in assessing influence we must not confine ourselves to the figures. The struggles we have waged -- even in the context of the joint program, which, moreover, had the consequences we have mentioned -- have sown ideas and advanced the forces. These are important factors. There are others. I am referring to the extent of the changes that have taken place in French society in the last three decades and at the same time to the severity of the crisis that all this has resulted in. A crisis which embraces destruction, waste, upheavals, needs and far-reaching new aspirations.

The international environment must also be taken into account. It is made up of constraints that are more severe than in the past owing to the interpenetration of economies and the links between currencies. But there are also profound changes that have taken place in the world that have a considerable effect on international relations, and on France's opportunities to develop -- within the framework of its alliances -- its own policies and to act in an original way with its European partners. Ideas and lessons can be drawn from the various international experiences.

There are many people in our country who, on the basis of all this, seriously want the changes to progress and at the same time are looking to the long term in the hope that things work out and the forces of the left prove their ability to master so complex a situation.

The Future Is Wide Open

For our part, it is on the basis of the facts that I have briefly mentioned that we are defining our path to French-style socialism the French way, a path marked by political changes and by struggles which result in advances, nurture new ideas and promote new options. And notice, by the way, how in a short space of time the fact that communists are present in the government of a major Western country like ours has become normal -- I almost said commonplace -- for our citizens, when not so long ago this was proclaimed and perceived as heralding the worst catastrophes. It is not for nothing that forces opposed to change are now redoubling their efforts, dreaming of changing this situation. A priori, we are certainly taking a long-term view of our actions today -- including our actions within the government. We are and always will be ready to go as far as possible, as far as the people of this country want to go down the path of change.

In his speech Georges Marchais described this choice as a challenge to our partners, using a phrase recalling the "democratic challenge" of 1973. And the approach we have embarked on in very concrete terms today is basically the same as the approach that was begun then. I also have confidence in our ability to sustain our competition, which must, of course, serve our people and be harmonized with a constant concern to ensure, together within the union, the success of the jointly decided objectives.

We communists have our faults, like anyone else, but also, and above all, we have original qualities which prompt us to defend the people's interests; to promote anything that contributes to national greatness and prosperity; to love peace and to be committed to friendship and equality among peoples; and to struggle to realize our ideal of justice and liberty via socialism.

These are new times, exciting and uncertain ones. Nowhere is history written in advance. The future is wide open. In order to build it, our people need us and will need us even more tomorrow.

PCI Message to Congress

PM121121 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 7 Feb 82 p 15

[Report on PCI message to PCF Congress delivered by delegation leader and Secretariat member Adalberto Minucci at Bobigny: "PCI's Greetings Message Delivered by Adalberto Minucci" -- date not specified]

[Text] Paris -- Comrade Adalberto Minucci delivered the PCI's greetings to the French Communists' Congress, speaking at a meeting in the city of Bobigny. Having recalled the long years of cooperation and solidarity between the parties since the years of fascism and the resistance and the class ties forged between the French workers movement and Italian migrants, Minucci expressed his pleasure at being able to convey the PCI's greetings actually in the city of Bobigny -- a city of important traditions for the workers and democratic movement, which has been governed by a leftwing administration and by communist mayors for several decades.

"Italian Communists and workers," Minucci added, "enthusiastically welcomed the political turning point achieved in your country with President Mitterrand's victory and the formation of a leftwing government with the communists' direct participation. The policy of economic, social and political reforms that you have undertaken, the resistance to their implementation being presented by the conservative forces and the relationship between government initiative and the mass movement constitute an important experience not only for France but for communists and the left throughout Europe. We have long been convinced that socialism tolerates no 'models,' that it is not a commodity which can be forcibly imported, still less exported. More than half a century of history has shown that socialist progress and building have succeeded in enabling several countries to surmount endemic conditions of backwardness and to achieve extraordinary social and civil gains that have helped to change the face of the world. But it has also shown that the conception and practice of the 'single model' tend to cause very serious damage, as confirmed by Poland's tragic crisis and as previously confirmed by other serious crises."

"It is now our belief that the phase in the development of socialism characterized by that conception and that practice has now exhausted its driving thrust. In our opinion, it is necessary to work to open up a new phase in the struggle for socialism. An essential contribution in this direction can and must come from the capitalist countries' working class -- a working class whose political maturity is the result of major struggles for democracy and an experience of struggle in the places where the development and crisis of capitalism has reached its peak. It is in these countries that capitalism is tending increasingly to conflict with the historical gains of political democracy, with the citizens' freedoms and rights and with the very function of the democratic institutions. And it is here that the struggle and the advance of the working class, by basing itself on the indissoluble bond between democracy and socialism, can make its own necessary contribution to transcending capitalism and to regenerating the entire revolutionary movement."

After stating that in the difficult struggle we are now waging in Italy our watchword is "peace above all," Minucci continued: "Recently a broad unitary movement has developed in our country, as in a large section of Western Europe, against the establishment of new nuclear bases and weapons, for disarmament and for the resumption of detente. We have condemned and still condemn forcefully imperialism's responsibilities in the new arms race, the danger posed by Reagan's aggressive attitudes and by U.S. intervention against liberation movements or in support of bloodthirsty and corrupt regimes -- from El Salvador to Nicaragua, from Guatemala to South Africa and South Korea.

"Within this framework it is true that the existence of the blocs is a fact, but we too are convinced that a bloc policy and logic are not in line with the peoples' interests and with the demands for peace. Peace and disarmament cannot be gained by setting power politics against power politics, show of strength against show of strength. We are fighting for the success of the nuclear disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of the opposing military blocs. At the same time we are convinced that a major role can be played by the forces that do not want to identify with the bloc logic and that want a world no longer 'frozen' by the bipolar balance. We have in mind the possible role of Western Europe, which, to emerge from its crisis, needs greater autonomy from the stifling rule of the dollar and a new thrust to detente. It is no coincidence that several European governments have shown significant resistance to the U.S. rearmament policy. We have in mind the role in terms of dialogue and peace that can be played by the broad front of nonaligned countries, which can only start to resolve the tragic problems of underdevelopment and famine within a policy of coexistence, disarmament and economic and scientific cooperation between North and South."

Approaching his conclusions, Minucci said: "This is one reason why we attach great importance to the development of profound ties of solidarity between the capitalist countries' working class and the immense forces of the national liberation movements in the newly independent countries and the entire antiimperialist alignment. The very interests of peace now demand that the crisis in Poland be resolved by rapidly ending the military regime and restoring the rights and freedoms achieved during the admittedly turbulent renewal process. And the interests of peace also demand the rejection of the attempts by the United States and NATO to impose a policy of reprisals and economic sanctions against the Polish people. For the sake of peace and a new phase in the struggle for socialism, the PCI, in line with a new kind of internationalism, will do its utmost to maintain and develop relations of cooperation with all communist and workers parties and with leftwing and progressive forces -- relations based on the full autonomy and independence of every party and on equal dignity. By working together and by frankly and fraternally comparing our respective stances, we can issue a positive answer to the growing need for socialism now becoming apparent throughout the world and more pressingly than ever in the heart of old Europe. In this spirit, dear comrades, I convey to you, on the Italian Communists' behalf, the most fraternal good wishes for good work and success."

Turkish Party's Greetings

TA101735 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Greeting address by a member of the Turkish Communist Party delegation participating in the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party in Limoges, date not specified -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee greets the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] with deepest wishes of success and extends the revolutionary struggle greetings of our country's working class and toilers.

Comrades, your congress is being convened at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the NATO ringleaders are threatening the whole of mankind with their dangerous, adventurous and warmongering policies and attempts. Efforts to engage in a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, to accelerate the arms race -- at the risk of being dragged into a thermonuclear war -- to deploy new U.S. missiles (?in Western Europe), produce the neutron bomb, to declare as their region of vital interest countries and regions located thousands of miles from the United States and to spread the restricted nuclear war doctrine are increasing this danger.

What lies ahead of the communists, the most persistent defenders of peace, as an urgent task is to struggle in order to foil these dangerous moves, to request the resumption of the arms limitation talks, and to realize the people's aspirations to coexist in peace. The TCP believes to be most important the persistent peace policies being pursued by the Soviet Union as well as the socialist countries and the responsible steps they are taking for the sake of all of humanity. The constructive peace proposals at all levels and for countries around the world advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress constitute the greatest and strongest assurance of all forces fighting for peace and progress.

Comrades, in the general elections held in France in 1981, the large masses of the electorate openly opted for change in their country as well as for the restriction of the influence of the monopolies and for the elimination of problems created by unemployment and [word indistinct]. Presently, the PCF is responsibly struggling for steps to be taken in this direction in the economic, political, social and cultural fields, exerting devoted efforts for the unification of the broad forces of peace and democracy. It is at a time when such conditions and tasks have gained a great importance in France that your congress is being convened.

Comrades, on 12 September 1980, after the reactionary military junta seized power in Turkey it began fiercely attacking the working class and the progressive forces in our country. These attacks are continuing. The generals, who seized power under the pretext of eliminating terror and anarchy, are intensifying their pressure on the working class and its political and trade union organizations and on the progressive and patriotic forces -- which in fact had put up the most unyielding fight against terrorism. What the reactionary military dictatorship has accomplished since then is: 30,000 political prisoners -- according to official figures -- the execution of 10 persons, systemized torture -- including the democrats killed during this torture -- progressives being shot at in the streets, strong pressure imposed on the Kurdish people and an economic policy that has brought the great majority of the people to the verge of hunger.

Currently 52 officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] are being tried in a military court with the request of a death sentence for having only acted as trade unionists.

In mid-December 1981, a series of suits were filed against the TCP -- the only communist party still banned in Europe. Members, sympathizers, even those who have no connection whatsoever with our party are also being tried and condemned to prison in these trials for having only supported the cause of peace and socialism and for having organized associations to this end. On the other hand, the persons mainly responsible for the terror, namely, the ring leaders of the Nationalist Action Party, are being released one by one.

In a bid to deceive the Western European public, the junta announced a schedule for the restoration of democracy in our country. A consultative assembly composed of members appointed by the junta is being portrayed as a genuine parliament. However, the Western European public has not been deceived by these maneuvers.

Though no draft of the constitution exists, reactionary and oppressive laws are being enacted one after the other in a bid to form the basis of the future constitution. University autonomy and independence of the judiciary are being harmed. Preparations are being intensified in a bid to eliminate the role of the large people's masses -- first and foremost of the working class -- in the life of the community. The people are being offered the choice of a reactionary dictatorship or a dictatorship based on the constitution.

Comrades, the Reagan administration as well as the ringleaders of NATO, which are engaged in a worldwide warmongering, have reserved a special palce for our country. Pressure is being imposed on the junta and antipeople policies are being supported in various ways ways in a bid to force Turkey to play a more active role in our region against the Soviet Union and the national liberation movements.

A joint defense group has been established between Turkey and the United States following the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to Turkey. There is information that secret agreements have been signed in connection with joint air fields. The U.S. administration is willing to deploy new missiles in Turkey as has been done in Western Europe. The Reagan administration as well as the NATO ringleaders are openly supporting the pressure being exerted in Turkey, the mass trials and the violation of the basic human rights and liberties. The Turkish communists and the Turkish people are therefore determined to expose the deceiving stand on the Reagan administration and the NATO ringleaders in favor of workers and democracy in Poland. A legal administration is ruling in Poland. Constitutional measures have been taken in Poland to eliminate the anti-socialist and antirevolutionary forces; while in Turkey the constitution has been completely abolished by the military junta. The 52 officials of DISK are being tried with the threat of a death sentence for only having conducted union activities. In contradiction of the Helsinki Final Act, members of the TCP are being condemned to prison for their political beliefs.

Comrades, since May 1981, the reactionary dictatorship in Turkey has intensified its attacks against the TCP. Police raids are being accompanied by a disgusting anti-communist campaign being waged in the reactionary press organs.

The TCP Central Committee has nevertheless successfully convened its plenum in August 1981. The TCP is continuing to struggle in conditions much harsher than in the past and is trying to accomplish its tasks of providing the political unity of the Turkish working class, of organizing the unity of action of the broadest democracy forces and of establishing a single (?front) of all the national democratic forces.

I would like to announce to you here on this occasion a very significant development. In February 1982, discussions have been held at the highest level among the Turkish Labor Party, the TCP and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, which are the parties of the Turkish working class. The three parties agreed to organize the relations among them, to coordinate their political struggles and to intensify activities for establishing the widest possible front.

The development has great importance for the Turkish working class and for the progressive forces of our country. It is also a powerful answer to those who speak about the (?invalidity) of Marxism-Leninism, because the joint appeal issued at the end of the meeting is concrete proof of the fact that Marxism-Leninism is a very powerful force under the present conditions.

Comrades, the solidarity movement in France with the Turkish working class and the forces of peace and democracy has been growing since the reactionary junta assumed power in Turkey. It has especially increased following the trials aimed against the syndical and political organizations of the Turkish working class.

The PCF is in the forefront of this [word indistinct] solidarity movement in France. We would like to thank you, and, first and foremost, PCF Secretary General Comrade Georges Marchais, for this internationalist solidarity. The TCP is attached to the PCF with ties of common struggle ideals and internationalist solidarity. The TCP extends its best wishes of success to the 24th Congress of the PCF.

Long live the PCF!

Delegates Discuss Poland

PM111505 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 8 February carries on pages 9-12 a 12,000-word unattributed report giving extracts from speeches made by delegates to the 24th PCF Congress during the general debate on 5 and 6 February. L'HUMANITE quotes from speeches made by two delegates on 6 February on the Polish question:

"After stressing the emotion they aroused among the French Communists, Sylviane Ainardi (Haute-Garonne) stated that events in Poland do not conflict with our view that socialism contains inconsistencies and also the means of overcoming them.

"It is necessary to take account of the socialist countries' starting points before discussing Poland's development since the last war, its handicaps and achievements, and its inconsistent development, characterized in particular by a rate of production that does not correspond either to the workers' potential or their level of awareness.

"The question of democracy, which has a universal value, is posed differently in each practical situation, depending on the country. The effort to understand, and the desire to see the Polish people overcome the difficulties prevent us from taking a generalized and narrow view of the situation. This situation is not one in which there is on one side an incompetent and ossified Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and on the other a conscious working class possessing the truth revealed by Solidarity.

"Our party's position is the most responsible one from the viewpoint of the interest of socialism and the Polish people. It is the expression of our will to do all we can to ensure that Poland resumes its forward march for socialist renewal and for a return to democratic life."

L'HUMANITE also gives extracts from a speech by Northern Federation Delegate Jacques Estager:

"Aside from some legitimate questions, the Communists in the north have unreservedly approved of the position adopted by our party, and have done so for three fundamental reasons: First, as of 13 December it was necessary to avoid an internal confrontation at any price since that would be suicidal for the Polish nation. The risk of civil war was a reality in Poland in December.

"Our party's position is the only possible one in view of the Polish people's vital interests. It takes account of the great threat the destabilization of Poland would pose to peace.

"The second reason is that this position makes the solution to the present situation in Poland dependent on the restoration of constitutional rights and individual freedom, the resumption of the process of socialist renewal and the pursuit of reforms. That solution does not depend on us. It is the Polish people who write their own history. By taking account of the intentions expressed by General Jaruzelski in the letter to Georges Marchais, we are taking account of the only possible democratic solution to the Polish crisis.

"Our third reason for approving the party's position is that it does not undermine our independence of judgment and in no way limits our consideration and analysis of the problems posed by the development of socialism in Poland and elsewhere. It leaves us completely free to assess, as the draft resolution states, 'the reality of progress and contradictions in the socialist countries without narrow-mindedness or prejudice....'"

"The working class in the north stops and thinks when it sees the employers of the region heading a campaign in favor of Solidarity and trade union rights in Poland with their political representatives and their newspaper NORD ECLAIR...because the workers remember October and November 1948, when a state of emergency was declared in the mining area. When the mines were occupied by the army, 3,000 strikers were arrested, 2,200 were given prison sentences ranging from 2 weeks to 1 year, thousands were fired, some of whom only had their rights as regards the number of years counted toward their retirement recognized after the 10 May victory....

"The aim is not to explain events in Poland by imperialism's machinations. Nor is it to close our eyes to the machinations of imperialism, for which the situation in Poland is an unexpected opportunity to try to destabilize a socialist country in difficulty....

"In France recently a number of statements tried to call into question the Yalta agreements. Last Saturday the president of the republic, speaking about Poland, suggested that the Polish people are paying for the Yalta agreements and have been under martial law since the postwar period.

"The tragic consequences of World War II for the Polish people are not the result of the Yalta agreements but of the ruin and destruction caused by the war; the cities razed, the accumulated ravages and disasters and the 6 million dead.

"Jacques Estager demonstrated that socialism instead has enabled Poland to experience a remarkable economic development arising from that disastrous situation.

"That is why, in our view, we are not witnessing the historical failure of socialism, as some people are hurriedly presuming and declaring, but the failure of a policy at one stage in Poland's development, which led the PZPR to move away from the people in a dramatic way. The Polish crisis proves that democracy is the key question in socialist societies. It shows that unless that requirement is taken into account, it can have serious results."

HERMIER PRESENTS RESOLUTION COMMISSION REPORT

PM161627 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Feb 82 pp 8-9

[Text of 24th PCF Congress Resolution Commission report, presented by Politburo Member Guy Hermier; passages between slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] On 9 October the Central Committee adopted a draft resolution in preparation for the 24th Congress, and this was submitted to the whole party for examination and published by L'HUMANITE a few days later.

The importance of that document stems from the fundamental problems we are facing. Indeed, the whole analysis of trends in French society and the world leads us to this immensely significant conclusion: Socialism is now the order of the day in our country. The unprecedented political situation created last May makes that strategic view a practical task. In these conditions we are able to assess better than ever the value of the advances made at our 22d and 23d congresses, which now enable us to provide a prospect for the people's hope: a French brand of socialism.

But those advances remained partly dependent on the political circumstances in which we had to make them. The 22d congress defined the characteristics of the French brand of socialism, but that historic innovation still sought expression in the logic of the joint program, which contradicted it. The 23d congress in turn outlined the path of the self-managing advance toward socialism, but it was scarred by the difficulties resulting from the breakdown of the leftwing union, which clouded the awareness of a large section of the workers.

Therefore, in the new period the country entered there was a need to review the whole question of our strategy. Our party's serious setbacks in the 1981 elections placed a direct obligation on us to do so. Clearly understanding the reasons for this setback in order to start forward again on better footing, highlighting the full scope and implicatons of the crucial choices made at our last two congresses and giving deeper consideration to the new political practice, enabling us to implement those choices, are the major questons life was posing for us. It is these questions the 24th congress document answers.

Each communist has fully appreciated what is at stake in that document. That is why the discussion we are able to assess today was distinguished by its scope, depth and democratic richness.

As regards its scope, I would like to recall that the consideration of the new situation was started back at the Central Committee session last June. Based on the lessons learned from 3 months of discussion in the party, the draft resolution vigorously revived the debate. For almost 4 months our cells generally have devoted several meetings to it and -- I stress this -- they were well attended. Thus tens of thousands of cell meetings prepared the section and federal conferences. That vast discussion was expressed in the forum to which L'HUMANITE devoted a whole page and sometimes more for 58 days. No less than 957 contributions were sent to us, and 230 were published; and they alone would form a large volume of around 1,000 pages. Never before has one of our party congresses been prepared with such a prolonged and extensive debate.

In addition to that scope, the discussion had depth, concentrating, like the draft resolution, on our strategy itself. The party meetings and conferences, the contributions published and the amendments proposed concentrated more than usual on the essence of the most important questions -- the questions of the changes in France and in the world, our backwardness and progress, existing socialism and the socialism France needs, the struggles and the union leading to it and the new practice they require from the party. It is probably also true to say that the drafting of the basic aspects of our policy has never before concerned all communists to this extent.

This broad and far-reaching discussion was democratic throughout in the full sense of the word. In saying that I do not simply mean no taboo subjects; there was no opinion, however extreme, that was not given full freedom to be expressed, even in L'HUMANITE'S forum -- so much so that the enemy press was shocked into silence for a time. I mean something more profound: The responsible boldness of a debate which, while demonstrating the Communist's fidelity to the revolutionary voice of the Tours congress and the achievements made in our history, succeeded in making a public critical examination of our past lag and assessing the efforts we now still have to make if the party is to play its vanguard role fully.

Freedom in discussion and responsibility in action -- that is the democracy that characterizes our party, a democracy which, in our view, is not just a good thing per se but is a vital precondition for constantly and accurately drafting the strategy of the democratic advance to socialism. That will obviously not convince those whose anticommunism is their social justification. After the long passages Georges Marchais devoted to this question in his report and the confirmation provided by the congress' discussion, I will simply say to those people that when it comes to democracy we are never completely satisfied when we examine ourselves, but we have reason to be proud when we compare ourselves with others.

So what are the results of this vast debate in the party on the political line proposed by the draft resolution? Of the 20,514 delegates at the federal conferences, 20,189 voted for the document, 232 abstained and 93 voted against. To our knowledge 86 cells out of 27,541 and 5 sections out of 3,090 voted against the draft. Thus, at the end of a broad, far-reaching and free discussion relating to complex pressure from outside to sow confusion, the vast majority of communists voted for the strategy proposed. This is a major political act; an act which is even more meaningful because everything shows that this party unity is the reverse of superficial unanimity.

It is the unity of a way of thinking and a will for action fed by a great diversity of viewpoints and experiences. It is the unity of a /great living party/.

Recently a political columnist who previously predicted a long life for the Giscardian government diagnosed countless crises in our party, described it as torn apart by internal opposition and concluded by condemning it to retirement. Well, if there is anything senile about French political life it is this obdurate concept of journalism which constantly replaces the most obvious facts with biased commentaries. As for us, backed by the strength of our living unity, we have good and real reasons for viewing the present and future confidently.

Dear comrades, the commission which you elected Wednesday has studied all the amendments handed to it in other words the 465 amendments adopted by the federal conferences and also the 1,635 which they did not adopt and those which, although they had not been adopted at any level, were sent to it by individual members in accordance with our rules. Thus the commission had to examine a total of 2,565 amendments. It would be an understatement to say that this provided it with some work, but the commission is not complaining because all those amendments were a source of great richness.

After expressing an initial opinion on those amendments, it informed you of that opinion in the form of the document handed to you yesterday morning, in which all the amendments which we suggest you adopt are underlined. The delegations were able to discuss that document, they accepted our reasons or put forward their own, and it is on the basis of that discussion that the commission has improved or added to its proposals in a leaflet handed to you early this afternoon.

In these circumstances, I obviously do not propose to go over each amendment in detail. I would simply like, on the commission's behalf, to briefly outline the principles which guided it and then dwell on the four political questions which dominated our work.

Our basic principle was, broadly, to adopt the amendments adopted by the federal conferences, which condense the party's very rich discussion. In addition, we considered that some amendments not adopted by the federal conferences deserved to be adopted by the congress. Consequently, we proposed that you adopt 241 amendments, many of which overlap on some points and which, in form and content, will clarify and enrich the document and hence the policy which the whole party will have to inplement after its adoption.

I would like to mention one of the additions to the initial text which posed a problem for us, as it did for several federal conferences. It concerns alcoholism. After careful consideration, believe me, we came round to the opinion taken by the federal conferences which, while refusing the place this question on the same level as that of drugs -- a refusal which the commission goes along with -- thought that we should nonetheless draw attention to the worrying resurgence of this social scourge.

However, we set aside the amendments which seemed to us to pointlessly overload the document or to alter its form -- a form which has not always been regarded as easy but corresponds to the high level of the problems tackled. For instance, we do not think it appropriate to spell out the party's positions on individual points -- for instance in the sphere of social demands, education policy or international cooperation. Indeed those positions are explained in documents which are not rendered null and void by the congress, unless the reverse is specifically indicated.

The same applies to the assessments we have already made of our past action. For instance, to cite just one example, we said several years ago that it was a mistake not to immediately publish Georges Marchais' report to the Central Committee session convened to give its verdict on the joint program in 1972. Of course, that statement is still valid. Consequently, repeating it in the first part of the document is not only unnecessary in our view, but unjustified because it would divert attention from the basic problem: the fundamentally unsuitable nature of the joint program strategy, which would not have been altered in any way even if we had published the report in 1972 and not in 1975.

The same approach made us decide not to adopt amendments stressing the need to continue the examination of our history. We did that simply because that need was forcefully noted by the 23d congress and since then that research has been developed and has borne fruit. It goes without saying that it will be continued, especially within the framework of the Marxist Research Institute, and it will deal not only with our history but with French society and its changes, the French political parties and their strategy, the socialist countries and their development and many other questions too. The fact that we think that our 24th congress has drawn all the essential /political/ lessons of these recent decades in no way contradicts the need to further research on our history.

I would like to say another word -- actually about a word: the word /alliance/. Some comrades have wondered why that term does not feature in the document to describe the relations established in action between the working class and other social strata or categories. I must point out therefore that the problem has already been discussed, especially at the Bobigny National Council Meeting on the Intellectuals and Culture, not of course -- is there any need to stress this -- to regress at all on this crucial question but, on the contrary, because the notion of alliance in some respects seems to lag behind the social changes which have occurred in the recent period and which, for instance, mean that most technicians and a number of engineers are now an integral part of the working class from the economic viewpoint. Thus this is a vast unsolved problem on which we think that the resolution should take care not to freeze current thinking.

After making these remarks I now come to the great political questions on which the debate rightly centered and which in some cases were the subject of proposed amendments which fairly radically alter the draft resolution's political line but, this deserves to be strongly emphasized, have never received more than a few votes at the federal conferences.

The 1977-1981 Period

The first question is that of the assessment to be made of the 1977-1981 period. It is a question which has generated a great deal of discussion and is generally regarded as a question on which the whole party, through this rich debate, has gained great maturity of thinking and great cohesion of thought. However, some comrades have said, one of them even on the congress platform, that the document did not satisfy them on this point. According to them, it is in our behavior over the past 4 years, in our policy and its implementation that the reasons for our electoral setback should mainly be sought. Some, a very few, went further: We should make a self-critical examination of this period as a "sectarian interlude" in our strategy. But if those comrades were right and the fault lay with our behavior from 1977 onwards it was /only then/ that our election results should have fallen. Everybody is well aware that that is not the case and that the erosion of our support began well before, including in the 1973 parliamentary elections and the 1974 by-elections.

There is therefore /another reason./ It is impossible to escape this conclusion. And we now see clearly that the other reason was the fact that we were lagging behind history at the intersection between the 1950's and 1960's. Of course it is not that lag in itself which directly explains our bad election result last year. But it is all the effects it had on our strategy and our political practice. It is what /we did not do/ in time, because we failed to realize quickly enough that socialism had become a matter of direct relevance in France and hence to draw up the concept of a French brand of socialism quickly enough, to adopt the appropriate approach to the conflict between the real level of awareness and the level of the requirements for a fundamental transformation of society. And it is what /we did/ instead, the unsuitable form of union in which we locked our own political action, with all the negative consequences to which the draft resolution points.

Does this deep and true analysis lay the responsibility at another's door and draw a veil over the real problems of the 1977-1981 period? Quite the reverse. It alone makes it possible to understand the following paradox: It was at the very time when, at our 22d and 23d congresses, we were drawing up our strategy of democratic progress toward a democratic kind of socialism, in other words at the time when we /were solving/ the central problem facing us, that we had most difficulty in making a section of the workers heed us because the logic of the joint program, to which we ourselves had given life, countered all our efforts. It alone makes it possible to gauge the achievements of the past 4 years, in which we began, against all the odds, to implement this strategy, and the new policy of union it implied, by waging struggles and by scoring points which are crucial for today and the future. In fact, as it was very well expressed in our congress discussion itself, it was precisely what we have had the courage to do since 1977 that made 1981 possible and that ensured, as the draft resolution says, that "It is in no way inevitable that the situation will commit the country to a social democratic experiment."

That is the decisive lesson of the experience. That is why we propose that the congress adopt no amendment which, however just it might be, in any way undermines the scope of this analysis, which is crucial not only in understanding the past but in taking effective action in the present struggles.

Protagonists in Change

This brings me to the second question which deserves attention. The thing which emerges forcefully from this necessary review of our history is, therefore, the relevance of the strategy which we have drawn up, the need for the whole party and for each communist to fully develop its implications. And we must do this not in an abstract way but in a new practical situation which is unprecedented for the party. It is understandable that this should raise many questions on which I would like to dwell.

First I would like to point out that during the 4 months which have passed since the draft resolution was adopted, things have of course moved forward in the country. It has been said once again here that they have moved in the right direction but major problems still have to be solved -- problems on which we have choices to advocate, proposals to make and action to take. Many amendments relate to this point and it is on the basis of them that the commission proposes that you should very considerably enrich the document.

But the main question which arises from the very progress in the situation is, of course, that of how far it will go. For our part we refuse to answer this frequently asked question by making prophecies. We say the progress will go as far as the workers want and at the pace they choose. In other words we are not taking gambles as spectators but are shouldering our responsibilities as protagonists in the change, determined to do all we can to ensure that it goes as far and fast as possible, in the interests of the people and the nation.

That is why the commission did not follow those who thought that the document should say more on this subject and describe the nature of the PS. If that means that it should unambiguously highlight the fundamental differences which exist between the PS and the PCF, in our view the document as it stands says all that is necessary. But it sometimes seems that the aim of that proposal is more or less to enclose the assessment of the present situation and the prospects for its development in a definition of the PS. In our view to do that would be to replace the analysis of a practical and open situation with abstract and closed pronouncements. However, the balance of forces in French society is not only a fact, it is also and more especially a result -- the result of the workers' action, of our revolutionary action. Will the hope of change be dashed or will our country instead progress toward socialism? That depends on our people and, to a large extent, on us, on the inventive implementation of our strategy, on what the document calls a new political practice, which is certainly the decisive question now.

That brings me to another remark. Faced with this view of the democratic advance toward socialism, some comrades expressed anxiety. For them the concept constitutes an abandonment of the idea of breaking with capitalism, of a revolutionary leap, on the pretext that things happened differently at other times and in other places and that they were envisaged differently by Marx and Lenin in the circumstances they experienced -- as if the class struggle could boil down to citing the classics.

Those comrades are deeply mistaken. The social appropriation of the main means of production and exchange and political power of the working people in which the working class plays a leadership role, which is what we advocate and are fighting for, have not stopped being a break with capitalism just because they take forms in France today different from those of collectivism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The outlook outlined by the draft resolution and Georges Marchais' report -- that of the democratic advance toward a democratic and self-managing socialism /is certainly a revolutionary outlook/ and the class enemy makes no mistake about it.

The real question lies elsewhere: It lies in the concept of socialism and of the path leading to socialism which corresponds to our specific situation. On the basis of the contemporary situation of France and the world, the revolutionary break in our country clearly cannot be some kind of repeat of the capture of the Winter Palace, a /moment/ when everything teeters, but instead must be a /process/ which takes place over a whole historical period of struggles. It is this which those who confuse the chaff of words with the grain of deeds fail to see. We can go further: To persist in viewing the revolutionary break in France today as a final moment, a great evening in the future for which we could now do nothing but gather forces, is in fact to /back down/ in the face of the requirements of the revolutionary battle. For the crisis requires fundamental changes in French society without delay and we must progress toward socialism without delay.

That is the essence of the new political practice which cannot be detached from our strategy. In this respect it has been stressed that our lag is not entirely the result of the past. Without underestimating the experience acquired, we must devise the daily practice necessary to achieve further progress in the situation and in people's awareness in order to lift the people's movement to the level of the changes to be made. Valuable ideas were put forward on this subject at the December Central Committee session and in the discussion and amendments adopted by many federal conferences. We suggest to you that these be included in the document.

The Socialist Countries

The third question which dominated our work is that of the socialist countries and, of course, especially the situation in Poland since 13 December. Many federal conferences adopted amendments or expressed wishes aimed at including in the document a short outline of the position we have adopted on this subject. It is absolutely remarkable that those wishes and amendments all show, without exception, complete agreement with that position, with our analysis of the causes which led to these tragic events, with our responsible attitude in face of the formidable campaign to pour fat onto the fire, with our deep wish that the Polish nation might find in itself the necessary resources to provide the solutions for its problems which socialism makes possible. It is for that reason that we are introducing a new development into the text.

It is only natural that those events should have forcefully revived the thinking and debate on the historical development of existing socialism. Given the extreme wealth of the report presented by Georges Marchais on this question I will merely make one remark. The communists are being strongly urged from all sides to give up on the socialist countries once and for all. In vain. The reason why that siren song was rejected by virtually all the delegates at the federal conferences and by our congress itself is that giving in to it would be the most fundamental historical mistake.

Indeed, how can anybody fail to see that it is primarily the existence and strength of the socialist countries which mean that the world is not doomed to the apocalypse today. It is their existence and their strength which have enabled mankind to go 37 years without experiencing a world war. That is just one sentence but is full of blood and tears. It is their existence and strength which have enabled and are enabling dozens of peoples in Asia, Africa and America to open the door wider to national and social emancipation. That too is crucial for those who regard class solidarity at international level as empty words. And it is primarily because socialism exists in the world, whatever judgment we freely pass on some of its aspects, that we can envisage building a French brand of socialism in France.

That is the class meaning of this vast question. Big capital and imperialism are not only aware of it, they are obsessed by it. That is the reason for the formidable campaign which the media are waging against socialism and, more widely, against any idea of progress -- a campaign for which France is preferential ground and in which our party is the main target. Many people expected change in the media after 10 May. However, for the most part there has been no chsnge. Worse still: The events in Poland have provided the opportunity for an unprecedented wave of lies.

But enough is enough. The federal conferences have just revealed what could be described without exaggeration as a qualitative change in the state of mind of the communists and many others. Nearly all the conferences adopted amendments on this point, each saying in their way: This time things have gone far enough. We will no longer tolerate this impudent challenge to the majority will for democratic change. Let the political and professional circles of the press and broadcast media note that a considerable political and cultural event is occurring. Democratic change in the media is becoming a powerful social demand and a political and moral requirement in France today.

The Right to Pluralist and Honest News

In this connection, if the congress will permit me to, I would like to make a brief aside in this report. Probably like many of you, I have heard commentaries here and there, especially on the Europe 1 Radio Station, on the decision I took yesterday not to take part in Sunday evening's Press Club program. All the different suppositions made on that subject lead me to explain why I took that entirely unusual decision. I did it for reasons of dignity and responsibility.

It is a matter of dignity because, although we communists are accustomed to being slandered and insulted and to seeing our policy caricatured, we are not resigned to it. I do not think that being a communist should force us to accept anything in this sphere. When an intolerable point has been reached it should not be tolerated.

It is also a matter of responsibility because, as everybody can see at present, the right, which is sometimes described as the American Party and the left that is leftwing only in name, which have great influence on Europe 1, are doing all they can to try to make the PCF and PS oppose each other and to create the conditions for breaking the government coalition and the people's hope.

Well, they can indulge in these petty political maneuvers if they wish, but I say quite calmly: Do not expect the communists to go along with these maneuvers or to witness doubts being cast on the people's desire for change without reacting.

To return to the thread of my report, I would like to say that, in keeping with the spirit of many dozen amendments and wishes expressed by the federal conferences, we propose that a large section on the media be added to our text. But obviously on this question, as on others, it is not enough to talk, we must act. That is why, from the platform of this congress and, I am sure, on your behalf, we appeal to all communists, to all those men and women who want democratic change: Take every opportunity to say in the most diverse ways what you think of radio and television to the professional public deceivers. Join with the workers to take this battle for freedom a very long way in order to secure respect for this now fundamental human right: the right to pluralist and honest news.

Party Democratic Life

All these struggles raise the question of the kind of party that should advance them -- a party that continuously takes the initiative and meets the very high political and ideological standards demanded by the situation. The commission has adopted all the amendments which it considered enriched the document in this direction. But finally, I would like to discuss for a moment the issue that has undoubtedly prompted the most discussion in this regard: the party's democratic life.

At the beginning I stressed the extent to which the preparation of this 24th congress confirmed the fruitfulness in our life of our organizational principle: democratic centralism, the principle of freedom and responsibility at the same time, which we must increasingly inject into our work at all levels within the party and in all fields of our practical life. However, some comrades objected to the principle itself. Are we really being thorough, they ask, in our deliberations on the lag and in our critical process? We have abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat, the single model of socialism and Marxism-Leninism, but to remain consistent with ourselves, we should abandon this obsolete Bolshevik idea, namely democratic centralism. Nobody has said that it should be exchanged for the obsolete reformist idea of the system of tendencies, and this is worth noting. But the question has clearly been raised and I will answer it.

First, I would point out that this argument is based on a complete distortion of our process of innovation, which is dismissed as a mere abandonment of our theoretical and political principles. No, we have abandoned none of the principles of the revolutionary class struggle by discarding, as far as we were concerned, the inappropriate notion of the dictatorship of the proletariat in favor of a democratic concept of the power of the working people; we have abandoned nothing of scientific socialism by rejecting the strict idea of a single model of socialism and have abandoned nothing of our fundamental theory by surmounting the constructions and ossifications of Marxism-Leninism for a truly living and open conception of Marxism. And in the same way we have not yet /abandoned any aspect/ of democratic centralism by now going beyond the forms it may have taken at a particular past period in our history in order to harmonize it with our self-managing strategy.

Is our democratic centralism a rigid principle? To say that is to underestimate our constant progress in this sphere too. Over the recent period, without claiming to make an exhaustive assessment, I would like to recall for instance that we have created and operated the party National Council, extended the organization of discussion forums to occasions other than the preparations for the congress, recognized each member's right to send amendments rejected at a particular level directly to the congress, accepted the notion of resignation from the party and discontinued the practice of expulsion for political disagreement, ended any role of arbitration and officialization by the leadership in the sphere of theoretical and artistic creation, instituted the right of individuals to run for any office, introduced the secret ballot in the election of the leadership bodies and the publication of the votes obtained, extended not only the responsibilities but the rights of members in the new rules adopted by the 23d congress. The course of the discussion at this 24th congress has itself demonstrated that nothing is rigid for us. I could extend this list. Life will lead us to extend it still further. Yes, there is no doubt that everything, particularly the very nature of our strategy, requires us to constantly enrich our concept and practice of democratic life. That is precisely why we are and will remain unswervingly opposed to the formation of factions, which, as all the indications show, turns its back on democracy.

But it is important to see clearly the new conditions in which the question of our democratic life is now raised. For instance -- and this will be my last remark -- I was speaking just now of the media's role. We are sometimes criticized for making communists into television members [of the party] -- that is the fashionable expression. Well! Let's discuss that.

It is true that today, given the present state of means of communication and the acute nature of the class struggle, any important event and even any stance imposed hurriedly by current events on the party leadership, for instance, inevitably reaches communists via radio and television /before/ they have been able to find out about it in L'HUMANITE -- not to mention those who do not read it. Everything, therefore, first reaches them loaded with distortions, punctuated with omissions and stifled under the treachery of the commentator -- it is frequently unrecognizable.

Take our congress for instance. We who are here cannot be told stories about it. But what about all the other communists? If there had not been conflicting aspects in the speeches we have heard the media would have told them: high mass is being celebrated. Were there some conflicting aspects? Never mind, they spoke of orchestration. So what can be done about this impossible situation? Should the leadership remain silent and the communists stop listening to the radio and watching television?

Of course nobody can think that way. But we must think this problem through. If the class struggle to win over everybody's mind now has a new intensity, we must all be communists of a new quality. In other words we must be communists who are, as far as they can be, fully linked to the party's life, reading its press, active in their cell, anxious to raise their level of education, constantly using their critical and inventive spirit. In short we must be communists who are aware that all these questions sometimes seen as routine rubrics at the end of resolutions are in fact now questions which are /decisive/ for developing our democratic life and having a party capable of meeting its historical responsibilities -- the responsibilities which make us take as this congress' sign: "Building a French Brand of Socialism."

These are the remarks and proposals which I was asked to submit to you on the commissions' behalf. These are the reasons why we propose that you adopt the amended document, if you agree, in the light of these ideas.

Report on Party Finances

PM151343 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 February 1982 carries on page 10 the 2,400-word apparent text of the report of the PCF Central Financial Control Commission elected at the 23d PCF Congress which was presented to the 24th PCF Congress by Armand Guillermot. Guillemot examines the party's accounts for 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the effort which needs to be made in the financial sphere in 1982. The report is accompanied by a table giving the PCF Central Committee's accounts for 1979, 1980 and 1981.

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR CONGRESS GUESTS

PM161145 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at a banquet for foreign delegations to the 24th PCF Congress in Vitry on 8 February: "Solidarity With the Revolutionary and Progressive Forces Throughout the World"]

[Text] The following is the text of the speech delivered by Georges Marchais:

"Dear friends and comrades, it is with great joy that the Politburo and I welcome you to this fraternal meal. I warmly thank you for coming in such great numbers. Never before has one of our party congresses welcomed so many delegations from communist parties, national and democratic movements and socialist parties. This illustrates the powerful advance of the revolutionary and progressive movement which characterizes our times. Permit me also to regard your presence as the sign of the interest you show in our battle.

"Our 24th congress is over. I hope that its work will have given you a better understanding of the situation in our country -- a situation which is unprecedented in many respects -- and a better understanding of our party's objectives and the conditions governing its action."

At this point Georges Marchais departed from his text and recounted that a delegate from a fraternal party had told him: "I was surprised. I thought the congress would be difficult and the discussion fierce." Georges Marchais replied to him: "You should read L'HUMANITE every day. That is the best way of knowing and understanding what is happening in France."

"I would also like to thank you," he continued, "for the warm words with which you greeted our congress at the 31 international evening held last Friday. Those evenings enabled you to address thousands of communists and democrats throughout the country. You were able to gauge how dear the French Communists hold this question of internationalist solidarity and to what extent it permeates all their activity and policies.

"Indeed the fact is that our national battle for the French brand of socialism which we want is inseparable from its international environment. The resolution we adopted and the report I submitted to the congress stressed that although our battle for the socialist transformation of society is primarily a reply to the practical problems facing our people and our country, our strategy is also based on the situation in the contemporary world, on the change in the balance of forces in favor of independence, peace and socialism.

"Solidarity with the revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world, the struggle for peace and disarmament -- which imperialism's attitude now requires us to step up -- action for freedom and democracy and for a new international order are integral parts of the French communists' class struggle. They are all dimensions of the new internationalism, in keeping with our times, to which we intend to continue devoting the greatest of effort in the future. For we know that however different our conditions of struggle are in our different countries, however diverse the solutions we are proposing to our peoples, we are all engaged in the same fight and faced with the same enemy: imperialism. We want to help achieve progress in this common battle to ensure that this world, which is moving in the right direction, changes even more and even more quickly.

"Allow me to express my conviction that these days spent in France will have made it possible to further strengthen the ties which unite us and to promote our cooperation in mutual respect, independence and fraternity.

"By your presence at our congress in such large numbers you have contributed to its success and its influence. I warmly thank you for it on behalf of our party's Politburo and on behalf of the 710,000 French communists. I convey to you personally and ask you to pass on to your respective Central Committees and leaderships our wishes for full success in your struggles and the solidarity and friendship of the French communists.

"I ask you all to raise your glasses with me to international solidarity, peace and socialism."

DELEGATE ANALYZES PATH OF CHINESE SOCIALISM

WA011201 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] Alain Roux (Seine-Saint-Denis) analyzed the path of socialism in China. At the outset, he noted the importance of the victory the 1949 Chinese revolution represented, and went on to explain that the subsequent achievements by the Chinese people are considerable.

He said: "That country has succeeded in rising from the threshold of absolute poverty and is feeding a billion human beings." Comparison with India, which is not socialist, considerably favors China. He said he considers that Georges Marchais' description of the socialist countries -- "They have achieved results and even succeeded in some breakthroughs" -- applies "perfectly to China."

However, there are some shadows and setbacks. China lost a great deal of time during the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution."

He cited the Chinese Communist Party's recent positions in condemning a number of past shortcomings. Today the Chinese revolution, which "had been on its head, is now again advancing on its feet." This development is due in large part "to those who, despite repression, strived for an innovative socialism and against dogmatism." Finally, he expressed hope that the "four orientations" program currently underway in China will be accompanied by a development of democracy.

Alain Roux then wished "complete success to the Party and Chinese people in building a socialism with Chinese colors."

GREMETZ WELCOMES FOREIGN DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

WA011302 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] At the end of the first day the congress greeted the fraternal delegations from five continents. Maxime Gremetz spoke as follows:

Never in the history of our party have the congress proceedings been witnessed by so many fraternal delegations.

On behalf of the party leadership, on your behalf, and on behalf of all French communists, I welcome to our 24th Congress the 112 delegations of communist parties, national and democratic movements, and socialist parties here among us today.

Welcome to you all, who come from five continents and reflect the remarkable revolutionary progress which marks our era.

Welcome to you socialist party representatives who are participating in our congress for the first time!

The impressive number of your delegations and the quality of your representatives demonstrate your strong interest in our struggle in the new situation prevailing in France. They also demonstrate the scope and vitality of the existing and developing relations between our party and people and the whole revolutionary and progressive movement worldwide.

Your presence is living and concrete evidence of the power and strengthening of this movement and of its great diversity.

A number of parties or movements present among us represent peoples who are building socialism.

Others, having led their people's struggle for liberation from domination and oppression, are today working toward this objective.

Others are leading national and social liberation struggles in their countries.

Still others are struggling within the developed capitalist countries for social progress, democracy and socialism.

So many delegates, and so many different situations, conditions, and forms of struggle on various continents!

It is this diversity that characterizes the experience of countries and parties building socialism today. Each in its own way and at its own pace.

How far this is from the drab, uniform, and often apocalyptic image which the multifarious campaigns to denigrate socialism attempt to give to these countries!

From the USSR to Vietnam, Cuba to Hungary, and Yugoslavia to China, new societies, freed from exploitation, are developing.

This is a complex and contradictory process, and does not proceed without mistakes either; we know that.

But we also know that the economic, social, cultural and democratic progress which socialism has now and henceforth made possible is a very concrete reality.

We likewise recognize the decisive role which countries building socialism are playing in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation.

We also assess the experiments undertaken by other parties and the movements in power in countries which have shaken off the domination and oppression of the forces of the past and have engaged in the task of building a new society.

In the period since our last congress, this has been true, for example, of Nicaragua. I greet its representatives present here.

Comrade representatives of all these countries, on your return to your parties, movements, and peoples, convey to them the fraternal greeting and sincere wishes for success of the French communists!

There is diversity of circumstances also for the communist parties of capitalist countries, struggling on our continent and all others; they are likewise broadly represented at our congress.

They are in the front line of the important struggles against austerity, unemployment, and all the pernicious effects of the crisis which continues to rage in the old capitalist world.

Others are still compelled to wage a clandestine struggle, and face fierce repression.

Allow me to give a special greeting here to the Turkish Communist Party, which is confronting a bloody dictatorship, and to reaffirm our solidarity with all democrats, trade unionists, and torture victims and those facing execution!

From this rostrum, I want to give a warm greeting to all the representatives of communist parties in capitalist countries, and to tell them how much we want to develop further with them common action on the major issues of common interest.

In this revolutionary advance, the national liberation movement has also continued developing.

A number of nations have won their independence; Zimbabwe, for example.

Others, to whom this right is still refused, have made progress in their struggle and in their achievement of international recognition.

I am thus very happy to salute the presence here today of representatives of a number of national movements, including the PLO, the Polisario Front, SWAPO of Namibia, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador.

In a number of developing countries in Asia, Latin America, and Africa, social struggles are developing against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, national or international bourgeois exploitation and for dignity.

In all these countries is the growing demand for the right to economic and political sovereignty, and establishment of a new world economic order.

The solution to this problem is without a doubt one of the keys to mankind's future in the next few years.

Comrades and friends, you can assess, and will assess throughout your stay, the internationalism and the active solidarity which permeate the entire activity of the French Communists.

You will also be able to sense this dimension in the life of our party at the meetings Friday evening in the 31 French towns where you will speak.

This solidarity rests basically on this profound reality: However varied and different the conditions under which we each struggle, we have a single enemy, a common enemy: imperialism and its policy of oppression, exploitation, and crushing of peoples.

Our cause is also a common cause because we are striving for social progress, democracy, peace, national independence and socialism.

At this time, when imperialism in crisis is trying to regain military superiority and counter the surge of the revolutionary forces, we can understand how much solidarity in the struggle of these forces is necessary for further progress.

You comrades who come from the four corners of the world, be assured that each step forward and each success you achieve in your struggle constitutes important support to the struggle of the French working class and people!

On the other hand, we are aware that our highest international duty and the greatest contribution we French communists can make to the common struggle of the peoples is to carry out our struggle successfully for socialism in France.

Comrades and friends, we also share a number of important interests, for whose success our various national struggles cooperate.

Our national struggle is advancing along with our international solidarity.

This is why the French communists attach a high value to developing cooperation and joint action among all revolutionary forces in the struggle for disarmament, peace, and the new international order.

Comrades and friends, looking at your gallery and seeing so many of you, in such diversity, yet united in this great demonstration of solidarity, our congress, we can only be encouraged in our determination to contribute effectively to the establishment of a new internationalism appropriate to the world of today and commensurate with the great surge which you represent.

I thank you very warmly for being here with us. I thank you sincerely for this evidence of your interest and solidarity, and I wish you, dear comrades and friends, great success in these struggles and achievement of these objectives.

Long live the joint struggle of workers throughout the world against imperialism, and for independence, democracy, socialism, disarmament and peace!

Long live friendship and solidarity among peoples!

CLOSING SPEECH BY MARCHAIS TO CONGRESS SESSION

WA011403 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 82 p 14

[Closing speech at PCF congress by Georges Marchais: "The Socialism We Seek"]

[Text] Comrades, here we are at the end of our 24th Congress.

It was a congress that reflected the world of labor, in which workers, technicians, employees, engineers, peasants, teachers, and scientists exchanged and shared their experiences and their hopes.

It was a congress that reflected growing forces, and in which women and young people were present in higher proportion than in the past.

It was a congress that reflected the needs and aspirations of today's France, in which the delegates sustained and concluded a 4-month debate, one of the most lively, profound, and free in tone that we have ever known.

In brief, it was a congress that reflected the party we are: the party of women and men workers, manual labor and intellectuals, the party of the people, of the nation, the revolutionary party of the France of our time.

International Solidarity

First I want to thank again, on your behalf, the 112 delegations of communist parties, national and democratic movements, and socialist parties which paid us the honor and friendship of attending our proceedings.

When we look at the gallery containing our comrades, friends, and brothers from five continents, we can say truly that the time is past when the world map had large red, yellow, or green shaded areas showing the subjected peoples, the colonial empires. The world has changed, it is changing, and will change even more, and our action is a part of this unprecedented liberating transformation.

Dear comrades and friends, the day before yesterday in 31 French towns you were able to confirm the warmth of the French communists' internationalist feelings. I reaffirm to you our determination to develop our solidarity on a worldwide scale, and without exception, with all the forces struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for peace and disarmament, justice, liberty and democracy, and socialism.

Twenty-Fourth Congress Resumes, Extends, and Amplifies the 22d and 23d

Comrades, we are living at an important juncture in the history of our party.

In 6 years -- from 1976 to date -- we have held three congresses. We perceive more clearly today that they form a whole. The 24th Congress now ending resumes, extends, and amplifies the 22d and 23d.

We have, indeed, a crucial problem to resolve: to bring ourselves up-to-date by developing a strategy appropriate to the France of our time.

In complex, harsh, and changing circumstances, and at the price of a joint striving for lucidity, reflection and questioning, we have succeeded in understanding in a more thorough, realistic way the society in which we live, the world within which it evolves, and the prospects which we can make possible.

Our adversaries would rather we did not have the courage to delve more profoundly into the causes of the situation in which we find ourselves. They would prefer that we remained captive of an unadapted approach. In that case we would not be in a position to carry out our responsibilities fully toward the workers, the people and the nation.

As the opening report revealed, the mutations in French society, the crisis affecting it today, and the possibilities and aspirations emerging in it, all call for a change in society. All this makes socialism the order of the day in France.

To this need, our party replies with full clarity: "The socialist society we want is here."

This society is justice. It means full employment, sufficient purchasing power for everyone, work involving more skill and responsibility, and equal opportunities for everyone to take care of, educate and cultivate himself.

This society is a new growth. That means the economy in the service of man, and not vice versa.

This society is liberty, which means all the liberties won over a thousand years of French history applied to benefit each man and woman, and new liberties, new rights, democracy and self-management.

This society is peace. This means an independent French policy of disarmament, security and cooperation.

This is French socialism.

In moving toward this original socialism, we want to follow an original path. It is a democratic path in struggle and meetings: resolute struggle against the forces of capital, and democratic majority meetings to achieve the transforming objectives, responsive always to the will and the potential of the popular movement.

Today we orient all our activity to this philosophy.

On 10 May the majority of French men and women expressed their desire for a change. Our attitude has been clear: just as we contributed to the victory, we have resolved to commit all our efforts to carrying out the new policy called for by the vote. This is the meaning of the agreements we made with the Socialist Party and of the participation of communist ministers in the goverment.

Since then, a number of months have passed. Positive measures have been taken. Important reforms have been approved or are in preparation. Certainly we have not solved all the problems. But one can say, I believe, that the government and the majority are in the right track. They have not done badly.

The Right Wants To Promote Division; It Will Be Disappointed

The opposing forces, on the other hand, are doing everything possible to slow down, divert, even halt the new policy. And they are making every effort to divide the majority.

Listen to these opponents of change spouting daily their litany about the disagreements and divergences between socialists and communists. As if they wanted electricity in the air! They only dream of wounds and bruises, of pain and laceration.

Well, the right should stop nourishing these illusions!

The Socialist Party and the Communist Party are different? What a great discovery! Gentlemen, have you forgotten that this is a pluralist majority? Each of the member parties intends to maintain and express its originality. What could be more natural and more fitting? This does not mean we have any less cooperation and cohesion. It was, indeed, on these bases that we made our agreements in June. What matters, what is essential, is that we work together for the common objectives the country expects to have achieved. This is exactly what socialist and communists have been doing for the past few months.

We are aware of the stakes and the responsibilities we have chosen to assume. Nothing will make us change our course. Coolly we will foil the schemes and traps. We will not fall into any trap. We will continue to play our part, with everything that implies, in creating the changes desired by French men and women.

In All Areas, Playing the Role of Builders

It is as builders that the communist ministers plan to carry out their work within the government.

It is as builders that the communist deputies and senators intend to continue making their contribution to the majority.

It is as builders that, everywhere in the country -- in factory, city, district or village, communists are helping working men and women of all circumstances in their struggle to overcome the resisting forces and participate with a spirit of initiative in sustaining, implementing and spreading the new policy.

In regard to the necessity of involvement of the workers and young people themselves, I need cite only as proof the example of the 39 hours. This was indeed a positive decision which management tried to transform into a negative measure by taking advantage of it, to threaten benefits already gained and to worsen the wage-earners' situation. The solution to a problem of this nature should come about, obviously, through the initiative of those affected.

Such is the constructive and unifying attitude in which we want to carry out, ever better, our activity at each level. I repeat: We are doing this in response to the hopes of French men and women; we are doing it out of respect for commitments.

We have only one goal: To best serve the interests of the workers and the country by helping to solve their problems. We know of only one method: Bringing together the largest number of people, on the basis of their common interests, to work for concrete objectives which are defined and achievable together.

This is a long-term action. No a priori limits must be permitted on our people's road to progress.

Party in the Government

Comrades, we are committing all our forces to this action. It will require great efforts from us.

Efforts to be present and active on all levels, in all areas, with a spirit of initiative, intelligence and imagination.

Efforts to get rid of impatience and to move forward with tenacity and perseverance on the long road before us.

Efforts to display, as our congress itself has done, a higher spirit of responsibility.

Yes, comrades, each communist -- wherever he is, in his factory, district or village cell or in the Central Committee -- must know how to speak and behave as a member of a party in the majority, a party in the government which shares the hopes of French men and women. The people are watching us at this task. They judge us and will judge us on the basis of our actions, our behavior in all circumstances.

Younger Than Ever

We have the means to succeed in these efforts.

The 24th Congress proves that our party is a great force. It demonstrates the party's vigor and vitality. It is a party of more than 700,000 men, women and young people united in their diversity, in their resolute will to advance on the road of the future.

We must increase this force even more. We must do everything so that French men and women will finally see us as we really are. It is a difficult but inspiring task.

Finally, comrades, I address myself to every member, man and woman, without exception, of our party: Let us work, all work with enthusiasm and confidence. Experience has tempered our party but it has emerged younger than ever.

Long live the 24th French Communist Party Congress!

Long live internationalist solidarity!

Long live justice and liberty! Long live French-style socialism.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLITBURO, SECRETARIAT VOTING

WA021504 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Feb 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Central Committee:

Gaston Plissonnier announced the results of the vote. Of 2,006 delegates participating in the congress, 18 had to be absent for various and justified reasons. Number of votes 1,985. There were two blank votes and one invalid. Absolute majority was 993 votes. The candidates received votes as follows:

Renominated Central Committee Members:

Sylviane Ainardi (1,984); Gerard Alezard (1,985); Yvonne Allegret (1,985); Robert Allione (1,985); Edmond Amiable (1,985); Alain Amicabile (1,985): Rene Andrieu (1,984); Gustave Ansart (1,985); Louis Aragon (1,789); Remy Auchede (1,985).

Louis Baillot (1,984); Myriam Barbera (1,985); Jean Barriere (1,985); Auguste Bechler (1,985); Mireille Bertrand (1,985); Guy Besse (1,983); Claude Billard (1,985); Martine Blanco (1,979); Pierre Blotin (1,985); Paul Boccara (1,985); Alain Bocquet (1,985); Jacqueline Boyer (1,985); Daniel Brunel (1,985); Marc Bruyere (1,985); Arthur Buchmann (1,985); Jean Burles (1,985).

Charles Caressa (1,985); Antoine Casanova (1,985); Jean-Michel Catala (1,982); Jacques Chambaz (1,983); Jean Colpin (1,985); Claude Compeyron (1,984); Helene Constans (1,985); Colette Coulon (1,983).

Felix Damette (1,985); Albert Debosschere (1,985); Danielle Demarch (1,985); Jacques Denis (1,985); Jean-Charles Dubart (1,985); Michel Duffour (1,985).

Etienne Fajon (1,979); Roland Favaro (1,985); Charles Fiterman (1,983); Nelly Foissac (1,985); Paulette Fost (1,984); Georges Frischmann (1,985); Paul Fromonteil (1,984).

Jean Garcia (1,982); Jean-Francois Gau (1,985); Jean-Claude Gayssot (1,984); Jacqueline Gelly (1,985); Andre Gerin (1,985); Georges Gosnat (1,983); Marie-Theresa Goutmann (1,985); Maxime Gremetz (1,982); Raymond Guyot (1,980).

Aime Halbeher (1,985); Guy Hermier (1,983); Philippe Herzog (1,985); Therese Hirszberg (1,976); Francois Hilsum (1,985); Jackie Hoffmann (1,985).

Jeanine Jambu (1,985); Raymond Jeanne (1,985); Pierrette Joachim (1,982); Pierre Juquin (1,981).

Jean-Pierre Kahane (1,985); Henri Krasucki (1,984).

Andre Lajoinie (1,985); Georges Lanoue (1,985); Jacky Laplume (1,985); Julien Laupretre (1,985); Paul Laurent (1,982); Francette Lazard (1,985); Georges Lazzarino (1,985); Roger Leclerc (1,985); Jean-Claude Lefort (1,984); Andree Lefrere (1,985); Rene Le Guen (1,985); Anicet Le Pors (1,985); Louis Leroux (1,985); Roland Leroy (1,982); Claude Llabres (1,981); Rene Lomet (1,985).

Jean-Paul Magnon (1,985); Henri Malberg (1,984); Jean Malvasio (1,985); Georges Marchais (1,983); Catherine Margate (1,985); Henri Martin (1,984); Claude Mazauric (1,983); Joe Metzger (1,984); Jean-Francois Meyer (1,985); Jacques Milhau (1,985); Daniel Monteux (1,985); Gisele Moreaux (1,985).

Rolande Perlican (1,984); Annie Perronnet (1,985); Rene Piquet (1,982); Gaston Plissonnier (1,984); Henriette Poirier (1,985); Jeanine Porte (1,984); Claude Poperen (1,985); Guy Poussy (1,981).

Jack Ralite (1,984); Marcel Rigout (1,984); Paul Rochas (1,985); Henri Rol-Tanguy (1,985); Marcel Rosette (1,985); Jacques Roux (1,985); Yves Roy (1,985).

Andre Sainjeon (1,984); Joseph Sanguedolce (1,985); Michele Saurel (1,985); Georges Seguy (1,985); Lucien Seve (1,985); Pierre Sotura (1,985); Gerard Streiff (1,985).

Yvan Tricart (1,985); Marcel Trigon (1,985).

Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier (1,985); Georges Valbon (1,985); Maurice Verdier (1,985); Louis Viannet (1,985); Yann Viens (1,985); Andre Vieuguet (1,985); Madeleine Vincent (1,983); Josiane Voyant (1,985).

Michel Warcholak (1,985); David Wizemberg (1,985); Francis Wurtz (1,985).

Marcel Zaidner (1,985); Pierre Zarka (1,985).

New Members Nominated For Central Committee:

Francois Asensi (1,985); Danielle Bletrach (1,977); Daniel Boulay (1,985); Claude Cabanes (1,984); Paul Crespin (1,985); Michel Dauba (1,985); Daniel Lacroix (1,985); Roger Martelli (1,985); Alain Obadia (1,985); Jean-Pierre Page (1,985); Claude Pondemer (1,985); Marc Zamichli (1,985).

New Members of the Central Committee:

Francois Asensi, 36, draftsman, joined 1964, deputy, first secretary of Seine-Saint-Denis federation.

Danielle Bletrach, 43, junior lecturer, joined 1956, member of the Bouches-du-Rhone federal committee, assistant chief editor of REVOLUTION.

Daniel Boulay, 35, employee, joined 1965, first secretary of Sarthe federation.

Claude Cabanes, 45, journalist for L'HUMANITE, joined 1962, Paris federation.

Paul Crespon, 40, worker, joined 1962, first secretary of Allier federation.

Michel Dauba, 40, industrial designer, joined 1969, member of Val d'Oise federal bureau.

Daniel Lacroix, 31, worker, joined 1974, first secretary of Renault-Billancourt branch.

Roger Martelli, 31, history teacher, joined 1969, member of Essonne federal committee.

Alain Obadia, 32, Independent Parisian Transport System official, joined 1970, Seine-Saint-Denis federation.

Jean-Pierre Page, 35, sales representative, joined 1965, member of Val-de-Marne federal bureau.

Claude Pondemer, 39, production technician, joined 1964, first secretary of Yvelines federation.

Marc Zamichei, [as published] 33, administrative officer, joined 1967, member of Politburo Meurthe-et-Moselle-Nord federal committee.

In its first meeting, which has been held, the Central Committee elected the Poli and the Central Committee Secretariat.

Politburo:

Reelected:

Gustav Ansart, Mireille Bertrand, Jean Colpin, Charles Fiterman, Maxime Gremetz, Guy Hermier, Philippe Herzog, Pierre Juquin, Henri Krasucki, Andre Lajoinie, Paul Laurent, Francette Lazard, Rene Leguen, Roland Leroy, Georges Marchais, Gisele Moreau, Rene Picquet, Gaston Plissonnier, Claude Poperen, Madeleine Vincent.

Two new comrades elected:

Jean-Claude Gayssot, 37, joined the party in 1963 at Beziers, professional worker for French National Railroads, has had various responsibilities:

--After serving as secretary of his railway union, then as secretary of the CGT departmental union for Lozere and subsequently for Gard, he moved on to national trade union responsibilities.

--He has also been consecutively secretary of Saint-Flour (Cantal) cell; secretary of Marvejol (LoZere) branch; and member of Gard federal bureau in 1972.

--Our comrade was elected to the Party Central Committee in 1979.

For 5 years, he has been an official of the Central Committee economic section.

Thus, as is evident, Jean-Claude Gayssot has exercised responsibility at all levels and is certainly experienced.

Louis Viannet was the second comrade elected. He is 48, joined the party in 1953, an employee of PTT, has had assumed various trade union responsibilities for postal workers, including:

--Departmental secretary of the PTT union of Rhone, then regional secretary for Rhone-Alpes, and later secretary general of the PTT-CGT Federation;

--Member of Rhone federal committee in 1967, he was elected to the Party Central Committee in 1976.

Our comrade thus has wide experience in the labor movement.

Like all the other decisions taken at the meeting, the election of the Political Bureau members by the Central Committee members was unanimous.

The congress will have noted that our comrade Georges Seguy was not reelected to the Political Bureau. It is at his own request that he has left this party leadership organ, for personal reasons which he has already explained.

The Secretariat was elected by the Central Committee in accordance with party statutes.

Comrade Georges Marchais was reelected party secretary general.

The Central Committee elected its other secretaries:

Charles Fiterman, Maxime Gremetz, Andre Lajoinie, Paul Laurent, Gisele Moreau and Gaston Plissonnier.

As you will note, Andre Lajoinie, member of the Central Committee since 1973, Politburo member in 1976, and chairman of the Communist group in the National Assembly, joins the Central Committee Secretariat for the first time. We congratulate him on this promotion.

Central Financial Control Commission:

The Central Committee elected Armand Guillemot chairman of the Central Financial Control Commission.

The commission is one of the important party management organs. Its role is to control finances and to lead financial debates. The commission members are full participants in Central Committee activity.

Central Political Control Commission:

Further information on the Central Committee decisions:

It appointed under it the Central Political Control Commission with members Gustave Ansart, who will also be chairman, Arthur Buchmann, Aime Halbeher, Colette Coulon, Roland Favaro, Georges Lazzarino, Claude Llabres and Jean-Paul Magnon. The assignment of tasks among the party leadership organs will as usual be decided after the congress and be announced then.

Comrades, this latest information on election of the party leadership concludes the second item on the congress agenda.

In the new Central Committee, which is composed, like its predecessor of 145 members, plus 5 members of the Central Financial Control Committee, 66.1 percent are workers, production technicians, and employees. Intellectuals of various disciplines total 30.6 percent, and peasants 3.3 percent. The number of women is unchanged at 31 percent.

The composition of the Central Committee continues, as before, to give priority to the working class, with due recognition to other social categories. We should point out also that the mix of generations of communists has been maintained.

LIST OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ATTENDING CONGRESS

WA031605 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 82 p 11

[Text] A total of 112 foreign delegations arrived in Paris to participate in the 24th Congress of the PCF.

Afghanistan People's Democratic Party, led by Mahmoud Baryalai, alternate member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee.
ANC of South Africa, represented by Mnumzana Neo.
Algerian National Liberation Front, led by Sliman Hoffman, member of the Central Committee.
German Communist Party (DKP), led by Werner Cieslak, member of the Politburo.
Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee.
MPLA-Labor Party of Angola, led by Henrique de Carvalho, member of the Politburo, party secretary, deputy.
Argentine Communist Party, led by Hector Agosti, member of the Politburo.
Communist Party of Australia, led by Mavis Robertson, member of the Executive Committee.
Austrian Communist Party, led by Erwin Scharf, secretary of the Central Committee.
Bahrain National Liberation Front, led by Aziz Ahmad Mudhawi, Executive Committee member.
Belgian Communist Party, led by Claude Renard, vice president.
Benin People's Revolutionary Party, led by Guirigidsou Gado, Political Bureau member.
Unified Socialist Party of West Berlin, led by Hari Flichtbell, Central Committee secretary.
Bolivian Communist Party, led by Simon Reyes, Political Bureau member.
Brazilian Communist Party, led by Armanio Guedes, Central Committee member.
Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, led by Hun Sen, Politburo member, minister of foreign affairs.
Canadian Communist Party, led by John Phillips, Central Committee member.
African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, led by Carlos dos Reis, National Council secretary.
Ubangi Patriotic Front, Central African Labor Party, led by Mignondot.
Communist Party of Chile, led by Luis Corvalan, secretary general.
Chilean Socialist Party, led by Hernan del Canton Riquelme, Central Committee secretary.
Chinese Communist Party, led by Yao Guang, PRC ambassador to France.
Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, led by Michael Olympios, Central Committee member.
Colombian Communist Party, led by Paul Valbuena, Central Committee member.
Comoros National United Front, led by Omar Ben Hamidou, Front coordinator.
Congolese Labor Party, led by Pierre Nze, Politburo member, minister of foreign affairs.
Korean Workers Party, led by Kim Yong-sun, Central Committee member.
Communist Party of Cuba, led by Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member.
Communist Party of Denmark, led by Freddy Madsen, Politburo member.
Dominican People's Independence Committee, led by Rosie Douglas, secretary general.
Dominican Communist Party, led by Arsenio Hernandez, Party secretary.
Egyptian Communist Party, led by Yussuf Darwish, Central Committee member.
National Progressive Unionist Party of Egypt, led by Lutfi al-Khuli, member of the Central Secretariat.
Ecuadorian Communist Party, led by Jose Solis Castro, Politburo member.

Spanish Communist Party, led by Simon Sanchez Montero, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.
United States Communist Party, led by James West, Politburo member.
Organizational Committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party, led by Girma Neway, Central Committee member.
Finnish Communist Party, led by Erkki Kauppila, Politburo member.
Communist Party of Great Britain, led by Gerry Cohen, Executive Committee member.
Communist Party of Greece, led by Grigoris Farakos, Politburo member.
Panhellenic Socialist Movement, led by Dimitris Rapakoulias.
Grenada New Jewel Movement, represented by Peter David.
Guadeloupe Communist Party, led by Guy Daninthe, secretary general.
Democratic Party of Guinea, led by Damatang Clamara, president of the National People's Assembly.
African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, led by Mario Cabral, Central Committee Secretary, minister of national education.
Guyana People's Progressive Party, led by Clement Rohee, Central Committee member.
Unified Party of Haitian Communists, led by Max Bourjolly, Central Committee secretary.
Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by Mihaly Korom, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Iraqi Communist Party, led by Zaki Khayri, Politburo member.
Tudeh Party of Iran, a representative.
Communist Party of Ireland, led by Eoin O Murchu.
Communist Party of Israel, led by Samih al-Kassem, Central Committee member.
Italian Communist Party, led by Adalberto Minucci, member of the leadership and the secretariat.
Japan Communist Party, led by Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee.
Jordanian Communist Party, led by Naim Ashab, Politburo member.
Lao People's Revolutionary Party, led by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member, deputy prime minister.
Lebanese Communist Party, led by Khalil ad-Dibs, Politburo, Central Committee secretary.
Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, led by Dr Fuad Chanine, Politburo member.
Lebanese National Movement, led by Albert Mansour, vice president.
General People's Congress of Libya, represented by Azziz Buhedma.
Communist Party of Luxembourg, led by Alois Bisdorf, Politburo member, deputy.
National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, led by Arsene Ratsifera, member of the Supreme Revolution Council and member of the Politburo of the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence], and including Jean Bemananjara, member of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], and Germain Rakotonirainy, member of the Politburo of the MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime].
Malian Party of Revolution and Democracy, a representative.
Maltese Communist Party, led by Anthony Vassalo, secretary general.
Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, led by Abdullah Layachi, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Moroccan Socialist Union of Popular Forces, led by Mohamed Lakhsassi, member of the exterior delegation.
Martinique Communist Party, led by Marcel Manville, Politburo member.
Mexican Unified Socialist Party, led by Enrique Semo, Politburo member.
Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Mozambique Liberation Front, led by Jorge Rebello, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Namibia Liberation Movement, SWAPO, represented by Tuliameni Kalomoh.
Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, led by Carlos Carrion Cruz, national secretary.
Nigerian Socialist Party of the Working People, led by Ibidapo Fatogun, secretary general.
Norwegian Communist Party, led by Wahl Unnar, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, led by Sa'id Masud, in charge of foreign relations.
Pakistan Communist Party, a representative.
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), led by Al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, in charge of foreign relations.
People's Party of Panama, led by Luther Thomas, secretary.

Paraguayan Communist Party, led by Ananias Amadela, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Netherlands Communist Party, led by Elli Izeboutd, vice president.
Polish United Workers Party, led by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, foreign affairs minister.
Puerto Rican Socialist Party, led by Manuel F. Coss.
Portuguese Communist Party, led by Fernando Blanqui Teixeira, Politburo member and member of the Central Committee secretariat.
Reunion Communist Party, led by Gervais Barret, Politburo member.
Romanian Communist Party, led by Petre Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, Central Committee secretary.
Polisario Front, led by Mohamed Fadel Ali, Politburo member.
Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, represented by Roberto Armijo.
El Salvador Communist Party, Member of the FMLN, led by Santiago Lopez, Politburo member.
San Marino Communist Party, led by Giuseppe Amici, member of the leadership and the secretariat.
San Marino Socialist Party, led by Primo Ceci, member of the leadership.
Senegalese Independence and Labor Party, led by Semeu Pathe Gueye.
Sudanese Communist Party, led by Hemed Salem, in charge of the Economic Commission of the Central Committee.
Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden, led by Bo Hammar, Central Committee secretary.
Swiss Labor Party, led by Armand Magnin, secretary general.
Communist Party of Syria, led by Omar Sibai, Politburo member.
Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, led by George Saddiqni, member of the National Command.
Chad National Liberation Front, led by Dr Moussa Mokhtar, secretary general.
Chad National Democratic Union, led by Oulona Tchombi Getna, delegate general.
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member, Central Committee secretary.
East Timor Revolutionary Front, led by Abilio Araujo, Central Committee member, minister of state.
Tunisian Communist Party, led by Abdul Majid at-Turayki, Politburo member.
Turkish Communist Party, a representative.
Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Communist Party of Uruguay, led by Rodney Arismendi, secretary general.
Communist Party of Venezuela, led by Radames Larrazabal, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
Vietnam Communist Party, led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary.
National Democratic Front of the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Saif Quaed Abdelkarim, member of the national leadership.
Yemen Socialist Party, led by Mohamed Suliman Nasser, Central Committee member.
League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary to the presidency.

During his speech, Maxime Gremetz also welcomed to the congress several other foreign friends who accepted the invitation to participate as guests. Finally, he reported that the congress had received messages from the South African Communist Party, the Bangladesh Communist Party, the Guatemalan Labor Party, the Communist Party of India, the Kuwait People's Union, the Parti Quebecois, the El Salvador Front of People's Forces, the Seychelles Progressive Front and the British Labor Party.

L'HUMANITE EXPLAINS PCF VIEW OF FRENCH SOCIALISM

PM121417 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "For the French, by the French"]

[Text] If one were to believe our well-wishers among the press, the PCF Congress would be one of contradictions (LE FIGARO), ambiguities (LE MATIN), or even drift and inevitable decline, as LA CROIX and Europe I charitably maintain.

It might be asked, as the question of contradictions has been raised, why representatives of the media devote so much time, energy and sometimes malevolent passion to a party that is supposed to play only a minor role in the country. Unless they have a penchant for futility.

The truth is that it was enough to hear Georges Marchais' report and the attentive way the audience listened to it to understand that the PCF in no way resembles the caricature that certain elements are trying to present of it.

The truth is that the day after the electoral reverse, which was followed -- by an apparent paradox -- by the entry into government of communist ministers, our party, without any complaisance, set about seeking the reasons for this situation. It did this not in order to push the responsibility for it onto the leaders who preceded us, as our opponents insinuated, but with the desire to make up for lost time and to forge ahead with creating in our country socialism in France's colors, a democratic socialism by democratic means themselves.

This new society will first and foremost be a society of justice, people will be conscious of what we are, conscious -- even if France today is no longer the France of "Les Miserables" or of "Germinal" and not a Third World country either, even if it has become a modern industrial country where consumption has doubled in 25 years -- that it is not, however, a wonderland but a country affected by the crisis, a country where millions of workers live in modern poverty, and where half of its inhabitants never go on vacation or read books.

This dream society, as we call it, will also be a society of freedom. The cry of "long live freedom" which has echoed through our history for centuries, we have always made our own, even if for some of us it has meant sacrificing our lives.

The congress also expressed its approval forcefully when Georges Marchais denounced the campaign relating to freedoms being waged daily against the communists by certain advocates who would do better to show more modesty: "What responsibility are you trying to make us shoulder for acts we have not committeed? We, French communists, from generation to generation, wherever we have found ourselves -- in assemblies or in factories, in government or in camps -- we have never undermined freedoms. Not all the parties in France can say as much. I reject your quite unwarranted accusations."

We have all the more reason for rejecting them since socialism as we see it must be conceived in freedom and by freedom. We have pronounced ourselves unambiguously in favor of alteration and respect for universal suffrage, against a single party system, for trade union independence from every form of power, for individual and collective liberties, for cultural diversity and freedom of creation, and in favor of giving up the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Although it is true that there was a historical period when the PCF believed in the existence of a "model," it abandoned that idea a long time ago. For socialism, as our party secretary general stressed, cannot be a socialism that is prefabricated elsewhere and then painted over in France's colors, it can only be a socialism that has been conceived and built in France, for the French and by the French themselves. Socialism the French way has to be forged out of national reality, preciously preserving our historic legacy of freedoms, enriching it and giving it a new diminsion to suit our times.

This socialism will be a humanist socialism or will not be at all. But it will not be born miraculously. In our country it can only be achieved through the work of a majority grouping of the people and must be realized in a democratic way under the control of universal suffrage. But this way will be that of a fierce struggle between supporters and opponents of change. The distinctive features of this society make it possible to envisage the contours of a grouping of the people that would go much further than the political majorities that have hitherto existed. It is this grouping that we want to build through struggle and union.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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SCHEDULE FIRMED UP FOR AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

AU091053 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Al-Qadhdhafi Surprisingly to Vienna; Kreisky: 'Only Economic Talks'"]

[Text] Vienna -- Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi will arrive tomorrow, Wednesday, for a few days' visit to Austria, as was surprisingly reported yesterday. As Chancellor Kreisky told DIE PRESSE, an invitation had been extended to Al-Qadhdhafi a long time ago, and he has now accepted it. The Austrian side will discuss "only economic topics" with the Libyan chief of state, Kreisky said, adding that "immeasurable damage would have been inflicted" on domestic business had the visit been called off.

The Libyan revolution leader's visit is based on an invitiation by Chancellor Kreisky and will focus primarily on economic questions. The visit, which was announced on short notice, will be marked by the strictest security precautions. Since Al-Qadhdhafi resigned from all official functions a few years ago, his visit is not formally, but de facto, an official visit. An eight-member delegation has been in Vienna since Sunday to prepare for the visit. According to first reports, Al-Qadhdhafi will be accompanied by the Libyan foreign and heavy industry ministers.

After his arrival, Al-Qadhdhafi will have talks with Chancellor Kreisky, Foreign Minister Pahr and "important public figures" on Wednesday and Thursday, according to a Chancellery source. These prominent figures are said also to include Nationalrat Chairman Benya. On Friday the Libyan revolution leader will visit the Voest-Alpine Company in Linz, and he will leave Austria on Saturday.

"We have informed the Libyans that President Kirchschlaeger is ill and that the program therefore will have to be shortened," Chancellor Kreisky declared yesterday in a talk with DIE PRESSE. The chancellor pointed out that Libya is one of Austria's most important trade partners in the Arab region. In 1981, Austrian exports were 2.3 billion schillings and imports -- mainly crude oil -- 3.7 billion schillings. The talks in Linz will deal with the construction of two vocational training centers in Libya, an order worth 4 billion schillings. During the official visit a meeting of the joint Austrian-Libyan Commission for Economic Cooperation is also to take place in Vienna.

At the Interior Ministry the security preparations for the Al-Qadhdhafi visit are running in high gear. "There can be no doubt," says Robert Danzinger, director general for public security, "that this man is one of the highest security risks. You can well imagine what that means for us."

Kreisky Responds to Queries

AU091354 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1132 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Roland Machatschke report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference in Vienna 9 March following cabinet meeting -- with recorded portions]

[Excerpts] Well, here in my report from the Chancellery it must first of all be said that Chancellor Kreisky has outlined how the Libyan revolution leader's visit came about. What happened was that Libyan Premier Jallud (as heard) some time ago paid an official visit to Austria -- that was the first visit by this politician to a Western country -- and he invited Chancellor Kreisky, as is customary, for a return visit. This visit has not materialized to date, however.

Later, Kreisky was again invited to visit Libya -- as he said, oddly enough while he was in Cairo; there he was asked to return to Austria via Tripoli -- but this visit did not materialize, either. And then, Kreisky continued, the Libyans informed Austria that Al-Qadhdhafi would like to visit Austria if he was invited, and that had now happened.

In reply to the question of whether the visit of the controversial Libyan revolution leader might not also be regarded as highly controversial abroad, Kreisky said the following:

[Begin recording] We were also highly controversial when we first normalized our relations with the European communist countries; we were also highly controversial when we said one cannot ignore the Arab countries -- and today that is a matter of course in Europe; we were also highly controversial when we said that the Palestinian problem is one of the central problems -- and today that is generally recognized. [end recording]

Chancellor Kreisky was also asked how he felt about the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi reacted to As-Sadat's assassination by staging a 3-day joyful celebration. The chancellor replied that one must take things as they are. And the way things stand, Chancellor Kreisky said, the United States has not completely severed its economic relations with Libya but only restricted them, and Libya is an important trade partner for Austria.

Then, asked whether there are no objections considering that Al-Qadhdhafi is regarded abroad as a sponsor of terrorists and of terrorism, Kreisky said the following:

[Begin recording] To date there has not been any proof of such charges, and I can only tell you that we have inquired very thoroughly in this respect, and that even those who made these assertions to date have not beeen able to produce a shred of evidence. We do not want to fall victim to the propaganda that is being made here.

[Question] Do you expect the United States to react negatively considering that a few weeks ago the government officially declared that a Libyan killer commando had been dispatched to kill Reagan?

[Answer] Here again no proof whatever has been produced, to us or to anyone else. I would like to say again that I am expecting certain reactions, but I don't mind very much.

[Question] But even if one does not believe everything the U.S. intelligence service dishes out to the public, there is certainly a grain of truth to these charges made by the U.S. intelligence service against Al-Qadhdhafi. Is that not a criterior which should be considered in Austrian foreign policy?

[Answer] I cannot go into such assertions and charges. You know that there are also countercharges and assertions -- we have not examined those, either.

[Question] OPEC terrorist Klein himself, after so to speak changing sides, wrote that after arriving in Libya he was treated like a guest paying a state visit there, that he was received by the foreign minister, for example, and that a state villa was placed at his disposal -- is that not proof for you that terrorism is officially condoned by the Libyan chief of state or revolution leader?

[Answer] Well, at any rate that was not enough, for example, to induce the Americans to discontinue buying Libyan oil, or to prevent them from, shall we say, installing one of their large companies there. Relations are no longer determined by such criteria. The situation must be examined in every case as it comes up. We, at any rate, were of the opinion that we should give Colonel al-Qadhdhafi the opportunity to discuss political and economic questions here with us in Austria, and I will not fail to draw his attention to the negative consequences of such activities as far as there is an opportunity for that at all. [end recording]

In addition to the political talks in Vienna with Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr, Al-Qadhdhafi will have talks in Linz primarily about projects with the Voest company -- here, as Chancellor Kreisky stressed, jobs are at stake again. In addition to Linz, Al-Qadhdhafi will also visit Salzburg. He will fly home from Salzburg on Saturday.

Believes in Dialogue

AU092047 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Summary] According to the chancellor's view, the visit by international outsider Al-Qadhdhafi will have no negative effect on Austria's prestige. It is okay with Kreisky that Austria is the first Western country the Libyan revolutionary leader is visiting, regardless of what reputation he might enjoy. Kreisky stated today after the Council of Ministers session: "It does not disturb me; we have had such situations often before. I remind you that I was the first to visit the GDR, and this subsequently turned out to have been very correct. We have been the first ones to initiate normalization. As a neutral country we evidently are a relatively good partner for talks in Europe."

[Question] Does this not involve a disadvantage to Austrian foreign policy if the controversial Al-Qadhdhafi comes to Austria first?

[Answer] "We cannot arrange ourselves according to that. We also have been very controversial when we were the first to normalize our relations with the European communist states. We were also very controversial when we stated that we cannot turn our back on the Arab states, and today this is self-evident in Europe. We were very controversial when we said that the Palestinian problem is a central issue, and today everybody admits this."

[Question] On what terms are you talking with Al-Qadhdhafi, who welcomed As-Sadat's death with 3 days of state festivities?

[Answer] "You know that this is a very problematic question. That has nothing to do with it. In the talks with Al-Qadhdhafi, I can only defend my position, just as he will uphold his position. I cannot arrange Austria's relations, so to speak, solely according to those with whom we maintain close and cordial friendship and agreement. But we also must take things the way they are."

[Question] Is it not a bit depressing for you to hold talks with Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Answer] I have conducted such talks once already, in the desert. I was one of the first ones, and there were differences of opinion on very many basic issues. I believe in the importance of dialogue and this certainly will also be the case now. When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi defends certain views, and there will be an opportunity for this, views which I believe to be wrong or that do not correspond to facts in my opinion, then I shall -- as I have always done -- state my opinion about them. I think this is more correct than to leave all these things unchallenged."

[Question] Mr Chancellor, does it not disturb you at all that most Austrians are very indignant about this visit?

[Answer] "How do you know that the majority are very indignant? This is always the view of the press -- what the gentlemen fancy, that is the majority opinion of the Austrians. You do not know this at all. Naturally the Austrians sometimes may be dissatisfied with one thing or another, but we must take into consideration very many viewpoints, and one of these is very important; that is, that in such critical times as we are experiencing now we cannot renounce economic cooperation with Libya. It would certainly disturb the Austrians much more if unemployment in Upper Austria increased by a few thousand people."

Libyan Press Conference

AU091850 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Edgar Sterbenz report on press conference at Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna 9 March -- recorded]

[Text] During his visit to Austria, revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi wants to receive all Libyans living in Europe who have not yet returned home for private reasons. This announcement from (Abu Baka Abu Shama), secretary of the People's Committee, was the starting point for a session of questions and answers in an atmosphere of evidently Libyan revolutionary precision. The secretary of the People's Committee, in his function as Al-Qadhdhafi's ambassador to Austria, stated that the Libyans living in Europe could discuss their personal problems with their supreme revolutionary leader during the state visit. Al-Qadhdhafi would help them to prepare for return to the fatherland where they should help to build the new society.

Recalling assassination attempts against Libyans critical of the regime abroad, the question was asked as to how many Libyans are now living in Europe. But despite repeated requests, no answer was given. Nor was there any date mentioned for the announced meeting. It would depend on the course of the program for the visit, it was stated laconically. The question as to how the invited countrymen would learn of the invitation was not answered either.

It was hoped that on the basis of reports about this press conference they would learn about it, the People's Committee secretary said. With respect to Al-Qadhdhafi's motives for paying a visit to Austria, the secretary was communicative. The colonel appreciates Austria's attitude in international politics and Chancellor Kreisky's role in world events. It is time for the two to meet again in the hope of being able to achieve positive results in the political and economic fields for both sides. The visit is the climax of Austrian-Libyan relations.

Replies to other questions were refused with the suggestion that they should be reserved for Al-Qadhdhafi's press conference. The date envisaged for this -- Thursday evening at 1800 -- could be changed, however, as Al-Qadhdhafi's program for the visit was in general not yet fixed. The schedule worked out by the Austrian authorities reads as follows: Arrival of the special plane tomorrow afternoon at Vienna's Schwechat Airport; immediately afterwards a first conversation with Chancellor Kreisky; a visit to parliament and several meetings with the Austrian head of government on Thursday; a visit to the Voest Works in Linz on Friday; Subsequently, a continuation of the trip to Salzburg; and finally, departure by plane from Salzburg on Saturday afternoon. This schedule is only a proposal for discussion and a draft. The final program will be fixed only after Al-Qadhdhafi's arrival in Vienna.

On leaving the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna's 17th Distict, quite a few journalists harboured doubts -- in view of the green Libyan revolutionary flag hoisted on a pole -- whether green is also the color of hope with respect to matters of Libyan revolutionary organization.

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE FOR CSSR, USSR DISCOVERED

AU091417 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The Steyr-Daimler-Puch Automotive Company has apparently suffered serious damages through a now partly uncovered case of industrial espionage. After an investigation which extended over years, state security police have arrested the brothers Erich and Karl Moschner. They are charged with having sold the plans of a newly developed precision roller bearing machine to the CSSR and the USSR. According to police in Steyr, Upper Austria, several other suspects are still being investigated, including members of the Steyr Company's management who are also believed to be involved in industrial espionage.

JORDAN ANTICIPATES VISIT BY PRESIDENT MITTERRAND

PM091505 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] In an interview with LE MONDE correspondent Emmanuel Jarry in Amman, Jordanian Information Minister Abu 'Awdah confirmed that Mr Mitterrand "is going to come" to Amman but has fixed no date. In Jerusalem on Thursday the president of the republic said that he would pay an official visit to Jordan "in the next 3 months." On Sunday 7 March the Jordanian Foreign Ministry merely indicated that Amman will be examining what "such a visit could contribute" in the light of the visit which Mr Mitterrand has just paid to Israel before a date is fixed.

During the same interview Mr 'Awdah said that the French president's visit to Israel had three aspects: The first, a "positive" one, is the reaffirmation of the Palestinians' rights to a state and the "confirmation of the principles of the European Venice Declaration (1980), especially the right to self-determination. The latter, according to Mr 'Awdah, was the underlying meaning behind the president's words, although he did not mention it by name in Israel.

On the other hand, "We consider the statements relating to the role of Europe and France to be really negative, although they are not new," he added. Jordan has always attached great importance to a "European initiative" suggested by that same Venice Declaration. However, the information minister stressed, "Mr Mitterrand reaffirmed that it is up to the parties concerned to sit down at the negotiating table. We think that is an obstacle to any possibility of a European initiative, at least regarding France. In our view that argument is wrong, because there is an Israeli-Arab imbalance, Israel being the occupying power. Such a stance...gives Israel time to pursue the process of de facto annexation of the occupation territories.

"As for French-Israeli relations, we think that opening wider the door of cooperation between the two countries while Israel remains intransigent toward Security Council Resolution 242 and withdrawal from the occupied territories is a negative point per se."

Mr 'Awdah also deplored the fact that Mr Mitterrand has not recognized the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative and that he asked the Palestinian organization to recognize Israel without demanding reciprocal recognition.

ISRAELI, FRENCH POSITIONS IN AREA IRRECONCILABLE

PM091345 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Max Clos article: "The Harsh Reality"]

[Text] Beyond protocolar pomp, political commentators' learned analyses and pleasing speeches suited to the occasion, a few minutes at the Knesset proved sufficient to destroy illusions and bring one back to harsh reality. It is an obvious fact, which has been openly proclaimed, that the Israeli and French positions in the Near East are irreconcilable.

Is it a question of a setback? No, insofar as Mr Begin and Mr Mitterrand knew perfectly well what the score is. The former knew that his guest would advise negotiations with PLO and that he would broach in one way or another the problem of a Palestinian state. No, insofar as the French president knew that such a suggestion would be totally unacceptable to Mr Begin.

Yes, it is a setback insofar as -- as it could be foreseen -- Mr Mitterrand has displeased and annoyed both the Jews and the Arabs.

Last night disappointment and anger were expressed in both camps. In that sense, it can be considered that France has lost on both counts. In fact, Mr Begin and Mr Mitterrand had nothing to say to each other from the moment when the main problem for the two adversaries -- the creation of a Palestinian state -- was mentioned. However, in view of this, you may wonder what the point of the visit was. The French president could not possibly convince, and he has not the necessary means to impose. In this impossible dialogue both interlocutors could put forward some arguments. However, the problem looks completely different depending on whether you look at it from Jerusalem or from Paris.

France finds that the Near East is in a state of permanent turmoil, that local conflicts may blow up at any moment and that this situation favors both U.S. and Soviet maneuvers whether open or underhanded.

Any analysis must lead to the following conclusion: There can be no solution until the Palestinians are not only granted a homeland but also recognized as a nation. This in turn implies granting a state. The PLO Paris representative stated last night: "It is simply a question of whether France wants justice."

This is exactly Israel's rejoinder. Mr Begin also demands justice. And he demands something more, something which is neither a political nor a philosophical issue, namely the right to live. "How can anyone expect," he cries, "that we could negotiate with an organization which, as Mr Mitterrand knows, calls for the destruction of the Jewish state?" What can be your answer to this? Documents are there. The PLO charter has never been repudiated by the Palestinians and, any way you look at it, you cannot possibly see it as anything but a call for another final solution.

Mr Mitterrand may be right and in the long or medium term new bloody conflicts may prove him right in the eyes of history. But today? What Israeli leader can be asked in earnest to approve of a policy which for Israel would simply be suicidal?

MINISTRY DENIES REPORT OF CAR ULTIMATUM

AB101135 Paris AFP in French 1109 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Mar (AFP) -- The report broadcast by Radio Bangui to the effect that the CAR Government on Tuesday evening gave a 48-hour ultimatum to France to hand over Ange Patasse, the chairman of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MPLC), is "unfounded," the French Ministry of External Relations affirmed on Wednesday.

The CAR Government has addressed no ultimatum to the French Government asking it to hand over the MLPC chairman who has been taking refuge in the French Embassy in Bangui for 5 days now.

It is learned from reliable sources in Paris that the 48-hour deadline mentioned by Radio Bangui in a commentary does not concern the "hand-over" of Mr Patasse to the CAR authorities but the French Government's reply to the demand for the extradition of the main opponent of General Kolingba's regime.

The Ministry of External Relations explained that no ultimatum was addressed to Mr Guy Penne, counsellor at the Presidency of the Republic in charge of African and Malagasy Affairs, by Gen Andre Kolingba during his discussions with the CAR head of state on Tuesday.

It is stressed that these discussions took place in a "friendly atmosphere." The Quai d'Orsay (French Ministry of External Relations) added that Mr Penne reminded General Kolingba that the French Government does not like to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries, but that it has the absolute principle of granting refuge to persons who feel threatened because of political reasons.

It is added that the counsellor expressed his satisfaction in seeing the CAR government emerge strengthened from the "trial" of the attempted coup of 4 March and recalled the desire of Paris to strengthen its cooperation with the CAR.

ETA/PM'S MAJORITY SECTOR CONFIRMS END OF TRUCE

PM061117 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p 15

[Tonia Etxarri report: "Majority Sector of ETA/PM Announces Its Return to Terrorist Activity at Clandestine Press Conference"]

[Text] San Sebastian -- The majority sector of Basque Homeland and Liberty's Politicomilitary Wing [ETA/PM] yesterday confirmed in the course of a press conference held somewhere in the Basque Country its return to armed activity. This sector, following the secession of those in favor of maintaining the truce, claims to have 76 percent of the organization. An unfavorable assessment of the truce begun a year ago, the so-called "outstanding issues" not having been resolved, the ascertaining of a process of rightward shift in the country's politics and the curtailment of freedoms were, together with harsh criticism of the Basque left, its principal motives in deciding to break the "cease-fire."

In the midst of a considerable display of weaponry -- an RP6Z bazooka, an M16 assault rifle, a Dragunov sniping rifle, a Browning pistol, a Taurus revolver and Schmeisser and Beretta submachineguns -- three hooded spokesmen of the "Poli-Milis'" majority sector told the news media that the truce "has been a failure."

The implementation of the [autonomy] statute, the referendum on Lemoniz [site of nuclear power plant under construction] and Navarre's relations with the Basque autonomous community were the principal issues which ETA/PM placed on the negotiating table last year, when announcing the truce. "Not only have there been no political results during all this time, but now there are new factors: the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, constant threats of a coup and the 23 February [1981 -- date of attempted coup] trial."

The spokesmen of the majority sector, whose stances, according to what they acknowledged yesterday, won 76 percent of the votes at the assembly they held recently, particularly emphasized the process of a rightward shift in the country, at the same time as criticizing the lack of determination in the leftwing parties in general and the Basque left in particular.

After stating that they contemplated the possibility of breaking the truce when they noted that the negotiated solution was being used by the government "as a solution to the repentant terrorist," the spokesmen of this sector spared no criticisms of the leftwing organizations. "The political forces have been bowing to the policy of fear, and criticism to this effect should be harsh because this phenomenon has prevented the dynamic of mobilizations. There has been among the left a lack of its own alternative policy to the rightward shift, and they have surrendered to the policy of fear."

"Critical Support" for Basque Left

The brunt of the criticism by ETA/PM's majority sector fell on the Basque left. To this effect they recalled that the negotiated solution proposed at the beginning of the truce had been advocated by that party. "However, the mass action which the Basque left has promoted to make possible this negotiated solution has left us dissatisfied." It is precisely the Basque left's "lack of political action" on which the "Poli-Milis" dwelt. In their opinion, "The Basque left has concerned itself more with reflection on itself than with the negotiated solution."

After rapidly surveying the course of the armed organization and of the party, since the latter was set up in 1976, the spokesmen of the "Poli-Milis'" majority sector announced that now, with a real difference of opinion arising, they will give the Basque left their "critical support," without this implying, at least at present, independence from the party.

Following the harsh exposition of the political course of the Basque left and of the parties in general, the ETA/PM spokesmen focused their attention on the need to effect a convergence of the Basque left, which, in their opinion, should embrace broader sectors than those currently united by the Basque left. Although they defined this force as the core of this convergence, the "Poli-Milis" asserted the need to include political forces such as the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and Herri Batasuna. In relation to this patriotic [abertzale] coalition, the "Poli-Milis" stated that "they should be within the institutions, and the fact that this is not so is allowing the implementation of the statute to be less ambitious."

To this effect the "Poli-Milis" stated that "on the basis of the statute it is possible to initiate industrial reorganization and, transference by transference [of powers], to achieve antonomy aspirations which we champion."

Neogtiate Without Specific Interlocutors

ETA/PM's majority sector, which yesterday announced "the recrudescence" of its political presence, explained that it is going to operate in those fields in which there are problems which, in its opinion, are harming and worrying the working class sectors. Thus, in addition to all the matters presented as "outstanding issues," they added the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process and the economic crisis.

If the Basque left was initially the party to which they delegated the role of intermediary in a negotiating stage -- the Poli-Milis'" minority sector was still attributing that role to it at a press conference Monday -- the spokesmen of ETA/PM's majority sector presented as an innovation a hazy figure in speaking of intermediaries. Those in favor of the return to the armed struggle stated that the interlocutors should be "the leftwing political forces."

The spokesmen of ETA/PM's majority sector, which has decidedto resume its armed activity and which includes some historical leaders, did not specify its actions but asserted that kidnappings will form part of its regular dynamic, at the same time as criticizing the revolutionary tax [money extorted from Basque businessmen] as a means of fundraising.

BASQUES FAIL TO TAKE PARLIAMENT LOYALTY OATH

NC100700 Paris AFP in English 0636 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Members of Spain's Lower House of Congress pledged allegiance to the constitution in a special ceremony here Tuesday, but three Basque extremists refused.

At a time when there is widespread anxiety over right-wing and military respect for Spanish democracy, members of the Congress of Deputies were called on to make a oath of loyalty to the document which was approved by referendum in 1978 and which serves as post-Franco Spain's constitution.

The three Basques belonging to the Herri Batasuna Party, considered the political wing of the ETA-Military [Basque Fatherland and Liberty-Military] terrorist movement, did not show up. Separatists who want independence for their rich corner of norther Spain, they have never taken their seats in the national parliament.

Two of them, whose parliamentary immunity was lifted last month, face trial for insulting King Juan Carlos I.

If the Basques do not take the loyalty oath at one of the next three parliamentary sessions, they will be stripped of all congressional prerogatives including the right to vote on legislation.

The congressmen had a choice of two ways of pledging allegiance. Most supporters of the conservative minority government and the right-wing "Popular Alliance" opted for "swearing fidelity" to the constitution.

Socialists, communists and Catalan regional representatives preferred the formula of "promising to be faithful."

Photographers had a field day when the loyalty vow was pronounced by such widely differing deputies as Blas Pinar, head of the neo-fascist Fuerza Nueva Movement, Juan Mario Bandres, whose Euskadiko Eskerra party is considered the parliamentary wing of the Basque ETA's politico-military faction, and Fernando Sagaseta, whose Canary Islands Party favors a degree of autonomy amounting almost to independence for an archipelao administered as Spanish provinces.

The ceremony came during the continuing trial of 32 right-wing military officers accused of masterminding or taking part in an attempt to overthrow Spain's fragile democracy in a coup bid just over a year ago.

Meanwhile, the government of Centrist Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo suffered a setback in a working session of parliament, being outvoted for the first time since the premier took office on February 27 of last year. The government lost by 161 to 151, with nine abstentions, on the preamble to a draft bill defining limited autonomy for the East Coast Valencia region.

There was no question of the government falling. The disagreement was over wording -- conservatives wanted to refer to "the realm of Valencia" while leftists preferred the less formal "Valencian Country" (as in "the Basque Country").

The large Socialist Party had little quarrel with the actual autonomy provisions, but disagreed with the government on such points as definition of the Valencian flag.

The vote, which was lost due to the recent defection of 10 Social Democrats who had previously ensured the government a majority, sent the Valencia bill back to committee for rewording.

BRIEFS

MILITARY GOVERNORS -- Maj Gen Manuel Engo Morgado has been appointed military governor of Las Palmas. Artillery Brig Gen Carlos Aymerich (?Ali) has been appointed military governor of Huelva. The appointments were announced in two royal decrees from the Ministry of Defense, which were published today in the official State Gazette. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Mar LD]

ARCHBISHOP RESPONDS TO KHARAVYI PLOT CHARGE

NC100932 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] In response to a KHARAVYI report, Archbishop Khrisostomos had made the following statement:

We read last Sunday's front-page report in KHARAVYI under the banner headline, "We Reveal and Denounce," with surprise but also with much regret. As we have repeatedly stated, we do not desire to clash with anyone, either with individuals or with political groups in the country. We are fully aware of our responsibilities as prelate of the church, which is made up of all our people, independent of political ideologies or party affiliations. Consequently, the fact that we are obliged today to comment on what KHARAVYI said is not due to a desire to argue with its editors or those who direct the paper, but to protect our unsuspecting and innocent people against spurious reports and malicious traps. It is for this reason that we state clearly and directly:

1. We have no aspiration to become president or "superpresident" [yperproedhros] as KHARAVYI reports. This is stated to assuage those who are concerned.

2. No meeting was ever held in our presence in which -- as KHARAVYI reports -- we recommended three rightwing candidates for the presidency. We call on KHARAVYI to provide the names and positions of those who attended such a meeting.

3. Statements about a "directorate" and about a "holy reactionary alliance" are difficult to understand and absolutely unfounded, at least in their reference to us. Such a description of an alliance would only have an understandable meaning if some other "unholy reactionary alliance" were being hatched. This, however, is another question, and it is our peoples' right to judge it accordingly.

4. Over and above what is stated in reference to the national issue, we also want to state clearly that we systematically avoid any involvement in party developments or affairs. Our only involvement in the country's political life, in its narrow sense, was when, after the death of never-to-be-forgotten ethnarch Makarios, we acted on the nomination of Spiros Kiprianou as a joint presidential candidate.

5. We want to assure our people that if what KHARAVYI reports is not the figment of a diseased or inebriated imagination, then it is composed of pure and malevolent lies aimed at creating confusion, striking at the genuine patriotic and resistence forces and at undermining the church, which is an insurmountable obstacle to the plans by the foreigners against Cyprus Hellenism.

6. This suffices as to what has to do with a "directorate" and an "unholy reactionary alliance" with the archbishop as "superpresident."

7. We wonder, however, which are the patriotic, democratic forces to which KHARAVYI refers. Who, according to KHARAVYI, are patriots and the democrats and who are not? Are we not patriots? We and the others who fight daily to restore the fighting spirit of our people -- are we not patriots? Are those who undermine this spirit by cultivating the idea of indirect or direct acceptance of partition patriots? Are we and the others, who declare that our struggle is for the liberation of every corner of our enslaved fatherland not patriots, while those who are prepared openly to sign an agreement with the Turks after receiving some insignificant percentages of territory from what Attila snatched from us patriots?

8. Something more: KHARAVYI places us among those who want a NATO solution to our national issue. However, who wants a NATO solution? Is it those who courageously and frankly reject every proposal that directly or indirectly leads to the partition of Cyprus or those who accept discussion of such proposals?

Is it those who unquestionably rejected the Turkish proposals because they clearly demanded legalization of the original Attila line or those who saw positive points in the Turkish proposals and wanted to study them in depth and develop a dialogue on them? Is it those who rejected the U.S. plan immediately because it was partitionist and because basically it denied the right of the majority of the refugees to return or those who openly accepted it but could not say so due to its origin? Who wants a NATO solution? Is it those who opposed discussion of the Waldheim ideas or those who agreed to discuss them when we all know that these ideas were drafted with NATO intervention and are nothing more than U.S. plan in a second, revised edition for our benefit? Could it be that they were presented as Waldheim's ideas simply to keep the form and to justify their support by the leadership of AKEL -- as, at least, many maintain?

9. If, as KHARAVYI -- the organ of AKEL -- reports, the rightwing wants a NATO solution, what do the leaders of AKEL want just at a time when we all know that during the past 2 years, at least, there has been full conformity of positions between the leadership of AKEL and the Democratic Rally on the national issue? There is conformity toward the Waldheim statement on acceptance of the term "bizonal," conformity on the method of handling the Turkish proposals, conformity on the proposal to exchange Varosha for the operational and joint use of Nicosia airport and the port of Famagusta, total conformity in approval and utilization of the Waldheim ideas and on many other points.

Naturally it is the right of the AKEL leadership and of any other party or individual to want one or the other way for the solution of our national problem. They must, however, have the courage to state clearly and publicly what they want and aim at and what they are prepared to accept so that the people will not be deceived. The fact that we are now referring to the leadership and not the party membership of AKEL is because we believe it is impossible that no other forces exist within AKEL that do not view the terms "patriotism" and "patriot" under a different light.

10. In reference to our being placed by KHARAVYI among the "reactionary forces" and in reference to our alleged hatred for the democratic forces, we only have this to observe: Did the leadership of AKEL fight against the junta and the coup more than we did? Did it run the risks we and others did -- others who, because they fail to agree with AKEL on the national issue, have now ceased to be "democratic forces?" Unless of course we are unable to conceive the peculiar meaning the leadership of AKEL gives to the term "democracy."

11. In respect to those who threaten us openly or covertly, we want to assure them that they are only exposing themselves and their "democratic" deals. In the exercise of our duties, as they are dictated by our church and our national conscience, we were never in fear of anyone, either as a person or as a church.

It is truly with great regret that we are obliged to make this statement. Many times and from many directions there have been frequent uses of unacceptable and crude terms and phrases to describe our declarations on the national issue simply because these declarations of ours were not in agreement with their own. We tolerated this, although we were wounded by their political behavior and the expression of their character. We cannot, however, tolerate the effort to deceive the people, the body of the church, on the national issue.

We are happy to point out that what we have declared for such a long time is now being proved right by the national policy of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. For 3 years now we have been declaring that there must be a stop to the dependence of our struggle in the international arena on the results of the intercommunal dialogue.

We have stressed repeatedly that without pressure on Turkey, the intercommunal dialogue cannot have any favorable results for us and that on the contrary it causes harm to our issue because, apart from all else, it also strengthens Turkish propaganda that the Cyprus issue is simply an intercommunal difference. When we spoke of these things, we were described as chauvinists, warlike, illogical, irresponsible, mad and many other such things. Today, slowly and timidly, they have started accepting what we said, because they cannot accuse Greek Prime Minister Papandreou -- at least not openly -- of being unpatriotic or illogical. We are not asking for praise for this, nor do we accuse those who have different views. The least we ask is that we not be accused of lack of patriotism.

In any event we must all realize -- even those who want to direct public opinion as a monopoly -- that issues that have to do with the survival of a people such as ours are not issues of interest exclusively limited to the political leaders or the government; these are issues that must be of interest to the entire people, both as a whole and as individuals. To an even greater degree they are issues that more directly interest the leadership of the church.

This is why, in conclusion, we state that in no way, either with threats, slander, distortion of words and facts or with false reports could they prevent the national education of the people by the church nor the participation by the church in the conduct of the national struggle and its reaction to the direct or indirect acceptance of solutions to our national issue that destroy or ignore the basic rights of our island's Hellenism.

DENKTAS SENDS COMMONWEALTH MESSAGE ON KIPRIANOU

TA091049 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] In a message he sent to the British Commonwealth, President Rauf Denktas has said that Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou did not have the right to speak on behalf of Cyprus.

Denktas issued the message in reply to a letter sent by Kiprianou to the Commonwealth calling for more effective support for Cyprus, which he portrayed as the victim of an invasion, and reminding the Commonwealth of its commitments toward Cyprus.

The message by Denktas adds that the Greek Cypriot administration is trying illegally to act as the only government in Cyprus, leading the solution of the Cyprus problem further into a deadlock. Recalling the visit by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou to Cyprus, the message says this visit has only strengthened this stand by the Greek Cypriot side. Noting that the archaic "megalo" idea of the Greek Cypriots, with which they were trying to solve the Cyprus issue, was only making the solution of the problem more difficult, the message says the Commonwealth, which is based on the equality of its members, should concede the fact that the Greek Cypriot community and its leaders alone cannot represent the state of Cyprus composed of two equal communities.

ULUSU RETURNS FROM IRAN-IRAQ PEACE MISSION

TA091631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that a new peace plan has been submitted to Iran and Iraq in a bid to end the war, which is threatening regional peace, as soon as possible. Ulusu, who represented Turkey at the meeting of the Islamic conference goodwill committee, which is working to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war, has returned to Ankara. In a statement at Esenboga Airport today, Ulusu said that compared with previous rounds, this time the committee's work resulted in more optimism.

Saying that it was observed that Iran and Iraq should agree on a political solution to the problem, the prime minister said that would enhance the work of the committee. Ulusu added that Turkey, which wants an end to the war between two friendly and neighborly countries, will continue to make substantial contributions to the committee.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEFICIT SAID OVERCOME IN 1981

TA090803 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0757 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Eskisehir, 9 Mar (AA) -- Finance Minister Kaya Erdem said Turkey's recurring problem of foreign exchange shortage had been overcome in 1981. Addressing a conference of the Eskisehir Chamber of Commerce and Industy, Erdem said close to 90 billion TL of export credit had been extended at favorable rates, which had become possible through the government's austerity program.

The minister admitted growing unemployment, inadequate investment and low rate of increase in production were real problems, but added it was not possible to solve everything within a short time. Turkey suffered from a shortage, not of foreign exchange, but of easy money at present, Erdem commented.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES JERUSALEM MEETING, FRG RELATIONS

TA090840 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0820 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 March (AA) -- Member of the Conslultative Assembly Aydin Tug called for a reconsideration of the decision of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly's political committee to hold its next meeting in Al-Quds (Jerusalem). Taking the floor during Monday's plenary session, Tug said a committee meeting in Al-Quds would violate resolutions adopted by the UN and the council itself, for it would imply recognition of Israeli occupation of Al-Quds.

Member Besir Hamitogullari referred to recent press reports about mounting hostility toward Turkish citizens in Federal Germany, warning it would affect 1.5 million Turks living there. Referring to press reports about a German consular officer in Istanbul voicing insults about Turkish people, Hamitogullari called for the withdrawal of those responsible and for appropriate action by the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON -- The governor of Hakkari Province, Yunus Gucel, has been appointed Ambassador to Lebanon. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 9 Mar 82 TA]

UGANDA PROJECT -- The Turkish Cement Corporation, a state enterprise, will build three cement mills for Uganda, according to a press release from the Foreign Ministry. The announcement said agreement between the Turkish enterprise and Uganda was reached through the intermediary of the Turkish Embassy in Nairobi. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 9 Mar 82 TA]

NORWAY

MATERIAL ON KOIVISTO'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

For Soviet media coverage of President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto's visit to the Soviet Union, which began on 9 March, including accounts of his talks at the Kremlin and the speeches delivered at a dinner given in his honor on 9 March, see the Western Europe section of the 10 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRISH REPUBLIC

HAUGHEY ELECTED NEW IRISH PRIME MINISTER

LD092340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1730 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Chris Parkin, PA staff reporter in Dublin]

[Excerpts] Mr Charles Haughey, the most controversial political figure in the Irish Republic, today regained control of the Dublin government -- eight months after losing the job to Dr Garret FitzGerald.

He was elected premier by Ireland's "hung" parliament thrown up by last month's inconclusive general election after weeks of speculation about Dr FitzGerald's chances of hanging on to power. Mr Haughey was returned to his old post with a surprisingly comfortable majority, 86 votes to 79, in a division not long after 4 PM.

But almost an hour earlier, it was clear that the Fianna Fail opposition leader was on his way back with the decision of three members of the previously non-aligned Sinn Fein, the workers party, to swing their support behind him. His success today is sure to be regarded with some misgivings in the United Kingdom, particularly in Northern Ireland. The British Government had preferred Dr FitzGerald's more conciliatory tone on Ulster.

The new premier will be making an early trans-Atlantic trip. Dr FitzGerald had been invited to Washington by President Reagan for St Patrick's day next week and Mr Haughey will now get the chance to take up that offer.

Soon after being confirmed as prime minister Mr Haughey left the Dail to receive his seal of office from Irish President Dr Patrick Hillery.

The government appointments announced by Mr Haughey tonight are:

Finance Minister	Mr Ray MacSharry
Agriculture	Mr Brian Lenihan
Trade & Commerce	Mr Des O'Malley
Foreign Affairs	Mr Gerry Collins
Labour	Mr Gene Fitzgerald
Transport	Mr John Wilson
Education	Dr Martin O'Donoghue
Health	Dr Michael Woods
Defence	Mr Paddy Power
Industry	Mr Albert Reynolds
Environment	Mr Ray Burke
Fisheries	Mr Brendan Daly
Irish Speaking Affairs	Mr Padraig Flynn
Justice	Mr Sean Doherty

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COLONEL AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

AU102047 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 10 March carries a filmed report on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Austria. The announcer states that shortly after 1530 the special Libyan plane -- a Boeing 707 -- landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. Al-Qadhdhafi; in uniform, one of his six sons and his only wife, as the announcer notes, appear on the gangway. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi came with a strong delegation, 120 men altogether including several ministers, the announcer says. Chancellor Kreisky and his wife Vera welcome the guest, and Foreign Minister Pahr, who the announcer says is scheduled to travel to Washington over the weekend to give an account of the visit there, Trade Minister Staribacher and Interior Minister Lanc are also present, as well as Libyan ambassador to Vienna, Abu Bakr Ahmad Shama.

Libyans living in Austria are heard and seen loudly greeting Al-Qadhdhafi's entourage, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi greets his compatriots. Chancellor Kreisky then accompanies his guest to an automobile. Al-Qadhdhafi briefly remarks, speaking in English: "I am very glad to be here in Austria." The announcer says that 134 journalists from all parts of the world have come to Vienna especially to cover Al-Qadhdhafi's visit and that the police presence is greater than ever. Both Libyans and Austrians, in uniform and civilian clothes, are shown guarding Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

From the airport, Al-Qadhdhafi is reported proceeding to the Imperial Hotel, and shortly afterwards the first round of talks with Chancellor Kreisky begins at his Ballhaus Platz office.

Crowds of people are seen througing the halls of the Chancellery. At the Chancellery, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is shown shaking hands with Kreisky, first with his right and then his left hand, and the announcer points to Al-Qadhdhafi's brilliant smile. Al-Qadhdhafi and Kreisky are then seen leaving the hall for their first talk behind closed doors.

At the Chancellery, evidently after the talks, Al-Qadhdhafi, Kreisky and an unidentified interpreter are seen facing journalists, and Kreisky says: "I think I am authorized to say this much, that we conducted a very calm, very constructive and -- I would like to add and underscore -- a very friendly talk. We have elucidated the world situation from various angles and we are aware of the dangerousness of the situation, and believe, however, that the small states have an assignment at this time, that the smaller states have the task of coming out in favor of preserving peace."

Subsequently, the announcer notes that this was Kreisky's first statement after his talks with Al-Qadhdhafi, and adds that the visit is still controversial in Austria. Thus, for example, Slazburg Provincial Governor Wilfried Haslauer, an Austrian People's Party figure, will not attend the banquet to be given for Al-Qadhdhafi at Klessheim Castle on Friday, and the People's Party Youth Organization in Graz has called for a protest march against the visit, the announcer says.

Comments on Talks

AU102215 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Shortly after his arrival at Vienna's Schwechat Airport Al-Qadhdhafi was received by Dr Kreisky at the Federal Chancellery.

[Begin Kreisky recording] Ladies and Gentlemen, very long and thorough talks about many problems of world politics took place. You cannot expect me to reproduce for you the contents of this talk. But I think I am authorized to say this much, that we conducted a very calm, a very constructive and -- I would like to add and underscore -- a very friendly talk.

Certainly we cherish different views on decisive questions. There was no need to discuss them because we did that a long time ago. We were much more concerned with working out those things with respect to which we think we can find a line which we jointly uphold. [end recording]

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording, in Arabic with German translation] I do not have much to say. Chancellor Kreisky has said most of it. I can only say that I am relieved as a result of this contructive talk which I conducted with Mr Chancellor Kreisky. I am also relieved that I find someone who does all he can for world peace. [end recording]

Pahr Meets Libyan Counterpart

AU102232 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Antonia Rados interview with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Vienna on 10 March -- recorded]

[Text] While Chancellor Kreisky and Colonel al-Qadhdafi faced the press, Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr was still in conference with his Libyan counterpart, Al-Ubaydi. The foreign minister subsequently stated about this round of talks:

[Question] Were topics such as terrorism and the relations between Libyc and the United States also discussed during these talks?

[Answer] Naturally, yes; these problems were even treated in great detail, that is the relations between Libya and the United States, but naturally also the problems of terrorism and the charge that is being leveled against Libya of being an accessory to this terrorism.

[Question] Does this imply that this reproach against Libya of being an accessory to terrorism could be refuted in such a conversation?

[Answer] My counterpart emphatically refuted this charge.

[Question] Mr Minister, you will travel to Washington over the weekend in order to meet, among other things, with representatives of the State Department. Will Al-Qadhdafi's visit and the talks here also be discussed there?

[Answer] If is self-evident that an event such as Al-Qadhdafi's visit to Austria will also be mentioned during the talks which I will conduct in Washington.

[Question] But the interest in talks about this visit to Vienna originated from the United States?

[Answer] Interest has been expressed on the part of the United States, but naturally I also want to meet with representatives of the State Department on the occasion of my visit to Washington.

Kreisky Admits Differences

AU110949 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Roland Machatschke report on talks between Chancellor Kreisky and Libyan revolutionary leader Al-Qadhdhafi, and Foreign Minister Pahr and his Libyan counterpart Al-Ubaydi on 10 March in Vienna -- with recorded portions]

[Excerpts] Peace and detente were the topics of the first [2-hour] working talks held last night at the Chancellery between Chancellor Kreisky and his Libyan guest. In a subsequent brief statement, Kreisky did not conceal the fact that there have been differences of opinion with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi regarding some issues.

[Begin Kreisky recording] We have discussed the world situation from various angles, and we are aware of the danger of the situation, but we believe that in such times the small countries have the task of advocating the preservation of peace. Certainly we hold different views on some decisive questions, but there was no need to discuss them because we already did so a long time ago. We were much more concerned with working out things in which we think we can find a line that we jointly uphold. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi gave a reply along similar lines -- he lauded Kreisky as a politician who was doing everything for world peace and wanted to save the world from a catastrophe. For Al-Qadhdhafi, striving for world peace is the common starting point of his talks with Kreisky. Classifying his country among the group of neutrals, he declared that neutral countries such as Libya and Austria could play a role in detente and world peace.

Thus a rather moderate Colonel al-Qadhdhafi presented himself last night in Vienna, without the verbal muscle-flexing for which he is known. Half an hour longer than the Kreisky-Al-Qadhdhafi talk was the talk between the two foreign ministers, in which obviously no questions were excluded, as Foreign Minister Pahr declared after the talks.

[Begin Pahr recording] We actually talked about all essential problems. We discussed the policy pursued by Libya, Libya's relations with the various groups of states, and we naturally also talked about the Middle East problem as well as the East-West question and the North-South problem.

[Question] Were such delicate topics touched on as, for example, Libya's relations with the United States, or Libya's attitude toward terrorism?

[Answer] Yes, we talked very extensively about both topics. We discussed in great detail Libya's relations with the United States, and we also talked about the charge that Libya supports terrorism.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you — after this talk -- have the impression that Libya will try to get out of its kind of isolation with in the international community of nations, that this visit to Austria perhaps also serves this purpose?

[Answer] I am even convinced of this. Libya obviously does take an interest in underscoring that it is a genuinely nonaligned country, an interest in underscoring that it does not want to be classed with any bloc, and an interest in intensifying its relations with the West. [end recording]

The interest of foreign governments in Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Vienna seems to be just as keen as that of foreign journalists. In the course of a long-planned visit to Washington in connection with the Kampuchea Conference, of which he is chairman, Foreign Minister Pahr will meet Reagan's Security Adviser Clark this coming weekend, and will also have talks at the State Department.

[Begin Pahr recording] This weekend I am going to be in Washington, and there I will meet with State Department representatives, and it goes without saying that on this occasion I will also speak about the visit that has taken place here in Vienna.

[Question] Did the U.S. State Department express an interest in such a talk with you?

[Answer] The State Department did express an interest in talking with me. [end recording]

Press Comments

AU101334 [Editorial Report] All Vienna papers in German on 10 March give prominence to reports on the forthcoming visit to Austria of Libya's revolution leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Most papers -- including DIE PRESSE on page 1 -- highlight a statement by People's Party Chairman Alois Mock that it is "incompatible with the concept of neutrality that the 'international quarantine' imposed on Libya has been broken" and that "Austria is thus interfering in international conflict."

In a 100-word front-page commentary, KURIER says Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is certainly not "the most dangerous man in the world" as he is depicted by the Reagan administration which is "thinking in Hollywood terms." However, he certainly is an international trouble-maker from whom civilized countries have disassociated themselves. "And now Austria, partly for economic reasons, acts as if Al-Qadhdhafi were quite a normal partner. No, it is not Austria that is acting that way, but Kreisky. For, in this matter the chancellor stands all alone -- probably more alone than ever before."

In a brief commentary on page 1, DIE PRESSE depicts the visit as another singlehanded action by Austria: "The neutral republic at the periphery of the free world is making the Libyan socially presentable. Chancellor Kreisky has indicated that the domestic economy would have suffered what he described as immeasurable damage had Al-Qadhdhafi been asked not to come to Austria. It remains to be seen whether, beyond commercial considerations, the visit will not result in damage to Austria's image."

In a 600-word commentary by Heinz Nussbaumer, "Why Kreisky Invited Al-Qadhdhafi," carried by KURIER on page 3, the author says that in the final phase of his era Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has lost any regard for domestic and international public opinion and for what is considered "political morality" in the West. And that he feels responsible only to his own conscience, thus adopting a position which is shared only by a tiny fraction of his own followers. "Kreisky sees the Middle East as increasingly becoming a world-threatening playground of the superpowers, where particularly Reagan's America could drive many Arab leaders into the arms of the Soviets. And Kreisky fears that a psychically unstable man such as Al-Qadhdhafi -- following the example of his idol Nasir or of Fidel Castro -- might eventually become totally dependent on Moscow through complete Western isolation, a development that could entail devastating consequences not only for Europe, owing to Libya's oil surplus, sparce population and strategic position.

"There are quite a few indications that Al-Qadhdafi himself has sent out quiet calls for help to West European governments to help him out of his difficult position -- difficult in foreign politics and allegedly also in his own country, where a pro-Soviet clique is rejoicing over any new war of words between Al-Qadhdhafi and the United States.

"Thus the chancellor is obviously convinced that, by inviting Al-Qadhdhafi, he is quietly rendering a good service to many -- thankless, but necessary. But, at the beginning of his 13th year in office, he obviously regards it as superfluous or pointless to give any credible explanation for his foreign political escapade.

"Instead, he is putting off a perplexed public with marginal arguments. This realization is possibly graver than the actual visit to Austria of the Libyan Al-Qadhdhafi because within the framework of its regular visiting diplomacy, official Austria has been compelled to shake hands with greater crooks and murderers than the Libyan desert warrior Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi," Nussbaumer writes in conclusion.

In a portrait of Al-Qadhdhafi, ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on page 3 says he is probably "no more" 'terroristic' than other states in this region, and not more dictatorial than other Arab states which also do not have a multiparty system." But his "eccentric attitude" and his "anachronistic attempts" to establish "Arab unity" with various Arab countries have made him a particularly suitable projection figure for politicians such as Reagan, a "Third World bogey man."

Under the headline "The 'Most Dangerous' Man Coming To Visit," the Communist VOLKSSTIMME on page 4 analyzes what it calls "U.S. fairy tales about Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi," dreamed up by Reagan's "enterprising publicity managers" to divert attention from the domestic plight in the United States and to "give Reagan the image of a hero persecuted by evil men." What Reagan actually cannot forgive Al-Qadhdhafi for is the fact that the power of monopolies has been broken in his country and that Libya is pursuing a -- sometimes rather arbitrary but certainly clear-cut -- antiimperialist policy, VOLKSSTIMME says.

Linz Visit Canceled

AU111126 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Austria -- Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi has called off his visit to Linz and Salzburg scheduled for tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. Instead, the Libyan heavy industry minister will go to Linz for talks with representatives of the Voest-Alpine Corporation. Al-Qadhdhafi said he had called off the scheduled Linz and Salzburg visits because he wants to remain in Vienna. Tomorrow he will visit Vienna's Islamic Center. No further items on his program are known thus far. This morning the Libyan revolution leader visited Parliament and on this occasion had a talk with Nationalrat Chairman Benya. The next item on his program was a visit to the Vienna City Hall where he entered his name in the golden book of the city. At noon Al-Qadhdhafi will be the guest of Chancellor Kreisky at a luncheon. Later in the afternoon, he will meet with Chancellor Kreisky for a second talk.

LIBYANS LINK INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS WITH OIL EXPORTS

AU111245 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1157 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Studio announcer telephone talk with reporter Herbert Hutar on talks of the Austrian-Libyan Joint Commission at the Vienna Trade Ministry]

[Summary] [Question] What was the outcome of today's talks at the Trade Ministry?

[Answer] "Well, the outcome was somewhat unexpected considering that the talks are being held with a rich oil country -- namely, the following: If Austria wants to obtain additional orders, orders for industrial products, from the oil country Libya, then we must buy more oil from the Libyans than we have done in the past." The reason is that Libya earned a great deal less from its oil sales in 1981 than it did in 1980 and Libya's financial situation is generally regarded as strained. It seems that the Libyans now no longer want to buy industrial plants for hard currency but only in exchange for additional oil deliveries.

[Question] Are there any indications as to how Austria will react?

[Answer] "Trade Minister Staribacher has announced that he will immediately contact Ludwig Bauer, director general of the Austrian Oil Administration, regarding the conclusion of such agreements." In 1982, Austria will import half a million tons of Libyan oil, a quantity that has been regarded as almost too high in view of the oil glut and the high price of Libyan oil.

[Question] In other words, we have accepted the demands of the Libyans?

[Answer] "As far as could be gathered from the words of Minister Staribacher, to a certain extent surely, yes."

GENSCHER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF U.S. RELATIONS

LD101600 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Mar (DPA) -- Today the Federal Cabinet dealt with the results of the talks by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the United States. Government spokesman Kurt Becker said that during the cabinet meeting Genscher stressed the importance of German-American relations for the Western alliance. In connection with the hope expressed by Genscher that President Reagan will visit Berlin during his stay in Bonn for the NATO summit, Becker said that any visit to Berlin by an American President has the Federal Government's "great approval."

At the cabinet meeting, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed as "particularly important" a poll held in the United States and six West European countries by the Gallup Public Opinion Research Institute which showed that Germany topped the list of countries with regard to the desire for friendly relations and alliance/cooperation with the United States.

Paper Views U.S. Visit

DW101023 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Mar 82 p 4

[Article signed A.: "Difficult Consultations With a World Power"]

[Text] The idea Foreign Minister Genscher submitted to all those he spoke with during his Washington visit is not quite new but still worth considering: The so-called process of consultations between the governments of the Atlantic alliance must be improved. A major part of the annoyance and irritation which has built up in recent months on both sides of the Atlantic is attributable simply to a lacking knowledge of facts or to misunderstandings.

In this respect there are convincing examples above all in German-American relations. The argument, for instance, which is still being advanced in the Federal Republic, that through nuclear counterarmament the United States wants to confine a possible military conflict with the Soviet Union to Europe is sheer nonsense. Equally unfounded are the figures you can hear in the U.S. Congress about the German participation in the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia or the volume of German trade with the East. The lack of information on both sides is considerable. However, it is doubtful whether this state of affairs can be corrected by more consultations among the NATO governments. The comparison made by Genscher with the informal mechanism of political cooperation among the 10 EC governments is problematic. After all, the community does have a certain political executive mechanism that NATO does not. In addition, the tensions between the EC states cannot be compared to the natural contrasting interests between Europe and the United States.

We will have to wait and see, therefore, how Washington reacts to Genscher's proposal. Up until now America has not actually allowed itself to be included in any institutionalized political process of consultations with its European allies. As a world power the United States has solid reasons for this and they will not disappear over night.

'Crisis in Alliance'

DW101047 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Correspondent J. Eckhardt dispatch: "Collected Schedules"]

[Text] Washington -- A great deal of traveling is being done these days across the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Americans are going to Japan. Japanese representatives are among the permanent guests in Brussels; and Europeans, Japanese, and Americans are meeting in Florida. Following the Federal economics minister, the foreign minister has now had talks in Washington. He will be able to continue his discussions in Bonn next Monday when a U.S. Government delegation led by Under Secretary James Buckley passes through on its European tour.

The unrestrained travel zeal of the politicians serves a higher cause. There is a crisis in the alliance of the Western economic powers. Through their contradictory budget and monetary policies, the Americans are ruining their own as well as the rest of the national economies. The Japanese cause bad blood by their aggressive export policy, and the Europeans -- particularly the Germans -- upset the White House by an Ostpolitik that is too soft.

The problems are serious and there is a long list of them. If tete-a-tetes would help make the accumulated mountain smaller, politicians would have to travel even more. In truth, however, international travel diplomacy is hardly concerned with substantial and absolutely necessary discussions. Interpretations rather than clear viewpoints are presented, such as that by Genscher's entourage about the "intensification of the trans-Atlantic concertedness." The motto is: Confer, see and be seen. Politicians occasionally talk to reporters, and Genscher's efforts to court the U.S. press are impressive. Less is done about the substance of the political talks. How else can it be explained that during a nearly 1-hour conference between Genscher and U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, the topics of credits to Poland and the pipeline deal were discussed only marginally and in general phrases? As we know from the press, Weinberger, a protagonist of the rightwing in the Reagan administration, is a harsh opponent of this gas deal. He also wants to declare the Poles bankrupt, which would halt the flow of Western credits to the East. Weinberger's position is clear and it is evident where he stands regarding the power struggle within the U.S. Government. In this struggle he hopes to prevail over pro-European Secretary of State Haig and to exert influence on Reagan's policy via the National Security Council.

In personal talks with foreign politicians, Weinberger is polite, courteous and without a personal position. Why? In such a case his position would be that of the government. However, since the government does not have any position concerning the gas pipeline issue but merely draws a balance between squabblers Haig and Weinberger, the secretary of defense exercises reserve as a good soldier lest he anticipate his President. Once those directly concerned have departed, what inevitably follows is a "press breakfast" at which it is not the press, but political opponents who are breakfasted.

Lukewarm Reception

DW101209 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Herbert Kremp commentary: "The Leadership Task"]

[Text] Genscher's behavior in the United States warrants more attention than the actual reason for the visit. The foreign minister was received without any enthusiasm and stood there like a figure by [the sculptor] Barlach in bad weather facing a public which has begun to mistrust Bonn. He used the situation, however, to represent himself as a guarantor of German policy toward the West who will certainly survive the disintegration of this government.

So the visit was a demonstration. The Americans were supposed to notice whom they could hold on to. Genscher plays two roles: He is the foreign minister of the current government and the "shadow foreign minister" of the alternative. This kind of involvement spells commitment. Genscher is free of the old Ostpolitik smell which sticks to the clothes of the coalition partner. He can credibly say that he has never fallen for illusions and that he has always given priority to German-American relations in every moment of his official visit.

The statement that "common positions" ought to be pointed out in the future and there should be more meetings for this purpose than before shows, together with the complaint about the American public's unclear image of Germany, the state of the crisis. Relations with the United States have been neglected and strained through pompous lecturing, and the government parties damage them intentionally almost daily. The other side reacts correspondingly.

In view of this situation, the question is justified as to whether the introduction of new conference cycles can eliminate the damage which has already occurred. Prior to his visit Genscher pointed out in personal talks that the "fight for opinions" must now be taken up in Germany. That cannot be contradicted. The Federal Government as a whole does not defend the Western alliance sufficiently enough, while sections of the government parties are fighting it. Reestablishing the ideal consensus is the most urgent leadership task.

U.S. Softens on Pipeline

DW101223 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Article signed MOE: "Genscher's Success"]

[Text] Bonn -- If the first news about the Federal foreign minister's 48-hour-race across the U.S. capital city are correct, the effort has been worthwhile not only for Hans-Dietrich Genscher, but also for the energy-dependent West Europeans.

Being the last man in a European team relay which Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff had started across the United States recently, Genscher now apparently has brought with him a narrow but sufficient success: The gas-pipe deal with the Soviet Union can be implemented. In Bonn and Paris, but also in Austria, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands and certainly also in Switzerland, it will be noted with satisfaction that the U.S. administration under Ronald Reagan apparently is capable of listening to reason.

According to information by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig the United States will not give up its objections to this large barter deal with the Soviet Union, but it will put up with the fact that the West Europeans will observe signed treaties, even though Moscow is playing a dubious role in Poland.

As for Haig, he has accepted that regarding this project "vital affairs of the future East-West relationship" are at stake which should not be included in the current discussion about Poland's future. Being a professional military man, Haig naturally does not fail to see the strategic problems connected with the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe. But he also knows equally well that the gas will not start flowing before 1986, that the United States does not have to offer any real alternative and that after 4 years the world will be entirely different anyway.

It is not yet quite clear whether the toleration of the pipeline construction also guarantees the supply of U.S. technology by granting the necessary licences, but it is unlikely that by his refusal Reagan will spoil his entree to the Bonn NATO summit.

BUNDESTAG DEPUTY SUGGESTS ADDRESS BY REAGAN

LD101804 Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Mar (DPA) -- FDP Bundestag Deputy Juergen Moellemann proposed in the relevant Bundestag committees on Wednesday that the Bundestag should come together for a special meeting during the NATO conference on 10 June in Bonn to hear a speech from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Moellemann said that the proposal is now being discussed in the parliamentary groups. He further spoke in support of a declaration by all parties in favour of NATO and the abandonment of its declaration by the CDU/CSU.

MITTERRAND: NO RAPID RESULTS FROM ISRAELI VISIT

PM101643 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Mar 82 p 2

[Jacques Amalric dispatch: "French President: I Would Be Very Stupid or Very Naive To Expect Rapid Results"]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv -- Before leaving Israel Mr Mitterrand spoke late Friday morning [5 March] with the journalists who had accompanied him and assessed his visit. That assessment did not differ fundamentally from the one he had made the previous day in the press conference which he gave with [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin. But the president of the republic perhaps placed more emphasis on the fundamental contradiction of the Israeli-Arab conflict and revealed some degree of disappointment.

"There cannot be satisfaction or dissatisfaction at the end of this trip," he stated in particular. "I simply reaffirmed my country's position. The only new fact, but it is significant, is that I said the same thing in the Knesset as I said in Algiers and in Saudi Arabia. That is a political action. Believe me, it is rather a delicate matter to discuss the Palestinians in the Knesset. But it is an equally delicate matter when I am in Algiers and am discussing the Israelis."

The president, who said he was "sure of having been heeded by the Israeli people," added: "No people can think that I adapted what I said to the circumstances. I expressed France's position. It will take a long time to find out whether that had an influence. I would be very stupid or very naive to expect rapid results, and that is not the case. The only attainable objective," he also said, "is to make France's position known everywhere. That has been attained."

Reaffirming that he did not want to be either a mediator on an arbiter, Mr Mitterrand admitted that he has seen in the Fahd Plan, defeated at the Fes Arab Conference, "a proferred hand which it would have been better to accept." But, he said, we can only wait for discussion to be opened among the protagonists if they want discussions. "Nobody can do it for them." Trying to define the historical dimensions of the conflict, he added: "We are not facing contradictory positions but are in a contradictory situation. History has passed this way. Then things were crystallized, the molten river set into hard metal. My hope is that the Jews can continue to make this land, which they have treated admirably, flourish. A new diaspora would be a disaster."

In addition Mr Mitterrand gave a number of details on the content of his discussions with Mr Begin: The prime minister did not suggest that the withdrawal from Sinai might be questioned and did not show particular anxiety about Egypt's evolution following that withdrawal; however, he showed particular concern for the fate of the Jews in the USSR and Syria. Contrary to what the head of state thought, Mr Begin did not place excessive emphasis on French-Iraqi nuclear cooperation. May that have been because the Israelis are interested in developing cooperation with France in the civilian sphere? But that is a subject on which both sides are still very reticent at present.

PLO 'Disappointed'

PM101611 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] PLO representative in Paris Ibrahim Sus has made the following statement to us: "We had hoped that President Mitterrand would speak to the Israelis the language of reality and truth."

"We hoped that he would remind them that the Palestinian people exist, that they have their legitimate national rights which can no longer be disregarded and that their rights involve, first and foremost, the setting up of a sovereign state on their national territory, that the PLO does not represent solely the fighting wing but the entire Palestinian people and that it is struggling to realize the whole of their aspirations: Every Palestinian, wherever he is, has the right to return to his fatherland.

"We had hoped that the president would recall the sufferings of the Palestinian people -- the hostages of Israeli military occupation, uprooted and living in exile since 1948.

"We had believed that the language President Mitterrand would use would follow entirely the statements made by French leaders since 10 May, since France must not speak a double language, and that French diplomacy does not wish to tell the Arabs what they wish to hear and yet speak differently to the Israelis.

"It is a disappointment."

LE MONDE Views Visit

PM091335 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "From 'Never' to 'Yes, But....'"]

[Text] Being based on a long-term investment, Mr Mitterrand's visit to Israel could not satisfy everyone at the same time; on the contrary, it stood a much better chance of causing dissatisfaction. In any case, Mr Begin's virulent remarks have shown that, despite all Mr Mitterrand's skillful circumlocutions, the references to the PLO and to a Palestinian state are still too repellent to Israel to cause no antagonism.

As he was the first to admit, Mr Mitterrand could no longer evade the Arabs' criticisms and sometimes their obloquy. Their reactions, however, reveal more nuances than are immediately apparent. The charges of "fence-sitting" and "empty words" cover a variety of reactions ranging from "never" to "yes, but...." which nevertheless do not dismiss France's "pro-Arab" policy as dead and buried.

Some of these reactions reveal some rhetorical skill: The PLO rails against the fact that Mr Mitterrand failed to pay tribute to the "Palestinian martyrs," but must surely suspect that the Knesset was not the best forum in which to do so and that the president of the republic did not visit Israel in order to slam doors.

Similarly, it is in rather bad taste to offer the lure of "favorable contracts, the wealth and oil of the Arab world," as some of the Gulf press has done, and to threaten France with economic sanctions. This appeal to "mercantilism," for which Mr Mitterrand reproached his predecessor, is even less likely to be heeded since, as the FINANCIAL TIMES pointed out recently, France's relations with the principal Arab countries have stood up very well to the reservations and opposition prompted by this visit: Cooperation does not seem to have been jeopardized with Egypt, which people tend rather too much to forget, with Iraq, with Saudi Arabia or with Algeria.

It might be different with some other Gulf countries, but even so, the curses heard from the press should not be confused with the much more cautious, and sometimes entirely silent, attitude of several governments. Indeed, if the two points on which Mr Mitterrand has moved toward the Israeli theses conflict with the traditional Arab outlook, they reflect some sensible observations which the Arab governments themselves would do well to bear in mind. The first -- the approval of Camp David -- is in no way shocking, since Egypt will recover all its territories lost in 1967 and since several Arab states, or indeed community of the states as a whole, are preparing to give Mr Mubarak a better reception.

And though the PLO balks at the idea of having to recognize Israel's existence, its leaders are well aware that they will have to make this gesture when negotiation time comes. Do not some of them admit -- albeit only in private -- that their organization's famous charter, preaching Israel's elimination, is "obsolete"?

Furthermore, though the prospect of a visit to Paris by Mr 'Arafat is now dismissed by both sides as "inopportune," Mr Mitterrand was at pains to let it be known that he will visit Jordan "within the next 3 months." The visit to Jerusalem should be only a step in a Middle East policy in which the Arab issue will now have to be "revived."

PCF BEIJING VISIT DEEMED SUCCESSFUL BY GREMETZ

LD101510 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] After a 15-year-long quarrel, relations between the French and Chinese Communist Parties have almost normalized. The French Communist Party delegation landed at Roissy Airport this morning after a 10-day visit to China. Maxime Gremetz, the Communist Party official in charge of international relations, stated that he was satisfied with his stay in Beijing and particularly with the 13 hours of talks he had with Chinese leaders. In short, there is a thaw in relations, as Mr Gremetz explained:

[Begin recording] What sticks in my mind about these 13 hours of talks — and I stress that we talked for 13 hours — is that we discussed all issues. There were no taboo subjects: We discussed all issues including those which cause the most problems between us. In our discussions we took the time and trouble to listen to one another. But I stress the basic fact that it is this concept of relations, on which we are in agreement with the Chinese Communist Party, which allows us to consider that we have our differences but that apart from these differences and taking them into account we can reestablish relations and can cooperate with one another. [end recording]

So, there is progress toward reestablishing official relations between the French and Chinese Communist Parties. Moreover, another sure sign, according to Maxime Gremetz, is the invitation to Georges Marchais to visit Beijing, an invitation which the French Communist Party has already accepted.

SPOKESMAN AFFIRMS PATASSE TO RECEIVE ASYLUM

NC101344 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Mar (AFP) — France will respect the right of asylum over Centrafrican opposition leader Ange Patasse, in refuge at the French Embassy in Bangui, presidential Chief of Staff Pierre Beregovoy said today. The head of President Francois Mitterrand's office was speaking after a meeting today of the French cabinet.

Replying to a question, Mr Beregovoy said France had "the best of relations" with its former colony and that Mr Mitterrand had "good relations" with its head of state, General Andre Kolingba.

Earlier today, the French Foreign Ministry denied a report by Centrafrican radio that the authorities yesterday gave France 48 hours to hand over Mr Patasse, who took refuge in the embassy on Saturday. A spokesman said the General Kolingba's military regime had made no such ultimatum.

POLICE UNCOVER TERRORIST PLAN TO ATTACK U.S. BASE

AU100859 Rome ANSA in English 0808 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pisa, 10 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian police have uncovered terrorist plans to attack the U.S. military base at Camp Darby, just a few miles from Pisa. The Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization planned to assault the camp with light arms and land-to-land missiles after it (?wound) up the Dozier affair.

The brigades had kidnapped American General James Lee Dozier, deputy commander of NATO land forces in southern Europe, from his Verona apartment on December 13, 1981. The general was freed by police on January 28 in a lightning raid on the Padua apartment where he was being held. It was this successful rescue attempt that led to the immediate capture of 5 brigadists guarding him and the later arrests of numerous members of the extreme leftwing organization.

It was the confession of one of Dozier's guards, Giovanni Ciucci, which tipped police off to the plans to attack Camp Darby. On the basis of information received from Ciucci, police found a "BR" base in the town of Tirrenia which lies just a few miles from the American Army base, and arrested a score of persons implicated in the planned assault.

Capture Red Brigades Official

AU101945 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Naples, 10 Mar (ANSA) -- Another blow was delivered to Italian terrorism with the arrest last night of Mauro Acanfora, the head of the Neapolitan section of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization. In announcing the arrest today, police said that Acanfora was netted during a vast antiterrorism sweep in Naples and that he has already begun to "sing."

The BR's Naples section is headed by Acanfora, a professor who is a close friend of the organization's ideologue, Giovanni Senzani (in jail), by Antonio Chiocchi and by Vittorio Bolognesi, and is believed responsible for the kidnapping last year of a Christian Democrat city official named Ciro Cirili who was later released upon payment of a ransom said to have been around $1,150,000. The same column is said to be responsible for the attack last month on the army barracks of Santa Maria Capua Vetere (a few kilometers outside of Naples) and the seizure of a large amount of arms.

Shortly after Acanfora's arrest, police discovered a terrorist hideout on the outskirts of Naples and recovered a part of the stolen weapons. Police were also said to have arrested two more terrorists today on the basis of revelations made by Acanfora.

Meanwhile, a Naples military tribunal found guilty of negligence 16 soldiers guarding the barracks at the time the terrorists made an attack on it and carried off light and heavy arms, including mortars and bazookas. Three other soldiers were acquitted of responsibility in that they were not on guard duty at the time. The court sentenced the 16 to prison terms of from ten months to two years and six months but all were given suspended sentences and will be released some time today.

NOVOYE VREMYA CONTINUES MOSCOW ATTACK ON PCI

PM101447 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Mar 82 p 17

[Text] The latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA appeared on the Moscow newsstands yesterday with a new polemical article directed against the PCI's stances (partly prereleased by TASS a few days ago, when L'UNITA issued an initial reply) -- an article constructed with the distorted method of reproducing excerpts and opinions from articles and statements by several communist parties.

But the main aim of this NOVOYE VREMYA article seems to be to emphasize the opinions expressed a few days ago by Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO in a commentary on the PCI-CPSU polemics. The Soviet weekly talks in terms of a sharing of stances between Italian and Chinese communists and stresses that "the very fact of such coincidence with the positions of RENMIN RIBAO, which openly sides with the imperialist forces against the USSR and international detente, should prompt the Italian communists to reflect."

It seems clear that this propagandist statement by NOVOYE VREMYA is consistent with the simplistic way in which Moscow often portrays China's political stances and with the method whereby anyone who thinks differently from the CPSU is a U.S. ally. Clearly, in view of this method it seems superfluous to point out that the Soviet media have not published a single line of the PCI's stances and they therefore cannot appreciate the lucidity on which the PCI's relations with the CCP -- as with any other party -- are based. In any case, it cannot be said that it is the custom of CPSU newspapers to elucidate interparty relations. Otherwise they would already probably have begun to reflect on the causes of the split and the conflict between the USSR and China -- a much more demanding task than labeling as the enemy's allies all those who think differently from the CPSU.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI TO VISIT COUNTRY 16-19 MARCH

AU091932 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 9 Mar (ANSA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) foreign affairs spokesman, Faruq Qaddumi will be visiting Rome on March 16-19 for talks with Italian diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Ministry here confirmed today after an announcement from the Italo-Arab Friendship Association. Qaddumi's schedule will also include a visit to the Vatican City for an audience with Pope John Paul II and consultations with the leaders of the major Italian political parties.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 17-18 MARCH

AU091953 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 9 Mar (ANSA) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopold Calvo-Sotelo will make a working visit to Rome on March 17-18 at the invitation of his Italian counterpart Giovanni Spadolini, an official announcement said here today. This is Calvo-Sotelo's first visit to the Italian capital as premier. He made an earlier visit as Spanish minister for relations with the European Community.

SINAI PEACEKEEPING FORCE SHIP LEAVES FOR MIDEAST

AU100909 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] La Spezia, 10 Mar (ANSA) -- The first of three Italian Navy minesweepers to take part in the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai leaves this port today headed for the Middle East. The "Palma" has a crew of 25 men and before leaving the arsenal today will sail past all of the other ships docked at the base here. The departure ceremony will be watched by the commander of the Upper Tyrrhenian Sea, Admiral Vittorio Gioncada.

Opposition to Sinai Force

AU111135 Rome ANSA in English 0856 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 11 Mar (ANSA) -- A leading member of the Communist Party opposition in Rome and a government party M.P., Socialist Falco Accame, the former commander in chief of NATO naval forces in the Mediterranean, questioned the wisdom of Italy's participation in the multilateral peacekeeping force in the Sinai in separate statements on Wednesday.

The first of three Italian Navy minesweepers assigned to Sinai duty steamed out of the La Spezia harbor on Wednesday bound for Sharm ash-Shaykh where it will be joined by the other vessels for a mission oficially described as, "aiding in assuring free navigation through the Tiran Strait in agreement with the provisions of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel."

Gian Carlo Pajetta, the head of the Italian Communist Party's international relations bureau, said that, "What has happened is serious because the Italian armed forces are committed in one of the areas most dangerous for world peace in an operation which meets with Arab concern and hostility." "From the constitutional point of view," the party spokesman added, "the decision seems to be illegal because it (?was) made without anyone knowing the basis for agreements on obligations not provided for in any document approved in parliament."

The former NATO naval commander, in his statement, called for speedy debate in the lower house defense committee on the duties the three Italian minesweepers will be expected to perform. The Socialist M.P. said that this debate should take place "to avoid creating false expectations. The extremely slow cruising speed of the minesweepers makes them unsuitable for patrol and even less so for pursuing other vessels if this should become necessary," Accame said, speaking from experience.

POPE JOHN PAUL PRAYS FOR PROTECTION OF POLAND

LD101622 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Once again today Pope John Paul prayed in Polish to the Black Madonna of Jasna Gora and commended to her protection the problems of his homeland, as expressed by the Polish bishops in their communique at the end of their last meeting. One of the points he made in his prayer was that the difficult historic and contemporary trials of his country had taught him to share even more fully the sufferings of other nations. The solidarity of individuals and nations must grow, because only solidarity can put an end to hate, hostility and threats of interhuman and international dimensions.

John Paul II then said: The church must also be first of all with those who are in need, those who are suffering, as many of my fellow countrymen are suffering because of the state of war and the situation created alongside this state. I am happy, he added, that the Polish bishops have found in this situation the light for themselves and for the nation in the teaching of the council. With the bishops, I express the conviction and I unfold it to you with all my heart, O Mother of My Country. This conviction is that by physical force alone, even the greatest, one cannot honestly resolve and in a lasting manner the problems of civil life, and also that it is indispensable, particularly in the present historic momemt, that social understanding be based on truth, justice, freedom and love.

Our Lady of Jasna Gora, you know better than anyone else how many millions of Polish hearts desire this truth, justice, freedom and love. Accept the cry from these hearts and the words of the pastors which today I present to you with humility and trust. The forces of good must obtain victory in the country which for centuries has recognized you as its mother and queen.

CALVO-SOTELO REVIEWS FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE

PM081629 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 28 Feb 82 pp 5-6

[Unattributed report on 27 February interview granted to Spanish television by Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo: "There Will Be No Early Election"]

[Text] Madrid -- Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo was interviewed this evening before the cameras of Spanish television by Rosa Maria Mateo and Pedro Altares on the occasion of the first anniversary since he was approved by the Spanish Parliament as head of government. In summary, the prime minister's answers to the questions put to him were as follows:

Summary of a year: Some 12 difficult months have elapsed, I agree. They were not 12 lengthy months. Rarely have I had the impression of living as fast as this last year. If I had to sum up my impression in one work, it would be dedication, devotion. You are prime minister every day, every week, every month of the year. Politics requires everything from us, fills up everything and demands everything. Overwhelmed by responsbility? I have felt responsibility, even physically, more as a stimulus than as a burden, and I believe that I am not tired. I have succeeded in organizing my work quite well. This is the most succinct impression I can give of a year's stay in the Moncloa Palace.

February 23, Failed Coup, Should Not Be Repeated

February 23: I believe that such events cannot be repeated. I believe that there is no danger of a repetition. I also believe that we have lived the last 12 months -- and your question makes me believe that we are still living -- with an excessive, perhaps even obsessive, concern about 23 February. We recall 23 February as the date of a coup. We should recall it as the date of a failure, because 23 February was a failed coup.

I believe that during that night and the next every Spaniard learned to love the system we are giving ourselves more and to accept democracy more. The fact that we Spanish people now live in peace and in disagreement, without anybody having to live in prison or abroad because of his political ideas, is a very new development in our history. And all Spanish people know, or the vast majority of Spanish people know, that a coup would mean a turning back, a loss of all these values, a familiar loss. Nobobdy is prepared for that loss.

Strong Democratic System

Spanish democracy: Freedom, like all the problems of this world, is always a risk situation. I do not believe that Spanish democracy is a fragile democracy. I return to what I was saying earlier: On 23 February Spain demonstrated to the Spanish people, headed by the king, that our democratic system is a strong system, capable of withstanding a blow like that. I also believe that it does not rest with the government alone to ensure the consolidation of democracy. This is a task for everybody -- for the parties, the government, of course, the opposition, the trade unions, the economic and social forces and for citizens, even taken individually.

We all have a duty and some responsibility in the stage of making democracy. The government has its duty and I believe that it has performed it. I believe that over the last 12 months we have governed in normality, without curtailing freedoms and without resorting to emergency measures. I believe that we have restored to the Spanish people confidence in their institutions, in those institutions which we are giving ourselves. So I would not speak of a fragile democracy but of a democracy strengthened since the events of February last year.

Challenges for government: I am certain that nobody has given the government anything over this last year. We have had to cope with a series of simultaneous challenges: the challenge, of course, of the economic crisis; the challenge of setting up the autonomies; the challenge of the anxiety stemming from 23 February; the challenge of a new international policy, of Western and Atlantic policy. We have undoubtedly done this with difficulty, and we have done it with dialogues of open discussion in parliament with the opposition groups.

Coalition Government

I have always wished to impart responsibility to our actions, and it seems to me feasible and responsible to organize a coalition government following a general election. But it seems neither feasible nor responsible to organize one in the middle of the legislative term. Moreover, a coalition with the right would not have given us a year ago or 6 months ago the majority we lacked in the chamber. A coalition with the left would have been misunderstood by our voters. And insofar as it brought together the two largest parties in the chamber, with an enormous majority for them in both chambers (in the Congress and in the Senate), to that same extent the coalition could have meant a certain distortion of the dialectic characteristic of every democracy.

That is why I said a year ago -- and I repeated it when the offer was repeated -- that a coalition government did not seem to me advisable.

Even if the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] had an absolute majority in the two chambers, the important laws would have to be laws consulted and even agreed on with the opposition, as the constitution itself was. The parliamentary arithmetic has caused the building of the new state to be effected among everybody and not by a group which secured a hegemonic position or a majority position. There are always laws -- now and for some time, until we complete the building of the new state -- requiring the support of the ruling party and of the opposition party.

No Early Election

Election: I believe that there will be no early election. In fact I believe that in the first years of a parliamentary system we should not have such frequent elections, that we should not hold elections every 2 years, not to mention municipal and regional elections.

I believe that if the constitution states that deputies are elected for a 4-year term, we must try to properly carry out our mandate to the fullest, and I believe that it will be possible to do so because the UCD dissidents have promised us their vote and I am counting on it: I have no reason to have any doubts about that vote. Naturally, if the situation changes, as I have said on occasions recently, and if some people's haste or other people's disagreement or hindrance systematically placed us in serious danger, I would have to change my mind. But for the time being I intend to complete the legislative term.

Rightward Swing: The UCD's rightward swing did not become a topic of conversation 3 or 4 months ago, when I was elected chairman; it was being discussed long before that. I believe that people have been talking about a rightward swing in the UCD ever since it was formed. It is an old story, which has never been proved.

During this period both the press and we politicians have been learning about freedom and democracy.

Both the press and we politicians have made the mistakes or blunders of the apprentice or the novice. This process is now over. We have now learned that democracy is a subject that is never learned completely. We have probably not yet completed this apprenticeship, but I must say that over the past year the press has earned my approval. In principle I have no substantial criticism to make against the press as a whole. I might have some specific criticisms to make of certain individual articles or publications, but I have no substantial criticisms.

Economic Situation and Employment

With regard to energy, which is one of the key problems of the Spanish economy and of any Western country's economy, we have an energy plan that we are faithfully implementing. It is now to be revised and it will be submitted to the Cortes to be debated once more, but the present plan approved by the Cortes is being implemented faithfully and has produced measurable results. We have reduced our dependence on oil to 60 percent [presumably of total energy requirements]. In 1979 it was about 70 percent. We are now less dependent on other countries: We have increased our coal consumption, especially in national coal. This accounts for about 20, 22-23 percent; a couple of years ago the figure was about 15 percent. We have increased our nuclear energy output and also our output of energy from natural gas.

With regard to employment, we have made an effort and have achieved the result of rallying to this effort trade unions, employers and the government itself, and the outcome of these painstaking negotiations has been what is called the National Agreement on Employment, which contains a number of measures designed to combat unemployment.

Opposition in Power

I do not know what kind of economic policy the opposition would pursue if it were in power. I hope it does not come to power. But from what I have heard and read I am not very sure that they themselves know what they would do. The economic crisis leaves little room for ideologies. The economic crisis marks out a narrow, difficult and long path, which is the one that we are pursuing.

I do not believe that it can be said that the crisis should be tackled with a rightwing or a leftwing policy. In this respect those who say that there is only one real path to pursue and that this path is the one that we are pursuing are right.

NATO

The modernization which our armed forces are undergoing can continue more efficiently within the Atlantic alliance framework. This is the first point. Another point which I consider equally important is this: When we are in the alliance, Spanish army chiefs and officers will have many opportunities for dialogue and coexistence with officers of other Western armies and countries. I believe that this dialogue, conducted by agreement on a joint basis or within the vast number of NATO working committees on strategic and military matters, will improve our armed forces' knowledge of the defense problems facing the Western world and certainly also its knowledge of the present role of an army within a Western democracy. I believe that these elements are advantageous to us.

I do not believe that Spaniards are tired of democracy. There is a danger of them blaming some of our problems on democracy, because they have coincided. For instance, we achieved democracy in the midst of an economic crisis. The crisis, unemployment and democracy all coincided, but to deduce from this coincidence a cause and effect relationship is a mistake. Quite the contrary, I believe that only when we established democracy in Spain did it become possible to combat the crisis. The crisis appeared in 1973, but only in 1977, when the Spanish people had real representatives and when workers and employers had their representatives, was it possible to start a systematic and serious struggle against the crisis by means of the Moncloa Pacts.

I therefore believe that the Spanish people must regard democracy not as the cause of the problems that we are suffering but as a precondition for solving them. And I hope that at the next general election this is how the Spanish people will see it and that more of them will vote.

I would say to the Spanish people that they must not lose confidence in their institutions, that we are on the right path and that, as the King said very recently, we made no mistake in choosing the system that we did. Freedom has its problems, undoubtedly, but the problems of a nascent freedom can almost always -- I would not say always -- be resolved with more freedom. I ask the Spanish people to have as much faith as I have and proclaim in freedom.

PRIME MINISTER DENIES PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED

LD102202 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] We now go over to the Congress of Deputies for a report on important statements by the prime minister who has flatly denied the possible dissolution of the two chambers. Here is Pedro Fernandez Cespedes:

[Begin recording] In the corridors of the Congress Building the rumor of possible dissolution of the two chambers had to be one of the consequences of the vote which the UCD lost yesterday and which led to the Valencia autonomy statute being returned to the Constitutional Committee. In these very corridors, though not in front of the microphone, the prime minister described what happened yesterday as an important event in itself but one which there was no reason to extrapolate upon. Calvo-Sotelo sees it as an isolated incident. The prime minister considers that Fernandez Ordonez did not keep his word and at the same time he regrets this.

This evening rumor centered on whether the meeting between Calvo-Sotelo and three cabinet ministers at the Moncloa Palace might have dealt with the dissolution of parliament and the consequent announcement of general elections. We say "centered on" because the rumor has been denied by one of those who attended the meeting -- Pio Cabanillas Gallas, minister of justice.

[Cabanillas Gallas] I believe that I am able to reply that neither at this meeting nor at any time as far as I know has the subject of dissolving parliament been discussed at all. [end recording]

NEW AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT REPORTED

PM081345 [Editorial report] Madrid YA in Spanish on 27 February 1982 publishes on page 10 an unattributed report listing appointments and promotions approved at the 26 February Spanish cabinet meeting. These include the appointment of the following Spanish ambassadors: Manuel Alabart Miranda (Argentina), Juan Ignacio Tena Ybarra (permanent representatives to UNESCO), Pedro Bermej Marin, (Peru), Joaquin Castillo Moreno, Marquis of Jura Real (Lebanon), Eugenio Bregolat y Obiols (Indonesia).

NORWAY

OPPOSITION LEADER REAFFIRMS NATO COMMITMENT

PM031411 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Feb 82 p 2

[Norwegian Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland "Perspective" article: "No Disagreements To Exacerbate"]

[Text] I gladly accept an invitation from AFTENPOSTEN to present some reflections surrounding the debate of the United States, Norway and NATO which has filled newspaper columns in the last few weeks. Let me start by expressing my whole-hearted support for the conclusion of AFTENPOSTEN's editorial yesterday: "It is within the NATO framework that we have the best foundation for making continued efforts for peace — with freedom."

The fact that this is a widespread view in political circles in Norway also means that we have broad national agreement on central questions in crucial areas of our own security. Throughout the postwar period the Labor Party has been the main architect of our security policy. This is a tradition and a responsibility we intend to continue — and the party's programs show this clearly and unambiguously.

Norway's strategic position — and our history and cultural heritage — tie us closely to Atlantic cooperation. It is a particularly important task for Norway to make ties in Europe and between Europe and the United States, based on mutual admission of dependence and trust. This requires a desire for contact, consultation and the necessary criticism between equal partners.

Norway's active interest in close and frank contacts with the EEC and Europe seems to be winning greater sympathy. The present leaders in the Foreign Ministry are following up the initiatives taken by Labor Party governments.

The question of Norway's continued membership of NATO is not included on any serious agenda, at least not inside the Labor Party. After the almost violent overreactions we have witnessed in the last few weeks, it is important that we make this clear. Parallel with the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee's U.S. visit a debate broke out in Norway surrounding the United States, Norway and the alliance. Some strong words and expressions were used. Part of the contents and some of the phrases used in a statement adopted by the smallest possible majority by Nordland Labor Party formed the point of departure for the debate. Many people reacted to the conclusions which were drawn. But we must be allowed to question the wisdom of some of the unbalanced and exaggerated comments with which the resolution was met. They made it seem as if the Labor Party National Executive or the party's Storting group had suddenly started making new noises on the subject of security policy.

For example, I find it difficult to see that the need for the country's prime minister to throw himself into the debate was particularly urgent. At any rate, it did not help to keep the affair in its right proportions. Later developments have also confirmed this. It goes without saying that the attitude and policy line of the Labor Party in central sections of Norwegian security policy cannot be questioned on a foundation like the present one.

For his part the defense minister was swift to declare that "The government will definitely not follow this call from a local Labor Party." The U.S. ambassador also made a contribution to the debate: "We cannot allow the Labor Party's local organization in northern Norway to dictate to us new guidelines for U.S.-Norwegian cooperation." These were wide-ranging conclusions and strong reactions.

I must admit that I find the foreign minister's reaction better suited to the situation. He said that he did not want to make any comment, and said instead that "the responsibility is solely that of Nordland Labor Party."

As Labor Party chairman, I expressed some views about the statement which had already been adopted.

1. The resolution should be taken as an expression of concern over and reaction to developments in Turkey and El Salvador -- things already expressed by the Labor Party.

2. I was not sure that the idea of involving allied exercises in Norway was the right way of reacting. This is still my view. It is unreasonable to interpret my clear reservations about involving allied exercises as some sort of "halfway" support for positions hostile to NATO. Hordaland Labor Party later rejected a similar proposal by a large majority (30 votes out of 200 in favor of the motion). I took the view that there was no reason to draw too hasty conclusions and blow the affair up out of proportion. But there were those who had completely different motives.

It is difficult to avoid being left with the impression that the Conservative Party is having trouble shaking off its long-lasting critical opposition role. At the same time the last few days show that an active debate is -- fortunately -- also going on within the Conservative Party and nuances in its position are emerging. For example, in connection with U.S. policy in El Salvador, it could happen that this will contribute to greater concern and dampen their desire to seek to score political points.

I also noted with interest that in a speech recently the prime minister expressed himself in a much more considered manner -- and found reason to include the statement that "We have a right and a duty to speak our mind when we disagree with our allies' policies."

At present there are several important fields within transatlantic cooperation where conflicts of interest have arisen between the United States on the one hand and West Europe on the other. In the economic field there is considerable European dissatisfaction with the budget and the policy course planned by the Reagan administration. The European view is that these have led to high interest rates, high levels of unemployment and decreased opportunities for new growth. In some respects there are major disagreements on attitudes to Third World countries including those in Central and Latin America and in Africa. There are also differing views on some aspects of relations with the Soviet Union.

Disagreements and conflicts of interest between the United States and West Europe are not a new phenomenon in the postwar period. We should be capable of discussing such questions with frankness and mutual respect.

There is no real foundation for questioning the Labor Party's main line of defense and security policy. Prominent members of the government could also have taken this as their point of departure and refrained from strong words and expressions, such as "hostile to NATO," used of the Labor Party leadership. This is a little too reminiscent of the Conservatives' most vociferous period in opposition -- when they chose to create the impression of great divisions in the Labor Party surrounding fundamental sections of our security policy. I think that this was an unfortunate working method chosen by the Conservative Party at that time. I take the view that it is equally unfortunate that the prime minister and the Conservative Party as a government party see it as part of their mission to exploit everything which could offer an opportunity to preserve the picture of divisions or disagreement on the major outlines of foreign and security policy. Norwegian Governments have always had a tradition of doing exactly the opposite.

KHARAVYI RUNS REJOINDER TO ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENT

NC101127 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Confirmation of the Archbishop's Involvement"]

[Text] The statement by Archbishop Khrisostomos attempts a "formal" denial of the reliable reports of KHARAVYI last Sunday on the archbishop's sideline involvement in establishment of a preelection partnership and nomination of a joint presidential candidate. The archbishop's own statement, however, is basic confirmation of his involvement in political affairs. It could even be described as his first open "reelection" statement against the democratic and patriotic forces that follow the Makarios line.

The archbishop says he was deeply saddened by what KHARAVYI wrote about his hatred for the "patriotic democratic forces." Yet his statement confirms this unjustified and relentless hatred in the accusations, slanders and abuse it contains, which we consider unsuited to and unusual for a religious leader.

The archbishop ought to know that KHARAVYI did not "fall victim to false reports," and it is for this reason that he does not withdraw what he wrote. The archbishop knows our paper is not in the habit of publishing either "figments of a diseased imagination" or "malevolent lies," nor does it create "confusion" or strike against the "genuine patriotic and resistance forces." It simply informs and warns the people in time.

By raising the question of "who are patriots" and "who are not" as well as of "who wants a NATO solution," the archbishop attempts to distort and besmirch the line of the leftwing on the Cyprus issue. Does the archbishop forget that the left was and remains the most firm and conscientious supporter of the joint line of the Ministerial-National [Council] originally laid down under the leadership of the never-to-be-forgotten Makarios? AKEL never deviated from this wise and conscientious line based on the UN resolutions and which aspires to a just solution through the United Nations and based on its resolutions.

Therefore, if the archbishop today wants to accuse AKEL because it follows the Makarios line and because it accepts the intercommunal talks, he must at the same time also accuse all the patriotic, democratic forces that have supported the joint Ministerial-National line over the past 5 years. The archbishop knows well that there is no separate "AKEL-leftwing" line on the Cyprus issue. We supported the Makarios line even after his death, as did many other patriots and democrats. The archbishop, however, together with some other "pro-Makarios" elements, started floundering after 1978 and in this way they created a deep rift within the domestic patriotic front, to the obvious joy of the extreme rightwing and the imperialist circles.

Unhesitating in his enmity toward and polemics against the AKEL-leftwing line, the archbishop is the first and only one to maintain that "at least during the last 2 years there has been full conformity of positions between the leadership of AKEL and the Democratic Rally on the national issue." To "prove" this, he refers to "conformity" in dealing with the "Turkish proposals" on "the exchange of Varosha for the operation and joint use of Nicosia airport and the port of Famagusta" and on acceptance of the Waldheim ideas."

We never expected such an attempt to identify the anti-imperialist national liberation line of AKEL and the other patriotic forces of our people which follow a joint line on these issues (the Ministerial-National line) with the purely proimperialist, pro-NATO line of the Democratic Rally. There is only one truth however: During these last years AKEL has had absolutely no meeting with the Democratic Rally.

Archbishop Khrisostomos, however, did have such meetings, to achieve the political isolation of the leftwing. The archbishop's offensive against the left started immediately on the day after his election, in a concelaed way and on the sidelines. Ever since that time KHARAVYI had reports about a certain meeting at Khrisostomos' home at Statos during which he forecast the destruction of AKEL. Recently there has been an increase in contacts between the archbishop and the rightwing forces, including the Democratic Rally.

The archbishop's statement also speaks of the undermining of the church that started "immediately after the death of Makarios and which...is subsidized by foreign funds." We have no idea which local or foreign elements he has in mind. We all, however, know the the story of the three metropolitan bishops who revolted against Makarios within the Holy Synod with the blessings of NATO Secretary General Luns on the eve of the coup and in parallel with the assassination attempts against Makarios. However, it is not only from the outside that the church and its authority can be struck. It can also be struck by the actions of its religious leaders, and such blows are even more dangerous.

It is well known to everyone that KHARAVYI and the leftwing never wanted to strike against the church. When they call on Archbishop Khrisostomos not to get involved in party politics or in politics generally, they do so only as a result of a genuine and primal interest. We believe the church can play a serious and constructive role, particularly under the current difficult conditions, in such vital sectors as patriotic unity, peace, protection of youths and the family, and humanitarian issues, but always removed from party politics, which irreparably undermines the authority of the church. Unfortunately, the archibishop's statement, full of party-political hatred, does not leave many hopes for this.

ARCHBISHOP SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO PAPANDREOU

NC101151 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] In a message to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Archibishop Khrisostomos emphasized that his recent visit to Cyprus has been inscribed in our national history as an act of unique significance for Hellenism. The visit, the message added, inspired Cyprus Hellenism with confidence in the future. Our people, His Beatitude said, once again think and feel a part of universal Hellenism, with which they are aligned not only for the restoration of their own just rights but also for the defense of all the rights of the entire nation, wherever these are threatened. All Greeks, he added, Cypriots, mainland Greeks and emigrants, are inspired by the unifying force of the common struggles of the nation.

In conclusion, the archbishop congratulated Papandreou on his correct and national policy and expressed gratitude for his decisive contribution to the liberation struggle of Cyprus Hellenism.

KLIRIDHIS TO RUN IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

NC100958 Nicosia ADHESMEVTI in Greek 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis stated to ADHESMEVTI yesterday that the party's decision for its chairman to run in the presidential elections is final. Mr Kliridhis stressed that in no way will the party support a third option. Denying rumors, Mr Kliridhis described them as utterly unfounded. What has been said about supporting a common "supraparty candidate" is lacking in seriousness. "The party is determined to work for true change and Cyprus' salvation. Only a strong and capable center-right government will be able to succeed in this great national task. As the largest party of the center-right forces, we will be represented in the presidential elections in order to fulfill this mission."

LISSARIDHIS REJECTS KIPRIANOU ELECTION UNITY BID

NC101202 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has rejected President Kiprianou's new proposal for cooperation among Democratic Party, EDEK and AKEL in the next presidential elections. In reply to O AGON correspondent's question, Mr Lissaridhis confirmed the meeting with President Kiprianou and the rejection of his new cooperation agreement proposal. However, he avoided giving details of the discussions.

To a question about his party's position regarding cooperation with other parties, the EDEK chairman said: "Our position is clear. The people must know what they are choosing, why they are choosing it and what guarantees they have for implementation of the program presented to them. The main guarantee is each one's experience. Cooperation based on heterogeneity damages popular unity, which must be based on the premise that the Cyprus issue is one of occupation and is to be repositioned as such, while, at the same time, a just internationalization of the issue is projected."

ANOTHER INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS SESSION HELD 10 MAR

NC102010 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Another meeting within the intercommunal talks framework was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. A UN communique says the talks continued on the basis of the agenda agreed upon, and at today's meeting the discussion on points of coincidence continued and concluded. The next meeting will be held Wednesday.

In a statement prior to the meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said the points of coincidence cover only matters of the problem's constitutional aspect and not the territorial aspect. Answering a question of whether the UN secretary general's document has been accepted by both sides on what concerns the points of coincidence, Mr Gobbi said there is a general basis of agreement on these points. Mr Gobbi further said he will attend the meeting the UN secretary general will hold in Rome with President Kiprianou in April. He also said that prior to the meeting he will go to UN headquarters for consultations.

In a statement before the meeting, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side, Ioannidhis, said there is agreement only on a number of points on which there is coincidence of views. Asked if the points of coincidence cover all the points mentioned in the UN secretary gneeral's evaluation document, Mr Ioannidhis said they did not reach agreement on all points. However, he said, there have been some other points of coincidence. Concerning human rights, Mr Ioannidhis said they reached agreement on a number or articles of the 1960 constitution. About the three basic freedoms. He said that so far there has not been any agreement. He added: The Turkish Cypriot side does not accept the three basic freedoms, even in principle. Mr Ioannidhis went on: Human rights and basic freedoms constitute an aggregate of principles which must be recognized together as a whole.

In his statement on the Turkish Cypriot position on the question of the three basic freedoms, Turkish Cypriot interolocutor Onan said the Turkish Cypriot side had earlier submitted proposals on this question and that it will again submit proposals and try to reduce the gap between the two sides. Answering a question on whether these proposals will be the same, Mr Onan said they might be the same but, he said, what is important is the way these proposals are submitted and analyzed. Mr Onan added: Now the proposals will be analyzed thoroughly. In conclusion, Mr Onan said that after the discussion of the points of coincidence is concluded, discussion on basic freedoms will begin.

NATO AMBASSADORS BRIEFED ON TURKISH VIOLATIONS

NC102028 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias summoned the ambassadors of NATO countries in Athens at noon today and briefed them on the violations of Greek airspace and on the violation of air traffic regulations in the Aegean recently by Turkish military aircraft. Mr Papoulias pointed out to the ambassadors the terrible danger and consequences entailed by these actions by Turkey. Strong representations in the same spirit were made (?immediately) both by the Greek Government to the Turkish ambassador in Athens and by the Greek ambassador in Ankara to the Turkish authorities.

DAILY ON GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON U.S. BASES

NC101005 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 9 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] The government spokesman stated last night: "The government has no comment on what positions it will take during the negotiations on the bases." The day before yesterday the spokesman denied a rightwing newspaper's report that the government would submit proposals on the bases to the United States by 15 March. However, it clearly avoided denying other progovernment newspaper reports that the Greek position will be presented to the United States by the end of May. The issue of the bases probably will be discussed during the Reagan-Papandreou meeting within the framework of the NATO summit at the beginning of June. It is probable that the Greek position will also be explained at Papandreou's meetings with Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger at the spring NATO meeting in Brussels on 6-7 May.

However, the government spokesman clearly avoided denying the progovernment newspaper report that the basic principles of the Greek proposals are the following: The longest possible time limit will be set for the operation of the bases, after which they must be removed. "The administration of the bases will remain the responsibility of the United States because it owns the bases, but the Greek side must have full information about their operation to avoid harm to national interests." The government will be able to stop their partial or complete operation, and the bases are not to be used against countries with which Greece maintains good relations.

Particularly significant is the point that openly recognizes that the bases will be under the administration of the United States. However, it is evident that use of the bases against socialist and Arab countries cannot be avoided, something that naturally would harm our country's interests seriously.

ATHENS INSISTS ON UN-BASED SOLUTION FOR CYPRUS

NC102239 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A government spokesman in Athens stated that the Greek Government views with satisfaction and considers as positive steps all efforts for internationalization of the Cyprus problem. He stressed, however, that Athens insists on a solution of the problem through UN procedures. The spokesman made this statement when asked to comment on a statement by U.S. Democratic Congressman Rosenthal, who said Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is trying to make the world conscious of the true nature of the Cyprus tragedy. The U.S. congressman also said the Greek Government is seeking an international forum, with the participation of countries such as the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and others, in order to discuss with Greece and Turkey various ways for solving at least certain differences in connection with Cyprus.

TURKISH SEA SHELF AGREEMENT CAUSES SURPRISE

NC110914 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 11 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] An explosive political situation with as yet indeterminate repercussions was created by a Turkish revelation that a secret agreement on the Aegean continental shelf was signed in 1976 by the Greek and Turkish Governments. The official Turkish bulletin NEWS SPOT, which is distributed by Turkish embassies throughout the world, carries threatening, but also revealing, statements by Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen, who for the first time revealed that a secret agreement was signed in Bern in 1976. According to political observers in Athens, this explains the fact that since that time the Greek Government turned its exclusive attention toward oil prospecting in the Ionian Sea instead of the Aegean, while the Turkish Government withdrew the marine research vessel Hora without making any comment.

Speculation on the matter existed for some time, but this became a certainty about a month ago when the Turks hinted at the existence of an agreement dealing with the Aegean. Speculation became even stronger about a week ago when the Turks referred officially to the existence of such an agreement. Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos requested that the Turkish ambassador inform the present Greek Government of the text of this unknown agreement.

Specifically, the latest issue of the Turkish bulletin states: "Apart from its preparations to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles in the Aegean, despite existing agreements, Greece now also is violating the 1976 Bern agreement, thus resorting to yet another unilateral action. The Bern agreement specified that Greece ought to stop its oil prospecting on the Aegean continental shelf." The bulletin also carried the following comment by Turkmen: "Possible concessions by us on our rights and interests in the Aegean are out of the question. The violation of the Bern agreement by one side act in the same manner."

This last portion of Turkmen's statement lets it be understood that the Turks would possibly send the Hora into the Aegean in the future if, as they allege, Greece questions the existence of the Bern agreement. According to news agency reports, the head of the two delegations, Ioannis Tzounis and Suat Bilge, on 11 November in Bern, signed the minutes of a meeting after negotiations and talks on the delineation of the Aegean continental shelf between the Karamanlis and Demirel governments. Under Article 6 of these minutes, the Turkish and Greek Governments undertook to "abstain from any initiative and action related to the continental shelf of the Aegean which could possibly interfere with the negotiations."

KKE COMMITTEE STATEMENT CRITICIZES 1982 BUDGET

NC092031 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] A KKE Central Committee statement on the budget notes that the heavy inheritance from the rightwing in the economic sector is well known; it is primarily an inheritance of immunity, favorable privileges and plundering by the plutocracy. With the new budget submitted by the government, the superprofits and privileges of foreign and domestic monopolies remain untouched. Despite the increased taxation on immovable property and some alleviations, the people are shouldering new taxation. The irritating thing is that the rightwing is also reacting hypocritically against this. The rightwing is the only one that has no right to exercise demogagy over the people's interests; it has always served the plutocracy blindly at the expense of the working people. With the new budget and with its entire economic policy, the government is not following the people's mandate.

ECEVIT REPORTED CALLED IN FOR QUESTIONING

NC110922 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Mar (AFP) — Former Turkish Prime Minister and Peoples Republican Party Chairman Bulent Ecevit was today called in for questioning by the martial law command, a source close to the party said. Mr Ecevit was not told why he was to appear, the source said. Two investigations of the former prime minister are currently in process.

The first investigation, resumed early this week against the social democrat-style party and its former chairman, is into charges that the social democrat movement colluded with clandestine leftist groups. The second investigation began after Mr Ecevit made political statements to the press when he left prison on February 1. He had just served a three-month sentence for violating a decree which banned political discussions.

Denied Travel Permission

LD102052 Hamburg DPA in German 1842 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Mar (DPA) — The Turkish military government has refused Bulent Ecevit, former prime minister and chairman of the Republican People's Party [RPP], permission to travel abroad. Ecevit told DPA on Wednesday in Ankara that the martial law commander of Ankara had given the reason for the refusal as the continuing investigations against the leading members of the RPP. In the view of the military, they are under suspicion of having worked with Marxist and revolutionary groups. Ecevit had asked for permission to travel abroad in order to accept an invitation in the United States. Last year he was refused permission to travel abroad when he wanted to accept an invitation from Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and SPD chairman.

MILITARY COURT REJECTS TURKES APPEAL FOR RELEASE

TA110908 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 0858 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Mar (AA) — The Ankara Martial Law Command 1st Military Court has rejected an appeal for the release of Alpaslan Turkes, leader of the dissolved Nationalist Action Party. However, the court released 10 other members of the party from custody. The appeals for release by Sadi Somuncuoglu, Necati Gultekin, Yasar Okuyan, Mehmet Irmak and Mehmet Dogan, all members of the party's Executive Committee, were rejected by the court.

LABOR UNION CLOSED DOWN; ALBANIAN CP LINK CITED

TA091552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Istanbul, 9 Mar (AA) — The independent Trade Union of Bank and Insurance Company Employees "Bank-Is" has been closed by decision of a martial law court in Istanbul. The court sentenced 5 union officers to 6 to 10 years in prison for transforming a legal union into an illegal organization in line with the Albanian Labor Party. The defendants were acquitted for lack of evidence on another charge — that of conducting communist propaganda.

COLUMNIST AFFIRMS CYPRUS' IMPORTANCE TO COUNTRY

NC100807 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Mar 82 p 3

["Pressure Cooker" column by Necati Zincirkiran: "What Cyprus Is and What It Is Not"]

[Text] The United States has finally let the cat out of the bag: "We oppose Cyprus being discussed at an international forum." These words were uttered by the U.S. ambassador in Ankara.

As a matter of fact, a few weeks ago a responsible U.S. official disclosed that his government favored settlement of the Cyprus dispute through the intercommunal talks. The United States and Turkey are in complete accord in this respect. It is extremely difficult to guess what dimensions it will assume and what the consequences will be if the Cyprus question is taken to an international forum. Ever since Turkey get involved sincerely in the Cyprus issue, this has been the view it has defended. But this does not necessarily mean that Turkey is so weak it will not be able to defend its case if one day the Cyprus question is tackled at an international level. This is not the source of our anxiety.

Cyprus is a fairly large island 46 miles south of Turkey. The importance of this island to the defense of Anatolia can never be doubted. This was the case 1,000 years ago, and this is the case now. It will not be different tomorrow. The same can be said about the defense of the Middle East. The fact that during the Ottoman Empire's years of decline Cyprus was given temporarily to Britain in 1871 for defending Turkey against the Russian threat is in itself sufficient proof of the island's importance for our defense. In addition, the pages of history record the difficulties encountered and the number of expeditions undertaken by the Ottomans to capture the island.

Weapons develop and change, but geopolitical and strategic importance does not. Why is it that despite its economic distresses, Britain continues to preserve its bases on the island? It is difficult to explain this to some of our Western European friends. It is truly difficult to understand why some of our allies in NATO wish to have the Cyprus question discussed at an international level. How unfortunate it is that we happen to be in the same alliance with them.

As long as Turkey stands upright, the Cyprus dispute will be resolved as we want it to be. What we really want is the only form of settlement that ensures the happy existence of both communities on the island. This can be the subject of bargaining. But it is impossible to accept what is going on in the minds of the Greek Cypriots and Papandreou. This is how friend and foe alike should understand this.

CUMHURIYET QUERIES TURKMEN ON FOREIGN SITUATION

NC111010 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 8 Mar 82 pp 1, 11

[Interview with Foreign Minister Turkmen by correspondent Sedat Ergin in Ankara -- date not given]

[Text] Question: Papandreou has begun to sneak into the Arab World to some extent.... Can you comment on this?

Answer: What can Papandreou do in the Arab World? We would be only too glad to know that he supports the just cause of the Arabs. The more he extends his support to them, the more gratified we are. We have no objection to that. He will never be able to develop relations with the Arabs to the detriment of Turkey's relations with them, because Greece's relations with the Arabs lack the roots that exist between Turkey and the Arabs.

Question: But it is observed that he has enhanced his prestige in the Middle East. Following his participation in the denunciation of Israel in the United Nations, the Arab League set him a message of congratulations....

Answer: It may have done so for tactical gains. We dwell on strategic gains.

Question: Let's leave Papandreou aside. Where does Turkish foreign policy stand today?

Answer: Turkish foreign policy is taking its normal course.

Question: Philosophical connections....

Answer: I have never believed philosphical approaches in foreign policy are of any particular importance. We have to be realistic and pragmatic in foreign policy. From a philosophical point of view, the real basis of our policy conforms to our internal aspirations. This is a policy that advocates peace, democracy and freedom thoughout the world. It is the reflection of the policy we pursue at home. But in addition to this we have to be realistic and pragmatic. I think this is the policy we are implementing.

Question: In its general line, the foreign policy we have been implementing since the 12 September intervention has been fairly stable. This has manifested itself positively in our Middle East policy, the reduction of the relations with Israel to the level of a second secretary and the economic consequences. Relations with the Eastern bloc have preserved their stability without any change. However, recently there have appeared certain fluctuations in these policies. This has been observed in the attitude of Moscow. It is said that following the vote on Israel in the United Nations, there has been some cooling in relations with the Arab World. Relations with Europe are also gradually becoming more problematical. In other words, certain fluctuations have been observed in the general line of Turkey's foreign policy. What is your own assessment?

Answer: It is normal that certain difficulties will crop up from time to time in implementation of foreign policy. Every country may experience such difficulties. Undoubtedly Turkey is no exception. The most important thing is not to lose sight of the general direction and not to be influenced by daily events. We must not be influenced by daily events to the extent of acting sentimentally and allowing the real political direction to get off the rails. I agree with you: Our policy is an extremely stable policy. We have close cooperation with the United States within NATO and with the NATO countries within the NATO and EEC frameworks. We are cooperating extensively with the Arab World and maintaining stable relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. I don't think there is any deviation from this policy. Naturally certain events may happen. Certain unexpected developments may occur. We may from time to time observe the effects of these developments on our policy. But the important thing is to be able to pursue a steady policy for a long time. I believe we shall be able to do this. I do not see any aspect in all the matters you have mentioned which could affect the course of our policy.

It was with sorrow that we used our vote in the United Nations. All our Arab friends know this. We were very sorry about it. But because of certain sensitive equilibriums in our foreign policy we could not act otherwise. Our evaluation was in this direction. However, no one can argue that there is any change in the main direction of our foreign policy toward the Arabs. Our Arab friends have not come up with such an argument either.

With regard to our relations with the Europeans, it is true we are currently going through certain difficulties in our relations with certain European countries. If you look at these relations from a long-term point of view, neither Europe nor we have any alternative than to further our mutual cooperation and solidarity. We have no problem with the United States.

Let us turn to relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries: Our honorable head of state's visit to Bulgaria provides the finest example of these relations with these countries. All our relations are continuing in a normal way. As you know, our head of state will also visit Romania. The Soviet Union always tells us that it attributes great importance to stable relations with us. We tell them the same thing. In the meantime, certain articles have appeared in the Soviet press. In reality these are in contrast with what the Soviet Union has been communicating to us officially. Nevertheless we do not believe we have reached a stage that requires us to reassess our relations with the Soviet Union.

Question: Are you pessimistic about the continually deteriorating relations with Europe?

Answer: I see no reason why I should be pessimistic. There are many points of distress in our relations with Europe, and most of these are due to the internal policies of those countries. We are being subjected to increasing blame from time to time, but we know that responsible government leaders in Europe have positive evaluations regarding developments in Turkey. They see things in Turkey in their true perspective.

Question: There are certain interpretations that Turkey is breaking away from Europe and getting closer to the United States....

Answer: Turkey will never pursue a policy with only one course. Let me say this: We have a historic experience in this respect. We possess a basic foreign policy concept we have inherited from Ataturk. Turkey has never been, nor will it be, so naive as to pursue a policy based on a single course. As a matter of fact, Turkey's geographic and strategic position is not suitable for such a policy. On the contrary, Turkey's position is quite favorable for a multilateral and multioption policy. Naturally a multilateral policy is sometimes accompanied by certain difficulties. You have to see that the policy you follow in one direction is not in contrast with the other. Here lies the difficulty of Turkish foreign policy. We shall always encounter such difficulties. Skill in diplomacy lies in overcoming these difficulties.

Question: How do you see Turkish-U.S. relations?

Answer: I believe that after many ups and downs Turkish-U.S. relations have entered a period of maturity and productivity.

Question: How does Turkey view the special session the United Nations will hold on disarmament in June?

Answer: Certain targets were established at the special session in 1978. Naturally disarmament is a many-sided affair, such as prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons, suspension of nuclear tests and the question of chemical weapons. But what is really expected is speeding up the disarmament talks. The UN General Assembly cannot help being influenced by international opinion.

Question: Will Turkey apply for membership in the Disarmament Committee?

Answer: It is believed that the membership of the Disarmament Committee will be expanded. If this is accepted, we will express our interest in joining as a member.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT PAYS CONDOLENCE VISIT 11 MAR

TA110820 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, who arrived in Ankara yesterday for a visit of condolences, departed Turkey today. The Pakistani president was seen off at Esenboga Airport by head of state Kenan Evren with a ceremony. National Security Council members and Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Commander Nejat Tumer, Gendarme Commander Sedat Celasun and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and other officials were present at the ceremony.

In a statement after the visiting president departed, head of state Evren said that deep links of friendship exist between Turkey and Pakistan. Evren said the condolence visit paid by the Pakistani president in a bid to share in his personal grief on behalf of the Pakistani people [at Mrs Evren's death] represented one of the most concrete examples of these relations. The visit, Evren said, helped alleviate his sorrow. The head of state expressed his conviction that relations between the two countries would further progress in the future.

OZAL ANNOUNCES NEW TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN

TA101724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Turgut Ozal has said that agreements have been reached with Iran that will result in Turkish exports worth $600 million in 1982 and that further transactions might bring this figure to $1 billion. Ozal made this statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport on his return from a 5-day visit to Iran.

He added that another agreement reached with Iran would allow Turkey to import as much as 4 million tons of crude oil yearly. He said talks and agreements with Iranian officials covered the fields of trade, industry, transportation and banking. As a result, trade volume between the two countries will increase, the minister said.

Ozal noted that final agreements were reached on the export to Iran of 250,000 tons of wheat, 300,000 tons of barley, 300,000 tons of sugar, 25,000 tons of beef, 12,000 tractors assembled in Turkey as well as other foodstuffs and industrial products.

The deputy prime minister said agreements in principle were reached on the import of natural gas from Iran as well as transportation through Turkey of Iranian natural gas for the needs of Europe. Ozal said a team of experts would leave for Iran soon to examine the technical aspects of the construction of a new oil pipeline as well as a pipeline for gas.

Pointing out that technical work would also be conducted on the subject of electric power exchange between the two countries and communications, Ozal said a joint committee was established to provide continuity for economic relations between Turkey and Iran. He added that the committee was expected to meet first in Turkey in 1982.

ULUSU TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAQ 15-17 MAR

TA101618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Mar (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will pay an official visit to Iraq at the invitation of Iraqi Deputy President Taha Yasin Ramadan starting on March 15. Ulusu will be heading a delegation of experts. During the talks in Baghdad, bilateral relations and a number of regional and international issues will be reviewed with special interest on balanced development of bilateral trade. Prime Minister Ulusu will be received by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn before returning home on March 17.

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KREISKY COMMENTS AFTER TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

AU112007 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Unattributed report on statement by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky after second round of talks with Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna today -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Libya's international isolation and how it can be broken -- this was also a topic at today's talks. Subsequently, Kreisky said the following in this respect:

[Begin Kreisky recording] We in Austria should not reject such efforts but rather should promote them because, after all, Libya is an important country -- even though a small one -- in Africa, and because it is always better to arrive at peaceful solutions and cooperation than to exacerbate the contrasts. [end recording]

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is an extremely controversial personality on the scene of international politics. He is suspected, among other things, of standing behind international terrorism. Did the conversation also touch on these problems?

[Begin Kreisky recording] Look, if the contemporaries -- and this I am probably going to say in my speech today -- if the contemporaries of the French revolution or of Cromwell, the views of the contemporaries of the French revolution and Cromwell [Kreisky repeats himself] were also different than the verdict of history on the personalities who made that revolution, despite all that happened at that time, the French revolution ushered in a new era in history. I am not all that certain that the things Al-Qadhdhafi is doing or what is happening in Libya will not also exert a certain influence on the African countries, and then his portrait in history will be an altogether different one than it appears to people today. The methods which are being used in these conflicts are naturally for us sometimes very strange and even repulsive, but nevertheless I believe that -- by the ways in which we are making policies vis-a-vis the Arab peoples -- we are contributing more to the elimination of terror than statements, regardless of how polemic or tough they might be. [end recording]

Raps U.S. Policy

AU111819 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] It is being assumed that the United States, in connection with Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Austria, declared precisely yesterday a complete oil and trade boycott against Libya, and also announced in this context that the United States will check the course of its allies and friends vis-a-vis Libya against its own course and will react to this. Chancellor Kreisky also reacted to this, according to tomorrow's KRONEN ZEITUNG. He is reported stating: Well, one just cannot make a policy among friends, given such methods against us. If people over there in Washington today really believe that the Europeans are disloyal, cowardly characters, this is wrong. The new people over there are talking themselves into a state of excitement which is dangerous for all of us. Policy is being made there by people who just have no experience. According to KRONEN ZEITUNG, Kreisky allegedly stated: I am considering a trip to Washington this spring to help clarify the evident misunderstandings. A prerequisite for this, however, is that an old presidential invitation to me is reactivated from Washington, because I will not consider a "going to Canossa." That much Chancellor Kreisky said about U.S. reactions to Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

AL-Qadhdhafi's Activities

AU112050 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 on 11 March carries a filmed report on the activities of Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna today. The Libyan leader is shown arriving at the Austrian Parliament building, after a 20-minute delay, and being welcomed there by Nationalrat President Naton Benya and escorted into an adjacent room for talks with the representatives of the three Austrian parties represented in Parliament. Participating in the talks with the Libyan delegation are, in addition to the two Nationalrat presidents, Benya and Minkowitsch, the party floor leaders: Fisher for the Socialist Party, Peter for the Freedom Party, and Graf who was deputized for floor leader Mock, for the People's Party. The talks lasted some 20 minutes.

Al-Qadhdhafi is reported stating that he had cancelled the visit to the Voest Corporation in Linz, but gave no reasons for his decision. His delegation would shoot a film about its visit to Voest, which would subsequently be shown on Libyan television he said.

The Palestinian problem was reportedly the central topic of the talks. The parties endorsed a peaceful solution within the framework of negotiations and the United Nations. Al-Qadhdhafi invited the parliamentarians to visit Palestinian camps in order to arrive at a judgment of their own.

Subsequently, short talks took place with Austrian trade union representatives in President Benya's office. Al-Qadhdhafi explained his green book on this occasion; that is, the program of the Libyan revolution, as well as his ideas of the Islamic state. After a visit of about 1 hour, Al-Qadhdhafi is shown being seen off by President Benya and continuing his tour to Town Hall, where Mayor Sratz is shown introducing the members of Vienna's government to the Libyan leader, and Al-Qadhdhafi entering his name in the golden book of the City of Vienna.

The last item on Al-Qadhdhafi's schedule this morning was a visit to the Socialist Party headquarters on Loebelstrasse, where he is shown being welcomed by Party Chairman Chancellor Kreisky. Party Deputy Chairman Blecha, Central Secretary Marsch and Vice Chancellor Sinowatz also participated in the ensuing talks, which centered on sociopolitical and economic-political problems.

Subsequently the official luncheon for the Libyan guest was served at Vienna's Pallavicini Palace. Chancellor Kreisky, as the host, together with Al-Qadhdhafi, are shown greeting representatives of banks and the economy, with Voest Corporation Director General Apfalter at the head. Both sides are shown giving toasts, stressing interest in orderly relations.

Press Conference

AU112207 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Hans Benedict report on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's press conference given at Vienna's Imperial Hotel today]

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's first international press conference in the West contained three main statements: First, Al-Qadhdhafi regards the relationship with Chancellor Kreisky as a possible access road to the Middle East policy of leading West European states. Second, Al-Qadhdhafi offers development of Libyan-Austrian economic relations. Third, Al-Qadhdhafi wants to come through the conflict with the United States holding his own, attacks President Reagan and concurrently makes an offer for detente.

Al-Qadhdhafi stated that Libya and Western Europe are exposed to the identical threat of a third world war. He had been reassured of this by Chancellor Kreisky, he stated. Kreisky is striving to achieve international cooperation in order to prevent another war, and Al-Qadhdhafi said, verbatim: Chancellor Kreisky and I have the same goals: We are striving to find understanding for these goals in both Western Europe and the Third World.

Both are linked by a common destiny because another war would involve both of them directly. Neither Libya nor the West European countries are willing to suffer a war which would be a U.S. war. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that Kreisky is one of the most prestigious statesman in the Arab world, Kreisky has always taken a clear-cut position. This gives him the authority to bring the Arab world and Western Europe closer to one another. Concerning his expected personal relations with Western Europe, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Chancellor Kreisky will convey to the West Europeans a truthful picture of Libya under my leadership. He has known me for 7 years. We have developed a relationship which has not needed any mediation by third parties. Kreisky knows me, he knows that I am not a terrorist. He knows that Libya helps the Third World. Kreisky also knows that there could exist close relations between us Libyans and the industrialized West European countries, first and foremost with the FRG, Al-Qadhdhafi said.

Al-Qadhdhafi presented the conflict with the United States as a consequence of what he termed the American policy of aggression. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that President Reagan is completely ignorant of Middle East problems and uninformed, and that he depends, as Al-Qadhdhafi put it, on international Zionism. Reagan is pursuing a policy of permanent interference in the national affairs of Western Europe and of the Arab world. Proof of this, Al-Qadhdhafi stated, is this letter of Reagan's to West European governments with the request that they not invite Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for state visits. Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the letter carried Reagan's signature. Despite this conflict, Al-Qadhdhafi said, he offered to normalize relations with the United States, and said verbatim: "I still believe that the road between us is open. We have no interest in carrying on the conflict. As far as we are concerned, we could even negotiate tomorrow about normal economic, political and cultural relations. After all, we must realize that President Reagan is still a newcomer and inexperienced in Middle East politics." Al-Qadhdhafi stated (?skeptically) that he hope that his policy in 1983 will be better than in the past and this year.

Al-Qadhdhafi stated that the United States possesses no evidence of Libya's support for international terrorism. This is, as Al-Qadhdhafi put it, a propaganda lie of the Zionists. The trade embargo imposed by the United States on Libya would remain ineffective, Al-Qadhdhafi stated. Libya is not poor; Libya will survive this embargo. We will not give up. The Americans will not achieve anything by it but a senseless continuation of the conflict. I think the Americans will accomplish the contrary of what they want. I think the more pressure they exert on us the more they will encourage other countries, in this way, to strengthen their relations with Libya.

To a journalist's question of whether Al-Qadhdhafi seriously believes that the United States is planning a war against Libya, the head of state said: I would not be surprised if President Reagan is pursuing such ideas. But it is certain even now what he would achieve by it: The world would charge him with having pushed us to the verge of another world war.

Libya Opening Toward Europe

AU120950 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Edgar Sterbens interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna on 11 March following his talks with Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Chancellor, is there something like an outstanding result of your political talks with the Libyan revolution leader?

[Answer] What counts for me -- apart from what concerns Austria -- is the fact that I have the impression that Libya under Al-Qadhdhafi's leadership is making an attempt to achieve an opening toward Europe, and that this visit in one way or another is the beginning of that. And we in Austria should not reject such endeavors but encourage them because after all Libya is an important, though small, country in Africa and it is always better to come to a peaceful solution and cooperation than to exacerbate differences.

[Question] Has the phenomenon of Al-Qadhdhafi as puller of the strings of international terrorism been discussed with him in clear-cut terms?

[Answer] I cannot see concrete proof of this so-called phenomenon anywhere. All I know is that one has always talked about it, but I have never been able to ascertain that these assertions are correct. Quite the contrary, there has even been a certain measure of reasonable cooperation to check such developments.

[Question] Do you believe that the Al-Qadhdhafi visit to Vienna might lead to a further straining of Austrian-Israeli relations?

[Answer] Oh, well, it might lead to a straining of relations for a certain period of time, but after a while the effect will gradually wear off. I am not taking that very seriously. At any rate this visit is arousing strong interest in European capitals.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, Austrian business has staked great expectations on the Al-Qadhdhafi visit. Now one hears that there will be only barter transactions with Libya -- in other words, Austrian projects, Austrian goods will be bought only if we in turn buy high-priced oil from the Libyans. Are you disappointed?

[Answer] But that is not at all true. Of course, Libya says it wants to sell us more oil because there is more oil available at present. First of all, one does not know how this will develop in the next few months, and as to high-priced oil, that term is not justified at all. Oil prices will again be fixed by OPEC, and we will see what is going to happen in that respect. But let me tell you again: This must not be seen in such a harsh light. The Libyans are paying cash for a large part of their purchases, and that is very important to us. Of course, if possible, we may also be able to increase our oil imports, but that will depend on how things develop.

[Question] Does that mean that, in your opinion, one can also be satisfied with the economic results of this visit?

[Answer] I believe once everything has been concluded one can be highly satisfied because we will again very substantially increase our economic exchange with Libya.

[Question] Have you been given a more detailed explanation as to why Al-Qadhdhafi canceled his visit to the Voest in Linz?

[Answer] Well, it is a Friday, a great, [Kreisky stammers] the, holiday, the Muslim holiday -- and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would like to go to the mosque. It should have been thought of before that a Friday is not suited for such a visit, you see? And since we have a mosque, he will go there to attend a religious service.

No Evidence of Terrorism

AU1111348 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- Interior Minister Erwin Lanc declared that the alleged connections between Libya or revolution leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and terrorist activities have been carefully followed and examined. In contrast to the FRG, which deported Libyans who committed terrorist attacks, there has been no evidence in Austria of any Libyan activities in connection with terrorism in Austria itself or in other European countries, nor even any indications that would make such activities seem likely, Lanc said.

Al-Qadhdhafi Fears Crisis

AU121313 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 12 Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Kurt Seinitz report on interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna on 11 March]

[Excerpt] Kreisky unveils part of the secret of what is behind Al-Qadhdhafi's turbulent lightning visit to Vienna: "The colonel urgently wanted to inform me that the situation in his country might exacerbate to a highly dangerous world crisis within the next few days. Al-Qadhdhafi fears concretely a U.S. military operation against Libya as the consistent continuation of the current sharp Reagan policy. Thus, if something like the American-Libyan military incident of last summer should occur again, Al-Qadhdhafi intends to defend himself with all the substantial military means at his disposal. One can imagine what would then happen in the Mediterranian. However, Al-Qadhdhafi is not a warmonger, he is taking the strongest interest in preserving peace in this region."

Does Al-Qadhdhafi perhaps want to signal this readiness for peace to the Americans via Vienna? Is he seeking mediating contacts via Austria, as will be provided by Foreign Minister Pahr when he makes his trip to inform Washington next weekend?

Kreisky: A man like Al-Qadhdhafi would never ask for that, but he knows that what he is telling us here in Vienna will be passed on to Washington."

Al-Qadhdhafi is today more quiet and deliberate than he was 7 years ago when he first met him, Kreisky says, summing up his impression of the Libyan revolutionary leader. He adds that nothing has changed, however, regarding the absolute incompatibility of the positions of Israel and Libya, the only silver lining being that Al-Qadhdhafi would accept an agreement between the Palestinians and Israel.

Meets With Arabs in Vienna

AU121317 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Report on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi activities in Vienna on 11 March]

[Excerpt] Al-Qadhdhafi visited the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] headquarters in Vienna on Loewelstrasse where he was greeted by Party Chairman Chancellor Kreisky. In a talk, in which the Deputy SPOE Chairman Blecha, Mayor Gratz, Deputy Governor Gruenzweig, Education Minister Sinowatz and Central Secretary Marsch participated, sociopolitical and economic questions were discussed.

In these talks Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared that he had already met in Vienna with Arabs living in Austria. These Arabs, according to Al-Qadhdhafi, are very happy with their life in Austria. We are very grateful to Austria that these Arabs have the opportunity of working here enjoying equal rights, the revolutionary leader said.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN VISITOR -- At the invitation of Transport Minister Karl Lausecker, his Hungarian counterpart, Transportation and Postal Affairs Minister Arpad Pullai, paid an official visit to Vienna this week. In their talks the two ministers noted that cooperation between the Transport Ministries and the railroads and postal administrations of the two countries has developed very successfully. This cooperation will be further intensified in the near future in the field of new telephone systems. The two ministers exchanged the ratification instruments of the Austrian-Hungarian agreement on railroad transit traffic through the Sopron region, and signed implementing regulations. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Feb 82 p 4 AU]

DW, PRESS OFFICE CONSOLIDATION CONSIDERED

DW111609 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 12 Mar 82 p 29

[Wolfgang Hoffmann article: "Reaching Out for a Transmitter"]

[Text] Will the short-wave transmitter "Deutsche Welle" (DW) be turned into a propaganda instrument? If Klaus Schuetz, intendant of Deutsche Welle in Cologne, is not careful, the nonprofit radio service under public law will run the risk of being coldly reduced to a propaganda transmitter for Bonn. The method being used to try to bridle the transmitter is well thought out. At first glance the arguments are even logical: The transmitter is supposed to undertake rationalization measures and thus save money.

The arguments are supplied by the Federal Comptroller's Office. In an experts opinion its president, Karl Wittrock, arrived at the conclusion that Deutsche Welle and the Federal Press and Information Office "to a considerable extent are doing duplicate work." That is to be stopped now.

There is not even one word of mention of the fact that the Press Office works as the propaganda and information authority of the incumbent Federal Government and is subordinate to the chancellor's office, whereas Deutsche Welle by law is a radio transmitter independent from the government. Its mission: "disseminating a comprehensive picture of the political, cultural and economic life in the Federal Republic" to foreign countries. The nonprofit radio service is financed from state funds, to be sure, yet the law specifically stipulates that it is "not subject to state supervision." Thus there cannot be any duplicate work, unless it is at Deutsche Welle itself.

The Comptroller's Office, meanwhile, insists on its position. The subjects of the investigations into "duplicate work" and of the planned rationalization measures are the monitoring services of Deutsche Welle and the Federal Press Office. These monitoring services gather information from foreign transmitters, newspapers and agencies, and evaluate it. This is indispensable work for a radio service transmitting to the outside world. After all, the editorial desk needs to know what the world to which it broadcasts is like.

DW monitors foreign transmitters via a surveying station located in nearby Bockhacken. This station must be maintained for radio surveying purposes anyway. From there the DW monitors receive broadcasts of transmitters at their doorstep, including those of the East bloc. Since it is impossible technically to hear transmitters from all over the world at one receiving site, DW cooperates with the monitoring services of the British radio BBC and the American FBIS (Foreign Broadcast Information Service). The services exchange their material and complement each other. Without this basis of information the Cologne transmitter would have a hard time organizing 93 programs in 33 languages.

Interested parties outside Deutsche Welle -- for example, Bundestag deputies -- also profit from the information material of the monitoring service. They particularly appreciate the seven DW information reports published daily when they are planning trips abroad. The reports reflect what the local news transmitters are telling their listeners, be it in Moscow, Shanghai or Kampala.

The press office also operates a monitoring service of its own, but this monitoring service is primarily interested in foreign reaction to German policies. The monitoring service of the Press Office hardly cares whether Radio Moscow reports a bread shortage to the people; for the DW editors, however, this knowledge in particular is part of their daily needs. At worst, the alleged "duplicate work" consists of the fact that the DW monitors and those of the Press Office simultaneously tune in on the same transmitters.

The two services are not comparable qualitatively. The proof: When Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited Erich Honecker in the GDR, the listeners of the Press Office went to sleep early. They also promptly missed the radio speech by General Jaruzelski in which he imposed martial law on Poland. The Press Office has to thank the alert DW monitors for having been able to listen to a broadcast of Jaruzelski speaking in his own voice.

This is why DW editors suspect that the Bonn people merely plan to use the popular cost argument to eliminate bothersome competition -- competition, moreover, which often knows more than the government. The surveys of the Comptroller's Office therefore were just what the Press Office had been waiting for: "According to the survey, the parallel operation in the present form does not seem to be justifiable either for the satisfaction of the need for information or for economic reasons."

The Federal Press Office liked the reference to economic viewpoints which are to be taken into consideration. After all, the Press Office has just built a new reception station for about DM20 million. No funds have been saved there. If Deutsche Welle could be supplied from there, it would be simpler to justify the high costs of the Press Office's new reception station, if critical questions were to arise.

The late Intendant Conrad Ahlers obviously was well informed regarding the radio law. The journalist Ahlers was therefore little concerned by the expertise of the comptrollers. As long as he was heading the station, Deutsche Welle was safe with regard to Bonn's action. The Press Office seems to have more luck with his successor Klaus Schuetz. After several actions by Bonn, the Cologne radio station made its first compromise. A test over several months is intended to reveal whether rationalization measures for the alleged duplication work will be possible at all. The Press Office's monitoring service is supposed to be used to supply one branch of Deutsche Welle in the same way Deutsche Welle has been accustomed to using its own facilities. That could be the beginning of the end of the station's independence.

Lothar Schwartz, chief of Deutsche Welle's Public Relations Department and former SPD Executive Board spokesman, said that the station would certainly not risk its good worldwide reputation as an independent radio station. Schwartz: "For me the crucial point is how credibly I can answer the question whether this is a government propaganda station or not." Regarding the question about a propaganda station, Schwartz might possibly not be able to answer it calmly with a clear conscience in a few months. And the question of whether a merger of the service would save costs and also not be answered as clearly as the Press Office maintains. At the moment, however, not a penny is being saved. On the contrary, even the test is costing additional money. However, the affair will become really expensive if the Federal Press Office really becomes the information source for Deutsche Welle.

In such a case the station must count on losing inestimably valuable material it is now receiving in exchange from the BBC and FBIS. Deutsche Welle's monitoring service -- some 70 people -- is so far the clear winner of the information exchange because the BBC monitoring service alone has 650 employees. If the Cologne station would have to buy the material from its colleagues in future, it would cost many times the amount which could be saved through rationalization measures.

And no doubts exist that the friendly monitoring services would terminate their current cooperation with Deutsche Welle and gladly do without information material which has first gone through the fingers of the German Government. Lothar Schwartz: "Our partners will say thanks but no thanks."

BUNDESTAG APPROVES SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO

LD111136 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA) -- The Bundestag today unanimously approved Spain's intended entry into NATO.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher welcomed the prompt handling of this matter by the parliament and urged that democratic Spain's entry into the EEC should also be smoothed. To applause from all parliamentary parties, Genscher said that "Spain must know that it is welcome everywhere in the community of democracy, in NATO as well as in the EEC."

In this connection Genscher appealed to Bundestag deputies to work energetically in talks with representatives of other EEC countries to overcome reservations still present about Spain's entry. In any case, these are not a matter of principle but are based on economic considerations.

SPD, FDP FAVOR REAGAN ADDRESS TO BUNDESTAG

LD111114 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA) -- The Chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Party, Herbert Wehner, is in favor of inviting U.S. President Ronald Reagan to address the Bundestag during his visit to Bonn for the NATO summit on 9-10 June. Parliamentary Party Spokesman Knut Terjung conveyed Wehner's suggestion to the Bundestag Presidium in Bonn today.

The spokesman said the SPD Parliamentary Party is convinced that the other parliamentary groups will also approve a special session of the Bundestag "for this important occasion." FDP Bundestag Deputy Juergen Moellemann proposed yesterday that the Bundestag hold a special session during the NATO summit to hear a speech by President Reagan.

Reagan's visit takes place in a week when there are no sessions of Parliament.

'Embarrassing Zeal'

DW120945 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 12 Mar 82 p 4

[Commentary signed DR.: "Embarrassing Bonn Zeal"]

[Text] An old saying proves true again in connection with preparations for President Reagan's visit: The Germans always fall from one extreme into the other. Politicians have been complaining for months about discord between Bonn and Washington which they had sometimes caused themselves. Now, the same politicians outdo themselves with demonstrations of kindness for the United States. The request of the foreign minister to hold the NATO meeting in Bonn has not been carefully examined with a view to the risks involved. Before the American President had officially agreed to visit Berlin, the parties began to compete in suggesting further demonstrations of German-American friendship.

The environmentalists and the communists were the first to say they wanted to demonstrate against Reagan's visit. The Federal chancellor was so afraid that prominent Social Democrats would participate that he demanded punishment in such a case. The CDU said it would stage a counterdemonstration which would force the SPD to hold its own demonstration. But that was not all; the Parliament felt ignored, demanding that the President speak to the deputies. Since the Bundestag as a whole does not exist, every faction claims to have had this idea.

Whether there will be a special Bundestag meeting with Reagan is to be settled between the party, the faction chairman and the Bundestag president. What kind of a body is it that has become active before in connection with party financing problems and which is obviously supposed to replace the Presidium as well as the Council of Elders? You can dispute the sense or senselessness of all suggestions, but the zeal with which they are being made is embarrassing. It is high time to properly channel the discussion in the interest of German-American relations.

GREMETZ REVIEWS DELEGATION'S CHINA VISIT

LD111216 Paris Domestic Service in French 0640 GMT 11 Mar 82

["France-Inter's Guests" program, comprising interview with Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Politburo -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good morning, Maxime Gremetz. You are a member of the PCF Politburo in charge of international relations, and you have just come back from China. The Chinese leaders invited you, and have also invited Georges Marchais to Beijing. This is a reconciliation after long years of quarreling. What in your opinion is of most interest to the Chinese: that the PCF is the Western communist party which has the best relations with Moscow, or the fact that French Communists are participating in government in a Western country?

[Answer] Well, I would say that from the 13 hours of important conversations we had with the main leaders of the CCP including deputy chairman, Li Xiannian, it is quite evident there is a willingness among the Chinese leaders, the Chinese Communist leaders, to progress towards reestablishment of relations with the communist parties. We had long discussions on one important issue -- the concept which today must govern relations between communist parties. And on this point I must say that we noted a full identify of views; that is, all of us have different positions, differences on important issues which we talked about very frankly. We agreed at the end of these talks that these differences, this diversity between communist parties today must not prevent the establishment and reestablishment, as far as we are concerned, of relations and cooperation between us.

[Question] Diversity. Perhaps, it is diversity that brings richness, but this is a time at which the CPSU, for example, and the Spanish or Italian Communist Parties are affirming more and more their differences. Are the Chinese concerned about this type of phenomenon? Do they hope to play a part, or to take advantage of these differences?

[Answer] I do not think that things are like that. I felt that the leaders of the CCP first took into account that the PCF is an important party which plays an important role in France and in Europe.

[Question] Are you on a median line, is that it?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. It is not a question of median lines, right or left. They think we play an even more important role in that we are also a party in government; above all their main question to us was: Do you accept that we should have differences and that we can collaborate? I would say to them: We do not harbor grudges. It was the Chinese leaders who broke it off 23 years ago. We have always invited them to our congresses, and, as you know, at the 24th congress there was a representative for the first time. The Chinese ambassador in France was there. It was a first step. We sent this delegation, and now there is an invitation for Georges Marchais to lead a PCF delegation to China. I think it is an excellent thing and that all workers will be glad, because China is a great country with a 1 billion population. I noted that they have the will to resolve very important problems. It is a very distant country, as you know, with a population of 1 billion unimaginable problems, and the will to find original solutions to meet its needs and to develop the country. They want to modernize the country and they want China to play an international role in accordance with its size. We found ourselves in agreement on an important question. They say "You want French-type socialism," that they paid great attention to our 24th congress and that they want a Chinese-type socialism. They have different problems to resolve: They are looking for appropriate solutions. We for our part are doing the same thing. That is a good thing.

[Question] Is this also the solution to what is happening in Poland, for example, where there are difficulties -- each finally having his own communism?

[Answer] That is not the issue. Yes, there is an original search, and each country will build a socialist society. This appears evident to me.

I will simply add that we also dealt with international issues and we noted important differences which we debated very frankly. This is my conclusion: I would say it is very important that we agreed that on these issues we will continue to debate and the affirmation of our positions (?for each of us) will remain, that is quite evident.

PLO'S QADDUMI, CHEYSSON DISCUSS MITTERRAND TRIP

NC111429 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Mar (AFP) — Faruq Qaddumi, the visiting Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) political affairs chief, and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today discussed French President Francois Mitterrand's visit last week to Israel, French sources said. After the 45-minute meeting, Mr Qaddumi expressed disappointment that France stressed the existence and security of Israel, rather than the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, victims of aggression."

Mr Qaddumi said the discussion was "frank," which is usually a diplomatic term to signify disagreement. The French side called it "cordial." Mr Qaddumi, [words indistinct] said a visit to France by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat would be "inopportune under [words indistinct] circumstances." The matter was not discussed during his meeting with Mr Cheysson, he added.

The PLO has criticized Mr Mitterrand's speech before the Israeli parliament last Thursday as not recognizing explicitly the organization's claimed leadership of all Palestinians, as dissociating West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians from those in exile, and as not mentioning Palestinian suffering. The meeting was third between the two officials since the Socialists took power in France last May.

DEFENSE MINISTRY RELEASES ARMS EXPORT FIGURES

NC111545 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Mar (AFP) — France's arms exports in 1981 earned 33,800 million francs (about 5,600 million dollars) of which 71.6 per cent was paid by countries in the Middle East and North Africa, Defence Minister Charles Hernu told the National Assembly's Defense Commission here today.

North America and countries in Western Europe bought 9.5 per cent of the total, and Latin American countries 7.4 per cent. Black Africa took 5.3 per cent of the total exports, and the Far East five per cent. Eastern European countries bought arms worth 400 million francs (about 66 million dollars) or 1.2 per cent of the total, but the minister did not give details of what equipment was involved.

The minister said that France's arms export policy was marked firstly by respect for deals already made so as to ensure the government's credibility, and then by a progressive change in direction towards helping selected countries to develop their own defensive system so that they could move away from alignment on either of the two superpowers, Defence Ministry sources said.

The minister also said that French arms sales were not conditional on political considerations, and he stressed that a commission chaired by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy controlled all sales and transfer of technology. The minister noted that sales abroad are decisive in enabling French forces to be equipped at an acceptable cost.

Informed observers, noting that the Socialist administration took office early in the summer of last year, said the sales figure for 1981 was slightly lower than in 1980 although no official figures were published for that year.

KKE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA, LEBANON

NC101605 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The KKE delegation under Secretary General Comrade Kharilaos Florakis returned to Athens last night from its official visit to Syria and Lebanon. The previous evening the delegation attended a working dinner given in its honor by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Comrade Florakis had an interesting conversation with Yasir 'Arafat lasting many hours. The meeting discussed the complicated and dangerous situation that has been created in the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Gulf area as a result of the imperialist presence and activities.

Prior to its departure, the delegation met with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party. Comrade Florakis had a conversation with Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi. The two delegations drafted a joint communique which will be released shortly.

Answering a question by a newsman on arrival in Athens, the KKE secretary general stressed: "I find it very difficult to give a precise description of the atmosphere prevailing in this region. Its main characteristics are the determination and the firm will of the Palestinian people to achieve their national vindication; the unity and close cooperation of all — without exception -- the democratic and progressive forces, parties and national liberation organizations of Palestine, Lebanon and Syria to confront the plots of American imperialism and Zionism. We had contacts and discussions with all these parties and organizations. They displayed special interest in the political situation of our country and asked for Greece's active support for their struggle. The primary and main question by all, by both the leaders and the press, was: What is Greece going to do? Will it remove the U.S. bases?"

SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS TURKISH VIOLATIONS DEMARCHES

NC111256 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Referring to the Greek demarches [to NATO ambassadors], the government spokesman said that they are not solely of briefing but also of warning nature as to what precisely has been going on in the Aegean since the commencement of the Turkish air and naval exercises. Along with this, they serve to put emphasis on earlier demarches to Ankara.

TWO IRANIANS SEEKING ASYLUM DENIED ENTRY

NC112228 Paris AFP in English 2216 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Athens, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Two Iranian nationals seeking political asylum were refused entry to Greece at the Athens International Airport today, an informed source close to the police reported.

The source said that the Iranians, who said they opposed the current Tehran regime, had arrived from Milan and flew back to Italy after being refused entry to Greece.

Police refused to confirm or deny the report. The identity of the Iranians was not disclosed.

EVREN DEEMS YUGOSLAV RELATIONS 'VERY GOOD'

LD111256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Turkish head of state and president of the National Security Council, General Kenan Evren has assessed Yugoslav-Turkish relations as very good. In the opinion of General Evren, there are no political problems between the two countries. Turkey attaches special importance to the development and strengthening of relations with Yugoslavia on the basis of mutual respect and friendship, Evren added.

In an interview to a group of Yugoslav journalists who visited Turkey as guests of the Turkish Government, General Evren said that in certain domains Turkey and Yugoslavia share the same views. Both countries attach special importance to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world, just as they do where the Balkans and Europe are concerned.

There are real possibilities for the development of cooperation among Balkan countries, both bilateral and multilateral, General Evren said.

Turkey fosters hope that its problems with Greece will be settled by means of negotiations, through solutions which take into consideration the "balance in the rights and interests of both sides," the Turkish head of state said. A peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem, he said, can be reached only through negotiations between representatives of the Turkish and Greek communities on the island. "We support the creation of a bi-communal, bi-regional, independent and non-aligned republic through intercommunal negotiations and with the support by the United Nations," he specified.

As regards Turkey's foreign policy, the head of state said that a powerful and stable Turkey, as a NATO member and a country maintaining firm relations with both blocs, will continue to be a factor of secutiry and stability in this region.

DELEGATION OF IRAQI BANKERS ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL

TA120823 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Mar (AA) -- An Iraqi delegation consisting of Central Bank Governor (Hassan al Najati) and officials of (Rafidaisn-Bank) arrived in Istanbul today for talks with director general of Istanbul-based Turkish banks. They will stage a seminar Saturday to brief Turkish bankers and businessmen on Iraqi banks' activities before proceeding to Ankara to meet Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and their host Osman Siklar, governor of the Turkish Central Bank.

MARTIAL LAW FORCES CAPTURE 45 MILITANTS

TA111731 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Sivas, 11 Mar (AA) -- Forty-five militants of illegal organisations, 18 of them rightists, were caught in raids in the 3d Army Region comprising eastern and northeastern provinces, it was announced Thursday in a martial law communique. Those captured include a militant of DEV-SOL (Revolutionary Left), 18 of THKP-C (Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front) and 8 of DEV-YOL (Revolutionary Path). Some 462 pistols, 26 rifles and 18 sticks of dynamite were found abandoned or buried in the ground in rural areas, the communique said.

CANADA

U.S. MISSILE TESTS IN ALBERTA CONSIDERED

LD102210 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Canadian Armed Forces says the Federal Government is considering allowing the United States to test its controversial Cruise missile in Canada. According to (Dave Kendal), testing may be carried out at the (Primrose) Air Weapons Range near Cold Lake in north eastern Alberta. Mr (Kendal) says that if the testing is approved it will be carried out only with unarmed missiles and not with missiles carrying nuclear weapons. External affairs officials in Ottawa confirm that negotiations are taking place on an agreement to test a number of American weapons, including the cruise missile, on Canadian territory, but they say no agreement is yet in sight.

FINLAND

SOVIETS AGREE TO LOWER CRUDE OIL PRICES

LD102102 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Retail prices of oil products will go down in the near future. The cut in the prices is as large as the increases in the retail prices at the turn of the year. The reductions are made possible by a considerable reduction in the price of Soviet crude oil. Agreement was reached in Moscow today on the new price for Soviet oil between Neste [state oil company] and the Soviet Soyuznefteeksport. Neste will, as soon as possible, put forward proposals for a reduction in the retail prices, and the National Board of Trade and Consumer Interests and the Council of State will then decide on the size of the reductions. On average, the reductions will probably settle at 4 penni per liter or per kilo in the various product groups. Neste will probably aim to reduce the price for high-octane gasoline by approximately 10 penni per liter.

UNITED KINGDOM

OPPOSITION 'FURIOUS' OVER INVITATION TO REAGAN

LD111732 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1540 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Mr Michael Foot, the opposition leader, bluntly told the prime minister this afternoon of his party's total opposition to the idea that President Reagan should address both houses of Parliament in Westminister Hall in June.

He made his party's opposition clear at a 20-minute meeting at 10 Downing Street with Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary.

Mr Foot was accompanied by his deputy, Mr Denis Healey, the shadow foreign secretary. The whole affair has now blown up into a grave embarrassment for Mrs Thatcher and her administration.

The opposition is furious that the government's invitation to the President to address both houses was made without consulting any other party in the House of Commons.

But the last thing the prime minister wanted to do is to offend the President over what, outside Britain, must appear to be an internal row which smacks of pettiness.

Mrs Thatcher's embarrassment started when a White House official inadvertently blurted out to a reporter that the invitation had been made to the President.

Mr Foot told the prime minister he and his colleagues regarded it as the British Government's fault that the present embarrassment had arisen.

He said that if she had contacted them in the first place the opposition would have expressed its objection and the whole episode might then have been avoided.

Mr Foot said that if the government was prepared to arrange for the meeting to be held elsewhere, like the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, then the opposition would have less objection to it.

But he warned her that if she insisted on going ahead, there would be "a great deal of anger" not only in the House of Commons but outside as well. This means Mrs Thatcher may have to face the prospect of a massive boycott by the official opposition if the meeting is held in Westminster Hall.

The prime minister is reluctant to give any impression to the Americans that she is prepared to "downgrade" this event, but a boycott by the opposition could be even more embarrassing to her.

At today's meeting, Mrs Thatcher gave no indication of her reaction to the requests by Mr Foot.

PORTUGAL

COUNCIL APPROVES SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO

LD110124 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Council of the Revolution in Portugal has ratified an additional protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on Spain's accession to NATO. There only has to be a pronouncement from the Portuguese Parliament for the constitutional formalities to be concluded and this will probably happen before the end of the month.

The Council of the Revolution, the political and military sovereign power, took 3 weeks to make this decision.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LISBON

LD100316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The Hungarian-Portuguese interparty talks have begun in Lisbon. The MSZMP delegation, led by Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes, arrived in the Portuguese capital today. The fraternal Portuguese party's delegation is led by Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 050 15 March 1982

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FRANCE'S MAUROY URGES MORE COOPERATION

PM150835 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Mar 82 p 4

[Dominique Dhombres and Philippe Lemaitre dispatch on French Premier Pierre Mauroy's 5 March press conference in Brussels: "We Are Suffering From a Lack of Europe"]

[Text] Brussels -- "We propose imparting a new boost to Europe. This is the message that I have come to deliver to the EEC." This was the "voluntarist" and "plain-spoken" tone with which Mr Mauroy, speaking at a joint press conference with European Commission President Thorn, on 5 March in Brussels, described the purpose of his visit to EEC headquarters -- a "normal" gesture of "good will," remarking that it would be the "first" of several.

Accompanied by European Affairs Minister Chandernagor, Mr Mauroy reasserted the major guidelines of France's stance on Europe first to France's two commissioners, Messrs Ortoli and Pisani, with whom he had luncheon; then to all the members of the commission at a working meeting a little later; and last, to Mr Thorn, at a private meeting. The formula, already used several times by the minister, was the following: "We are suffering not from too much but from too little Europe." In his opinion, "What European building needs now is faith, dynamism and political will."

Circles close to the premier did not conceal the fact that Mr Mauroy came to preach the good word in Brussels, though he still hoped to avoid appearing to lecture, which is always annoying. The premier intended to convey the message of the French left, which has been in power since 10 May, to the maze of Europe's administrative corridors, while respecting the legitimate sensitivities of the incumbent officials but without thereby diluting the message too much. He stressed that his visit "followed on from and reinforced the French memorandum on recovery." In this momorandum, sent in October to EEC partners and to the commission, Paris suggested joint actions in the social, industrial and monetary fields and urged a joint external economic policy.

The premier chose to emphasize the need to take new joint initiatives against unemployment: "The EEC must guarantee 16-18-year-olds a job or training, because great attention must be paid to these young people, who have no interest in Europe ... perhaps because Europe does not concern itself with them." He urged the commission to submit proposals, and he included an element of criticism in his message: "The commission must not hesitate to propose political advances. It must not satisfy itself with being the haughty defender of the treaty."

No Protectionist Policy

The premier expressed the hope that this desire for progress and not to restrict the EEC's activity to the examination of contentious matters will inspire all member-states, particularly Britain. After recalling France's position in the dispute on Britain's contribution to the EEC budget -- a compensation which must be no higher than the ones already agreed in 1980 and then in 1981, which must be limited to a few years and which must decrease -- he emphasized in particular the need to prevent this problem causing deadlock: "We must not stop moving ahead in Europe. There is no better solution to the difficulties encountered than a real capacity for production and progress in the direction of the future."

In reply to two questions Mr Mauroy vigorously reasserted his government's determination not to jeopardize the EEC's internal free trade. With regard to the "recovery of the internal market" -- a slogan, he pointed out, which was invented during the election campaign and which can provide an inaccurate picture of the action undertaken -- Mr Mauroy gave assurances that "It is quite impossible to speak in terms of a protectionist policy," adding that "What we want -- together with everyone else -- is a voluntarist industrial policy."

With regard to the "wine war," Mr Mauroy did not have the time to study in detail the European Court of Justice's decision against France. "The government," he announced, "will observe the court's findings, but it must not cause people to forget that a reform of regulations governing the wine market is needed to balance supply and demand and to encourage a quality product." France and the commission have issued some very similar proposals in this direction (obligatory cheap distillation of the start of the season in the event of harvests exceeding requirements). Mr Mauroy requested that they be examined.

CHEYSSON AGAINST FORMALIZATION OF NORWAY TIES

PM150815 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] "I am against a formalization of Norway's relationship with the foreign policy cooperation of the 10 EEC countries," French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said at a press conference in Oslo yesterday evening. "I do not want to classify the countries outside the EEC by their relationship to the community. The various countries have different interests in this respect," said Cheysson, who is paying a 30-hour visit to Norway. He expressed his great interest in political contacts with all West European nations outside the EEC.

Norway has direct informal contacts with the foreign policy cooperation of the 10 EEC nations. Contact is maintained through regular meetings with whichever country is chairman nation of the EEC Council of Ministers. During his visit to Brussels early in the year Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray reached agreement with the EEC Council of Ministers' present chairman, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, on more frequent contacts on foreign policy cooperation than had been the case in the year since Norway's contacts with this cooperation were established.

Cheysson said that Norway could continue its foreign policy cooperation contacts with the EEC, but he attached great importance to the fact that the bilateral contacts between Norway and individual EEC nations on political questions should be preserved. The French external relations minister's statements clearly indicate that Norway should probably not have exaggerated expectations for the development of Norway's relationship with The Ten's foreign policy cooperation.

"The Madrid talks should continue as long as they are useful," the French external affairs minister said, commenting on the decision that the meeting be adjourned until November, and will then be entering its third year. The fact that the East European countries were unable to silence the others demonstrates the importance of the Helsinki Agreement and of continuing the conference, he said. Foreign Minister Stray said that Norway was hoping for a positive end to the Madrid talks, but pointed out that an adjournment now would be useful.

Cheysson arrived in Oslo Monday afternoon and proceeded directly to political talks with his Norwegian counterpart on international questions. Later talks were expected to cover bilateral issues between the two countries. For his part Cheysson stressed that ministerial contacts in four separate areas in the coming months would cover questions concerning oil and gas, industrial cooperation, scientific cooperation and possible joint projects, and cultural cooperation.

"France wishes to go much further in its relations with Norway as far as increasing its gas imports are concerned," Cheysson said. Today he will travel to Stavanger, where he will inspect the Statfjord C Platform presently under construction.

This morning he will have an audience with King Olav. The external relations minister will also have talks with Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and with Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland. Cheysson is the first French minister to visit Norway since the Socialists came to power in France.

LIBYAN COLONEL AL-QADHDHAFI'S VISIT CONTINUES

Luncheon Banquet Speeches

LD121546 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 12 Mar (JANA) -- Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky held a luncheon yesterday in honour of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Al Fateh revolution. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Dr Kreisky exchanged speeches during the banquet where the leader said the following:

"I thank you, dear friend Chancellor Kreisky, for your words which reflected cordiality and understanding and rightly described our friendly relations.

"Since you visited our country, relations between our two countries have developed greatly and I hope my visit to Austria, the friendly country, will further contribute to our relations. I would like to express my and all the Libyans' satisfaction towards the progress of the relations between both countries. We only wish that such relations prevail among all peoples.

"We have to work together for the success of this policy which will replace the policy of blockade, provocation, threat and aggression, but, regrettably, this is the nature of imperialists and racists. They resign themselves to be a bitter enemy of peoples longing for peace and cooperation. We have no reservations whatsoever with Austria. I am very grateful for the hospitality and the friendly atmosphere we received during our stay in Austria. And I felt we have real friends in this country at both the official and popular levels. There is no doubt this meeting will further boost this spirit.

"I highly appreciate your stand towards the Arab cause and the issue of world peace, cooperation and detente, generally. This is a positive policy that might solve the problem endangering world peace and cooperation, and as a result of this policy, Austria has maintained the neutrality and the respect of the world.

"I wish you good health and success in pursuing this constructive policy. I applaud the Arab-Austrian friendship and look forward to seeing you again in our country in good health."

In his speech at the banquet, Dr Kreisky said: "I was happy to read in a commentary by the Austrian Association of Industry today that the relations between Austria and the Jamahiriyah do not reap benefit simply for heavy industry but also affect Austria's small and private economic sectors.

"Perhaps it is not known by everybody that the economic relations between our two countries are strong and we take the opportunity of this visit to strengthen them further. I wish to add here that our ties will not be restricted to the economic sector in the future as we wish to strengthen our cooperation in the political spheres as well.

"My friendship with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, which dates back to seven years, has been a boon in strengthening the relations between our two countries. This meeting is of great pleasure to me and I hope our relations will prosper in the future."

Libyan Minister Visits Voest

AU121833 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Werner Hofer report on 12 March visit by 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, Libyan Secretary of Heavy Industries, to the Voest Corporation in Linz -- with recorded portions]

[Text] After the economic talks at the Linz plant of the Voest Alpine Corporation which lasted about 1 hour, there was no more doubt on the Austrian side.

It is possible to wind up even more business with the Libyans than previously believed, but the road there leads only via oil. Thus, Trade Minister Staribacher stated after the talks with the Libyans:

[Begin recording] Naturally the Libyans attach importance -- since their only export commodity is oil -- to the fact that we purchase more oil now if we are to place further contracts with the Libyans in excess of the deals worth 16 billion schillings which the Voest Alpine Corporation has already signed. I discussed this yesterday with Director General Apfalter as well as with Director General Bauer of the Austrian Oil Corporation, and I believe that we shall find joint avenues there. [end recording]

One of these avenues would be if the Voest Alpine Corporation -- through its intertrading trade company -- sells Libyan oil worldwide. Voest Director General Herbert Apfalter stated in this context:

[Begin recording] We have occupied ourselves with this subject for some time already because we saw how world economic developments in the oil sector would evolve and we possess very specific starting points here for selling considerable quantities of oil not in Austria but in third countries. [end recording]

As far as the price problem is concerned, Apfalter stated:

[Begin recording] This is clear in advance. We would not fix our eyes on such a deal in such a form unless it had been ensured that world market prices were adopted as a basis in both the oil sector and in Austrian exports to Libya. [end recording]

And a series of new deals are being envisaged for the near future, Apfalter stated in this context:

[Begin recording] Beyond all this we have particularly today found very interesting starting points, especially in the oil field installation sector. We believe that in the future we shall also get a chance in Libya with our new products which we are manufacturing in Kindberg. [end recording]

Sum total of the talks conducted here with the Libyan minister: The expectations have been fulfilled on the whole even though no contracts were signed.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech at Dinner

LD121958 Tripoli JANA in English 1908 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 12 Mar (JANA) -- The Austrian chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky, held a dinner banquet yesterday in honour of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him at which the two leaders exchanged speeches. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's speech started in the following way:

"My [words indistinct] Chancellor Kreisky, dear friends from the Austrian Officials, I wish to express my appreciation once again for the generosity and hospitality with which I have been met in your beautiful and friendly country. I also wish to express satisfaction for the fruitful talks held between us during [words indistinct] for your political and historical explanatory note.

"I should mention that Dr Kreisky is mainly to be thanked for the development of friendly relations between our two countries which started with his visit to Libya years ago. No doubt, my current visit to Austria will boost our relations further still. I would like the relations between our two countries to be a model for other European countries to emulate. It is not by accident that my first visit to a European country should be to Austria. This is because I believe Austria may be a link to an understanding with Western Europe, especially if we take my confidence in my friend the chancellor into account.

There is also the fact that Austria is respected for its neutrality and Chancellor Kreisky himself is a respected figure in international circles and someone whom I have found capable of understanding and defending truth. He has, moreover, known me personally for several years before any of his colleagues, for, there is the problem of those who do not understand us, but not in Austria. Here, I have found someone who understands us and has [words indistinct] of history."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the French Revolution which changed the world and how at the time the revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy were considered to be crimes and blasphemy. The monarchies of all Europe united against revolutionary France at the time, he noted. However, he added, these same countries have all become republics today and now consider the French Revolution to be the beginning of the new era and a landpost in the success of [words indistinct] Europe.

It has been, moreover, considered an event which has consolidated the rights of man and is recorded in history as a significant mark in the progress of civilization. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued: "This is the reason why it is possible to consider the Libyan revolution a cornerstone in a new era, the era of the jamahir (masses), and the beginning of the jamahiriyah states (states of the masses). It is considered to be a progressive step. This is what we believe and history will yet convince those not persuaded, as was the case with the French Revolution.

"We have found in Austria someone who comprehends the political and historical developments of the world. The Libyan revolution is considered to be one of these developments. This will be subsequently realised by those who are hostile to it."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi described Libya's relations after the revolution as fruitful. He said: "Our Austrian friends can vouch for this as well as Western economic corporations. I think this applies to Western politicians as well but not to the U.S. I believe the U.S. authorities to be suffering from megalomania exactly in the same way as Hitler had been. However, I only hope this madness will not lead to the same catastrophe as that caused by Hitler.

"Analysts agree with me that the U.S. policy is characterised by terrorism. I find it unfortunate that a great country should pursue this disgraceful policy in this age. I condemn terrorism absolutely because my country is the victim of U.S. terrorism especially as terrorist movements are limited to Europe, especially Italy, Germany and Spain."

The leader said that although he did not support the method of these organisations, yet from the viewpoint of psychology and sociology, be believed that the reason for the rise of these terrorist organisations in the Western societies is justified. "I do not believe that the remedy is the way being tackled but it is the abolition of the psychological and social factors which brought these extremist organisations to life and, thus creating this sort of violence in the civilized societies."

He elaborated: "It is very infortunate that confusion is intentionally made between the legitimate struggle of peoples and terrorism. I consider the Palestinian struggle far from being terrorism because the Palestinians have been driven out of their homes by force and they have the right to resort to arms so as they return their usurped homes. This is a summary of the Palestinian cause. Nevertheless, I am very concerned about the world peace as a result of the Middle East conflict and the foolhardy policy of the new U.S. administration."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the remaining years of the U.S. current administration are very serious on world peace since it favourably talks about the theatrical [as received] nuclear war which only means the destruction of Europe." "I personally support the new peace movement in Europe which opposes the deployment of the medium range nuclear missiles in Europe. As it seems, the U.S. hell is gradually transferred to Europe in the form of military bases, nuclear missiles and warships. It will be a great historic tragedy if the whole European civilisation is destroyed as the product of U.S. policy."

The leader added: "We should exert every effort to prevent this catastrophe. I regret that the prevailing language of a superpower like the United States is that of blockade, threats, provocation and aggression. This policy is very dangerous and we have to cooperate to counter it. We might have our differences on the world's issues, but this does not prevent us from cooperating so as to achieve joint benefits.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the differences on certain international issues do not mean to stop cooperation. He said: "I appreciate the relations between our countries as an example to others to follow. I attach high hopes on Kreisky's efforts to share with me in consolidating the Arab-European relations and consequently the world peace. Because peace will be enhanced with normal relations among Europe, Africa and the Arabs, I believe this is quite possible and my country is prepared to cooperate in this respect."

The leader said that the U.S. economic blockade will deny revenues to many European countries which will affect their economies. There are economic establishments in Europe which have a size of trade with Libya which reaches billions and should these establishments take U.S. view and refuse the Libyan oil or reduce purchase, then these establishments and their countries will suffer economically.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi concluded: "We made this clear in Austria, and I am returning to my country with nice memorable impressions of this visit, your people and government. I am quite convinced of the possibility of sound relations based on peace."

The Austrian chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky made a speech at the beginning of the banquet in which he praised the strong ties between the Jamahiriyah and Austria in various fields. He stressed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Austria is very important and will have great implications on the future of the relations between both peoples. It will also have long and short term effect on the quantitative development in general and cooperation among peoples.

He stressed the right of the peoples in self-determination and said: "We realize that the rights of the Palestinian people should be recognised."

Dr Kreisky pointed out that there were significant developments in history such as the French Revolution. These developments, he said, were criticised by those living in this era and tried to show them as negative. This is a serious trend, he went on, because one cannot ignore the significance and importance of that revolution in the people's history.

12 March Activities

AU122037 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 12 March carries a filmed report on the 12 March activities of Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna. According to the announcer, the most important event today was another unplanned talk between Al-Qadhdhafi and Chancellor Kreisky. The talks, which opened just over an hour before the newscast, were at the Imperial Hotel where the Libyan state guest is staying. The announcer says that according to reports, problems in economic cooperation will be the primary subject of the discussions, the third between Kreisky and Al-Qadhdhafi. In particular, the Libyan wish for increased deliveries of Libyan oil to Austria is expected to come up.

Before the talks with the chancellor, Al-Qadhdhafi is said to have left the hotel on foot on an unscheduled stroll, proceeding to the inner city Graben area where he ran into some 200 demonstrators protesting against the death sentence for five Egyptians convicted of assassinating President as-Sadat. In addition, a Kurdish group reportedly paid a visit to Al-Qadhdhafi in his hotel this afternoon. Al-Qadhdhafi allegedly stated on this occasion that he endorsed not only the autonomy of Kurdistan, but also its independence and that he will always defend the rights of the Kurds. In addition, Al-Qadhdhafi reportedly underscored that the Kurds in Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria should cooperate. According to the announcer, all this is from a statement of the Kurds, since there is no information about this from Al-Qadhdhafi himself.

Today at noon Al-Qadhdhafi paid a visit to the Islamic Religious Center on the northern bank of the Danube in the immediate vicinity of UN City. The report then shows film footage of Al-Qadhdhafi arriving at the center and participating in the prayers. According to the announcer, Libyan Television was the only news service permitted to film inside the religious center. Shortly after 1300 the gates of the center opened and Al-Qadhdhafi and his entourage returned to the Imperial Hotel.

In other events, the announcer reports that Al-Qadhdhafi's wife went shopping this morning with her son. In conclusion, the announcer notes that Al-Qadhdhafi gave an exclusive interview to Austrian Television journalist Antonia Rados at 2330 11 March.

Third Round of Talks Ends

AU122142 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky unexpectedly had another meeting tonight with Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi, the third round in their talks. The more than 1-hour conversation took place at the Imperial Hotel. According to reports, problems of economic cooperation were primarily discussed. Most likely the Libyan wish to deliver more oil to Austria came up. The Libyan negotiators want to make this a prerequisite for large-scale purchases of Austrian products. Neither Al-Qadhdhafi nor Kreisky made any statement after the talks.

Al-Qadhdhafi TV Interview

AU122230 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2140 GMT 12 Mar 82

["Exclusive interview" by Austrian TV correspondent Antonia Rados with Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna 11 March -- recorded, in English with German subtitles]

[Summary] [Al-Qadhdhafi] "Good evening. I have the honor to introduce myself to my Austrian friends and through them to other people in Western Europe, and even, if I can, to Americans. This visit gives me a good chance to speak directly to you and to know me as I know you the first time now in the streets when you welcomed me warmly. Therefore, I thank you very much indeed for this warm reception that I got everywhere in Austria, particularly in this capital, Vienna.

"You know me through other inimical media, in fact, Zionist media and American media, and reactionay ones also. Of course they defame my picture, the picture of my revolution, of my country, and now it is a good chance for me and for you also to clarify this picture and to know us directly, to know the facts.

"They told you I am a terrorist, my country is playing a destructive role in international policy. I tell you now it is not true, absolutely. I am leading a popular revolution to implement socialism and to realize freedom and democracy for the masses. But of course this revolution is against reaction and against imperialism, and against racism. Therefore all these -isms, racism, imperialism and reaction, are working together against me and against my revolution, against my country, also. I love peace. I, I [Al-Qadhdhafi repeats himself] wish peace for all peoples in the world and I hope one day comes when we can get rid of terrorism and imperialism and racism in the world.

"They told you also I support the terrorist groups in Western Europe, like Red Brigades and so on, which is not true, completely. I am against these actions. Although I know there are physical reasons that created these, these [Al-Qadhdhafi hesitates] groups, but I am against terror and their actions absolutely, and no one has to support terrorism.

"We have good relations with these countries within which there are these terrorist groups. We have good relations with Italy, Germany, Spain, and they never complain against us that we support these terrorist groups. You hear it from America and from Israel and many many other propaganda defaming the victor [as heard] of my country, of me. I am very grateful to my friend Kreisky who invited me and gives me this chance to talk to you directly and to know me.

"They said also we -- I told you -- we support terrorism because we support the Palestinians. It is true we support Palestinians because they have a just cause."

[Question] Colonel, what is for you personally the difference between a liberation front and terrorism against Western democracy?

[Answer] "I see the struggle of peoples for independence, for freedom which is just causes and we have to support, but terrorism which is not a just cause, a cause of people to restore its independence, to restore its dignity. Groups (?react) violently against the society. It is terrorism that we must not support."

[Question] A couple of years ago a former German terrorist named Joachim Klein wrote a book that he had been treated as a statesman while visiting Libya. Is that true?

[Answer] No, it is not true. It is not true, completely.

[Question] But there has never been a denial by the Libyan authorities.

[Answer] "No. No, we have nothing to do with such people, completely."

[Question] The Reagan administration has repeatedly accused you of supporting terrorism and imposed an embargo on Libyan oil a few days ago. Do you think this may lead to a military conflict?

[Answer] "I have emphasized many times that the policy of this new American administration is a childish policy and we express our concern for the peace, because of this childish policy that is carried out by this administration. Yes, they may invade my country and they may invade other countries. We cannot expect the behavior of this American Administration, because it is an unreasonable one. [as heard] In that case, my country will be a victim of this American aggression and we have to defend our country and to demand support from others to help us."

[Question] What do you mean by others?

[Answer] "Other peoples that, that are against aggression, against imperialism and thus..."

[Question] Do you mean the Soviet Union?

[Answer] "We hope that it will not be the need to demand, to demand help from them. But in the necessity, we will not hesitate to demand help from them, against America."

[Question] You are now here in Vienna visiting Chancellor Kreisky and had a very warm reception. Some people say that it means that Libya is trying to establish contacts with Western countries. Do you see it in this way?

[Answer] Yes, I see it like that, and I hope it will be a beginning there of cooperation and mutual understanding between us and Western Europe through Austria and through our friend Kreisky personally.

[Question] Colonel, you have been a very controversial personality. Some people say you are a strong nationalist, others say you are a revolutionary. What would you say?

[Answer] Our Austrian friends can know me through my, through my work, and they can know who is me, but anyhow I am a revolutionary: I am against imperialism, against racism, against reactionary regimes, and I struggle for freedom and for happiness for all human beings, and against war, against this manner to solve international problems by force, by war, by boycotting and so on.

"I call for international understanding. I believe in negotiations and [word indistinct] discussion between the parties who are in conflict, in case of a conflict."

[Question] You always stress the importance of Islam. What is the importance of religion in your policies?

[Answer] "It is another thing that in life, in political life, I stand for freedom regardless of religion what is it [as heard], for freedom and happiness and equality of all peoples. But I believe religion is an important thing in my life. And I respect all religions, Christianity, Judaism and Islam. I believe in all these religions and in all the prophets of these religions. It is in the Koran that we have to believe in Jesus, Moses and Muhammad. They are equal in the Koran. As a Muslim, I cannot be a Muslim if I do not believe in Jesus and Moses, Muhammad, Judaism, Christianity and Islam."

[Question] Apart from the Koran, your Green Book is very important in your country. Could you explain it to the Austrians?

[Answer] The Green Book is a guide, a guidance, of this new era of masses that I spoke about. It is a method for peoples to get rid of all these prejudices, economic social and political prejudices now on the individual and on the peoples. It is a book of three parts. Part one brings the final solution of the democracy, by establishing the people's authority. As I said, when all the masses (?rejects) the power, if the power conflicts in this society politically.

And the second part is bringing the final solution for social problems. They have to read it to know this theory.

"The third part for social problems is a (?new theory) after Marxism and after capitalism. I think it is the solution of the future. This Green Book will clarify the way of the freedom and happiness and new socialism in the world. I invite my friends in Austria and other places in the world to read this Green Book and its examinations which is coming after it, to know this third world theory."

[Question] The Green Book talks much about happiness and peace, but we live in a world full of conflict. Some people say that the next world war may be started in the Middle East. What do you think?

[Answer] I mention this crisis presently now in this interview. I tell you that this crisis may cause a third world war. And we have to fight this disaster by solving the Palestinian problem, by giving the Palestinians their land, their homes and recognize them, to establish their national state on their land.

[Question] In case of a conflict, do you personally think the Arab world would be ready to use a nuclear bomb?

[Answer] They are not. But the other side is ready to use it. I mean the Israelis. They are making now nuclear bombs in (Timona), they said.

[Question] There have been reports that the Pakistanis are building a nuclear bomb with Libyan money. It is true?

[Answer] No, it is not true at all. I heard about this propaganda. One of the bad propagandas to defame us.

We are against manufacturing nuclear weapons and we call for destroying these available nuclear weapons now which are in the hands of these nuclear countries. And it is a historical crime, a historical crime to manufacture these nuclear weapons. We have to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and to stop this crime of manufacturing nuclear weapons everywhere in the world. We are against this solution.

[Question] Asking a personal question: Is there a politician or a leader who is an ideal to you?

[Answer] There is not a particular one, but many personalities in the history may have affected me, affected me from the East and the West, from Arabs and from other countries.

[Question] Could you name some?

[Answer] Of course, you mean An-Nasir because he was very close to us and a leader of the Arab nation.

[Question] What about Mao Zedong?

[Answer] Yes, he is a great man and he did much better. But he failed finally unfortunately. Abraham Lincoln, George Washington. Before Mao Zedong, there was Sun Yat Sen, who created a republic in 1912 in China, the Republic of China, the first Republic of China. I studied his history and I studied the history of Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Cromwell, An-Nasir, Mao Zedong and many others.

[Question] Is there any live politician you admire?

[Answer] No, there very rarely was Tito, but lost him. [as heard] But I have friends of them but not like this that I mentioned.

[Question] Do you have the impression that Mubarak is following a more pro-Arab policy?

[Answer] I think so. I think more pro-Arab.

[Question] Does your recent opening of borders mean that you wish to resume contacts with Mr Mubarak?

[Answer] Not direct contact, but we tried to give facilities for Egyptians who are working in Libya, workers and teachers and so, and we opened the borders between us.

[Question] The last question, what does policy [as heard] mean to you and do you like it?

[Answer] No, I dislike policy. I am revolutionary and I have no authority at all, administratively or...

[Question] You are the most known Libyan citizen in all the world.

[Answer] Yes I give the authority to the people. Now the authority in Libya is in the hands of people's conferences and people's committees. But I am leading the revolution to incite the masses to carry out, to carry on the authority, and the mechanism of policy I dislike. I also dislike the military but I was obliged to be an officer to make the revolution against the foreign military bases and against the reactionary regimes, the monarchy, and to give, to restore the wealth of my country for to be exploit for the benefits of my country that are happening now to through the revolution [as heard].

[Question] Thank you.

[Answer] Thank you for giving me this chance.

Departs From Schwechat

A. 31120 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1109 GMT carries a live report from Schwechat Airport on Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi's departure. According to the reporter, he is seen off by Chancellor Kreisky. There are no members of the Libyan colony in Vienna as was the case at his arrival. At 1114 GMT the radio reports that Al-Qadhdhafi is boarding his plane.

Kreisky Press Conference

AU131400 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1114 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Ronald Machatschke coverage of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's press conference at Schwechat Airport 13 March following departure of Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi -- live]

[Text] [Kreisky] First of all, I would like to say that the expectations I staked on this visit have been fulfilled to the highest degree. I think, gentlemen, you should know that the economic relations between Libya and Austria were the prerequisite for this visit -- namely, particularly good relations. That was the prerequisite. What happened was not that we made it our aim to establish such relations here, but we made allowance for a development which, interestingly, looks like this -- which is often overlooked -- that ultimately we have imported 3.7 million schillings worth of goods from Libya. Of course mostly oil, but not only oil, while we have always supplied to Libya just 2.3 billion schillings worth of goods [presumably annually]. Thus, it is nothing new that they supply oil to us and we pay for it, and that we apply all kinds of products to them and they pay for that. Nothing will change in this respect in the future, either.

Now it is the Libyans' wish -- just as we naturally wish it for ourselves -- that we buy more from them and they, in turn, are ready to buy more from us. Let me warn you against believing that -- because oil prices are fluctuating -- oil is not a special commodity. That will be the case in a few months time again. The price of gold is also fluctuating, as you know, and yet no one dares say on account of that that gold is worthless.

At the same time, or simultaneously, we have had very valuable economic talks, and there can be no doubt whatever that Austria will also participate very substantially in the future in Libya's economic development. Just keep in mind that the Voest order -- worth 13 billion schillings alone, an order which was placed long ago -- means jobs for 3,000 people at the Voest Corporation for 5 years. Moreover, the Voest is acting as main contractor in this gigantic project to some extent, and naturally also benefits from that.

It should not be overlooked, either, that we have very large cattle exports to Libya, and the way in which the Austrian People's Party [OEVP], in particular, has acted in this connection is astonishing and does not serve the interests of Austrian farmers. Remember that in 1979 we exported 32,000 head of cattle to Libya, worth 250 million schillings, and that last year we also exported 24,000 head of cattle worth 200 million schillings -- I beg your pardon, in 1981, 22,000 head of cattle worth 250 million schillings. In other words, if we did not have Libya, we would hardly know what to do with our cattle deliveries. Then we would depend solely on the Italian market, and you know what happens to us there every now and then.

Moreover, we have had tremendous coniferous lumber exports to Libya -- here, I must say that not all firms always fulfilled the contract stipulations, and they had to realize that the Libyans also know something about these matters. In other words, we have a wide range of exports, and even the Austrian Manufacturers Association, which normally in its press releases is quite critical of the government, has seen fit to speak of the special aspects of the Libyan market for the small and medium-sized enterprise and to say that they have been very successful. There -- [I am saying this] because the impression has been created as if all that were only for the nationalized and big industry.

Thus, Libya is an economic partner which, it is true, has certain difficulties at present. I do not want to deny that. Libya's budget is based on the sale of a certain number of barrels of oil, and if this sale of the desired or earmarked quantity does not take place, certain items in the budget must be canceled. That has led to difficulties with Saudi Arabia -- but this, too, will pass, for, it is my impression from these talks that it is Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's wish to also return to better relations with Saudi Arabia, just as with Malta and others.

Thus, our talks have covered a very wide range, and I am firmly convinced -- and I may say this without being indiscreet -- that Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya have expressed by this visit to Austria the wish to enter into a new type of relations with Europe, with the European democracies. Whether this will succeed, and how quickly it will succeed, is something no one can tell. For my part, I believe that it would be reasonable if some basis for talks with all states were found, and that does not seem to be so hopeless. So much for that.

I am aware of the fact that this visit -- I openly said so in my toast -- has evoked divided opinions, but for about 30 years I have been used to the fact that at first I have been again and again subjected to very violent polemics, and later on all this has looked quite different. As far as I am concerned, I will stick to this policy even after Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's departure -- just so there are no errors in that respect.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, could you please comment on the foreign political turbulences which were caused by this visit in the United States?

[Answer] I don't think there are foreign political turbulences -- all I have heard is that an interest has been taken in this visit, that the Austrian ambassador has been spoken to. And we will certainly be spoken to as a self-assured democratic state. Indeed I have not concealed how closely we fell linked particularly with the United States; especially in my talks with Al-Qadhdhafi I have said that, although we are a neutral state, there would be no need for us to stress that close relationship. But we are doing so because we feel most deeply obligated [verpflichtet] to the U.S. democracy.

[Question] Thus, you do not regard this as a criticism of Austria's policy....
[Kreisky interrupts]

[Answer] Oh yes....

[Question] ...that the ambassador has been summoned?

[Answer] It may well be that this was a mild form of criticism, but ladies and gentlemen, we all must be used to that -- we must be able to stand criticism, and the gentlemen in Washington must be able to stand criticism.

Summary of Press Conference

AU131430 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1158 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Roland Machatschke report reviewing Chancellor Kreisky's press conference at Schwechat Airport on 13 March]

[Text] While Chancellor Kreisky is giving interviews in the rear part of the room, here is a short summary of this improvised press conference, which Kreisky has given in German and in English for foreign journalists. One question he was asked was whether he had any message for President Reagan after his talks with Al-Qadhdhafi. That would be an overstatement, Kreisky said, but if his American friends were interested in more details about the visit, he was prepared not to conceal anything.

Kreisky added that he was not a postman, but that he was ready to discuss with the Americans all so-called secret details. Al-Qadhdhafi knows of our close relations with the United States, Kreisky said literally, adding that we have no secrets from leading politicians in the United States.

Then the question was asked whether it was in good taste on the part of Al-Qadhdhafi to make such unfriendly remarks in Vienna, of all places. Kreisky replied that he did not like those kinds of insults, either, but one should read what the U.S media were writing and had written about Al-Qadhdhafi. To the question whether Chancellor Kreisky will act so to speak as an intermediary for Al-Qadhdhafi with other European countries, he said that he did not want to be an unasked mediator, but that he was convinced that his colleagues, prompted by the natural curiosity of politicians, would occasionally ask him how the visit had gone. He added that he would not keep anything secret from friendly governments. It will be just as it was after his earlier visits to the GDR and to European communist countries, he said. All those who are interested will be informed; there should be no cause for distrust to develop. They would know all about it even if they had been skeptical initially.

An important question: Were arms deliveries to Libya discussed? Kreisky said: Not by him; he did not discuss such things, but there had been talks. He did not know whether there would be any results, but the Austrian Government would approve such deals if the requirements of neutrality and of valid laws were met, if Libya were not in a state of war, and he added that the part of the world where Libya is situated was playing a decisive part in preserving peace: It was grotesque that on the one hand Al-Qadhdhafi was treated with distrust and was abused, while on the other hand Israel was preparing a military blow against poor -- as he said literally — Lebanon, and nothing was said about this. Kreisky added that this was an attitude which was not understood in Libya.

Asked whether Israel's right to existence was discussed between him and Al-Qadhdhafi, Kreisky said yes, but there was only one single point on which they agreed, namely, that both sides spoke of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians which should be respected, but there was no agreement as to how this should be achieved. But, should an understanding be reached between the PLO and the Israeli Government, then it would not be torpedoed by Libya, Kreisky said.

This ends our brief summary of Chancellor Kreisky's press conference.

EASTERN SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR ACTION AT MBFR

AU121822 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The reduction of armed forces can only lead to detente if it is ensured by controls. This was stated by the Luxembourg chief delegate at the Vienna troop reduction talks at the 299th session of the Vienna conference on Thursday. An Eastern spokesman declared that the time had now come for the Vienna conference to act. He called for a Western reply to the draft treaty proposal [submitted by the East]. It seems, however, that NATO headquarters wants to reduce the troop reduction conference to a "discussion forum without authority for making decisions," the spokesman declared.

PAPER ANNOUNCES SCHMIDT WILL RUN AGAIN IN 1984

LD121914 Hamburg DPA in German 1859 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Essen, 12 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) is apparently resolved to run for chancellor once more in 1984. According to a report in the WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, published in Essen, Schmidt told about 40 SPD Bundestag deputies of his party's leftwing in Bonn on Thursday evening that he is wondering whether it is right to announce already that he intends to stand again 1984.

Schmidt addressed the North-Rhine Westphalian representation in Bonn. His announcement to run for chancellor in 1984, the paper reports in its Saturday edition, quoting some of those present, was strongly applauded.

CSU CHAIRMAN STRAUSS LEAVES FOR VISIT TO U.S.

LD140918 Hamburg DPA in German 0810 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Munich/Washington, 14 Mar (DPA) -- CSU Chairman and Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss left Munich today for the United States. Just a few days after the visit of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) Strauss will meet with leading U.S. politicians. He will return Friday.

The high-point of the visit will be a meeting with U.S. president Ronald Reagan. Strauss will also have talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig; Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger; Treasury Secretary Donald Regan; and Security Adviser William Clark. The CSU chairman was last in the United States when he was CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship.

Before he began his trip Strauss has taken a critical stance on U.S. policy. Against the background of American objections to the German-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal, Strauss said in the BILD AM SONNTAG newspaper that American credibility would be greater "if the United States were to conclude no more contracts on grain supplies to the Soviet Union and thus end grain supplies."

BRANDT CONTINUES SUPPORT FOR DUAL DECISION

LD111130 Hamburg DPA in German 0855 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn,11 Mar (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has, before the April party congress in Munich, urged his party to keep to the NATO dual decision on European medium-range weapons, which is hotly disputed within the party. Addressing an SPD forum on the Bundeswehr in Bonn today, Brandt said that the decision forms the basis of the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on these weapons. "To call it into question could only reduce the chances for the success of the negotiations," he said. The SPD must do its utmost to encourage the Geneva negotiations and ought to refrain from anything that could have a harmful influence on the readiness of the great powers to negotiate.

Brandt also warned against the demand, especially by the leftwing of the SPD, for a party decision now in favor of a moratorium on medium-range weapons. But he also stressed the SPD's concern that new weapons systems not be continually deployed during the negotiations. "I would regard a decision by the Soviet Union to halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles as an encouraging signal pointing toward such an agreement."

Brandt stated his commitment to the Bundeswehr and to national defense on behalf of the SPD and noted that his party has made considerable contributions toward binding the armed forces into the democratic state. He said that safeguarding an approximate balance and maintaining the military capability for deterrence, linked with a consistent policy of renunciation of force and detente, are the basis of Social Democrat security policy. He said that the SPD equally rejects both unilateral superiority and unilateral disarmament.

Brandt insisted strongly that NATO adhere to its "binding and still valid" task laid down in 1967 of linking military security with the effort for the expansion of detente and for disarmament. Anyone who wants to change this NATO policy must discuss it in the alliance, he said, obviously alluding to the United States. "Even the by far strongest partner cannot determine the direction alone."

Brandt said that the Bundeswehr is not at all affected by the aimed-for process of disarmament in the field of nuclear weapons and only marginally by a reduction of troops in Europe. However, this should not prevent NATO also seeking ways to link military security and disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons. As a defensive army the Bundeswehr knows that the security of the Federal Republic depends on the struggle to safeguard peace. "This is why disarmament is also part of its business."

Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel also stressed the NATO concept of "defense and detente," to the forum, stating that it is valid because it has proved itself. The best guarantee for the effectiveness of the deterrent in times of crisis is also an approximate military balance, which it is hoped will be achieved at the lowest possible arms level. This principle also applies to the hotly debated NATO dual decision.

He said that German defense does not contradict detente policy and efforts for arms control. The service of the Bundeswehr soldiers is indispensable for the country's security. Apel conceded that the financial constraints of the budget do not make it easy for the Bundeswehr to fulfill its difficult mission. However, expenditure of DM44.3 billion does make it possible for the Bundeswehr to guarantee external security this year too. He gave the assurance that the Bundeswehr will continue to receive the means it needs to fulfill its task.

Brandt and Apel urged that questions relating to the Bundeswehr and the armed forces be included more in public discussion about security and peace policy. Apel urged the soldiers to face up to this discussion and to join in it. He expressed concern at the "intractability and absolutist claims" of many critics of the security policy, even though they are minorities. He said that the great majority of the population has a stable trust in the Bundeswehr.

COMMUNICATIONS EXERCISE BEGINS IN EUROPE

LD131106 Hamburg DPA in German 0947 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Mar (DPA) -- The warning services of the Federal Republic and several other European countries today started a 2-day international exercise which will go unnoticed by the general public. According to the Federal Office for Civil Defense in Bonn the exercise, "Intex 82," is concerned with methods of communications and operational tests of the cross-frontier information system. In the Federal Republic, methods for informing the population involve, in addition to the warning service, the German Meteorological Service, land and federal authorities, several broadcasting stations and territorial army facilities.

CDU/CSU FIGURE DOUBTS EFFICACY OF SANCTIONS

LD121644 Hamburg DPA in German 1557 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 12 Mar (DPA) -- Walther Leisler Kiep, CDU/CSU Bundestag group deputy chairman, doubts that Western sanctions against the Soviet Union will be successful. Addressing a gathering of German and British businessmen, Kiep said in Duesseldorf on Friday that Moscow, even under pressure, would make no concessions but rather decide to achieve full self-sufficiency. According to Kiep, the Western alliance must find its way to a clear position toward the Soviet Union. The West, Kiep said, ought to offer long-term cooperation in exchange for a moderate international policy by Moscow.

GENSCHER SEES PARTY GROWING CLOSER TO CDU/CSU

LD141122 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 14 Mar (DPA) -- The chairman of the Free Democrats, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, sees a growth of shared views between his party and the CDU/CSU. There is no doubt that the Union has moved behind the government's policy toward the East, Genscher said over the weekend in an interview with the editors of the HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. On the question of whether he foresees difficulties in continuing his Eastern policy in concert with the CDU/CSU, he said: "Not if the Union continues to follow this tendency." But, Genscher went on, the CDU/CSU must sill go a little further, for there are "still some shrill notes." This, however, does not change the fact that, as Genscher said, "A rapprochement that is in principle gratifying" has taken place. On the other hand, he noted with concern that parts of the SPD are abandoning the joint foreign policy.

Genscher, who is also quoted in the latest edition of DER SPIEGEL as having said in regard to the future of the coalition that "in 1 or 2 months we will have another constellation," referred in the talk with the editors of the Hannover newspaper to what was initially a "fundamental resistance" in the CDU/CSU to the Eastern policy of the Federal Government. If one succeeds in winning over a disapproving opposition to one exhibiting growing support for government policy, then that is pleasing. He is not saying this "for superficial reasons connected with coalition policy," but "because it is good for our country," Genscher added.

POSSIBILITY DIE WELT MAY BE DISCONTINUED

DW101307 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Bonn -- Publisher Axel Springer may possibly find himself compelled to cease publication of the daily DIE WELT if the minister of economics does not grant exceptional permission for the merger of the Springer and Burda Publishing Houses. In a public hearing on the subject Springer's representatives said that if permission is not granted, some 1,000 jobs will be in jeopardy.

MITTERRAND LEAVES FOR 24-HOUR U.S. VISIT

LD121144 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The president of the republic has just left for Washington at 1110. He left Roissy Airport on board a regular Air France Concorde flight. In the United States Francois Mitterrand will meet Reagan. The two men will hold a 3-hour working session. Francois Mitterrand will be back in France tomorrow morning.

This lightning visit will perhaps enable the smoothing out of divergencies between the United States and West Europe. Indeed, it is unprecedented that a French president should make a 24-hour return trip to Washington merely for a single working session, outside the usual formal framework of talks. Apparently, Mitterrand considers that Europe's increasing opposition to Reagan's policy in Central America and the consequences for Europe of U.S. economic policy justify an initiative by France.

Returns From U.S.

LD131010 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Francois Mitterrand has returned from the United States after a lightning meeting with Ronald Reagan. His plane landed 30 minutes ago in Paris. He was met by Pierre Mauroy and by Pierre Beregovoy, the Elysee general secretary.

Talks 'Particularly Frank'

NC131212 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Mar (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand arrived home today on a scheduled Air France flight fully staisfied with his lightning visit to Washington, but admitting that his talks with President Ronald Reagan on Central America had been "particularly frank."

"I feel the object of my meeting with President Reagan was fully achieved," Mr Mitterrand told newsmen at the airport, but said that on some subjects "little progress" was made. He added however that France wanted to be a "conciliatory factor, not a complicating factor."

Washington reacted with annoyance to a recent French Government decision to sell 20 million dollars worth of arms to Nicaragua, which the United States holds is a major supplier of weapons to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

France, on the other hand, has sternly criticzed U.S. policy in El Salvador, and holds that the rebels should be recognized as a legitimate political force.

On other issues, Mr Mitterrand said the three-hour talks had been "cordial, at times warm." Turning to economic issues, the president said that, as Mr Reagan had pointed out, differences between Europe and the United States cannot be ironed out in a day, but that he expected a first gesture -- a lowering of U.S. interest rates -- within two months.

He said that during this time he planned consultations with other leading industrialized partners, notably Canada and Japan. Japan's vast trade surpluses with its Western partners figured highly in Mr Mitterrand's talks in Washington.

The French president said he and Mr Reagan had also agreed on the "need to demonstrate unity and resolution in the face of Soviet expansionism." Mr Mitterrand, who questions the usefulness of economic blockades, said that the West must be armed with real power, and the Soviet [words indistinct] Real equilibrium will be reestablished."

Returning to Latin America, the president said that he had at least agreed with Mr Reagan that [words indistinct] government in this region "would have the gravest consequences." He added that the fact that he and Mr Reagan had broached the subject, would at least mean they would avoid major misunderstandings.

CONSERVATIVES WIN IN DISTRICT ELECTIONS

NC150835 Paris AFP in English 0643 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Mar (AFP) -- French conservatives bounced back yesterday from their general election disaster last June by winning a narrow edge over the left in the first round of elections to the country's 95 departmental (district) legislative assemblies.

Complete returns from the 1,945 cantons (constitutencies) at stake in mainland France showed conservative candidates netted 49.92 per cent of the vote, while candidates of the coalition government of Socialists, Communists and leftwing radicals, plus miscellaneous leftists, totaled 49.59 per cent.

The ruling Socialist Party, which won 37.5 per cent of the total vote in the June parliamentary elections, dropped down to 29.86 per cent yesterday, the Interior Ministry announced early today.

The leftist coalition government now faces the danger of having its program thwarted by conservative control of a majority of "general councils" (assemblies), the Socialist newspaper LE MATIN warned today.

This possibility is particularly worrisome because the new assemblies have been granted broader powers under the Socialist reform to decentralize government. LE MATIN pointed out: "For the first time, the departments willbe administered mainly by speakers of the assemblies rather than by the central government's prefects.

Despite the narrow edge in votes, the conservatives stood to win a majority of about 200 seats by the end of the runoff elections next Sunday, Interior Ministry figures showed. Runoffs are necessary in cantons where no candidate got more than half the votes yesterday.

The left had been expected to win most seats thanks to the recent reapportionment of cantons. (City cantons with as many as 20 times more voters than rural cantons were split into several cantons. Conservatives charged the reapportionment was a scheme to give more weight to leftist urban voters.)

Computer forecasts based on the first ballots counted had indicated yesterday evening that conservatives would defeat the left by a 51.5 to 47.5 margin. This prompted triumphant comments by Conservative leaders that citizens had "slapped the coalition government in the face," and were damanding a pause in "socialization."

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre complained bitterly that the computer projections had "fooled many Frenchmen." The Socialists gained nearly 4 per cent of the vote compared with the assembly elections in 1976, he pointed out, while the conservatives only gained 3 per cent.

The left's setback was due mainly to a plunge in popularity by the Communist Party, he noted. Its candidates got only 15.87 per cent. Nevertheless, LE MATIN newspaper conceded that the outcome was a "severe setback" for the coalition.

Socialist leaders blamed the setback on "mobilization of voters by rightists eager for revenge" after loss of power last June following 23 years of conservative administration.

There was much more mud-slinging than in any previous campaign for departmental assembly seats. Some 68.4 per cent of the voters cast ballots — the highest figure in 30 years for cantonal elections.

Gaullist candidates got 17.97 per cent of the vote. Those of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy (UDF) party got 18.8 per cent, while other conservatives got another 12.95 per cent extreme right wingers, 0.2 per cent. [sentence as received] Ecologists got 0.44 per cent of the vote.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac were both elected in yesterday's poll.

Gaullists and Giscardists agreed on joint candidates in most cantons to avoid splitting the conservative vote as was the case in the presidential election last May that resulted in victory for the Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand.

L'HUMANITE REPORTS PCF DELEGATION CHINA VISIT

PM121155 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar -- Detailed talks have just taken place in Beijing between the PCF and CCP delegations. They provided an opportunity for a broad account of the two parties' respective positions in all spheres and the examination of questions of common interest.

The restoration of relations between the two parties formed the subject of those talks, which took place in a climate of frankness, friendship and mutual respect.

At the end of its visit the PCF delegation was received by CCP Central Committee Vice Chairman Li Xiannian. The latter, on behalf of the CCP Central Committee, invited a PCF delegation headed by Georges Marchais to visit China at a date to be jointly decided.

On behalf of the PCF leadership Maxime Gremetz expressed his satisfaction at seeing relations between the two parties restored in this way and accepted that invitation with pleasure.

The delegation returns to Paris Wednesday [10 March].

BAKHTIAR ASSAILANTS RECEIVE LIFE SENTENCE

NC102142 Paris AFP in English 2135 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Four men involved in a failed assassination bid on exiled Iranian leader Shapur Bakhtiar were today sentenced to life imprisonment by a court.

The four, two Lebanese, an Iranian and a Palestinian, killed two persons and wounded three during the July 1980 attempt on the life of Mr Bakhtiar, a former prime minister of the late shah of Iran.

During the trial, Mr Bakhtiar, who is exiled in Paris, charged that the hit-squad was linked with Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

SPADOLINI WINS LOWER HOUSE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

AU131540 Rome ANSA in English 1508 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 13 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition government won a confidence vote in the lower house, followed by the passage of a public works bill regulating housing and evictions. The government had tied the legislation, known as the Nicolazzi decree (after the name of Public Works Minister Franco Nicolazzi), to the confidence vote it won 352 to 237. The bill was then put up for a final secret ballot in which 337 deputies voted in favor, 243 against and 5 abstained.

Another issue that will test the cohesion of the present ruling majority is legislation favoring turncoat terrorists. The MSI-national right leadership has already released a document renewing its call for a leftwing alternative and announcing the start of a tough offensive against the present government.

LAGORIO DISCUSSES TRADE IMBALANCE WITH CARLUCCI

AU121742 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 12 Mar (ANSA) -- The lack of balance in trade between Italy and the United States in the sectors of industrial products and military hardware came up for study here in consultations between the U.S. defense undersecretary, Frank Charles Carlucci, and Rome government Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, an (?official communique reported today. The American official was said to have acknowledged that the current trade pattern in these areas is running seven to one in favor of the United States. The Italian defense chief came up with a series of proposals aimed at correcting this imbalance and asked for explanation [words indistinct] resolutions passed by the U.S. Senate which restrict foreign purchases. The undersecretary, the communique disclosed, agreed with the thinking behind the Italian position and left assurances that he would work for a series of new agreements in these areas.

BULGARIAN EMBASSY DENIES LINK WITH RED BRIGADES

AU120903 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 12 Mar (ANSA) -- Bulgaria energetically rejects terrorism both at home and abroad and has denied any contact with persons engaged in such activities, according to a statement released by the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome. The denial was prompted by assertions made by Loris Scricciolo, an arrested Italian terrorist who is now cooperating with law officials. He claimed that his cousin Luigi Scricciolo and Luigi's wife Paola Elia were supposed to pass on secret information to a Bulgarian emissary in exchange for arms.

Italy's Red Brigades terrorist organization was said to have gleaned much of this data from their kidnap victim, U.S. General James Lee Dozier. Loris Scricciolo claimed that the couple, who work for the Italian Socialist and laic "UIL" trade union, negotiated with the Bulgarian throughout December and January. The pair already stand accused of subversive activity and membership in an armed gang.

COLOMBO RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

AU131508 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo returned to Rome from Tokyo today at the end of the official part of a state visit he made in the company of head of state Sandro Pertini. Pertini is continuing his sojourn in the Asian nation up until Monday when he too boards a plane for home.

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES REFUGEES, RESPONDS TO ULUSU

NC141256 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Addressing the seventh pan-Cypriot refugee congress in Nicosia today, President Kiprianou proclaimed the government's determination to continue the struggle until full vindication and underlined that any solution of the Cyprus issue that does not guarantee the inalienable right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes is unthinkable. We, the president said, will continue the inter-Cypriot dialogue in order to exhaust all margins for establishing whether there will be any change in the Turkish position. At the same time, however, he emphasized, we will not permit the dialogue to be turned into a method for the promotion of faits accomplis by the Turkish side.

If, he added, there is no progress and the dialogue is led into a deadlock, then the Cyprus issue will be discussed at the UN General Assembly. We are systematically studying the true goals of a new discussion at this international forum. The other aspect of our policy, President Kiprianou said, as we resolved jointly with the Greek prime minister, is to intensify our efforts toward mobilization of world opinion for the creation of the climate needed to exert pressure on Turkey. The president added that within the framework of internationalization the idea for an international conference for implementation of the UN resolutions will be promoted. Kiprianou praised the decisive support of the Greek Government and particularly of Prime Minister Papandreou toward Cyprus and called on those who undermine this cooperation to stop because, as he said, we will continue to protect it with determination as if it were the apple of our eye.

Replying to the provocative statements by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu, the president emphasized that without a change in the policy and the philosophy of Turkey, a philosophy based on division, progress in the inter-Cypriot talks is impossible. As long, he added, as there is occupation and as long as the Turkish Cypriot leadership is being directed by Ankara, total responsibility for the lack of progress will not rest on the ordinary Turkish Cypriots themselves but on Ankara and on those upon whom dictatorial Turkey fully depends.

Referring to the domestic front, President Kiprianou emphasized the importance of unity of goals and purposes. Underlining the correctness of the handling of the national issue by the government, the president emphasized that when we speak of unity this means unity of those who believe in the same goals. There cannot be unity, he added, with those who aspire to serve any foreign interests or their own personal interests. Addressing the Turkish Cypriots, President Kiprianou assured them that the struggle we are conducting for liberty and justice, for termination of the foreign occupation and for an honorable solution to the Cyprus issue is also the Turkish Cypriots' struggle.

The president then referred to the various problems facing the refugee world and said that in cooperation with the pan-Cypriot refugee committee, which is the only such committee we recognize, we will make every effort toward their solution. President Kiprianou also announced various measures for the refugees. Among other things, he said the program for housing the displaced persons will continue until the total abolition of the refugee camps. He also announced free secondary education for the children of displaced persons, a doubled subsidy for university education, expanded aid criteria for young refugee couples and a gradual repayment of refugee savings.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DEAL WITH U.S. AS MAIN ENEMY

NC151014 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 15 Mar 82 p 3

[From the "Democratic" column: "They Must Be Ousted"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. administration has stated shamelessly in Congress that the stalemate in the intercommunal talks in Cyprus stems from Andreas Papandreou's assumption of power in Greece. The statement implies clearly that the Greek Cypriot side is equally responsible, since it cooperates on the Cyprus issue with the Greek Government. The government of the republic should not leave this impudent statement by the Reagan administration unanswered. Is is imperative that the government protest this gross falsification of facts. It would be inconceivable and impermissible for the government not to shout out in the face of Washington — in answer to this monstrous allegation -- the truth about the intercommunal dialogue: That responsibility for the stalemate rests with Ankara, together with the United States which — for the sake of its dirty aims — supports Turkey and encourages its rapacity.

Because of all this, the government must protest strongly. With its actions and the whole of its Cyprus issue policy, the United States has proved to be the paramount enemy of Cyprus and, therefore, it should be faced as such by the Cyprus Government, as is natural and proper for every government to face its enemy. Not even the Kaffirs -- an incorrect reference, and we apologize to those peaceful people of Africa -- nor any primitive people of the jungle would tolerate from the United States, its declared enemy. We mean the presence of U.S. aircraft and airborne troops in Dhekelia and Akrotiri in contravention of the "treaty" that the British imposed on us in connection with the seizure of the two bases. We also refer to the use by the Americans of the big radar station at Troodos, which is the second most powerful in the world after the one in Okinawa. Moreover, we also refer to the spy stations the Americans maintain in various parts of the island, with absolutely no right and completely illegally. U.S. aircraft and airborne troops, spy stations and the so-called U.S. experts should by all means be removed from Cyprus territory. They constitute a threat to friendly neighboring nations, to peace — a threat to Cyprus itself and its people. Given the fact of the U.S. hostility to Cyprus and collusion with the Attila aggressor, their presence — aircraft, airborne troops and spy stations — are the enemy within the walls!

U.S. Activities in North

NC150918 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 15 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Reports from various Arab capitals, which are also confirmed by visits by diplomatic quarters to the occupied north, lead political observers to establish that the U.S. Pentagon is placing Cyprus in the zone of Turkey's military and political influence. Turkey is tied inseparably to the wagon of U.S. interests in this very sensitive area of the world. Specifically, according to the above-mentioned reports, the Americans are heading at full speed in two directions:

1. During recent months they have developed even further their special radio monitoring installations at Yerolakkos, Mia Milea and Karavas. Through regular visits by experts, the Americans are equipping these installations with the most modern radio monitoring devices which operate with automatic mechanisms for spying not only in the Middle East but also in the Balkans and, moreover, on the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

2. Many experts, some of whom also come from the U.S. Embassy here or the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, have recently increased their visits to the radio monitoring stations in the occupied Cyprus north.

3. It has been learned that in addition to the three spy stations, the Americans have also started establishing other military bases in the occupied area. These are equipped with ultramodern radar and other radio monitoring devices. They are also establishing "special military fields" (this term is used to avoid the unpleasant "war base") in which they install heavy guns, modern antitank guns and antiaircraft batteries.

4. These reports are supplemented by the fact that the Americans, at exactly the same time they are threatening to suspend all economic aid to Cyprus, are granting huge amounts to the Denktas pseudoadministration as "compensation" for the fact that the Turkish authorities in the north are taking appropriate measures to keep these U.S. military activities secret.

5. At the same time, it has been learned that all the U.S. experts in Cyprus are coordinating their actions with their colleagues at U.S. military installations in Turkey and Jordan.

6. The general conclusion drawn by political observers around this orgy of U.S. military activities is that the U.S. Pentagon today is giving top priority to the creation of further tension in the Middle East, where the Arab Gulf oil continues to be the "apple of discord." Undoubtedly, the same circles stress, all these activities do not reflect at all, nor do they serve, the true interests of Cyprus, which sees these activities as making its liberation struggle even more complicated.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COALITION IN NORTH POSTPONED

TA111304 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Lefkosa, 11 March (AA) -- Announcement of the first coalition government of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was postponed today to Monday when the coalition partners will sign protocols on the formation and activities of the government and submit the names of the ministers to President Rauf Denktas. The new government will be headed by National Unity Party leader Mustafa Cagatay.

The National Unity Party, which commands 18 seats in the 40-seat Federated Assembly, will have 7 ministers in the government, Democratic People's Party which has a single seat will have two ministers and Turkish Unity Party (single seat) will have one minister. Independent Deputy Nejat Konuk who is expected to be reelected as the Speaker of the Federated Assembly, will provide "outside support" for the government without actually taking part in it.

TURKISH ADVISER ENDORSES INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA120923 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0855 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Lefkosa, March 11 (AA) -- The newly-appointed adviser to President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] in constitutional matters Prof Turhan Feyzioglu declared, when he arrived in Lefkosa [Nicosia] Wednesday morning, that intercommunal talks should be maintained in goodwill. Feyzioglu was appointed to this post by the Turkish Government upon a call to this effect by the Turkish-Cypriot administration. He will be received Friday by President Denktas and Turkish Cypriot chief negotiator at the talks, Umit Onan.

Meanwhile, during Wednesday afternoon's session in intercommunal talks under UN auspices, the two sides completed a list of "points of agreement." During the next sessions, they will start preparing a list of "points of controversy" and discuss them. Their next meeting is scheduled for 17 March.

PAPANDREOU REPLIES TO ULUSU REMARKS ON RELATIONS

NC131748 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] In reply to statements today by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu, Prime Minister Papandreou stated the following:

The Turkish prime minister distorts reality when he attributes to Greece any aggressiveness and any claims on the Aegean that do not originate from the valid legal status that has been guaranteed by international conventions and treaties. I remind the Turkish prime minister that it is only Turkey that creates faits accomplis and not Greece. Even though the Cyprus question is not an issue concerning Greek-Turkish differences, we should remind him that it constitutes an obvious and provocative case of the invasion and occupation of the territory of an independent state, a member of the United Nations. And since Mr Ulusu likes to refer to the dialogue between the two communities, that is, the disalogue between Nicosia and Ankara, he forgets the UN resolutions, which include a resolution on the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops.

Regarding the Aegean, Turkey has almost incessantly violated Greece's national airspace since 1974, and hence has violated the regulations of the Athens Flight Information Region innumerable times. Regarding Western Thrace, we inform Mr Ulusu that the Muslim minority is increasing and proliferating, while Hellenism has been completely uprooted in Istanbul, Imroz and Bozcaada. Within the framework of the continuing violations of the Greek national area and the persistent claims in the Aegean, which aim at upsetting the existing legal status in violation of the Helsinki Final Act, how is it possible to have a dialogue which will exclusively concern the concessions the Turkish leadership demands from the Greek nation? Regarding the Bern protocol, a reply is being given today by our Ambassador Papoulias in Ankara.

Finally the Turkish prime minister, instead of referring to the fortification of the Aegean islands, must explain to the alliance and more generally to the international community the role he reserves for the Aegean army and the 180 landing craft that are anchored not in the Black Sea but on the western shores of Turkey. We know the Greek Government's strong presentation of the continuing threat against Greece's territorial integrity in various international forums deeply disturbs Mr Ulusu because it reveals Turkey's aggressive strategy and holds all the alliance's governments collectively responsible.

Before concluding, I would like to assure the Turkish people that the Greek people fervently wish to lay the foundations of peace and good-neighborliness in our region so that at last some day foreign forces and chauvinistic aims may cease transforming the Aegean from a sea of peace into a sea that contains supreme dangers for the two peoples. To the Turkish prime minister I once again send the message that the Greek Government has no claims on the Aegean, but it is not ready to concede even an inch of land that belongs to it, as this is defined in the international conventions and treaties that constitute the legal status that govern the Aegean. Peace is our goal and we would like to hope that the same thought will prevail among the leaders of neighborly Turkey.

FURTHER AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY TURKISH FIGHTERS

NC121934 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] In the past 24 hours our national airspace has been violated 5 times by Turkish fighter aircraft in the area over Meyisti [Kastellorizon]. Tomorrow morning our country's charge d'affaires in Ankara will hand a demarche of protest to the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The government council on foreign and defense affairs, which conferred today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Papandreou and attended by our ambassador in Ankara, Mr Papoulias, dealt with the question of Greek airspace violations.

ULUSU ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE, RETALIATION

TA131052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that Turkey will not hesitate to retaliate in the same manner to an attack against Turkish rights and interests in the Aegean. Noting that the major goal of the 12 September administration is to insure security and tranquillity in the country and to achieve economic stability, Ulusu said: The envisaged program will be completed and a parliamentary system, in the real sense and in line with Ataturk principles, will be established. In his sixth news conference in Ankara, Ulusu gave information on the social and economic developments of last year and the goals envisaged for this year. He also made detailed statements on public order and security as well as foreign policy issues.

In the first part of the news conference Ulusu commented on security and public order. Noting that the number of arms captured by the security forces since 12 September 1980 exceeded 800,000, Ulusu said the value of these arms was equal to the military aid Turkey received in 1 year. He added that the 12 September administration's success in its struggle against anarchy and terror was achieved by remaining with the framework of the law and without establishing special courts.

Talking about the economic situation and the policies of stability being implemented, Ulusu said the tax policy has been changed to stress social justice and that salary increases, which it is hoped will not lag behind the inflation rate, have been secured for state personnel.

Ulusu later dwelt on foreign policy problems. Ulusu said the government is trying to contribute as much as it can to efforts to help reduce international tension and that it is taking care to adopt a constructive stand regarding problems concerning Turkey. Referring to relations with Greece, Ulusu said there are serious problems between the two countries. Ulusu added that there is a serious indication that the Greek Government has approved seismic research outside its territorial waters in violation of the Bern agreement. Noting that the Greek Government has been asked to give information on the issue, Ulusu said: The goals of the policy the new Greek Government has been trying to pursue during its last 5 months in office have been clarified — without any doubt — from our viewpoint.

The Greek Government on one hand is creating tension in Turkish-Greek relations by interrupting negotiations and by resorting to unilateral actions in the Aegean, and on the other it is continuing — with various goals in mind — an unfounded campaign among our NATO allies to the effect that Turkey is threatening Greece. Ulusu said it is up to the Greek Government to choose between a policy of conflict or conciliation in the face of Turkey's peaceful and conciliatory policy. He added that it should be clear that Turkey will not accept faits accomplis that might affect its rights and interests in the Aegean and that it will not hesitate to retaliate in the same manner if these rights and interests are attacked.

At the end of his news conference, Ulusu said: The actual goal of the 12 September administration is to insure security and tranquillity in the country, to solve the economic problems and to achieve economic stability. No doubt great achievements have been attained in this policy. The envisaged program will be completed and a real parliamentary democracy in line with Ataturk's principles will be fully established in the country. You are all aware that the timetable announced by our head of state is being realized.

Further Details

TA131802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1630 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Pointing out that Greece, based on incorrect logic, refuses to grant any rights to Turkey in the Aegean Sea, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said it would be naive to expect Turkey to concede to such a logic and give up its rights and interests in the Aegean. Ulusu added that Turkey would never agree to faits accomplis in the Aegean that would affect its rights and interests and that Turkey would not hesitate to retaliate in kind in the event Turkish rights and interests were violated. Ulusu said he was afraid Greek Prime Minister Papandreou could cause new, regretable developments for his country over the Cyprus issue and expressed hope that Greece would not lose this historic opportunity to encourage and support the intercommunal talks being held in Cyprus. On the issue of international terrorism, the prime minister said only worldwide cooperation could settle this problem, adding that making concessions was no way to eliminate terrorism.

Ulusu made these statements during a news conference in Ankara today in the presence of a large number of Turkish and foreign newsmen and which lasted more than 2 hours. He said the country had left behind the black days prior to 12 September 1980 and is experiencing an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The number of victims of violence -- which was 22 a day before the 12 September operation -- had now dropped to less than 1 a day. When compared to those days, the present situation can be better appreciated, Ulusu said.

On the Middle East, the prime minister said Israel's aggressive stand made unsolved regional problems more dangerous. Noting that the addition of the problems of Afghanistan and Poland to the existing ones between the West and the East had strained relations further and created a security crisis, Ulusu said the Turkish Government was observing these developments with concern and was trying to contribute as much as it can to efforts to help reduce international tension. He reiterated that the Middle East problem could be solved by Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories and the recognition of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including self-determination. He said peace between Iran and Iraq could be realized, depending on the stands of the two countries. Ulusu also said the Polish problem could be sovled by the Polish people without any interference.

Ulusu stated that Turkey's cooperation with NATO, based only on defense, should not cause any concern in any country in the region. Given Turkey's important role in the balance of forces due to its geopolitical position, Ulusu said, the logic of creating a strong Turkey should disturb neither the countries that are members of the NATO alliance nor those belonging to a different political and military system. Recalling that the negative stand of certain members of NATO toward Turkey's vital interests was not compatible with the concept of partnership and sharing of common interests, Ulusu said the unjust criticism by certain Western governments and politicians of Turkey constitute another side of the problem. Ulusu continued: The growing criticism at a time when Turkey has begun a process of solving its own problems and has taken concrete steps in the transition to the democratic system, which it considers as the most suitable system to the wishes of the Turkish people, are really amazing. It is also true that some unfounded accusations against Turkey are being made in order to harm Turkey. Naturally we are not accusing all the European countries of such a stand. Nevertheless our government is determined to implement the program and decisions in accordance with our people's wishes and interests. Our wish is for certain Western European politicians to understand the realities as soon as possible and stop this wrong stand which will benefit no one.

Ulusu noted that during the time since his last news conference relations between Turkey and Greece have not inspired optimism. Ulusu stated the following on relations between the two countries: [Begin recording] We are presistently pursuing our policies for the just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks being held under the auspices of the UN secretary general. Despite the Greek Cypriot intransigence fed by the demagoguery of the Greek prime minister, we appreciate the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot community to (?support) the intercommunal talks based on the lastest evaluations of the UN secretary general. The unfortunate statements by the Greek prime minister during his visit to Cyprus have not helped solve the Cyprus problem. Greece, which committed a historic act of irresponsibility in 1974 in connection with Cyprus, is presently committing a similar mistake by tring to undermine the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. Let me recall this historic fact: Following each new situation or new stage reached in the Cyprus issue, both the Greek and Cypriot community and Greece have yearned for the past with regret. I am afraid that through his utterances Papandreou might cause further regrets in the future as well. Greece now has a historic occasion to encourage and support the dialogue between the two Cypriot communities. [end recording]

Additional Report

TA131602 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Mar (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said he was glad to observe intense interest on the part of the Turkish press and public about the government's policy toward Israel, because it demonstrated the strong roots of Turkey's policy toward the Middle East and Arab states. Answering questions at his press conference Saturday, Ulusu said Turkey's stand on the Middle East question was unchanged and Turkish-Arab friendship was strong enough not be affected by Turkey's recent abstention during the UN General Assembly voting, the reasons for which had been explained earlier.

Turkey regrets the recent deterioration of relations between Libya and the United States, Ulusu said, and hopes it will not endanger peace in the region. Turkey has particularly close relations with Libya, where several Turkish contractors and many Turkish workers are employed. Relations with Iran were developing day by day, and Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal's recent visit had helped Turkish-Iranian relations even further with the accords reached. Ulusu denied rumors that the reason an ex-governor, a retired general, had been appointed ambassador to Iran was that no regular diplomat would accept the post. The government may use its discretion in ambassadorial appointments he noted.

The premier did not see any necessity for expounding on his declaration that Turkey would "retaliate similarly" to any fait accompli on the part of Greece. He did not mean, however, that Turkey would simply extend its territorial waters to 12 miles if Greece did so. He believed his meaning was "clear enough," and that the Greek Government would interpret his statement correctly and reach the right decision. The current naval exercises in the Aegean codenamed "Sea Wolf" were a yearly affair carried on twice a year to provide joint training for the navy and air force. The exercise area had been communicated by Turkey to all concerned through Greece as required. Under civil aviation rules, military aircraft were not obliged to submit flight plans, hence it was Greece which violated international rules by trying to obstruct Turkish Air Force planes from flying in international airspace.

Turkey has always been opposed to any sort of racial discrimination, Ulusu reiterated, and had voted for all 16 draft resolutions concerning apartheid at the recent session of the UN General Assembly. The chairman of the special UN committee against apartheid had visited Turkey recently to express in person appreciation of Turkey's policy on this issue.

His government had not downgraded administrative units concerned with Turkish workers abroad, Ulusu said, but on the contrary had two secretariats attached to a supreme coordination board on Turkish workers abroad. A post attached to the state planning organization considered incentives to workers abroad so that they would invest their earnings in Turkey, while a department of the Labor Ministry was concerned with social problems of workers abroad. There were at present over 1.4 million Turks in Federal Germany, including workers and dependents, who constituted one-third of all foreigners in Germany, but 87,000 of these Turkish citizens were at present unemployed. Germany had invited these people to come in the first place, hence they would only be returned to Turkey only if they wished to do so.

Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak would be making a separate statement concerning the government's position on land reform, Ulusu announced.

Asked whether recent arrests, including some intellectuals set off fresh adverse propaganda abroad about Turkey, the prime minister said these arrests were outside the scope of the government's activity, as warrants for arrest were issued by independent courts during the course of trial. Final verdicts would also be given by the independenc judiciary, but certain anti-Turkish circles abroad would go on exploiting the question, he added. The drafting of the new constitution, on the other hand, was a primary function of the Constitutent Assembly, but his government kept in touch by expressing its views when necessary. Ulusu denied rumors of an impending cabinet reshuffle.

'SEA WOLF' NAVAL EXERCISES CONTINUING

TA141535 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Mersin, 14 Mar (AA) -- Warships of the Turkish Navy arrived at the port of Mersin Saturday in preparation for the third stage of the annual naval exercises "Sea Wolf 82." Admiral of the Fleet Zahit Atakan said in a chat with reporters the exercises had shown the morale of the troops taking part was even above expectations.

The third stage of the exercise would start Monday from Mersin and Iskenderun, and end at the Marmara navy base of Golcuk on 21 March. It would involve amphibious operations and air force units, as well as navy helicopters and logistic support troops, he explained.

OZAL DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMY RECOVERY

TA141540 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Mar (AA) -- Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal predicted that Turkey's economy would improve "beyond expectations" in a few years, "if our economic program is implemented without being spoiled by ideological quarrels." Addressing the general assembly of the Ankara Association of Tradesmen and Artisans, Ozal said Turkey would improve her economy not with foreign aid, but by pulling herself up by her own bootstraps, that is, by exporting everything she could, even at the cost of consuming less and at higher prices at home. "A nation can be independent only through economic independence," Ozal commented.

He believed disputes over which "economic model" to adopt should come to an end for (?there was) place in the Turkish economy for both the public and the private sector. The administration would refrain from obstructing private enterprise, while the private sector should respect the state's regulatory function. Labor relations would be peaceful, he believed, based on respect and affinity. He considered it a normal consequence of industrialization that certain small craftsmen would have to give up or change their occupation, but added small business was an indispensable part of the economy.

Ozal said loans extended by the People's Bank of Turkey to small business had increased by 87 percent in 1981 as compared to the preceding year.

Chairman of the Tradesmen's Association Fehmi Genc said his group was prepared to support the government, but added they could not help but express their displeasure with certain measures. He cited the new practice of prior taxation, and the lack of medical insurance for the self-employed. Genc was re-elected as chairman of the association.

ULUSU DEPARTS 15 MAR FOR OFFICIAL IRAQ VISIT

TA150738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that Turkey aims to raise its relations with all Arab and Muslim countries in the Middle East to the highest level in an atmosphere of mutual trust. Ulusu left on an official visit to Iraq this morning. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Ulusu noted that there are deep-rooted relations of friendship between Turkey and Iraq. Pointing out that a development beyond the expected level was registered recently in the relations between the two countries, the prime minister said that his visit to Baghdad will render continuity and permanence to these relations. He added that in his contacts with Iraqi administrators, he will exchange views on bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues.

Ulusu and the delegation accompanying him will return to Turkey on 17 March.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES NOTE GREEK ALLEGATIONS

TA121627 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 12 Mar (AA) -- The allegations contained in a diplomatic note given by Greece about violation of the Flight Information Region line in the Aegean cannot be taken seriously, Foreign Ministry sources said, adding the note is being studied before the appropriate reply is given. The same sources noted Turkish aircraft would not violate the 16-mile Greek airspace during the ongoing exercises codenamed "Sea Wolf 82" for they have been given prior instructions.

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN ANKARA ON JAPANESE LOAN

TA121205 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] An agreement was signed in Ankara today covering the first installment of $55 million out of a $100-million loan pledged by Japan within the framework of the OECD. The agreement was signed by Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and Japanese Ambassador Nobuyasu Nishimiya. Another agreement signed postpones Turkish accrued debts to Japan amounting to $110 million for 10 years with no payments due during the first 5 years.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

TA111058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A cultural exchange program was signed today in Ankara between Turkey and Bulgaria. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's information directorate general says that the program, which covers 1982 and 1983, envisages the exchange of information in the fields of education, science, culture, art and mass media as well as cooperation in sports activities and the making of films. The program also envisages setting up mutual scholarship programs and an exchange of artists. The program was signed by Orhan Aka, director of cultural affairs of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, and Yosif Toshkov, chief of the cultural cooperation department of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

TOBACCO EXPORTS -- The private sector exported 50,866 tons of tobacco from Izmir during the past 6 months, receiving $191,632,000 in return. An announcement by the Aegean Tobacco Exporters Union says most of the exports were from 1980 harvests in the Aegean region. The United States heads the list of the countries to whom the tobacco was exported during those 6 months, followed by the FRG. Japan and the Netherlands. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 82 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE PLENUM AGREES TO ADJOURN UNTIL NOVEMBER

LD121844 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been adjourned until next November, according to a decision by the plenum this evening. The 35 countries taking part in the conference have approved a working agenda for the week beginning 9 November on a Swiss proposal submitted this morning.

East Blamed for Delays

LD131130 Hamburg DPA in German 0939 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Mar (DPA) -- According to a statement made by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, the adjournment of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid keeps the door open for concluding negotiations. The most important aims for such a concluding document are tangible improvements for the people in divided Europe and agreement on a precise brief for a conference on disarmament in Europe which should draw up new confidence and security building measures. According to Genscher, the draft for a concluding document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned states contains "the notable progress in the negotiations achieved so far." The federal republic favors work continuing this autumn on the basis of this document.

The federal foreign minister attributed the responsibility for "the strains on the CSCE process and the delay in the work of the conference," caused by its adjournment on those "who are responsible for developments in Poland." The sooner human rights and fundamental freedoms are restored in Poland, the greater are the chances for the CSCE progress. Genscher declared: "I therefore renew my appeal to the Polish Government to lift martial law with the aim of restoring human rights and basic freedoms, to release the prisoners and to resume the dialogue with the church and the Solidarity leadership. I appeal to the USSR to not place any obstacles in the path of such a development."

Envoy Criticizes USSR

LD131542 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union's constant violation of the Helsinki principles was denounced yesterday by the head of the Portuguese delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Ambassador Leite Cruz pointed out the cases of Afghanistan and Poland and referred to the USSR's violation of human rights, mentioning in this connection the cases of Sakharov and other dissidents. Concerning the stand Portugal has adopted at the conference, Leite Cruz said that it has been in line with stands adopted by other NATO member countries.

SPAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR TALKS IN RABAT

LD121200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Summary] Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca left for Rabat a few minutes ago to attend the opening of a chemical plant in which Spain has an interest, and to discuss the new fishing agreement with Morocco. Before boarding the aircraft Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca told us that he does not think that there should be any serious difficulty in reaching a new fishing agreement with Morocco.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 051 *16 March 1982*

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KREISKY TOAST TO AL-QADHDHAFI STRESSES U.S. TIES

AU151433 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Mar 82 p 3

[Report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's toast at dinner in honor of Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna 11 March]

[Text] "There would not be any point in keeping from you the fact that your visit to Austria has caused a certain stir, especially in the Western democratic countries," Chancellor Kreisky said at the beginning of his toast at the dinner in honor of Al-Qadhdhafi. "It should not be denied that there are divided opinions about the expediency of this visit, and that is why I want to use this opportunity to clearly and unequivocally outline our position.

"Austria is a country that is most deeply loyal to the system of the Western democracies. As far as the West is concerned, we are "noncommitted" [English term used, followed by German translation] in a military sense, but we are most deeply committed to the fundamental ideas of Western democracies. And we are naturally also linked in closest friendship with the great American democracy and its people. "These principles are inalienable to us, and we have proved in hard times that we are ready to make great sacrifices for them.

"On the other hand, Austria is a neutral state, and it is actually the policy of the present government that, wherever possible, it promotes contacts and talks.

"It is undoubtedly correct that we are living at a time when politically motivated acts of terrorism are occurring again and again. We most deeply detest these acts and combat them with every means at our disposal. One means of preventing them is to remove the causes that lead to terrorism. Thus the best way to combat the phenomenon is to remove its causes.

"And what we mean by this is that the legitimate rights of peoples and minorities, thus also those of the Palestinians, must be recognized. One cannot advocate human rights without respecting at the same time the rights of the peoples, of all peoples.

"I met with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the desert in 1975, and had talked with him over many hours about many important questions. I have found in him a man holding views which I did not agree with in many respects but who was ready to discuss quietly and deliberately many questions with me.

"Quite apart from the fact that our relations have become much closer, that was a very useful experience for me, and his current visit to Austria only confirms the correctness of my view that, before one forms a final opinion about a leading figure in political life, it is first necessary to make his acquaintance and to get to know him better and better. I am of the opinion, and I say it quite clearly, that contact and dialogue with the Libyan revolution leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is exceedingly worthwhile, and I say that at the risk of being criticized for it.

"I have pondered all this very carefully and have come to the conclusion that your visit, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, can acquire significance for the future -- namely, if it marks the starting point of a turning to Europe.

"We value cooperation also with those states of the Arab world which have a different political system, because we have found them to be good and serious partners. We believe in a constructive economic cooperation between Africa and Western Europe because we simply do not want the impression to develop in Africa that we are ready to let the communist states have a monopoly of the relations with these states.

"We believe that there are still many unutilized opportunities for understanding between Libya and the Western democratic world and especially the United States, and this visit has made me certain of it."

Summarizes Visit

AU132044 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Hans Benedict interview with Chancellor Kreisky at Vienna's Schwechat Airport 13 March -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, is Austria interested not only in stepping up commodity exports to Libya but also oil imports from Libya because you expect an end to the oil glut and another oil crisis?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to state that we have always purchased more from Libya than we have sold to that country. This means that things were always practiced as follows: We bought oil from Libya and paid for it, and the Libyans paid for what we delivered to them.

[Question] Was the Libyan oil more expensive than oil from other sources?

[Answer] As far as I am informed, the oil is of a different quality and therefore is a little bit more expensive. But we have always purchased it in the past without feeling that we have been compelled to do so. Even now the situation is that the Libyans have expressed the quite legitimate desire that, if they purchase much more from us, we, too, should purchase more from them if we can because they have quite a bit of oil available at the moment.

I personally think that the Voest Corporation is well-advised to accept that deal because it has enough markets where it can sell this oil. Austria itself is sufficiently supplied at the moment. Hence we cannot handle additional quantities. Besides, I believe that in some 3 to 4 months we -- that's the way it goes, the price of oil and gold go up and down, and nobody will say for this reason that gold is not worth anything. Gold remains a precious commodity.... [as heard]

[Question] Has Al-Qadhdhafi come to our country, Mr Chancellor, because, for example, an exacerbating U.S. commodity embargo, a trade embargo with Libya, is now showing its effects, because he has maneuvered himself into isolation not only economically but also politically in the West, in Western Europe and in the United States?

[Answer] I think that one should not overrate all these things. All these embargo and boycott threats are very temporary and the commodity streams will find their way to those places where they are supposed to go. It will turn out that all these things will look altogether different in practice than they appear in the newspapers today.

[Question] But, after all, Al-Qadhdhafi also mentioned this in his talks with us....

[Answer] Al-Qadhdhafi did not deny that he would prefer to arrive at good and normal relations with all states. It must not be overlooked that he is the representative of a very revolutionary regime and other rules apply there than apply to us and to states of our type.

It would make no sense to deny that he appreciated the trip to Austria so much because he believes that this is the beginning of an opening to the European democracies.

[Question] Well, and what do you make of this readiness on the part of Al-Qadhdhafi to seek this opening and to also subsequently implement it? What do you personally make of it?

[Answer] First of all, I know that there are many states which must think about what we did, that is invite him, because of their treaty obligations and so forth. On the other hand, I know that some states envy us for having invited him. There is no doubt about that. I can do nothing but pass on the content of these talks to my friends and colleagues in other cities inasmuch as they show interest in it. One thing I can promise them is that I will keep nothing secret from them.

Tripoli Views Summary

LD131456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] In a statement to JANA today in Vienna, Austrian Chancellor Kreisky stressed that the Al-Fatah revolution leader's visit to Austria was very successful and that great understanding about numerous issues was reached during the visit.

Regarding U.S. pressures on West European countries to follow the same aggressive policy pursued by the Reagan administration against the Jamahiriyah, the Austrian chancellor said Austria would not take part in any economic or political boycott and would not take any measures hostile to the Jamahiriyah. He stressed that boycotts and hostile measures are not a good way to establish relations between countries.

Regarding the views of some of the pro-Zionist Austrian newspapers and information media, Kreisky explained that the majority of the papers are controlled by reaction and that they continuously attack him personally. However, the visit has demonstrated to those papers and to the media that there are numerous positive aspects to it. The Austrian people have taken a positive stand toward it and have been favorably impressed.

Austrian Radio reported this afternoon that the Austrian interior minister has praised the visit and its positive results.

Joint Communique

AU151314 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Mar 82 p 2

["Communique on Official Visit" of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan chief of state, to Vienna 10-13 March]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the great Al-Fatah revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid an official visit to Austria from 10 to 13 March 1982.

During his visit Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held extensive talks with Chancellor Kreisky, and called on Nationalrat Chairman Anton Benya and on Vienna Mayor Leopold Gratz. These visits contributed to deepening the existing relations between the two countries.

Within the framework of the visit, this year's annual meeting of the joint Austrian-Libyan commission for economic cooperation took place. At this meeting the development of the goods exchange, the implementation of the projects agreed on between the two countries or between companies, and the possibility of expanding bilateral economic relations were discussed.

'Abd al-Ati Ibrahim al-'Ubaydi, secretary for foreign relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, had an extensive exchange of views with Dr Willibald Pahr, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, which in addition to a discussion of bilateral questions was primarily focused on topical issues of the present international relations and their further development.

At the talks between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Chancellor Kreisky, which took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere, the central issues were the two sides' views on the Middle East conflict and especially its key problem, the Palestinian question, as well as aspects of a peaceful and lasting settlement of these issues. Both sides shared the opinion that such a settlement of the Middle East conflict should also be sought within the framework of the United Nations with the participation of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Furthermore the talks dealt with East-West relations, questions of disarmament and detente, the North-South dialogue, Namibia, and the situation in the south of Africa.

The sides agreed that the movement of nonaligned countries plays a particularly positive role in safeguarding world peace.

Concerns Over Growing International Tensions

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi drew Chancellor Kreisky's attention to the present veot system at the UN Security Council, pointing out that members of this community of states are seeking a democratization of the voting procedure. The chancellor agreed to take this matter into consideration with a view to increasing the efficiency of the United Nations.

The sides also discussed the principles that should be applied in international life and for easing international tensions or overcoming crises.

In discussing the international situation serious concern over mounting international tensions and the development of new hotbeds of crisis in the world was expressed. Both sides stressed the need for the policy of detente. They agreed on the view that strict compliance with all stipulations of international law, especially the renunciation of force or threat to use force in international relations including boycott measures and sanctions that are not based on UN decisions, is indispensible and that conflicts between states must be solved exclusively by peaceful means, with respect for territorial integrity. Respecting these norms of international law is regarded as an essential prerequisite for removing the existing international hotbeds of crisis.

Western Sahara Problem Is To Be Solved Peacefully

Regarding the problem of the former Western Sahara it was affirmed that a peaceful settlement must be sought on the basis of self-determination within the framework of the OAU and UN resolutions.

The sides agreed that, especially in the domestic policy sector, questions of welfare and social justice are of decisive importance. In this context the chancellor paid tribute especially to the great social reform work that has been implemented in Libya and with which he personally acquainted himself on the occasion of his last visit there. Since then, the numerous Austrian technicians who are working in this country have also reported about this.

The two sides expressed the hope that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Austria will contribute to promoting his country's relations with the democratic states of Europe.

Chancellor Kreisky and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed their unanimous conviction that the talks have contributed toward a deeper understanding of mutual positions, and that they are apt to favorably influence the relations existing between the two states to mutual advantage.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has renewed the invitation extended some time ago to Chancellor Kreisky for an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Chancellor Kreisky has accepted this invitation with thanks.

Domestic Press Reactions

AU151703 [Editorial Report] Vienna papers in German in the period 13-15 March carry extensive reports and -- mostly critical -- comments on Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi's official visit to Austria 10-13 March. Reporting on what it calls "political party quarreling" over the visit, DIE PRESSE (13-14 March, p 1) quotes Austrian People's Party [OEVP] Chairman Mock as having declared that the visit has resulted in an "unprecedented strain on Austrian foreign policy." According to the paper, he said that it was "hazardous for a foreign guest in Austria to grossly abuse the United States, a state treaty signatory," and that "Some people in the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] do not seem to mind this, as proved by the interior minister's anti-American speech" in parliament. Mock particularly criticized the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi was invited to SPOE headquarters, charging that by this invitation the SPOE has "identified itself with Al-Qadhdhafi."

KURIER (13 March, p 2) notes critical comments by Mock and by Freedom Party Chairman Steger, quoting Mock as stressing that the OEVP would again pursue a "sound foreign policy" once it is back in power, the kind of policy pursued by Austria in the period 1955-1970. The paper quotes Steger as having charged that Al-Qadhdhafi "severely abused" his official visit with his attacks against the United States. According to the paper, Steger advocated a joint statement by the Austrian foreign policy council "dissociating itself from Al-Qadhdhafi's anti-American statements." KURIER also carries a Gallup poll on the visit, noting that a "majority of Viennese" -- 54 percent pro, 45 percent con -- approved of the invitation to Al-Qadhdhafi to visit Austria.

In an editorial summing up the visit, DIE PRESSE (13-14 March, p 1) says Al-Qadhdhafi is obviously seeking to propagate an anti-American front among the Europeans -- "but this is the last thing to which Austria can lend itself." We have succeeded in slapping the Americans in the face, in deepening the rift with the Israelis, and in presenting ourselves as unreliable customers in Europe. Minister Lanc's unqualified statements in parliament complete the picture -- the distorted picture of a [foreign policy] concept, and it is high time to put things back into their proper perspective." The paper says and adds: "A foreign policy declaration in which positions are put right again is highly necessary. And if the chancellor does not issue such a statement on his own, the opposition will have to enforce it with an urgent interpellation in parliament. In a confused and increasingly dangerous world situation the Austrians have a right to know whether their country -- while fully adhering to its policy of armed neutrality -- still regards itself as ideologically belonging to the West."

The Socialist ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (13 March, p 3) says "America, but especially the Reagan administration, is doing everything to force conflicts between the Third and the First World into the procrustean bed of the East-West conflict. Anyone who does not like the Americans -- and the peoples of developing countries mostly know quite well why they don't -- always has to be a henchman of Moscow. Behind every movement and behind every state which does not obediently follow a pro-Western course, a conspiracy by the Kremlin is seen. This would not be so serious if it were merely an ideological whim, but it is used as a policy -- a dangerous policy," the paper says and adds:

"Al-Qadhdhafi's fear that Reagan wants war with Libya seems to be genuine and not so very unrealistic. And it is particularly in this respect that the visit to Vienna by Washington's Third World bogey man was of eminent importance. It can reduce the political objections that America's West European allies have to talking with Al-Qadhdhafi. And that is precisely what in turn reduces the danger of a war being waged by the United States, or a friend of the United States in the region, such as Sudan or Egypt against Al-Qadhdhafi's country. For, it is easier to beat with impunity a complete outlaw of the international world than a man who is in touch with West European diplomats."

The Communist VOLKSSTIMME (14 March, p 1) defends the Al-Qadhdhafi visit as being "fully in line with a neutral Austrian foreign policy" and as "having contained an element of understanding" that was particularly to be welcomed "at a time when Reagan is seeking to fan international tensions."

The paper complains that the Austrian ambassador in Washington was summoned to the State Department to receive a "rebuke" because of the Al-Qadhdhafi visit -- "As if Austria were a Central American banana republic."

In a brief front page commentary, DIE PRESSE (15 March) claims that "Now even Austrian arms exports to Libya are being negotiated." The paper says in this context: "After the strain imposed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit on Austrian foreign policy, after the negative result of the purely economic talks, a violation of the legal stipulations of neutrality is now threatened. After all, there is hardly a country in the world that is involved in more wars and conflicts than Libya." "The Austrian chancellor, however, does not want to take note of this. Instead, he helps bring about a rapprochement between Libya and Malta -- as is Austria could take an interest in severing again Malta's new bonds with Western countries.

Reaction to Press Conference

AU121502 [Editorial Report] Most Vienna dailies in German on 12 March give prominence to reports on the press conference held on 11 March in Vienna by Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi.

Stressing what it calls "sharp attacks by Al-Qadhdhafi on the United States," DIE PRESSE (pages 1 and 2) notes that the Libyan visitor attacked the United States in a way that is "quite unusual during a state visit to a third country." The paper reports Al-Qadhdhafi as saying that U.S. President Reagan "understands neither world politics nor Libya." He claimed, the report continues, that the U.S. sanctions jeopardize not only Libya's aid projects for the Third World but also projects involving West European firms worth billions of dollars, and said in this context: "The only way to avoid this danger is to buy Libyan oil." He warned that the Reagan administration with its "aggressive policy" is playing a game that is "highly dangerous to world peace" and can "lead to a catastrophe." Rejecting American charges that he supports terrorism, Al-Qadhdhafi in turn made the same charge against Reagan saying "He is destructive, he is a terrorist," DIE PRESSE reports.

DIE PRESSE brought attention to the fact that during his press conference Al-Qadhdhafi commented on Egyptian President Mubarak, saying "at any rate he is better than As-Sadat." The paper also reports that at a luncheon for Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna on 11 March Chancellor Kreisky said in a toast: "In the future we want to foster a certain measure of cooperation, not only in economic, but also in political questions."

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (pages 2-3) also notes Al-Qadhdhafi's attacks on Reagan and quotes Chancellor Kreisky as having "regretted" in an AZ interview that Al-Qadhdhafi who has been called a terrorist by Reagan, has now used the same term for Reagan. Asked to comment on the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Haig that the United States would closely observe how friends and allies were supporting the U.S. policy regarding Libya, the paper reports the chancellor as replying: "This is a policy that is not acceptable. These are threats. Such a policy can do nothing but harm. Any policy that operates with threats is a bad policy."

Lanc Raps U.S.

AU121639 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Report on 11 March security debate in the Nationalrat -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Interior Minister Erwin Lanc] We had better not discuss too loudly blackmail in the economic field vis-a-vis small countries, or bigger countries, in Europe. Let me mention two things only: It would be an enormous help for Austria's agriculture if we could cultivate appropriate raw materials for an edible fats industry of our own. You know as well as I do that there is only a letter of promise [zusagebrief] by the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] Government under Chancellor Klaus to continue to behave and buy soybeans from America.

And when in connection with the fats project we merely discussed the idea of seeking to build up a domestic raw material basis of our own, we were quite clearly given to understand, by the United States, that -- although no contract exists -- there is this declaration, and it must be binding also for the present Austrian Government. Ladies and gentlemen, it was you who broached this subject, and that is why I am compelled -- since you have broached the question publicly -- to tell the Austrian public how things actually stand in the world regarding the freedom of reprisals of the economically powerful vis-a-vis the economically weak.

[People's Party Deputy Ermacora] We regard the statements which the interior minister has made from the government bench to justify the [Al-Qadhdhafi] visit as anti-American, [words unintelligible] as running counter to Austria's political interests, and hence as objectionable from the point of view of the policy of neutrality.

[Lanc] In this country democracy is inseparably linked with social democracy. Hence, social democracy is also inseparably linked by internal bonds with the West European democracies and also with the great American parliamentary democracy. And hence I will not take lying down that my statements here are called anti-American, but -- as an old proverb says -- among friends there should be frankness.

Papers View Lanc Remarks

AU121525 [Editorial Report] DIE PRESSE in German on 12 March on pages 1 and 2 carries a report on a dispute over the Al-Qadhdhafi visit to Austria that developed during the Nationalrat debate on security problems on 11 March. Acccording to the paper, Austrian People's Party [OeVP] deputies criticized the visit and charged that Al-Qadhdhafi was connected with international terrorism. The paper notes that during the discussion Interior Minister Lanc "shocked the opposition by anti-American statements as have rarely been heard before from a government member in the Nationalrat." The paper says in this context: "Thus the minister openly charged the United States with attempts at economic blackmail against Austria and criticized the United States for flexing its muscles against the small country of Libya."

The Communist Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 12 March (page 1) quotes OeVP Deputy Ermacora as depicting the Al-Qadhdhafi visit to Austria as a "cloak and dagger action" and as an attempt to "enhance the image of an international terrorist."

According to the Socialist ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 12 March (page 5) Interior Minister Lanc refuted OeVP speakers' charges that there was proof of Al'Qadhdhafi's being the stringpuller of terrorism. "Rejecting the OeVP charge that Austria had let itself be blackmailed by the Arabs, Lanc recalled that the OeVP Government under Chancellor Klaus committed itself many years ago vis-a-vis the United States to buy soybeans only from the United States, an arrangement which to this day has had negative effects on Austria's cooking oil industry." According to the paper, Lanc added that "especially among friends" it was necessary to call a spade a spade.

DIE PRESSE notes Lanc's statements that there was no evidence whatever that Libyan money was used to finance all kinds of terrorist groups, and his remark that the U.S. Government's assertion about "killer commandos" allegedly dispatched to assassinate President Reagan was "dubious" [unserioes]. According to the paper, OeVP Deputy Kraft charged that, owing to his anti-American remarks, Lanc had disqualified himself for office in a neutral state and called for his resignation. Lanc later took the floor again and emphatically rejected the charge that his remarks had been "anti-American," stressing that democracy and social democracy are inseparably linked.

Party Leaders Score Libyan

AU131249 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Unattributed report on 12 March statements in Vienna by Austrian People's Party Chairman Mock and Freedom Party Chairman Steger on Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Austria -- with recorded portions]

[Text] The domestic policy debate about Al-Qadhdafi's visit continues. People's Party Chairman Mock and Freedom Party Chairman Steger vehemently criticized Al-Qadhdhafi's attacks against the United States. Yesterday Al-Qadhdhafi had, among other things, termed President Reagan a terrorist. Both opposition leaders want to bring this matter up in the Foreign Policy Council next week. The Austrian People's Party and the Freedom Party also attacked Interior Minister Lanc for his statements at yesterday's Nationalrat session, where Lanc had also mentioned economic pressure on the part of the United States against Austria.

[Begin Mock recording] It has never happened before that a guest should stay in Vienna at the official invitation of the Federal Government and then massively insult another country, above all a partner to the state treaty, as leader Al-Qadhdhafi did to the United States. But this does not seem to disturb some people in the Socialist Party; I deliberately say some people. One can hope that sensible forces will prevail there as time goes by because Interior Minister Lanc also joined in with an anti-American speech which has thus far been alien to Austrian parliamentary minutes since 1945. Such words were probably spoken when there still was a Communist Party representation in parliament, but certainly not by another democratic faction. [end recording]

The chancellor could have withdrawn the invitation to Al-Qadhdhafi quite correctly through diplomatic channels, as was recently done vis-a-vis the Czechoslovak head of state Husak, Mock noted. This all the more so since economic expectations have not materialized either.

[Begin Mock recording] Economically, it has been a fiasco, at least so far because, ladies and gentlemen, they offer us Libyan oil at $40 a barrel instead of cash payments for our commodity shipments. I can only say that with such an offer, the Libyan partner in the talks no longer even takes seriously the inviting head of government. [end recording]

[Begin Steger recording] I do not criticize the fact of the visit, but rather all the concomitant phenomena surrounding it. I do criticize that the government evidently is no longer in a position to keep what it constantly pledges, that is, to ensure a common foreign policy. A common foreign policy would have involved discussing such a visit before it took place. This certainly would also have served the visit well, because it now is evident that the visit turned out to be a fiasco, that is the attempts to conduct big economic negotiations with the Libyans, because we can purchase oil anywhere in the world at far lower prices than the Libyans have thus far offered. [end recording]

But it only sounds as though you have been offended if you just criticize the fact that you were not notified in advance, rather than criticize the visit as such.

[Begin Steger recording] We can extend invitations to every country of the world. The only question is what is taking place in Austria. It is possible that the insults that were addressed to the United States on Austria's neutral soil are not part and parcel of the practices of a state visit, but visits must be discussed in advance. [end recording]

Should Austria do something about Al-Qadhdhafi's statement that Reagan is a terrorist?

[Begin Steger recording] This question will also certainly be discussed at the Foreign Policy Council.

We members of the Freedom Party will insist that it should be at least clarified vis-a-vis the United States, that we take most seriously the fact that the United States is a signatory state of our state treaty and that we do not want to be mentioned in the same breath with people who utter such insults. [end recording]

Socialist Secretary Comments

AU131922 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Rudolf Nagiller interview with Nationalist Deputy Fritz Marsch, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Austrian parliament, central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party and foreign policy spokesman of his party group -- recorded, date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Central Secretary, the dominant topic of the past few days in Austria has naturally been Al-Qadhdhafi's visit. There was approval and disapproval in the Austrian public, disapproval primarily on the part of the opposition but also on the part of several newspaper commentators. How do you, how does Fritz Marsch, see these things? After all, you are also chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Policy Committee.

[Answer] Look, the situation in foreign policy today is that categories are being upheld which became outdated long ago. And I think this is the most essential thing. It is no longer possible to classify everything as was still possible some 20 or more years ago.

[Question] Hence a pro and con?

[Answer] With respect to the pro and con or only in a single direction....

[Question] More specifically...

[Answer] East and West or North and South. Some people, for example, only view the North-South problem via East-West relations, something which is wrong in our opinion -- and also in my opinion. Hence, it also is understandable that the views about foreign policy initiatives are divided. But if one, on the one hand, as a state, as the party which provides the government, perceives foreign policy as something active, perceives the policy of neutrality as an active policy -- and this is where we differ from Switzerland -- one must also take steps oneself. And this is why one should precisely take such steps vis-a-vis states which are today seeking an orientation themselves, states which are not unambiguously oriented, at least not according to the concepts that are still being used today even though they are incorrect.

[Question] Hence our neutrality policy is different, and -- in your view -- should also be different from that of Switzerland?

[Answer] Yes, it is an active neutrality policy; above all, it is different because of mere geographic conditions. We border on the East and for this reason our situation is already different.

[Question] The visit probably stirred up excitement not only because Al-Qadhdhafi is a controversial personality but because he is regarded as an archenemy by the United States and because, as a result, the Socialist Party has created the impression among some people that it wants to move Austria away from America. The foreign policy critics of the Socialist Party even believe that Austria is moving further away.

[Answer] Well, I think one must not pose this question in such a narrow manner.

What is involved is not the consideration of a move away from America. What is important is the consideration of whether Europe can make a policy that is as independent as possible. Our judgement in this respect naturally is different from that of the NATO partners, because they have already assumed obligations in the military field. And it is in this that we consider Libya to be an important African state. Shall we leave relations with African states only to the communist states? Our answer to this question is that it must not be so. This also is the task of other states and this is important. It is no longer possible to say Eastern and Western, communist and democratic; these are no longer the only existing orientations.

[Question] Is this sort of a third road in foreign policy between the two superpowers?

[Answer] I say it is another road. There are other roads than those of the superpowers. When superpowers do not know what to do further -- and there also is this danger -- they try to divide things up before a conflict breaks out or even after such a conflict.

[Question] Could you classify Austria in the relations between the two superpowers? To whom are we closer?

[Answer] In sociopolitical terms, unambiguously to the United States. But this does not imply a declaration of sympathy vis-a-vis the present administration.

[Question] Does the Socialist Party support this foreign policy in full or are there different wings in the Austrian Socialist Party? A more pro-American and a more anti-American wing, for example?

[Answer] There is no anti-Americanism. I have said this recently, but first and foremost our party chairman Dr Kreisky has said it very distinctly and emphatically. There is no anti-Americanism in the Socialist Party. It is just that more information exists about America than about the Soviet Union, and this is why it is easier to form a picture. This is, I think, another reason some of our young friends can judge America and, as a result, arrive now and then at negative conclusions. But this is our task: To perform enlightenment work.

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER OFFERS NORTH SEA OIL

AU122009 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] British Trade Minister John Biffen, who is now paying an official visit to Austria, has offered deliveries to Austria of North Sea oil at an official price one-sixth below that of Libyan oil.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON -- Dr Peter Hohenfellner, newly appointed Austrian ambassador to Lebanon, has presented his credentials to President Ilyas Sarkis in Beirut. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

THAI VISITOR -- At the invitation of Minister of Science and Research Herta Firnberg, Dr Kasem Suwannakun, Thai minister of state university bureau, is currently paying an official visit to Austria to sound out possibilities for an intensified scientific cooperation at the university level. Minister Suwannakun visited several university institutions in Vienna and the Seibersdorf Nuclear Research Center, and will proceed today to Innsbruck where he will study the computer center of the Chemical Institute of the Innsbruck University. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Mar 82 p 5 AU]

SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS SCHMIDT INTENTIONS

LD151608 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Mar (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt only wanted to make it clear that he will "not step out of the boat" and that he does not see his time in office as limited when he announced at a party meeting that he would stand again for the office of head of government in the 1984 Bundestag elections. Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, said this to journalists in Bonn on Monday.

Asked about the timing of Schmidt's statement -- 2 years before the elections -- Becker replied that the chancellor thought it would be useful, in view of the widespread speculation, to let no doubt arise about how he sees his future as chancellor beyond election day. Schmidt's announcement last week to a group of leftwing members of the SPD Parliamentary Group was no surprise to the closest advisers of the chancellor, according to Becker. Among those closest to him Schmidt left no doubt about his intention to stand again.

HONECKER HOPING TO VISIT BONN THIS YEAR

LD141540 Hamburg DPA in German 1432 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Leipzig, 14 Mar (DPA) -- The visit of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the FRG -- already agreed in principle -- is apparently planned to take place this year. The SED general secretary, in Leipzig today for the start of the fair, replied to a journalist's question as to whether he would be making the trip this year by saying: "I expect so."

The invitation was made by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last December during his meeting with Honecker at the Werbellinsee. At that time it was expected that the visit would take place within 12 months or perhaps a little longer. Honecker gave an evasive answer to a question as to whether one could expect a "positive signal" with regard to the minimum exchange amount for Western visitors which was drastically raised at the end of 1980.

During Honecker's 15-minute stay at the stand of West Germany's Otto Wolff Steel Firm, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin, Secretary of State Klaus Boelling, made a short statement in which he referred to the fact that the meeting at the Werbellinsee had raised the hopes of people in both German states that in spite of all differences, practical improvements to the advantage of both sides would be possible. These hopes must not be dashed, but should gradually be turned into reality. He repeated a formulation of Schmidt's that the perspectives of cooperation between the GDR and the FRG must soon be made visible and tangible.

In his reply, Honecker stressed that there had been firm agreement at the Werbellinsee meeting "that the task of the two German states to secure peace is of considerable significance for the welfare of the people in those states and, over and above that, for developments in Europe." One can say that relations between the FRG and the GDR are developing favorably. He referred to joint trade, cooperation in science and technology and "strongly developing cooperation in third markets," all of which is to the benefit of people in both German states.

The overall political climate of which Boelling spoke is monitored by both sides, who also try to influence it, Honecker said. At the Werbellinsee he was in complete agreement with the chancellor that "We are all but obliged to make our contribution to normality and in connection with this to the preservation of all that was achieved in the period of detente."

'No Conditions' for Visit

LD151728 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Mar (DPA) -- The Federal Government -- like SED boss Erich Honecker -- believes a visit by the GDR state council chairman to the Federal Republic is possible this year. Bonn is not making this visit dependent on any intra-German agreements or prior measures on the part of the GDR.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn today that the Federal Government does not exclude the possibility that it would reach agreement with the GDR on a date for Honecker's visit being set for this year. Until now, no talks have been held between the two governments regarding the date or location, he said, referring to the fact that Honecker had accepted the invitation by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to pay a reciprocal visit during the intra-German summit at Werbellinsee in December. In response to questions about possible preconditions in intra-German relations being set for Honecker's visit, Becker said that the invitation was "not linked with any conditions."

Becker stressed the Federal Government's interest in continuing the dialogue with the GDR in the current "difficult overall climate." He said that the Federal Government is assuming that the GDR is also interested in continuing the dialogue.

A few days prior to talks between Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and top GDR economic expert Guenter Mittag in East Berlin on renegotiating the swing (interest-free overdraft facility in intra-German trade), the government spokesman again noted Bonn's principle of a continuing "political-psychological link" between the swing and, primarily, questions of easing conditions for people. However, Becker said, the GDR compulsory exchange rate for Western visitors, for which Bonn is pressing for a reduction, is not a question for negotiation but a unilateral, sovereign decision on the part of the GDR.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH GENSCHER

LD151620 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Mar (DPA) -- Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister Svenn Stray has spoken positively of the proposals of his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on more consultations within the Atlantic alliance. Stray, who arrived in Bonn this morning for his first working visit since the conservative government came into office in Norway last autumn, also agreed with Genscher's assessment of the importance of the political dimension of the alliance, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The comprehensive discussion of large-scale European-U.S. coordination within the alliance, such as was recommended last week in Washington by Genscher, was in the foregound of the thorough exchange of views of the two foreign ministers. Since there are no bilateral problems, the two ministers were able to concentrate exclusively on international issues of mutual interest, particularly East-West relations and alliance policy, the spokesman said.

Friendship Stressed

LD151630 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Mar (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stressed European solidarity with Norway, which is not a member of the EEC. In a speech given at a banquet today in honor of his Norwegian counterpart Svenn Stray in the Godesberg Redoute, Genscher welcomed Norway's interest in "deepening the dialogue with the Europe of the Ten."

Genscher welcomed Stray as a "convinced European" and stressed the "long friendship between the Germans and the Norwegians." In economic cooperation, "German interest in Norwegian oil and natural gas and Norwegian interest in German know-how" came together. Both governments are "determined to increase cooperation with specific projects."

During their working talks, the "broad concurrence of German and Norwegian foreign policy in all topical issues of international politics was confirmed," Genscher said. This applies above all to the Western defensive alliance. However, the massive strengthening of Soviet military potential "which is going on in Northern Europe as well," must be followed with concern, he stated.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS HOLD DUESSELDORF CONFERENCE

LD151358 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 15 Mar (DPA) -- The activists of Poland's Solidarity union who are living in the FRG have appealed to the German people not to buy any foodstuffs from Poland. These foods are being taken away from the suffering Polish people. On the other hand, most of these activists are against more severe economic sanctions by Western countries because such measures would harm the citizens in their homeland.

This was explained today at a press conference after the first coordination meeting of about 40 representatives of Solidarity from all over the FRG which took place in Duesseldorf over the weekend on the initiative of the North Rhine-Westphalian SPD and with the support of the West German Trade Union Federation.

The Duesseldorf conference, at which Lev Kopelev, Soviet civil rights activist and writer, was a guest, also officially sanctioned the Solidarity information bureau which has opened in Bremen. It is to coordinate the activities of Polish trade unionists scattered throughout the FRC -- they are living here on social welfare -- to organize aid campaigns for Poland, inform people about conditions in Poland and make contact with similar bureaus in Stockholm, Brussels, Paris, Zurich, Amsterdam and New York.

EHMKE ENDORSES REAGAN ADDRESS TO BUNDESTAG

DW151209 Bremen Radio Bremen Network in German 1700 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Prof Dr Horst Ehmke, deputy SPD faction chairman, in Bonn; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Professor Ehmke, the Bundestag wants to invite the American president to address a plenary session when he is in Bonn in June for the NATO conference. Does such an invitation make sense? What importance is being attributed to it?

[Answer] I think it makes a lot of sense. I am very happy that Herbert Wehner, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction, made this suggestion to the Bundestag Presidium in agreement with the other factions. I believe that in connection with such an invitation and such an honor it must be stated once again that the Federal Republic and America depend on each other and that their cooperation in the alliance is inseparable. In addition it must be also noted that despite all its political opinions, the Bundestag agrees that we belong to the alliance and to the Western world, and that we do not share the opinion of the minority which maintains that the Federal Republic would be more secure and better off if it were to distance itself from the two world systems.

I believe that this is important because criticism of American policy exists -- in part it is rather justified criticism of verbal shows of strength and also of actual policy -- and because it is correct to emphasize on such an occasion that despite the individual differences of opinion which must be discussed in a democratic alliance, we stand firmly on the side of the West and we will not be separated from it.

[Question] Could the planned appearance of the American President in the Bundestag take some of the edge from the demonstations planned here in Bonn and maybe also in Berlin? The American President will have an opportunity to outline his policy and his political concept to the Germans.

[Answer] First of all, I believe that it is most important for him to speak here to the Bundestag. What others do outside -- it would not happen at the same time anyway -- is their business. I hope there will be sufficient understanding with regard to the importance of Western cohesion and the preservation of peace so that those who believe they must demonstrate on such an occasion will become aware of the importance of the matter and of their own dignity.

U.S. OFFICIAL HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALKS IN BONN

LD151732 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Mar (DPA) -- During a comprehensive discussion of coordinating economic action against the Soviet Union, Bonn and Washington agreed today on further talks. The consultations between the delegation led by U.S. Under Secretary James L. Buckley and German experts took place in "a friendly and constructive atmosphere," a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

Buckley began his tour of various West European capitals in Bonn today. According to diplomatic sources,the Americans are mainly concerned with coordinating a uniform Western credit policy on conditions for trade with Moscow. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who received the U.S. delegation for a half-hour meeting this afternoon, explained the Federal Government's view of the significance of political coordination and joint opinion-forming in the alliance.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER WANTS CLOSER TIES WITH FRG

LD151444 Hamburg DPA in German 1356 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 15 Mar (DPA) — Iraq is prepared to supply more oil if the FRG helps its economic development and makes the export of technology easier. This would also include, as far as Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim is concerned, the import of weapons from the FRG. The minister said at a German-Iraqi economic seminar on Monday in Munich that Iraq, which is at war with Iran and is being threatened by Israel, expects "that our friends" will supply "all they can in the way of military and technical support."

Iraq, he said, could satisfy the FRG's oil needs for many years. At the same time, Al-Karim emphasized the desire of his country for even closer relations with the FRG and demanded "equal relations without exploitation." There are already encouraging signs of this.

Al-Karim defended OPEC's oil pricing policy and described the present price of $34 a barrel (159 liters) as "the absolute minimum of the value of this strategic commodity." the level of inflation and the sinking value of the dollar work to the disadvantage of the oil producers. The oil countries are, however, also prepared to revise the oil price downward if the industrial states consider compensation for inflation. For the producers crude oil is an important basis for the development of their own industry. Al-Karim said that the following principle applies to Iraqi oil policy: "One of the two last barrels of oil that is brought up on earth will be Iraqi."

OPPOSITION AHEAD IN UPDATED ELECTION RESULTS

LD152314 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Summary] Final election results from 2,015 cantons have been declared, and only results from 14 cantons in St Pierre and Miquelon are still not available.

The results thus far are as follows:

PARTIES	PERCENT
PCF	15.0
PS	29.7
Extreme left	.58
Left radicals	1.72
Various left	1.7
Ecologists	.44
Rally for the Republic	17.98
UDF	18.64
Various right	13.08
Extreme right	.2

The opposition has 49.9 percent of the vote and the majority 47.91. The various left and ecologists have been omitted from these totals since there is still argument as to which side should be attributed these votes.

MINISTER DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ATTEMPTED COUP

AB111016 Paris AFP in French 0918 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development affirmed on Thursday that the rumors that some French officials of his ministry were involved in last week's attempted coup d'etat in Bangui are "without any foundation." "These rumors form part of the campaign of falsehood which has surrounded this affair from the beginning," the minister declared to AFP on his arrival in Roissy following official visits to Mali and Ivory Coast.

After admitting that the decision of Ange Patasse -- the main opponent of General Kolingba's regime -- to take refuge in the French Embassy in Bangui has created "a new situation," the minister said: "This is a simple situation which has many precedents in Africa."

"When a man who is being pursued in an atmosphere of violence seeks refuge in an embassy, it is a duty to grant it," added Mr Cot. "The CAR and French authorities must now find a solution to this problem through negotiation and with respect for human rights," he stated. The minister finally emphasized the "solidity" of General Kolingba's regime which, he said, "has never appeared threatened at any moment by events such as the recent ones in Bangui."

Concerning his visit to Ivory Coast, Mr Cot said that his discussions with the Ivorian authorities took place "in a spirit of renovation" of bilateral cooperation. "Our two countries wish to practice a policy of Ivorianization of the posts now being occupied by the Franch technical assistance personnel, of whom there are too many," the minister explained.

"In Mali," said Mr Cot, "my visit enabled me to determine the areas of priority action in which French cooperation should operate, especially in the field of rural development."

Cheysson Calls Kolingba

AB121632 Paris AFP in French 1459 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Mar (AFP) -- French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson Thursday telephoned CAR President Andre Kolingba about the issue of Patasse, the spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay indicated today.

The spokesman pointed out that the talk reflected the friendly relations existing between France and the CAR, but he refused to elaborate on the talk. This report seems to confirm the determination of Paris and Bangui, which has been surfacing for several days, to find a satisfactory solution for both sides.

Ange Patasse, a former prime minister under Emperor Bokassa, whose extradition has been requested by the CAR Government, sought refuge a week ago at the French Embassy in order to escape from his country's authorities who accuse him of being behind the recent coup attempt.

France, which decided not to hand over Patasse to CAR justice, is reported to have gotten in touch with several African countries likely to receive him. It is believed that secret tripartite negotiations are in progress, seeking assurances that Mr Patasse will not carry out political activities hostile to his government. The minister of external relations has, however, refused to confirm that such negotiations are underway. "Vague attempts are being made," is all that is said.

Also, reliable sources indicate that the French Government does not want to make any move that would weaken General Kolingba's position. The latter, who favors a compromise in the Patasse issue, must however take into account the champions of a hardline position in the Military Committee for National Redress.

They reportedly want to seize the opportunity of Patasse's presence in the French Embassy in Bangui to get hold of him and definitively put an end to his activities deemed subversive.

Meanwhile, in a news story devoted to the shady side of the abortive coup, the weekly magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE in its latest issue reveals that the director of French Minister of Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot's office on 30 December 1981 sent a final timetable for the withdrawal of French soldiers from the presidential guard.

According to the weekly, the letter pointed out that those soldiers could be replaced by other soldiers "on contract" paid by the CAR government. The Quai d'Orsay refused to make any comments on the allegations.

Patasse To Leave Bangui

LD140232 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] There is detente in Central Africa. Ange Patasse, the Central African opponent who for a week now has been a refugee in the French Embassy after the failure of the coup attempt, could shortly leave for another African country it is reported. Three countries which have been contacted have categorically refused to grant asylum, but three or four others are believed willing to do so. At any rate, everything seems prepared for a discreet departure of the refugee. Here is a report by our special correspondent Ulysse (Gosset):

[Begin recording] As a new sign of the relaxation of tension in relations between Paris and Bangui, the armed police stationed in front of the French Embassy have been recalled to their barracks. The diplomats and the staff of the chancellery will now again be able to leave the building without being controlled. This is a symbolic gesture by General Kolingba, the strongman of Bangui, who is signaling the trust he puts in France about the negotiations on the Patasse affair.

As we said a few days ago, the main leader of the Central African opposition could be exiled somewhere in Africa. Seven countries were contacted by France. Three of these states have formally refused to receive Ange Patasse who is even more unwelcome as he is accused of having been the brains behind the foiled 3 March coup. Of course, the Central African authorities have not yet agreed to this solution, but General Kolingba hopes to be able to convince the hardliners of his government of the need for a compromise. In the meantime, Ange Patasse can only kick his heels in his refuge which has been sheltering him for the past 7 days. [end recording]

MARCHAIS VIEWS POLAND IN LE HAVRE SPEECH

PM101441 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Mar 82 p 11

[Text] In his Le Havre speech Georges Marchais made the following statement on Poland:

Nobody could have felt or can feel more pain than we communists at the tragedy which friendly Poland is experiencing. All our action over the past 18 months stems from this feeling: We do not want Polish blood to be shed. We do not want internal confrontation of civil war nor do we want the conflict to be internationalized.

That has been and is our main concern. Obviously that does not mean that we viewed events in that country calmly and serenely. Nor does it mean that we do not have an opinion on the causes of the situation it is experiencing and on the best solution which we think should be sought in socialist Poland's interests.

Socialism: A Long Process

Indeed, as we explained during our 24th congress, we take care not to make any simplistic judgment, and not to have any unilateral view in one direction or another as regards the socialist countries. A simple examination of the situation in the countries which are building socialism clearly shows that that new social system is not complete anywhere and is in a state of evolution everywhere. "Hence," he said at our congress "why fix stages, why describe, for instance, existing socialism as 'developed socialism,' when socialism everywhere is in the process of being built, when the socialist countries are developed to varying degrees and when it is a long process in all cases?"

Our observation of the undoubted and often lightning progress those countries have made thanks to socialism, therefore, does not make us disregard or underestimate the real problems facing them. Moreover, those problems differ in form and scale according to the countries concerned. Their very nature is diverse. Some of those problems stem from the international environment in which the socialist societies are being built -- especially the repercussions of the capitalist crisis. Others have their root in the contradictions and the new questions raised by the very development of those societies. But one thing is certain: If they are not taken into consideration and solved in time, they can turn into difficulties, obstacles and even into a crisis. That is obviously Poland's case.

What Has Happened in Poland

What, in fact, has happened in that country? The main thing which strikes you when you examine its history since the end of World War II, is its extraordinary social and economic development. From a country ravaged by the Nazi hordes, from an essentially underdeveloped country, destroyed, and experiencing poverty and illiteracy, Poland has become the 10th ranking country in the world for industrial production in 35 years. But it is easier to see today that that gigantic industrialization effort was made -- especially as of the 1970's -- at a forced pace without taking account of the country's real potential.

Thus the foreign debt increased considerably in that period while productivity did not increase in proportion with the scope of investment and that investment itself was distributed in a totally imbalanced way among the sectors, to the detriment of the sectors which meet the most urgent social needs.

Those growing economic difficulties stemming from serious management mistakes had particularly negative repercussions in the social sphere -- be it on consumer goods for families, housing, transport, and communal facilities. Of course the discontent built up all the more until it took on an explosive form, so to speak, which could not be expressed normally since at that time the trade union movement did not have a real life and had been reduced to the role of rubber-stamping decisions taken elsewhere.

An Indissoluble Link Between Economic, Social and Democratic Problems

All that explains why, from the start of the Polish crisis, from August 1980, we, for our part, stressed the indissoluble link which exists between the economic, social and democratic problems facing socialist Poland. Everybody knows what happened subsequently. For 18 months persistent difficulties and extremes prevented the vital answers being given to those problems and led to the decisions of 13 December last. Those decisions made it possible to avoid the worst -- the bloodbath which was looming ahead. But they did so at the cost of a tragedy which is regrettable in all respects and which has damaged the cause of socialism. Today Poland is facing the pressing need to introduce far-reaching reforms to master economic efficiency, to ensure social progress and to develop socialist democracy, which requires the participation of all, including their participation through truly independent trade unions acting in the interests of the workers and of socialism.

New Developments in the Direction We Want

In that respect, in view of the latest stances expressed on various sides, it is probably possible to detect several elements: First there seem to be signs of a desire not to return either to the situation before August 1980 -- which, in our view, would be unacceptable -- or to economic paralysis and social disintegration; second, initial measures moving toward the vital reforms have been outlined; finally it seems that possibilities of dialogue among the forces concerned are gradually taking shape.

Of course that is all still precarious and uncertain. But, however fragile they might be, we think that these new developments move in the direction which we, and all Poland's true friends, want. Yes, we earnestly hope that the situation in that country might develop in that direction, that the possibility of measures to ease tension and restore peace might emerge and that the door will thus be opened to the peaceful and democratic solution which Poland needs. Moreover, should not all those who say they are worried by the situation facing Poland and its people be contributing to that?

In any case, that is the attitude which we communists take.

FIRST OF 10 MISSILE GUNBOATS SENT TO LIBYA

NC151904 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Mar (AFP) -- The first rapid-fire missile gunboat ordered by Libya from France under a contract signed in March 1976 sailed for Libya on Saturday, Defence Ministry officials said here today.

Four similar gunboats are being tested and fitted out at Cherbourg. A total of 10 gunboats will be delivered under the contract.

PERTINI RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

AU160823 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 16 Mar (ANSA) -- Head of state Sandro Pertini returned to Rome last night at the end of his week-long visit to Japan. In a brief statement made at the airport, Pertini said that his stay in Japan was very satisfactory. "In Japan, there is considerable liking for Italy," he noted.

The 85-year-old statesman, who appeared relaxed and well-rested at the end of his long flight, also referred to a conversation with a Japanese philosopher who pointed out the parallels between Pertini's plea for disarmament, contained in a speech delivered to a joint session of the Japanese Diet, and the tenets of Buddhism.

To Launch Peace Appeal

AU151636 Rome ANSA in English 1500 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Anchorage, (Alaska) 15 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini has always been against war, but after his recent visit to Hiroshima he is ever more determined to use every occasion that presents itself to work for peace. Speaking to newsmen on his homeward flight from a week-long visit to Japan, Pertini said that wherever he goes in future, starting with his coming trip to Washington for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, he will launch appeals for peace.

"Whoever has seen Hiroshima cannot do otherwise," he said. "I have always been against war because it does not solve problems; on the contrary it creates them, leaving massacre, ruin and death in its wake," he continued.

He said he was gripped with anguish in Hiroshima, especially when he thought of man's future. The idea that a nuclear holocaust could be unleashed by a miscalculation was terrible to contemplate, he went on, and said that every head of state should make the trip to Hiroshima to be reminded of the threat war poses to the very continuance of mankind on this planet.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES IN ROME ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU152002 Rome ANSA in English 1941 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 15 Mar (ANSA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat would agree to come to Italy if he was invited, the PLO's foreign affairs spokesman Faruq Qaddumi told reporters here today shortly after arriving on an official visit at the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Qaddumi will meet with Colombo on Wednesday. Tomorrow his schedule includes consultations with the leaders of the major Italian parties -- Enrico Berlinguer for the Communists, Flaminio Piccoli for the Christian Democrats, and Bettino Craxi for the Socialists. He also told the reporters that he would "probably" be meeting with Italian President Sandro Pertini, who gets back from a journey to Japan today.

Asked about Italy's participation in the multinational peace force for the Sinai Peninsula, Quaddumi said the PLO "criticised" deployment of the force from the start, and continues to do so. "This position is not just the Palestinians' position, but has also been approved by the Arab League," he added. "But this is not the only side of our relations with Italy."

He also said he had no information on the fate of two Italian journalists, Graziella de Palo and Italo Toni, who disappeared in Lebanon some time ago. "You know the difficult situation in Lebanon," he said. "The most important thing is the Israeli aggression and the American intervention in the country, and anything that may happen in Lebanon should be blamed on these two factors."

FREITAS DO AMARAL COMMENTS ON 12 FEB EVENTS

LD111752 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Freitas do Amaral, who also holds the defense portfolio, has said attempts to subvert our institutions will be severely punished. Replying to an interpellation of the government, the Internal Administration Ministry in particular, by one of the opposition parties, on the conspiracy uncovered by the government on the night of the 12 February general strike sponsored by the General Federation of Portuguese Workers, the deputy prime minister said: (?Let no one) have any doubts in this respect. Public order will be firmly maintained, terrorism will be vigorously curbed and the attempt to subvert our institutions will be severely punished. However, it must be stressed that the government did not say there had been a general insurrection in the country or that it was close to it. What the government said, and still maintains, was that together with the attempted general strike a combination of criminal activities with a uniform pattern took place. These had nothing to do with the legitimate strike action as a form of labor struggle but pointed to illegitimate political objectives such as toppling the democratic system and to objectives which cannot be legitimately pursued through violence, such as toppling the government or interrupting the process of the constitutional revision.

Speaking at parliamentary question time which began yesterday and only ended in the early hours of this morning, Freitas do Amaral said the government categorically rejects the accusations of political (?operation) or [words indistinct] in view of the fact that what happened was serious and the democratic opposition knows that it is so and should be the first to desire that it does not recur.

The deputy prime minister said those responsible for the various criminal acts committed, or intended to be committed, on 12 February, have been handed over to the Justice [Department]. He said investigations are continuing to ascertain: the scope of subversive plans found in the possession of those arrested; their ramifications, whether internal or external, and the possible connections between the crimes committed by political or trade union leaders; the culprits of the attempted disruption of official communications and of the security forces; and whether the so-called 25 April Popular Force is an autonomous group or whether it is dependent on other organizations or movements.

Despite its scarce resources for the antiterrorist and antisubversion fight, the government will do everything possible to see that these investigations are as thorough and as extensive as possible. In due course, the government will keep the nation informed of its findings but until the investigations are complete it must be bound to the secrecy of justice laid down by the law in force, Freitas do Amaral said.

SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES ANTI-ANGOLA ACTIVITY

AB121154 Luanda ANGOP in French 1042 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Mar (ANGOP) -- Lt Col Vitor Alves, spokesman for Portugal's Council of the Revolution, Wednesday criticized Government Spokesman Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, while at the same time expressing complete disapproval of the subversive activities carried out against the People's Republic of Angola in Portugal. Asked about the activities that are being carried out on his territory against the People's Republic of Angola, Colonel Alves said that the Council of the Revolution discussed this problem on several occasions and has taken a stand against such activities.

In this connection, the spokesman of Portugal's Council of the Revolution stressed that the opinion of this supreme organ, of which he is a member, concurs with that of the "Assembly of the Republic" and called attention to the recent statements made in Luanda on this issue by Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

LD121852 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi this evening concluded his official visit to Great Britain which began last Tuesday. During his visit, he was received by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He also had talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The visit has given a new impetus to cooperation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields. During a working session attended by Beji Caid es-Sebsi and his British counterpart, it was agreed to give a great impetus to the British-Tunisian cooperation in all fields. It has been decided also to set up a joinc committee for the purpose.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OFFICES BOMBED

LD141420 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1344 GMT 14 Mar 82

[By Linda Pullen, PA staff reporter]

[Text] An explosion caused by a 10 pound bomb today ripped through the North London offices of the African National Congress, a militant black nationalist organisation outlawed in South Africa.

The blast severely damaged the building and surrounding property.

A police spokesman said the blast was caused by "a device at the rear exterior of the building."

Det Chief Insp Hilton Cole said the device weighed about 10 pounds.

He said police were anxious to trace a man seen in the area soon after the explosion just before 9 am today.

Police sealed off the blast scene in Pentonville as anti-terrorist squad officers and forensic experts sifted the debris. A helicopter was used to check the surrounding area.

A man who was in a flat on the third floor of the building said: "I was showered with glass and I rushed to the window which was just a tangled mess."

He fled the building over neighbouring rooftops because the stairway was destroyed in the blast.

ROLANDHIS ORDERS PROTEST AT TURKISH AIR VIOLATION

NC161152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed Cyprus' permanent UN delegate, Mousioutas, to report to the UN secretary general new violations of Cyprus' airspace by Turkish fighter planes yesterday. Along with this, Foreign Ministry Director General Mavrommatis made a demarche to the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi.

CAGATAY ANNOUNCES NORTH COALITION GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

TA151641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The first coalition government of the TFSC was established today under National Unity Party [NUP] leader Mustafa Cagatay. The NUP has seven ministers in the coalition, while the Democratic People's Party has two and the Turkish Unity Party one. In a press conference today to announce his ministers, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay discussed the policies to be pursued and stressed that the only solution to the Cyprus problem was the intercommunal talks. Cagatay also announced that his government would be in full solidarity and cooperation with Turkey in all fields.

Names Listed

TA151546 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The ministers of the first Turkish Cypriot coalition government have been announced. Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay submitted the cabinet list to President Rauf Denktas after the protocols were signed at the Legislative Assembly this afternoon. Cagatay then held a news conference and announced his cabinet list, which is as follows:

Prime minister	Mustafa Cagatay
Foreign affairs and defense minister	Dr Kenan Atakol
Industry and cooperatives minister	Ismet Kotak
Agriculture, natural resources and energy minister	Irsen Kucuk
Interior and housing minister	Esber Serakinci
Economy and finance minister	Salih Cosar
Trade and tourism minister	Nazif Borman
Education, culture, youth and sports minister	Ahmet Tamsoy
State and social affairs minister	Ismail Tezer
Health and labor minister	Ozel Tahsin
Public works and communications minister	Mehmet Bayram

Begin Functioning 16 Mar

TA160912 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The new government began functioning officially today after Prime Minister Cagatay submitted to the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly the list of his new coalition government. [Words indistinct] the approval of President Rauf Denktas of the new Cagatay government were read in the plenum. Thus the ministers have officially begun their tasks.

EDEK RESOLUTION URGES DENOUNCEMENT OF OCCUPATION

NC151826 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The socialist EDEK party's Central Committee has stressed that a substantive repositioning of the Cyprus problem as an issue of occupation is imperative. The text of yesterday's EDEK Central Committee's resolution that party chairman Lissaridhis will run as a candidate in the presidential elections also stresses that the presence of the Turkish troops in Cyprus constitutes implementation of Turkey's expansionist policy, that the Turkish Cypriots are the victims of the same conspiracy, and that only if Turkey's final goals become unattainable will it be possible for us to have a substantive dialogue and the elimination of the occupation.

SPOKESMAN ON ANKARA AEGEAN STATEMENT REPORTS

NC160723 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] News agency reports from Ankara say the language used in the statement of the Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman shows that Ankara has found the Greek Government's reply satisfactory.

In Athens the government spokesman, who was asked to comment on these reports, stated that they are positions of foreign news agencies and that there is no official report from Ankara in this connection.

A pertinent source in Athens described as absolutely inaccurate a report that a state of alert was ordered in the Aegean area on 12 and 13 March and that Greek destroyers have sailed for the area.

ICONOCLASTS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHURCH BOMB

NC120905 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] A homemade bomb exploded shortly after midnight at the Athens cathedral. The explosion caused considerable damage to icons, furnishings and various other church items. An organization of self-styled iconoclasts-nihilists has claimed responsibility for the explosion. Police are investigating, and it is not yet known whether tonight's church service will be held.

Other Blasts 15 Mar

NC160639 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Two plastic bombs exploded yesterday at two city bank suboffices, one at 2356 at the Dhrosopoulos-Khania corner and the other 1 minute later at the Kanaris and [name indistinct] corner. There was no damage to the banks. One explosion destroyed a small truck, registration number [words indistinct], which was parked outside the bank suboffice in Dhrosopoulos Street.

The Athens security police are investigating.

According to reports, the plastic devices consisted of a clock and an empty beer bottle containing flammable explosive substances.

BRIEFS

SOVIET GAS DEAL TALKS -- A Greek delegation of experts will hold talks on the supply of natural gas from the Soviet Union. The delegation will visit Moscow for this purpose on 5 April. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82 NC]

GREEK REPLY ON AEGEAN SEISMIC RESEARCH RECEIVED

TA151433 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Announcement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] As we told the press earlier, we had asked for information from the Greek Government in connection with the seismic research being conducted by Greece on the Aegean continental shelf. The Greek ambassador in Ankara delivered this information to our foreign minister Saturday. The meeting with the ambassador was assessed in terms of our concerns and opinions, which we had conveyed to them earlier -- and from this viewpoint it was found to be useful. However, it is natural that we will continue to follow the developments carefully. We hope we were not wrong in our impressions and assessments and that consequently the atmosphere prevailing in Turkish-Greek relations will improve from now on.

NEED CITED TO COUNTER GREECE'S AEGEAN BUILDUP

NC160836 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 14 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "What Is Going To Happen to the Balance Established by the Lausanne Treaty?"]

[Excerpts] Has he or has he not said what he was expected to say? We think this will be debated for a long time. But whether he has or not, the warning Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu gave Greece at his press conference yesterday is clear enough to remove any doubt.

Ulusu stated: "Turkey will not accept faits accomplis which may affect its rights and interests in the Aegean; if these rights and interests are attacked, Turkey will not hesitate to reciprocate in kind." This constitutes an extremely stern warning concerning this matter and concerning our relations with Greece.

Ulusu did not clarify what lies behind the words "reciprocate in kind" so that in the event of an unexpected development Turkey will have preserved its maneuverability. But this precaution should not embolden Papandreou. This is friendly advice. The extension of the territorial waters to 12 miles in the Aegean is not a case that "concerns only Greece's sovereign rights." Such an action would upset the balance set up by the Lausanne treaty of 1923 in favor of Greece so much that it would be unacceptable to Turkey.

In fact, this balance has already been upset in favor of Greece, even before the extension of the territorial waters to 12 miles, while Turkey unfortunately has stood back and watched for years, an attitude we consider quite unsuitable. The balance established at Lausanne stipulates that Greece has no right to militarize some of the Aegean islands which happen to be right under Turkey's nose. The Lausanne treaty laid down this provision to keep Turkey secure from an attack that may originate from Greece, but Greece started militarizing these islands in 1964, massing troops there. It has built airfields to be used in an attack on Turkey. Turkey kept issuing ineffective notes of protest against all this.

No Turkish Government has the right to act this way. What the Turkish Governments should have done is not what the United States did in 1962 in the Cuban crisis or what Israel did in 1981 in the Lebanese crisis. For they were not acting on the strength of an international treaty. It should have demanded from the Greek Government the demilitarization of these islands. If the Greeks do not consent to this; then it will be an obligation as well as a duty for Turkey to show that it will protect its rights.

SPOKESMAN DENIES HAQ PROPOSED JOINT STATE ACTION

NC160735 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- It has been announced that Pakistan's head of state, Gen Ziaul Haq, paid a personal visit to head of state Gen Kenan Evren to express condolences on the occasion of Mrs Evren's death and that the two heads of states had had no talks of a political nature. The Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the following statement in this connection:

"On 12 March 1982, an Istanbul newspaper reported that Ziaul Haq proposed to Evren action as a joint state. The Pakistani head of state, Ziaul Haq, paid a special visit to express his personal condolences to Gen Kenan Evren on the occasion of Mrs Evren's death. As a matter of fact, in a statement to journalists Gen Evren said: 'Honorable Ziaul Haq has taken the trouble to come all the way from Pakistan to share my sorrow and to express his condolences.' As will be understood from this, no talks of a political nature were held by the two heads of state."

VISITING YUGOSLAV ADMIRAL MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

TA151651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Adm Branko Mamula, has started his official contacts in Ankara. He visited the Ataturk Mausoleum at 1415 and laid a wreath. In the honor book he wrote: With my deepest feelings of respect to great soldier and statesman Mustafa Ataturk, the great builder of the modern Turkish Republic.

Admiral Mamula then visited the General Staff, where he was received with a military ceremony by the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun. The chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, received Adm Branko Mamula at 1450. Also present at the meeting was National Security Council Member and Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin. Admiral Mamula and National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken then had a meeting, which was also attended by National Defense Ministry Under Secretary Celal Bulutlar. Admiral Mamula was received by Acting Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara at 1730.

The visiting admiral will continue his official contacts tomorrow. In the contacts he held today he was accompanied by the Yugoslav ambassador, Redzep Dziha.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER RETURNS FROM INDONESIA

TA151909 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp has returned to Turkey after concluding his official visit to Indonesia. In a statement as Yesilkoy Airport, Onalp said a unity of view has been reached on the issue of Turkish and Indonesian contractors submitting joint tenders for projects in Third World countries wihtin the framework of Turkish-Indonesian cooperation. Onalp added that Indonesian contractors wanted the contribution of Turkish contractors in large tenders involving high technology.

OZTRAK: ANKARA NORMALIZING JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

TA121618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 12 Mar (AA) -- The state minister and government spokesman, Professor Ilhan Oztrak said that the September 12 administration was reviewing and normalizing the measures and arrangements in parallel with the resoration of peace and security in Turkey. State Minister Oztrak's special statement to NEWSPOT, weekly published by the department of press and information, reads:

"The administration that came to power in Turkey with the September 12, 1980 operation, has taken special care to act in line with the principles of the state of law and has always remained within the confines of law.

The September 12 administration has committed itself to fully respecting the precepts of the sovereign modus operandi of jurisprudence and of the appropriate judicature. For this very reason, no extraordinary courts have been established. Defendants are being tried by civil or military courts established and empowered by laws that were already in force before September 12, 1980. As a matter of fact, these courts were set up by the political parties in power before September 2, 1980.

All trials, whether in civil or military courts, are open to the public and defendants enjoy and benefit, to the fullest extent, from all the rights of defence counselling.

As a rule the verdicts pronounced by martial law tribunals are reviewed by the Military Court of Cassation, the body of appeal, [word indistinct] certain exceptions.

The possibility of excess delays in trials arose in Turkey precisely because the administration respected the principle of appropriate judicature, set up no extraordinary courts, introduced no limitations to the right of defense and allowed the appeal mechanism to function for all cases.

For this reason, in accordance with an amendment to the Martial Law Act No 1402, in (?order to) expedite judicial proceedings and to conclude cases, sentences of less than 3 years and of fines were exempt from appeal.

It was only natural to expect that this temporary arrangement which was approved by taking into consideration the extraordinary circumstances prevalent at the transition period, would be changed in line with the success achieved in restoring peace and confidence in the country.

Consequently, a bill submitted to the speaker of the Consultative Assembly by General Tahsin Sahinkaya, member of the National Security Council and commander in chief, Turkish Air Force, envisages the amendment of the law-decree for appeals procedures for sentences of three years or more. The amendment bill reduces the minimum sentence liable to appeal from 3 years to 6 months.

The September 12 administration is reviewing and normalizing the measures and arrangements in parallel to the restoration of peace security in Turkey.

The establishment of the Constituent Assembly, reduction of the detention period to 45 days, the National Security Council Proclamation No 65 allowing former politicians, with certain exceptions, to express their views on the constitution being drafted, and this latest bill envisaging the amendment of the law-decree pertaining to the right of appeal, each constitutes one of the phases of the program for a return to normal order."

TRIAL OF 428 DEV-SOL MILITANTS BEGINS IN ISTANBUL

TA151718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Summary] The trial of 428 militants belonging to the Revolutionary Left organization [DEV-SOL] has begun at the 1st Army and Martial Law Command 2d Military Court in Istanbul. The suspects are charged with trying to overthrow the constitutional order to replace it with a Marxist-Leninist system. It is reported that to achieve their goal, the suspects were involved in 87 murder cases, 44 assaults, 77 bombings and numerous other terrorist activities.

159 From DEV-YOL on Trial

TA121625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Istanbul, 12 March (AA) -- One hundred and fifty nine members of the illegal organization DEV-YOL (Revolutionary Path) appeared before an Istanbul martial law court Friday to face charges of attempting to overthrow the constitutional order by force and to replace it with a Marxist-Leninist system. The military prosecutor is demanding the death sentence for 30, and prison sentences of 5 to 36 years for the others. The armed group, including 3 girls, is also charged with several murders, assaults and other crimes.

3 Executed in Izmir

TA130515 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The death sentences passed against Seyit Konuk, Ibrahim Ethem Coskun and Necati Vardar were carried out at the Izmir Buca prison early this morning. The law on the death sentences was issued in the additional issue of the official gazette yesterday and went into effect.

5 Receive Death Sentences

TA151644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command's Izmir Military Court has sentenced to death 5 of the 78 militants belonging to the illegal Revolutionary Left organization. Aziz Ogeyik, Mehmet Ucaroglu, Feyzi Isik, Sezai Saritas and Ibrahim Yalcin Arkan today were sentenced to death for engaging in armed activities aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order.

NEW URANIUM DEPOSITS IN BLACK SEA REPORTED

NC160931 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 13 Mar 82 p 3

[By Bulent Erandac]

[Excerpt] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- There is important news from the Black Sea. Turkish experts, like the Germans, have established the presence of uranium deposits in the Black Sea. The deposits are under the sea 12-15 nautical miles offshore in Turkish territorial and international waters along the Sinop-Giresun line. Authorities say the discovery of uranium in the Black Sea, a raw material so important to nuclear energy, the manufacture of weapons and to the atomic bomb, is a very important event for Turkey.

West Germany has proposed that the uranium deposits be drawn to places where they could be processed within Turkish territorial waters. As talks and contacts are being carried out at a high level and as the possibilities of exploiting such a strategically important substance are being examined, efforts in this direction are being kept secret.

It has been learned that the Soviet Union is aware of the presence of uranium deposits in the Black Sea. It is also known that West Germany wishes to exploit these deposits. It is believed that as things develop the Soviet Union may propose a partnership with Turkey. The processing of the uranium deposits now lying under the sea necessitates a highly complicated technology. This technology is available only in the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Germany and Japan.

Apart from the deposits in the Black Sea, there are also other important deposits in Turkey. The ore-beds which can be seen and those which are believed to exist are estimated to involve 3,269 tons.

GUNAYDIN PROTESTS TREATMENT OF WORKERS IN FRG

NC160904 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 13 Mar 82 p 3

["Pressure Cooker" column by Necati Zincirkiran: "The Animosity That Has Arisen From the Grave"]

[Text] It was obvious years ago that this was going to happen. We do not claim to be astrologers, but it is true that none of the past Turkish Governments has shown a close concern for the problems of about 2 million of our fellow countrymen who are in a very difficult position in Germany today. They looked upon all these "people who have had to live away from home" as cows to be milked -- certainly as a fertile source, producing not milk but foreign currency.

Nothing can be achieved by talking ill of the past because of the difficult situation encountered now. The only thing that can be done is to take urgent measures for the protection of the life and property of our kinsmen living in that country, against the animosity being systematically created against the Turks. We must also examine ways and means of benefitting from them in Turkey in the long run. As a matter of fact, there should have been fully developed plans for the situations we are referring to. Unfortunately, we are deprived of that as well. Today, the security of the lives of 2 million Turks is left at the mercy of the Germans.

The flow of events shows that the motive behind the anti-Turkish animosity being provoked in Germany is to force the Turks to leave Germany. The events are being planned in an intelligent manner. The simple interpretation of the plan is to disturb and annoy the Turks in this manner so that they will have to leave the country. There is no other explanation for it, because how can these people, who have lived in Germany amiably for 20 years, turn bad now? Why should they be looked upon as enemies? They have lived and worked together with the Germans for 20 years and contributed to Germany's prosperity.

Naturally, our fellow countrymen there are not all well-bred. They went to the center of Europe from villages. But they are all good-hearted, sincere and sympathetic. Some are bound to be wicked, as happens in all countries. But such people are a mere trifle. These people, who are employed under difficult conditions, cannot be treated so meanly "just because an economic crisis exists." This treatment is fundamentally contrary to the human rights convention.

We expect more active behavior from our government in view of this Turkish animosity which has extremely annoyed the Turkish nation. Those who wish to revive the ghost of Nazism should know that it is impossible in the world of the 1980's to connive at it. We can rouse the world and create serious problems for the Germans.

BRIEFS

AIR AGREEMENT WITH TUNISIA -- An air transportation agreement between Turkey and Tunisia has been initialed in Ankara. According to information given by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, the agreement envisages the establishment of flights between the two countries. The agreement will go into effect after having been approved by the Turkish and Tunisian governments. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82 TA]

AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ -- Ankara, 11 Mar (AA) -- Nuzhet Kandemir will replace Sencer Asena as the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad, Foreign Ministry officials said. Kandemir's appointment will be officially announced soon in the official gazette they added. He is currently head of the ministry's International Security Affairs Department. Asena will reportedly become ambassador in another capital. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 11 Mar 82 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LE MONDE VIEWS DEADLOCK AT MADRID CONFERENCE

PM151645 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Vacation for Madrid Conference"]

[Text] Poor Madrid Conference: No sooner had the CSCE opened its second meeting in Madrid in November 1980 [as published] than the Soviet troops' entry into Afghanistan caused an initial major crisis in East-West relations.

The emotion prompted by that grave violation of the accords signed in Helsinki 5 years previously had only just subsided when the coup in Poland again plunged the conference into another crisis — this time a final one. Following the chorus of insults at the resumption of proceedings in January, attended by Western foreign ministers, no progress has been made in any area.

The 35 delegations (all the European states except Albania, reinforced by the United States and Canada) have drawn the necessary conclusions. Following another deadlock disguised as a "coffee break" lasting almost 60 hours, an agreement was reached Monday, 8 March, to end the present phase of proceedings Friday and to resume the conference in the fall, probably 9 November.

The West wanted to hold only plenary sessions so as to condemn the military rule in Poland yet again. The Soviets and their allies wanted a return to "normality" and to resume work in the committee to draft a final document. Both sides managed to save face, because between now and Wednesday there will be alternate plenary sessions and committee meetings. But the West will not speak within the committees.

Doubtless the Eastern camp expects eventually to emerge victorious, and not without reason. Soviet delegate Mr Ilichev had to weather the Polish storm but expects that by November the situation will be sufficiently "normalized" on the banks of the Vistula and that feelings will have subsided sufficiently in the West for the conference to resume its usual proceedings, specifically on preparing for the European disarmament conference which Moscow wants so much.

For the West, the important point is that the conference has not been abandoned, merely suspended. Apart from Mr Chirac and, to a lesser extent, Mr Kissinger, no major Western politician has wished for an end to the "Helsinki process," despite the Polish tragedy. Even Mr Reagan (who, it is true, has been vigorously prompted by his European allies) did not include this measure among his sanctions against Warsaw and Moscow.

Be that as it may, the French Government — supported on this point by Mr Barre — regards the Helsinki accords as a "weapon" that "is now backfiring" on those who initiated them in the Eastern bloc. But if, as Mr Mauroy told the National Assembly in December, this weapon should be used by speaking out "loudly and clearly" in Madrid, it is to be hoped that this will not be to condemn another crime. It would be a good thing to avert faits accomplis.

NATO

UK NAVY COMMANDER WARNS OF WEAKENED NATO AT SEA

PM151719 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Mar 82 p 4

[Desmond Wettern report: "NATO Navies Cut as Russians Build"]

[Text] A grave warning that the strength of NATO at sea has declined by as much as 50 percent in some instances during the past 10 years has been given by the C-in-C Naval Home Command.

Adml Sir James Eberle, one of the Navy's two top commanders, points out that the American chief of naval operations had said last year that there was no longer any assurance that the West had the ability to prevail at sea in a conflict with Russia. This had resulted in a net increase of 25 ships in the American fleet, but the same concern had not been evident in Europe.

"In 1970 the number of Soviet nuclear powered submarines was 20 more than those of NATO," said Sir James. "Today that lead has almost doubled" he told a meeting of London University's Military Education Committee.

In 1970 NATO and the Warsaw Pact both had about 155 operational conventional diesel-electric powered submarines. The number in the NATO navies had now declined by two-thirds, while the number in the Warsaw Pact had risen to more than 240. "The idea that anti-submarine and barrier operations in the Greenland-Iceland-Britain gap can totally contain Soviet naval forces in the Norwegian Sea is conceptionally unsound since it merely moves the Russia start line 1200 miles south from North Cape.

"But its most serious drawback is that it cannot work. It does not cope with ships deployed before the start of hostilities; nor is anti-submarine warfare technology capable of ensuring sufficient watertightness of the barrier. "We have no alternative but to exploit the advantages of defence in depth by beginning our anti-submarine operations as far north as possible and routing vulnerable Atlantic shipping as far south as possible."

Since 1970 the number of carriers in the NATO navies had dropped from 38 to 15 and the number of escorts from 500 to little more than 300. The total of NATO maritime patrol aircraft had been halved and those in the Warsaw Pact had increased from 500 to more than 600. In 1970 the NATO national had more than 500 mine countermeasures vessels. This had been reduced by more than 40 percent, while the mine threat had increased in scope and area. There was a danger "that we have forgotten the lessons of the Battle of the Atlantic; that a war at sea is not necessarily short, because it is the actions of the enemy rather than ourselves that control its duration; that numbers of escorts is important; and that to win the anti-submarine battle requires coordinated use of all our assets -- aircraft, surface ships and submarines."

DENMARK

DANISH CP 'SURPRISED' BY PRAVDA CRITICISM

PM151445 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The call by the Soviet party organ PRAVDA to the Danish Communist Party [DKP] to expand its contacts with the peace movement and the strongest Soviet criticism hitherto of the party's poor results in the Folketing election last December have caused surprise within the DKP. "I am thorougly amazed that PRAVDA accuses us of underestimating the importance of peace work and of having given too little priority to it," Central Committee member Hans Kloster said Saturday [6 March]. Kloster is also chairman of the party's Economic and Political Committee. "We are not a peace party but a revolutionary party building on the theory of Lenin and Marx that we must promote economic as well as political and ideological struggle," Kloster said.

In the economic field Kloster said that the greatest problem in Denmark is unemployment, but that the greatest problem in the political field is peace work and the movement of solidarity with oppressed peoples. "In the ideological field some of the greatest problems are those to be found in the Soviet Union. These are the submarine affair, the import of grain and the socialist nation's large debts to foreign countries," Kloster said.

The Soviet criticism was presented in a major article Friday in PRAVDA and written by one of the paper's frequently used commentators, Vitaliy Korionov.

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PAHR SAYS RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'UNIMPAIRED'

AU161434 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1133 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Roland Machatschke interview with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr at Vienna-Schwechat Airport after his arrival from Washington on 16 Mar -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The relations between Austria and the United States are unimpaired, but there are still different views on Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Vienna -- that is what you have said, Mr Minister. That is how you have been quoted this morning in our Morning Journal program. Now the question is whether these different views apply to details such as Al-Qadhdhafi's utterances in Vienna, or do they involve questions of principle, the question that Al-Qadhdhafi was invited to Vienna at all?

[Answer] The differences between our views apply to questions of principle. Our assessment of the visit differs from that of the United States, and there are different views also regarding the expediency of the visit. However, as I have said, this does not indicate any impairment of Austria's relations with the United States. As I have been assured, the qualities of our relations are of quite a different nature and thus cannot be impaired by such differences of opinion as quite naturally occur between states.

[Question] The Austrian People's Party [OeVP] foreign policy spokesman, Steiner, declared yesterday at a press conference -- he was in Washington last week -- that Austria has lost prestige through the visit. What is your opinion about that, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Well, I don't know with whom Parliamentary Deputy Steiner has spoken, but I have spoken with the leading representatives of the U.S. administration, and I have not gained such an impression by any means. I believe that Mr Steiner has indulged in wishful thinking here, because actually his aim is to discredit the Austrian Government and Austrian foreign policy.

[Question] The OeVP has also criticized the course of Austria's foreign policy. It charged that this course was leading away from a policy of neutrality in the traditional sense, to a policy of nonalignment. Have the differences of opinion between the government and the big opposition party on foreign policy grown to a point where one can no longer speak of a joint foreign policy, the principle of a joint foreign policy?

[Answer] I believe that one can still, as in the past, speak of a joint foreign policy, because in actual fact the differences of views are very slight. They are merely played up by the OeVP again and again for obvious domestic political reasons. In talks on specific matters, which are held again and again between government and opposition in the foreign policy sector, there are only very, very slight substantive differences of opinion.

[Question] Let us return to your U.S. visit, Mr Minister. What caused more excitement on the part of the Americans, actually -- Al-Qadhdhafi's anti-American statements in Vienna on several occasions, or the possibility, mentioned by Chancellor Kreisky, that Austria might sell arms to Libya?

[Answer] Undoubtedly Al-Qadhdhafi's statements about the United States and President Reagan have irritated the United States more than reports about alleged Austrian arms sales which, incidentally, were carried by only two newspapers in the United States: first the Washington POST published a report with specific reference to OeVP Deputy Koenig as its source, and later on this report was picked up by the WALL STREET JOURNAL. Otherwise, the U.S. public did not take any notice of it.

[Question] But Chancellor Kreisky declared in a press conference here at Schwechat Airport on Saturday that, while he himself did not discuss such arms deals, such talks had been held and were still being held. Did you discuss this problem with your U.S. interlocutors, and would the Americans criticize Austria in some form or other, should it actually conclude arms deals with Libya?

[Answer] I discussed this problem with Deputy Secretary of State Stoessel, and I assured him that, should such arms exports actually materialize, we would deal with them in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Arms Exports Act, just as with any other arms exports.

[Question] In his talks in Vienna Libyan chief of state Al-Qadhdhafi, as well as the Libyan foreign minister in his talks with you, apparently made clear that Libya was seeking closer relations with the West, with West Europe; it was also mentioned that Al-Qadhdhafi would like to visit the United States. Do the Americans believe that this was meant seriously, and do they believe that there could be some kind of normalization between them, the Americans and Libya?

[Answer] I informed my interlocutors about Al-Qadhdhafi's wish to open Libya's relations toward the West and to overcome existing differences of opinion through negotiations. This information was received with interest, but it rather seems that there are continuing doubts as to Al-Qadhdhafi's credibility. However, his future attitude will certainly by taken into consideration [by the Americans] and they are asking themselves, should there actually be a change in Al-Qadhdhafi's policy toward a more moderate line, if this is not a success for the U.S. policy of strength.

FISCHER VIEWS ANTI-AMERICANISM, LIBYAN'S VISIT

AU161208 Veinna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 Mar 82 p 5

[Exclusive interview with Heinz Fischer, Austrian Socialist Party (SPOe) parliamentary floor leader -- date and place not given: "No Anti-Americanism in the SPOe"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Floor Leader Fischer, on Wednesday there will be a session of the Foreign Policy Council to discuss developments in Poland and the visit of [Libyan revolution leader] Al-Qadhdhafi. What is the position of the Socialist faction in parliament on these issues?

[Answer] If the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] submits an urgent interpellation about the Al-Qadhdhafi visit it will surely receive a proper answer, but such an answer would probably not contain much that is new: The visit has brought an intensive exchange of opinions, during which it was shown that on many issues Austria holds views that are different from those of Al-Qadhdhafi. However, it has also provided an opportunity to familiarize Al-Qadhahafi with Austrian positions and moreover to intensify economic contacts.

[Question] The OeVP has assessed Al-Qadhdhafi's visit as an affront to the United States, as an expression of an anti-Americanism in the Austrian Government or in the SPOe. What do you say about that?

[Answer] There is no anti-Americanism in the SPOe. This can be said with absolute certainty. Even less can one interpret the visit of a foreign statesman to Austria as an unfriendly act against any other country. The United States is a superpower and Austria is a small, neutral country; nevertheless, our relations are based on equal rights. And this principle means that state guests of the United States -- whoever they may be -- do not constitute an anti-Austrian act, and state guests of Austria -- whoever they may be -- do not constitute an anti-American act.

Incidentally, Honecker's visit to Vienna was not regarded as an anti-FRG act, nor were visits by other Arab government chiefs regarded as being directed against Israel or a visit by a Soviet delegation as an unfriendly act against China, etc.

So, what is the point of it all? Anyone who regards official visits to Austria as opportune only if the visitor would also be welcome in a certain other capital is not assessing Austrian sovereignty and independence correctly. This goes not only for Washington but, of course, also for Moscow and indeed for any other capital.

[Question] However, the charge of anti-Americanism is based not only on the Al-Qadhdhafi visit but also on various criticial remarks about the United States made recently.

[Answer] I would like to answer this question as clearly as possible: We Austrians -- irrespective of political party affiliation -- feel an unrestrained affinity with the American people and, in addition, gratitude for America's magnificent attitude in the struggle against Hitler and regarding European reconstruction. We have the greatest respect for the impressive democratic tradition of the United States. There can be no doubt that the U.S. political system is much, much closer to us than for example than the political system of the Soviet Union. However, we do have great reservations regarding the conservative economic policy of the current U.S. administration marked by high interest rates and millions of unemployed. Is this perhaps something one must not openly say? For example, we have the same or even greater reservations regarding the economic policy of British Government chief Mrs Thatcher, but no one calls that "anti-British."

[Question] Are there not also differences, with the United States for example, regarding the assessment of the Polish issue?

[Answer] As far as the Polish issue is concerned the main, very grave differences are between the United States and the USSR. And -- like many other European states -- Austria does not completely share the opinion of either one of the superpowers. We are of the opinion that martial law in Poland should be eliminated as quickly as possible, that the political prisoners must be released, and that the Poles must determine their future path themselves, without outside interference or even the threat of such interference.

At the same time, however, we believe that the imposing of sanctions against Poland or against other countries neither benefits the Polish people nor is it likely to speed up the abolition of martial law, but rather that it will have the opposite effect. Hence I must repeat once more: This is not an anti-American position, nor is it an anti-Soviet position, but the position of a neutral, democratic, independent European state.

[Question] Complaints are being heard more and more frequently on the part of the two opposition parties that the joint foreign policy is being threatened.

[Answer] Joint foreign policy does not mean -- and has never meant -- that there are beside or behind the foreign minister two "shadow foreign ministers" of the opposition parties with equal rights, that the foreign minister has to obtain the consent of the two opposition parties before every decision or before every statement. Let me remind you of the fact that the OEVP, when it was in control of the government, forced through the Austrian Nationalrat the so-called South Tirol settlement, the "Operation Calendar" -- which, incidentally, still has not been fulfilled after 14 years -- against the votes of the SPOE, but that it nevertheless spoke of a joint foreign policy. Joint foreign policy means that the fundamental elements of Austria's foreign policy are supported jointly by all parties represented in parliament -- and that is undoubtedly the case.

PRESIDENT KIRCHSCHLAEGER RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL

AU161520 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, who had been in the hospital with pneumonia caused by a virus infection, was released on 15 March. Until his complete recovery he will stay at home and carry out his official duties from there.

KREISKY WOULD 'LIKE' TO VISIT U.S. IF INVITED

AU171252 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's press conference in Vienna following 15 March cabinet meeting]

[Excerpts] If he were invited, he would "like very much" to visit the United States "at the earliest possible opportunity," Chancellor Bruno Kreisky declared after yesterday's cabinet meeting.

He added that there had already been hints in that respect on the part of the United States. According to Kreisky, an upsetting of U.S.-Austrian relations by the Al-Qadhdhafi visit is out of the question. Austria's relations with the American democracy are much too deeply rooted for that. The chancellor also declared that Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's report on his U.S. visit clearly indicated that the U.S. State Department was judging the visit of Libyan revolution leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Austria with "great correctness" and with "respect" for the Austrian position.

Kreisky does not want to adopt the role of mediator between the United States and Libya because this will probably not be desired by the United States. As far as Al-Qadhdhafi is concerned, Kreisky said he knew that the Libyan would be interested in a certain easing of tensions in Libyan-U.S. relations. Certainly there is a genuine conflict between Libya and the United States. The downing of two Libyan military planes by the United States was an unusual and "very resolute gesture," Kreisky declared.

Different opinions on foreign political issues between the United States and Austria are nothing unusual, Kreisky went on to say. He recalled that at first the United States had not been happy at all over his support for the PLO, but that later on it was glad for his contacts with them.

Moreoever, the United States knows that Austria always informs its friends very frankly about talks with political figures in whom it assumes that there is interest. This was also done regarding Al-Qadhdhafi, he said.

Kreisky did not want to judge to what extent Interior Minister Erwin Lanc's statement in parliament was or was not anti-American, but he said that he was going to carefully study the passage concerned.

Kreisky was also asked why he had not called a meeting of the Foreign Policy Council before the Al-Qadhdhafi visit to inform this body in advance. Kreisky stressed that the Foreign Policy Council had no right to exert influence on foreign policy, but that it served exclusively to inform the opposition after the event. Moreover, Al-Qadhdhafi had come earlier than was originally planned. Kreisky expressed the opinion that even an advance discussion of the visit by the Foreign Policy Council would not have kept the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] from displaying such an "unqualified" attitude twoard the guest.

Kreisky reaffirmed again that he was not happy over the unqualified statements by Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi, and pointed out that he had already said so directly after Al-Qadhdhafi's departure.

BRANDT CALLS STRAUSS CONDUCT 'EMBARRASSING'

LD161556 Hamburg DPA in German 1243 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] 16 Mar (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has sharply criticized statements made by CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss in the United States. To the SPD Executive in Bonn on Tuesday Brandt described Strauss' behavior in the United States as not only embarrassing but also undignified. The SPD leader was referring to reports according to which Strauss spoke in Washington of the SPD/FDP coalition and said that the CDU/CSU adopts the same general line as the United States.

Brandt said of this that the FRG is a reliable partner in the Western alliance. "But reliability is not the same as submissiveness."

Once again Brandt advised his party against taking any part in demonstrations at the NATO summit in Bonn in June, which is to be attended by American President Ronald Reagan. Brandt said that on this occasion he disapproves of demonstrations both for and against. It is of considerable importance for the FRG's standing in the world that it should not be seen to be an impolite host.

SAARLAND SPD CHAIRMAN VISITS WITH HONECKER

LD161730 Hamburg DPA in German 1820 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] East Berlin, 16 Mar (DPA) -- During a more than 2-hour meeting with Erich Honecker, GDR state council chairman and SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] general secretary, in East Berlin Oskar Lafontaine, member of the SPD Executive, today discussed arms limitation and inner-German relations. Lafontaine, who is also chairman of the Saarland SPD and mayor of Saarbruecken, told journalists that it is important to hear the views of the GDR leadership in a detailed exchange of ideas.

Lafontaine said that the Federal Government and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt had been informed of his visit to the GDR and that he would brief them on the outcome of his talks. He said he had discussed the easing of travel restrictions, development of economic relations and youth exchanges between the two German states, but he would give no details.

According to Lafontaine, the announcement made by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev on foregoing for the time being the setting up of further SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union was also touched upon briefly. During the discussion, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the peace movements in the West and East were also examined.

Immediately after his meeting with Honecker, which was also attended by Herbert Hueber chief of the SED Central Committee department responsible for relations with the Federal Republic, and Norbert Engel, Saarland deputy SPD chairman, Lafontaine briefed Klaus Boelling, the head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin. Lafontaine, who is in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Institute for Politics and Economics, will also visit Dresden, Weimar and Erfurt during the next few days.

LAMBSDORFF SEES GDR AS GOOD CREDIT RISK

LD161440 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Mar (DPA) -- In the coming negotiations with the GDR the Federal Government does not wish to establish "a formal connection" between the interest-free overdraft credit facility for intra-German trade -- the so-called swing -- and the concessions on human rights demanded by Bonn.

Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff does, however, believe that it is "absolutely necessary to point out to the GDR that there is an overall political connection."

On the eve of his trip to the GDR Lambsdorff stressed in an interview with DPA in Cairo that if the overall "political conditions" are right, then "in the interests of both sides the basis of trade relations should not be restricted, changed or limited." "We adhere to this: The fact that the sphere of concessions in human rights is a sovereign decision of the GDR is something which we do not deny either." "On the other hand, the issue of the extension and scope of the swing agreement is a sovereign decision of our side -- always with the proviso that we must obtain the consent of the Federal Bank for an extension."

The interest-free overdraft credit facility will be reduced at the end of June from DM850 million to 200 million, if by then no new arrangement has been made. In Lambsdorff's words the GDR has, however, "for quite some time made use of this credit facility with much smaller amounts, which arises from the fact that last year the GDR had a trade surplus with the FRG."

Questioned about the GDR's high foreign debts the economics minister explained in the DPA interview that the GDR is not one of the group of Eastern bloc countries toward which the West should be more cautious in the future regarding granting loans. "In general in the Western banking system there will develop a certain restraint in the granting of credits to CEMA countries," said Graf Lambsdorff who has been in Cairo since last weekend for talks with the Egyptian Government.

In the minister's view the "fact that the GDR does not use the interest-free overdraft credit facility to the tune of some DM400-450 million even though it could, is proof that there can and should be no talk of a precarious loan or currency situation in the GDR."

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

LD170914 Hamburg DPA in German 0609 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA) -- The president of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, arrived today for a 4-day state visit to the Federal Republic. The head of state of the West African republic was welcomed with a 21-gun salute when his special plane landed at Cologne-Bonn Airport.

After being welcomed by protocol officials, the African guest flew by helicopter to the Federal Government's guest residence, Schloss Gymnich. During the morning, he will be received by Federal President Karl Carstens with military honors at his residence, Villa Hammerschmidt.

Shagari is accompanied by External Affairs Minister Prof Ishaya Audu, Minister of Agriculture Alhaji Adamu Ciroma [as received], Minister of Steel Development Mallam Mama Makele and Minister of Works Prof Sunday Essang. About 40 African journalists are in Bonn to cover the state visit.

MORATORIUM 'EXPRESSION OF SOVIET SUPERIORITY'

DW171057 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1705 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Reporter Kopp interview with FRG Deputy Government Spokesman Dr Lothar Ruehl on 16 March; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The superpowers have adjourned their not very spectacular and almost noiseless round of negotiations on medium-range missiles for 2 months. If you were to draw an interim balance of these talks, whose results will be of extreme importance for Bonn, would you see signs indicating that the negotiators have made any progress?

[Answer] From the very beginning the negotiations were supposed to take place over a long period of time, and we could not expect that an agreement would even begin to take shape between November and March. This pause in the negotiations is supposed to allow the state of negotiations to be examined and various Soviet suggestions and arguments as well as the figures on their medium-range systems to be considered. This corresponds to the long years of SALT negotiations which always took place in rounds and not in a continuous conference.

[Question] It was probably not just by chance that CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev called much attention at the end of the first Geneva round by announcing a unilateral moratorium. Do you believe this is a sign that the Kremlin seriously wants to achieve progress in Geneva, or is it an expression of Soviet superiority in the medium-range field?

[Answer] It is definitely an expression of Soviet superiority because at the moment the Soviet Union has about 300 operational SS-20 missile systems deployed throughout Soviet territory. Two-thirds of these are targeted on Western Europe and can attack West European targets from the Asian part of the Soviet Union beyond the Ural Mountains as well as from the European part of the country. This means the Soviet Union has an all-time high capability to attack with medium-range nuclear missiles.

Brezhnev spoke of an approximate balance in this field of weaponry in May 1978. Even at that time the chancellor did not accept the contention that there was a balance. Today this is even less justifiable.

General Secretary Brezhnev has now announced a unilateral halt to SS-20 deployment in the European part of the Soviet Union and reduction -- not further specified -- of medium-range missiles; what I mean is that he did not say that the number of SS-20 missiles will be reduced. It could well be that it is the number of the older missiles which will be reduced, missiles which must be recommissioned anyway.

Let me now get to my assessment. Whether this constitutes a step in the right direction depends on whether the Soviet Union intends to make this a turning point in its medium-range missile armament, that is, whether it not only discontinues increasing its missile arsenal but is also receptive to a real reduction within the framework of the Ceneva negotiations. The Federal Government, at any rate, continues to believe it is necessary to achieve concrete results at the negotiations in Geneva by late summer 1983. It also advocates the zero solution on both sides. Consequently, the Federal Government will judge each step in this field by its contribution to attaining this goal.

SPD Welcomes 'Unilateral Step'

LD161728 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Mar (DPA) -- The moratorium on the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles announced by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev has been welcomed by the SPD as "a unilateral step by the Soviet Union." Social Democrat disarmament expert Egon Bahr said that this step means that the Soviet Union's ever-growing superiority in these weapons during the Geneva negotiations with the United States would not continue to grow. At the same time, he insisted that the superpowers try to successfully conclude their negotiations in Geneva by the end of 1983, the planned timing for the prospective deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Bahr pointed out that the Soviet moratorium on deployment only applies to the European part of the Soviet Union. The political profit from Brezhnev's statement would be diminished if the Soviet Union were to deploy SS-20 missiles east of the Urals in such a way that they could reach Western Europe.

In its draft resolution for the party conference to be held in Munich in April, the SPD Executive has once again come out in favor of asking the superpowers negotiating in Geneva to eventually consider the conclusion of agreements on a bilateral moratorium. Independent of Brezhnev's initiative, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt spoke in favor of this proposal on Tuesday before the Social Democrat Party Council in Bonn. On the other hand, the party's left wing wants to push through the demand for a moratorium at the Munich party conference.

Juergen Moellemann, the security policy spokesman of the FDP Parliamentary Group, called the moratorium proposal a welcome step with regard to the continuation of international disarmament talks. He said that he hoped that it would make the continuation of the negotiations toward the zero option easier. However, in Moellemann's view the Soviet proposal would be far more convincing if it were not linked to threats of retaliatory measures in the event that the United States begins its planned deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Paper Views 'Conditions'

DW170929 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 17 Mar 82 p 4

[Commentary signed JR: "Brezhnev's Moratorium Conditions"]

[Text] The news from Washington and Moscow crossed: The U.S. Department of State indicated that the Soviet Union now has 300 SS-20 medium-range missiles carrying 900 nuclear warheads, and that it is preparing 5 new launching pads; Soviet party chief Brezhnev told the Trade Union Congress that the Soviet Union would temporarily suspend further deployment of SS-20 missiles in the European part of the country.

The simple conclusion could be drawn that the Soviet Union has now completed its SS-20 production program and is trying to make political capital by making the moratorium appear to be a concession to the West Europeans, whereas this moratorium was really part of Moscow's armament planning.

Brezhnev, however, does not allow us to draw such simple conclusions. The moratorium can be lifted at any time if the United States indicates that it will begin counter-armament in Western Europe, and all the other statements by the party chief -- no replacement for obsolete missiles, reduction of existing launching pads -- would probably also become invalid in such a case. A condition has been given whose nonfulfillment would mean continued Soviet arming. The connection with Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, which have now been adjourned for 2 months, cannot be ignored. The moratorium is supposed to force the Americans to also contribute to limiting medium-range wespons -- by simply renouncing them.

The Moscow leadership wants to prevent NATO counterarmament under all circumstances, and there is not much time left to do this. The Soviets, however, consider constant pressure from the West European public on the United States to be a good means to achieve this aim without being forced to make concessions themselves.

GREMETZ 'SATISFIED' WITH DELEGATION PRC VISIT

PM161041 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] The PCF delegation which visited China at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee returned to Paris yesterday morning. Let us recall that it was headed by Maxime Gremetz, Central Committee secretary and chief of the Foreign Policy Section, and comprised Central Committee member Henri Malberg and Foreign Policy Section assistant Alain Roux.

On his arrival at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport Maxime Gremetz made the following statement to journalists: "As you know, our delegation was the first to visit China in 23 years. If I had to sum up in one word my assessment of the 1-week visit we have just made to the PRC I would say: Satisfaction.

"Satisfaction with the fraternal welcome we received from the CCP. Satisfaction, too, with the friendly and frank atmosphere of the 13 hours of talks which we had with several CCP leaders, including Comrades Li Xiannian, party vice chairman, and Ji Pengfei, chief of international relations.

"On the subject of these talks I would like to say three things:

" -- We exchanged information on our parties' action in our respective national conditions. This information and the visits we made enabled us to more effectively assess the effort being made by that country of 1 billion inhabitants to achieve progress in socialism through many difficulties.

" -- We had a direct, wide and detailed exchange of views on international problems.

" -- Finally, we discussed the official restoration of relations between our two parties.

"At the end of these talks we agreed that the different positions or the divergent opinions existing on some questions should not be an obstacle to the restoration of relations between our parties -- relations based on mutual respect, independence and equality. As you know, the French Communists are particularly attached to that concept of relations among communist parties.

"Finally, we were also satisfied at the invitation addressed to Georges Marchais to visit China, which was officially handed to me by CCP Vice Chairman Li Xiannian on behalf of his party's Central Committee and which our party accepted with pleasure. We will fix the date of that visit by joint agreement, taking account of both sides' commitments.

"Thus, as you can see, this meeting enabled us to make progress. Developing our relations and our cooperation on clear bases is the common desire strongly expressed during this visit to Beijing."

In reply to journalists' questions, Maxime Gremetz stated in particular: "We discussed everything. There was no taboo subject. It is that concept of relations, on which we are in agreement with the CCP, which makes it possible to hold the view that there are differences between us but that, beyond those areas of disagreement and taking them into account, we can restore our relations and cooperate."

The PCF, Maxime Gremetz said in reply to other questions, does not intend to play the role of intermediary between the CCP and other parties. "Interparty relations are the affair of each party." He recalled that it had been agreed that the discussions which took place in Beijing had a private nature and that it was, therefore, out of the question to publish their content.

JOSPIN COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN VISIT

PM150827 Paris L'UNITE in French 5 Mar 82 p 15

[Unattributed interview with PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin: "Socialist International Will Be Able To Propose Positive and Dynamic Path for Latin America" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Following the cancellation of the Caracas conference and at Willy Brandt's request, a factfinding mission of the Socialist International visited Latin America last week.

PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin, who is just back, took stock for L'UNITE of the mission's aims and results.

[L'UNITE] What is the state of the alleged differences between the Latin American and European parties over Central America?

[Jospin] You cannot place all the European parties on one side and all the Latin American parties on the other. The uncertainties about the situation in Central America permeate the European and Latin American parties. It was therefore important to meet with a number of Latin American parties belonging to the Socialist International or governments directly affected by the problems of that area. That is what [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Secretary General] Felipe Gonzalez and I have done on behalf of the International. Following the cancellation of the leaders' conference which should have taken place in Caracas, a coming meeting of the Socialist International presidium will specify the Socialist International opinion on this issue, because the area's future (peace or war, economic progress or continued poverty, human rights respected or dictatorships) is a crucial issue for the international community as a whole. The contacts which Felipe Gonzalez and I were able to have during our brief mission with the parties which are apparently the most anxious, such as Venezuela's Democratic Action, lead me to believe that the Socialist International will be able to propose a dynamic and positive path.

[L'UNITE] Does not the cancellation of the Caracas conference run the risk of being interpreted as a desire to curb any policy contrary to that of the Reagan administration in the region and, under the circumstances, French policy?

[Jospin] One thing struck me in particular; that is the very broad agreement expressed both by the Democratic Action leaders (Carlos Andres Perez and the whole leadership) and Costa Rica's National Liberation Party, on behalf of the Socialist International member parties, and by Panamanian President Royo, whose party is not a member of the International with respect to French policy and the initiatives undertaken vis-a-vis El Salvador and Nicaragua. Therefore, I do not believe at all that it is a matter of a negative signal with respect to French stances. What is true is that these parties are afraid of a negative evolution in Nicaragua entailing U.S. reactions. The PS believes that the cancellation of the conference is a regrettable decision but one which already belongs to the past. What counts today is the means of asserting a policy enabling the countries of Central and Latin America to ensure their independence and their development in justice and democracy.

[L'UNITE] So the PS is maintaining its relations with movements outside the Socialist International, such as the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] in El Salvador. Are you reaffirming today the PS' "traditional" stance in favor of a political solution in El Salvador and your support for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process -- two stances directly conflicting with U.S. policy?

[Jospin] The FDR brings together several Salvadoran political organizations, such as the National Revolutionary Movement -- a member of the International -- whose chairman is Guillermo Ungo, with whom I met in Panama.

In Nicaragua, the Sandino Front is a political movement directing the process begun in that country following the fall of Somoza, in which it played a large part. It is true that it is not socialist in the sense we understand.

The proposal of a negotiated political solution between the conflicting sides in El Salvador seems to me the wisest solution, taking into account, moreover, the Salvadoran army's inability -- like the guerrilla groups -- to win complete victory over the enemy. It is necessary to end a war in which the foremost casualty is the civilian population. To achieve that, since the FDR has made serious proposals, it rests with Napoleon Duarte's junta to sit down at the negotiating table. The United States is well aware that the coming election, whose legitimacy the international community cannot recognize, will not provide a real solution. It rests with the United States, taking into account its commitment with the Salvadoran army, to note this state of affairs and to promote a negotiated political solution, such as was proposed in the French-Mexican joint declaration. We still believe that the civil conflicts in Central America are caused primarily by situations of injustice, inequality and repression, and that nobody has anything to gain -- at any event, not the peoples of the region -- from turning them into East-West conflicts.

As far as Nicaragua is concerned, the Sandinists' original blueprint (political pluralism, mixed economy, genuine nonalignment) received the Socialist International's support. For reasons undoubtedly stemming both from the Reagan administration's narrowmindedness and from a certain dogmatism on the part of the Nicaraguan leaders, a siege mentality is dominating the country's evolution. That evolution must be broken. There is still time. That is why I believe that France should continue, and undoubtedly increase, its economic, financial and cultural assistance to Nicaragua. The Sandinist leaders should realize that the evolution of their country and their revolution, the forms it will take, does not concern them alone. Their responsibilities extend beyond their national territory alone. I believe that their initial responses in Managua last week to Mexican President Lopez Portillo's important speech prove that they are aware of this. Those leaders are free to choose, but it is a good thing that they know our thinking.

GOVERNMENT LODGES PROTEST ON TURKISH ARRESTS

TA110558 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The arrest of Turkish Peace Committee Association officials, including Istanbul Bar President Orhan Apaydin, has been officially protested by the French Government. In a statement on this issue, the spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry said that France lodged a protest with the Turkish Embassy in Paris protesting the arrest of Turkish Peace Committee officials. The arrest of several intellectuals for being members of the committee is being considered as a violation of human rights. The note expresses the French Government's deep concern over these developments in Turkey and asks for an end to arrests.

FABIUS WARNS AGAINST DANGERS OF EXCESSIVE DEFICIT

PM151457 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 32

[Alain Vernholes report: "Mr Fabius Warns Against Dangers of an Excessive Deficit"]

[Text] It was a grave and solemn warning against an excessive public deficit that [Budget Minister] Mr Laurent Fabius was to address to the government members at the usual cabinet meeting Wednesday 10 March.

The figures speak for themselves: The budget deficit, limited to Fr30 billion in 1980, reached Fr78 billion in 1981 and should approach Fr120 billion this year.

The first estimates for 1983 show -- with no change in taxes — a deficit of over Fr200 billion. That is an unacceptable figure.

Of course, the French deficit is still one of the smallest in the world, the industrialized world, of course (around 3 percent of GNP at present). But at the present rate that advantage would quickly be canceled out unless curbs were introduced, and quickly, since great efforts are now being made in other countries to reduce public deficits: that is true of Japan, Britain, the FRG and the United States once again.

Whether you like it or not, the dominant ideology in the economic sphere in the Western world is still that of the need for financial and budgetary balance. In a way, despite rather unconvincing results that view of things has been strengthened over the years since, following the first oil crisis, many industrialized countries used the budgetary weapon -- and state intervention -- to revive business and growth. This is no longer the case, at the beginning of 1982, and France is more or less alone in pursuing an active policy of reviving the economy through the public sector.

Is this isolation the fear of experiencing a new period of economic depression in the world? Whatever the answer, there is alarm at the highest level of state -- in other words in the Elysee, Matignon and the Rue de Rivoli -- about an increase in the public deficit which is especially dangerous since it concerns both state finances and those of social security and unemployment insurance (Fr40 billion in 1983 forecast for the latter two sectors if there are no new measures).

That is, roughly speaking, the picture painted by Mr Fabius and conveyed to the government members by [economy and finance minister] Mr Delors. The lesson to be learned from it is clear: The period of revived public spending which followed the elections in May and June 1981 is well and truly over. A chapter has been closed. The needs for stringency and austerity are reemerging.

The daily exercise of power imposes harsh constraints. The first studies carried out in 1983 show that the margins for maneuver in the budgetary sphere are minimal: that is not a new situation since each year, during preparations for the following budget, the measures adopted in previous years have to be taken into account. It is estimated that out of a total public spending which has now attained Fr800 billion, new measures represent only 2 to 3 percent of the whole, in other words some Fr20-25 billion. The explanation for that formidable inertia -- which a team arriving in office finds difficult to accept -- can be found in a few figures: the interest on the public debt, which already exceeds Fr50 billion for 1982 and will increase by more than 50 w [as published] in 1983; the growing burden of state "interventions" (for employment and also for enterprises); and the cost of administration, which it is virtually impossible to reduce (civil servants' wages, promotion and recruitment) and which alone represents around half of budgetary spending. It will be noted that so far 200,000 new jobs in the civil service have been financed through the budget since last July.

It is still too early to tell how the government will react to this "state of affairs." But it is possible to glimpse the scale of the battle which is going to be fought on the "budgetization" of a number of social burdens, with Mr Fabius refusing to make the state bear the costs -- which are deficits -- which [minister of national solidarity] Mrs Questiaux is trying to pass on to him. The problem is not just one of who will pay. It is rather -- at least in the view of Mr Delors and Mr Fabius — one of awareness of the need to curb spending. Ultimately, the question is whether it is possible to pursue the reforms without new spending.

That question has been raised. Of course it concerns fiscal reform. But ultimately it calls into question the rate at which some of the reforms already started -- especially that of reducing the work week -- are being implemented.

The authorities' present considerations are strongly influenced by something which Mr Schmidt recently told Mr Jacques Delors in confidence. The FRG chancellor confided to the French minister that he did not see any end to the world economic crisis and that he rather thought it was just beginning.

MAUROY GIVES PEP TALK BEFORE 21 MARCH ELECTIONS

LD162110 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Summary] All the political parties are preparing for Sunday's second round of local elections. The prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, intends to make two appearances on television -- tomorrow night and Friday night -- and also to hold the traditional press conference on Thursday at the Hotel Matignon. This afternoon, Mr Mauroy invited journalists to hear the slogan for the second round.

[Begin Mauroy recording] "To pursue its march ahead, a peaceful France must rally together and stay united. Change must keep its rhythm and must deepen. When a calm France sees its economy resume working, unemployment fall, inflation diminish; should one return to the policy of yesterday, which brought us to the edge of bankruptcy? Shame on those who wish for more, and more quickly. May they remain outside the rallying together of the entire left. It is up to you, the people, that your departments today, your communities in a year's time, live through the hour of change. You have the power for this thanks to your ballot papers. I repeat, the transformation of French society -- change -- will never be the work of the government alone. It requires also the peaceful but resolute mobilization of our people." [end recording]

SEA-LAUNCHED MISSILE SUCCESSFULLY TESTED

NC121638 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Mar (AFP) -- France has successfully tested a new sea-launched strategic missile, the M-4, the Defense Ministry said today. The three-stage missile, with a range of 4,000 km (2,480 miles), was fired sometime over the last two days over the Atlantic Ocean from the experimental submarine Gymnote off the Landes testing area, south-west France, sources said. Two out of three previous land-based tests, beginning in 1980, were also successful. Today's test at sea was "a decisive stage in the M-4 program," the Defense Ministry said.

The missile, made by the company Nationale Aerospatiale, can be armed with six 150-kiloton nuclear weapons, each 10 times more powerful than the bomb dropped by the United States on Hiroshima during World War II. Sixteen M-4 missiles are to be installed on the nuclear submarine L'Inflexible, scheduled for service in 1985 in France's "FOST" strategic sea force. L'Inflexible will be FOST's sixth submarine and will have more nuclear bombs than the other five combined.

Four of the other submarines will be refitted in rotation between 1985 and 1991 to take 16 M-4 missiles apiece, replacing the M-28 missiles now in use which have a 3,000 km (1,860 miles) range and carry one one-megaton nuclear warhead each. The M-4 missile can be fired from a greater depth and is more accurate than the M-20.

RED BRIGADES MEMBER TESTIMONY LINKS BULGARIA

AU162020 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Verona, northern Italy, 16 Mar (ANSA) -- Relations between the Red Brigades and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) were broken off in April last year when Italian police arrested one of the Red Brigades' master-minds Mario Moretti, a court here was told today during hearings on the urban guerrillas' kidnap of U.S. Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier earlier this year. According to Red Brigades member Antonio Savasta, who has agreed to turn state's evidence, Moretti kept up relations with the PLO from 1978 until his arrest and personally negotiated a shipment of arms for the Italian group from Palestinian sources.

Savasta, charged with committing seventeen homicides in the last couple of years, is one of the prosecutions' remaining star witnesses after a ruling Monday that rejected many alleged confessions made by Red Brigades members implicated in the Dozier kidnap. The ruling was a blow for prosecution hopes to get a quick verdict against the seventeen charged with kidnapping Dozier on December 17 and holding him until January 28 when he was released by a special police unit in Padua. Rejection of the confessions was expected because of a wave of charges that they were obtained in an "atmosphere of physical and psychological exploitation" as one defense attorney put it yesterday, in reference to violations of arrestees' rights. According to the allegations, police violated these rights by questioning detainees in police stations and private apartments, by failing to transfer defendants to jails within 96 hours of their arrest as required by law, and by applying various forms of torture and maltreatment.

In other testimony before the court, Savasta said Moretti's arrest put the Red Brigades in serious trouble and the Dozier operation was partially envisaged to set up new international contacts. According to Savasta, Bulgaria promised arms and money provided it could have a say in running the kidnap, but his evidence on this point was at best circumstantial. He claimed that he had heard of the contacts through a member of the Red Brigades' Roman unit, Loris Scricciolo, who has told the police that two trade-union officials, his cousin Luigi and Luigi's wife, Paola Elia, were the go-betweens. The duo have now been in jail for more than a month, protesting their complete innocence, but kept behind bars on the mere word of a relation whom they believe was trying to progress up the ladder of command in the Red Brigades.

NEWS AGENCY RELEASES CPSU DECEMBER LETTER TO PCI

AU171007 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 17 Mar (ANSA) -- A letter from the Soviet to Italian Communist Party rejecting the latter's critical stand on the December 13 military takeover in Poland had been published in Italy by a news agency generally considered to have close ties with the Italian Socialist Party. The letter was apparently sent at the end of December, right after the Italian party (PCI) condemned the enactment of martial law in Warsaw, and charged PCI leaders of "following in the footsteps of imperialist propaganda." The PCI stand, according to Soviet charges, "seriously damaged relations" between the two parties.

The Italian party granted that the letter as published by the agency was authentic but denied that any copies had filtered out of its leadership's archives. The PCI also said that the translation just published was different from the one it had in its possession. No one seems to know how the news agency got hold of the document.

POPE MEETS WITH VISITING CZECHOSLOVAK BISHOPS

LD111624 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Of the 13 Czechoslovak dioceses -- 4 in Bohemia, 2 in Moravia and 7 in Slovakia -- only 5 have their own bishops and of these 2 are apostolic administrators. This was pointed out with some sorrow by the holy father on receiving the five Czech bishops in question in the Vatican late this morning.

The holy father went on to tell the five bishops that his meeting with them offered him an occasion to mention some positive aspects of religious life in their dioceses. I am thinking above all, he said, of the intensity of the spiritual life of the many Christian families assigned to your care. The pope also noted that there is a notable religious revival among the young in Czechoslovakia, in the search for a satisfying response to the meaning of life. Of no less importance than consolation, he said , is fact that the cult of the Blessed Virgin Mary continues and, indeed, grows in your dioceses. This is testified to by the various Marian sanctuaries which are visited by large numbers of the faithful each year. My prayer is, he said, that Mary, mother of mercy, may protect all your compatriots who confide in her.

Yet, John Paul II continued, while I unite myself with your joys and hopes, I cannot fail to share the preoccupations and problems of your episcopal ministry which each of you has been able personally to describe to me. This common presence of yours on the occasion of your visit is, the pope declared, a source of joy to me. But when I see that there are only five of you, I cannot but ask myself: When will the time come when the bishops of all the Czechoslovak dioceses will be able to be present? The fact that the majority of the dioceses in your country remain vacant fills me with deep sadness. For my part, I assure you, John Paul added, that I will spare no effort, as did my precedessors, to see to it that all the ecclesiastical provinces of your country, many of which have been without bishops for years, indeed, decades, be provided with their own worthy pastors who, like true fathers, may guide the priests and faithful entrusted to their care in conformity with the needs and the rights of the church of Christ.

Other points of concern were mentioned by the holy father in his discourse. In the first place, the number of priests is insufficient. Many parishes, he noted, have long been without a priest, and everything leads one to fear, unfortunately, that this number of parishes will grow in the future. With profound joy I have learnt that so many of your collaborators are good, zealous and faithful priests and give with generosity and extraordinary devotion in serving the people of God. But the large majority of them are advanced in age and frequently in poor health. To them I wish to express, the holy father told the Czech bishops, my deep appreciation and affectionate recollection in prayer that the Lord sustain them and help them in their pastorate.

Another problem was that of seminars and the formation of priests. This, said the pope, is an essential problem for the life of the church. Pointing with sorrow to the fact that the number of seminarians in Czechoslovakia does not correspond to the real needs of the country's dioceses, the holy father nonetheless wished to express his sincere solidarity with those young men who are following a divine call with so much faith and generosity and who must often patiently await the moment in which they may fulfill their priestly ideal. Another problem was that of the proper catechesis of the young and the family.

Lastly the pope's thoughts went out to the members of religious orders and congregations in Czechoslovakia. I know, he said, their conditions of life and the suffering of their souls. My affectionate thoughts and my prayers go constantly to them. John Paul ended his discourse by extending his apostolic blessing to all the faithful in Czechoslovakia, bishops, priests, religious and laity.

THATCHER 'DISMISSES' BREZHNEV MORATORIUM

LD161716 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Mrs Thatcher today dismissed President Brezhnev's offer on a unilateral freeze on new nuclear range missiles west of the Urals.

The prime minister's criticism of the Soviet leader's move came at question time in the Commons, when she also announced that she is to speak on disarmament at a special session of the United Nations in New York, in June.

Mrs Thatcher said the Russians' freeze on nuclear weapons ignored two facts. "Firstly, it freezes the total superiority of the Soviet Union in these particular theatre nuclear weapons.

"Secondly, it ignores the fact that the SS-20s can just as well be deployed targeted on this country and the rest of Europe from beyond the Urals as they can this side of them."

Mrs Thatcher's attack on Mr Brezhnev's announcement of a moratorium on the replacement of old missiles by the newer SS-20s coincided with sceptical reaction from the Reagan administration in Washington.

During later exchanges, Mrs Thatcher stressed her commitment to negotiating disarmament -- but only from a position of strength -- and rejected a call for development of a European independent defence policy.

Mrs Thatcher said: "This government, like its predecessor, of which both Mr Foot and Mr Benn were members, believes in keeping a nuclear deterrent as a safeguard for our strength. We also believe it's far better to negotiate disarmament from a position of strength. We believe we do need to negotiate disarmament.

"I myself hope to go to the second special session of the United Nations in New York for the opening part of it to make a contribution on behalf of the United Kingdom."

Labour MP for Houghton-le-Spring, Mr Tom Urwin, asked Mrs Thatcher if she would support a suggestion put forward by French President Mitterrand for the "development of a European independent defence policy".

She replied: "I think we should be very wary before we have in Europe a scheme which applies only to Europe, while at the moment we have NATO.

"It seems to me that would not unite the Western world in defending its interests and it would have the possibility that it could divide us from our friends -- who are the ultimate guarantors of European freedom -- across the Atlantic."

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER MAKES 1-DAY VISIT

PM161043 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Mar 82 p 8

[Ivar Granaasen dispatch: "Increased NATO Concern Over El Salvador"]

[Text] London, 10 Mar -- After his 1-day London visit Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch stressed that it is unavoidable for NATO allies to have differing views of conditions outside the alliance's area.

In this context he pointed out how important it was that questions like El Salvador be discussed between alliance partners so that unnecessary problems can be avoided.

Prime Minister Thatcher's Downing Street office described the talks as "extremely friendly, as they should be between two countries which enjoy extremely close historical, political and trade ties." In his talks both with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington a number of international issues were discussed, including El Salvador, Poland and Turkey.

At a press conference afterward Prime Minister Willoch did not hide the fact that developments in countries outside the NATO area, in Central America, have led to some incipient strain for the alliance. Some people are making open attempts to discredit the United States because of President Reagan's El Salvador policy. In Norway this has led some voices to call for less intimate cooperation with the United States, Willoch added. However, he pointed out that there had as yet been no need to raise such questions at government level between Norway and the United States.

The talks in London were orientational and a wide spectrum of issues were discussed informally -- Atlantic relations, the coming Paris summit, the disarmament negotiations, the world economy, defense policy, the British economy and energy questions.

In reply to a question from the British press Prime Minister Willoch admitted that the Soviet proposal for a nuclear-free zone had been mentioned during Wednesday's talks. Here he pointed out that Norwegian security is not based on Soviet guarantees, and stressed the importance of a policy which does not disturb or cloud the disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

During the talks with British Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson oil prices were, of course, discussed and both sides agreed that the world market should determine price levels. Prime Minister Willoch was unwilling to make any predictions about the direction in which the market would move, and also avoided replying to a question about whether he expected any further decline in the price of North Sea oil. The British nuclear energy program, gas and coal were also discussed, as was the deprivatization [as published] of the British National Oil Corporation.

However, Willoch gave no indication of what his personal views on this topic were.

The prime minister confirmed that Defense Secretary John Nott had mentioned the British Rapier missile system during the talks, but that a Norwegian purchase of such a defense system had not been specifically discussed.

Replying to a direct question about whether he felt greater affinity with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's policies than with Prime Minister Thatcher's, Willoch replied that Schmidt pursues a sound foreign policy. However, he warned against dismissing Thatcher's policies at the present time. "Those who do so will get a great surprise," he added.

Willoch did not want to comment on Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe's budget on Tuesday because he had not had an opportunity to study it in enough detail, but he added that Norway was also at present pursuing a policy which involves attempts to limit public spending.

GOVERNMENT REBUTS EDEK CHARGE OF NEGLECT

NC161856 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] An official statement referring to yesterday's statement by the socialist EDEK party's Central Committee describes as unfounded and arbitrary the allegation that the government has neglected or is neglecting the internationalization of the Cyprus problem. The projection of our national issue, the statement says, in all forums and at every opportunity has always existed and it is our foreign policy's main goal.

The statement adds that both in international conferences and in bilateral contacts the Cyprus Government particularly underlines the character of the Cyprus issue as the primary problem of invasion and occupation of part of Cyprus territory by Turkey. It is also emphatically stressed that the Cyprus issue is not, in essence, a difference between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots but an international problem of blatant violation of the principles of the UN Charter and of the generally accepted rules of international law.

The official statement says that the Cyprus Government in complete coordination with the Greek Government also promotes other ways for further internationalization of the Cyprus issue, among which is the convening of an international conference.

KIPRIANOU URGES INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE ON TURKEY

NC162033 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] President Kiprianou stressed today that it is time for the international community to raise its voice effectively in order to adopt the necessary measures, collectively, to ensure that Turkey will abandon its intransigent stance and any sinister designs it may have against Cyprus.

Speaking at the credentials presentation of the first Nepalese ambassador to Cyprus, General Basnyat, President Kiprianou also stated that Cyprus will exert pressure for the convening of an international conference under UN auspices. I believe vigorously, President Kiprianou stressed, that only with international pressure can progress be achieved for a just solution of the Cyprus problem based on the UN resolutions and summit agreements.

President Kiprianou said the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks on the domestic structure of the independent state of Cyprus is because of the divisive philosophy of those who govern Turkey, which is followed by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, as well as the presence of the occupation troops. President Kiprianou added that nevertheless we will continue the dialogue to ascertain whether some change in the Turkish stance is possible. If not, he stressed, we will raise again the issue at the UN General Assembly.

President Kiprianou stressed that the Cyprus issue is not a problem between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots, but an issue of foreign interference and occupation. He stressed that foreign interference must stop and that the two communities can live together and cooperate in free conditions.

In presenting his credentials, the Nepalese ambassador said that his country and Cyprus are adhering to the principles and goals of the UN Charter, particularly in the issue of peace based on respect for sovereignty, teritorial integrity and noninterferance in the domestic affairs of others. He added: Nepal, like Cyprus, attaches great importance to an independent and nonaligned policy and believes it contributes both to the peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation among nations, thereby improving prospects for peace.

Denktas on Kiprianou Statement

TA170948 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] In reply to a question by journalists in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today in connection with the statement made by Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou in the presence of the new Nepalese ambassador, President Rauf Denktas accused Kiprianou of efforts to undermine the present intercommunal talks being held for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

What the Greek Cypriot leader has in mind, Denktas said, is to end these talks at a time suitable to him in a bid to internationalize the Cyprus issue in a conference -- in line with the Soviet views on the problem -- or even in a miniconference on Cyprus in which the Soviet Union would be excluded in a bid to secure the support of the West.

Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot leader had no right to portray Turkish troops in Cyprus as an invasion force since he must be well aware that the reason these troops are in Cyprus was to deter a Greek invasion.

The Turkish Cypriot president denounced Greek Cypriot claims of violation of their airspace by Turkish planes.

Denktas concluded by reminding Kiprianou that he has no say on matters concerning northern Cyprus and its developments.

EGYPT HOPES FOR FURTHER PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS

NC161940 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] In a letter to the president of the House of Representatives, Ladhas, the speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, Mr Sufi Abu Talib, praised the recent resolution of the Cyprus house about the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. The letter, which Egyptian Minister Yahya Husni Qabil handed to Mr Ladhas, also expresses the wish that the two parliaments' relations would develop even further.

KKE'S FLORAKIS QUESTIONED AFTER LEBANON VISIT

PM161601 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Greek Communist Party [KKE] Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis has affirmed that any solution to the Middle East problem that does not take the establishment of an independent Palestinian state into consideration will remain a partial and unsound solution. He said that "resisting the U.S. presence in Greece and in the Arab countries is a joint struggle that brings the people of the Mediterranean countries together." Florakis criticized the stands of the ruling Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] on the question of Greece's withdrawal from NATO and the EEC, saying that "PASOK has retracted from pursuing these issues and is keeping silent about them."

In a brief interview with AS-SAFIR before his departure from Lebanon yesterday, together with the delegation accompanying him after a 3-day visit, Florakis said that "the Americans are now playing the Turkish card in an attempt to influence Greece's policy and force it to change its stance." Florakis also considered that "by visiting Israel, French President Mitterrand dealt a blow to the Palestinian people's struggle."

[Question] What were the aims of your visit to Lebanon?

[Answer] Our visit was in response to an invitation by the Lebanese Communist Party. We have held several meetings that included the leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, Walid Junblatt, the Central Political Council of the Nationalist Movement, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] command, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] command, the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party command, the Lebanese Communist Party command, and Comrade George Hawi.

Of course we hold political meetings with the Lebanese and Palestinian nationalist forces because we are very interested in benefiting from such meetings in order to further our knowledge of the political situation and of the details of current developments, since this area is the center of a major imperialist onslaught and also of great political and military tension. As we are neighbors, it is natural that we should be interested in developments of the area.

[Question] How does the KKE see the nature of a lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] We do not see any solution to the crisis of the Arab-Israeli conflict without the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. In the absence of such a state, matters will develop in a serious manner. There will be no solution without the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the territories they occupied in 1967. Any other solution will be partial and unsound.

[Question] Do you see any specific relation between the military bases in Greece and those in certain Arab areas, and what is the effect of this on the general situation in the Mediterranean region?

[Answer] There is definitely a relation between the military presence in our country and in the region, where U.S. imperialism has strategic objectives with regard to oil or because of its important strategic location. U.S. imperialism can dominate the area only by crushing the forces of Arab national liberation. The Americans have established a number of military bases with the aim of achieving their strategic objectives and establishing the Rapid Deployment Force. They use the reactionary forces among the Arab peoples, such as the Egyptian regime and other reactionary regimes, with the aim of striking at and dividing the unity of the Arab peoples and with the aim of imposing solutions that are incompatible with the interests of the peoples of the area.

Of course the U.S. bases in Greece pursue the same objectives. Therefore, resisting this presence brings together all the peoples of the Mediterranean countries that suffer because of this presence.

The Greek people are currently struggling against U.S. imperialism and against the military bases. They are also struggling against the Zionist "base." There is no doubt that U.S. imperialism's principal base in the region is Israel. Thus we see that the Greek progressive forces and the Arab progressive forces have objectives and tasks in common. Therefore it is natural that we should hold meetings and exchange views in order to coordinate joint action, because there is nothing more important than amalgamating the efforts of the progressive forces in one battle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

[Question] How does the ruling Greek PASOK party approach the question of Greece's withdrawal from NATO and, consequently, how does the KEE regard this approach?

[Answer] The question of withdrawal from NATO is closely linked to the question of our national independence and sovereignty because our link with this alliance is directly opposed to our national sovereignty. This linkage prevents Greece from pursuing an independent and sound policy. Of course the question of withdrawing from NATO is a fundamental matter for Greece. Our country is small and cannot play the role that the other parties who make the decisions can play.

Our party is the first and only party that stood against Greece's joining NATO. In 1956, because of this issue, I was charged under the martial law, and one of the charges leveled against me was that the KEE is hostile to the NATO alliance. Some 20 years have passed since then and the KEE has proved that it was right since the great majority of the people and Greek parties hold the same stand and oppose Greece's remaining in the NATO alliance, including PASOK, which during the elections expressed a firm and decisive stand in favor of withdrawal from the alliance; it promised the Greek people that it would withdraw from NATO and the EEC and would remove the U.S. military bases.

On the basis of these slogans and other objectives relating to internal policies, the great majority of the Greek people supported PASOK and, thanks to this, it obtained a majority of parliamentary seats and represented 65 percent of the Greek people, who voted for withdrawal from NATO and the EEC as well as for the removal of the U.S. military bases. But unfortunately PASOK has backtracked on these issues or has been keeping silent on them after they became a matter for the future, and it has begun to put forward the question of balancing between the Western and the Eastern camps. Naturally we are against such a proposition and of course we are not alone in this stand, for the majority who supported PASOK now object to this retraction by the party of its stand.

[Question] Do you believe in the possibility of a U.S. military move, if not directly then through Turkey or through the use of the Cyprus problem to prevent this from happening should it become real? [as published]

[Answer] I believe the contrary to be the case. Maintaining the independence of Greece will be achieved through the removal of the U.S. military bases. Even in order to protect ourselves from Turkish chauvinism we must withdraw from NATO and remove the military bases. At present we are members of NATO and have military bases belonging to NATO. Turkey too is a NATO member, but this does not prevent Turkey from threatening Greece. In the past it did not prevent it from occupying 40 percent of Cyprus, which is a UN member state. You know how the U.S. military bases were used then. They helped the Turks occupy the island, and when our planes went to help Cyprus, the U.S. communications station 30 miles from Athens was able to mislead the planes and force them to go to Israel and land in Tel Aviv. This base can monitor all telephone calls as well, and observe political and other events in Greece.

The Americans are now playing the Turkish card in order to bring pressure to bear on Greece in an attempt to influence its policies and force it to retreat from its positions. We believe the solution does not lie in retraction or submission to such pressures but in confronting them and insisting on removing the NATO bases from Greece.

Through our experience we know quite well that the maintenance of these bases is contrary to our national independence. It also poses a danger not only to us but also to the neighboring people and, of course, the Americans use Turkey in order to keep their bases in our country.

[Question] Is there any particular fear of the army's moving, particularly since it has a well-known role in this field?

[Answer] We realize that when the interests of the dominating classes are threatened, they resort to all means, including the most extreme. There are many examples of this in history, for very often the dominating class used the army to strike at democratic freedoms. This was what happened in Greece in 1967. The Americans, in cooperation with the ultrareactionary parties, who found that their interests were threatened, imposed the military junta then. These quarters are now trying to prevent any rapprochement between the army on one side and the people on the other and are striving to maintain a gap through which they are seeking to keep the army as a second defense line or as a reserve for power. The Greek Parliament has no control or supervision over the army. This is the present situation in Lebanon.

[Question] But the question is: Do you believe it is possible that the army will move directly and is such a possibility an imminent danger?

[Answer] There is no imminent danger, but there is a possibility because the army at present is not in a position that allows it to take control or prepare to take control in Greece. We must take into consideration the fact that the majority of officers have learned a lesson during the dictatorial military rule which has left an impression on them. The army also cannot do so now because all the political forces and the masses are opposed to such a possibility and will resist if it takes place.

[Question] Are there any economic factors that force Greece to be linked to the EEC and that prevent it from withdrawing from the EEC?

[Answer] There are certain obstacles because of existing relations. If Greece leaves the EEC, then this would certainly be countered by hostile measures. But the effect of such measures will be temporary and, in any case, much less than the negative results of Greece's remaining in the EEC, which now defines the course of economic development in our country.

[Question] What do you think of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel?

[Answer] I believe it is an unsuitable and unacceptable step. Through this visit Mitterrand has dealt a blow to the Palestinian people's struggle.

KARAMANLIS RETURNS FROM INDIA, AUSTRALIA VISITS

NC162053 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Excerpts] President Karamanlis today returned to Athens from his visits to Australia, India and Singapore. The president stated: My visits to India and Australia have been useful in many ways because first we had the opportunity to confirm and strengthen the friendship binding Greece with these big countries and seek ways of expanding our cooperation. At the same time, we briefed the leaders of India and Australia on the problems of Greece and our area in general. This visit gave the opportunity for Greece's impressive portrayal in these big and distant countries.

ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE UNDER INVESTIGATION

TA161118 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Minister of State and Government Spokesman Ilhan Oztrak has said that various international organizations are making allegations of torture in Turkey at a time when the country has achieved tranquillity and that this attitude stems from efforts to create a negative impression concerning the 12 September administration in Turkey.

Oztrak made the statement in response to journalists' questions regarding allegations made by Amnesty International concerning torture cases in Turkey. He said all alleged cases of torture or mistreatment that reached the authorities were being investigated carefully and that legal action was being taken against those seen responsible at the end of the investigations.

Noting that the 12 September administration took care to remain within the framework of the law, Oztrak added: As a matter of fact, of the first list of 62 persons Amnesty International submitted to us which it claimed had been killed as a result of torture, 60 cases have been investigated. It was determined that 15 were killed in conditions other than torture, allegations concerning 15 were true, 8 of them were not even under detention, 4 were detained but alive, 1 was free and alive, 3 were killed during armed clashes with the security forces and 11 are still being investigated. Of the 15 trials, 3 have been concluded and 9 of the security officials who were believed to be involved in torture were convicted.

Oztrak said that despite the care taken by various administrations, similar cases have occurred even in Western countries. However, he added that the important point was that these incidents occurred outside the knowledge of the officials and that the necessary measures were taken as soon as the authorities were informed. Recalling that such allegations recently have increased in the FRG, France and Norway, Oztrak said: The Government of the Turkish Republic in no way approves the torture of those under arrest and it seriously investigates complaints and information received on the issue. The 12 September administration is acting within the limits of the law. Suspects are being tried by independent and normal courts.

In the last section of his statement, Oztrak said no administration in any country which has returned from the brink of civil war has more respect for the law and the independence of the courts than the administration of Turkey. He concluded by saying that it is impossible therefore to describe allegations made by Amnesty International as serious and impartial.

FORMER MINISTER SENTENCED FOR BRIBERY, MISCONDUCT

TA162100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Former Customs and Monopolies Minister Tuncay Mataraci, who was being tried at the High Tribunal for certain of his actions during his term in office, has been sentenced to 36 years in prison and fined 787,386,166 Turkish lira. Former Public Works Minister Serafettin Elci, who was being tried in the same case, was acquitted.

Asked to make their final statements during this morning's session of the High Tribunal, the suspects rejected the charges cited in the indictment and asked for acquittal. The tribunal then recessed in order to reach a decision, which was announced at 2015, by Constitutional Court President Sevket Muftugil. Muftugil said it was concluded that during his term in office Mataraci received bribes from certain individuals and organizations and misused his office and authority.

Mataraci was first sentenced to a total of 43 years and 5 months in prison. However, as the sum of the prison sentences exceeded 36 years, in accordance with the Paragraph 1 of Article 77 of the Turkish Penal Code, the sentence was reduced to 36 years. The other suspects were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 months to 6 years and fined various amounts. The decision of the High Tribunal cannot be appealed.

90 LEFTISTS STAND TRIAL IN GAZIANTEP COURT

TA162057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The trial of 90 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Toiler Party has begun in Gaziantep. The indictment was read during today's session of the trial, which is being held at the 1st Military Court at the 5th Armored Brigade Headquarters.

The indictment noted that the suspects enrolled in an illegal organization aiming to replace the existing system in Turkey with a socialist system. The indictment also stated that, to this end, the suspects were involved in various incidents such as bombing, distributing pamphlets and organizing demonstrations in Gaziantep and its vicinity during 1978. Prison terms ranging from 5 to 8 years are demanded for the suspects.

DEV-YOL Collaborators Arrested

TA161752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Summary] Izmir Security Directorate officials have announced that 24 persons who collaborated with and sheltered members of the Revolutionary Path [DEV-YOL] organization, who were involved in terrorist incidents some time ago, have been captured in Usak.

Gaziantep Arrests

TA151658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Summary] The Press and Public Relations Office of the VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 13 militants belonging to the illegal Revolutionary Path organization have been captured in operations conducted by the security forces in Gaziantep.

Following interrogation of the suspects, it was determined that they were involved in various terrorist acts during 1979 and 1980, including distributing pamphlets, extorting money from citizens, armed robbery and bombing incidents. Legal action has been taken against the suspects.

YUGOSLAV CHIEF OF STAFF ENDS CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA161740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who is currently in Ankara as the guest of the chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, has concluded his official contacts in Ankara. In the afternoon, Admiral Mamula visited the Ground Warfare School, where he met with the commander of the school, Maj Gen Irfan Yay, and toured the school and observed sports events. Mamula then left for Izmir. Mamula, who will also visit Istanbul, will depart Turkey on 19 March.

BELGRADE PAPER INTERVIEWS GENERAL EVREN

AU161311 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Gen Kenan Evren, president of the National Security Council and head of state of Turkey, has responded to the request of a group of Yugoslav journalists and replied to several questions put to him pertaining to Turkey's domestic and foreign policy. This group of journalists consisted of Tadija Gavrilovic (TANJUG), Mihajlo Nicota (VJESNIK) and Bosko Jaksic (POLITIKA), who visited Turkey recently as guests of the government of that country, as well as Salih Konjhodzic, TANJUG permanent correspondent in Ankara.

To Establish the Security of Citizens

[Question] Mr President, would you be so kind as to set forth for the Yugoslav public the basic directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the current Turkish Government, and would you please explain how far the work on drafting a new constitution for your country has advanced?

[Answer] Immediately following the operation of 12 September (1980, when a bloodless coup d'etat was carried out -- POLITIKA) which was in response to the aspirations and wishes of the vast majority of the Turkish people, the 64-year-old General Evren replied, I clearly formulated before public opinion the main goals that refer to domestic policy.

These goals can be reduced to the following points: To protect unity and national integrity by eliminating anarchy and terrorism, to establish the security of citizens and their property, to renew the state's authority and preserve it, to establish social peace, and to ensure a good functioning of the republican, secular regime based on the freedoms and rights of citizens and on human rights.

As far as the guiding line of foreign policy is concerned, the Turkish nation's stance is reflected in Ataturk's principle of "Peace in the country, peace in the world."

As far as the new constitution is concerned, it is well known that the Consultative Assembly is obliged to prepare it. The Consultative Assembly will carry out this task within the fixed time limit and will submit the draft constitution to the National Security Council. In view of this, and in order not to influence the Constitutional Committee, formed as part of the Constitutional Assembly, and the assembly itself, I will restrain from any assessment in connection with the constitution.

The basis of Turkish political life in the near future will be a democratic, pluralistic and secular system whose institutions will function in harmony. This regime, based on the principles of social rights and drawing its strength from national solidarity and respecting the rights and freedoms of man, will primarily consider the security of individuals and society.

The Middle East Pushed to a State of Serious Instability

[Question] We would like to hear your assessment of the complex international situation, the stagnation in the process of relaxation of international tension in the world, the relations between Turkey and Greece, your view about Cyprus and the existing hotbeds of crises and conflicts, as well as about Turkey's current position.

[Answer] In addition to the delicate situation in the Middle East, the conflicts and problems you have mentioned have pushed this region in recent years to a state of serious instability. It is necessary to admit that security in such a sensitive area is also closely linked with international security. Viewed from this angle, it is very important on one hand to seek solutions for conflicts which affect our area and on the other hand to study the causes of international tension. Aware of its responsibilities and within the framework of its foreign policy, which I have just explained to you, Turkey is making efforts to make its contribution to preserving regional as well as international peace.

A strong and stable Turkey, as a NATO member and through the firm relations it maintains with the two blocs as a result of its geographic position, will continue to be a factor for security and stability in our area. On the other hand, when conflicts in which Turkey is one of the interested sides are involved, Turkey is interested in preserving a peaceful approach.

Within this context, with calmness and moderation, which it has shown thus far, Turkey continues to nurture the hope that the problems it has with Greece will be removed, through negotiations, by solutions which consider a balance of rights and mutual interests.

As far as Cyprus is concerned, a peaceful solution to this conflict can be found exclusively through negotiations between representatives of the two communities on the island. So that the sad experiences of the past do not occur again, we favor, through intercommunal talks and with UN support, a bicommunal, biregional, independent and nonaligned republic.

Shortcomings of Well-meaning Criticism

[Question] Your Excellency, what could you say about criticism that can be heard in the world at the expense of the current regime's actions in Turkey, particularly those that refer to political freedoms in your country?

[Answer] As regards the current situation in Turkey, as well as political freedoms, various interpretations and appraisals were made. Most of what is set forth stems from persons and circles which are not up to date with Turkey's actual reality, nor with its structure sui generis, while other criticism is intentionally spread by those who do not wish Turkey any good. The present administration is responsible only to the Turkish people.

Proceeding from this view, it can be noted that criticism from abroad is groundless and rests on completely fabricated elements. On the other hand, well-meaning criticism is made worthless by a failure suitably to appraise the situation in Turkey.

[Question] How do you view the current difficult economic situation in the world, and how do you view the problem of establishing a new international economic system?

[Answer] In order to come to specific results as regards the North-South dialogue, whose aim it is to adopt structural and radical solutions for international economic problems, it is necessary that all countries participate in this dialogue and that they assume mutual obligations.

As far as the success of the negotiations within the framework of the North-South dialogue is concerned, as well as the creation of a new, fairer international economic system, we are guardedly optimistic that in this respect progress can be registered, at least in the long term, because sooner or later it will become obvious that without finding suitable solutions for global problems it will not be possible to preserve national interests.

Realistic Potentials for the Development of Balkan Cooperation

[Question] Mr President, what is your view of the opportunities for the further development of cooperation in the Balkans?

[Answer] There exists real potential for the development of cooperation among the Balkan countries. Both bilateral as well as multilateral cooperation that will be achieved, according to the pragmatic point of view, is by the nature of things such that it contributes to the interests of all Balkan countries and serves the cause of peace and security in Europe.

[Question] What can you say about Turkish-Yugoslav relations?

[Answer] If it is necessary to sum up Turkish-Yugoslav relations, I can describe them as very positive. There are no political problems between our two countries. The development and even greater strengthening of our relations on the basis of mutual respect and friendship is one of our basic aims. On the other hand, we note that we share the same views and feelings with Yugoslavia in certain areas. The two countries, as is the case where the Balkans and Europe are concerned, attach special attention to strengthening peace and cooperation on a world scale, and they are making efforts in this respect.

In to the numerous problems in the international arena, I can say that we have similar approaches. For this reason I believe high-level visits between Turkey and Yugoslavia can contribute to the already existing relations and dialogue between the two countries.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Turkish people, I wish the peoples of Yugoslavia a future full of prosperity and happiness.

NATO NAVY CHIEF'S VISIT CONNECTED WITH 6TH FLEET

TA170740 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Admiral di Giovanni, commander of NATO naval forces, southern Europe, arrived in Turkey on 15 March to inspect the NATO naval bases in our country. The visiting admiral will go to Ankara after he visits NATO headquarters in Izmir and Cigli Airbase. He is expected to be received by head of state Kenan Evren.

According to an official statement, Admiral di Giovanni will inspect naval bases in Istanbul and Golcuk after he ends his contacts in Ankara. It will be recalled that work on enlarging and modernizing the Golcuk naval base has been going on for a long time. It has been announced that the United States and NATO have extended a loan of $105 million to Turkey for this purpose. The expanded naval base is expected to be used for the stationing and docking of warships belonging to the U.S. 6th Fleet, known among our people as the Murder Fleet.

ISLAMIC BANK APPROVES LOAN OF $20 MILLION

TA162056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] An agreement on a $20-million loan to be extended to Turkey by the Islamic Development Bank has been signed in Jidda. The loan will be used to purchase oil. The loan was approved during the meeting of the bank in Jidda last month.

IRAQI BANKERS DELEGATION DEPARTS TURKEY 16 MAR

TA161122 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] In a statement before his departure at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport today, Iraqi Central Bank Governor (Hassan al-Majati), who is heading the delegation of Iraqi bankers which has completed its visit to Turkey, said that letters of guarantee by Turkish bankers will be valid for construction projects to be undertaken by Turkish firms in Iraq without any need for foreign bank letters.

He added that an agreement was reached on the opening of a branch of the (Rafidain) Iraqi Bank in Istanbul. The visiting banker added that the mediation of third-party banks would be eliminated in transactions between Turkey and Iraq.

The delegation of Iraqi bankers departed Turkey today.

BELGIUM

WALLOON STEEL WORKERS DEMONSTRATE IN BRUSSELS

LD162156 Brussels Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Summary] Walloon steel workers demonstrated today in Brussels. According to sources, the demonstrators numbered 8,000-15,000. Extremely serious clashes took place in the Rogiers Square vicinty. Several demonstrators were seriously injured, but there are no precise figures. The gendarmerie reports that 179 policemen were injured, 14 of them seriously. Material damage is extensive.

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE INVITED TO POLAND

PM170859 Amserdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 11 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The Hague -- On Wednesday [10 March] Polish Sejm member Jozef Barecki invited the Second Chamber's standing Foreign Affairs Committee to send a delegation to Poland to acquaint itself with developments there. Barecki made the invitation during an interview with the committee that had taken place at his initiative. Communist Party of the Netherlands representatives were not present.

Barecki, who is also chief editor of the new government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA, asked the chamber to show understanding for the military intervention in his country and made a plea for economic aid. According to the Sejm member, the military intervention was necessary because of the economic problems and the fact that the Solidarity Free Trade Union wanted to seize power. He showed the chamber articles in support of this latter assertion.

Questions put to Barecki did not make the chamber members any the wiser. The Pole described the conditions attached to further economic aid from the West as interference in internal affairs. Barecki also said that the situation in his country was being further normalized, but he was unable to say when the state of martial law would be lifted. Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee Deputy Chairman Ter Beek (Labor Party) concluded from the visit that Poland has an enormous need of contact, a need primarily dictated by its enormous economic problems.

NORWAY

USSR FISH INDUSTRY MINISTER BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT

PM161111 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Mar 82 p 24

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Soviet Fisheries Minister in Oslo"]

[Text] Soviet Fish Industry Minister Vladimir Kamentsev began his 4-day visit to Norway in Oslo Tuesday [9 March] with talks with Norwegian Fisheries Minister Thor Listau. At Tuesday's meeting the two fisheries ministers primarily discussed the situation affecting the stock of Norwegian-Arctic cod on in the Barents Sea.

The talks will continue Wednesday. They will also deal with the large numbers of seals in the Barents Sea. Norway wants to increase the catches of seals in Ostisen because the seals are making major inraods into the fish stocks in the Barents Sea. Hitherto the Soviet Union has not agreed to the Norwegian call.

PORTUGAL

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS GOVERNMENT, ARMED FORCES

LD170550 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at the Institute for Higher Military Studies this morning, the prime minister said that the armed forces cannot help but be regarded as an instrument which the government needs to carry out its responsibility of conducting the country's policy.

Pinto Balsemao said the government must be aware of military matters, know how the military functions and be able, at just the right and opportune time, to introduce legislation designed to eliminate its vulnerability and increase its potentials. There is no justification, he said, for the armed forces to remain independent of the government, which has to provide it with funds from the general state budget, or for it to decide on establishing relations with military organizations of other countries without the interference or knowledge of the government which conducts international relations.

Pinto Balsemao rejected arguments for the armed forces' eventual subordination to executive power. He said that its integration into civil power is not a question of being carried out in phases but instantly from the promulgation date of a revised constitution. The revision of the constitution, which he defined as a basic priority, does not depend on the government, and the armed forces' subordination to the government is not the only aim of revising the fundamental law, and should not be viewed in isolation. He said that the parties group under the Democratic Alliance those who champion the cause of the constitution's revision, who will fight for it wherever it may become necessary, whether in parliament or in the streets.

In his lengthy address, the prime minister elaborated on the measures adopted by his government with a view to economic and financial recovery.

Dealing with foreign policy, in the strategic sphere Balsemao said that the axis of Portugal's national external policy gives new prominence to the strategic positions it holds which, he said, might not have been duly appreciated in the past. Thus he pointed to a reevaluation of existing cooperation with the United States, adding that Portugal cannot be relegated to a mere passive role in granting facilities located in strategic positions.

SPAIN

ALBANIA PREPARED TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS

LD171126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Albanian diplomatic sources accredited in Vienna have told the EFE Agency that Albania is prepared to normalize relations with Spain and the other Mediterranean countries.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S., POLAND

LD171032 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Harsh criticism of the regime in Poland and of U.S. foreign policy was expressed in the government declaration in the Riksdag foreign policy debate today. Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten demanded that the Polish generals adhere to their words about freedom, and he also regretted the narrow East-West perspective which marks U.S. foreign policy. Ullsten emphasized that the crisis of Poland is a crisis for the rest of the world. What the communist leaders speak of as their internal affairs have brought the East and West closer to impasse and confrontation, the foreign minister said. It is the view of the Swedish Government that U.S. foreign policy increases tensions in the Third World, which have become a threat to peace and stability, Ullsten said.

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CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT ON BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

LD171338 Hamburg DPA in German 1440 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA) -- In a detailed statement at its cabinet session today, the Federal Government noted that the results of the Geneva talks remain the yardstick for progress in arms control in the medium-range missile field. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker read the following statement to the Federal press conference:

One day after the start of the break in the talks, the Federal Cabinet has discussed the state of the talks in Geneva. The cabinet notes:

1. Even compared with other arms control talks, these talks have been conducted briskly. Both sides have submitted proposals for negotiation and clarified objectives. The break in the talks is necessary now to give both delegations an opportunity to analyze the progress of the talks so far, brief their governments and prepare for resumption on 20 May.

2. The day before the break in negotiations started, General Secretary Brezhnev announced the Soviet decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR. This decision incorporates the contents of moratorium proposals made at an earlier date. A condition for putting it into effect is that the West stop preparations to site U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. In other words, this decision is also aimed at preventing the siting of such U.S. missiles in Europe, regardless of the progress of the Geneva talks, and maintaining the existing imbalance in this field to the advantage of the Soviet Union. The government spokesman pointed out in this respect on 16 March that the Soviet Union currently possesses more than 300 SS-20 missiles with 900 warheads, two-thirds of which are targeted on places in Europe. Furthermore, SS-20 missiles sited on the other side of the Urals can also reach Western European territory because of their long range. The moratorium, limited to its European territory, thus allows the Soviet Union the opportunity to set up more SS-20 missiles east of the Urals, from where they can still threaten Western Europe. That is why only the elimination of SS-20 missiles, as demanded by the West, can remove this threat. In addition, the Soviet Union has already developed siting areas on both sides of the Urals which can take SS-20 missiles.

3. In the Federal Government's view, it remains vital that concrete results be achieved from the negotiations by the end of summer 1983. The Federal Government advocates that both sides completely relinquish land-based medium-range systems. It measures the importance of the recently announced Soviet decision by the yardstick of this goal. It recognizes that the general secretary's statement reflects the Soviet Union's great interest that no U.S. Pershing II's or cruise missiles be stationed in Europe. Only an agreement on a mutual zero solution as a result of the Geneva talks can take account of this interest. The Federal Government concludes from this that the talks can only lead to success if the Soviet Union firmly believes that otherwise U.S. missiles will actually be sited in Europe as of the end of 1983.

SPD RAISES DOUBTS OVER U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

LD161044 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Mar (DPA) -- Doubts about the aims of the American human rights policy have been raised by SPD politicians in talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams in Bonn.

On his first trip to Europe, the head of the Department for Human Rights [as received] in the U.S. State Department sought contacts on Monday and Tuesday in Bonn primarily with the political foundations of the parties which are involved in developing countries.

In his explanation of American policy on Central America Abrams encountered mainly reserve among the members of the SPD leadership with whom he spoke. The 33-year-old assistant secretary of state defended American support for the junta in El Salvador, referring to the fact that the Duarte government is fighting against the terror actions of the communist guerrillas. The Reagan administration's policy on human rights differs from the policy of his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, primarily in the fact that it does not make propagandist public condemnations which are ineffectual. Abrams spoke in Bonn with SPD Deputy Egon Bahr, with secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry, Berndt von Staden and with Minister of State Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher (FDP).

The abuse of human rights has increased in Nicaragua as well, Abrams said. In Washington's view the Sandinist leadership in Nicaragua is aiming for domination of the country with Marxist precepts. Abrams complained that in the international press "four political prisoners in Paraguay are deemed of more interest than all the atrocities in Afghanistan."

CDU/CSU OFFICIAL: 'STRAIN' IN U.S. RELATIONS

LD171502 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA) -- During a brief visit to the United States, which included meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Manfred Woerner, deputy CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group chairman, noted widespread disfavor with the Federal Government. Woerner said in Bonn today on his return that the dominant impression in Washington is that the Federal Government places its alliance policy interests in second place to its special relations in its policy toward the East. This has resulted in a substantial strain on German-U.S. relations. On the basic issues of East-West relations and alliance policy, however, a high degree of agreement exists between U.S. policy and the political views of the CDU/CSU.

According to Woerner, the Americans are also disappointed at the course of recent talks in Bonn by U.S. Assistant Secretary James L. Buckley. From the U.S. point of view, the result of these talks is not in line with statements made shortly before by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Washington. The Federal Government's argument that state guarantees for Eastern credits have nothing to do with granting credits convinced no one in the U.S. capital. The fact that the Federal Government had, since NATO's January decisions, guaranteed credits to the Soviet Union amounting to DM1.5 billion has been sharply criticized in the United States.

Woerner expressed the view that the United States is not striving for military superiority over the Soviets nor have they any intention of waging an economic war with Moscow or forcing this sort of confrontation upon its allies. The aim of U.S. policy in relations between the two major powers and relations with the Third World is not confrontation but moderation and restraint. Considerations regarding the use of economic measures are no longer focused on the gas pipeline deal, which is still criticized, but on the transfer of technology and the granting and guaranteeing of credits.

With regard to the situation in the Caribbean, Woerner said that he gained the impression that the U.S. Government is not thinking in terms of military intervention but is working increasingly toward a political solution. A condition for this, however, is that Nicaragua must refrain from supplying arms to rebels in El Salvador.

CARSTENS TOASTS NIGERIA'S SHAGARI AT BANQUET

LD171640 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Against the background of recent clashes in Angola, Federal President Karl Carstens, together with Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, has called for an end to racial discrimination in South Africa. Speaking at a banquet on the first day of Shagari's state visit to the Federal Republic, the federal president, in a toast at Bruehl Castle, also supported Nigeria's insistence on independence for Namibia. Nigeria, with a policy of peaceful adjustment and accomodation, is an "element of stability in Africa," the federal president stressed.

Carstens described Shagari's 4-day state visit as the high point of German-Nigerian encounters during the past few years, which included visits to Nigeria by Chancellor Schmidt and the Bundestag President Stuecklen. German industry is prepared to continue to contribute to the development of Nigeria, which ranks among the Federal Republic's 20 most important trade partners. One example of this successful cooperation is the Aladja steel plant, which is one of the biggest and most modern in all of Africa.

At the dinner Shagari paid tribute to the "very important role" which the Federal Republic plays in Nigeria's rapid industrialization. The Federal Republic could play a part, particularly in the training of skilled personnel and the transfer of technology. At the same time Shagari stressed that Nigeria is Bonn's most important market in Africa and one of the most important anywhere in the world.

According to Shagari the first visit by a Nigerian head of state to Bonn confirmed the optimism of the two sides regarding their countries' relations. Nigeria and the Federal Republic share the same views and interests on many matters concerning world peace and security. "On several international questions our two states have fought for the same aims, in economic, political and social spheres," Shagari said.

Shagari also condemned the policy of apartheid in South Africa and "the flagrant disregard of public opinion throughout the world" by the government of the country. The Federal Government's participation in the search for a solution to the Namibia problem is "encouraging and constructive."

GOVERNMENT MAY GIVE EGYPT NUCLEAR REACTOR

LD171904 Hamburg DPA in German 1820 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Egypt may receive a small nuclear research reactor from the Federal Republic as a gift.

A Ministry of Research spokesman confirmed in Bonn today that relevant talks have been taking place for some time. The reactor is still in the possession of Frankfurt University.

Following Egypt's joining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, thereby accepting international control of its nuclear activities, a government agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy was signed by Cairo and Bonn last October. This German-Egyptian agreement is to provide the basis for the possible delivery of German nuclear power stations with a total output of 2,000 megawatts. This deal is still in the preparatory stage.

MITTERRAND CALLS EC PROPOSALS 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD171434 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand has issued a warning to France's European partners: The president stated during a Council of Ministers session a short while ago that the farmers' interests will be defended with constancy and persistence. Mr Mitterrand considers unacceptable the Brussels commission's proposals and says that although France may be very attached to European construction it has no intention of sacrificing its agriculture to it.

In his statement to the Council of Ministers President Mitterrand went even further: There is no question, he said, of one state's hindering the application of the basic rules or of others agreeing to a dismantling of the common agricultural policy. Finally, France today expects its partners to say clearly whether they want Europe to continue to develop or whether they want an open crisis.

There you have the main points of the president of the republic's statement at the Elysee this morning.

MAUROY APPEARS ON TV, ADDRESSES ELECTION ISSUES

LD172128 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] Premier Pierre Mauroy appeared on television tonight, invited by French Television, as was Jacques Chirac on Monday and Jean Lecanuet on Tuesday. Georges Marchais has been invited to appear on 18 March. Mauroy stated: I believe it is quite suitable for me to speak on television in connection with the cantonal elections in order to explain the policy of the government. The weak French franc is due to the ups and downs of the dollar and also to the cantonal elections. It is no cause for anxiety and it does not represent a failure of the left, he added. The left is indeed making good progress. The French voted for change and we have already started this with a series of measures on the minimum wage, various allowances, etc. The basis for change must be consolidated well, with no haste. This is done through voting for reforms, just as we have done so far. More is yet to be done.

As regards social reforms such as labor legislation and workers' rights, this will be done through consultation with the trade unions and all parties concerned, without haste. The aims of the government are being fulfilled and the promises made by the Socialist government are being fulfilled and the promises made by the Socialist candidate, now president of the republic, are being carried out.

Efforts are being made for all those who are not happy, such as the farmers, Mauroy stated. He said: "I shall go myself next week especially to see the German chancellor in order to prepare in the best circumstances our dossier regarding agricultural prices."

Asked for his reaction to Soviet President Brezhnev's statement regarding a moratorium on the SS-20 missiles and whether there was an official reaction from the government, Mauroy replied: "I believe we do not have to confer on this matter. Mr Brezhnev is creating a false sensation in that he is proposing a freeze of his own advantage."

CABINET 'TO STUDY' USSR MORATORIUM OFFER

NC171409 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 17 Mar (AFP) -- The French cabinet has not yet discussed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles, Elysee Secretary-General Pierre Beregovoy announced after today's weekly cabinet meeting.

The cabinet would, however, be studying the proposal, he said in the first official French reaction to the Brezhnev offer. "It does not seem," he added, "that at present the positions expressed by one or other of the superpowers enables a solution to be reached on the agonising question of arms reduction."

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson meanwhile said after the meeting that there was "nothing very new" in the proposal. "It had been expected for three months," he added.

CHEYSSON THREATENS POLAND WITH ILO COMPLAINT

PM150823 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] France reserves the right to issue a complaint against Poland to the ILO if Warsaw fails to satisfy the demands drawn up by the ILO's Trade Union Freedoms Committee and approved by the ILO's Administrative Council. This was explained by [External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson in a letter to ILO Director General Charles Blanchard.

France does not intend to allow Jaruzelski's Polish regime to violate the commitments undertaken by Warsaw by virtue of its membership of various international organizations. Claude Cheysson has also threatened the military junta with issuing a complaint against it to the ILO in Geneva if it fails to satisfy the demands issued last week by the ILO Administrative Council in a report which was, according to its chairman, adopted unanimously. This report demands from Warsaw written documentation on the situation in the country and on the fate of the detained trade unionists, as well as the hosting of an international factfinding delegation.

The drafting of this document was the occasion for some very lively exchanges between Western and Socialist bloc delegations. The latter persistently repeated that Solidarity's activities "did not belong within the trade union framework" and that they therefore should not be debated by the ILO. The Soviet representative went so far as to add that Solidarity "was threatening Poland's social equilibrium" and that it was composed "of dangerous extremists," some of whom aimed "to extricate Poland from the Warsaw Pact."

However, the Eastern bloc countries' numerous obstructive maneuvers did not deter the Western delegations, which finally approved a report which neither Moscow nor Warsaw was able to oppose, since the Administrative Council did not vote on it. The term "unanimity" used by the chairman nevertheless prompted some surprise: Were the Soviet delegates asleep when he spoke? Or did the interpreters omit to translate his speech?

In a letter sent to ILO Director General Blanchard Friday, Cheysson explained France's intention to issue a complaint against Poland if it fails to heed the ILO's demands. It would be an exceptional step to take.

Indeed, it is rare for a state to issue a complaint against another within the context of trade union freedoms. Usually it is trade union organizations that take the initiative: in Poland's case, the ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labor. "The French Government," Cheysson told Blanchard, "would like to continue hoping that the procedure undertaken by trade unions within your organization will make it possible to achieve positive results." Otherwise Paris reserves the right to act.

PCF'S MARCHAIS LOOKING FORWARD TO PRC VISIT

PM161117 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Mar 82 p 5

[Excerpts] PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais was the guest on the French Television Channel 1 news program at 1300 hours yesterday [10 March].

Questioned by Yves Mourousi, he spoke in particular about the importance of the canton elections and of the Communist vote, of the major problems facing France and he discussed the visits he is to make to Cuba, Nicaragua and China. Questioned on the forthcoming visits he is to make, the PCF secretary general explained: "The visits to Cuba and Nicaragua are visits which I was due to make at the end of last year and which I postponed in view of the political circumstances and the preparations for our 24th congress.

"Regarding China, we are obviously extremely happy that the conditions now exist for the restoration of normal relations with the CCP. We have always upheld the idea that there can be not only differences but divergences between communist and workers parties. That is the case with the CCP and also with the CPSU and other parties. In our view, the existence of divergences should not be an obstacle to normal relations among the communist and workers parties. "That is why I was extremely happy to receive and immediately accepted, on my party's behalf, the invitation made to me to visit China to restore relations with the CCP. "The Chinese people number 1 billion and they are a people and a country which play a major role in the international arena, and I am very happy to be able to restore completely normal and friendly relations of cooperation with that party."

LE MONDE VIEWS LESSONS OF CANTONAL ELECTIONS

PM171611 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Mar 82 p 1

["J.F." commentary: "Persuasion"]

[Text] France went to bed Sunday night in the certainty that the left had suffered a heavy defeat; it awoke to learn that the defeat was only relative. In the interim the majority of morning papers, printed overnight, spoke only of the defeat, its inaccurate figures and its conclusions.

Such is the news. It is not the voters who make the result: It is a television set coupled with an opinion poll organization. It is not the parties or the press which form opinion, but the media. Their power is all the more formidable in view of how quickly they move.

The second lesson to be learned is that the presidential system -- once so heartily opposed by the left -- is what protects the left from electoral upheavals, or at least from their effects. Whether the unfavorable results are in by-elections or local elections the parliamentary majority is not directly upset by them. Even if the majority were small and even if the usual mugwumps were to abandon it, the president has time and authority on his side. Even his adversaries cannot challenge such assets without performing a turnabout, if at least they remain loyal to the spirit of the system which they have not ceased to defend.

The warning stands. The government has committed two errors. The first is to have underestimated the resistance to change among rural folk, who are precisely the ones most concerned with the cantonal elections. The second is to have played into the opposition's hands both in the case of the filibustering and in the case of the farmworkers' demonstrations -- and indeed in other matters too. It would have been better to counter them with the "calm strength" which the president of the republic wishes to embody.

Municipal elections will be taking place in a year's time. More than the canton elections, they are a springboard for the general elections. The opposition is already planning for them, and the majority will be tempted to follow it in this direction, the easy one. But it is not by adhering to a "sectorial defense" albeit justified, that the government will improve the French people's lot. It must strive to persuade a broader sector of the public of the correctness of its policy of reforms, which is something that it has clearly not yet succeeded in doing.

A more select team, a more consistent policy and a more active president would be likely to win over the sector of the population who do not reject change but who mistrust upheavals.

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD180004 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Although Brezhnev's statement at the congress of the Soviet trade unions on the problems of medium-range nuclear forces do not contain substantially new elements in respect to the already-known Soviet position, they can be interpreted as a sign of Moscow's persistent willingness to negotiate. This is said in a statement issued by the Italian Foreign Ministry, which emphasizes that the unilateral moratorium announced by the Soviet Union is not only to be applied after Moscow has deployed not less than 300 SS-20's with 900 independent nuclear warheads, while NATO's modernization program is still at the beginning, but is also limited to the European part of the Soviet Union.

This fact, the statement by the Italian Foreign Ministry maintains, could devalue the contents of the Soviet initiative, which, however, does show a certain evolution on the part of Moscow, although only theoretical at present, toward the fundamental NATO proposal, which is still the reduction of the medium-range nuclear missiles of the two sides to zero.

L'UNITA NOTES PRAVDA REPRINT OF GUS HALL SPEECH

PM180927 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 11 Mar 82 p 15

[Giulietto Chiesa dispatch]

[Text] Moscow -- "Remarks made by certain leaders of the Italian, Spanish and Japanese communist parties" concerning events in Poland are "unpardonable, irresponsible and slanderous." Using a lengthy summary of a speech by Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States [CPUSA], PRAVDA has taken a further step in the polemic with Eurocommunism and in particular with the PCI.

Indeed, the majority of the CPUSA leader's arguments are directed against the Italian Communist "leaders," specifically against Enrico Berlinguer -- the only one apart from Carrillo actually named (and named several times) in the article. Following the brief opening mention, the Japanese leaders, however, are not referred to again. The arguments used are not very different from those already seen in the columns of the CPSU paper. In some passages Gus Hall does permit himself a little freedom; for instance when he states that the Polish Communist Party leaders "sought for 18 months with the utmost patience, perhaps with too much patience, to withstand the counterrevolutionary forces by peaceful means." In essence, the entire article is a harangue in defense of "real socialism" against what is described as "the largest web of lies" ever conceived. The leaders of the culpable parties fell into this "tangle of lies" "in an attempt to appear respectable and to secure a good press."

It is not known whether, in trying to refute them, Gus Hall actually examined any of the matters of substance that have appeared in the PCI's official documents. In any case, it does not appear so from the summary provided by PRAVDA, which seems -- as do all previous Soviet press items on the subject -- devoid of any precise reference to the Italian Communists' stances, which still remain entirely unknown to the vast majority of Soviet citizens and even to CPSU members.

In his indictment Gus Hall devotes particular attention to the polemic with the Eurocommunists' ideas about democracy. He claims that "Comrades Berlinguer and Carrillo misuse the word both in letter and in spirit" and that "it is mentioned every couple of lines as though it should be used as a decoration or embellishment." Polemical lapses aside, the argument aspires to some kind of theoretical standard when the CPUSA general secretary ventures to set down a kind of "instruction manual" supposedly consisting of "universally adopted conclusions of the socialist building experience."

In short -- and this is the only challenging point made in the entire speech -- "weaknesses and errors" (whose existence Gus Hall admits, without ever describing their nature) must be explained "by the supporters of socialism" within the context of "a general move forward," these errors being "for the most part errors deriving from growth." The Eurocommunists, however, Gus Hall concludes, "separate the weaknesses from the general context and use them to discredit, dismiss and undervalue the entire socialist system; all this while they extol the bourgeois aspect of democracy."

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN ROME 17 MAR

LD180008 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo arrived in Rome tonight on a working visit. During a meeting with Prime Minister Spadolini, who along with Foreign Minister Colombo went to the airport to welcome him, Calvo-Sotelo was assured of Italy's support for a speedy and positive conclusion of the negotiations on Spain's entry into the EEC. Tomorrow the Spanish prime minister will be received by President Pertini, and on Saturday he will be received by the pope in a private audience.

COLOMBO HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

AU171946 Rome ANSA in English 1931 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 17 Mar (ANSA) -- The Italian Government made an attempt today to "facilitate the start of a dialogue...between the leading Arab and Israeli figures in the Middle East controversy" at the meeting Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo had in Rome today with the Palestinian Liberation Organization's (PLO) foreign affairs spokesman Faruq Qaddumi. Italy and the PLO have been meeting periodically since 1977 but the Rome government has not granted official recognition to the resistance organization.

A Foreign Ministry communique issued after today's meeting said Italy has a policy of trying to facilitate a dialogue that could lead to "mutual acceptance of (the Arabs' and Israelis') respective basic rights." The statement also said Italy was interested in the opinions expressed by the spokesman of an organization "which is largely representative of the Palestinian people" and "whose claims have represented a constant reference point for Arab Middle East policies since the 1974 Rabat summit."

Today's meeting was described as "confirmation of the growing attention and particular sensitivity with which the Italian Government views the Palestinian role, the claims of the Palestinian people, the necessity of their achieving the right to self-determination and, if they so desire, the creation of a statehood." The head of the PLO's liaison office in Rome, Nimr Haddad, attended today's talks.

ROME TO GRANT EASY-TERM FINANCIAL AID TO EGYPT

AU171948 Rome ANSA in English 1923 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria made arrangements to accord Egypt 180 million dollars worth of easy-term credits and grants during a five-day visit that ended here today. While in Cairo, the Rome government official went over all aspects of bilateral economic and trade cooperation with top members of the Egyptian leadership.

The spokesman for the visiting Italian delegation indicated that the new credits will enable Egypt to get industrial and trade plans totalling some 900 million dollars off the ground. Both the Rome and Cairo governments are looking into ways of expanding cooperation even further.

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ITALY

LD172318 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Shortly after 1700 Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo left for an official visit to Italy which will last until 20 March. During his visit to Rome Sr Calvo-Sotelo will meet with his Italian counterpart, Giovanni Spadolini, Italian head of state Sandro Pertini, and will also be received in private audience by Pope John Paul II.

MILITARY SOURCES PREFER U.S. F-18 PACKAGE

LD171736 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid Radio has learned from well-informed military sources that the technical elements of the package offered by the United States in return for deciding on the F-18 fighter are better than those offered by France for taking the Mirage-2000 for the same program. The FACA [Future Fighter and Attack Aircraft] program is currently being studied by officials. The experts believe that the U.S. aircraft is superior to the French one on four counts: It operates and handles better; the credit payments are more bearable to the Spanish economy; the total technical package is better; and there is the political factor of more important diversification [as heard]. In the area of the technical arrangements included in the package, some of the most notable are: joint production in the United States and in Spain in future of vital aircraft components; greater capacity for servicing the aircraft; and the joint manufacture or even, probably, manufacture by Spain alone of other essential aircraft components, thus permitting export of these components as well as servicing and upgrading of other models of aircraft used in Spain apart from the F-18.

PORTUGUESE FISHING BOATS SEIZED OFF GALICIA

LD172250 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Four Portuguese fishing vessels -- Ocefano, Vila Real, Mar Nosso and Mariposa -- have been seized by the Spanish authorities while fishing near Punta Candelaria, off the Galicia coast. The vessels have been taken to the port of El Ferrol, in Coruna, where their catch has been seized.

It will be recalled that the fishing agreement signed between Portugal and Spain in 1978 does not allow Portuguese fishing boats to operate north of Cape Finnisterre.

POLICEMAN KILLED NEAR REPUTED BASQUE STRONGHOLD

NC151609 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] San Sebastian, northern Spain, 15 Mar (AFP) -- A civil guard was killed today in a terrorist incident in Renteria, a dormitory town midway between San Sebastian and the French frontier. He is the fourth policeman to be killed by terrorists in Spain this year.

Renteria is reputedly a stronghold of the Basque separatist ETA-Military organizations.

Police said it appeared the man, aged 41, had been shot by two men, one armed with a pistol and the other with a sub-machine gun, while he was in his car with his wife and daughter, whom he was driving to school.

The killers escaped.

CHANGES IN 'NORDIC BALANCE' COME FROM OUTSIDE

PM101601 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 6 Mar 82 p 7

[APN commentator Ilya Baranikas article: "Tension Brought to the Nordic Community From Outside"]

[Text] The Nordic foreign policy debate often uses the term "the Nordic balance." It often speaks of the need to maintain this balance or equilibrium as if the axis of confrontation runs exactly along the Norwegian-Soviet border.

It seems to me that the only correct interpretation of the term "the Nordic balance" is as follows: "The Nordic balance" is the military political situation prevailing in the Nordic countries. Its components are Denmark's and Norway's membership of NATO (combined with the voluntary limitations they have placed on themselves in this connection), Sweden's neutrality and Finland's neutrality combined with the Finnish-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance treaty first signed in 1948.

The military political situation prevailing in the Nordic countries, that is, "the Nordic balance," is now undergoing changes because it does not appeal to some forces outside the Nordic countries. Here I am primarily referring to the fact that Denmark's and Norway's "base and nuclear arms policy" is gradually being undermined. (Nuclear arms launching systems are present -- for the time being temporarily -- on their territory, where there also is the almost permanent presence of foreign troops because of almost constant maneuvers, etc.) Another shift in "the Nordic balance" is Sweden's approach to the United States in the military field. (An example of this is the cooperation between the two countries in the field of arms production.)

The above-mentioned changes in "the Nordic balance" are, as I see it, negative, since the level of tension and confrontation in the Nordic area have always been lower than in Central Europe. The processes taking place under pressure from NATO obviously do not contribute to keeping this level low. But "the Nordic balance" should also be able to undergo positive changes. The establishment of a nuclear-free zone in this area would contribute to reinforcing stability and reducing tension in the Nordic area. The zone would strengthen the Nordic countries' nuclear-free status and eliminate the possibility of nuclear arms appearing in the Nordic area using a "crisis situation" and U.S. "defense assistance for its allies" as an excuse.

The Reagan administration's foreign policy irresponsibility and negative attitude to detente sometimes makes the Nordic peoples look on "big brother" with anxiety. However, for the time being the dominant tendency is the opposite one -- to look Eastward with anxiety. When we look at how the majority of the bourgeois mass media portray the Soviet Union to their readers, viewers and listeners, we would never be able to believe that it was the October Revolution which gave Finland its independence, that the Soviet Army helped to liberate northern Norway or that Soviet demarches helped to protect Swedish neutrality during World War II....

The assumption that the USSR is in some way opposed to the Nordic countries is an erroneous point of departure for an analysis of the military situation in the Nordic area. Of course the land border between Norway and the USSR is a watershed between two military political blocs facing each other. But for more than 150 years this border has also been a border of peace and friendship. For many centuries contacts between the Norwegians and the Russians in the north have been able to serve as an example of good-neighborly relations for all peoples. This is an argument against looking at the border between Norway and the USSR as an axis of confrontation in "the Nordic balance." Another argument is the obvious fact that according to all reasonable logic these two neighbors cannot be placed in opposition to each other.

You can talk of confrontation and counterbalance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, between the United States and the USSR, but if you reason that Norway "must be in a position to repulse a Soviet attack from the Kola Peninsula," you have lost touch with commonsense.

Finally, I would like to say that in my view it is very important to bear in mind that no one in the northern European region is opposed to anyone else. All frictions, all tensions occurring in the Nordic area have been brought there from outside.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO BRIEFS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

PM170905 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Mar 82 p 18

[Excerpt] The government Foreign Affairs Committee met Friday [12 March] to hear President Mauno Koivisto's account of his trip to the Soviet Union. It was the first meeting of the new government's Foreign Affairs Committee with the president of the republic in the chair. President Koivisto's working visit to the Soviet Union ended on Thursday. In the communique on the visit President Koivisto and President Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the favorable relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are not affected by changes on the international political scene. The two heads of state also said that they support continued personal contacts between the two countries' leading persons.

Government circles view the Foreign Affairs Committee's meeting as an expression of the president's endeavors to activate the committee. When the present government was appointed the president expressed his desire that the government would take part in foreign policy in a more active way than its predecessor. In past years the president has only taken part in Foreign Affairs Committee meetings very occasionally. Usually the chair is taken by the prime minister.

SWEDEN

USSR LOANS INDICATE CONTINUING ECONOMIC SUPPORT

PM170845 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Mar 82 p 12

[P.E. Paul article: "Credit Agreements With Sweden, France"]

[Text] The Soviet Union was an active borrower on the European credit market in February and secured some large loans from banks in France and Sweden. Credit Lyonnais granted the Soviet Union a $90M loan and Paribas a $50M loan. Both loans are for 8 years and "on easy terms" according to NZZ.

However, it is particularly remarkable that in January the Soviet Union secured two major loans from Sweden, covering the financing of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod natural gas pipeline. The first loan, of 700 million Swedish kronor, was granted by Svenska Handelsbanken, and the second, of 500 million Swedish kronor, by Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken. The interest rate for these two loans are also said to be moderate.

Large investments like the enormous Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline require large amounts of steel piping, pumping stations and other equipment from the West. Bank consortia in West Germany are primarily involved in the financial backing. Finally, the Soviet Union's support for Poland requires considerable resources, as does its action in Afghanistan.

Both the French and Swedish banks' loans must be ascribed a certain political significance. The loans show that economic cooperation between East and West is continuing in Europe despite the toughening world political situation.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TAKE UP BASIC FREEDOMS ISSUE

NC171908 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel today. A UN communique states that during today's meeting discussion began on questions of equal distance, as they are called including questions of free movement, free settlement and the right to own property. Another meeting will be held Monday afternoon.

In a statement prior to the meeting, the special representative of the UN Secretary General,Gobbi, mentioned that during today's meeting there would be a start of discussion on the three basic freedoms, that is settlement, movement and property. We now start, he said, the most difficult part of our discussions. Answering a question on why discussion of the three basic freedoms is being conducted separately from the discussion on human rights, Gobbi said this separation is in accordance with the Makarios-Denktas agreement on the four points, within which special significance was given to the three freedoms.

The representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, Ioannidhis, stated that discussion of the three basic freedoms leads the dialogue into a difficult area. Our own position, he said, is that the people of Cyprus must have the right to exercise these three basic freedoms. Answering a question on the internationalization of the Cyprus problem, Ioannidhis said the intercommunal talks are an international process in accordance with the UN resolutions. Ioannidhis added that he does not think there would be any harm done to the intercommunal talks if any attempt is undertaken supporting dialogue and promoting a peaceful solution to the problem.

Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan said there has been progress on points on which there was a coincidence of views and that now discussion is starting on questions related to points on which the views of the two sides are equidistant. Onan said the question of the three freedoms must be faced with a conciliatory and constructive spirit and with mutual understanding. If the two sides face the issue with open minds, he said, then a satisfactory functional and viable solution will be found for this aspect of the Cyprus problem. Onan opposed internationalization of the Cyprus issue, which, he said, he considers unconstructive and not helpful. He added the only way to solve the Cyprus problem is through the intercommunal talks.

GREEK CYPRIOT OFFICERS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFIC

NC180718 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 15 Mar 82 pp.4, 12

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (AA) -- It has been reported that some soldiers of the Greek Cypriot National Guard recently have been breaking into shops and houses, and that high-ranking officers are engaged in narcotics smuggling. According to Greek Cypriot sources, the Kiprianou administration and the Greek General Staff are beginning to worry about these illegal activities by members of the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

The general director of Greek Cypriot security, Andoniou, held a press conference in Nicosia in which he directly accused the Greek Cypriot Army, saying that "thefts among the soldiers have increased." He refrained, however, from referring to high-ranking Greek and Greek Cypriot officers who are engaged in smuggling narcotics.

ANKARA SPOKESMAN'S VIEWS ON RELATIONS 'POSITIVE'

NC171943 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Turkish Government has "postponed" the prospecting it had decided to carry out in the Aegean. This is the result of the Greek protests to Ankara and the talks Ambassador Papoulias had with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen last Saturday. In commenting on the Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement the day before yesterday that the climate in Greek-Turkish relations is now improving, the government spokesman in Athens described this as "positive" and added: "Provided what is being said is observed. Greece has never disturbed Greek-Turkish relations."

Yesterday's statement by the Turkish foreign minister is indicative of the change in the climate between the two countries. In his statement to foreign journalists, the foreign minister said: "Our problems with Greece are not new. We had them for many years. The dialogue was interrupted, but not at our whim. But I would not like to appear pessimistic today. Turkey is ready to start negotiations when Greece wants to, and when it can see that it is for the good of the two countries to continue the negotiations process."

In answer to a question about the content of his talks with Ambassador Papoulias, Mr Turkmen confined himself to saying: "The meeting was constructive. Our statement yesterday by our Ambassador Akiman stressed our basic positions. We hope we are not wrong in our assessments, and I will stop here."

Regarding the Cyprus issue, Mr Turkmen said: "We tried to help as much as we could in the Cyprus issue by encouraging the negotiations between the two communities so these may become more productive. There has been some progress in the intercommunal talks. There has been no tension and, consequently, the Cyprus issue was not discussed at the UN General Assembly for 2 consecutive years. We continue to believe there is a peaceful way to solve the Cyprus issue through the intercommunal talks."

GROUP CLAIMS EL SALVADOR LINK IN ATHENS BLAST

NC171904 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] The two bombs that went off the night before last outside the branch office of Citibank had, according to press reports, almost the same mechanism as those that caused the major fires in the department stores in Athens and Pireaivs. The second bomb caused slight damage to a parked car. The two devices had been placed in trash cans.

According to reports, leaflets were found at the sites of the two blasts with the signatures "AOI, Solidarity With the El Salvador People" and "4 August National Organization."

Explosions in North

NC171805 Athens NEWS in English 17 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Bombs exploded shortly after midnight on Monday outside two branch offices of the American-owned Citibank in Athens causing slight damage but no injuries, police said on Tuesday. There were several other minor explosions in provincial towns.

An organization calling itself "Revolutionary Greek Battalions," claimed responsibility for the blasts in Kavala, Xanthi and Yannina. The group aims to free the military officers who imposed a military dictatorship in Greece in 1967.

TURKMEN ON AEGEAN OIL SEARCH, GREEK RELATIONS

NC180814 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 15 Mar 82 pp 1, 14

[Nilufer Yalcin report from Ankara]

[Excerpt] In a statement to MILLIYET, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said: "The information Turkey sought in connection with the search for oil in the disputed waters off Thasos has been obtained. We will evaluate this information, together with the statement Prime Minister Papandreou made in reply to Prime Minister Ulusu. I hope this evaluation will be carried out this week and that Turkey will determine its stand according to its results.

Foreign Minister Turkmen confirmed our information that Greece's reply was brought to him by Greek Ambassador Papoulias, who returned to Ankara the other night, but added that it would not be correct to "make any disclosures before every aspect of the latest developments concerning Turkey's relations with Greece is duly evaluated."

However, according to information obtained from diplomatic circles, the Greek Government has not hinted in its reply to Turkey that it considers the Bern agreement null and void. Moreover, in his statement, which constitutes a reply to Ulusu's press conference, Papandreou tried to refrain from using "a provocative and escalating" style and to reply to points raised by Prime Minister Ulusu. The same circles say that the reply Athens sent to Ankara appears to have been drafted in a style which "tends to soften the present tension." For example, after commenting on Ulusu's views yesterday from his own angle, Papandreou said at the end of his statement that "it was time the Aegean was converted into a sea of peace," and accused "foreign forces and chauvinist aims" of trying to cause a confrontation between the two nations. In this statement, Papandreou said he was "not ready to enter into a dialogue with Turkey." Nevertheless, he admits the necessity of turning the Aegean into a sea of peace. Such a result depends on creation of a more moderate atmosphere between the two nations.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that although Prime Minister Ulusu's words at his press conference in connection with Turkey's relations with Greece were "severe, they conveyed a reasonable and balanced content" and stressed Turkey's determination to resolve the issue through negotiations and good will.

ULUSU 'PLEASED' WITH RESULTS OF VISIT TO IRAQ

TA171724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who paid an official visit to Iraq as the guest of Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Esenboga Airport on his arrival, Ulusu said he was pleased with the results of his visit. He said the two countries were now embarked on a process of speedy development of relations, adding that the Iraqi leaders see Turkey as a trustworthy and brotherly country and want to maintain the existing friendship and cooperation.

Prime Minister Ulusu said he had paid a visit to Iraq in line with the government policies regarding the Middle East and Iraq, and that this visit had strengthened confidence in the future of relations with that country.

Talks With Iraqis

For Baghdad Domestic Service and INA accounts of the talks held by Prime Minister Ulusu, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi officials, see the Iraq section of the 16 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 054 19 March 1982

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DISPUTE ARISES WITHIN FOREIGN POLICY COUNCIL

AU181443 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GB"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- On Wednesday evening, following a meeting of the Foreign Policy Council of over 2 hours, which was completely taken up by the Al-Qadhdhafi visit, a sharp dispute arose between Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Ludwig Steiner, foreign political spokesman of the Austrian People's Party [OeVP]. Steiner rejected Pahr's reproach that he had made propaganda against Austria in the United States as "absolutely unheard of" and an "outrageous statement." Steiner himself declared that on his visit to the United States in the past week he explained, only when asked, the negative attitude of his party concerning the visit of Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna.

At the meeting of the Foreign Policy Council, the diverging views between the government and the opposition parties were also expressed. However, all parties agreed that the insulting statements by Al-Qadhdhafi about the United States -- about a nation friendly to Austria -- must be regretted and rejected.

Pahr Comments on Controversy

AU181509 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Edgar Sterbenz report on foreign Minister Pahr's press conference in Vienna 18 March]

[Text] Another retrospection on the Al-Qadhdhafi visit, a description of the principles of Austrian foreign policy, a preview of diplomatic travel, and a general view of world policy -- all these were the key points of the foreign minister's press conference. Willibald Pahr refuted the charges leveled in connection with Al-Qadhdhafi's visit by the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] that Austria was increasingly slipping from its traditional neutral policy to a policy of nonalignment and that, as a result, Austria was losing its internationally appreciated predictability. The foreign minister said:

[Begin Pahr recording] The charge leveled by the opposition, or rather by one opposition party, that Austrian foreign policy is increasingly leading to nonalignment is not proved by anything, it is a mere assertion which conflicts with Austria's unambiguous attitude. I do not see -- particularly in this visit -- anything that could not be predicted in Austrian foreign policy, which has always been a policy of talking to everybody who wanted to talk to us. Look, it is a duty of the neutral to be impartial, and being impartial also implies listening to all parties. Therefore this is very much in agreement with predictability. [end recording]

Pahr also commented on the controversy between him and Ambassador Steiner, OeVP foreign policy spokesman. Yesterday at the session of the Foreign Policy Council Steiner had rejected as outrageous Pahr's charge that he, Steiner, had conducted propaganda against Austria in the United States. Pahr stated in this context today:

[Begin Pahr recording] I would like to state in advance that I am far from insulting Ambassador Steiner or from charging him with being base-minded. He is free -- like everybody in Austria -- to uphold his own opinion, the opinion of his fellow thinkers, or of his party whenever and wherever he likes. But please permit us also to form an opinion, and to state this. We have never demanded nor will we ever demand that the opposition must defend the view of the government. [end recording]

With respect to the principles of Austria's foreign policy, Pahr noted that this policy is consistent, straightforward and reflects the situation at the given moment. [Begin Pahr recording] With our foreign policy -- and this is the noblest aim of foreign policy -- we want to make a contribution to security policy, a contribution to the security of Austria, and we believe that we can best achieve this primarily by making a contribution to security throughout the world. [end recording]

Here are a few Pahr statements on topical world problems. About the U.S.-Libyan conflict over territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra: He did not want to give any advice to foreign governments. It is always the best thing in a conflict, however, to seek negotiations. With reference to the forthcoming elections in El Salvador: Austria would not dispatch observers. This is a matter of concern for the Central American region. The roots of unrest in Central America are the social and economic conditions in these countries. The population of the Central American states must solve their problems themselves with the participation of all political forces. Also, a mere freeze of the existing potentials in the sector of limiting missiles is insufficient, Pahr said.

KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

DW181303 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 19 Mar 82 p 8

[Theo Sommer interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky -- date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Did Al-Qadhdhafi's visit meet with your expectations?

Kreisky: I have known Al-Qadhdhafi for 7 years. He is a Third World revolutionary who cannot be judged by our standards -- neither regarding his ideas nor his deeds. Therefore, I was confronted with the question: Should this man be ignored or should an attempt be made, if the opportunity presents itself, to hold a talk between two planets, as it were.

ZEIT: What was the result?

Kreisky: Economically, matters were already well settled. We can't expect anything better than what we already have.

ZEIT: And politically?

Kreisky: Politically, it was an attempt to discuss open questions with him and see what possibilities there are in this respect. Regarding Malta, for instance, I persuaded Al-Qadhdhafi and Mintoff to meet because I know them well. They agreed to something big states rarely accept: arbitration by the International Court of Justice.

ZEIT: Did you also discuss Libya's role in Africa and Al-Qadhdhafi's links with international terrorism?

Kreisky: He told me that he doesn't have any such ties, that this isn't true, that this is a fabrication. Personally I believe that he did and still does have quite a number of such ties. However, this is good reason to try to convince the man that it is probably much easier to solve problems some other way and that it will at least be easier for him to find allies in solving these problems another way.

ZEIT: Do you have the impression that he wants to reorient Libya toward West Europe or is making an effort in this respect?

Kreisky: Not exclusively toward West Europe. However, he wants to establish contacts with West Europe; he wants it to develop another image.

ZEIT: Three years ago you welcomed Arafat in Vienna. Now you appeared publicly hand in hand with Al-Qadhdhafi. What role do you have in mind for the Republic of Austria?

Kreisky: Austria's world political position allows me to pursue such a policy, and in so doing I repeatedly calculate very precisely to ensure that in the last analysis it only benefits and does not harm Austria. It cannot be seriously assumed that what we occasionally hear from America is in all circumstances the final word. You know how long I was alone regarding the Arab and, above all, the Palestinian issue. Now all the world is prepared to recognize that it is the central problem.

However, I attach great importance to the following: I am not a professional mediator; interpreting certain standpoints is much more important.

ZEIT: Following your talks with Al-Qadhdhafi, would you say that he is open to reason? Is it worthwhile trying to influence him? Would you recommend him to other West European capitals?

Kreisky: I wouldn't say it is worthwhile trying to influence him because he is naturally a man with a very strong will. In our talks he behaved like a young man would toward a very old man who has been in political life for a long time and in whom he has a certain confidence. At any rate, there were certain useful possibilities raised which I don't want to talk about now. There are always possibilities -- this is experience I have gained in the past 10 years.

Exile Rumor 'Absurd'

AU181222 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- "Incomprehensible lies," and "sheer madness" -- with these words Chancellor Kreisky commented in an interview with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG [on 17 March in Vienna] the assertion of KURIER [of 16 March, page 3] that Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi had come to Austria because he feared an attack by the United States.

KURIER wrote that Al-Qadhdhafi was prepared to seek asylum in Austria, and that this was why he had brought his wife and son with him to Austria -- to get himself and his family to safety. Kreisky declared that this assertion was absolutely absurd if only in view of the fact that he had not brought his other five children with him. Moreover, he said, it was astonishing how calm Al-Qadhdhafi had been. "Other statesmen would have been much more nervous" in such a case as the proclamation of the economic boycott by the United States. "It is always the same: They themselves are exceedingly touchy, but then they denigrate and insult others," Kreisky said.

CHANCELLOR ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM, VIEWS POLAND

AU181344 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1140 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Helmut Klezander report on opening of international 2-day symposium on "Chances and Opportunities of the 1980's" sponsored by the Austrian Zentralsparkasse Savings Bank on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, with speeches by Chancellor Kreisky and Prof Margarita Maximova of the Soviet Academy of Sciences delivered 18 March -- with recorded portions, Maximova statements beginning in Russian with German translation superimposed]

[Excerpts] The aim of the symposium, to be addressed by 14 prominent speakers, is to make a contribution toward a better understanding between East and West, as well as between North and South -- in other words, between industrialized and developing countries.

The first speaker was Chancellor Kreisky. The deliberations of a militant politican -- those were his words -- were primarily devoted to the current international tensions and the world economic crisis, with the focal points being Poland and armament. Any attempt to break Poland out of the East bloc would bring Europe to the brink of a military conflict, he said, pointing out that Poland has to struggle with the difficulties of a military dictatorship and at the same time with those of a party that hardly functions.

[Begin Kreisky recording] At any rate the policy of detente is extremely endangered through Poland. But the strong armament trend which exists today, especially on the part of the superpowers, also constitutes a serious threat to the policy of detente. One should not indulge in any illusions about the reactions in democratic Europe. [end recording]

The pacifist trends, Kreisky went on to say, are further strengthened by ideas regarding a nuclear war limited to Europe.

Kreisky naturally also commented on loans for East bloc countries -- possibly because Creditanstalt Bank Director General Androsch had recently declared in London that there would not be a single dollar for Poland before the question of Poland's repaying its old debts had been resolved at the international level. Chancellor Kreisky said today:

[Begin Kreisky recording] I believe we must very soon have the courage, within the existing organizations — EEC, OECD — to have a very thorough talk on the possibilities for resolving the world economic crisis, and I believe that in this context it would also be necessary to discuss the question of loans for the communist countries in a very calm atmosphere. For, ladies and gentlemen, you know better than I that these loans were not taken from us forcibly by these countries, or obtained by trickery, but that they were granted in connection with the strongly developing East-West trade in the phase of detente. And I would consider it as highly dangerous if we were to politicize these economic questions in a manner which ultimately would certainly have to be retracted again. [end recording]

According to Kreisky, it is above all dangerous to try to exert economic pressure on the East.

[Begin Kreisky recording] For, among the peoples — even where communism is in power -- there are certain tendencies which many do not recognize and understand — namely, that such pressures touch off a national resistance which in the final analysis serves the regime and not those who want to combat the regime in this manner. That is a historical experience of over half a century, and I cannot warn enough against basing a policy upon such illusions. [end recording]

Margarita Maximova of the Soviet Academy of Sciences [who spoke after Kreisky] then expressly referred to Kreisky's words, supporting his attitude toward a joint solution of the Polish problem. Regarding the East bloc's financial problems, Maximova said:

[Begin Maximova recording] The West's attempt to close the international credit markets to the Soviet Union is difficult to understand in view of the necessity for cooperation in many fields. As regards the total amount of its debts, the East bloc, for example, is not more indebted than Brazil. Poland is a special case. Here numerous internal and external factors combined. But the Polish problem is primarily one between Poland and the Western banks, and not so much a problem of the Soviet Union. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AUSTRIA-GDR TRADE — The volume of Austria's trade with the GDR has more than quadrupled since 1970. This was stated by Trade Minister Josef Staribacher on the occasion of his visit to the Leipzig Fair. According to the minister, new records were reached last year in Austrian-GDR trade. As against 1980, imports went up 21 percent to 2.58 billion schillings, and exports rose by 12.9 percent to 3.35 billion schillings. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Mar 82 p 7 AU]

SCHMIDT DEPARTS FOR U.K. FOR TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD190910 Hamburg DPA in German 0845 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt flew to Britain this morning for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The heads of government will have their regular German-British consultations at Chequers to discuss topical political issues before the Brussels EC summit at the end of March and the Western NATO and economic conferences at the end of June.

It is expected that the talks will focus on the West's position after the events in Poland, the continuing economic recession and the persisting quarrel about Britain's EC contributions.

CHANCELLOR MEETS SHAGARI, REJECTS SANCTIONS

LD181726 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn 18 Mar (DPA) -- The oil-rich African state of Nigeria and the FRG want to increase their economic relations. The Nigerian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari today, in Bonn, invited German industry to make further investment in his country and pointed to the efforts of his country in the development of branches of industry other than oil. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt promised that Bonn would "accompany positively" the participation of German firms in the development of capacities for the liquifaction of natural gas in Nigeria.

Today, the second day of his state visit to the FRG, Shagari had a 2-hour exchange of views with Schmidt at which questions concerning world economy, the situation in southern Africa and the North-South dialogue were discussed, as well as bilateral relations. Previously, the Nigerian president had met Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the SPD chairman, Willy Brandt.

Shagari and Schmidt told journalists after their talk that they agreed in their demands for an end to apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. But Schmidt rejected economic sanctions against South Africa as a matter of principle. "We do not believe in economic wars, neither in a southern nor an eastern direction nor in any direction," he said. "We especially do not believe in it when it is harmful to ourselves."

The chancellor pointed out that other countries also followed this principle: "This is true of grain, for example, in one part of the world; it is true of the black neighboring states of South Africa in another part of the world. We are not in bad company in this matter." At the same time, Schmidt underlined that a refusal to use sanctions did not imply an acceptance of the actions of others, "not in the case of South Africa, not in the case of Poland, not in the case of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan."

STRAUSS BEHAVIOR ON U.S. VISIT DEEMED 'INEPT'

LD181852 Hamburg DPA in German 1731 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sharply criticized the statements of CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss during his visit to the United States and has accused the opposition politician of ignoring the preservation of mutual national interests in an irresponsible manner in order to gain an internal political advantage. It is dangerous for the FRG that Strauss wanted to give the wrong impression to leading Americans and the U.S. public, the impression that there is a movement in the FRG which has to be taken seriously, which attempts to make our loyalty to the alliance doubtful and, on top of that, which is supported by the Federal Government, Schmidt said in an interview with the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU made available by the SPD.

The FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher also criticized the "shrill noises" made by Strauss. The CSU chairman, as well as the deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group, Manfred Woerner, had aroused prejudices in Washington rather than trying to work for the national interest, "to dismantle prejudices in as far as there are any." In a Deutschlandfunk interview Genscher objected above all to the fact that Strauss had spoken of a Bonn policy of "sitting on the fence."

Schmidt stressed in the newspaper interview that the supposed anti-American tendency brought up by Strauss does not exist at all. He pointed to a poll by the American Gallup Institute in six Western European states according to which the necessity of a U.S. troop presence in Europe and the stationing of U.S. nuclear weapons is supported most strongly by the Germans. The reliability of the West German ally is also expressed in the defense contribution which has been higher than in any of the other partner states over the last 12 year. Schmidt said that the Federal Government, in agreement with the opposition, takes pains to inform the U.S. public correspondingly. "Anything positive that has been achieved here has been knocked down again by Strauss' ineptitude."

BAVARIAN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LANGEMANN ARRESTED

LD181318 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Munich, 18 Mar (DPA) -- The head of the State Protection Department in the Bavarian Interior Ministry, Hans Langemann, who was suspended from duty 2 weeks ago, was arrested this morning, the ministry's spokesman, Alfons Metzger, said in Munich today.

He said that Langemann had been arrested at the instigation of the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe. He stressed that he was not able to give further details because only the Federal Prosecutor General was entitled to give information.

The Federal Prosecutor's Office started preliminary proceedings against Langemann 2 weeks ago on suspicion of treason after a report had appeared in the Hamburg magazine KONKRET on the activities of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) allegedly based on information supplied by Langemann, who is a former BND official.

BOMB EXPLODES AT BERLIN'S 'AMERICA HOUSE'

LD190016 Hamburg DPA in German 2352 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 Mar (DPA) -- A bomb placed outside the America House in the Center of Berlin exploded Thursday night. First police reports say the blast broke several inside windows. The specially secured outside panes remained undamaged. Nobody was injured.

It seems that the explosive device waw hidden in bushes at the back of the building, situated in Hardenberg Street near the Zoo Station. America House, which has been the repeated objective of anti-American demonstrations in the past few years, is guarded round the clock. There are no indications as to the culprits. The building has been cordoned off by the police. Investigations are to continue in the morning.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS PLAN ANTI-REAGAN DEMONSTRATION

DW181203 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Report signed Ban.]

[Text] Bonn, 17 March -- Preparations for a demonstration on the occasion of the visit by U.S. President Reagan and of the NATO summit meeting in Bonn are beginning to take concrete shape. Some 37 organizations which consider themselves a part of the "peace movement" have called for a demonstration in Bonn on 10 June and have worked out a draft resolution to be adopted in early April by a considerable number of groups representing various movements.

The appeal, entitled "Stand Up for Peace," is directed against the striving of the American Government for a "worldwide position of dominance" and urges the NATO members to rescind their approval of NATO's dual decision. The aim is said to be worldwide disarmament with the first steps in this direction to be made in Europe. The appeal calls for a strong peace movement to exert pressure on Washington to negotiate "seriously" in Geneva. It condemns the "U.S. Government's cynical policy of intervention in Central America and other parts of the world."

According to the group views outlined late Tuesday in Bonn, the central demonstration is supposed to take place in the Rheinaue near the government buildings. A "meeting with the people of Bonn" is to take place the same afternoon in the Bonn Hofgarten where the so-called Bonn peace demonstration took place on 10 October last year with 250,000 participants. The groups which took part in that demonstration are supposed to be won over to also take part in the new demonstration; they will be invited to the preparatory meeting in early April. "The management of the preparatory committee," was supposed to be handled by the "Federal Association of the Citizens' Initiative for Environmental Protection" (BBU) and the "German Peace Society United Opponents of Military Service." In past years reports from the Office for the Protection of the Constitution said the latter were under the influence of the DKP. The group's chairman is Klaus Manhardt who belongs also to the "Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation."

So far the environmentalists, the Young Democrats and the "United German Students Association" have said they would take part. The Young Socialists will probably decide to take part despite the warnings of the SPD leadership.

One of the supporters of the 10 October demonstration, the Aktion Suhnezeichen [token of atonement], will take part despite earlier reservations. These reservations seem to have been overcome because the draft does not criticize the person of the American President as much as the first statements by the environmentalists. Although organizations close to the DKP, such as the "Socialist German Workers Youth" (SDAJ), did not take part in the Tuesday discussion, according to a statement by the DKP Executive Committee they are likely to take part in the meeting. The DKP had earlier approved a demonstration on the occasion of the NATO summit.

Discussions took place on Tuesday on the issue of how the Polish situation is to be treated by the appeal. Now the lifting of martial law and a political solution are demanded for Poland without, however, directly mentioning Moscow's responsibility. The appeal also objects to the fact that Poland is being used by NATO as a "means to aggravate international tensions." The United States, however, is directly charged with pursuing an "interventionist policy" in Latin America. The "cruelties" committed by "pro-American puppet regimes" are said to be the results of Washington's policy aimed at "again becoming the uncontested number one world power."

JURISTS: DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES UNCONSTITUTIONAL

DW161203 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Eckart Spoo Dispatch: "Even the Basic Law Is Supposed To Prevent the Missiles"]

[Text] Hanover, 15 March -- On the basis of constitutional law noted jurists have warned the Federal Government against approving the deployment of new U.S. missiles on West German territory as envisaged under the NATO dual decision. The "relation concerning the constitutionality of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany" published in Hanover on Monday has so far been signed by, among others, Bertram Boerner, Heinrich Hannover, Martin Hirsch, Werner Holtfort, Horst Isola, Erich Kuechenhoff, Ulrich Klug, Wolfgang Penningsdorf, Theo Rasehorn, Fritz Sack and Guenter Tondorf.

The jurists refer to Article 26 of the Basic Law according to which "actions tending to disturb the peaceful coexistence of the peoples and especially to prepare for waging a war of aggression" are unconstitutional. In the opinion of the signatories, this article of the constitution says in full conformity with Article 39 of the UN Charter that even the mere threat of military force against another state aimed at changing the status quo against its will is prohibited. Under both constitutional and international law such a threat of attack is equivalent to a war of aggression, just as blackmail is considered equal to robbery under domestic penal codes.

Thus in 1962 nobody in the Federal Republic doubted that the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Cuba would have been an act of aggression in that sense "and that the USSR-Cuban agreement on the matter, the preparation of launching pads and the sea transport of the missiles were preparatory acts at variance with international law," the jurists argue. After all, the warning period that United States would have had would have been reduced to a point where Washington would have been prone to nuclear blackmail. For example, Washington "might have been forced to leave South Vietnam or El Salvador to the self-determination of their peoples," the "Relation" reads in part. Legally, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic must be assessed the same way.

The signatories concede to the Federal Government that "subjectively" it does not itself intend to commit an act of aggression if it takes steps to target Eurostrategic arms at the Soviet Union from the territory of the Federal Republic. Yet, in assessing the compatibility or incompatibility with the constitution it is not necessarily relevant that it must be the Federal Government itself which pursues such an intention. By the same token the Federal Government "must not allow a development where its own actions make it possible for another state to direct an act of aggression against a third country from FRG territory."

The jurists believe that it is an established fact that the "Pershing II" missiles and the "cruise missiles" are not strictly defensive weapons and that neutron weapons even constitute a means of aggression. In addition, it is in keeping with historical knowledge that both the United States and the USSR have been prepared to enforce their interests by force if necessary, as illustrated by the experiences of Mexico and the Dominican Republic as well as the Indians, Filipinos and Vietnamese. The jurists use this argument to warn against trusting that the United States would not misuse the new nuclear weapons for military extortion under the leadership of President Ronald Reagan. The "Relation" says in this connection: "After all, the United States is the only state which so far has waged nuclear war (against Japan) and chemical warfare (against Vietnam). Besides, it is the United States which has encircled the other power bloc politically and militarily. It was the United States which began arming with atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, neutron bombs and bacteriological weapons. The Soviet Union always merely counterarmed in all these technical areas."

The jurists further write that therefore anybody allowing the United States to deploy nuclear medium-range missiles on his national territory must necessarily accept the fact that these missiles are deployed with the intention of forcing Russia some day, if necessary through the threat to initiate military force, to change an existing situation against its will (for instance, to waive any option of exerting influence on the oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf, to drive a hated ideology out of Poland, or to allow free plays to the mullahs in Afghanistan). Under German law, however, this is unequivocally a situation which is unconstitutional.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT WITH SOVIET ENVOY

LD191326 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA) -- The Federal Government today warned Moscow against expecting that Bonn would not be in a position to politically implement the deployment of American medium-range missiles if the Geneva negotiations fail. In a talk with the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that it would be a "grave error" to assume this. Semenov presented Genscher with the official text of Leonid Brezhnev's speech in which the head of the Soviet party and government announced a halt to the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles.

A foreign Ministry spokesman said that Genscher used this opportunity to explain in detail the Federal Government's view that a satisfactory solution to the medium-range missile problem will be achieved only "through the complete mutual renunciation" of these weapons. Bonn has "clearly indicated" the way to this so-called zero option. Genscher also pointed to the Federal Government's "considerable concern" over the Soviets' present total of 300 SS-20 missiles which have a total of 900 warheads.

In his talk with Semenov, Genscher strongly emphasized the statement that the deployment part of the dual decision could be carried through. "Everything must be done to reach satisfactory results in the Geneva negotiations by the summer of 1983." At the same time, Genscher also stressed the German "interest in detente and cooperation with the Soviet Union," an interest that is shared by all Germans and "the parties represented in the Lower House."

Genscher pointed out to the Soviet ambassador, whom Genscher received shortly before he flew to London for the German-British consultations, the German-American determination to cooperate more closely. These closer contacts would include all partners in the Western alliance.

Genscher said that "dialogue, negotiations and cooperation with the leadership of the Soviet Union" are also an important task of this closer cooperation in the alliance. During his visit to Washington he had "noted with satisfaction that close and intensive talks are taking place between Washington and Moscow."

Genscher reminded Semenov of the Afghanistan debate in the Lower House on 11 March and reiterated the West's demand that the occupation by Soviet troops be ended and genuine nonalignment for Afghanistan be guaranteed. In this connection, Genscher again pointed to German concern over the situation in Poland. Implementing the three basic demands -- lifting martial law, releasing all internees and resuming the dialogue with the trade union and the church -- is the only path to a "successful future" for Poland.

SUBSTANTIAL TALKS WITH GDR EXPECTED AFTER EASTER

LD181726 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 18 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said that in his talks with SED Politburo Member Guenter Mittag he gained no new knowledge of any possible accommodation by the GDR in the matter of easier conditions for people. Summing up his talks with Mittag and GDR foreign trade minister Horst Soelle at a news conference in Leipzig today, Lambsdorff announced that after Easter substantial talks with the GDR on the electrification of a railway line between West Berlin and federal territory and on an economic agreement between the two German states would be started.

PSI SECRETARY CRAXI MEETS WITH MITTERRAND

PM181015 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi was received for luncheon on 15 March by Mr Mitterrand, accompanied by Minister for European Affairs Andre Chadernagor, PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin and Socialist deputy for Paris, Claude Estier.

On leaving the Elysee Palace Craxi stressed "the coincidence of his viewpoints" with those of the president of the republic with regard to European issues. He judged the meeting "useful and interesting, inasmuch as President Mitterrand has recently had important international talks." The Italian Socialist leader described the French-Italian wine disputes as a "negative point."

"We also discussed the political situation in Italy," he added, "from the viewpoint of the government majority's relations with the communist opposition."

PRESIDENT, SCHMIDT DISCUSS U.S. INTEREST RATES

LD181846 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand is convinced the American bank rates will go down beginning now until the summer. This analysis follows his recent visit to Washington. Yesterday he spoke at length on the telephone with Helmut Schmidt to tell him this. France and West Germany have spoken several times against the rise in the bank rates which does not help them in the least to overcome the economic recession.

HERNU, INDIA'S RAO HOLD DEFENSE TALKS 18 MAR

NC181927 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Mar (AFP) — The chief of staff of the Indian Army, General Krishna Rao, met with Defense Minister Charles Hernu here today for talks focusing on cooperation between the French and Indian armies, the Defense Ministry said.

In a communique, Mr Hernu said it was decided that Indian student officers would follow training sessions in French military schools. He said France was "actively interested" in extending the two countries' military cooperation.

General Rao is scheduled to visit several military schools during his week-long official visit here that started Tuesday.

He has also met with army chief of staff Gen Jean Delaunay and military chief of staff Gen Janou Lacaze.

SCIENTISTS SAY IRAQ REACTOR COULD HELP MAKE BOMB

NC181536 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Mar (AFP) — Iraq's projected new "Osirak" nuclear reactor could be used to produce nuclear weapons, French scientists said here recently in a report sent to President Francois Mitterrand.

The Osirak reactor was destroyed in June last year when Israeli air force bombers attacked the Iraqi nuclear research center in Tammuz. France has offered to help Iraq rebuild the reactor on condition that Osirak be used for exclusively peaceful purposes.

But in a study carried out following a request by the French Government, five top-ranking French scientists concluded that the Osirak nuclear research reactor could in fact produce plutonium, needed to make the bomb.

In an attempt to ensure that Osirak operations could not be diverted into the production of military weaponry, France initially offered to supply Osirak with "caramel" fuel instead of enriched plutonium. Caramel is made up of uranium oxide enriched with a low quantity of Uranium 235. Unlike the highly enriched uranium (95 percent of Uranium 235) used to produce nuclear bombs and which often serves to fuel nuclear reactors, caramel cannot be converted into N-bomb capacity plutonium.

According to the terms of the initial Franco-Iraqi Osirak contract, Paris agreed to supply caramel in doses of only 13 kgs (28.6 lbs) at a time. These tiny quantities guaranteed France against Iraq diverting the fuel to military use as any diversion would have halted Osirak's continuing operation.

But the French report, prepared by National Centre for Scientific Research workers Georges Amsel and Raymond Sene, and by three other Academy of Sciences members, stressed that though the fuel problem had been resolved, Iraq was nevertheless capable of producing plutonium.

The water-cooled Osirak-type research reactor was one of the most powerful in the world, they said. As such, any matter undergoing irradiation in the test reactor could be replaced by natural uranium in order to obtain plutonium for the bomb.

A U.S. congressional committee has already concluded that international controls for "this type of reactor" are "ineffective," they said.

Osirak had a yearly plutonium production capacity of 3.3 to 10 kgs (6.6 to 22 lbs), the scientists said, pointing out that only 5 kgs (13.2 lbs) of plutonium were needed to produce the N-bomb.

The Soviet Union, Syria, the United States and Saudi Arabia had all expressed concern over the risks involved, which should not be taken lightly, they said.

PS-PCF ISSUE COMMUNIQUE 21 MAR ELECTIONS

PM190905 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] At the end of the meeting which took place at PS headquarters in the afternoon of Monday 15 March between Lionel Jospin and Georges Marchais, the following communique was published:

"On behalf of the PS and PCF, Lionel Jospin and Georges Marchais met at PS headquarters on 15 March to review the situation after the first round of the canton elections.

"While the right certainly seems to have obtained all its votes last Sunday, it is clear that the left did not rally all its forces. This is what it must achieve in the next few days with a view to the second round which will be decisive for the installation of the department assemblies.

"The French men and women who want to see the success of the policy of social justice, economic recovery, the struggle against unemployment and major reforms followed since 10 May must answer this call on Sunday.

"In all the cantons in which the decision was not made in the first round we must unite and mobilize to ensure the success of the leftwing candidate who came first, and who will be the majority's only candidate in the second round. The PS and the PCF will devote all their efforts to the success of the union candidate in each canton for the continuation of change."

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND U.S. TRIP

PM161113 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A French-American Summit 'Without Ceremony'"]

[Text] It was a very unusual visit, as Mr Reagan himself said, which the president of the republic paid to Washington Friday, 12 March. First it was unusual in its brevity: It is unprecedented for a French head of state to cross the Atlantic for so short a time to meet with a U.S. President. Second, it was unusual in the time taken to prepare it: The Americans were surprised by the French president's insistence on moving so quickly. They agreed with good grace but with some apprehension. Finally, it was unusual in its significance: Why did Mr Mitterrand upset the rather vague protocol of transatlantic relations in this way?

In reply to those questions the French side says that France and the United States, precisely because they are old friends and allies, should be able to meet "without ceremony" when they feel the need. Without ceremony and without inhibitions; Mr Mitterrand seems to have completely dismissed the quibbling over protocol which hung over French diplomacy for a long time and which Mr Jobert had formerly championed. He showed no embarrassment about the fact that he was meeting with Mr Reagan for the fourth time in 9 months and each time on the American continent, and he left it to Mr Lecanuet and Mr d'Ornano, formerly regarded as "extremely Atlanticist," to point to that alleged breach of "dignity" and to Mr Marchais to approve of the step....

Similarly, the president of the republic has just revealed that, although he will not attend the Atlantic summit in Bonn in June, he will send Mr Mauroy to it and will visit the West German capital himself on that occasion to attend a dinner. In that respect he is doing more than Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who used one of those methods at the two summits held in Brussels in 1974 and 1975, but never both at the same time.

In any case the trip made it possible to have discussions at the highest level for the first time on the major disagreement which has arisen between the two countries over Central America. Judging from public statements the disagreement has not been dispelled: Washington still feels a grudge against Paris for having supplied arms to Nicaragua and for taking too favorable an attitude to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Mr Mitterrand does not intend to change his attitude but he is trying to present it in the least disagreeable way for his American interlocutors, who, he admits, are "in the front line." Hence his support for the Reagan plan for the development of the Caribbean and also the eagerness with which the two countries reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of "democratic government" throughout the region.

The French president also resumed, although in a very elliptical way, in his public statements his old ideas on a reform of the Atlantic alliance, which he wants to make "more coherent" and "alive." Barely a year before coming to power he had asked in these columns "to know finally where we stand" with regard to the alliance, its obligations and its automatic operation. Today Mr Mitterrand has been able to gauge all the traps awaiting him on that dangerous ground. But he does not seem to have lost sight of the objective.

EMBASSY 'NOTES' PRC WARNING ON TAIWAN RELATIONS

AU181605 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (ANSA) -- The Italian Embassy here announced today that it has "taken note" of a Chinese request to all countries with which it has trade and political relations to block the opening of Taiwanese trade offices on their soil.

"Like the other European Economic Community countries, we have taken note of the Chinese verbal note and we have transmitted it to the Foreign Ministry in Rome, as the note requested," an embassy spokesman said.

The Chinese position was conveyed to all embassies here. It warned against official relations with Taiwan, which China considers as an integral part of its territory. The warning has only limited practical significance for Italy whose trade relations with the offshore island are very limited. Italy recognized the People's Republic of China in November 1970, breaking off all political relations between Rome and Taipei.

According to Western observers, the Chinese move is of special significance in view of current contacts between China and the United States on the Reagan administration's plans to sell arms to Taiwan.

SPAIN'S CALVO-SOTELO MEETS WITH SENIOR OFFICIALS

LD181630 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Report by special correspondent Juan Jose Campo]

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has been received at the Quirinal Palace by President Sandro Pertini. During their cordial talks, they reviewed the international situation and bilateral relations.

Calvo-Sotelo then went to the Montecitorio Palace for a meeting with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini. A communique from the Prime Minister's Office reports that the talks took place in a climate of special cordiality. At a later point the meeting was also attended by the Italian and Spanish foreign ministers, Emilio Colombo and Perez-Llorca, and other members of the two delegations. The communique stresses the desire to increase cooperation between the two countries with the aim of promoting reciprocal economic development.

Calvo-Sotelo invited the Italian prime minister to pay an official visit to Spain and the invitation has been accepted. The date of the visit has not yet been fixed, but will be decided as soon as possible through normal diplomatic channels. The communique notes that special attention was given to Spain's forthcoming accession to the Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community. In this respect Italy reaffirmed its determination to accelerate the process of Spain's entry into NATO and the EEC.

At this moment the prime minister is hosting a luncheon in honor of Giovanni Spadolini at the Montorio Palace, residence of the Spanish ambassador to Italy. After the luncheon the Spanish prime minister will meet the press.

Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has also had a meeting with the president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Milde Iotti.

Communique Issued

AU181942 Rome ANSA in English 1906 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 18 Mar (ANSA) — Italy has reiterated its support for Spain's entry into the European Economic Community and the Atlantic alliance during the talks the Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo is having here. Calvo-Sotelo arrived in Rome yesterday for a three-day official visit.

A joint communique released today at the end of his consultations with his Italian counterpart Giovanni Spadolini said that the two sides also extended their talks to bilateral ties which they hope to develop further.

The encounter included the two foreign ministers, Pedro Perez Llorca for Spain and Emilio Colombo for Italy, and their respective delegations.

With regard to Spain's entry into the EEC, Spadolini voiced confidence that it would provide new impetus to the building of a Europe that plays an ever greater role in the development of European democracy, as well as serving as a factor of world peace and stability. For this reason, Italy is working for a quick and positive conclusion to the negotiations to include Spain in the European Community, Spadolini said.

The Italian Government also voiced its satisfaction over Spain's inclusion into NATO as "a significant and constructive contribution to Atlantic solidarity at a time of difficult East-West relations." Spadolini voiced the hope that the Iberian nation would be in a position to take part as a full-fledged member of the alliance in NATO's spring sessions and especially at the Bonn summit in June.

During the talks today the two sides also exchanged views on key international issues, and particularly the situations in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Central America. Calvo-Sotelo invited Spadolini to make an official visit to Spain, an invitation which was warmly accepted. The date is still to be set but the visit will be arranged as soon as possible.

The Spanish premier was also received today by Italian head of state Sandro Pertini and tomorrow will be received in the Vatican by Pope John Paul II.

L'UNITA DOCUMENT ON RED BRIGADES CALLED FORGERY

NC190948 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 19 Mar (AFP) -- A document published in the Italian Communist Party newspaper L'UNITA -- which purported to show that two Christian Democratic cabinet members helped negotiate the release of a Neapolitan official from the Red Brigades terrorist group -- is a forgery, it was reported today.

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni yesterday denied that the document had come from his ministry.

The document, reportedly a police report on Interior Ministry stationery, purportedly confirmed a visit by Culture Minister Vincenzo Scotti and Secretary of State of the Merchant Marine Francesco Patriarca to Ascolo Piceno prison, to meet with Camorra leader Rafaele Cutolo.

Cutolo, whose Camorra is known as the Naples version of the Sicilian mafia, agreed to mediate with the Red Brigades for the release of the Neapolitan official, a Christian Democrat named Ciro Cirillo. Mr Cirillo was freed on July 24, 1981, after being held for 88 days. He was freed in exchange for a 1.25-million-dollar ransom furnished by the Banco di Salente, according to L'UNITA which published the contested document yesterday.

L'UNITA also reported that several pages of the prison guest register were torn out, presumably to keep the ministers' visit a secret.

Both Mr Scotti and Mr Patriarca denied the stories, and threatened to sue the newspaper for libel. Yesterday, Mr Rognoni formally denied that the document had come from his services, and newspapers of all political persuasions reported that the document was a forgery.

L'UNITA's story today, under a headline saying "The Scandal -- The Payment of a Ransom -- Remains," said: "To say (the document) is a forgery is arbitrary. It would mean that someone made a forgery to harm persons named in the document. We would then be faced with an enormous scandal, much bigger than that of the payment of a ransom to the Red Brigades."

Informed sources said the Italian Communist Party has refused to accept "for the time being" the resignation of L'UNITA director, Claudio Petruccioli, who has taken full responsibility for the newspaper's latest reports.

Mr Petruccioli wrote in an editorial: "The line of the party is not involved. The choice...was made by the newspaper and the newspaper alone, with a conviction that it makes making a contribution to uncovering one of the mysteries poisoning Italian political life."

MEDIA STRIKES PLANNED FOR WEEK 20-28 MARCH

LD190822 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The National Press Federation proclaimed a week of strikes which will leave the country without information. In a statement the federation talks of the bitter decision which — not underestimating its consequences -- the journalists were compelled to make in view of the blind position of publishers who, ignoring the invitation by the government, have put their veto on negotiations.

The strike calendar envisages 4 days of strikes by employees of press agencies, daily newspapers and periodicals. As regards radio and television, the strikes will be total on Saturday, 20 March, Wednesday, 24 March, and Friday, 26 March. Radio and television journalists will support the dispute by refraining from service on radio and television and by broadcasting considerably shorter news bulletins. On the 21st, 25th and 28th there will be no daily papers.

POPE PRAYS FOR POLISH SOLIDARITY TRADE UNIONISTS

LD171542 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] During the course of the general audience, John Paul II continued his prayer in Polish to Our Lady of Jasna Gora. He began by reading once again the words of the Polish bishops in their communique of 27 February. Social understanding must guarantee the satisfaction of the needs and the realisation of the desires of the population, the cooperation of the citizens in public life and in effective social control. The elements in this understanding are the ruling authority and the credible representatives of organized social groups.

Nor must we forget the representatives of syndicates which have been temporarily suspended and, among these, the autonomous and self-directing Solidarity union, which possesses such a broad social (?base). The problems touched upon an indication of the direction to be taken in the search for and making of solutions.

The pope then prayed: Our Lady of Jasna Gora, you have instructed the sons and daughters of my nation for many generations. In the last 10 years the links between them and you have become very close. Therefore, allow me today to express to you these words of my brothers in the episcopate. These words are a manifestation of the care for the future of the nation, of the care which has arisen in the midst of the trials of the last few months and years. These words are a program of life for the conditions of the social order.

You, Mother of the Church, lend your help so that these words may be fulfilled.

PSOE DECIDES TO 'LIMIT FRICTION' WITH GOVERNMENT

PM191043 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Mar 82 p 21

[Joaquin Prieto report: "PSOE Decides To Moderate Its Attitude Toward Government"]

[Excerpt] At its meeting over the weekend the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Federal Committee adopted a line of moderation in the confrontation with the government as long as the situation of weakness in the democratic system continues, reiterating its readiness to resolve the points of friction by means of partial agreements. The Federal Committee -- the Socialist Party's top body between congresses -- also approved the setting up of a committee to study economic sectors which may be nationalized. It also endorsed the proposal for setting up a party standing committee, as was forseeable.

This Federal Committee meeting concluded with a resolution in which the PSOE officially undertakes to limit to the utmost its points of parliamentary friction with the government and to do all it can to ensure that the general election is held in 1983. However, the spirit of the meeting was very different -- concern about the democratic system's weakness in its confrontation with putschism, anxiety about the offensive by broad rightwing sectors against socialism and conviction that the dissolution of the Cortes will occur after the summer vacation. From the information supplied by several of those attending the meeting it follows that the Socialist strategy for the next few months can be summarized as follows:

-- Support for everything implied by the maintenance of democracy against reactionary threats.

-- Launching of an election campaign in Andalusia to end up as the foremost party in that region, but without overconfidence.

-- Immediately afterward to prepare the organization for a general election in the fall. If an early dissolution of the Cortes does not occur, the PSOE will launch an offensive against the government.

"There are no substantial changes concerning the party line," Alfonso Guerra and Guillermo Galeote stated at the conclusion of the meeting. "We have reaffirmed the policy of responsibility and of making possible the governability of the state until the next legislative elections, which should be held in 1983. But it is unlikely that the government will be able to hold out without calling an election before the end of 1982."

The PSOE Federal Committee also broached the controversy over nationalization measures, starting from questions put by a Socialist deputy, Luis Solana. Alfonso Guerra denied that there are disagreements among the members of the leadership over this issue, but in addition to the debate, which in fact was very brief, the Federal Committee decided to appoint a committee to study the sectors in which nationalization measures might be implemented. In a ballot the Federal Committee elected Joaquin Leguina, Ernest Lluch and Jeronima Saavedra to compose this commitee.

The committee will not devote itself solely to the "passive sectors" in terms of economic growth but will direct its work on the basis of the criteria mentioned in Article 128 of the Constitution, according to which it is possible by law to reserve essential resources or services for the public sector. The report expected from the committee concerns the energy sector and the part of the financial sector in which possible nationalization measures might be implemented, as well as control of the functioning of public enterprises.

This decision of the PSOE Federal Committee is not so much a measure adopted following the public controversy over nationalization measures as the fulfillment of a resolution of the party's 29th congress envisaging the setting up of a committee of this kind and mentioning the food, pharmaceutical and electronic sectors as those in which a "considerable public presence" is required, like the official credit institutions and the savings banks.

DEFENDANT IMPLICATES KING IN COUP ATTEMPT

NC171742 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 17 Mar (AFP) -- Lt Col Antonio Tejero, who led an armed commando into the Spanish parliament during the abortive putsch of February 23, 1981, today claimed full responsibility for the takeover which he said was "a success."

Testifying today at the putschists' trial here, Lieutenant-Colonel Tejero said he was convinced at the time that the operation, led by Gens Antonio Armada and Jaime Milans del Bosch, had the approval of Spanish King Juan Carlos.

He said he had planned the occupation of the parliament well in advance of the coup because "the only way to prevent a civil war when you have an operation of this kind is to detain the highest officials of the state."

Marching firmly and clicking his heels to stand at attention before the judges, the officer said General Milans del Bosch had told him at a meeting on January 18 last year that he was planning "a Turkish-style coup, with no bloodshed involved."

The general, whom he considered to be the tactical head of the coup, told him that "the King was fed up with (then-Premier Adolfo) Suarez and approved of the operation, because he could see no other politician capable of running the government."

Lieutenant-Colonel Tejero told the court that he was not a monarchist. The idea, he said, was to set up a military government, amend the constitution, put an end to terrorism and "freeze" Marxism.

"The public," he added, "was to believe that the operation was being conducted in the name of democracy. That was the only reason why I tolerated such repeated use of that word."

He spoke of "the atmosphere of sincere comradeship" during the occupation of the parliament. Many soldiers, he said, "came in shouting 'long live Spain' and saying they were ready to do anything, even if they deny it today and utter stupidities."

He himself fired two shots in the air and ordered his men to shoot bursts from their machineguns, he admitted, but the aim was only to intimidate some members of parliament who may have been armed.

"So there was to be no bloodshed?" the prosecutor inquired. "My God, no. Absolutely none," replied the lieutenant colonel. He said he was convinced that he had accomplished a difficult mission, "because I am a stubborn man. I believe that if a man decides to punch a hole in a wall with his head, he can do it."

Party Chiefs Defend King

LD182146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, is in Jaen to take part in meetings with Socialist leaders. He said that he considers as deplorable the attempts to implicate the king in the events of 23 February 1981. The king has always been a firm proponent of democracy.

With regard to his party's program, Felipe Gonzalez said that a nationalization policy is difficult at the moment because it would impoverish Spain rather than create wealth.

For his part, Nicolas Sartorius, deputy secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, said today in Madrid that to counter the offensive [of] the February 23 putschists his party is proposing a meeting of all parliamentary parties for the total defense of the head of state. Sartorius said that the PCE is also going to take other initiatives for the same purpose. MUNDO OBRERO [PCE publication] will devote an important space for the subject of defending the person of the head of state and the democratic institutions.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN WELCOMES BREZHNEV MISSILE PROPOSAL

NC181735 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 18 Mar (AFP) -- Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen today reacted positively to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's announcement of a Soviet freeze on the installation of medium-range nuclear weapons in its European sector.

Mr Brezhnev made the announcement Tuesday along with other arms control proposals.

"I find President Brezhnev's statements attractive and I hope they help bring about the reduction of atomic arsenals that we are all hoping for," Mr Jorgensen said in an official statement. The prime minister said that "it goes without saying" that the Brezhnev proposal concerns the current U.S.-Soviet Euromissile negotiations being held in Geneva. He added that he "hopes that the proposals will be concrete and controllable, and I suppose that the Soviet Union will raise them at the Geneva negotiations."

FINLAND

KOIVISTO'S VISIT TO MOSCOW SEEN AS SUCCESS

PM170913 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Mar 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "Koivisto"]

[Text] Koivisto's debut as Finnish president visiting Moscow seems to have gone well. Nor was anything else to be expected. Both Finland and the Soviet Union have every interest in demonstrating that everything is the same as it was in Kekkonen's days. For the Soviet Union it would have been counterproductive to show continued dissatisfaction with the election of Koivisto, who was not the Soviet favorite. The chief value of Koivisto's working visit is probably that it has given the Soviet leadership a first opportunity to build up direct personal contacts with the new Finnish head of state, whom they do not feel they know very well. In such cases as this the Kremlin is un-Marxist enough not to think in terms of productive forces and the like, but in terms of the person, pure and simple.

An important issue between Finland and the Soviet Union is the 3 billion markkaa balance of trade deficit in Finland's favor. This problem will not be solved by a few days' friendly talks. What is most interesting for the rest of the world is that neither Koivisto nor Brezhnev made very much of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. Koivisto will perhaps not pursue the question as intensively as his predessor, and the Soviet Union obviously does not want to commit itself any further at the present time.

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER ENDORSES NATO EXERCISES

PM190855 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Mar 82 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Soviet Submarine Could Have Had Uranium Warheads"]

[Text] Bardu, 15 Mar -- "The Soviet submarine which went aground off Karlskrona in Sweden could have had as much as 10 kg of uranium on board in the form of warheads in torpedoes," Norwegian Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad told a press conference in Bardu this evening in connection with his visit to the NATO Allow Express exercise.

"We only have the reports of Swedish experts to rely on in this context. But the conclusion of the reports dismisses the claim made by one researcher that the uranium radiation from the submarine could have come from a watch [klokke]. Ten kilos of uranium in one or more watches is a bit much," Sjaastad said.

"Exercises like Allow Express show that the defense alliance is in good health and that it works," he said. "A vast majority in Norway support Norwegian membership in NATO and the vast majority of us also realize the necessity of exercises like these."

He repeated his previous statements to the effect that it is wrong to link U.S. affairs in Central America with exercises held by the NATO alliance and announced his opposition to the Nordland Labor Party's resolution that U.S. troops are not welcome on Norwegian soil because of the U.S. involvement in El Salvador.

When asked why the troops taking part in Allow Express are not practising defense against nuclear attack, Sjaastad said: "We give priority to conventional defenses. We want primarily to spend money on a conventional defense force which will have a deterrent effect and be able to repulse a possible future attack."

Sjaastad also commented on the reports that a prominent Conservative Party politician in Troms had supported a resolution passed by the local council that the government should work actively for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area.

"In a democracy like ours we will find people in all parties who have differing views on this issue," Sjaastad said. "And Foreign Minister Stray has already said that the nuclear-free zone issue is not a matter for a local council."

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS MILITARY SALES, TRAINING

LD182222 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Sweden will tighten the sale of arms and military services abroad. The Swedish Government has drawn up a new bill on the matter which, for example, restricts manufacture by licence of Swedish military equipment. Juhani Lompolo reports from Stockholm:

[Begin Lompolo recording] Under the government's new bill, the export from Sweden of military equipment will be banned. However, in practice this is not as radical as it sounds, for the manufacturers of arms and other military equipment can apply individually to the government for permission to export their goods. The new bill, which the government has now sent into committee, will however, tighten up arms sales. Manufacture under license abroad will now require a permit. In other words, the government will be able to have its say about the activities of Swedish enterprises abroad.

The new bill also contains a paragraph with which Sweden hopes to be able to avoid scandals like the so-called Telub affair, which concerned the training of young Libyans at Vaexjoe in south Sweden at the state-owned defense industry Enterprise Telub. It was publicly disclosed that the young Libyans were in fact soldiers and that the training that had been publicly described as being of a civilian nature contained military subjects. In connection with the affair, the truthfulness of the statements by many government members was questioned, but the ministers got out of the hullabaloo with public reprimand. The new bill places military training on a par with arms sales and the manufacture under licence of military equipment, and thus it will be subject to government permission. [end recording]

ULLSTEN DISCUSSES SEA BORDER TALKS WITH USSR

PM171349 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Mar 82 p 3

[Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten "Focus" article: "No Sellout of Swedish Interests"]

[Text] In recent months, Sweden's boundary negotiations with the Soviet Union have attracted a great deal of interest. This is a pleasing sign, since this is an extremely important question for Sweden and is well worth the attention of politicans, the mass media and the general public.

However, parts of the debate have been inaccurate and there have been several misunderstandings about what the negotiations are really about and about the stage which the negotiations have reached. Perhaps this is not that odd, since the problems surrounding the demarcation line are complicated. At the same time it is important that all those who make statements on this issue do so on the basis of correct facts.

What is it we are negotiating about? Let me first state that the question does not affect our territorial boundaries. For several years Sweden has had a territorial boundary lying 12 nautical miles from its coastline. And around Gotland, too, the territorial boundary is 12 nautical miles from the island's coast. No one has demanded that we move this territorial boundary -- not even the Soviet Union, which has also had a corresponding 12-mile limit for a long time.

Despite the fact that Swedish territory ends at the 12-mile limit we are also able to lay claim to certain limited, but important rights over the sea areas further away from our coasts. These are principally two types of rights -- the right to exploit possible resources on the ocean bed (the continental shelf) and fishing rights.

It is these rights which are now the subject of our negotiations with the Soviet Union. Thus the main concern is to establish how far from its coastline Sweden will be able to exploit the possible resources on the sea bed. The other concern is to determine the boundary between the Swedish and Soviet fishing zones.

What the negotiations are not about is giving Sweden total jurisdiction over these sea areas. Regardless of who is given the right to the continental shelf and to fishing, these areas remain open sea, where foreign vessels, including naval vessels, can stay for as long as they like and can be freely overflown by other countries' aircraft. Even if we were to obtain the precise demarcation lines we want in the Baltic we should not be able to prevent foreign submarines, for example, or other naval vessels from navigating freely right up to the edge of our territorial waters.

A convention dating from 1958 lays down the principle to be applied in determining a demarcation line on the continental shelf between countries facing each other across an area of sea. The convention gives the main rule that the demarcation line should be a median line between the two countries' coasts.

However, exceptions will apply when there are special circumstances calling for a deviation from the median line. Even though there are no corresponding international rules covering demarcation lines between two nations' fishing zones it is natural to assert that the same principles should be taken as a guide. It is also more practical to have one and the same demarcation line for both the continental shelf and fishing zones.

In international practice there have been quite a few cases where the question of how islands are to affect the drawing of a demarcation line has arisen. In this connection the situation varies from case to case.

As far as small islands and islands lying very close to another country's coast are concerned there have been deviations from the median line principle, but it is Sweden's view that the situation is different in the case of Gotland, which is a large island with a considerable population and its own commercial and industrial life and is not too far from the Swedish mainland.

During the negotiations we have therefore consistently argued that the demarcation line should be the median line between Gotland and the Baltic coast. However, this view has unfortunately not been accepted by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has instead argued that the demarcation line should in principle be a median line between the two countries' mainland coasts. While the Soviet Union accepts Swedish territorial waters and their limits, the Soviet position means that the Soviet section of the continental shelf and its fishing zone would stretch right up to the edge of Swedish territorial waters. At the same time the Soviet Union has declared its readiness to try to negotiate some form of compromise solution.

The demarcation line negotiations have now been going on for more than a decade without reaching any settlement. Meanwhile the circumstances surrounding the disputed area — the so-called white zone which is around 13,500 square km — have been fairly unsatisfactory. We cannot, for example, drill for oil or exploit in any other way the possible resources on the sea bed in this zone as long as the boundary question remains unresolved. Nor have any control over the fishing that goes on there. Thus it is in our own interest that we bring about a settlement of the border. How is this to be done?

For Sweden it is natural that when two sides are in disagreement attempts are made to arrange a legal investigation into the conflict. We would therefore be more than happy to refer the demarcation line question to the International Court of Justice in The Hague for a decision. In Sweden we are used to the idea of individuals being able to take their personal disputes to court.

When it comes to disputes between states things are not so easy. For a legal judgment to be obtained it is necessary for both states to be prepared to submit to such a judgment. The Russians' position is that referring border disputes for legal judgments is in conflict with Soviet principles. So long as the Soviet Union adheres to this position the avenue of legal settlement is closed.

This leaves two alternatives — either to make attempts to reach a negotiated settlement or to make the dispute permanent. If we want a negotiated settlement it is clear that we cannot count on the whole of the disputed area falling to Sweden.

After consulting the Foreign Affairs Committee the government authorized its negotiating delegation to investigate the possibility of a negotiated solution. To this end our negotiating delegation was also empowered to discuss certain alterations to the Swedish position of principle. This does not amount to our having abandoned our principles.

We will now decide how future negotiations will be conducted on the Swedish side. Prior to this decision a debate would be useful. It would give valuable guidance. If there is no settlement this would be to Sweden's disadvantage. This would not affect our ability to keep foreign naval vessels at a distance. The negotiations are not about our territorial waters. These were fixed long ago. The fact that they are not always respected is another matter.

The negotiations are not about giving up any territory which is Swedish today, but about determining how far out from our coast our rights to the continental shelf and to fishing will stretch. Only when it has been decided that the whole of the disputed area or the major part of it is Swedish can we begin to exploit the existing resources on the sea bed. Only then would the area become Swedish fishing waters.

The people of Gotland and everyone else can be confident. We are not going to sell out any Swedish interests.

BREZHNEV PROPOSAL ON MISSILES SEEN AID TO DETENTE

NC181218 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] In reply to a request to comment on Soviet Chairman Brezhnev's latest announcement [on medium-range missiles], the government spokesman said the decisions Brezhnev announced constitute a contribution to the cause of detente and create prerequisites for continuation of a serious dialogue on the limitation of nuclear arms.

CAGATAY ADDRESSES NORTH OFFICIALS' FIRST MEETING

TA181345 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has said that a Cyprus settlement would be easier if the Greek Cypriots abandoned their prejudices and sinister aims at the conference table. Speaking this morning at the first meeting of the new Council of Ministers formed by him earlier this week, Mr Cagatay said the fact which should have been observed so far was that the Greek Cypriot side has been trying to use the intercommunal talks as a stepping-stone to achieve its aims which run counter to the realities in Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot side, he said, had deliberately obstructed every progress at the talks to justify its (?claim) that the talks had been unsuccessful and to seek other alternatives for a settlement.

The prime minister repeated the Turkish Cypriot view that the best solution would be the establishment of a bicommunal, bizonal, independent and nonaligned federal state in Cyprus. Mr Cagatay said that the Greek and Greek Cypriot side has been pursuing a policy based on the internationalization of the Cyprus problem with a view to eliminating the communal and ethnic rights of the Turkish Cypriot people.

Referring to the Greek Cypriot allegation that the Turkish Army was in Cyprus to partition the island, he said that the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, had been making unfounded allegations in order to justify his proposal for the internationalization of the problem. The prime minister stressed that the Turkish Army was in Cyprus not to create the conditions for partitioning the island but to secure a lasting and peaceful solution. The Turkish Army, he said, has brought peace to our island and will stay here until peace has been guaranteed by a peaceful and lasting settlement.

Referring to the intercommunal talks again, Mr Cagatay said that they had not made much progress because of the biased attitude of the Greek Cypriot leadership and incitements by Athens. The prime minister recalled that the talks had not been successful and a lasting and peaceful solution had not been achieved even before 1974, when there was no Turkish military presence in Cyprus. He said that if the Greek Cypriot attitude at the talks had been well intentioned and consistent as well as (?if) effective steps had been taken for a peaceful and lasting solution, there would have been no junta-inspired coup in Cyprus aimed at achieving enosis and Turkey would not have been obliged to use, under international treaties, its right to intervene in Cyprus.

GREEK, TURKISH CYPRIOTS TO MEET IN LIBYA 20 MAR

NC181820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The permanent secretariat of the Mediterranean socialist progressive parties and organizations announced that at its invitation delegations from four Cypriot parties, two Greek and two Turkish Cypriot, will hold a joint meeting in Tripoli, Libya, the day after tomorrow to discuss the Cyprus issue.

Taking part in the meeting will be delegations from AKEL, under the party's secretary general, Papaioannou; EDEK, under its chairman, Lissaridhis; the Communal Liberation Party, under its chairman, Durduran; and the Republican Party, under its chairman, Ozgur. The delegations will be accompanied by newsmen.

STRESS ON TWIN ASPECTS OF CYPRUS SOLUTION NEEDED

NC190924 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Cyprus Problem's Two Aspects"]

[Excerpts] For some time now all objective observers have seen that the intercommunal talks, and more generally the Cyprus problem, are essentially stagnated and immobile because of the Turkish intransigence and procrastination. The intercommunal talks, which are being held on the basis of the UN resolutions under the auspices of the UN secretary general and the presence of his special representative, are internationalized to a great degree. Therefore, despite the fact that the intercommunal negotiations are being held between the two communities and are concerned with finding a solution to the Cyprus problem's internal aspect, they have since long been linked with both the Cyprus problem's international aspect and the possibilities for its broader internationalization.

We should prove both to the Turkish Cypriot community and to international opinion and the United Nations that we have exerted every effort for the intercommunal dialogue's advancement and the achievement of an agreement. We should prove beyond any doubt that it is the intransigence of Ankara and Denktas that is deliberately impeding progress toward the Cyprus problem's solution; otherwise how can we guarantee greater international support and especially pressures on Turkey to compel it to make concessions and comply with UN resolutions?

Certain circles which have always underestimated the procedure of the intercommunal negotiations, even for the solution of the Cyprus problem's internal aspect by the Cypriots themselves, currently are seeking vindication by putting forth the timeliness of the proposal for an international conference and the Cyprus problem's greater internationalization. However, it is well known that the supporters of the intercommunal talks never underestimated the Cyprus problem's international aspect and internationalization. They did not underestimate the UN resolutions or cease the struggle for their implementation. The supporters of the intercommunal talks are those who worked indefatigably at the international level for the Cyprus problem's internationalization and for guaranteeing international support for Cyprus. Their stance has been constructive and positive in both the internal and the international field.

Without our persistence, patience, flexibility and frankness in the intercommunal talks, Ankara's intransigence and bad faith would not have been exposed and conditions would not have ripened for further internationalization and for new pressures on Ankara and its protectors, the NATO leadership.

We are surprised that after the serious experience that has been acquired in promoting the Cyprus problem in the international sector and through the United Nations, some people want to look lopsidedly at the Cyprus problem, forgetting that it has two aspects — the internal and the international aspects — that are linked and that negotiations for the promotion of a solution to one of the aspects, especially within the UN framework, cannot harm the promotion of a solution to the Cyprus problem in its entirety as an issue of violation of the Cyprus Republic's independence and sovereignty.

PAPANDREOU LAUDS BREZHNEV STATEMENT ON MISSILES

WC181943 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The termination of the struggle for supremacy in nuclear armaments by the two blocs should be examined urgently not only for the sake of the future of Europe but for all mankind as well, and East and West must proceed with negotiations at the soonest possible moment in order to deescalate nuclear armaments. Indisputably, the zero option constitutes the basic goal of the negotiations. This statement was made tonight by Prime Minister Papandreou, who described as very positive the gesture by Soviet leader Brezhnev to put an end to the installacion of new SS-20 missiles in the European area.

More analytically, the prime minister stated: It has been and still is the permanent stance of the PASOK government to press — not only for the future of Europe but also for mankind — for the termination of the arms race for supremacy in nuclear armaments by the two blocs. And it is also pressing both the East and the West to proceed at the soonest possible moment with substantive negotiations in order to deescalate nuclear arming and to establish a balance at continuously lower levels. Indisputably, the zero option constitutes for Europe — East and West alike — the basic goal of negotiations. But it is clear that the attainment of the zero option, that is the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Europe, requires long and difficult negotiations because it must include the indepe dent nuclear capability of France and Britain as well as the advanced bases — from which nuclear attacks can be launched either against the East or the West.

For these reasons we consider President Brezhnev's gesture to put an end to the establishment of new SS-20 missiles in the European area as a very positive action to which, we hope, there will also be positive response from the West.

PORTUGAL'S BALSEMAO ARRIVES 18 MAR ON VISIT

WC181521 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Aris Xipolitidhis report]

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsamao is in Athens on a 2-day official visit, during which he will have talks with Prime Minister Papandreou dealing mainly with Portugal's entry into the EEC. Mr Balsemao arrived at Ellinikon Airport shortly after 1300. He was received by Prime Minister Papandreou, who said:

[Begin recording] We welcome Portuguese Prime Minister Balsemao and Mrs Balsemao, as well as the accompanying ministers, with great joy. Both our countries belong to southern Europe, and we face, to a great extent, common problems. We consider that close cooperation between the two countries will allow the south to play the role we anticipate in Europe. Welcome, Mr Prime Minister. [end recording]

The Portuguese prime minister stated: I am happy to be in Greece once again. This is the fourth time I have visited your country, but it is my first official visit.

Our countries have common experiences stemming from being in southern Europe. Our populations are almost equal; we belong to the same alliance; Portugal is a prospective member of the Common Market, while Greece has just become a member. Thus I believe our joint experiences in Europe — in connection with a joint view of world problems — are very positive, and I am certain this will make our cooperation even stronger and closer.

The Portuguese prime minister was also received at Ellinikon Airport by Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Maroudhas; Deputy Foreign Minister on EEC Matters Varthis; Greek Ambassador to Lisbon Siekeris, and Portuguese Ambassador to Athens de Veiga. The two prime ministers will hold talks at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. Mr Balsemao will be received by President Karamanlis tomorrow morning.

First Talks Session

NC182104 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Greek and Portuguese prime ministers, Papandreou and Balsemao, had their first meeting at Maximos Palace at 1800 today. At the same time, the delegations of the two countries met at the Foreign Ministry. Taking part in the meeting on the Greek side were Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, Deputy Foreign Minister Varthis and Deputy Coordination Minister Pottakis. The two prime ministers later joined the meeting.

Replying to questions from Greek Radio and Television after the meeting, Prime Minister Papandreou made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I would like once again to express my particular pleasure in welcoming to our country the prime minister of Portugal and his ministerial aides. I have already had the opportunity this afternoon, during a private meeting, to converse with him on a series of problems, among which, naturally, a prominent position is held by Portugal's request for entrance into the European Community. I assured Prime Minister Balsemao that as far as our country is concerned, regardless of any problems we may be faced with in our own relations with the EC, we are prepared to support his application.

We see Portugal as a southern European country which will contribute to the common struggle within the framework of the community for dealing with the well known North-South problem. This is because the problems our country faces within the community are exactly the same, and the presence of other voices which will promote the interests of the peoples of southern Europe will, we believe, promote those radical changes which are imperative if Greece is to remain within the EC or whether the community itself is to survive.

I thank you once again for the opportunity you have given us to exchange views and thoughts on a series of useful issues. [end recording]

Portuguese Prime Minister Balsemao stated:

[Begin recording, in Portuguese with Greek summary] The Portuguese delegation is extremely pleased with the welcome accorded to it, and the Portuguese prime minister is specially pleased by his personal contact with Prime Minister Papandreou and the talks the delegation has had with the Greek delegation, and expresses thanks for the Greek interest and the understanding of the Greek Government for a speedy Portuguese entrance into the EC and over the fact that the Greek side agrees that Portugal must not be punished by a possible delay in the entrance of Spain.

The Portuguese prime minister also emphasized that relations between the two countries are excellent and continually progress, and that he hopes to see Prime Minister Papandreou visit Portugal in the near future. [end recording]

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES CYPRUS' LISSARIDHIS 17 MAR

NC171955 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Chairman of Cyprus' socialist EDEK party Lissaridhis paid a visit to Prime Minister Papandreou at Kastri today. At the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on developments in the Cyprus issue and prospects formulated during the prime minister's recent visit to Cyprus.

IGNORE PAPANDREOU IF NECESSARY FOR PEACE MOVE

NC190723 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 9

["Observation" column by Ugur Mumcu: "Papandreou's Dilemma"]

[Text] Honorable Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, at his recent press conference, gave Pan-Hellenic Greek Prime Minister Papandreou the answer he deserved.

Ever since its inception, the Turkish Republic has devoted itself to the "peace at home, peace in the world" principle propounded by the great Ataturk and has tried to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors. Soon after the war of liberation Ataturk extended a friendly hand to the Greek people and sought to lay the foundations of Turkish-Greek friendship from the very first day.

This had a meaning: The Turkish people netered into a hand-to-hand fight with the Greek Army, which attempted to invade Anatolia as the "stooge" of capitalist imperialism, and inflicted the greatest defeat in its history on it. And then, forgetting the past completely, Turkey turned to the state which it fought and vanquished and offered friendship to it. Our Greek friends have not grasped adequately the significance of this noble gesture.

If the Pan-Hellenic Greek prime minister identifies himself with the word "socialism" inscribed on his party emblem and with the historic materialistic concept of socialism, he has to admit -- even if very sorrowfully -- that the Greek armed forces set foot on Anatolian soil in 1919 as a kind of "hired murderer" of the "monopoly capitalism" for the purpose of serving the "interests of the international bourgeoisie."

The Pan-Hellenic prime minister, who lived several years in the United States, the fortress of capitalism, and who possesses U.S. citizenship, is intelligent enough to understand the kind of roles the "international financial capital" deems fit for Greece today. Undoubtedly this former U.S. citizen is in a position to know who stands to gain from a not war in this region.

Those who know that Cypriot fascist Sampson acted on instructions from the Greek junta, particularly from General Ioannidhis, in his adventure in July 1974 have absolutely no difficulty in understanding why Turkey had to intervene in Cyprus. The aim of this intervention was to prevent mass killings on the island, and it was carried out in accordance with international agreements. Through this intervention, lunacies planned by fascist generals like Ioannidhis have been countered, and it was due to the Cyprus peace operation that the Greek junta was destroyed.

The Pan-Hellenic prime minister owes his present "career" and power largely to the Cyprus peace operation. Following this operation, the junta was toppled and the Greek people thus achieved a regime of freedom. This is unforgettable determinism.

Like all fascist and chauvinist governments that wish to camouflage their domestic failures, Papandreou may choose to create an artificial "outside danger" in order to cover up his failures in accordance with this traditional fascist tactic. If the Pan-Hellenic government, whose political power is inadequate for his own bourgeoisie, is planning to stage adventures again concerning Cyprus and the Aegean which it inherited from the Greek junta, we remind Papandreou and his people of the 1919 and 1974 events, which are full of moral lessons for them.

We desire peace. We favor a peace that will cover all our domestic and external problems.

We must push Papandreou aside and establish the internal peace which managed to exterminate the ruthless terror staged by multilateral instigations. We must reinforce national unity and establish and intensify a dialogue based on mutual tolerance among individuals and associations during this period of transition to democracy.

We are aware that the most undefeatable force is based on national unity and that this national unity gathers momentum and becomes deep-rooted in an atmosphere of peace.

TURKS IN WESTERN THRACE SAID ON HUNGER STRIKE

TA172045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Some Turks living in Western Thrace have gone on a hunger strike following efforts by the Greek Government to nationalize the lands they have been using for the past 110 years.

The Greek Government decided to nationalize these agricultural lands, which have been worked by the Western Thrace Turks since Ottoman times, on the grounds that they are state property. The landowners went to court over it. A group of Turks living in Ilhanli, a village in Iskece in Western Thrace, said they are concerned about the course of the court case and began a hunger strike in the city. Our correspondent in Athens reports that the next session of the court is to be held next week.

YUGOSLAV CHIEF OF STAFF COMPLETES IZMIR VISIT

TA171721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, today completed his contacts in Izmir by visiting the Aegean Army headquarters, where he was received with a military ceremony. He then called on Aegean Army Commander Gen Sureyya Yuksel and conferred with him for some time. Admiral Mamula also visited the main jet base commander in Cigli, Brig Gen Cemil Tan.

Admiral Mamula then went to Istanbul. He will leave Turkey on Saturday.

VISITING INDONESIAN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ISTANBUL

TA161754 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Indonesian Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro, who is visiting Turkey as the official guest of Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, left Ankara for Istanbul today.

In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, the visiting minister said he held very useful talks in Ankara on the development of relations between Turkey and Indonesia. Prawiro said his delegation requested fertilizer and cotton from Turkey and that in exchange Indonesia can export coffee.

Tomorrow Prawiro will attend a meeting at the Istanbul stock exchange. He will also tour Istanbul's historical and tourist sites.

Meets Officials

TA171730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Indonesian Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro, who is in Turkey as the official guest of Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, has said his country wants close commercial relations with Turkey. Speaking at a meeting at the Istanbul stock exchange, the visiting minister said Turkey and Indonesia could exchange goods and have technological cooperation. Nejat Basmaci, Istanbul stock exchange director, pointed out that developing economic relations between the two countries would be mutually beneficial.

Prawiro leaves Turkey tomorrow.

Concludes Visit

TA181035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Indonesian Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro has concluded his visit and has left Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Prawiro said positive results in the interests of both countries were obtained in the meetings held with government officials in Ankara. He added that an agreement has been reached for Indonesia to import cotton and fertilizer from Turkey.

He said: During my visit I observed that the Turkish officials are very willing to further develop commercial relations between the two countries. It will be very beneficial for Turkish and Indonesian businessmen, and especially contractors, to undertake joint projects in Muslim countries.

GENERAL ERSIN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PAKISTAN

TA191007 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] The ground forces commander, Gen Nurettin Ersin, went to Islamabad this morning as the official guest of the Pakistani ground forces deputy commander, Gen (Savar Khan). In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, General Ersin said his visit would further the friendship and brotherhood between the two countries. He said: The friendly relations between the two countries are thus being maintained.

A military band which will perform in various Pakistani cities is accompanying General Ersin. The ground forces commander and his delegation will observe the ceremonies marking Pakistan's national day on 23 March. General Ersin, who will tour various units and installations of the Pakistani armed forces, will return to Turkey on 25 March.

EEC'S TINDEMANS ARRIVES TO MEET WITH OFFICIALS

TA190634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Leo Tindemans, the chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council and Belgian foreign minister, arrived in Turkey last night to hold talks with government offcials. He will be received today by head of state Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. He will also hold talks with Consultative Assembly President Sadi Irmak, State Minister Ilhan Oztrak and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Overall relations between Turkey and the community will be discussed during his talks in Ankara. Tindemans will leave Turkey this evening.

ECEVIT TO BE TRIED FOR REMARKS TO JOURNALISTS

TA190739 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] It is reported that Ecevit will be put on trial once again. He will be prosecuted for violating Communique 52 of the National Security Council. Ecevit was summoned to the Ankara military prosecutor's office and questioned last week. It has been learned that he will be tried for the remarks he made to the press after being released from prison and for his remarks to Netherlands Television.

Former Ministers' Trial

TA172058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] The National Security Council had decided that former Public Works Minister Serafettin Elci and former Energy and Natural Resources Minister Selahattin Kilic will be tried by the High Tribunal. The decision came after the council approved the relevant reports prepared by the investigating committee. The reports charge that during their term of office Elci and Kilic neglected their duties, misused their offices and harmed the Treasury for their own interests, and that for these reasons must be tried by the high tribunal. Elci and Kilic will be tried by the Constitutional Court, which acts in the capacity of the High Tribunal.

Death Sentences for 23 Sought

TA181519 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] 18 Mar (AA) — The military prosecutor in Erzincan demanded the death penalty against 23 of 99 defendants. The indictment said most of the defendants were members of the illegal "People's Liberation" organization working parallel to Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party and the others of a seemingly legal association called Patriotic Youth of Amasya. The 99 defendants were accused of uniting with the aim of overthrowing established order and imposing a socialist system in Turkey in line with the Albanian Communist Party.

ULUSU REMARKS SEEN SOFT ON WEST, HARD ON GREECE

NC160752 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Mar 82 pp 1, 14

[Commentary by Prof Fahir Armaoglu: "Turkey's Determined Attitude"]

[Text] What Honorable Prime Minister Ulusu said at his press conference yesterday is focused on two issues, though in varying degrees. One, Europe's reaction to the development of the new Turkish democracy, and the other, Turkish-Greek relations. Let us stress immediately that the prime minister's statement reflects Turkey's determination on both issues. It appears that after our head of state's statement on 30 January, which demolished the stories by the Council of Europe, some of our West European allies began to bring their reactions — which are in the form of intervention — to the NATO conference table for the purpose of annoying Turkey there. Even in matters concerning Turkey's existence and survival, Turkey is encountering adverse attitudes from some of its allies, and this damages solidarity with NATO and shakes "the unity of partnership and interests." However, none of this will be able to prevent Turkey from marching resolutely on its way toward the future democracy it has determined for itself.

But we wish to point out that in expressing these complaints this time, the prime minister used extremely soft language. It is impossible not to discern a desire in this to preserve Turkey's relations with Western Europe within a soft framework. In contrast to this, the prime minister's expressions and statements about Greece have hardened substantially, completely contrary to the previous ones. While previous official statements by the Turkish Government used to describe Greece's attitude generally as disappointing, for the first time now it has been characterized as hostile [hasmane]. As is known, hostile is not as strong as acting with enmity [dusmanca]. Again, the prime minister used the term tension for the first time regarding Turkish-Greek relations. In other words, he meant Greece's "hostile" attitude has created "tension" in Turkish-Greek relations. This is the picture he has drawn.

Within this picture, he described the behavior of Greece toward the Turks in Western Thrace as a racist policy. Thus the prime minister expresses Turkey's attitude and determination as follows: "Turkey will not accept faits accomplis which may affect its rights and interests in the Aegean. If these rights and interests are attacked, Turkey will not hesitate to reciprocate in kind."

Two points are important in this statement: One, the prime minister has not defined the nature and limits of the "attack." Two, he said Turkey's reaction will be strong not only if its "rights" but also its "interests" are attacked. The nature and limit of the "rights" is known, but it is not possible to say the same thing for the "interests." Therefore a very grave warning is being given to Greece. From now on, "attack on interests" will be the basic element in Turkey's policy toward Greece. Finally, Turkey's offer and policy are clear: "Bilateral negotiations" in Turkish-Greek relations and "intercommunal talks" in the Cyprus dispute.

NETHERLANDS

MINISTER HINTS AT POSSIBILITY OF ELECTIONS

PM181009 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 13 Mar -- If the cabinet does not arrive at the necessary decisions in the next few weeks in order to be able to present the spring finance bill, this can only lead to new Second Chamber elections. The same would be the case if the cabinet did not succeed this summer in drawing up the 1983 budget in good time. This is the view of Democrats '66 Economic Affairs Minister Terlous. In an interview with this newspaper he reacted negatively to the proposal, described as "not inconceivable" by Prime Minister van Agt, to give an extraparliamentary cabinet the country's problems to solve. "If this cabinet is not in a position to overcome the hurdles of the spring finance bill and the 1983 budget, we should not start trifling with cabinets of experts, Terlous said. "We would then have to ask the voters for their judgment. There are quite enough problems for us to be able to do this."

PORTUGAL

BALSEMAO DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO ATHENS

LD181504 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao left for Athens this morning for 2 days of talks with Greek leaders in connection with Portugal's anticipated entry into the EEC. In a brief statement prior to his departure from Lisbon's Portela Airport, the prime minister said: [Begin recording] The trip on which I am now embarking is part of the pursuit of our overall objective of admission to the common market. The country being visited this time is Greece. Greece is the newest member of the community and is therefore of special interest to us. I am sure I will be able to gather much of their experience from the contacts I will be having with Greek leaders. I am due to hold talks this afternoon in Athens with the prime minister, foreign minister and other members of the Greek Government, and tomorrow I am scheduled to call on President Konstandinos Karamanlis, who, as you know, visited Portugal last year. [end recording]

UNITED KINGDOM

WHITEHALL WELCOMES REAGAN STATEMENT ON IRELAND

LD181512 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1432 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Britain was not told in advance that Irish Premier Mr Charles Haughey proposed to ask for American intervention in the Northern Ireland problem, the Foreign Office said today. But President Reagan's statement indicating that the United States did not intend to intervene in Irish affairs was warmly welcomed today in Whitehall. Mr Haughey, in Washington for St Patrick's Day yesterday, urged the Reagan administration to support the unification of Ireland as a foreign policy objective.

His appeal was regarded as the strongest made for a united Ireland by an Irish Prime Minister visiting the United States.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We welcome Mr Reagan's statement on the occasion of St Patrick's Day -- the statement as a whole, not least his renewal of the proposition that continued violence even by a misguided few can only frustrate the desire for peace of the overwhelming majority of the entire community in Northern Ireland." Asked if the British Government regarded Mr Haughey's request as an unfriendly act, chief Foreign Office spokesman Mr Nicholas Fenn replies: "We have no comment."

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 055 22 March 1982

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LANC ATTEMPTS TO CLARIFY STANCE TOWARD U.S.

AU171306 Vienna KURIER in German 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on KURIER interview with Interior Minister Lanc in Vienna on 16 March]

[Text] In an interview with KURIER, Interior Minister Lanc on Tuesday commented on what the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] called his "anti-American statements" [in the Austrian Nationalrat on 11 March]

Lanc says he would not have broached the whole issue in parliament had it not been for the OeVP criticism of Libyan revolution leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi during the debate on the Austrian security situation.

Lanc: "I am very much an anglophile, and in the early 1970's I made a study trip to the United States. I was deeply impressed by this country. I admire this country's economic dynamics. Naturally, there are also negative things. But that is precisely what makes democracies so attractive, that one can also see these things."

But how is that compatible with what Lanc said in parliament? The interior minister replies: "There are certain phenomena on which I hold certain views; for example, on the policy of high interest rates. But I am against vilifying [verteufelung] the U.S. President, although his economic policy is not uncontroversial."

Lanc adds that he can understand that the United States feels the need "to demonstrate its presence in the Mediterranean" -- especially after the American hostage affair in Iran and the abortive attempt to liberate those hostages. Lanc: "This stimulates a demonstration of strength."

PAHR BACKS PROCESS AS 300TH MBFR SESSION OPENS

AU181046 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] "As the host country, Austria takes special interest in a productive course of the force reduction talks, and in this capacity it will continue to make available its good offices so as to ensure optimal conditions for the negotiations as far as atmosphere is concerned." This was stated by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr on the occasion of the 300th session of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe, scheduled for today. Participating in these negotiations, which started in October 1973, are 12 NATO countreis as well as 7 Warsaw Pact member countries.

The foreign minister went on to say that Austria also considers these negotiations an important contribution toward preventing a military conflict in Europe and its uncontrollable consequences. The patient dialogue between the military alliances existing in Europe, irrespective of direct results, leads to mutually becoming better acquainted and thus to a better understanding of the other side's viewpoints, misgivings and expectations, especially at a time when the dialogue in East-West relations has become difficult, and the sectors where arms control and disarmament are being negotiated have been reduced. The Vienna talks have an importance that must not be underrated. They are a demonstration of political reason vis-a-vis the European peoples, who are watching with the greatest attention and anxiety the question of preserving peace. Let us hope that the talks will soon also bring an effective contribution toward reducing the arms arsenal, Pahr said.

Plenary Session Ends

AU151551 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The 300th plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a troop reduction in Central Europe again ended on Thursday without the East and West using the opportunity of this anniversary for a rapprochement, let alone for proposing a toast with champagne to possible future progress.

At the plenary session the "compromise proposal" submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries on 18 February — which, as seen by the East, in various sectors takes into consideration the Western positions — again was an essential element in the speech of the Bulgarian People's Republic's chief delegate, Ambassador L. Shopov. In this context, a Western spokesman declared after the session that the NATO countries were studying the Eastern proposal and at this time were not in a position to take any stance on it.

In his speech, Shopov pointed out that the stipulations of the draft proposal on a limitation of the numerical strength of air force personnel was particularly important, "because the modern air forces possess a high mobility as well as the ability to carry out sudden attacks both with conventional and nuclear weapons over large distances from the place of their permanent deployment. The limitation of air forces would constitute a certain obstacle to the arms race, a factor to check the expansion of one of the most important force components."

A spokesman of the West again declared that progress at these talks was hardly conceivable unless agreement were reached on the controversial troop strength figures, as well as on accompanying control measures. The NATO countries continue to hold the view that the Warsaw Pact armed forces in Central Europe possess a numerical superiority of about 100,000 men.

PAHR PRESENTS 1981 FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

AU191412 [Editorial Report] Most Vienna dailies in German on 19 March cover Foreign Minister Pahr's Vienna press conference on 18 March on the occasion of the presentation of the 1981 foreign policy report.

According to WIENER ZEITUNG [pp 1-2] Pahr declared that Austria had "good relations with all countries" although there had been "some ups and downs" in relations with the CSSR, and the situation in South Tirol "continues to be unsatisfactory for Austria without, however, affecting Austrian relations with Italy." Pahr described Austrian relations with the GDR as "very, very good and capable of being expanded," and those with Yugoslavia as "marked by mutual trust and close cooperation." He announced his intention to visit the PRC in May and Vietnam "presumably this summer," and referred to Brezhnev's proposal on a missile moratorium as a "highly interesting contribution to the endeavors not only to check the arms race but also to achieve a balance at the lowest possible level." He added that "A mere unilateral freeze (of existing potentials) would not be enough, however," WIENER ZEITUNG reports.

DIE PRESSE (p 2) quotes Pahr as having said that an exchange of opinions on all unresolved questions with the CSSR was currently underway, and that the next step was going to be a visit to Vienna by CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek. A date for this visit had already been fixed but the visit had to be postponed because Chnoupek was taken ill. Chnoupek's talks in Vienna are to serve the preparation for the visit to Vienna by President Husak, Pahr said according to DIE PRESSE.

According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG (p 5) Pahr declared in comment on the U.S. reaction to the Al-Qadhdhafi visit that his recent talks at the U.S. State Department had confirmed that the "relations between Austria and the United States are not at all impaired."

He added that "there had certainly been no U.S. protest against the visit — Ambassador Klestil was not summoned to the Washington State Department, but he was merely asked to call. On this occasion he was informed of the U.S. astonishment at certain remarks made by Al-Qadhdhafi in Austria, and the matter was settled by a reference to Austria's good relations with the United States," Pahr said. Regarding the possibility of a U.S. visit by Chancellor Kreisky, Pahr declared that there were "good reasons for such an invitation to be issued this year." "Such a trip would be an expression of Austria's endeavors to maintain good relations with all states, especially with the state treaty signatory powers," Pahr said, according to the paper.

KURIER (p 3) cites Pahr as having said: "A trip by Kreisky to the United States would be necessary." The paper also highlights Pahr's statements on Austrian relations with Iran and Israel: Regarding Iran Pahr said that at present no moves were planned to improve relations with Khomeyni nor was any mediating action under consideration — "But, if we consider it expedient, we will not hesitate to make this contribution too." Regarding relations with Israel, he said that Foreign Minister Shamir would be welcome in Austria, and added: "Then I would very much like to pay him a return visit."

KURIER QUESTIONS U.S. POLICY TOWARD LIBYA

AU181436 Vienna KURIER in German 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Heinz Nussbaumer commentary: "The Austrians and a U.S. Maneuver"]

[Text] The Austrians may continue not to trust the Libyan Al-Qadhdhafi completely. But there is one thing they did hear a few days ago with their own ears: How this Al-Qadhdhafi struggled in Vienna for a dialogue with the West, how he even made an offer to his main enemy America to settle the pending conflicts. The Austrians have read that their own Foreign Minister Pahr took this message with him to Washington last weekend — including Al-Qadhdhafi's offer to take the question of his arbitrary expansion of Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra to the International Court, so as to solve the problem peacefully.

Mr and Mrs Austria therefore perhaps listened a little more attentively than usual when the great America now, of all times, announced navy maneuvers in the controversial region. Perhaps some citizens have wondered if this muscle-flexing of the Reagan government at this particular time is necessary and prudent, and if the intransigent Libyan was not perhaps right to some degree when he criticized the U.S. President's policy as "childish" and "dangerous."

Some Austrians may also have felt some doubts about whether Reagan's experts are really experts in the handling of oriental hotheads, and whether America's most eager protagonists of a "policy of strength" actually want, or are able to achieve anything other than proving to themselves and to the world the correctness of their theory — regardless of whether the outcome is good or harmful.

VOEST-ALPINE TO BUILD STEEL WORKS IN BELORUSSIA

AU191413 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Voest Corporation Director General Apfalter has signed a contract in Moscow for the building of a compact metallurgical plant in Belorussia. The order is worth more than 9 billion schillings. For the Voest-Alpine Corporation this order, after the building of the first LD [Linz-Donawitz process] steel plant in the mid-1960's, constitutes the second biggest contract with the Soviet Union in that sector. In a construction time of 33 months the Austrian enterprise is to erect an electric steel plant with two high-performance furnaces with an annual capacity of 750,000 tons of raw steel. Several other processing plants such as continuous casting plants and a rod and wire rolling mill will be attached to the steel works.

LAMBSDORFF CONFERS WITH EAST GERMAN OFFICIALS

LD172126 Hamburg DPA in German 1910 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Among the subjects discussed by Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff and Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo in charge of economic questions, in a 90-minute talk today were the problems of the minimum currency exchange requirement and the interest-free overdraft facility (swing) in intra-German trade. After the talk Lambsdorff told journalists in East Berlin tonight: "We have talked about all problems which have a bearing on our relations." He refused to disclose any details, as he intends to continue his exchange of views with Mittag at a dinner and will talk to GDR Foreign Trade Minister Solle in Leipzig tomorrow.

Lambsdorff once again drew attention to the overall political connection, as repeatedly stressed by the Federal Government, between the question of the swing and the drastic increase in the minimum currency exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR introduced by the GDR in October 1980. Asked whether there were any signs of a GDR concession over the exchange requirement, Lambsdorff said that a final judgement on this will only be possible "24 hours from now." One should not talk about this matter too soon just because it is so important and affects many people.

Concerning the swing, whose current terms expire at the end of June, he hoped that agreement could be reached. It is his impression that the GDR is also interested in coming to an agreement.

Other subjects of the discussion, Lambsdorff said, included the project for electrifying the rail link between West Berlin and Lower Saxony and the prevention of water pollution.

Today's talk was attended on the FRG side by State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen of the Economics Ministry; Franz Roesch, head of the Trustee Office for Industry and Trade, which handles trade with the GDR; and Klaus Boelling, head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin. The representatives of the GDR side included state secretary Gerhard Beil of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

FRG, GDR REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN EAST BERLIN

LD181530 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] East Berlin, 18 Mar (DPA) -- Twelve members of the Bavarian SPD Land Group in the Lower House met for the first time with deputies of the GDR People's Chamber for an official talk in East Berlin today. The chairman of the Land Group, Manfred Schmidt, described the 2-hour talk on questions of disarmament, environmental protection and stronger contacts between the two German states as "very successful." Both sides agreed that a war should never again be started from German soil and that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. The head of the five-member People's Chamber delegation, Prof Wolfgang Weichelt (SED), called the meeting business-like and constructive and said that a possible return invitation from the President of the Lower House would be accepted with pleasure. Up to now meetings between deputies of the Federal Republic and the GDR had taken place only in an international setting.

Schmidt said that despite differing political attitudes they should continue along the path of normalization between the two states. He welcomed the Soviet decision not to deploy any more SS-20 missiles west of the Urals and the offer to reduce the number of medium-range missiles as a "good signal" that ought not to be dismissed out of hand. Weichelt agreed with him and said it would be deplorable to dismiss the decision as a political trick.

Regarding the wish of the SPD Lower House deputies for a reduction in the minimum currency exchange amount for visits to the GDR and the elimination of other obstacles in mutual trade, Paul Eberle, People's Chamber deputy and member of the Foreign Policy Committee said that more contacts are desirable and that "fear of contacts simply does not exist," but the question of recognition of GDR citizenship is still open. This question is extremely important, even if it is not "the determining factor for everything."

He said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had spoken several times of "citizens of the Federal Republic" and of "citizens of the GDR." The permanent representations in Bonn and East Berlin "ought really to be embassies." Manfred Schmidt replied that practical matters could be settled, but the Basic Law and the Federal Constitutional Court set limits, however, "which we cannot overstep."

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT COURTS BONN INVESTORS

AB181249 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 18 Mar 82

[By N. Mgbemena, W. Maida, and F. Adesegha]

[Text] Bonn, 18 Mar (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari yesterday in Bonn reassured businessmen in the Federal Republic of Germany that there was no official policy to delay the repatriation of funds by foreign companies in Nigeria. He told representatives of the German Chambers of Commerce and Industry that his administration had tried to remove all obstacles in the way of genuine investors.

President Shagari, who is currently on a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, said that as far as Nigeria was concerned, there was a favorable climate for foreign investments, including full repatriation of profits and payment of technical services. Other incentives to attract foreign investors, the president said, included tax holiday for pioneer industries and accelerated depreciation of capital investment as well as exemption from import duty on raw materials.

President Shagari declared: "There is now room for any and every genuine investor and I invite you to these almost unlimited opportunities." Earlier, the president of the German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Wolff Amerongen, said that his country had taken the second position among Nigeria's trading partners.

He, however, said that the preshipment inspection by Societe Ceneralle du Surveillance for goods meant for Nigeria was creating problems for members of the chambers. Mr Amerongen said that the preshipment inspection should be undertaken within a predetermined framework and not subject companies to "a great many checks before being awarded contracts."

Press Conference With Schmidt

AB191230 Lagos NAN in English 1150 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (NAN) — Nigeria and the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to increase the volume of trade between them and to expand various areas of bilateral cooperation.

President Shehu Shagari told newsmen after talks with the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, yesterday in Bonn that he had discussed the possibility of increased German participation in the Nigerian economy.

The president said that they also examined the possibility of German assistance to Nigeria in implementing some major development programs such as the liquified natural gas project and the development of coal reserves.

He said that the current 5-year development plan contained areas, such as agriculture, where German expertise and equipment could be of assistance in realizing "our national goals."

On policies, President Shagari said Nigeria and the Federal Republic of Germany had reiterated their abhorrence of apartheid in South Africa and their commitment to Namibia's independence on the basis of UN Resolution 435.

Answering a question, the president said that the federal government's budget would stand the current fluctuation in oil prices because Nigeria was credit-worthy and would turn to the international money market to borrow.

Speaking at the same news conference, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that his discussion with President Shagari was the continuation of the Nigerian-German dialogue begun four years ago. He said that his country considered Nigeria a vital link between the Western industrialized countries and African nations.

The chancellor said that his country would be willing to participate in the liquified natural gas project in Nigeria and to buy the gas if it was sold at competitive prices.

On German economic investment in South Africa, the chancellor said that the Federal Republic of Germany did not believe in economic sanctions as a weapon against apartheid.

STRAUSS REJECTS CRITICISM, DEFENDS POSITION

DW191203 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 18 Mar 82

["Excerpts" from reporter Dieter Kronzucker interview with Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and minister-president of Bavaria, in Washington 18 March -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you say to the reproach that you are fanning prejudice here?

[Answer] This reproach is so idiotic that I must repeatedly ask myself whether the Bonn agitators are still living in this world or in a self-made dreamworld. Are they unaware of the U.S. press reaction during the past few months? Are they unaware of the cartoons? Are they unaware that every second, if not every, American is asking: What is really happening in Europe or in Germany? Do you want to abandon NATO, do you want to be Finlandized? It is almost frightening to hear such reproaches.

[Question] Are you on this trip more or less on your own, or do you want to also outline German positions here?

[Answer] I am here to represent the CDU/CSU position and to make it clear to the Americans that a minority, although a dangerous one, is pursuing a course away from America and into neutralization, and that the SPD is unfortunately very split over this matter.

You cant't ignore that fact -- and the people here have also noticed it -- that a lot of SPD regional conferences have supported a moratoroum a la Brezhnev or a nuclear-free zone, or have favored noncompliance with or abandonment of the December 1979 NATO decision.

I am not here to malign the Federal Government or the coalition parties. However, just describing the actual situation in Germany and the antogonisms between the government and the opposition -- and they really exist -- is criticism in itself.

[Question] You have been asked about this?

[Answer] Yes, and how.

Criticism Renewed

LD201616 Hamburg DPA in German 1437 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Siegen, 20 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) has renewed his criticism of CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss' conduct in the United States. Addressing the regional party congress of the North Rhine Westphalian liberals in Siegen on Saturday, the FDP national chairman said that Strauss had not gone to America to remove errors and misunderstandings, "but to denigrate his own country's government." To the applause of the 400 delegates, Genscher exclaimed "It's just not done. Any antagonism must be settled at home."

Genscher appealed to the citizens to make the basis of trust between the FRG and the United States visible during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Germany, and not to endanger it. The Federal foreign minister, who resolutely rejected a trade war between East and West, said there would be no sense for the Europeans to run about like a flock of chickens between the great powers. If Europe wants to be taken seriously it will have to be able to define its own security interests and get them jointly accepted within the alliance.

The foreign minister called Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's announcement to not deploy any more medium-range missiles west of the Ural Mountains for the time being a "step whose significance we do not intend to underestimate." But, alas, it was "not more than a step." Once it is possible to remove a strong threat from both sides at the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles, this will not be a "full stop" but the start of a new chapter in the negotiations.

GENSCHER WANTS 'NO SOVIET MISSILES WHATEVER'

LD201200 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Osnabrueck, 20 Mar (DPA) -- FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has clearly dissociated himself from SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler concerning arms policy questions.

In an interview for NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) the FDP chief accused the SPD politician of making light of the nuclear threat to our country. "Eppler is making light of the matter by seemingly asking for Soviet missiles only to be reduced: We, in contrast, want no Soviet missiles whatever," Genscher said. He referred to Eppler's statement which had been a positive reaction to Brezhnev's announcement to stop the deployment of more SS-20 missiles.

The FDP chief stressed that he "clearly opposes" Eppler "who advocates only that the West renounce medium-range missiles but who obviously does not mind if a considerable number of Soviet missiles continue to be targeted on us."

Bahr Welcomes Brezhnev Offer

LD201234 Hamburg DPA in German 1156 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Mar (DPA) -- SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr has once again positively reacted to the unilateral missile moratorium announced by Moscow and has stressed that this step could favorably influence the Geneva disarmament negotiations. The situation is now clear until the fall of 1983, when American medium-range missiles are to be deployed if the negotiations fail, and that "specific figures are available, not merely figures which constantly change in favor of the Soviet Union," Bahr said in an interview for Radio Free Berlin.

In this connection he advocated agreement to a moratorium within time limits between East and West if it transpires in the fall of 1983 that "a bit more time" is needed during the advanced stage of the Geneva negotiations.

In Bahr's view the unilateral moratorium announced by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev does have a number of question marks attached to it. This includes the fact that Brezhnev spoke only about the European part of the Soviet Union. Hence it is conceivable for the deployment of SS-20 missiles to continue immediately behind the Urals from where they can still reach West Europe. Also, a unilateral act can also obviously be rescinded unilaterally. For that reason there is nothing to take the place of a true agreement by two sides, and he deems it proper for the Federal Government to insist on the substance of negotiations.

CDU LEADS IN 'PROVISIONAL' ELECTION RESULTS

LD212254 Hamburg DPA in German 2125 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanover, 21 Mar (DPA) -- According to the Lower Saxony electoral officer, in the provisional final result the 171 seats of the new Lower Saxony Landtag will be distributed as follows:

CDU 87 (all direct)
SPD 63 (including 13 direct)
FDP 10
Greens 11

In the 1978 Landtag elections 99 of the 155 seats were direct. The CDU had 83 (61 direct), SPD 72 (38), FDP and Greens were not represented.

'DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS' PARTY TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD201910 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Recklinghausen, 20 Mar (DPA) -- Former SPD members and other leftists in Recklinghausen today decided to set up a new party 'left of the SPD' to be called 'Democratic Socialists' [Demokratische Sozialisten].

The meeting in Recklinghausen was opened by Bundestag Deputy Manfred Coppik, who recently resigned from the SPD. He fiercely attacked what he called the 'supposedly social-liberal' government in Bonn and said: "We are no longer prepared to live without political resistance in a country where the government is pursuing an active arms build-up." He called for a solid demonstration during the NATO meeting and Reagan's visit to Bonn to show that the people in the FRG want an alternative policy.

Uta Ranke-Heinemann, the Essen professor of theology and daughter of the late Federal president, accused the SPD of being more 'degenerate' than the CDU. While CDU supporters might still believe in the missile policy, she said, many SPD members know that their party's "clamor for arms" is wrong. "They are selling the truth for a mess of pottage."

In their manifesto, the Democratic Socialists seek partnership and cooperation with all 'left and progressive forces' in trade unions, churches, the peace movement and the women's movement. Regional meetings are to be held shortly in all states of the Federal Republic.

TECHNICAL REASONS POSTPONE 'ARIANE' LAUNCHING

PA190151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1114 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 17 Mar (EFE) -- The fourth launching of the European rocket "Ariane" has been postponed for technical reasons. This rocket is used to put satellites into geostationary orbit.

Those who are responsible for the project said today in Paris that the launching was planned for 23 April from the Kourou Base, French Guiana, site of the "Ariane's" three previous experimental launchings.

According to the European Space Agency, the delay in the launching is due to the need for further research of the "Marecs-8" satellite that the "Ariane" must put into geostationary orbit at an altitude of 36,000 km.

Ten European countries, including Spain, take part in this space program, which is intended to provide Europe with its own means for launching and orbiting satellites.

LE MATIN ON REVIVAL OF NEUTRON BOMB DEBATE

PM181507 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Logic of Deterrence"]

[Text] Everything seems to indicate that the government is preparing to make a decision to produce the neutron bomb. The magazine DEFENSE NATIONALE devotes its March issue to that subject, and the editorial written by the publication's editor leaves little doubt about the government's intentions: At the French level, in taking the neutron weapon into consideration there is reason to think that it will be very important not to be seen by the public to be calling into question our concept of deterrence."

Of course, DEFENSE NATIONALE is an independent monthly; nonetheless there is reason to think that such an important article on such a burning issue received the approval of [Defense Minister] Charles Hernu, the minister concerned, especially since several recent Defense Council meetings -- which are held at the Elysee under Francois Mitterrand's direct authority -- apparently discussed the neutron bomb.

The PS had not officially established its doctrine on the subject. Francois Mitterrand and the majority group took a middle position, thinking that it was appropriate to master the neutron technology, to continue research without, however, deciding to deploy the weapon. Jean-Pierre Chevenement and the leaders of the Center of Socialist Studies, Research and Education at the time thought, however, that the neutron bomb was inconsistent with the deterrence doctrine and that it was likely to commit France to a "strategy of tension." The Rocardian faction, however, had unambiguously demonstrated its support for that type of bomb. Back in June 1980 Jean-Pierre Cot stated: "France cannot deprive itself of a weapon which could possibly be significant in the future."

As for the PCF, although it has observed a noteworthy silence on this question for months, it reaffirmed its position during its 24th congress: "It is urgent that decisive steps be taken toward disarmament....the neutron bomb must be banned in all countries," Georges Marchais stated.

Indeed the production of the neutron bomb followed the logic of a process started in 1975 by Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Back at that time the former president of the republic had moved away from classical deterrence based on the postulate of not using nuclear weapons. The foundation of deterrence is generalized war or peace, hence "all or nothing."

In other words the neutron bomb -- which makes it possible to destroy human beings without seriously damaging industrial installations or buildings -- introduces the possibility of a graduated war into this "all or nothing" concept. It makes is possible to use nuclear technology without necessarily sparking off the apocalypse.

Consequently, deciding to produce it is a choice which affects the very future of deterrence; hitherto the constant deterrence dialogue was regarded as the best guarantee of our security and of peace. Can that dialogue be shaken without running the risk of upsetting the balance of terror? Moreover in his face-to-face debate with Valery Giscard d'Estaing in May 1981, while asserting that he was not favorably disposed toward the neutron bomb, Francois Mitterrand has specified that the weapon would require a change of strategy.

LE MONDE VIEWS TURN IN FRENCH-TUNISIAN RELATIONS

PM181539 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Mar 82 p 4

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Tunisia: Press Regrets That Mauroy's Tunis Visit Failed To Fulfill Promises"]

[Text] Tunis -- French-Tunisian relations are at present experiencing a phase of disenchantment which contrasts with the "exemplary and special" character which they have been acknowledged to display for years. Apart from matters concerning economic, social and cultural cooperation and the traditional exchange of political viewpoints, the French-Tunisian mixed Grand Commission, which meets Wednesday 17 March in Paris under the chairmanship of the two foreign ministers, should therefore concern itself primarily with remedying an atmosphere which paradoxically deteriorated somewhat following [French premier] Pierre Mauroy's Tunis visit last month, though Tunisian leaders have refrained from making any public comments on it.

The tone of the press is unmistakable: "When one considers that the French prime minister had no sooner arrived on his official visit to Tunisia than he received opponents of the present regime and that the French interlocutors' concerns at the official meetings centered almost entirely on such important matters as the second channel (France should be involved in the introduction of a second, basically French-speaking, channel on Tunisian television -- LE MONDE editor's note); 'the French People's Fondouk' (a French cultural center is to be established in one of the old Medina buildings called 'the French People's Fondouk,' the first French public building in Tunisia since the 18th century -- LE MONDE editor's note); and the Carnot School (Tunis' Carnot School is to be transformed into a bilingual Tunisian school at the start of the 1983 academic year), one is entitled to ask oneself certain questions....!" This was stated Friday [12 March] by the government paper LA PRESSE. The article was reprinted 3 days later by the Destourian Socialist Party weekly DIALOGUE.

The Tunisians had already been disagreeably surprised by the fact that Mr Mauroy brought with him only the ministers of leisure and national solidarity (Alain Savary, who was also a member of the party, was viewed primarily as a personal friend of Mr Bourguiba's) despite the fact that they were expecting in-depth discussions on the prospects for French participation in their development activities.

Though all the documents concerned had long been prepared on both sides and only needed a political decision for specific action to be ensured, the talks were essentially restricted to declarations of intent.

The bitterness increased again when the delegation accompanying Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali on his recent visit to the Gulf learned in Doha that two French treasury experts had preceded them there to try to persuade Qatar to reduce the capital of the future Tunisian-French-Qatari investment bank, for whose creation Mr Mauroy nevertheless confirmed his agreement in Tunis. The Tunisian press gave extensive coverage to this fact, which it judges discourteous and which Paris has not denied.

Be that as it may, on 3 March in Doha Tunis and Qatar pledged Fr700 million to the bank thus created, still leaving the way open to French participation, expected to be Fr300 million. "But," financial circles in Tunis point out, "even if it is not France, we will easily find a third partner." This observation reflects Tunisia's desire to dissociate itself considerably from traditional economic partners who do not always come up to its expectations (as evinced by the important agreements Mr Mzali has just signed in the Gulf country) or at least to treat them all equally so as to exploit the advantages of competition, as the results of the Tunisian economy minister's recent FRG visit could soon demonstrate.

This new strategy, moreover, is encouraged by the newspapers, both opposition and otherwise. Thus AS-SABAH stated recently that the time had come "for the withdrawal of all priority from relations with Europe and more particularly with France, since attempts in this direction over the past two decades to promote intensive cooperation with those countries have revealed the narrowness of the horizons of that cooperation and its restriction to the exclusive interests of the advanced and wealthy states."

A few days later the same paper urged Tunisia to "progress from the stage of monopolization imposed by the French language...to a real openness to the various cultures, and primarily to British culture."

Mr Mitterrand's recent visit to Israel will not stem these feelings. Even if they adopt moderate stances, the Tunisians, who host the headquarters of the Arab League in their capital, are nevertheless very sensitive to anything to do with the Near East conflict. The newspaper LA PRESSE has nevertheless revealed that the Tunisian media have been less aggressive than the media of other Arab states and pointed out that Mr Mzali even made a point, on his visit to the Gulf, to mention the "good intentions displayed by Mr Mitterrand with regard to the Palestinians" at their meeting in Paris. He also said, not without regret, with regard to the stagnation in French-Tunisian cooperation: "Our French partners have not pulled their weight."

PARLIAMENT OKAYS SINAI FORCE; COMMUNISTS OPPOSE

AU220902 Rome ANSA in English 0824 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 22 Mar (ANSA) -- Italy's participation in the Multilateral Peacekeeping Force in the Sinai was given a green light at the weekend by joint sessions of the Foreign Affairs and Defense commissions in the Senate and in the House. The Italian decision to join ten other nations in the MLF, created for the final phase of the Israeli evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula slated for April 25, was outlined in the document approved by the joint session of the Senate commissions, in a meeting the Communist members chose not to attend.

The Communist Party decision to not endorse the resolution was based on considerations connected to international law and those of a political nature, senators from the opposition party sitting on the commissions explained. In their statement, these Communist senators said that Italian participation in the multilateral force implies "a limitation on sovereignty by putting Italian armed forces under the command of foreign officers outside the conditions provided for by Italian participation in the United Nations and NATO."

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio addressed the two joint sessions on the duties of the MLF and the mission of the Italian contingent. The foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, told the Senate and House commissions that "the overwhelming majority" of the Arab states understand the significance of the European presence in the region," and recalled the "total understanding" of the issues voiced by Faruq Qaddumi, the Palestine Liberation Organization foreign relations spokesman on visit to Rome since last Tuesday.

Referring again to Italian participationin the MLF alongside three other European Community nations, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands, Colombo noted that Israel "has, for the time being, at least, been forced to renounce its plans" to oppose the Europeans' move into the Sinai force. The foreign minister also disclosed his intention to visit Israel in mid-May.

PLO'S QUADDUMI 'PLEASED' WITH TALKS IN ROME

AU191950 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 19 Mar (ANSA) -- The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) had "hoped for more" from the Rome government but was nonetheless pleased with the progress Italy has made in its views about the Palestinian cause, PLO spokesman Faruq Qaddumi said today while assessing his talks with Italian officials in Rome this week. What the organization really hoped for, Qaddumi told a press conference, was full diplomatic recognition from the Rome government.

According to the PLO foreign relations chief, the organization's president, Yasir 'Arafat, will visit Italy only after this country has fully recognized the rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation organization.

Qaddumi voiced disappointment that Pope John Paul II did not grant him an audience, saying "We waited in vain for a response" from the Catholic Church leader. "It seems as though the Holy See thinks it has to put a meeting off indefinitely," he complained, saying that the PLO still hoped the pope will grant an audience to one of its spokesman just like he did with [the] Israeli foreign minister to "serve the cause of peace."

The PLO envoy singled out three points in the communique issued by the Rome government after his meeting with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo Wednesday showing the "progress" Italy has made. First there was an unprecedented reference to the PLO's office in Rome as an "information and liaison office," the name the office goes by. He also liked the fact that the Foreign Ministry described the PLO as an organization "largely representative of the Palestinian people" in the official statement. The third reference was to the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat, where the PLO was recognized by the Arab World as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In his remarks to reporters here today, Qaddumi contrasted the Rome government's "progress" with the "retreat" the European Ten's Middle East policy was showing in deference to American pressures. The multinational peace-keeping force which will be patrolling the Sinai with Italian help after Israel pulls out of the peninsula was said to stem from an idea that the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat had about associating himself with the NATO alliance. "Our fear," Qaddumi said, "is that the stationing of the MFF will serve to cover the United States' growing military presence in the Sinai and the Middle East."

Qaddumi told reporters today that Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni had assured him during their meetings this week that neither police nor secret service investigators had come up with any evidence to show links between the PLO and terrorist organizations operating in Italy. The PLO spokesman said he had no notion of the whereabouts of Graziella de Paolo and Italo Toni, two journalists who disappeared from sight over a year and a half ago in Lebanon. "The two were friends of the Palestinian cause and we are most interested in finding them," he told the press conference, adding that the PLO had left no stone unturned in its search for the missing journalists and its contacts with authorities and political parties.

COMMUNISTS ADMIT ERROR IN CIRILLO CASE ARTICLE

AU2209[illegible]G Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 2[illegible] Mar (ANSA) -- Communist Party allegations that two Christian Democrat members of government bargained with an imprisoned underworld boss for the release of a Christian Democrat kidnap victim last summer are on the agenda for debate in the lower house tomorrow. At the weekend, a note released by the Communist Party headquarters described the accusations as resulting from "an error in evaluation."

The statement issued by the opposition mainstay also declared, "The communists do not hesitate to recognize (the mistake) for public opinion." Charges and countercharges began flying between Italy's big two parties Wednesday with the publication in the Communist Daily, L'UNITA, of charges that Culture Minister Vincenzo Scotti and Merchant Marine Under Secretary Francesco Patriarca opened a parlay with convicted crime boss Raffaele Cutolo for the release of a Christian Democrat assemblyman for the southern Campania region, Ciro Cirillo, from his Red Brigade abductors. Cirillo was kidnapped by terrorists April 27 last year and freed on the following July 24.

The Communist allegations that the pair of Christian Democrats negotiated with Cutolo, serving a life sentence on homicide convictions in a maximum security institution in north-central Italy, were based on a document described as having originated in the Interior Ministry. "It now turns out that the documents, and other factors which appeared to support them, do not correspond, in whole or in part, to the truth," the opposition party admitted in its note.

The party also referred to the possibility that it may have been the victim of a plant or an unwilling part of a coverup attempt: "We cannot exclude the idea of a plot against the Communist Party, aimed at hiding the truth." The party note concluded by urging a full judiciary probe of the entire affair so that "there will be no propaganda campaign mounted to erase the need to cast light into the dark corners of the Cirillo case and on all aspects of the disturbing prospect of bargaining with brigade terrorists."

Another note released by the party leadership at the weekend pointed out that the resignations tendered over the incident by the managing editor of L'UNITA, Claudio Petruccioli, and his deputy were not ordered by the Secretariat. In another development, the reporter who wrote the original story, Marina Maresca, has been arrested and charged with perjury and failure to disclose her source or sources.

DC-PCI Break

AU191104 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 19 Mar (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini holds another round of talks here today with the leaders of Italy's major trade union organizations in an effort to bring down the cost of labor in the country. But the political issue grabbing the nation's attention at present is the dispute, the worst in recent memory, between the Christian Democrats (DC) and the Communists (PCI), the two biggest parties in Italy, over a series of articles published in recent days in the PCI newspaper, L'UNITA'.

According to the Communist daily, two Christian Democrat members of the present government negotiated with an imprisoned crime boss for the release of their fellow party member Ciro Cirillo from the hands of the Red Brigades last spring. The paper printed a document, said to come from the Interior Ministry, describing a visit Culture Minister Vincenzo Scotti and Merchant Marine Under Secretary Francesco Patriarca allegedly paid to crime boss Raffaele Cutolo in the maximum security jail at Ascoli Piceno, where he is serving a life term, on March 30, 1981.

The implication was that the two government officials negotiated the release of Cirillo, the urban planning councilman in the Campania regional government kidnapped March 29 and released in July. Cutolo is the boss of Neapolitan Camorra, the local equivalent of the Sicilian mafia. He is believed to have offered [as received] ransom of over a million dollars for Cirillo's release.

The document published Wednesday in L'UNITA' was dismissed as fake by Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni and confiscated by the magistrates in Naples investigating the Cirillo kidnap and Red Brigades activity in general in and around the southern Italian port city.

Scotti and Patriarca have sued the newspaper for libel and the Culture Ministry announced Thursday that the 750,000 dollars demanded in damages will be turned over to the relatives of terrorism victims.

The first major after-effect of the political squabble was the announcement yesterday that the Christian Democrats will withdraw the abstention support they have been offering Naples' Communist Mayor Maurizio Valenzi at city hall. Valenzi, who complained Thursday that the "affair broke out at the wrong time," confirmed that Scotti was with him in Naples until noon on the day the culture minister was said to have visited the Ascoli Piceno jail. Now the Christian Democrats have resumed their campaign against all the leftist administrations in power in many of Italy's big cities.

For its part, L'UNITA' insisted today that it was its editorial duty to help expose "the mysteries" of Italian political affairs. But the articles published in the paper, it stressed, do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Italian Communist Party.

POPE ASKS PRAYERS OF WORLD FOR CHURCH IN CHINA

LD211242 Vatican City in Italian to Italy 1100 GMT 21 Mar 82

["Excerpt" of address by Pope John Paul II in St Peter's Square 21 March -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Dearest brothers and sisters, last January I sent a letter to bishops throughout the world calling on the Catholic communities to pray for and with the church in China. In St Peter's Basilica this morning, we offered the sacrifice of the Eucharist for this intention which is so close to everyone's heart. Meeting for the Angelus today, as we do every Sunday, let us entrust our prayers to the powerful intercession of the most holy Mary, who is invoked with fervor and with so much faith by the Chinese faithful under the name of Queen of China. Let us pray to the mother of God and our mother so that she may obtain from divine mercy the necessary gifts, enlightenment and spiritual strength so that, as I wrote in the above-mentioned letter, the church in China may be provided with the necessary conditions to enjoy visible union with the church of Jesus Christ, which is one, holy, catholic and apostolic.

Dear brothers and sisters in China, we are all at one with you in our thoughts, in our affections and above all in our prayers. Through the prayers of the whole church, though you may be far away, you never cease to be in the very heart of our great Catholic family in which Christ is ceaselessly present, as he himself promised. His name (?liberates). I say that from the bottom of my heart. I am thus delighted to restate my affections and high esteem for all the Chinese people, to whom we send sincere wishes for prosperity, progress and peace.

BUFALINI ONLY PCI LEADER IN FAVOR WITH MOSCOW

PM191449 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 14 Mar 82 p 14

[Unattributed report under "Confidential" rubric: "Moscow Spares Only Bufalini"]

[Text] Moscow -- The PCI leader with whom the Soviets are willing to resume a dialogue is Paolo Bufalini. This has been disclosed in Moscow by the officials who most closely follow relations with the PCI. "We are in favor of dialogue," they maintain, "but not with all representatives of the PCI." The Italian leaders considered unworthy even of a "dialogue" are the ones cited by PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST: Ingrao, Napolitano, Reichlin and Macaluso. "It is still possible to talk with Bufalini, however." The reason for the discrimination is this: For days on end Radio Free Europe in Russian cited whole sections from statements by the four PCI leaders, which classified them as anti-Soviet in the eyes of the public at large. As for the almost unanimous majority gained by Berlinguer at the Central Committee plenum, the Soviets do not seem surprised. "Since it is a Soviet-type party," they say somewhat derisively, "it was a foregone conclusion that the apparatus and the nomenklatura would follow the secretary." The Russians' only disappointment was [Directorate member] Gianni Cervetti, whom they regard as virtually one of their own sons following his education of the CPSU party school.

L'UNITA TEXT OF 1981 CPSU POLAND LETTER TO PCI

PM221055 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 17 Mar 82 p 14

[Text of ADN-KRONOS version of CPSU Central Committee December 1981 letter to PCI Central Committee: "Text of CPSU Central Committee Letter to PCI Central Committee Released"]

[Text] [L'UNITA introduction] We publish below the full text of the CPSU Central Committee letter as released by ADN-KRONOS. This version, compared to the one in the PCI's possession, displays several inaccuracies and is in parts incomplete or imprecise. [end introduction]

Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee has been informed of the statements made by PCI leaders in connection with the introduction of martial law in Poland (the interview granted by Enrico Berlinguer to Italian television, the speeches delivered by Pietro Ingrao and the interview granted by Giorgio Napolitano to the "bourgeois" newspaper IL MESSAGERO).

First, the CPSU Central Committee draws the PCI Central Committee's attention to the fact that the insinuations concerning "the CPSU leadership group" as expressed particularly by Giorgio Napolitano are unfounded. Such statements violate the rules of relations between communist parties and seriously harm CPSU-PCI relations.

Giorgio Napolitano refers to so-called "pressures exerted by the Soviet Union's leadership group" on Poland and to an unclear Soviet stance on the process of the democratization of life in Poland. All this is pure fabrication.

It is well known and, above all, it has been repeatedly confirmed by the Polish leadership group [classe dirigente] that what has happened in that country is solely and exclusively Poland's concern. The Soviet Union considers these events from precisely such a viewpoint. This concept has been stressed in authoritative statements by TASS, and the Italian comrades are undoubtedly acquainted with them.

Representatives of the Polish leadership group, at a meeting with journalists on 21 December 1981, particularly stressed the various arbitrary references made in Western circles to hypothetical "Soviet pressure" or "Soviet interference," confirming that this was nothing but a big lie.

The fact is that the PCI leaders fail entirely to take into account the position of the party concerned -- the Polish party -- in connection with such an important issue, preferring to follow in the footsteps of imperialist propaganda.

First, U.S. propaganda has no proof of past or present forms of interference by the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has categorically declared that he has no proof, but that he is "certain" that such interference does in fact exist.

President Reagan has gone even further, stating that "no communist party can take any action without the CPSU's approval." The Italian comrades know very well that such a statement is untrue.

Equally untrue is the idea that the CPSU is opposed to a further development of socialist democracy in this or that country, that it opposes this or that progressive-type change that could occur in those countries. Since the CPSU believes that every measure and change must be considered an internal affair of the socialist countries and their people, it has always worked to support those initiatives aimed at improving socialist democracy and to give its support in involving the masses in administrative matters, within respect for the opinions and interests of the working class. This was clearly confirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

With regard to the actual substance of the events in Poland, we have always considered it opportune to follow the assessment of them provided to us by the Polish comrades themselves. There is no need to add that this assessment is well known to the PCI's leadership group.

Nevertheless, the PCI leaders continue to believe that the events in Poland are nothing short of a military coup d'etat that has halted, if not indeed imparted a retrograde thrust to, the development of socialism in Poland. In fact the situation is entirely different.

Martial law in Poland was decided on primarily and legitimately by the Polish party, on account of that country's conditions.

The Military Council for National Salvation is headed by the first secretary of the Polish Communist Party Central Committee, Prime Minister Jaruzelski, who was elected to the post under democratic laws. The decree introducing martial law was issued in accordance with the laws of constitutional procedure by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, in other words, by that country's highest government body. Therefore it was not a "coup d'etat" but an action carried out by legitimate Polish bodies in accordance with the rights conferred on them by the constitution.

What is the purpose of martial law in Poland?

This law was introduced precisely to save the social system desired by that country's people, to guarantee and strengthen the existence of the socialist order, to avert the threat of a revolutionary coup d'etat desired by internal forces opposed to the state backed by external reactionaries, primarily the Americans. This coup d'etat was scheduled for the end of December 1981. In fact it was a matter of protecting socialism in Poland. It was a matter of preserving and strengthening socialism and therefore the interests of its people, of the working class, and this is why the Polish Communist Party leaders took the decision to introduce martial law. In other words, the measures adopted by the Polish leadership group were in fact the only possible thing to do to avoid bloodshed, a national disaster, and to prevent Poland from falling into the imperialists' hands.

The PCI leadership group should remember the appeals issued by W. Jaruzelski to the Polish people and the statements made by the Military Council for Poland's National Salvation. Such statements clearly show that the measures taken will remain in force only temporarily. They do not signify any changes in the institutions in Poland, the banning or the end of legal organizations. The Polish leaders have stressed repeatedly following the introduction of martial law that the question of a return to the old order does not arise at all and that the democratization of public life based on socialism will continue.

According to information from Poland, which should be known to the Italian comrades too, since the Polish news agencies give it ample coverage, the situation in the country as a whole is improving. Life and work are returning to normal and supplies to the people of food and essential commodities are being distributed in greater quantities. The Polish people intelligently accept the emergency measures that have been adopted.

One would have thought that the Italian Communists, like the communists of other parties, would have welcomed the fact that the plans of imperialist agencies concerning a socialist country have been thwarted, that a blow has been dealt to the counterrevolutionary plans and that a fratricidal war has been averted. But the reactions manifested by the PCI demonstrate precisely the opposite.

All the latest statements released by the PCI leaders are permeated by violent criticisms of the Polish leadership group, the Polish Communists and, frankly, the Soviet Union too.

These statements are not very different from the ones issued by the bourgeois press with regard to Poland, and by all kinds of reactionaries.

There is another aspect to the issue that must not be ignored. If the antisocialist reactionary forces, which have never concealed their intentions, had succeeded in establishing a capitalist system in Poland, thus achieving their objective, the matter would not have concerned the Polish people's tragedy alone. Indeed, the consequences of such a tragic occurrence would have assumed characteristics on the international plane. There would have been a serious exacerbation of the military threat in Europe, first and foremost.

But the present course of events deals a blow to the aggressive forces' plans, prevents a further deterioration of the international situation and helps to strengthen peace both in Europe and throughout the world. You will doubtless be aware of the antisocialist campaign desired by the most aggressive and imperialist U.S. circles. President Reagan is trying to dictate the law to Poland, coarsely but with impunity; he is trying to impose a particular system on its people and its government. This stance is backed by the same people who joyfully accepted the introduction of martial law in Chile and who believed that the fascist coup d'etat that took place in that country was in fact a good thing. They are the same forces that are openly interfering in the internal affairs of dozens of others countries and that justify it as being for the good of mankind. It is the same forces that are organizing mass killings of patriots in El Salvador and in other countries. It can therefore be stated without a shadow of a doubt that the present campaign of international reaction is simply a confirmation of its failure. Essentially it amounts to bitter regrets that the antisocialist coup d'etat in Poland has failed completely.

The attitude taken by the PCI leader only plays into the hands of this reactionary campaign. Indeed, whom do you support in Poland? Solely and exclusively the forces whose aim was to eliminate socialism and to give the go-ahead to a civil war. Is all this not enough to make you reflect? In 1981 the PCI's press stressed several times that the Polish crisis had to be resolved by the Poles themselves. We too are of the same opinion. So why have you now adopted a hostile stance toward the Polish comrades, who are committed to pursuing this line?

And are your demands that the measures adopted by the Polish leadership class be revoked not similar to the ones made by America's Eagleburger on his recent visit to Italy and to those of the Italian leaders who support the U.S. stance?

In essence the statements made by the Italian authorities are nothing but an incitement to the Polish antisocialist forces to combat the Polish leadership group and Poland itself.

As far as the actions taken by the Military Council for National Salvation are concerned, every impartial observer acknowledges that they are designed in the interests of the working class, that they are working for Poland's economic independence so as to extricate the country from the present difficult economic situation. What the Polish leadership group is doing is strengthening socialism and the aim of peace and thus dealing with the Polish people's most pressing needs and interests.

The attempts to anathematize Poland and its leadership group and the excommunication attempts, as they emerge in particular from your party's documents, move in entirely the opposite direction to these objectives. If there is now a desire to show concern for socialist Poland and for the democratic future of its people, we resolutely believe that it is necessary actively to support the country's socialist forces, primarily the Polish Workers Party and its leadership group.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE MARKS AFGHANISTAN DAY

AU220854 Rome ANSA in English 0808 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Mar (ANSA) -- The Italian Government intends to "persevere in efforts aimed at a political solution for the (Afghan) crisis based on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and the Afghan people's right to self-determination," a Foreign Ministry note released Sunday to mark the International Day of Afghanistan declared. The communique issued for the occasion, observed throughout the European Economic Community and in Japan and the United States, opened with a reference to the "struggle the Afghan people have been conducting for over two years against Soviet military occupation," following the December 1979 invasion of the neighboring country.

The current state of affairs for the nation, the ministry note continued, contains "no prospects for positive development." After indicating the negative repercussions the situation in Afghanistan has had on East-West detente, the document affirmed that these relations "have suffered new blows from the declaration of a state of siege in Poland last December." Soviet acts in Afghanistan have led directly to "the violation of the identity of a Third World country, once free, non-aligned and neutral," according to the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Events in this country, linked with developments in Poland -- provoked by "hidden interference" -- represent a "serious threat to peace and stability," the note insisted. The note said that "in both cases, the associated factors of tension are serious because of the systematic violations of international pacts which have been freely subscribed to, such as the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Helsinki Final Act, violating through forms of violence condemned by Italy wherever they are manifested."

The document concluded with the statement that, "The Italian Government will continue to work for improving the tenor of life of the three million Afghan refugees through participation in the aid granted by the European Community and through direct contributions which will total ten billion lire this year," a sum equal to 7.7 million dollars.

PCP ANGRY OVER EAST BLOC EMBASSY REDUCTIONS

PM220853 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 2

[Apparent text of PCP Information and Propaganda Section 5 March communique: "Act of Subordination to Imperialism"]

[Text] 1. The "Democratic Alliance" government's decision to reduce the number of USSR, GDR and Polish People's Republic diplomats in Portugal demonstrates again that Portuguese foreign policy has been transformed into an instrument of the provocative operations and aggressive policy of the Reagan administration and of NATO's most militarist circles.

2. In fact only contempt for the constitution's imperatives regarding foreign policy, only a stance of subordination to U.S. imperialism's plans and orders can explain why the "Democratic Alliance" government is seeking with this further unjustifiable measure to deal Portugal's relations with the socialist countries a new blow.

3. Moreover, it is full awareness that the "Democratic Alliance" government views itself as a mere servant of the provocative and adventurist U.S. strategy which encourages the Reagan administration to treat Portugal as a protectorate or colonial territory, as was clearly demonstrated in public statements made by Alexander Haig at the time of his recent visit to Portugal, which constituted a resounding act of interference in Portuguese internal affairs.

4. It is obvious and indisputable that the "Democratic Alliance" government, offending the Portuguese people's patriotic feelings, is anxiously seeking in the Reagan administration the support it increasingly lacks in Portugal.

However, since the Portuguese people are not prepared to renounce their inalienable right to decide what does or does not suit Portugal, not even the greatest record of services by the "Democratic Alliance" government to the Reagan administration will be able to save this government of national capitulation and subordination from the just consequences of the Portuguese people's sovereign will.

5. The "Democratic Alliance" government's dismissal, which is necessary and imperative for many other reasons, is so, too, because of the direct need to safeguard national dignity, sovereignty and independence.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT PLANNING 4-DAY VISIT

LD171940 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] President Sergej Kraigher of Yugoslavia will visit Portugal from 31 March to 2 April, Belem Palace informed today. The visit will be at the invitation of Gen Ramalho Eanes and will be the second official visit to be paid by a Yugoslav head of state to Portugal. The first visit was paid by Marshal Tito in October 1977. In 1976, however, Tito had already made a brief stopover in our country during which he met General Costa Gomes, who was at the time the president of the republic.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT SHELVES GREENLAND INVESTMENT PLAN

PM191617 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The government has withdrawn the state plan for its investments in Greenland for the years 1985 and 1986 in the light of the economic uncertainly which has arisen after the Greenland decision to withdraw from the EEC.

Members of the joint Danish-Greenland National Planning Committee were informed of the government's decision in Godthaab on Friday [12 March]. The decision is a direct result of the outcome of last month's EEC referendum. The Greenland Landsting, which will meet next week, will adopt the formal decision to initiate the withdrawal procedure as recommended by the consultative referendum.

The government's reasons for the withdrawal of the investment program are that there is now such uncertainly surrounding what funds will be available once Greenland has left the EEC -- probably beginning 1 January 1984 -- that it wants to review the plans. According to the government's calculations, there will be a shortfall of 100 million kroner from the EEC Regional Aid Fund as well as uncertainty surrounding a further 20 million kroner from the European Investment Bank.

FINLAND

FIRST HOVERCRAFT FOR USSR LEAVES SHIPYARD

PM181501 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Mar 82 p 14

[Text] Kotka -- The first VP-1 class hovercraft has been finished at the Wartsila Shipyard in Kotka. On Monday [1 March] the vessel began its journey to Turku, where it will be tested and its crew trained. From Turku the hovercraft will be taken to the Soviet Union, which has ordered 9 vessels of the same type from the Kotka shipyard. Five hovercraft are to be produced by Valmet. These 20,000 DWT hovercraft will form part of the ice handling equipment of arctic freight ships.

The contract was signed in 1982 with V/O Sudoimport. All 14 hovercraft will be delivered before the end of 1983.

These hovercraft can be maneuvered with the help of tractors, winches and tugboats. They can withstand temperatures of minus 40 degrees centigrade. The hovercraft are also able to function as icebreakers up to 30 cm thick.

SWEDEN

LATVIAN REFUSED VISA IS 'PROPAGANDA OFFICER'

LD181316 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Board of Immigration refused an entry visa to Sweden for deputy foreign minister of the Latvian SSR Nikolay Neyland, following recommendations by the Swedish Security Police [SAPO], SVENSKA DAGBLADET reports. Neyland was due to arrive in Sweden in February as leader of the Soviet Davis Cup tennis team, but his application for an entry visa was rejected.

According to SVENSKA DAGBLADET sources, Neyland is a so-called propaganda officer whose duty it is to make contacts with key persons in Swedish society. Sources within the Foreign Ministry, SAPO and the Board of Immigration say Neyland is not suspected of any crimes, but he was in Sweden earlier.

KIPRIANOU SAYS PARTY WILL COOPERATE FOR NATION

NC220824 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 22 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] There is no dissolution, no panic and no confusion within the Democratic Party, DIKO, as reported in the Democratic Rally press yesterday, which reveals its own concern. On the contrary, DIKO is on an upward trend. It is attracting increasing numbers of followers and is expanding rapidly, having already become a very strong force in the country. This was the message given by yesterday's enthusiastic mass gathering of DIKO cadres and committees from the districts of Limassol, Famagusta, Morphou and Kyrenia held in Limassol.

Addressing the gathering, President Kiprianou stated, among other things: "Yesterday and today I have had the opportunity to draw the conclusion that despite the difficulties we had to face we did manage, in a very short period of time after the elections to the House of Representatives, to expand the Democratic Party and to attract more basic cadres to it."

"The Democratic Party is in an excellent position today and very soon it will cover the entire area it is entitled to cover. Whether the polemics about DIKO's procommunist policy continues or not, the center and the democratic right will be taken over by our party." Kiprianou said that if today's conditions dictate cooperation with parties with which DIKO differs ideologically, the party will not hesitate to cooperate with these parties in the national interest.

"However," he said, "this does not mean that as a party we will abandon our entity, identity or philosophy. It is a fact that we seek to expand democratic cooperation because we firmly believe we must block the road against those who want authority in order to serve foreign or personal interests. We will announce our final decisions very soon."

'RADICAL' DIFFERENCES WRECKING COMMUNAL TALKS

NC220841 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 22 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] The existence of radical differences on vital issues and the continued intransigence and negative position of the Turkish side portends an early final deadlock and wrecking of the already "clinically dead" inter-Cypriot talks, whose current phase commenced last 18 November with the presentation of the "Waldheim ideas." The radical differences concern — as revealed by an excellently informed source — even points described as "points of coincidence" in the "ideas" document. The source pointed out some of the differences in the following "points of coincidence":

1. Point 1, which provides that the federal republic of Cyprus will be an independent, sovereign and nonaligned republic. The Turkish Cypriot side insists on the addition of the term "bizonal."

2. Point 4, which states that "the republic will have an international identity." The Turkish Cypriot side opposes the Greek Cypriot position that this should be defined exclusively as a limitation that, for example, only the republic will have an international character.

3. There are also differing evaluations on points 5, 16 and 18, which refer to the population of the republic, the chairman of the Federal Council (the Greek Cypriot position is that there should be a president of the federal republic) and to the jurisdiction of the Federal Council.

Over and above all this, the Turkish Cypriot position remains totally negative on the three principles of free settlement, movement and right to property, which are described as "points of equal distance." In relation to the above, the Turkish Cypriot side is avoiding entering into a fundamental discussion, citing abstract references to practical difficulties within the Turkish Cypriot community.

PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCES NEW 10-YEAR DEFENSE PLAN

NC201358 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense Andreas Papandreou, speaking at Larissa today to 700 army and air force officers, announced a 10-year plan for 1981-91 for strengthening and arming the armed forces -- a plan on which the government has been working since December -- so that the armed forces might always be prepared to deal with any threat. The plan provides that the armed forces budgets will have the necessary capability to guarantee the territorial integrity and independence of Greece.

Addressing the officers, the prime minister said he felt particular happiness at being with them and that he would be briefed by the staffs of the tactical air force and the army, which occupy a primary position in the country's defense.

Papandreou emphasized that for many years we have been going through a phrase which fosters many dangers, both on a worldwide scale as well as, unfortunately, in our own area. He underlined that the developments of 1974, the invasion and occupation of a large portion of Cyprus by Turkish armed forces, changed the situation in our own area.

The prime minister also referred to the Cyprus issue and to his recent visit to the island. He emphasized that dialogue between the two communities in Cyprus will not be able to solve more general issues because it is a dialogue between Ankara and Nicosia. The intercommunal differences, he said, are most certainly an internal affair of the two communities, but the presence of foreign troops on the island and the occupation of 36.3 percent of Cyprus most certainly cannot promote the solution of the more general problem.

My visit to Cyprus, Papandreou underlined, was an active assurance of the alignment of Athens which, at this moment, is the metropolis of Hellenism, and we consider Cyprus Hellenism as an extension of our nation. Cyprus most certainly is an independent state and member of the United Nations, but it does not cease to be an extension of Hellenism, the prime minister stressed, and emphasized we must never forget that Greece is a guarantor power.

The prime minister then referred to the Greek diplomatic campaign toward internationalization of the Cyprus issue and to the letters sent to NATO and EEC member states, as well as to the interest demonstrated by the chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party of the FRG, Willy Brandt.

Continuing, the prime minister stated that the repositioning of the Cyprus issue as well as the position of our country toward Ankara started in Brussels. On Aegean issues he emphasized that since 1973 Turkey has continually appeared with claims which are expressed either in words or in actions. He referred to the violations of the continental shelf in 1976 and to the continued violations of Greek airspace. Papandreou said the statements by Turkish leaders make it clear there is a strategy aimed at the shrinkage of Greek territory.

The prime minister then referred to the government's policy toward the Turkish Government as defined in the recent statement in reply to the statements by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu last Saturday. Among other things the prime minister referred to portions of this reply, stressing that Greece claims nothing but will cede none of what belongs to it.

The prime minister emphasized that negotiations cannot deal with what Greece can cede and proclaimed there can be no framework for negotiation on concessions. He added that Greek-Turkish affairs have acquired a new mantle and referred to the Rogers agreement and the well known positions taken by the Greek Government, stressing that the NATO Larissa headquarters was never established as foreseen by the Rogers agreement, which deals with the controversial issue of Aegean control, in other words the defense and protection of the Greek islands by the Greek Air Force.

The actions of the Greek Government on an international scale, he added, are aimed at creating the prerequisites for detente in our area and more generally in the European area.

In reference to Greek-Turkish affairs and to the Aegean, Papandreou stated it is the duty as well as the responsibility of both the people and the government and, of course of the armed forces, to be absolutely prepared to deal with any intrigue.

Concluding, Papandreou stressed that the political views of members of the armed forces are fully respected, but that any party intervention within the armed forces is impermissible. This is a rule, he added, which the government will observe without exception. The government, he concluded, is fully aware of and wants to provide solutions to the problems of our conscripted sons.

Papandreou arrived in Larissa accompaned by Minister of the Interior Yennimatas, Minister of Agriculture Simitis and the Deputy Minister for Press Affairs Maroudhas. At 1230 Papandreou visited Larissa Airforce Base, where he was received by the corps commander, General Kourkafas. After inspecting aircraft and personnel, the prime minister visited the headquarters of the Army I Corps, where he was briefed by the staff. He then attended a luncheon in his honor given by the corps commander at the Larissa Officers Club.

TURKISH AIRCRAFT VIOLATE AIRSPACE NEAR RHODES

NC191949 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Four Turkish aircraft today violated Greek airspace in the areas of Khios and Rhodes. The Turkish aircraft were intercepted by aircraft of our air force. Our ambassador in Ankara, Mr Papoulias, has made a very strong demarche to Ankara.

Commenting on the new Turkish violations, a government spokesman observed that they are taking place at a time when, for the past 3 days, both the Turkish press and a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman have been talking about an improvement of the atmosphere in Greek-Turkish relations.

OFFICIAL SAYS NO CONCERN OVER TURKISH SUBMARINE

NC191629 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] A Turkish submarine appeared off Rhodes yesterday and sailed on the surface for a half-hour without any Greek warship making an appearance on the scene. Referring to this new provocation, the deputy defense minister stated last night that the submarine was on a "harmless passage."

As our correspondent on Rhodes reported, the Turkish submarine surfaced a short distance off shore around noon near Trianda. Many residents converged on the shore and watched the submarine sail by inside Greek territorial waters without any interference. The submarine submerged around 1215.

Deputy Defense Minister Dhrosoyiannis made the following statement:

"It is true that during the early afternoon hours yesterday a Turkish submarine was observed sailing between the islands of Rhodes and Simi together with other Turkish ships taking part in the well-known 'Sea Wolf' maneuvers. There is no reason for concern; this is a harmless and permitted passage and not a violation of our territorial waters."

PAPANDREOU ACCEPTS NAVY CHIEF'S RESIGNATION

NC212226 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou has accepted the resignation of Vice Admiral Kapetos, chief of the Navy General Staff.

PAPANDREOU COMMENT ON USSR MISSILES CRITICIZED

NC221130 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 22 Mar 82 p 9

[Editorial: "The Value of a Proposal"]

[Excerpts] Is Brezhnev's proposal for a USSR "exchange" of noninstallation of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe for a numerical "freeze" of its own (300 already installed) missiles aimed at our aging continent truly a "very positive act" in the direction of nuclear disarmament, as Prime Minister Papandreou argued?

If it is, then why did all the European governments, with only a very few exceptions, have a different opinion? Are these governments, socialist or conservative, against nuclear disarmament? Or is it that they fear that a "disarmed" Europe will become an unprofitable environment for the solution of their difficult economic problems?

The only certain method for evaluating whether the Soviet proposal does or does not serve the need for disarmament is to explore the reasons that dictated it. Is it its sincere desire -- as the Greek prime minister appears to believe -- for a denuclearization of Europe? If so, then why doesn't the Soviet leadership accept the U.S. proposal for withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Europe? Is it because in such a case the negotiations would be very protracted, as Papandreou again argues?

There is only one logical explanation for the negative Soviet position toward the peaceful Reagan gesture? That it is against, that it undermines, Russian interests in Europe. Would the other European governments have accepted the U.S. missiles if the reason for their installation was not related to the Soviet refusal of total disarmament and its insistence on keeping the SS-20 missiles?

It is acceptable to attempt the conditional defense of national interests through diplomatic actions which, supposedly, are the most profitable. As such, one could accept Papandreou's emphasis on the importance of Brezhnev's proposal. It is true that at this very moment Greece has absolutely no reason to laud U.S. rather than Soviet verbal fireworks at a time when, as a result of U.S. policy, it is forced to spend huge sums on defense due to Turkish expansionism. From this point on, however, nobody, apart from the organized extollers of every Soviet gesture, could accept that the proposal for the "freeze" is sincere, that it is a "positive act in the direction of nuclear disarmament." Today's fearsome nuclear arsenal is nothing more than the exclusive sequel to the numberless proposals -- from the end of the last war to date -- for... disarmament!

PORTUGAL'S BALSEMAO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 19 MAR

NC191314 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Balsemao was received by President Karamanlis today to discuss questions that concern the interests between the two countries and general European issues. The Portuguese prime minister also visited the Acropolis and the archaelogical museum. At 1200 the Portuguese prime minister and Portuguese Foreign Minister Pereira and Finance Minister Salguerio held a press conference on their visit to Athens.

The Portuguese prime minister described the results of his visit as positive and said that both President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Papandreou promised during their meetings to back Portugal's effort to join the EEC. He added that the governments of Portugal and Greece have agreed to exchange information regarding Greece's experience from its participation in the EEC as a full member.

Mr Balsemao also said that during his Athens talks it was agreed that the question of Portugal's entry into the EEC be separated from that of Spain. The Portuguese prime minister also said that the date for his country's integration in the Common Market, that has already been fixed, will not be changed.

Answering questions by newsmen in connection with NATO, the Portuguese officials said the Portuguese side understands the Greek demands and that they hope a solution will be found within the framework of the alliance -- a solution favorable for both sides.

In connection with the Cyprus problem, Mr Balsemao said Portugal hopes that the initiatives on the international level will be fruitful. On the question of Turkey, he said Portugal has expressed its opposition repeatedly to the Turkish military regime.

At noon Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos gave a luncheon at the Foreign Ministry in honor of the Portuguese prime minister and the members of his delegation.

Further Details

NC192159 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Greece supports and will continue to support by every means Portugal's accession to the EEC. This assurance was given to Portuguese Prime Minister Papandreou. The experiences of Greece, which recently became the latest member of the EEC, are so useful to Portugal that it was agreed to maintain contacts between Lisbon and Athens at high level.

The Portuguese prime minister said the accession of his country to the EEC also has, apart from everything else, a political significance, since it will contribute toward strengthening the democratic regime in Portugal, which is now at the end of the transition phase that began with the restoration of democracy in 1974. Balsemao stressed that apart from the Portuguese Communist Party and certain economic interests related politically to the extreme rightwing, all political and social forces in his country favor its accession to the EEC, an accession which the communities must deal with separately from the accession of Spain. In any eventuality, Portugal must not be punished by a possible delay of the Spanish accession.

Replying to questions, Balsemao said his country follows with great interest and attention the developments of the Cyprus issue, which were examined here in Athens during the talks he has had, and particularly the recent initiative for internationalization of the problem undertaken by the Greek Government. He hopes these new initiatives will be successful. He also stressed that his country's concern over the abolition of democracy in Turkey and the violation of human rights there is well known.

In reference to Greece's positions toward NATO, Balsemao said these positions were also examined during the talks he had, together with the differences between Greece and Turkey. He emphasized that the Portuguese Government understands the Greek position and hopes that there will be favorable solutions both for Greece and for the alliance more generally.

Answering a question of whether the Portuguese Government agrees with Papandreou's view as personally expressed by him yesterday considering the Brezhnev proposal as constructive and useful, Portuguese Foreign Minister Pereira, who also attended the press conference, said that on this issue Portugal does not agree fully with Greece. Mr Pereira does not think the Brezhnev proposal is useful because it contributes toward the perpetuation of the current status quo with respect to the nuclear forces in Europe. The SS-20 missiles and other Soviet missiles already installed in Europe, he said, could strike at Portugal. A simple freezing of their further installation is not sufficient; what is needed is their total withdrawal.

NAVAL FORCES CONCLUDE 'SEA WOLF' FLEET EXERCISES

TA211717 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] The "Sea Wolf" exercises conducted by the fleet command have ended. The vessels which participated in the exercises have returned to Golcuk. The exercises, which were part of a series of the Turkish armed forces' maneuvers and which began on 4 March, were carried out in international waters and airspace as well as Turkish territorial waters in the Marmara, the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean. During the exercises the vessels visited the ports of Izmir, Marmaris, Fethiye, Antalya, Mersin and Iskenderun. Citizens visited the vessels in these ports.

EEC'S TINDEMANS DEPARTS AFTER MEETING OFFICIALS

TA201711 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Mar (AA) -- EEC Commission President Leo Tindemans left Ankara Friday night following talks with Turkish officials. In a departure statement, he expressed his personal hope that relations between Turkey and EEC will always be good. His talks proved fruitful and he obtained all the information he sought, Tindemans said, adding that talks were held on all problems in an atmosphere of frankness. He would present a report to his colleagues to be discussed Monday and Tuesday.

Tindemans refused to comment on the future of Turkey's relations with the community and on whether political questions were also discussed or not.

TURKMEN SAYS NO PRESSURE TO SEVER ISRAEL TIES

TA211605 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Mar (AA) -- Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, accompanying head of state Gen Kenan Evren, said here that Kuwait did not officially ask Turkey to sever relations with Israel or insist on this point. "They have only expressed a wish to this effect," he said.

Turkey's relations with Israel were not made a bargaining point, he noted, adding that the two sides made their stances explicit. During the talks, Turkey expressed her views concerning the Gulf war, relations with Greece and Cyprus and explained the role Turkey plays in the Islamic conference good offices committee efforts to end the Gulf war.

Turkish officials added that the two delegations agreed that Israel should withdraw from the occupied Arab land, recognition of Palestinians' right to establish their own state and the need not to turn the Gulf into a zone of international rivalry.

Everen Returning From Kuwait

TA221144 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Head of state Kenan Evren is returning home after concluding his official visit to Kuwait. Evren held a press conference prior to his departure from Kuwait and said very beneficial results were reached during his visit, adding that he had the opportunity to conduct an exchange of views on bilateral as well as international issues. Recalling the common religious, cultural and historic ties existing between Kuwait and Turkey, Evren expressed his conviction that relations based on these foundations would be lasting and fruitful. Evren noted that projects discussed with Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah during his visit to Turkey last year were already in the stage of being implemented, and said his visit had created the opportunity of taking new strides forward in cooperation between the two countries.

Evren continued: Turkey is a country with a national industry that has achieved important development as well as with a progressing technology and potential. Thousands of Turkish engineers, businessmen and workers are active currently in various friendly and brotherly countries. Turkish businessmen and contractors have proved their ability to compete in their fields with other firms in the world. During my discussions with senior officials of Kuwait, we have determined various fruitful areas of cooperation. Our technicians will exert the necessary efforts in a bid to transform these projects from theory into action.

I am convinced that the friendship between Turkey and Kuwait will contribute not only to the interests of our two countries but of our region as well.

Referring to the Middle East issue, Evren pointed out that the greatest source of instability in the region was Israel, which increased tension through its continuous faits accomplis. He recalled that Turkey had reacted immediately against the Israeli moves of declaring Jerusalem its capital, of bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor and annexing the Golan Heights. Evren added that Turkey was witnessing with regret and concern the Israeli moves in Lebanon which exacerbate the situation.

In connection with the war between Iran and Iraq, Evren said he hoped for the early ending of this war, which has caused bloodshed and damage in two neighborly and friendly countries.

Evren said that Turkey was observing developments in Afghanistan. He noted that some of the Afghan refugees would be absorbed into Turkey in a bid to help heal the wounds of the Afghan refugees and provide them with a new home.

On the problems of the Gulf region, the head of state said this was a problem which concerned only the Gulf countries.

After making his statement, head of state Evren replied to questions by journalists. In reply to a question on relations between Turkey and Israel, Evren said: Turkey is completely aware of the Israeli policies based on faits accomplis which undermine seriously the peace efforts in the region. Turkey believes the Palestinian problem constitutes the core of the Middle East issue. The intransigent Israeli stand, which denies the national rights of the Palestinian people and which is based on aggressive and expansionist policies, is the main source of instability in the region. We believe the solution of the problem depends on granting the Palestinian people their undeniable rights, including self-determination, and on Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem and territories occupied in 1967. It is our belief that a genuine and lasting peace in the Middle East will not be realized without the participation of the PLO -- the only legal representative of the Palestinian people -- in the negotiation on this subject. Evren recalled that Turkey lowered its diplomatic representation in Israel to its lowest level and added: The fact that relations between Turkey and Israel have been reduced is proof of Turkey's continuous and unshakable support of the Palestinian and Arab cause and of its growing cooperation with Arabic and Islamic countries in all fields.

Replying to another question, Evren said Turkey was pursuing a policy of complete impartiality in the war between Iran and Iraq. He added that his country was determined to continue its efforts for the achievement of a cease-fire between the two countries. In reply to a journalist who recalled allegations that some groups opposed to the present Iranian administration were based in Turkey, Evren said: Turkey's foreign policy is based on avoiding interference in the internal affairs of other countures. To permit the activity of such groups would be in contradiction with this basic tenet of our foreign policy. He added that such allegations were leveled by circles which hoped to benefit from harming the good relations between Turkey and Iran.

Following his press conference in Kuwait, Evren and his delegation departed for Turkey. The plane bringing the Turkish delegation home is expected to land in Ankara at 1400.

OZAL VIEWS VALUE OF RELATIONS WITH SYRIA

TA211035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Turgut Ozal and the delegation accompanying him left for Syria today at 1015. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Ozal recalled that relations between Turkey and Syria were centuries-old, adding that Turkey's longest border was with its neighbor Syria. Ozal noted that both Turkish and Syrian citizens had claims on land located on opposite sides of the border. Ozal said the removal of the mines in the border region during the last few years had been to the benefit of both countries.

Ozal said the purpose of the visit was to promote the friendly relations between the two neighboring countries and to improve cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, infrastructural work, transportation and air transport. The deputy prime minister pointed out that the volume of trade between the two countries had developed during the last 2 years, expressing his belief that the present visit would serve to increase the trade volume further between Turkey and Syria.

In Turkey's relations with the Islamic countries, Ozal said, big developments were realized in this field during the last few years. The further development of these relations would contribute to peace and security in the region.

Officials of the Trade Ministry, Transportation Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Customs and Monopolies Ministry, the State Planning Organization, the Turkish Central Bank and businessmen are accompanying Ozal on his visit. Ozal and his delegation are expected to return home on Wednesday.

Contacts in Damascus

TA221058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is in Damascus with a view to developing the economic and commercial relations between Turkey and Syria, is continuing to hold contacts there. This morning he met Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Kamal Sharaf. Later Ozal called on Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held at the Damascus Chamber of Commerce for the Turkish businessmen accompanying Ozal. Commercial relations between the two countries are being discussed at the meeting. The Turkish-Syrian talks on economic and commercial issues will end tomorrow and a protocol will be signed.

TURKISH-CZECH ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA221111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The sixth session of the Turkish-Czechoslovak joint economic committee has begun in Ankara. The current relations between the two countries will be reviewed and measures that can be taken to increase mutual trade will be discussed. The Turkish delegation at the talks is headed by Oktay Iscen, Foreign Ministry deputy under secretary, and the Czechoslovak delegation by Jakubec, the deputy minister of foreign trade.

TRADE MISSION RETURNS FROM CONTACTS IN EGYPT

TA191657 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Mar (AA) -- Turkey may export up to 200 million dollars of goods to Egypt this year, according to contacts carried on in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said by a Turkish trade mission led by Mehmet Yazar, president of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The group of Turkish businessmen agreed upon [as received] Egyptian colleagues to open an exhibit of Turkish goods in Egypt and to conduct trade directly instead of via third countries, according to the announcement from the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

CURFEW LIFTED IN 5 PROVINCES IN AEGEAN AREA

TA201712 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Izmir, 20 Mar (AA) -- The partial nightly curfew in force since the Sep. 12, 1980 military takeover was lifted in Manisa, Denizli, Aydin, Mugla and Balikesir Provinces, the martial law commander for the Aegean region announced. According to the statement, curfew will remain in force in Usak from 1 am to 5 and from 2 am to 5 in Izmir and Antalya provinces.

NEW CONSTITUTION COULD BE READY BY NOVEMBER

TA221218 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti has said that the principles of the new constitution will be determined as of May. In a conversation he had with press members in Ankara, Aldikacti expressed the belief that the constitution could be ready by November.

Aldikacti denied reports that the constitution of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was prepared by him, but he pointed out that he had indeed prepared the election law of the federated state.

DIRECTIVE ORDERS RENAMING OF PUBLIC PLACES

TA211730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner has sent a directive to all governors asking them to ensure that all street, avenue, square and park names designated before 12 September 1980 and which are incompatible with national unity and integrity are changed immediately.

In his directive, Cetiner pointed out that some avenues, streets, squares and parks in certain cities, although few, were still named after extremists or after slogans which reflected their ideological views. Cetiner stressed that the state was determined to erase the bad and dark traces left in the minds by the period preceding 12 September 1980.

In his directive, the interior minister said: Names of public properties such as avenues, streets, squares or parks given before 12 September 1980 and which are incompatible with our national unity and integrity must be changed immediately by the concerned bodies of the municipalities by considering Article 2 of Law 1,003 dated 10 April 1927 on the numbering of buildings and naming of streets.

MALTA

COURT TO SETTLE CONTINENTAL SHELF DISPUTE

NC202100 Paris AFP in English 2031 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Valletta, 20 Mar (AFP) -- Malta and Libya today exchanged the instruments of ratification of a 1976 agreement referring their continental shelf dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The exchange was made in the Maltese capital, Valletta, between Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona and Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-Ati al-'Ubaydi after two days of talks, which followed last week's visit to Malta by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

A joint communique said both ministers expressed their deep conviction that this normalization of relations between the two countries would enable the improvement of their political and economic relations. It was also agreed that trade relations would return to normal as from today and that the position of Libyan-Maltese joint ventures be strengthened.

A joint commission headed by the respective ministers for foreign affairs was set up and will meet within a month to implement a co-operation in the industrial, commercial, agricultural, tourist, cultural and information fields. Today's exchange of instruments patches the differences between the two countries which exploded in August 1980, when a Libyan armed vessel threatened a rig drilling under a Maltese license on the Medina Bank.

SPAIN

CALVO-SOTELO RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ITALY

LD212154 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo arrived back at Barajas Airport at 1900 today after a visit of several days to Italy. The prime minister did not make a statement.

CRITICISM OF LAWYER ENDS IN BAN ON JOURNALIST

NC181159 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 18 Mar (AFP) -- A Spanish journalist has been barred from setting foot in any army barrack in Spain following an incident yesterday at the trial of officers accused of involvement in the 1981 February 23 abortive putsch.

The ban was imposed by the military commander of Madrid, Lt Gen Quintana Lacacci, on Miguel Aguilar, political correspondent of the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS.

It followed criticisms Mr Aguilar made yesterday of a defence lawyer who praised Lt Col Antonio Tejero, one of the principals accused in the military trial. Mr Aguilar's criticisms were made outside the courtroom.

Despite the ban Mr Aguilar will be allowed to attend the trial again today. This is the second incident involving a journalist since the trial strated on February 19. Two weeks ago the editor of the newspaper DIARIO 16 had his accreditation taken away.

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GREECE SUBMITS POSITIONS ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS

NC222201 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Varthis, who is in Brussels, today handed the EEC Council chairman the text of the Greek Government's positions on Greece's relations with the EEC. The peculiarities of the Greek economy and the Greek Government's choices for short-term and long-term policy are mentioned in this text. These choices, on which the government remains firm, were made with national interests as the only yardstick. The talks that will follow will explore possibilities for the formulation of a special status within the EEC that will promote our country's economic and social development program.

As the text of the Greek positions mentions, the basic prerequisite for this is recognition of the peculiarity of Greek problems, whose solution requires not only exceptions from certain community rules but also changes in certain sectors of the community's policy whose implementation has unfavorable consequences on our country. It is worth noting that the Greek Government's positions are being submitted in Brussels at a time when the community itself is passing through a period of difficult problems connected with its future after the recognition by increasingly more member countries of the need to revise the philosophy of the community's operation and policies.

These problems are linked with the more general issue of relations between the north and the south and the procedure that will allow developing countries to rid themselves of bonds of dependence and follow an independent development course. It is obvious that the position the community will take toward the Greek problem will show its ability to respond successfully to the challenge of the era. It will become apparent, that is, whether it is ready to outgrow the phase of the common agricultural policy for northern products and advance to a policy that will promote the essential coincidence of the economies of its member states and bridge the gap between the northern and Mediterranean areas. It is clear, the announcement says, that the government is nor prepared to sacrifice its development goals chosen on the basis of the popular mandate of 18 October and which constitute the only reference point.

The text of the Greek Government's position is composed of 14 points. These mention the current state of the Greek economy and the degree of development and note that the regulations and positions of the EC, as they currently operate, intensify certain of the country's problems or make their solution difficult. The Greek Government, it is stressed, believes in the need for special arrangements with the community and is ready to examine solutions that will be compatible with the economic and social program of the country and contribute to the implementation of its development goals.

Then the text refers to specific problems faced by Greek regions, the agricultural sector and industry, especially small and medium businesses, and to the need for special attention to these isues. Specific ideas follow on how it will be possible to deal with these problems within the framework of the new relations with the community and to the contribution the community's financing institutions may make. The text concludes by stressing that the Greek Government expects from the council recognition of the peculiarity of Greek problems, and as a practical manifestation of this recognition the government asks the council to entrust the EEC committee with the study of these problems and asks it to suggest the special arrangements required. The government believes that recognition by the community of the need for dealing with the Greek problems along with progress for a more general reform of the community's policies constitute the minimum possible steps for the creation of a status for Greece's accession to the European Communities which will not conflict with basic national interests.

GENSCHER BACKS FRG-GDR DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

LD191418 Hamburg DPA in German 1303 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, has once again advocated a joint disarmament initiative by the Federal Republic and the GDR at the second special United Nations General Assembly starting in the summer. In an article published in Bonn on Friday for NORDSEE-ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) Genscher writes that it is also worthwhile for the two German states "to work toward progress concerning confidence-building which is especially important today."

Confidence-building and the three other principles for disarmament negotiations -- balance, openness and monitorability -- are preconditions for success, Genscher stressed. He proposed to the GDR foreign minister to speak on these principles. An exchange of views has begun in the meantime. "It would be fitting for the two German states to make a joint contribution for successful disarmament negotiations in the central area of confidence-building," the foreign minister writes. Improved East-West relations are particularly beneficial for the German people.

JURISTS DISCUSS SS-20 WITH SOVIET EXPERTS

DW230855 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent's report signed AGA]

[Text] Frankfurt/Main, 22 Mar -- Even if you do not share the Federal Government's or NATO's wrong attitude regarding public misinformation on medium-range arms and if you aim for a more differentiated approach, a number of "Democratic Jurists Association" members (VDJ) maintain that the Soviet SS-20 missiles represent a threat for Western Europe. That has been pointed out repeatedly at the VDJ conference in Frankfurt this weekend. The numerous Soviet representatives present were confronted with the thesis that the SS-20, as well as the planned U.S. medium-range weapons Pershing-II and cruise missiles, are first strike and even Eurostrategic arms. It was said that the military function of the SS-20 missiles was to eliminate the strategic threat to the Soviet Union emanating from U.S. arms already deployed or to be deployed in Europe. This threat could be eliminated only if the Soviet Union were the first to attack European U.S. bases without waiting for the Americans to launch their arms; in such a case the SS-20 would be useless and not even retaliatory because the Soviet Union would have been destroyed by U.S. missiles solely and not by European missiles. Moscow's military and political leadership, however, cannot accept this risk.

The Soviet experts pointed out that they consider the SS-20 a defenseive weapon, a counter-balance against the existing medium-range weapons of the United States, England and France which are constantly being improved with regard to quality and quantity even without NATO's dual decision. Despite the acute threat, the Soviet Union is determined not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH MITTERRAND

LD221418 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The president of Mauritania, Mohamed Haydala, visited the Elysee Palace this morning, where he held 1-hour talks with President Mitterrand. When leaving, the Mauritanian president said that they had discussed the Western Sahara situation as well as other topics connected with Africa and the Arab world.

IMBALANCE OF TRADE WITH JAPAN SUBJECT OF TALKS

NC222107 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 22 Mar (AFP) -- Masumi Esaki, president of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, hailed French President Francois Mitterrand's resolve today to solve commercial differences and reinforce scientific and technical cooperation between Paris and Tokyo.

Mr Esaki made this statement upon emerging form the Elysee Palace here after an hour-long talk with the French president on the imbalance of trade between the two countries and how to overcome it.

The Japanese leader said: "We hope to be able to modify what can be modified. The president of the republic emphasized his conviction of establishing closer cooperation between French and Japanese advanced technology."

"Rather than protectionist measures," Mr Esaki said, "the French president referred to the necessity of remedying current difficulties while at the same time entering into a more fruitful cooperation on the scientific and technological plane."

The Japanese leader, who heads a delegation from his party on the visit here, said he had "complete confidence" in French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert and hoped "that the French-Japanese trade problem can be solved."

Mr Esaki added that Mr Mitterrand had also expressed concern with increasing cultural cooperation between the two countries.

"In that respect," he specified, "Mr Mitterrand insisted on the need for a house of Japanese culture in Paris and a house of French culture in Tokyo."

Earlier in the day, Mr Esaki had conferred with the French foreign trade minister, who returned from a visit to Japan only last week. According to French sources, Mr Jobert repeated to his Japanese visitor the complaints he had expressed in Tokyo and said again that France expects from Japan "significant gestures" towards balancing Franco-Japanese exchanges.

FAMILY RETURNS AFTER 2 YEARS IN LIBYAN PRISON

LD222222 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Summary] Mrs Dupont and her two sons are back in France. They flew from Libya on a scheduled UTA flight to Malta, from where they were taken by an ambulance aircraft of Europe Assistance of the Cambrai Airbase in Northern France. They landed there about an hour ago and were taken immediately to the Lille Regional Hospital for observation and a complete check-up after their 2 years in prison in Libya.

L'HUMANITE ATTACKS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD DETENTE

PM220937 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Max Leon article: "Time Wasted for Detente"]

[Text] The decisions taken in Madrid yesterday by the 35 government delegations to the European meeting can clearly not satisfy those who had placed their hope in the Helsinki conference and the 1975 detente charter.

The fact that discussions which are more necessary than ever in time of tension have been postponed until the fall is not a good sign. The Madrid meeting which met for the first time in Novemeber 1980 is, in fact, the only place of permanent contacts in which you can find the world's two greatest powers and all the European countries belonging to the East and West blocs or neutral or nonaligned.

The adjournment is, therefore, regrettable. However, it does maintain some possibilities for detente since it involves the pledge to meet again on 9 November with a specific objective. It will be remembered that American diplomacy intended simply to scuttle the meeting even before the delegations reached Madrid at the beginning of February for this latest session.

Mr Reagan had to take a softer line when he became aware of the stir his plan was making in Western Europe. In order to avoid isolation, his representative gave up the idea of an abrupt break in the Helsinki process, while trying to turn the conference hall into a court to "judge" Poland and the USSR.

The American delegate did not obtain much support on that either, even from the other Atlantic alliance representatives who could clearly not be taken in by the White House's sudden love for Warsaw's working class.

Indeed, the Polish "pretext" only represents one episode in the history of East-West relations. Another 10 bad reasons had been used since 1980 to sterilize the Madrid meeting and they were used by the same American delegate who was already in office under the Carter administration.

International detente is not a paradise lost and found in which "everybody is nice." It is the result of a difficult battle whose first requirement is not resorting to arms, then settling conflict situations by negotiation and, finally, seeking mutually profitable cooperation to solve the major problems of the present time.

Although they have been pushed to one side, the advocates of confrontation are nonetheless not abandoning their strategy, using each historical incident as you use uneven ground to lay ambushes.

That has been the case in Madrid for more than a year. This is the case in Vienna where the 299th meeting of the East-West negotiations on armed forces reductions in Central Europe was held last Thursday. For more than 7 years the American delegates have been rejecting all the East bloc's proposals, saying that they do not agree with the exact figure of the forces present, to within a few tens of thousands... even though around 2 million men are facing each other in the zone in question.

In addition, in Geneva where preliminary negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons started again 30 November, the U.S. experts are pretending not to know that the two alliances have equivalent potentials in Europe (each has around 1,000 medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles) and are trying to exchange the destruction of the existing Soviet systems for a U.S. plan to deploy new American missiles in future.

What is the reason for these time-wasting maneuvers?

American diplomacy -- and that of the Atlantic bloc in general -- is the tool of a waning imperialism which no longer controls the balance of forces, which sees its sphere shrinking like a shagreen skin [reference to Balzac's "La Peau de Chagrin"] and whose leadership is being underminded even in the general staffs it heads. Iran has escaped its control after Cuba and Vietnam; its favorite dictators are in shaky positions in Central America and in Asia; the NATO councils are not following the directives for an economic war on Poland....

In these new conditions, Washington is having to abandon, at least temporarily, the tactics of "linkage" (of all or nothing) and to accept negotiations now which it previously rejected.

Thus, Mr Reagan's government is using a backing-down maneuver to play for time. In this changing world Washington would like to win back a strategic supremacy which it lost more than 10 years ago. In order to impose its conditions, the White House chief has thus decided in the space of a few months to launch the mass production of neutron bombs and chemical weapons, to build 100 B1 superbombers and deploy 100 giant MX missiles, allocate $1,500 billion to the military budgets in 5 years and so forth. The American President reaffirmed his doctrine again yesterday: "Rearm to negotiate better," which is the very principle of the policy of diktat. For today, in the conditions of East-West parity, the American military potential would be enough to destroy several planets like the earth.

By seeking a return to the past imperialism it is likely to draw the whole world into an increasingly uncontrollable arms race. It must therefore be forced -- and experience shows that this is possible -- not only to sit down at the negotiating table but also to negotiate there, without preconditions and without jeopardizing anybody's security, in order to achieve results.

The sword of Damocles is now a nuclear one and all man's cities are threatened with Hiroshoma's fate.

HERNU SAYS NO DECISION MADE ON NEUTRON BOMB

WA231530 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 March 82 p 6

[Text] "There is no decision, at the moment, regarding construction and deployment of an enhanced radiation weapon," otherwise called the neutron bomb. This declaration was made by the minister of defense on 5 March at Pau in response to questions from journalists who asked him to deny or confirm rumors which a Paris morning daily has noted, in its editions dated Thursday 4 March, following the publication in the monthly DEFENSE NATIONALE of extracts of a colloquium on the neutron bomb.

"The review DEFENSE NATIONALE is private," Chalres Hernu explained further, "and does not commit the government. We are continuing study and research, and tests have occurred. There is no decision, at the moment, regarding construction and deployment of an enhanced radiation weapon. I know of no new decision on this matter. If there is a decision to be made one day, it is -- positive or negative -- at the level of the chief of state, commander of the armed forces."

PCI EXPLAINS HANDLING OF CPSU DECEMBER LETTER

PM221445 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 17 Mar 82 p 14

[Text] A communique issued by the PCI's press bureau states in connection with the report issued by ADN-KRONOS concerning a CPSU letter to the PCI, the text of which has been published, that with regard to the Polish situation and its developments, starting with the crisis in August 1980, there have been between the PCI and the CPSU, as between other parties, including of course the Polish United Workers Party, repeated exchanges of assessment and opinions both through meetings and through written notes.

The PCI, though deciding not to publish the written communications with other parties, has always expressed, even in these cases, the opinions and supported the stances that emerge from the known documents of the leadership bodies and from commentaries in our press.

The letter now published by ADN-KRONOS, from sources entirely separate from the PCI, reached the PCI Secretariat on 2 January and was conveyed to and disussed by the Directorate at its 6 January meeting in preparation for the 11-13 January Central Committee plenum which broached the set of issues that arose following the proclamation of martial law in Poland.

The PCI Directorate decided that it did not need to reply with a written note because the CPSU letter was clearly drafted before our 29 December 1981 resolution and because a further and timely specification of our stances, partly in response to the CPSU's theses, was to be made public, as happened at the Central Committee meeting.

PCI STATEMENT DEMANDS 'DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE'

PM221003 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Mar 82 pp 1, 18

[Text] At the end of its Thursday session the PCI Directorate released the following document:

We are witnessing a serious exacerbation of the country's situation. Major sectors of production and public services (from the chemical industry to the automobile industry, from welfare to the hospital system to braodcasting and transport) are contending with a crisis to which there is no apparent solution. The tragedy of lay-offs is hitting not only the South but also the most highly industrialized regions; there are over 2 million unemployed, including a large proportion of young people. The state's debts amount to nearly 200 trillion lire, while the inflation rate, though it has fallen, is still very high, adding its damage to that caused by a recessionary policy. But the most worrying thing is that the government is incapable of pursuing a persistent program and approach with respect to this situation. It is paralyzed continually by disputes among the parties that should be supporting it. Some of these conflicts concern essental foreign and economic policy options. But very often electoral and power considerations take the place of quest for proper and responsible solutions to the country's problems. It has even been declared that secretaries of the ruling parties are entitled to share the state corporations among themselves. The harm is obvious. The damage this is causing to political conduct, to public morality and to the strength of the apparatus and institutions is serious.

It must be acknowledged that the so-called governability policy has failed. It must be recognized that this government has not served the country, Italian democracy or the left. The principal blame quite clearly lies with the DC. But the PCI's grave error was to have believed that Italy's problems could be resolved by excluding the PCI and by competing with the DC within a power system that constitutes the main obstacle to any possibility of reform and renewal.

There is a pressing need for change. The dissolution of Parliament and early elections, far from facilitating the solution of the problems assailing the country, would exacerbate them and impart another blow to the citizens' confidence in the party system and in the democratic institutions. It would be all the more unacceptable and rash to resort to elections if the aim were a contest for a certain redistribution of power and roles within an alliance with the DC. It is unrealistic to believe that rotation in government leadership is enough to resolve the problems of the Italian crisis, to reform the economy and to restore morality to public life. Nor is there now any justification for any ideological discrimination against the PCI -- the excuse which has been used to justify the policy of recent years.

The country's need is for a real change in political and program approaches, in government methods and in the conception of relations between parties and the state, a change in the political leadership. The PCI, which has long been aware of this need, is determined to translate it into a political initiative capable of mobilizing the necessary forces.

There is a possible alternative. A clear option in this direction can open the way immediately to a new development of the situation. Indeed, the objection that there is a numerical shortage for a parliamentary majority is not valid. The left is already a major force. France's example is illuminating. It shows that in Italy too, by indicating clear prospects, it is possible to mobilize new forces, revive new energies, discourage the bosses' reactionary plans, confiscate the DC's weapon of splitting the left and stimulate the initiative of the Catholic people's forces.

To this end the PCI sets itself the task of promoting a democratic alternative that centers on the left and that addresses the democratic forces, young people, women and the world of labor, production and culture. This means initiating a joint quest and a comparison of different experiences. Above all it means defining, by means of major people's movements of struggle for peace, work and development, the program options around which the nonconfessional and Catholic progressive forces can be organized and new energies, centers of unitary initiative and original forms of involvement in the field of civil, social and political activity can be created.

The PCI Directorate takes this initiative without any exclusivity, without any hegemonic claims, with a most open mind, in the belief that the Communists alone are not enough to create the alternative programs and forces that the country needs. But the PCI is the left's major force, a party with a rich heritage of ideas, proposals, capacity for struggle, political morality, sense of national responsibility and representation among the people. In past months it has taken bold decisions of extraordinary value to peace and democracy, to the political and ideological strengthening of the leftwing forces in Italy and Europe and in making it possible to start a new phase in the struggle for socialism in our country too. The PCI must undertake to rediscuss not individual problems, limiting itself to seeking partial covergences on the left (which we too consider positive and which we seek seriously and with a unitary approach) but the general political approach, the future. It is essential that it work openly for an alternative, starting right away. The PCI in any case is determined to carry out, in the spirit of the most open dialogue, its unitary initiative on the basis of a clear program and to offer itself as a reference point for the broadest forces for reform, for all those who wish to counter the threat of the country's economic, political and moral decline. The PCI is a sure ally of these forces, determined to set above an individual interest the more general interests of the workers and the nation.

MINISTRY DENIES QADDUMI REMARK ON TERRORISM LINK

AU221634 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Mar (ANSA) -- A statement attributed to Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni to the effect that "there are no links between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Italian terrorism was never delivered," according to a ministry note issued at the weekend.

The ministry response to remarks attributed to Rognoni was circulated following a press conference in Rome last Friday in which the head of the PLO political department, Faruq Qaddumi, said, "Minister Rognoni assured me that investigations conducted up to the present by Italian police and the secret service indicate that there are no ties between the PLO and the terrorist organizations operating in Italy."

The ministry communique reported that "The minister asked the PLO official, on a four-day visit to Rome, for explanations for accounts provided by captured terrorist suspects turned states evidence who have spoken of arms trafficking between the nation's Red Brigades and the PLO and other elements of the Palestinian resistance." The ministry note said, "This is the truth and it is equally true that Qaddumi reiterated for the minister the PLO position of having no ties with Italian terrorism."

SPADOLINI HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH EEC'S THORN

AU221635 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Mar (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini conferred here today with the visiting president of the European Economic Community Executive Commission, Gaston Thorn, on community issues ranging from farm prices and the distillation of surplus wine production to the need for closer cooperation among the EEC Ten on monetary and credit policy, the premier's office reported.

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS TO VISIT 5-7 APR

AU221654 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Mar (ANSA) -- Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis will conduct a state visit to Italy on April 5 to 7 on the invitation of head of state Sandro Pertini, it was announced here today. Karamanlis' upcoming visit will follow Pertini's trip to Athens in November 1980 and come as a confirmation of the personal friendship between the two heads of state and their nations, a note released by the president's office here said.

The visit is also expected to provide a forum for a further exchange of views on the pending enlargement of the European Economic Community with the entry of Spain and Portugal. Consultations the Greek president will conduct in Rome, and talks to be held by the foreign minister accompanying him, will also cover strained relations between Greece and the European Community.

Karamanlis will be received by Pope John Paul II on the last day of his visit here, it was reported in the Vatican. The Greek head of state's encounter with the pope will mark the first official contact between a president of the Greek Republic and the Holy See. Diplomatic relations between Greece and the Holy See were established on July 14, 1979, and Karamanlis travelled to the Vatican as prime minister in 1975 and 1979.

DENMARK

EXPORTS THREATENED BY SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

PM220955 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Lars Dyrskjot report: "Major Danish Exports Threatened by Sanctions Against Soviet Union"]

[Text] The government's promise to the EEC to limit imports from the Soviet Union by 15 million kroner -- out of total imports worth 2 billion kroner -- could cost Danish industry up to 300 million kroner in lost export orders. The reduction in imports is part of the sanctions against the Soviet Union because of developments in Poland.

"Industry is opposed to any form of trade restrictions," Erik Windfeld-Lund, deputy director of the Industry Council, told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. "Foreign policy disagreements whould be solved through political channels and not through trading channels. These symbolic sanctions could give rise to reactions in the Soviet Union and this would not be in the interests of exporters. There are competitors outside the EEC who are also interested in winning orders."

Last month 25 firms took part in the "Danish Technical Days" in Moscow, and at present several Danish firms are negotiating for orders worth from 200 to 300 million kroner in the Soviet Union. Helsinger and Aalborg shipyards have the possibility of winning orders for eight ferries, De Danske Sukkerfabrikker are negotiating the modernization of a number of sugar refineries and Pasilac has made great progress with plans for a major meat and dairy project in the Soviet Union.

SWEDEN

FALLDIN TIGHTENS MEASURES AGAINST INCURSIONS

PM190847 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Mar 82 p 8

[Erick Liden report: "Tightening Up in Submarine Wake"]

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin has announced tougher measures for foreign submarines which violate Swedish waters.

In a statement he said: "So that the integrity and neutrality of Swedish territory will be respected in peacetime we have to have the capacity to discover and repulse violations. If such violations occur we must firmly assert our rights as a sovereign state.

"A number of gross violations by foreign submarines show the necessity of committing further resources in order to be able to prevent and intervene against such violations. In this connection the regulations covering procedures for asserting the nation's sovereignty will be reviewed. The armed forces commander in chief is look into this question at present.

"In a time of unrest it is particularly important to underline the firmness and continuity of, as well as the broad popular support for, Swedish security and defense policy. "Our security policy has the aim of preventing Sweden from being drawn into international conflicts and of defending our democratic freedoms and rights in an independent state. It also aims at mitigating the effects in our country of crises and wars in other parts of the world.

"International developments mean that it is not possible to lessen the demands we must make on our total defense capacity at present," Prime Minister Falldin said.

SOVIET'S QUESTIONING OF DEFENSE BRINGS RESPONSE

7M221225 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Mar 82 p 40

[Bengt Lindstroem report: "Our Defenses Are Good"]

[Text] Sweden cannot afford to prepare adequately for nor has it any chance of surviving, a nuclear attack. Nor can it prevent its territory, airspace or territorial waters being used in an attack on the Soviet Union or its allies.

This was the slap in the face delivered by Soviet scientist Lev Voronkov in a "Debate" article published in Friday's DAGENS NYHETER. Voronkov was writing as a private individual and a researcher at the Soviet Academy of Sciences World Economics and International Relations Institute. But according to Swedish Foreign Ministry officials, there can be no doubt that his ideas and views reflect the official Kremlin view and that the article was scrutinized carefully before being approved for publication.

There will not be any official reaction from the Swedish Foreign Ministry or from the Armed Forces General Staff in Stockholm. "We are not taking this article particularly seriously," Foreign Ministry political chief, Ambassador Lennart Eckerberg said. "It contained views which the Russians have put forward on many previous occasions."

"Of course we do not agree with the Russians that our defenses are hopeless when it comes to surviving various types of armed conflict. The government has given a detailed account of its view of security questions in the recent draft defense legislation, and this makes it clear what attitude we have regarding the questions surrounding a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area, which Voronkov discussed in his article.

"I have not given any thought to why the Russians should want to bring this up at the present time, but as I have said, there is a continuing debate on the nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. At any rate, no reply from the Foreign Ministry has been planned," Eckerberg said.

The Defence Ministry is also taking the Russian assertions very calmly. "It was a "Debate" article written by a Soviet journalist -- nothing more. Therefore there is no reason for an official comment," Defense Ministry Under Secretary Sven Hirdman said.

"My personal comment is that Voronkov was putting forward quite well-known views. It is obvious that we could not withstand an isolated nuclear attack. We have never pretended to be able to. There is not a country in the world which could.

"However, I do not think it probable that Sweden would run the risk of being the target of a nuclear attack. As far as being able to prevent an attack on the Soviet Union by high-flying aircraft or missiles, these have nothing to do with us. They are so high that they are beyond Swedish airspace.

"If however, low-flying aircraft or so-called cruise missiles were to be used, the Swedish armed forces are well prepared to deal with them. We have an excellent system of hunter aircraft, missiles and radar systems to combat that type of intruder. I would even say that this system is far superior to those in most other countries.

"I think Voronkov is battering at open doors," Sven Hirdman said. "We in Sweden do not need any pointers from the Soviet Union."

GREEK, T KISH CYPRIOTS' TRIPOLI MEETING ENDS

NC230832 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] A statement was released in connection with the joint meeting in Tripoli, Libya, among the delegations of four Cypriot parties — two Greek and two Turkish Cypriot parties. The statement says the meeting was held in a spirit of understanding and covered the Cyprus problem. It was agreed that these meetings should be continued and broadened with the participation of more parties. The meeting was attended by delegations from AKEL under party Secretary General Papaioannou, EDEK under party Chairman Lissaridhis, the Communal Liberation Party under its chairman, Mr Durduran and the Republican Turkish Party under its chairman, Mr Ozgur.

The meeting took place at the invitation of the permanent secretariat of the socialist progressive parties and organizations of the Mediterranean. Mr (Shihatah), secretary general of the secretariat, made a statement on the joint meeting, stressing that the contacts between Greek and Turkish Cypriot progressive parties must be continued and broadened because, he said, this is the sole way to create a suitable climate that would lead to a reduction in tension and help find a solution to the Cyprus problem. The party leaders who attended the meeting also made statements.

Mr Papaioannou stated that the discussions were in good faith and friendly. He added: The fact that we have agreed to meet again -- with the participation of more parties as well -- proves that there is a desire to find the points of contact for a Cyprus solution. Mr Papaioannou said: Of course we are not the ones to find the solution. However, we will create the atmosphere that will help the negotiations find a good solution for the benefit of the Cypriot people.

Mr Lissaridhis stated: No one came here with illusions. With this meeting we got to know each other better. This is the first time such a contact has taken place. He added: There have been differences, but what is important is our getting to know one other and exchanging views. Mr Lissaridhis concluded: Now we know each other's views and we hope the secretariat will provide us with the possibility of meeting again.

Mr Durduran stressed that with the meeting a number of questions were cleared up and added that if the discussions are continued this would help toward a solution. Mr Ozgur said the meeting was a positive step and expressed the certainty that the contacts will continue.

INTERLOCUTORS MEET TO DISCUSS BASIC FREEDOMS

NC221655 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A meeting is taking place at the Ledra Palace Hotel within the framework of the intercommunal talks. It is expected that during this afternoon's meeting the discussion of the three basic freedoms will continue.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative Ioannidhis, said that during today's meeting he expects the Turkish Cypriot side to put forth its views on any practical difficulties it may possibly have and submit its suggestions for overcoming all these difficulties. After listening to the practical difficulties the Turkish Cypriot side may possibly have, the Greek Cypriot side, he said, will put forth its own views. Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan expressed hope that common ground would be found in the discussion. Onan said he will continue putting forth his views on the three basic freedoms. Onan added that the discussion is taking place on the basis of point 3 of the four guidelines, which says practical difficulties for the Turkish Cypriot side should be taken into consideration. Onan said an effort will be made to find a compromise solution.

TCP URGES SUPPORT OF BREZHNEV MISSILE PROPOSALS

TA200850 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Statement by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen -- recorded]

[Text] All the world's peoples and all peace-loving forces are pleased and enthusiastic about the new peace proposals announced by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, during the 17th congress of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Turkey is among those countries whose people and national riches would be eliminated first in case of a nuclear war. These proposals have great and vital importance for us. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is showing us they way of protecting peace and detente in our region as well. With these proposals, the Soviet Union is taking a new step in unilaterally reducing nuclear arms. This proves once again that the Soviet Union does what it says and shows its invincible power.

In a speech immediately after the 12 September coup, National Security Council President Evren stressed the Soviet Union's immense responsibility in protecting world and regional peace. However, the junta administration now seems dumbstruck before the new proposals made to the NATO countries by the Soviet Union -- a step showing the latter's deep responsibility. On the contrary, the junta administration is now proud of making Turkey a country that receives the third most aid and which is most dependent on the United States.

Today, the U.S. administration is the greatest danger to world peace. Reagan is increasing aid to Turkey in order to drag our country into adventures into the Middle East. The junta generals proclaim lies about violation of human rights in Poland -- lies continually proclaimed by the United States -- on the one hand, and arrest the [word indistinct] leaders of the Turkish peace committee on the other.

During his visit to Bulgaria, Evren frequently talked about peace and disarmament. Had these remarks been sincere, the junta administration would not have agreed to the United States' and NATO's pressures and it would have reacted positively to the recent Soviet proposals. These proposals include concrete steps which concern the future of our country very closely, such as the mutual withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean.

For years, our people have been wanting the elimination of the U.S. and NATO bases, annulment of the bilateral military agreements and and end to the dirtying of our territorial waters by the U.S. war fleets. Our people have been waging a constant struggle for this. The collaborationist ruling circles are helping the United States turn our country into a nuclear springboard. They are trying to show this as necessary under the pretext that the Soviet Union threatens our country. Those who continue to utter such lies in the face of Brezhnev's recent proposals -- which go as far as saying that all nuclear weapons be eliminated -- go beyond insolence.

It is in our national interest to reply to the Soviet Union's constructive peace proposals. This is essential to prevent our country from being dragged into war adventures and from being turned into a nuclear cemetery. The Turkish Communist Party calls on all our people, all the progressive forces and all our sensible persons who do not want to be annihilated in a nuclear hell to support the Soviet proposals.

TURKISH-KUWAITI COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON EVREN VISIT

TA221608 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 22 Mar (AA) -- Head of state Gen Kenan Evren said he had observed that he and Kuwait's Amir Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sadah shared similar views on many issues concerning the Middle East in particular. In a statement to the press at Esenboga Airport on his return from a 3-day visit to Kuwait, Gen Evren believed the visit would be to the benefit of both countries. Turkey will maintain her policy of good relations with all countries, particularly those in the Middle East, in a friendly and peaceful atmosphere.

GREECE

TURKISH FIGHTER PLANES AGAIN VIOLATE AIRSPACE

NC230748 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Turkish fighter planes again violated Greece's airspace yesterday. According to Greek Defense Ministry sources, one violation took place in the area of Lesvos and two others within the Athens Flight Information Region.

SPAIN

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED BY GUNMEN IN BASQUE AREA

NC221555 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Bilbao, Spain, 22 Mar (AFP) -- Two policemen were killed and four people were wounded today when gunmen sprayed sub-machinegun fire into a bar in Sestao, in the Spanish Basque Country, police reported. The four gunmen fled after the attack on the Rancho Chileno Bar in Sestao, Northern Spain, where a group of policemen were having lunch. Three of the wounded were also policemen.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack. Seven people have been killed in attacks in Spain this year.

UNITED KINGDOM

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH HITS BREZHNEV'S ARMS PROPOSAL

PM221739 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Mar 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Mr Brezhnev's Nuclear Nonsense"]

[Text] It is hard to decide which aspect of Mr Brezhnev's propaganda ploy over nuclear missiles is the worse -- the impudence of the Soviet move itself or the wide-eyed innocence with which it was received by the more gullible in the West. "America Rejects Soviet Offer." It even seemed at times that the desires of a peace-loving Kremlin were being frustrated by a White House hell-bent on Armageddon.

What are the facts? More than two years ago, in response to the understandable jitters of her European NATO partners, notably West Germany, the United States proposed to station 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the nuclear threat which the Soviet Union was mounting. That threat consisted primarily of its new SS 20 missiles, each with three independent warheads, which were designed, stationed and targeted with nothing but Western Europe in mind. At that time the number of SS 20s in place was around 200. Now it is 300, as Mr Brezhnev has been adding to his armoury at the rate of one a week.

So, in a situation one-third worse for the West than when NATO's counter-measures were announced, the Soviet leader proposes a freeze -- to stop the West taking any counter-measures at all: In this Mr Brezhnev resembles not so much the apostle of peace as an ageing con-man, trying his three-card trick for what may well be the last time in his long and deceitful career.

The economic cooperation agreement signed with Kuwait provided for regular meetings of a joint committee, he noted. Turkey's trade minister, who accompanied him to Kuwait, would be visiting Jordan on 27 March to discuss economic cooperation.

A joint press release by Turkey and Kuwait on Gen Kenan Evren's visit summed up the points discussed as follows: The two heads of state reiterated their belief in the peaceful settlement of disputes on the bases of mutual respect for sovereignty and independence, and non-intervention in internal affairs of other states.

They expressed their concern over Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy against Arab peoples and lands, called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and inclusion of the PLO in all peace efforts as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They condemned the Israeli decision concerning the Golan Heights and aggression against Lebanon, stressing their support of Lebanon's territorial and national integrity.

Kuwait expressed appreciation of Turkish support for the Arab and Palestinian cause, while both sides expressed their wish to see the Islamic conference organization strengthened. The two heads of state expressed their concern over the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, hoping a settlement could be reached soon and expressing their support of the Islamic peace committee.

They expressed their concern over the situation in Afghanistan, hoping a political settlement could be reached on the basis of the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan. They reiterated the view that "preservation of the security and stability of the Gulf region was the responsibility of the Gulf countries alone," and expressed "satisfaction with the progress recorded by the Gulf cooperation council."

The two sides marked the potential for bilateral economic cooperation and the step taken toward this end since the amir's visit to Turkey. Emphasis was placed on the joint project for a fertilizer plant and for petrochemicals production. Satisfaction was expressed with the contributions made by the Kuwaiti fund to several infrastructure projects in Turkey, with increased contact between business, industrial and banking circles. An economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreement signed set up a joint economic committee which will meet annually to review progress.

Cooperation Agreement

TA221622 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 22 Mar (AA) -- A joint Turkish-Kuwaiti committee, set up under the framework agreement for economic cooperation signed during Turkish head of state Gen Kenan Evren's just-completed visit to Kuwait, will probably hold its first session in September, Foreign Ministry sources said. A first step toward implementation of the agreement will be a visit to Kuwait by a delegation from the Turkish Transport and Communications Ministry. Turkish Airlines will resume its regular flights to Kuwait under the agreement.

The 7-article framework agreement lists among fields for possible cooperation through financial support, joint investment and contracts: Trade, banking, industry, tourism, transport, agriculture, public works, navigation, shipbuilding, and fisheries. It also provides for training of technicians and encouragement of free trade. The joint committee may be convened upon the call of either party to the agreement, and may establish subcommittees. It will meet alternately in Ankara and Kuwait. The agreement is valid for 5 years, and will be automatically extended for another 5 years unless one of the parties wishes to end it.

Members of the Turkish delegation which accompanied General Evren to Kuwait state they had reached an understanding on financing of several projects in Turkey in their talks with the president of the Kuwaiti fund. The projects included the Akdeniz fertilizer industry, operating fund for the Aliaga petrochemical plant and the Gemlik ammonia plant. A team of Kuwaiti contractors are expected in Turkey in April or May to hold further discussions on joint projects. The agreement was signed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk on behalf of Turkey.

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DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS STRAUSS ON U.S. VISIT

DW231012 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Mar 82 pp 22-26

[SPIEGEL editors Klaus Wirtgen and Dirk Koch interview with Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and Bavarian minister-president, in Washington]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Strauss, have you been received in Washington as the Bavarian minister-president making a courtesy call or as an important representative of a future CDU/CSU-led Federal Government?

Strauss: The Americans are not so familiar with our constitutional structure that they would place a minister-president in that capacity on the VIP list of those visitors who are received by all prominent personages of the Washington political scene. Hence, had I been nothing but a Bavarian minister-president, my visit here surely would have caused less sensation.

SPIEGEL: Have you been accepted here already as the future finance minister and your companion Zimmermann as the future defense minister?

Strauss: Even in earlier election campaigns I have always come out against being announced by the introductory speakers as the future chancellor or the future federal finance minister. You should not divvy up the candy before you have it.

SPIEGEL: Did you give this answer to your American interlocutors as well?

Strauss: When I was asked by a senator whether I would be a member of a future Federal Government, I told him truthfully that this is quite undecided, also with respect to the particular post. Besides, my political influence does not necessarily depend on my membership in a Federal Government. But I did say that Fritz Zimmermann will definitely be a member of a CDU/CSU cabinet.

SPIEGEL: Did you, in this dialogue, also develop any outlook as to when this may happen?

Strauss: So far I have not learned how to tell the future from coffee grounds or the liver. I probably would have to learn to do that from the ancient Etruscans, because this was a great art with them. But I have made no bones about my view that the incumbent government is at the end of its tether and actually lingers and decays because it is too weak to walk.

SPIEGEL: Did your interlocutors share this assessment? After all, they have been cooperating with Social Democratic chancellors for nearly 13 years now.

Strauss: The American interlocutors, and in particular the secretaries, make a point of not being dragged into internal German politics nor giving the impression they have any special preference for people or parties. But they are quite outspoken in stating what kind of German policy would be suited for eliminating the disturbance in friendship, and what they expect of Bonn...

SPIEGEL: ...and by that they mean the CDU/CSU.

Strauss: Whoever lives up to this expectation is not a matter for the Americans to decide.

SPIEGEL: Have you found any evidence that would substantiate what the Bonn government believes it hears from Washington, namely that the destabilization of the Social-Liberal coalition is being pursued by the United States?

Strauss: Washington definitely does not pursue any destabilization of the Bonn Social-Liberal coalition. The coalition does that itself. There are, by the way, no notary public certified records made of the talk of the town.

SPIEGEL: Where is this town?

Strauss: There are many towns in this world.

SPIEGEL: And what about this talk? Is it about a conservative Bonn-Washington axis?

Strauss: I need not go on at length to tell which policy line I represent. I stand for a policy such as the one pursued in the period between 1949 and 1969. I also stand for the warnings which I have been expressing since the fall of 1969 against a perversion of detente policy. All I need do is recall those scenes of tumult in the Bundestag, shortly after Willy Brandt's election as chancellor, when the paper BAYERNKURIER was the center of the parliamentary debate, as it were, because my aide Marcel Hepp, since deceased, had published an article headed "Brandt as the Chancellor of Sellout."

SPIEGEL: And this is the policy the Americans want again?

Strauss: This is your conclusion, which has nothing to do with my visit but which also emerges from innumerable articles, commentaries, cartoons, speeches and interviews of U.S. publicists and politicians. It seems in the overall picture that the CDU/CSU seems the most reliable factor to the Americans for a predictable Atlantic partnership.

SPIEGEL: Who told you that?

Strauss: The Americans were so reserved here in expressing their views that the name of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union has hardly been mentioned in our talks.

SPIEGEL: Can you explain why the Americans talked in such a cryptic way with you?

Strauss: There is no such thing as concealment here; but there is no need for long talks with me about the policy which the CDU/CSU has always pursued, and would pursue in the future as well, especially with respect to the Atlantic partnership. What the Americans want is a German policy which does not show this high degree of instability and timidity. Just think of Helmut Schmidt's rapidly deteriorating prestige.

SPIEGEL: Who has told you that?

Strauss: That is also common knowledge. It is not changed by visits and meetings with ensuing communiques in now pompous and yet noncommittal language. So much has been messed up in this respect that it is necessary in the common interest of Germany to put German-American relations on a solid and trusting basis again.

SPIEGEL: You have sharply attacked the Federal Government from Washington, announcing an end of the Social-Liberal coalition prior to 1983. Willy Brandt has termed this statement as "undignified."

Strauss: I have read it with great pleasure because Wehner's past statements in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague and Budapest were extremely dignified: I have expressed common concern here among friends. Wehner was hitched by the communist propaganda machinery to the Jaruzelski regime like a greenhorn.

I have said that the Liberal-Socialist coalition is at its wit's end. Just follow what was carried in the FRG media in past months. There is no need for inside information. Hardly any other organ has contributed so much to confirming my opinion as your SPIEGEL.

SPIEGEL: You have your experience regarding the influence of DER SPIEGEL. Did you feel concern in Washington that a CDU/CSU government could cause domestic-political unrest in the Federal Republic because of polarization through aggressive trade unions and a militant peace and protest movement?

Strauss: I have asked the Americans exactly this question and it has been answered with a clear and unmistakable "no" by Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger among others. Moreover, it would be evil and purposeful propaganda to maintain that the trade unions would protest and march against a legitimate and democratic change of power. It would mean pushing Mr Vetter into the camp of the illegals. The trade unions have never left any doubt that they would accept every democratic election result and every democratic coalition change as an absolutely normal event in accordance with the constitution.

In addition, we would not ask the trade unions because we consider them a constitutional part of our social life, and it would be outrageous if even a very big organization would say that this coalition is acceptable and that not. I clearly gathered from my last talk with DGB Chairman Vetter that Mr Vetter would naturally accept every democratic majority decision.

SPIEGEL: Involved is the question whether an SPD or CDU/CSU government would be in a better position to preserve social peace.

Strauss: I hope you realize that your question is almost a joke. It is unclear not just to me but to all who can halfway think how Helmut Schmidt, who has built up unemployment and decreased the state of employment, who has thrown dust in peoples' eyes with unmatched ignorance regarding economic matters, how he should be a guarantee for social peace.

SPIEGEL: Has concern been expressed in the United States regarding a growing peace movement?

Strauss: Naturally I was asked as are all discussion partners: "What is going on in your country? Why is it that deployed Russian nuclear arms covering all of Europe are being generally ignored, while planned U.S. nuclear arms, still in a state of development, which are supposed to be a counterbalance are being termed as a deadly danger? We do not understand you any more."

SPIEGEL: Do people here fear that this criticism could grow under a CDU/CSU government?

Strauss: This is certainly not feared because — and I have explained this also — we would make our contribution to the spiritual leadership of the nation, a contribution Helmut Schmidt has clearly renounced in his position as a hostage within his party.

SPIEGEL: Egon Bahr has said: "There will be no counterarmament against the declared will of the SPD."

Strauss: This means that Mr Bahr is setting the course of the SPD -- against Helmut Schmidt. It means that Mr Bahr, with his "no," wants to eliminate the opinion of the parliamentary majority which is for counterarmament. It means that Mr Bahr can terminate the Atlantic solidarity which the majority of our citizens want to continue. Mr Bahr will be surprised by what he has conjured up for the SPD if he should try to implement these words.

SPIEGEL: It can also be interpreted as Bahr making himself the advocate of a growing number of people who are against the deployment of missiles in the Federal Republic.

Strauss: There is not much room for interpretation. If in these negotiations equality or at least a balance of these arms on the European continent will not be achieved -- I do not mean zero solution, you can only be sarcastic with regard to the possible implementation of this idea -- the future of the Atlantic alliance will depend on whether these U.S. arms can be deployed as NATO arms on European territory. Helmut Schmidt has given his word of honor on it.

SPIEGEL: We are talking about the eventuality that a CDU/CSU Federal Government would like to give green light to counterarmament in 1983 or 1984 and that, in contrast, an SPD being in opposition wants to prevent counterarming.

Strauss: Helmut Schmidt has stated to the Bundestag, and the SPD has also said in the Bundestag: The decision will be carried out unless the Russians dismantle their medium-range missiles. That is to say, unless a satisfactory result of the negotiations is reached on the basis of mutual equality. If this is called into question again now, you yourself will regard Helmut Schmidt as a windbag, an easy boy [term in English], a cross-country opportunist who, for the sake of overcoming monetary difficulties, makes promises which he does not seriously intend to keep. What this amounts to, then, is the Balkanization of German policy, and the Balkan does not even deserve being referred to this way.

SPIEGEL: Aside from Helmut Schmidt, some other forces also exert influence on the SPD. And you, as the spokesman of the CDU/CSU cannot guarantee that you will eventually get the peace movement under control. Quite a few actions for blocking the deployment of the missiles are conceivable.

Strauss: I am a convinced advocate of the democratic state of justice, of parliamentary and representative democracy. If it suffices to mobilize minorities with God knows what pretext in order to unhinge parliamentary decisions, then Germany has ceased being a state of justice.

SPIEGEL: What matters is not violence but the attempt to exert influence on policies. The peace movement is growing in the United States as well.

Strauss: I do not have the right to intrude in internal U.S. developments.

SPIEGEL: But you have the right to do so in German affairs. If the CDU/CSU formed a coalition with the FDP it would have a partner who likewise does not cohesively back counterarmament.

Strauss: The NATO decision is being supported by all three parties of the Bundestag. The difference is, however, that in this respect Helmut Schmidt is being made to oscillate rather than enjoying the support of his party; that Mr Genscher, too, in this case has lost the approval of one-third of his party; and that we, the CDU and the CSU, are cohesive in the elementary security issues of our state and of Europe.

SPIEGEL: But you are not sticking to the NATO decision so firmly, at least not as far as the negotiating offer is concerned. To quote you, the Russians are aware of risks and ignore them; consequently we must show the Soviet Union greater risks and set up the new missiles in Europe.

Strauss: The West is inferior by a long shot in the field of conventional armed forces. The West has practically nothing to put up against the Russians in the way of European medium-range missiles, and the Russians capability of eliminating intercontinental targets in the United States, meaning the U.S. missile positions, with maximum precision has increased to a point where, by 1984/85, the entire strategic situation will have shifted to the disadvantage of the Europeans. On the other hand, the Americans are not prepared to stick their necks out for us all alone: They laboriously struggle for military balance and would not dream of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: Plenty of statements from Washington prove you wrong. If you so unequivocally propose to deploy the missiles in the Federal Republic you become prone to the charge that you carry out U.S. big-power policy and that our own national interests do not count as far as you are concerned.

Strauss: Germany's national interests boil down to being able to lead a life in peace and freedom and maintaining for those unable to do so the hope that they also will, some day.

You must not denounce me as the marshal for the enforcement of U.S. interests if I merely stick to what the German Government has promised to bona fide partners. After all, we must not make the breach of one's word the principle of German policy. In that case nobody would even give us the time of day anymore. The Soviets, too, no longer consider us credible.

SPIEGEL: What matters is not just the missiles. In the event the CDU/CSU takes charge of the government you have predicted changes which would increase rather than decrease tensions in Europe: You propose not to grant any credits to the East anymore, you demand harsher sanctions because of Poland, you are against the natural-gaspipe deal on principle, you advocate a policy toward Moscow which Willy Brandt calls "economic arms buildup to death."

Strauss: In that field Willy Brandt has been talking sheer nonsense for quite some time anyway. There is hardly any use in concerning oneself with his fantasies in his intervals of brooding [dunkele intervalle]. I may be allowed to draw your attention to the fact that the deployment of these weapons systems, which merely constitute the counterarming to the Soviet advance armament, involves a joint decision by all NATO states. It is simply and absolutely wrong to talk of U.S. interests in that context. The Americans could still go on living well and safely in freedom for a long time after we cannot do so anymore. After all, I am no American lackey. I consider the deployment objectively necessary.

SPIEGEL: Including economic sanctions?

Strauss: I have said clearly here that the Federal Republic under CDU/CSU leadership will not be the pioneer or leader with regard to economic measures or common measures vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact or the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: What did you think when Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the CDU/CSU Union was about to follow his Ostpolitik?

Strauss: Mr Genscher made a number of interesting statements last week which certainly indicate psychological preparation for a coalition change. I see this statement in line with a number of similar statements.

SPIEGEL: Without justification?

Strauss: Maybe Mr Genscher has gradually eliminated the detente policy illusion which was first also supported by Walter Scheel. In such a case there would be some rapprochement.

SPIEGEL: Genscher's attitude toward sanctions and credits for the East is more flexible than yours.

Strauss: I do not believe that the Federal Republic of Germany should alone initiate another NATO policy. But after many years of the Soviet Union's expansion in Africa, the Middle East, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and South Yemen, after the creation of more and more hotbeds of crisis in Latin America, after the Soviet Union's activity in the Far East, after the Afghanistan invasion and after the enforced military putsch in Poland, the West must consider whether it has a counterstrategy to offer. This counterstrategy must give the Americans some assurance that not all the allies will follow their alleged own interests. One marching to the left, the other to the right, the third forward and the next backward. In such a case the West would be what the Soviet Union wants it to be, namely a bunch of bigmouthed dwarfs with a world power behind them who can't pursue a policy any more within this system. The Americans could pursue their policy much more easily if they did it independently, without concern for the Europeans...

SPIEGEL: ...or if they had a government in Bonn following their wishes.

Strauss: Without wanting to answer another question in this connection, I would like to stress that NATO is a protective shield for the European countries against the Soviet Union, and also against America. It protects us against becoming a mere territory, considered by one party as possible prey and by the other as a possible buffer zone.

SPIEGEL: If Genscher would remain foreign minister of a CDU/CSU government, as you said, would he then support your foreign policy aimed against Moscow?

Strauss: I was never a member of an astrological club for the research of Mr Genscher's thoughts. But I think he is at least as intelligent as I am. Every Western politician must consider how to keep the Soviet Union from further expansion. I think that I am very much in the same boat with Genscher in this respect.

SPIEGEL: Some 18 months ago you were still the great bogeyman for Genscher and the FDP. If a change were to take place, Genscher would sit in the new coalition and you would be the main figure. How do you feel in view of such changing assessments by the gentlemen of the FDP?

Strauss: Certainly easier, thank you.

SPIEGEL: Mr Strauss, we thank you for this talk.

SCHMIDT SEES ELECTION LOSSES AS PARTY'S, NOT HIS

DW241049 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Reporter Lehmann interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Wiesbaden on 23 March — videotaped]

[Text] [Question] How seriously do you take the statements by leading CDU politicians that a change will take place this year in Bonn?

[Answer] Actually, they have been saying this for quite some time, but so far it has not taken place. I do not think it will take place in the future either.

[Question] So you don't take it seriously?

[Answer] Oh, you must take everything the opposition says seriously. I also take what Mr Strauss says seriously. I think that everybody should take it seriously. However, this doesn't mean that developments in the world will take place the way the opposition wants them to.

[Question] How seriously do you take your defeat in Lower Saxony? Do you want to draw conclusions from it?

[Answer] I do not believe that it was my defeat.

[Question] You don't?

[Answer] No.

[Question] People are saying after this catastrophic defeat that the chancellor's influence did not have an effect in Lower Saxony.

[Answer] I don't understand what that has to do with the federal chancellor. The chancellor's influence in Lower Saxony? I did not run for election there. It was a defeat for the Social Democratic Party.

[Question] How do you assess this defeat?

[Answer] I consider it to be serious.

[Question] Weren't you surprised by the many votes cast for the environmentalists?

[Answer] No, I wasn't surprised by that. You could see that accurately from earlier opinion polls.

Bad Sign for Bonn

DW221317 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Herbert Kremp commentary: "Signal From Hannover"]

[Text] The first of this year's four Landtag elections has been clearly won by CDU. Albrecht achieved an absolute majority in competition with three other parties which will enter the Hannover Landtag. Two of them are new: the FDP, which has managed to take the 5-percent hurdle, and the environmentalists, who have entered the fourth land parliament after those in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bremen and Berlin.

As remarkable as the CDU victory may be, the SPD losses are equally characteristic. One does not know whether to call them the first or the second sensation of these elections. The land party organization is not so insignificant that it could have warranted such a defeat. It became the victim of the SPD policy in Bonn, of the decline of this party everywhere in the country. The inner erosion of German Social Democracy in the first test elections after the 1980 Bundestag elections and the foreboding Schleswig-Holstein communal elections result has been publicly demonstrated in an almost dramatic way. A decline of more than 5 percent — that is the result of Bonn. This will irritate Bonn.

The not-yet analyzed results permit some judgment. The SPD has lost votes to the environmentalists and probably also the FDP; to the environmentalists from the leftwing and to the FDP probably from the rightwing which could not make up its mind to change over to the CDU. After this depressing result, the Social Democrats are facing the problem of which side they ought to turn to politically — to the integration of the left, as Brandt suggests because of the youth which is running away, or to the center, as recommended by the chancellor whose followers are full of doubts. How the party will decide is more uncertain today than it ever was.

The CDU, a clear victor and not just a winner, is experiencing a strong upsurge from this result scored under difficult conditions. Optimism is gaining groundwith regard to a change. The FDP can be content in Hannover, although it is the fourth party behind the environmentalists. Bonn, however, must consider the result a test on federal level, making Genscher ponder.

GOVERNMENT MAY SLOW NICARAGUAN ARMS DELIVERIES

NC231914 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Mar (AFP) — France plans to slow down the delivery of certain weapons that it has contracted to supply to Nicaragua, sources close to the government said here today. Principally affected, it was suggested, will be two Alouette-3 helicopters.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, however, said he knew nothing of any such decision. The arms contract with Nicaragua will be respected, he said, but delays were [words indistinct] between the signing of a contract and its implementation.

The contract, concluded last December, provides for about 85,000,000 francs (about 14,000,000 dollars) worth of weapons, including the two Alouette-3's, two patrol boats, a number of trucks, (?and rockets).

The contract was attacked by Washington, and according to the U.S. newsweekly NEWSWEEK, France's decision to delay delivery was obtained by President Ronald Reagan during President Francois Mitterrand's recent visit to the United States.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUP MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

NC221721 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Mar (AFP) -- Five Afghan rebel leaders and an official from "Radio Free Kabul" met ranking French officials here today on a European tour to seek funds for their anti-Soviet resistance movement.

After an hour-long talk with the Afghans, Robert Lion, who heads Premier Pierre Mauroy's staff, reitereated French opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which, he said, was "a violation of the sovereignty and the right to self-determination of the Afghan nation."

At a press conference earlier today, the six men said the Soviets were incapable of controlling the whole of Afghanistan. The Soviets have been organising regular search missions and police operations, mainly in the cities, they said.

They added that the Soviets were also trying to rebuild the Soviet Army by drafting all able-bodied men without consideration of age. The Afghan Army, which was 80,000-strong in 1978, now only numbers some 25,000 to 30,000 men, the rebels said.

Their European tour will continue with an international conference on Afghanistan in Florence, Italy, between March 26 and 28, and a meeting next month with officials of the European Parliament.

48TH NUCLEAR TEST CARRIED OUT ON 21 MAR

LD241118 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] France carried out a nuclear test on Sunday in Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. New Zealand seismologists recorded the explosion: According to them, it had a power of 15 kilotons. This is the 28th French nuclear explosion since the beginning of underground tests in 1975.

COLOMBO WARNS AGAINST 'RENATIONALIZATION' IN EEC

AU230858 Rome ANSA in English 0843 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Brussels, 22 Mar (ANSA) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has urged the European Ten to take steps to ease tensions in Central America and suggested that the United States and Western Europe both show greater consideration for the other's "sensitivity" and "responsibility" in foreign affairs.

Addressing a debate in the Belgian capital organized Monday by the European Economic and Financial Press Association, the Italian diplomatic chief came to the defense of the European Economic Community (EEC) and denied that it was falling apart as a community of nations. "The European Community is not dying," he said. "We don't have the spirit we had at the start, our problems are bigger now, but I believe that all member states are convinced of the fact that the differences of opinion that emerge are still better than not having a community at all."

Colombo was asked if a power triangle between Rome, Paris and Bonn was the answer to European unification. "It is exaggerated to attribute an absolute value to the fact that there is a certain capacity for agreement," was his answer. The EEC does not need to make an institution of a group within the groups, he added.

According to the Italian Government official, Europe would do well to take economic steps that could help eliminate the cause of tension in Central America, both in San Salvador and in Nicaragua.

Colombo also reminded his listeners that the United States and Europe do not always meet eye to eye in their reactions to international crises, citing Afghanistan, Iran and Poland as cases in point. "Greater consideration should be paid to respective sensitivities and responsibilities," he said.

The Italian speaker went on to warn that the community's survival would be endangered if members "re-nationalized" their individual policies. The warning came in reference to Britain's role in impeding the Ten from putting a joint farm policy into effect because of its budget dispute with the community. "The EEC cannot make progress without increasing its resources," Colombo insisted. "Farm policy has to be reformed to take Mediterranean agricultural problems into due account, just like the European monetary system has to push ahead even if the technical means for doing so are not ready."

The institutional reforms promoted by Colombo and his West German counterpart Hans Dietrich Genscher were meant, he said, to bolster the EEC treaties, not to provide an institutional alternative to economic unification or a distraction from the Ten's inability to achieve greater cooperation between their individual economies. "If there is [a] government that has a better proposal to advance, let it do so," he concluded.

JOURNALIST REVEALS SOURCE OF L'UNITA DOCUMENT

AU232115 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Naples, 23 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian journalist Marina Maresca, interrogated in a Naples jail cell today with regard to a false document published by the Italian Communist Party paper L'UNITA some days ago, admitted that she got the information from Luigo Felice Rotondi, a free lance publicist friend of hers.

The name of Rotondi, 47 years old, had been bandied about over the last few hours as a possible source of the false document which has caused an uproar in Italian political circles. Rotondi dropped out of sight some time ago. He has a history of perjury, swindling and theft.

The false document had to do with the kidnap case of a regional Christian Democrat official Ciro Cirillo.

MINISTER TRANSITS MADRID, COMMENTS ON NATO

LD220044 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Manuel Lopes report from Madrid]

[Text] Speaking in Madrid today, Portuguese Defense Minister Freitas do Amaral stated, regarding Spain's entry into NATO, that the Portuguese Government will defend Portugal's interests firmly and, if necessary, intransigently. He warned that a veto might be cast if our interests are affected.

The Portuguese minister was speaking during a technical stopover in Madrid en route to the United States, where he will attend the meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. The Spanish question will not be dealt with at the meeting [as heard].

The Portuguese minister said that it was necessary to differentiate between adhering to the North Atlantic Treaty and eventually joining its military organization. Regarding the former he said that there are no problems and that bilateral talks between Portugal and Spain and between Portugal and NATO member countries have shown that no claims have been made nor concessions required which as might affect Portuguese interests.

Joining the military organization, however, is quite a different proposition and in this regard the government will intransigently defend Portugal's interests. Spain will never be allowed to join without Portugal's full assent nor against Portugal's opposition.

Freitas do Amaral said that Portugal does not want to be a passive member of NATO with a role limited to making its territory and facilities and the use of its excellent geostrategic position available. He added that it will be regarded as unacceptable if the NATO countries reduce financial and technical aid toward reequipping and modernizing the Portuguese armed forces.

Freitas do Amaral, who will have bilateral talks in the United States with the U.S. secretary of defense and the West German defense minister on immediate aid programs for the construction of new frigates, fighter planes and tanks, said that Portugal has a plan for the modernization of its armed forces but its implementation will hinge on the revision of the constitution and on the approval of the law on national defense.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SESSION IN ANGOLA

LD231526 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The minister of state for finance and planning, Dr Joao Salgueiro, has left for Angola at the head of the Portuguese delegation to the second session of the Portuguese-Angolan Mixed Commission that will be held in Luanda.

NEW NAVY LEADERS APPOINTED; 3 ADMIRALS RETIRE

NC231134 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] In a special session under Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense Papandreou, the Supreme National Defense Council has appointed Mr Nikos Papas as chief of the Navy General Staff and promoted him to the rank of vice admiral. Rear Admiral Athanasios Giokezas has been appointed chief of the fleet. The same decision retired Vice Admirals Anastasios Rombotis and Khristos Tsoutsanis and Rear Adm Panayiotis Malliaris.

Promotions in Navy

NC232152 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The General Staff council convened this evening under the National Defense General Staff chief, Admiral Deyiannis, andpromoted the following to rear admiral to fill vacancies: Commodores Kelaidhis, Perisakis, Lambiris and Theofanidhis-Nikodhimou.

The promoted officers received the following appointments: Chief of administration, Kelaidhis; deputy chief of the Navy General Staff, Perisakis; Lambiris to the National Defense General Staff, and navy chief of staff, Theofanidhis-Nikodhimou. Rear Admiral Zografakis has been appointed commander of the National Defense School and Rear Admiral Metallinos chief of naval training.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR -- Prime Minister Papandreou today received Czechoslovak Ambassador Zantovsky, who bid the prime minister farewell in view of his appointment as his country's ambassador in Washington. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Mar 82 NC]

CHANGE IN POLICY TOWARD ARAB COUNTRIES ANALYZED

NC230937 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Aware of Our Surroundings"]

[Text] Has our foreign policy become more active recently, or was it that very little of it could be seen on the surface? It is difficult to say.

But one thing we do know: For the first time the government of the Turkish Republic appears to appreciate Turkey's geographic position and is implementing the kind of policy this necessitates — that of being aware that our country is a bridge between Europe and Asia and between the north and the south. It looks as if it appreciates for the first time that its neighbors are Iraq, Iran, Bulgaria and Syria, and not Britain, the United States and France. Let us clarify one point and then continue: Certainly Turkey's relations with the United States, Britain, the FRG and other influential countries are valuable in proportion to their importance to international politics, the balance of power and their present relations with Turkey. But we would be perpetuating our former erroneous policy if we regarded these countries as the only ones in the world.

This is the attitude we think has changed recently. From this viewpoint, the statement by Honorable Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu prior to his departure for Iraq is interesting. The change in approach is reflected, we feel, in Prime Minister Ulusu's words "The visit I am going to pay to Iraq must be evaluated within the framework of our Middle East policy, which emphasizes our government's intention to raise relations with the Arab and Muslim countries in the region to the highest level in a spirit of mutual confidence."

Evaluating Honorable Ulusu's words along with those of Honorable Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in the press on 8 March, it can be said that "comprehensive" foreign policy practices are being conducted. For example, Turkmen said in his interview: "Turkey will never pursue a policy without an alternative.... It has never been, nor will it be, so naive as to pursue a policy with only one option, (such as breaking away from Europe and getting closer to the United States."

If "not being confined to one option only" is a principle, it should be valid not only where Europe and the United States are concerned but also for "East" and "West" and "Muslim" and "non-Muslim" countries. When everything is taken into consideration, Prime Minister Ulusu's visit to Iraq, Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's visit to Iran, Honorable Kenan Evren's planned visit to Kuwait and his recent visit to Bulgaria express a collective value and meaning.

However, the results so far are inadequate. For example, the agreements on "cooperation in the military field" between Turkey and Saudi Arabia and "the sale of products from the mechanical-chemical industries to this country" have been marking time since January 1981. Our businessmen boasted that the volume of trade with that country could rise to 5 billion dollars, but not even half of this target has been reached yet. When Turgut Ozal visited Kuwait in June 1981, he said: "We have entered the Gulf. We have opened its gate and we have taken a very auspicious step." But so far nothing important has come out of this.

Our relations with Iran have been "gaining strength" for years and our friendship with Iraq is increasing daily. But somehow development of our relations is less impressive than development of our affections. Or is it that we have learned how to look after our neighbors but they have not learned how to look after us?

EX-SECURITY CHIEF AMONG GOVERNORS RETIRING

TA231550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Mar (AA) -- Fifty-five inactive governors, 15 deputy governors and provincial administrators have applied for [early] retirement, while 5 deputy governors and other administrative officials were retired by the administration. The retired administrators of governor's rank include former Director General of Security Haydar Ozkin.

TERCUMAN COLUMNIST ILICAK SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS

TA231515 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Istanbul, 23 Mar (AA) -- Columnist Nazli Ilicak of the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN was sentenced to 3 months in prison. The military court found Mrs Ilicak guilty of violating decree No 52 by the National Security Council putting a ban on publication of political commentary.

A similar prison term for responsible editor Aydogdu Ilter was commuted to a 9,000 TL fine.

VISITING CSSR DEPUTY MINISTER CALLS ON CANTURK

TA231630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Mar (AA) -- Czechoslovakia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jaroslav Jakubec, in Turkey for the session of a joint economic committee, called on Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk Tuesday. The visiting deputy minister said the current level of trade with Turkey was not satisfactory, and his government hoped to establish closer ties with Turkey, including cooperation in third countries.

BRIEFS

AID TO POLAND -- At least 40 tons of food and supplies have been sent to Poland from Izmir. The supplies including dried figs, raisins, olive oil, margarine, soap, sugar and cheese, sent jointly by the local authorities, were flown to Poland by Turkish Airways. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1620 GMT 22 Mar 82 TA]

TRACTORS TO IRAN -- The Turkish Tractor Factory is stepping up its production from 14,000 to 17,000 in 1982 in order to meet an order from Iran for 5,000 tractors. Factory spokesman said the export of Turkish tractors to Iran, (?3,000) this year and the remainder next year, was agreed upon during Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal's recent visit to Iran. With exports of spare parts, the tractor factory's total volume of earnings from exports to Iran would reach $38 million. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 22 Mar 82 TA]

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- The State Statistics Institute has issued a report saying that 504,000 persons applied to the employment office in 1980, while 618,000 applied in 1981. Of the 618,000, 168,000 were able to find employment. Of the 168,000, 90,000 were women. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Mar 82 TA]

SPAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UK'S CARRINGTON

LD232252 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] This morning the minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, had a meeting in Brussels with his British counterpart Lord Carrington who is attending the meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers in the Belgian capital. The Spanish and British foreign ministers agreed to meet in Lisbon on 20 April to discuss the question of Gibraltar. On this day Spain will open the frontier separating La Linea and the Rock of Gibraltar.

SOVIETS POSTPONE NEGOTIATIONS ON SIBERIAN GAS

LD232352 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The commencement of negotiations between Spain and the Soviet Union for the purchase by Spain of gas from Siberia has been delayed. It was thought that the talks would begin in Moscow today, but according to the EFE Agency the meeting has been postponed at the request of the Soviet Union, which has asked for the negotiations to be put back about a month.

UNITED KINGDOM

BOOK URGES 'DRASTIC' CHANGES IN ARMED FORCES

PM231513 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Desmond Wettern report: "Air-Sea Defence Build-up Call by Nott Aide"]

[Text] A call for the cutting of the British army in Germany by half and a corresponding build-up of naval, air and volunteer reserve forces was made yesterday by Mr John Wilkinson, parliamentary private secretary to the defence secretary, Mr John Nott, and Cdr Michael Chichester, a Bow Group member.

In their joint book "The Uncertain Ally — British Defence Policy 1960-1980" the authors claim: "There is only one choice which really makes sense for the United Kingdom. That is a drastic reduction in the strength of BAOR which should be approximately halved in numbers and moved west of the Rhine to protect the clutch of three RAF airfields at Wildenrath, Laarbruch and Bruggen."

On the June 1981 defence white paper, under which Mr Nott plans to cut the navy's surface forces by a third by 1985, the book says that it was "hastily prepared" and that "the fundamental changes which have now become urgent have yet to be made" in matching the prime minister's assurances to President Reagan that Britain would assist the Americans with forces outside the NATO area with forces for the task.

Speaking at the book's launching in London Cdr Chichester pointed out that the Royal Navy would be smaller than the Rhine army by the time the Nott cuts are completed. But how could the Rhine army fight for the more than a few days without seaborne reinforcements? One of the key themes the authors have advanced is the need for the NATO allies to share the various defence tasks so that each nation contributed in those areas where it could do best, a theme put forward by the former defence secretary, Mr Francis Pym.

There was an urgent need for a greater involvement by the British in their own defence through increased volunteer reserves, a view supported by the former chief of the defence staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron.

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ARON VIEWS EAST-WEST BATTLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PM251723 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Mar 82 p 5

[Raymond Aron article: "East-West Conflict in Central America"]

[Text] At the conclusion of the recent summit between France and the FRG the two governments stated that "genuine nonalignment is consistent with this aim (progress and justice -- peace -- in the world) and for this reason are opposed to transferring the East-West conflict to the Third World." This sentence certainly comes from the French delegation, since it is consistent with statements made by the minister of external relations under other circumstances: For instance, in an interview granted to NEWSWEEK in which he said: "Was there really a Soviet influence in Central America a year or two ago? I do not believe so." The [French] president's adviser, Regis Debray, could enlighten the minister on this point.

In the absence of consulting the expert, the facts are sufficient to refute this curious assertion. Was not Castroist influence transferring the East-West conflict to Central America 2 or 3 years ago? To exclude Central America -- a region of the world open to the Fidelists and to the Yankees at the same time -- from the battlefield on which East and West are confronting each other is to mislead European public opinion or to deceive oneself.

The government spokesmen would reply that it is true: That the revolutionaries of El Salvador and Guatemala are not prompted by the Marxist-Leninist faith and that they are rebelling against despotic regimes and against an oligarchy which to a greater or lesser extent monopolizes land and wealth. It is advisable first to reform the social conditions which provoke rebellions and then, supposing that the latter are successful, to move them away from the Soviet model and camp.

Any political commentator would accept the premises of this line of argument: That is, that almost all the Central American countries are being eyed in one way or another by the guerrillas.

When civil war begins, reformism is useless. To be more precise, it accelerates the fall of the threatened government. The Iran of the shah was a good demonstration of this. Khomeyni's order, judged in accordance with Western values, seems in all respects worse than that to which we rightly attributed the violation of human rights.

It could be argued that the same thing is not happening in Central America, because do not the Nicaraguan people deem Sandinism preferable to Somozism? Are not the Sandinists teaching the Nicaraguans to read and write? Have they not restored to them awareness of their dignity and their identity? Maybe so, but I will refrain from making a categorical judgment. Be that as it may, Sandinism is already committed to the path leading to a single-party system -- the Fidelist version of the Soviet regime in Latin America.

Like the Fidelists, the leaders of the revolution are hastening to organize an army at least three times larger than that of Somoza, and are also combing the country, keeping the population under surveillance and approving the Kremlin's diplomacy, whether it be a matter of Afghanistan or Poland. The French, who are hoping to restore them to the West by means of arms sales, are once more ignorant of the way of thinking of Lenin's grandchildren.

Perhaps I will be told that Nicaragua is already irrecoverable. At any rate, we must not put the cart before the horse, because the Soviet Union sends arms generously but little else. The Sandinists would preserve some freedom if they hoped to receive dollars. In fact, they have already received them and spent many of them on the army.

It may be said that in El Salvador the die has not yet been cast. Perhaps a political agreement would spare a civil war which the junta seems incapable of winning.

In this case, too, I will refrain from expressing an opinion on the various strategies open to President Ronald Reagan. The worst strategy is certainly that which is being practiced today. The support for President Napoleon Duarte is insufficient to guarantee success for the junta but sufficient to make a possible victory for the guerrillas take on the nature of a U.S. defeat. Whether useful or not, the envisaged elections will not end the civil war.

By regarding the El Salvador rebels as enemies in advance, the United States is driving them toward Sovietism. If it led the junta to negotiations with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front perhaps it would avert the radicalization of the front and at worst would maintain tolerable relations with the new masters.

I doubt whether the Latin American countries -- Costa Rica, Honduras, Venezuela or Colombia -- where representative institutions persist, at whatever the cost, will allow themselves to be convinced by these calculations: That is, by the wager that U.S. good manners would be sufficient to convert communists or Fidelists. A generation of Fidelist revolutionaries is currently dragging Central America and the whole of Latin America toward world history, toward the East-West conflict.

Perhaps the French minister of external relations observes the spread of Fidelism in Panama, Guatemala and Mexico with indifference. The friends of the West with whom I met in Caracas a few days ago take a different view. In private statements and in interviews the French Government spokesmen disseminate the thesis that the breathless Soviet Union no longer disturbs the sleep of anybody but the fogies of the cold war. James Reston indulgently reproduced this thesis with the aim of criticizing the Reagan team.

It is a strange interpretation of the situation. The East-West conflict forgets no region of the world, and far less Central America and the Caribbean. If the revolutionary wave reaches Mexico some day, the geopolitical map of the world will experience a transformation, and the United States, forced to defend an indefensible border, will lose the privilege of insularity. Then the enemy will be within, among millions of Mexican immigrants, legal and illegal.

SCHMIDT TO SEEK CONFIRMATION OF DETENTE POLICY

LD251448 Hamburg DPA in German 1011 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Mar (DPA) - At the NATO summit conference in Bonn in June Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wants to achieve confirmation of detente as an important part of Western alliance policy alongside defense capability in the face of trends in American policy aimed against the concept and content of the policy of detente in East-West relations. According to reliable sources in Bonn, the chancellor will urge that the principle of security and detente in NATO policy from the Harmel Report of 1967 be expressed in the summit conference.

Schmidt was a committed supporter of the NATO dual decision which, on one hand, provides for maintaining Western defense power by means of deterrence on the basis of military balance and, on the other, provides for detente in East-West relations by means of a balance of interests and dialogue. According to the Bonn sources, the chancellor takes the view that a confirmation both of defense and of detente in the planned NATO statement could meet with the reservations of the American Government which will be represented at the Bonn summit by President Ronald Reagan.

American policy and also the government hold the view that it has become repeatedly clear that the policy of detente in relations with the East has failed and has had to be abandoned. Schmidt does not share this view. He firmly supports the restoration of military balance, in particular by removing Soviet advance arming in nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, but also by continuing cooperation in the economic field. It is reported that Schmidt will resolutely counter all efforts for a trade war with the Soviet Union. In his support for confirming the NATO elements of defense and detente policy, the chancellor is apparently basically counting on the support of the French president, Francois Mitterrand.

During the past few months APD Chairman Willy Brandt and other leading SPD politicians have reapetedly spoken in favor of definite adherence to this political line of the Western alliance. Indirectly, they have thus criticized and warned the United States and stressed that the line is an agreed basis of NATO policy. Anyone abandoning the link between defense and detente thus places himself outside the alliance.

The chancellor is also said to take an optimistic rather than pessimistic view of the course of the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on European medium-range weapons. Schmidt is apparently expecting that the two super-powers will resume negotiations this year on limiting or reducing strategic arms, earlier called SALT and which Reagan would like to call START. The chancellor, it is reported, takes the view that an agreement on medium-range weapons in Geneva will bring about the beginning of START negotiations because the two spheres of arms control have to be interlocked.

PREMIER MAUROY HAS SHORT MEETING IN BONN

LD251942 Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Mar (DPA) -- French Premier Pierre Mauroy, talking with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn today, has urged that new EC agriculture prices be fixed. Schmidt stressed that it is important for the European Community to present an image of cohesion and that for that reason alone a solution will have to be found. The question of the net contribution, still unresolved because of the British demand for a reduction, was discussed during Mauroy's flying visit lasting 2 hours. This so-called "mandate" -- the ED commission's task to reorganize the contributions -- has to date foundered on the British demands.

The talks at the chancellor's office were also attended by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer. The weakness of the French franc, surrounded in the last few days by rumors of devaluation, was, however, not discussed, a government spokesman said. A substantial part of the talk was devoted to the preparation of the European Council in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday or next week. Schmidt and Mauroy agreed that at this European summit conference of heads of state and government a thorough analysis of all economic problems has to be carried out. But a discussion of the East-West situation will also appear on the Brussels agenda. There is already far-reaching approximation of views concerning these topics among the 10 summit partners, the government spokesman said.

GOVERNMENT, PLO SPOKESMAN VIEW ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD251808 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Mar (DPA) -- In view of the escalated situation on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, the Federal Government on Thursday called on Israel "not to create any further faits accomplis and so anticipate the results of negotiations." The Bonn Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the government is following the increase in tensions in the occupied areas "with deep concern." Those involved in the hostilities were urged to exercise extreme restraint.

Earlier the PLO spokesman in Bonn, 'Abdallah al-Franji, called on all German politicians and parties to exert pressure on Israel to bring an end to Israeli "aggression and expansion." He also announced that the PLO is again "compelled to take more military actions" because of Israeli action against the Palestinians.

Al-Franji's press conference in the building of the "Palestine Information Office" was well attended by representatives of all the Arab embassies in Bonn, including several ambassadors and charges. Al-Franji described Israel's action in the occupied areas, where for several days there has been a general strike, curfews and bloody clashes, as a step toward the complete annexation of this region.

Al-Franji underlined the solidarity of all the Arab states with the Palestinians and accused the West of representing only Israeli interests. "The cowboy mentality of the Reagan administration knows only the law of the gun," the PLO spokesman said. "And so Israel can continue to annex land, threaten Lebanon and persecute the Palestinians without having to fear sanctions or punishment."

Al-Franji accused the West European governments of having made "one climb-down after another since their Middle East statement in Venice in 1980." "And it has come to the stage where Begin can offend and insult Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt without it being pointed out to him that this is completely unacceptable." Al-Franji does not doubt Bonn's basic desire for a balanced Middle East policy. "But the Germans have little scope because Reagan is holding the lid down."

The PLO spokesman pointed out that the presence of the Arab diplomats at his press conference proved that all the Arab governments, "from Morocco to Iraq," despite their disunity, back the Palestinians and the PLO. The Palestinians constantly rely on their financial and military aid. If the PLO has been holding back, then this was only in the interest of the search for a comprehensive peace solution. Now the PLO will no longer "passively observe."

TEST ON SUNDAY REPORTEDLY OF NEUTRON BOMB

LD260910 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Is France ready to make a neutron bomb? Technically this presents no problem. It is rather a political decision. In any case, France last Sunday carried out a nuclear test on the Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific. The bomb was small one -- 2 kilotons -- that is, 10 times less powerful than the Hiroshima bomb. That is why Michel Forgit wonders whether it was a neutron bomb, or one very close to it, which was tested.

[Begin Forgit recording] It is indeed a neutron bomb which has been exploded, but this does not mean that France has decided to make this bomb and supply its army with it. The engineers merely want to prove that they have mastered the technique. [end recording]

JUQUIN REPLACES FITERMAN IN PCF DEPARTMENT

LD251946 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] At the end of the PCF Central Committee meeting today a new distribution of tasks within the party leadership has become apparent: In particular, Charles Fiterman is relieved of his functions and is replaced in the propaganda and communications department by Pierre Juquin.

L'HUMANITE INTERPRETS CANTON ELECTION RESULTS

PM251137 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "The Law of Democracy"]

[Text] The second round of canton elections, characterized by even higher participation than 1 week ago, confirmed the first round and even accentuated the trend.

The violent campaign waged by the right -- which did not stint on the means used, having no hesitation in making the dead talk and blaming the present government for the economic difficulties for which it is responsible -- succeeded in mobilizing all its voters.

The leftwing voters, on the other hand, did not show the same combativeness and did not reply fully to the appeal made to them by the Communist and Socialist leaders. It is better to face up to that fact so as to try to discover its causes.

Of course the canton elections have neither the mission nor the power to call into question the verdict of universal suffrage which last May and June clearly expressed its condemnation of the policy pursued by Mr Giscard d'Estaing and his friends. That verdict is still valid; it is the law of democracy.

Of course in the 1976 and 1979 canton elections, when the right was in the government, its parties were in the minority by a long way: 44 percent against 52 percent for the left in 1979 and 43 percent against 52 percent in 1976. It is probably useful to recall that in order to show that the local and national elections are not on exactly the same level and that the UDF and RPR leaders in any case cannot, without contradicting themselves, give yesterday's ballot, as they are already doing, the value of a glaring disavowal of the election in May and June 1981.

Nonetheless, the result of the canton elections is not without significance, and if the right has succeeded in mobilizing its voters more effectively than the left, it is for reasons which deserve to be analyzed in detail.

Some initial remarks can already be made, with reservations.

There is reason to think that the campaign aimed at spreading panic and slander waged by the leaders of the former majority succeeded not only in rallying the right but also in disturbing a section of the leftwing voters. To cite just one example, the speculation on the franc launched by high finance between the two rounds of the election was obviously aimed at creating a climate of anxiety and distrust of the government. It probably had some effect.

That campaign shows that the right, defeated last year, does not really accept alternation and that it would like to go back on the verdict of universal suffrage. That is why it has mobilized all its resources, and those resources are still considerable: It has money, powerful economic levers, and strong positions in the institutional bodies and in the media. Its objective on this occasion is not to develop regional democracy but to thwart the government's policy and break the leftwing union.

It is up to the left to learn the appropriate lessons from the election, first by strengthening its union for the implementation of the government's policy, for the pursuit of change at the rate chosen by universal suffrage in 1981.

It is true that, although it has taken a number of social measures to help the workers, the government has been unable in the space of a few months to shake off the legacy of those responsible for the crisis. Yesterday's election should urge it to keep all its promises, not cut itself off from the people's concerns and to have the will to reduce unemployment, increase purchasing power and defend the workers' rights. The Communists, for their part, are determined to make every effort to ensure that the latter are not deprived of their victory.

NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR PAWNS IN BIG-POWER GAME

PM251551 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Central American 'Stake'"]

[Text] To justify his decision to convene an emergency session of the UN Security Council Nicaraguan leader Ortega invoked 19 March the "growing danger of an armed U.S. intervention." The Managua authorities can certainly report practices which are completely contrary to peoples' rights: the CIA's "destabilization plan" which the American press reported and which has not been denied, and the fact that its territory is being overflown by spy planes which have the job of assembling photographic evidence of an increase in the Sandinist revolutionaries' military effort. The increase in the number of incidents on the land and sea borders with Honduras shows that the Nicaraguans have legitimate reasons for anxiety: moreover the liberal opposition approved of the declaration of a state of emergency on the national territory 15 March.

But the decision to resort to the United Nations should be placed in a wider context. The previous day Mr Ortega had made the trip from Havana, which Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda visited this weekend after several meetings with his American counterpart Haig. For his part, General Walters, Mr Reagan's roving ambassador for Latin America, recently had a meeting in Cuba with Mr Rodriguez, number three in the Castro regime, whom Mr Haig had already seen in Mexico in November 1981.

Therefore, you begin to think that little Nicaragua and tiny El Salvador, where hundreds of people (including how many more journalists?) are doomed to perish in the next few days with the approach of the 28 March elections, are modest stakes in the arrangement which powers greater than they are beginning to seek.

At the beginning of his term of office Mr Reagan was tempted to use strong-arm methods with his turbulent Latin neighbors, with those poor people tempted by Marxist "recipes" spurned almost everywhere else. But he was forced to bow to the evidence: Since Vietnam, American opinion, that "final argument" of the most powerful world democracy, has no longer wanted to involve its children in that type of dirty war. That leaves the path of indirect intervention (countries like Argentina, Guatemala and Honduras can have their role in that) and that of discussion. Washington is clearly keeping those two irons in the fire. But the idea of a vast bargaining is making progress.

Such a solution presupposes that the "secret" dialogue between Washington and Havana should progress toward a normalization of relations between the two capitals. That hypothesis implies a much more than bilateral examination of the outstanding problems. This is not only because of the presence of Havana's troops in Angola and of Castro's advisers in one-fourth of the world's countries but also because of the very special role played by Cuba, which is at present chairman of the nonaligned countries but is also a member of the community of socialist countries.

That would explain the ambiguities or even inconsistencies of Mr Haig on the usefulness of having a dialogue with Moscow on Central America. If there were to be a dialogue, it would be a world dialogue and Cuba and Central America, among others, would be stakes in it.

LE MONDE: EGYPTIAN-ARAB RELATIONS IMPROVING

PM221557 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Egyptian-Arab Thaw"]

[Text] The restoration of Sinai to Egypt in a little more than 1 month's time and the arrival in Israel of the first elements of the multinational force are reviving the debate on the most important achievement of As-Sadat's "separate peace" and, more generally, on the merits of the assassinated rais. Although the religious authorities in Israel are calling for a day "of fasting and prayer," while Jerusalem executes the obligations laid down in the Washington treaty to the letter, voices are being raised in the Arab world to rehabilitate the man who signed the peace treaty and, hence, was the target of furious attacks.

Speaking bluntly, as is his custom, Moroccan King Hassan II expressed the view that "any self-respecting Arab country ought to decree a holiday on 25 April," the day when the last Israeli soldier will leave Sinai. For his party, Bahrain Prime Minister Shaykh al-Khalifah, who, in this case, also expresses the views of his powerful Saudi ally and neighbor, stated that Egypt "will be welcomed with open arms" when it deems fit to rejoin the "Arab family."

At a time when assessments are starting to be made, the moderate Arabs -- especially through their press -- are all ardently hoping to restore relations with Egypt and even to resume the financial aid they suspended 3 years ago. They cannot praise President Mubarak too highly, and for his part he has made conciliatory statements regarding the Arab regimes, even those in the opposing camp like his turbulent Libyan neighbor. In addition, he has translated the military aid which his predecessor had given Iraq in its conflict with Iran into terms of diplomatic support. Finally, by refusing to go to Jerusalem, he has in a way made up for the pain which many Arabs had felt on seeing As-Sadat go there, even if he did pray at the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

A total Egyptian-Arab reconciliation would require much more. The Arab world's division, which is not new, is the result of many splits, and the attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli peace was added to many other causes of disagreements. The examination of the Fahd plan -- put forward at the Fes summit and which could be placed on the agenda again -- would provide an excuse for a meeting.

The crucial problem of the Palestinian people's future -- a sphere in which As-Sadat's failure is clear -- remains in full. Until it is settled and while the Arab grievances toward Israeli policy remain, Cairo will be unable to aspire to regain a dominant position in the region. Nonetheless, the restoration of the borders of the biggest country in the Arab world is bound to be a positive event. It will lead its partners to restore to it at least part of the place in the region to which its population and history entitle it.

JAIL SENTENCES DECREED FOR DOZIER KIDNAPPERS

LD251900 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The Verona court has sentenced the 17 Red Brigades members charged with kidnapping U.S. General Dozier, almost entirely in agreement with the requests of the prosecution. Lo Bianco, Balzarani, Catabiani, Antonini, Novelli and Pancelli, all in hiding and all members of the strategic leadership of the Red Brigades -- 26 years' imprisonment; Capuano and Vanzi, both in hiding, 26 years and 6 months; Antonio Savasta, Emilia Libera, Emanuela Frascella and Giovanni Ciucci received sentences respectively of 16 years and 6 months, 14 years, 13 years and 6 months and 14 years.

One of the two repentant defendants, Di Leonardo, was sentenced to 27 years, while Armando Lanza was sentenced to 12 years and 2 months; Roberta Zanca, the nurse of the Dozier kidnap commando, was sentenced to 12 years; Alberto Biatola, the other unrepentant member, 17 years and 6 months; finally Ruggero Violinia, who made it possible to practically dismantle the brigades' structures in the Venetian province, benefitted from Article 4 of the so-called Cossiga Law and received a sentence of only 2 years and 2 months' imprisonment. All will be banned for life from public office and will have to pay fines of varying amounts.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' CONGRESS TO CONFIRM COALITION

AU260924 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Milan, 26 Mar (ANSA) -- The Social Democrats [PSDI], minor partners in Giovanni Spadolini's coalition government, are expected to overwhelmingly confirm the confidence in the party leadership and policies during their ongoing national congress here. The 19th PSDI congress goes into its third day today with most of the delegates convinced that there is no alternative to the current ruling arrangement in which they are partnered with the Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialist Party (PSI), the Republicans (PRI) and the Liberals (PLI).

PSDI President Giuseppe Saragat and Secretary Pietro Longo both underscored the party's firm opposition to any government crisis or early elections. The leaders of the coalition partners addressed the congress yesterday [word indistinct] the need to bolster their alliance at the national government level. However, DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli did not share Longo's view that Italy's viable political spectrum was limited on the right by the Christian Democrats and on the left by the opposition Communists. Piccoli also sees with disfavor the alliances that some of the parties in the Spadolini administration have made with the Communists at a local government level.

Other party leaders to speak Thursday were PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi and Oddo Biasini for Spadolini's own Republican Party. Craxi continued to pressure for a clarification among the allied forces on basic policy orientations so as to better combat "electoral temptations" or attempts at heating up the political situation. Communist official Gianni Cervetti took issue with the address the PSDI secretary delivered to the congress, claiming that it fell far short of dealing adequately with the country's many serious problems.

Longo can count on the support of around 75 percent of the congress delegates. Two leftwing factions are led respectively by Labor Minister Michele di Giesi and former party Secretary Pier Luigi Romita. These minority forces are calling for an enlargement of the socialist area and espouse the leftwing alternative dear to the hearts of the Italian Communist Party (which sees a leftist coalition in which the DC is excluded).

MINESWEEPER SETS SAIL TO JOIN SINAI FORCE

AU251610 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 25 Mar (ANSA) -- An Italian Navy minesweeper started its Mediterranean journey today towards the Sinai, where it will join the multinational peace-keeping force patrolling the peninsula once the Israeli pull-out is completed. The "Palma" set sail from the port of Messina with a 23-man crew aboard under Captain Mario Mancini's command.

WEST MUST TAKE ADVANTAGE OF DIVISIONS IN OPEC

PM231519 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Mar 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Breaking OPEC's Grip"]

[Text] Let us not mince words. The formation of OPEC and the two oil price rise shocks of the 1970s have been disastrous, not only for the industrialised world, but to an even greater extent for developing countries. OPEC has given the West "stagflation" and unemployment; it has made insatiable and desperate debtors out of its Third World brothers.

The fact that OPEC is now in trouble -- faced with falling oil prices it can do little in the short-term to stabilise -- is largely the result of the greed and stupidity of some of its members. By pricing oil at levels the market could not bear, OPEC has driven the West into recession and has intensified the search for alternative sources of supply and conservation. It is a classic example of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Under these circumstances it would be utter hypocrisy not to admit to a little schadenfreude. It would also be lugubrious in the extreme not to give wholehearted thanks for the opportunity that lower oil prices and dwindling OPEC surpluses give us. It is, however, an opportunity which could easily be squandered. The last time oil prices fell, six years ago, individuals and companies quickly returned to their oil wasteful ways only to be burned in 1979 when the Iranian revolution took three million barrels a day off the market and prices doubled.

The key to reduce OPEC's influence is to understand what kind of animal it is. Above all, OPEC can only be united at a time when prices are rising as a result of market shortages. When prices go soft or start to fall because supply outstrips demand by just a couple of million barrels a day, disagreements emerge between those countries, like Nigeria and Venezuela, who are desperate to maintain revenue, and the super-rich Arabs, like the Saudis and Kuwaitis, who are more interested in price stability.

The objective for the West must be to encourage those divisions by continuing to lessen its dependence on OPEC oil. Western governments must, at the very least, maintain the real price of oil by taxing it higher as the price falls and pass back the revenue in the form of indirect tax cuts -- that is the only way to encourage greater conservation efforts. Given that even the Saudis are reaching their minimum realistic level of output (below about 6.5 million barrels a day they could start to lose wellhead pressure) and given that Iran and Iraq must restart production in the near future the industrialized world has a real chance of breaking free from OPEC's stranglehold. We must not muff it this time.

SPOKESMAN REAFFIRMS RIGHT TO AEGEAN EXPLORATION

NC252014 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] In reply to a question in connection with a report in a morning newspaper referring to Greek-Turkish affairs, the government spokesman has stated: 1) The report is not correct, 2) in none of its demarches has the Greek Government referred to the first page of the Bern document, 3) the Greek Government considers it to be its inalienable right to conduct exploration, drilling and mining on Greece's Aegean continental shelf; 4) the relevant programs for exploration, drilling and mining are being formulated and studied.

10 DAYS' DETENTE IN AEGEAN UPSET BY TURKS

NC261049 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 25 Mar 82 p 1

[By Panos Loukakos]

[Text] The Greek ambassador in Ankara, Papoulias, submitted a new protest Monday to the Turkish Foreign Ministry against Turkish violations of Greek airspace. Mr Papoulias pointed out the dangers the recent violations can have for relations between the two countries. He stressed that the Greek Government is not prepared to allow a continuation of the tactics introduced by the Turkish Air Force under the pretext of the Sea Wolf exercises.

Aside from the protest, however, it is clear that the recent airspace violations -- especially those intentionally carried out after completion of the Turkish military exercises in the Aegean -- upset the temporary detente in Greek-Turkish relations that was being established in the past 10 days. This is so because 10 days ago the Turkish Government had accepted a Greek proposal not to continue creating tension between the two countries so that at some time in the future prerequisites could be created for a Greek-Turkish dialogue on a fresh basis. Nevertheless new provocations have occurred and have changed the situation.

In essence the new events upset this unwritten agreement between both sides that, for a period of time, the Greek and the Turkish Governments refrain from making any statement or launching any action against each other. It is already clear that the Turkish side has observed the part on making statements but not the one on carrying out activities. Consequently it is reasonable to suppose that, seeing this tactic being continued, the Greek Government can disassociate completely itself from the initial unwritten agreement.

Meanwhile, yesterday's New York TIMES dealt with the recent aggravation in Greek-Turkish relations. The TO VIMA New York correspondent, Evstathiadhis, reported that the U.S. paper pointed out that the Greek Government assured Ankara that it will stop its Aegean oil prospecting and will also stop any activities to limit the tension with Turkey. However, this report is strange, to say the least, given the fact that there is no such assurance from the Greek Government to Ankara. The Turkish Government was simply informed that at this stage the current prospecting program does not envisage new prospecting beyond that carried out in the open sea of Thasos between 19 and 29 January. But the Greek side did not commit itself to any such future prospecting. The same report also says that "assurances" for the termination of prospecting were given in a letter by Prime Minister Papandreou to the Turkish Government but, as responsible sources have stressed, such a letter does not exist and has never been sent to Ankara.

BRIEFS

VISITS SCHEDULED -- The visit by Prime Minister Papandreou to Belgrade has been set for 26-28 May. Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen will pay a 2-day official visit to Athens on 21-22 May. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Mar 82] It has been announced officially in Belgrade that Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vrhovec will pay a 2-day official visit to Greece beginning 2 April. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 26 Mar 82 NC]

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS U.S. RELATIONS 'POSITIVE'

TA252056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that relations between Turkey and the United States are developing in a positive manner and that there are no problems whatever between the two allies. Bayulken, who went to Washington after attending the NATO conference in which he noted that following the assessment, until recently, of Central Europe as a possible area for a clash, now there is a tense atmosphere in the Middle East and southwest Asia.

Pointing out that due to its location, Turkey has gained importance, Bayulken said the Turkish armed forces must be modernized. He noted that his government considers U.S. aid to Turkey insufficient, adding that this aid is expected to be raised to the desired level in the next year. In reply to a question, Bayulken said Turkey is continuing its efforts to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war within the framework of the Islamic conference goodwill initiatives and will continue these efforts in the future.

In Washington Bayulken will meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Vice President George Bush and members of Congress. On 30 March he will go to Canada on an official visit. Meanwhile, it has been announced that the United States will sell equipment worth $57 million to Turkey in a bid to modernize its airports. The announcement was made by the U.S. Defense Department.

On Security, NATO

TA260731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that the NATO countries do not have the means to defend themselves against Soviet medium-range missiles. Bayulken was interviewed on U.S. television after the Colorado Springs meetings of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. In the interview, Bayulken recalled that recently the Soviet Union had deployed 300 SS-20 missiles in Europe and said this situation was against the interests of the NATO countries. Our correspondent in Washington reports that Bayulken pointed out that accepting Brezhnev's proposal would mean letting the other side have the upper hand. Asked to comment on the power of the Soviet Union and its willingness to protect this power, Bayulken said Turkey's foreign policy was based on the principle of peace at home and peace in the world. He added that Turkey has good relations with its neighbors, and the Soviet Union is no exception. The national defense minister stressed that Turkey has an important place in the NATO alliance and that it is a loyal member of the alliance.

In a news conference in Washington yesterday, Bayulken was asked whether Turkey opposed the military strengthening of Greece. He replied: We see this as the strengthening of NATO's southeastern flank. And we see Greece as a valuable ally of Turkey and NATO. Bayulken concluded by saying: Problems may arise between neighbors, but this does not mean they should prevent the benefits the alliance provides for its members.

Today the national defense minister will attend a luncheon given in his honor by Senator John Tower, the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman. Bayulken will then meet Vice President George Bush. On 29 March he will meet Secretary of State Haig and on 30 March he will go to Canada for an official visit.

ULUSU CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS ON WEST BANK

TA251549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 25 Mar (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received Thursday 17 Muslim and Arab countries' diplomatic mission chiefs and told them: "Turkey will make every effort to prevent Israeli acts which increasingly threaten peace and security. Turkey would be in solidarity with Muslim and Arab countries to this effect," he said.

The government statement said, in brief: "Recently, Israel has sped up the policy of escalating tension in the Middle East. Israel abolishes especially in the West Bank elected municipal assemblies and puts them under her own jurisdiction.

"Our government denounces Israel's such act aimed at virtually annexing the occupied territories in violation of international law. The decision to abolish Al-Birah municipal assembly must immediately be repealed. We condemn and demand an immediate halt to the actions in the West Bank and Gaza which has caused deaths and injury to civilian population including women and children. In the occupied territories, it is an international obligation to implement the 1949 Geneva Convention."

GENERAL ERSIN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PAKISTAN

TA252053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin, who concluded his contacts in Pakistan, returned to Ankara tonight. Ersin, who went to Pakistan last week as the guest of Pakistani Ground Forces Deputy Commander (Savar Khan), toured military installations and units in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi.

During his visit, Ersin also held meetings with Pakistani military officials. Ersin, who also attended the Pakistan national day ceremonies on 23 March, was awarded a military order by president Ziaul Haq.

The military band, which accompanied Ersin on his trip, performed in various Pakistani cities.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE WORK

TA251258 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Sener Akyol, Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee spokesman, has said that with the establishment of the main principles of the constitution in May, the system that will make up the framework of the constitution will be determined. In a news conference in Ankara, Akyol discussed the activities of the Constitutional Committee during the past month. He said the new constitution would be prepared in light of Turkey's constitutional tradition and the country's past experiences, that it would be democratic, pluralistic and at the level of international norms regarding rights and freedoms.

Akyol said the views of the Consultative Assembly members, private persons and organizations that had been conveyed to the committee on the new constitution were being evaluated systematically and that the main trends in these views were emerging. Akyol said the committee is now studying the period between 1961-80. Akyol stated that the committee had not asked for the views of members of the pre-12 September political parties except for the Central Administrative Council members. However, he added, they might do so in the future. He said several experts from scientific circles directly concerned with the constitution had not yet conveyed their views and that the committee is waiting to hear their opinions.

AUTHORITIES LIFT CURFEW IN 4 MORE PROVINCES

TA251642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Statement by the 2d Army and Konya, Nigde, Kayseri, Nevsehir, Kirsehir and Yozgat Martial Law Command]

[Text] The nightly curfew in the provinces of Kirsehir, Nevsehir, Nigde and Yozgat is lifted as of 0000 on 28 March.

AUSTRIA

ANTI-U.S. EL SALVADOR DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA

AU251339 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 25 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] In Vienna last night more than 2,000 people participated in a demonstration on the occasion of the second anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Romero, thus drawing attention to the brutal struggle of the U.S.-backed El Salvadoran military junta against the Salvadoran people. "The demonstrators were chanting: 'United States, get out of Central America' and displayed slogans such as 'Halt the U.S. intervention' and 'No to the Reagan Western in Central America.'

"Before the beginning of the demonstration, a representative of the Austrian-Cuban Society stressed that the same forces that are threatening El Salvador with military intervention also want to 'destabilize' Nicaragua, threaten Cuba, and are building the neutron bomb that is meant for us Europeans."

At the concluding rally which was held on the Graben Square in Vienna's first district, the representative of the El Salvador Solidarity Committee referred to the forthcoming "elections" in his country as a "farce." "The speaker of the Nicaragua Committee emphatically protested against the daily lies about Nicaragua which, as he said literally, are being spread by the 'Hollywood ham, Reagan.'

"Werner Feinmann of the Vienna Socialist Youth called the events in Central America a war of the U.S.-supported military against the people. He came out against Austrian arms exports to Latin American military dictatorships.

"Wolfgang Rainer, chairman of the Austrian Communist Youth, expressed his conviction that the people of El Salvador would have won victory long ago if it were not for the U.S. interference in the interest of the monopolies. 'The stronger the solidarity with Latin America, the better it will be for us in Europe,' Rainer said, pointing out the deadly threat posed by U.S. imperialism.

"On behalf of the Christians participating in the demonstration, Herbert Berger called it a scandal that within the church it still has not been realized what is going on in Central America. He stressed that the persecuted priests are supporting the people. The Catholic Workers Youth sent a solidarity address to the demonstration, expressing its support for the manifestation and its regret that it could not participate in it because this question 'still has not been clarified' within the church."

CANADA

GOVERNMENT REJECTS TOUGHER POLISH SANCTIONS

LD252218 Montreal Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Canada's minister for external affairs, Mark MacGuigan, says new restrictions on trade with Poland would bring more disruption to the Polish people. Mr MacGuigan yesterday rejected opposition demands for tougher sanctions against Warsaw and Moscow until martial law in Poland is ended, and Mr MacGuigan announced that Canada would provide another $200,000 for food and clothing for Poles.

The foreign affairs critic [as heard] for the Progressive-Conservative party says the limited range of sanctions which Canada supports has done little to force an end to military rule in Poland. John Crosbie has called for an end to easy credit terms for Polish purchases of Canadian grain. Mr Crosbie also said Canada should refuse to enter into new subsidized commercial agreements with all Soviet bloc countries and Mr Crosbie says the government should not renew existing friendship treaties and it should ban the import of the Soviet-built Lada automobiles.

CYPRUS

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM LIBYA

NC251828 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today returned from his 3-day official visit to Libya, during which he discussed the Cyprus issue and bilateral relations with the Libyan Government. This morning in Tripoli, Rolandhis conferred with Libyan Prime Minister [as heard] Jallud, who expressed his country's support of Cyprus and his desire for further expanding Cypriot-Libyan cooperation.

Yesterday Rolandhis conferred with Al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for foreign liaison. During their talks, it was agreed in principle that a Cypriot trade delegation will visit Libya next month for a final solution of all existing unresolved bilateral commercial issues.

SPAIN

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD260426 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Report by Hector Arenas]

[Text] The new Cuban ambassador in Madrid, Oscar Garcia Fernandez, has arrived in Madrid bearing a personal message from Fidel Castro to the Spanish prime minister. He replaces the outgoing Ambassador Alfaras Varela, who has returned to Havana after 6 years in Madrid. What is the state of relations between Spain and Cuba in the view of the new Cuban diplomatic representative?

[Begin recording] I think that relations between Cuba and Spain remain at a very satisfactory level. They are actually good. They are relations which reflect the historical and cultural tradition which has existed between the two peoples. I am sure that there is always the possibility of deepening and developing them further and this will be the principal objective of my ambassadorship. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the new Cuban ambassador to Spain said that there is the possibility of an agreement between Cuba and the United States, with the mediation of Mexico, on the present crisis in Central America as long as it does not involve a violation of national principles.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT GIVES USSR BILL FOR SUBMARINE AFFAIR

LD252034 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The Swedish Government handed a bill today to the Soviet Embassy for the submarine affair in the Karlskrona Archipelago last fall. Sweden is asking for compensation of just under 1.6 million kronor from the Soviet state.

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SCHMIDT WARNS USSR ON HOPES OVER MISSILE MOVE

LD291056 Hamburg DPA in German 0947 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Embargoed by DPA until 1900 GMT 29 March]

[Text] Bonn, 29 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned the Soviet leadership, in connection with their recently announced moratorium on missiles, against entertaining the hope that the West will not counterarm in the event the Geneva negotiations on European medium-range weapons prove unsuccessful. "This hope will lead nowhere," Schmidt said Monday in an interview with Swedish television.

The NATO dual decision on medium-range weapons is indispensable to the security of Western Europe, and the decision will not be abandoned, the chancellor affirmed. The Soviets must remain convinced that should the negotiations be unsuccessful, the American missiles will be deployed. This makes him feel sure, Schmidt said, that the negotiations are being conducted seriously.

The Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, in the view of the head of government, "have been conducted speedily so far, and up to now there has been no cause to criticize either side." The recent break for some weeks is, according to him, for the purpose of analyzing the position of the other side, as is completely normal and natural.

On the Soviet missile moratorium, Schmidt said that if this is a sign of Soviet willingness to scrap these weapons later, then retrospectively one would be able to assess this unilateral moratorium as a positive sign. At present it is "a very interesting gesture," yet he would have preferred for such proposals to have been made at the negotiation table. Now the impression is arising that Moscow wants to play down the negotiations. Moscow's step is quite certainly aimed at public opinion in Europe and is meant to make it look as if the Soviet Union has taken an important step. "I don't see it that way," Schmidt said, and once again expressed his "great concern" about the fact the Soviet Union has "armed on a massive scale."

Siting of NATO Missiles

LD291030 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Mar (DPA) -- The minister of state at the Foreign Office, Peter Corterior (SPD), has confirmed that preparations are underway for the construction necessary for the siting of new NATO medium-range missiles in Europe. This does not, however, permit the conclusion that a firm decision has been made on counterarming. Corterier disclosed this on Monday in an interview on Deutschlandfunk. The time factor must be taken into account in the construction, because if counterarming should prove to be necessary, then certain preparations would have to begin before 1983. This is also necessary to convince the Russians that both parts of the NATO dual decision are being observed.

DER SPIEGEL reported in its latest edition that the FRG will be paying DM560 million next year, over a quarter of the NATO construction budget of DM2.2 billion. Corterier stressed that should the disarmament negotiations in Geneva be successful, we would be able to sustain the expense. In any event, part two of the NATO dual decision -- the offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union -- has priority.

BRANDT, OTHERS APPEAL FOR SPD UNITY AFTER LOSSES

LD281634 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 28 Mar (DPA) -- With the Munich SPD congress in April in mind, Party Chairman Willy Brandt and approximately 100 politicians of the Social Democratic center and rightwing have called for unity in their party, which has suffered heavy electoral defeats.

Brandt's statements and discussions among the "Darmstadt Circle," which is preparing the congress in Seeheim near Darmstadt with leading SPD politicians such as Presidium Member Hans-Jochen Vogel and Federal Ministers Hans Apel and Herbert Ehrenberg, also reflect efforts to clarify a more independent Social Democratic policy distinct from that of its FDP coalition partner.

Alliance Breakup Fear

LD280810 Hamburg DPA in German 0002 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 28 Mar (DPA) — Lower Saxony Minister-President Ernst Albrecht has reaffirmed his opinion that the Bonn SPD/FDP coalition is "objectively speaking...dead" and regards the eventuality of the government coalition breaking up as possible at any time. In an interview Sunday on Deutschlandfunk, Albrecht said that on questions of vital interest to the nation the SPD and FDP were no longer able to govern, mainly because the SPD was deeply divided.

"There are so many problems that cannot be solved by the SPD and FDP that it could lead to conflict at any time, which could result in dissolution of the coalition."

Albrecht named as possible reasons for a split the Hesse elections in September and the coalition partners failing to agree on an employment program if the planned increase in value added tax designed to finance the program failed to get through the Bundesrat. Albrecht stressed that this tax increase would not get through in the majority of CDU-ruled regions because it would raise unemployment.

STOLTENBERG 'IMPRESSED' AFTER TALKS IN U.S.

LD271656 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Kiel/Hamburg, 27 Mar (DPA) — Schleswig-Holstein Minister-President Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU), following his return from a 1-week visit to the United States, was "very impressed" by his talks with politicians, scientists, economic experts and students. This was announced by State Secretary Gerd Behnke today in reply to an enquiry after Stoltenberg arrived in Hamburg at lunchtime.

The CDU politician gave several lectures in Washington and New York and talked with, among others, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Eugene Rostow, the U.S. disarmament representative, and Paul Volcker. Questions on the NATO dual decision and problems of East-West economic relations were at the center of the talks. Stoltenberg will be giving a press conference in Kiel on Monday on details of his U.S. trip.

CSSR REFUSES TRANSIT TO TRUCKS WITH POLAND AID

LD271424 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Waidhaus, 27 Mar (DPA) — Frontier organs of the CSSR on Friday evening refused transit to eight German Red Cross trucks carrying relief goods for Poland at the Bavarian-Czechoslovak frontier point at Waidhaus-Rozvadov. While at first no explanation for the ban was forthcoming, it was said an hour later by the Czechoslovak side that the trucks were not properly sealed. Bavarian frontier police said that so far not a single truck carrying relief goods for Poland had been sealed. The drivers of the convoy began their detour via the GDR last night.

LAMBSDORFF MEETS WITH VISITING HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD261142 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Mar (DPA) — Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff received Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai in Bonn today for a talk. According to the ministry, it concerned current bilateral and international questions. Marjai is visiting the Federal Republic on the occasion of the Hungarian economic and cultural days in Hamburg 29 March-4 April.

MAUROY EXPLAINS OUTCOME OF CANTONAL ELECTIONS

LD261810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Premier Mauroy received the press this afternoon. Mauroy commented for the first time on the results of the cantonal elections. He said the left and right have been neck-and-neck in France since 1974 and that France has therefore not suddenly become socialist. He also said there is a balance of political forces which cannot be altered in only a few months. Mauroy also stressed the local and rural character of the cantonal elections. He noted that the majority voting system favors overrepresentation of the (?opposition) and that the French have a habit of opposing the party in power. All this together, in the view of the premier, explains the results achieved by the majority parties in the cantonal elections.

Without there being any link between cause and effect, the prime minister made a point of stressing that a new phase of governmental action is beginning today. After the structural reforms, after the adoption of the ordinances, the [word indistinct] of change, the question now is to apply what has been decided. This is no time for a pause, and Mauroy, in fact, this afternoon opened a new act of the Mitterrand presidency or, at least, a new scene in Act I -- the one marking the deepening of change.

Defferre, Jospin Comment

PM261339 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Mr Gaston Defferre (interior minister): "The PS, which has done better than in the first round, is still the leading party in France as regards votes and seats. The result of the canton elections is not a success for the government parties. It is better to lose a canton election than a parliamentary election.

"I was criticized by Mr Lecanuet. He cast doubt on my intentions by saying that my intention in putting forward the decentralization law was to enable the left to govern all the French departments, or at least a very large majority of them. I would like to point out that before the decentralization law was passed it was the prefects who were in charge of the department executives. The prefects are under the government's orders.

"In having that law adopted, I knew perfectly well that the opposition, which already held half of the department council chairmanships, had a chance of keeping a large number of its chairmanships, probably half, so that, by having decentralization adopted, I gave the opposition the opportunity to administer a large number of French departments.

"Despite this evening's results, I intend to continue to present to parliament the rest of the bills on decentralization and, in particular, the bill on the distribution of powers between the state and the departments, the communes and the regions, to the benefit of the regional communities [collectivites territoriales].

"Most of the major reforms which have been undertaken by the government have been passed but not yet implemented, or at least not completely. We are at a stage when people see the disadvantages of this reform emphasized by the opposition and when the vast majority of the population is still not in a position to appreciate the advantages of these reforms, which will be felt in the next few months."

On the possibility of electoral reform, Mr Defferre stated: "Electoral reform was planned. It was announced by the majority parties during the parliamentary election campaign. It will therefore be prepared like any other electoral reform and submitted to parliament."

Mr Lionel Jospin (PS first secretary): "The PS will be the leading party in terms of seats, and that is not a bad result. But it is not possible to say that the left has won the elections. There will be a larger number of department councils led by the right than we had hoped. What is the reason for these results? There has been an automatic reflex effect. The left was carried a long way in the last parliamentary elections by the dynamism created by the presidential election. It swept back into positions more in keeping with the balance of political forces in France. The right then mobilized more fully than the left, viewed these elections as political revenge and made them into a national issue.

"The policy we have started to pursue has not yet borne fruit in many respects. That worried the rightwing electorate more than it mobilized the leftwing. Our policy will be continued. Nonetheless this is a warning that must be heeded in preparing for the next elections, especially the commune elections, and I hope these results will show that when you want real change you come up against powerful forces which sometimes use rather undemocratic methods. I think this will galvanize all those who want change."

CHEYSSON CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S WEST BANK 'REPRESSION'

LD261912 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Claude Cheysson today condemned the Israeli repression of the Palestinians on the West Bank. We must categorically denounce, said the minister of external relations, measures that are indisputably illegal. Cheysson especially deplored the dismissal of the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, who had been democratically elected, he pointed out.

PS Protest

PM261153 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] The PS on 22 March issued a "very strong protest over the Israeli occupation authorities' decision to dissolve the elected council of Al-Birah on the West Bank." The PS says in a communique that, "coming after the annexation of the Golan, this measure and the violence that followed it threaten to lead to a gradual annexation of the West Bank."

INCREASED AID TO SOMALIA PLEDGED TO SIAD BARRE

PM261119 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] France is to step up its aid to Somalia. This was stated Tuesday by Minister Delegate for Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot following the luncheon given by Francois Mitterrand for President Siad Barre.

"We want to increase France's aid to Somalia," Mr Cot said, "which is at present very modest as far as welfare and development are concerned, though the Central Bank is involved in a major dam project which hitherto lacked funds but which must be completed.... We must increase this aid progressively and we intend to do so because we have good relations with Somalia and we have every reason to want to consolidate them.... The fact that it is one of the least developed countries constitutes a further incentive for us."

Mr Cot specified that the issue of military aid was not broached during the luncheon, which was attended by Mr Hernu.

Minister of Finance and Economy Jacques Delors said: "We will increase economic cooperation as far as possible. We will be rigorous but supportive."

EGYPT'S MINISTER GHALI ARRIVES IN PARIS 26 MAR

NC261026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0953 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 26 Mar (MENA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Paris from Dakar today for a 2-day visit to France during which he will meet with Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, Minister of Cooperation Jean-Pierre Cot and (Jacques Atali), adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand. The Egyptian minister will leave the French capital for Cairo tomorrow evening.

MARCHAIS QUESTIONED ON POLAND, PCF VOTE STRENGTH

LD262114 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Interview with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, by Paris radio correspondents Bernard Valette, Michel Lemerle and Alain Barbeaux in Paris -- live]

[Excerpts] [Marchais] I am honest with my party. I know very well there are comrades and workers who think we should become differentiated from the Socialist Party, that we should state the revolutionary virtue of our party, and that in order to establish this difference the party should lay it on thick. What do I want to say to these comrades and workers in the Central Committee? I say: Let us be serious, comrades. We went into the presidential elections with our proposals, with our program, with solutions which, as I see it, are capable of taking the country out of the crisis. However, the French people have decided. They elected Francois Mitterrand based on his program. Moreover, we concluded an agreement with the Socialist Party on bases on which we found it possible to do so. We must keep to the pledges we have made; we must not engage in an auction. Consequently, as you see, more must be done, because the cantonal elections show that there is legitimate discontent and impatience; but this should not lead to auctions. That is what I wanted to say.

[Question] How do you assess the PCF's popularity after the cantonal elections?

[Answer] (?I believe we have the time).... [questioner interrupts]

[Question] A word about Poland. It is important, after all.

[Answer] I shall come back to that presently. We have done this at the congress. We have pointed out the party's loss of ground, the loss during the past 20 years, and I myself have assumed my part of the responsibility for it. We have analyzed all these things. But the cantonal elections indicate new factors which have come about since the presidential elections. Well, what do you want? In the cantonal elections we noted that there are cantons in which we gained a lot, and there are cantons in which we are between the level of the legislative elections and of the 1976 cantonal elections and that there are cantons in which we scored more than in the 1976 cantonal elections -- few, but they exist. There are cases in which we gained and others in which we lost. What happened? There are people who are discontent, who say [words indistinct]. We have just spoken of this.

There are people who have interpreted our stand on Poland as approval of what is happening in Poland, while I told the Central Committee we have not approved and, moreover, it is not our job to do so.

[Question] Have you disapproved of it?

[Answer] There are people who do not agree with it. This is clear. There are voters who are impressed by the campaign carried out. We have taken a difficult and responsible stand [words indistinct] but we are above all internationalisms. We love the Polish people. We are attached to Poland and we wanted to prevent bloodshed in Poland. We wanted to encourage the necessary, and I said this yesterday, the necessary reforms, economic, social and democratic, in order to get the country out of the crisis.

[Question] Some say you took this stand merely because you are aligned with Moscow. This is a basic problem which recurs.

[Answer] [Words indistinct]

[Question] This loses you votes.

[Answer] Undoubtedly. But nonetheless there are people who, when they take a closer look, see that the Communists are not aligned with anybody. They carry out their policy in complete independence. Do you want me to illustrate this with some visits? I shall do so. At the end of this week I will go to Nicaragua and Cuba, and before the holidays I will attend the Yugoslav party congress.

Our communist party is an independent party. It establishes its policy in complete independence. We want to build a socialist society based on no model whatsoever. It will be socialism in the French style from start to finish -- and I said so yesterday. This being said, I will go to the Yugoslav congress. I will meet Berlinguer in May -- not immediately, because I will not be here -- but in May I will. I will also go to China this year. Consequently, as you see, the PCF.... [questioner interrupts]

[Question] No date fixed yet?

[Answer] This year, but no date is fixed. But let us go back to our discussion; otherwise no one will be able to follow the reasoning. Thus I believe Poland also played a role in the discontent. All this explained the party settling at 16 percent of the votes. But this is an enormous force; 5 million men and women represent an enormous force.

[Question] What will you tell the uncommitted voters?

[Answer] Three things, or rather four. I will only list the titles of the chapters. In tomorrow's L'HUMANITE you will read my [Central Committee plenum] closing speech. And what I can tell the voters, they will be able to read there: First is that in the field, day after day, within the framework established, through presidential and legislative elections, you will be able to see on site that the Communists are present everywhere to act on and defend your interests. This is the first thing. To the electorate, I say secondly: This battle has the aim of a socialist society in a French style -- socialism as defined at our last congress. The third thing is that we want to carry out a foreign policy of independence, peace and security for our country. We are not aligned with anybody. We are an independent party concerned first of all with the interests of the workers, of the people and of the nation. This in no way contradicts our solidarity with the world forces struggling for independence. The fourth thing I am saying to the voters is that our party is an open, democratic, imaginative one, a party ready to fight, a party in which everyone can find his or her place. This party is needed by the workers so they can go forward. That is whay I am saying to these people.

PRESS VIEWS OUTCOME OF REAGAN-PERTINI MEETING

AU261739 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 26 Mar (ANSA) -- The meeting between "such different personalities" as Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini and United States President Ronald Reagan in Washington Thursday was the leitmotif of much of today's press commentary on the visit. The photo of the two men embracing when they greeted each other yesterday in Washington was published on the front page of practically all leading newspapers.

"The meeting between the two men with such different backgrounds and such different opinions", said Turin's LA STAMPA for example, "was anticipated with curiosity and not without a degree of apprehension." Reagan's speech was unusually long and not at all formal, the daily noted, "and the Italian president made no attempt in his own remarks to Reagan to water down their differences in generalities or in protocol language." "Standing up the U.S. President," the same paper went on, "Pertini spoke at length in straightforward and sometimes impassioned terms." "Only a free-thinking and sincere person like Pertini could have reminded a Republican president about Franklin Delano Roosevelt's political message."

The popularity of the Italian president's personality was stressed by IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA, which noted how rare it was for so much praise to be heaped on the "man" himself when a foreign chief-of-state visits Washington. "In that atmosphere", IL CORRIERE commented, it was "a natural development that the two men tuned into each other so well." According to the Christian Democrat Party (DC) mouthpiece IL POPOLO, the embrace with which Reagan greeted Pertini was not scheduled in the protocol. "It can be said that the two men were almost trying to outdo each other in their mutual shows of sympathy," IL POPOLO went on, and their kind feelings towards each other were reflected in what were described as "unusually warm remarks of greeting."

This may be the first time that an Italian president is visiting the United States when that country is more anxious than his to intensify bilateral relations, the Communist Party (PCI) organ L'UNITA commented today. The truth, according to the PCI newspaper, is that the conservative administration in Washington accorded "a full-pitch fanfare welcome to the first Socialist Italian president to set foot on American soil basically because of the diplomatic strains building up between the U.S. and the major nations of the old world."

Further Press Comment

AU271608 Roma ANSA in English 1537 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 27 Mar (ANSA) -- Among the results of the talks Italian President Sandro Pertini has had in Washington was the explicit promise from Ronald Reagan that Italy will never again be left out of Western summit talks, wrote CORRIERE DELLA SERA today. As the Milan daily put it, there would be no more Guadalupes.

Another Milan paper, IL GIORNO, picked out for comment a remark Reagan made to the effect that Pertini with his life had shown that free men, be they on the right or left, could militate in the same camp. This could be the first time that the American President has ever admitted that a Socialist might be a free man working for democracy, IL GIORNO said.

Rome's MESSAGGERO noted that Pertini found the American President extremely personable. The paper also highlighted Pertini's call for international relations dedicated to detente and grounded in mutual respect. We are dramatically reminded of this urgent need by events in Poland, Pertini told the guests at a banquet given in his honor at the White House. Other hotspots persist and worsen in Africa, in Latin America and in the Middle East, the Italian president noted. No one can remain indifferent to the human tragedies they cause, so that it becomes the duty of every free man to do everything he can to end this strife, IL MESSAGGERO quoted Pertini as saying.

FINLAND

CP OFFICIAL FEARS SPLIT AT MAY PARTY CONGRESS

LD281442 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] In the view of the deputy chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], Taisto Sinisalo, the party is threatened by a split at its special congress in May. Sinisalo, who spoke at the SKP conference in Tampere, accused part of the party majority of being dictatorial, of carrying on an undisguised power struggle and even of personal careerism. According to Sinisalo, the SKP trend to the right must be stopped and the party will have to increase its cooperation with the CPSU. The SKP conference, which is being held for the first time, has been discussing the main line of the party and the political situation.

BRIEFS

PLANES FOR AIR FORCE — The air force will get four twin-engined communications planes. They will replace the old DC-3 stock, which is to be taken out of service. The council of State today authorized the Defense Ministry to purchase the planes from Kar-Air, which imports them. The value of the entire deal is 13.8 million markka. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 25 Mar 82 LD]

TRADE WITH MEXICO -- Finland and Mexico are to diversify trade between the two countries and balance the trade, which shows a deficit for Mexico. These matters were discussed during the visit to Mexico of the delegation led by Minister Rekola and a high-level Finnish enterprise management delegation, which met Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and members of the Mexican Government. Minister Rekola and the delegations today will leave Mexico for Venezuela, where they are to study possibilities of developing trade and economic coopeation. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 28 Mar 82 LD]

NORWAY

MINISTRY SEES NOTHING NEW IN BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

PM221139 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Mar 82 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Norwegian Skepticism"]

[Text] "President Brezhnev's proposal to halt the deployment of SS-20 missiles does not really contain any new elements after a purely superficial assessment," Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivin Berg told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

Berg stressed that Brezhnev's demarche is limited to SS-20 missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union and does not include missiles deployed east of the Urals. "However, these missiles represent just as large a threat to Western Europe," Berg said, adding that Brezhnev's demarche would not reduce the total number of SS-20 missiles.

In reality, therefore, the Soviet proposals only mean freezing a considerable Soviet superiority in this type of weapon, Berg said, adding that it was this superiority which led to the NATO dual decision in December 1979.

ARGENTINA TOLD TO REMOVE CIVILIANS FROM ISLAND

PM261317 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Britain has told Argentina to get its half dozen scrap merchants off the South Atlantic island of South Georgia as soon as possible. If they do not go the Royal Navy will remove them. The British request was made in a series of secret diplomatic exchanges in Buenos Aires and London over the past few days largely designed to keep the dispute over the men under control. The government has authorised the use of force to dislodge the scrap merchants, who are dismantling a whaling station, but only as the last resort.

Diplomatic Moves

LD290620 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday diplomats were continuing their bid to solve the "invasion" issue peacefully. As Britain's gunboat HMS Endurance lay anchored off South Georgia, in the South Atlantic -- and there were reports that Argentina had sent up to five warships to the area -- the British ambassador in Buenos Aires met Argentinian Foreign Ministry officials.

"We want to avoid at all costs any confrontation," said a British Embassy spokesman. "Certainly both sides are looking to find a diplomatic way out." The Defence Ministry said there were no plans to send reinforcements. The nearest British frigate is believed to be several-thousand miles away in the Caribbean and would take at least a week to reach the area.

DAILY TELEGRAPH WARNS U.S. ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PM251221 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Mar 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Uncle Sam's Back Yard"]

[Text] On the eve of Sunday's controversial elections in El Salvador, the new coup in Guatemala illustrates the scant value of democratic processes in the present turmoil in Central America. It is surely a signal for the Americans, if they have the wisdom, to act upon it. Polls in the United States have shown President Reagan that he cannot hope to win popular support for the old fashioned remedy of "sending in the marines" or using more sophisticated, covert instruments of war. Guatemala -- much bigger, more dangerous, truly the key to Central America, trite though this sounds -- is a monument to the short-sighted, short-tempered policy of the Eisenhower-Dulles era.

In 1954 Washington was able to sweep aside a half-baked left-wing regime which had nevertheless begun long overdue social reform, on the pretext that it was bringing Soviet influence into the area. The cavalier transfer of this "problem" from the United Nations to the U.S.-dominated Organization of American States disturbed Westminster. Britain, mirabile dictu, was among the powers which refused America's request to search ships for communist arms on the high seas. Socialist France, then extricating itself from Indo-China, called, as now, for action to prevent bloodshed.

The challenge to America is how to "contain" the social and political upheaval south of the border without throwing its weight behind the maintenance of a social order that is a disgrace to the West. Neglect, not always benign, has characterized American and, let us admit it, European attitudes towards Latin America. But one or more faux pas now and the whole of Central America and Mexico might eventually be swept into the enemy camp, altering the entire world strategic situation. How much attention would America be able to pay to European security if the communists were sitting on the Rio Grande -- a border where not even hordes of famished Mexican job-seekers can be held back?

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TURKISH AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

NC262028 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The Cyprus Government today protested to the United Nations recent violations of Cyprus airspace by Turkish military aircraft. In a letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the republic's UN representative, Mousioutas, said flights by Turkish aircraft are a stark violation of Cyprus' sovereignty and are contrary to repeated UN resolutions. The letter says the violations occurred on 15 March and involved two Turkish aircraft during military maneuvers in the area north of Skilloura.

DURDURAN INTERVIEWED ON PROBLEMS OF SETTLEMENT

NC270919 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 27 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[Interview with Chairman of the Turkish Cypriot Communal Liberation Party Durduran in Tripoli, Libya, 22 March]

[Excerpt] Question: Do you believe the Cyprus problem can be solved, and if so how?

Answer: I believe the Cyprus issue can be resolved. A permanent solution can only be found with peaceful means and with the continuation of the intercommunal talks. The solution must be based on a federal, bicommunal, secular [kosmikis] demilitarized republic, as provided in the summit agreements. We hope the details can be discussed constructively and sincerely and that a solution can be found soon.

Question: Do you believe foreign interference in Cyprus is an obstacle to solution?

Answer: Whenever there was a problem, foreign factors had the opportunity to influence and exploit it. Thus every foreign force that exerts influence in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East does not want a solution in Cyprus. Sometimes the foreigners maintain that detente in Greek-Turkish relations is more important than their interests in strategic advantage in Cyprus, but in reality this is not the truth.

Question: Shouldn't the Turkish Cypriots make concessions to help find a solution, such as the return of Famagusta for settlement?

Answer: I cannot speak on behalf of the government, and we don't wish to create obstacles in the intercommunal talks. We back intercommunal agreements on the basis of which practical measures will be adopted for the creation of a climate of good will.

Question: What practical measures can be adopted toward this?

Answer: There are many measures that can be adopted to create an atmosphere of good will and mutual confidence between the two communities. Like economic enterprises, to the extent of circulating the Cyprus pound all over the island, or the joint utilization of national resources, to the extent of reopening Nicosia International Airport. There are many, too many, measures that can be adopted.

Question: How do you see the stance of the government of President Kiprianou on the Cyprus problem?

Answer: We see that the stance of Mr Kiprianou's government is not constructive with regard to the Cyprus issue.

Question: In your opinion, is there a possibility of war between Greece and Turkey, and in such an eventuality what is Cyprus' position?

Answer: I hope that ultimately there will be no war between Greece and Turkey. I do not foresee such an end. If anything like this does happen, then I am concerned and anxious about Cyprus' fate. I hope no one will try to push things toward a war and exploit it in Cyprus.

DELEGATION GOING TO MOSCOW FOR GAS SUPPLY TALKS

NC270603 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0500 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] A Greek delegation of experts will go to Moscow on 9 April for talks on the possibility of obtaining natural gas from Siberia through a Bulgarian pipeline.

Minister Denies U.S. 'Advice'

NC280822 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In a press conference yesterday, Minister of Industry and Energy Peponis stated that no foreign official has advised us not to obtain natural gas from the Soviet Union. The statement was made in answer to a question from ELEVTHEROTIPIA whether President Reagan's pertinent "advice" to EEC countries not to obtain gas from the Soviet Union was also made to our country.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ISRAELI WEST BANK ACTIONS

NC271652 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Statement issued by the General Press and Information Secretariat -- date not given]

[Text] The Greek Government protests in the strongest possible manner the events occurring these days in the West Bank area of Jordan and the area of Gaza. The behavior of Israeli authorities in these occupied areas -- through the forceful dismissal of lawful mayors, the deaths of noncombatant Palestinians and generally the trampling of the most fundamental human rights in violation of the Geneva Convention of 1949 -- constitutes, following the recent tragic annexation of the Golan Heights, new evidence of Israel's intention to disregard all international laws and UN decisions.

In solidarity with the Arab nation, and particularly with the suffering Palestinian people, Greece demands the immediate end of these acts of violence and will do whatever is possible to prevent any action that dramatically endangers peace in this sensitive area.

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS GREEK 10-MILE AIRSPACE LIMIT

NC262245 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Ankara has stated that Turkey has rejected the Greek demarches on violations of Greek airspace by Turkish aircraft, with the excuse that Turkey does not recognize the 10-mile limit. The government spokesman in Athens made the following statement:

For Greece, its national airspace is 10 miles, as legislatively ratified since 1931 and established from that time on by practice. It must be noted further that until 1974-1975 no one questioned the fact that Greek national airspace was 10 miles.

Further on Statement

NC271223 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Referring to the Turkish allegations that they do not recognize the limits of Greek airspace, the government spokesman made the following statement:

The Turkish allegations expressed in Ankara that they do not recognize our 10-mile airspace limit indicate again that the Turkish leadership is putting forward unacceptable claims against our national area. It must be pointed out that until 1974 Ankara not only did not question our 10-mile limit, but also in the NOTAM for exercises always accepted the 10-mile limit. The government spokesman concluded that Ankara must know that Greece does not intend even to discuss its inalienable right, safeguarded since 1931 and confirmed internationally through constant practice.

MINISTER STRESSES INTENTION TO SEEK AEGEAN OIL

NC261924 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Minister of Industry and Energy Peponis has issued the following statement:

A report in the European edition of a U.S. newspaper says the Greek Government allegedly has restricted prospecting for oil in the Aegean area exclusively within the framework of previous agreements with foreign companies. This report is inaccurate. The Ministry of Industry and Energy has instructed the public oil corporation to prepare and submit a program for exploration in all probable oil areas of the national area without restrictions. The government will decide, by appraising the economic and technical facts that will emerge from the public oil corporation's report, using the policy being followed for the country's self-sufficiency in energy as the criterion.

ATHENS TO BEAM RADIO, TV TO CYPRUS, BORDER AREA

NC261205 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 26 Mar 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Athens, 25 Mar (Special) -- According to reports from circles at the Ministry to the Prime Minister's Office, Prime Minister Papandreou has given special instructions to the appropriate services and has approved a budget of tens of millions of drachmas, for:

The installation of the necessary substations for the relay of television and voice programs by ERT [Hellenic Radio and Television] and by IENED [Armed Forces Information Service] so as to cover Cyprus and the border areas of continental Greece fully, particularly the areas that border Turkey. This would make it possible for Cyprus and the border areas to receive television and radio programs directly, something that cannot be done today.

Specifically the people of the border areas are compelled to watch Turkish programs from powerful relay stations the Turkish Radio and Television has established at points in eastern Thrace and on Turkish coastal areas opposite the Greek islands of the Aegean.

KKE URGES UNITY ON DISARMAMENT POLICY ISSUES

NC271924 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Following a suggestion by KKE Secretary General Florakis, the party Central Committee has discussed the country's political situation and the KKE tactics within the new conditions being formulated after 5 months of the country's rule by PASOK.

A statement issued by the Presidium of the KKE Central Committee plenum stresses: We must exert every effort to rally all forces which are interested in peace and disarmament, regardless of any differences in other matters.

Concerning the policy the government has followed up to now, the statement says this policy is characterized by reneging, despite the fact that certain measures of a democratic nature have been adopted. Moreover, the statement identifies as "positive" the fact that the government has accepted the Brezhnev proposal which, it is stressed, constitutes a contribution to the cause of peace.

BAYULKEN SAYS U.S. UNDERSTANDS DEFENSE PROBLEMS

TA270844 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Bayulken has said U.S. officials understand Turkey's defense problems. In Washington, Bayulken has held meetings with Vice President George Bush, members of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs, Europe and Middle East subcommittees and the chairman of the Senate and House of Representatives Armed Services committees. Later Bayulken held a news conference for Turkish journalists and said his talks were held in a positive atmosphere of mutual understanding.

On Monday Bayulken will hold a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He is expected to depart Washington on Tuesday for Canada as the official guest of Canadian National Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne. Bayulken had left Turkey for the United States at the beginning of the week to attend the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Colorado Springs.

TV Interview

TA261612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 26 Mar (AA) — Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken said Turkey, with a strong economy and army, would contribute not only to NATO deterrence but to stability in her own region. In an interview telecast on cable TV, Bayulken supported the NATO view, reiterated at the Nuclear Planning Group meeting at Colorado Springs, that the recent Brezhnev proposal was unacceptable, for it would give a lead to the Soviet Union in nuclear power. Turkey deplored the current conflict between Iran and Iraq, two neighbors with which Turkey had equally friendly relations.

Bayulken confirmed the calendar for restoration of democracy in Turkey announced by the head of state. He believed former political leaders would not be permitted to take an active part in future elections, but suggested it was necessary to wait for the new election and political parties laws to be drafted by the Consultative Assembly. He believed the interest of some European circles in Turkey's domestic affairs, verging on intevention, was a result of ideological solidarity among political parties.

AFGHAN REFUGEES TO BE RESETTLED IN HATAY AREA

TA261609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Mar (AA) — The first group of Afghan refugees to be resettled in Turkey will be housed temporarily in Hatay Province, spokesman for the Red Crescent Society of Turkey said. The Turkish Government had recently decided to receive Afghan families of Turkish origin comprising 4,500 individuals who had fled to Pakistan. A Turkish team now in Pakistan visiting the refugee camps will report to the special coordination committee at the Interior Ministry in Ankara in connection with the Afghan refugees

The Red Crescent, officials said, has already airlifted 200 million Turkish liras' worth of relief to the refugee camps in Pakistan, including food, blankets and medicine. The prospective refugees, including Uzbek, Turkmen, Kirghiz, Aymen and Uigur Turks, will be allowed to bring along their flocks of Karakul sheep, a valuable source of fur and yarn for carpets.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK LEAVES FOR JORDAN

TA271725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has left for Jordan to attend the meetings of the Turkish-Jordanian joint economic committee. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Canturk said they would assess the possibilities of cooperation in all the fields of the economy, especially in construction and contractorship services.

AUSTRIA

STEYR COMPANY CONFIRMS TANK SALES TO ARGENTINA

AU261219 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] A spokesman for the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Automotive Corp declared yesterday in comment on an AFP report from Buenos Aires on the sale of 27 "Cuirassier" tanks to Argentina that this delivery would be made under the contract concluded with the Argentine Government in June 1981. Two partial deliveries have already been made in 1981, according to the spokesman. The third delivery will be based on an option in the contract which is now being used by the buyer. Thus there is no new deal involved, but the company is merely fulfilling the valid purchase and delivery contract concluded in 1981. The spokesman denied reports that Steyr-Daimler-Puch was going to supply Argentina with a complete tank factory on a turnkey basis.

MALTA

SEA SHELF DISPUTE WITH LIBYA GOES TO HAGUE COURT

LD271224 Valleta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Malta and the Libyan Jamahiriyah have exchanged instruments of ratification of the 1976 agreement referring their continental shelf dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The exchange was made at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Valleta between Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Alex Sceberra Trigona, and the secretary for foreign liaison, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, after 2 days of talks. These followed last week's visit to Malta by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

A joint communique said Mr al-'Ubaydi paid a courtesy visit to the president of Malta, Miss Agatha Barbara, before proceeding to talks with the minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting with Dr Sceberra Trigona, the outstanding points between the two countries were discussed and a mutually satisfactory solution was arrived at. This morning further talks were held and the instruments of ratification of the 1976 special agreement were exchanged between Mr al'Ubaydi and Dr Sceberra Trigona and the date of notification to the International Court of Justice was agreed upon. The communique continued to say that both Mr al-'Ubaydi and Dr Sceberra Trigona expressed their deep conviction that this normalization of relations between the two countries enables the improvement of their political and eocnomic relations.

It was also agreed that trade relations return to normal as from today and that the position of Libyan-Maltese joint ventures be strengthened. The communique ended by announcing that a mixed commission headed by the respective minister for foreign affairs was set up and will [words indistinct].

PORTUGAL

PRIME MINISTER DENIES GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE PLANS

LD280152 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The prime minister stated yesterday in Lisbon that the Democratic Alliance is alive and well and that at present he has not the slightest intention of reshuffling the government. He was speaking at a news conference held after a national meeting of leaders of the government coalition.

The leader of the Democratic Alliance reaffirmed that the Democratic Alliance is united, cohesive and committed to the goals set down in its program. He pointed out that those who talk of government reshuffles are merely attempting to create new factors of disruption in order to bring about instability in the government.

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KIRCHSCHLAEGER PLANS VISIT TO SFRY 13-15 APR

AU261221 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY state presidency, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger will pay an official visit to the SRFY 13-15 April 1982.

POLICE SEEK AUTHORS OF NEO-NAZI 'BLACK LIST'

AU291336 Vienna KURIER in German 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Erich Grolig report]

[Text] Austrian security police have launched a large-scale investigation to track down rightist-extremist elements who are believed to be closely cooperating with neo-Nazi underground groups in the FRG. The wanted extremists are suspected of having compiled a "black list" with the names of prominent figures from Austrian business and culture [according to Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG of 24 March, page 2, this list, circulated in the FRG, was called a "death list," containing the names of potential victims of neo-Nazi attacks as well as the names of several Jewish institutions as potential targets of attacks], and of operating a secret printing shop.

At this secret printing shop the so-called OESTERREICHISCHER BEOBACHTER is illegally printed once a month, and is disseminated primarily to former Nazis in the FRG and in Austria. To date, all efforts to track down the underground printing shop in Austria have been fruitless.

The state security police therefore believe that the printing shop is located in the FRG, probably in the Munich region. For that reason the Austrian state security police are closely cooperating with the Wiesbaden Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau which has also launched a large-scale search for the distributors of the "black list." This list, among others, contains the names of Andre Heller, Fritz Muliar, Hans Weigel [prominent cultural figures] and Simon Wiesenthal [head of the Jewish Documentation Center, who tracked down prominent Nazis, including Eichmann, after the war].

The list was distributed enclosed in a copy of the latest issue of OESTERREICHISCHER BEOBACHTER, primarily to recipients in the FRG. That is what has induced the state security police to assume that the people actually behind this action and the illegal publishers of the neo-Nazi underground paper are to be found in the FRG.

As has been learned from the Austrian Interior Ministry in this connection, there are already some indications that Austrian rightist extremists participated in the compilation of the "black list." According to a ministry source, the suspicion is directed against a number of "persons who are rather well known to the public," and against whom an investigation is pending because of a suspected violation of the ban on neo-Nazi activities. Should this suspicion prove to be justified, some arrests can be expected in the near future.

SOMALI PRESIDENT BEGINS VISIT, MEETS SCHMIDT

LD251336 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Mar (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens has thanked the Somali president, Maj Gen Siad Barre, for the aid given to the Germans by Barre and his country in October 1977 in freeing the hostages at Mogadishu Airport. During a talk with the Somali president, who arrived in the Federal Republic on Thursday for a 2-day working visit, Carstens called him a friend of the Germans. Barre then met Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for an exchange of views.

At a luncheon given by Carstens for Barre and for the six ministers accompanying him, the federal president promised the East African country further aid to overcome the problems created by the refugees from Ethiopia. He called on the Ethiopian leaders to create the preconditions for reducing tension and for a peaceful dialogue with Somalia.

On his arrival at the Villa Hammerschmidt, the African president was welcomed by the federal president with a military ceremony. Together with the Somali foreign minister, Abdurahman Jama Barre, and with the German minister of state for foreign affairs, Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, the two heads of state posed for photographers before beginning their talk.

Confers With Genscher

LD261146 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 26 Mar (DPA) -- On Friday Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia expressed their concern over the Soviet Union's attempts to bring the states in the Horn of Africa under its influence for strategic considerations. Genscher and Barre met on the second day of the Somali president's working visit at Schloss Gymnich near Bonn for a 1-hour exchange of views.

The Foreign Ministry stated that Genscher underlined the Federal Government's view that East-West differences must not be carried over into the Third World. Bonn's policy is therefore aimed at promoting genuine nonalignment. Preconditions for this include internal stability and sound economic conditions in the states concerned. These considerations also form the basis of the Federal Republic's intensive economic cooperation with Somalia.

STRAUSS DEPARTS FOR NAMIBIA, SOUTH AFRICA

LD271342 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Munich, 27 Mar (DPA) -- Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and Bavarian minister-president, left Munich on Saturday for a 1-week trip, via Paris, to Namibia and South Africa. Strauss is to stay in Namibia for 3 days where, according to the CSU, he will be meeting, among others, Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Turnhalle Alliance. Next he will be visiting Capetown at the invitation of the South African Government, where he is to have talks with the country's leading politicians. Strauss arrived back home about a week ago from a 6-day factfinding tour in the United States.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. EL SALVADOR POLICY

LD271658 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hamburg, 27 Mar (DPA) -- On Saturday there were several demonstrations in cities in the Federal Republic against the U.S. involvement in the Central American state of El Salvador. For example, 6,000 people demonstrated in Berlin, 4,000 in Bremen and about 2,000 in Hamburg against American policy. Among others, placards read "Freedom for El Salvador."

There were no incidents in Hamburg. Police in Berlin reported that there were only minor incidents. In Bremen, some demonstrators tore up paving stones in the market square, threw containers of paint at the Ibero-American Bank and broke a window in the U.S. Consulate General. A group of 40 demonstrators occupied an empty house in Bremen.

U.S. OFFICIAL ADDRESSES CSU POLICY CONGRESS

LD271952 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 27 Mar (DPA) -- Fred C. Ikle, under secretary of defense for policy in the U.S. Department of Defense, has demanded an end to the NATO states' financial and technical aid to East bloc countries. At a CSU foreign policy congress in Munich on Saturday, Ikle demanded: "We, the alliance members, must stop subsidizing our opponents."

German and American taxpayers should no longer be asked to pay twice, once for their own defense budget expenditures and once again for credit guarantees or interest-subsidies to transfer Western goods or research results to the East. Such help permitted the Soviet Union to spend more of her own resources on military armament and modernization, prevented liberalization and strengthened totalitarianism.

"During past decades we have all been far too unconcerned about this blood transfusion for our opponent," Ikle criticized. Nevertheless, the Reagan government advocates "by no means economic warfare." The flow of Western assets to the Eastern bloc will have to be diverted to countries in the West and Third World. "The (?imminent) weaknesses of the communist economic system must take their own course."

The CSU chairman and Bavarian minister-president, Franz Josef Strauss, agreed that the Soviet system would have gone bankrupt even more quickly without Western help. Strauss rejected the idea that the new Pershing II and cruise missiles be called American weapons. In truth, they are, in the spirit and text of the Atlantic treaties, NATO weapons and thus also German weapons, even if they are attached to U.S. units. According to Strauss, the Kremlin's objective is to use psychological warfare and "useful idiots" to create a mood inside the peace movement by the end of 1983 which would make the threatened deployment impossible.

As long as the Western alliance is intact, Strauss believes that the chances of war breaking out in Europe are "as good as zero." The chances would be much greater if Europe chooses neutrality. He categorically rejected German reunification under a Marxist omen. Strauss thinks that the CSU is unanimously agreed as far as foreign and security policies are concerned. Its "yes" to the NATO dual decision was not a favor; it was based on understanding. Concerning his controversial appearance in the United States, Strauss said ironically, "Like Schockemoehle, I am prepared to ride for Germany; but I am not prepared to lie for Helmut Schmidt against Germany."

GOVERNMENT UNIMPRESSED BY CHANGES IN BORDER LAW

LD261240 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Mar (DPA) -- The new GDR border law on the rules governing the use of firearms "in no way changes" the inhumanity of the GDR border installations. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker stated this on Friday to a press conference in Bonn. The law, passed on Thursday by the People's Chamber in East Berlin, states, among other things, that the use of firearms on the border is an "ultimate measure."

Becker recalled Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's statement in December at the German-German meeting at Werbellinsee that the two German states were still a long way from sensible relations. "There is no normalization as long as there exist border installations of this kind," stated Becker with reference to the so-called death machines on the border. In talks with the GDR leadership, Schmidt had, with reference to the border installations, pointed out "that this is not compatible with the desire for sensible relations."

Becker, in commenting on the pre-military training also passed by the People's Chamber, said that this is not "consistent with our understanding of a free state pursuing a policy of peace."

DEUTSCHE WELLE, INFORMATION OFFICE WON'T MERGE

LD261524 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Mar (DPA) -- According to the Federal Interior Ministry, the Federal Government does not intend to amalgamate the monitoring services of Deutsche Welle and the Federal Information Office. Rationalization measures in the monitoring services were, however, necessary for financial reasons, State Secretary Siegried Froehlich said in Bonn today in reply to a question from CDU Lower House Deputy Herbert Werner.

GOVERNMENT 'NIGHTMARES' BEGIN OVER REAGAN VISIT

DW291255 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Mar 82 pp 30-31

[Text] People in Bonn are already having nightmares in connection with the visit of the U.S. President because the environmentalists and the leftists could spoil the desired pro-American mood.

Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher considers himself a political prophet: When U.S. President Reagan comes to Bonn on 9 June and 2 days later makes an appearance for several hours in West Berlin, this will initiate a signal for German-American friendship. Genscher: "The effort will be worthwhile."

Through his people, the foreign minister says that the NATO conference with 15 heads of state and government on 10 June will be also a "demonstration of solidarity with America" and not simply a routine meeting. In fact, however, the Reagan visit became a nightmare long ago for people in Bonn. SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski pleads with his comrades, saying that it ought to be possible to have "such demonstrations without disturbances." A Genscher aide feels concerned that in the end "more bad than good" could be caused because the American TV audience would remember the demonstrations against their president rather than the NATO show.

U.S. diplomats, concerned about the security of their president, would "prefer" the Bonn summit take place "in the Black Forest." FDP foreign policy expert Juergen Moellemann is asking himself whether the effort will really pay, implying that "some third parties might be grinning in the end."

The Reagan visit is indeed threatening to degenerate into a spectacle. CDU chief Helmut Kohl has summoned his party to a pro-American demonstration in the Bonn Hofgarten on 5 June, 1 day prior to the Hamburg communal elections. No local or kreis demonstrations of the CDU/CSU are permitted to take place on the Reagan Saturday. Special trains and music bands have already been ordered so that "far more than 100,000 people can demonstrate in the streets for this republic and our ties with the West" (CDU Spokesman Wolter von Tiesenhausen).

Weeks ago Kohl blocked exploratory talks with other parties on whether a common demonstration could not be staged. ("Not with the SPD.") He said that "on this day we want to have the other Germany in the streets." The other Germany is also supposed to be present the same day on Munich's Marienplatz -- the CSU wants to have its party congress demonstrate for Reagan's America "with people from throughout Bavaria" (Party Spokesman Godel Rosenberg).

Host Helmut Schmidt's party has had more difficulties in this respect. SPD Federal Manager Peter Glotz turned down a request by Manfred Lahnstein, state secretary of the chancellor's office, for the SPD to also launch a pro-Reagan demonstration. Schmidt was able to see to it that all comrades will be threatened with expulsion from the party if they urge participation in or speak at an anti-Reagan demonstration. However, the chancellor cannot prevent party leftists such as Erhard Eppler from gathering on 12 June, one day after Reagan's departure, to hold a solidarity demonstration with the American peace movement.

Schmidt tries very hard not to be outdone by anyone with regard to his positive approach to Ronald Reagan -- not even by Genscher -- and has scheduled a private talk on the eve of the NATO summit. In line with the chancellor's habits, he wants to accompany the U.S. President to West Berlin.

The ruling people in Bonn must fear above all that the peace movement will spoil the picture of a pro-American mood. The environmentalists want to gather the peace friends in Bonn on 10 June "not against Reagan, but on the occasion of the NATO summit." The Bonn CDU city administration is trying for the time being to block the demonstration with procedural tricks: The Bonn Department for Roads and Transportation told Lukas Beckmann, federal manager of the environmentalists, that the Hofgarten lawn, the market and Muenster Square are needed for the traditional Corpus Christi demonstration. A demonstration in the Rhine Meadow Park was said to be impossible because of the "condition of the plants in the park." This is "all nonsense," Beckmann, a trained agronomist, said. "It will not hurt the grass -- and the Corpus Christi procession will be over by noon.

Bonn's Deputy Police President Juergen Homann also does not see why the environmentalists should not be given a place to assemble, saying that counterdemonstrations are only unacceptable "in the immediate vicinity" of the state guest.

The Bonn protocol authorities want to ensure that no demonstrations get close. The alliance representatives will meet and dine within the confines of the government quarters, in the Bundestag's Plenary Hall, at the Schaumburg Palace, but mostly in the conference hall of the chancellor's office which is safe against bugging or tapping.

No demonstrators can disturb Ronald Reagan at night either in Gymnich, the water castle near Erftstadt. The state guest will fly from there by helicopter to the chancellor's park. The other government chiefs will sleep in the residences of their Bonn ambassadors. In place of the people, the Bonn parliamentarians are supposed to see the president. Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen said last Thursday that the chances of a Reagan speech in the Bundestag are good.

SPD leftist Peter Conradi is not happy about the idea of a special parliamentary session unless the deputies will be permitted to debate with the American and ask questions. That is required by the procedure if Stuecklen convenes the Bundestag.

A colleague of Conradi will be absent that day -- Willy Brandt has appointments to meet in Strasbourg. He has warned his party against "gross impoliteness" with regard to Reagan.

CHEYSSON VOICES FEARS AT WEST BANK SITUATION

PM291517 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Addressing the International Union of French-language Journalists and Press on Wednesday, 24 March, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson described what is happening on the West Bank "and probably Gaza" as "serious and tragic." Nevertheless, he was keen to remain "cautious and restrained" in his remarks ("Once does not constitute a habit," he commented), following the example of the Arab capitals, whose "reserve" he explained in terms of "the danger of violent reactions in the area."

Recalling the External Relations Ministry's declaration on Monday, the minister stressed that the Israelis' action in the occupied territories is "unquestionably contrary to the international regulations that apply under such circumstances and to the Geneva conventions (concerning the protection of civilians in the event of conflict) in particular."

Mr Cheysson pointed out that Mr Mitterrand's visit to Israel provided an opportunity for him [Cheysson] to meet with the four mayors of the West Bank and Gaza. Having heard them, he said, "I can better understand the seriousness of what is happening at the moment." "When you watch television," he added, "I expect you feel the same anguish as I do on witnessing the start of a collective psychological phenomenon, fearing that it will get completely out of control."

JAPANESE ECONOMIC ENVOY SEES MORE COOPERATION

PM261111 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Mar 82 p 9

[Alain Vernay report: "Japan Does Not Wish To Be Scapegoat"]

[Text] No high-level mission is destined to have such direct and marked effects for the future of relations between Japan and France, or, moreover, between Japan and the other EC countries, than that of the nine liberal Democratic Party leaders currently in Europe led by Masumi Esaki, former minister of the MITI [as published; presumably Ministry of International Trade and Industry] and of defense, seconded by former Minister of Planning Tadashi Kuranari. Before leaving for Bonn and after having talks in Paris successively with [French minister of state for foreign trade] Michel Jobert, National Council of French Employers leaders, the Economic and Social council, OECD Secretary General van Lennep, [French minister of external relations] Claude Cheysson and, last, the president of the republic. Mr Esaki agreed unreservedly to answer our questions.

What did Mr Esaki remember principally of the hour spent at the Elysee Palace with Francois Mitterrand? The president of the republic, anticipating his 14 April visit to Tokyo, told him that he would propose to Prime Minister Suzuki that each of the two governments have a cultural center constructed in its capital to make each other's civilizations better known. The president of the republic fears that all French people are very ignorant of how the most modern technology developed out of Japan's oldest traditions.

The envoy replied that he would enthusiastically support such an important project and that he would propose setting experts to work to study in depth the Japanese side of the scheme.

In addition, Mr Esaki added, the president of the republic expressed to him the desire to see French-Japanese technological cooperation develop, with the contribution of Japanese knowledge in the fields of electronics and computer science and the contribution of French knowledge in the aeronautical, space and nuclear fields -- an opinion which Mr Cheysson also expressed for his part. Mr Esaki will tell the Japanese prime minister how favorably he views this plan.

He was asked if there was a chance that positive decisions, made at the highest government level at the time of Francois Mitterrand's visit to Tokyo, can be put into practice. Is there not a danger of blocking by certain Japanese private circles? It has been said that is the case with Japan's intentions to liberalize trade, reportedly opposed by the lower middle grades of the administration, and, in particular, by the customs service.

Mr Esaki believes that he can deny this and rule it out. Three committees have been set up to deal with this kind of problem since last June: A committee to promote trade, an industrial cooperation committee and a committee of wise men. Private circles play an active role in all three. The (Keidanren) -- the Japanese employers' association -- is prepared to take part in any specific discussion in a spirit of give-and-take.

To what points did Mr Esaki deem it necessary to draw the president of the republic's attention? To two important topics: on one hand he made a point of telling Francois Mitterrand that, following the first oil crisis, a 35 percent wage increase was agreed on in Japan in 1975 and 25 percent in 1976, although there were 3 million unemployed in Japan.

On the other hand, Mr Esaki made a point of informing the president that the Japanese market is now at least as open as the European markets, even if the memory remained of the obstacles actually encountered at the beginning of the seventies, at the time of the vain European attempts to penetrate the Japanese market. The only really important nontariff barrier still existing in Japan today is the Japanese language. But, Mr Esaki said: "As far as we are concerned, it is no longer the time for discussion. We are at the stage when it is necessary to see what Japan can do and do it immediately. And when progress cannot be made, we must seek to discover why with the French partner." Mr Esaki also said this to Michel Jobert, who asked him to examine the French-Japanese dispute.

Has the Japanese mission heard in France or elsewhere threats of retaliation against Japan -- whether vague or precise, in the medium term or even in the short term -- because of the considerable and protracted surpluses in its foreign trade? If such was the case, how did the mission react? Mr Esaki confirmed that this has occurred in certain EC countries. Nevertheless, he replied by recalling the wave of protectionism which submerged the world after the beginning of the thirties and by pointing out that you can live happily with protectionism but for a very brief time, because this kind of practice quickly spreads. He emphasized his country's condemnation of such measures.

It is easy, Mr Esaki concluded, to make Japan a scapegoat, but that will not help the Western states to control and revive their economies.

PSDI CONGRESS ENDORSES GOVERNMENT COALITION

AU290835 Rome ANSA in English 0818 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Milan, 29 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian Social Democrat Party [PSDI] Secretary Pietro Longo has received overwhelming support for his leadership and his policies from the party's five-day national congress in Milan. A unified document drafted by the leadership and the party's minority factions headed by Labor Minister Michele di Giesi and former Secretary Pierluigi Romiti reiterated the PSDI's endorsement of the present ruling arrangement in Italy, a five-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals headed by Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

Ruling that there is no viable alternative to that alliance at present, the PSDI urged the five parties to come to terms on an effective policy platform to strengthen their power and prevent early elections. The PSDI also called for an expansion of the nation's socialist parties and the minor groupings to check the power of the "hegemonic" Christian Democrats and Communists, Italy's two biggest political parties.

The party ruled to stick to the local government coalitions it has joined, together with the Communists, in many big cities on the grounds that these alliances did not contradict national politics. The cooperation pact with the socialists was endorsed, although no steps were taken to move towards unification with the PSI, the nation's third largest political grouping and a major partner to Spadolini's coalition.

The PSDI's foreign policy calls for loyal membership in the NATO alliance, the resumption of the East-West detente process, a rejection of "neutralism" and negotiated settlements of international conflicts in Afghanistan, El Salvador, the Middle East and southern Africa.

The fifth largest vote-getter of Italian political parties, the PSDI holds 20 posts in the lower house of Parliament and 6 in the Senate with the 3.8 percent of the popular vote it received in the last round of legislative elections (1979).

Longo Reelected

AU271953 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Milan, 27 Mar (ANSA) -- The Social Democrats, minor partners in Giovanni Spadolini's coalition government, today unanimously re-elected Pietro Longo as their political secretary during their national congress underway here. Political observers expected Longo to be reconfirmed but the vote was not due until the final day of the congress tomorrow. However, Public Works Minister Franco Nicolazzi today moved that the congress vote Longo in by acclamation, a proposal which immediately had all the delegates on their feet applauding and chanting the secretary's name.

Nicolazzi today called for the unanimous vote so as "to reply to those political forces that sought to injure (Longo) some months ago." He was referring to accusations -- that Longo has always denied -- to the effect that the PSDI leader was a member of the subversive P-2 Masonic lodge which has been banned in Italy.

CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 6 JUNE

AU271429 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Mar (ANSA) -- Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni has set June 6 as the date for administrative elections to renew 166 city councils and the Trieste provincial council. A total of 868,265 voters will be involved.

The election will be carried out on the basis of a proportional system in 44 cities and towns while the majority system will be used in 122 others.

MARIO SOARES URGES CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT SOON

PM290931 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt] "The failure of the government's policy, owing to profound structural reasons, is not only leading the country toward a situation of terrible deadlock, but is calling into question the democratic system's own credibility." The Socialist Party [PS] secretary general stated this in a message to the Santarem Socialists read by Maria Barroso yesterday during a rally. Mario Soares was unable to attend as a result of being ill with influenza.

In his message Soares mentions the need for a major national campaign of enlightenment "to convince all Portuguese people that it is urgent to change policy by changing the government within respect for the democratic and constitutional rules." After warning of the "danger of new totalitarian adventures, resulting from this lack of credibility of the system because of the Balsemao government's policy," Soares emphasized that "If it depended on the PS, the government would not last another day." "In an open and democratic society," the PS secretary general continued in his message, "public opinion has great influence, and its enlightenment is decisive in finding the national political solutions which the country's interest demands."

COMMUNIQUE ON MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER'S VISIT CITED

PM291349 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] The joint communique signed at the conclusion of the visit to Portugal by Mozambique Minister of Industry and Energy Antonio Lima Branco, which has now been released, highlights the need to strengthen cooperation between the two countries, specifically in the fields of power and petroleum, major agro-industrial projects, geological research and heavy engineering, actions in which will be monitored by a Portuguese-Mozambican working group. Minister Branco, heading a large delegation from his ministry, visited Portugal for 4 days, held talks with the minister of industry, energy and exports and with that ministry's two secretaries of state, in addition to the minister of housing, public works and transport and the secretary of state for tourism. The Mozambican minister had audiences with the president of the republic, the minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs and the minister of finance and planning, contacted industrial employers' associations and visited some plants in the electrical and mechanical engineering sectors and in the textile and smelting industries. All the talks and contacts between the Portuguese and Mozambican sides took place "in an atmosphere of frank cordiality, with broad identity of viewpoints on cooperation between the two countries in the industrial and energy sectors."

The joint communique released following the Mozambican delegation's visit emphasized the interest in the contacts made, which made clear Portuguese enterprises' ability and readiness to take part in the industrial development of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In the field of energy, not only was the state of the ventures in the power sector in which Portugal is taking part (Cabora Bassa, Revue and Sonefe) analyzed, but agreement was also reached on the advantage of direct contacts between Petrogal and Petromoc in the aspects of vocational training and technical assistance.

New areas for developing cooperation in carrying out major agro-industrial projects, including the cotton and sugar producing sectors, were surveyed; the possibility of developing and exploiting Mozambique's vast coal reserves, as well as the possibility of setting up mining and quarrying operations, priority being given to diamonds, radioactive minerals and ornamental stones, were studied. The setting up of a new glassworks, development of a plan for the iron and steel sector, light industry and heavy engineering, and shipbuilding and repair were other points highlighted in the joint communique, which also envisages aspects of vocational training and the setting up of a joint working group to analyze the projects in progress.

Within the spirit of cooperation imbuing the Mozambican delegation's visit, Minister Branco invited his Portuguese counterpart to visit Mozambique at a date to be set in due course.

FINLAND

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY HAS CONTACTS WITH CPSU

PM291409 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Official contacts have been established between the Swedish People's Party and the CPSU. This happened during President Mauno Koivisto's visit to Moscow, when Foreign Minister Par Stenback held talks with two representatives of the CPSU's international section expressly in his capacity as Swedish People's Party chairman.

Stenback discussed party relations with Deputy Section Chief Vitaliy Shaposnikov and Stefan Smirnov. It is said that a report on this meeting was delivered to the Swedish People's Party central executive meeting yesterday. Stenback and Shaposnikov are said to have agreed to continue the dialogue between the parties.

Of the other Finnish political parties, the Communists, Social Democrats and the Center Party have official party contacts with the CPSU.

SWEDEN

1982-83 DEFENSE BUDGET BREAKDOWN REPORTED

PM290943 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Mar 82 p 8

[Erik Liden report: "Twenty-two Billion"]

[Text] In the 1982-83 budget year the defense forces will be given 19.1 billion kronor in funds. Of this 2.5 million kronor comprise estimated compensation for inflation and price rises.

In all important respects, the draft defense bill follows the middle parties' proposals made in the Defense Committee.

The defense bill will introduce a few defense price index to replace the present net price index. All the parties in the Defense Committee are agreed on this. The compensation level to cover wage increases has been set at 35 percent and the level to cover materiel price rises at 65 percent.

This means that the army will get 6.3 billion kronor, the navy 2.7 million and the air force 5.4 million next budget year.

In addition, there are funds for the Defense Ministry, the army staffs and authorities and the final allocation of price compensation funds.

There will also be an additional 3.5 billion kronor for other branches of Swedish total defense forces.

OPPOSITION'S TRIDENT CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED

LD292156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2120 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The government had a heavy majority of 86 tonight in beating off an opposition censure attack on the decision to choose Trident II to replace Polaris as Britain's strategic nuclear deterrent.

Voting was 301 to 215 after a Commons debate which had a thin attendance after the opening speeches -- and reports that some Tories might abstain in the final vote.

The defence secretary, Mr John Nott, defending the decision to spend more than 7 billion pounds on the superior Trident missile system, said: "We have every confidence in the American strategic guarantee...."

But he added: "In the last resort Britain must be responsible for her own defences. She cannot shuffle them off to another nuclear power."

FLEET COMMANDER SURE OF NAVY'S READINESS

PM291621 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Mar 82 p 2

[Desmond Wettern report: "'24 Ships' Pledge by Navy"]

[Text] The next commander-in-chief fleet will have no difficulty assembling two dozen major warships and auxiliaries in four years time when the effects of the government's latest cuts are felt, said Adml Sir John Fieldhouse, the present C-in-C.

Sir John, who is visiting ships at Gibraltar for the "Spring Train" exercise, has inspected almost all of the 24 warships and Royal Fleet auxiliaries gathered at the Rock.

"We certianly intend to go on using the Rock as an important base after the dockyard's closure next year," he said.

"It is ideally placed for exercises, with nearby deep water, calm seas and clear skies for missile firing."

The admiral admitted that the effects of the moratorium on defence contracts in the latter part of 1980 were still being felt in the fleet's equipment "though they are being overcome." He believed that the reliability of equipment in the latest warships, like the Type-22 frigates, was improving considerably, although this design has been criticised by Mr Nott, defence secretary, because of its high cost.

"But there are still considerable areas of unreliability with the Type-42 Sea Dart missile destroyer." The navy has nine of these ships in service, the latest costing some 100 million pounds, and a further five are being built. The first entered service in the 1970s, but the electrical wiring, for example, for their missiles and radar systems has been described as a "night-mare."

The reactions in the fleet to the government's cuts had been mixed. Young ratings in their teens and early twenties were largely apathetic. Among older officers and ratings, however, there was an attitude of profound cynicism toward politicians, both government and opposition.

PAPANDREOU REVIEWS CYPRUS ISSUE AT EEC SESSION

NC300838 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Report from Brussels -- recorded]

[Text] The entire spectrum of the Cyprus problem was explained by Prime Minister Papandreou to other EEC leaders during an official dinner given in their honor last night by European Council Chairman Martens. The discussions that took place within the framework of this official dinner were almost always among the most interesting moments of the EEC summit conference. And this is so because the leaders exchanged views with all sincerity on all the burning issues that concern not only the EEC but also the entire international community.

Mr Papandreou stressed to the other nine European leaders that Cyprus is a country of Europe -- even associated with Europe, and that it has been under Turkish occupation since 1974, with 200,000 refugees, with 36.4 percent of its territory occupied by Turkish troops, and with the threat of this occupation expanding. The prime minister stressed that there is a joint and general responsibility of Europe toward the Cypriot people -- mainly on the part of Greece and Britain, which are guarantor powers. The Cyprus problem is not an issue of Greece and Cyprus, Mr Papandreou stressed; and Greece does not consider Cyprus as its extension, but Cyprus Hellenism is definitely an extension of the Hellenic nation.

The prime minister also said Turkey cannot and must not claim that a question of security exists in Cyprus on the part of Greece because the Athens government has proposed an increase in the UN peace force -- after the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus, of course -- and has even declared that Greece is prepared to undertake the expenditure for this force.

Mr Papandreou reiterated that the internal problem of Cyprus -- that is, the relations between the two communities -- could be resolved as soon as the Turkish troops, which at this moment constitute the crux of the problem, are withdrawn. He stressed: It is not only the Greek Cypriots but also the Turkish Cypriots who are facing a problem of occupation because they have to face not only the Turkish soldiers but also the settlers from Anatolia. The EEC cannot show concern for or examine burning international problems at a time when the drama of Cyprus (?is dormant), declared the prime minister. Mr Papandreou stated that he believes that last night's discussion on the Cyprus problem definitely helped, following his recent letters to EEC leaders, the repositioning of the Cyprus problem.

Today, the final day of the summit conference, the internal situation in Turkey, involving the violation of human rights and trade union freedoms, will be examined along with the report by Tindemans, who recently visited Ankara on behalf of the community. It is considered certain that there will be [words indistinct] regarding the contents of the report, which many delegations consider unacceptable.

ARAB ENVOYS DISCUSS INVESTMENT COOPERATION

NC291532 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The plan for Arab investments in Greece is being implemented. Coordination Minister Lazaris discussed this question today with the ambassadors of Algeria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. Along with this, an Algerian mission has arrived in Athens in connection with cooperation between the two countries in the economic field.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS U.S. ARMS AID INSUFFICIENT

TA300539 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that U.S. aid for the modernization of the Turkish armed forces was not satisfactory. Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent Kemal Akaydin reports that Bayulken, who visited Washington following the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Colorado Springs, has concluded his talks in Washington with U.S. officials. In a statement to TRT, Bayulken said the Turkish armed forces' needs were higher than the aid being extended by the United States and that this was acknowledged by the U.S. officials, who promised to do their best to increase the amount of aid to Turkey.

Bayulken will leave Washington for Canada today as the official guest of Canadian Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne. He will return home on 2 April.

TURKMEN VIEWS EFFECT OF ECONOMY ON RELATIONS

TA291652 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Istanbul, 29 Mar (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said in Istanbul his government intended to apply for full membership in the European Economic Communities "when the political atmosphere is ripe." Addressing businessmen in Istanbul on "the economy and foreign policy" Turkmen added Turkey had about reached "the limit of advantages association with the community could provide any country. As in formulating foreign policy, Turkey should take care to keep all options open" in foreign economic policy, not to reach hasty value judgements under the impact of temporary conditions, and to distinguish clearly between short-term and long-term perspectives.

One should not be overoptimistic about improvements in economic relations, for time was needed to settle problems such as an adequate growth rate, increased foreign capital investment, more competitive power abroad and a continuous equilibrium in the balance of payments. Turkmen cited the United States as a potential market for Turkish goods which had not been adequately explored.

Turkey, as a bridge between developing and industrialized countries, and between continents and civilizations, did not have to turn her back to the West while strengthening relations in the Middle East, or vice versa, the foreign minister believed Turkey intended to be part of Europe as a "strong partner enjoying economic cooperation with countries of the Middle East" the foreign minister said, adding, "We believe Turkey will gain in significance for her Western partners as an element of stability in the Middle East to the extent that she strengthens her relations with Islamic countries, and similarly for the Islamic world to the extent that she takes her place in the economic and political decision-making mechanism of the EEC." It was part of the functions of Turkey's diplomatic corps abroad to seek new markets for Turkish products, the foreign minister agreed.

Asked by the president of the Turkish Businessmen's Society, Ali Kocman, to comment on relations with Israel, Turkmen said total serverance of relations with Israel was not being envisaged, and offered the following explanation: "There are certain sensitive balances in our foreign policy. We have to assess our external relations as a whole. Arab countries are understanding about the difficulties we would have in cutting off relations with Israel entirely."

USSR, GREEK CYPRIOTS BEGIN JOINT OIL SEARCH

NC300916 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 21 Mar 82 p 14

[Metin Cetin report]

[Text] Nicosia (AKAJANS) -- It has been announced that the Soviet Union and the Greek Cypriot administration have started prospecting for oil jointly off the coast of the Greek Cypriot sector.

According to an agreement, the Soviet research ship (?Vityaz) has been drilling at 11 different sites in the sea along the coast between Paphos and Akrotiri for a period of 10 days. No disclosure has been made about the findings of the ship. Meanwhile, it has been reported that planes taking off from the British base at Akrotiri have watched the activities of the Soviet ship very closely.

The government in the Turkish Cypriot sector too has begun preparations for searching for oil.

OZAL EXPLAINS NEED FOR BALANCE IN FARM OUTPUT

TA281529 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Rize, 28 Mar (AA) -- Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal told tea growers in the Black Sea port of Rize the government had to maintain equilibrium between producer, labor and consumer in its policy of subsidies to crops. Price increases which seem to favor the farmers at the beginning might, if they hurt the whole economy, turn against the farmer in the end, he added. If domestic tea prices were higher than the world price, the government might allow the importation of tea, he warned.

It was unthinkable to ban imports of a commodity just because it was being produced domestically, he said, explaining that ideally, exports should equal imports, with the economy producing, exporting and importing at the same time.

OZAL TO VISIT ALGERIA IN MAY FOR TRADE TALKS

TA281530 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Bursa, 28 Mar (AA) -- Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal will head a trade delegation to Algeria in May, spokesmen for local business circles said. Several representatives of the private sector will be on the mission to visit Algeria.

TRIALS OF MEMBERS OF ILLEGAL GROUPS BEGIN

TA292037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 May 82

[Summary] The trial of 33 members of the illegal Revolutionary Path organization accused of trying to change the constitutional order through the use of arms has begun at the Aegean Army and Martial Law Command 2d Military Court in Izmir. The indictment, read at today's hearing, said the suspects had been involved in the murders of four persons and in numerous assaults, bombing incidents and armed robberies.

The trial involving 63 suspects belonging to the illegal Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party has begun in Iskenderun. According to the indictment, the suspects are accused of establishing an illegal organization with the aim of overthrowing the constitutional order and replacing it with a Marxist-Leninist system.

U.S. SHIPS' BLACK SEA CRUISE SEEN PROVOCATION

TA300637 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The Soviet agency TASS has termed as a provocation the sailing of U.S. warships into the Black Sea. Two U.S. warships sailed into the Black Sea last Friday. In a commentary on this incident, TASS termed it a provocation. The TASS commentary continues: This incident must be assessed within the framework of U.S. policies of escalating rearmament and undermining the detente process. The purpose of Washington is to increase insecurity and tension in Europe.

The present international situation requires both military blocs to abstain from military activities. It is because of this that the Soviet Union has offered to sign an agreement to restrict the operation areas of naval fleets. Moreover, the Soviet Union has declared that it was ready to discuss security measures covering the seas as well as the oceans.

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EEC LEADERS CONCLUDE SUMMIT AS FARMERS PROTEST

NC301354 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Brussels, 30 Mar (AFP) -- The summit of European Economic Community leaders ended here today after the morning session was prolonged by four hours as thousands of farmers demonstrated for higher farm prices.

Police mounted a major security effort as the demonstrators from several EEC countries converged on official buildings.

Organisers of the demonstration said 10,000 people took part, but security officials put the number at about 6,000.

They were demanding an average 16.3 per cent rise in minimum guaranteed agricultural prices for this year compared with the nine per cent proposed by the commission which administers the Community. They also demanded that ministers agree on a new price structure by the appointed date of April 1.

Meanwhile the leaders from the 10 countries ended their two-day European Council meeting summit by agreeing to close ranks against unemployment, in support of investment, and to challenge the United States and Japan. But while they agreed on the aims, they remained divided on ways to cope with record unemployment totalling nearly 11 million people, while achieving price stability.

West Germany, backed mainly by Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, continued to argue that monetary stability and the fight against inflation are the best ways of giving business the confidence to invest. France and Denmark put the emphasis on a boost to the economy.

On foreign affairs, the summit agreed to present a joint attitude towards the U.S. and Japan at the summit of industrialised countries to be held at Versailles, outside Paris, in June. They agreed to urge the U.S. to lower its interest rates, but Germany and Britain remained sceptical about the usefulness of such a move by the EEC. They also repeated their insistence that Japan should make its market more open to European exports, but Germany made it clear that it does not favour economic sanctions against Japan while noting that Japanese industry has scored through high performance and innovation.

The summit agreed on the need to boost the European Monetary System (EMS) of Community currencies excepting sterling and the drachma, but Germany objected to development of the system until there is better convergence between members currently experiencing inflation ranging from six to 24 per cent.

On policy for East-West relations, the Middle East and Central America, the 10 showed an ability to take a common line.

On Poland, they reaffirmed that the crisis weighs heavily on East-West relations, and again asked the Polish authorities to lift martial law. On the Middle East, they said they were extremely worried by growing tension in the West Bank, and they condemned the Israeli dismissal of Arab mayors. On Central America, they decided to increase their aid as much as possible.

The community's internal problems were broadly glossed over. On farm price fixing and the problem of reducing Britain's net contribution to the Communist budget, French President Francois Mitterrand hardened his tone against the British stance, but did not close the door on the possibility of a compromise.

The problem is to be discussed on Saturday in Luxembourg by Community foreign ministers.

LUFTHANSA ANNOUNCES WEEKLY FLIGHT TO WARSAW

LD291452 Hamburg DPA in German 1432 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Cologne, 29 Mar (DPA) -- The German airline Lufthansa will fly to Warsaw next Friday for the first time since the imposition of martial law in Poland. The airline announced on Monday that there will be one flight to and from Warsaw every Friday. Prior to the imposition of martial law in December 1981, there was a flight to Warsaw every day.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

LD311046 Hamburg DPA in German 1018 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 31 Mar (DPA) -- Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin has arrived in Bonn for a 3-day visit. After his arrival Falldin received SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in the Swedish Embassy for talks. A meeting with CDU chief Helmut Kohl is scheduled for later.

The conservative Swedish prime minister's official program begins in the afternoon with a military review in front of the chancellor's office. Then Falldin is to meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks. On Thursday Falldin is also to hold discussions with Federal President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP).

The focal point of the German-Swedish talks will probably be economic relations between the two countries, the East-West situation and the situation in Poland. Relations between Bonn and Stockholm are good and free of problems.

JOURNALISTS SEARCHED IN GDR AFTER POLISH VISIT

LD261456 Hamburg DPA in German 1233 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Hamburg, 26 Mar (DPA) -- The GDR authorities for several hours searched two West German journalists who had worked in Poland on their return trip through the GDR and took documents from them. The editor-in-chief of the HUSUMER NACHRICHTEN, Helmut Sethe, told DPA on Friday that, together with NDR [North German Radio] editor Friedrich Wilhelm Kramer, he was "pedantically" [in kleinlicherweise] checked at Frankfurt/Oder for almost 3 hours by the GDR customs.

The two journalists were the first West German reporters to be allowed to drive through Poland after the imposition of martial law on 13 December. They were returning from a 9-day visit to Poland.

Sethe said that the GDR authorities searched not only cars and luggage, but went through the two journalists' notes in detail and played tape recordings of conversations with Polish politicians, including several ministers. The Polish customs officials earlier had already cleared the two journalists.

The GDR customs confiscated a letter from Sethe and recordings of conversations from Kramer. They passed the documents on to Polish customs which gave them back to the two correspondents after a brief examination. Sethe was, however, urged to put the letter into the post box because of censorship.

Sethe said that the two journalists had been accredited at the Polish Foreign Ministry. He himself had a letter from the authorities with him confirming that he was allowed to carry with him documents, notes, tape recordings and films. Sethe said he has meanwhile asked the GDR's permanent representative, Ewald Moldt, for an explanation.

TATU EXAMINES FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD EL SALVADOR

WA301530 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

[Series of articles by Michael Tatu: "The 'Diplomacy of Indignation'"; part 1: "El Salvador: And If They Were Already Communists?"]

[Text] In the era of human rights, and even more so with a Socialist government, it should not be surprising that French diplomacy is assuming more easily than in the past, the character of a "diplomacy of indignation."

Just as de Gaulle claimed to "speak history" about the international scene, so does Mr Mitterrand claim to "proclaim the right" and even "proclaim morality." Or, as Dominique Moisi writes in the latest issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, "Mitterrand's idealism and internationalism have replaced de Gaulle's nationalism and Machiavellism."

At the same time, realpolitik is not dead. As one saw at the time of the signing of the French-Soviet contract on gas, realpolitik is viewed all the more negatively since it dampens more severely the enthusiasm which had been aroused by the diplomacy of indignation.

However, the whole world recognizes that what is needed is a little of each. How can we define the limits and avoid the traps inherent in each? The cases of El Salvador and Poland enable us to better define the basic elements of the problem.

Thanks in part to France's action, El Salvador is on the way to becoming for Europeans what it already was for Salvadorans and perhaps also North Americans: a "little Vietnam" of the kind that "Che" Guevara dreamed of.

In many respects, the issue is appropriate for indignation: despicable massacres, archaic social structures, a military rabble in service of the right, and dominating Yankees, though not too sure of themselves, inhibited by the scruples of Congress and the press, this time even more concerned because the problem is in their backyard.

In summary, a "legitimate national liberation struggle" meriting the sympathy of a French government which is seeking to complement the economic and social Third Worldism already displayed without much success at Ottawa, Cancun, and in Mexico with a political Third Worldism: France, by the French-Mexican statement recognizing as representative the guerrilla political organization in El Salvador, and then by supplying arms to Nicaragua, has in effect "chosen its side" in the current conflict.

Its attitude has served as an example to the international socialist movement and many European governments. After the refusal of Belgium, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, the FRG, and Canada, only the UK seems prepared to send observers to the election organized by the Salvadoran junta, an election whose validity the Socialist Party and the French Government are questioning in advance.

However, there is an additional motive which is more debatable. By supporting the left in El Salvador and Nicaragua, Mr Mitterrand intends to demonstrate not so much idealism as "intelligent realism": to prevent these movements from moving into the communist orbit, in this case into the arms of Fidel Castro and dependence on the Soviet arsenal. As the president of the republic explained to TIME in October, "Communism is born of misery." We must therefore win back these people (the revolutionaries) "who are not natural adversaries of the West, but who become so by the logic of the situation imposed on them."

The "Houphouet-Boigny Case"

This is a very long-standing attitude of Mr Mitterrand, prompted by the example of Fidel Castro at the beginning of the Cuban revolution, but in fact even earlier by the "Houphouet-Boigny case."

Did not the right strongly criticize, at the beginning of the 1950's, the then chairman of the UDSR (Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance) for having brought into his movement the Ivorian leader who had until then been a communist-sponsored member of the National Assembly. Mr Houphouet-Boigny's evolution having proved Mr Mitterrand right, he remains convinced that communists, or alleged communists, of the Third World are in fact nationalists who are perfectly assimilable if only they are shown a little understanding. Today he makes the same point in regard to Mr Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front.

However, the reasoning has not always been convincing. It applies, no doubt, to Fidel Castro, who was pushed by the American embargo and the Bay of Pigs venture in the early 1960's toward a USSR which itself hesitated at the time to accept such a gift and toward a "Marxism-Leninism" which was certainly not his original credo. However, the same has often been said of Ho Chi Minh and the Hanoi leaders, forgetting that these men started out as faithful Stalinists and would hardly introduce in their country anything other than a regime very close to their Soviet model. They were certainly also nationalists -- and have remained so, which is not impossible when you are fortunate enough to live 10,000 kilometers from Moscow...

The case of the Sandinista Front in Nicaragua is even more doubtful: There is no doubt that President Reagan's ostracism of it is pushing it toward Cuba and Moscow, but it must be pointed out nevertheless that this evolution started in 1980, at a time when former President Carter was faithfully trying to play the game, giving the green light to Somoza's overthrow and offering (despite a long rearguard opposition by Congress) economic aid to the new leaders. As for El Salvador, the Socialist Party is informed of the fact that the "hard core" of the insurrection, at least its armed branch, is Communist or at least "Marxist-Leninist," as its leaders themselves proclaim (LE MONDE of 11 March). The whole effort of Paris is designed to encourage the non-communist elements, social-democrats and others, which are part of the Front's political organizations.

The intent is praiseworthy, but we have to raise some questions. Which group has the strongest influence, the military leaders of the political figures, when things come to an armed struggle, particularly when this struggle develops into full-scale war, as is currently the case in El Salvador? Even if other forces do participate in the fighting, are not the communists, by their organization and structures, the best equipped to call the tune for the struggle as well as after the victory?

The questions are even more valid for having been raised throughout the Vietnam war: In response to the "pessimists," who everywhere the "hand of Hanoi," the "optimists" pointed to the pluralist nature of the Liberation Front.

Thus we should not have too many illusions. If aid to a movement enables it to avoid becoming communist, then this aid will have served its stated purpose. However, if this movement has been communist from the outset, the aid will only have provided one more guarantee of the installation of an odious regime. Naturally this does not mean that we should support the opposite camp and the colonial endeavors of the Americans: The U.S. involvement in Vietnam remains an aberration, considering the conditions under which it was decided and conducted, and this would have been true whoever the enemy. Nevertheless, the performance since 1975 by the two winning governments, both in Saigon and Phnom Penh, should inspire extreme prudence, in the name of morality especially. It would probably be unfair to say so in many other cases, but here the shadow of Pol Pot will henceforth hang over the guerillas. It is no longer enough simply to be anti-American to expect a good conduct medal.

The Americans use an argument of their own. Their spokesmen who criticize France for supporting El Salvador by saying: "What would you say if we supported the Corsican or Breton nationalists?" are guilty of exaggeration. Until there is a change, El Salvador is an independent country, and it must not at this stage be an American "private hunting preserve." Yet Frenchmen who counter: "You yourselves supported the Algerian FLN!" are also wrong. If Kennedy secretly helped France's adversaries in Algeria, the rationale was the same as now used by the French Socialists in El Salvador: to prevent the FLN from falling into the communist orbit. Events clearly proved him right: Subsequent Algerian leaders have fully proved themselves pure nationalists, strongly independent

of the USSR as well as all the other big powers. We would like to be able to say as much of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador.

At any rate, there is a risk that the Socialist Party's role in the diplomacy can create a problem: It is the party, more than the government, which is in the vanguard of the struggle for El Salvador, and some in high circles sometimes cite the "flexibility" which this can provide in foreign activity. However, this ignores the fact that party in power cannot act like it is not in power.

Moreover, foreign governments are not deceived on this point, especially since Mr Cheysson proclaimed after the formation of the government, to whomever wanted to listen, that French diplomacy was henceforth "socialist." This is certainly true for Ethiopia, which expelled several French diplomats assigned to Addis Ababa after a Socialist Party communique supporting the Eritrean fighters. Yet this action was taken at a time when French diplomats were thinking, wrongly or rightly, that a prudent action carried out with "flexibility" had a good chance of loosening the too exclusive ties formed since 1978 between the Ethiopian Government, the USSR, and its Cuban ally. This is precisely the objective which the Socialist Party is setting for itself in Central America and elsewhere.

Views Poland

PM171215 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Mar 82 p 2

[Part 2 of Michel Tatu article: "The 'Diplomacy of Indignation'"; Part 2 -- "What Is the Aim in Poland?"]

[Text] The French Government and the ruling PS pledged to "say what is right" and moral in international affairs, which explains the relatively militant attitude taken by Paris in the Central American conflicts. However, it remains to be seen whether it is not already too late to prevent the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan revolutionaries from falling into the Soviet-Cuban sphere of influence, as Paris is trying to do. Poland's case poses similar questions.

In this case realpolitik went in a direction diametrically opposed to that of the diplomacy of indignation. The inevitable resignation of a large section of the Polish population to the "normalization" was probably bound to produce a corresponding weariness in French opinion. But that evolution was speeded up by the shock provided by the announcement of the signing of the French-Soviet gas contract. On the official side, however, that rather ignoble concession to realpolitik was compensated for by new and spectacular gestures, ranging from the vigorous condemnation pronounced in Madrid by [external relations minister] Cheysson to this same minister breaking off his conversation with his Polish counterpart "to whom he had nothing more to say," and including the PS declaration reaffirming a "total condemnation of the process being carried out in Poland by General Jaruzelski's regime."

Nonetheless, there is reason to wonder what they are trying to obtain in Poland. In this connection two lines can be distinguished in the West. Once consists of using every means to attack the Soviets, hence seizing on the Polish crisis as a new pretext for putting them on the defensive; that is roughly the line adopted by Mr Reagan and it is not illogical.

The other claims to be better "suited" to the fate of Poland and its people and seeks to obtain gradual improvements in the framework of the limitations imposed by geopolitics. This is the line followed by Mr Schmidt -- although the West German chancellor took a tougher tone in the statement published in Paris 25 February in order to move closer to his French ally -- and, in any case, by [German Social Democratic Party parliamentary leader] Wehner and the SPD leadership. For the German chancellor in particular, as he told THE GUARDIAN, the choice in Poland is not between democracy and dictatorship but between "re-Stalinization" and a Hungarian-type regime with a leader like Janos Kadar "whom the West regarded as an archtraitor in 1956."

Official France, however, has chosen both paths at once: that of Mr Reagan at the verbal level but the "German" line at the practical level. Not only is it not applying any sanction against Moscow or Warsaw outside the strict minimum required by alliance solidarity but it is returning to "normal business" in its relations with the Eastern bloc as soon as the stakes make it worthwhile in its view, as with the Soviet gas.

The Traps of East-West Trade

At a practical level the French Government has a few good reasons. There is a great deal of hypocrisy in the Western agitation over Poland, including that of Mr Reagan who, as Francois Puaux, former Quai d'Orsay political director, points out, has carefully avoided taking the four sanctions which would have had real importance: An embargo on wheat sales, declaring Poland to be in default on repayments, withdrawal from the Madrid conference and halting the preliminary negotiations in Geneva on Euromissiles.

To that we should add, but without justifying them, the Western countries' long-observed inability to seriously coordinate their economic policies toward the East and the dependence of each on communist orders to remedy unemployment: Did not the jobs connected with the building of the gas pipeline have at least as much influence as the future need for gas on the decision to sign with Moscow? In any case it has been confirmed that, contrary to what Mr Samuel Pisar and Mr Kissinger himself thought, East-West trade has certainly not moved in the direction of the increased dependence of the East on the West, but rather in the other direction.

Nonetheless some consistency still has to be restored between speeches, intentions and actions. Just as the diplomacy of "indignation tempered with calculation" is seeking to prevent the nationalists in El Salvador and Nicaragua from falling into the arms of Mr Castro or Mr Brezhnev, so there could be a concern not to push General Jaruzelski and his colleagues in the military junta closer to Moscow. It is true that that they are communists and are already strongly "Sovietized." But they may also be nationalists, as almost all Poles thought just a few months ago. In any case they have more chance of remaining so (or becoming so again) while the Soviets have not made a direct intervention in Poland. It is with this that we should be concerned, as much as with hoping to see the leader of the ruling junta in Warsaw obey the daily injunctions made to him to lift martial law and return to the situation as it was prior to 13 December, to restore Solidarity's rights and to negotiate with Mr Walesa.

For Poland's future will clearly be determined not by General Jaruzelski's very unlikely capitulation to those demands -- an attitude which would, moreover, be very likely to spark off a Soviet intervention and thus an even greater evil -- but by the outcome of the battle which has already started between the advocates of a centrist and moderately reformist line on the one hand and the revanchists of the conservative apparatus on the other.

All communist regimes now have their "rightwing": men who do not believe in the "socialist" ideals any more -- and indeed, any less -- than the others but who reason solely in terms of authority and of the preservation of their privileges. They are "reactionaries" in the real sense of the word who draw support exclusively from the repressive apparatus and seek first to settle scores with all kinds of liberals -- not to mention the many anti-Semites or semi-fascists in their ranks.

Now, as was seen particularly in Czechoslovakia, a successful "normalization" in the Soviet sense of the word is one which gives the victory to those people. The "Hungarian" case could not have universal value: Hungary had the good fortune not only to have a Kadar who succeeded in setting aside that kind of revanchist from the start but also, in Moscow, a Khrushchev who sincerely tried to reform the system and eliminate the Stalinists. The same could not be said of Brezhnev in 1982....

Thus there is a danger of seeing Moscow move away from General Jaruzelski in a few months' time and try to replace him with a leader who conforms to the "Husak model" from the party apparatus and who is determined to turn the normalization into a restoration. The pressure to do that will be particularly strong since the "military option" which was resorted to in time of need is regarded as ultimately dangerous in the apparatuses.

It was in vain that General Jaruzelski told his Central Committee that the party should remain the "leadership force" and that there will be no "socialism without the party": the new role he has assigned to the army is likely to arouse rather too many ulterior motives under peaked caps not only in Poland but in other Warsaw Pact countries.

Caution

It must be repeated that there could be no question of whitewashing General Jaruzelski or of actively helping his regime, which remains one of the most repressive in Eastern Europe. The aim should rather be to safeguard the possibilities of his evolving in a constructive direction, including the even more promising evolution of the de facto setting aside of the party and its apparatus. It is by doing that that things will eventually change in the European satellite zone.

Of course all these calculations and hypotheses can be rejected in the name of ideals and human rights; people can proclaim, for instance, that democracy must reign immediately in Poland as in Central America. Or, and this is very cynical, it could even be decided that Eastern Europe is doomed to an endless cycle of anarchical uprisings and repression and Central America to 25 years of Marxism-Leninism or to direct occupation by the United States.

Those two outlooks are closely connected, since the first leads precisely to the second: The more you urge ideal solutions, the more you push toward catastrophe. Consequently, for the very sake of the ideal, the diplomacy of indignation should be tempered with caution.

JOSPIN COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH BERLINGUER

LD302026 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Georges Marchais is in Cuba, but Enrico Berlinguer is in France at the invitation of the French Socialist Party. The leader of the Italian Communist Party, which has openly fallen out with the Soviet Union over events in Poland, is meeting Lionel Jospin against a background of the issue of the Euro-left, or "the union of European democratic forces to outstrip capitalism."

The two men gave a news conference this afternoon. They noted that there is broad agreement of refusing to see the logic of blocs. Here is Lionel Jospin speaking to Michel Lemerle:

[Begin Jospin recording] The exchanges took place in a warm atmosphere. We agreed in our analyses of the international crisis. Points of agreement also emerged in our examination of the crisis of capitalism and the Eastern bloc countries. Broad agreement exists on refusing to see the logic of blocs and on the need for cooperation between progressive forces in developed and Third World countries in order to transform North-South relations. Broad agreement also exists on the idea that tht main political support for developing socialism within democracy will be found in the workers' movement in Western Europe. [end recording]

SPANISH BASQUE GROUP CLAIMS TRAIN BOMBING

NC310734 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Bilbao, Northern Spain, 31 Mar (AFP) -- The Spanish Basque Battalion (BBE) today said it carried out the bomb attack Monday night on the Paris-Toulouse "Capitole" express train which killed five and injured 27 passengers.

An anonymous telephone caller told the daily DEIA here today that the BBE "would attack in France every time that the military wing of the ETA (Basque Autonomous Movement) carried one out in Spain."

Basque informed sources here said that DEIA was generally used by extreme right groups to claim responsibility for their attacks. Extreme right groups have frequently claimed that ETA militants carry out terrorist attacks against police and army officers in Spain and then obtain refuge in southern France.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR ELECTION PROCESS

AU301534 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 30 Mar (ANSA) -- The true victor in the elections in the Central American state of El Salvador was the extreme right even if the more moderate Christian Democrat Party has apparently won the largest number of votes, leading Italian dailies argued here this morning. The Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, ran the headline, "The Useless Vote in El Salvador," and said that the extreme right "has won." A similar line was taken by the Italian Communist Party daily, L' UNITA, which said that "even if the Christian Democrat Party is claiming forty percent of the vote, the true winner seems to be the thug, D' Aubuisson."

According to IL MANIFESTO, the most authoritative voice to the left of the Communist Party, the elections had merely made the country "still more ungovernable." This was not only for Christian Democrat leader [word indistinct] Duarte, "but also for the United States, which staked so much on this simulacrum of an election," IL MANIFESTO said, adding that Secretary of State Alexander Haig should maybe "admit his sins" to the Mexican and French presidents, both of whom have argued against the vote. The Socialist Party mouthpiece, AVANTI, ran the frontpage title, "Duarte Is Prisoner of the Extreme Right, Now the Extremists Can Even Replace Him."

The only Italian newspapers to dissent from this line of interpretation were those with the most conservative editorial line and IL POPOLO, the mouthpiece of the Italian Christian Democrat Party. This paper ran the front-page headline, "The Christian Democrats Have Won," and published an editorial signed by Party Secretary Flaminio Piccoli with the title, "How a Democracy Is Born." Piccoli claimed that the "sixty percent of the voters" who went to the polls was the highest in Salvadoran history. "The Salvadorans," he claimed, "not only voted at the risk of their lives, but also gave a great aye to the Christian Democrats, defeating the design of the extreme right."

A similar claim was advanced by the Conservative Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, in an editorial signed by editor in chief Indro Montanelli. He also complained over the lack of Western support for Duarte. "We do not know whether he will manage to save his country," the editorialist asserted, "nor even whether he will manage to save himself, but he has given a lesson to D'Aubuisson, to the guerrillas and to those who get by while so many are dying by guerrilla warfare."

SOMALIA'S BARRE MEETS WITH COLOMBO IN ROME

AU271952 Rome ANSA in English 1943 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Mar (ANSA) -- Somali President Siad Barre, on a private visit to Rome, met this afternoon with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Somali Foreign Minister Giama Barre also took part in the talks which ranged over the various situations on the African continent and particularly in the region of the Horn of Africa. The two sides also voiced satisfaction over bilateral relations between the two countries and prospects for their further development.

Other Meetings

AU291522 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 29 Mar (ANSA) -- Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre continued a private visit here today by going to the Vatican City for an audience with Pope Paul II and meeting with Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, who is serving as Italy's acting head-of-state during President Sandro Pertini's current visit to the United States. After the meeting with Fanfani, official sources said the "long and cordial" talk had confirmed the close ties of friendship linking Italy and Somalia, as well as the favourable prospects for future cooperation.

NORWAY

INVITATION TO POLISH OFFICIAL WITHDRAWN

PM300853 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] Norway has postponed "until a more suitable time" the planned visit by a Polish deputy foreign minister. The first agreement about the visit was reached early last fall, before martial law was proclaimed in Poland. Norway proposed the last 2 days of March 1982 as a suitable date. But in mid-February the Foreign Ministry in Oslo informed the Polish authorities that the date must be changed because of the new situation in Poland resulting from martial law.

At present no new agreement on a later date for the visit has been reached, Foreign Ministry Press Spokesman Geir Grung told AFTENPOSTEN.

SWEDEN

FALLDIN INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING BONN VISIT

DW311431 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0448 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Reporter Schob interview with Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin; questions in German, answers in Swedish with superimposed translation, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] You will now return Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's 1979 visit to Sweden. Do you pursue concrete aims in connection with your Bonn visit?

[Answer] Luckily there are no concrete problems between our two states at present. Yet I am looking forward to this visit with great expectations because it will give the chancellor and me an opportunity to talk thoroughly about the current international situation and its tensions.

[Question] Sweden and the Federal Republic are Western democracies. They have close mutual relations and geographically they are almost neighbors. Both countries also have close relations with Poland. Is Poland also of great significance to Sweden at present?

[Answer] Yes, I think so. We were very much excited by how the military forces in Poland suddenly stopped the dialogue in Poland, our close neighbor, about the development of democratic forms and the improvement of civil rights and liberties. I know that people in your country feel and think the same way. The closeness of our two countries to Poland is, therefore, of great importance mainly because we are granting asylum to Poles leaving their country now for various reasons.

[Question] Europe threatens to become a nuclear battlefield if the superpowers will not reach an agreement on a reduction of existing arms and a renunciation of new arms. The United States demands that the Soviets remove all SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe. In such a case NATO would not rearm. But Moscow just offers not to deploy any new SS-20 missiles. What preferences do you have with regard to Swedish security interests?

[Answer] Well, it would already be a success if one stopped the deployment of further nuclear arms in Europe. But that is not enough for us Swedes.

The existing nuclear arms can destroy human life several times. We are, therefore, in general for a reduction of all nuclear arms. We consider that the most important task because the survival of mankind is at stake.

[Question] Do you see ways our two countries could cooperate in order to achieve this aim?

[Answer] Don't forget that the Federal Republic belongs to NATO. Sweden is nonaligned in peacetime and neutral in a war. Cooperation on a formal basis is, therefore, impossible. But both countries, each within the limits of its opportunities, could work toward making disarmament a political duty. In order to achieve this, confidence must be created again between the superpowers. Our countries could cooperate in this matter. That would be a common task.

[Question] Will you make respective suggestions to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt?

[Answer] I am not going to Bonn to make suggestions to Chancellor Schmidt with regard to NATO or other matters. But I will make it very clear to him that we Swedes most urgently demand that an end be made to armament, to this nonsense. We are pursuing and supporting an active disarmament policy, which would free resources to be used for the benefit of mankind. I am most eager to hear what the chancellor will have to say to me in this matter.

[Question] The greatest postwar maneuvers were taking place in Sweden a few weeks ago. The enemy was once more expected to attack from the north and from the east. Is that a realistic assessment of the situation?

[Answer] We know that strong rearmament is taking place on the Kola Peninsula, in the air and on the water. And it is known that NATO will not remain inactive in view of such developments. It means that the northern Swedish area together with the Finnish area lie in the point of intersection between the two power blocs. We must, therefore, hold exercises there because we must defend our country against the enemy regardless of the direction he may come from.

[Question] Has the Swedish image of an enemy sharpened after the detection of a Soviet submarine with nuclear arms in Swedish territorial waters? What must one think now of the Soviet slogan that the Baltic is a sea of peace?

[Answer] Yes, our image has changed with regard to an important point. We knew prior to the incident that there were a few highly modern submarines in the Baltic with modern arms. But we were surprised that there were also some old submarines equipped with nuclear arms. It means that every discussion about a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe will make sense only if the waters of the Baltic are included.

[Question] A question with regard to German partition: How do you assess the chances of the German people living together again in reunited Germany? Is that just a dream?

[Answer] We all ought to be realistic and not believe that this could be the case tomorrow. But I consider it most realistic to continue to pursue this aim by building further bridges between both German states, bridges which Willy Brandt began to build and which have been continued by Helmut Schmidt. These seem to me to be the prerequisites for making a dream -- as you called it -- become reality some day.

USSR PROTESTS REFUSAL TO ADMIT LATVIAN

PM291521 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 Mar 82 p 1, 15

[Sune Oloffson report: "Soviet Protest to Sweden"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has protested against the Swedish authorities' treatment of Nikolay Neyland. On Wednesday afternoon [24 March] the Swedish Embassy in Moscow was visited by a representative of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The representative's name is Yushin, and he is deputy chief of the Department of Consular Affairs in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Yushin made a "formal protest" at the Swedish authorities' refusal to admit Nikolay Neyland, the Latvian Soviet Republic's deputy foreign minister.

"This refusal does not promote good-neighborly relations," Yushin told Swedish Embassy Counsellor Goeran Larsson, who is responsible for consular affairs at the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry considers the protest to be "mild." The reason for this view is to be found in the "level" at which the Soviet Union chose to protest. If the Soviet authorities had been so upset over the Nikolay Neyland affair they would probably have chosen to protest at ambassadorial level, the Foreign Ministry press office stated.

Just before 1700 hours on Wednesday the Swedish Embassy in Moscow informed the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm of the protest in a telegram. "We have noted the Soviet reaction and are now considering what and how to reply," Foreign Ministry Press Chief Maguns Faxen said.

Last Saturday SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported that the Soviet Union was considering whether to protest. Vyacheslav Vasilyev, press attache at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm, said Saturday that "the embassy has some definite views on this matter."

Nikolay Neyland has been accused by the Swedish secret police of recruiting "agents to exert influence" in Sweden and that these are consciously or unconsciously spreading Soviet propaganda in the Swedish mass media.

However, it is possible that there are other reasons behind the refusal which are as yet unknown.

Tuesday afternoon Soviet Ambassador Leonid Mikhailovich Yakovlev met Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. Yakovlev had other business with Ullsten. It is not known whether he also touched on the Nikolay Neyland affair. Foreign Minister Ullsten is now in Iceland.

ELECTIONS SURE IN 1984; ECEVIT, DEMIREL BANNED

NC301422 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 30 Mar (AFP) -- General elections in Turkey will take place in 1984 as scheduled, following a constitutional referendum this fall, the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee's chairman, Orhan Aldikacti, said here today. All basic freedoms as defined by the 1978 declaration of the rights of man and the charters of the United Nations and the Council of Europe would be guaranteed by the new constitution, Professor Aldikacti said.

"Basic freedoms are irreversible," he said, "and the fact that they are temporarily suspended does not mean that we can definitely go back on them." Turkey has been accused of human rights violations ever since the September 1980 military coup and the nation-wide martial law which followed it suspended a number of basic rights and freedoms.

The major points of the new constitution have been drawn up already, he said, adding that he was against presidential systems "leading to a succession of coups d'etat, such as in Latin America, or to wars such as the one in Vietnam by the decision of a single president (John F. Kennedy)." He reiterated that outgoing political leaders Bulent Ecevit, a social democrat, and Suleyman Demirel, a conservative, would be banned for 10 years from presenting themselves at general elections.

Last year's military decision to dissolve all parties was not a blow to political ideas in this country, Prof Aldikacti said, "because there will always be a leftist party and a conservative party in Turkey." A new electoral law and a political parties law, both to be readied in time for the elections, will seek to prevent "the creation [of] oligarchies within political groups" and to "reduce the representation in parliament of small parties," he said.

He added that "the mission of the Turkish Army is not yet accomplished," but that its leaders did not want to remain in power and would "return to their basic duty, which is the defense of the nation." The new constitution would be the first step to ensure this, Prof Aldikacti said, and although the country's military rulers would have the final word, "we know that they will not reject basic human rights."

ANKARA TO BOYCOTT COUNCIL OF EUROPE MAY MEETING

NC301042 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 26 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Nihal Alp report]

[Text] Ankara -- Turkey has reacted strongly to the decision of the Council of Europe Political Affairs Committee to hold its May session in Jerusalem. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has stated that Turkey cannot send an observer to Jerusalem, which Israel proclaimed as its capital. In his letter to the council, Turkmen said: "This decision is tantamount to Europe saying 'I am on Israel's side.'"

It has been announced that at the meeting in Jerusalem -- a city kept under Israeli occupation and proclaimed as its capital -- the committee will discuss "the latest developments in the Middle East and Turkey." According to information from the authorities, the Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe will dwell on developments in Turkey. The disputes between the Arab countries and Israel will also be evaluated.

The Middle Eastern countries and Turkey reacted strongly to Israel's proclamation of Jerusalem as its capital. Following this, Turkey froze relations with Israel, withdrawing its ambassador to Tel Aviv and reducing its legation to the level of secretary. The Israeli action was condemned in the United Nations as well.

Diplomatic circles consider it a "strange" decision to hold this meeting in Jerusalem, the Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe being one of its most important organs and Israel not even a member of the Council of Europe.

EUROPE DISCONCERTED OVER COUNTRY'S MIDEAST TRADE

NC301034 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 25 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Turkey's efforts after the 12 September operation to improve its relations with the Middle East countries, to which it attaches great importance, and its gradual penetration of this market has begun to disconcert the Europeans. The economic agreements signed with Middle Eastern countries have annoyed the Europeans, who have not allowed any other country to enter the Middle East market.

Our exports to the Middle East countries, which obtain all their needs from outside, began to develop as of last year for the first time. Last year, Turkey sold $1,530,263,000 worth of merchandise to Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan. This year, even this early, the value of our exports for which agreements have already been concluded has risen to $3 billion. Authorities have pointed out that seeing that Turkey's exports to the Middle East countries have risen to $3 billion, while this figure has confined to only a few hundred million a few years ago, the Europeans have begun to take steps to counter this increase.

Prof Mehmet Gonlubol, lecturer at the faculty of political sciences at Ankara University, made this comment: "The West does not wish to share with Turkey the blessings they enjoy in the Middle East. Their discomfort stems from the expanding relations Turkey is pursuing in the Middle East. Turkey has turned to the Middle East because it has been unable to get what it wanted from the West, which is why the West is now annoyed."

Assistant Professor Bilsay Kuruc, a former secretary general of the State Planning Organization and now a lecturer at the faculty of political science, had this to say in this connection: "From time to time the West has shown signs of discomfort with Turkey's activity in the Middle East market. It never refrains from expressing this discomfort, nor does it refrain from bringing pressure to bear on Turkey. These pressures manifest themselves in this way: It suspends credits for some time or it threatens to do so; it threatens to reduce credits or not to give them at all; it tries to suspend the money-credits agreements or implements them to our disadvantage; it discontinues financial aid extended within the OECD framewrok or threatens to do so. Ohter methods of pressure may follow."

BAYULKEN DISCUSSES RESULTS OF TALKS IN U.S.

TA301646 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Statement by National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken to correspondent Kemal Akaydin before departure from Washington 30 March -- recorded]

[Text] I received the following impressions from my contacts: The U.S. administration has warm feelings toward our country. The essence of my contacts here concerns defense issues between Turkey and the United States. As I noted before, my colleague Mr Weinberger and I held a lengthy talk on this in Colorado Springs. During my subsequent contacts here, the following conclusion emerged: The amount of aid needed to modernize the Turkish armed forces is no doubt greater than the currently allocated amount. They state that they will exert every possible effort to increase this amount. As noted by the NATO commander, General Rogers, in view of the difficulties caused by the arms embargo, $1 billion in aid to Turkey each year for at least 6 or 7 years is necessary to move toward modernization of the Turkish armed forces. This is the situation. They believe that in their aid package Turkey holds an important position, that this importance will continue and that (?military aid) will and must be increased.

In Canada the further development of this defense cooperation will be discussed. I do not know whether the grant can be further increased. We may talk about aid in the form of a long-term loan. We may purchase goods from them through loans. We may benefit from certain mutual [word indistinct] and discuss the transfer of certain new technologies and the realization of certain joint projects. I already told you about [word indistinct] during our previous meeting. In Turkey we not only want to receive funds, aid or equipment; most importantly, while we spend these funds for the purchase of urgent equipment, we want to exert more effort toward local production in certain areas. This will be discussed in Canada and I hope to tell you more about the outcome after my visit.

BILL READIED TO EXPROPRIATE GREEK CHURCH PROPERTY

TA301747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] A bill that will enable the expropriation of Greek religious trust properties and other fixed properties has been prepared following the Greek moves aimed at expropriating the property of Turkish religious trusts in Western Thrace. In reply to a question by journalists, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said Greece recently has increased its activities aimed at expropriating the property of Turkish religious trusts in Western Thrace and that Turkey, in return, was forced to take countermeasures based on the fundamental principles of international law.

Akiman added that Turkey has proposed negotiations with Greece in a bid to find mutual and lasting solutions to problems concerning minorities. According to Akiman, the protection of religious trust property, the development of a protective system both from the administrative and financial viewpoint to enable small trusts to continue their activities and the exemption of trusts from taxes were among the proposals rejected by Greece. The proposals were aimed at facilitating the activities of the trusts of both minorities and at creating the ground for an agreement toward a solution.

Akiman said a bill that will enable the expropriation of Greek religious trust properties and some other fixed properties was prepared following the Greek refusal to negotiate on the issue. He added that the bill, which was prepared according to the fundamental principles of international law, will, after ratification, be implemented in accordance with the Greek moves and attitude toward Western Thrace Turks.

LAND ALONG SOUTHERN BORDER TO BE DISTRIBUTED

TA301751 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Kilis, 30 Mar (AA) -- The large strip of minefields along Turkey's southern border will be (?cleared) of mines and distributed to families without land, official sources in this border town said. The Council of Ministers had agreed in principle to distribute the land, the same sources added. The mined strip is twice the size of Cyprus and can provide land for 2,500 families if cleared. Instead of the outmoded and ineffective measure of mining border land to prevent smuggling, a 20-meter wide modern highway is being built. It will be patrolled by motorized border squads against smuggling.

KURD SEPARATIST ORGANIZATION MEMBERS ON TRIAL

TA301621 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Istanbul, 30 Mar (AA) -- The trial of 42 members of the separatist organization "Kawa" started at an Istanbul martial law court Tuesday. The defendants are being charged with attempting to set up a Marxist-Leninist Kurdish state in eastern and southeastern Turkey and adjoining territories in neighboring states. The prosecutor is demanding the death penalty for 14 of the defendants.

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Western Europe

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SCHMIDT: EC WILL NOT ENGAGE IN 'TRADE WAR'

DW311207 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Reporter Martin Schulte interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 30 March; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Don't you think that the European Community ought to pursue a more independent trade policy regarding the East bloc, a policy more independent of America?

[Answer] Regarding trade policy, we have issued a most significant statement in this connection. May I read it: We jointly recognize the role played by economic relations between the West and East in stabilizing political relations, and we want this stabilizing role to be continued on the basis of mutual interest, real mutual interest. That might be formulated somewhat differently in Washington, but it is our joint formulation.

[Question] This plainly means somewhat more independence?

[Answer] It means that we will not become engaged -- let me put it quite bluntly -- in a trade war.

[Question] A trade war with regard to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] That's right.

[Question] If we went with such an approach to the Versailles world economic summit, wouldn't that automatically mean a quarrel with the Americans?

[Answer] I don't think there will be any quarreling, but the Versailles economic summit is not a concert where everyone plays the music or follows the score of just one government. I think it is quite possible that there will be some rapprochement in this regard. I remember the sharp criticism 8 weeks ago with regard to the gas-for-pipes agreement between France and the Soviet Union, between us and the Soviet Union, and between other West Europeans states and the Soviet Union -- and if I compare this with the tones we are hearing today on this subject, I must say that things sound much milder. There is more than 8 weeks until the Versailles meeting and there is time for rapprochement.

[Question] Since economic difficulties are so great, wouldn't it be more reasonable to seek another way to achieve more agreement? A direct question: Are you in favor of a common European security policy with the final aim of perhaps achieving a European defense community independent of America?

[Answer] My answer is a clear no. I cannot imagine that in the long run we European states could guarantee our security alone without the United States -- neither militarily nor with regard to the political pressure which could be exerted on us with the help of military power in the background. No, as far as we can see -- and that would be until the end of this century -- the military alliance with America and Canada must remain. The French and the British are of the same opinion. This does not mean, however, that we will not clearly state our European interests within the alliance. We have done this until now and we will continue to do so in future.

STEYR FIRM SAID TO SELL ARMS TO LIBYA, ARGENTINA

AU010951 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Referring to well-informed sources, the Austrian Students Association on Wednesday reported new large arms deals by the Austrian Steyr Corporation. It charges that "apparently the Steyr Corporation is deliberately feeding half-true information to the mass media to divert attention from its big arms deals."

Actually, the delivery of 27 tanks to Argentina, which Steyr Director General Malzacher has admitted, is said to be merely part of a larger delivery -- 130 tanks -- to South America. In addition, a complete turnkey tank plant is to be delivered to Chile. It is not known whether it is a tank production or a tank repair plant -- but the latter would only make sense if tanks were delivered to Chile as well which, as is known, was prevented once due to the pressure from the Austrian public.

On the evening of 13 February -- in other words, before the Al-Qadhdhafi visit -- three special trains containing mainly cuirassier tanks are said to have been dispatched to La Spezia; the destination of these arms was Libya.

In an open letter to Chancellor Kreisky containing this information, the Austrian Students Association asks him to completely clear up these charges, since the people have a right to learn the truth about what is going on at the Steyr works.

Bishops Against Arms Exports

AU310915 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Five Austrian bishops have signed the appeal of the Catholic university youth not to supply any arms to the "brutal regime in Libya." They are the diocese Bishops Aichern (Linz), and Laszlo (Eisenstadt), army Bishop Zak and suffragan Bishops Karetzl (Vienna) and Mayr (Salzburg). The appeal has also been signed by the chairman of the Catholic Action, Ploier. Within a short period, the Catholic students have collected 2,400 signatures against arms exports to Libya as well as Argentina, and handed them over to the chancellery. The signature drive, which was started after the visit to Austria of Libyan chief of state Al-Qadhdhafi, is being continued.

PRIME MINISTER PLANS VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

AU010843 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Apr 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Summary] Foreign Minister Pahr will visit the DPRK in the first half of this year. This was announced by the DPRK Embassy in Vienna and confirmed by the Austrian Foreign Ministry. Because of his crowded schedule, Pahr will not be able to combine this visit with his trip to China 11-25 May. He is scheduled to visit Mongolia 11-16 May and then have talks with leading PRC representatives until 25 May. Early this year Pahr visited the ROK and offered Austria's good offices for ROK-DPRK talks on Korea's reunification. At the forthcoming celebration of the 70th birthday of DPRK chief of state Kim Il-song, President Kirchschlaeger will be represented by a special envoy, the Austrian ambassador in the PRC, Wolfgang Wolte.

SCHMIDT, SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD311826 Hamburg DPA in German 1742 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 31 Mar (DPA) -- The Federal Press Office reports that in "very thorough" talks held today lasting 2 and 1/2 hours, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin chiefly discussed the world economic situation and the consequences of oil price increases and high interest rates for the European national economies. The two heads of government also expressed concern at developments in Poland and their effects on East-West relations.

SI MEETS IN BONN; KREISKY WILL SEE SCHMIDT

AU010909 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Summary] Bonn (SK) -- On 1 and 2 April the Presidium of the Socialist International [SI] will meet in Bonn under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt to discuss the present situation in South and Central America, East-West relations, the international economic development and the continuation of the North-South dialogue.

"At the periphery of the SI meeting Chancellor Kreisky will meet this afternoon with FRG Chancellor Schmidt at the Bonn chancellery for a talk in strict privacy. It is certain that one of the main topics of this talk between the two politicians will be the recent visit to Austria of Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi. For some time it has been Al-Qadhdhafi's wish to also pay a visit to the FRG."

POLAND TO SIGN DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT

LD311914 Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 31 Mar (DPA) -- The debt rescheduling agreement between some 500 Western banks and Poland will be signed in Frankfurt on 6 April now that the Polish side has fulfilled the conditions for this by paying interest of $500 million due for 1981. This was stated in Frankfurt today by the head of the Dresdner Bank, Hans Friedrichs. Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak will be present at the signing of the agreement.

According to its own figures, Poland owes the West $25.5 billion while Western sources put the figure at $26.5 billion.

Under the terms of the agreement, 95 percent of the debt due for repayment to Western banks by Poland in 1981, which amounts to $2.4 billion, must be paid in seven half-yearly installments following a 4 year repayment-free period. In accordance with the agreement reached in October 1981, the interest rate is to be 1.75 percent above the operative London Interbank rate. Five percent of the debt is to be paid this year.

The signing of the agreement has been repeatedly postponed since the end of 1981 because Poland was not in a position to meet the banks' demand for payment of the $500 million interest for 1981 due before the end of the year.

Negotiations on the rescheduling of Polish debts due for repayment in 1982 are to be held at a later date.

PCI'S BERLINGUER TO MEET WITH MITTERRAND

AU310844 Rome ANSA in English 0838 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 31 Mar (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party (PCI) leader Enrico Berlinguer pays a call here today on French President Francois Mitterrand with an agreement already struck between his and Mitterrand's Socialist Party to pursue common principles together without regard for ideological nuances.

Berlinguer and French Socialist Party Secretary Lionel Jospin announced to the press last night that their parties agreed to fight together to assert their common principles without getting bogged down in the differences in shade of their ideological colors. Both men said they were pleased with the outcome of their talks and announced plans to step up communications between their parties while giving the press a rundown of their meeting Tuesday.

Reporters showered Berlinguer with questions about the Italian party's dispute with the Soviet Communist Party. The PCI secretary summed up the quarrel this way: "We believe that socialism should play a decisive role in the world and that role must now be assured by the workers' movement in Western Europe. The Soviet comrades do not agree."

Hold Hour-long Talk

LD312126 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer is going home very satisfied with his visit to France. After meeting Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, on 30 March and noting the many points of agreement between the two parties, Mr Berlinguer was received at the Elysee this afternoon by President Mitterrand. The talks symbolize what is now being called the Euro-left. For 65 minutes the two men discussed the political situation in France, in Italy, bilateral relations, Central America, disarmament and Poland.

VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN VIETNAM RELATIONS

NC311250 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 31 Mar (AFP) -- A visible improvement in France's relations with Vietnam may put this country back on the South-east Asian political scene after a prolonged absence, observers here said today.

Although Paris and Hanoi continue to disagree over Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, the visit here on April 8 and 9 of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will be the high point of an improving dialogue, they said. It will be the first trip to Paris of a ranking Hanoi official since Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979.

The visit by Mr Thach, who has just been elected to the Vietnamese Politburo, will come after French technology Minister Jean Pierre Chevenement starts an Asian tour in Hanoi next April 1 and 2.

President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser Regis Debray was there last month. The two countries signed a consular agreement in December, and France has promised Vietnam $33 million of credit.

France still has no intention of recognising Cambodia's pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime, but does not want this to prevent improvement of relations with Vietnam at a time when that country is going through an economic crisis. France would hope to further improve relations by offering its help, and Mr Chevenement is expected to take up economic issues during his trip there.

BERNARD CAPILLON NAMED AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF

PM310929 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 82 p 20

[Excerpt] On Defense Minister Charles Hernu's proposal, the cabinet approved the following promotion and appointment in the armed forces on Wednesday 17 March: Air Force -- Air Corps Gen Bernard Capillon has been promoted to the rank and title of Air Force general and has been appointed Air Force chief of staff, replacing Air Force Gen Guy Fleury, who reaches the retirement age for his rank on 10 June.

HOODED ASSAILANT FIRES ON ISRAELI BUILDING

NC311354 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 31 Mar (AFP) -- Shots were fired this afternoon at a building housing an official Israeli arms purchasing mission near the Arc de Triomphe, but no-one was hit, police said.

According to eyewitnesses, the building, guarded by a French riot policeman, was fired on by a hooded man with a machine pistol, who with two hooded companions stepped out of a car on the opposite side of the street. After about 25 shots were fired, the three returned to the car and made their getaway.

Grand Rabbi of France Rene Sirat later visited the building, an annex of the Israeli Embassy, to salute the riot policeman "in the name of the French Jewish community."

Rabbi Sirat also expressed strong condemnation of this latest attack against an Israeli building.

Embassy Blames PLO

NC311615 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 31 Mar (AFP) -- The Israeli Embassy here claimed the Palestine Liberation Organisation was responsible for an armed attack earlier today against the official Israeli arms purchasing mission in France.

So far, no one has claimed responsibility for the attack in which three men fired about 25 shots at the Israeli Embassy annex near the Arc de Triomphe, guarded by a single French riot policeman. No-one was injured.

The embassy said that "after the bloody incidents it instigated in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank), the PLO is now exporting its acts of intimidation outside Israel." The PLO was responsible for "15 attacks in Europe" last year, it added.

France's Grand Rabbi Rene Sirat visited the building earlier today to salute the officer on guard -- who was unhurt -- "in the name of the French Jewish community."

Meanwhile, the riot policemen's union threatened "stiff reactions" if the Interior Ministry failed to replace the present one-man guard system with more sophisticated, video-backed patrols.

BERLINGUER VIEWS FORMATION OF 'EURO-LEFT'

LD311006 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Lionel Jospin and Enrico Berlinguer, first secretary of the PS and secretary general of the PCI, have made similar analyses of the international situation, and particularly of the situation in Europe. Their talks yesterday produced the same condemnation of the policy of blocs and of the inevitability attached to the Yalta agreements. Similarly, the French Socialists and the Italian Communists are in agreement in stating that the CPSU can no longer play a positive role in the development of world socialism. Their differences are only a matter of nuances concerning the development of the USSR's foreign policy and the need, or otherwise, to establish U.S. missiles in Europe. Anyway, this meeting again launches prognostications and reflections about what is called the Euro-left. On this point here is Enrico Berlinguer's reply:

[Begin recording] I have nothing against the term Euro-left. Euro-left of course means taking account of a reality in which there exist elements from the working movement with different roots, different traditions and also certain political differences, and we think that joint progress should be made with all of these. We want to have good relations with both the PS and the PCF. I think you are aware, moreover, that I shall soon return to France to meet Georges Marchais and comrades in the leadership of the PCF. [end recording]

GAS DEAL WITH USSE MAY BE SIGNED 'SOON'

LD300942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- It is learned from informed sources that Italy could soon sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on Soviet gas deliveries and participation in the construction of the Siberian gasline already done by France and the Federal Republic of Germany. This in fact represents the end of the "pause for thinking" regarding this agreement imposed on the Italian Government by Social Democrats and Socialists after the introduction of martial law in Poland.

The chief advocate of the signing of the agreement is Minister of Industry Marcora (Christian Democrat) whose main argument is that the Soviet gas is cheap for Italy. The draft agreement envisages the Soviet Union annually to deliver to Italy eight billion cubic meters of gas over a 25-year period.

SPADOLINI RECEIVES VISITING SOMALI PRESIDENT

LD010034 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Spadolini conferred today with the President of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mohamed Siad Barre. The Italian Government's commitment to promoting peaceful solutions in the Horn of Africa and to improving the technical cooperation programs between the two countries was reaffirmed.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD311730 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Summary] Sergej Kraigher, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived at Lisbon Airport this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Portugal at the invitation of President Ramalho Eanes. He was met at Portela Airport by the president of the republic, the speaker of the Assembly of the Republic, the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs. Sergej Kraigher will be the guest of honor at a banquet hosted by President Eanes at Ajuda Palace tonight.

Eanes Speaks at Banquet

LD010054 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] President Sergej Kraigher of Yugoslavia is in Lisbon on an official visit to our country at the invitation of General Ramalho Eanes. After an initial meeting between the two presidents this afternoon, a banquet was held tonight at Ajuda Palace in honor of the Yugoslav president. Here is a report by Helder Fernando:

Brief speeches were delivered by the two presidents. The Yugoslav president naturally advocated nonalignment, condemned international pressures and old forms of domination as well as military interventions contrary to freedom.

President Eanes at one point praised the historic figure of the late President Tito of Yugoslavia:

[Begin Eanes recording] In the difficult times we are going through -- in which conflicts proliferate and tensions are increasingly exacerbated, in which the peoples' sovereignty and the (?accepted) rules of relations between states are forgotten in attempts to impose the logic of force which would destroy mankind -- the example left by President Tito cannot be forgotten by all those who are sincerely committed to the search for dialogue, understanding, conciliation and the strengthening of regional relations, which contribute to the prevention of world balance. [end recording]

With regard to Portuguese foreign policy, the president said: [Begin recording] Mr President, the major guidelines of Portugal's foreign policy, emanating from the liberating, democratic and pluralist movement of 25 April, in close association with our history, have been outlined before. They are: Political and economic integration in Europe; participation in the integrated plans of European defense; continuation of the universalist vocation of our people in cooperation and friendship with all peoples, and in the strengthening of our natural and increasingly close relations with the Portuguese-speaking countries. These general objectives of our foreign policy are complemented, in the light of consolidation of peace and security, by our resolve to contribute to overcoming all situations of hegemonism, to global balance and controlled disarmament, to the constant search for negotiated solutions to all conflicts and to the constant defense of the dignity of human rights. [end recording]

Further on, Eanes spoke about Europe, peace and its importance, stating that it is above all here in Europe that the conditions of world peace are currently determined. That is why, he said, we continue to advocate the view that every effort should be made to enforce respect for the rights and duties inherent in the Helsinki Final Act and to contribute to the balanced and controlled reduction of armaments in the European theater.

LUCE DEFENDS FALKLAND ISLANDS SOVEREIGNTY

PY301911 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] London, 30 Mar (AFP) — We have sovereignty over the Falkland Islands region; and there is no doubt that, if necessary, we will defend and support the inhabitants of the islands with all our might, stated Richard Luce, the Foreign Office deputy minister, at the House of Commons today.

Sub Thought To Be on Way

PM311119 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[John Miller and Desmond Wettern report: "Atom Sub Alert for Falklands"]

[Excerpt] The nuclear submarine, Superb, was believed last night to be sailing for the Falkland Islands as the row between Britain and Argentina over the "scrap merchants' invasion" of the British island of South Georgia intensified.

Though the report could not be officially confirmed a reliable Whitehall source said: "The decision should not come as a surprise." The source said that the Superb, which has five 21 in torpedo tubes, could now be "well on its way" to the Falklands if it left the Gibralter area as thought last Thursday.

He said that the Superb, 4,000 tons, needed no refuelling or escort of surface ships and could maintain a constant speed in all weathers. The Superb has a crew of 97 and can travel at 30 knots submerged.

It is understood that the main attraction of the submarine's use to the government as an urgent measure was that it presented a hidden threat to the Argentinian Navy. "It is not like a warship easily visible and just sitting there," the Whitehall source said.

"The Argentinians will not know where it is and if they start being aggressive they may suddenly get a torpedo up their backsides. It is a master stroke in any psychological warfare that the government feels it necessary to embark upon with the Argentinians."

A civilian-manned tanker of the Royal Fleet auxiliary is also believed to be on its way to the Falklands. The dispatch of the tanker indicates that Britain is planning to increase the number of warships to the Falklands area.

Lords, Commons Discuss Dispute

PM311527 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Mar 82 p 11

[Peter Pryke and Walter Aburn report: "How the Last Argentine Invasion Was Seen Off"]

[Text] A promise that the ice-breaker Endurance would remain on station "as long as necessary" during the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Falkland Islands was given in the Lords yesterday by Lord Carrington, foreign secretary.

In a statement on the situation since a group of Argentine scrap merchants landed in South Georgia, part of the Falkland Islands dependency, he undertook that the government review of Falklands security "will obviously include the long-term future of Endurance."

In the Commons, MPs were intrigued by an indication from Mr Callaghan, the former Labour premier, that a similiar "invasion" by Argentines had been seen off by a Royal Navy presence in the recent past. He said there had been other recent occasions when Argentina, beset by internal problems, had tried some sort of tactical diversion.

"On a very recent occasion, of which I have full knowledge, we assembled ships that were stationed in the Caribbean, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean and stood them about 400 miles off the Falkland Islands in support of Endurance.

"Without fuss and without publicity, when this became known, a diplomatic solution followed. While I do not press the minister on what is happening today, I trust it is the same sort of thing."

Mr Richard Luce, minister of state, foreign affairs, who throughout some anxious questioning by Conservative MPs, insisted that he could give no details of the security position, replied that the government would take note of Mr Callaghan's words.

Lord Carrington said it had been made clear to the Argentine Government that Britain regarded the dozen or so men still on shore as being on British territory illegally. But their position could be regularised if they sought authorisation. Argentine warships were in the area and the situation was "potentially dangerous."

Lord Shackleton (Lab) acknowledged there was need to preserve a sense of caution and to exercise maximum diplomatic skill. But the firm reiteration of our stand was not only for the protection of wholly British people in Falklands. "It could affect the peace of the whole of that area of Antarctica." The presence of Endurance and the manifestation of our sovereignty was important.

Lord Gladwyn (Lib) hoped that diplomacy would settle the dispute. He asked if reference to the International Court had been considered. Lord Carrington said it took two parties to refer a matter to the International Court and the Argentine Government had refused to do that in an earlier dispute.

Mr Callaghan's reference to past incursions by the Argentines was later taken up in the Commons by Mr Healey, shadow foreign secretary, who claimed that Britain faced humiliation in the Falklands because of the government's defence policy. They had crippled the Royal Navy for the sake of the Trident programme. "The result is recent events have found the government with its trousers down in the South Atlantic and it is not surprising that the Argentine Government has been tempted by the target it has provided."

Mr Luce replied that it was easy to preach on how to avoid disputes. "We are doing our best to resolve this problem. We have a duty to the islanders and I don't think it helps to make comments on what previous governments have done."

Sir Nigel Fisher (C Kingston Upon Thames) pointed out that ministers kept repeating they would help the islanders to the best of Britain's ability, and added: "The trouble is we have not got the ability. Endurance is better than nothing. Under the circumstances it is not enough. Will you tell us what else the government proposes to do?"

Mr Luce replied that he could not comment on th detail of the security review. It was important for everyone that the government should seek a peaceful diplomatic solution. Later he said: "We will defend the islanders if necessary. I still express the hope it will not be necessary."

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS TO PRESS ON EEC SUMMIT

NC311058 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The first EEC summit meeting for 1982 ended today with unpleasant affirmations on the economic and social problems the community is facing. At the same time, in a joint statement, the 10 EEC government leaders expressed their profound apprehension over the developments of critical international problems. Once again Greece expressed its reservations on the community's appraisal of the Polish issue and the influence this may have on West Europe's relations with the Soviet Union. ERT [Greek radio-television] correspondent in Brussels Thanos Oikonomopoulos reports:

[Begin correspondent recording] The summit conference of The 10 ended its work today by issuing a general and vague statement on the community's economic and social situation and a communique on political cooperation in the EC.

Greece had reservations on two points of the communique on political cooperation -- the one concerning the community's relations with the Soviet Union in view of the Polish problem and the other on East-West relations in the commercial and economic sectors. Speaking to Greek reporters accompanying him, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said immediately after termination of the conference's work:

[Begin Papandreou recording] This morning, the first issue presented to the European Council [of ministers] was the Greek memorandum which is essentially a proposal for revising the status in force for Greece within the community's framework. Of course, its text had been submitted by Mr Varfis but today there was an opportunity and an obligation to present an analysis of the reasons that led Greece to ask for this revision -- special arrangements which, if accepted in their entirety, will naturally change Greece's status within the community framework. Naturally, I am not in a position to determine the exact time when this proposed demand -- Greece's memorandum -- will or will not have an auspicious conclusion. What I can say is that at least -- from some quarters, from significant participants in the European Council -- there have been appraisals that the presentation was objective and that there truly are prospects for a positive response by the community.

With regard to relations between Europe and the United States, the text of the communique was discussed and I believe that perhaps phraseologically it has been improved -- through interventions by our side -- on points that concern us. However, as for East-West relations, there were clearly disagreements on some points and, consequently, the Greek side expressed reservations on the acceptance of the European Council's conclusions and decisions. To be precise, the communique refers to the role of the Soviet Union in the Polish problem. Of course, this is a fact. In the past we condemned the imposition of martial law and referred to the fact that there is a Soviet presence -- essential if you see it so -- in the development of the Polish problem. However, what we did not accept was that this affirmation can lead, or should lead, to a change in relations between West European countries -- especially where Greece is concerned -- and the Soviet Union. We cannot accept this for many reasons but I shall mention at least three.

One reason is that it would be arrogant for a country like ours -- almost at the Soviet border -- to threaten the Soviet Union with consequences and sanctions. It would be at the least a silly bluster. The second reason is that it would be a huge mistake to consider the Polish problem on the level of East-West relations when the future of humanity -- nothing less -- hinges on these relations.

Sometimes we should be serious and recognize that the nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva are perhaps the most significant ongoing event, above all others, and it would be a great error, for any reason, to undermine the process of pursuing a way out of nuclear calamity and to doubt the sincerity of the two negotiating parties. The third reason is that we are leading supporters of the belief that both Yalta and Potsdam [agreements] should some day be retired to history's archives. In any case, they have not yet and, therefore, the West should deal with its own violations of democratic institutions and human rights -- as in the cases of Turkey and Central America -- before it concerns itself with what is going on in the other camp. At this point we expressed reservations, that is, we disagreed and it is significant that our disagreement was put on record.

Finally, the case of Turkey has occupied us for a long time and at this point I should stress that with my colleague's contribution -- Kharalambopoulos' contribution -- a very broad discussion ensued. We stressed our bitter experience with timetables. We considered as entirely unacceptable the phrase that [the Community] accepts with satisfaction the Turkish junta's statement that a timetable exists [in Turkey] for returning to democracy. We specifically stressed the persecution of trade unionism. Because Europe constantly refers to Solidarity, it is impossible for us not to consider also what is going on in trade unionism in Turkey. What was of immense significance, and for which I want to thank Mr Kharalambopoulos, was the discussion on lifting martial law. Strange as it may seem, our colleagues at the European Council were ready to talk about the return to democracy but strongly opposed even the mention of the phrase martial law in connection with Turkey, a phrase that is being used time and again in the case of Poland.

We were thus afforded the opportunity to refer to the fact that there is a continuing threat against Greece's territorial integrity, a threat which NATO thus far has not attempted to control or to provide some kind of guarantee for the country's eastern borders. I think this is of special significance when, despite talk by the Turkish junta of an improvement in the atmostphere of relations between Greece and Turkey, violations of Athens' national airspace have continued and a few days ago intensified. Of course, this was not the object of a discussion in this forum [last word in English], but in each case Greece's position was absolutely clear. [end Papandreou recording]

[Begin correspondent recording] Referring to the Turkish issue, Papandreou stressed that at Greece's insistence the phrase: "The Council accepts with satisfaction Turkey's timetable for return to democracy," was deleted from the communique after Greece stressed that it knows something about timetables of this kind.

In reply to a relevant question, the prime minister stressed that our country has not reneged on the EEC issue and that the revision to which it refers concerns the reexamination of all of Greece's relations with the community, it being absolutely linked with our country's development program which is currently being studied. Merely, the prime minister clarified, the possibility of achieving our national goals through the community's procedures is being examined. If this does not become possible then the government will follow the course it charted at the outset. [end correspondent recording]

Returns From Brussels

NC311903 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou returned from Brussels this afternoon satisfied with the whole portrayal of the Greek positions within the EEC framework. The prime minister had participated in the EEC summit.

EEC circles have pointed out that the dynamic presence this time of the Greek [words indistinct] in the community's conference where the Greek Prime Minister presented [words indistinct] three major national issues: The Cyprus issue; Turkish provocations in the Aegean; and the Greek Government's memorandum submitted to the EEC for special arrangements in our country's relations with the community. It is also noted that the Greek delegation declared its difference with and reservations on the positions taken by the EEC on the Polish issue and Mr Tindeman's conclusions on his visit to Turkey.

On the Polish issue, Mr Papandreou reiterated the Greek Government's opposition to imposing sanctions on the Soviet Union. On the situation in Turkey, Prime Minister Papandreou and Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos disagreed with Mr Tindeman's affirmations about the tyranic regime imposed by the Evren junta and, with the support of French President Mitterrand, succeeded in amending in certain points the text of the declaration issued after the end of the summit conference.

The prime minister returned to Athens at 1730 today. Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, Deputy Minister Maroudhas, in charge of press affairs, and Deputy Foreign Minister Varfis also returned with the prime minister. At the airport, they were welcomed by Chamber of Deputies Chairman Alevras, members of the Council of Ministers, and the leaders of armed forces and security corps.

TURKISH GUNBOAT THREATENS TWO FISHING VESSELS

NC310841 Athens NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Greek patrol boats gave chase to a Turkish ship on Sunday that was within the Greek territorial waters. Two Greek fishing boats from Plomari, Mitilini, were drawing in their nets only three and a half miles from shore. The Turkish gunboat came along and demanded at gunpoint that the Greek fishermen allow themselves to be towed to Turkey.

Two Greek patrol boats then came upon the scene. They gave chase to the Turkish boat which left at full speed.

TURKEY DEMANDS EXPLANATION ON OIL EXPLORATION

NC310833 Athens NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister K. Papoulias was visited on Monday by the ambassador of Turkey, Mr Alacam. The ambassador discussed the recent statements by the deputy minister to the Prime Minister on Press Affairs Maroudhas on Turkish violations and oil exploration.

The ambassador demanded an explanation of the statement Mr Maroudhas made which, in effect, says that Greece has the unquestionable right to explore the Greek continental shelf and to conduct oil exploration on it.

SPOKESMAN CLARIFIES PROPERTY EXPROPRIATIONS

NC312008 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In response to the statement by Mr N. Akiman, Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman, that "the confiscation of Turkish estates and property by the Greek Government compels Ankara's government to retaliate," a Greek Government spokesman has stressed:

"If what the foreign news agencies report is true, Mr Akiman is misinformed; it is a distorted report that does not respond to reality.

"The expropriation (confiscation) is not of religious trusts, but the expulsion of those who encroach on public estates that have no relation with religious trusts. The expulsion of those who are encroaching is valid for all, whether they are Christians or Muslims."

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WITH TURKEY PROPOSED

NC010630 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Yalcin Dogan report]

[Excerpt] Ankara -- Greece is now proposing a summit meeting "at the foreign ministers level to discuss and resolve outstanding issues with Turkey." A few days after the receipt of this "official view" from Athens, received about 15 days ago, Turkey gave a positive reply.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

NC010554 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A home-made explosive device was placed by an unknown person on the garden wall of the residence of U.S. Ambassador Monteagle Stearns on Petrou Kiriakou St., next door to the Marika Iliadhi maternity home. The bomb was placed on the side of the wall facing the maternity home and exploded at 0210, damaging the wall. The Athens General Security Directory is investigating.

Police Investigating

NC011133 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Athens General Security Police are continuing their investigations and interrogations into the case of a bomb that exploded early this morning in the garden of the residence of U.S. ambassador in Athens, Mr Stearns, on 1 (Dhorileos) Street near the Marika Iliadhi maternity home.

The explosion shattered some windowpanes of the U.S. ambassador's residence and caused slight damage to the garden wall. Police patrol cars immediately cordoned off the area around Mr Stearns' residence without, however, succeeding in finding the culprits.

Later, an unknown person telephoned an Athens newspaper that the bombing action was the work of the organization People's Revolutionary Struggle.

EVREN, FORCE COMMANDERS OBSERVE JOINT WAR GAMES

TA311233 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Head of state and Chief of the General Staff Kenan Evren has gone to Istanbul to observe the Salih Omurtak-82 joint war games. General Evren was accompanied by Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Commander Sedat Celasun, who are also National Security Council members. Deputy Air Force Commander Halil Sozer, Supreme Military Council member Ragip Ulugbay and National Security Council Secretary General Nusret Toroslu also went to Istanbul.

At Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, General Evren and the National Security Council members were received by the 1st Army commander, Gen Haydar Saltik, Istanbul Mayor Nevzat Ayaz, NATO Southeastern European Ground Forces Commander Sedat Guneralp and other commanders. General Evren and his party later went to the 1st Army headquarters. General Evren was received with a military ceremony at the headquarters. Then the Salih Omurtak-82 joint war games began. General Evren and the commanders will leave Friday after observing the war games.

GREEK ACTIONS AGAINST W. THRACIAN TURKS CHARGED

NC010645 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 29 Mar 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Istanbul — Ahmet Aydinli, chairman of the Solidarity Association of Western Thracian Turks, has reported that the Greek authorities are obstructing our peasant kinsmen from going to the provincial center so they can express their solidarity with the Turks who are resisting the measures being taken against them. He said the authorities have forcibly taken away the Turkish peasants' travel documents. Aydinli further reported that the Greek consuls in Istanbul, Izmir and Edirne have seized the passports of our kinsmen traveling from Western Thrace to Turkey and that some of these people have been told that they have lost their citizenship.

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE MORE KURDISH MILITANTS

TA311659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the VIII Corps and Elazig, Malatya, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command]

[Text] In an operation in Tunceli on 28 March the martial law security forces captured eight members of the illegal Kordestan Workers Party. The security forces also seized 2 Kalashnikov rifles, 2 pistols, 1 shotgun, 3 bombs, 12 magazines, 370 rounds of ammunition and 100 German marks. An investigation is underway.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVED BY CANADA'S MACGUIGAN

TA312019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, who is in Canada on an official visit, held a meeting with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan. Bilateral relations and the Cyprus question were discussed at the meeting. Bayulken will leave Canada for London tomorrow morning. He will return to Turkey on 2 April.

SCIENCE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

TA311658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Summary] A Turkish-Bulgarian protocol envisaging scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries has been signed in Ankara. The protocol envisages cooperation among scientists and an exchange of experts. The protocol was signed by the head of the Karmara scientific and industrial research institute, Prof Lutfullah Ulukan, and by Prof Todor Popov.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 064 *2 April 1982*

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PILOTS HIJACK POLISH MILITARY PLANE TO VIENNA

AU011649 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Norbert Kollinger report on hijacking of Polish military plane to Vienna-Schwechat Airport -- with recorded portions]

[Text] At 1347, a Polish military plane came to a standstill at Vienna-Schwechat Airport, which marks the successful conclusion of the first successful organized escape from Poland since the proclamation of martial law. The plane was immediately surrounded by members of the "Kranich" special police unit, and the 10 passengers left the aircraft without offering resistance: 4 men -- 3 of them in uniform, 2 armed; 2 women and 4 children -- 1, 3 and 4 years old.

According to Schwechat police headquarters, the initial investigation results indicate that the escape was carried out as follows: After a training flight with paratroopers in Krakow, one of the two pilots, 29-year-old (Jerzy Jan Czerwinski) or 31-year-old (Andrzej Malek), forced 35-year-old mechanic (Boleslaw Wronner), who was also on board, to continue the flight at 1100. The plane then landed once more in Poland to pick up the wives of the two pilots, their children and a civilian, 29-year-old (Krzystof Wasiliewski). Flying at low altitude so as not to be detected by radar, the plane then flew across the CSSR. During this flight, the plane's wings were damaged.

Major Alfred Rupf of Schwechat police headquarters declared: [Begin recording] It is to be assumed, according to the findings obtained so far in the investigation, that -- with the exception of the mechanic who was compelled to come along -- the other passengers will request political asylum. The two pilots will be taken to the Vienna Landesgericht Prison on the strength of an arrest warrant, and the others will presumably be taken to the Traiskirchen refugee camp for the time being. The mechanic will, of course, be permitted to return and he will contact his country's embassy.... [voice trails off, end recording]

Whether or not the mechanic will be able to return to Poland with his plane cannot be established yet in view of the damages to the plane. Nor is it known if any, or which, charges will be brought against the two pilots in court.

Poland Requests Extradition

AU021110 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Today Poland has requested Austria extradite two air force pilots who, together with their families, flew from Krakow to Austria yesterday. The Polish PAP press agency describes the escaped pilots as air pirates and reports that a request for extradition has already been submitted to Austria.

U.S. TO WITHDRAW AID TO EAST-WEST INSTITUTE

AU010849 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- In connection with international economic crises and the stagnation in the policy of detente, the International Institute for Applied System Analysis [IIASA] in Luxemburg near Vienna is facing serious difficulties: As of the end of 1982, the Reagan administration will discontinue its financial contribution to the institute, which will result in a large gap in the budget of this scientific East-West cooperation project.

Nevertheless, IIASA headquarters does not expect the USSR to react to the American decision by also discontinuing payments, although the Soviet contribution may be reduced. It is regarded as unlikely that the "child of detente," IIASA, will die, but a significant curtailment of its activities is to be expected.

PAHR INTERVIEWED ON REAGAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

AU011153 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1135 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Roland Machatschke report on interview with Foreign Minister Pahr, date and place not specified, on U.S. President Reagan's press conference statement inviting the USSR for talks on a drastic cut in nuclear weapons on both sides -- with recorded portions of Pahr statements]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Pahr considers the opportunity as favorable: [Begin recording] I welcome this proposal which, I think, is a very usable basis for genuine negotiations for a reduction of the nuclear weapons arsenal. And I hope that the positive expression of the will to negotiate, reflected in this statement as well as in the recent statement by Brezhnev, will actually lead to a genuine result. [end recording]

The Austrian foreign minister believes that the nuclear weapons arsenals on both sides, together with the political tensions which have built up between the two camps, might have convinced the two superpowers of the dangerous courses they were steering.

[Begin recording] I do feel that gradually even the two superpowers have begun to realize that confrontation alone cannot solve any problems but merely creates new problems and a genuine danger of war. [end recording]

At his press conference, President Reagan declared that he was inviting the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear weapons jointly with the United States, and to achieve a breakthrough to lasting peace. It remains to be seen how seriously the invitation was meant, and how sincerely the Soviet Union will react to it.

DETAILS OF NEO-NAZI 'BLACKLIST' REVEALED

AU011024 Vienna KURIER in German 1 Apr 82 p 16

[Report by Erich Grolig]

[Summary] The "blacklist" compiled by so-far unidentified rightist-extremists, which was enclosed in the January issue of the underground neo-Nazi monthly OESTERREICHISCHER BEOBACHTER, contains 114 names and addresses of persons, firms, and Jewish or Israeli institutions in Austria. Police, who to date have not succeeded in tracking down anyone in Austria involved in this affair, believe that both the publishers of the underground papers and the initiators of the "blacklist" are to be found in the FRG, but that they used Austrian sympathizers to acquire data on Austrian target persons and target objects.

Austrian police are drawing attention to the fact that the FRG part of the "blacklist" contains no names of individual persons but merely those of 16 Israeli or Jewish institutions in several FRG cities, while the much larger Austrian part specifically names numerous individual persons (including some who are not Jewish) in Vienna, Graz and Linz -- among them lawyers, actors, scientists, rabbis, businessmen, journalists and representatives of Israel and Jewish institutions -- as well as travel agencies, banks and premises of large textile firms and trade chains.

According to an Interior Ministry source, Austrian state security police are paying close attention to the fact that the rightist-extremist "blacklist" is almost identical to the secret list containing 63 names of persons and objects that came into the hands of Austrian authorities following the arrest of Al-'Asifah terrorists Bahij Younis, Hussham Rajih and Marwan Hasan. It is also pointed out that some of the addresses on the "blacklist" were outdated and that the same applied to the list of the Palestinians.

SCHMIDT OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY, CABINET CONCURS

LD311728 Hamburg DPA in German 1531 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 31 Mar (DPA) -- At the NATO summit in Bonn in June the Federal Government will urge that the linkage between security policy and cooperation in detente policy and efforts for disarmament be reaffirmed as the basis of alliance policy. It rejects a return to the cold war as a reply to the setbacks in East-West relations caused by the "Soviet arms drive" and the crises in connection with Afghanistan and Poland, and also fundamentally adheres to East-West economic cooperation as an element in international stability.

These points are contained in a statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today in the federal cabinet in a more than 3-hour debate in which he summarized the general principles of Bonn's foreign and security policy. Leading members of the SPD and FDP coalition partners, including SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the leader of the FDP Parliamentary Party, Wolfgang Mischnick, and the inspector general of the Bundeswehr, Juergen Brandt, took part in the long-planned discussion.

Reporting on the cabinet debate, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker made it plain to newsmen that the chancellor's summary also had domestic implications. He noted that no participant in the discussion had contradicted the chancellor nor expressed divergent views. The chancellor is obviously concerned, in the run-up to the SPD party congress -- the SPD is conducting a heated dispute about security policy -- that his cabinet and the leaders of the coalition parties commit themselves to a united position. In connection with the chancellor's statement, Becker spoke of "principles that are binding for all." Becker confirmed that with this in mind, Schmidt had asked the heads of the parties to work to ensure that these positions were adhered to in the coalition parties also.

Becker said that the basic positions discussed by the cabinet, which, apart from some secret parts, are shortly to be published in text form, were also intended for the public in the West and the East. It seems that Bonn's reaffirmation of detente policy as a principle of NATO policy, alongside defense capability, is also addressed to the United States, where trends in the opposite direction have become apparent. Chancellor Schmidt said that he does not think it will be easy to win over Washington again at the NATO summit for this dual aspect of alliance policy.

According to Becker, Schmidt pointed out to the cabinet that the Warsaw Pact has further expanded its conventional superiority. Moscow has caught up with the United States in intercontinental missiles, and has a "great superiority" in European medium-range missiles. The chancellor stressed Bonn's aim of arms equilibrium at the lowest possible level and the so-called zero option at the Geneva medium-range missile negotiations. Once again Schmidt left no room for doubt that in the event of failure of the Geneva negotiations, the Soviet Union will have to reckon with the deployment of American missiles in West Europe. The discussions in Geneva would be made easier if Washington and Moscow started negotiations on intercontinental strategic missiles.

A total ban on chemical weapons also played an important role in the cabinet discussion. Bonn renounced the production of these weapons as early as 1954. According to Schmidt, the Federal Government adheres to trade with the East, which is planned on a long-term basis, and rejects a trade war. However, the Eastern states must not come into possession of technology that can be used for military purposes.

The chancellor again expressed his commitment to friendly relations with the United States, to economic and political cooperation in the European Community and to good-neighborliness between German and France. Schmidt again appealed to the great powers for moderation and responsibility in their relations.

RUMORS RAISED AGAIN ON CABINET RESHUFFLE

DW011103 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Bonn -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is seriously considering a reshuffle of the Federal Cabinet after the April SPD congress at the latest. Critical positions manned by SPD ministers are to be affected. It was learned from government circles in Bonn yesterday that the chancellor had already discussed this with FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher who gave no indication that he wanted FDP ministers to be involved in the reshuffle.

According to information from the chancellor's office, the chancellor is considering replacing Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg with Parliamentary State Secretary Anke Fuchs. Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who has been toying with the idea of quitting his ministry for a long time for health reasons, is not supposed to leave the cabinet but replace Kurt Gscheidle in the quiet job of minister of posts. Gscheidle's position has become weaker in past months, not least of all because of attacks from his own trade union.

The chancellor's office also said that current Defense Minister Hans Apel should find another position in any case. The chancellor still believes that SPD Faction Chairman Herbert Wehner should resign after the party congress and that Hans Apel could become the new faction chief. This consideration, however, is contradicted by Wehner's statement that he wants to stay in office for the entire time he was elected, that is until 1983. It has been said that if that happens, Apel would take over the Finance Ministry he headed from 1974-78.

Filling the vacant position of defense minister obviously creates some difficulties for the chancellor if we bear in mind the speculation about possible candidates. One of the candidates for the ministerial position on Hardthoehe would be current Berlin opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel. He has lost some points, however, particularly in the eyes of the FDP because of his behavior in Berlin. If Vogel, who appears disinterested for the time being, really is unavailable because of committment to his Berlin job, Andreas von Buelow's name was raised. Von Buelow was parliamentary state secretary of this department in 1976-80.

The chancellor's office is considering merging Von Buelow's Research and Technology Ministry with the Education and Science Ministry of Bjoern Engholm.

The chancellor also wants a change in the Ministry of Youth, Family and Health where Antje Huber is the current minister. If Vogel were to become defense minister and Von Buelow remained in his present post -- and this would make a merger with the Research and Technology Ministry unnecessary -- it is planned to add the family ministry to the current responsibilities of Minister Engholm.

With such new appointments and a possibly streamlined cabinet, the chancellor wants to make a "new beginning" after the SPD congress in Munich. In this way he hopes to achieve a positive influence for the coalition in the forthcoming Hamburg and Hesse elections.

It was learned yesterday that the FDP does not want to take part in the cabinet reshuffle. Minister of Economics Graf Lambsdorff, as well as Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, will remain in their positions because the FDP sees "no need," for a change. In this connection it is pointed out by the FDP that Graf Lambsdorff was recently reelected overwhelmingly as deputy FDP chairman for North-Rhine Westphalia. Ertl has indicated that he wants to quit in 1984.

The chancellor feels he is supported with regard to his cabinet reshuffle considerations by publicly raised demands on SPF Bundestag deputies.

In addition to Manfred Schmidt, chairman of the Bavarian SPD land organization group in the Bundestag, a reshuffle was also suggested by Rhineland-Palatinate SPD Chairman Hugo Brandt and SPD deputy, Egon Lutz.

CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl said in a BILD interview: "A cabinet reshuffle will not create a new political spring for Helmut Schmidt."

Other Possible Changes

DW020845 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 April 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Bonn, 1 Apr -- The chancellor's plans for a government reshuffle include bringing State Secretary Klaus Boelling back to Bonn from East Berlin and reappointing him as government spokesman. Also under consideration is the idea of offering SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski the job of minister of state in the chancellor's office to replace Guenter Huonker. According to information available to SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Helmut Schmidt considers the return of such tested aides to two important positions as important for his plans to set new directions to government work with regard to personnel and goals. The FDP was discretely informed a few weeks ago about the chancellor's considerations and indicated that it does not want its personnel involved in the change.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL BEGINS 2-DAY MEETING

LD011108 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (DPA) -- The Presidium of the Socialist International met in Bonn today for 2 days of discussions on tension in East-West relations. The meeting, chaired by Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International and chairman of the SPD, is also being attended by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the heads of governments of Austria, Finland and Denmark. The situation in Central America, world economic developments and the continuation of the North-South dialogue are other topics to be discussed.

Policy of Detente Stressed

LD011404 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (DPA) -- The leadership of the Socialist International has spoken in favor of continuing the policy of detente and of making further efforts for disarmament despite aggravated tensions between East and West due to the Polish crisis. According to SPD sources, the start of the 2-day consultations of the Socialist International Presidium in Bonn brought agreement among the party leaders that the policy of detente must be continued together with the safeguarding of Western security interests. The Socialist International intends to use its influence with the United States and the Soviet Union for this and also in the interests of making progress in disarmament.

Other topics at the conference, chaired by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, are the tense situation in Central America, world economic developments and the continuation of the North-South dialogue. The party leaders had lunch with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today. Among the participants in the Presidium meeting are Bruno Kreisky of Austria; Kalevi Sorsa of Finland; and Anker Jorgensen of Denmark. Several heads of parties from South America, including the El Salvador opposition politician Guillermo Ungo, have come to Bonn for the consultations.

In an opening speech to the party leaders, Brandt urged the Socialist International to define a clear stance toward developments in Central America because much of the credibility of the community of socialist parties depends on this. He also stressed that the Socialist International's support for all efforts in the sphere of arms control have not become any less important following the events in Poland.

Ungo, a leading politician of the democratic opposition movement in El Salvador, told journalists that the results of the election in his country are unlikely to end the armed conflict. On the contrary, the elections have openly legalized fascism, he said, with reference to the electoral victory of the extreme right. Ungo called the election results "extremely dubious." He emphasized the willingness of the democratic opposition to hold talks with the other parties in order to end the civil war and find a political solution.

The leader of the Socialist Party of Jamaica, Michael Manley, said that negotiations between the parties in El Salvador are more necessary than ever. Manley emphasized Mexico's attempts to mediate between the United States on the one hand and Cuba and Nicaragua on the other. He also called for talks to discuss how the small states in Central America can gain sovereignty and what can be done to fight poverty and underdevelopment. He criticized the Caribbean plan of the U.S. administration as an attempt to exert hegemonist pressure on the states in the region.

The leader of the Socialist Party in Guatemala, Carlos Flores, described the latest military coup in his country as a cosmetic operation which changed nothing. Flores demanded that all social-democratic and socialist parties work together in order to bring about revolution in Guatemala.

SCHMIDT HAS MEETINGS WITH KREISKY, PALME, PERES

LD021030 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Apr (DPA) -- On the periphery of the meeting of the Socialist International in Bonn, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held separate talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former Swedish Government leader Olof Palme and Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said on Friday that the talks assessed the international situation, with special emphasis on the conflict situation in the Middle East.

BONN 'SATISFIED' WITH U.S. ARMS CONTROL REMARKS

LD012004 Hamburg DPA in German 1909 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (DPA) -- At his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns in Bonn on Friday, [as received] Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed his great satisfaction with the statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on questions of arms control and disarmament. Genscher said that the views of both sides are in agreement on these important questions. The Federal Government especially welcomes the intentions of the American Government, which plans negotiations on intercontinental strategic systems in addition to the current negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear medium-range missiles. The Federal Government further welcomes the fact that the intentions of the American Government not only consist of limiting these systems, but also of reducing them noticeably.

FDP WILL SEND 'OBSERVERS' TO LDPD CONGRESS

DW310847 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Mar -- For the first time since 1945 three FDP representatives will attend a Liberal Democratic Party [LDPD] congress in the GDR next Sunday. LDPD Chairman Manfred Gerlach had suggested to FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher in writing that 2 or 3 FDP representatives come as "guests" to the 5-7 April Weimar congress.

It has been learned that Genscher, as well as Faction Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick, had considered going to Weimar themselves if they would have the opportunity to deliver a public message. The LDPD leadership, however, was unable to allow that. Therefore, the following FDP "observers" will go to Weimar for 3 days: FDP Federal Manager Fritz Fliszar, press spokesman Herbert Schmuelling and Mischnick's personal aide Horst Dahlmeyer.

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM311503 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Mar 82 p 4

[Apparent text of closing speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at the PCF Central Committee meeting on 25 March: "Seizing All Opportunities To Progress Toward Change"]

[Text] Comrades: At the end of our session, after the rich report submitted by [PCF Politburo member] Madeleine Vincent and the discussion which we have just had, we can see more clearly that we are now at an important point in French political life. Our ability to understand the situation clearly and to shoulder all our responsibilities properly is, and will be, very important. It will be very important for us and for the country itself.

To Make Progress: A Bitter Struggle Awaits Us

The cantonal elections marked a state in the new course of national life which began last spring. For 9 months the government and the majority, of which we are part, have accomplished the first phase of their work. It is reflected in the first results. But it also reveals limits.

Within the forces which made the left's victory possible this has produced questions, misunderstandings and sometimes a lack of motivation or even some degree of disenchantment. That emerges clearly from an examination of the results of those elections.

Those elections were characterized by less mobilization of the leftwing voters. That led to the limited but real drop recorded by the PS compared with the last elections, the parliamentary elections. And that also produced -- through a great diversity of results, gains but also loss of ground depending on the canton -- the stabilization of our party's electoral support around the level which it had last year. That is a level with which we obviously cannot be satisfied and which confirms the analysis of the fundamental and not accidental nature of our 1981 setback.

The right, for its part, strove to exploit the difficulties and distort the meaning of the action which has been started in order to regroup its forces and begin to regain lost ground. It is raising its head again. In the coming period it will not fail to step up its effort to increase the obstacles, accentuate the difficulties and use anything it can to serve its propaganda and its demagoguery. Its ultimate aim is to create the conditions for what remains its main objective: Its return to power; to go back to the past, to resume the diasastrous policy which the French people rejected on 10 May. It certainly does not lack resources for doing that. And it is determined to use them all to draw support from all the important agents it still has in the economy, the institutions and the media.

Therefore we must have no illusions: If we are to progress, a bitter struggle awaits us.

The Strategic Choices of Our 24th Congress

Our line of conduct in this situation is based necessarily on the choices made by our congress. However, it is necessary to assess its significance, see all its implications and draw all the conclusions from it.

What are those choices? I will recall them briefly. We are taking action to radically change society; to achieve a French brand of socialism. The choice of this new society, whose outlines we clearly redefined at our congress, is not arbitrary in the least.

As Madeleine Vincent recalled in her report it constitutes the most complete response to our country's deep problems which, whether you like it or not, have been raised and will continue to be raised.

We want to bring about this transformation — we also reiterated that at our congress — by democratic means. The march to a French band of socialism can only be the result of a majority movement of the French people — a movement expressed in social struggles and universal suffrage. That makes it necessary for the objectives of change which we set ourselves at the various levels of national life to constantly make it possible to rally the necessary forces to progress, to obtain improvements, to win new rights and hence to alter the balance of forces and lay the foundations for further progress.

This democratic path is in no way the result of an arbitrary choice either. On the contrary, it is the result of a careful consideration of the situation: of the French situation which stems from our country's long history and from the far-reaching developments it has experienced in the past 30 years; of the international situation, resulting from the considerable progress made by the revolutionary and progressive movement in the past few decades, the new problems it is experiencing and those which result from France's specific position in the "Western world;" and, finally, of the situation of deep crisis in French society.

The Meaning of Our Approach Today

It is all these strategic choices, which we had already made during our two previous congresses, which determined our attitude during the 1981 presidential election.

We devoted our whole election campaign, which lasted several months, to explaining, discussing and winning approval for our solutions for overcoming the crisis. Then our people decided through their votes. They took the decision of which everybody is aware. We backed their verdict without hesitation and without reservation. We used all our forces to contribute to the victory over the right. And, once that had been won, we sought a basis for cooperation with the PS and took our place in the government.

Since then we have striven to keep the pledges jointly made. Everybody can now see that we have done so and are doing so at all levels with a spirit of initiative, loyalty and efficacy. And we are going to continue.

I repeat that the simple reason for that is that this attitude stems not from tactical expedient considerations, but from our strategy. We did not commit ourselves to that path with the intention of turning our back on the problems. We do not secretly speculate — as stupid analyses sometimes state — on the failure of the new policy. Quite the reverse; we want the 10 May choice to be respected and for the French people's expectations to be fulfilled. And we are shouldering all our responsibilities at all levels to attain that.

Let us make ourselves clear. This attacking approach of ours cannot be identified with an attitude which would consist of demanding more than others at every opportunity. It is not by "laying it on thick" so to speak, that we will assert our nature as a revolutionary party. Definitely not. To act in that way would be to disregard the situation, the political choices made by the country and the framework defined in that way. Ultimately it would be to head for greater difficulties, to turn our backs on progress along the path of change. In a word it would be to do the opposite to what we want.

The Right Course

Nonetheless, we have never had and do not have the illusion that it would be possible to meet the country's expectations without an obstinate struggle to remove the obstacles, to overcome the difficulties and to introduce the necessary changes, and without the workers throwing themselves into the struggle against the forces hostile to change in order to achieve all that.

As we forcefully stressed at the congress, the people's movement cannot delegate to anybody its role as a protagonist in social changes. Change cannot progress unless our people themselves take up the problems raised and with their active intervention. And it is to encouraging that intervention that we are devoting our efforts.

In the new situation produced by the right's defeat in spring 1981, the right course consists of seizing every opportunity to progress toward change, wherever those opportunities might be, however limited they might be and at the pace of the people's movement itself. The correct course consists of proposing, in each individual case, suitable solutions and initiatives which are likely to succeed, and hence to obtain successes which, even if partial, are significant, bring improvements, support the change and at the same time show the path to be followed.

We have reached a point at which it is necessary for the whole party to more effectively gauge the significance of that approach, for it to be steeped in it in order to gradually implement the 24th congress policy. This is necessary because, as the report has shown, difficulties are emerging. It is necessary because the cantonal elections have just shown that a large number of those men and women who want change are now asking questions, even of us, and we must and can give them answers to which they will respond. We need a considerable effort by the communists to do that.

In accordance with this line of ours, our task is now to work to consolidate and expand the union everywhere in the action of the forces of change so as to overcome the difficulties one by one, to progress toward the solution of the problems facing the people and the country. This is true in the enterprises, cities, towns and villages. It is true at the different levels of the elected assemblies. It is true in the government in which we intend to continue to shoulder all our responsibilities.

We Have the Strength and Means To Accomplish Our Task

Can we accomplish this great task? We say: Yes! We have the strength to do so. And we have the means.

First we have the strength to do so. I will not dwell on the assertions of those who disparage us and who constantly and preemptorily predict each morning the imminent and final disappearance of our party. Let's leave them to their fantasies if it reassures them. And let us look at things seriously and lucidly.

First, our party has real strength. As Madeleine Vincent recalled on the basis of indisputable figures, more than 5 million French men and women voted communist during at least one of the three elections in 1981 and 1982. Do we really understand and gauge what that means? It means that more than 5 million women, men and young people around us placed their confidence in us by supporting our party with their votes.

Five Million Communist Voters in 1981 or 1982

That is a trump card, a considerable strength. For they gave that support to the communists in the context of a class confrontation which is taking place in conditions which are unprecedented in France. These are conditions in which the right has lost political power, in which a leftwing majority, of which we form part, is running France's affairs, in which the communists are taking part in the government of the only big capitalist country to be in that position. These are conditions in which our party has for years on end been the constant target of a violent, bitter — to put it bluntly: frenzied — anticommunist campaign enjoying the support of all the main sections of the mass media. Finally, these are conditions in which the development of the international situation has frequently led our party to face the most difficult trials alone.

For instance, it has had to meet the requirements of international solidarity and of France's interests alone, by accepting its duties toward the people's forces struggling in the capitalist countries, toward the peoples building socialism, toward the young nations of the Third World which are liberating themselves from the chains of imperialism and colonialism, sometimes at the cost of troubles and upheavals.

To recall all that is to highlight -- although, of course, there are great inequalities among all the communists voters -- the high level of awareness and the quality of political commitment in these 5 million and more French men and women. Yes, indeed, what strength for our party!

We Can Win Back All the Communist Voters

And then there is a second observation which we must make. It is that we have yet other forces which it is now possible for us to win back. As everybody knows, the number of voters who voted communist before 1981 and who have not done so since can be calculated at 6 or 7 percent. To this number should be added young people who would have voted communist in former circumstances but who made a different choice in 1981 and 1982.

Why did those communist voters -- around one-fourth of our electorate -- not give us their votes? There are various reasons for that which our 24th congress analyzed in a precise and detailed way.

First and foremost is the effect of the strategic lag which we had acquired and the negative effects of the resulting form of union. The efforts which we made to overcome that lag and to achieve a clear and effective union clearly disorientated a number of communist voters.

That was especially true since, as I have just recalled, we were obliged to make those efforts in the context of an acute class struggle. Our adversaries clearly tried throughout that period to distort and caricature our approach by portraying us as Giscard's allies, as responsible for the divisions in the left and in the people's movement, as people who would refuse to shoulder their responsibilities in the running of the country's affairs. This onslaught and constant vituperation may have increased the confusion of those voters.

It was then that we had to face the most difficult date for us: that of the presidential election. On that subject we also demonstrated at the 24th congress the extent to which the institutional mechanism of that election and also the fact that we twice refrained from presenting a candidate had worked against us. That undoubtedly led many of our voters to feel that they had to abandon voting communist in the first round of the presidential election in order to cast a "useful" vote against Giscard d'Estaing.

Finally, there is no doubt that the systematic distorting of our position on the countries which are building socialism and, especially in the recent period, of our responsible and humanistic attitude to the Polish situation, worked against us. How many of those voters who have temporarily moved away from voting communist know that we never -- and it was not for us to do so -- approved of the decisions taken in Poland, but that our behavior was dictated solely by one concern: to avoid a bloodbath in that country and enable it to resolutely take the path of the economic, social and democratic reforms which are absolutely vital to solve the crisis it is experiencing? The damage which events in Poland are doing to the very cause of socialism and the misunderstanding of our real attitude toward them probably helped to prevent some of those communist voters from immediately returning to their natural vote.

The very evening of the first round of the presidential election we said: We still regard all those voters as communist voters. We joined with them in the second round to defeat Giscard. And today, after the cantonal elections, what can we see? A number of them have returned to voting communist especially in cantons where the battle was particularly difficult and where the result seemed undecided.

But the vast majority of them abstained. They are hesitating. They are undecided. They decided not to repeat the socialist vote which they cast in special circumstances in the presidential election. But there are still prejudices against us which prevented them from returning to voting communist during the cantonal elections.

I say that the aim of winning back — or winning over in the case of the young ones — all those men and women to voting communist is now a realistic objective. Obviously it will not be done in a day. But we will succeed.

Our Means: The Implementation of the 24th Congress

We have the means to do that. What are they? Those which will be given to us by the practical implementation of our 24th congress decisions in the country.

Everywhere and in all spheres the communists are going to pay even greater heed to the various sections of the working population in order to take up their demands, put forward suitable proposals which will make it possible for the new policy to more effectively fulfill their expectations. Those who believed that the communists did not want change, that they were pursuing partisan objectives and dividing the people's movement will thus constantly be able to verify that our party really is their party, that it is pursuing just one goal: to satisfy the people's and national needs; to make progress in the implementation of change.

The communists are going to wage a determined struggle against all the right's maneuvers in whatever form they take. They are going to reply to its lies, and its attacks calmly but firmly. Those who believed that the communists were tempted to spare the reactionaries will thus be able to see that now, as previously under Giscard d'Estaing, Chirac and Barre, there is no more determined adversary of the right than the PCF.

The communists are going to tackle the main economic, social and domestic issues with realism and imagination, taking into consideration both the choices made by the country and our concept of socialism for France. Those who believed that the communists would refuse to shoulder their responsibilities because the crisis is deep will thus be able to verify the genuine nature of our proposals, the usefulness of our party's original and constructive contribution to defining and implementing the new policy.

The communists are going to show initiative and are going to give practical confirmation of our party's independence in its action for peace, disarmament, the search for a new world order and international solidarity: They will explain the prospects for a French brand of socialism and the democratic path for attaining it which they are proposing to our people. Those who believed in the "communists' allegiance to Moscow," will be able to see that our party decides its own positions in full independence and without any pressure and that it is opposed to any model of socialism and is proposing a socialist society which corresponds to our people's needs, tastes and situation: a socialism which will be French through and through.

There Is a Great Future for the PCF

That, comrades, is the prospect open to us; provided our 24th congress does not remain just a document but that its decisions are implemented with the necessary scope and efficacy. The experience which the French people will have may lead them to observe that they need a great communist party more than ever. And we are going to continue to improve that party — especially, as the report rightly stressed, in its activity in the enterprise — to strengthen it, to spread its ideas better and to ensure that it is increasingly an open, democratic, imaginative and combative party totally devoted to the cause of change and socialism.

At our congress we took as our objective an increase in our party's influence because that is in the interest of the people's movement. As everything I have just said shows, we can realize that ambition. I repeat that the forces are there; all those men and women who place their trust in us and all those men and women likely to do so. The means are there too; those which our 24th congress gives us.

And let nobody say that I am being overoptimistic! No: There is nothing voluntarist or excessive in these assertions! They are motivated simply by the observation of the balance of political forces and its developments per se. It is obvious that boosting our influence again will require a great deal of effort. It will probably require some time. But there is no doubt that we can achieve that. There is a great future for the PCF, and that future depends on us, on all communists. All those who wish to can play a full part in this task even if they have reservations or disagree with some aspects of our policy. Of course there is one duty for all -- to implement the policy democratically drawn up by the party members at their 24th congress. Life always chooses between what is just and what is not.

In these conditions, comrades, I will just say one word: Work! Work to help promote change together with all those men and women who want to do so. Work to implement all aspects of the 24th congress!

CHEYSSON DENIES DELAY OF EQUIPMENT FOR NICARAGUA

PM011217 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt] French diplomacy is prepared to support any Mexican initiative which would facilitate a negotiated settlement of the conflicts in Central America, Claude Cheysson confirmed yesterday when referring to the coming visit to Paris by his Mexican counterpart Jorge Castaneda. He emphasized the identity of viewpoints between Mexico and France. "If the Mexicans believe that we could join with them once more to support their proposals, that would interest us considerably."

At the same time the external relations minister explained that "France's aid to Nicaragua is aimed at helping that country to develop and to determine freely its future by escaping exclusive dependence on a big power -- the USSR -- which would make it a mere object of East-West confrontation." Cheysson made these remarks in reply to a written question from Rene Tomasini.

In addition, the French minister emphasized that there would be no delay in deliveries of military equipment to Nicaragua.

MINISTRY WARNS BEN BELLA ON CRITICAL REMARKS

LD011352 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of External Relations has reminded Ben Bella [former Algerian head of state] to display a certain amount of reserve. In interviews granted on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Evian agreements, Mr Ben Bella criticized the current Algerian leaders sharply several times.

INDIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO MITTERRAND

NC252118 Paris AFP in English 2105 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Narendra Singh, India's new ambassador to France, today presented his credentials to French President Francois Mitterrand, saying Paris and New Delhi could make important contributions to international economic stability and equity. Mr Singh said the two governments were "convinced of their capacity to bring their partners into this dialogue, which must be founded on recognition of interdependence and solidarity."

PCI'S BERLINGUER INTERVIEWED ON FRANCE VISIT

AU011537 Rome ANSA in English 1528 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Apr (ANSA) -- European leftist parties have to make up for lost time and invent a common language with which to tackle today's economic and social problems, according to Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer. In an interview given in Paris after a three-day visit with the French Socialist Party and a meeting with chief-of-state Francois Mitterrand, Berlinguer admitted that the European left has been "lagging" and urged its parties to move to fill the "historic gap" left open by their heel-dragging. "If there is one point that Italian Communists and French Socialists fully agree upon," Berlinguer said in the interview published in today's LA REPUBBLICA, it is their "awareness that traditional models are no longer applicable."

Specifically, the PCI leader dismissed the "Soviet model" just like "the social democrat model," the latter of which, he said, had made "appreciable accomplishments" in the past but was "short of breath" today. Berlinguer admitted that French Socialists and Italian Communists do not see eye to eye on many issues connected to East-West detente, especially their assessment of the two blocks' balance of military power in Europe. On this point, the PCI leader said, "Our party effectively considers itself closer to the views of West German Social Democrats and the policies of the Bonn government."

Berlinguer had to concede that leftist parties in Europe have suffered electoral setbacks, but insisted that the losses were "slight" and were mainly registered in French and West German regional polls. The development, he said, "showed that the right is not standing still, that it is trying to regain the ground it has lost."

The PCI secretary particularly insisted on the need for the left to make up for lost time. "Workers movements... can't limit their attention to unionized workers... but have to include the aspirations of the outcasts, of those who have no protection, of the unemployed, in their overall policies," he said. Social democracy, he added, had its heyday after the second world war, then it was in fashion to develop private consumption. Their gains were possible, according to Berlinguer, at an historic time when "developed countries were able to exploit the wealth of lesser developed states without any trouble." "The advent of Third World emancipation" however, according to the PCI leader, has shrunk their "room for maneuver" to nothing. "I am convinced that an intense revival of North-South relations (between industrialized and developing countries) is the only thing that will solve the new problems we have today."

Meanwhile, Berlinguer said he was "very satisfied" with the talks he had in Paris with French Socialist Party leaders when he returned to Rome today. In an arrival statement, Berlinguer said the visit had paved the way for the establishment of a "new kind" of relationship between the two parties, one that may provide "a contribution to the general progress of workers' forces all over Western Europe.

A commentary on the PCI leader's visit to Paris in Turin's LA STAMPA daily today indicated that the French Socialists had more in common with Berlinguer's party than with the Italian Socialist Party and, vice versa, the PCI has more in common with French Socialists than with the French Communist Party headed by Georges Marchais. "These entwined relations," the daily commented,"makes it all the harder to give a definition to the 'European leftist movement' that Berlinguer and French Socialist Party Secretary Lionel Jospin tried to launch during their meeting Tuesday." Berlinguer met with Mitterrand for more than an hour yesterday but declined to issue any statement about their talks "out of respect for the French president."

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP RALLY

FM291255 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 18 Mar 82 pp 9-10

[Apparent text of speech by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal at 12 March friendship rally in Santa Iria de Azoia: "Alvaro Cunhal at PCP-MSZMP Friendship Rally"]

[Excerpt] Our party examines the living experiences of building socialism to learn their lessons, with a constant feeling; interest in difficulties and obstacles being surmounted and socialist society successfully built.

On the basis of that attitude our party adopted a stance on the events in Poland to which the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] comrades also referred in their speech. There are painful experiences to be understood in the case of Poland. There are mistakes to be learned from in greater depth to ensure that they cannot be repeated. But there is also a counterrevolutionary process, in which only reactionary forces or those influenced by them can claim to see "a new model of socialism."

Any communist party must necessarily examine and assimilate critically the socialist countries' positive and negative experience of mistakes which have been made. But that examination and assimilation imply a class viewpoint inserted in the struggle against capitalism and for socialism.

In Poland, in view of the imminent danger of counterrevolution, whose approach could be detected long ago, we are pleased that the Polish comrades have barred the way to counterrevolution and taken steps to save Poland from economic and social chaos and from civil war and to defend and safeguard the socialist system.

Martial law is temporary. The day will come when martial law will be lifted. But it is for the Polish comrades to decide when that day will come, and it is to be desired that it will be in such a manner as to guarantee that there is no return to the disastrous previous situation and to the renewal of the counterrevolutionary process.

We are all witnessing the fanatical anticommunist campaign unleased in Portugal on the pretext of Poland. But nobody can believe that those who in our own country are carrying through a policy of exploitation, oppression and repression of the Portuguese workers are defending the workers of Poland.

Imperialism and reaction use all means (and they are now using the Polish crisis to the full) to split and separate the revolutionary forces; in particular, to separate the communist parties in the capitalist countries, the national liberation movements of the progressive countries from the USSR and other socialist countries.

We are aware of those pressures, but they do not change our conduct at all. We have and will continue to have fraternal relations with the communist and workers parties in the socialist countries, and we are working, not only to maintain those relations, but to constantly strengthen and develop them.

Relations between our party and the MSZMP, whose delegation we now have among us, are an instance of this internationalist stance by our party -- a stance wholly in keeping, not only with party interests, but with our people's interests and Portugal's relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world.

Experiences of Universal Value and Originality of Revolutions

The socialist countries' historical achievements have already demonstrated that revolutions do not follow identical processes or adopt all the same solutions to the same problems.

It is a truth universally acknowledged by communists that there are no "models" of revolutions and that revolutions can be neither imitated or copied.

For instance, the building of socialism in Hungary, as our comrades emphasized, while having features in common with the building of socialism in other countries, has adopted and adopts solutions appropriate to Hungary's actual national conditions and has (as was inevitable) marked peculiarities and original features.

By conveying their experiences to the parties in other countries the Hungarian comrades are making an extremely valuable contribution to enable the other parties and peoples to find valid solutions to the problems confronting them. But neither the Hungarian comrades nor the comrades in any other socialist country claim that their solutions are applicable to all other countries and should be applied there.

It is each communist party's task to find its own solutions to its own country's specific problems. This is what we believe as regards our party, and the analysis made by our party of the national situation, our party's program, our party's conduct both at the time of the dictatorship and after 25 April [1974] and the Portuguese revolution itself serve to demonstrate the creative definition of the revolutionary transformation of society, the class nature and the role of the state, the function of a vanguard party, the decisive role of economic relations in the political system and the organic relationship in socialism between political democracy and economic democracy — cannot be regarded as "new paths toward socialism."

Blueprints drafted in offices — blueprints which claim to define the only true socialism and which oppose, not capitalism but the socialist countries, which are denied even the name of "socialist countries" — are not "new paths toward socialism."

Those paths which counterpose to the unique socialist societies and their revolutionary achievements what they term the "democratic socialist gains (sic) in the developed capitalist countries, particularly in West Europe — that is, "paths toward socialism" which believe that they see elements of socialism in capitalist society and deny that there is socialism in the socialist societies — are not "new paths toward socialism."

The PCP remains loyal to the idea of the elimination of capitalism and of all forms of exploitation and oppression. It does not allow itself to be influenced by imperialism's ideological pressure. It will never accept being a communist party in name and a social democratic party in practice. The PCP is and will always be a communist party not only in name but in policy and in action.

And for that reason, while not intending to copy in any way any "model" of socialism, it seeks to become acquainted with and to learn from the socialist countries' experiences, informs the Portuguese workers about those countries' great gains, points out the contrast between the socialist and capitalist societies and delights sincerely and deeply in the socialist countries' successes and achievements.

For that very reason I would like to take this opportunity to convey publicly here through the medium of our guests to the MSZMP, its Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Janos Kadar, the PCP's warm greetings and sincere wishes that they may successfully continue their magnificent and exciting work of social transformation of building the new society, of building socialism.

Bilateral Relations and International Communist Movement

The PCP's relations with the MSZMP are characteristic of relations among parties inspired by the same great liberating ideal.

Our party maintains bilateral relations with almost 100 communist and workers' parties and over 20 other parties and revolutionary organizations.

They are relations whose terms, whose level and whose degree of cooperation are decided solely by ourselves and by the parties with which we maintain relations. The bilateral relations fall within the international communist movement, which, as is known, has no center, has no leadership and has no organized forms of worldwide cooperation or coordination (apart from possible conferences), but has a class nature and an identity of essential aims which rightly classify it as a "movement," and distinguish it from any other movements or social or political forces of an international nature.

There are features in common which constitute the very substance of the communist movement. There is an indestructible objective foundation: the identity of interests and historical aspirations of the working class and workers in all countries. There is a common ideology: Marxism-Leninism. There are principles of mutual solidarity: proletarian internationalism.

The communist movement is the strongest and most decisive core of the anti-imperialist front, of the front of the democratic and progressive forces, of the front of the struggle for peace.

The communist and workers' parties are struggling under very diverse conditions. There are parties which have been in power for many years. There are parties struggling in systems of bourgeois democracy. There are parties which are forced underground and cruelly persecuted.

They all operate autonomously and independently. That is the case with our party, which directs its policy without any external interference (which, moreover, we would reject). That is the case with all the parties. Autonomy and independence are the rule and are the reality of the international communist movement.

Only unscrupulous slanderers can deny such a reality. When the propagandists of the "Democratic Alliance," who are joined by the propagandists of the Socialist Party/Mario Soares, revive against our party the slanders which we heard from the fascists for half a century — that the PCP is "under Moscow's orders," that the PCP "serves foreign interests," that the PCP "is not a national party," and so forth — I believe that we can conclude that such slanders classify not the PCP but those who utter them as irresponsible, undignified and unscrupulous people whom the truth does not avail, because in the present-day world the truth in itself is revolutionary.

We repeat: Autonomy and independence are the norm and the rule of the communist movement.

However, there are some parties which invoke their "autonomy" and "independence," not so much in order to define their own policy but in order to speak against the international communist movement, to reject preferential relations with the other communist parties, to justify preferential relations with socialist and social democratic parties, to attack the socialist countries, denying that socialism exists there, to tar the United States and the Soviet Union with the same brush, to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs, proclaiming what should be done there, and at the same time to protest indignantly against any critical response by those concerned, calling it unacceptable "interference."

These parties have abandoned what they call "the old-style ties" with the other communist parties, place relations with communist parties, socialist parties and social democratic parties on the same level, and one of them is even putting forward the idea of replacing the communist movement with a new movement (which it calls "new forms of internationalist organization") without a class policy and without community of ideology and aims.

Is this an "autonomous" and "independent" attitude? No. By adopting such stances in the name of "autonomy" and "independence," these parties demonstrate in fact that they are losing their class autonomy and independence and clearly yielding to the enemies' and allies' ideological pressures.

The international communist movement reflects the identity of interests of the workers in all countries and the common aim of eliminating man's exploitation by man and building a new society whose resources and energies will be used for human beings' good. It has a class origin which distinguishes it from the (albeit necessary) alliances with parties whose programs, whose ideas, whose aims, are directed not toward the elimination but toward the reformulation of capitalist exploitation.

With its real autonomy and independence, the PCP acknowledges the international communist movement at the most powerful political movement of the contemporary era. We maintain preferential relations with the communist parties because the communist parties represent essentially the workers' interests and have essentially the same aim of liberating mankind from all forms of exploitation and oppression. And instead of denigrating the socialist countries (as some people do), we inform our people about their achievements, their contribution to mankind's liberation, their solidarity with the workers and people of all countries and their role in defense of peace.

We believe without any hesitation that with this policy we confirm our independence and autonomy, moreover, because we remain loyal to the interests, aspirations and aims of the working class, the working masses and all those who are exploited and oppressed in the struggle against the peoples' and nations' real enemy -- capitalism and imperialism -- in the struggle for a society of equality and social justice, in the struggle for socialism and communism.

SFRY PRESIDENT ATTENDS PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

LD012222 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Yugoslav President Sergej Kraigher was this afternoon received in Parliament, where a solemn session was held in his honor. Here is a report by Melo Matos:

A welcoming session was held here this afternoon during which both Portugal and Yugoslavia expressed their common wish to step up the struggle for world peace and strengthen the ties of cooperation established and developed between the two countries immediately after 25 April 1974. The speeches delivered here this afternoon by Oliveira Dias [Assembly speaker] and Sergej Kraigher again highlighted the capability of dialogue and understanding among nations necessary to secure an easing in international tensions, as stressed last night by the Portuguese and Yugoslav presidents.

MPs turned out en masse to welcome the Yugoslav president, although the UDP [Popular Democratic Union] deputy -- who last Tuesday protested Kraigher's official visit to our country -- was absent. Mario Tome, the UDP MP had said that in his view a lack of freedom prevails in Yugoslavia.

Present at the session were Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, the chief [illegible] of the Supreme Court, the chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff, several [illegible] Council of the Revolution and a few cabinet members -- although not one CDS [Socia[illegible]atic Center Party] representative was to be seen.

FALKLANDS CRISIS DEEPENS, CABINET MEETING HELD

LD020852 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0824 GMT 2 Apr 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher called an emergency cabinet meeting this morning (0945) to discuss the worsening Falkland Islands crisis. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has been standing by in London waiting developments after a Foreign Office spokesman said evidence pointed to an imminent invasion of the islands in the South Atlantic. Lord Carrington has been kept in close touch with the tense situation since his return late last night from Israel.

The emergency cabinet meeting lasted just over an hour. A spokesman for the prime minister said Mrs Thatcher had cancelled an appointment with the mayor of Berlin, due this morning, because of the mounting tension.

She has also cancelled a planned trip to her Finchely constituency this afternoon. "The prime minister wants to be available at No 10," said the spokesman.

Eighteen members of the 22-strong cabinet were said to have attended today's emergency meeting. Agriculture minister, Peter Walker, Sir Keith Joseph (education), Mr Jim Prior (Northern Ireland) and Scottish secretary, Mr George Younger were absent.

A spokesman said the chief of the air staff and the first sea lord also attended the meeting. Mrs Thatcher left with other cabinet colleagues and was driven away in an official black limousine. Neither she nor Lord Carrington would comment on their discussions.

'Imminent Invasion' Likely

LD020858 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0828 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] As the Falkland Islands crisis deepened today, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was standing by in London awaiting developments. A Foreign Office spokesman in London said: "All the evidence does point towards an imminent invasion of the Falkland Islands."

Lord Carrington, who returned late last night from Israel, was being kept in close touch with the tense situation. A Commons statement is likely to be made by his deputy, Mr Humphrey Atkins, later this morning.

Britain's decision to raise at the UN Security Council yesterday the threatened invasion of the Falklands came as a surprise. In its attempts to reach a negotiated settlement with Argentina, Britain has enlisted the support of the American ambassador in Argentina and any other countries who might be able to exercise influence. So far, however, this has been to no avail.

Throughout the dispute, both the Foreign Office and Defence Ministry have maintained almost a total silence, apparently to enable a diplomatic settlement to be reached. But Argentina has shown little readiness to negotiate.

Lord Carrington made a statement to the Lords on Tuesday, warning that the issue was "potentially dangerous," because of the gradual Argentine naval build-up. British ministers have made clear there could be difficulty in defending the Falklands against an invasion.

Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce told MPs that Britain will defend the islands, if necessary, "to the best of our ability." The problem is that the Falklands are more than 7,000 miles away and there is no proper airfield there to fly in supplies. Some ships and nuclear-powered submarines are on their way.

The 79 Royal Marines in the Falklands today were believed to be digging in around Port Stanley's airfield. The 65,000-strong Argentinian Army — reckoned by military experts to be one of the best armed and most professional of South American military forces — would use this airfield as the springboard of any attack. They have trained a number of air mobile brigades, flying in American built C-130 Hercules transport aircraft, for quick response deployments over wide ranges.

The airfield outside the capital of Port Stanley was constructed by the Argentinians themselves in the early 1970s. The marines are believed to be lightly armed in comparison, having only their personal self-loading rifles, squad machine-guns and possibly mortars.

Defending the airfield will be tricky, particularly if the Argentinians use their American-built Skyhawk A4B ground attack fighters to 'suppress' defence. It is known that a squadron of A4Bs moved south from a northern air base yesterday and the Argentinian Navy's 40-year-old carrier, reported today to be still north of the Falklands, carries these aircraft too.

Invincible To Head Task Force

PM020935 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Apr 82 p 1

[Report by naval correspondent Desmond Wettern: "Invincible To Head Task Force"]

[Text] The navy's latest carrier, the 19,500-ton Invincible, is now expected to head a task group of some six or seven ships sailing within the next few days for the South Atlantic. The task group was to have left Britain for the Indian Ocean in September, but its departure is apparently being brought forward because of the dispute with Argentina.

The Invincible has a squadron of five Sea Harrier fighters and nine Sea King anti-submarine helicopters. Sub-Lieut Prince Andrew is one of the Sea King pilots.

The intention to send the task group earlier than planned is evident from the departure from Britain of two of the largest Royal Fleet auxiliaries, one of which is always used to support the Invincible at sea. The departure of the 4,500-ton nuclear powered fleet submarine Superb, reported earlier this week, is also logical since it is the usual practice when possible to include a nuclear submarine with a task group overseas to provide anti-submarine training.

U.S. Help Sought

PM020941 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Apr 82 p 4

[Report by John Miller of the diplomatic staff: "Help From U.S. Over Falklands"]

[Text] Britain is looking to the United States to sort out the row with Argentina over the Falkland Islands. While the Foreign Office maintained an embarrassed silence on the new development it emerged that mediating role was being played by Mr Harry Schlaudeman, the American ambassador in Buenos Aires.

The American role was not entirely unexpected because it was appearing more and more evident that Britain's diplomatic manoeuvring with the Argentines was running out of steam. Reports said that Mr Schlaudeman had had three meetings with Mr Nicanor Costa Mendez, the hard-line Argentine foreign minister, who has rejected a series of British proposals to end the dispute.

The Americans were thought not to care a lot about whether the 12 Argentine scrap merchants remained in South Georgia Island with or without the right documents, but they were concerned about the possibility of a military confrontation between Britain and Argentina.

It was assumed in London that the United States recognized Britain's sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The government's nervousness over any American mediation or good offices is based on fears that there might be people in the Reagan administration who might just think Britain's sovereignty was another form of colonialism.

Meanwhile reports said that Mr Anthony Williams, British ambassador in Buenos Aires, was continuing to bustle round to the Argentine Foreign Ministry with proposals.

A similar situation arose in 1976 when Argentines landed in Southern Thule, one of the islands in the South Sandwich group, which is nearly 400 miles south-east of South Georgia. The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that there were "about 50" Argentines running an Antarctic survey station, and that some of the men were probably servicemen. Britain had repeatedly protested about the "illegal presence," most recently during Anglo-Argentine talks in New York in February.

Emergency Statement

LD021042 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Emergency statement to House of Commons by Humphrey Atkins, lord privy seal and deputy foreign secretary — live]

[Text] Mr Deputy Speaker, with permission I will make a statement on the situation in the Falkland Islands: Over the past 24 hours the situation has become increasingly grave, there is now a real expectation that an Argentine attack against the Falkland Islands would take place very soon. It was for this reason that we sought an emergency meeting of the Security Council yesterday and associated ourselves immediately with a request from the president of the Security Council that both Britain and Argentina should exercise restraint and refrain from the use or threat of force and continue the search for a diplomatic solution. There was no Argentine response to this. Nor has the Argentine president responded to the many appeals that have been made to him to draw back from the use of force. We are taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain our rights under international law and in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

The House will not expect me to give details at this stage of the military steps we have taken to respond to the worsening situation. In the meantime we continue to hope that the Argentine Government, even at this late stage, will reconsider its rejection of the diplomatic channel as a means for settling differences between our two countries.

'No Invasion' Has Occurred

LD021022 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1016 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Governor of the Falkland Islands, Mr Rex Hunt, has reported this morning that there has been no invasion landing by the Argentinians, Deputy Foreign Secretary Mr Humphrey Atkins told the Commons in an emergency statement.

Mr Atkins was commenting on news agency reports that commandos from the mainland had taken over the Falkland Islands' Port Stanley Airport. "The report on the tapes that Argentinian troops have landed comes, I understand, from an Argentine newspaper."

"We were in touch with the governor exactly half an hour ago and he did not confirm those reports -- he said no landing had taken place at that time," said Mr Atkins.

But earlier Mr Atkins had warned MPs that an attack by Argentina on the Falklands was expected very soon. The prime minister heard him tell questioners that if the situation worsens, Britain will go back to the Security Council.

Mrs Thatcher, with Defence Secretary Mr John Nott at her side, also heard Mr Atkins report: "Over the past 24 hours the situation has become increasingly grave. There is now a real expectation that an Argentine attack against the Falkland Islands will take place very soon."

The government was taking "appropriate military and diplomatic measures" to sustain Britain's rights under international law and provisions of the UN Charter, Mr Atkins said. Even at this late stage the Argentine Government should reconsider its rejection of diplomatic channels as a means of settling differences, he added.

Shadow Defence Secretary Mr John Silkin pledged the Labour Party's "full support for the right of the people of the Falkland Islands to stay British, as they want." It was Britain's duty to defend them, he said, and he backed the government's decision to inform the Security Council there was a threat to peace. But Mr Silkin asked: "Has the government misjudged the situation?" "Is it not a fact that whenever the tinpot fascist junta that rules Argentina is in trouble at home, it threatens the Falkland Islands? And were not the signs there to be seen some time ago?"

Mr Silkin went on: "Did not the defence secretary contribute to that invasion to some extent by his talk of scrapping Endurance, and a large proportion of our surface fleet, thus perhaps giving the false impression that Britain might be willing -- as she will not -- to abdicate her responsibilities in the area?"

He asked whether the government was confident Britain could protect the islands and whether it had any support in the Security Council. Mr Silkin also wanted to know because the situation was "remarkably fluid," whether further statements would be made to MPs today.

Mr Atkins denied that the government had misjudged the situation. "The signs have been becoming increasingly grave over the last few days that the Argentines had assembled a fleet, and that it was operating in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands," he said. The government had responded in the "appropriate way," including the representation to the Security Council.

Mr Atkin said the decisions on the future of HMS Endurance could not have been a factor. "If they had wanted to wait until Endurance was not there, which it is, they would not be doing it now." He went on: "We did consult our friends before taking the matter to the Security Council, and we do have support there."

Former Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen said the Social Democrats fully supported the government's action. "We all hope that the contingency measures taken some weeks ago in order to ensure that naval forces are at this moment in the area and capable of intervening should that arise."

Dr Owen asked if MPs were right in believing that as Mr Atkins spoke he was not aware of any invasion -- and that a report that Argentinians had landed at Port Stanley was wrong. He urged the House not to adjourn at the normal 3 pm today, but to debate the crisis later this afternoon should an invasion take place.

Mr Atkins said there were no immediate plans for another session of the Security Council, but "of course if the situation becomes worse then the Security Council will immediately be called together again."

The landing facilities on the Falkland Islands would be able to take some transport aircraft which could enable the islands to be reinforced. An Argentinian-built airfield at Port Stanley was partially destroyed in a storm a few years ago, but a second was built in the late 1970s by UK contractors. The Falkland Islands office in London today said a number of commercial airlines had been in touch offering flying facilities. Distance is Britain's greatest problem in trying to reinforce the islands. The nearest refuelling base is thought to be Ascension Island, but that is about 3,000 miles from the Falklands.

In the event of an invasion of the islands, there is a defence grouping of islanders numbering about 100 men trained by the marines and armed with light weapons. But it is not expected they would be any match for a trained invasion force. A number of open beaches on the islands would facilitate the landing of an amphibious force. According to the latest reports from the Falklands today, the Royal Navy vessels on their way there had still not been sighted.

Mr Brian Frow, director of the Falklands Islands' office in London, said today: "For Britain now the correct response would be a graduated deterrent. In other words, force should be matched with force. If Argentina lands troops on the Falklands, Britian should be free to sink its aircraft carrier and so on up the scale."

Britain's options to reinforce the Falklands are very limited because of the distance. Troops could fly out in Hercules transport aircraft but they would need refuelling several times. As well as the possibility of using Ascension, friendly countries could help out along the route. The most obvious geographical choice, but one with enormous political sensitivity, would be South Africa.

If, as news agency reports from Buenos Aires suggest, the Port Stanley airfield is a target for Argentinian aggression, this would further complicate matters for reinforcement. The British Army and the RAF do not have the facilities to drop paratroops in combat zones in any force.

Meanwhile, the navy exercise -- Springtrain -- off Gibraltar is ending. This is one of the biggest manoeuvres planned for the year and comprised five destroyers and 14 frigates. The nuclear submarine Swiftsure and the diesel-powered submarine Oracle also took part.

If this force was deployed yesterday or today to reinforce the Falklands, it would probably take between one week and 10 days to reach the area.

No Flights to Argentina

LD021056 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1036 GMT 2 Apr 82

[By Michael Imeson, PA air correspondent]

[Text] British Caledonian Airways, the British "flag carrier" to South America, was told by the Foreign Office today not to operate into Argentina. And the airline has accepted the advice; a flight which left London last night for Buenos Aires and due there at about lunchtime British time, will land in Brazil. The 23 passengers booked for the full journey will be transferred to another carrier in Sao Paulo. Tomorrow's scheduled London-Buenos Aires flight will also terminate in Brazil. The airline normally operates three flights a week to Argentina.

The situation for British merchant ships is less urgent. The General Council of British Shipping said no British vessels were due in Argentina for the next few days. "But clearly we will be keeping a close eye on how things build up," a spokesman added. The Blue Star Line is the major British operator to Argentina.

Phone Links to Islands Down

NC021106 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Undated, 2 Apr (AFP) — The British Cabinet was meeting in emergency session here today over the mounting crisis in the Falkland Islands as reports from Buenos Aires said Argentine commandos had landed on the islands and captured the airport at Port Stanley, capital of the British dependency.

All telephone links between Britain and the islands were cut from 8:30 a.m. (0730 GMT) today, an operator at the international exchange in London said. Before that time, callers were being told of "indefinite delays" but at 8:30 a.m., the lines were decalred "out of order," the operator added. Normal delay for calls to the South Atlantic islands is around 30 minutes.

British banks today suspended all dealings in Argentine pesos following the invasion reports. A spokesman for Lloyds Banks International said dealings were stopped pending reports from the Buenos Aires branch.

In Buenos Aires, informed sources said that a tank transport vessel landed on the Falkland Islands, despite poor weather conditions. Although the conditions allowed for amphibious operations, they did not allow airlifts of troops, the sources said.

The Cabo San Antonion, which landed early today, can carry up to 20 tanks, 700 men and landing ramps for the vehicles, as well as small personnel landing vehicles, the sources said. It was not immediately known what had been carried by the vessel. The same sources added that General Mario Benjamin Menendez would be designated military governor as soon as the takeover of the islands from the British was completed.

Meeting at Argentine Embassy

LD021134 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1100 GMT 2 Apr 82

[By Roger Tavener, PA staff reporter]

[Text] The Argentinian ambassador to Britain, Senor Carlos Ortix de Rozas, was holding a top level meeting at his country's embassy in London's Belgravia today. He summoned his chiefs of staff to discuss the Falkland Islands crisis, and a spokesman said there was a possibility the ambassador would issue a statement later in the day.

As the meeting went into its second hour, plain clothes police officers from the metropolitan police diplomatic squad called at the embassy. They appeared to be checking security, but when they left they refused to comment beyond saying it was a "routine visit."

Other visitors to the embassy hurried into the elegant building in Wilton Crescent. The heavy metal studded black doors slammed shut behind them and the locks were engaged.

A lone police constable appeared outside the embassy as the crisis talks continued. Above him the flagpole over the embassy entrance stood bare. There was no sign of the Argentinian flag.

House May Sit Over Weekend

LD021408 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1346 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Commons will be recalled to sit tomorrow or Sunday if necessary if there is any change in Falkland Islands situation, Commons leader Mr Francis Pym told MP's in second emergency statement to MPs today. Mr Pym said there had been no confirmation of any change in position since Deputy Foreign Secretary Mr Humphrey Atkins' statement this morning.

"If it appears the situation there makes requisite a meeting of the House tomorrow or Sunday, I will represent to the speaker so that appropriate arrangements can be made for the House to be recalled," said Mr Pym. Shadow leader of House Mr John Silkin said it was "essential" for Commons to meet tomorrow at 11 am. "The country would expect nothing less of us."

Mr Pym gave assurance that Commons would be summoned if any invasion took place. Mr Pym stressed he had "prepared the grounds" for House to sit tomorrow. Mr Silkin said: "The House really must meet at a moment when we may be at war, and that is the reality of the situation."

Government Silent on Invasion

LD021522 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1413 GMT 2 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The government were this afternoon apparently refusing to confirm mounting reports that the Argentinians had invaded the Falkland Islands. Nor could it be established that any further contact had been made with Mr Rex Hunt, the Falkland Islands governor, since the radio discussion this morning at 1030 (British time). Radio contact with the Falklands is difficult but many MPs are astonished that the government are apparently still unable to say whether Argentinian forces have set foot on British soil or not.

Meanwhile ministers are standing by in case another emergency cabinet meeting is called. The prime minister will now stay in London all weekend instead of going to Chequers. Britain has been in touch with all her allies about the crisis. But there has been no personal contact so far today between Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan.

Political observers believe the British Govenrnment is deliberately clamping down on information. They say it is inconceivable that they cannot know what is going on in the Falkland Islands. In addition, minister [as received may have to consider freezing Argentinian assets in Britain if an invasion is confirmed.

Cabinet Meeting Described

LD021546 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1518 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Before a business luncheon near Swindon, Wiltshire, Industry Minister Mr Patrick Jenkin, who had been at the cabinet meeting, told reporters: "We are clearly in a military situation and the government is not going to disclose the preparations we are taking. "There are ships at sea and the fleet in this country has been brought to immediate notice for operation. The mood of the cabinet meeting was that this is a very serious situation."

He added: "The President of the United States spoke for over an hour to the president of the Argentine and failed to persuade him to hold back. They have serious internal trouble in Argentina, with riots in many of their cities. "This is a time honoured way of deflecting attention from their problems. I fear we are in for a difficult few weeks."

Mr Jenkin added: "This could have happened at any time in the last 15 years. Argentina has continued to make claims and threatening noises. It would have been totally impracticable for the British to have maintained a force in that area capable of resisting the Argentines."

PAPER CALLS REAGAN'S REPORT TO CONGRESS 'EMPTY'

NC021101 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 2 Apr 82

[From "Our Positions" column: "Assurances Without Content"]

[Text] In his regular bimonthly report to congress, the U.S. President again gives assurance of his government's interest in the Cyprus problem and of the U.S. decision to assist the UN effort for a fair and lasting solution of the problem. However, we regret to observe that so far the U.S. concern for Cyprus and U.S. willingness to assist the United Nations are simply phrases.

The fact that for years now such assurances have been given is neither compatible with the statement -- admittedly correct -- that the Cyprus problem is a question of international priority, nor with the existence of the problem. If the United States really considered the Cyprus problem as a priority question -- both from its own and from the international points of view -- then it would have done something definite to contribute toward progress.

The talks have been going on for years now -- the last phase being conducted with the Waldheim ideas as the focal point for many months now -- but without any substantive progress. The fact that the talks have been going on in a serious manner, as Mr Reagan says, is no proof of progress. In reality, in the case of issues of substance the Turkish side has not moved at all from its intransigent positions. And if the United States is concerned about a solution -- as Mr Reagan asserts -- then it should move and act in the direction of Turkey. In such a case, the U.S. assurances would acquire some content.

U.S. Responsibility

NC020959 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 2 Apr 82 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "U.S. Responsibilities Toward the Cyprus Issue"]

[Excerpt] Because presidential reports are not written by the President (he simply affixes his signature to the prepared document) we can now deduce that the State Department people, who also deal with the Cyprus issue, have been increased in number or that they have received instructions to look at their role with somewhat increased attention. If we are not mistaken in our deductions, this is rather comforting under the imperative prerequisite that U.S. leadership will at long last view our problem in a different light than hitherto.

Not even the greatest enemies of U.S. policy deny that this country has to protect important interests in our area. If bitter experience from other areas can serve as a guide in our own case (this bitter experience is now producing fruit in another area vital to the United States, Latin America) it must then also teach that erroneous, anti-people policy will have adverse consequences for the one implementing it.

I do not hesitate to state that U.S. policy was unjust for our people and their cause, a pure case of a people struggling to rid themselves of colonial administration and subsequently wanting to complete their independence, but finding a fanatical opponent in U.S. policy. If today the course we have to cover to reach a mutually acceptable solution is (and we use the words of the U.S. document) "fraught with obstacles which must be overcome," we have a right to point out that Turkey set these obstacles in place and maintained them with unheard-of tenacity. As the U.S. estimate says, these obstacles must be overcome. But the basic role for this falls on the shoulders of the United States, which supports Turkey and allows it to raise obstacles along the course toward a solution of the Cyprus issue. This how we see things.

REPAIRS FOR USSR SHIPS RESUME AT NEORION

NC011518 Athens NEWS in English 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The repair of Soviet ships has restarted at Neorion Siros. Two Soviet ships are now undergoing repairs at the shipyard of Neorion, the British company Aplenton who are operating the yard, announced. The representative of the yard said that under the agreement that they have they will repair ships that do not have arms or ammunition. So the Soviet fleet's assist ships would be able to come in for repairs. For each repair there is a separate contract and the Russians are always driving a hard bargain. The same source said that they plan to invest 25 million dollars into the shipyard. The employed personnel number 1,200 to 1,300 persons. Aplenton took over the shipyard after the Goulandris Co gave up.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ANKARA PRESS AEGEAN REPORTS

NC011947 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Referring to Turkish press reports, the government spokesman stated:

1. The Greek Government has not made any reference to the Bern protocol in any of its demarches.

2. The Greek Government considers carrying out surveys, drilling and digging within the Greek continental shelf of the Aegean as an inalienable Greek right.

3. The pertinent programs for surveys, drilling and digging are being shaped and studied.

Referring to what the Turkish press has been reporting about a Greek-Turkish dialogue, the spokesman said that they are the exclusive comment of the Turkish press, and added that he cannot understand which dialogue the Turkish press has been talking about. The government spokesman added: I again wish to stress that the Greek airspace limit has been 10 miles since 1931, and it must be made clear in all directions that Greece's sovereign rights in the Aegean or anywhere else are not negotiable.

PAPER CHARGES UNDERMINING OF ARMED FORCES

NC310914 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is Happening in the Armed Forces?"]

[Text] There are unheard-of mass discharges from the armed forces; tapping of the chief of the Naval General Staff's telephone; his forced resignation and the decapitation of the naval command. Why? Is it because he refused to act on the lists, prepared by the party, of names of those who "must" be discharged or promoted? There is a takeover of the Armed Forces Information Service [YENED] by Marxist propagandists and its deliberate utilization in a way aimed at humiliating the armed forces and at diminishing their value in the eyes of the people. There is the disbandment of the National Security Battalions [TEA] while at the same time there are posters on "democratization" in the armed forces. There are articles, "Change in the Barracks Also," a television slogan, "Abolish watertight compartmentalization within the armed forces," a proposal made in the Chamber of Deputies, "Members of the Greek Communist Youth must replace TEA." There is participation by members of the armed forces in party activities. There is an obvious KKE attempt to undermine the armed forces.

At the other end of the scale the chief of the higher military command for the interior and islands talks of examples of lack of discipline. The prime minister and minister of national defense hyprocritically speaks of the need for "discipline" and "respect" for the "seniority structure" within the armed forces. He emphasizes the threat of the armed forces being "undermined" by the "intervention of politics in their function" while his government destroys the "seniority structure" by promoting figures of its choice.

It is clear that something is happening within the armed forces. What exactly is it? Lenin said: "There is a fundamental prerequisite for our survival — to neutralize the armed forces and the security forces." Ever since that time this has been the immovable goal of the Marxists. This applies in an even stronger way to Greek Marxists because they are faced with a specific fact: each time they attempted to enforce their totalitarianism, they came face to face with the Greek armed forces, which crushed them.

Consequently, they consider the armed forces as their number one enemy. Now, taking advantage of the climate of "change," they are launching their "revanche." In their effort to achieve this, they cultivate the myth that allegedly totalitarian ideas and methods of training and command prevail within the armed forces, that the armed forces are a bastion of reaction and that this bastion must fall. A progovernment newspaper cynically reported that the forced resignation of the chief of the naval general staff was "a political message which must be carefully studied by all officers." They are not satisfied with changes in seniority, the unprecedented discharges, the political appointments. They now also demand "institutional changes" such as: trade unionism within the ranks, abolition of discipline, immunity for the antinational propagandists within the armed forces, uncontrolled access to the military academies, establishment of a "paramilitary" organization by armed Marxists, the "deep purge." This is the root of whatever is happening within the armed forces and this is taking place at a time when the threat from abroad is increasing, while our national territory is being violated on a daily basis, at a time of war preparedness!

The answer of the Greeks is: "Hands off the armed forces!" The only national solution is to protect the armed forces against political-party interference. In order to enforce such a solution there must be cooperation between the president of the republic, the prime minister, the official opposition, political personalities outside the Chamber of Deputies, the armed forces command and wise minds within PASOK -- and they do exist — no matter how many they number.

PUBLIC ORDER MINISTER COMMENTS ON EXPLOSION

NC012203 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Public Order Minister Skoularikis stated to newsmen that the explosive device [placed at the residence of U.S. ambassador in Athens] consisted of a small box with a spring and not a time device that one can easily place. The minister also stressed that the government does not want to minimize the importance of the recent bombings; however, this does not mean that there is a great degree of danger or that the necessary services are not being activated.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR 1-DAY VISIT

NC011523 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] President of the Cyprus Republic Kiprianou arrived in Athens a short while ago. Tomorrow he will meet Prime Minister Papandreou. On Saturday he will go to Rome where he will meet with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

BULGARIAN OFFICIALS MAKE STOPOVER IN ATHENS

NC011915 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] This afternoon Bulgarian Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zarev and Finance Minister Belchev stopped over at Athens Airport on their way from Algeria. They were met at the airport by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos who requested the Bulgarian deputy chairman convey to State Council Chairman Zhivkov Prime Minister Papandreou's (?personal) greetings.

GREEK CLARIFICATIONS ON AEGEAN POLICY REQUESTED

NC020806 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 14

[Nur Batur report]

[Text] Ankara -- It has been learned that because of the great differences between the reply Athens gave Ankara on Greece's search for oil east of Thasos Island and the statements made in Athens in the past 15 days, Ankara has asked Athens to clarify its attitude on the issue.

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official has stated: "The Greek Government created the impression in its 13 March reply that it would not search for oil in disputed waters involving the continental shelf, but the statements made in the past 15 days in Athens are in sharp contradiction to the reply. At this stage, Greece has to clarify its attitude."

This is how political circles in Ankara are evaluating the policy the Greek Government has been pursuing since 13 March: "The reason Ankara considered Athens' reply on its oil search east of Thasos Island as positive was Greece's assertion that it would no longer search for oil in the region.

"Greece's search for oil in this region is not only contrary to the Bern agreement but also of such a nature that it could raise tension between Turkey and Greece to its highest level. However, we formed the impression from Greece's reply that it did not want to break its links with Turkey. This in itself led to the creation of an air of rapprochement between the two countries. Nevertheless, Ankara chose to act cautiously and stated that it would watch Greece's attitude very closely. This caution was expressed when we said: 'We hope our impression and evaluation does not turn out to be erroneous.'

"However, the speeches made in the last 15 days by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and the Greek Government spokesman are in sharp contrast with the reply given to Ankara by the Greek Government on 13 March. The reply is not in harmony with the subsequent speeches.

"The Greek prime minister has maintained the same rigid attitude in his recent speeches, and the Greek Government spokesman has stated that Greece did not promise to suspend its search for oil in the Aegean.

"Another problem that emerged from these statements is that Greece considers its airspace to be 10 miles. All these diclosures and the developments of the past 15 days indicate that there is a contradiction between the 13 March reply of the Greek Government and its present behavior. This contradictory attitude must be clarified."

Ankara has made no statement on whether Greece has suggested a new meeting between the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers to discuss the outstanding issues between the two countries. However, it has been suggested in Ankara that the atmosphere created by Athens' reply might lead to a dialogue. It has also been stated that the Turkish-Greek dialogue might be held during the NATO conference in May, when the two foreign ministers can get together or, it might take place during the NATO summit in June between Prime Ministers Ulusu and Papandreou. It has been stressed, however, that all these possibilities depend on developments. In evaluating the possibilities of a meeting between the foreign ministers or a summit between the prime ministers, political circles stress that Greece's contradictory behavior should not be discounted. The same circles point out that the policy being pursued by Greece may lead to certain developments.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT ON SOVIET PROPOSALS

TA310947 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Statement by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen 29 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] During the NATO meetings, the junta's Defense Minister Bayulken announced that his government supports the U.S. view against the peace proposals of the Soviet Union.

While this announcement was being made, two warships belonging to the U.S. 6th Fleet passed through the Turkish strait on 26 March and went to the Black Sea. The Soviet Union displayed a justified reaction in the face of this overt U.S. provocation. It harshly condemned the United States. It is evident that the existence of the U.S. war fleet can transform the Black Sea into a center of tension, like other regions.

However, a short while ago, in addition to a series of proposals, Soviet President Brezhnev also proposed to keep military fleets away from each other. As is known, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] supported this proposal as well as all the other proposals as a necessity of Turkey's national interests, and especially demanded that the 6th Fleet stop polluting our territorial waters.

The latest 6th Fleet provocation, which aims to confront Turkey with its neighbors in the Black Sea, has clearly proved how right the TCP was in supporting the Soviet peace proposals. The fact that the provocation coincided with the eve of the talks between Turkey and the Soviet Union on the 3-year trade relations constitutes another proof of this. As can be seen, the course of the junta in the wake of U.S. imperialism is contrary to our country's national interests. The disgusting lies that the Soviet Union poses a threat to Turkey have actually been concocted in order to conceal the fact that U.S. imperialism is threatening the socialist countries and the national liberation movements.

What are the warships of the United States, which does not have an inch of shoreline on the Black Sea, doing in our territorial waters? This is a clear show of force for the benefit of the socialist countries. By slavishly bowing down to this aggressive policy of the United States, the junta is also dragging Turkey into tension and the danger of war.

The junta, which is opposing the proposals made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, in line with the Reagan administration, is actually pursuing a path contrary to Turkey's national interests. The U.S. policy to further strain and exacerbate the situation in the world and in the Middle East and the Mediterranean totally contradicts Turkey's moves to improve its relations with all its neighbors. Sincere relations cannot be established with the Arab and Iranian peoples through such a policy.

Moreover, there are indications that in the face of U.S. aid, the junta will drag Turkey into becoming the gendarme of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The large military airports being constructed in Van, the settling of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs in Turkey under the guise of refugees, the CIA moves on Turkish soil against Iran and the recent pro-Israel stand at the United Nations constitute some of these indications.

The Turkish people do not want to disappear in a nuclear war. They want to establish peaceful relations based on mutual interests and equality with all their neighbors. The Soviet peace proposals constitute a great opportunity for our people as well as all the peoples in the world. Turkey must exploit this opportunity and not become a tool for the antihuman and aggressive goals of the U.S. imperialists.

29 LEFTIST MILITANTS CAPTURED IN BURSA

TA011654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Summary] The Press and Public Relations Department of the Fleet and Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik, Sakarya, Bolu and Zonguldak Martial Law Command has announced that in an operation conducted in Bursa and Gemlik district since the beginning of February, security forces captured and detained 29 militants belonging to the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front Revolutionary Left organization.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

U.S., JAPANESE POLICIES TO BE DENOUNCED

LD302024 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] It is a well-known fact: In order to reach agreement one must avoid subjects which are annoying. This is exactly what the Common Market heads of state and government have done at their meeting in Brussels for the 22d European summit.

Officially, they did not discuss farm prices or Britain's contribution to the Community budget. On the other hand, The 10 did reach agreement on the major current economic problems: They are going to try to harmonize their arrangements to fight unemployment which affects about 10 percent of Europe's working population. Also, at the forthcoming summit of industrialized countries to be held at Versailles in 3 months, the Europeans are going to denounce with a single voice American policy regarding interest rates and Japanese protectionism. Here are President Mitterrand's explanations on these two issues — Uncle Sam and the Yellow Peril — at the end of the summit.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] The Community must defend its legitimate interests both regarding Japan when necessary and the United States. Our interests are really the same as regards interest rates and exchange rates; our interests are really the same on many other issues. What unites us by far outweighs what may divide us when we meet with the North Americans, the United States or Canada, and with the Japanese. [end recording]

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER STOEL DOUBTS SALVADORAN CLAIMS ON DEATHS

PM290903 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague, 24 Mar — If the investigation into the four journalists' deaths shows that they were murdered, this will have "serious consequences" for relations between the Netherlands and El Salvador, Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel assured the Second Chamber Foreign Affairs Standing Committee this morning.

Van der Stoel declared that he had doubts about the statements from the Salvadoran Government that the four IIKON [Netherlands Christian Broadcasting Company] journalists died in shooting between the army and guerrillas. However, he feared that despite all efforts to clear up the matter question marks would remain and that, despite strong suspicions, it would never be possible to produce definite evidence that the four had been led into an army ambush and murdered.

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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL LEADERS ISSUE RESOLUTION

LD021520 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Apr (DPA) -- The leadership of the Socialist International [SI] is urging the superpowers to expand the disarmament negotiations and is demanding new steps to end the military conflicts in Central America and to expand economic development in that region. The Presidium of this Western-oriented community of socialist and social democratic parties proposed after 2 days of discussions under the leadership of its president, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, a comprehensive treaty for Central America and the Caribbean in order to achieve peace, stability, national independence and cooperation in the region. This treaty, a resolution by the SI leadership says, has to include all the states in the region, and especially the United States and Cuba.

According to Brandt, the SI Presidium stressed the significance of the envisaged resumption of the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic weapons (SALT/START), and also the Geneva talks started by the two superpowers in November on European medium-range nuclear weapons. These negotiations are of decisive importance for the prevention of a disaster for mankind. Without dealing in detail with the latest arms control proposals of the Soviet Union and the United States, Brandt spoke in favor of taking all steps to promote an approach to such agreements. The SI president made clear that his organization wants to influence directly both superpowers towards progess in disarmament.

The SI Presidium expressed its concern at the situation in Central America, marked, it said, by economic recession, violation of human rights and a climate of violence and terror in El Salvador and Guatemala. This and the insecurity in the region provokes a dangerous and unjustified arms race. The "so-called elections" in El Salvador have not brought an end to the terrible destruction of the civil war. The only solution is negotiation, with the participation of all democratic forces, including the Salvadoran opposition movements, the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which would end the terror and result in justice and peace. As to whether the SI supports the guerilla movement in El Salvador, Brandt said evasively that it is a matter of fighting the terror from the extreme right, which has been taking place for a long time. Every process which may remove the causes of the civil war has to be encouraged.

The party leaders further call for support for the leftwing Sandinist Government in Nicaragua, criticized by the United States, in its obligation to pluralism, social justice, democracy and nonalignment. The SI leadership also supports the Nicaraguan Government in condemnation of any attempt from whatever side to interfere in its independence or to try to destabilize it. It further pledges the Democratic Socialist Party in Guatemala, opposing the governing military, its express support in the development of a true democratic process.

In discussions on East-West relations, the Bonn conference expressly advocates free trade unions in Poland. These are of great importance for the future of the country and the Polish people. Asked about the SI stance on further credits to Poland, Brandt said this has to be seen primarily from the aspect of improving the supply situation of the people. He stressed that in East-West relations economic cooperation cannot be seen solely from the economic viewpoint.

The leaders of all major socialist parties took part in the SI conference, including those from Latin America and Salvadoran opposition leader Guillermo Ungo. Government leaders from Austria, Bruno Kreisky; Denmark, Anker Jorgensen; and Finland, Kalevi Sorsa, were also present, as well as party leader Shimon Peres (Israel) and Lionel Jospin (France).

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS SCHMIDT TO RESHUFFLE CABINET

LD021528 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Apr (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today confirmed that basically Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to reshuffle the cabinet. However, the changes are not imminent. Asked about the possible return of Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin, Klaus Boelling, to the post of government spokesman, Becker declined to make a specific statement.

PLANS FIRM FOR REAGAN TO ADDRESS BUNDESTAG 10 JUN

LD031830 Hamburg DPA in German 1744 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Apr (DPA) -- President Ronald Reagan is to address the German lower house (Bundestag) on 10 June. It was learned in Bonn today that lower house President Richard Stuecklen sent the invitation via the Foreign Office to the U.S. head of state this week. The German ambassador in Washington, Peter Hermes, had earlier inquired at the White House whether the U.S. President would accept the invitation. It is thought that the key subject of the speech will be German-U.S. relations and the NATO counterarming decision.

KEIP VIEWS RESULTS OF TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD040350 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 3 Apr (DPA) — At the end of his 2 days of talks in Washington, Walther Leisler Keip, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, has advocated a "joint strategy" by the United States, West Europe and Japan concerning economic cooperation and the question of credits toward the Eastern bloc. In a talk with German journalists, Kiep said on Saturday that this, apart from East-West questions, was one of the main topics of his discussion with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The CDU politician called for the earliest possible agreement. As a countermove, the USSR ought to make concessions concerning arms and disarmament questions. The U.S. proposals concerning negotiations on intercontinental missiles would, in Kiep's view, be "very far-reaching" and would be submitted to coincide with the economic and NATO summits in early June.

Concerning FRG-U.S. relations, Kiep said critics have undoubtedly been convinced that there has been no change in the basically positive mood in the Federal Republic toward the alliance. In his views, "the Federal Government has so far not succeeded in making sufficiently clear that the Western alliance is the basis for peace and that there are specific German and European requirements that must be considered within the framework of that policy." Keip confirmed that the U.S. public considers the natural gas pipeline deal with Moscow as finalized, despite its continuing misgivings. The wish to see that deal canceled was not expressed to him. Keip is to return to the Federal Republic on Tuesday.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER MEETS CARSTENS, GENSCHER

LD011722 Hamburg DPA in German 1519 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 1 Apr (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens and Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin praised the good and friendly relations between the FRG and Sweden today in Bonn. In a 60-minute talk at the Villa Hammerschmidt, both sides expressed satisfaction that there are no problems in the relationship between Bonn and Stockholm. During the afternoon Falldin had a longer exchange of views with the Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the Swedish Embassy, which dealt primarily with East-West relations.

At the center of the talk between Carstens and the Swedish guest were problems of the world economy and international environmental protection. At the meeting with Genscher, defense and disarmament and arms control were discussed.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES TO CHAIR SESSION

AU021537 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 2 Apr (ANSA) -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar flew in here today for a six-day visit during which he will chair a session on the coordination of U.N. activities and meet with Italian leaders, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and Pope John Paul II. The U.N.'s spring sessions coordinating the world body's various activities will be held at the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organization, one of the U.N.'s specialized agencies.

CYPRUS' KIPRIANOU ARRIVES TO MEET PEREZ DE CUELLAR

AU032005 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 3 Apr (ANSA) -- Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou arrived in Rome today from Nicosia and Athens for consultations tomorrow with the secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the situation on Cyprus. In a statement delivered at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport, Kiprianou said that his talk with the UN scretary general, in Rome since Friday, "will be devoted to a search for a solution to the Cypriot question, in that efforts conducted thus far have led to limited progress."

After words of praise for Perez de Cuellar -- "A person I know very well because he was on Cyprus for years as the special envoy of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim" -- the Cypriot head of state underscored his desire for "a more active participation" in a settlement from "friendly countries." "For our part", he continued, "we will do everything within our possibilities to find a solution within the United Nations framework." The president of the island republic said that he was, however, "not optimistic" as regards the immediate future because of the policy pursued by Turkey, "a policy linked to separatist positions which are aboslutely unacceptable for Cyprus."

"For this reason, we feel that international activities will be necessary to make the Ankara government understand the need to change its position", he added. Kiprianou insisted that "one thing is essential, therefore, for a settlement of the [words indistinct] and that is that occupation troops must be withdrawn."

Before his departure from Rome on Monday, Kiprianou will go to the Quirinale presidential palace for a meeting with head of state Sandro Pertini.

Report on Talks

NC041915 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] This evening in Rome President Kiprianou had a private meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, with whom he broadly reviewed the Cyprus problem. The meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, was held at the UN Information Office.

In a statement after the meeting, the UN secretary general said all problems connected with the Cyprus problem had been discussed widely during the meeting. He added that the meeting had been exceptionally interesting and constructive. I look forward, he said, to another opportunity for a discussion of all the problems that concern us. In reply to a question as to whether he intends to visit Cyprus, Perez de Cuellar said he is always ready to visit Cyprus if there is a possibility for some positive and constructive result.

Asked to comment on Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's proposal for withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus and their replacement by UN forces, with the expenses to be paid by the Greek Government, Perez de Cuellar said everything is under discussion.

The president of the republic expressed his joy and satisfaction with the meeting and said it had been constructive. He discussed, he said, all aspects of the Cyprus problem and we agreed that the intercommunal talks should be accelerated and that all significant issues should be dealt with. President Kiprianou said he had agreed to meet with Perez de Cuellar again. In connection with the possible time for the meeting, President Kiprianou said the meeting may possible take place early in June in New York on the occasion of the discussion of the disarmament issue at the UN General Assembly. Meanwhile, he said, we shall be in contact and we shall continue our consultations.

Kiprianou also said the significant issue of the missing persons had been discussed and that the secretary general had shown special interest. Replying to a question as to whether Mr Perez de Cuellar was optimistic, President Kiprianou said it is not only up to him and the secretary general to solve the Cyprus problem; the position of Turkey, he stressed, should also change. What I can say, he added, is that I perceive a great interest by the secretary general to promote a solution for the Cyrpus problem in accordance with the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

Further on Talks

AU050844 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 5 Apr (ANSA) -- Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou met for an hour and a quarter Sunday with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Rome.

All aspects of the situation on Cyprus, partitioned since the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974, were discussed in depth, Perez de Cuellar told newsmen here.

Both men called the talk extremely positive and constructive even though any possible U.N. mediation is still in the exploratory stage.

Later this week Perez de Cuellar will meet in Geneva with the Turkish-Cypriot leader (Rauf Denktas), at the latter's request.

This evening Kiprianou goes to West Germany for talks with the president of the Socialist International Willy Brandt who is studying ways to unblock stalled negotiations between the two Cypriot communities. Kiprianou and Perez de Cuellar are to meet again in New York in June.

The U.N. secretary general said that for the time being it was premature to talk of his going to Cyprus himself. This would only be possible when concrete results could be expected, he said.

The Sunday talks between the U.N. leader and Kiprianou also touched upon humanitarian problems plaguing the island, especially for the 2,000 Greek Cypriots in the Turkish zone who have been missing ever since the invasion.

The U.N. has been the major sponsor of negotiations between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities for a settlement which would include the recreation of a single state and the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the island.

Before his departure from Rome today, Kiprianou will go to the Quirinal presidential palace for a meeting with head of state Sandro Pertini.

THATCHER ADDRESSES HOUSE ON FALKLANDS CRISIS

LD031150 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1019 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at emergency session of the House of Commons -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, sir: The House meets this Saturday to respond to a situation of great gravity. We are here, because for the first time in many years British sovereign territory has been invaded by a foreign power. After several days of rising tension in our relations with Argentina, that country's armed forces attacked the Falkland Islands yesterday and established military control of the islands.

Mr Speaker, yesterday was a day of rumor and counterrumor. Throughout the day we had no communication from the government of the Falklands. Indeed, the last message we received was at 25, 21, 55 hours [as heard] on Thursday night, the 1st of April. Yesterday morning, at 0833, we sent a telegram [laughter in the House] which was acknowledged. At 0845, all communications ceased. I will refer again to this in a moment.

By late afternoon yesterday it became clear that an Argentine invasion had taken place and that the lawful British Government of the islands had been usurped. Mr Speaker, I'm sure that the whole House will join me in condemning totally this unprovoked aggression by the Government of Argentina against British territory. It has not a shred of justification and not a scrap of legality.

Mr Speaker, it was not until 0830 this morning, our time, that I was able personally to speak to the governor, who had arrived in Uruguay, that I learned precisely what had happened. He told me that the Argentines had landed approximately at 0600 Falkland time, 1000 our time. One party attacked the capital from the landward side and another from the seaward side. The governor then sent a signal to us, which we did not receive. Communications, of course, had ceased at 0845. It is common for atmospheric conditions to make communications with Port Stanley difficult. Indeed, we had been out of contact for a period the previous night. The governor reported that the marines -- in his defense, in the defense of Government House -- were superb. They acted, he said, in the best traditions of the Royal Marines. They inflicted casualties, but those defending Government House suffered none. He himself had kept the local people informed of what was happening through a small local transmitter he had in Government House. He is relieved that the islanders heeded his advice to stay indoors. Fortunately, as far as he is aware, there were no civilian casualties. When he left the Falklands, he said the people were in tears. They do not want to be Argentines. He said the islanders are still tremendously loyal. I must say, I have every confidence in the governor and the action he took. [shouting in the House]

I must tell the House that the Falkland Islands and their dependencies remain British territory. No aggression and no invasion alters that simple fact. It is the government's objective to see that the islands are freed from occupation and are returned to British administration at the earliest possible moment.

Mr Speaker, Argentian has, of course, long disputed British sovereignty over the islands. We have absolutely no doubt about our sovereignty, which has been continuous since 1833. Nor have we any doubt about the unequivocal wishes of the Falkland Islanders, who are British in stock and tradition and wish to remain British in allegiance. We cannot allow the democratic rights of the islanders to be denied by the territorial ambitions of Argentina. Over the past 15 years successive British Governments have held a series of meetings with the Argentine Government to discuss the dispute. In many of these meetings elected representatives of the islanders have taken part.

We have always made it clear that their wishes were paramount and that there will be no change in sovereignty without their consent, without the approval of this House. The most recent meeting took place this year in New York at the end of February between my honorable friend, the member for Shoreham, accompanied by two members of the islands council and a deputy foreign secretary of Argentina. The atmosphere at the meeting was cordial and positive, and the communique was issued about future negotiating procedures. Unfortunately, the joint communique, which had been agreed, was not published in Buenos Aires. There was indeed a good deal of bellicose comment in the Argentine press in late February and early March, about which my honorable friend, the minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, expressed his concern in this House on the 3d of March following the Anglo-Argentine talks in New York.

This has not, however, been an uncommon situation in Argentina over the years, and it would have been absurd to dispatch the fleet every time [shouts in the House] there was bellicose talk in Buenos Aires. There was no good reason to think on the 3d of March that an invasion was being planned, especially against the background of the constructive talks in which my honorable friend had just been engaged and to which the joint communique on behalf of the Argentine deputy minister of foreign affairs, with my honorable friend, read. [sentence as heard] The meeting took place in a cordial and positive spirit. The two sides affirmed their resolve to find a solution to the sovereignty dispute and considered in detail an Argentine proposal for procedures to make better progress in this sense.

There had, of course, been previous incidents affecting sovereignty before the one in South Georgia, to which I will refer to in a moment. In December 1976, the Argentinians illegally set up a scientific station on one of the dependencies within the Falklands group, Southern (Fuel). The last government attempted to solve the matter through diplomatic exchanges, but without success. The Argentinians remained there and are still there. Two weeks ago, on 19th of March, the latest in these series of incidents affecting sovereignty occurred. And the deterioration in relations between the British and Argentinian Governments, which culminated in yesterday's Argentinian invasion, began. The incident appeared at the start to be relatively minor, but we now know that it was the beginning of much more. The commander of the British Antarctic survey base at (Pridvicken) on South Georgia -- a dependency of the Falklands Islands over which the United Kingdom has exercised sovereignty since 1775 when the island was discovered by Captain Cook -- reported to us that an Argentine Navy ship had landed about 60 Argentines at nearby (Leith) Harbor.

They had set up camp and hoisted the Argentine flag. They were there to carry out a valid commercial contract to remove scrap metal from a former whaling station. The leader of the commercial expedition, (Davidov), had told our embassy in Buenos Aires that he would be going to South Georgia in March. He was reminded of the need to obtain permission from the immigration authorities of the island. He did not do so. The base commander told the Argentinians that they had no right to land on South Georgia without the permission of the British authorities; they should go either to (Pridvicken) to get the necessary clearances or leave. The ship and some 50 of them left on the 22d of March, and although about 10 Argentinians remained behind, this appeared to reduce the tension.

In the meantime we had been in touch with the Argentine Government about the incident. They claimed to have had no prior knowledge of the landing and assured us there were no Argentinian military personnel in the party. Four our part, we made it clear that while we had no wish to interfere in the operation of a normal commercial contract, we could not accept the illegal presence of these people on British territory. We asked the Argentine Government either to arrange the departure of the remaining men or to ensure that they obtain the necessary permission to be there.

Because we recognized the potentially serious nature of this situation, HMS Endurance was ordered to the area. We told the Argentine Government that if they failed to regularize the position of the party on South Georgia or to arrange for their departure, HMS Endurance would take them off without using force and return them to Argentina. This was, however, to be a last resort. We determined that this apparently minor problem of 10 people on South Georgia in pursuit of a commercial contract should not be allowed to escalate, and we made it plain to the Argentine Government that we wanted to achieve a peaceful resolution of the problem by diplomatic means.

To help in this, HMS Endurance was ordered not to approach the Argentine party at (Leith), but to go to (Pridvicken). It soon became clear that the Argentine Government had little interest in trying to solve the problem. On the 25th March, another Argentine Navy ship arrived at (Leith) to deliver supplies to the 10 men ashore. Our ambassador in Buenos Aires sought an early response of the Argentine Government to our previous request that they should arrange for the men's departure. This request was refused. Last Sunday, on Sunday the 28th of March, the Argentine foreign minister sent a message to my noble friend, the foreign and commonwealth secretary, refusing outright to regularize the men's position. Instead, it restated Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and their dependencies. My noble friend, the foreign and commonwealth secretary, then sent a message to United States secretary of state, asking him to intervene and to urge restraint.

By the beginning of this week it was clear that our efforts to solve the South Georgia dispute through the usual diplomatic channels were getting nowhere. Therefore, on Wednesday the 31st of March my noble friend the foreign secretary proposed to the Argentine foreign minister that we should dispatch a special emissary to Buenos Aires. Later that day, we received information -- this was Wednesday -- which led us to believe that a large number of Argentine ships, including an aircraft carrier, destroyers, landing craft, troop carriers and submarines, were heading for Port Stanley.

I contacted President Reagan that evening and asked him to intervene with the Argentine president directly. We promised in the meantime to take no action to escalate the dispute for fear of precipitating the very event [loud uproar; announcer says uproar only from Labor side] that our efforts were directed to avoid.

May I remind honorable gentlemen opposite [uproar] what happened when, during the lifetime of their government, [jeers, cry of "We didn't lose the Falklands"] Southern (Fuel) was occupied. It was occupied in 1976. This House was not even informed by the then government until 1978. This House was not even informed until 1978 when, in response to questioning by my honorable friend, the member for Shoreham, on 24 May 1978, the honorable member for Merthyr Tydfil [opposition leader Michael Foot] said: We have sought to resolve the issue through diplomatic exchanges between the two governments, that is infinitely preferable to public denunciations and public statements when we are trying to achieve a practical result to the problem that has risen.

[Former Foreign Office junior minister Ted Rowlands] (?You are) talking about a piece of rock in the most southerly part of the dependencies, totally uninhibited and smelling of large amounts of accumulation of both penguin and bird droppings. There's a vast difference -- a whole world of difference [cheers] -- between 1,800 people now imprisoned by Argentine invaders and that [words indistinct].

[Thatcher] We are talking about the sovereignty of British territory which was infringed in 1976, about which this House was not even informed until 1978. We are talking, then, about a further incident of which this House, was not even informed until 1978. We are talking, then of a further incident in South Georgia which -- as I have indicated -- seemed to be a minor incident at the time. There's only a British Antarctic survey which is there and a commercial contract to remove a whaling station. I suggest to the honorable gentleman that, had at that time, I'd come to the house and said: We have a problem on South Georgia with 10 people who have landed with a contract to remove a whaling station, had I then gone on to say that we should send Invincible, I should have been accused of war-mongering and saber-rattling. [cheers] The (?connection) did not arrive about the Argentine fleet until Wednesday. They are, of course, very close to the Falklands, which the honorable gentleman cannot and must not ignore, and can sail and reach there very quickly.

Mr Speaker, on Thursday the Argentine foreign minister rejected the idea of an emissary and told our ambassador that the diplomatic channel as a means of solving this dispute was closed. President Reagan had a very long telephone conversation -- some 50 minutes -- with the Argentine president, but his strong representations fell on deaf ears.

I am grateful to him and Secretary Haig for their strenuous and persistent efforts on our behalf. [cheers] Thirdly, on Thursday the United Nations secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, summoned both British and Argentine permanent representatives to urge both countries to refrain from the use or threat of force in the South Atlantic. Later that evening we sought an emergency meeting of the Security Council. We accepted the appeal of its president for restraint. The Argentine said nothing. On Friday, as the House knows, the Argentines invaded the Falklands, and I have given a precise account of everything we knew or did not know about that situation.

There were also reports that yesterday the Argentines also attacked South Georgia, where HMS Endurance had left a detachment of 22 Royal Marines. Our information is that on 2 April an Argentine naval transport vessel informed the base commander at (Pridvicken) than an important message would be passed to him after 1100 today our time. It is assumed that this message will ask the base commander to surrender.

Mr Speaker, before indicating some of the measures the government has taken in response to the Argentine invasion, I would like to make three points. First, even if three ships had been instructed to sail the day the Argentines landed on South Georgia to clear the whaling station the ships could not possibly have got to Port Stanley before the invasion. [jeers] Honorable members may not like it, but that is fact. [indistinct shouts] Second, there have been several occasions in the past when an invasion has been threatened. The only way of being certain to prevent an invasion would have been to keep a very large fleet close to the Falklands, when we are some 8,000 miles away from base. No government has ever been able to do that and the cost would be enormous. Thirdly, [interrupted by indistinct question] — Endurance is in the area. It is not for me to say precisely where and the honorable gentleman would not wish me to say precisely where — Thirdly, Mr Speaker, aircraft unable to land on the Falklands because of the frequently changing weather would have had little fuel left and, ironically, their only hope of landing safely would have been to divert to Argentina. Indeed, all of the air, and most sea supplies come from Argentina, which is but 400 miles away, compared with our 8,000 miles. This is the background, Mr Speaker, against which we have to make decisions and to consider what action we could best take.

I cannot tell the House precisely what dispositions have been made. Some ships are already at sea, others were put on immediate alert on Thursday evening. The government has now decided that a large task force will sail as soon as all preparations are complete. [cheers] HMS Invincible will be in the lead. And will leave port on Monday. I stress that I cannot foretell what orders the task force will receive as they proceed, that will depend on the situation at the time.

Meanwhile, we hope that our continuing diplomatic efforts, helped by our many friends, will meet with success. Mr Speaker, the foreign ministers of the European Community member states yesterday condemned the intervention and urged withdrawal. The NATO council called on both sides to refrain from force and continue diplomacy. The United Nations Security Council met again yesterday, and will continue with this discussion today. [laughter]

Honorable members opposite laugh. They would have been the first to urge for a meeting with the Security Council, but (would not in fact have) called one. [jeers] They would have been the first to urge restraint and to solve it by diplomatic means. They would have been the first to "accuse" us of saber-rattling and war-mongering. We are now, Mr Speaker...

[Moderator] The prime minister is already addressing the House [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] To refer to our many friends, do we have any friends in South America itself?

[Thatcher] Mr Speaker, doubtless our friends in South America will make their view known during any proceedings at the Security Council. I believe that many countries in South America will be prepared to condemn the invasion of the Falkland Islands by force.

Mr Speaker, we are now reviewing all aspects of the relationships between Argentina and the United Kingdom. The Argentine charge d'affaires and his staff were yesterday instructed to leave within 4 days. As an appropriate precautionary and, I hope, temporary measure the government has taken action to freeze Argentine financial assets held in this country. An order will be laid before Parliament today under the Emergency Laws Reenactment and Repeals Act 1964, blocking the movement of gold, securities or funds held in the United Kingdom by the Argentine Government or Argentine residents. [cheers in the House] As a further precautionary measure, ECGD has suspended new export credit cover for Argentina. It is of course the government's earnest wish that a return to good sense and the normal rules of international behavior on the part of the Argentine Government will obviate the necessity for action across the full range of economic relations. We shall be reviewing the situation and we shall be ready to take further steps which we deem appropriate and we'll of course report to the House.

Mr Speaker, the people of the Falkland Islands, like the people of the United Kingdom, are an island race. Their way of life is British, their allegiance is to the crown. They are few in number, but they have the right to live in peace, to choose their own way of life and to determine their own allegiance. [cheers] Their way of life is British. Their allegiance is to the crown. It is the wish of the British people and the duty of her majesty's government to do everything we can to uphold that right. That will be our hope and our endeavor and, I believe, the resolve of every honorable member of this House. [cheers]

Reaction in Commons

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[by PA parliamentary staff]

[Excerpts] Parliament met for its historic Saturday session today in an atmosphere of deep crisis to hear the prime minister and the foreign secretary explain their handling of the Falklands debacle. Both the Commons and the Lords chambers were crammed. Lord Carrington said in the upper house that "We meet at a time of great crisis." But he admitted: "We don't have full details of the full circumstances in the islands."

The Argentinian first secretary was listening from the visitors gallery as the foreign secretary spoke. Opposition leader Mr Foot said the Falkland Islanders were "faced with an act of naked, unqualified aggression, carried out in the most shameful and disreputable circumstances."

"Any guarantee from these invading forces is utterly worthless," he said. Such guarantees would be as worthless as the guarantees given by this "Argentina junta" to its people. "Thousands of people, fighting for their political rights in Argentina, have been imprisoned. We cannot forget that fact when our fellow citizens in the Falkland Islands are suffering as they are."

Mr Foot said Britain had "a moral duty and a political duty" to ensure that its association with the Falkland Islands was sustained. "There is no question in the Falkland Islands of any colonial dependence. It is a question of people who wish to be associated with this country, who have built their lives on the basis of association with this country," said Mr Foot.

The Falkland Islanders had an "absolute right to look to us at this moment of desperate plight." The government had been right to take the matter to the United Nations, Mr Foot told MPs. "It was essential to take our case to the UN and present it with all the powers of command of this country," he said.

He said he hoped every other country would act in the same way as the president of France, who spoke out strongly this morning against the action of the Argentines. If the UN did not vote to condemn the invasion, Mr Foot warned: "It would be a serious injury to the UN itself and it would enhance the dangers that similar unprovoked aggression could occur in other parts of the world."

Mr Foot attacked the prime minister, saying her explanations had not been "very full or very clear," he said. "It seems the British Government has been fooled by the way the Argentinian junta has gone about its business," he said.

Mr Atkins had told MPs in yesterday's statement that Britain was "taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain our rights under international law." Mr Foot told MPs: "It was the Argentine Government that was taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to enforce their will." Mr Foot demanded to know what had happened to Britain's deterrent force.

Former prime minister Mr James Callaghan had warned recently in the Commons that the Argentines had in the past staged "tactical diversions," he reminded MPs. Mr Callaghan had told MPs he had ordered ships "without fuss and publicity" to support HMS Endurance near the Falkland Islands when there was an Argentinian threat in 1977. Mr Callaghan said he hoped the government was doing the same now.

The Labour Government's tactics appeared to have worked and Mr Foot told MPs he hoped the government would have done a similar thing too. He reminded the house: "The people of the Falkland Islands have an even greater right to say it than we have." The opposition leader said there would have to be a full inquiry into the whole matter "so the evidence can be laid before the people of this country."

Mr Foot said: "I am sure the country is concerned with what we may do to protect those who rightly and naturally look to us for their protection." There were some Tory as well as Labour cheers as Mr Foot said: "So far they have been betrayed -- and the responsibility for the betrayal rests with the government."

The government would have to disprove that charge by deeds and not words. "We should not see foul and brutal aggression successful in our world," Mr Foot said. "If that happens, it can be a danger not merely to the Falkland Islands but to people all over this dangerous planet," the opposition leader added before sitting down to prolonged cheers from Labour MPs.

Chairman of the Tory backbench 1922 Committee, Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton), said the government's assumption that the Falklands problem could have been solved by diplomacy had been "fatuous." He called for a revision of Britain's defense strategy, to loud cheers from both sides. "It is astonishing that for all our defence expenditure, which is huge, and all our capacity for diplomatic activity and intelligence, we appear to have been so woefully ill-prepared."

It was extraordinary that conventional forces had not been put on stand-by. "The rule should be this: The defence of our realm begins wherever British people are. The apparent assumption that the problem could be solved by diplomatic means was surely fatuous. But it surely (?must) be said that this incident calls for a revision of the UK's defence strategy, some aspects of which have made many of us decidedly nervous."

Mr du Cann said it was vital for the government to take prompt action: "Every day now is crucial. For every day the fait accompli is accepted, the harder it will be to remove it. Just ask the Afghans and Poles." Mr du Cann said Suez surely taught Britain that not every ally was staunch when "the call" came. Britain had a duty to rescue its people and uphold its rights.

"Let us hear no more about logistics, how difficult it is to travel long distances. I don't remember the Duke of Wellington whining at Torres Vedras (a battle at a Portuguese town in the Peninsula Wars). We have nothing now to lose except our honour. I am quite clear it is safe in the hands of the prime minister."

Mr Enoch Powell (OUP Down South) said: "There is only one reaction which is fit to meet the unprovoked aggression upon one's own sovereign territory, that is direct and unqualified and immediate willingness expressed by action to use force. The government have set in train measures which will enable them to do that, but there must be nothing which casts doubt on their will and intention to do that."

When the sovereign territory of a country is invaded without warning, without provocation and without excuse there is nothing which requires us to wait upon the decisions or the conditions or the deliberations or the resolution of the United Nations.

Sir Nigel Fisher (C Surbiton) said that we had been pre-empted in the same way as we were in Norway by the Germans in 1940. That led to the fall of the Chamberlain government, he said, to Labour jeers, but he quickly added that he was not suggesting the same would happen to Mrs Thatcher's government.

Sir Nigel said that sanctions should be taken against the Argentinian Government. "The very least we should do is to ensure their exclusion from the World Cup," at which opposition MPs laughed loudly.

But they became serious again as the SDP spokesman, former foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, demanded to know why nothing had been done a month ago when there was ample warning. Dr Owen, referring to yesterday's rumours that defence secretary, Mr John Nott, had offered his resignation, said: "I would expect no other of him. He is a man of honour. I believe it is necessary now for ministers to consider their position."

Dr Owen suggested Britain declare its right to a 200 mile limit around the Falkland Islands and bar Argentine vessels. MPs might be dissatisfied with the government's actions over the last month, but they must sustain the government now, he urged. "There will be no question of anyone in this house weakening the stance of the government." But the prime minister had to "restore" the government and ask why Britain was "placed in the humiliating position it was put in." Dr Owen said: "It would not have been absurd to have sent forces -- it would have been the right decision a month ago."

Former Tory Minister Mr Julian Amery (Brighton Pavilion) said Britain's "defeat" by Argentina had shown the government's mistake in reducing the size of the navy. Britain had suffered the inevitable consequences of ill-preparedness and bad advice. The government should promise "to make the Argentinian dictator disgorge what he has taken -- by diplomacy if possible and by force if necessary." And the government should reconsider the proposed navy cuts.

Another Tory Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire SW) said: "Someone has blundered. I do not know whom. I do not know how. But I have my suspicions. And my suspicions are directly, inevitably and regretfully both at Mr Nott and Lord Carrington.

"The prime minister and her colleagues must look again at the whole defence strategy and capability of this country. The electorate expected rather more of us than what up to now we have delivered. We must not shirk however distasteful the use of force might be, to try and retrieve the situation."

Mr Ted Rowlands, junior Foreign Office minister in the last Labour government, said he found it difficult to understand how the intelligence failed. Mr Nott and Lord Carrington had made a "massive misjudgment" in the handling of the situation in the last three or four weeks. If it turned out that as a result of these misjudgments, the islanders and MPs had been failed, they "should go."

The islanders had already paid a high price for the initial set of blunders. They had lost their freedom for the first time for over 150 years. "The guilty men should not go scot free if we do not retrieve as soon as possible."

There was fury on both sides when High Wycombe Tory MP Mr Ray Whitney, who spent three years as a Foreign Office diplomat in Argentina, said Britain should settle the crisis by negotiation rather than military force. If Britain attempted to land troops in the Falklands they would have to stay there for years, said Mr Whitney.

Another Tory, Mr John Biggs-Davison, threatened to try and force the Commons to go into a secret session if "defeatism of this kind is to be spoken." Mr Whitney said he was not being defeatist, but simply realistic.

Liberal Mr Russell Johnston said: "We have looked weak in the Falkland Islands for a very long time. The Foreign Office has not been the friend of the Falklands. Money has been starved and now we are in a situation in which a vast amount of money will have to be expended."

Tory MP for Bournemouth West, Sir John Eden, said: "I have long suspected that elements within the Foreign Office have been wanting to be rid of what they have regarded as a tiresome problem. The one factor that has so far prevented that from happening has been the resolution of ministers that it should not be so. But there has been a basic weakness within the administration, and the weakness has undermined our negotiating position and deprived us of the possibility of an alternative fall back plan," Sir Anthony said.

And fellow Tory Sir Peter Emery (Honiton) told the Commons that if the troops were not withdrawn within the next 10 or 14 days, "then a state of war should exist between the state of Argentina and the British people."

Winding up for the opposition, Shadow Defence Secretary Mr John Silkin said General Galtieri, the Argentinians' current leader, was "probably the worst of the bunch" of recent Argentine presidents. "He is a man who wears on his chest the medals he won in repressing his own people."

Mr Silkin agreed that diplomatic moves should continue, but "We are being asked to support the prime minister, foreign secretary and defence secretary in what may be a difficult and dangerous operation, when all the indications are that they have blundered and bungled over the Falkland Islands heretofore."

Unpreparedness was a collective decision "of the three most guilty people in the government," accused Mr Silkin. Of the prime minister, the defence secretary and the foreign secretary, he said: "It is these three who are on trial today. It isn't a moment for judgment, it isn't a moment for recrimination, but it is a moment when questions must be put and answered.... The government is on trial, and we are not prepared to give them a blank cheque. It would be foolish to do so, unless she is capable of answering these questions."

To loud Labour cheers and cries of 'Out! Out!,' he said: "If they are not capable of answering these questions, I say to the prime minister, the secretary of state for defence and the foreign secretary, the sooner you get out the better."

Defence Secretary Mr John Nott rose to a chorus of jeers from the opposition and shouts of "Resign." The jeers and heckling continued throughout his speech as Mr Nott defended the government's handling of the crisis. Labour MPs, beside themselves with anger, kept up a barrage of shouts and interruptions. Tory backbenchers for the most part remained silent, with the occasional groan, and many grim expressions.

Britain had wanted to solve the problem without any "sabre-rattling," said Mr Nott, but this only made the opposition even more hostile. Replying to Mr Enoch Powell's implied criticism of the "surrender," Mr Nott said his remarks yesterday as to whether the Royal Marines should surrender meant they should not surrender without a fight.

When he tried to tackle the issue of whether a task force should have been sent sooner, MPs replied in unison: "Yes, yes." The jeers rose to a crescendo as Mr Nott went on: "With the wisdom of hindsight, the despatch of a surface task force sufficient to deter or destroy the Argentinian Navy might certainly have given pause to the Argentinians."

Mr Nott said: It is impossible to know what psychological impact such a force might have had on Argentinian intentions. "But in deterrence terms, had it been successful that large task force would have had to remain perhaps indefinitely in Argentinian waters in detriment to its other tasks.

"We were throughout seeking a peaceful solution through the United Nations and other means." To have sent a naval task force to the islands at a time when Britain might have been going to the UN would have seemed highly provocative.

Mr Nott fought through the mounting uproar of angry opposition and some Tory MPs to defend his actions. His words were drowned by shouts of "Resign, resign," even from his own backbenchers. Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham) sitting immediately behind the defence secretary, waved his hands at Mr Nott and repeatedly shouted "Resign, resign."

But Mr Nott persisted: "If we were unprepared, how is it that on Monday at only a few days notice the Royal Navy will put to sea with wartime stocks and weapons. I would suggest no other country in the world could react so fast," but this claim met renewed jeers. "We were not unprepared as you suggest," he went on, but as he sought to tell MPs that the carrier Illustrious was undergoing sea trials, his claims were lost in the uproar.

Mr Nott said suggestions that the Royal Navy did not have the true ability to take on the task were "flagrantly untrue." "It amounts to a formidable force which no other nation possesses with the exclusion of the United States and Russia," said Mr Nott. But this did nothing to calm the House, as to more shouts from the opposition of "Resign" and "Out" Mr Nott said the government did not pretend the situation was "anything but extremely grave."

"The resolution of this problem will undoubtedly be all the more difficult since the occupation," he said. "The military problems are formidable, but they are certainly not insoluable." The government intended to solve the problem with continuing diplomacy, he went on: "But if that fails -- and it will probably do so -- we have no choice but to press forward with our plans." The professionalism, preparedness and quality of Britain's armed forces were "unique in the free world," he said.

Mr Nott, whitefaced and shaking, and flanked by the prime minister, who looked shocked, was constantly forced to halt during his speech when his words were drowned by jeers from the opposition. The government would accept criticism, he said, and the support in the official opposition in what they intended to do. "We can at least say to the armed forces of this country we give them our unanimous backing in this House," he said.

The House rose at 2.00 pm.

Nott Interviewed

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[Interview with Defense Secretary John Nott by Brian Walden during a "special extended version" of the "Weekend World" program -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Nott, I wonder if there is one personal matter that we can get out of the way right at the outset. As you know there have been many rumors that some Conservatives want you to resign, and I noticed that Mr Patrick Cormack has now publicly asked for your resignation, so can we dispose of this first? Have you offered that resignation? Are you going to resign?

[Answer] Well, as soon as a minister loses the confidence of his parliamentary colleagues, he obviously must resign; and I would unhesitatingly do so as soon as I lost the confidence of my cabinet colleagues, my parliamentary colleagues and the prime minister. That goes without saying. But for me to quit my post at this moment would be very damaging indeed for the government; and my job is not just a political job, it is also as chairman of the Defense Council, an operational post and the job in hand is now to deal with this problem. The government must remain united under its present leadership.

[Question] All right, let me now take you to the crux of this situation. In the House of Commons you said a very important statement: If diplomatic means fail, and they probably will, a military solution will be necessary. Can we now discuss those military solutions? Now, one obvious course of action, not necessarily the best but one that has been suggested to us by defense experts, is that we storm the islands. Are you prepared, if the situation arose, to give the order to storm the islands?

[Answer] If it is the only, and necessary, course we will have to adopt that course. It is one of the options that at some stage we will have to consider. But leading up to that moment, we must keep the maximum of flexibility in our plans as to how we achieve the objectives outlined very clearly by the prime minister yesterday.

[Question] Can I ask you then if you regard it as an option that you might have to take, though wishing to maintain flexibility -- can I ask you, do you think we have enough troops to perform that operation if we needed to?

[Answer] It depends on a host of factors -- some of which came out earlier in your program. Clearly, it depends on who has air superiority, who controls the lines of communications, how many troops there are there, what the state of supply arrangements is. All these matters will be relevant at the time, and we will have to consider the position on its merits at that time.

[Question] But you don't turn away from the prospect, even though quite obviously and tragically it is going to involve British loss of life? You do not turn away from the prospect that if the circumstances were right and the need arose, we would storm those islands?

[Answer] We are going to restore British administration to the Falkland Islands. That was the prime minister's commitment, and we mean to stick to it even if we have to fight.

[Question] Well, now we have a problem there of course. The Falkland Islanders are in the hands of not just an Argentinian Government, but a fascist Argentinian Government which does not even have any compunction about murdering its own people. So, it certainly is not going to bother about murdering ours. Now are you prepared in any operation to take a chance and put them at risk?

[Answer] Well we must see in the next few weeks what impact there will be upon the Argentinian junta if public opinion in Argentina finds that they are losing their navy and other matters which the junta depends upon for their position. I think we must see what the impact on Argentina will be of military action against their assets.

[Question] So that -- and it's the tragic choices that have to be taken in war situations -- so that in order to secure their liberation, you are not unprepared to put the Falklanders at some risk, excepting that if you don't take measures of this kind they may never be free of Argentinian tyranny.

[Answer] Well, naturally we will do everything possible not to put citizens, British citizens, on the Falkland Islands at risk. Clearly anything we did would have that as an overriding aim; but it is quite clear to us that the British people on the Falkland Islands do not accept this occupation and they wish to remain under the British flag.

[Question] You rightly said that whether you order the storming or not would depend very much on a number of factors -- supply lines, the situation of air cover. A lot of defence experts believe, and I quite understand why, that it is very foolish to attack an island unless you have done something about the naval forces that may be supporting the military forces there. So let me put to you what I suspect is the really crunch question: Are you prepared to order the British Navy to take action against the Argentinian Navy and sink some of their ships if you think it is necessary?

[Answer] If necessary, yes.

[Question] No hesitation?

[Answer] No hesitation whatsoever.

[Question] When are you prepared to give this order?

[Answer] Well, we must wait to see how the events of the next few days, few weeks, develop. We are still seeking a diplomatic solution. By that I mean can we achieve the return of British administration to the islands by peaceful means, that remains our -- obviously -- our overriding objective. But if we cannot do so and we have to fight, we will.

[Question] Nevertheless, one must be frank. It's been a long time since the British people have had to bite into the bullet and I dare say that there will be a number of people who will say: Ah, now wait a minute. Are we prepared to sink Argentinian vessels if that means causing large-scale casualties first? Are we?

[Answer] Well, I think that there have been some Argentinian casualties on South Georgia already, so I regret obviously to say that there appeared to have been some deaths as a result of this incident already. We do not want to destroy human life, but we must retain our right to protect our own British subjects where they are invaded by an aggressor who has been condemned by the UN, and under the UN Charter it is quite clear that under Article 51 we are entitled to fight in defense of our own territory -- which is what we are in the last resort prepared to do -- and we are putting ourselves in a position to do just that and to win.

[Question] You are convincing me, if I weren't convinced already, that this is no charade; is it? We are not simply sending this fleet, and then going to announce somewhere in the middle of next week that we have struck up a deal with the Argentinians whereby the British flag flies every Tuesday but the islands go over to them?

[Answer] Well, we must retain the support of the Labor Party and of the Liberals and the Social Democrats. Politically, in the country so far as I can judge at this moment, we have the full support of the Labor Party and of the other political parties for this policy; we must retain that support. They made it absolutely clear yesterday that they thought that it was correct that we should return British administration to the Falkland Islands, and I am sure that the Labor Party will stick to that belief over the difficult few weeks that are going to follow. I do not doubt that there will be some people who now withdraw from a belief which they held yesterday and now start outlining all the difficulties, outlining all the reasons why we should not fight, outlining all the reasons why we should just give up our territory. I can see it all developing, but we have made this commitment. We are not putting the largest task force available in the world outside the two major superpowers to sea without the intention, if we have to, of using it.

[Question] Now what do you say then to the leader writers of certain newspapers who have already argued themselves into a position whereby we negotiate the Falklands away?

[Answer] Well, as a politician I am used to leaders in the press, but frankly all of us in government, of whatever party, do our duty based upon the facts which are placed before us at the time. And it is certainly possible to foresee a press campaign which can cause embarassment to the government. But in the last resort, we are the elected government of the British people and whilst we retain the support of Parliament we must maintain our resolve to do what has to be done; and we know the British people are behind us in that resolve.

[Question] On the other hand, those leader writers and others as you say, possibly members of Parliament, do appear to have some strategic logic on their side. They argue that all of this is happening many thousands of miles away from Britain but very close to Argentina, and that therefore even if our initial military operations were extremely successful, we might precipitate ourselves into a conflict where the logistics are all against us -- immensely costly and maybe even a defeat in the end.

[Answer] Well, the strategic and in particular the logistic problems are formidable. The Argentinians are within a few hours and they can have their navy on 72-hour alert; they are 400 miles from the Falkland Islands. To conduct an operation at this distance poses one of the most formidable problems that any country could possibly assume and may I say that those who criticize the government for running down the services, in fact we were spending far more money on the services than we were 2 years ago, must recognize that to be able to take on this task at all indicates quite clearly to the whole world we still possess the most formidable navy and the most professional navy in the world after the two superpowers. No other country could put the Royal Navy to sea within 4 days' notice in the way that it will be putting to sea tomorrow.

[Question] I might ask you one question about the future. As a result of this crisis, do you think there is now likely to be a reversal of the suggested navy cuts?

[Answer] No, because we must retain the capability we now possess of two carriers and a very large support force to conduct this kind of what has been commonly called an out of area operation. We must retain the logistic support, which incidently we have and interestingly enough the Argentinians, although they are much closer to the Falkland Islands, are very short of logistic support. They have to return to base, largely. We must retain this capability through the 1980's and the 1990's and we have two new carriers, Illustrious and Ark Royal, coming forward and they will remain in the fleet so that we still have the capability to conduct this kind of operation. May I point out that still the principal threat to the freedom of the British people does not come from that part of the world, it comes from the Soviet Union. That is the principal threat to our homes and our cities, and so the Royal Navy must be designed for the 1990's in a way which is most able to meet the Soviet submarine threat. So we have to keep both in mind.

[Question] All right, now let me bring you back to the question of our operations against the Falklands. This country has been at peace a very long time. You will recall as I recall that there was a good deal of bellicosity in America about Vietnam until the casualties started to mount, and then quite understandably a peace-oriented nation with its families and its jobs and its pleasures found that particular cost intolerable. If we start piling up casualties in this military occupation, aren't you afraid that a section of British opinion which may be supporting you now will start to turn against it, directly they realize there were sacrifices involved?

[Answer] Well, it we have to fight there will be casualties. I am afraid that is bound to happen. We may even lose some assets, that could conceivably happen, although I hope not. But the difference between our services and those of most other nations in the world, including the Argentinian services, is that we have an all-volunteer navy, army and air force. It is an all-volunteer service and because of that it is the most professional group of servicemen in the world. We will not have any conscripts in this battle, if it comes to that; we will have an all volunteer professional army, navy and air force and I think there is a difference from the kind of example that you give.

[Question] Yes. Do you think it is likely that we are going to get any help from our allies in any of this? Are we going to ask for any help from our allies?

[Answer] We are not assuming that we will receive any military assistance from our allies, no.

[Question] Why are we assuming that we shan't get any?

[Answer] Because, I have always said that in the last resort Great Britain must be responsible for her own defenses. We do not need, in fact we have, I believe, a superiority of equipment. We have superiority of dedication, we have superiority in professional training among our services to the forces that face us, and we must prove that to be the case. But I must insist, I must insist on making the point that if I sound bellicose, I don't wish to suggest for one moment that if we can't find a solution to this matter by peaceful means in the next few weeks, we would of course greatly prefer that to happen. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But you don't think it is at all likely?

[Answer] It doesn't look likely at the moment.

[Question] All right. Well, then now let's move to another possible option, because you want to keep your military options flexible, which might mean that we would need assistance from others. Suppose you decide on the logistic information available to you that you do not think that direct operation against the Falklands would be wise and you decide to go for a blockade. Now in that case, we shall require assistance from other nations, shan't we?

[Answer] No, not necessarily.

[Question] You think we've got enough in this task force to blockade the Falklands if necessary?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] The general assessment of defense experts that we talked to is that they don't think a blockade is a very good idea, by the way, because it takes so long but they also make the point that they do not think that we have got enough ships in the task force to be able to do it.

[Answer] I see. Well, you know I think we'll anticipate we will expect, we'll be delighted to receive the advice of a great number of armchair strategists over the next few weeks and I am sure much of what we decide when we come to consider the operational options, we'll be criticized; but in the end the chief of staff must make these decisions and must put their recommendations to the prime minister, in particular, and to our other senior colleagues. Decisions will be taken at the highest political level. So far as the option of a blockage is concerned, it is no point in hiding that that would be an option. We, in my judgment, have the ability to conduct such a blockade without any assistance from our allies.

[Question] Do you leave open the option that we might launch some sort of attack, either from the sea or with the marines, on the Argentinian mainland?

[Answer] I am not closing any options, but I wouldn't wish to discuss that particular one. I don't close any options.

[Question] You would never wish to discuss any deployment, I feel sure, and I wouldn't want to press you on it, but you would at least like the Argentinians to know that if it is war we don't rule out anything; we intend to win it.

[Answer] As far as I am concerned as the secretary of state for defense, I have an objective which has been clearly outlined by the prime minister in the House yesterday, and we are closing no options in order to pursue that objective. The decisions, the operational decisions, on the assumption that peace moves are unsuccessful will have to be considered when we are properly deployed.

[Question] I have several times used the world war, always waiting for you to contradict me and say no, no there is no question of that. If there is going to be war, are we going through the proper diplomatic procedures, will there be an ultimatum to the Argentinian Government followed by a declaration of war?

[Answer] Well, what is described as a war and what is described as hostilities is a matter which keeps hundreds of international lawyers busy for great hours of time at their respective universities. As far as we are concerned, at the moment we believe that Article 51 of the UN Charter, which gives complete rights to any nation to act in its own self-defense, is more than sufficient for our needs. And that is the basis upon which we are now proceeding.

[Question] You have taken a posture which could not be clearer, but of course as it were you have cut off the government's line of retreat. You do accept, do you, that in view of what you have said this morning the credibility, indeed probably the existence, of the British Government now depends on carrying out a successful operation to recover the Falklands?

[Answer] I have not the slightest doubt at all that we are putting the Royal Navy to sea with a very large support force, including the marines as you suggest, knowing perfectly well that if we have to fight we will. And there will be no ambiguity about that whatsoever.

[Question] And win?

[Answer] Well, clearly we are not going to fight unless we do win.

[Question] Well, how long is it going to take?

[Answer] I have no idea.

[Question] If you were going in fact to storm the Falklands, presumably — though it may be difficult to tell me — presumably you have some idea of how long that particular operation would take.

[Answer] Well, it will depend to some extent on what happens between now and the moment when we are in position, if we do choose to conduct such an operation. And that depends on a whole host of factors which may well change in the next few weeks.

[Question] Mr Nott, there are no doubts in my mind at all about what you are saying, particularly in view of your reply to the last question, but one must accept there are a lost of doubts in the country, a lot of doubts on the Conservative backbenches.

[Answer] May I interrupt you and say that one of the problems of this country is that it doubts everything sometimes and if there was a little bit more national self-confidence, which has been what has really been lacking in this nation, and a little less willingness to criticize ourselves on every occasion and pretend we are much less adequate than we really are, then we would be actually a better nation than we are. Also, yes, I want to see a restoration of national self-confidence and the maintenance of unity here, which I believe today we have.

[Question] Despite what you said, that the Foreign Office is not up to some sort of negotiation that will end in Britain surrendering her sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, can you categorically say that that will not happen?

[Answer] I am afraid that it is always tempting to divine. I know that you are not seeking to do that in a personal sense, but to look at different parts of the government machine, the Foreign Office, the Defense Ministry, the Treasury and imply that they all have different views. There is only one view in this matter, and that is the view of the government as announced by Mrs Thatcher in the House of Commons yesterday and the government has a policy, the government has a view, and you may be able to find a few people who may have different views but it is the government view that matters.

[Question] Well, Galtieri has asked for negotiations. I presume that we do not want to negotiate with him on the surrender of our sovereignty over the Falklands.

[Answer] Well, Mrs Thatcher's undertaking yesterday was absolutely clear. Of course, we would rather sort this very grave problem by diplomatic means. I, as the defense minister, would infinitely prefer a diplomatic solution and a peaceful solution, and I for one moment would not wish -- I would be the happiest person in the world if in a week's time the task force can turn back, but I hope not. [sentence as heard]

Carrington Resigns

LD051204 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1142 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Lord Carrington and his team of Foreign Office ministers today resigned over the Falklands crisis. Their resignations were accepted by Mrs Thatcher. Lord Carrington had asked the Foriegn Office news department to announce the news even though the convention is that changes in the government are normally announced from 10 Downing Street.

In addition to Lord Carrington, the lord privy seal and Deputy Foriegn Secretary Mr Humphrey Atkins, and his minister of state, Mr Richard Luce, also resigned.

Lord Carrington's resignation letter to Mrs Thatcher began: "The Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands has led to a strong criticism in Parliament and in the press of the government's policy. In my view much of the criticism is unfounded. But I have been responsible for the conduct of that policy and I think it right I should resign."

Only this limited portion of the text of Lord Carrington's letter has so far become available. Defence Secretary Mr John Nott also offered his resignation "as a matter of honour," Downing Street said. But Mrs Thatcher turned it down. She wishes him to remain at his post during the present military operations. Downing Street made it clear that there was no question whatsoever of Mrs Thatcher sacking Lord Carrington and Mr Nott nor delivering a rebuke to them.

In his letter Lord Carrington also said: "We must now, as you said in the House of Commons, do everything we can to uphold the right of the islanders to live in pecce, to choose their own way of life and to determine their own allegiance. I am sure that this is the right course and one which deserves the undivided support of Parliament and the country. But I have concluded with regret that this support will more easily be maintained if the Foreign Office is entrusted to someone else."

He also said in the letter: "The fact remains that the invasion of the Falkland Islands has been a humiliating affront to the country."

The prime minister told Lord Carrington in her letter, accepting his resignation "with the greatest reluctance," that she had done her utmost during the weekend to dissuade him from his "unalterable decision." She said the news of his resignation would be received with "a heavy heart" by the cabinet.

In refusing Mr Nott's offer of resignation, Mrs Thatcher told him: "It is vital you continue as secretary of state as our forces prepare for the possibility of armed action. I have the fullest confidence in your ability to carry out the crucial tasks head."

In his brief, hand-written letter to Mrs Thatcher, Mr Nott said: "In view of the public reaction, and now that the task force has sailed, I would like to confirm the message which I have already sent to you that I wish to put my office at your disposal." In her reply Mrs Thatcher said: "I understand entirely the honorable feelings which led you to write as you did. It was the only course open to you. But the Ministry of Defence is not the department responsible for policy towards the Falkland Islands. I wish you to remain at your post."

A Downing Street spokesman said: "The prime minister is clearly working on the reconstruction of the government now. I have no news at the moment as to when the cabinet and government will be reformed. I cannot even say whether it will be today. I know of no other resignations nor of any statement to the House today so far." He indicated that the reconstruction of the government would probalby mean moving other cabinet ministers.

RAO-ROLANDHIS 'NONALIGNED' TALKS BEGIN 2 APR

NC021336 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister Rao, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, conferred this morning with Foreign Minister Rolandhis, with the Cyprus issue as the main topic. Bilateral and international issues as well as issues related to the Nonaligned Movement were also discussed.

Rolandhis explained to Rao the latest developments in the Cyprus issue and Rao reiterated India's support for Cyprus. It was agreed the two ministers will continue their talks in Kuwait next week and in Havana in May, during meetings of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement. Rolandhis briefed Rao on the progress of the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation and there was an exchange of views on matters that are creating tension in East-West relations and that affect Europe. Today's talks between the two ministers also covered Middle East and European affairs and matters related to Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean in particular. Bipartite cultural, economic and commercial issues were also discussed.

At noon Rao attended a working luncheon given in his honor by Rolandhis. Rao also conferred with acting House of Representatives Chairman Papaioannou, with whom he exchanged views on the Cyprus problem and the efforts in hand within the intercommunal talks for solution of the domestic aspect as well as on the further internationalization of the problem. Papaioannou mentioned that in case there is no fundamental progress in the talks, the Cyprus Government will be forced to resort again to the United Nations to ask for help toward success of the talks and for convocation of an international conference which will take up the external aspect of the problem. Papaioannou also expressed to Rao, to the government and the people of India the warm thanks of the government and people of Cyprus for the continuous and conscientious support they give to the struggle of Cyprus.

On leaving the House of Representatives Rao visited the Mahatma Gandhi statue by the House building. Rao also laid a wreath at the statue of Ethnarch Makarios and at the Makedhonitissa monument. Later the Indian minister was received by acting President of the Republic Ladhas.

Rao Urges Continued Dialogue

NC030915 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao has urged the Cyprus Government to continue to try and settle the Cyprus problem by the intercommunal dialogue, despite the bleak prospects. Mr Rao pledged continued Non-aligned support in the search for a settlement. The Indian foreign minister was replying to a toast from his Cypriot counterpart, Mr Nikos Rolandhis at a dinner given in his honour. Mr Rolandhis hinted that the talks might have to be interrupted because of their sterility.

"The dialogue," Mr Rolandhis said, "has unfortunately faltered in the last fifteen months. No results have been achieved and, I would think in the course of the next few weeks, the political leaders of this country will be asked to decide whether it is advisable to continue the dialogue or whether another course should be pursued."

In his cautious reply the Indian foreign minister said: "You referred to when you might have to decide if there is any point in continuing these talks and whether the time has come to think on other lines. I have no comment on that, except to say that I am sure that all avenues could be examined. In the long run one has to find a way, however difficult the task may be, however uneven that way might be. So, I hope and pray that in spite of the very bleak prospects these avenues of dialogue willcontinue, because there is no other way.

"The Non-aligned way is the same way. We are trying the same between Iran and Iraq. Even when, after several visits, we find ourselves almost at our wits end as to what is to be done, we just cannot give up," Mr Rao said. "This is the position. These are our problems. No one else is going to solve them for us. We have to solve them ourselves and this is one of the points of prestige of the (Non-aligned) Movement."

Both Mr Rolandhis and Mr Rao underlined the close ties between the two countries. "There is a great disparity between India and Cyprus in terms of size, importance and influence in international affairs, but I believe that this disparity is counterbalanced by part in another field: in our pursuit of principles," Mr Rolandhis said.

Rolandhis on Troop Presence

NC030916 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Turkey's military presence in Cyprus is a NATO presence, Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis says. His remarks were made during his speech at the dinner for Indian Foreign Minister Mr Rao.

Mr Rolandhis said: "We have a dialogue between the two communities in Cyprus in an effort to resolve what we call the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem, differences of constitutional and territorial nature. Of course these differences do not consitutte any absolution for Turkey for what she did to Cyprus, especially if one takes into account the fact that the Turkish presence, personnel and weaponry in Cyprus, is a NATO presence on the territory of a non-aligned country. And this certainly constitutes an affront, and I would say even a provocation, to the whole of our (Non-aligned) Movement."

Rao Press Conference

NC031917 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Indian Foreign Minister Rao completed his 3-day official visit to Cyprus and departed the island this afternoon. In a statement he said India will continue its efforts for the promotion of the cause of Cyprus and the Cypriot people and for the achievement of a solution that will safeguard the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of Cyprus.

Indian Foreign Minister Rao began his contacts today with a meeting with the representative of the Greek Cypriot side to the inter-Cypriot talks, Ioannidhis. During the meeting Ioannidhis briefed the Indian foreign minister on the course and development of the intercommunal dialogue. Rao stressed again his country's support for the efforts for a just solution of the Cyprus problem which will safeguard Cyprus' unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment. The Indian foreign minister also had a meeting with the committee of relatives of undeclared prisoners and missing persons. The committee's members briefed Rao on their decision to strengthen and intensify their activities aimed at publicizing more fully the issue of the missing persons in the international arena in pursuit of a quick solution.

Rao also received a group of the pan-Cypriot refugee committee. During the meeting the group told Rao the positions and course of the committee in the struggle for the recognition of the refugees' rights to return to their homes and properties. Rao assured them that India's support for a just solution of the Cyprus problem will continue and even intensify. The Indian foreign minister received a delegation of the Karpas coordinating committee and of the Karpasha Greek women's association. The delegation briefed Rao on the tragic situation prevailing in the Karpas and the pressures the Turkish occupation authorities are exercising to force the last Greeks in the area to abondon it.

After completing his contacts, Rao gave a press conference during which he referred to the conclusions of his 3-day official visit to Cyprus. The Indian foreign minister described as very useful the talks he had with Foreign Minister Rolandhis and expressed the hope that Cyprus' close relations with India will continue. In reply to questions by journalists, Rao stated that his country, as a member of the nonaligned contact group, will continue its efforts for the promotion of Cyprus' and the Cypriot people's cause for a unified country. In reply to a question concerning Cyprus' demilitarization, Rao said the declarations of the Nonaligned Movement already contain such a provision.

In reply to a question on the proposal for an international conference on the Cyprus problem, Rao stressed that it would not be correct to express personal viewpoints, given the fact that India is a member of the nonaligned contact group. India, he stressed, supports the peaceful settlement of all differences through negotiations. For this specific issue, Rao said, I cannot make any comment because it is an issue of assessment, an issue of what can be done at a given moment.

POLICE THWART PLAN TO ATTACK ISRAELI EMBASSY

NC030624 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] According to information received by the security authorities, an Arab organization was to attack the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia about 20 days ago. Following receipt of this information, security measures were taken to foil any attack against the embassy, which would have unpredictable consequences for Cyprus.

Recently the alien department has deported from Cyprus a number of persons of Arab extraction, having declared them personae non gratae. Following recent reports of plans to murder an Iraqi merchant and to attack the Israeli Embassy, the presence of these persons in Cyprus was considered suspicious. The names of these persons have been put on the police "stop list" and they will not be allowed to enter Cyprus.

According to reports, recently various persons of Arab extraction in particular have been trying to persuade industrialists and merchants not to do business with merchants from Israel. A senior government official, who was asked to confirm the information about the attack on the Israeli Embassy, said that at times various reports that concern the presence of persons of Arab extraction in Cyprus are received with regard to various activities and thus the authorities are compelled to take certain preventive measures.

PLO Denies Report

NC040710 Nicosia ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 4 Apr 82 p 12

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the PLO mission in Nicosia commented on yesterday's press reports on alleged plans by an Arab organization to attack the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus. The spokesman stated:

"The PLO does not have information about plans by an Arab organization to attack the Israeli Embassy or about whether any Arab has been deported from Cyprus. A PLO representative confirmed this to the police today. It is well known that Cyprus and the PLO maintain very close friendly relations and that the Palestinian people have unlimited respect for the Cypriot people. Such activities as those the said press reports allege, although totally untrue, do not constitute the policy or practice of the PLO or of its member organizations, particularly when it concerns Cyprus territory. Those who carry out such activities have no relation with the PLO, and they are enemies not only of the Cypriot but also of the Palestinian people. We would not be surprised if such press reports prove to provocations to degrade the Palestinian people, as they are represented by the PLO, in the eyes of one of their best friends, the Cypriot people."

SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO AEGEAN PROSPECTING REPORTS

NC031231 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The government spokesman has made the following statement concerning reports that the Greek ambassador in Ankara, Papoulias, has conveyed a Greek Government message to the Turkish Government on prospecting in the Aegean: No Greek Government message whatsoever exists which refers to or recognizes an agreement between Greece and Turkey on exploitation of the Aegean continental shelf. Consequently any reference to violation or non-violation is, out of necessity, a figment of the imagination. Press reports on this, the government spokesman concluded, are absolutely inaccurate.

KIPRIANOU, PAPANDREOU MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER TALKS

NC021555 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Yiannakis Kareklas report from Athens -- recorded]

[Excerpts] A private meeting between President of the Republic Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou was held in a cordial atmosphere. The meeting was held in the Greek prime minister's home at Kastri and lasted 50 minutes. The Greek prime minister briefed the president of the republic on the contacts and initiatives he had on the Cyprus problem, specifically within the EEC framework. Generally summarizing, the positions of Kiprianou and Panandreou on the issue of the intercommunal talks are as follows: Despite the lack of progress in the intercommunal dialogue, the talks must continue. In case no progress is achieved, it should be studied whether the Cyprus problem should be discussed at the General Assembly, the appropriate time for this and the specific goal.

Regardless of whether the dialogue is continued or not and regardless of whether the Cyprus problem is discussed at the UN General Assembly, the intensification of international mobility, within the UN framework, in all directions and by all possible ways is necessary and mandatory. After all, both the initiatives of the president of the republic and the initiatives of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou fall within this plan, which emphasizes the need for Cyprus' demilitarization.

As is well known, in 1978 President Kiprianou, speaking at the UN General Assembly on disarmament, stressed this need and demanded Cyprus' complete demilitarization and suggested the strengthening of the UN international peace force in Cyprus. Greek Prime Minister Papandreou repeated the same position during his contacts in Brussels in reply to questions by West German Chancellor Schmidt; that Greece is ready to undertake all expenses in case the UN peace force is strengthened in Cyprus following the withdrawal of the occupation forces.

Generally it can be stressed that the president's talks with the Greek prime minister have taken place within a truly cordial and constructive atmosphere, during which the coordination and cooperation of the two sides was reaffirmed. In a statement after the meeting, the Greek prime minister expressed his joy and satisfaction at the meeting he had with President Kiprianou at a time, he said, when the Cyprus problem indeed has new momentum. Referring to his talks in Brussels, the Greek prime minister said he had the opportunity to reposition the Cyprus problem to Greece's EEC partners. Referring to the meeting President Kiprianou will have with Mr Willy Brandt, he said the chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party is offering his good offices in order to promote the Cyprus problem's repositioning so that we may be able, he said, to lay the foundations for a different course which will promise a fair solution of the Cyprus problem.

In a statement, President Kiprianou said his talks with the Greek prime minister, after his visits to Rome and Frankfurt, will be of substantive significance so that we may, he said, chart our further course. President Kiprianou said he briefed the Greek prime minister on the course of the inter-Cypriot talks and on the fact that no progress has been achieved. Neither I nor Papandreou, he said, oppose the dialogue or its suspension, but, he added, there should exist various other simultaneous initiatives which will facilitate the Cyprus problem's advancement.

These initiatives, he said, are already being undertaken by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, who has repositioned the Cyprus problem, especially in the European area, in the sense that there is occupation in Cyprus which impedes progress, something that certainly has always been stressed by us; that it is impossible to solve the Cyprus problem under any circumstances without the withdrawal of foreign troops. The Cyprus problem, he said, basically is an issue of invasion and occupation. Already, thanks to various initiatives by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, that we absolutely support and are absolutely attuned with, a much greater mobility exists in the Cyprus problem.

Concluding, President Kiprianou reiterated the Greek prime minister's statement during his historic visit to Cyprus that indeed we are detecting facts and elements which justify greater optimism in the Cyprus problem.

GUARD FINDS BOMB AT U.S. ENVOY'S HOUSE 2 APR

NC031037 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Shortly before midnight a police guard noticed a powerful plastic explosive device which was planted in a gutter of the house of the U.S. ambassador in Athens on Timeleon Basos Street. The police guard noticed the bomb shortly before it was to blow up. Athens security police were called, and the bomb was handed to an army explosives expert, who took it to Khaidharion and destroyed it.

PAPANDREOU, VRHOVEC NOTE MUTUAL FRIENDLY TIES

NC031415 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] At 1100 today Prime Minister Papandreou received Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Vrhovec, who is in Athens on a 2-day official visit. Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, the prime minister made the following statement: I would like to express my great joy and satisfaction concerning the visit of the federal secretary of foreign affairs of friendly neighboring Yugoslavia, to which we are joined by many joint experiences and struggles. This is the moment for us to stress the truly important role Yugoslavia paid and is paying in the international arena under the leadership of the great leader Tito, who charted a new path for mankind, national independence and self-government, which means the direct participation of the people in all decisions that concern them. I am glad, therefore, for the opportunity that is being given to us to further strengthen our already friendly relations with Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs stated: I thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister, for the polite words of welcome you have expressed, as well as the clarity with which you presented your views on the two countries' relations. The relations between our peoples and countries are traditionally good. We, for our past, always pay attention to these relations. My arrival here as well as your imminent visit to my country constitute yet another, stronger confirmation of this friendship as well as the obligation, a duty on our part, to do everything for the further strengthening of our relations and mutual cooperation.

This will be beneficial to our peoples and countries and will strengthen our important joint contribution toward world peace and stability in this area as well as the good neighborly relations.

The Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs, who will leave at 1800 for Belgrade, was received by President Karamanlis shortly before noon today.

Statement on Visit

NC032002 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] In a statement released at the end of Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec's official visit, it is stated that an in-depth examination of the two countries' relations was carried out and that the desire was stressed to develop a spirit of friendship, equality and mutual respect. They agreed to continue efforts for the extension of cooperation in the fields of commerce, economy, transportation, sciences and cultural relations.

During the review of the international situation, the foreign ministers of Greece and Yugoslavia reaffirmed both countries' adherence to the principles of equality, independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs in any form, not resorting to violence or the threat to use violence and the right of every country to free development. In examining the situation in the Balkans, the two ministers stressed the importance that they give to developing neighborly relations and cooperation among all the Balkan states in the bilateral and multilateral fields so that the Balkans can be transformed into a zone of trust, cooperation, security and peace. This can be achieved through strict respect of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

In examining the wider situation, the two sides expressed their concern that the Cyprus issue has not been resolved, something that constitutes a threat to the area's peace and security. They agreed that the total demilitarization, the ending of the military occupation of a great part of the island and the withdrawal from it of all foreign troops, as provided in the UN resolutions, as well as respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and the nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus constitute a prerequisite for a lasting and just solution of the problem.

The two ministers favored the consolidation of cooperation and security in Europe. They stressed the need for adopting measures to achieve a general and total disarmament under strict and effective international control. They also affirmed the conviction that resolving differences among states must take place through peaceful means and not by resorting to violence or to the threat to use violence, as provided in the UN charter. The visit and the talks were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and an identity of views was confirmed.

KKE CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON PASOK POLICY

NC032058 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] A KKE Central Committee decision was released today which, among other things, stressed the following: The government policy in the 5 months PASOK has been governing the country is characterized by denials and contradictions and, despite some measures of a general democratic character, the government has not promoted the change that the country needs. Certain measures were adopted that contribute to the creation of a democratic climate in our country's life. Nevertheless, the government is not proceeding with implementation of its basic declarations.

In the economic sector the government is basing itself on the so-called private initiative and declares that it does not intend to hurt it. In foreign policy the government has taken certain positive steps, but it has indefinitely committed to the future the issues of the withdrawal from NATO and teh abolition of the foreign bases. On the EEC issue the government is limiting itself to claiming certain improved arrangements within the framework of our country's total participation.

EVREN VIEWS NATIONAL ISSUES IN SPEECH IN BURSA

TA031742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Speech by head of state Gen Kenan Evren in Bursa 3 April -- recorded]

[Excerpt] As you all know, our administration has up to now received with good will the steps taken by our European friends regarding Turkey. We have told them that since we are within the same bloc and alliance, come and see for yourselves the situation in Turkey and meet with whomever you wish. However, these comings and goings reached such a point that the visitors started intentionally to view the situation from a wrong viewpoint and to adopt a tendency to try to control the situation in our country. This is tantamount to disregarding the honor and dignity of the Turkish people. We could in no way tolerate such an attitude. Turkey could never again return to the period of capitulation and protection. This nation knows that it has suffered during that period. When we realized that our tolerance, showed through good will, led to this attitude, we let them know, in my statement issued on the occasion of the new year, that our doors are closed to their like.

It is quite strange and also a bitter consolation that those who were chanting slogans of "full independence" in the streets and squares have thrown themselves onto the bosoms of these countries. They attempted to sell the independence of the Turkish nation -- gained by Ataturk -- because of their ideology. Unfortunately some within Turkey joined in this move. We could not tolerate such acts and we have not done so. A nation's sovereign rights cannot be sold for money. As always, the Turkish nation can not sacrifice its independence and sovereignty. This independence and sovereignty was attained through a lot of bloodshed. It suffered a lot to achieve its independence gained by Ataturk. If a nation must live in slavery it is better for it not to exist at all.

We believe that we are part of the European community. We consider ourselves Europeans. We also know that the major condition for belonging to this community is having a democratic administration. However, we say that we have returned from the brink of a civil war. Give us some time. When the time comes we will transfer the administration to an administration that will come to power through normal elections to be held in accordance with the timetable announced. However, they do not want to understand this. Let me tell you what they want. I will tell you a few of the things they want.

As you know, there is a DISK trial going on in Istanbul. They want us to release the 52 DISK administrators who are on trial. We did not arrest the 52 DISK administrators; they were arrested by our independent judges and courts. They were not arrested because of union activities; they were accused of other crimes. They will account for all these crimes.

Now let me tell you a second thing they want. They want us to immediately release political prisoners. What they call political prisoners are those who have violated Articles 141 and 142 of the Penal Code. In other words, those who have engaged in communist organizations. All these are considered political prisoners, and their release is requested.

They also say they do not believe Turkey will return to a democratic system. How are they supposed to believe if there are some among us who still do not believe? Those inside who do not believe send messages expressing their views. Thus they tell us: If there are those among you who do not believe, neither do we. They also denounce the executions and the arrest of innocents. Let them go on denouncing. Now many countries have abolished the death sentence in Europe. A human rights declaration has been signed. We also signed it, they say. However, the human rights declaration does not ban the death penalty. It is up to every country to decide. The declaration says death penalties permitted by law and decided by the courts can be executed. In spite of this they keep on asking us why we have the death penalty in Turkey. Do we ask them why they do not have the death penalty in their countries? Believe me, many sound people in these countries regret the fact that the death penalty has been abolished. You should not doubt it. However, they cannot reinstitute the death penalty; they want to reintroduce the death penalty.

The resolution by the European Parliament was adopted by 51 members within the 434-member parliament. Some 434 persons have to attend a meeting, but only some showed up. It is just our previous parliament, where no one used to show up. Thus they adopted this resolution with 51 persons, and 45 voted in our favor. There were 8 abstentions. If we do not abide by this resolution, Turkey will be expelled from the European Parliament. This is the resolution adopted by 51 persons. As we have already stated, we are a European country. We are at the same time a Middle East country. If our European friends adopt such a resolution with the votes of these 51 parliamentarians, let them do so. It is their business. They are the ones who will be responsible for such a resolution.

On Political Parties

TA031547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Bursa, 3 Apr (AA) -- In a major policy speech in Bursa Saturday, Turkey's head of state General Kenan Evren said there were still some people in Turkey who longed for the pre-takeover days of 1980. He warned them that they were strong enough to deal them such a blow that they would never recover. He also lashed out against the Council of Europe, and said some elements in the West were mistakenly believing that they could exert pressure on Turkey. This was a false hope, he stated. On the subject of Turkish workers in several Western European countries, General Evren said some host governments were trying to force them out, but Turkey was taking all the measures necessary to foil such attempts.

General Evren also bitterly attacked the former leaders of Turkey's dissolved political parties, warning them that they could hope for no rehabilitation as the nation was fed up with them. He said some political leaders were hoping for a come-back either through personal friendships with several Western politicians or through their connections in Turkey, but these were also false hopes. Turkey would never let them rule again as they were the primarily responsible parties that pushed Turkey to the brink of civil war before the takeover of September 12, 1980. He recalled that as the armed forces, (?they) had submitted a memorandum to the president of the day in late 1979. But then, none of the major political parties appeared ready to accept the letter as addressed to them.

He said none of the political parties gave a helping hand to the military before September 1980 in its drive against anarchy and terrorism. And all political parties tried to shift the blame to one another. He said despite the sincere desire of the armed forces to bring about a national reconciliation, party leaders refused to abide by a letter they signed a month after September 1980 to avoid engaging in politics. He cited two cases. One involved a political leader who wrote for a political magazine for a brief period. He said this politician violated Decree 52 of the ruling National Security Council by making a political statement on the past and future of Turkey. The other tried to create the impression that the Turkish Armed Forces had failed to combat with political terrorism before the takeover of 1980 as they had then been armed with the same martial law powers.

All these were lies, General Evren said as he announced that the armed forces asked for emergency powers more than several occasions before the takeover, but were always denied such powers because of political plots and clashes. He said in 1978 the armed forces advised the government of the day to proclaim martial law in Kars, but this was ignored. It later recommended more stringent measures to cope with mounting anarchy, but this was also turned down. The armed forces were left alone in their important mission to fight anarchists and terrorists, General Evren told a huge crowd in Bursa.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY SUGGESTS SI CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

AU021408 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Dispatch by DIE PRESSE correspondent Erwin Maerki]

[Excerpts] Bonn -- At the Bonn meeting of the Socialist International (SI) on Thursday Chancellor Kreisky invited the socialist party leaders to Vienna for a conference. At this conference, to be held in September, problems of the world economy and ways of coping with them are to be discussed. In his talk behind closed doors with his FRG counterpart, Helmut Schmidt, on Thursday afternoon on the periphery of the SI meeting, Kreisky discussed the situation of the SPD, the question of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal and Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Vienna.

After this talk Kreisky indicated that he intends to support his FRG counterpart in every respect, both internationally and vis-a-vis Schmidt's own hesitant party. He declared that he fully endorsed Schmidt's political views and described the FRG chancellor as a guarantor for the functioning of the East-West dialogue, being firmly anchored in the West but nevertheless also a partner for talks with the East.

According to Kreisky, the Bonn government -- as has been reported -- is no longer interested in completing the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, but will continue to discuss this question with Bavaria which is in favor of continuing the project. Schmidt told his guest that he was outvoted in the cabinet on this question.

Earlier, Kreisky had outlined his fundamental views on the deteriorating East-West relations following the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and the crisis in Poland. He advocated that the East-West arms limitation negotiations be accompanied by talks at the political level.

POLISH HIJACKERS WILL NOT BE EXTRADITED

AU021838 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1750 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The two Polish Air Force soldiers who fled in an aircraft with their families and a friend to Austria yesterday will not be extradited to the Polish authorities. (Andrzej Malec) and (Jerzy Jan Czerwinski) will be tried by an Austrian court. This was announced by the Austrian Justice Ministry today. Poland has asked Austria that the hijackers be extradited. The flight mechanic, who was forced by the pilots to accompany them, will -- in accordance with his wishes -- return to Poland.

FINLAND

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES, CELEBRATES TREATY

LD022044 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR-Finland Society, Nikolay Talyzin, has arrived on a visit to Finland. Talyzin leads the Soviet delegation that has arrived to attend the celebration of the 34th anniversary of the YYA Treaty [Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance]. In the afternoon Deputy Premier Talyzin and the chairman of the Finland-USSR Society, Marti Miettunen signed the first 2-year cooperation program for the friendship societies for the two countries.

At the end of the week Deputy Premier Talyzin is to visit Rovaniemi. At the YYA Treaty anniversary celebration in Helsinki on Monday Deputy Premier Talyzin is to deliver the main speech. On Monday Talyzin is to meet Premier Kalevi Sorsa and on Tuesday President Mauno Koivisto.

FRANCE

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS BRITAIN IN FALKLANDS CRISIS

NC041238 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 4 Apr (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand spoke by telephone with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher about the Argentinian invasion of the Falklands Islands, officials sources said today. No details were given on the conversation yesterday afternoon.

But officials said that External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson yesterday confirmed France's support for Britain during a 45-minute phone call to British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. Both ministers agreed to maintain close contact over the Falklands crisis.

France yesterday supported the United Nations' resolution demanding an immediate end to hostilities and Argentina's immediate withdrawal from the South Atlantic archipelago.

GISCARD D'ESTAING JOINS UDF POLITBUREAU

LD021406 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing has accepted Jean Lecabeut's invitation to join the UDF Politbureau. Therefore, the former president of the republic will now participate in the work of the Politbureau, which meets every Thursday.

PORTUGAL

U.K. MAY BE GRANTED USE OF AZORES FACILITIES

NC041854 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Portugal may grant Britain naval facilities in the central Atlantic islands of the Azores in the event of open conflict with Argentina, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Mathias said here today.

In a radio interview, Mr Mathias said: "If a request for refuelling for the British fleet was given to Portugal under agreements or treaties with the United Kingdom, it is very likely that it will be granted." The Portuguese-administered islands are located off the north-west African coast.

Mr Mathias said that Portugal "could only condemn Argentina's action."

PCP LEADER CUNHAL DEPARTS FOR WARSAW

LD041422 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, left for Warsaw this morning. Alvaro Cunhal will be staying in Poland for a few days at the invitation of the first secretary of the PZPR.

SPAIN

CALVO-SOTELO BACKS ARGENTINA, DEPLORES FORCE

NC041054 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Algeciras, Spain, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Argentina's dispute with Britain over the Falkland Islands and Spain's claim to the British colony of Gibraltar were "different and distant" and conclusions should not be drawn "from one to the other," Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo said here. The Spanish press has drawn parallels between the two situations, while admitting that the Gibraltar problem was more complex. The Centrist DIARIO 16 headlined this weekend: "Argentina Recovers Its Gibraltar." Argentina took military control Friday of the Falkland Islands, a British dependency in the South Atlantic.

Spain had chosen to negotiate to settle its differences with Britain over Gibraltar, which has been under the British crown since 1713, Mr Calvo-Sotelo said yesterday during campaigning in southern Spain for the Andalucian parliament elections on May 23. "This path (negotiations) leads to the recovery of Gibraltar by Spain and we will not have long to wait," Mr Calvo-Sotelo said. Officials of the two countries will resume talks on April 20 at Sintra, Portugal, the day when the fence separating The Rock from Spain will be re-opened ending 14 years of blockade by Spain.

Spain has since Friday admitted the validity of Argentin'a claims on the Falkland Islands but deplored the use of force.

SWITZERLAND

MINISTRY PROTESTS TO USSR ON ESPIONAGE CASES

NC041342 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Bern, 4 Apr (AFP) -- The Swiss Government has formally protested to the Soviet Embassy here over the cases of two Soviet diplomats who "abused Swiss territory for espionage purposes," the Justice and Police Ministry announced today.

A ministry communique said that one of the diplomats, the aide to the Soviet Embassy's military attache, had been found in mid-March to be engaging in "espionage against foreign states." Police found foreign military documents in his possession, but as he was protected by diplomatic immunity, he was not detained and left the country two days after the incident, the communique said.

The other diplomat, a secretary at the Soviet Consulate in Geneva, was also found in possession of compromising documents and left the country after Swiss authorities requested that he be recalled to Moscow. According to the communique, the diplomat had used small gifts and cash to bribe a young Swiss national into attempting to obtain a post in the Swiss Foreign Ministry for espionage purposes.

No identities were revealed in the communique, which added that 238 cases of espionage have been uncovered in Switzerland since 1948, two-thirds of them involving agents working for the Eastern bloc.

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PAHR OPPOSED TO TANK EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA

AU061056 Vienna KURIER in German 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation will not supply the remaining 27 "Cuirassier" tanks to Argentina for the time being. This was stated on Monday evening by Hans Michael Malzacher, director general of the Steyr Corporation. A few hours earlier Foreign Minister Pahr also declared in an exclusive interview with KURIER that he was "not prepared to consent to further tank exports of the Steyr Corporation to Argentina -- certainly not in the near future."

Permission of the chancellory and the Ministries for the Interior, for Foreign Affairs and for National Defense is required for the exportation of war materials. And it is precisely that permission which Minister Pahr would have strictly refused had it been requested. Pahr told the KURIER: "Argentina is situated in an area that is obviously a hotbed of tensions at present. I do not think that one can supply arms to someone who is just ignoring a world Security Council resolution."

In this context, the foreign minister appealed to the government in Buenos Aires to comply with the UN vote and to renounce the use of force.

Kreisky Comments on Crisis

AU061210 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1032 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Herbert Hutar report]

[Excerpt] We have succeeded in contacting Chancellor Kreisky by telephone at his vacation resort in Majorca. In reply to the question of how he assessed in principle the conflict over the Falkland Islands and what he had to say about the fact that the 27 Steyr tanks will not be delivered to Argentina, the chancellor replied:

[Begin recording] Well, first of all it must be said that this attack by Argentina on the Falkland Islands -- irrespective of what the specific facts of the case may be -- is an expression of the fact that at this time of tensions all over the world everyone believes that he can take the law into his own hands. And, second, it is not so very strange that the Steyr works has called off the delivery [of tanks to Argentina], because we would never have been able to permit such a delivery. The law stipulates clearly that no arms deliveries may be made to countries involved in a war. [end recording]

Actually, the Steyr Corporation has not even applied for an export permit. It is true that the Argentine military have acquired an option for the 27 tank destroyers which is still valid, theoretically, but for the actual delivery a new export permit would have been required which would not have been granted. However, in this context, Chancellor Kreisky criticized the Steyr management for relying too much on the company's arms production.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS, STUDIES BUREAU OF AUDITS

AU021300 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] A five-member delegation from the PRC visited the Austrian parliament on Thursday. The delegation, which was accompanied by Federal Bureau of Audits Chairman Broesigke, was welcomed by Deputy Nationalrat Chairman Minkowitsch. Broesigke declared that the delegation had come to Austria and was going to visit Spain to study the institution of the Bureau of Audits. The PRC intends to set up a similar supreme auditing control authority.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO CARRINGTON'S RESIGNATION

LD051358 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn. 5 Apr (DPA) — The resignation of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is "very much regretted" by the Federal Government, Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press in Bonn on Monday. Becker pointed out that Carrington has had a very close working relationship with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The Federal Government has always regarded Carrington as an extremely important representative of the British Government whose work the FRG has very much appreciated, especially in connection with the problems to be solved within the European Community.

As did the Foreign Office, Becker said that the Federal Government is following with concern developments in the Argentine-British conflict over the Falkland Islands. Becker said that Bonn shares London's assessment of the events in the light of international law and condemned the Argentine invasion. Argentina has violated the "basic policy" advocated by all states — to abstain from all forms of coercion and to exercise moderation in international politics.

Becker denied that Bonn might mediate in the Argentine-British conflict. The Federal Republic is not a world power; it is a medium-sized European one, he said. This is, above all, a matter for the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Genscher today expressed great shock at Carrington's resignation. In a telegram to the British politician, he wrote that he would be missed in German-British relations, the EC council and the NATO council. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Federal Government is in close contact with the British Government over the developments concerning the Falkland Islands. Genscher had two lengthy telephone conversations with Carrington on Friday and Saturday prior to his departure for Brazil, where he is accompanying the Federal President on a state visit.

From Brazil Genscher has been in constant touch with Bonn's representative at the United Nations, Guenther van Well, and with the ambassador to Argentina, Paul Verbeek who was the first European ambassador to be received, at the request of the Argentine side, by state President Leopoldo Galtieri. On Genscher's instructions, Verbeek expressed the Federal Government's legal standpoint resulting from the statement by the 10 EC states. Juergen Ruhfus, Bonn's ambassador in London, informed the British Government about the talk on Sunday.

The Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands is likely to affect the supply of German submarines and other warships to Argentina. Becker announced that the Federal Government, in accordance with the war weapons control law, would set Argentina a deadline to end the invasion. Should Buenos Aires refuse to meet the request, then the construction of the ships will be stopped.

A spokesman for the Federal Defense Ministry pointed out that the dispatch of a British naval force to the Falkland Islands weakens the NATO presence in the North Atlantic. It is obvious that the 40 ships cannot be replaced quickly from other sources.

SCHMIDT-FALLDIN HOLD JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD021826 Hamburg DPA In German 1525 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Apr (DPA) — Bonn and Stockholm, despite different security concepts, intend to jointly support all efforts concerning disarmament and arms control.

This was stated by Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Friday at the end of a 3-day official visit by Falldin to Bonn. Speaking to journalists, the Swedish head of government made a point of praising the federal chancellor's part in bringing about the American-Soviet disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

Falldin also made plain that he, like the Bonn government, views the proposals for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia with skepticism. This would not be a satisfactory solution, but at least a step in the direction of a nuclear-free Europe. Joint solutions would have to be found for "such important questions for mankind's survival" as peace and disarmament.

The two heads of government resolutely called for an international convention against world-wide pollution through industrial acid rain. Swedish lakes and forests are suffering increasingly from waste gases from West European industries which — carried by the wind — rain down onto the country. They underlined that since all measures involve expenditure, international arrangements are necessary to avoid distortion of competition between the individual countries.

Schmidt and Falldin both emphasized the good and friendly relations between neutral Sweden and the NATO- and EC-member country, the Federal Republic. There are no problems between Bonn and Stockholm. Schmidt called Falldin's visit a necessary supplement to his meetings with the partners of the community and the Western alliance. Topics discussed included — apart from East-West relations and developments in Poland — world economic problems, the situation in the Middle East and the situation in Africa. In all questions "very far-reaching agreement" was noted.

YAMANI, IN BONN FOR LECTURE, PREDICTS PRICE RISE

LD052040 Hamburg DPA in German 1837 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Apr (DPA) — The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Shaykh Ahmad Yamani, expects oil prices to start rising again. Yamani pointed out to journalists in Bonn today that the price of North Sea oil has already increased by at least $1 a barrel and that the prices for oil products on the market are also rising. "This does not yet apply to the official OPEC price," Yamani said. "But this is the trend which we have been expecting."

Yamani, who is in Bonn to give a lecture at the "German Society for Foreign Policy," stressed his country's readiness to continue to advocate a moderate oil price policy. "In the past we have fought off sharp price rises," he said. "We are now fighting against a further reduction in prices, because this is a threat to the stability of the market and to the further availability of energy."

Yamani further announced that his country would, if necessary, support sanctions against the major oil companies if they do not lift their boycott of Nigerian oil. "We believe there is a concerted effort being made to isolate Nigeria and to force it to lower its oil prices," the minister said. The question as to whether OPEC will call a special meeting on the Nigerian situation is currently under examination.

"We are not in favor of imposing sanctions, but if it becomes necessary, we will do so," Yamani stressed. "I think the situation will probably become clear by the weekend." It is up to the oil companies as to whether a confrontation will occur as a result of their behavior. The minister added that if Nigeria were to seek Saudi credit, his government would examine this request.

PRESIDENT CARSTENS ARRIVES IN BRAZIL 5 APRIL

For Brazilian coverage of FRG President Karl Carstens' and Foreign Minister Genscher's visit in Brazil and their welcoming by President Joao Figueiredo see the Brazil section of the 6 April LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PS, PCI LEADERS HOLD JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

PM051025 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The joint press conference given late in the afternoon of 30 March at PS headquarters by [PS first secretary] Lionel Jospin and [PCI secretary general] Enrico Berlinguer, was concluded with an exhortation to the journalists: "I, hope that your commentaries on these meetings will not be inspired by too utilitarian a philosophy. What is at stake is too important for that style," the PS first secretary said. The PCI secretary general said in turn that a large number of the questions discussed "went well beyond domestic policy viewpoints."

It was, therefore, at the level of principles and theoretical philosophy that the two leaders, accompanied by Romano Ledda, PCI Central Committee member and director of the Foreign Policy Studies Center, and Jacques Huntzinger, PS deputy national secretary for international relations, had talks lasting from 0900 hours to 1630 hours. After the communique was read the questions and answers tended to blur the areas of agreement and disagreement.

Although agreeing with the view that Western Europe is a "decisive zone and a strategic locality," Mr Berlinger, questioned on the quarrel with the Soviet party, stressed the fact that "the working class in Western Europe has an important role to play in the development of socialism in the world," adding: "We do not think the CPSU is playing a positive role in that respect."

He also agreed that relations between the two parties, "are not directed against anybody" and "are part of an overall advance by the workers' movement." But the PCI secretary general did not allow himself to be drawn into debating the differences of opinion with the PCF. He referred to the documents which have been published and confirmed that he would return to Paris soon, but on an unspecified date, to see [PCF secretary general] Georges Marchais.

What is the Euro-left? The question did not receive any very clear replies except that it was neither Eurocommunism nor Eurosocialism but a movement of progressive and democratic forces. Moreover differences of opinion were apparent but they were glossed over by reference to the brevity of the discussions.

On Soviet foreign policy Mr Jospin recalled that "the PS has observed that after being characterized by a concern for the status quo after the shock of World War II, that policy had evolved since 1975. After interventions like those in Afghanistan, prompting criticism of that analysis, particular anxiety was seen in the PS" regarding this new course.

Differences or "Slight Differences"

In Mr Berlinguer's view it is "the logic of rivalry between the two superpowers, which have fundamental responsibility" which has sparked off the crisis in detente and increased the dangers. The PCI, he recalled, had vigorously condemned "the disturbing aspects of the superpowers' policy" in the Afghanistan affair and had subsequently expressed its "apprehension at the aggressive nature of U.S. policy."

There are differences of opinion, or "slight differences," to cite Mr Jospin, which are reflected in the examination of the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. To what extent has the balance of forces on the European theater been disturbed by it? "We have never ruled out the possibility that that is the case," Mr Berlinguer said. "But the whole question is so complex that we are not giving any specific assessment. We must take account of the fact that some democratic forces in the Western world have felt there to be an imbalance."

"It is not a question of a 'feeling' of this imbalance but of its existence," Mr Jospin said. "We advocate detente, have no illusions about its consequences and question the USSR's intentions and its real policy."

But the PS first secretary and Mr Berlinguer said they agreed in their assessment of the dangers of the arms race "which primarily concerns the two superpowers" and on "the analysis of the logic of the ideological and political blocs, on the dangers and the need to question Yalta."

Mr Berlinguer paid greater attention to the pacifist movements in Italy, describing them as "nonunilateral demonstrations directed against the two superpowers." In that respect he stressed that, unlike France, Italy has already seen its territory chosen for a cruise missile base, in Sicily, capable of threatening "not only the Warsaw bloc, but other regions in North Africa or the Middle East."

Various meetings between the two parties and their leaders were envisaged, either at bilateral level or in the context of participation in theoretical colloquiums. For instance, the colloquium on "the left and Europe" in Rome in the fall.

This afternoon, 31 March Berlinguer was to be received at the Elysee by the president of the republic.

GREMETZ VIEWS RESUMPTION OF CCP-PCF TIES

PM0531137 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Yves Moreau interview with PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz: "Questions on China"]

[Text] [Question] Last Thursday you reported to the PCF Central Committee on the visit to China by the delegation which you headed. The talks which you had in Beijing are still the subject of comment 3 weeks after your return. When you returned to Paris you stressed the frank nature of the discussions which you had. Were the disagreements which exist between the two parties on such subjects as Vietnam or the arms race in Europe really expressed in the talks?

[Answer] Even before we left we had agreed that there would be no taboo subject in our talks. After such a long break in relations there were many subjects to be discussed. As I said on my return, we exchanged information on our parties' action in our respective conditions. We also had a direct, broad and detailed exchange of views on international problems.

Each fully explained its stances on these different questions without trying to water them down in any way. The aim was neither to win each other over nor, if I may say so, to please each other but to exchange our viewpoints with mutual respect. I am not revealing any secret when I say that there are still serious differences between our two parties in this sphere. However, some interesting shifts were noticed on some questions, for instance, problems which affect us most directly, meaning Europe.

[Question] So on what basis could relations between the CCP and PCF be restored and developed?

[Answer] We had detailed discussions on the concept both sides have of relations among communist parties. We observed an obvious measure of agreement on this question: These relations must be based on independence, strict equality, the right to different viewpoints and, possibly, to disagreement on a particular question.

That concept which we have and which is now shared by a large number of communist parties makes it possible to have a calm, clear debate without creating an obstacle to relations between parties and cooperation on major common objectives. Similarly, we observed that both parties stressed the fact that there can be no world or regional "center" of the revolutionary movement. On that basis, the foundation of relations between our two parties was clearly established and the official invitation to Georges Marchais was the natural result.

[Question] What did our Chinese comrades say to you about our attitude toward them over the past 23 years?

[Answer] When we discussed the past I had occasion to recall the extent to which we were always anxious to maintain our view of the socialist nature of Chinese society, whatever criticisms we leveled at some of their positions, and, so to speak, to leave the door open by constantly inviting the CCP to our congresses. I think the true value of that attitude was appreciated.

[Question] Judging from what you were told in Beijing, what seem to be the main concerns there now? What do people think of Mao Zedong's policy and the cultural revolution?

[Answer] Our interlocutors stressed the scope and complexity of the problems now facing that country which has around 1 billion inhabitants, a population explosion and whose resources are limited. It is a country with 700 million peasants, and its industrial and agricultural development and social life were completely disrupted by the cultural revolution which the Chinese leaders now describe as a "real national disaster."

The approach explained to us is characterized by realism, taking account of all those problems and the country's real possibilities in order to find suitable, original solutions aimed at moderate and more secure development with the will to meet the Chinese people's needs more effectively. In the same connection a major effort is being made to seek greater participation by the workers and peasants, and a reorganization of political life and of the elected assemblies is underway.

[Question] Coming back to international policy, what did the Chinese comrades say with regard to their relations with the United States? Do they think it is possible to talk of a Sino-American alliance?

[Answer] They accuse those who claim such things of questioning their intentions. I was struck by the vehemence with which they rejected that term and stressed the socialist nature of their country. According to them their relations with the United States are part of the search for cooperation and relations with all states whatever their social system.

[Question] Some commentators have said or written that in restoring ties with the PCF, the CCP's intention was to "give a broader signal" (LE MONDE) and that it was "one of the signs heralding a reconciliation between Moscow and Beijing" (FRANCE INTER). What is your view on that?

[Answer] I have read and heard some commentaries which suggested that we were going to Beijing for Moscow's sake. Some people are certainly determined to portray the PCF as an "aligned" party. Is there any need to reiterate that ours is an independent party, both in determining the kind of socialism it wants for France and the path leading to it and in determining its foreign policy and the nature of its international relations? The presence of 112 delegations, including one from the CCP, at our 24th congress, demonstrates the scope and diversity of the relations which we have in the world. Our party accepted the CCP's invitation and we discussed our relations.

Nonetheless, some commentators are attributing wider "significance" to this resumption of relations. They are entitled to do so. A number of factors seem to point in that direction. If that is the case we will welcome it. It would confirm how much future there is in the concept of new interparty relations and the new internationalism which we want to help promote.

[Question] And when will Georges Marchais visit China?

[Answer] We accepted with pleasure that invitation made to us by CCP Deputy Chairman Le Xiannian at the end of our visit. We will have to agree on the date together, taking account of the commitments which both sides have. This visit will take place this year.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED ON ENVOY'S DEATH

LD051458 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The case of the assassination of an Israeli diplomat in Paris. A certain moderation of reaction can be observed in Jerusalem at present. The Israeli ambassador to France refuses to believe the PLO denial, but in Israel caution is the order of the day and the conclusion of the French police inquiry is awaited.

[Unidentified interviewer] Ibrahim as-Sus, you are the PLO representative in France. You have heard that Ma'ir Rosenne, the Israeli ambassador to France, does not believe your denial. Questions are also being asked about a revolutionary organization which claims responsibility and which also says it has no links with the PLO. What is your first comment?

[As-Sus] All I can say is that this an outright lie. The Israeli ambassador wants to discredit the PLO and, frankly, to divert the public's attention form the bloody events in the occupied territories. As we have said, the PLO is not involved in this affair in any way whatsoever. It is inconceivable that when there are young secondary school students being killed by the Israeli Army in the occupied territories one should try to make believe that one kind of blood is dearer than another. Why all this indignation? The death of a man is always a matter to be condemned and deplored. But is Jewish blood dearer today than Arab blood? I remind you that a week ago about 10 students were killed in cold blood by the Israeli Army.

[Question] There are questions being asked about the Arab revolutionary brigades, which has claimed responsibility for the killing and which says it has no links with the PLO. Do you know it, and is it not an underground branch of the PLO?

[Answer] Absolutely not, we do not know it, and if I say that we are no involved, it means that I formally declare that we are not involved in this matter. On the other hand, one has to wait for the inquiry, one has to ask the French authorities to go further and find out who is behind the act. But it is certainly not the PLO.

[Question] But there are other movements — revolutionary or other movements — which act in the name of the Palestinians, you have to admit this.

[Answer] I represent the PLO. The PLO supports half-a-dozen fighting organizations which all employ armed struggle. It also supports trade unions, institutions and others that have nothing to do with this kind of attack.

[Question] Do you fear Israeli reaction in South Lebanon?

[Answer] I fear that they are engaged in camouflaging or justifying such an action against South Lebanon by using a story such as this. What I fear even more is this story about the closing of the PLO bureau [in Paris]. I am here to contact parliamentarians to explain to them the Palestinian cause, to explain what is happening in the occupied territories. I am here to mobilize the mayors regarding the fate of the elected mayors of the occupied territories. I do not see why today there is talk about the PLO bureau. The PLO bureau in France is conducting political and diplomatic activity. Nothing else. Even the French authorities know this.

CYPRUS' KIPRIANOU CONTINUES CONTACTS IN ROME

NC051558 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Yiannakis Kareklas report from Rome — recorded]

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou today conferred with Italian Presient Pertini. During the meeting Kiprianou briefed the Italian president fully on the Cyprus situation. Well-informed sources stated that President Pertini demonstrated a great interest in and emphasized the need for a speedy solution of the Cyprus problem. According to the same sources, President Pertini showed particular sensitivity toward the question of occupation, emphasizing the need for a more dynamic UN role on the Cyprus issue.

Yesterday President Kiprianou conferred with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar at the UN Information Center in Rome. The meeting lasted 1 hour and 35 minutes. On his arrival, Kiprianou was received by Perez de Cuellar and his special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi. I will continue, Perez de Cuellar said, to make every possible effort to assist in the solution of the problem. I believe I found exceptional interest on the part of President Kiprianou, who is helping me in my efforts, and I rely strongly on his true honesty and real concern for a speedy solution of the Cyprus problem. I place great importance on the solution of this problem. I am personally connected with Cyprus, and I will do everything possible for the solution of this lengthy problem.

Answering a question on whether he now sees better conditions for solution of the Cyprus problem, President Kiprianou said that there is now a revival of international interest on the Cyprus problem and that the Cyprus Government will do everything possible not only to keep the problem alive but also so that we may press, he said, for a just and viable solution in accordance with the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. I can only add, he said, that I place very much hope in the success of the UN secretary general's efforts.

Generally speaking, the meeting between President Kiprianou and Perez de Cuellar has been a total success. Well-informed sources stated that the UN secretary general considers the Cyprus issue a priority issue despite the existence of many other problems and that it is his resolve to play an active role. According to the same sources, various alternative approaches to the problem were discussed during the meeting. As stated, however, it was agreed to speed up the dialogue with discussions on the basic issues of the internal aspect. The international aspect of the problem was also discussed exhaustively in conjunction with the question of demilitarization. Also discussed was the question of basic freedoms, including the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes, a position Kiprianou is not prepared to give any ground on.

Kiprianou is also adamant on the question of demilitarization, as provided for under the relevant UN resolutions and the summit agreement of 19 May between Kiprianou and Denktas, because, as repeatedly stated, the Cyprus problem is basically a problem of invasion and occupation despite its domestic aspects. According to the same sources and irrespective of any other initiatives and efforts, the Cyprus issue will remain within the UN framework and within its resolutions. In reference to the missing persons issue, it was reported that Perez de Cuellar is resolved to promote a solution of this problem.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the Rome meeting may prove to be of a definitive character for Cyprus developments. In the meantime, Italian radio, television and the press have given wide coverage to President Kiprianou's talks with Perez de Cuellar and Italian radio broadcast a special interview with Kiprianou.

Talks With Pertini

AU051604 Rome ANSA in English 1518 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 5 Apr (ANSA) — Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou was received by head of state Sandro Pertini at the Quirinale presidential palace in Rome today. The two men discussed the international situation, with special emphasis on the Mediterranean area and Italo-Cypriot relations.

Kiprianou arrived in Rome Sunday especially for talks on the Cypriot question with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Both men called their Sunday talks extremely positive and constructive even though any possible U.N. mediation is still in the exploratory stage.

Kiprianou leaves Rome this evening for West Germany to meet with the president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt. Later this week Perez de Cuellar will meet in Geneva with the Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas at the latter's request.

GREEK HEAD OF STATE ARRIVES IN ROME 5 APR

AU051555 Rome ANSA in English 1548 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 5 Apr (ANSA) — Greek head of state Konstandince Karamanlis arrived in Rome today for a three-day official visit. Among those in his party was Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos.

Late this afternoon, Karamanlis will be received by head of state Sandro Pertini while Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will meet with his Greek counterpart. Tomorrow, Karamanlis will meet with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and on Wednesday he will be received by Pope John Paul II in the Vatican.

BRIEFS

OMANI AMBASSADOR — Rome, 30 Mar (ANSA) — The Rome government today gave its approval to the appointment of (Sanem Ismail Suaid) as the Sultanate of Oman's new ambassador in this capital, according to Italian Foreign Ministry sources. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 30 Mar 82 AU]

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR — Rome, 30 Mar (ANSA) — The Rome government today agreed to the appointment of (Abuk Fateh) as Bangladesh's new ambassador in this capital, according to Foreign Ministry sources. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 30 Mar 82 AU]

NEW AMBASSADORS — Rome, 31 Mar (ANSA) — Roberto Martini and Enrico Calamai were appointed here today to serve as Italy's ambassadors to Cameroon and Nepal respectively. [Excerpt] [Rome ANSA in English 1933 GMT 31 Mar 82 AU]

OIL COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA — Rome, 2 Apr (ANSA) — The Italian state fuels company ENI and Angola's SONACOL have voiced satisfaction over the way relations are developing between the two sides. An important accord has been signed in Luanda between AGIP (a branch of ENI) and Angola for the search and exploitation of oil off the coast of that African country. ENI's coordinator for international affairs, (Giuseppe Ratti), and Angolan Energy Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem, accompanied by SONACOL general manager (Herminio Escorcio), met in Rome this week to discuss cooperation prospects between the Italian fuels company and the African nation. [Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 2 Apr 82 AU]

ASSESSMENT OF TRADE WITH CUBA COMPLETED

LD040248 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Portugal and Cuba have decided to continue to develop trade relations at enterprise level, but no official agreement has been signed between the two countries. This was announced at the end of the fifth meeting of the Cuban-Portuguese mixed commission in Havana. The only joint document, which was signed on Friday evening by Portuguese Internal Trade Secretary Antonio Escaja Goncalves and Cuban Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Amado Blanco, was an assessment of the value of the trade between the two countries.

In 1978 the two countries committed themselves to a 3-year undertaking on mutual trade whereby Portugal would purchase Cuban sugar in exchange for Cuban ships calling at Portuguese ports and Cuba importing 35 Portuguese products, especially cork, textiles and industrial products. In 1981 the trade balance was clearly unfavorable to to Portugal: Lisbon purchased $42 million worth of Cuban goods, whereas Cuba spent only $1.3 million on Portuguese products. For this reason the two countries have agreed to improve their trade relations before the mixed commission meets again, in Lisbon, in January 1983.

LISBON 3 APR MARCH SEEN MARK OF DEFEAT FOR PCP

LD040334 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The so-called March Against Unemployment, organized by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, ended this afternoon with a gathering of marchers in Marques do Pombal Square, Lisbon, where trade unionists and representatives of youth and women's organizations, local associations and local government voiced their solidarity. This evening there will be a variety show at the Lisbon Colisue dos Recreios to mark the end of the march.

Meanwhile, Minister of Internal Administration Angelo Correia, speaking in Aveiro today, said the march followed in the footsteps of other recent political actions organized by the Communist Party and Intersindical throughout the country insofar as it too resulted in a political defeat for the PCP. The minister added that the PCP is once more trying to create an artificial situation.

EANES TO MAKE STATE VISIT TO ANGOLA 15-19 APR

LD051328 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Official communique" by the presidency — date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President and Mrs Eanes will pay a state visit to the People's Republic of Angola 15-19 April.

MILITARY DELEGATION BEGINS GUINEA-BISSAU VISIT

LD012238 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A Portuguese military delegation headed by Lt Col Dias de Almeida arrived in Guinea-Bissau today, following contacts that have been taking place between the armed forces of the two countries. Speaking on his arrival, Lt Col Dias de Almeida said his mission is directly connected with the logistic assistance being provided by Lisbon to the armed forces of Guinea-Bissau.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO MALTA -- The Portuguese Foreign Ministry announced today that the Portuguese ambassador in Malta, Jose Eduardo de Menezes Rosa, has presented his credentials to President Agatha Barbara. [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Mar 82 LD]

MINISTER AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH ARGENTINA

LD050822 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Let us now turn to the Malvinas [Falklands] conflict and to remarks made by Spanish Minister of Labor Santiago Rodriguez Miranda, who is in Peru on a 4-day official visit accompanied by the director of the Spanish Emigration Institute. In connection with the Malvinas conflict, the minister of labor expressed Spanish solidarity with Argentina in the Peruvian capital, although without approving the use of force to resolve the problem, as did the official government-Calvo-Sotelo communique at the end of the Council of Ministers meeting on Friday.

Rodriguez Miranda said the Spanish Government supports the reestablishment of Argentina's territorial integrity and the safeguarding of the interests and welfare of the population of the islands in a peaceful process of negotiation. We do not approve the use of force, he added, to resolve conflicts between countries. The minister underlined that Spain also has an analogous problem to that of Argentina concerning a part of Spanish territory -- the Rock of Gibraltar -- he added that refusal to engage in dialogue by the colonial powers in terms of proceeding toward decolonization can lead to situations such as that of the Malvinas Islands.

SANTIAGO CARRILLO INTERVIEWED BY YUGOSLAV PAPER

LD021412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1144 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Spanish Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carillo has assessed that the Spanish society can overcome the present crisis only through closer cooperation of all democratic forces of the society and the creation of a united front of these forces. "No other road is in favour of the Spanish working class." Carrillo stated this is an interview to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia weekly KOMUNIST. He noted in particular that the Spanish democratic institutions were, not endangered by putschists alone, but by some other groups as well. "A great number of their followers are sitting in other state institutions, in the paraliment, too, and are openly or secretly against democracy."

It is necessary to transcend the concept that the "attitude to the Soviet Union" is the "main test of the internationalist consciousness" of a party, said Carrillo. That is a conservative idea, he assessed. Carrillo stressed that a critical attitude to weaknessess in certain systems does not mean that "we throw doubt upon the ideas of the teachers of Marxism. "It is only that we are confident that some have become estranged from the October Revolution ideas." The Spanish Communists, said Carrillo "simply do not wish their working class to be ruled by its own bureaucracy," Carrillo added.

Carrillo assessed as very positive relations between the Spanish Communist Party and the LCY, and underlined the importance of Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned policy. "In this respect both sides fully understand each other. The same is true of the experience in the development of self-management which we assess as being the most democratic form realized so far in socialist countries," he said. "It is actually on independence and self-management that the cooperation and mutual understanding between our two parties is based," underlined Carrillo. "Involved are truly sincere relations and here I must underline that President Tito -- that is, his attitude towards both the problems of Spain and the Spanish Communist Party -- played a special role in developing this cooperation," Santiago Carrillo concluded.

NORWAY

KOLA-BASED USSR 'BACKFIRES' SIGHTED OFF LOFOTEN

PM051041 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Mar 82 p 10

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Soviet Aircraft West of Lofoten"]

[Text] On Friday [26 March] morning nine Soviet backfire attack aircraft were seen over international waters around 185 km west of Lofoten. The Soviet aircraft turned around and flew back to their base on the Kola Peninsula after being met and identified by four Norwegian F-16 pursuit aircraft from Bodo Airbase. The supersonic attack aircraft are equipped with missiles which could carry nuclear warheads. The missiles have a range of around 250 km.

Backfire aircraft have been seen so far south off the Norwegian coast once before. In June last year a corresponding formation of nine attack aircraft was identified by Norwegian pursuit aircraft north of Lofoten. The photographs the Norwegian pilots took then caused considerable controversy. Under their wings the Soviet aircraft had some cigar-like containers, and there was speculation that this was some type of Soviet cruise missile.

"The nine Soviet backfire aircraft's presence off the Norwegian coast is a clear expression of the military buildup taking place in the northern regions and on the Kola Peninsula," Eivinn Berg, Norwegian Foreign Ministry under secretary, told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS POLISH EXPULSION OF GYPSIES

PM051331 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] The Polish ambassador to Sweden, Pawel Cieslar, was summoned to the Swedish Foreign Ministry on Friday [26 March] to receive a strongly worded Swedish protest against what the Swedish Government is calling the "Polish authorities' exile of their own citizens." The background is that a large group of gypsies have arrived in Sweden in recent weeks with travel documents which mean that they have been deprived of the opportunity to return to Poland.

The written protest from Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten which the Foreign Ministry published on Friday does not mention that the individuals involved are gypsies. The protest primarily objects to the fact that the 40 or so persons affected have in practice been sent into exile. "Such behavior conflicts with all the rules of international intercourse. The Swedish Government considers it distressing that individuals should be treated in this deeply offensive manner," Ullsten said. Last fall Polish gypsies were subjected to various kinds of persecution in various places in Poland. These racial disturbances were given quite wide coverage in Polish newspapers.

But last Thursday, the so-called "support committee for Solidarity in southern Sweden" denounced that similar events had also taken place since the military takeover 13 December. Shortly before Christmas there were "pogram-like racial disturbances" in Oswiecim (Auschwitz) against gypsies, who had stones thrown at them. The gypsies are said to have been told by the police that their safety could not be guaranteed and that it would be best if they left the country. When they applied for passports they were instead given Polish travel documents, so-called titres de voyage, which state expressly that the holder is not a Polish citizen.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the Swedish authorities have been able to establish that the gypsies who recently came to Sweden were Polish citizens until they received these documents. Some of them traveled on ordinary Polish passports not valid for a return journey. "In practice, they have all been exiled," a Foreign Ministry comment on the protest note states.

FRANCIS PYM APPOINTED NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY

LD051724 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1718 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Francis Pym was tonight appointed Britain's new foreign secretary. Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher wasted no time in appointing him as successor to Lord Carrington.

Mr Pym, 60, will, with Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, take overall control of the naval operation aimed at restoring the Falkland Islands to Britain. Mr Pym's former job as lord president of the council and leader of the House of Commons goes to Mr John Biffen, until today secretary of state for trade.

Mr Pym's appointment was widely predicted following Lord Carrington's resignation. Mrs Thatcher has yet to appoint replacements for Mr Humphrey Atkins and Mr Richard Luce.

FALKLANDS GOVERNOR RETURNS, TO BRIEF THATCHER

LD051122 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0930 GMT 5 Apr 82

[By Paul Fuller, PA staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amid emotional scenes, the governor of the Falkland Islands, Mr Rex Hunt, flew into Britain today to give the prime minister a first-hand account of the Argentinian take-over of the islands. He travelled from the Uruguayan capital of Montevideo aboard an RAF VC-10, which landed at RAF Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, after a 15-hour flight.

Among the 113 passengers on the plane were other Falkland Islands officials and their families, British Embassy staff from Buenos Aires and 77 Royal Marines captured after the fall of Port Stanley last Friday. Pressmen were not permitted to interview any of the passengers, who were hurried into the terminal buildings for an immediate debriefing.

Sir Stuart Pringle [commandant general of the Royal Marines], on crutches, greeted the two Royal Marine officers accompanying the unit, Major Mike Norman, who had recently taken command in the Falklands, and outgoing commander, Major Gareth Noot.

Mr Hunt, 55, and the two majors were later boarding an RAF Andover to fly to the RAF base at Northolt, Middlesex, en route to London for their meeting with Mrs Thatcher. They were due to give a press conference at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

UK MAY ASK U.S., EEC FOR ARGENTINE SANCTIONS

LD041944 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1858 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Ministers seemed today to be seeking to apply pressure on the Argentinian junta in an attempt to reach a negotiated settlement. For both Britain and Argentina a major issue of international prestige is at stake. Neither side will find it easy to back down.

Foreign Office officials said "intense diplomatic activity" was taking place, without spelling out any of the options. It was added, however, that negotiations could not easily take place with Argentina while the islands were occupied.

Britain may ask the United States and Common Market countries to follow the government's lead and freeze Argentinian assets, which could cause the junta severe economic problems. Britain offered maximum support to the United States over the Iranian hostages drama, and has also supported American policy in Central America.

If the EEC countries failed to offer support the idea of European co-operation would be severely damaged. The Falkland Islands office in London said an "Andorra solution" might be looked at again as a long-term way out of the dispute, although the Foreign Office has previously rejected such a solution.

Andorra is a small strip of territory between France and Spain, coveted by both, but by a treaty agreement after the Napoleonic wars it became practically self-governing. Neither country reliquished its claim, but agreed not to intervene.

ROYAL NAVY MAY USE SOUTH AFRICAN NAVAL BASE

PY051241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1142 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Cape Town, South Africa, 5 Apr (AFP) -- South African military experts are preparing for the eventual use of the nearby Simonstown navy base by the ships of the Royal Navy that are heading for the Malvinas Islands. It was noted that the Simonstown navy base was officially handed over to South Africa by Great Britain in 1957.

Western military experts noted that the nearest British port is located in Mid-Atlantic waters, on Ascension Island, which is almost at the same distance as the South African base. Nevertheless, the Simonstown base may offer the Royal Navy war fleet — in the most powerful navy expedition since the Suez operation in 1956 — an infrastructure, logistic support and docks that the Royal Navy ships may not find at Ascension Island.

Simonstown is the best navy base in the Indian Ocean (along with that at Diego Garcia and the British archipelago Chagos) offering modern port installations able to meet the demands of any combat fleet. Located at the excellent shelter of False Bay, at 30 km east of Cape Town, Simonstown has an arsenal, several repair workshops, dry docks and floating docks for 2,000 ton ships (corvettes or submarines).

Strategically located at the tip of South Africa, Simonstown is ideally situated to control, together with the Silvermine ultramodern electronic listening center, the famous Cape Town route which serves as transportation route for about 60 percent of the oil supplies for Western Europe.

THATCHER INTERVIEWED ON FALKLANDS, CARRINGTON

LD052320 London ITV Television Network in English 2100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Interview with Prime Minister Thatcher by political editor Glyn Mathias on 5 April; place unspecified -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Mathias asked Mrs Thatcher what her reaction was to what was happening.

[Answer] Because I had no alternative, I spent a lot of time on Saturday and on Sunday trying persuade him [Lord Carrington] not to put in his resignation. He felt that he'd been head of the department responsible for the policy, the policy had failed and therefore it was a matter of honor that he should go. If a person says to me: It's a matter of honor and I feel I should go, that's the one ground on which I feel I'm not at liberty to refuse, because it would make it difficult for him. It was with great regret — he's been a marvellous foreign secretary; I've been with him on so many occasions; he's a sturdy and bonny fighter for Britain, a very gallant officer; and we shall miss him.

[Question] Do you accept, nevertheless, that there was a major error of judgment in assessing the intentions of the Argentine regime?

[Answer] I don't know that I could say that there was a major error of judgment. You see, we've had similar sounds from many Argentine regimes, many times in the last year, many, many times. And I suppose you could say that we ought somehow to have known that this one was different. We'd heard a lot of it before. But the fact is, this time the Argentines invaded. We were in charge when they invaded, and that's why Lord Carrington felt so strongly, and indeed I think we all feel deeply about it, but Lord Carrington felt that he was in charge of the Foreign Office at the time and there was not much point in going back and seeing whether we could have perceived that this was different from all the previous occasions. It turned out to be different, and there's no point in refuting that fact, and we now have to stand by the Falkland Islanders and try to secure, indeed to secure that island back.

[Question] Are there any more who feel it's a matter of honor to resign? Mr Nott, for instance?

[Answer] Mr Nott came to me. He was concerned. But his was not the lead department in policy; it's the Foreign Office that decides the policy on these matters. And, as I pointed out to him, his was not the lead department on policy. Also, as we have assembled a major fleet to go and to redeem the Falkland Islands, it was really no time for a secretary of state to resign. And he agreed to stay at his post, and that's where he should be.

[Question] Mrs Thatcher, the crisis to many people seems a little unreal because it's come upon us so quickly. Are we really going to fight a war with Argentina?

[Answer] Our objective is to recover the Falkland Islands. We have to do what is necessary to do that. I wouldn't talk in terms of war. Declaration of war is something different. Let's not get into technicalities. We must recover the Falkland Islands for Britain and for the people who live there, who are of British stock. Let's not say: Is it war, is it not? The declaration of war is technically different and our technicalities do not rest on technicalities. [sentence as heard] We know what we have to do, and there are many different ways of achieving that objective. Let's hope that it is not the worst one.

[Question] There are no technicalities about people losing their lives.

[Answer] Exactly. I entirely agree, I entirely agree. Therefore, don't say: Is it declaration of war or not? What matters is that we recover those islands. What matters is that the fleet is on its way. It has a lot of people on board, and we shall have to adjudge the precise situation when they are very much nearer than they are now.

[Question] Mr Nott has said yesterday that Britain was prepared to sink Argentine ships, prepared to storm the islands if necessary. Do you agree with that?

[Answer] We have to recover those islands. We have to recover them, for the people on them are British, of British stock, and they still owe allegiance to the crown and want to be British. We have to do what is necessary to recover those islands.

[Question] But the people themselves may suffer from a British invasion. There are already reports that they're terrified about the prospect of a British invasion.

[Answer] When you stop a dictator, there are always risks. That there are great risks in not stopping a dictator my generation learned a long time ago.

[Question] Is there any chance of averting the confrontation? Is there any chance that diplomatic moves may succeed in the meantime?

[Answer] We've been trying for many, many years. The fact is that the Argentines revived their claim of sovereignty -- I think it was about 1966 or 1967. Diplomatic moves have been made until now, and they have succeeded until now. All of a sudden now they have not succeeded. No one's been more active diplomatically than we have in the last 3 years. After all, there was a very, very successful conference in New York about it at the end of February. In a communique it was described as cordial and friendly. There were positive proposals put forward. We always negotiated, with members of the islands' council with us.

What I am saying to you is that those diplomatic moves have failed. And so, of course, we went to the Security Council and did very well to get a stratightforward condemnation by the Security Council of Argentina and a demand for the withdrawal. No one can have been more active diplomatically than we have. It failed. We shall go on diplomatically. But it's difficult to see how it could succeed now, when it failed before.

[Question] Indeed, when it comes to the crunch, can you rely on the support of the United States, when it comes to battle with Argentina?

[Answer] We have to try to recover what is our sovereign territory; we have to recover what is our sovereign territory. That is our problem. In all the diplomatic moves the United States was magnificent. They went in on our behalf diplomatically; Haig was marvellous, and so was President Reagan. And he had a very long telephone conversation with the president of the Argentine -- 50 minutes, and even his pleas fell on deaf ears. They have been marvellous diplomatically.

To recover British sovereign territory is a British problem. We will tackle it ourselves. We hope diplomatically to have the support of everyone else. And so many other people have openly condemned aggression. And this is why I say to you: It is important that aggression does not succeed. We've seen enough of it already. If this one succeeds, there will be other examples of it elsewhere. Therefore, we have a duty to our territory, to our people, also a duty to see that these aggressive moves do not succeed.

[Question] Mrs Thatcher, you've stated your objective very clearly, you've staked your colors to the mast: You're determined to free the Falklands. If you fail, would you feel obliged to resign?

[Answer] I am not talking about failure. I am talking about my supreme confidence in the British fleet, superlative ships, excellent equipment, the most highly trained, professional group of men, the most honorable and brave members of her majesty's services. Failure? Do you remember what Queen Victoria once said? Failure: The possibilities do not exist. That is the way we must look at it. Use all our professionalism, all our flair, every single bit of native cunning, every single bit of professionalism, and all our equipment. And we must go out calmly, quietly to succeed.

Carrington Comments on Crisis

LD052252 London BBC Television Network in English 1910 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Interview granted by former Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to Robert Kee on the "Panorama" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Lord Carrington, your eye lost the ball: Is that a fair summary of why you had to resign?

[Answer] This was said, I think by Ted Rowlands [former Foreign Office minister]. I think if he'd ever been foreign secretary, he might have known that you have an awful lot of balls to keep your eye on. And I don't think my eye was off this ball. I think we were taking it extremely seriously. No problem about that.

[Question] There aren't all that many number of signs about that. You were in fact concerned with balls in the Middle East and elsewhere at the time. And this was a fairly large ball. After all, the newspapers based in this country and in Argentina had been talking about possible invasion ever since January.

[Answer] Could I just answer the two questions separately. We got firm information that something might happen on Monday. I flew back from the European Council, had a meeting with the prime minister, made a statement in Parliament on Tuesday and had another meeting with the prime minister on Thursday. So there is only one day on which I was away. I've made all the preparations, I've five other ministers here. I was in telephone communication from Tel Aviv and on telex and diplomatic communications. I knew exactly what was happening and I was sending telegrams back. So there is no question of eye off the ball. Now with regard to the first question about articles in the press...

[Question -- interrupting] Can I just, before you come to that, as you say there is no question of eye off the ball, you are talking about last Monday. The Argentinian-Falkland Island situation has been...

[Answer -- interrupting] I was coming to that.

[Question] Has been around for many years.

[Answer] I was just coming to that. The Argentinian question has been around for 20 or 30 years and in those 20 or 30 years they've been hot and cold. And LA PRENSA has written articles over the years of exactly the same character as were written now. Now what you have to do is to make a judgment about whether there is any particular difference.

[Question] So what you are saying is that it was only on Monday...

[Answer -- interrupting] Just let me finish this. Can I finish the sentence? And therefore you have to make a judgment about whether the LA PRENSA article at the beginning of January or whenever it was, was any different from what it was on all the other previous occasions over the years. Now there were indications that it was not because we were having diplomatic negotiations with the Argentinians in New York and Richard (Luce) was there and there was a very cordial meeting. He came back from New York and there was then a sign that they were dissatisfied. But all the time since General Galtierei had got in, what they were saying was: We must get on quicker with negotiations and it's got to be done by the end of the year. So the indications were that, immediately, there wasn't going to be any military action.

[Question] But for a long time there'd been talk about military action. You're saying that...

[Answer -- interrupting] For 20 years.

[Question] Yes. In recent months there'd been talk of military action.

[Answer] For 20 years.

[Question] But President Galtieri was only elected a few months ago. Shouldn't you have realized that he was just the sort of man to exploit a foreign adventure in order to capture support at home?

[Answer] Look at his predecessors. And incidentally General Galtieri, interestingly enough, when he made his inaugural speech, said nothing whatever about using force in The Falkland Islands.

[Question] Well, he wouldn't would he if he was intending to use it?

[Answer] Well, then how were we to know he was going to do it?

[Question] I mean you assumed.

[Answer] You want to have it both ways, if I may say so. What you were saying is we should have known because it was obvious they were going to. When I say it isn't obvious because they didn't say so, you say: He wouldn't, would he.

[Question] But the Foreign Office is meant to have unobvious ways of finding out.

[Answer] Well, the unobvious ways of finding out show that there was by no means a certainty. And, if I may tell you something, that our assessment of it is that they didn't actually make up their minds to do this until about 29 March. Now, it may very well be, of course, that the troops were loaded up, but these exercises — the Argentine exercises — take place very, very regularly. And they were a very long way from the Falkland Islands. It was only that time that they turned to the Falkland Islands.

[Question] With modern satellite intelligence, wouldn't it have been possible with the precision which they now possess, to find out exactly what was happening?

[Answer] Now, you put me into a very difficult position, because I really don't think that I -- now I've resigned, I'm not entitled anyway -- can talk about intelligence. But it really is not quite as easy as Ted Rowlands makes out.

[Question] No. I accept that point, but I must say that the Foreign Office is responsible for intelligence in foreign affairs. And clearly the intelligence was lacking in this case.

[Answer] No, I don't think so much the intelligence was lacking. What I think was -- and this is why I felt it right to resign — I think that on what we knew, the judgment that I made as foreign secretary was sensible and right. Now, it turned out that they were wrong in the sense that there was an intention of the Argentines to resign [as heard] and therefore the judgment was wrong and I am responsible and therefore I thought honorably I ought to go. But if I look back over what I did, and knowing what I did, I do not believe that what I did was wrong.

[Question] Mrs Thatcher has said she did her best to dissuade you from resigning. And by resigning now, haven't you in a way made matters worse by undermining the confidence in British power and influence just as she is engaged on the most hazardous part of the whole operation?

[Answer] Well, I don't understand why you said that because the whole of the tenor of what you've been saying hitherto is that everything was wrong, therefore my judgment was not good at all. Come one, let me just answer the question. Therefore you're now saying, in spite of the fact that everything you did was wrong, you ought to have stayed and it weakens the government.

[Question] But it's an entirely different situation.

[Answer] What I think is important is that there is a constitutional custom. There's no doubt about it that what happened in the Falkland Islands has been a great national humiliation, that some of us knew the difficulty of defending the Falkland Islands — you couldn't ever say so, of course, because it was an invitation to the Argentines to do it — but in fact some of us knew it. Nobody else did and it was obviously a shock for those who didn't, very much greater.

Now, I have been in charge of foreign policy and, as I say, the judgment was wrong about whether they were going to do it. And I don't think it's right in those circumstances that you behave as if nothing has happened and go on and I thought that the honorable thing was to resign and I've done it.

[Question] Can we look at what might have happened if your judgment had not been as wrong as you now say it was and you did realize what they were going to do, what would you have thought was the right thing to do? I mean, it is being said continually that the government's naval military measures are taken in tandem with diplomatic measures. But if we insist that we're going to get the Falklands back, Argentina insists that she's not going to give them back, what would there be to negotiate about through diplomatic channels?

[Answer] Well, one of the things that we were trying to do over these years was to find a solution which was acceptable to the Argentines and acceptable to the people of the Falkland Islands. But we always made it — all governments have done this — I mean I was absolutely astonished to hear Mr Silkin say that negotiation was wrong. It's disgraceful to argue about it. I mean admittedly he was a comparatively junior minister and may not have known much about it. But in point of fact the Labor Party were doing exactly the same 4 years ago. What we were trying to do was to find a solution subject, always subject to the paramount wishes of the people of the Falkland Islands. Now you can see the difficulty of doing it, but you also see the idiocy of not trying it. Because nothing else is left.

[Question] Now, Mrs Thatcher has made it absolutely clear that our objective is to get control of the Falklands again and to restore British administration. Does this mean we must retain British sovereignty?

[Answer] Well, I think what it means is that...

[Question — interrupting] Can I ask you specifically on sovereignty? Do we insist on retaining sovereignty over the Falkland Islands or could we perhaps negotiate some arrangement by which we give sovereignty to the Argentines and lease back the Falkland Islands?

[Answer] Well, that particular problem, particular idea, was one of the things that's been discussed — whether or not you could get a very long period of lease back.

[Question] So our sovereignty is discussable?

[Answer] Well, up to a point in which a very long lease back, which satisfied the islanders, would have been something we could consider. But, of course, the problems of getting any agreement on that, I mean it would have to be a very long time indeed for the Falkland Islanders to feel themselves secure and, of course it would be difficult for the Argentines, who would be getting more and more impatient. But one was trying to find ways which made it possible to get a solution in which there was agreement on both sides.

[Question] You very rightly probably say that it is the fate of the islanders that is really the important thing. Of course another solution would be to allow them to remain British and enjoy the standard of living and type of living they enjoy by removing them to Britain. Would that be a possibility you would envisage?

[Answer] I was interested to read the papers this morning. A journalist in the DAILY MAIL writing a rather disagreeable article, in the middle of the article said everybody has known for years that the Falkland Islanders should be settled. And this seemed rather curious when the rest of the article was directed at complaints about what we've been trying to do on negotiations. But I don't believe any suggestion on the part of the British Parliament to the Falkland Islanders that they would leave their homes and go away and be settled somewhere else would have been at all well received by them.

And if you say the wishes of the Falkland Islanders, who've been there for 150 years, should be respected, then they should be respected.

[Question] Isn't perhaps the real charge against British foreign policy that this was an anachronistic situation surviving from other days, from imperial days, and that we should have come to terms with it, modern terms with it, before such intense pressure was put upon the situation?

[Answer] But, you see, that's just what's been happening over the last 20 years. We've been trying to negotiate and to defuse it, to come to a situation in which it's possible for a solution to come. But when you've got 1,800 people — and there were more than that, there were more than that in those days, they've got rather less now — when you're talking about people who are profoundly patriotic and British and want to remain British, and you've got a country 400 miles away which is ruled by a military dictatorship of a very nasty kind, and you look at their human rights record, the two things are very difficult to equate.

[Question] Yes, but also we knew the whole time that Argentina minded very much about the Falkland Islands, and their feelings were very strong. These feelings you seem to have ignored, or rather not taken sufficient notice of.

[Answer] That's what negotiations were about.

[Question] But there weren't any. There you were in the Middle East, not thinking about the Falkland Islands.

[Answer] Negotiations have been going on for 20 years or more. Richard Luce had been in New York discussing this with the Argentinians. They'd come to an agreement about how the negotiations should proceed. Then when he got back, when the Argentinians got back to Buenos Aires, he was told he'd been too nice. So a message was sent to me saying we had to do better. I was considering that message and wondering what the best thing to do, and how to answer it in the light of what the islanders wanted. We had to consult the islanders. It is quite impossible for a foreign secretary who's got all sorts of problems — the mandate, the East-West relations, Poland, Namibia, all the rest of it — to sit down 24 hours a day in London and never leave it and talk about the Falkland Islands.

And I really do think that people ought to keep a sense of proportion about it. The office — there's a whole lot of people in the office here who actually look after the Falkland Islands....

[Question] Was there a Falkland Islands desk looking after the Falkland Islands problem all the time?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] All the more reason surely that they should have found out what was about to happen?

[Answer] But, you see, we're back where we were. We knew what the assessment was. It read that the assessments were different.

[Question] Except that you got it wrong.

[Answer] Well, what we got wrong was that the Argentinians invaded on March 29. You know, if I may say so, all you're saying is: Look, aren't I clever, sitting there asking questions and being wise after the event. Now I say in answer to that: Yes, you're perfectly right, I was wrong, and I reckon, given the information that I was given, you would have taken exactly the same decisions as me.

[Question] Very briefly, can I ask you this: Was perhaps the real reason for your resignation that you did not agree with Mrs Thatcher about the measures to be taken, and that you were more in favor of some negotiated settlement than she was?

[Answer] Absolutely not. I agreed 100 percent with what the prime minister has done. I back her absolutely up to the hilt. There is no question whatever of that.

[Question] With this great venture involving half the British Navy underway, the whole credibility and influence of British power in the modern world is now at stake. What happens if we fail?

[Answer] Well, why should it fail? That's a terribly media question, isn't it? Well, I'll say what happens if it succeeds, and let's make it succeed....

[Question] I don't think it's a media question; I think that the British public are very worried that it might not succeed, and therefore I'm entitled to put it to you on behalf of the British public.

[Answer] We're not going to know for 3 weeks, or whatever, whether things are going to be successful. Lots of things can happen between now and 3 weeks. You can't stop your diplomatic activity. I mean, I know a lot of people disregard the United Nations and don't think it matters very much, but in point of fact the mandatory resolution we got in the Security Council is very important....

[Question] So you have high hopes of a diplomatic settlement?

[Answer] No, I don't have high hopes of it. What I am saying is that what we've got to do is to pull out every stop in the diplomatic thing. Now, if we are successful, it makes what happens in the Falkland Islands and round the Falkland Islands in the next 3 weeks that much more difficult. It puts us in that much stronger a position. Instead of this talk about failure, let's make sure we have success.

BRITISH CITIZENS URGED TO LEAVE ARGENTINA

LD051842 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1800 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpt] British citizens were advised tonight to leave Argentina because of the Falkland Islands invasion. The advice was put out in a special message by the BBC World Service at the request of the Foreign Office.

The broadcast said: "British citizens who have no pressing need to remain in Argentina are advised to consider leaving the country by normal commercial means." Further information, it said, could be obtained from the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires. The embassy is handling the affairs of thousands of Britons in Argentina in the absence of regular British Embassy staff.

The BBC is to broadcast two extra programmes a week to the Falklands, starting tomorrow. The second broadcast will go out on Thursday. The one regular programme of the week, "Calling Falklands," goes out on Sundays.

The BBC World Service has had a congratulatory telex from HMS Endurance, which is in the South Georgia area. It said: "Your service is a great comfort to us all."

EC CONDEMNS ARGENTINE INVASION, PLEDGES SUPPORT

LD061322 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The government has made a formal request for support from its Common Market partners in bringing about an Argentine withdrawal from the Falkland Islands. At a meeting of the 10 permanent representatives in Brussels this morning, Britain is understood to have asked for a united European approach, calling for active, diplomatic support as well as help with any economic sanctions that Britain may impose. And from the EC there has been a condemnation of the Argentine invasion. Here is Charles Hodgson reporting from Brussels:

[Begin recording] It is not clear that all 10 of Britain's Common Market partners are likely to be firmly in favor of the government's efforts to dislodge the Argentines from the Falkland Islands. They are quite specifically defined to be part of the territory of the European Community by the Treaty of Rome, which also foresees concerted action by EEC members in the event of serious international tension. In a statement which has no precedent in Community history, the EEC Commission expressed its solidarity with the British Government and said it hopes the OAS would join its efforts to those of the United Nations to insure a solution based on law.

Exactly what the British Government has requested is veiled in secrecy, but any united European action, for example a ban on Argentine imports, could have serious consequences for Argentina, which exported more than 1.2 million pounds worth of goods to the European Community in 1980. All the EEC states agree with Mrs Thatcher that the best solution would be a diplomatic one, avoiding bloodshed, but what is striking is the way a Community which last week was divided by farm prices and budget contributions, is now firmly united in its support for Britain. [end recording]

MOTION CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT, URGES DIPLOMACY

LD061308 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1228 GMT 6 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] An attempt by Mr Tony Benn to commit the Labour Party to condemning the sailing of the British task force to the Falklands failed narrowly today. The party's international committee voted down his proposal by six votes to five with a number of abstentions. Mr Benn warned that the use of the task force would imperil the safety of the islanders. He said: "In no circumstances can I support the use of force and I felt I had to put down this proposal."

After two and a half hours of private talks, the committee passed by 11 votes to nil, again with some abstentions, a long motion roundly condemning the government's handling of the affair and backing efforts to resolve the situation by diplomatic means. Some members, including Mr Michael Foot, the opposition leader, expressed apprehension about the dangers of using force. The motion, which will go before Labour's ruling national executive for ratification later this month, says: "We condemn without qualification the actions of the Argentine military fascist government in taking over the Falkland Islands by force. We further condemn them for the actions they are now taking against the inhabitants of the islands.

"We believe the British Government have failed dismally in their duty to protect the islanders and that the failure was the responsibility of the entire government, including and especially the prime minister, not that of individual ministers. We demand a full inquiry into the failure of the government on this issue." The motion supports the efforts to resolve the situation by diplomatic means and welcomes the United Nation's Security Council resolution demanding an Argentinian withdrawal. "The paramount consideration must be the rights and safety of the islanders and that all actions of the British Government must be directed to their protection rather than by concern for property interests, natural resources or salvaging the pride of discredited ministers."

DENKTAS CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU'S ROME STATEMENT

TA051222 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] President Denktas has said that the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, had repeated his old statements, trying to raise the hope of his community that the Cyprus problem was developing in accordance with his views. President Denktas, speaking to correspondents this morning, commented on a statement by Mr Kiprianou in Rome following a meeting with the UN secretary general, Mr [Perez] de Cuellar. Mr Denktas said that as long as Mr Kiprianou viewed the Cyprus problem as in invasion by Turkey, the solution would be difficult. He repeated that the situation in Cyprus was not a Turkish invasion but a peace operation as a result of which the Turkish Cypriots were saved from an invasion by Greece. He recalled that it was only after this peace operation that the Turkish Cypriots had been saved from the Greek Cypriot threats and oppression and begun to live as human beings.

President Denktas said that Mr Kiprianou should understand that the Cyprus problem could not have a solution without Turkey's guarantee, because the Turkish Cypriots have not forgotten their sufferings between the years 1963 and 1974 and that the world should remember this fact. The president said that it was understood from Mr Kiprianou's statements that he had told Mr de Cuellar the same things. He added that this was strengthening the view that the Greek Cypriots would be taking the Cyprus problem to the United Nations within the coming months. He said that such an action would not be conducive to a solution of the Cyprus problem, and as long as the Turkish Cypriots were not accorded equal rights to address the General Assembly, any resolution to be adopted would not be binding on the Turkish Cypriot community. The president stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community did not see any peaceful approach in the joint actions of the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, and Greek Cypriot leader Mr Kiprianou.

Replying to a question as to whether this meant that the Greek Cypriots aimed to internationalize the Cyprus problem, President Denktas replied in the affirmative, adding that as such an action would mean the suspension of the Cyprus intercommunal talks and as the Turkish Cypriot community would not be represented, it would not help but would damage the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Kiprianou Messages 'Propaganda'

TA011621 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas has criticized Greek Cypriot communit leader Kiprianou for sending messages to foreign heads of state and government on the missing persons issue. Pointing out that Kiprianou's messages are proof of his wish to distort and change the facts, Denktas noted that the fact that Kiprianou wants to involve Turkey — which is in no way connected with the formation of the missing persons committee — in this issue shows that the Greek Cypriots are actually interested only in propaganda against Turkey. Denktas said that if the Greek Cypriots had not viewed every matter concerning the two communities as subjects for propaganda, the problem could have been solved long ago.

GREEK ACTS IN THRACE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN CYPRUS

TA051241 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot community strongly supports the Turks of Western Thrace in Greece in their struggle against the Greek Government, which has been planning to expropriate their land. In reply to a question by a reporter, Mr Denktas said that similar methods had been applied in Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot leadership to deprive the Turkish Cypriots of their property. The Turks of Western Thrace, he added, were now confronted with a similar situation.

ECEVIT BELIEVES ATATURK'S LEGACY NOW BETRAYED

FBIS21617 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 29 Mar 82 pp 12, 13

[Article by Turkish former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit: "Turkey Is Like a Bird That Cannot Fly"]

[Text] Last year Turkey celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Kemal Ataturk. Throughout the year the founder of the Turkish Republic was commemorated, countless seminars and symposiums were organized, and schools and parks were named for him. Everywhere Ataturk statues were erected and a few enterprising businessmen even seized the opportunity of holding sales in Ataturk's name. But the picture also has its dark side: Although he was a successful field commander Ataturk was very careful to separate his political power from his military power. But on the 100th anniversary of his birth the military was ruling Turkey.

Ataturk founded the Grand National Assembly, the parliament, in 1922 in the middle of a war at home and abroad — at a time when leaders in a number of countries with comparatively smaller problems were abolishing parliamentary systems. On the eve of his 100th birthday the Grand National Assembly was dissolved. He declared 23 April — the date of the creation of the National Assembly — a national holiday and called it "the day of national sovereignty and the child." It was his wish that the Turkish people should identify parliamentarism with the idea of national sovereignty and that the Turks should accept parliamentarism from their earliest childhood. But in his anniversary year even this national holiday was abolished.

Ataturk's relationship with the parliament he had created himself was in no way problem-free. Particularly during the war of liberation, when he assumed the posts of parliament chairman and commander in chief of the armed forces himself, he was the target of tough attacks and criticism and obstacles were put in his way by various groups and members of parliament, but he always respected parliament and spoke of it in the highest terms. He was very careful never to hurt the prestige and feelings of the parliamentarians. But in the year of the 100th anniversary of his birth the National Assembly was dissolved and its members mocked officially.

The Republican People's Party, [RPP] which Ataturk founded to carry on his ideas and reforms, was dissolved. His written testament was violated. In his testament Ataturk entrusted the Republican People's Party with Administering his political inheritance. In this way Ataturk was obviously hoping to ensure that in the future the party would not be able to be suppressed without violating his last wishes. He was obviously unable to imagine that a legal testament — and especially not that of the founder of the republic — could be violated in a country with such a long state tradition and a judicial system. But this is exactly what happened on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Ataturk had entrusted the Republican People's Party with the task of working as the most important instrument of his reforms and his modernization and democratization programs. Shortly after World War I the party, under Ataturk's close colleague and successor Ismet Inonu, achieved one of its founder's most important goals — the party took the initiative for a multiparty system. Ataturk proved that he was fully determined to achieve such a system by twice attempting to introduce it during his life. But both times he was forced to break off the experiment and postpone it because his modernization program needed more time before it would be able to resist the opposition of the reactionary forces.

But he was confident his reforms would be well able to stand the test of a multiparty system once his modernization program had put down roots among the population. Such was indeed the case in the three decades following World War II, when democratic governments were in power.

Ataturk's program meant that the road to democracy should be prepared and that the Republican People's Party, should remain chiefly responsible for the most effective communication of his ideas and reforms, of democracy and human rights. The party was an integral part of the development of modern Turkish society.

The dissolution of such a party is nothing less than an attempt to turn the course of historical events in the completely opposite direction. It is as if society were cut off from the state. All parties were dissolved last year. It is bad enough in itself to get one or another party out of the way for political reasons, but the ban on the RPP could create a dangerous political vacuum in the political spectrum in the country. For while the other parties can reemerge under other names or clandestinely, attempts to recreate the RPP would be as difficult as attempts to repeat history.

The fact that the RPP survived all the trials, all the temptations, indeed all the shocks of the democratic multiparty system, was to a large extent thanks to a historical consciousness of the party's mission and the party's loyalty to Ataturk and to his views. It is difficult to imagine that another new party will feel its honor and its historical consciousness connected with Ataturk's principles the way the RPP did.

The 12 March 1971 military intervention was the first attempt to destroy or break democracy and freedom, the first attempt to suppress the "democratic left" — the social democratic movement, for which the RPP laid the foundation.

This leftwing democratic foundation has been worked out by the party since the mid-sixties. It was an attempt to adapt Ataturk's social ideas and ideals to the new conditions created by the industrialization of Turkish society. In this period of military interventions the RPP was able to ensure its existence and strengthen the left-wing democratic movement despite all opposition, and in this much helped to save democracy with a minimum of damage. Even though the party's goals were at that time often considered to be too ambitious and hopeless both in Turkey and abroad, the party was successful. After many years of setbacks the party was rewarded by the people, who made it into the strongest party. Despite the deep divisions caused by the military intervention, the party won the 1973 election and held government power for 8 months.

Those responsible for the next military intervention, on 12 September 1980, however, began by totally destroying the party in order to replace democracy with a puppet regime with limited powers, and in order to ensure that the reemergence of a social democratic political force would be impossible in the foreseeable future. The regime that those in power are planning for Turkey can be likened to a bird with only one wing, the right. It goes without saying that such a bird cannot fly. That is why they are making use of all means imaginable — as well as some which do not bear thinking about — to frighten, discredit, immobilize and silence each and every one who might be able to make the smallest contribution to the reestablishment of a leftwing democratic movement.

It looks as if there are people who are unaware that the political vacuum created in this way could be exploited by certain extremist forces which never managed to win more than 1 or 2 percent of the votes as long as the RPP w[illegible] its social democratic policies was in existence.

But a more serious consideration is that Ataturk's inheritance could be sacrificed. As I write I am aware of a clear risk to myself — for well-known reasons I cannot publish this article in Turkey. But as the party's third chairman, I see it as my duty to put before the public in democratic states what I see as a true picture of Ataturk. I will fight against every possibility of Ataturk being identified with a military or a paternalistic regime as a justification for the government at present being prepared for Turkey.

When surnames were introduced by law in Turkey in the thirties, the Grand National Assembly gave Kemal the surname Ataturk -- the Father of the Turks. Despite this Kemal never misused his position as a national hero either in a paternalistic cult or to win the support of the military while he ruled. In a world and in an age when many leaders with a civilian background put on military uniforms, Ataturk, once the republic had been proclaimed and he had become its first president, put aside his uniform. He led the country during an age when the masses and young people in particular in some much more developed and highly cultivated societies were brainwashed by official dogmas. Ataturk did the opposite -- he encouraged free, rational, scientific thinking. Under his leadership Turkey really became the place of refuge for many prominent men of learning who were forced to flee from dictatorial regimes.

He did not dream of setting up a military or paramilitary regime in order to weather crises, no matter how serious they were. On the contrary; in setting up the Grand National Assembly, which at times offered him violent opposition, he was building on the support of the general public when he faced the most serious crisis in Turkish history -- the danger of the country being divided. He saw the support of the people as the only legitimate and reliable source of political power, both domestically and in cases of international tensions, conflicts and relations.

It is interesting to note that the very parliament Ataturk valued so highly once attempted, with a law tailormade for the purpose, to remove him from political life, on the grounds that his father was born in Thessaloniki, outside Turkey's new borders, and because he had not had the required permanent residence for 5 consecutive years. Ataturk, the victor in the war of liberation, replied with all respect that he had moved from front to front in order to defend the country and had therefore not had the chance to live in the same place for 5 years.

Thus the father of Turkey became the first target of the Turkish fondness for removing political leaders from political life with the help of the law. But not even this bitter experience shook his faith in parliament and the parliamentary system.

In response to my arguments, it is possible of course to tell me that the situation in Turkey in 1980 was in the final analysis completely different, that terrorism was raging, that the parliament had ceased to function and so on and so on. All this is true. But one must remember that military interventions, if they become the norm at times of crisis -- and this has been the case in Turkey since 1960 -- have a psychological effect on certain politicians and certain voters, in such a way that when they are facing a crisis they fall to the temptation of expecting the military to "save" the country, instead of assuming responsibility themselves and gathering their strength to overcome the crisis with the help of the rules and institutions of democracy.

In other words, apathy could come to replace the feeling of responsibility. Yet another result of regular military interventions in times of crisis is this -- that many frustrated politicians, political losers and political adventurers, together with those circles seeking an opportunity to get rid of democracy, develop a fondness for creating crises themselves. They all work toward the same goal -- that is, to create the circumstances that lead the military to think that "the time is once again ripe for intervention."

DEMONSTRATIONS BY WESTERN THRACE TURKS CONTINUE

TA031036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The demonstration begun by Western Thrace Turks in Iskece [Xhanti] yesterday continued today. The Turks are protesting the expropriation of lands, in their use for 110 years, in accordance with a court ruling. The Iskece court decided to expropriate the registered lands owned by Western Thrace Turks since 1872. The court has asked the Turkish peasants to evacuate the lands in question.

The Turkish Radio and Television correspondent reports from Athens that the Turkish peasants who assembled in the Iskece square last night with their tractors and trailers after they were informed of the court decision are still there. On the various placards they are carrying the peasants are protesting the implementation of decisions in connection with their lands.

Foreign Ministry View

TA031648 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1555 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 3 Apr (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that the ruling of the Iskece court that the registered property of Western Thrace Turks, which has belonged to them for the last 110 years, be considered the property of the Greek state is an example of the fact that even the judiciary can be used as a tool for implementation of a policy. Replying to journalists' questions today in connection with the ruling of the Iskece court against the Western Thrace Turks, Ambassador Akiman said: Turkey is following these developments with great care and sensitivity and it still wishes to retain the hope that this ruling, which has tainted justice, will be rectified by a higher court.

Ambassador Akiman said: Our government will draw the attention of the Greek Government to the serious situation created by the fact that the rights of property and defense of Western Thrace Turks are limited, in contradiction to the principles of human rights.

MILITARY PROSECUTOR CLOSES CASE AGAINST DEMIREL

NC051843 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Istanbul, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Istanbul chief military prosecutor Colonel Suleyman Takkeci decided today to close an investigation of former Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel, judiciary sources announced here. The Istanbul Martial Law Command had ordered an investigation of Mr Demirel, who heads the conservative Justice Party, after publication of an article by him in the weekly HAYAT.

The editor-in-chief of the weekly, Kemal Uzun, was also to be investigated for violating National Security Council Decree No 52 by publishing the article, but Col Takkeci today ruled that no violation had been committed since Mr Demirel's article "did not concern the political and judicial structure of Turkey's past and present." In his article, Mr Demirel had replied to a serial in the liberal daily MILLIYET entitled "Billions (?Turned) into Ashes" which criticized former governments for wasting billions on major projects that were never completed.

BAYULKEN RETURNS FROM NATO MEETING, CANADA TRIP

TA031819 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken, who participated in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Colorado in the United States, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Bayulken said NATO's peaceful identity and defense activities were discussed at the meeting. Bayulken added that the view that the abolition of nuclear arms in Europe can only be possible if the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20 missiles, in accordance with the NATO decision made last year, was reiterated at the meeting. Bayulken said that during his contacts with Canadian officials he observed a positive approach toward cooperation in all fields.

EVREN DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

TA050823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Head of state Kenan Evren has departed on a 4-day visit to Romania as guest of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. He was seen off at Esenboga Airport by the following National Security Council members: Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya and Gendarmerie Commander Sedat Celasun, Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara and State Minister Ilhan Oztrak, we well as other military and civilian officials. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Transportation Minister Mustafa Aysan, Energy and National Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel and experts are accompanying Evren on his visit.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM MISSION TO JORDAN

TA042100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk returned home today after his official visit to Jordan. In a statement on his return to Ankara, Canturk said that during his talks with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan the issue of promoting Turkish-Jordanian relations was discussed. Canturk added that he had separate talks with the Jordanian transport, supply, public works and labor ministers and other officials.

Canturk said the protocol envisaging commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries signed in Amman yesterday aims at increasing trade volume. According to the protocol, daily rate adjustments in foreign exchange will be applicable in Turkish-Jordanian trade transactions as of 1 May. The protocol also envisages meetings between Turkish and Jordanian businessmen and planning experts in a bid to determine areas of cooperation. A meeting is to be held in Ankara during 1982 with the participation of senior officials of the two countries. The protocol also states that commercial centers will be opened in both countries. The commerce minister concluded by saying that the protocol also calls for preparation of a labor force agreement as well as joint ventures in the private sector and wider cooperation in the field of transportation.

AGREEMENT RATIFIED CONSOLIDATING DEBTS TO U.S.

TA041524 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1514 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 Apr (AA) — A debt rescheduling agreement between Turkey and the United States, under which outstanding Turkish debts to the Agency for International Development (AID) are to be consolidated, has been ratified by the Turkish Government. The agreement was officially gazetted Sunday.

ANKARA SIGNS UN CONVENTION ON WEAPON PROHIBITION

TA021554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 2 Apr (AA) — Turkey has adhered to the UN convention on prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious adopted by the UN General Assembly on 12 December 1980. The draft convention, which has been opened to signature, was signed on behalf of Turkey by Permanent Representative to the UN Coskun Kirca.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA — Ankara, 3 Apr (AA) — A trade protocol between Turkey and Albania, under which the two countries will be buying and selling goods to and from the other in specified quotas was ratified by the Turkish Government Saturday. Turkey will be exporting mainly barley, chemicals, steel pipes and cables and agricultural produce and will buy, in return, refined sulphur, paper, electric bulbs, and diesel oil among others. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA In English 1505 GMT 3 Apr 82 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

THORN URGES REVIEW OF AIMS OF ORGANIZATION

LD041236 Hamburg DPA in German 0816 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Apr (DPA) — President of the EEC Commission Gaston Thorn has urged a review and a fundamental discussion on the aims of the EEC. Speaking on Deutschlandfunk on Sunday, Thorn spoke in favor of a revision in terms of a broadening of the Rome treaties. In view of the internal state of the EEC, it was more important than ever to say "in what sort of community we are prepared to act and work."

"I wouldn't say we should change our aims, but we should reset our sights on them; we should clearly examine them," Thorn stressed. At present it is necessary to consolidate what we have. In connection with the separatist tendencies in some regions of the community, Thorn made it clear that there would be no special statute for any country "which is not in keeping with the treaty."

Speaking of the problems linked with the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community, Thorn said that first of all we must put our own house in order. "Only when we have a new treaty can we digest another enlargement."

'TANGIBLE AGREEMENTS' REACHED ON SPAIN'S STATUS

PM020853 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 23 Mar 82 pp 3-4

[Andres Garrigo dispatch]

[Excerpt] Brussels — For the first time since the start of Spain's negotiations to join the EEC 3 years ago, the two delegations yesterday reached "tangible and important agreements," according to Spanish Minister Perez-Llorca and EEC Council Chairman Leo Tindemans.

"I have been able to ascertain the presence of a political will on the part of the community which has made it possible to reach agreements on matters of great technical, economic and political complexity," the Spanish minister explained to us at the conclusion of almost 5 hours of talks with his counterparts and with Chairman Tindemans. The six items which have been finally completed, subject to the overall agreement on the 16 items comprising the membership negotiations as a whole, are as follows: Transportation, movement of capital, regional policy, economic and financial issues, right of establishment [of foreign banks, coinsurance and paramedical professions in Spain] and free performance of services and harmonization of legislation.

IRISH REPUBLIC

UK N. IRELAND PLAN SEEN 'UNWORKABLE, MISTAKEN'

LD051654 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1608 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Britain's white paper plans for devolved government in Northern Ireland were officially branded "unworkable and mistaken" by the Irish Republic's Government in Dublin today. A statement issued soon after Ulster Secretary Mr James Prior announced by [words indistinct] confirmed a verdict delivered last week by Irish Premier Mr Charles Haughey on the scheme.

Dublin's formal comment spoke of "the unworkable nature and mistaken focus of the proposals." The statement said of Mr Prior's plan: "Their unworkability is emphasised by the reaction of the Northern Ireland political parties." The Dublin government said it would study the plans in detail, but it signalled disapproval of the white paper's aim of elaborating a form of devolved administration within Northern Ireland alone because it ignored the broader dimension of the problem.

"It is the government's view that only policies designed to promote peace, stability and reconciliation between the two major Irish traditions and to develop a totality of relations within these islands can contribute to a true solution to Northern Ireland's difficulties."

The statement said such policies should be brought forward through the operation of the Anglo-Irish governmental council and in particular, through the role of Anglo-Irish parliamentary institutions in which Northern Ireland representatives participated.

It concluded: "The fundamental objective of government policy remains the achievement of a united Ireland by peaceful and political means."

NETHERLANDS

GROUP CONTRIBUTES FINANCIAL AID TO EL SALVADOR FDR

PM051101 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The Hague -- The Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB) wants to give more direct financial aid to the resistance movement in El Salvador. On Friday NOVIB Chairman S. Theunis handed over 400,000 guilders to German Arvalos, a representative of the Salvadoran FDR/FMLN resistance movement.

The money will go to the areas which are largely under the FDR-FMLN joint opposition front in Chalatenango, Morazan and San Vicente Provinces. The 400,000 guilders will be used for the literacy program, health care improvements and food supplies.

GREECE

BRIEFS

LIBYA RATIFIES AGREEMENT -- Libya recently ratified the social insurance agreement that was pending for about 3 years. The Greek ministry in charge stressed that with this agreement interested persons will not lose even 1 day of their insurance while working in Libya since it will be credited to the Greek social security scheme. Furthermore, simultaneous with Libya's social insurance contributions which will be paid to the Greek state, a valuable foreign exchange we were losing will be returned to our country. [Text] [Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Apr 82 p 2 NC]

ALGERIA OIL PRICE -- Greece will have a benefit of 6.6 billion dollars because of the reduction in the price of Algerian oil. Algeria will sell its oil to Greece at 1.5 dollars less per barrel. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 1 Apr 82 NC]

AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA -- The Algerian delegation's talks with the Greek Government ended today. A protocol was signed at the Commerce Ministry for cooperation in commerce, industry, navigation, agriculture and many tourist projects. [Text] [Athens Domestic in Greek 1830 GMT 1 Apr 82 NC]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- This morning President Karamanlis received the credentials of the new ambassador of the Netherlands, (Robert Bes), the ambassador of Spain, (Pedro Lopez Agirer Bengoa), and the ambassador of Luxembourg, Paul Mertz. Present at the ceremonies were Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Ambassador Petros Miliviatis, secretary general to the Office of the President. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Apr 82 NC]

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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CHANCELLOR INTERVIEWED ON GREEK RELATIONS

NC041812 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 4 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview granted by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky to Y.Kh. Papakhristou in Vienna -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Kreisky, how would you describe Greek-Austrian relations? Is there a possibility for further development since PASOK took over the Greek government?

[Answer] For a long time Austrian-Greek relations have been satisfactory. At the time of the colonels' dictatorship we helped those who struggled for human rights as much as we could. With regard to the present, the fact that the Socialist Party has governed Austria for a long time and that the Socialist Party of Andreas Papandreou governs Greece constitutes yet another reason for closer contacts between these two countries.

[Question] According to press reports Prime Minister Papandreou will pay an official visit to Vienna in the autumn. What do you expect from this visit?

[Answer] Primarily I am pleased about this news. And as I have said to your country's deputy defense minister who had visited me, I wish that the close cooperation between Greece and Austria, which has been achieved in the "Steyr-Hellas" [Company], could be extended to other fields as well. We know that Greece's labor potential in industry is excellent. Consequently, it is possible for us to have common positions in various economic fields. We would also be able to jointly dispose of the products we would manufacture to third countries. This is only one proposal, one position. The second position is that there are probably no great differences of views on political issues, particularly now that the small countries must be heeded. Otherwise only the superpowers will make world decisions, something that could be very dangerous. Therefore, I would be happy to welcome Andreas Papandreou in Vienna as a friend holding the same ideology.

[Question] According to press reports Willy Brandt is expected to undertake an initiative on the Cyprus issue. With your country's stated good intention of contributing to the consolidation of peace, should we expect active support from Austria concerning Brandt's initiative?

[Answer] Because of our neutrality we are rather reserved and careful in all these issues. But we understand our neutrality in such a way that it allows us to express our views very clearly. Willy Brandt could certainly count on our impartial moral support for his initiative on the Cyprus issue.

[Question] The war clouds are amassing over the Middle East, threatening it. In the past you had offered your good services to the area. Are you thinking of offering something similar now?

[Answer] When Western Europe had not recognized the importance of the Arab world and, particularly, the problems that exist there, I headed a delegation to carry out an on-the-spot examination of the situation in all these countries. In a special report, I presented the Palestinians' problem as the main one in the Middle East. Now, today, all the European countries have stopped closing their eyes to this fact. Thus, I think I have accomplished my mission. Nevertheless, events in this part of the world interest me, especially because I believe that a war could result from this hotbed. Israel is a militaristic state that shows no willingness to reach an agreement, and this is something which I am particularly worried about.

GENSCHER WON'T MEDIATE IN FALKLANDS CRISIS

DW070829 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Reporter Thomas interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Brazil; date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] What role can you play here in Brazil with regard to the Falkland Islands conflict?

[Answer] Certainly not that of a mediator; rather that of a friend of the United Kingdom. I will make it very clear here how much Europe has been shocked by the occupation of the Falkland Islands and that it is, therefore, necessary for Argentina to withdraw its troops from the islands. I think that precedence must also be given here to a political solution of the conflict rather than to the use of military force.

No Weapons to Argentina

LD061826 Hamburg DPA in German 1811 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Apr (DPA) -- "Under the present circumstances" Bonn will supply no weapons to Argentina. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker announced this on Tuesday evening on Bonn. Becker said that the FRG would prevent "a country which has committed an illegal act of force from receiving weapons from the FRG." The Netherlands and Austria have already imposed a similar ban.

The government's decision especially affects the export of warships. FRG firms have concluded contracts with the government in Buenos Aires on the supply of submarines and frigates, some of which have not yet been carried out in full.

BRANDT MEETS WITH CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

NC061922 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Today President Kiprianou met in West Germany with FRG Social Democratic Party Chairman Wiliy Brandt. Our station's correspondent, Yiannis Kareklas, reports:

[Begin recording] This afternoon President Kiprianou met with Willy Brandt at the small city of [name indistinct] 60 miles southwest of Frankfurt. The talks were held at the Zwan Hotel and, together with the working luncheon that followed, lasted more than 3 hours.

Answering questions after the meeting, both Mr Brandt and President Kiprianou expressed their happiness with the meeting, during which they had a broad exchange of views on the current phase of the Cyprus problem. Mr Brandt expressed his disappointment over the absence of anything substantive in connection with the solution of the Cyprus problem. He said: Since my visit to Cyprus at the beginning of the year, I find that there is still more reason than in the past to bring to the attention of the European countries in particular, as well as internationally, the importance of the Cyprus problem, not only for the Cypriots themselves but also for the region and for Europe.

Answering a question as to when he will begin promoting the Cyprus problem, as he stated in Cyprus during his visit, Mr Brandt said: I do not believe that my main role in this case is to make public statements. On the contrary, my main role is to talk to others, in Europe and elsewhere, and bear responsibility for the Cyprus problem. I have already begun, but a long road still lies ahead of us.

The possibilities of a discussion with the Turkish side appear to be more difficult than I thought. However, there is no doubt that so long as there is the necessity of cooperation from various sides, particularly from those who are involved in the problem, I shall continue my efforts. I will not be disappointed. I will continue to be useful for the problem of Cyprus.

Asked how he views his role as catalyst he said: I am not the catalyst but a catalyst, one of those who can contribute to the Cyprus solution. At this time what the United Nations itself and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar can do is very important. It is not only a question of respect for the United Nations, but also a basic question that nothing should be done that would make the UN's task more difficult than it is now. The advice that I can give is to put the Cyprus problem on the international stage and to stress its importance -- so that the world will consider the Cyprus problem important for European and interna ional cooperation.

In his statement, President Kiprianou said that he will have more meetings with Mr Brandt in the future in order to continue their cooperation. Mr Kiprianou said that he discussed ways and means to persuade governments regarding the necessity of achieving an early Cyprus solution because, as he said, the Cyprus problem is not something which must be forgotten because of the existence of other international problems in the world. This is a problem which, if resolved in the interest of Cyprus -- Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots and others -- would benefit the region as well as international peace and security.

President Kiprianou said: We are particularly happy because Mr Brandt is undertaking an active role, as he himself has outlined it, to promote a Cyprus solution. Asked about the present chances for the promotion of the Cyprus problem following his Rome meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar, and here with Mr Brandt, President Kiprianou said: It is difficult for one to make a prediction. According to my appraisals following my talks with Mr Brandt and my talks in Rome, and from other indications, there is no doubt that there is increased interest in a Cyprus solution. As we see it, it is imperative that Turkey be made to understand that it cannot impose its terms and that it must abandon its attitude.

President Kiprianou added: The Cyprus problem has two aspects: There is the internal aspect, which is connected with the constitutional structure, and there is also the international aspect -- that Cyprus must be absolutely free and demilitarized, and united for the happiness and progress of all its citizens.

On the arrival of President Kiprianou and Mr Brandt at the Zwan Hotel in the small city of [name indistinct] they were welcomed by the mayor and the entire municipal council. The mayor said that the citizens of this country, which has been divided for 35 years, are very sensitive about matters of self-determination and peace. He said: We consider as friends all those who support these principles. With our influence and with our goodwill we try to support those countries which have not yet gained their freedom.

In their replies both President Kiprianou and Mr Brandt thanked him for the friendly welcome and said that whenever they meet they always discuss questions of peace. They signed the city's visitors book. After this, the mayor gave them a commemorative gift with the city's emblem. [end recording]

POLISH LOAN RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD061114 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 6 Apr (DPA) -- Poland has been given a period of grace to overcome its serious financial problems: The repayment of its debts due to approximately 500 Western banks in 1981 was placed on a new contractual basis today.

In the presence of the Polish deputy finance minister, W. Bien, and the president of the Polish Handlowy Bank, (Warsaw), M. Minkiewicz, as well as representatives of the Western banks, a rescheduling agreement was signed in Frankfurt for loan repayments not guaranteed by the state.

The agreement provides for 95 percent of the $2.4 billion which became due last year to be deferred for 4 years and then repaid in seven equal half-yearly installments. Under the agreement, 5 percent must be paid before the end of this year in three installments. The interest is 1.75 percent points above the London interbanking trade rate.

It remains open how and when Poland will meet its credit commitments for the current year. A communique published by the Dresdner Bank states merely that "The talks on capital maturities in 1982 between Poland and the Western banks should begin as quickly as possible." Frankfurt banking circles estimate the repayments due in 1982 to be nearly $3 billion, in addition to accrued interest of well over half a billion. Poland's overall debts to the West are officially estimated in Warsaw at $25.5 billion. According to Western information, they amount to nearly $27 billion.

SPD LEFTWING CRITICIZES REAGAN DECLARATION

LD021518 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Saarbruecken, 2 Apr (DPA) -- Leading representatives of the SPD's leftwing reacted on Friday with sharp criticism and violent accusations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's declaration on the nuclear arms race. In a statement published in Saarbruecken, the SPD politicians Erhard Eppler, Guenter Gaus, Oskar Lafontaine and Klaus Matthiessen emphasized that the U.S. President is throwing all of the principles of the SALT negotiations "overboard" with the announcement of his "arms drive program for disarmament."

Reagan said "We want to disarm; but in order to be able to disarm, we first of all have to arm strongly in order to balance our lagging behind the Soviet Union." This was the motto under which the "mad arms race" of the last decades has been kept going in the world. With his remark that America is "lagging behind" the Soviets, the President is also in contradiction with American expert opinion, with Senators Kennedy, Mondale [as received] and Hatfield, and with many of his own statements. The SPD leftwingers' declaration says that anyone who, in the face of the two superpowers' arsenal of more than 50,000 nuclear weapons, still talks of lagging behind or superiority is "underestimating the effects of these instruments of mass murder in an irresponsible manner."

BRIEFS

NEW SAUDI AMBASSADOR -- Bonn, 3 Apr (DPA) -- Saudi Arabia once again has an ambassador in Bonn. The Foreign Office announced on Saturday that Shaykh Rashad Musallam Nawaylati has been accorded agreement as the kingdom's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the FRG by Federal President Karl Carstens. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 3 Apr 82 LD]

MINISTER VISITS VIETNAM; RELATIONS IMPROVING

PM061341 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Apr 82 p 6

[Jacques de Barrin dispatch: "Resumption of Dialogue Between Paris and Hanoi Is Confirmed"]

[Text] Bangkok -- The resumption of dialogue between Paris and Hanoi is confirmed. Mr Jean Pierre Chevenement, minister of state and of research and technology, visited Vietnam 2 and 3 April. Mr Regis Debray, special adviser to the president of the republic, had preceded him to that country last February. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is to be received officially in Paris 8 and 9 April.

The last visit to Vietnam by a member of the French Government -- the visit by Mr Louis de Guiringaud, who was foreign minister at the time -- was made in September 1978. The invasion of Kampuchea by Hanoi's troops in January 1979 had frozen relations between the two countries. As a result of that, the French note, the economic and cultural cooperation agreements concluded in April 1977 during Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit to Paris, "have not had much effect."

Today the French insist on the need "not to allow so many common ties to vanish" especially since the Hanoi leaders are showing a desire to "keep open a corridor to France." During his brief visit to Hanoi Mr Chevenement met with Mr Pham Van Dong, Mr Nguyen Co Thach and Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, his Vietnamese counterpart, who has just been eliminated from the Communist Party Politburo but who, according to an official source, will now be able to devote himself more fully to his ministerial job in scientific and technological research.

The Hanoi leaders wanted France's cooperation, especially in the agronomical, food and energy spheres. They have asked for its participation in the construction of small hydroelectric power stations along the Annamese Cordillera. In addition a French National Coal Board mission is to visit Vietnam and experts from the Vietnamese electricity service will be received in France. The joint French-Vietnamese commission will meet in Paris in May to draw up the methods of implementing this cooperation. For his part General Giap has accepted an invitation to visit Paris, probably early next year.

Is this France's return to the Indochinese stage? In any case, the French stress the Vietnamese leaders' desire to see France and India -- France more than India in view of the past -- play a role in the search for peace in Southeast Asia in general and in Kampuchea in particular, even though Vietnam is now hinting to its interlocutors that it has virtually won in Phnom Penh.

CHEYSSON DISCOUNTS PLO INVOLVEMENT IN KILLING

NC061050 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Apr (AFP) -- External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said today that while police continued investigating the assassination of Israeli diplomat Ya'aqov Bar Simantov here last Saturday, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must be "presumed innocent" of the crime.

The Israeli Government has stated publicly that it held the PLO responsible for the murder of Mr Bar Simantov, shot down by a young woman at the entrance to his apartment block. (In Beirut, a little known pan-Arab organisation claimed to have carried out the attack.)

Mr Cheysson said over Europe-1 Radio that French Premier Pierre Mauroy had stated that "for the moment there is no proof of PLO involvement." Mr Cheysson added: "Reasonably, I do not see what its interest would be in doing it."

He said that when he saw Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne on Monday, the question of closing down the PLO bureau in Paris had not been mentioned. About 3,000 people demonstrated outside the PLO office last night, demanding that it be closed down.

Israelis Want Bureau Closed

NC061323 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 6 Apr (AFP) -- The Israeli Embassy in Paris today confirmed that it "has requested and does still request" the closure of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Paris Bureau, following last Saturday's assassination of Israeli diplomat Ya'aqov Bar Simantov here, an official embassy statement said.

Observers note that the confirmation contradicts a statement by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson who said that when he saw Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne on Monday, the question of closing down the PLO Paris bureau did not arise.

The Israeli Embassy maintains that during the ambassador's meeting on Monday with Mr Cheysson "no written request" was made concerning the PLO bureau, implying that the question had been discussed.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS ON ANGOLA CONDEMNED

PM061049 Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Apr 82 p 16

[Text] During the first sitting of the spring session in the Senate on Friday, 2 April, Mr Serge Boucheney (PCF, Paris), asked the external relations minister a question on the situation in South Africa and Angola. Mr Claude Cheysson replied in particular: "We cannot hope for a stabilization of the situation in Angola while that country is suffering South African attacks: The last killed 200 people on 17 March. France condemns those attacks and it intends to facilitate the implementation of UN Resolution 435. In an initial phase, general principles and constitutional provisions must be defined: Discussion is going on with the frontline countries, especially Angola, and SWAPO, Namibia's authorized representative, the goal being to bring about a South African withdrawal from Namibia -- a withdrawal which will have to be followed by elections. We think the withdrawal and elections should take place in 1982."

BRIEFS

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE NAME CHANGE -- The Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Service will henceforth be known as the General Directorate of Foreign Security [Direction-Generale de la Securite Exterieure]. The new director-general of the directorate will be appointed by the Council of Ministers and will be directly responsible to the Ministry of Defense. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 4 Apr 82 LD]

SPADOLINI, PERTINI TALK WITH GREEK PRESIDENT

AU060200 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 6 Apr (ANSA) -- International issues close to home were the focus of visiting Greek President Karamanlis' talks with Italian leaders in Rome today, mainly devoted to Mediterranean developments and the European Economic Community policies: Karamanlis had another meeting today with Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini, a meeting attended by the two sides foreign ministers and primarily geared to the Cypriot dispute, a Greek-Turkish relations and the Athens regime's bid to secure a special transitional status, with special breaks to help modernize backward farming systems, from the European Ten.

The Greek president went on to discuss East-West relations, the Mediterranean once again and the latest developments in the Middle East with Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, who pledged to promote moves together with other EEC states to restore peace in Cyprus. The Italian Government leader's stand on East-West relations was that the European Ten should tighten their ranks and coordinate joint economic and political moves with respect to Polish affairs. He took the same tack, extending the realm of Western cooperation to Europe's other allies, while dealing with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missile installations in Europe.

The two statesmen also swapped views on the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, both deploring the use of force as a means of settling international controversies.

Foreign Ministers' Talks

AU060949 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 6 Apr (ANSA) -- Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos discussed Athens' claims to a "special transitional status" in the Brussels-based European Community with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo Monday. The request for breaks that may enable Greece to upgrade the most backward areas of its economy "posed problems," both men realized, but the Italian diplomat nevertheless gave assurances that his government would give "close and understanding attention" to the issue.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR CHAIRS UN AGENCIES MEETING

AU070852 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 7 Apr (ANSA) -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the directors of a number of specialized agencies of the UN are scheduled to meet today with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. On Tuesday, the secretary general chaired a meeting here of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), the executive heads of the specialized agencies whose organizations are linked to the UN through the Economic and Social council (ECOSOC).

The ACC consultations, held on a rotation system in the various capitals where the agencies are located, cover the issues of joint interest to the specialized bodies and the ACC subsequently prepares a report for ECOSOC.

The UN specialized agencies are the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FA), the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Finance Corporation, the Internatioal Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). Sitting in on the ACC as observers are the directors of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), of the UN Relief and Workers Agency (UNRWA), of the High Commission for Refugee (UNHOR), the UN Training and Research Committee (INITAR), and the director generals of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Development Program (UNDP).

CENSURE MOTION WITHDRAWAL SEEN AS PCP 'DEFEAT'

PM061259 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] deputies have reiterated "formally their confidence in, support for, and solidarity with" the parliamentary group's leadership over the way in which it acted during the session of the debate on the PCP's motion of censure. This stance was the culmination of a meeting which had its epilogue late yesterday morning, after being suspended at 0400 hours. It thus confirms the distancing of the Centrists, led by Rui Pena, from the prime minister's refusal to be present in parliament to use the right of reply to the Communist censure.

For its part, the Social Democratic Party [PSD] political committee has praised the Social Democratic deputies for their conduct in the debate on the PCP's motion, "in which they ably implemented the strategy previously defined together by the three Democratic Alliance parties." In a communique read out by Fernando do Amaral at the conclusion of the committee's meeting, chaired by Pinto Balsemao, it expresses full support for the stance of the prime minister and of the government and reaffirms commitment "to the implementation of the Democratic Alliance's blueprint by the PSD." "Nothing will come" from the Social Democrats, the communique says, "which would call into question that blueprint, which earned and still earns the support of the majority of the Portuguese people."

In Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa's opinion, the Centrist parliamentary leader's conduct was due to "lack of knowledge of a set of facts which to some extent shaped the Democratic Alliance's overall strategy" for the debate. However, in the interview which he granted to Radio Renascenca, the secretary of state did not regard that "lack of knowledge" as a sign of lack of coordination on the majority's benches. "The complexity of relations between governments and the majorities supporting them and the various political components of the majority forms part of political life -- specifically, parliamentary life -- in any democracy in the world...." However, he acknowledged that it is important to strengthen cohesion within the majority and its knowledge of the facts, and this could happen at the meeting which will take place tomorrow of the Democratic Alliance leaders with national and regional bodies.

In addition, a member of the PSD parliamentary group's leadership, cited by ANOP, regards Wednesday's incidents in the Assembly of the Republic as an internal matter of the CDS; more precisely, as a lack of coordination between the leadership and the Centrist parliamentary group -- specifically, between [minister of agriculture, trade and fisheries] Basilio Horta and Rui Pena. Commenting on this assertion, a Centrist leader emphasized that "it is not for the minister of agriculture and fisheries to ensure communications between the government and parliament." Reviewing what happened before the debate, the same source revealed that the strategy to be adopted in the motion of censure session had been debated with the prime minister at a meeting held 22 March. At this meeting, the CDS was not represented, and so -- he stressed -- it would be for the minister in charge of relations with parliament, Fernando Amaral, to inform the Centrists of what was decided at it. Subsequently the strategy was altered at a meeting of ministers with representatives of the majority's parliamentary groups. "The minister of agriculture, trade and fisheries did not attend that meeting," he concluded.

However, there is complete agreement on condemnation of the walkout decided on by all the opposition groups following the PCP's withdrawal of the text of the motion of censure. The CDS' communique refers to this occurrence, expressing its "utter" condemnation of the opposition parties' "antidemocratic conduct," "nullifying the motion of censure of the Communist Party, which thus registered another significant parliamentary political defeat." This is also the opinion expressed by a leader of the Social Democratic benches, who regards the withdrawal of the motion of censure and the subsequent walkout from the Assembly as a "defeat" for the PCP, from which the Socialist Party "could have reaped dividends if it had remained in the plenum."

CABINET CHANGES REPORTED; OPPOSITION UNHAPPY

LD061944 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1909 GMT 6 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncreiff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Excerpt] The prime minister introduced a virtually unknown peer into her cabinet today in the re-shuffle necessitated by the Falkland Islands crisis resignations. The appointment of Lord Cockfield, as secretary of state for trade, will enrage Labor MP's who feel that the principal minister in such a sensitive department, which includes consumer interests, should be answerable to the House of Commons and not the Lords.

Lord Cockfield, 65, who had been minister of state at the Treasury, is a former chairman of the Prices Commission. Now issues covered by this department will have to be dealt with in the Commons by his juniors, Mr Peter Rees, minister of state, and Dr Gerard Vaughan, minister for consumer affairs. The opposition will not be satisfied with this arrangement and already there are plans in hand to table a Commons motion deploring the prime minister's decision to choose a peer for this job.

The prime minister has decided not to give the Foreign Office a second minister in the cabinet as was the case when Mr Humphrey Atkins, the lord privy seal until yesterday, held office at the F.O. Now the lord privy seal label will be assumed by Baroness Young, leader of the House of Lords. This title will not affect her duties.

One of the MP's promoted direct from the back-benches becomes minister of state at the Foreign Office. He is Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking. Before his appointment he was chairman of the powerful all party select committee on defence, which is to hold an inquiry into the government's conduct of the Falkland Islands affair.

His new job will mean that he must relinquish that chairmanship. Some cynics are suggesting that this rapid promotion may have something to do with his chairmanship of that committee. However, Mr Onslow, 55, is no stranger to ministerial office. During the Edward Heath regime he was an under secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry for two years.

Another back-bencher who joins the government is Mr John Butcher, the 36-year-old MP for Coventry South-west. Mr Butcher becomes under secretary at the Department of Industry. There is promotion, too, for Mr John Wakeham, who was under secretary for industry and who now becomes minister of state at the Treasury.

The changes have involved a near clear-out of middle and junior rank ministers in the Foreign Office, completing a virtual clean sweep of all ministers in that department. Lord Belstead, who was under secretary, Home Office, becomes minister of state at the Foreign Office, and the government's principal spokesman on foreign affairs in the House of Lords. Mr Malcolm Riffkind, under secretary, Scottish Office, now becomes under secretary at the Foreign Office.

Lord Trefgarne, who was under secretary at the Foreign Office, also moves sideways to become under secretary for health. Lord Elton, under secretary for health, now becomes under secretary at the Home Office, and back-bencher Mr John MacKay, MP for Argyll, is the new under secretary at the Scottish Office. Mr Cecil Parkinson, paymaster general and chairman of the Conservative Party, also becomes chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This will not affect the duties of Mr Parkinson, who does not draw a ministerial salary. Today's changes reduce the number in the cabinet from 23 to 22.

Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state, remains at the Foreign Office, where he becomes the No 2.

GOVERNMENT WON'T NEGOTIATE BEFORE WITHDRAWAL

LD071136 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1112 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The government is standing firmly by the United Nations Security Council resolution demanding an immediate Argentinian withdrawal from the Falkland Islands. It means that Britain will almost certainly not engage in any direct talks with the Argentinians until and unless that resolution is complied with.

This emerged in Whitehall today after Mrs Thatcher met cabinet colleagues to discuss the invasion. Earlier, Argentina was reported to be confident that an "honorable and just peace" could be reached through negotiation.

Visitors to Downing Street for today's informed talks with the prime minister included Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym and Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, who will both speak for the government in this afternoon's Commons debate on the crisis.

Both ministers will seek to justify the government's handling of the affair, but the opposition will continue to demand Mrs Thatcher's resignation for what they believe to be incompetent and inept conduct. They are convinced that the government was aware of Argentina's invasion plan days before it took place, yet did nothing about it.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS CARRINGTON RESIGNATION

PM061131 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Apr 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Lord Carrington"]

[Excerpts] The fact that all three ministers connected with the Falkland problem have resigned confirms that the mistakes made did not result from the misjudgement of one man, but from a concerted and considered policy based on that view of the world which has long been praised or execrated as "the Foreign Office view." This approach depends on the belief that there is no political problem which tactful diplomacy cannot solve, no possibility that cannot be discussed, and therefore no principle that cannot be swept away by circumstance.

But a fact of life, and therefore a fact of politics, is that there is a whole class of problems which are not negotiable. For the land and the nation in which they live and the culture of which they are a part, people feel a loyalty and love which is not dispelled by "reasonable" considerations of self-interest. Where such feelings exist, the attempts of diplomacy to ignore them are not merely inappropriate, but offensive. Not only did British diplomacy discount the feelings of the Falkland Islanders and so fail to resist their adversaries: It made the more serious mistake of discounting the feelings of the British people and their parliamentary representatives. For all this the Foreign Office is now paying.

The resignations should help to clear the air. Mr Pym and his new deputies will more readily get the support of the House of Commons than their predecessors. In particular, the opposition, mutinous at the idea of backing the government as previously composed, will find it more difficult to avoid giving any aid during the present emergency. But no one should jump for joy that the prime minister has lost her foreign secretary. It is a great office of state filled by a remarkable man. His resignation, though needed, makes the government look weaker and confirms the extent of its failure. For the prime minister cannot say, by way of excuse, that she left her ministers to their own devices. She is ultimately responsible: Lord Carrington took his orders from her, or if he did not, she should have made him. If the Falkland Islands are to be recovered, the government needs to go quietly to work, supported by national confidence. May it merit that confidence.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR MEETING WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR

TA061714 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas left the island today to go to Geneva to hold a meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. He left for Istanbul at 1530 by air and will go on to Geneva.

In a statement before his departure, Denktas said he would exchange views with Perez de Cuellar, and added: The main purpose of my visit to Geneva is to inform the new secretary general of the point we have reached in the intercommunal talks and of the difficulties we have been encountering, and also to exchange views on these issues. From one point of view the solution of the Cyprus problem is very easy and from another point of view it is very difficult. If the realities are acknowledged, it is very easy. Denktas said the solution was very easy if the realities of the problem were acknowledged and if the principles of the agreement reached with the late Makarios were abided by. He noted, however, that if the problem were mishandled -- as the Greek Cypriots were doing -- and if it is viewed as a problem created by Turkey's invasion, the solution would be very difficult, and even impossible.

Denktas concluded by saying: We will explain to Mr Perez de Cuellar that we are ready to do everything necessary, with good will, for solution of the Cyprus problem within the framework of the realities, but that we will never compromise our rights, authority, status or security to solve problems created by an unrealistic approach. This is a necessary meeting and we hope it will yield positive results.

President Denktas is being accompanied by Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol, the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Onan, constitutional adviser Prof Turhan Feyzioglu, adviser Necati Munir Ertekun and presidential under secretary Taner Etkin.

AKEL SAYS POSITION ON CYPRUS SOLUTION UNCHANGED

NC061809 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stressed that the party's firm and unchanging line on a solution to the Cyprus issue remains based on a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus, without foreign bases and foreign troops, in which Greek and Turkish Cypriots will live in brotherhood. In a statement on the 15th AKEL party congress to be held 13-16 May, Papaioannou said the congress will discuss and decide on the promotion of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

He said: The Cyprus issue, a basic problem of invasion and occupation, presents two basic aspects -- the domestic and the foreign. The domestic aspect must be solved through intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general. After all margins for progress and agreement within the intercommunal talks have been exhausted, and after it has been proved that intransigence continues, then there must again be an appeal to the United Nations for the purpose of adopting measures to achieve success in the intercommunal talks and the convocation of an international conference for a solution of the foreign aspect of the problem. The convocation of such a conference, he added, would also assist in solution of the domestic aspect of the issue.

In reference to the coming presidential elections, Papaioannou said the main goal of AKEL will be the election of a democratic president who will implement the program to be agreed on. He added that AKEL is in contact with all the political parties, with the exception of the Democratic Rally, on cooperation in the election on the basis of a minimum program. He also described the decision of the Holy Synod to reinstate Bishop Yennadhios as a scandal and an insult.

On Party Cooperation

NC070841 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Yesterday the AKEL secretary general expressed the conviction that soon cooperation among democratic parties for the coming presidential elections will be announced. Speaking at a press conference at the party office on the occasion of the impending AKEL 15th congress, E. Papaioannou stressed that the party's main aim is election of a democratic president on the basis of a common program which will also include provisions for its implementation. After reading an introductory statement (published in another column) the AKEL secretary general made the following replies to journalists' questions:

Question: You spoke about the election of a democratic president. Do you consider Kiprianou a democratic president capable of implementing your goals?

Answer: When we speak about a democratic president we mean a democratic president. We never said Kiprianou is not democratic. It is true we have criticized him, very sternly in fact, but even then we said we would judge him by his deeds. However, we never said he is antidemocratic. Of course, if you want a statement as to what AKEL will support, I can tell you that consultations have yet to be completed. They are continuing, and as soon as they are completed we shall be in a position, as cooperating parties, to issue a statement.

Question: With whom are the consultations taking place?

Answer: They are taking place with the democratic parties and began some time ago.

Question: In case you support Kiprianou as a candidate, can you tell us the reasons for this?

Answer: The reasons will appear from the program, if and when it is agreed on. However, it will be on the basis of a specific minimum program and measures for its implementation, because it is indispensable that measures for implementation in practice accompany the program.

Question: With which democratic parties are consultations taking place?

Answer: Except for the Democratic Rally, which shelters and politicizes the coupists, as we have said so many times -- and this is the reason we cannot accept it as a democratic party -- we have had and continue to have contacts with the other parties on this cooperation.

Question: Will AKEL ask the president for certain ministries?

Answer: What interests AKEL primarily is the program and its implementation. AKEL will insist on the necessary guarantees. An AKEL demand for certain ministries, as some newspapers have reported, will not arise.

Question: We want the election battle to be waged within a civilized framework and without tension. We shall do everything in our power for such conditions prevail. We should not forget that we are waging a struggle to rid our country of the Turkish occupation, for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as to rid our country of foreign bases and spy stations. Consequently, this should always be uppermost in our thoughts. We shall be completely independent, and then all parties will go to the people with their own program, the social program if you wish, and ask for the people's support to implement it.

Parties Deny Consultations

NC070845 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] EDEK, Center Union and the New Democratic Front have denied yesterday's statement by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou that his party is holding consultations with "all the democratic parties except the Democratic Rally" on the question of the presidential elections. EDEK Secretary General Khatzidhimitriou, Center Union Chairman Papadhopoulos and New Democratic Front Chairman Mikhailidhis have made statements to O AGON stressing emphatically that they are not having any consultations whatsoever with AKEL on the presidential elections.

Following these denials by the three parties, it is obvious that at the moment, AKEL is holding consultations on the presidential elections only with the Democratic Party and with no other party.

GREEK CYPRIOT TERROR GROUP FORMED IN W. EUROPE

NC060840 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 14

[Savas Ay report]

[Excerpt] London -- It has been learned that Greek Cypriots living in various countries in Europe have formed a terrorist organization known as the "Cyprus Liberation Organization" which will go into action when appropriate conditions are ready. It is further reported that members of this organization are currently undergoing training.

TFSC representative in London Faik Muftuzade, who is frequently threatened by this terrorist organization, which has been set up with funds amounting to $400 million, stated: "If they go into action, they will encounter a formidable Turkish community and they will be utterly disappointed in the end."

According to information obtained from reliable sources in London by an AKAJANS correspondent, Greek Cypriots have secured $400 million from businessmen in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus and in Greece for establishment of this terrorist organization. Some countries are also reported to have contributed to this fund. According to British intelligence, $12 million have been allocated to militant action in London.

The "Cyprus Liberation Organization" plans to go into action as soon as the intercommunal talks are discontinued or in the event the atmosphere turns in favor of Turkey. Turkish missions have been warned about the likely militancy of the Greek Cypriots.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA -- On 30 March, Kh. Khristoforou presented his credentials to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio as the republic's ambassador to that country, with Washington as his seat. Khristoforou conveyed Kiprianou's greetings to President Carazo and the Costa Rican people, referred to Cyprus' occupation, the missing persons and Turkey's reluctance to contribute to the progress of the talks. [Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 6 Apr 82 p 1 NC]

PARLIAMENT DEBATES BUDGET, EXPORT OF WAR MATERIAL

NC061438 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] There will be important trade agreements with Arab countries for the export of Greek products and experts' services. Specifically these will include the export of war material from the rapidly developing military industry as well as construction projects in Arab countries -- construction of military installations, bases and airfields. This was stressed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by PASOK's main speaker for the majority, V. Kedhikoglou, at the opening of the debate on the budget.

Pointing out that "1982 will be a difficult year for our economic relations with the other countries" of the West because of the policy to reduce deficits through indirect reduction in imports, Kedhikoglou stressed: "Following the government's initiatives, some favorable prospects are opening up with regard to the Arab countries. Prospects for the export of other products and services are opening up -- products from our rapidly developing military industry as well as expertise connected with military construction projects, bases, airfields -- the construction of projects in which we have special experience."

Earlier Kedhikoglou, after making a general analysis of the budget, and referring in particular to the economic chaos left behind by New Democracy, said that the government had to prepare an "interim budget of sacrifices and not one of prosperity" because otherwise there would be a rapid increase in inflation, in the deficit and in unemployment.

New Democracy showed a united stand -- to vote against all expenditures with the exception of expenditure for national defense, which it accepted -- but three different views were expressed by its speakers, S. Dhimas, A. Samaras and K. Yiatrakos. The KKE will vote against all expenditures, including that for defense. Main KKE speaker N. Ambatielos stated that the KKE will vote against the budget, after pointing out the positive points -- the readjustment of salaries and wages according to the cost of living index -- and after recognizing the difficulties the government must face because of New Democracy's policy of "unilateral frugality."

KKE ATTACKS ZABLOCKI ON NATO STATUS REPORT

NC061414 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 6 Apr 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Open Interference"]

[Text] The report to Congress by Mr Zablocki, of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, constitutes another link in the long chain of pressure and blackmail being exerted on the Greek Government. In a rough and provocative manner, the U.S. official made threats against our country in the event the government decides we should withdraw from the military wing of NATO. On the basis, as he put it, of experience from a visit he paid to Greece last November, this...excellent gentleman attempted open interference in our country's internal affairs by also mentioning, in addition to everything else, the "attachment of the Greek officers to NATO." At another point in his report, Mr Zablocki attributed to appraisals by observers the intention of Prime Minister Papandreou to use the threat of withdrawal from NATO to gain something in return. The purpose of Mr Zabocki's threats is also obvious.

Besides, these threats are repeated to the utmost by the reactionary U.S. press. It is also a positive fact that this is also the view of the government, which has rejected the contents of this provocative report. The most correct and resolute answer to the imperialists, however, would have been the courageous promotion of an independent foreign policy aiming at disassociation from NATO, which would deprive the imperialists of both the right and possibility for threats, pressures and blackmail.

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BRUSSELS IMPOSES BAN ON ARMS EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA

NC071208 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 7 Apr (AFP) -- Belgium today imposed a temporary ban on exports of weapons and military equipment to Argentina.

The measure is applicable until the Argentinian armed forces quit the Falkland Islands prior to negotiations for a settlement, as laid down by the UN Security Council, the cabinet decided.

Belgium has also recalled its ambassador from Argentina, and is summoning the Argentinian ambassador in Brussels to hear the Belgian Government's position on the Falklands crisis.

A government statement said the Argentinian armed intervention was against international law and the United Nations Charter, and "Belgium has always been opposed to acts of force and faits accomplis wherever they occur."

Along with its partners in the European Economic Community, Belgium envisaged appropriate trade, economic and financial measures against Argentina.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT TO AID EL SALVADOR FDR GUERRILLAS

PM071551 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 26 Mar -- The government will give humanitarian aid to the Salvadoran FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] opposition movement and thereby upgrade its assessment of the movement's political role.

Foreign Minister van der Stoel has discussed this with Cooperation and Development Minister van Dijk, and the cabinet is expected to give its approval to the proposal at its meeting today.

The aid will not go through neutral channels but through organizations connected with the FDR. This is intended to give somewhat more weight to the Netherlands' political recognition of the FDR as "one of the representative political forces in El Salvador." Minister van der Stoel announced this recognition in September 1981, but so far the announcement had not been followed by any concrete measures.

Both the Christian Democratic Appeal and the Labor Party asked for initiatives for giving aid to El Salvador during talks with Minister van der Stoel at a meeting of the Second Chamber permanent foreign affairs committee on Wednesday. Reference was made to the already existing humanitarian and pastoral aid projects of Benito Tobar, former adviser to Bishop Romero, helping refugees in areas controlled by the FDR. The minister described aid as "an extremely important matter" and assured the chamber that the government was prepared to increase aid. The exact sum involved is not yet known.

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS ARGENTINE ARMS EMBARGO

LD071450 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA) -- As a sign of solidarity with Great Britain in the British-Argentine conflict surrounding the Falkland Islands, the Federal Government today decided on an immediate halt to arms exports of all kinds to Argentina. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press that henceforth no approval will be given, as required by the foreign trade law, for the export of war weapons, ammunition or other arms equipment to Argentina.

Immediately after this decision, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt informed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Schmidt had interrupted his Easter holiday for the cabinet session because of the "uncertainty" of the future development of the conflict. According to Becker, Mrs Thatcher was "very pleased" and described the decision as an important expression of the close relations between Bonn and London and of European solidarity.

In its statement, the Federal Government once again condemned the Argentine invasion, which it said represents a "flagrant violation" of international commitments to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and nonuse of force in interstate relations. The cabinet endorsed in this respect the demands made by the EEC foreign ministers and the UN Security Council for a withdrawal of the Argentine troops and a diplomatic settlement of the conflict.

At the same time, Becker made it clear, however, that Bonn is very interested in maintaining its good relations with Argentina. The Federal Government's decision, he stressed, does not place relations with Buenos Aires "at zero point for all time."

GENSCHER URGES BREZHNEV-REAGAN MEETING IN JUNE

LD081004 Hamburg DPA in German 0932 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Cologne, 8 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) hopes for a meeting between the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In an interview with Deutsche Welle, Genscher appealed to Brezhnev on Thursday not to refuse the chance of a personal meeting. It was to be hoped that Brezhnev's health would allow the acceptance of the American invitation at the time of the UN special General Assembly in June in New York, he said. At present there is no background more suited to such an urgently necessary meeting of two politicians, Genscher said. The Soviet Union has not yet reacted to Reagan's proposal.

BRANDT COMMENTS ON SPD, COALITION PROBLEMS

DW080725 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 5 Apr 82 pp 24-32

[Interview by editors Erich Boehme and Klaus Wirtgen with SPD chairman Willy Brandt in the Bonn SPD headquarters; date not given]

[Excerpts] SPIEGEL: Mr Brandt, after the SPD catastrophe in Lower Saxony you have demanded to "move forward." Could you tell us what "forward" means for the shrunken SPD electorate, maybe the opposition?

Brandt: I don't intend calling a defeat something else than a defeat. Yet it is strange that 1.5 percent can make the difference between a small success and a great defeat. Had the SPD scored 1.5 percent more than it did in the communal elections and had the CDU scored a bit less than 50 percent, you would have said...

SPIEGEL: ...A smaller catastrophe.

Brandt: ...Well, you would have said that some small progress has been achieved. But the shrunken electorate you just mentioned will nevertheless not become a sect within a foreseeable future.

SPIEGEL: The party congress must clarify the contradicting comment on the election results. Schmidt has said that "the torn picture of our party" was the reason for the poor result. You, however, have said that the "sad appearance of the coalition" was the reason. Shouldn't the party agree in its congress on the true reason?

Brandt: I do not want to dodge the issue, but I really think that this is one of the many cases where there is more than one reason. There is no question at all that the coalition as well as the SPD have made a better appearance before. That was due mainly to politics, and not so much to individual undisciplined action -- but that happened also.

SPIEGEL: Who is guilty, the party or the government?

Brandt: These two points are not involved, but the appearance of the coalition is. We must make greater efforts to tell the public and the voters what we plan to do. Just remember -- and this brings me back to the miserable appearance of the coalition -- the back and forth in the summer and fall, and the really deplorable, not just painful, process which caused the bringing about of a common initiative with regard to an employment package plan in early February. That is not the fault of the coalition, I know that, but the effect of the clumsiness of our federal system where people always claim to hear something without knowing when a final decision will be made.

SPIEGEL: Why do the responsible party people not beat their own breast in such situations but always that of others? You speak of the sad impression of the coalition, meaning the chancellor. Your deputy, Helmut Schmidt, speaks of the torn picture of the party, meaning you.

Brandt: Are you so certain about that? I must speak on my own now without involving others. If I speak of the impression of the coalition I also mean that the FDP has considerably strained the nerves of the Social Democrats because the Social Democrats had created the impression in the country that they are the sumpter mules of the coalition.

SPIEGEL: Did the Social Democrats take too much from the coalition partner in past months?

Brandt: It is not so much a matter of taking much but of pointing out our position, particularly with regard to workers and employees. Considerable shortcomings exist in this respect.

SPIEGEL: Must the SPD remain open and attractive for the environmentalists?

Brandt: That is your special formulation. For me it is not a matter of running after new lists or new groups. Many of them do not want that, showing us their bare ass.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that the environmentalists and alternative groups will exist as parties for a longer period of time?

Brandt: I don't think so, but I do not rule it out that something like that will exist in party life for some 5 years. That is a long time nowadays.

SPIEGEL: As regards the key words "perspectives" and "security policy": What can the chancellor expect from the party congress in this field?

Brandt: I assume that the security policy motion of the party executive board will be adopted in Munich. There will be amendments and motions demanding occasional changes and there will be considerable arguments in this respect. But no motion will be adopted aiming at an annullment of NATO's dual decision. That problem is superseded.

SPIEGEL: Will there be a majority for a "moratorium?"

Brandt: There will be arguments and demands with regard to various forms of what is considered a "moratorium" at present...

SPIEGEL: ...Majorities too?

Brandt: ...I do not think so.

SPIEGEL: There will be strong minorities against the party congress decisions.

Brandt: We shall see. A frank discussion must not complicate Schmidt's business. Not every critical comment means weakening our position, it can also be helpful with regard to difficult outside partners.

SPIEGEL: The discussion in the United States about regional SPD congress decisions has created many difficulties for the Federal Government.

Brandt: Well, I cannot take it too seriously if some people in Washington become excited about regional party congresses. Why is it not being discussed that some U.S. administration people were holding party policy speeches in Munich against the Federal Government?

SPIEGEL: Do you mean U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle of the Pentagon speaking at a CSU congress?

Brandt: I don't care about names. But Social Democrats could go to America polemicizing at local party or peace movement meetings. I don't plan to do that, by the way.

SPIEGEL: Do you deem it possible that the new American peace movement could change the American approach on significant points by the end of 1983?

Brandt: It would be more important to ponder whether we could avoid a catastrophe. But let me get back to your question: The current administration states these days that it wants to take up START negotiations on intercontinental weapons this summer. That is important.

SPIEGEL: Can you see a Social Democratic chancellor agreeing in late 1983 or 1984 to the deployment of missiles in the Federal Republic of the peace movement here and maybe also in America has created a very unstable basic mood in the populace against counterarmament?

Brandt: NATO's dual decision, regardless what you may think, is not up to the German Social Democrats. It is a decision of the alliance with participation of the German Government. The SPD can and will give its advice in due time as it has done before. I will not say anthing today, here, on other occasions, or at the Munich congress that could create the impression of weakening the Western negotiating position. I may not do anything -- and I think the SPD may not either -- which could create the impression that one wants to weaken the Western negotiating position.

SPIEGEL: Could you imagine being the chairman of an SPD which decides in the light of certain negotiation results to deploy missiles in Germany?

Brandt: No automatism exists in this respect. Nobody has our agreement yet with regard to deployment. Our policy is aimed at avoiding the deployment of these American weapons in our country and at making the Russians reduce their arms sufficiently.

SPIEGEL: The FDP has threatened in Bonn to take a very close look at the Munich SPD decisions.

Brandt: So what? The FDP colleagues know that we have several ideas going farther than they think fit.

SPIEGEL: But is the FDP possibly threatening to quit the coalition?

Brandt: You must not become nervous. If the most esteemed colleague Moellemann of the German Bundestag, who is now deputy land chairman in North-Rhine Westphalia, demands that an end be made eventually to the quarrel with the SPD, it would just make me smile -- if the situation were not that shitty.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider new elections an alternative?

Brandt: No. We would be deserters if we were to run away from the mission the voters gave us in the fall of 1980.

MINISTER OF YOUTH, FAMILY AND HEALTH RESIGNS

LD071554 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA) -- Antje Huber, minister of youth, family and health, handed in her resignation to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today. The reasons for this step lie apparently in the continuing speculation about a cabinet reshuffle, in which the minister's name was repeatedly mentioned. Huber had been minister for youth, family and health since 1976.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES EXILED ZAIRIAN'S CLAIMS

LD071222 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Apr (DPA) -- The president of the Zaire Liberation Movement (CLC), Bernhardin Mungul-Diaka, called on the Federal Government to end all support for the General Mobutu regime in Kinshasha. Speaking at a press conference in Bonn today, Mungul-Diaka said that the international public should no longer close its eyes to the "flagrant violations of human rights" in Zaire. Mobutu is reigning with terror and violence. Bloody suppression and murder are used against imagined and real political opponents. Zaire's economy is being ruined while the head of state has acquired a private fortune -- estimated at DM15 billion -- through "systematically exploiting" the country.

Mungul-Diaka, who formerly held various ministerial offices in Zaire and who now lives in exile in Belgium, called on the Federal Government to grant support to students expelled from Zaire instead of aiding Mobutu. Bonn granted Kinshasha credits and subsidies last year amounting to DM65 million, intended mainly to benefit agriculture. The next talks on development aid are scheduled for this autumn.

Allegations by Mungul-Diaka that the Federal Government recently promised Mobutu aid in the form of military equipment worth DM80 million are described as false by the Federal Defense Ministry. Zaire last received a "small sum" in 1980 as a contribution to setting up a military hospital and for the acquisition of field kitchens.

ARMS, AMMUNITION SALES TO ARGENTINA EMBARGOED

NC071203 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (AFP) -- The French Government has decided to embargo all arms sales, ammunition sales and deliveries to Argentina, President Francois Mitterrand's chief aide said today. Speaking after today's cabinet meeting, presidential advisor Pierre Beregovoy said the decision had been reached "immediately after the invasion" last Friday of the Falkland Islands by Argentine forces. He said the embargo covered planes, anti-aircraft missiles, arms, spare parts and ammunition.

The decision followed a report today in the CANARD ENCHAINE, a satirical weekly newspaper, that 1,000 French armored vehicles would be made under licence in Argentina beginning in 1984. Official sources today confirmed the report, but said the deal involving the light armored vehicles had been reached by the administration of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Mitterrand's predecessor. That deal, the CANARD ENCHAINE said, would be worth about $330 million for France.

ROLE IN SINAI PEACE FORCE FORMALLY APPROVED

NC071442 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (AFP) -- The French Government today gave its formal approval to participation in the Sinai multi-national force due to be set up on Israel's evacuation of the area, scheduled for April 25. France is to send a 41-man logistic force comprising air transport pilots and mechanics aided by an airborne operational base detachment. It will have one Transall transport plane and two Twin Otter light aircraft.

A total of 11 countries are contributing to the 2,500-man force -- the United States, Uruguay, Colombia, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, France, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. The French Government gave its approval at today's weekly cabinet meeting.

PS WILL NOT INVITE PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT FOR VISIT

PM071557 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Mr Huntzinger, PS deputy national secretary for international affairs, recognized that the PLO is "undoubtedly politically representative" on Wednesday 31 March. However, during a press conference, he stated that a visit to France by PLO Chairman 'Arafat was "neither envisaged by nor possible to envisage" for the PS. He stated that the PS "plans to support all initiatives aimed at establishing the conditions for direct dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians" and that it was going to undertake to inform and explain to its members in order to explain its position following Mr Mitterrand's visit to Israel. "There is a Palestinian people who have the right to self-determination. Provided there is mutual prior recognition between the Israelis and Palestinians, that process should be implemented and should lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state which cannot be Jordan," he said.

Commenting on the repression on the West Bank, Mr Huntzinger said that he thought it "impossible to view Israel through Mr Begin's behavior." "In Israel, there is a society disturbed by certain clearly reprehensible actions for which the present Israeli Government is responsible," he said. He stated that he would visit Algiers in May and then Israel in June to meet with the Labor Party and the United Workers' Party (Zionist Socialists).

SPADOLINI HOLDS TALKS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU072001 Rome ANSA in English 1948 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 7 Apr (ANSA) -- The secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, at the end of a six-day visit to Rome, met today with Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani for what were described as wide-ranging discussions on a series of international issues with special emphasis on the Anglo-Argentine crisis over the Falkland Islands and the situation in the Middle East.

The Italian premier, in his consultation with the secretary general, voiced hopes for a peaceful settlement of the controversy over the South Atlantic islands "following the appeal of the United Nations Security Council" for a withdrawal of the Argentine military from the British crown colony.

Addressing himself to the situation in El Salvador, Spadolini confirmed Italy's commitment to a negotiated solution to bring an end to the strife in the Central American republic.

Perez de Cuellar and the Italian head of government also discussed the situation in the Mediterranean, the North-South dialogue, Italian participation in the activities of the UN specialized agencies and the UN peacekeeping forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Spadolini declared that he intended to deliver a speech to the upcoming UN General Assembly on disarmament, on the calendar for June.

POPE RECEIVES GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS

AU072011 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Vatican City, 7 Apr (ANSA) -- Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis, on state visit to Italy, met today in the Vatican with Pope John Paul II for an hour-and-a-half talk centered on the past and present role of Greece in the international community.

Karamanlis, in his response to the statement delivered by the pontiff, said that even without military divisions, the Vatican "is no less strong and effective in international relations than those who are considered big powers.

"Its strength is invincible because it is a spiritual strength," the Greek head of state said and added, "and you wield this strength with courage, firmness and wisdom."

After referring to the "considerable role" played by the Church of Rome in the present crisis of values, the president said that, "This knowledge caused me to take the step of opening diplomatic relations between my country and the Holy See two years ago."

He also said that he attaches "special importance" to the dialogue between the Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church. Most of Greece's nine million citizens are members of the Greek Orthodox faith, another one hundred thousand are Muslim and there are some 35 million [as received] Roman Catholics in the country.

After his meeting with the pontiff, Karamanlis conferred in private with the cardinal secretary of state Msgr Agostino Casaroli, and was presented to the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See.

DENMARK

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ATHENS 17-23 APR

NC061204 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Anker Jorgensen, the Social Democratic prime minister of Denmark, will officially visit Greece from 17 to 23 April. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a pertinent communique.

FINLAND

USSR'S TALYZIN SEES KOIVISTO, VISITS PLANT

LD061026 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto this morning received Nikolay Talyzin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR-Finland Society. After the reception the visitor and his entourage acquainted themselves with the Loviisa nuclear power plant. Today's program includes a reception at the Soviet Embassy in the afternoon to mark the 34th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa will hold a reception to mark the treaty anniversary tomorrow night.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR IN FALL

PM071555 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Eduskunta [parliament] Speaker Johannes Virolainen has received his first official invitation to the Soviet Union only 2 months after President Mauno Koivisto took office. Virolainen received the Supreme Soviet's invitation yesterday from Soviet Ambassador V.M. Sobolev.

Virolainen's visit will take place some time in September or October of this year. During the visit Violainen will lead an Eduskunta delegation comprised of about 10 Eduskunta members. In Eduskunta circles the visit, which comes unexpectedly soon after Koivisto took office, is also partly seen as a gesture to the Center Party and its role in foreign policy.

The final communqiue from President Koivisto's "working visit" to the Soviet Union at the beginning of March said that "the two sides express their mutual striving to continue to maintain contacts at government and parliamentary level and also between their Foreign Ministries and other official institutions."

The last time a Finnish Eduskunta delegation visited the Soviet Union was in November 1973. The delegation was led by then Eduskunta speaker V.J. Sukselainen. A Soviet parliamentary delegation visited Finland in 1976.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT THIS MONTH

LD051636 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja will make an official visit to Finland at the end of this month. The 3-day visit, which is to begin on 21 April, takes place at the invitation of Foreign Minister Par Stenback. Puja's visit returns the official visit paid by the previous foreign minister, Paavo Vayrynen, to Hungary in the spring of 1981. Foreign Minister Stenback will go to Sweden on 23 April. According to the Foreign Ministry, the 2-day trip is a normal working visit. During his visit, Stenback is to meet his Swedish counterpart, Ola Ullsten.

BELSTEAD ADDRESSES LORDS ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD071410 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1304 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The government was mistaken about the signs of Argentine moves against the Falkland Islands, the newly appointed Foreign Office minister of state, Lord Belstead, told the Lords today. "The evidence available to us shows that the Argentine regime took the decision to invade no earlier than March 28 and possibly as late as the 31st," he said.

"Evidence before that time was to some extent contradictory and in our assessment pointed the other way. It is true, in the event, we were mistaken but so were other countries."

Lord Belstead was replying to opposition leader in the Lords, Lord Peart, who had asked for a statement because the peers were due to break for the Easter recess later today. Lord Peart asked if there was any chance of armed conflict while Parliament was in recess, and if so, would the House be recalled?

Lord Belstead replied that it was well-known how long the task force would take to get there. "I think conclusions can be drawn as to the likelihood and possibility of a confrontation before the House meets again," he added.

Lord Peart had also asked for an assurance that there would be no solution without the Falklands being free. The minister replied that the combination of diplomatic, economic and military pressures was being brought to bear, working in the general context of the UN Security Council resolution.

In his statement Lord Belstead said: "The government is energetically pursuing its efforts to return the Falkland Islands to British administration as soon as possible. We are bringing a combination of diplomatic, economic and military pressures to bear. Our naval task force gives us the strength from which to urge a settlement."

After the mandatory United Nations Security Council resolution condemning the invasion, Britain had informed a large number of friendly countries of the measures it had taken, including the freezing of Argentine assets, banning of imports and export of arms.

Britain had urged other countries to take parallel action to bring pressure on Argentina. "Argentina must be in no doubt about our determination to put an end to the occupation of the Falkland Islands," Lord Belstead said.

Lord Belstead said Britain hoped other countries would back Britain's economic measures.

It would be announced in the Commons today that the Argentine consulates in Liverpool and Hong Kong would be closed.

Answering a question about the safety of British civilians left on South Georgia, including two women scientists, Lord Belstead said 28 people were involved. Britain has asked the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires and the international committee of the Red Cross to inform Argentina of the need to ensure their safety. The government was still awaiting a response.

Pym Speaks to Commons

LD071616 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1447 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Speech by UK Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Francis Pym during the House of Commons debate on the Falkland Islands -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker: I come to the House to open this debate less than 2 days after becoming foreign and commonwealth secretary. I'm deeply conscious of the heavy responsibilities that have been placed upon me and I shall discharge them to the very best of my abilities. My predecessor lifted high the reputation of Britain and British foreign policy. He made full use of his great skills and gifts and his special flair. He registered some important achievements. He was a very fine foreign secretary, and the nation owes him its gratitude. [loud applause and cheers] He had under him a very fine diplomatic service, which has served us and continues to serve us well, and I look forward to working with it.

Mr. Speaker, the circumstances of my predecessor's departure were most unfortunate, and I come to my new post at a critical time in the history of the Falkland Islands. I shall bring to this task all the determination I can command and I approach it in a spirit of realism and, I hope, of calm; determination, because we intend to show Argentina and the whole world that Britain is resolved to succeed in this crisis; [cries of "Hear, hear"] realism, because I shall proceed in full recognition of the major difficulties that lie ahead; and calm, because we must give the most careful consideration to the practical options open to us and reach the right decisions as we advance toward our objectives. The House knows what these objectives are. They were stated by my right honorable friend, the prime minister, on Saturday. We intend to see that the Falkland Islands are freed from occupation and returned to British administration at the earliest possible moment. [cries of "Hear, hear" and shouts from back benches] To do this we must look forward in confidence and not backwards in anger.

The whole House and the country is struck by the appalling nature of the aggressive action the Argentine regime has committed. As recently as the end of February -- as the House is aware -- we had held talks with Argentina about the Falkland Islands. The Argentine Government was fully aware of Britain's position; that is to say, total firmness of the right of the islanders to determine their own future, but subject to that, willingness -- indeed desire -- to deal with the Falkland Islands problem by means of fair negotiations.

Why did Argentina's ruler suddenly decide in the last days of March to resort to arbitrary and brutal aggression? I suggest that part of the answer lies in the very brutality and unpopularity of the Argentine regime itself. Inflation in Argentina is raging at the rate of 140 percent a year. The regime is notorious for its systematic contempt of all human rights. Since 1976 there have been thousands of arrests and killings, often described in a tragic and disgraceful euphemism as disappearances. Only a few days before the invasion of the Falkland Islands there had been riots in Buenos Aires and many people had been arrested. So, harassed by political unrest at home and beset by mounting economic difficulties, the regime turned desperately to a cynical attempt to arouse jingoism amongst its people. The Falkland Islanders have thus become the victims of the unprincipled opportunism of a morally bankrupt regime. Our purpose is to restore their rights.

Since the debate on Saturday, Mr Speaker, there have been a number of developments, and I should bring the House up to date. The governor of the Falkland Islands and the marines from Port Stanley have been evacuated to this country. I'm sure that the whole House will wish to join me in paying tribute to them. The governor, Mr Hunt, conducted himself with courage and dignity amid the danger and confusion; he proved himself worthy of the trust which the British Government had placed in him and of the manifest respect which he had inspired among the islanders.

The Royal Marines proved equally and characteristically valiant and trustworthy. They did all that could possibly have been expected of them. They gave the invaders a sharp taste of what even a very small detachment from the British armed services can do when attacked by overwhelming force. On Saturday, the Argentines occupied South Georgia. The small detachment of Royal Marines on that island put up a gallant and spirited resistance, but of course they could not stand up against overwhelming strength.

The Argentines have also been consolidating their presence in the Falkland Islands themselves. We believe they may now have a sizable occupation force. While we have no reports of direct maltreatment of the islanders, it is quite obvious that the occupation force has no intention of treating them other than as a conquered population. Tight restrictions have been placed on their activities. It is essential at the very least that the Argentine authorities respect their international obligations to the civilian population.

Mr Speaker, the House is aware that we have dispatched a large task force towards the South Atlantic. We are confident that it will be fully adequate for any action that may be required in exercise of our undoubted right of self-defense under the United Nations Charter. While no formal state of war exists between this country and Argentina, we are fully entitled to take whatever measures may be necessary in the exercise of this right. This task force is an essential part of the means for attaining our objectives. It gives the strength from which to urge a settlement, and in the end it may only be strength that the regime in Argentina will understand. There will be time before the task force reaches the area to do everything possible to solve the problem without further fighting. We would much prefer a peaceful settlement. We will do all we can to that end. The House and the country should be in no doubt about that. But if our efforts fail, the Argentine regime will know what to expect. Britain does not appease dictators. [loud cries of "Hear, hear"]

This is a tense and difficult period. We are using the interval immediately ahead for maximum diplomatic activity. The need is for all the world to bring pressure on Argentina to withdraw her forces from the islands. Britain herself has already taken various measures: We have broken diplomatic relations with Argentina. The British ambassador in Buenos Aires and most of his staff have been withdrawn. We have informed Argentina that their consulates in Liverpool and Hong Kong must now be closed. And I would add here that we have increased our broadcasts in Spanish to Argentina and in English to the Falkland Islands. A small British interests section will continue to work in the Swiss Embassy, and we are most grateful to the Government of Switzerland, who are most expert in these matters, for agreeing to this arrangement. We have been advising the many British subjects living in Argentina to depart unless they have special reasons for remaining. We have frozen all Argentine financial assets in this country. We have stopped new credit cover for exports to Argentina. We have banned the export of arms to Argentina. And as the House was informed yesterday [loud shouts from back benches], we have imposed an embargo on the imports of all goods from Argentina from midnight last night. The dispatch of our naval force and the economic measures we have taken should show the Argentine regime quite clearly that we mean business. Yet if we are to convince them that aggression does not pay, we shall also need the support of the world community and all who believe in freedom.

The Security Council of the United Nations promptly and decisively endorsed the British view of the invasion of the islands. It adopted -- the very day after the invasion -- a resolution put forward by Britain. That resolution demands an immediate cessation of hostilities and an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces, and it calls on the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences and to respect the United Nations Charter. Britain immediately accepted the injunction to seek a diplomatic solution and to observe the charter, but Argentina displayed her contempt for world opinion by coldly declaring that she would not comply with the resolution.

Mr Speaker, the resolution is mandatory; it represents the expression of world opinion. It is binding in international law. I hope that the Argentine regime will be brought, by the pressure of world opinion, to fulfill its legal obligations. And I would like to add: The whole world has an interest in the fulfillment of this resolution. There are many such territories across the world which are vulnerable to aggression from more powerful neighbors. The preservation of peace depends on the exercise of responsibility and restraint. It depends on the strong not taking the law into their own hands and imposing their rule on the weak. It depends on the international community supporting the principle of self-determination and punishing those who willfully and forcibly violate that principle. It is the Falkland Islanders who today are being deprived of their right to live in accordance with their wishes. If the world does not oblige Argentina to restore their rights, tomorrow it will be someone else's turn to suffer aggression and occupation. [cries of "Hear, hear"] The world will become an even more dangerous place.

Since the 4th of April, the government have been making these views known to a large number of countries across the world. We have urged them to take measures similar to those that Britain has taken to bring Argentina to her senses. Yesterday, my right honorable friend, the prime minister, sent a personal message to our partners in the European Community and also to other countries with whom we have particularly close ties. Active dicussion is now underway about the measures by the European Community against Argentina. We have also been in close contact with the members of the Commonwealth, many of whom have responded with support, which bears witness to the strength and the value of our commonwealth links. All this diplomatic activity will continue.

The case for other countries to follow Britain in taking economic measures is very strong. The Argentine economy depends greatly on export earnings and on raising finance to pay for imports and cover the external deficit. The scope for measures by our friends is extensive. About 40 percent of Argentin'a exports go to our major partners, including the members of the Community. Argentina frequently tries to raise funds in the leading financial centers of the Western world. We are asking our friends to do everything they can to help us. They may not be able to take exactly the same measures as Britain herself; I don't think precise similarity is necessarily the answer in this kind of situation, but the supply of arms and military equipment to Argentina must be stopped in present circumstances. And I hope that our friends and partners will encourage their banks to make no new loans to Argentina. I hope, too, that they will follow us in terminating official export credits. And above all, we are asking our friends and friendly countries to take measures against imports from Argentina. I ask also that they should announce what they are doing. This will impress Argentina and encourage others to follow suit. We are confident of the support of the world community and, in particular, of our friends. With this support, we hope to make it clear to Argentina that withdrawal from the Falkland Islands and a negotiated settlement constitute the only legal and acceptable approach to this dispute and the only one which is in Argentina's own interests.

The first responses to our approaches to friendly countries have been encouraging. Many countries across the world have condemned Argentina's aggression. Our friends in Europe and the United States were among the very first. New Zealand has severed diplomatic relations with Argentina. Canada has placed an immediate ban on military supplies. Canada and Australia have withdrawn their ambassadors from Buenos Aires. The Netherlands, France, Belgium and Germany have taken action on arms sales. We hope that this list will soon grow much longer, both in terms of action taken and the number of countries involved.

Meanwhile, our naval task force is on its way to the South Atlantic. It is a formidable demonstration of our strength and of our strength of will. The challenges that they may be called upon to face may also be formidable. I have no doubt that they will be equal to it. I know the House will join me in offering full support to those who are now embarked in defense of British territory [cries of "hear, hear"] and to protect the rights which we and the Falkland Islanders hold equally dear.

Mr Speaker, it is intolerable that the peaceful people of the Falkland Islands, who are British by choice and by inheritance, should be the victims of unprovoked invasion by a powerful and covetous neighbor.

It will be far from easy to reverse the situation. The difficulties speak for themselves. We shall spare no effort to reach a peaceful solution. The Falkland Islanders have reacted with courage and dignity to the rape of their islands. I assure them now that Britain will stand by them. We have always said that their wishes are paramount. We shall do all in our power to show that their confidence in us is justified. I know that our objective of liberating the islands is shared in all parts of this House. If we in this country are to achieve our objective as swiftly and as peacefully as possible, then we must all unite together in our resolve to succeed.

Of course, there has been criticism of the government's handling of the matter before the invasion. We are acutely conscious of that. Yet I believe, Mr Speaker, certainly I hope, that I judge the mood of the House and the country rightly when I say that the government have their support in the determined course we have taken to solve the problem. What we in Britain must now do, with the support and the backing of all freedom-loving countries right across the world, is to see to it that Argentina's illegal defiance, Argentina's intolerable defiance, of the international community and of the rule of law is now allowed to stand. [loud cries of "Hear, hear"]

Parliament Debates

LD071556 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1525 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey, praised Mr Pym's "vigorous" speech and told MPs that the crisis was not another Suez. That had been about property. The Falklands was about people. Of Labour support for the military operation, Mr Healey said the prime minister had no moral or political right to ask for a blank cheque. "But we have a duty to the nation and we will fulfill it."

Former Labour Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan attacked the government's use of the word "administration" regarding Britain's connection with the Falkland Islands. Mr Pym had used the word, he pointed out -- and the prime minister had used it in Saturday's debate. "Is there any significance in this?" he demanded of Mr Pym. "Did you mean sovereignty or not by 'administration'?"

Opposition MP's shouted "Answer" as Mr Pym rose to his feet and said he had been quoting the prime minister, who used the word "advisedly." "In two days as foreign secretary I am not competent to make a precise definition," he said to opposition jeers.

Mr Callaghan urged the prime minister to explain herself and to a crescendo of "Get up" cries from Labour MP's, a defiant Mrs Thatcher replied: "We have no doubt about our sovereignty, which has been continuous since 1833, nor any doubt about the unequivocal wish of the Falkland Islanders to remain British in stock and tradition. I regard the Falkland Islands as still British...an invader of unprovoked aggression does not and has not altered the law of British sovereignty."

What would happen if the islands had been handed back by some lease arrangements and were then leased back for British administration? asked Mr Callaghan. "Would that satisfy the prime minister?" he demanded. "What are our objectives in this matter, in which we have sent the Royal Navy?" Mrs Thatcher told him: "It is the Falkland Islanders' wishes that are paramount."

Mr Callaghan said that government spokesmen talking about Britain being "ahead of points" made him "squeamish." The real question behind the government's reaction to the situation was not whether the prime minister could have known that Argentina had taken the decision to invade, said Mr Callaghan. "The real question is: Was the available evidence of such a character that she should prudently have taken precautions at an early date?"

"It was for the prime minister to use her judgment on information given to her, and on this occasion she made a gross blunder," said Mr Callaghan.

Britain was living in a period of "half peace, half war." Technically it was a state of war, he said.

He stressed that Britain must avoid further humiliation. Britain faced its most difficult task since Suez, "namely how to get peace with honour." Mr Callaghan proposed that the government set up a special group of ministers inside the cabinet to take responsibility for the Falkland operation. This would be "in our national interests, and in the interests of those who are steaming towards possible action, with resultant deaths on either side."

Mr Callaghan also urged appointment of a minister "not distracted by day-to-day affairs, who can have charge and co-ordinate this interlocking and very difficult task." He went on: "I don't believe that the front bench as constituted at the moment has either got the time or the experience to handle these matters."

He urged Mrs Thatcher to look to experienced backbenchers in appointing a special team. Mr Callaghan said one of the earlier decisions the government had to reach was whether to declare a war zone to avoid third party incidents off the Falklands. Enterprising newspapers were probably even now chartering planes to the area. "I am sure Soviet submarines will be poking their noses in," he said.

He regretted the fact that Mrs Thatcher was not making a statement today. "We look to the prime minister to give the lead on these matters and assume responsibility for what is taking place in all these areas," said Mr Callaghan. "I think she has made a mistake by not taking that lead today and not speaking to the House."

PEREZ DE CUELLAR OFFERS MEDIATING ROLE

NC071632 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 7 Apr (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said today he was prepared to intervene personally if necessary to help find a peaceful solution to the Falklands crisis. Speaking at the conclusion of a six-day official visit to Italy, Mr Perez de Cuellar added, however, that he felt it was premature at this point for him to step in as a [word indistinct] between Britain and Argentina.

"The situation is very delicate, but I am confident over the possibility that a negotiated solution can be reached," he said. (?He expressed) hopes for the success of the good offices mission to London and Buenos Aires being undertaken by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The UN chief was to fly to Geneva from Rome today.

FOREIGN MINISTRY LOOKS FORWARD TO HAIG VISIT

LD071934 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1834 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] As the U.S. secretary of state was heading for London and emergency talks with the prime minister over the Falkland Islands invasion, Britain's new foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, warned: "We mean business." To loud cheers he told the House of Commons: "Britain does not appease dictators."

And as the Royal Naval task force continued to head to the South Atlantic, MP's on both sides adopted a tough stand on the Argentinians. Meanwhile a Foreign Office spokesman tonight said Mr Pym warmly welcomed President Reagan's decision to send Mr Haig to London.

Mr Pym's debut as foreign secretary was regarded as a major success on all sides at Westminster. And the benches were also crowded to hear former Labour prime minister Mr James Callaghan suggest that the government might have to contemplate declaring a war zone in the South Atlantic to avoid "third party" incidents.

To loud cheers, Mr Pym told MP's: "We intend to show Argentina and the whole world, Britain is resolved to succeed in this crisis." The government intended to "see the Falklands freed from occupation and returned to British administration at the earliest possible moment."

Later tonight Mr Pym said that about 1,400 of the Falkland Islanders had the right to abode in the United Kingdom. In a Commons written reply he stressed that the home secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, "was given an assurance that no Falkland Islander -- whether he has the right of abode or not -- will have any difficulty over admission to this country."

The Tory MP for Plymouth Sutton Mr Alan Clark asked about the sealed orders held by the islands' governor, Mr Rex Hunt, to be opened in the event of an Argentine invasion. And Mr Pym said in another written reply: "The governor was given instructions to make his dispositions as he thought fit to resist an invasion. As commander-in-chief he was given discretion to carry on resistance for as long as he considered it to be in the interest of the Falkland Islanders."

Details of Visit

LD072018 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1946 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Alexander Haig, America's tough-talking secretary of state, flies into London early tomorrow for emergency talks with Mrs Thatcher over the Falkland Islands crisis.

The United States has now assumed a major role as mediators in an attempt to settle the dispute without bloodshed. President Reagan is desperate for a peaceful solution and gave personal orders for Mr Haig to fly to Britain and then on the Buenos Aires.

The sudden decision took the British Government almost by susprise although the intervention was welcomed. Astonishingly, Mr Francis Pym, the new foreign secretary, made no reference to the visit when he opened the Commons debate on the crisis this afternoon.

A telegram from the US State Department in Washington landed at the Foreign Office late this morning saying that Mr Haig would like to come. Almost by return, the Foreign Office replied, saying effectively: "We will be pleased to see you."

Mr Haig is due to land at Heathrow Airport shortly after 4 p.m. tomorrow. He will hold talks at Downing Street with the prime minister and Mr Pym before and after lunch, as well as separate discussions with Mr Pym at the Foreign Office.

A Foriegn Office spokesman said: "The foreign secretary warmly welcomes President Reagan's decision to send Mr Haig to London. He comes as a friend and ally to consult with us on an issue of great importance to us both." Mr Haig's stay in Britain is not expected to last more than 24 hours.

The United States is friendly towards both the United Kingdom and Argentina and does not want to see the dispute escalate into war.

The Royal Navy task force is steaming towards the Falklands and Mr Pym has already told the Commons that Britain "means business."

Mrs Thatcher will tell Mr Haig tomorrow that Britain stands unflinchingly by the United Nations Security Council resolution, backed by America, demanding Argentina's immediate withdrawal from the islands. The implication of this is that Britain will not take part in any direct diplomatic negotiations with the Argentinians about the islands' future until the invading forces have left.

Argentina's foreign minister, Nicanor Costa Mendez, said after meeting Mr Haig in Washington on Tuesday night that he was confident negotiations would result in "an honorable and just peace." But the country's interior minister, General Alfredo Saint Jean, said today that Argentina would make no concessions. "We will fight if necessary," he added.

In Washington today, White House Spokesman David Gergen said the decision to use Mr Haig in an effect to resolve the crisis was made today at a meeting between the President and his top foreign policy advisers. "This is an effort to be of assistance," said Mr Gergen "The situation is delicate." U.S. officials said Mr Haig's mission could not be called mediation, but rather the preliminary stages of a U.S. effort to help resolve the crisis.

Argentina's cabinet met in emergency session today to discuss the crisis. General Saint Jean later flew to the Falklands to swear in the new hard-line military governor, General Mario Benjamin Menendez. The 52-year-old general takes charges of the 1,800 islanders who have repeatedly said that they want to remain British.

A growing number of Britons working in Argentina are now leaving the country. Our embassy in Buenos Aires has virtually closed and Britain's diplomatic interests are being taken over by the Swiss. Foreign Office officials from all 10 EEC governments have been summoned to Brussels on Friday to discuss possible Common Market plans to resolve the dispute.

Meanwhile, ambassadors from the EEC member states will tomorrow resume talks on Britain's plea for a Common Market ban on imports from Argentina. The talks are said to be making progress, although several countries, including West Germany, have expressed misgivings about a total trade blockade.

LABOR PARTY SUPPORTS NAVAL BLOCKADE OF ISLANDS

LD080906 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0822 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The Labour Party today backed the government's decision to impose the Falklands blockade. Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey, speaking on BBC Radio Four's "Today" programme, described the move as "sensible."

He added: "I can't help feeling that Mr Nott chose to announce this last night not just to restore his political reputation in Britain, but to get something in the bag before Secretary Haig arrives today to try to persuade the British Government to 'cool it.'"

He said the move strengthened Britain's position in negotiations with the Argentine Government, and added: "The 200 mile radius is British waters around the Falkland Islands. The blockade is against naval ships only, not against civilian ships."

But he went on: "We should not exaggerate the importance of this from the practical point of view. It is an enormous area -- 120,000 square miles of sea -- which have to be covered, perhaps by a couple, maybe four submarines.

"Argentina will still be able to pour troops and equipment into the Falkland Islands by using the Hercules aircraft they have.

"They could have 10,000 people on the island by the time our task force gets there."

The Commons is due to rise today for the Easter recess, but in view of last night's announcement there are likely to be renewed calls for the House to remain in session. The indications are that it will rise as planned, on the understanding that Parliament will be recalled in the event of any dramatic developments.

MINISTRY COMMENTS ON AVAILABILITY OF SHIPS

LD071740 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1640 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] The Defence Ministry today officially admitted "a lower state of availability" of British forces pledged to the defence of NATO because of the Falklands operation. How the alliance will fill the gaps left by the departure of a large number of Royal Navy warships and troops was still unclear tonight. MP's were expected to raise the issue during today's big Commons debate.

A ministry statement said NATO would only be told how many British ships it will temporarily lose when they leave the Western alliance's area of jurisdiction. The statement said: "NATO will be informed as and when British assets committed to the alliance leave the alliance area.

"British forces will, of course, remain available to NATO during the current emergency -- but at a lower state of availability. Of course the UK remains firmly committed to NATO's common defence. Our NATO allies fully understand the reasons for the reduced availability and there is a great deal of support for our cause."

Royal Navy and Royal Marine officers nearing the end of their commissions are to be kept on for the Falklands task force, Armed Forces Minister Mr Peter Blaker announced today. And ratings and other ranks will be retained "for a period not exceeding 12 months" from their discharge date for the same reason, he said in a Commons written reply.

The action has been taken under the Armed Forces Act 1966 and the Army Act 1955. "We intend to use these powers only in the case of those who are needed for this operation and to release them as soon as they can be spared," Mr Blaker said.

Only a handful of men are affected at the moment, but the move is a precaution to keep on "indispensable" experts if the operation lasts more than a month, it is understood.

THATCHER RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LD081112 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1101 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] American Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig is coming to London as a friend and ally, but not mediator in the Falkland crisis, the prime minister said today. Britain is standing firm on its demand for the unconditional withdrawal of Argentine troops, Mrs Thatcher told MP's as she faced the Commons just before Parliament's Easter break.

"Mr Secretary Haig comes as a friend and ally between the United States and ourselves," Mrs Thatcher said at question time. "The phrase mediator has not been used because we made our position perfectly clear that troops must be withdrawn from the Falkland Islands as a first step."

MP's did not refer to last night's dramatic announcement of a 200-mile "no go" zone around the Falklands from next Monday. Mrs Thatcher also announced that "simultaneous" statements would be issued from Britain and Spain today on negotiations over Gibraltar in the light of the crisis.

She said an inquiry is to be held into the events leading up to the Falklands invasion. Mrs Thatcher told Social Democrat Mr David Owen, the former Labour foreign secretary: "I think some form of review is appropriate." "We are considering exactly what form that review or inquiry should take, and what should be its timing."

On Gibraltar, the prime minister said: "The foreign secretary is in touch with the Spanish foreign minister and a simultaneous statement is expected later today." Talks between Britain and Spain on Gibraltar are due to open near Lisbon on April 20, preparatory to opening the border.

Mrs Thatcher ruled out a recall of British military reserves to compensate for the drain on British forces, saying: "If we thought it was necessary, we would of course consider it. I do not believe it is necessary at the moment."

The prime minister told the opposition leader, Mr Foot, that Parliament would be recalled during its 10 day Easter recess if necessary, in the light of events. "If it was thought necessary or strongly advisable to recall the House, of course I would do so," said Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Foot pointed to the possibility of developments over the recess, and the visit of Secretary Haig. "If there are departures in policy or understanding arising from the visit of Mr Haig, it must be the Commons which deals with the matter and not some television programme," said Mr Foot.

Mrs Thatcher said Britain's stand was now being supported "throughout the Western world and beyond." (?"There will be a realisation that if this dictator) succeeds in unprovoked aggression, other dictators would succeed elsewhere," she told MP's. "We really are fighting a battle against that kind of aggression."

The prime minister stressed Defence Secretary Mr John Nott's message that the cost of the operation was not being considered. She told Labour backbencher Mr Willie Hamilton (Fife Central), who demanded to know the eventual cost: "When this information first came to me I took a decision immediately -- I said it is the future of freedom which is at stake and the reputation of Great Britain." "We could not look at it against the basis of precisely how much it would cost -- we just could not."

But Mrs Thatcher added: "That is what the contingency reserve is for, and the chancellor has indicated that should we need to raise more money it will be raised in orthodox ways and will not be done in an inflationary way."

The government has "not yet formulated specific advice" for British football teams who may face Argentina in the World Cup in June, the prime minister said in a Commons written reply. The prime minister also said in another written reply the government had not made any inquiries to the South African Government on the availability of facilities or supplies to support Britain's task force in the South Atlantic.

It appears that the decision to quarantine the Falkland Islands was taken during the course of yesterday's debate, writes a PRESS ASSOCIATION political correspondent.

Mr Haig was informed of the move shortly before Defence Secretary Mr John Nott made the announcement in the Commons. It was stressed in Whitehall that the decision is not causing any distress in the White House. The blockade was said to be logical in strategic terms and is being presented as a further turning of the screw on the Argentine regime.

Mrs Thatcher has no intention of appointing a senior minister to co-ordinate military and strategic operations, as proposed yesterday by former Labour prime minister, Mr James Callaghan. Overall charge of the operation is in the hands of a small group of ministers, presided over by the prime minister, and including Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, and Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw. They are reporting to the Overseas and Defence Policy Committee and through that to the full cabinet.

APPEAL MADE TO RED CROSS ON MISSING MARINES

LD072028 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1948 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Britain has appealed to the Red Cross to help discover what has happened to the 22 Royal Marines captured during the weekend Argentinian invasion of South Georgia, 800 miles from the Falklands.

The marines shot down an Argentinian Puma assault helicopter, killing three invaders and, using ageing shoulder-fired anti-tank missiles, holed an Argentinian missile corvette giving covering fire to the invasion.

A Defence Ministry statement said tonight: "The government has made an approach to the International Red Cross seeking their assistance in establishing the whereabouts of the Royal Marines who were stationed in South Georgia."

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS BEGIN TO TAKE EFFECT

PM081343 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[City editor Andreas Whittam Smith report: "Sanctions Halt 426 Million Pounds in Loans"]

[Text] Financial sanctions imposed on Argentina by Britain at the weekend have already halted completion of about $750 million (426 million pounds) of borrowing arrangements. Argentina's international debts are very substantial at $32 billion.

International bankers said yesterday that Argentina's chances of raising its 1982 borrowing target of $7 billion loans were now extremely poor. This is partly the result of the sanctions themselves which forbid British banks and foreign banks operating in this country from paying money to Argentina. Almost half of the country's foreign borrowings have been arranged through the City of London. The other factor is the risk of lending to a country caught in a grave international crisis.

Power Project

Among loan arrangements halted by the British move are a $200 million credit for the Buenos Aires electricity authority; $250 million for the state gas agency, and up to $300 million under borrowing which was to have been drawn upon by the state oil company.

FALKLANDS 'NO GO ZONE' CLARIFIED BY WHITEHALL

LD081422 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1407 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Whitehall sources made clear today that the "no go zone" also applied to civilian Argentine ships attempting to resupply and reinforce troops on the Falkland Islands, writes a PRESS ASSOCIATION political correspondent.

The original announcement referred specifically to warships and naval auxiliary vessles, but reserved Britain's right to take other measures, if necessary.

Government sources clarified the position today, insisting that other ships carrying out work to reinforce Argentine forces on the island would be equally liable to attack from the Royal Navy. The message from the British Government to any Argentine ship involved supplying the Falklands was clear -- "take heed."

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTS TROOPS' PREPARATIONS

PM081345 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Maj Gen Edward Ferguson: "Paras Prepare To Sail"]

[Text] The 650-strong 3rd Parachute Battalion, currently the army's "on call" spearhead unit, together with some logistic support elements to boost the commando force's "tail" are due to complete embarkation on the 45,000-ton liner Canberra at Southampton today.

Two armoured reconnaissance troops of the Blues and Royals equipped with Scimitar and Scorpion light armoured vehicles, have already been loaded aboard the 4,463-ton vehicle ferry Elk which has also been taken over by the services.

The addition of these soldiers to the Royal Navy task force greatly increases its commander's landing options for South Georgia, the Falklands or elsewhere. It gives him a reserve of bayonet strength, and some armoured support, to commit to battle to secure a forward base, to employ as a diversion, or to use as a follow-up force to occupy and hold ground won.

Units at Readiness

The army's artillery, engineer and logistic units permanently integrated into 3rd Commando Brigade have sailed with the task force. These soldiers have all had to undergo commando training. The army's special forces are also bound to be involved.

So far the army has not had to move any troops out of the British Army of the Rhine to support the Falklands move, but other units in Britain will have been brought to seven days' readiness.

CYPRUS ARCHBISHOP SEEN 'MEDDLESOME, DANGEROUS'

NC071510 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 7 Apr 82 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "The Cyprus Junta"]

[Text] A "major and full" synod -- as it was described -- convened in Nicosia and resolved (it says) to pardon the junta of metropolitan bishops who acted as agents for the fascist Athens criminals in their effort to dismiss Makarios and hand him over as a quarry for their guns. He managed to forestall them, however, defrocked them first, and then escaped in the well known dramatic way, avoiding their murderous weapons.

This "restoration" of the perjurious priests -- one posthumously, the second after repenting (the man was under age and knew not what he was doing) and the third under the reservation that he will be reinstated when he considers it proper to "repent" -- is the work of the present Cyprus Archbishop Khrisostomos, an ambitious, complex, extreme righting clergyman who "cannot find rest after Makarios' triumph." It has long been obvious from certain maniacal attacks against all and sundry, but not against himself, that Khrisostomos has thought very little about his clergyman's duties but, on the contrary, sails close to the wind toward alien tasks -- a meddlesome trait that smells of a buccaneering spirit and which in all probability may become dangerous tomorrow.

This may already have become dangerous as a result of the unexpected "initiative" in pardoning the criminal actions of the clerical fascist trio (for reasons of ...national unity and for nothing else), done in an absolute coupist manner while President Kiprianou is away from the island fighting in foreign capitals for a nationally acceptable solution to the Cyprus issue. This is a pardon granted within a closed circle among clergymen who are isolated from their flocks, because in the conscience of the democratic people of Cyprus, in other words, among the vast majority, the three metropolitan bishops, alive or dead, will always remain guilty of a despicable, antinational, treasonous and criminal act.

It is time that extreme rightist Khrisostomos reconsider his standing and not invite more calamities upon his already ruined fatherland. Perhaps we has heard of that fable by Aesop about the cockerel who wanted to be an eagle and who in the end got tangled up in the wool of a sheep and ended up in a cage, becoming a toy for the children in some village. If the cap fits, wear it.

SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO TURKISH CHARGES ON THRACE

NC072150 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Commenting on statements by the Turkish Foreign Ministry, the government spokesman stated the following:

There is no Turkish minority or Turkish population in Western Thrace, but Greek citizens who enjoy equality. In other words, there is a Muslim minority which, however, is protected not only by international treaties but also by the Greek constitution and laws. The government cannot and does not wish to interfere with the work of independent Greek justice, which is dealing with the case.

It is at the least perfidious and tantamount to unacceptable distortion of all facts on the part of Turkey to speak about human rights and persecution in Greece when it is well known to the entire international community what has happened up to now and what is continuing in Turkey in connection with the Christian minority in Istanbul, Imbroz and Bozcaada. It is inconceivable for one to talk about the violation of the rights of the Greek Muslims in Western Thrace when this is about a case still pending before Greek justice and which concerns Christian and Muslim inhabitants of a village.

KKE GROUP TO DISCUSS JOINT ACTION WITH LIBYANS

NC071413 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Dispatch by special correspondent Dh. Sarri]

[Text] Tripoli -- The KKE delegation headed by Comrade Kh. Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, has begun talks with officials of the People's Bureau of Foreign Affairs. The delegation has been in Libya since Monday at the invitation of Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The talks include the following topics: Coordination of struggle against U.S. imperialism, conversion of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and development of bilateral relations. The delegation has met with (Ahmad Suhati), head of the permanent secretariat of the Mediterranean progressive and socialist organizations.

Today the delegation will hold talks with representatives from the leadership of the General People's Congress, revolutionary committees, trade unions and students and womens organizations.

In a statement shortly before his departure for Libya, KKE Central Committee Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis stressed:

"In the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah we will hold discussions of particular interest because, at the present time, this country plays a pioneer and resolute role in the Mediterranean people's struggle against the U.S. and NATO imperialists. Also because Libya is building a new life whose experience might be of interest to every progressive force, all the communists.

"At all meetings with progressive movements and communist parties there is a permanent topic on the agenda: the struggle against imperialism and for the defense of peace. Questions of joint action and further development of relations between the two peoples will also be discussed."

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS FROM FRANKFURT TALKS

NC071217 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] A short while ago, President Kiprianou arrived in Athens from Frankfurt for a new round of talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on the Cyprus issue. Mr Kiprianou will brief Mr Papandreou on the talks he has held with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and former FRG Chancellor Brandt. The two men will also review developments as formulated after these talks.

OZAL RECEIVES OECD OFFICIAL FOR ECONOMY TALKS

TA071600 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 7 Apr (AA) -- Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Turgut Ozal Wednesday received Ralf Geberth, deputy-chief of OECD's aid-to-Turkey consortium. The two officials reviewed the current economic program of Turkey and discussed the results of the OECD meeting in Paris last month during which developments and economic achievements had been assessed.

Geberth informed Ozal on his recent talks with member countries on possible guarantees to Turkey and certain conditions. The two officials exchanged views on issues pertaining to credits and foreign credits. Geberth was presented with a report on the current situation of the Turkish economy.

EEC Tax on Yarn

TA030545 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Turkish-EEC association council has decided to impose a permanent tax of 12 percent on all Turkish exports of cotton yarn. The decision will be in effect beginning tomorrow.

Earlier the EEC decided to impose a tax of 16 percent on all Turkish exports of cotton yarn because Turkish cotton yarn prices were very low. In reaction to this decision, Turkey asked for a meeting of the Turkish-EEC association council to reconsider the EEC decision. In its meeting in Brussels yesterday the council rejected the Turkish request for the abolition of the tax and decided to impose a tax of 12 percent beginning tomorrow.

In a statement following the council meeting, Turkey's permanent representative at the EEC, Cenap Keskin, said Turkey would retaliate by imposing a stabilization tax of 15 percent on all imports of iron and steel from EEC countries.

GREEK AMBASSADOR QUERIED ON LAND SEIZURE ISSUE

TA071131 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Foreign Ministry Information Department statement; date not given]

[Text] The Greek ambassador was invited to the Foreign Ministry today by the ministry's acting under secretary, Oktay Cankardes, in connection with the Greek authorities' seizure of the lands of our kinsmen in Inhanli. The ambassador was told that we are having difficulty in understanding the justice or legality in the Greek court's rejection of the Inhanli villagers' protests. The rejection is based only on a secret report and is contrary to land registers and official documents that show the land in question as belonging to our kinsmen.

It was stressed to the ambassador that we expect the Greek Government to take the necessary measures to protect the property rights of our kinsmen on the land they have been working for many years. The ambassador was asked to convey the Greek Government's reply on the issue as soon as possible so the Turkish Government could determine the attitude it would adopt.

Greeks Surveying Land

TA062102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A Greek court ruling to seize the registered lands of Turks living in Inhanli, a village near Iskece in Greece, has been announced. The ruling says the lands in question belong to the Greek state and that the protest of the Turkish villagers has been rejected.

Meanwhile, the Turks living in Inhanli have gone to court for disclosure of a secret report studied by the court before reaching the decision to seize the lands. The report, which had been drawn up by the agriculture directorate of Iskece, had not been disclosed during the trial.

After the lawyers study the ruling and the secret report is disclosed, the Turkish villagers will use their right of appeal. They have now been striking for 6 days in protest against the seizure of theirregistered lands.

Meanwhile, a Greek company has started to measure the lands in question, under the supervision of gendarmes and police, in order to start building a housing complex.

Passport of Mufti Canceled

TA071604 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Istanbul, 7 Apr (AA) -- Greek authorities annulled the passport of the mufti of Komotini (Gumulcine), Mustafa Huseyin, to prevent him from leaving for Turkey, according to well-informed sources. M. Aydinli, president of the association of solidarity with ethnic Turks of Western Thrace, disclosed that the ailing mufti was hospitalized in Salonica.

ACTING HEAD OF STATE RECEIVES PAKISTANI GROUP

TA061654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Gen Nurettin Ersin, acting head of state, member of the National Security Council and commander of the ground forces, has received a Pakistani delegation headed by Maj Gen (Mohammad Khan). Cooperation issues developing between Turkey and Pakistan were discussed at the meeting. The delegation is visiting Turkey at the invitation of the Industry and Technology Ministry. Maj Gen (Mohammad Khan) is director of a machine tool factory, one of the defense industry installations of Pakistan. The delegation will tour industrial installations in Ankara, Bursa and Istanbul.

DENKTAS DEPARTS ISTANBUL FOR GENEVA MEETING

TA081102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas left Istanbul for Geneva today to meet with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. In a statement before his departure from Yesilkoy Airport, Denktas said the views and goals of the two sides would be discussed during talks with the UN secretary general. He added that the intercommunal talks were continuing. They would take into account the fact that Turkish Cypriots were concentrated in the north and the Greek Cypriots in the south of the island, thus facilitating the establishment of a bizonal federal system in Cyprus.

ECEVIT TRIAL SCHEDULED TO BEGIN 29 APRIL

TA071000 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Bulet Ecevit will go on trial again on 29 April. The prosecutor is demanding a prison sentence. A new investigation of Ecevit, the former leader of the RPP, which was closed by the junta, has begun by the military prosecutor of the Ankara Martial Law Command. The reason for the investigation is an article Ecevit wrote in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL and an interview on Netherlands television. The prosecutor is demanding a sentence of not less than 7 months on the grounds that Ecevit's article, while criticizing the present military regime and its activities, insulted the army and the junta members.

The scheduling of the new trial comes immediately after Evren, in Bursa, called Ecevit an informer and said: If they do not shut up we will not refrain from very harsh measures. This shows the military dictatorship has taken a clear position against the masses. As will be recalled, a short while ago Ecevit was sentenced for violating the junta's famous Declaration No 52 and served a prison term.

AUSTRIA

POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT

AU060833 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna-Warsaw (Special) -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz -- who reportedly was to come to Vienna on Monday for a visit arranged at short notice -- abruptly had to fly back to Warsaw from Geneva. The last-minute postponement of his visit to Austria reportedly is connected with the fact that Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek was in Prague on Monday with party and government chief Jaruzelski. The Polish Embassy in Vienna says Wiejacz may come to Vienna for a few hours on Wednesday or Thursday. The purpose of his talks in Geneva was primarily to seek an extension of international aid to Poland.

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS TO POLAND -- As of 1 April Austrian Airlines will introduce a second flight per week on the Vienna-Warsaw route, so there will now be flights every Tuesday and Thursday. Negotiations with the Polish LOT airlines, which also has two flights a week on this route, are to lead to a further increase in the number of flights. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 3 Apr 82 p 3 AU]

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZES ARGENTINA MOVES

LD071956 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Portuguese Government today again deplored the occupation of the Malvinas Islands by Argentine military forces. In a three-point official communique, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterates the Portuguese Government's respect for the principles of the UN Charter on the peaceful settlement of conflicts. The Lisbon government takes the view that Argentina's attitude constitutes a violation of the fundamental principles of international law, likely to cause a serious deterioration in the present framework of international relations.

Expressing its solidarity with the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council, the Portuguese Government voices its hope that Great Britain and the Republic of Argentina will be able to find, by means of diplomatic negotiations, a solution to the dispute between the two countries within the framework of international law, so that a situation of legality may be restored as soon as possible.

USSR DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES TO SIGN AGREEMENT

LD072348 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] USSR Deputy Minister of Culture Georgiy Ivanov arrived in Lisbon today. In the Portuguese capital Ivanov will sign an agreement on cultural and scientific exchanges between the friendship associations of the two countries. Ivanov will be staying in Portugal until 13 April. His visit is taking place at the invitation of the Portugal-USSR Friendship Association.

The Soviet deputy minister will also travel to Coimbra, Viana do Castelo and Oporto. In Viana do Castelo he will attend a number of cultural events, namely performances by the Meadela folk group, which will be taking part in the celebrations of Portugal day to be held this year in Tadzhikistan.

DAILY REPORT

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LE MONDE SUMS UP EEC SUMMIT CONCLUSIONS

PM061555 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The following is a summary of the European Council's conclusions published in Brussels on 30 March:

I -- Transatlantic relations: The Council "stresses the importance it attaches to ties with the United States and its intention to further develop consultation between Europeans and Americans." The Council "appreciates" President Reagan's recent statement on the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, which states that "the United States regards a united Europe as a partner with which it confirms its intention to pursue close cooperation in keeping with Europe's economic and political importance and its role in the world."

II -- East-West relations: The European Ten's heads of state and government state that "the situation in Poland is still influencing East-West relations and is affecting... The Ten's relations with Poland and with the USSR, which bears definite responsibility for this situation." The Greek delegation "expressed its reservations" on the part of this sentence which mentions the USSR.

The Ten renew their appeal "for the Polish authorities to lift martial law, release the people arrested and restore real dialogue with the church and Solidarity as soon as possible." The Ten then say they are concerned by "the Polish authorities' recent statement relating to the possibility of detained people leaving.... They reject any attempt to exert pressure on those concerned. They would interpret such a policy as a new aggravation of the situation in Poland and a serious violation of fundamental human rights."

The Ten then state that they examined economic relations between their countries and the East European countries, "taking account of the important role played by Community trade with those countries." The Ten agreed that "those questions, including the important related question of credits, should be carefully examined by the EC, the member states' governments and other governments both at national and international level in close consultation with the other OECD countries" (in other words the United States and other market economy countries). (Greece expressed reservations on this whole paragraph.)

The Ten then state that they hope that circumstances will make it possible to adopt "a substantial and balanced document" when the Madrid conference resumes in November.

III -- Afghanistan: The Ten recall their previous statements on this subject made at the last European Council meetings in Luxembourg and London. Drawing attention to the "tragic situation that country is now in... its 3d year of occupation," they add: "The Soviet expeditionary corps has recently been strengthened; the repression of the civilian population is continuing relentlessly, and every day brings an increase in the total number of refugees which has already reached 3 million, in other words one-fifth of the population." The Council once again calls for a "political solution" and "condemns the Soviet Union's negative attitude" in rejecting all the proposals put to it.

IV -- Near East: Declaring itself "acutely concerned by the serious events taking place in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, the European Council launches an urgent appeal for an end to this dangerous spiral of violence and repression. It particularly condemns all unilateral measures such as the sacking of democratically elected mayors by the Israeli authorities and the violations of the freedoms and rights of the inhabitants of those territories, which come after the measures taken by Israel regarding the Golan Heights and which are bound to damage the prospects for peace."

The Ten then launch a new appeal for Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial integrity to be respected. They reaffirm their will to help establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

V -- Central America: After pointing out that the "constant increase in tension in that region is causing it great concern," the European Council states: "Thus it welcomes with interest any initiative likely to end the violence and lead to the restoration of peace in the region by dialogue and respecting democratic rules and human rights, while safeguarding national sovereignties and the peoples' will."

In this context the European Council "noted with interest the suggestions made by several countries in the region." "Noting that the tensions and conflicts raging in Central America are often caused by serious economic problems and social inequalities which the world situation is aggravating to the detriment of the most underprivileged people, the European Council thinks that the international community cannot remain indifferent to these ills."

The Council then welcomed the initiatives taken by Nassau group countries (the United States, Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia). The Ten state that they are prepared to "increase within the bounds of their ability" their development aid to Central America and the Caribbean.

VI -- With regard to the recent mission to Ankara carried out by EEC Council Chairman Leo Tindemans (Belgium), the Ten state: "Mr Tindemans clearly informed the Turkish Government of the serious concern being aroused among The Ten by the problem of respect for human rights in Turkey and stressed the need for that country to return to a democratic regime as quickly as possible. His interlocutors assured him that the country would return to democracy with 2 years at the latest. According to their statements, the referendum to approve a democratic constitution would take place in November 1982 and parliamentary elections in fall 1983 or spring 1984 at the latest." The Ten state that they attach "fundamental importance to the attainment of those objectives."

Economic Policy Within the Community

In the part of the presidency's conclusions on economic policy within the community, "The Council stresses the need for a coordinated policy to promote investment and combat unemployment. Such concerted action should be accompanied by efforts to control the increase in all production costs. Greater emphasis must be placed on private and public production investment.... As regards investment the European Council expresses its concern at a rate of production investment in Europe, especially in promising sectors, which is too low given its gross industrial product..."

"In this connection it confirms the importance it attaches to a reduction in interest rates and the strengthening of Community credit tools to help investment, especially in the sphere of energy and the development of the agricultural and food industry...."

"The European Council stresses the importance of maintaining and developing the Community's internal market which, thanks to a more active external policy, guarantees it a continental dimension.... That dimension makes it possible to develop Community industrial strategies and a policy of technology and innovation.... The industrial policies relating to energy and research and the agricultural policy are the policies in which the Community dimension can contribute most..."

"As regards employment, the Council admits that, in addition to increased production investment efforts and efforts to control production costs, the serious nature of unemployment requires specific actions with rapid effects. To help gradually define a social policy the member states will take measures aimed more especially at job training for young people.

As a first step the member states will try to ensure that over the next 5 years all young people appearing on the job market for the first time will receive job training and initial work experience in the framework of special programs to help young people or in the framework of employment contracts...."

The European monetary system must be given "new impetus by increasing economic convergence, the system's mechanism, the role of the European currency unit and monetary cooperation between the Community and third countries...."

With regard to international economic policy, "the European Council expects the Versailles summit in early June to establish increased cooperation among the big industrialized partners, especially with a view to encouraging a fall in interest rates, reducing the volatility of exchange rates and strengthening North-South relations...."

"The coordination of the big industrial countries' policies in the stock market sphere to avoid chaotic fluctuations in exchange rates is still very urgent. The Community insists that Japan open its market and integrate it more into international trade. In the exchange rate sphere Japan should pursue an economic and commercial policy which is more compatible with the balance of burdens to be assumed by the whole industrialized world and thus help ensure economic recovery."

COUNCIL OF EUROPE CALLS FOR ARGENTINE WITHDRAWAL

LD081304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1247 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The Council of Europe today backed the UN Security Council resolution calling for the Argentinians to withdraw their troops from the Falklands. The Council's Committee of Ministers also backed the Security Council's call for the UK and Argentina to solve the crisis by diplomatic means.

A statement issued today in Strasbourg said "The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has examined the situation created by the invasion of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) by armed forces of Argentina. The Committee of Ministers reaffirms the commitment of all member states of the Council of Europe to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, whereby states are bound to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force.

"The committee supports the demand by the Security Council of the United Nations in its resolution of 3 April 1982, for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), and the Security Council's call for the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences, and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations."

The member states of the Council of Europe are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the U.K.

VIETNAM'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC081359 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Renewed peace and stability in Southeast Asia was tied to France's future role in the region, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach indicated here today as he began a two-day official visit to France. Mr Thach said upon arrival that he came to Paris "to develop Franco-Vietnamese relations" as Vietnam considered France to have "a special footing" among "our ties with Western nations."

The Vietnamese minister's visit to France has apparently been set to strengthen months-old reconciliation moves between the two countries. After his recent talks in Hanoi with French presidential advisor Regis Debray and research and technology minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Mr Thach has been scheduled to meet here with both the cooperation and transport ministers as well as with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson tomorrow.

While the recent Franco-Vietnamese talks in Hanoi focussed on primarily economic and technical issues, Mr Thach seems to have been sent to Paris on a politically-centered mission. Analysts said today that by laying stress on France's "very important role" in Southeast Asia, Vietnam aimed to imply that France could end the current Cambodian crisis by recognising the ruling Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh and voting in the United Nations against -- instead of abstaining -- the Vietnamese-ousted Khmer Rouge regime still officially recognised by the U.N.

But official French sources said that although France hoped to step up its influence throughout the Indochinese peninsula, it did not aim to recognise Heng Samrin's Phnom Penh regime or support Vietnamese military presence inside Cambodia. Whether France and Vietnam considerably improve their relations or not, the recent steps towards a reconciliation have already triggered harsh criticism in Peking and among Indochinese refugee groups in Europe and the United States.

In a Chinese article late last month in which France was not directly named, editorialists lashed out against a 40 million dollar economic aid deal by Paris to Hanoi in December. France has argued that aid must be poured into Vietnam to give the country the economic means to break its alliance with Moscow and shatter its diplomatic isolation from the West as well as from the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

But Chinese strategists have responded by saying that "the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance will never be shattered by economic aid." They added that although the Vietnamese economy was in a "catastrophic situation," this had in no way "stopped Hanoi's rulers from maintaining their aggression against Cambodia." All aid to Hanoi, they said, would simply serve as an encouragement to Hanoi's current policy stance.

Meanwhile, Mr Thach's visit here was termed a mere attempt by Vietnam to break through its international isolation by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), headed by former Premier Son Sann. A KPNLF statement said that Vietnamese "colonialism" in Cambodia had left the country "victim to an economic fiasco and international isolation." This was why Hanoi was engaged in efforts to woo the West, the statement said. French aid to Vietnam, the anti-communist KPNLF said, supported Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia.

Another anti-communist Cambodian group resisting Vietnamese military presence there, the Provisional Animation Committee for Khmer National Union (PACKNU), termed Mr Thach's visit a diplomatic "manoeuvre" aimed at disguising Vietnam's "abominable crimes" in Cambodia by attempting to swing the international community into accepting the Vietnamese-backed regime.

Meets With Ministers

NC082128 Paris AFP in English 2101 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Renewed political dialogue between France and Vietnam was the focus of the first round of talks that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held here today with French officials, authoritative French sources said.

The Vietnamese foreign minister is scheduled to meet with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheynson tomorrow for political discussions that could clarify Hanoi's aims.

His talks today were with Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot. French sources said the Vietnamese minister outlined Vietnam's efforts to boost its ailing economy, as well as how the country anticipates renewed cooperation and political dialogue with France. Mr Nguyen Co Thach also met today with Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, a communist member of the French cabinet.

Saturday and Sunday will constitute the personal part of the minister's Paris visit, and it is believed that he will hold private meetings then with French Communist Party leaders and members of the ruling Socialist Party's leftwing. Both of these groups favor recognition of the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian regime.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach's visit here follows recent talks in Hanoi with French presidential advisor Regis Debray and Minister of Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement, focusing primarily on economic and technical issues.

His arrival in Paris triggered a new round of harsh criticism by Beijing and exiled members of Cambodia's anti-communist groups, particularly the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) headed by former Premier Son Sann.

(China today repeated recent warnings that any attempts to appease Hanoi with aid in the hope of weakening Soviet-Vietnamese ties was "wishful thinking." The article in the English-language China Daily did not mention any country by name, but was thought to refer to French aid to Hanoi that last year amounted to about 32 million dollars in credits.)

ALGERIA PROTESTS BEN BELLA 'UNTIMELY' STATEMENTS

PM071203 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 82 p 34

[Text] Circles close to the Algerian Government have for some time been showing acute irritation at the "untimely" statements being made by former President Ben Bella against the Algiers regime. In particular those circles point to the particularly harsh statements made by the former head of state on French radio and television, especially on the 20th anniversary of the Evian Agreements 19 March.

The view has been expressed that Mr Ben Bella is behaving "like an opposition militant," and "semiofficial" approaches have been made to the French Government -- particularly to Interior Minister Gaston Defferre -- and to the PS to draw the attention of officials to the consequences which the former Algerian president's repeated statements might have. The latter has a diplomatic passport but, Algerian circles point out, he should conform to the "duty to adopt a reserved attitude" which France asks of its foreign guests. Otherwise, they add, French-Algerian relations would be likely to suffer in all spheres.

In addition, in a communique issued Tuesday 30 March following Saturday's incidents at Belfort between supporters and opponents of Mr Ben Bella, "the association of Algerians in Europe" "does not accept responsibility for any incident which might occur between the Algerian emigres and this bitter and ambitious adventurer should he continue his campaign to insult and denigrate Algeria."

POSTPONEMENT OF GIBRALTAR TALKS WELCOMED

LD081245 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Spanish diplomatic sources have said that the postponement of negotiations on Gibraltar is the most suitable thing for Spain at the present time. These sources have said that the Spanish Government wants serious and thorough negotiations on the basic problems, and present international circumstances do not favor this.

The diplomatic sources consulted referred to the conflict which has arisen in the Malvinas Islands, the change at the top of the British Foreign Office and the difficulty which Francis Pym would have in attending the talks on Gibraltar in Sintra, Portugal, on 20 April. It is precisely on that day that the British fleet will arrive at the Malvinas Islands. The diplomatic sources have said that the present climate is not the most suitable for negotiations and for this reason the two sides have agreed on a postponement of the meeting.

Reactions in La Linea

NC081557 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Resignation and wrath were the dominant reactions in the Spanish towns of La Linea de Concepcion facing Gibraltar after the postponement today of the Ango-Spanish talks on the future of the British-ruled peninsula. Local figures interviewed from here by telephone mentioned the possibility of violent demonstrations from the population which, they said, had been "constantly foiled" in their hopes of seeing the barrier lifted between their town and neighboring Gibraltar.

London and Madrid jointly announced today that the talks scheduled for April 20 in Sintra, Portugal, had been postponed until June.

"All the ingredients for a revolt are present," said Juan Manuel Ballesta, who leads the movement for reconciliation between La Linea and Gibraltar. "There could be violent reactions," he said. The mayor of La Linea, Socialist Juan Carmona, said news of the postponement was "like a cold shower." The population "deeply regrets the decision, which has had important effects on the life of the town," he said. "The people of La Linea are disappointed, and are skeptical about the barrier being eventually lifted," he added, "but they are used to waiting."

Some locals believed the postponement was a "safe and logical" step. It was unlikely that the talks would yield favorable results while Britain was preoccupied with the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands, they said. Others said that Britain and Spain should have launched efforts to solve the problem nonetheless, ignoring the conflict in the South Atlantic, "thousands of miles away."

The 60,000 inhabitants of La Linea -- 40 percent unemployed -- hoped that lifting the barrier would increase trade and allow locals to find jobs in Gibraltar. The barrier also separates large numbers of La Linea inhabitants from their families on Gibraltar, with whom they can only communicate by telephone -- or by megaphone. Many had already agreed to meet with relatives on April 20.

"The postponement of the talks has set a precedent," Mr Ballesta said. "There is no guarantee that they will not be postponed again in the future for some reason or another."

FOREIGN SECRETARY BROADCASTS TO FALKLANDS

LD081826 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1801 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Francis Pym, the new foreign secretary, will tell the Falkland Islanders in a special BBC radio transmission to the islands tonight that Britain will do everything it can to restore the position there as soon as it can. "By that I mean, of course, bring about by peaceful means, if we can, the withdrawal of the Argentine forces who have absolutely no right to be there," the broadcast continues.

"We hope the United Nations will be true to its charter, fully support and insist that that is done and we will do everything we can to achieve the ultimate objective. "In the meantime, I can assure the people of the Falkland Islands that not only in Britain, but in many other countries all round the world, we are constantly thinking of you and we will do our best to come to your aid just as soon as we can and, we hope, by peaceful means."

In the same programme, "Calling Falklands," the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will also send a message to the islanders. "I speak to you now from Canterbury which is a focal point of prayer in our islands and I want to assure you that the prayers of our people are with you in these days of crisis and uncertainty. "You may be far away, but your interests, your safety and your well-being are at the very heart of our thoughts this Eastertide.

"So I, in turn, ask you to do something for us and for all who are working so hard to restroe justice and peace to the people of the Falkland Islands. Pray that in the countries now in dispute, anger and national pride may not cloud wise judgment or deflect us from our chief concern, which must be for your secure future as a peace-loving people. We don't forget you."

The programme is due to be broadcast at 2115 GMT.

Broadcasts Increased

LD091221 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1020 GMT 9 Apr 82

[By David Wallen, PA Staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Messages for broadcast to the Falklands are being phoned into the BBC World Service at the rate of more than 500 a day. Just a few months after its services were cut, the World Service has boosted its broadcasts to the Falklands by an extra two programs a week, and its programs in Spanish to Latin America by an hour a night.

This week, the World Service made extra broadcasts to the Falklands, making a total of three a week, and there was even a special message to Britons in Argentina advising them to get out. Foreign secretary Mr Francis Pym and the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, broadcast to the Falklands last night, and Lord Carrington earlier in the week.

Mr Kark [deputy managing director of BBC External Services] said: "Our little programme to the Falklands goes out to them loud and clear. I am sure it is helping the Falklanders feel they are still wanted and loved, and that the British Government is helping them because otherwise they would be cut-off." Ironically, the "Calling the Falklands" broadcast has been mooted for the chop itself in the past.

VISAS NOW REQUIRED FOR ARGENTINE VISITORS

LD091118 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0907 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Argentine nationals wishing to enter the UK will have to have their passports endorsed with a valid UK visa with effect from noon today, the Home Office disclosed today. The immigration rules have been changed following the decision of the Argentine Government to suspended temporarily the Anglo-Argentine visa abolition agreement of 1967. The home secretary will lay a statement of the changes in the rules before Parliament when it reassembles.

GIBRALTAR BORDER OPENING, NEGOTIATIONS DELAYED

LD081242 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1212 GMT 8 Apr 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Excerpt] The planned opening of the border between Spain and Gibraltar has been postponed, the Foreign Office announced in London today. The frontier, which was closed by General Franco in 1969, was due to be opened on April 20 to coincide with the start of talks between Britian and Spain over the disputed territory. A new date has been fixed for June 25. The delay, which has been mutually agreed between the two countries, has been caused by the crisis in the Falkland Islands, another disputed UK colony. It is felt that the newly appointed foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, will be devoting his energies in the coming weeks to resolving the conflict with the Argentine in the South Atlantic.

A statement announcing the delay, which has been widely predicted, was issued simultaneously in London and Madrid. Both countries reaffirmed their commitment "to starting negotiations aimed at overcoming all the differences between the two sides over Gibraltar, to reopening direct communication and to developing closer understanding between those directly concerned in the area."

The statement went on to say that both sides were agreed that the talks due to start on April 20 in Sintra, in Portugal, and all other commitments, including reopening the frontier have been rearranged for June 25. Spain and Britain also restated their commitment to the 1980 Lisbon agreement which is the basis for the proposed talks and the lifting of the Spanish blockade on the border.

'LEFTWING' LABOR MP'S TO PROTEST, BOYCOTT REAGAN

PM071439 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] President Reagan's visit to Britain in June, welcomed anew in the Commons by Mrs Thatcher yesterday, will meet "a massive tidal wave of protest," left-wing supporters of the newly-formed "Reagan reception committee" said yesterday. Mr Ernest Roberts, a Bennite and the committee's chairman, said he and others would boycott the President's address on June 8 to members of both houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery. He said they would hold an alternative meeting in the grand committee room, and London would be flooded by anti-Reagan posters and leaflets.

There would be "mass disciplined pickets" at London Airport, Windsor Castle, and the American Embassy, and a major demonstration in Grosvenor Square, said Mr Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stroke Newington. Mr Sidney Bidwell, Labour MP for Southhall, said that to welcome President Reagan was to express "a form of warmongering" widely opposed in Britain when warmongering was "on the agenda." He was ensure what role the Reagan administration might be playing in the Falklands crisis, but its global strategy was "poison to the people of Britian."

"The Reagan reception committee" has the support of more than 30 Labour MPs, including Mr Wedgewood Benn, left-wing trade unionist, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, GLC leader, Mr Tariq Ali, Mr Peter Hain, and Mr Vladimir Derer, secretary of the campaign for Labour Party democracy.

DENKTAS SAYS MAKARIOS AGREEMENT MUST BE MODIFIED

NC091214 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Geneva, 9 Apr (AFP) -- Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas said here today that "everything is in place for reaching a just, fair and rapid solution" to the Cyprus problem. Mr Denktas was speaking to newsmen after an hour of talks with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who met earlier this week in Rome with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou.

Mr Denktas said he and Mr Perez de Cuellar had "useful and constructive talks on the Cyprus issue...from every angle." The Turkish Cypriot leader noted that progress had been made recently in the intercommunal Cyprus talks. He added, however, that the agreement he had reached with late Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios needed modifications. Mr Denktas said both the Turkish and Greek sides agreed that the talks, held once a week in the Cypriot capital of Nicosia, should be speeded up.

ARCHBISHOP HITS BACK AT CRITICISM BY AKEL

NC090944 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Archbishop Khrisostomos, the primate of the Cyprus church, yesterday hit back hard at his critics. He claimed that the attacks launched against him by AKEL and the Democratic Party of President Kiprianou are diversionary while division is forced on the island. The archbishop has been a strong opponent of the intercommunal talks, while AKEL and the Democratic Party support their continuation till all possibilities are exhausted.

The open clash between the archbishop and his opponents resulted from his recent decision to convene a holy synod to pardon the former Bishop Yennadhios. With two other bishops, Yennadhios rebelled against Archbishop Makarios' authority before the coup. For that they were reduced to lay status. Critics of the archbishop say the synod was politically motivated. He is accused of allying himself with the right-wing to try and thwart any AKEL-Democratic Party collaboration for the presidential elections due in February.

But the archbishop in his sharp statement hit back saying that the pardon for Bishop Yennadhios and, posthumously, for Bishop Anthimos, was a purely religious affair. It was initiated while Archbishop Makarios was still alive in 1975 in line with the Gospel principle of love and forgiveness. "Unfortunately, the leaders of some parties fail to see these things. They thought they had found an opportunity to politicize the matter and strike at the church, thus amassing personal and party gains for elections," he said.

The archbishop dismisses charges that he has betrayed the memory of Makarios and says that he, alone with the socialist EDEK leader Dr Lissaridhis, dared to demand the return of Archbishop Makarios to the island at a time (August 1974) when others were conveniently tolerating the post-coup regime. "Where were the leaders of AKEL, Democratic Party and PAME then," asks the archbishop. The archbishop contrasts the outcry against the pardon with the silence on the freeing of Sampson from prison to go abroad -- an obvious attack against the Democratic Party. "We are sure that what is being done is intended to cover some dark plots aimed at turning away the attention of the people and at creating conditions for an acceptance of division on the island," he says.

There was a new development when the chairman of the coordinating committee of parties and organizations, Miss Ourania Kokkinou, announced her resignation. This followed a statement from the coordinating committee condemning the church's action in pardoning Bishop Yennadhios. The coordinating committee is boycotted by the socialist EDEK party and the right-wing Rally party and the resignation of Miss Kokkinou leaves only the Democratic Party plus AKEL and its satellite organizations on the committee.

KIPRIANOU, PAPANDREOU MEET, ISSUE STATEMENTS

NC082006 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] President Kiprianou today briefed Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on his contacts in Rome and Frankfurt. The meeting took place at noon at Kastri. The president and Mr Papandreou first held a private meeting, which was followed by a broader conference. That conference was attended by Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis; Cyprus Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis; the Greek prime minister's diplomatic adviser, Makhairitsas; and officials from both sides. The talks continued later during a working luncheon given by Mr Papandreou. Afterward Mr Papandreou and Mr Kiprianou made statements to newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Papandreou] I am very pleased again to welcome my friend, the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Kiprianou. His presence today is of special importance, of special weight, because, as you know, he is returning from a meeting with the new UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, as well as following a meeting in Germany with Mr Willy Brandt, who, as you know, has undertaken an initiative in the Cyprus problem. I ask President Kiprianou to say a few words about his trip.

[Kiprianou] First of all I would also like to express my pleasure at having another opportunity to exchange views on Cyprus developments with Prime Minister Papandreou. Indeed the talks I had in Rome and Germany were substantive and very useful. In Rome I had a very long meeting with the new UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, who is an expert on the Cyprus problem and who is very much interested in the Cyprus problem. He considers the Cyprus problem a matter of priority for the United Nations. We had an in-depth discussion on all aspects of the Cyprus problem. We talked about procedures.

The UN secretary general arrived at the conclusion -- I admit I agree with this -- that the dialogue being held in Cyprus must be stepped up and that the basic questions, not the details, be put on the negotiating table so that it may be established at last whether there is any possibility for a change in the so far unacceptable Turkish policy. This would provide us with the opportunity to establish within a short time, I hope, whether there would be a possibility for progress and if not, as we have repeatedly stated, our next step would definitely be to the UN General Assembly with concrete goals, which we are already studying jointly with the Greek Government.

However, along with the holding of the dialogue and the study underway of the possibility for recourse to the UN General Assembly, we will continue this effort to secure the greatest possible international mobility in connection with the Cyprus problem, a thing I am in the pleasant position to say has already begun to be productive. This was clear in all the talk I had.

My talks with Mr Perez de Cuellar were indeed very constructive, and the talk in Rome with Italian President Pertini and Foreign Minister Colombo were also very useful. In Germany we discussed with Mr Brandt the question of his role, which is not a substitute for the UN role or that of the UN secretary general, but on the contrary to reinforce their roles. Mr Brandt particularly will move within the European area. He is already doing so. He considers himself committed to the promotion of a Cyprus solution, or rather to contributing to the promotion of a Cyprus solution.

I firmly believe the internationalization already achieved has been effective, and we will continue this effort because it is solely through international mobilization that the prerequisites for a correct Cyprus solution can be created.

It is not necessary to repeat our goals; our goals are well known. We are handling the question responsibly, depending on developments. It is being realized, and this is clear, that there must be a Cyprus solution with regard to both the external and internal aspects of the problem. But primarily the external aspect refers to the withdrawal of the occupation troops, which constitutes the first basic question, of course having as a goal the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. There is no doubt about this. As for the internal aspect, it is becoming understood that it can and will be a federation, as has been agreed, but that it will be of such a nature that it will secure the unity of the state and the Cypriot people's inalienable rights, including the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes.

In general, this time the talks abroad have been very useful. I would like to close my statement by saying that my talks with Prime Minister Papandreou have also been useful, because we have managed, in light of these developments and impressions, to determine our line, which is the one I mentioned, or rather that it is the correct line, and we will continue this line with the belief that better days will dawn for Cyprus and that finally the Cypriot people's struggle will be vindicated. I would like to voice my warm thanks for the alignment of Greece and of Mr Papandreou personally, as well as particularly to extol his contribution to what has been achieved so far.

[Papandreou] I wish to thank the president for his kind words and to assure him that for us, for the Greek people, the question of Cyprus, the freedom of our brothers in Cyprus, is of the highest national priority. I am indeed pleased because the new UN secretary general is looking more eagerly, more actively, into the dialogue so that at last it may be established whether or not this course will lead to a fair Cyprus solution.

I am particularly pleased because Chancellor, former Chancellor, Willy Brandt personally has undertaken the role of catalyst in the European area for the revival of the Cyprus problem and the promotion of a fair solution. And finally I wish to stress the crusade the Greek Government has undertaken to brief and enlighten all peoples and all governments and to emphasize the international aspect of the Cyprus problem, a thing to which we can really contribute from Greece -- our insistence that the international community bears a very heavy responsibility in connection with the invasion and the occupation of 36.3 percent of the territory of the Cyprus Republic by Turkish troops. It is unacceptable -- we wish to stress this -- that we should deal solely with cases of declarations of martial law here and there and to forget this brutal violation of all international regulations. We hope this effort, side by side with the president, with the Government of Cyprus, will be productive. And I believe we have the first signs. [end recording]

KARAMANLIS RETURNS TO ATHENS FROM ITALY 8 APR

NC081959 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] President Karamanlis returned to Athens this afternoon at the end of his 4-day visit to Rome and the Vatican. He was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Public Order Minister Skouiarikis and the pope's representative in Athens. At noon the Greek ambassador in Rome gave a reception in honor of the Greek president.

Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos has stated that during his talks at the Vatican he affirmed the interest of the Holy See in the two churches' dialogue and the issue of the patriarchates of Jerusalem and Istanbul.

CALLER SAYS ARMENIANS SHOT ENVOY, WARNS CANADA

NC091102 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Athens, 9 Apr (AFP) -- An attack on Kani Gungor, a Turkish commercial envoy in Canada who was critically wounded by gunfire in Ottawa last night, was claimed here today by a telephone caller claiming to represent the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

"Our commando unit named Hagop Barakjian did a military operation in Ottawa, and we take full responsibility for the operation," a caller told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE's Athens bureau. "We want the Canadian Government not to take any action against our militants, otherwise all Canadian establishments all over the world will be our target," the caller said.

EVREN RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

TA081249 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Head of state Kenan Evren returned home today after concluding his official visit to Romania. A joint Turkish-Romanian communique on the visit was also issued today. The special plane carrying the head of state landed at Ankara's Esenboga Airport at 1235. He was received with a ceremony at the airport by National Security Council member and ground forces commander Nurettin Ersin.

The joint communique on Evren's visit to Romania says the two heads of state confirmed their determination to promote the relations of friendship, cooperation and neighborliness between Turkey and Romania within the framework of national independence, sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of both countries and mutual interest and respect. The communique adds that the two heads of state decided to develop relations and cooperation between Turkey and Romania in a manner that will serve the interests of both countries and that will contribute to the strengthening of peace and stability in the Balkans, Europe and the world at large.

The communique also refers to the hope of the two sides for intensification of the existing cooperation in the fields of energy, metallurgy and the oil industry. The communique expresses the satisfaction of the two sides with the economic development program, the agreement for the establishment of ferry services between Turkish and Romanian ports on the Black Sea, which will allow the movement of international highway transport trucks, and the protocol that envisages cooperation between the two countries in the fields of health and medical sciences.

The communique concludes by pointing out the similar views held by the two heads of state on a great number of international issues and to the deep concern expressed by them on problems in various parts of the world. Stressing the importance of cooperation in the Balkans, the two heads of state expressed their agreement on bilateral and multilateral efforts for the transformation of this region into an area of peace and neighborliness. The two heads of state expressed their resolve for the organizing of a meeting of Balkan countries in Bucharest in 1982.

Statement on Talks

TA081554 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Statement by head of state Kenan Evren at Esenboga Airport on return from Romania 8 April -- recorded]

[Text] During my visit, Honorable Ceausescu and I had the opportunity to review all world issues, especially issues concerning our region. We found that the Middle East developments that cause us concern also cause them concern. We have determined that we share the same views. Moreover, we, like other countries, are disturbed by the fact that European countries are increasingly under difficult conditions because of an atmosphere of insecurity.

We have also determined that we share the same views on the issue of Europe achieving a more secure atmosphere and of easing this escalation and tension.

We reached a full unity of views on further developing and diversifying the economic, industrial and technical cooperation between our two countries based on mutual interests. We have decided on a program to implement what has been agreed upon. According to this program, Turkey and Romania have agreed to cooperate [words indistinct] in the fields of mining, coal and [words indistinct]. Turkey will determine the fields in which cooperation is possible and will then inform Romania. Subsequently Romania will determine the (?factor) of cooperation; thus, cooperation will be realized.

The two countries have also decided to cooperate on prospecting for oil and natural gas. There is the problem of the central Anatolia refinery still under construction. Construction started many years ago, but it has not yet been completed because of, among other reasons, lack of financing for various technical material to be imported from third countries. An agreement was reached on this issue as well. The Romanians said they can supply this technical material. An agreement has been reached to speed up construction of the refinery through use of the material to be supplied by Romania.

The two countries also reached a unity of views on further increasing cooperation in the field of energy by encouraging extensive participation in international tenders. A very beneficial rapprochement has been achieved in the field of steel industry within the framework of the economic cooperation program. The two countries will hold talks to this end and will study opportunities for cooperation in case new projects are envisaged. Opportunities to increase the production of the Eregli and Karabuk iron and steel installations will also be sought.

As you all know, there was the issue of RO-RO and ferry transportation between Turkey and Romania. This issue has at last been concluded and the Turkish and Romanian ministers of transport have signed an agreement according to which RO-RO services will be established between Romania and Trabzon and ferry services, especially at the ports. However, the RO-RO services will soon be actualized. Indeed it may be possible to establish the RO-RO services during 1982. In addition, unity of views has been reached on the issue of seeking new opportunities for cooperation in the transportation of goods between Romania and the Middle East and Turkey and Europe, as well as in the field of telecommunications. These opportunities concerning communications will also be developed.

As you all know, there was the issue of the Romanian ship that sank off Haydarpasa. The ship has still not been removed, and the two sides have agreed to cooperate on the matter. We hope efforts to remove the ship will begin as soon as possible.

In addition, an agreement has been reached on the development of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, tourism, trade and scientific and technical exchanges. Cooperation will be developed in these fields as well. Also the need to increase the volume of trade between the two countries to $700 million by 1985 was expressed. However, Turkish exports to Romania have always been less than its imports. Therefore we will determine what kind of goods we can sell to Romania so we can close this gap. I believe our relations with Romania will develop further in the future.

BRIEFS

JANUARY EXPORT FIGURES -- Turkey's exports in January amounted to $446,114,000. The State Statistics Institute announced that, according to preliminary figures, this amount is 8.6 percent more than the corresponding figure for January 1981. This increase was due to metallurgy and industrial exports. Agricultural exports in January dropped by 7.5 percent compared with January 1981. Imports in January 1982 dropped by 22 percent compared with January 1981 and totaled $607,965,000. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

REFUGEE SITUATION -- The number of Polish refugees waiting in Austria to be granted political asylum has declined from 30,000 after the proclamation of martial law to less than 24,000 last week. The number of Poles saying in Austria without having applied for political asylum is unknown, according to an Interior Ministry spokesman. According to latest statistics, about 1,000 Poles have returned to their country after the proclamation of martial law. It is to be hoped that by the end of the year only about 10,000 of the Polish refugees now in Austrian camps or private accomodations provided by the Interior Ministry will be left, but there are continually new arrivals of refugees from East bloc countries, lately especially from the CSSR, the ministry spokesman declared. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Mar 82 p 3 AU]

ITALY & THE VATICAN

MILITARY SHIPMENTS TO ARGENTINA EMBARGOED

AU081922 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Apr (ANSA) -- Italy today followed the lead provided by France, West Germany and Belgium in response to the Argentine seizure of the Falkland Islands and applied an embargo on the shipment of military hardware to the South American nation. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, announcing the Rome Government decision, referred to the position on the Anglo-Argentine dispute taken by the ten countries of the European Economic Community and the United Nations Security Council resolution passed on Saturday, the day after the Argentine takeover of the South Atlantic islands.

Colombo, in a statement to the cabinet before proposing the embargo, spoke of the dangerous international crisis created by the Argentine move and noted that Italy must again confirm, as a fixed point in the nation's foreign policy, its opposition to the use of force for settling international controversies.

The crisis underway, aggravated by many years of unconclusive negotiations, must be settled through the letter and the spirit of the UN Security Council Resolution 502, which calls for the withdrawal of the Argentine military from the Falklands and a negotiated solution for the dispute, he said.

The foreign minister also disclosed that the problems bound up with economic and financial relations with Argentina are now under study in EEC quarters.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT COALITION HEADING FOR TROUBLE

PM081121 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague -- The government accord between the Christian Democratic Appeal, the Labor Party and Democrats '66 which forms the base for the second Van Agt cabinet is in jeopardy. Solutions to the problems, which in the view of Prime Minister van Agt must be reached by the end of next week at the latest, cannot be found without conflict with the government accord.

Prime Minister van Agt made this statement on Friday [2 April] after a cabinet meeting, at which once again no agreement was reached on the spring budget.

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DETAILS OF ARGENTINE IMPORT BAN REPORTED

LD101236 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1210 GMT 10 Apr 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher's plea for a total Common Market ban on imports from Argentina received full backing from EEC governments today. Sweeping trade sanctions plus formal confirmation of the total embargo on sales of arms and military equipment to Argentina from the Community came at a meeting in Brussels of the Ten's ambassadors to the Common Market.

The level of support for Britain's request for Community-wide action on trade came as something of a surprise to British officials, following hours of negotiations over the last few days when serious reservations by some member countries about the diplomatic and political value of total sanctions had emerged. Talks ended last night with little hope of much more than token trade moves against Argentina in support of expressions of condemnation at the invasion, demands for withdrawal of troops, and a general political solidarity with the UK.

But after overnight consultations with national governments' the ambassadors finally agreed this morning to the bulk of what Britain was requesting. A British official in Brussels said afterwards: "We are extremely satisfied with the solidarity that we have received." The complete embargo on imports will come into effect as soon as the necessary legal documents have been drawn up, probably some time next week. EEC ambassadors are to meet again next Wednesday when the formal go-ahead is expected.

Today's meeting did not, however, give Britain the unqualified support that had been hoped for on the question of export credits for Argentina. It was agreed that the decision on whether or not to suspend credits was a matter for national authorities, although a number of member states had already indicated they will not be providing new export credit guarantees during the present crisis.

Today's decision means a block on import trade worth nearly 1,000 million pounds. Agreement on the total ban came as a surprise because several countries were known to be deeply concerned about the internal effect on such measures. An end to imports of leather were a particular worry because of the difficulty of obtaining raw hides elsewhere to keep Europe's footwear industries going. Other countries were thought to fear trade reprisals, not only from Argentina, but her South American neighbours.

Exactly why agreement came swiftly this morning after apparent problems yesterday was not immediately known. A British spokesman simply said that member countries had been grappling with "very difficult and weighty matters," but had finally decided to support Britain's stand. The trade ban, the arms embargo, and expressions of solidarity do not, however, necessarily imply full endorsement of the British Government's current military strategy in the South Atlantic.

Some EEC sources in Brussels believe the determination demonstrated by Mrs Thatcher and strong warnings from Defence Secretary John Nott regarding Monday's expected confrontation have spurred reluctant member states to invoke trade sanctions in the hope of persuading the Argentine to recognise it is becoming increasingly isolated, and to make a diplomatic withdrawal.

EASTER MARCHERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST N-WEAPONS

LD101812 Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 10 Apr (DPA) -- Tens of thousands of people in the Federal Republic participated today in the 1982 Easter marches. New Easter marches set off and others continued on their way to central rallying points. At the rally's -- for example in Duisburg, Munich and Hamburg -- speakers demanded that the West renounce a nuclear first strike, new nuclear weapons, the stationing of such weapons in Europe and the arms race.

According to information from the national information center for the Easter marches '82 in Frankfurt, over 140,000 people took part in the demonstrations throughout the Federal Republic today. However, police estimates are at around half this figure. The organizers say some 300,000 citizens intend to demonstrate for peace and disarmament by Easter Monday. According to DPA's information, the demonstrations have proceeded without major incidents so far. In Munich, however, 20 young people were detained after painting peace symbols on walls.

GENSCHER REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR BRITAIN

LD101222 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (DPA) -- The Argentine-British conflict over the Falkland Islands cannot, in the view of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, "be taken too seriously." In an interview with ARD Television, published by the Foreign Office in Bonn on Saturday, Genscher said that the European states relations with Latin America are also at stake. He stressed that it can only be hoped that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig can achieve something in his talks with the Argentine Government. Everything must be done to prevent an armed conflict and to reach a diplomatic solution. That can happen only if the Argentines are made fully aware "that in no way will the creation of faits accomplis by use of force be rewarded."

Once again Genscher affirmed that Bonn, together with the partners in the EEC, gives unqualified support to Britain's demand for a withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falkland Islands. The Europeans see it as their task to make it clear to Argentina through an attitude of solidarity that the "act of force" must be ended.

Genscher will meet Tuesday with the Argentine ambassador, Roberto E. Guyer, in Bonn. The foreign minister has already had a talk with British Ambassador Sir Jock L. Taylor.

Comments on Soviet Position

LD101600 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] [no dateline] In an interview on South German Radio, Foreign Minister Genscher accused the Soviet Union of clearly trying to profit from the conflict between Argentina and Britain. Moscow is obviously seeking Argentina's favor. An example of this policy is the new trade treaty concluded between Buenos Aires and Moscow a few days ago. The Soviet Union has therefore not sided with the states which have condemned the act of force against the Falkland Islands, but is encouraging Argentina to stick to its present stance. Genscher stressed that the Soviet Union is taking on a heavy responsibility for the danger of further confrontation.

The text of the interview was published by the Foreign Office on Saturday.

UPCOMING MITTERRAND VISIT TO JAPAN OUTLINED

NC100850 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Francois Mitterrand, in the first trip ever made to Japan by an incumbent French president, will seek to establish an overall political dialogue and will discuss trade problems between the two countries, a presidential palace spokesman said. The spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, told reporters yesterday that the five-day voyage, to begin Wednesday, would end the "anomaly" of no French head of state ever having visited Japan.

Mr Mitterrand will meet both Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and address the Japanese parliament (Diet) during his stay.

The Elysee spokesman said Japan's large surplus in trade with France would be discussed, "but in a friendly way." Mr Mitterrand did not want to "reproach Japan for its commercial dynamism. We must discuss certain rules in order to prevent aggressiveness which will lead to falling back on oneself and protectionism," the spokesman said.

The goal for Franco-Japanese commercial relations is "to arrive at a controlled expansion of trade and to prevent unbridled competition," Mr Vauzelle said, adding that "faced with the world crisis Japan and France share an optimistic and voluntarist vision." "In going to Tokyo Francois Mitterrand intends to pay homage to a country of great culture and a major economic power, but he will also try to get the Japanese to know France better, Japan's image of France being a little bit dated," Mr Vauzelle said.

Mr Vauzelle said Paris and Tokyo had consistent points of view, faced with a difficult world economic situation, and that "the desire for economic cooperation must be strengthened by political cooperation." "Dialogue is also possible in the geostrategic area, given the proximity of the two countries to the Soviet Union," said the presidential spokesman. He mentioned the feeling shared by Tokyo and Paris on the necessity of a balance of forces for world peace.

As part of their discussions of the international situation, Mr Mitterrand and Japanese leaders will review the state of affairs in Korea, China, Southeast Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East, Mr Vauzelle said.

The spokesman said Japan had said it was "very open" to French concerns for North-South dialogue and stabilizing prices of natural resources.

During his five-day visit, to end April 18, the president will first be greeted by Emperor Hirohito and then, on Thursday, have a working breakfast with Japanese business leaders, followed by a meeting with Prime Minister Suzuki, with whom he will also lunch on Friday. Mr Mitterrand will on Thursday address both the Japanese parliament and a Franco-Japanese symposium on new technologies.

He will be accompanied by his wife Danielle and ministers Claude Cheysson (Foreign Affairs), Michel Jobert (foreign commerce), Jean-Pierre Chevenement (research and development), Jacques Delors (economy) and Jack Lang (culture).

On Saturday, he will visit Tsukuba, which houses Japan's National Science Center, and meet with representatives of the French community in Japan. On Sunday, the last day of his trip, he will visit the historic city of Kyoto, where stops in several temples are planned.

On his way to Tokyo, he may stop in Helsinki to meet new Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, a Social Democratic, and on his way back to France he will confer with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau on April 18 in Vancouver.

POSTPONEMENT OF GIBRALTAR NEGOTIATIONS VIEWED

LD091344 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The postponement of the Hispanic-British talks on Gibraltar, caused by the Falkland Islands crisis, continues to be the public, political and diplomatic focal point of the day. However, over the past 24 hours, the postponement has given rise to much reaction from political leaders and the authorities in the area of the Campo de Gibraltar [area adjacent to the Rock] as well as on the Rock itself.

Although London and Madrid issued the news of the postponement simultaneously, it was learned today that the initiative to put off the reopening of the border and the commencement of negotiations on the future of Gibraltar until 25 June came from Spain. The British received the proposal positively, taking into account the lack of time and the atmosphere created both by the crisis with the Argentine Republic and Spain's abstention at the UN Security Council.

In semiofficial British circles, Spain's abstention at the Security Council -- which approved a resolution condemning the act of aggression by the Buenos Aires government -- is regretted, though the importance of Hispanic-Argentine relations is understood. British diplomatic sources, quoted in today's EL PAIS, do not think that Spain's stance will influence the British attitude on negotiations over Gibraltar. On the contrary, the British position in these future negotiations on the Rock, beginning on 25 June, will depend to a great extent on what happens in the Falklands in the next few weeks. The same sources stress that on the British side there still exists a readiness to negotiate on everything, including a change in sovereignty over the Rock.

According to a report in EL PAIS, the Gibraltarian leaders were not consulted, but simply informed by London of the postponement of the Hispanic-British talks. DIARIO 16 today says that the decision to postpone the Hispanic-British talks on Gibraltar means that the two sides will have to change their positions and London will have to rethink its colonial policy. According to diplomatic sources quoted by the newspaper, Madrid will have to adopt a more radical stance.

After yesterday's reaction in political circles and in the Campo de Gibraltar today we have further reaction -- the prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, this morning referred to the Gibraltar affair at the end of his visit to Malaga.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, what is your opinion on the postponement of the reopening of the border?

[Answer] It's more a decision than an opinion. I believe that we are maintaining all our commitments, as Britain is maintaining its commitments, and that a date has been found which is far removed from present events, in which the reopening of the border would be definite and real. Given the situation of the British Government with the Falklands problem, the negotiations would probably not be true, thoroughgoing negotiations, above all on matters pending, including sovereignty, which as we have always said, Spain (?wants). However, I hope that the negotiations will take place in this framework at the end of June, on the 25th when (?the working sessions) are scheduled. [end recording]

LETTER FROM FALKLAND ISLANDERS ASKS EVACUATION

LD100528 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0415 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Some leaders of the Falkland Islanders have appealed to the British Government for evacuation before the naval task force arrives. The letter was brought out of the Falklands by a group of islanders to Montevideo in Uruguay. It has been signed by some of the Island's top administrators, including the chief constable and the heads of housing, education and health.

But a spokesman for the Falkland Islands Office in London said the letter did not represent the views of the elected islands government. The letter, which is being considered by the Foreign Office said: "On behalf of the civilian population of the Falkland Islands, we, the undersigned civil servants and administrators, request that a protecting power be appointed to help to arrange the temporary evacuation of the civilian population of these islands, under the terms of the Geneva Convention.

"We further request the immediate dispatch to Port Stanley of an observer from the protecting power." The Falkland Islands Office said the letter was not signed by the deputy governor or any elected representatives.

ARGENTINE SHIPS WITHDRAW FROM 'NO GO' AREA

LD111254 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1245 GMT 11 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Experts] Only two Argentinian warships — a frigate and a destroyer — were at sea early today, the Defence Ministry disclosed today, just 18 hours before the Royal Navy enforces a 200 mile "no go" zone around the disputed Falkland Islands.

The ministry spokesman said: "We note that their aircraft carrier, their only cruiser, seven of their eight destroyers, two of their three frigates and all of their submarines are back in port. By simple arithmetic, that means that one destroyer and a frigate can be at sea at present."

He added: "We are not going to discuss the position of the two ships other than that they are at sea." The spokesman could not give any information about whether Argentine naval auxiliaries were in what early tomorrow would become a "no go" zone to them. "We are keeping a very close watch on this situation. I cannot give any details," he said.

Meanwhile, the navy has requisitioned another passenger ship, the 16,907 ton P and O liner Uganda, at present in the Mediterranean with 904 children on board on an educational cruise. The Uganda, built in 1952, will become a hospital ship and after the children disembark at Naples, probably on Tuesday, with their trip cut short by a week, the ship will sail to Gibraltar for conversion work.

The other P and O liner, Canberra, is now on her way south, with 2,000 marines and paratroops on board, to catch up the naval task force. She is being trailed by the Soviet spy ship, Primorye, 3,400 tons, one of a new class of frigate-sized intelligence gatherers, which recently stationed herself off Malin Head, Ulster. The Defence Ministry spokesman said: "We would expect this kind of surveillance. It would be strange if they did not take interest in this kind of shipping movement."

The ministry is pouring cold water on some of the reports from Argentine. On troop build-ups in the Falklands, the spokesman said "Reports of escalation are not always to be believed." They have assessments and estimates of force numbers in the occupied islands.

"We have noticed television pictures of Argentinian warships patrolling around the Falklands. We have seen exciting pictures of fast patrol boats. These seem to be old shots taken in the vicinity of the mainland. We believe their patrol boats do not have the sea-keeping abilities to reach the Falkland Islands except in very calm weather. We do not have calm weather around the Falklands at the moment."

He stressed: "Since the declaration of the 200 miles exclusion zone on April 7, we have noticed a number of Argentinian warships reappear in mainland ports." The main British naval task force was today continuing "on course and on time" south through the Atlantic. There were some "minor difficulties," but these were "being overcome."

PYM COMMENTS ON SITUATION, HAIG DIPLOMACY

LD111526 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Interview with Foreign Secretary Pym at the Foreign Office 11 April — recorded]

[Text] [Question] In a few hours Mr Haig will be taking off from Buenos Aires with what his staffers describe as specific ideas for further discussion. But Mr Haig will not arrive here until after the 0500 deadline tomorrow. In light of that when I called this morning on the Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in his room at the Foreign Office, I asked him if the government would now instruct the submarines in the maritime exclusion zone not to fire on those few Argentine vessels reported to be in the zone until those specific ideas for a settlement have been explored.

[Answer] You know that really is a decision for the Argentines. They invaded this island, made this aggressive act, this invasion, so they took that aggressive action, and we said on Wednesday giving 4-days notice that this zone will come into effect, and if there is going to be some arrangement whereby we can achieve by diplomatic means an end to this dispute, then I would not expect that there'd be any targets within that zone. As a matter of fact I would not have expected there to be any targets in that zone anyway. I certainly hope there wouldn't but in veiw of the fact that Mr Haig is making these efforts, which we totally support, to try and find a solution, I think it would be very surprising indeed if there were targets there, at any rate I hope very much that the Argentines don't present a target.

[Question] Have you had any indication at all that the potential targets are leaving the area?

[Answer] No, but I think the bulk of the Argentine Navy is near their port in the mainland. Some are in the ports in the mainland. We don't know what exactly is there, but the evidence we have suggests that the bulk of it is near their own mainland.

[Question] So there may in fact by 0500 tomorrow morning be nothing for the submarines to attack?

[Answer] That is quite possible, and I certainly hope that is so. And if this negotiation, if you can call it that, to find a diplomatic solution in accordance with the UN Charter is to be real then I think it would be really extraordinary if the Argentines did not clear out of the zone.

[Question] When Mr Haig went to Argentina as a friend and ally, not as a negotiator, he took with him apparently a message from the government saying that there could be no peace until the 9,000 or however many thousand strong Argentine troops there are on the Falklands had withdrawn and British administration was restored. Do you still stand by that position?

[Answer] That's right. Because as I say they are the invading party, the United Nations passed a resolution demanding the end of hostilities, demanding an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces, and of course the Argentine is legally required to fulfill that requirement, and it has not yet done so.

Obviously that is a first step to be taken by them before there can be anything remotely like negotiations for a long-term solution of the whole problem. So naturally it is vital that that happens and it isn't just a matter between the Argentines and us because I think the whole world has an interest in seeing that this act of aggression is not allowed to stand and therefore of course withdrawal is the first condition.

[Question] It didn't sound from what President Galtieri was saying yesterday that he was prepared now to withdraw. He said in the... Although he was calling on us for restraint, he was saying but if they come we will do battle. He also talked about peace with honor. How can there be any peace with honor for us that does not involve total withdrawal?

[Answer] It must be a total withdrawal. No, I don't think that there can be, and that is the United Nations resolution to which Argentina is of course committed to the charter just as we are, and they passed that resolution so they are required to withdraw. [sentence as heard] I think one mustn't perhaps necessarily take it at absolute face value what a president such as Mr Galtieri may say in a moment of this kind. But the point is that Mr Haig is coming back to London, he arrives sometime tomorrow, we don't yet know when, and of course he is going to engage himself in talks with the prime minister and myself and we'll see what he has to say. But that would suggest that there is at any rate some scope for finding a diplomatic solution, and as I said to the House last week, the House of Commons, we are very desirous indeed of ending this by peaceful means as I believe everybody is.

[Question] Secretary, what about the longer term peace with honor? There have been talks of course with the Argentines about the possibility of leaseback, the possibility of condominium has been mentioned. In the long term, do you think those options are still open, do you think that the Falkland Islanders could accept a leaseback or a condominium?

[Answer] Whereas I wouldn't, as it were, actually exclude them, I can tell you that until and unless there is a withdrawal and unless the conditions of the UN resolution is fulfilled, there is no question of any further talks or any further negotiations. It does not arise, we've been invaded, British territory has been annexed and that has got to be put right before any further talks can take place.

[Question] While we are waiting for what might be a naval battle, what about the position of the Falkland Islanders themselves? There has been this letter from the 15 civic leaders which has been dismissed as not representative, but is it not a letter which should be paid attention to? It may express the wishes of more than have been given credit for.

[Answer] I don't think we ought to talk in terms of a naval battle because as I have indicated I expect that there will be no target and I hope very much there won't be within the zone and I would like to make that quite clear. The bulk of the Argentine Navy from the evidence we have is near the mainland. In the meantime it's pretty clear that the Falkland Islanders are having a very rough time. I am so glad the governor broadcast a message to them today. I am sure they are having a rough time and obviously they will hope that their territory can be returned to British administration and of course thereafter we can ascertain yet again what their wishes are likely to be. We have always paid close attention to their wishes and we must find out again what they will be and the only way we can do that is after there has been a withdrawal. As for the letter I have not seen a copy, haven't seen any of the signatories to it and until we've seen a copy and know more about it, it is a bit difficult to assess it exactly. But I shall be very surprised after all that has happened, if the Falkland Islanders weren't even more British than they were before if that is possible.

[Question] Is there any further prospect you think of United Nations being able to help us in any way? The use of the United Nations has been urged by various voices, Tony Benn among them, the Peruvian ambassador among others.

[Answer] Well we've used the United Nations. They passed a resolution and it ought to be carried out. The members of the United Nations ought to see that it is carried out and I would remind you that even the Soviet Union didn't oppose it, and they are equally responsible for seeing that it is implemented just to take one example. And there is an interest for the whole world to see that it is implemented and that is the use of the United Nations, that is what it is for. And I very much hope that its members will see that that is carried out.

[Question] You said in the House of Commons, in the debate, that Britain would not appease dictators. Now a very short time to go that [word indistinct] zone goes into operation, there is that possibility that some ships may be left in it. Are you prepared to appease in any way?

[Answer] No, the whole world wants the Argentine to withdraw. It was an aggressive act as everybody very well knows, and everybody wants the problem resolved without going to war, and it is up to them to withdraw and the whole world wants that. Look at the support we had in the Community. A unanimous resolution passed yesterday. Of course it is banning export on arms but also banning Argentine imports. Look at the response we have had from the Commonwealth. Splendid, all our friends around the world, all freedom-loving people realize what has happened, what offense has been committed and they want it put right by the Argentine without war.

[Question] Foreign Secretary I must press you again on this last and what to many people is a crucial point. Mr Nott has said that if there are ships about they will be sunk. If there are ships about tomorrow at 5 o'clock will they be sunk?

[Answer] That is the position, but as I say, I do not expect there will be, but that is the position.

HAIG ARRIVES; NO INCIDENTS IN 'NO GO ZONE'

LD120546 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0535 GMT 12 Apr 82

[By PA diplomatic, political and defense staff]

[Text] American Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, today on the latest stage of his mission to find a peaceful settlement to the Falkland Islands crisis. As he flew in, Britain's 5am deadline bringing into effect the 200-mile no-go zone in the seas around the islands passed without reports of any incidents.

Mr Haig flew direct to London from Buenos Aires, where he had talks with the Argentinian president, General Leopoldo Galtieri about the Argentinian invasion of the South Atlantic island group. Mr Haig, accompanied by his entourage of officials and bodyguards, promptly sped off to London for crisis talks with Mrs Thatcher. He told reporters: "As you know, I have just arrived from Buenos Aires. I am bringing here to the British Government, to Mrs Thatcher and her ministers, some ideas which have been developed on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 502, and look forward to these discussions."

Mr Haig is expected to put forward a plan for the withdrawal of Argentinian forces from the Falklands and their replacement by forces from the United Nations and countries of the Organisation of American States. He is due to meet Mrs Thatcher, with Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym and Defence Minister Mr John Nott, at 10 Downing Street at 9.30 this morning. Mrs Thatcher had a meeting with ministers most closely associated with the crisis at Downing Street last night.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said this morning that there had been no incidents in the no-go zone round the islands since the deadline passed at 5am. Most of the Argentinian Navy was last night reported to be in port in Argentina. The Defence Ministry said last night that only one Argentinian destroyer and a frigate were still at sea. The foreign secretary said last night that if there was going to be an arrangement to settle the dispute by diplomatic means he would not expect there to be any targets within the maritime exclusion zone.

DENKTAS MEETS WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR IN GENEVA

TA091456 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] TFSC President Rauf Denktas held a meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva this morning. In a statement after the 1-hour meeting, Denktas said it had been a useful and constructive meeting, adding that they decided to review the developments in New York in June once again. On his meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Denktas said: We both concluded that the problem can be resolved through negotiations and that progress has been achieved in the negotiations regarding important issues.

Also present at this morning's meeting were Denktas' constitutional adviser, Turhan Feyzioglu, Turkish Cypriot Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol, Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Suleyman Onan and his legal adviser, Necati Munir Ertekun. The meeting was held in Perez de Cuellar's room at the hotel where he is staying. His special adviser, Hugo Gobbi, and his New York aide, (Tikko), also attended the meeting.

In a statement after the meeting, Denktas made the following statement: [Begin recording] We held our expected meeting with the honorable secretary general. During the 1-hour meeting, we gave him detailed information about the point reached by the intercommunal talks. We exchanged views on that. We both concluded that the problem can be resolved through negotiations and that progress has been achieved in the negotiations on important issues. Our community has always had a positive attitude and has always strived for peace. It has always tried to help the secretary general in all fields, whenever necessary. This last meeting, which was held within this framework, I believe was very useful and constructive for both sides. The intercommunal talks will continue. We will probably review the situation again in June. [end recording]

Denktas then answered questions by foreign journalists. Asked whether the secretary general had brought new ideas, Denktas said: No. We discussed the issues along the lines of former Secretary General Waldheim. There is no need for new ideas. Denktas stressed that the talks had centered around the establishment of a government that would represent both communities, adding: The talks are centering around the establishment of a government as Madarios and I had agreed on in 1977 -- a bicommunal, bizonal and federal government representing both communities. Denktas pointed out that the intercommunal talks were being held every week, adding: Now these talks must be speeded up.

UN Statement on Meeting

NC092034 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas had a meeting on the Cyprus issue in Geneva today. A UN statement on the meeting says the talks were constructive and lasted for 1 hour. The present phase of the intercommunal talks between the two Cypriot communities was reviewed in some detail. The statement adds: The secretary general called on the Turkish Cypriot side to agree to speed up the negotiating process within the framework of the intercommunal talks. Mr Denktas accepted this suggestion and also agreed to reassess the situation in New York in June. The secretary general reaffirmed his intention to continue with determination his current efforts to facilitate finding a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Atakol Returns

TA110618 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0430 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol, who attended the meeting between President Rauf Denktas and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva, returned to the TSSC last night. In a statement on his contacts in Geneva, Atakol said the meeting between Denktas and Perez de Cuellar on 9 April was held in a very positive atmosphere and that was very beneficial.

Atakol said: At the meeting, also attended by the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, his adviser and a Turkish Cypriot delegation, various basic realities were put forward clearly and the progress made in the intercommunal talks was reviewed. It was understood that we shared the same views on the following issues: The intercommunal talks are the way in which a just, peaceful and lasting solution can be found to the Cyprus problem; these talks, being held so far within the framework of the basic principles the parties concerned declared they agreed upon under the auspices of the United Nations. have been productive and constructive; the talks should be continued with patience and through mutual good will. A unity of view was reached that it is possible to speed up the intercommunal talks. It has been deemed suitable to hold a new meeting in June to assess the talks to be held until then.

The Cyprus problem can be solved not through provocations and propaganda aimed at disrupting mutual confidence but through a realistic, rational and constructive approach. The TFSC constructively and sincerely will continue to exert every possible effort for the just solution of the problem within the framework of the intercommunal talks, which it believes will enable the two communities on the island to live in peace, security and tranquillity in their own region. Quicker progress can be achieved on the solution of the Cyprus problem if the other party reciprocates our good will and if it adopts a realistic attitude.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS; SAYS INTEREST IN CYPRUS HIGH

NC09143C Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] President Kiprianou stressed that internationally at this moment there is much greater interest in and much greater movement on the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou, speaking to newsmen at Larnaca Airport following his return from visits to Athens, Rome and Frankfurt, said this conclusion had been drawn in talks in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on his contacts in the other two cities. He said: During the Athens talks it was established jointly that the increased interest in the Cyprus problem is due to the intensive and coordinated effort for international mobilization and to Greece's alignment with this effort.

Remarks on Arrival

NC091914 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] In answer to newsmen's questions. President Kiprianou stated that the UN secretary general will not hesitate to visit Cyprus if he ascertains, discerns or feels that there is a possibility for progress in the inter-Cypriot talks and that this progress might be achieved through his presence. He also stated that there is no question of changing the agenda of the inter-Cypriot talks, but that there is the question of focusing the talks on the basic questions and thus ascertaining within a resonable time whether or not there is a possibility for progress.

Regarding Mr Papandreou's proposal that the occupation troops be withdrawn and that Greece undertake the expenses of maintaining a strong UN peace force, Mr Kiprianou stated that this is being widely approved and that it is being very favorably accepted.

ROLANDHIS 'DISAPPOINTED' OVER PROGRESS OF TALKS

NC101822 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Addressing Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Hameed during a dinner given in his honor last night, Foreign Minister Rolandhis expressed his disappointment over the course of the intercommunal talks. He added that it seems the other side does not have the political will to solve the Cyprus issue. Mr Rolandhis expressed his faith in the idea of the intercommunal talks because, as he said, talks mean contacts, communication and the exchange of views; it is a realistic way of solving international differences.

In reply, Mr Hameed expressed his concern over the developments in Cyprus and added that his country maintains that a settlement must respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the nonalignment of Cyprus. He also expressed hope for the success of the intercommunal talks. Mr Hameed, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, will leave for home Monday.

Talks With Sri Lankan

NC091453 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Talks were held at the Foreign Ministry today between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Hameed, who is on an official visit to Cyprus. During the talks, there was an exchange of views on the Cyprus issue and the international situation in light of the cooperation between the two countries within the Nonaligned Movement, in which Sri Lanka is a member of the nonaligned contact group on the Cyprus issue.

Specifically, Mr Rolandhis analyzed the political problem of Cyprus in all its details and explained the difficulties in the current phases. Furthermore, Mr Rolandhis referred to the qeustion of missing persons and stressed that it has not been possible so far to establish their fate. Other tragic aspects of the problem, such as those of the refugees and enclaved people, were also outlined in detail. Bilateral relations -- diplomatic, trade and cultural relations -- were also discussed and will be strengthened.

ARCHBISHOP INVITED TO 'PEACE CONGRESS' IN MOSCOW

NC101046 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 10 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Archbishop Khrisostomos has received an honorary invitation from the patriarch of Moscow to attend and cochair the peace congress to be held on 2 May in the Soviet capital. The question of the Cyprus Church being represented at the congress was the subject of yesterday's meeting at the archbishopric between Archbishop Khrisostomos and Soviet Ambassador Astavin.

Specifically, Mr Astavin yesterday visited the prelate of the Cyprus Church to renew the invitation and brief him on procedural matters pertaining to his visit to Moscow. However, as Archbishop Khrisostomos told us, he will not be able to attend the congress, although the Church of Cyprus will certainly be represented by a delegation.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SOCIALIST MOVEMENT ANNOUNCED

NC110800 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 11 Apr 82 p 12

[Text] A new movement, the Liberal Socialist Movement -- FISOK, has announced its presence in order to bring about a change and salvation. A proclamation by the movement says:

"The great disappointment of the majority of the Greek Cypriot people concerning the bad handling so far of the national problem and of other people's problems by the government and the political parties, together with the moral and political erosion, have led us to the decision to establish a movement through which Cyprus Hellenism will have the opportunity to accomplish a true change toward the better.

"Our intention is not to create a preelection faction but a sound movement with long-term goals and a program. For us the next presidential elections are not a target but the starting point of an unyielding struggle aimed at the country's salvation."

OFFICIALS REPORT ARREST OF ECEVIT FOR UTTERANCES

TA101429 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1419 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Apr (AA) -- The former leader of the Republican People's Party -- which has been dissolved -- was taken into custody today by security forces. Ankara Martial Law Command officials said that Ecevit was accused of violating Article No 140 of the Penal Law as well as the martial law communique No 52. The officials added that Ecevit's questioning in connection with his statements to a Norwegian newspaper as well as other foreign press organs is continuing. Article No 140 of the Penal Code stipulates that those who publish articles abroad, or engage in activities which damage the state's interests, honour or authority are sentenced to heavy prison for a period of no less than 3 years.

Details of Arrest

NC100909 Paris AFP in English 0906 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 10 Apr (AFP) -- According to informed sources on Monday, authorities planned to bring Mr Ecevit to trial on April 29, accusing him of violating a national security decree forbidding political discussion. Mr Ecevit was said to have given an interview to a Dutch television company and published an article in a German magazine.

The sources who reported Mr Ecevit's arrest said he had been told he was interned "for causing loss of prestige to the Turkish state in foreign countries by giving false and exaggerated information about the internal situation in the country." He was also charged with violating a National Security Council decree that bans political discussions, they said.

Nurettin Karsu, a former deputy of the Republican People's Party (RPP), said that Mr Ecevit told him before he was arrested that "this was because of a statement which he never gave." Two former RPP deputies, Temel Ates and Ertugrul Gunay, were also taken into custody by security forces. The reason for their arrest was not immediately known.

EVREN DEPLORES ATTACK ON DIPLOMAT IN CANADA

TA092046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Head of State Kenan Evren has said that the nation deplores the armed attack against Turkey's commercial attache in Ottawa, Kani Gungor. According to the Press and Public Relations Department of the office of the head of state, Evren sent a message to Turkey's ambassador in Ottawa, Turgut Sunalp, expressing his great sorrow at the attack on Kani Gungor, an attack which left him seriously wounded. In his message Evren said: Our nation deplores this incident, which is the latest in a series of abominable attacks against Turkish diplomats abroad. With the belief that the authorities will take the necessary measures to capture the culprits, I express my best wishes for recovery to Mr Gungor.

PROTEST BY TURKS IN WESTERN THRACE CONTINUING

TA102039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] The sit-in protest by the Turkish inhabitants of Ilhanli village in Greece's Iskece [Xhanti] district in Western Thrace, which started 9 days ago, is continuing. They are protesting the seizure of their land by the Greek Government. Telegrams have been sent to various international organizations to protest the racial discrimination by the Greek Government. In telegrams to the Human Rights Committee of the Council of Europe, the Islamic solidarity secretariat in Egypt and the Islamic countries secretariat in Libya, the mufti of Iskece, Mustafa Hilmi, has informed them that the protest by Western Thrace Turks against the seizure of their land by the Greek Government was continuing.

AUSTRIA

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT GOING TO MOSCOW

AU091737 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Apr 82 p 15

[Summary] At the invitation of the Soviet state bank, National Bank President Stephan Koren will leave for Moscow early next week. During his several-day stay in the Soviet capital Koren will have talks with functionaries of the state bank as well as with representatives of the investment and foreign trade bank. The talks will primarily serve the exchange of information, as there are no unresolved problems between the banks of issue, but the bilateral economic relations are burdened by the high Austrian trade deficit which reached 13.6 billion schillings last year, mainly due to high energy imports.

"To boost Austrian exports, the USSR was granted a 10 billion schilling loan at the interest rate of 7.8 percent, which will also serve to finance the delivery of equipment for the construction of a new pipeline from Siberia to West Europe. Although a basic agreement on Soviet natural gas deliveries has already been concluded, no Soviet orders have been placed to date with Austrian industries. At the signing of the 10 billion schilling loan agreement the Soviets also expressed the wish for freely disposable loans, but to date this wish has not been made more specific by the Soviet side."

FINANCE MINISTER SALCHER TO VISIT JAPAN

AU091155 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Finance Minister Salcher will leave tomorrow for a 1-week official visit to Japan. He will be accompanied by some 20 businessmen and bank managers. In talks with the Tokyo government, opportunities for intensified cooperation between Austria and Japan are to be discussed, in an attempt to lower the Austrian deficit in trade with Japan. This deficit has doubled in the past 3 years, and last year amounted to 7 billion schillings. Moreover, it will be attempted to utilize the Japanese capital market for Austrian projects in third countries. Last year, Austrian imports from Japan exceeded 9 billion schillings, while exports were more than 2 billion schillings.

DENMARK

TRADE TIES WITH ARGENTINA BEING MAINTAINED

NC10108 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 10 Apr (AFP) — A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce here still plans to go to Argentina on Tuesday to head a sales campaign for Danish products, it was learnt today.

This was despite meetings by ambassadors from the ten European Economic Community countries to discuss possible economic and political measures against Argentina in retaliation for its invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Danish exports to Argentina rose from 235 million krone (about 30 million dollars) in 1980 to 256 million in 1981. Meanwhile the Danish 500-ton AES freighter, with goods for the Falkland Islands Company, has been re-routed from the Falklands to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by the owners A.E. Sorensen.

The Danish Foreign Ministry has not yet identified the Danish national who, according to the London TIMES newspaper, is among the 1,813 inhabitants of the islands.

MALTA

SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO VALLETTA

LD110316 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Vitaliy Sergeyevich Koshentayevskiy, the deputy chairman of Gosplan, the Soviet agency for economic planning, has ended a visit to Malta. The delegation had talks with Maltese cabinet ministers and government officials on the strengthening of relations between Malta and the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation was made up of officials from various economic sectors, including industry, commerce, fishing and medicine. Both the Malta and the Soviet delegations signed the agreed minutes of the talks. For the Malta Government signed Mr (Soke Hamud), special economic adviser at the office of the prime minister.

PORTUGAL

PCP LEADER CUNHAL INTERVIEWED IN WARSAW

LD091000 Warsaw PAP in English 0855 GMT 9 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an interview with Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal, in which the guest said the Portuguese Communist Party's membership is continually growing. The 1980 census indicated 187,000 registered members, against 100,000 in 1975.

Speaking of the counterrevolutionary process going on in Portugal since 1976, Cunhal, now on a visit to Poland, said "There are conditions for defeating the forces of reaction and saving and continuing the consolidation of the democratic system" in Portugal. Cunhal said trends are increasingly widespread within the Socialist Party which are directed against the party's alliance with the country's rightwing. "Soares runs the risk of being left isolated within his own party and thus he may be forced to change his course," Cunhal predicted.

The Portuguese Communist Party is firmly opposed to the plans for Portugal joining the EEC, he declared. "This would contribute to the restoration of monopolistic capitalism in Portugal... and would mean invasion of the Portuguese economy by multinational monopolies, which would undermine its development and the country's national independence, Cunhal said.

Returns to Lisbon

LD101854 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] The secretary general of the PCP, Alvaro Cunhal, said in Lisbon today that the alarmist reports on Poland carried by some of the news media do not correspond to the truth. I was expecting to find tanks and patrols at every corner, but saw only the odd tank and a few patrols scattered around the city, Cunhal said today on his return from Warsaw. This visit to Poland, at the invitation of the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, General Jaruzelski, enabled me, the PCP leader said, to draw two conclusions: The first is that in 1981 a counterrevolutionary process was, in fact, under way which could have culminated in a violent, all-out bid for power. The second is that the measures taken by the present Polish Government will contribute to the stabilization of the Polish state at various levels. [sentence indistinct]

With regard to this visit to Poland, during which he held talks with several members of the Warsaw government and activists in some factories, Cunhal said that his party had taken the view that it would be useful to visit the country in order to be able to see what the real situation is. Asked to give an opinion on the future of the Polish trade union movement, Alvaro Cunhal said that nothing had yet been decided and that Polish organizations and the government are studying the problem in detail.

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GENSCHER URGES USSR TO AGREE TO REAGAN MEETING

LD091112 Hamburg DPA in German 1022 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Apr (DPA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, has appealed to Moscow to accept U.S. President Ronald Reagan's offer of a meeting with Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the UN Special Assembly on disarmament in New York in June. "The Soviet Union now has an opportunity to follow up its words with deeds. Moscow should not reject this peace initiative of President Reagan," Genscher stresses in an article in Saturday edition of the NORDSEEZEITUNG. Moscow is now being tested as to whether it wants direct dialogue or not. The participation of the two leaders in the United States and the Soviet Union in the disarmament conference and their meeting could be a sign of hope. Moscow cannot now disappoint the peoples of the world.

The Soviet Union also has to consider that at the Special Assembly the seriousness of every state's desire to disarm must be proved. "Words are no longer of any use here, only deeds," Genscher stresses. Deeds mean the readiness to be open as regard efforts at arming, they mean balance and above all verifiability, hence the readiness to submit without any reservations to monitoring of the observation of disarmament agreements (on the spot). By contrast with the West, the Soviet Union has refused to do this to date. There is no understandable reason for this refusal. He who has nothing to hide has to agree to verifiability in order to dispel suspicion. "Confidence building is needed, for without trust there is no disarmament," Genscher said.

NAVY UNABLE TO FILL GAPS LEFT BY BRITISH

LD122306 Hamburg DPA in German 2302 GMT 12 Apr 82

[By DPA correspondent Friedrich Kuhn]

[Text] Bonn, 11 Apr (DPA) -- Bonn is taking a most skeptical view of the ideas of American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on regrouping the fleets of the Atlantic alliance in connection with the Falklands conflict. After London withdrew two thirds of its navy from NATO's joint maritime defense position and sent it to the Falkland Islands, Weinberger suggested that other allies may possibly have to make up for the British in protecting the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

It was learned from informed circles in Bonn over the weekend that the federal navy could not join in even if it wanted to. So far neither the Americans nor NATO have put such wishes to the German Navy. "We cannot do without a single one of our ships to fill the gaps left by the British," a Bundeswehr officer argued. The federal navy is responsible solely for the defense of the Baltic Sea exits and the North Sea. If some of its naval units were to be ordered to leave these areas, then these areas and the coasts of the Federal Republic would be very vulnerable.

German naval circles expressed the hope that the British armada will not be tied up too long off the Falkland area. Otherwise only the American Navy can replace the British capacity. The U.S. Navy would have to move ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

It is not believed that the Soviets can exploit the situation of the weakened NATO presence on the Atlantic routes between the United States and Western Europe in the short term if the West-East political situation were to escalate. In that event London would of its own accord order its Falklands fleet back to the traditional defense lines. The early warning periods are adequate.

CHEYSSON CONFIRMS CHILL IN RELATIONS WITH SYRIA

NC092020 Paris AFP in English 2014 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 9 Apr (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today publicly acknowledged for the first time a deterioration of relations between Syria and France. The minister was answering a question about these relations before the French National Assembly's committee on foreign relations.

Mr Cheysson, according to a commission communique, explained the cooling of these relations in terms of Syrian disapproval of two recent French moves. These were, he said, France's decision to participate in the multinational force that is to police the Sinai following that region's scheduled transfer from Israel to Egypt later this month, and President Francois Mitterrand's recent state visit to Israel.

The question, put forward by commission president Maurice Couve de Murville, a former foreign minister and premier, had suggested that the worsening in the climate between Damascus and Paris could have been a consequence of the assassination of the French ambassador to Lebanon last year.

The ambassador, Louis Delamare, was shot down in a Beirut area under the responsibility of the Syrians in the Arab (?deterrent) force there. Mr Cheysson's reply inferred that the chill between France and Syria was in fact attributable to more recent events.

SOVIETS PROTEST AFGHAN REBEL PRESENCE AT FUNCTION

NC091148 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 9 Apr (AFP) -- The Soviet Embassy in Paris protested today to the French Diplomatic Press Association over the presence at an April 1 luncheon of Afghan resistance spokesman Mohammad Ishaq as guest of honor of the association. Embassy adviser Aleksandr Avdeyev conveyed his "regret and astonishment" at a "press parley organised with representatives of Afghan bandits who are killing teachers, intellectuals and doctors, who represent feudal overlords, and are fighting against the Afghan revolution."

Press Association Chairman Georges Broussine dismissed the protest as "unacceptable interference in the activities of the French press."

NGUYEN CO THACH LEAVES PARIS FOR SWEDEN

NC120934 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Apr (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ended a visit to Paris this morning and left for Stockholm. Mr Thach had talks with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson during his stay in Paris, which included two days of official meetings.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOUNDER REJOINS PS

PM131105 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Social Democratic Party [PSD] Secretary General Eric Hintermann announced his return to the PS Friday, 26 March. Mr Hintermann had been a PS Executive Committee member until the PAU congress in 1975 when he broke away to form the PSD. That movement's aim was to "express a reformist path outside any alliance," since Mr Hintermann was opposed to the left's joint program. Mr Hintermann called on people to vote for Mr Mitterrand in the first round of the 1981 presidential election.

During a press conference Mr Hintermann announced his intention to show his "full solidarity with the left and the PS at a time when the difficulties are starting." In his view, "Social democracy can only be achieved with the Socialists." But that social democracy, he said, "must go further than it has in the North European countries." He therefore announced first the PSD's dissolution, so that as the commune elections approach "nobody can claim to stand for social democracy outside the lists of candidates backed by the PS," second, the creation of a "social democratic association" and finally, his decision to join the PS.

JOSPIN SEES NO 'MASSIVE SHIFT' IN ELECTIONS

PM130841 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Speaking to Socialist deputies at a meeting in the National Assembly Wednesday, 31 March, Lionel Jospin, PS first secretary and Paris deputy, after reviewing the left's parliamentary record since it came to power, stated that "the trend of May and June 1981 has certainly not been exhausted." "It has not been pushed back or reversed," he said. The analysis of the canton election results, he added, does not reveal "any massive shift from the left to the right." On the other hand, Mr Jospin noted a "very strong" mobilization "by the right and less strong by the left." "We are united and committed to the same fight," he said, with reference to relations between the Socialist Parliamentary Group and the government.

"We have emerged from our euphoria," Mr Jospin added, "just as the right has emerged from the dejection of last spring. We are encountering strong, virulent and sometimes unworthy opposition. That is helping end the intoxication we may have felt and also a certain naivety which we have sometimes shown." Mr Jospin noted that that "intoxication" had sometimes been accompanied by "blustering."

"A Break: A False Debate:"

"We know the French right's tendencies," he said. "We must therefore give very serious consideration to the obstacles facing us, but let us take care not to fall into imprecation or verbosity. Let us act, and our actions will speak for us. If there is to be an atmosphere of violence, it must be clearly understood that it can be attributed to the right and not to us. We are not in the Thirties. The right does not have the resources it had in those days. Instead, it is exerting ideological pressure, which is found, for instance, in the debate on a break or austerity."

"We have already said that the debate on a break is a false debate," Mr Jospin added. "We must continue at the same pace. As for austerity, we must of course maintain the major economic balances. That is what we are doing. But the word 'austerity' is often misplaced in the mouths of those who never apply it to themselves." In our political action," the PS first secretary also said, "let us keep a sense of simplicity and commonsense and let us beware of any technocracy." Mr Jospin then listed the main priorities which, in the PS leadership's view, the left must have: "Winning the economic battle; winning the battle for employment; and achieving more practical changes in the eyes of the population (dates of school terms, housing, incomes policy, security, health care, social security)."

"We have many advantages," he said, "particularly the advantage of being faced with a right which is not putting forward any serious alternative."

During the debate which followed, Mr Pierre Joxe, chairman of the Socialist group in the National Assembly, stressed the need to effectively highlight the action taken, to explain what has been done and what has been postponed, altered or abandoned. "We have not made any self-criticism or expressed self-satisfaction," he said at the end of the meeting. Mr Hubert Dubedout (Isere) said for his part that "before thinking of expanding the majority we must first mobilize the one we have."

GOVERNMENT JOINS IN SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

AU121421 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 12 Apr (ANSA) -- Italy joined its European partners in the collective trade sanctions enacted over the weekend against Argentina in a show of solidarity for Britain, but had "deep regrets" about the tensions building up with the South American state, according to Foreign Ministry sources.

Rome took pains to voice regrets that relations were strained with "a people with whom we share so many close ties and to whose progress we have contributed in every stage" after announcing the news that the EEC had decided to ban all Argentine imports. The Foreign Ministry in Rome urged that negotiations for a fair settlement of the dispute get underway as soon as Argentina ceases its "unacceptable act of force," which made the European Ten rush to the support of the archipelago's British rulers.

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA NEGOTIATED

AU111920 Rome ANSA in English 1840 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Apr (ANSA) -- Bulgaria has opened negotiations for a 100 million dollar credit line from Italy for financing a series of industrial projects, the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome disclosed at the weekend in a note on the upcoming Plovdiv Trade Fair, scheduled for May 3 to 9. The 100 million dollars in credits sought from Italy will not be sufficient for getting the projects off the ground, the note explained, but Bulgaria is certain that the credit line will be flanked by "bank credits to bridge the gap."

Italy is one of the principal trading partners of the Eastern European nation with a long series of agreements signed between the Sofia government and the colossal Italian state holding company, IRI, the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the petrochemical giant Montedison, the Fiat automaker, and Olivetti, business machines and computers. The value of bilateral trade climbed by 17.5 percent last year, as compared to 1980, to reach 360 billion lire (300 million dollars) with Italy showing an 8 million dollar surplus. The Bulgarian gross national product is targeted for a 30-35 percent growth over the next five years.

RED BRIGADES ATTACK POLICE OVER MORO TRIAL

AU130901 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 13 Apr (ANSA) -- Three of Italy's crack carabinieri police were recovering from slight injuries in hospital this morning after a Red Brigades attack Monday on the building where 63 members of the urban guerrilla organization go on trial tomorrow on charges related to the kidnapping and slaying of Christian Democrat leader Aldo Moro in 1978. The police agents were hit by salvoes of heavy shot-gun pellets fired from three cars. The attackers covered their flight by hurling two hand-grenades at their pursuers.

The Red Brigades responsibility for the attack was claimed later in an anonymous telephone call to a Roman daily. The woman caller said a full communique would follow. After the attack, the carabinieri guard in the area was strengthened. The trial will be held in a large covered gymnasium specially reinforced for the most important trial against terrorists in Italian history. Moro was kidnapped on March 16, 1978, and his body was left in downtown Rome on May 9.

Of the 63 defendants, nine are still in hiding, eleven have been released on bail, and about ten have agreed to turn state's evidence. The victims of the attack and the police corps received messages of sympathy and solidarity from head-of-state Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

BOMB ATTACK ON TRANSFORMER BLACKS OUT BILBAO

NC121117 Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bilbao, northern Spain, 12 Apr (AFP) -- Part of Bilbao, in the Spanish Basque Country, was blacked out during the night by a bomb attack against an electricity transformer, police said.

The 1.5-kilogram (three pounds) of explosives used in the device was similar to material generally used by the Basque separatist ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] military group, the sources said. No organisation has yet claimed responsibility for the attack.

PRIME MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

LD112238 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, accompanied by his wife, has left for Athens and Palermo, Italy, for a 2-day official visit to Greece. [sentence as heard] He is also accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca. They are travelling aboard a Spanish Air Force aircraft.

Before departure the prime minister said his talks with President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will deal primarily with the European Community and with Spain's entry into NATO. He added that the change of government in Greece has not affected that country's desire to help Spain join the EEC. This has been gleaned from diplomatic exchanges available to the Spanish Government.

Calvo-Sotelo then said there are no major problems in bilateral relations. He said his trip is also intended to boost trade between the two countries, which at present is tilted slightly in Spain's favor.

This is the sixth trip the prime minister has paid to a European capital, trips aimed at establishing contacts with governments of EEC countries with a view to the negotiations for Spain's entry into NATO and the Common Market.

SHIPS TO EXERCISE PRUDENCE IN FALKLANDS AREA

PY121234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1208 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Madrid, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The Spanish Government has recommended all Spanish ships that are navigating near the Falkland Islands act with prudence in view of the war zone that has been established by the UK.

Government sources reported today that as of 0400 GMT, the hour in which the maritime restriction area came into force, all Spanish ships navigating in those waters should fly the Spanish flag day and night to avoid any possible incidents.

SWEDEN

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

NC121131 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Stockholm, 12 Apr (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minster Nguyen Co Thach arrived here today from Paris for a 48-hour visit to Sweden. He was welcomed at the airport by senior Foreign Ministry officials.

He is to meet his counterpart, Ola Ullsten, tomorrow for talks expected to centre on the international situation, particularly in Southeast Asia, and continued Swedish aid to Vietnam. In recent years Stockholm has cut its aid to Vietnam, expressing disapproval of the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, which it considers an obstacle to normalising relations. Sweden and Vietnam do not have diplomatic links.

In Paris, Mr Thach had talks with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Thach Speaks on Arrival

LD121756 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] A diplomatic public-relations trip. This is how we can view the visit which the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, will start in Stockholm tomorrow following his visit to France. Aid questions and the problem of Kampuchea will be the two most important topics of discussion during this visit to Sweden. Goeran Skaansberg met the Vietnamese foreign minister on his arrival in Sweden today.

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording in English, fading into superimposed Swedish report] We have had 35 years of war in Vietnam and many other difficulties, and we need help from our friends in the reconstruction of the country, but help without political strings. This is stated by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, who today arrived in Stockholm on an official visit, the first Vietnamese Government-level visit to Sweden for 6 years. The purpose of the visit, Thach says, is to strengthen the links with Sweden and to discuss future Swedish aid to Vietnam. This aid will now decrease slightly from 365 million kronor in this fiscal year to 345 million in the 1982-83 fiscal year. But, Thach says, the scale of the aid is not the most important thing, it is more important that the country providing aid does not set any political conditions. With this, the Vietnamese foreign minister probably refers to the fact that Sweden was almost the only Western country, besides France, which continued to give aid to the Vietnamese despite Vietnam's invasion of the neighboring country of Kampuchea over 3 years ago. This does not mean that Sweden approves the invasion of Kampuchea. It is Sweden's official position that the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea is a violation of international law.

What, then, will the Vietnamese foreign minister reply to Ola Ullsten when he listens to the Swedish views? I am going to do my best to explain the matter, Nguyen Co Thach says. Unfortunately, there are many misunderstandings on this question, the Vietnamese foreign minister stresses. The problem of Kampuchea is in fact a problem between Indochina and China. No one has the right to interfere in Kampuchea's internal problems, but this is exactly what China does. China wants to force on the people of Kampuchea the Pol Pot regime, and we, Vietnam, are in Kampuchea only because of the threat from China. When that stops we shall leave Kampuchea. [end recording]

HOUSE OF COMMONS RECALLED FOR 14 APRIL SESSION

LD121720 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1712 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The House of Commons is to be recalled from the Easter recess on Wednesday over the Falkland Islands crisis. The recall, just for one day, was agreed today by Mrs Thatcher after a request from opposition leader Mr Michael Foot.

The idea is for the government to give MPs a full statement on today's Downing Street talks between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state. The talks have now been going on continuously for more than eight hours, even carrying on during lunch.

During the day, Mr Haig is understood to have had a 30-minute telephone conversation with Senor Nicanor Costa Mendez, the Argentinian foreign minister. Mr Haig, who early today had flown into London from Buenos Aires after ten hours of talks there with the Argentinian Government, came here with "some specific ideas" to avoid a conflict between Britian and the Argentine.

Argentina is said to have offered to withdraw its invasion force from the Falklands if Britain recalls its naval task force and recognizes Argentinian sovereignty.

Defence Secretary Mr John Nott and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym were also taking part in the Downing Street meeting.

HAIG CITES SOME PROGRESS; DIFFICULTIES REMAIN

LD122040 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2025 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Hopes on an early breakthrough in the Falkland Islands crisis appeared to fade tonight. Emerging from more than 11 hours of talks at Downing Street, U.S. secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig, said: "We made some progress in these discussions but a number of substantial difficulties remain."

He added: "We will be returning to Buenos Aires this evening as time is slipping away from us." Asked if he was more hopeful of a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Britain and Argentina, he replied: "Not at all; not at all."

Mr Haig said: "There is no truce, hesitation or pause in any of the military preparations, as I understand it, that are under way." He told reporters: "This morning, I said I was bringing some ideas that we had developed in Buenos Aires. Today we had an opportunity to discuss those ideas in detail with the prime minister and with senior cabinet members. We made some progress in these discussions but a number of substantial difficulties remained so I will be returning this evening to Buenos Aires."

Mr Haig refused to discuss details of the negotiations, saying this would "only complicate the process."

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym, who came to the door of No 10 with Mrs Thatcher to say goodbye to Mr Haig, said: "We have explored very carefully the ideas that Mr Haig brought here. There is no doubt difficulties do still remain. We are both very anxious to resolve this problem by any peaceful means. We are very grateful to Mr Haig for the trouble he has taken and the time he has taken to aid us and the whole world in this endeavour."

Meets Again With Thatcher

LD130856 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0830 GMT 13 Apr 82

[By Ingrid Morris, PA staff reporter]

[Text] American secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig, today held a third session of talks on the Falklands crisis with the prime minister in Downing Street. Mr Haig, who was orginally due to fly to Argentina in the early hours of the morning, was greeted at the door of Number 10 by Mrs Thatcher. Neither of them would comment on the discussions.

Mr Haig, who began his peace shuttle last Wednesday, has spent almost 40 hours in the air travelling between Washington, Buenos Aires and London. He had been expected to leave for more talks with the Argentinian president, General Leopoldo Galtieri, at 1 am today. The departure time was put back to 9 am and later provisionally revised to 1 pm.

Mr Haig, who spent the night at the Churchill Hotel in central London, is believed to have talked by telephone with President Reagan.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym was the first to arrive at Downing Street for today's talks. He walked there from the Foreign Office at 8:45, but declined to comment on the meeting. Mr Haig's convoy of four limousines turned up 25 minutes later.

The prime minister, dressed in black, looked pallid and serious as she greeted the American secretary of state at the door. They posed briefly for photographers before commencing their discussions.

Doubts about Mr Haig's plans for the rest of the day continued, with indications that he may be planning another night in the hotel. His staff showed no indications of checking-out or loading up luggage, and a special press room was set up in the hotel.

Security men remained in the hotel foyer, and several embassy cars remained parked outside. A hotel spokesman said: "We have no details about his programme, but as far as we know there are no indications of a rapid departure."

Mission 'Appears Deadlocked'

LD131200 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1114 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Mr Alexander Haig's Falklands crisis peace shuttle appears deadlocked today after 90 minutes to talks at Number 10 Downing Street.

The U.S. secretary of state was in touch with the Argentinian authorities by phone through the night, and reported back on his discussions to Mrs Thatcher, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym this morning. He left abruptly 90 minutes after the talks began, and the word from Downing Street later was that fresh problems had arisen in Buenos Aires overnight.

Downing Street had no idea what Mr Haig's next move was to be, though it was being made clear that the Royal Navy task force is still heading for the Falklands. There was no sign of any truce move by Britain. No details of the fresh problems are being given, but it is clear that the peace hopes of yesterday have now evaporated. If anything, the position is now worse than it was last night. After today's meeting, Mrs Thatcher had further talks with the two ministers at the centre of the crisis for about another hour. She is remaining at Downing Street throughout the day.

Britain has still had no word of the missing 27 marines, who are said to be on an Argentinian ship on the high seas. The government has asked the Red Cross to try to find out what has happened to them.

Nor is there any confirmation in London of reports that the Argentinian Fleet has left port for the disputed 200 mile maritime exclusion zone round the Falklands.

Pym Visits Haig at Hotel

LD131428 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1356 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] A further round of talks on the Falklands crisis began unexpectedly this afternoon when Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym arrived at U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig's London hotel. Mr Pym, accompanied by Foreign Office officials, arrived at the Churchill Hotel only minutes after Mr Haig's senior aides had been saying that the secretary of state would be flying out of Heathrow Airport at around 4:30 this afternoon.

Mr Pym said only: "I am coming to see Mr Haig before he goes off." It will be the second round of talks the two men have had today following this morning's session at Downing Street. At the hotel there had been rumours and counter rumours about Mr Haig's imminent departure for some time before Mr Pym appeared.

NAVY SHIP CUTS SHORT STAY IN ISRAELI PORT

TA130746 Jerusalem POST in English 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by Ya'aqov Friedler]

[Text] Haifa -- The British Navy's oiler-supply ship HMS Olna has been ordered by the British Admiralty to cut short its visit because of the Falkland Islands crisis. The Olna will sail this morning, rather than on Thursday, as scheduled. The Olna arrived last Friday.

The ship's commander, Captain Alan Stanley, yesterday paid a courtesy call on Mayor Arye Gur'el, accompanied by the British air and naval attache, Group Captain Peter Carter. Before its departure, the ship purchased supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables in Haifa.

Captain Stanley said that the Falkland action would be "a new experience" for the navy due to the distances involved "and we'll learn a lot from it." As captain of a supply ship, he envisaged the back-up problem becoming especially difficult "if we stay out there a long time."

On Sunday, a soccer team chosen from among Stanley's men played the Haifa Maccabi youth team and went down 23-1.

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS ON DEFENSE AT MESOLONGION

NC120712 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was at Mesolongion today where he attended the celebrations marking the 156th anniversary of the heroic exodus of the Mesolongion defenders. In a brief reply to an address by the Mesolongion mayor, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] I would like to say at this moment that Mesolongion constitutes for us the foundation stone for exercising our foreign policy, our defense policy, in an era when dark clouds are gathering in skies for mankind -- particularly and especially in our own region, with Cyprus partially under occupation, with the threat from an allied country, Turkey, against the national, inalienable sovereign rights of our country in the Aegean and Thrace. At this hour Mesolongion has a special national significance for us. Its message is that a nation, regardless of how small it may be, when it is really resolved to defend its national territory, its independence, its freedom, can do it. [applause]

Because I am saying these few words today in the presence of foreign friends, I would like to stress that our country is seeking in all ways the promotion and consolidation of peace, peace in the region, peace in the Balkans, peace in Europe, and that this government will proceed with all those initiatives at the Mediterranean, Balkan and European level that would advance the great cause of peace without which all our conquests, political and economic, would be lost in the course of Armageddon. But I would like to tell our friends that we expect of them both understanding and support, and some courage, some courage to stand by the fair struggle of these people who, although having suffered so much, have been done injustices so many times. [applause]

We are seeking support, friendship in all directions. This is an era during which we are counting on our friends. Let them stand by our side, let them remain erect because we are struggling solely for the inalienable rights of these people and of this nation. And we know that first of all and above all, we must depend on our own strength. Today Mesolongion has served -- I believe -- to give fresh impetus to and has strengthened our determination to weather any storm. We believe that with this determination, this tradition and the friendship of our friends abroad, we will win the struggle for the consolidation of peace because peace is our basic goal. Our strength as a nation is the force that serves to turn aside a conflict in our region. [applause]

Mayor of Mesolongion: I wish to thank you with all my heart for this touching day which I myself and all those who have come here will never forget. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. [applause] [end recording]

Speaking to newsmen immediately after and answering a remark that what he said has political significance and constitutes a very important message, the prime minister said: I addressed a message to our foreign friends. This is the time for which Hellenism has been waiting -- and from this support we will determine our course. But we depend on our own strength because only then can there be appreciation, understanding and support. Mr Papandreou concluded: We feel strong because this nation has passion for the cause of freedom and faith in it. For this reason we are optimistic. And this is the message, the optimistic message, that I address from Mesolongion.

PRIME MINISTER SUPPORTS SPAIN'S EEC MEMBERSHIP

NC122108 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo had a private conversation with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at a meeting they held at 1830 today in Maxim Palace.

The Spanish prime minister had arrived at 1120 today on a 2-day official visit to Athens. After their private talk, the two prime ministers made statements to Hellenic Radio Television correspondent Thanos Oikonomopoulos.

[Begin recording -- correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, the Spanish prime minister is here; I believe that the main topics of the talks were the EEC and Spain's future integration. Recently, the Portuguese prime minister also visited Greece and you took a stand on the Portuguese integration. In the case of Spain, what do you have to say following your talks with Mr Calvo-Sotelo?

[Papandreou] Our position on Spain's integration into the EEC is the position I took when, some time ago -- I believe 2 years ago -- I visited Spain. At that time I stated that as long as it is the desire of all the political world, of the democratic political world of Spain -- and also because Spain is facing problems very similar to ours, Spain, Greece, Portugal and southern Italy being the south of Europe -- and as an act of solidarity we will support, without any doubt or delay, Spain's integration despite the fact, of course, that we ourselves are maintaining certain reservations toward the Community, reservations which are presently under discussion by the Community.

Concerning NATO: As you know, we have signed Spain's application to become a member of the Atlantic alliance. Here again I would like to clarify that the question of Greece's relations with the military wing of NATO is also one of the open issues being faced by the country's government. It is clear, however, that as long as the new republic of Spain considers its integration into the Atlantic alliance as something which constitutes an important action, which even affects its internal structure, we cannot but approve it regardlessof any doubts we may have concerning the Atlnatic alliance's usefulness for us. Now is probably not the time to give any details. However, there is no question of principle: We have affixed our signature and we will honor it. [end recording]

KKE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYAN VISIT

NC101102 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The KKE delegation headed by Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee, returned yesterday from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where they had been on an official visit since last Monday. Comrade Florakis made the following statement upon the delegation's arrival:

"This was the first time a delegation of our party has visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The purpose of the visit was to meet the Jamahiriyah's leadership, exchange views on the international situation, particularly the situation in the Mediterranean area, and to acquire a view of what is actually taking place in that country. During our 3 days in Libya we had the opportunity to meet with a number of top personalities in the country's public life. Yesterday we held talks with Major Jallud, member of the Revolution Committee; (Muhammad Bawus), secretary of the General People's Congress; and ('Abdallah Zakhmul), member of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress in charge of people's committees. We also met with Al-Ubaydi, head of the People's Bureau of Foreign Affairs and (Abu Saydah), member of this bureau's secretariat. At the end of the visit the two sides signed a protocol for cooperation in all the issues that had been discussed. We consider our visit fruitful and successful."

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the following comrades: Dhim. Gondikas, member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau; Spiros Khalvatzis, Central Committee member and secretary of the Greek Communist Youth Central Council; Theodhoros Tziatzis, member of the Central Committee; and by other party comrades.

ANKARA MARTIAL LAW COURT RELEASES ECEVIT

TA121519 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, Apr 12 (AA) -- An Ankara martial law court decided to release from detention ex-chairman Bulent Ecevit of the defunct Republican People's Party in a brief hearing Monday afternoon. Ecevit had been placed under detention Saturday, 10 April in connection with certain statements published in the foreign press.

Arrested Again After Release

NC121709 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 12 Apr (AFP) -- Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was re-arrested today shortly after he had been released from detention by the Ankara martial law court. He was informed of the new detention order while in jail awaiting formalities for his release. He had expected to go home later today.

He had earlier been released after a 15-minute secret session of Ankara martial law court intended to complete the formality of arrest if the court had decided there were serious grounds for his arrest.

WESTERN THRACE TURKS END PROTEST OVER LAND

TA121929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Turkish inhabitants of the Inhanli village in Greece's Iskece [Xhanti] district in Western Thrace, who had started a sit-in protest 10 days ago because of the expropriation of their registered land, have ended their protest and returned to their village. The Turkish radio and television correspondent in Athens reports that the Turkish villagers, who ended their protest in order not to cause [words indistinct], said that they will continue to plow their land. They added that they will go to Athens and resume their protest in the event of any intervention. This month the villagers will appeal the court decision concerning the expropiration of their land.

60,000 PEOPLE ARRESTED SINCE MARTIAL LAW

NC091336 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Apr (AFP) -- About 60,000 people have been arrested in Turkey since the military coup of September 12, 1980, well-informed sources announced here today. The Martial Law Coordination Office in Ankara had said earlier that 46,721 people were on trial before the military courts which deal with cases of alleged anarchy and terrorism. The office said nearly 44,000 of them were defendants in what are locally known as "clandestine organisation" trials. Over 2,000 are being tried for their union activities, and 660 for their roles in political parties.

The underground groups are mostly either Kurdish separatists or leftists. The rightists, on the other hand, are almost all defendents in the extreme right-wing Nationalist Action Party trial. Most of the Kurdish separatists -- 1,230 of them -- are being tried in the south-eastern city of Diyarbakir. All are accused of "attempting to overthrow the existing constitutional order to establish an independent Marxist-Leninist Kurdish state on Turkish territory," and 184 face the death sentence.

Some 4,000 people -- out of whom 427 face capital punishment -- are charged with belonging to the "Revolutionary Path" (DEV-YOL) group, Turkey's largest leftist underground organisation, in 11 separate trials across Turkey.

24 Communists Captured

TA121642 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Izmir, April 12 (AA) -- Twenty-four militants of the illegal organization calling itself Revolutionary Communist Party "TDKP" were caught in a series of operations started in Izmir. The gang included its officer for the eastern provinces of Erzurum and Kars, Haci Demirhan, 9 students, 7 workers and a housewife.

Leftists Arrested in Ankara

TA111712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Nineteen members of an illegal leftist organization have been captured in Ankara. An announcement by the Ankara Security Directorate says that in a series of operations carried out in Ankara and surrounding areas, the martial law forces captured 19 members of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Revolutionary Path organization. The martial law forces seized 1 Kalashnikov, 13 pistols, 428 rounds of ammunition, banned publications and documents of the organization. Following ballistic tests and a police lineup, it was established that the suspects killed 18 persons in Ankara prior to 12 September 1980, fired at a large number of houses and offices, threw explosives and carried out robberies.

Communist Toilers Taken

TA091826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Summary] The Ankara martial law forces have captured 20 militants of the illegal Revolutionary Path [DEV-YOL] organization. The militants were caught with 10 pistols, 13 magazines, 2,200 rounds of ammunition, 30 meters of time fuse, fake identity cards and other documents.

The Aegean Army and Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Usak, Denizli, Mugla, Isparta, Burdur, Antalya and Balikesir martial law forces have captured 13 militants of the illegal Turkish Communist Toiler Party. "During their interrogation, the militants admitted that their main aim was to destroy the existing constitutional order by means of an armed popular struggle." It was also determined that they killed two persons and were involved in illegal activities. They were carrying 1 Chinese-made rifle, 4 pistols, 84 rounds of ammunition, 22 meters of time fuse, one mineograph machine and documents of the organization.

Extradition of 76 Requested

TA091513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Apr (AA) -- Turkey has requested the extradition of a total of 76 fugitives from various countries, Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes said.

Mentes told an AA correspondent his government was still waiting for a reply from Federal Germany on terrorist Omer Ay, and from Iran on convict Isa Armagan.

Turkey is co-signatory with 12 other European states of the European convention on extradition of convicts, and has bilateral extradition agreements with 10 others, including Belgium, several Central European, Balkan countries, and Middle Eastern countries, while procedures concerning extradition by other countries are carried out under international law (?and) custom.

CANADA

ARGENTINE IMPORTS, EXPORT CREDITS PROHIBITED

PY122351 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2318 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Ottawa, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Canada today prohibited all imports of Argentine products and suspended the financing of export credits in protest over the occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentine military personnel.

The announcement was made by Pierre Debane, minister of state for external affairs, at the end of a special cabinet session. He said Canada cannot allow the solution of international problem through the use of force and that the above measure reflected the Canadian authorities' disapproval of the action.

Canada last week summoned its ambassadors from Buenos Aires, ordered an embargo on the sale of military equipment to that South American country and a freeze on several transactions totalling $4 million. Foreign Service officials estimated the Canadian exports to Argentina last year at $120 million and its imports at $63 million.

MALTA

BULGARIA'S YORDANOV ENDS VALLETTA VISIT

LD110311 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] The deputy premier of Bulgaria, Mr Georgi Yordanov, has ended a visit to Malta during which he had talks with the prime minister, Mr Dom Mintoff, at the Auberge de Castille. The Bulgarian deputy premier described his talks as successful and said they will help to further strengthen relations between Malta and Bulgaria. Yordanov, who is also chairman of the Cultural Committee of Bulgaria, also had meetings with government ministers and officials. During his stay Yordanov led the Bulgarian delegation which attended the national festivities marking Malta's third anniversary of the evacuation of the British forces from the island.

LIBYAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR COOPERATION TALKS

NC112025 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Valletta, 11 Apr (AFP) -- A Libyan delegation arrived here today for talks on increased cooperation with Malta, led by under-secretary at the General Peoples Committee Ahmad Al-Murtadi.

The delegation also includes officials from the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company and the Peoples Bureau for Foreign Liaison. The delegation will also lay the groundwork for this month's meeting of the joint Libya-Malta commission.

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Western Europe

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INTERIOR MINISTER LANC TO VISIT U.S., CANADA

AU131142 Vienna KURIER in German 10 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] On Easter Monday Interior Minister Erwin Lanc will leave for a visit to the United States and afterwards to Canada, to negotiate again on an increased emigration of Polish refugees from Austria. In the six refugee camps, there are still about 23,000 Poles registered. Many of them have had to be put up in hotels and boarding houses because the camps were overcrowded.

In Washington, Lanc will meet with Ambassador Vine, U.S. special deputy for refugee affairs. During a visit to Vienna a few months ago, Vine personally informed himself about the situation of refugees willing to emigrate and those having applied for political asylum, and inspected various refugee camps. Subsequently, Lanc will meet in New York with congressmen and representatives of refugee organizations. On this occasion, Lanc will point out Austria's special position as the most important country of asylum and destination for refugees and persons seeking political asylum, and draw attention to the burdens that have been shouldered by the sacrificing Austrian people for years.

The last leg of the interior minister's trip will be a visit to Canada. There Lanc will also have talks about these same topics with his Canadian counterpart and with the Canadian minister for refugee affairs. In addition, experiences will be exchanged on combating drug trafficking and international terrorism.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RAPS FALKLANDS OCCUPATION

AU131206 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In an official statement, the Austrian Foreign Ministry has regretted the forcible occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentina, which constitutes a grave violation of the generally recognized principles of international law and the principles of the UN Charter. "Austria welcomes the UN Security Council resolution which calls for an immediate discontinuation of hostilities and the immediate withdrawal of all Argentine armed forces from the Falkland Islands." In conclusion, the statement appeals to all parties involved to seek a peaceful solution to this conflict in agreement with the generally recognized principles of international law and of the UN Charter.

EAST-WEST INSTITUTE TO SEEK PRIVATE FINANCING

AU091732 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Laxenburg Survives Loss of U.S. funds"]

[Text] Vienna -- The International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg near Vienna will survive the discontinuation of the financial support by the U.S. Government. The institute is hoping that the loss will be made up in an increase of payments by private American financiers of $300,000 to $1 million. At the same time, however, it will be necessary for the institute to cut its budget by 20 percent as of 1983. At present the new research keypoints are being negotiated at the Laxenburg institute. Last week, U.S. President Reagan wrote a letter to Chancellor Kreisky informing him that the United States would be unable to make further payments to the institute. Since the beginning of this year, the institute has been headed by the Canadian Holling.

KIRSCHLAEGER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For Belgrade media reportage on the visit by President Rudolf Kirschlaeger to Yugoslavia, including reports on dinner speeches and talks with Yugoslav leaders, see the Yugoslavia section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT of 13 April and subsequent issues.

HUNGARIAN PARTY LEADER TO VISIT LATE THIS MONTH

LD131608 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Apr (DPA) -- Hungarian communist party leader Janos Kadar will arrive in the Federal Republic on 27 April for a 2-day visit. The Federal Press Office announced today that he has been invited by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmit. Details of the visit will be given later.

PAPER VIEWS NEW ELEMENTS IN EASTER MARCHES

DW131210 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 13 Apr 82 p 4

[Commentary signed Mes.: "German Peace Interest"]

[Text] Who will not be reminded by the Easter peace and disarmament demonstration of the Easter marches nearly a quarter of a century ago? And yet, the comparison conveys a wrong picture. At that time the tradition of the Easter marches emerged from the campaign "fight atomic death" which, initiated by scientists, essentially was supported by the SPD as well. Nowadays the governing Social Democratis must also feel like the target of the disarmament demands over Easter.

Another impression: The peace movement of the Eighties, by its repercussions on a small, albeit active, voter potential, has become an influential political force. Granted, according to public opinion polls the vast majority of Germans do not doubt the wisdom of official security policy on the side of the Americans; yet by the same token it seems incontestable that the critical minority meanwhile has an important say in the distribution of parliamentary majorities. To that extent the times since 1958 have drastically changed.

What is striking is the other, the all-German element: Since the peace marchers over here refer to the peace friends rebelling against GDR state propaganda there, it is no longer possible to talk of a communist subverted Easter-march movement steered "from over there" as flatly as it was done at the time. Many people in both German states obviously still speak a common tongue, and if all who believe in the motto, "Create peace without arms," are at odds with the policies of their respective governments, they nevertheless have in common the superior interest whose formulation is being cautiously approached even by those governing in Bonn and East Berlin: that Germany as a whole is the country most severely threatened by nuclear weapons and that, thus, disarmament above all is in Germany's interest.

MITTERRAND DEPARTS FOR 4-DAY VISIT TO JAPAN

NC131526 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Apr (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand left for Tokyo today on a four-day official visit to Japan, the first by a French president.

Mr Mitterrand took off at 1422 GMT aboard a French Government DC-8 jet, accompanied by five members of his cabinet, including Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Finance and Economy Minister Jacques Delors.

He was seen off at the airport here by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and other officials. Mr Mitterrand will stop-over in Finland for brief talks with President Mauno Koivisto.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT PRC

NC081944 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Armed forces chief of staff General Jeannou Lacaze will pay an official visit to China April 23 to 30 on the invitation of his Chinese counterpart, General Yang Dezhi, it was officially announced today. Gen Yang came to France in July 1981 and met with Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

CHEYSSON CITED ON TOTALITARIANISM, ARMAMENT

PM140853 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Questioned Wednesday 24 March about French-Soviet relations by the International Union of French-language Journalists and Press, External Relations Minister Cheysson said: "The USSR is close to us geographically. We hope to maintain technological, commercial and economic relations with it. We will maintain them as long as things do not deterioriate," but "we will criticize and condemn the aspects of totalitarian systems that are ideologically and humanly intolerable for a society as close to us as Poland or for other East European countries....

"If, on the other hand, things change for the worse or if the reasoning pursued indicates a preparedness for the worst.... We totally support our allies, the Americans, and say that we cannot allow the excessive armament to continue, especially when this excessive armament involves missiles which threaten Europe and Europe alone, without threatening the United States. We have a very definite and clear-cut, characteristically Atlantic, position."

MAUROY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ELECTIONS

PM131305 Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 Mar 82 p 5

[Alain Rollat report on press conference given by French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy on 26 March]

[Text] As presented to the press by Mr Pierre Mauroy on the afternoon of Friday, 26 March, after 4 days of consideration, several meetings with Mr Francois Mitterrand and a cabinet meeting, the first government commentary on the majority's election setback in the canton elections confirmed the extent to which the political game sometimes forces its protagonists into strange contortions.

Indeed, the prime minister strove mainly to play down the importance of the election in order to minimize the failure of the left as a whole whereas when he opened his campaign in Outreau (Pas-de-Calais) on 5 March, he had stressed that these elections would represent "more than an opinion poll" because they constituted "a real test." Had Mr Mauroy forgotten that? No, but he is probably tempted to make up for the opposition triumph. The prime minister's official analysis was limited to four observations:

1 -- The canton election results can be explained more by local situations than by national consideration;

2 -- The redrawing of the canton boundaries carried out by the interior minister "has not made any major change in the traditional over-representation of rural zones," and the proof is that "the PS's advance in the cities is more marked than the national average;"

3 -- Because of the amplifying effect of the majority election system, "the left does not have a majority of seats in several departments in which it nonetheless had the majority of votes in the first round, especially: Aisne, Allier, Ardennes, Aveyron, Charente, Saone-et-Loire, Sarthe, Seine-Maritime, Somme and Essonne;"

4 -- An opposing power center has emerged. According to Mr Mauroy, "The French people are still anxious to balance power. This notion of an opposing power center will be further strengthened by decentralization. The right will therefore benefit from a law and a reform which it fiercely opposed but which we are determined to implement," he added.

Mr Mauroy then explained how he intends to stop the increase in unemployment by the end of the year. Three campaign plans have been drawn up to achieve that:

1 -- The revival of economic activity: "Every effort is being made to make 1982 the year of investment," Mr Mauroy asserted, announcing that he is going to organize "a day of work with employers' representatives." "We will discuss enterprises' costs, local taxation, the financing of UNEDIC and social security." "The government," he stressed, "is determined to make an effort to reduce the amount paid in employment tax."

2 -- The preservation of the major economic balances: "Inflation is slowing down" and "since 24 March the franc has been improving compared with the other currencies, without the Bank of France intervening. At the present exchange rates, our country's competitiveness is guaranteed," Mr Mauroy pointed out.

3 -- Social progress: This should be both "an improvement," "a change in the daily life of millions of French people and should also be one tool in the struggle for employment thanks to the reduction in worktime and a new distribution of labor." The prime minister then assessed the social reforms, stating that "never has such a major set been introduced since the liberation." He pointed out first that the solidarity contracts, whose final application documents have just been published in the Journal Officiel, have "entered the phase of full operation." (The figures he cited, however, seemed very modest.)

Mr Mauroy then analyzed the content of the statutes, again stressing that they had been drawn up "with the participation of all." Before 10 May 1981, he stressed, "government documents allowed no room for negotiation. They were like little green, yellow or even pink pills which had to be swallowed."

Citing the example of retirement at 60 years and hence seeming to answer criticisms from the employers and trade unions, the prime minister reaffirmed that "the government only has decision-making power on the basic system. The state is not intervening in the additional funds. That is what the social partners want." However, a date has been fixed for 15 July and, "if asked, the government will be involved."

Mr Mauroy said that the introduction of retirement at 60, which corresponds to "deep aspiration among the workers" is "a very fine reform."

Stressing the "temporary and onerous" nature of the system of guaranteeing resources, Mr Mauroy expressed his confidence in the negotiations which are going to start between the social partners on additional pensions and are due to start before March 1983.

Henceforth the government is going to strive to consolidate the change in daily life and to show greater firmness in its action. In that connection the sacking of the director of the French Coal Board for failing in his "duty to respect government policy" is revealing. According to Mr Mauroy, the main grievance against Mr Hugon is that he urged other administrators of the energy saving agency to resign, as he had done, in protest at the reduction of its budget.

FRANCO-SOVIET MANNED SPACEFLIGHT STILL ON

NC140858 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 14 Apr 82

[By Serge Berg, AFP science editor]

[Text] Paris, 14 Apr (AFP) -- The long-planned Franco-Soviet manned space flight, rumoured to be facing cancellation by the French Government as a protest over events in Poland, will take place "probably at the end of June."

Hubert Curien, president of the "National Space Study Centre" (CNES) said today: "Our concern is to give to this space event its scientific value, which is an important one, and not make it a political event." "The most likely date for the flight is at the end of next June," he added. Following the proclamation of martial law in Poland last December 13, several hundred French scientists had urged their government to cancel the Franco-Soviet space flight.

French Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Loup Chretien is scheduled to be launched with two Soviet astronauts in the "Soyuz-T" spacecraft, to join two other Soviet cosmonauts for a week in the Salyut space-laboratory. A second French astronaut, Colonel Patrick Baudy, is standing by in case Lt-Col Chretien is unable to make the trip.

The CNES is expected to give a press conference in the next 10 days to announce further details about the Franco-Soviet flight. Little information has emerged since last October, when a group of French journalists visited the Soviet "City of Stars" near Moscow where the two French astronauts carry out their training. On March 13, the Soviet news agency TASS sent out a brief item stressing that "the Franco-Soviet space team is undergoing pre-flight preparations."

The Paris-based monthly magazine ETUDES SOVIETIQUES reported that Lieutenant-General Andrey Beregovoy, head of the "City of the Stars" training centre, predicted that the joint flight could be made in June, July or August. But the date depends on one important factor: The Soviets have to launch another space-lab as the present "Salyut-6" has been in orbit for three-and-a-half years and its command installations are reportedly "rather tired."

Mr Chrien believes that the launching of "Salyut-7" will be "very soon." But according to some reports the Soviet have run into snags, as reports last October put the launching of "Salyut-7" in February.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL COMBAT AIRCRAFT TO INDIA

LD140818 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] India will buy 40 Mirage-2000 combat aircraft from France. The contract has just been signed by Paris and New Delhi and is worth $3 billion.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY BUDGET

PM130957 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Mar 82 p 17

[Text] Defense Minister Alberto Oliart told EL PAIS that the government's decision to join the Atlantic alliance has not in the least influenced the major rearmament program envisaged by the government by means of the armed forces budget bill which it recently submitted to the Congress of Deputies for priority processing. "Spain, like any other country, must depend on its own defense strength," Oliart said, adding that "NATO will not provide our national security, though our entry in the alliance could influence subsequent Spanish military budgets."

Question: The majority of criticisms made of the bill stem from the fact that it fails to define the objective and implementation of the plan. What is your opinion about this?

Answer: I believe that it is very clear. The plan's aim is the Spanish armed forces' materiel modernization over the coming 8 years to bring them up the average standard of West European countries.

Question: But there are complaints that it is not known where the 2.3 billion pesetas will be invested.

Answer: The plan intends to continue the same defense policy as we have been pursuing til now, albeit somewhat behind other countries. On the basis of Spanish defense policy, which aims to protect this country's national interests, the plan attempts to renew all branches of the Spanish armed forces -- navy, air force and army. It can also be stated that, as in any other country, specific national defense objectives and plans are secret and are not disclosed to the public. They should be debated by parliament behind closed doors. I believe that, as in all other countries, a minimum degree of discretion must be maintained with regard to defense objectives and programs.

Question: Do you agree with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's theory for reviewing the implementation of the plan every year?

Answer: Obviously this must be done. Although the bill already envisages a review of the program 4 years after it comes into effect, we agree that the subject should be reviewed every year, which will, of course, happen with the yearly debate on the state budget. The bill already states that the government is obliged to send the Cortes before 1 January 1986 a bill to revise and, if necessary, modify the allocations for the following 4 years and extend the validity of the law until 1994 so as to give continuity to the overall program of investments, modernization and strengthening of the armed forces.

Question: How will this plan strengthen the Spanish arms industry?

Answer: This plan will strengthen and protect not only the Spanish arms industry, but also other kinds of industry, such as optics and electronics. Action to stimulate the arms industry will be stepped up, not only with respect to factories that directly manufacture weapons but also with respect to those that manufacture components incorporated in defense systems, among which priority will be given to the optical, telecommunications and electronics industries.

Question: Of the total investments envisaged, how much will be allocated to the purchase of foreign weapons?

Answer: According to the plan, foreign payments will not account for more than 35 percent of the total, which amounts to 2.3 billion pesetas over 8 years. As can be seen, national industry will benefit, which is our intention.

Question: Is the government's defense policy clearly defined? Is Spain still very dependent on the United States and now on the Atlantic alliance member countries?

Answer: Defense policy is very clear. as I said before, and as for dependence on Washington and on the NATO countries, it is now no greater than before.

CALVO-SOTELO CONCLUDES VISIT TO GREECE

LD131214 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has completed his 1-1/2 day official visit to Greece. The main objective of the trip was to seek Greek support for Spanish membership of the Common Market and the Atlantic alliance. According to statements from the Spanish prime minister and foreign minister and the Greek authorities, this objective has been attained. Shortly before the end of his visit the Spanish prime minister had a further meeting with his Greek counterpart, Andreas Papandreou, to tie up matters left from yesterday's meeting.

At a press conference Calvo-Sotelo gave for Spanish journalists just before setting off for Madrid, he said he was satisfied with his brief trip to Athens and the attitude Greece had shown to Spain's joining the EEC and the Atlantic alliance.

Calvo-Sotelo also expressed his admiration for Papandreou, both as a person and a politician, saying that, based on a very good personal understanding, they saw completely eye-to-eye on most general political problems.

Calvo-Sotelo also repeated to the Spanish journalists accompanying him on the trip his feelings that the Mediterranean countries, far from competing over their most typical products, such as olive oil, could obtain preferential treatment for these products within the whole group of community member countries.

BOMBS WRECK JORDAN AIRLINE, EGYPT TOURS OFFICES

NC140927 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Two bombs early today wrecked the Madrid offices of the Jordanian airline Alia and the Egyptian tourist agency Egypt Tours, police said. The first explosion, at the Alia bureau in the city centre, occurred 30 minutes after midnight, the police said. The blast also caused extensive damage to the nearby offices of Lan Chile, the Chilean national airline.

Soon afterwards an anonymous caller phoned police to warn that another explosion was imminent, though the target was not specified. Within minutes a second bomb went off at the Egypt bureau, also in the city centre. Responsibility for the attacks has not been claimed, police said.

BRIEFS

GAS PRODUCTION FORECAST -- Spanish deposits of natural gas will produce around the equivalent of 3.5 million tons of oil by 1985, according to sources in the energy industry. The two main natural gas fields are in Huesca and the Gulf of Cadiz. The former will reach a production level equivalent to 2.8 million tons of oil in 1985, which represents around half the amount of the long-term gas import contracts with Algeria and Libya. By using the Huesca and Gulf of Cadiz deposits to supply Spanish industry, as is envisaged in the national energy plan, it will be possible to reduce the import of oil products and reduce the current very high dependence on oil. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Mar 82 LD]

FINLAND

MITTERRAND MAKES STOPOVER, MEETS KOIVISTO

LD132040 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The presidents of France and Finland held talks this evening for about an hour at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport. The talks dealt with the international situation and trade between Finland and France. French President Francois Mitterrand extended an invitation to President Mauno Koivisto to visit France.

When President Mitterrand stepped before the representatives of the press to make a statement on his talks with President Koivisto, he was asked for his view on the concept of Finlandization. President Mitterrand noted the derogatory meaning of the word and said that he takes a negative stand toward such use of the term. He stressed the military and civic courage that Finland has demonstrated in its history. All in all, in Mitterrand's view, the concept of Finlandization is unjust to the Finns. Mitterrand also recalled the contribution made by Helsinki to international politics. He spoke of the necessity for negotiations in the present world situation, mentioning in particular the missile talks in progress in Geneva. According to Mitterrand, he and President Koivisto also discussed the military balance in the world during their talks.

The talks lasted less than an hour, but it seems that they covered many issues. Mitterrand said that he listened with great interest to President Koivisto's views, stressing that he was interested to hear his opinions. Mitterrand said that he would like to return again to Finland soon.

NORWAY

FIRST F-16 SQUADRON ENTERS SERVICE 1 APR

PM131109 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 Mar 82 p 11

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "First Norwegian F-16 Squadron Soon Operational"]

[Text] The first Norwegian pursuit squadron of F-16's will become operational on 1 April. From that date 331 Squadron at Bodi Airbase will be ready for action with the new ultra modern pursuit aircraft, North Norway Air Force Commander Maj Gen Alf Granviken told STAVANGER AFTENBLAD.

The F-16's are a replacement for the approximately 20-year-old Lockheed F-104G's and Canadair CF-104G Starfighters in the air force. Some of these aircraft have been taken over by other NATO nations.

It is now 2 years since the first F-16 was delivered to the Norwegian Air Force. Since then delivery pilots and technical pesonnel have acquainted themselves with the aircraft. All experiments and tests carried out have shown that the aircraft has come up to all expectations. In all, Norway has bought 72 General Dynamics F-16's.

Major General Granviken said that 334 Squadron in Rygge will become the next operational air force unit with F-16's during the first half of 1983. Pilots and technical personnel from the squadron are already undergoing training at the airbase.

BRITONS IN ARGENTINA SEND APPEAL TO THATCHER

PM141203 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Apr 82 p 5

[Kenneth Clarke dispatch: "Pampas Britons Appeal to No 10:'Don't Use Force'"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Mrs Thatcher has been sent a telegram by the association of British and British descended farmers in Argentina in an attempt to persuade her not to order a British attack on Argentinian occupation forces. The telegram carried a warning that any attempt to retake the Falkland Islands by force would "create damage out of all proportion to the value of the islands."

The farmers are mostly descended from Britons who settled in Argentina during the mid-19th century. Many of the farmers have huge estancias or ranches in the pampas. They form an economically important section of the 17,000-strong British community in Argentina. The text of their telegram reads:

"We Britons and sons of Britons farming in Argentina wish to inform her majesty's government that for years and in some cases generations we have lived and worked happily under Argentine Governments of differing political persuasions.

"We have led our traditional British way of life without any hindrance and our experience has led us to believe that the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands have nothing to lose and much to gain by coming under Argentine sovereignty. We consider that their opposition to Argentine rule is based on ignorance of the true conditions of life in Argentina and on misinformation supplied by the Falkland Islands Company.

"We believe that an attempt to regain the islands by force would cause an irrevocable end to the islanders' way of life and offer no prospect for a secure and peaceful future. It would create damage out of all proportion to the value of the islands not only in Argentina but in the whole of Latin America.

"From the British community in Argentina, 2,800 men volunteered and were accepted for service by Britain in the 1939-45 war and 204 died on Britain's behalf. We, their survivors and descendants, urge her majesty's government to abstain from the use of force and negotiate the necessary conditions for the islanders to continue working in peace and tranquillity as indeed 17,000 British subjects already do in Argentina."

One rancher, Mr Gaston Perkins, is interviewed in the current edition of a Buenos Aires magazine which described him as "the English gaucho." Mr Perkins told the magazine that after four generations in Argentina he was proud of his British background but fully supported the government in Buenos Aires over the Falkland Islands dispute.

Falklands Office Raps Appeals

PM141205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Apr 82 p 5

[Ian Glover-James report: "Islanders 'Absolutely Resolute'"]

[Text] Attempts by Anglo-Argentines to persuade the 1,800 Falkland Islanders that life under the Buenos Aires government is acceptable are doomed to failure, according to the islanders' London representatives.

"We have evidence and are convinced that by far the greatest majority of islanders are absolutely resolute and are prepared to risk military action to free the islands," said Air Cmdre Brian Frow, director general of the Falkland Islands Office in London.

The Falkland Islanders and British Government have been approached by British descendants in Argentina with a view to easing their fears about Argentine control of the islands. Last week, the British Community Council, representing the 100,000-strong Anglo-Argentine community, sent a telegram to Mrs Thatcher urging her to seek a peaceful solution to the Falklands crisis.

The Buenos Aires government have recognised the propaganda value of the Anglo-Argentine population. An Anglo-Argentine officer is among the senior military figures in charge of occupation forces on the islands. The government is also considering a request from Anglo-Argentine farmers to visit the Falklands and persuade the islanders about the Argentine way of life.

The Anglo-Argentine community has felt vulnerable in the Falklands crisis and almost certainly feels itself under pressure to make a gesture of support to its adopted country.

NAVY POSSIBLY ASSEMBLING MINESWEEPER SQUADRON

LD131704 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1644 GMT 13 Apr 82

[By Robert Hotchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] The Royal Navy may be assembling a squadron of minesweepers to counter any threat to the Falklands task force. Four Hull-based freezer trawlers are being requisitioned as minesweepers in a move being seen as an afterthought by naval planners.

The possibility of sending navy anti-mine ships, including the 30 million pound "Hunt" class plastic-hulled vessels, is not being excluded, although the Ministry of Defence is officially adopting its usual course of not commenting on operational deployments. Previously, the ministry had poured cold water on reports that the Argentinians were laying mines off their coasts and around the Falklands.

A ministry spokesman said the trawlers were needed as "a precaution to complement Royal Navy capability." The trawlers "are suited to make a long journey" and "have very good sea-keeping qualities," said the spokesman. "Our own mine-counter measure vessels are more suitable to their NATO role, which is to operate in our own waters."

Large areas of the seas around the Falklands are more than 600 ft deep -- the maximum practicable for using mines because the volume of water suppresses the explosive blast.

The Hague convention laid down that nations should declare minefields by area but not density of mines. It is understood that the British Government has not been told of any such declaration.

The four trawlers, owned by J. Marr of Hull, bring the total of requisitioned civilian ships for the naval task force to 11. The others are: Canberra -- troopship; MV Elk, container ship for transport of armoured vehicles; Uganda -- hospital ship; Stena Seaspread -- supply ship; BP tankers Tamar, Tay and Esk -- fuel tankers.

The Stena Seaspread, 9,000 tons and owned by Stena Atlantic of Aberdeen, was called up today and is described as "rugged" and ideal for the South Atlantic. She will be manned by a civilian crew but with some Royal Navy personnel for her new role as naval support ship.

Commandeered Ship Returns

PY140214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1942 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Naples, 13 Apr (AFP) -- It has been learned from a reliable source that the British cruise ship Uganda, which has been commandeered by Great Britain in the wake of the crisis over the Falkland Islands, today arrived in Naples and put ashore all its passengers.

The Uganda arrived in Naples from Alexandria on a cruise through the Mediterranean. It was carrying 994 British secondary students who will have to return to Great Britain by plane.

The Uganda, a 30-year-old, 17,000 ton ship, will sail from the port of Naples tonight bound for Great Britain, where it will be equipped to serve as a hospital ship for the Royal Navy's task force. The 236 crew members were surprised with the news, while the students expressed their disappointment at having to interrupt the cruise.

'Second Wave' Takes Shape

LD141234 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1218 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The navy is to recommission its second assault ship, HMS Intrepid, and is chartering a huge Cunard container vessel to carry Harrier jump jets as a "second wave" to the task force. The Defence Ministry said today that the Cunard roll-on, roll-off container ship Atlantic Conveyor (18,146 tons) would be chartered to carry Harrier jump jets to the South Atlantic. This will double the number of Harriers in the South Atlantic to a total of about 40. Some will be from No 1 Squadron based at Wittering, Cambs. The RAF pilots are now undergoing deck training at the Royal Navy air station at Yeovilton, Somerset.

"We are taking additional measures to provide extended capability for the task force over an extended period," said a Ministry of Defence spokesman. "We are recommissioning Intrepid, the second assault ship, for operational service. This will add significantly to the amphibious capability of our task force."

It is not known when Intrepid, now at Portsmouth, will be ready for sea, but it is said to be "in a very short time." Her sister ship Fearless, with 1,000 marines on board, is already with the task force.

USSR-ARGENTINE 'UNHOLY ALLIANCE' ECONOMIC ONLY

PM141201 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Apr 82 p 4

[John Miller report: "Unholy Alliance Between Junta and Kremlin"]

[Excerpt] Increasing Soviet attacks on Britain over her handling of the Falklands crisis are designed to camouflage an unholy alliance between the Kremlin and the right-wing military junta in Buenos Aires.

It appears to be based on Soviet economic self-interest, Russia relying on Argentine exports of food to make good her own agricultural inadequacies. But it is doubted that Moscow's support would go so far as passing to Argentina information about Royal Naval movements gained by Soviet spy satellites as some reports have claimed.

"It is not the sort of thing of the Russians would do in these circumstances," a Whitehall source said yesterday. "In any case it might not be technically possible. But there is no doubt the Russians are doing their best to keep an eye on the fleet and plot its progress."

Moscow was showing no signs yesterday of wanting to become involved in the diplomatic manoeuvering over the Falklands, but it stepped up its anti-British pro-Argentine propaganda campaign.

TURKISH DEMARCHE ON THRACIAN MUSLIMS REJECTED

NC122100 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Greek Government absolutely rejects the Turkish Government's demarche on the issue of Thrace's Muslims. It has been learned the Greek Government's reply has already been sent to our ambassador in Ankara, Papoulias, so that he may give it to the Turkish Government.

Details Published

NC131552 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 13 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Today the Turkish Foreign Ministry will be given the Greek Government's reply which rejects all the points of Ankara's demarche on the alleged violations of the rights of Western Thrace's Turks. The Greek reply, which was sent yesterday to Greek ambassador in Ankara, G. Papoulias, so that he may give it to the Turkish Government, notes that:

There is no Turkish minority in Western Thrace -- as Ankara claims -- but equal Greek citizens. This Muslim minority is protected not only by international treaties but also by the Greek constitution itself and the laws. The case of the properties in Western Thrace is pending before Greek justice and concerns the Muslim and Christian inhabitants of a village.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS POSSIBLE ISRAELI LEBANON ATTACK

NC140544 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the Greek Government follows with greatest concern the reports about an imminent Israeli attack in South Lebanon. He further said: It is clear that such an action, if it takes place, would cause incalculable damage in human victims and catastrophies, and would constitute a direct danger of a more general clash in the region and a threat to international peace. Greece believes, the government spokesman concluded, that taking as a yardstick the dangers and the consequences of any such military action, this would be opposed by the international community and the peace-loving forces of humanity and will be avoided.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER RETURNS TO MADRID

NC131204 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo ended his 2-day official visit to Athens and left for Madrid at 1330. He was seen off at the airporr by Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos, the Spanish ambassador to Athens, and other officials.

At 1030 Calvo-Sotelo had another private talk with Prime Minister Papandreou at the political office.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN TRANSIT

NC091538 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, who saw off President Kiprianou at Ellinikon Airport today, also met at the airport the foreign ministers of Nicaragua and Romania, who stopped over at Athens en route to their countries from Kuwait, where they had participated in the Nonaligned Movement meeting. The Greek foreign minister had talks with the foreign officials on various questions of joint interest and requested that they convey Prime Minister Papandreou's greetings to the prime ministers of their countries.

AVIATION ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY TO BE ESTABLISHED

TA131231 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Charter of the Aviation Electronics Industry and Trade Corperation [AEITC] which will be established in Turkey was signed at air force headquarters in Ankara today. It was signed by Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, member of the National Security Council, commander of the air force and president of the Turkish air force reinforcement fund, and by Ayhan Hakimoglu, the director general of the Aydin Corporation.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, General Sahinkaya said that by establishing an electronics industry which would contribute to the manufacture of planes -- the real aim of the Turkish armed forces reinforcement fund -- the nation was taking the first step. Regarding the work being carried out toward aircraft manufacturing, the general said: Work has reached the stage where we must choose the type of plane we will manufacture. Our possible choices are centered around several firms and plane types. The relevant negotiations and correspondence with the firms and governments continue. I hope that within the next few months we will reach a final decision and meet the expectations of our generous nation which has been extending us its material and moral support for years.

SRI LANKAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS ANKARA VISIT

TA131115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka Hameed, who is in Ankara, has begun his contacts and official talks between Turkey and Sri Lanka are underway. Hameed was received by head of state Evren at 1100. According to information received from the press and public relations department of the office of the head of state, during the meeting Hameed presented Evren with a message from the president of Sri Lanka concerning relations between the two countries and including the president's good wishes. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was also present at the meeting.

Hameed was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu as well. Ulusu said that he was very pleased to meet with Hameed, adding that this visit would make it possible for the two countries to develop new mutual relations. Ulusu said that the Turkish Government closely followed Sri Lanka's activities within the nonaligned countries movement and that it appreciated Sri Lanka's attitude.

In a speech Hameed said that he intended to look into possibilities of cooperation with Turkey in fields concerning both countries, especially in economic issues. He expressed the hope that high-level meetings would be held between Turkey and his country in the future. The visiting minister then called on Foreign Minister Turkmen, and the two ministers began their official talks aimed at developing relations between the two countries.

FORMER MINISTER SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR BRIBERY

TA131801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Summary] The Turkish high tribunal condemned today former Minister of Social Security Hilmi Isguzar to 9 years and 8 months in prison and fined him 5,250,600 liras. Isguzar was convicted of misfeasance and for receiving bribes.

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT EMBARGOES ARGENTINE IMPORTS, EXPORTS

LD131644 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The council of ministers met in Brussels this morning. It examined the situation created by Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands as well as the dicsussions of the EEC political directors and permanent representatives on this subject. The cabinet meeting reaffirmed Belgium's solidarity with the decisions taken within the European Community. The cabinet meeting also considered that the European measures should be viewed in light of United Nations Security Council Reslution Number 502, a resolution which Belgium would like to see applied in its entirety. The cabinet meeting decided to impose immediately an embargo on all imports from Argentina. An embargo will also be put on all exports of arms and military equipment to that country.

PORTUGAL

SOARES AIRS VIEWS ON REVISING CONSTITUTION

PM131245 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Socialist Party [PS] Secretary General Mario Soares stated on television yesterday evening, during a debate organized by the Portuguese Press Club, that the Socialists "are not prisoners of the revision of the constitution." The political leader was referring to the possibility of the dissolution of parliament, which, in his opinion, should not be subordinate to the reformulation of the constitution. However, Soares emphasized that the Socialists are prepared "to make the constitution more flexible," while stressing that "the word socialism is not negotiable" in the new text.

The PS leader, who said that there is "a major leadership crisis in the Democratic Alliance," reiterated his criticisms of the government and, as regards the revision of the constitution, emphasized the existence of several areas of consensus and pointed out others where difficulties persist; specifically, the balance among the state bodies and the composition of the Council of the Republic, the higher Council of National Defense and the Constitutional Court.

Soares, who denied that the current constitution is an obstruction to our economic development and an obstacle to joining the EEC, also declared himself opposed to bringing forward the local elections, emphasizing later, when confronted with his party's internal problems, that those which "matter most at this moment are not those of the PS but those of the Democratic Alliance." Asserting that the "PS is always prepared to be the government," Soares stressed that "at the parliamentary level we have gone as far as we can go" in opposing the current government, adding that "much of the government's weakening" originated in the Socialist motion of censure.

As for relations with the president of the republic, the Socialist leader emphasized the existence of "an institutional dialogue," stressing that the stances adopted demolish "the PCP's attacks as regards agreements with the Democratic Alliance" on the revision of the constitution. He also denied the existence of any pact between the PS "and any politicomilitary power represented by the president of the republic," hinted at by Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa.

The PS secretary general upheld the viewpoint that citizens should vote for blueprints and not for people.

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VISA POLICY FOR POLES MADE MORE RESTRICTIVE

AU131354 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10-11-12 Apr 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Peter Martos]

[Text] Vienna -- Before the end of April the first wave of Poles will probably apply for permission to emigrate to the West: As has been reported, Warsaw has offered persons who were interned the opportunity to leave the country. While Austrian authorities for the time being are undecided as to how to treat those persons, the issuance of visas is being handled restrictively. There are hardly any persons requesting political asylum, and those who come to the Austrian Embassy in Warsaw with a passport have to show a written guarantee from an Austrian citizen, or possess foreign currency funds. Vienna wants to avoid another increase in the number of Poles requesting political asylum in Austria, for many Polish tourists in the West decide to stay there.

The Austrian Embassy in Warsaw is pursuing a strongly restrictive visa policy. The basic condition for obtaining a visa is naturally the presentation of a passport, which automatically presupposes consent by the Polish authorities. Poles who want to visit Austria as tourists -- according to Interior Ministry spokesman Erich Sellner -- have to prove that their subsistence in Austria is guaranteed. "The statement by an Austrian that Mr X is an acquaintance of his is not sufficient," he says, but adds that a "guarantee" by close relatives is accepted.

Only in exceptional cases are Austrian visas granted to applicants without Austrian sponsors. At present, an exception is made in the case of elderly married couples who leave behind immovables and prove possession of $30 per day per person. Only members of travel groups, for whom Polish authorities request visas, have nothing to worry about.

Even stricter standards apply to Polish citizens who are living in a Western country. The country concerned has to virtually guarantee that the persons concerned will be able to return after their visit to Austria. Thus the Interior Ministry -- according to Sellner -- wants to preclude "quasi-deportations."

Like the missions of other countries, the Austrian Embassy in Warsaw expects a "moderate rush" in April of former internment camp inmates who have been offered the chance to emigrate by the military government. According to official Polish sources, the total of these persons is nearly 2,000, although it is not known how many of them are ready to accept the offer -- which was given added emphasis through pressure. The AFP news agency recently reported that to date less than two dozen released persons have applied for a passport.

On the other hand, about 1,000 Poles have declared their intention to emigrate at various embassies [in Warsaw] without, however, submitting immigration applications. They inquired at first about the job opportunities in their potential new homelands. All of them declared that they were exposed to direct or indirect pressures by Polish authorities; many have lost their jobs and see no chances of finding other employment.

As far as emigration visas are concerned for applicants who might let themselves be deported, Vienna's policy is not yet clear. Generally, visa applicants have to state to the Warsaw Embassy the reason for the trip, as well as to explain specifically what they are afraid of. According to the Interior Ministry, it will be necessary to "decide individually in every case whether or not the statement that one is unemployed is enough." For the time being, while the former internees are not yet coming to the embassy in large numbers, this can only rarely be taken into consideration, it was stated.

Compulsory Policy Extended

AU141042 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Vice Chancellor Sinowatz declared after yesterday's Council of Ministers session that he hoped that Chancellor Kreisky would run again in the next Nationalrat elections. Asked about the compulsory entry visas for Poles, the vice chancellor declared that this regulation -- originally scheduled to expire in April -- would be maintained for the time being. He said it had been extended because nothing had basically changed: Anyone who felt threatened should continue to have the opportunity to emigrate from Poland.

ARGENTINE BOYCOTT REJECTED BY GOVERNMENT

AU141155 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1034 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Herbert Hutar report]

[Excerpt] Let us turn to Austrian-Argentinian economic relations: The Federal Chamber of Commerce is not interested in straining relations with Buenos Aires, because after constant double-digit -- in terms of percentage -- growth rates, Austria was able last year to export nearly 1 billion schillings worth of goods to Argentina. Thus this country has become Austria's most important export market in South America. Moreover, it is hoped that the Argentines will turn more to Austria should the boycott of the European Community prove effective.

KREISKY WILL DISCUSS ECONOMIC POLICY IN FRG

AU150908 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- Next week Chancellor Kreisky will face two important tasks in the FRG: At the Hannover Economic Fair Kreisky will give a speech on the current state of East-West relations, and at the SPD party congress in Munich he will speak on economic world problems from a social-democratic point of view.

"On this occasion I will certainly not fail to mention that I do not agree with everything the FRG Government is doing as regards economic policy," the chancellor declared on Wednesday in a telephone conversation with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG from Mallorca, where he is vacationing and will stay until the weekend. In Munich, Kreisky also wants to discuss problems connected with the construction of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal with Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER REPORTS ON USSR VISIT

AU141044 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Austrian Council of Ministers held its 128th session under the chairmanship of Vice Chancellor Sinowatz at the Vienna Chancellery yesterday. Minister for Construction and Technology Sekanina reported on his visit to the USSR 15-19 March. According to his report, it was agreed within the framework of this visit to refer the proposals about the opening of scientific-technical cooperation in the construction and building materials sectors, which were made during the various talks, to the corresponding sections of the Austrian-Soviet joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The report was approved by the Council of Ministers.

APEL SEEKS CHANGES IN CIVILIAN NATIONAL SERVICE

LD141916 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel has called for a significant extension and change in civilian national service. In an interview with Michael Rolland, chairman of the Young Press of North Rhein-Westphalia, Apel said that civilian national service should last at least 20 months. Apel made it clear that he thinks the conscientious objectors' test is a farce and has to be abolished. The coalition parliamentary groups want civilian national service to be increased to 19 months. They believe a written statement on conscientious objection should suffice.

In Apel's view, there are two alternatives to maintaining the 500,000 strength of the Federal Army within the NATO framework: increasing the length of military service and opening certain army areas to female volunteers. This is an alternative worthy of serious discussion. The FRG is the only NATO country which has not yet taken this course. All the same, he did not think that a majority are presently in favor of opening the Federal Army to women.

TELEGRAPHIC, POSTAL LINKS TO POLAND RESTORED

LD150932 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Apr (DPA) -- The Federal Post and Telecommunications Ministry has announced that full telegraphic communications between the Federal Republic and Poland have resumed today. Telegraphic traffic and other postal services between the two countries had ceased with imposition of martial law on 13 December.

Parcels traffic is in full swing, following Bundestag approval in February of free postage for gift parcels. Telegrams from the Federal Republic have, in fact, been accepted by the Polish post office since 19 January, but there has been no guarantee that they have been delivered.

SCHMIDT WILL PARTICIPATE IN UN SPECIAL SESSION

LD141456 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is to take part in the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in New York in June. This was announced to newsmen by Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl today following the cabinet meeting. According to Ruehl, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who chaired the meeting in the chancellor's absence, stressed the great importance of the special General Assembly session as an opportunity for all states to prove their readiness for real and effective disarmament.

Genscher also reiterated the hope that the Soviet Union will use this opportunity for a talk between President Reagan and Leonid Brezhnev in accordance with Reagan's offer. The Federal Government attaches great importance to such a talk for the safeguarding of peace and for progress on the way to mutual disarmament through negotiations.

HAIG MISSION IN FALKLANDS DISPUTE SUPPORTED

LD141426 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Apr (DPA) -- The Federal Government today "emphatically" supported U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's efforts to mediate in the Argentine-British conflict over the Falkland Islands. After a cabinet meeting, Government Spokesman Ruehl told newsmen that the Federal Government hopes the American efforts will help prevent armed conflict and smooth the path to a political solution via negotiations.

The Federal Government has stressed to both governments its considerable interest in success for the efforts by the American secretary of state.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who chaired the cabinet meeting in place of the chancellor, reaffirmed the FRG's stance in talks with the British and Argentine ambassadors on Tuesday and supported the demands by the UN Security Council for a cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of the Argentine troops and a diplomatic solution. Ruehl noted that the Federal Government, together with the EEC partners, has decided on various economic measures against Argentina to lend weight to these demands.

Ruehl stressed that the Federal Government also saw this conflict in the light of its relations with Argentina and the other South American countries, in whose consolidation and progress it continues to be very interested. This was also apparent in the fact that Ruehl referred specifically to the "Falkland/Malvinas islands," thus also including the Argentine name. He explained that this double name is the official title of the islands at the United Nations.

GENSCHER SIGNS MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

LD151200 Hamburg DPA in German 1016 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Arthur Burns signed an agreement today at the Foreign Office on German support for American reinforcements in case of crisis or war. The agreement facilitates a more rapid calling up of American reserves and increases the deterrent force of the NATO alliance in the conventional field.

Foreign Minister Genscher stressed that with this agreement the Federal Republic and the United States are giving a signal for the joint security and alliance policy. The agreement documents the Federal Republic's special solidarity with its American partner.

Should the need for defense arise, some 93,000 Bundeswehr reservists will be made available to the U.S. reinforcements as support troops. Great military and political importance is attached in Bonn to the "wartime host nation support" concept, which means support for U.S. troops by the host nation in the event of war.

The German share of the investment in this program, which is to be implemented by 1987, is estimated at DM550 million from a total cost of some DM1.2 billion. It is planned to start implementing the support concept in 1983.

According to Genscher, the new agreement strengthens the deterrent in Central Europe, which is a decisive point for the alliance. He said that this is in both German and alliance interests. "With it we are helping to guarantee the balance."

Genscher pointed out that in conventional arms the Warsaw Pact forces have superiority over NATO. A reliable deterrent has to take this conventional superiority of the other side into account.

Genscher expressly stressed that NATO's proven strategy of flexible response to a possible attack is to merge the conventional and the nuclear capabilities with one another in order to exclude aggression at any level as well as political pressure. Like deterrence and defense, arms control and disarmament are an integral part of the alliance's security policy.

Genscher said that nothing could replace the presence of U.S. forces in Europe as a guarantee of joint security. "But this agreement is also an expression of our continuing readiness for a balanced sharing of burdens and work in the alliance." German-American friendship is firmly rooted in the consciousness of the overwhelming majority of the German population.

German support will extend, among other things, to safeguarding U.S. Air Force and Army installations, to assistance with transport and supplies and to support for U.S. Air Force units situated on joint bases. The weapons and military equipment for U.S. troops are to be stored in depots in the Federal Republic in advance, so that in the event of an alarm only personnel need to be brought in rapidly by air across the Atlantic.

The United States intends, in the event of a crisis, to strengthen the 4 divisions stationed in the Federal Republic by an additional 6 armored, mechanized and infantry divisions within 10 days. In order to be able to use the Bundeswehr support units in the event of a crisis, from 1983 onward so-called "equipment units" are to be set up, for which the German side will require 1,200 military and 600 civilian job slots. These personnel will look after the stored American weapons and supplies.

For some considerable time now the United States has been storing heavy weapons and equipment for at least two divisions on the territory of the Federal Republic, which is used by American soldiers flown in across the Atlantic for the autumn maneuvers.

PAPER VIEWS AMBASSADOR BURNS' CRITICISM OF BONN

DW150923 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode editorial: "A Friend's Word"]

[Text] Arthur F. Burns, the U.S. ambassador in Bonn, must be thanked for the frankness with which he talks about the German-American relationship. Troubles can best be avoided by a timely pointing to attitudes which may lead to false decisions with grave consequences. In this respect Burns makes a critical as well as friendly contribution in the manner of a "grand old man."

The essence of his criticism of the most important U.S. ally on the European continent was Burns' statement that the Federal Republic was a country "which has not yet been convinced of the fact that it bears global responsibility." The diplomat's formulation, which certainly was carefully considered, contains two-sided criticism: Criticism of Washington because it has not duly emphasized and convinced the Germans of their real role in world politics, and criticism of Bonn because it shirks tasks which, strictly speaking, are duties -- at least from the American viewpoint.

According to Burns, the Americans miss the Germans' readiness to support the United States to the best of their ability in carrying out its ambitious task as the leading power not only of the Atlantic alliance but also of the Western world. They do not expect the Federal Republic to pose as a big power, but being the protective power of Berlin and of the Germans in the free part of our country, they believe they have a right to demand that Bonn commit itself together with America, also outside NATO's sphere, above all with its financial and economic capacity. Washington is particularly disappointed when the Germans try to take a "more differentiated" stance in the confrontation with the Soviet Union than the Americans find necessary.

Naturally, concrete situations require realistic answers -- also from Bonn. In individual cases differences frequently emerge. But Burns has exposed the roots of a process which may end in an estrangement between Bonn and Washington. There is nothing we can afford less than that.

POPEREN SAYS PS MUST 'WIN POPULAR COOPERATION'

PM150733 Paris LE MONDE in French 4-5 Apr 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Our Initiatives Should Be Guided By a Concern To Isolate the Privileged Minority"]

[Excerpts] The PS Executive Committee met in Paris on Saturday, 3 April. Two weeks after the canton election, in his progress report presented at the start of the meeting, Mr Jean Poperen, national secretary for coordination and elections, gave the PS leadership's analysis of the consequences of the 14 and 21 March election results.

Mr Poperen noted that "the government is inevitably identified with the party" and that therefore "the PS' victories, in other words its success with the public, depend on the government's success." According to him "resistance to change is growing stronger" because the left is keeping its promises and the "violence" of its adversaries can be explained "by the first signs of (its) success."

Faced with this "formidable resistance to change by conservative forces," the socialists, Mr Poperen thinks, should perhaps "issue fewer warnings and take more action." "How, in a democratic regime, can the majority be refused the means of explaining its policy?" he asked. "It is not enough to be in government to really have power." The PS number two remarked.... "We must accept that fact calmly but treat it seriously and gradually draw all the practical conclusions from it."

"Our initiatives," Mr Poperen stated, "must be guided by a concern to isolate the privileged minority instead of helping to make people increasingly anxious about it; in other words we must consolidate and expand the class front instead of taking the risk of helping to narrow or split it by some extreme or imprudent action." The left, he said, needs an atmosphere "of calm and peace," like the "social peace" which has been maintained for 9 months. However, "that calm would soon change completely if it was the sign of indifference." In those circumstances "winning popular cooperation is the PS' main task for this year."

Since their victories in May and June 1981, Mr Poperen noted, the socialists have appeared to be "too new, too scattered and too nice." They have "learned or relearned realism."

However Realism certainly does not mean backing down from the objectives which have been set; but it makes it necessary to list and plan those objectives more effectively first. Realism also means calmly accepting this fundamental fact: The adversary never drops his guard even when he seems to. Let's not be naive. Political authority is an attribute of democracy and this country, which wants to be governed, knows that well...."

After stressing the danger of a "gap" appearing between the government and the people, Mr Poperen pointed to the danger of the left's "losing on details." From that viewpoint the drafting of the measures announced on the 39-hour week, the new retirement system, and the question of combining a job with a pension did not strike him as "sufficiently thorough." In addition, Mr Poperen reaffirmed that "it is impossible to make the reduction in the working week conditional on a reduction in salary," and that it would be better to "space out" the reduction in gasoline prices and the increase in other fuel prices "have clearly produced more discontent than satifaction."

The PS number two thinks that, in view of trade union divisions and the "diversity of the class front," the socialists should decide which demands have most united support and, as far as the employers are concerned, decide "what concessions we want to obtain immediately" from them. He also noted the "malaise" which may have been produced in popular circles by the disparity between changes in everyday life, which have not always been placed at the forefront, and the rate of change in the sphere of general principles, which may have struck people as too rapid.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES POLICY

PM150821 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Apr 82 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Mr Hernu: France Can Be the Nonaligned Countries' Leader in the Arms Sales Sphere"]

[Excerpt] Saint-Etienne -- "France, which is a loyal Atlantic ally, can, as regards technical assistance in the arms sphere, be the leader of the nonaligned countries, of the countries which have a right to security, without necessarily joining in the game of the two military blocs." That was what Defense Minister Charles Hernu said during his visit to the Creusot-Loire factories in Saint-Chamond (Loire) on Saturday, 3 April during which he spoke of the new "ethics" governing French arms sales to foreign countries.

The defense minister recalled that all arms export contracts will be honored "aside from those with two countries, the Republic of South Africa and Chile" in order not to encourage internal repression and racist policy in those countries.

Addressing the trade unions in the enterprise which manufactures tanks in particular, Mr Hernu said that the French Army intended, in future programming, to purchase 1,000 light tanks independently of export orders from several Latin American countries in the framework of a voluntary French policy to diversify its clientele [sentence as published]. With regard to that South American market, Argentina expects France to continue a contract which has been under discussion since 1979, for the supply of armored troop transport vehicles. The French defense minister intends to visit Brazil and Peru in 1982.

COMPANY DENIES 'FIRM' MIRAGE DEAL WITH INDIA

NC141148 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 14 Apr (AFP) -- French aviation company Marcel Dassault-Breguet officials today denied reports that France had signed a firm $3,000 million deal to supply India with 40 Mirage-2000 fighter jets.

But company officials said a memorandum of understanding between the two countries had been signed, though this did not constitute a contract and allowed either party to withdraw from the agreement.

Reliable sources here said the memorandum of understanding was signed last week when an Indian Defence Ministry delegation visited Paris, headed by Mr. K. Ratosgra, general secretary of the foreign affairs department.

The source noted that negotiations between France and India for the sale of Mirage jets started two years ago, part of a general deal under which French authorities agreed to transfer a variety of weapons systems to India. An agreement was signed on January 23 in New Delhi, the source noted.

The first delivery of 40 Mirage jets could take place by the end of 1984 or early 1985, with a total 150 planes being delivered in three stages.

The second stage would involve simultaneous construction of the components of 45 planes in both countries, which would then be assembled at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd in Banglaore in India.

In the final stage, the Indian aeronautics firm would construct 54 Mirage-2000 fighters under licence.

Informed sources said that negotiations were continuing to decide the financial and technical conditions under which the transfers of French technology would take place so that 110 Mirage jets can be assembled and constructed in India.

Details on how the planes' engines, electronic equipment and weapons systems can be built under licence in both countries remain to be worked out, the source said.

French Ministry of Defence officials said yesterday the contract was "very important" for France because of the number of fighter planes ordered by India, and because of the importance India attaches to the deal as the Indian Government wants to diversify its sources of military supplies.

The Defence Ministry said an official statement would be released in the next few days.

COMMUNIQUE ON JOSPIN-BERLINGUER MEETING ISSUED

PM140931 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Unattributed report on joint communique issued after meeting between PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin in Paris on 30 March: "The Joint Communique"]

[Text] The communique on the Berlinguer-Jospin meeting states in particular:

"Areas of agreement emerged in the analysis of the international crisis. Points of agreement emerged in the examination of the crisis of capitalism and of the Eastern bloc countries. A discussion was started on international security problems, the crisis in detente, the dangers stemming from the speeding up of the arms race being conducted by the superpowers, and the need for mutual, balanced and controlled disarmament.

"Broad agreement exists on the rejection of the inevitability of blocs and on the need for cooperation between progressive forces in the developed countries and the Third World countries to transform North-South relations. Broad agreement also exists on the idea that the development of socialism within democracy will find its main area of political support within the West European workers movement.

"At the end of a meeting which they regarded as very constructive the PS and PCI leaders agreed to pursue the exchange of views between the two parties and to establish practical forms of cooperation."

MARCHAIS COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN VISIT

FL141140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, has said in Paris that he had been able to witness how completely ready the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua were to face any provocation. Marchais was interviewed by PRENSA LATINA on his return to Paris following a tour of the two Latin American countries that lasted nearly 3 weeks.

Marchais said he was optimistic about the future of his country's relations with Cuba and Nicaragua. Concerning the conflict surrounding Central America and the Caribbean, he said that the joint French-Mexican declaration was evidence of the useful role France could play in the solution of many problems.

The top French Communist leader said his recently concluded trip was very important. Firstly, because his party attaches great importance to relations with the brother party in Cuba, and because of his personal relationship of many years with Fidel Castro, whom he described as his friend.

RED BRIGADES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON AMBUSH

LD141804 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Red Brigades have renewed their threats against the judges, police and jurors involved in the Moro murder trial. In a six-page typewritten document which a Rome evening newspaper found after receiving a tip from an anonymous telephone call, the leaflet says that in chosing their ground, they have chosen the ground of no escape. [sentence as heard] In connection with the attack last Monday against the carabinieri who guarded the building in which Moro's murder trail opened today, the document says that if there were any wounded, they were among the carabinieri. Thus, they deny that any of the commandoes were wounded.

Details Reported

NC142008 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 14 Apr (AFP) -- The Red Brigades have issued a communique claiming responsibility for Monday's armed ambush here of a police patrol wagon, in which three policemen were wounded, an informed source said today. Publication of the communique, discovered following an anonymous telephone call to a newspaper, coincided with the opening of the trial of the alleged kidnappers of the late Aldo Moro. The communique expressed satisfaction at the "political success" of the ambush, although admitted that it had not achieved its goal of wiping out the police patrol.

Analysing the setbacks that the Red Brigades have recently suffered, the communique said that "the cycle begun in 1968 can continue provided a qualified jump is made from underground cells to 'guerrilla party.'"

The communique called for the "revolutionary" movement to unite, adding that creating a "guerrilla party" necessitated a criticism of the false analyses that had prevailed inside the movement.

ISLAMIC NATIONS CLOSE OFFICES OVER ISRAELI ACTS

AU141635 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 14 Apr (ANSA) -- All the embassies and consulates of Islamic nations in Italy were ordered closed today in a gesture of sympathy for the Palestinians living in Israeli-occupied territories and to protest against the "Israeli massacres" there.

The closure was ordered by the Council of Islamic Ambassadors in Rome in line with an appeal from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia for a general strike of the Islamic countries.

The council also sent telegrams to the Islamic Supreme Council and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar urging "decisive and dissuasive" U.N. moves against the "Zionists' criminal acts in occupied Palestine".

BRIEFS

SUPPLIES FOR IRAQI NAVY -- Rome, 8 Apr -- The Iraqi Navy will be supplied with 130 naval pumps for installation on twelve vessels which Italy's state-owned Fincantieri shipyard is building for the Middle Eastern state, the manufacturer of the equipment has announced here. The company in question is another state-run firm, Termomeccanica. It has 1200 employees and came under the state-holding group, EFIM, 1 September last year. Its pumps are sold to navies all over the world, including Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 8 Apr 82 AU]

DEMOCRATIC ACTION PARTY OUTLINES PROGRAM

PM140825 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 p 12

[Pilar Cernuda report]

[Text] Madrid -- Francisco Fernandez Ordonez closed the first Democratic Action Party [PAD] congress on Sunday with a speech which brought applause and in which there was no criticism of opponents but containing policies for the future. The congress took place without conflicts and without "wings" running for the Executive Committee, which was elected by a majority.

The PAD enjoyed the moral support of various European and Latin American social democratic parties, and Fernandez Ordonez even announced that he will soon visit the United States to meet with Senator Kennedy. It will not be solely a political visit; he also hopes to return with financial support from the U.S. Democratic Party. One of the very first difficulties which the PAD will encounter will be financing, for lack of sufficient financial support.

Navarrese Deputy Javier Moscoso spoke at the closing session and set out in broad outline what the party's new line will be. "Here we are today with a party, an ideology and a program. There is no room here for those who assumed democratic trappings in order to stay on the bandwagon [para no bajarse del coche oficial]. There is no room here for those who called intolerance holy intolerance. There is no room here for those who always win without caring with whom." He was followed by new Deputy Secretary General Gonzalez Seara, who set out the PAD's education policies.

The last to speak was Fernandez Ordonez, amid the applause of the 500 delegates. Ordonez emphasized the congress' "capacity for enthusiasm when so many voices are prophysying a historical weariness for Spain." He added that in the government, "Nobody any longer makes a proposal, draws up a plan or attempts anything except merely remaining in power." Fernandez Ordonez set out the four basic points of the PAD's program: To rebuild the state and reorganize the administration; to reappraise the economic program; to review the educational, cultural and technological situation; and, last, to broaden the field of freedom.

"In short, we offer a new program, a program of renewal on the rubble of a great collective frustration. We call on Spanish people with centrist and center-left stances, who are prepared with an approach which is not socialist but social democratic to promote a program of real transformation of the country, to tackle an important change with dignity, generosity and effort." He announced that the PAD will run in the election "presenting its own option, alone or in coalition with the parties sharing this blueprint." He concluded with some words by Camus: "We did what we had a duty to do."

Following the closing of the congress a press conference was held at which Fernandez Ordonez was no more explicit about pacts and alliances. He said that reports of negotiations with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party were incorrect and denied that there were contacts with Adolfo Suarez to form a "pivotal party," together with personalities such as Tamames or Morodo. (These rumors arose in the wake of confused statements by Tamames to a Valencian journalist. Both Suarez and Alonso Puerta -- also included in the possible pacts -- have denied these reports.)

In this connection, Fernandez Ordonez asserted that "the pacts will be with parties, not with people. All the rest is speculation." He announced that his party will study the possibility of bringing an action suit against EL ALCAZAR, which on Sunday headlined a report on the PAD by saying that it was demanding "the disappearance of the Civil Guard," which, according to Fernandez Ordonez, is "a lie."

Returning to alliances, he emphasized that under no circumstances, "will we form coalitions with parties which are not progressive, and I have very little hope that the Union of the Democratic Center will become a progressive party."

The new PAD secretary general also stated that "we will continue to support the government for reasons of democratic stability on the state's major issues, but our conception of them need not necessarily coincide with what the government unilaterally decides."

The PAD's first Executive Committee was elected by 447 votes in favor, 25 against and 25 invalid votes, without any alternative list of candidates being put forward, because of the agreements already reached before the congress began.

BASQUE LEFT CONSTITUENT CONGRESS REPORTED

PM151013 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 23 Mar 82 p 12

[Excerpt] Bilbao -- Mario Onaindia and Juan Maria Bandres have been elected secretary general and chairman respectively of Euskadiko Ezkerra [Basque Left] -Left for Socialism -- a party whose constituent congress took place in Lejona last weekend. The new party's Central Committee was enlarged from 90 to 101 members to spread out the posts among the various tendencies. The Aketegui group has 38 members, New Left 33, the people from the Basque Communist Party 38, and the Independents 2. The Central Committee's unitary list won 843 votes in favor, 30 against, 80 abstentions and 2 invalid votes. The appointments of Onaindia and Bandres were confirmed by the plenum with no vote against.

During the final session three communiques from prisoners belonging to Basque Homeland and Liberty's politicomilitary wing were received, which, following a vote, were read out. The documents refer to these prisoners' support for the new party, although expressing disagreements in some fields, such as the stance on the issue of violence.

The various reports were approved without excessive arguments. The greatest disagreements arose over the report "Analysis of the Political Situation in the Basque Country." During the debate, Bandres, Jesus Infante and Markiegui introduced an amendment concerning the issue of armed struggle. The "new left" tendency of EIA had asked that it be not introduced. Finally, it was approved with 539 votes in favor and 366 against. It describes armed struggle as a "gravely destabilizing factor."

UCD OFFICIAL VISITS GIBRALTAR, MEETS LEADERS

LD141320 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Javier Ruperez, Democratic Center Union [UCD] secretary for international relations, is in Gibraltar along with two colleagues for meetings on the Rock with the chief minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan and with leader of the opposition Mr Isola. Ruperez also intends to meet trade union leaders on the Rock as well as media representatives in the colony.

The UCD leader made the trip by hydrofoil from Algeciras via Tangiers to Gibraltar. He will return to Algeciras tomorrow evening, where he will meet local newsmen to report his impression of his visit and the outcome of his contacts on the rock.

SWEDEN

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT

NC141728 Paris AFP in English 1709 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Stockholm, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today wound up his two-day official visit to Sweden, having apparently convinced the Swedes of the utility of continued aid to Hanoi.

In talks today with Carl Tham, the Foreign Ministry official responsible for development questions, Mr Nguyen Co Thach discussed the steadily falling volume of financial assistance that his country receives from Sweden. Vietnam has long since been replaced at the top of Stockholm's aid list by Tanzania, and this fiscal year Sweden's aid to Vietnam is down to 345,000,000 crowns (about 57,500,000 dollars), notably because of the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea. Mr Nguyen Co Thach said on Monday, when he arrived here from Paris, the first leg of his current international tour, that "we are not coming to beg, but we have projects with which a country like Sweden can help us." A well-informed source said today that Mr Nguyen Co Thach seemed to have convinced Mr Tham of this and to have laid the basis for future negotiations on the subject.

The two sides agreed that Stockholm should continue to assist such Swedish-instituted projects as the Bai Bang paper-manufacturing complex and the Hanoi children's clinic. Sweden, the source said, might also be (?included) in Vietnam's schemes for developing its highways and coastal sea traffic. (On the latter point, observers pointed out that Sweden's shipbuilding industry has been hard-hit by the world recession and is seeking new markets.)

Mr Nguyen Co Thach also met today with Prime Minister Thorbjoern Faelldin and discussed Hanoi's policy in Southeast Asia.

In talks yesterday, Foreign Minister Ola Ullstein told Mr Nguyen Co Thach that Sweden disapproves the continuing Vietnamese presence in Cambodia. Mr Nguyen Co Thach told him that Vietnam would pull some of its troops out of Cambodia if Thailand ceased to be a base for "actions hostile to the people of Kampuchea."

Mr Nguyen Co Thach leaves tomorrow for Berlin, from where he will go on to visit Brussels, Bonn, Moscow and New Delhi.

NAVY ORDERS NEW ANTISUBMARINE DEVICES

PM131559 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Apr 82 p 15

[Erik Liden report: "New Antisubmarine Weapons"]

[Text] The Swedish Navy has now ordered mini depth charges and acoustic "bombs" worth 800,000 kronor. This significantly increases the navy's chances of forcing foreign submarines to the surface.

After the submarine incident off Huvudskaer in September 1980, when for almost 3 weeks a submarine, probably Russian, frustrated Swedish submarine pursuit units' attempts to force it to the surface, Navy chief Per Rudberg proposed that experiments be started to produce a mini depth charge which could be used in all situations without risk to the lives of the submarine crew. This depth charge has not been thoroughly tested by the Defense Materiel Administration and ordered in large quantities. A small explosive charge blows a small hole in the submarine's hull, which means that the submarine must surface immediately.

The acoustic bomb attaches itself to the submarine's hull magnetically if it is dropped within 5-10 meters of the boat. Acoustic signals then disturb the crew and can also be followed from the surface. To remove the bomb the submarine must come to the surface, open the hatches and a member of the crew leave the boat and the detach it. Swedish Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung has also proposed tougher measures against foreign submarines and the Riksdag is expected to approve these at the same time as the defense bill, 3 June.

THATCHER ADDRESSES THIRD EMERGENCY SESSION

LD141514 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1335 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the House of Commons during the third emergency debate on the Falklands crisis -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, Sir: It is right that at this time of grave concern over the Falkland Islands and their people, that Parliament should be recalled so that the government may report and the House may discuss the latest developments. Our objective, endorsed by all sides of the House in recent debates, is that the people of the Falkland Islands shall be free to determine their own way of life and their own future. The wishes of the islanders must be paramount for they cannot be freely expressed, let alone implemented, while the present illegal Argentine occupation continues. [shouts of "Hear, hear"] That is why our immediate goal in recent days has been to secure the withdrawal of all Argentine forces in accordance with Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council and to secure the restoration of British administration. Our strategy has been based on a combination of diplomatic, military and economic pressures, and I would like to deal with each of these in turn.

First of all, Mr Speaker, we seek a peaceful solution by diplomatic effort. This, too, is in accordance with the Security Council resolution. In this approach we have been helped by the widespread disapproval of the use of force which the Argentine aggression has aroused across the world and also by the tireless efforts of Secretary of State Haig, who has now paid two visits to this country and one to Buenos Aires. On his first visit last Thursday, we impressed upon him the great depth of feeling on this issue not only of Parliament but of the British people as a whole. We may not express our views in the same way as the masses gathered in Buenos Aires, but we feel them every bit as strongly. [Shouts of "hear, hear"] Indeed, even more profoundly because Britons are involved. We made it clear to Mr Haig that withdrawal of the invaders' troops must come first, that the sovereignty of the islands is not affected by the act of invasion, and that when it comes to future negotiations, what matters most is what the Falkland Islanders themselves wish. On his second visit on Easter Monday and yesterday, Mr Haig put forward certain ideas as a basis for discussion, ideas concerning the withdrawal of troops and its supervision and an interim period during which negotiations on the future of the islands would be conducted. Our talks were long and detailed, as the House would expect. Some things we could not consider because they flouted our basic principles; others we had to examine carefully and suggest alternatives. The talks were constructive and some progress was made. At the end of Monday, Mr Haig was prepared to return to Buenos Aires in pursuit of a peaceful solution. However, Argentina, late that night, put forward to him other proposals which we could not possibly have accepted. But yesterday, the position appeared to have eased. Further ideas are now being considered, and Secretary Haig has returned to Washington before proceeding -- he hopes shortly -- to Buenos Aires. Mr Speaker, that meeting, in our view, will be crucial.

These discussions are complex, changing and difficult; the more so because they are taking place between a military junta and a democratic government of a free people, [shouts of "Hear, hear"] and one which is not prepared to compromise that democracy and that liberty which the British Falkland Islanders regard as their birthright. We seek and shall continue to seek a diplomatic solution, and the House will realize that it would jeopardize that aim were I to give further details at this stage. Indeed, Secretary Haig has been scrupulous in his adherence to confidentiality in pursuit of the larger objective. We shall continue genuinely to negotiate through the good offices of Mr Haig, to whose skill and perseverance I pay warm tribute. [shouts of "Hear, hear"]

Mr Speaker, diplomatic efforts are more likely to succeed if they are backed by military strength. At 0500 London time on Monday, April 12, the maritime exclusion zone of 200 miles around the Falkland Islands came into effect.

From that time, any Argentine warships and Argentine naval auxiliaries found within this zone are treated as hostile and are liable to be attacked by British forces. We see this measure as the first step towards achieving the withdrawal of Argentine forces. It appears to have exerted influence in Argentina, whose navy has been concentrated outside the zone. If the zone is challenged, we shall take that as the clearest evidence that the search for a peaceful solution has been abandoned. We shall then take the necessary action, let no one doubt that.

The naval task force is proceeding with all speed toward the South Atlantic. It's a formidable force comprising two aircraft carriers, five guided-missile destroyers, seven frigates, an assault ship with five landing ships, together with supporting vessels. The composition of the force and the speed with which it was assembled and put to sea clearly demonstrate our determination. [shouts of "Hear, hear"] Morale on board the ships in the task force is very high. The ships and aircraft are carrying out exercises on passage, and by the time the force arrives off the Falklands it will be at a very high state of fighting efficiency.

[Interjection by Labor MP Tam Dalyell] [Words indistinct] that if it arrives off the Falklands that there is sufficient air cover against a landbased air force from the Argentines.

[Mrs Thatcher resumes speaking] Mr Speaker, I will have something to say about air cover in a moment. May I say that I have every confidence in all aspects of this task force. A number of civilian ships have now been chartered or requisitioned. These include the Canberra, for use as a troop ship, and the Uganda, which will be available as a hospital ship. Recourse to the merchant marine is traditional in time of naval emergency, and their response has been wholehearted on this occasion as in the past. Men and equipment continue to be flown out to Ascension Island to meet up with the task force. These additional elements will enhance the fighting capability of the force and the range of operations which can be undertaken. Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft are now patrolling the South Atlantic in support of our fleet.

Sustaining a substantial force 8,000 miles from the UK is a considerable undertaking. As the Ministry of Defense announced this morning, additional measures are now in hand to provide extra capability for the force over an extended period. In particular, the second assault ship, HMS Intrepid, is being recommissioned for operational service. She will significantly add to the amphibious capability of the task force now entering the South Atlantic, which already contains her sister ship, HMS Fearless. Arrangements are in hand to adapt a large cargo ship for the sealift of additional Harriers. This will nearly double the size of the Harrier force in the South Atlantic. All these aircraft have a formidable air-combat and ground-attack capability.

Our diplomacy, Mr Speaker, is backed by strength, and we have the resolve to use that strength if necessary.

The third aspect of our pressure against Argentina has been economic. We've been urging our friends and allies to take action parallel to our own, and we have achieved a heartening degree of success. The most significant measure has been the decisions of our nine partners in the European Community to join us not just in an arms embargo, but also in stopping all imports from Argentina. [shouts of "Hear, hear"] This is a very important step, unprecedented in its scope and the rapidity of the decision. Last year, about a quarter of all of Argentina's economy of this measure will, therefore, be considerable and it cannot be without influence on the leaders in the present crisis. And I should like warmly to thank our European partners for rallying to our support. [shouts of "Hear, hear"] It was an effective demonstration of Community solidarity. The decision can't have been easy for our partners given the commercial interests at stake, but they were the first to realize that if aggression were allowed to succeed in the Falkland Islands, it would be encouraged the world over.

Other friends, too, have been quick to help. And I should like to thank Australia, New Zealand and Canada for their sturdy and swift action.

They've decided to ban imports from Argentina, to stop export credits and to halt all sales of military equipment. New Zealand has also banned exports to Argentina. We're grateful also to many other countries in the Commonwealth who supported us by condemning the Argentine invasion.

Mr Speaker, what have the Argentines been able to produce to balance this solidarity in support of our cause? Some Latin American countries have, of course, repeated their support for the Argentine claims to sovereignty. We always knew they would. But only one of them has supported the Argentine invasion, and nearly all have made clear their distaste and disapproval that Argentina should have resorted to aggression. Almost the only country whose position has been shifting towards Argentina is the Soviet Union. We can only guess at the cynical calculations which lie behind this move. [shouts of "Hear, hear"] But Soviet support for Argentina is hardly likely to share the world's confidence in the justice of our cause, and it will not alter our determination to achieve our objectives.

Mr Speaker, one of our first concerns has been and remains the safety of the British subjects who have been caught up in the consequences of the crisis. They include -- apart from the Falkland Islanders themselves -- the marines and the British Antarctic survey scientists on South Georgia and the British community in Argentina. In spite of all our efforts we've not been able to secure reliable information about the 22 marines who are on South Georgia and the 13 British Antarctic survey personnel who are believed to have been evacuated from Grytviken at the same time. According to Argentine reports, these people are on a ship heading for the mainland. There are also reports that the six marines and the one member of the crew of Endurance who were captured on the Falkland Islands are now in Argentina. Finally, there are 13 members of the British Antarctic survey team and 2 other British subjects who remain on South Georgia. The survey team's most recent contact, on 12 April, with its headquarters in this country indicates that they are safe and well.

On 5 April we asked the Swiss Government, as a protecting power, to pursue all these cases urgently with the Argentine Government. We trust their efforts will soon produce the information which we and their families so anxiously seek. On the same day we also sought the assistance of the International Red Cross with regard to the position of the population in the Falkland Islands. So far, the Argentine Government has not responded to their request to visit the islands.

Last night a party of 35 people from the islands, including the chief secretary, arrived in Montevideo, and a report from the chief secretary on the conditions in the islands is expected at any moment. Recently, Mr Speaker, the government received a message from the British Community Council in Argentina urging a peaceful solution to the present conflict and asking that due consideration be given to the strong British presence in Argentina and the size of the British community there. We have replied, recognizing the contribution which the British community has made to the development of Argentina, but making it plain that we have a duty to respond to the unprovoked aggression against the Falkland Islands and insisting that Argentina should comply with the mandatory resolution of the Security Council calling upon it to withdraw its troops.

[Interjection by Labor MP Tam Dalyell] Before she comes to the end of her speech, I wonder if I can repeat the question about air power. Does she not remember what happened to the Prince of Wales and the Repulse? And does she not know that there are at least 68 Skyhawks in the Argentine Air Force, plus Mirages with the R-530s? This is a formidable force. If we are to go near the Falkland Islands, would she at least answer that question?

[Thatcher] I have indicated to the honorable gentleman and to the House that we have taken steps to double the provision of the Harriers, and we believe that that will provide the air cover which the whole House and the honorable gentlemen seek. And I trust that he and the whole House will express confidence in our naval fleet, marines and air force, for that is the least that they are entitled to have from this House.

Mr Speaker, we are also being urged from some quarters to avoid armed confrontation at all costs and to seek conciliation. Of course we, too, want a peaceful solution, but it was not Britain who broke the peace, and if the argument of no force at any price were to be adopted at this stage, it would serve only to perpetuate occupation of those very territories which have themselves been seized by force.

Mr Speaker, in any negotiations over the coming days we shall be guided by the following principles: We shall continue to insist on Argentine withdrawal from the Falkland Islands and dependencies. We shall remain ready to exercise our right to resort to force in self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter until the occupying forces leave the islands. Our naval task force sails on towards its destination. We remain fully confident of its ability to take whatever measures may be necessary. Meanwhile, its very existence and its progress toward the Falkland Islands reinforce the efforts we are making for a diplomatic solution. That solution must safeguard the principle that the wishes of the islanders shall remain paramount. There is no reason to believe that they would prefer any alternative to the resumption of the administration which they enjoyed before Argentina committed aggression. It may be that their recent experiences will have caused their views on the future to change, but until they've had the chance freely to express their views, the British Government will not assume that the islanders' wishes are different from what they were before.

We have a long and proud history of recognizing the right of others to determine their own destiny. Indeed, in that respect we have an experience unrivalled by any other nation in the world. But that right must be upheld universally and not least where it is challenged by those who are hardly conspicuous for their own devotion to democracy and liberty. The eyes of the world are now focused on the Falkland Islands. Others are watching anxiously to see whether brute force or the rule of law will triumph.

Mr Speaker, wherever naked aggression occurs, it must be overcome. The cost now, however high, must be set against the cost we would one day have to pay if this principle went by default. And that is why through diplomatic, economic and, if necessary, through military means we shall persevere until freedom and democracy are restored to the people of the Falkland Islands.

Pym Speaks

LD142024 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1806 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Speech by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in House of Commons during the third emergency debate on the Falklands crisis -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, I agree with the right honorable gentleman [Denis Healy, Labor Party Shadow Foreign Secretary] that this has been indeed a very useful debate. The House has addressed itself to the gravity of the real issues involved. If the House understands very well, beyond that I think the British people understand very well. The debate has shown a very broad measure of agreement and a broad measure of support for the actions which the government has taken and is taking. And I think it's a very good example, Mr Speaker, of the way in which our democratic procedures in Parliament are a source of strength for our nation.

Now of course, there have been a number of dissenting voices on both sides, and quite naturally and rightly so. But I think it has been as heartening to us as it must have been discouraging to the Argentine aggressors to hear the degree of unity that has been reflected in this debate -- as mentioned most recently by the right honorable gentleman and member for Battersea -- unity in the resolve that the rule of law be reestablished by the withdrawal of the invader of the Falklands in accordance with the mandatory resolution of the Security Council in which, of course, Argentina is in breach; the unity in our determination to do all we can to achieve a solution by peaceful means provided that such a solution is in accordance with the basic prinicples which successive British governments have upheld, principles which we know to be essential if small countries are not to be at the mercy of their larger neighbors; and unity also, Mr Speaker, in sober recognition of our right to use force in self-defense -- that is unquestionable -- and in recognition that if need be it will be exercised.

At the outset, I want to give to the House a first report which I have just received from the chief secretary in the Falklands administration. He arrived last night in Montevideo. He stated that he and other senior officials who left with him have all been deported from the Falklands. Until his departure, the administration in Port Stanley had succeeded in maintaining essential services for the islands, including medical services, water, electricity, telephones and police. But restriction had been imposed on the radio-telephone links with outlying farms and the internal air service had been stopped. According to the chief secretary, the conduct of the Argentine forces is so far correct. The report contains no indication that there is serious hardship among the people of the Falkland Islands. But the deportation of the senior officials is, of course, a concern, and underlined the need for the involvement of the International Red Cross, which her majesty's government is going to pursue.

Mr Speaker, last week I spoke to the House of the determination with which we are pursuing our efforts to secure Argentine withdrawal from the Falkland Islands. They have absolutely no right whatsoever to be there and they must go. The whole of this business started with them. The entire blame for the crisis rests on Argentina. And this act of aggression -- unprovoked, illegal and unforgiveable -- has to be reversed. The House and the country, I believe, and the world, would prefer it reversed by peaceful means. And in the interests of avoiding bloodshed, we are working with all our strength for just such a peaceful solution, a solution consistent with our commitment to the Falkland Islands.

My right honorable friend, the prime minister, outlined at the beginning of this debate the steps that have been taken so far, the discussions that we have had with Mr Secretary Haig and the ideas, or some of the ideas, which have been produced and proceeds on that apace. Now I cannot say -- in fact nobody can say -- whether a peaceful solution will prove possible. If it does not, Argentina knows what to expect, and let them not doubt it. And I would here like to join the right honorable gentleman for Leeds East in thanking Mr Secretary Haig for this work that he has undertaken. Certainly it is onerous. He's not only shown intellectual stamina, if I may say so he has shown great physical stamina. And he has approached this task which is very difficult, with great willingness and with great thoroughness, and I think the House and the country are in his debt.

Mr Speaker, the right honorable gentleman referred to the process being contemplated in two phases. He referred, of course, first of all to the withdrawal -- and that is an absolute prerequisite for any progress of any kind whatsoever. And at that stage he made some ideas and referred to ideas in relation to the UN and the possibility of the UN presence, which another honorable gentleman has raised, and made other suggestions, upon which I would prefer not to comment. But I would say to him that I would of course, take a very careful note to what he has said. And then he went on to refer in the second phase to negotiation for a longer term solution, and later on in my speech I would like to say something about that. But I have certainly noted his ideas, and indeed I will consider again very carefully all the other ideas that the right honorable and honorable members have made in the course of the debate.

Mr Speaker, our clear resolve and the international support that we have mustered from our friends and partners are beginning to tell. Argentina has still the time to be having second thoughts. Certainly they have been invaded by doubts of their own from time to time. We now need not only to maintain the pressures, but to build them up wherever we can. Britain's support for the islanders is no empty commitment and I think our response, our national response, to this crisis has certainly demonstrated that. It was Argentina's great mistake to imagine that there would be a lack of will on Britain's part to defend the Falkland Islands if need arose. In this country we have a lot of experience of dealing with unprovoked aggression and invaders. Unfortunately we have, but we have it. And we understand the vital need not to permit aggression to succeed.

And it makes no difference to us whether that takes place on our doorsteps or 8,000 miles away. Freedom under the law is what is at stake. The Argentinians presumably reckoned that if they presented us with a fait accompli and just did the thing, we would not take steps to reverse it, that they would be met with a great fuss and ballyhoo, but not with any action. They were wrong, Mr Speaker. They never imagined that we'd back our commitments with diplomatic and economic measures that were needed to uphold it, let alone the military measures, which are surely having their effect.

The task force is, as we know, sailing on its course towards the South Atlantic and it will build up as operational requirements dictate. My right honorable friend announced today one element in that buildup; of course, there will be others in due course. And I do think it is a remarkable tribute to the Royal Navy -- I know the House would expect no less, nonetheless, it is a remarkable fact that they did mount that task force and that it sailed with the speed and with the efficiency with which it did sail.

Now Argentina reckoned without the response of the international community. I don't think they were in any way prepared for what was going to happen. No doubt they expected the world to deprecate the use of force, but in their ill-judged enthusiasm, and perhaps even a bit of excitement, they failed to foresee the revulsion and the anxiety felt by nations all round the world at seeing an act of aggression -- a large country against a small nearby territory. I think they were unprepared for the resolution passed by the Security Council. I certainly think they were unprepared for the response that we received from the international community by way of economic measures. They failed to realize that countries all round the world would see their act as totally repugnant and intolerable and would condemn it almost unanimously. And I think they also failed to see the strength which that condemnation would give to Britain in her efforts to rally support to the cause of repelling aggressors.

In other words, Mr Speaker, I think they misjudged it from the start. They anticipated what might happen, but they didn't get it right. And I think Argentina must now be dismayed at the solidarity shown to Britain by our major allies. She did not see that the U.S. will be bound to condemn the invasion, and I think I'm right in saying, if I can say to the right honorable gentleman, the U.S. has already banned the export of arms to Argentina as a step. And of course she supported us very strongly in the UN resolution and is, of course, at the moment playing this crucial role in the negotiations for a peaceful settlement, which is quite certainly what the House has indicated it would like to see achieved.

She did not reckon with the close ties that link the nations of the Commonwealth and these ties, Mr Speaker, are at their strongest when democracy itself is challenged. Above all, I think she totally failed to foresee the strong political solidarity that so many years of common endeavor have built up in the European Community. The Community's decision to ban all imports from Argentina was wholly unexpected in Buenos Aires. Condemnations and diplomatic sanctions they perhaps could have lived with, as they thought about it; to see about a quarter of their export trade wiped out at a stroke was a body blow to their already rather shaky economy. And all the evidence suggests, Mr Speaker, that they were very surprised indeed by this, and this is one of the actions that we had taken supported by our friends that has undoubtedly affected their attitude to the situation in which they now find themselves.

I'm glad to tell the House that the steps to the complete embargo on imports were agreed in Brussels today. They come into force as soon as they can be published, which will probably be on 16 April. And I would like to express to the House, the government, I think the whole House's gratitude for this powerful positive action taken by the European Community.

[Denis Healey] Could the right honorable gentleman tell us whether the Community has accepted the advice of the commission that the ban on the imports should last in the first instance only for 2 weeks?

[Pym] Mr Speaker, in the first instance the Community have agreed that they should last for 1 month and in the course of that period, of course, the position can be reexamined with a view to extending them, modifying them or whatever; but the initial period is for 1 month. Mr Speaker, I should also like to mention a point raised by the right honorable member for Plymouth-Devonport. Guarantees is one point he had raised -- they are a matter for national rather for Community action. I understand that there is actually a gathering consensus among the Ten that in present circumstances in Argentina there will not be put in practice any new offers of official export credits. So, in other words, the pressure there is mounting very considerably. The very positive response by our friends to our call for pressure on Argentina rests, Mr Speaker, I believe, fundamentally in the firm legal grounds of the UN Charter and the Security Council resolution. Because, after the history of the second world war there is no doubt that the desire for a better way of settling international disputes was actually founded in the UN, and all nations subscribed to that and that is the basis upon which we obtained the support.

But by contrast, Argentina's friends in Latin America can find no such basis for supporting her. And the right honorable gentleman, the leader of the opposition, if I may say so, put this point extremely fairly and cogently in his speech. And following that and the doubt about their position, I think it's fair to say that their gestures have been, to say the least, unenthusiastic. Despite the agreement of some of them with Argentina's interpretation of the sovereignty issue, they have nearly all refused to condone the use of force. They have, in fact, joined their voices to those of our own supporters in favor of a peaceful settlement, if such can be achieved.

Mr Speaker, many honorable members have raised the principle of self-determination and the wishes of the islanders, and certainly no one pays more attention to that or gives more weight to it than her majesty's government. But, in response to the right honorable gentlemen, we have not set our faces against any idea of change in the future. But what we cannot accept is that some form of change be imposed on the islanders. That is the point.

Now of course, the views of the islanders at the moment cannot be known. They are bound to have been affected by the trauma they've gone through. For my part, I've always taken the view that as the result of it they would be likely to want to be even more British than they were before -- if that is possible -- but nobody knows. And there is no doubt about it we shall have to take a great deal of care ascertaining those views accurately when the present invasion is over. We cannot ascertain it at the moment.

If I think about it at this range, Mr Speaker, I think they will need time after the crisis is over to reflect about the situation and consider the prospects of the alternative. And I don't think they ought to be unduly hurried in it. We hear talk of suddenly taking a quick poll or something, but I don't think that will do at all. They'll want to consider it in their own way before we come to any conclusion about it, and I think that it's really important that we should enable them to do that. But we shall, Mr Speaker, continue to be guided by their wishes. I've noted what my honorable friend the member for Newbury said on this point. I'm sure...

[Tony Bedwell -- interrupting] We've not had a great deal of detail about what was being discussed in New York at the end of February on the agenda. We know what the communique said; we know what the resignation speech of the junior minister said when he conveyed very little indeed. Was, in fact, one of the items on the agenda then -- and if the honorable gentleman can't give it to me now, perhaps at another time -- the question of some kind of delegation of sovereignty over the Islands of Falkland?

[Pym] No, Mr Speaker, I can't comment on the detail of the honorable gentleman's intervention because I wasn't in New York at the time, but the point I'm making is that we are guided by what the islanders themselves prefer.

It has been referred to by some people, and argued, of course, in Argentina and other places, that this is a kind of colonial problem. Of course, it isn't anything of the kind. It's quite a different issue. Quite a different issue, and all I'm trying to convey to the House is that the wishes of the islanders are all important as far as we are concerned and that implies quite clearly that if some other kind of government is required by the islanders, then we wouldn't wish to stand in their way, and I don't think the House would stand in their way. So that is our position.

My honorable friend the member for Newbury spoke on this point and a number of my other honorable friends. I'm sure that we would want to insure that all the islanders had an opportunity to make their views known, but obviously we've got to wait some time before we can do that. Now I quite agree with my honorable friend the member for Bromsgrove -- and the right honorable gentleman touched on this point -- about the need to think about, even prepare, plans for the long-term future. Obviously, that's what we want to settle as best we can. Now I won't speak now on that aspect. My overriding concern now and in the immediate future is to get into a position when long-term proposals can become relevant. That's why the priority of the invading Argentinians going from the islands is absolutely crucial, so we can get on with the process which will lead to this long-term settlement. In the meantime, there is of course no reason whatsoever why we should not be thinking about the possibilities, and indeed that is happening. But, as I say, my immediate concern is to make sure that we can put any long-term plans that we decide upon into practice in due course.

The honorable gentleman, the member for Inverness, asked about the position concerning South Georgia. Argentina claims sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and Falkland dependencies, including South Georgia. As the House knows, Argentine forces invaded South Georgia on 4 April. The maritime exclusion zone, however, covers only the waters surrounding the Falkland Islands themselves. And he asked, in addition, whether there have been any incidents in the maritime exclusion zone. The answer is that there have not been so far. Whether this remains the case will, of course, depend on the Argentines themselves. We have made our position in relation to the zone quite clear and quite specific and they know quite well what will happen if they violate it. And, of course, the creation of that zone is the beginning of the process which makes withdrawal itself possible. So I would say to the honorable gentleman: Nothing so far and it's up to the Argentines. And as my right honorable friend told the House earlier, the Argentinian Navy is concentrating outside the zone and we hope very much of course, that that will continue to be so. Because we believe that the Argentinians, like ourselves, desire above all else a peaceful solution if it can be achieved without prejudice to the principles involved. And it is to us vitally important that they stay outside of that zone so no incidents are invited.

Mr Speaker, the British task force is moving steadily towards its destination. Our diplomatic action has yielded magnificent support from our friends in the form of concrete action parallel to our own. It's deeds that they have done, as well as words. The costs of aggression are being made clearer every day. The pressure is mounting on Argentina. The vise is tightening, as Mr Haig's admirable efforts continue, we shall see whether reason and responsibility will prevail in Buenos Aires. Should Mr Haig's diplomacy fail to produce a settlement, it will not be for lack of effort or of reasonable flexibility on his part, or on ours, or on Argentina's.

Britain will remain determined to achieve peace, if possible, but ready for conflict, if necessary, because we shall not be deflected from the objectives reaffirmed today by the prime minister in the House. Her priority is the withdrawal of the Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands as a first step to a settlement which accords with the wishes of the islanders. In the name of international law and order, they must go.

FOREIGN SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION

LD142228 London BBC Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Interview given by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to BBC radio correspondent John Morgan following the 14 April House of Commons debate in London on the Falkland Islands crisis -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you expect the support you had in the House today to survive an outbreak of fighting in the Falklands?

[Answer] I think it depends enormously on the sequence of events and the circumstances in which that might arise. Everybody wants a peaceful solution -- obviously they do -- and not only in Britain but all round the world. That is why we are striving so hard to come to a conclusion. We just don't know whether the Haig mission, whether the Haig negotiating technique, will bring it off. We desperately hope that it does. If it doesn't, we are, of course, in a different situation. That we are preparing for all the time -- the task force over to the South Atlantic. You see, there is an enormous principle involved, an illegal invasion, aggression by a large country against a small neighboring country, and the British people understand that very well. We have got a lot of experience of it. Other countries understand it very well, too, and I think one of the reasons why we got such good support, such a huge majority in the Security Council for the resolution a couple of weeks ago, was because the consequences of not dealing with this completely unjustified and illegal act of aggression would for a lot of other small countries be very serious indeed. But I think the support that we retain in the House of Commons and in the country will depend very much on the responsibility with which they feel that we are using the power that we have and the skill with which we use it and the use to which we put it. I think that's the important thing at that time.

[Question] Do you think that the secretary of state, Mr Haig, was surprised or even disappointed at your very firm response to his first initiative, that the strength of the prime minister's case surprised him?

[Answer] I don't think it surprised him. He's a tough negotiator. He's a tough character, and that's an advantage in a situation of this kind. But you see, it's obviously vital that there's a withdrawal, that was our first requirement, and the United Nations had so voted and, actually, the Argentine is in violation of a United Nations resolution which is mandatory. They are required to fulfill it and at the moment they are flouting it, so there's a worldwide interest there and obviously Britain would insist upon that. But then there's the matter of restoring British administration which was according to the wishes of the islanders, and then there is the long-term question of what the future status of the island should be, how it should be governed, and we have always taken the view that that must really be dependent upon what the people who live there really want.

[Question] (?There have been) notions, Mr Pym, about the condominium, perhaps an Argentine flag flying alongside the British or a UN force; but is it fair to speculate that perhaps President Reagan thought that you would immediately accept this kind of thing because of his peculiar relationship with the Argentine?

[Answer] Well, all I would say about that is that after withdrawal, when it has been properly verified, then obviously there has got to be some arrangement made about how the islands are going to be governed in the immediate future, and there are a number of possible ways in which that could be achieved. But the vital thing is to get withdrawal and then reestablish normality in the island, which will take obviously quite a little time, and in months -- and then give the islanders a chance to reassess their position after this traumatic and, I should think, very uncomfortable experience so they can see how they would like to go on in the future, and it seems to us that their views must be a very important factor here. Paramount is the word that has been used, and I think that that's quite fair, because, you see, we aren't keeping the islands just because they are British, and we intend to keep them and the people don't mind one way or another. We are only keeping them because the people in the islands have wanted it that way.

But if after this awful experience they wanted some different arrangement, they wanted to be independent or they wanted some other plan, we wouldn't stand in their way. But, of course, you can't establish what those views are now until the Argentinian forces have withdrawn and normal life, or more or less normal life, has been reestablished for a period of time.

[Question] When troops are launched, or when navies are launched, Foreign Secretary, it becomes a very hazardous matter. If it were to come about that Britain were by chance to be the first to fire, do you think that this would have a profound effect both on British public opinion and world opinion?

[Answer] Let's make it quite clear. The first to have fired are the Argentinians. They invaded; they have no right there, absolutely none. They are under an obligation by the United Nations, a mandatory resolution, to go. They have started this war. We are not going to start a war by firing. They have started it, and this is the whole point. They are the aggressor. They are the invader. And we don't want to see the world suddenly find itself in a position when the small countries are overrun with the great powerful big countries nearby because they are richer or stronger. That's exactly what it is all about. So, let's get it quite clear, they started it, not us.

[Question] When you see the Russians becoming involved in a hostile fashion, the Brazilian Navy being mobilized and Chile in this unpleasant relationship with Argentina anyway, does it as foreign secretary strike you as a perilous moment as you appraise the risk of a war spreading?

[Answer] Yes, of course its a perilous moment, and I'm afraid the position is that the Soviet Union is highly likely to become very involved.

[Question] Did you find it disconcerting that someone like Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, the American ambassador at the UN, has made some sort of general remark suggesting that perhaps if the Argentine actually does own the island historically, then moving troops into them is not armed aggression, that perhaps you haven't had the overwhelming support you might have expected, given the Russians' behavior, from the United States?

[Answer] We certainly have had overwhelming support. And remember, the United States has banned the export of arms. They did support us in that resolution, and as Secretary Haig is at the moment trying with all his might to achieve a successful negotiation and is in a kind of negotiating position and dealing with both sides, it seems to me not unreasonable that he stands on his position as it is at the moment. If one or two people, Mrs Kirkpatrick you mentioned, make comments which many of us would find ill-judged and not accurate or necessarily accurate, one mustn't take the tone from that. One has to look at the scene as a whole, and what we are doing at the moment -- and I think the British people want us to do -- is to do everything that it is possible to do to conclude this dispute by peaceful means.

[Question] Are you aware, Foreign Secretary, of the kind of political speculation that is surrounding this crisis, which affects your government, which affects the prime minister? Do you see it is a matter on which your government stands or falls?

[Answer] One mustn't put any issue in those terms, and I don't think anybody could judge from the debates we have had in the House of Commons last week or this week that that is the (?motion). There is a great anxiety in this country about it. This is a very big issue. It's a long time since we have been involved in an issue of international law and order -- that's what it is -- and we have always been champions of freedom, always champions of liberty. We are still champions of liberty and that's what its all about.

OFFICIALS APPLAUD EEC TRADE BAN ON ARGENTINA

LD141810 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1743 GMT 14 Apr 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Government officials tonight applauded the EEC's trade ban arrangements against Argentina as "an impressive example of Community co-operation." After a day of complex talks in Brussels on how to enforce sanctions by 10 countries on Argentina's 1 billion pounds worth of exports to the Common Market every year, UK negotiating officials were elated at the outcome.

They consider a one-month trade ban, directly binding on all EEC firms, is vital political support for Britain in diplomatic efforts to end the invasion of the Falkland Islands. The ban comes into force on Friday and ends on May 17.

Common Market ambassadors will then meet again to consider its extension, modification or cancellation in the light of future developments in the crisis.

The ban was agreed after a round of tough discussions in Brussels on Saturday, and was only waiting for the legal details to be ironed out today. It will come as a severe blow to Argentina, which now loses its largest single export market.

EEC countries take a wide range of goods, from corned beef and other agricultural products, to textiles, machinery, steel and leather. But the unprecedented sanctions will mean some sacrifices among Community countries themselves.

Although many of the imported goods which are now to be blocked are plentiful in the EEC, several member-states rely on Argentina and its supply of raw hides for leather for the footwear industry. After beef, leather is the biggest item exported by Argentina to the Community.

Fears of an adverse effect on the Community's own economy led some member-states to press for a relatively brief period of action against Argentina. The EEC Commission itself was talking about a 15-day ban, and UK officials in Brussels were surprised and pleased at successfully negotiating a 1-month agreement before review.

One spokesman said about the decision: "This is a very significant factor in the response by the Community and the 10 governments to Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands. "The speed of the decision for a ban and the regulation implementing it is an impressive example of community co-operation bringing together the political and economic work of the community."

MINISTRY DENIES RUMORS OF FALKLANDS INCIDENT

LD141812 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1740 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence tonight reacted to a persistent rumour sweeping the city that there had been a sinking in the 200-mile military exclusion zone around the Falklands.

The Navy department said: "We have no knowledge that any incident has occurred involving Royal Navy and Argentinian vessels." Sources said later that the ministry was 99 percent certain that it was only a rumour.

REPORTS OF BLOCKADE PENETRATION BEING STUDIED

LD151002 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1029 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Reports that two Argentine boats have penetrated the British blockade of the Falkland Islands were being studied by Ministry of Defence chiefs today.

Argentina has claimed that two motor torpedo boats entered the restricted 200 mile zone earlier this week and docked at Port Stanley. A Ministry of Defence spokesman in London said today: "We have no knowledge that the zone has been penetrated."

THATCHER, CABINET MEMBERS BRIEFFD BY MOD

LD151332 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1311 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By PA staff reporter Alan Jones]

[Text] The prime minister and senior members of her cabinet today met Ministry of Defense [MOD] chiefs in London for a top level briefing on the Falklands crisis. Mrs Thatcher was joined by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Home Secretary William Whitelaw for a two hour session at the MOD headquarters in London.

They met chiefs of staff and defence secretary, John Nott, for what was described as a "detailed briefing" on the latest position. An MOD spokesman said: "This was part of the normal procedure for briefing the prime minister. There was nothing abnormal about it except that she was being briefed in this building." Several police officers were stationed outside the MOD which is just a few hundred yards from Downing Street.

In a statement, the Defence Ministry said that since the 200 mile blockade of the Falklands was set up on Monday no "major Argentine warship" had entered the zone. The spokesman said he had no authoritative report concerning the Argentine claim that two motor torpedo boats penetrated the 200 mile area around the Falklands earlier this week.

The statement read: "Since the maritime exclusion zone was established no Argentine major warship or naval auxiliary has entered the zone. "Indeed, our reports have confirmed that the vast majority of their navy has either remained or returned to Argentine mainland ports.

"This situation has not changed, but there are some indications which suggest that some elements of the Argentine fleet may come out of harbour and in that case we would expect them to sail south. If they put ships to sea we can only speculate on their intentions in the present dangerous situation, but in the light of their undoubted knowledge of British resolve and military capabilities we do not believe they would risk breaching the zone.

"They may, however, sail close to the Argentine mainland and even skirt the maritime exclusion zone in an attempt to score some propaganda advantage and bolster up morale in Argentina."

INHABITANTS OF GIBRALTAR CONCERNED OVER FUTURE

PM141207 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Apr 82 p 5

[Guy Rais dispatch: "Gibraltar Dockyard Disruption Planned"]

[Text] Gibraltar -- Gibraltar's dockyard workers plan disruptive action as soon as the Falklands crisis is resolved. Mr Joe Bessano of the Gibraltar Socialist Workers Party and leader of the Transport and General Workers Union said: "We have no intention of exploiting Britain's difficulty in the Falkland Islands and any British Naval vessel which puts into harbour will be given every facility while the crisis lasts."

Some 3,000 workers are employed in the dockyard and under terms of closure some 1,000 jobs will be lost. The Trades Council has confirmed its opposition to the replacement of the naval yard by a private operator and has pledged to fight the closure. The announcement in the Commons last November of the dockyard closure next March, followed by Spain's agreement three months ago to lift the "siege" of the Rock in return for talks on the colony's future, has upset almost all the 30,000 inhabitants.

They see the dockyard closure as the first possible step in a change of sovereignty of Gibraltar which has been a British possession for 278 years. Mr Bessano, a minority labor member in Gibraltar's assembly (local parliament) who has rigorously opposed moves towards any integration with Spain, and who attended talks on the dockyard's future in London recently, said: "Any deal Britain makes with Argentina over the Falkland Islands could seriously affect Gibraltor's future. Spain would be quick to exploit the situation, undermining Britain's position." He claimed that Britain's decision to offer the dockyard to a commercial firm was "tantamount to political blackmail." "I believe Spain will offer to put business in the way of any commercial firm which takes over the dockyard in return for some consessions by the British Government," he said.

Mr Bessano described as a "substantial carrot" Britain's offer of a 25 million pound subsidy to any commercial firm which kept the naval yard going. "If the government wanted to keep the yard for the navy we could use this subsidy to retain control," he said.

"We offered to accept cut-backs and take in private work next year in the naval yard to cut down the 10 milliin pound subsidy which the government estimates it costs to run the naval docks. But all our suggestions have been rejected. What will happen in future years if the government's subsidy to a commercial firm is swallowed up and profits fall? The firm will pull out and the yard will be in total jeopardy."

Mr Bessano said he was still hopeful that the British Government might rescind its decision in the light of conventional ships needed for the Falkland Islands. "The whole question of the dockyard has been put back into the melting pot and it is vital that the dockyard remains in the navy's hands."

Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's chief minister, yesterday rejected Mr Bessano's assertion that Gibraltar might lose its soveriegnty and accused him of making political capital out of the issue.

Gibraltar's police force has been increased by 25 men in anticipation of a possible crime wave when the frontier is reopened in June, 13 years after it was shut by Spain. Many Gibraltarians never lock their doors and leave their cars open as there is virtually no crime on the Rock. But with many thousands of visitors expected, both British and Spanish, tighter security will be in force.

DENKTAS CITES CONCLUSIONS AFTER GENEVA MEETING

TA150552 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1500 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has reiterated that despite all the Greek Cypriot propaganda, the intercommunal talks remain the only way to solve the Cyprus problem. This conclusion, which emerged from his talks with the UN secretary general in Geneva, Denktas said, was also universally acknowledged. Denktas returned home last night after the meeting he held with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva on 9 April and after a visit to London. In a statement at the Ercan State Airport, Denktas pointed out that to exert efforts to internationalize the Cyprus issue at a time when intercommunal talks were continuing could only mean the end of the talks.

Denktas said that during his talks with the UN secretary general it was agreed that the pace of the intercommunal talks should be accelerated. Denktas added that he expressed his views to the UN secretary general to the effect that a solution could be reached through the intercommunal talks if both sides acknowledged [words indistinct], the geographic situation and the realities in Cyprus.

Recalling that the Turkish Cypriot community desired the establishment of a bizonal, bicommunal and federal republic in Cyprus, Denktas said that this principle was agreed upon during the agreements of 1975 and the summit meetings of 1977.

Denktas said that he expected to meet once more with Perez de Cuellar in New York in June in a bid to reassess the developments in the intercommunal talks. He added that this would not be a summit meeting.

SPOKESMAN DENIES KIPRIANOU-DENKTAS MEETING SET

NC141047 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] In answer to a question on whether there will be a Kiprianou-Denktas meeting in June, the government spokesman has stated that no question of a summit meeting has been raised.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS PARTICIPANTS REPORT

NC141802 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Another meeting was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel today within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks. In a written statement; Mr Gobbi, special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, said that Mr Perez de Cuellar's recent meetings with President Kiprianou and Mr Kenktas in Rome and Geneva have created a favorable atmosphere for the talks. He said that both the secretary general and Mr Gobbi find encouraging the fact that all three parties have described the talks as useful and have agreed to accelerate them.

The statement adds that the talks are again the focus of efforts for a fair and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem and that the UN secretary general will not hesitate -- if found necessary -- to undertake a more active role in the talks. The statement also says that, as announced, there will be a further appraisal of the situation in June when the two leaders meet again with the UN secretary general. In the meantime, the statement adds, Mr Gobbi will continue to exercise his good offices on behalf of the UN secretary general. In conclusion, the statement says that Mr Gobbi expresses the hope that the good climate created by the Rome and the Geneva meetings will contribute to the progress of the talks.

Answering a question on the meaning of the acceleration of the inter-Cypriot talks, the UN press spokesman said that there will be serious consultations aimed at having more frequent meetings but, he added, it is up to the interlocutors to fix the number of necessary meetings.

In his statement, the Greek Cypriot representative at the talks, Mr Ioannidhis, said that during today's meeting discussion was to be continued on the three basic freedoms, which is a difficult question on which we attach great importance, he said.

Referring to the Rome and Geneva meetings, Mr Ioannidhis said that our side favors acceleration of the talks and that the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus is expected to suggest to the two sides ways to achieve this. Mr Ioannidhis expressed the hope that the acceleration of the talks will begin as soon as next week.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, also said that during the meeting discussion was to be continued on the three basic freedoms. On the question of accelerating the talks, Mr Onan said that in principle the Turkish Cypriot side does not object to their acceleration, provided they will be fruitful and really productive. He also said that in the future there will probably be six to eight meetings a month.

A UN communique says that during today's meeting the intercommunal talks were continued according to the agenda that had been agreed and that further discussions were held on the issues of freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to own property. The next meeting will be on Wednesday, 21 April.

LIBYA MAY USE OIL TO PAY ARREARS TO TRADERS

NC080741 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The possibility [of] Libya paying with oil for the 20 million pounds arrears which Libyan importers owe to Cypriot traders is one of the subjects to be discussed when a Cyprus trade delegation headed by the director general of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr M. Erotokritos, goes to Tripoli.

The inclusion of the director of the oil refinery in the delegation indicates that discussions will take place on the matter.

The visit of the Cyprus delegation [to] negotiate improved trade traffic between Cyprus and Libya and the payment of the outstanding debt, mostly clothing, was arranged during the visit last month of Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis.

The members of the delegation could go during the weekend provided Al-Qadhdhafi's administration signals its approval for the timing.

The delegation includes representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance, members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of the Employers Federation, the director of the oil refinery and officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The director general, Mr M. Erotokritos, will head the delegation.

Informed sources commenting on the possible oil deal pointed out that there are snags about the price which will have to be overcome. Libyan oil is $35.50 per barrel and the international price now is only $28, a difference of $7.50. It is estimated that this difference would mean for Cyprus an extra 2.5 million pounds on the cost of oil from Libya compared with the international price. Cyprus imported 11.2 million pounds worth of Libyan oil in 1981.

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS AT AHEPA LUNCHEON IN ATHENS

NC150646 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at a banquet given in his honor today by the visiting delegation of the American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association [AHEPA], Prime Minister Papandreou asked for the support of U.S. Hellenism so our country can overcome the difficult times it is facing. [passage indistinct] The banquet was attended by Coordination Minister Lazaris, Minister to Prime Minister Koutsoyiorgas, Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias, Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Maroudhas, Deputy Minister of National Education and Religious Moralis and U.S. Ambassador in Athens Stearns.

Earlier, the prime minister was addressed by AHEPA Supreme President Coffinas, who praised Mr Papandreou's personality. Replying to the AHEPA supreme president's address, Prime Minister Papandreou said:

[Begin recording] I have been indeed looking forward to this meeting with the leadership of Hellenism in the United States. However, I must admit that I did not expect to be so moved by your very kind (?words). You have said that you really feel at ease with me, as I feel at ease with you, because we both have -- [word indistinct] you and myself -- many common experiences, struggles. Both you and we, apparently, began our careers in America, sometimes under difficult conditions, later under easier ones. We are linked with these common experiences and the fact that really in this big country -- America -- our nationality, our origins have not been an obstacle to the development of our personalities and careers.

I have been very touched by your words. I truly feel that as prime minister of this country I am shouldering at this difficult period mainly and primarily the defense of our country's national interests and of Hellenism in general. Really, our country is passing through a particularly difficult period, I will not go any further. Cyprus is under partial occupation -- 36.4 percent of the Megalonisos is under Turkish occupation. In the Aegean, we are faced with the threat of an expansionist Turkey, and we are trying in every possible way -- words, public opinion, friendly countries abroad -- to create the essential support to confront the national dangers. At the same time, we depend on the forces of our great people, who are determined to defend the country's sovereign rights and preserve justice for our race.

Mr President and friends of AHEPA, I must say that we see Greece as the metropolis of Hellenism, which extends throughout the world -- Australia, Canada and northern Europe but mainly in the United States, where there are 3 million Americans of Greek origin. [Passage indistinct] we really believe that this Hellenism in particular -- the Hellenism of America, a powerful country, on the decisions of which mankind's very survival depends -- that on this bastion, without wanting to ignore in any way the fact that as American citizens you have obligations toward the (?policy) of the country, without wanting to ignore all this, we believe that your presence, your support for the great problems our country is facing may be the key to overcoming the national problems, national crisis and consolidation of peace in the area, for safeguarding this country's borders, for liberation and independence of Cyprus.

On this occasion I would like to express to you, on behalf of the Greek Government, our gratitude for your support until now. We follow your work closely and we know how significant your contribution to the major, top-priority issue of Cyprus has been. We must say -- because I always like to tell the truth in all directions -- that mother Greece has not behaved toward you in the manner and generosity which it should have demonstrated to its sons who succeeded in [words indistinct] at the most difficult parts of the world. So, while I ask you to forgive the state for its omissions and mistakes, at the same time I assure you that my government will do whatever possible to strengthen the ties -- [words indistinct] I have also said to you privately we are little, we are suffering a little from loneliness because our race does not have close cousins and brothers; we must extend the hand beyond the continents and great seas and together, united, be able to (?perfect) the independence and sovereignty of this country and offer on a worldwide scale what we also offered the past -- democracy and dignity. [end recording]

TURKMEN CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS IN TERRITORIES

TA141752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Turkey has called on all countries to take effective measures to ensure that Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab lands, stops its provocations in the West Bank and southern Lebanon and abides by the UN resolutions. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen today told a meeting with the Ankara representatives of the [words indistinct] no Islamic country following the incidents that have occurred recently in Jerusalem's old city (?and) the Islamic world.

In an opening speech Turkmen recalled that unarmed and innocent people as well as holy places were faced with attacks in Israeli-occupied Jerusalem. He pointed out that the aggressive policy pursued by Israel prevented the achievement of peace and stability in the Middle East, something wanted for years, and that it led to escalation of tension in the region. He described as ruthless Israel's moves to force the Arab and Palestinian people in the occupied territories to emigrate, its policies of settlement and annexation in these lands and its oppression and cruelty to the people in the region.

Turkmen said the latest incident in which religious sites were attacked in Jerusalem has caused deep sorrow. Turkmen said: The Islamic world, which is based on humanitarian values such as human love, friendship and mutual respect, must prove that it is unified again today in order to protest the [words indistinct] in occupied Jerusalem and oppose the methods of oppression and suppression aimed at the Muslims. Turkmen said that by pursuing an expansionist and aggressive policy in the region, Israel was trying to eliminate the just national [word indistinct] of the Palestinian people.

Noting that Turkey was on the side of the Arab cause, both in the international field and in bilateral relations, Turkmen said: The Turkish nation is aware and proud that it has a historic role and responsibility for the protection of Jerusalem, the Palestinian lands and the Arab and Islamic (?demands). Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that for the stability and security of the Middle East, the Palestinian problem must have a just, all-inclusive and lasting solution. He said Turkey was convinced that the problem would be resolved, sooner or later, in a way the Palestinians wanted.

Turkmen concluded by saying: Today we declare before world opinion that we are in unity and solidarity with our Palestinian brothers -- whom Israel is trying to keep under oppression and fear -- and with the Islamic countries that pray for the Palestinians' holy struggle and that are in moral and spiritual solidarity with the Palestinians. We call on the world community to take effective measures to ensure that Israel withdraws from the occupied holy Jerusalem and Arab lands, that it abides by the UN resolutions and that it stops, before it is too late, its provocations in the West Bank and southern Lebanon. After Turkmen, representatives of Saudi Arabia, Libya, Jordan and the PLO addressed the meeting and thanked Turkey for its support for the Palestinian cause.

ANKARA RECEIVES GREEK REPLY ON W. THRACE NOTE

TA141656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Greek Government's reply to Turkey's note regarding efforts to nationalize the registered lands of the Western Thrace Turks has been delivered to the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The reply, which was delivered by the Greek ambassador to Oktay Cankardes, Foreign Ministry deputy under secretary, notes that the rights of the Western Thrace Turks are protected by the Greek Constitution and other laws. The Greek Government's reply says there are no Turks in Western Thrace, only a Muslim minority, and that they are equal Greek citizens.

Replying to journalists, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said the concept of equality mentioned in Greece's reply exists so far only on paper and that Turkey wants to see this equality exist in reality. Akiman said the attitude of the Turkish Government will be determined in view of the Greek Government's reply and the developments in Iskece [Xhanti].

Journalist Denied Exit

TA150909 Anakra Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Greek Government authorities have banned Abdulhalim Dede, owner and editor of the newspaper TRAKYANIN SESE [THE VOICE OF THRACE], from leaving the country. The newspaper is published in Iskece [Xhanti] in Western Thrace. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Ozgen Acar reports from Athens that Dede, who wanted to leave Greece through the (Dhipos) checkpoint was told that according to instructions from the Ministry of Public Order, he could not leave the country. No reason was given. Dede has sent telegrams of protest to the Greek Ministries of Public Order and Interior as well as the press and broadcasting under secretary.

FORMER ISTANBUL MAYOR INDICTED IN DISK TRIAL

TA141604 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Istanbul, 14 Apr (AA) -- Former Mayor of Istanbul Ahmet Isvan faced a martial law court Wednesday as the (?530th) defendant in the trial of officers of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions [DISK].

Military prosecutor Col Suleyman Takkeci, reading an indictment against Isvan, charged him with putting the facilities of the municipality at DISK's disposal for May Day rallies at Taksim Square in 1977 and 1978, with hiring DISK members fired from other jobs and for paying out 20,000 TL in bonuses to workers who switched from other unions to the DISK-affiliated "GENEL-IS" union.

The prosecutor described Isvan as a "second-degree accomplice" in offences committed by DISK officers, demanding prison sentences of 6 to 16 years under the penal code, the prosecutor had demanded the death sentence for the DISK officers on trial. [sentence as received]

ANKARA SEEKING PASSAGE TO IRAQ THROUGH SYRIA

TA131519 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 April (AA) -- Turkish officials are carrying on negotiations with Syrian authorities to get transit passage for Turkish vehicles through Syria's border with Iraq which Syria announced it would close down starting mid-April, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said. Syrian authorities said they would allow unloaded Turkish railway cars to be carried into Iraq until the deadline Thursday evening, but not to loaded railway cars of other countries, Akiman added. He announced Turkish Ambassador to Damascus Mustafa Akcin was carrying on negotiations with Syrian authorities on this question.

Antalya Shipments

TA061652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Transit transportation from Antalya to Iraq has resumed. According to information received from the Antalya port authorities, the first shipment consists of 7,000 tons of cotton delivered from Greece's Salonica port to Antalya. The cotton is now being transported to Iraq by land. During the next few days 3,500 tons of paper will be transported from Antalya to Iraq. The transit transportation to Iraq from Antalya will ensure foreign exchange worth 30 million Turkish liras to Turkey this year.

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GENSCHER: BONN PLEASED WITH U.S. ARMS MOVES

LD152014 Hamburg DPA in German 1654 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Apr (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received Ambassador Paul Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range weapons, for detailed talks. According to the Foreign Office, he expressed the satisfaction of the government at the "serious and responsible" conduct of the U.S. delegation, particularly in representing the positions worked out jointly within the alliance.

He said the Federal Government attaches "great importance" to the zero option put forward by Washington, that is, to the bilateral renunciation of medium-range weapons. The hopes of all the peoples of Europe are pinned to this Western negotiating proposal. The government expects that the Soviet Union will no longer close its mind to this proposal. Genscher expressed concern about the Soviet attempt to include the weapons systems of third states in the negotiations. This represents a complication that could draw out the negotiations, while it is the aim of the West to bring the negotiations to an end with positive results as soon as possible.

The foreign minister also told Nitze that he and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pointed out to the Soviet Union at every possible opportunity that only a specific outcome to negotiations in terms of a bilateral renunciation of medium-range weapons can make deployment of the planned U.S. systems on the Western side superfluous. A significant attempt to achieve real disarmament is represented, in Genscher's view, by Washington's plant to conduct the hoped-for negotiations on intercontinental strategic systems (START) not only with the aim of limiting the systems but also with the aim of achieving a "significant reduction."

Ambassador Nitze will be received on Friday in Hamburg by Chancellor Schmidt for detailed talks, it was announced tonight by a government spokesman. The talks will center on the assessment and present state of the Geneva negotiations and on Western positions for its continuation, scheduled for 20 May.

BUNDESTAG DELEGATION VISITS DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD152048 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Geneva, 15 Apr (DPA) -- Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag subcommittee on disarmament and arms control, spoke here today in favor of U.S.-Soviet contacts on disarmament at the highest level. The fate of the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament depends primarily on whether direct contact between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev takes place, Bahr said. Bahr is on a 1-day factfinding visit to the international disarmament committee. CDU/CSU foreign policy spokesman Alois Mertes is one of the group of Bundestag deputies led by Bahr.

According to Bahr, the basic problem of all disarmament efforts is the fact "that the political ability to solve arms control problems takes more time than the technical ability to create new weapons systems." Politics lag behind and are constantly being overtaken by new developments.

On efforts to ban chemical weapons, Bahr said it is "reasonable, if necessary first of all, to ban chemical weapons in both German states." Mertes reaffirmed the demand for a complete and verifiable ban on chemical weapons. On the basis of an initiative by the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, he advocated a zero option to end the present situation of 10 - 1 in favor of the East in chemical weapons.

The Bundestag delegation took part in a session of the international disarmament committee, to which 40 states belong. Later the German delegates met for separate talks with the delegation leaders of several countries, including Soviet Ambassador Viktor Israelyan.

GOVERNMENT SETS IMPORT BAN ON ARGENTINE GOODS

LD152030 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Apr (DPA) -- Effective immediately, Argentinian goods may not be imported. The Federal Economics Ministry today approved two instructions by the EEC Commission halting the import of all products of Argentinian origin. The ministry said this afternoon that the instructions come into force with their publication in the official gazette of the European Community on 16 April. They will initially remain in force until 17 May. Exempted from the import ban are goods supplied under existing contracts and those already being shipped.

BANK OFFICIAL RECEIVED IN MOSCOW BY KOSTANDOV

LD151700 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (DPA) -- The spokesman of the board of the Deutschebank, Friedrich Wilhelm Christians, was received in Moscow today by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Christians, who is on a factfinding tour of the Soviet Union, and Kostandov, chairman of the German-Soviet economic commission, discussed, according to the Soviets, possibilities for economic cooperation between the two countries.

It was said that the talks, attended by the head of the Soviet state bank, Alkhimov, also touched on problems of financing deals between companies in the FRG and the USSR. In connection with the Western European-Soviet natural gas deal, the Deutschebank is leading the consortium entrusted with advance financing of the pipeline construction.

The Soviets were angry at the beginning of the year, when the consortium, with the events in Poland in mind, rejected a 100-percent refinancing of the first payments of DM300 million to the group. Afterwards, in February, French banks granted 100-percent financing in connection with the Soviet-French part of the gas deal. This annoyed German banking circles.

SCHMIDT RAPS U.S.-FRG MEDIA ANTIGOVERNMENT MOOD

LD151712 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 15 Apr (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is convinced that "those Social Democrats who would rather go into opposition will remain in a very small minority at the national party conference." In a ZDF Television interview, Schmidt went on to say that at the party conference he and Chairman Willy Brandt will show those who would prefer to go into opposition what they will be putting at stake if there were no social-liberal coalition in Bonn. A CDU/CSU government would give priority to the second part of the NATO dual decision -- a nuclear arms build-up in Western Europe. There would not be anything left of the willingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union -- the "partnership between opponents."

Asked about the present disapproval of the SPD, Schmidt stressed that after the 1982 summer break there all "still 2 whole parliamentary years ahead of us." "We will work in these 2 years, and I am quite certain we will work successfully." Public moods are partially manipulated. "At present I can see that the German media is working together with U.S. media to denigrate the reputation, the standing of the Federal Government. That will come to an end again. One cannot keep on belly-aching forever."

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES EMPEROR'S BANQUET IN TOKYO

OW160537 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1213 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Speech by President Francois Mitterrand at Imperial Palace banquet in Tokyo -- live; Mitterrand in French followed by passage-by-passage translation]

[Text] Your Majesty the Emperor, Your Majesty the Empress: In your great capital city tonight I am deeply appreciative of the wonderful hospitality Your Majesties have accorded to my colleagues since my wife and I arrived in Tokyo yesterday. We feel we are wrapped in the warmth of the words just given by Your Majesty the Emperor, your care and attention, and this delicate ceremony, which represents the essence of Japanese hospitality. All this, I believe, is testimony of the bonds of good will and friendship binding the peoples of Japan and France.

Sixty years have passed since Your Majesty visited our country for the first time. Later, in 1971, Your Majesty again visited France along with Her Majesty the Empress. As for me, since I have had the opportunity to visit your country twice in the past several years, my eyes have been opened to your country and I have felt the goodness of your country. But, today I have the honor of being the French Republic's first president to pay an official visit to Japan. Tonight I feel honored to be invited to this new palace, whose solemnity, harmony and unadorned grandeur seem to symbolize the art and the soul of Japan.

Our countries are among the nations with the longest histories in the world. We have built our two countries, which are among the oldest countries in history. Both of us have no fears about the future. We have rich histories and are blessed with a bright future. Our two countries have made the common choice of building up the free world and possessing modern technology, while basing ourselves on our own culture. Inview of the common desire of the two countries, their similarity and uniqueness in various fields and the uncertainty of the international situation surrounding them. I believe we must make giant strides in relations between our two countries. At this new palace, I would like to call for a new start in French-Japanese relations and exchanges. I think our two countries must do many things in order to understand each other in the true sense of the world and to continue to understand each other. Cooperation in the community of industrialized nations and in the Third World -- this is a necessary and pressing task. This is because there is a great need for such cooperation.

Tonight I would like to lay particular stress on the need for dialogue between our two countries in the cultural field. The cultures of our two countries have similarities and, of course, differences. They are similar in that they are alive with traditions and yet are tied to the present. But our two cultures are different in content, in art forms and values which they try to convey. I think a dialogue between our two countries in the cultural field is not only possible but would also be fruitful. This is clear from my encounters and contacts since yesterday, and it will become clearer from future encounters and contacts and various events which will be interwoven with my current visit. This will be made all the more clear in the future.

However, as momentum for this kind of exhcnage, I earnestly hope that during my current stay in Japan a wide-ranging dialogue in the true sense of the word will begin between our two countries and will be continued thereafter. This dialogue has just begun today, but I think our eyes are focused on the Paris summit and the coming UN General Assembly session. In the name of the French people, I pray for the happiness and prosperity of the Japanese people. I propose a toast to the health of Your Majesty the Emperior and Your Majesty the Empress, who are revered by all the Japanese people as the symbol of their unity. Please join with me.

LE MONDE VIEWS RESULTS OF SRV MINISTER'S VISIT

PM141511 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Dialogue Between Paris and Hanoi"]

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to Paris marked an undoubted rapprochement between France and Vietnam. At least Mr Nguyen Co Thach met with attentive interlocutors who were anxious to listen to him. Mr Claude Cheysson, who had had a meeting lasting nearly 5 hours with him on Friday, planned to see him again on a private basis before he left the French capital.

However, although there is a determination to talk -- the French external relations minister has even accepted in principle an invitation to visit Hanoi -- the areas of agreement are still limited. The most obvious ones are to be found in the sphere of bilateral relations and it does not seem that the Vietnamese regime's concept of human rights and respect for them was an obstacle to dialogue for French diplomacy.

In any case both sides are expressing satisfaction and the joint commissions of experts are being entrusted with the job of completing the agreements on principles which have been reached. This is true of the rescheduling of the Vietnamese debt and the plans for cooperation in the sectors of light industry, energy, transport and cultural and scientific exchanges.

In the same spirit, the "human cases" do not raise any insoluble problems since the Hanoi government says it is prepared to gradually grant exit visas to those of its residents who wish to come to France. For its part France has announced that aid in the form of 6,000 tons of grain will be supplied to Vietnam. Finally, and this is more of an innovation, there are plans for regular consultations on political questions to be held between senior officials from the two countries' foreign ministries.

However it is on that political level that there is still a wide gap between Paris and Hanoi. In what was probably a highly diplomatic spirit Mr Cheysson felt able to say that "there is agreement between us in hoping that the Kampuchean people will one day be able to express themselves freely without internal or external threat." However he added, "our positions are different on the means of attaining that."

For his part Mr Thach stated that the question of France recognizing the pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh "was not raised." And although he spoke of a possible contribution by France to the search for peace in Southeast Asia, he did so while trusting to the French Government's "capacity for imagination." If agreement does exist, according to Mr Thach, it is on the view that the problems of that part of the world should be settled "by the countries in the region." But French diplomacy does not feel any more capable of taking an initiative now than it did before.

Moreover, according to the Vietnamese foreign minister, the only real obstacle to peace in Southeast Asia is China, toward which he was very harsh, accusing Beijing of systematically maintaining tension in the region and of maintaining "the tools of its expansionism" there.

It goes without saying that, in that view of international relations, the Vietnamese diplomat could not allow any hint of the slightest cloud in relations between Hanoi and Moscow, although Mr Thach refused to admit that a "military alliance" proper binds his country to the USSR.

FIRMS DENY ISRAELI REPORTS OF SYRIAN ARMS DEALS

AU160855 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 16 Apr (ANSA) -- A rain of denials from the managing directors of three Italian defense contractors and aeronautics companies fell Thursday on a story published by the Tel Aviv daily MA'ARIV reporting that negotiations were underway between the Italian firms and an Arab company for the construction of a missile plant in Syria and the sale of military helicopters to the Arab state.

According to the account filed from Paris by MA'ARIV correspondent (Tamara Golan), run in the Thursday edition, the Italian firms of Snia Viscosa and Aermacchi and the head of a company, identified only by his last name, (Camposampiero), which manufactures missiles and helicopters, were dealing for the Syrian contract with T.A.G., an Arab company owned by the Saudi Arabian multimillionaire, (Akram Hodja). The story said that T.A.G. was operating as the purchasing agent for the Damascus government in the armaments sector.

The managing director of BPD Defense and Space, a subsidiary of the Snia Viscosa group, (Giuseppe Sirignani), strongly declared that there was no basis whatsoever for the support when asked by ANSA to comment on the MA'ARIV story. He went on to point out that BPD Defense and Space manufactures rockets, projectiles and propellants but not missiles of any type. A similar denial of any knowledge of dealings along these lines came from (Ermanno Bazzocchi), the managing director of Aermacchi, manufacturers of training jets and ground support aircraft but not of helicopters. (Bazzocchi) excluded "in the most absolute fashion that the story could have any basis in fact or that (his company) has ever had dealings or relations with either Syria or T.A.G."

The Italian managing directed identified in the MA'ARIV piece as (Camposampiero) is (Corrado Camposampiero), the head of Siai-Marchetti, a subsidiary of the Agusta group and controlled by the state-owned EFIM. Siai-Marchetti manufactures fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter parts for the parent company, Agusta. After denying any ties with T.A.G. (Camposampiero) said that he had run across the name of the Arab company once as a formula one racing sponsor. Also a spokesman for Agusta, not cited in the MA'ARIV article, said that the Italian helicopter manufacturer has never entered into negotiations with either Syria or the Saudi based company for the sales or production of helicopters.

2-MONTH FIGURES RELEASED ON PRODUCTION INDEX

AU160906 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 16 Apr (ANSA) -- The erratic trend of the Italian production index was confirmed by the latest figures released by the National Statistics Institute (ISTAT), which reported a 1.3 percent climb in output in February, as compared to February last year, but a 0.4 percent decline for the first two months of the year taken together. Since last summer, the production index has zigged and zagged between a 0.4 percent incraase for the November-January period and an 8.1 percent spurt reported for the September-November quarter.

ESCAPED WOMAN TERRORIST ARRESTED IN TURIN

AU151559 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Turin, 15 Apr (ANSA) -- One of the four suspected terrorist women who made a sensational escape from a jail in Rovigo, near Venice, at the beginning of the year was nabbed by police in a hide-out of the Front-Line guerrilla organization of this northern Italian industrial city today. Twenty-five-year-old Loredana Biancamano fled the Rovigo jail on January 3 after outside accomplices dynamited a security wall. Biancamano was taken into custody in a police raid on a Front-Line hideout in which large quantities of weapons and printed material were seized.

SOARES' CHANGE OF POLICY ON ALLIANCE CRITICIZED

PM151419 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Mario Soares' interview on channel 2, far from dispelling the studied ambiguities and deliberate equivocations which have been characterizing the Socialist Party [PS] leadership group's most recent stances, served above all to confirm that the PS secretary general is persisting in a stance which, prompted by distinct interests and aimed at previous goals, is clearly inappropriate and contrary to the urgent emerging needs of the current political situation.

In fact the interview confirmed again that, if, on one hand, it is true that the PS secretary general is today asserting very different, and even contrary, things from those he asserted systematically for months at a stretch, it is also true that at the level of the practical consequences of the current PS stance on the central problem of necessary political solutions, a real and actual collaborationism with the "Democratic Alliance" persists.

It has not been too long since Mario Soares used to proclaim (as fervently as the "Democratic Alliance") that the "Democratic Alliance" was entitled to govern for 4 years. Today, in words, he deems it certain that this will not be the case. It has not been too long since Mario Soares and other PS leaders, at every crisis of the "Democratic Alliance" and its governments, immediately hastened diligently to offer understanding and protection. Today, in words, M. Soares is emphasizing the "Democratic Alliance's" difficulties as demonstrating its failure and making a show of repeating that, if it depended on the PS, the "Democratic Alliance" government would not last even 1 more day.

It has not been too long since Mario Soares used to describe the proposal for dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic before the completion of the revision of the constitution as an attempt at "subversion of the institutions." Today he is stating wisely that revision of the constitution will not fail to continue later with the new assembly. It has not been too long since Mario Soares, as regards the demand for dismissal of the government, used to brandish immediately the specter of "destabilization," and PORTUGAL HOJE was obliquely warning the president of the republic of the terrible responsibilities he would shoulder if he were responsive to that demand. Today, in words, Mario Soares is calmly acknowledging that the dismissal of the government is within the president's legitimate authority.

It has not been too long (12 February is recent) since the PS' principal struggle was against those who were struggling against the "Democratic Alliance" and its policy of national disaster. Today it is curbing its hostile words toward the workers movement and the PCP and accusing the "Democratic Alliance" of conducting a policy of national disaster. It has not been too long since the PS used to become indignant and speak of unacceptable acts of interference when the president of the republic expressed grave anxieties about the solutions initiated in the process of revision of the constitution. Today, in words, Mario Soares is accepting the need for the PS to heed suggestions from the president as regards revision of that state body's powers.

But if something has changed in Mario Soares' words and in the PS' public stances, it is clearly neither because the PS leadership's underlying policy and basic aims have changed nor because its agreements with the "Democratic Alliance," specifically on revision of the constitution, have disappeared. The move from yesterday's words and acts of collaboration to today's words, which are tougher and more critical toward the "Democratic Alliance," is happening in the PS' language because of the militant action by the workers movement, the PCP's tireless activity and firmness, the extensive condemnation of the PS-"Democratic Alliance" agreements on the revision of the constitution, the workers' struggle, the magnificent mass mobilization, the success and lessons of the 12 February general strike,

the extraordinary expression of popular discontent and the winning over of an ever-increasing number of Portuguese people to the conviction that the ousting of the "Democratic Alliance" government and an early election are the only democratic and constitutional solution appropriate to the depth and gravity of the political, economic and social crisis into which the "Democratic Alliance" has plunged the country.

In short, encountering grave obstacles and opposition to consumating the plans for alliance with the "Democratic Alliance" in matters crucial to the life of democracy, and becoming aware that shameless capitulationism would result for the PS, even at the electoral level, in a considerable disaster, the leadership group decided to endorse in words the popular discontent, to feign firm opposition to the "Democratic Alliance," and to adopt outwardly something of the central demands of the people's movement and of the most consistent democratic forces, but in terms that do not facilitate their real satisfaction.

So the major and real aim of this new stance is not the rapid ousting of the "Democratic Alliance" from the government and an effective democratic solution guaranteed by means of an election, but essentially: First, to conceal with a smokescreen of tough accusations against the "Democratic Alliance" the agreements with the "Democratic Alliance" in the revision of the constitution, which have not been altered, specifically as regards the crucial problem of the government's control and manipulation of the armed forces and of the president of the republic's powers and constitutional status; second, to latch onto the popular discontent in order to regain ground, positions and popular support, without at the same time committing oneself and shouldering responsibilities or making real efforts to mobilize the necessary and urgent solutions. Mario Soares' interview, amid stunts, ruses, nuances and ambiguities, fully confirmed this.

It is thus that Mario Soares was seen and heard to accept the Balsemao government's dismissal -- but immediately also accept that another "Democratic Alliance" government could be formed. It is thus that Mario Soares was seen and heard to accept the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic before the completion of the revision of the constitution -- but immediately not only give clear priority to the revision of the constitution but display great impatience that it be completed soon.

It is thus that Mario Soares was neither seen nor heard to emphasize the need, once the "Democratic Alliance" government has been dismissed, to ensure the formation of a caretaker government to guarantee elections under democratic conditions. It is thus that Mario Soares was seen and heard to acknowledge that the "Democratic Alliance's" parliamentary majority no longer corresponds to the electorate's political will -- and immediately state that the existence of a parliamentary majority would be an "obstacle" to the president of the republic's possible decisions. It is thus that Mario Soares was seen and heard to accuse the "Democratic Alliance" of wishing to remain in power at all costs -- and not mention that the transfer (proposed by the PS) to the government of the president of the republic's military powers would mean offering the "Democratic Alliance" a crucial instrument for its remaining in power unlawfully.

And it is thus that Mario Soares was seen and heard to cry out against the "Democratic Alliance's" policy of national disaster -- while refusing to endorse clearly the undeferrable solutions to end the "Democratic Alliance's" policy of national disaster. And it is thus that Mario Soares was seen and heard to say that the "Democratic Alliance" government would not last even another day through the PS' will -- while refusing a clear and effective political contribution by the PS to ensuring that that national will (and the PS' alleged will) is respected.

FALKLANDS DEPUTY GOVERNOR BACK; DESCRIBES SCENE

LD151740 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1713 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By Roger Williams]

[Text] Hungry Argentinian soldiers were begging the Falklanders for food, Deputy Governor Mr Dick Baker said tonight when he arrived in London after ordered off the island. Rations did not seem to be getting through to the troops, and the islanders, who were showing passive resistance, he said, were being asked for supplies. "They come to the doors; they came to mine. They told me in sign language what they wanted. They looked very miserable. People are giving them food, as we did. As my wife said, it could be your own son standing there," said Mr Baker, who flew back to Britain with 30 other islanders.

About half had been ordered to leave and other had various reasons for going, he said. Mr Baker was given a de-briefing session with Foreign Office officials, led by Foreign Office Minister Cranley Onslow, before being allowed to speak to reporters at Gatwick Airport.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym in a BBC special broadcast to the islands tonight, said he was very concerned at the deportation of senior officials and administrators and was renewing his efforts to get an International Red Cross team on to the islands. "We understand that there is no ill-treatment but we are concerned that the senior administrators should have been withdrawn. "We are very worried about the Falklands Islanders. Almost everybody is thinking about them for part of the day. They are behind us in trying to get the Argentinian forces to withdraw, hopefully by peaceful means, but the principle of what is at sake is very well understood here," he said.

Mr Baker, whose official title is chief secretary, said the general attitude of the soldiers was "very correct." "They have tried to be correct, though invariably with a large force of young, some of them undisciplined, chaps around, there are going to be some lapses. There have been one or two mostly empty houses being broken into, and one or two garages with things stolen. It's just people who are curious, looking for souvenirs. But the Argentine officers take this very seriously, although they have difficulties in investigating."

He had heard no reports of any violence and declined to comment on whether islanders were putting up any active resistance or if they had managed to hide any arms. "There is what you might call passive resistance," he said. "What we have been doing is to maintain the essential services for the normal life of the islands to go on -- to do anything that is good for the Falkland Islanders. Morale is very good indeed. Morale among the occupying forces I am not so sure about."

Some areas had been barred to the islanders, but generally there was a certain amount of freedom to move around. The Argentinians claimed the islanders could leave if they wished, but this was a "catch 22" because they themsleves controlled all flights. He said the Falklanders were naturally "very cross and extremely upset" at the invasion, of which they had about 12 hours warning. "It was pretty clear something was going to happen. There were a number of us who still thought there wouldn't be an invasion even though we thought forces were massing. We thought it was a threat for us to come to the negotiating table. I still think it was a reasonable thing to think."

Mr Baker, who was at Government House during the invasion, said, "I take my hat off to the Royal Marines who were on the islands. They resisted as best they could until it got to the stage where the governor had his very difficult decision to make." He had seen one dead Argentinian, and three others wounded, though there had been reports of bodies being washed up.

The Argentinians had wanted him to leave with the governor, Mr Rex Hunt, but Mr Hunt won him a reprieve. "As senior member of the British administration, obviously the Argentines wouldn't want me there. I was under sentence of departure all the time I was there. Once they had their so-called governor sworn in, they told me I would have to leave. I got the Order of the Boot, you might say."

Mr Baker praised the media, in particular the BBC World Service, for the amount of news that was reaching the islanders. Of his own future, he said: "I certainly intend to go back if I can."

ADMIRAL DENIES PEER'S CLAIMS OF CARRIER DEFECTS

PM151325 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Desmond Wettern report: "Defects in Hermes Denied"]

[Text] Admiral Sir Henry Leach, the first sea lord, last night denied a claim by the 81-year-old Labour peer, Lord Wigg, that the carrier Hermes, in the Falklands' task force, had "lost speed and has slowed down."

Hermes, 23,900 tons, "had no defects," Sir Henry declared. "She is fully operational and has no limitations on her speed nor any impediments in her full operating capability. Her capability has been augmented with the addition of further Sea Harrier fighters."

In Parliament yesterday Lord Wigg had gone on to say that in operating Sea Harrier fighters it would be necessary to increase the ship's speed. "We are virtually sending this force in with no effective air cover," he claimed.

But unlike conventional carrier aircraft, the Sea Harrier does not require a carrier to steam at full speed into the wind before launch. "Ski jump" ramps have been fitted in Hermes and Invincible, 19,500 tons, to enable the aircraft to take off with a heavier fuel and weapon load and the aircraft's radius of action is considerably greater than the 200 miles claimed by Lord Wigg.

BRITAIN SEEN IN 'STRONG POSITION' FOR SETTLEMENT

PM131407 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Apr 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Bargain From Strength"]

[Excerpts] The fact is that our position is a good deal stronger than it was a week ago. Things are going very well for us. No one can doubt that it is primarily the advance of the Royal Navy across the Atlantic, rather than the good offices of Mr Haig, which has provoked second thoughts in the Argentine Government. There is nothing to be gained and much to be lost by recalling the fleet now. If so much has been gained in a week, what might one or two more weeks achieve? It is true that Gen Galtieri must have his breaking point when he can offer no more concessions and still manage to survive politically. But it would be wrong to assume that he is necessarily incapable now of offering more substantial terms that he has done.

Part of the greatly improved position has been achieved through the frankly astonishing backing of other countries, firstly through the United Nations Security Council resolution, then through our friends in the Commonwealth, and finally from the European Community. Mrs Thatcher will also have been keenly aware of the effect of an over hasty and too generous compromise on her own survival and that of her government. As it is, the policies of her government have greatly strengthened our position. Compromise now would go against all she has said and done and might harm her and her government irreparably.

GOVERNMENT UNHAPPY AT UN SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT

NC161022 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] In connection with reports carried by some papers on the terminology used in the UN press spokesman's statement in Cyprus the day before yesterday, it has been announced that as soon as it received the text of the statement, the government acted immediately and made representations to Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, because of the unacceptable use of the term "two leaders" and because of other terms included in the statement.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS RETURN GREEK CYPRIOT FUGITIVE

TA151253 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] A 25-year-old Greek Cypriot, Ioannidhis Konstantinou (Piscalidhis), who crossed over to the Federated State after murdering his girl friend, (Christalla Moesseos), was today handed over to UNFICYP to be returned to the Greek Cypriot authorities.

The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, said in a statement today that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was not a haven for criminals and for this reason (Piscalidhis) was being handed over to the Greek Cypriot administration. He stressed that the government of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was against the free and unpunished circultion of people in one zone after committing a crime in the other. He said that the authorities in both zones should take measures against such incidents. Mr Atakol finally called on the Greek Cypriot administration to adopt the same policies and hand over Turkish Cypriots who were wanted for criminal actions in the Turkish Cypriot zone and had crossed over to the Greek Cypriot zone.

ATAKOL OPPOSES TIES BY NORTH WITH ISRAEL

TA161207 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The government spokesman and minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has always been anxious to prevent the establishment of any commercial, economic or cultural relations with Israel. Mr Atakol was announcing today the decision of the Council of Ministers adopted last night. He said that the Federated State had always seriously condemned and will continue to condemn every unjust and antagonistic Israeli act against Arabs, and especially Palestinians.

He added that information had been received that some commercial establishments had indirectly established relations with Israel without any decision or approval by the Federated State Government. He stressed that the Council of Ministers had decided to emphasize once again its determination to prevent the establishment of any commercial, economic or cultural relations with Israel and to strongly condemn the increasing Israeli acts of injustices and antagonism against the Palestinians.

VISITING SEYCHELLES MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE

NC151708 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] President Kiprianou today received the Seychelles minister of planning and development, Mr Maxime Ferrari, who is visiting Cyprus. In a message to President Kiprianou conveyed by Mr Ferrari, Seychelles President Rene says his country is following the events in Cyprus with strong interest. The message says: We share your concern over the continuing occupation of your lands by the Turkish troops and hope measures will be adopted in the near future for the restoration of your country's sovereignty. The Seychelles president's message expresses the conviction that Mr Ferrari's visit to Cyprus will contribute to the development of relations and cooperation between his country and Cyprus.

PAPANDREOU QUESTIONED ON EC, NATO MEMBERSHIP

PM150909 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Maroun Labaki interview with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Prime Minister, at a summit meeting on Tuesday you presented your proposals for the modification of Greece's EEC membership treaty. What exactly did you tell your counterparts?

[Answer] I presented them with the memorandum with which they are already familiar. I said that Mr Karamanlis' decision, as prime minister, to request Common Market membership for Greece was a political decision and that our decision to request a new statute for Greece within the EEC framework is also a political decision. As a Mediterranean and southern European country, Greece faces problems it cannot resolve within the framework of a club for the wealthy of Europe. The rules of the Treaty of Rome are rules for advanced industrial economies, and so there is a North-South problem. This problem is now a Greek problem; tomorrow it will be a Portuguese and Spanish problem.

If we want a broad EEC, including southern Europe, the EEC rules must be changed. Indeed, it is impossible for us to observe them all if we want to attain our aim, which is the implementation of our own economic and social program. I have not yet told them what we would do if they refused our proposals. It is not a matter of blackmail; if they do not understand our problem, we shall see what should be done. I must add that the European Council has accepted our porposal that the [EC] Commission examine our memorandum and that in May it submit its recommendations to the foreign ministers. There will then be a dialogue between the Greek Government and the council or the commission. That will depend on the nature of the issues in question.

[Question] Are you in favor of a two-speed Europe?

[Answer] You see, I really believe that if there are rules that apply to everyone in the EC -- rules suitable for the advanced economies -- the disparity between living standards in the North and South will increase. This is what has happened in Italy, with its southern problem. The alternative, for the South, is to find a solution outside the EC. A two-speed Europe is therefore conceivable, and this is what we are going to examine.

[Question] Is there not some mistrust among Greek Socialists with regard to the idea of Europe?

[Answer] As a Socialist, it is impossible for me not to recognize that at present the EC is a club of capitalist countries. Except for the Common Agricultural Policy, Europe is a customs union which guarantees freedom of movement for capital and the workforce, which gives advanced capitalism the opportunity to accumulate even more capital. The EC is not a federation with a responsibility for underprivileged regions. There is no community conscience to protect and improve the lot of the poor regions, since regional funds are only a small part of the budget. Furthermore, EC policy does not particularly favor the workers or the underprivileged classes.

Last, I cannot accept a discussion of Europe restricted solely to Western Europe. As far as we are concerned, you cannot talk about a united and federal Europe if you limit the concept to Western Europe. We are opposed to both the Warsaw Pact and NATO in this respect. The attainment of this united Europe will not happen soon -- we are realists -- but we must prepare our way of thinking and always bear in mind that there is the major problem of the division of Europe.

[Question] Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the development of your relations with your community partners?

[Answers] I am optimistic about the Greek memorandum, but I am not optimistic about the community's future. We may now have reached deadlock on two questions: agricultural prices and the British budget contribution. I do not see how those problems could be solved.

[Question] NATO is a structure with which you do not identify. Do you plan to leave it?

[Answer] I don't want to give a firm answer to that question for tactical and strategic reasons. The problem of whether or not to remain in the Atlantic alliance's integrated military structure is closely linked with relations between Greece and Turkey. When Greece returned to NATO around 2 years ago under Mr Rallis' government, it was on the basis of the Rogers agreement. (He is now Supreme Allied Commander Europe -- LE SOIR) That agreement was vague on all the vital questions relating to Greece's defense.

The most important aspect is that of operational control of the Aegean airspace. According to the way Turkey and the United States interpret the Rogers agreement, Greece would not be entrusted with the defense of the Greek islands in the eastern Aegean in case of conflict, and that is unacceptable to us, especially since the country to which it would be entrusted has a 120,000-strong "Aegean Army" equipped with 180 landing craft.

The situation is deadlocked now. We can wait. We have more difficult and urgent problems. After 5 months in office I have learned that it is impossible to solve all problems at once. In any case, I am saying we will not give up any part of our territory. We are prepared to defend our country and are capable of doing so. We are strong.

We experience Turkish provocations daily, and these make dialogue impossible. There is constant danger because when our airspace is violated our air force reacts. One day there may be an accident....We have asked the alliance to guarantee Greece's integrity, which is its basic duty, but it is doing nothing. Turkey is vetoing that guarantee.

BRIEFS

POTTAKIS TO GDR -- Deputy Coordination Minister Pottakis today left for East Germany, where he will have talks on the promotion of Greek exports. Mr Pottakis will then proceed to Stockholm to represent our country at the conference of OECD ministers on problems of regional policy and [words indistinct]. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Apr 82 NC]

RAIL MODERNIZATION -- Lambrinopoulos, director of the OSE [Railways Organization of Greece], was visited by Filipovic, chairman of the corresponding Yugoslav organization. They discussed issues pertaining to modernization of the Greek railways. Following the talks, the two chairmen visited Communications Minister Yiannopoulos and briefed him on their discussions. An OSE statement says the Yugoslav side expressed the interest of its companies in modernizing the Greek rail network and that both sides agreed on speeding up operation of the rail ferry between Volos and Latakia. Yugoslavia will also grant us, in the form of a loan, some diesel engines to cover OSE needs. The transportation of crude oil from Thessaloniki to the Skopje refineries by rail will begin in June. Mr Lambrinopoulos has been invited by his counterpart to visit Yugoslavia. [Text] [Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Apr 82 p 15 NC]

EVREN OBSERVES AEGEAN ARMY WARGAMES IN IZMIR

TA151509 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Head of state and chief of the General Staff Kenan Evren went to Izmir today to observe the "Col Fethi Bey 82" wargames planned by the Aegean Army. The National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Commander Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Commander Sedat Celasun, as well as Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu went to Izmir with Gen Evren.

General Evren was received at Izmir's Cigli Airport by Commander of NATO Southeastern Europe Allied Ground Forces Sedat Guneral, Aegean Army Commander Sureyya Yuksel, Izmir Governor Huseyin Oguzcen and other commanders. General Evren and the commanders were flown by helicopter to the Aegean Army headquarters in Narlidere. General Evren was received there by Aegean Army Commander Sureyya Yuksel with a military ceremony.

Meanwhile, the "Col Fethi Bey 82" wargames have started. They are being observed by General Evren, the National Security Council members, Gen Sedat Guneral, Deputy Air Force Commander Halil Sozer, Fleet Commander Zahid Atakan, Gen Ragip Ulubay, who is a member of the Supreme Military Council, and by National Security General Nusret Toroslu.

GREEK MOTIVES ON W. THRACE TURKS EXAMINED

NC161004 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 13 Apr 82 p 9

["The World Turns" column, by Prof Haluk Ulman: "It Does Not Befit Civilization"]

[Excerpts] The efforts by Greece to seize, through the decision of the court, the land belonging to the Turkish Muslim minority in the village of Inhanli in Xanthi District, Western Thrace -- lands these people have been cultivating for over a century -- has again attracted the attention of Turkish opinion to Western Thrace and to the Turks living there.

The Greek administration alleges that these lands used to belong to the Ottoman treasury and were later transferred to the Greek treasury through international treaties. In reality, this is nothing but an effort to give a legal character to a de facto situation it seeks to create. It is odd that all of a sudden Greece would remember that these lands, which have been cultivated for so many years, now belong to the Greek treasury. The truth is that the issue is not a legal issue; it is a political one. Whenever relations between Turkey and Greece deteriorate, Greek governments have tried to make the Turks in Western Thrace foot the bill. This is what is happening now. As a matter of fact, none of the Greek governments have ever been friendly toward the Turkish Muslims in Western Thrace.

The attempt to seize the lands of the Western Thrace Turks -- an attempt which constitutes a new dimension in the already continuing oppressive measures imposed on them -- is part and parcel of the unfriendly policy Papandreou has begun to implement against Turkey. His intention is to force Turkey into taking countermeasures against the oppression so he can bring up the question of the Istanbul Greeks before the world.

Those Greeks who have chosen to stay behind in Istanbul continue to benefit from all the rights and freedoms recognized under the international treaties. We know those who have left are lamenting the day they did so.

It is natural that there should be differences between two neighboring countries. But attempting to make innocent people living under its sovereignty pay the bill, and using them as trump cards in its policies, is not appropriate for any civilized nation. Both Greece and Turkey have to exercise great care in this respect, but Papandreou is the one who has to exercise the utmost care.

AUSTRIA

NEW AUSTRIAN-ARAB FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY FOUNDED

AU151231 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Summary] A "Society for Austrian-Arab Relations" has been established in Vienna. It held its constituent general assembly Tuesday. [Socialist Party Deputy Chairman and Nationalrat] Deputy Karl Blecha was elected chairman of the new society and [People's Party] Deputy Mayor of Vienna Erhard Busek and [Freedom Party Chairman] Norbert Steger were elected deputy chairmen. The executive board of the society includes, among others, Interior Minister Erwin Lanc and several Nationalrat deputies and prominent businessmen. Chancellor Kreisky has assumed the patronage of the new society. The assembly session was attended by representatives of Arab countries accredited in Vienna. Their spokesman welcomed the new society, whose aims are to improve relations between Austria and the Arab countries and to deepen the understanding for the problems of the Arab World.

CP CHAIRMAN MUHRI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CUBA

AU141045 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna -- At the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party, Comrade Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, and Central Committee Member Johann Salmanig left Vienna by air Monday for a visit to Cuba.

BRIEFS

POLISH REFUGEE FIGURES -- As of 1 April, the number of Polish refugees in Austria who requested political asylum was only 19,300 -- 10,000 fewer than last year's peak of 29,091. In March 1,297 Polish refugees left Austria for Austrialia, the United States or Canada, and on 23 March the first refugee transport left for Switzerland. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Apr 82 p 10 AU]

SPAIN

GUTIEREZ DIAZ BACK IN AS PSUC SECRETARY GENERAL

PM151011 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 23 Mar 82 p 31

[Margarita Saenz-Diez report]

[Excerpt] [Antonio] Gutierrez Diaz has returned to the United Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] secretary generalship after 14 months' absence. Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, who was elected chairman, forms a tandem with him again. These appointments ensure the PSUC's implementation of a Eurocommunist policy. They also culminate a carefully planned strategy whose driving force has been the "Eurocommunist" cadres, while some of the mistakes made by the outgoing leadership have acted as an accelerating factor.

Hours before his appointment, Gutierrez Diaz was insisting, when asked by journalists about his immediate political future, that anything was possible as regards the PSUC secretary generalship. In fact, in addition to maintaining a stance of apparent ignorance of the tense negotiations taking place todistribute power in the party, he was expressing with that reply indirect acknowledgement of something that was made clear at the sixth PSUC congress: the Leninists' pressures were influencing the situation. At any event, early in the morning the new secretary general was urging the delegates to forget their differences and build unity. "We have in our hands an instrument that can make us optimistic," he said, after paying tribute to the outgoing executive committee's conduct and, specifically, to former Secretary General Francisco Frutos.

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FRENCH PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

NC190842 Paris AFP in English 0810 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Vancouver, Canada, 19 Apr (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand flew home at 0600 today after a brief stop-over here for talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at the close of an official five-day visit to Japan. The two leaders discussed the agenda of the seven-nation Western summit meeting at Versailles in two months time, notably dialogue with the Third World, relations with the Soviet bloc, and U.S. interest rates.

Mr Mitterrand told correspondents after the meeting that the Versailles conference would not be "a tribunal" for judging American monetary policy or trade friction with Japan.

The business of the conference, he said, was to define measures in the long and the short term, "which should lead, albeit progressively, to bringing the world economy under control." He added that at Versailles "there will be no taking sides with one country against another" but that the participants would be intent on "reaching a consensus."

Mr Trudeau spoke of the "disappointment" of the industrial countries, that with only two months to the Versailles conference, undertakings given by the United States at the Montebello conference last year had still not materialized.

"We shall be on the side of those who will be enjoining the United States to conduct a more stable and less unpredictable monetary policy," he told the press conference.

Trudeau Speaks

LD190914 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, is talking to our special correspondent Jean-Luc Hesse.

[Begin Trudeau recording] The Americans, as you will remember, told us last summer to show a little patience, that if we should wait 6 months, 8 months, then we would see a tangible improvement. Well, we are all disappointed. I believe the Americans are the first to be so, because this did not happen, and I think that Canada's position is no different from that of the Europeans in this field, or that of the Japanese, and I would even say of the Americans, too, in that we want lower interest rates. We know that the economic interdependence between the countries which we represent is very strong and that we cannot manage our economies in an abstract way. We must take into consideration each other's interest rates and for this reason we are on the side of those are enjoining the United States to have a fiscal and monetary policy that will lead, we hope, to lower interest rates, and we shall urge the American authorities to have a more stable monetary policy. [end recording]

GENSCHER REACTS TO FALL BREZHNEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD181028 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (DPA) -- FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sees Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's agreement in principle to a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the fall as an "encouraging signal." In his first reaction to Brezhnev's intentions, Genscher said on Sunday, according to FDP Spokesman Herbert Schmuelling, that he would welcome the meeting taking place in June as Reagan intended, since the Federal Government hopes it would give positive impetus to limiting the medium-range missiles build-up.

Genscher, who has repeatedly called on the Soviet Union during the last week not turn down the U.S. President's proposal for such a meeting, stated that the Soviet Union's desire to put off the meeting until the fall does not affect its importance. The Bonn NATO summit on 9-10 June will be used by the allies to prepare for the meeting.

OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST EEC-U.S. 'TRADE WAR'

LD171007 Hamburg DPA in German 0859 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Apr (DPA) -- The Federal Government takes the American warning against possible import restriction by the EEC on U.S. agricultural products "very seriously," according to State Secretary Georg Gallus of the Federal Food Ministry. On no account must a trade war between the EEC and the United States be allowed to start, Gallus said in an interview with Deutschlandfunk on Saturday. The French demands for restrictions on grain substitutes from the U.S. should therefore not be acceded to.

On the other hand, the United States must open its market more to refining products from the Community if it wants to continue to deliver substitutes to Europe, in the view of the state secretary. Gallus is flying to the United States in June in order to discuss further cooperation in the agricultural sector with U.S. Government representatives.

SCHMIDT EMPHASIZES UNITY WITH U.S. ON DISARMAMENT

LD161846 Hamburg DPA in German 1815 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Hamburg, 16 Apr (DPA) -- Between the Federal Republic and the United States there are no differences of opinion on arms control and disarmament questions. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt emphasized this on Friday evening in Hamburg after a talk with Ambassador Paul Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles.

Speaking to journalists Schmidt emphasized, following the exchange of views which lasted several hours at his home, that it was important to the Federal Republic that an affirmation of the basic guidelines of the disarmament questions be achieved at the forthcoming NATO summit meeting in Bonn. He had told Nitze that he will welcome a meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev during the forthcoming United Nations meeting in New York in June.

According to Schmidt, the Western alliance is vitally interested in seeing the threat of the Soviet SS-20 missiles removed. The Federal Republic is in favor of a zero solution, Schmidt said and once again affirmed his adherence to the NATO dual decision. Ambassador Nitze had strengthned his confidence in serious negotiations in Geneva, Schmidt said.

Nitze, who has "already" briefed Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the state of the disarmament talks in Bonn on Thursday, told journalists in a brief statement that the negotiations in Geneva had shown some progress. However, it should not be overlooked that there still exist grave differences of opinion between the delegations of the two countries.

MINISTER, SECURITY OFFICIALS VISIT SAUDI ARABIA

LD181420 Hamburg DPA in German 1343 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum on Sunday flew to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for a 3-day visit. He is to discuss issues of bilateral interest and inspect Saudi security installations there. According to unofficial information, Baum is accompanied by Siegfried Froehlich, secretary of state responsible for internal security, and other specialists from departments concerned with security. It was also said that last year a Saudi special task force was trained for a lenghty period by the Ninth Federal Frontier Unit. The Ministry of Interior has so far declined to comment on the matter.

BANK OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MOSCOW PIPELINE TALKS

LD181746 Hamburg DPA in German 1617 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (DPA) -- Friedrich Wilhelm Christians, spokesman for the Management Board of Deutsche Bank, has held negotiations in Moscow on the implementation of the skelton agreement on credits to finance German deliveries for the construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline. Before his return this evening, Christians said that both sides have taken a step forward.

Christians had meetings in Moscow with Leonid Kostandov, Soviet deputy premier and cochairman of the German-Soviet economic commission; Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev; and the head of the Soviet state bank, Alkhimov.

Deutsche Bank leads a consortium of German banks providing provisional finance for the natural gas pipeline, and concluded a skeleton agreement last July. After an inspection trip to Urengoy in Western Siberia, Christians said that he is "very impressed" with the natural gas pipeline construction work he had seen there. The pipeline is to carry Soviet gas to several West European countries, beginning in 1984. The Federal Republic is to receive 10.5 billion cubic meters a year.

Christians said that his talks had not concerned the 15 percent of the financing to be provided by the Soviet Union. At the beginning of this year, Deutsche Bank refused a Soviet request for a 100 percent credit to cover the initial payments of DM300 million.

JOHANNES RAU TO BE NEW SPD DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD171856 Hamburg DPA in Gemman 1823 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Munich,17 Apr (DPA) -- The SPD Bundestag Presidium unanimously proposed on Saturday evening in Munich that North Rhine-Westphalian Minister President Johannes Rau (51) be the new depty chairman of the SPD. This was stated by SPD Executive Spokesman Wolfgang Clement to the press after the SPD meeting.

Earlier, the former deputy chairman of the SPD, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, said that he will return to his former post of state minister in the chancellor's office. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, according to Clement, expressed understanding for Wischnewski's decision.

Wishnewski Addresses Congress

LD190912 Hamburg DPA in German 0813 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Munich, 19 Apr (DPA) -- At the opening of the 27th SPD national congress, Party Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wishnewski has called on the 400 delegates to openly support the decisions together. In his welcome address today in Munich, Wischnewski also demanded that the 5-day party congress be a "milestone" in the party's history to win back for the SPD lost confidence and to acquire fresh confidence.

Wischnewski emphasized that economic and employment policy will be at the forefront of discussions. The predominant domestic policy requirement of the eighties is to guarantee work and to reduce unemployment. In addition, Social Democrats must contribute to the preservation and safeguarding of peace in the world.

Referring to demands by the Bonn coalition partners, the FDP, that the Social Democrats should only make decisions in Munich on questions of interest to the FDP in the Government alliance, Wischenewski stated that the Munich congress is a party congress of the Social Democrats, and "not the party congress of the coalition."

CHANGES IN SCHMIDT'S CABINET PREVIEWED

LD161048 Hamburg DPA in German 0924 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Apr (DPA) -- In the forthcoming cabinet reshuffle there will be no switch between the SPD politicians Hans Apel and Horst Ehmke. Leading circles of the SPD Parliamentary Group on Friday in Bonn firmly rejected speculation that Ehmke will replace Apel as defense minister, or that Apel for his part will become Parliamentary Group deputy spokesman. It was also said that Ehmke had told Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that he still sees his political work as being within the Parliamentary Group, for which Schmidt showed understanding.

On Friday in Bonn only one thing was certain: That party Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski will once again become minister of state in the chancellor's office and former Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, at present head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin, will also return to his old post.

Schmidt: No Major Changes

LD181646 Hamburg DPA in German 1527 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Munich, 18 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Schmidt told the SPD council that he does not propose a major cabinet reshuffle. He said that he would not allow public speculation about ministerial changes to affect his competence to make decisions. "I have been put in charge for a term and I shall be in charge for a term. I will not relinquish this charge," he said. Schmidt said that he would talk to the SPD Parliamentary Party about personnel issues affecting the Federal Government, but only after he had talked to the federal president. As quoted by Party Spokesman Clement, Schmidt very clearly stated that the policy statement of November 1980 still applies and is the government's policy guide. There is no reason to depart from this well-advised and agreed SPD-FDP policy.

MITTERRAND, IN JAPAN, OUTLINES NUCLEAR POLICY

LD161230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand in Japan: After speaking at length about economic matters yesterday in Tokyo, today is more a political day. The French president this morning received the leaders of the main Japanese polical parties. He then made a speech in the Japanese parliament in the presence of 700 deputies and senators. Later he answered questions by journalists, in itself an event, since the practice of direct dialogue between journalists and foreign personalities is not a Japanese custom. In this country, which still suffers the trauma of Hiroshima, many questions were asked of President Mitterrand regarding French nuclear policy. Here is the French president's answer:

[Begin recording] In many long years as opposition deputy in my country I, together with the party I was representing, have rejected France's nuclear arming. As the elected president of the republic, since our national security and defense for 20 years now have been based entirely on a nuclear deterrent strategy, and since without this deterrent force France has no other national defense, I have no right to leave my country defenseless. However, as Shotoku-Taishi, one of the country's most illustrious heads of state used to say, forgive me if I say it in Japanese: [speaks briefly in Japanese] -- although I should have said it in French: Peace and harmony should become an object of reverence. [end recording]

Mitterrand paid tribute to former Foreign Affairs Minister Louis de Guiringaud, who committed suicide yesterday. He has written to Madame de Guiringaud. The head of state writes: In Louis de Guringaud I salute a valuable fighter for liberation, a great diplomat with a depth of knowledge of his fellow man and an indefatigable minister of foreign affairs.

Will Stopover in Vancouver

LD181710 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Summary] President Francois Mitterrand left Japan a short while ago at the end of his 5-day official visit. On the return journey he nad Mme Mitterrand will make a 5-hour stopover in Vancouver during which President Mitterrand will meet Prime Minister Trudeau to discuss the forthcoming summit meeting of the heads of industrialized nations which is to be held in Versailles. President and Mme Mitterrand are expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow.

KYODO Coverage

For KYODO coverage of the visit to Japan by President Francois Mitterrand, including his meetings with Japanese leaders and his speech to the Diet, see the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT for 14 April and subsequent issues.

INDIA SIGNS AGREEMENT FOR 40 MIRAGE-2000S

NC161442 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Apr (AFP) -- An agreement for France to supply India with 40 Mirage-2,000 fighter planes from 1984 was signed here on April 8, LE MONDE newspaper reported here today. The report said the deal was worth 5,000 million francs (about 800 million dollars).

(Meanwhile, sources in New Delhi said India would soon announce an agreement to buy 40 Mirage jets, and to build another 110 under licence.)

LE MONDE said the French Dassault-Breguet Group, with representatives of the Snecma, Thomson-CSF and Matra firms, had exchanged letters with Indian Defence Secretary P. K. Kaul. The exchange was accompanied by an advance payment by India of five percent, or 250 million francs, which would be repayable except for expenses incurred.

The paper added that the exchange of letters should be followed in the six months from April 1 by the drafting of the final agreement, but if the talks were not completed within this limit, the exchange of letters would be taken as a firm contract. The report recalled that negotiations began in 1978 and that the plane was evaluated in France by Indian experts in January and February 1981.

After the left won power in France a year ago, the French Government decided to encourage contacts with India, the paper said. This resulted in a visit last August by Mr Kaul. Talks on the deal speeded up in the second quarter of 1981, and a draft accord between the two governments was reached in February this year. This was not limited to the Mirage deal, but also covered other aspects of possible French arms exports.

The paper said that following this, a Soviet mission led by Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov tried to dissuade India from buying the Mirage, and offered assembly in India of the MIG-27 Flogger, Model D or J.

This competition enabled India to obtain a 10-percent reduction of official price estimates by France, and credit at 9.25 percent instead of the 9.9 percent over nine years initially envisaged.

Under the deal, the French group will supply four two-seater versions fro training and 36 single seaters. LE MONDE said that under the arrangement, India has the option of acquiring another 110 planes, some of which would be assembled in India, while others would be built there under licence.

MINISTRY CALLS FOR END TO MIDDLE EAST VIOLENCE

LD161615 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The French Government has reacted to the events in the lands occupied by Israel. A 17-year old Arab demonstrator was shot dead this morning in Gaza. The Quai d'Orsay [External Relations Ministry] reiterates its wishes that the violence should end in the Middle East. It requests that everything should be done so that human rights are observed.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ TO VISIT IN MAY

PM161449 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president responsible for international relations and the regime's real number three, will make an official visit to France 3, 4 and 5 May, the Quai d'Orsay confirmed Tuesday, 13 April.

In addition, Mr Regis Debray, adviser to the president of the republic, is to leave Paris this Wednesday 14 April for a fact-finding tour of Mexico and Central America lasting around 10 days. Mr Debray will be accompanied by Mr Jean-Francois Lionnet, technical adviser to Mr Cheysson's department.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ECUADOR IN MAY

LD171142 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The diplomat information office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that at the invitation of the constitutional president of the Republic of Ecuador, Dr Oswaldo Hurtado, the Spanish prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, will pay an official visit to Quito on 9 May and will be accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca.

OFFICIAL COMPARES GIBRALTAR WITH FALKLANDS

LD171054 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] We support the Argentine claim on the Malvinas Islands, said Ignacio Camunas, chairman of the Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, on his arrival in Mexico. He said he was against the use of force:

[Begin Camunas recording] Naturally, we support the Argentine claim over the Malvinas Islands. On our own territory we, too, have and suffer a relatively similar case which concerns the Rock of Gibraltar. But with the same clarity and conviction with which we defend these moves towards decolonization we Spaniards defend a peaceful and political channel of negotiation with the United Kingdom. We would consider it extremely serious and disturbing for interntional peace if Argentina and Great Britain were to engage in armed conflict. [end recording]

CABINET MAKES HIGH-LEVEL MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

LD161436 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Today's meetings of the Council of Ministers ended at 1445 this afternoon. It was attended by all the members of the cabinet except the foreign minister, who is accompanying the king and queen on their trip to Norway. As an advance report on the military appointments [decided on at today's cabinet meeting], we should point out those of Lt Gen Arozarens Giron as the new captain-general of the First Military Region, which is based in Madrid; Lt Gen Saenz de Santa Maria replaces Arozarena Giron in the command of the Fourth Military Region, Barcelona; Gen Soteras Casamayor, who has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, has been appointed to fill the vacant post left by Saenz de Santa Maria, the captaincy-general of the Seventh Military Region [in Valladolid].

The Council of Ministers has agreed to withdraw the draft law on university autonomy from parliamentary consideration. This afternoon the government will probably communicate this decision to the presidency of congress through the proper channels.

The usual press conference by the secretary of state for information will be held at Moncloa Palace at 2000 today and will be attended by the minister of education.

TERRORISTS ATTACK MILITARY BUS IN BARCELONA

LD161300 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The captaincy-general of the Fourth Military Region [Barcelona] has issued a note on an attack this morning on a military bus in Barcelona.

The note says that at about 0815 today at the point where Carlos III Street meets the Avenida de Madrid there was apparently an attack on a military vehicle taking commanders, officers and noncommissioned officers to their respective posts. The presumed attack, according to the note, occurred when a shot was fired from a grenade launcher which fortunately did not hit the vehicle in question, but exploded against the wall of a nearby building. There were no casualties. The group of youths who took part in the attack escaped in a Renault-12. Apparently, the person who fired the shot is 1.65 meters tall.

Police Patrol Attacked

LD170822 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Summary] Pamplona -- At 0315 this morning one policeman was killed and two were injured, one of them seriously, when a terrorist commando fired a grenade at a police armored vehicle on patrol in Pamplona. Apparently, there were eight policemen in the patrol and they were able to repel the attack. It was reported that a terrorist had been arrested, but this has not been confirmed.

One of the injured policemen has had a leg amputated and is being treated in the intensive care unit at the Navarre Hospital -- his condition is described as very grave. The other policeman suffered only slight injuries.

Barracks Machinegunned

NC182250 Paris AFP in English 2243 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] San Sebastian, Spain, 18 Apr (AFP) -- A barracks of the paramilitary Guardia Civil was machinegunned at the Basque town of Eibar near here tonight in the seventh terrorist incident in Spain in less than a week, a reliable source reported. One person was wounded, the source said.

Basque terrorists, whose latest attacks have destroyed an armored police car in Pamplona and blown up a Madrid telephone exchange, have warned that they would attack police and Guardia Civil barracks (where the troopers' families also live) if the Madrid government did not pull all such forces out of the Basque country in northern Spain within a month.

MEETING CALLED AFTER PHONE EXCHANGE ATTACK

NC181010 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson held an emergency meeting today with high security officials following a terrorist bomb attack on a telephone exchange here. The meeting was on how to react to the terrorist offensive launched by the Basque ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] separatist movement, presumed to have carried out today's attack.

The attack, on a major telephone exchange in northern Madrid, caused only minor injuries to the passers-by but seriously disturbed telephone communications in the capital, a police source said. Some 20,000 phones served directly by the five-story exchange were put out of order by the attack, carried out by a commando, and Madrid's national and international phone service was affected.

Madrid Civil Governor Mariano Nicolas said the attack was almost certainly by ETA. Authorities had been watching for such an attack, he said. ETA had designated the phone company as a "privileged target," accusing it of working with the police for telephone and mail surveillance. Three phone company representatives at St. Sebastain in Spain's Basque Country have been assassinated since October 1980.

Five young people posing as police reportedly subdued the ten employees at the exchange at about midnight and then placed four 20 kilogram (44.4 pound) charges of explosive. The attackers, who seemed to know the exchange well, were there for about an hour and a half. The explosion, at 3:30 am, blew out the facade of the exchange building.

The employees were able to leave the building five minutes before the explosion, police said, and the injuries of the two passers-by were only slight.

Phone company president Salvador Sanchez Teran, who rushed to the scene of the explosion, said the damage was serious and it would take a long time to restore lost service. He did not say exactly how long this would be.

While the attack had not yet been claimed, police sources said it was part of the recent ETA offensive. GOMA-2 is the preferred explosive of the Basque terrorists. Police sources said the attack showed ETA's desire to intensify its fight against all institutions it feels are allied with the government.

Four grenade attacks, two claimed by ETA, have taken place since Wednesday against Civil Guards, police and soldiers. One person was killed and six injured, one seriously, in an attack yesterday in Pamplona, in Navarra Province bordering on the Basque Country.

In another development, Madrid's Chamartin train station was evacuated today and surveillance increased at Madrid-Barajas Airport following an anonymous telephone call to a Madrid newspaper which said bombs had been placed in these two places, a police source said.

The caller said at 0700 GMT that the bombs would go off within two hours and signed off his call with "Gora Euzkadi" (long live the Basque Country). When no bombs had gone off by 0900 GMT, train traffic, which had been halted, was resumed.

ETA set off two bombs in June, 1979, at the train station and airport, killing six people and wounding about 100.

Police later said the attack was carried out by the two five-member commando teams, instead of one as previously reported, and had injured five and not two as initially reported. Besides the five-man team which, disguised as policemen, went into the exchange building, another five-strong look-out team, including a woman, stayed outside and fled on foot after firing at a police car on routine patrol.

The first commando team, all from 25-30 years old and speaking perfect Spanish, appeared at the door to the exchange at 2:00 am. They told the two security guards there they were making a special inspection for the upcoming football World Cup, in Madrid in June, police said.

After subduing all the employees in the building, they unsuccessfully looked for the fuel tank for the building's heating system and then placed four 20 kg (44.4 pounds) charges of plastic explosive.

Two phone company employees inside the building were slightly wounded as was a man getting out of a taxi at the moment of the explosion, a fireman and a beggar.

Some 700,000 people in Catalonia in northeastern Spain had no telephone communications with Madrid and central Spain following the explosion. Police blocked off the area around the exchange building and increased their patrols in the capital.

Armed Forces Will Aid Police

NC182015 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 18 Apr (AFP) -- The Spanish Government today announced that the armed forces would henceforth assist the police in fighting terrorism, informed sources reported. The decision was taken following two emergency cabinet meetings chaired by Premier Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, summoned in response to a spectacular pre-dawn attack on a major telephone exchange here. It put out of action some 20,000 Madrid telephones and affected regional communications by 700,000 subscribers. The attack was attributed here to the military wing of the Basque independence movement, ETA.

Under the new government plans, the army will take over from the police in the surveillance of vital installations, such as communications centers, electrical and nuclear power plants, with a view to freeing police for tracking down and capturing terrorists. The government also put all security forces in a state of alert and cancelled leaves.

Statement Issued

LD182322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Statement by Spanish Minister of Interior Juan Jose Roson on measures adopted on 18 April to counteract ETA attacks, place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the government, it is my duty to admit that a serious situation exists following the bloody attacks that ETA has staged during last few days. But equally on behalf of the government, it is my duty to tell the Spanish people that we are going to display solidarity in our reaction; we are going to win this last battle that ETA has so dramatically provoked.

We held a meeting this morning chaired by the prime minister and we made a number of decisions. First and foremost among those was to put the state security forces on general alert throughout the country. The Interior Ministry had previously ordered such an alert, but following these latest events the efforts of the police and the Civil Guard must be stepped up even more. Secondly, the government decided that cooperation will be initiated between the armed forces and the various sections of the state security forces. A series of duties connected with civilian security which are currently performed by the latter will be assumed by the three branches of the armed forces. These duties will be assumed by the armed forces tomorrow or the day after and will thus permit a sizeable mixed force of police and the Civil Guard to be used in antiterrorist work. Finally, this use of the armed forces will make it possible to increase the number of installations we can protect throughout the country.

With these measures decided upon this morning and put into effect at a series of meetings held this afternoon, the government is demonstrating its unwavering resolve to meet with appropriate means this brutal challenge thrown down a few days ago by ETA-military. The government, again through me, calls on all Spaniards to assist the state security forces. The government is convinced that if we all display solidarity in the face of the ETA onslaught we will attain our immediate goal of routing this last brutal attack on national harmony.

Reward Offered

LD190838 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The government is offering 10 million pesetas reward to anyone providing information which leads to the apprehension of any ETA terrorist. They could be hiding out in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Pamplona.

DENMARK

CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST ALLEGED SPY FOR USSR

NC181207 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Charges against a Danish writer involved in the Nordic denuclearised zone campaign and suspected of spying for the Soviet Union have been dropped in a surprise move by Danish Justice Minister Ole Espersen. The writer, Arne Herloev Petersen, 39, was arrested last November for spying following charges by the Danish intelligence services that he had 24 meetings over 18 months with Vladimir Merkulov, the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy. It was also claimed that he had received cash from the Soviet Embassy here to finance the Nordic zone campaign. Mr Merkulov was expelled from Denmark for spying just before Mr Petersen's arrest.

Mr Petersen was released after three days in prison, but the charges against him were never dropped. Danish Foreign Minister Kjelo Olesen said last November that the authorities had proof that Mr Petersen and Mr Merkulov were spies.

In his statement yesterday, the Danish justice minister said three Soviet diplomats had in turn contacted Mr Petersen in order to use him to influence public opinion. Mr Petersen took documents from the Soviet Embassy to the North Korean Embassy in Copenhagen, supposedly written by an American journalist, in an attempt to increase tension between China and North Korea, the minister said.

The minister's statement said he decided to drop charges against Mr Petersen firstly because of "freedom of expression," secondly because Danish interests were not sufficiently damaged to warrant prosecution, and thirdly because the Soviet diplomats involved in the scandal have already left the country. On Danish television last night Mr Petersen said he has not yet decided whether he will sue for damages.

FINLAND

USSR-FINNISH SHIP REPAIR CONTRACTS CONCLUDED

PM160931 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 9 Apr 82 p 20

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report: "Valmet To Repair Soviet Ships"]

[Text] Valmet has signed agreements with the Soviet Union's V/O Sudoimport for ship repairs worth a total of almost 30 million markkaa. The agreements cover research ships, tankers, river ships and passenger vessels built in Finland for the Soviet Union.

The repairs are mainly classification, alteration and damage repair jobs and will be carried out at Valmet's shipyards in Helsinki, Kotka and Turku.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TOLD TO BACK UN RESOLUTION

PM161227 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Britain expects the Soviet Union to support the UN Security Council resolution calling for Argentine withdrawal of the Falklands, Mr Douglas Hurd, the senior Foreign Office minister, yesterday told Mr Viktor Popov, the Soviet ambassador in London.

He drew the ambassador's attention to Mrs Thatcher's remarks in the Commons debate on Wednesday when she referred to the fact that the Soviet Union was almost the only country which has moved closer to Argentina. Mr Hurd stressed that colonialism was not involved in the dispute so far as Britain was concerned. The issue was the islanders' right to self-determination.

WHITEHALL 'MYSTIFIED' BY AIR BLOCKADE REPORT

LD171102 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1037 GMT 17 Apr 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] There was mystification in Whitehall today over reports from the Argentine that Britain had imposed a 200-mile air exclusion zone around the Falklands in addition to the maritime zone already in force. Government sources denied the reports and said Britain could declare exclusion zones only where and when it had the capability to enforce them.

Meanwhile there was caution in London over reports of increasing optimism in Buenos Aires over the peace moves of American Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig. The view in London is unchanged -- Argentinian troops must leave the Falklands unconditionally before any negotiations can take place. Mrs Thatcher is at Chequers and has not been in touch with Mr Haig in Buenos Aires today. But British officials still expect that the secretary of state will return to London, possibly over the weekend.

THATCHER RETURNS TO LONDON TO REVIEW SITUATION

LD172104 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2048 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Mrs Thatcher sped back to Downing Street tonight for another stocktaking meeting on the Falklands crisis with senior ministers at No 10. She had been just over 24 hours at Chequers before returning to London for tonight's meeting.

The move does not reflect any sudden developments in the crisis, and the Downing Street meeting tonight is described as "stocktaking." The indication in Whitehall tonight is that U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig will now return to Washington from his current talks in Buenos Aires and not direct to London as had earlier been expected. The belief remains that Mr Haig will fly on to London again later.

Mrs Thatcher is now expected to remain at Downing Street and to keep in close contact with her senior ministers who are directly handling the crisis. But precise developments still depend on the outcome of what Mrs Thatcher herself has described as the latest "crucial" talks between Mr Haig and the Argentinians.

Tonight's meeting was a time for reviewing the situation, and for considering what might be said to Mr Haig if and when he returns to London.

It was later learned that Defence Secretary Mr John Nott was also at the meeting tonight. Mrs Thatcher has still had no direct contact either with Mr Haig or with the U.S. Government, but the ministers are standing by awaiting word of the outcome of the Buenos Aires talks.

A government spokesman tonight described as "absolute rubbish" reports that a package deal had been agreed in principle by Foreign Secretary Mr Pym which involved a phased withdrawal of Argentine troops to be followed by a tripartite administration -- Britain, the Argentine and the US -- and a cash offer for islanders who wished to leave.

ITV DETAILS HAIG 'FIVE POINT PEACE PLAN'

LD181646 London ITV Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82

["Weekend World" program presented by R. Walden, with Philip Windsor, reader in international relations at the London School of Economics]

[Excerpts] This morning "Weekend World" is in a position to reveal the full details of the Haig peace plan and we will be trying to work out its likely chances of success.

[Windsor] Mr Haig's main lever in dealing with the Argentinian Government might well have been to point out that up to very recently the United States had been restraining the British Government, that if the Argentine Government itself did not show more flexibility, it was likely to come up very shortly against the entire might of the Royal Navy, and the Royal Navy is still a very powerful force; it is much more powerful both in terms of weaponry and in terms of sophistication than the Argentine Navy, and the Argentine Navy is likely to be sunk virtually in its entirety if it dares tangle with the Royal Navy between the Falkland Islands and the Argentine coastline. In this sense, what Mr Haig might well have been able to say is that they would pay a very heavy price for showing no flexibility in the present situation and they could not count on any real international support. They would be alone against Britain and they would lose.

[Waldon] According to our sources in Washington, Mr Haig seems to have believed that the Argentinians had recognized this and undergone a change of heart. They seemed more willing to compromise. So in his talks in Buenos Aires on Friday, he presented the leadership of the junta with his peace plan. Since those talks began, details of the Haig peace plan have come into the hands of "Weekend World." They were obtained from sources close to President Reagan in Washington. These sources suggest that as a sweetener for the plan, Mrs Thatcher has slowed down the progress of the task force toward the South Atlantic, but we have been unable to confirm this. The plan itself consists of five points. Under point one, it is proposed that both sides should reserve their positions on the sovereignty of the Falklands for an interim period. Under point two, the interim period should last up to 5 years while negotiations on sovereignty are carried out. Point three proposes that a group of nations should administer the islands after an Argentinian withdrawal and during the interim period. In addition, the British naval task should turn back. Point four proposes that the administering nations should comprise Britain, Argentina, the United States, and six others, namely Canada, and two Latin American nations, two European nations and one in Asia. Finally, and most importantly, point five proposes that the interim period should end with a vote by the Falklanders on the future status of the island. It has of course not been possible for us to confirm the details of the plan with the leaders of the junta in Argentina. But we were able to confirm its substance with sources in the State Department close to Mr Haig.

NO CASH CEILING PLACED ON FALKLANDS OPERATION

PM161225 London THE DAILY TELEGRAM in English 16 Apr 82 p 5

[James Wightman report: "'No Cash Limit' for Operation To Free Islands"]

[Text] Although the cost of the Falklands military operation cannot yet be assessed, the government has imposed no cash ceiling, Mr Brittan, chief secretary to the Treasury, said last night.

"The needs of the task force must and will come first," he said. Mr Brittan, who has cabinet responsibility for government expenditure, was speaking to businessmen in Oxford.

He stressed that the cost of the operation could and would be met "in ways consistent with the government's economic strategy." He added: "Not all of this cost will be additional. Additional expenditure arises only where the cost of the operation proves to be greater than that of the costs to which the forces concerned would otherwise have been assigned. At this stage the extra cost represents a very small proportion of the defence budget of over 14 billion pounds. There is therefore no cash or budgetary problem immediately in prospect."

Mr Brittan also denied suggestions that the ability to respond to the crisis in the Falklands, or others like it, has been weakened by the government's so-called "cuts" in defence spending. "This is complete nonsense," he said. "So, far from cutting defence spending, we have actually increased it from the level of 7.5 billion pounds which we inherited in 1978/79 to over 14 billion pounds today. This cash increase of over 85 per cent represents a real increase of about 11 per cent.

"This financial year we will be spending half a billion pounds more in real terms on conventional naval forces than was spent in the year before we came into office. As to the future, we will still be spending more on the conventional navy even when expenditure on modernising the strategic deterrent is at its peak, than in 1978/79.

"The navy still enjoys as high a proportion of the defence budget -- 28 per cent -- as it did in that year, and a higher proportion than it did 20 or 30 years ago." Mr Bittan said a massive modernisation programme for the fleet was in hand. Spending on equipment would exceed 2,200 million pounds in 1982/83.

"Some critics have complained of the forthcoming loss to the fleet of the aircraft carriers, Invincible and Hermes. This criticism is simply ludicrous, because it ignores the crucial facts that two carriers will continue to be kept in service.

"Illustrious, which is to replace Invincible, will join the fleet later this year and the construction of Ark Royal to replace Hermes is proceeding satisfactorily. But this is not to be achieved by neglecting other aspects of the navy. In February we ordered the eighth Broadswork-class frigate, and the build-up of the Sheffield-class destroyer force is progressing well.

"These vessels will all be equipped with effective modern weaponry. The Sting Ray torpedo will enter service shortly and the development of a new heavyweight torpedo was recently announced; the torpedo procurement programme now totals more than 2 billion pounds."

Mr Brittan added: "Of course, some of today's vessels will be disposed of or scrapped before long. But it is inconceivable that the pattern of our forces should remain static. The significant feature of our defence policy today is that the current programmes of modernisation and re-building will actually leave us with more major ships and submarines operational in 1985 than there are today."

ARGENTINA REQUESTS U.S. SATELLITE PICTURES

LD161926 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1918 GMT 16 Apr 82

[By PA defense correspondent Robert Hutchinson]

[Text] Argentina has officially asked the United States Government to supply them with spy satellite pictures of the movements of the British fleet. According to highly sensitive information reaching the PRESS ASSOCIATION tonight the Americans are now considering this request but it "looks likely that Washington will agree."

The request was made in the last 24 hours as U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig flew into Buenos Aires for more talks aimed at averting the Falklands crisis. It was not made directly to Mr Haig, but, said the sources, "at the highest level."

President Reagan is the only man able to take the decision on the plea, it is understood in Washington. The sources, hitherto impeccable, said the British Government had not been told of the position.

The request -- at a crucial time in the American diplomatic initiative to seek a peaceful solution -- has put the Americans on the horns of a dilemma. They have sought, throughout Mr Haig's "shuttle diplomacy," to appear as "even-handed allies," friends to both sides in the worsening dispute.

The Buenos Aires government has taken advantage of this when the Argentine fleet is reported to be at sea and the British task force is heading inexorably south to the Falklands.

Although never confirmed, it seems plan that American spy satellites have provided Britain with vital information. The Argentines, therefore, are saying: "If you are a friend to both, treat us both equally."

In London, where there was no confirmation of the request, the situation must raise memories of Suez, where British and French military action was thwarted by American diplomatic pressure.

U.S.: Not Supplying Intel

LD171435 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1330 GMT 17 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] The United States is not supplying satellite intelligence to Argentina, according to a statement from the U.S. Embassy in London today. And the Americans are not supplying "any other kinds" of intelligence to Argentina regarding British movements, said a spokesman.

A British Defence Ministry spokesman could not comment on the PRESS ASSOCIATION report that the Argentine Government had asked Washington to supply spy satellite pictures of the British task force heading for the Falklands. The Americans, it was reported, were now considering the request.

Opposition Demands Statement

LD162118 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2058 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Mr John Silkin, Shadow Defence Secretary, said late tonight he would be demanding a government statement in the Commons on Monday on whether the Americans had agreed to provide the Argentines with spy pictures of the Royal Naval task force now heading south to the Falklands Islands.

Mr Silkin said: "What we will want to know on Monday when the House resumes is a full account of the government's attitude and whether it authorized or even knew about this report. We will need an explanation first, it it is true, and second, what the government's attitude is towards it."

25 SHIPS CHARTERED, REQUISITIONED FOR FORCE

LD161624 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1557 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The government has now chartered or requisitioned 25 ships to boost the Falklands task force.

The 12 requisitioned and 13 chartered vessels, which include tankers, trawlers and tugs, are either on their way to join the task force in the Atlantic or are being modified in preparation for their new role.

The Ministry of Defence has chartered the ships under a normal commercial agreement, whereas the requisitioning is backed by legislation. The cost has yet to be worked out between the ministry and the shipping companies concerned.

A Department of Trade spokesman said the cost of chartering or requisitioning a ship would be "fairly similar." The ships requisitioned are: The Canberra, which will be used as a troop ship; the Uganda, which is being converted into a hospital ship; the Elk, being used as a container ship for carrying vehicles; the Salvageman, Irishman, and Yorkshireman, all tugs; the Farnella, Cordella, Northella, Junella and Pict, which will be used as minesweeping trawlers and the Stena Seaspread, a diving support vessel, which will be used as a repair and maintenance ship.

The 13 chartered ships are: the Tamar, Esk, Tay, Test, Dart, and Trent, all BP tankers; the Fort Toronot, a water carrier; the Fawley, an Esso tanker; the Eburna, a Shell tanker, the Orionman, a tanker; the Finnanger, a Norwegian transport ship; the Ivy Fern, a BP tanker; and the Atlantic Conveyor, the Cunard-owned container ship.

A row has broken out over the 18,500-ton Atlantic Conveyor which has been moved from Liverpool's recession-hit docks to be refitted at Devonport. Merseyside Council chiefs have protested to Mrs Thatcher that the work should have been carried out locally.

RETURNED RAF TECHS PROVIDE INFORMATION

LD161408 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchingson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Two RAF [Royal Air Force] technicians who remained in the Falklands after the Argentine invasion have provided intelligence men with "invaluable" information on the military position there, it was disclosed today. The two RAF men, Chief Technicians Noel Robson, 37 and Keith Stuart 34, were still at the Defence Ministry today in a "long and involved" briefing session.

They brought back a number of photographs they took of the Argentine military preparations around Port Stanley. Last night they spent some time with chief of the air staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said today: "We are now able to confirm absolutely that the runway in the Falkland Islands has not been extended. It remains at about 4,000 ft long." The invaders had built more aircraft parking spaces "of a temporary nature."

The RAF men's information was "invaluable" and "not only important in itself but also illustrative of some of the wrong information which is being circulated." Throughout the Argentinians were aware that the two men were RAF personnel, on loan to the islands to maintain the islander and two Beaver aircraft used to carry government officials and mail.

The Defence Ministry disclosure of the value of the two RAF senior noncommissioned officers has led to speculation that the Royal Marines believed to be held on the Argentine mainland might not now be released. And it could herald a crackdown by the Falklands occupation forces on identify cards and cameras held by the civilian population.

Chief Tech Robson said after landing: "We were wearing civilian clothes out there and we were hardly going to step forward and introduce ourselves. But even after they checked us off against the records, they didn't seem to take much notice of us."

I was actually allowed back on the airfield at one time. I was standing about while the military preparations were going on all around me and I couldn't help thinking 'This is a bit odd.'"

Chief Tech Stuart, who returned with his wife Ann, said the first waves of Argentine troops had been followed by mostly young, inexperienced troops who were becoming steadily demoralized. "With the news of the task force on the way, they are not in a happy frame of mine. I saw one young soldier in tears at the airport, asking someone to get a message to his mother in Buenos Aires."

DEFENSE MINISTRY: ARGENTINE FLEET AT SEA

LD181356 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1321 GMT 18 Apr 82

[By Alan Jones, PA staff reporter]

[Text] The Ministry of Defence now believes that most of the Argentine fleet is at sea. But a ministry spokesman said today that no major Argentine vessel had breached the 200-mile maritime exclusion zone which Britain has imposed around the Falkland Islands. The Defence Ministry would still give no details of the exact location of the task force heading for the Falklands beyond saying that the fleet was "en route and on time."

The spokesman said: "All the evidence we have suggests that most of the Argentine fleet is at sea and that they are all off the coast of Argentina." He would not say if the Argentine ships were heading towards the no-go area. "We have no reports of any major Argentine vessel breaching the zone," added the spokesman.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS UNDER ARREST IN ARGENTINA

LD162300 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2205 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Three British journalists are under arrest in Argentina, according to reports reaching London tonight from Buenos Aires. Simon Winchester of the SUNDAY TIMES, and Ian Mather and Tony Prime, a writer/photographer team from THE OBSERVER, have not been in touch with their papers all week since leaving the capital to tour various Argentinian cities.

The foreign editor of the SUNDAY TIMES, Mr Cal McChrystal, said tonight that sources in Buenos Aires have reported that all three are under arrest in the country's southernmost port of Ushuaia on Tierra del Fuego.

The journalists are understood to have intended to fly back to Buenos Aires on Wednesday. The Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, which is looking after British interests there, is taking the matter up with the Argentinian Foreign Ministry.

OBSERVER editor Mr Donald Trelford said early today that he understood the three journalists could face spy charges on Monday. "We understand there is a possibility that the three of them will be facing charges on Monday of suspicion of military espionage," he said. He added that the information has come from a "source" in Argentina.

It is understood that the Argentine authorities are doubting whether the three men are bona fide journalists. "Obviously we are very concerned to establish that they are bona fide journalists. They are in no sense guilty of military espionage. We are doing everything possible to secure their release," added Mr Trelford who has been in touch with the Foreign Office.

The paper might send a representative to Argentina today to help try to secure the journalists' release, Mr Trelford said.

Foreign Office Confirms

LD181738 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1700 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] The three British journalists arrested in Argentina on suspicion of spying will appear in court tomorrow, the Foreign Office in London confirmed tonight. Simon Winchester of THE SUNDAY TIMES and Ian Mather and Tony Prime of THE OBSERVER are being held in the country's southernmost port of Ushuaia on the island of Tierra del Fuego.

It is understood they are being held incommunicado at a naval base. A Foreign Office spokesman said the three would appear before a judge to see if the case should go ahead.

Both newspapers have strenuously denied any suggestion that the three could be guilty of military espionage. Representatives of THE SUNDAY TIMES and THE OBSERVER are on their way to Argentina in a bid to secure the release of the journalists.

Mr Frank Giles, editor of THE SUNDAY TIMES, said tonight he hoped Mr Winchester could convince the authorities he was a bona fide journalist. "I have heard from sources in Argentina that the three will apear before a civil judge who will decide if there is a case against them. If there is, then charges will be made and they will have to stand trial."

The three members of a Canadian television crew arrested in southern Argentina on Saturday have now been released.

SURVEY TEAM REMOVED FROM SOUTH GEORGIA ISLAND

LD171710 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1655 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Thirteen members of the British Antarctic survey team, from whom nothing has been heard since the Argentinian takeover of South Georgia two weeks ago, were believed to be in Buenos Aires today. Both the survey headquarters in Cambridge and the Foreign Office were tonight trying to confirm their arrival in the Argentinian capital.

And it was expected that negotiations would continue to have the 13 flown back to Britain. "We are very pleased they're safe," said the survey's deputy director, Mr Ray Adie today.

He said he understood the 13 had been held by the Argentinians in Grytviken on South Georgia and then taken off the island by boat. Said Mr Adie: "We think they were taken to the port of Comodoro Rivadavia and from there on to Buenos Aires."

The 13, led by their base commander Mr Steve Martin, had been carrying out various tests on South Georgia. These included meteorological observations, atmospheric studies, seismology tests for the possibility of Andes earthquakes and studies for possible variations in the earth's magnetic field.

"Some of the 13 had been on South Georgia for two years, others were half-way through their two-year stay and some were just there for this summer season," said Mr Adie. "I know they'll be very disappointed to give up their work."

A Foreign Office spokesman said today: "We are still trying to confirm they are in Buenos Aires. If they wish to fly home, we will try to get that arranged."

The British Antarctic survey gave the names of the 13 today as Steve Martin, Chris Bales, Bob Headland, Dermot Hopkins, Brian Lockwood, Alex Pinheiro Torres, Brian Stanswood, David Morris, Chris Drage, Neil Shaw, Bob Banner, Pete Bayman and Terry Whitaker. Most are bachelors and in their early 20s.

SOVIET 'BEAR' PLANE SPIES ON NAVAL TASK FORCE

PM161415 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[A.J. McIlroy dispatch: "Soviet Spy Plane Caught Out by Harrier"]

[Text] Aboard the HMS Invincible -- A long-range "Bear" spy plane has been spotted flying below 1,000 ft within surveillance distance of the British task force. The aircraft carriers Invincible, 19,500 tons, Hermes, 23,900 tons, and support ships have been under intermittent Soviet surveillance since their departure from Britain 11 days ago, Capt Jeremy Black, in command of Invincible, said yesterday.

Earlier a Russian intelligence gathering vessel was spotted close to the convoy. The "Bear" was sighted by a pilot of 801 Harrier Squadron from Invincible. It is an educated guess by the pilots that it had probably taken off on its mission from the Cuban-operated military airfield near Luanda, the Angolan capital.

The four-engined Russian Tupolev 142 equipped with sophisticated electronic surveillance equipment, was intercepted by one of the jump jet Harriers. The Russian plane has a range of 7,000 miles.

In a briefing yesterday, Capt Black said: "Surveillance is obviously an important tool in the hands of governments and the military in particular. He who knows what the situation really is rather than what it is stated to be is in a really strong position.

"The Russians have invested a great deal of money in surveillance which now spreads everywhere in the world. They take an interest certainly in the navies of the Western world and a lot of other things as well. Therefore it is not uncommon in our life to meet up with elements of the Russian surveillance organisation. There has been a certain amount of surveillance of the British task force since it left the United Kingdom."

Asked if the Russian surveillance affected the exercises being carried out by the force or created the danger of an incident, he said: "We have to balance our desire to counter surveillance with our desire to do other things. It is one of the balances we have to make and it is not fearfully inhibiting."

He said that the half-way mark of Ascension Island was not the point of no return of a task force prepared for war to liberate the Falkland Islands. "The instrument of sea power is more flexible than that," he said. "There is no Rubicon in this operation. It can be very finely graduated and it is a sensitive instrument which is why those of us who advocate sea power do so.

"You never know what might be demanded of us on the morrow. I am confident we can handle the Argentine Navy and Air Force. We have the benefit of good equipment and the opportunity of constantly exercising in difficult sea conditions and with our NATO partners so that we were in a high state of training and readiness when we started."

"Our morale and state of readiness now is extremely high. The combination of the send-off we had from the UK, the telegrams of good wishes we had from people and the political support for our mission which has continued in the subsequent debate, plus the atmosphere on board, has placed morale extremely high."

BRITISH CP ISSUES STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS CRISIS

PM161223 London THE MORNING STAR in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] "Britain stands on the edge of war. That is the meaning of the statements and actions of the Tory Government," the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain said yesterday in a statement.

"All those in the labour movement, the peace movement and other organisations who are opposed to war should speak out unitedly. A national demonstration is urgently needed to give expression to the concern of those who recognise the danger to peace.

"The leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party should end its support for the warmongering of the Tories. The Communist Party demands the recall of the British fleet and the lifting of the 200-mile war zone.

"Let no one doubt the threat to peace brought about by Tory policies. The risks are great, including a real danger that once the first shot is fired, the conflict could rapidly spread, draw in others and lead to a general confrontation, including the use of nuclear weapons. Yet the Tory government is prepared to risk such a war with massive economic burdens on the British people and loss of life over the issue of British sovereignty over the Falklands.

"It has been the refusal by successive British Governments to give up the out-dated claim to sovereignty which has been the main factor blocking agreement, and which has led to the present tense and dangerous situation. The lives, rights and interests of the Falkland Islanders can only be fully protected by negotiation, which Tory actions are making more difficult.

"The Argentine junta is a brutal and oppressive regime. It has used the Falklands as a means of boosting support. But it has been helped by the Tory government, which only now hypocritically deplores the dictatorship, after years in which Tory and right-wing Labour governments supplied it with arms.

"Let the call ring out throughout Britain for a return of the Royal Navy to base, withdrawal of Argentine forces and a negotiated settlement through the United Nations."

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS U.S. STAND ON FALKLANDS

PM161425 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Apr 82 p 18

[Editorial: "America's Role"]

[Text] Outside the British Government, Uncle Sam has probably not been so unpopular in this country for a long time. Conventional wisdom believes that the Americans have rather let us down. It is strange, so the argument goes, that in a choice between an old ally and a ruthless dictatorship President Reagan should still hold to his neutrality. America, the sages mumble reflectively, did after all bang the last nails into the coffin of the British Empire.

Perhaps the feeling emanates from a misunderstanding which has so harmfully clouded British foreign policy since the 1939-45 war. It is that American and British interests always coincide because blood, history and two world wars give us kinship. The Falklands crisis has shown us that, though our interests may be very similar in Europe, this cannot be so everywhere in the world. Those British politicians who have previously seen America as a kind of endlessly beneficient paterfamilias react a little bitterly to this hard fact of international relations.

It is difficult for them to grasp that America is a separate nation among whose many responsibilities the maintenance of a happy alliance with the Argentine must legitimately count.

But America's closest friends here do not doubt that if war breaks out between Britain and the Argentine the Pentagon will decide (no doubt taking note of the fiercely pro-British American public opinion) that its interests lie with its firmest NATO ally. There are reports of covert surveillance assistance already given. These may be at odds with the repeated statements on neutrality made by Mr Haig, but he seems to believe, very possibly incorrectly, that mediation demands public impartiality. Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, United States representative at the United Nations, does not. Her statement that "If the Argentines own the islands, then moving troops into them is not armed aggression" seems to qualify her for a post in the office of Gen Galtieri. But she, we must remember calmly, is not Uncle Sam.

STATEMENT ON KIPRIANOU-KHRISOSTOMOS RIFT ISSUED

NC161225 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 16 Apr 82

["Official" statement released 16 April]

[Text] Referring to the decision by the president of the republic to attend [Easter] mass in Limassol, his birthplace, some newspapers this morning discuss the party wrangling introduced during the Easter holidays, a rift between the church and state, and various other pertinent topics. These papers wish to throw responsibility regarding the issue of relations between the president and Archbishop Khrisostomos on the president. These papers, however, forget the recent unprovoked slander of the president by the archbishop. They also forget that the president, respecting these holy days and the people's religious feelings, as well as the crucial moments our fatherland is going through, did not attempt to give any reply and, in general, refrained in every way from fanning the fire. The fact that he did not reply, however, does not mean that he was not bittered or indignant.

With regard to the allegations that the president interfered with the relay by the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation of the Easter mass and was involved in the use of the policy band for the Good Friday ceremony and in the censoring of the archbishop's encyclical, the president did not interfere in these questions at all.

The president is sincerely grieved at this situation for which he is not responsible at all. His goal has always been unity, not division, and he hopes for early restoration of tranquillity in relations between the state and the church.

ARCHBISHOP'S MESSAGE ON NORTH-SOUTH UNIFICATION

NC171252 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Archbishop Khrisostomos in his Easter message underlines the message of love from resurrection and expresses the hope and determination for unification of north and south. In his message which will be read from all churches on Easter Sunday, the archbishop says that resurrection has both a religious and national significance in that it symbolises the hope that crucifixion is not the end. The archbishop appeals for subduing of all differences which disunite the people and calls for carrying on the banner of resistance to foreigners and locals who try to undermine or alter or adulterate the aims of the struggle.

"We are not striving for the half of Cyprus which has been left. That would be mere deferment of total catastrophe and of total elimination of our people from the land of their fathers. We strive for the whole of Cyprus. For the liberation of our lands. For north and south to unite. To regain our ancestral homes and to create conditions of freedom, security and equal rights for all the inhabitants of our islands."

The archbishop refers to the support from Greece and the visit of Premier Papandreou and concludes: "Let us go hand-in-hand for the freeing of our country. Let resurrected Christ bless our struggle."

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT COUNTRY 22 APR

NC161554 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Foreign Minister Chnoupek will arrive in Cyprus Thursday for a 4-day official visit. Mr Chnoupek will be received by President Kiprianou and will have a meeting with Mr Rolandhis. He will also meet with acting House of Representatives President Papaioannou, the Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, and the AKEL secretary general. In addition, he will meet with the committees of refugees and of relatives of missing and enclaved people.

EDEK RELEASES STATEMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

NC161241 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The press office of the socialist EDEK party yesterday released the following statement: "The socialist EDEK party ranks the safeguarding of democratic procedures as a question of supreme priority. Everything shows that President Kiprianou intends to reshuffle the cabinet soon, and that this is connected with the question of the forthcoming presidential elections. In view of the forthcoming elections the reshuffle must be such that it will guarantee normal and impartial elections.

"Thus this caretaker government must have the consent of the political parties, particularly regarding the ministries related to carrying out the elections. Already the prevailing situation fails to provide guarantees for democratic elections. In all democratic states there is a custom that persons in ministerial positions who have connections with the elections should be approved beforehand by the all sides that participate in the elections. The continuation of the present tactics would be a violation of the democratic procedures, and the possible insistence on appointing party cadres to key position connected with the elections would be an even greater violation. It is imperative that persons of mutual trust be appointed to these positions. The party believes that this is a natural demand of all of the country's political leaders."

Statement on Lissaridhis' Speeches

NC151115 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] A statement by the press office of the socialist EDEK party says on Vasos Lissaridhis' speeches to cadres to Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos:

1. In analyzing the present situation, the socialist party chairman stressed that if the prospects being opened with PASOK's ascendancy in Greece are not utilized in time and fully, there is a danger that efforts to take the proper course will be undermined. If it is accepted that the Cyprus issue is simply an intercommunal dispute, then it is clear that the tactics are to deinternationalize the issue and to insist on a dialogue, even if this takes the form of a parody, and is outside of what the United Nations prescribed. If, however, it is accepted that the Cyprus issue is one of occupation, then simultaneously the necessary procedure must be adopted to promote this aspect, and the support -- which would be given in the form of measures to pressure the occupation force -- should also be utilized.

2. Unfortunately the progressive leadership in the occupied territories does not appear to understand that an anti-imperialist struggle cannot be waged at the same time an occupation by proxy by imperialist troops is accepted. Moreover, if the "security" of any community is based on the presence of foreign troops, this will inevitably lead to double enosis.

3. Referring to the presidential elections, he stressed that the socialist party believes in a substantive change. When the leadership, which is responsible for the national tragedy, speaks about the change, it ridicules it. Also untenable is any reference to the change when the same forces are kept in power.

The country needs a leadership that correctly and fully utilizes the change in Greece, effectively presents the problem as an issue of occupation, adopts a practical policy to utilize this presentation, promotes the reconciliation of the masses -- the masses are not responsible for the treachery and conditions of occupation -- and that mobilizes all those who sincerely believe in the possibility of a march toward national salvation, adopts socioeconomic measures that will lead to the survival and development of the productive sectors and not to parasitical stances that increase the public debt, the deficit in the trade balance, and the indirect taxation that hits the masses.

GOVERNMENT SEEKING DETENTE IN TURKISH RELATIONS

NC181913 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[By Nik. E. Simos]

[Excerpt] The Greek Government has proposed and the Turkish Government has accepted in principle the establishment of a moratorium as a prerequisite for the opening of a new Greek-Turkish dialogue. During this moratorium each side is obliged to refrain from any provocation or agitation against the other.

This initiative by the Greek Government aims at creating a climate of detente in the bilateral relations which, until recently, have been charged with tension by the Turkish side through their continuous violations and transgressions, a fact that did not establish the suitable prerequisites for the opening of a dialogue that would result in a positive settlement of the disputes between the two countries. This period of time varies between 1 and 1/2 and 2 months. The moratorium's duration will depend mainly on the Turkish side's stand, given the fact that soon after General Evren accepted the Greek proposal certain minor -- but indicative of the well-known Ankara retrogressions -- violations have been noticed. As a result of this, agreement on the "moratorium" was renewed following the explanations given which referred to Turkish fears in case the Turkish abstention from their well-known activities would be regarded... as acceptance of the Greek positions. Moreover, the Greek side has accepted with conciliation the Turkish explanations for renewing the "moratorium," particularly after Ankara's answer to our ambassador, Papoulias, for the demarche he made on the instructions from the Greek Government, over the Turkish provocations concerning the minority issue in Thrace. The Turkish side, among other things, specifically accepted that the issue was not one of a Turkish population and a minority, but an issue of a Muslim population and a minority. However, commenting on the minor Turkish violations, despite the agreement on the "moratorium," diplomatic circles expressed the view that General Evren probably does not have absolute control over the middle ranks of the Turkish Armed Forces, who take their own initiatives that result in these provocative actions against our country.

The relations between the two countries are already going through the agreed period of abstention from any action that could be regarded as a provocation against the other. However, given the fact that Greece has never proceeded with actions that would embarrass Turkey, the responsibility of maintaining the "moratorium" and all that has been agreed upon falls on the Turkish side.

In the event that the time that has been agreed upon is completed, even by 2/3, without any Turkish provocations, a first meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 18 May should not be ruled out. At such a meeting they would probably set the first principles for the opening of a completely new dialogue between the two sides, a dialogue that would not take into account anything that has been discussed so far. It is possible that the attempt to settle the disputes between the two countries through this dialogue would have as its first objective the delineation of the continental shelf, since the settlement of another basic dispute -- Turkey's questioning of the limits of Greek responsibility in Aegean airspace -- is correctly being pursued within the NATO framework.

SPOKESMAN ON U.S.-GREEK CONSULTATIONS OVER BASES

NC171120 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] In reply to questions by the press following reports in the newspapers, the government spokesman stated that there is no message from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to President Reagan nor will there be one conveyed by U.S. Ambassador Stearns during his next trip to Washington.

As has been stated before, the government spokesman said the issue of relations between Greece and the United States will be examined at a high level during which the framework will be formulated within which the relevant negotiations will be held. This level is either between President Reagan and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou or between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Greek prime minister. It is foreseen that the relevant meeting will be held next June in Bonn during the summit meeting of the NATO countries in the West German capital.

The issue of the bases is among the issues which concern Greek-U.S. relations as part of the entire complex of relations between the two countries. Before his departure for Washington, U.S. Ambassador Stearns will meet Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, as is customary. However, this does not mean that any message will be handed to him for the U.S. President. Furthermore, U.S. under secretary for political affairs, Stoessel, is expected in Greece. Papandreou will have talks with him on these issues, as he had with U.S. Senators (?Kasten) and Leahy a few days ago.

As regards the 7-10 ratio in U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey, this does not constitute the determining issue for our country. The issue for the Greek Government is the selection of arms; that is, what arms we shall receive, what kind of arms we demand and the conditions for their supply. Of course the change of the 7-10 ratio continues to be favorable to Turkey. But first of all we are concerned with what arms we shall receive that we can use for a local defensive war for our country's defense.

Denies Aid Change Report

NC180623 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0400 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Commenting on the statement by U.S. spokesman Holmes that Washington has briefed the two countries on the issue of military aid and that both Greece and Turkey understand the reasons which dictate the new ratio, the government spokesman said: Nobody has brought forward for Greece's consideration the issue of the size of military aid to Greece and Turkey. The Greek Government never made a statement on this issue.

Rumored Haig Visit

NC171605 Athens NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Press Under Secretary Dhimitrios Maroudhas yesterday said the government had no knowledge of an upcoming visit to Greece by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for talks with Greece officials on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece.

Maroudhas denied that any negotiations on the future of the bases is presently going on, but added that any U.S. official wanting to come to Athens to discuss the subject would be welcome.

AL-QADHDHAFI TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT 30 APR

NC171125 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] It was learned today that Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is expected in Athens on 30 April for a 3-day official visit in response to an invitation extended to him some time ago by Prime Minister Papandreou. During his visit here the Libyan leader will be received by President Karamanlis. He will also hold talks with Prime Minister Papandreou and members of the government on various bilateral and international issues.

DENMARK'S JORGENSEN ARRIVES FOR VISIT 17 APR

NC171822 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen arrived in Athens at 1600 today on a private visit. Mr Jorgensen will begin a 3-day official visit in our country next Wednesday.

EVREN URGES GUARDING DEMOCRACY AFTER RESTORAL

TA171140 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Public address by Head of State Kenan Evren in Balikesir on 17 April -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I thank you for your sincere affection, hospitality and cheers. With this behavior you give us strength. We are walking with determined steps along an open and bright road with the strength we derive from the nation, taking great care not to move off the right path. We know and we see that there are evil internal and external forces that want to divert us from the right path or prevent us from following it. These evil forces are trying to place certain obstacles in our path. However, we walk on, sometimes going over these obstacles and sometimes cleaning them out. That has always been the case in Turkish history.

The position of our beautiful country, our strategic position, cannot be compared to that of any other country. We are at a point that joins two continents, and if you count Africa, three continents. We are in a key position. Many games have been played throughout history to grab this key. These games are being played today and they will be played tomorrow. For these games to be foiled, we must be in unity and solidarity; we must be strong always and we must work very hard.

In the future, after the country returns to a democratic parliamentary system, certain circles will try to play these games again. My dear citizens, in returning to the democratic parliamentary system and afterwards, you will have great duties because you are the sole owners of this land. You must assess well those who will ask for your votes. Do not be taken in by bright promises. You must assess well whether their promises can be fulfilled. You have listened to many promises. You know which can be fulfilled and which cannot. You have great experience in that. You must make good use of this experience. You must not forget that sovereignty belongs to you, with no reservations, unconditionally. Whatever you say, whatever you want, that will be. However. the persons you will elect to exercise your sovereignty will use these rights on your behalf. Therefore they must be honest, trustworthy, industrious persons who always hold the interests of the country above their own personal interests. There will be political parties again. If these parties have a good footing, the administration of the country will be as good and the future will be bright. Otherwise the situation prior to 12 September will recur.

Many of our citizens are afraid that once we go, the situation will go back to what it was. You should not be afraid at all. This land has its owners. Its greatest and real owners are you. [applause] You will grab those who will bring our country to the same point and clean them up. [applause] Do not forget that there are other forces that will protect this country with you. Naturally those forces will protect the country and the nation. Those forces which have never let anyone trample upon this land left to us by our ancestors will not let anyone do so in the future. [applause]

All existing political systems in the world have their advantages and disadvantages. You cannot show me any political system that does not have its shortcomings. However, it is a fact that the best political system is the parliamentary democratic system, with a parliament composed of the delegates you will elect. However, we must make that system work well. We must not let it degenerate into an institution where interest mechanisms work. If the system did not work well here, if the nation experienced horrible times and if, consequently, such interventions had to be made at times, the reason was both that you had not assessed well the persons you had elected and that the concept of freedom was misunderstood, its limits drawn erroneously. Listen to what our great leader Ataturk said about freedom. I am quoting: Freedom means the ability of a person to do what he thinks and what he wants without any [word indistinct] and intervention by another person.

This is the broadest meaning of the concept of freedom. Persons have never had and can never have such freedom because persons exist in nature and nature itself is not completely free. It must obey the laws of nature. Elsewhere Ataturk says: An endless freedom cannot be imagined. Even the right to live, which is the greatest right, is not absolute.

My dear citizens, we reached that point because we were not able to delineate the limits of freedom well, or because we were not able to push back beyond the limits, by using the authority of the state, the persons who exceeded those limits and because we were not able to give them the punishment they deserved. It is nice to be able to do whatever you want. However, it is impossible in the world we live in. Those who claim that it is possible are either daydreamers who think they are in paradise or anarchists who try to use conditions of extensive freedom to destroy the existing order. As I said in my speech in Bursa, in considering personal freedom we must first consider the peace and security of the community.

On this occasion, I would like to refer to the Turkish press. The aim of certain bans we have placed on the press is not to limit the freedom of the press but to prevent the recurrence of the partisan and political disputes which had, prior to 12 September, exceeded the bounds of morality, caused unease in our nation, invited all kinds of anarchy and placed our country in a very bad light in the world. The aim of these bans is to achieve a new future with feelings of brotherhood and national affection and respect, without looking back again. Undoubtedly we could not have let our internal and external enemies extend their poisonous tongues to our noble nation under the pretext of forming public opinion.

Besides these limitations, look how our administration is criticized in the newspapers every day. We tolerate that. Our administration has no doubt that freedom of the press affects the fate of all the freedom in that country. The press must certainly discuss mistakes and make the people aware of them. However, while doing so it must always protect the interests of the nation and of the state.

The remarks I have made about freedom will be misinterpreted, we know, and certain circles will try to spread the report that we intend to eliminate all freedoms. Do not believe that, my dear citizens. [applause] We will not eliminate personal rights and freedoms, but the gaps which enable people to misuse these freedoms. We will draw the normal limits. In this way the nation's peace and security will be guaranteed.

My dear citizens of Balikesir, it is obviously impossible to say that the present situation in the world is very bright. The new incidents every day exacerbate and complicate the situation. Especially the security of Europe has been shaken, and consequently the nations have stepped up their arms race. It is very difficult to say today where this arms race will lead. As one of the countries suffering most from this race, we are opposed to it, as always. We believe the money spent on arms should be spent for the development and welfare of nations. We believe that, but it is impossible for us to remain outside this arms race on our own so long as the arms race continues. We feel the need to take the necessary measures and we take them.

Under the present world conditions, our administration is trying to prepare a constitution that can meet the requisites of the country and that will prevent the recurrence of the situation prior to 12 September. It is preparing to have this constitution submitted to your votes, and after it is approved to have a new party law and election law enacted so that we can move forward to a normal democratic system. While involved in these preparations, our administration has announced repeatedly to the entire nation that no political activities will be allowed until all these are achieved. Legal action will certainly be taken against people who insist on contradicting these announcements and who thus make future political investments. They will receive the punishment they deserve. [applause]

There will always be opposition to this administration. It is only natural. Some of them lost their personal interests, others are in jail while some others have had their dreams of that damnable order -- something they had been dreaming about prior to 12 September -- shattered on 12 September. That order was shattered over their heads. [applause] Now the are trying to extricate themselves from the ruins of that order. However, a large number of the misguided youths who were armed and used as tools now feel regret. Yet part of the old administrators have adopted a completely different attitude. This is very regrettable. Some of these hide under an umbrella of Ataturkism. They use Ataturkism as armor in trying to misrepresent and undermine the achievements being made. I have a few things to say to those people.

If the institutions founded by Ataturk are allowed to degenerate, to be derailed, and if his principles are misinterpreted and taught to the youths in that way, we will not remain passive because Ataturk founded them. For example, we could not have allowed the People's Houses founded by Ataturk as a popular school to enhance Turkish culture to degenerate, as it did prior to 12 September, into a center for Marxist-Leninist ideologies. We did not allow that. We closed them down. [applause] If that institution is to be founded again, we will found it the way Ataturk wanted it.

Another exmaple is the principle of revolution, the legacy of Ataturk to this country. Certain circles say the only way is revolution, and thus spread Marxist-Leninist propaganda. Obviously, we were not going to allow that. The revolution of Ataturk is not that.

Another of Ataturk's legacies is the principle of "peace at home and peace in the world." You see and you know how we try to establish peace at home and how successful we have been in this issue with your help and efforts. We are exerting all the efforts we can in international organizations and in our bilateral relations for the achievement of peace in the world. On the other hand, we are making efforts to have good relations with bordering countries, with close neighbors and friendly countries, to further develop these relations in all fields. In doing that, we do not look at the political and economic models of the countries involved because every country is free to choose the model it feels best fits it. This is an internal issue of that country. In fact, if every country did that and refrained from intervening in other countries' domestic affairs, most of the present conflicts in the world would be eliminated.

Acting from this point, we continuously develop and strengthen our friendships and relations. Turkey has now become a country whose friendship is valued more than ever. I have observed this in all the visits I have paid abroad. All our friends are pleased to see that Turkey is stable and developing. My visits will continue, and we will thus further expand and strengthen our friendships. [applause] If certain countries reject our hands extended in friendship, we will not insist much and say it is their business. However, it would be useful to point out that Turkey's friendship has always been useful, its enmity harmful to the country concerned. [applause] Turkey does not want to be enemies with any country.

AEGEAN WARGAMES CONCLUDE; COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT

TA161530 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Izmir, 16 Apr (AA) -- War games conducted by the Aegean Army Command codenamed "Col Fathi Bey 82" after the army colonel who was killed by Greek soldiers when Izmir was occupied in 1919 ended Friday. Head of state Gen Kenan Evren and the other members of the National Security Council have observed the last 2 days of the 5-day games. Saturday Gen Evren and the commanders will go to Balikesir, where Evren is scheduled to address citizens. They will return to Anakara the same day.

ECEVIT ARRESTED ON MARTIAL LAW VIOLATION CHARGE

TA171524 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Apr (AA) -- Bulent Ecevit, an ex-prime minister of Turkey and chairman of the now-defunct People's Republican Party was placed under arrest Friday evening by the Third Ankara Martial Law Court for allegedly violating the martial law act. Ecevit had been under custody when the Second Martial Law Court had decided to put him formally under arrest and the overall martial law commander's office for Ankara region had repealed that decision. Now he is arrested in line with a similar decision by the Third Court judge.

29 Apr Trial

NC170800 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Ankara, 17 Apr (AFP) -- Mr Ecevit was in fact released from arrest by the Ankara martial law court last Saturday, but the martial law commander used his right of objection to military court decisions within seven days and Mr Ecevit was re-arrested two-and-half hours later. Mr Ecevit was now expected to be brought before the military court on April 29. If found guilty, he could be sentenced to no less than five years in jail.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON WORKERS' EARNINGS ABROAD

TA161822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Central Bank Governor Osman Siklar has said that efforts were being exerted to transfer into Turkish banks all the saving of Turkish workers abroad, which amount to about $25 billion. In a news conference in Ankara today, Siklar recalled that most of these workers returned home in the summer months for their yearly holidays and added that an intensified campaign was already underway to convince the workers to transfer their saving home.

Siklar said invisible foreign exchange earnings during 1982 were expected to increase substantially, particularly from transportation and other incomes. He expressed hope that imports would be decreased as a result of local products that would meet this demand.

Siklar concluded by announcing that the Turkish Central Bank was awarded the international Golden Mercury prize and explained the significance of the prize.

MINISTERS OF SRI LANKA, TUNISIA LEAVE COUNTRY

TA171354 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Tunisian Culture Minister Bechir Ben Slama and Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka Hameed, who concluded their official visit to Turkey, have left the country.

In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Ben Slama said his visit has renewed the friendship and brotherhood between the two countries. He added that meetings which will lead to new developments were held with Turkish officials.

Also speaking at Yesilkoy Airport, Hameed said he was leaving Turkey with positive impressions.

IRANIAN TRADE MISSION CONFERS IN ISTANBUL

TA151638 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Istanbul, 15 Apr (AA) -- A trade mission from Iran, led by a senior officer of the Iranian Trade Ministry, conferred with Turkish exporters that the Middle East Trade and Export Center "OTIM" in Istanbul Thursday. The 13-man Iranian team will be in Istanbul 3 days to conclude contracts for Turkish exports.

AUSTRIA

SPOE DELEGATION TO ATTEND MUNICH SPD CONGRESS

AU161142 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] will be represented at next week's SPD party congress in Munich by SPOe Chairman Chancellor Kreisky, SPOe Deputy Chairmen Karl Blecha and Heinz Fischer, SPOe Central Secretary Fritz Marsch and the party's International Secretary Walter Hacker. Chancellor Kreisky will deliver a greetings address to the party congress on Wednesday.

BOMB ATTACKS MADE ON FRENCH EMBASSY, AIR FRANCE

AU190642 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Last night, bomb attacks were made against the French Embassy building in Vienna and against the office of the Air France airline on Vienna's Kaertnerstrasse. Nothing is known to date about the dynamiters or their motives. Police are checking reports according to which two suspicious men were seen shortly before the attack near the Air France office on Kaertnerstrasse. The French Embassy reportedly has received threatening telephone calls for the past few days. The force of the explosion smashed the display window panes of the Air France office as well as numerous window planes in the vicinity. The material damages are running into the millions of schillings. No one was injured. At the French Embassy on Vienna's Schwarzenbergplatz, the bomb was apparently thrown into the garden, where it detonated in front of a cellar window and destroyed a water pipe. Some windowpanes were smashed in the vicinity of the embassy as well, but here the damages were smaller.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES IN ROME

AU161547 Rome ANSA in English 1531 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 16 Apr (ANSA) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Rome today on private visit. He travelled first to the Vatican for a fifteen minute private audience with Pope John Paul II, followed by a talk with the cardinal secretary of state, Msgr Agostino Casaroli.

Genscher is also slated to meet later today with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Visit Continues

LD162334 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The FRG Foreign Minister, Genscher, is in Rome on a private visit. This morning he was received by the pope and had a conversation with Secretary of State Casaroli. Genscher then had an ample exchange of views with the Italian Foreign Minister Colombo. They reviewed the main problems of the current international situation, especially the crises in the Falkland Islands and the Middle East.

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SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, WORLD AFFAIRS

DW160733 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 16 Apr 82 pp 3-5

[Marion Graefin Doenhoff, Theo Sommer and Rolf Zundel interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Mr Chancellor, SPD party congresses in the FRG are traditionally among the most exciting events -- especially before the fact. This also applies to the Munich party congress. The opposition expects the SPD's incapability of governing to become completely apparent there. The FDP is viewing things with suspicion and is wondering whether it will lose its coalition partner. Journalists are anticipating a dramatic spectacle. The comrades hope that a Social Democratic policy will become recognizable and that there will be a "new beginning." Thus there are very many contradictory and divergent expectations. What do you think the party congress should achieve?

Schmidt: The German media and German journalism have made a habit of considering any Social Democratic party congress to be an extraordinarily dramatic event in advance and of asserting that it will be shaken by struggles and controversies. Once the party congresses closed, the echo in most cases was relatively short, and some lacked the courage to subsequently correct the commentaries they had written earlier. This will be true again this time.

The task of a party congress is always to conduct open and public discussions on all conceivable controversial issues. At the same time the task is to provide reassurance as to the party's own position and to achieve internal accord on the road directly ahead.

In some cases -- as occurred in Godesberg in 1959 -- the party congress has the additional task of coming to terms on the long-term course, not just in the immediate future but in the intermediate or even long-term future. Probably this will play a secondary role this time. I assume that defining a position will command our attention in Munich, that is, drawing up an interim balance sheet and defining the course for the second half of the current legislative period of the Bundestag.

ZEIT: The Munich party congress will take place at a time when the SPD's standing with the public is worse than it has been in a long time. Broad segments of the public -- including your own followers -- feel that the coalition might break apart this year. Some ascribe inflexibility not only to the vehicle, the SPD, but lately also to you. For example, talk about a cabinet reshuffle continues for so long until a minister kicks loose the layer of snow threatening an avalanche with her resignation and thus it looks as though the chancellor is no longer in control of events. What can the party congress do to change in this rather gloomy picture?

Schmidt: It can certainly contribute to helping clarify the image of the party as a whole. Only to a lesser degree can it exert a favorable influence on the reputation of the Federal Government; rather, it will have the capability of exerting a negative influence on it. As far as the cabinet reshuffle is concerned, I am not responsible for all the idle talk. However, I will also not allow journalists and newspapers to tell me that I'd better reshuffle the cabinet and when. Under the basic law this is my own decision, and I will not let it be taken away from me.

ZEIT: Do you see the certainty of a new beginning with the introduction of some new personnel into the cabinet? In March 1974, when the SPD and the government were at a similar low, you yourself said: "It is necessary to go a bit farther than just exchanging a few people."

Schmidt: I am not normally inclined to exchange people I trust for new ones whose contribution is unproven. All the same, even though it is unusual in the history of German democracy for someone to be chancellor for 8 years, it would be even more unusual for each minister to stay in his position for 8 years as well.

Rather, it is normal in a democracy for cabinet reshuffles to take place from time to time. This would be normal under any circumstance and not just in the present domestic situation, and presumably it would be indicated in any event sometime around the middle or just after the middle of the legislative period.

ZEIT: It goes without saying that under present circumstances a kindling effect is anticipated from this cabinet reshuffle.

Schmidt: Such expectations should not be exaggerated. Personnel changes will not change the economic situation nor the social and foreign policy situations.

ZEIT: The other day you warned the Social Democrats against regarding themselves as an "umbrella organization for the propagation of minority groups with minority opinions." Where can a majority opinion still be seen, anyway?

Schmidt: It will become evident at the party congress -- just wait and see. At the moment the decisive problem for the SPD's character is not the existence of minority opinions on many issues; the decisive problem is that minorities also must be prepared to accept majority decisions.

ZEIT: Where are the most virulent minorities to be found?

Schmidt: There will be militant debates at the party congress in a number of fields. What will be of great significance is, first, security and foriegn policies -- which I would lump together under the label of peace policy; second, energy policy; and third, the economic, social and finance policies in general.

ZEIT: There is declared opposition to the government's line in security policy in the persons of Eppler, Lafontaine and also Klose. The representatives of this wing want a moratorium on medium-range weapons and an immediate renunciation of preparations for deployment. Yet the document on guiding principles [leitantrag] of the party executive board also contains a few things which do not necessarily agree with government policy.

Schmidt: Like what?

ZEIT: For instance, the statement that deployment is not automatic and that no deployment will take place before ths SPD has made up its mind.

Schmidt: I am not inclined to consider this a great problem. In the event the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons achieve no results, the FRG surely would not be the only state in the North Atlantic alliance whose government would then carefully analyze the situation that had emerged. This will happen in any event, especially if the SPD remains a participant in the government. Somebody who likes things simple might think it is superfluous to state this, however, there probably is no doubt that it will indeed be that way.

However, you should also not harbor any doubts that the Federal Government has undertaken out of inner conviction -- in the event of a failure in Geneva -- to act in keeping with the provisions of the NATO dual decision which we helped prepare.

ZEIT: Thus there will be no moratorium and unilateral renunciation?

Schmidt: I do sympathize with people who, because of utterances from the third and fourth ranks of the Republican Party in the United States and because of utterances from the third and fourth ranks of the current administration in Washington, have been plunged into doubt about the seriousness of some Americans with regard to their intention to achieve positive results at the negotiations on the limitation of the intercontinental-strategic weapons and at the negotiations on limiting Eurostrategic weapons, that is an agreement binding on both sides -- the Soviet Union and the United States.

I understand these doubts because we have heard quite a few rather confusing statements from the United States. Some of them spoke about nuclear warfare limited to Europe; others spoke of first attaining superiority before thinking of disarmament. What makes this even worse are remarks such as those about living in a prewar rather than in a postwar period. In addition, there is the justified feeling that several Americans talking publicly nowadays about Europe's defense understand much less about Europe than we understand about America. Moreover, there is a lack of understanding for FRG's special situation.

ZEIT: How would you characterize this special situation?

Schmidt: The situation of the FRG and the Germans living here is categorically different from that of the French and British, to use a comparison. First the Federal Republic borders on that part of Europe where the presence of Soviet military power reduces our feeling of security to a great extent and in a continuous way.

Second, unlike France and Great Britain, the FRG -- which does not nor wishes to nor should possess nuclear weapons -- is fully dependent in the nuclear sphere on the readiness of the United States to provide us with its nuclear umbrella and protection.

Third, in the conceivable event of a conventional war, these meager 240,000 square km making up the FRG will not only be the first but also the central battlefield -- not French territory, let alone British territory.

Fourth, deep in our soul exists the highly significant awareness of the partition of our nation -- the knowledge that the Germans on both sides of the present line of demarcation not only would inevitably have to make the greatest sacrifices but that even in peace time any tension might also make contacts between the Germans here and over there even worse than they are today. We are aware that they are much better now than they were, say, 20 years ago at the time of the Khrushchev ultimatum or the construction of the Berlin Wall. This improvement, slight as it may be, is of paramount importance to us Germans and we do not want to damage it.

Fifth, there is the awareness of the geostrategic island nature of Berlin.

Sixth, we must at least add the readiness of our citizens, who are aware of all these special circumstances, to entrust their freedom from foreign pressure or dictate to the protection of the United States and of other allies. Just how strongly this will prevails among the German people could be seen just recently in a public opinion poll carried out by the U.S. Gallup institute throughout Europe -- a poll that showed that much more strongly than the Italians, French or British, the Germans put their stakes on protection by the United States and are prepared to approve of the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons on their territory.

ZEIT: What does all this mean for our alliance policy?

Schmidt: I have never doubted that Moscow's desire for the expansion of communism is indeed pursued wherever it does not encounter adequate resistance. Consequently, I have never doubted the necessity of resisting the Soviet Union in the psychological and political spheres as well as in the military sphere, especially in Western Europe. The preservation of the freedom of the Germans needs this resistance, and this can be provided only through our affiliation and full cooperation within the Atlantic alliance.

ZEIT: Are nuclear weapons also required for this purpose?

Schmidt: A superiority of Soviet conventional forces has existed in Europe since the end of the war for purely demographical reasons alone in addition to the military geography of Europe which became reality after Yalta and Potsdam. At first this led to a strategic approach based on the strategic superiority of the United States existing at the time in the field of nuclear weapons in order to counter the conventional Soviet superiority.

After the Soviet Union also became a nuclear strategic power, the balance was maintained by a complicated variety of equations -- flexible response, mutually assured destruction, balance of vulnerabilities and so forth -- equations which are hardly fathomable and comprehensible to nonexperts. Also, the military nuclear options of mutual total destruction spread down to the so-called theater weapons. (Although this sounds harmless, it nevertheless represents definite lethality.)

Since 1975 the Soviet Union has attained an impressive one-sided superiority in this field with Eurostrategic weapons through an immense missile modernization program in the form of the SS-20's and, in addition, in the form of three other missile programs.

I have never been afraid that Mr Brezhnev might some day push the famous button. Yet I must always fear that some day somebody holding central power in the Kremlin might use this arsenal for political pressure on the FRG on other non-nuclear states, even if only through very cryptic hints and innuendos. France and England are not affected because they are in a position to threaten the Soviet Union with unbearable damage and thus to deter the Soviet Union from blackmailing them. It is obvious that in this situation it is necessary to establish a balance in Eurostrategic weapons as well.

ZEIT: What about arms control and disarmament?

Schmidt: It is my firm and irrevocable conviction that it is naturally most important to establish a balance through reductions on the Soviet side and not through an attempt at an arms race. Even if you are inferior, as obviously is the case with the Eurostrategic weapons, no one can be sure to accurately calculate where such a race will end. Therefore, I advocate the so-called dual decision. Here, too, the will to achieve a balance through negotiations -- if possible, a balance through the absence of Eurostrategic missiles on both sides -- has absolute priority over counterarmament.

If you like, you can view this dual decision as an exemplary application of the 1967 Harmel philosophy of the North Atlantic alliance. This gave the alliance a dual mandate -- namely, to create sufficient military capabilities, on the one hand, and, based on these capabilities, to show the will for negotiations, accords, agreements and even cooperation, on the other.

ZEIT: Do you think the disarmament negotiations have a chance?

Schmidt: Despite some irritating remarks coming from the other side of the Atlantic and despite some very irritating acts by the Soviet Union, I still think that arms limitation negotiations and the resulting agreements, which will be binding on both sides, are possible and have a big chance. In particular I continue to trust in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's will to make the negotiations succeed.

ZEIT: In this respect you differ from many of your fellow party members.

Schmidt: Although I have understanding for some Germans and also some of my own fellow party members who don't share this trust to the same degree, I can by no means accept their conclusion that the West should unilaterally renounce its armament efforts in the hope that the Soviet Union will follow the good example.

There is no reason to assume that the Soviet Union will follow the good example; there is no historical evidence of this having ever happened on any other occasion, in any other field or for any other reason. It is equally important that, unless absolutely vital for our existence, we must not do or let anything happen at present which would seriously jeopardize the Western alliance's military cohesion.

ZEIT: What percentage of the delegates to the party congress will agree with your rational analysis without doubts or mental reservations?

Schmidt: Many delegates will have inner doubts, to be sure. I, too, have doubts often enough in the course of a year about the adequacy of each of the steps taken in common by the alliance.

People who never have doubts must be very stupid; only stupid people don't have doubts. However, I think there will be a very clear decision.

ZEIT: There is a second subject about which many delegates to the party congress will also have doubts -- energy policy. The special commission has recommended a 2-year moratorium on the start of construction of nuclear powerplants. You don't agree. Why?

Schmidt: I don't quite see why I should find this acceptable. I also don't quite see what the use of introducing a moratorium.

ZEIT: The argument is that not enough progress has been made regarding the disposal of nuclear waste.

Schmidt: You could very well hold the view -- and I would share it -- that so far insufficient progress has been made worldwide regarding the disposal of waste from nuclear powerplants. This is an urgent problem for all states with nuclear powerplants. However, progress in this field is greater in the Federal Republic than anywhere else in the world. I don't see at all why something that is acceptable in Britain, France, the Soviet Union or the United States shouldn't be acceptable in Germany.

Since the atom is also involved here, I understand very well that many worries and fears about nuclear weapons also apply to nuclear powerplants. I am not worried very much about nuclear waste disposal. Just as France has reprocessed nuclear waste for us in the past, other countries will be equally prepared to do this as long as we are unable to do so. There will also be countries which are prepared to dispose of the last bit of nuclear waste somewhere hundreds of kilometers away from human settlements. However, in the long run we don't want to dispose of this waste hundreds of kilometers away, but deep in the earth in mines specially built for this purpose.

ZEIT: Do you consider the compromise formula unnecessary and useless?

Schmidt: I consider it to be useless, superfluous and apt to affect the international competitiveness of the German economy. In addition, I or the Hessian minister-president shared this view, a common policy with the coalition partner wouldn't be possible in the Hesse Land Government or the Federal Government. This is not the primary motive but a secondary additional motive that I don't want to hide.

ZEIT: Do you want to force the party congress to make a clear decision?

Schmidt: No, I can't force a party congress to do anything. We will urge the congress to make a decision.

ZEIT: Do you expect you will prevail?

Schmidt: Those who are democrats by conviction are also convinced that democratic bodies make reasonable decisions. I wouldn't accept a false decision on the fields we are talking about here and, as former Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt did twice, I would have to point out that the Federal Government is accountable to the German Bundestag in addition to its own conscience and that the guidelines of our policy cannot be determined by a party congress.

ZEIT: There are things you consider unacceptable. You told your Bundestag faction the other day: "You must know that you cannot pursue different policies with the same driver."

Schmidt: That's right.

ZEIT: You have linked your political destiny with the NATO dual decision. Are there any other issues in which you....

Schmidt: One shouldn't make such announcements too generously.

ZEIT: Regarding the third important party congress topic -- economic financial and employment policies -- the SPD proposes to demonstrate what Social Democratic policy is really like. It wants to "show the flag."

Schmidt: It is not in this field alone where it needs to show the flag.

ZEIT: As Holger Boerner puts it, the SPD has a historically developed competence for questions concerning workers and employees, that is, concerning labor. The facts suggest that the SPD also has such questions to deal with: Nearly 1 million new jobs are necessary to work for the children of age groups with high birth rates. The SPD must consider this problem.

Schmidt: I agree with you.

ZEIT: The document on guiding principles demands an employment policy offensive for the eighties. Is this in keeping with your own ideas of how the economy can be cranked up?

Schmidt: It is necessary to differentiate between the medium-term aspect of the eighties and the direct aspect of 1982-83. At the moment we are in the second worst world economic crisis of this century. If a number of states continue to compound the mistakes that led to this economic crisis, then no individual state can succeed in freeing itself from the consequences. The FRG especially cannot be successful in that regard because in the area of both imports and exports, and thus in employment, it is more strongly tied to the world economy than are France and England. It is three times as tightly interlocked with the world economy as is the United States and twice as tightly as Japan.

First of all regarding the direct aspect of 1982-83, nothing is more important than exerting a strong influence on the rest of the partners in the world economy, especially on the great and most important partners to prevent them from making -- influencing them so that each state will do what is expected of it as a contribution to the recuperation of the common world economy, even if this is not popular at home.

Second, it is important that we deflect to the greatest possible extent the effects of this world economic crisis from our own economy and our employment situation. In this respect we have so far been successful to a degree which -- barring Japan -- exceeds that of all other industrial states. Of all states of the North Atlantic alliance and of the European Community -- with the sole exception of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg -- the FRG has the lowest unemployment rate, and this is no coincidence.

The decisive tasks for the next 18 months lie in these two fields. In connection with the second area, we can't do anything that might jeopardize the rapid equalization of our balance of payments. To be more specific we must equalize the balance of our services, as well as our transfer and trade balance -- of our gross trade and services balance -- so that we will be able to dissociate ourselves as soon as possible -- even farther than is the case thus far -- from prevailing world interest rates.

In our country the interest rate for 10-year loans is just below 9 percent. In some states not so far from us, rates of 15 percent apply, and in other countries the rate is 20 percent. We must still advance a great deal further so that mortgage interest rates will become more affordable and the construction sector can start going again.

ZEIT: What is supposed to happen in the medium and long term?

Schmidt: Quite definitely this includes the creation of jobs for the numerically large age group which is now leaving school. An additional job in itself however, does not yet represent adequate assistance. It must also be profitable in the long run so that it doesn't collapse tomorrow, that would mean making a bad investment.

This includes international competitiveness. This includes the realization that we cannot be cheaper than others. Our real standard of living is very much higher.

If we do not wish to take a loss here, our real wage costs must be higher as well and, since our real pensions are very much higher, our real wage-related costs are bound to be very much higher. We cannot be any cheaper in this field.

Consequently, we must try to make savings in other cost fields -- for instance, through oil and energy savings. The energy our automotive consumers, or house heating consumers and industrial installations have managed to save during the past 5-6 years is fabulous and is indicative of a development in the right direction. However, we must try to do better, to be on the spot more quickly, to offer better service and better packaging, and to impart a greater drive toward innovation to our economy.

ZEIT: Last June you said in a DIE ZEIT interview that by the end of 1982 the situation would be much better. Where, in your view, would a change for the better be most likely: In economic policy, in foreign policy or at the Geneva disarmament negotiations?

Schmidt: Not in economic policy. The world economy as a whole depends substantially on the American leadership role. The U.S. economy alone accounts for more than one-third of the gross national product of all industrial states in the world. The financial-political importance of the United States is even greater. Eighty percent of all official foreign exchange reserves in the world are held in U.S. dollars. In credit operations the role of the dollar is even more important. The foreign currency markets -- mostly called Euromarkets -- today have a volume of dollar 1.7 trillion out of which three-fourths are fixed in U.S. dollars. In other words, three-fourths of all participants in the Euromarkets pay interest in dollars, interest which has not only a very high nominal but also a much higher real rate than ever before in this century.

The most important key of the recovery of the world economy is held by the Americans. Important keys are also held by the Germans, the French, the Canadians, the British, the Japanese, the Italians and others. The Germans' key is too small to do anything without the other keys being used as well.

However, the Germans at present are about to disengage themselves more than before from the world market interest rates. They are beginning to substantially expand exports to other countries, although the world economic situation is not improving. This is a very positive sign. In addition, there is the fact that the German trade unions have been prepared in an exemplary manner to justify wage agreements to their members which have led to cuts in real net income. This is an act of solidarity toward their unemployed colleagues because in this way production cost increases of the German economy are kept low and consequently the export and employment opportunities are rising.

All things considered -- interest rate reductions in Germany with a continuing downward trend, the recovery of the payments balance, modest wage cost increases and the very good export business -- all this makes me assume that the German economy will improve noticeably during 1982.

ZEIT: What does this mean specifically regarding the rate of inflation, growth and unemployment?

Schmidt: The rate of inflation will naturally decrease; it will go down rapidly. The growth rate will increase in the course of the year. The consequences this will have on the labor market will make themselves felt gradually because at first every enterprise will be trying to fully employ its workers who at present are not employed to capacity and are being kept on the payroll for social reasons. All this can be thwarted if America continues its present policy in 1983.

ZEIT: Will you be trying at the economic summit this summer to work on America in this area?

Schmidt: I will indeed.

ZEIT: Many Social Democrats hold the view that you must do something against unemployment now.

In this respect many old proposals have been made again such as the supplementary tax and luxury goods taxation. Do you think this can be carried through against your coalition partner and do you believe it will be helpful at all?

Schmidt: Personally, I consider the supplementary tax to be necessary; I stated that at least twice before the Bundestag. I would confine it to the higher incomes. This would not fill the state coffers to an extent which would allow us to finance employment activities. Nevertheless, for reasons of fairness I consider it to be indispensable. However, the majority has not supported it. The SPD congress will adopt other resolutions for which there will be no majority in the Bundestag.

ZEIT: Isn't it the problem that many things are considered to be necessary in your party -- under the motto: Present a Social Democratic profile -- which are incompatible with the coalition?

Schmidt: Not incompatible. Rather, you need a majority for every law, and above all you need a majority for almost all fiscal laws, not only in the Bundestag, but also in the Bundesrat.

ZEIT: Willy Brandt said recently he would hesitate to bet that this coalition will last until 1984 under your leadership. Would you bet on it?

Schmidt: The highest amount I have ever bet in my life was DM10 at a derby on the Hamburg-Horn racetrack. I don't much like betting. If I bet DM10 now, everybody would laugh and say: Anybody could make such a bet. If I were to bet a million, well, I don't have that amount. How much do you think I should bet to show how I see the odds? Seriously, I believe some people will be surprised at my toughness and steadfastness.

ZEIT: There is a lot of talk or chatter, whatever you like to call it, about new elections.

Schmidt: The term "chatter" is correct because those who have been talking about it obviously don't know our basic law.

ZEIT: Those who know the basic law know that new elections are possible only through a constructive vote of no-confidence, that is a vote of confidence the chancellor puts with the intention of losing.

Schmidt: I don't have this intention. As for the constructive vote of no-confidence, I wonder. In that case some of those who gave me their vote of confidence in February would have to totally change their minds.

ZEIT: This has happened in politics before.

Schmidt: I will not rule out the possibility of this recurring in politics. But first I would like to see it happen.

ZEIT: But you cannot imagine Chancellor Helmut Schmidt overthrowing himself with the same intention and with the same procedure as did Willy Brandt in 1972, so as to make new elections possible?

Schmidt: No. Why should I do that? Willy Brandt at the time had a majority in the German Bundestag which had become very narrow indeed. From the very beginning it amounted to just a few votes, gradually some of the FDP and some of the SPD dropped off, and in the end a draw was imminent. Hence it was in our own interest -- especially in view of the vast approval of Ostpolitik by the people -- to venture new elections which also resulted in a fabulous showing of the Social Democracy. Today all this looks a bit different. There is neither a draw situation.

ZEIT: ...nor the prospect of winning.

Schmidt: There is no chance of winning at this time, that is correct. But why in the world should I contribute toward making somebody chancellor whom his own party does not consider particularly suited for the job? Would this be a service to the German people? This would not even be a service to the CDU/CSU.

ZEIT: The SPD is stuck in a rather stable, lasting low. In the last elections it lost 25 percent of its voters compared with 1980.

Schmidt: In the Land Diet elections. You cannot compare Land Diet elections with Bundestag elections.

ZEIT: And yet, the voters are running away from you in masses. Some march all the way through to the CDU, others switch over to the Greens, and still others just stay at home and don't even go to the polls. The performance of the government is being more negatively assessed than it has been in a long time, as has its competence for solving problems.

Schmidt: As far as the assessment of the present feelings of the constituency is concerned, you surely are right. But you will see in Hamburg 8 weeks from now already that the Hamburg Social Democracy manages within 12 months to turn a low in the sentiments of the constituency -- such as existed around this time last year -- upside down. And the next Bundestag elections are still 2 years away and not just 12 months.

ZEIT: How do you explain the bad mood in the country?

Schmidt: The fact that the mood is not favorable at this time is attributable to three major factors: First, it is the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany, too, has 1.8 million unemployed people at the moment, losses in the real income of the workers and employees, losses in the real proceeds of the enterprises and in the investment potential of of the enterprises, and that the entire German national economy has been hit hard by the world economic crisis. It has not been hit as hard as have other countries, but in all countries of the world the voters naturally are inclined to blame their own government for these effects.

Secondly, confidence in the coalition has gone down at present, largely as a result of the picture offered by the Social Democratic Party as a whole but also by some phenomena shown by the coalition partner.

The third factor is inherent in the agitation carried out by most German media. As far as I am concerned, this is a temporary factor, because not even FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE can in the long run derive any fun from depicting everything in colors gloomier than they really are. In the course of time, this probably will abate.

ZEIT: In what way could the chancellor convert his personal prestige and the authority of his office into popularity for his government, his coalition and his party?

Schmidt: What do you mean by "convert?" I have fellow party members who would like to initiate a "new beginning." I can understand that well. I wish it were possible, and to the extent that I can contribute to this end, I will. It is necessary to realize, however, that the profound extent of the world economic crisis and its effects on us cannot be eliminated either by party congress resolutions or by government decisions. Hence, I do not wish to leave any room for illusion.

There is no patent solution. If there were any it would be a miracle that neither the French, the Italians, the Dutch, the Belgians, the Britons, the Danes, the Canadians nor anyone else in the world had at least tried it.

There is just one single great country in the world which so far has made a clearly better showing than we have. It is a country with much less of a tie-up with the world economy, with much lower wages and social benefits: Japan. But Japan already is past a phase of losses in the real wages. At the same time, Japan has been pursuing a trade policy which the other partners in the world economy cannot consider appropriate and fair. If everybody pursued the same kind of trade policy as Japan has, the world economy would be plunged into an even worse state. We cannot follow Japan's example.

ZEIT: Do you see any options in foreign policy for improving the mood among the people as well as the prestige of the government and the coalition?

Schmidt: I would be happy if there were any such options. At the moment, the government must do what is appropriate and what is necessary and not what "sells" particularly well on a short-time basis.

ZEIT: Do you still have partners in foreign policy? Giscard has been replaced. A week ago Peter Carrington resigned. A televised report from the United States says that the secretary of state over there has said about you in private that you simply have been living too long in the shadow of the Soviet missiles. Considering the present state of affairs, can you still pursue a foreign policy serving our German interests and the European interests in the same way as it was possible for you to do in the period between 1974 and 1980?

Schmidt: The answer is yes. It is true: People are subject to personnel changes. Yet I must say that the incumbent French president musters as much understanding for the peculiarities of the German situation as did his predecessor, my friend Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

I learned long ago to deal with changing governments in the world. The Reagan administration is the fourth U.S. administration with which I have been dealing -- either as minister or as chancellor. It is my feeling at the moment that the understanding for the German peculiarities is rapidly growing in the United States. And I cannot but repeat: My confidence in the person of the President and also in that of Secretary of State Alexander Haig is very great. I will abstain from commenting on whatever he is supposed to have said.

ZEIT: You don't have the feeling that Washington is working toward overthrowing you?

Schmidt: I would phrase it differently. There are people in German domestic politics who will not shrink back from not only attacking their own government on U.S. soil but also, upon their return home, making a point of spreading the word here that there are opponents to the incumbent Bonn government over there. Surely there are such opponents also in the United States. Yet, it is hard to surpass the undignified deportment of Mr Strauss in this field. So far I have naturally defended Mr Strauss abroad when he has attacked, be it in Washington or in the Kremlin.

Now, to your question: If a government in the alliance would allow being suspected of undermining the government of an alliance partner it would thus simultaneously undermine the alliance. This is hard to imagine. It is also the fault of Messrs Strauss, Zimmermann and Kiep that such an impression arose occasionally.

ZEIT: Can you visualize headway in Ostpolitik or in European policy that might earn this government of yours more splendor again?

Schmidt: The Federal Government in its foreign and security policies must not go by what it could do to obtain splendor. It must go by what it deems necessary. Whatever it deems necessary it cannot pursue all on its own. It needs alliance partners for that purpose.

At the moment we observe how strongly the U.S. President reacts to my desire, which I have advanced several times, that he meet with the Soviet general secretary. I think this is one of the many positive signs that are also discernible in the present situation. A personal meeting of the chiefs of the two superpowers, for instance on the occasion of the UN special General Assembly on disarmament as suggested by Ronald Reagan the other day, quite definitely would facilitate if not trigger the early opening of negotiations on the intercontinental strategic weapons. Beyond any doubt this would be in our interest.

I assume that our urging of an early opening of the START negotiations coincides with American's own interest and that we will be hearing more about it, not later than in June when the summit meeting of the North Atlantic alliance will be taking place in Bonn.

ZEIT: What options are you seeing in European policy?

Schmidt: Considering the growing tensions in the world, it is important for us at the moment to preserve without any damage what so far has been attained in Europe.

We have successfully resisted being pushed into a sort of trade war with the Soviet Union, and if I say "We," I actually mean the great majority of all West European states including the Federal Republic of Germany.

ZEIT: Do you intend to, and will you, keep maintaining on a minimum level the sanctions which the United States demands because of the developments in Poland?

Schmidt: The answer is yes, for as long as whatever happens in Poland does not grow worse than it is now, because I am sure that the French Government, the British Government and the rest of the governments in Western Europe in that respect think along the same lines as the Federal Government. This does not mean that we intend to, or even could, drop our demands for the abolition of martial law and for the release of the prisoners, and the demand for the restoration of the national dialogue.

ZEIT: Is there any sense in the Germans sending 30,000 packages a day to Poland, mostly packages containing foodstuffs, to balance the deficits there which are caused by the discontinuation of the U.S. grain and corn deliveries?

Schmidt: In my opinion, the 30,000 packages a day are absolutely necessary: My wife and I also participate in that action. The packages are absolutely necessary for two reasons: To begin with it is necessary to help people in distress, and in the second place it is particularly necessary for Germans to help the Poles in distress because in this way the Poles are made to realize that the Germans on their part are serious about reconciliation.

ZEIT: There are people elsewhere, too, that need help. Just think of the 1,800 inhabitants of the Falklands whose home islands have been occupied by Argentina. The British fleet has embarked. What is our attitude toward this issue?

Schmidt: The forcible occupation of the Falklands by Argentina no doubt constitutes a violation of international law, a violation of the UN Charter. This is why it was also absolutely clear that the UN Security Council could not but condemn this act. We share the view of the Security Council. We have contributed toward the joint decision of the 10 states of the European Community. Quite unequivocally, we stand by our British allies in this matter, for highly rational reasons -- because of the alliance, because of the British guarantee for Berlin, but also because of emotional reasons toward our English friends. And we just cannot ignore the obvious readiness of a military dictatorship in Argentina to laugh international law off.

Irrespective of our friendship with the Argentinian people, just as irrespective of our friendship with the Polish people, such friendships and sympathies just cannot lead to a point where violations of law by the military governments ruling there are recognized or covered with the cloak of charity.

ZEIT: One more question about the situation of the SPD. No matter how hard you have made it for your party sometimes, and no matter how hard the party is making it for you at times: Could you imagine yourself making politics in some other party?

Schmidt: That I cannot imagine, nor have I ever been able to imagine it. By the same token, it is impossible for someone bearing responsibility for the whole country, for the sake of a short-term, farther-reaching approval and in keeping with the assumed or actually expressed wishes of his own party, to allow himself to be urged into taking decisions that might anyway fail to find the necessary majority in the Bundestag and Bundesrat on a short-term basis or that will, on a medium-term basis, perhaps meet with adequate support but cannot produce the effect, the result, that one had anticipated.

No doubt there are fields in which something new needs to be done and will be done. These include the field of property accumulation in the sphere of productive assets. They definitely include the protection of our natural environment even though in that respect I am, alas, only too aware of the potential cost factors in international competition. And surely this is also true in other fields of domestic policy.

Granted, I was not born a Social Democrat. Yet ever since political freedom has been prevailing in Germany, I have been a Social Democrat, and I propose to die being that. The Social Democratic Party and what it stands and fights for are part of my own life, part of my own soul, if you will. This will remain unchanged.

BRANDT ADDRESSES CONGRESS; ENDORSES COALITION

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[Excerpts] Munich, 19 Apr (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has called on his party to make a "fresh major effort" to overcome the SPD's popularity crisis by clarifying its political goals, through stronger internal cohesion and by strengthening the SPD/FDP coalition in Bonn. "Let us start to venture forward. Let us make Munich a party congress of Social Democratic revival," Brandt stated today in his report at the beginning of the 5-day SPD party congress. He pledged himself to the Bonn coalition which requires reorientation of its reform policy as a precondition for its continued coherence. Brandt called on the SPD to back Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and strongly canvassed the support of the 400 delegates for the party leadership's proposals, backed by Schmidt, on the central congress themes of employment and security policy.

The party chairman admitted his party's shortcomings, mistakes and weaknesses, but criticized the image and policy of the government coalition during the past few months. "The valley we are now going through is deeper and more unfriendly than others we have had to go through in the past decade and a half." Brandt also gave the assurance that "We shall not run away from the task of government responsibility, nor shall we dissociate ourselves for supposedly strategic interests." The SPD must not quit for reasons of European and peace policy and has to go on seeing to it that the people in the Federal Republic live better than in other comparable countries even at a time of economic difficulty. Turning to the CDU/CSU opposition, he stressed, "Anyone with little interest in detente and left cold by unemployment has nothing to seek in the federal chancellor's office."

Brandt said that the SPD stands by "the Social Democratic federal chancellor and the coalition with the Free Democrats." The party has no reason to hide itself. "If we display a definite image the citizens will again know themselves in us."

In the foreign policy part of his speech Brandt, clearly supporting the chancellor's policy, warned against a move away from the NATO dual decision hotly disputed in the SPD. He came out in favor of decisive steps in favor of disarmament and of continuing the policy of detente, and pledged himself to the Western alliance as well as to friendship with the United States. Brandt argued in favor of adhering in principle to the NATO dual decision and pointed out that the SPD has to do everything humanly possible for the success of the negotiations in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union on European medium-range weapons, and has to refrain from anything which might jeopardize this success. The NATO dual decision must not be raised anew at the party congress, it is a fact. "A move away from the NATO decision could supply the Soviet Union with an excuse for not negotiating seriously. And it would give the United States cause to depart from its commitment to serious negotiations. We cannot and must not desire either of the two." In Brandt's view, the history of disarmament efforts offers no grounds for optimism with regard to the negotiations, "but throwing in the towel in peace policy doesn't help at all." The party chief, however, also affirmed that the NATO decision does not give rise to an automatic mechanism for stationing new nuclear missiles in every case.

Schmidt Speaks

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[Excerpts] Munich, 20 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has strongly urged the SPD against relinquishing its government responsibility in Bonn, called on the party to strengthen its ability to act and pledged his support for continuing the coalition with the Free Democrats.

Addressing the SPD congress in Munich today, Schmidt spoke of the historic importance of this congress. The SPD should not, unnecessarily or through its own fault, gamble away its chance of shaping German policy from a position of government responsibility. "I am fighting with Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner for us to remain the determining political force in our country."

His urgent warning against a government takeover by the CDU/CSU was said by Schmidt to be based on the fact that the opposition leadership in government would replace cooperation with confrontation as far as foreign policy is concerned, would apply unsuitable formulas in economic and social policy and would cut social aid and unemployment benefits.

Like party Chairman Brandt the day before, Schmidt called on the SPD to make a "great new effort." The SPD needs realism with regard to the two major worldwide challenges of the economic crisis and the threat to peace "and a renewal of our sense of community." It is the SPD's duty toward its voters and also the millions of Germans in the GDR who pin their hopes on Social Democracy's policy of peace to strengthen its ability to act. He called on his party to unite and to stand up for each other and promised that he would do his own share in this respect.

On the question of security policy, the second main topic of the congress, along with the employment policy, the chancellor, like Brandt the previous day, strongly opposed abandoning NATO's dual decision on European medium-range missiles as urged by the party's leftwing and also rejected a moratorium on these weapons because no Soviet superiority is acceptable. Schmidt spoke out just as strongly against a 2-year development halt on nuclear energy, a proposal put forward by the application commission but which is to be withdrawn with the support of a large section of the party leadership.

Schmidt expressed "relative optimism" with regard to the economic situation. There is much to indicate that the economy's lowest point will be overcome during the second half of this year "and an economic upswing will assert itself in 1983." Schmidt gave as reason for this the favorable export development, the improvement in the balance of current accounts, the fact that the level of German interest rates has detached itself considerably "from the dangerous U.S. interest rate development" and also the wage settlements.

An economic upswing could not, however, lead to a rapid reduction in unemployment. The financial framework will continue to be very constricted during the coming years. "That is why my advice is to be very cautious about all promises which carry financial consequences." Some of the reforms desired by the SPD would have to be postponed for the time being. According to Schmidt, the SPD gives political priority to eliminating mass unemployment and regaining sufficient economic growth. He renewed his appeal to the CDU/CSU-governed leaders to abandon their irresponsible "blockade policy" against the government's employment program. Obviously addressing the FDP coalition partners, Schmidt opposed the "unreasonable demand" for further spending cuts in the federal budget: "We must not economize the economy to death."

The chancellor urged the two coalition parties in Bonn to have consideration for each other while pursuing their interests. Constancy and perseverance with regard to the agreed basic policy lines is required on the part of both. Schmidt expressed the conviction that FDP leaders Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Wolfgang Mischnick will stand by the coalition. "They know that the fundamental aspects of their liberal policy concepts can only be realized in this combination of parties." Schmidt called on the SPD not to depart from the road of arduous comprise, including in relations with the FDP, because the state will otherwise be surrendered to the leadership "of Messrs Strauss and Kohl."

On the subject of foreign policy, the chancellor outlined the Federal Government's policy with a fresh expression of loyalty to the Western alliance, but at the same time support for the "security partnership" with the Eastern states on the principle of an approximate military balance. He once again accused the Soviet Union of jeopardizing this balance by its unilateral "stepped-up arming" in nuclear medium-range weapons.

Schmidt said the goal of the Geneva talks between the two super powers on these weapons is a "mutual zero solution," in other words these weapons should be relinquished in East and West. He reminded the congress that he had linked his political fate with the success of the talks. Schmidt countered the demand by the party left for a moratorium with the argument that the Geneva talks between the United States of America and the Soviet Union would only be successful given the threat of the West's counter arming from 1983 onwards.

On domestic policy, Schmidt said that a new initiative is urgently needed to increase employees participation in increasing productivity. He referred to wage settlements in this respect and said the possibility of state encouragement is small. Schmidt appealed to the trade unions to revise their hesitation over such plans.

The chancellor made no mention of the cabinet reshuffle at the congress. In his more than 2-hour speech, Schmidt devoted a lot of time to the relationship between chancellor, the government and the party, whereby he repeatedly stressed his claim to leadership. However, his person is "less important than some people believe." He conceded in this respect "that I have made mistakes and that I will not be able to avoid making further mistakes in future."

With regard to internal party development, Schmidt reaffirmed his policy of distancing himself from those Social Democrats who stated that they would, if necessary, fight for their ideas even "outside the SPD." Anyone who acts in this way could "forfeit his own claim to solidarity among comrades." There is a trend of increasingly far-reaching divisions and splits but the SPD is "neither a marginal nor a class party," but a people's party whose voters represent a broad alliance of workers, employees and all ohter sections of the population. The SPD must again adopt as its basic rule the old demand by the workers' movement: "Diversity in discussion, but unity in action."

GENSCHER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD201432 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Apr (DPA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn this afternoon for a discussion. According to the Foreign Ministry, the exchange of views centered on the international situation and developments in Southeast Asia and particularly Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese politician, who is on a European tour, is the first cabinet member from Hanoi to pay an official visit to Bonn. The Federal Government stopped development aid to Vietnam when the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea in 1978. Relations between the Federal Republic and Vietnam, which is closely allied to Moscow, are described in Bonn as "businesslike."

BERLIN MAYOR MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GDR

LD191700 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (DPA) -- Berlin's mayor, Richard von Weizsacker, had a meeting today with the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov. The meeting took place at the invitation of Weizsacker in the guest residence of the Berlin Senate. It is the two politicians' second meeting. The senate press office announced simply that "questions of mutual interest" had been "discussed in a frank atmosphere."

CALVO-SOTELO CONDEMNS RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS

LD191958 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By Pedro Fernandez Cespedes]

[Excerpt] The Democratic Center Union political council met for over 2 hours today. Following the meeting the party president, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, held an unscheduled news conference. He referred to the party leaders' [as heard] condemnation of the resurgency of terrorism.

[Begin Calvo-Sotelo recording] I spoke about the fact that this fresh wave of terrorist attacks has coincided with the courtmartial which is about to enter its final stage and with the process concerning Spain's membership in the Atlantic alliance which is also entering the final stage of ratification. I also pointed out what is new about these latest attacks: Several different types of actions have been taking place within a short space of time and new types of weapons not normally used by ETA-Military are being used. Also, with the exception of the attack on the Rios Rosas telephone building -- which undoubtedly was a total success for the terrorists -- the terrorists have been less effective than they previously were.

I reaffirmed the government's resolve to continue to firmly combat terrorism and to appeal to all citizens, as the minister of interior has already done, not only for calm, but also for active participation in this struggle. [end recording]

DEMONSTRATORS LINK FALKLANDS ISSUE, GIBRALTAR

LD192334 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Repeated references to the Spanishness of Gibraltar were made at a demonstration in Madrid this evening in support of the Argentine stance in the conflict over the Falkland Islands. The demonstration was called by Falange Espanola. Organizers told the EFE agency that about 100,000 people had attended. Other official sources put the number at between 15,000 and 20,000. Neither the national police nor the municipal police gave a figure.

Argentine and Spanish flags were much in evidence at the rally and many slogans were chanted against the government and against king and in support of those involved in the 23 February [1981] coup attempt. At the obelisk to the memory of those who perished in the war of independence, the national chief of Falange Espanola, Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, made a speech expressing his solidarity and support for the Argentine nation for its (?civil) gesture in occupying the Falkland Islands. Fernandez Cuesta emphasized the Hispanic sense of brotherhood affirmed daily by the millions of Spaniards living in Argentina and stressed that if the Falklands have returned to Argentina, then Gibraltar should return to Spain.

Others leading the rally included the Former Minister Jose Utrera Molina, Pilar Primo de Rivera and Joaquin Gutierrez, who is president of the Francisco Franco Foundation.

FRANCO GRANDSON ARRESTED FOR NEGATIVE COMMENTS

LD171306 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Army Lt Cristobal Martinez Bordiu Franco, grandson of the former head of state, has been arrested and taken to the San Joaquin Military Castle in Santa Cruz de Tenerife. According to a report from military sources, the 1-month detention has been ordered because of statements he made to INTERVIU magazine in which he announced his intention of leaving the army and made comments that shed an unfavorable light on the military institution of which, they add, he is still a member because he has not yet left the army.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PYM ADDRESSES COMMONS

LD191526 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1458 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] Norway has joined the EEC in banning Argentine imports in protest at the Falklands invasion, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym announced today. And the government is "stepping up the military, economic and diplomatic pressure on Argentina," he said in a Commons statement as MP's returned from their interrupted Easter recess.

Mr Pym declined to disclose details of the continuing negotiations, but he described the peace mission of American Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig in Buenos Aires as providing "the best hope of achieving a peaceful settlement." Refusing to give details of the talks, he said: "The position is still delicate." "We remain grateful to Mr Haig and shall continue to cooperate fully with his efforts," Mr Pym said.

Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey expressed support for the government's insistence on the unconditional withdrawal of Argentine troops before negotiations could open, and was thanked by Mr Pym. "We are grateful for the shared objectives and support you have given the government and Mr Haig in what we are trying to achieve," Mr Pym told him.

"Our naval task force is steadily approaching the area of the Falklands, and we are continuing to strengthen its ability to carry out whatever tasks may be required of it." Mr Pym said the 22 marines captured on South Georgia, the seven from the Falklands and the 13 evacuated British scientists were expected back in Britain "very shortly," having arrived in Montevideo, Uruguay.

"Fifteen British scientists remain in South Georgia and we have their well-being and safety very much in mind," the foreign secretary added. The latest report yesterday confirmed that they were "safe and well."

The three British journalists accused of spying were appearing before a judge today, and the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires was watching developments. Mr Pym added: "Argentina must have no doubts about our resolve to exercise our rights to the full if this should prove necessary."

Mr Healey welcomed the news of the Norwegian import ban -- which had been greeted by cheers from all sides of the Commons. He again urged Mr Pym to consider the installation of a United Nations administration on the islands as an interim move, pointing to the "stumbling block" of the sovereignty issue.

The shadow foreign secretary also endorsed Mr Pym's view of the Haig mission as the "best hope" for a peaceful settlement. But he stressed that a breakdown of the negotiations would "free the United States administration to express the view of the American people that America should not behave as neutral between the aggressor and his victim." Mr Healey said the American people saw the issue as a choice between a democratic ally "and a dictatorship whose actions have often been hostile to the United States in recent years."

Mr Pym stressed that the withdrawal of troops remained the first objective, although the methods of withdrawal were "open to discussion." He declined to comment on Mr Healey's call for a United Nations administration, saying it would be "quite wrong" to consider at this stage what might happen if the Haig mission failed. "Our hope and effort must be to do everything possible to make that successful," Mr Pym said. In a later reply to a Tory backbencher, Mr Pym said a UN presence on the islands was "not necessarily the way ahead."

Pressed by Mr Healey on the need to maintain the level of security in Belize during the crisis, Mr Pym said security was being maintained. The situation in Central America was being kept "very much in mind."

Mr Pym backed the present stance of the American Government. "While Mr Haig and the United States administration are trying to achieve the implementation of a resolution by peaceful means it would be inappropriate for them to be in any position other than a reasonably even-handed one," he said.

Mr Enoch Powell said withdrawal of the Argentinian troops could not be conditional on an agreement or possible agreement on the status of the islands. Mr Pym said the status of the islands and the wishes of the islanders were of "paramount importance." Unfortunately, the Argentinians had a different view. The government's principles had been made very clear to the Commons. Sir Angus Maude said unprovoked aggression must not be seen to pay. To Tory Cheers, Sir Angus added that withdrawal must be "total and unconditional without any Argentinian flags of administration being left behind."

Mr Pym said the passing of the UN resolution showed it was a matter of utmost importance to Britain and all freedom loving countries. Mr James Wellbeloved referred to a Ministry of Defence announcement that crews' allowances, which averaged 4 pounds a day, were being replaced by a tax-free allowance of 1 pound a day, paid to all seamen in the Falklands fleet. "Is it not bad enought that the navy is operating under the shadow of cuts in the fleet without adding insult to injury?" Mr Wellbeloved asked. Mr Pym told him: "You must not believe all you read in the papers." The proposals outlined previously by Defence Secretary Mr John Nott were "fair and reasonable."

Sir Nigel Fisher said that if the United Nations were offered a presence on the islands that might be the very factor to induce Argentina to withdraw peaceably. With a UN presence, a referendum of the islanders could be called and "We all know what the result would probably be."

Mr Pym said the government had explored many options but there were difficulties with many of them. Then he added, referring to the UN suggestion: "That is not necessarily the way ahead."

Mr Tam Dalyell said that Mrs Thatcher in the first debate on the crisis referred to Britain's friends in South America. He demanded "Where are those friends? Right, left and centre -- right across the political spectrum and even among people who have suffered from right wing governments -- are we not antagonising the entire Hispanic world?" He said that with an American president whose power base was in California and with such a large Spanish-speaking population, it was an illusion to think the Americans would be even-handed.

But, to Tory cheers, Mr Pym retorted: "I think it is fair to say that most South American states...have expressed their deep concern over the action taken by Argentina." Mr Pym said that while South American states might sympathise with the Argentine's claims, they disapproved of the action taken and this was borne out by the Organisation of American States which did not support the Argentine invasion.

He added that the views of the islanders would have to be sought about their long term future. "At the moment it is quite impossible to ascertain those views until the Argentines have withdrawn completely." He said he "would expect that they would want to be more British even than they were before -- but that is speculation and I don't think we should anticipate that."

The object remained to secure Argentine withdrawal. Mr Maurice MacMillan said that whatever negotiations might be necessary in the future about sovereignty, Britain's sovereignty of the islands was based in law and in British hands "and cannot for mere convenience be put into abeyance under the United Nations or anyone else."

Mr Pym said that the government was in no doubt about its position over sovereignty. The Argentines challenge that. They have a separate claim. They are quite entitled to make that claim and there are various ways of settling it." But an unacceptable way for them to settle it was by the use of force.

Mr Chris Price said that Lloyd's syndicates had today given Argentine Airlines insurance cover and were making arrangements to renew the insurance contracts through Swiss banks to avoid the premiums coming into the UK. Mr Price said: "It is unreasonable to expect others overseas to stick to sanctions if members of the City of London and members of Lloyd's syndicates are ratting on sanctions.

"Are you aware that members of Lloyd's syndicates, who are well represented on the Tory benches, today gave further insurance cover to Argentine Airlines, and they are already making arrangements for May 1, when the Argentine Airlines' insurance contract runs out, to renew it if necessary through Swiss banks so premiums do not have to come into this country? Can you make sure that the City of London puts Britain before its own commercial interests?"

Mr Pym said he could not comment on the specific allegations -- but the City of London was not authorising any new loans to Argentina.

Mr Jonathan Aitken asked Mr Pym to communicate to Washington profound misgivings felt by MPS of all parties about the "ambivalent sounds and signals" coming out of the American administration. He urged the government to protest at the statement made by the US Ambassador to the UN, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, that if the Falklands were the Argentinian's territory they clearly had not "invaded" them.

Mr Pym replied: "While this process is still in hand it does seem inappropriate for the United States government to align itself." But he was conscious that among the American public there was widespread support for Britain's case which they understood very well.

Mr George Cunningham asked if government assistance would be given to Falkland Islanders who wished to leave the area temporarily while it was a "combat zone." Mr Pym said, "There is no evidence at present that Falkland Islanders who wish to leave are being prevented from doing so by the Argentinians." On assistance to the islanders, he said: "This is something we are considering sympathetically."

Referring to the Royal Navy and its support facilities, Mr Pym said the impressive and speedy way they had assembled indicated they were "in fine fettle and in pretty good shape." The foreign secretary also paid tribute to the way the media had handled the crisis. He said he "could not be critical" and press coverage had been acceptable. But some pictures showing the Argentinian force were "as they were," rather than what was actually happening. That should be pointed out.

In the Lords, Foreign Office Minister of State Lord Belstead said the two young English women, Cindy Buxton, daughter of Tory peer Lord Buxton of Alsa, and Annie Price were, according to information, still in South Georgia -- where they had been making a wildlife film when the crisis broke out.

LIBERAL LEADER HAS NO DOUBTS OF U.S. LOYALTY

LD191724 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1718 GMT 19 Apr 82.

[By David Healey, PA political staff]

[Text] Liberal leader Mr David Steel said tonight there was "no doubt" about the United States' loyalty to Britain if the current peace moves failed. He was speaking in London after returning from America where he had talks with defence secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, and the under secretary of state, Mr Larry Eagleburger.

Mr Steel said: "I was left in no doubt either about the determination of the US Government to seek a peaceful end to this crisis, nor about the loyalty of our NATO ally in the event of this attempt failing." He said he also had a half-hour talk about the Falklands crisis with the new UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mr Steel said the secretary-general agreed there did not seem to be a role for him at present "though some UN participation in reaching a longer term solution could become relevant." The liberal leader went on: "It is important to distinguish between a UN participation in an interim administration of the Falklands, and a UN attempt to avert the present crisis.

"I see no way in which the latter is any more likely to succeed than Mr Haig's present efforts, and indeed nothing should be done at the moment to detract from or complicate these. The Security Council has played its proper role in opposing hostilities and requiring both sides to settle their differences by diplomatic means following the withdrawal of Argentine troops. At that point we should consider involving the UN further."

UK STILL 'COOL' TOWARD UN PRESENCE PROPOSAL

LD191734 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1720 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Excerpts] The British Government remains cool -- even frigid -- towards the idea of a temporary United Nations presence on the Falkland Islands to enable the sovereignty issue to be thrashed out between Britain and Argentina once the invading force has withdrawn. This became clear both during and after vigorous Commons exchanges this afternoon during which Mr Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, re-asserted that there can be no direct talks with Argentina while their troops remain on the islands.

Meanwhile there was no immediate response in Whitehall to reports from Buenos Aires that U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, resumed his protracted talks with Argentine leaders today amid signs that the president, General Galtieri, and his junta colleagues were softening their line. The reports suggested that Mr Haig and Mr Costa Mendez, the Argentine foreign minister, were working on a draft document to be taken either to London or Washington.

But if this contains any proposal for a United Nations interim administration then Mrs Thatcher and her cabinet colleagues -- who are calling a special meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) to take stock of the situation -- will find it difficult to accept.

The only direct contact Mrs Thatcher has had with the White House in the past week is a ten-minute telephone call she received from President Reagan on Saturday night. Despite what are seen as more encouraging reports emerging from Buenos Aires, there was still no indication in London that Mr Haig was about to return to Britain with a new package of proposals in his pocket.

Time is now a critical factor. Although a news black-out has been imposed on the speed of the task force, there is mounting speculation that the fleet is slowing down in case a diplomatic solution is in prospect. This speculation is heightened by the words used by Mr Pym in his Commons statement today when he said that the task force was "steadily" approaching the area of the Falklands.

Many political observers see this as a deliberate and significant downgrading of Mrs Thatcher's words on Wednesday. She said then that the task force was proceeding "with all speed" towards the South Atlantic.

Meanwhile, Mr Pym tomorrow (Tuesday) meets for the first time his EEC counterparts in Brussels to thank them for the sanctions they have imposed on Argentina and to brief them on the latest position. He was cheered in the House of Commons when he announced that Norway had joined the EEC in the imports ban.

HAIG MESSAGE RECEIVED; CABINET MEETING EXPECTED

LD192124 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2146 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher tonight received a message from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig outlining a possible peace package.

The message, sent just as Mr Haig took off from Buenos Aires for Washington, was the first direct communication he had had with the British prime minister since he began his latest four-day session of talks in Buenos Aires.

Mrs Thatcher was studying the message during a rushed dinner at No 10, and was expected to summon senior ministers handling the crisis to No 10 soon after. There were no immediate details in Whitehall of what the package might consist. But the reaction of the prime minister and her senior colleagues will be crucial in deciding how the crisis develops in the next few hours -- and possibly also her political future.

Mrs Thatcher is now virtually certain to make a statement in the Commons tomorrow about this latest dramatic development, and the government's reaction. Tonight there was no immediate indication whether Mr Haig wished to travel to London after Washington. Nor was there any confirmation in Whitehall that the outcome of this latest development could be a peace conference in America, or some other neutral venue.

Ministers Confer

LD192138 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2120 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher tonight began a Downing Street meeting of senior ministers within an hour of receiving a new peace package for the Falklands direct from US Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig. Summoned to Number 10 were senior cabinet ministers and the chief of the Defence Staff. But the reaction in Whitehall was cool.

One source said the Argentinian package was "quite different" from any earlier proposals, but that the government was "not over excited" about its contents. "There is no euphoria here," said one official. Mr Haig sent his message to Mrs Thatcher by US telegram just as he was leaving Buenos Aires for Washington after his marathon four-day talks with the Argentinian leaders.

Within an hour the British prime minister was discussing its contents with Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, deputy leader Mr William Whitelaw, and Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, chief of the Defence Staff. Mrs Thatcher had studied Mr Haig's message briefly over a rushed dinner at Number 10 before the ministers arrived. She and her colleagues then got down to studying the document in detail. But indications were that there would be no public reaction tonight.

Foreign Secretary Mr Pym was still due to fly to Brussels tomorrow morning for his first meeting with Common Market foreign ministers since becoming foreign secretary. After the noon engagement he will fly back to London for a full meeting of the cabinet, to be chaired by Mrs Thatcher at Number 10. It is not expected that tomorrow afternoon's cabinet will take place before Mrs Thatcher faces MPs for prime minister's question time in the Commons.

Meanwhile, there is no indication that the British Government is moving from its position that Argentinian troops must leave the Falklands before any negotiations can take place. Tonight's crisis meeting at Number 10, which began shortly after 10 pm, is one of many called since the Falklands were invaded. But the reaction of Mrs Thatcher and her senior colleagues to the Argentinian's "peace plan" could be crucial in deciding how the crisis develops -- and possibly her own political future.

Just before flying out of Buenos Aires for Washington tonight, Mr Haig had said: "We have now finished this stage of our work. I am making the result available to the British Government, and I am returning to Washington to report to the President."

He said that he was "more convinced than ever that war in the South Atlantic would be the greatest of tragedies, and that time is indeed running out."

Late tonight, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Conservative Party chairman, joined the inner cabinet at Downing Street. He was called in to represent backbench Tory opinion. Many Conservative MP's do not favour any kind of compromise, which, they suspect, these new proposals involve.

Mrs Thatcher will be hard pressed to gain the support of all her backbenchers if she accepts some kind of deal with Argentina over Falkland Islands sovereignty. The prime minister realises, as the massive British naval task force steams south, that the support of her backbenchers is crucial to her own position as party leader. If she accepts a compromise which does not have the backing of her backbenchers, then her downfall is almost inevitable.

Proposals Fall Short

LD192324 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2250 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The new Falklands peace package worked out with Argentina by US Secretary of State Alexander Haig does not meet the British Government's requirements. This was the message in a statement from No 10 tonight which was issued, unusually, in the middle of a crisis meeting Mrs Thatcher had called with senior ministers. She called the meeting after receiving a message from Mr Haig.

The statement said: "We have just received the proposals which Mr Haig has brought out of Buenos Aires. They are complex and difficult and at first sight they do not meet the requirements strongly expressed by Parliament, particularly on the need to regard as paramount the wishes of the islanders. We shall be studying them carefully however and shall be getting in touch again with Mr Haig."

There was no indication from Whitehall when Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues would be able to get in touch with Mr Haig. But there may be an interim reply to the message and it is possible that this could be sent during the night. The word in Whitehall was that it was "unlikely" that the prime minister would make a statement on the latest developments to Parliament tomorrow (Tuesday).

Tonight's statement, which strongly damped down any hopes raised by Mr Haig's latest proposals, was issued from No 10 after tonight's crisis meeting had been going on for 90 minutes and before there was any indication of when it would end. The Foreign Office tonight denied reports that they had urged all British citizens in Argentina to catch "the first plane out."

A spokesman said that for the last two weeks they had been advising all Britons to leave the country unless they had pressing reasons to stay. But, the spokesman added, no fresh and more urgent requests for them to leave had since been issued. The Foreign Office have little knowledge of how many Britons have heeded their advice, but the feeling is that most of the 17,000 living in the country have ignored it.

REUTERS reported earlier tonight that authoritative newspapers in Buenos Aires are claiming the peace plan would mean joint British-Argentine control of the islands, pending negotiations on final sovereignty. They said the plan also calls for the removal of 9,000 Argentine troops now occupying the Falklands and the recall of the British fleet steaming toward the area.

The "inner cabinet" meeting ended just after midnight with Mr Pym describing the peace plan as "complex and difficult." He said it would need "careful study" and added: "This evening we have begun that process."

Shortly before Mr Pym's departure from No 10, Mr Nott and Mr Whitelaw left the meeting, but both declined to comment.

PARACHUTE REGIMENT TO JOIN FALKLANDS TASK FORCE

LD191640 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1613 GMT 19 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] More than 900 men of the 2d Battalion Parachute Regiment, together with supporting artillery and engineers, are to be sent to join the Falklands task force. The Royal Navy has requisitioned two civilian ferries for the operation -- the 4,190-ton North Sea roll-on roll-off vessel, Europic Ferry, owned by Townsend Thoresen, and the North Sea ferry Norland. It has also charatered the 15,974-ton tanker Anco Charger, jointly owned by Ocean Transport and P&O.

The paras, part of Five Brigade -- the army formation designated for operations outside the NATO area -- will join the Norland at Hull early on Wednesday. It is understood the Norland and the Europic Ferry -- which will carry the paras' heavy equipment -- sail on Wednesday. The Europic Ferry departs from Southampton.

Meanwhile, three of the navy's hydrographic or charting ships, HMS Hydra, Hecla and Herald, will join the task force as "casualty ferries," to ply "between any area of operations and the larger hospital ships," the Ministry of Defence said. Hydra and Herald are at Portsmouth preparing for their new role, but Hecla has already sailed from Gibraltar for the South Atlantic.

The requisitioned 17,000-ton P&O cruise vessel Uganda, now converted into a hospital ship, left Gibraltar early today to join the task force.

LLOYD'S SPOKESMAN DENIES 'RATTING ON SANCTIONS'

LD192204 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2129 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Lloyd's of London tonight firmly denied an MP's suggestion that Lloyd's syndicates were "ratting on sanctions" against Argentina. Mr Chris Price told the Commons today that Lloyd's syndicates had today given Argentina Airlines insurance cover. He added they were also making arrangements to renew the insurance contracts through Swiss banks to avoid premiums coming into the UK.

Mr Price said it was unreasonable to expect others overseas to stick to the sanctions "if members of the City of London and members of Lloyd's syndicates are ratting on sanctions." But a Lloyd's spokesman said tonight: "There is no question of our ratting on sanctions or of Swiss banks being involved." He went on: "Under directions from the Treasury, we are not able to pay claims to Argentina.

"No money is passing hands and will not do so until this embargo is lifted. I think this particular MP has been ill-advised." The spokesman said Lloyd's had issued a statement to its syndicates last week drawing their attention to the Treasury's directive.

He added: "It is the intention of Lloyd's underwriters and brokers to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the regulations." The spokesman said Lloyd's remained liable for policies with Argentina which were already underwritten.

But he added: "My understanding is that there is no cover being renewed while the crisis is on. If someone is not carrying out the Treasury directives, they are acting without Lloyd's knowledge -- but I don't think anyone is doing this."

FRG SUPPORT OF ARGENTINE A-BOMB DEVELOPMENT SEEN

LD192320 [Editorial Report] London BBC Television Network in English at 2035 GMT on 19 April broadcasts a 65-minute recorded report entitled "Germany and the Argentine Bomb" in its "Newsnight" program. It is narrated by Robin Denselow. The report opens with shots of an Argentine uranium reprocessing plant outside Buenos Aires which is capable of producing plutonium suitable for atomic weapons. Denselow described the plant's potential, the origins of Argentine nuclear development and its links to Nazi Germany. The narrator discusses the German development of a heavy matter nuclear reactor and the role of the German industrial concern I. G. Farben in the research and construction of the reactor. He then goes on to relate how in 1944, realizing that the war was lost, German industrialists decided to move assets and personnel to Latin America to continue industrial research. He relates how the Argentine leader Juan Peron welcomed these scientists to his country to continue industrial and nuclear research.

Denselow then interviews Walter Schnurr, a leading Nazi explosives expert and I.G. Farben employee who fled to Argentina in 1945 to continue his research. Schnurr described the first German deal with Argentina to build a heavy water reactor which included a separate agreement to provide equipment and technical expertise for reprocessing uranium into plutonium.

The narrator describes how the German scientists supplied equipment and expertise to Argentine scientists as the Atucha nuclear power plant was built. The narrator says that today, Argentina has the capacity to extract up to 200 kg of weapons-grade plutonium a year.

Denselow then described the various international and EEC controls on the movement of enriched uranium between countries and points out that the EEC never knew about the German deals with Argentina. He then interviews Alan McKnight, a former official of the International Atomic Energy Agency, who denies any knowledge of the German-Argentine relationship. He described Germany s deception of its EEC partners as a typical German doublecross.

The narrator also interviews Dr Robert Jungk who says that this nuclear cooperation between Germany and Argentine is part of the German establishment's attempts to build the country into a great military and industrial power, a point Franz Josef Strauss, former minister of energy, categorically denies. The film next shows the Canadian reactor, Argentina's second, and interviews Adm Castro Modero, head of Argentine nuclear development, who explains why Argentina chose not to buy a second Canadian reactor, opting instead for a second German heavy water reactor. He cites the stringent Canadian constrols as a major drawback and confirms that Argentina is willing to sell plutonium to those nations having fast-breeder reactors.

Denselow then discusses the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and the second German-built reactor, due for completion in 1983, which could produce anough plutonium for up to 10 nuclear weapons. He also cites reports of Argentina possessing missile delivery systems for such weapons. Denselow concludes his report by describing the operations of the nuclear reprocessing plant, built next to the main airport in Buenos Aires, and Germany's continuing ties with nuclear development in Pakistan, S. Africa and Brazil. He says Argentina's potential to build nuclear weapons could lead to a nuclear arms race in Latin America.

FRG Spokesman Refutes

LD200130 London BBC Television Network in English 2135 GMT 19 Apr 82

[From the "Newsnight" program interview granted by Lothar Ruehl, FRG Government deputy spokesman, to John Tusa -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Ruehl, government spokesman in Cologne, would you like first of all to deal with the question of the help that Germany has given to Argentina in the business of [uranium], reprocessing, because you've said this afternoon that there has been no cooperation between the Federal Republic and Argentina in reprocessing.

As we have just heard in the film, ["Germany and the Argentine Bomb"] there has been.

[Answer] Well, I should like first to refute all these broad, sweeping, unfounded and unwarranted statements that have been made aplenty in this so-called commentary. I should like to make four short points of fact in this case. First, there has never been and there is not now any secret deal between Argentina and the Federal Republic of Germany in the nuclear field. There is no German-Argentine cooperation in enrichment plant or in technology for an enrichment plant. There is no Argentine-German cooperation in the construction of the running or fuelling of reprocessing plants in the construction or the running or fuelling of reprocessing plants for fuel recycling. And there is a lot of talk about comprehensive or full safeguard. Now, what the Canadian concept of comprehensive safeguards it has been spelled out from an Argentine viewpoint by one of the interviewers. But, the Germans insist on full safeguards. It is nothing less materially, technically and juridically as what the NPT [nonproliferation treaty] requires and what the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna -- which is the agency of the United Nations -- requires for all detailed plants and procedures. The German Government has been bending over backward because of the fact that Argentina has not acceeded to the NPT in order to make the safeguards as strict and stringent and as comprehensive materially and technically as possible. These safeguards stand and now I'm going to read you...

[Question] Well, I don't think that, because I would much rather you did not read a text because it would really hold up the discussion.

[Answer] If you don't want to have the point of view of the Vienna agency, then we skip it.

[Question] Well, perhaps we can come to it later in the discussion because what I'd like to hear is, you see, that Mr Castro Madero from the Argentine Government said specifically that we chose Germany because of the very stubborn position of Canada on safeguards.

[Answer] Not on safeguards, on what he terms comprehensive safeguards and he even explains what that meant. Meaning "droit de regard" for the Canadian Government on all future plants and programs and installations in Argentina even before they were going to be built. This is the real difference. The German Government insists on full safeguards under the rule of the nonproliferation treaty and there is no doubt about that. You can go to Vienna and you can look into the files and you can talk to the officials there and they will all tell you the same thing. It's precisely the contents of the German-Argentine agreements and all contracts. There's no doubt about that. It's precisely the contents and Argentina has had to undertake a double juridical obligation first concerning the use of nuclear fuel from German reactors and second concerning the use of German-built installations and technical procedures for the processing of all fuel of any origin. And both obligations have to be verified and controlled under the international safeguard system. It's precisely the NPT safeguard system that we are applying and that we are insisting on.

[Question] I do want to bring you back to the statement by Dr Hennies, who is the director of your Nuclear Research Center at the present time. And on the question of fuel he said that help was given to the Argentines in building experimental equipment for research in the reprocessing field. It was experimental equipment, he said, for studying the basic questions in the reprocessing field. Now surely to an outside observer, it's hard t see that the Argentines could have got to the stage of reprocessing if they did not have this West German assistance freely admitted in the first instance?

[Answer] What Professor Hennie said was...He referred to the German-Argentine scientific-technological cooperation in the 1950's and 1960's, I believe. In the laboratory project...

[Question] Late 60's, I believe.

[Answer] It is correct. Well, this ran until the late 1960's, maybe. This is correct. As soon as the NPT was signed, not only in 1975 when it was ratified and went into effect, but when it was signed, the German authorities undertook everything they could to make sure that all cooperation came immediately under the technical standards of safeguards and the controls under the NPT.

[Question] But by that time the technology had been transferred and the Argentines could claim, as they are doing now, that it is their own and therefore...

[Answer] No, they cannot.

[Question] But that's what they're doing, that's what they told us, that it's not subject to international control.

[Answer] I'm sorry to contradict, but...

[Question] But they've told us that, Dr Ruehl.

[Answer] But this is a very fine point in international contract law. The Federal Government has made it particularly safe in contractual obligations that all German technology transferred to Argentina under this technical cooperation project remains within the scope of the NPT safeguard systems. They cannot use this technology for their own. Let me take an example.

[Question] Sorry, can I ask you a very key question? Does this mean, what you've just said, that the Argentines will not be able to use the reprocessing plants without safeguards? Is that the West German Government's official position?

[Answer] As far as German technology and procedures and technical knowhow are concerned -- yes. Although we've got nothing to do with their reprocessing plant because we are not in the reprocessing business with them.

[Question] Dr Ruehl, having heard what other speakers said about the dangers of proliferation, given West Germany's involvement in the Argentine nuclear program, even the way you had described it, does the Federal Government accept no share of even moral responsibility for a situation where a country like Argentina might be on the verge of becoming a nuclear power?

[Answer] Well, I mean your question makes it quite clear why this is no real challenge. We're dealing here with "ifs" and potentials and "maybes" and so on and so forth.

[Question] But Argentina's nuclear weapon will happen?

[Answer] But we have insisted on very stringent, strict and efficient safeguards and we are not involved in either enrichment of uranium or reprocessing and fuel recycling. But I would like to add two more things if I may.

[Question] Briefly, please.

[Answer] First, since the 1974 Indian so-called peaceful nuclear test, all governments have become aware of the risks and the mortgages on this kind of policy and therefore the Federal Government has since then increased the stringency of nuclear export policies. Since 1977 no such kinds of installations that might be misused have been exported to any of such countries.

[Question] Can I have your last point, very briefly because we're running out of time.

[Answer] We have no nuclear cooperation with either South Africa or Pakistan. That's what I wanted to add.

KIPRIANOU ANNOUNCES BROAD GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

NC200754 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] President Kiprianou today carried out a broad reshuffle of the government. Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin and Minister to the President Katsellis retain their positions.

Economist Simos Vasiliou is the new minister of finance; the Ministry of Education goes to Panos Ioannou, who has been the government spokesman. Yeoryios Andreou, the auditor general, is appointed minister of trade and industry. Attorney Khristos Mavrellis is appointed minister of communications and works. Pavlos Papayeoryiou, chairman of the Pan-Cypriot Refugee Committee, is appointed labor minister. Dr Takis Pelekanos is appointed minister of health. Dhimitris Khristodhoulou is appointed minister of agriculture; he has held a position in the UNFAO. Attorney Phoivos Kliridhis is the new justice minister. Attorney Ilias Iliadhis is appointed deputy minister of the interior. The new ministers will be sworn in at noon.

Announces Candidacy

NC200752 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The president of the republic and chairman of the Democratic Party Spiros Kiprianou, today announced his decision to seek reelection as president in the next elections. In a statement addressed to the entire population of Cyprus, Kiprianou said he made the decision with full comprehension of his responsibilities toward the country and people. The epicenter of my interest and efforts, he added, is to serve our national cause and to strive for an honorable solution of the Cyprus problem that will guarantee the full independence of our country and safeguard the inalienable rights of our people, as well as serve the people's interests for continual economic and social progress, which are a basic foundation of our struggle.

Kiprianou said the country is going through critical moments and that he is determined personally to continue to serve our fatherland with responsibility and full devotion and dedication to the true interests of Cyprus and our suffering people. Kiprianou stated that the various organs of the Democratic Party recommended to the political office that it accept his candidacy. The political office unanimously accepted this recommendation. I consider it my duty, he emphasized, to express my warmest thanks to all the party organs and to give the assurance that I will do everything possible to prove myself worthy of their expectations. He said: It would be an omission not to express my deep appreciation for the conformity of views that prevailed during our consultations with the Restorative Party of the Working People, AKEL, a fact expressed in the joint statement that will be made public today.

He added: Addressing the people, I want to stress once again that if I am reelected I will continue to serve, as I have done, my country and the people in a just manner without discrimination. I will make every possible effort to expand to the widest possible degree the democratic cooperation and people's unity, a fact that will greatly contribute to the struggle for the (?justification) of our country.

I will continue a policy that will guarantee normality and the democratic processes in parallel with the policy for social justice, which is my constant goal. I repeat, however, that, as always, I place the national interest above all else. My desire to continue to offer my services from the position of president of the republic is not based on any personal ambition or on any interests. My only wish is to contribute, with all my strength and with my experience, to the struggle for liberty and justification and to the progress and prosperity of our country. I hope the people will continue to have confidence in me, and I promise I will fully honor this confidence.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST KIPRIANOU-AKEL COOPERATION

NC171717 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is Being Hatched in Cyprus?"]

[Text] If there is any truth in reports from Nicosia published in yesterday's press that immediately after Easter President Kiprianou will appoint three ministers from AKEL, it is certain that the national issue will be led into a new, serious complication and that the international diplomatic pawn, Turkey, will be strengthened. Unless, of course, we are entering the phase of the partition of Cyprus between "Attila" and the Soviets through their people in Cyprus, as forecast and reported a short time before his death by Savvas Konstandopoulos [of ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS].

It is naturally certain that presidential elections will be held in Cyprus this year or early next year. However, it is unacceptable that party and candidate aspirations should go beyond the boundaries of the acceptable national framework by rewarding the blackmailers, and cancellation of Kiprianou's visit to Moscow for the third consecutive time is nothing but blackmail by AKEL.

In view of the implementation of the decisions of Kiprianou (with the consent of AKEL because otherwise he cannot be reelected president) the national center [Athens] ought to express its views, because in one way or the other any participation by representatives of the stained AKEL in the island's government will appear as having the approval of Athens. In such an eventuality, the various Sofianos characters [former pro-AKEL minister] will have a field day. It is at the same time the duty of the Greek Government to make it clear to Nicosia that the national cause can in no way be subjugated in priority to any petty party aspirations or personal ambitions.

On the other hand, the Cypriot people, who followed Makarios and Grivas during difficult and heroic moments, will discern the coming danger and naturally will condemn the "front" through their unification around and support of -- during the presidential election -- a personality in a position to defeat and overthrow the Soviet-Turkish plans of AKEL, which, as Makarios charged, has always excelled in national betrayal -- sometimes to the benefit of the Turks and at other times to the benefit of the British, but always for the Soviets and always against Greece. The Cypriot brothers ought to beware. The attacks by AKEL and its fellow travelers against Archbishop Khrisostomor are no coincidence. Woe be it if the church of St Barnabas is deprived of the right to protect the national character of Cyprus. It has successfully protected it for centuries and it is imperative that it should continue to do so with the support -- as the prime minister likes to say -- of all of us. If something should go wrong, the price will be paid by all Hellenism and not just by one portion of it, no matter how select this portion might be....

GOVERNMENT PLANNING TO PURCHASE MIRAGE AIRCRAFT

NC171607 Athens NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The government is not considering the purchase of British-made Tornado fighter-bombers for the Greek Air Force, Defense Ministry sources said yesterday. The sources denied rumors circulating in recent days that the government was reexamining its decision to purchase the French-made Mirage 2000, and is now looking into other possibilities, as well.

The choice of the Mirage over its competitors, the sources said, was made with strictly operational considerations, combined with the excellent terms of delivery and cost offered by the French Government, and Greece stands by its decision. Speeding up the delivery of Mirage 2000 planes will be one of the main topics of discussion between Premier and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou and French Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

NATO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

TA191854 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation from the North Atlantic Alliance southern region subcommittee has arrived in Turkey for official talks. According to the Foreign Ministry information department, during their talks in Ankara the military and political situation in NATO's southern wing, Turkish foreign policy and defense will discussed. The delegation members will also be briefed on the latest economic and political developments in Turkey.

OZAL MEETS OECD, EC OFFICIALS IN PARIS ON AID

TA191715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the first contract in connection with OECD aid to be extended to Turkey in 1982 might be made in June. Ozal, who went to Paris for talks with OECD and EEC officials, met OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep today. Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Ozal said they had discussed various alternatives to signing the first contract in connection with economic aid being extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD.

Ozal said: The financial aid being extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD special aid program is being increasingly replaced by project aid and financing. Therefore, this year's undertaking will probably be the last of the special urgent aid program. Next year these activities will continue within the framework of the OECD consortium.

Ozal pointed out that the OECD countries that want to extend aid to Turkey would do so through the OECD Secretariat General this year. Ozal will meet the EEC Commission deputy president, (Etienne d'Avignon), this evening to discuss latest developments in Turkey-EEC relations. Ozal will return to Turkey tomorrow.

ESTIMATED INFLATION RATE UNDER 25 PERCENT IN 1982

TA191706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Trade Minister Kemal Canturk has said that the rate of inflation will not exceed 25 percent this year. Speaking at the inauguration ceremony of a municipal bread factory in Ankara, he pointed out that there were rumors to the effect that the rate of inflation was rising, and said: There is no reason for the rate of inflation to raise its ugly head once again. We believe that with the measures we have taken, the rate of inflation will not exceed 25 percent. All the economic measures that have been taken will prevent Turkey from becoming a slave of inflation in the future.

Canturk said the government stressed the importance of development of agriculture. He said farmers were being supported with loans and technical services and that efforts were being made to transform agriculture into a factor for important changes in the Turkish economy.

Canturk stated that local wheat production could meet the country's consumption, but a decision had been made to import wheat in order to prevent speculative price fluctuations. He noted that 900,000 tons of wheat would be imported by the end of May.

The trade minister said the country was continuing to fulfill its wheat export promises, adding: In this way we did not lose our export markets and we managed to ensure the price stability of bread, a basic food.

AUSTRIA

NATIONAL BANK CHAIRMAN KOREN ENDS USSR VISIT

AU191540 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Moscow -- Yesterday National Bank Chairman Stephan Koren ended a barely 1-week visit to the USSR following an invitation by the USSR State Bank. He and Vladimir Alkhimov, board of directors chairman of the USSR State Bank, exchanged opinions on questions of developing Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations as well as the relations between the banks of both countries. Moreover, during his stay Koren had talks with representatives of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, the Foreign Trade Bank, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

DENMARK

FRG'S GENSCHER ARRIVES IN COPENHAGEN 19 APR

LD191328 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 19 Apr (DPA) -- At the invitation of the Danish Government, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today arrived in Copenhagen on a 2-day visit. According to observers, his talks with Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen will center on East-West relations, the Falklands crisis and European Community problems. Before his departure on Tuesday, Genscher will also be received in audience by Queen Margrethe.

Talks With Olesen

LD191750 Hamburg DPA in German 1655 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 19 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called on the international community of states to support constructively the mediation efforts by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the Falklands conflict between Great Britain and Argentina. Following a talk in Copenhagen today with his Danish counterpart Kjeld Olesen, Genscher referred in this respect to the special meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels tomorrow. Speaking to the press, Genscher stressed the broad agreement between Denmark and the Federal Republic on the most important international issues. Both states deem it desirable for consultations between the European alliance partners and the United States to be improved. The large number of common interests is likewise demonstrated in East-West policy and in issues relating to the European Community. The Federal Republic is undoubtedly prepared to go somewhat further than Denmark with regard to transferring rights to the European Parliament. Olesen also understood Bonn's standpoint to the effect that the Federal Republic cannot be the sole and "unlimited net payer" in the EEC.

Genscher welcomed the fact that Soviet state and party leader Brezhnev has responded positively to the proposal for a meeting with the U.S. President. Genscher added that he and Olesen share the view that the NATO summit on 10 June in Bonn should clearly stress the basic elements of the alliance, defense and detente.

FRANCE

MITTERRAND RETURNS FROM JAPAN VIA CANADA

LD192206 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand returned to Paris this afternoon from his visit to Japan, with a stopover in Vancouver where he had talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Both men share the view that in the sphere of financial policy the United States must make some efforts, and this is a matter that will be debated during the June summit to be held in Versailles.

As soon as he returned to work, the president had to look into the matter of police powers and security, a subject of contention between Interior Minister Gaston Defferre and Justice Minister Robert Badinter. It has been decided that police should be allowed to use their guns only when it is a question of their legitimate self-defense. The Council of Ministers will be looking into the question of identity checks during one of its meetings, possibly next Wednesday's, and it is certain that the president will make his view known on that occasion. It now seems that the dispute between Gaston Defferre and Robert Badinter has been settled, somewhat in the latter's favor.

KHMER DELEGATION MEETS WITH NEO-GAULLIST PARTY

NC191708 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 19 Apr (AFP) -- A delegation from the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF) met here today at the headquarters of the opposition neo-Gaullist party Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR) with the RPR national secretary for external relations, Jean-Pierre Delalande.

An RPR statement afterward said that the delegation, led by Hing Kunthon, a member of the KPNLF Executive Committee, outlined "the dramatic situation of the Cambodian nationalist resistance fighters, who have been fighting against the occupation by the North Vietnamese communist troops since 1979." The statement called on France to "to suspend its economic aid to the Hanoi government for as long as Vietnamese troops occupy Cambodia" and expressed hope that the people of France would understand and support "the fight of the Cambodian people for liberty and independence."

PORTUGAL

EANES RETURNS FROM FRUITFUL VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD192312 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The president of the republic's trip to Angola has surpassed all expectations and has given rise to a new era in relations between the two countries, General Ramalho Eanes said today on arrival in Lisbon. In a message to the Portuguese people soon after disembarking at the airport, the president of the republic highlighted the exceptional welcome accorded to the Portuguese delegation by the Angolan authorities, saying that the two sides made a lengthy appraisal of relations between Portugal and Angola.

Ramalho Eanes noted the determination of Portugal to contribute to a climate of peace and progress in Angola, and the prospects of cooperation between the two countries, ranging from technical-scientific to enterpeneurial spheres.

He disclosed that the three Portuguese nationals being held in Angolan jails for non-common law offenses -- these are the only Portuguese prisoners held by the People's Republic of Angola -- are expected to be released within 1 month from now.

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PYM WILL TAKE FIRM STAND ON EEC BUDGET ISSUE

PM201355 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Apr 82 p 30

[Alan Osborn report: "Pym To Fight for Better EEC Deal Despite Crisis Aid"]

[Text] Britain has no intention of softening its demands for a cut in its Common Market budget bills in spite of the impressive solidarity shown by other EEC countries over sanctions on Argentina, Mr Pym, foreign secretary, said yesterday. He told Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC commission, that Britain regards the two matters as entirely separate.

Mr Pym intends to resume the fight for a better budget deal at the point where his predecessor, Lord Carrington, left off. Mr Thorn, who was paying a brief call on Mr Pym in advance of a crucial meeting of EEC foreign ministers next week said the commission accepted that Britain could not be expected to moderate its claims because of EEC co-operation in the Falklands crisis. But EEC officials said yesterday this would not prevent other countries from trying to persuade Britain to show a more co-operative attitude.

At next week's meeting the ministers are to consider a complicated scheme aimed at providing large cash rebates to Britain from the EEC over the next three years coupled with a pledge of further reliefs in 1985 and 1986. Although President Mitterrand said at the EEC summit in March that France did not accept the scheme as a basis for discussion, it is widely believed that a conciliatory attitude by Britain at the farm price negotiations beginning in Luxembourg today could soften this stand.

The official British position remains that there can be no agreement on farm prices until the budget dispute is settled. There is, however, a growing impression that the link between the two issues is weaker than it was and that the government might be prepared to approve a farm price increase in exchange for less than a full resolution of the budget problem next week.

An additional complication is that Mr Pym could be detained in London by the Falklands crisis next week in which event Britain would be represented by Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state, Foreign Office. It is not clear whether, in these circumstances, other EEC foreign ministers would be prepared to negotiate the substance of a budget deal for Britain.

Britain's net contribution to the Common Market budget this year is expected to exceed 1,000 million pounds. The distortions arise because Britain, with a relatively small farming sector, received only 8 per cent of payments from the EEC's huge farm fund while providing about 20 percent of total Community income. The government accepts that a reduction in the large proportion of EEC spending going on farmers could eventually solve the problem but insists on automatic and lasting safeguards for its position until that happens.

Other EEC member countries, however, want any rebates to Britain to be gradually phased out over a fixed period regardless of the size of Britain's net contribution.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SUPPORT UK ON FALKLANDS

LD201426 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The Ten have confirmed their support for Great Britain over the Falklands' affair. This was stated to the press this afternoon by Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers. The ministers of foreign affairs of the Ten met in Brussels at the express request of London. They reaffirmed their wish to implement the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council which calls for the withdrawal of Argentine troops, a cessation of hostilities and the opening of negotiations. Tomorrow the Falklands affair will be the subject of debate in the European Parliament.

KREISKY APPARENTLY DETERMINED NOT TO RETIRE

AU201213 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1011 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Erich Eichinger telephone dispatch from the Vienna Chancellery -- with recorded portions]

[Summary] One of the first questions put to Chancellor Kreisky at the press conference following this morning's cabinet meeting was whether he would run again as his party's leading candidate in the next parliamentary elections. "Initially, Kreisky declared that his physicians would give him another, final examination, and then would give a verdict about his state of health." [Begin Kreisky recording] "I feel much better, there is no denying that, but after all I am 71 years old, and at that age one cannot jump fences as younger people do." [end recording]

Asked whether, should he decide to run in the next elections, he would be a candidate for the full legislative period or whether he would turn over the helm to someone else after some time, such as half his term of office, Kreisky said: [Begin recording] "First of all, let me tell you that if I am physically able to do so I will be available for the greatest part of the legislative period, in other words, not just half of it. But, in its last third -- that I must say, for the sake of fairness, of honesty -- I will certainly provide for my replacement, because by that time, if everything goes will, I will be a very old man and it will be time to retire." [end recording]

[Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1050 GMT on 20 April carries a second report on the same press conference, by Hannes Fischer, who sums up Kreisky's statements as indicating that the chancellor obviously has made up his mind to run again in the next elections and merely wants his doctors to confirm it, and that he will presumably make a formal announcement to this effect on 1 May.]

VICE CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

AU210943 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Fred Sinowatz, vice chancellor and education minister, departed yesterday on a regular flight of Austrian Airlines for an official visit to the Soviet Union. During this visit, which will last until Sunday, cultural, bilateral and economic questions will be discussed.

A particularly important item on his program will be a talk with USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov. In addition, the vice chancellor will meet with Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, USSR Academy of Sciences President Anatoliy Aleksandrov, Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and RSFSR Council of Ministers Chairman Mikhail Solomentsev.

Kirchschlaeger To Visit Moscow

AU201035 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Summary] As has been learned from an unofficial source on Monday, President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger will pay an official visit to the USSR, presumably in May. After his recent visit to Yugoslavia, this will be his second visit to a communist country this year -- as a matter of principle, the president pays only three official visits per year. It has not yet been possible to obtain more detailed information as to the exact date, the names of Soviet officials Kirchschlaeger is to meet, or the topics to be discussed during the visit.

However, it is assumed that Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who will leave today for a 6-day visit to the USSR, will have the task -- in addition to his political, economic and cultural talks -- to prepare for Kirchschlaeger's visit.

SPOE LEADERS RAP 'ONE-SIDED' PEACE MOVEMENT

AU191605 Vienna KURIER in German 17 Apr 82 p 2

[Hans Rauscher report: "SPOe Warns Against One-Sided Peace Movement...."]

[Text] The Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] deems it necessary to remind its own party youth, barely 1 month before the large peace demonstration on 15 May, that peace is threatened not only by the United States....

On 15 May the largest peace demonstration since 1945 is to be held in which some 20,000 people are expected to participate. These participants will come mostly from youth groups of all political affiliations, including the communists.

SPOe Central Secretary Fritz Marsch has now appealed to the Federal Youth Association (the umbrella organization that organizes the peace march), but primarily to the Socialist Youth to "think over once more" the "platform" -- the joint basic program for 15 May.

Marsch: "The platform, headlined "To prevent nuclear war -- disarm" is so vaguely formulated that I cannot conceive how organizations with a sense of responsibility -- such as the Socialist Youth, the Catholic Youth, the Trade Union Youth and the Young People's Party [Junge OeVP] -- can endorse such demands."

He added that, for example, the platform speaks of a protest against the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe (the so-called NATO complementary armament) while it simply takes note of the 300 Soviet SS-20 missiles. These nuclear missiles already exist, while the American Pershing missiles are only a threat. Marsch: "Such a demand helps only one side!"

The warning shot by the SPOe central secretary was probably connected with the Socialist Youth congress that is to begin in Linz today. Some of the draft resolutions for this congress are full of anti-American formulations. Thus the draft resolution of the Vienna Socialist Youth organization pins the blame for the increased possibility of a nuclear war in Europe on "the conservative economic policy concepts of the West emanating from the United States."

And Josef Cap, leader of the Socialist Youth, recently declared in a television interview that a greater danger of nuclear war emanates from the Reagan administration than from the Soviet Union.

Heinz Fischer, SPOe floor leader in the Austrian Nationalrat, also reacted sharply to any kind of "anti-Americanism" attributed to leftist groups within the Socialist Youth: "It would be utterly out of place -- we Austrians owe the Americans far too much for that!" Fisher declared.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OIL, GAS -- Commenting on the pending talks with the USSR on the price of Soviet natural gas to be supplied to Austria under the new long-term gas agreement to be signed in June, Director General Ludwig Bauer of the Austrian Oil Administration [OeMV] declared that the Soviets are still trying to get Austria to accept the gas price which they agreed on with the FRG. Austria wants a lower price because of its closer geographical location to the East bloc. According to an OeMV spokesman, the Soviets have reduced their oil price for Austria from $35.15 at the end of 1981 to $28.70 per barrel. The OeMV plans to cut its oil imports from the USSR this year by 0.2 million tons to 1 million tons, and its overall oil imports from 5.4 to 4.3 million tons. The OeMV has cut all oil import quotas for this year except those of Libyan and Saudi Arabian oil. [Vienna KURIER in German 20 Apr 82 p 16 AU]

VIETNAM'S THACH SPEAKS ON TALKS WITH GENSCHER

LD201802 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Apr (DPA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach spoke in Bonn today in favor of an active role in the FRG in the efforts to achieve peace in Southeast Asia. After a 1-hour talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Thach told journalists that the FRG has an important share in detente in Europe and should therefore support all opportunities for talks between hostile countries, including in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese politician, who is on a European tour, is the first cabinet member from Hanoi to visit the FRG officially. At the "working talk," which came about at the wish of Thach, Genscher expressed the concern of the Federal Government over the as yet unsolved Kampuchea problem. The FRG was holding to the resolution of the Council of Europe of November 1979, whereby Kampuchea should decide on its own fate without foreign intervention or foreign troops. Thach commented on this for the press. He said that Vietnam would only withdraw its troops from Kampuchea if Thailand ended support for opponents of the Phnom Penh government. The Vietnamese politician made sharp attacks on China, whose policy throughout Southeast Asia is aimed against detente and peace.

Relations between the FRG and Vietnam -- a close ally of Moscow -- are classed in Bonn as "businesslike." Since the Vietnamese march into Kampuchea in 1978, the Federal Government has stopped development aid for Hanoi. The foreign minister said that in his talk with Genscher he had not touched upon the subject of development aid. Vietnam is grateful for any aid, "but we are not beggars."

MINISTER DISCUSSES SECURITY IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD201500 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Riyadh/Bonn, 20 Apr (DPA) -- Saudi Arabia's King Khalid has spoken out in favor of continuing the existing good cooperation between the Federal Republic and Saudi Arabia and intensifying it further. King Khalid said this in Riyadh today during a meeting with the federal interior minister, Gerhart Baum (FDP), who is on a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. According to the Interior Ministry in Bonn, Baum reaffirmed the Federal Government's readiness for trusting cooperation in the field of internal security which has been inserted into the framework of friendly relations between the two countries.

During his visit, Baum also met his Saudi counterpart, Prince Nayif al-Sa'ud for talks. He also visited Saudi Arabian security installations.

BAHR CALLS ON SPD TO POSTPONE ARMS DECISION

LD201630 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Munich, 20 Apr (DPA) -- At the beginning of the discussion by the working group on security policy at the SPD party conference in Munich today, security expert Egon Bahr spoke in favor of the acceptance of the executive's draft resolution. This is primarily aimed at postponing a final decision by the SPD on the deployment by the West of new medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe until the party conference in the fall of 1983. Mr Bahr based his argument on the fact that the only independent decision to be made by the FRG in connection with the East-West disarmament negotiations concerns the stationing of medium-range weapons on German soil. The right to decide on the stationing of such weapons is "the only authority that the FRG has." It is only by delaying this decision that one can put pressure on the two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to conclude their negotiations successfully. In view of the negotiations presently underway, the SPD is under no obligation to make a decision immediately.

Bahr made a plea that, along with the "security partnership" between East and West, new strategies for the prevention of war should be developed. Thus one must seriously consider whether the NATO doctrine of a nuclear first strike, formulated in view of the massive Soviet superiority in conventional weapons, would have to be maintained if disarmament negotiations are successful in achieving an approximate parity.

Although the discussion has just started, already some 50 speeches are scheduled, among them one by Defense Minister Hans Apel. Decisions on this subject will be made by the conference on Thursday.

Debate Continues

LD201938 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Munich, 20 Apr (DPA) -- In a lively, controversial debate, the delegates of the SPD working group discussed the leftwing demand for a moratorium with a time limit for medium-range missile systems which differs from the party executive's draft resolution for a moratorium only for short-range systems. Over and above this the left demands in the draft initiative that a policy goal should be that nuclear weapons are neither produced, stored nor used in Europe. During the Geneva negotiations the USSR should reduce its nuclear warheads aimed at Europe to their 1978 level. In the course of this reduction the preparations for the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe should be stopped. However, the left also wants to make a final decision only at the 1983 party conference.

Defense Minister Hans Apel spoke against a moratorium and gave an emphatic warning against unilateral advance concessions. The pressure on the Americans and the Russians had to be maintained in order to achieve the desired zero solution. The threat potential of the Soviet Union had to be removed by negotiations and one could not signal to the other side that one would allow their position to go through.

The draft resolution of the party executive was also supported by the deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group, Horst Ehmke, who once again defined the aim of SPD policy as a desire to get rid of Soviet missiles and not even have American ones in the first place. In Geneva there would be no success if the Western position were shaken now. All the same the NATO dual decision had made the Soviet Union change positions which had been hardened for years.

The spokesmen for the left, Oskar Lafontaine and Erhard Eppler, spoke against the arming part of the NATO dual decision and spoke strongly in favor of a moratorium. The Saarland SPD chief Lafontaine stressed that the discussion in the SPD was an argument about methods, where all party members had the same goal. Counterarming was a threat gesture, which would entail threat gestures from the other side, and was not a way to achieve disarmament. Lafontaine thought the moratorium would also be favorably received by the electorate.

Eppler called upon the opponents of the moratorium to explain why to date the West had demanded no clarification of the Brezhnev proposal to unilaterally reduce missile systems during a moratorium. He was doubtful about the chances of a zero solution between the East and West as put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, since this proposal applied only to land-based weapons and the Soviet Union would not be ready to disarm because of the sea-based nuclear arms of the West.

'NO SECRET AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRG AND ARGENTINA'

LD201504 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Apr (DPA) -- There is no secret agreement between the Federal Republic and Argentina in the field of nuclear energy. With this statement, Deputy Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl on Hesse Radio today again rejected claims to this effect made in the film "Germany and the Argentine Bomb" which was broadcast yesterday evening on BBC television.

The film accused various Federal German governments of having assisted Argentina in development work for an atomic bomb and, due to inadequate safeguard regulations, of having contributed to the fact that Argentina will soon be able to sell plutonium to other countries for the production of atomic weapons.

In the ensuing live discussion, Ruehl rejected this claim as "unfounded." As far as security requirements are concerned, the Federal Government adhered strictly to the agreements of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Speaking on Hesse Radio, he particulary objected to the fact that the film suggested that after World War II, Bonn sought secret cooperation with Argentina in order to carry out research there which would have been impossible in the Federal Republic because of the allies' ban. "The whole thing is basically a sensational political thriller and not a documentary," he stressed.

In contrast to the BBC film, the London Foreign Office also stressed the Federal Republic's responsible attitude in nuclear cooperation with third countries. Bonn fully "applies the safeguards and other agreements reached by the group of nuclear suppliers of which Great Britain is also a member," a statement said. For the rest, the Bonn government spokesman's statement speaks for itself.

Paper Raps Program

DW211029 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Commentary signed CS: "A Kick Into the Past"]

[Text] While the Argentine atom bomb still lies far away, the British television company BBC threw a stink bomb on Monday night. Based on obscure sources, the creator of a 1-hour documentary stated that old Nazis have been working since the end of World War II to build an Argentine bomb, and that several subsequent Federal Governments had contributed knowhow to the development of the bomb. Argentina will therefore have enough plutonium next year to produce 10 bombs, it was said.

The witness is a former German expert on chemical explosives who disappeared to Argentina at the war's end. He called himself the "king of high explosives," as DIE WELT's correspondent has learned. In the mid-fifties he was appointed by nuclear minister Strauss as manager of the Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Center where an "anti-Semitic mood" allegedly prevailed at the time. The BBC discovered the German-Argentine nuclear conspiracy when an Argentine scientist, who had moved to Mexico, asked a British colleague for details of the "secret nuclear agreement."

It is known that firms in the Federal Republic have supplied Argentina with heavy water reactors for natural uranium. The fact that they got the order because the competing Canadians wanted to include sharper controls than the Germans, who followed the standards of the Vienna atomic energy commission, does not justify the allegation that the Germans wanted to help build the bomb or even build their own bomb in Argentina. The Vienna controls are recognized internationally, and no complaints were made. In the discussion after the program, Federal Press Spokesman Ruehl rejected the accusations. During the Falklands excitement the program was pursuing an anti-German mood, thus becoming a "hit," yet it remains a poor piece of the BBC's otherwise accurate journalism.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE VIEWS SCHIMDT AT CONGRESS

DW211033 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial signed RM.: "The Better Speech"]

[Text] Several factors have contributed to securing effect and response to the speech delivered by Schmidt at the SPD congress. The chancellor had already pointed out last week that party congresses could not determine his policy.

These words had upset many Social Democrats; but when Schmidt addressed the party congress the anger had passed away. The chancellor proved himself equally skillful when he conceded to the party congress that he had made mistakes. This is what one likes to hear from a man who is known as a know-all, besides it does not cost anything. Moreover, it is useful for Schmidt that it is not personnal politics that attracts attention and detracts it from the speeches.

Thus it was a good opportunity for Schmidt to get a hearing; and the chancellor has used it for a speech which, because of its superior contents of realism, stood out against the speech delivered by Brandt the preceding day. The party chairman, who finds it difficult to stop longing for a state of utopia, had asked for all sorts of social charity. The chancellor warned against social-political promises because there is not enough money. The contrast became even more obvious in the field of foreign policy. Brandt had talked about the two world powers as though they must appear equally sinister for us. Schmidt's negative reply to any policy of equal distance toward Moscow and Washington sounded like a response to that. It was only Schmidt who told the party congress about the unilateral rearming of the Soviet Union. But then the unfortunate term "security partnership" with the Soviet camp was said -- as if he who constantly threatens us could be our security partner.

Schmidt has not become the favorite of the SPD with this speech. But Brandt, too, for long has ceased to be the favorite, and under such changed conditions the chancellor may win new backing within the party. But with this the chancellor has not broken the back of his difficulties, for there is, on the one hand, the friction with the FDP, which cannot be lessened by Schmidt's professing that Genscher and Mischnick were guarantors of the coalition to the same degree. There is quite a difference: Genscher adheres to the alliance with the SPD so long as it can be kept up; Mischnick believes the alliance can always be kept up. And then there are still the voters who, in contrast to many politicans, are free from any temptation to worship party congresses. A poor showing of the SPD at one of the forthcoming diet elections could make the Munich party congress come to naught in the retrospective despite all its speeches, the better ones as well as the worse.

COALITION'S ECONOMIC INTRANSIGENCE CRITICIZED

DW211203 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Peter Gillies commentary: "Inner Blockade"]

[Text] There have rarely been clearer signals than those coming these days from Munich and Hannover: The economic philosophy of the SPD and the FDP has drifted apart irreconciliably. What is wanted by the one side is sharply rejected by the other -- though they are sitting together at the cabinet table. At the Hannover Fair FDP politician Count Lambsdorff demanded more elbowroom for entrepreneurs; SPD demands more state at the expense of the entrepreneurs' freedom of action. Lambsdorff seeks to cut state expenditures; the SPD wants to increase them. The FDP wants to lower taxes; the SPD chancellor wants to augment them. One side wants to overcome shortcomings, the other seeks to administer (and thereby increase) them. In short: Both are pulling together but at different ends.

It almost appears the coalition partners greedily aim at demonstrating the dwindling of common interests. The SPD, which is desperately in search of its identity, is testing the return to a socialism believing in planning: For the state not only can do everything, it also knows how to do it better, and the profit-greedy entrepreneur must be done away with. The fact that the chancellor has not yet fully embarked on the line of the investment planners, though he is bowing into this direction, is ample proof of his isolation. Helmut Schmidt is certainly aware that blind belief in the state's alleged omnipotence promises neither accomplishment nor growth, let alone social security. But the marching performance of his party was mapped out without his help.

A government coalition with such an unraveled economic policy is not in a position to fix reliable data toward an upswing. Indeed, it has become an impediment for investments. Its inner blockade demotivates the national economy, which has to stand its test in global, structural change which requires all its efforts. In the field of economic policy, which, after all, determines the fate of a government, the SPD and FDP have piled up a mountain of conflicts. They who throw that many gauntlets will soon throw in the towel.

SPACE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LAUNCH WITH USSR

NC200852 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By Serj Berg]

[Text] Paris, 19 Apr (AFP) -- France's first "spacenaut" will spend one week with Soviet cosmonauts in the Salyut-7 space laboratory launched today.

The French prefer to use the neutral word "spacenaut", because the Soviets use "cosmonaut" and the Americans "astronaut".

The joint Franco-Soviet manned spaceflight has been scheduled for the end of June in the three-man Soyuz-5 -- the most probable date is June 22.

But everything really depends on the success of various tests to be made on the Salyut-7.

Last week Hubert Curien, head of the French space centre CNES, told AFP that the Salyut-7 launching was imminent.

Once Soviet scientists have verified that the space-lab is on its correct orbit and that instruments are functioning efficiently, they will launch its main two-man crew to service it.

An unmanned freight spaceship will then be launched to supply the space-lab with food, drinking water and various items.

Once all is ready, the space-lab crew will be geared up to welcome three space "visitors" -- one Frenchman and two Soviets -- bringing the total crew in Salyut-7 to five.

The French "spacenaut," Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Loup Chretien, has been chosen to make the joint Franco-Soviet space flight, but he can always be replaced by his second, Colonel Patrick Baudry, if necessary. Both men have been given intensive training in Soviet space centres.

Salyut-7 is part [words indistinct] Soviet generation of orbiting spaceships fully equipped with computers and automatic devices, giving the maximum aid to their crews; it is so designed that it can form part of a much larger space-lab.

Salyut-7 will replace Salyut-6, which is still in orbit after four-and-a-half years, much longer than experts expected, though several repair crews have boarded it to bring in fresh spare parts.

The Salyut-6 has been used by five crews staying for long periods -- 96, 140, 175, 185, and 75 days -- and with 11 crews staying for about a week or so, of which eight were mixed crews with Soviet and East European cosmonauts.

Sixteen Soyuz spaceships have made over 30 docking missions (?on) Salyut-6 on which 27 cosmonauts have lived -- six of them undertaking two missions.

LIBYA'S JALLUD TO MAKE PARIS VISIT IN MAY

NC201928 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Libya's second-ranking leader, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, will visit Paris in May and have talks with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister's Office announced here today.

It will be the first visit to France by a Libyan leader since 1974.

ETA-MILITARY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE WITH DEMANDS

LD171448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The separatist movement "Basque Homeland and Freedom" (ETA) -- command has issued a communique ultimately demanding from the Spanish Government to withdraw its law-enforcing forces from the turbulent province. The government is allowed one month to start withdrawing its forces.

ETA threatens that on the contrary it will launch a new armed offensive against military facilities. It is added that heavier armament will be used in this offensive which will represent a "qualitiative jump in ETA's armed struggle." ETA also threatens that the offensive "will spread all over Spain." The goal of the separatist movement is the founding of an "independent Basque state." Probably to let it be known that its threats are not just simple words, the ETA command, just a few hours after the communique was released, ordered its commandoes to attack members of Civil Guard in Pamplona. The attack was carried out early this morning against a smaller patrol armored car. One member of the Civil Guard was killed and six wounded. A bus with 20 army officers was attacked by minethrowers in Barcelona yesterday in a similar attack to the one in Pamplona this morning. Democratic forces resolutely condemned the "terrorist bestiality" of the ETA movement which is aimed at causing political destabilization in the country.

Claims Responsibility

LD210830 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 Apr 82

[San Sebastian dispatch]

[Text] ETA-Military has claimed responsibility for all the attacks carried out in Spain since Wednesday of last week, that is, at Inchaurrondo, Barcelona, Pamplona, Bilbao, Algorta, Eibar and Madrid. This is reported today in the San Sebastian newspaper EGIN. ETA had already claimed two of these attacks -- those at Inchaurrondo and Barcelona. EGIN says ETA-Military has so far merely claimed responsibility for all these attacks but has promised, as usual, a longer communique in the next few days.

BRIEFS

NEW VIZCAYA GOVERNOR APPOINTED -- Army Gen Don Luis Pinilla Soliveres has been appointed governor of the Bilbao Garrison and Vizcaya Province, according to a royal decree from the Ministry of Defense published today in the official state gazette. Gen Pinilla Soliveres, who was recently promoted to the rank of major general, was previously the director of the Zaragoza General Military Academy. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 17 Apr 82 LD]

FRG-NORDIC SUMMIT PLANNED FOR 26 JUNE IN KIEL

PM201007 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 16 Apr 82 p 3

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN dispatch: "Kiel Summit"]

[Text] Bonn -- West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Government heads will meet in Kiel on 26 June this year, a government spokesman in Bonn announced Thursday [15 April]. An official program for the meeting has not been drawn up yet, but according to information received by FINSKA NOTISBYRAN's correspondent, the main questions for discussion will be security policy, East-West relations, the West's future internal cooperation and joint West German-Nordic action against pollution.

As far as environmental affairs are concerned, Sweden in particular has wanted the West Germans to take drastic action on the air pollution originating in the Ruhr district. Clouds of pollution from this area of West German heavy industry have been raining down on Sweden and have already harmed plant and animal life. The meeting will be part of the West German Government's officially stated policy of expanding its economic and political cooperation with the four Nordic countries.

ICELAND

ICELAND GOVERNMENT WILL JOIN NORDSAT PROJECT

PM191037 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 14 Apr 82 p 7

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN dispatch: "Iceland Joins NORDSAT"]

[Text] Oslo -- The Icelandic Government has decided to join in the NORDSAT project, Jan S. Levy, Norwegian Culture Ministry under secretary, announced yesterday. The television satellite project will proceed in the next 2 years and involve Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Denmark will participate as an observer. The cost to the four countries is expected to amount to around 44 million markkaa in the 2-year period.

SWEDEN

SOVIET VICE CONSUL ACCUSED OF 'ILLEGAL ACTIVITY'

LD211044 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The Soviet authorities are expected to protest the fact that the Swedish Government has urged Soviet Vice Consul Albert Liepa to leave the country. The Foreign Ministry says the reason for its request to Liepa is that he engaged in illegal activities, among them closely observing Latvians in exile in Sweden. This is a breach of Swedish law and is incompatible with Liepa's diplomatic status, says the Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet authorities have in previous similar cases rejected accusations and will probably do so this time as well. According to TT [Swedish news agency], Albert Liepa is expected to leave the country since he was due to conclude his service in Sweden shortly anyway.

THATCHER COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE PLAN, PYM TRIP

LD201522 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1451 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] The Argentine peace plan "falls short" of British aims in some important respects and the foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, is to fly to Washington on Thursday to put British peace proposals, Mrs Thatcher told the Commons today. In the meantime the task force continues "steadily on its way," the prime minister told MP's.

With the full cabinet meeting later today and the UN Security Council also summoned in New York to examine the crisis, Mrs Thatcher said: "We have to be true to our objective and I cannot disguise from the House that the Argentine proposals at present before us fall short in some important respects of those objectives and of the requirements expressed by MP's."

Mrs Thatcher said of the Argentine proposals: "I regard this as a stage in the negotiating process which must now be continued. We are examining the proposals very closely. "We shall seek to put forward our own proposals, I hope to Mr Haig, and the foreign secretary -- with that in mind -- plans to go to Washington on Thursday."

The prime minister said: "Among the many problems the Argentine proposals present is that they fail to provide that the Falkland Islanders should be able to determine their own destiny. And the House has always said the wishes of the islanders are paramount." Mrs Thatcher rejected a call by opposition leader Mr Foot for the government to adopt suggestions made by Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey for the United Nations to be involved in a settlement.

She said: "We are in the process of one negotiation through Mr Haig. I think at the moment it would be better not to get the wires crossed and to go steadily forward with that proposal." But the government was still seeking a diplomatic solution and trying to secure the implementation of the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Argentine troops, she told MP's.

That resolution was clear, "but not very easy to get implemented," she added.

Mr George Gardiner (C Reigate) demanded to Tory cheers: "Will you undertake to consider any proposals from the Argentine with great caution bearing in mind if an aggressor is even half compensated for his aggression that will be encouragement to others to behave like that."

Mrs Thatcher said: "I take your point. It has been made very, very strongly and I believe it has been felt on all sides of this house. We shall of course try to seek a diplomatic solution." But, then she added, she could not disguise her feelings about the Argentine proposals which, she said, fell short "in some important respects..."

Mr Foot asked what the Argentinian proposals "officially are, what are the government's views about all of them and whether they are supported by the United States administration or whether General Haig was merely acting as an intermediary" in the matter.

The prime minister said: "We are very, very grateful to Mr Haig for his patience and stamina..." But she stressed: "These proposals are Argentine proposals." Mrs Thatcher said: "We now have the full details. "We regard this as a stage in the negotiation process which must now be continued..."

But Mr Foot pressed Mrs Thatcher, to cheers, for the government to take "full account" of the proposals made by Mr Healy on the involvement of the United Nations.

"Do you not agree that apart from the inherent justice of our case in this matter, our major source of strength has been the fact that this country has been acting in conformity with the United Nations Charter," he said.

Mr Foot added: "If indeed you and the government were to follow up the proposals made by Mr Healey, they could provide some alternative to the specific proposals that have now come from the Argentine, and could also make sure that we continue to act in full conformity with the UN Charter." Rejecting the call, Mrs Thatcher referred to "wire crossing" and said it would be better not to involve two sets of negotiations.

Mrs Thatcher was told by former Tory cabinet minister, Mr Norman St John Stevas of her handling of the Falkland crisis: "Its combination of firmness and diplomacy has commanded the full support of the vast majority of members of this House." He said her determination to "pursue resolutely" a diplomatic solution, would win her further support. Mrs Thatcher emphasized: "I do remain committed to seeking a diplomatic solution if one can possibly be found that is acceptable."

Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, provoked jeers when he called on Mrs Thatcher "to refrain from describing to the House as a whole your phrase about the paramountcy of the wishes of the islanders. Don't you agree that while of course their wishes and interests are uppermost in our minds, the long term issue is a paramount one for this House to resolve."

Mrs Thatcher retorted: "The House has always said -- not only in these negotiations but throughout many previous negotiations -- that the wishes of the islanders are paramount."

Mr Stan Newens (Lab Harlow) said if the UN became more deeply involved in the negotiations it would "Relieve the U.S. of the necessity of acting in what is called an even-handed fasion in the present circumstances." If the United States was then able to adopt the economic sanctions taken by our EEC partners and some Commonwealth countries, it would have a "moral and economic impact which would make a peaceful and diplomatic solution much more likely," he added.

Mrs Thatcher said that Mr Haig -- "a very good and appropriate negotiator" -- must retain his credibility with both countries. "It is in our interests he continues to have that credibility."

Tory MP Sir John Eden (Bournemouth West) challenged to Conservative cheers: "Is the government still absolutely determined to use whatever means are at their disposal to secure the withdrawal from the islands of the Argentine forces and to re-establish British administration before any question of a longer term solution is entered?"

The prime minister said: "That is still our aim. Our strategy is to try to use diplomatic means backed up by the task force which continues steadily on its way."

Mr John Townend (C Bridlington) said the Argentine proposal of joint provision for the island's police force "is not acceptable because it could lead to intimidation of the islanders" in view of Argentina's record on human rights. Mrs Thatcher told the Commons there were only two policemen on the island because the Falklanders were a very law abiding people.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democrat MP for Hillhead, called on Mrs Thatcher to involve leaders from all political parties in the Commons in future talks in the crisis. Mrs Thatcher retorted: "I had rather expected a more fundamental point from you." She added that Mr Foot had said such a move would not be appropriate and she thought the opposition leader was right.

In the Lords, Tory peers urged the government to reconsider the decision to close Gilbraltar's naval dockyard because of its service during the Falklands crisis. Lord Merivale asked Foreign Minister of State Lord Belstead at question time whether the crisis "has brought a new dimension to the question of timing as to the closure of the dockyard?"

And Lord Boyd-Carpenter said the dockyard had "rendered considerable services in the present crisis." Whatever else resulted, there would have to be a review of defence arrangements, he added, urging Lord Belstead to consider whether the dockyard should be retained indefinitely.

Lord Belstead said the Gibraltar dockyard had "rendered very valuable services in the present crisis facing this country." It had already been agreed, he added: that if the commercial viability of the dockyard was accepted, and subject to parliamentary approval, certain assets would be made available free of charge. And, subject to full negotiations with the port, some continued naval work would be made available in 1983-4.

Fears were expressed by Labour's Davies of Leek that the Falklands crisis could upset government forecasts of the inflation rate. But Trade Secretary Lord Cockfield said: "We anticipate that by the end of this year the rate of inflation will be down to 9 percent, and next year it will be down to 7-1/2 percent."

Lord Davies asked: "Can you inform me whether you are taking into account the dipping into contingency funds, which will be necessary whatever happens?" Lord Cockfield's forecast of reduced inflation was a "dangerous statement" declared Lord Davies.

Lord Cockfield replied: "There are always uncertainties in the future. Nevertheless, we would anticipate that the falls that have been forecast will be achieved."

Pym May Face U.S. 'Pressure'

LD201906 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1827 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By PA political staff]

[Text] Mr Francis Pym's invitation to Washington is being seen by some Tory MPs tonight as an American attempt to pressure Britain into accepting the Argentinian peace proposals. Foreign Office officials were saying that it was the foreign secretary's turn to go to America and that Mr Haig had been under considerable strain from his peace shuttle.

But it was pointed out that if Mr Pym was exposed directly to American thinking on the crisis -- possibly even a meeting with President Reagan -- it might lead to acceptance of terms which fall short of Britain's demands. Some MPs feel Mr Pym has already shown firm signs of his readiness to negotiate.

There is also a strong possibility of a visit to Washington by Argentina's Foreign Minister Mr Costa Mendez -- although there was no suggestion tonight of any indirect, let alone direct, meetings between him and the foreign secretary.

But one analyst claimed that the Argentinians may be prepared to examine further gestures towards a settlement, after consideration of how their forces would fare in a confrontation. President Galtieri must also be aware that there is a risk, if there was a war, that America may decide to side openly with Britain.

Even though Mrs Thatcher made clear in the Commons today that the peace proposals were Argentinian, it was felt that after four days of talks Secretary of State Mr Haig must have made a significant contribution.

A war after so much negotiation would seriously damage his prestige and probably America's standing in Latin and Central America. President Reagan's administration has attached considerable importance to the Americas in his foreign policy, particularly because of the risk of communist infiltration.

However, it was emphasised at Westminster tonight that the possibility of war between Britain and Argentina still lay in the balance. For Mrs Thatcher a two-nation administration even with America as guarantor would be difficult to accept, and critics would present such an outcome as a defeat for her and a reward for Argentine aggression.

And she has made clear that the key element in any settlement would be the wishes of the islanders. If the islanders are ready to accept some form of two-nation administration then Mrs Thatcher's critics at home would be disarmed.

Mr Pym told MPs last week that after the crisis is over the islanders will need time to reflect on their position. He argued that they should not be unduly hurried and he was not in favour of a quick poll among them. Some MPs saw this remark as suggesting that the islanders, now aware of the risks to their security may be ready to consider alternatives.

MPs noted that Mr Pym took a slightly different approach to the Argentine proposals compared to the Downing Street statement on Monday night. The statement pointed out that the "complex and difficult" proposals did not at first sight meet the requirements expressei by Parliament, particularly on the need to regard as paramount the islanders' wishes.

Mr Pym, questioned at midnight as he left Downing Street, merely described the proposals as "complex and difficult" and did not add the additional point about how far they met Britain's requirements.

THATCHER MEETS WITH BUSINESSMEN, DISCUSSES CRISIS

LD210522 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The threat of bloodshed over the Falkland Islands hung over a reception last night at 10 Downing Street for Britain's leading small businessmen. Mrs Thatcher, looking tired and drawn, finished talks with her cabinet ministers and took time out from the crisis to chat and drink with company heads. But the most pressing matter on their minds was not the economy or the recession but the possibility of war with Argentina.

At the meeting the prime minister spoke frankly about the strain of steering Britain through the troubles. Mr Richard Whitting, managing director of a tube manufacturing firm in Saltash, Cornwall, posed the question that was on everybody's mind -- Are we going to war with Argentina? She said: "What options do we have? We will persist with negotiations. I hope sincerely that we do not go to war, but who knows?"

She was heard to tell Newcastle businessman Mr Guy Readman: "We can't let this go. Otherwise, what would happen to Gibraltar, Belize and to other similar places? Everybody has been marvellous in their support."

Asked how she was coping, she said: "There is something happening 24 hours of the day, even at 2 am in the morning there is a message to be answered from another country where the time is different to ours. But we go on. We survive."

Rotherham businessman Mr Edward Duke said: "I asked Mrs Thatcher if she was confident our troops could do the job if required. She told me she was absolutely confident in their ability and had no worries at all."

SHIPS REPORTEDLY BREAKING AWAY FROM MAIN FLEET

LD210922 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0839 GMT 21 Apr

[Text] Senior ministers will today draw up Britain's counter proposals to the Argentinian package for peaceful settlement to the Falklands Islands crisis. Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym will take the plans with him to Washington tomorrow, when he will meet the US Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig, who has been acting as mediator in the dispute.

Mr Pym will stay in America for as long as is necessary, although he is expected to return to London on Friday. Meanwhile the naval task force is steaming towards the South Atlantic amid speculation that a destroyer group may attempt to recapture the remote islands of South Georgia.

The Ministry of Defence today refused to comment on reports that several ships had broken away from the main fleet. A spokesman said: "For operational reasons we do not comment on the positions of our ships."

Whitehall sources are not ruling out military action within the next few days, despite Mr Pym's trip. The broad shape of Britain's counterplans was discussed by the full cabinet yesterday. They will be drafted in detail at a meeting today of the inner cabinet, made up of Mrs Thatcher, Mr Pym, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw and Tory Party Chairman Mr Cecil Parkinson.

Government sources have refused to disclose details of either country's latest proposals, but two clear sticking points are Britain's insistence of self-determination for the islanders, and the Argentinian plan for a joint police force on the Falklands.

Fears emerged yesterday among some Tory backbenchers that Mr Pym will come under pressure in Washington to make further concessions to the Argentinians. Senior Tory MP Mr Julian Amery pointed out today that the Americans had an interest in the Argentinian dictator as an anti-communist figure.

He said the Americans might try to persuade Britain to make further concessions in advance of an Argentinian withdrawal from the Falklands. "I don't think this is acceptable. It would be making aggression pay," he said on BBC radio. "Unless a diplomatic answer can be found at short notice, I see no alternative to a recovery of the Falkland Islands by force."

MARINE OFFICER RECOUNTS S. GEORGIA FIGHTING

LD201314 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1156 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Every one of the 22 Royal Marines defending remote South Georgia during the April 3 invasion by overwhelming Argentine forces were prepared to die for the reason they were there, Lt Keith Mills, who commanded the detachment, said today after arriving in London. The marines, dug-in in trenches protected by boobytraps and explosives just 100 metres from the beach at the Antarctic base at Grytviken, killed between 10 and 15 Argentine marines and wounded 20 others in a fierce two-hour battle. They shot down two Argentinian helicopters and seriously damaged a corvette -- scoring 1,270 hits on the ship with a variety of weapons.

Lt Mills, 22, of Amlwch, Anglesey, said: "Afterwards I was informed by an Argentine officer that if we had hit the ship with another 66 millimetre rocket it would have been sunk."

The British marines suffered one casualty, one man with two rounds in his upper arm. After extensive de-briefing by intelligence officials, Lt Mills gave this dramatic account of the battle of Grytviken:

"On April 3, the Bahia Paraiso (the Argentine ice patrol ship) came on our radio to inform us that following their successful invasion of the Falkland Islands the ex-governor had surrendered the islands and dependencies. He suggested we should adopt similar action to prevent further loss of life in South Georgia. Our reply was that we had no intention of surrendering. He tried to negotiate, to come to terms with the captain."

"The Argentines refused to listen," he said. An Argentine Navy corvette appeared and started to steam in towards Grytviken. Then French-built Alouette helicopters flew in "on some kind of reconnaisance." The Antarctic survey scientists were evacuated to the church "where they were in complete safety."

Lt Mills added: "I walked down to the jetty to meet a boat which I assumed the corvette would land to negotiate some kind of settlement to prevent some kind of battle. Then an Alouette helicopter landed about 50 metres from me behind a building and six to eight Argentine marines disembarked. I tried to attract the attention of their leader, but he didn't notice me. One of their marines pointed his rifle in my direction and I decided I was not going to negotiate."

Lt Mills went back to his prepared position 100 metres away, trenches protected by booby-traps and explosives. "As I ran back to the position we came under fire. At the same time a Puma helicopter carrying about 20 men landed about 100 metres to our front. I gave the order to engage.

"The Puma came under heavy fire -- 600 to 800 rounds were fired. The helicopter backed away trailing black smoke." The aircraft then flew 500 metres across the bay "landing very heavily on the other side. No marines were seen to disembark."

The marines then opened fire with machine guns on an Alouette helicopter carrying perhaps eight to 10 Argentines. Meanwhile the corvette headed back towards the beach with its 100-millimetre gun firing.

"We were coming under heavy fire. We engaged one of the helicopters which dropped from the sky. Its rotor blades stopped turning. That helicopter never took off again. We engaged the corvette with 84 millimeter and 66 millimetre anti-tank rockets and machine gun fire. The first 84 millimetre rocket dropped short by about 10 metres and did not detonate, but it struck the corvette below the waterline damaging it very badly. Two 66 millimetre hits were scored on the superstructure, one behind the 100 millimetre gun," said Lt Mills.

The ship then turned round quickly. "Afterwards I was informed by an Argentine officer that if we had fired another 84 millimetre rocket it would have sunk. We scored 1,270 hits on the corvette. Fire continued for about another 15 minutes and our retreat was already cut off. I decided it would not be possible for us to withdraw except with extremely heavy casualties. I moved out of the trench without getting shot, surprisingly. Two hundred metres down the beach I met an Argentinian officer. I told him we had now achieved our aim and now were to surrender. We had forced Argentina to take South Georgia by military action. They could not say they walked into South Georgia and captured it without any resistance. We made sure it was a separate political issue."

Lt Mills who was speaking at a press conference at the Ministry of Defense in London said the "Argentine marines were afraid of us even though we were unarmed. We were not treated badly in any way. I was extremely surprised." The captured marines were then taken off South Georgia and spent 11 days at sea and a further four at the main Argentine naval base, Puerto Belgrano, before flying home.

Lt Mills said the Argentine fire -- including gunfire from the 100 millimetre gun on board the corvette -- was extremely accurate. Originally the rounds were falling 20 metres behind us. But later the rounds were landing in our position."

By the end of the two-hour battle, they were being faced by 100 Argentine marines. They had intended to fall back to a cave in a nearby bay to re-group, but their retreat was cut off. Lt Mills added: "We all now very much would like to go back to the South Atlantic."

PAPER NOT OPTIMISTIC ON FALKLANDS PROPOSALS

PM201133 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Apr 82 p 16

[Editorial: "The End-Game Begins"]

[Text] It looks as if the Falklands crisis is moving into what chess players call the end-game. This is when after the opening and middle game play moves into the final phase, from which a result has to emerge. There has been a "refinement" of the Argentine position. Mr Haig has done all he can in this latest round of talks. The very length of his discussions in Buenos Aires presumably strongly implies that what has emerged represents what he considers to be (apart from details) the last drop to be squeezed out of the junta. The stage seems set for a final round-up.

It would certainly be wrong to be optimistic. Some details of the latest Argentine proposals, mentioned yesterday by Gen Lani Dozo and in an Argentine newspaper, CLARIN, do not seem to go far enough to meet Britain's requirements. As Mr Pym told the Commons, the methods of Argentine withdrawal are "open to discussion," but withdrawal remains the government's first objective. The latest proposals, as so far reported, appear to link withdrawal with a prior commitment by Britain to share control of the islands with Argentina. The question of sovereignty, they suggest, should be decided by the United Nations. Neither of these proposals would be acceptable. If they are hard and fast -- and that has yet to be seen -- there has been no real advance, and the initial reaction of Mrs Thatcher and her ministers at their midnight meeting was inevitably sombre.

The essence of the British position is that withdrawal must take place as a pre-condition for negotiations. In effect, Britain is offering to return to the situation as it existed last February, before the Argentine invasion took place. At that time, negotiations about the future of the Islands were taking place between British and Argentine representatives in New York. Cancel your invasion and withdraw your forces, Britain is saying and we can resume talks. Put thus baldly, it is not a proposition which the present Argentine junta could accept and remain in power. But the pressures on Buenos Aires will be mounting steadily from now on, as much as they will on London.

NEW CABINET SWORN IN; KIPRIANOU MAKES STATEMENT

NC201114 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The new ministers were sworn in at noon today. President Kiprianou, speaking at the swearing-in ceremony, congratulated the new members of the Ministerial Council and wished them all success in the difficult task they are undertaking. Kiprianou also expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished by the outgoing ministers.

Cyprus, he said, is faced with difficult conditions, and the government is called on to play a serious role, particularly toward promoting an honorable solution of the Cyprus issue and at the same time serving the people to the greatest possible extent. President Kiprianou reiterated that his government's policy is aimed at social justice and added that the minimum program agreed on between the Democratic Party and AKEL takes into consideration the interests of the people and the reality of Cyprus. He underlined, however, that the term "reality of Cyprus" does not refer to the situation created by the Turkish invasion and occupation.

On our national issue, Kiprianou stressed, our policy is unaltered. We strive for a solution that will guarantee the unity of the state and the people and that will guarantee the citizens' basic freedoms, including the inalienable right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes. President Kiprianou said that the government is aiming at termination of the occupation and the demilitarization of Cyprus. He referred to the government's economic and social policy, stressing that its goal is to advance all the people's problems toward a solution, giving priority to such problems as those of the refugees, those who suffered under the invasion and those of the missing persons.

The new education minister, Panos Ioannou, spoke on behalf of the new members of the government. He assured the president that they all know the difficulties the fatherland is facing and that they will stand by his side for the advance of all problems of the fatherland and the people toward a solution. Ioannou added that President Kiprianou has proven to be an able successor to President Makarios and promised that all the ministers will fight with him toward fulfillment of all the people's expectations to the degree possible.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AKEL ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

NC201144 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The Democratic Party, DIKO, and the Restorative Party of the Working People, AKEL, in a joint declaration to the people of Cyprus, have announced their agreement to cooperate on the basis of a joint minimum program they pledge to honor. The declaration states that establishment of unity and cooperation and implementation of the minimum program they have approved require the election, during the next presidential voting, of a tested democratic president and proclaim their support for the candidacy of Kiprianou.

The two cooperating parties agreed that implementation of the minimum program will be promoted through appointment by the president of the republic of a government made up of able, qualified and incorruptible figures who will be loyal to the president and selected and appointed by him, exercizing his constitutional prerogative and bearing in mind the views of the cooperating parties on the issue. The selected figures, the declaration adds, will exercise their duties as members of the government under the instructions of the president for implementation of the minimum program, which will be the framework and directive line of the government's policy.

The two parties add that their cooperation is the sequel to the cooperation and unity achieved under Ethnarch Makarios and that it is open to all who sincerely and conscientiously united their forces under the Makarios policy. DIKO and AKEL underline in their declaration that the process of the intercommunal talks is the most appropriate course and that both the domestic and the foreign aspects of the Cyprus issue must be solved through peaceful means.

The declaration states that the two parties give special significance to the close relations and cooperation between Cyprus and democratic Greece and believe that the democratic change in Greece will have positive repercussions on the Cyprus problem. DIKO and AKEL also reaffirm their dedication to the position that reconciliation and rapprochement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots is the most imperative prerequisite for the viability of a mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus issue, and they underline that in the future the state and the Greek community must show greater interest, understanding and care for the economic and social problems of the Turkish Cypriots. The two parties also announce that they will never abandon the question of the missing persons until their fate is established and that they will make every possible effort in this direction, both inside Cyprus and internationally.

The declaration stresses that a basic sector in which their cooperation will be extended is the economic sector. The goal of their cooperation, they state, is to continue to improve the living and cultural standards and life of the people and not to change the economic system of the country or its social regime. They will also encourage private initiative, but at the same time they will expand the role of the state wherever the interests of the national economy so dictate or wherever private initiative is either unable or unwilling to proceed. The declaration concludes that special attention will be given to the problems of those who have suffered and the problems of the refugees until such time as the day arrives for their return to their ancestral homes.

Kliridhis Criticizes Agreement

NC202024 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpt] In a statement, the chairman of the Democratic Rally [DISI], Kliridhis, criticizes the Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL cooperation agreement and states that in view of the joint government, as he maintains, between the communist AKEL and Mr Kiprianou, the existence of the National Council, which for a long time has stopped operating, has become a mockery, and that DISI thus withdraws permanently from it. Mr Kliridhis describes the DIKO-AKEL agreement as unholy and adds that the policy fixed by Archbishop Makarios of diligently holding the communists outside the government has been abandoned.

EDEK on Cabinet Reshuffle

NC202020 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] In a statement, the socialist EDEK party accuses President Kiprianou of ignoring and violating the democratic institutions that govern elections in democratic regimes. The statement says Kiprianou is proceeding with a reshuffle not to promote persons of common trust who will guarantee the irreproachability of the elections and democratic procedures, but to promote a ministerial council of electoral expediency, whose goal will be the preservation of Mr Kiprianou's candidacy by any means. The statement says that those responsible for violation of the democratic procedures must be aware of their responsibility in adopting such tactics.

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON GREEK-TURKISH DIALOGUE

NC210909 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen by correspondent Nur Batur in Ankara -- date not specified]

[Text] Question: How do you assess the present state of Turkish-Greek relations?

Answer: It is not feasible to assess positively the stage we have now reached in Turkish-Greek relations. None of our problems with Greece has shown any sign of being settled. Statements and speeches likely to create tension continue. In addition to all this, attempts have recently been made to seize registered immovable property belonging to our kinsmen in Western Thrace. This has led to an exchange of notes between Turkey and Greece. At this moment there is no dialogue by which Greece and Turkey can discuss pending issues.

Question: After Papandreou's assumption of power, Turkish-Greek relations continued to deteriorate rapidly until 13 March. However, since that date, an artificial lull has been noticed in these relations. What is the cause of this lull?

Answer: This is not the first time our relations with Greece at times have manifested a temperate and at times a tense atmosphere. However, this time the issues at stake are more serious than in the past. It is useful to separate two factors: Problems between the two countries may remain unsolved and the atmosphere between the two countries may be unpleasant. This is naturally disturbing, but it is not too harmful. However, if one side takes any action involving the essence of these issues and then tension is added to it, a perilous situation arises. As we have always stressed, what we expect of Greece is to refrain from embarking unilaterally on faits accomplis and actions likely to worsen our existing problems.

Question: There appears to be a divergence in speeches made in Athens and Greece's approach to Ankara. How do you explain this contradiction?

Answer: It is not so hard to explain this. Papandreou is basically a politician. He delivered several speeches during his election campaign and assumed extremely exaggerated positions. He attaches great importance to domestic opinion. In adjusting his foreign policy he deems these factors very important.

Question: Although Papandreou's policy has been clearly understood and although this policy has caused certain cracks in NATO, why is it that neither Europe nor the United States has so far sought a remedy to this situation?

Answer: In the view of some quarters, Papandreou's militancy is less serious than the noise he has created. He had pledged to leave the NATO military wing, to hold a referendum on the EEC and remove the U.S. bases from Greece. However, he has done none of these things so far. There is, therefore, a definite difference between the words and acts of the Greek prime minister. I believe that some Western countries depend on this and cherish the hope that eventually Papandreou will gradually adopt a more rational policy.

Question: Do we, as Turkey, cherish the same hope?

Answer: From our point of view we do hold this view to some extent, but it should not be forgotten that the issues between Turkey and Greece are far more serious than Greece's issues with the other NATO countries. That is why the Greek Government must exercise far greater care in these issues than in others.

Question: Do you see any chance at all for the resumption of the Turkish-Greek dialogue in the near future?

Answer: We are not the side that has suspended the dialogue. Our attitude is clear. We are always ready for talks with Greece, and we believe that only through talks can our differences be solved. Therefore it is Greece which should believe in the need for a dialogue and which should take action.

Question: The press carried reports that the Greek ambassador has conveyed proposals for resumption of the dialogue. Is that true?

Answer: He was not explicit about this.

Question: Wasn't it a direct proposal?

Answer: It was rather an indication of the possibility. No direct proposal has been received from Greece for resumption of a dialogue.

Question: Can a chance present itself during the NATO Ministerial Council meeting for resumption of a Turkish-Greek dialogue?

Answer: The Turkish and Greek foreign ministers will be in Luxembourg for the NATO meetings. But their presence there is not enough. One of the sides must take the initiative that will bring them together. In view of the fact that we are not the side that discontinued dialogue, it is not difficult to know which side should take the initiative.

Question: What about the reports that President Reagan will try to bring Papandreou and Ulusu together at the NATO summit on 10 June?

Answer: It is not yet known who will represent Turkey at the NATO summit. Our head of state may be attending the summit. We still don't know. However, we have received no information so far whether President Reagan will try to bring the Turkish and Greek leaders together.

Question: What kind of approach do we expect from Greece for improvement of Turkish-Greek relations and for the establishment of a complete atmosphere of friendship between the two countries?

Answer: I would prefer to explain to the Greeks at a special meeting what kind of approach we expect from them. However, I believe Greece has no great doubts about this. First of all, Greece must make a new appraisal of Turkey. It must abandon the unfounded argument that it is threatened by Turkey. It must search for a common ground for cooperation and not for conflict within NATO. It must inspire us with the confidence that it will not resort to faits accomplis or one-sided acts. And finally, both sides must be willing to sit at the conference table. This can be possible only if Greece adopts a wise and realistic policy.

OZAL RETURNS AFTER OECD, EC CONTACTS IN PARIS

TA201620 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Turgut Ozal returned home today after completing talks he held in Paris with OECD and EEC officials. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said his talks with OECD Secretary General Emil van Lennep were very beneficial. He added that views were exchanged with the OECD secretary general over the OECD meeting to be held in Paris in June to discuss aid to Turkey.

Referring to his talks with EEC officials, Ozal said the subject of custom tax imposed on imports of Turkish cotton yarn and textile products was discussed. Ozal expressed hope that as soon as the ground is laid for an agreement on this matter, there will be no need for retaliatory measures. Ozal concluded by saying he was convinced his contacts would contribute to a solution of this problem.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT SEEN 'INAPPROPRIATE'

NC210738 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Apr 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- It has been reported that Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has expressed the desire unofficially to also visit Turkey after his visit to Greece, but that he has been informed that such a visit "will not be appropriate" at present. Some time ago the Danish prime minister informed the Danish ambassador in Ankara that he wished to visit Turkey with the intention of calling on former Republican People's Party leader Bulent Ecevit. Jorgensen's unofficial request has been answered through the same channel.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman has disclosed that the Danish prime minister has been informed that his visit "would be inappropriate."

ECEVIT MAY APPEAL MARTIAL LAW ARREST ORDER

NC210737 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] Ankara (Special) -- Bulent Ecevit, former leader of the defunct Republican People's Party, may in 7 days appeal the arrest decision by Military Court No 3 of the Martial Law Command. If he fails to do so, his arrest will become definite. Inquiries were carried out regarding the statement Ecevit is alleged to have made to a Norwegian [as published] that led to his detention. Last Monday he was referred to Military Court No 2 with the demand that he be arrested. But this court had decided to release Ecevit as the charges on which he had been arrested could not be upheld.

The Martial Law Command objected to the decision of Military Court No 2 on Friday, and Military Court No 3, having examined this objection, decided to arrest Ecevit again. According to military court procedure, Ecevit has the right to object to this decision within 1 week.

LIBYAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA202033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Agriculture Minister Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah arrived in Turkey as the official guest of Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Turgut Ozal. The visiting minister was received at Yesilkoy Airport by Ozal. In a statement at the airport, Ozal recalled that trade between Turkey and Libya developed greatly, particularly during the last 2 years, pointing out that all efforts were being made to develop relations further between the two countries.

Ozal continued: We are experiencing a difficult period, as is the case in all the world. We are paying special importance to developing and strengthening our relations in such days. I am convinced such visits will contribute to the promotion of our links. Libya is a country with which our relations have been intensified speedily during the last 2 years. Our goal is to further these good relations. Ozal noted that economic subjects would dominate talks between Turkey and Libya.

The visiting minister said relations between the two friendly Muslim countries had in fact reached an important stage. He recalled that trade volume between the two countries, which was only $26 million in the past, presently has reached the $300-million mark. Durdah added that efforts would be exerted so that talks between the Turkish and Libyan delegations would lead to the growth and diversification of relations between the two countries.

BELGIUM

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH TINDEMANS

NC201406 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left here today for Bonn after meeting with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, the Foreign Ministry said. Mr Nguyen Co Thach told Mr Tindemans, president of the European Community Council of Ministers until July, of Vietnam's interest in increasing cooperation with Belgium and other European countries, an informed source said.

But Mr Tindemans said Belgium would not resume aid to Vietnam, suspended in 1979 after Vietnamese troops intervened in Cambodia, until the troops were withdrawn under United Nations resolutions, the ministry said. "We want to improve our relations with Vietnam," Mr Tindemans said, "but at the present time there are two obstacles, the problem of Cambodia and the refugee problem."

Mr Tindemans stressed to Mr Nguyen Co Thach how much the Vietnamese refugee situation, especially the "boat people," "profoundly moves Belgian public opinion." The Belgian foreign minister submitted to Mr Nguyen Co Thach a list of Vietnamese families Belgium would like to see reunited soon. Belgium supports UN resolutions for both the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and Cambodia's right to self-determination.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach was in Paris earlier this month on an official visit to France which marked a resumption of political dialogue between the two countries after a decade-long lapse.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will be arrived here this week on a state visit to Belgium.

GREECE

NAVAL EXERCISES TO BE HELD ON 21, 22 APR

NC201948 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The planned naval exercises "Lightning" will be held tomorrow and the day after. Destroyers, submarines and gunboats will take part. The exercises will be under the command of naval chief Vice Admiral Giokezas.

NETHERLANDS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH BELIZE ESTABLISHED 13 APR

PM201051 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 16 Apr 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] The Hague -- The Netherlands and Belize are to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The governments of the two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations beginning 13 April.

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MUHRI'S VISIT TO CUBA

AU211618 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 20 Apr 82 p 3

["Joint communique" of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) and the Austrian Communist Party (KPOe) on KPOe Chairman Franz Muhri's visit to Cuba 13-17 April]

[Text] At the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Chairman Franz Muhri and Central Committee memeber Johann Slamanig visited Cuba 13-17 April 1982. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC, had a fraternal talk with the delegation on questions of mutual interest that will lead to closer relations between the two parties.

The other official talks held in a fraternal climate were chaired, on the Cuban side, by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the PCC Politburo and of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Main Department for Foreign Relations. Also present at the talks were, on behalf of the aforementioned main department, Comrades Eloy Valdes, Javier Ardizones and Silvia Nereida Perez.

During its stay in Cuba, the KPOe delegation visited Cienfuegos, where it inspected economically and socially important centers. Moreover, a talk was held there with Rene Rodriguez, chairman of ICAP, and member of the PCC Central Committee, and there was meeting at the study center for West Europe. During the talks both parties briefed one another about their activities to strengthen the communist world movement.

At the same time it was stressed at the talks that this visit by Comrade Muhri will contribute to further strengthening the close ties linking the two parties, and that it will further the development of joint efforts for detente, world peace and disarmament.

Comrade Muhri repeatedly stressed the Austrian Communists' feelings of solidarity with revolutionary Cuba, which is exposed to the policy of threats and acts of aggression by the leading figures of the North American administration, and called for an end to the illegal occupation of the territory on which the North American military base of Guantanamo is situated, a territory that must be reincorporated into Cuban sovereign territory.

The representatives of the Cuban Communists expressed their appreciation of the contribution that was and is being made by the KPOe and by Austria's democratic and progressive organizations and forces to defend peace and detente. Both sides expressed their solidarity with the revolutionary and democratic forces, which are struggling throughout the world for development and social progress, a better future and for elimination of the consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism, which for millions of men, women and children of our planet are the cause of immeasurable misery, starvation, illness, unhealthy living conditions, illiteracy, underdevelopment and death, all of which could be avoided by a more just distribution of wealth.

Both sides examined the delicate international situation created by the aggressive policy of imperialism and stressed the need for both parties to make further efforts to foil the intentions of those who are leading mankind onto the dangerous road of a world war which threatens to destroy every trace of life on earth.

Both sides expressed the opinion that the aggressive plans of North American imperialism directed against Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba and the criminal actions aimed at oppressing the will of the Salvadoran people can degenerate into a brutal intervention which will not only harm the Central American and Caribbean regions but constitutes a threat to world peace. Both delegations support the broad actions of the peace forces against the intensified arms race emanating from U.S. imperialism, against the production of the neutron bomb, against the NATO decision to the deploy the new intermediate-range missiles in West Europe and against the insane imperialist intentions to wage a limited war on the European continent.

Both parties consider the Soviet Union's peace policy to be an essential contribution in this struggle to prevent a new world war. They stressed that in view of the magnitude of the danger and the diversity of the problems, the foremost requirement is an increasing solidarity among the working people of countries with different levels of development, reflected in a firm and determined unity of action guided by their common interests and aims.

Both sides expressed their determination to work for further developing and strengthening the political, economic and cultural relations between the Republic of Austria and Cuba. The visit of the KPOE delegation is proof of this fraternal party's solidarity which is sincerely appreciated by the PCC.

PEACE MARCH ORGANIZERS NOW ALSO CRITICIZE EAST

AU201258 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Apr 82 p 4

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "RUP"]

[Summary] The Federal Youth Association [Bundesjugendring, organizer of the peace march in Vienna scheduled for 15 May] has issued a more specific "definition" [praezisierung] of the joint platform adopted by numerous Austrian youth organizations and groups for the 15 May peace march, making allowance for objections recently voiced both by Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] and People's Party quarters that this platform was too vague and too one-sided. The text of this "definition," which has been issued by the association in the form of a leaflet, calls for: Comprehensive peace education at all levels; reduction of existing land-, sea- and air-based intermediate-range missiles and no deployment of new ones; worldwide reduction and eventual elimination of all nuclear, biological, chemical, conventional and neutron weapons; no arms exports to countries violating human rights; and a stronger engagement of Austrian foreign policy in the worldwide endeavors to ensure respect for human rights.

The "definition" continues: "In the consistent waging of the struggle for human rights there must be no difference whether Eastern or Western countries are involved. Democrats must neither be blind in the right eye nor in the left eye when it is necessary to expose and combat violations of human rights. Totalitarianism and terrorism are wrong. "Hence we demand: Discontinuation of the U.S. support for the regime in El Salvador; the immediate abolition of martial law in Poland and the release of all interned democrats and the restoration of the democratic and trade union rights as laid down in the Gdansk agreement. The Soviet Union is asked to end the occupation of Afghanistan. The Federal Youth Association condemns this continuing violation of international law and of the UN Charter." We appeal to the conscience of all those in responsible positions to help ease the threatening situation in Europe and throughout the world. "What is at stake is life -- the life of us all."

The national executive board of the Austrian Socialist Youth [the youth organization of the SPOE] on Monday rejected the suggestion of SPOE central secretary Marsch to reconsider the text of the peace march "platform." Without any reference to the "definition," the youth organization, which is headed by Josef Cap, says in a release: "Anyone who calls in question the platform now, a few weeks before the biggest peace demonstration of the second republic, actually wants to call in question the demonstration itself."

FRENCH MILITARY ATTACHE'S OFFICE ATTACKED

AU211850 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Another attack on a French mission in the federal capital occurred today 2 days after the bomb attacks against the French Embassy and the Air France office in Vienna. In the early afternoon hours, a man about 30 years old attacked the policeman guarding the office of the French military attache in Vienna. The guard was knocked down and suffered somewhat serious injuries. The policeman is undergoing hospital treatment and could not yet be questioned. The search for the perpetrator has thus far been unsuccessful.

BELGIUM

HIGH-LEVEL THAI DELEGATION STARTS EUROPEAN TOUR

NC220946 Paris AFP in English 0811 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon arrived here today at the start of a 10-day tour of Belgium, Austria, Britain and France aimed at strengthening economic ties.

General Prem, who is accompanied by a 62-member delegation, met King Baudouin of the Belgians soon afterwards, and was later starting talks with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Belgian businessmen. The delegation, which includes the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, will tomorrow meet members of the European Economic Community (EEC) commission which has its headquarters here.

It is expected to take up the problem of tapioca and textile exports, and to try and encourage more European investment in Thailand. Gen Prem will have talks with EEC commission President Gaston Thorn tomorrow. Gen Prem will leave for Vienna on Sunday, where he will spend two days, before going on to London and Paris.

The delegation also includes Thai Agriculture Minister Chuan Likphai, Industry Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, Commerce Minister Punmi Pinassi and Deputy Finance Minister Phaichit Uathawikun. Twenty key Thai businessmen are also in the delegation.

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER STOEL PROTESTS TO SALVADORAN CHARGE

PM211409 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 17 April -- Yesterday Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoel summoned the Salvadoran charge d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry and expressed his indignation at the lack of cooperation from the Salvadoran authorities in the investigation into the deaths of the four IKON [Netherlands television company] journalists. Despite repeated pressure from the Netherlands diplomats carrying out the enquiry they have not been given the opportunity to question the sergeant and the men of the Salvadoran Army patrol involved in the fatal shooting party.

The foreign minister urged that an interview might still be arranged. Only through such a meeting would there be a chance to throw some light on the background of the drama.

IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD211738 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Apr (DPA) -- The Iraqi minister of the interior, Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, arrived in Bonn today for 2 days of talks with the federal minister of the interior, Gerhart Baum. The Federal Ministry of the Interior said the main topic of discussion will be security affairs. Baum returned last night from a trip to Saudi Arabia during which he discussed close cooperation between Bonn and Riyadh in the sphere of internal security.

Meets With Genscher

LD221020 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud today in Bonn for an exchange of views. They discussed German-Iraqi relations and prospects for the next conference of the nonaligned movement in Bagdad in September. The Iraqi guest met with Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum yesterday.

SPD CONGRESS APPROVES ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

LD211630 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Munich, 21 Apr (DPA) -- The SPD congress today in Munich approved by a large majority and four abstentions the draft resolution put forward by the motions commission on economic and financial policy. With this resolution, the Social Democrats want to establish their "prospects for regaining full employment" in the coming years.

Regardless of the objections of their Bonn coalition partners, the FDP, the Social Democrats are adhering to their demand for a fixed-term supplementary tax on higher incomes and an employment levy [arbeitsmarktabgabe] for everyone to finance further employment initiatives. They also favor raising the top tax rate for top earners.

The Munich SPD decision clearly underlines the state's responsibility for an adequate number of jobs and supports increased state intervention and controls for investment.

Brandt Reelected Chairman

LD220946 Hamburg DPA in German 0928 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Munich, 22 Apr (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has been confirmed in office with an overwhelming majority. At the Munich party congress Brandt, who has been SPD leader since 1964, obtained 388 of the 427 votes cast. There were 31 votes against and 7 abstentions. One voting paper was void. Brandt thus received 91.1 percent of the votes. At the Berlin party congress at the end of 1979 he received 90 percent of the votes, which was his worst result.

Schmidt Again Deputy Chairman

LD221018 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Munich, 22 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been reelected deputy SPD chairman at the Munich party congress with a large majority. Schmidt, who has held the office since 1968, received 365 of the 436 votes. There were 67 votes against and 4 abstentions. All voting papers were valid. The chancellor thus achieved 83.7 percent of the votes, which was well below the 91.1 percent received by party leader Willy Brandt when being confirmed in his post. At the 1979 Berlin party congress Schmidt received 86.9 percent of the votes.

FDP LEADERS REJECT SPD'S TAX RESOLUTIONS

LD211254 Hamburg DPA in German 1018 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Saarbruecken, 21 Apr (DPA) -- Leading FDP politicians -- General Secretary Guenter Verheugen and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff -- have given a clear rebuff to the new employment policy initiatives at the SPD congress in Munich today. The resolutions, drafted by one of the working groups at the SPD congress in Munich, which at the initiative of the employees' wing call for stronger state investment control, fixed-term supplementary tax for the better paid and a labor market tax, cannot, according to General Secretary Verheugen, be implemented with the Free Democrats in the government coalition. Speaking on Saarland radio, Verheguen said this should not be seen as a warning to the coalition partners but as a "necessary clarification" of what would and would not happen politically in the country.

Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff has also spoken out against tax increases and more borrowing as cures for unemployment. The FDP wants to increase value added tax in the second half of 1983 and to correspondignly reduce wage and income taxes from 1984, said Lambsdorff in an interview for BILD-ZEITUNG. He said: "There will be no new tax increases as far as we are concerned."

Asked why the FDP is still supporting coalition with the SPD in spite of these differences, Lambsdorff said: "Because we received a mandate from the voters for this in 1980. This coalition will not break down because of our political goals." Asked what made him so certain that the coalition would last until 1984, he remarked, "Did I say I was sure?"

GOVERNMENT ISSUES APPEAL ON FALKLANDS MEDIATION

LD211542 Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Apr (DPA) -- The Federal Government appealed today to all those involved in the Argentine-British conflict regarding the Falkland Islands to facilitate the success of the U.S. mediation efforts. After the meeting of the Federal Cabinet today, Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl told the press that the Federal Government regards U.S. mediation and the diplomatic efforts by Secretary of State Alexander Haig as being of the greatest importance for international security and order. It expects all parties involved to help Washington's efforts succeed.

Ruehl stressed that there could only be a peaceful solution by way of negotiations. A peaceful settlement is also urgent because of the possible consequences and ramifications for international security. Ruehl again underlined the Federal Government's decision not to allow the export of any military weapons to Argentina until the end of the conflict created by Argentina's aggression.

In this respect the Federal Government again rejected "most decisively" the claims made in a British television film that the Federal Republic had helped Argentina in development work for an atomic bomb. Ruehl described claims or conjectures of this nature as "irresponsible." The Federal Republic's nuclear cooperation with Argentina -- as with every other country -- had not incurred any special risk with regard to circumventing the international treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons. For the very reason that Argentina had not joined the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the Federal Government had "handled the rules and control standards" of nonproliferation policy "strictly" and "expediently," stressed Ruehl. This same attitude had also been adopted by the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union who also cooperated with Argentina in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

AIR DEFENSE MISSILE PLANNED FOR ARMED FORCES

PM211053 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Mar 82 p 5

[Pierre Darcourt report]

[Excerpts] France's new short-range air defense missile will enter service at the beginning of 1986 in the army and air force for the protection of bases, other fixed installations or land-based units. The system, developed by Matra after barely 2 years of research, which is something of a record, consists of two parts: A firing platform with a seat integral with the tripod supporting the missile-launcher and associated equipment. The weapon is operated by two men, one carrying the missile housed in its sealed firing tube, the other the firing platform.

The missile contains a very sophisticated passive infra-red seeker, which frees the crew from any action or constraint once the rocket has been fired. The 3 kg explosive charge developed by Manurhin guarantees the missile an almost infallible hit on target, thanks to its impact and proximity detonators. The firing platform which, unlike the firing tube, is reusable, carries an IFF [identification friend or foe] interrogator and a telescopic sight, making it possible to "sort" and acquire targets while preventing the crew from firing at friendly aircraft. Initial trials show that the new missile will be very effective both in intercepting low-flying aircraft and against helicopters. Once it is "locked on" to the target, its range will be over 5 km. The minimum range is under 500 meters. A thermal detector could enable the weapon to be used in the dark.

The development of the portable version began in 1980, but the system will only become operational in 4 years' time. What priorities will be established and at what rate will it be issued? These decisions should be taken soon by Defense Ministry chiefs because similar weapons are already being deployed by the Soviet and Warsaw Pact armed forces.

Modified Versions

A turreted version of the short-range surface-to-air missile will form the principal air defense weapon for small navy units and complement other surface-to-air missiles on more important buildings. The army will apparently be adopting another version, to be deployed on light armored vehicles equipped with four firing tubes for the protection of units on the move and tank regiments. A radar system, at present being developed by Thompson-CSF, mounted on the turret of the armored vehicle, will ensure detection of low- and very low-flying enemy aircraft, especially stationary airborne and partially concealed helicopters, up to a distance of 12 km. The army's light aviation unit is examining a version of the system to provide its antitank helicopters with an efficient and accurate weapon against helicopter gunships.

Last, a more basic and lighter hand-held version could, by means of standard ammunition and simplified firing equipment, very easily provide mobile and highly maneuverable strike units with the weapon which they most dangerously lack. The missile, thanks to its infra-red seeker, is entirely independent after firing. If carried on a vehicle, however, it is easier to detect.

MITTERRAND WILL VISIT AUSTRIA ON 16-17 JUNE

LD211238 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Austria on 16 and 17 June. This has been announced in a communique from the Elysee; it points out that Francois Mitterrand is going at the invitation of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

COURT OF APPEAL UNFREEZES IRANIAN ASSETS

LD211444 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Iranian assets in France unfrozen -- this has just been decided by the Paris Court of Appeal. The assets amount to about $1 billion and were frozen by a decision of the commercial tribunal on 24 December 1979 after a trade dispute between the two countries.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR LEBANESE NEWSPAPER OFFICE

LD220818 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Summary] There was a very violent explosion in the Rue Marbeuf in the Eighth District of Paris at 0700 this morning. A car bomb went off outside the offices of the Lebanese paper AL-WATAN AL-ARABI, killing a 30-year old woman and injuring about 30 other people. 10 of them seriously. Journalists at the paper have confirmed that they had received threats. It may be recalled that the paper was the first to publish an investigation into the killing of the French ambassador in Beirut.

Report Updated

LD220924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Summary] The car which was blown up outside the offices of the Lebanese paper AL-WATAN AL-ARABI in Paris this morning has now been identified by those investigating the incident as an Opel registered in Vienna, Austria. One woman died in the explosion 4 people were gravely injured, 2 seriously injured and 40 slightly injured. A reporter on the scene reports that there is another bomb alert at the moment as police investigate the possibility of a second bomb having been placed there. The mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, and the minister of foreign trade, Michel Jobert, have gone to the scene.

Syrian Diplomats Expelled

LD221138 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Statement by Interior Minister Gaston Defferre in connection with 22 April bomb blast in Paris -- recorded]

[Text] I am making this statement to you in my capacity as interim prime minister -- as you know, Mr Mauroy is in Canada -- and as minister of the interior. The government bows to the victims of the attack which has just covered the Champs Elysee with blood, causing one dead and several injured. The method used is indicative of the mentality of the perpetrators of this type of attack, who have no hesitation in sheeding blood on French territory for the settling of scores which have nothing to do with France. The government will do everything to unmask those who are guilty, place them in the hands of the law and strengthen arrangements for the protection of the population.

The government has forthwith decided to declare the military attache and the cultural attache at the Syrian Embassy in Paris non grata because of their machinations in France. They are thus asked to leave the national territory without delay. In addition, the government is recalling the French ambassador from Damascus for consultations.

PERTINI INTERVENTION AVERTS GOVERNMENT CRISIS

AU220823 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 22 Apr (ANSA) -- There was general satisfaction in political circles today over head of state Sandro Pertini's apparently successful bid to avert a government crisis. Pertini put his own considerable personal prestige on the line when he held intensive talks last night to defuse potentially disastrous polemics between the Christian Democrats (DC) and the Socialists (PSI), the two chief partners in a coalition government led by Republican premier Giovanni Spadolini.

The PSI leadership issued a document last night stating that the Socialists would wait until after the DC congress (beginning May 2) to call for a clarification of political agreements and orientations among the coalition partners.

After several days of high tension in which the collapse of the Spadolini administration seemed imminent, the premier told newsmen last night that the situation had calmed down. He was asked about Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta whose allegedly anti-Socialist remarks last Friday triggered PSI calls for his resignation. Spadolini said that the minister was at a union meeting planned some time ago. This was implicit confirmation that Andreatta had not stepped down from his post.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAEL LEBANON RAID

AU220833 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Apr (ANSA) -- The Italian Foreign Ministry has deplored the Israeli air raid against Palestinian objectives in Beirut and other localities in southern Lebanon. The Foreign Ministry condemned the attack both because of the civilian victims it caused and because it was a clear violation of the ceasefire reached in June of last year for southern Lebanon.

Whatever the motivation for the Israeli raid, it had far reaching negative consequences for the entire region and the Italian Government called on all sides involved to exercise strong self control so as to restore and maintain the truce and achieve the necessary easing of tensions in southern Lebanon.

PCI WELCOMES HUNGARIAN PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENT

PM210449 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Apr 82 p 22

[Italo Furgeri dispatch]

[Excerpts] Budapest -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee regards as "unacceptable" the assessment made by the PCI of events in Poland. This is the first official stance adopted by the Hungarian party's top leadership body in the polemic between our party and the CPSU. It is contained in a lengthy official communique published last Friday on the proceedings of the previous day's Central Committee session devoted not only to domestic policy but also to the international situation. But at the same time, for the first time in any Eastern bloc country, a Hungarian journal has published the text of the PCI's 30 December document. The Central Committee's stance is expressed in a few lines and is preceded by an introduction that states that the MSZMP "attaches major importance to the unity of the international communist movement and of all democratic progressive forces."

With regard to this stance, one should note the following new factor: After so many silences, nondisclosures and distortions in connection with the PCI's documents, Hungary is the first Eastern bloc country to publish the PCI directorate's 30 December resolution, albeit in a specialized journal such as NEMZETKOZI SZEMLE and albeit accompanied by TASS' 28 January article and PRAVDA's 13 February article. Despite the delay, it is a step forward that should not be underestimated.

NORWAY

STORTING DEBATES STRAY FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

PM211159 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Apr 82 p 5

[Morten Malmo report]

[Text] "The East European countries must show a desire for real disarmament. The so-called NATO duel decision must be maintained," Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said in his statement to the Storting yesterday. "NATO's strategy has preserved peace in Europe," Stray stated, pointing out, "If NATO's nuclear strategy were changed we could easily be lowering the threshold for a conventional war." Stray announced that Norway intends to play an active role during the special UN session on disarmament. The foreign minister's statement did not touch on the situation in Turkey or the Middle East, but he said that he would raise these topics during the Storting foreign affairs debate 6 May.

In his statement to the Storting yesterday Foreign Minister Stray said that Norway will continue the working arrangements it has begun with the EPS -- the EEC nations' political cooperation system. Stray pointed out that it is scarcely possible or suitable at present to achieve more formalized arrangements or any form of observer status. He informed the Storting that the Foreign Ministry's expert capacity is now being expanded so that Norway can make better use of the possibilities for a more active Norwegian European policy through the EPS.

Stray said that it is a misunderstanding to think that the EPS is an alternative to cooperation with the United States. Even though it is important that the EEC nations act in concert, the foreign minister stressed that the foreign policy consultations within EPS must not replace the consultations within the NATO framework.

Labor Party Parliamentary leader Gro Harlem Brundtland said that the foreign minister's statement did not contain any new analyses or new perspectives on Norway's relationship to Europe or to the United States and that Stray was playing down or ignoring certain important questions in this context. She said of Stray's view of Europe and the EPS that the foreign minister was cautious here and he confirmed that the previous government's policy was being followed here and that there are no more "open doors" for Norway in Europe. Of the preparations for the special UN session on disarmament, Brundtland said that the government should attach importance to the conclusions of the Palme Commission which will soon be available.

Center Party Parliamentary leader Johan J. Jakobsen told AFTENPOSTEN that it was useful that Stray stated so clearly that more formalized cooperation with the EPS than Norway has today is not an immediate concern.

Liberal Party Parliamentary leader Hans Hammond Rossbach said that the foreign minister is unwilling to discuss new moves against the nuclear arms buildup, and the Socialist Left Party's Hanna Kvanmo criticized Stray for dismissing the Soviet Union's various moves to halt the deployment of nuclear arms.

However, Jakobsen said that the disagreement surrounding NATO's nuclear strategy is hardly a trump card in the important negotiations in Geneva and supported the foreign minister on this point. Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Kare Kristiansen (Christian People's Party) expressed disappointment that Stray did not discuss the situation in the Middle East.

PYM ADDRESSES COMMONS PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

LD211648 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1610 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Britain's task force could go into action while Falklands peace talks are still in progress, the foreign secretary indicated in the Commons today in a surprise statement. Most MP's had left the chamber after hearing Mr Pym's expected statement explaining the government's position on the eve of his talks in Washington with the U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig.

Towards the end of questions from members, Mr Pym had firmly excluded "military means... so long as negotiations are in play." Other Commons business had started when Mr Pym made a shock reappearance to issue another brief statement.

He said that if he had given a wrong impression, he wanted to make it clear that the thrust of his argument during exchanges with MP's was that "however hard I was trying to achieve a peaceful settlement, the use of force could not at any stage be ruled out. If there was any misunderstanding, I want to clear it up."

Earlier, Mr Pym has cautioned the Commons that his Washington talks would "not be easy." He stressed that Argentine withdrawal from the islands was a prerequisite for any further progress.

The foreign secretary also insisted that it was still the government's intention to restore British administration to the Falkland Islands. He added that if freedom and democracy could not be preserved by peaceful means, "other methods have to be used and MP's have to face that."

My Pym outlined "critical" sticking points which had to be thrashed out in a Falklands settlement. He said any negotiation which was settled satisfactorily had to deal with the nature of any interim administration of the islands, and the arrangements for Argentine withdrawal. It also had to deal with the framework for the negotiations on the long-term solution to the dispute, for which the United Nations had called.

"The latest Argentine proposals, despite Mr Haig's efforts, still fail to satisfy our essential requirements in certain important respects relating to these points," Mr Pym said. They reflected continuing efforts by Argentina to establish by her aggression and her defiance of the UN what could not be established by peaceful means. Her defiance was continued and aggravated by her reinforcement of her invasion force on the Falklands. Those were some of the main issues he would be discussing with Mr Haig, "And I shall of course have some ideas of our own to put forward."

The foreign secretary said latest messages from the Falklands suggested the islanders were still able to leave if they wanted. Another 30 were on their way to Montevideo, he confirmed, although most of those departing did not appear to be permanent residents. The most recent contact with the 15 remaining scientists and wild life photographers on South Georgia through the British Antarctic survey was at 4 pm on Tuesday. "I am happy to report that all were safe and well and in good heart," he said.

When the shadow foreign secretary, Mr Denis Healey, offered Mr Pym his support on his Washington visit Mr Pym told him: "I do not want anybody to be under the misguided impression that this is going to be in any way easy. My journey tomorrow and all the efforts I am making are designed to secure a peaceful settlement. That is what everyone would like to achieve and I will spare no effort in seeking to do that.

"But one cannot be sure about it. I have made quite clear to the British people and this house how difficult it is and just how many awkward problems remain to be resolved. This must mean the contemplation that it may not be successful. We hope desperately it will be."

Mr Healey had paid warm tribute to the United States secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig. "I cannot recall any representative of any government who has shown the degree of stamina, intellectual, physical and moral, that he has shown," he told MP's.

He called for an assurance that Falklanders would be free to come to Britain without constraints resulting from the recent nationality act. Mr Healey also urged that an eventual settlement should be acceptable not just to the House but to the islanders. "The exceptional support the government has made from the British people, all parties in the House, from the European Community, the Commonwealth and United States, depends critically on your demonstrating continuously your determination to seek a diplomatic solution to this crisis by peaceful means," he said.

He again called for government backing for the proposals for a United Nations administrator in the interim, saying all parties would see this as "preferable" to some form of Argentine involvement in the administration. Referring to the proposals for an interim period, Mr Pym said: "I would not exclude any possibility at this stage." But he added: "There are other issues that are equally important, such as the withdrawal of the Argentine forces and of course sovereignty and the wishes of the islanders."

The home secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, had already guaranteed the free access of any Falklander wishing to settle in Britain. "The issue we are dealing with here is international order -- the basic Charter of the United Nations. Self-determination does form a part of it. It is a very wide issue, not just a matter in this case of the wishes of the islanders." There were associations and issues involving other countries and people all around the world, Mr Pym said.

MINISTRY SAYS ARGENTINE SHIP IN PORT STANLEY

LD211318 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1208 GMT 21 Apr 82

[By Bob Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] An Argentine naval auxiliary vessel is inside Port Stanley harbour in the occupied Falkland Islands, the Defence Ministry confirmed today. "We are treating this auxiliary as hostile, as within the maritime exclusion zone -- on the other hand, we are aware it has not been moved outside the harbour area," said a ministry spokesman.

He stressed that they did not regard the presence of the auxiliary as being in breach of the 200-mile "no-go" zone being enforced around the islands by the Royal Navy. The auxiliary, which sources say is the Bahai Sucesco, entered the harbour before the exclusion zone was announced on April 12 by Defence Secretary Mr John Nott.

"Our previous statement still stands, that we have no authoritative reports that the maritime exclusion zone has been breached," said the spokesman. He confirmed the majority of the Argentine fleet has left port, and added: "In general, they are still believed to be in their own 200-mile operating zone along the Argentine coast."

Other small Argentine vessels reported in the harbour are believed to be two Israeli-built Dabur-class patrol vessels armed with two 20-millimetre Oerlikon rapid fire canon and machine guns.

The spokesman refused to comment on reports that sections of the British task force have broken away and are heading for South Georgia, 800 miles from the Falklands. The Defence Ministry also announced that RAF Harriers being sent to the Falklands are being fitted with Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to boost the task force's air protection.

About 12 Harrier jets are to be shipped out on the requisitioned civilian ship, Atlantic Conveyor, now being fitted out at Devenport. More Sea Harriers of the fleet air arm are also being sent.

The RAF aircraft are to be fitted too with rocket pods for two-inch naval missiles for ground attack. The Sidewinder homes in on aircraft heat emissions. The Sea Harriers are already fitted with it.

SUBMARINE THOUGHT TO BE IN FALKLANDS IN SCOTLAND

LD211744 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1739 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] HMS Superb, the nuclear-powered submarine widely thought to have been patrolling the 200 mile no-go area around the Falklands, has been back at her base in Scotland for the past five days, it was disclosed tonight. She arrived at Faslane on the Clyde last Friday and was due to leave in the next few days.

The Defence Ministry refused to say where Superb had been or what naval forces were enforcing the no-go zone. "It is not our policy to discuss the movements of submarines," said a spokesman.

Other nuclear submarines of the Swiftsure class were believed to be enforcing the exclusion zone. Superb was believed to have been the first Royal Navy presence in the South Atlantic since the April 2 invasion.

HERMES SEA HARRIER INTERCEPTS ARGENTINE PLANE

LD220436 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A long-range Argentine military aircraft was intercepted on a spying mission over Britain's task force in the South Atlantic yesterday. The unarmed Boeing 707 surveillance plane was identified by a Sea Harrier jet fighter which had orders not to shoot.

It was the first contact the British fleet has had with the Argentine forces. The alert came at 11.30 a.m. local time. The klaxon on board the aircraft carrier Hermes sounded action stations, and within minutes the Sea Harrier was airborne with the orders: "Intercept and identify."

The Harrier was armed with heat-seeking Side-winder missiles, but the pilot, Lt Simon Hargreaves, of 800 Squadron, was told not to use them. "The ship gave me the initial heading and then I picked him up on my radar," said Lt Hargreaves, 25, from Bower Hinton, Somerset.

"We were almost touching wingtips. But then he climbed. "I had live Side-winders locked on him. If I had fired, he would have been dead."

The Argentine 707, with white and blue military markings, came within 12 miles of Hermes. The plane is the sole Argentine military 707 and is usually used as a troop-carrier or VIP jet.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS ARGENTINE INVASION

LD220944 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0905 GMT 22 Apr 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Strasbourg]

[Text] The European Parliament today voted overwhelmingly to condemn the Argentine invasion and back Britain over the Falklands crisis. A resolution calling for the withdrawal of the invasion force, the continuation of trade and arms sanctions against Argentina and a diplomatic solution to the dispute, was accepted by 203 votes to 28, with 10 abstentions.

Attempts by socialists in the Parliament to push through a motion urging the simultaneous withdrawal of Argentine troops and the halting of UK naval operations to enable a peaceful solution to be reached was heavily defeated. Instead Euro-MPs voted in favour of a paragraph in the final text stating that Argentine compliance with the UN Security Council declaration calling for withdrawal of its armed forces "would lead to the halting of the United Kingdom naval operation and so to the negotiation of a peaceful agreement." The difference was considered crucial by British Conservatives, who refused to back any suggestion that Britain should be called upon to stop the task force as a condition of troop withdrawal from the Falklands.

British Labour members were badly split on the issue. Many voted against the final resolution, although they agreed with the unreserved condemnation of the invasion and the expressions of the importance of community solidarity with Britain which it contained. Views of the Parliament on the Falklands crisis will now be passed to governments of the member states and the secretary general of the United Nations.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS NOTE TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PY220518 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0445 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] United Nations, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- It was learned here that Great Britain today submitted another note on its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands to the UN Security Council. A UN Security Council spokesman told TELAM, however, that the subject note has not yet been circulated among the council members and thus its content will not be disclosed until tomorrow.

Argentina, Great Britain and other nations interested in the South Atlantic crisis have sent a number of letters to Kamanda Wa Kamanda, ambassador of Zaire and chairman of the council, since the outset of the crisis to inform him of their governments' position on the crisis.

FORMER NAVY MINISTER ATTACKS FUTURE CUTS

PM211435 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Desmond Wettern report: "Navy Due To Lose Six of Ships in Task Force"]

[Text] Over a five-year period ending in 1985 thirty-one of the navy's 105 major warships, including the carriers Invincible and Hermes and four other warships among the 15 in the Falklands task force, will have been scrapped or sold. During the same period, 16 new ships will have joined the fleet although one, the Invincible, completed in 1980, is to be handed over to Australia next year.

"The number of ships being scrapped, sold, or laid up from 1980-85 far exceeds the new ships coming into service, by a ratio of nearly two to one," Mr Keith Speed, the former navy minister, said yesterday. By 1990 the position will be even worse, with a further cut of 26 major ships and only 13 due to be completed.

The reason for this is that "existing surface ships like destroyers and frigates, as a deliberate act of policy will no longer be modernised to keep up to date with the developing threat." Mr Speed added: "Thus our present fleet will become increasingly obsolete."

By 1990 the number of destroyers and frigates will have dropped to 32, ten fewer than in 1985, because industry has now been told that orders for the new Type 23 frigates are to be cut from three to two a year. "But we need between three and four to be ordered every year if the 1985 strength of the fleet is to be maintained," Mr Speed said.

He described as "dangerous rubbish" recent suggestions in Parliament and Whitehall that there would be no appreciable cuts in the navy's strength and that the present controversy "is the figment of some retired seadog's imagination."

With the sale of the Invincible to Australia it would be possible to guarantee having only one carrier in service, a cut of 50 per cent. "Much play is being made of ship orders, but the harsh facts are that no destroyers have been ordered for three years, and no more will be ordered this century on present plans, while only two frigates have been ordered in the last three years.

"The next class of frigate (the Type 23) is not yet designed, and there is no prospect of the first one entering service before the end of the 1980's." The number of nuclear-powered Hunter-killer submarines had been cut from 19 to 17, and there was "little confidence tnat only one dockyard can do the necessary refits of these boats; almost certainly Chatham dockyard is required as well."

Turning to the navy's manpower, Mr Speed said that by 1985 there would be fewer men in the service than for 100 years. The navy in the 1990's would be "ageing, smaller still, without significant new ships, and without the essential shorebased support to maintain and modernise them." Yet virtually every other nation was now building up its navy.

Owen Urges Reassessment

PM211437 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The need for urgent re-assessment of the government's naval policy and of its defence priorities was put forward by Dr David Owen, Social Democratic spokesman, as a major lesson of the Falklands crisis. He found it "mind-boggling" that the Conservatives, of all parties, should have been reminded so forcibly of the value of sea power. The crisis exposed the "folly" of their reductions in naval strength.

Dr Owen's views are likely to be echoed widely in Conservative ranks as well as among opposition MPs, and the issue seems bound to bring the government under heavy fire from all sides, whatever the outcome in the Falklands.

Dr Owen said that within NATO it was perfectly proper for countries to specialise. "Our history, our tradition, our proven expertise all lie in Britain making a special contribution to sea power," he added.

STUDY PUBLISHED ON U.S. GRAIN AS 'WEAPON'

PM191437 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Grain as a weapon has a definite place in the United States' armoury, and the Reagan administration's scepticism about its utility appears unfounded, says a study just published. [The Grain Weapon by Dermot Healey, Centre for Defence Studies, Aberdeen. Centrepieces No 1. Spring 1982]

Aberdeen University's Centre for Defence Studies, run by Mr David Greenwood, has published a comprehensive study on the issue, discussing the conditions under which America can influence Soviet behaviour by controlling grain exports to Russia. Mr Dermot Healey, the author, argues that a certain success has been achieved by implementing a grain linkage-leverage diplomacy. The report concludes that "Grain is a weapon that the Reagan administration would be foolish to ignore."

DETAILS OF DIKO-AKEL MINIMUM COOPERATION PROGRAM

NC211404 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The content of the minimum program for cooperation between the Democratic Party [DIKO] and AKEL was published today. It is on the basis of this minimum program that the two cooperating parties will conduct their struggle for the election of a president of the republic. Analytically, the program defines the positions and line to be pursued by the cooperating parties for solution of the Cyprus problem, the basic goals of domestic and foreign policy, ways for rapprochement between the two countries and economic and social policy.

In order to supervise implementation of this minimum program, a senior-level committee will be established with participation of representatives from the two cooperating parties. The committee will periodically submit findings, conclusions, observations and recommendations to the president of the republic. The minimum program will constitute the framework and line of the government's policy within which, under instructions from the president of the republic, ministers will carry out their duties for its implementation.

As to solution of the Cyprus issue, the minimum program mentions that the cooperating parties will struggle for a just, peaceful, mutually acceptable and viable solution on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and decisions and summit agreements. On the solution of the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue, the cooperating parties proclaim that the process of the intercommunal talks -- within the framework and under the auspices of the United Nations -- are, under current conditions, the most appropriate method, and in case of a deadlock and without renouncing the talks process, the cooperating parties will promote other processes, and -- primarily -- debate the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly and Security Council, according to developments.

Within the international aspect, which among other things also provides for withdrawal of all foreign troops and authoritative international guarantees, the cooperating parties will work systematically toward convocation of a special international conference under UN auspices and within UN limits. The basic goals of domestic policy to be pursued by the cooperating parties will be: Establishment of cooperation between the patriotic forces, establishment of democratic order, a purge of state and quasi-state organizations and combating any irregularities within them, and the opening of the Cyprus dossier.

On foreign policy, the minimum program supports continuation and expansion of the nonaligned policy and preservation of the existing close relations and cooperation with the democratic government of Greece. The minimum program, in conclusion, provides for measures which must be adopted for development of the economy, improvement of social benefits and rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriots.

Paper Condemns Alliance

NC211312 Nicosia I DHILINI in Greek 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Time for Decisions"]

[Text] The most heinous crimes of disruption and division have always been committed in this country in the name of unity. The slogan of the past 20 years has been unity. All the forces of Cyprus were dispersed under its banner. Cyprus itself was partitioned. Once again now, in the name of unity, the communists decisively hold the president and his government prisoners. Now at ease, they plan their final advance toward the full capture of the republic itself. In the name of unity, now all those who do not help the communist plan will be "traitors" or "fascists." This is the start of the final phase of this country's tragedy.

Everyone knows that taking over authority is AKEL's goal. During the past 2 years they have told us to themselves clearly and directly. They use the term "social reformation" in order to present their aim, which is to turn Cyprus into a people's republic. Now they have achieved their short-term goal. This goal is now a fact since AKEL has become part of the government and the virtual regulator of political and civil life in the country. During the past few years the communist party managed to enforce political terror over those who govern. It has managed to keep the opposition divided and weak. Its success is, objectively, of vast significance.

Within the framework of their short-term goals they are now organizing the full undermining of the church as well, and want to destroy it as an element of resistance to their plans. They want to lead the people away from the officials of the church so these officials will one day be left high and dry. Then, utilizing their wellknown communist tactics of slander and abuse, they will be able to render this last bastion useless, the bastion that traditionally has maintained the peoples resistance throughout the ages. The latest attack on the archbishop and the organized whisper campaign against the unity of the church are obviously the results of this communist tactic.

It is clear that one of the conditions to promote President Kiprianou from "impotent" to propagandize him as "potent" was the "alignment" of the state and AKEL against the church. It appears the condition was not only accepted but it is already being observed in action. AKEL and DIKO do not simply undermine the officials of the church; they dispute with them in an illogical and dishonest manner. It is illogical because the church is being attacked for achieving unity within its ranks. It is dishonest because the communists are now utilizing the state in order to undermine the religious force of the lands. The government appeared truly lamentable in its childish and premeditated decision to boycott the archbishop's Easter service, and the appeal to the followers of AKEL to attend the president's Easter appearance in Limassol was inane. Such behaviour can only be described as a demonstration of pettiness and stupidity in an effort to diminish the archbishop's prestige. This is additional proof of the full submission of the Kiprianou government to AKEL's bidding.

AKEL and DIKO, however, are living under delusions. Now the people understand much more than the two parties suspect. The people now that day by day they are being unwillingly placed under AKEL's plans. They are handing over their liberty, democracy and economic life. The people now know that AKEL is exploiting the desire of Kiprianou for power, which leads the country to certain suffering. The new popular front must not succeed in its aims. The people must block the road to final calamity. There is no more time for deliberations. Only a little time is left for making decisions. The time for decisions to prevent new calamities is right now. Tomorrow it may be too late.

AKEL Governing

NC220820 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 22 Apr 82 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "The Great Leap"]

[Text] The announcement of the AKEL-Democratic Party [DIKO] consortium for cooperation for the purpose of electing Kiprianou president for the next 5 years constitutes a great leap in the country's life. As can be seen from the joint statement by the two parties and from President Kiprianou's statement, it does not concern merely AKEL support for DIKO so it can elect its candidate, but it is an agreement for a two-party government in Cyprus. Through the agreement, DIKO and President Kiprianou have ceded authority to AKEL which; fom now on shoulders responsibility for governing the country.

Following the two parties' decision, AKEL officially enters the government because not only have ministers been appointed who are pro-AKEL, or happened to have its approval, but all ministers have received instructions from the president to proceed with implementation of the new minimum program prepared by AKEL. This is what in fact is happening.

From a simple examination of the minimum program, it appears to include, besides positions commonly and generally accepted, positions that are clearly AKEL's. Consequently, the new elements in the government policy program are the AKEL positions. Thus AKEL essentially is governing the country and is implementing its program without officially having had this right contested or asking the people's approval.

AKEL Reply to Statements

NC212052 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1640 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] An AKEL statement issued today on its cooperation with the Democratic Party [DIKO] says the door of cooperation is now open to all democratic parties, except for the extreme right and the Democratic Rally [DISI]. The statement is in reply to yesterday's statements by DISI and EDEK. It says it is not true that the fixed policy of the late President Makarios was diligently to keep the communists out of the government. After his return from London in 1975, the statement says, President Makarios reached the decision to form a political government of all parties, and selected from a list that AKEL had submitted Kostas Partassidhis, a former member of AKEL's Political Bureau. The statement says the cancellation of the formation of a political government is owing to Kliridhis' negative stand.

The statement further says the new Council of Ministers is one of the strongest that has ever been formed, and that the new ministers are persons of known ability. AKEL, the statement adds, has not set any conditions for its cooperation, and naturally it did not ask for and has none of its members in the Council of Ministers. The AKEL statement rejects the socialist EDEK party's view that the two parties' cooperation constitutes a violation of the democratic institutions.

Spokesman Replies to Kliridhis

NC211218 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in Greek 21 Apr 82

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's statement by Democratic Rally [DISI] Chairman Kliridhis on the government reshuffle, the government spokesman made the following statement:

Before the new ministers had time to take over their duties, the Rally, through its chairman, hastened to make unfounded allegations against them. With a little patience the DISI leader could judge the new ministers on the basis of their work instead of proving himself an incorrigible adherent of negation and nihilism. Kliridhis describes the Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL cooperation as unholy, while he is fully aware who it is who maintained, and continues to maintian, unholy alliances with those guilty of the tragedy of Cyprus. Even today it is others who go after such unholy alliances. Kliridhis resorts to dangermongering and once again takes up his usual anticommunist ravings in his statment which, unfortunately for him, only brings to mind some of the slogans of the protagonists of today's sinister anniversary [establishment of Greek junta]. As usual, he again brandishes the communist scarecrow in the very same way the protagonists of the 7-year period used to do. The people, however, know that neither the president of the republic nor any other member of the Ministerial Council were proposed by the communists.

Instead of resorting to such dangermongering, he ought to study the program and goals of the cooperation, and if he has any good faith he will conclude that this is a policy which serves fully and in an excellent way the self-evident interests of all levels of the population. If Kliridhis is unable to come to such a conclusion, we have absolutely no doubt that the greatest majority of the people will be in a position to do so. The truth is that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation raises an obstacle to the plans of the reaction forces and lays the foundation and strengthens democratic processes which others have tried to overthrow.

The reshuffle was undertaken with the more general interests of the people in mind and the members of the Ministerial Council are personalities of known value, who are inspired by a desire to serve their fatherland, while Kliridhis' change means nothing more than backtracking and a possible undermining of the democratic institutions. As to his joining and withdrawal from the National Council, this truly reminds us of theatrics and proves the lack of sincerity with which he treats the national issue by placing petty party aspirations above all else. For a long time now, however, the people stopped being impressed by melodramatic moves which are only aimed to serve the various expediencies of the DISI chairman. At these critical moments the people demand from those who claim their vote a high sense of responsibility in handling the peoples fate.

Democratic Party Statement

NC212045 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] In reply to a statement made yesterday by Kliridhis, chairman of the Democratic Rally, the Democratic Party states that instead of dealing with the content and the positions of the joint declaration of the two cooperating parties, Kliridhis prefers to make abusive attacks against his opponents. A Democratic Party announcement says Kliridhis is not telling the truth when he says Kiprianou is being promoted by the communists, because Kiprianou's initiative in contesting the coming presidential election was not personal nor the affair of any party, but the exclusive affair of the Democratic Party, which decided and unanimously suggested Kiprianou's candidacy.

The Democratic Party announcement says Kliridhis has alleged arbitrarily that as a result of the cooperation between the two parties, the Democratic Party is absolutely dependent on AKEL. The announcement stresses that neither the Democratic Party nor AKEL have lost their party identities and independence. Quite simply, two independent and self-sustained parties, after assessing and appreciating the current situation, decided that cooperation was imperative. Maintaining their party identity, the statement adds, they have sought and noted points of contact and identity of goals, and for the sake of the general national and social interest have reached an agreement and a minimum program that they will jointly promote.

In conection with Kliridhis' statement on differences in the Democratic Party, the statement says the Democratic Party is now united and firm in its decisions and aims as never before.

DISI on Government Statement

NC212054 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The Democratic Rally [DISI] Political Committee has issued a statement in reply to today's government spokesman's statement which called on Kliridhis to show some patience before judging the deeds of the new government ministers. The DISI says there is no reason whatever for patience or waiting because, it says, it is evident that the work these people have undertaken is nothing other than gradually turning Cyprus to communism. The DISI statement says that since yesterday the president of the republic and DIKO Chairman Kiprianou has been an official candidate of AKEL for the presidency and that he speaks about concessions to the demands of the AKEL leadership and the appointing of communists and those dependent on the communist leadership as ministers.

With regard to the issue of the National Council, the statement says DISI has no intention whatever of participating in an organ that, during the presidency of Kiprianou, never operated substantively and that from now on will be used exclusively to promote AKEL's policy. In conclusion, the statement reiterates that DISI will engage unyieldingly in a struggle to stop Kiprianou from being reelected president of the state.

DENKTAS: KIPRIANOU'S NEW GOVERNMENT ILLEGITIMATE

TA212108 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] President Rauf Denktas has said that Kiprianou's new government is not the legitimate government of Cyprus because the appointments and claims to be a government are not based on any constitution. Replying to questions on Kiprianou's new government, Denktas explained that the Greek Cypriots had usurped the government of Cyprus and that Kiprianou was misrepresenting the situation. Denktas stressed that any sensible and impartial person could see that Kiprianou's government was not the legitimate government of Cyprus.

Denktas said: There are two governments in Cyprus today: the Turkish Cypriot government in the north and the Greek Cypriot government in the south. Until a partnership agreement is signed once again between these two equal administrations and between these two equal peoples, that is how the situation will be.

ACCORD REACHED ON SPEEDING INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC211942 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The United Nations today announced that it has been agreed to accelerate the inter-Cypriot talks by holding two meetings a week. Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, announced the agreement before today's meeting, which was held at the Ledra Palace this afternoon. He said: The accelerated meetings will be held every Tuesday and Friday, probably starting next week.

A UN statement says that at today's meeting the talks on the basis of the agreed agenda continued. The statement adds that there was further discussion on the questions of free movement and settlement and the right of ownership. The next meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks has been set for Wednesday [28 April].

MEETING DISCUSSES EEC ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

NC220534 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The European Parliament decided to hold an urgent discussion today in connection with the course of Cyprus' association agreement with the EEC. The decision was made yesterday following a demand by some Eurodeputies. President of the Cyprus House of Representatives Ladhas, who is paying an official visit to the seat of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, yesterday attended a number of meetings on Cyprus relations with the European Community.

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 22 APR

NC220524 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, Mr Chnoupek, arrived in Cyprus this morning on a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Welcoming his Czechoslovak counterpart at Larnaca Airport, Rolandhis stressed the friendly bonds which for many years have linked Cyprus with Czechoslovakia. He expressed thanks for Czechoslovakia's continuing and courageous support of the Cypriot people's struggle for vindication. In reply, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said his country nurtures feelings of friendship and respect for Cyprus, for its struggles, for freedom and for its dedication to peace and cooperation among peoples.

OZAL URGES FURTHER ISLAMIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

TA211753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has called on the Islamic countries to increase economic cooperation among themselves. In a speech prior to the Turkish-Libyan talks that began in Ankara today, Ozal stressed the mistake of the Arab countries, especially those producing oil, in emphasizing luxury investments. He added that considering past experiences, the Islamic countries must develop economic relations among themselves. He pointed out that instead of buying from the West, the Islamic countries must try to buy many items from one another.

Ozal noted that Turkish-Libyan relations had shown important developments during the past 1 and 1/2 years, adding that the volume of reciprocal trade exceeds $1 billion. He explained that Turkish businessmen had assumed business totaling about $8 billion in Libya and that there were 80,000 Turkish workers employed in that country. Ozal said all this is beneficial to the economies of both countries.

Turgut Ozal stated that relations between Turkey and other Islamic countries had shown important developments during the past years, adding that this was possible because of the realistic policies pursued by the government and because of the support extended by Turkey. Ozal said Turkey was ready to help Libya in agriculture.

In a speech, Libyan Agriculture Minister Abu-Zayd 'Umar Durdah said his country supports Turkey's efforts to develop economic cooperation with the Middle Eastern and other Arab countries. He added that Libya believes all Islamic countries should cooperate economically. Durdah said trade had been stressed in relations between Turkey and Libya -- relations which are becoming increasingly deep-rooted -- and added that now they want to venture into joint production.

Following the speeches, the official talks began. After the talks Durdah called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

TWO KURDISH SEPARATISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH

TA151640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The 1st Army and Martial Law Command 2d Military Court has sentenced to death Serhat Kesemen and Huseyin Aydin, who were tried for engaging in activities aimed at establishing a separate state in southeastern Anatolia. The military court decision stated that the suspects, members of the illegal Tekosin [Kurdish separatist] organization, killed one person and bombed three places. Serhat Keseman, Huseyin Aydin, Kermen Ay, Salih Ceylan and Metin Palabaraoglu were sentenced to death for these crimes.

However, the death sentences on Ay, Ceylan and Palabaraoglu were commuted to life imprisonment, taking into consideration their role in the crimes committed. Huseyin Cekmer, who was tried with the other suspects, was sentenced to 18 months in prison for illegal possession of arms. Five suspects were acquitted.

42 Communists Arrested

TA201723 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1615 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] As a result of operations conducted by security forces, 42 militants belonging to the illegal Turkish Communist Party and the Union of Young Communists were arrested in Izmir. Security officials said the suspects confessed to taking university entrance exams for others in a bid to get them to become members in their organization, adding that they collected membership fees from their followers and that were conducting illegal activities in order to overthrow the present democratic system and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist order.

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VICE CHANCELLOR COMMENTS ON MOSCOW VISIT

AU232026 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Otto Hoermann interview with Austrian Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz in Moscow, 23 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Vice Chancellor, what is your assessment of Austrian-Soviet relations after your talks in Moscow?

[Answer] We -- Austria and the Soviet Union -- have completely different political systems and economic foundations. But the talks which we have been able to conduct here in these 2 days have certainly consolidated the past policy line of establishing a good relationship with the Soviet Union, not only generally, politically, but also with respect to cultural policy projects and specifically in an economic respect.

[Question] What specific results are you bringing with you since we have mentioned the economy and culture?

[Answer] We discussed cultural policy problems with Minister Demichev. To me personally it appears to be very meaningful that culture and the economy constituted the basis for talks. We primarily visualized exchanges in the field of theatrical and musical ensembles. These talks will bear fruit very soon. In the economic field we were able to conduct very useful talks with Premier Tikhonov and with the Soviet foreign trade minister. We have a very high trade deficit with the Soviet Union. We were told quite unambiguously that the Soviet side is also interested in reducing this trade deficit, and this will be done as early as in the next few years. There exists a series of interesting projects which were discussed very specifically today, and we have received the assurance of our Soviet partners that these projects will not only be examined but that very concrete results will be available in the next few months.

[Question] Mr Vice Chancellor, here is a domestic policy question: Is it possible to say that your visit to Moscow is, so to speak, the first visit to the Eastern state treaty partner?

[Answer] No. First, I have been to the Soviet Union earlier in my capacity as education minister, and second, it is important to define time and again these good relations. I have said this already, in the economic respect, in the cultural-policy respect, but also with a view to very interesting projects involving cooperation in the scientific-technical field. I would roughly formulate this as follows: This visit is extremely favorable for the continuation of these relations, and primarily, as I said earlier, that these economic relations will be intensified.

[Question] But the visit to Moscow had no connection -- or very little connection -- with your political future?

[Answer] I know what you are driving at. I am being asked everywhere in Austria in this connection. I can assure you that this visit had been planned for some time. Naturally, I came here as the vice chancellor but whatever happens is carried out, so to speak, in keeping with the policy of this federal government.

BELGIUM

THAI PREMIER HOLDS TALKS WITH EC COMMISSION

NC232054 Paris AFP in English 2009 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 23 Apr (AFP) -- Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon's economic talks here ended today following a long conversation with the European Community's executive commission. General Prem is on a 10-day European tour aimed at promoting Thailand's economy. He is scheduled to leave for Vienna tomorrow prior to visits in London and Paris. Two days after the visit here of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the political talks also conducted by the premier centered on the Cambodian question.

Gaston Thorn, the president of the Executive Commission, expressed gratification at the convergence of views of the European Community with those of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations of which Thailand is a member, on Afghanistan and Cambodia. Both groupings condemn outside interference in these countries. In a conversation with Belgian Premier Wilfrid Martens, General Prem was assured that Belgium will extend no aid to Vietnam as long as its forces have not left Cambodia.

In the course of his economic talks with the Commission, the general, who was accompanied by a high-powered delegation, asked for a revision of the 1980 agreement between Thailand and the European Community on a 5 million ton ceiling on Thai manioc exports to Europe in 1981 and 1982. Thailand would like to postpone the imposition of a gradually lowered ceiling for the years to come. The Commission declared readiness for greater suppleness but pointed to its own problems of agricultural surpluses and proposed its help in a diversification of Thai farm production. Any agreement on these points, however, it recalled, would require prior approval by the Community's ministerial council.

The Thai businessmen accompanying the premier on his European tour meanwhile conferred today with the Belgian Office for External Trade. They suggested greater European investment in their country, bringing up several specific agro-industrial projects and mining possibilities, notably as far as zinc was concerned. They also mentioned the needed infrastructure for the extraction of natural gas from the Gulf of Thailand. At the end of 1980, they (?noted), investments by the 10 Community countries amounted to only 39 million dollars, or a mere 12 percent of all foreign investments in Thailand.

NETHERLANDS

FREEDOM PARTY REPLACES PARLIAMENTARY LEADER

PM231001 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 21 Apr 82 p 6

[Excerpt] The Hague -- On Tuesday morning [20 April] the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] Second Chamber group elected Mr E. Nijpels as its leader, succeeding H. Wiegel who will leave the Second Chamber 1 May to become the queen's commissioner in Friesland in mid-June. Nijpels became group leader as of Tuesday midday and made an immediate request for a Second Chamber debate on the spring budget be held next week.

SCHMIDT CITES U.S., USSR VIEWS OF CONFERENCE

LD231800 Hamburg DPA in German 1646 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 23 Apr (DPA) -- On Friday Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described the discussions about the cabinet reshuffle as "rumor-mongering." Speaking on the ARD television program Bericht Aus Bonn, the chancellor said he did not want to participate in this, but to stick to what the basic law prescribes.

Referring to the resolutions on security policy [passed at the SPD conference] Schmidt said that Washington would view this party conference as providing the desired clarification, because the government's statements were supported by a very large majority of the dominant governing party. In the chancellor's view, Soviet observers will have recognized the seriousness with which the greater part of the SPD supports disarmament. Nor will Moscow overlook the repeated emphasis with which he had spoken of the need "to negotiate with each other" not only about medium-range weapons, but also in other areas, "and not to wage economic war against each other, but to cooperate if possible."

NATO'S LUNS VIEWS SPD CONGRESS, PEACE MOVEMENT

LD241446 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Bad Salzuflen, 24 Apr (DPA) -- NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has emphatically welcomed the SPD's adherence to the NATO dual decision at its party congress in Munich. Speaking today to journalists in Bad Salzuflen (Northrhine-Westphalia), Luns said: "The alliance followed the German Social Democrats' congress with great satisfaction. It is pleased that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's security policy was affirmed and that SPD chief Willy Brandt too had defended the Federal Government's course."

With reference to the fact that the Federal Republic is, after the United States, the most important part of the Atlantic defense community, Luns confirmed the view that NATO's modernized weapons' arsenal serves the preservation of peace. The credibility of these weapons has been restored by the NATO dual decision. This decision has deterred the Soviets from using their so-called tactical SS-20 nuclear missiles which are, however, really strategic weapons. Luns was speaking at a public meeting of the Society for Defense [Gesellschaft fuer Wehrkunde] which was protected by 100 policemen from protesters. He said that the peace movement is being closely followed by the alliance, and it is giving rise to concern. The great majority of the pacifists, it is true, act in good faith, but they are not aware of playing the same game as Moscow and of putting forward the same arguments as the Soviets.

Luns said that the U.S. Government's greater defense efforts are "for promoting peace" since they increase the Soviets' fear of the alliance. The withdrawal of British troops from Europe in the direction of the Falkland Islands does not mean a weakening of the allies in Europe, especially as the "well-drilled British Rhine Army is not involved in the South Atlantic.

APEL VIEWS SOVIET 'LACK OF FLEXIBILITY'

LD250924 Hamburg DPA in German 2241 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) has expressed concern about the future of the arms control negotiations in view of the lack of flexibility he finds in the Soviet attitude.

"Has there any move there yet?", he was asked on Sunday on Deutschlandfunk Radio and replied, "I see, rather, tactical movements, but none in content, and this worries me." The minister strongly advocated an early start to the American-Soviet negotiations on limiting intercontinental strategic nuclear weapons (START). If they do not begin, the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons could run into difficulties. Apel appeared optimistic that the United States will open the START negotiations very soon and is not linking them with unrelated preconditions. He was alluding here to the announcement by President Ronald Reagan on making the beginning dependent on the international situation.

Apel sees the recent proposal by American politicians, including former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, to renounce the possibility of a nuclear first-strike in the event of conflict as problematic, especially for Europeans. Apel's view is that in such a case a war in Central Europe would again be conceivable without the existence of the United States or the Soviet Union being directly affected.

Regarding the decision by the SPD party congress in favor of the Federal Government's security policy following the past months of wrangling over the NATO dual decision, Apel said he hopes that "discipline in the matter of majority decisions" will now be exercised in SPD ranks. The party congress decisions must now remain in force for at least 12 months. Anyone with a different attitude is seriously responsible not only for the future of the SPD but also for democracy.

SCHMIDT SENDS MESSAGE TO EGYPT ON SINAI RETURN

NC251808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 25 Apr (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received the statement that was issued today by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the occasion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. The statement, which FRG Ambassador in Cairo Kurt Mueller delivered to 'Ali during a meeting today, said that Egypt and Israel have opened a new page following a 30-year enmity. In the statement Schmidt expressed his appreciation and esteem for the Egyptian people who extended their hand to peace, having acquired elevated feelings through four wars. The following is the text of the statement:

Israel today completed its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula. Thus, the Israelis and Egyptians turn over a new leaf in their long history after 30 years of enmity and wars. We, the Germans, together with all the friends of both peoples hope that this withdrawal will constitute the beginning of a permanent peace, security and cooperation.

Both peoples have made arduous efforts, sacrifices and concessions to attain this goal with the effective help of the United States. These efforts and sacrifices can be considered to have yielded the desired fruit if the Sinai Peninsula becomes a bridge in the form that the senior leaders, politicians and men of religion in both countries imagine.

I would like to express my kind feelings and esteem for the Israeli people who have proven through their difficult struggle for survival that they are far-sighted and desirous of peace. I harbor the same kind feelings and esteem for the Egyptian people who managed through their greatness to extend their hands to peace after four wars.

I would like also to express my appreciation for the brave leaders of Egypt and Israel who made peace possible. They have worked to achieve peace despite all resistance inside and outside their countries. I point here in particular to my friend As-Sadat, who exposed his life to danger and was assassinated.

Peace between Egypt and Israel has overcome the barrier of hatred, violence and non-confidence. Peace proved what can be achieved through negotiations between the parties concerned. It is the first big and indispensible step on the path to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the entire area.

NUCLEAR AID TO ARGENTINA TO BE ADDRESSED

LD241330 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Apr (DPA) -- The Federal Government will comment in the Bundestag on nuclear cooperation with Argentina and once again clearly reject the charges made in a British BBC television film that the Federal Republic assisted that country in developing a nuclear bomb. Questioned by DPA, a Research Ministry spokesman confirmed today in Bonn that this will be in a comprehensive government reply to parliamentary questions.

SPD Deputy Klaus Thuesing was the first to ask the Federal Government for information on what it has done so far to reject the statements in the controversial television film, and since then notice has been given of furtther questions from coalition deputies, and also from parliamentarians of the CDU/CSU opposition. It was reported that when this topic is dealt with in one of the Bundestag's next question hours -- possibly next week -- emphasis will be placed on the consensus of all Parliamentary Groups and the government that the Federal Republic's conscience is absolutely clear concerning cooperation with Argentina in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

GoverNment Spokesman Lothar Ruehl, in connection with the screening of the television film, has already repeatedly rejected the claims made in it that Bonn at least indirectly aided development work on an Argentine nuclear bomb and as a result of inadequate surviellance contributed to Buenos Aires soon being able to sell plutonium for the manufacture of nuclear weapons to other states. He pointed out that in its safety requirements the Federal Government adheres strictly to the agreements of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

LAMBSDORFF ADDRESSES ARGENTINE TRADE OFFICIALS

LD261020 Hamburg DPA in German 0912 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff underlined on Monday in a speech to Argentine trade representatives that the use of force in establishing legal claims in the Falkland conflict is unacceptable to the FRG under any circumstances. With this statement the minister was replying to reproaches that the Argentine Government is disappointed at the German stance in the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands.

The representatives of the Argentine Chamber of Trade and Industry now visiting the FRG expressed concern that the joint European trade sanctions could cause permanent damage to trade relations between their country and the FRG. Lambsdorff regretted that the traditionally good and friendly German-Argentine relations had suffered through the Falklands conflict and at the same time expressed the hope that the crisis would be settled soon.

EXPELLED SYRIAN DIPLOMAT LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

LD231230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Rue Marbeuf attack is still at the center of the news this morning. Francois Mitterrand has just gathered a small council of war at the Elysee. Around him were Gaston Defferre, acting prime minister during Pierre Mauroy's absence, and officials in charge of French security, also represented by Interior Minister Gaston Defferre. He was interviewed by one of our special correspondents when leaving the Elysee presidential palace:

[Begin recording] [Defferre] The president of the republic gathered around himself some sort of council of war. In future, we shall hold daily meetings [words indistinct] to face up to this situation because the French Government intends to do everything necessary, everything in its power, to put an end to international terrorism in our territory.

[Question] Who was present?

[Answer] There was (Pierre Marion) of the SDECE [Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Service], General Saunier from the presidency of the republic, (Maurice Grimaud), my director of the cabinet, (Marcel Chalet), director of the DST [Directorate of Territorial Surveillance], and myself. [end recording]

This morning one of the two expelled Syrian diplomats left Paris on a direct flight to Damascus. The second diplomat will leave France shortly, sources at the Syrian Embassy in Paris said today.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS ACTION PLAN AGAINST TERRORISM

LD231234 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] France is to have a plan of action to fight terrorism. At the end of a council of war this morning with the president of the republic, Minister of the Interior Gaston Defferre announced the birth of such a plan. The main lines will be: Reinforcing border checks; increased vigilance when issuing entry visas for France; thorough examination of the situation of foreigners enjoying political asylum in our country -- without, however, going back on the principle of: France -- land of asylum. Defferre said it is important to do everything so that French blood should not be shed in the national territory.

Francois Mitterrand himself asked that he should be kept informed through daily reports on the implementation of this plan of action.

L'HUMANITE CARRIES PCF-CUBAN COMMUNIQUE

PM220831 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Apr 82 p 8

["Full text" of joint PCF-Communist Party of Cuba statement issued in Havana on 12 April]

[Text] PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz visited Cuba at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. On that occasion the leaders of the two parties exchanged detailed information on the situation in their respective countries and in the international sphere. People's action for real independence, development and peace, to which Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais attach particular importance, was the focal point of their talks, which took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

Active Solidarity

First Georges Marchais reaffirmed to Fidel Castro the French Communists' deep feelings of solidarity with and friendship toward socialist Cuba in face of the U.S. administration's increased hostility. He welcomed the successes which the PCC and Cuba's people are achieving in building a socialist society.

The PCF secretary general informed Fidel Castro of the new situation which has been created in France with the left's victory. He reported on the PCF's action as a party of struggle and as a government party. In that context the party is sparing no effort in the government, the National Assembly and the country to ensure that the choices made by the majority of French people and the necessary changes are implemented. With its 24th congress the PCF took as a central part of its action the development of democracy carried through to the end, to democratic and self-managing socialism, as an answer to the crisis in French society.

Fidel Castro informed Georges Marchais of the Cuban people's and PCC's gratitude to the PCF for its active solidarity with the Cuban revolution and for its tireless action to promote friendship between France and Cuba. He welcomed the political changes which have come about in France and, in that context, he stressed the important role which the PCF has played and is playing in French political life. He reported on the situation in Cuba and on the implementation of the decisions taken by the second PCC congress in December 1980.

North American Interference

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro spent a long time discussing developments in the international situation and primarily in the Latin American and Caribbean region. They condemned the U.S. administration's aggressive policy, its increased hostility, its economic pressures, its propaganda based on lies and its threats of aggression against Cuba. With its campaign of slander imperialism is trying to isolate Cuba and distract the attention of world public opinion from its constant interference in the lives of peoples.

It is not the alleged Cuban intervention or any shady international subversive action which is behind the heroic struggle in Central America. The roots of that rebellion can be found in the pitiless systems of exploitation and oppression, in the brutality of the regimes imposed on those countries by American imperialism, with its avowed disdain of basic human rights. The spirit of struggle and resistance and aspirations to freedom characterized the people's action in that region long before the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

It is the Reagan administration which is prolonging the war in El Salvador and the martyrdom of its people by its political and economic support and its multifaceted aid. It refuses to promise publicly not to intervene militarily in Nicaragua or to end its actions to destabilize that country and also the progressive Grenada government.

The truth is that the most powerful imperialist country in the world cannot tolerate the example set by the undoubted success which Cuba is achieving in building socialism, which guarantees its people and youth progress, dignity and freedom. The lucid analysis of the record of the situation in Cuba made by the second PCC congress in December 1980 bears witness to the considerable progress already made.

The great scourges which affect hundreds of millions of men, women and children in the countries in Latin America and the world which are still suffering imperialist exploitation and domination have already been overcome in Cuba. By constantly and more effectively focusing socialist development on meeting human needs, the PCC and the Cuban people are making major social, economic, cultural and democratic progress despite the difficulties.

Cuba's success, its constant action for peace and development, its solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the world who are struggling against imperialism and reaction and for progress and democracy, confer growing prestige and respect on it. It is really all that which is leading American imperialism to step up its aggressive attitude to socialist Cuba.

National and Social Liberation Struggles

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro stressed that the aggressive attitude to Cuba and the Central American and Caribbean peoples is part of an imperialist counteroffensive on a world scale aimed at curbing the advance of the process of peoples' national and social liberation.

Nonetheless, imperialism's language and attitude do not frighten those who are fighting for their freedom and independence and for justice and progress. Their determination is reflected especially in the massive mobilization of their peoples, as in Cuba and Nicaragua, to face the threats of intervention. It is reflected in the Salvadoran people's struggle under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front. It is reflected in the struggle being waged despite terrible repression, by the Guatemalan people and their organizations grouped within the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union.

In an extremely complex international situation, the French-Mexican declaration and the peace proposals drawn up by Mexico and Nicaragua are positive contributions to restoring peace, justice and freedom in Central America. They have been supported by Cuba, which has several times declared its desire to contribute to a political solution to the conflict in Central America.

Moreover that aggressive attitude by the American administration is encountering international condemnation, even in some U.S. circles, and facing a vast movement of solidarity developing in the world with the Latin American and Caribbean peoples. Times have changed, and it is not in its power to halt the peoples' national and social liberation struggle.

Georges Marchais reitereated his support for the Cuban people, their desire to defend their revolution and independence, unconditionally recover their territory of Guantanamo, illegally occupied by the United States, and their demand for an end to the blockade imposed more than 20 years ago and which imperialism is now trying to strengthen. He reaffirmed the French Communists' active support for Nicaragua and Grenada, for the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples and those peoples in this region who are struggling against imperialism for their final liberation.

Battles for Development and Peace

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro paid particular attention to the struggle for development, peace and disarmament, whose close link they stressed. They expressed the view that until the tragic situation of poverty, famine, sickness and ignorance affecting the vast majority of mankind is overcome, progress along the path of effective and lasting peace will be limited.

In the statement they made on 3 January 1980 Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro had highlighted the importance and urgency of stepping up battles for those objectives. The fate of millions of human beings who, without taking part in any armed conflict, die each year from hunger, poverty and endemic diseases depends on the battle for development. Mankind's future depends on the battle for peace at a time when imperialism is playing dangerously at war.

Despite the ideological efforts made by imperialism, there is a growing awareness that peoples and all nations have a common interest in the establishment of a new type of development, a new international order based on justice, equality, sovereignty, and mutually advantageous cooperation in a world of peace and security.

However, the policy of hostility, the economic aggressions, the threatening atmosphere, the encouragement of subversion and attempts to negotiate from positions of strength cannot form the basis for the constructive dialogue which the world needs. The Nonaligned Movement, of which Fidel Castro is chairman, plays an important and positive role in that decisive action for mankind.

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro condemned the U.S. leaders' opposition and maneuvers to hinder the international community's demand for global negotiations in the United Nations as one of the possible ways of approaching the pressing problems of development.

The Arms Race

In view of mankind's present needs, the vast sums swallowed up in the arms race are a monstrous waste, an insult to the men and women suffering from hunger and from material and intellectual poverty in the world, a challenge to the progress of peoples.

The arms race revived by American imperialism and NATO is posing a great threat to mankind. That aggressive and dangerous policy pursued by the American administration which in particular inspired NATO's decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe, and the decision to manufacture the neutron bomb is encountering opposition from a large people's movement which is gaining strength. The expression of international public opinion is a major form of hope and action. Never before has such a broad people's movement been formed, particularly in Europe. In very many countries various politicial, trade union and religious forces and many movements and organizations have taken up that fight for peace and disarmament.

The peoples' demand has made a major contribution to forcing the American administration to agree to start the negotiations it was shunning. It is vital to strengthen that movement if the negotiations which have been started are to lead to a halt in the nuclear escalation and the balanced reduction of American and Soviet nuclear armaments.

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro paid tribute to the peoples' struggle for a new world economic and political order and for disarmament and welcomed the convergence which is emerging between the peoples of the developing countries and those of the capitalist countires in struggles.

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro reaffirmed their intention to take action to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between France and Cuba. The furthering of French-Cuban cooperation and exchanges in the economic, political, culture and scientific spheres on the basis of mutual respect, sovereignty and reciprocal advantage is in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and the two countries. In the framework of the new situation and of the possibilities stemming from it, the PCF will continue to take determined action in that direction.

Georges Marchais and Fidel Castro expressed satisifaction at the quality of the ties of friendship and solidarity which unite their parties. Since their meeting on 3 January 1980 those relations have been further strengthened on the basis of their profound convergence of views. They have decided to work for new progress in that fraternal cooperation between the PCC and the PCF. Thus they intend to increase their contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism.

PCF FLOOR LEADER CRITICAL OF TAX CUT PLAN

PM221029 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Questioned on the measures announced by the prime minister to the chairman of the National Council of French Employers during a press conference given at Place du Colonel-Favien [PCF headquarters] yesterday, [PCF National Assembly group chairman] Andre Lajoinie started by expressing his "surprise, because neither the PCF nor the Communist Parliamentary Group was consulted."

After recalling that the Communists supported a change in labor tax reducing the burdens on labor-intensive small and medium-sized enterprises, the Central Committee secretary continued: "When we are told that there is going to be an Fr11 billion reduction in labor tax, in other words the only tax on capital at present, the question which we ask is the following: Who is going to pay? There is talk of increasing VAT [value added tax]. Even if it is changed, VAT will be paid by the workers. Now, that indirect tax is the most unfair since it makes people pay without taking account of their incomes.

"It is clear that the measures announced," Lajoinie said in reply to a journalist asking about a "halt," "are a postponement of the decisions taken. Moreover, exoneration from labor tax compensated for by VAT is a different measure. The figures for the recent period were cited: Profits were up. There are 500 billion [Presumably French francs] in Switzerland, 60 billion of which have gone there since 10 May. Under the previous government tens of billions were given to the capitalists without any guarantee being obtained that they would be invested. We did not approve of those measures. We now have evidence and figures to show that that capital was not invested. Guarantees must be obtained on the use of public money."

Another journalist spoke of "a rather gloomy spring." "There are indeed some worrying measures," Lajoinie said. "It is not by concessions to and compromises with the employers and the right that we will make progress. We communists have more advanced proposals. We agreed to participate in the government in a context which is not ideal, since the French people did not give us the majority, because we still think that it is possible to make progress. But the measures which I have just recalled, especially the handouts to the employers, are no way to overcome the crisis."

What will the Communists do, another journalists asked. "They will give their opinion when those decisions are put to the cabinet," Lajoinie replied. "But I must recall, and it is no secret, that there are only 4 Communist ministers out of 40."

Lajoinie recalled the Communists' constructive action on problems like workers' rights, "but there are also remarks and criticisms which must be expressed." After recalling the Communists' position on radio and television, Lajoinie expressed the view that it would be better for questions such as security and the freedom issue to be discussed in the cabinet first. "I do not think that differing statements give a coherent image of the government's action."

VERSAILLES SUMMIT TO OFFER 'INNOVATIONS'

PM231203 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] The summit meeting of seven heads of state to be held in Versailles in 6 weeks' time will differ from previous meetings because of two innovations: A report presented by Mr Mitterrand, and a greater flexibility in the agenda and the discussions.

According to a well-informed source Mr Mitterrand will open the summit with an initial report comprising specific proposals on ways of overcoming the economic crisis. He will strive to define the long-term stakes of this crisis by stressing the role of new technologies and the problems of training people and of employment.

At the same time, he will link short-term problems (monetary instability, trade imbalances, excessively high interest rates, fixing raw material prices, North-South relations) with this consideration of an all-embracing strategy.

In addition, according to the same source, the advisers to the heads of state who are responsible for preparing the summit are trying to "debureaucratize" it. Unlike the previous seven meetings, the joint communique will not be mainly written in advance and will therefore not form a basis for discussion.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT PRAISES SINAI RETURN

AU251855 Rome ANSA in English 1844 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 25 Apr (ANSA) -- The Italian Government reconfirmed the desire of all Europe to "further the strengthening of a climate of confidence and greater understanding between the Arabs and Israel" in a comment released here by Premier Giovanni Spadolini's office on the completion of the Israeli evacuation of the Sinai today.

The note insisted that this climate must be "based on the right to existence and security of all the states in the region, beginning with Israel, and on justice for all peoples.

"This implies," the statement continued, "recognition of the rights of the Palestinians through a process of gradual self-determination."

Italy, one of the four European nations participating in the multilateral peacekeeping force in the Sinai, noted that the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied peninsula marks "an important historical step reached by the Israeli and Egyptian Governments thanks also to the farsightedness and courageous work for peace generously undertaken by (the late Egyptian) President Anwar as-Sadat."

Referring in more general terms to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the note reiterated the Rome government appeal "to all the sides involved to not provoke new violations of the ceasefire and to show greater responsibility and moderation to guarantee the continuation of the ceasefire in southern Lebanon."

FOREIGN MINISTER REPEATS APPEAL ON FALKLANDS

LD252230 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Following confirmation by the British Ministry of Defense on the recapture of South Georgia, a statement was issued in Rome by Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo.

The news of a landing of British troops on islands in the South Atlantic, said Colombo, requires us to reiterate an urgent appeal not to arrive at a generalized and bloody clash. European solidarity with Great Britain following the military intervention in the Falklands-Malvinas Islands, which was condemned by the UN Security Council, as well as the intense links that bind us with the Argentine people, make us insist that the road of negotiations be followed, as traced out by the commitment taken by the U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

L'UNITA JOURNALIST RELEASED FROM DETENTION

AU241959 Rome ANSA in English 1943 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 24 Apr (ANSA) -- A Rome magistrate today conditionally released the staffer on the Communist Party daily, L'UNITA, arrested in Naples March 20 in connection with her story based on a false document alleging that two Christian Democrat members of government sought the mediation of a Naples crime boss in a bid to free a Christian Democrat kidnap hostage held by Red Brigade terrorists.

According to the phoney document, thought to be a genuine Interior Ministry communique at the time it ran on the front page of the Communist paper, the two members of government asked an imprisoned camorra (the Naples version of the mafia) boss to intercede for the liberation of Ciro Cirillo, a regional assemblyman from Naples who was subsequently freed following payment of a huge ransom.

The L'UNITA staffer, Marina Maresca, was arrested for failure to disclose her source. In questioning later, she identified the man who gave her the false document as Luigi Rotondi. Rotondi turned himself in to police and he and Maresca were then charged with libel and the publication of false news. Rotondi has reportedly confessed to his role of fabricating the document on which Maresca's story for the Communist paper was based.

AEROFLOT OFFICIALS TO BE EXPELLED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD231226 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Two Soviet citizens will shortly be expelled from Spain for alleged espionage activities, according to confirmation we have received from completely reliable sources. Our news team has learned that the suspected spies are not diplomatic officials at the Soviet Embassy in Spain, but it does seem that they are linked to the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Since the reestablishement of diplomatic relations between Madrid and Moscow in (?February) 1977, eight Soviet officials or diplomats have been expelled from Spain after being accused of spying.

Details Reported

LD231354 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Spanish Government is considering the expulsion of two Soviet spies who work here under the guise of employees of the Soviet airline Aeroflot. The two are members of the military, one of them a captain, who belong to the Soviet Army's espionage service, according to the Spanish counterespionage services. While one of them was studying the level of acceptance of Spain's entry into NATO among Spanish officers and had contacts with the air force, the other directed his efforts toward the companies supplying electronic equipment to the army both in the security and communications field.

The expulsion of these two Soviet spies now awaits a decision from the prime minister.

NICARAGUAN ARRIVES; SEEKS SUPPORT FOR PLAN

LD252150 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1930 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] At this time when talks between the United States and Nicaragua, via Mexico, for a nonbelligerency agreement are stalled, a delegation led by Sergio Ramirez, who is the ranking head of state in the Nicaraguan ruling junta, has arrived in Madrid. They are here to seek Spanish support for Mexico's peace and nonaggression proposals for Central America, particularly Nicaragua. This was what Mr Ramirez said when he arrived here at Barajas Airport today:

[Begin recording] Well, we believe that the framework of the Mexican proposals offers real prospects for a solution to the problem, and we also feel that support from the Spanish Government to that Mexican position would extend possibilities for negotiations. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ARMY GENERAL RETIRES -- Lt Gen Jose Bageiras Montero transfers to active reserve today upon reaching the regulation retirement age. He was army chief of staff from May 1979 to March 1982. [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 23 Apr 82 LD]

DENMARK

PARLIAMENT COOL ON NEW DEFENSE, SECURITY BODIES

PM221033 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Apr 82 p 7

["G.A." report: "Total Defense Commission Rejected"]

[Text] A majority of Folketing members are not prepared to accede to the Radical Liberal Party's request for the appointment of a total defense commission, which would investigate various "alternative defense models," for example. Interior Minister Henning Rasmussen takes the view that if the government appointed such a commission it could be seen abroad as a sign that Denmark is considering changes in it present defense and security policy. The majority of Folketing members support this view. Only the Radical Liberals themselves, plus the Socialist People's Party and the Left Socialist Party, take a different view.

The Radical Liberals have also proposed that a committee be appointed to take responsibility for an overall security policy information service. Education Minister Dorte Dennedsen and a majority of Folketing members consider that there is no need for such a committee.

FINLAND

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

LD231542 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister, Frigyes Puja, this afternoon left for home after his 3-day official visit to Finland. Today, Foreign Minister Puja acquainted himself with the town of Rovaniemi and visited Muonio where President Mauno Koivisto received the Hungarian guest. In addition, Foreign Minister Puja met Prime Minister Kalevi Sora and Foreign Minister Par Stenback, among others.

SWEDEN

PRIME MINISTER REMARKS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD231244 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] In the opinion of Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone should not be viewed as a separate issue. It is realistic to place the matter in its broad European context. The goal is a nuclear weapons-free Europe, Prime Minister Falldin told a group of Finnish journalists in Stockholm.

Falldin links the issue of a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone with the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva concerning tactical nuclear arms. These talks are currently suspended, but nevertheless a continuation is possible. Prime Minister Falldin also sees a connection with the idea raised at the Madrid CSCE talks.

BRITONS ADVISED AGAIN TO LEAVE ARGENTINA

PY232244 London BBC World Service in English 2228 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Message from Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London for British citizens in Argentina -- recorded]

[Text] Now that the British task forces are approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead, which should be taken into account by all British citizens remaining in Argentina. Those who have not so far acted on earlier warnings are asked to consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means. If necessary, advice can be obtained from the British interest section of the Swiss Embassy which is located in the former British Embassy building in Buenos Aires.

PYM INTERVIEWED IN WASHINGTON; DISCUSSES TALKS

LD231936 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Interview with Foreign Secretary Francis Pym by Keith Graves at the British Embassy in Washington on 23 April -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Pym, you have just come from talking to the secretary of state, can you tell us if any progress has been made?

[Answer] Yes, I think progress has been made. I had a very valuable first meeting with Mr Haig yesterday and others, and our officials worked all yesterday afternoon and evening. I've had a meeting this morning with Judge Clark from the White House. Mr Haig and I have had an hour or two together this morning and continued this afternoon. I must tell you that serious difficulties remain. Given the decision taken by the Argentines that their aggression should be rewarded, it hardly surprised me that it should be difficult to reconcile British and Argentine views. But we remain determined to work for a peaceful solution if it is humanly obtainable. And I shall spare no effort, and we know Mr Haig is sparing no efforts. But we shall not shrink from the use of force if that is necessary. It would be no service to the cause of peace for us to pretend otherwise. So the position here is that I'm in the middle of the work that I have come to do, and we will continue it this afternoon.

[Question] You last night used the world "useful" as your first thought. Are you now in fact using the world "progress," or did I put that into your mouth?

[Answer] I think you suggested it, but it is useful, and obviously discussing together how we can improve the proposals and how we can make them perhaps mutually acceptable, that must be helpful. But, as I say, I don't disguise the problems [words indistinct].

[Question] Are you still going home tonight in a few hours time?

[Answer] My plans are to go home tonight, and that remains my present intention.

[Question] Have you given the Americans any assurances over the use of violence? Have you said we would use it when necessary, or we will not use it until a certain point is reached?

[Answer] No, I wouldn't give assurances of that kind nor have they been sought. What we are spending our time doing is in trying to find a way to a peaceful settlement. But, as I say, we shall make every endeavor to achieve it.

[Question] So what progress will you have made by the time you leave? You arrived here yesterday not feeling very optimistic. When you leave, will you just have put over our case to the Americans or will you actually have made any progress?

[Answer] Well, I hope we will have made progress. I hope we will have worked towards more mutually acceptable arrangements. That remains to be seen.

[Question] The OAS is meeting here on Monday. Have the Americans discussed it at all with you, because it is quite a vital meeting, obviously?

[Answer] Yes, I have discussed it. Mr Haig referred to it and [words indistinct] on Monday. But that is not directly relevant to the [chief answers?] we are trying to obtain.

[Question] It's relevant presumably though, in that the Americans will be very unhappy if there was any violence because it's going to embarrass them with the OAS. So to them it's relevant, presumably?

[Answer] Yes, but all our work -- and incidentally our work is based on the U.N. Charter, the Security Council resolution while the Argentines just ignore it, and that is the starting point of everything, and that is what we've got to work to achieve. And really that is absolutely vital because we can't allow a country that has annexed another country's [word indistinct] to simply go on enjoying the fruits of what is has achieved [words indistinct], orderly bases in the world, by basing on the U.N. and that resolution and that is what our work is dedicated to.

[Question] Finally, the fleet is now -- we know because the government [words indistinct] -- virtually in position. Are you saying again, as you've been saying all along, that military confrontation is now all that much closer: Are you likely to resort to that over the weekend?

[Answer] Our strategy has been [words indistinct] to apply maximum pressure on the Argentines by diplomatic means, by economic measures and by the buildup of military forces, and we remain in exactly the same position today. And I hope, I hope very much, that they will realize that they must behave in an orderly way and they are subject to a mandatory resolution. Our strategy is to apply pressure to them. Our friends are helping us all round the world -- the European Community, the Commonwealth, and others.

Returns to London

LD240936 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0904 GMT 24 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym flew into London today to report immediately to the prime minister on the outcome of his two gruelling days of talks in Washington over the deepening Falkland Islands crisis. Mr Pym whose mission left Britain and Argentina no nearer to any kind of agreement or compromise, now believes it is virtually impossible for the crisis to be resolved without a shot being fired. He has also told his close friends, as the British task force moves towards the brink, that he thinks the crunch will come in days rather than weeks.

Mr Pym came at the double from his RAF VC-10 at Heathrow to get into a Foreign Office car, which had pulled up to the steps of the airliner. He told officials who met him: "I am in a hurry and I want to go straight off." As he got into the car Mr Pym said: "I am going straight to Number 10 to report to Mrs Thatcher on the work I have been doing during the past two days."

Asked for his latest view on the crisis, Mr Pym said: "I am not going to say any more at the moment. I am in a hurry to report to the prime minister." The VIP lounge had been opened for Mr Pym but his car, with a police escort back and front, sped straight from the airport.

While in Washington Mr Pym had talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, but did not see President Reagan. He has brought back to London the latest American proposals to head off a war with Argentina over the seizure of the Falkland Islands. No details of these have been released, but there is no suggestion that they amount in any way to a breakthrough.

Mr Pym is to make a statement to the Commons on Monday about his visit. He is still warning of "very real difficulties and obstacles" that lie in the way of a diplomatic settlement.

Mr Haig has found the Argentine junta, beset by personal rivalries and ambitions, almost impossible to treat with. However, with new ideas emerging as a result of Mr Pym's flying visit, Mr Haig is to see Mr Costa Mendez, the Argentinian foreign minister, in Washington tomorrow. These new ideas have largely been compiled by the Americans, but represent a composition of ideas which Mr Haig has developed and which Mr Pym took with him to Washington from London. They are alternatives to what British sources have described as "horrendous" recent Argentinian proposals. Mr Pym will now present these new proposals to the prime minister and then the cabinet.

The message from British sources was that Britain was not particularly enamoured of them, but felt that they -- or a modified version of them -- might have to be lived with. The government's restriction to them will be relayed to Mr Haig, but probably not before the secretary of state has had discussions with Mr Costa Mendez.

Mr Pym has been quick to deny that this new package represents an Anglo-American proposal. The government is believed to be angered by the Argentinians' assumption that sovereignty of the islands should be theirs, without any interim period for further discussion on the future of the islanders, and that they should thus be rewarded for an act of aggression.

Mr Pym and his colleagues are determined that unless Argentina withdraws totally and unconditionally, then force will be used to achieve that end. The foreign secretary now sees a clash as inevitable. Even so, he believes that the new outburst of bellicose noises from the Argentinians is just a show of bravado to conceal their dismay at the reaction to their invasion. Mr Pym is sure that Argentina believed the invasion would raise a flurry and a few eyebrows, and then be quickly forgotten.

'A Bit of Progress'

LD241208 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1140 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym reported "a bit of progress" in the Falklands crisis talks, following a two-hour meeting with Mrs Thatcher today. Mr Pym emerged from Number 10 Downing Street and told newsmen: "I've been reporting to the prime minister the discussions I had with Mr Haig in Washington during the last two days.

"We discussed very thoroughly the ideas which he had produced. We also discussed the British ideas, which I took over. I have now come back at the end of that process and reported to the prime minister. We shall be meeting again, probably later today, when I will discuss it also with other colleagues. I think you can say that that is a bit of progress, but as I say, I must consider with others, and the prime minister, again."

Mr Pym seemed determined, and smiled briefly at newsmen at the end of his statement. Asked if he had rejected the proposals he brought back from Washington, Mr Pym said nothing, and simply turned away to walk across Downing Street through the wrought-iron gates of the Foreign Office.

Thatcher Calls 'Inner Cabinet'

LD241346 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1319 GMT 24 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The prime minister this afternoon summoned an urgent meeting of the inner cabinet committee of senior ministers which is dealing with the deepening Falklands crisis. It has been called to consider the latest batch of proposals which the foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym brought back from Washington after two gruelling days of talks with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig. Mr Pym went direct from Heathrow airport to Downing Street, where he presented the proposals to Mrs Thatcher.

These proposals have been largely compiled by the United States, and include ingredients of both British and Argentinian proposals made recently. Mr Pym has not endorsed this new package, which, in his opinion, falls short of Britain's determination for the total withdrawal of Argentinian forces from the Falklands unconditionally.

After studying them, Mrs Thatcher decided that the inner cabinet committee -- sometimes known as the "war cabinet" -- must be called immediately. This entails bringing back the home secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, from Exeter, and Mr Cecil Parkinson, paymaster-general and Tory party chairman, from Harrogate. The committee's other members are Mr Pym and Defence Secretary Mr John Nott. Usually service chiefs also attend.

Meeting Concludes

LD242146 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2126 GMT 24 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Hopes of a peaceful solution to the Falklands crisis still looked dim tonight. The message from Downing Street after a three-hour meeting of the so-called "war cabinet" was that the situation remained gloomy.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym left the Downing Street talks tightlipped. He would only say that he had given details of the proposals he brought back from Washington. These new proposals, largely compiled by the United States, fall short of the government's firm determination to enable the Falkland Islanders to decide their own destiny.

As the prime minister prepared to leave for Chequers with no further meetings planned over the weekend a No 10 spokesman said that contacts with U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig would continue. This leaves the door open for some kind of agreement without the use of military force.

But as things stand now it seems Britain may have to accept that all the diplomatic channels have been exhausted. The Downing Street spokesman said "Mr Pym reported to his colleagues on his talks with Mr Haig and we are still in touch with Mr Haig as the search for a peaceful settlement continues."

Asked if the meeting affected the gloomy forecasts about the possibility of peaceful settlement, he said it "wouldn't change that feeling." "Overnight we shall be in touch with the State Department and through the State Department with Mr Haig," he said.

There had been no direct contact, and no messages have been sent during the meeting. "The nature of the meeting is that decisions are taken on what we need to communicate. People will have gone away now to communicate."

He would not comment on what decisions had been taken or say anything about the content of the discussions. Mr Pym was expected to make a statement to the Commons on Monday, he said.

Earlier, on his return from the U.S., Mr Pym had a two hour meeting with Mrs Thatcher. It was then that she called together the "inner cabinet." Those at the meeting included chief of the Defence Staff Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin.

NEW BLOCKADE FOR 'SHIPS, AIRCRAFT' ANNOUNCED

LD250236 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0152 GMT 25 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Britian piled on the military pressure on Argentina in the Falklands dispute by setting up a "no go" zone for Argentinian ships and aircraft approaching the Royal Navy task force last on Friday night, it was disclosed early today (Sunday).

A Defence Ministry statement in London warned that any Argentinian aircraft, including civil aircraft spying on British forces, "will be regarded as hostile and are liable to be dealt with accordingly." The new blockade also includes Argentine warships -- particularly submarines -- and military aircraft which pose any threat to interfere with the task force, which is now nearing the Falklands.

The full statement, issued early today, reads: "On Friday, April 23, at 1720 Buenos Aires time, the Swiss conveyed to the Argentine Government the following communication from her majesty's government."

"In announcing the establishment of a maritime exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands, HMG made it clear that this measure was without prejudice to the right of the UK to take whatever additional measures may be needed in the exercise of its right by self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

"In this connection, HMG now wishes to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, naval auxiliaries and military aircraft, which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of British forces in the South Atlantic will encounter the appropriate response."

"All Argentine aircraft, including civil aircraft, engaged in surveillance of the British forces will be regarded as hostile and are liable to be dealt with accordingly. The president of the Security Council at the UN was subsequently informed that this message had been delivered."

The latest announcement is another clear signal to Argentinian junta leader General Leopoldo Galtieri that Britain's military resolve is as firm as ever as the task force closes on the Falklands. Unofficial estimates of the position of the main body of the fleet place it about 500 miles from the islands, or 36 hours steaming in the present bad weather.

The new "no go" restriction follows two probing flights by an unarmed Argentinian Air Force Boeing 707 in the vicinity of the fleet late last week. On both occasions a Sea Harrier jet, fitted with air-to-air missiles and rapid-fire cannon, was launched and intercepted the intruder, which flew away.

HELICOPTER ATTACKS ARGENTINE SUB OFF S. GEORGIA

LD251208 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1202 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] British helicopters today attacked an Argentine submarine near the dependency of South Georgia, the Defence Ministry announced in London. There are no details of any casualties and there is no more information about the incident at present.

A brief statement from the ministry said: "In pursuance of our inherent right to self defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, British helicopters today attacked a hostile Argentine submarine in the vicinity of South Georgia. There is no further information at present." This is the first official report of any aggressive action being taken by the British task force since it set sail for the Falklands. It was known that part of the task force had split from the main group and was nearing South Georgia, which is about 800 miles from the Falklands.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the action was judged to be "an appropriate response" within the terms of a statement issued in London early today. That statement said that a no-go zone had been imposed around the task force. Part of that statement read: "The government now wishes to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, naval auxiliaries and military aircraft which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of British forces in the South Atlantic will encounter the appropriate response."

The ministry spokesman said today: "In judging the response to the Argentine submarine the commander (Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward), acting within his rules of engagement, took the action he thought was appropriate." The spokesman explained that the new "defensive area" around the task force was a position of "self defense."

The spokesman went on: "It is an area in which within his rules of engagement the commanding officer would be making decisions about appropriate responses." "The appropriateness of any response would depend on the circumstances of the time and of the threat of any Argentine presence in the area."

The spokesman said the action had been taken in the context of the latest statement which was given to the Argentine Government of Friday although not released in London until earlier today. "The statement we made on Friday to the Argentine Government made it very clear that we would think it right within this defensive area to take appropriate responses."

Cabinet ministers including Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, Defence Secretary John Nott and Home Secretary William Whitelaw went to the combined operations headquarters at Northwood, West London this morning to be briefed by military chiefs on the disposition of the task force.

But it is not thought that the decision to attack the Argentine submarine was taken by the service chiefs. Mrs Thatcher had a similar briefing at Northwood yesterday. The Defense Ministry hope to have more details of today's incident later.

Further Details Reported

LD251723 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1708 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The government later issued more details about the attack. A statement said: "A British task group engaged in operations off South Georgia detected an Argentine submarine close off the coast near the harbour at Grytviken at first light this morning.

"Helicopters were sent to engage it in order to safeguard our ships and the men aboard. The submarine, which has been damaged, is believed to be the Santa Fe." The submarine was on the surface at the time, but it nevertheless could have fired torpedoes. In this action, however, it did not fire. But the message from British sources was: "If you are under threat, you don't wait."

The prime minister was informed of the incident before noon by the chief of the Defense Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin. Later she had a working lunch at Chequers with members of the so-called war cabinet -- the inner cabinet committee handling the crisis.

ROYAL MARINES LANDED ON S. GEORGIA THURSDAY

LD251742 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1728 GMT 25 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] The first British forces landed on South Georgia on Thursday, authoritative Whitehall sources confirmed tonight. About a dozen men, of the Royal Marines crack Special Boat Squadron — their equivalent of the SAS -- landed from a submarine, to prepare for the main force which landed today.

It is understood the cabinet was unaware of the SBS presence on the island at the time. The advance party is believed to have radioed details of the Argentine presence around Grytviken back to Britain. This amounted to 44 men, plus a mortar team.

Island Retaken

LD252028 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2023 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Britain has retaken Grytviken on South Georgia, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott announced tonight. He said: "British troops landed on South Georgia this afternoon. They have now successfully taken control of Grytviken." Mr Nott went on: "At 6 pm, the white flag was hoisted in Grytviken beside the Argentine flag. Shortly after, the Argentine forces surrendered to the British forces. The Argentine forces offered only limited resistance."

There were no British casulties. Mr Nott added: "Our forces were landed by helicopter and were supported by a number of warships, together with a Royal Fleet auxiliary. During the first phase of this operation, our helicopters engaged an Argentine submarine, the Santa Fe, off South Georgia. This submarine was detected at first light and was engaged because it posed a threat to our men and to the British warships launching the landing."

Mr Nott added: "So far, no British casualties have been reported. At present, we have no information on the Argentine casualty position."

Mr Nott said: "The commander of the operation has sent the following message: "Be pleased to inform her majesty that the white ensign flies alongside the Union Jack in South Georgia. God save the queen".

Mrs Thatcher, who appeared outside No 10 with Mr Nott, told waiting pressmen: "We should rejoice at that news and congratulate our forces."

The Defence Ministry added a brief statement later tonight which read: "The operation was conducted in pursuance of our inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The government nonetheless remains committed (on the basis of Security Council Resolution 502) to the continuing and intensive search for a solution by negotiation to the crisis provoked by Argentine aggression.

"But we have throughout made clear that our search for a negotiated solution does not rule out the use of force."

'No British Casualties'

LD260312 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0256 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Nobody died and only one Argentinian was injured during the South Georgia invasion, the Ministry of Defence announced early today (Monday). "The latest information from South Georgia is that no British casualties were sustained during the successful operation mounted to retake Grytviken," said a short statement from the ministry.

"There was only one serious Argentine casualty -- a seaman who suffered leg injuries as a result of the attack on the Argentine submarine," it added. There was no information available at this stage on how the injured sailor was treated, or on the number of Argentines taken prisoner, said the ministry.

THATCHER SEES QUEEN, NOTT TO MAKE STATEMENT

LD252014 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2000 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] The prime minister tonight had a routine audience with the queen and brought her up to date with the crisis. Whitehall officials said tonight that Mr Haig's bid to find a diplomatic settlement was "still in play."

Britain has sent a formal reply to the American ideas that Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym brought back from Washington after his talks with Mr Haig. Mr Nott is expected to make a Commons statement about the submarine attack tomorrow.

But the opposition may press Mrs Thatcher to make the statement herself, covering not only the military situation but the diplomatic negotiations as well. Labour leader Mr Michael Foot said on ITV's Weekend World programme today that the submarine attack made it "all the more necessary that we should return to the negotiating table."

FORCES CAPTURE LEITH IN MOPPING-UP OPERATION

LD260820 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0757 GMT 26 Apr 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defense staff]

[Text] British troops today increased their grip on the South Atlantic island of South Georgia after more fighting with Argentinian forces. After yesterday's dramatic counter-invasion by marines at Grytviken, the troops moved along the coast to Leith.

It is believed fighting took place, but the Defence Ministry in London said there were no reports of any casualties. The taking of Leith was described as part of a "mopping up operation" by one Whitehall source today.

Leith harbour, about 10 miles north-west of Grytviken, is a significant catch for the British. The harbour houses the whaling station where the Argentinian scrap merchants landed and sparked off the Falkland crisis.

It was thought in Whitehall today that there may still be small bands of Argentinian troops hiding out on South Georgia. But the two main areas, Grytviken and Leith, are now under British control.

The commandos who recaptured South Georgia yesterday were thought to be members of 42 Commando from Bickleigh, near Plymouth. They sailed to Ascension Island in the liner Canberra and were later transferred for the assault. They are commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Nick Vaux, but he was not thought to be involved in the landing.

There was no fresh news early today about the Argentinian submarine, the Santa Fe, which was attacked by helicopters before the landing at Grytviken. Latest reports said the submarine was listing heavily and had possibly run aground in Grytviken Bay.

FALKLAND BRIDGEHEAD LIKELY 'WITHIN 48 HOURS'

LD260846 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0814 GMT 26 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] British forces are likely to be in action against Argentinian occupation troops on the Falklands "within the next 48 hours," Whitehall sources disclosed today. Said one official: "The break of cordite is pretty strong this morning in the corridors of Whitehall."

Time is against the British task force -- and in the interests of Argentina. The fighting edge of the marines and troops embarked in the task force, now said to be "very close" to the Falklands, will be blunted by prolonged periods in the stormy waters of the South Atlantic. Sources predicted that "some kind of bridgehead" will be established in the remoter areas of the Falklands by British forces as a means of applying more pressure on the Argentinians to come to diplomatic terms over the sovereignty of the islands.

On the other hand, it is expected that the Argentian Navy may make an attempt to move out of its 200 mile operational zone along its own coasts. Officials in London pointed out that the South Georgia landing may goad Argentina into taking wider military action, if only to demonstrate the resolve of its government to public and world opinion.

WHITEHALL DETAILS COSTS OF TASK FORCE OPERATION

LD251008 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] The cost of the Falklands task force has jumped to around 275 million pounds according to Whitehall sources today. This will not be drawn from the Defence Ministry's 14 billion pound budget, but from the government's contingency fund. Defence sources, while stressing "discipline" in expenditure, say that the prime minister has told Defence Secretary John Nott "to spend what is necessary to recapture the Falklands." The force, with its staggering arsenal of weaponry, carries enough bullets and missiles for 20 day's fighting. Whitehall officials said today that the final bill will not be known for some months after the operation is completed. This will take account of new orders for production of ammunition to replace that used in training and in any combat that takes place.

Much of the stocks have been drawn from NATO-declared reserves and these will have to be renewed in line with Britain's commitment to the Western alliance. Further orders can therefore be expected for the state-owned royal ordnance factories and companies like British Aerospace Dynamics.

An indication of the expenditure so far committed is given by the following disclosures:

-- A Rapier battery requested permission to fire 180 missiles at Ascension Island to become battle ready. Each missile costs 9,000 pounds.... Making a total of 1,620,000 pounds for this exercise alone.

-- SNEB ground attack two-inch rocket pods have been fitted to some helicopters -- notably the Gazelle. One aircraft was despatched to the French manufacturers, Matra, to pick up 40 pods -- and this was just part of the arming process.

Costs also include requisitioning and chartering some 35 civilian ships, and paying some of their crews 150 percent pay. The Defence Ministry has pledged to pay a "fair price" to owners of requisitioned ships. There will also be compensation for lost business in cases like that of Uganda. Its 260 schoolchildren passengers had to be ferried home by aircraft because their cruise was cut short, and subsequent schools cruises were cancelled. By contrast, the cost of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands is estimated at about 20 million pounds.

ATLANTIC CONVEYOR SAILS WITH HARRIERS ON BOARD

LD252056 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2033 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] The container ship Atlantic Conveyor sailed from Plymouth tonight for the Falklands after a rapid refit to enable her to handle Harrier jump jets. Her sailing had been scheduled for Friday but was delayed because the loading of stores took longer than planned.

She left Devonport Naval Base late on Saturday but anchored in Plymouth South while Harriers practised take off and landing from her new flight deck. She was carrying a number of RAF Chinook helicopters.

MORALE-BOOSTING SHOW BROADCAST TO TASK FORCE

LD260938 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0910 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of London Weekend Television's "Game for a Laugh" programme, has been chosen to present a morale-boosting radio show for British troops in the task force. The half-hour record request programme has been arranged by the British Forces Broadcasting Service [BFBS] in conjunction with BBC External Services. It will be transmitted on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1100 GMT.

The first show, on the 13 and 14 metre wavebands, was being broadcast today via a relay station in the South Atlantic. So far BFBS has received more than 400 requests for pop and light music from families and girlfriends of the troops heading towards the Falkland Islands.

Sarah Kennedy, who served for six years with BFBS in Singapore and Germany and has given up her holiday leave to do the Falkland broadcasts, said today: "The aim of the programme is to give the troops a link with home and boost their morale. The messages are all on the same theme -- 'loving you, missing you, come home soon.'"

Ohter selected BFBS programmes are also sent to four of the Royal Navy ships in the task force.

FRIGATE TWICE INTERCEPTS ARGENTINE 'SPYSHIP'

PM261115 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Apr 82 p 26

[Charles Laurence dispatch: "Spy Ship Chased Away"]

[Text] "Pooled dispatch" from aboard HMS Canberra -- A Royal Navy frigate and rocket-carrying helicopter sped off at action stations to intercept an Argentinian spyship snooping near the main amphibious assault group of the British task force yesterday.

It was the second time in 48 hours that the Argentine ship, the 10,000-ton merchantman Rio de la Plata, had been spotted spying on the troop-laden vessels. A few days ago the Rio de la Plata hove into sight as the frigate carried out gunnery practices. The frigate's captain challenged the ship by signal lamp, but it refused to acknowledge and sailed off.

Then, at breakfast-time yesterday, she was back on another spying mission, sailing clearly into view. Although the incident happened in international waters the Argentine vessels was well away from any recognised shipping lane. The force commander flashed an alert to the jet-powered frigate and she swept out to sea, chasing the spyship over the horizon.

Last night the frigate was still stalking the Rio de la Plata. It was not clear if the snooper had been trying to monitor top secret British radio signals or if the British frigate had set off in pursuit carrying a boarding party of marines.

ARGENTINE AIR STRENGTH INFORMATION REPORTED

PM261117 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Apr 82 p 4

[Ian Glover-James report: "Mirage Fighters 'Fly Over Port Stanley'"]

[Text] Information about Argentine air strength over the Falklands has reached Britain with the arrival of Mr David Colville, 28, who has made a study of military movements in the islands since the invasion on April 2. He left Port Stanley on Thursday and said that French-built Mirage supersonic fighters and former RAF Canberra bombers, bought in 1971, had been seen over the Falklands for the first time.

They made no attempt to land at Port Stanley's short airstrip and circled overhead only briefly. The Mirages would have been at the limit of their 745-mile range from mainland air bases in southern Argentina.

Mr Colville who was editor of the Falkland Islands TIMES until the Argentine authorities confiscated his printing machinery, said the occupying forces had made no attempts to extend Port Stanley's runway to accommodate combat aircraft.

They have flown in construction equipment to extend the hard-standing "apron" at the airfield because of the constant flow of transport planes. Most were Hercules C130 cargo carriers, but Mr Colville flew out in a military Boeing 737 converted into a troop carrier.

He estimated Argentine troop strength in the Falklands at 14,000, but said morale was low. Many appeared to go hungry and Mr Colville himself had observed soldiers receiving only one cupful of stew a day to eat. Islanders had told him that 20 Argentines had died of exposure in the Falklands, four had been shot by firing squads for stealing eggs, and other soldiers had been so hungry they had been eating horsemeat.

Mr Colville said the Royal Marines who resisted the Argentine invasion had apprently sunk an incoming landing craft with 200 troops on board. The Ministry of Defence, however, could not confirm this. Mr Colville said a friend in the Falkland Islands defence force (the local home guard) had seen the marines fire a hand-held rocket at the leading vessel in the narrows approaching Port Stanley Harbour, sinking the landing craft. The defending troops then scattered before their position was overrun. What happened next is unknown.

Mr Colville said that later he saw the dead bodies of two Argentine soldiers washed up on the foreshore in Port Stanley Harbour and other islanders told him they had spotted bodies at other points.

But a suggestion that the marines had killed seven Argentines on April 2 by firing a rocket at an armoured personnel carrier was discounted by Mr Colville. The incident was reported by Mr Rex Hunt, the returning governor.

Mr Colville said a significant number of those remaining wanted to be evacuated before fighting started. They would prefer compensation and resettlement elsewhere to life under any form of Argentine authority. "Falklanders were very pleased when Margaret Thatcher sent the task force. Then when it got closer they began to become extremely worried," he said.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S CHNOUPEK CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Kiprianou

NC231540 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 23 Apr 82

[From the "Echo of Events" program]

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, was received this morning by President Kiprianou. After the meeting, President Kiprianou made the following statement:

[Begin recording in English fading into Greek translation] I would like to say how pleased I was to have this meeting today with the foreign minister of a very friendly country and a very good friend of Cyprus who knows the Cyprus problem well. We have discussed various matters of common interest, the international situation and various other problems concerning the international situation, particularly the need for detente in the world and progress toward a peaceful solution of international problems.

Naturally, we have discussed the Cyprus problem and I have availed myself of the opportunity to express once again the Cypriot people's and my own gratitude for consistent support of Czechoslovakia and its leaders for the Cypriot people's just cause for freedom and justice.

Allow me to say that, responding to my invitation, the president of Czechoslovakia will visit Cyprus at a time to be fixed later. The visit will give us the opportunity to meet again and discuss various issues. The visit will also enable us to further strengthen the relations and cooperation between the two countries.

I believe that the foreign minister's visit will, to a great extent, contribute to the strengthening of relations and long cooperation between our two countries in all fields. I would like to conclude by repeating that I am very pleased with this meeting with Mr Chnoupek. It was a very constructive and useful meeting that was held in an extremely friendly atmosphere. [end recording]

Then Mr Chnoupek made the following statement: [Begin recording in Czech fading into Greek translation] I agree with what President Kiprianou has said. Our meeting was held in a very friendly and sincere atmosphere. It was indicative of the friendly relations between our countries. These relations were not established yesterday or today but many years ago when we were by the side of the Cypriot people in their struggle for freedom and sovereignty.

We have availed ourselves of this opportunity to discuss our bilateral relations, which are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and can be described as exemplary. These relations have rendered, during our long cooperation, many benefits to our peoples. We would like to explore all the possibilities in expanding our relations even further and deeper.

We have also reviewed the international situation and discussed the main problems emphasizing the need that the policy of detente should continue -- this policy is the only way out of the present complicated international situation -- the need of continuing the policy of disarmament and expansion of international cooperation. We have discussed with Mr Kiprianou the Soviet peace proposals -- as they were submitted by President Brezhnev -- which aim at helping solve international problems. We expressed the hope that the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States will continue and will have positive results.

As was natural, we also discussed the Cyprus problem. I have regrettably observed that there have not been any chances since the last time I visited Cyprus and that the island continues to be divided. I have expressed our full support for the UN resolutions and the other efforts being exerted by the United Nations as well as for the struggle for independence, sovereignty and nonaligned policy of the Republic of Cyprus and also for the island's demilitarization.

I am very happy over having been recieved by the president. It was a great honor and privilege for me. I believe that this meeting constitutes a good preparation for the visit which President Husak will pay to Cyprus, probably this year. I believe this visit will confirm the good relations between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia. [end recording]

After his meeting with Presidnet Kiprianou, Mr Chnoupek laid a wreath at Ethnarch Makarios' statue in the front yard of the presidential palace.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

NC231724 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Continuing his contacts which began this morning with a meeting with President Kiprianou, visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek has held talks with Foreign Minister Polandhis. The two ministers initially had a private meeting, which was followed by a broad conference with officials from both sides participating. During the talks they discussed the Cyprus issue in all its aspects, the humanitarian issue of the missing persons and bilateral relations. They also reviewed the international situation. Afterward, the two ministers signed a legal cooperation agreement.

Mr Chnoupek also visited the House of Representatives, where he met with the acting president of the House, Mr Papioannou. Mr Chnoupek was accompanied by Czechoslovak Ambassador to Cyprus Hejc and by Cypriot Ambassador in Prague Angelidhis. Mr Papaioannou briefed Mr Chnoupek on the present phase of the Cyprus issue and expressed the thanks and gratitude of the House and the Cypriot people for Czechoslovakia's strong support of Cyprus both at the United Nations and internationally. Mr Papaioannou said that Czechoslovak President Husak's visit to Cyprus this year is awaited with pleasure.

After the meeting, the acting House president said Mr Chnoupek assured him that the Czechoslovak Government will continue its multifaceted support for the government and people of Cyprus both in the political and economic fields until the island's liberation.

Speeches at Dinner

NC231141 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Last night Foreign Minister Rolandhis gave a dinner in honor of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Mr Chnoupek. Addressing the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis extolled the ties of friendship between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia and expressed appreciation and gratitude for Czechoslovakia's support for the Cypriot people's struggle.

Referring to the Cyprus problem, Mr Rolandhis stressed that the Cyprus Government will continue the efforts for a fair and sound solution despite the fact that the Turkish side's attutide does not create any optimism regarding the future of the intercommunal talks. Mr Rolandhis referred to the repercussions from Turkish invasion and occupation that have been continuing for the last 8 years and stressed that in the case of the 2,000 missing Cypriots, all the principles of the international community have been violated.

In his reply, Mr Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia has always firmly supported, and will continue to support, the Cypriot people in their struggle for the independence and freedom of their country and their struggle against foreign intervention in their internal affairs. He also expressed the certainty that the removal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and the demilitarization of the island will contribute to the solution of the Cyprus problem and the improvement of the general situation in the Mediterranean.

Mr Chnoupek also extolled the cooperation between Cyrpus and Czechoslovakia in the economic, cultural, educational and other fields and stressed that in the last 5 years there has been an increase of almost 50 percent in the exchange of products between the two countries.

Visit Ends

NC251109 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Chnoupek ended his 3-day official visit to Cyprus and this morning departed for his country. Bidding goodbye to Mr Chnoupek, Foreign Minister Rolandhis mentioned that Chnoupek's visit had been most fruitful and expressed profound respect for Czechoslovakia's support of and solidarity with Cyprus. Rolandhis recalled that in Cyprus' situation a foreign army is hampering the impelementation of the principles of sovereignty, independnece, territorial integrity and unity, causing misery and hardships to the Cyrpus people.

In a statement Foreign Minister Chnoupek reiterated his country's position on the Cyprus problem, stressing that from the outset Czechoslovakia has stood by the Cypriot people in the struggle they are waging. Chnoupek reiterated Czechoslovakia's decision to use all possibilities so that a just solution of the Cyprus problem can be achieved in accordance with UN resolutions and those by other international organizations. The solution should guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and dimilitarization of the nonaligned Cyprus republic.

Referring to the talks he had with Rolandhis, Chnoupek said that these had been friendly and constructive and had been conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding, covering both bilateral relations and the international situation. In connection with bilateral relations, Chnoupek said among other things that an increase in the export of Cyprus products to Czechoslovakia had been agreed upon. Relations, he said, between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia constitute a strong exmaple of peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding between two states with differing social systems.

In addition to Rolandhis, Chnoupek was seen off at Larnaca Airport by the Soviet Union's ambassador, Czechoslovakia's ambassador, the ambassadors of other socialist countries, and by the Cypriot ambassador in Prague.

SPOKESMAN SAYS 'MINIMUM PROGRAM' CONSTITUTIONAL

NC231131 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT Apr 82

[Text] Answering a question as to whether the implementation of the minimum program is unconstitutional, since the constitution provides for the policy to be charted by the Council of Ministers, the government spokesman said that the minimum program outlines a policy framework. He said: Within this framework proposals will be submitted to the council of ministers of concrete questions for their approval.

Asked about the appointement of advisers by the president of the republic, the government spokesman said that presidents in every country have the right to have a number of advisers. In the case of Cyprus, he said, one must take into consideration that the president's office does not have a sufficient number of personnel. As for the question of the adviser's salary, the spokesman said that special provisions will be made for each case on the basis of existing regulations.

ATHENS TO KEEP OUT OF CYPRUS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NC251747 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 25 Apr 82 p 20

[Text] Nicosia, 25 Apr -- It has been learned from a well-informed source that the Greek Government has informed Nicosia that it does not desire to have any involvement in the [presidential] election campaign in Cyprus. Athens considers that the elections constitute a clear internal affair of the Cyprus political parties and the people themselves. Athens hopes that the election struggle will be waged within a civilized framework, without fanaticism and incidents, as was the case in the parliamentary elections.

On the contrary, the Turks and certain Western quarters expect the presidential elections to split the unity of Hellenism so they may avail themselves of promoting their plans.

It has been learned that, following the imminent resignation of Mr Ioannidhis, who will run for president, Mrs Stella Soulioti will be appointed the new interlocutor. She has been adviser to interlocutors since 1977 and has excellent mastery of the subject. Following Mr Ioannidhis' announcement that he will be a candidate, four persons will be running for president: Mr Kiprianou (Democratic Party-AKEL), Mr Kliridhis (Democratic Rally), Mr Lissaridhis (EDEK) and Mr Ioannidhis (non party).

MILITARY INDUSTRIAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

NC231126 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] A protocol on Greek-French cooperation in the development of the military industry was signed a short while ago at the Pentagon by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Greek Deputy Defense Minister Yeoryios Petsos. Present at the signing of the protocol was Prime Minister Papandreou in his capacity as defense minister. Prior to the signing of the protocol, the prime minister had a private meeting with the French defense minister. Mr Hernu arrived in Athens this morning and will leave for Paris in the afternoon.

DENMARK'S JORGENSEN, PARTY DEPART FOR HOME

NC231657 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen and his party left for Denmark at 0830 at end of his official visit to Greece.

VISITING USSR OFFICIAL MEETS WITH KKE SECRETARY

NC242050 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Soviet Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Nikolay Kozlov, who is visiting Athens, has visited the offices of the KKE Central Committee and met with KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis. In addition, a delegation of the organization of Mediterranean progressive and socialist parties had a meeting this morning with Bambis Dhrakopoulos, secretary general of the KKE-Interior Central Committee.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO GDR -- East Germany has decided to increase fivefold the imports of Greek products this year compared with 1981. This was the result of talks held in Berlin between Deputy Coordination Minister Ioannis Pottakis and the East German Government. During the talks, which have already concluded, topics of mutual interest in the fields of trade exchanges and technical and economic cooperation were discussed. Mr Pottakis is now in Sweden to participate in the OECD conference, which will deal with the policy of balanced social and economic development within the framework of the current world economic crisis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 19 Apr 82 NC]

ECEVIT TO APPEAR IN MILITARY COURT 29 APR

NC261315 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Apr (AFP) -- Turkish authorities today leveled a new charge against former Social Democrat Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit for violating the military regime's Decree 52 against political discussion, it was announced here. Mr Ecevit, former head of the People's Republican Party, has been under arrest in military prison since April 10.

He is accused of criticising, in a Dutch TV interview on February 11 and March 22 article in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, Turkey's military regime for betraying the legacy of Turkish founding father Kemal Ataturk.

Today's charge was for a letter Mr Ecevit sent to Dutch TV on April 3 in which he said he would not make any more statements to the foreign press, following "instructions he was given about this by the military regime." Dutch television broadcast the contents of the letter, which were then broadcast on April 3 by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Mr Ecevit will appear in military court on Thursday, facing a minimum of five years in prison if convicted. Three other judicial inquiries are continuing against him, his party and former People's Republican Party members. These charge him with "collusion with far left terrorist groups," "complicity with DISK (trade union association)," and "insulting a judge."

Mr Ecevit was imprisoned from December 3, 1981 through February 1 for having criticized a government decision abolishing political parties. After his release he made statements to the foreign press sharply critical of Turkish National Security Council decisions limiting human rights, freedom of expression and labor unions.

EVREN VIEWS PROGRESS OF NEW CONSTITUTION

TA251556 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 25 Apr (AA) -- Head of state Gen Kenan Evren said progress was being made toward the goal according to the timetable announced (for the return to democracy), and when the goals were reached, those who had any doubts about the political maturity of the Turkish people would be ashamed.

Speaking at the 20th anniversary ceremony at the Constitutional Court, Evren deplored the frequent inquiries by representatives of friendly countries about the content of the new constitution to be drafted. It was impossible, he said, for anyone or any authority to give information in this respect before the constitution is actually drafted.

He was confident that both the Consultative Assembly and the National Security Council would draft a constitution worthy of the Turkish nation, adding it would be unthinkable and without precedent to require the approval of other states for one's constitution. "Membership of one state in certain international or regional organizations should not necessitate sacrifices from national sovereign rights," General Evren declared.

He admitted the Constitutional Court could not perform its functions fully under the current extraordinary conditions, but added after the new constitution is drafted, "in the light of our past bitter experiences," and approved by referandum, the high court will "undoubtedly resume its functions."

He told justices of the Constitutional Court their court would have a critical and historic role in ensuring that the new parliamentary democratic regime based on the new constitution works soundly and effectively and that the country never returns to the pre-12 September 1980 holocaust.

More Powers for President

TA251616 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1600 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] In a statement to ANATOLIA agency on Sunday, the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee chairman, Prof Orhan Aldikacti, said that the new constitution will grant to the president of the republic the right to dissolve the parliament and to declare a state of emergency if necessary. He added that the principle of nationalism will be mentioned in a more significant manner in the new fundamental law of the country as compared to the former constitution. He noted that he is in favor of introducing the principle of a "social state" and not a "socialist" one into the constitution. He stressed that this was his personal view.

Moreover, Aldikacti said that the representatives of the dissolved political parties will be invited to express their opinions to the committee. Noting that the establishment of a special organ made up of state functionaries and retired high level military officials would be useful especially in times of crises, Aldikacti said that the opinion of this "council" should not be above that of the future parliament.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

TA231739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] It has been announced that technical talks will be held in the near future in a bid to increase the volume of crude oil being pumped through the Turkish-Iraqi oil pipeline. Deputy Oil Minister ('Abd al-Mumin as-Samarra'i), who arrived in Turkey last night, is continuing his official talks in Ankara. The visiting deputy minister was received this afternoon by Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel. Official talks then began.

An announcement by the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry on this subject says that the exchange of energy and particularly cooperation in the field of oil were discussed during the official talks. Increasing the capacity of the Turkish-Iraqi oil pipeline which is currently transporting 35 million tons a year was also taken up during the talks and it was decided that technical delegations from both countries would soon meet to discuss this issue. Officials of the Iraqi national oil company as well as the director of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation [TPOA], Ismail Kafescioglu, and Pipelines and Petroleum Transport Corporation [BOTAS] Director Cahit Eris were also present at the talks.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK EXTENDS $46.5M LOAN

TA021644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The Islamic Development Bank has extended a $46.5 million loan to Turkey. Of this loan, $35 million will be used to purchase oil and $11.5 million will be used to meet the needs of the private sector industrial organizations through the Turkish Industry Development Bank.

Since 1977, the Islamic Development Bank extended a total of $323 million loan to Turkey. This amount constitutes 13 percent of the total loans extended by the bank to member countries. Of the loan secured from the Islamic Development Bank, $130 million has been paid back.

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KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON AL-QADHDHAFI, ISRAEL

LD261134 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Apr (DPA) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said that his European opposite numbers should take more seriously the efforts of Libyan head of state Al-Qadhdhafi for a rapprochement with Europe. In an interview with the SPD weekly VORWAERTS published on Monday, Kreisky said that Al-Qadhdhafi might be a revolutionary but he is an honest man who means what he says. If such a man shows a certain measure of willingness to reach understanding, this should be taken up and not rejected continuously in a manner which must be insulting to him. He would be forced back into isolation, and the consequences of this isolation would have to be borne again.

Kreisky again criticized Israel's policies in the Near East. The socialist government leader said that Israeli policy had not made use of the opportunity to establish a relationship of peace with the Arab world. The greatest problem in this respect is the Palestinian question, on which the Israeli Government rejects any interference.

CHANCELLOR DENIES TANK SHIPMENTS TO ARGENTINA

AU261342 [Editorial Report] The communist Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 25 April 82 on page 1 carries a brief report "Argentina Wants Steyr Tanks in Roundabout Ways," citing Buenos Aires arms dealer circles as saying that the Argentine generals in their current endeavors to obtain additional military equipment are seeking to circumvent the export freeze imposed by Austria on Cuirassier tanks. Such attempts, the paper says, "need not necessarily be futile," as the Steyr Company has "lots of connections with countries where the Austrian export freeze does not apply." The paper adds that "only last Saturday a tank shipment left Austria for an unknown destination."

The socialist Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 26 Apr 82 carries a front page short report headlined: "Kreisky: No Tanks for Argentina." The paper reports that when asked to comment on "reports in Sunday papers" that Argentina wanted to get Austrian Cuirassier tanks via a third country, the chancellor declared: "I regard this as quite impossible. Should there actually be such attempts, they will not be successful. It is out of the question for us to deliver war materials to a country involved in an acute conflict. That would be such a violation of the law that it could not go unpunished. The management of the Steyr Company, should it allow itself to become involved in something like that, would jeopardize the existence of the company. I cannot imagine that the responsible managers would get mixed up in such a thing."

POLICEMAN GUARDING FRENCH EMBASSY SECTION DEAD

AU261803 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpt] A policeman detailed to guard the Trade Section of the French Embassy in Vienna's 3d District was found gravely injured -- shot through the head -- in the house this afternoon. The policeman died shortly afterwards. Since a round is missing from the officer's weapon, the police do not exclude accident or suicide.

CHANCELLOR INTERVIEWED ON MUNICH SPD CONGRESS

DW261245 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1940 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Reporter Dieter Zimmer interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Munich on 23 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The party congress has followed your security policy conceptions. In matters of economic policy, however, it has decided in favor of Social Democratic positions which have been immediately rejected by the FDP. Do these decisions support you in dealing with the coalition partner, or are they a handicap in governing?

[Answer] The party congress as a whole supported me with regard to security policy and energy policy. As regards economic and social policies, I think it is good that the public of the Federal Republic has been informed about the wishes of the Social Democrats, about the things they would implement and handle if they were ruling alone. But everybody who had a say in the decisions knows that we have a coalition government, that we have a Bundesrat where the CDU holds a majority. We will try not only to incorporate one point after the other in the coalition discussions, but we will also try to implement them step-by-step.

[Question] That will probably be difficult.

[Answer] Yes, that is so.

[Question] You said at the end of your party congress speech: We Socialists must approach each other. That has happened here in Munich in many cases. Are you not afraid that many things could break up again if the elections in Hamburg and Hesse are lost by the SPD?

[Answer] Well, I am not afraid! Secondly, these elections will not be lost.

[Question] Are you certain?

[Answer] Yes! Thirdly, I am stressing that the party congress really was a congress of rapprochement. I have predicted to many journalistic colleagues in past weeks that this would be the case. They did not believe me, saying that I was an optimist. But I was certain, and developments have proven me right. I have, therefore, a right to feel certain with regard to Hamburg and Hesse.

[Question] Why was there so little talk at this party congress about the political opponent, namely the CDU/CSU union parties?

[Answer] It is not the main task of a party congress to deal with the CDU/CSU union parties. The main task is consensus, analysis, aims -- that has been emphasized here. It was a party congress of work and not polemics. A few polemical or critical remarks have been made here with regard to the CDU and particularly the CSU. I have been cultivating this myself occasionally, but really only occasionally. We have not come here to indulge in a media dispute with the CDU/CSU.

[Question] Rumors have been heard recently about a cabinet reshuffle. I heard from several deputies that it is time now to hear a clear word from you. When will you say something?

[Answer] I said to the party congress that I feel bound by the Basic Law. The Basic Law gives me the right to suggest the appointment and the termination of ministers. The appointments and the terminations take place through the Bundestag president. First I must report to him. I do not want to make any statements in advance, neither today nor tomorrow.

SCHMIDT COMPLETES LIST OF CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD261440 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has completed the list of his reshuffle in the federal cabinet. Bonn government circles stated on Monday that the following changes are planned in the government reshuffle which is to take place this week and which affects only SPD members of the cabinet:

The new minister of labor, succeeding Herbert Ehrenberg, will be Heinz Westphal, heretofore the SPD's budget expert. The parliamentary state secretary in this ministry will be Juergen Egert, the party's expert on social issues.

Antje Fuchs, heretofore parliamentary secretary of state in the Labor Ministry, will replace Antje Huber at the head of the Federal Ministry of Youth, Family and Health. Her parliamentary state secretary will be Claus Grobecker, one of the party's budget experts.

The new finance minister will be Manfred Lahnstein. He was heretofore state secretary in the federal chancellor's office and is now replacing Hans Matthoefer, who is taking over the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications from Kurt Gscheidle. New parliamentary state secretary in the Finance Ministry will be Gunter Huonker, whose post as minister of state in the chancellor's office will be taken again by Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker will be replaced by Bonn's permanent representative in the GDR, State Secretary Klaus Boelling, who had already held this post prior to Becker for almost 7 years. Fhanz Otto Bräutigam, departmental head in the Foreign Ministry and former deputy of the permanent representative in East Berlin, will go to the GDR capital to replace Boelling. The new and departing ministers are to be confirmed in or released from their posts on Wednesday by federal President Karl Carstens. The new ministers are to be sworn in on Thursday at the Bundestag.

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS 'SOLIDARITY' WITH BRITAIN

LD261420 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Apr (DPA) -- The FRG Government is maintaining its "unchanged solidarity" with Great Britain in the Falkland conflict. This was said by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker on Monday at the federal press conference, where he explained Bonn's position. He said that so far hardly any details had emerged on the fighting during the occupation of South Georgia. On the basis of official British information, the FRG Government considers that first there is not a state of war, and second, British territory had merely been reoccupied.

The position of the FRG has also not changed in its support of all efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, especially the efforts by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Within the framework of European political cooperation, the foreign ministers of the EEC will meet in Luxembourg on Tuesday to discuss the new situation.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON DEFENSE OF TERRITORIES

PM261045 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Questioned in the National Assembly on Friday 22 April by Mr Jean-Louis Masson (RPR Moselle) on the "measures taken or envisaged by the government to guarantee French sovereignty over the isolated islands which belong to it," Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, minister delegate to the minister of external relations, responsible for cooperation and development, said in particular: "With regard to the isolated islands which are part of French territory, only some of them are the subject of disputes and demands: "This is true of the Iles Glorieuses, Tromelin and the Iles Eparses near Madagascar, Mayotte near the Comoro Islands, Matthew and Hunter near Vanuatu and Clipperton off the Mexican coast. Our forces stationed in the zones concerned -- especially in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, in Djibouti, Reunion, Mayotte and Tahiti -- constantly ensure the defense of those territories and have full instructions on the measures to be taken if their security seems to be threatened."

He added that as regards the islands in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, "there is no reason to think that any disproportion of forces threatens our sovereignty." He added: "Nonetheless we do not think that gunboat diplomacy is enough; it strikes us as more important to develop goodneighborly relations and establish links which will politically guarantee French sovereignty. If we are to do that we must remedy some past mistakes. For instance, in the Pacific previous governments allowed the situation to deteriorate by a policy of inflexibility and even disdain toward other states. We are now trying to restore links and restore an atmosphere of political confidence. That is what we are doing in particular with Vanuatu -- a joint commission, which I chaired, held a meeting for that purpose.

"In the world today the guarantee of sovereignty cannot be purely military and there cannot be any solution by force. That is why we condemned the operation carried out by Argentina. But the lesson which we learn from that affair is that action should be taken at all levels to ensure that such a situation does not arise."

EMBASSY REPAIRS OPEN WAY FOR NORMAL LIBYA TIES

PM221519 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The French authorities have taken possession of the new premises of the French Embassy in Tripoli, the Quai d'Orsay said on Monday, 19 April. All the rebuilding work on the embassy ransacked by Libyan demonstrators in February 1980, for which the Tripoli government was paying, has now been completed. However, some work for which France is paying still has to be done and will be completed in 2 or 3 months, it was added.

When he met Mr (Hafiana), chief of the Libyan Diplomatic Mission in Paris, on 9 July, Jean-Pierre Cot, assistant to the external relations minister, told him that France wanted "normal relations" with Libya; those relations would only be possible, he said, if the Libyan forces withdrew from Chad (which has been done) and after the French Embassy in Tripoli was repaired.

New Ambassador Appointed

PM261443 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24-25 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Christian Graeff has been appointed French Ambassador to Libya. He replaces Charles Malo.

PCI'S BERLINGUER REPORTS TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM261055 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 8, 9

["Text" of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 14 April report to PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome]

[Excerpts] Rome -- The Central Committee and Central Control Commission session opened yesterday. Comrade Berlinguer delivered the report on the country's situation and on the PCI's role in the struggle for the democratic alternative. The text of the speech is as follows:

This Central Committee and Central Control Commission session was convened to respond to the need to elucidate the tasks, initiatives and objectives in various fields which the party must carry out to perform its role. This role is the driving force of the struggle to advance and establish a democratic alternative to the approaches and methods characteristic of the present power system and the present government coalition.

My report will center on this subject. I will therefore not illustrate and explain the stances and initiatives taken over the past year on various important international, economic, social, institutional and cultural topics at other Central Committee meetings (the most recent of which was January's, on Poland) and at various meetings, through the recent meeting of our two parliamentary groups.

Before embarking on the substance of my report I feel it is necessary to reassert our party's position on the danger of an early dissolution of Parliament which, following the announcement of the meeting I just mentioned, has again appeared imminent, or at least possible in the summer or fall. In this connection in my address to our parliamentarians on 5 April I gave an interpretation (which is not mine alone) of Comrade Craxi's speech at the [PSI] conference in Rimini, drawing their attention to two of his assertions: That the PSI is not promoting its own candidacy for the prime ministership in this legislative period and that the last commitment to which it feels bound with respect to the Spadolini government is the finance bill (which was subsequently passed by the Lower House and will be voted on by the Senate in the next few days). I have seen nothing to gainsay that these two assertions express the aim of reaching early elections as soon as possible.

In my speech to the parliamentary groups I also indicated which other forces, interests and objective factors can contribute to this outcome. I confirm at once our clear-cut opposition to this hypothesis, and in a moment I will give our reasons. But first I would like to stress that in the past few days other forces too have for various reasons spoken out against a further interruption of the legislative term. Moreover, we are being asked how it is possible to reach elections by June if due account is taken of the political wills expressed and the procedures that will presumably have to be pursued in the event of a government crisis and a crisis in whatever political initiatives and proposals might emerge from the various sides involved in it.

Be that as it may, the danger exists and we must continue to combat it. The reasons we oppose with the utmost determination the fourth consecutive premature dissolution of Parliament are certainly not partisan ones. We are opposed to early elections because:

1 -- They would halt government and parliamentary activity for several months in a situation in which there is a pressing need to decide on several serious problems, especially economic and social ones, many of which can be tackled positively. As shown partly by the proposals made by our parliamentary groups, which have already demonstrated even from the opposition, it is possible to make Parliament work constructively if there is a real and responsible willingness for dialogue on the part of the government and the majority. This is, unfortunately, something that has often been lacking.

2 -- They would impart a further blow, in the citizens' eyes, to the prestige of the institutions and the parties, which has already been thoroughly shaken by the conflicts and disputes among the governing parties, sparked partly with the aim of preparing for an electoral contest, which was beginning to be considered even at the beginning of the year.

3 -- Italy would be in the worst possible position and would present a discredited image vis-a-vis imminent, demanding international meetings, such as the industrialized countries' and Atlantic council summits and the talks with the U.S. President. This would nullify the positive effects on international public opinion recently achieved, first with Genral Dozier's release from the terrorists, and then with President Pertini's visits to various countries of the world.

Despite all these negative considerations, early elections could be understandable if the aim was to create a new and different, fully democratic political order without boundaries or exclusions which would at least free Italy from the instability and inefficiency of recent years. The absurd thing is, however, that the five parties in the present coalition would present themselves to the voters with acknowledged failure of their work behind them, but again proprosing the same coalition attempted over the past 3 years. They would claim they would acquire the ability to govern simply due to some changes in internal balance of forces and a reshuffle (which would still be very problematical) in the premiership and in the number and importance of ministers allocated to the five parties.

Such intentions, despite the facade of dynamism and action, would lead not to real change but to an essential lack of change of the fundamental political and social factors of the Italian crisis, in which so many signs of erosion and regression have already accumulated.

On the other hand, our resolute opposition to early elections deos not signify in the least that we are frozen in a wait-and-see stance of immobility. It must prompt us to act and struggle more resolutely, promptly and openly in the two directions that can actually change the fundamental realities of the Italian situation: in the struggle to resolve the problems assailing the people and the country and in the initiative to bring about a real political and government alternative. To make the party, its organizations and the broad masses move in this direction the first necessity is a lucid policy line and consistent conduct in implementing it.

PCI the Driving Force of the Alternative

It was this need that prompted us to propose the democratic alternative policy: After taking shape during 1980, it was outlined by the Directorate on 27 November that year and then adopted by subsequent Central Committee meetings, which expanded and went further into nuclear aspects.

This line was not adopted hastily or rashly. It stemmed from the experiences not only of the party but also of the people's masses, various social sectors and our young supporters during the period of the democratic solidarity majority and the subsequent period when events showed something that is now evident to everyone. The government agreement among the DC, PSI, Italian Social Democratic Party, PRI and Italian Liberal Party in no way guaranteed a start to resolving the crisis or even a minimum of unity of government action or the normal functioning of Parliament.

Since then there have been several situations of chaos, the latest being the case of the finance bill. This bill, which should have embodied the government's thorough and clear approach to economic decisions, was first regarded as a "portmanteau bill," (a description made by one of its former advocates) in which every minister and under secretary tried to insert whatever wares, whether fresh or tainted, he had to sell. Expanded to include almost 100 sections, it encountered our steadfast opposition in Parliament, which obtained significant successes on two substantial points -- cuts in local spending and increases in medical charges. Its course through Parliament was accompanied by the majority's vacillation between arrogance and uncertainty.

Eventually the finance bill was relieved of a large number of its sections (decisions on expenditure and investment, though the charges were maintained) and its lengthy and inglorious journey is about to end, while the approval of the state budget is uncertain because of the shortage of time. This is only the latest example which shows how essential it is to give the country an alternative to this method of government, to the power system dominated by the DC and to the alignments that have hitherto led Italy. But this alternative cannot be realized unless the PCI is its essential driving force, with its open and unitary inspiration, its wealth of energies, ideas and popular representativeness; with its capacity for making proposals, taking the initiative and waging struggles, which must nevertheless be sharpened and updated. The PCI's very nature and characteristics -- which distinguish it, but do not set it apart, from the international workers movement and the Italian and European leftwing forces -- do not constitute an obstacle. These can be the most valid basis for creating a broad current in favor of the democratic alternative and for struggles, proposals and alignments that will inspire confidence and hope in the forces, both inside and outside the parties, that want to eliminate the constraints of an interplay confined entirely within the present power system, which is not changing the fundamental class and political relations in Italy. We are motivated neither by dogmatism nor by petty partisan interests and we must always guard against lapsing into splittist stances. We are aware that everything that the PCI has become in the history of Italy is, on the contrary, due both to the national role and the capacity for innovation it has succeeded in displaying and to the policy of broad unity it has succeeded in seeking and pursuing. By now setting the goal of the democratic alternative and of the decisive role in achieving it that the PCI must perform, we are not distancing ourselves from this fundamental inspiration and characteristic, but conferring on it the specificity and forms demanded by present conditions. In this way we are interpreting an objective need that has become pressing for the sake of national recovery and the consolidation, development and, in some respects, the very survival of Italian democracy, of the foundations of the constitutional order of the republic that stemmed from the resistance.

The fact that the democratic alternative necessarily requires the PCI shoulder government responsibilities reflecting its role and influence in the country is the consequence of the Italian historical and political process. But it will not happen on its own: It can only be the result of a new effort to make theoretical and practical advances, an incrase in our ability to interpret and channel the needs of the workers and the country, to make proposals and perform actions capable of stimulating energies within society and the parties and to achieve substantial understandings, partial agreements and unity.

An Italy Which Reacts and Struggles

The need for the alternative is confirmed by the failure, now acknowledged, of so-called "governability." Our analyses have not been mistaken. Within a brief space of time three governments have fallen because of conflicts within their majority and their unpopularity in the country; while the fourth continues its "obstacle course" with increasing difficulty and increasingly imminent expectations of falling.

What is its record as regards policy and results? In foreign policy: Little autonomy of attitude; a considerable increase in military spending; lamentable initiatives such as the offer of the Comiso base; and rash and dangerous initiatives such as the sending of a military contingent to Sinai.

In economic policy: Uncertain and inconsistent measures against inflation, which have reduced it only slightly and not stably, at the cost of a recession that has led to a very rapid increase in unemployment and lay-offs and to serious difficulties for companies of all sizes, whether public, private or cooperative. Many women have been deprived of their jobs, and for young people (the still sizable generation that grew up during the years of high birthrates) many of the paths to securing employment are being closed. None of the major social disputes that have been going on for a long time (the reform of pensions, severance pay, housing and so forth) or the major national imbalances (the southern problem, agriculture, and so forth) has begun to be resolved. Even the reforms laboriously gained together with the Socialist Party, such as in health and housing, have been obstructed or distorted.

With regard to the moralization of public life there have been three scandalous votes of acquittal -- of political responsibilities in the oil imports case, at the Catanzaro trial and in the Sindona case -- with the risk of further encouraging corruption and contamination of public bodies and the parties. We are witnessing the spread of scourges such as drug abuse and organized crime which often, as in the case of the Camorra or the Mafia, are connected with contracts, economic life, political activity and sometimes terrorism. This interconnection causes the spread of the method of conspiracy, blackmail and provocations in the political struggle.

Even our party has been the object of a provocation (and further attempts might be made) in connection with the false documents on the Cirillo case [published by L'UNITA as genuine]. We promptly acknowledged our error of assessment and method and have publicly stated our apologies to the Christian Democrats unjustly accused. As the days have gone by, however, a campaign has emerged, designed not to censure the error but to eliminate the misdoer, in other words the validity of the PCI's policy and the credibility of its daily paper. A correct and strong response to this has been issued by many organizations and very numerous comrades, who have stepped up their commitment to distribution. It has also become clear that there are still many unclear aspects about the Cirillo case. It is not yet known who paid his ransom, which in any case served to nurture the terrorists' activity. It is not known what part was played by DC members and secret service agents in negotiations with the terrorists and in relations with the Camorra. We are not accusing the entire DC but, as in other cases, it is protecting all its members and shows no capacity for self-criticism.

"Rotation" Uses Discrimination Against PCI

We see no really innovative proposals emerging from the other political forces. Indeed, what seems predominant is an effort to promote their own party, to strengthen their own public image and to conduct a harsh conflict with their government allies. For months we seem to have been in the midst of the harshest kind of electoral rivalry, reflected in a no-holds-barred fight for the mass media, which reveals the existence of tendencies to debase democracy and to totalitarian-type methods. It is extraordinary that the Communist opposition is continually being asked for demonstrations of understanding and good will, while the harshest and most contemptuous verbal polemics are conducted among the components of the majority, among which not a day passes without conflicts, disputes and glaring incidents accompanied by continuous demands for explanations, "verifications" and "clarifications."

The actual facts have shown the invalidity of the theses regarding the Communists' resentful and evil nature, put forward at the start of this legislative period in connection with the failure of the second Cossiga government and the Forlani government. The Communists returned to opposition when it proved absolutely impossible to persuade the other political forces -- starting with the DC -- to regard the democratic solidarity majority as a starting point for a long-term regeneration of society and the state. We regard and conduct our opposition in terms of the full exercise of democratic and national responsibility. Therefore, we have conducted vis-a-vis the governments of this legislative term the necessary task of censure and have waged the necessary struggles supported by constructive proposals, motivated by the realization that the policy of a conservative stabilization would have imposed a heavy price on the people's masses and the country and would have increased the threats to the democratic order. Unfortunately, this is what is happening.

The Communists have never played at bringing down governments. We have never pursued such a policy as if it were our constant method and our principled position, even when we have struggled to bring down particularly dangerous and inefficient governments. Everyone knows, however, that in Italy governments die quickly primarily because of an inherent suicidal tendency, to extend the morbid metaphor.

But this ministerial instability must not overshadow the essential factor connected with it -- that is, a constancy of real power unparalleled in any other democratic society. I noticed that at the Socialist comrades' recent policy conference there was a debate on the expression that emphasizes the existence of a "DC power system," described by some as a kind of ideologism.

It is in fact something very specific, real and particularly relevant in those parts of the country -- such as the South -- where the state shapes society more than elsewhere. The DC power system consists of an interconnection among the party, the government and the combination of public corporations and companies active in all areas of society -- from finance to the production of goods and services, from welfare to the media. It is via the control of this complex system -- managed in alliance with some of the economically strongest private groups and directed toward influencing everyone's life by means of more or less short-lived and often humiliating promises and favors -- that real and large-scale control is exercised over decisive aspects of the country's life. This system, very largely immune from democratic supervision, is used to perpetuate, through itself, the ladder of hierarchies and privileges and, ultimately, of abuses and despotism, which it has created and on which it is founded.

That it is a sufficiently real phenomenon to become not only conservative but above all stifling with respect to the many hopes which some Catholics used to place in the DC is shown partly by the evidence of the most aware "day scholars" ["esterni" current of the DC] who were recently called on to express themselves on the subject of the DC's present difficulties.

But the effort to impart a new thrust to the DC, far from going to the root of the damage that has accumulated over the years, seems to consist basically of a desire to defend itself against the rivalry attacking an area hitherto considered exclusive -- namely relations with the sectors which grew up during the period of DC management and occupation of the state. Consequently the emphasis is placed not on how to restore democratic efficiency to what has become a kind of prerogative of the party but, on the contrary, on the defense of its own power positions from new claims and new ambitions. It is not apparent how this can be consistent with the high-sounding assertions of the desire to return to the values of democratic Catholicism, or even with Moro's effort to instill a less narrow and short-term view of Italy's national affairs.

Nevertheless, this also reveals the shortcomings of the competitive alliance promoted by the Socialist Party in the same field and within the context of the power system desired and built by the DC. Even selecting an isolated aspect of the complex Italian Socialist tradition (Turati-style reformism), it cannot coincide with the moderate line now prevalent within the DC, which emerges strengtheneed from it to the detriment of the forces aiming regeneration.

But this is the very reason why there is no great future for the attempt to channel the desire for change within the confines of an alternative within the present government line-up, in other words, a simple "rotation." This competitive line, which was orginally presented as a necessity, has assumed the value of a fundamental option, which must be a cause for concern for the entire workers movement and all left-wing forces. Of course it attempts to use, rather than to combat, discrimination against the PCI, despite the fact that it is proving impossible now to find any credible pretext for maintaining it. This means, in practice, keeping in power the same political and social bloc that has governed hitherto, while the fact is that the negative experiences carried out hitherto derive not from individuals, but from the nature of the interests that have prevailed and still prevail in that power bloc.

Our party has agreed on practicing what Comrade Craxi, in a recent speech, called the "constructive spirit and respectful tone." But who, if not us, has had to react against the rule -- which everyone should regard as despicable -- whereby anything goes against the Communists? It is precisely on the basis of such a rule that for a long time and despite the conquest of democracy, an out-and-out persecution was carried out against the Communists and that, as we have seen and can still see, there has been a continuous campaign of lies. All this, however, has almost never prompted us to use in our necessary polemic the tone habitually used by others toward us. This is why we wonder what it means to say, as the PSI secretary recently did, that it is necessary to "extend the area of understanding of all the forces of regeneration and progress, to advance the process of change." This is undoubtedly a necessity, but if it is situated within the outlook of "rotation," it poses an insoluble contradiction. It means allocating an internal role to the DC and an external one to the PCI.

The result would be that in the country's leadership the PSI would be not equidistant -- which already tends to negate the existence of at least a potential proximity among the leftwing forces -- but extraordinarily close to the DC with regard to the major national problems. Encounters -- strife-ridden ones -- with the Communists are possible only in local administrations and in the mass democratic organizations and on individual issues. But clearly all this reduces rather than increases the area of understanding among the forces of regeneration and progress and does not in the least advance a process of real change, but obstructs it and mystifies it, while maintaining the splits among the people's and leftwing forces.

Indeed, this gulf has increased in a very worrying manner over the years. It is obvious that the exacerbation of splits on the left, which we have not sought (though we have not failed and must not fail to criticize splittist stances), has in no way benefited the workers masses and the country.

In saying this we are not, however, underestimating the autonomous role of the Socialist Party, to which we are bound by an original shared mold, much shared history and, even today, major unitary experiences. We have also tried to understand and to appreciate, as far as possible, the role of the other forces of secular traditions. The understanding between these forces and the Communists and Socialists and the contribution made by the more open-minded and advanced forces of the Catholic-inspired movements have also led to some important results in the task of elucidating and educating the country, as in the referendums on abortion and divorce. But recent years have shown that the combination of forces contained in the "five-party coalition" is not producing a policy any different from the kind known hitherto.

Facile Contrasting of 'Ancient' and 'Modern'

The need to modernize the country's leadership is referred to in abstract terms by many people. They stop short, however, of the fact that in Italy the protagonists of a change in the country's leadership cannot fail to include the PCI.

The tests we have been asked to submit to are endless and interminable. Unfortunately, this protracted campaign has not remained fruitless even within the ranks of the democratic and leftwing forces. Even among our own comrades there might be some who perhaps believe that it is too bold and ambitious an aim to aspire to a participation in government equal to our support in the country (obviously together with other leftwing and democratic forces).

But by raising the issue of the democratic alternative, our directorate and Central Committee were actually combating an unfounded and unjustified attitude toward us, our role and the future of the Italian workers movement. The ideological prejudice against our party has disappeared only verbally. Every attempt is made to avoid applying to us the rule whereby every political force is assessed according to its real actions and positions (not according to intolerable and factious questionings of intent) and has an influence proportionate to its popular representation.

In fact the fight is directed precisely against the most positive aspects of our party, in other words, the fact that it is a truly and fully autonomous communist party that considers itself a fundamental force of the working classes, of democracy and of the nation, which does not follow the experiences of either Soviet-type or social democratic societies. The existence of this extraordinary political group is irritating, so people try to ignore its historical roots and its original policy, and this is why its distinctive characteristics are portrayed as useless vestiges of the past or as futile gestures of vanity.

The pressure exerted on our party is designed to drive it either toward an abandonment of itself, its role in transforming society, its entire heritage, or toward a minority and splittist mentality that would cause it to relinquish any national leadership role. Both these stances would doom our party to sterility and would eliminate that which has made Italian Communists a factor of protection and hope for such a large sector of our people and for others besides.

The democratic alternative certainly requires dialogues and policy convergences primarily on the left, but it also requires a broader receptiveness and above all a clear option for the future. If it is recognized that the so-called policy of "governability" is in dire straits, a decision must be made to take stock of its sad conclusion and choose a different path for the future. It is not a valid objection to tell us that the option of a government alliance with the DC exists because it is impossible to embark on a "treasure hunt" for the third way with the Communists. In fact, the need to attempt new ways of tackling the problems of contemporary society is not our requirement alone. Whatever name one wishes to give this need, it now confronts the workers, people's, progressive and leftwing forces of all capitalist countries. The very difficulties of the major social democratic countries, including Germany, show that the issue raised by Italian Communists is a pressing one.

In this regard it is not valid to argue that the third way is defined solely in terms of negotiation of the Soviet-type and social democratic-type models. In fact, it already has a specific and positive substance which lies, for instance, in our formulations aimed at defining a new relationship between the market and economic planning, between the quantity and quality of development, between representative democracy and forms of popular participation, between the need for unity of leadership and social management. Moreover, the path that we are following is a continuation of a long road: that which many years ago used to be called "the Italian road to socialism." Even then it did not consist solely of a vindication of national peculiarities with respect to a general model considered valid. Of course, it took time and experience before we realized, though aware of our abilities and strengths, that we faced a task not confined solely to our own nation. It is this realization that prompted and still prompts our effort to instill in the Italian workers movement a new European outlook on its own problems and on the struggles to be waged to change society at the summits of capitalist development and to establish a policy aimed at eliminating the blocs.

So, we are not working as part of a constellation centered on the Soviet Union, nor do we resign ourselves to considering capitalist-type society the summit of human history and therefore continue to work and struggle to give full value and validity to the past and present hopes of the exploited, the oppressed and all the forces that seek change and that try to introduce it on the basis of present objective economic and social processes and by promoting progressive and innovative solutions as needed in Italy and throughout Western Europe.

We have no desire for splendid isolation: Quite the contrary, we seek dialogue with all communist, socialist, democratic and peace-loving forces of all inclinations. It is significant that meetings with the major leftwing parties of the West are developing, the latest being with the French PS in Paris. Even the European socialist and social democratic parties now realize the inadequacy of the solutions they have attempted, while in our country time is still being wasted on inappropriate attempts at imitation.

Being and Acting Like Communists

Over the past year we have enhanced and expedited many formulations which are now being tested not only in program documents and study conferences -- useful and necessary though they are -- but in everyday work throughout the country. I will limit myself to mentioning the domestic issues closely connected with the aim of quickly increasing the ability of the entire party at all levels to realize the policy of the democratic alternative.

To the politicians and media that speak of the PCI solely in denigratory terms, portraying us as an old and ailing party destined to decline and die, we state that we would tackle any challenge we had to face, including general elections, with vigor, unity, a modern attitude and, I believe, success.

We do not wish to deny our difficulties, which are, however, due largely precisely to the newness, complexity and scale of the problems we face and with which we are grappling. But for this very reason and to inspire complete confidence, a new combativeness and a stronger capacity for expansion by the party, several conditions are necessary. I wish to discuss only three of these, which are fundamental and which depend to a large extent on the leadership bodies, starting with the central ones.

The first is the continuous defence of the party from the attacks, denigrations and insinuations to which it is submitted every day, obviously without confusing lies with criticisms, which we must be able to heed. The defense of the party -- an attitude that should reflect a fundamental duty and correct behavior for every Communist Party member, leader and press organ -- has become less incisive and resolute recently. This is not solely a matter of party conduct. When there is a failure to react to lies, when there is a failure to respond promptly and vigorously to the enemy counterattack, to distortions and manipulatory misrepresentations of the party's aims and proposals, the net result is a jeopardizing or loss of just political battles. Moreover, let us not forget that the party's fundamental options and cohesion must also be defended against falsifications, conspiracies and maneuvers originating outside Italy.

The defense and development of the party also require the nondivulgence, as stated in our statute, of "private party matters" and require a more careful vigilance and attention against possible infiltrations of provocative elements into our ranks (some cases of which have been discovered) and against whatever traps might be laid for us, as was the case with the false document on the Cirillo case published by L'UNITA.

The second fundamental condition for the party to act safely is that there be lucidity and consistency in the implementation of our policy. This, too, is primarily the responsibility of our central bodies and their individual members. Of course there is the very complex problem of the ways in which divergent stances or policy lines within the party and its leadership bodies should be expressed in an orderly way, while standing firm on the exclusion of factions. This problem has been discussed many times and I believe that the next congress must deal with it in depth and reach a decision.

I am referring now, however, to the fact that confidence, trust and combativeness of the party as a whole are certainly not enhanced by certain forms of behavior which, once a line has been adopted or a decision taken, give interpretations or versions of them which alter or contradict them, thus weakening their comprehensibility and effectiveness. It is entirely legitimate and normal for differing assessments and disagreements to exist on issues under discussion, and there must be more collegiate decisions in all the leadership bodies at all levels. The party's leadership bodies rightly strive to take account of different opinions and contributions in an attempt to achieve political unity on the basis of a fuller and more accurate formulation of stances untainted by unilaterality. When this proves impossible a majority decision is taken. But in either case a policy line or a specific decision is taken which the entire party is obliged to follow. This rule has proved valid at all times and has protected our party from the ailments afflicting other parties. I believe that it remains valid. But for this very reason we must require that every one of us observe its preconditions and characteristics, which are the democraticness and collegiality of decisions and joint responsibility in supporting and implementing them in all forums.

The third condition for new reinvigorating the party's initiative, role and political presence is a more prompt and coordinated operational management of all the activities of our organizations.

Obviously every organization, starting with the cells and sections, and every working commission needs to exercize its own autonomous initiative, which is now more essential than ever in the presence of so many needs and requirements emerging from society, and to fully restore a diligent attention toward and concern with the detailed and everyday problems of all citizens.

But it is also necessary to surmount lack of focus and discontinuity in initiative, so that when certain general objectives are set and major mass political campaigns are promoted the party will concentrate its efforts and respond with a prompt mobilization. This requires that the leadership bodies' work be less tortuous, more orderly, more attentive toward operative decisions and particularly toward monitoring implementation.

The congress will examine whether modifications should be introduced into the party's organizational structure, including the central leadership and working bodies. But even now every party body, including the Directorate and Secretariat, must examine its own functioning and its own relations with the working departments and sections and with the regional committees and federations.

SPECIAL POLICE ARREST RED BRIGADES LEADER

NC231959 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Milan, Italy, 23 Apr (AFP) — Italian police today arrested Francesco lo Bianco, a Red Brigades leader sought since autumn 1980 who was among those charged with kidnapping U.S. General James Lee Dozier last December, a police source said. Two other Red Brigades members were arrested but their identities were withheld, the source said.

Lo Bianco, 32, who has also been accused of seven murders, including that of a Genoa police commissioner, heads the Genoa column of the Red Brigades and is said to be one of the group's strategic directors.

He was sentenced in absentia to 26 years in prison for the kidnapping of Gen Dozier, who was freed in a police commando raid on January 20 after one month in captivity.

The sources said he called himself a "communist guerrilla" as he was taken by police. His arrest marked another success for Italy's special anti-terrorist police, known as the Digos. Lo Bianco is the third presumed strategic leader put behind bars in the past year, after the earlier capture of Mario Moretti in Milan last April and the criminologist Giovanni Senzani in Rome in January.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ SEEKS TO STRENGTHEN TIES

PA260438 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1129 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 25 Apr (EFE) -- Spain "is called upon to play an important role in the stability of Central America," Sergio Ramirez Mercado, president [as received] of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced today on his arrival in Madrid. On this visit, decribed by Sergio Ramirez as intended to "strengthen ties with the Spanish Government," the president of the Nicaraguan junta is accompanied by Nicaraguan Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy, Foriegn Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, Deputy Foriegn Minister Nora Astorga and other ranking government officials.

On his arrival, Ramirez thanked the Spanish Government for its firm support in the UN Security Council last week and noted his country's efforts to achieve stable peace in Central America. He added that he will have the opportunity on this trip to report on the situation in that region and to meet with Spanish Government leaders to discuss the possibility that Spain can play an important role in stability there. Sergio Ramirez stressed that Spanish assistance to Nicaragua has been ongoing, in keeping with plans, and that he will discuss various aspects of financial cooperation with Spanish authorities.

On the peace plan for Central America proposed by Mexico, he noted that it is developing satisfactorily and that it is contributing toward a real solution of the problem. He noted that Spanish support for this plan would aid in expanding the capacity for negotiation.

Regarding Nicaraguan rapprochement with the United States, he said that his government is ready to negotiate at any moment and is only waiting for the United States to say when. The Nicaraguan president [as received] added that a bilateral understanding is necessary between the United States and Cuba, and that it should be extended to the belligerent forces in El Salvador as well. Asked if Nicaragua has any fear of a possible U.S. armed attack, he replied: "We have never spoken only of an U.S. armed aggression, or of a landing by marines -- which would not be improbable, for we have already experienced two in this century -- but also of the support that certain U.S. circles give or may give to more than 5,000 former Somozist guards, who have more than 17 camps on the other side of the Honduran border."

Lastly, he spoke of the recent charges made by commander Eden Pastora against the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta, saying that these charges are nothing new, as they have been repeated ever since the Reagan administration took office. He stressed that if Commander Pastora's evolution seems a radical change to the public, it is no suprise for the revolutionary junta, because they were aware of it ever since Commander Cero left Nicaragua.

During its stay of several days in Spain, the Nicaraguan delegation will hold meetings with Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca and with other political party leaders. After this visit, it will go to various other European countries.

Talks With Calvo-Sotelo

LD261404 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The president of the Nicaraguan ruling junta, Sergio Ramierez, held talks today with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo. The meeting lasted almost 25 minutes. Sergio Ramierez has been on an official visit to Spain since yesterday to request Spanish support for Mexico's peace proposals for Central America. The Nicaraguan leader declined to make a statement as he left the Moncloa Palace. Tomorrow before leaving, he will give a press conference.

THATCHER ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON SOUTH GEORGIA

LD261510 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the House of Commons in London -- live]

[Text] With permission, Mr Speaker, I should like to make a statement about recent developments with relations to the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. In our continuing pursuit of a negotiated settlement, my right honorable friend the foreign secretary visited Washington on 22 and 23 April. He had many hours of intensive detailed discussion with Mr Haig. Their talks proved constructive and helpful, but there are considerable difficulties. Mr Haig now intends to pursue his efforts further with the Argentine Government. However, the Argentine foreign minister is reported to be unwilling to continue negotiations at present. I hope he will reconsider this.

As the British task force approaches closer to the Falklands, the urgent need is to speed up the negotiations, not to slow them down. We remain in close touch with Mr Haig.

I now turn to events on South Georgia yesterday. The first phase of the operation to repossess the island began at first light when the Argentine submarine Santa Fe was detected close to British warships which were preparing to land forces on South Georgia. The United Kingdom had already made it clear to Argentina that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to or interfere with the mission of British forces would encounter the appropriate response. The Santa Fe posed a significant threat to the successful completion of the operation and to British warships and forces launching the landing. Helicopters therefore engaged and disabled the Argentine submarine.

Just after 1600 London time yesterday British troops landed on South Georgia and advanced towards Grytviken. At about 1800 the commander of the Argentine forces in Grytviken surrendered, having offered only limited resistance. British forces continued to advance during the night and are now in control of Leith, the other main settlement on South Georgia.

At 1000 this morning the officer commanding the Argentine forces on South Georgia formally surrendered. British forces throughout the operation used the minimum force necessary to achieve a successful outcome. No British casualties have been notified, and it is reported that only one Argentine sustained serious injuries. About 180 prisoners were taken, including up to 50 military reinforcements who had been on the Argentine submarine. The prisoners will be returned to Argentina.

British Antarctic survey personnel on the island were reported to be safe when we last heard from them early yesterday afternoon. Our forces are now making contact with them. Arrangements are in hand to evacuate them if they so wish. I'm sure the House will join me in congratulating our forces on carrying out this operation successfully and recapturing the island. [loud cheers] The action we have taken is fully in accord with our inherent right of self-defense and Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Mr Speaker, my right honorable friends and I will continue to keep the House fully informed on the situation as it develops. I should like to emphasize that the repossession of South Georgia, including the attack on the Argentine submarine in no way alters the government's determination to do everything possible to achieve a negotiated solution to the present crisis. We seek the implementation of the Security Council resolution, and we seek it by peaceful means if possible. [cheers]

Responds to Questions

LD261640 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1614 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Britain's recapture of South Georgia Island in no way alters the government's determination to do everything possible to get a negotiated settlement to the Falklands crisis, the prime minister told MP's today. For the opposition, Mr Foot told her there was "a deepening sense of anxiety." But he backed the South Georgia invasion as fully within Britain's international rights.

The prime minister told questions "We search for peace...but we didn't break the peace." Mr Foot stressed that the most important question was "How are we to pursue the search for the diplomatic and peaceful settlement?" And he demanded: "When are we going to go back to the Security Council?"

Mr Foot stressed that Labour remained "firmly, unshakeably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in the search for a peaceful settlement. If one initiative fails then another has to be started," he said as Tory MP's jeered. Mr Foot retorted: "That is the spirit in which the government should be going about their business."

He sounded a note of caution by warning MP's: "What is legal is not necessarily also prudent. That has to be taken into account as well. The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us." He called for more detailed reports on the peace options discussed by the cabinet.

Mr Foot said the Commons should debate the crisis again on Thursday and as a few Tory MP's shouted out "No, no," the Labour leader continued: "I believe we in this House have the right to speak in this matter and I believe we in this House of Commons should keep persistent control over what the government proposes and intends."

Mrs Thatcher said the government shared people's anxiety about the search for a peaceful solution to the crisis. "It is now more than three weeks since the UN Security Council resolution called upon Argentine force to withdraw. During that time far from withdraw they have put reinforcements, re-equipment -- men and materials -- on the islands."

Mrs Thatcher stressed "If we have not yet reached a settlement the blame lies at the foot of the Argentine Government. Of course we are searching for peace -- we did not break the peace. We must in fact remember while we search for that peace that our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader. We must remember that in the way in which we carry out the negotiations."

Mrs Thatcher said the UN had not been drawn into the negotiations for a solution to the crisis as she understood the feeling at the UN headquarters in New York was that it should not get involved while Mr Alexander Haig's peace bid continued. She hoped the Argentine foreign minister, Mr Costa Mendez, would re-consider his decision not to see Mr Haig.

For the Social Democrats, Dr David Owen announced his party's "full and unequivocal" support for the government's decision to re-possess South Georgia. Dr Owen asked for as assurance that before there was an escalation of violence, Mrs Thatcher would be ready to go to the United Nations and discuss under Articles 82 and 83 of the secure trust areas -- which would allow for British administration -- the possibility of using these provisions for an interim administration.

Mrs Thatcher stressed it was implementation of a UN resolution that Britain was seeking, but which the UN was not in a position to implement itself.

On the future course of negotiations as a whole, she told MP's: "I must point out to the House that time is getting extremely short." The prime minister added: "The task force is approaching the islands. It has been three weeks since that resolution.

"One cannot just have a wide range of choices -- of military options -- with the task force in the wild and stormy weather in that area."

Senior Tory backbencher Sir Derek Walker-Smith (Hertford E) asked that if the Argentinians withdrew their troops in conformity with the United Nations resolution, was it the government's policy to refer the dispute or suggested reference to the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the UN Charter.

Mrs Thatcher said the matter of the dependency of the Falklands had been referred to the International Court in 1955. The prime minister said both parties had to agree to such a move. "We did, but Argentina did not."

Mrs Thatcher said that the majority of people knew that unprovoked aggression must not be allowed to succeed. "If it does then there will be no international law and many, many people will fear for their future."

Labour's Mr Tony Benn, a leading campaigner against sending the Falklands task force, said that although the House of Commons and the country were united in condemning the aggression, public opinion as far as it could be ascertained, favoured a "much more serious attempt at negotiation through the United Nations."

Mrs Thatcher told Benn there was no lack of vigour or will to pursue the negotiations on the part of the government. "The lack is on the part of the Argentine Government to obey Security Council resolution," she said. "Our people are under the heel of the Argentine invader," she told Mr Benn.

For the Liberals, Mr Russel Johnson said it would be increasingly difficult to give the prime minister a blank cheque without much more information. He asked if she had further considered the suggestion by Liberal leader Mr David Steel for all-party talks on the matter. Mrs Thatcher agreed that time was short. "But there is no lack of will on our part to negotiate. The trouble is in getting the Argentinians to withdraw.

"It may not be possible to do it by negotiation. But we are still seeking to do it. They have had over three weeks in which to comply with that resolution. They have shown no inclination to do so whatsoever, indeed they have reinforced all their troops." Mrs Thatcher told MP's: "I believe we will have a greater chance of getting a peaceful settlement if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government."

Of a peaceful solution under the UN Charter, the prime minister said: "If we are not successful in achieving one the fault will not lie with us...." The blame will lie fairly and squarely with the Argentine Government. The government was constantly trying to take the initiative to see that negotiations continued.

The one thing that needed to be done immediately under the Security Council resolution was the withdrawal of Argentinian forces. "As soon as that is achieved, we are quite prepared to go into negotiations again," she said.

Mrs Thatcher said Britain was not at war with Argentina. Of the Argentine prisoners, she said: "These are not prisoners of war. A state of war does not exist between ourselves and Argentina." The names and state of health of the prisoners would be released, and they would be returned "as soon as possible." Mrs Thatcher said the Argentine commander on South Georgia had been "very grateful for the very quick medical attention that was given to the Argentine man who was badly hurt."

Mrs Thatcher added that talks with the Argentine junta could continue in other ways, if the Haig meeting with Mr Costa Mendez was cancelled. Pressed by a Labour MP on her decision to let the pace of military priorities to dictate the rate of diplomatic moves, Mrs Thatcher pointed to the weather in the South Atlantic.

The stormy conditions were a limiting factor in possible military activities which any sensible government must take into account." "Negotiations are more likely to succeed if military pressure is kept up," she added. "We always have to consider the military options, and in considering them to look after our soldiers and marines who have to undertake them."

Spokesman Details Operation

LD261654 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1630 GMT 26 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent, and Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] Helicopters from the British task force were fired on before they attacked an Argentine submarine at Grytviken, it was disclosed today. Lieutenant Colonel Tim Donkin also revealed there were three direct hits on the submarine, the Santa Fe.

One Argentine sailor was seriously injured, it was confirmed. There were no British casualties even though British troops had to pick their way through mined approaches to Grytviken, and booby traps on the site of the Leith garrison.

Lt-Col Donkin, who is on the staff of the major general of the Royal Marines, and is based at Northwood, North London, gave his account of the counter-invasion at a packed and tense press conference at the Defence Ministry in London. He said helicopters from the task force flew over Grytviken at dawn on Sunday on a reconnaissance mission. "As they were returning they saw the enemy submarine in the East Cumberland Bay area. The helicopters were fired on, but the pilots were able to assess that the submarine was known to be Argentinian."

He went on: "Accordingly the ships at sea were alerted and helicopter attacks were made against the submarine. At the time, the submarine was heading into harbour and three direct hits were scored. It managed to struggle into port."

Lt-Col Donkin said a "major bombardment" then took place to clear a landing site for the British helicopters. As this gunfire was taking place, helicopters landed from the ships, and brought the Royal Marines and army troops who were landed safely ashore. The troops headed for an Argentine garrison at Grytviken, and were met by limited opposition, described as "unenthusiastic" by Lt-Col Donkin.

The time was then about 5 pm local time, and the white ensign flag was then hoisted alongside an Argentinian flag flying outside the garrison. Forty-five minutes later the Argentine flag was lowered and the garrison was "assessed to have surrendered."

Lt-Col Donkin said there was no loss of life during the operation, and added that the only injury was to an Argentinan leading seaman, who suffered a severe leg wound. He said 140 "prisoners" were taken at Grytviken, of whom 60 were from the crew of the submarine.

About 10 miles along the coast there was a smaller garrison of 16 Argentinian troops at the settlement of Leith. There were also 38 Argentinian civilians in the area.

Lt-Col Donkin said the British commander leading the counter-invasion contacted the small garrison and asked the Argentinians to surrender. The civilians said they would surrender immediately. But the 16 troops "elected to fight on."

British troops left Grytviken, and headed up the coast in ships to occupy Leith. Lt-Col Donkin went on: "This was done during last night and by first light today Leith was in our hands without loss of life. At Grytviken there were land mines laid on the likely approach route."

He disclosed that the commanders of the Santa Fe and the Argentine garrison at Grytviken were entertained to dinner on board a ship from the British task force, and expressed their "gratitude to the humanity being shown to the prisoners." Lt-Col Donkin said all the prisoners were now being looked after and there appeared to be no further dangers of fighting breaking out on the island.

The Argentinian submarine was carrying re-enforcements to the Grytviken garrison -- to the surprise of the British forces. Lt-Col Donkin said the submarine was "disgorging people at a rush." The task force commander brought forward the operation because of this new factor. "He judged it right to move, and then to move very swiftly."

The submarine had been spotted by British helicopters returning from dropping troops on a reconnaissance mission, five miles north east of Sappho, north of Grytviken.

Lt-Col Donkin said 156 Argentine servicemen had been captured, together with 38 civilians. Although they were not prisoners of war, they were being treated consistent with the rules laid down by the Geneva Convention.

"No Royal Marine likes to kill people unnecessarily," he said. "This operation had been planned beforehand with the direct aim of minimising loss of life." The bombardment of shore observation posts and the helicopter landing zone before the troops went in had deliberately been aimed to avoid casualties on the Argentinian side, he said.

He stressed that resistance had ended on South Georgia. Asked if there were any more Argentinians on South Georgia, he said: "This is most inhospitable country. Unless you are in close vicinity of Leith and Grytviken, where there is accommodation and cover they will be extremely cold." If they stayed out too long in such conditions "they will not be battle-worthy at this stage."

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES TROOPS ON FALKLANDS

LD270808 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0725 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence today issued a categorical denial that a small British force had landed on the Falklands Islands proper. A report in THE TIMES today said an advance party had landed there and was seeking a landing site for the main force.

But a Defence Ministry spokesman stressed: "That is not true. We are saying quite specifically that this is definitely untrue." THE TIMES report said that task force commander, Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward, had been given the go-ahead to make a landing. The report claimed that he had been given orders to make a landing "at his discretion" but not to attack the capital, Port Stanley.

Any assault on the capital would have to be decided by a meeting of the full cabinet. Men of the Special Boat Service -- the navy equivalent of the SAS -- landed on a reconnaissance mission three days before the main attack on South Georgia.

It is unusual for the Defence Ministry to issue such a flat denial as it has over the report in THE TIMES. Normal routine is to decline to discuss operations.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CRISIS, PROGRESS

LD262236 London BBC Television Network in English 1910 GMT 26 Apr 82

["Panorama" program: Robert Kee and Richard Lindley interview with UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street -- live]

[Excerpts] [Kee] Mrs Thatcher, thank you very much for giving us your time. You must have even less of it to spare than usual.

May I come straight to the point and say that while the country is indeed filled with rejoicing -- as you put it -- at the remarkable success of the South Georgia operation, and I think particularly because there was no loss of life, there is a certain amount of concern about where we go from here. Is there any prospect this evening that our military success has brought a diplomatic solution any closer?

[Answer] I think there is bound to be concern and I'm the first to feel concern, because when, you know, you've got your own forces out at sea and marines have landed on an island and you're worried about whether the operation could be a success, then I know exactly what anxiety and concern are like, and for the families too. I don't believe that diplomatic negotiations would have any chance of success unless they were backed up by the task force and the certainty on the part of the Argentinians that we would use that task force if need be. I've always hoped that we wouldn't have to use it, because after all that United Nations resolution passed just over 3 weeks ago told the Argentinians to withdraw and all they've done is pile on more and more soldiers and more and more equipment into the islands. And in the meantime our people, our British people, are living under their occupation. This is a totally wrong action, totally unprovoked aggression and if actions like this were allowed to stand, then there would be many many territories the world over where people would fear invasion.

[Kee] You did say in the House of Commons this afternoon that there was a better chance of a peaceful settlement if you increased military pressure on Argentina. That does rather suggest that perhaps this was a prelude to another military move rather than an immediate diplomatic offensive.

[Answer] The first thing we did was to send the task force and then I think there was a feeling growing up that we wouldn't use it. Well, it was obvious that we needed to recapture South Georgia. It is, after all, a quite separate British dependancy. It's not a Falkland Island dependancy, it's a British dependancy and it's very important. Of course, we'll go on trying to get a peaceful settlement. No one wants it more than I do. I seems to me absurd that Argentina doesn't withdraw her young men from those islands under the United Nations resolution. If she did and we could get, say, the United States to guarantee the security of the islands, or even perhaps a United Nations force, then we could withdraw our task force. And then there would be hope of solving it all peacefully. That's my objective and what I shall work for.

[Lindley] Prime Minister, you said this afternoon that the urgent need is now to speed up the negotiations. But has the use of force in South Georgia really done that? Has it helped that process? Far from it bringing Argentina closer to a diplomatic deal, their foreign minister has been saying that for the moment negotiations are at an end. Is there a danger, do you think, that you stiffened the resistance of Argentina instead of making it more amenable?

[Answer] I don't think so. Don't forget, we didn't use force first. Britain didn't break the peace. Argentina used force. Argentina is the invader, Argentina is the occupier, so it's not for her to complain about other people using force to recapture our own possessions...

[Lindley] But have you made it harder for them...I beg your pardon.

[Answer] And to see that our people don't live under an invader. After all in a way Argentina is punishing these British people there because they refused to belong to Argentina. They refused to let us discuss sovereignty with Argentina. Now in the face of what's happened in the last few weeks, in the face of the fact that Argentina hasn't withdrawn at all, but has piled on her soldiers, and equipment and aircraft onto those islands, I don't think the fact that we took South Georgia would increase the Argentine's resistance to a peaceful settlement. I hope it will make them realize that we are quietly determined in support of a principle. We don't want to use force. Democracies never do.

[Kee] There is always though this difficult problem, isn't there, in using force as a backing for diplomacy: that if you use the force and it's successful, as it was in this case, you do injure Argentinian pride and perhaps make them more intransigent rather than pliable.

[Answer] Force has been used: It's been used against our territory, against our people; It's been used totally illegally, and if this kind of force is allowed to succeed, there'll be many, many other examples the world over. And someone, some country has to care enough about it to say "stop." It's like, in a way, those hijackings. Some people take the view -- some countries -- of the hijack plane being let through as quickly as possible. That's the way to increase hijackings. When we got one coming here I said: Right, they come down here and understand -- they're not going to take off again. That's the way to stop hijackings.

[Kee] And you mean it's not the hijackers pride that is your first consideration in dealing with them?

[Answer] My first consideration is the British people of those islands, who for years and years would not let us even discuss sovereignty with the Argentinians because they did not want to go under the Argentine. And the Argentine is now punishing them for it and it's our duty to them, our people, our sovereign territory, to stand up for them and to show the whole world we're prepared to.

[Lindley] If this military action in South Georgia is designed to spur negotiations on, as you say, how long will you give Argentina to respond before you have to take the next military step?

[Answer] One thing I was trying to explain in the House this afternoon is that you can't just go on indefinitely with negotiations. Some people say: But don't use force while the negotiations are continuing. It's a very easy argument, isn't it? It just enables the Argentinians to carry on negotiations on and on and on, a perfectly easy ploy. And in the meantime, it will get more and more difficult for us to use a military option 8,000 miles away from home, at the onset of winter, in very terrible weather -- gales, freezing -- that would be their ploy.

[Lindley] So you can't say at the moment how long you will give Argentina before we move again?

[Answer] No, of course I can't. I should be very remiss if I were to give any hint, because it would put the lives of some of our people at risk, and that I would never do.

[Lindley] Prime Minister, can I ask you this: What is the danger, do you think, that this crisis will escalate to involve other countries, perhaps even involving Russia in some way in support of Argentina?

[Answer] I dont't believe that it will involve the Soviet Union.

[Lindley] Other countries?

[Answer] I don't believe it will involve other countries.

[Lindley] You think you can contain it?

[Answer] Yes. You know, other countries are obviously very slow to become engaged. They sometimes can help, for example, as we helped the United States in a multinational force in Sinai, because when that withdrawal was undertaken -- and as you know that was good news also this weekend, on the Egyptian-Israeli agreement -- the United States asked ourselves and a number of other countries to take part, not in a United Nations force, but in a multinational force, to see that the withdrawal took place and that it was adhered to. Some countries will come and help in these kinds of operations but not get involved in the immediate dispute.

[Lindley] You took action in South Georgia before the Organization of American States [OAS] had met as they're doing now. What happens -- how will you react if their decision goes against Britain?

[Answer] Yes, can I make one thing clear? There are certain international meetings scheduled, but you can't, when you're deciding to take action, have those paramount in your mind, for the simple reason -- supposing you were to say: Look, we won't take that action now -- you're dealing with the most inclement, uncertain weather conditions, in an area where gales are the usual order of the day. So you have to decide on practical considerations...

[Lindley] Like D-Day?

[Answer] Like D-Day. You have to decide on practical considerations when to take your military action. We owe that to our own boys. And you simply can't say: You must try to stop for a couple of days because of the OAS or another meeting.

[Lindley] Prime Minister, can I get you to clarify what seem, from what you've already said, to be sticking points? First, that the Argentine invasion forces must leave the Falklands. Second, that the islands should return to British administration. On your first condition, does that mean that every Argentine must withdraw, or would you allow some Argentines to remain behind, perhaps civilians or policemen or something?

[Answer] Oh well, the military forces must withdraw, that's United Nations resolution. The military forces must withdraw completely.

[Lindley] Could they remain behind in any way as civilians or policemen or something like that?

[Answer] There are about -- on the Falkland Islands -- there are about 40 Argentinians, but only about 20 who reside there and the others change over for business reasons; some of them do a spell of duty from Argentina and so there's quite a turnover. But look, the Falklands has no Argentine history as far as Argentinians living there are concerned. The people there are of British stock -- the enormous majority, about 1,800 of them, there are about 20 civilian residents and about 20 others who come from time to time. [as heard]

[Lindley] Could we share in any civilian interim administration with Argentina?

[Answer] Well, you're talking about an interim administration as a means of restoring to the longer term solution. [sentence as heard] There obviously would have to be an arrangement to supervise the withdrawal from the islands, and of course such an arrangement is one that is being considered although the details, of course, are not decided in any way. It's a matter of practicality, really. They've got a lot of forces there, and they have to get off, and someone has to supervise the withdrawal. So you'd need to have some authority to go on actually to supervise that withdrawal and to see that it was carried out in accordance with any agreement. So that, in itself, would mean some interim arrangement. In the meantime, of course, the law and the administration have to be carried on, and the law is British law, and the executive and legislative councils are the British executive and legislative councils, and most of the work is done and exercised through them in accordance with the constitution of the Falkland Islands.

[Kee] In order to get them to comply, it does seem we'll have to offer them something, because they're not going, or we'll have to use force. Could we offer any form of joint Argentine administration or could we allow them just to keep their flag there, because they've made such a point of their flag staying at all costs?

[Answer] What do you mean, keep their flag there? Not as an indication of sovereignty in any way. If, after all, if an ambassador is in a place, he flies his own flag in his own gounds; that's different.

But I mean, our ambassador in our grounds all over the world will fly his own flag on his own ground -- but not a flag as an indication of sovereignty in any way. The sovereignty is British and has not changed by invasion.

[Kee] And the sovereignty, of course, is to be possibly negotiated, or talked about, in the second phase?

[Answer] We have in a way been discussing sovereignty for quite a long time. But if it came even to talking about leaseback, the islanders wouldn't contemplate it. The right of self-determination is under the United Nations Charter for the people. It is not, certainly, the only thing, because when you come to the dependencies, namely, South Georgia and South Sandwich, they have no settled population. And again I stress, they're not dependencies of the Falklands; they're dependencies of Britain. Now they have no settled population, and there is a right of sovereignty. Our title -- after all, South Georgia was discovered by Cap ain Cook -- their title is different, we own them through a different title from the Falklands or we have sovereignty over them. So you can't, in looking at that territory, apply the same test.

[Kee] Prime Minister, can I just bring you back for a moment to the principle of self-determination on which you stand so firmly? If we continue to say that those islanders' views are paramount and that they do have, as it were, a veto over the negotiations, what can the Argentines think there is to negotiate?

[Answer] But you can have come up right against the problem. This is the problem of a negotiation between a dictatorship which does not believe in the rights of the people -- and you know how many people have disappeared -- and a democracy that does. And really you've said it all for me: We're standing up for the rights of democracy, law and liberty and those are very, very big things.

[Kee] Prime Minister, you've expressed your admiration for Mr Haig's efforts at peace. But I wonder if now you would like America to come down firmly on our side?

[Answer] If the negotiations don't get anywhere -- and I think they'll have to come to a head soon -- then Mr Haig I think, has made it abundantly clear that if the negotiations do not succeed, the United States -- one of the great democracies of the world -- would be on the side of Britain.

[Kee] You mentioned just now "coming to a head" -- "negotiations coming to a head." Can we still not look a little into what that might mean?

[Answer] Well, you can't go on for ever and ever with us saying: Look, you must withdraw because of the United Nations, and if you withdraw, when your withdrawal is complete, of course, we'll withdraw our task force and then we'll go back to negotiations. You can't go on for ever saying that.

SINN FEIN TO CONTEST SEATS IN ULSTER ELECTIONS

PM261559 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Colin Brady dispatch: "Sinn Fein Will Seek Seats in Assembly"]

[Excerpt] Belfast -- Provisional Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political front, confirmed in Dublin yesterday that it would contest seats in elections to the Northern Ireland political assembly planned for the autumn. But Mr Rory Brady, the organisation's president made it clear that any successful candidates would follow the party's traditional abstentionist policy and refuse to take their seats.

"We will be fighting the elections with the intention of giving the Nationalists a republican voice and an alternative," he said. It is expected that the Sinn Fein campaign will be a limited one extending only to areas where it has guaranteed support.

KIPRIANOU DENIES AKEL ALLIANCE CONDITIONS EXIST

NC252001 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] President of the Republic and Chairman of the Democratic Party [DIKO] Kiprianou, speaking at a gathering of his party's cadres at Paralimni, has stated the party's goal was always to achieve a democratic coalition which would contest the next presidential election.

With the party's authorization, we reached an agreement with AKEL on a democratic coalition, he said. We prepared a program and issued a joint statement. We have not closed the doors to any other democratic forces. It is the other democratic parties which did not want, at least to date, to join in the framework of cooperation. Our doors remain open, said President Kiprianou.

The content of the agreed-upon program, he continued, as well as the content of the declaration, represent the true interests of the people and the aims and goals are those which serve our national issue in the best possible way and the peoples prosperity which are the necessary substructure of the struggle for liberty. AKEL, President Kiprianou said, did not want to impose conditions or to make cooperation difficult by making claims.

Referring to reports about a directorate and a superauthority, President Kiprianou said there is no effort from any direction to isolate the president or the ministerial council from their constitutional rights and authorities. There is neither a directorate nor any superauthority, he added. There are only the necessary measures for the dictated close cooperation.

Referring to reports about a communist danger and about a people's democracy, President Kiprianou said these allegations are ridiculous, to say the least. He added there will be no effort to alter the social and economic system now in operation.

EDEK Issues Statement

NC231945 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The socialist EDEK party's Central Secretariat has issued a statement on the situation following the declaration of cooperation between AKEL and the Democratic Party [DIKO]. The statement says the party has made a final and irrevocable decision to contest the presidential elections with its chairman, Lissaridhis, as candidate.

The statement says President Kiprianou agreed to the cooperation with his reelection as his sole goal, while the AKEL leaders agreed to it with the aim of securing petty advantages by supporting a rightwing socioeconomic policy in return. Furthermore, the statement says that in regard to the Cyprus problem, the two parties' joint program does not utilize the Greek Government's policy. It adds: The joint program's reference to the treaties of alliance, guarantee and establishment as well as the ommission of occupation from the four components of the international aspect constitute an undermining of the substance of the Cyprus issue, which is the occupation and the demand for its termination.

The EDEK statement further says that the joint program does not elucidate on the views which each party abandoned in order to reach this result. The statement reiterates EDEK's view that the government reshuffle was made on the basis of partisan criteria and not in order to form an interim government that will guarantee irreproachable elections.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN STATES PROGRAM CONSTITUTIONAL

NC261134 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 26 Apr 82

[TExt] In answer to a question, the government spokesman has stated that the fact that the Council of Ministers was asked to implement the policy provided under the Democratic Party-AKEL minimum program does not violate the constitution. The spokesman stated that implementation of the minimum program before the elections had begun because it coincides, to a great extent, with the existing government policy. He said: This policy is being adopted and implemented by the Council of Ministers and nobody else. Nothing, he added, in the program replaces the authorities and jurisdictions of the president of the republic and the Council of Ministers.

CAGATAY ADDRESSES NATIONAL UNITY PARTY CONGRESS

TA251447 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 25 Apr 82

[TExt] Lefkosa, 25 Apr (AA) -- Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus said the true liberation of Cyprus lay in cooperation between the two Cypriot communities. Addressing the National Unity Party's special congress as its chairman Saturday, Cagatay deplored the announced collaboration between the Greek Cypriot party "DIKO" and the communist "AKEL" party to support the re-election of current Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou.

Cagatay also condemned the attempts by Kiprianou, together with Premier Papandreou of Greece, to push aside intercommunal talks in order to internationalize the Cyprus issue. He cited the attempts to get a draft resolution on Cyprus passed by the U.S. House of Representatives.

Observing Israel had escalated its aggression against Lebanon recently, Cagatay called the recent attacks as a clear sign of attempted genocide against the Palestinian people, whose just cause Turkish Cypriots support wholeheartedly.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN TOUR 26 APR

NC261119 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left today on a visit to various European countries. He will first visit Strasbourg, where he will attend the conference of the Council of Europe ministers committee. Upon invitation, he will address the European parliamentary assembly which, among other things, will review the Cyprus issue, with special emphasis on the problem of the missing persons.

On 28 April Mr Rolandhis will meet the chairman of the EC Ministerial Council, Belgian External Affairs Minister Tindemans, with whom he will exchange views on the second stage of Cyprus' association with the European Community and in particular on improving its commercial status in 1982-1983. On 2 May the foreign minister will visit Vienna at the invitation of his Austrian counterpart, Mr Pahr, for talks on the Cyprus issue, bilateral relations and various international issues. On 6 May Mr Rolandhis will go to London for talks with his British counterpart, Mr Pym, on international and bilateral matters, with special emphasis on Cyprus' demand that Britain pay compensation for operating the bases in Cyprus.

KIPRIANOU: IOANNIDHIS RESIGNATION UNJUSTIFIED

NC261747 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Yeoryios Ioannidhis submitted his resignation today from the post of representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks. Ioannidhis submitted his resignation to President Kiprianou, whom he visited this afternoon. A statement issued by Ioannidhis' office states that the reasons for his resignation are explained in a letter he handed to the president.

In a statement tonight President Kiprianou said he explained to Ioannidhis the reasons for which he considers this action both unjustified and totally untimely at a time the UN secretary general, he added, resolved on a speeding up of the talks and discussion on the basic issues which would demonstrate to what extent there could or could not be any progress. Because, President Kiprianou added in his statement, the Ioannidhis resignation is totally unjustified and, as I understand, he added, it is submitted for other reasons. I could not refuse to accept it, and I reserve my right to reply in detail to his letter. Despite this, President Kiprianou concluded in his statement, I thanked Ioannidhis for his services and for the cooperation we have had.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT RELEASED

NC251543 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Constructive negotiations between the two Cypriot communities cannot be conducted on the basis of proposals that aim at the island's division. This is stressed in a joint communique issued this afternoon on the official visit to Cyprus by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

In their talks, the two ministers stressed again the importance of achieving a final and just solution of the internal aspect of the Cyprus issue through negotiations between the two communities under UN auspices, without foreign interventions and in the interest of an independent and united Cyprus. The two ministers expressed regret that the UN and Nonaligned Movement's resolutions on Cyprus have not yet been implemented. At the same time, they stressed their support for the efforts being exerted by the UN secretary general concerning the intercommunal talks in the hope these will result in the necessary momentum leading to an early achievement of progress in the negotiating process.

At the same time, the two ministers agreed that a just and lasting solution can be accomplished only with the respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial intergrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus as well with the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots. The joint communique adds: The two sides have also stressed that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus territory is essential in attaining a lasting solution of the problem while, at the same time, they stood against unilateral actions that could unfavorably affect such a solution.

The joint communique goes on: The two ministers share the view that a representative international conference on the Cyprus issue, within the UN framework, would contribute considerably to the problem's peaceful solution. At the same time, they stressed that the island's complete demilitarization and disarmament would be in the interest not only of its people but also of the cause of peace, security and stability in the area. The joint communique further says that the two sides paid attention to the humanitarian problem of the missing persons and agreed that every effort should be exerted to secure the early tracing of their fate.

During their talks, Mr Rolandhis and Mr Chnoupek noted with satisfaction that there is identity or proximity of views between the two sides on many international issues while, at the same time, they expressed serious concern about the present international situation.

Referring to bilateral relations, Mr Rolandhis and Mr Chnoupek expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral trade and examined the possibilities for further strengthening the economic cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers also signed a legal cooperation agreement between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia. Mr Chnoupek has invited his Cypriot counterpart to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation has been accepted, and the exact date for the visit will be set later through diplomatic channels.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- A Cyprus trade delegation departed for Prague, where it will contact various state organizations concerning expansion of Cyprus exports to Czechoslovakia. The delegation, under the director general of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will also sign the annual trade protocol between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 26 Apr 82 NC]

KKE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

NC252042 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Workers, Workwomen, Employees! Working people and pensioners! On the occasion of May Day, the KKE Central Committee addresses warm militant greetings to you and calls on you to stand again in the vanguard of our people's struggle for peace, national independence, democratization, a true change and the opening of the road to socialism.

World peace is being threatened more than any other time during the postwar years. The reactionary warlike circles, with the U.S. imperialists in the forefront, answer to the peace proposals by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as well as to the people's demand for detente and disarmament by intensifying armaments, promoting the policy of intervention in foreign countries -- such as in martyred El Salvador -- with threats against Nicaragua, Cuba, Libya. They strengthen the inflamatory policy of Israel, intensify the antisocialist campaign and continue their undermining role in Poland. They insist on the installation of nuclear missiles in Europe and promote their plans for a nuclear showdown.

Capitalism, by its very nature, cannot give the working people peace or secure their economic progress without crises and unemployment, without making political and social life autocratic. In the face of the war threat, the international proletariat unites in the struggle for the defense of peace. Its battle against armaments and for detente and peace is firmly linked with the struggles for deep political and social changes, abolition of the system of exploitation and for the peaceful socialist future of the world.

Our country's working class strengthens its bonds with the international proletariat in the common battle for the defense of peace. It struggles for a nuclear-free Balkans, removal of nuclear weapons and foreign bases from our country, withdrawal of our country from the imperialist NATO bloc and its liberation from the economic and political subjugation to the EEC monopolies.

Workers, employees, working people throughout the country: In its May Day account of struggles and conquests this year, the working class notes a big victory: The removal of the rightwing from the rule of the country and the creation of possibilities for a substantive change in the economic, social and political life of the country. However, despite certain democratic measures, the PASOK government does proceed toward the change which the country needs. It goes back on its declarations in the face of pressure by the monopolies and the rightwing which try to lead the country's life toward a reactionary retrogression.

The KKE declares that change, with socialism placed in perspective, is your affair. What you have achieved with the October elections will be promoted through your struggle:

-- To rid our country of the chains of dependency and really become nationally independent.

-- For our country to enter the road of development to the benefit of the working people, for the complete democratization without dossiers and compartmentalization and for the opening of the road to socialism.

-- Align together and repel every attempt to undermine and corrupt your struggle. Strengthen the political work within the working class to further increase the party's influence, which is a determining factor for the success of the class, unifying and militant workers' May Day.

-- Long live the workers' May Day, a day of international solidarity and workers battle throughout the world.

-- Honor and glory to the workers of Chicago, to all the heroes and martyrs who have dyed with their blood the red banner of May Day.

-- Honor and glory to the 200 patriotic communists who were executed on May Day of 1944.

LIBYAN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

NC251635 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 25 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The aim of the Libyan leader's visit -- who expressed the desire many months ago to meet with Mr Papandreou -- is to establish closer ties with Greece, because he believes that:

-- The Greek Government maintains a very favorable stance toward the problems of the Arab world and also promotes cooperation among the Mediterranean countries.

-- Libya's "message" about the resolute facing of U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean -- which, in the opinion of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, can also have destructive repercussions on all of Western Europe -- can better pass through Greece to the European Community countries.

Libyan People's Bureau Secretary al-Qammudi, who also exercises ambassador duties, has talked to our political editor K. Angelopoulos about Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit:

"Our leader's visit is completely natural. We have always maintained good relations with Greece. But now, with PASOK in power, we feel there is greater understanding toward us, the Arab world and the Palestinian struggle."

For the Libyan Government, "U.S. imperialism" is the number one enemy. In this connection, Al-Qammudi says: "We believe that our area, the Mediterranean region, today is the most dangerous in the world, because of the superpowers' confrontation there and the foreign intervention. Since the revolution, Libya has been in conflict with U.S. imperialism, which threatens the Arab world's interests. We firmly and immutably stand against the interests of U.S. imperialism which wants to strengthen its position in the Mediterranean. The Americans keep demanding bigger military facilities."

Asked if Libya is particularly interested about the presence of U.S. bases in Greece, Mr al-Qammudi replied; "We are not particularly concerned over this. In general, we are against all foreign intervention in the Mediterranean. We have common experience with Greece on this. We know that foreign bases in every country have a negative effect on the cause of peace."

Libya considers the Papandreou government's "Arab policy" particularly positive. Mr al-Qammudi says: "It is a very positive stand. We see that PASOK supports the Arabs and also portrays their views at international forums. Moreover, we see with greater satisfaction that the positions of the Arabs are promoted by your country's mass media; this is obvious."

Libya desires to proceed with developing its relations with the West European countries with which it considers having common interests and a common enemy -- U.S. foreign policy. In connection with this, Mr al-Qammudi says: "We already have good economic relations with Germany, France, England, Spain and other European countries. We feel that these relations should become closer, because we all belong to the region. Developments in our conflict with the United States will also affect Western Europe. When Reagan talks about a limited nuclear war, it is tantamount to saying, "Let the Europeans go to Hell; we only care about the protection of the United States." This is the mentality of U.S. imperialism. In Western Europe, at the same time, our leader wants to make it clear that support for liberation movements does not mean support for "international terrorism," as U.S. propaganda likes to say. We already think Europe understands Libya better.

Mr al-Qammudi says in conclusion: "One of the main targets of our leader's visit is to convey through Greece our message to our friends in Western Europe."

NEW ARREST ORDER FOR ECEVIT ISSUED IN ANKARA

TA261545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Apr (AA) -- Former Chairman of the defunct Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit appeared before an Ankara martial law court Monday to hear a new order for his arrest for violating National Security Council edict No 52 and Article 16 of the Martial Law Code No 1402. The court ruled that Ecevit had broken the law by a letter he sent to the correspondent of Dutch television, which was also broadcast over the BBC.

Ecevit is already under arrest since 10 April pending trial in connection with an interview he gave to a Norwegian newspaper. His lawyers' objection to the first arrest order for Ecevit was rejected Monday by another military court, and the former RPP chairman (?was) taken to the Army Language School at Mamak where he had been placed under custody.

Former Parliamentarians Questioned

TA261535 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Apr (AA) -- Sixteen former members of parliament and officers of the defunct Republican People's Party were summoned to the military prosecutor's office in Ankara for questioning Monday in connection with the current investigation on RPP. The ex-parliamentarians summoned for questioning included former capinet members Hasan Esat Isik, Irfan Ozaydinli, Deniz Baykal and Ibrahim Ozturk. Martial law authorities said the prosecutor is investigating activities of RPP officers from 1975 through September 1980.

TURKEY, LIBYA SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

TA262034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A Turkish-Libyan economic cooperation agreement has been signed in Istanbul by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on behalf of Turkey and by Libyan Agriculture Minister Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah on behalf of Libya. The agreement covers Turkish-Libyan cooperation especially in the fields of agriculture, trade and oil.

In a statement before the signing ceremony, Durdah said the bilateral talks had been most positive. He added that necessary measures to further the relations between the two countries had been taken up at the talks. Ozal said that the Turkish-Libyan joint committee meetings had been successful. Durdah, who has been in Turkey for some time as the guest of Ozal, left the country by air.

25 MILITANTS CAPTURED IN ADANA, TUNCELI

TA261806 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gazinatep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 12 militants belinging to an illegal rightist organization have been captured in operations conducted by the security forces in Adana and Hatay since 28 March. The militants are charged with killing four persons and other terrorist activities.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by the press and public relations office of the VIII Corps and Elazig, Malatya, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Hitlis Martial Law Command says that in operations conducted by security forces in Tunceli and vicinity during the last 2 weeks 12 terrorists belonging to an illegal secessionist organization have been captured. The statement adds that a terrorist was captured dead following a clash with security forces in Tunceli's Hozat district on 13 April.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

THE TEN CONDEMN ISRAELI AIR RAID ON LEBANON

NC252005 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 25 Apr (AFP) -- The 10 member countries of the European Community today issued a condemnation of the April 21 Israeli air raid into Lebanon, a Belgian Foreign Ministry statement said today.

According to this text, issued by Belgium which currently presides over the Community, "This escalation amounts to a new and serious infringement on Lebanon's territorial integrity." The Ten, text added, "insistently asks Israel and the other parties to renounce these acts of force." It appealed to all sides to "refrain from responding with violence to violence, so as to leave open the road to the search for peace."

CANADA

SUPPLY OF NUCLEAR FUEL TO ARGENTINA TO CONTINUE

PY242215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1403 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Ottawa, 24 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today rejected a petition for Canada to suspend shipments of nuclear fuel for the reactor that it is building in Argentina and to withdraw Canadian technicians.

Canadian trade sanctions against Argentina -- imposed after the Buenos Aires government occupied the Falkland Islands on 2 April -- only apply to imports, Trudeau told members of Parliament who had told Trudeau that Argentina would use the reactor to fabricate nuclear arms.

Ian Waddell of the New Democratic Party demanded that the government suspend shipments of nuclear fuel worth $4 million which, according to Waddell, were being sent to Buenos Aires. Trudeau replied that Argentina had been comitted to adopting special safeguards when it signed the contract for the Candu heavy water reactor which is being finished near Buenos Aires.

Press reports had said that a cabinet document had expressed more serious concern than that expressed publicly by ministers over the possibility that Argentina might use the reactor in order to make atomic weapons.

MALTA

NATIONALISTS' SEATS VACATED IN PARLIAMENT

NC262240 Paris AFP in English 2236 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Valetta, Malta, 26 Apr (AFP) -- The speaker of the House of Representatives, Dr Daniel Micallef, tonight declared that the Nationalist Party has forfeited its seats in Parliament, which it has been boycotting since it opened last February. The speaker said that elections will be held to fill the vacant seats.

The Nationalist Party has been boycotting Parliament because it could not accept a situation where the ruling Labour Party won a majority of three seats although the Nationalists outpolled Labour by 4,500 votes in the Dec 12 general election. The Nationalists blamed this on "gerrymandering" of electoral districts. Nationalist leader Dr Eddie Fenech Adami said tonight that the decision would deprive the majority of voters of their representatives in Parliament. The party would now change its political action, he said.

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POLAND UNABLE TO PAY INTEREST ON $300M LOAN

AU271306 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27 Apr 82 p 9

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "M.F."]

[Summary] Poland's financial problems have apprently further deteriorated: Although in the past the country attempted to give preferential treatment to paying interest on project-linked loans, it has now failed to pay interest -- due at the end of March -- on the $300 million loan it was granted by Austria in 1980 in connection with coming Polish coal deliveries. Since the Federal Treasury had guaranteed this loan vis-a-vis a bank syndicate, the government is liable to pay the amount involved -- 80 million schillings -- to the banks, but the finance minister cannot make such an allotment because the 1982 budget law does not contain any authorization for such guarantee payments. Hence the banks will have to grant the government a respite for payment until the enactment of an amendment to the 1982 budget law authorizing the additional expenditure, probably by next fall. The $300 million loan concerned was granted to Poland by an Austrian bank syndicate because Poland had insisted on it as a condition for its signing a long-term coal treaty with Austria. The loan has a duration of 10 years. The coal agreement provides for delivery to Austria of 1 million tons of Polish bituminous coal annually over a period of 20 years, beginning in 1983. The quarterly interest payments on the loan were made punctually until the end of 1981.

PREM RECEIVED BY KREISKY, KIRCHSCHLAEGER

AU270956 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Summary] Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister and defense minister of Thailand who is currently paying an official visit to Austria, was received by Chancellor Kreisky at the chancellery yesterday afternoon. The meeting was followed by working talks on international questions with emphasis on Southeast Asia, refugee questions, and problems of neutrality and nonalignment. Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila signed at the chancellery a bilateral treaty on the abolition of visas for holders of diplomatic and official passports. Yesterday morning, Prime Minister Prem attended a reception at the Vienna City Hall. At noon, he was received for a talk by President Kirschslaeger who afterwards gave a luncheon for the Thai guests which was also attended by Chancellor Kreisky, Nationalrat Chairman Anton Benya, Foreign Minister Pahr, Trade Minister Staribacher, Interior Minister Lanc, Finance Minister Salcher and a number of prominent figures including Austrian Poeple's Party chairman Mock and Freedom Party Chairman Steger.

LANC COMMENTS ON U.S., CANADIAN VISITS

AU261025 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Summary] Vienna (AZ) -- At a Vienna press conference on the results of his trip to the United States and Canada, Interior Minister Erwin Lanc declared [on 23 April] that from now on 1,000 Polish refugees per month will be able to proceed from Austria to the United States, and that Canada will accept 3,500 Polish refugees this year. At present there are still some 35,000 Poles in Austria, Lanc said. He pointed out that during his visit no new immigration quotas were fixed, but that talks on this subject would be held later on, if necessary.

In reply to journalists' questions Lanc said that the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East would lead to an increase of terrorism in Europe and that Austria would probably not be spared in this respect. Although Arab countries or the PLO would not permit actions directed against Austria, the terrorist groups could hardly be controlled. "Commenting on the latest terrorist attacks in Vienna and Paris, the interior minister said that at present it was idle to speculate on the perpetrators. To date there have been two telephone calls in which an 'Islamic revolutionary guard' assumed responsiblility for the attacks, but these confessions were not absolutely credible, Lanc said. He declared that early in May he would pay a short visit to Jordan, where he was going to discuss security questions."

SCHMIDT CONFIRMS CABINET RESHUFFLE; ADDS DETAILS

LD271418 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today confirmed the personnel changes in his cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday. He officially announced the list of changes -- which affects only SPD politicians in the cabinet -- to the executive of the SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group.

Accordingly, the head of the chancellor's office, State Secretary Manfred Lahnstein, is to be appointed the new federal finance minister, replacing Hans Matthoefer in this office, who in turn replaces the outgoing minister of posts and telecommunications, Kurt Gscheidle. The new minister of labor and social welfare is Heinz Westphal, until now finance expert in the SPD group. The former minister of labor, Herbert Ehrenberg, is leaving the cabinet. Anke Fuchs, hitherto state secretary in the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, takes over from Antje Huber as minister of youth, family and health.

A new detail of the government rearrangement at state secretary level, according to the chancellor, is that Lothar Wrede will be new parliamentary state secretary under the minister for intra-German affairs, Egon Franke. Wrede replaces Heinz Kreutzman in this post.

Another new fact is that Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, who is returning to the chancellor's office as minister of state, will also assume responsibility as the Federal Government's official in charge of Berlin. This post was previously filled by State Secretary Dietrich Spangenberg of the Intra-German Affairs Ministry. The chancellor also confirmed the replacement of Government Spokesman Kurt Becker by his predecessor of many years' standing, Klaus Boelling.

POLISH INTELLECTUALS SEND APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

LD271630 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr (DPA) -- A group of Polish intellectuals living in the West have called for a tougher line by the Federal Government toward Moscow and Warsaw. In an appeal published in Bonn today they demand above all that no direct or indirect credits be granted to the governments in Warsaw or Moscow until the political prisoners in Poland have been released and civil freedoms have been restored. Furthermore, the FRG should "out of political good sense" renounce the natural gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, which could become "an instrument for blackmailing the free part of Europe."

The "Polish appeal to the Germans" was signed by, among others, the winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, Czeslaw Milosz, by the philosopher Leszek Kolakowski, the winner of the Peace Prize of the German book trade, by the writer Jerzy Kosinski and the German literature scholar Ryszard Batory, a member of the foreign section of the independent trade union Solidarity.

The appeal also calls for humanitarian aid -- which is acknowledged by all the signatories -- to be given to the suffering Polish people outside government channels via church-run and independent charitable organizations or trustworthy individuals.

CHEYSSON ALLUDES TO SYRIANS IN TERRORISM REMARKS

LD271920 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Listen to the point of view of Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, who is replying to Quentin Dickenson of France INTER. The head of French foreign affairs explains the measures which France can and will implement in the fight against terrorism:

[Begin Cheysson recording] We have the same means as our partners in the civilized countries. We are not going to place the country in a state of siege, abolish all liberties, renounce the right of asylum -- certainly not. On the other hand, we must display the greatest possible rigor in the application of the law.

We have legalized the position of a great number of foreign workers in France and we are proud of that. But those whose position is not legitimate must suffer the consequences. Diplomats have allowed themselves to abuse their diplomatic status to facilitate the entry of banned material, propaganda material, and to facilitate contacts. Like the two Syrian diplomats a few days ago, they will be declared personae non gratae, that is, they will be expelled.

We must show evidence of great rigor in this respect. Cooperation between the special services is important in this matter. It has developed and it must be developed further. Finally, terrorist networks are now operating in connivance with one another, and it is indispensable for the security services which protect our population also to work in cooperation with one another. [end recording]

INDONESIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC271306 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 27 Apr (AFP) -- Indonesian Defence Minister and Armed Forces Commander General Mohammad Yusuf arrived here late Monday on a "wide-ranging" four-day official visit at the invitation of French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, it was announced today.

General Yusuf will meet Mr Hernu on Thursday to discuss bilateral military and industrial co-operation, the Defence Ministry said. The Indonesian minister will also visit several industrial and military centers.

Indonesia has very close economic and military ties with France, which supplied part of its military hardware. It is expected that the visit will result in stepped up French technical assistance and technology transfers to Indonesia.

L'UNITA REPORTS NEW PCI LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENTS

PM261503 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Apr 82 p 9

[Excerpt] Rome -- At yesterday morning's session the [PCI] Central Committee and Central Control Commission appointed Comrade Emanuele Macaluso editor of L'UNITA. The Central Committee and Central Control Commission also decided to propose that the L'UNITA administrative council appoint Comrade Franco Antelli as chairman, with the task of supervising the newspaper's editorial reform.

The Central Committee and Central Control Commission also decided to coopt Comrade Renato Pollini to the Central Committee and asked the Tuscany regional committee to release him from his present duties so he can take on responsibility for the central administration section. Last, Central Committee member Iginio Ariemma was appointed chief of the environmental and health section.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS SET ON ARGENTINE PRODUCTS

AU271927 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 27 Apr (ANSA) -- Italian import restrictions requiring Foreign Trade Ministry authorization for all goods coming into the country from Argentina went into effect today and will stay in effect until May 17. The measure was drafted by Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and Finance Minister Rino Formica in compliance with the economic sanctions the Brussels-based European Economic Community enacted earlier this month against Argentina for the South American state's seizure of the Falkland Islands.

Imports authorized prior to April 16 will still be admitted into country as will products for which import declarations were submitted to the Foreign Ministry before that date but processed later. Also exempted from the embargo are goods which were held up in customs or were in the process of being shipped on April 16, as well as goods that were being delivered in compliance with contracts sealed before that date. Regulations governing embargoed products, customs inspections and agricultural import certificates that were in effect before April 16 will still apply.

Papers showing contracts sealed before mid-April have to be submitted to the Foreign Trade Ministry or the Customs Department before the goods will be cleared for entrance.

RED BRIGADES CLAIM KILLING NAPLES COUNCILMAN

AU271550 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Naples, 27 Apr (ANSA) -- The Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for today's killing of Christian Democrat regional councilman Raffaele Delcogliano, 38, and his chauffeur Aldo Ieramo, 45, in downtown Naples. The execution squad was made up of three persons, two women who opened fire on the official's bullet-proof car and a man at the wheel of a car first used to halt the other vehicle and then to flee the scene. The killers used diamond-tipped bullets, a caliber-nine gun and a 7.62 rifle like those used by NATO.

The attack came at 0800 GMT near the main entrance of the Naples port. A little more than a hour later, a call to a local daily said that the Red Brigades were responsible. Police believe the call is legitimate because the rifle used in the attack was almost certainly part of the booty the brigades made off with when they robbed an army barracks two months ago.

Delcogliano was the councilman for the Campania region, which includes the city of Naples.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES UNIFIED IBERIAN NATO COMMAND

PM261453 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Portugal has demanded of NATO that its armed forces should continue to belong to SACLANT (Supreme Allied Command Atlantic) and that the Spanish forces, when they are integrated, should come under SACEUR (Supreme Allied Command Europe). This is one of the two demands which Portugal is making as regards Spain's joining NATO's military structure and which are revealed in the report of the Parliamentary Committee on National Defense, to whose text ANOP had access yesterday.

The other demand is that Portugal will not accept a unified command of the Iberian countries' armed forces. SACLANT, with headquarters in Norfolk (United States) and under which COMIBERLANT (DEIRAS) comes, extends from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and from U.S. coastal waters to those of Europe and Africa, except for the channel and the British Isles. SACEUR, with headquarters in Mons (Belgium), extends from the North Cape to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to Turkey's eastern border, excluding Britain and Portugal.

The parliamentary committee on defense's report reveals that at a meeting with government representatives the latter "disclosed that although the membership protocol does not link Spain to any NATO military structure, which can only happen at Spain's explicit request when it is a full member, Portugal has fully informed the other alliance partners that there are principles which it will never relinquish and which govern Portugal's approval of Spain's possible request to belong to NATO's military structure."

The report adds that the stance on the part of Portugal, which holds a right of veto, "has met with no objection from the other partners or the Spanish Government itself." Let it be stated that the Assembly of the Republic will begin today to debate the government proposal on Spain's joining NATO. Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira's presence in the plenum is expected.

In the meantime, in statements to ANOP, Goncalves Pereira described as "extremely positive" the statements by his Spanish counterpart on Spain's joining NATO and the consequences for Portugal. The Portuguese minister also emphasized as "extremely positive" the acknowledgment that Spain does not intend to seek any change in the NATO command zones which may affect Portuguese geostrategic interests, as Portugal views them.

"This final element seems to be the most important, since Spain acknowledges and promises to respect the definition of Portuguese interests as made or to be made by Portugal," Goncalves Pereira added.

For his part, in statements to Spanish National Radio, [Portuguese Socialist Party leader] Jaime Gama has stated that the Socialist Party will not vote against Spain's NATO membership protocol. "We will never vote against, since the problem does not lie in Spain's membership but at the level of delimiting the two countries' powers after entry," Jaime Gama explained, after emphasizing that his party is waiting for the government to explain the guarantees it has secured in Brussels as regards Portugal's participation and role in the NATO area after Spain's entry in order to decide whether to vote in favor or abstain.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT COSTA RICA, ECUADOR

LD261352 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The Spanish prime minister, Lepoldo Calvo-Sotelo, will travel to Costa Rica on 9-10 May and to Ecuador on 11-12 May. In Costa Rica the Spanish prime minister will attend the swearing-in of the country's president, Luis Alberto Monge. In Ecuador, Calvo-Sotelo will pay an official bilateral visit.

PEREZ-LLORCA VIEWS NATO, EEC TIES WITH PORTUGAL

PM270833 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Spanish foreign minister told ANOP in Madrid yesterday that "Spain has no intention of seeking changes in the NATO military command zones which might affect Portugal's strategic interests." Perez-Llorca stated that Spain's joining NATO "represents a political rapprochement with Portugal, and if on some occasions the issue of mutual interests in the NATO command zones has arisen, this cannot be a problem."

Concerning the two countries' joining the EEC, Perez-Llorca stated that "the common nature of their interests has such depth, magnitude and dimension that they clearly prevail over any secondary consideration." "There is no rivalry between the two countries but a convergence of interests," he emphasized.

The Spanish minister said that there is no distrust or touchiness between the two countries, but if they existed, "They would have to be surmounted always with a deep sense of mutual respect for mutual interests and friendship." For the Spanish minister and his government, "The maintenance of good relations with Portugal is a priority element of Spanish foreign policy."

Perez-Llorca stated that in this context the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Portugal and Spain "is an essential element," and that both it and the operative machinery resulting from it "are working well."

Concerning the current state of relations between the two countries, Perez-Llorca said that they "are positive." Perez-Llorca stated that "moreover, there is an element of fruitfulness in the democratic identity of the political systems and in the similar European vocation."

PROSECUTOR SEEKS JAIL TERMS FOR COUP LEADERS

NC271949 Paris AFP in English 1924 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 27 Apr (AFP) -- The military prosecutor of the council of war here today sought jail sentences of 30 years for the three alleged leaders of the abortive Spanish coup of last year. In seeking the sentences, the prosecutor said Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero -- who seized the Spanish Parliament at the head of 288 Civil Guards on February 23, 1981 -- had launched the attempted putsch, and was later joined by Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch and General Antonio Armada.

He asked for the 30 other defendants to be jailed from one and a half to 15 years, and sought a 10 year sentence for Juan Garcia Carres, the only civilian on trial. The prosecutor also asked for the military defendants to be struck from the ranks of the Spanish armed forces.

He rejected defense claims that King Juan Carlos was involved in the coup attempt.

PARLIAMENTARIANS END CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR

PM270819 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Apr 82 p 21

[Jesus Ceberio dispatch: "Spanish Parliamentarians' Tour of Central America Concludes"]

[Text] Mexico City — All the countries involved in the Central American crisis are hoping for Spain to play a far more active role than that played so far in the search for peace. This is one of the conclusions reached by the six Spanish deputies who concluded in Mexico City Sunday a 7-day tour which took them previously to Panama, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The aim of this tour was to seek first-hand information with a view to a coming parliamentary debate in which an attempt will be made to adjust Spanish foreign policy in one of the most strife-ridden regions of the world. The parliamentary delegation, headed by Congress [of Deputies] Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Ignacio Camunas, has held meetings at the highest level with all the sectors involved in the El Salvador conflict and in the difficult Nicaraguan political situation.

The delegation's ideological diversity (Ignacio Camunas and Carlos Sentis for the Union of the Democratic Center; Miguel Angel Martinez for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Jaime Ballesteros for the PCE; Joaquin Molins for Centrists of Catalonia; and Andoni Monforte for the Basque Nationalist Party) did not prevent consensus on one basic issue: the insufficient Spanish diplomatic presence in the area, which must be strengthened in order to play the role which the protagonists in the conflict themselves hope from our country.

However, when it comes to outlining a complete policy, the inevitable differences among the various parties emerge, although they all acknowledge that seeing the situation from close up has helped to bring closer their party stances.

Centrist Ignacio Camuas believes that in the process of pacifying Central America "Spain should join forces with other countries of the area to create an atmosphere of cooperation and peace." In his opinion, it is not so much a matter of putting forward new initiatives ("There is a welter of proposals," he said), as of creating conditions to enable those involved to enter into a process of dialogue.

On the other hand, Socialist Miguel Angel Martinez believes that the peace initiatives put forward so far, and confined in fact to those of Panama and Mexico, are insufficient and that Spain could gather together the material put forward and reassemble a specific plan, possibly in cooperation with other nations. "If that possibility exists, it would be a mistake to disregard it," he said. He added that the PSOE will submit a motion to this effect if an agreed approach cannot be achieved among all the parliamentary groups.

A second issue on which the six deputies were in agreement was the need for Spain to join in the plan of economic assistance for Central America and the Caribbean, in which the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela are taking part initially and in which Colombia recently joined. Despite the difficult Spanish economic situation, the parliamentary delegation was confident about the possibility that the next state budget could include an item devoted to this end.

SYRIAN ENVOY ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

NC271715 Paris AFP in English 1709 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 27 Apr (AFP) -- The cultural attache at the Syrian Embassy here, Hasan Dayoub, escaped injury today when several shots were fired at his car, police said. First reports said an attacker fired at the car as Mr Dayoub was entering the garage of a building in central Madrid. The diplomat pulled out a gun and returned the fire and the aggressor fled. Some witnesses said there had been two attackers.

FINLAND

SORSA: SUPERPOWERS MUST RENOUNCE FIRST STRIKE

PM221525 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Stockholm -- On Monday [19 April] Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa called on the United States and the Soviet Union to reach a joint agreement not to be the first to use nuclear arms. In Sorsa's opinion such a decision would put an end to the discussion of the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war. "If a commitment is made not to be the first to use nuclear arms it should not be a problem to limit the use of this type of weapon," Sorsa said at the labor movement peace forum in Stockholm.

A calmer atmosphere could in its turn open up possibilities of discussions between the superpowers about the arms systems themselves, their nature and size, the prime minister said. It is Sorsa's view that the doctrine of being the first to use nuclear arms has gone the way of so many other political of military doctrines -- it has ceased to meet the requirements of the times. He pointed out that the Soviet Union had already renounced such measures long ago.

Moreover, an agreement to reject the doctrine of first use of nuclear arms and an understanding not to threaten nonnuclear nations with such use could be reached without complicated negotiations -- "as long as the political will is there," Sorsa said. "Such solutions could once again open up new possibilities of negotiations on conventional arms control."

Sorsa described the recent proposal by Robert McNamara, George Kennan, McGeorge Bundy and Gerard Smith that the NATO pact should reject the option of being the first to use nuclear arms as an example of unprejudiced thinking. It could have positive consequences, even though the men who made the proposal went on to recommend that the West's conventional arms potential should be strengthened, he said.

NORWAY

LITHUANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER DENIED ENTRY VISA

NC271326 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Oslo, 27 Apr (AFP) -- The deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Republic of Lithuania, Nicholay Neizhland, scheduled to visit Norway earlier this month, was refused an entry visa, it was announced here today. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Norwegian decision was prompted by Sweden's refusal to grant Mr Neizhland entry on security grounds.

Mr Neizhland, who for seven years ran the Stockholm bureau of the Soviet APN news agency, wanted to act as an interpreter for the Soviet tennis team that played Sweden last month. Invited to Norway by the Soviet-Norwegian Committee, Mr Neizhland was to have given a series of lectures here. The three other Soviet figures invited with him were allowed in.

SWEDEN

KOIVISTO ARRIVES; STENBACK, ULLSTEN TALK

LD271520 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Summary] President Mauno Koivisto began a state visit to Sweden today. "Member of the president's entourage, Foreign Minister Par Stenback, held talks this afternoon with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. They discussed the nuclear-free zone in the North, the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid and the Falklands Crisis."

'WAR CABINET' MEETS AGAIN; PYM IN LUXEMBOURG

LD271148 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1056 GMT 27 Apr 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher chaired another one and a quarter hour meeting of the Falklands crisis war cabinet at Downing Street today. Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym was absent from this morning's meeting. He is in Luxembourg for a council of Common Market foreign ministers.

Although the task force is now believed to be nearing the Falklands, Britain considers that diplomatic moves are still in play and officials are awaiting a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig and Argentine Foreign Minister Mr Costa Mendez.

British officials are taking some comfort from the apparent soft peddling by Argentina at the special meeting of the Organisation of American States in Washington and her seeming lack of success in getting the strong backing there she sought.

Officials are refusing to comment on operational matters surrounding the task force and its next moves in spite of wide expectations at Westminster that an assault of some kind of the Falklands proper is imminent or, according to some reports, has already taken place.

The line in London this morning was that the greatest possible diplomatic and military triumph would be achieved if the fleet could be turned round having succeeded in its objective of getting Argentinian forces off the Falkland Islands without firing another shot. But there is also a recognition that this is probably not a very realistic hope.

A special cabinet meeting on the crisis is to take place at Downing Street tomorrow.

THATCHER: FURTHER MILITARY ACTION NOT RULED OUT

LD271638 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1515 GMT 27 Apr 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] Britain will not rule out any further military action against Argentina while negotiations continue, the prime minister insisted today. Her tough stand came as she rejected opposition leader Mr Michael Foot's appeal that the foreign secretary should go to New York for talks with the UN secretary general on his peace plea.

"I ask you not to take any military action," urged Mr Foot. Amid noisy scenes during Commons questions Mr Foot emphasized Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar's appeal for no escalation of the Falklands conflict. But the prime minister was firm, despite shouts of "Warmonger." She said the secretary general should address his remarks to the Argentine junta.

During exchanges, Mrs Thatcher also disclosed that the pope sent a telegram to the queen yesterday urging Britain to make every effort to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Mr Foot had warned the prime minister that if she did not make a proper response to Senor de Cuellar's appeal she would "inflict a grievious blow on our country's cause." Mrs Thatcher told him to loud Tory cheers: "I totally disagree...If we were to refuse to take any further military action whatsoever during these negotiations then you would be putting many of our soldiers and sailors in jeopardy."

However, she stressed throughout the extended session of prime minister's questions that the government was still determined to find a negotiated settlement, although time was "fast running out."

And she dismissed as "nonsense" Mr Tony Benn's accusation that it was always her intention [illegible] this should be a "military expedition."

The first sign of a major crack in the united Commons front over the crisis came after Mrs Thatcher had given the latest situation. The division is certain to be highlighted in Thursday's emergency debate. The prime minister said the British forces on South Georgia had contacted the British Antarctic survey scientists and the two wildlife photographers on the island. All were reported to be safe and well and arrangements were being made for them to leave shortly. Mrs Thatcher said Mr Haig, U.S. secretary of state, knew time was running out and had been in touch with the Argentine Government today.

But as the prime minister was speaking, reports were saying that Argentina had rejected a request from Mr Haig to visit Buenos Aires for further talks. Labour backbencher Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian) had asked her what her reply would be to the UN secretary general's request that there should be no escalation of the conflict.

"I am very well aware of the secretary general's request, and that the UN Security Council resolution must be complied with," Mrs Thatcher told him. "But it is Argentina that has flagrantly failed to do this, and because of that failure, we must now be free to exercise our right to self-defence under Article 51. Mr Foot protested at Mrs Thatcher's reply urging that Mr Pym should go to New York to discuss the matter with the secretary general.

He leapt to his feet six times to press Mrs Thatcher when she refused either to send Mr Pym or to stop military action. "I believe that if you do not response to what I am asking you will do great injury to our country all over the world," he warned.

"The advice I am giving you is the best in the interests of the country as a whole," Mr Foot said to Labour cheers. But Mrs Thatcher said against a background of opposition shouts: "The foreign secretary has recently returned from Washington, and I don't think he could achieve anything by going to New York."

Labour's Mr Jack Dormand (Easington) claimed Mrs Thatcher's "belligerence" over the last two days had totally misjudged the mood of the British people and the situation in the Falklands. He also told her that President Reagan's "neutrality will not be forgotten in this country."

Mrs Thatcher replied: "I don't believe we have misjudged the views of our citizens." There were many British people living under occupation in the Falklands, and she was anxious to see they were not under that occupation "for a moment longer than may be necessary."

Mr Benn then attacked Mrs Thatcher: "Is it not clear from your statements yesterday, today and on the Panorama interview last night that the government never had the slightest intention of using the United Nations for the purposes of negotiation. It was always your intention that should be a military expedition alone. It is now clear to that extend that you have hitherto grossly misled the House and the country," he accused her.

"You are talking nonsense, and I suspect that you know it," Mrs Thatcher retorted. The government had gone immediately to the UN Security Council after the invasion, gained the support of many other nations, and secured the resolutions calling for Argentina's withdrawal.

"We do want a peaceful settlement. The easiest way for that is for Argentina to withdraw her troops," said Mrs Thatcher. Former Tory Cabinet Minister Mr Norman St John Stevas (Chelmsford) urged the government to use the mediation services of the Vatican, which had unrivalled experience, particularly in Latin America. The pope had sent a telegram to the Queen yesterday, Mrs Thatcher told him, saying he hoped the British Government would make every effort to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis. "He hopes and wishes to believe that such an international solution is still possible," she said.

"Will you publish for us as speedily as possible the exact wording of the reply given by our ambassador to the secretary general's statement?" demanded Mr Foot. "Will you publish it as soon as possible so we can all see what was said on behalf of our country?"

But Mrs Thatcher told him: "I don't think there is a formal reply to a message of this kind." Mr Foot: "Does your reply to me then mean that there is to be no official reply on behalf of the government to this appeal from the secretary general?" Mr Foot demanded.

The prime minister said: "I can make an official reply to your wish. It will not be any different from what I have said." Mrs Thatcher said she thought our ambassador's reply "is very likely to have been of the nature that the best way to comply is for the UN to bring pressure to bear on Argentina to withdraw her forces." Mr Foot retorted: "It seems from your reply you don't even know what our ambassador said, and you are making it up as you go along."

Earlier, Mr John Nott, defence secretary, had said at question time that safeguarding civilian lives would be one of the highest priorities in any military operation, but he declined to discuss future plans or operations. The Royal Navy task force deploying to the area of the Falkland Islands is prepared for a wide range of military options, he said. "The safeguarding of civilian lives will be one of our highest priorities."

Mr Nott also flatly refused to comment on a Labour MP's call for a statement on whether Britain would make use of Chilean bases. And, replying to Mr John Silkin, shadow defence secretary, Mr Nott denied that the crisis showed up shortcomings in the government's defence strategy.

"The principle threat to this country comes from the Soviet Union and its allies, not from Argentina," he said. Britain was maintaining a range of forces to counter this threat and spending sterling 500 million more on the naval programme than was spent by the last Labour government.

"There is nothing in our plans for the future which would prevent a naval task force of the kind now at sea being put into a similar task in 1985 or 1992." Any future force would be armed with more up-to-date and powerful weapons, Mr Nott added.

Sir Willian van Straubenzee (C Wokingham) said "neutralising" hostile air forces would get widespread support if the action was taken to limit later casualties in the Falklands. Mr Nott did not comment on the suggestion, but stressed: "I share your desire that we should still do everything possible to find a peaceful solution to this dispute. "We should use the minimum amount of force in order to achieve our objectives."

Mr Nott told another questioner he would be "delighted" if reports that the Red Cross were being allowed into the Falklands were true. Urged to seek to canvass the islanders' views through the Red Cross, Mr Nott said: "No one would be happier than me if we could once again get into contact with the Falkland Islanders in order to find out their wishes in the matter. That is our principal purpose."

He dismissed a challenge by Labour leftwinger Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) to ban arms sales to fascist states, saying the "vast majority" of Argentina's modern weapons were supplied under the last Labour government.

After the Commons announcement by the leader of the House, Mr John Biffen, of a change of business to allow for a debate on the Falklands crisis on Thursday, similar plans were also announced for the Lords. Government Chief Whip Lord Denham said the peers would also debate the crisis on Thursday.

Labor Opposes Strategy

LD271732 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1640 GMT 27 Apr 82

[By David Healy and Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] Falklands strategy just about collapsed in the Commons today. The break came when Mr Foot backed an appeal by the UN Secretary General Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar to halt any escalation of the crisis.

Mr Foot demanded that Mrs Thatcher send Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym to New York to take up the plea with the secretary general. But Mrs Thatcher said the government saw no mediating role for the international body while Mr Haig's peace initiative was still in action.

The row produced the biggest split between the two front benches and their supporters behind them since the government sent the Royal Navy task force to the Falklands. Government sources suggested that Mr Foot was using the UN appeal "to get himself off the hook" and to distance Labour from the consequences of any further military action.

The opposition leader demanded to know what the government's official response had been to the plea from Senor Perez de Cuellar but Mrs Thatcher did not know. It was only later that Downing Street learned that the appeal had come in what it described as a two-sentence press release issued by the secretary general's press office at the UN yesterday. As such it had no official standing.

The British Government had not been informed by officials of the statement and no official reply was being sent. Instead Britain's man at the UN, Sir Anthony Parsons, had a private word with Senor Perez de Cuellar, re-stating the British position. This would take the line that any suggestion that Britain was in breach of Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council was "not acceptable."

The statement from the UN secretary general said: "In view of the further armed exchange between Argentina and British forces which has taken place over South Georgia Island, it is imperative that the escalation of the situation be halted. In the critical situation the secretary general therefore appeals to both parties to comply immediately with the provisions of Security Council Resolution 502."

It goes on to call on Britain and Argentina "to refrain from any action that would broaden yet further the conflict which threatens to have serious consequences for world peace."

Mr Foot appeared to have united Labour ranks behind the aggressive line he took against Mrs Thatcher in the Commons in favour of UN mediation before any further military action takes place. Some left wing MP's have been unhappy at the support Mr Foot has been giving but tonight he received the firm backing for his position from the Tribune Group.

Mr Norman Buchan, chairman of the group, issued a statement saying: "I am quite sure the entire party and especially the Tribune Group will support Mr Foot's stand. The dispute should be solved within the United Nations and the government should be responding to the appeal by the secretary general not to escalate the conflict."

Further Dialogue

LD272110 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] No further major military action by Britain's task force should be authorised until Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym had gone to New York to talk to the United Nations, opposition leader Mr Michael Foot told the prime minister tonight.

He was replying to a letter from Mrs Thatcher after angry exchanges in Parliament earlier today when he pressed hard the case for Britain to take the issue to the United Nations.

Mrs Thatcher had taken the unusual step of writing to Mr Foot after their differences on British policy over recapturing the Falklands had surfaced in the Commons. Her letter was an indication of the seriousness with which she was treating the danger of a split with opposition parties at Westminster.

She wrote to Mr Foot: "I should make it clear that the UN secretary general's appeal took the form of a press release put out by his spokesman. It has not been circulated as a document of the Security Council or General Assembly, nor has it been communicated to her majesty's government in any formal way."

Mrs Thatcher went on: "It would be most unusual for any formal response to be sent to an appeal issued in this way. The United Kingdom's permanent representative nevertheless spoke to the secretary general on behalf of the government yesterday. He told Mr de Cuellar that any suggestion that we had failed to comply with Security Council Resolution 502 was unacceptable and that it was Argentina which was in breach of the resolution."

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Foot that she would be releasing the letter to the press. She also sent copies to Liberal leader Mr David Steel and SDP leader in the Commons, Dr David Owen.

Mr Foot replied: "At such a moment of international crisis, I attach the greatest importance to any statement issued by the secretary general of the United Nations, and I am shocked that the government does not appear to share that view. The government should have responded positively to such an approach even before the matter was raised in the Commons today.

"Much the best response would have been for the government to send a spokesman, preferably the foreign secretary, to meet the secretary general to discuss the matter with him immediately and directly. The better the British case, the stronger the argument for such a mission."

Mr Foot went on: "I fully accept that it is Argentina which is in violation of Security Council Resolution 502 (the resolution which demands the withdrawal of the Argentinian invaders) and the government cannot complain of any lack of support on our part. But when, in the light of the latest events the secretary general issues a special appeal, the government must respond in terms very different from the dismissive ones which you have selected.

"I still urge, as I did in the House, that the foreign secretary should go to New York without further delay to talk with the secretary general, and that no further major military action should be authorised until this has been done." Mr Foot said: "I write on behalf of a party which has given the strongest support to the role which the United Nations can play in international disputes, and I urge that all future government action should be governed by the need to support the United Nations and its secretary general."

He went on: "I continue to be amazed that the government's first response was not to propose a meeting of this nature. Human lives and great issues of peace are involved, and the proper way for the British Government to be prepared to discuss them is with the secretary general of the United Nations in response to his specific appeal."

Mr Foot warned: "I want to see our country retaining the worldwide support which hitherto has been forthcoming for the British case in this dispute. It is our allegiance to the United Nations Charter and the United Nations organisation and its institutions which has helped us to command that support. If that great asset is destroyed or impaired at this moment the responsibility will be yours."

POLITICIANS SEEK ICJ INTERVENTION IN CRISIS

LD271900 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1841 GMT 27 Apr 82

[By Chris Moncreiff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] A joint Labour-Tory bid was made in the Commons tonight to get the International Court of Justice [ICJ] to intervene in the Falklands crisis. It came in the form of a House of Commons motion sponsored by Sir Derek Walker-Smith, Conservative MP for Hertford East, and Mr Michael English, Labour MP for Notingham West.

Both are respected for their knowledge of international law. Their motion called on the UN Security Council to seek "an advisory opinion" from the International Court on the legal questions arising out of disputes between states over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, the South Sandwich, South Shetland and South Orkney Islands, Graham's Land and any other territories nearby.

Mr English said: "I do not know what the Security Council would do with such a proposal, but it would demonstrate good faith for our legal case in the United Kingdom."

WAR CABINET MEETS AGAIN IN EMERGENCY SESSION

LD280906 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0854 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Cabinet ministers were tight-lipped today when they arrived for an emergency meeting with Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street. They did not comment on the progress of the task force or on reports of Mr Haig's latest proposals.

Asked if there was any news from the Falkland Islands, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said: "No, nothing." Defence Secretary Mr John Nott hurried inside No 10 without a word. And Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw exchanged only a cheery "Good morning" with Mrs Thatcher's husband Denis.

PYM BRIEFS EEC ON CRISIS; SOLIDARITY HOLDS

LD271636 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1615 GMT 27 Apr 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said today that peace efforts by U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig were still Britain's "best hope" of an end to the Falklands crisis. But he warned that if they failed, the situation could change.

Mr Pym, who was speaking after updating EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg on latest developments, was asked about reports that a British invasion force was already in the Falkland Islands. He replied, "I never make any comment about speculation about the disposition of British forces, and it would not be right to do so.

"The Haig mission is still very much in play. Whether it will produce a successful result I just don't know at the moment. We believe it is the best hope. It is one we have supported right the way through, and we must continue to hope for it. But if not, the situation can change."

(At about the same time as Mr Pym was speaking, a report received by REUTERS from Buenos Aires, said that Argentina has turned down an offer by Mr Haig to return to Buenos Aires in a last ditch effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Falklands dispute.)

Mr Pym did not amplify the nature of possible further steps Britain might take but he said he received continuing "robust support" from his Common Market partners after outlining the military takeover of South Georgia over lunch today.

There had been fears that the Community's resolve strongly to support Britain in imposing trade sanctions against Argentina would weaken the beginning of military action. Mr Pym, however, told a press conference before returning to London that backing for the UK remained "unanimous and strong." EEC member states were being "just as supportive" as they were from the outset, and he repeated his gratitude for their backing.

According to officials, Mr Pym today simply outlined developments in the crisis, and there was no debate on the issue. There was no demand from Britain for any increase in the trade sanctions, which are due to be reviewed on May 17.

After today's meeting Belgium Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, currently president in office of the EEC's Council of Ministers, emphatically denied suggestions that military action on South Georgia and the prospect of further armed conflict had weakened Common Market solidarity.

Asked about fears among member states that Britain would take military action, and whether they were prepared to continue to support Britain, he said, "The weather was beautiful, the food was good, and the company was excellent. We listened to the explanation, and there was no comment."

Later he said firmly that the sanctions remained in force, and if there were doubts about British strategy in the South Atlantic, no ministers seem prepared to undermine Community solidarity by voicing them in public.

Tomorrow Mr Pym flies to Strasbourg to address the 21-nation Council of Europe on the Falklands crisis.

PALACE CONFIRMS TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM POPE

LD271714 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1647 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Buckingham Palace tonight confirmed that the pope had sent a telegram to the Queen appealing for a peaceful solution in the Falkland Islands. A palace spokesman said, "The Queen received the telegram the weekend before last, roughly coinciding with the public appeal made in the same terms. "A reply has not been sent."

Asked why the pope's appeal had not been made public, the spokesman replied, "That is a question for Number 10."

Roman Catholic sources confirmed that the telegram was sent to the Queen on April 17 -- 10 days ago. But Mrs Thatcher stated in the Commons this afternoon that a telegram was sent to the Queen by the pope "yesterday." This was denied by the palace spokesman. "There was only one telegram," he said.

A spokesman for No 10 said later that Mrs Thatcher's reference to the telegram being sent on Monday "may have been a slip of the tongue." "As far as we know there was only one telegram sent. I don't know exactly when it was sent or exactly when it was received because it was between the Holy See and the Queen."

SHIPS ON 'SCRAP LIST' PREPARED FOR SERVICE

PM261159 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Apr 82 p 4

[Desmond Wettern report: "Scrap-List Warships Serve Again"]

[Text] Four major warships awaiting scrap or sale in the navy's "standby squadron" at Chatham are now being prepared for operational service. The first was recommissioned and rejoined the fleet at the weekend to replace ships in home waters now earmarked for the South Atlantic.

Although Mr Nott, defence secretary, said in his Commons speech on April 7: "There are no ships in the standby squadron," one of the ships, the 2,800-ton frigate Falmouth, has been made ready for sea in less than three weeks. Preparing the other three, the 2,700-ton frigate Zulu and her sister ships Nubian and Gurkha, will take somewhat longer. As they were listed for scrap or sale over a year ago, spares and bits of their equipment have been taken for use in other ships.

At Devenport naval barracks, some ratings due to leave the navy this week on expiration of their service have been told they will be retained for up to a year. A Ministry of Defence spokesman said yesterday that so far 25 ratings and three Royal Marines other ranks in key jobs were being retained, and that though the government had the power to retain officers and ratings for up to a year, those who were retained would be released as soon as possible.

Civilian workers at the dockyards at Portsmouth and Chatham are also affected by the Falklands crisis. No further redundancy notices are to be issued for the time being to the 7,000-strong workforce at Chatham, where the dockyard is due to be closed by March, 1984, nor at Portsmouth, where the total of 7,500 workers is due to be cut to about 1,200 by the same date.

Initial redundancy notices for 180 workers at Portsmouth and some 70 to 80 at Chatham had already been issued by the time the order to postpone further redundancies was made last week. Considerably greater numbers of workers at both dockyards had already quit voluntarily, with 40 having left Chatham drawing office alone where work for nuclear submarine refits is carried out for both Chatham and Devenport.

At Devenport work on loading the chartered Cunard container ship Atlantic Conveyor, 18,000 tons, in Plymouth Sound, was completed at the weekend with RAF Chinook heavy-lift helicopters being flown on board to join naval Sea Harrier and RAF Harrier fighters. The helicopters had come straight off the production line in America as there had been no time to paint on their distinguishing roundels and squadron insignia.

MORE SHIPS, PARATROOPERS, MARINES JOIN FORCE

PM271203 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] More warships and hundreds of paratroopers and marines sailed from Britain yesterday as a new wave of the South Atlantic task force. The amphibious assault ship Intrepid, 12,120 tons, carrying several hundred marines, military vehicles and earth-moving equipment sailed from Portland.

Four frigates, the 2,800-ton Avenger, with all distinguishing marks painted out; the 3,000-ton Ariadne and the 2,860-ton Leander and her sister ship Aurora sailed from Plymouth. But it was thought that only the Avenger and one of the other three were bound for the South Atlantic.

The Royal Fleet auxiliary tanker Bayleaf, 20,320 tons, and the 15,540-ton chartered tanker British Avor also left Plymouth. Some 900 men of 2nd Bn, the Parachute Regiment battalion group, left Portsmouth aboard the requisitioned P & O North Sea ferry Norland, 12,988-tons. The ship has had a helicopter landing pad fitted but carries no armament.

Trawlers Depart for Falklands

LD280902 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0844 GMT 28 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Four requisitioned Hull trawlers, pressed into service by the Royal Navy as minesweepers, have left Portland for the Falklands. The Northella, Farnella, Junella and Cordella were fitted with minesweeping gear at Rosyth -- in one case as a catch of freshly-caught fish was unloaded.

With RN crews, the trawlers then sailed for Portland for training in their new role.

Meanwhile, Whitehall officials confirmed today that the four frigates which left Devonport earlier this week were NOT destined for the Falklands.

Vulcan Bombers To Be Added

PM271205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Apr 82 p 4

[Air Cdre G.S. Cooper, air correspondent, report: "Ascension Base Likely for V-Bomber Force"]

[Excerpt] Britain will soon be ready to add long-range Vulcan bombers to balance the scales of air power in the South Atlantic. Argentina's 200 combat aircraft outnumber the British task force's Sea Harriers by 10 to one, but they lack the range to interfere effectively with Britain's hold on South Georgia.

Long before the task force moves into range of the Argentine land-based jet bombers and fighters, which cannot maintain air cover much beyond the 400 miles separating the Falklands from the mainland, the RAF will be prepared to launch heavy attacks at night on mainland air bases.

Conventional bombing exercises to the north of Scotland and in-flight refuelling practices with the RAF's Victor tankers have been going well. Within a few days the retrained Vulcan force will be declared operational.

A Vulcan can carry up to 21 free-fall 1,000 lb bombs. It would be possible for the aircraft to be refuelled in flight all the way to the South Atlantic from RAF Waddington, their Lincolnshire base, but it is more likely that Ascension Island would be used as a forward base.

The long-range bombing capability gives Britain the option of hitting Argentina's aircraft on the ground and disrupting airfield operations. Argentine air defences are not well equipped to deal with the type of threat posed by the Vulcans.

If the Mirage II fighter squadrons are moved south to bring them all into range of the Falklands, Buenos Aires would be left open to attack without air defence cover. Argentina also has in-flight refuelling aircraft, but they can provide only a limited extension of land-based air power. The main long-range attack capability is provided by up to 11 Douglas Skyhawk single-seat attack bombers, operating from the Argentine Navy's sole carrier, Vieticinco de Mayo, 16,000 tons. Skyhawks are slower than Sea Harriers and can only maintain an attack threat for as long as that carrier stays afloat.

Two years ago, Argentina took delivery of two Lockheed KC-130 tanker aircraft. It would be possible for these to be used to refuel four Skyhawks for an attack on Britain's ground forces in South Georgia, but the weapons load would be small and the difficulties of mounting the operation would be considerable.

South Georgia is over 1,000 miles from the mainland, which means that the Skyhawk pilots would find it hard without suitable aids either to find their targets in bad weather or join up again with the tankers. At best the Argentine Air Force could only regard the attacks to be of nuisance value and hardly worth the risks involved.

There is a possibility, however, that the Argentine Navy's new French Super Etendard strike fighters, of which six have been delivered, could be flight-refuelled from a land base to mount stilleto-type attacks on the fleet with Exocet AM-39 anti-ship missiles. The pilots are new to the aircraft, however, and would find it difficult to penetrate the task force's Sea Harrier and Sea Dart defences.

Mirages and Canberras are reported to have been seen in the air over the Falklands, and there have been sightings of Pucaras on the ground at Port Stanley. The runway is too short for the Mirage and the logistic difficulties of supporting jet fighters operations from Port Stanley would be enormous.

HULL OF HMS CANBERRA INSPECTED FOR MINES

PM271209 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Charles Laurence dispatch: "Canberra's Divers Look for Mines"]

[Text] Aboard HMS Canberra -- Divers were sent to inspect the hull of the Canberra, carrying troops to the Falklands, yesterday after reports that Argentine divers may have placed limpet mines below the waterline. There was a possibility that divers may have come from the Agentine merchant ship, the Rio de la Plata, which has been spying on the assault fleet.

The Canberra took evasive action from what Royal Navy officers described as an "underwater threat" in a dramatic message over the ship's pipe early in the morning. Captain Christopher Burne, the senior naval officer on board, said: "We believe divers could have tried to place mines on the ship, so we will check the hull."

First reports of the threat came from a sonar sentry who heard a slamming noise. The Rio de la Plata was chased away from the fleet by a frigate and anti-submarine helicopter on Sunday after spending two days spying from about seven miles.

U.S. ROLE AS MEDIATOR IN FALKLANDS SUPPORTED

PM271453 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Apr 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Washington's Dilemma"]

[Text] President Reagan said yesterday that the United States remained "determined to do all we can to help Britain and Argentina to solve their differences without further conflict." While he acknowledged that the situation was "increasingly difficult and time is surely running out," it is clear that, for the time being at least, Mr Reagan intends to hold American policy to that of being a friend of both parties, willing to do its best in a mediating role. This attitude has caused some indignation in Britain, but it is as well to be clear that, from Washington's point of view, there are respectable reasons for it. It should also be noted that there have been no complaints about the American attitude from British Government quarters.

It has to be conceded that American interests in what goes on in Latin America are incomparably greater than our own. It is not a matter of cosying up to dictatorships but of paying proper regard to the national security requirements of the United States. America has condemned Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands and voted in favour of the Security Council resolution calling for her withdrawal. Popular opinion in America, as reflected in press comment and wide sections of Congress, is overwhelmingly in favour of Britain. Yet it seems very likely that the administration is a long way from being willing to take punitive action against Argentina, either economic or, still less, military.

As a global power (which Britain no longer is), the United States keeps its eye firmly fixed all the time on Russia and Moscow's world-wide activities. This is particularly so in the case of Latin America. Britain's row with Argentina presents Russia with potentially rich pickings. Recent Russian statements have come down firmly on the side of Argentina and against Britain and the United States. Argentina exports more to Russia than any other Western country -- 12 million tons of grain alone this year. No scruples about the "fascist dictatorship" are allowed to interfere with Moscow's harmonious relationship with Buenos Aires. Russia has serious designs on the whole Latin American and Caribbean area.

With her world-wide naval fleet and bases in Cuba and on the West African coast, she is a power to be reckoned with in the Western Hemisphere. American action against Argentina would provide Russia with golden opportunities for further penetration and subversion.

S. GEORGIA ACTION 'REINFORCES NEGOTIATIONS'

PM261427 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Apr 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Into Action"]

[Text] The landing on South Georgia marks the first use of force by Britain since the task force sailed. It does not, however, mark the first use of force in the dispute. That came with the Argentine invasion of the Falklands on April 2. Argentina has immediately claimed that the British action in South Georgia is a "flagrant violation" of the Security Council's Resolution 502. This resolution, passed by 10 votes to one, called for a cessation of hostilities, withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands, and negotiations for a peaceful solution. Since, at the time it was passed, the only hostilities in progress were those which had been undertaken by Argentina, the resolution was clearly directed against those hostilities. Subsequent British action, it has been made abundantly clear, comes under Article 51 of the Charter, allowing every nation the right of self-defence against attack.

That is what the British action in South Georgia amounts to. It is indisputably British territory. An Argentine submarine in harbour, let alone Argentine troops ashore, have no right to be there. In taking steps to re-take the island, Britain was acting in defence against the Argentine aggression. But, it may be asked, is not Britain jumping the gun by taking military action while Mr Haig, the American secretary of state, had not yet formally given up his role as go-between in an effort to settle the dispute by diplomatic means? This by no means follows. In the first place, it had become clear that Mr Haig's willingness to act as transmitter of messages and proposals between London and Buenos Aires, while greatly appreciated,was getting nowhere. Secondly, Britain, by using the task force for the purpose it had been sent out to achieve, is not signalling the end of negotiations for a peaceful solution. It is reinforcing them.

It is no use sending out a large task force, of the kind which Britain has organised, with the firm intention of not using it should that become necessary. This is what some segments of the Labour Party have recently seemed to be more and more suggesting. The question really turns on when is "necessary"? The timing of the action to re-take South Georgia is right. It is an earnest of British intentions which cannot possibly be mistaken. If it serves to jolt both Washington and Buenos Aires into a closer appreciation of those intentions, then so much the better. It may make Mr Haig's position at today's meeting in Washington of the Organization of American States more awkward than it might have been, but that is a position he would have had to face sooner or later in any case. Pressure in Congress for the United States Navy to aid Britain in enforcing the Security Council resolution is now strong. The interests of the United States -- and those of the whole of the West -- lie wholly in a speedy end to this distracting dispute. President Reagan has a chance to assist that end.

NOTT DEFENDS GOVERNMENT BUDGET STRATEGY

LD271616 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1524 GMT 27 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] The government's defence strategy remains "valid" -- although it will be examined to see if there should be any adjustments in the wake of the Falklands crisis -- Defence Secretary Mr John Nott declared today.

He acknowledged at Commons question time that his record at the ministry had not been impeccable. "Of course my record is not impeccable. I have lessons to learn from this incident the same as everyone else has," he told Labour MP Mr Willie Mahilton (Fife C).

He said he had learnt three lessons in particular -- the importance of:

-- the readiness of combat stocks and spare parts;

-- the availability of sufficient fuels and;

-- the ability to use civilian assets like ships and aircraft to support military operations.

Mr Nott dismissed claims that navy cuts would preclude any chance of mounting a similar task force in the future. "Nothing in our plans prevent us having such a force in 1985 and 1990," he said, sweeping aside worries of his own backbenchers about the number of aircraft carriers available. Armed Forces Minister Mr Peter Blaker rejected calls to cancel the proposed sale of the Harrier carrier Invincible -- part of the task force -- to Australia. "We cannot cancel it. The sale has already been agreed," he said.

Mr Nott told MP's: "When the Falkland crisis is over we will clearly look to see whether there are any adjustments within the policy already announced that we should take." He said the defence white paper -- due to be published this week -- had already been delayed because of views on both sides of the Commons that the Falklands crisis had intervened. Mr Nott stressed there was nothing in the white paper that the government was ashamed of.

There was nothing, he said, which in any way contradicted or embarrassed the government. But he sidestepped questions about the content of the "addendum" which has been included in the "substantially-completed" document.

SDLP REJECTS PLAN FOR N. IRELAND DEVOLUTION

PM261601 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Apr 82 p 2

[Colin Brady dispatch: "Prior Plans 'Unacceptable' Says SDLP"]

[Text] Belfast -- Increased hostility by Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labour Party to the government's proposals for revised devolved government in the province is diminishing the prospects of success. Besides dismissing the plans as "unacceptable," the party, which claims to represent most of Ulster's Roman Catholic electors, has not made it precisely clear whether it will contest elections for a new political assembly designed to be introduced in the autumn. All other political groupings, including the Social Democratic and Labour Party's revivals, Provisional Sinn Fein, have said they will participate in the elections, although most are doubtful of its success or are deliberately planning to sabotage it.

Following ten years of failure to get local politicians to agree on a formula for controlling their own affairs, the government now feels that another "push" should be made to break the stalemate. After a long series of talks with Mr Prior, Ulster secretary, and his predecessor, the majority of Ulster's political groupings are ready to fight the elections, if only to test support on the ground. Provisional Sinn Fein, contesting seats for the first time in Ulster elections, say they want Irish Nationalists to have an alternative voice to the SDLP. This seat was first won by a Provisional IRA hunger-striker Robert Sands, and is now represented by his former election agent, Mr Owen Carron, who has refused to take his seat in Parliament -- an example which will be followed by any successful Provisional Sinn Fein candidate.

Leaders of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, after a weekend meeting announced: "The proposals contained in the white paper are unacceptable and do not provide the basis for peace or economic progress for the people of Northern Ireland." The party's stance was condemned at the 12th annual conference of the joint Protestant-Roman Catholic Alliance Party, whose leader, Mr Oliver Napier, accused the SDLP and the Irish prime minister, Mr Haughey, of "working hand in hand" to make the political situation in Northern Ireland unstable.

KIPRIANOU REFUTES IOANNIDHIS' RESIGNATION REASONS

NC271128 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] In a letter to Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis accepting his resignation from the post of representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the inter-Cypriot talks, President Kiprianou expresses radical disagreement with Mr Ioannidhis's reasons for his resignation. Mr Kiprianou observes that the agreement between the Democratic Party and AKEL, as well as any other partisan development, in no way affects the position of the interlocutor because he represents the Greek Cypriot community and is appointed to represent the president of the republic as leader of the Greek Cypriot community.

President Kiprianou's letter adds: The interlocutor and his task have no relation whatever to agreements between parties or with domestic political developments of any nature, nor does the interlocutor receive instructions from the National Council, which is a consultative body to the president. Mr Kiprianou also says that Mr Ioannidhis chose to resign at a time when the new UN secretary general decided to speed up the dialogue and the discussion of the most basic matters to be able to at least ascertain if there is a possibility for progress or not.

Mr Kiprianou also says the people's unity -- an essential prerequisite for a just, viable and peaceful Cyprus solution -- does not mean that the people should be prevented from organizing themselves in political parties for a smooth political life, as is the case in other democracies. Mr Kiprianou adds that Mr Ioannidhis' decision in no way contributes to unity. At the same time, Mr Kiprianou describes as unacceptable Mr Ioannidhis' reference to the conditions which, according to him, have been created by the president's administration. Mr Kiprianou notes that if this had always been Mr Ioannidhis' view, then he should have resigned long ago.

Ioannidhis: Role Changed

NC270854 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis this morning released his letter to President Kiprianou in which he submitted his resignation from the post of representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the inter-Cypriot talks. In his letter Mr Ioannidhis says recent developments changed the interlocutor's position and put him in an inferior position, hurting his universality [katholikotis] and downgrading him from representative of the Greek Cypriot side to a bearer and executor of a policy and tactics on the national issue that only one section of the people decided on in advance.

He also says that recent developments and the arrangement for the realization of the agreed preelection program of President Kiprianou not only do not allow a broadening of jurisdictions and representativeness of the National Council but also diminish them, because they make it impossible to conduct objective and free consultations in the National Council.

Mr Ioannidhis says he cannot support Mr Kiprianou's candidacy because he believes President Kiprianou has led the country into a pile of problems and, particularly, because the unity of the people has been dealt a painful blow. In conclusion, Mr Ioannidhis says he remains at the disposal of the president to give all necessary assistance and service until the appointment of a successor, to whom he is prepared to offer all possible help to safeguard the process of the intercommunal dialogue.

Mavrommatis Appointed

NC271320 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has appointed Mr Andreas Mavrommatis as representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the inter-Cypriot talks. During his service as interlocutor, Mr Mavrommatis will be on leave of absence from his position [as director general] at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PAPAIOANNOU URGES STRONGER BONDS WITH USSR

NC280738 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 28 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] Speaking at a gathering yesterday on the occasion of Lenin's birth anniversary, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stated: "We will never allow imperialism and its organs to partition Cyprus and change it into NATO's strongest military bridgehead."

Papaioannou then added: "In our struggle, we are guided by the immortal, indomitable principles of Leninism."

Papaioannou also said: "Cypriots know very well that the Soviet Union has always stood by their side when they were struggling against colonialism, when Cyprus was declared an independent state and when with imperialism's conspiracy the abhorrent double crime was committed against it -- the junta-fascist coup and the Turkish invasion.

"The Soviet Union has been the most faithful, consistent and unselfish supporter of the anti-imperialist, antioccupation liberation struggle of the Cypriot people. The interest of our liberation struggle, the interest of all Cypriot people -- Greek and Turkish Cypriots -- is to tie even stronger our bonds of friendship and cooperation with that great friendly country, the Soviet Union."

FOREIGN CAPTAIN SENTENCED FOR USING FAMAGUSTA

NC271529 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] The Larnaca District Court has sentenced the Netherlands captain of the vessel (Markit) to 3 months' imprisonment for entering Famagusta Port twice in 1981. The captain admitted that he went to the port of Famagusta on 5 May and 28 December 1981 to load citrus.

In his decision, District Judge Eliadhis maintained that the trading of goods that do not belong to their lawful owners is unacceptable and impermissible and constitutes a contribution to the efforts of the occupying forces to consolidate the invasion's faits accomplis.

DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU'S POLICIES

TA271613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Apr (AA) -- Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu's policy toward Turkey was still "ambiguous", and it was difficult to understand his intentions. Bayulken made the statement to 11 journalists from 7 NATO countries and from would-be member Spain in a question-and-answer session Tuesday morning.

It was because of Mr Papandreou that the December 1981 meeting of NATO defense ministers had ended without a joint communique for the first time in NATO history, he told reporters from Federal Germany, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, France and Britain, plus Spain.

Bayulken said he had gone to the Colorado Springs session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee after the Greek ambassador to Ankara had brought a message to the Turkish Foreign Ministry from Athens which admitted that the Bern agreement, which provided for settlement of bilateral disputes through negotiations, was still valid. But when he arrived at Colorado Springs, Bayulken added, he had received an entirely contradictory statement from Athens, which dispersed the atmosphere of understanding. Apparently Greece had still not made up its mind, Bayulken supposed, about entering into a dialogue with Turkey.

Bayulken listed the "real problems" existing between Turkey and Greece as follows:

First, Athens' intention to extend its territorial waters from 6 to 12 miles was unacceptable to Turkey, for it would block the Aegean for Turkish vessels, (?who would) have to seek Greek (?permission) to sail to the Mediterranean, something inconceivable.

Second, the "FIR" [Flight Information Region] line, which was an entirely "technical" question in nature, and not an issue of sovereignty as claimed by Greece. If Greece insists on viewing the question from this point, he said, it is of course impossible to reach agreement.

Greece also claimed rights in the continental shelf for the Aegean islands, rejecting all proposals by Turkey, such as joint surveys of the seabed, equal partition of the continental shelf. Greece also rejected the decision of the International Court of Justice, which has ruled that the question was "political," although it was Greece who suggested resorting to the court in the first place. The question of Aegean airspace was also undecided, Bayulken said, for Greek claims of 10 miles of airspace over 6 miles of territorial waters were contrary to all international principles.

Noting relations between Turkey and Greece had gone into a new phase following the Lausanne peace treaty of 1923 due to the efforts of their respective leaders Ataturk and Venizelos. Bayulken added, however, Greece had later violated both the Lausanne treaty and the Paris treaty of 1947 (?by fortifying) the Dodecanese.

Ankara desired goodneighborly relations between the two NATO allies, the defense minister said, but relations had started deteriorating prior to the 1974 Cyprus crisis and had rapidly gone downhill after. It would be too bad if Greece walked out of NATO. Bayulken said, adding Turkey's hand of friendship was still extended. However, "Mr Papandreou should realize that we are determined to protect our rights," the defence minister said. The Rogers plan, which enabled Greece to return to NATO's military wing, was suspended, he noted, and the Larissa headquarters plan provided for was nonexistent.

BRIEFS

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT -- It has been announced that the gross national product increased in Turkey by 4.3 percent in 1981. A statement by the State Statistics Institute says the increase in the construction and agricultural fields has been by 0.4 percent, in commerce by 6.9 percent and in industry by 9.1 percent. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 82 TA]

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THAILAND'S PREM ENDS 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU281015 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Summary] On Monday evening Chancellor Kreisky, on behalf of the Austrian Government, gave a dinner for Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at the chancellery which was also attended by several cabinet members, the chairman and members of the Nationalrat, Bundesrat deputies and other prominent figures. "At the toasts given at this dinner both sides expressed their desire to deepen the friendship between the two countries and to strengthen cooperation in the cultural and economic fields. In addition, it was repeatedly stressed that both countries will always endeavor to work for peace in the world within the scope of their possibilities."

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon ended his 3-day official visit to Austria yesterday afternoon and proceeded by air to London. Earlier in the day he visited the Spanish Riding School and had talks at the Chamber of Commerce building in Vienna, where he also attended a luncheon given in his honor.

RADIO SERVICE SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH CSSR

AU281113 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] At midday today Jan Risko, director general of the Czechoslovak Radio Service, and Ernst Grissemann, Austrian Radio Service program director, signed an agreement in Vienna on cooperation in the field of broadcasting between the Czechoslovak Radio Service and the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation. Under this agreement the two radio services will exchange programs which reflect the social, economic, technical, cultural and sports lives of the two countries. The agreement between the two radio services will particularly facilitate the dispatching of special correspondents and program staff workers to the partner country concerned and will support their work in a special manner. The agreement goes into effect today and has a duration of 5 years.

DEAD POLICEMAN AT FRENCH MISSION DEEMED SUICIDE

AU271655 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to the investigation, the death of the 22-year old Vienna policeman in the French Trade Mission [in Vienna yesterday] is no longer a puzzle. The officer of the alert [alarm] section is thought to have shot himself. The shooting was originally viewed as a terrorist attack. It is fairly certain that the death of the young policeman does not have a political background. According police, the man had private, family difficulties. The fact that he committed suicide in the French Trade Mission is rather a coincidence and with great certainty had no political motive.

BRIEFS

CPSU VISITOR -- On Monday Valentin Kopteltsev, staff member of the CPSU Central Committee department for international information, outlined before an interested audience in Graz, Styria, the main problems of the foreign political situation from the Soviet point of view. Speaking at a discussion meeting of the Austrian-Soviet Society in the Chamber of Commerce building, Kopteltsev stressed that what mattered was to make every effort to preserve world peace, and to come to concrete disarmament steps. [Text] [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 21 Apr 82 p 7 AU]

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER VISITS; VIEWS RELATIONS

PM261309 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Apr 82 p 2

[Alain Rollat dispatch]

[Text] Toronto -- The government's desire to "normalize" its relations with Ottawa and to step up its cooperation with all Canada's provinces should not be regarded as a change in the policy hitherto pursued toward Quebec. That is what Mr Mauroy reaffirmed during the dinner given in Mr Trudeau's honor at the French Embassy in Ottawa on Friday. He stressed the diversity of the Canadian people in order more effectively to highlight the "natural" character of Paris' preferential relations with Quebec: "We intend not only to pursue but to extend those special relations between France and Quebec," he stated. "Indeed how could we disregard those descendants of the first inhabitants of New France who, despite the ups and downs of history, took and won the gamble of remaining faithful to their original culture? We take a vigilant interest in the development of Canada's French-speaking community."

During the ritual press conference which followed the talks, Mr Mauroy good-humoredly avoided questions on the clashes between French-Canadian and French-Quebec relations which are still delicate. "I do not want to be for Trudeau and against Levesque or for Levesque and against Trudeau. I am here to bring France's greetings and friendship to Canada." His task was made easier by the fact that Mr Trudeau had immediately stated that the improvement in relations between Paris and Ottawa was in no way incompatible with an extension of ties between Paris and Quebec.

Since the exchanges of views between Mr Trudeau and Mr Mauroy -- who had a final private meeting on Friday afternoon -- gave rise to no joint document, the results of the prime minister's visit to Ottawa are difficult to evaluate. His main political objective was to make an approach in reply to Mr Trudeau who readily accuses France of only being interested in Quebec and who thinks that the "normalization" between France and Canada should start by an improvement in the economic sphere. The French Government intends to take the federal prime minister at his word; hence the contacts which Mr Mauroy established with business circles in Ottawa and Toronto. But the French delegation thought that, to assert the coherence of his own argument, Mr Trudeau would make a gesture by announcing Canada's participation in the Airbus 320 construction program. On Friday evening Mr Mauroy's advisers noted that that gesture had not been made.

The exchanges of views were no more conclusive on the other bilateral matters. On the other hand the Hydro-Quebec Company and the French company Pechiney signed an agreement which was announced in Montreal on Thursday and which is to result in the construction of an aluminum factory in Quebec. That agreement, worth 1.2 billion Canadian dollars, was to be officially signed in Mr Mauroy's presence on Sunday.

In addition the talks which External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson had with his Canadian counterpart on the dispute over the limitation of the Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelson archipelago's territorial waters did not bring the respective viewpoints any closer.

Visits Quebec

PM281503 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Apr 82 p 4

[Alain Rollat and Bertrand de la Grange dispatch]

[Text] Montreal -- As soon as he entered Quebec on the morning of Sunday, 25 April, Mr Pierre Mauroy was particularly warm in his statements to the inhabitants of this French-speaking province, whose present political leaders are still nostalgic about the famous call of "Long Live Free Quebec!" by General de Gaulle in Montreal in 1967.

In reply to Quebec Prime Minister Rene Levesque, who had just welcomed him to "friendly country," he said he was "overjoyed to meet these people who, in the face of their constant trials, have proved indomitable, courageous and proud; these people who are warm, determined and confident in their future." "It is a future," Mr Mauroy also said, "which is now being prepared and to which France is committed." The prime minister added that last phrase himself at the last minute to give greater force to the few words he was originally to have spoken.

An hour later, at a lunch in his honor attended by more than 600 people in the city of Jonquiere, the prime minister was even warmer about the Quebec "branch," "which grew from our common trunk, the French people.... a branch which was forgotten for 300 years after a royal hand had severed it -- it was separate, abandoned and had become autonomous and has now been found again forever." "There will be no second abandonment," Mr Mauroy solemnly stated to loud applause. "After the time of rediscovery this is the time of serene and active friendship. I bring Quebec France's greetings, its undying friendship, its unswerving presence and its unshakable support."

The prime minister himself said that his visit to Quebec "promises to be positive" and full of "promising prospects." He added: "However, with regard to the people of Quebec and of France, we must ensure that our cooperation is not only between our states but is also cooperation between the French and Quebec peoples."

Mr Mauroy essentially repeated these statements at Chicoutimi, one of the main bastions of the Quebec French-speaking community. Thus in less than 3 hours on that spring Sunday Mr Mauroy gave his first visit to Quebec the committed tone hoped for by his hosts, for whom the annual meetings between the two heads of government, instituted in 1977, are mainly important for the degree of collusion in the exchanges. These statements seem to have reassured those among the Quebec leaders who had interpreted Mr Mauroy's friendly statements to the federal government as the start of a change in French policy to the advantage of Mr Pierre Elliot Trudeau's ideas.

At the end of this first day in Quebec Mr Mauroy noted, moreover, when speaking to representatives of the French community in Montreal that this trip to the other side of the Atlantic, rightly regarded as "difficult" because of the antangonism between Ottawa and Quebec, has so far gone satisfactorily.

So far there has been nothing to contradict that analysis. After initially running the risk of seeming to use double talk, Mr Mauroy could in fact flatter himself that he had succeeded in clarifying the new French Government's position on all sides, or at least the expression of that opinion. And he could flatter himself that he had done so without creating new complications, which is quite a successful performance in view of the degree of sensitivity involved. Moreover, the ground had been prepared by the recent visit made by Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Returns to France

LD282028 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has returned to France after concluding a 6-day visit to Canada with an emotional speech in Quebec's national [as heard] assembly. The French prime minister told the Provincial Assembly that Quebec will never again be alone in the world. He said France would not abandon the largely French-speaking province a second time. Mr Mauroy was alluding to the lack of contacts between France and Quebec after Britain defeated the French and took over the French colony in 1759. Mr Mauroy also offered to increase cooperation between Quebec and France in industry, technology and culture. He also stressed during his visit that France favored closer ties with the federal government as well.

HUNGARY'S KADAR AND DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BONN

LD261652 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Apr (DPA) -- Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar arrived in Bonn this evening on an official visit. He is starting days of political talks and will meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tomorrow.

Meets With Schmidt

LD270922 Hamburg DPA in German 0843 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 27 Apr (DPA) -- Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar met Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn this morning at the start of his series of talks. The exchange of views, taking place in the federal chancellor's office, will center on East-West issues. According to government circles, Schmidt will hear, in the main, the Eastern view of Poland's future, while the chancellor will inform the Hungarian guest of the West's stand on the Geneva disarmament talks.

Good Relations Acknowledged

LD271432 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr (DPA) -- It is the wish of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar that the already good relations between the Federal Republic and Hungary should be further strengthened. Both politicans agreed on this today in Bonn during a private discussion lasting several hours.

During the intensive exchange of views, the two statesmen also agreed, it was reported, that meetings such as theirs should be cultivated, particularly in times of difficult East-West relations.

Kadar, who is the first leading Eastern bloc politician to visit Bonn since the outbreak of the Polish crisis, was received -- in accordance with what had been jointly agreed -- without attention to protocol in order to stress the working character of the visit. The talks began this morning in the federal chancellor's office with a private discussion lasting 2 and 1/2 hours, which were followed with a luncheon.

Schmidt and Kadar discussed general political and security policy, and economic and bilateral topics. In so doing, Kadar's assessment of the Polish situation is likely to have played a role. Schmidt intends to clarify to the Hungarian guest Western security policy, particularly U.S. disarmament strategy.

Activities Reported

LD281510 Hamburg DPA in German 1325 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (DPA) -- The Hungarian party leader, Janos Kadar, who visited the Federal Republic on Tuesday and Wednesday as the first leading Eastern bloc politician to do so since the imposition of martial law in Poland, underlined in Bonn the desire for detente and peaceful trade. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed the friendly atmosphere of the meeting and expressed his respect for Hungary's economic achievements.

The Hungarian delegation expressed satisfaction at the course of the several hours of confidential talks between Kadar and Schmidt. The fact that the talks could be held during a crisis in East-West relations is regarded as proof of Hungary's ability to act, and as an indication of fresh efforts towards detente. It was said in Bonn that Federal Chancellor Schmidt had stressed the Federal Republic's negotiating and defense readiness. The Federal Government had once again demonstrated its interest in continuing the policy of detente.

Kadar, who last visited Bonn 5 years ago, had meetings today with, among others, the president of the German Chamber of Industry and Trade, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, and employers' president, Otto Esser, in the Federal Government's guest residence, Schloss Gymnich, near Bonn. Kadar also met the president of the Federal Bank, Karl Otto Poehl. After a visit to Federal President Karl Carstens and a meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is to visit Budapest this year, Kadar held a final discussion with Schmidt.

The chairmen of the CDU, CSU and SPD were received by Kadar on Tuesday. CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl said afterwards there had been agreement on important issues and he had drawn attention to the importance of future developments in Poland.

Schmidt, Kadar 'Satisfied'

LD281732 Hamburg DPA in German 1325 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (DPA) -- A summit meeting between the American President and the Soviet general secretary is desirable. That, in the words of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, is one of the two "very important convictions" on which there is agreement with Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar. The other agreement is on the necessity recognised by both sides for increased security through disarmament.

At the end of Kadar's 2-day visit, both statemen gave a positive assessment to the press. Schmidt said he was "very satisfied" with the exchange of views, which lasted nearly 8 hours, and Kadar also emphasized his "great satisfaction." The Hungarian party leader also mentioned the differences of opinion which surfaced over the question of the reasons for the present "dangerous escalation of the general world situation."

"From these differing positions we listened very attentively to one another," the chancellor said and mentioned the problems of Afghanistan, Poland and medium-range missiles and also in this context. He called Kadar "one of the most intelligent most experienced European statesmen." Both Kadar and Schmidt stressed in their closing press statements the joint positions which have been achieved, among which the desire for a further expansion of the already close Hungarian-German relations on a political as well as an economic and cultural level stand in the foreground.

Departs for Budapest

LD281810 Hamburg DPA in German 1747 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (DPA) -- After 2 days of talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, other leading politicians and industrialists, Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar ended his visit to Bonn on Wednesday evening. Kadar returned directly to Budapest in a special plane. Prior to his departure he met with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for an exchange of views. The Foreign Office said the good relations between the FRG and the People's Republic of Hungary as well as current international questions were the main topics.

PAJETTA HOSTS GUATEMALAN OPPOSITIONISTS

PM281425 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Apr 82 p 21

[Text] Rome -- A delegation of the Guatemalan Committee of Patriotic Unity [CGUP] was received yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters by the following comrades: Gian Carlo Pajetta, of the PCI Directorate and chief ot the PCI international affairs department; and Renato Sandri and Blaudio Bernabucci of the PCI foreign section. During the cordial conversation the comrades of the CGUP -- a unitary political group recently formed as a result of the unity reached by all the Guatemalan guerrilla forces -- reported on recent events in their country and stressed the persistence of the most brutal repression, as shown by the cililian killings committed a few days ago by the new putschist military junta.

On the Italian Communists' behalf, Comrade Pajetta warmly welcomed the unity achieved by the democratic forces in opposition to the military regime. He reasserted the Italian Communists' broadest solidarity with the Guatemalan people's struggle, so as to help, together with other Italian democratic forces, to create a truly democratic regime in Guatemala that will enable its people to free themselves from their centuries-old oppression and exploitation by the local oligarchy and for an economic and social development based on the values of justice, freedom and independence.

POPE'S TRIP TO POLAND REPORTEDLY TO BE POSTPONED

AU281519 Rome ANSA in English 1514 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Vatican City, 28 Apr (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II's trip to Poland, scheduled for August for the sixth century of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, will almost certainly be postponed, according to a statement made to reporters today by Msgr Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, before the pope's Wednesday general audience. "I think the pope's trip will have to be put off for a little time," the Msgr said. He did not mention any dates but said that the trip depends on "whether the situation settles down."

Asked about the willingness of Poland's leadership to accept the conditions laid down by the pontiff for his trip, Msgr Glemp said, "There are objective conditions also for the government. Not everything is easy..." The prelate concluded his brief remarks by reaffirming the church's desire for dialogue. "We want to create a climate for dialogue," he said.

Msgr Glemp arrived in Rome Monday and conferred with the Polish-born pope that same day and yesterday. He is expected to return to Poland tomorrow.

With reference to John Paul's trip to Great Britain, on the calendar from May 28 to June 2, Vatican sources referred today to the question raised by Msgr John Rawsthorne, the auxiliary bishop of Liverpool, who said that he hoped that the trip could go ahead as planned but that everything would depend on developments in the political situation connected to the Anglo-Argentine crisis over the Falkland Islands.

NICARAGUAN LEADER MEETS GONZALES, LAVILLA

LD281700 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1500 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, president of the Nicaraguan governing junta, had a meeting this morning with Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez. According to Socialist sources, approval was voiced at the meeting for the work the Socialist leader has been doing in relation to Central America and the Caribbean area in his capacity as chairman of the Socialist International committee dealing with these matters. The Nicaraguan leader also had a meeting at the Congress of Deputies with Landelino Lavilla.

The Nicaraguan ministers of finance and economic cooperation had meetings this morning with Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, second vice president and minister of economy, and with Agustin Hidalgo, secretary of state for trade [name and title as heard]. The Nicaraguan ministers made requests at both meetings for Spanish firms to participate in projects in Nicaragua. However, no concrete agreements came out of the meetings.

MINISTER OUTLINES DEFENSE POLICY AT CONGRESS

LD282038 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Minister of Defense Alberto Oliart gave an account of the general lines of his department's policy and of the arms program to the Congress of Deputies Defense Committee today. Oliart, who was accompanied by several representatives of the armed forces, said first that entry into NATO, the recovery of Gibraltar and the presence in the Mediterranean are among the objectives of the government's external defense policy. With regard to internal policy, he stressed the defense of the constitutional order. After setting out the details of these lines of action, Oliart also made it clear that the need for personnel resources in the armed forces is currently greater than the nation can meet.

With regard to the arms program the minister of defense said that a large part of the army's equipment has become obsolete and that it is necessary to give priority to improving anti-tank and antiaircraft defenses. After Oliart's address, a debate began with speeches by the spokesmen for the different parliamentary groups. In answer to their questions the minister of defense said, among other things, that the friendly relations between Spain and Morocco mean that the threat to Ceuta and Melilla is no more than a potential one. He also said that Spain is technically capable of building nuclear arms, but that this is not an immediate objective of the defense policy.

TWO SOVIETS EXPELLED ON SUSPICION OF ESPIONAGE

NC280841 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 28 Apr (AFP) -- Two Soviet Aeroflot employees ordered out of Spain by Sunday on suspicion of espionage left the country early today, reliable sources said. Vladimir Tiritshnikov and Fedorine Nikolayevich, a captain in the Red Army, were accused last week of attempting to infiltrate Spanish military circles for the Soviet military espionage service (GRU). Captain Nikolayevich managed Aeroflot's Spanish operations.

The captain was suspected of attempting to obtain information on U.S. arms sales to Spain, while Mr Tirtishnikov was accused of seeking information on companies constructing military equipment. The two were also believed to be sounding out the reaction of the Spanish military to Spain's planned membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Both flew to Zurich early today, the source said.

Eight Soviet diplomats and civil servants have been expelled from Spain on spying charges since diplomatic relations between Spain and the Soviet Union were renewed in 1977.

'TOTAL EXCLUSION ZONE' ESTABLISHED AS OF 30 APR

LD281142 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1127 GMT 28 Apr 82

[By Alan Jones and Robert Hutchinson, PA defence staff]

[Text] A 200-mile air and sea "total exclusion zone" is to be set up around the Falkland Islands by the British task force, the Defence Ministry announced today. Any ship or aircraft, military or civil, found within the zone will be regarded as hostile and liable to attack by British forces, said a ministry spokesman in London.

The zone will be set up at 1100 hours GMT on Friday and will be similar to the maritime exclusion zone established by Britain at the start of the Falklands crisis. A statement from the ministry said today: "From the time indicated the exclusion zone will apply not only to Argentine warships and Argentine naval auxiliaries but also to any other ship, whether naval or merchant vessel, operating in support of the illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentine forces." The exclusion zone will also apply to any aircraft, whether military or civil, which is operating in support of the illegal occupation.

"Any ship and any aircraft, whether military or civil, which is found within this zone without due authority from the Ministry of Defence in London will be regarded as operating in support of the illegal occupation and will therefore be regarded as hostile and will be liable to be attacked by British forces."

The statement also said that the airport at Port Stanley will be closed at the same time as the exclusion zone comes into operation. The statement added: "Any aircraft on the ground in the Falkland Islands will be regarded as being in support of the illegal occupation and accordingly is liable to attack.

"These measures are without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom to take whatever additional measures might be needed in exercise of its right to self defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter." The maritime exclusion zone was set up around the islands on April 12.

The announcement of the new zone came within minutes of the end of an emergency cabinet meeting which produced no fresh optimism of a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Mrs Thatcher chaired a meeting of the inner cabinet, followed immediately by the full cabinet, and both lasted more than an hour. The gloomy mood of officials afterwards matched the clear signals being given by Mrs Thatcher that Argentina has had time to comply with the U.N. Security Council resolution and remove its troops from the Falklands and that the government will not go along with any more of what it considers Argentine delaying tactics.

The gloom -- "There is hope but not optimism" was how one official put it -- was widespread despite a fresh message received overnight from U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig formally setting out proposals he has put to the Argentine Government. There was some mystery surrounding the act status of the proposals and they could be similar to the ideas Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym brought back from Washington last week.

The proposals are reported to have been rejected in Buenos Aires and a quick British reaction appeared unlikely today. There was no sign in Whitehall that they offered a quick way out of what most MPs now believe is imminent military action -- if it has not already started.

At today's meetings ministers were brought up to date on the latest diplomatic and military developments, including a report by Mr Pym about his meeting with Common Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg yesterday. Neither Mrs Thatcher nor her ministers would comment on the outcome of the meetings.

The prime minister appeared to the door of No 10 at noon to great the prime minister of Thailand, Gen Prem Tinsulanon who is in Britain on an official visit. He arrived for lunch with Mrs Thatcher and other guests, including Princess Alexandra and Mr Angus Ogilvy.

Mrs Thatcher ignored questions about today's meetings. Ministers also refused to comment as they left Downing Street. Northern Ireland Secretary Mr James Prior would say only that the cabinet meeting was not devoted entirely to the Falklands crisis. But he declined to say what had been discussed.

In Buenos Aires, there was no immediate official Argentine reaction to the announcement of the new exclusion zone. Spokesman for the presidency, Foreign Ministry and military high command told REUTERS they could not immediately comment.

The Ministry of Defence spokesman in London stressed that the zone applied to all ships, and all aircraft, of whatever country, without ministry permission to be in the area. It also applied to any Soviet spy ships which might be tailing British forces.

The spokesman added: "The aviation and hydrographic authorities are being given points of contact within the Ministry of Defence for ships and aircraft to register their interest in the zone. A system is being set up to speedily process any applications for permission to be in the area. "Anyone who thinks of being in the maritime exclusion zone or the total exclusion zone will, I presume, have thought hard about the possible consequences," the spokesman warned.

Meanwhile, the Argentine fleet is still reported to be inside its own 200-mile operation zone off the mainland coast.

The Foreign Office confirmed that Mr Haig's latest proposals had been received in London. A spokesman said: "The American Government put their proposals to the Argentine Government yesterday. They have given us the text. The proposals are under consideration."

The spokesman refused to answer questions about either the contents of the proposals or Britain's likely reaction to them. He said the government welcomed Mr Haig's "untiring efforts" to seek a possible solution.

But he declined to answer what many MPs regard as the critical question -- is Britain ready to call a halt to military action while there is any hope of success in the negotiations?

Whitehall sources did not encourage optimism over Mr Haig's latest move. It appeared that he has put together in a formal way the outcome of his discussions during his period of shuttle diplomacy and since. As these ideas have not been acceptable to either government, hopes were not particularly high in Whitehall.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ARGENTINE PRISONER'S DEATH

LD281158 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1135 GMT 28 Apr 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] An Argentinian prisoner on South Georgia, retaken by British troops, has died, the Defence Ministry announced today. A board of inquiry is being set up to investigate the "serious incident," said a military spokesman.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Defence in London said "We have this morning notified the Brazilian Government so that they can inform the Argentine authorities of a serious incident which took place on the 26th April in South Georgia, and which involved the death of an Argentine prisoner.

"We have only recently learned the name of the man who died, and we do not yet have full details of the incident. Instructions have been given for the convening of a board of inquiry on South Georgia which will complete its deliberations as soon as possible. Both the notification to the Brazilians and the setting up of the board of inquiry are strictly in accordance with the third Geneva Convention."

British troops took almost 200 Argentinians prisoner when they counter-invaded South Georgia on Sunday night. A submarine, the Santa Fe, was attacked in the bay at Grytviken and an Argentinian sailor in the vessel suffered a serious leg injury. He had a leg amputated, but it is not known if this the man who has since died.

The man who died was reported to be at Grytviken, and is a member of the Argentine military. His name is known but the Defence Ministry in London today had few details of the circumstances of the death or how it was caused.

The Brazilian Embassy, which in the present crisis is acting on behalf of Argentina, was notified as soon as the news reached London this morning. A spokesman for the Argentine interest section at Brazilian Embassy said today: "We have heard nothing. Everyone is at a meeting at the moment. We may be able to say something later today.

HURD SPEAKS ON FALKLANDS AT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

NC281616 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Strasbourg, eastern France, 28 Apr (AFP) -- Britain's recapture of South Georgia "is not intended to halt the search for a negotiated settlement" in the Falklands crisis, British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd told the Western Europe Parliament here today.

Diplomatic efforts to settle the crisis are continuing, he added. It was Argentina that had opened hostilities, he said. Britain had exercised its right of self-defence as recognised by the United Nations Charter.

"The principle of self-determination," he said, "is one to which we in Europe are particularly attached, because it is the foundation of our own nation-states. We are simply not going to let this principle be [word indistinct] by Argentina in respect to the Falkland Islands."

The Falklanders themselves, he said, have always pronounced in favor of membership of the British Commonwealth, "but all the indications are that the Argentinians intend to incorporate the Falkland Islands as an integral part of their country."

OPPOSITION DEMANDS RESPONSE TO UN APPEAL

LD281908 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1847 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The Labour Party's ruling national executive today came close to withdrawing opposition support from the government over the crisis. The executive carried unanimously a resolution tabled by Mr Michael Foot calling on the government to respond "immediately and favourably" to the United Nations appeal to both sides not take any fresh action which would broaden the conflict.

Labour is now agreed that the United Nations must be invited to intervene as a last resort to prevent more fighting. Mr Foot's resolution, which has the backing of Mr Tony Benn, also pressed the government to institute immediate discussions with the UN Secretary General Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar to see how his proposals could best be put into effect.

Mr Foot's motion was backed by his deputy, Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey, and left-winger Mr Eric Heffer, opposition front bench spokesman on European affairs.

Afterwards the executive rejected, by 15 votes to eight with two abstentions, a resolution tabled by Mr Benn and supported by Party Chairman Dame Judith Hart calling for the task force to sail back to South Georgia instead of advancing on the Falklands. Mr Benn, conscious of opposition to his move, had struck out a passage that the task force should withdraw altogether.

GOVERNMENT 'EXPECTS' ARGENTINE REPLY TO PLAN

LD290848 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0929 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Whitehall was not making clear today whether a formal deadline exists for a reply from Argentina on the Haig peace plan, but it seems that a reply is expected by this weekend. If there is a sign of movement, another intervention by Mr Haig cannot be ruled out.

American officials have already said that an outbreak of hostilities is not in the interests of the United States. It is now largely accepted that both Britain and Argentina are indulging in "disinformation" as part of the negotiating process. Because of this it is difficult to say just how near they might be to a diplomatic agreement.

ISRAELI ARMS SALES TO ARGENTINA DISPUTED

LD290830 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0820 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] A dispute has developed between Britain and Israel over the alleged sale of Israeli arms to Argentina. Israel today expressed "astonishment" at the way the Foreign Office had handled the allegations.

A statement was issued by the Israeli Embassy in London after the British ambassador in Israel, Mr Patrick Moberly, had been called in to the Israeli Foreign Ministry. Publicity about the matter, the statement said, had enhanced rumours "regarding Israel's position in the British-Argentine dispute and distorted her actual policy completely."

However, in London, officials noted that the Israeli statement did not amount to a denial that Israeli arms had been sold to Argentina. The Israeli ambassador in London was called to the Foreign Office two days ago and at the same time the British ambassador made representations in Israel.

Afterwards the Foreign Office made a brief non-commital statement which said: "We are naturally concerned about the reports which we have seen and we have been in touch with the Israeli Government in London and in Tel Aviv at ambassadorial level."

Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd carried the matter further in a Commons answer. In reply to a question by Tory MP for Northhampton North, Mr Tony Marlow, who asked about the provision of Israeli arms to Argentina, he said: "We have discussed this matter with the Israeli Government and asked them to ensure that no further Israeli arms go to Argentina."

LISSARIDHIS ANNOUNCES EDEK'S POLICY PROGRAM

NC281202 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Nicosia today, socialist EDEK party Chairman Lissaridhis gave the basic lines of his party's program for the next presidential elections. Mr Lissaridhis said the Cyprus problem is a question of occupation and trampling of human rights and no solution to the problem is acceptable unless it safeguards the unitary status, full independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Cyprus as well as its nonaligned policy and equal rights for citizens without discrimination to national descent or religion.

He also said that the solution, which must be based on the UN resolution, cannot be accomplished without the complete withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and, finally, the eradication of every foriegn military presence throughout Cyprus. Mr Lissaridhis added that PASOK's assumption of power [in Greece] and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's position on the Cyprus issue have created highly significant prospects that the Cyprus issue will be turned to the correct course. He also said that it is imperative for the Cyprus issue to be repositioned as a question of occupation and stressed the need for defense shielding and the creation of the necessary militant climate.

Mr Lissaridhis went on to say that, along with the demand for the punishment of the few guilty people, the socialist EDEK party proclaims a popular reconciliation -- a reconciliation that will lead to patriotic unity and the patriotic exercising of power.

Concerning the economic field, Mr Lissaridhis said that the economic situation is being led toward destruction and noted that his party will release an analytical program aiming at the productive revival of the economy.

With regard to the next presidential elections, Mr Lissaridhis said that, for the democratic course of the elections, it is now imperative that ministers of common trust be appointed to those ministries connected with the elections.

Later, Mr Lissaridhis answered questions from newsmen. Asked if proposals had been made to EDEK for cooperation in the elections, he replied in the affirmative. He added, however, that the talks which followed were insincere because, as he put it, while the talks were conducted some sides had already drawn their conclusion. Concerning the National Council, Mr Lissaridhis said that he will attend if invited, but that there is the possibility of his withdrawing if he establishes that a line was drawn up in advance. Answering a question, Mr Lissaridhis said he does not believe in an independent [presidential] candidate. He also said there is no chance of withdrawing his candidacy for the presidential elections.

GREEK SPOKESMAN DENIES PAPANDREOU COMMENT REPORT

NC282202 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Maroudhas, the government spokesman in Athens, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, was asked to comment on a report by Athens newspaper MESIMVRINI in which Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is alleged to have referred to the recent internal political developments in Cyprus during a speech to navy officers. The spokesman stated the following: If the prime minister included this [issue], he included it within the framework on national defense. Nevertheless, Maroudhas reiterated that the newspaper's entire report is absolutely inaccurate and distorts the truth.

SECURITY MEASURES FOR AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT NOTED

NC281604 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 28 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The security measures which will be taken for Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is coming on an official visit, will be much "tougher" than the measures which had been taken for Yasir 'Arafat. Strict silence is being maintained on Al-Qadhdhafi's arrival and movements. Until last evening not one of the responsible people at the Foreign Ministry knew at which airfield the Libyan leader's plane will land or when he will finally come to Athens.

According to some authoritative newspaper reports Al-Qadhdhafi will not come on Friday but on Thursday afternoon. This is because Friday ia a "day of prayer" for the Libyan leader, who does not intend to violate it.

The only people who should know details of the Libyan leader's arrival are the country's security authorities, and they are not talking. In any case, all anti-Al-Qadhdhafi Libyans residing in Greece are under surveillance, although no arrests have been made.

In addition to the president of the republic and the prime minister, Al-Qadhdhafi will meet with diplomats, Greek technicians and university professors.

Public appearances and official luncheons at which Al-Qadhdhafi was to have made an appearance have been reduced at the request of his personal security personnel who have been in Greece since the day before yesterday. In all, 10 Libyan guards for Al-Qadhdhafi are participating in consecutive conferences that are taking place at the Public Order Ministry. Yesterday, Minister I. Skoularikis visited the president and -- according to some reports -- briefed him on the measures that will be taken. The Libyan leader will give only one speech, while the issue of whether reporters will be able to follow his movements remains "open." Specifically, Greek and foreign reporters have asked to be permitted to follow his arrival from open cars. It appears that the request will not be acceped by the Libyans.

During his stay in Athens Al-Qadhdhafi intends to make a generous donation so that a mosque can be built in Greece, something that is an old Arab demand.

This concerning Al-Qadhdhafi who, as we have said, is expected in Athens tomorrow afternoon....

Visit Postponed

NC281907 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] In reference to the visit of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to Greece, scheduled from 30 April to 3 May, the government spokesman stated that due to unforeseen obligations, both sides agreed to postpone the visit to a date to be decided later.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS -- Iran is making proposals to sell oil to Greece while at the same time it is showing intense interest in buying Greek alumina, aluminum, metals and agricultural products. Today members of the Iranian trade delegation visiting Greece will discuss Iran's proposals with Greek officials. The Iranian side is particularly interested in metals, cigarettes, plywood, live sheep, poultry, wheat, barley, maize, foostuffs and synthetic yarn. Members of th Iranian delegation will meet on Monday, 26 April, with Greek economic officials at the Athens Chambers of Commerce and Industry. [Text] [Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 23 Apr 82 p 8 NC]

JOINT DEFENSE GROUP MEETINGS WITH U.S. END

TA290713 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] The Turkish-U.S. Joint defense group meeting which began in Ankara yesterday ended today. The Turkish defense group at the talks was headed by Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Torun and the U.S. defense group by Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle. The two sides exchanged views on joint defense issues concerning the two countries.

A statement isued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says that during the talks the two sides discussed issues of modernization and equipment needed by the Turkish armed forces to fully carry out their NATO commitments. The two sides also discussed issues concerning the achievement of the long-term goal of developing Turkey's security potential. It was stressed at the meeting that increasing Turkey's political, economic and military force is of vital importance for the establishment of sound conditions of peace and stability in the region. During the talks the two sides also exchanged views on the security goals and needs of the NATO alliance.

TRADE TALKS WITH POLAND BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA281538 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 28 April (AA) -- The Turkey-Poland joint committee on trade is meeting in Ankara. The Turkish team to the talks is led by the head of the Foreign Ministry Department for Economic Affairs while the Polish team is led by Director General of Exchange Stanislawski from the Foreign Trade Ministry.

TUNISIAN, PRC OFFICIALS TO VISIT DURING MAY

TA271657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sabsi is expected to visit Turkey on 5 May as the official guest of Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. The promotion of relations between Turkey and Tunisia will be the main topic to be discussed during the visit.

PRC Foreign Ministry's Vice Minister He Ying will arrive for an official visit in Turkey from 8 to 12 May as the guest of Turkish Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Amb Kamuran Gurun.

JOURNALISTS REQUEST PROTECTION IN GREECE

TA281558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Istanbul, 28 Apr (AA) -- President of the Journalists Association Burhan Felek asked the Foreign Ministry to request Greek authorities to ensure the personal safety of Turkish journalists in Greece. He noted the maltreatment of Turkish reporters had reached major proportions during demonstrations in Athens by a group of Armenians Saturday.

Felek also sent a letter to the chairman of the Greek Journalists Association deploring the manhandling of Ahmet Senova, reporter for the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN, (?and) the publicizing of his name in the Greek press.

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Western Europe

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COUNCIL VOTES FOR ARGENTINE TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD291150 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1144 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Strasbourg]

[Text] MPs representing the 21-nation Council of Europe today voted overwhelmingly for the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falklands and called on both governments to seek a diplomatic solution.

Only one Spanish member of the council's Parliamentary Assembly voted against while other Spanish members abstained in the vote on a resolution expressing "solidarity with the United Kingdom's declared aim of achieving a peaceful and fair solution." Attempts by Spanish members to include in the resolution a call for an immediate withdrawal "of all forces" in order to reach a negotiated solution were defeated.

The final resolution was amended to include a reference to Argentina as "currently a military dictatorship in which human rights are violated and fundamental freedoms non-existent."

It supported the UN Security Council Resolution 502 and recommended the foreign ministers of member governments to appeal to Britian and Argentina to compel with it and to reopen negotiations aimed at a peaceful settlement, "bearing in mind the principles of the United Nations Charter and the international human rights covenants and the legitimate interests of the population."

The latest backing for Britian followed a two-hour debate in which MPs -- who represent their national governments in the council -- condemned Argentina's "violation of international law." There were repeated calls for a peaceful settlement and for every effort to be made to avoid further military conflict.

Sir Frederick Bennett, the MP for Torbay, and the leader of Britain's MPs in the assembly, said it was "wholly inaccurate and unfounded" to refer to the invasion of the Falklands as a question of decolonization on the part of Argentina.

He said the Argentine junta was itself guilty of colonization in its "most abhorrent" form. "The principle thing that we have surely learnt after all the lessons of the 1930s is that the modern integrated world cannot survive in peace and security if unprovoked cases of aggression are allowed."

He said similar threats were posed by dictatorship throughout South America and in Africa. Chile had been "within an ace" of being invaded by Argentina. He added: "We must not confuse an act of aggression with the right to self-defence of those who are invaded."

One Belgian socialist said members should not forget the debt owed to Great Britain for the role it played in the second world war.

Even Spanish members who felt unable to support the resolution were careful not to be seen in total support of Argentina. One referred to the conflict felt by Spaniards who had close links with Latin America but were also Europeans, with applications to join the EEC and NATO.

CLAIMS OF FRG NUCLEAR INVOLVEMENT REJECTED

NC291309 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 Apr (AFP) -- The vice-president of the Commission of European Communities here today rejected claims that West Germany and Argentina were collaborating to produce nuclear weapons in Argentina.

The Argentina-West German deal does not violate the principle of peaceful use of nuclear power, CEC number two Etienne Davignon said, reacting to a British Broadcasting Corporation report.

He denied that fissionable materials had been misappropriated on West German territory, and said the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna recently said there were no incidents of misappropriation of nuclear power producing materials in Argentina either.

"Both countries abide by the clauses (of their agreement) pertaining to the peaceful use of nuclear materials and submit to the on-the-spot controls required by the EURATOM Treaty, the London Suppliers Group and the IAEA," he said.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET CLAIM STILL UNRESOLVED

LD271840 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1802 GMT 27 Apr 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Text] Hopes of a swift settlement of Britain's Common Market budget complaint faded tonight after a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym rejected a cash offer from the UK's Common Market partners as "a long way from what Britain wants." But Mr Pym, attending his first meeting of EEC foreign ministers, said there were signs of progress in efforts to reduce Britain's share of the community bill.

Talks are to be reconvened, probably on May 8, in an effort to settle the amount, duration and method of keeping Britain's net contribution in line with her ability to pay.

Mr Pym said today he was still seeking a deal which lasted for at least five years to prevent the problem recurring and damaging Community solidarity. But he firmly dismissed the current offer, which amounts to a cash rebate of about 400 million pounds a year for the next three years.

The government claims that without a rebate agreement, Britain faces a net contribution to the Community budget of about 1,000 million pounds a year. Mr Pym said Britain was not prepared to agree to farm price of more than 10 percent this year -- as his partners want -- without agreement on the budget.

It is largely because of the high cost of running the EEC's farm policy that Britain has become one of only two net contributors to the budget. Apart from West Germany, all other Common Market members get back more than they pay in.

PRESIDENT KIRCHSCHLAEGER TO VISIT USSR IN MAY

AU300831 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger will pay an official visit to the USSR in the second half of May.

CHNOUPEK, OTHER CSSR MINISTERS TO VISIT VIENNA

AU300832 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Summary] Apparently the consequences of the case of [Czechoslovak spy] Hodic have now been finally overcome: After long diplomatic preparations CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will come to Austria on 6 May for a 3-day official visit. Later in May, CSSR Transportation Minister Vladimir Blazek and Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban will pay visits to Vienna.

During Chnoupek's visit two agreements will be signed, including a legal assistance agreementwhich is taking into consideration Austria's special position as a country of asylum as far as extradition commitments are concerned. In addition to measures to facilitate entry for Austrian tourists, Prague is reportedly interested in cooperation with Austria in the energy sector and intends to invite Austria to participate in the Bratislava-Devin nuclear power project as well as in some conventional power projects.

PAHR ATTACKS TURKEY IN COUNCIL OF EUROPE

AU300830 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Strasbourg -- On Monday in the Council of Europe Ministers Committee Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr appealed to the Turkish Government to release political prisoners and to respect human rights. Should there be an essential delay regarding these steps, Austria could not continue to believe the Turkish Government is seriously striving to restore democratic conditions, he said.

Although on the one hand some progress was to be noted regarding respect for human rights, there have been on the other hand new arrests instead of the release of political prisoners, Foreign Minister Pahr declared. He especially criticized the renewed arrest of former Turkish Premier Ecevit.

In view of these actions it is becoming increasingly difficult to believe that the Turkish Government wants to return to a pluralist democracy as conceived by the Council of Europe, Pahr said.

FDP'S MISCHNICK DENIES PLANS FOR COALITION BREAK

LD291928 Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA) -- The leadership of the FDP Parliamentary Group expressly rejected reports on Thursday to the effect that it wants to bring about a break in the coalition with the SPD this summer. The chairman of the parliamentary group, Wolfgang Mischnick, stressed the loyalty to the coalition of the FDP deputies.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

LD291614 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA) -- Against a background of reports of a threat of a hardening of attitudes on relations with the GDR, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today expressed cautious confidence about further developments in inter-German relations. Speaking at the change of top-level posts in the chancellor's office, which is part of the cabinet reshuffle, Schmidt said he hopes that further progress will be possible, even in a difficult international situation. Recalling his meeting with SED chief Erich Honecker at the end of last year, Schmidt noted that personal relations between the political leaderships of the two states have impoved in recent months.

The outgoing Bonn permanent representative in the GDR and new government spokesman, Klaus Boelling, urged at his assumption of office in the presence of the chancellor that "notwithstanding all difficulties, we remain in contact with the leading figures in the other German state." Boelling also warned against people in the Federal Republic forgetting to think about and feel for the Germans in the GDR.

GENSCHER, HAIG DISCUSS FALKLANDS, TALK WITH USSR

LD291608 Hamburg DPA in German 1342 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA) -- In a lengthy telephone conversation today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher assured Alexander Haig of the "Federal Government's continuing support" for Haig's mediation efforts in the Falklands conflict.

In the talk with the U.S. secretary of state, Genscher also expressed his "great satisfaction" at Haig's speech to the all-American Chamber of Commerce in which he expressly stressed the U.S. readiness for negotiations with Moscow. The two ministers also exchanged views on the forthcoming NATO conferences in Luxembourg (17-18 May) and in Bonn (10 June).

BECKER: SUPPORT TO UK 'APPLIES' TO 'PEACE' MOVES

LD281442 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (DPA) -- Europe's unchanged solidarity with Great Britain in the Falklands question apparently only applies as far as the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict are concerned. This was learned from information given by Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today on the cabinet session at which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reported on the [European] Council meeting in Luxembourg.

European solidarity applies to the condemnation of the Argentine act of force in occupying the Falkland Islands and to all efforts to settle the conflict peacefully, stressed Becker, "particularly to the efforts by the U.S. secretary of state."

GOVERNMENT AGAIN DENIES NUCLEAR AID TO ARGENTINA

LD291534 Hamburg DPA in German 1329 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA) -- The Federal Government has again denied most emphatically the alleged German cooperation with Argentina in the construction of nuclear weapons. During question time in the Bundestag, Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry Peter Corterier (SPD) today gave the assurance, in connection with accusations to this effect on British television, that no enriched uranium had been supplied illegally from the Federal Republic to Argentina. Neither was there any cooperation in the construction of a reprocessing plant.

Commenting on information that Argentina was able, with the help of enriched uranium from the USSR and of German nuclear technology, to manufacture nuclear bombs within the country, Corterier said that Bonn had no knowledge indicating that such fears were justified. He pointed to a statement by the EEC Commission in Brussels which he said made it clear that the various agreements between the Federal Republic and Argentina in the field of nuclear cooperation were in full accord with the agreements on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

IRANIAN ENVOY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN CLASH

LD292000 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA) -- Following the mass brawl between Iranian students in Mainz, Iranian Ambassador in Bonn Mehdi Navab has made serious accusations against FRG authorities. At a press conference today he said that German authorities have a partisan attitude toward Iranians in the Federal Republic, favoring opponents of the revolution and causing "great difficulties" for Khomeyni supporters. This attitude has been apparent for some time, as for example after the attack on the Islamic Center in Hamburg on 20 July 1981 and the attack on the Bonn embassy by opponents of the revolution on 3 August 1981.

The ambassador again sharply rejected accusations by the Mainz police headquarters that the embassy was the instigator of the brawl between Iranian Khomeyni supporters and opponents of the revolution over the weekend. He said he could guarantee that neither he nor any of the embassy staff were connected with the incident.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Embassy has pressed charges of slander against the Mainz police headquarters, he said. However, the embassy is prepared to respond to any request by the Federal Government for clarification of the accusations.

The ambassador strongly rejected fears expressed in Bonn that the German Embassy in Tehran could be open to reprisals from Khomeyni supporters in the wake of the Mainz events. He also assured the Foreign Ministry in Bonn that the German Embassy in Tehran is well protected and that there need be no fears in this score.

The Bonn Foriegn Ministry has said the Iranian ambassador's accusations are without foundation. Responding to a query, Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed at the same time that the Federal Government accepted the assurances of the Iranian authorities that the Bonn embassy in Tehran is not in any danger. The spokesman added that the Foreign Ministry has no proof of "any kind of participation" by the Iranian Embassy in the Mainz incidents.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF DENMARK VISIT

FM281323 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Apr 82 p 5

[Birgit Rasmussen Paris interview with French President Francois Mitterrand; date not given]

[Excerpt] Paris -- "The Danes are a small people who have always been able to exert a disproportionate influence on the rest of the world -- a sign of quality." Friendly words said to us by French President Francois Mitterrand in an interview on the eve of his official visit to Denmark. In more concrete terms he reminded us that France's proposal for European cooperation not only in the economic but also in the social field -- the fight against unemployment, which is winning growing support, was only given a clearly positive reaction by Denmark when it was first made in Luxembourg. The president said that he could talk for several hours about the Versailles summit and French ideas for stimulating the economy.

"I have written a report for the summit and will make concrete proposals," he said. On the threats to peace and relations with the United States and the Soviet Union: "While the Russians have been proceeding with the deployment of their SS-20 missiles and have therefore been creating serious imbalance in relative strengths in Europe, I have supported the reestablishment of balance. It is true that my predecessor reached no decision about the Pershing missiles, because in his time France seldom reached any clear decision on anything at all. I prefer to speak plainly, to say 'no' to the Russians if I feel like it, and to the Americans, too, of course."

On French arms sales, to Nicaragua, for example: "The peoples in Central America also have a right to self-determination, a right not to live in poverty oppressed by dictators and ruthless men who wield the economic power. If this embarrasses the Americans, it is a pity -- and it does embarrass them. But the United States must understand that it is by opposing the demands of the people that it creates an opening for Cuba and the Soviet Union. Even democrats who have to fight take their weapons where they can get them. We have to be a little intelligent here. The fact that the United States has now begun to negotiate with Nicaragua is an encouraging sign that U.S. diplomacy is able to show sense. France's little arms contract with Nicaragua is mostly a symbolic gesture to show our solidarity. We do not intend to make it into some sort of system of selling arms to countries where there are wars."

Could France be expected to make a similar gesture toward the Afghan resistance movement? "Hardly; we are less directly involved there, and if we did so, we would keep quiet about it. But my prime minister has officially received representatives of the Afghan resistance movement in Paris.

"It is true that in per capita terms France is the world's largest arms exporter. For 20 years we have been producing excellent weapons which sell well. They give hundreds of thousands of French people employment. I want to redirect these industries, but I cannot do so with a wave of a magic wand. Finally, exports allow us to develop and maintain sophisticated weapons for ourselves. In itself the French market would be too small."

On his own anxiety about nuclear war: "Of course, it is impossible for me to take the arms buildup coolly and calmly, but come back to me when Mr Brezhnev and Mr Reagan have renounced their arms race. It is also impossible for me to take a cool and calm view of starvation and poverty. If the world perishes it could also do so through the deepening of the gulf between North and South. These are the two threats hanging over the world."

On peace movements: "It is a good thing that someone is fighting against war mentality, the methods, war in general, if this is being done honestly and not on the basis of an ideological prejudice against one camp or the other.

"I can well understand that the peace movement should be growing in your country too, given the buildup of nuclear arms around it. And I understand what anxiety they can cause in a country like Germany, which does not have a free hand with respect to its own defense but does have a large number of destructive weapons in and around the country. It causes great anxiety to be dependent on other countries in this respect, and I fully understand the reactions."

On a more significant global role for France: "Yes, I think we could have greater influence. And this has already been happening in the last few months in the Third World. In my opinion it is in North-South relations that France could play a decisive role."

BOUCHET APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

PM290942 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for Wednesday 28 April will carry the appointment of Bernard Bochet as ambassador to Mexico, replacing Jean-Rene Bernard.

'REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES' MAKE POLITICAL DEMANDS

NC281037 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 28 Apr (AFP) -- The "French Revolutionary Brigades," in a message received by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today, claimed they were responsible for the kidnapping Sunday of French author and pamphleteer Jean-Edern Hallier.

In return for his release, the Brigades -- a hitherto unknown group -- called on President Francois Mitterrand to sack the four Communist ministers in the government. They also demanded the resignation of Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, whom they described as "a corrupt and inept politician," the cancellation of agreements with the Soviet Union for the supply of natural gas and for aid to the Afghanistan resistance movement.

They set a deadline of 1900 (1700 GMT) Sunday, May 2, for their demands to be met, but did not say what they would do to Mr Hallier if they were not. The message received by AFP bore the author's signature and a postscript in which he said: "I am fine and well treated."

The Brigades' message said they had kidnapped Mr Hallier, 43, because of his links with the Socialist-Communist government. The French people will never give in to terrorism directed by the Kremlin and carried out by its satellites. "We will respond to terror with terror," the message added.

The four Communist ministers the Brigades want removed are: Charles Fiterman, transport; Jack Ralite, health; Anicet le Pors, civil service and administrative reform; and Marcel Rigout, professional training.

Mr Hallier recently published a new book entitled "Breviaire our une Jeunesse Deracinee" (Breviary For Uprooted Youth).

PCI DIRECTORATE URGES DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE NOW

PM281459 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Apparent text of undated PCI Directorate document: "Struggle and Unity for Positive Response to Crisis"]

[Text] The PCI Directorate has examined the serious and worrying events that over the past few days have led the five-party government once again to the brink of a crisis and threatened the country with a traumatic break in the legislative term. It is a positive factor that the aims and attempts to press for early elections have been stopped for the time being, thanks to the clear-cut declaration of the president of the republic, the evident alarmed opposition of a large proportion of the public and the action of several political forces, primarily and most clearly the PCI. Nevertheless, the political crisis still persists and has indeed been exacerbated. The laborious and precarious solution of the umpteenth clash within the majority and the government indicates the extreme erosion and the disastrous results of a line and a coalition whose declared pledge was to guarantee governability, with the claim that there was no alternative.

The truth is that our society's needs for regeneration have remained entirely unsatisfied. What is worse, there has been a failure to tackle the most acute socioeconomic problems (unemployment, pensions, housing), to wage a consistent struggle against the criminal activities of the Mafia hierarchy or to begin a serious moralization of public life. There has been a failure to guarantee an autonomous Italian presence in the international field for halting the arms race and for resolving current conflicts, starting with the one in the Middle East. Indeed, the lamentable decision has been taken to build the missile base at Comiso.

The truth is that by accepting anticommunist discrimination and by foregoing building, together with all the leftwing and people's forces, a clear alternative of policies and of alignment to the DC power system, instead of governability there has been a struggle for the redistribution of power within the uneasy alliance with the DC. The result of this policy is now evident to all. The instability has increased. There has been a worrying increase of degenerative phenomena in interparty relations and in the concept and practice of government -- cronyism, blackmail and misuse of delicate state posts and machinery, of which the Cirillo case is a typical example.

This cannot continue. Under such conditions, plans and programs for change, albeit limited and gradual, become entirely unrealistic and illusory. Indeed there is a danger of leading the working classes to defeat, or frustrating the energies and innovative thrusts of the world or production, culture and technology, and of causing a further deterioration of democracy and of the country. The time has come for the leftwing democratic forces to issue a positive response to the Italian crisis, to commit themselves to an open dialogue and a joint endeavor, to assert a policy of regeneration and reform of society and the state. To this end it is necessary to transcend the machinery and order of the DC power structure, to eliminate the discrimination and splittism that have distorted and impeded the democratic system. To this end it is necessary to build a social and political alignment loyal to a policy of progress and transformation and with the ideas and strength to implement it.

The democratic alternative increasingly seems like the necessary and possible political prospect for governing the country. The PCI Directorate, invoking the points of the latest Central Committee meeting, pledges the Communists to advancing this prospect through the struggle to resolve the workers' and peoples masses' most pressing problems, through the development of unitary movements for peace and disarmament and through the quest for every kind of convergence and understanding among the leftwing forces, and primarily with the PSI. It is now essential for the leftwing forces and for democracy to support the workers' and trade unions' struggles to defeat the class attempt at recovery being made by a sector of the employers.

It is also of primary importance in this situation to defend and to impart a new thrust to the role and scope for initiative of the local authorities. The PCI intends to promote and assert its ideas, its role and its strength so that the necessary debate and dialogue throughout the country and in Parliament can produce solutions capable of guaranteeing Parliament the positive and normal fulfillment of its mandate, of improving the political climate and of starting a change in the orientation, programs and methods of government.

EL PAIS INTERVIEWS PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON FALKLANDS

PA301135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1037 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 30 Apr (EFE) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has expressed the need to find "a quick solution to the Falklands (Malvinas Islands) conflict." He made this statement to a special correspondent from the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS.

In an interview published today by the independent morning paper, Perez de Cuellar said that "it is indispensable to find a quick solution, which will put an end to military actions and will be the beginning of talks." The UN secretary general said that "the international situation is, generally speaking, so unstable, and there is so much political tension in the world, that anything might turn into a detonator."

He said, "Unfortunately, this is not just anything. This is a great conflict between England, which is a great power, and a highly developed Latin American country." He added: "Furthermore, because of the geographical circumstances, this conflict could assume a magnitude that no one [illegible]ts."

Referring to the UN's efforts, Perez de Cuellar told EL PAIS that the organization "has already done its part according to the UN Charter. That is to say, it has approved a resolution on the conflict." The UN secretary general said that the interested parties must be given time to comply with Security Council Resolution 502, urging Argentina and Great Britain to stop all military activities and to start diplomatic talks.

Perez had to admit that "there is really some confusion, but the main thing is that the negotiating process which Secretary of State Alexander Haig has so bravely and conscientiously started, is still alive." Perez de Cuellar said: "Under these circumstances, and until these talks are ended, the UN Secretary General believes in not obstructing the negotiating process. It is not up to the United Nations to tell Mr Haig: Well, you are no good. Here we are."

The UN secretary general told the Spanish newspaper that he doesn't believe that "the UN Security Council will adopt a resolution ordering the secretary general to negotiate. This is very hard to do unless the two parties agree."

He pointed out that as a permanent member of the Security Council, the United Kingdom can veto a mediator proposed by the United Nations. He said that as he is Spanish-American, it might be perhaps hard for the British "to accept a Hispanic, and a South American who comes from so close to the area in conflict, as a mediator."

Perez de Cuellar said: "I have to abstain. They have to ask me. I cannot offer myself, because it is not my personality, but my position, that is involved." He said in conclusion: "If I offer my services and they tell me, well sir, we do not accept you, it will not be I who comes out losing. The post of UN secretary general would be the loser."

ETA MAKES RADIO BROADCAST IN GUIPUZCOA PROVINCE

LD282322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] At about 2200 on Wednesday evening the ETA-Military terrorist organization broadcast a radio program on FM radio which could be heard in San Sebastian and other parts of Guipuzcoa Province. The broadcast lasted 37 minutes during which a man and a woman spoke and music was played. The speakers confirmed that ETA was responsible for the latest attacks including that on the Rios Rosas telephone exchange in Madrid with semiheavy weapons. They said army and security forces had 1 month in which to leave the Basque Country.

DENMARK

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD281632 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand has just arrived in Copenhagen for a 3-day official visit to Denmark. He was met at the airport by Queen Margrethe of Denmark and Prime Minister Jorgensen.

Addresses Parliament

LD291440 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand met Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen this morning. There are no real disagreements between France and Denmark. The two countries have identical points of view on the crisis shaking the Common Market. The only black spot is France's nuclear armaments policy which displeases the Danes. The president of the republic took this into account a short while ago.

In a speech to the Danish national assembly, five socialist deputies in the chamber put on T-shirts featuring a three-colored atomic mushroom with the word "Mururoa" underneath: Their message was clear but they also gave it further emphasis with another word above the mushroom -- "socialism" followed by a large question mark. The president was quickly induced to justify French nuclear policy, as he had done before the Japanese parliament a fortnight ago.

[Begin Mitterrand recording] I remember the time -- I have not forgotten it -- when I myself developed the idea that France might be able to ensure her defense without recourse to the possession of nuclear armaments. But the choices of my people must be respected and it is now a quarter of a century since these choices were made against my own feelings.

But it is also a quarter of a century since France's defense has depended on this form of armament -- I mean that if it disappeared, nothing would remain of my country's means of defense. One must understand that although I may not have been master of the choice of our arms, I am now responsible for my country's security and I take what I have and see to it that my country's arms remain at level to ensure their survival. One must understand that this is not an ideological choice. In a harsh world, where the two most powerful nations possess formidable atomic armies [as heard] there exists what is called a relationship of the weak to the strong. [end recording]

FINLAND

KOIVISTO RETURNS FROM STATE VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD291700 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto returned home from a 3-day state visit to Sweden today. President Koivisto said he was satisfied with his visit which fulfilled all expectations. During his first state visit Koivisto had talks on Finnish-Swedish economic relations with Premier Thorbjorn Falldin and the leaders of Swedish Government and opposite parties. Koivisto denied a report published today by the SVENSKA DAGBLADET newspaper to the effect that he proposed to his hosts during the visit that Finland and Sweden conclude a so-called Nordic agreement. Such a cooperation agreement would, according to the Swedish paper, safeguard the economic links between Finland and Sweden in the future. According to President Koivisto, strengthening cooperation was discussed in Finland, but the development of the matter is still at such an early stage that it is not appropriate to adopt a stand on the matter. During his visit President Koivisto invited his hosts, Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia, to visit Finland.

ARGENTINA'S COSTA MENDEZ INTERVIEWED ON BBC

LD291040 London BBC Domestic Service in English 0919 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Telephone interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez in Washington by journalist David Frost in London on 28 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Costa Mendez is there in Washington. Dr Costa Mendez, thank you for joining us.

[Answer] I must mention that I have been a listener of the BBC for many, many years and am very happy to speak through the BBC to the London public.

[Question] Well, thank you very much indeed. The BBC's motto is "Nation shall speak peace unto nation," so may that situation soon be restored. What do you think of today's developments, the two developments today, Dr Costa Mendez, the...

[Answer] Well, let me say this: For some time many people thought that our cause was the cause of a military government, of a dictatorship that wanted this in order to save itself [word indistinct]. But now many people can see that this is a cause of the nation, that has assembled many in the streets to greet the government and to support the government in the streets. But now after yesterday's meeting of the OAS we can show the world that this is not only the cause of the government, of the nation, but that Latin America as a whole is supporting our cause, and it's a Latin American cause. Latin America has recognized the essential point -- to my judgment the essential point -- which is sovereignty of the islands.

[Question] But at the same time, Dr Costa Mendez, their support is mainly in words, and I think that you would probably agree that if the United States had to choose between Britain's cause and Argentina's, would you not agree that they would have to choose Britain's?

[Answer] I have strong doubts because I think and I have always thought that for the American Government it is a very difficult choice -- that I acknowledge -- a very difficult choice between a very old ally and a very strong deep interest in Europe the one hand, but also very strong interests and ties with the developing world and specially with Latin America. I don't think that the U.S. Government can risk facing a united Latin America that would criticize if the United States sides with Britain.

[Question] But at the same time the support of the OAS was a little less strong than you must have expected. It was mainly words, wasn't it?

[Answer] No, I'm afraid you have not interpreted the resolution well. It's far more than words. In the first place, the resolution has for the first time inserted the words "The Argentine sovereignty of the islands should be the basis for any agreement," which is far more than words in my view.

[Question] Well, what do you feel about Mr Haig's latest proposal? They're leaking out here in London.

[Answer] Mr Haig has done an excellent work and a gallant effort for the cause of peace. We are studying his latest proposals, as I understand England is studying his latest proposals too.

[Question] Yes, and it's said here that really there are three parts to it: "The withdrawal plans, the interim administration, and then the self-determination of the future of the Falklands people. What do you feel about each of those?

[Answer] Well, I couldn't tell you on the air what I feel. This is something which I should discuss in private with Mr Haig and then after that I could give you my own opinion. But what I would like to see is for Argentina -- this is a problem of peace, I am a man of peace, I came here to fight for the cause of peace, and we are ready to negotiate everything except sovereignty, everything, I underscore this. [sentence as heard] We are the [word indistinct] and we are ready to negotiate the future of the island, the future of the islanders who would like to live on the islands, the future of relations between Britain and Argentina in the area, the interests of Britain in the islands in the future, everything except the fact that this land belongs to Argentina.

[Question] Would you let the islanders of the Falkland Islands vote on that issue as well? Would you let the Falkland Islanders confirm that they want Argentina to have that sovereignty?

[Answer] Well, this is not up to them. This is a problem of Argentina not of the islanders. We cannot leave it up to the judgment of 1,800 people whether this is our land or not.

[Question] No, at the same time, obviously that has also been the position of David Steele in this country. There was news a few hours ago here as I am sure you know of course that Britain is establishing a total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands starting on Friday at noon to a radious of 200 nautical miles and a warning that any aircraft or ships found within the zone without the Defense Ministry's permission will be liable to attack. What is your reaction to that?

[Answer] Well, our reaction, you will feel it in the air, on the land and in the sea. I am afraid that if Britain insists on this, you know what I feel is that the Malvinas could be Britain's Vietnam.

[Question]...could be Britain's Vietnam?

[Answer] Yes, it is a place 10,000 miles from London, very difficult to defend, against the will of everybody, against every just, modern attitude, sending a fleet to defend two barren and rocky islands, and to defend 1,800 people, most of them employees of a monopolist country; I don't understand that.

[Question] No, but at the same time, it is not against the wishes, most of the world supports Britain's stand, doesn't it? I mean you must have seen the United Nations...

[Answer] Well I'm not sure about that, perhaps the European world yes, but the Third World doesn't.

[Question] Well the Third World didn't make its voice heard at the UN yet, did it?

[Answer] Oh yes it has. On Monday.

[Question] In what way?

[Answer] The meeting of the nonaligned countries.

[Question] Yes, but in general the United Nations still stands foursquare on condemning Argentina's aggression, doesn't it?

[Answer] I'm afraid that they will change.

[Question] They will change. How soon do you think they will change?

[Answer] Well as soon as they know the facts and the realities.

[Question] What do you think would happen if the Falkland Islands dwellers, the people who live there, were given the chance to vote -- if they were given the chance to vote -- on whether they wished to belong to Britain or Argentina, how do you think do think those 1,800 people would vote?

[Answer] If they want to vote and want to belong to Britain, they can go to Britain. If they leave Argentina we will compensate them for that. But we want our land, our sovereignty not to be under discussion, and under the vote of 1,800 Britons.

[Question] But in other words, they are free to leave and you would compensate them.

[Answer] More than free to leave. We will compensate them largely if they want to leave and we will compensate them and keep all their rights, religion, private rights, their municipal rights -- they are entitled to have local [illegible]nment and that sort. We want to give them all they want. Do you know, perhaps you [illegible] know, that for the last 10 or 12 years, those people have lived and depended on Argentina. Argentina has provided their communications, Argentina has provided sea communications. Through Argentina they have received food, through Argentina they have received medical care, in fact Argentina has paid for the welfare state of the island.

[Question] But the Falklands Island, Dr Costa Mendez, are essentially democratic. Argentina is not. How could you give them democratic rights, if you don't...

[Answer] I don't accept that judgment. Argentina is as democratic as islanders. If we have at this moment a military government, our idea, our ideals are fully democratic. And I can tell you this, not only of myself but all my friends, all the people I really know [sentence as heard].

[Question] How is it democratic? Sorry I missed that.

[Answer] I mean that our democratic ideal, perhaps has been interrupted now but we have very deep democratic ideals. That I can assure you.

[Question] Right. But they are suspended for the foreseeable future.

[Answer] For the immediate future in the case of the Malvinas inhabitants but what I would like to tell you is that what we are seeking for is peace but we would like to reach peace as soon as possible. I would like to transmit to the English public that we are ready to negotiate everything but that we are really stunned in face of this absurd fleet composed of 36 vessels to settle this minor problem in the international context.

[Question] But how could we move to peace? Would you suggest direct negotiations, between London and you. I mean what would you suggest to break...

[Answer] Why not either London and us, either through the secretary of state, either through the Security Council, the General Assembly of the United Nations, or any other nation that you choose.

[Question] Would you agree to go to the international court at The Hague, Dr Costa Mendez?

[Answer] No, this is not the sort of case that is submitted to the court of The Hague.

[Question] People here say that is because you think you would lose. Is that true?

[Answer] People may say many things from both sides.

[Question] But you don't think you would lose?

[Answer] We think it is not the case to be submitted to the court.

[Question] But you would be prepared for any form of negotiation.

[Answer] Any form of negotiation and to negotiate everything except sovereignty.

[Question] But the problem is that is one of the crucial issues at each end. How do you resolve the situation?

[Answer] There are no human problems that cannot be solved with good will and bon fide.

[Question] Do you think that in general the British reaction -- you have described it as absurd -- obviously you would, but another way to put it would be strong. Whatever, different people would have different views.

[Answer] Well let's use a more diplomatic word, let's call it overreaction.

[Question] Overreaction. In other words, Britain has acted more firmly or overreacted more firmly than you expected. Was that a miscalculation on your part?

[Answer] That could be, that could be. That is true.

[Question] It could have been a miscalculation.

[Answer] It could be a miscalculation. We could not have foreseen this sort of reaction from this government.

[Question] And do you foresee a peaceful solution or not?

[Answer] Definitely yes. And I am all for that. And you can find me any moment, any place fighting for that peaceful solution. And I think that if two big powers like Britain and America and one little power like Argentina cannot settle a problem that is only the future of 1,800 people, half of which is employees of a company, and part of them employees of the crown, really we are lost.

[Question] Well, Dr Costa Mendez, we hope that there will be such a solution. Obviously all of us....

[Answer] I am sure that we will find it.

[Question] Well, we appreciate your talking with us today and we thank you.

[Answer] I appreciate very much because I really appreciate the services of the BBC.

[Question] Thank you very much indeed.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES COMMONS ON DISPUTE

LD291604 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1442 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to House of Commons emergency debate on the Falkland Islands dispute -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, Sir, from the onset of the Falklands crisis my right honorable friends and I have undertaken to keep the House as closely informed as possible about the situation. Although my last report to honorable members was only 2 days ago, such is the seriousness of this matter that my right honorable friends and I were glad to agree to the suggestion of the right honorable gentleman, the leader of the opposition, that time should be found for a debate today, the fourth since the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands 4 weeks ago tomorrow.

Mr Speaker, during that period the government has taken every possible step that had a reasonable prospect of helping us to achieve our objectives, namely, the withdrawal of the Argentine forces and the end of their illegal occupation of the islands, the restoration of British administration, and a long-term solution which is acceptable not only to the House but also to the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands. [cheers]

It is the government's most earnest hope that we can achieve these objectives by a negotiated settlement. We have done everything we can to encourage Mr Haig's attempts to find a solution by diplomatic means, and I shall have something more to say about that in a moment.

But, as the House knows, the government has taken military measures as well to strengthen our diplomatic efforts. Mr Haig's initiative would never have got underway if the British Government had not sent the naval task force to the South Atlantic [loud cheers] within 4 days of Argentina's aggression against the Falkland Islands. What incentive would there have been for the Argentine junta to give Mr Haig's ideas more than the most cursory glance if Britain had not underpinned its search for diplomatic settlement with the dispatch of the task force? Gentle persuasion is not going to make the Argentine Government give up what it has seized by force.

Mr Speaker, our military response to the situation has been measured and controlled. On 12 April we declared a maritime exclusion zone. This has been in eforced against Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries. It has been completely successful, and the Argentine forces on the Falkland Islands have been isolated by sea. Eleven days later we warned the Argentine authorities that any approach by their warships or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of the British forces in the South Atlantic would encounter the appropriate response. [cheers]

On 25 April, as I reported to the House on Monday, British forces recaptured South Georgia. This operation was conducted in the exercise of our right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter. The minimum of force was used consistent with achieving our objective; and no lives, Argentine or British, were lost in the operation although, as was announced yesterday, we deeply regret that an Argentine prisoner lost his life in an incident on 26 April. That incident is now being urgently investigated by a board of inquiery in accordance with the terms of the relevant Geneva Convention.

The latest of our military measures is the imposition of the total exclusion zone round the Falkland Islands, of which we gave 48 hours' notice yesterday. The new zone has the same geographical boundaries as the maritime exclusion zone which took effect on 12 April. It will apply from noon London time tomorrow to all ships and aircraft, whether military or civil, oprating in support of the illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands. A complete blockade will be palced on all traffic supporting the occupation forces of Argentina. Maritime and aviation authorities have been informed of the imposition of the zone in accordance with our international obligations. We shall enforce the total exclusion zone as completely as we have done the maritime exclusion zone. The Argentine occupying forces will then be totally isolated, cut off by sea and by air.

On the diplomatic side, Mr Speaker -- and I turn to the point which the right honorable gentleman raised during question time, and I'm grateful for him to leaving me to deal with it in my speech -- Mr Haig has put formal American proposals to the Argentine Government and requested an early response. I stress the status of these proposals: they are official American proposals. Mr Haig judged it right to ask Argentina to give its decision first as the country to which Security [as heard] Resolution 502 is principally addressed. He saw Mr Costa Mendez last night, but no conclusion was reached. Mr Haig has also communicated to us the text of his proposals.

Mr Speaker, it is difficult both for the House and for the government that we're not able to say more about them publicly, especially as in our democratic system we need the interplay of opinions and ideas, but they are Mr Haig's proposals, and we understand from him that it is his present intention to publish them in full. But, of course, he must judge the appropriate time. The proposals are complex and difficult and inevitably bear all the hallmarks of compromise in both their substance and language.

But, Mr Speaker, they have to be measured against the principles and objectives expressed so strongly in our debates in this House. [cheers] My right honorable friend, the foreign secretary, remains in close touch with Mr Haig. I very much regret that I am not in position to say more today. But I stress that they are Mr Haig's proposals, and he has put them first to the Argentine Government. It was the Argentine invasion which started this crisis and it is Argentine withdrawal which must put an end to it. [loud cheers]

Mr Speaker, although we have no doubt about our sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, South Sandwich or British Antarctic territory, some of my right honorable friends have suggested that we refer the matter to the International Court of Justice.

Since Argentina does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court, the issue cannot be referred for a binding decision without her agreement. We have never sought a ruling on the Falkland Islands themselves from that court but we have raised the question of the dependencies on three separate occasions in 1947, 1949 and 1951. Each time Argentina refused to go to the court.

In 1955 the British Government applied unilaterally to the International Court of Justice against encroachments on British sovereignty and the dependencies by Argentina. Again the court advised that it could not pursue matter since it could only act if there was agreement between the parties recognizing the court's jurisdiction. In 1977, Argentina, having accepted the jurisdiction of an international court of arbitration, on the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile, then refused to accept its results. It is difficult to believe in Argentina's good faith with that very recent example in mind. [loud cheers]

There is no reason, given the past history of this question, for Britain, which has sovereignty and is claiming nothing more, to make the first move. It is Argentina which is making a claim. If she wanted to refer it to the international court, we would consider the possibility very seriously. But in the light of past events, it would be hard to have confidence that Argentina would respect a judgement which she did not like.

Mr Speaker, there can be no doubt where the intransigence lies in this matter. The key to peace is in the hands of the Argentine Government and the responsibility is theirs.

Pym Speaks

LD292208 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2142 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Report on 29 April House of Commons emergency debate on Falklands Islands dispute by PA parliamentary staff]

[Excerpt] The foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, said: "While there is still some hope that Argentina may be willing to settle without further use of force I have to say that their current position is not encouraging." Public statements from Argentina showed they still insisted sovereignty of the Falklands belongs to them. "But is doesn't belong to them and that's the heart of the matter," Mr Pym added to Tory cheers.

Argentina had shown no sign of withdrawing but had taken positive steps of increasing her military build-up. The unity in today's debate would help scotch reports in Argentina that politicians in Britain were split over the crisis. Strengthening of the task force was the only way to persuade Argentina Britain was prepared to use force if necessary.

Mr Pym said that after the reoccupation of South Georgia Argentina would now have abandoned any lingering doubts she might have had that Britain would exercise her right to self defence. "We shall certainly do so again if Argentina were to be so reckless as to violate the total exclusion zone."

Not only was it permissible for us to exercise our right to self defence, "it would be irresponsible not to exercise it." It was in the interests of the "whole free world that the rule of law should be upheld and that aggression should not prevail."

Challenged by Mr Foot, Mr Pym said he could not accept the implication of the UN secretary general that Britain was "on the same footing" as the Argentine aggressor. "The resolution is for their withdrawal and they are flouting it," Mr Pym said. "It is in the interests of the whole world that they do the right thing and retire."

Mr Pym disclosed that the government had ruled out a call for United Nations sanctions in the face of the likelihood of a Soviet veto. "We have considered that possibility, but we saw at once that the Soviet Union, in its search for ways of strengthening its influence in Argentina, would certainly veto any such resolution." "We have in our minds that that shadow is over the events in the South Atlantic," added Mr Pym.

In response to Mr Foot's request, first made on Tuesday, that he should go to the United Nations, Mr Pym said that the government was considering a "whole range of possible diplomatic options." "My mind is not closed on this possibility," he said.

Mr Pym went on to praise the way the islanders had responded to the Argentine takeover: "We admire their fortitude. They are under the jackboot of the invader." He said he could not pretend tomorrow's total exclusion zone did not have implications for the islanders, but he was confident they understood it was aimed at getting rid of the Argentinians.

Mr Pym was challenged again by Mr Healey about military co-operation between Chile and Britain. Mr Pym replied: "No, we are not interested in doing anything other than confining this conflict...to removing the Argentines from the islands with our own forces."

MP's had asked what the government would do if Argentina rejected Mr Haig's proposals. "Let me emphasise in reply that I very much hope Argentina will take a reasonable view of her own interests and will not reject a negotiated settlement to the present crisis.

"If she did reject it we would consider very carefully how to try to continue the negotiating process," Mr Pym said. "If Argentina will not accept a negotiated solution, then reluctantly, with the greatest possible restraint, we must use force. But we shall not relax for a moment in our efforts for a peaceful solution."

It was encouraging that the Commons had so staunchly supported the government in the debate. The debate ended without a vote. The House rose at 10.30 pm.

ISRAELI ENVOY CONFIRMS ARMS SALES TO ARGENTINA

LD291124 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1106 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Israel's counsul-general in London confirmed today that Israel had sold arms to the Argentine. But Mr Sinai Rome, speaking in Glasgow, said that his country had friendly relations with both sides in the Falklands dispute, and wanted to keep out of it. "We have enough problems of our own," he added.

A diplomatic row broke out yesterday over claims that Israel had been supplying artillery ammunition to Argentina to assist its emergency arms-buying programme. Mr Rome said he had not been in touch with recent developments in the sales. They were handled by a special department in the Israeli Ministry of Defence.

He said: "We have had arms deals in the past with Argentina. If supplies of arms becomes a problematic issue we would prefer to keep out of it but I don't know what the policy of our government would be We have enough problems in our immediate surroundings."

Mr Rome, who was in Glasgow for independence day celebrations with the Jewish community, said there were as many Jews in Argentina -- 350,000 to 400,000 -- as in the UK and Israel was obviously concerned about the crisis.

Earlier, the Israeli Embassy in London issued a statement expressing "astonishment" at the way the Foreign Office had handled allegations about the sales. It said publicity about the matter had enhanced rumours "regarding Israel's position in the British-Argentine dispute and distorted her actual policy completely."

FALKLANDS RADIO STATION STOPS BROADCASTING

TA300634 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] On the Falkland Islands themselves, the local radio station taken over by the Argentine forces has announced that it is to stop broadcasting.

This unexpected news comes the day after our correspondent in southern Chile, Michael (Vesty), filed a dispatch to Newsdesk about the new restrictions the Argentines were imposing on the Falklands which they had announced over the radio station. He listened to their last broadcast and send this report:

[Begin recording] The announcer, speaking in English, did not elaborate on why Argentina decided to close down the radio station on the Falklands, nor did he reveal for how long the station would be off the air. All he said was that on the instructions of the military authorities, the radio would be ceasing transmission from 0600 in the evening, because the radio was being monitored in southern Chile. However, the announcer said the station would be moving to different frequencies until the close down and these were obviously of less power because I was unable to hear them in Punta Arenas, about 500 miles away.

The Argentine authorities are clearly irked by having their Falkland Islands propaganda monitored by the BBC here. They also realized that if information announced on the radio can be picked up on the South American mainland it might be of use of British forces in the region. [end recording]

ARGENTINE SEAMAN INJURED IN TAKEOVER NOT DEAD

LD291304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1254 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] A Defence Ministry spokesman today denied reports that an Argentine leading seaman, who had his leg amputated after the weekend attack on the Argentine submarine Sante Fe, had died. "He received good and skillful medical treatment and is as well as can be expected in his condition. I have no other information other than that he is alive," he said.

There was no further information about the board of inquiry into the death three days ago of an Argentine marine, allegedly shot by a Royal Marine.

CARRIER 'BULWARK' CONSIDERED FOR SERVICE

PM291409 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] An immediate survey of the 28 year-old carrier Bulwark, 27,705 tons, to see how quickly she could be brought back into operational service, has been ordered by the Defence Ministry.

The ship has been lying at Portsmouth since the end of March last year when she paid off for scrap. It is estimated that up to six months work will be needed to bring her back to an operational state.

DISPATCH VESSEL IRIS HEADS FOR SOUTH ATLANTIC

LD300932 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0910 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The British telecom cable ship Iris left British waters for the South Atlantic today. Equipped with a new flight deck for navy Sea King helicopters, the 3,800 ton vessel slipped out of Devonport last night. Two small guns were visible on her bridge. Dockyard staff had been working on the Iris, requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence, since she arrived at Devonport earlier this week. The Iris will act as a dispatch vessel, ferrying stores around the task force.

PLAN TO DISMANTLE WHALING STATION 4 YEARS OLD

PM291407 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Apr 82 p 4

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Four Years' Notice by Scrapmen"]

[Text] The Foreign Office had four years' notice of plans for Argentine scrap metal dealers to dismantle the whaling station on South Georgia, the action which sparked the Falklands crisis.

Mr Cranley Onslow, minister of state, disclosed last night that Christian Salvesen, of Edinburgh, had notified both the Foreign Office and the Falkland Islands Government of its intentions in 1978.

His statement could cause embarrassment on a number of fronts, because it not only raises again the question of whether the Foreign Office acted with foresight, but also takes it back into the time of the previous Labour government.

So far during Commons exchanges on the Falklands, both Mr James Callaghan, the then prime minister, and Dr David Owen, the foreign secretary at the time who has now joined the Social Democrats, have argued that they showed foresight in forestalling Argentine threats.

Ironically, Mr Onslow's disclosure came in a written answer to Labour member for South Ayrshire, Mr George Foulkes, who was one of the first to oppose any step to retake the Falklands by force. "Christian Salvesen Ltd. informed the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Falkland Islands Government in 1978 of their intention to sell their surplus equipment at South Georgia to Mr Davidoff, an Argentine scrap metal dealer," the minister told him.

"The contract was a straight-forward commercial transaction but Salvesen Ltd. and Mr Davidoff were advised at the time that normal immigration procedures would have to be followed."

FALKLANDS JUSTIFIES RESTORING BBC SERVICES

PM291431 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Apr 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Now a Valued Service"]

[Text] "This is London..." As the dense clouds of propaganda and disinformation build up on the world's radio whenever conflict looms, millions are glad to tune in to the calm, indpendent voice of the BBC's external service broadcasts. Not least is this true, remarkably, in Argentina -- where not only do 250,000 citizens turn to the BBC for information, but even the main radio station, Radio Rivadavia in Buenos Aires, does so, telephoning Bush House in London for the latest facts yesterday. With the airwaves dominated by state radio stations pumping out the distortions and rhetoric of the cold war, the BBC is a rare non-government source of news, editorially free, impartial, blessed with a mostly uncontested record of telling the truth, warts and all. Agentines who heard yesterday, no doubt with amazement, of open division in the Commons between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot will be able to gauge that.

Yet last year Lord Carrington was pleading with Parliament to "show some sense of reality" and accept 3 million pounds of cuts and indeed 1982 has seen the axing of BBC transmissions to Spain, Italy and Malta, with a piddling saving of 1.5 million pounds. For years now the external services have been vulnerable to money-saving exercises where none was being wasted.

Is there not, however, a clear moral from the Falklands crisis for the BBC's Foreign Office budget controllers? It is that no one can predict where trouble will spring up, and no one can know when the BBC will be most needed. Once closed down, a service is not rapidly reopened. Nor is a reputation for dependability made overnight. The trust which the BBC now receives in an enemy country is based on years of political independence and speaking the uncomfortable truth. With its prime, old-fashioned clarity, with its splendid marches, "Imperial Echoes" and "The Voice of London," it may seem a relic of greater days, a service needing to be trimmed down to size. It should be left alone.

RESPONSIBILITY CLAIMED IN BOMBING OF U.S. CAR

NC291453 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 29 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] The Revolutionary People's Struggle has taken responsibility for the bomb planted in the car of U.S. Embassy secretary (Walerka Stanislas). The car was parked in a private garage at an apartment building at 15 Fokilidhis St (Kolonaki). An unknown person went into the garage and planted the incendiary bomb, which went off at midnight on 27 April.

Thessaloniki Blast

NC300831 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] At 0230 today a bomb exploded at the American Express Bank at 17 Tsimiski St in Thessaloniki. As a result of the explosion, many windowpanes were shattered on the back side of the bank, where a building is under construction.

AL-QADHDHAFI, PAPANDREOU EXCHANGE MESSAGES

NC291124 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The Libyan ambassador in Athens this morning presented to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou a message from Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in which he stressed the feelings of friendship and respect he has for the Greek prime minister and the excellent relations between the leaders and peoples of the two countries. The message expresses assurance of the importance and constructive results of his future meeting with the Greek prime minister on a date to be scheduled jointly. Papandreou has sent a similar message to the Libyan leader.

KIPRIANOU 'TORPEDOES' GREECE'S CYPRUS 'CRUSADE'

NC300700 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] According to press reports, the Greek ambassador in Nicosia, Zakharakis, yesterday called on Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou and handed him a letter from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The letter, according to the reports, has three points:

1. Mr Kiprianou's unexpected stand in favor of the intercommunal dialogue virtually torpedoes the crusade the Greek Government has started with the aim of internationalizing the Cyprus issue.

2. The president of Cyprus must be the exponent of all the parties and should not limit his cooperation only to one party.

3. Mr Kiprianou's intention to cooperate with AKEL had not been made known to the Greek prime minister, despite Mr Papandreou's recent visit to Cyprus.

Spokesman on Cyprus

NC291823 Athens Armed Forces in Greek 1800 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] In reply to press reports on the Cyprus problem, the government spokesman has stated that the Greek Government has a national duty to support and cooperate with the legitimate president of Cyprus and government in power and to safeguard the authority and prestige of the independent state of Cyprus without any intention of intervening in Cyprus' internal affairs. This of course does not mean that in connection with the handling of the national question, it shares choices as, for example, the recent endorsement of the joint declaration and the joint minimum program preliminary to the coming presidential elections.

In any case, the Greek Government assures the Cypriot people on this occasion that its alignment with their struggle and the solidarity of all the Greek people will be firm and irrevocable.

Papandreou Remarks

NC281546 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] His thoughts on the Kiprianou decision to cooperate with communist AKEL (it is a mistake), on the country's position toward NATO, the establishment of the Larisa headquarters (it will be established), on economic sacrifices to support armaments and on other issues were expressed yesterday by Prime Minister Papandreou, who spoke to officers at the naval base he visited yesterday and where he was briefed on war preparedness of the Greek Navy by the chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice Admiral Pappas, and the commander of the fleet, Vice Admiral Giongezas.

The prime minister first flew by helicopter to the naval helicopter base, and, after a short inspection tour, visited the school of naval technical training. Later he visited the torpedo boat base and the submarine base. Later he addressed a gathering of senior officers and, after expressing full satisfaction with the high efficiency, high morale and preparedness of the men of the Greek Navy, he referred to the peculiar character of the situation in our area and to the need for the country's armed forces to be in a position, at any given moment, to repulse any imposition and protect the security of Greek territory.

Before Papandreou referred to "delicate issues" such as Cyprus, the Aegean, NATO, our finances and Spain, he expressed hope that nothing of what he was going to say would be leaked. If, he added, this does happen, then I will deny it. MESIMVRINI received these positions of the prime minister from an excellent source and reports them today so that many things may be cleared up -- things on which different views were expressed to date or which remained unexplained.

He expressed his displeasure with the cooperation between President Kiprianou and AKEL. "We agreed on other things, but we do different things," he said. This last development makes solution of the Cyprus issue even more difficult. Apparently he was referring to the movements of Western personalities toward promotion of initiatives. He then referred to the discussions he has had with leaders of various countries on the Greek acceptance of the cost of maintaining a peace force in Cyprus in exchange for the withdrawal of Turkish and Greek troops from the island. I have also stated this, he said, to the British ambassador, who visited me the other day and asked for our support on the Falklands issue, and I reminded him of the case of Cyprus.

The Rogers agreement consists of four proposals. It has a cunning point and, at the same time it is a sequel to the Haig-Davos agreement. This has to do with operational responsibility over the Aegean. After giving certain technical explanations, he added: The NATO headquarters at Larisa will be established, because there is great pressure and there is also the fact that Turkey's recent arming by the United States and the Germans through various channels has disturbed the balance of power in the Aegean.

It must be noted that the official position maintained to date, which was also presented at NATO conferences, was that the Larisa headquarters would not be established -- at least not until the Rogers agreement was revised in accordance with our own viewpoints?

Papandreou admitted that the Greek economy cannot long stand the pressure in the armaments sector. He explained that the solution lies in development of our own war industry, to which we must give greater emphasis. He also spoke about the utilization of Greek as well as other brains.

EVREN, COMMANDERS OBSERVE 3D ARMY EXERCISES

TA291141 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Head of state and chief of the General Staff Kenan Evren has left for Erzincan to observe the "Gen Kazim Karabedir 82" exercise organized by the 3d Army. National Security Council members Ground Forces Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Commander Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Commander Sedat Celasun — left for Erzincan with General Evren. NATO South-eastern Europe Allied Ground Forces Commander Sedat Guneralp, Air Force Deputy Commander Halil Sozer, National Security Council Secretary General Nusret Toroslu and Supreme Military Council member Ragip Ulugbay are also observing the exercises.

OZAL QUESTIONED ON ECONOMIC POLICY ASPECTS

TA291628 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 29 Apr (AA) -- Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said the economic policy currently being followed was governmental policy and there was no such thing as Ozal's policy, as claimed by certain circles. In an interview given to AA, Ozal admitted he was criticized by labor leader Ibrahim Denizcier and some businessmen as well, but he claimed the personal criticism came mostly from "leftist circles." Criticism easily verged on polemics, he believed. Criticism could be useful, Ozal admitted, but added, "No criticism will deviate us from the path we believe is right."

He rejected the [word indistinct] increasing the money supply, for it had been demonstrated in the past, he noted, that easy money supply increased inflation. Social problems [words indistinct], Ozal said, but it was necessary to give priority to economic questions, otherwise "we would run out of petrol." He would be a "good politician" if he had said yes to everyone, but that would be bad for Turkey, he said. Ozal is scheduled to fly to Saudi Arabia Saturday next week, 7 May, to attend a conference of the Islamic Bank. He will return to Turkey 11 May.

Bank Head on Program

TA291624 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 29 Apr (AA) -- President of the Central Bank Osman Siklar said current money and credit policy had played a major role in the positive results of the government's stability program in 1981. The lifting of restrictions on interest rates had increased bank deposits to 1.5 trillion TL, he announced to the shareholders meeting of the bank. Despite an increase of 1 billion dollars in 1981 imports over the previous year, Siklar told the shareholders, Turkey's foreign trade deficit had gone down from 5 to 4.2 billion dollars, mainly from increased exports and foreign exchange earnings. The deficit in current accounts had been reduced from 3.1 billion dollars to 1.9 billion.

Current transfers were being carried on without delay. In short, Turkey had regained her credit-worthiness, he said. Comparing the years 1980 and 1981 more specifically, Siklar announced the increase in the wholesale price index had gone down from 107 percent to 36.8 percent, while a slightly negative growth rate had gone up to 4.3 percent. Exports had increased by 62 percent, remittances from workers abroad by 20 percent, earnings from tourists by 32 percent, credits by 60 percent and deposits by 104 percent.

Iran To Purchase Wheat

TA271304 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] It has been announced that Iran will purchase some 350,000 tons of wheat from Turkey this year. The president of the Iranian Grain Association, (Cevat Asimi Pur), said 50,000 tons of the 400,000 needed by the country will be purchased from Pakistan. Iran imported 1.1 million tons of wheat last year.

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SCHMIDT KEEPS DISTANCE FROM BRITAIN IN CRISIS

LD011324 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hamburg, 1 May (DPA) -- According to a report in the news magazine DER SPIEGEL, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has distanced himself from the British Government in the conflict over the Falkland Islands. The magazine quotes a remark made by Schmidt in the Bonn cabinet discussion on Wednesday, in which he said that there could be "no blank cheque for solidarity with Great Britain." Moreover, a person close to the chancellor is supposed to have said: "This is a 19th century-style attempt to impose authority." [eine domestizierungsaktion nach den methoden des 19 Jahrhunderts]

According to the magazine, there is a fear in the chancellor's office that the British claim to the Falkland Islands could exacerbate the already-tense East-West relations. Over and above this the conflict puts at risk the traditionally good relations Europe and the FRG have with Latin America.

Message Sent to UK, Argentina

LD011228 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 May (DPA) -- The Federal Government has apparently once again called upon Great Britain and Argentina to settle the Falklands conflict peacefully. In Bonn today a government spokesman said that the German ambassador in Buenos Aires, Paul Verbeek, had put the German view of things to the Argentinian Government. No details were given about the note, which was handed over yesterday. Moreover the Federal Government had been in constant contact over the last few days both with the British and the American Governments.

The government spokesman said that the Federal Government was continuing to follow developments in the situation. It still held the view that the Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council had to be obeyed. This calls upon Argentina to withdraw from the Falkland Islands. In spite of the events which have since taken place, all efforts had to be made for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

SPD PARLIAMENTARIANS TO VISIT POLAND FOR 1 WEEK

LD302208 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Apr (DPA) -- Next week the SPD Parliamentary Group will officially reestablish the contacts with the Polish parliament which were broken off after the imposition of martial law in Poland. As Parliamentary Group Spokesman Knut Terjung confirmed on Friday, the head of the working group on human rights of the Parliamentary Group, Volker Neumann, and the chairman of the Parliamentary Group discussion group on Poland, Walter Polkehn, will leave on Monday for a week's visit to Warsaw at the invitation of the PZPR. Their program includes general political discussions and talks on humanitarian problems. It is not yet known who will be taking part in the discussions on the other side.

Parliamentary Group Chairman Herbert Wehner and Lower House Deputy Karsten Voigt have visited the Polish capital since the imposition of martial law on 13 December. These visits were described as unofficial.

MITTERRAND RETURNS FROM DENMARK; SPEAKS TO PRESS

LD302014 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The president of the republic left Copenhagen this afternoon after a 48-hour official visit to Denmark. The visit confirmed the broad identity of views existing between Paris and the Danish capital. We are on the same wavelength as far as Common Market affairs are concerned, Francois Mitterrand said at a press conference.

In an informal talk with journalists, Mitterrand spoke about his health. The president is well: This is a year in which I have been feeling particularly well. If I had a tendency to doze off before my election, everything is assembled now for me to remain well awake, the head of state said.

Mitterrand also spoke about the problem of terrorism: Terrorism will not make me change my path, and it began well before the assumption to power of a Socialist government, the president of the republic said.

Finally, Mitterrand spoke about the disappearance of Jean-Edern Hallier: We do not make any political distinction regarding the protection of French citizens, every criminal act must be prosecuted.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON BRITAIN'S CRISIS, BUDGET

LD301544 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Francois Mitterrand said in Denmark this morning that he would not take advantage of the Falklands conflict to make Great Britain yield on European questions. He said that the British have been wrong to link the amount of their contribution to the Community budget to farm prices. We are not going to link it to the Falklands crisis. This would be a bad method.

THAI PRIME MINISTER BEGINS PARIS VISIT 30 APR

NC301209 Paris AFP in English 0959 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon flew in here today from London on a 24-hour "working visit" mainly devoted to economic affairs and which brings to an end a four-nation European tour.

General Prem was welcomed at Roissy Airport north of Paris by French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert and the Thai Ambassador Owat Sutthiwat-Naruphut. Gen Prem is accompanied by a delegation of about sixty. Later today, the Thai prime minister is scheduled to meet Premier Pierre Mauroy, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and President Francois Mitterrand.

Franco-Thai economic relations and developments in Southeast Asia are expected to dominate the talks. On the economic side, Gen Prem is to press for a Franco-British Government joint loan to finance an 800 million project to expand Thai sugar refining.

Politically, Paris and Bangkok are opposed over a French bid to end Vietnam's diplomatic and economic isolation. The Thais argue that aid to Vietnam is an encouragement to Vietnamese and indirectly to Soviet "expansionism" but the French view is that isolation leaves Hanoi no choice but to turn to the Soviet Union. France recently granted a 200 million franc (about $30 million) loan to Vietnam and extended a warm welcome to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during a recent visit.

However France has refused to recognize the pro-Vietnamese government in Cambodia and continues to condemn the Vietnamese military presence in that country.

The Thai prime minister, who is a leading spokesman for the five-nation association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) disclosed yesterday in London that a coalition would be formed imminently of the three Cambodian resistance movements opposed to Vietnam. He said the leaders of these three movements: former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Sonn San of the Khmer People's Liberation Front would meet next month in Malaysia.

Meets With Mauroy

NC301339 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told his visiting Thai counterpart, Prem Tinsulanon, that he was opposed to any military solution of the Cambodian crisis. General Prem, who is finishing a four-nation European tour, met with Mr Mauroy for an initial discussion of Southeast Asian issues, followed by an official luncheon given by Mr Mauroy. Later today he was to meet with President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

In remarks following their initial meeting, Mr Mauroy advocated the political solution, but added: "Nobody believes that such a solution is at hand." Without alluding to discussions in Paris between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and French officials early this month, Mr Mauroy said a political solution "demanded the efforts of everyone, and especially of all those parties who are directly concerned. In this respect, Thailand and her ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) partners have played and have to play a primary role," he added.

This view appeared to observers to be in contrast to the position of the five-member ASEAN (?association) of southeast nations -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- which has insisted on a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces before any negotiations.

Talks for this afternoon were expected to focus on economic concerns, particularly a projected Franco-British loan of $800 million to expand an oil refinery.

The question of French citizens being held in Thai jails also was expected to be discussed. The French have asked that the prisoners, most of them being held on drug charges, be allowed to serve their terms in French jails. A new appeal for clemency was issued by a Socialist Party human rights leader, Michel de la Fourniere, who asked Thai authorities to "show clemency...to mark the bicentennial of the Thai dynasty."

Minister Sees 'No Differences'

NC011434 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Paris, 1 May (AFP) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's four-nation European tour, which wound up today, was both a political and economic success, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said here today.

Marshal Sitthi Sawtsila told reporters before the Thai delegation took off on a regular flight to Bangkok following General Prem Tinsulanon's official 24-hour visit to France that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson had expressed his "support and comprehension" of Thailand's problems. There were no differences or outstanding issues dividing France and Thailand, he said.

During the four-nation tour through Austria, Belgium, Britain and France, Gen Prem Tinsulanon scored a significant series of successes on both the political and economic scene.

In Brussels, the European Economic Community Commission agreed to maintain Thai tapioca exports to the Common Market for two years.

And in London and Paris, Gen Prem Tinsulanon obtained financial guarantees for the development of an 820-million dollar Thai oil refinery expansion project, the biggest international contract ever signed by Thailand. The contract, won by a Franco-British consortium, was finally validated when Gen Prem Tinsulanon obtained financial guarantees from the two government credit-assurance organisations, COFACE in France and the Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGB) in Britain.

Reiterating the gist of a statement on Cambodia yesterday by Gen Prem Tinsulanon Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen here that Bangkok hoped for a political and not a military solution to the Cambodian crisis. But he added that "a future Cambodia" should be "neutral and independent, and not threaten its neighbours."

This was why Thailand, "like France," maintained its call "for a retreat of the Vietnamese forces which invaded Cambodia three years ago," he said. He added that Cambodia had also called for "self-determination" for the Cambodian people through "free elections supervised by United Nations observers."

Both the Thai prime minister and foreign minister stressed during their visit here that Thailand and its four association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) partners -- Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines -- believed that France "could play a vital role" in the region.

They indicated that, contrary to prevailing opinion, the five ASEAN members "were prepared to dialogue with Vietnam on condition that a meeting could lead to peace and not to a mere propaganda victory for Hanoi."

The French authorities also raised the issue of French nationals currently jailed in Thailand on drug-related charges. France hopes for an agreement allowing detainees to end their prison terms in France and has also set great store on next Wednesday's 200th Thai dynasty anniversary royal pardon. But Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Thai officials refused to comment on the issue.

PICCOLI WITHDRAWS AT CONGRESS AS DC SECRETARY

AU030835 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Rome, 3 May (ANSA) -- Christian Democrat Party (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli has broken the spell of suspense in which the party's fifteenth national congress opened in Rome Sunday by announcing that he was not going to seek another term in office. By pulling out of the leadership race, the incumbent secretary made way for Party Chairman Arnaldo Forlani, the premier of the last Italian Government, to take over executive command of the nation's biggest political party, most observers agreed this morning.

The congress opened Sunday morning at the heavily guarded indoor sports arena in Rome's Eur suburb in an atmosphere of uncertainty after all pre-congressional efforts to come up with a unified leadership slate had failed.

Piccoli's withdrawal from the race, however, appeared today to have paved the way for a compromise by which former Premier Giulio Andreotti would become party chairman, Forlani secretary and Ciriaco de Mita, the candidate of the liberal factions, deputy secretary once again. The out-going secretary, according to the commentators forecasting this arrangement, will become the DC's candidate for the premiership in the next Italian Government. Delegates at the congress will be electing a new party secretary and a new National Council, a representative decision-making body at the helm of the party, on Thursday.

The 750 delegates elected to the ongoing congress by the party's regional organizations are flanked by 75 non-card-carrying DC sympathizers, 400 DC parliamentarians holding ten percent of congressional votes, one hundred national councilmen and about thirty DC politicians with a right to admission by virtue of their former offices. In all, these 1,400 Christian Democrats who will be picking the party's next leaders are joined at the event by representatives from other Italian political parties, many foreign delegates and more than 1,300 reporters, photographers and television and movie crewmen.

Before Piccoli decided not to go for another term as secretary, the party's centrist and rightist factions, and Piccoli's own faction as well, were split down the middle between the incumbent secretary and Forlani. The split enhanced the odds of the Liberals, loosely grouped together around the figure of the former Secretary Beniamino Zaccagnini, of getting De Mita in with their estimated composite strength of 30 percent of the Congress's vote.

The congress, the first the DC has held in post-war Italy under a government not headed by one of its own men, was opened Sunday morning by Piccoli with a keynote speech summarizing his two-year leadership. The government presently in power is a five-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Republicans (PRI), and Liberals (PLI), run by Premier Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican.

Piccoli acknowledged the role played by the minor parties in the coalition, the PSDI, PRI and PLI, in governing the country and said the DC's support for Spadolini's appointment as premier in June 1981 stemmed from its "tradition... of putting national interests above its own partisan interests." He insisted that the "governability" of the nation was not a matter of political alliances, but "the mediation and political translation of the objective situation stemming from the country's electoral and social reality" and the way the various political parties relate to this reality.

The incumbent DC secretary also said the desire of the PSI and of the minor coalition parties to "play a bigger role and wield more political influence" was legitimate. With that in mind, Piccoli said it was "evident" that the relationship between the five ruling parties necessarity has a "competitive" twist, with the risk of "conflictuality" and what he called "dangerous splits", a risk which must be avoided.

Rejecting the notion that the five-party arrangement was a "state of necessity," Piccoli wound up his speech with a proposal to broaden the ruling agreement between the coalition parties, enabling it to negotiate as a compact entity with the powerful Communist opposition on "a medium-term plan for economic revival."

Initial reactions to Piccoli's speech from Socialist, Social Democrat and Communist spokesmen was that it was weighted down by too heavy a dose of "party patriotism."

PLO DENIES CONNECTION WITH RED BRIGADES

LD302132 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The PLO has denied the statements made yesterday by terrorist Antonio Savasta at the trial for the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro and has reiterated its total separation from any terrorist group, especially the Italian Red Brigades. The PLO, the communique states, strongly condemns all forms of terrorism and appeals to the Italian public not to believe suspect confessions designed to defame and slander the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people.

Savasta Testimony

AU300847 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 30 Apr (ANSA) -- The Red Brigades terrorist organization has no use for humanitarian considerations, according to Antonio Savasta as he continues his testimony at the trial against 63 members of the group's Rome column, involved in the kidnap and assassination of Italian statesman Aldo Moro and 18 other murders. Savasta, a BR member himself and one of the defendants turned state's evidence after his capture.

He began his testimony here Wednesday. Yesterday he spoke of the BR's international links with the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Bulgarian secret services. He also outlined other terrorist actions for the court.

With regard to the organization's foreign links, Savasta said that it was the PLO that had sought out the BR and that these contacts were made through certain individuals in France interested in developing international solidarity for Italian terrorists. Thanks to these contacts the PLO supplied the BR with huge arms shipments in two batches, both picked up by Mario Moretti who headed the BR's Rome column, Savasta continued.

The first arms shipment was loaded onto a pleasure craft and transported from Cyprus to northern Italy, where the weapons were immediately distributed among the organization's various columns, he said. The second was brought across the Franco-Italian border on foot by Moretti and other brigadists. They carried rifles, machine guns, Kalashnikovs, and calibre-nine Browning handguns, Savasta said.

The repentant terrorist said that despite PLO president Yasir 'Arafat's interest in winning political recognition from the European states, the organization was keen on promoting military attacks in Europe against Israeli embassies and Zionist targets. The BR promised to conduct military actions against these objectives in exchange for large quantities of arms, Savasta said. The contacts with the PLO were broken off, both because Moretti and his cohorts were arrested and because the BR proved incapable of pulling off actions against targets "on a multinational level," he said.

SICILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF SHOT DEAD

AU301555 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Palermo, 30 Apr (ANSA) -- The Italian Communist Party regional secretary for Sicily, 54-year-old Pio la Torre, was shot to death in downtown Palermo this morning in a mafia-style killing which also took the life of La Torre's bodyguard and driver, 30-year-old Rasario di Salvo. Police here have virtually discarded the idea of a terrorist act responsible for this morning's double killing and no terrorist organization has, thus far, claimed paternity for the attack.

ASSEMBLY BACKS GOVERNMENT ON SPAIN'S NATO ENTRY

PM281515 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Following a 6-hour debate spread over the morning and the afternoon, the Assembly of the Republic's plenum yesterday endorsed the government's agreement to Spain's joining NATO. The vote, as became clear during the debate, was as follows: The Social Democratic Party, The Social Democratic Center Party and the Popular Monarchist Party in favor; the PCP, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy and the Popular Democratic Union against; the Socialist Party and the Independent Social Democratic Association absention.

The reason for the absention by the Socialists and Association deputies lay in the fact that, "although agreeing with Spain's joining NATO, they did not secure from the government, through the foreign minister, definite replies to the questions put concerning the safeguarding of our interests." In addition, before the debate was closed, the Socialists announced that they will question the government on Portuguese-Spanish relations in their diplomatic, consular, border, military, trade, fisheries, pollution, tourism and cultural aspects.

PRESIDENT EANES VISITS NATO CHIEF IN BELGIUM

LD301628 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] At the end of his official visit to Belgium, Portuguese President Eanes today visited NATO Headquarters, where he was met by Secretary General Luns. President Eanes expressed pleasure at Spain's forthcoming entry into NATO, but he stressed that the future structure of the alliance command in this region ought to take into consideration the region's own identity. Thus it will be proper to take into consideration the historic and strategic realities peculiar to Portugal and Spain over the centuries.

In the opinion of the Portuguese president, the Portuguese forces ought to operate from the Atlantic Headquarters at Norfolk while the Spanish forces should operate from the European headquarters at Mons.

Returns From Trip

LD302026 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] President Ramalho Eanes arrived in Lisbon at 1900 from his 4-day official visit to Belgium. He was met at Lisbon's Portela Airport by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff Gen Melo Egidio, cabinet members, MP's and members of the Council of the Revolution.

In a brief statement on arrival, General Ramalho Eanes said: "The cordial relations between Portugal and Belgium and the friendship linking the Portuguese and Belgian peoples were strongly in evidence during this trip to Belgium." Referring to this visit to NATO Headquarters "in response to the friendly invitation of its secretary general," General Eanes said: "It was basically a protocol visit during which, however, it was also possible to touch upon issues of great importance to Portugal within the framework of commitments undertaken with the other members of the alliance. We had the opportunity to express our concern over the development of the cooperation programs established a long time ago between Portugal and NATO and their reflection on our country's ability to fulfill effectively the responsibilities connected with its participation in the integrated framework of European defense."

Genral Eanes added: "We reiterated our full support for Spain's entry into NATO insofar as it represents a significant step toward real European cohesion. But we also had the opportunity to underline that this integration ought to take into account the historical realities and strategic features that have distinguished the two peninsular countries for many centuries."

General Eanes concluded his statement by saying: "The major problems facing the European peoples require understanding and the strengthening of relations among European countries. Without such understanding, it will be impossible to secure the harmonious development of our economies and ensure the stability of our democratic governments. For these reasons, I think the objectives of this visit were fully achieved."

CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR ORDERED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

NC302231 Paris AFP in English 2226 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Apr (AFP) -- The Portuguese Government today ordered Czechoslovak Ambassador Jan Janik and Third Secretary Ladislav Kolachovssky to leave the country within five days for "inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Portugal," the Portuguese news agency ANOP reported. The government gave no details of the alleged interference and Mr Janik, who arrived in Lisbon as ambassador three years ago, refused to comment on the decision.

But the government recently asked the Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland to cut their embassy staffs here. Observers here linked the request to Portuguese displeasure at the Soviet-inspired imposition of martial law in Poland.

OFFICER BEHIND 1974 COUP RETURNED TO DUTY

NC302018 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Lisbon, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carbalho, the military brain behind the Portuguese revolution of April 25, 1974, was returned today to active status in his country's armed forces, military sources said here. "Otelo," as the Portuguese affectionately referred to him after he led the coup against the dictatorial regime of Marcelo Caetano, had been retired from the army on charges of involvement in a November 1975 attempt by extreme-left military men to take over power.

2 DEAD, 85 INJURED IN CLASHES IN OPORTO 1 MAY

NC011141 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Lisbon, 1 May (AFP) -- Two men were shot dead and 85 people wounded, 10 seriously, in clashes today between Portuguese riot police and members of the pro-Communist Trade Union Confederation (CGTP) in Oporto, northern Portugal, union sources said citing hospital casualty figures.

Earlier reports said the violence broke out when police intervened to stop fighting between the CGTP militants and members of the rival pro-Socialist UGT union holding a variety show in a town square.

The CGTP -- Portugal's biggest union -- was angry at a decision to allow the UGT to stage its May Day parade in a street the CGTP itself wanted to use, the reports said.

CALVO-SOTELO SPEAKS IN CONGRESS ON TERRORISM

PM301611 Madrid YA in Spanish 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The prime minister and the minister of the interior have reported [in the Congress of Deputies] on the latest terrorist actions and on the government measures adopted to combat them. In summary, Calvo-Sotelo said:

Last weekend's terrorist attacks have called attention again to the threat of those who are attempting to prevent by violence the consolidation of the system of freedoms which we have given ourselves. This threat had not reached the point of disappearing, but for many months, since the measures adopted by the government a year ago, its presence was diminished. The government comes to this chamber to report on one of present-day Spain's greatest problems, against which government and opposition should move jointly, united in the same defense of order and freedom.

The government does not deem it advisable to institute emergency measures today. The very appreciable reduction of terrorist activity in the last three quarters of 1981 is clear proof of the effectiveness of the measures in force. The struggle against terrorism in Spain, and in other coutnries which are also suffering it, is lengthy and difficult. However, I believe that, even after the latest attacks, something has changed substantially since the spring of last year. I was able to ascertain on my recent visits to Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya that terrorism has largely lost popular support. It is still operating with considerable material means, but recently isolated from the population. This is a slow but, in my opinion, irreversible, process, in which the key to final success undoubtedly lies.

It must be acknowledged that we remain vulnerable. Any modern society is, and the freer and more advanced that society is, the more exposed it is to terrorist attacks, although it is also correspondingly more vigorous and prepared to resist them. It is regrettable that a key target such as Rios Rosas [telephone exchange] was not protected, but possible targets are very numerous and the advantage lies initially with those who select them. We are confronted with an organization which has lost support and members but which is not yet broken. Everything seems to indicate that "illegal" commandos from the other side of the Pyrenees were mobilized for the latest attacks. Once more the painful issue of the French sanctuary arises. Spain vigorously reiterates its rejection of a conduct which enables terrorists to prepare their criminal incursions in France.

I also wish to express my bitterness at the fact that a friendly, neighboring country appears not to understand our arguments and does not cooperate more closely with us in a struggle which concerns not only Spain and its political system but the whole of democratic West Europe. France is also beginning to suffer terrorism's blows. This morning's attack and the internal controversy over security and freedom make it possible to hope for an evolution of French cooperation more in keeping with international commitments, with its offer of support for Spanish democracy and with the recent statements by Minister Defferre, who said: "Recourse to violence is indefensible," especially when the country it takes as a target is a democracy which offers everybody the right and the real opportunity to express themselves and, above all, the right to vote.

We are confronted, I repeat, with a weakened organization, but one still capable of murdering and destroying -- an organization before which it would be unwise to lower our guard or neglect watchfulness. I do not believe that this was the case. We were not surprised by the toughening of terrorist actions. An action coinciding with the trial concerning the 23 February [1981 attempted coup] events, and with the Andalusian election campaign, even an action perhaps prior to the unacceptable search for a negotiated solution, was expected. The alert was already given to the public order forces from the first day of the month.

We are vulnerable, but we are strong. There will be further attacks but they will not shake the government's resolve or the institution's firmness. I have full confidence in the measures adopted, in the public order forces' efficiency and in increasing public cooperation. I wish to repeat here, before the chamber, the government's firm intention to devise a policy aimed at a single outcome -- the final eradication of terrorism in Spain.

Terrorism is a direct and implacable challenge to the way of life characteristic of free societies. It is a challenge by barbarism to civilization. The struggle against it is therefore a collective undertaking from which no one is exempt. To ensure that the crimes and destructive actions are not repeated, to end the extortion which is presented as a "revolutionary tax," to silence all those who lend their support to Basque Homeland and Liberty's viewpoints, to make the state's presence felt wherever fear or complicity have created conditions favorable to the terrorist organization -- in short, to eradicate terrorism -- I commit before the chamber the government's vigor and determination and seek from the chamber support and cooperation.

May the solidarity of all of us who represent the Spanish people and their desire to live in peace and freedom be evident from this session.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS FALKLANDS 'CONFLICT'

LD011636 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] In connection with the conflict over the Falkland Islands which both the United Kingdom and Argentina claim as theirs, the diplomatic information office at the Spanish Foreign Ministry has released a communique which we summarize as follows:

First: The attack by the British forces on the Falklands airstrip constitutes a grave escalation of the conflict.

Second: A more generalized British action would be a grave responsibility and an historic error.

Third: The Spanish Government is of the opinion that the underlying colonial problem -- the origin of the conflict -- on which Spain has always supported the Argentine position, has not been taken into account.

Fourth: The Spanish Government has told the Argentine and British Governments that they should make full use of the mechanisms of the UN Security Council.

Mediation Role Offered

LD022324 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] At a private meeting which Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo held in Jaen, the prime minister announced Spain's offer to Argentina to mediate in the Falklands conflict. Calvo-Sotelo described the conflict as very serious and said Spain feels itself to be very directly affected by it. He added that Britain and Argentina have done very little negotiating and that they have done it badly.

PRIME MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO ECUADOR

LD030540 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has announced officially that Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has called off the official visit he was due to make to Ecuador from 9 to 11 May because of the crisis caused by the Falkland conflict. A new date will be arranged for the Spanish prime minister's visit to Quito in accordance with the invitation issued by the Government of Ecuador.

DENMARK

MITTERRAND CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT TO COPENHAGEN

NC301646 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 30 Apr (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today said the European Economic Community (EEC) would not tie its support for Britain in the Falklands' crisis to any British concessions over internal Common Market problems.

Mr Mitterrand, who arrived back in Paris early this evening, made the statement at a press conference in Copenhagen after winding up a 48-hour, largely ceremonial visit to Denmark. He said he had "constantly followed" the Falklands dispute with Argentina during his stay here, and would "make known what I feel in due time."

But in response to questions, he said it would be a "bad method" to link the Falklands issue to internal EEC questions, such as fixing farm prices and Britain's push for a reduced budget contribution.

Yesterday, about 300 anti-nuclear demonstrators held a peaceful protest outside the French Embassy over France's continued nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacific. Earlier that day, Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen raised the issue during talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. Mr Olesen repeated Denmark's stand that all nuclear weapons testing should be halted.

Today, Mr Mitterrand said France's nuclear option was "not a difficulty" in French-Danish relations. Mr Mitterrand said the testing was "not desirable, but necessary" and would continue "until research or technical developments allow us to stop it".

The French president spent today in political talks with Danish leaders, as did Mr Cheysson and French European Affairs Minister Andre Chandernagor.

His meeting with Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen today spanned bilateral, Common Market and global issues. Mr Mitterrand said at the press conference afterwards that France and Denmark saw eye-to-eye on basic questions, with only minor differences.

Mr Mitterrand yesterday hosted a dinner for Queen Margrethe II and addressed Danish parliamentarians.

Other questions touched on at the press conference included a series of recent terrorist attacks in France, including a booby-trapped car explosion in Paris that left one dead and over 60 injured. Mr Mitterrand said terrorism in France would "not in any way make me change direction," and had begun long before the French Socialists came to power. He added that he did not think his trip to Israel "could have marked the resumption of terrorism in France."

On East-West relations, Mr Mitterrand said there was an imbalance in forces in Europe and negotiations must be given priority. But he said Soviet proposals for a freeze on further deployment could only be of interest if negotiations were begun.

FINLAND

TRADE TALKS WITH SOVIETS END IN HELSINKI

LD291706 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Finnish-Soviet talks on balancing trade ended in Helsinki today.

It was agreed in the talks to strive to prevent any further growth in the imbalance. According to the Under Secretary of State Aake Wihtol, a balance in trade, which now shows a surplus for Finland, will probably be reached in a few years. This week's talks did not deal in any detail with the possible additional army orders from the Soviet Union which have been discussed recently. Detailed official talks will continue immediately.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo, who led the talks on the balancing of trade for the Soviet side, left for home this afternoon.

Because of the fall in oil prices and the great increase in exports, trade between the two countries shows a surplus of over 3 billion markka for Finland. It is hoped that the imbalance of trade will be corrected within a couple of years.

CP REJECTS INCREASED ARMS TRADE WITH USSR

LD281654 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Communist Party has rejected increased arms purchases as a means of balancing trade between Finland and the Soviet Union. A statement issued by the political bureau today says the party has often demanded a reduction in Finland's military allocations.

SWEDEN

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL VISITS; INVITES COMMISSION

LD291654 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] At a press conference in Stockholm, Nicaraguan ruling junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado maintained that all accusations of outrages against the Miskito population in Nicaragua are unfounded. He invited a commission from Sweden to visit Nicaragua to acquaint themselves with the living conditions of the Miskito population.

Ramirez Mercado is the first member of the junta to visit Sweden and he is to meet representatives of the government and the Swedish International Development Authority and take part in May Day celebrations.

ENVOY ATTENDS MOSCOW MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD011256 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Swedish Ambassador Carl de Geer put in an appearance at this year's May Day parade in Moscow's Red Square, and this must be seen as a sign that Sweden seems to have ended its diplomatic protests after the submarine affair last autumn, reports our Moscow correspondent.

The Soviet authorities have also turned to the Swedish Embassy to enquire how to go about paying for the salvage.

POLITICS, DIPLOMACY CONTINUE AMID GROWING CRISIS

'Inner Cabinet' Meets 30 Apr

LD301216 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1145 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Mrs Thatcher chaired the now-regular morning session of the inner cabinet at Downing Street for 1 hour 40 minutes, ending just over half an hour before Britain's total exclusion zone came into force. She was planning to fulfill a party engagement in Bedfordshire this evening, staying in the area overnight before going to Chequers tomorrow morning for the weekend.

She plans to return to Downing Street on Sunday night, but all her engagements are subject to changes depening on developments around the Falklands. There was no sign in Whitehall that ministers were any less gloomy than they have been about the prospects for a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Officials were taking a strong line on the operation of the exclusion zone, but they were not saying whether this would involve attacking Argentinian aircraft on the runway to Port Stanley. There was some evidence that the planes may not be attacked unless they attempt to fly.

Pym: Negotiating 'Difficult'

LD301734 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym has been giving a news conference at the Foreign Office. He was asked about the remarks by Mr Costa Mendez suggesting that Argentina was prepared to continue negotiating.

[Begin Pym recording] He showed no sign of doing that at the moment. Of course the carrying out of [UN Resolution] 502 is a basic consideration. One of the problems is that it is very difficult to know who one is dealing with in the Argentine. There's no doubt that Mr Haig found that. There is the junta, there is President Galtieri, Mr Costa Mendez, there are the generals and the admirals -- it's very difficult to know who you're dealing with. But certainly so far they've shown no sign whatsoever wishing to withdraw -- on the contrary. They've spent the last 3 or 4 weeks building up their forces on the islands. [end recording]

U.S. Backing Welcomed

LD301750 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1717 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Pym welcomed U.S. backing for Britain and sanctions against Argentina saying: "I am more confident than ever that justice will prevail against Argentina's totally illegal aggression." "America and Britain have done everything possible from the start to produce a negotiated settlement," Mr Pym told a news conference at the Foreign Office.

He said Argentina must withdraw in accordance with the Security Council resolution. Asked about reports that the Argentine foreign minister had said Argentina would agree to the UN resolution, Mr Pym said: "He has shown no sign of doing that at the moment."

Mr Pym doubted direct negotiations between Britain and Argentina could be fruitful because of fundamental differences. Asked whether he considered prospects for military conflict now higher than before Mr Haig's announcement he said: "It is very difficult to answer that on the attitude so far shown by the Argentines."

"I cannot say it is less likely but it may be that the pressure of the American decision to come behind Britain will cause a change in their attitude which might make it less likely but I could not make it more certain than that."

Mr Pym said he was going to Washington to discuss with Mr Haig the American decision -- "It is a very major change. They are now on our side and they are supporting us." He would be going to New York because he wanted to hear what the UN secretary general had to say, and to put the British position.

Text of Pym Response

LD301836 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1822 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Pym's statement at the Foreign Office press conference tonight said: "Mr Haig has told us that Argentina has rejected his proposals for a negotiated settlement and he has just announced this in Washington.

"This is a major change in the situation. In deciding not to cooperate in negotiations for a peaceful settlement, the Argentines have confirmed their commitment to aggression in defiance of the United Nations. The British people are deeply grateful to the United States and especially to Mr Haig for his remarkable efforts. America and Britain have done everything possible from the start to produce a negotiated settlement.

"We now have a new situation and I am extremely glad that the United States has come down decisively on the side of Britain. To have the world's most powerful state on our side must make Argentina see that aggression cannot pay.

"Mr Haig has not published his proposals so I shall not describe them now. But yesterday I outlined in the Commons the three major elements of a possible agreement -- Argentine withdrawal, an interim administration in the islands, and the framework for negotiations about the future of the islands which must of course respect the wishes of the islanders.

"I also spoke in Parliament on the need for Britain to increase its military pressure and to take military measures, if necessary, in the exercise of our right to self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter. I am going to Washington tomorrow or on Sunday to review the new situation with Mr Haig and to discuss the next step. Then I shall go on to New York to see the secretary-general of the United Nations.

"These meetings are timely now and will be very much in accord with the wishes of the House of Commons expressed in yesterday's debate. We shall not abandon our efforts for a peaceful settlement, but Argentina must withdraw as the Security Council resolution demanded four weeks ago tomorrow." Then we shall be entirely ready to move on to the negotiations foreseen in the third point of the same resolution. A conference or any kind of negotiation can be considered.

"It has been our strategy all along to build up the pressure on Argentina -- economic pressure, diplomatic pressure, and military pressure. Now with U.S. backing, I am more confident than ever that justice will prevail against Argentina's totally illegal aggression."

Islanders Warned of War

LD302116 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2105 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] War or an escalation of military activity over the Falkland Islands is probable, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym warned tonight. In an interview at 2220 BST being broadcast to the Falkland Islanders, he said: "I mustn't give you too much grounds for optimism. I really musn't, because intransigence has been shown in Buenos Aires and I'm not at all confident that war of some kind or an escalation of military action will not come. And I have to tell you that, however unpleasant it may be, that is, I'm afraid, quite probable."

Mr Pym was interviewed by BBC External Services "Calling the Falklands" presenter Gerry Timmins. Asked if he thought U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig's statement today brought war closer, Mr Pym said: "I don't know. But it might have the effect of bringing a peaceful settlement nearer. But I'm not sure about it.

"The mere fact that they have now come down on Britian's side, and in support of what we are trying to achieve because they believe in all the principles that have caused us to take this action in the first place, is going to have a very powerful effect on everyone.

"You see, the Argentines made the aggression. They invaded your islands. They are making your life pretty miserable for you at the moment and that's entirely wrong. And we've got support in the European Community and in the Commonwealth and now the United States. That is a very powerful degree of pressure.

On reports that Argentine Foreign Secretary [as received] Mr Costa Mendez would be prepared to implement the UN Security Council resolution, Mr Pym said: "I am afraid I can't put too much credence or weight on that. They do change their minds a great deal and you must remember they've been very hard on the sovereignty issue -- the one thing that cannot be negotiated like that.

"We've always been prepared in Britain to talk about the future and the status of the islands, always bearing mind your wishes. This has always been so as you very well know. Well in saying what Mr Costa Mendez did in New York, I believe that at the same time he made the point that they would have to have sovereignty. Well that clearly is not really the fulfillment of the resolution."

Mr Pym added: "We take a firm line. But of course we are striving all the time to find a peaceful way if we can find one."

Thatcher Praises Haig

LD010448 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0435 GMT 1 May 82

[By PA political staff]

[Excerpt] The prime minister said last night that Britain's friendship with the United States was "once more in full bloom again." She was speaking to conservatives in Bedfordshire.

She praised American Secretary of State Alexander Haig's attempts to settle the dispute and said: "We are very grateful indeed to Mr Haig for his strenuous efforts to seek peace." But Mrs Thatcher warned that finding peace was "not always easy between a dictatorship which stands for subjegation of the people and a democracy which only flourishes by the wishes of the people."

1 May Raid Sanctioned

LD011350 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1247 GMT 1 May 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] The attack on the Port Stanley airfield was described today by senior government officials as a demonstration of Britain's determination. Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher received confirmation of the assault at 9.30 am before she left Bedfordshire, where she attended a party meeting last night, to travel to Chequers. A government statement on the raid is expected in the Commons on Tuesday.

The opposition has made no official request at this stage for an early recall of Parliament over the bank holiday weekend. Mrs Thatcher is expected to remain at her country residence until tomorrow night when she returns to Downing Street.

The prime minister was in contact by phone this morning with senior ministers including Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym, who flies out this evening to Washington. She is likely to continue contact by phone over the weekend, and a meeting of the inner cabinet is not expected until tomorrow night at the earliest. Government officials stressed today that overall military operations are under political control, and the airport raid would have been authorised by ministers.

The U.S. administration has been kept closely in touch with the situation but it is believed that it was not told of the attack until it was under way. The British Government regards the raid as a further development in its overall strategy to build up pressure on Argentina to take her forces off the islands.

Officials insisted that an attack on the airport was always liable to happen under the total exclusion zone which came into force at noon yesterday. Whitehall sources were unable to say at this stage whether the raid was a pre-emptive strike or in response to action by the Argentinians.

Officials continued to put across a luke-warm attitude to United Nations intervention, despite Mr Pym's trip to Washington and New York this weekend. They could not confirm reports that the U.N. secretary general had offered to mediate in the dispute.

It was also announced today that Mr Pym will have a meeting in New York on Monday with the president of the U.N. Security.

Explained to Islanders

LD012152 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2145 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The attack on the Falklands today showed that Britain was in deadly earnest -- and the Argentinians must withdraw -- said a Foreign Office minister, tonight. In a special BBC World Service broadcast to the Falklands Mr Harvey Onslow, minister of state with special responsibility for the area, told the islanders: "The past 24 hours will have been difficult for many of you -- perhaps the hardest you have had to live through since the invasion. We are all very conscious of that.

"But as the Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said yesterday there is only one way to get the Argentines out. That is to keep up the pressure on them by all the means open to use while never abandoning our search for a settlement by peaceful means." He said: "Most of you will know now of the successful action we took early this morning in bombing Stanley Airport. This was done to enforce our total exclusion zone round the islands, to deny the Argentines the use of the airport, and prevent any further military build-up.

"But apart from its military purpose, which is clearly justified by Argentine defiance of the United Nations, we hope it will show them that we are in deadly earnest when we say -- with the backing of world opinion -- that they must withdraw. We must now hope that our action will help bring this problem to a swift and peaceful conclusion: that the Argentines will see they have no choice but comply with what we and the United Nations demand."

Pym Arrives in U.S. 2 May

LD020828 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0800 GMT 2 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent in Washington]

[Text] Mr Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, arrived in Washington early today indicating that despite the military action in the Falklands, Britain was still determined, if possible, to resolve the crisis by negotiations. But as he stepped off Concorde at Dulles Airport he spoke gravely of "recent events" which cleraly added to the importance of his U.S. visit. He warned the Argentinians that Britain was determined to remove them -- by force if necessary.

Later today he will have talks with Mr Alexander Haig, the United States secretary of state followed by a meeting with U.S. Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger. Then he will fly to New York to see the UN secretary-general, Mr Perez de Cuellar. He expects to return to Britain in Concorde on Monday.

British sources indicated that they were looking for another mediator now that President Reagan has sided with Britain. Britain believes it will be difficult to find another mediator who could succeed where Mr Haig, with all his influence, has failed, but the government has by no means ruled out the idea of a role for the UN.

British sources deny that the foreign secretary has come to Washington with a shopping list of military supplies. Officials rather than ministers are likely to deal with that.

"Britain is very grateful to the President and the United States for coming down clearly on the side of the victim against the aggressor," said Mr Pym.

"We have never had any doubts in Britain but that the greatest democratic nation in the world would take that view. British strategy also has been to apply an inexorable pressure on the Argentine, diplomatic, economic and military,to indicate to her quite clearly that aggression does not pay.

"I would have thought that recent events would have brought this home rather sharply. It is necessary for them to remove their forces from the island and we intend to achieve this objective if possible by peaceful means, if possible by a negotiated settlement. That is what we are all working to achieve." But he said that the objective might have to be achieved "if necessary by force.

"What we are doing at the moment is to secure the total exclusion zone. Our task force is there to back up our diplomatic efforts -- you tend to get a more satisfactory and fair result if you negotiate from strength. Therefore I think my visit here is important, with Mr Haig first and then the U.N. secretary-general and I will explore with him what possibilities there may be for a peaceful settlement and what diplomatic mechanism may be necessary for that purpose."

Talks With Haig

LD021706 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1653 GMT 2 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent in Washington]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym pledged tonight that Britain would not give up the search for a negotiated solution to the Falklands crisis. He emerged from two hours of talks with Mr Alexander Haig at the U.S. State Department in Washington and said: "I have been exploring with Mr Haig the possibilities for a negotiated settlement. However difficult that may seem, we won't give up the search for it."

Mr Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, said that America remained "very anxious" to have a political settlement in the context of the UN Security Council resolution ordering the removal of the Argentine invaders. Mr Pym told press men: "I came here last week to negotiate with Mr Haig as a mediator and I have come back this week to consult with him as an ally. The British people are extremely grateful to the United States for giving them the support they are now going to give in this struggle over the Falkland Islands. We respect the basis upon which the United States has given that support."

Mr Pym was reluctant to answer questions. All he would say was: "We just discussed the whole area this morning and we will meet later on today." Mr Haig, who stood alongside Mr Pym, was also reluctant to answer questions. But he pointed out: "The United States remains very anxious to have a political settlement in the context of the United Nations resolution.

We are equally concerned that the situation now requires clarification with respect to what the obstacles to a political settlement are."

On what assistance the U.S. would give to Britain Mr Haig would only say: "That remains to be seen." But he did admit that this had been discussed in today's talks.

Mr Pym, the foreign secretary claimed today: "I reckon there are a lot of worried people running around Buenos Aires." He made the remark at a Washington press conference in the British Embassy when he was asked whether he felt there was any softening of the Argentine resolve over the Falklands dispute. Mr Pym, who remained as determined as ever after more than four hours of talks with Mr Haig that the Argentines must get out of the Falklands, said he believed Saturday's events and the recapture of South Georgia had had a great effect on Argentine morale.

Asked whether he was considering the idea of a UN peacekeeping role, Mr Pym bluntly replied: "There ought not to be the need. They should go from the islands and the question of sovereignty should be settled as before."

Questioned about prospective British military action, he said: "No other military action is envisaged at present at present other than making the total exclusion zone secure. There are a lot of options, but we are not taking any decisions about them at the moment. It is the build up of pressure which, I hope, will have the effect of causing the junta to change their minds, come to their senses, get their army away and get back to the negotiating table in a sensible way."

"But, said Mr Pym, "I do not want to suggest there will not be any further fighting -- that would be totally wrong." He said: "We have not asked for any military assistance and nobody has offered any. But it would be welcome were it to be offered."

The foreign secretary said that, despite the fighting, the door was still open for a negotiated settlement -- with the essential precondition that Argentina evacuated its troops from the Falklands. He added: "Mr Haig and I have been taking stock of the situation today -- how we can secure the carrying out of the Security Council resolution and the withdrawal of Argentine forces. We have discussed the military situation and have looked at the economic pressures we have applied to Argentine and have explored all the further diplomatic steps that might be contemplated."

Mr Pym accused Argentina of lying about damage and casualties in the fighting and said the British defence department had given an accurate account. He said that, if Argentine forces stayed out of the 200-mile exclusion zone, there might not be any further clashes.

Mr Pym stressed: "This is a world problem, not just a British problem. It is vital we protect the rights of individuals and parliaments to run their countries in accordance with the wishes of their people. This is not just a minor matter affecting a few thousand people in the South Atlantic. It is an issue that affects every continent all over the world." He went on: "If we were to allow this issue not to be corrected -- this wrong invasion and aggressive action -- there are a lot of other countries around the world which will feel a lot more fearful than they do today. It is an issue of international order."

Mr Pym said he had not come to Washington with a list of what he wanted from the U.S. Government. "There will be a lot of contact between senior officials and the military and when needs become apparent, specific requests will be made," he said. The foreign secretary underlined: "You can count upon the truth and validity of any communique we issue from the Defence Ministry in London. After the retaking of South Georgia, there was a very great deal of mis-information that came out of Buenos Aires about that event. The same occurred yesterday. I wish to give you confidence at the outset that we will tell you the truth."

All-Party Talks Offered

LD021210 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1155 GMT 2 May 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher today offered all-party talks with political leaders at Westminster on the latest developments in the Falklands crisis. Liberal leader Mr David Steel and the parliamentary leader of the SDP, Mr David Owen, have already accepted.

Labour leader Mr Michael Foot was still considering the offer. He has always said he would prefer up to now not to be involved in talks with the government on the crisis, so as to be free to criticize the actions of ministers.

News of the offer came in a statement this afternoon from 10 Downing Street, which said: "Following the Argentine rejection of the U.S. proposals, the diplomatic handling of the crisis has moved in a new phase. Hence the foreign secretary's flying to Washington and New York.

"Against the background the prime minister thought it would be helpful, following her remarks in the House of Commons that she was always ready to see leaders of the opposition parties if they asked, if she gave them an opportunity to come in to see her on Mr Pym's return from the U.S. to discuss on Privy Council terms the outcome of his talks. Mr Steel and Dr Owen have accepted, Mr Foot is still considering.

Privy Council terms mean that the party leaders would be informed of what had happened, but that they would be bound to keep the details secret. It is this which has hitherto kept Mr Foot from asking for the talks. Mr Steel, however, asked last weekend for all-party talks.

If Mr Foot does not accept the offer, it is not yet clear if the talks will go ahead. That is still to be decided. If, however, they do go ahead, with or without Mr Foot, it is likely they will take place on Tuesday.

Mr Pym is expected back in London on Monday evening, and his first task will be to report personally to Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street.

Foot Rejects Offer

LD021836 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1830 GMT 2 May 82

[Excerpt] Opposition leader Mr Michael Foot tonight turned down Mrs Thatcher's offer of all-party talks on the Falklands crisis. Liberal leader Mr David Steel and SDP Parliamentary leader David Owen have already accepted. Whether the talks will now go on without the Labour leader was under consideration by Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues tonight. There may be no decision until tomorrow.

The talks offer came from the prime minister after the announcement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Argentina had rejected his latest peace proposal. The implication of the offer was that the talks would cover only diplomatic developments. But the talks would be on privy council terms, and this would inhibit the party leaders from making use of the information they obtained to attack the government.

Mr Foot's "Thanks but no thanks" message to No 10 tonight made clear that he considers the right place for discussion is in the House of Commons. He is demanding a full government statement in the Commons on Tuesday, when MPs return to Westminster, to cover all the diplomatic and military developments.

Optimistic Cast to Islands

LD022156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2134 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Falkland Islanders were given a slightly optimistic message by their deputy governor tonight. On the BBC World Service programme "Calling the Falklands" Mr Richard Baker said: "In spite of the grave implications for you, we hope this latest action will help convince the Argentines that Britain and her supporters are determined that aggression should not succeed and that the wishes of the Falkland Islanders must be respected." The recorded message added: "Today, the news seems somewhat better. I know that there have been no reports of fighting during the day and we are now hearing reports of what seems to be some kind of new peace initiative for discussion in the USA. And we all hope very much that that will come to something."

Cease-Fire Report Denied

LD022340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2326 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] There was no confirmation in Whitehall early today of report from Lima that a cease fire had been agreed. Downing Street and Forein Office officials said they had no knowledge of the reported deal which ASSOCIATED PRESS said had the agreement of the British Government and was due to be announced in a few hours time.

They said they also knew nothing to confirm the report that the deal based on a seven point plan prepared by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig working through the president of Peru as an intermediary with Argentina. The report originated in Lima, the Peruvian capital.

Argentina Jamming BBC 3 May

LD031024 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Some BBC broadcasts to Latin America are being jammed by Argentina. Staff at the Crowsley Park transmitter say the Spanish service broadcast beamed to Argentina early this morning was jammed on three frequencies. It is the first time this has happened. The service has been carrying regular bulletins on the Falklands conflict.

Labor Party Divisions Remain

PM301509 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Support for Foot Despite Party Rift"]

[Text] Divisions within the Labour Party over the Falklands remain despite the endorsement given yesterday by a low-key meeting of MPs to Mr Foot's policy of involving the United Nations as a means of avoiding bloodshed.

The majority of Labour MPs are aligned cautiously behind the party leader. They believe there should be fresh diplomatic initiatives but suspect that further conflict is imminent.

However Mr Wedgwood Benn and some 20 backbench opponents of the threat of force are as resolute as ever that Labour should commit itself solely to a peaceful settlement. A group is emerging on the right of the party critical of Mr Foot's apparent drift away from support for the sending of the naval task force, and clamorous that America should "come off the fence" and back Britain.

Yesterday's special meeting of the parliamentary party largely assisted the leadership's strategy of maintaining unity by seeking United Nations intervention and looking no further ahead.

Mr Foot concentrated on what he saw as the government's "grave error" or spurning avenues of negotiation beyond Mr Haig's initiative which might avert bloodshed. He took it as a reflection on the government that while Mr Denis Healey had been to New York to discuss the crises with the United Nations secretary-general, Senor Perez de Ceullar, Mr Pym, foreign secretary, had not sought to make fresh use of that agency.

While he urged left-wingers led by Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham) the former party treasurer, not to divide the Commons at the close of last night's debate, he did not rule out a critical vote of Labour at a later date.

Mr Healey echoed the Labour leader's call for further talks. There was broad support for this approach, with Mr Benn joining in to welcome what he saw as a move away from bipartisanship by Mr Foot. A more hawkish approach came from Mr William Hamilton, MP for Central Fife, who said that Britain was dealing with a "bunch of thugs."

Lords Support Government

PM301511 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Apr 82 p 14

[Walter Aburn report: "Peers Continue Wide Backing for Crisis Moves"]

[Text] Wide support for government actions over the Falklands crisis continued yesterday in the Lords, where Baroness Young, lord privy seal, gave an outline of events. Lord Shackleton, from the front opposition bench, said that some criticism of the government might not have been given if Parliament had earlier had such clear guidance on what was done in relation to both the United Nations and the international court.

For himself and his colleagues, he pledged support for the course being followed -- both in seeking a peaceful solution and backing this with the inevitable and terrifying threat of force. "Even at this late hour I share the hopes of the government and believe it may well be possible to avoid an all-out conflict."

He welcomed the stress Lady Young had laid on the fact that we were operating strictly within international law and in accord with the United Nations Charter. That had to be borne in mind by those concerned with the rule of law in international matters.

Nothing the British forces had done was contrary to UN Resolution 502 or Article 51 of the UN Charter. This view was endorsed by distinguished international lawyers. Both the Commonwealth and much of the rest of the world endoresed the action Britain was taking.

Welcoming the almost bloodless recovery of South Georgia, he said it should remain in British hands unless the international regime in Antarctica was extended further north. Until then, we had to continue to administer territory which had never been in Argentine or Spanish hands. The peaceful development of resources in the South-West Atlantic and the implications for scientific cooperation were at stake.

It was right and logical for the government to establish an air as well as a sea blockade, said Lord Shackleton, who stressed that there were countless places in the Falklands where an unopposed British landing was possible. At some stage the Falklanders would have to live in friendship with their nearest neighbours. That was where the United Nations might have a role. While he hoped we might hear good news in the next two or three days, we should not count on it.

Lord Gladwyn (Lib) said we ought to preserve national unity at this critical point of time. The bishop of Rochester, Dr Richard Say, told peers that the rector of the Falklands cathedral had reported that morale was high, though action at Port Stanley filled the residents with horror.

However the dispute was resolved, he hoped it would not be long before the government made known its plans on how it would proceed once it had recovered sovereign rights.

He believed that the government and the United Nations would have to have a care not only for the Falkland Islanders but for the people of Argentina. There would be need for a major international effort to help Argentina with its economic difficulties to reduce the possibility of further attempts to distract attention from the country's internal problems.

Lord Kennet (Soc Dem) said there must eventually be a postmortem into how the country got into this mess. Some heads now secure on their shoulders would then roll. Meantime, the government deserved all-party support for so long as it exerted that combination of political and military pressure on Argentina which would restore the right of self-determination, which the Falklands enjoyed until a month ago, at the lowest possible cost in bloodshed.

He regretted the government decision not to accept all-party talks at privy council level, as suggested by the Liberals and Social Democrats. In supporting the current expedition they were "sailing blind." But they had been asked for their trust and they were giving it. He hoped that until the 11th hour and 59th minute the government would use diplomatic effort to persuade and not compel.

Lord Greenhill of Harrow (Ind) said that Mr Haig's diplomatic mission had clearly not ended. It was hopeful that the substance of the proposals he had made to the Argentine Government had occupied them for as long as it had. Until his mission was exhausted it would be premature to involve the United Nations. Lord Greenhill gave a warning that the events of recent weeks could not be wiped off the slate. They had to be reflected in any final settlement.

BLOCKADE BEGINS; MILITARY CLASHES REPORTED

Minister Confirms Blockade

PA301105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1102 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] London, 30 Apr (EFE) -- The British defense minister has confirmed to EFE in London that the air and maritime exclusionary zone entered into force around the Falklands at 1100 GMT. The official confirmed that there had been no change in this decision.

No Incidents in First Hour

LD301228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1206 GMT 30 Apr 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] In the first hour of Britain's 200-mile blockade around the Falkland Islands, there were no reports of any Argentinian attempt to breach it. A Defence Ministry spokesman said shortly after the total exclusion zone was set up that the Argentinian fleet disposition was still the same -- strung out along the mainland coast.

But it is understood that some of Argentina's major ships are now off Rio Grande, one of the closest points of Argentina to the outer perimeter of the zone.

Port Stanley Raid Reported

LD011234 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 May 82

[From the "World at 1" program -- Special Edition devoted to the Falklands crisis, presented by Gordon Clough]

[Text] Britain has taken its first military action against the Falkland Islands. Warplanes flew low over the islands this morning to attack the only airfield there at the capital, Port Stanley. Their aim was to prevent the Argentine invasion forces from using the airstrip. The action came less than 24 hours after Britain's total exclusion zone came into force around the islands, and the Ministry of Defense in London say the raid was carried out to enforce the blockade.

The attack has been confirmed by the government of Buenos Aires. Now, with the latest news from the Ministry of Defense, here is our defense correspondent Christopher Lee:

[Begin recording] [Lee] The Defense Ministry won't say when the attack took place, except that it was this morning. Reports from Buenos Aires suggest that it came shortly before 9 o'clock, London time, and that Harrier jump jets were used. In London there's been but the barest of details from the ministry, but a short time ago a spokesman repeated the original announcement of the action:

[Unidentified ministry spokesman] Early this morning, British aircraft took action to enforce the total exclusion zone and to deny the Argentinians the use of the airstrip at Port Stanley. We are not yet able to give details, but will do so as soon as we have authoritative information.

[Lee] His statement suggests that the action was against the airstrip: If it is badly damaged then it could take some time for Argentine engineers to repair, and that means that until it is, there would be no point in the Argentine Air Force trying to run the blockade with transport aircraft because there would be nowhere for them to land. So far there are no reports of the extent of any damage or casualties. The ministry spokesman made it clear that after an air attack there must be a period of radio silence. Then the aircrews must be what he called scrupulously debriefed. All this means that there aren't [as heard] any more information reaching London for some time, certainly not in any form that could be made public. The debriefing officers will want to know the answers to the following questions: Was the airstrip damaged? Were Argentine aircraft destroyed? Which planes were hit? And, of course, what opposition was there? It is very likely that during the past 24 hours Royal Navy electronic countermeasure teams have been jamming Argentine radar and signals systems. They do that to give the air attack every chance of getting through. Later today we may know how successful they were. [end recording]

'No Casualties'

LD011520 London PRESS ASSOCIATION In English 1516 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Vulcan and Sea Harrier jets successfully bombed the Port Stanley airstrip in two pre-dawn attacks today -- and there were no casualties, the Ministry of Defence claimed. A short ministry statement this afternoon firmly gave the lie to Argentine claims that two Harriers had been shot down, with one British pilot dead and another taken prisoner.

The statement said the airstrip was successfully bombed with two-pronged attacks. Vulcan aircraft, refuelled by Victor tankers in their long trip from the Ascenscion Island base, went in as a first wave during the night. "Subsequently, at dawn Sea Harriers carried out further attacks." Both operations were successful, said the statement. "The aircraft and personnel involved have now returned and there are no casualties."

The ministry spokesman then said that he would give further details of today's attacks as and when he could. But he cautioned that "accuracy takes time" and could not, at this stage, give details of the damage inflicted on the airstrip and Argentine planes, stores and troops.

AP reported that the Argentine Embassy in Washington alleged one British pilot was killed and another taken prisoner during the raid. The embassy statement also claimed that a third British aircraft "was damaged and possibly also shot down." "The Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) airstrip has not been affected and is in operation," it added.

Earlier, military sources in Buenos Aires had claimed that two British Harrier jump-jets had been shot down in the second attack and that six Argentine soldiers had been slightly wounded.

Argentine Reports Denied

LD011930 London BBC Television Network in English 1825 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] British planes have made two air raids on airstrips in the Falklands. They caused runway damage before returning safely. Argentine accounts differ. They claim to have hit back, but the Ministry of Defense in London say Vulcan V-bombers attacked during the darkness and Harriers at dawn, hitting the airfield at Port Stanley, severely cratering the runway and damaging some planes on the ground. They also bombed another airstrip at Goose Green, 60 miles away to the west, and all the British aircraft and crews returned safely. Argentine accounts say only some old airport buildings were damaged and they don't admit to the raids by V-bombers. They also speak of three raids and say two Harriers were brought down and that six Argentine fighters went into action over the British task force. None of this is agreed by the Ministry of Defense in its various briefings.

[Begin Defense Ministry spokesman recording] I can now give some further information about the raids carried by our aircraft last night and this morning on military targets on Port Stanley airfield and Goose Green airfield and will subsequently point those out to you. I can now confirm that runways and aircraft on the ground were hit, in particular the runway at Port Stanley was severely cratered. The full damage assessment is still awaited. All our aircraft and personnel returned safely. And now I wonder if I could refer to a statement that I have seen on various tapes that Argentine planes have launched offensive operations against British ships. I think I can only say we have no reports of such an engagement. [end recording]

Details Reported From Hermes

LD012046 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2040 GMT 1 May 82

[From Peter Archer, PA staff reporter on board HMS Hermes]

[Text] British forces today launched a two-pronged dawn attack to knock out Argentine airfields on the occupied Falklands. A long-range Vulcan bomber made the first airstrike, followed by a wave of Sea Harrier jet fighters launched from HMS Hermes leading the Falklands naval task force.

There were no British casualties. All aircraft returned and reconnaissance pictures suggested that the raids were successful. One Harrier was hit by anti-aircraft gun fire but received only minor damage -- one bullet hole in its tail fin. The jet has already been repaired.

Targets were Port Stanley Airfield and the airstrip at Goose Green, Darwin, 100 miles west of the island's capital. Following the British raids the Argentinians launched numerous and intermittent air threats from mainland Argentina. But the enemy turned away from the task force, well short of battle distance.

The Royal Navy Harriers and Argentine jets played "cat and mouse" but did not engage in combat. The task force also took precautions against possible submarine attack.

The British attack began before dawn when an RAF Vulcan bomber zeroed in on Stanley Airfield. The bomber had rendezvoused with tanker aircraft and refuelled three times in flight since leaving its undisclosed base. In its belly were 21 1,000 pound bombs, some delayed action. Its targets -- an airfield, just 2,000 yards long.

The aim was to catch the enemy by surprise and obliterate the runway. In the darkened operations room on board HMS Hermes, radar plotted the Vulcan's progress. The bomber seemed to steer wide of its target but then closed in for the attack.

At 0.40 BST, still under the cover of darkness, the giant aircraft unleashed its awesome load.

The Vulcan's crew maintained radio silence until it was safe. Then the pilot radioed the code word for mission successful. Meanwhile, HMS Hermes had let the task force into the British total exclusion zone at 8.00 BST to establish a sea and air blockade.

Phase two now come into operation. This was a second airstrike on Stanley and Goose Green Airfield by Hermes's Sea Harrier jet fighters. Each of the Harriers was armed with three 1,000 bombs.

The main force was assigned to attack Stanley Airfield, the rest went for Goose Green. The jet fighters were launched at dawn.

One by one, the pilots opened the throttle and their war machines screamed down the flight deck, powering into the sky from the aircraft carrier's ski-jump ramp. The South Atlantic dawn was bleak, but for once the weather was not unkind. The sky was overcast, but the grey seas were calm.

HMS Hermes lay about 90 miles off shore. All around her were ships of the battle group in tight, defensive formation. The force was at action stations: Full alert, all weapon systems manned.

As the victorious pilots returned, each gave the thumbs up sign as they climbed from the cockpit. They confirmed that the Vulcan had hit its target. And they said they had met heavy, but ineffective, anti-aircraft fire.

Senior Pilot Mike Blissett took part in the Stanley Airfield raid. "It was like fireworks night," he said. "They were just hosing the anti-aircraft fire into the sky. But when we got there, the Vulcan had done its work. There were fires and smoke in the air. Argentine morale must be at an all-time low."

Pilots on the Goose Green raid reported knocking out aircraft standing on the runway. There were also unconvincing mock-up aircraft on the airstrip, the pilots said.

At the end of the day, task force commander, Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward, celebrating his 50th birthday, told me "We didn't want this fight. I'd hoped we could have put it off. We've shown our colours and this is our day."

Admiral Woodward, speaking in his cabon on board the flagship Hermes, recalled his words at today's pilots' briefing. He told the pilots: "The best birthday present you can give me is to all come back. But there is no point in going at all if you don't do a decent job."

Earlier, an Argentine fishing vessel, the Narbel, was intercepted by the task force inside the exclusion zone and escorted from it. Meanwhile, in the officers wardroom, the scene was curiously British. It was time for afternoon tea and cakes. The pilots sipped their tea and studied maps of the Falklands.

It could have been a war of nerves -- tension was inescapable -- but the great British stiff upper lip triumphed.

Air Battle Reported

LD012140 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2129 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Argentine Mirage jet was shot down by British Harrier jets tonight in the exclusion zone over the British task force, said the Ministry of Defence. A brief statement said: "A report has been received from the task force that an air engagement took place within the total exclusion zone between British Sea Harriers and Argentine Mirages. One Mirage was shot down," said the ministry spokesman. "There are no reports of damage to British aircraft."

The PRESS ASSOCIATION reporter aboard HMS Hermes, Peter Archer, reported tonight: "A Mirage, probably a bomber, shot down an hour ago in the exclusion zone. "Second Argentinian plane escaped. Two enemy aircraft were engaged by two Royal Navy Harriers."

Archer reported that his information had come from an announcement broadcast to the ships company of HMS Hermes. But in London no further details were expected tonight.

Two Argentine Planes Downed

LD012212 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2205 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The Royal Navy tonight went into action bombarding Argentine military positions in the Falklands Islands. Ships of the battle group loosed off their 4.5 inch guns to back up today's earlier airstrikes. Overhead a fierce air battle was being fought between Argentine Mirage jet fighters and the Sea Harrier jets of the aircraft carriers HMS Hermes and HMS Invincible.

At least two enemy aircraft were shot down and others severely damaged. The captain of HMS Hermes, Lynn Middleton, said that none of the task force Sea Harriers had been shot down and that there had been no British air casualties. Task force helicopters were searching for the downed Argentine pilots. It was understood a British ship took a hit during the battle but it was thought damage was not serious.

The Ministry of Defence in London confirmed later that at least two Argentinian planes -- a Mirage and it is believed a Canberra, had been shot down and another bomber damaged. The ministry said further information about their air engagement was coming in. There were no reports of damage to British aircraft.

Damage Details Updated

LD020046 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0139 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Early today the Defence Ministry said there had been no reports of any serious British casualties although some men were believed to be hurt. A spokesman categorically denied that there had been any serious damage to British ships but said there had been minor splinter damage to some vessels.

He said there were reports that the Argentinians may have shot down one of their own planes, but there had been no losses of British aircraft. The MOD [Ministry of Defense] said: "Throughout the latter part of the day elements of the British task force off the Falklnad Islands and within the total exclusion zone have been subject to fighter and bomber attacks by Argentine aircraft.

"The task force commander took the necessary defensive measures and Royal Navy Sea Harriers engaged Argentine Mirage and Canberra aircraft. We can conform that one Argentine Mirage fighter and one Argentine Canberra bomber have been shot down. A number of Argentine aircraft also sustained serious damage. Reports indicate that the Argentines may have shot down one of their own aircraft.

"We can categorically deny reports that a British ship has been seriously damaged. Her majesty's ships involved only sustained minor splinter damage. There have been no reports of serious casualties among British servicemen."

The Argentine Embassy in Washington admitted losing two aircraft -- a Pucara and Dagger -- in the air clashes. These are the Argentine versions of the Canberra and Mirage. It also insisted that one British frigate had been repulsed "in flames" and two Harriers damaged, "probably destroyed."

Argentine Cruiser Hit

LD020112 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0206 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The Argentinian cruiser General Belgrano was hit last night by torpedoes fired from a British submarine, said the Ministry of Defence early today. The cruiser is believed to be severely damaged. The British submarine suffered no damage in the engagement and has resumed patrol, said the ministry.

The cruiser posed a significant threat to the British task force, said a ministry spokesman. The action, which was at about 8 pm London time, was fully in accordance with the instructions given to the task force commander based upon the right of self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

'Argentine Rumors' Ignored

LD020848 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0812 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The Defence Ministry today refused to comment on Argentine claims that it had downed five British Harrier jets in air and sea battles over the Falklands yesterday.

The claim came in a communique from the Argentine high command, which said six other Harriers were believed to have crashed into the sea. The Argentinians admitted they lost two Israeli-built Dagger aircraft in yesterday's battles.

The communique said Argentine aircraft had seriously damaged a British frigate and hit a British aircraft carrier and several destroyers. The statement also said the British task force had tried to make two landings -- one in the north of East Falkland and the other by helicopters, supported by fire from frigates, near Port Stanley. Both had been repulsed, said the communique. It added the Argentine forces suffered insignificant casualties and material damage.

A Defence Ministry spokesman in London said today: "We are not commenting on Argentine rumours." He referred to the Defence Ministry's statement last night which said all the British Harriers returned safely from their missions. The Defence Ministry has admitted British ships sustained minor splinter damage but denied one had been seriously damaged.

One Sailor Injured Slightly

LD021150 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1146 GMT 2 May 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] Only one British sailor was injured in last night's fierce fighting between the task force and Argentinian planes in the South Atlantic, the Defence Ministry announced today. He is Able Seaman Ian Britnell from Teignmouth, Devon, who only sustained a slight splinter wound. He is able to walk," said a Defence Ministry spokesman in London.

The spokesman told a news conference that the Argentinian raid was "ineffective." "Only one ship was damaged, and that was only superficial splinter damage," he said. "The British fleet is continuing to perform its operational role. I would stress that in the last 24 hours we have lost no aircraft, fixed wing or helicopters."

The spokesman said an Argentinian Mirage jet was shot down as well as a Canberra bomber. Another bomber was "severely damaged."

The spokesman said that yesterday, following the attack by British planes on airfields at Port Stanley and Goose Green, British planes again bombed the Port Stanley airstrip to deter repair work and reinforce the previous raid's effects.

"While this was taking place Argentine fighter and bomber aircraft attacked our ships. They were engaged by Sea Harriers which shot down one Mirage aircraft. Another of the Argentine Mirage aircraft is believed to have been shot down by Argentine gunfire from around the airport."

"During the evening Argentina mounted a bombing raid on our task force. One of their Camberras was shot down by a Sea Harrier and another was severely damaged."

The spokesman said he had no details of any further military engagements between the two sides today. The spokesman said yesterday's dawn raids on the airstrip at Port Stanley caused severe damage to the runway and considerable damage to military installations and storerooms. The airstrip at Goose Green, to the west of Port Stanley, was also damaged, as were a number of Argentinian military aircraft.

The spokesman repeated that all British aircraft and crew returned safely from the mission. There was only minor damage to one British aircraft, which the spokesman said did not affect is capability and which had already been repaired. There were no task force casualties," the spokesman stressed.

Later a Defence Ministry spokesman said that more than one Argentine aircraft had been damaged on the ground by the British bombing raids. "It could be many more, it could be... I just don't know," he said.

The spokesman stressed "This is not (repeat not) war. This is self-defence in accordance with the UN Charter. The Argentine action is contrary to the UN directive." He said that the Ministry of Defence "would find it difficult to believe" that the two airfields are now operable.

It is stressed that Saturday's action -- the bombing raids and the naval bombardment of Port Stanley airfield -- is part of the continuous process of the enforcement of the total exclusion zone around the Falklands.

The spokesman could not comment on reports that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is to visit London to work out details of American military support for the task force. "I have no knowledge of that," he said.

Hermes 'Not Out of Action'

LD021840 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1835 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the military front a day of claim and counterclaim followed Saturday's bombardment by the task force and subsequent aerial dogfights. Tonight a claim by the official Argentine news agency TELAM that the aircraft carrier Hermes had been put out of action was denied by the Ministry of Defense. The ministry also denied earlier Argentine claims that five Harrier jump jets had been shot down and that six other Harriers were believed to have crashed in the sea. According to the ministry there had been only one casualty among the task force servicemen -- Able Seaman Ian Britnell of Teighnmouth, Devon; who suffered a shrapnel wound when his frigate came under bombing attack.

Belgrano Hit Confirmed

TA030610 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] A British submarine has torpedoed the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, in the South Atlantic. The Ministry of Defense in London says more than one torpedo was used and the cruiser is believed to have been severely damaged. A spokesman said the Argentine ship had posed a significant threat to the British task force sent to enforce the total exclusion zone around the Falklands.

The torpedo attack took place just outside the zone at 1900 GMT last night. An Argentine Government communique admitted that the General Belgrano had been hit by a single torpedo, which caused some damage. It gave no further details, apart from saying the attack took place southeast of Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost part of Argentina. It said other naval vessels had been sent to the area in case the cruiser needed help.

The General Belgrano, at nearly 14,000 tons, is the second biggest ship in the Argentine fleet. It was built in the United States more than 40 years ago and is armed with British-made missiles as well as conventional heavy guns.

Argentine Ship Sunk 3 May

LD030902 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0655 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Defence said today that an Argentine ship had been sunk by task force helicopters. The ministry said in a statement: "At about 4 am London time today two armed Argentine patrol craft-type naval auxilliaries fired on a Royal Navy Sea King from HMS Hermes.

"Two Royal Navy Lynx helicopters from ships of the task force then engaged the ships with missiles. One of the ships was sunk and the other was certainly damaged. The engagement took place north of East Falkland and some 90 miles inside the total exclusion zone.

"Further details will be given as soon as they become available."

In Buenos Aires, Argentine military sources were quoted by AP as saying they did not know anything about the British helicopter attack. The missiles which sank the Argentine ship were Sea Sura -- anti-surface ship missiles -- delivered to the navy this year. They carry high explosive warheads and are designed to be used against fast patrol craft. Each Lynx helicopter carries four Sea Sura.

The Ministry of Defence description of the two Argentine ships attacked -- two patrol craft-type naval auxilliaries -- suggests one of them could have been the Rio Iguazu. This coastguard patrol boat was shown on Argentine television recently in Port Stanley. It has a crew of 15 and is armed with two 22mm Oerlikon rapid fire cannon. The 81-tonnes Rio Iguazu is 91.8 meters long and has a top speed of 22 knots.

Sea King helicopters from the task force have been patrolling the total exclusion zone and keeping a watch for signs of two Argentine submarines, which it is believed might have been sent in to seek out British ships. The Sea King which was attacked today was based on the Hermes but the Lynx helicopters which retaliated would have come from either a frigate or a destroyer. The Hermes carries no Lynx helicopters, but each frigate carries one and the destroyers carry either one or two.

The Sea Kings are used mainly in an anti-submarine role or to carry troops but the twin-engined Lynx aircraft, built by Westland of Somerset, have a stronger strike power and can attack surface ships and submarines. They have a top speed of 160 mph.

Enemy 'Fabrications' Denied

LD031218 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1213 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense today condemned the "fabrications" from Argentine military sources over the recent fierce fighting around the Falkland Islands. A ministry spokesman took the unusual step of issuing a statement to counter the stream of claims about British casualties coming from Argentina. The spokesman said families and relatives of British troops with the task force might be worried by the Argentine reports.

The spokesman said the best way to comment on the reports was by illustration.

He cited the example of HMS Exeter which, according to Argentine reports, had been "bombed, mined and sunk." The spokesman said the Ministry of Defense had confirmed that the ship in fact had not been involved in any military operation.

Following the successful recapture of South Georgia by British troops, military spokesmen in Buenos Aires insisted that resistance was continuing. He said,"It was up to the Ministry of Defense to say that the resistance was over."

The spokesman said that yesterday there were Argentine claims that up to 11 British Harriers had been shot down. The Ministry of Defense denied that any task force aircraft had been shot down. "It was hardly necessary for us to do this since correspondents on board HMS Hermes counted the number of planes flying off and then coming back."

The ministry also countered claims that the airfield at Port Stanley sustained only minor damage during the weekend attack by a Vulcan bomber and Herrier jets. He said a reporter onboard Hermes had seen photographs of the airfield and confirmed it was badly damaged.

The spokesman added: "The Defense Ministry have checked and rechecked all our statements. They are fully authentic. You can be sure that our reports are true and as complete as we can make them."

QE2 REQUISITIONED TO CARRY 5TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

LD031206 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1154 GMT 3 May 82

[By Simon Walters and Alan Jones]

[Text] The liner QE2 was today requisitioned by the Ministry of Defense and will soon be on its way to help the task force in the Falklands. The liner's job will be to help carry 5th Infantry Brigade and keep them fit and ready for action if called upon. The QE2 will be assisted by three other ships requisitioned today -- a container ship and two ferries.

A Ministry of Defense spokesman said 5th Infantry Brigade had just finished a period of training, was stationed in the UK and was already "earmarked for out-of-area duties."

This action is being taken because it is only prudent when contemplating operations of whatever kind so far from the UK to have reserves available nearer the theatre," said the spokesman. He said the QE2, due in Southampton tonight from New York, would require a small number of modifications before it set sail. Details were still to be finalized.

"Of course we greatly regret the inconvenience caused to intending passengers but the QE2's speed, size and facilities make her uniquely suited to carry a substantial number of troops who must be kept fit and ready for operations should they be required."

Also requisitioned are two roll-on roll-off ferries, the Baltic Ferry and Nordic Ferry, and a container ship Atlantic Causeway, which will be used to transport helicopters needed to give the brigade air support. The spokesman said the ferries would both be fitted with helicopter landing pads.

The 3,000 troops who make up 5th Infantry Brigade were last week on a special training exercise in Wales to prepare them for possible action in the South Atlantic. It is believed that the brigade would form a British garrison on the Falklands following any counter-invasion by the task force.

It is understood the troops will be taken to the Falklands on the Cunarder and their military equipment shipped to the South Atlantic on the two ferries.

AKEL DEFENDS ACCORD WITH DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NC010759 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 1 May 82 p 1

[AKEL Central Committee statement released 30 April]

[Text] The statement by the Greek Government spokesman in connection with the AKEL-Democratic Party [DIKO] democratic cooperation based on the agreed minimum program, to the extent that it expresses the real position of the Greek prime minister, constitutes a flagrant intervention in Cyprus' internal affairs.

This statement, which was made 8 full days following the publication of the program, is reminiscent of well-known interventions by other Athens governments that have led Cyprus to the present tragedy. With this action the Greek Government spokesman fully aligns himself with the stance of Western imperialist quarters, of Denktas and of the Cyprus rightwing, which have displayed their hostility to the concluded democratic cooperation.

But even if there was anything in the AKEL-DIKO minimum program of cooperation with which the Papandreou government disagreed, it had no right -- just as we do not recognize the right of any other government -- to intervene in our internal affairs.

But what is the Papandreou government disagreeing with in the handling of the Cyprus problem? Could it be over the stance that we will resolve the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem at the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general, based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements -- a stance which has been repeatedly declared even by Prime Minister Papandreou? Could it be over the stance included in the minimum program that the Cyprus problem is a question of foreign intervention, invasion and occupation? Could it be over the other stance: That we will resolve the international aspect of the problem at an international conference within the UN framework? Or could it be over the all-sided internationalization of the Cyprus problem, a thing the democratic cooperation is stressing?

Could it be that the Papandreou government wants the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem to be resolved by the Americans or within the NATO framework?

These are merciless questions that every honest patriot puts to the Greek Government following the government spokesman's statement.

AKEL has hailed the victory of the democratic forces in Greece. It has hailed the priority the Greek Government is giving to the Cyprus problem, its support for the international conference and its decision to contribute to the internationalization of the Cyprus problem.

But with yesterday's unacceptable action by the government spokesman the Greek Government shows that it is misled by some irresponsible political circles in Cyprus, it aligns itself with the imperialist quarters in their hostility toward democratic cooperation, and if it does not mend the wrong, the only thing that it will achieve would be the revival of the Cypriot people's mistrust and suspicion as to its true motives.

Because the martyr Cypriot people have paid and are still paying very dearly for the criminal intervention of Greece's junta in the internal affairs of Cyprus, we are obliged to warn that they will not condone any form of intervention in their internal affairs.

As we have repeatedly declared, the Greek Government could really help the betrayed Cypriot people, who are enslaved to the Turkish occupation troops:

A) With its close and sincere cooperation with the Cyprus Government and with President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou.

B) By strictly abiding by the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of Cyprus.

C) With Greece's withdrawal from NATO, because the groops occupying 36.4 percent of Cyprus territory are NATO, while the British sovereign bases and the U.S. spy stations are basically NATO tools.

Any policy contrary to the aforesaid principles would cause fresh sufferings and fresh ruins to the martyr Cypriot people.

Being fully conscious of our responsibilities toward the Cypriot people and their liberation cause, we consider it our duty to state that we expect rectification and restoration of a true and sincere climate of cooperation based on Cyprus and Greek principles.

Unions on 'Intervention'

NC011131 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The main speaker at the Nicosia May Day gathering of the PEO was PEO Secretary General Ziartidhis. He said the decision by AKEL to cooperate with the Democratic Party [DIKO] for Mr Kiprianou's reelection as president and PEO's decision to align with the cooperation of the two democratic parties are based on the minimum program been approved by the two parties and whose implementation has been undertaken by the government and these parties.

Mr Ziartidhis said the Greek Government had no right to decide so openly and flagrantly to intervene in Cyprus' internal political affairs. Mr Ziartidhis added that when Mr Papandreou was citing the term "alignment," we had not realized he said, that this term would mean the abandonment of the inter-Cypriot dialogue nor that the method of election of the president of Cyprus should satisfy Greece's political leadership.

A resolution to the president of the republic approved by the gathering expressed full pleasure and satisfaction with the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and unreservedly supports Mr Kiprianou as candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections.

After the gathering, a procession along the main streets of Nicosia was held.

ARCHBISHOP ATTACKS GREEK GOVERNMENT'S CRITICS

NC020919 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0645 GMT 2 May 82

[Sermon by Archbishop Khrisostomos as St John's Cathedral in Nicosia on "Sunday of Myrrhophores"--live]

[Excerpts] Today an attempt is being made by some to uproot Greece from our soul. Do not accept it! Resist, together with us, with all your powers because the uprooting of Greece from our people's soul will lead our people to annihilation and death. It will lead to our island being Turkicized. Recall the heroic women of our Hellenic history. Make your home a castle of resistence against any enemy of our country, our religion or our Hellenism. At your places of work, your companies, your environment, become courageous heralds of the struggle and resistance against foreign aggression and against the suspicious and disastrous logic of defeatism by anyone among us.

We are no longer alone. All of Hellenism is actually struggling with us now [applause], just as this is confirmed everyday by the alignment of the prime minister of the motherland with us. We hail with gratitude this alignment and the recent statements by which the Greek Government has assured our people of this alignment [applause]. And we strongly denounce the view that with this alignment and these statements the Greek Government is allegedly intervening in Cyprus' internal problems. This view is, for us, inconceivable, antinational and, for this reason, is unacceptable as well.

It is inconceivable because we declare on one hand that Greece is our struggle's mainstay. On the other hand, we reject the view that the repositioning of the question is allegedly an intervention in Cyprus' internal affiars.

But at last what is it that we want of Greece? For a long time we complained bitterly that Greece, the motherland, had abandoned us. And today, probably for the first time in history, while Greece has been so strongly and sincerely supporting us and has been calling us to a crusade to reposition our question on the international stage, we come to entrap the policy of Greece, this support. While Greece is rightly declaring that first of all the invasion troops must leave so that the intercommunal dialogue may be able to lead to solution, we come here to say that the intercommunal dialogue comes first, and then the invasion troops should go. That is, we ourselves destroy, we ourselves block Greece's worldwide crusade for the repositioning of our question. But at last, what is it we would like? Could it be that Greece should rally with us in the course of partitioning this island? Could it be that we would like Greece to assist in the effort that is being exerted to uproot the Hellenic conscience of our people?

Greek men and women: Be aware of the crucial times, aware of the huge dangers facing us. The aggressor -- the Turkish conqueror -- is holding half our country, and he is ready to capture all of it if we do not come to our senses. Thus let us listen to Greece's voice, which is expressing itself today as the real motherland through the voice of a democratic government. And this Greece calls us to rally together so that the Hellenism of Cyprus may be saved. Greece calls us to a crusade, as we said, for the repositioning of our question on its correct basis. Thus let us listen to this voice of Greece, because it would be a mortal mistake if various quarters, because of personal ambition, because of partisan goals, or because of other reasons, fail to listen to this voice and insist on a line that has been proved to be completely fruitless as well as wrong and harmful to our problem.

Thus, by expressing our gratitude for the motherland's alignment, for its genuine concern and for the struggle it has been waging so that the Hellenism of Cyprus may be saved, as well as by furnishing proof of our gratitude through our militant stand, as Greece wants us to be, in order to defend our rights, let all of us, Greek men and women, declare: Long live eternal Greece! [applause, chanting]

SPOKESMAN DENIES DEVIATION ON ATHENS-NICOSIA LINE

NC291117 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Answering a question today, the government spokesman said President Kiprianou does not intend to form a caretaker government for the presidential elections. The spokesman added: This is neither provided for by the constitution nor does such a need exists. The elections, he went on, will be irreproachable, as always.

Asked to comment on an Athens newspaper article that the Democratic Party-AKEL cooperation deviates from the line agreed on between Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and President Kiprianou concerning the Cyprus issue, the government spokesman said there is no deviation and that the agreed line between Athens and Nicosia is absolutely valid.

The spokesman also said the president accepted Mr Triandafillidhis' resignation from his post as adviser at the [intercommunal] talks when it was submitted a few days ago.

Greece Told of Accord

NC302000 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Commenting on the statement by the Greek Government spokesman that neither the Greek prime minister nor the Greek ambassador in Nicosia were ever briefed on the AKEL-Democratic Party cooperation, the government spokesman has stated that he insists on the correctness of his previous statement.

The Greek Government spokesman in Athens, referring to the new statement by his colleague in Nicosia, stated tonight that the Greek prime minister knew neither about the agreement nor even about the minimum program the two parties have signed. The Greek prime minister had only been informed that AKEL had decided to support the candidacy of Mr Kiprianou as president, but this is completely unrelated to the events that followed and the two parties' agreement.

Referring to the Greek Government spokesman's latest statement in Athens that the Greek prime minister knew neither about the agreement nor the minimum program signed by the two parties, the government spokesman in Nicosia stated: Because our intention is not to throw fuel on the fire, we refrain from commenting on this statement.

DISI Lauds Greek Stand

NC301936 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] A statement issued by the political office of the Democratic Rally [DISI] says it does not consider the Greek Government's stance on the issue of the preelection cooperation between DIKO and AKEL as intervention in Cyprus' affairs. On the contrary, it adds, this is both a right and an obligation for the Greek Government, stemming from alignment, to deter dangerous deviations from alignment.

We greet, the DISI announcement continues, the way the Greek prime minister is handling the issue. His approach confirms in practice that the policy connected with the Cyprus problem concerns all Hellenism. The announcement also says DISI opposed in time the AKEL-Kiprianou union, had diagnosed the dangers and had invited all the people to general mobilization and salvation. The correctness of the DISI position, it adds, is confirmed by the statement of the Greek Government's representative in connection with the AKEL-Kiprianou minimum program.

The announcement describes as provocative and ruthless the accusation against the Greek Government that it is allegedly interfering in our internal affairs because it refuses to accept the charting of policy by only two parties.

Allegations on Letter Denied

NC301805 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The following official announcement was issued this evening in Nicosia:

Greek Radio-Television today broadcast press reports that the following three points are noted in Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's letter to President Kiprianou:

1. Mr Kiprianou's unexpected stand in favor of the intercommunal dialogue virtually torpedoes the crusade the Greek Government has started with the aim of internationalizing the Cyprus issue.

2. The president of Cyprus must be the representative of all the parties and should not limit his cooperation only to one party.

3. Mr Kiprianou's intention to cooperate with AKEL had not been made known to the Greek prime minister despite Mr Papandreou's recent visit to Cyprus.

Asked to comment on this report, the government spokesman stated: Such things are not included in Papandreou's letter. Asked whether the Greek prime minister was aware of the DIKO [Democratic Party]-AKEL cooperation, the government spokesman said: Papandreou knew of it long ago.

In Athens, commenting on the statement by his Cyprus that the Greek prime minister was long ago briefed on the DIKO-AKEL cooperation, the government spokesman said this is absolutely untrue. Never, he said, was the prime minister or the Greek ambassador in Nicosia briefed on it.

KIPRIANOU QUESTIONED ON CYPRUS TALKS, AKEL TIES

NC021641 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1530 GMT 2 May 82

["Text" of interview with President Kiprianou by ATHENS NEWS AGENCY 2 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question: In view of your speech today [to party cadres] in which you analyzed in detail the Cyprus problem, how do you summarize the common Athens-Nicosia line on the national issue, and what are the guidelines that define the pursuit for the solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of this common line?

Answer: First the Cyprus problem is an issue of invasion and occupation of Cyprus territory by Turkey and, consequently, the immediate issue is the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops. To facilitate such a development, Greece has accepted that ELDIK [Greek force in Cyprus] should withdraw simultaneously, which has been favorably received.

Second, despite the fact that occupation troops are present on Cyprus territory -- something that, in fact, changes the dialogue into one between Nicosia and Ankara and not between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, with the result that a guarantee for progress in the talks has been impeded -- nevertheless, the intercommunal dialogue must continue and all margins must be exhausted so that it may be ascertained whether there can or cannot be progress. This should be done within a reasonable time on the basis of the recent instructions of the UN secretary general for the acceleration of the discussion of the basic issues. Of course, the intercommunal dialogue only refers to the Cyprus problem's internal aspect.

Third, Greece and Cyprus have undertaken a number of initiatives, generally on an international level and recently on the European level, with Greece among the EEC countries, to guarantee international mobility and to convince the various countries of the need for the occupation troops to withdraw and the UN resolutions to be implemented. The Greek and Cyprus Governments attach significance to the initiative of Brandt, whom both Prime Minister Papandreou and I have asked to act as a catalyst so that Europe may undertake its obligations, along with other countries, for the immediate withdrawal of the occupation troops.

Fourth, to strengthen efforts for the withdrawal of the occupation troops and correctly promote the Cyprus problem, the Greek prime minister proposed an increase in the UN peace force in Cyprus, offering to undertake the additional expense.

Fifth, the joint line between Athens and Nicosia which has been repeatedly confirmed seeks: A) The immediate withdrawal of the occupation troops. B) The parallel continuation of the intercommunal dialogue which, in case the withdrawal of the occupation troops has meanwhile been achieved, will be a dialogue between the representatives of the two communities and not between Nicosia and Ankara. In any case, regardless of developments, the margins of the intercommunal dialogue currently in progress must be exhausted so that it may be ascertained whether there are or are not possibilities for progress on the basis of the recent instructions of the UN secretary general. C) Parallel to the dialogue, the exercise of specific and European initiatives and activities for the creation of international mobility through the help of friendly personalities, like Brandt. Of course, the Cyprus problem always remains within the UN framework. And, of course, there are other points in the Athens-Nicosia common line, like the international aspect of the problem, on which our positions have been repeatedly clarified. However, the above points are the most important.

Incidentally, it should be stated that the issue of a revision of the common line between Athens and Nicosia does not arise, and if the state of affiars makes it necessary for any revision this will be done jointly as usual.

On this occasion I would like to stress that the joint DIKO [Democratic Party] - AKEL program in no way and in no case runs contrary to the Athens-Nicosia line, nor does it in any way conflict with it. For instance, in this program the first two paragraphs stress both that the Cyprus problem is an issue of invasion and occupation and the need for putting an end to the results of the invasion, and, most certainly, the most important of these results is the withdrawal of the occupation forces and the return of the refugees to their homes.

Address to Party Cadres

NC021825 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] A pan-Cypriot conference of Democratic Party [DIKO] cadres was held in Nicosia today. In a speech the chairman of the Democratic Party, the president of the Cyprus republic, mentioned that today a much greater percentage of the people is included in the ranks of DIKO that it was some time ago. Kiprianou added that the program agreed upon between DIKO and AKEL basically is a program for the country's salvation, something that has always been our first goal, a program for our people's economic progress and social justice. Kiprianou analyzed the program's main points and added that at no point does the program unfavorably affect the Athens-Nicosia line.

The program, he continued, is a framework. It does not contain specific elements like certain specific activities, regarding which, however, we have repeatedly spoken and declared our positions. The Athens-Nicosia line, he added, as charted during the repeated meetings with the Greek prime minister, is absolutely in force, as is the cooperation program.

Kiprianou criticized the other parties for their stance on the issue of relations between Athens and Nicosia as soon as the possibility for some misunderstanding, as he said, was perceived. He also said he neither resigns nor does he buckle under difficulties and that he will do everything in his power for the complete restoration of relations between Athens and Nicosia. I firmly believe, he said, that this will be achieved. Kiprianou also mentioned that the Greek Government has in no case expressed an intention to intervene in our internal affairs.

Rejects 'Directorate' Charges

NC030821 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 3 May 82 p 10

[Text] In reply to accusations by parties and other people that a "directorate" exists for implementation of the Democratic Party-AKEL program, President Kiprianou said:

"There has been a lot of criticism about the committee envisaged in the program. It seems that despite the explanations we have given, people who want to create problems refuse to understand the significance of this committee and call it a 'directorate,' a 'supergovernment' or a 'superauthority.' It is nothing of the sort. It is a committee composed of party representatives for the joint submission of recommendations to the president of the republic; the committee neither submits viewpoints to him nor makes him its instrument.

"Furthermore, the president himself and the government will be the ones who will implement the program. Recommendations will be submitted, and this should be fully understood, and you should explain this wherever you go because it seems this is something that 'bothers' many people. It is quite natural for two parties cooperating on a program to have a link, some cooperation, concerning a program which is, of course, the government's task to implement."

Accuses Archbishop

NC030802 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 May 82 p 10

[Text] President Kiprianou yesterday accused Archbishop Khrisostomos of demagogy. Kiprianou's accusation, made at yesterday's pan-Cypriot conference of Democratic Party cadres, was caused by the things the archbishop said from the pulpit yesterday during a sermon which he changed into a political speech. President Kiprianou's reply to the archbishop is as follows:

"Again today from the pulpit the archbishop called us defeatists. Responsibility is not defeatism. Demagogy is dangerous. We have the intention and the determination for a militant line. We have had this militant line and determination for the last 32 years. We have a responsibility toward the country, the people, and history; and we are handling the entire issue with responsibility and in the manner dictated by national interest."

No Athens Visit Scheduled

NC301113 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Answering a question as to whether the government considers last night's statement by Mr Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, as intervention in Cyprus' internal affairs, the government spokesman said he was not going to make a statement at present. He added: Clarifications will be asked in connection with Mr Maroudhas' statement.

Asked whether a letter from Mr Papandreou was handed to President Kiprianou last night and, if so, why this wasn't announced, the government spokesman said: Last night letters were exchanged between the president and the Greek prime minister. I am not authorized to disclose their contents. The spokesman added: Mr Papandreou was the first to send a letter; and Mr Kiprianou reciprocated. The reply by the president was conveyed through Greek Ambassador Zakharakis.

Answering another question, the government spokesman stated there is no scheduled visit by the president to Athens.

PARTIES COMMENT ON ATHENS-NICOSIA RELATIONS

New Democratic Stand

NC011122 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] A statement released today by the New Democratic Front [NEDIPA] maintains that the government in power in Greece had and continues to have not only the right but also the duty to most clearly state its stance, particularly toward the national question, when it is hit and degraded by minimum programs and joint declarations which aim solely at serving partisan interests.

The NEDIPA statement adds that the Greek Government's reaction to the Democratic Party-AKEL agreement was necessary and imperative, and it is to its credit because it has publicly briefed all the Greek Cypriots and voiced its disagreement in a constructive spirit with sincere intentions. The NEDIPA statement maintains that following the statements by the government spokesmen in Nicosia and Athens, the Kiprianou government has been caught lying.

PAME on Greek Position

NC301952 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The Pan-Cypriot Revitalization Front [PAME] says in a statement that the Cypriot people must welcome the Greek Government statement to safeguard the stature and prestige of the independent state of Cyprus without any intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of Cyprus.

PAME adds that this principle means that the Government of Cyprus must adopt options in the handling of the national issue with the understanding and in coordination with the Greek Government, particularly today, when the fate of Greece is in the hands of the government of change, which has assigned the Cyprus issue to the highest point on the scale of national priorities and decisively aligns itself with the Cypriot people.

The PAME announcement says it is to the Greek Government's credit that it has publicly put forth its positions responsibly and courageously.

EDEK Agrees

NC301850 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] A socialist EDEK party statement says that the people welcome the Greek Government's statement on the Democratic Party-AKEL joint declaration and joint program. The statement adds: If the Greek Government had remained silent, particulary after Mr Kiprianou's repeated statements that there allegedly has been an identity of views, it would have left the Greek Government exposed and would have undermined the favorable climate created by PASOK's ascent to power and the Greek prime minister's correct stance.

The statement says: EDEK has ascertained that the joint program constitutes an undermining of the repositioning of the Cyprus issue and harms its internationalization. In addition, it aims indirectly at depriving the Greek Government of the legal mainstay for aid and alignment.

EDEK rejects the stand that the Greek Government is interfering in the domestic affairs of Cyprus and considers it inconceivable that the Greek Government should not have the right to express views on the course of the Cyprus issue.

Kliridhis Backs Athens' Stance

NC300916 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Greek Government and Greece's Prime Minister Papandreou do not share the recent options in Cyprus in connection with the handling of the national question -- that is, the Kiprianou-AKEL accord and the minimum program for the presidential elections. This was stated in Athens yesterday by government spokesman Maroudhas in answer to a pertinent question. In the meantime, last night Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis made the following exclusive statement to I SIMERINI:

"I fully agree with the stance adopted by Greece's Prime Minister Papandreou in connection with the Kiprianou-AKEL accord and the announced minimum program."

Center Union Fears Rift

NC011542 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The Center Union says in a statement that the difference of opinions between the governments of Greece and Cyprus over our national issue and its handling must cause sorrow and agony to every patriot. A rift in relations between Cyprus and Greece will be catastrophic to our cause and will undermine the effort for internationalization before it even begins. The statement adds that the basis and foundation for the continuation and the hopeful carrying out of Cyprus' struggle is the admirable and sincere cooperation and the absolute coordination of policy, handling and tactics with the Greek Government.

The statement says: Those who are responsible for undermining and disturbing this cooperation bear a very great responsibility. No price, no sacrifice of personal ambitions or party incentives, must be judged too great for the immediate restoration of unity and total cooperation with Greece. The Center Union statement conlcudes: We cannot ask for alignment and sacrifices from Greece when Cyprus is not a sincere, honorable and responsible collaborator.

CBC DENIES PARTIALITY IN PARTY REPORTING

NC021853 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] A statement issued by the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation [CBC] in connection with announcements by parties or newspaper reports alleging partiality by the corporation says it is completely inaccurate that announcements or activities by parties receive different treatment in CBC newscasts.

The corporation deals with announcements or activities of the parties represented in the House of Representatives and with the activities and statements by parties not represented in the House of Representatives in exactly the same way. CBC's newscasts are a sure witness to the fact the corporation always deals with statements by parties within the framework of the day's news.

CBC reiterates that it deals with activities of parties on the basis of a code and that it fastidiously implements this code. This code is well known to the parties and to the newspapers, and, among other things, it includes the manner for dealing with the pan-Cypriot and provincial conferences of the parties. With regard to the upcoming presidential elections, the CBC is studying the issue of drafting a special code.

AKEL ISSUES MAY DAY PROCLAMATION FOR 1982

NC301114 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The AKEL Central Committee addresses the following patriotic, militant proclamation on the occasion of May Day:

Workers and employees, farmers and working people of Cyprus; men, women, youth, democrats, patriots, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot:

On the occasion of May Day, the great world day of workers and working people, the AKEL Central Committee addresses warm militant greetings to you. We greet the thousands of uprooted refugees, the mourning relatives of those who died in vain and the missing persons, as well as the enclaved people. We address to all victims of the treacherous coup and of the Turkish invasion greetings of support and struggle, confidence and optimism for a better future for Cyprus and all its citizens.

Democratic, patriotic people of Cyprus! This year, May Day finds our people in a preelection battle for the 1983 presidential election. This election is a battle of tremendous political significance for the future of our people and country. In these elections main confrontation will be between the patriotic, democratic forces of the AKEL-Democratic Party cooperation and the forces of the extreme rightwing oligarchy, wealth, pro-NATO reactionaries of the Democratic Rally party which houses the coupists.

Workers, farmers, artisans and craftsmen, working men, women, democratic youth of Cyprus: Turn the May Day manifestations into a referendum in favor of the democratic cooperation based on the joint minimum program for the salvation of Cyrpus and its people.

All patriots must rally around the forces of democratic cooperation and wage, with faith and enthusiasm, the battle to block the road to power for the extreme rightwing reactionaries and all those who split the unity of the patriotic democratic forces so that the candidate of the cooperating parties, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, may overwhelmingly and triumphantly be elected.

With your mass participation in the May Day manifestations, declare your faith in the rapprochement and fraternity between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, which is an essential prerequisite for the peaceful and happy future of the common homeland of Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Maronites and Latins. Struggle for the ideals of May Day, the rights of workers and working people, freedom and peace in our country and the whole world. Let us all struggle together against the success of imperialism and its stooges. Let us struggle for the triumph of democratic cooperation.

All men and women to the May Day manifestations! Long live May Day, the world day of workers and working people!

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME IN SESSION 30 APR

NC302024 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Another session of the intercommunal talks has been held at the Ledra Palace Hotel. The Greek Cypriot side was represented by the new interlocutor, Mr Mavrommatis.

In a statement before the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, expressed his appreciation of the work of the former interlocutor, Mr Ioannidhis, and added that the same climate that has been created will also continue with Mr Mavrommatis, who, he said, he knows very well. In reply to question, Mr Gobbi said there is no intention to change the essence of the dialogue with the assumption of duties by Mr Mavromatis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative, because he said the essence of the dialogue reflects the expectations of all the community and not that of one man. He also said there is no intent to delay the talks by making this change, because Mr Mavrommatis is an experienced diplomat and knows the Cyprus issue very well.

Mr Gobbi said the discussion on the three basic freedoms is being continued, and said that the refugee problem is a serious concern for the United Nations. He stressed that Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has asked him to follow this issue very closely. Mr Gobbi further said that at first there was an agreement between the two sides on a common national anthem and common flag but, he said, both sides have not entered into details on these questions. He also said that effective next week there will be two meetings a week, as was agreed upon.

In answer to questions, the new interlocutor, Mr Mavrommatis, said he represents the entire Greek Cypriot community and that he will continue the talks on the basis of the line that has thus far been followed and the very well-known policy of the Greek Cypriot side.

The representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, Mr Onan, said that the discussion on the three basic freedoms is being continued and that the discussion on these issues will be continued exhaustively. In response to a question, Mr Onan said the Turkish Cypriot side has not submitted any written ideas or proposals at the negotiating table.

Mavrommatis Statement

NC301457 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] In a statement on the occasion of taking up his duties, Mr Mavrommatis stressed that he will do whatever possible to respond to the expectations of the president of the republic and the Greek Cypriot community. He added:

I hope the friendly atmosphere that has prevailed thus far at the talks will continue and that the other side will respond to our spirit of good will and reconciliation so that given the political will, which constitutes a necessary rerequisite for the achievement of progress, we will proceed, with the aid of the UN organization, to arrive at an auspicious end that will be to the benefit of all Cypriot people. Mr Mavrommatis thanked the previous interlocutor, Mr Ioannidhis, for his offer to help in the difficult work he is taking over.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS APPROVE 1982 FISCAL BUDGET

TA011223 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The legislative assembly today approved in the early hours of the morning by a majority vote the government budget proposal for the 1982 fiscal year. The debate on the budget continued all through last night. It covers a 10-month period until 31st December 1982 and amounts to about 11,367.5 million Turkish lira.

DENKTAS CONDEMNS ATHENS' ROLE IN CYPRUS ISSUE

TA030929 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot people will reject every proposal and view that does not include an effective guarantee by Turkey. Denktas replied to allegations by Greek Cypriot administration leader Kiprianou in an interview with the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY. Kiprianou had claimed that the Cyprus problem is an issue of invasion of Cyprus territory by Turkey. This statment by Kiprianou, who stated further that the joint program between DIKO and AKEL does not contradict the common line between Athens and the Greek Cypriot administration, was welcomed by the Greek government spokesman.

Replying to reporters' questions on the subject today, Denktas said Kiprianou's statement reveals that Greece, the real creator of the Cyprus problem, is opposed to solution of the problem through the current talks being held between the two communities. Denktas recalled that the problem cannot be resolved by presenting it, through Greek pressure, as a Turkish invasion or deceiving the world.

Hits Resolution on Armenians

TA301228 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] President Denktas has said that the Greek Cypriot intransigent attitude in efforts to solve the Cyprus problem had once again been confirmed yesterday when the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives adopted a resolution in support of the Armenian terrorists, who are literally murdering Turkish diplomats abroad.

In a statement, President Denktas condemned the Greek Cypriot action, which was expressing support for international terrorism against Turkey, who had saved the Turkish Cypriot community from mass murders and complete annihilation through the peace operation in 1974, which had also saved the independence of Cyprus. President Denktas pointed out that the United Nations resolution and the summit agreements provided for action in good faith by both communities for a safe continuation of the Cyprus intercommuncal talks. He stated that this resolution of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives and their efforts to further the inhuman economic embargo against the Turkish Cypriot community by imprisoning people who had entered Turkish Federated State ports in their private yachts were clear evidence of the Greek Cypriot intentions against the Turkish Cypriot community.

President Denktas said that in their communique, Mr Kiprianou's Democratic Party and AKEL had said that they would refrain from actions which would hurt the feelings of the Turkish Cypriots, but these latest actions had clarified the true intentions of Greek Cypriot propagandists. He stated that the Greek Cypriots, hiding under the guise of a legal government, and the Cyprus House of Representatives were attacking the Turkish nation and the Turkish Cypriot community.

PASSENGER SHIP HIT BY TURKISH NAVAL GUNFIRE

NC301510 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Rhodes, Greece, 30 Apr (AFP) -- A Greek passenger ship, the Stella Solaris, was hit by artillery fire yesterday when it erred into naval maneuvers 15 miles off the Turkish coast, port officials here said today. None of the 497 tourists on board the ship -- mostly French, West Germans and Americans -- were hurt by the three shots fired just off Zimar, western Turkey, they said.

Turkish officials replied to a protest by the captain of the Stella Solaris by saying that the director of the Zimar port authority had forgotten to inform the ship of the military maneuvers in Turkish waters. The Greek vessel was heading from the Turkish city of Istanbul to this southern Aegean island when the incident occurred, officials said.

NO PARTICIPATION PLANNED IN NATO EXERCISES

NC301242 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Announcement by Ministry of National Defense 30 Apr]

[Text] According to the annual NATO schedule of exercises, our country was to participate in the southern wing's exercise, code-named Distant Drum 82, to take place from 3-15 May. Because questions of command, control and procedure regarding flight security have come up, the government has decided that the Greek forces should not participate in the exercise and that our national territory should not be used by the NATO forces.

Averof Denounces Decision

NC302014 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The chairman of New Democracy has made the following statement:

The government's decision not to participate in the NATO exercise and not to allow the use of Greece's national airspace is most significant and raises many questions. On such a serious issue, the government should have briefed the official opposition. The policy of one step forward and one step backward may have painful effects. In view of the issue's delicacy and the lack of information, I refrain from further comment.

On the other hand, I believe the government reacted correctly when after [words indistinct] and the Greek Cypriot side charted a course without at least briefing Athens. Such sudden 180-degrees turns do not serve the advancement of the national issue.

KKE RAPS ATHENS' INTERVENTION IN CYPRUS AFFAIRS

NC301008 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Even before Nicosia reacted to the statement by the Greek Government spokesman, the KKE issued a statement yesterday evening describing the Athens government spokesman's statement as intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus. The KKE statement further says that the only ones who are displeased with the Democratic Party-AKEL agreement are the rightwing in Greece and in Cyprus and the imperialists. The KKE maintains that the government's statement reflects pressures from the imperialists and constitutes an expression of anticommunism.

Daily on AKEL-DIKO Agreement

NC301514 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 30 Apr 82 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] The government yesterday disapproved of the preelectoral agreement between Kiprianou and AKEL with regard to the handling of the Cyprus problem.

This resulted in a strong KKE reaction, accusing the government of flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of an independent state, conceding to pressure from the Americans, the imperialists and the anticommunists. According to authoritative reports, the Greek Government's viewpoint was conveyed by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the Cyprus Government during Papandreou's meeting with Cyprus' Minister of Defense and Interior Veniamin yesterday.

Credible sources mentioned that:

The Greek Government's disapproval is mainly due to the fact that the agreement between Kiprianou and AKEL accepts the procedure of the intercommunal talks as the basic way for settlement of the Cyprus problem, which is contrary to the recent Papandreou-Kiprianou agreement for internationalization of the Cyprus problem.

The acceptance [by the Kiprianou government] of the idea for an international conference -- as proposed by Moscow -- undermines Willy Brandt's efforts at mediation and the campaign the Greek Government has undertaken in all directions.

Kiprianou Assurances 'Satisfactory'

NC021917 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 2 May 82

[Government spokesman's statement 2 May]

[Text] The Greek Government notes with satisfaction President Kiprianou's statement reaffirming the common line between Athens and Nicosia as agreed on during Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Nicosia and the recent meeting in Athens. Kiprianou's assurance that not even the slightest change can possibly be made unless it is jointly agreed on is especially noted, because policy on this major issue should be for the long term and firm.

BRIEFS

KKE LEADER RETURNS -- Secretary General of the KKE-Interior Bambis Dhrakopoulos returned from Spain 28 April after talks with Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party Carillo. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Apr 82 NC]

CYPRUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINK -- Deputy Communications Minister Iosif Valirakis will inaugurate the Greece-Cyprus underwater cable telecommunications link, named Apollon, at the coastal station of Lagonisi Attikis on Wednesday. The Cyprus communications and public works minister will attend the inauguration. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 21 Apr 82 NC]

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER -- Journalist Yiannis Kapsis was sworn in at 1030 today as deputy minister of foreign affairs before President Konstandinos Karamanlis and in the presence of Prime Minister Papandreou. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 23 Apr 82 NC]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- A Foreign Ministry statement says that Prof Khristosstremenos has been sworn in before Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos as Greece's ambassador to Rome. Tomorrow he leaves for Rome to take up his post. Greece's ambassador to Rome, Yiannis Pesmazoglou, leaves the diplomatic corps after having completed his years of service. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Apr 82 NC]

POLICE, LEFTISTS BATTLE IN ISTANBUL 29 APR

NC301730 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Istanbul, 30 Apr (AFP) -- One extreme-left activist was killed and two police officers wounded in a pitched battle here last night between Turkish security forces and members of the DEV-YOL underground, informed sources reported today. Several bombs exploded during the same night in several parts of town, notably before Turkish banks and a police station.

The battle, which lasted close to an hour, erupted when police surprised a group of militants about to unfold banderoles signed by DEV-YOL, an organization advocating the use of violence towards revolutionary ends. Unconfirmed reports said that the battle made many more [word indistinct] than reported, and that numerous wounded were hospitalized. Following the clash, the police undertook a search operation leading to the arrest of 17 people, inclduing a DEV-YOL leader identified as Kemal Gence.

3D ARMY MILITARY EXERCISES END IN ERZINCAN

TA301702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The Gen Kazim Karabekir-82 exercise organized by the 3d Army in Erzincan and observed by head of state and chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren has ended. National Security Council members -- Ground Forces Commander Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Commander Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Commander Sedat Celasun -- also observed the war games. NATO Southeastern Europe Allied Ground Forces Commander Sedat Guneralp, Air Force Deputy Commander Halil Sozer, National Security Council Secretary General Nusret Toroslu and Supreme Military Council member Ragip Ulugbay also observed the war games.

Evren, the National Security Council members and commanders will return to Ankara tomorrow.

TURKMEN RETURNS FROM COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA301700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey is following with concern the tendency in European countries which have Turkish workers to send foreign workers back to their homeland.

Turkmen, who participated in the Council of Europe ministerial meeting in Strasbourg, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Turkmen said he told the foreign ministers of the council's member countries that Turkish workers should not be sent back against their will. Turkmen added that the issue involving returning workers who are benefitting from social security rights was also discussed at the meeting.

Noting that the visa requirement goes against the understanding of cooperation among the Council of Europe member countries, Turkmen added that the issue of rescinding this requirement as soon as possible was also discussed at the committee.

Turkmen said he briefed the ministerial committee on the completion of the democratic process in Turkey. He also noted that the criticism made by some of the council's member countries was intended to disrupt the relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe. Turkmen said Turkey attaches importance to its relations with the Council of Europe but that the council should take Turkey seriously and that it should be known that a negative attitude will bring a harsh reaction by Turkey.

GOVERNMENT JOINS ARAB BOYCOTT AGAINST ISRAEL

TA301337 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Washington -- The Turkish Government has recently joined the Arab boycott against Israel, which has been implemented against U.S. firms.

In a tender for building a network of signal lights issued in the United States last month by the Turkish national railways, it was explicitly requested that only companies "that do not fall under the category of the Saudi Arabia monarchy and the Arab League boycott resolutions" submit bids. The tender noted that financing of the project was to come from Saudi Arabia. Similar limitations have been imposed on a tender issued by the Turkish electric company. These are the first details pointing to Turkey's joining the Arab boycott. This Turkish measure constitutes a violation of U.S. law.

EUROPEAN ENVOYS BRIEFED ON AEGEAN, CYPRUS ISSUES

TA301649 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 30 Apr (AA) -- A Foreign Ministry official recently briefed ambassadors of several European countries on the Turkish stand regarding foreign policy issues, the ministry's information department announced. Deputy Under Secretary Erdem Ercer met with the ambassadors to Ankara of Norway, Denmark, Italy, Holland and Spain to inform them of Turkish views on the Aegean and Cyprus issues.

Foreign Ministry sources said similar meetings with other ambassadors, which might also be extended to economic and cultural issues, would follow.

NEW SHIP TRAFFIC REGULATIONS IN BOSPORUS SET

TA011027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The new traffic regulations in the Bosporus are in effect as of 1200 today. The first passage under the new regulations was made from the direction of the Black Sea. The first passage from the Mamara will be around 1400.

Meanwhile, various measures were taken following the new system of sailing on the right implemented in the Bosporus. Officials noted that control boats of the port authority and naval police will continue supervision in the Bosporus.

According to the new regulations, ships will sail on the right side of the Bosporus center line and under no circumstances cross the center line into the left. Ships will not be able to pass other ships or leave their traffic lanes until they are out of the Bosporus.

OZAL SAYS INFLATION TO BE LESS THAN PREDICTED

TA011603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpt] Ankara, 1 May (AA) -- In an exclusive interview with ANATOLIA news agency, Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said the best news he had to offer to the wage earners would be the fact that the rate of inflation in 1982 would be less than what was predicted early in the year. He said the economic recovery did not mean that this or that person would make more money, but that the masses would be satisfied with their living standards and the (?general way of) life. He said economic recovery meant more employment, more job opportunities and more happiness to the masses.

He noted that any wage increases with the stroke of a hand would boomerang and would rekindle the flames of inflation. He asserted that real wages would be above the rate of inflation this year, which would be the most welcoming news to the working people as they were the main strata of the society who suffered most from runaway inflation in the past.

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Western Europe

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[AFTENPOSTEN 29 Apr]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ARMS EXPORT GUIDELINES

LD031526 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 May (DPA) -- Details of the Federal Government's new arms export guidelines, which were adopted by the Federal Security Council on 28 April, were released in Bonn today. While retaining the same restrictions for arms supplies outside the Western alliance, the guidelines allow exceptions when this serves the political interests of the Federal Republic. Whereas formerly there was an overall ban on arms exports to so-called "areas of tension," the Federal Government can now make decisions on a case-by-case basis. Here the concept of "area of tension" has been relaxed.

Section 13 of the guidelines adopted on 28 April by the Federal Security Council, which is a secret cabinet body, says in this connection: "The supplying of military weapons and of other equipment of a military nature must not contribute to the raising of existing tensions. Therefore, as a matter of principle, supplies to countries where the danger of outbreak of armed conflict exists are excluded."

Government circles stressed today that the practice of severely restricting arms exports will be retained. However, the new guidelines will make it possible to look after the Federal Republic's political interests better and in a manner more appropriate to individual cases.

Also new is the fact that while in the joint production of arms equipment with a NATO partner "cooperation interests are to have priority," the Federal Government does not want to renounce "possibilities for influence." In this way Bonn wants to guarantee itself a right to a veto in the event that the NATO partner in production wishes to export the armaments.

For this a process of consultation is envisaged, the introduction of which is to be determined jointly by the Foreign Ministry, the Federal Economic Ministry, the Federal Defense Ministry and the head of the federal chancellor's office. Here the Federal Government will raise objections if the following four criteria are present:

-- "Exports to countries that are involved in armed conflicts;

-- Exports to countries in which an outbreak of armed conflict is imminent;

-- Exports that threaten the indispensible security interests of the Federal Republic;

-- Exports that would place such a considerable strain on foreign relations with third countries that even one's own interests in the cooperation and maintenance of good relations with the cooperation partner must take second place."

In Bonn it is said that while the first two criteria rest on indisputable facts, there is room for discretion with regard to the second two points. Exports to NATO partners are not affected because they serve joint security.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON FALKLANDS, GDR RELATIONS

DW031023 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 0930 GMT 2 May 82

["Excerpts" from interview by reporters Middeldorf and Purwin with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the program "Frankfurt Talk;" date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Middeldorf] The first casualties have occurred in the Falkland conflict. Does that mean war, and are we just spectators?

[Answer] The Federal Government has tried from the very beginning to help achieve a peaceful solution. It has strongly supported all mediation efforts by the U.S. secretary of state. The Federal Government has made some efforts itself through contacts with the British and the Argentine Governments because we have maintained from the very beginning that no military conflict should take place. We will continue doing everything to facilitate a peaceful solution. I don't believe there is anywhere in the world where people feel unconcerned if they see people losing their lives. It is, therefore, necessary to intensify all efforts aimed at a peaceful solution. The UN secretary general has become engaged in the conflict with efforts aimed at mediation and a peaceful solution. That must be thoroughly supported and welcomed. I hope that the talks which the British foreign secretary will hold with the secretary general will help achieve some progress toward a peaceful solution.

[Furwin] The position of the United States in Latin America has become very bad. Is there a possibility for the Europeans to fill that gap?

[Answer] If we consider avoiding a military conflict as the main thing, you must also realize at the same time that we do not want our and the European Community's traditionally good relations to be harmed by the Falklands conflict. I very much share the concern voiced in your question, namely concern about relations between the United States and Latin American countries. We have no interest in seeing the deterioration of the position of this important ally -- the United States -- in America as a whole. We hope, therefore, that the efforts which are under way now will help bring about normalization in Latin America so as to overcome the current situation.

[Middeldorf] The question is raised in all such conflicts about their importance with regard to East-West relations.

[Answer] I believe you must realize that the Soviet Union considers Latin America an area of considerable political interest, not only Central America but all of Latin America. It is obvious that the Soviet Union is trying to gain advantages from the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain. Against this background it is important to correctly assess the long-term significance of our relations with Latin America and to act accordingly. The European Community has made it clear that as soon as there are signs of a political solution, that is a peaceful solution, it will cancel the decisions it made on economic relations. I ask you not to underrate the fact that there are a number of European Community members such as us who have very close relations with Latin America. Relations between Italy and Argentina are very close, for example, and the latter has been strongly influenced by Italy. Some 4 million Italians live in Argentina. We must use all these long-standing ties to help avoid damage to European-Latin American relations.

[Middeldorf] There is a new coordinator for German policy, there are new responsibilities in the chancellor's office. What can we realistically expect to happen in this field in the coming months?

[Answer] We must aim at keeping German-German relations free of problems resulting from the general international situation. This means being careful on both sides with regard to German-German relations. This does not mean promoting special positions but keeping in mind what we can achieve in the interests of the people in divided Germany. This also means remembering not to let German-German relations become the starting point for additional problems. Rather these relations should have a stabilizing effect. The Federal Government has therefore indicated that joint concepts could very well be developed, for example, with regard to arms control and disarmament problems -- concepts such as the verification of disarmament measures and the achievement of greater openness. Nobody will have to abandon his position in the respective alliance, but we can very well contribute to successful disarmament negotiations. I believe that both German states should realize their responsibility for peace and stability in Europe and that they should live up to this responsibility and be aware in all their decisions of the interplay of all political fields in the overall context of politics.

CUBAN VICE-PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ TO VISIT PARIS

MC301136 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 30 Apr 82

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] Havana, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Cuba's deputy premier, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, is to visit Paris next week, following an invitation by Paris that has been seen as a gesture illustrating the French Socialist Government's growing involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean. Topics expected to be discussed during the visit include Central America where Cuba supported a Franco-Mexican joint statement last November (?advocating) negotiations with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador, Cuban military presence in Angola and Ethiopia, (?East)-West relations, the North-South dialogue and bilateral trade.

The invitation appears to be part of a French diplomatic initiative in this [word indistinct] was launched last August. Chronologically, it comes shortly after a tour of Mexico, Panama and Nicaragua made by French presidential adviser Regis Debray. It is also one of a several invitations reliably reported to have been sent to regional leaders, including Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega and Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

[Word indistinct] Mr Rodriguez will be the guest of External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. (Reliable sources here said his trip was decided after President Fidel Castro received a personal message from his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand.) In his message, Mr Mitterrand asked Mr Castro to send one of his close aides to discuss the situation in Central America. The message was reportedly received warmly by Cuban officials, who had high hopes for (?improving relations) with France after the French left's electoral victory last year.

Although privileged relations have not so far materialised, the Cuban officials now say they understand France's caution because of its long-standing friendly links with the United States. Over the past 10 months there have been regular exchanges of visits at a lower level. Socialist Deputy Claude Estier came to Havana for an interparliamentary meeting, and met Mr Castro.

During that visit and contrary to his [words indistinct] a lunch party at the French Embassy. In September, France played host to Cuba's culture minister, Armando Hart, who had talks with the prime minister Pierre Mauroy and other Socialist and Communist ministers.

Begins Visit

PA031739 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Paris, 3 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez denied here today reports that Cuba has supplied weapons to Argentina. Mr Rodriguez, starting a three-day official visit to France, issued the denial after a meeting with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Mr Rodriguez said Cuba's support for Argentina over the Falklands is governed by the aid that Latin American countries as a whole will give to Argentina, adding that it was up to the Latin American countries to decide on the type of aid.

He reiterated that Cuba recognises Argentine sovereignty over the Falklands and supports the Argentine people in their determination to recover the islands. That does not mean support for the junta, he added.

MITTERRAND DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES, TERRORISM

LD031334 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] Francois Mitterrand is in Limousin. At Gueret this morning, the president delivered a speech on various subjects and called on the French people to respect the nation's unity. The head of the state spoke on several topical subjects. In this first speech in this rather backward region whose inhabitants may feel they are at the tail end of progress, the president raised questions of general policy. On the central subject of solidarity, he referred to the major options of the left, pointing out that the left must not follow the policy of the right, nor vice versa.

He then spoke of many problems of the present and the future: Social injustice -- particularly obvious in Limousin; unemployment -- which he intends to reduce by boosting consumption and restructuring industry; inflation -- which is still considerable; and the necessity to decentralize and plan. Mitterrand discussed violence and terrorism, an imported commodity, he said. And of course, he spoke in particular to farmers, assuring them that the government pays great attention to improving their conditions. He said that 1982 will be the year in which events in the rural world will change direction.

In short, in this very political speech, much more political than economic, Mitterrand wanted to show that he did not at any moment abandon the promises and the program of his candidacy, especially in this part of the country where he lived during the war and the past is presented by him as a guarantee that nothing is forgotten.

However, as president of the republic he spoke to all French people at Gueret. Although he was referring to his political options, he did not address himself only to the people of the left and thus he appealed for union, solidarity, and recalled the measures which concern all French people.

Terrorism was a key subject of the president's speech. Here is an excerpt of this theme: [Begin recording] As I have assumed the responsibility of personally conducting the fight, the fight against all forms of terrorism will be conducted in an implacable manner without ever ceasing surveillance and without relaxing the means to justly deal with these harsh attacks on the fundamental freedoms of the government which has been our government policy from the first days of the administration. [end recording]

EXPLOSION DESTROYS MUSLIM MEETING HALL IN ROMANS

MC031324 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Romans, Central France, 3 May (AFP) -- An explosion during the night completely destroyed a Muslim meeting hall, known here as the "mosque," for a local community of 200 North African and Turkish families. There were no casualties. Police said the explosion was a criminal act.

The "mosque" was in fact to be opened later this month by Communications Minister Georges Fillioud, who is also the mayor of Romans. Communist Deputy Mayor Elie Belle said later that the attack on the "mosque" was predictable. "An underground campaign against a prayer meeting-place has been going on for the past three months." He said that a number of Arabs had told him they had been warned that "if we go to the mosque, we will be blown up with it."

"I am not saying that the RPR (the Gaullist Rally for the Republic) party has a political responsibility for this attack, but it does have a moral responsibility by having led a racist-type of campaign against this prayer room in the recent cantonal elections." The RPR is led by former Premier Jacques Chirac. Mr Belle, who is a member of the French Communist Party, added: "The RPR has reproached us in particular for wasting tax-payers' money and saying that it was inadmissible for us to build a mosque for Arabs." Several local people said that recently an anonymous poster campaign had started several weeks ago against the "mosque."

COMMUNISTS BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR OPORTO DEATHS

LD020334 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The PCP Political Committee has indignantly condemned the quote, savage behavior of the riot police in Oporto, unquote. A PCP communique holds the government and the minister of internal administration responsible for the display of police violence that caused two deaths and scores of wounded.

After describing the incidents as a provocation by the Balsemao government, the PCP accuses the government and the Democratic Alliance of being the true perpetrators of the two killings in Oporto on 1 May.

The communique states: The display of violence put on by the riot police in Oporto cannot be dissociated from the type of training they receive or from the glorification of authoritarianism and police repression in which members of the government have been engaging.

The PCP greets the hundreds of thousands of workers who took part in the 1 May celebrations throughout the country and stresses that, by virtue of the scale of the celebrations, the militance displayed and the confidence shown in the continuation of the struggle, they have made an important contribution towards solving the crisis through the dismissal of the government, the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, the setting up of an independent and democratic caretaker government and the holding of legislative elections within the constitutionally-stipulated deadline.

Inquiry Ordered

LD021030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 May 82

["Communique" issued by the Ministry of Internal Administration on 1 May]

[Text] In view of the events that took place in Oporto which caused serious disruption of law and order and two deaths and many wounded among civilians and police, the minister of internal administration has ordered an inquiry into the matter and asked the attorney general's office to appoint a magistrate to this effect.

In order to secure a true picture of what really happened and to ascertain full responsibility for the incidents, this inquiry will take into account all the events which preceded the occurrences, namely the stands adopted by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers [CGTP] and the General Workers' Federation [UGT] toward the directive issued by the Oporto civil governor allowing the UGT to hold its May Day celebrations in Humberto Delgado square, as well as all actions deliberately carried out in breach of this directive.

Government Communique

LD021400 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Here is a communique from the Portuguese Government, issued by the presidency of the Council of Ministers, in connection with the serious events which took place in Oporto early yesterday: The Portuguese Government has decided:

1. To emphasize that at the root of such events was the disrespect of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Inersindical [CGTP-IN] for decisions made in accordance with the law by the legitimate authorities, which had been duly conveyed to the CGTP-IN;

2. Accordingly, to bring legal proceedings against each member of the national secretariat of the CGTP-IN and of the executive of the Oporto Federation of Trade Unions in view of their illegal behavior which is at the root of the serious incidents which took place;

3. To set an imperative 30 days' deadline for the completion of the inquiry already ordered into those events which is to be carried out by the attorney general's office in order to ascertain all responsibilities;

4. Deeply to regret the loss of human lives and the injuries sustained by some people, resulting from a violent attempt at disrupting public order in manifest disrespect for the appropriate rules of any democratic state of law.

BALSEMAO SPEAKS TO PRESS BEFORE LEAVING FOR FRG

LD031448 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao left Lisbon at 0920 this morning on a 3-day official visit to the FRG. There he will have talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the president of the federal republic. The prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira and Minister of Finance and Planning Joao Salgueiro, among others.

Outlining the purpose of the visit, the prime minister said it naturally involves the concern [as heard] aroused by our forthcoming entry into the EEC. Prompted by the reporters present, he elaborated on a recent statement to the effect that Portugal's Western allies must render the necessary help to prevent it from becoming another Poland.

[Begin Balsemao recording] What I have stated in our country on a number of occasions and have repeated to foreign news agencies is that democracy can hardly survive below a certain level of development and that in those circumstances, there may easily occur a change from a democratic government to situations similar to those in Poland or in other countries ruled by dictatorships.

This is not what we are aiming for. Obviously what we seek is the consolidation of our democratic government. We believe that the effort the economic recovery depends first and foremost upon the Portuguese. But we also believe that our Western allies must understand the difficulties faced by Portugal, must realize that, even with regard to this goal of joining the Common Market, our development must be assisted so as to help us catch up with the other Western countries. [end recording]

Questioned in connection with the 1 May incidents, Balsemao said: [Begin recording] [Balsemao] I believe that the communique issued yesterday by the government sums up our position adequately. Of course, we all profoundly regret that deaths occurred, and the inquiry already underway will ascertain responsibility. However, it is equally obvious that the whole problem arose basically because Intersindical refused to heed decisions made by the legitimate authorities in accordance with the law of the land.

[Unidentified correspondent] The government's communique says a legal inquiry is to be made. What are the legal grounds for this step?

[Balsemao] The disrespect and disobedience to clear directives legitimately issued by the authorities, and also all the incidents that unfortunately ensued in Oporto. This inquiry will be conducted by a magistrate to be appointed by the attorney general's office -- which will be a further guarantee of independence -- and on the basis of its conclusions the government will adopt the necessary measures. [end recording]

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS, TARGETS

FM290921 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] "To discourage excessive recourse to credit and to promote investment through tax incentives" -- these are the basic aims of the financial measures announced yesterday by [Finance and Planning] Minister Joao Salgueiro. They include an increase in general interest rates -- up by 2 percent -- and in the Bank of Portugal's discount rate, which will rise from 18 to 19 percent. In addition, Joao Salgueiro disclosed that the government is maintaining the "ambitious" 17-percent target for inflation in 1982.

Salgueiro disappointed all the expectations concerning the announcement of increases in the prices of essential commodities, which was regarded as certain by the news media. But if in fact he announced no increases, nor did he discount the likelihood of their being announced soon. In addition, he revealed that the government has been discussing the need to make "some readjustments" over the next 3 years in the fields of cereals and fuels policies. If any increases in these areas are decided on for the present, they will be announced, Salgueiro stated, by the ministers responsible for the relevant ministries. However, the finance minister said that only increases which have "structural effects on our economy" are justified.

Salgueiro deemed it possible to maintain the 17-percent limit for inflation, although he stated that the government has always viewed it as a "deliberately ambitious" aim. Explaining its maintenance, the finance minister said that the only negative influence ascertained so far is the high dollar exchange rate, since the average level achieved domestically in public wage bargaining is "encouraging." The minister also believes that the rise in international interest rates is one of the "worrying" signs for our current account balance, along with the absence of signs of recovery in the European economies. Among the "encouraging" signs for the national economy, Salgueiro mentioned, in addition to the end of the drought, the correct implementation of the overall state budget and the movement of credit in the manner planned -- at a rate of 22 or 23 percent, as against 30 percent in 1981.

The minister denied that a devaluation of the escudo is envisaged, maintaining that if it occurred, it would mean a deterioration in the Portuguese people's living conditions. "I do not believe," Salgueiro stated, "that a devaluation of the escudo is imminent. These reports, which come from will identified newspapers, fall within a campaign similar to those launched in other European countries." The minister recalled that the government has already made two readjustments in its exchange rate policy. It accelerated the creeping devaluation of our currency from 0.5 percent to 0.75 percent per month, and changed the method of calculating the actual exchange rate of the escudo so as to reduce the importance of the dollar in determining it.

In addition, Salgueiro said that Portugal will continue to resort to foreign loans this year, a $300-million transaction being under negotiation with a consortium of Euromarket banks. Also within the framework of foreign credits, the minister disclosed that our country will resort for the first time since 25 April [presumably 1974] to the Japanese and FRG securities markets. As regards negotiations with the IMF, Salgueiro said that normal contacts with this and other international financial institutions are continuing, and that Portugal will only negotiate an agreement with the IMF if that body's perspective on the Portuguese economy is convergent with that of the Lisbon government.

In addition, the minister of finance and planning disclosed that a medium-term program for agriculture, the first version of which already exists and in which support machinery for the sector is envisaged, is to be announced in June. Similar programs will be put forward for other sectors. These programs will now meet the needs of European integration and the economic development priorities of Angola and Mozambique if, as everything indicates, the optimistic prospects now existing as regards relations between Portugal and those African countries are realized.

PYM RETURNS FROM U.S.; HEADS FOR FOREIGN OFFICE

LD031946 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1929 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Mr F. Pym arrived back in London tonight and drove straight to the Foreign Office. He said at Heathrow that he had nothing to add to his press conference in New York.

"I haven't heard anything fresh in the last three or four hours. It is very nice to be back. My talks were important and useful. They were very useful and very important." On the short walk from Concorde to his car, Mr Pym was asked several times if he anticipated any more immediate military activity but did not reply.

He said: "I'm going to the Foreign Office and what I do then remains to be seen. But I will be seeing the prime minister in the morning."

NOTT AFFIRMS SEARCH FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

LD032052 London BBC Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The Defense Secretary, John Nott, has said that Britain's overriding aim will always remain a peaceful and lasting settlement guaranteeing the future of the Falkland Islands. Mr Nott, who was speaking to newsmen at the Ministry of Defense in London, said Britain's forces in the South Atlantic would continue to exercise their skill with restraint:

[Begin recording] Military pressure is not and must never be an end in itself. It will remain merely one part of our search for a peaceful solution. We mustn't forget that the islands are British and are settled by people of British descent and they have been invaded by an aggressor who must now withdraw. But there is also a wider purpose in our endeavors. It is to ensure that armed aggression does not pay. [end recording]

Defends Belgrano Attack

LD032110 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2058 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Defence Secretary John Nott tonight defended the torpedoing of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano -- according to Argentina chiefs of staff presumed sunk with no word of the fate of its 1,200 crew. And amid reports that the government had not ruled out an immediate invasion he insisted that Britain "most certainly" had the right to retake the Falklands in its right to self-defence under the United Nations Charter.

In his first major statement since the British storming of South Georgia more than a week ago, Mr Nott said Britain had no possible option but to attack the Belgrano even though it was outside the 200-mile exclusion zone. "Our first duty is to protect our own men. The General Belgrano was a threat to our men and therefore it was quite correct that it was attacked by our submarine."

He said he had no information about the Buenos Aires statement that the Belgrano -- Argentina's second largest warship -- was now presumed sunk, but pledged that Britain would give assistance and medical aid to the survivors of any Argentine ships that were attacked. He said every action by British forces would remain under the "strictest political direction" although decisions on the ground must be taken by the task force commanders. Britain was using the minimum of force and aiming for the minimum loss of life on both sides. But he went on: "We will continue to tighten the screw. We will use military means in parallel with our genuine aim to achieve a diplomatic solution to this problem."

At a Defence Ministry briefing he described British military achievements as "notable" but said he did not pretend British forces faced an easy task.

"Early success is certainly encouraging and we are confident that our action will be successful, but we will never be over-confident, nor we will be boast of our success." Quoting Nelson he said: "Magnanimity in victory will be the main aim of the British fleet."

His message to Argentina was that there was "one quick and simple way" to alleviate the casualties of their personnel, their ships and aircraft -- "It is to keep out of the zone set up by us and to stop threatening our forces in the South Atlantic."

And the junta could stop the fighting by withdrawing its garrison from the Falklands in compliance with United Nations Resolution 502. "Then negotiations for a peaceful long-term solution can be resumed," Mr Nott said.

British action was intended to bring home to those who apparently believed in force the fact that force would not triumph. The successes of the task force had shown the skill of our men and the quality of their equipment. He said it was clear that many of the Argentine claims of military success were simply inaccurate. Britain would do its utmost to give the facts. "We are not interested in propaganda. We will try to clear up any misinformation which comes from the Argentines," he said.

Patrol Craft Fired First

LD041158 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1143 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Argentinian naval auxiliary patrol craft accompanying cruiser Belgrano fired first at British Sea King helicopters before the cruiser was sunk, the Ministry of Defence said today. He said he had no knowledge of any Argentinian casualties.

British forces were involved in further action in the South Atlantic, the Defence Ministry spokesman disclosed. "There has been action which I do not have full details of. It may be that the defence secretary may give details this afternoon," said the spokesman.

"I have no knowledge of any further British casualties," he said. "If Argentine ships were engaged in picking up survivors we would not interfere with them," said the spokesman.

BBC CARRIES GOVERNOR HUNT ADDRESS TO ISLANDERS

PY032322 London BBC World Service in English 2120 GMT 3 May 82

[From "Calling the Falklands"]

[Text] The world of the kelper is a closer affair, altogether more private. And to discuss that with you, your governor, Rex Hunt:

[Hunt] Dear Islanders and Colleagues, I hope that you're still receiving "Calling the Falklands" loud and clear. I last spoke to you 5 days ago and a lot has happened since then. Those of you remaining in Stanley now know the sound of 1,000-lb bombs, and Darwin and Goose Green learned from firsthand the awesome noise of a ground attack by Harriers. I understand from the Ministry of Defense that the pilots were carefully briefed to avoid any risk to civilians and that all the bombs landed in the target areas. I've not yet seen the reconnaissance flight's photographs, but it is my fervent hope that no damage to civilian life or property was caused.

Reports from the Argentine indicate that our 5F Islander and my and Bill (Luftin's) ("Shacklers") were destroyed at Stanley Airport. I naturally hope that this is as false as all the other reports coming out of Argentina at the present time, but even if it happens to be true it is a small price to pay for putting Stanley Airport out of action and isolating the Argentine forces from their mainland supply bases.

I realize the hardship that the shutting off of all air communications cause you. I don't know whether the Argentines are trying to fly the Beavers, but I suspect that our declaration of a total exclusion zone, which carries with it the right to destroy any aircraft, either flying or on the ground within the zone, means that you in the camp have no longer any air communications with Stanley, even for medical cases.

The declaration of the total exclusion zone with the ensuing knocking out of Stanley Airport also means that nobody can be evacuated to the mainland and that all air mail for and from you will have ceased. These are serious deprivations, I know, and the British Government have only taken such severe measures in the hope that they will more quickly bring the Argentines to the conference table. You know as well as I do that as long as the Argentines insist upon the transfer of sovereignty as a prerequisite for the withdrawal of their troops, we have no alternative but to carry on, increasing the diplomatic, economic and military pressures so that, before too long, the Argentines will realize that they must withdraw their troops or have them forceably removed.

Diplomatic and economic pressures on the Argentines have increased since I last spoke to you. We now have the full support of the United States of America, in addition to the Common Market and a large proportion of the Commonwealth and the Third World. As you will have heard, Japan is the latest country to join in the economic sanctions against Argentina, and there is now an enormous amount of pressure on President Galtieri to settle for a peaceful solution. As Mr Pym said in Washington yesterday, the Argentines have just as great an interest as we and the rest of the world in trying to find a peaceful settlement if at all possible.

I know that you agree with me that the Argentines have no right to be on the Falkland Islands. They started this invasion, and they must now withdraw their forces. If they do not, then I'm afraid that we shall have to kick them out. But I still hope that common sense will prevail and that President Galtieri will withdraw before we have to make him.

You've all doubtless heard the conflicting claims in the recent fighting between the Argentine and the British forces. After the way the Argentine Government has misinformed their people about the Falklands Islands for so many years, I know I do not have to tell you that their ridiculous claims of losses and damage to our task force on Saturday are completely false and that the statements you've heard on the BBC Overseas Service are completely accurate. We have not yet lost a single aircraft or ship and I put this down to one thing: Professionalism.

If we do have to invade the Falkland Islands -- and I still hope that this will not be necessary -- I have every confidence that our forces will carry out the operation in an equally professional way. After our recapture of South Georgia and our attacks on Stanley Airport and Goose Green Airfield, without sustaining a single fatality, I'm sure that our task force will be able to free you from the Argey aggressor with the minimum of force and the minimum of risk to yourselves.

I hope to be back with you soon. Good night and God bless you all.

LISSARIDHIS RAPS KIPRIANOU ON 'REPENTANCE'

NC031651 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 May 82 p 16

[Text] Socialist EDEK Party Chairman Dr Vasos Lissaridhis arrived suddenly in Athens yesterday. In an exclusive statement to ELEVTHEROTIPIA, the Cypriot politician pointed out that: Mr Kiprianou's statement made yesterday to the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY expressed a "rhetorical repentance," while the joint program of the Cypriot president and AKEL remains.

Mr Lissaridhis asked, what is going to happen with the joint program? And, in particular, what is going to happen with the government that has already been formed and is already implementing this program? Will there be a new reshuffle in Cyprus? In rejecting the description given to the Greek Government's statement as a cruel intervention in Cyprus' domestic affairs -- as AKEL and KKE had stated -- the Cypriot politician described AKEL's equating the Greek prime minister with Denktas as an unacceptable abuse against the Greek people and the Greek Cypriots.

Dr Lissaridhis arrived at Ellinikon Airport yesterday at noon and remained in Athens until this morning when he left for Algiers, where he will attend the conference of the socialist and progressive parties. In his interview with ELEVTHEROTIPIA, Mr Lissaridhis stated the following:

"There were clear indications of deviations in the joint Democratic Party-AKEL program. The insistence to resort to any form of dialogue -- even a travesty -- the distillation of the problem's basis as merely an issue of occupation; the undermining of the legal mainstay for assistance by the Greek Government by raising the issue to a top priority at a possible international conference; and the denunciation of the 'treaty of guarantee' before a final solution are some of the positions of the joint program that undermine the national course.

"Mr Kiprianou tried to convince the Cypriot people that he was following up the agreement with Mr Andreas Papandreou for the repositioning of the Cyprus issue. Had the Greek Government not expressed its views, it would have been equally responsible for a line that it did not approve.

"It is strange to describe the Greek Government's statement as an interference in Cyprus' domestic affairs when this right is extended to all other foreign countries, some of which have already praised the joint program. The uncomplimentary description of the Greek prime minister by the governing party of Cyprus is an abuse against the Greek people and the Greek Cypriots.

"With his recent statements, Kiprianou expressed repentance. However, what is happening concerning the joint program? What is happening concerning the government that has been appointed to implement the program? Will there be a fresh reshuffle with the joint program being denounced by Kiprianou, a program that he countersigned? Will the people be asked to decide on yesterday's statements or the joint program that is already being implemented?"

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR; MISSION RETURNS

NC031725 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] A Cypriot trade delegation has returned from Prague where it held trade negotiations with Czechoslovak officials. The delegation was headed by the Commerce Ministry director general and composed of ministry officials and officials of the Cypriot Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

During the delegation's visit in Prague, a review of Cypriot-Czechoslovak trade relations was conducted and ways of further strengthening trade exchanges were discussed. A trade protocol was also signed. Czechoslovakia has assured the delegation that it will continue to import wine products and other products from Cyprus.

AREAS OF CYPRUS-GREECE DISAGREEMENT REMAIN

NC040916 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 May 82 pp 1, 15

[Text] Monumental differences over the Cyprus issue remain between the Greek and Cypriot Governments despite yesterday's assurances by Cypriot President Kiprianou that he has not deviated from the joint line he laid down with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou.

In yesterday's interview with the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY, Kiprianou argued that the joint program he signed with AKEL is not at variance with the joint Athens-Nicosia line. He added that he continues to consider the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops from Cyprus as an "immediate question" and that he looks toward international movement concerning the Cyprus issue with the help of friendly personalities, such as former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The Greek Government noted this Kiprianou statement "with satisfaction" and particularly stressed his assurance that "no change -- not even the slightest -- could take place unless it is jointly agreed upon."

This was stated by the government spokesman yesterday while authoritative sources in Athens simultaneously stressed that the Greek Government insists on the internationalization of the Cyprus issue and that it does not intervene in Cyprus' domestic affairs.

The same sources stressed that -- contrary to what Kiprianou maintained -- the context of his agreement with AKEL does cancel out the joint Athens-Nicosia line and makes the effort toward a Cyprus solution even more difficult. The difference between the Cypriot president and the line he laid down with Prime Minister Papandreou centers on four points:

1. The Greek Government considers the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops as a prerequisite for the solution of the Cyprus issue while the joint DIKO (Democratic Party)-AKEL program speaks about the withdrawal of "all foreign troops." This generalization, according to Greek viewpoints, is not beneficial at the current phase of the Cyprus issue.

2. The Greek Government opposes the DIKO-AKEL agreement's position that "the process of inter-Cypriot negotiations is, under current developments, the most appropriate one." If the inter-Cypriot dialogue is to produce results, it sets the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops as a prerequisite.

3. The Greek Government looks toward international support for the Cyprus issue from every possible direction and primarily through the initiatives undertaken by Brandt. According to existing reports there have been positive responses from certain European governments toward certain moves by Prime Minister Papandreou. By contrast, the joint DIKO-AKEL program has a unilateral orientation with the convocation of "a special international conference" on the basis of the well-known Soviet proposal.

4. The Greek Government is against the legal establishment of new "guarantor powers" of the Cyprus issue. This would complicate things within the conflict between the great powers (U.S. and USSR). By contrast, the DIKO-AKEL agreement speaks about "making sure of authoritative international guarantees."

It was revealed that during the period between the signing of the joint DIKO-AKEL program (21 April) and the disapproval of the Greek Government (30 April), there was an unsuccessful attempt by the Greek side to have Kiprianou explain the controversial points which are in total variance with the joint Athens-Nicosia line in force at that time.

AUSTRIA

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS VISITS VIENNA

AU031146 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis is at present in Vienna for an official visit. Today he will begin talks with Foreign Minister Pahr. He will also be received by President Kirchschlaeger. Tomorrow Rolandhis wants to give a press conference prior to his departure.

INTERIOR MINISTER LANC VISITS JORDAN 3-7 MAY

AU031150 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Interior Minister Lanc left today for a several-day visit to Jordan. In Amman he will have talks especially with Jordanian figures who are in charge of security questions. These talks will deal primarily with an intensified cooperation in this sector. Lanc is also scheduled to have talks with King Husayn. He is expected to return to Vienna on Friday.

IRISH REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT READY TO HOST REAGAN-BREZHNEV TALKS

LD031346 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1315 GMT 3 May 82

[By Chris Atkin, PA staff reporter]

[Text] The Irish Government reacted positively today to the prospect of providing the venue for summit talks between Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev. An official spokesman in Dublin stressed that no arrangements had been made for such a meeting in Ireland.

But, responding to a report in the Washington POST newspaper that the republic was among venues being considered for a Reagan-Brezhnev summit next October, the spokesman underlined an Irish desire to help where possible. The spokesman said: "The government wish to make it clear that they are willing at any time to make any contribution they can and to be of every assistance possible towards the promotion and maintenance of world peace." A summit stated in Ireland would amount to a double boost for the Dublin administration. Apart from the political kudos to be gained from hosting the discussions the Irish would succeed at the same time in securing a visit by President Reagan to the country of his roots. Genealogists have traced his family origins to a village in County Tipperary, and he has a standing invitation to make a trip to Ireland.

SPAIN

PEREZ-LLORCA DEPARTS FOR U.S., UN VISIT

LD031338 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] The Spanish Government views with extraordinary concern the armed escalation between Britain and Argentina, according to Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca in remarks made at the airport before leaving for New York and the United Nations to finalize details of the new treaty with the United States. However, the minister explained that Spain is not going to mediate directly in the Falklands conflict, but will contribute ideas for a peaceful settlement.

The foreign minister said in connection with the military treaty with the United States that he is going to try to clear up the remaining question marks. He said the clause on nuclear defense is not one of them, since it is not a serious problem in the negotiation.

SWEDEN

WITHDRAWN INVITATION UPSETS ISRAELI SOCIALISTS

PM031249 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Apr -- An embarrassing misunderstanding has arisen between the Social Democrats in Sweden and the Labor Party in Israel. The reason for the misunderstanding is that a Swedish invitation to party collegues in Israel to celebrate May Day in Stockholm was suddenly withdrawn.

Reaction from the Israeli Labor Party has been strong. In a telex to Olof Palme Israeli party leader Shimon Peres writes that "our party and the state of Israel have been insulted." Only 2 days before the Israeli delegation was to leave for Stockholm there came a message from Swedish Party Secretary Sten Andersson that the visit should be postponed. The last few days' developments in the Middle East are behind the Swedish Social Democrats' new view of the desirability of an Israeli party visit.

Andersson also referred to the debate in Sweden, meaning the dissatisfaction with what has happended on the West Bank and the recent Israeli bombing of southern Lebanon. The Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas in Sinai was not mentioned however.

In the Swedish view the safety of the Israelis in Sweden could be threatened during the 1 May celebrations. The demonstrations will inlcude PLO representatives from states to which -- according to Party Secretary Sten Andersson -- Israel sends arms.

Shimon Peres has been an admirer of Sweden for many years and has a close friendship with Olof Palme. But now he is deeply hurt. "Of course we will not come if we are not welcome," Peres said. He also reminded his Swedish party colleagues that Israel is a democracy where there is freedom of speech, "unlike within the PLO."

Israeli sources have also said that the Swedish Social Democrats seem to have forgotten that Menachem Begin, and not the Labor Party, is in power in Israel.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN VIENNA

AU041516 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 May 82 p 2

[Summary] -- On 3 May, Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis met with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr for a working talk on bilateral and international subjects. Rolandhis, who had arrived on Sunday for a 3-day official visit in Austria, expressed the wish of his country for more balanced trade with Austria, and interest in increasing the number of Cypriots who want to study or get training in Austria. The international subjects focused on possibilities of strengthening the role of the Council of Europe, the Middle East problem and the CSCE process. Rolandhis also discussed the Cyprus issue from his government's point of view.

Foreign Minister Pahr gave a luncheon for his guest, and in the afternoon Rolandhis was received by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS CONFLICT

AU041230 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1038 GMT 4 May 82

[Hans Langsteiner report on Chancellor Kreisky conference in Vienna on 4 May following the cabinet meeting — with recorded portions]

[Excerpt] Chancellor Kreisky -- according to his own words, too old to go into all details of Latin American affairs — at present still believes in the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Falklands conflict. Asked after the cabinet meeting to comment on the latest escalation the chancellor declared initially:

[Begin recording] I continue to be of the opinion that with the exception of a few isolated military actions a war, a full war, can be avoided, because I cannot imagine what should be the benefit of such a war. Nor can I imagine that leading statesmen in the world today would set such a thing in motion, because after all they must taken into consideration the fact that once wars are unleashed one cannot choose where they will lead, how things will develop. [end recording]

Which side is chiefly blamed by Kreisky in this conflict? [Begin recording] Surely and unequivocally that state which launched a military aggression. For, if any state that has any claims somewhere orders its troops to march and does not even attempt to enter into serious negotiations, that is a disaster. You need only think of all the unsatisfactory solutions since World War II -- and if everyone sets himself up as judge in his own cause, the international order which exists in large parts of the world will be lost. [end recording]

While Kreisky here seemed to blame Argentina as the main culprit of the crisis, he made it clear a little later that he also pins a substantial part of the blame of England: [Begin recording] What is involved here is a decision which emerges from a certain basic mentality: Great Britain is at present ruled by a Conservative government which is still thinking in terms of the empire. Personally, I am convinced that a Labor government -- as it proved over and over again in the past — would probably not have handled such a conflict in this manner. [end recording]

Kreisky assessed the prospects for a United Nations' mediation in the conflict as dim, but added that even the best mediation would be useless if both sides to the conflict did not want it.

POSSIBILITY OF U.S.-USSR VIENNA SUMMIT VIEWED

AU041142 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1040 GMT 4 May 82

[Report on Chancellor Kreisky Vienna press conference on 4 May following the cabinet meeting, with recorded portions]

[Excerpt] In reply to the question of whether he believed that there is a chance of a Reagan-Brezhnev meeting in Vienna, as is rumored, Kreisky referred to earlier talks with the deceased U.S. ambassador to Austria, Cummings, and went on to say: [Begin recording] Thus there is on the part of President Reagan -- so it seemed to me -- a certain readiness to participate in such a meeting even if it were held in Austria. We have to wait to see what attitude will be taken by the Soviet Union. In the past, General Secretary Brezhnev has proven his sympathy for Austria, also as far as meetings in Austria are concerned. The same goes for the Soviet Government altogether, and I have no reason to belive that the Soviet side would have any objections. [end recording]

KREISKY 'MISQUOTED' IN NEWSWEEK INTERVIEW

AU041000 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 May 82 p 3

[AZ report: "NEWSWEEK Misquotes Kreisky"]

[Text] Vienna -- The U.S. news magazine NEWSWEEK has published an interview with Chancellor Kreisky in which he is quoted as saying, among other things -- in reply to the question "Are you in favor of a nuclear weapons freeze?" -- "To believe that the Soviet Union is a pacifist power is absurd. The Soviet Union cannot be trusted at all."

The chancellor has declared that he never said the second sentence. Instead, he had added to the first-quoted sentence in the interview: "One should think of the submarine off the Swedish coast which certainly was only part of a whole fleet, and also of the SS-20 (intermediate-range missiles) and of Afghanistan."

In the next few days ARBEITER-ZEITUNG is going to carry the full text of the interview which was only bridged in NEWSWEEK and -- as regards the quoted passage -- distorted.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION -- In talks with State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer and Oskar Gruenwald, director general of the Nationalized Industry Holding Company, in the federal chancellory this weekend, a delegation of high-ranking economic experts from Japan stressed fundamental interest in investments in Austria. In the talks the Japanese guests expressed their wish for detailed information on investment projects and the Austrian economic policy in general and stated that the Japanese economy is considering investment prospects for purely Japanese projects and cooperation between Japanese and Austrian enterprises. According to State Secretary Nussbaumer Austria would in principle be intersted in all branches, but the main interest is in electronics and special machinery of all kinds. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 May 82 p 7 AU]

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON CURRENT ISSUES

PM041459 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 Apr 82 p 2

[J.V.H. and C.B. report]

[Excerpts] Although fully spent, the 1981 budget gave the Chamber the opportunity for 2 days of debate on the government's foreign policy. The opposition cross-examined the five ministers concerned: Mr Tindemans (foreign affairs), Willy de Clerq and Andre Kempinaire (foreign trade), Mrs Jacqueline Mayence-Coossens (cooperation) and Mr Paul de Keersmaeker (agriculture). All major current issues were raised by around 20 speakers.

When Mr Tindemans took the floor he might have been expected to reply to the vigorous speeches by Mrs de Meester and Mr Tobback on Zairian policy and more especially on military cooperation with Kinshasa. (Moreover, on the eve of the Belgian parliamentary debate the Zairian agency AZAP had published a communique announcing an increase in French military aid which had been strongly criticized by Mr Mungul Diaka speaking on behalf of Zairian oppositionists in Belgium who are disappointed by "the lack of change" in Paris.)

Mr Tindemans preferred to recall the main principles of the African policy he intends to pursue, opposing the presence of foreign troops on the continent and condemning the extension of East-West divisions to Africa. With regard to the IMF, he said that Belgium advocates flexibility toward Zaire but that it was nonetheless necessary to respect financial orthodoxy.

Mr Tindemans was fairly brief in what he said about Africa and the Third World in general. He spoke much more willingly about a few major issues which are dear to him: The need for a European foreign policy, but also the importance of cooperation with the United States in Both the defense and economic spheres. "Belgium will not overcome the crisis without Europe but Europe will not overcome it without the United States," he said, expressing the hope that contacts between the United States and the European Ten might be institutionalized.

After mentioning the danger which the Soviet SS-20 missiles represent and NATO's inferiority at that level, he recalled that, in view of the decision taken 12 December 1979, the government must make an initial evaluation of the situation at the end of June 1982. It is not unthinkable that a decision might be taken at that time, he said; the small countries must shoulder their responsibilities within the alliance on pain of being pushed out of the decisionmaking centers. Mr Tindemans expressed regret at Lord Carrington's departure and also recalled the support which Europe is giving Britain in the Falkland affair.

PORTUGAL'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD041016 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 May (DPA) -- Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao was received with military honors in Bonn today. He is on a 3-day visit to the Federal Republic. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed the guest; they then began an exchange of views on European and international questions. At the forefront of the talks are efforts to speed up Portugal's entry in the European Community.

Talks Begin

LD042032 Hamburg DPA in German 1502 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 May (DAP) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao began the Portuguese visitor's 3 days of talks with a 4-hour meeting in Bonn today. They discussed Portugal's entry into the EEC. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Portuguese counterpart, Andre Goncalves Pereira, took part in the talk in the federal chancellor's office. Pinto Balsemao supported the chancellor's view on the alliance. The chancellor stressed "the cohesion of the Western alliance including its solidarity with the United States." He also emphasized the "maintenance and strengthening of Western defensive capability vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact." The third basic proposition the chancellor put forward was "the capacity on this basis for frank dialogue, negotiations, agreements and a treaty with the East" in the arms control field.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVING ON 7 MAY

LD042040 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 May (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has invited Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini to Hamburg on 7 May for political talks. The two foreign ministers, Emilio Colombo and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will attend the meeting, one in a series of periodic German-Italian Government consultations. The two allies' political exchanges and close coordination prior to the major upcoming NATO and EEC conferences will start on Friday. The Falklands conflict and its consequences are likely to be a major topic.

Schmidt and Spadolini will hold a press conference in Hamburg on Friday afternoon. Spadolini will fly to Berlin on Saturday for a brief visit.

SAUDI ARABIA HAS NOT APPLIED FOR LEOPARD TANKS

LD041218 Hamburg DPA in German 1029 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 May (DPA) -- The Federal Government has as yet no formal applications from armaments firms for the export of tanks to Saudi Arabia. This was stated by an Economics Ministry spokesman today in Bonn -- 1 day after the publication of Bonn's new arms export guidelines. The Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires in Bonn, Yusuf al-Mutabikani told DPA that his country's embassy is not concerned with this matter.

Over 1 year ago Saudi Arabia said it wanted the delivery of German 'Leopard' tanks. During his visit to Riyadh in April 1981 Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt kept open an answer with reference to the reformulation of arms export policy. Government circles in Bonn felt on Tuesday that the new guidelines do not make individual decisions which are necessary in each case any easier.

Apart from Saudi Arabia, last year Malaysia also expressed interest in German tanks. In addition the government already has definite applications from German delivery firms. Bonn has so far never sanctioned deliveries of tanks to countries outside the Western world.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES 'SORROW' OVER BELGRANO

LD041454 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 May (DPA) -- The Federal Government has urgently appealed to both sides in the British-Argentine conflict for a cease-fire in order to prevent further loss of human life. Deputy Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl stressed in a Federal Government statement this evening that the government notes with consternation reports of the sinking of the Argentinian cruiser General Belgrano with apparently heavy loss of life.

"The Federal Government feels that this incident confirms its deep concern," Ruehl said. It reiterates its appeal to the parties in the conflict to use all possibilities for a peaceful solution. This applies to both the efforts of the American and Peruvian Governments and of the UN secretary general. The Bonn statement says that "In order to facilitate these efforts and to avoid further loss of life, a cease-fire ought to be in the interests of both sides."

Following the sinking of the Argentine cruiser, the SPD Lower House Parliamentary Group expressed its "sorrow at the death of these people" and urged that the war be settled peacefully. Deputy SPD Parliamentary Group Chairman Horst Ehmke posed the question in a DPA interview of whether the risks of the conflict and its victims still bear a relation to the aim. The impression was "that the two sides are losing control of the affair."

The Bonn government spokesman said that the escalation shows how urgently needed success in the American mediation efforts to find a peaceful solution had been. He recalled that Helmut Schmidt's government has backed these efforts from the start and stated, "The Federal Government only regrets that this was not achieved."

Competent circles in Bonn underlined that German solidarity with Great Britain is "not in question." This solidarity requires close examination of all events discussed within the framework of the permanent exchange of views with London. For Bonn, loss of human life is a "very important element."

Bruno Friedrich (SPD) vice president of the European Parliament, said in a radio interview (Saarbruecken) that it is inconceivable for Europe to enter into a lasting conflict with South America over the Falklands crisis. The EC's further solidarity with London demands that Great Britain orient its policy to international law. The European politician described British diplomacy as rigid and urged that London apply only appropriate means against Argentina.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt appeared "very dismayed" today at the tragic developments in the Falklands conflict. The federal chancellor was speaking at a news conference with Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao in the federal chancellor's office. Schmidt announced that there would be a fuller statement from the Federal Government this evening, because there is still not sufficient information at present.

Like the SPD, the Free Democrats have also expressed great sorrow at the death of hundreds of seamen following the sinking of the Argentine cruiser. FDP Spokesman Herbert Schmuelling said that the FDP hopes every effort will be made to obtain an immediate cease-fire in order to prevent the sacrifice of even more human lives. The Free Democrats backed the federal chancellor's and foreign minister's efforts to influence those involved in the conflict in this spirit.

BOELLING MEETS WITH STOPH; DEPARTS BERLIN

LD042032 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 May (DPA) -- State Secretary Klaus Boelling paid a farewell call on GDR Premier Willi Stoph today and told him the Federal Republic is interested in a gradual improvement of bilateral relations. According to a release by the Permanent Mission, he told Stoph the Federal Government seeks, even in difficult phases of international politics, to gradually implement, for the benefit of the people in the GDR and FRG, what was proposed at the meeting of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at Lake Webellinsee.

This morning Boelling paid his farewell call on Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov.

IRANIAN ENVOY'S REMARKS ON CLASHES CRITICIZED

LD041308 Hamburg DPA in German 1134 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 May (DPA) -- The Foreign Ministry has reacted sharply to the accusations made by the Iranian ambassador to Bonn in connection with the bloody clashes between Iranians in Mainz. A spokesman said today that Ambassador Mehdi Navab was called to the Foreign Office on Monday. He was told of the "displeasure" at his "sweeping and unjustified charges against German authorities," and his accusations were rejected. Navab had maintained to journalists that the German authorities had sided with Khomeyni opponents during the clashes between Iranians.

It was futher stated that the Foreign Ministry again expressed the Federal Government's concern at the increasing (?acts of violence) between Iranians on German soil. Action would be taken in accordance with current law against criminal offenses without respect of those involved and without regard to their membership in one group or another.

TWO BUNDESWEHR EMPLOYEES ARRESTED AS SPIES

LD031406 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Traunstein, 3 May (DPA) -- A married couple from Traunstein, said to be a 41-year-old civilian employee of the Bundeswehr and his 45-year-old wife, have been taken into custody on grave suspicion of intelligence activity. The Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe, which has taken up the investigation, gave no information today on the extent to which secrets had been betrayed.

In Traunstein it was learned that the 41-year-old former regular soldier had been employed for several years as an employee at the Prinz-Eugen Barracks in the communications field. His wife had taken up a similar post with the Bundeswehr a year ago in Bad Aibling. They were taken into custody directly from their places of work.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR UK ON FALKLANDS CONTINUES

NC041327 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Paris, 4 May (AFP) -- The French Government expressed "consternation" today over the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, but quickly added that its concern did not reflect a change in French support for Britain in the Falklands dispute. A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the "consternation" expressed was merely over the possibility that lives had been lost after a British submarine sank the General Belgrano.

The French statement came as Argentina announced that 400 crew members had been rescued in the area where the ship went down.

Mitterrand Breaks Silence

LD042342 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand, who is visiting the Limousin Department, has spoken for the first time about the Falklands conflict, reserving the possibility of intervening with others, on condition that there is a chance of influencing events.

Without denying Argentina's claims on the archipelago, the president of the republic criticized the methods used by Buenos Aires, which he says are contrary to international law.

Cabinet Urges End to Fighting

NC051204 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Paris, 5 May (AFP) -- The French cabinet called today on Britain and Argentina to end their fighting in the South Atlantic and for "disengagement" of the two countries' forces.

At a regular weekly cabinet session chaired by President Francois Mitterrand, the French Government "deplored the death of hundreds of combatants" and called for strict application of the Security Council Resolution 502 on the Falklands Islands.

The French statement said: "The cabinet has been informed of developments that brought the invasion of the Falkland Islands to a veritable war between Britain and Argentina. The Cabinet deplores the deaths of hundreds of combatants, and believes it imperative to return to a strict application of the Security Council Resolution 502, with the immediate halt of hostilities and the separation of the forces in presence," the statement said.

"The French Government hopes that the secretary general of the United Nations will quickly show the way that will permit the resumption of peaceful negotiations following a halt in the fighting," the statement said. "The government remains in close liaison with its partners in the European Community."

RODRIGUEZ TALKS WITH MARCHAIS, FITERMAN

FL050030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State today met in Paris with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PFC] and Charles Fiterman, minister of state for transportation and member of the PFC.

Rodriguez, who is on a 3-day official visit in France, will meet tomorrow with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in the course of an official luncheon and will later hold talks with the secretary general of the French Socialist Party, Lionel Jospin.

Now that the second day of Rodriguez' visit is almost over, observers agree that the main subjects of French-Cuban talks are the conflict over the Falklands and the Central American status quo.

PS GROUP CHAIRMAN DENIES CRITICIZING MAUROY

PM031441 [Editorial Report] Paris LE FIGARO magazine in French 24-29 April 1982 carries on pages 128-131 a 2,000-word Christine Clerc interview with PS National Assembly Group Chairman Pierre Joxe on 15 April. Joxe discusses the government's progress to date, stressing the need to concentrate on the unemployment problem. Questioned by various ministers Joxe replied:

"It is not so much a question of statements. It is more a question of the way the work is organized. Although the president of the republic has to manage his time over a period of several years the government has to place its action within the framework of the parliamentary sessions. Now it has so far held numerous extraordinary sessions without managing to produce the texts at the appropriate time. The deputies will not be able to examine the social bills before the end of April. They should have been adopted by the government in January for work on them to be started from the beginning of the session. There really is delay in getting things started: In November Pierre Mauroy asked Parliament to vote on the so-called enabling law, making it possible for him to decree the 39-hour week and retirement at 60 by statute. The avowed aim was to speed things up. However the last statute has only just appeared. Pierre Mauroy has failed to use the decree method properly." Joxe reportedly went on to say that "the deputies must be better informed."

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 April 1982 carries on page 16 an 800-word Jean-Marie Colombani report on statements made by Pierre Moxe repudiating the interview attributed to him in LE FIGARO magazine: "First I did not grant an interview to Mrs Christine Clerc of LE FIGARO magazine; second, I did meet with her on 15 April but she did not submit to me the text of the remarks which she attributes to me and I cannot therefore authenticate them." Colombani also cites Christine Clerc as saying: "I maintain that the statements published by LE FIGARO magazine were made by Mr Pierre Joxe.... That interview was granted to me on Thursday, 15 April. It was only 1 week later, on Thursday 22 April, that Mr Joxe telephoned me after breakfasting with the president of the republic to ask me not to publish his remarks."

PCI, DANISH SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADERS MEET

PM041341 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Apr 82 p 16

[Text] Rome — PCI Central Committee member and EEC section chief Comrade Sergio Segre has received Comrade Torben Krogh, member of the Danish People's Party [FS] National Committee, editor of the party daily SOCIALISTIK DAGBLAD and member of the Danish Radio and Television Council. During the lengthy and friendly conversation a broad exchange of information took place on both parties' domestic and foreign policy and on the possibilities of a further development of their cooperation at the European level. On this occasion the FS conveyed to the PCI an official invitation to attend the congress to be held in Copenhagen 7-9 May. Comrade Krogh also met at the PCI propaganda and information department with Comrade Walter Veltroni, deputy chief of the department, with whom he examined matters concerning information in both countries.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONGRESS CONTINUES

AU040915 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Rome, 4 May (ANSA) -- The Christian Democratic National Congress continues today with the party split between two candidates for the post of political secretary, Ciriaco de Mita and Arnaldo Forlani. The forces backing one or the other appear to be more or less equal with a mass of undecided delegates who might prove crucial in making the ultimate decision on who is to replace outgoing Secretary Flaminio Piccoli who on the opening day of the congress Sunday announced that he would not seek another term. It was not possible to tell from the congress documents so far, what the substantial political differences were between the two candidates, and as yet neither man has taken the floor.

Their respective supporters have circulated a number of "platforms" in the corridors outside the congress hall. Last night a large body of delegates asked that De Mita and Forlani address the congress as soon as possible to make their position perfectly clear. Meanwhile, both camps are seeking to gather the widest possible consensus behind their favorite. De Mita has the backing of the party's historic lifers: Amintore Fanfani, Giulio Andreotti and Flaminio Piccoli, while men like Emilio Colombo, Carlo Donat Cattin and Mariano Rumor are supporting Forlani's candidacy.

Traditional factions within the DC are split between the two candidates in an intricate web of alignments difficult for outsiders to keep track of. All of the political leaders following the session agree that the backdrop to the congress is the relationship the party is to have with the Socialist Party (PSI). Liberal M.P. Aldo Bozzi said that the congress was developing along two different and even opposing lines: The Forlani line which was inspired by the outlook of Alcide de Gasperi who led many centrist coalition governments in the postwar period -- and that of De Mita which harked back to integralism and inclinations towards opening to the Communists.

The choice the congress makes will decide whether Italy's governing class will be solidly anchored to a centrality in which the Socialists and the laic forces are indispensble poles, or inclined towards a new edition of the historic compromise (some form, of national power sharing arrangement between the DC and the Communists), Bozzi claimed.

For their part, the Socialists today said in their paper "AVANTI" that they backed De Mita's candidacy. The daily said that if the DC, or part of it, should push things to the brink of rupture with the PSI and even with the Social Democrats (PSDI), it would mean either a miscalculation of the consequences or plans for a policy of changeover which threatened to end in an electoral challenge. Both the PSI and the PSDI are partners in Giovanni Spadolini's five-way coalition government which also includes the DC, the Liberals and the Republicans.

PSP'S MARIO SOARES URGES EARLY ELECTIONS

PM031313 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] [Portuguese Socialist Party Secretary General] Mario Soares yesterday asserted the need for an early general election as a means of finding a solution to the current government crisis, and charged the Democratic Alliance and the government with inability to exercise power in the country. Speaking at a dinner commemorating 25 April [1974] which brought together several hundred Socialist Party [PS] members and leaders, Soares, after paying tribute to the captains of April and expressing his party's loyalty to the 1974 revolution, said that the Democratic Alliance was embarked on a plan to bipolarize Portuguese society and has helped to promote a revanchism and conservatism out of keeping with the Portugal which emerged from 1974. In the Socialist leader's opinion, the Democratic Alliance's language, pace and image are increasingly identfied with spent ideals of the past, the Social Democratic Center Party's ideological dominance and actual leadership being well-known. According to Soares, the current government beats all records for "unpopularity and incompetence," finding no convinced support, even at the level of the parties supporting it, and it should therefore be replaced as quickly as possible.

Maintaining a keynote of severe criticism of the government, the Socialist leader also asserted that it does not even have the ability to engage in dialogue with the social partners and with the country's social forces and is exacerbating and complicating the nation's problems -- specifically, economic problems. Referring later to the revision of the constitution, he said that the Democratic Alliance is seeking to draw out the proceedings as an excuse to keep Balsemao in power. Stating that the PS does not accept being a prisoner of the revision of the constitution, he said that a deadline must be set for the text of the revision to be submitted to a plenum.

In his speech Soares also strongly criticized the latest economic measures advocated by the government, such as increasing the price of bread; compared the financial situation before and after the Democratic Alliance government took power; expressed his solidarity with the civil service workers; and concluded by asserting that it is necessary to "change policy and the government."

LABOR UNION CALLS GENERAL STRIKE 11 MAY

LD042354 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] A general meeting of the trade unions affiliated to the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers [CGTP] in Oporto tonight approved the CGTP Secretariat's proposal to call a 24-hour general strike on 11 May in protest at the incidents that took place in Oporto early on May Day. [Begin recording of unnamed CGTP spokesman] The general strike to be staged on 11 May has the following objectives: In defence of democratic liberties against fascist repression; the immediate dismissal of the Democratic Alliance government; the dissolution of the riot police squad; in defence of the April gains; to protest against the rising cost of living; and to demand the implementation with effect from 1 June of the claims approved by the 7 April general meeting of the CGTP-affiliated trade unions. [end recording]

The Oporto meeting also approved a series of protests concerning the May Day incidents, and expressed its support to and solidarity with the families of the victims of the police action. [Begin recording of unnamed CGTP spokesman] The general meeting also endorsed the CGTP Secretariat's decision to seek audiences with the apostolic nuncio and his eminence cardinal patriarch of Lisbon with the aim of furnishing them with a first-hand description of the feelings and living conditions of the Portuguese workers and explaining why the 11 May 24-hour general strike has been called. [end recording]

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

PM041331 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 Apr 82 p 20

[Einar Solvoll report]

[Text] "Nuclear arms on Norwegian soil during wartime cannot be used without the approval of the Norwegian Government, no matter what people are saying -- including people who have been at the armed forces' college," Defence Minister Anders C. Sjaastad said in reply to a question in the Storting yesterday. Arent M. Henriksen (Socialist Left Party) had asked whether the regulations for the use of nuclear arms on Norwegian soil would be changed.

Minister Sjaastad said that Norwegian nuclear policy is fixed and that there is no intention at present to change it. But because Norwegian nuclear policy has first and foremost been seen as a confidence-building measure, there is every reason to ask whether the Soviet Union has for its part helped to make this confidence two sided. The fact that the Soviet Union has stationed nuclear forces on the Kola Peninsula which could only be used against Norwegian territory does not inspire confidence, he stressed.

The defence minister said that initially NATO would seek to meet an attack with conventional defenses. But a potential attacker must weigh up the possibility of being met with nuclear arms. This strategy also applies to the defense of Norway, Sjaastad said, adding that if Norway is to be able receive and possibly use nuclear warheads in a crisis or war situation, it would be necessary to implement a number of preparatory measures in peacetime. Such preparations would mean that stockpiles of nuclear warheads would have to be made ready.

In response to a direct question on the presence of nuclear arms on ships in Norwegian harbors, Sjaastad replied that the Norwegian authorities have never taken the view that visits by allied or Soviet vessels with nuclear arms on board are a violation of our base policy. However, this would be the case if the vessels were to remain for longer than an ordinary visit.

Sissel Ronbeck (Labor Party) inquired about the study on nuclear-free zones, and the minister announced that it would be published shortly. It will form part of the report on disarmament to the Storting due in May.

Stein Ornhoi (Socialist Left Party) asked if Norwegian officers are trained in the use of nuclear arms, and the defense minister replied that there is no such training. However, it is possible that at various military schools abroad Norwegian officers could be briefed on the procedure for and the effects of the use of nuclear arms.

Conservative Grethe Varno pointed out that the Danes have called the idea of a nuclear-free zone a "dead letter." Even the architects of such a zone have admitted that it would be of little significance in a war. They should say this a little more audibly, so that it can be heard by all local authorities to whom the Socialist Left Party and the leftwing of the Labor Party are at present attempting to sell the idea with golden promises of being able to avoid a nuclear attack, she said.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN 'REGRETS' UK ESCALATION IN FALKLANDS

LD042106 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Interview with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten in Stockholm on 4 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Ola Ullsten, you have said before that the Swedish Government has no objections to Britain's recapturing British territory. Do you adhere to that attitude?

[Answer] I said we have no objection to the way in which they recaptured South Georgia but have always warned against the escalation that may follow if there were an attempt to recapture the Falkland Island by force.

[Question] If we keep to the actual substance, does the Swedish Government believe that Great Britain has every right to resort to military means to recapture the Falkland Islands?

[Answer] Purely formally, Great Britain has that right, but it is not a question of formalities here but a question of human lives. It is our opinion that this escalation which has now taken place through the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano is very regrettable.

[Question] Where do you draw the line between permitted means and not permitted means to recapture the Falkland Islands?

[Answer] That is a question of political assessment which must be made, and I am afraid that this escalation may hamper the possibilities of finding a political solution. After what has now happened, I believe the United Nations must work more actively for an implementation of the Security Council's demands for a political solution.

[Question] Today several West European governments have protested at what has happened. Are any Swedish protests in the offing?

[Answer] We have not done that in any formal sense, but on behalf of the Swedish Government I deeply regret the escalation that has now taken place.

[Question] In a Riksdag question to you Olof Palme wondered why you rejected a mediation contribution by the United Nations in this conflict. Have you done that?

[Answer] No, that is wrong. I have never rejected mediation help by the United Nations; on the contrary I have called for it. On the other hand, I noted on one occasion that the American mediation attempt was in progress and that at that stage there was maybe not such a big reason for the United Nations mediation; but the United Nations has a constant duty to intervene when there is an obvious threat to peace anywhere in the world.

[Question] But you have said that the United Nations is weak and lacks the authority needed to mediate.

[Answer] No, on the question of the UN role in general I have said that the United Nations is no stronger than its member countries want it to be. Regrettably, often the big countries above all do not want to use the United Nations for mediation tasks of various kinds.

[Question] Today the Falklands crisis was discussed in the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Is it true that you were criticized for previous statements?

[Answer] No, that is not true. We assumed a fairly reasonable attitude in reply to a question when South Georgia was recaptured, to the effect that we had no objections to the method, but we have always warned against an escalation of the conflict. And now escalation is a fact and we deeply regret that.

THATCHER MEETS WITH CABINET, OPPOSITION LEADERS

LD041232 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1112 GMT 4 May 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher chaired a 90-minute meeting of the so-called "war cabinet" this morning followed immediately by a meeting of the full cabinet at 10 Downing Street to discuss the latest developments in the Falklands crisis. There is a keen awareness that the situation is rapidly escalating with the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano and the probable loss of up to 1,000 Argentinian sailors.

It was being stressed in Whitehall however that the 1939-built cruiser did constitute a threat to the British task force and that Argentina -- as well as world and British public opinion -- had ample warning that this kind of action was likely if Argentina's forces came near the British fleet. But no details were being given of how close the stricken ship was to British forces when it was torpedoed.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym and Defence Secretary Mr John Nott were each making separate statements in the Commons this afternoon.

Mrs Thatcher today saw Liberal leader Mr David Steel and the SDP Parliamentary leader Dr David Owen in private to brief them on latest developments, though without going into military operational details. Mr Pym was also at the meeting, in the prime minister's room in the Commons.

The meeting follows the prime minister's offer to opposition party leaders of talks on privy council terms, an offer turned down at the weekend by Labour leader Mr Michael Foot, who said he preferred to have open discussions on the crisis in the Commons.

Mr Pym will be reporting to the House -- as he did to the inner cabinet and the full cabinet this morning -- on his latest meetings over the weekend with the U.S. administration in Washington and the United Nations in New York. But although he did come back with "some ideas" there are no firm proposals, and little optimism in Whitehall over any immediate diplomatic moves.

Also in the Commons today Mrs Thatcher is to be asked for details of the inquiry she promised to set up into the crisis. She is likely to repeat that it is the government's intention to hold such an investigation, without going into the details of what form it will take.

She is also to be asked about reports that West Germany has been supplying nuclear weapons "know-how" to Argentina, and is expected to discount them.

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES BELGRANO ATTACK

LD041300 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1249 GMT 4 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Further military action has taken place in the South Atlantic, the Defence Ministry in London disclosed today. Spokesman Ian McDonald had no full details about the incident apart from saying that he had no knowledge of any British casualties.

Defence Secretary Mr John Nott might give details in a Commons statement this afternoon. It is understood, however, that a British submarine was yesterday shadowing the Argentine aircraft carrier "25 of May." The latest incident could refer to a new bombing attack, it is understood.

Mr McDonald was asked about American reports that a British submarine had fired a torpedo at an Argentine vessel but had missed. He replied: "That is not what I was referring to."

Today, he was at pains to explain why the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano was attacked by a British submarine. It was later reported to have sunk. "It was very obvious to everyone, including the Argentinians in the light of the warning and the position they were in, that they were there with hostile intent," he said. "If you waited for a threat to become actual you could be at the bottom of the sea."

The warning he referred to was the defensive "no go" zone declared on April 23 which warned Argentine ships and aircraft that if they came close to British warships or planes they would be treated as hostile and liable to attack. The Belgrano's 15 six-inch guns, with a range of 13 miles, and its British-made Sea Cat missiles posed a major threat to British warships and aircraft -- "That is the reason why we attacked," said Mr McDonald.

But he pledged: "If Argentine ships are engaged in picking up survivors we would not interfere with them."

The ministry also gave a graphic description of the separate action early yesterday between two Argentinian patrol craft and British Lynx helicopters. The patrol craft were described as ocean-going naval auxiliaries and one of them provisionally identified as the Al Ferez Sobral. The spokesman said: "If this is so, she would, according to all the references, be armed with 40mm and 20mm guns.

"One of these vessels fired first on a Sea King which was attempting to locate Argentinian vessels within the total exclusion zone. I am not able to say which of the two vessels fired first or which, in fact, was sunk. Neither am I able to say whether there are any survivors. As I announced to you subsequently, we did drop life-saving equipment close to the damaged vessel. But the night was described as inky black with intermittent rain and strong winds."

He then turned to the action involving the cruiser General Belgrano. "She, for some time, had been in the general area in which she was attacked. She may have been going in and out of the total exclusion zone or perhaps skirting it. She was accompanied by two Argentinian destroyers.

"The cruiser was armed with 15 six-inch guns (with a range of 13 miles) and the short-range Sea Cat missile, which posed a threat to our aircraft engaged in operations in the total exclusion zone. Both destroyers were fitted with Exocet missiles which have a range of over 20 miles. This force, because of its position relative to our task force and its weapon capability overall, posed a major threat to our ships.

"In accordance with the warning given to the Argentine Government on April 23, the cruiser was therefore attacked by an RN vessel. She was hit by two high explosive torpedoes. The capital ship of the group was therefore disabled and the RN vessel, in accordance with normal practice, then withdrew."

The spokesman added: "We have no further direct information about the cruiser or its accompanying two destroyers which, incidentally, were not attacked. The Argentine Government has now announced that the cruiser drifted for some time out of radio contact and has now sunk. We have no reason to disbelieve this account. We have no knowledge of Argentinian casualties.

"The task force is now continuing its patrols both by air and by sea and by night and by day to enforce the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands."

Thatcher Defends Sinking

LD041546 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1513 GMT 4 May 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] The sinking of the Argentinian cruiser, the General Belgrano, was vigorously defended by the prime minister in the Commons today.

She said the cruiser and its two accompanying escort ships had posed a very obvious threat to the British task force. "Had we left it any later it would have been too late, and then I might have had to come to the Commons with the news that some of our ships had been sunk. The worry that I live with hourly is that Argentine forces in attacks both naval and air will get through to our forces," she added at question time.

There was clear aggressive intent by the Argentinian fleet and the government, Mrs Thatcher said. This was clear from the claims that the warship Exeter had been sunk, the carrier Hermes had been damaged and that they had brought down 11 Harriers. This was clear evidence of the Argentine's aggressive intent," she added.

She faced considerable pressure from opposition leader Mr Foot to explain this "major development" as he called it in the British military operations. Mr Foot asked what political control there had been over the attack on the cruiser, which had led to a tragic loss of life.

"What calculations about the minimum use of force entered into these considerations and exactly what are the next steps which are going to be taken by the government to try to deal with this situation?" he asked. "There is always the danger that such an event as the sinking of the ship can recur, and some of our servicemen can be in danger," he added.

Mrs Thatcher said Britain had to protect the lives of its own servicemen. Then she stressed: "The task force is clearly and was clearly under political control."

Earlier Mrs Thatcher said: "We all regret the loss of human life in the South Atlantic but our first duty is to protect and minimise the danger to our own forces. She also told MPs that Britain was still hoping for a peaceful solution, but "in the meantime our first duty must be to protect our own boys."

The government had already warned the junta that any approach by their forces which could amount to a threat to interfere with the British forces in the South Atlantic "would bring an appropriate response."

Mr Michael Mates (C Petersfield) said the Commons had agreed to send the task force "and cannot now flinch from the consequences that may occur, however serious they are." Mrs Thatcher replied that the government's first duty was to the British forces. The second was to see minimum force was used.

Challenged by Mr Tam Balyell (Lab West Lothian) as to whether she personally gave the go-ahead for the torpedo attack on the General Belgrano, Mrs Thatcher said: "I can assure you the task force is under full political control."

There were angry shouts from the Labour benches as Sir John Biggs-Davison (C Epping Forest) said Mr Foot should have done his duty to his party, the country and as a privy councillor by joining the other party leaders in crisis talks with Mrs Thatcher.

Mrs Thatcher said it was up to Mr Foot. "I do not quarrel with his decision in anyway at all." But she begged him to have some regard to the practical considerations which affected British operations in the South Atlantic.

Mr Foot commented that his attitude had been taken by many opposition leaders in previous times "who have thought it would be failure of their duty to the House of Commons to gag themselves."

AIRCRAFT AGAIN ATTACK PORT STANLEY AIRSTRIP

TA041609 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Another attack has been carried out today by British aircraft on the Port Stanley airstrip on the Falkland Islands. The news was given by the British defense minister, Mr John Nott. He said the attack was designed to prevent the use of the airstrip by light Argentine aircraft operating within the Falklands. These aircraft were involved in such duties as light supplies, communications and ground attacks. Mr Nott said the airstrip in the Falklands, at Goose Green, was also put out of action.

The previous attack on the Port Stanley airstrip by British aircraft, Mr Nott said, had cratered the airstrip and prevented its use by transport planes from the Argentine mainland.

Mr Nott also disclosed that 3 days ago an Argentine submarine was seen near the British naval task force in the South Atlantic. The submarine was attacked but it is not known if it was hit.

NOTT COMMENTS ON AIR ATTACK, BELGRANO SINKING

LD041642 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1539 GMT 4 May 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] A further sortie was made today to render the Port Stanley airfield unuseable for light supply, communications and ground attack aircraft operating within the islands, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott disclosed in Commons.

"The other main airfield on East Falkland at Goose Green has also effectively been put out of action," Mr Nott said in his statement to MPs. He also announced that the task force attacked what was believed to be an Argentine submarine on May 1, "which was clearly in a position to torpedo our ships." Mr Nott said: "It is not known if the submarine was hit."

"The prolonged air attack on our ships, the presence of an Argentine submarine close-by, and all other information available to us, left us in no doubt of the dangers to our task force from hostile action," said Mr Nott. Outlining the incident involving the General Belgrano, Mr Nott said the threat to the task force from the cruiser was such "that the task force commander could ignore it only at his peril." The General Belgrano, escorted by two destroyers, was close to the total exclusion zone and was "closing on elements of our task force which was only hours away," he said.

The attack took place "thirty to thirty five miles" outside the exclusion zone, said Mr Nott. The British submarine fired first -- "In this particular case because of the serious threat which this group of Argentinian vessels posed to our task force, our submarine was ordered to fire some torpedoes at the Argentinian cruiser." Mr Nott said: "It must be a matter of deep concern to the House at the loss of life from these engagements, including the sinking of the General Belgrano. But our first duty must be the protection of our own ships and men. There may be further attacks on our forces -- and they must be allowed to act in self defence. We cannot deny them that right." He stressed that the attack by the submarine involved the capital ship only, and not its escorting destroyers, so that they should have been able to go to the assistance of the damaged cruiser. "We do not know whether they did so -- but, in so doing, they would not have been engaged," he said.

Mr Healey said he believed the actions taken had met Mr Nott's objective of using "minimum force under strict political control to achieve a diplomatic solution. It seems to me you have succeeded in achieving this objective, first in the re-occupation of South Georgia, then in the attacks on the airfields."

But he believed the action against the Belgrano was 36 miles outside the exclusion zone. "The loss of life must run into some hundreds," he said. "This is already causing great concern among our friends and allies all over the world." Mr Healey prompted Tory jeers when he asked whether it would have been possible to cripple rather than sink the cruiser. "If the government has pledged itself to the minimum use of force, it must issue instructions which ensure that the minimum of force is used," he said. "I know it is not easy for submarines designed for global war against a great power to exercise minimum force in a police action against a minor power. "Why is it that the PRESS ASSOCIATION reported earlier today that the cruiser Belgrano had fired first, and later withdrew this statement, as not being true?"

(Because of a mis-interpretation of today's Defence Ministry briefing, the PA at first erroneously reported the cruiser as firing first. This report was quickly cancelled by the PA.)

Mr Nott said: "I have not heard of a report by REUTERS or the PA about who fired first. I can tell the House in this particular case, because of the serious threat which this group of Argentine naval vessels posed to our forces, our submarine was ordered to fire some torpedoes at the Argentine cruiser."

The cruiser and the escorting destroyers were "only hours away" from the task force he said: "I cannot give the precise distance to the House because am not prepared to reveal the position of our task force," the defence secretary added to Tory cheers. Only two torpedoes were fired at the cruiser. "It is impossible to say whether that would have crippled the cruiser or not -- that could not have been predicted." Having fired the torpedoes, the submarine "clearly could not have remained" in the area.

Mr Healey said Mr Nott's unwillingness to give further details on the closeness of the cruiser to the task force was "quite inadequate. This action took place nearly two days ago and nobody could assume our task force will still be in that position," he said.

But Mr Nott insisted "it would not be prudent" to say where the task force was. The defence secretary appealed to the media and military experts not to speculate too openly on the range of military options. "It would be of assistance to us if retired service officers and others did not speculate so widely on all the military options open to us," he said.

"It would also naturally be of help to us if the BBC and other television, and the media could have rather fewer programmes of this kind," added Mr Nott. "We are talking about lives, and the lives of our own servicemen. Some of these programmes go rather too far." He told questioners: "We cannot allow Argentine naval and air assets to remain free to attack and sink our ships." Argentina had released false details of the sinking of British ships and other losses with "great pleasure." "If the Red Cross want safe-passage in order to collect Argentine wounded we will make sure they have it," Mr Nott told a Tory MP, who cited the move as a possible course towards a "breakthrough" in the crisis. "If we can recover wounded ourselves we will do so," added Mr Nott. "We will provide them with hospital and medical facilities in our own ships. That would be part of the Royal Navy's normal conduct of affairs. If we are to perform this humane function -- which we will -- we must do so without hazarding our own forces."

PYM SPEAKS TO COMMONS ON DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

LD041756 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1644 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] In his statement to MPs -- before another by Defence Secretary Mr John Nott -- the foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, said the government was "working actively on various ideas" for a diplomatic settlement, including plans put forward by the president of Peru. But he stressed that the Argentine Government would have to comply with the United Nations resolution. "It must not be forgotten that we remain the victims of a totally unprovoked act of aggression in defiance of the United Nations Charter," he said, reporting to the Commons on his weekend talks in Washington and New York. "The military pressure we have exercised has been challenged despite our clear warnings and our desire to use the minimum force," he said. "Our response in the circumstances was as inevitable as it was right. But I can assure MPs that what we are seeking is not the military humiliation of Argentina, but a victory for the rule of law in international affairs."

And of his meeting with the UN secretary general, Mr Pym said they had both recognised that solution would require not only the right ideas but the right timing and the right sequence of events. "I know that the secretary general is in touch with the Argentine Government. The burden of compliance with what has already been decided of course rests squarely with them."

Mr Pym added: "We are seeking to ensure that Argentina does not profit from aggression, and to uphold the rule of law in international affairs. This is an interest which all members of the United Nations must share. Our resolve should not be doubted. Nor should our readiness to talk and our will for peace."

Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey said there was opposition concern and among many of our allies that certain types of military action -- of which the attack on the General Belgrano might be one -- might weaken or even destroy the possibility of negotiations for a long-term solution. Mr Healey said that the operations of the last few days had lost Britain a "great deal of support" among her European allies.

Mr Pym said Mr Healey was being "less than fair" in suggesting that what he was doing was anything other than "everything I possibly can to bring a negotiated settlement to this dispute as soon as possible -- the sooner the better." But he added: "I don't know yet whether that can be achieved."

Although the Americans' original proposals had been rejected by Argentina there were moves to put forward a new series of proposals, said Mr Pym, and he would be taking part in this. The new proposals were different in character but covered a similar area, including the withdrawal of Argentinian troops from the Falklands. Whatever the talks, he said, they must cover that area.

Mr Pym told MPs: "The action which has been taken so far is wholly in accordance with the principles we outlined in advance and the warning which we gave in advance."

Pressed by Dame Judith Hart, the Labour Party chairman, to secure a truce pending UN talks, Mr Pym said: "There could be a truce. But the Argentines must withdraw, and there must be no prejudice to the ultimate outcome of negotiations in the long term."

Mr Pym said the Peruvian moves had been communicated to the Americans, but the Argentinians had rejected them. He added: "I am going to communicate some ideas of my own which may perhaps lead to a basis — I will do everything I can." Mr Pym said the government was willing to move towards the evacuation of the islanders, and he referred to the Red Cross as a possible agent in an evacuation, but he added: "It is a difficult thing to arrange."

POSSIBILITY OF FALKLANDS LANDING CONSIDERED

LD041934 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1852 GMT 4 May 82

[By Tom McMullen, PA political staff]

[Text] Tory MPS are now convinced the government is seriously considering a landing on the Falkland Islands within the next few days. It was noted that none of today's Commons statements by the prime minister, foreign secretary or defence secretary ruled out this possibility. Mr Nott, specifically, said ministers could not discuss in public the options open to the task force when the proposal for the landing was put to them. MPs feel that ministers are now acting against a tight timetable.

The government would be seriously embarrassed if EEC sanctions were not renewed or if the Community was obviously split in its attitudes to the Falklands. Since the General Belgrano was sunk outside Britain's naval exclusion zone, there is a fear that international support for Britain could start to decline.

Common Market countries will have to renew their sanctions — fixed for a month -- within the next two weeks. A few Community countries are now hinting that sanctions were introduced in support of Britain to avoid the need for military confrontation.

But, according to some Tories, Britain needs to strengthen her position quickly in order to induce Argentina to negotiate. Occupation of part of the Falklands would be one such move. Ministers and officials are now studying carefully the international reaction to the sinking of the General Belgrano. This has been the most dramatic event of the conflict so far and some MPs are anxious about the outcome. Some Tories anxiously comment that the very success of the task force could weaken Britain's international position. Argentina was widely condemned for its initial invasion. But since Argentina is not a major military power, the greater fire-power of Britain's task force could lead Britain to be classed as a bully.

It is believed that Peru and the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, are now seeking to establish a framework which would enable serious negotiations between Britain and Argentina to start.

Mr Pym almost agreed that the secretary general was now acting as mediator. It was also noted that Mr Pym was ready to offer a truce if Britain's conditions for negotiations, in particular the Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands, were met but the foreign secretary carefully did not build up any hopes that significant progress was in prospect as the result of his weekend visit to New York. He did, however, deny any suggestion that his visit to the United Nations was intended to appease public opinion at home. He did point out that a number of countries were now seeking to help in an attempt to enable negotiations to begin.

ARGENTINES HIT SHEFFIELD; GOVERNMENT 'STUNNED'

LD042032 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2028 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The British destroyer HMS Sheffield was attacked and hit by an Argentine missile late this afternoon, the Ministry of Defence said tonight. Ministry spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said: "The ship caught fire which spread out of control. When there was no longer any hope of saving the ship the ship's company abandoned the ship. All who abandoned were picked up. It is feared there have been a number of casualties."

He said the attack came whilst the Sheffield was patrolling the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands. It is understood the Sheffield normally carries a crew of 299 men. It is believed the Sheffield, a 3,500-ton Type 42 destroyer, was the first surface ship commanded by Admiral Sandy Woodward, the task force commander.

It was understood the ship was hit by an Exocet missile fired by an Argentine French-built Super Etendard fighter bomber from a land base. Two missiles were fired at a range of more than 20 miles -- one missed but the other was a direct hit on Sheffield's control room, sources said tonight. No further details will be released until next of kin have been informed. Mr McDonald also announced that a Royal Navy Sea Harrier had been shot down in an air attack on Port Stanley and the pilot killed.

Earlier today RAF Vulcan bombers armed with thousand pound high-explosive bombs mounted another attack on Port Stanley Airfield which was "successful and the aircraft involved returned safely," to Ascension Island.

"In the course of Sea Harrier attacks one of our aircraft was shot down," said Mr McDonald. "The pilot has been killed. His name will be announced after we have confirmation that his next of kin has been informed."

"All the other Sea Harriers returned safely," said Mr McDonald. "The task force is continuing with its operations as planned. A statement will be made in the House of Commons tomorrow when further details are known."

The weapon which sank Sheffield is a French-designed, sea-skimming missile with a high explosive warhead. In the last 10 kilometers of its flight, the Exocet's own radar homing head takes control and guides it on to the target. Shipborne versions of this missile are carried by both the British and Argentine Navies.

The inner "war cabinet" met in Mrs Thatcher's room at the Commons tonight and discussed the next moves following the loss of the Sheffield and the Sea Harrier. A statement will be made in the House and the speculation is it may come tonight.

Today's attack by an anti-ship missile reinforces the power of these 10,000 pound weapons. This is the first time an Exocet has been fired in anger and sunk a ship.

Opposition leader Mr Michael Foot described tonight's news as "grave and tragic." He has asked the government for a full statement in the Commons tomorrow. Mr Foot took the view that the situation is still "extremely confused." In the circumstances he felt the statement should be delayed until tomorrow.

Navy chiefs were reported "totally stunned" by the news of the attack, which occurred at 4.30 London time. "They just can't believe it," said one official. The land-based fighter was one of five operated by the Argentine Air Force. They had ordered 14, but the remainder have been held in France because of the arms embargo, following the Argentine invasion of the Falklands.

Ministers and MPs at Westminster were stunned tonight by the news that the Sheffield had been sunk. A senior minister much concerned with the crisis said: "It is a great shock.... A very bad thing indeed."

Labour shadow ministers sought a statement in the Commons as soon as the news was announced. Government ministers said, however, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, in a statement from his department, had given all the information available so far. It was hoped that when he made his statement to the Commons tomorrow more information would be available.

Some Labor MPs who had been critical of the decision to send the task force asked tonight: "Is sanity now going to prevail?" Ministers said it was too early to say how the sinking of the destroyer would affect developments in the crisis. Each side had now suffered casualties. It was claimed that Argentina had now been extremely intransigent. This incident could make the Argentines even more so.

Some Tories were afraid that the Argentine strategy was to inflict casualties on the British fleet in the hope of influencing British public opinion. It was pointed out tonight that the Argentine record on human rights does not make the junta as sensitive to public opinion as is the British Government. Ministers said it was possible that the sinking of the Sheffield could affect Britain's approach to the crisis. But they were not prepared to discuss how this might happen.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym tonight sent what were called "constructive suggestions" to the United States as a development of proposals for ending the dispute. Mr Pym also received tonight proposals from UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar. Similar proposals are understood to have been sent to Argentina. In London, the UN proposals were described as "not very specific." Mr Pym is expected to send his response to the United Nations tomorrow.

Nott To Make Brief Statement

LD042142 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2132 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Commons erupted in anger tonight as MPs protested that a government statement on the loss of the destroyer Sheffield would not be made until tomorrow afternoon. Members shouted as Deputy Speaker Mr Bryant Godman Irvine attempted to continue with debate on a Scottish local government bill. Eventually, leader of the Commons Mr John Biffen said Defence Secretary Mr John Nott would make a brief "holding" statement to the House tonight, before a full statement tomorrow.

'30 Sailors May Be Dead'

LD042228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2219 4 May 82

[Text] As many as 30 sailors may be dead and there are expected to be other casualties after the sinking of HMS Sheffield in the South Atlantic, Defence Secretary John Nott told MPs late tonight. In an emergency statement to the Commons following repeated demands for details of the disaster from Labour MPs, Mr Nott said he deeply regretted to inform the House of the sinking of the Sheffield. But he told MP's: "A naval battle has been going on for several days..."

"In the course of its duties within the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands, HMS Sheffield was attacked and hit late this afternoon by an Argentine missile," said Mr Nott. "The ship caught fire and spread out of control. The order was then given to abandon ship." "There were accompanying vessels in the immediate area which picked up those who had abandoned ship."

The defence secretary went on: "Nearly all the ship's company and captain are accounted for, but I regret to say that initial indications are that 12 men are missing and there are likely to be other casualties." He later amended the figure to 30, after saying he had received fresh information.

MPs were quiet and grim-faced, as Mr Nott, with the prime minister sitting at his side, said communications were difficult. "This information must be treated as provisional until further reports are received," he said. "Next of kin will of course be informed first when the details are received."

Mr Nott then announced to MPs that in the course of further air operations, one Harrier had been brought down and the pilot killed. His name would be announced after the next of kin had been informed.

"All the other Sea Harriers have returned safely," Mr Nott said. This assurance came against a background of reports from Buenos Aires that two British planes had been destroyed. He said: "The task force is continuing with its operations as planned."

Opposition leader Mr Foot welcomed the statement. But he said: "It is grave and tragic news." "All of use deeply deplore the fact that you should have had to come here and say it," Mr Foot told him.

"For the House to make the right judgment about this matter, it is better we should have a statement made tomorrow," he added. Mr Foot said he did not seek "in any sense at all in what could be a tragedy for some of our people," to make any political comments.

There was uproar as Mr John Wells, Conservative MP for Maidstone, said opposition leader Mr Foot was "a prize hypocrite." He withdrew the remark after protests from the deputy speaker.

Former Navy Minister Mr Pat Duffy (Lab Sheffield Attercliffe) said the city of Sheffield took a deep pride in this "fine ship," the leading ship of the Type 42 class.

Mr Nott intervened to say that his earlier statement that 12 men were missing was now incorrect. "I did say that initial indications are that 12 men are missing. I regret to say that the latest news is rather worse. The number of deaths may be as high as 30. We don't have sufficient information at this stage to give firm news to the House. That is why I think it is better to wait until tomorrow."

Mr John Stokes (C Halesowen and Stourbridge) said MP's reaction to the sinking of the Sheffield tonight showed signs of panic, but it should not affect the government's determination to make sure the task force carried on with its job.

But Pontypool Labour MP Mr Leo Abse said the government should not risk the lives of more servicemen by sending out extra troops on the QE2. "The government should not compound the initial error which has brought us to this situation," said Mr Abse.

At the end of questions to Mr Nott, opposition MPs protested bitterly when the government initially turned down a request to cut short the Commons business as a mark of respect to the sailors lost in the tragedy. Scottish Secretary Mr George Younger said it would serve no purpose if MPs declined their normal duties "because something like this happened" and men on the task force would not think much of MPs for doing so.

But after senior Tory backbencher Sir John Eden (Bournemouth W) voiced Conservative support for the opposition's suggestion and Labour's Mr Willi Hamilton (Fife Central) said MPs should following the mining tradition of suspending a pit when a miner was killed, the government gave way.

Commons leader Mr John Biffen said: "There are certain occasions when the fewest words are the most eloquent." Tories nodded silent approval to the motion to end the sitting and MPs went home after a brief adjournment on a local Welsh topic.

Thatcher 'Grim' Over Incident

LD042356 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2348 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Mrs Thatcher, wearing black as she has been for most public appearances since the crisis began, heard of the sinking of HMS Sheffield while she chaired a meeting of the cabinet's economic committee at the Commons.

Her immediate reaction was "grim and one of deep concern," but suggestions that she was in tears were dismissed by close colleagues. A grim-faced Mrs Margaret Thatcher was driven from the House of Commons to Number 10 Downing Street early today. When she arrived at No 10 she said nothing to cameramen and reporters awaiting her, pausing only briefly to speak to her driver.

ARGENTINA REPORTEDLY SEEKING AID FROM USSR

LD041336 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1329 GMT 4 May 82

[By Don Philpott, PA Agriculture correspondent]

[Text] The Argentine Government is understood to be making urgent representations in Moscow for cash to continue paying its debts in the United States and Euorpe. The Soviet Union is being asked to pay in advance for grain shipments which are being harvested at the moment and will be ready for export in a few weeks time.

Banking sources in Brussels claim that sufficient hard currency will become available in this way to prevent Argentina from defaulting straight away on its debts to Western banks, which cover about 5,000 million pounds in the United States and aobut 2,777 million pounds in the UK.

There's a possibility, however, that Argentina will seek at least part payment of the grain sales in arms from the Soviets, even though that would tighten the cash supply, according to Agra Europe, the EEC intelligence bulletin.

Trade between the two countries has guadrupled since 1979 and three quarters of Argentina's grain exports now go to the USSR. Total annual trade is worth about 1,800 million pounds. Argentina's economy is already in bad shape with inflation running at more than 150 percent and foreign debts totalling more than 16,600 million pounds. About 6,800 million pounds is due to be repaid in the West this year.

CARRIER BULWARK TO SERVE IN FALKLANDS FORCE

PM041155 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 May 82 p 32

[Text] The carrier Bulwark, lying at Portsmouth for more than a year waiting to be scrapped, is to be brought back into service to serve as a barracks and airfield for the Falklands garrison expected to be set up once the Argentines withdraw.

Portsmouth dockyard is to make an all-out effort to get the 27,705-ton ship ready for sea in four months. This will mean some 500 men working in three shifts seven days a week.

An inspection of the ship last week by senior naval engineer officers and dockyard officials showed that while the ship's boilers, with one exception, are in good condition, much of her radar and her main gyroscopic compass are useless and will have to be replaced. One boiler was burnt out in a fire at Philadelphia in 1980, but its loss would not materially affect the ship's capabilities.

Survey Ships to Join

PM041157 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 May 82 p 32

[Charles Laurence dispatch: "Sea Ambulance Joining the Blockade"]

[Text] On HMS Canberra — The Royal Navy survey ship Hydra has sailed from a rendezvous with the amphibious assault fleet to join the task force off the Falklands. Hydra and two other survey ships will be used to ferry casualties to the Uganda hospital ship.

At 2,800 tons, Hydra looks like a frigate without the guns. She is painted all white with red crosses and being classed as a hospital ship will, under the Geneva Convention, also collect Argentine casualties.

BBC LOCATES ORIGIN OF ARGENTINE JAMMING BEAMS

LD041708 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1537 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The BBC today said it had located the whereabouts in Argentina of the equipment being used to jam its Spanish language broadcasts to Latin America. It said the jamming, which take the form of a fast and continuous dialling tone, appeared to be operating out of three main Argentine regions: Rosario and Cordoba, two cities west of Buenos Aires, and also from San Salvador de Jujuy, close to the Chile-Bolivian border.

AKEL RENEWS ATTACK ON ATHENS GOVERMENT STAND

NC051058 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 May 82 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "We Must Protect our Sovereignty"]

[Text] Despite the fact that the explosive tension created by the unfortunate meddling by Athens in our domestic affairs is now abating, the monumental question of a point of order as underlined by AKEL, continues to remain unresolved. It must be understood and it must be clearly declared by all, including Greece itself, that the state of Cyprus, as an independent and sovereign entity, as a country with its own government and as a UN member, does not tolerate any interference in its domestic affairs, no matter where this interference may originate. The fact that today Cyprus finds itself in its present tragic position is exclusively the result of foreign interference. We are struggling to bring about a correction of the consequences of this very interference. We do so by citing our inalienable sovereign rights both as a state and as a people who have the right to decide their fate themselves. It is recognition and respect of this very right that we demand when we appeal to the UN and international solidarity.

How can we continue to demand that Turkey end its interference in our domestic affairs when we accord such a right to another country, no matter how friendly it might be, allowing it to meddle in our affairs and regulate our state policy? How can we convince foreign countries to help us restore our sovereign rights when we ourselves deny ourselves these rights and allocate them to others? How can we ourselves avoid undermining international recognition of our government as the legal and only government of Cyprus at a time when through our own actions we relegate it to the level of obeying the instructions of other governments?

Certain political forces here, acting either consciously in order to undermine our entity as a state, or in an opportunist manner in order to glean party benefits, or in order to strike at the democratic AKEL-DIKO cooperation, outbid each other in support of institutionalizing the "right" of Athens to intervene in our domestic affairs. This is not only political shortsightedness; it is, above all else, an act against Cyprus itself. If the Papandreou government truly wants to serve Cyprus and its cause correctly, it must not only refuse any "right" of interference in our political and state affairs but must also clearly declare that it will protect our entity as a state like the apple of its eye, as well as strengthen it by acts. As a first step we expect it to declare its intention, after its recent actions, not to interfere in our domestic affairs. It must also make it clear that in the future it will avoid any such harmful gestures. This will restore the sincere foundation for a close, harmonious cooperation between Nicosia and Athens which we all support and desire.

Kiprianou To Clarify Relations

NC051157 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The government spokesman stated today that the president of the republic does not intend to get implicated in a discussion that will be harmful to our national issue, but silently and responsibly is continuing his efforts for the full restoration of relations and harmonious cooperation between the Greek and Cyprus Governments for the benefit of the national interest. The spokesman also said that with regard to certain points that indeed may possibly still need some clarification and that have constituted the object of criticism made in good faith, President Kiprianou will clarify these points fully in a speech in Larnaca on Sunday.

The government spokesman concluded: It would be good for all if an end were put to the exploitation of this issue that has arisen, as this only serves the enemies of our national issue.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU BEGINS ATHENS STATE VISIT

NC041204 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, who arrived shortly before noon today in Athens on a 4-day official visit at the invitation of President Karamanlis, will have talks with President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Papandreou today and tomorrow.

The Romanian leader is accompanied by his wife, Elena Ceausescu, and his son Valentin; Gheorghe Oprea, first prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of the machine-tool industry, and other officials.

At Ellinikon Airport the Romanian presidential couple was welcomed by President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Papandreou, President of the Chamber of Deputies Alevras, members of the cabinet, armed forces and security forces commanders, other officials and a large crowd of people. A detachment of the presidential guard paid honors. A motorcade was formed at the airport and proceeded to Maximos Palace, where the presidential couple will stay.

At 1800, Ceausescu will visit Karmanlis, with whom he will confer. At 2030 the president of the republic will give an official dinner at the presidential palace in honor of Ceausescu and his wife, during which toasts will be exchanged. A reception will follow. Tomorrow morning the Romanian leader will lay a wreath at the Mausoleum of the Unknown Warrior and will later confer with Prime Minister Papandreou, who will later give an official luncheon at the Foreign Ministry in honor of Ceausescu and his wife.

Ceausescu and Papandreou will continue their talks with a new meeting tomorrow afternoon. Also tomorrow afternoon there will be a special session of the Athens Academy in honor of Mrs Ceausescu, who is an academician in her own country. On Thursday the Romanian presidential couple, accompanied by President Karamanlis, will take a cruise on the Saronikos Kolpos and Argolikos Kolpos. On Friday morning President and Mrs. Ceausescu will visit the Athens Archeological Museum and afterwards Ceausescu will confer with President Karamanlis. The Romanian officials will depart Athens on Friday noon.

4 May Dinner

NC042200 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu have stressed the great significance of Balkan cooperation and its contribution to world peace as well as the development of friendly relations among all world countries. In the toasts they exchanged at the official dinner Karamanlis gave tonight in honor of Mr Ceausescu, the two leaders praised the friendly relations between Greece and Romania and expressed their conviction and determination to further expand Greek-Romanian cooperation.

Mr Karamanlis attached particular importance to the fact that Greek-Romanian relations and, more generally, the climate prevailing in the Balkans is in obvious opposition to what happens in other areas, which are tormented by indigenous disputes and strong controversies. He also stressed that this effort is weakened by Turkey through its inadmissible behavior toward Greece.

Mr Karamanlis also said the most crucial problem of our times is the limitation of armaments and, through it, the safeguarding of peace. He stressed there must be a controlled balance of forces at the lowest possible level, because only in this way can the mistrust prevailing in international relations and fed by the arms race be dispelled.

Speaking about the Cyprus issue, the president described it as a problem that poisons the atmosphere of our policy and creates dangers for all.

In conclusion Mr Karamanlis said friendship among people needs incessant care and this truth is confirmed by his meeting today with President Ceausescu.

In his reply address the Romanian leader pointed out the joint desire by Romania and Greece for broader cooperation recalled that the trade exchanges between the two countries from 1976 to 1981 increased by about two and a half times. He added: I believe there is room for expansion of this cooperation.

He also said that more than ever before peoples must unite their efforts to stop the aggravation of world tension and continue the policy of detente and peace. President Ceausescu said everything possible should be done to realize a Europe without nuclear weapons and stressed the importance he attaches to Balkan cooperation and the establishment in the area of a zone of peaceful coexistence without nuclear armaments. President Ceausescu further suggested the early convocation of a summit conference by the Balkan states to discuss and decide on practical measures to solve problems and strengthen confidence.

In conclusion the Romanian president expressed once again the conviction that his country's cooperation with Greece will expand in the interest of both peoples as well as of world detente and peace.

Mr Ceausescu held his first round of talks with Mr Karamanlis this afternoon, and tomorrow he will meet with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and discuss bilateral issues as well as questions of peace, detente and disarmament. At the same time, Mr Ceausescu will also officially submit his proposals for the convocation of a summit conference by the Balkan countries and of a special conference on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

5 May Meetings

NC051217 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou today had a 3-hour meeting at the political office. The conference started at 1000 and ended at 1300. Taking part were Mrs Elena Ceausescu in her capacity as first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, Greek Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the prime minister's diplomatic adviser, Makhairitsas.

At 1330 Prime Minister and Mrs Papandreou gave an official luncheon in honor of the Romanian presidential couple and members of the Romanian delegation. The luncheon was attended by ministers and officials from both sides.

The Greek-Romanian talks will be resumed at 1800 at the Foreign Ministry with participation of officials from both sides. This morning, prior to his meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou, the Romanian president, accompanied by Mrs Ceausescu, laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of the Unknown Warrior.

TURKISH MISSILES HIT STELLA SOLARIS 29 APR

NC041903 Athens NEWS in English 4 May 82 p 4

[Text] The captain of the Greek cruise ship Stella Solaris reported that two Turkish antiaircraft missiles fell on his ship at 10.07 am on 29 April while the ship was on a scheduled tourist trip from Istanbul to Izmir, the Ministry of Merchant Marine announced yesterday. According to the captain's report the incident occured two miles off the island of Uzun Ada. The two missiles came from training fire by the Turkish artillery, fired against a target towed by airplane. A third missile exploded in the air, two meters above the main deck.

The captain said he had received no warning from Turkish authorities that training shots would be fired in the area. When the ship reached the Izmir port, the captain complained to the company's local agent, and filed a report with the Greek Consulate.

SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS BOYCOTT OF NATO EXERCISE

NC032139 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The government spokesman in Athens has stated that Greece's decision not to participate in the NATO Distant Drum 82 exercise, which began in the southern Mediterranean today, was made after the refusal of the alliance to accept Greece's demand that part of the maneuvers which touch on Greek sovereign rights should not be carried out. The spokesman added that, following this, the part of the maneuvers in the Aegean will be conducted in international waters.

In the meantime, the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY has reported that the Greek Air Force has received orders to reconnoiter and intercept any allied aircraft that enter Greek airspace during the maneuvers. For this purpose, the combat wings and air operations network have been placed on a state of alert.

USSR TO SUPPLY LIBYAN OIL AT CHEAPER RATE

NC041921 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] As of today the Soviet Union will sell Libyan oil to Greece 10 dollars per ton cheaper than Greece's previous source. The foreign exchange benefit to our country as a result of this drop in the price of oil will total about $7 million.

GOVERNMENT CONTACTING LIBYAN EMBASSY ON COMMENT

NC041909 Athens NEWS in English 4 May 82 p 4

[Text] Press Under Secretary Dhimitrios Maroudhas yesterday said he would contact the Libyan Embassy's press attache for an explanation concerning a press release by the embassy on the postponement of Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Greece.

The press release, after accusing "certain rightist newspapers, known for their anti-Arab line and their partial attitude in favor of American imperialism, international Zionism, and Arab anachronism" of launching a campaign of "disseminating certain doubts and foolish things, which are totally untrue," said the visit would take place at a date that would serve the two countries' "common national and military objectives."

Government sources, asked by reporters about this last passage, said they too were baffled and could offer no explanation on the possible meaning of "national and military objectives."

BULGARIAN CABINET DEPUTY ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA041036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov has arrived in Ankara on an official visit. At Esenboga Airport he was received by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. In a statement at the airport, Ozal said that Turkey attaches great importance to establishing close relations with its neighbors in accordance with the program being implemented. Ozal recalled that there are neighborly as well as historic ties between the two countries. Noting that the two countries have different systems, Ozal said that economy and trade do not recognize borders and systems. He added that therefore relations between Turkey and Bulgaria should be developed further. Ozal expressed the belief that the meetings held between the heads of state of the two countries in Sofia will open a new period in Turkish-Bulgarian relations.

Lukanov said that Bulgaria aims at further developing the cooperation between the two countries. Noting that Bulgaria desires practical results from cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry and trade, Lukanov concluded by saying that cooperation in other fields as well will be beneficial for both countries.

The deputy ministers of foreign trade, agriculture and transportation are accompanying Lukanov.

Begins Talks

TA041700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Turkish-Bulgarian official talks have begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation is headed by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the Bulgarian delegation is headed by the Deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Andrey Lukanov, who arrived in Ankara this morning.

In a statement at the beginning of the talks, Lukanov expressed the conviction that the work to be conducted within the framework of the talks held in Sofia between the two countries' heads of state will be successful. In turn, Ozal said that the talks will yield beneficial results for both countries in a very short time.

Committees were formed in the fields of agriculture, trade, industry and mines and the meetings continued.

REPRESENTATIONS MADE ON MURDER OF CONSUL

TA051133 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that representations have been made with the U.S. Government in connection with taking more effective measures to capture the murderer of Turkey's honorary consul to Boston, Orhan Gunduz, and for the protection of Turkish diplomats. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry recalls that this last attack brings the number of attacks against Turkish diplomats in the United States this year to three, adding: The main thing is to prove to the world that the terrorist activities being carried out in Europe to advertise a so-called cause have spread to the United States as well. Undoubtedly, such inhuman acts, rather than serving a cause, display the disgusting tendencies and cruelty of the perpetrators of these acts and their supporters. It is inevitable for these acts to stain the entire Armenian community. The necessary representations have been made with the United States Government both in Ankara and Washington to ensure that the murderer is captured, put on trial and receives the most severe punishment he deserves. The U.S. authorities were also asked to take the necessary measures to more effectively protect the Turkish missions there.

ECEVIT UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR 'FALSE REPORTS'

NC041246 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 May (AFP) -- Former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit is again under official investigation, this time for "spreading false reports detrimental to the Turkish state" in an interview with a Norwegian newspaper, a legal source said here today.

Conviction would mean a minimum jail term of five years. Mr Ecevit is also accused of violating a National Security Council decree forbidding any political statement that could cause friction.

Mr Ecevit was jailed last April 10 on the latter charge. On April 13 the Ankara military court agreed to free him, but the Ankara state of siege headquarters appealed the decision. As he was being freed on April 13, another arrest warrant was received by the jail authorities. The warrant was motivated by an interview that Mr Ecevit gave to Dutch television.

ALGERIAN'S PLANE NOT IN TURKISH AIRSPACE

TA041447 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1435 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 May (AA) -- It has been reported that the Algerian plane that crashed over Iranian territory while transporting Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia to Tehran on an official visit left Turkish airspace around 1700 yesterday.

According to information received from Foreign Ministry officials, permission was requested from the pertinent authorities yesterday to allow the plane carrying the Algerian foreign minister to cross Turkish airspace. The plane flew over Turkish airspace in accordance with this permit and the pilot informed Van Airport at around 1700 that it was leaving Turkish airspace.

LEFTIST TERRORIST SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ADANA

TA261758 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The Army VI Corps and Martial Law Command's Adana First Military Court has sentenced to death Sehzade Kaygusuz who was being tried for murder, attempted murder, resistance to Law Number 6136, firing in inhabited regions and thus causing fright, panic and concern and membership in the illegal Revolutionary Path organization. Ali Guven, another suspect, was sentenced to 17 years and 8 months in prison. Guven has also been banned from civil service for life.

Militant Executed

TA010546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Cengiz Baktimur was executed in Elazig early this morning. Baktimur, a rightist armed militant, was sentenced to death by the Elazig Military Court of the Army VIII Corps and Martial Law Command for murdering Hasan Dogan, the youth branch leader of the disbanded RPP in Malatya's Dogansehir district. The law on the execution of the death penalty against Baktimur was approved by the National Security Council and published in the second edition of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 28 April.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

NEUTRAL, NONALIGNED STATES WILL MEET BEFORE CSCE

AU041439 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 May 82 p 3

[Text] Stockholm/Vienna -- The nine neutral and nonaligned countries at the CSCE have agreed to meet at the beginning of September in Stockholm to work out joint proposals aimed at preventing a new East-West confrontation as very sharply manifested itself in Madrid in spring, and at bringing about success at the second CSCE follow-up meeting. This was announced by the Foreign Ministries in Stockholm and Vienna. On 12 March the Madrid meeting was adjourned to 9 September after 18 months of negotiations.

As announced, the meeting in Stockholm, which originally was thought of as a consultation of the delegation heads of the nine states (Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, Finland, Yugoslavia, Cyprus and Malta), may be raised to the level of foreign ministers of these countries.

IRISH REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT TOUGHENS STAND TOWARD UK ON FALKLANDS

LD041318 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1305 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] The Irish Government today formally toughed its attitude towards Britain over the Falkland Islands crisis. A directly worded statement, thought to reflect the growing anxieties of other EEC member states about military developments in the South Atlantic, was issued after a meeting of the republic's cabinet.

The Irish called for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council -- of which they are members -- to discuss the Falklands. They also said Dublin would seek an end to the Common Market's ban on trade with Argentina.

The Dublin statement said the Security Council should prepare a new resolution urging:

-- An immediate cessation of hostilities by both British and Argentinian forces.

-- The negotiation of a diplomatic settlement under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Irish declared: "Our government is appalled at the outbreak of what amounts to open war between Argentina and Great Britain in the South Atlantic, and reports that hundreds of lives have already been lost. They see the present situation as a serious threat to world peace. The concern expressed by the government in a statement on Sunday has now unfortunately been realised. It is imperative that the United Nations becomes involved immediately to secure an end to the present conflict. Accordingly the Irish Government will seek an immediate meeting of the Security Council. The government regards the application of economic sanctions as no longer appropriate and will therefore be seeking the withdrawal of these sanctions by the Community."

It was the Dublin administration's second comment on the Falklands in 48 hours. Ministers also discussed the affair at a weekend session and later appealed for a negotiated way out of the crisis. Today's declaration followed further consideration of the issue and preliminary talks between Premier Mr Charles Haughey, Foreign Minister Mr Gerry Collins and senior Irish Foreign Affairs Department officials. The latest Irish statement, coming after the sinking of Argentina's cruiser General Belgrano, was seen as the most blunt yet from any of Britain's fellow Common Market countries. In Dublin the two-pronged bid for action -- at UN and EEC level -- was seen as a potentially important initiative on the part of the republic. A hint of a possible harder line by Ireland was provided in comments before the cabinet meeting by Defence Minister Mr Paddy Power, who said Britain had now emerged as the aggressors in the South Atlantic.

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SPD-FDP SUMMIT TALKS EASE TENSION IN COALITION

LD051932 Hamburg DPA in German 1638 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 5 May (DPA) -- In 4 hours of summit talks today the leadership of the Bonn SPD/FDP coalition has apparently partially removed the great tensions and oppositions in the ruling alliance, particularly in economic and tax policy, and have reached agreement on some essential areas of future government policy.

However, Helmut Schmidt (SPD), Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and other leading politicians in the coalition have not yet been able to plot a joint course for the government partners in the argument with the CDU/CSU majority in the Federal Upper House about the financing of the employment program and in the solution of the forthcoming difficult budget negotiation.

On Monday a ministerial discussion group under the leadership of the chancellor will meet to achieve further agreement in order to prepare for the mediation proceedings in the Upper House. According to participants in today's discussions another coalition talk is planned for next week.

FEDERAL CABINET REITERATES POSITION ON POLAND

LD051644 Hamburg DPA in German 1325 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 May (DPA) -- Following the recent demonstrations in Polish towns, the Federal Government today again supported the resumption of the dialogue within Poland. In a discussion on the Polish situation the federal cabinet backed the view that the military powers should start a dialogue with the church and the Solidarity trade union. "Otherwise it does not seem possible to achieve a solution to the political and economic problems in Poland," Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told a federal press conference.

Boelling emphatically stated that the other two basic demands of the Federal Government of 18 December -- the lifting of martial law and the release of the internees -- are still valid. However, it cannot be denied, said Boelling, that there has been "a positive movement" with regard to the release demand.

PORTUGAL'S BALSEMAO CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD051944 Hamburg DPA in German 1550 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Osnabrueck/Bonn, 5 May (DPA) -- Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao sees in his country's planned entry into the EEC the chance for Portugal to be integrated into the family of the European democracies. Thus its own democracy could be consolidated and strengthened.

During a visit to Lower Saxony Balsemao also said on Wednesday in Osnabrueck that his country's entry should take place independently of the fact that there have been delays in the negotiations with Spain, "because some specifically Spanish problems could not be solved."

POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERING CONTINUES

Labor MP's Call For Truce

PM051317 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 May 82 p 32

[Text] More than 70 Labour MPs last night signed a Commons motion warning that the conflict in the South Atlantic could escalate further and called for an immediate truce.

The protest against the government's continued use of the naval task force, and implicitly against the official line of the opposition, involved a larger section of the parliamentary party then previous displays of dissent. Just over a fifth of all Labour MPs signed.

Organisers of the campaign within the party for a purely negotiated settlement arrived at Westminster yesterday confident that the sinking of the Argentine cruiser with heavy loss of life would give it an impetus it had previously lacked.

Cease-Fire a Possibility

LD051650 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1625 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] An early cease-fire and prompt withdrawal of Argentine forces are a vital ingredient of new ideas for peace being discussed with the Americans, the foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, told the Commons today. In his statement, following one by Defence Secretary Mr John Nott, Mr Pym stressed that the losses on both sides in the Falkland Islands dispute "emphasise all the more the urgent need to find a diplomatic solution."

There were many points of similarity between the thinking of the UN secretary general, Senor Perez de Cuellar, and the points being pursued with the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig. But Mr Pym warned MP's that at the moment the Argentinians were showing very little desire to come to a settlement.

In later exchanges on the activities of the Peruvian Government, Mr Pym said: "There were some proposals which originated in Peru. These have been absorbed in the other negotiations designed and thought up by the United States. I have put a constructive contribution into that. I hope that out of it will come a proposition with some chance of success. I cannot say more than that."

Mr Pym said Mr Haig was in close touch with Peru. "With their contacts with Argentina it may be a good way of negotiating with the Argentines," Mr Pym said.

He told Dr David Owen (SDP Devonport) that the establishment of a United Nations trusteeship council was a possible solution. In his statement Mr Pym said he was working very actively on ideas put to him by Mr Haig "including some advanced by the president of Peru (Senor Fernando Belaunde).

The foreign secretary added that after making a statement to the Commons on Tuesday afternoon he had sent "a constructive contribution" to Mr Haig and would be in touch with him again later today. "A vital ingredient of the ideas on which we are working is an early cease-fire and the prompt withdrawal of Argentine forces. I can assure the House that we are sparing no efforts in the search for an acceptable solution in line with the principles previously underlined by the government."

Mr Pym stressed he was keeping in touch with the UN secretary general whose "helpful ideas seem certain to be reflected in the basis of any solution which we may be able to achieve." He added: "Any obstructionism there may be will not come from our side.

Although it is we who have been the victims of aggression, it is also we who are working tirelessly and constructively for a peaceful solution."

The shadow foreign secretary, Mr Denis Healey, said that if military escalation continued in the way it had over the last few days, more lives could be lost, both Argentine and British, than there were inhabitants in the Falklands Islands. "That underlines the paramount necessity of achieving a diplomatic solution."

Mr Healey asked for confirmation of reports that Mr Haig had asked for a two-day cease-fire. He also urged that the government should be willing to let the UN fill the vacuum in negotations created by the suspension of the Haig peace mission. Mr Pym stressed that he shared the strong desire "to achieve a negotiated settlement if that could be done."

A cease-fire was inevitable in a settlement involving the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands. "That is obviously an area which is and always has been part of the discussions."

The UN secretary general had offered his good offices both to the Argentine and to the UK. "I have responded in that sense." But Senor Perez de Cueller had not put forward any definite proposals. They had shared ideas and were keeping in touch.

Mr Pym said the Haig mission had not been suspended but a "new phase" had been started with the Argentine rejection of the secretary of state's proposals. Mr Haig's efforts were "the most hopeful basis for achieving a settlement." Mr Pym said that although he was in close touch with the secretary general, he thought the work he (Mr Pym) was doing with Mr Haig looked more likely to achieve a result. "But no door is closed," Mr Pym added.

Dealing with further points the forign secretary said there did not seem to be any desire -- "at any rate, very little desire" on the other side to come to an agreement. He also commented that the junta was very difficult to negotiate with. "A decision from their foreign secretary can sometimes be overturned in the middle of the night."

Dr Owen urged Mr Pym to give some clear indication of the British Government's long-term position in the crisis and to give a "postive welcome" to the idea of a UN trusteeship council. Mr Pym told him: "The government has an open mind about what must be the ultimate solution.

"A United Nations trusteeship council is most certainly one of the possibilities. It might prove to be a suitable one. It is a concept which is certainly among those which can be considered."

Before the exchanges ended Mr Pym warmly thanked Mr Healey for his expressions of support. "The fact that the House of Commons does speak very broadly with the same desires is nothing but helpful to the operations, both diplomatic and military, we have in hand at the present time," Mr Pym added.

But he rejected a call by Mr Healey to take a new initiative in the United Nations, stressing that the mandatory resolution had not been obeyed. "I am not convinced that another initiative by us in the United Nations would actually help," Mr Pym said. "We have to bear in mind very carefully how it is to our best advantage and to the advantage of securing a peaceful settlement to take a further initiative at the United Nations."

In the questions which had followed the statement, Mr Ian Lloyd (C Havant and Waterloo) asked Mr Pym: "Is it not preferable, sooner rather than later, that we should recognize that the task force will not be able to achieve its objectives, failing a negotiated settlement, unless the Argentinians are not capable of operating missile-carrying aircraft from any runways within striking distance of the carrier fleet?"

Mr Pym replied: "Military considerations and aspects are being thought about in great depth. Possible plans are being prepared. That is entirely right because we have a task force there operating in the South Atlantic," He did not elaborate. But he added: "Let us at the moment concentrate our minds in trying to achieve a peaceful settlement."

Options Considered

LD051846 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1805 GMT 5 May 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Military options for Britian's task force in the South Atlantic are now being examined by ministers, Tory MP's were saying today. The sinking of the Sheffield has led ministers and service chiefs to re-examine the risks to the task force -- in particular the aircraft carriers -- according to defence experts at Westminster.

One option was to try to knock out the Argentine submarines. To provide adequate air cover ministers will have considered attacks on the Argentine mainland, it was felt. This would involve attacks on aircraft runways -- and possibly on aircraft -- as Britian could not let its carriers be put to unnecessary risk. Until those risks were eliminated Britain could not easily mount a successful raid on the Falklands -- although this is still considered a strong possibility.

There was intense diplomatic activity while these options were considered. But Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym had a notably guarded word for MP's when he said -- without any British commitment -- that a cease-fire was among the proposals being considered. Any withdrawal by the Argentine forces would inevitably involve a cease-fire, he added.

Mr Pym indicated that he sees the U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig, now in consultation with the Government of Peru, as offering the best hope for a negotiated settlement. Ideas had been received as well from UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, setting out a possible framework for negotiations. Mr Pym said he intended replying to these later today.

At Westminster Argentine confidence, earlier felt to be fairly brittle, is now seen to be boosted by the sinking of the Sheffield. And Britain, it is felt, must show herself ready to negotiate if she is not to lose international support.

Ireland, which wants to end the EEC trade sanctions against Argentina, was described at Westminster today as "a typical fair weather but not foul weather friend."

Diplomatic Moves Outlined

LD051854 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1830 GMT 5 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Britain is unlikely to accede to a cease-fire -- even a temporary one -- in the Falklands Islands dispute without a firm commitment from Argentina to first withdraw her invading forces. This became clear tonight as Whitehall sources were at pains to underline that Britain's resolve to re-capture or regain control of the islands has not diminished in the slightest.

The proposal for a 48-hour cease-fire emerged from a new and intensive flurry of diplomatic activity following the destruction of HMS Sheffield and the earlier sinking of the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano. Britian fears that agreeing to a request for a cease-fire while Argentine troops remain on the Falklands will enable the invaders to cement themselves into the islands even more firmly than now.

Diplomatic moves rather than military action dominated today, with proposals emerging from both the United Nations and Peru aimed at ending the conflict without further bloodshed. Britain has already sent a "constructive reply" to U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig about the Peruvian proposals. Mr Haig is acting as the link between London and Lima. But so far no reply has been sent to the United Nations.

An emergency cabinet meeting, summoned a short notice this morning, considered all the military and diplomatic options open. But the insistence by Argentina that the Falklands are already theirs and by Britian that the invaders must withdraw before the talking can be resumed, seems now to have deadlocked direct negotiations. Neither Britain nor Argentina appear willing to budge an inch from their present stance.

Meanwhile, Mr Francis Pym, foreign secretary, used the term "cease-fire" for the first time in any Commons statement so far made by a government minister. He told MP's: "A vital ingredient of the ideas on which we are working is an early cease-fire and the prompt withdrawal of Argentine forces. I can assure the House that we are sparing no efforts in the search for an acceptable solution in line with the principles we have stated on several occasions."

Some observers are reading that statement as a back-track by the government following the loss of the Sheffield. But Whitehall sources denied weakening in the government's resolve and repeated that the invaders must quit as a preconditions to talks.

As the casualty toll mounts, many nations are now pressing for at least a truce. West Germany was among the first to call for cease-fire, appealing last night to both sides "to use every opportunity to reach a peaceful solution." The West German government expressed its "consternation and dismay" at the deaths of Argentine sailors on the torpedoed cruiser, the General Belgrano.

Callaghan Backs Government

LD052214 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2147 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Former Labour Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan said tonight that Britain must stick to its principles despite the sinking of the Sheffield. In an interview on ITV, Mr Callaghan said: "I do not think the sinking of a ship can alter the fact that we should adhere to the principle that must be kept by the world if there is to be any hope for us at all -- namely that unprovoked aggression cannot be allowed to succeed, within the limits of our strength."

Mr Callaghan went on: "I do not know what limits we will reach, but I know we must go on now." Mr Callaghan also showed symphathy with Mrs Thatcher who was having to make the most difficult decisions "since Suez." "The balances that Mrs Thatcher must weigh are terribly difficult for her and that is why I certainly wouldn't want unduly to criticise her during the midst of these operations."

Mr Callaghan said he feared that support from the international community was draining away for Britain and he called for a tremendous diplomatic effort. "We have got to keep hammering home the lesson that we are the victims of unprovoked aggression and unless that is solved not only will other countries be in trouble but the United Nations itself will be weakened."

UN Proposals Studied

LD060142 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0127 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Downing Street was non-committal early today (Thursday) over a statement by the UN secretary general that Argentina had accepted his proposals aimed at ending the Falklands crisis. Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said he was expecting Britian's reaction today and added: "I think there are some reasons for hope."

A Downing Street spokesman confirmed that proposals were being studied. "When Mr Pym was in New York at the weekend he had discussions with the UN secretary general and indeed he did put forward some ideas then which we are considering and which we will be replying to," he said. But he could not say when the British reply would be made.

Britain is unlikely to accede to any cease-fire -- even a temporary one -- without a firm Argentine commitment to first withdraw her forces from the islands. And it was not immediately clear from New York whether the reported Argentine acceptance had any conditions attached. Argentina's foreign minister Mr Costa Mendez was due in New York later today.

Mr de Cuellar declined to go into details of his plan until after Britain had responded, but it is understood to call for a phased withdrawal of forces on both sides. Up until now Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym seemed to place more hope in the combined diplomatic efforts of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and proposals from the Peruvian president.

He told the Commons last night however that ideas had been received from the UN secretary general and that he intended to reply to them later that night. However by mid-evening no reply had been sent. REUTER reported that Britain's UN delegate Sir Anthony Parsons said Argentina had accepted Mr de Cuellar's "demarche" -- political initiative. It was not the acceptance of a "monumental plan" but a willingness to discuss details, he said.

As hopes of a peaceful settlement rose in line with the flurry of diplomatic activity, the Defence Ministry in London continued to deny persistent reports that the British task force was engaged in a major battle with Argentine forces. "There have been a number of reports of action, but our sources in the task force indicate that there had been no enemy activity in the vicinity of the task force since the attack on HMS Sheffield," said a spokesman.

NOTT TO SEE WEINBERGER BEFORE NATO MEETING

LD051935 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1730 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr John Nott will meet his American counterpart Mr Caspar Weinberger in Brussels tomorrow for private talks on the Falklands crisis. The meeting will be followed by the regular session of NATO defence ministers, which will be dominated by discussion about the escalating conflict in the South Atlantic. Despite the rising death toll, NATO is still solidly behind Britain, according to Mr Weinberger.

He said in Brussels: "I sense no diminishing of support. There is great regret over the loss of the Sheffield, and regret that we have not yet worked out a formula to end the hostilities." He will be discussing the Falklands with Mr Nott to "see what the requirements are."

Mr Nott is expected to brief his counterparts in the 13-strong NATO military alliance on latest developments. If necessary he will be ready to justify Britain's actions as necessary for the defence of the task force and emphasize the continuing search for a diplomatic settlement.

NATO Condemns Argentina

LD060902 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0820 GMT 6 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] NATO's European partners today backed Britain by condemning Argentina's invasion of the Falklands and her failure to comply with UN Security Resolution 502, which called for immediate withdrawal. A communique from the defence ministers referred to the importance of not allowing the forced occupation of territory to succeed, but, significantly, there was no call on the UK to withdraw from the area. Neither was there any reference to a cease-fire.

The statement, issued at NATO headquarters in Brussels, came as British Defence Secretary John Nott was holding private talks with his American counterpart Caspar Weinberger on the crisis. They met over breakfast in the Belgian capital and had a "very friendly and cordial discussion," according to Ministry of Defence spokesman Ian McDonald.

He said no requests had been made or offers given and that talks had covered both military and political issues. "There was a satisfactory general discussion including discussions about the kind of help that might be given. Enthusiasm is a good word to use for both sides," said Mr McDonald.

He refused to say what kind of help Mr Nott might have been calling for at this stage, but emphasised that the latest diplomatic moves towards a settlement were in the hands of Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym and his counterpart Alexander Haig.

Today's communique following yesterday's meeting of European NATO defence ministers, contained one brief paragraph referring directly to the Falklands. This stated: "Ministers condemned Argentina's armed invasion of the Falkland Islands and the dependencies as well as her failure to comply with Security Council Resolution No 502. Ministers noted the importance of maintaining the principle that aggression for occupation of territory by force should not be allowed to succeed, and urged the need to seek a negotiated solution acceptable to all parties concerned on the basis of the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 502 in all its parts."

At a press conference later, the Italian chairman of the ministers, Signor Lelio Lagorio, said there had been unanimous agreement at the talks on all aspects of the crisis. The meeting had been a political discussion, and there had been no request from Britain for logistical or other support from her NATO allies.

Asked why the communique did not mention a cease-fire, Signor Lagorio said: "The cease-fire is a technical tool to open negotiations on a peaceful settlement. It is known there is a UN initiative in this respect, and I think we can all hope that within a few hours there will be some reassuring answers on this initiative of the secretary general.

However, asked about Italy's position over support for the UK, he said: "We remain loyal allies and friends of Great Britain, but we should make known that we have old ties, also blood ties with the Argentinian people. We think that negotiations should be active and not indefinite. The fighting in the South Atlantic has been causing human losses, so we believe we must reach a cease-fire soon. In the international sphere we will support any initiative."

Signor Lagorio said he thought a withdrawal from the Falklands and a cease-fire could happen at the same time. No comment has been made so far on the effect that the deploying British forces in the South Atlantic has had on NATO's security role.

Talks were continuing today, with Mr Nott bringing his colleagues up to date with latest developments and emphasising yet again Britain's commitment to a diplomatic solution as a priority.

SOURCES SAY ARGENTINE SUBS IN EXCLUSION ZONE

LD051452 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1435 GMT 5 May 82

[By PA defense correspondent Robert Hutchinson]

[Text] Two modern Argentine submarines are inside the 200-mile exclusion zone around the Falklands it was disclosed by authoritative sources today. The sources named the submarines as the West German-built Salta and San Luis, 1,285 tons, each armed with eight 21 inch torpedo tubes.

The rest of the Argentine fleet is said to be outside the zone and heading for the mainland coast in the wake of the Sheffield attack.

A British assault on the Falklands now depends on total control of the exclusion zone by the Royal Navy battle fleet, said the authoritative sources. Officials said today they could not risk the lives of 4,000 assault troops inside an area where Argentine ships and aircraft could mount devastating attacks.

The presence of the two submarines is apparently causing concern to task force commander Admiral "Sandy" Woodward.

On Saturday, elements of the British fleet picked up a contact and Sea King anti-submarine helicopters dropped depth charges and torpedoes. Yesterday Defence Secretary John Nott said it was not known whether the submarine was hit. Today it seems it was not -- and the two boats continue to pose a potent threat to British vessels.

MADRID REPORTS HERMES, INVINCIBLE HIT BY MISSILES

LD051824 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] According to a report from the Argentine press agency, which we have not been able to confirm, at 1330 Argentine time we were informed, says the Argentine agency, that the British aircraft carrier Hermes is sinking as a result of attacks by Argentine aircraft. Similarly the report says, it is confirmed that the aircraft carrier Invincible, the British flagship, has been hit by air-to-surface missiles.

Argentina Will Not Confirm

LD051934 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 5 May 82

[Correspondent's report from Buenos Aires]

[Excerpt] In view of the growing rumors about the reported sinking of the British aircraft carrier Hermes it has been announced here in Buenos Aires that there is neither confirmation nor denial of the report. A communique from the joint general staff on the matter is not expected.

BBC INFORMS FALKLANDERS OF RECENT EVENTS

LD060414 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The Falkland Islanders were told last night of the sinking of HMS Sheffield and the loss of the Sea Harrier, but Foreign Office Minister Mr Cranley Onslow also pointed to the Argentine setbacks. These tragic losses would only strengthen Britain's resolve to secure the islanders' freedom, he said on a BBC World Service broadcast to the Falklands.

He said they may have heard already that British forces coming to their help had suffered their first casualties in action. He said: "The destroyer HMS Sheffield sank with the loss of some of her crew and one Sea Harrier was shot down over the islands.

"I am sure you will realise that these tragic losses will only strengthen our resolve to secure your freedom and the withdrawal of the Argentine forces. Our cause is just, and we shall pursue it.

"Meanwhile, the Argentine junta and people must be feeling even more acutely the dire consequences of their rash adventure. They have lost two patrol boats, various aircraft and the cruiser General Belgrano, happily with less loss of life than was at first feared."

AKEL URGES PAPANDREOU TO CONFIRM NONINTERFERENCE

NC031722 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's statement by the Athens government spokesman expressing the Greek Government's satisfaction with President Kiprianou's statement to the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY, an AKEL sopkesman has stated, among other things, that a point of order continues to exist, adding that the least to be expected from the Papandreou government would be a statement clarifying that he does not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Cyrus.

The AKEL spokesman has said the Cypriot people's biggest conquest is that Cyprus is an independent state and a UN member country with its own entity and government, and those who are dealing a blow to this conquest are also dealing a blow, as the AKEL spokesman put it, to the Cypriot people's liberation cause.

In conclusion, the AKEL spokesman said that alignment with or support for the Cyprus struggle is welcomed from any government and, in particular, from the Greek Government. In no case, however, can this support be taken as the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Cyprus or to give instructions to the Cypriot president and his government.

DENKTAS RAPS KIPRIANOU FOR REMARKS ON FORCES

TA051145 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that if the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, wants peace he should give up the policy of usurpation and aggression. The president was replying to Mr Kiprianou's claims that the presence of a Turkish peace force in Cyprus was contrary to the UN Charter and that it should be withdrawn.

President Denktas stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community, which has gained freedom and security as well as enjoying life without fear, rejected Mr Kiprianou's claims. The president said that it was high time for Mr Kiprianou to understand that by continuing in his present policy and not seeing the realities he was making the solution of the Cyprus problem more difficult.

President Denktas reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot community which the UNFICYP had tried to defend for 11 years had been saved by the Turkish peace force and had begun to live in freedom and security as provided for under the UN Charter.

He called on all countries who favored the equality and freedom of all people to exert pressure on Greece and the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, to give up their meaningless approach to the Cyprus problem and look for a solution through the Cyprus intercommunal talks.
President Denktas said that there were two equal communities in Cyprus and that, in 1977 he and the late Archbishop Makarios had held a summit meeting as leaders of these two equal communities and agreed upon the establishment of a bizonal federal republic in Cyprus. He pointed out that the two communities were already concentrated in these two zones. He recalled that these two communities had proved that they could agree on a common flag for the federation and similar basic subjects and Mr Kiprianou's efforts to describe Turkey as an invader could not change the realities.

President Denktas also stated that he had written to the UN secretary general complaining of the imprisonment in the south of the captain of a Danish ship and of a West German yachtsman for calling at federated state ports. He said that this Greek Cypriot action was contrary to the six points of the summit agreement between him and Mr Kiprianou, especially at a time when the Cyprus intercommunal talks were continuing in a positive manner.

ROMANIA'S PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Papandreou Speaks at Luncheon

NC052040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] At noon today Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou delivered a very important speech during a luncheon given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in honor of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and those accompanying him. The speech dealt with national questions, Greek-Turkish relations, the situation in the Aegean, relations with the United States, the Cyprus problem and the international situation, with particular reference to the Falkland Islands crisis. The luncheon was attended from the Romanian side, in addition to the Romanian president and his wife, by First Deputy Prime Minister Oprea; Foreign Minister Andrei; Machine-Tool Industry, Electrical Engineering and Electronics Minister Petrescu; and Romanian Ambassador in Athens Brad. Representing Greece at the luncheon were Chamber of Deputies President Alevras; Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos; members of the Council of Ministers; Mr Yeoryios Mavros; bank governors and other officials.

Addressing the Romanian president, Prime Minister Papandreou said: [Begin recording] Mr President, Mrs Ceausescu, Dear Friends: I feel particularly honored and pleased, because I welcome today the president of Romania. Mr Ceausescu is not a statesman who is confined within the dimensions of either the Balkans or Romania. He is a world personality who has identified with the struggle for independence and self-determination of all people; for equality in relations among great and small countries; for the noninterference of any state in the internal affairs of another, and within the framework of the alliance to which he belongs he has shaped a really multidimensional foreign policy, the repercussions of which reach every corner of the earth. Wherever a struggle is being waged for national independence, for self-determination of people, one will find President Ceausescu a supporter. For this reason we are twice pleased, because the government which emerged from the 18 October elections in Greece is a government that also wishes to follow -- and is following -- a fair, multidimensional foreign policy.

We had the opportunity to [words indistinct] the world balance that resulted from the last world war. This balance has become most unstable today. It is no longer right for just one power to shape the policy for social, economic development within an anachronistic framework that has been created since the end of the world war and from the spheres of influence that developed at that time.

It is clear that the European countries -- I am not discriminating between East and West -- are seeking their own road, their own course, determined by the people. This, of course, is probably a distant vision. It is distant because we have returned, unfortunately, to a period of antagonism [anametrisis] and cold war, despite the great dangers that are entailed. It would be a mistake not to recognize the world forces which are struggling for independence and self-determination. The great problem in the relations between North and South is probably something much deeper than the antagonism between East and West. [Words indistinct] major social and economic changes will come out of this antagonism between North and South more than what would positively result from East-West relations. It is certain that small states can only exercise moral influence on the international political stage. But we should not underestimate this contribution.

In this period we are threatened by a crazy race in nuclear armament. There is little concern if one of the superpowers has the possibility to destroy mankind 11 times and the other only 9 times. This is precisely what introduces a paralogism, all these calculations. The strike force of the one or the other have surpassed the limits of human and logical (?dimensions).

Romania, under the inspired and bright leadership of President Ceausescu, is waging the struggle on the frontline for the denuclearization, first of some areas of Europe, and later on a pan-European scale. Indeed, there are 300 SS-20 missiles at the Eastern side.

Would balance be restored if we had 300 Pershing II missiles in Western Europe? Would this escalation be a contribution to detente and peace? The mere fact that Moscow could be hit from Western Europe within 5 to 6 minutes, as compared to the intercontinental missiles that take at least 16 to 17 minutes, alone would constitute a qualitative escalation to which the Soviet Union would definitely respond accordingly. The only logic, the only human appraisal is that an end should be put to the race. And for this reason, regardless of the complicated calculations of the technocrats of war, the political decision of those governments which believe in mankind, in its survival, must be the termination of nuclear armament (?to be followed) by a general course to find balance at much lower levels.

We know that President Ceausescu has offered, and is still offering, much to this struggle. It is also a position within our government's platform to wage of a similar struggle for the denuclearization of the Balkans, and similarly for the restraint of Scandinavia from the nuclear arms race. The contribution of these small countries -- from the North to the South -- in Europe may be decisive in the end and may bring about, at least, some logic in the relations between the superpowers.

I would stop here if I did not feel it my duty to say at the same time that our country, which has also been struggling on the frontline for detente, peace and disarmament, has the said privilege itself to face a danger from the East. Because there is, indeed, a Balkan country, Turkey, which has been claiming national Greek territory. And we have made it clear to the Government of Turkey that we have no hostile intention or any claim on them. On the contrary, we believe that the status quo in the Aegean -- just as it is envisaged by the Helsinki Final Act -- is the definite status and the framework on which we must develop our relations of good neighborliness and friendship. We claim nothing. We are ready to develop neighborly relations, but we do not intend to give up even 1 inch of land, sea or airspace.

Of course, there is another major national issue. It is Cyprus. The stance of the Greek Government toward this enormous issue is summed up as follows: This is not a problem between two communities. There are definitely problems between them, between the Greek Cypriot majority of 80 percent and the Turkish minority of 18 percent. But the great world, international question is the invasion and occupation of an independent country, a UN member. Some time ago Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands, and an enormous issue was created on a worldwide scale. The European Common Market was mobilized. They asked all of us to condemn the invasion, and we did so. But they had forgotten that in 1974 there was an invasion of an independent state called the Republic of Cyprus. And Great Britain, which asked all of us to back it, forgot that, despite the fact that it was a guarantor power, it allowed that brutal aggression, invasion and occupation of Cyprus. Fortunately, there have been voices in the British Parliament which have pointed out this fact. And on this occasion, I would also like to point it out, and to call on Great Britain to fulfill its obligations toward the Republic of Cyprus.

Mr President, forgive me if I have dwelt on questions which are so Hellenic. Of course, the Cyprus problem is neither a Hellenic nor Turkish problem. It is an international problem. Forgive me if I have dwelt on it more than is customary in addresses, but because you are a world personality and because you are interested in substance and not in form, I considered it my duty to say these words.

I want to assure you that you have all the Greek people's wishes with you in your great effort for peace and justice. Please accept my warmest thanks for your presence and for that of your wife, Mrs Ceausescu. [applause] [end recording]

Ceausescu Replies

NC052147 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] In his reply to Prime Minister Papandreou's address, Romanian President Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with his Athens meetings and hailed the government's choice to follow the course of socialism.

We pray, he said, for the success of this effort. Mr Ceausescu stressed the will of the two countries to develop their cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields and pointed out their very good relations in the last 10 years.

Then the Romanian president referred to the need for cooperation among people so that the great problems threatening world peace may be faced. He particularly stressed the danger to Europe from the existence of nuclear arms and said that disarmament should be sought; the [words indistinct] of nuclear missiles and the ones already existing be removed. He added: The European countries must work for their unity and development. A nuclear-free zone, he said, must be established in the Balkans, and the countries in the region must resolve the problems between them. In conclusion, Mr Ceausescu wished the government success in carrying out its program.

Disagreement on Cyprus

NC051354 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 5 May 82 p 1

[Text] Using diplomatic language, Romanian President Ceausescu expressed a double disagreement with the Papandreou policy in his toast during the official dinner given in his honor yesterday by President of the Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis.

-- On Cyprus: He indirectly, but clearly, placed himself against the internationalization being attempted by the Greek prime minister, referring to the need "for intensification of efforts toward the correct and viable solution of the issue through negotiations" -- in other words through continuation of the intercommunal talks.

-- On European nuclear disarmament: "Romania is struggling with determination for prevention of the installation of medium-range missiles "(Pershing and cruise)" as well as "for withdrawal of existing ones" (in other words Soviet SS-20). In this way the Romanian president in essence disagrees with the well-known Brezhnev proposal to freeze armaments, a proposal which Papandreou hastened to state he finds positive -- nearly the only one among Western leaders."

In addressing the Romanian president during the dinner Karamanlis on his part referred to the Cyprus issue as a problem "which poisons the atmosphere in our area and which creates dangers for us all." At the same time he denounced the position of Turkey which "with its unacceptable behavior toward Greece weakens these efforts" (for establishment of a climate of peace in the Balkans).

Industrial Issues Discussed

NC051919 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Today Industry Minister Peponis discussed industrial questions of interest to Greece and Romania with Mr Petrescu, Romanian minister of machine-tool industry, electrical engineering and electronics, and with the deputy ministers of domestic trade and technology.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BULGARIA -- Deputy Commerce Minister Ioannis Papaspirou has held talks in Plovdiv with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristov concerning the further development of trade and economic cooperation between Greece and Bulgaria. Mr Papaspirou also held talks in Sofia on the same subject with the Bulgarian internal trade minister and cochairman of the mixed Greetk-Bulgarian economic committee, Mr Karamanev. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 May 82 NC]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC AID TO PAKISTAN IN DOUBT AFTER INCIDENT

PM051107 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 May 82 p 4

[Text] On Thursday, 29 April, the European Parliament's Political Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution asking the Brussels commission "to consider relations between the community and the Pakistani Government" following Pakistan's refusal to receive a delegation from the assembly led by Mr Gerardo Israel (Gaullist, France). That delegation was to visit Afghan refugee camps. In 1981, EEC aid to Pakistan -- financial, technical and food -- amounted to $25 million, and further food aid amounting to some $10-12 million was planned for 1982. Afghan refugees have already received EEC aid amounting to $47 million. While urging the community to show "political realism" in this respect, the Pakistani foreign minister restated that Mr Israel was "unwelcome" because of his membership in the international Israelite alliance and the "strong feelings of the Pakistani people and Afghan refugees with respect to the Israeli question."

FRANCE

PCF-CUBA CONDEMN 'IMPERIALISM' IN FALKLANDS

LD051340 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A communique published by the Communist Party in Paris this morning followed the meeting yesterday between Georges Marchais and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez denounces the maneuvers of imperialism in the Falklands and comes out in favor of a cessation of hostilities and a negotiated solution to the conflict.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS MITTERRAND; VOICES SATISFACTION

FL052100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2043 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand today met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, at the Elysee Palace. Shortly after leaving the meeting with President Mitterrand, Rodriguez told the press that he was very satisfied with his talks with the French president, talks which according to him centered on significant aspects of bilateral relations and the international status quo.

For me it was a great satisfaction to meet with the president of France and I am very happy that this post is occupied by Francois Mitterrand whom I greatly respect and value as a political leader and writer. I am honored to be his personal friend, the Cuban vice president said. The meeting between Rodriguez and the French president lasted 45 minutes.

NETHERLANDS

SALVADORAN REGULAR TROOPS KILLED JOURNALISTS

NC052010 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Hague, 5 May (AFP) -- Salvadoran regular troops were responsible for killing four Dutch journalists in El Salvador last March in cold blood, the spokesman for the Dutch Foreign Ministry said today. The spokesman, Jan Willem Bertens, made the statement after a two-day interrogation here of a Salvadoran guerrilla fighter, known as "Martin," said to be one of two survivors of the nine killed -- including the four-man Dutch television crew -- by a Salvadoran Army Patrol in El Salvador on March 17.

Martin, who was identified today by the journalists' West German driver in El Salvador, Armin Wertz, said he was one of four guerrillas travelling with the Dutch reporters and a guide in the countryside when the army patrol fired on the nine. The four-man Dutch television crew were being escorted by the guerrillas to the home of a peasant family for an interview when they were surprised by troops.

The journalists were unarmed. Mr Bertens said the army patrol outnumbered the group in men and arms and could easily have placed them under arrest. The Dutch Government had asked to interrogate the head of the patrol but had received no answer to the request, he said.

PORTUGAL

CONTROVERSY ARISES OVER UK USE OF AIRPORT

LD060222 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2340 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Reports by some news media about the use of Porto Santo Airport in the Madeira Archipelago by British military aircraft have given rise to some controversy. Here is a report on the matter by our newsroom in Madeira:

Despite official denials to the effect that Porto Santo Airport has not been used as a staging point by any British military aircraft bound for the Falkland Islands, RDP-Madeira this afternoon managed to talk to the pilot of the bomber plane forced to land yesterday due to mechanical failure. The pilot in question did not disclose his identity nor his destination. He merely said that authorization to land in Porto Santo had been given by the airport. Approached by us, the director of Porto Santo Airport denied that the airstrip had been used by any British military aircraft.

A private source approached by us in Porto Santo, however, confirmed that the airport in effect has been used by the British Air Force. The regional press, too, reports with great detail that a British jet fighter landed in Porto Santo yesterday due to mechanical failure. An official source quoted by Portuguese news agency ANOP has said, for its part, that there have only been two landings by British jet fighters in Porto Santo and that such landings were authorized under international agreements by the regional government because it was a question of an emergency situation. The same source explained that Madeira is in no way connected with the Falklands conflict and that the use of the archipelago's air space by the aircraft in question falls within the normal procedures internationally upheld by any country.

SPAIN

PEREZ-LLORCA COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR ARMS IN SPAIN

LD060404 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 May 82

[Dispatch from Washington]

[Text] It is possible that the new Hispano-U.S. agreements will be signed before 21 May when the present extension to treaty expires. At the end of the 2-hour meeting in Washington between Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the Spanish view was that the meeting had been very positive and satisfactory. The view of the U.S. diplomats was one of complete optimism. Ambassador Todman was certain that agreements would be reached before 21 May.

The delicate question of the possibility of installing nuclear arms in Spain, both through entry into NATO and through the agreements with the United States, was clarified by Perez-Llorca in categorical terms:

[Begin recording] Entry into NATO does not introduce any changes into the subject and the treaty with the United States will make things absolutely clear. [end recording]

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IRELAND REAFFIRMS BID TO END EEC TRADE BAN

LD061936 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1814 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Dublin premier, Mr Charles Haughey, tonight reaffirmed his government's aim to end the Common Market ban on trade with Argentina. In the face of British criticism of the Irish move -- agreed after a cabinet meeting on Tuesday in tandem with a bid to get United Nations action over the Falklands crisis -- Mr Haughey signalled his determination to press on with the initiative.

The republic's prime minister said: "The situation has changed radically since we agreed to the economic sanctions. It now seems to us that the sanctions, rather than reinforcing efforts for a diplomatic solution, are in fact complementing military action. Support for that is not acceptable to us as a neutral country. We are satisfied there is a great deal of questioning in the EEC capitals about their respective positions."

Mr Haughey repeated that Dublin would be against unilateral action on the sanctions if the other Common Market states turned down the plan to scrap them. But he also hinted that Ireland could review her attitude if there was still no end to the South Atlantic conflict when the trade ban ended on May 17.

Asked about British reservations over Ireland's intervention, Mr Haughey replied: "Some people in Britain feel we have no right to an opinion of our own. But we have to reassert our neutral status in the world and if we have been given the honour of a seat on the United Nations' Security Council we should not sit there and say or do nothing.

"People should not think we went on the Security Council to be a sleeping partner." Mr Haughey also reported that the Dublin Government was considering a draft resolution for submission to the Security Council.

"It will feature reassertion of United Nations' Resolution 502, a call for a cessation of histilities, also for a withdrawal of the Argentine forces and the setting up of some form of UN presence on the islands."

Denmark Has Misgivings

NC052116 Paris AFP in English 2102 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 5 May (AFP) -- Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen expressed strong misgivings here today about any extension of European Community economic and military sanctions against Argentina, beyond their present mid-May expiration date. Mr Jorgensen told a press conference that Denmark's "participation in the sanctions was not undertaken without reservations -- it was meant to lead to a peaceful settlement, not to war."

Turning to internal community issues, the Danish premier was critical of Britain over its insistence on a linkage of European farm price levels and its own contribution to the community budget. "This linkage is nonsensical," Mr Jorgensen declared. "Because of a single country (Britain), we are asked to accept a solution that is no solution," he added. The nine other countries of the community, he warned, "have been patient, very patient with Britain."

He said that fighting unemployment within the community's area would be a prime concern after Copenhagen takes over the grouping's revolving presidency for six months as of next July 1.

Mr Joregensen is here for talks with the Socialist caucus in the European Parliament in preparation for the Danish presidency.

PAHR COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

AU071136 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 May 82 p 2

[Special report by "Smo"]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- Following his first working talk with his CSSR counterpart, Chnoupek, Foreign Minister Pahr on Thursday stressed the "basically very positive attitude" of the CSSR guest toward Austria's wishes.

Economic questions were only briefly touched on in the talks on Thursday, Pahr said, since the ministers concerned will deal with them extensively later this month; but he noticed in this field, too, a "highly positive attitude" by the Czechoslovak side. However, the Austrian foreign minister added, "all these intentions will now first of all have to be implemented."

More on Talks

AU071229 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1020 GMT 7 May 82

[Erich Macho report on the current visit to Vienna of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek]

[Excerpts] There is obviously a political thaw between Vienna and Prague at present, but it remains to be seen whether this thaw actually marks the beginning of a long sunny period. The Austrian side, primarily Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, is at any rate satisfied with the talks held so far with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. Pahr declared that there had been positive replies by the CSSR to all Austrian wishes broached at the talks. Pahr named as examples the planned negotiations about the CSSR nuclear powerplants situated close to the Austrian border, the promise of genuine improvements in the border crossing procedure, and the generous consideration the Czech side promised to give to the list of humanitarian cases presented by Pahr.

As far as the two CSSR nuclear powerplants in the vicinity of the border are concerned -- one is located near Brno, the other near Bratislava -- Austria is advocating a kind of nuclear alarm plan providing, among other things, for Austria's being immediately informed in the event of a reactor accident. Here Chnoupek declared that the CSSR Government is ready for talks at cabinet level. This is assessed by the Austrian side as a genuine CSSR concession to Austria. The Prague leadership may have taken this step only after consultation with Moscow, since planning and development of nuclear energy is a supranational matter in the East European countries, and an Austrian-Czechoslovak treaty could thus become a precedent that might indirectly also affect other East European countries which already hve, or plan to have, nuclear powerplants close to their borders. As for the long waiting lines at Austrian-Czechoslovak border checkpoints, Chnoupek announced that a CSSR Government commission is now examining the border crossing procedures practiced at border checkpoints, and that a quicker clearance is to be expected sooner or later.

This afternoon, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will meet with President Kirchschlaeger. The main topic to be discussed at this meeting will be the visit to Vienna of CSSR state and party Chief Gustav Husak that is planned for this fall or some later date.

ACTIVISTS DEMAND RELEASE OF CSSR DISSIDENTS

AU071233 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1059 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Austria -- According to emigre sources, 140 Czechoslovak human rights activists have demanded the release of three imprisoned dissidents in a petition submitted to the Prague parlaiment. They are the former chairman of the Prague Journalists Association, Jiri Ruml, the writer Milan Simecka, and the historian Jan Mlynarik. The three were members of a group of almost 40 persons who were arrested in May last year.

PROSECUTOR FEARS TERRORIST ATTACKS AT BONN SUMMIT

DW051932 Hamburg BILD in German 4 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Reporters Michael H. Spreng and Friedemann Weckbach-Mara interview with FRG Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann -- date and place not given]

[Text] BILD: Do you expect a terrorist attack during the NATO summit in Bonn in mid-June?

Rebmann: I am worried that the "Red Army Faction" (RAF) may use the NATO summit to carry out an attack. According to the ideas of the RAF, President Reagan would certainly be the most important target. But the security authorities will do everything possible to protect the President. In Bonn only a suicide command would stand a chance. But this is not the "RAF's" mode of operation.

BILD: And outside of Bonn?

Rebmann: During the NATO summit we must reckon with the terrorists' attempts or attacks on high-ranking U.S. officers or with their carrying out of explosive attempts on U.S. institutions in various cities.

BILD: How strong is the hard core of the leftist terrorists?

Rebmann: My estimate is that those who are ready to commit assassination offenses amount to between 16 and 20 persons at most.

BILD: And the revolutionary cells?

Rebmann: They continue to attract support and are very active. I believe that in the long run the "revolutionary cells" are more dangerous than the "Red Army Faction." They are hard to unmask. They are clever at utilizing alleged or really existing social grievances for acts of violence -- as, for instance, on the occasion of protests against the construction of the west runway [at Frankfurt Airport].

BILD: How dangerous is rightist terrorism in our country today?

Rebmann: Very dangerous. The rightist extremists have access to a large number of weapons and explosives in the Federal Republic and in neighboring countries -- as events in Munich [in October 1980] have shown. This is why we always have to reckon with terrorist attempts from the rightist camp as well. I am particularly worried about the unpredictability of the rightist terrorists.

BILD: Is rightist radicalism becoming more attractive?

Rebmann: Yes, I am afraid so. Unemployment and the fear that foreigners might take away citizens' jobs undoubtedly give impetus to rightist radicalism. Rightist groups already appear in public with antiforeigner slogans.

BILD: Foreigners are demonstrating in our country against nuisances in their homelands and are attacking each other -- like the Iranians in Mainz. Can things go on like this?

Rebmann: No. It threatens our security when groups of foreigners, such as those from Iran, Iraq or Turkey are fighting their disputes on our territory. We must reexamine our right of assembly with a view to being in a position of banning demonstrations of foreigners protesting nuisances in their homelands and triggering the threat of violence in our country. Even liberal Switzerland does not allow such demonstrations.

BILD: One hears little about uncovered espionage incidents. But the exchanged spy Guillaume spoke of a big "mole" in Bonn...

Rebmann: I do not disregard any clues to the effect that the GDR has placed a top agent in the Federal Republic. My estimate is that the number of Eastern spies deployed in the Federal Republic by the "GDR" alone amounts to between 1,500 and 2,000.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER HOLD TALKS WITH STOESSEL

LD061518 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today received the U.S. under secretary of state, Walter Stoessel, for an exchange of views on topical political issues which focused mainly on the crisis in the South Atlantic. According to a spokesman, the exchange of views was followed by a talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the Foreign Ministry.

Other important topics were the situation in Poland and the forthcoming NATO conferences. Genscher showed particular interest in Stoessel's experiences during his special mission to the Middle East. Genscher will himself travel to Israel on 2 June.

Stoessel arrived in the Federal Republic this morning and tomorrow will take part in a conference of U.S. ambassadors to Eastern Europe in Berlin. Stoessel, who for many years was the U.S. ambassador in Bonn, also visited Federal President Karl Carstens.

ITALY'S SPADOLINI, COLOMBO ARRIVE IN HAMBURG

LD062242 Hamburg DPA in German 1814 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 6 May (DPA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived in Hamburg on Thursday evening. The two politicians will meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Friday in Hamburg to discuss current questions, above all concerning the alliance and foreign policy, within the framework of the regular German-Italian Government consultations.

BOELLING SAYS GDR LEADERS WANT 'CLOSE CONTACT'

LD061244 Hamburg DPA in German 1134 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 6 May (DPA) -- Klaus Boelling, the former head of the Federal Republic's Permanent Mission in East Berlin, said today following his farewell visit to Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State, that they had had an "immensely business-like talk." Boelling declined to tell newsmen the content of the 1-hour talk because he wanted to brief Chancellor Helmut Schmidt first. He said that the talk had made it clear that the chairman of the Council of State and the GDR leaders want to remain in close contact with the Federal Republic in what is a very difficult overall situation. No one underestimates the problems, but Honecker and Schmidt have the will to achieve what is possible in the present situation between the two German states.

Boelling declined to answer specific questions. With regard to the minimum exchange amount for Western visitors to the GDR, he merely noted in a general statement that the Federal Government wants to deal with all questions in an overall way. He said there would always be "ups and downs" in relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR. The difficult, unfavorable overall climate must not discourage the two states from "tackling what can be done" without getting into contradition with their respective alliances.

Referring to recent "direct contacts" between Schmidt and Honecker, Boelling said that we had not had a "message" to convey during his farewell visit. Asked about a possible date for a Honecker visit to the Federal Republic, Boelling merely mentioned the existing invitation.

Wischnewski Meets With Envoy

LD061348 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 May (DPA) -- Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state in the federal chancellor's office, and Ewald Moldt, the GDR's permanent representative in Bonn, met in Bonn today to discuss improved conditions for people in relations between the two German states.

After the 1-hour talk, which is the first Wischnewski has had with Moldt since assuming office, a Bonn government spokesman stated that the GDR representative had conveyed East Berlin's replies to a number of individual points dealt with by Minister of Inter-German Relations Egon Franke at the summit meeting held between Helmut Schmidt and SED chief Erich Honecker at Werbellinsee last December. Franke had expounded Bonn's desire for improvements for people, especially for GDR citizens, visiting the Federal Republic. The Bonn government spokesman gave no details of the GDR's replies.

Government Views Talks

LD071238 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 May (DPA) -- The most recent German-German talks in Bonn and East Berlin have, in the view of the Federal Government, resulted in "positive starting-points" for continued dialogue on the problems between the two German states. Of course there will still have to be a lot of discussion on some of the difficult issues, and in Bonn nobody is getting "euphoric," Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told pressmen on Friday. He said, however, that he sees in East Berlin a great interest in "continuing" on the basis of the German-German summit meeting at the Werbellinsee.

The government spokesman declined to give any details of recent talks. All those questions which had been touched upon at the summit meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Honecker were discussed. Boelling did, however, reiterate that the government sees no "linkage," but an "overall connection" between the annulment of the drastic increase in the minimum exchange levy by the GDR and an extension of the interest-free overdraft facility in intra-German trade, which expires at the end of July. At the same time, he stressed that the other side has repeatedly said that it will not allow itself to be put under the pressure of an ultimatum. The Federal Government is not setting any ultimatum, however "there is a date which prevents the deliberations from being prolonged."

DETAILS OF RODRIGUEZ, MARCHAIS MEETING REPORTED

PM070849 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 May 82 p 7

[Text] Georges Marchais had a meeting at PCF headquarters yesterday with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, who is on an official visit to France. He was accompanied by Carlos Martinez Salsamendi of the Council of Ministers Vice Presidency and Gregorio Ortega, Cuban ambassador to France.

Their talks, which took place in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship which unites the French and Cuban communists, related to the present state of and prospects for cooperation between the two countries which should be increased in all spheres in their common interest.

The meeting also gave rise to exchanges of opinion which confirmed the profound convergence of views on problems related to the U.S. Government's aggressive policy in Central America and in the Caribbean, especially toward Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The two leaders also examined the serious consequences of the situation in the Falklands. They expressed their condemnation of imperialism's maneuvers and advocated an end to hostilities and a negotiated solution to the conflict within the UN framework.

Meeting With Mauroy

FL061239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has met in Paris with Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and president of the Rally for the Republic, an organization of the opposition minority. The talks brought to mind the relations established between the two leaders during Rodriguez' 1975 visit to France. He met with Chirac when he was the prime minister.

Rodriguez also met with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, thus marking the end of his official visit to France.

Visit Ends

FL061924 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] At the conclusion of a 3-day official visit to France in response to an invitation by that country's government, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuban's Councils of State and Ministers, departed for Budapest, Hungary.

During his stay in France, Rodriguez was received by President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. Not included in his official activities was a meeting he held with Georges Marchais, secretary general of France's Communist Party as well as other leaders of the main political organizations of France. Rodriguez also paid a courtesy visit to the director general of UNESCO.

MITTERRAND HOLDS HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON ASIA

NC071031 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Paris, 7 May (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand was today meeting with 11 Asia and Pacific-zone ambassadors recalled to Paris this week to examine French action in the region.

It is the first time a conference grouping diplomats, high-ranking government officials and ministers involved in Asian questions has been organised in France.

The special meetings follow the recent visit to Japan by the French president and several of his ministers, as well visits to France by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Thai chief of state General Prem Tinsulanon, and Vietnam's Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The 11 French ambassadors, who met earlier this week with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, will take part in working groups with the ministers of research and technology, foreign trade, cooperation and development, culture, sea, energy, defense and the state secretary for overseas departments and territories.

PCF DELEGATION REPORTS ON INDOCHINA VISIT

PM061019 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Apr 82

[Francoise Germain-Robin report on PCF Politburo member Paul Laurent 28 April press conference in Paris]

[Text] Last month a PCF delegation visited three countries of what was formerly Indochina: Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. PCF Central Committee Secretary and Politburo member Paul Laurent, who led the delegation which was composed of Central Committee member Sylviane Ainardi and Max Zins, told pressmen in Paris yesterday about the lessons learned from this 3-week visit, during which the PCF delegation attended the fifth Vietnamese Communist Party congress.

First Laurent stressed that the delegation was welcomed in each of the three countries by top-level state leaders "with much respect, esteem and friendship," in accordance with "the traditional ties of friendship and fraternity forged by a joint struggle against colonialism." He recalled in this connection that Ho Chi Minh attended the 1920 Tours congress at which the PCF was formed.

"But," he added, "the attention given to our delegation is in proportion to the attention accorded by these three countries to France. They expect much from France and from the change that took place here in May and June 1981."

Laurent returned several times during the press conference to the need and advisability for France to strengthen its cooperation with these three countries, to the positive role that it could play there in favor of regional detente and development. He welcomed the signs of rapprochement observed in recent months with Vietnam, which has received successive visits from one of President Mitterrand's special advisers and a minister of the French state, while the Vietnamese foreign minister has been received in Paris and several accords have been signed. Nevertheless, he added, "We do not overstress these signs of rapprochement, because we believe that we could do much better."

While noting that all three countries visited by the delegation are poor (Laos is one of world's 32 least-advanced countries) he nevertheless stressed their great diversity: "When we French Communists say that one of the characteristics of the contemporary world is the increasing diversity of the socialist countries, I believe that this is a living example of it."

In Vietnam the delegation was able to observe the importance of the legacy left by the war: "It cannot be eliminated in a matter of a few years or even in one or two generations." "Even 6 years after the end of the war, as the Vietnamese leaders did not conceal, the country is having to tackle major economic and social difficulties. Our Vietnamese comrades themselves say that they believed that they could progress quickly and forge ahead, that they had made mistakes." Pointing out that "the Vietnamese people were separated for over a century from the handling of their own affairs and their cadres are having to learn everything," Laurent declared himself convinced that the fifth congress marked "a new departure at a more realistic speed."

With regard to Kampuchea he pointed to "the contrast between one's image of it gained from French newspapers, radio and television and the country's real conditions....People in France are not yet aware that Kampuchea is evidently recovering 3 years after liberation from its executioners.... It seems to us that it is the duty of our people, our country and our state to contribute to the recovery of Kampuchea, a country where French is spoken and where there is a great fondness for France."

Two examples of fields in which French aid could be provided are education, which is carried out in French, and the restoration of the temples of Angkor.

Above all Laurent and the delegation which he led vigorously condemned the outrage of "Pol Pot's presence at the United Nations, where he continues to represent Kampuchea and the tragic misrepresentation of comparing Vietnam's action in Kampuchea with an aggression."

"The idea of a Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is false and untenable. The Vietnamese presence is regarded by the population as a guarantee against a return to the massacres." Answering a question in this regard, Laurent expressed his belief that "at the first specific sign of security in Kampuchea there will be at least a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, and a complete withdrawal if this security is guaranteed on the international plane."

BELGIAN CP LEADERS VISIT PARIS; MEET MARCHAIS

PM061153 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] Belgian Communist Party [PCB] National President Louis van Geyt, accompanied by PCB Central Committee member Augustin Duchateau, had a meeting in Paris yesterday with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz. The friendly meeting provided an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the situation in the two countries and the two parties' activities.

Van Geyt informed his interlocutors about the work and policies of the 24th PCF congress. Marchais stressed the significance of the PCF's action as a party of struggle and government.

The discussions also related to international questions. Recalling their strong opposition to any resumption of the arms race, Marchais and Van Geyt welcomed the scale of the people's movement for peace in Europe. They reaffirmed their desire to work to rally the broadest possible forces in the struggle for disarmament.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER MEETS WITH GREMETZ

PM061535 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 May 82 p 9

[Text] Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, has been received by Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the PCF Central Committee, and Jean-Charles Negre, member of the PCF foreign policy section.

During the friendly talks Mirou Almeyda provided information about the situation in Chile, where Pinochet's dictatorial policy is plunging the country and its people into a profound crisis. Gremetz confirmed the French Communists' active solidarity with the Chilean people and their struggles to regain democracy and social progress.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ELECT DE MITA NEW SECRETARY

AU060858 Rome ANSA in English 0853 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Rome, 6 May (ANSA) -- The Italian Christian Democrat Party's fifteenth national congress last night elected Ciriaco de Mita as its new political secretary. De Mita, who replaced Flaminio Piccoli in the post, was elected with 55.14 percent of the votes. The only other candidate for the job, Arnaldo Forlani, received 42.16 percent. The remaining ballots were blank or void.

Those voting for De Mita (considered the DC's "intellectual") were those in the Andreotti faction, part of the Fanfani faction (those remaining loyal to the senate speaker), part of the Dorotei faction (those aligned with Flaminio Piccoli's position) and the entire Zaccagnini area, which included all of the party's leftwing groups.

Those voting for Forlani were those members of the Dorotei faction that aligned themselves with Toni Bisaglia, the remaining members of the Fanfani faction, Donat Cattin's "new forces" and minor groups such as the friends of Mariano Rumor, friends of Emilio Colombo, "Proposta", etc. De Mita's election at the helm of Italy's largest party was the first result of a change in the DC's physiognomy.

Two powerful factions within the party -- the Dorotei and the Fanfani -- split over the choice of the secretaryship. Three historic leaders of the DC -- Amintore Fanfani, Giulio Andreotti and Flaminio Piccoli -- are forging a new group loosely defined as "a central area", but already dubbed "PAF" by the press, using the last name initials of the three founders. A Forlani area is also forming which should unite all of the party's moderate forces. The Zaccagnini area continues to focalize the leftwing forces within the party. Thus, as the national congress draws to a close today, the DC seems to be divided into three big alignments: "PAF" (central area), the Forlani (moderate) area, and the leftwing Zaccagnini area.

The alliance between the Zaccagnini and central areas, as demonstrated by the De Mita victory, can count on a healthy majority. It is still difficult to make out the new policy lines of this new majority force within the party, however.

Addressing the congress Wednesday, De Mita, 54, like Forlani the day before, reiterated the view that the present five-way government coalition is the only formula possible in Italy. He declared himself opposed to "incomprehensibe" early elections. His policy line was not unlike that of his rival candidate, but the tone used was very different from that of Forlani. Interpreting the mood of most of the congress delegates, De Mita was much harder on the Socialists whose secretary Bettino Craxi has long had his sights on the premiership.

The Socialists (PSI) are currently the DC's most troublesome partner in a government led by Republican Giovanni Spadolini. Minor partners in the coalition are the Social Democrats, the Liberals and Spadolini's own Republicans. The Christian Democrats are still smarting from their loss of the premiership and many would like to cut Craxi -- and his ambitions -- down to size.

De Mita urged the PSI "in a friendly manner" to quickly get used to dealing with the DC with the respect due a democratic party having clear programs and ideas and the largest popular consensus in the nation. De Mita insisted on the need for the DC to show more clout both in its dealings with its government allies and with the opposition parties, including the communists. The newly elected DC secretary judged the Communists to be in "a state of confusion" and lacking "a culture and a political proposition". With its new leader, the DC has shown itself determined to take the initiative on the nation's political scene. Just what this political line will be has not yet been clearly spelled out.

The DC congress winds up today with the election of the new national council.

ROME PAPERS COMMENT ON DE MITA'S SPEECH

AU061607 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Rome, 6 May (ANSA) -- The speech with which the Italian Christian Democrat Party's new secretary Ciriaco de Mita placed the seal on his subsequent election was viewed by political analysts here today as showing no signs of any need to attract the waverers.

According to the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, it was a speech delivered by someone who "knows he has won and does not need to attract the don't knows". According to LA REPUBBLICA, now he has been elected, De Mita will be able to launch a "friendly warning" at Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi that the Christian Democrats are not prepared to administer their own decline, will compete with the Socialists in Italian society and institutions, and "will challenge the Socialist Party on its own ground, commitment included". [as received] The Christian Democrats and the Socialists are the major partners in Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's incumbent administration. The other partners are the Social Democrats, the Liberals, and Spadolini's own Republicans.

The conservative Rome daily, IL TEMPO, agreed that the Christian Democrat Party which emerged from its fifteenth congress was certainly not a party resigned to its own "sunset". According to IL TEMPO, neither De Mita nor his rival for the secretaryship, Arnaldo Forlani, offered doubts about the present ruling partnership. "But De Mita, while confirming the intention of maintaining the alliance with the Socialists, in no way closed the door on the eventuality of dialogue with the Communists", this daily asserted.

According to the leading Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, the fate of the Christian Democrat Party is now in the hands of a "strong" secretary who "launches warnings, even if 'friendly' ones, at the Socialists, plans maintaining the Christian Democrats' identity as a popular party...and admits there is a 'margin of diffidence' around his election". In another version of the same reading, the leftist Rome daily, PAESE SERA, argued that the Christian Democrats have "changed horses, but are uncertain which road to take". "In the current state of affairs", this daily pointed out, "it is difficult to say what policy the Christian Democrat Party will in fact propose for emerging from the crisis".

"Going by the congress's debate, it could seem that the real and burning problems of unemployment, the crisis in production, inflation and endangered peace were somehow separate from the political and cultural crisis to which many speakers referred".

According to IL MANIFESTO, the leading voice to the left of the Communist Party, De Mita is an "almost historical minority....a bomb with a delayed fuse". This paper too pointed out that his speech made no reference to "any concrete social objective". But it also noted that the Christian Democrat congress may well mark the start to a "political movement" as the major Italian parties rethink their history since World War II. While noting that, to a certain extent, the Communists still have to follow the Christian Democrats and the Socialists in this evolution. IL MANIFESTO said that "the Christian Democrat Party too has lost its diversity based on anti-communism and has become a party like the others". In brief, even the Christian Democrat Party thinks it should set sail in order to avoid a slow destiny of destruction. "It might be time for the Communist Party, which people already locate on the high seas, to begin adjusting its fire".

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS TO CONGRESS COMMITTEE

PM051453 Madrid ABC in Spanish 29 Apr 82 pp 13, 25

[Excerpt] Madrid -- Minister of Defense Alberto Oliart yesterday explained to the corresponding Congress of Deputies committee the broad outlines of defense policy and of arms programs. The defense minister's report was delivered in open session, but once the statement and the debate which was started afterward were over, the defense committee meeting continued behind closed doors, while the parliamentary groups' spokesmen questioned the three generals, representing the three services, present at the session.

Spain's future entry into NATO is the government's principal aim in defense, and all the arguments put before the Congress committee revolved around this point. Other, no less essential aims were cited in Oliart's extensive report: The recovery of Gibraltar; presence in the Mediterranean; and, domestically, the defense of the constitutional system. "Spanish defense policy," Oliart stated, "is complex, as benefits a country which is at the same time Mediterranean and Atlantic, which is linked to Europe but for which the Strait of Gibraltar has never been a strait of separation from North Africa."

The defense minister explained the advantages entailed by joining NATO, which "facilitates enormously the resolution of the problem of Gibraltar." Concerning the Rock of Gibraltar, Oliart stated emphatically that it represents "a violation of our territorial integrity and an inescapable demand of any Spanish policy." Oliart later expressed the government's concern about possible instability in northwest Africa and the threat looming over the Western world b ecause of the Warsaw Pact.

Next the minister listed the aims of national defense, differentiating among those of a general nature, an external nature and an internal nature. With respect to the aims of a general nature, Oliart emphasized that the defense at all costs of the national territory's integrity against any external or internal threat is obvious. The exercise of sovereignty in all territories under the Spanish flag must be ensured, he added, with the consequent defense of airspace and seaspace.

He also emphasized that one of the armed forces' aims is to defend the constitutional system, the democracy under which we live and the parliamentary monarchy.

Referring to the aims of an external nature, the minister stated that it is necessary to supplement the national means with appropriate alliances, as well as the alliance [as published] and the best possible friendship with the Kingdom of Morocco, and to achieve membership in the Atlantic alliance. [sentence as published]

Regardless of this policy of alliance, he added, it is necessary to reaffirm our presence in the Mediterranean, the Strait [presumably, of Gibraltar] and the Atlantic, and to achieve the recovery of Gibraltar, in accordance with the UN resolution.

Last, as regards the aims of an internal nature, the minister said that it is necessary to achieve the strengthening of the national consciousness of all Spanish people and to secure the greatest possible identification between the people and the armed forces in the joint undertaking of defense.

He later stated that internal security rests with the state security forces, but it is also clear to us that the civil guard forces are part of the army, and in many instances in the struggle against terrorism army forces must defend possible targets for terrorist attacks.

As regards military potential, Oliart stated that it is necessary to secure, organize, equip, train and maintain a military force substantial enough to guarantee the defense of national territory, cooperate with the allied countries and deter other countries which may attack the integrity of the national territory.

The defense minister later asserted the need to develop a military intelligence system which will make it possible to forecast and monitor the progress of threats.

Next, Oliart summarized our services' military potential, stating, as regards the army, that we currently have three divisions -- armored, mechanized and motorized. "Since the 1971 law," the minister said, "an enormous effort has been made to modernize the army's equipment, but much of the weaponry, vehicles and equipment of these units is obsolete and will see the end of its useful life in this decade."

The minister announced that a substantial reduction of personnel will be effected, "to make the units that we have far more effective." He also stated that the substantial changes in the plan which will be put forward are primarily aimed at improving antitank and antiaircraft defenses.

After stating that an electronic warfare battalion [batallon de guerra electronica] will be set up, Oliart said that the investments as a whole fall into three blocks: First, undertaking already made; new purchases, which will be used for the partial replacement of the equipment of, among others, the units of Ceuta, Melilla, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands; and the infrastructure, which is, he said, one of the most important aims.

With respect to the navy, Oliart said that we now have a large navy for the size of the nation, which can be ranked among the four principal navies of the European Atlantic alliance. But, he said, it is a very old navy.

As regards the air force, the minister said that we now have 10 fighter and attack squadrons. Five of them -- the U.S. F-5S and the Phantoms -- must be decommissioned in this decade. The program which we have put forward for the airforce involves finishing payment for the F-1 program, the Mirages, whose deliveries are being completed.

The minister concluded by saying that we are going to adopt more sophisticated weapons and equip our three services with better weaponry.

PCE'S CARRILLO ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM051525 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 30 Apr-6 May 82 pp 1-12

[Unattributed report on PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 26 April speech at PCE Central Committee meeting in Madrid: "Terrorist Offensive Instigation for Coup d'Etat"]

[Excerpts] In his speech on Monday afternoon PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo first stressed the significance of the report delivered in the morning by Nicolas Sartorius -- "An entire political approach; which consists in centering our debates on the essential problems of the working class and the people's masses."

I am talking about an approach which, as Mauricio rightly stressed this morning, aims to set the party's political work within the framework of the people's real anxieties and concerns, within the framework of the specific conditions, and to transcend ideological abstraction as the only ingredient of the debate.

In this connection it is necessary to overcome something which, through practice, threatened to become an attitude -- the idea that the major social problems affecting the labor world must be tackled by the trade union. Such problems constitute the basis of what must be our policy, the specific domain of the class struggle which must be occupied by the workers party, though this does not imply interfering in the trade union's own domain. It is not enough for us to have a trade union policy, though this is undoubtedly most important: We must also assert our influence in the labor world. We need to integrate into our everyday policy the concerns and anxieties of this world, to experience them and shoulder responsibility for them every day -- not just at election times.

Sometimes we might give through our debates the impression that we are a party that continuously plans for the final battle and does not attach adequate importance to the daily battles, which are set aside as the concern of the trade unions. By rejecting the reformist principle that the movement is everything, which is correct, we might appear to be -- and this would be wrong and dangerous -- a party that will only be of use on the day of total change. This in fact moves us further away from, rather than closer to, the transformation of society that must take place by means of an accumulation of quantitative prior to qualitative changes -- quantitative changes in which the party must be a more and more active and dynamic protagonist.

Distorted Image of Party

This attitude, which at some times we might have reflected, could give a distorted image of the party to some sectors of workers. This leads to the idea that when reforms must be carried out it is better to support the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], which is suited to that role, while the Communist Party is a kind of revolutionary reserve for the day when grandiose dreams of liberation can be realized.

These sectors agree to the PSOE's making pacts, AMIS and organic laws on the harmonization of the autonomy process, backing the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] government and contradicting itself daily. They continue to vote for the PSOE because that is what they consider a useful vote. They do not agree to the Communist Party's making pacts and essential alliances to prevent the crisis from causing more and more disastrous consequences every day or reaching intermediate solutions. The Communist Party must remain uncontaminated and virginal, in short, an exemplary [testimonial] group, pending the great day of the radical revolution.

We undoubtedly need to carry out a major ideological task to educate our party, our supporters and voters and the broad workers masses to the idea that the revolutionary party, the party of radical change, the Communist Party, must also carry out everyday political activity, negotiate intermediate solutions, promote reforms and reach compromises if it wants to put itself in a position to achieve this radical change. We must make a resolute effort to reassess our political action and its importance as a task for the party and the masses themselves, as a commitment for everyone.

Though objective circumstances are unfavorable, due to the economic crisis, the persistence of vestiges, attitudes and even personalities from the previous regime must be rehabilitated, not only with regard to the major principles, but also in everyday matters. Unless we achieve this, the people's masses will continue to regard politics as alien, the domain of what is called, in an ambiguous and inaccurate expression, the political class, and they will not be active protagonists in the country's future. They will opt in every election not for what is good but for the lesser evil. This ideological endeavor must be supported by practical political activity. What we have now done with regard to welfare, we must do in the future with regard to all the major social problems affecting the majority of the population in all fields.

This is the first conclusion that I would like to draw from today's debate.

Specter of the Popular Front

I believe it would be worth looking at the manipulation being made of specter of the popular front. In the minds of this country's public the popular front is connected, among other things, with propaganda carried out for many years, the civil war propaganda. It must be stated first that the popular front was not a coalition of "Reds," as it seems some people would lead the public to believe. It was a coalition which under present conditions could include a major sector of the UCD and even some sectors of the democratic coalition: It would of course include the Basque and Catalonian nationalists. In other words this specter of the popular front represents socially and politically the basic composition the present Cortes, the present political situation. The fact that the working class gained hegemony within the popular front when the Francoist rising exploded and civil war was declared is another matter.

The same applies to the fact that the popular front acquired a much more radical and advanced character than at the outset as a result of a civil war that it did not provoke, but which was provoked by the Francoist rising.

What is regrettable is that it is actually the PSOE that is stressing the creation of a climate of fear around the idea of the popular front. The PSOE's veto on cooperation with the Communist Party is basically a manipulation of the fear of the popular front created by the right over many years. Consequently it is an attitude that weakens both the Socialist Party and the left of this country.

Therefore the step taken in Asturias is important within the Spanish political context because the Asturian comrades have succeeded in smashing this veto, smashing the PSOE's strategy in their region.

But what does this victory show? It is the link to which we must cling. This victory shows that in the PSOE grass roots, among PSOE members and many PSOE cadres, there is a unitary spirit, a spirit of leftwing unity. We must develop this spirit, this trend toward leftwing unity, by appealing to it in all our campaigns and by being very careful about how we criticize Socialist leaders.

I believe that both in Andalusia and elsewhere we must avoid coarse anathemas against Socialist leaders, while nevertheless seriously criticizing their policy, to avoid wounding the feelings of the Socialist grass roots and, on the other hand, to stimulate those feelings, thus arresting anti-unitary stances.

I believe that actions such as the one the other day at Getafe, where both Socialists and Communists addressed 15,000-20,000 workers and talking about unity, are very important in this whole process. The coming May Day is very important. Indeed, the party must strive to make it a great May Day, a major unitary mobilization of the masses, because these mobilizations can help influence the PSOE's course toward unity.

I would like to say in connection with our relations with the PSOE, our policy of cooperation with the PSOE, that there are levels at which we could temporarily accept outside support and participation, supporting the PSOE, if they gained sufficient parliamentary strength for this. There are other levels at which we could not accept what would simply be discrimination. In other words, if tomorrow there is a leftwing majority in the Chamber of Deputies -- I will not now hazard any forecast -- I believe that the Central Committee would have to assess whether or not it would be advisable to insist on the presence of communist ministers in a situation such as this in a government at state level. But at the level of municipal government and governments of provinces, nationalities and regions, we can in no way accept any discrimination -- discrimination that would serve only to categorize the communist vote as a futile vote, a vote that resolves and changes nothing, when in fact the opposite is true.

I believe that the importance of the decision in Asturias is not simply that it smashes the PSOE's strategy, but that it shows clearly that the communist vote is a useful vote, a vote worth casting.

I will not dwell on the importance of the Andalusian elections. Comrade Antonio Romero has given a report which I find brief, concise but complete on the situation in these elections.

Both the elections in Andalusia and the coming general election will not be easy tests for our party. They will not be easy tests because it is indisputable that the dogmatic split has been confirmed in Catalonia and an attempt is being made to extend this split to the rest of the country. In addition, the plan of which there is talk -- it is still not very clear how far it will go -- to turn the ARI into a political party could have an unfavorable influence on our electorate, not in the sense of giving those groups the chance to be represented but in the sense of limiting, of making us lose by several hundred, or several thousand votes in some instances, representatives who might have been ours.

I therefore believe that we should henceforth begin to study our election campaign; we should begin to prepare our election proposals, convinced that it will be a tough battle for the party in which we must maintian and increase our strength -- something which in my opinion is possible if we conduct our campaign well.

Even emphasizing the difficulties which we will have and which we did not have in 1979, I am convinced that the party can maintain and even exceed its score in the next general election if we prepare that campaign well and if we use all our energies, all the militancy there is in our party and all the atmosphere which, after what happened in Asturias, could be created to the effect that there really will be no leftward-leaning government in Spain unless the Communist Party, which has no substitute to that end, has a strong representation -- a representation which can really carry weight in national politics.

Since our party's desire for change -- for increasingly real and radical change -- is genuine, we can base on that feeling, that desire for change -- the effort to counter the difficulties confronting us in order to maintain and even exceed our 1979 election results.

MINISTRY DENIES REPORT OF ARMS FOR ARGENTINA

PY061305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1146 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 May (AFP) -- The Spanish Foreign Ministry today categorically denied that Spain has supplied arms to Argentina or that it is ready to do so, and it noted that no request has been made to it in this regard so far.

The Madrid daily DIARIO 16 today asserted that the Spanish Government was contemplating the imminent possibility of dispatching 120 mm mortars to Argentina.

DIARIO 16 also wrote that 80 mortars and approximately 15,000 mortar shells had been transported to a garrison near Madrid yesterday, Wednesday, in order to dispatch them to Buenos Aires.

In this regard, a spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Ministry noted that DIARIO 16 had made a mistake and that the Spanish Government had not been asked for military aid by the Argentine junta.

FINLAND

CABINET AGREES TO HIGHER DEFENSE, OTHER SPENDING

PM050915 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] The year's second supplementary budget was presented to the Eduskunta yesterday after long discussion in the government. The most striking supplementary spending involves 450 million markkaa for the import of defense material from the Soviet Union.

This sum has primarily been justified by the need to make a contribution to eliminating the current trade imbalance between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless the Government was divided on this point. The Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] ministers were opposed to the decision and only accepted it on condition that the Eduskunta SKDL group be given a free hand when this particular piece of spending is debated in the Eduskunta.

It was possible to avoid a cabinet vote with the help of an agreement that the supplementary purchases agreed now will be taken into consideration when drawing up next year's defense budget.

Reports indicate that the purchases will include antiaircraft artillery, antitank missiles and special materiel of various sorts. Of the 450 million markkaa 300 will be spent this year and 150 next.

The supplementary budget also contains provisions to promote employment, including housebuilding programs and investments. The supplementary budget totals a little over 1.6 billion.

SWEDEN

UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE SPOTTED IN LOCAL WATERS

PM051611 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Apr 82 p 7

[Lars Porne report: "Foreign Submarine Discovered"]

[Text] Naval and coast guard units were searching yesterday for a foreign submarine which had been located in Swedish waters near Soderarm. At midday a helicopter made contact with something which could have been a submarine and dropped charges on it. Then contact was lost once again.

The lighthouse crew at Soderarm and the crew of a tugboat first saw the submarine in surface position on their radar screen on Wednesday [28 April] night.

The navy sent out two helicopters, the torpedo boat Virgo and the mine vessel Visborg to the area to search. The coast guard also sent vessels and aircraft.

Some of the coast guard boats are fitted with a simple hydrophone which can just be used for submarine searchers, navy headquarters said.

The helicopter came into contact with a "possible submarine" at 1200 hours 1.5 minutes north-northwest of Soderarm. This means that the submarine was deep inside Swedish waters.

There were no Swedish submarines in the area, navy headquarters said. The search continued until nightfall.

NOTT 'RULES OUT' CEASE-FIRE WITHOUT WITHDRAWAL

LD061124 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1107 GMT 6 May 82

[By Geoffrey Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Defence Secretary John Nott today firmly ruled out a cease-fire without simultaneous withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falklands. "To agree a cease-fire without withdrawal would be to leave the burglar with his spoils," he declared after talks with NATO defence ministers in Brussels.

Mr Nott said nobody wanted a peaceful solution more than he did, but withdrawal had to be a precondition of any cease-fire agreement. He said Britain's efforts at a negotiated settlement would not falter and the UK was relying on the "tremendous support" received from Europe.

Mr Nott emphasized that Britain's continued military presence in the South Atlantic was an important element in achieving peace. "We are dealing with a military junta, and so far there has been no evidence that they understand anything other than strength."

He constantly underlined the principle of total withdrawal of Argentine forces before a cease-fire can be agreed. He said: "If we have a cease-fire without Argentine withdrawal, democracy will have surrendered to aggression and the aggressor will be in possession of his spoils."

He went on: "We are perfectly prepared to agree to a cease-fire, but only on the understanding and on the basis that it runs concurrently with withdrawal. We understand there may need to be some transitional arrangement before the two sides undertake talks on the long-term future of the islands."

He pointed out that talks were going on at the time of the invasion and Britain was prepared to talk again. Further military action in the South Atlantic was a risk, he said.

"But that will only arise if the Argentinians challenge the total exclusion zone and if they pose a continuing threat to our ships and men. The only way to avoid engagement is by them not challenging the zone or threatening our ships and men." Mr Nott said: "The way to bring about peace tomorrow is for them to withdraw and obey United Nations Resolution 502."

The defence secretary said that during discussions over breakfast with his U.S. counterpart, Caspar Weinberger, he had talked about the question of American material support for Britain. But he added: "We have the necessary military forces and logistical backup and we are able to pursue our military mission to its conclusion should that be necessary. I hope very much we will find a peaceful solution in the next few days to make that unnecessary, but we have all we require to make the mission successful on our own."

Mr Nott said new proposals regarding a negotiated settlement had been made to the UN secretary general, but he did not know how closely aligned they might be to any other proposals now under consideration. He said it was true that there was a fundamental disagreement over the question of sovereignty, but it was too soon to talk about what form any long term solution might take.

But he added that compliance by Argentina with the UN resolution calling for withdrawal from the Falklands could not prejudice any outcome of long term negotiations.

Asked if he could give accurate figures about deaths and casualties, following the sinking of HMS Sheffield, Mr Nott stressed that many ships in the fleet were maintaining radio silence for their own protection.

And, as the survivors were scattered around the task force, it had been impossible to accurately assess the true picture. He hoped to be able to do so soon.

Earlier, Mr Nott said he was grateful for the support of NATO as indicated in today's communique from NATO headquarters in Brussels.

PERUVIAN, UN PEACE PLANS BEING PURSUED

LD061326 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1310 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Britain is in direct contact with the Government of Peru over its peace plan on the Falklands crisis, the Foreign Office announced this afternoon. Contacts are being conducted through the British ambassador in Lima, Mr George Wallace.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London said: "We hope these contacts may lead to early progress." The spokesman added: "We are continuing our work with all urgency to achieve a negotiated settlement as soon as possible. Contacts continue with the United States and the United Nations secretary general."

At first, discussion of the Peru peace plan was conducted by Britain through the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Alexander Haig. In this new flurry of diplomatic activity, however, the government has established there are two Argentine representatives in Lima talking with the Peruvian Government on the peace plan which was first put forward on the initiative of the Peruvian president.

Chief Foreign Office Spokesman Mr Nicholas Fenn was careful to point out today that Britain is not in direct touch with Argentina. He also said that the purpose of any cease-fire proposal would be to enable Argentine forces to withdraw from the Falklands as set out by the UN Security Council. He insisted that withdrawal was still a major British requirement, but declined to go into details of how this might be agreed.

Meanwhile Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym is replying to suggestions by UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar for a possible Falklands settlement, the Foreign Office said today. The spokesman said that Mr Pym's reply will be "in positive terms." However, he declined to indicate what exactly that phrase meant and would not go into details.

Argentina has already replied to the secretary general's ideas, also it seems in positive terms, having apparently agreed to the need for a cease-fire. But Mr Fenn said Britain had not seen the text of the Argentine reply to the secretary-general.

Up to now the Argentine position was that her sovereignty of the Falklands must be recognized in advance, he added. That position was not acceptable to the British Government.

THATCHER SAYS MILITARY OPERATIONS TO CONTINUE

LD061540 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1520 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Britain's military operations against Argentina will not be held back while the latest diplomatic moves continue, the prime minister said today. Argentine acceptance of the United nations' peace plan without a pledge to withdraw the troops from the Falklands would be a "plot" she told MP's.

"It would not be impossible, it may be very likely, that Argentina is concentrating on a cease-fire without withdrawal," said Mrs Thatcher at question time, when pressed by Labour leader Mr Foot on the UN peace moves. "That would be a very evident ploy to keep them in possession of their ill-gotten gains, and we are right to be very wary of it," she said.

Mrs Thatcher was challenged by Mr Foot to rule out "deliberate escalation of military action which could injure prospects which now appear to be much more hopeful of getting a real peace."

To tumultuous Tory cheers, the prime minister told him the Argentines had escalated the conflict with their invasion.

"We must continue with our military activities," she said. "It would be too easy to say 'no military activities during negotiations'. We should then be hamstrung, the people would still be under the heel of the invader while Argentina increased its activities on the mainland, with supplies and reserves, to attack us at their will."

Mrs Thatcher's reply drew furious protests from Labour backbenchers, who claimed she had refused to answer an MP's specific demand for no bombing attacks on the Argentine mainland.

Dealing with the two current peace moves in turn, Mrs Thatcher said Britain had made a "very constructive response" to the United States' proposals being pursued through Peru. She hoped to hear more today. "Whether Argentina will respond in the same way, we do not know," she said.

The United Nations' peace proposals were "framework" on which further discussions could be based. She was sending a message to the United Nations secretary general today. Reports on the Argentine response to the UN proposals had been conflicting, said the prime minister. She made it clear that the UN proposals linked a cease-fire with the withdrawal of troops.

"It seems clear they are very interested in a cease-fire, but they may not accept withdrawal and may do it on a totally different basis or require undertakings on sovereignty." But she said that there could be no cease-fire unless it was accompanied by full and properly supervised withdrawal of troops.

"I stress that any proposals, if they are to be acceptable, and if they are to work and to command confidence, must be precise as to the timing, sequence and verification of events." "We must always remember that they were the aggressors," went on the prime minister.

The Argentines had ignored calls by the UN Security Council and President Reagan not to invade. "That same government invaded and has been piling in soldiers and equipment against the UN resolution ever since. That is the kind of government we are dealing with," she said.

Although he had called for military restraint, Mr Foot said he welcomes the tone of the prime minister's comments on the peace moves. He urges Mrs Thatcher to do everything possible to "nurture" the chances of a peaceful settlement.

PYM BLAMES ARGENTINA FOR PERUVIAN PLAN COLLAPSE

LD061916 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1912 GMT 6 May 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] The Peruvian Government's peace initiative has collapsed, the Foreign Office announced tonight, and Britain put the blame for the breakdown firmly on Argentina. It is understood that the British Government would have been prepared to accept the terms of the Peruvian president's peace plan which closely followed the original initiative from U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig.

The full terms of the proposals have not yet been published. But in a brief statement tonight from the Foreign Office in London, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said: "I am deeply disappointed that Argentinian intransigence has once again frustrated a constructive initiative. Had they genuinely wanted peace, they would have accepted the latest proposal put to them, and we could have had a cease-fire in place by 5 pm, (BST) tomorrow, Friday."

He will make a full report on the latest diplomatic position in a statement to the Commons tomorrow. Argentina is believed to have had two senior members of its government in Lima for the past few days to discuss the proposals.

But it appears that they have now told the Peruvian authorities that they cannot accept them. The Peruvian initiative, therefore, has never had official status.

The view within the Foreign Office is that the Argentinians appear to be going for the United Nations plan, which they believe can secure them a cease-fire without any commitment to withdrawing their troops from the Falklands. This possibility is dismissed as "ridiculous" in British Government circles, and Mrs Thatcher told MP's today that there would be no cease-fire without withdrawal.

The British Government says it has made "a constructive response" to the plan put forward by the UN secretary general, which was delivered to Mr Perez de Cuellar earlier today. The government insists that it is still seeking a diplomatic solution.

Military Action More Likely

LD062028 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2022 GMT 6 May 82

[By PA political and defence staff]

[Text] Fears that only a military solution would end the Falklands crisis rose sharply tonight after Britain's main hope for a peaceful settlement collapsed. And gloom deepened with the news that Britain had lost two more Harrier jets, with their pilots presumed dead.

Mrs Thatcher had been pinning her hopes of peace on an initiative by the Peruvian president based on original proposals by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, but the Argentinians threw out the plan today. Now, with only the UN proposals left for discussion -- and these are regarded with deep skeptism by the British Government -- the prospects of a diplomatic solution looked increasingly bleak.

The UN plan may founder for the same reason as Peru's -- because Argentina will not commit itself to withdrawal. The loss of the two planes reported to have just "disappeared off the radar screens", is a serious blow to the task force, now down to 17 Harriers from its original strength of 20. Another was shot down over Port Stanley on Tuesday.

It was understood that news of the disappearance of the planes, while on a patrol, was originally to have been given at a Defence Ministry briefing to announce the Sheffield casualties -- 20 dead and 24 injured. But nothing was said and Whitehall sources said tonight they could give no credence to reports that Mrs Thatcher had personally ordered a delay of the announcement.

Hours later however the ministry confirmed the planes were missing and contact had been lost. "The weather and visibility were very poor. At noon London time contact with the Harriers was lost. We do not know the reason for this," said Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald.

"In view of the time that has now elapsed the aircraft must be assumed missing. No further details are available at present but search and rescue operations are now in progress. The next of kin are being informed."

The prime minister earlier told the House that further military actions may be needed if there was to be a settlement -- and she insisted that there would be no cease-fire without withdrawal from Argentina [as received]. She told MP's that she feared Argentina was trying for a cease-fire without removing its troops, but she said she was still hoping for a settlement through the Peruvian initiative.

However, tonight, in a brief statement, the foreign secretary announced that the Peruvian proposals had foundered. Accusing Argentina of "intransigence" Mr Pym said: "Had they genuinely wanted peace they would have accepted the latest proposals put to them and we could have had a cease-fire in place by 5 pm BST tomorrow."

"When it was learned that Argentina had rejected its proposals, the Peruvian Government did not even bother to table them formally to either Argentina and Britain.

They had been discussed only on informal lines in Lima with members of the Argentinian Government and Britain's ambassador, Mr George Wallace.

Mr Pym will make a Commons statement tomorrow on the latest diplomatic position. But the only avenue open now is through the United Nations, and Britain is extremely pessimistic about Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's chances of success.

He said he had received a "positive response" from Argentina on his ideas, which include phased withdrawal of both sides, a UN interim administration and negotiations for a settlement under UN auspices. However, in Buenos Aires it was reported that Argentina was sticking by its condition that its sovereignty should be recognized.

If Britain insisted on a total withdrawal as a condition for a cease-fire "then there is no diplomatic solution for the moment," said an Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman. Britain has also sent a "positive" response to Mr de Cuellar, but it is understood that this asks him to be more specific on what might be needed to establish a framework for negotiations. However, MP's at Westminister feared tonight that the latest news could bring the chances of more serious conflict much nearer.

And there was a feeling that the only reason for the apparent lack of action in the South Atlantic since Teusday was that Argentina had not breached the total exclusion zone. There was a total news blackout among government sources tonight over the chances of quick invasion by British forces, but Mrs. Thatcher's warning of more military action must mean the option is now closer. It was 10 days ago that she warned the nation that "time was running out."

LACK OF ANTI-MISSILE-MISSILE BLAMED FOR LOSS

PM061213 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 May 82 p 5

[Peter Pryke report: "Sea Wolf Missiles Are Urged for Task Force Defence"]

[Text] The lack of an anti-missile-missile on the 4,100-ton destroyer Sheffield was identified by Mr Nott, defence secretary, in the Commons yesterday as a reason for the loss of the warship. He was closely questioned by MP's anxious to know the cause of the disaster. One of them, Sir Patrick Wall (C, Haltemprice), suggested that the Sea Wolf missile was the only effective answer and urged their installation of our ships "with the utmost urgency."

Mr Nott accepted that the Sea Dart missiles, which were the Sheffield's principal defence system, were not effective against incoming missiles. "One of the factors which has led to us not having anti-missile-missiles as fully on our ships as I would like is that the Soviet Union and their Warsaw Pact allies, up to recently, did not deploy sea-skimming missiles. "That is one of the reasons why, in restrospect, we have not moved forward as we should."

The Sheffield was armed with Sea Dart missiles of the latest kind, but these were an area air defence weapon. They could be used, but were not very successful, against incoming missiles. "They are primarily for engaging, on an area basis, incoming aircraft."

Mr Nott added that he did not know why the Sea Dart system had not successfully engaged the Argentine aircraft. "It is possible the aircraft came in very low under the radar cover."

Describing the events leading to the loss of the Sheffield, Mr Nott said in a statement that she was attacked by Argentine Super Etendard Aircraft launching Exocet missiles at about 3.30 p.m. London time. She was about 70 miles off the Falklands, enforcing the total exclusion zone, with other elements of the task force.

"One missile missed the ship; the other hit her amidships. The resulting explosion caused a major fire. Although attempts were made to extinguish the fire for nearly four hours, with the assistance of fire-fighting teams from other ships in the area, it eventually spread out of control.

"At about 7 p.m. London time the order was given to abandon ship. Ships of the task force in the area picked up survivors and the latest information I have is that about 30 men are still missing." A further number had sustained injuries and they were being well cared for under medical supervision.

Casualty Toll Announced

LD061756 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1724 GMT 6 May 82

[By PA defence staff]

[Excerpts] Twenty officers and men from HMS Sheffield must now be presumed dead, the Ministry of Defence [MOD] announced tonight. Another 24 sustained injuries and are receiving medical attention.

MOD spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said tonight that one of the injured crewmen was on the seriously ill list. The other 242 survivors from the Sheffield, hit on Tuesday by an Argentine missile, are "well" and have been transferred to other task force ships he said.

Mr McDonald told a packed press conference tonight: "Twenty officers and men serving on the ship must now be presumed dead. Twenty-four of the crew sustained injuries and are receiving medical attention. All next of kin have now been informed. Details of these presumed dead, and of the one man on the seriously-ill list, are not being issued by the ministry."

Mr McDonald said he had been asked to appeal to the media to respect the grief and privacy of all the families involved. He said he had no reports of any further action in the South Atlantic, and added that enforcement of the 200-mile total exclusion zone around the Falklands was continuing.

'DISAPPEARANCE' OF TWO HARRIERS REPORTED

LD061908 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1903 GMT 6 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Two Sea Harrier jump jets from the Royal Navy battle fleet were lost earlier today inside the 200-mile total exclusion zone around the Falklands. It is reliably understood that the two jets, on a combat air patrol, flew off and then "disappeared off the radar screens."

As the aircraft have now exceeded their fuel capacity, the two pilots have been listed missing presumed dead. Next-of-kin has been informed, I was told tonight.

An official announcement of the Harrier casualties was postponed at the last minute. At the press conference on the HMS Sheffield casualties, Defence Ministry Spokesman Ian McDonald was quizzed on reports of other casualties today -- either operation or accidental, he said he "could not comment at present" and no statements are expected from the Defence Ministry tonight.

The task force has now lost three Sea Harriers from its present strength of 20 onboard. On Tuesday one was shot down over Port Stanley in a bombing raid on the airstrip. The pilot was named as Nicholas Taylor, 32, of Ryme Intrinseca, Dorset.

Report Confirmed

LD062044 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2035 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Tonight's further loss of two Sea Harriers -- now officially confirmed by the Defence Ministry -- poses a big headache for task force commander Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward, charged with the task of enforcing the 200-mile air and sea blockade around the islands.

With the Harrier lost during Tuesday's Port Stanley bombing raid, he is now limited in the number of aircraft he can mount for Port Stanley and Goose Green airstrips. He now has only 17 aircraft at his disposal and must await the arrival of the requisitioned container ship Atlantic Conveyor with reinforcements of a further 20 RAF and Navy Harriers.

As Tuesday's air attack on HMS Sheffield showed, air supremacy is vital to the success of his mission. No attempts to oust the 6,000-strong Argentine garrison on the Falklands can be attempted until the enforcement zone is secure.

FRANCE HALTS DELIVERY OF FIGHTERS TO ARGENTINA

PM061223 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 May 82 p 5

[Air Cdre G.S. Cooper report: "Paris Halts Order for Jets in Missile Raid"]

[Text] France has put a halt to completion of deliveries of 14 Dassault Super Etendard single seat fighters -- similar to the jet which attacked and disabled the destroyer Sheffield on Tuesday -- but latest estimates from Paris say 12 may actually be in service in Argentina. Argentina became the first foreign customer for the transonic strike aircraft in 1979.

The Super Etendard threat to the task force was identified in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH on April 7, but at that time there was no confirmation that Argentina possessed the AM39 air-launched version of Exocet -- also built in France by Aerospatiale.

The task force has no anti-missile-missiles or guns that can be relied on to stop Exocet. Some of the ships have Sea Wolf short-range defence missiles, but not of the type that can stop sea-skimming Exocet. Britain must either stop the aircraft from taking off; intercept the aircraft with Sea Harriers or Sea Dart air defence missiles; block the Exocet's radar guidance and homing head; or keep back out of range of the system.

Super Etendard carries one Exocet missile under the right wing and an extra fuel tank under the left. This enables the aircraft to reach a target 400 miles from the mainland. The radius of action of the aircraft can be extended by flight refuelling either from one of Argentina's two KC-130 tankers or from other Super Etendards.

The Super Etendard has a very advanced navigation system that makes it simple for the pilot to find and attack his target. It is assumed that Argentina is obtaining intelligence on the position of the British ships either from its own Lockheed Neptune maritime reconnaissance aircraft, or possibly through satellite intelligence passed on by Russia.

Exocet can be fired at up to 30 miles from the target from low level, allowing the aircraft to keep down out of sight of the ship's radar. Once launched, the missile homes on to the ship and skims across the sea at a height of about 10 ft. Its rocket motor gives it a speed of about 700 MPH.

Undoubtedly France will have told Britain how many Exocet missiles Argentina has, but it is unlikely that more than 20 will have been delivered. Iraq and South Africa are believed to be among the countries to have ordered the missile. Argentine pilots are known to have been receiving their flying training in South Africa.

If the air-launched Exocet threat cannot be contained by normal defensive means and if Argentina is not limited by the availability of missiles, Britain is bound to consider seriously the option of attacking the base from which the Super Etendards operate. Vulcan bombers operating from Ascension Island with the aid of in-flight refuelling Victor tankers have already demonstrated their ability to hit airfield targets under cover of darkness.

The Super Etendards are normally based at Commandante Espora near Puerto Belgrano, but to shorten the distance from the mainland to the Falklands area it is probable that they have been deployed to a base further south. There are three airfields available: Comodoro Rivadavia, Puerto Deseado and Rio Gallegos.

PYM ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON PEACE PLANS

LD071058 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1047 GMT 7 May 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] Britain is urgently and constructively pursuing the UN secretary general's Falkland peace plan following the collapse of the Peru initiative, MP's were told by the foreign secretary today.

Mr Pym disclosed for the first time details of the Peru-U.S. package and of the new search for a settlement, but issued a strong warning that if the Argentine remained intransigent: "We shall do whatever necessary to end their unlawful occupation -- our resolve remains undiminished."

After repeating his censure of Argentine intransigence in rejecting a diplomatic solution, Mr Pym told the Commons he would give an account of where Britain stood -- "and of where we intend to go from here." He praised U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for his part in the Peru plan and said the government signified yesterday willingness to accept and implement immediately an interim agreement preparing for a definitive settlement.

"If it had been accepted by the Argentines, the cease-fire, which would have been firmly linked to the beginning of Argentine withdrawal, could have come into effect as early as 5 pm today." Then Mr Pym outlined the interim agreement. He said it included the following elements:

-- "Complete and supervised withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands matched by corresponding withdrawal of British forces;

-- "An immediate cease-fire as soon as Argentina accepted the agreement and agreed to withdraw;

-- "Appointment of a small group of countries acceptable to both sides who would supervise withdrawal, undertake the interim administration in consultation with the islanders' elected representatives, and perhaps help in negotiations for a definitive agreement on the status of the islands, without prejudice to our principles of the wishes of the islanders;

-- "Suspension of the existing exclusion zones and the lifting of economic sanctions."

The prime minister listened as the foreign secretary continued: "This agreement would not, of course, have prejudged in any way the outcome of the negotiations about the future, that is a sticking point for us. Pending the outcome of the negotiations, the two sides would simply have acknowledged the difference that exists between them over the status of the islands.

"We have worked, and will continue to work, positively and constructively for a peaceful solution. Our agreement to these ideas makes this once again abundantly clear. I wish I could say that the Argentine junta had been working in a similar spirit -- clearly, they were not. The Argentines have so far insisted that a transfer of sovereignty to them should be a precondition of negotiations on a final settlement.

"The Argentines talk much of the need for the decolonization of the islands. What they appear to mean by this is a recolonization by themselves," he said to loud cheers. "The Argentines seem now to be obstructing progress in another, but equally fundamental way.

"They appear to be asking for a cease-fire without any clear link with a withdrawal of their invasion force. To grant this would be to leave them indefinitely in control of people and territory which they had illegally seized, and to deny ourselves the right of pursuing our own self-defence.

"We have not allowed Argentine military activities to halt the measures which our task force is taking. We will not allow their diplomatic obstructionism to do so either. Nor will they be allowed to halt our own vigorous endeavours to find a peaceful way out of the conflict into which they had led us."

The foreign secretary then talked of UN proposals. "The secretary general has put to both us and Argentina some ideas as a framework around which progress might be made. The Argentine Government claims to have accepted these ideas. We are bound to be skeptical of this claim... It is difficult to believe that Argentina, having rejected ideas devised by Mr Haig and the president of Peru, can now accept the secretary general's ideas which have such a similar basis.

"For our part, we have accepted the general approach set out by the secretary general. I sent him yesterday a positive and substantive reply, making clear that the elements of a solution put forward by him were close to those which had been the basis of our efforts since the beginning of the crisis." But Mr Pym stressed that an unconditional cease-fire had to be unambiguously linked to the commencement of Argentine withdrawal. But the government had communicated what it would be prepared to accept "to fill out the framework..."

The foreign secretary said: "If one phase of diplomatic effort has been brought to an end by Argentine intransigence, another phase is already underway in New York. We are working urgently and constructively with the secretary general... I hope the Argentines will henceforth show that readiness and desire to reach a peaceful settlement which has been evident so far only on our side.

"If they do not, let them be in no doubt that we shall do whatever may be necessary to end their unlawful occupation. Our resolve is undiminished. It remains the government's highest priority to achieve an early negotiated settlement if that is humanly possible."

BBC INCREASING SPANISH PROGRAMS TO LATIN AMERICA

LD061418 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1410 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] In a bid to overcome Argentine jamming, the BBC boosted from six to ten the number of short-wave frequencies carrying its Spanish programmes for Latin America today. From tomorrow there will also be an extra 30-minute broadcast each day at 1200 BST.

This will contain a bulletin of world news and a 20-minute round-up of international affairs concentrating on the Falkland crisis. "We are extending our broadcasts so that we can reach Buenos Aires at breakfast time and not just in the evening," said Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director BBC external broadcasting.

"This extra time on the air will make jamming more difficult, as will the extra frequencies we are now using." "There are growing indications that because of our objective coverage and in spite of the jamming, we are reaching a much larger audience in Argentina than the Argentine authorities would like," he added.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON NICOSIA-ATHENS RELATIONS

NC070938 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Statement by Government of Cyprus spokesman 7 May]

[Text] Despite the prudent, responsible and constructive attitude of the president of the republic and the government regarding the question that has arisen in the Athens-Nicosia relations and despite efforts for the full restoration of these relations and harmonious cooperation, the opposition and its mouthpieces are continuing, by distortions, provocations and arbitrary allegations, their attempts to undermine Athens-Nicosia relations, completely disregarding the consequences, in an effort to serve petty political interests. It is reminded, lest the opposition has forgotten it, that Attila is in Cyprus and what is imperative is that everyone should help strengthen and safeguard close cooperation between Athens and Nicosia.

Despite this completely unacceptable and nationally harmful tactic, the president of the republic and the government will continue to handle the matter in a responsible manner avoiding anything that might make things difficult, being confident that harmonious cooperation will be fully restored for the sake of our national cause and that the hopes and expectations of those, locals or foreigners, who seek to create tension and discord between the governments of Greece and Cyprus, will be disappointed.

ROLANDHIS MEETS PYM; COMPARES CYPRUS, FALKLANDS

NC062007 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The republic's foreign minister, Rolandhis, today held talks in London with British Foreign Secretary Pym and Deputy Foreign Secretary Lord Belstead. A statement issued after the talks mentions the talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and covered such issues as the Cyprus problem, Cyprus' relations with the EEC, the Cyprus Government's economic claims on the basis of the provisions of the treaty of establishment, the Falkland Islands crisis and the issue of fees for Cypriot students in the United Kingdom.

A detailed discussion was held on the issue of the economic claims, and various views were exchanged. It was agreed that further contacts would be made after both sides have studied what has been discussed. Later Pym gave a luncheon in Rolandhis' honor which, among others, was attended by members of parliament and Deputy Foreign Secretary Belstead.

Speaking at the luncheon, Pym referred to the close ties which link Cyprus with the United Kingdom. In reply, Rolandhis stressed the significance Cyprus attaches to the strengthening of its ties with the United Kingdom, while at the same time noting the need for an evaluation and solution of the problems which plague contemporary international relations on the basis of the principles for the guarantee of international peace, security and justice. Rolandhis also referred to the occupation of part of Cyprus by Turkish troops and to the violation of the principles of law in Cyprus' case.

In addition, in an interview with a London radio station, Rolandhis mentioned that the sum Cyprus is demanding for the use of the British bases is somewhat more than 200 million pounds. Rolandhis mentioned that Britain has a legal obligation to pay the sum Cyprus is claiming, because the treaty clearly stipulates that compensation should be paid for the use of the bases.

In reply to a question connected with the Falkland Islands crisis, Rolandhis observed that the British Government, in the case of Cyprus, did not adopt a similar stance to the one it maintained against the aggression in the Falkland Islands. Britain, he said, though a guarantor power, did not discharge its duty to protect Cyprus during those tragic days of the Turkish invasion. We cannot, he concluded, implement two sets of standards.

LIBYAN ENVOY EXPLAINS 'ABUSE' OF GREEK PRESS

NC061648 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 6 May 82 p 10

[Text] Yesterday Mr D. Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, summoned Libyan representative Al-Qammudi and asked him for explanations in connection with a recent statement by the Libyan diplomatic mission in Athens.

It is recalled in this connection that the said statement -- unprecedented in diplomatic annals -- included abusive language against the Greek press.

It has been learned that Al-Qammudi told Mr Maroudhas that the purpose of the statement was to rebuff some press reports which referred to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and which were found to be puzzling and which therefore did not promote the relations between the two peoples. He also added that there was no intention of offending the Greek press which functions in absolute freedom. In the end he claimed that obviously the statement included some translation inaccuracies.

Further reports say that Mr Maroudhas pointed out to the Libyan representative the loathsome nature of the affair and stressed to him that the newspapers here are free to exercise criticism in every direction.

GREECE, FRG FIRM AGREE ON LEOPARD TANK PRODUCTION

NC061417 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 6 May 82 p 10

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Koulopoulos]

[Text] Bonn, 6 May -- Yesterday an agreement was reached for the joint production by Germany and Greece of Leopard tanks. The talks were held between Deputy Defense Minister Y. Petsos and a German firm in Munich.

Greek participation in the joint production of the Leopard tanks will be around 40 percent.

Yesterday Mr Y. Petsos stated to AKROPOLIS that the Germans have acceded to the Greek wishes regarding various points in the agreement, and within 10 days' time a German delegation will visit Greece to hold detailed talks.

PAPANDREOU, CEAUSESCU SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

NC051914 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A draft agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between Greece and Romania was signed this afternoon at the end of the second meeting between Romanian President Ceausescu and Prime Minister Papandreou.

Speaking to reporters, the Romanian president and the [Greek] prime minister expressed their satisfaction with this agreement and the wish that it would mark the start of a more general promotion of inter-Balkan relations.

In this connection, Prime Minister Papandreou made the following statement: Today, we signed with the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania a draft cooperation agreement, and I would like to believe this constitutes the foundation stone of a close cooperation between our two countries and, beyond the two countries, within the framework of the Balkans -- a cooperation that will change the Balkans into an area of peace and progress.

In conclusion, addressing Romanian President Ceausescu, Prime Minister Papandreou said: Mr President, I have signed this agreement with great pleasure.

At the same time, Romanian President Ceausescu said: I would also like to express my satisfaction and pleasure at the signing of the draft agreement -- a long-term agreement for the development of cooperation between our two countries. With this agreement we have signed, Mr Prime Minister, we offer a broad prospect for the development of cooperation and of Greek-Romanian collaboration which respond to the interests of our two peoples in the struggle for economic progress, independence and peace. Mr Ceausescu concluded: I am also confident that at the same time this will contribute to the development of multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries and the conversion of the Balkans into a zone of peaceful cooperation, with the prospect, of course, of denuclearization.

The second meeting between Mr Ceausescu and Mr Papandreou took place at 1800 at the Ministry of Foriegn Affairs. This was followed by a conference which was attended from the Greek side by the ministers Lazaris, Kharalambopoulos, Akritidhis and Peponis; by the deputy ministers Kapsis, Papoulias and Pottakis; the Greek ambassador in Bucharest; the prime minister's diplomatic adviser Makhairitsas, and by officials. From the Romanian side, the conference was attended by First Deputy Prime Minister Oprea; the ministers Andrei, Petrescu and [names indistinct] and other officials.

Ceausescu Ends Visit

NC071020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu departed Athens for Bucharest at 1200 today. At Ellinikon Airport the Romanian President was seen off by President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, President of the Chamber of Deputies Yiannis Alevras, ministers and commanders of the armed forces and other officials.

This morning the Romanian presidential couple visited the Athens Archeological Museum and at 1100 the President of the Republic Karamanlis and Romanian President Ceausescu had their final meeting.

BEN YAHIA'S PLANE SAID ATTACKED BY 2 AIRCRAFT

TA051640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkist 1600 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] It has been announced that the plane taking Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia to Iran crashed as a result of an attack by two unidentified military planes. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry on the issue is as follows: The Turkish authorities who are conducting the necessary investigation in connection with the Algerian plane which was taking to Iran the foreign minister of the friendly and brotherly Algeria and the delegation accompanying him and which crashed near Qotur in Iran have assessed the tapes which recorded the conversation between the plane and the control tower and other evidence.

As a result of this comprehensive investigation it has been determined that the Algerian plane continued its normal course while in Turkish airspace; that it reported to the Esenboga control tower that it would leave Turkish airspace at 1628 local time; that the nationality of the pilot, who again called the Esenboga control tower after entering Iranian airspace and after Tabriz [as heard] at 1630 local time, was not determined; and that the plane was within Iranian airspace at a distance of some 16 to 30 miles from the border at the time it reported that it was attacked by two planes.

The pilot did not report any abnormality while the plane was within Turkish airspace prior to the last message. The Algerian plane was followed by Turkish radar until it was out of Turkish airspace, and it has been determined that there was no other air traffic in the region during that time.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMENIAN TERRORISM

TA061556 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 6 May (AA) -- The consultative assembly debated Thursday Armenian terrorist attacks on Turkish missions with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen declaring: We do not doubt that defenders and supporters of the so-called Armenian cause will be frustrated. Counter-propaganda cannot bring Armenian terrorist acts to an end. There are other ways of fighting terrorism. All terrorist acts create a reaction which destroys it eventually."

Such terrorist acts have now sprung to America from Europe, Turkmen said, adding "they now think they can advertise their so-called cause in America by committing murder. Armenian organizations have organized to a great extent in the United States in order to spread hate and hostility against Turks and Turkey in all fields. This racist propaganda is itself one of the facts creating Armenian terror have intermingled [sentence as received]. They cannot be separated any longer. For this reason, it is high time for circles in Western Europe and the United States supporting Armenian propaganda to realize that, in the end, they are encouraging these murders.

Meanwhile, assembly member from Mardin Basir Hamitoglullari said "Soviet Russia, Greece and France were behind Armenian terror" and called for "reprisals."

ARMS SMUGGLERS FOR DISSIDENT ARMENIANS ARRESTED

NC051009 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 May (AFP) -- Eight hundred people have been arrested in southern Turkey and the customs director in the Turkish part of Cyprus has disappeared, following the discovery of a huge arms smuggling ring working with a radical dissident Armenian group, the HURRIYET newspaper reported today.

The newspaper quoted police sources as saying the Turkist-Cypriot export-import firm with numerous international subsidiaries, Overco Northern Cyprus, served as the transit point for weaponry from Europe and the Middle East. The arms later reached the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia the newspaper said. The organization has claimed numerous attacks on Turkish diplomats abroad.

Another Armenian group, the commandos of justice for the Armenian genocide, claimed the latest such attack, in which Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz was shot dead yesterday in a Boston, Massachusetts suburb.

The newspaper said Overco Cyrpus was headed by a Cypriot of Armenian descent, identified as Musa Koyluyan, also known as Yahe Ohannes. The firm had set up offices in the Netherlands, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, it added. It also had a number of collaborators in the southern provinces of Turkey, especially near Gaziantep and Iskenderun, near Syria, where the 800 people were arrested, the newspaper said.

The customs director in Turkish Cyprus, Kamuran Ezer, disappeared yesterday, the newspaper added. His car was found at the border crossing between Turkish and Greek Cyprus at Beyarmurdu [Pergamos], it reported.

The newspaper alleged that the import vouchers, allegedly completed by a Turkish businessman, Nejat Soyler, and the Overco director, Mr Koyulyan, with Mr Ezer's complicity, said the shipments containing the arms consisted of cigarettes, whiskey and household appliances. The weapons were then sent to the Greek part of Cyprus, where they went to Armenian secret army members in the Middle East, according to the account.

It further said that an investigation had revealed that in 1979, Mr Koylulan rented a Boeing 707 jet which may have served to pass arms on voyages to several continents. The jet was abandoned at Ankara International Airport, where it stayed for a year and a half before police wondered why it had been there for so long.

The newspaper also said 63 trucks that disappeared two years ago after entering Turkey from Europe had delivered their cargo to Overco. The contents of two of these trucks -- including 2,500 pistols, rocket launchers and ammunition -- [word indistinct] found in two (?farms) in southern Turkey, according to the report.

Official Flees

TA051552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Lekfosa, 5 May (AA) -- Kamuran Ezel, director of customs department of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, fled to the Greek-Cypriot region after being implicated in a case of smuggled arms destined for secret Armenian organizations, it was reported. Ezel's car was found abandoned at Beyarmudu [Pergamos] checkpoint on the Green Line separating the Turkish and Greek Cypriot zones. He had left his office yesterday (Monday) [as received] for his home but never arrived there. His wife alerted the police. The preliminary investigation revealed that Ezel first went to the Dhikelia British base and then to Larnaca where he contacted the Greek-Cypriot authorities and said he wanted to go to London. The investigation goes on, according to Turkish Cypriot sources.

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EEC CONTINUES SUPPORT FOR UK ON FALKLANDS

LD091434 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1417 GMT 9 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Common Market foreign ministers today gave their continued backing for Britain in the Falklands crisis at their meeting in the Belgian countryside.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym had gone to the informal talks to persuade his partners to continue full support, following signs of discontent. Belgium Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans announced after the meeting at a chateau near Liege that Britain's partners had confirmed their solidarity with Britain and repeated their call for the withdrawal of Argentine troops according to UN Security Council Resolution 502. But they reached no conclusion about continuing EEC trade sanctions against Argentina, which expire on May 17. Formal talks will take place before May 17 to settle the future of the sanctions agreement.

While Mr Tindemans, president in the office of the EEC ministers, stressed the solidarity of all community countries for Britain at the political and diplomatic level, he would not comment on the attitudes of individual countries, such as Ireland, which has demanded an immediate end to the sanctions because of the military struggle.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE CANNOT AGREE ON TURKEY STANCE

PM050943 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 30 Apr 82 p 17

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA dispatch: "Stray Stuck to his Guns"]

[Excerpts] Strasbourg -- The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers failed to reach agreement on a communique on Turkey at its meeting in Strasbourg on Thursday [29 April]. Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray asked for a reply from the Turkish foreign minister which would commit the country to respecting human rights and to reintroducing democracy.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen found these demands completely unacceptable and stressed that the Turkish Government would not make such a declaration. Foreign Minister Stray then said that a positive reply to the parliamentary assembly was impossible, so that it was not possible to reach agreement on a communique. Stray was unwilling to accept a communique text which did not contain a clear political message to those in power in Ankara.

Swedish Criticism

PM051443 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Apr p 3

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA dispatch: "Turkey -- Junta Criticized by Ullsten"]

[Excerpts] Strasbourg -- "In the long run Turkey cannot be tolerated as a member of the Council of Europe, which is a forum for Europe's democracies, unless democracy is reintroduced," Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten stressed on Thursday [29 April] when the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers discussed the situation in Turkey.

"At the same time as the military regime in Turkey is talking about reintroducing democracy we hear new reports of torture, death sentences and executions. It is therefore important that the Council of Europe continue to follow developments in the country closely," Ullsten said.

NATO COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FALKLANDS 7 MAY

LD071154 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1119 GMT 7 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] NATO Secretary-General Dr Joseph Luns today referred to the alliance's full support for Britain "and its actions" in the Falklands dispute. The "great stumbling block" now seemed to be that Argentina was insisting on sovereignty over the islands, he told a press conference at the end of a two day meeting of NATO's 14-member Defence Planning Committee. A final communique issued today repeated, word for word, the condemnation of Argentina's armed invasion expressed by European defence ministers in a statement yesterday.

Dr Luns told the press conference: "The full support of the alliance was reiterated for Great Britain and its actions." But his apparent specific endorsement of Britain's military strategy was not reflected in the communique. On the Falklands' invasion it simply said: "Ministers endorsed the statement by Eurogroup ministers in their communique of the previous day in which they condemned Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands and the dependancies as well as her failure to comply with Security Council Resolution Number 502; noted the importance of maintaining the principle that aggression or occupation of territory by force should not be allowed to succeed; and urged the need to seek a negotiated solution acceptable to all parties concerned on the basis of the implementation of Security Council Resolution Number 502 in all its parts." The communique also referred to continuing consultations between NATO allies on any deployment of NATO forces outside the NATO area.

The defence ministers stressed their "common interest in the security, stability and sovereign independence of the countries outside the NATO area." The communique went on: "At the same time military aggression in areas outside NATO has potential to threaten the vital interests of members of the alliance." They could contribute directly, or indirectly to efforts to deter aggression outside the NATO area. Consultation on such external deployment of forces was intended to identify common objectives, "taking full account of the political situation in the area concerned and of the effect on alliance security and defence capability as well as the national interests of member countries."

Asked about the effect on NATO of the deployment of British forces away from the normal NATO operations area, Dr Luns said: "It stands to reason that the naval strength of the alliance at this moment is less than it was three weeks ago. But only if we envisage the possibility -- probability -- of a crisis requiring all the naval strength of the alliance would it bring any worry."

He pointed out that NATO strengths had been reduced in the past, most recently because of U.S. action in Vietnam, without problems.

He expressed hope for a political solution to the Falklands' crisis, but added: "The great stumbling block seems to be that Argentina wants its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands established and there is nothing to say about that."

VICE CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ LEAVES FOR U.S. VISIT

AU071310 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 May 82 p 3

[Text] Vice Chancellor Education Minister Fred Sinowatz left on Thursday for a 1-week official visit to the United States. During his stay in the United States Sinowatz will meet with leading members of Congress and senators. In addition, talks with Secretary of State Haig and with State Department Under Secretary Eagleburger are scheduled.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK 'HIGHLY SATISFIED' WITH VISIT

AU101044 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 7 May 82

[Erich Macho report on CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek's Vienna visit and his 7 May Vienna press conference -- in German with recorded portions]

[Excerpt] At a press conference today in the late afternoon, CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek commented favorably on the results of the visit. He said:

[Begin recording] I would like to say that I am highly satisfied with the reception in Vienna. I have had extensive talks with President Kirchschlaeger and with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, and in 2 days we discussed with my counterpart Willibald Pahr bilateral and international relations and questions. I am highly satisfied with the results, with the atmosphere, and it seems to me that the way has been paved on both sides for a dialogue at the highest level. [end recording]

Asked about forthcoming political trials against civil rights activists in Prague, Chnoupek said:

[Begin recording] I don't know where such trials were talked about, perhaps here in Austria or in Western countries, but in our country no such trials were discussed. All I know is that there will be no such trials in our country, in the CSSR. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT -- In the first quarter of 1982 Austria's foreign trade deficit was 4.25 billion schillings or 20 percent below the corresponding 1981 figures. Exports were 64.74 billion schillings, 11 percent higher than a year ago, while imports went up only 3 percent to 81.85 billion schillings. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 May 82 p 20 AU]

SPADOLINI WINDS UP TALKS WITH SCHMIDT IN HAMBURG

LD071518 Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hamburg, 7 May (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his Italian counterpart Giovanni Spadolini once again spoke firmly in favor of a peaceful settlement of the Falklands conflict. After a meeting in Hamburg, at which Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo were also present, both politicians in a joint communique expressed great concern for the development of the conflict and described the "total execution of Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council" as indispensable.

In order to avoid having to mourn the loss of further human life, they support the immediate implementation of a cease-fire, accompanied by the simultaneous start of a withdrawal of forces on both sides, the communique said. Spadolini added that with this statement the Governments of the FRG and Italy took the same view as was already expressed by France.

The talk, which continues the regular German-Italian consultations, centered again on relations between Europe and the United States, the East-West relationship and problems of the world economy.

Both governments leaders also epressed their concern over the continuing high interest rate of the dollar in the United States. At the forthcoming economic summit in Versailles this subject will have to be discussed because of the negative effects of the high interest rate on investment activity in Europe, Schmidt said. Spadolini said that at Versailles Europe has to advance its joint viewpoint against that of the United States.

At the forthcoming NATO summit conference in Bonn on 10 June the "alliance" unity and readiness to act must be shown" and new forms of consultation between Europe and the United States sought, according to the two government leaders. Schmidt and Spadolini expressly holding on to NATO's dual decision. The preservation of balance is necessary because of the danger of destabilization in East-West relations.

Both politicians continue to view developments in Poland with concern. Spadolini said that 5 months after the declaration of martial law, trade union rights and basic rights are still being trampled on. Both heads of government agreed that this situation has to be changed as soon as possible. What the Polish people really feel has been shown in the 1 May demonstrations.

Spadolini, who went on a tour of the harbor during the afternoon, accompanied by the chancellor, signed his name in the Golden Book of the city during a visit to the town hall. The Italian Government leader will flyon to Berlin for a private visit on Saturday.

POLISH OFFICIAL BEGINS POLITICAL TALKS IN BONN

LD100948 Hamburg DPA in German 0902 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (DPA) -- Edward Kowalczyk, Polish deputy premier and chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Party [SD], today began political talks in Bonn. Kowalczyk, who is in Bonn at the invitation of the FDP, first had a meeting today with FDP Parliamentary Group Chief Wolfgang Mischinck. The exchange of views in the Thomas Dehler house is to be continued this afternoon at a talk with FDP Party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Kowalczyk, head of the small democratic minority party in Poland, will speak on Tuesday and Wednesday with Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff [FDP] and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski (SPD), minister in the chancellor's office, as well as visit the Baden-Wuerttemberg FDP Regional Diet Group in Stuttgart.

BUNDESTAG DEPUTY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO POLAND

LD080912 Hamburg DPA in German 0722 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Oldenburg, 8 May (DPA) -- In the view of SPD Bundestag Deputy Walter Polkehn the further fate of Poland will decisively depend on a dialogue with the workers as well as on a stabilization of the economy within the next months. Polkehn, member of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, returned on Friday from a 5-day visit to Warsaw. Together with his colleague from the Parliamentary Group, Volker Neumann, he held official talks with Sejm deputies and with government representatives, as guests of the Polish parliament.

Polkehn told DPA on Friday evening that in talks with the Polish partners they affirmed their intention to continue the reform process in Poland. According to the Polish side, this also includes the existence of a trade union independent of the state and party, which could not however, consider itself as an independent political force beside the party. The Polish partners in the talks appealed expressly to the German side not to impose sanctions on Poland within the framework of the EEC and to allow further credits as much as possible. In Polkehn's view the supply of basic foodstuffs to the Polish population is largely sufficient. But the mood is depressed.

GENSCHER WELCOMES REAGAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD100838 Hamburg DPA in German 0808 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (DPA) -- The American President's disarmament offer could have "a positive effect on the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear systems, to which we still attach maximum importance," Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today. The foreign minister's statement emphasizes the United States' "serious efforts" for arms control. The Federal Government backs Washington's intention of wanting to negotiate not only on limitations but also on "substantial reductions" of strategic weapons.

Initial comment by the Federal Government late on Sunday evening described the Reagan proposals as a "substantial widening of the East-West dialogue."

Genscher also underlined on behalf of the Federal Government the hope that "other important East-West negotiations" will receive "fresh inpetus" as a result of the American proposals.

BUNDESWEHR WOULD NOT PROVIDE TROOPS FOR UN FORCE

LD091400 Hamburg DPA in German 1254 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 May (DPA) -- Under no circumstances will the Bundeswehr make soldiers available for a possible UN force in the Falklands. This was stated by a Foreign Ministry spokesman on Sunday in response to an enquiry. It remains open whether the Federal Government would make civilians available if the United Nations successfully intervened in the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands.

The spokesman was referring to a report in DER SPIEGEL, which mentions an Argentine desire to have the FRG alone among the European powers participate in an international interim administration of the islands. This is alluded to in UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's peace plan for the Falklands. The sole Latin American representative would be Brazil. If the UN official requests assistance, the FRG will not refuse, DER SPIEGEL said. The Bundeswehr has never previously participated actively in a UN peace force for constitutional as well a foreign and inter-German political reasons. The argument is that, among other things, the task of the Bundeswehr is only defensive. German forces have given only logistical support to the United Nations, such as air transport.

MITTERRAND TO VISIT GREAT BRITAIN 17 MAY

LD071414 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand will make a visit to Great Britain on 17 May, that is in just over 1 week. The French president will return within the day. He will have lunch with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. This will be a preparatory meeting for the summit of industrialized countries in Versailles in June. Obviously the conflict over the Malvinas will also be a major topic.

Accepts Bulgarian Invitation

LD080742 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The head of state has accepted in principle an invitation to pay an official visit to Bulgaria, said Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson at the end of his 48-hour official visit to Sofia. This presidential visit, the date of which is yet to be set, will not take place this year since Francois Mitterrand's schedule is already too busy. In any case, this will be the first visit by a French head of state to Bulgaria.

PCF SECRETARY VIEWS GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PM100827 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 May 82 p 2

[Dominique Burg interview with PCF Central Committee Secretary Paul Laurent; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] LE MATIN: The PCF seems to have been evolving toward more unitary positions over the past few weeks, even on Poland. Why have you not gone further?

Laurent: We are and will remain members of the union. We are implementing our 24th congress policy: To build a French brand of socialism by making progress in the necessary social, economic and cultural reforms, and by making progess at the rate decided by the French people. As for Poland, we said from the start, after the serious events of December, that the important thing, once bloodshed has been averted, is to move toward the necessary economic reforms and democratic renewal, and the complete restoration of freedoms. If there are differences of opinion they relate to the attitude to adopt to the events themselves and to the way of helping Poland overcome them. Events in Poland at this very moment show that those differences should not have prevented unity on 1 May.

LE MATIN: You talk of the rate chosen by the French people. But does there not seem to be a people's movement supporting the government?

Laurent: Success depends on the union but also on the mobilization of the people's forces. The implementation of the major reforms cannot just be a matter for the government. Let us take an example: The government lines on professional training for young people are the right ones. But they require negotiations, struggles in the municipalities and in the enterprises to determine the rate and methods for putting them into practice. Everything is not contained in laws or in a rigid timetable. Action by those concerned is necessary. For instance, we have never had any illusion that the employers were going to throw themselves eagerly into the solidarity contracts. That is the subject of a struggle. Moreover, the policy to promote investment poses a problem for us. We are not hostile in principle to support for reviving production. But the decision to grant an additional Fr18 billion to the employers is not accompanied by any guarantee that that money will create jobs and that it may help to develop the country's economy.

LE MATIN: Do you think that decision is the sign of a new political line taken by the government?

Laurent: It just strikes us that the government's attitude in that sphere was affected more by the idea of compromise than by the search for means for helping revive production and create jobs. The employers' attitude since 10 May gives no grounds for tranquility. We must not count on their goodwill. In our view all the economic measures should be aimed at solving the great problem of employement and social inequalities. A binding framework must be fixed, and if money is given it must be known from whom it comes and for what it is to be used. Nonetheless that is merely our judgement of a government initiative. We are fully committed to the government in a constructive way and to the effort to make the change succeed in the country. However that does not make us yes-men.

LE MATIN: Could the lack of government cohesion, which emerged recently, have negative effects on the chances of success?

Laurent: The vital thing is that the government should act while remembering that it was adversaries. There is nothing dramatic about those events as such. But in some circumstances natural or necessary differences can give rise to campaigns and manipulation. That must be borne in mind.

PERONIST LEADER DEFENDS ARGENTINE INTERESTS

NC071837 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Paris, 7 May (AFP) -- Argentina's Peronist Party is ready to defend Argentine sovereignty over the Falklands, a Peronist leader said here today. The Peronist, Jorge Vazquez, immediately added in a conversation with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that this position in no way implied support for Argentina's "military dictatorship."

Mr Vazquez, a former undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, is on a tour of Europe for the Peronist party, whose official name is the Justicialist Party, Argentina's strongest. The party leader said that his tour aimed at "setting up a parallel diplomacy by representatives of the (Argentine) people, so as to break out of the isolation into which six years of dictatorship have plunged Argentina."

The Argentine people, Mr Vazquez declared, reject any negotiation on soveriegnty over the Falklands and "will bring to trial anyone ready to do so." He added such people would be tried "just as will be tried those who in the course of the past six years of crushing the production apparatus have squandered the national heritage."

PCI'S BERLINGUER DECLARES 'WAR' ON TERRORISM

AU071933 Rome ANSA in English 1917 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Rome, 7 May (ANSA) -- Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer today declared war on terrorism, the camorra and the mafia. At a press conference here today, the leader of the West's largest communist party called on the people and all of the state's forces to launch an all-out battle against terrorists and the underworld. The PCI conducted an inquiry into terrorism and crime bosses between November 1981 and January 1982. The party gathered up the responses to 136,000 questionnaires in 34 Italian provinces.

According to the results of this investigation, 86.3 percent of Italians polled considered terrorism one of the country's worst, if not the worst, problem. For 67.9 percent, the chief cause of terrorism in Italy was the government's inability to cope with the economic crisis and social disintegration and the failure to promote state renewal. Asked who benefited from terrorism, 36 percent said it was the country's moderate and reactionary forces in their efforts to strike at the PCI. 29.9 percent believed terrorism served reactionary forces in general to beat back the workers. Another 15.6 percent said that terrorism served the interests of no one.

As to terrorism's international links, most of those questioned (50.2 percent) believed that investigations must be made in all directions. 15.4 percent believed terrorism was backed by the Eastern European states. 12.4 percent believed in links with Western power centers; and 12.2 believed that Italian terrorism was a strictly national pehnomenon without foreign links.

Berlinguer said that these problems will be the center of a Central Committee meeting to be held here Tuesday.

RESULTS OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS DEBATED

AU100836 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Rome, 10 May (ANSA) -- As the new Christian Democratic National Council prepares to meet tomorrow to elect the party president and appoint the deputy secretaries, political forces continued today to debate the results of the DC National Congress. As soon as the new internal party arrangement is completed, newly-elected DC Secretary Cicaco de Mita will meet with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and with the secretaries of the other partners in the coalition government: The Socialists (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI), the Republicans (PRI) and the Liberals (PLI) in preparation for a verification of the government's platform.

Sunday the top DC leaders devoted their speeches to the memory of Aldo Moro, the party chairman slain by his Red Brigade kidnappers four years ago, on May 9, 1978.

Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer sized up the current political situation in Italy in his Sunday address. He lashed out against the two chief government partners -- the Christian Democrats and the Socialists -- whose only goals he said, seemed to be to keep the present five-way majority together no matter how inadequate or paralyzing it is. Berlinguer was also hard on the recent DC congress, which while reversing the previous congress in its choice of party leaders, nevertheless demonstrated a "vacuum" and "a basic contradiction", he said. The previous congress was contrary to any sort of government understanding with the Communists, while the new DC leadership showed a cautious opening towards the PCI, according to observers.

Berlingeuer proposed to build an alternative that would change political orientations and directions, find solutions to the nation's ills and develop new methods of government. He said that new spaces were opening up for PCI initiatives, adding that the party is a powerful force for change and renewal.

For his part, Premier Giovanni Spadolini spoke out vigorously in defense of the five-party formula which he has led since June of last year. Speaking in Venice at the concluding session of a congress of European democratic and liberal parties, he said that deep reasons existed for a balance of laic, Socialist and Catholic forces which must not be compromised by upcoming developments in Italian life.

Opposed to any cautious opening to the Communists by the new DC leadership was Socialist Deputy Secretary Claudio Martelli who claimed that the PCI's reactions to the DC congress were "confused and surprising" while Berlinguer's alternative was a belabored tactic to eventually resuscitate the historic compromise (a ruling agreement at the national level between the DC and the PCI).

With a view to the coming verification among the coalition partners, Liberal Party Deputy Secretary Alfredo Biondi yesterday called for clarity so that the government forces could emerge from their "ambiguity and uncertainty".

PRESS SPECULATES ON DC, PSI COALITION

AU071558 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Rome, 7 May (ANSA) -- With the Christian Democratic Party [Congress] over, the Italian political forces are now looking ahead to the much touted "verification" of accords between the coalition partners in Giovanni Spadolini's Government. All of the nation's press today expected problems ahead between the coalition's chief partners: the Christian Democrats (DC) and the Socialists (PSI). Newly elected DC Secretary Ciriaco de Mita has already given notice that the Socialists will have to learn to treat the DC differently. The PSI, which is seeking a bigger role in the national leadership, "asked for equal dignity" in the ruling arrangement, de Mita said, "and the rule has to apply to all."

The Socialist Party paper AVANTI today said it was struck by "the explosion of a gut anti-socialism" at the DC Congress.

Rome's REPUBBLICA claimed that PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi was not allowing a moment of truce to the new DC led by De Mita and was behind AVANTI's charges that "the DC cannot bear free and strong allies, is scared of alternating the government leadership, is horrified by any alternative and seems ready for anything as long as it can stop useful and possible change." The daily therefore warned that the coming verification might deteriorate into an open clash which could make the prospect of early elections this fall that much more likely.

The financial daily IL SOLE 24 ORE observed that De Mita was elected secretary in a close vote. He garnered 55.14 percent of the ballots as against his rival Arnaldo Folani's 42.16 percent and won the edge with "an atypical center-left alliance', the paper said. He will now have to sound out the DC's chief government ally, the Socialists, who ever since the congress are irritable and restless and who now seem bent on widening the distance between the two parties, IL SOLE maintained.

For IL GIORNO Craxi did not like the way the congress went and is not in a cooperative mood. The Milan daily believed that for the moment, at least, Craxi would do nothing until he saw what concrete moves De Mita made. Both the Socialists and the Social Democrats have indicated that DC must explain what exactly they want, the paper said. The Liberals are also asking for a clarification of intent, while the Republicans are not making waves, IL GIORNO added. The Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans are the three minor partners in the Sapdolini Government.

Rome's IL TEMPO lamented the dearth of meaningful policy debates at the DC Congress. Those who awaited precious indications on programs and orientations that could be brought before the government partners for study during the coming "verification" were sadly dissappointed, the paper said.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES SHELVE USSR GAS DEAL

PM070855 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 May 82 p 41

[Alberto Valverde report]

[Excerpt] The Spanish-Soviet talks on sales of Siberian gas to Spain have been postponed indefinitely even before the two sides have held an initial formal meeting. Political and, above all, economic problems have forced the Spanish side to temporarily suspend what it was believed would be a rapid process and to make a more detailed analysis of the costs and consequences of conveying over a distance of over 5,000 km a hydrocarbon which, even in this decade, might not prove competitive because of its present high price compared to other energy sources.

Reliable sources have informed EL PAIS that, despite the "political will to continue these talks in the near future," the need for further technical and economic studies into the viability and cost of conveying Siberian gas over such a long distance has necessitated a comprehensive reassessment of the entire matter.

The same sources do not expect that any formal contacts will take place between the two countries before July, especially following the political problems that seem to have emerged recently in relations between Moscow and Madrid.

Although the main reason for the "intensive and detailed study" of the matter seems to be of an economic and financial nature, diplomatic sources have also indicated the strong influence that the political implications may have exerted on the decisions taken.

In this connection, the bad phase being experienced by Spanish-Soviet relations, recently reflected in the expulsion from Spain of two Soviet officials charged with espionage activities, seems to have been a decisive factor in the subsequent postponement of formal negotiations, whose start was scheduled for 23 May.

Another factor that seems to have acted in favor of the postponement are Washington's pressures on the European countries regarding the strategic inopportuneness of dependence on Soviet supplies of natural gas when other, less risky sources can be found.

Some sources have indicated that although Spain's position is to ignore in principle any kind of external interference in its soveriegn affairs, an appraisal of the U.S. recommendations suggested a thorough technical examination of them, taking advantage of the lull imposed by other factors.

Despite the huge short-term importance of economic aspects in the postponement, gas industry sources consulted have explained to this newspaper that the basic reason for the wait is the reassessment that needs to be made of this country's policy on natural gas. These sources indicate that the policy of "converting Spain to gas" contained in the national energy plan (even in its revised form, recently submitted to the Cortes) necessitates greater clarification or at least complete specificity.

PRC GENERAL ARRIVES IN MADRID FOR WEEK-LONG VISIT

NC090630 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Madrid, 8 May (AFP) -- General Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here today on a week-long official visit at the invitation of the Spanish Government. General Wu's trip will include visits to the Toledo Infantry Academy south of Madrid, the 12th Brigade of the Armoured Division, the Talavera la Real Air Base and other bases which military sources did not identify.

PYM SPEAKS TO PRESS AFTER COMMONS ADDRESS

LD071238 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1212 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Mr Pym repeated the bulk of his Commons statement to a press conference for the benefit of the world's press -- to make sure Britain's message reached the rest of the world. He stressed that though he was sceptical of reported Argentine interest in the UN proposals, he had not given up hope of a peaceful solution.

But he warned that if Argentina rejected all peace proposals, Britain may still try to take the Falklands by force, though it was an option the government wanted to avoid if possible. "I am not in the business of closing doors, I am in the business of opening them," said Mr Pym.

The foreign secretary refuted a suggestion that the purpose of the press conference was to "soften up world opinion" in preparation for a British invasion of the Falklands next week. The conference was simply to set out Britain's position, he said. He also warned there could be further attacks on Port Stanley Airfield. "If they mend the airfield and start using it again and take advantage of it to attack our forces, we would bomb it again". "We do not wish to use any more military force than is necessary, but we will secure total exclusion zone," said Mr Pym.

Mr Pym told the conference: "We are not asking anything too much of the Argentines. They are the aggressor. They put their forces onto the island. They have poured in thousands of troops. The only thing I am asking them to do is get off that island." Asked how much time was left, Mr Pym replied, "That remains to be seen. I hope they will get off the islands without any escalation of military activity. I hope economic pressures and military pressures are having that effect. It could be within the next few days or a week or so that the Argentine will change their minds."

Mr Pym did not see any point in seeking a direct meeting with the Argentine foreign minister Mr Costa Mendez. "It is much better that someone talks to them and then talks to us," he said. Questioned about a time limit for the actual withdrawal of Argentine forces, Mr Pym said: "One does not want it to drag on for too long. It might be seven days or ten days. The number of days does not matter. There should be a clear period of time by which it is completed. The withdrawal must be verified. There are a number of ways in which that could be done."

Asked if raids on the Argentine mainland was a growing possibility, Mr Pym said: "I would not say that. We do not want to see an escalation of military activity. I would not exclude any possibility whatever. That would not be right. At some point in the future the circumstances may change. I must keep all the options open at present. We are only concerned with preserving the total exclusion zone. We do not know what is going to happen. It would not be right to exclude anything."

Mr Pym said that negotiations on the future of the islands could not take place on the basis that the end result was fixed in advance, as the Argentines had been suggesting. "Otherwise there is nothing to compromise on," he added. "What is the point of negotiation? Our attitude is completely reasonable."

However, Mr Pym seemed to indicate some slight change in the British approach to future negotiations on the status of the islands. Asked if self-determination of the islanders was still paramount, he replied: "Yes, it is basically." Mr Pym said it would be necessary to ascertain the wishes of the islanders when the crisis ended. He felt it would be some months before this could be done after the ending of the immediate crisis.

Asked how long the crisis was likely to drag on, Mr Pym replied: "It is up to the Argentines.

We have said they are going to leave that island. I will not put any time scale on it. Our objective is quite clear." Mr Pym said he was ready to fly to New York to meet the UN secretary general if he felt this would be useful, but he had no immediate plans to do so. This weekend he would be meeting Common Market foreign ministers in Belgium.

NIMRODS TO BE DEPLOYED IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

LD071254 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1236 GMT 7 May 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defense staff]

[Text] RAF Nimrods fitted with air-to-air refuelling probes will shortly be deployed to the South Atlantic, the Ministry of Defense disclosed today. Trials have been held over the past few days to fit the probes which would "broaden the operational options" open to the task force, Defense Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald told a news conference.

"Thanks to the efforts of those engaged in this work, both civilian and military, the trials have been successfully concluded and Nimrods using this new capability will shortly be deployed to the South Atlantic," he added. Mr McDonald also said that a "significant number" of RAF Harriers, already on their way to support the task force, had been fitted with Sidewinder missiles.

He said the ministry had no further knowledge of the two Harriers that disappeared yesterday. And he added that there had been no operations in the South Atlantic over the past 24 hours.

EXCLUSION ZONE EXTENDED TO 12 MILES FROM COAST

LD071738 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0725 GMT 7 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] Any Argentine warship or military aircraft found more than 12 miles from the mainland coast will, with immediate effect, be regarded as hostile and "liable to be dealt with accordingly," by British forces, the Defense Ministry announced tonight. A tough statement said the new move came because "of the proximity of Argentine bases and the distances that hostile forces can cover, particularly at night and in bad weather."

Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said the government "has consistently made clear that the UK has the right to take whatever additional measures may be needed in exercise of its inherent right of self-defense," under the United Nations Charter. Mr McDonald pledged that the government "will take all necessary measures in the South Atlantic in the self-defense of British ships and aircraft engaged in operations, and in resupplying and reinforcing British forces in the South Atlantic."

He warned that if the Argentinian Government "did not show the same readiness and desire to reach a peaceful settlement, it should be in no doubt that her majesty's government would do whatever may be necessary to bend the unlawful Argentine occupation of the Falklands Islands." Mr McDonald recalled that on April 23, Britain set up a defensive zone around its forces in the South Atlantic, warning that any approach by Argentine warships, submarines, naval auxiliaries or military aircraft which threatened the task force "would encounter the appropriate response."

This no-go-zone also covers all Argentine aircraft including civil aircraft engaging in surveillance. "In addition, her majesty's government has made clear that all Argentine vessels, including merchant vessels or fishing vessels apparently engaging in surveillance of, or intelligence gathering activities against, British forces in the South Atlantic, would also be regarded as hostile, and were liable to be dealt with accordingly."

Seven days later the 200-mile total exclusion zone was thrown around the Falklands, applying not only to Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries and aircrafts, whether military or civil, but also to other ships, including merchant and fishing vessels operating in support of the illegal occupation. It is understood that tonight's move does not imply an intention or warning that Argentine mainland bases could come under attack by British forces. It is being seen as yet another turn of the screw of military pressure on the Argentine Government and a further demonstration of the government's determination and resolve to achieve a speedy settlement.

ARGENTINES CLAIM ATTACK BEGUN ON FALKLANDS

LD090826 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0818 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence in London said it could not confirm a claim by the Argentine military high command that British forces had begun an attack on the Falkland Islands early today. "We have no news of this at the moment, said the ministry spokesman.

BBC television reported that according to Argentine radio, the attack began more than 3 1/2 hours ago and was being repelled by Argentine forces.

Throughout yesterday, Britain's warships faced fog, extensive cloud cover and low visibility as they patrolled the no-go zone, newly extended to within 12 miles of the Argentine coast. Defence Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said in London that a "tented town" had now group up [as received] on Ascension Island, the staging post for British forces heading for the Falklands. The island is being used by Royal Marines and the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, for exercises -- as well as by the RAF to base VC10s and Hercules aircraft.

Defense Ministry Denial

LD090936 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0925 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence in London firmly refuted this morning's Argentine claims that British forces had launched an attack on the Falkland Islands.

In a statement, a ministry spokesman said: "There are some reports from foreign sources that our task forces have begun an attack to recover the Falkland Islands. This is not true. We are, of course, continuing our patrols to maintain the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands."

BENN ADDRESSES FALKLANDS PEACE RALLY IN LONDON

LD091020 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1007 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Most of the British people are opposed to any further killings in "Mrs Thatcher's war" against the Argentine, Mr Tony Benn claimed at a Falklands peace rally in London's Hyde Park today. "The BBC and ITV news bulletins, which are now the mouthpieces of the Ministry of Defence, have tried to ignore us. The gutter press have called us traitors. But the British people support us," he said. "They know that our servicemen were sent to the Falklands without any authority from the House of Commons or any declaration of war. They know that the prime minister is determined to fight at whatever cost behind a smoke-screen of talk about a negotiated settlement. They know that the world will not support an all-out war and that there can be no permanent military victory, and in the end the United Nations must take charge."

The peace movement, which would go on until the war was stopped, was making three clear demands. "First, we demand an immediate and unconditional cease-fire before more lives are lost," he said. "Second, we demand the transfer of sovereignty of the Falklands at once to the UN. and third, we demand that the fleet be brought home. We shall carry on this campaign for peace in the streets and in Parliament until the government stops the war -- and we shall succeed."

THATCHER EXPECTED TO CALL MEETING OF INNER CABINET

LD091036 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1029 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The prime minister, who has been spending the weekend at Chequers, is returning to Downing Street later today. Mrs Thatcher is expected to call a meeting of her inner cabinet to review developments in the Falklands crisis, particularly the Argentine claim that British forces have landed on the Falklands. Her aides said today that this report was "not true." However, Argentina's decision to make the claim suggested in London that there is no basic change in the junta's position. If hopes of a diplomatic settlement were improving it is assumed that the junta would not want to broadcast to its people reports of new clashes.

Influential Conservative Party opinion is convinced that Britain is on the verge of landing forces on the Falklands, if only to strengthen the British position in negotiations. A landing, it was pointed out, does not necessarily mean a frontal assault. Batches of troops could be landed at several points on the Falklands, probably without detection. The weekend events have done little to alter the impression that landings are still imminent. The inner cabinet will review negotiations at the United Nations involving the secretary general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who had separate talks with the Argentines and Britain's ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons.

ARGENTINE DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ITV

LD091332 London ITV Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Interview with Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli, conducted in Buenos Aires on 8 May by Cresta Norris and carried on the "Weekend World" program -- recorded; Frugoli replies in Spanish with superimposed English translation]

[Text] [Question] How does the Argentinian Government react to the cease-fire proposal?

[Answer] The Argentine Government responded affirmatively to the UN secretary general's proposal to initiate friendly discussions in order to try to find a peaceful solution to the dispute existing with Great Britain. It was pointed out that for these negotiations to take place there would have to be a cease-fire.

[Question] Would you withdraw your troops immediately a cease-fire was announced?

[Answer] The cease-fire means specifically that no military operation should be carried out but it does not imply a withdrawal of troops.

[Question] The British have always insisted during negotiations that the islanders should be able to choose for themselves which country has sovereignty over them. How do you react to that?

[Answer] Argentina has never accepted the argument of self-determination for the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, because that argument has no justification since what is involved is a population which was transported there by a colonial power, in this case Britain, which took over the Malvinas Islands by force in 1833.

[Question] How much consultation would you allow the islanders?

[Answer] I repeat that the argument of self-determination does not apply to the Malvinas because it is not a population which has always been settled there. It was, I repeat, taken there by a colonial power, Great Britain, when they took the Malvinas by force in 1833.

[Question] Turning now to the United Nations peace proposals, the main stumbling block from the British Government's point of view seems to be the insistence so far of the Argentine Government that Argentine sovereignty over the islands be guaranteed before any negotiations.

Is there any change under any circumstances that the Argentine Government might change its position on this?

[Answer] It is quite clear that the acknowledgement of the unquestionable rights to sovereignty of the government and the people of Argentina to the Malvinas Islands can in no way be disregarded by Great Britain. This is an essential point which marks a limit in the negotiations.

[Question] Would you accept the UN plan if it left the question of sovereignty of the islands to be decided when the trusteeship was concluded?

[Answer] This depends on the circumstances. What I want to make perfectly clear is that the Republic of Argentina will never relinquish its rights of sovereignty to the Malvinas Islands. But whether during the diplomatic negotiations we can establish a particular sequence to deal with the problems is a different matter which will depend on how the diplomatic talks develop. But the principle of the recognition of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is unchanged. But this does not mean we do not take into account the interests of the Malvinas inhabitants, and we are prepared to acknowledge their rights to own property, to compensation or other arrangements of an economic nature, which may result from the possession of the islands by the Argentine Government. Moreover, the Argentine Government has stressed on numerous occasions that it does not intend to adopt any measures which would involve an abrupt change in the lifestyle of the islanders, and those who wish to leave the islands because they do not feel happy have every opportunity to do so and this has applied from the very beginning.

[Question] Has the sinking of the General Belgrano and the loss of lives made the government more or less flexible?

[Answer] The sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano by the British submarine Conqueror outside the exclusion zone established by the Government of Great Britian has meant the loss of human lives. This painful event has only strengthened the spirit of the Argentine people who are now more determined than ever to defend their legitimate rights.

[Question] And any military action taken by Britain will not make the government here more prepared to discuss the issue?

[Answer] I repeat that the Republic of Argentina will never under any circumstances relinquish its legitimate rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

[Question] If the British continue with an air and naval blockade around the islands, would you breach it?

[Answer] The Argentine Government did not heed the blockade originally established in the 200-mile area around the Malvinas. The British Government has now extended the blockade up to 12 miles from the coast of the Argentine mainland. This act undoubtedly constitutes a further aggression and a positive threat to intensify and extend the scope of military operations. And this happens at a time when Britain claims to be fully prepared to start diplomatic negotiations. Really it is impossible to understand how, on the one hand, they can state their desire to seek a diplomatic settlement, while on the other hand they extend the exclusion zone to the limits which I have just stated.

[Question] If the British were to bomb people and places on the Argentine mainland, how would the Argentine Government and people react?

[Answer] The reaction will be to respond to the attack with all our operational capabilities.

[Question] What would be your response to an invasion of the islands by Britain?

[Answer] My response is the response which will undboutedly be given by the Argentine forces deployed on the Malvinas Islands who will use their full operational capabilities to defend our legitimate rights.

[Question] So do you think that the fighting will get more intense or that a settlement will be reached?

[Answer] Argentina has, from the very outset, been ready to seek a peaceful settlement to this dispute. And in this she only continues a long and honorable tradition of respect for international relations and peaceful solutions of disputes between countries. But she certainly cannot accept willy-nilly without defending herself from the aggression to which Great Britain has subjected her for so many years. The Government of Great Britain has not shown willingness to negotiate and find a solution to the problem. For 149 years she has maintained an illegitimate hold over the islands despite the repeated and permanent claims which have been made since then by all the Argentine governments. And for the past 17 years we have negotiated in the framework of the UN based on resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, but no specific results have been obtained.

TASK FORCE INVOLVED IN 'ACTIVITY' AROUND ISLANDS

LD091402 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1357 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The British task force is engaged in "activity" around the Falkland Islands, the Ministry of Defense confirmed today. But Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald could give no more details. In a brief statement he said: "As we announced earlier today, and contrary to Argentine claims, our task force has not launched an invasion to recover the Falkland Islands.

"There is, however, continuing task force activity to maintain the total exclusion zone around the Falklands, and to keep up the pressure on the Argentine forces on the islands. I have at present no further details of today's activities." Mr McDonald said he could not comment on Argentine claims that the task force today attacked airstrips on the Falklands. He also could not comment on an Argentine claim that an Argentine fishing vessel had been sunk by a British Harrier in the Falklands area.

OPPOSITION LEADER ARGUES AGAINST INVASION

LD091404 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1253 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] An invasion of the Falkland Islands would be a "monstrous gamble," opposition leader Michael Foot said today. Such a move "would involve very great possibilities of the loss of human life." He added that an invasion "could conceivably injure very greatly the support we get from many other countries."

Mr Foot, speaking on BBC Radio Four's "World This Weekend" programme, said that he was not excluding the possibility of further military action, but emphasized that bombing the Argentine mainland would "destroy other countries' support for Britain." Mr Foot went on: "If you come to the direct question of a major frontal invasion I think in those circumstances... that would be a monstrous gamble." He added: "I still believe it's possible to get a peaceful settlement and the best way of getting it is through the United Nations. We have got to do everything conceivable to try to make these diplomatic discussions succeed at the UN."

Asked if he disowned the views put forward by Mr Tony Benn, Mr Foot replied: "I disown the view put forward by some people that you can solve this problem just by a cease-fire and nothing else. That isn't a solution to the problem. It merely means that the Argentinians would get away with everything they've proposed."

And, referring to opinion polls which showed a majority opposed to Labour's views on the crisis, Mr Foot said: "I would not be greatly weighed by the polls one way or another. I believe that the polls would change very greatly if, indeed, the appalling tragedy of very serious loss of life were to occur."

NOTT CONSIDERS OPTIONS IN ITV INTERVIEW

LD091450 London ITV Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 May 82

[Interview with UK Defense Secretary John Nott by Brian Walden on the "Weekend World" program -- live]

[Text] [Question] First of all Mr Nott, as you know there have been a series of reports that we have been getting all morning, and all the other news agencies from Buenos Aires, that we have invaded the Falkland Islands. Now our Ministry of Defense -- your Ministry of Defense -- has officially denied this. Can you confirm that denial?

[Answer] Yes. We've not invaded the Falkland Islands, although we are of course continuing to enforce the total exclusion zone around the islands.

[Question] Is anything going on down there that could give any sort of credence to these Argentine reports?

[Answer] Well, we have not launched a full-scale invasion. The activity down there is normally reported to us rather later in the day, but we are certainly ensuring that no supplies of any kind can get into the islands. That has been successful so far and that it is our present policy, to totally isolate the occupying forces on the Falkland Islands.

[Question] I notice you used the words that we have not launched a full-scale invasion. Obviously I am going to be very careful, almost as careful as you will in answering me, not to probe into operational matters, but does not launching a full-scale invasion mean that we might have some people on the islands who in fact are not launching a full-scale invasion but are doing important work there?

[Answer] You are free to speculate as much as you want, Mr Walden.

[Question] And I take it that the speculation would not be entirely frivolous if in fact I did assume that we were taking preliminary steps to prepare for a possible invasion?

[Answer] I can't comment on that.

[Question] I understand. Let me ask about this possible invasion, let me first of all draw your attention to a report that appeared in THE OBSERVER newspaper this morning which suggested that in fact Britain had given Argentina an ultimatum, namely 24 hours, to get out -- if you don't get out we'll throw you out. Is that true? Has the British Government given such an ultimatum?

[Answer] No, we've given no such ultimatum. We did originally enforce the maritime exclusion zone successfully, no ships got through, we are now enforcing a total blockade and that so far has been successful. Two days ago, as you know, we announced a different policy so far as the 12-mile zone from the shore was concerned, and that is to protect our reinforcement shipping and the very large number of ships which are coming, protected of course by the Royal Navy to join the task force. I think the British public understand that it is possible to move from the Argentinian shore into a threatening position against our task force and our reinforcement shipping in bad weather very quickly, and this is something we must protect our fleet against, and we will not hold back in anything at all in the protection of our own ships and men pursuing their task in the South Atlantic.

[Question] I want to come back to your statement that we will not hold back from anything at all to protect the ships in the task force. Can I however ask you, because you well remember the last time you talked to me and indeed things that you have said subsequently, can I take it that of course there is every likelihood of an invasion of the Falkland Islands to recapture them for our sovereignty if the Argentinian Government maintains its present position?

[Answer] Well, I see my task and the task of the chief of staff to provide to the cabinet a range of military options at every stage. It is our job to so place our fleets and their supporting troops in a position that they are able to take a range of options. The cabinet under the prime minister will then decide what we do. So that is our policy in the Ministry of Defense, to provide a wide range of options, a wide range of choices of a military nature, should they be required.

[Question] So if I were the prime minister and I summoned presumably first the war cabinet, subsequently the full cabinet, and talked to the chiefs of staff, and decided tomorrow that further diplomatic efforts were quite hopeless -- advised by Mr Pym perhaps that we weren't going to get anywhere and that the Argentianians were simply doing this deliberately to weaken the strength of our task force -- and she then turned to you and said: Well, I think I want to go for an invasion, you have given her the means to do that, have you?

[Answer] We are quite confident that if we have no other choice that we will be able at the appropriate time to repossess the Falkland Islands by military means.

[Question] All right. Now I must ask you about some of the worries that have been expressed about that -- again of course one does not want to know any operational details -- I am talking about the general strategy. Some people say that we haven't got enough men there and we'll never get enough men there to be able to overcome the Argentinian defenders. How do you accept that?

[Answer] Well I think you ought to look first at quality of our men and their equipment. As I said to you when I was last on this program, the Royal Marines, for instances, are an all-volunteer body of professional soldiers who spend much of their time training in Arctic warfare. They have all the equipment for it. This is quite different from the troops, the Argentinian troops in the islands. They are not properly equipped, they are not used to fighting in these conditions, they are isolated from their friends, from supply, and the morale of the troops in the islands is going to be in a very different state from that of our own professional soldiers who can't be having a very pleasant time, tossing around in the South Atlantic, but they are warm and they are properly equipped. It is the quality of our mean and equipment which I think will be the key issue if the time comes.

[Question] How do you know that the Argentinian troops on the Falklands are not properly equipped?

[Answer] Well, from every report that we receive it is clear that the morale of those troops, young conscripts, is already low.

[Question] I noticed you said if the time comes, is that time likely to come sooner or later?

[Answer] No, I said that my task is to provide to the prime minister and the cabinet a range of options. Of course what we would like is Resolution 502 of the United Nations to be accepted by the Argentinians. I saw the very hard line in an intrasigent interview by the Argentine minister of defense. He talked about a peaceful solution, but the United Nations has already declared a mandatory resolution requiring the Argentine occupying forces to withdraw, and that he did not refer to.

[Question] I think I must ask you at this point, I want to ask in a moment about air cover for possible invasion of the Falklands by our boys. But I think I must ask you at this point because you said it yourself and I think everybody would agree with you, we too would like to have a negotiated settlement...

[Answer] Yes.
[Question] So that no more blood must be spilled...
[Answer] Yes.
[Question] But you saw what their minister of defense said...
[Answer] Yes.
[Question] Does that mean, if that in any sense represents the view of the Argentinian Government, and it must to a considerable extent, does that mean that diplomatically it's now quite hopeless?

[Answer] Well I think we've always expected that the junta might seek to play for time. We always expected that if they could they would take this into the United Nations with the idea of playing it along diplomatically. And I can say quite emphatically that given that was a possibility and that they were not serious about giving up their spoils, giving up their aggression, being in possession of the islands they were not going to give them up, we have always throughout this thing continued to move forward remorselessly. So if we are forced and have no other choice but to repossess the islands, that will be open to us and we have not up to now, in these past few weeks held back in any way at all in placing ourselves in the position to make that ultimate choice should it become necessary.

[Question] I wonder if I could ask you on, further on that point, it isn't a matter here of military strategy but you are a very important member of the war cabinet. The Argentinian junta doesn't appear to have moved 1 inch. Is there really any substantial diplomatic hope left at all?

[Answer] Yes I believe there is. I think that the proposals, the outlined proposals which have been put forward by the secretary general do not differ in a very major way from the proposals put forward by the Peruvian president and which we accepted last week, you mentioned them at the beginning of your program, and no one could suggest we have been intransigent. There have now been seven or eight different forms of peace proposals, where we have not...where we have been reasonably flexible. We have always said that the precondition is that they obey the mandatory resolution of the United Nations and withdraw. But once they have withdrawn we are prepared to sit down and discuss the long-term future of the islands. But you are quite right, every single attempt by us or by the Americans and latterly the Peruvians, to get them to withdraw has been rejected, and so we could conceivably be faced with the military option in due course.

[Question] How long is due course?

[Answer] Well that is to some extent constrained by the problems of operating at very long distances from the United Kingdom and of course the incoming winter. I must say that the incoming winter is going to cause horrendous problems for the Argentine occupying forces on the islands and our troops and our men are relatively well looked after and provisioned in ships. I am not saying there is any pleasure about being in a ship in those waters, clearly not. We also now have a reasonably sheltered anchorage if we need it in South Georgia, not far away, outside the range of their land-based air cover. So we do have a range of options and we could extend the blockade for far longer if we wished to and the amount of supplies that they have available to their forces on the islands. [sentence as heard]

[Question] That is also interesting. I see what you mean now by range of options available. Coming back to the possibility of the invasion option which the British people plainly would now support and a lot of today's newspapers are suggesting it's very much on the agenda and switching to the Argentinian Air Force which most military strategists seem to think is the real problem as you saw in our program. One way you could cope with that of course would be by bombing the Argentinian airfields. Now there are reports in one of today's papers that the cabinet considered this but ruled it out. Has the cabinet ruled out an attack on Argentinian airfields?

[Answer] Well can I say for myself. I do not rule out any option, but there are no plans at present to attack mainland Argentina. There are no such plans at present. What we have been seeking to do from the outset of this affair is to move forward step by step, using no more force than is necessary in our tremendous efforts to get a peaceful solution to the problem. No, there are no plans at present to bomb the Argentinian mainland but I am not ruling out any option in the last resort.

[Question] Well that raises certain problems. If we are not going to bomb the Argentinian mainland, and one can quite understand why we wouldn't because I imagine our own allies would not take that too well, nevertheless it does raise the whole problem of our air support over the Falklands itself, and it also raises a difficulty with regard to the statement that you made to me earlier in this interview.

You said we would take all possible measures to defend our task force. Now it may be of course that all possible measures to defend our task force would involve bombing Argentinian airfields, isn't that so?

[Answer] Well I think that some of the experts rather exaggerate the value, the strength of the Argentinian Air Force. I don't wish to minimize its dangers. The Argentinian forces are some of the largest and most modern in South America, and by no means do I wish to suggest that this will not be a tough fight if it comes to that. But they only have five Super Etandard which were the aircraft that attacked the Sheffield. They have other Mirage aircraft. But they really are a decade behind the Harrier, they are 10 years behind the Harrier, and beyond that their other aircraft are not particularly modern. Some of them are very old. And the Harrier is a very effective aircraft, and we can in-flight refuel the Harrier. We can get down to the South Atlantic as many Harriers as we are likely to need, so that I think we must not exaggerate their air situation; it is certainly significant and we must watch, but we must not exaggerate.

[Question] Well all right. Now I must, however, put this to you because I think you would want me to put to you. Some people could have misunderstood you to have said as the result of this interview: Well, their troops on the Falklands, they are no good, their air force, well, that's widely out of date, that's no good; there is hardly a problem. Now it isn't that simple, is it, Mr Nott?

[Answer] No, no, I am saying, which is always I think what I said on this interview 3-4 weeks ago: In terms of quality of equipment and certainly quality of training and professionalism, our forces really do not compare. We are undoubtedly superior to them. But in war, if that is what it has to become, things go wrong and there is not a single person in my department, not a single service officer who does not understand that if we get into a conflict of this kind, some ships, some aircraft, some men may not be lost. [sentence as heard] That is the way that it happens, and it is deeply grievous if it does. But in spite of our superiority we cannot expect to emerge from this thing without losses, we will have losses.

[Question] All right, can I draw out what I think I have learned from what you had to tell me, namely that the position is that you as defense secretary have on Mrs Thatcher's desk a range of options from which she could choose. She could take the diplomatic option, but you are not very hopeful about it. But if there was a chance of a diplomatic settlement that could be done, we've done nothing yet to stop it. That she could take the invasion option, you have got in fact the capacity for that one. She could take the prolonged blockade option if she wanted to do that. Let me ask you this question now which the minority, and one must admit they are a minority, the minority of the British people don't support you on this, are asking all the time...

[Answer] Yes.
[Question] ...Mainly the question of proportion...
[Answer] Yes.
[Question] All right, all of these things, invasion, prolonged blockade might be able to be done, but how many casualties are proportionate to the righting of this particular wrong; is there any line that you would draw that you would not go beyond?

[Answer] Yes, well this is British territory and these are British people, and British sovereignty is a fact, it cannot be removed by aggression. But if they withdraw we are prepared to discuss the long-term future of the islands, that is a British question. But there is an international question at stake, and that is that if we, the British, have to be a country which in support of democracy and freedom stands up against this kind of abuse, then so be it. And history will remember that it was the British people that stood firm against aggression, and that has much wider implications for the world than our little problem on the Falkland Islands. And I don't doubt that some support internationally could conceivably fall away from us if the going gets rough. But historians will look back and say well they, the British, they stood out against aggression. And there are hundreds of border disputes all over the world. The Russians have marched into Afghanistan, and let us remember that if we falter here because people shrink from taking action, then this will happen repeatedly all around the world, and the threat from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact allies will grow.

[Question] That is a very controversial statement. Of course, that does not mean that it is right, it does not mean that it is wrong. It is very controversial and I want to press you on it. You seem to be saying that the principles involved here are so important that even if we were to lose some international support by pursuing what you take to be the right course, you would bear that loss even if we did have to sustain a considerable number of casualties, more than many people would wish; you would bear that loss too because the issue is so crucial?

[Answer] Well, let me say that we clearly are bending everything to place ourselves in a position that if that final conflict comes we have the minimum number of casualties; and that is why some of the intermediate steps that we are taking are taken in the knowledge that we may be forced in a few weeks' or a few months' time to take further military action. We must not shrink for a day now in moving forward, because if we do that might mean more casualties later in the process, although I hope that this weekend we will solve the thing. But, yes, there is a general principle at stake, and some people may fall away from us, but in 10 years' time and in 20 years' time the historians will look back and say, the British stood up against aggression; they showed the way; they showed that Western democratic principles must be supported.

[Question] It will be very cheering to have the historians on our side in the future, but I wonder if I could ask you about the practical difficulties of the present. Surely if we do go ahead in this particular way we could have grave problems, could we not?

[Answer] I think I wouldn't say that. I was in, with NATO last week and there was strong support for us among the NATO countries.

[Question] All right, I must stop there, Mr Nott. Thank you very much indeed for a most revealing interview. Thank you.

PORT STANLEY AIRFIELD, ARGENTINE VESSEL ATTACKED

LD091745 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1739 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The British task force today launched a fresh attack on Port Stanley Airfield and opened fire on an Argentine fishing vessel in renewed fighting over the Falklands. The fishing vessel, thought to be syping on the British fleet, is said to have surrendered. It is not known if there are any casualties.

The details were given tonight by the Ministry of Defence in London, several hours after Argentina first announced this morning's attack on the airfield at Port Stanley. The military junta had claimed that the attack was beaten off.

Defence Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said in a brief statement tonight: "The task group have today attacked military targets in the vicinity of Port Stanley Airfield. We have a report that an Argentine aircraft approached Port Stanley but turned away in the face of action by the task group." British planes have now launched a number of attacks on the airstrip at Port Stanley in a bid to stop use by Argentine planes.

The fishing vessel was attacked at 12.30 p.m. London time today by two Sea Harriers on patrol "well within" the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands. The vessel was named as the Narwal, and had been shadowing the task force for some days. "We have reason to believe that she was engaged in surveillance," said Mr McDonald tonight.

He reminded reporters of an earlier announcement about the exclusion zone in which the ministry had warned that any ship, military or civil, found within the area without due authority from the MOD in London would be regarded as hostile and liable to attack.

He went on: "Additionally, on May 7, her majesty's government made clear in a statement that all Argentinian vessels, including merchant vessels or fishing vessels apparently engaging in surveillance or intelligence-gathering activities against British forces in the South Atlantic, would also be regarded as hostile, and were liable to be dealt with accordingly," he said.

Mr McDonald said that two Sea Harriers had therefore opened fire on the fishing boat. "Indications are that the Argentine fishing vessel surrendered and is now awaiting a Royal Navy boarding party. We do not at present know whether the vessel was damaged, or if there are any Argentine casualties," he said.

The two Harriers were undamaged, and had now returned to their patrol duties, said the ministry. Today's attacks follow a lull in fighting in the South Atlantic following the destruction of the British destroyer HMS Sheffield last Tuesday. There is speculation that British troops are on the verge of invading the Falklands, but the Defence Ministry said earlier today no invasion had been launched.

The ministry would not comment on film of a British Harrier shot down over the Falklands last week, shown on television today. The film, taken by an Argentine crew on the Falklands, apparently shows wreckage of the aircraft shot down over Goose Green on Tuesday. The pilot was killed, and has since been buried with military honours on the islands.

There was speculation that if the film had been flown out of the Falklands, vital military supplies might be getting through the British blockade. But a Defence Ministry spokesman would not comment on how the film was taken off the islands.

Details of Port Stanley Attack

LD092000 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1935 GMT 9 May 82

[By Peter Archer, PRESS ASSOCIATION correspondent aboard HMS Hermes]

[Excerpt] British forces launched an attack on Argentine military installations around the Falklands' capital, Port Stanley, early today. Officers commanding the naval task force say no troop landing was attempted.

In a separate incident inside the total exclusion zone, an Argentine trawler, believed to be a spy ship, was strafed by British jets.

Warships from the task force slipped in close to the shore to bombard Argentine military positions. Under cover of darkness, the British 4.5 inch naval guns pounded the enemy for an estimated 50 minutes. The aim of the mission was to further enforce a sea and air blockade of the occupied islands.

It was feared that some Argentine shipping and aircraft may have beaten the blockade, despite patrols by the task force, Britain's nuclear powered submarines and jet fighters. Yesterday and today, attempts by the Argentinians to resupply troops on the Falklands with air drops, were beaten back by British jets. Enemy Hercules transport planes, escorted by Argentine Mirage jet fighters, turned back after Sea Harriers from the task force were sent to intercept.

Fishing Vessel Taken

LD092038 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2029 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence tonight strongly denied Argentine reports that British aircraft had strafed lifeboats after attacking the Argentine fishing vessel the Narwal. The spokesman said: "The Ministry of Defence deplores these allegations, which are of course completely without foundation. The vessel has not been sunk and there are no casualties among the prisoners."

He said the prisoners were now on "one of her majesty's ships." The spokesman said the Narwal was intercepted within the total exclusion zone. "The vessel was involved in surveillance and had been shadowing the task force for several days.

"I can now report some of the details of the engagement. The Narwal was located at 12.30 pm London time by two Sea Harriers. A small bomb was dropped alongside the vessel, and this was followed by a short warning burst of gunfire from the Harriers." The spokesman went on: "The crew then surrendered and abandoned ship. Those who abandoned ship have been recovered by Royal Navy helicopter and are now prisoners on one of her majesty's ships.

"There are no casualties among the prisoners and our task force sustained no casualties either. The Narwal is now in the custody of the Royal Navy. We have noted the allegations made by the Argentine news agency, TELAM, that the British aircraft involved had strafed the lifeboats.

"The Ministry of Defence deplores these allegations, which are of course completely without foundation. The vessel has not been sunk and there are no casualties among the prisoners." The spokesman said he did not know if the entire crew of the Narwal had escaped, but all those who abandoned ship were picked up. The vessel was in British custody, but he could not say if anyone from the British fleet had gone onboard.

Argentine Casualties

PY100102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] London, 10 May (AFP) -- The British Defense Ministry reported today a little after 2300 that a member of the crew of the Argentine fishing boat Narwal died, one is seriously wounded and that 12 were slightly wounded.

A British Defense Ministry spokesman said that according to reports supplied by the Argentine prisoners, 25 persons were aboard the Narwal when it was attacked by British Sea Harriers. The spokesman added that the 13 wounded and the 11 uninjured persons were transferred to ships of the British fleet. He said that the Narwal "was following the fleet and that first indications lead to the conclusion that it was a spy ship."

Enemy Helicopter Downed

LD092056 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2050 GMT 9 May 82

[By Peter Archer, PA staff reporter onboard HMS Hermes]

[Excerpt] British warships today bombarded military installations around the Falklands capital, Port Stanley. An Argentine Puma helicopter was reported shot down, and in a separate incident inside the total exclusion zone an Argentine trawler believed to be a spy ship was strafed by British jets.

Troops were tonight being flown by helicopter from HMS Hermes to take command of the vessel. Task force commander Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward was at the same time deciding whether to sink the captured ship, or take her in tow.

Meanwhile it was learned that the smouldering hulk of the destroyer HMS Sheffield, the ship which refuses to die, is under tow in safe water outside the total exclusion zone.

DIALOGUE AT UN REACHING 'CRITICAL STAGE'

PY092122 Paris AFP in Spanish 2113 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] New York, 9 May (AFP) -- The British representative to the UN, Sir Anthony Parsons stated today that I have just handed to the UN secretary general another very important note from my government regarding the basics (of the Malvinas conflict).

Parsons said that he will again meet today with the secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The secretary general is now waiting for the Argentine under secretary for foreign affairs, Enrique Ros.

The impression is prevailing tonight in the UN that the Argentine-British dialogue regarding the Malvinas conflict has reached a critical stage.

'Considerable Progress'

LD100346 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0340 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] A ray of hope shines on Falklands peace talks, which continue at the United Nations today in the wake of the latest military clashes in the South Atlantic. According to Britain's UN representative, Sir Anthony Parsons "a considerable amount of progress" was made on "a number of points" at talks in New York last night.

Meanwhile, Britain's task force attacked an Argentine trawler suspected of being a spy ship yesterday, killing one of the crew and injuring 13 others. An Argentine helicopter was also shot down, and British warships bombarded military positions around the Falklands capital of Port Stanley.

In New York REUTERS quoted Sir Anthony as saying last night after two meetings with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar: "There are still some very important issues to be resolved. We shall meet again tomorrow."

Neither he nor UN officials would discuss the substance of the talks. Before his latest talks, Sir Anthony said he had handed "another very substantive communication" from the British Government to the secretary general.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, who had separate talks with Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Ros, is known to be trying to bring about a cease-fire, an Argentine withdrawal from the islands, and the installation of an independent interim administration. He also hopes for negotiations aimed at a long-term settlement of the dispute.

The latest fighting came as Britain sought to establish air superiority yesterday. Sea Harrier patrol jets spotted the ocean-going Argentine fishing vessel, the Narwal, which has been shadowing the task force for several days inside the total exclusion zone around the islands. The order was given to attack, and the Harriers strafed the ship with cannon fire, stopping the vessel in its tracks.

The Ministry of Defence said that according to reports, one of the 25 people on board the Narwal had been killed, one seriously hurt and 12 suffered minor injuries. The crew, including Argentine naval Lt Cmdr Gonzales Llanos, surrendered, abandoned ship, and were picked up by Royal Navy helicopters and taken prisoner. A boarding party was put on the Narwal, and first indications were that it was fitted out for surveillance tasks, said the ministry.

Argentina claimed that British aircraft strafed lifeboats lauched after the Narwal was crippled but the ministry strongly denied this.

The latest action started early yesterday, when British warships slipped in under cover of darkness to pound Argentine positions with 4.5 inch guns. Harriers also turned away a Hercules supply plane escorted by Mirage fighters. And a Puma helicopter, which usually carries about 20 men, is understood to have been brought down by a missile fired from an RN ship.

This appears to have taken place as Harriers mounted an air patrol over the East Falklands. The Hercules's effort to resupply Argentina's Falklands troops was beaten back for the second day running.

Back in London, Mrs Thatcher last night declined to comment on how an inner cabinet meeting at Chequers had gone. The meeting, lasting for almost two hours, was said to have devoted much time to the progress of UN negotiations amid a growing feeling that a climax was near.

The UN talks were described in Whitehall as "extremely valuable," and the only remaining channel for contact between the two sides.

Paper Questions Value

PM101053 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 May 82 p 14

[Editorial: "The Eleventh Hour"]

[Text] As the events of yesterday and the remarks of Mr Nott made clear, the last-minute attempts to find a way out of fighting over the Falkland Islands have not prevented Britain from securing her military position. As far as possible, diplomacy has not been allowed, as the Argentines would have liked, to undermine the task force's capacity to act. Indeed yesterday's alarums and excursions seem to have had precisely the desired effect of getting on Argentine nerves. But with every day that passes, Britain risks more. In view of this, one needs to consider what the negotiations being conducted through the United Nations are capable of producing.

No settlement at this stage could come to a final position about the status of the Falkland Islands, so all negotiations are about an interim. Since Argentina would not accept an interim guaranteed by America, the only guarantor apparently available is the United Nations, and the method of guarantee under discussion is a United Nations trusteeship. Whatever the interim, one cannot pretend that it will be merely for a matter of months. The fundamental question whose settlement the interim is supposed eventually to ensure is sovereignty. Since this issue has been either in dormant or active dispute almost since the Falkands were first discovered, it is difficult to how it would be settled quickly. An interim administration might last for more than one generation. Would it, through all that time, guarantee Falklanders' rights and respect their wishes?

The history of the UN trusteeship is not encouraging. In West Irian, where it held the ropes between Holland and Indonesia, it passed the country over to Indonesia in six months. The wishes of the local people were never satisfactorily obtained. Besides, the main purpose of the trusteeship is to ease the process of decolonisation -- hence its use in some parts of Africa -- so it is designed to prepare the way for self-government or independence. Until they were invaded, the Falklanders had as much self-government as they wanted; as for independence, it is neither wanted by the people, nor practical for such a small and vulnerable country. Trusteeship was not invented for colonies who want to keep their colonial rulers.

So even an apparently honourable United Nations agreement is fraught with perils. There is no knowing what an international body comprising such fierce divisions might not be persuaded to do in years ahead; and there is, on the other hand, the virtual certainty that Argentina, united only on the question of the Falklands, will keep up pressure when Britain has turned her attention to problems nearer home. Against these difficulties is the oft-stated importance of maintaining moral advantage in the eyes of the world. This was very important when the task force was in transit, but it matters less, and becomes very hard to maintain, now that it is ready to act. If Britain is now in a position to retake the islands, she should not expect and does not need more than the tacit acquiescence of her allies, who after all, see certain practical advangages in trying to exert influence over Britain. High principles struggle with EEC farm prices in the breast of most continentals and do not conspicuously win. In the process of seeking support, Britain risks losing valuable time, and condeding principles to the extent that the justification for sending the task force is weakened.

If the diplomacy of Senor de Cuellar is not succeeding, this should surely be the positively last appearance of all such initiatives.

Amid the incessant flying, trying and talking of recent weeks it has been easy to forget that the process has never produced a substantial change of position from Argentina, though it has encouraged Britain to stretch reasonableness almost to the point of weakness. Argentina has been deliberately ambigious in order to confuse and delay Britain. Those who call most loudly for incessant negotiation do not consider that a nation capable of an unprovoked aggression is not the sort that has great respect for the conference table. They are also vague where they should be extremely clear about what negotiated settlement would be appropriate. Dragged out in these circumstances, diplomacy becomes not a course of statesmanship, but a substitute for what has to be done.

'POW'S' TO BE REPATRIATED FROM ASCENSION ISLAND

LD100722 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0702 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Arrangements are underway for the repatriation of Argentine prisoners taken during the counterinvasion of South Georgia. The Ministry of Defense [MOD] said yesterday that the captured men were being taken by ship to Ascension Island, where they would be transferred to an aircraft under the supervision of the International Red Cross.

MOD spokesman, Mr Ian McDonald, said: "Representatives of the International Red Cross, including a doctor, are now en route to Ascension Island, and will supervise the repatriation arrangements." For the first time, Mr McDonald referred to the captives as "prisoners of war."

The MOD had issued a statement two weeks ago specifically saying the men were not prisoners of war. Mr McDonald said his statement had been vetted by Defense Ministry experts before being made public. "I am told that under the Geneva Convention, there can be prisoners of war without war being declared," he added.

GOVERNMENT RAPS OPPOSITION OVER ATHENS RELATIONS

NC081207 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] The government spokesman made the following statement today: Despite what I have repeatedly stated to point up the necessity for soberness and responsibility in handling the issue that arose between the Greek and Cyprus governments, the opposition press continues in the very same provocative and harmful manner. Distortion, unfounded allegations and slandering of the president of the republic have become a daily occurrence. Undermining of relations between the Greek prime minister and the president of the republic has become a continuous attempt. The motives are petty party motives or due to malevolence. None of the critics consider the national interest. They exploit everything in an effort to exacerbate the situation through false reports and in a sly manner.

The president of the republic, the spokesman continued -- who sincerely wishes a harmonious cooperation between the Greek and Cypriot governments -- will continue to deal with things with calm and in full appreciation of his responsibilities.

Concluding, the government spokesman asked: Would it be in vain for one to expect that some sense of responsibility will be at long last demonstrated by the Democratic Rally, the DISI-EDEK duo and the others who want to pretend to be the savior of Cyprus but recently united in a joint effort to strike at the president of the republic and his authority, and who -- for their own private interests -- fight desparately to exacerbate Athens-Nicosia relations?

A Democratic Rally [DISI] statement related to today's statement by the government spokesman mentions that the government spokesman's recommendaton that soberness and responsibility are needed in handling the issue that arose between the Greek and Cypriot governments, lacks in itself such soberness. The DISI statement adds that relations between the two governments were disturbed by the minimum program and, as the statement mentions, the coupling of AKEL and Kiprianou and were exacerbated as a result of the abusive policy of the leaders of AKEL toward the Greek Government. The statement says the DISI establishes this fact and points out to Kiprianou the correct way to restore these relations. If, the DISI statement concludes, Kiprianou does not dare -- as a result of petty party and personal motives -- to risk the displeasure of the leaders of AKEL, then the responsibility rests with him alone.

TURKISH ARMS SMUGGLING SUSPECT FLEES CYPRUS FOR UK

TA071613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Lefkosa 7 May (AA) -- Customs chief of the port of Magusa, Kamuran Ezel, wanted by Turkish Cypriot authorities in connection with a large-scale arms smuggling case, has been allowed to flee to England by the Greek Cypriot authorities in southern Cyprus. Ezel had crossed to the south upon getting wind of police investigation into the case. Foreign and Defence Minister Kenan Atakol of the Turkish Federated State announced Friday his government was requesting British authorities to extradite the fugitive.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT REPORTED

NC072225 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The communique issued on the Greek-Romanian talks stressed, as both parties have established, that cooperation between the two countries constitutes an example of good neighborliness, and that the desire was expressed to further develop trade exchanges on a balanced basis. The communique also expressed the will of both parties to encourage the establishment of mixed enterprises within a bilateral framework and in (?third) markets. At this point, the communique also mentioned the draft agreement signed by President Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation.

On the Cyprus issue, the communique expressed the concern of both parties because the crisis on the island has not as yet been resolved, a fact that constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region. Both sides stood in favor of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and in favor of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the republic of Cyprus.

Moreover, the two sides (?expressed their concern) over the maintenance of sources of tension and (?crisis) in the world and reaffirmed their desire to do whatever is possible to put an end to the deterioration in the existing international climate. Specifically, they demanded that an end be put to the arms race; they also demanded general disarmament -- conventional and nuclear. Special emphasis was also given to security and cooperation in Europe, and they sided in favor of the full implementation of the Helsinki final accord.

In conclusion, on the Balkans both sides agreed to work with the other Balkan countries for the convocation of a summit conference of the region's countries with the goal of exploring the practical ways and methods to consolidate trust, cooperation and peace in the Balkans.

President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Papandreou have accepted invitations from Mr Ceausescu to visit Romania. The dates for the visits will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

SPOKESMAN ON USSR FINANCING OF ATHENS DAILY

NC071625 Athens NEWS in English 7 May 82 p 12

[Text] A government spokesman yesterday described as "most serious" an allegation that the pro-government evening daily ETHNOS is being financed by Soviet capital. A report, carried in the 29 April issue of the British bulletin FOREIGN REPORT, and reprinted yesterday by the opposition evening daily MESIMVRINI, alleged that ETHNOS had received a loan in the neighborhood of 150 million drachmas from the Soviet Union.

The government spokesman said the government would wait for the paper's position on the report to be made public before taking any action. He said, however, answering a reporter's question, that the government did not, at that time, consider ordering an audit of Greek newspapers' sources of finance. A spokesman for MESIMVRINI had stated earlier that his paper would not be opposed to such a government measure.

A representative of ETHNOS stated that the government had been briefed on the contents of the report when it first appeared in FOREIGN REPORT, but the government spokesman Mr Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, said he had no knowledge of the case until yesterday.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU TO VISIT CYPRUS 20 MAY

TA100630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will leave on an official 3-day visit to the TFSC on 20 May upon the invitation of TFSC President Rauf Denktas. During his visit, Ulusu will hold contacts on Turkey's economic aid to the TFSC. Ulusu, who will also be briefed on the developments concerning the Cyprus intercommunal talks, will look into certain installations and investment projects. A delegation composed of the relevant ministry representatives and headed by the Prime Ministry Cyprus Affairs Under Secretary Vahit Guneri will accompany Ulusu on his trip to Cyprus.

PAKISTANI INDUSTRY MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS

TA071700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pakistani Industry Minister Soomro, who was in Ankara on an official visit, has concluded his talks. Head of state Kenan Evren received the minister at Cankaya Mansion at 1800. According to information received from the press and public relations department of the office of the head of state, Soomro gave Evren a message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq which points out that the relations between the two countries are developing in all fields and which also includes his best wishes.

Soomro was received by Prime Minister Ulusu earlier. Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut was also present at the meetings.

PRC REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES FOR 'OFFICIAL CONTACT'

TA082035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] PRC Government representative He Ying arrived in Turkey this evening to hold official contacts. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, He Ying said that developing relations between the two countries, is compatible with the basic interests of both countries. He added that bilateral relations and international problems will be discussed during his official contacts in Ankara. He will leave Istanbul for Ankara on Monday morning. He Ying, who will be received by head of state Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, will then hold talks with foreign ministry officials.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN WARNS COALITION PARTNERS ON DISUNITY

PM071555 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 May 82 p 2

[Lisbeth Knudsen report]

[Excerpt] If in the next few weeks the Socialist People's Party [SF] and the Radical Liberals continue to attack the Social Democrats from either side with the result that the government's proposed legislation cannot be implemented, the result would be a nonsocialist government.

This was the recurrent theme in all the Socialist Democratic 1 May speeches throughout Denmark yesterday. At a meeting in Copenhagen, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen himself said that it is the SF and the Radical Liberals who must help to carry through the government's policies. "The two parties must come to their senses, otherwise we will find ourselves in a very difficult situation. If we are to succeed in implementing our policies, we must appeal to the SF and the Radical Liberals to stop pulling so vehemently, for we are running the risk of our policy's being pulled to pieces, and the alternative would be a nonsocialist government. We have to remind the SF in particular that we still have a nonsocialist majority in Denmark," Jorgensen said.

NETHERLANDS

NAVY TO BE EQUIPPED WITH ANTI-MISSILE-MISSILES

NC071353 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The Hague, 7 May (AFP) -- The Dutch Navy will soon be equipped with a locally built anti-missile-missile called the Goalkeeper which "would have made short work" of the Exocet missile Argentina used to knock out the British destroyer in the South Atlantic last Tuesday.

A Dutch Navy expert told the daily DE TELEGRAAF that the missile would function like a football goalkeeper -- hence its name. It would fire some 70 grenades a second to destroy "fire-and-forget" missiles such as the French-built Exocet shortly before they hit the target, he said.

The Navy Ministry here confirmed the TELEGRAAF story, which said the Goalkeeper was built by the Hollandse Signaal Apparaat Company, an affiliate of the Phillips Group, where 200 members of the Argentine armed forces are currently being trained.

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EXTENSION OF SANCTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED 15 MAY

LD110355 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 11 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Excerpt] The future of EEC trade sanctions against Argentina will be decided in Brussels next Saturday. Senior Foreign Office officials and Britain's ambassador to the EEC, Sir Michael Butler, will meet their Common Market counterparts from the Community in an urgent bid to agree the renewal of the total ban for at least another month.

The ban, which has cost Argentina its largest single export market, has barely begun to bite, but the government considers it vital as a demonstration of European support. The sanctions are due to end next Monday.

Britain: 'No Trade-Off'

LD101924 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1825 GMT 10 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Mr Peter Walker tonight firmly ruled out a trade off between Britain and her EEC partners over the Falklands crisis. He said bartering settlement of the Community's budget and agriculture problems, in exchange for renewed EEC support for Britain's stand, would be a "terrible reflection" on Europe.

He told a press conference in Brussels that he saw no connection between talks on EEC farm prices and the UK's budget problem, and EEC solidarity over the Falklands. "I see no link between the price fixing and the budget, and what foreign ministers decide is a sensible and correct foreign policy, in the interests of Europe and the free world.

"It would be very damaging to the whole reputation of Europe abroad, as well as domestically, if the world saw us discussing our foreign policy in terms of what we get from a particular farm price fixing," he said. He said no EEC minister to his knowledge had suggested there was any link. Mr Walker was speaking after the first day of a two-day meeting of EEC farm ministers, designed to resolve the row over this year's farm price rises. Britain is threatening to veto agreement for an average 11 percent rise, until her partners concede substantial long-term rebates for the UK, to reduce Britain's share of the budget.

But he said there was no question of Britain having to give way on the farm and budget issues, in return for agreement over vital support for trade sanctions, which expire on May 17. Britain owed no "debt of gratitude" to the Community, he said. The EEC had backed Britain over the Falklands crisis because they completely agreed with what she was doing. "The cost of withstanding this military pressure is on the UK, so the Community should be pleased with the actions we are taking," he added.

Mr Walker's uncompromising position over farm prices indicates some tough talking when negotiations resume tomorrow. This afternoon he told he colleagues that Britain considered that farm price rises could not be divorced from the question of reducing Britain's budget contributions. Any attempts by EEC members to support their farmers, because agreement on price rises was overdue, would be wrong and very dangerous, he added. Tonight he was meeting other EEC agriculture ministers individually, to try to hammer out a solution. But EEC officials see no hope of agreement without major progress on the budget.

CSSR'S FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU101122 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8-9 May 82 p 1

[Report by "GWO"]

[Excerpts] In a talk with journalists in Vienna on Thursday, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek struck an entirely favorable note on his visit to Austria. He declared that the identical views on key problems constitute a favorable prerequisite for the forthcoming visit to Austria of state and party chief Gustav Husak.

As regards the direct results of his talks, the foreign minister declared that the measures to facilitate tourist traffic at the Austrian-Czechoslovak border, which have been worked out by a joint border commission, will be put into practice within the next few weeks. These measures provide among other things for a quicker clearance for tourists. Chnoupek added that the CSSR is also ready to sign an agreement on mutual security and alarm measures regarding nuclear powerplants in the vicinity of the border.

Asked about the fate of civil rights activist Rudolf Battek, who has been sentenced to 7 and 1/2 years of imprisonment, Chnoupek declared that Battek's emigration to a Western country could only be considered after he himself signs and submits a petition for clemency. Under the provision of the Czechoslovak constitution, petitions by Battek's dependents could not be considered, Chnoupek said.

Joint 'Press Release'

For coverage of the joint press release issued by the Austrian and Czechoslovak Governments on Bohuslav Chnoupek's 6-8 May visit to Austria, see the 10 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

KREISKY NOT TO ATTEND UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU101154 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8-9 May 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- Chancellor Kreisky will not participate in the UN disarmament conference scheduled for June in New York. This was stated yesterday, Friday, by a chancellery source after DIE PRESSE had published a background report by its Washington correspondent claiming that the U.S. State Department is not too keen on more Austrian visits at present, and that there are hardly any chances for an official invitation to the Austrian Government chief.

This last statement was noted at the chancellery with a certain astonishment, according to the chancellery source. It was pointed out that Kreisky had a "standing invitation" to Washington which was conveyed to him by U.S. Ambassador Cummings (who has since died). The chancellor himself never attempted to fix a date for a visit, but in connection with the "standing invitation," a luncheon with President Reagan was also mentioned.

According to the chancellery source, Kreisky was interviewed by NEWSWEEK magazine and has also been invited to write an article for TIME magazine. All this proves that both the chancellor's personal relations with the Americans as well as bilateral relations in general are good. The fact that Kreisky will not attend the disarmament conference is due to different reasons. The chancellor himself believes that he cannot make any essential contribution to these talks, the chancellery source declared.

3-POINT STATEMENT APPLAUDS REAGAN PROPOSALS

LD101530 Hamburg DPA in German 1356 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (DPA) -- In Bonn today the Federal Government issued a detailed 3-point statement approving U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech and supporting the disarmament proposals made in it. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling left no doubt that Bonn views the Reagan proposals as the Western line of approach for the forthcoming large-scale summit conferences and expects a "constructive reaction" from Moscow.

In initial comment Sunday the Federal Government welcomed the Reagan speech. This morning Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized the "positive effects" of the American disarmament offer. The speech was "a substantial contribution to preparations for the Western summit meetings in the first half of June and to the constructive continuation of West-East relations," said Boelling, summing up these reactions. The Federal Government also believes "that the unity of the West is of fundamental importance for the East-West relationship."

The Bonn statement emphasizes in particular the fact that the speech also expressed a "policy of steadfastness and willingness to negotiate." These two elements also determine German policy. American readiness to begin negotiations on intercontinental missiles (START) is seen by the Federal Government as "renewed expression of the determination of the American President not to let up in his efforts for arms control and disarmament." The offer of an agreement on substantial reductions in both sides' stock of intercontinental missiles is also important. Boelling stressed that a constructive reply from Moscow is expected and an early start to negotiations is hoped for.

The opposition also backed the Reagan proposals. They are to be welcomed in every respect, stressed Manfred Woerner, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Parliamentary Group, today. They also show that mistrust of American willingness to negotiate is unjustified.

Reagan's speech and the Federal Government's reaction to it show that Bonn has no thought of moving to a policy of confrontation with Washington. Confidential planning studies by the federal chancellory, excerpts of which were published by DER SPIEGEL and which recommended that a stand should be taken against U.S. neoconservatism, do not form the basis of "operative policy," stressed Boelling. The government spokesman tried to play down the importance of the document, referring to its nonbinding nature. It is the task of every planning department to set out considerations of this sort but it is for the head of government to decide whether to adopt them in his policy.

The published exerpt is in total contradiction to a plan study by the Foreign Ministry, also published in SPIEGEL several months ago which, in contrast, recommended stronger support of Washington's ideas and advised restricting the policy of detente. Boelling warned against "dramatizing splendid conflicts" from the now published excerpts of the two planning documents.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER CONTINUES BONN VISIT

LD101730 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (DPA) -- FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Party and Polish deputy premier, for the first exchange of views since the imposition of martial law in Poland. Genscher had invited Kowalczyk as long ago as March 1981. This Polish party is considered middle-class but -- like the party spectrum in the GDR -- is in line with the Communist Party.

An FDP spokesman refused to give details about the discussion in which Kowalczyk described the situation in Poland and Genscher analyzed German-Polish relations. The two chairmen also discussed relations between their two parties.

Earlier Kowalczyk had a meeting with FDP Parliamentary Group Leader Wolfgang Mischnick. During this meeting Mischnick stressed the concern that relaxations in Poland would be rescinded again in light of recent disturbances. All political forces in Poland must be given equal chances for cooperation. The two politicians declared their readiness to continue cooperation.

During the next few days, Kowalczyk will meet Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and the minister of State attached to the federal chancellor, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski (SPD) and pay a visit to the Baden-Wuerttemberg party group in Stuttgart.

GDR PLANS TO RAISE EXCHANGE LEVY CRITICIZED

LD101652 Hamburg DPA in German 1341 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 May (DPA) -- The Federal Government has opposed alleged GDR plans to raise further the compulsory minimum exchange levy for Western visitors and has strongly emphasized its demand for a reduction of this amount. "We demand a substantial correction in the minimum exchange levy," said FRG Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling. The Federal Government will not backtrack from this clear position. The GDR leadership knows that it is the firm view of the Federal Government that an increase in the minimum exchange levy cannot be cured [as received] by the passage of time. "The FRG Government urgently demands that there be no change in the compulsory exchange levy."

Bonn government circles rejected as unacceptable alleged plans on the part of the East Berlin Foreign Ministry, as quoted in DER SPIEGEL, to raise further the minimum exchange rate in some cases. According to this report, the GDR plans to completely exclude children under 16, pensioners and disabled people from the compulsory exchange while increasing the exchange amount for all other visitors to the GDR from DM25 to DM35 per day for the first 3 days and after that to DM45 per day.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM COSTA RICA; REVIEWS TALKS

LD091540 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 May (DPA) -- According to Rainer Offergeld, federal minister for economic cooperation, there is the great danger that the Falkland conflict between Great Britain and Argentina will have consequences "far beyond the actual object of the dispute." After his return from a 3-day visit to Costa Rica, where he had talks with numerous representatives of Latin American countries, Offergeld told DPA on Sunday of the "quite clear solidarity of all Latin American states with Argentina." It cannot be ignored that "old grudges" against the United States are emerging again in Latin America and that there is a danger that the U.S. role in Latin America is being weakened.

Offergeld, who was in the Central American republic as representative of the Federal Government at the inauguration of the new Costa Rican President, Luis Alberto Monge, met with the Argentine interior minister, among others. Offergeld said there are strained relations between the Latin American states and the industrialized countries. The complex role of the FRG in this conflict is recognized, however. The latest statement of the Federal Cabinet, in which Bonn calls for a peaceful solution to the Falkland conflict, has been carefully noted.

Offergeld described the main aims of the Federal Government as supporting all mediation efforts toward a peaceful solution. In military conflicts in Latin America, the danger of a psychological escalation is "quite enormous." The conflict is "stirring up" people, because they see in it a "resurgence of colonialism and imperialism." The Federal Government certainly cannot act as mediator in this conflict, but its opinion is being noted.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS VISIT; MEET PRESS

PA071608 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] During his recent visit to Madrid, Spain, government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado held a news conference for Spanish and foreign newsmen. At the news conference Sergio Ramirez; Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister; and Companero Orlando Castillo, Nicaraguan ambassador in Spain, informed local and foreign newsmen about Nicaragua's position regarding the Malvinas conflict.

Asked about Nicaragua's relations with Mexico and France, Ramirez said they are sincere and, as proof of this, added that the first French-Nicaraguan mixed meeting to discuss cooperation will be held on 16 May. Ramirez, a Sandinist assembly member, also mentioned the various attacks against Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary groups, [words indistinct] the enemies of our process.

Regarding the talks between the Nicaraguan delegation and the Spanish Government, he said: [Begin recording] We have held serious talks with the Spanish Government about the present situation in Central America, particularly about the relations between Nicaragua and the United States, as these relations are a determining factor to improve the moral framework of the crisis in Central America. We discussed the peace proposal made by Mexican President Lopez Portillo, but above all, we discussed our own personal, encompassing 13 points which our ambassador in Washington has presented to the U.S. Government as the basis for initiating talks, which we hope will begin as soon as possible. We have proposed that the meeting be held in Mexico, with a Mexican Government representative present as a qualified witness of the talks. [end recording]

PCE MEETS WITH GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

PM101349 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 7-13 May 82 p 39

[Text] A KKE (Interior) delegation headed by Secretary General B. Drakopoulos has visited Spain at the PCE's invitation. [PCE Secretary General] Santiago Carrillo and Babis Drakopoulos met 27 April. PCE Deputy Secretary General Jaime Ballesteros and PCE Central Committee members Leonor Bornao and Santiago Alvarez, as well as Angelos Dhiamandopoulos, the Central Committee member heading the KKE (Interior) international committee, took part in the meeting.

The two parties emphasized the importance for the European left and the Eurocommunist strategy of formulating specific proposals for surmounting the crisis, toward a socialism in democracy and freedom.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the movements and peoples struggling for peace and their independence and declared themselves in favor of a nuclear-free Mediterranean and cooperation among the littoral countries.

Last, the two delegations expressed the need to continue contacts and exchanges of views between the two parties.

MORE SHIPS, HARRIERS REINFORCE TASK FORCE

PM101227 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 May 82 p 24

[G.S. Cooper and Desmond Wettern report: "Strength of Task Force Rises"]

[Text] The Royal Navy task force off the Falkland Islands has already been reinforced with warships, with more on the way, and is likely to have its lost Harrier fighters replaced soon.

The record-breaking direct flight of Harrier fighters to Ascension Island has relieved concern that aircraft losses might gravely weaken the task force's air cover before reinforcements could arrive. Refuelled in the air by Victor tankers, the Harriers took nine hours to complete the flight of over 3,000 miles. They may now fly direct to the task force or continue on the container ship Atlantic Conveyor.

Speculation that three Harriers have already been flown direct to the task force were not confirmed by the Defence Ministry. However it is probable that Hermes and Invincible will not have to wait for their arrival by sea.

In all, about 20 Harriers are on their way to the South Atlantic. Among the five warships which have joined the task force are believed to be the Type 42 Sea Dart missile destroyer Exeter, 4,100 tons, a sister ship of the Sheffield destroyed by an Argentine missile attack last week; and probably the Sea Wolf missile armed frigate Battleaxe, 4,800 tons.

The Exeter has a more modern air-search radar than the Sheffield but her armament is the same: A twin launcher for the Sea Dart missiles, a Lynx anti-submarine helicopter and a 4.5 inch gun. Unlike the Sheffield, she carries anti-submarine torpedoes.

The Exeter has previously been serving as guardship off Belize and in the light of fears that Guatemala might seek to take advantage of the situation in the South Atlantic to threaten Belize it is probable that she has been replaced by another ship.

Sea Wolf missiles in the Battleaxe, which joins her sister ships Broadsword and Brilliant, do not provide defence against sea skimming missiles like the A.M. 39 Exocet which hit the Sheffield. But they do provide defence against missiles approaching at altitudes well below 1,000 feet.

Neither the Battleaxe nor her sister ships could have provided any defence for the Sheffield since Sea Wolf is designed only to protect the ship carrying it.

SOUTH ATLANTIC WEATHER INFORMATION RESTRICTED

PM101309 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text] Weather in the South Atlantic has become an official secret. The meteorological office has placed a restriction on information available from its forecasting office at Bracknell, Berkshire.

A forecaster at Bracknell said last night: "I am under instructions not to tell anything about the weather except what I glean from satellite pictures to which everyone has access." The daily pictures from weather satellites are available to everyone with the equipment to receive them.

The meteorological office is not giving out information received from weather stations in the Antarctic or other sources. Yesterday's satellite pictures showed the Falkland Islands and South Georgia covered with thick cloud with suggestions of rain.

DEFENSE AGAINST SEA-SKIMMING MISSILES CITED

PM101519 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 May 82 p 6

[Desmond Wettern report: "Jamming Detonated One Missile"]

[Text] In the Argentine missile attack on the Falklands task force last Tuesday one missile was destroyed, probably by electronic means, before it reached its target. Although one missile destroyed the destroyer Sheffield, 4,100 tons, the second was either detonated prematurely or else was made to dive into the sea by the electronic countermeasures in either the carrier Invincible, 19,500 tons, or the 28,500-ton Hermes.

Such a method of defence against sea-skimming missiles requires considerable skill, since the missile's flight time was no more than 60 seconds. It is necessary for the jamming system to operate at the same frequency as the radar controlling the missile. It must be assumed that the French manufacturers of the air-launched version of Exocet have made the operating frequency known to France's Western allies.

But use of electronic defences against sea-skimming missiles is not only in which long-term confidence can be placed as the ability of the latest radars to switch frequencies at random will make it increasingly difficult to jam them.

In his remarks on Wednesday that the Sheffield's destruction did not raise doubts over the future of large surface war-ships such as nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, Mr John Lehman, the American secretary of the navy, overlooked the very considerable threat posed by submarines such as the Russian "Charlie" class which can launch sea-skimming missiles while submerged.

None of the NATO navies, not least the Americans, yet has an answer to this threat, particularly if a missile submarine stays on the bottom and waits till the escorts have passed before moving in to attack a carrier. To counter such a threat only the new lightweight version of the Royal Navy's Sea Wolf with a much-improved radar tracker system provides an answer though it will be another two or three years before it is operational.

A further lesson learnt from the attack on the Sheffield is that it vindicates the naval design staff's insistence to build her superstructure in steel. Had aluminium been used, as many critics of the Sheffield design urged when it was under development in the late 1960s, the fire would have spread far more rapidly and the casualty toll would certainly have been far higher. The fire became uncontrollable because white-hot splinters penetrated the ship's diesel fuel tanks.

9 MAY ATTACKS CAUSE CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE

LD101452 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1434 GMT 10 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson and Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] The attack by Britain's task force on Argentine military targets on the Falklands caused "considerable damage," the Ministry of Defence said today. British warships bombarded targets around the air strip at Port Stanley early on Sunday.

Ministry of Defense [MOD] Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said today: "While we cannot be sure of the extent of the damage, indications -- including smoke and flashes -- might suggest that the attack caused considerable damage. There would also be a psychological effect on the Argentine troops on the island."

The MOD also disclosed that HMS Sheffield -- holed by a missile six days ago -- sank today while being towed by a British tug in heavy weather in the South Atlantic.

Mr McDonald said Sunday was a "busy operational day," and the attacks involved ships from the task force as well as Sea Harriers.

He confirmed reports from reporters aboard task force ships that an Argentine helicopter was shot down during the action. Mr McDonald said the attack was within the exclusion zone, but he had no details of any Argentine casualties. The helicopter, a Puma, which normally carries 20 troops, was shot down by a ship from the British fleet.

Mr McDonald also said documents had been recovered from the Argentine vessel, the Narwal, which was also attacked by Harriers on Sunday. He said the documents, which had been prepared for disposal "show that the Narwal was working under Argentine naval instructions to give information about the location and movement of the task force." Surveillance and other equipment had also been found on the vessel.

One Argentine crew member was killed during the attack on the Narwal, another was seriously injured, and 12 others received minor injuries. The crew were now onboard a number of British ships, and the injured were receiving medical attention.

Mr McDonald added there had been no reports of fighting in the South Atlantic today. "Our task force continues its patrols to maintain the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands," he added.

'CONTROLLED AIRSPACE' DECLARED OVER ASCENSION

LD101538 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1518 GMT 10 May 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] Britain has set up an area of "controlled air space" over Ascension Island in the South Atlantic for safety reasons, the minister of defence announced today. The move follows a huge increase in the number of flights to and from the island, which has become an important staging and supply post for the British task force.

The controlled air space extends from sea level to an unlimited height, and covers a 100-mile radius of the island's Wideawake Airfield.

The ministry statement said: "The normal rules of the International Civil Aviation Organization, as applied by the United Kingdom, governing the operation and control of flights from a busy airfield will be in force. Control of this area, if air space, will be exercised by the senior RAF officer on Ascension Island." Ministry spokesman Mr Ian McDonald added "This controlled area has been set up for safety reasons. It means that most aircraft will avoid the area if they can. If they cannot, a flight plan will have to be filed."

ARGENTINE 'SPY SHIP' SINKS IN BAD WEATHER

LD101610 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1542 GMT 10 May 82

[By Peter Archer, PA staff reporter onboard HMS Hermes]

[Text] The Argentine spy ship captured by the Royal Navy sank early today. It has now been disclosed that the Narwal went down in deteriorating weather south east of the Falklands some time after midnight. The sinking was not deliberate.

The ocean-going trawler, used by the Argentines to gather intelligence on the naval task force, had been holed during Sunday's attack by British jets. The Argentine crew and British commando boarding party were all evacuated before she went down.

There were 14 Argentine casualties from the British attack, including one crewman who subsequently died. Eleven others were not hurt. Prisoners have been taken to the aircraft carrier HMS Invincible on which Prince Andrew is a helicopter co-pilot. The Narwal was abandoned at midnight British time after she developed a starboard list.

The British boarding party reported that the vessel had been hit by 30-millimetre cannon file, loosed off by Sea Harrier jet fighters at 20 rounds a second. Also, a bomb dropped by a Harrier holed the forecastle, but did not detonate.

ROYAL NAVY STEPS UP 'SIEGE' ON FALKLANDS

LD101744 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1721 GMT 10 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] The Royal Navy battle fleet tonight stepped up its siege of the Falklands. Frigates and destroyers armed with anti-aircraft missiles closed within sight of the Argentine occupation forces.

The move -- seen as a grave risk in the wake of the devastating attack on HMS Sheffield -- is an attempt to finally win local air superiority. It follows recent encounters in which Mirage fighters, escorting an Argentine C-130 transport plane which tried to drop supplies to the beleaguered garrison, were engaged by Sea Harrier fighters, and turned back.

A Puma troop-carrying helicopter was also shot down by a Sea Cat missile fired from a Royal Navy frigate as it tried to keep contact between East and West Falklands. Clearly, light aircraft are getting through from the Argentine mainland, although their re-supply capability must be limited.

Defence Ministry spokesman Mr Ian McDonald acknowledged today: "We have no evidence which would suggest that anything other than light aircraft are using Port Stanley Airfield. We have no reports of any breach of the exclusion zone." But he said that with low cloud and bad weather, light aircraft could possibly use grass landing strips on the Falklands, or "perhaps one of the airfields we have bombed."

It is known that before the latest bombing raids, a 15-metre wide strip of the runway at Port Stanley was still useable by light aircraft.

Meanwhile a subtle switch concerning the new 12-mile exclusion zone off mainland Argentina was disclosed by Mr McDonald. Previously it was believed that any Argentine ship or plane which came within range of British forces outside this limit would be regarded as hostile "and treated accordingly."

Today the spokesman indicated that the Argentines "must present a threat to the mission of the task force" to risk action against them. Mr McDonald refused to disclose the position of the Argentine fleet. But he added: "Some of them at least are in our sights," then corrected himself by saying: "Some of them at least are...we know where they are."

He said the 2,000-ton unarmed Argentine trawler the Narwal, which sank today after Sunday's bombing and strafing attack by Sea Harriers, had posed "a significant threat" to the task force, for she was on a surveillance and intelligence-gathering mission. "This was a significant threat as if she was bristling with arms," said Mr McDonald.

The Defence Ministry disclosed tonight that civilians taken off South Georgia, along with the 151 Argentine prisoners, included nationalities other than Argentine. The 29 civilians included two Chileans, two Uruguayans and one Spanish.

"They, like the Argentine civilians, are not prisoners," said a spokesman. "The Brazilian Embassy has been told of the names of the Argentine people, and the Swiss Government told of the others' nationalities to pass on to their respective governments." The group, now on a Royal Navy ship en route to Ascension Island, will be repatriated as soon as possible.

Argentine Targets 'Bombarded'

LD101752 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1744 GMT 10 May 82

[By Peter Archer, onboard HMS Hermes, and Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Excerpt] British warships again bombarded Argentine military targets around Port Stanley early today.

It was the second successive night attack by frigates and destroyers of the Falklands task force. They pounded military installations around the island's capital with a barrage of 4.5 inch gunfire. The mission is seen as a softening-up process before an eventual landing by British troops on the occupied islands.

At the same time the task force action is further enforcing its air and sea blockade. It is essential that the British forces sever any supply links between the Falklands and mainland Argentina. So far today no Argentine activity has been reported.

Enemy Vessel Shelled

LD111106 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1055 GMT 11 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] A Royal Navy frigate "in company with other ships" last night shelled a surface vessel inside the Falkland Sound — the stretch of water separating the two main disputed islands, it was understood today. Whitehall sources said that the 2,015-ton frigate, using her 4.5-inch automatic gun, opened fire on the vessel and within minutes a large explosion in the area of the target was seen.

The sources could not give any details of the identity of the target vessel although it is known that several Argentine patrol craft were trapped in Port Stanley harbour when the 200-mile exclusion zone was declared. This is the closest that any naval engagement has occurred to the Falklands and is proof that the task force is pressing ever closer to the shores and Argentine positions.

Officially, the Defence Ministry would go no further than its statement issued at 0456 this morning which said: "A report has been received from the task force that during the night a surface vessel has been engaged with gunfire by one of HM ships close to the Falkland Islands, within the total exclusion zone. "Following the engagement a loud explosion was reported in the vicinity of the target."

The Argentine occupation forces appear to be trying to maintain contact between their garrisons on East and West Falkland. On West Falkland there are 1,000 Argentine troops, on East Falkland 1,000 are based near Darwin, and a further 4,000 of the better-trained forces around Port Stanley.

At the weekend a Puma troop-carrying helicopter trying to maintain contact was shot down over the islands by an anti-aircraft missile fired by a Royal Navy warship.

The Ministry of Defence later confirmed that the shelling of a surface vessel took place between West and East Falkland, in the Falkland Sound area. Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald told a news conference there was no evidence that the vessel fired on by a British ship was hit or sunk, although "we have reports of a large explosion."

He added: "You will agree that the incident and its location shows how tight our grip is on the islands." Mr McDonald said the weather around the Falklands was deteriorating. "The wind strength is increasing and there is full cloud cover," he said.

PESSIMISM TOWARD NEGOTATED SETTLEMENT REMAINS

LD111140 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1114 GMT 11 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] While details of the latest engagement were coming in, Mrs Thatcher was chairing a special meeting of the cabinet devoted exclusively to the crisis.

It followed on immediately from the now daily session of the so-called "war cabinet" at Downing Street.

Ministers were assessing latest reports of diplomatic and military developments. In New York, the talking was still going on to try to find a diplomatic settlement. But there is continuing pessimism in Whitehall about the prospects for reaching a negotiated settlement to the latest -- the third -- round of talks.

The word from New York is that the talks are now going further into detail of the proposals sponsored by the UN secretary general Senor Perez de Cuellar but there is still a lot of ground to be covered. Although officials are saying it is too soon to predict whether the talks will bring success they are making clear that there is no sign at the moment of a breakthrough -- but at the same time neither have they reached deadlock.

British sources in New York say that the situation is now critical and they are moving with the greatest possible urgency, although no substantial moves forward were made yesterday. The stumbling block remains getting the agreement of Argentina to remove its troops from the islands without any prejudgment of the issue of sovereignty.

British officials are complaining again of conflicting statements from the Argentine rulers which is making it difficult to assess their latest position.

It is being stressed in Whitehall that any major military development will not be directly linked to the lack of progress or even breakdown of this round of negotiations in New York. The point is being made that it would be too "unsubtle" for a major military development to follow immediately on the final breakdown of the talks if that should come.

Meanwhile, the sources in Whitehall are damping down the burst of criticism levelled mainly against the BBC for their coverage of the crisis. The latest attacks on the BBC came after last night's "Panorama" programme, which many Tory MP's thought was too one-sided and gave undue emphasis to critics of the government.

Mrs Thatcher watched the programme and was said to be "not impressed" with it. Several protest calls from viewers were received at No 10 after the programme. But officials said the government had no serious complaints about any of the British media coverage of the crisis and they accepted that emotions were bound to run high at a time when British servicemen were at risk in the South Atlantic.

The officials hope that new film and pictures will reach London soon, possibly today, from the task force operations in the Falklands.

ROLANDHIS WELCOMES HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

NC091803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Hungary, arrived this afternoon on an official visit. He was welcomed at Larnaca Airport by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and the ambassador of Cyprus to Budapest and the Hungarian ambassador in Nicosia. In welcoming his Hungarian counterpart, Mr Rolandhis expressed gratitude for Hungary's support in Cyprus' struggle for freedom, independence and justice. Mr Rolandhis recalled President Kiprianou's visit to Budapest last year as well as his talks that he had earlier there with Mr Puja and stressed that during the talks Hungary's support for the Cyprus issue was strong and immutable. Mr Rolandhis said that the main subject of his talks with Mr Puja will again be the Cyprus issue.

In his reply, Mr Puja said that the aim of his visit is to review with Mr Rolandhis bilateral relations and the international situation. Regarding the Cyprus issue, he said that the Hungarian Government's position is known: it advocates that Cyprus must be independent, sovereign and nonaligned.

Kiprianou Meeting

NC101248 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, was received today by President Kiprianou. In a statement after the meeting, the president of the republic said he briefed the Hungarian foreign minister on the state of affairs prevailing in the Cyprus problem. Mr Kiprianou also said that during the meeting they discussed international issues and established the need for the international situation to improve and that every effort should be made in this direction by everybody. In conclusion, the president expressed Cyprus' warm thanks and gratitude for Hungary's consistent support of the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom and justice.

In his statement, Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja reassured President Kiprianou that his country's people continue to support the Cypriot people's struggle to maintain the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned policy of Cyprus.

IOANNIDHIS ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

NC101250 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis today announced that he will submit his candidacy for the next presidential election. In a statement, Mr Ioannidhis said that he has reached the conclusion that, if normality is to prevail and unity is to be restored among the people, it is necessary that the office of the president be entrusted to a person free from partisan bindings and expediencies. Mr Ioannidhis referred to the factionalizing of state authority and rule, which deals an irreparable blow to the state and undermines the foundations of Cyprus' state structure and struggle. He also said that polarization appears a threat and fanaticism drives away moderation, tolerance and wisdom. Mr Ioannidhis said the serious problems facing the country -- the basic and primary issue being the need to find a just and viable Cyprus solution within the next 5 years that would safeguard our independence and our people's national and physical survival -- can only be successfully confronted by an ecumenical government that would express the people's unity within a climate of fraternity, unanimity, collectivism, cooperation, calmness and responsible planning and through a democratic and constructive dialogue as well as in a spirit of patriotism and unselfishness.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LATIN DIPLOMATS TO PROTEST UK, EEC EMBARGOES

NC101225 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Helsinki, 10 May (AFP) -- Latin American countries will [word indistinct] international monetary meetings here this week that Britain's freezing of Argentine public and private assets could jeopardize the world financial system, Latin American diplomats said here today. They said a Latin American minister was expected to raise the issue on behalf of the group in the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the joint IMF World Bank Development Committee, which are meeting here from Wednesday to Friday. The group's spokesman would also make it clear that the trade embargo imposed against Argentina by the European Economic Community was contrary to international law and agreements.

Argentine diplomats, meanwhile, said that Argentina's Economy Minister Roberto Alemann was expected to hold private consultations tonight with ministers from Asian, African and Latin American countries due to arrive in Helsinki during the day. They are to attend a ministerial meeting here tomorrow of the "Group of 24," the developing nations' caucus in the IMF and the World Bank.

BELGIUM

MINISTRY WELCOMES REAGAN ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSAL

NC110834 Paris AFP in English 0822 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 11 May (AFP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest disarmament proposals should "create a favorable climate for progress in the present negotiations in Geneva," a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. The spokesman was responding to Mr Reagan's call Sunday at Eureka College in Eureka, Illinois, for a reduction of one-third in both Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals.

"We hope that the USSR will not reject this initiative straight away," the spokesman said. "We believe it is an important step in the search for peace." The spokesman added that the offer took into account the number of nuclear warheads, and therefore could mean a "real and substantial reduction in intercontinental armaments."

So far, the Soviet Union has not reacted specifically to Mr Reagan's proposal, made during a speech to graduates of Eureka College, the U.S. President's old college.

FRANCE

NUMBER OF FRENCH SOLDIERS IN UN FORCE DOUBLED

LD110906 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Quiet has returned to southern Lebanon after the Israeli raids and the Palestinian response. France has decided to send a further 600 soldiers to join the UN force in Lebanon, which already comprises 6,000 men stationed in the southern areas of the country. This will bring the French contingent up to 1,200.

GREECE

SOURCES 'RELATIVELY OPTIMISTIC' ON U.S. TALKS

NC101654 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 May 82 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] The Papandreou-Stearns meeting that will take place at Kastri at 1100 today constitutes the introduction to the Greek-American high-level talks that the Greek prime minister will have with Secretary of State Haig in Athens on Saturday and with President Reagan in Bonn on 10 June to clear the questions of bases, bilateral issues and NATO.

Yesterday, government circles in Athens expressed "relative optimism" about the new round of Greek-American talks. This appraisal was based on the following: The recent NATO gesture to change the area for the recent allied exercises to meet the Greek view and, particularly, to practically accept the 10-mile airspace; the fact that Turkey has ceased its violations [of Greek national territory] and that some relaxation has been noted in Greek-Turkish relations; and to reports that NATO now agrees that the operational control limits in the Aegean be fixed prior to the establishment of the Larisa command -- a thing which is in agreement with the Greek side's goals.

PAPANDREOU LEAVES FOR ALGERIA ON 4-DAY VISIT

NC101125 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] I am very happy that I am leaving and I am full of hope that fresh friendly and close ties will be shaped between Greece and Algeria. This statement was made by Prime Minister Papandreou shortly before leaving at 1300 today for a 4-day visit to Algeria where he will have talks with Algerian President Bendjedid, the prime minister and other officials.

Arrives in Algiers

For reportage on Prime Minister Papandreou's arrival in Algiers and coverage of the visit, see the North Africa section of the 11 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT TO PAY FOR DAMAGE TO U.S. CONSULATE

PM101343 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 7 May 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague -- The Damage done to the U.S. Consulate in Amsterdam by demonstrators will cost around 70,000 guilders to repair. The Netherlands will make good this damage. This was announced by Foreign Minister van der Stoel in the Second Chamber on Thursday [6 May] in response to a question. The minister took the view that the presence in front of the consulate of the five crosses commemorating the victims of the violence in El Salvador have played a role in connection with the damage. "Because of them, regular demonstrations are taking place at the consulate and, unfortunately, a minority of the demonstrators seem to be violent," Van der Stoel said. He considers that a permanent monument to the victims in El Salvador should be erected elsewhere in the city. In this connection the minister spoke of "the murder" of the four Dutch Ikon [Netherlands television company] journalists.

In his reply Prime Minister van Agt said that Interior Minister van Thijn has put forward a special surveillance plan for a number of diplomatic targets in Amsterdam. "A start has been made on putting this plan into action," the prime minister said.

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POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI ARRIVES IN VIENNA

AU111640 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski has arrived in Vienna today for a visit which has been described as private. Rakowski is now conferring with Chancellor Kreisky at Vienna's federal chancellery.

Kreisky Comments on Talk

AU120656 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The Polish deputy foreign minister [as heard] Rakowski met with Chancellor Kreisky for a talk yesterday after his arrival in Vienna for an unofficial visit. Kreisky said afterward that he had gained the impression that Poland wants to overcome the isolation into which it had come. The chancellor added that he did not think that there would again be in Poland a trade union such as "Solidarity". Rakowski talked about the attitude of the Polish church with a great sense of responsibility, Kreisky said.

PAHR DEPARTS FOR VISITS TO MONGOLIA, PRC

AU111151 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1003 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Pahr has left today for a 2-week trip to Mongolia and China. Before his departure, Pahr declared that in his capacity as chairman of the International Kampuchea Conference he would also discuss in Beijing the situation in Souteast Asia. There are basic differences of opinion between the PRC and Austria regarding the Kampuchean issue: Austria refuses to recognize the Heng Samrin government because it was established through foreign intervention, but it does not want to accept the representation of Kampuchea in the United Nations by the overthrown Pol Pot government either. China, on the other hand, supports the Pol Pot regime. After his visit to the PRC, Pahr will accompany President Kirchschlaeger on his official visit to Moscow.

JEWISH WORLD CONGRESS CONFERENCE HELD IN VIENNA

AU111356 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 May 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GWO"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- Edgar Bronfmann, president of the Jewish World Congress, arrived in Vienna on Monday to participate in the talks of the European section of the world congress. In the afternoon he was received by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for a talk.

Some 80 delegates from West European countries, Hungary, Poland and Romania, as well as the delegation of the Cairo Jewish community which has only recently joined the congress, discussed questions of growing anti-Semitism in some countries and its economic and social causes at the conference, which was held in Austria for the first time since the 1938 "Anschluss." In his greetings address President Kirchschlaeger discussed the national-socialist past as will as anti-Semitism at the turn of the century in Vienna, and declared that the Jewish-intellectual force which then radiated from Vienna and produced far-reaching effects, is still deeply rooted here.

The Jewish World Congress decided to hold the conference in the Austrian capital as a token of affinity with the Vienna Jewish community. Thus the small Vienna community is to be helped to overcome the shock of the terrorist attack of last August, and at the same time tribute is to be paid to Vienna's and Austria's role as a place of transit for Jewish refugees from East Europe and the Soviet Union.

ICELAND'S THORODDSEN VISITS; MEETS WITH SCHMIDT

LD111922 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (DPA) -- The political exchange of views between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Icelandic Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen in Bonn today was characterized by the agreement of the two NATO partners on all important questions. Schmidt and Thoroddsen welcomed the American President's latest disarmament proposals, which the two superpowers intend to take up at the end of next month. With regard to the NATO summit in Bonn on 10 June, both countries agree that NATO must preserve its defense capability while also pursuing "disarmament negotiations on this basis."

Thoroddsen, who is paying an official visit to Bonn, explained to Schmidt his concern for fishery protection. He asked the chancellor to support Iceland's demands to the EEC for protection of the stocks of cod, which are becoming extinct, also outside Icelandic waters and for the removal of the EEC import duties on salted herrings and pollack fillets, which range up to 9 percent.

At a joint news conference with Thoroddsen the chancellor also stressed the agreement on the assessment of the Falklands conflict, the situation in Poland and East-West relations. He said the visit by the Icelandic prime minister is another contribution to "closer cohesion of the Europeans." He also announced that he will have a meeting with Thoroddsen and all Scandinavian heads of government during Kiel week at the end of June.

Schmidt gave a dinner this evening for Thoroddsen, who then also had a talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Tomorrow the Icelandic head of government is to meet Federal President Karl Carstens.

POLISH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REPAYING FOREIGN DEBT

LD111700 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (DPA) -- Edward Kowalczyk, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, has been discussing economic problems, including the repayment of Poland's foreign debts, in Bonn. At a news conference today Kowalczyk, who has come to Bonn in his capacity as chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party and at the invitation of FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, stressed the desire for rapprochement, at least between these two parties. FDP General Secretary Guenther Verheugen announced that he will respond to a reciprocal invitation this year.

Kowalczyk used this opportunity to describe his country's difficulties. He especially opposes Western sanctions, which he says are considerably worsening Poland's problems with regard to supplies of raw materials, spare parts and partially manufactured products. The sanctions are also making the return to normalization and to a state of social peace more difficult. Kowalczyk has previously stated that Poland currently has to use 75 percent of the receipts from its exports to pay the interest of its foreign debts.

He thanked FDP Parliamentary Party Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick for the concern he has publicly expressed about Poland's fate, a concern which is quite understandable. However, change can only begin when the Polish Government receives the broadest possible support. There can be no thoughts of reauthorizing trade unions before this happens. Kowalczyk, who also met Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff (FDP) and, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski (SPD), minister of state in the chancellor's office. Kowalczyk will pay a visit to the Baden-Wuerttemberg FDP before returning to Poland.

GENSCHER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR REAGAN PROPOSALS

LD111026 Hamburg DPA in German 0917 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (DPA) -- The U.S. President's disarmament proposals on Sunday showed the United States, "like us", supports the policy of detente, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today in a West German radio interview. Part of this means to maintain defense efforts at the same time. This linking of detente and defence, raised in 1967 to the level of alliance doctrine in the NATO report of the then Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, was also supported by the United States.

"It is clear...that the United States, like us, still most srongly approves of and supports the principles of the Harmel report...which, on the one hand, underscores firmness -- that means defense efforts -- and on the other hand, detente and disarmament." Now the Soviet Union must show that it is really ready for disarmament and that it does not just want upper limits for arms which already exist anyway.

In saying this Genscher was referring to the agreements sought during the NATO summit in Bonn 10 June, and stressed the three large disarmament offers existing to date. After the start of negotiations on medium-range missiles, at which the zero option had been submitted in Geneva as the maximum aim, Reagan now proposed the reduction of strategic long-range weapons. The Western offer on agreeing to confidence-building measures must be seen as the third large complex. "It is the Soviet Union's move," said Genscher.

DEMISE OF GERMAN-FRENCH TANK PROJECT REPORTED

DW110853 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Dirk Cornelsem dispatch]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 May -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reconciled himself to the fact that he cannot push the development of a German-French tank though the Bundestag at this time. According to Bonn government circles on Monday, he will therefore have to notify French President Francois Mitterrand of the cancellation of the project on Saturday. Schmidt is to meet with Mitterrand this weekend in Hamburg.

The chancellor plans to point out to Mitterrand that the FDP Bundestag deputies continue to oppose the preliminary planning for the costly "tank for the Nineties," whereas the SPD faction would have approved the project with a majority, after the chancellor had changed the minds of Defense Minister Hans Apel and important deputies such as Karsten Voigt and Peter Meanning.

The reason for the project's failure -- the preliminary planning envisaged for 3 years was estimated to cost DM 150-200 million alone -- is the attitude of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) who, unlike Schmidt, is making no attempt to change the minds of FDP party members in the faction.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA -- Bonn, 7 May (DPA) -- A program has been agreed between Bulgaria and the FRG for more intensive cooperation in plant and animal breeding and in feedstuffs, mechanization and food supply. According to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Bonn, the second session of the joint commission of both countries in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, discussed the possibility of joint agricultural projects in third countries. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 7 May 82 LD]

PREMIER'S OFFICE APPROVES OF REAGAN ARMS PLAN

AU111728 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Rome, 11 May (ANSA) -- Italy viewed with favor U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals for disarmament, according to sources at the premier's office today. Premier Giovanni Spadolini had been informed of the proposals in a personal message sent him by the White House chief prior to the public announcement. The American offer to begin arms reduction talks was clear proof of Washington's determination to go ahead with a balanced reduction of intercontinental missiles, Chigi Palace sources continued. This would give new impetus to the East-West dialogue so vigorously pursued by the Italian Government, as well, the same sources said.

PICCOLI ELECTED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT'S CHAIRMAN

AU111946 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Rome, 11 May (ANSA) -- Flaminio Piccoli was elected chairman of the Christian Democrat Party today to replace the outgoing chairman of Italy's party of relative majority, Arnaldo Forlani. The outcome of balloting conducted by the new DC national council was 114 votes for Piccoli, 66 blank ballots cast and 8 nullified. The new chairman left behind the job of party secretary, a post Ciriaco de Mita was elected to during the DC national congress, which concluded April 26.

PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING ON MAFIA OPENS

AU112021 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 11 May (ANSA) -- A note of alarm for the proliferation of organized crime in southern Italy was sounded today by the Communist Party expert on terrorism, Ugo Pecchioli, in a statement delivered here to open a party central committee meeting on the mafia in Sicily and the other two versions of the mafia rampant in the South, Calabria's (?drangheta), and the camorra in and around Naples.

The M.P. for the big opposition party declared that, "From the experience gained in the battle against terrorism we can draw precious lessons for the fight against the mafia and the camorra". After recalling the mafia-style slaying of the Communist Party regional secretary for Sicily, Pio la Torre, on April 30, Pecchioli said, "No idea, not even the possibility of a foreign connection, can be discarded in the search for the killers and their boss".

He then outlined recent inroads made by the mafia, the (?drangheta) and the camorra in their traditional areas and indicated the windfalls the mafia hopes to reap from the construction of NATO missile installations in Cosimo, Sicily. Reiterating his party's position on the deployment of the intermediate range nuclear missiles in Italy, Pecchioli said that, "Sicily must not be transformed into a nuclear missile launching pad in consideration of goals of the social and economic renewal of the island."

In another area of his statement, the Communist Party official warned that, "The power of the mafia has been extended into the banking system, it controls a conspicuous flow of financing and controls or directly runs industrial, agricultural and service activities". "At the same time", he continued, "the financial and political power of the mafia and the camorra has led to the revival of the drug market".

MANY USSR CARGO SHIPS BOUND FOR ARGENTINA

LD081356 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 May 82

[Report from the Canary Islands]

[Text] As a result of the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, a veritable flood of ships flying the Soviet flag or chartered by the USSR have begun to arrive in the port of Las Palmas -- they are found for the Argentine ports of Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca and Necochea, among others. The fact that some of these ports are not capable of taking large grain-carrying ships means that a greater number of ships with a smaller draft are being used. Between today, Saturday, and tomorrow, Sunday, it is reckoned that a total of 18 ships -- 12 of them grain ships -- will pass through. The Soviet Union gave Argentina a commitment to buy the grain and meat surplus which the South American republic cannot sell to Europe now because of the Common Market boycott.

USSR EXPULSION OF AIRLINE OFFICIAL CONFIRMED

LD111244 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman has confirmed to RNE [Spanish Broadcasting Company] that the director of Iberia in Moscow has been expelled. When we spoke to the ministry a couple of minutes ago they still did not know whether (Sanchez Garcia) has been given a deadline for leaving the Soviet Union. We have also spoken to Iberia's management in Madrid, who are meeting at this moment to discuss the reasons for the expulsion from Spain of a member of Aeroflot's staff in Madrid. [sentence as heard]

BASQUE TERRORISM IMMOBILIZES NUCLEAR PLANT

NC111556 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpt] Madrid, 11 May (AFP) -- The military wing of the Basque separatist movement ETA has scored a major victory by rendering technicians at the Lemoniz nuclear power plant, crucial to Spain's energy supply, too terrified to work. Following the murder last week of technical director Angel Pascual Mugica, 90 technicians of the Iberduero Company went on strike yesterday. Iberduero owns the power plant, under construction near Bilbao in the Basque region of north Spain.

Despite appeals from the Autonomous Basque Government not to yield to "terrorist blackmail", the technicians said in a communique that they could not live with "an unbearable family, personal and professional situation." Iberduero technicians, forced to live clandestinely, are tormented by both the fear of losing their jobs if they refuse to work and of being attacked. Since 1977, two engineers and three workers at the Lemoniz plant have been killed by ETA-M, the military wing of ETA, and frequently employees receive death threats.

The killing of Mr Mugica occured on the day that management of the Lemoniz plant was placed under the authority of the Basque Autonomous Government and no longer under Madrid. Since 1977 also, the terrorist organization has carried out 300 attacks against the plant and other Iberduero installations, causing damage estimated at about 29 million dollars.

THATCHER ADDRESSES COMMONS; SCORES BBC COVERAGE

LD111556 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1530 GMT 11 May 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands would have to be to a specified timetable if there was to be a cease-fire, the prime minister insisted today. During a noisy Commons question time she warned: "There are certain fundamental principles we cannot fudge in any way. The cease-fire must be accompanied by a withdrawal to a specific timetable — and in a comparatively short time."

As gloom gathered in Whitehall over the United Nations peace talks, Mrs Thatcher rejected demands by opposition leader Mr Foot for any deal or action to be prejudged by MP's. She also underlined the government's displeasure at some of the BBC's coverage of the crisis.

But one Tory MP -- less restrained -- described last night's "Panorama" programme as odious, and a subversive travesty which dishonoured freedom of speech. Mr Foot accused two "Tory newspapers" -- THE SUN and THE DAILY MAIL -- of hysterical bloodlust.

There were four calls by Mr Foot for MP's to be given the chance to judge the UN secretary general's current peace plan, before a final government decision was taken. Rapturous support came from the Tory benches when Mrs Thatcher replied: "No -- the government has this responsibility -- will shoulder that responsibility -- and will stand before this House and defend its decision."

Tory Mr Michael Neubert (Romford) began the questioning by accusing the Argentine of deliberately trying to spin out negotiations, to its own advantage. Mrs Thatcher said: "The negotiation will take a little time. I must make it clear that the fact we are negotiating does not close off any military options at all...

"There are certain fundamental principles which we cannot fudge in any way -- we must make it absolutely clear that the Argentines must not enter into those negotiations in the belief or on the condition that by the end of them, sovereignty is ceded to them." There were renewed Conservative cheers when Mrs Thatcher insisted that the government alone would decide, then be accountable to the Commons for its judgment.

Tory Mr Tony Marlow (Northhampton North) accused EEC countries of "flapping around like too many decapitated chickens" over their flagging support of Britain's stand. But the prime minister said the EEC had given Britain very staunch support right from the start. Mrs Thatcher said she "hoped and believed" the EEC would extend the ban on Argentine imports when it ran out next week.

Mr Foot concentrated on the role all MP's should play in judging the secretary general's proposals. "There are many important principles involved. The government had made some very wise departures from previous utterances on many of these matters. But the House of Commons has the right to make a judgment on this matter before any decision is made by the government which would enlarge the conflict."

Mr Foot said the government had been "very leniently treated" by MP's who should now be given the chance to consider the new peace plan. Mr Enoch Powell (Official Unionist Party, Down South) reminded the prime minister that MP's had never been asked to accept anything less than the "immediate and unconditional restoration of sole British administration." Mrs Thatcher insisted sovereignty could not be changed by invasion.

The media row was sparked by former consumer affairs minister, Mrs Sally Oppenheim (Gloucester) who made a bitter attack on the BBC "Panorama" programme on the Falklands. "For the most part," she said, "it was an odious, subversive travesty in which Michael Cockerell and other BBC reporters dishonoured the right of freedom of speech in this country."

Mrs Oppenheimer asked: "Isn't it time such people accepted that if they have those rights, they also have responsibilities?" Mrs Thatcher told her: "I share the deep concern which has been expressed on many sides, in particular about the content of the "Panorama" programme last evening. I know how very, very strongly many people feel that the case for our country is not being put with sufficient vigour on certain of the programmes -- I do not say all -- but certain of the programmes of the BBC."

The chairman of the BBC had given an assurance that the corporation was not neutral on the issue, said Mrs Thatcher. She added: "I hope his words will be heeded by the many who have responsibilities for standing up for our task force, for our boys, for our people and the cause for democracy."

For Labour, Mr David Winnick (Walsall N) slammed "government interference" saying it would be useful if some government ministers stopped "the constant intimidation of the BBC." Mrs Thatcher stressed that when the lives of Britons might be at stake "information which may be of use to the enemy or for discussions which can be of use to the enemy," should be taken into account on programmes. She added that the government expected the case for freedom to be put by those responsible for doing so.

Tory Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex) said there was a rising tide of anger at the "treatment by the media at the presentation of any propaganda and defeatists views of an unrepresentative minority. Increasing numbers of people are tellingus this amounts to a sort of treachery." Mrs Thatcher said: "Our people are very robust and the heart of Britain is sound. I hope that individually people will make their views directly known to the BBC by letters or telephone calls."

Bur Mr Foot defended the BBC. "People are trying to do their duty in difficult circumstances," he said. And he asked the prime minister: "Would you take some steps to reprove the attitude of some of the newspapers which support you, the hysterical blood-lust of THE SUN and THE DAILY MAIL...the papers which bring such disgrace on the journalism of this country." Mrs Thatcher said the media were totally free to discuss and publish what they wished. "Equally, as you have just demonstrated, we are free to say what we think about them," she added.

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher had insisted that although some South American states might be behind the Argentines' sovereignty claim they "totally and utterly condemned the use of force." She added: "In any case, I am not circumscribed by the views of those countries, but by the interest of our people."

Tonight the Liberals and the Social Democrats entered the row over media coverage of the Falklands crisis by putting down a Commons motion condemning government attacks on the BBC. Mr William Rodgers of the SDP said that both parties found it deplorable that the prime minister and her senior colleagues should "turn their guns on the BBC." The prime minister last week told the Commons she felt at times that the Argentines and British forces were being treated as equals by the media. And reinforced her view with tough comments about "Panorama" reporting.

The motion backed by Liberal leader, Mr David Steel says that Liberals and Social Democrats regret the "intemperate attacks" made by the prime minister and senior colleagues on the BBC and its treatment of the Falklands crisis. It says that the attacks could lead to "permanent and unjustified damage to the reputation of the BBC at home and abroad." The motion calls on the Commons to assert belief that "free speech and honest reporting should not become the victims of government intolerance."

BBC Defends Itself

PM111257 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] The BBC last night denied claims by MP's and some of its audience that its Falklands coverage was biased towards Argentina.

It said: "The BBC is not, and has never been, neutral as between this country and the Argentine aggressor." Programmes had not been pro-Argentine, nor anti-British.

"The BBC applies stringent editorial tests in all circumstances. We are well able to recognise progaganda -- indeed, as the government has recognised, we have identified Argentine propagandist lies.

"The primary test we apply is whether what we are about to report actually adds to the understanding of the situation by our huge audiences. Coupled with that is our determination that in war truth shall not be the first casualty.

"It is because of the BBC's international reputation for telling the truth and for reporting accurately, honestly and dispassionately, that our Latin American service is being so determinedly jammed by the Argentines."

Mrs Mary Whitehouse said that last night's "Panorama" programme on the Falklands was a disloyal misuse of privileges. "The whole emphasis was on criticism and failure."

MORE SHIPS TO JOIN TASK FORCE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PM111301 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 May 82 p 28

[Naval correspondent Desmond Wettern report]

[Text] The missile destroyer Bristol sailed from Portsmouth yesterday, guaranteeing the navy's task force in the South Atlantic completely secure communications at sea with American warships if the need arises. The 7,100-ton ship is the only one in the fleet fitted with the American fleet satellite communications system, and is normally used as the flagship of British forces in NATO naval exercises.

The new Sea Dart missile destroyer Southampton, 4,100 tons, also sailed from Portsmouth yesterday. Her trials are to be speeded. The Royal Fleet auxiliary tanker Olna, 36,000 tons, also left, presumably for the South Atlantic.

At Devonport dockyard workers are making an all-out effort to get the Exocet missile-armed frigate Avenger, 2,800 tons, and the 4,200-ton Sea Wolf-armed Battleaxe ready for sea while the 3,200-ton frigate Minerva, also armed with Exocet, sailed for the South Atlantic yesterday.

Another departure from Devonport was the Royal Fleet Auxiliary helicopter support ship Engadine, 9,000 tons, whose crew includes a number of Women's Royal Naval Service aircraft mechanics. She is being used to ferry helicopters to Ascension Island. Meanwhile at Portsmouth, the paying-off for scrap of the frigate Londonderry, 2,800 tons, was officially rescinded.

NAVY HAS ISOLATED ARGENTINE GARRISONS ON ISLANDS

LD111810 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1716 GMT 11 May 82

[By Robert Hutchison, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Royal Navy warships have now separated East and West Falkland -- and isolated the Argentine garrisons on the two islands, it was disclosed tonight. British frigates and destroyers are now making regular patrols through Falkland Sound in a bid to prevent supplies being ferried by sea and air from Port Stanley to West Falkland, according to informed sources.

It was during one of these patrols late on Monday night that an Argentine supply ship was engaged by an Amazon-class frigate, in company with other ships, firing at extreme range -- around eight miles. The attack happened just north of the Swan Islands, midway through the sound.

The target was just a blip on a radar screen, but within minutes of the ship opening fire with its 20 shots-a-minute 4.5 inch automatic guns a huge explosion was seen in the area of the Argentine vessel. Sources said tonight that the blast was caused by fuel exploding, probably aboard one of the support ships which had previously been trapped inside Port Stanley harbour.

Each flight is escorted by two Mirage fighters and again, at the weekend, a supply flight turned back when coming under fire from British warships. Sources now give Argentine air losses as two Canberra bombers, four Mirages and five Pucara ground attack aircraft -- the latter destroyed during raids on Goose Green and Port Stanley.

Officially Britain only claims that the Argentines have lost two Mirages, one shot down during an air battle on May 1 in dogfights with Sea Harriers and the other destroyed the same day by ground fire from Argentine forces. How the other two Mirages were lost is not yet known.

Meanwhile, Whitehall sources could not confirm the loss of a Super Etendard attack plane -- the type which launched AN-39 Exocet missiles on HMS Sheffield. It was understood to have gone down after running out of fuel. But it is known that the Argentines, who originally had only five Super Etendards delivered from France, are approaching friendly Third World countries, including Libya, to buy more.

The greatest problem now facing the task force is the continuing presence of Argentina's three remaining submarines. The two (?Salta) West German-built boats are believed to be inside the exclusion zone, but the other, a World War Two American Guppy class, has a longer range and could threaten British ships heading down to the Falklands from the supply base at Ascension Island.

Ship Hit Probably a Tanker

LD120132 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0120 GMT 12 May 82

[By Peter Archer, PA staff reporter onboard HMS Hermes]

[Excerpt] The Argentine ship attacked off the Falklands early yesterday -- sending a fireball into the sky as it blew up -- was probably a tanker, according to task force commanders. And a member of the staff of Admiral Sandy Woodward warned the Argentinians that if they were challenged at sea they should "surrender or face the consequences."

The fireball rose into the air and split the low cloud base. The size of the explosion suggested the ship was a tanker. The attack was mounted under the cover of darkness in the early hours of yesterday.

The frigate was on patrol in the southern approaches of the Falkland Sound -- the stretch of water dividing the two main islands -- when it spotted the enemy vessel. The British warship sent up a flare and the Argentine ship tried to run away. The task force frigate opened fire with its 4.5 inch guns.

"Ships should not run away when challenged," said a member of the admiral's staff. "Our intention is to accept their surrender. We would take people off before doing anything about the ships. By running away or doing anything hostile, they are sure of being attacked."

The incident was the latest in the continuing blockade of the occupied Falkland Islands by the task force. Senior officers said last night they were not aware of any enemy sea or air traffic around the Falkland capital, Port Stanley, for several days.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES DEADLINE SET FOR ARGENTINA

LD112142 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2118 GMT 11 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Office tonight firmly denied that the government, through Britain's UN Ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons, had issued an ultimatum or deadline to Argentina. A spokesman refuted suggestions that Britain was giving Argentina 24 hours to find out if it was serious about negotiating a settlement.

Government sources have always denied that Britain was imposing any kind of ultimatum. The government view is that while there is a channel open for negotiation, which could end the crisis without further bloodshed, it must be explored.

What Sir Anthony implied at the UN in New York today was that Britain is not prepared to be shunted into a sideline interminably, with her fleet poised off the Falklands, giving Argentina time to consolidate her invading forces on the islands.

'CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM' VOICED OVER UN TALKS

LD120538 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] The pope's visit to Britain will be called off next week unless there is an end to hostilities over the Falklands. The warning came last night from Cardinal Basil Hume, archbishop of Westminster, when he returned to London after being summoned to Rome.

In New York -- when peace talks at the UN ended for the night -- both the British representative and the UN secretary general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar voiced cautious optimism. But in London the mood was one of pessimism. All now hinges on the UN talks. Last night, Britain's UN representative, Sir Anthony Parsons, said they were making progress after marking time on Monday.

After his second meeting of the day with the secretary general he spoke of getting "some interesting proposals." But a little more time was needed... "a few more days."

"I think we made some progress. I am rather encouraged," said the secretary general. But negotiations were at "a very delicate stage" and needed a lot more work.

SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT TRACK TASK FORCE

LD120724 London BBC Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 May 72

[Text] The assault part of the British task force has been tracked by Russian reconnaissance aircraft. They swooped low over the group of ships just after a mail drop from an RAF aircraft. Our correspondent on the troop ship Canberra, Robert Fox, reports on the Russians' action and on the continuing preparations for a possible assault on the Falklands.

[Begin recording] The two Russian aircraft, long-range Tupolev Bear reconnaissance planes, swooped over assault units of the task force at about midday. The ships had just received mail in parachute containers from an RAF aircraft out of Ascension. The Bears are thought to have a range of up to 8,000 miles and could have come from either Conakry in Guinea or Cuba. It's believed the Russians have tracked the British task force continuously with both aircraft and intelligence-gathering ships. The Argentines themselves have looked at the various naval units, both from civilian ships and from Boeing 707 aircraft overflying the fleet.

Onboard the Canberra, training for the assault has intensified, with special intelligence briefings and courses on survival in the open and first aid in battle. From the stern of the ship the sound of live firing or ammunition from machine guns and rifles is more frequent, and the continuous physical training -- jogging and running -- with full kit, goes on relentlessly. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES GREEK RELATIONS

NC111146 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Commenting on an article that was published today in a morning newspaper accusing President Kiprianou of destroying the bridges between Nicosia and Athens, the government spokesman stated the following:

The president of the republic has not destroyed the bridges. He is systematically working for the complete restoration of relations between Athens and Nicosia, despite the intense undermining of this effort by the opposition and part of the press.

In reply to a question on what President Kiprianou exactly meant with the phrase in his last speech in Larnaca -- I believe that the Greek prime minister was convinced in good faith that there may be some divergence in the Democratic Party-AKEL program from the line we have defined -- the government spokesman said that this means that Papandreou's sincere intentions are not doubted.

Referring to a statement by the government spokesman in Athens that President Kiprianou does not intend to change the minimum program despite any pressure, the government spokesman said that it concerns a misunderstanding. The president, he added, had not referred in his speech to pressure on the Democratic Party-AKEL cooperation, but to pressure connected with the Cyprus problem.

In reply to another question on whether President Kiprianou agrees with the characterizations AKEL uses for the Papandreou Government, the government spokesman referred to the two last speeches of the president of the republic.

In reply to a question connected with the recent trip to Athens by Greek ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis, the government spokesman said that as is the custom, the Cyprus Government knew of Zakharakis' trip to Athens and his return. There is nothing strange, he added, in the entire affair.

In reply to another question as to whether there is any truth in press reports that the Greek Government intends to downgrade its embassy in Nicosia, the spokesman said that the issue has not arisen.

PARLIAMENTARIANS AGREE TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

NC081117 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] It was officially announced today that an interparty delegation of the Cyprus House of Representatives under the body's chairman, Ladhas, will visit the Soviet Union from 28 June to 5 July at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. The delegation will be made up of AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, chairman of the Democratic Rally Kliridhis, parliamentary spokesman of the Democratic Party Galanos and EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis. The written reply of the Cyprus House of Representatives to the Supreme Soviet invitation was handed today by Ladhas to Soviet Ambassador Astavin.

CONSULAR, OTHER AGREEMENTS WITH TUNIS SIGNED

TA071715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Agreements envisaging the development of Turkish-Tunisian relations were signed in Ankara today by the foreign ministers of the two countries. In a speech at the signing ceremony, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen expressed the belief that the agreements would begin a new stage in Turkish-Tunisian relations. Tunisian Foreign Minister es-Sebsi said that Tunis attaches importance to its relations with Turkey and that it wants to develop these relations in the future.

The air transportation agreement signed between Turkey and Tunis envisages the state of airline services between the two countries after the national airlines of the two countries determine the details.

A Turkish-Tunisian consular agreement envisages the mutual opening of consulates and the better protection of interests in this way.

The two countries also signed an agreement on the extradition of criminals and another agreement on judicial cooperation in legal and commercial issues.

The Tunisian foreign minister held a news conference after the agreements were signed. Replying to a question, he expressed his country's grief over the Armenian terrorists' attacks against Turkish diplomats abroad. To another question, the minister replied that Tunis supported Turkey's attitude regarding the Cyprus problem and that it considered the intercommunal talks the only way to solve the problem.

On the Middle East Es-Sebsi said that the PLO should be recognized as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that Israel should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories.

ECONOMIC MEETING WITH GDR BEGINS IN ANKARA

TA112049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The joint Turkey-GDR economic committee meeting began in Ankara today. Economic and commercial relations between the two countries are being assessed during the meeting. The meeting is also dealing with the cancellation of the existing bank agreement between Turkey and the GDR and replacing it with a free foreign currency system for trade. The Turkish delegation at the talks is headed by Foreign Ministry Economic Affairs Department Director Umut Arik and the GDR delegation is headed by the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade General Director Jochen Steyer. The meeting will last for 3 days.

NIGHTLY CURFEW LIFTED IN ANOTHER 3 PROVINCES

TA111803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 May 82

[Communique No 19 by the 3d Army and Erzincan, Corum, Giresun, Gumshane, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Amasya, Sinop, Sivas, Tokat and Trabzon martial law command]

[Text] The nightly curfew applied in the 3d Army martial law region will be lifted at 0100 on 13 May 1982 in the provinces of Sinop, Tokat and Gumshane. The citizens in the area are hereby notified.

[Signed] Gen Selahattin Demirciolgu, 3d Army and martial law commander.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EEC MINISTERS' MEETING ON FARM PRICE ISSUE ENDS

NC111746 Paris AFP in English 1742 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 11 May (AFP) -- European Common Market agriculture ministers broke off talks here today after disagreeing on EEC farm prices, British Minister Peter Walker announced. They decided to meet again on Monday to resume discussions.

FRANCE

MITTERRAND PLANS TO VISIT GREECE IN AUGUST

NC102015 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Athens, 10 May (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand will go to Greece on an official visit in August, official sources said here today. The sources said the exact date of the presidential visit will be announced later.

During his visit, Mr Mitterrand will have talks with President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The French president will then spend a week on a private cruise in the Aegean.

Will Visit Indonesia

PM111321 Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 May 82 p 3

[Text] Mr Mitterrand will make an official visit to Indonesia next winter at the Jakarta government's invitation. French diplomatic sources specify that that visit will probably take place in early 1983. It will be preceded by a visit to Jakarta by External Relations Minister Cheysson in the fall. Indonesian head of state President Suharto made an official visit to France in November 1972.

IRISH REPUBLIC

PRIME MINISTER DEFENDS STAND ON FALKLANDS

LD111606 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1555 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Irish Prime Minister Mr Charles Haughey today defended his government's controversial stand on the Falklands crisis. He described Dublin's bid to end a Common Market ban on trade with Argentina and initiate new United Nations activity as "the only sane and resonable course to take."

And in a statement in the Dail, he claimed Ireland had not acted out of "any spirit of animosity" towards Britain, but "rather in a desire to help." Ireland's action last week in approaching other EEC states and generating fresh UN moves was sharply criticised in Britain, and is said to have threatened Mr Haughey's close working relationship with Mrs Thatcher.

Today Mr Haughey dealt in detail with the conflict over what he at one point referred to as "the Falklands or Malvinas Islands." He stressed that Ireland had from the outset regarded Argentina's armed intervention as contrary to the rule of law, but had deliberately refrained from taking a position on the issues.

Tuesday of last week, however, there were indications that diplomatic and economic pressure was simply viewed as complementary to military action, he said. "The world seemed to be standing by while young lives were being lost." Mr Haughey said Ireland's bid to get an emergency UN Security Council meeting had been postponed following the secretary general's efforts to find a negotiated settlement. But Dublin was ready to reactivate its call if necessary.

He claimed that even though an informal session of EEC foreign ministers last weekend had not backed an Irish request to end trade sanctions, the outcome of those discussions had been satisfactory. "It has given many of our partners who have reservations about military action a chance to reflect on the situation," said Mr Haughey.

Beside Mr Haughey on the Dail government bench was Mr Paddy Powers, the defence minister who last week accused Britain of being the "aggressors" in the South Atlantic. The prime minister was heard by a representative from the British Embassy, but no Argentine diplomats were in the House for the statement.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT COALITION IN DANGER OVER BUDGET

NC111016 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The Hague, 11 May (AFP) -- Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas van Agt's centre-left government is in danger following new reservations on proposed budget cuts from the Socialist partners in the coalition. The Christian-Democrat premier said on his way to a cabinet meeting today that the situation was "very difficult." He added that he was "not convinced the government will survive this affair."

The Christian Democrats want to make drastic cuts in next year's budget, largely affecting social spending, notably health services and unemployment benefits. Last month, the Socialists appeared to have agreed to a compromise, after suffering a reverse in local elections, but their leader, Joop Den Uyl, said after a cabinet session yesterday that "Mr van Agt's proposals are in part inacceptable to the Socialists."

The coalition has suffered a series of crises since it was put together after general elections in May last year.

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COMMISSION BACKS EXTENSION OF ARGENTINE SANCTIONS

LD121514 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1502 GMT 12 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Strasbourg]

[Text] The EEC commission today backed the extension of trade sanctions against Argentina for a further month. In the face of opposition from some Common Market countries to the renewal of the existing Community-wide embargo, the commission decided to recommend EEC foreign ministers to continue the measure until June 17.

The news, which will be greatly welcomed by the British Government, was disclosed by EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn during a debate on the Falklands crisis in Strasbourg today. He said the commission had decided in Strasbourg this morning to suggest that the ministers extend the sanctions until June 17 when crucial talks on the future of sanctions are due to be held this weekend. [sentence as received]

The suggestion only applies if the UN Security Council Resolution 502 has not been implemented. The commission's decision increases the pressure on Britain's partners to continue supporting the UK, despite growing concern over military action in the South Atlantic.

The Irish Government is still pressing for an immediate end to sanctions. Irish Premier Mr Haughey has indicated that his country will lift the trade ban unilaterally when it runs out next Monday, whatever other Common Market countries decide.

Meanwhile West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is leading calls for an immediate cease-fire.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has been working hard to convince the rest of the Community that Britain is intent on a diplomatic solution as a priority. The existing ban on all Argentine imports into the EEC has barely begun to bite. But the government feels its renewal is an important psychological weapon against the regime.

Announcing the commission's backing for an extension of the sanctions, Mr Thorn told the European Parliament: "I feel, however, that I need to stress that the commission proposal, as is quite proper, goes hand-in-hand with instruments which could allow the embargo to be lifted before this date, once negotiations on the basis of a peace plan have been embarked upon by the parties concerned, pursuant to 502."

He hoped the latest mediation efforts would prevail, and that peace would be safeguarded with no further escalation "along the wrong lines." He said a negotiated solution should be reached as rapidly as possible because hundreds of people had already died.

He stressed the commission condemned the armed intervention by Argentina, and deplored the escalation of violence.

VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION RECEIVES CREDIT

PA112031 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] From Vienna, the capital of Austria, we have learned that the government of that kindred country will sign an agreement with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, representative of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, granting a credit of up to $8 million, 100,000 Austrian schillings [as heard], to be used to improve our balance of payments. The credit was granted by Austria for a period of 30 years [break in transmission], with very soft terms.

Ramirez Mercado's visit to Austria ended with a donation of 10,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua, of which 5,000 tons will be delivered this year and the remainder in 1983.

The Nicaraguan delegation headed by Ramirez Mercado arrived in Vienna on Sunday. Last night the delegation had a working supper with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. This afternoon, Ramirez Mercado will meet with Socialist International leader Bruno Kreisky.

Meetings Held

AU121212 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 May 82 p 3

[Summary] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, representative of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, yesterday paid a courtesy visit to Nationalrat Chairman Anton Benya in Vienna. Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, Nicaraguan minister of social security, was received by Austrian Minister for Social Administration Alfred Dallinger. The two ministers will discuss social security problems, with special emphasis on the Austrian social security system, in the hope to thus make a contribution toward social development in Nicaragua.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU121735 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 12 May 82

[Friedrich Ortner report on Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski's press conference in Vienna 12 May -- recorded; passages in quotation marks in Polish with superimposed German translation]

[Text] After a 2-day visit to Vienna, Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski, who conducted talks with Chancellor Kreisky, met the Austrian press. Particular interest was devoted to the fate of the still-interned leader of the banned independent trade union, Solidarity. Walesa's release is currently out of the question; a possible visit to Poland by the pope this year is becoming more and more unlikely; and the Warsaw military regime will not allow itself to be diverted from the road of so-called normalization. These are, in brief, the most important statements made by the Polish deputy premier today.

Rakowski said nothing new as far as the gist of the matter is concerned. His arguments are well known: As far as Walesa's internment is concerned, Rakowski said: "We do not regard it possible today, on the basis of what we know about the situation in our state, to release Mr Walesa from internment at this moment. We believe that we are acting correctly. Whether we are really acting correctly history may judge sometime later." The deputy premier credited the Solidarity movement with a historic role. But now the time for critical reflection has come. A return to a trade union movement as it existed prior to August 1980 is no longer possible. Rakowski was unable to tell what the new trade union movement should look like, however, Rakowski did not deny that the idea of Solidarity is still alive, that people demonstrated for it on May Day and on 3 May.

But from his viewpoint the background of the events was the following: "The mere fact that there were demonstrations should not scare us. I will recall that on 28 April this year 1,000 internees were released, and that there was a further dismantling of the state of war, which should show everyone the direction, the road on which we are embarking. And these were also our intentions.

Additional topics broached by Rakowski at his press conference were: If the West wants to have the money lent to the Poles returned, it should let the Warsaw Government implement the economic reforms embarked upon. Warsaw has the Hungarian model in mind not only in the economic respect. Rakowski also believes that the Catholic Church will continue to cooperate with the government, even though it is impossible to unambigously describe the present relations. These are good and bad. Walesa's former negotiating partner also had an explanation ready to show how the interlocutor who was esteemed as liberal, particularly in the West, has now become Jaruzelski's most effective propagandist abroad: He had always warned the Solidarity people, Rakowski said, to remain on the soil of reality. But they did not want to do that.

KREISKY PLANS PEACE MISSION IN WASHINGTON, MOSCOW

AU130754 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 13 May 82 p 3

[Kurt Seinitz report on 12 May interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna]

[Text] Vienna -- In view of the threatening world situation Bruno Kreisky is again taking an international initiative: The chancellor, who yesterday received an urgent message from Polish party and government chief Jaruzelski through Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski, will head a 3-member delegation of the Socialist International which in the very near future will fly to Brezhnev in Moscow and to Ronald Reagan in Washington.

Kreisky yesterday said to KRONEN-ZEITUNG: "We do not want to thrust ourselves upon the gentlemen in Moscow and Washington, but we have established this East-West committee because we consider the collapse of understanding at all levels between Washington and Moscow as the most dangerous and threatening development in the world at present. As far as I am concerned, I will now certainly devote all my energy to endeavors to help solve this problem," the chancellor said, mindful of his already "historical" missions in the Middle East in the mid-seventies.

The preparations for the "thaw" missions of the Socialist International's 3-member committee -- Foot (England), Jospin (France), and Kreisky -- to Moscow and Washington are at any rate already running in high gear. "It is important for us to know if we are wanted there at all," Kreisky says, dampening exaggerated hopes. "It won't do if one merely receives us, listens to what is worrying us without even sitting down, and then lets us go again with a few comforting words. There must be some substantial results." As has been learned from quarters close to the chancellor, this Moscow and Washington mission of Kriesky's could fit in precisely with the time schedule of Brezhnev and Reagan preparations for their summit meeting in October, the venue of which might be Austria.

In his new East-West contact, Kreisky will concern himself especially with Poland. Kreisky believes that this "time bomb" and hotbed of unrest constitutes a threat to peace in all of Europe, a fact of which Moscow especially needs to be reminded. Poland's Deputy Premier Rakowski will take home with him today Kreisky's ideas and proposals regarding an all-European East-West framework for solving the Polish crisis. Kreisky's optimism is rather limited, though: "We can only wait to see how they will now react to this. But if they continue their course, getting more and more deeply into trouble, then they are heading for civil war or even something worse. And we know from history that civil wars in Poland tend to drag the whole continent into the problem. The world looks bad enough as it is. Are the current wars not enough? Must we have another war emanating from Poland? Something must be done now to stop the fateful course of events."

NETHERLANDS

SIX SOCIALISTS RESIGN FROM VAN AGT'S CABINET

NC121834 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The Hague, 12 May (AFP) -- The six Socialist members of Dutch Premier Andreas van Agt's left-of-center coalition cabinet today decided to resign following an extended dispute over proposed budget cuts, parliamentary sources said here. The Socialists opposed planned cuts in social expenditures, covering mainly areas of public health and unemployment benefits.

Political circles here believed Mr van Agt would continue to head a minority government with the remaining two members of the coalition, his own Christian-Democratic Party and the neo-liberal "Democracy 66" group.

MINISTER VAN MIERLO DISCUSSES EUROGROUP MEETING

PM130929 Amsterdam DE VOLSKRANT in Dutch 6 May 82 p 3

[Jan Luijten dispatch: "Minister Defends Peace Movement"]

[Text] Brussels -- Dutch Defense Minister van Mierlo again made a plea at a meeting of the NATO Eurogroup in Brussels on Wednesday [5 May] that the questions raised by the peace movement should be taken seriously and attempts be made to find answers. He warned his colleagues from the European NATO nations of the danger to democracy if the only answer to these questions is further rearmament.

On Wednesday evening Minister van Mierlo said at the end of the Eurogroup meeting that he had again raised the question of the peace movement and had spoken about it in some detail. Since there is also a peace movement in the United States, it is clear that we are not dealing here with a "regional sickness," the minister said.

According to the minister it is a question of how long a democracy can base its defense on the strategy of nuclear deterrence, a strategy which embraces so many paradoxes and with which people have problems. NATO cannot ignore these questions, the minister said. He warned that the limits of nuclear strategy come into view if politians do not search for answers which could remove the unrest among people and the causes of war. If NATO continues along the old road of ever-greater armaments, a dilemma will arise, "whether democracy empties nuclear strategy of meaning or whether nuclear strategy empties democracy of meaning," Van Mierlo said.

He also spoke about the problem of defense spending and advocated closer European cooperation when buying military materiel. Endeavors to reach closer cooperation within Europe and with the United States have reached an impasse. The lack of cooperation leads to a situation in which defense costs are 30 to 40 percent higher than they need be, the minister said. This is the reason why the Eurogroup is exerting cautious pressure on the U.S. Government to reverse an amendment made by Congress in Washington. According to this amendment U.S. troops can only be equipped with U.S. materiel.

There was discussion in the corridors of NATO headquarters in Brussels on Wednesday of the possibility that Dutch General de Jager (at present chief of the Dutch Defense Staff) could become chairman of the NATO Military Committee. This would make him the highest-ranking officer in the alliance. On Wednesday the senior officers in the Military Committee discussed a successor to Canadian Admiral Falls, who is chairman until next year. Gen de Jager is one of the candidates and has a good chance of becoming chairman.

BAHR WELCOMES REAGAN'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

DW121307 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1020 GMT 11 May 82

["Excerpts" from reporter Heribert Schwan interview with Egon Bahr, disarmament expert of the Bundestag SPD faction; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The reaction from the East and the West to Reagan's latest initiative has been most different. Bonn in particular welcomed the disarmament proposal of the American President. Did the Federal Government act too rashly?

[Answer] No, it didn't because we have been urging the Americans for months to resume talks with the Soviet Union and to sit down and discuss the limitation of nuclear weapons. Now they are doing it and we can't complain that they are doing it.

[Question] Isn't Reagan's proposal aimed rather at restructuring armament than at disarming?

[Answer] Yes and no. First, we do not yet have the details of the Americans' proposals. What is known so far is very general. Second, there is no American proposal which would be acceptable to the Russians at a first glance, and there is no Soviet proposal which would be acceptable to the Americans at first glance. We must assume that both sides will enter into negotiations with positions which they know, without saying it, will not be acceptable in their original form.

This is a concern of a secondary nature. The first concern was that SALT II was not ratified by America, that a great arms program was initiated instead, and that no one could say whether or when they would start talking with each other again. Now they want to talk with each other again, at least the Americans want to talk to the Russians. I think, therefore, that it is important for the Russians to accept this offer from the Americans. The discussions on the substance and content of the proposals must take place at the negotiating table and not through the news media.

[Question] You don't think that Reagan wanted to make a sign for those who do not believe that the Americans are serious about negotiations?

[Answer] Naturally I believe that one swallow doesn't mean it's spring -- even two would not. You must view things in connection with the speech given by Secretary of State Haig in late April -- a speech which contains the remarkable sentence that the Americans want to and must enter into a cooperation phase with the Soviet Union in the interests of security. You can view Reagan's statements or proposals in connection with what the U.S. secretary of state said 14 days earlier.

I consider it quite possible that those who have hoped or feared that America would insist on a confrontation course are now disappointed. I believe that American foreign policy is normalizing and that following a phase of armament decisions, it is returning to a line of permanent negotiations on all levels. That is important.

My objection or my skepticism is whether Reagan's proposals really include all weapons systems between those on the strategic level and those being negotiated on in Geneva: This is not quite clear. A new gray zone must not come about, that is, a category of weapons systems which will not be negotiated or settled and where efforts will be made to fill gaps in a particularly good or bad way. I mean that sea-based cruise missiles must be included.

[Question] Nuclear powered submarines or the construction of a new type of bomber have certainly not been dealt with yet.

[Answer] No, submarines and intercontinental or strategic bombers are included in SALT II. Sea-based cruise missiles are not included in SALT II, however. I consider this a particularly dangerous area because nobody knows how to check or verify it. The Russians and the Americans -- or better, the other way round -- the Americans and the Russians are inclined to promote activities in this field. That would be a new and dangerous increase in the arms race in the mid-eighties with nobody knowing how to get it under control.

[Question] Don't you think it would have been more honorable for the American President to at least ratify the SALT II agreement negotiated in 1979?

[Answer] Nobody likes to slap his own face. Once he had said that this treaty was unacceptable to him, he couldn't suddenly accept it. He wants to replace it with something better. You can say that arms technology has made great progress in the years since then, if you want to call this progress. The necessity to supplement this treaty is uncontestable.

[Question] Even though critics say that Reagan's proposal will rather lead to a change in armament than to disarmament? How can it be explained that a year ago the American President was tightening the arms screw, while now he suddenly shows a readiness to negotiate and hold talks with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Nobody can be the winner any more. There is no superiority to be gained or exploited by cornering the other and dictating to him. I believe that a realization of this prompted the American President to go to the table and make proposals.

[Question] Do you think that this will give a new impetus to East-West detente?

[Answer] I hope so and I am certain that the Geneva negotiations will gain in substance because the American side cannot conduct the Geneva negotiations without Paul Nitze knowing about his government's approach to strategic weapons.

EXCHANGE OF FRG, USSR, RSA AGENTS REPORTED

LD122016 Hamburg DPA in German 1857 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hamburg, 12 May (DPA) -- Eight Germans have been released in what the Federal Government has called the largest international exchange of agents in recent years. Federal Minister for Inter-German Relations Egon Franke stated in the news program on First German Television this evening that those released are already in the Federal Republic. He said that they had been serving either life or long prison sentences.

Further details were also given in the program of the multiple exchange. In exchange for the Soviet agent, Major Aleksey Koslov, imprisoned in South Africa for espionage, six Germans were released from GDR prisons, a seventh from a prison in Czechoslovakia and the eighth from a camp in Angola and returned to the Federal Republic today.

According to the television program the authorized representatives of Bonn and East Berlin, ministerial director Edgar Hirth and GDR lawyer Wolfgang Vogel played an important part in the swap. The intelligence employees were handed over at the Herleshausen-Wartha border crossing point. The six members of the federal intelligence service had served almost 10 years of their sentences.

It was further stated on the program that, as well as the Federal Republic and the GDR, the Soviet Union, the CSSR, South Africa and Angola were involved in the exchange.

In addition to the German agents, the South African Johan van der Mescht, who had been captured in Angola, was also released. He told the press in South Africa today that 2 weeks ago he was taken from Angola, where he had spent 4 years in prison, to the GDR. On Tuesday he learned that his release was imminent. After being handed over, he returned home immediately from the Federal Republic accompanied by South African secret service personnel.

It is not known whether other agents have been released in connection with the multiple exchanged.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS FUTURE ARMY DEVELOPMENTS

DW111145 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 May 82 p 1

[Commentary signed Ein: "Adaptation"]

[Text] Time is a central element of strategy. Security policy means thinking in long periods of time. Preventive measures must be taken in 1982 to preserve the Bundeswehr's combat strength in the coming decade. If we kept to the current practice -- some 15 months of military service, generous dispense from military service, lack of incentives to reenlist, frequent misuse of the right of conscientious objection -- the personnel strength of the armed forces would decrease by 50 percent in the early Nineties; the years with low birth rates will cut gaps in the army. Offsetting this lack calls for creativity -- and new laws.

This has been realized by the so-called long-term commission which has been comissioned by the Defense Ministry to investigate the future development of the armed forces. The experts are making useful suggestions. Their implementation will cost money. The conceptions are full of political explosives. The idea to prolong military service time will not be viewed enthusiastically by politicians prior to Bundestag elections.

A parliament postponing the handling of problems, however, would be negligent. A populace assuming the defiant "without me" attitude would be acting against its own interests. Our geostrategic position is condemning us to be particularly vigilant militarily. Nobody wants a war, but if we want to prevent it, we must have a minimum of forces to maintain our "alliance ability" in the military NATO alliance. The German contribution to common defense is reaching just the lower limit of necessities. The divisions, air squadrons and naval forces provided by us have been the results of a political compromise. When the Bundeswehr was created, its classic armament was not supposed to be stronger than that of the French Army. That is no longer valid, but an extension is not demanded either. Our allies can rightly demand our adhering to commitments. Viewing the work of the long-term commission on this background, all its suggestions are without sharpness because the strategic mission has not been changed, it must simply be adapted to our time.

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON FALKLANDS, POLAND

LD130202 Paris Domestic Service in French 1815 GMT 12 May 82

[Interview with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] without giving too many examples, Mr Marchais, as regards foreign policy you have often denounced the Socialist Party's Atlantism, its European policy. Now, in the name of the union -- of government unity -- are you dismissing your ideas on the subject?

[Answer] No, not at all. What has been the PCF's consistent foreign policy? France is part of the Atlantic alliance, I agree. We have never made France's departure from the Atlantic alliance a condition of our agreement with the Socialists. Therefore, well, we are in the Atlantic alliance. However, we are not in NATO and it is out of the question that we should rejoin NATO. Neither the government nor Francois Mitterrand has ever raised the question and no one is raising it today.

Very well. What, then, have we decided as a point of agreement, what conclusions have we drawn from our respective positions? First, we are opposed to military blocs, to the policy of blocs. We have agreed to struggle together to move toward the dissolution of military blocs. This is a common stand to both of us. Third, [as heard] we believe that we should advance on the road to disarmament, not unilaterally, but by ensuring the security of every state, every people, in a balanced manner. We are fierce supporters of a policy of disarmament. This is an area of understanding with the Socialist Party. As you can see, we have no reasons for a dispute in this field. Then, you can say, there are various matters, such as the Middle East. Mitterrand went [interrupted by questioner]

[Question] Let us take the Falklands since they are topical.

[Answer] Let us take the Falklands. What is the Communists' position on this? It is an extremely simple one. We say: Cease fire and negotiate. This is our position.

[Question] In the case of the Falklands you are denouncing British imperialism. Let us imagine that one of the French islands in the Pacific or in the Indian Ocean were occupied by a foreign power. What would the position of the PCF be? Would it ask the French Government to intervene with military means or, should the French Government decide on military intervention, would the PCF and the Communist ministers oppose it?

[Answer] Anyone carrying out aggression against national territory would find the Communists ranged against him.

[Question] Including against the French islands?

[Answer] We settled the question a long time ago. As for the Falklands, this is our position. We say: Cease the fire and hold discussions at the United Nations. Blood will be shed for these islands, the existence of which, until a few weeks ago, was unknown to anyone apart from a few Argentines and a few Britons.

[Question] There remains a very painful problem in Europe of which we have not spoken, that of Poland. It is increasingly obvious that the Polish people are not accepting the Jaruzelski regime. Do you, the PCF, continue to support this same Jaruzelski?

[Answer] We have never backed whoever it may be. It is not up to us.

[Question] You have not condemned the military coup.

[Answer] I understand your question well enough. It is not up to us. To back this or that government is the affair of the people concerned. What was our position in December? It was thought that Poland was on the brink of disaster, on the brink of civil war. We are not among those who want to push other people into a bloody revolution when we ourselves propose a democratic path in order to bring about the changes we deem necessary here. Therefore, we believed that everything should be done to try to prevent Poland from knowing the drama of a civil war. Secondly, we believed that a civil war in Poland would not fail to have repercussions on the situation in Central Europe, with possible dangers to peace. Thirdly, we believed that a civil war, (?while creating) extreme tension in Europe, would not create the best conditions for the Poles -- and it is up to them and them alone to carry out the deep economic, social and democratic reforms which they must carry out. That is why we thought this state of emergency, which was declared in order to prevent this fateful threshold being overstepped, was, if I may say so, a lesser evil which would still leave the door open to the socialist renewal undoubtedly wanted by the Polish people. This is the basis of our position and it remains so. I must say this because it is important for France and the French people. You know as well as I that France and the French people enjoy a certain authority in Poland. I believe it would be a good thing if, without any question of interfering in their internal affairs -- because I repeat that it is their affair -- France were to favor this stand.

FRENCH NATIONAL FREED IN SOVIET SPY EXCHANGE

NC121627 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Paris, 12 May (AFP) -- A French national was one of eight Western agents exchanged this week for Soviet master-spy Aleksey Koslov, an authoritative source said here today. The source refused to name the French agent or say how he had been arrested by the Soviet authorities.

(Press reports in South Africa, whose police caught Major Koslov in 1980, said that a Briton and more than one Israeli were also among the "very important" Western spies involved in the deal, along with a South African soldier.)

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PRC -- Paris, 10 May (AFP) -- Charles Malo has been appointed new French ambassador to China, the Foreign Ministry announced today. Mr Malo, 57, will replace Claude Chayet (?in Beijing). [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 10 May 82 NC]

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEW ON POLAND, OTHER TOPICS

PM121307 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 10 May 82 p 5

[Unattributed commentary: "CPSU-PCI: Zagladin Moderates Many Assessments"]

[Text] Under the headline: "Moscow Tells Berlinguer: Enough; Let's Be Friends Again," the daily LA REPUBBLICA published on Saturday a lengthy interview with Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chief of the CPSU international relations section.

In his introduction to the conversation, which covered the main topics of the present international situation, LA REPUBBLICA correspondent Sandro Viola mentions "a static moment, almost of suspense, for the whole of Soviet politics," linked partly, according to many people, "to the maneuvers for the succession to Brezhnev," who is described as "a enfeebled man, whose government activity must have been reduced to little or nothing."

But, the paper's correspondent points out, "Time presses, at least as far as the economy is concerned." "There are the usual signs of chaos" and "there is a background of stagnation." "In the first quarter of this year the production results in 26 production sectors (almost all the essential sectors) fell well below the plan figures. Overall industrial production should have increased 5.25 percent but instead it increased by barely 1.5 percent. Meanwhile all Moscow is complaining about the shortage of many goods, especially food products." "Moscow politics," LA REPUBBLICA'S correspondent says, "is in a wait-and-see phase and the only movement that can now be perceived is directed at modifying the functioning of the economic system, at breaking the inertia if possible and introducing more efficient criteria into it before it collapses."

Discussing the decisions to be taken at the coming Central Committee plenum on the "agricultural program," Zagladin went as far as to use the word "reform," which he subsequently expunged from the text of the interview with Viola. Moreover, Zagladin refers to the 20th congress, which is something, unless we are mistaken, which Soviet leaders have not done for some time. Having thus described the framework for the meeting, the newspaper proceeds to report the questions and answers.

Let us examine the points discussed, many of which concern the issues raised in the recent PCI-CPSU polemic.

For instance, the economy. Zagladin says: "We need to introduce a new kind of economic organization, characterized by a more productive than administrative profile. Hence the need to find new management methods based on production incentives. But it is not easy to find -- as we are trying to -- new methods of stimulating production because we still face technical and psychological obstacles." Particularly with regard to agriculture the CPSU leader says: "We also intend to modify the economic methods of agricultural management so as to reduce the weight of administrative interventions this time."

These are interesting remarks reminiscent of other remarks, contained in L'UNITA's reply to the polemic in PRAVDA 26 January, which states that "We are convinced that the Communist Party in those countries (the Eastern bloc countries -- L'UNITA editor's note) will succeed in leading a well-directed reform process and crises will be avoided. And with our criticisms and sincere considerations we wish to help to encourage this task of regeneration." Zagladin's remarks seem different in tone from the remarks against the PCI published by various CPSU press organs. It is difficult not to compare the oft-repeated charge that the Italian communists are not working for peace, with Zagladin's assertion that "We feel in solidarity with the PCI's battle against the deployment of the new missiles in Italy and consider ourselves its allies in the peace struggle...." In this context too, it should be pointed out that the Italian communists are fighting against all missiles, within the framework of practical and principled action aimed at facilitating negotiations to reach a balance at the lowest possible level.

Similarly with regard to Poland, Zagladin states -- and this is the first time that the Soviets have issued such an assessment -- that the 13 December coup was "a tragic necessity." In this connection the Soviet leader resumed the polemic with the PCI: "By adopting the stance that they did against us," he says, "the Italian comrades made a mistake -- perhaps the biggest mistake in their party's history."

But it really does seem difficult to reconcile the assessment regarding the "tragic necessity" with this renewed polemic. [PCI Secretary General] Enrico Berlinguer said in his report to the Central Committee back on 11 January that "We cannot agree to the Polish problem being reduced to the question of whether the 13 December military intervention was inevitable.... The regeneration that was needed was obstructed and challenged by the persistance of dogmatic and conservative stances and by conflicts within both the leadership groups and the party .... At the same time we have pointed to the responsibility of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries for a policy that has, in general, been characterized by substantial incomprehension of the extent and nature of the Polish crisis and by mistrust and reservations regarding the regeneration process in which major sectors of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], Solidarity and the church were involved and which has been reflected not only in a persistent ideological and political campaign but also in open and direct political interventions in the PZPR's life and decisions.

It should be added that even the incidents of the past few days confirm the restrictive and limited nature of the attempt to reduce everything to the question of the "tragic necessity" of 13 December and also the evident need, expressed by the Italian communists, to deal with the ensemble of historical and political causes of the Polish tragedy within the broader context of the experience of socialism in Eastern Europe.

Another significant topic of Zagladin's interview are USSR-Chinese relations. The Soviet representative mentions positive domestic events, arguing as follows: "I hope that the changes for the better that have recently occurred in China will eventually be reflected in their foreign policy too." Here too there is an evident contrast between these assessments and the harsh polemics with the PCI in previous Soviet stances regarding the resumption of relations with the CCP.

Last, disarmament and relations with the United States. Zagladin indicates a Soviet willingness to conduct a dialogue, claiming that the USSR was the first to propose a summit meeting with the United States and stressing both the need for proper preparations for the October summit and the need to defuse the threat of war, linked with the question of halting the arms race.

SPOKESMEN DIFFER ON SUCCESS OF GENERAL STRIKE

LD120450 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] As the 24-hour general strike ordered by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers [CGTP] was virtually over, the government called it a failure while the organizing federation described it as a better success than the 12 February strike.

Manuel Lopez of the CGTP held a news conference to assess the effectiveness of the stoppage: [Begin recording] Today's general strike has been a success and fully corresponded to the expectations and requirements of the present situation. The percentage of support is in the region of 60 percent. Admittedly, the effectiveness of the strike was slightly higher in some sectors and slightly lower in others, compared with the 12 February general strike. What is significant is that today's stoppage has been a bigger success than that of 12 February. [end recording]

The day was marked by some incidents. A bomb exploded in Oporto. In Lisbon the incidents left some with injuries. On the state railway lines, in Sintra and Cascais, there were sabotage attempts by placing obstacles on the tracks. At Cabo Ruivo bus depot, there were clashes between picketers and those ignoring the strike call, resulting in three bus company staff members and a policeman being injured.

In a provisional assessment of the stoppage, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, secretary of state to the cabinet, had this to say: [Begin recording] In general as well as in sectorial terms, the percentages of support for today's stoppage, as ascertained by us, are lower than those recorded in the CGTP's attempted strike on 12 February. These lower percentages of support were particularly notable in the public service, commerce, essential sectors of industry -- some of these of fundamental importance to our exports, such as textiles -- in agriculture and services in general.

The normality which prevailed throughout the country was only disturbed by flagrant abuses of the application of the strike law by groups of provocateurs who appeared on various occasions invoking their status as pickets. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER UNHAPPY WITH RECENT NATO SESSION

PM121357 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 May 82 p 3

[Text] "NATO's support for reequipping the Portuguese armed forces is insufficient," Defense Minister Freitas do Amaral confirmed on his arrival in Lisbon yesterday, adding that if the current situation does not soon change significantly, Portugal could review the "granting of facilities on Portuguese territory to Atlantic member countries."

At the brief meeting which he held with journalists following his return from Brussels, where he took part in meetings of NATO's Defense Planning Committee and of the Eurogroup (association of European NATO members), Freitas do Amaral began by referring to the stance adopted by the alliance countries regarding the Malvinas conflict, in which the hypothesis of a negotiated political solution is a source of satisfaction.

From the agenda of the Brussels meetings the defense minister summarized the appraisal of various military planning problems and the organization of the coming Bonn summit at the level of heads of state.

However, he emphasized that the issue of the organization's military assistance for Portugal assumed particular prominence when he stated before the delegates present that that assistance, "despite being recognized by the Atlantic alliance as a significant expression of solidarity among the member states," not only "has not produced the necessary extensive and sustained results which were to be expected," but also, in many instances, "did not exceed the normal payment by some countries for the facilities granted by Portugal." It is incomprehensible, Freitas do Amaral continued, that "bilateral military assistance for countries not belonging to NATO has been substantially increased, while support for Portugal is reduced." This state of affairs, which cannot be accepted by the Portuguese Government, could lead the latter, "if the situation does not soon change significantly to review its attitude within NATO and to reconsider the granting of facilities to the alliance countries on national territory."

Freitas do Amaral also explained that, as regards Spain's joining the Eurogroup, he merely refused to accept that that country should be formally invited to join the association when there was no such invitation to Portugal, which had to apply for its membership.

POPE ARRIVES IN LISBON FOR 4-DAY PILGRIMAGE

AU121545 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Lisbon, 12 May (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II arrived in Lisbon today (at 1230 GMT) to begin his four-day pilgrimage in Portugal and to thank the Madonna of Fatima for having saved his life when he was shot at by a Turkish gunman on May 13, 1981. On hand to welcome the pontiff at the airport were top Portuguese leaders, including head of state, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes and members of the Catholic hierarchy led by Cardinal Antonio Ribeiro, patriarch of Lisbon.

As soon as he stepped off the plane, John Paul, in a gesture that has become traditional with him, kneeled and kissed the ground. Two Portuguese Air Force T-38 planes escorted the pope's "City of Ravenna" Alitalia jet as soon as it entered Portuguese airspace.

Travelling with the pope were 15 church prelates including Cardinal Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli and the deacon of the Sacred College, Carlo Confalonieri who turns 89-years-old on July 25. The distance travelled between Rome and Lisbon was 1850 kilometers.

Assailant Apprehended

NC130747 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Lisbon, 13 May (AFP) -- Portuguese police today identified as a 32-year-old Spaniard a man who approached and insulted Pope John Paul II here last night, while wearing a priest's clothing and carrying a dagger. They said Joan Fernandez Krohn -- who was overpowered by papal security guards -- was also carrying a file containing documents.

He was questioned for three hours by police last night at Fatima, where the pope arrived last night to visit the shrine of Our Lady of Fatima, and later transferred to the capital here. A Portuguese Roman Catholic Church spokesman said the man uttered a torrent of insults about the pope's policy towards communist countries, and about liberal reforms in the church since the second Vatican Council.

Speaking in Spanish, the man also accused the pope of being too interested in his native country, Poland, the spokesman said. According to witnesses, the man was so enraged that he fell on the ground at the pope's feet before security men could seize him. But the pope blessed him, without commenting or showing emotion.

The pope, in the anticipated presence of millions of pilgrims, was to pray at the shrine here today to give thanks for his recovery from an assassination attempt in St Peter's Square in the Vatican a year ago today.

FINLAND

CP CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR DEPUTY'S RESIGNATION

PM111521 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 8 May 82 p 14

[Text] Communist Party of Finland Chairman Aarne Saarinen yesterday called on the party's controversial deputy chairman, Taisto Sinisalo, to resign of his own free will. This would improve the atmosphere at next week's extraordinary party congress, he said. There is a widespread call within the party that both Saarinen and Sinisalo should resign. Both have served as symbols of the split in the party, Saarinen said.

For his own part Saarinen repeated his irrevocable decision to resign from the party chairmanship. He was quite scathing about Sinisalo and the minority in the party. Commenting on Seppo Toiviainen's defense of Sinisalo, for example, he said that it might very well be true that Sinisalo is one of the men most hated by the bourgeoisie and the reactionaries, but that this did not necessarily need to be something positive.

"The truth is that for a very long time now not a single Communist has been elected to represent Kymmene Province (Sinisalo's constituency). Perhaps the majority of the workers' movement has begun to feel alienated from Comrade Sinisalo," Saarinen said.

In his speech Saarinen also repeated his proposal for an all-party government. According to Saarinen, a government composing all important parties in the Eduskunta would stress the Eduskunta's power and influence.

"Up to now the trend has been in the opposite direction, the standing and importance of the government have increased and the Eduskunta has become the government's rubber stamp. The real importance of the opposition has also been considerably weakened and the forces of the opposition feel frustrated," Saarinen said.

The fact that under this new system the National Coalition Party would also have a share of government power was not a real problem, according to Saarinen. Today's National Coalition Party is not the same as the one which existed before the war and for a considerable time after. Thus it would not be a question of class reconciliation or ordinary government cooperation, but a new forum for struggle, Saarinen stressed.

CP LEADERS COMMENT ON CPSU CRITICISM IN MOSCOW

LD111952 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The CPSU Politburo has presented extensive and detailed criticisms of the internal state of the Communist Party of Finland [SKP]. The talks between the parties were led on the CPSU side by Grigoriy Romanov, the Leningrad member of the Politburo, who seems to have inherited the position of the late Mikhail Suslov as the person with chief responsibility for relations with the SKP in the party leadership. The talks were also attended by Arvid Pelshe, the oldest member of the Politburo and Boris Ponomarev, chief of the international department.

Our correspondent Reijo Nikkila interviewed the SKP chairman and deputy chairman in Moscow.

[Begin recording] [Question] Chairman Saarinen, what was the atmosphere like at these talks?

[Saarinen] The usual good atmosphere, which we can say is very open and confidential. (?I should say) that in my opinion it was a pleasant occasion.

[Question] What is the view held by the CPSU leadership about the situation in the SKP now, just before the beginning of the party congress?

[Saarinen] Well, here, as well as at home, there is concern, and it is very understandable for the SKP is a very important Communist Party in capitalist Europe. The danger of a split is obvious, and against this backdrop it is very understandable that concern is felt here too. Comrade Pelshe expressed the view of the CPSU Politburo on certain phenomena within the SKP which they regard as negative. In my view there were some too-farfetched conclusions, but we now have at our disposal both Russian and Finnish written versions of this statement presented by Comrade Pelshe.

[Question] What will happen to this statement now?

[Sarrinen] We will make it known to the members of the party leadership and also to the delegation of the extraordinary party congress.

[Question] Chairman Saarinen, to what kind of negative matters does this paper pay attention?

[Saarinen] It includes, for instance, the so-called Finnish historical compromise and certain statements which are interpreted here at least as anti-Soviet attitudes and so forth.

[Question] Whose statements?

[Saarinen] Well Kemppainen and also Oiva Bjorkbacka, one of the members of our Secretariat, were mentioned by name.

[Question] Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo, what is your appraisal of these talks?

[Sinisalo] Talks between the SKP and the CPSU at this level have always been a very important event from the viewpoint of our party's activity, and this meeting was now of quite exceptional importance, for our party is faced with really great difficulties and we are approaching very crucial days with the convening of the extraordinary party congress. The talks were very confidential, open and comradely, and they will certainly be of very great significance for the future of our party.

[Question] What is your view of this criticism leveled by the CPSU against the SKP?

[Sinisalo] The CPSU gave good reasons for its criticism. The message given by the CPSU Politburo to the delegation to be conveyed to the Central Committee and the delegates is very extensive. It deals circumstantially with certain problems that have been much discussed in our own country. They are phenomena well-known to the Finnish Communists and have, of course, aroused deep concern within both the CPSU and the membership of our own party. We understand that (?they) represent a correct apprisal of the bad situation currently prevailing in the SKP.

[Question] Did this trip help on the road to party unity?

[Sinisalo] I am convinced that it will make a positive contribution to the discussion at the party congress. It correctly emphasizes the responsibility faced by the congress and above all, it outlines ideological-political conclusions which will ensure for the party the foundations of organizational unity. In my view this meeting has been really of very great importance for our party. [end recording]

Aalto Interviewed

LD121520 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0940 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] returned home yesterday evening from a visit to Moscow. During the visit the Finns had discussions with representatives of the CPSU. The Finnish Communists were given an extensive report during the visit on Soviet views about the state of the Finnish Communist Party. A CPSU representative mentioned some Finnish Communists by name, accusing them of anti-Sovietism. According to the CPSU representative the Soviet Union does not like the concept of the so-called historical compromise either. This concept, or more correctly the Finnish possibility of historical compromise, was brought into the Finnish political language by SKP Secretary General Arvo Aalto.

On the telephone now is secretary general of the SKP, Arvo Aalto, who in a way brought the concept of historical compromise into the Finnish political vocabulary. Secretary General Aalto, what do you mean by this concept?

[Answer] Well, more exactly, perhaps 2-3 years ago I was asked by the [word indistinct] college of higher education to speak about the Finnish possibility of a historical compromise. In that connection I tried to describe chiefly the cooperation possibilities of the leftwing and the center, or to pose the question whether there were any prospects for such cooperation in matters important for the future of the nation in the coming decades. I expressed my own views about how this cooperation should grow to the level of new tasks and a new political content in order to meet the challenges.

[Question] This concept of yours has been much criticized lately. Do you still stand by your words?

[Answer] My speech has not been criticized in the form I delivered it, but the explanations of the speech have been criticized. I have never accepted the explanations as my own, and I could in the same way criticize the explanations. The speech contains, of course, some inaccurately formulated sentences, which make somewhat distorted explanations possible but in my view the content of the speech as a whole gives the correct view of my intentions, and I have no need for any reappraisals regarding that.

[Announcer] That was SKP Secretary General Arvo Aalto.

'Party Line Will Not Change'

LD121530 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Arvo Aalto, secretary general of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], says the CPSU's criticism of the situation in the SKP will not lead to any change in the line and strategy defined in the party's documents. The SKP described the CPSU's written criticism to the media in Helsinki today. The criticism will not, according to Aalto, have a decisive influence on the course of the SKP's extraordinary congress during the coming weekend.

The CPSU Politburo criticized some developments and acts which, in its view, threaten the SKP's Marxist-Leninist character and the party's unity. This direction of development and the acts may have a very negative effect on the internal political situation in Finland and on cooperation between the Finnish and Soviet peoples, it is said in the criticism. It also criticizes by name some SKP members, some of whom have already rejected the criticism.

NORWAY

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTION AGAINST TURKEY PURSUED

PM130817 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 May 82 p 9

[Excerpt] In the foreign affairs debate in the Storting yesterday Foreign Minister Svenn Stray made it clear that Norway would take an active part in the action to bring Turkey before the international court of human rights. "There is a limit to how far the Council of Europe's founding ideal and credibility can be upheld if we are not willing to make use of the machinery set up to monitor human rights," the foreign minister said. Stray attached great importance to the consideration that Norway should not stand alone in this action, but ally itself with the five other countries in question. "If this were not the case it would only give the Turks an advantage, if the action were less broad than expected," the foreign minister said.

The five countries preparing the action are France, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Norway, and the foreign minister informed the Storting that a meeting will be held in Oslo 14 May to prepare the action. "There is a considerably greater probability today that an action before the Human Rights Commission will be the outcome of the forthcoming deliberations at the political level," Stray said.

SWEDEN

LIBYA WILL BE COMPENSATED FOR TRAINING PROGRAM

LD121444 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] A final settlement has now been reached with Libya in the so-called Telub affair [concerning the training of Libyans at the Telub Electronics Company in Sweden] following talks in Tripoli. The settlement is secret, but it means that the state-owned electronics company in Vaxjoe will pay a certain sum in compensation for the interrupted training of Libyan military personnel. The agreement must now be approved by the Swedish Government, which has promised to pay the compensation. It was the government which halted the military part of the Libyans' training at Telub. The Libyans then broke off the entire training program and left for home. So far the Telub affair has cost the state 57 million kronor, to which must be added the amount of compensation.

NEW VISA REQUIREMENT FOR POLES TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD131036 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The government decided today that as of tomorrow, Polish citizens must have a visa for entry into Sweden. Last December Poland temporarily cancelled the visa exemption between Sweden and Poland, which means that since then Swedish citizens have had to have a visa for entry into Poland.

UN NEGOTIATIONS MOVE TOWARD DIFFICULT ISSUES

LD121328 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1257 GMT 12 May 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain, it seems, is prepared to wait several more days to allow time to establish if Argentina is prepared to take part in serious negotiations about the Falklands. Talks at the United Nations over the past few days have been concerned with what are regarded as the easier aspects of the dispute. Now, it seems that the more difficult issues, particularly sovereignty over the islands, are being tackled. It is assumed that Argentine Foreign Minister Mr Costa Mendez has remained in Buenos Aires so that he is reflecting the agreed views of the junta when he passes instructions to the Argentine negotiator in New York.

American Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig, it appears, found a division in the ranks of the junta during his shuttle diplomacy. This made it hard to obtain a binding decision. It is not underestimated in Whitehall that the difficulties in obtaining a diplomatic settlement are considerable. If Argentina agreed to withdraw its troops without a British recognition of its sovereignty, the regime is then faced with explaining the purpose of the invasion.

Mrs Thatcher could also face difficulties among her own backbenchers in presenting a settlement package containing elements of compromise. Mrs Thatcher has already pledged as an objective that a British administration will be restored. Yet Tory MP's have noted that Mr Pym was signalling a major shift in this position in his Commons statement last week. He said Britain was ready to accept an interim administration by a small group of countries acceptable to both parties. Because of the crisis, Mr Pym has decided to remain in London on Friday for talks with French Foreign Minister Mr Claude Cheysson. They had been due to meet in Edinburgh at a meeting of the France-British council. Mr Pym's talks with his French opposite number will cover not only the Falklands crisis but the increasingly bitter dispute in the Common Market over farm prices where Britain has exercised a veto.

Ministers have expressed irritation that the Community seems ready to bargain its support for Britain over the Falklands crisis with a concession by Britain on increases on farm prices. It was confirmed in Whitehall today that Britain has been in touch with Libya after reports that Argentina was seeking more Exocet missiles of the type used to sink the Sheffield. Libya was thought to be able to supply such missiles although the position was not clear. However, Libya, it seems, has given an assurance that no arms have been supplied by her to Argentina.

'Promise of Progress'

LD121340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1252 GMT 12 May 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] MP's are to debate the Falklands crisis again tomorrow -- the fifth Commons debate on the matter since the affair began. The government has agreed to an opposition request for the debate. Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym will open for the government and Defence Secretary Mr John Nott will wind up.

Mrs Thatcher today chaired a meeting of the so-called war cabinet at Downing Street lasting nearly two hours. Ministers considered a report from Britain's ambassador at the UN, Sir Anthony Parsons, on the latest "interesting proposals" put forward by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Sir Anthony telegrammed a lengthy report on yesterday's talks in New York to Downing Street overnight, together with a request for further instructions, and ministers prepared answers at this morning's meeting.

There is no doubt that the talks at the UN, on which the government up to now has not pinned much hope, have taken on a new impetus, but it is still to early to assess the likelihood of their success. Important questions still have to be resolved although Whitehall was giving away no details of the new proposals. They have, however, obviously been drawn up after close consultation between the UN secretary general and the Argentines.

Britain's position remains immovable -- that there can be no cease-fire without a firm and demonstrable commitment by Argentina to remove its forces from the islands, and also that any future negotiations must have no preconditions about sovereignty. No complete package deal has yet been proposed, but Mr Pym said that Britain was pursuing the negotiations "with the maximum intensity."

Mr Nott, with the chief of the general staff, General Sir Edwin Bramall, was today travelling to Southampton to see off the requisitioned QE2. Tonight, Mrs Thatcher is due to see the queen to bring her up to date on the latest military and diplomatic developments.

Mr Pym said overnight developments at the United Nations "held out some promise of progress." He was speaking outside 10 Downing Street after the meeting of the "war cabinet". He said: "We are continuing to work with all intensity at the UN. There were some developments overnight which held out some promise of progress -- and that's a good thing. But I must tell you many difficult problems still remain. We have had our hopes raised several times before, only to be dashed. And we must remember that. But we are doing everything we can to pursue our efforts and do hope we can make some further progress."

Meanwhile, ships from Britain's task force were continuing to enforce the no-go area "in and around" the Falkland Islands, the Defence Ministry said. But there were no reports of any military engagements in the past 24 hours. Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald told a news conference that anti-submarine patrols by air had continued despite bad weather. In a brief statement he said: "In the past 24 hours the task force has not reported any further engagements with Argentine forces. Ships of the task force have continued to enforce the total exclusion zone, patrolling the waters around and between the Falkland Islands."

Nimrod aircraft have flown more "surveillance sorties" in support fo the task force, said Mr McDonald. The weather in the area was said to be very bad with periods of fog and high winds. "Cloud cover is low and visibility therefore is poor," said Mr McDonald. Mr McDonald said the ministry had no authoritative report on the condition of the Falkland Islanders. "It is a matter of concern to us but we have no further information."

He said papers found on the Argentine fishing vessel Narwal -- attacked earlier this week -- had defined its mission in terms of surveillance and had referred to other fishing vessels. Asked about surveillance by Soviet vessels Mr McDonald said: "Surveillance by Soviet means is a regular occurence and does concern us but it does not constitute a threat and we take measures to minimise the amount of information Soviet surveillance achieves."

Mr McDonald said there were two great advantages which he would not readily give up. They were that Britain had very close knowledge of the position of the Argentine fleet and the uncertainty of the Argentinians about how much we know and do not know. He had no information about the identity of the Argentine ship sunk in Falkland Sound yesterday.

Turning to HMS Sheffield he said that one body was recovered and buried at sea from the Hermes. The remaining dead went down with the ship which had been designated an official war grave. A memorial service for the dead would be held in Portsmouth on Sunday.

Asked about material support from the Americans, Mr McDonald said: "There has been discussion and consideration of various categories of help which the Americans might give us following the statement by Secretary Haig. The support we have already for the task force from our own resources is sufficient to do the job we set out to do." On the other hand there were categories of help, logistic and otherwise, which would be useful and it was these which were being considered.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SAYS 2 ARGENTINE PLANES DOWNED

LD121826 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1813 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Two Argentine jets were shot down by a Royal Navy warship inside the total exclusion zone near the Falklands today. The ship was attacked by three warplanes -- one of which escaped, said Ministry of Defence Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald.

He said the engagement was late this afternoon, London time. "One of the task force ships working within the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands was attacked by three A4 Argentine planes. The planes were engaged, two were shot down, and the other escaped. No damage or casualties were reported from any of our ships."

No further information on the incident was yet available. It was not known if the planes were shot down by the ship or attacked by British aircraft. The aircraft which attacked one of the British ships were American-made Skyhawk A4P's. They normally carry bombs.

Fifteen are known to be based on the Argentine carrier Twenty-five of May, and a further 68 are land-based -- believed to be on a southern Argentine airfield at Rio Gallegos. The aircraft have a range of 460 miles, which would be enough to take them from the mainland to over the Falklands. It is believed the aircraft were shot down by ship-borne anti-aircraft missiles.

Thick fog clouds the area, so it is understood that no Sea Harrier flights were mounted.

SEA KING HELICOPTER LOST; CREW RESCUED

PY122142 Paris AFP in Spanish 2119 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] London, 12 May (AFP) -- The British Defense Ministry has announced that a British Sea King helicopter belonging to the Royal Navy fell into the sea today within the total exclusion zone of 200 miles that surrounds the Malvinas.

The 4-man crew were rescued by two other helicopters of the same type [words indistinct]. It is not thought that the loss of this helicopter is linked to an Argentine military operation, the Ministry's spokesman said.

TV CREW ROBBED; RELEASED OUTSIDE BUENOS AIRES

LD122244 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2102 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Three members of a British TV crew were found alive and well tonight four hours after being snatched at gunpoint from the steps of the Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires.

A Thames Television spokesman said, however, that the crew, from the documentary programme "TV Eye," had been robbed. The three had lost everything of value including cameras, film and cash.

News of the release of reporter Julian Manyon, 31; camerman Ted Adcock, 39; and sound recordist Trefor Hunter, 38; was given to Thames by producer Norman Fenton, who escaped on foot as his colleagues were bundled into a car and driven off by gunmen.

Thames spokesman Mr Mick Rhind said tonight: "The gunmen took them 50 kilometres outside Buenos Aires and took everything of value they had. We are delighted that they are safe."

The four-man film crew had been attempting to interview Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez when the gunmen pulled up in a car and blocked the TV men's car.

As the gang dragged the men out to their vehicle Mr Fenton managed to escape. Mr Fenton told his colleagues in London that he believed the abduction was the work of a "freelance gang."

ARGENTINE PRISONERS RELEASED FOR REPATRIATION

LD130600 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0548 GMT 13 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Excerpts] The 189 prisoners who surrendered during the British recapture of South Georgia were handed over to the International Red Cross early today on Ascension Island. They flew out to Montevideo, Uruguay, from Wideawake Airfield aboard a chartered Martinair DC 10 jet with red crosses painted on its sides.

The 150 Argentine military and 39 civilians -- including two Uruguayans, two Chileans and one Spaniard -- were freed in brief formalities two and half weeks after being taken prisoner. Their repatriation began late last night when the first batch of prisoners landed by helicopter from the British ship which had brought them from the South Atlantic.

Captain Bob MacQueen, commander British Forces Support Unit, formally handed them over to the Red Cross. They were taken by minibuses to a small reception centre.

The Defence Ministry press officer reported,"Some looked a little apprehensive at this point. They were certainly happier when they emerged after the formalities, each lasting some 20 seconds, and gratefully accepted a cold drink as they were ushered to another bus which would take them to the waiting aircraft."

All the proceedings took place in the presence of three representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The day before yesterday they had been flown out to the vessel to see the prisoners.

The team was led by Mr Andre Tschiffeli. The Red Cross team will be making a confidential report to Britain and Argentina.

The Defence Ministry statement said: "All the prisoners looked fit and well and were well clothed." The military prisoners still wore their uniforms onboard ship. They had been given plenty of opportunity to exercise on deck.

One Officer Detained

LD130926 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0917 GMT 13 May 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] An Argentine army officer wanted for questioning by Sweden about the death of a Swedish girl in 1977 was further detained today when prisoners taken in the recapture of South Georgia were freed. The Foreign Office said the Capt Alfredo Astiz, commanding officer of the Argentine troops on South Georgia, was being "detained for a few days." Sweden has asked Britain for permission to interview Capt Astiz, alleged to have been a senior security officer in Buenos Aires when the Swedish girl disappeared. The girl, Dagmar Heglein, was 17 when Capt Astiz was alleged to have shot her.

Britain is in touch with Sweden over the case, but the Foreign Office would not say if permission to interview Capt Astiz is about to be given.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND TO VISIT LONDON 17 MAY

LD111736 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1720 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] French President M Francois Mitterrand is to visit London next Monday for talks with the prime minister, Downing Street announced today. The trip is expected to mainly involve arrangements for the world economic summit of major industrial powers at Versailles in June. It is in addition to the annual Franco-British summit expected later this year.

President Mitterrand is visiting the capitals of all the countries represented at the June summit. Monday's meeting follows the weekend conference of the Franco-British council in Edinburgh, which Mrs Thatcher, French Premier M Pierre Mauroy, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym, and French Foreign Minister M Claude Cheysson are due to attend.

The Downing Street talks are also expected to include the Falklands crisis. The two leaders last met at the EEC summit in Brussels at the end of March.

POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT DECLINING

LD130848 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0838 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Support for the government's handling of the Falklands crisis has declined, says a new opinion poll. Approval is down to 71 percent from 76 percent a week earlier and disapproval is up from 18 percent to 24 percent according to a Gallup poll in today's DAILY TELEGRAPH.

But it shows the Conservatives with a strong lead over the Social Democrat/Liberal alliance and Labour. Support for the Tories has shot up 13 1/2 percent to 41 1/2 percent since April -- 12 1/2 percent ahead of the alliance and 13 percent up on Labour.

Although the combined alliance vote is just ahead of Labour, the SDP shows a sharp decline over the last month -- reflecting its poor performance in the local elections -- down from 20 1/2 percent to 13 1/2 percent.

Mrs Thatcher's popularity is also improving -- 44 percent are satisfied with her performance as prime minister while 51 percent are dissatisfied, compared with 35 percent and 60 percent in April. But Mr Foot's reputation takes a slide with 71 percent thinking he is not providing a good Labour leader, against 61 percent last month.

The survey is based on 935 electors interviewed between May 5 and 10. Eight percent of the survey were "don't knows" and were excluded.

COMMONS MEDIA COMMITTEE ATTACKS BBC COVERAGE

LD121926 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1850 GMT 12 May 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] An unrepentant BBC chairman, Mr George Howard, tonight met the full fury of Tory MP's who accused the corporation of biased reporting of the Falklands crisis. Mr Howard faced a call for his resignation from Mr Winston Churchill, but insisted he had "nothing to apologise for," over Monday night's controversial "Panorama" programme.

Tory MP's left the packed meeting of the backbench media committee furious, dismayed and disappointed at the performance of Mr Howard and the director general-designate, Mr Alisdair Milne. One senior Conservative said: "It was the roughest meeting I have attended in all my years as an MP."

The meeting was called at short notice to allow MP's to vent their anger against what they claim has been biased BBC reporting and to let the BBC chiefs reply to the charges. It came the day after severe criticism of the BBC had been voiced in the Commons by Conservatives, which Mrs Thatcher herself seemed to share.

In the event, there were no holds barred. MP's description of the confrontation with Mr Howard were lurid. "He was absolutely crucified," said one. "He was roasted alive," said another. "There were blood and entrails all over the place." As MP's left the meeting, it was clear that the BBC chairman had failed to satisfy his critics in any way. "It was absolutely shocking," one senior MP commented. "The bloody lot should be sacked."

Another MP, from the moderate wing of the party, added bitterly: "I have never been to a meeting where two people have put up such a lamentable performance as Howard and Milne. There were no apologies and no contrition. The 'Panorama' programme, which caused more annoyance than any other 50 minutes of television in the last 10 years, had no adequate defence and no proper apology."

Mr Howard hurried away after the extraordinary meeting. He said: "I acknowledged the strength of feelings I heard. I fully acknowledge there were anxieties. It is true to say that I am not prepared to apologise for the ('Panorama') programme. It may have been misunderstood. Its purpose was to examine the views of those who did not agree with the government's policy and to answer them at the end with (Tory Party Chairman) Mr Cecil Parkinson."

In perhaps the most cutting remark of the heated meeting, Mr Churchill told Mr Howard bluntly: "In the last war we did not see fit to give equal time to the Goebbels' propaganda machine."

Mr Churchill said after the meeting: "I suggested that Mr Howard should have the courage either to sack those responsible for the 'Panorama' programme or to offer his own resignation." He said he had complained to Mr Howard about the "gross misrepresentation" of the views of Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, who was alleged to have argued against the dispatch of the task force.

"In what appeared to be the only concession offered by the BBC chairman, Mr Howard agreed to look again at this section of the program and consider offering an apology." Mr Churchill stressed that he respected the independence of the BBC but in the "Panorama" case, "we feel there has been severe bias against British interests and the British task force."

In an almost unrelenting assault on the BBC, MP's also attacked comments by the managing director of BBC Radio, Mr Dick Francis, who was quoted as saying in Madrid on Tuesday: "The widow of Portsmouth is not different from the widow of Buenos Aires." It was pointed out to Mr Howard that the widow in Portsmouth might expect loyalty from the BBC as she paid the BBC's licence fee.

MP's expressed distaste at film in the "Panorama" programme showing an Argentine family with one of its members playing a guitar. They insisted that similar film could have been shot of British families. They also attacked the "servile and obsequious way" the Argentine ambassador to the United Nations was interviewed.

There was also an accusation that the BBC had broken its charter by causing offence to the public. There were more than 100 MP's at the private meeting but only two, Mr David Crouch and Dr Brian Mawhinney, offered any support to the BBC, insisting that the corporation had a right to say what it had.

Mr Howard staunchly defended the BBC's record of integrity and objective reporting. And he repeated the BBC's assertion that it was not neutral between fascism and democracy, the aggressor and the victim of aggression, and between Britain and a country with which it was virtually at war.

MINISTRY REPORTS THIRD ARGENTINE PLANE DOWNED

LD131258 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1202 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] A third Argentine Sky Hawk jet -- one of a number which attacked Britain's task force in the South Atlantic yesterday -- was shot down, the Ministry of Defence said today.

Yesterday, the ministry reported that two Sky Hawks had been shot down. Today spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said that a third was seen to crash into the sea during the engagement. There were no reported casualties among the task force, which was continuing its patrol and no reports of breaches of exclusion zone.

In variable weather -- described as "average early winter weather for the South Atlantic" — there were no reports of further engagements.

Mr McDonald announced that, after five weeks as the ministry's spokesman on the Falklands, he would be taking a three-day break. A colleague would take over his role.

UNNAMED TASK FORCE SHIP DAMAGED SLIGHTLY

LD131348 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1243 GMT 13 May 82

[Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] A Royal Navy ship suffered "comparatively modest damage" during action off the Falklands last night. No casualties were reported and the damage to the unnamed ship has been repaired. She has now rejoined the task force operationally, it is understood.

Defence Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald refused to go into any details about the damaged ship. But it is believed she was hit after the shooting down of two Sky Hawk fighter bombers which were escorting supply flights into the Falklands.

A third Argentine Sky Hawk was seen to ditch into the sea. Afterwards, Argentine Sky Hawk aircraft mounted a series of attacks on the task force ships and it was during this phase that the damage was caused.

Later, a Royal Navy Sea King helicopter from HMS Hermes ditched into the sea. It was not involved in any action against Argentine forces. The crew was picked up safely.

Mr McDonald said he had no reports that the damaged ship had been hit by a torpedo.

ROLANDHIS, PUJA EXCHANGE 10 MAY DINNER SPEECHES

NC111806 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja has reaffirmed his country's support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

In answer to Foreign Minister Rolandhis' address during a dinner given in his honor last night, Mr Puja stressed that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Cyprus, which, he said, must follow a nonaligned political course. Mr Puja added that Hungary will do everything it can to see these goals achieved sooner or later. The Hungarian minister also said that there is no political problem that can stop the development of the political relations between Cyprus and Hungary. He added that his country will do everything possible so that these relations may be extended further and become more friendly.

In his address, Mr Rolandhis expressed thanks for and satisfaction with Mr Puja's reaffirmation that Hungary firmly supports the Cyprus issue. He also expressed gratitude to all countries that support our cause because they believe in principles. Referring to the Cyprus problem, Mr Rolandhis said that Cyprus follows two parallel courses, namely the intercommunal talks for the solution of the constitutional structure and the territorial settlements and our activities in the international sphere. Our efforts in the international sphere, he said, are necessary and imperative, because through international support we can secure our national entity and create the framework that will constitute the basis to solve our problem.

Puja Departs

NC121055 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja concluded his visit to Cyprus and departed to go back to his country. Puja ended his round of contacts this morning with a meeting with the Greek-Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks, Mavrommatis. During his visit, the Hungarian minister met with President Kiprianou and also had talks with Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Puja was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, the Hungarian ambassador and other officials.

AKEL CRITICIZES IOANNIDHIS' CANDIDACY

NC111735 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] In a statement on Mr Ioannidhis' candidacy for the presidential elections, AKEL says the only thing Mr Ioannidhis will achieve is to further aggravate the election struggle and split some democratic forces by securing lost votes. In its statement, AKEL also says there is no supra party candidate in Cyprus, adding that formation of a union government is an utopia under the prevailing conditions of substantive differences of policy and tactics on the solution of the Cyprus issue.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ZAMYATIN TO VISIT GREECE 8 JUNE

NC121540 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] Leonid M. Zamyatin, President Brezhnev's press spokesman, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the international relations department and head of the state news organizations and mass information media of the USSR [titles as published] will visit Athens 8-10 June.

According to our information, Zamyatin will visit Athens at the invitation of the KKE, and he will hold talks with its secretary general, Kharilaos Florakis, and other cadre of the KKE leadership.

According to certain appraisals, the visit of this senior Soviet official acquires particular political significance given the fact that it coincides with political developments in the area and that it will take place on the eve of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's meeting with President Reagan in Bonn.

Soviet interest in these developments is growing rapidly as indicated in an article by NOVOSTI's official commentator (Vladimir Katin), in which he says that:

Haig's visits to Ankara and Athens are aimed at granting extensive military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey in order to implicate both countries in the adventurous U.S. interventions in the Near East.

This will be Zamyatin's second visit. Earlier he participated in the 10th KKE Congress along with CPSU Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko. Of course, this visit will also concern cooperation between the KKE and CPSU as well as preparations for Soviet participation in the 11th KKE Congress to be held in October in Athens.

MILITARY MANEUVERS TO BE HELD IN AEGEAN 8-12 JUNE

NC121917 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The National Defense Ministry has announced that, within the framework of the annual program for the armed forces training, a national exercise under the code name "Agamemnon 82" will be held from 8 to 12 June in the Aegean and northern Greece. Land, naval and air forces will participate in the exercise.

SYRIA, OTHERS REDUCE OIL PRICES TO GREECE

NC111831 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] In 1982 our country will save a total of $40.5 million in foreign exchange from reductions in oil prices effected until now by the oil-producing countries which supply us with oil.

As announced by Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou, in addition to reduced price for Soviet, Algerian and Libyan oil, Syria also has decided to reduce the price of its oil by $15 a ton, and from now on it will supply us with oil at $27.90 a barrel.

HAIG ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT ON 13 MAY

TA131226 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Turkey today on an official visit. Haig was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. Later Turkmen and Haig made a statement to the press. In his statement, Turkmen stated that friendship and cooperation between Turkey and the United States is lasting and strong. Pointing out that Turkey appreciated the U.S. policies in connections with increasing NATO's defense and deterrence force, Turkmen said that Turkey supported the development of cooperation among the countries of the alliance. He recalled that Turkey was exerting all kinds of efforts to this end. Noting that Turkey was located geopolitically in a stormy and sensitive area, Turkmen said: An adequate cooperation between our two countries will allow Turkey to establish an effective defense force commensurate with the goals we share. Turkmen added that Turkey's being a strong country with a stable democratic system was to the benefit of the Western alliance. Turkmen concluded by saying that friendly talks to be held with Haig would greatly contribute to friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In his statement, Haig said that Turkey was a valuable friend of his country and an irreplaceable member of the NATO alliance. Recalling that the NATO ministerial council would meet next week and the NATO summit meeting would take place in June, Haig said that his visit would give the opportunity of maintaining contacts before these meetings concerning future developments begin. Haig concluded by saying that the Turkish Government's and people's positive contributions to the security of the West was important for NATO and Europe as well as the promotion of world peace and stability.

PAPER LAUDS HAIG'S VISIT, DISCUSSES AGENDA

NC131000 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 10 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Bulent Erandac report]

[Excerpts] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a friend of the Turks, will come to Ankara on Thursday, 13 May, where he will stay for 22 hours and have official talks with head of state Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken. During these talks the Turkish-American dossier will be opened.

When Haig was NATO commander for Europe, he was in close touch with head of state Kenan Evren. When Fahri Koruturk retired as president of the republic, Haig paid a special visit to Ankara. Haig -- who defiantly told the Greek lobby "Greater aid must be extended to Turkey; the U.S. embargo is meaningless; Turkey is the most inalienable member of NATO" -- is coming to Ankara for the first time since he assumed office as Secretary of State.

Important matters will be taken up between the U.S. Secretary of State and the Turkish authorities during those 22 hours which will hardly allow him time to sleep. The first item on the agenda is Turkish-Greek relations. These are seven important Turkish-Greek questions. It will be stated emphatically that because of the perverse attitude of the Greek prime minister toward these questions, relations between the two countries have reached the freezing point. Finally, the acceptance of a principle at the law of the sea conference regarding territorial waters, which is bound to create problems in the long run, will be evaluated. Both the United States and Turkey voted against this agreement, and they are in a position to evaluate the situation in the most appropriate manner.

Turkey will include in the agenda matters such as militarization of the Aegean Islands, modernization of Greek forces in Thrace, conversion of the airfields on the Aegean Islands into military arenas, and the arming of Greece by France. Emphasis will be laid on the fact that the effects of the U.S. embargo still persist, and that developments in the Middle East necessitate an increased striking power of the Turkish armed forces. Turkey will demand greater military and economic aid.

As the Turkish aircraft industry will probably be established by either General Dynamics or Northrop, both American firms, the Turkish authorities will pursue the question of $1 billion in U.S. credit which this firm will need, payable over 10 years. The U.S. administration has begun to turn on the green light in this respect.

The U.S. Secretary of State will proceed to Greece from Turkey where he will have talks with Greek head of state Karamanlis, Prime Minister Papandreou and Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. He will have an opportunity to brief them on his contacts in Turkey and to evaluate ways and means of eliminating the outstanding problems.

PRC ENVOY SEEKS MORE ECONOMIC TIES WITH TURKEY

TA121532 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 12 May (AA) -- The special envoy of the Chinese Government, He Ying, who is currently visiting Turkey, said there was every opportunity for strengthening economic relations between Turkey and the People's Republic of China. In a statement he gave to ANATOLIA, He Ying expresses appreciation for the warm welcome he received from Turkish leaders, adding that his talks with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkman and Undersecretary Kamuran Gurum had been very useful.

China and Turkey have rich and complementary natural resources, which they could trade, as well as possibilities for the exchange of economic and technical know-how.

Pointing out that the world was presently experiencing stormy and restless days, the PRC official mentioned Afghanistan, the question of Vietnam, South African apartheid and Israeli expansionism in the Middle East, plus the most recent issue of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The Chinese Government favored efforts to strengthen cooperation among developing countries, as discussed at the south-north conference in New Delhi.

China considered itself a member of the Third World, member countries of which wanted to change the old war economic order. China wanted to cultivate friendly relations with all peaceful countries. He Ying said he believed the clash between the two superpowers was the main reason of world tension. Presently the Soviet Union was in the offensive while the United States was on the defensive.

PRC Envoy Departs

TA121657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] PRC special envoy He Ying departed Turkey today after concluding his official visit. The promotion of relations between Turkey and the PRC were discussed during the talks held between the delegations of the two countries.

FBI HANDLING OF DIPLOMAT MURDERS FAULTED

NC120905 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 7 May 82 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] TERCUMAN News Center -- It has been reported that the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) possesses documents concerning the names of Armenian terrorists in the United States, the centers they direct, and evey kind of information regarding attacks launched against our diplomats. It is difficult to understand why these Armenian terrorists, whose hands are stained with blood and about whom documents have been sent to Ankara, are not caught since their identities and centers of operation are known.

According to information obtained by the TERCUMAN news center, following the intensification of attacks on Turkish diplomats, the FBI started an "Armenian terror desk" within its own structure. By cooperating with the secret services of other countries, it has managed to secure extremely important information regarding the Armenian terrorist organizations in the United States. These documents and reports were forwarded to the Turkish Government by the FBI at the beginning of the current year. Among these secret documents, there are also pictures of a farm in Los Angeles where 22 Armenian terrorists organized attacks on Turks in the United States.

Despite all these developments, there is no answer to the question of why the FBI, which is familiar with the names and operation centers of the Armenian terrorists, does not take a more active stand in the matter.

It is surprising to know that requests made to the U.S. police to protect the Turkish honorary consul in Boston, Orhan Gunduz, the latest victim of Armenian terrorists, have gone unanswered.

Murat Sungar, political advisor to the Turkish Embassy in Washington, stated that there were several requests to the police to protect Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz which went unanswered.

TURKISH CYPRIOT CONSTITUTION SAID TO BE TOO WEAK

NC121852 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 8 May 82 p 6

["Street Corner" column by Ergun Goze: "Cyprus and the Constitution"]

[Excerpts] No one, except the communists, can deny the fact that the 1961 constitution led Turkey first to 12 March and then to 12 September. This is because the 1961 constitution was exposed to the suggestions of certain circles which were prone to abuse it.

The Cyprus constitution, too, appears to have led Cyprus to its present chaos, which shows signs of deterioration. To put it briefly, the Young Fatherland [Turkish-controlled Cyprus], too, is suffering from the same maladies as its Main Fatherland. Since its Main Fatherland is still occupied with its own problems, it has not had the time to attend to those of the Young Fatherland.

Cyprus has such a luxurious constitution that it bewilders us. The constitution of Cyprus, which has not been recognized as a state even by Turkey -- it is recognized only as a federated state -- even grants government employees the right to strike. The doctors in Cyprus went on strike and they even refused to attend to urgent cases, telling patients "We are on strike."

You can imagine the extent of the rights granted to workers by a constitution that irresponsibly grants the right to strike to government employees. Let me give you an example to facilitate your thinking: In Turkey, members of trade unions have been arrested and taken to court, where the death sentence has been demanded for organizing ideological strikes and May Day meetings. In addition, strikes and lockouts have been banned. Whereas, in the Young Fatherland May Day pamphlets were distributed and May Day demonstrations were held in a manner that amounted to ridiculing Turkey. The slogans of the Revolutionary Workers Union (DISK) were noisily chanted, thus bringing about a very strange contrast between the Main Fatherland and the Young Fatherland.

Under these circumstances, it is frightening to think that there are eight political parties in Cyprus -- eight parties for a population of 120,000.

What good have these eight political parties done for Cyprus, where thousands of martyrs shed their sacred blood for and which has cost us billions of lira -- this piece of land which is an inalienable part of our fatherland? The answer to this question is manifested by the government crisis which has emerged from the recent elections.

This is not a government crisis. It is a constitutional crisis. The leftist parties in the Young Fatherland are under the strong influence of the Greek Cypriot leftist parties. As a result of this influence, a concept has developed which is not beneficial to the unity of the Young Fatherland and the Main Fatherland. On the contrary, it is detrimental. The meaningless provision in the constitution which stipulates that "the head of state cannot be elected twice" appears to have whetted their ambition as Rauf Denktas' term in office is coming to an end.

While here in Turkey a constitution is being drafted which will consolidate national unity and togetherness and prevent clashes among the state's organs, the situation in the Young Fatherland should not be overlooked. The final word we would like to say in this respect is this: Constitutions are not made by persons and commissions. They are determined by historic necessities and the circumstances prevailing at the time.

In writing these lines at a time when the honorable Ulusu is planning to visit Cyprus, I would like to stress my sorrow in this way: According to my friends coming from Cyprus, it is experiencing an atmosphere similar to that before 12 September. We believe that the honorable Ulusu will have a chance to study this situation on the spot.

PAKISTANI INDUSTRY MINISTER DEPARTS TURKEY

TA101746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pakistani Industry Minister Soomro has said that agreement has been reached on cooperation between Turkey and Pakistan particularly in the field of industry. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, the Pakistani minister said that he invited a delegation of Turkish industrialists and businessmen to visit Pakistan.

Earlier, the visiting minister, accompanied by Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut, held talks with businessmen in Istanbul. In a statement during his talks with businessmen, the visiting minister said that the Turkish and Pakistani chambers of commerce could play a significant role in the promotion of trade relations between the two countries. Turgut said that an agreement in principle was reached in the fields of maritime transportation between the two countries as well as on the elimination of difficulties in communication.

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MITTERRAND ARRIVES IN HAMBURG; MET BY SCHMIDT

LD141310 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Hamburg, 14 May (DPA) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Hamburg at noon today for what is described as a private meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He and his wife were welcomed at Fuhlsbuettel Airport by Chancellor Schmidt and his wife and by Helga Elstner, deputy mayor of Hamburg. A private talk at the chancellor's house is planned for this afternoon. The discussion will probably focus on East-West relations and topical problems such as the Falklands conflict and setting new EEC agricultural prices.

In the evening Mitterrand and Schmidt will pay an official visit to the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce and the Overseas Club and attend a banquet in Hamburg town hall. Tomorrow, Schmidt and Mitterrand, accompanied by their wives, intend to visit Luebeck.

First Round of Talks End

LD141620 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 14 May (DPA) — French President Francois Mitterrand has expressed his satisfaction with the first round of talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg. In a break in the talk today, Mitterrand told a press conference outside the chancellor's house that the useful and important talks had made it clear that the longstanding good relations between France and the FRG would continue to remain good. He was pleased about the climate of the discussions and the favorable premises for his visit to Germany.

In particular Mitterrand stressed the "very friendly reception" and the "very personal nature" of the meeting in Hamburg. According to Mitterrand the discussion covered, in addition to numerous other topics, "certain aspects of world politics," the situation in the EEC and the preparations for the economic summit in Versailles.

The chancellor said that Mitterrand's visit to Hamburg, which was in return for Schmidt's visit to France, was an occasion for joy and satisfaction. The talks, on which there will be a press conference on Sunday, will be continued this evening. Before this Schmidt and Mitterrand will speak to the Overseas Club.

Address Overseas Club

LD142034 Hamburg DPA in German 1935 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Hamburg, 14 May (DPA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke of the good relations between France and the FRG and the influence of both states within Europe. In a speech to the Hamburg Overseas Club on Friday evening Mitterrand said there were occasionally certain differences of opinion between the two countries -- particularly with respect to future developments in Europe — above all, however, on international problems there is agreement between the two countries.

Speaking to the same audience Schmidt said that German-French friendship today has a reliable place in the thinking, feeling and actions of German and French peoples. The mutual will to strengthen this friendship creates additional trust even outside these two states. Schmidt expressed the conviction that the thoughts already formulated in February during his meeting with Mitterrand, for example on the handling of the difficult economic situation, remain valid and will continue to determine the policy of both sides.

Mitterrand, who in his nearly 1 and 1/2 hour speech stressed the preservation of European interests in the military and economic sphere -- also toward the United States -- described the conditions for a common policy as more favorable than ever before. In military policy the FRG and France -- which is not militarily integrated into NATO -- are very close and sometimes have identical interests. They do not always have the same strategies -- for example in currency policy -- but he does not know of a problem for which no agreement can be reached. Mitterrand emphatically rejected certain economic sanctions in peacetime and said that France has its freedom of decision and would not allow its bridges to be burned or its relations to be supervised by other countries.

Mitterrand went on to call for a correction in the military imbalance between the two great power blocks. Any superiority in arms on one of the two sides increases the dangers for peace.

After the speeches Mitterrand and Schmidt went over to the recently renovated square in front of the town hall and saw the famous Traber high-wire artists, clowns and entertainers in the spectacle of the Alster Fair, to which thousands of Hamburg people came.

Falklands Conflict Discussed

LD150840 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The subject of Great Britain was not altogether absent from talks between Francois Mitterrand and Helmut Schmidt yesterday in Hamburg. The French president and the West German chancellor spoke at length about the Anglo-Argentine conflict and also about the crisis of the agricultural Common Market. As you will hear, President Mitterrand criticized in barely concealed terms London's attitude toward its European partners:

[Begin recording] France will continue to be seen even more willing to maintain within European debates its capability of making a choice, of saying "no," although I would like this to happen only in particularly serious cases. It should not become common European practice for there to be merely an accumulation of mutually opposed "no's." One cannot awaken every morning with yet another vital interest in view, as some of our partners are doing by accumulating vital interests from morning till night and overnight. One might just as well speak of Europe as a thing of the past in that case. [end recording]

Solidarity With UK

LD151158 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg/Luebeck 15 May (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand have reaffirmed their wide-ranging agreement in important political questions. In connection with the British-Argentine Falklands crisis they said at a meeting with the press in Hamburg on Saturday that they did not want the internal EEC discussions to be linked with the international situation. Both countries would remain in solidarity with their ally Great Britain as long as the conflict lasts.

Nor is there any cause at present to lift the economic sanctions on Argentina imposed by the EEC countries, even if it is not easy for the FRG because of the intensive trade relations, Schmidt added. The chancellor expressed the hope that the substantial and personal political closeness between Paris and Bonn will be seen in and beyond Europe as a symbol of the stability, predictability and reliability of the two countries.

Schmidt and Mitterrand agreed that they see no connection between negotiations on farm prices in the EEC, which Great Britain has not consented to, and financial aid to Great Britain. His country is prepared to participate in EEC financial aid for the British budget, the French president said. However, should the contribution exceed the 800 European currency units currently being discussed, France will be inclined to say "no". Schmidt stressed that the present basis for the calculation of contributions of 1 percent of VAT should not be exceeded.

GENSCHER URGES USSR RESPONSE TO ARMS PROPOSALS

LD160948 Hamburg DPA in German 0818 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Hamburg, 16 May (DPA) -- This weekend Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher again urged the Soviet Union to take the West's disarmament proposals seriously and to reply contructively to them. The CDU/CSU parliamentary party also called upon the Federal Government to work for a cohesive and determined policy by the West.

Genscher said on Saarland Radio Saturday that with the American President's offer on beginning the START negotiations on the reduction in intercontinental strategic weapons "a broader range of negotiations on disarmament now exists between West and East than at any time since World War II." He urged the Soviet Union to react to this disarmament offer "positively at least."

Deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, Manfred Woerner, stressed in Bonn Saturday, a day before the start of the NATO foreign ministers' conference in Luxembourg, that relations with the Soviet Union must in future again be determined by a policy of active safeguarding of peace supported by all alliance partners. He said the joint statement planned for the NATO summit in Bonn 9-10 June must not be formulated in such a way that it "gives the Federal Government an excuse for a policy of further unilateral concessions."

Woerner demanded that provisions of guarantees, the granting of credits, technology transfers and other means should be used with regard to the Soviet Union in such a way as to influence Moscow toward a peaceful settlement of conflicts and toward worldwide political restraint.

SOVIET BANK OFFICIAL TALKS WITH FINANCE MINISTER

LD141754 Hamburg DPA in German 1633 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 May (DPA) -- Federal Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein met the President of the Soviet State Bank, Alkhimov, today for a 2-hour talk. According to a ministry spokesman the very businesslike and frank exchange of views centered above all on the West European-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal as well as all the credit issues in which the CEMA economic community and the West are currently involved.

It was learned in Bonn that Alkhimov came to the FRG with a delegation for talks with the German Bank. They will be discussing additional finance for the pipeline deal but the Federal Government is not involved, a spokesman stressed. The discussion also touched on other credit issues and the financial problems of several CEMA countries, primarily Poland.

CHEYSSON COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY WITH UK IN CRISIS

PM141533 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 82 p 3

[Text] External Relations Minister Cheysson discussed the Falklands conflict in the National Assembly on Wednesday 12 May. In reply to a question from Mr Baumel (RPR, Hauts-de-Seine), Mr Cheysson said that that "war" could have very serious consequences "at the political and economic level, within the American continent, for that continent's relations with Europe, for North-South relations and for relations among the Western allies." He added: "The solidarity which we have shown with the United Kingdom is based not on a stance on the sovereignty question but on condemnation of the invasion of a territory by force....

"Our obvious solidarity with Britain -- the offended and humiliated country -- does not mean recognition of any sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. If negotiations are to be resumed, it is vital not to prejudge that sovereignty question. It is on that point that negotiations are now stumbling. New confrontations are being planned despite the call for an end to hostilities which the French Government solemnly made after the cabinet meeting on 5 May."

Questioned next by Mr Maurice Faure (affiliated to PS, Lot), Mr Cheysson said that this conflict would probably warrant a longer debate. He recalled that the French Government had imposed "a total embargo on arms, spare parts and munitions intended for Argentina. A few days later," he added, "the EEC -- in an unprecedented act -- banned all trade with that country.... The total embargo is due to end on the evening of 16 May, and its extension poses a serious problem, since people are tending to link this matter with others on which European solidarity has been markedly lacking."

HERNU ORDERS 5TH NUCLEAR HUNTER-KILLER SUB

NC141630 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Paris, 14 May (AFP) -- French Defence Minister Charles Hernu has ordered a fifth nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarine for the French Navy, a ministry official announced in Parliament here today.

The sub, known here as the SNA (nuclear attack submarine), is the last of a series planned a decade ago. The French hunter-killer subs, 72 meters (yards) long, with a speed capacity of 25 knots at a depth of 300 meters (900 feet), carry a crew of 70, including nine officers, and run on a 48 megawatt nuclear reactor.

The combined reactor heat-exchanger provides steam to two turbo-alternators. The sub is also equipped with four torpedo-launching tubes enabling it to lay mines or fire 533.4 millimeter calibre arms against surface targets.

Only two of the five hunter-killer subs -- the Rubis launched in 1979 and the Saphir launched last year -- are operational, with the others due to be put in service one-by-one from this year to 1988. The French Navy also has five strategic subs, launched between 1967 and 1977, with a sixth due to be ready for launching this year.

President Francois Mitterrand announced in July last year that a seventh strategic sub had been ordered and should be completed in 1990.

FINLAND

COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS BEGINS IN HELSINKI

LD141006 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] opens in Helsinki today. The extraordinary congress will try to find a solution to the internal disagreements in the party and elect a new leadership as Chairman Aarne Saarinen resigns from the party leadership. The atmosphere of the congress is aggravated by the CPSU memorandum which alleges, among other things, that there is anti-Sovietism in the SKP. The memorandum may, however, turn the congress still more against the party minority, according to our political observer, Pentti Lumme:

[Begin Lumme recording] The criticism presented by the CPSU Politburo against the SKP in Moscow may affect the party's extraordinary congress in a way quite opposite from what was obviously expected by those who made the criticism. The SKP's fraternal party in the Soviet Union accused the SKP leadership more or less of everything that the party's minority here has accused the majority. The CPSU leadership also clearly expressed what has been assumed earlier: It expressed support for the views of the minority.

The majority has not swallowed this criticism without objections. Party Chairman Sarrinen said in a radio interview in Moscow that he could not agree with the CPSU appraisal in everything. Saarinen also said the same directly to the CPSU leadership at the Moscow talks, which lasted a good working day. First he greeted the CPSU leadership fraternally, and later stated it was guilty of irrelevances in its criticism of the so-called historical compromise and of exaggeration in referring to anti-Soviet phenomena in the SKP.

In Finland it has not been quite usual to discuss a dispute between Moscow and Helsinki as openly as is happening now. Diet deputies Aulis Juvela and Mikko Ekorre, who were branded as anti-Soviet and who have now joined the company of Arvo Kemppainen, have categorically rejected the accusations made by the CPSU leadership. Both have publicly voiced the opinion that the text of the CPSU's 10-page memorandum is of Finnish origin; in other words, in their view the CPSU has adopted the text drafted by the Finnish minority.

The reaction of the majority members, who have become the objects of slander, to the message from Moscow has been so strong that it will presumably aggravate the even otherwise difficult atmosphere of the extraordinary congress. This SKP extraordinary congress opens officially at the House of Culture in Helsinki at Midday. In practice, however, the congress has already been underway, for the most important committee of the congress, the Election Committee which discussed the election of leaders, started its meetings yesterday at the educational center of the Building Workers' Union in Siikaranta. [end recording]

Saarinen Calls for Unity

LD141732 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Aarne Saarinen, the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], is demanding political unity from the party leadership in order to reunify the party. Saarinen, who opened the SKP's extraordinary congress in Helsinki today, stressed that only absolute discipline can save the unity of the Communist Party. Saarinen regards the government question as the sticking point in the SKP's problems. He noted that if the attitude toward the government cannot be unified, other problems will not be solved either. However, he doubted that the present congress would be able to solve all of the disagreements.

Chairman Saarinen also reiterated his view that the CPSU has made some far-fetched generalizations about anti-Sovietism in the Finnish fraternal party. According to Saarinen, it will be the task of the congress to consider the CPSU's views in an independent and businesslike manner -- without a surge of emotion -- and to take into account everything that is well-founded and worthy of note.

About 500 official delegates are attending the SKP's 2-day congress.

CPSU Criticized

LD151644 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 15 May 82

[Report on speech given by Aarne Saarinen, at SKP party congress in Helsinki on 15 May — passages in quotations marks are recorded]

[Text] Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Communist Party, delivered a speech at the party congress such as has never before been heard at any Finnish Communist Party [SKP] meeting in Finland. The CPSU has certainly never been criticized by the SKP in words as harsh as Saarinen's. Saarinen criticized the CPSU in his speech as follows:

"The published statement of the CPSU's Politburo does not serve -- although it has apparently been thought otherwise -- the reunification development of the SKP; it seems in practice to act as the initiator and starting point of provocative activity. Our big, fraternal party managed to bring into this hall a striking weapon which has been used by a certain faction at will — and this is being done as the whole Finnish nation watches."

In addition, Saarinen accused the party minority of seeming to rely exclusively on the support of the CPSU. Saarinen asked what Finnish workers would think about such communists. Further, he stated outright that the CPSU had made a mistake in its assessments of the SKP.

"As greatly as I respect the CPSU -- its wisdom in general and its great positive role in world history -- I must note that even it can make a mistake. We now have one such mistake in front of us."

Saarinen also very outspokenly assessed, in the same way as the press attending the congress, the course of events in the congress hall. Saarinen did not see any signs of a reunification in the congress. Party unity has not progressed at this congress, Saarinen thundered. Saarinen, who is now relinquishing the post of chairman, predicted that division and confrontation would continue, possibly even more violently in future.

"The division into factions and antagonisms will, if possible, continue even more violently than before, and thus there does not seem to be anywhere near sufficient readiness to promote true party unity. All appeals and constructive views expressed in my report have largely fallen on deaf ears. The main emphasis has been on accusations and counteraccusations."

At the end of his speech Saarinen addressed a message to the CPSU leadership. "There is not, nor will there be any anti-Sovietism in the SKP [applause] nor any criticism of the CPSU if both sides honestly and consistently observe those principles and norms which we have jointly approved and which concern the independence of the parties and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

Saarinen's speech was thus quite unusual; he said aloud what has so far only been whispered within the SKP. Saarinen is now the outgoing chairman of the party. If he were SKP chairman in the future, his speech would have moved the SKP to the forefront of those European communist parties which have been continuously quarreling with Moscow in the past few years in the name of Eurocommunism.

New Leadership Elected

LD152042 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] has failed in its attempt to restore party unity. The 2-day SKP congress is about to end in a complete failure. The congress has elected a new SKP Central Committee, but the minority faction of the party has announced that it will not participate in the work of the Central Committee. This does not, however, mean that the SKP will be conclusively divided. The former deputy chairman of the party, Taisto Sinisalo, notes that the district organizations controlled by the minority faction are not planning to set up a new party.

Minister Jouko Kajanoja has been elected new SKP chairman. Diet Deputy Seppo Taiviainen, who represents the minority faction, has been elected deputy chairman. Arvo Aalto is to continue as the SKP secretary general.

Congress Deadlocked

LD161418 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Jouko Kajanoja, the new chairman of the Communist Party [SKP], believes that the SKP will return to the party's ruling bodies in the near future. Kajanoja bases his view on the fact that before the congress and also during it a striving, exceeding factional limits, for a reunification of the SKP could be observed. Kajanoja intends to start talks with the minority immediately at the beginning of the week.

The SKP extraordinary congress ended late yesterday evening in an almost total deadlock. At the end of the congress the Central Committee elected Kajanoja as the new chairman, while minority Diet Deputy Seppo Toiviainen was elected deputy chairman, and Arvo Aalto secretary general. Toiviainen, however, refused to accept the post. The other minority representatives elected to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau also announced that they would refrain from working in the deciding bodies.

Toiviainen said this afternoon that the minority is ready for talks. Toiviainen said that the minority is also preparing its own initiatives for the solution of the situation, especially as regards the composition of the Central Committee, which has become a key issue. In the SKP the congress elects the Central Committee, and in the view of Diet Deputy Toiviainen a new congress should be convened, possibly next fall. Toiviainen described the minority's abstention from the work of the leading party bodies as a more serious matter than merely a show of bad temper. Toiviainen says that the minority is not, however, planning any demonstrations but will at this stage fight only for the unity of the SKP.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE AMID POLITICS, DIPLOMACY

Nott Cites Military Options

PM141321 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] "The military options for the British task force range from "a long blockade of the Falklands to their repossession at an early date," Mr Nott, defence secretary, told the Commons last night.

He also said that "the amphibious forces" (which would be needed for an invasion on the islands) had arrived in the area to take "the measures if that proves necessary."

Speaking at the end of the latest debate on the Falkland crisis, Mr Nott stated: "We will not be hurried. The decisions will be taken at the proper time in light of the information and advice available to us. But we will not be stalled by Argentinian procrastination at the United Nations or anywhere else."

Mr Nott left MP's with the clear impression that an invasion would not be ordered until diplomacy had failed. He also indicated that final orders had not been given to the task force for action beyond the continued enforcement of the air-and-sea exclusion zone around the occupied islands.

He said that the task force would continue to remain under the closest political control with decisions coming from the daily meetings of the so-called "war cabinet."

Responding to criticism from some conservative MP's, the defence secretary said that at no time had the task force been held back from necessary action by diplomatic considerations.

'Will Not Be Stalled'

LD141520 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1458 GMT 14 May 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Excerpts] Defence Secretary Mr John Nott said the British task force "will do all that is necessary to accomplish their mission," in a hard-line speech to Tory party supporters today.

"The Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands was an unprovoked and obnoxious act which the UN Security Council immediately condemned in Resolution 502," he told the centenary conference of the Scottish Conservative Party in Perth.

"We have made clear from the start our willingness to accept and abide by Resolution 502. The foreign secretary has worked tireless through succession of initiative to achieve a diplomatic solution.

"Our approach has been urgent, realistic, constructive and consistent in purpose. The Argentines have been consistent only in their inflexibility and intransigence. They persist in their illegal occupation of the islands and have taken no steps to withdraw.

"We cannot allow the present situation in the Falkland Islands to endure. Our diplomatic efforts are intended to bring it to an end peacefully, but these efforts have been and must continue to be accompanied by military pressure to force the Argentines to see sense.

"We have built up a pattern of increasing pressure in which each step -- the enforcement of the maritime exclusion zone, the retaking of South Georgia, the enforcement of the total exclusion zone, the warning to Argentine forces to stay close to their coast -- has been part of a logical and consistent sequence.

"Throughout, our military build-up has been under the closest political control by the prime minister and her minister most closely concerned. Our forces are now deployed. They are taking action to cut off the Argentinian garrison. They will not use unnecessary force, but they will do all that is necessary to accomplish their mission and to protect themselves from attack.

"I deeply regret the loss of life and waste of resources as a result of the engagements which have already taken place. But there is a principle at stake. It is that unprovoked aggression cannot be allowed and [as received] succeed. The rule of law must be upheld. The burglar must not be allowed to keep the spoils.

"We -- the government and the British people -- are determined to do what is necessary. We shall not sell-out the Falkland Islanders nor shall we renege on the principles which led Parliament and the people to will the dispatch of our task force. We will continue to do everything we reasonably can to secure a peaceful solution, but at the end of the day we are resolved, if we have to, to use force if that is the only way to achieve our objectives."

Mr Nott described the recapture of South Georgia as "brilliant" and said the task force had now successfully gained "a number of reverses" over the Argentinian forces. The Argentine fleet is now bottled up in port or close to the shore. It is worried and trying to avoid our nuclear submarines."

Throughout the conference's debate there was support and praise for Mrs Thatcher and the government in every action taken so far.

Mr Nott also told the conference: "The garrison on the Falklands is beleaguered. Its supply lines are cut. It may be that under cover of darkness or adverse weather, some supplies are getting through by air or sea. But this is quite insignificant compared with the supplies before the exclusion zone and the needs of the Argentine troops.

"The garrison know they are isolated from their friends, and they must be feeling very uncomfortable indeed when they think of the presence of the British fleet."

Mr Nott said Britain's options "range from a blockade of the Falkland Islands, to an early repossession by force of the islands if the diplomatic efforts at the United Nations fail.

"We are not going to be hurried. We will do whatever needs to be done in our own time. We will never, at any stage, be stalled by Argentine procrastination. It still remains our hope that military action of a major kind will not be necessary, but this depends on Argentina's willingness to withdraw her forces of occupation."

He said the search for a diplomatic solution would continue, "but equally relentless will be the military pressure."

Thatcher: 'No Sell-Out'

LD141816 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1800 GMT 14 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The prime minister warned tonight that a negotiated settlement over the Falklands "may prove unattainable," And gravely she told the Scottish Conservative conference in Perth: "Then we should have to turn to the only other course left open to us."

In a clear message to the growing numbers of Tory backbenchers who fear that the United Nations negotiations will end in a climbdown by Britain, she insisted there would be no sell-out. Repeating the phrase she used in Thursday's Commons debate, she told delegates: "The government wants a peaceful settlement, but we totally reject a peaceful sell-out."

She stressed that Britain still stood firmly by the United Nations mandatory resolution ordering the Argentine invaders to withdraw. But she said: "After six weeks we need to remind other nations that, if they believe in justice at all, they cannot be even handed between the aggressor and the aggrieved.

"Of course we will continue to negotiate. We will go on doing all we humanly can to reach a peaceful settlement -- a settlement in which the Argentines leave the islands they now occupy unlawfully."

Passionately she told the conference: "I hope with all my heart that the negotiations will succeed. I do not want to see one more life lost in the South Atlantic -- whether Argentinian or British -- if it can be avoided. "But I would not be doing my duty if I did not warn you in the simplest and clearest terms that, for all our efforts, those of Secretary Haig and those of the secretary general of the United Nations, a negotiated settlement may prove to be unattainable.

"Then we should have to turn to the only other course open to us. And that is why, as I have repeatedly said in the House of Commons, the government has done nothing in its attempt to find a diplomatic solution which forecloses any military action now or any military action for the future." She said: "The difficulties we face are formidable, but our determination to secure a just solution is relentless."

Earlier, the prime minister said: "We are gathered tonight in the shadow of great events with which we were confronted through no choice of ours, but in which we have been called once again, as so often in our island story, to stand for freedom and the rule of law -- both challenged by the unprovoked aggression of the Argentine junta. "The task has fallen to us -- but our service is to all who cherish liberty."

The prime minister did not mince her words. She said that the "coldly calculated invasion of British territory," was unlawful and unprovoked. "It must be ended. It will be ended." Mrs Thatcher said the principles went far wider than the future of the 1,800 islanders. The invasion was one of those insidious tests which, throughout history, evil had used to undermine the resolve of the good.

"The right to self-determination is enshrined in the United Nations Charter. If that right is weakened, small countries the world over will be at risk." Mrs Thatcher said aggression, which grows by feeding on example, must not be seen to triumph. "Our men and ships, now facing all the rigours of the South Atlantic in mid-winter, are there not only to secure the withdrawal of Argentine troops from territory which is not theirs but also that others may mark and learn that they shall not hold land they take by force."

In probably her toughest speech yet on the crisis, she denounced as untrue the Argentine claim that it had engaged in an act of decolonisation. "Over the years successive British governments, in company with the islanders, have sought to reach agreement with Argentina over the long-term future of the islands. The last of these meetings took place less than three months ago. Yet only three weeks later, an Argentine Navy ship landed about 60 Argentines on South Georgia without permission from us.

"We sought to solve that problem by diplomatic means." The Argentines had made no move to comply with the UN resolution to withdraw since the invasion on April 2. "On the contrary, they have poured in additional troops and equipment," said Mrs Thatcher. "There can be no doubt where the guilt lies."

Soviets Protest No-Go Zone

LD141938 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1903 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The Foreign Office was tonight awaiting a full report on Russia's warning to the British ambassador in Moscow that Britain's air and sea exclusion zone was "unlawful". Sir Curtis Keeble was called to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today to be handed a protest -- the Soviet Union's first official approach since the conflict began in the South Atlantic.

The statement, as quoted by TASS, also said that charges of Soviet involvement in the crisis were provocative and "absolutely unacceptable."

A Foreign Office spokesman in London said that Sir Curtis was expected to telegram a report of his meeting to London, together with his recommendations. The Foreign Office would then decide "what, if anything, needs to be done." But the spokesman stressed: "The total exclusion zone remains in operation." Britain was allowed to implement it under the United Nations Charter. He said Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym would be "made aware" of the Russian protest.

The Soviet intervention is likely to increase pressure on Mrs Thatcher to seek a negotiated settlement, writes PA's diplomatic correspondent. Britain is already under heavy pressure from her allies to work for a peaceful solution. One argument is that prolonged hostility in the South Atlantic will work to the benefit of the Soviet Union.

It is assumed that Britain and those countries which back her -- in particular the United States and Western Europe -- will find their future relations with Latin America damaged because of the conflict. By questioning Britain's exclusion zone the Soviet Union can claim to be supporting Argentina, and this could produce dividends later in Latin America.

Diplomats were also questioning if the Soviet Union was issuing a significant warning by talking about Britain's arbitrary action in imposing the exclusion zone. The Soviets may have been indicating that Britain must be careful not to attack the ships of nations other than Argentina.

British officials have explained that if Britain declared war legally on Argentina merchant shipping would automatically be at risk. So far Britain has made it clear that only ships that are seen to be hostile are at risk. This seemed to exclude attacks on merchant shipping.

U.S., UN Envoys Summoned Home

LD142359 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2323 GMT 14 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The prime minister has summoned back to London the British ambassador to Washington, Sir Nicholas Henderson, and United Nations envoy Sir Anthony Parsons. This move suggests that there is a glimmer of hope over the intensive peace negotiations in New York, headed by the United Nations secretary general, Senor Perez de Cuellar.

The two ambassadors, who are expected to arrive at Heathrow some time early today, will first consult with senior Foreign Office officials. Then they will have talks both with the prime minister and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym.

The two are not expected to travel to Scotland, where the prime minister, after addressing Scottish Tories in Perth, is due to meet the French prime minister in Edinburgh later today.

Their return suggests that Britain is now in possession of Argentina's latest proposals. The United Nations secretary general has so far been shuttling between the two parties in New York in a bid to resolve the problem without further bloodshed.

The two ambassadors' reports may be the decisive factor in whether Mrs Thatcher decides to launch a fullscale military invasion or stall for a while if a channel remains open for negotiations.

Sir Nicholas Henderson in particular will be able to provide an indication of how the United States is likely to react if Britain seeks to force a military conclusion. However, the recall of the ambassadors can also be seen as another signal to Argentina that Britain is gradually being forced to take a decision on military action. Only if it is evident that negotiations are likely to be fruitful can such a move be prevented.

'Crucial Decisions' Possible

LD150950 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0902 GMT 15 May 82

[By Chris Moncrief, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The summoning to London of Sir Nicholas Henderson, Britain's ambassador to the United States, and Sir Anthony Parsons, the permanent representative at the United Nations, indicates that the government may take crucial decisions over the Falklands crisis within the next 48 hours.

The two envoys will see Sir Antony Acland, permanent undersecretary at the Foreign Office later today. They will also see the prime minister and Mr Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, probably tomorrow.

No firm announcement has yet been made about the precise timing or whereabouts of these talks. But so far the prime minister has not changed her weekend arrangements. She is due to have talks in Edinburgh this evening with the French prime minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy and then to return by air to Chequers tonight after dinner.

It was being made clear that there were no plans for the two envoys to visit Scotland. They are expected to return to their posts on Monday.

Parsons Comments on Visit

LD151028 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0956 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Britain's top negotiator in the bid to solve the Falklands crisis peacefully arrived home today for talks "of the greatest importance" with Mrs Thatcher. Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's envoy at the United Nations in New York, said today that he would be returning to America on Monday — and that things would then start to move very rapidly.

He arrived at Heathrow Airport shortly after Britain's Ambassador to the United States Sir Nicholas Henderson. The two men are to have talks with senior Foreign Office officials today, and will also meet Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym, probably tomorrow.

Sir Anthony said: "These talks do not denote panic, but there will be a general expectation when I get back to New York on Monday that things will then move very rapidly one way or another. "These talks I am having are of the greatest importance."

Sir Anthony, who has been involved in the negotiations being co-ordinated by UN secretary general, Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, added: "My government suggests that the negotiations had reached a point when it would be useful to take stock and see me personally.

"I will be involved in discussions all over the weekend and will go back to New York on Monday. We are still in business. We are ploughing on, and you can never tell. The situation changes from day to day.

"I have been involved in all sorts of difficult negotiations over a period of 30 years and I have learned to keep an even temperament, one day up, one day down. It's like a seismograph. At the moment the seismograph isn't up or down — it is poised."

Interviewed on the BBC Radio Four programme, "The World At One", Sir Anthony was asked how much time was left to settle the crisis by negotiations. He replied: "We are talking in terms of days, not weeks," but declined to specify a date, saying that if he got it wrong "you will think I am a damned idiot."

He said: "We are getting to the heart of a number of difficult problems. It is quite impossible to speculate how they are going to come out." He asserted: "There is no question of a breakdown or anything like that. We are pursuing them all very actively."

Sir Anthony said the British Government would want to see the outcome of the UN negotiations as a complete package. "We could not say 'snap' to any single bit of it," he said. He went on: "The secretary general certainly feels that we are being sincere, that we are taking this very urgently, and that we are adopting a positive attitude."

Pressed again on how long he thought the present round of negotiations could continue, Sir Anthony said: "It is generally accepted in New York that we are certainly going through the weekend and probably the first half of next week." He added: "I am not going to try to set a deadline."

Pym Addresses Tories

LD151146 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1120 GMT 15 May 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said today the choice between peace and war over the Falklands now lies with the Argentines. In a speech at the Scottish Tory conference in Perth, he declared: "If they make the wrong choice they must face the consequences."

Mr Pym said the crisis had dominated the nation's thoughts, and this was right "because the principles at stake are fundamental not only for us but for the whole free world." Mr Pym underlined the "no sell-out" message which Mrs Thatcher delivered to the same conference last night.

He slated Argentina for its "effrontery" in claiming they were merely ending a colonial occupation. "If ever there was an example of the worst form of colonialism it was the Argentine invasion itself." He said Britain's strategy was "clear and consistent" in bringing diplomatic, economic and military pressure on Argentina to withdraw all its forces as required by international law.

Britain's supporters around the world recognised their aggression could not be allowed to succeed, the foreign secretary said. "If this is not clearly established, the rule of international law will be weakened and small nations throughout the world will have cause to glance even more apprehensively at unscrupulous neighbors.

"The government's hope throughout has been that Argentine withdrawal could be secured through negotiation. It is abundantly right for us to seek to achieve our objectives by peaceful means if that is possible." Mr Pym said Britain's negotiating position "has been absolutely firm from the beginning," but it was backed by the task force "and our clear readiness to use it."

Mr Pym, who was given a standing ovation when he arrived on the platform, said: "The purpose of negotiation is not to compromise on essential principles. It is to identify clearly those points on which we must insist and where there is room for flexibility to reach agreement. This is a difficult and delicate process.

"We have made and are still making every effort to achieve a negotiated settlement. I do not know whether it will in the end prove possible. What I do know is that if it does not, it will not be for lack of effort on this government's part. The country expects no less of us."

Mr Pym continued: "Through all these lengthy proceedings in which we have twice faced outright Argentine rejection of proposals which have been put to them by others, our determination to stand by our principles and the Falkland Islanders has never wavered. Talk of a sell-out is nonsense as all those who have been close to the events of the last six weeks know."

He said diplomatic and military strategies had been closely co-ordinated. That had been the main purpose of the prime minister's daily meetings, and we are all agreed on that. We have left no doubt in anyone's mind since the invasion and despatch of the task force that if a negotiated settlement in line with our principles and the rights of the islanders did not prove possible we would take whatever action might be necessary to end the illegal occupation and restore the islanders' freedom, way of life and choice.

"Here, too, our resolve has never wavered," the foreign secretary continued. "We said at the beginning of this crisis that the Argentine invaders must go. We say now — they must go.

"The UN Security Council itself with the whole moral and diplomatic weight of the nations of the world has told the Argentines that they must go. We have given them every chance to comply. We continue to work for a peaceful settlement. We want no more loss of life, but it cannot be repeated too often: The choice lies with the Argentines. If they make the wrong choice they must face the consequences."

Steel Raps 'Return to Jingoism'

LD151042 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1007 GMT 15 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Liberal Party Leader Mr David Steel today accused the prime minister of abandoning her reasoned approach to the Falklands crisis and returning to "flag-waving jingoism."

He told a meeting in Jedburgh: "There is no significant body of opinion in the House of Commons which believes in peace at any price. The vast majority of us across-party are agreed that the Argentine aggression must not be allowed to succeed.

"What is far more worrying is the strength of the 'war at any price' brigade in the Tory Party, backed by some of the popular press. The readiness of some editors and MP's to send other people's sons into battle is alarming. The prime minister, in the face of the Scottish Tory conference, yesterday abandoned her reasoned approach of recent commons debates and returned to flag-waving jingoism.

"At the outset of this crisis it was agreed that the Argentine military adventure was in part a deliberate distraction from the failure of their government's domestic policies." Mr Steel warned: "It is the duty of Parliament to see that the British Government does not make the same mistake.

"The force is there to be used if necessary, but priority must meet with diplomatic talks." "There is no need for reassurances from the prime minister about a sell-out. We know she would not be party to one. What is needed is more assurance that despite the obvious difficulty of getting the junta to take decisions, a supreme effort is still being made to avoid the calamity of a bloody battle on the Falklands."

Mr Steel will be dining with Mrs Thatcher and French Prime Minister M Pierre Mauroy in Edinburgh tonight.

'War Cabinet' Assembles

LD161038 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1029 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The government's so-called "war cabinet" assembled at Chequers this morning for crucial talks on the Falklands. Also there were Sir Nicholas Henderson, ambassador in Washington, and Sir Anthony Parsons, permanent representative at the United Nations, who had been summoned to London for consultations. But Mr William Whitelaw, the home secretary, was not present. He has not yet returned after attending an Anglo-French meeting in Edinburgh yesterday.

Today's meeting had to decide whether there was any future in the negotiations at the United Nations. The government is increasingly pessimistic about their outcome following what is regarded as Argentina's intransigence over sovereignty.

Britain has throughout made clear that Argentina must comply with the Security Council mandatory resolution requiring their withdrawal from the islands forthwith. And the British Government will not consider a cease-fire unless it is accompanied by a total and verifiable withdrawal.

This, Britain insists, must take place without any pre-conditions about future negotiations. There is now a growing feeling that an invasion may not be much longer delayed.

Nott Sees Time Running Out

LD161316 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1312 GMT 16 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Mr John Nott, the defence secretary, said today that time was now very short for a decision on the military options. Speaking on the BBC Radio Programme "The World This Weekend," Mr Nott said that he did not think the current negotiations in the United Nations "can go on dragging on for very much longer."

He said that Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's permanent representative at the UN had reported to the so-called war cabinet at Chequers this morning. Mr Nott: "I think the talks are still alive. There are greatest difficulties still in the way, but I am not totally despondent by what Sir Anthony has said this morning.

But time is not on the side of negotiations. I don't think they can go on dragging on for very much longer. It will be necessary in my judgment, within the course of the next week, for them to come to a head one way or another." He warned: "If we fail to achieve a peaceful settlement then we have no other choice but to pursue the military options much more vigorously than we have up to now."

Mr Nott said he thought Britain's total exclusion zone had been very effective. "I do not think we have ever claimed that some light supply aircraft have not got in. But to all intents and purposes the garrison there is totally isolated. They have not unlimited supplies of food and ammunition and water is a problem there as well."

Mr Nott was asked about the British "softening up" process on the Argentine garrison with assaults like that carried out on Pebble Island. He replied: "We will continue the softening up process of the garrison as part of our implementation of the total exclusion zone."

Mr Nott said the morale of the Argentine troops, particularly with the oncoming winter, must be low. "We must put ourselves in a position that if we decide so to do we are ready to assault the islands and repossess them."

He said: "We would not attempt an assault on the island nor would we attempt a long-term blockade unless we thought either one or other of these could succeed, and I do not wish to suggest that we have ruled out other options apart from the assault. If we were to repossess the islands undoubtedly there would be casualties. It is quite wrong to imagine that we can embark on such a course without there being losses."

Mr Nott was asked whether they had ruled out the option of bombing mainland Argentine bases. He replied: "We have not ruled out any option. But there are no plans to bomb the Argentine mainland. That would be a major escalation of the conflict. There are no plans to bomb the Argentine mainland at the present time." Mr Nott denounced suggestions that the cabinet was engaged in a sell-out as "nonsense."

He said: "There is not one of us in the cabinet pursuing the course that could lead to that charge. There is no question of a sell-out. It is a bad phrase and a silly phrase."

Mr Nott added that if Britain was forced to take the military option, "Time is very short when that decision will have to be taken."

Liberal Leader Notes Militancy

LD161412 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1346 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Mr David Steel, Liberal leader, said today that there was a "militant tendency" in the Conservative Party. He said: "The trouble is that Mrs Thatcher instinctively identifies herself with that group. She belongs by nature to it. That is one of the problems."

Speaking on BBC Radio's "World This Weekend," he added: "I am quite sure the military leaders take a much more careful assessment. After all, it is their forces directly involved and I think they will make a very calm assessment of what to do."

Parsons Returns to New York

LD170928 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0915 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, Sir Anthony Parsons, flew back to New York by Concorde today after his weekend of talks in London and said that the Falkland Islands dispute would be settled "in a matter of days, not weeks."

He said: "It is difficult to say when things will be sorted out. I am going back after a weekend of intense discussions to continue negotiations in the hope of getting a settlement. More than that I cannot guarantee. I am never hopeful or otherwise. I am going back with a full knowledge of our government's attitude."

Asked about reports that Argentina was prepared to negotiate on the sovereignty issue, he said: "It is not unreasonable to expect them to do so. But their attitude has been like someone playing tennis." It was like him asking someone to play tennis providing he could be assured of winning.

Sir Anthony did not believe that military action in the Falklands area had had an adverse affect on any negotiations. He said: "I repeat, I am going back to continue negotiations and I will be seeing the secretary general soon after I arrive there. I play the ball where it lies and I hit it."

MILITARY ACTION CONTINUES IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

Port Stanley Bombed Again

LD150021 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0015 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Sea Harriers have carried out fresh bombing raids on Port Stanley Airfield, the Ministry of Defence said early today. The ministry added that other Harriers from the task force maintained air combat patrols.

This has been in support of the continuing close blockade of the Falkland Islands by the task group," the spokesman went on. He emphasised the comment from task force spokesman Lieutenant Commander Rupert Nichol that there was not a "total block of the exclusion zone."

The ministry spokesman added: "It is considered extremely unlikely that the Argentines have managed to move supplies by sea or air to the islands over the past few days during the aggressive re-inforcement of the blockade."

Troops Raid Pebble Island

LD151722 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1703 GMT 15 May 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] British troops have staged a dramatic landing on the Falklands and blown up Argentine aircraft and an ammunition dump. The troops, probably dropped by helicopter, landed on a tiny island 80 miles west of Port Stanley during darkness Friday night and planted explosives.

About 10 aircraft, including Pucara ground attack planes, were destroyed and the ammunition dump blown up. The daring raid took place on Pebble Island on the northern tip of West Falkland. It is the first time the Defence Ministry has acknolwedged a landing by British troops on the Falklands since the crisis started six weeks ago.

The British troops involved in the raid returned to the task force and there were only two minor injuries. It is believed there were some Argentine casualties during the raid.

Ships from the task force, lying in stormy seas off the coast supported the troops by shelling the island. A number of marines from the crack Special Boat Squardron are believed to have been hiding on the Falklands for several days to report on the position of Argentine troops and to pave the way for a possible full-scale invasion. The Ministry of Defence refused to say which troops were used in Friday's raid, but it is believed that special squadrons were used.

Task force commander Admiral Sandy Woodward is concerned that a number of airstrips on the Falklands could be used to resupply the Argentine troops. "The fewer avenues there are for supplying the troops, the more effective our blockade will be," one Whitehall source said tonight.

News of the attack was given by Mr John Wright, deputy chief press officer at the Ministry of Defense, who is standing in for official spokesman Ian McDonald who is in the middle of a three-day break.

Mr Wright told a news conference: "I must emphasise that this was a raid and not an invasion of the Falkland Islands. It was a limited military action designed and executed as part of the task force's continuing role in enforcing the total exclusion zone."

Sea Harriers from the task force also launched a fresh attack on Port Stanley Airfield on Friday. The airfield and associated military installations were attacked, Mr Wright said. All the Harriers returned safely.

Argentina is believed to have 45 Pucara aircraft, each capable of carrying 3,720 lb of bombs and having a combat radius of 345 miles. A number are believed to be at Port Stanley with the main garrison of Argentine troops.

The Argentine-designed Pucara is a low-flying twin turbo prop plane which might be used to attack troops landing on beaches. It is officially described as a 'counter-insurgency' aircraft and was used by the Argentinian Air Force against guerrillas in north west Argentina in 1976. It is designed for ground attack and is armed with cannons and machine guns, bombs and rockets.

An improved version, with a heavier armament, is known as the Pucara Bravo. The Pucara's maximum speed is just over 300 mph, less than that of Battle of Britain Hurricanes and Spitfires.

11 Argentine Planes Destroyed

LD160606 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0558 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Sea Harriers from the task force have made another attack on Port Stanley Airfield and its associated military installations, the Ministry of Defence said today. The attack took place yesterday and all aircraft returned safely, said the ministry spokesman.

This latest attack, the ministry stressed, was "part of the continuing task of enforcing the total exclusion zone." It followed yesterday's announcement of Friday's raid on an airstrip on Pebble Island, in the north of West Falkland.

The ministry confirmed today that 11 Argentine aircraft had been destroyed in Friday's attack -- six Pucara, one Skyvan and four unidentified light aircraft. No more details of yesterday's Port Stanley attack are yet available.

Enemy Ships Attacked

LD162130 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2109 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Sea Harriers from the task force attacked two Argentine vessels in a harbour of the Falklands Sound this afternoon, the Defence Ministry said tonight. The vessels, believed to have been in the Falklands before the imposition of the total exclusion zone, were attacked with bombs and guns.

An MOD [Ministry of Defense] spokesman said: "We have no firm indication of the extent of the damage caused, although the crew of one of the vessels was subsequently seen to be abandoning ship."

'MIRACULOUS ESCAPE' OF BRITISH WARSHIP DETAILED

LD141326 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1247 GMT 14 May 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] The British warship hit by an Argentinian bomb off the Falklands on Wednesday had a miraculous escape, it was learned today. For the bomb, launched from a Skyhawk fighter jet, went straight through the vessel without exploding.

The ship, a frigate, suffered only minor damage, which has now been largely repaired. The incident happened on Wednesday during a series of attacks by Argentinian planes on the task force.

Two Argentinian Skyhawsk were shot down by the "last ditch" missile Sea Wolf, and a third crashed into the sea. A second wave of jets launched a low level attack against British ships, and it was during this that the bomb was launched at a British ship.

The bomb went straight through the ship without exploding, one Whitehall source said today. It went straight through horizontally, no one was hurt and most of the damage has been repaired by men on board. One Whitehall source said the ship would not have sunk even if the bomb had exploded but it is clear that if it had gone off it would have caused a huge amount of damage.

It is understood that the Skyhawk jets came from the mainland and were not launched from the carrier Vienticinco de Mayo.

Defence chiefs believe the majority of the Argentinian Navy is just off Argentina's coast, keeping out of the extended exclusion zone. "We have been extremely successful at enforcing the zone," said one source. The 200 mile no-go area around the Falklands was extended to within 12 miles of Argentina's mainland last week as Britain stepped up the pressure. The Argentinian carrier is believed to be just off the coast.

The main worry for Britain's task force is still Argentina's submarines, which defence chiefs fear could launch an attack on British ships.

LEAKED FRENCH DOUCMENT CAUSES 'EMBARRASSMENT'

LD151416 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1330 GMT 15 May 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] There was some embarrassment at the conference of the Franco-British council in Edinburgh today following the leaking in Paris of a confidential memorandum outlining the views of the French Foreign Minister, Claude Theysson, on Britain's "misjudgements" in the Falklands carisis. The conference, attended by senior politicians, academics, businessmen and civil servants, is designed to improve understanding between the two countries. Mr Cheysson and British Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym were intended to be guests at a dinner last night, but by mutual agreement held their talks in London instead.

Mrs Thatcher and French Premier Mr Pierre Mauroy will be speaking at dinner this evening. Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd, at a morning session of the conference, sought to play down the significance of the memorandum, and said it provided an argument for not publishing secret memorandums. He pointed out that, whatever Mr Cheysson may have said to French officials, this did not alter the official position of the French Government, which had supported Britain throughout the crisis. Mr Cheysson, according to the leaked memorandum, warned his officials to note British misjudgments in the handling of the Falklands crisis.

He drew attention to the "self-importance" of the old imperial power. "The basic instinctive contempt for proposals put forward by Latins -- flashy foreigners -- the technocratic reation in the face of uncomfortable information, and the evident desire of the distinguished men of the Foreign Office not to allow the vulgar public and the no less vulgar politicians to get mingled with their sophisticated reasoning...."

According to a report in Paris, the head of the American Department of the French Foreign Ministry said Britain lived mistakenly in certain belief that the Argentines would never attack the greatest power of the last century.

Mr Cheysson said in a French television interview that it was sad the weekly FIGARO magazine had published details of the confidential ministry report. He just already denied expressing the views aired in the document.

EX-INTELLIGENCE CHIEF VIEWS USSR-ARGENTINE TIES

PM141535 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 May 82 p 5

[Bermuda correspondent dispatch: "Russia 'The Only Winner'"]

[Text] Russia is the only country which stands to gain from the Falklands crisis, according to Sir William Stephenson, the former head of British intelligence. He explained that even if Argentina held on to the islands Russian influence could be expected to grow because of the ruling junta's growing reliance on the Soviet Union.

Should the Argentines lose in their attempt to keep control of the islands, forcing President Leopoldo Galtieri to resign, the clandestine left might be encouraged to emerge once again.

Sir William, code-named Intrepid during the 1939-45 war, and whose responsibilities included control of British intelligence activities in Argentina, said the the oucome could well be partial Soviet control over the South Atlantic. "This would be complete if Namibia (South West Africa) were allowed to fall into the hands of the Moscow-backed SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] guerrillas, sharpening the threat to the South African harbour of Walvis Bay.

A Soviet diplomat stationed in Argentina started preliminary discussions on the Falklands with Argentine authorities about a year ago, he added. Sir William, who now lives in Bermuda, claimed the Russians must have tactical objectives which include listening posts to harbours; arms sales; and access to Argentine intelligence, particularly on United States sanctions in Central America.

DAILY TELEGRAPH REJECTS JOINT ADMINISTRATION

PM141441 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 May 82 p 14

[Editorial: "How Long?"]

[Text] Mr Pym's speech opening yesterday's fifth House of Commons debate on the Falkland Islands crisis will have done little or nothing to remove the anxieties of many Conservatives about the government's present policies. Some of those anxieties were expressed in this column yesterday. They centre on the possibility that, by continuing to fall in with Argentine delaying tactics in the talks with the United Nations, beyond the point at which the British task force is ready to take action to regain the Falkland Islands, the government may be embarking on a road leading to eventual appeasement and compromise with Argentine aggression. Mr Healey argued that the secretary general of the United Nations should be given all the time he thinks necessary to continue the discussions, and that he could be relied on not to pursue them needlessly. That is a very dubious proposition. The spirit of the United Nations, with which Senor Perez de Cuellar is honourably imbued, is for talk above all things.

It has been Argentina's aim all along to focus the dispute at the United Nations, precisely because it is the place where it is easiest to spin things out. Britain was right to agree to join the secretary general's efforts, but they have been going on for a week now without real signs of progress. How much longer? There will come a time, if it has not come already, when the mere fact of their continuation will begin to work against Britain and the possibility of using the task force effectively. Mr Pym gave no hint that the government has any time limit.

In his presentation, Mr Pym also seemed to be envisaging joint administration of the islands in the interim period -- with one or more other countries and possibly UN participation. This was a feature of the Peruvian plan which Argentina rejected but Britain accepted. Answering Mr Amery, Mr Pym assured him those proposals were now out of court, yet he still seems to hold to joint administration.

If this is the government's position, it is wrong. Britain must insist on full British administration of the islands for a least the interim period. It is only in this way that Britain would be able to keep all options open during discussions of a long-term settlement, which Mr Pym suggested could take "months." It would also ensure the only really satisfactory way of checking that complete Argentine withdrawal had taken place. The long-term settlement will have to take in more than many people seem to imagine, including the future strategic value of the whole area for Western defence. It will be essential to start the discussion with a clean slate and all options open. First, though, our task force must not be left lying about a day longer than needed.

KIPRIANOU APPOINTS AZINAS ARMY COMMANDER

NC160702 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 16 May 82 p 3

[Text] Maj Gen Yeoryios Azinas has been officially appointed commander of the Cyprus Army with effect from May 10. The appointment, made by President Kiprianou, was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on Friday.

Major General Y. Azinas retains also his post as deputy commander of the National Guard. According to a report in I ELEVTHEROTIPIA, Y. Azinas will soon be promoted to the rank of lt general.

In the office of Cyprus Army commander, Y. Azinas fills the vacancy created by the death of the former Cypriot commander, seconded from the Greek Army, Gen. Pandelidhis.

With the setting up of the National Guard, most of the officers of the Cyprus Army have been posted with the National Guard. An official statement explained that it is not correct that the Cyprus Army merged with the National Guard. The Cyprus Army remains a legal entity even though nearly all its officers have been attached to the National Guard.

The same statement clarifies that though the National Guard, when established in 1964 came under the Ministry of Interior, has since 1978 been placed under the Ministry of Defence and that the two ministries are distinct even though the same minister heads both.

Official Statement

NC161843 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] A statement issued today stresses that neither now nor in the future does the government intend to alter the present structure of the security forces or bring about any changes in the way they are currently manned. The official statement reiterates that Deputy Commander of the National Guard Azinas has been appointed commander of the Cyprus Army for clearly formal and procedural reasons. The statement adds that the Defense Ministry bases the organization of defense and the security forces on the suggestions of its military advisers, who are experts and have broad experience in these matters.

PRESIDENT TO SEND EXPLANATORY LETTER TO GREECE

NC141024 Nicosia O AGON In Greek 14 May 82 p 1

[Text] President Spiros Kiprianou is preparing a new letter to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to explain in every detail why, in his opinion, the minimum program does not run contrary to the Athens-Nicosia line in handling the Cyprus problem.

Mr Kiprianou took this step after being given the Greek Government's views -- conveyed to him by Greek Ambassador Khr. Zakharakis -- and at the advice of his close collaborators, who pointed out that he must move soonest to smooth out relations between the two governments.

According to reliable information, the new letter will be sent tomorrow or Monday at the latest. The letter will stress the need for Mr Kiprianou to visit Athens for talks with the Greek prime minister at the earliest possible moment. According to the same information, Mr Kiprianou has already made a verbal request for a meeting with the Greek prime minister to discuss with him the disagreement between Athens and Nicosia, but his request met with no response.

Mr Kiprianou's letter was to have been sent last Tuesday but was postponed because of Mr Papandreou's visit to Algeria.

Reports received by O AGON from authoritative sources say that Mr Kiprianou did not brief even the Council of Ministers on the contents of Mr Papandreou's letter [to him]. He confined himself to saying that the difference is not "serious" and that it will soon be bridged.

AKEL CONGRESS DECLARES SUPPORT FOR KIPRIANOU

NC152101 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In a resolution to President Kiprianou, the 15th AKEL congress declares its full support for the AKEL-Democratic Party cooperation and the minimum program on which this cooperation is based. The resolution also expresses full support for Mr Kiprianou's candidacy as the joint presidential candidate of the cooperation for the next presidential elections.

At the same time, in a message to the Turkish Cypriots, the congress notes that Greek and Turkish Cypriots must solve the Cyprus issue together because, if they do not solve it, others will solve it in order to serve their own interests. The message also says AKEL will continue to struggle for rapprochement and sincere cooperation between the two communities.

The congress has also passed various other resolutions on international and domestic problems. Among other things, it has passed a resolution on the questions of refugees, missing persons and enclaved people as well as a resolution to the UN secretary general on the Cyprus issue.

Congress Ends

NC161206 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The work of the 15th AKEL congress ended in Nicosia today. The congress was closed with an address by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, who stressed that the patriotic democratic people of Cyprus expect the complete smoothing of relations between the Greek and Cyprus Governments. He said: AKEL will heartfully hail and applaud such an imperative, pleasant development.

Mr Papaioannou said that sincere friends and allies of both President Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou are the genuine patriotic democratic forces, the forces, he said, which allied on the basis of the AKEL-Democratic Party [DIKO] minimum program and those which could join this democratic cooperation. He added: The interest of both Greece and Cyprus is in the close and sincere cooperation and concord of the Greek and Cyprus Governments on the basis of principles.

The congress also approved a declaration to the Cypriot people that stresses that Cyprus' most power weapon in its struggle is the unity of the patriotic democratic forces and the establishment of a solid internal front. The declaration adds that the democratic cooperation between DIKO and AKEL is open to all those who agree with the line and policy included in the minimum program.

In connection with the Cyprus problem, the declaration says that the internal aspect of the problem will be resolved through the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general, and the external aspect through international conference within the UN framework. The tactics of the struggle are: the all-sided internationalization of the Cyprus problem; the recourse again to the United Nations in the case of a deadlock in the intercommunal dialogue with the goal not to abandon it but to strengthen it, and to hold an international conference on the Cyprus problem; the decisive resistance to any partitionist plans; and the strengthening of our defense organization.

In conclusion, the declaration addresses a message to the Turkish Cypriots for the waging of a joint struggle. The new AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee met earlier and unanimously elected the new AKEL leadership. Mr Papaioannou was reelected AKEL secretary general.

USSR REPORTEDLY WARNED TURKEY ON CYPRUS, AEGEAN

NC170932 Nicosia I KHARAVYI in Greek 17 May 82 p 1

[Text] In clear language the Soviet Union warned Turkey to desist from any action related to Cyrpus and the Aegean which might create tension in the area. The Soviet warning was delivered in a verbal note delivered by the Soviet ambassador in Ankara to Prime Minister Ulusu. According to our verified report the Soviet warning was delivered last April. The verbal note also mentions that the USSR closely follows the developments taking place in the area and that it is concerned over reports on plans to climax a situation of tension related to Cyprus and the Aegean.

In its verbal note the Soviet Government also warned Turkey that it would not remain an impassive spectator should there be any deterioration in the situation in the area. In reference to this, we recall that during the period from February to April there were strong rumors -- also echoed by the imperialist organs in Cyprus -- that "Turkey is planning dynamic actions" as a result of Papandreou's visit and domestic political developments.

KIPRIANOU APPEALS TO NEW BRITISH ENVOY ON PROBLEM

NC141713 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed once again that if Cyprus is to survive as an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, united and a nonaligned state, then the occupation troops must be withdrawn immediately and every idea of division must be abandoned. Speaking today at the ceremony on the presentation of credentials by the new British high commissioner to Cyprus, Mr Wilberforce, President Kiprianou reiterated that lack of progress toward a Cyprus solution is basically due to the presence of Turkish occupation troops in Cyprus and to the Turkish tactics of division. He added: The solution of the internal aspect of the Cyprus issue must come about through negotiations between the two communities. Mr Kiprianou said the Greek Cypriot side will continue the dialogue in order to exhaust all possibilities and, if the dialogue ends in a deadlock, the Greek Cypriot side will not have any other option but to again raise the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly or the Security Council.

President Kiprianou expressed his regrets because Britain, as a guarantor power, had not exerted every effort to prevent the invasion and because, after the invasion, it did not adopt the appropriate measures to restore the order that had been disturbed. He added: We continue to believe that Britain is in a position to play a very significant role, possibly together with other countries, in an endeavor to persuade Turkey to abandon its intransigent stance. President Kiprianou stressed that despite the disagreements and friction of the distant as well as recent past, there is always ground for the improvement of relations between Britain and Cyprus: and on the part of the Cypriot side, everything will be done to develop bilateral relations to the highest degree possible.

Presenting his credentials, new British High Commissioner Wilberforce referred to the close and old relations between his country and Cyprus and gave assurances about the strong interest in Britain for a peaceful solution of the problems of Cyprus. The British Government, he said, welcomes and follows closely the efforts being exerted, under the UN secretary general's auspices, for the promotion of the dialogue between the communities in Cyprus, a fact that is essential for a settlement. Mr Wilberforce added that his government supports a final and lasting settlement based upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

RIZOSPASTIS CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU POLICY SHIFT

NC161700 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 16 May 82 p 16

[From the "Current Issues" column: "No to Foreign Overlordship"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday's arrival in Athens by Haig, the cold war minister and herald of a limited nuclear confrontation, is totally contrary to the peaceful sentiments of the Greek people. The people's grand and unifying demonstrations during the past few days in the capital and in the country's main cities only confirmed the will of the Greek people to be rid of the regime of dependence upon imperialism and of the U.S. bases in our country. They were a loud expression not only against Haig's presence in our country but also of the concern among our people caused by the government's increasing concessions before imperialist pressure and by the government's repeated reneging from earlier declarations on critical national issues.

The government argued that organizations which took the initiative in these people's demonstrations, that is the KKE and the Greek Communist Youth, KNE, were motivated by narrow party interests and goals. Is it narrow party interests which are served by the struggle against the promoters of war, for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and removal of foreign bases from Greek territory? If so then why did PASOK, which today is the ruling party, declare before the election and even more recently its opposition to the presence of foreign bases and nuclear weapons in our country?

The government of PASOK invited U.S. Secretary of State Haig to Athens for talks, as it alleges, for the purpose of solving our critical national problems. The rightwing and its press lauded, without any reservations, this government action. The government press, which only a few months ago lauded "the proud Greek position" on the veto and reservations toward the NATO communiques, turned itself to literary outbreaks about the "rift" and "tension" in the relations between the KKE and PASOK.

These press reports only reflect the climate created by a series of developments, actions and statements by the government. These government actions, as we can conclude today, were simply aimed at smoothing the ground for today's presence by Haig in Athens and for the forthcoming NATO summit conference in Bonn within the framework of which Papandreou will also meet Reagan.

In his interview with the U.S. ABC Television Network, the prime minister inaugurated, from the position of his government, a severe condemnation of existent socialism and at the same time he carefully avoided any burning questions related to foreign bases in our country and our relations with NATO. In the same interview, the prime minister also described the denuclearization of the Balkans as an impossible vision, thus fundamentally undermining all relevant declarations in support of this goal.

What followed was the cancellation of the Al-Qadhdhafi visit to Athens, the criticism of the Democratic Party, DIKO-AKEL cooperation, and the Haig visit as a conclusion. At the same time the government continued to reiterate its declarations that the goal of removing the military bases from Greece and the entire Mediterranean continued to be valid.

Acting barely 24 hours before Haig's visit to Greece, the government introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill approving Spain's accession to NATO and, once again, confirming the establishment of an AWACS airfield at Aktion. Now to what degree the strengthening of NATO by the addition of one more country as a member leads to the dissolution of the military coalitions or to what degree the provision of new facilities, mainly financed by our own country (not a "dime" from NATO), promotes the goal of removing the foreign bases could only be explained by the PASOK government.

The Greek Government invited Haig to Athens after having first approved, unreservedly, of Spain's accession to NATO and by maintaining total silence over the question of the unilateral removal of nuclear weapons (which the government spokesman promised would be accomplished within 1 or 2 months after the new government took over authority), and without explaining what sort of time schedule it would demand for the removal of the bases. It now conducts negotiations with the U.S. side on all of our national issues.

The basic demands of the governemt are for U.S. guarantees for our eastern border and a return to the pre-1974 operational control of the Aegean.

By criticising the reneging of the PASOK government and by calling on the people to demonstrate against Haig, the KKE does not disrupt the people's unity of spirit. The people's unity of spirit remains intact and is based on the unyielding demands: The U.S. bases must go and the regime of dependence upon imperialism must be dismantled. This is the main issue of interest to the Greek people. This is the issue upon which the government must act.

It is true that the rightwing -- over and above its literary flights about "tricks" and "family quarrels" in the relations between the two parties — is happy with the criticism conducted by the KKE against PASOK's government and it encourages a clash with all available means. Deep down, however, it is also happy with the government's reneging which causes criticism from the KKE.

The PASOK government must see and it must turn its policy toward implementing its declaration and the peoples demands for removing the bases, abolishing the regime of foreign overlordship, and supporting national independence.

RESOLUTION CONDEMNS HAIG VISIT, NATO TIES

NC152120 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 May 82 p 11

[14 May resolution of the democratic people of Athens]

[Text] All of us, the workers of Athens, who gathered here tonight at Sindagma Square in response to the patriotic invitation of the Athens party organization of the KKE, feel the imperative need to declare our strongest indignation over the visit to our country by the U.S. war minister, A. Haig.

At the same time we also express the feelings of deep concern of the great majority of Athenian democrats over the talks which the representative of U.S. imperialism and former NATO chief will be having with the Greek Government. These talks portend nothing good for the true interests of our country.

The policy of the aggressive NATO coalition toward our fatherland's national issues have been stated. It is also well known that the presence here of the representative of U.S. imperialism has only one goal: to perpetuate U.S. overlordship in our country; and to prevent the removal from our country of the bases of death which play an important role in the fulfillment of imperialist cold war plans in the area.

This is why the proud Athenian people express their strongest opposition to Haig's presence here. They cannot remain unmoved in the face of these U.S. aspirations which can only amass hardships for our country. Our national independence cannot become the object of bargaining. The government cannot handle such critical national affairs "behind the backs" of the Greek people.

We call upon the government to respect the will of the Greek people as expressed with even greater strength during the last election through the victory of the democratic forces; to call upon the Americans to remove their bases within a scheduled time limit.

— Our country must withdraw from NATO.

— The U.S. imperialists and their nuclear weapons must leave our country now.

— Out of Greece with the undesirable Haig.

This resolution will be presented to the presidium of the Chamber of Deputies with the request that it be read to the body and to the government in accordance with the Chamber's regulations. [dated] Athens, 14 May 1982.

Initial Talks 'Satisfactory'

NC151544 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who arrived shortly before noon in Athens from Ankara, has had a private meeting at Kastri [Papandreou's private residence] with Prime Minister Papandreou. He then had a meeting attended by the prime minister, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis and other officials. The talks were continued during a working luncheon.

Prime Minister Papandreou made this statement after the noon talks: As a Greek Government we have had the opportunity to present all problems, whether they deal with Greek-Turkish relations or with Greek-U.S. relations or with Greek-NATO relations and, certainly, of course, the Cyprus issue, which always remains high on the list of Greek priorities.

I wish to emphasize that the discussions were sincere and direct and that we found a positive spirit on the part of Mr Haig and the United States. I would like to explain that no issue was solved; that today's discussion and the meeting which will be continued late tonight are not meant to solve any issues but rather to define and set the framework for further dialogue which will lead, we hope, to a solution for Greece, independently proud -- a solution which will guarantee the territorial integrity of our country. I am satisfied with today's discussions, the prime minister concluded.

Papandreou Optimistic

NC161954 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1830 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] In an interview he gave to Hellenic Radio and Television, ERT, on the results of the visit and talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig, Prime Minister Papandreou stressed, among other things, that Haig's statements on his departure indicated the general climate which prevailed during their nearly full day of meetings yesterday. No problems were solved, he said, but there was a full evaluation of all problems facing our country, whether Greek-Turkish affairs, Greek-NATO relations, or relations between Greece and the United States. There was a general presentation by the Greek side and Haig commented on every position taken by our side. His reaction ranged from acknowledgment to understanding, and even respect, for the positions of the Greek Government which express the political will of our nation and people.

Replying to a question on the triangular, as it is described, problem of Greece-Turkey-NATO, the prime minister stated: Our position is well known. The Turkish threat is clear. This is something we can establish from the history of recent years, particularly from 1974 to date; in other words, from the Cyprus tragedy on.

It is clear that the abilities of Turkey to carry out these aggressive claims are dependent upon two factors:

1. The Greek ability to deal with such a threat. In other words, the strengthening of the Aegean balance as a prerequisite for peace. Naturally, the United States plays a very important role due to the military aid which it gives to both countries and which, if this were not taken into consideration, could truly overthrow the Aegean balance.

2. The will of the United States, but also, perhaps, more generally the NATO allies, to make it clear to Turkey that any active claim upon Greek national territory would find them face-to-face.

These issues were presented lucidly and it is clear that Haig had complete knowledge. He was personally involved in the negotiations which led to the return of Greece to NATO's military wing. I can state that from this understanding and knoledge it is possible -- without promising anything specific -- that something positive may result.

More generally, I must state that these discussions were not held for the purpose of solving issues but in order to set the general political framework within which a Greek-U.S., Greek-NATO dialogue may operate which will cover all critical national issues. I admit that I am satisfied by this first discussion, this first exchange of views, and I am optimistic that the nationally proud policy followed by our government and the genuine multidimensional foreign policy will truly open up new prospects for our nation and our people.

[Question by unidentified interviewer] Mr Prime Minister, you have repeatedly declared at international forums throughout the world the Greek Government's multidimensional and greatly significant foreign policy. The impression is the United States has some different views on this foreign policy. What impressions have you gathered from Mr Haig?

[Papandreou] I am pleased with this question. The Greek Government has expressed reservations about NATO and EEC communiques. On a number of major foreign issues we have different positions. What I stress is that the United States, as it expresses itself through the responsible Secretary of State Haig, does not question the Greek people's right to chart their own course in foreign policy. And I believe this is really something which our people must feel. Our people themselves are responsible for charting the nation's course. On such a basis and within such a framework the possibilities of developing positive relations with the United States are real -- they not only exist, they are real. [end recording]

TURKMEN, HAIG SPEAK AT AIRPORT; REVIEW TALKS

TA151039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has left Turkey. Haig held a news conference at Esenboga Airport before his departure. In a statement before Haig's news conference, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said the talks showed there is an atmosphere of confidence and full understanding between the two countries. He added that, in particular, the issues of defense and economic cooperation were discussed and that the possibilities for increasing ties in the fields of trade, technology and science were also discussed. Noting that international and regional problems were also reviewed, Turkmen added that the two countries shared views regarding the principles and approaches to the solution of these problems. Turkmen noted that relations between Turkey and the United States have reached an auspicious period and that the two countries aim at adding new dimensions to the Turkish-U.S. partnership.

Haig said that his contacts in Ankara had brought results that were beneficial and satisfactory for both sides. Haig noted that he found the recent developments in Turkey very positive and remarkable and that successful results have been obtained, especially in the struggle against terrorism and in the economic field.

Noting that during his contacts in Ankara he had been informed of activities concerning a return to democracy in Turkey, Haig said the United States believed in the program for a return to democracy and that it supported the program. Haig said the United States is opposed to international terrorism and that it vehemently condemns the attacks directed against Turkish diplomats in foreign countries. In reply to a question, Haig noted that the United States is in favor of resolving Turkish-Greek disputes and the Cyprus problem through negotiations.

Haig concluded by saying that Turkey has a vital role in insuring security and stability in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. Haig left for Athens after his news conference.

GREEK POSITION ON SPAIN'S JOINING NATO REJECTED

TA141031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that it is out of the question for Greece to approve with reservations a protocol which will enable Spain to join NATO. The Greek Government spokesman had announced that they consider the approval they will give for Spain's membership in NATO as a question of procedure with the precondition that no changes are made in the borders of the sea commands in the Mediterranean.

Replying to a question on the issue, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said: The issue of the borders of the command control areas in the Mediterranean cannot be put forward as a precondition for Greece's approval of a protocol which will enable Spain to join NATO. It is not a question of approval of preconditions. Furthermore, it is natural to constantly review and, if necessary, alter the command control borders in the light of the changing defense needs of the NATO alliance. In fact, the principles envisaged by the Rogers Plan in connection with the command control organization in question confirm our view.

PAKISTANI CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA161635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pakistani chief of the General Staff, Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, arrived in Ankara today as the official guest of head of state and chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren. The visiting general was received at the airport by deputy chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun. The Pakistani chief of staff is expected to begin his talks tomorrow. General Iqbal Khan will depart Turkey on Friday, 21 May, after he visits Izmir and Istanbul following his talks in the capital.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

L. AMERICAN ENVOYS ASK LIFTING OF EEC SANCTIONS

PY141944 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 1855 GMT 14 May 82

[From the transmission to the "British colony resident on the Malvinas"]

[Text] Brussels, 14 May (TELAM) -- The ambassadors who represent Latin American nations at the headquarter of the European Economic Community here today formally asked the organization's Council of Ministers to revoke the sanctions against Argentina instituted at Great Britain's request after the outbreak of the Malvinas crisis last month.

The EEC member countries agreed to Britain's request to cut imports from Argentina for a period of 30 days, ending next Monday, May 17. The foreign ministers of the EEC countries are to meet on Sunday to decide whether the sanctions should be continued or allowed to lapse.

In recent weeks, several Community members have criticized Britain's disproportionate use of force in the Malvinas area, saying they had no intention of giving London a blank cheque. Ireland has gone so far as to call for outright revocation of the sanctions, saying that they served only to support Great Britains's escalation of war in the South Atlantic.

The Latin American ambassadors urged the EEC council to take into account the efforts now being made to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict and not renew the sanctions against the Argentine Government.

AUSTRIA

WIENER ZEITUNG NOTES OPENING OF 27TH MBFR ROUND

AU141042 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 May 82 p 2

[Text] Charges and countercharges marked the beginning of the 27th round of the Vienna talks on a reduction of forces in Central Europe on Thursday. The East charged the participating NATO states with "having for years obstructed any progress" by its sticking to the so-called "data question" (clarification of the controversial troop strength figures of the Warsaw Pact forces). The Western side again stressed that the solving of this "data question" and a common position -- that still has to be worked out -- on accompanying control measures constitute the basic prerequisites for the conclusion of a first troop reduction agreement.

At a press conference following the first plenary session of this round, GDR Chief Delegate Ambassador Andre Wieland declared that the accepted goals of the Vienna negotiations are more topical and pressing than ever before, in view of the "highest concentration of military potentials."

VICE CHANCELLOR REVIEWS TALKS IN UN, WASHINGTON

AU141050 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 May 82 p 2

[Text] Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz returned to Vienna yesterday after after a 1-week visit to the United States. During this visit, he held a number of important talks in New York and Washington, especially with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and -- what was noted as a rare exception -- President Reagan's Security Adviser William P. Clark.

His talk with the UN secretary general focused primarily on the Falklands conflict and the endeavors to solve this conflict at the conference table. Perez de Cuellar also declared that he planned to make up for his visit to Austria, which he had to postpone, in the summer — in connection with one of the two big UN conferences that are going to be held then in Vienna. Sinowatz declared that Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction in the talks that the UN conference center in Vienna is now going to be built after all.

It was regarded as a minor sensation that Sinowatz's talks with Haig, which were scheduled for 30 minutes, lasted for more than 1 hour. Haig gave an outline of the big world-political problems from the U.S. viewpoint, and Sinowatz informed the secretary of state about his visit to the USSR that directly preceded his trip to the United States. Haig also announced that the U.S. Consulate General in Salzburg will be reopened.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR VISITS MONGOLIA FOR TALKS

For Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME coverage of Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr's visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, including reports on an honorary dinner, talks and meetings with officials, see the Mongolia section of the 17 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SPAIN

JOINT SPANISH-EQUATORIAL GUINEAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD151346 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] At the end of the visit to Spain by the president of Equatorial Guinea, the Madrid and Malabo governments have issued a joint communique in which they describe the climate of cordiality and spirit of collaboration in which all the talks held at the highest level during President Obiang's 3-day visit to Spain have taken place. As well as reaching concrete agreements for delegations from the two countries to hold frequent meetings and control the progress of the scheduled [cooperation] program, the Spanish prime minister and President Obiang agreed on the need to promote Spanish private investment in Guinea to contribute to the ordered development of the country.

Finally, the joint communique reports the invitation to Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo to pay an official visit to Equatorial Guinea in the near future.

VENEZUELAN OFFICIAL SEEKS SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

LD160928 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] President of Venezuela's Argentine solidarity committee, Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, arrived in Madrid early this morning at the start of a tour of EEC countries to rally greater support for Argentina in the Malvinas conflict, as well as European support in general. Garcia Bustillos, who is secretary to the presidency in Venezuela, said at Barajas Airport that although this is not seen in Europe, all of Latin America supports Argentina. The Venezuelan committee will stay in our country for 3 days and will meet King Juan Carlos, the prime minister and the leader of the opposition.

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EEC MINISTERS EXTEND ARGENTINE SANCTIONS 1 WEEK

NC172140 Paris AFP in English 2123 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Luxembourg, 17 May (AFP) -- The 10 members of the European Economic Community (EEC) today decided to extend for a week their ban on all imports from Argentina, imposed April 16 because of the Falklands conflict, a British spokesman announced here.

The British spokesman announced the decision just 45 minutes before the sanctions measure was to expire at midnight local time.

Eight of the 10 EEC members accepted the prolongation on a community basis, while Italy and Ireland, citing internal problems, said they had agreed to extend the punitive measure for seven days without being bound by EEC solidarity.

Observers here said the down-to-the-deadline decision had been taken in order to avoid influencing, one way or the other, the peace talks conducted by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who earlier in the day said the negotiations were in their final phase.

The 10 EEC foreign ministers first met for two hours without reaching a decision, and then broke for an official dinner bringing them to table with participants in the North Atlantic Council, which was being held at the same time here.

The ministers gathered once again after dinner, with observers believing that Italy and Ireland might refuse to join the others in extending the trade sanctions, which the EEC's Executive Commission had said should be prolonged for a further 30 days.

Italy'y representative had earlier pointed out that the Socialists and Christian Democrats in the Italian governmental coalition had come out clearly against continuing the sanctions.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, warning against the risk of making a change which would "modify one of the elements in the Anglo-Argentine negotiations" at a time when the UN secretary general considered that the search for a negotiated solution was entering its final days, nevertheless paid homage to the Italians' "heroic" decision to go along with the original sanctions against a country whose population is almost half of Italian origin.

Italy, Ireland To Drop Embargo

LD172240 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2230 GMT 17 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Text] Britain suffered a major setback tonight when Italy and Ireland opted out of EEC trade sanctions against Argentina.

All the Common Market countries agreed to carry on blocking Argentine imports for another seven days -- but after that Italy and Ireland will drop the embargo.

The collapse of solidarity came at eleventh hour talks between EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg.

With one hour to go before the existing Community ban on Argentine imports expired, British Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym discovered that he had lost vital moral support.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Luxembourg tonight that the month-old sanctions will continue for another week.

Meanwhile, Italy and Ireland will consult with the EEC Commission to ensure there will be no distortion of trade with Argentina when they drop the embargo.

The spokesman said: "The Community is united that, at least for the next seven days, there will be no imports from Argentina into Community countries."

When asked what the government's reaction was, he said: "It's a great deal better than nothing." The outcome is, however, a serious defeat for Britain, anxious to maintain total Community support in the fight for the Falklands.

Italy finally backed out in the face of growing opposition at home to action against Argentina, where 40 percent of the population is of Italian extraction. Like Ireland, Italy was also concerned about backing escalating military conflict in the South Atlantic.

Irish Premier Charles Haughey had already warned that, because of his country's traditional neutrality, it would be difficult to continue displaying a united front with a country engaged in battle.

Despite firm assurances from Mr Pym tonight that Britain's first priority is a diplomatic settlement of the Falklands crisis, both countries felt unable to continue their support.

Even the promise of a total ban on Argentine imports for another seven days is little comfort to the UK. Mr Pym had wanted renewal of the agreement for at least one more month.

Earlier today, he warned his colleagues that a weakening of support in Europe for trade sanctions might be misinterpreted in Argentina. A lessening of the impact of sanctions would do nothing to improve the chances of a peaceful solution.

EEC Commission officials in Brussels will now urgently be working out the technical details of how to implement a trade ban involving only eight of the 10 Community countries.

The crucial issue is to ensure that there is no surge of imports from Argentina when Italy and Ireland lift their embargoes in seven days time. Both countries have indicated that they will not take advantage of the situation or do anything to distort trade.

GENSCHER VIEWS NATO CONFERENCE, REAGAN PROPOSALS

DW171309 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1705 GMT 15 May 82

[Reporter Gasper interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The NATO foreign ministers conference in which you are to participate opens tomorrow night in Luxembourg. With a view to the Bonn NATO summit in June, the aim is to create more security without calling cooperation with the Soviet Union into question. What does this brief formula mean?

[Answer] It expresses what is contained in the Harmel Report of the sixties, namely that the NATO allies want to do everything necessary with regard to defense policy, such as guaranteeing a balance, on the one hand, while doing everything in the way of cooperation, negotiations, dialogue and detente to contribute to an improvement in East-West relations, on the other. This naturally includes negotiations on questions of disarmament. Therefore, the alliance stated 1 year ago at the Rome NATO foreign ministers conference that disarmament policy is an integral part of our security policy. Security policy means making the necessary defense efforts to ensure a balance, while at the same time doing everything possible to achieve a balance through disarmament at as low an arms level as possible.

[Question] Mr Minister, you just said that disarmament is an integral part of our security policy, of Western security policy. As a whole the disarmament business is rather difficult. Negotiations are taking place in Geneva on the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles. In Vienna there are armed forces reduction negotiations involving Central Europe. Then there are talks on intercontinental nuclear weapons. A European disarmament conference is also envisaged. Mr Genscher, all this is so difficult and complicated that a normal citizen cannot understand it. Why can't negotiations be conducted in one big conference since one aspect is dependent on another?

[Answer] These are all parts of a policy aimed at disarmament. Because of the complicated nature of the matter, no progress could be achieved in individual fields if negotiations took place at one conference. One thing can be said now: With the offer of the American President to begin START negotiations, negotiations exist now as never before in postwar history.

I would like to point out some individual elements: Negotiations are taking place in Vienna on the reduction of conventional armed forces in Central Europe. That means troop reduction negotiations for Central Europe. At the resumption of the Madrid CSCE round in the fall, negotiations will take place on a European disarmament conference. That was a Western suggestion. The disarmament conference will aim to agree on confidence-forming measures from the Atlantic to the Urals to decrease the danger of surprise attacks, a danger which must be realistically reduced because of the different strength of conventional forces due to strong Soviet superiority. Talks are taking place in Geneva on medium-range missiles, and now negotiations on intercontinental missiles are supposed to take place. This means that all fields of armament will be included in the negotiations. It is now up to the Soviet Union to react positively in all these fields to the far-reaching Western proposals.

[Question] Have the last proposals of the American President been roughly coordinated with the NATO allies, and can you say whether all NATO member states will follow Reagan's conceptions?

[Answer] We will spport all these proposals because all of us were for the SALT treaty envisaging the limitation of intercontinental systems. Reagan is going further now. He does not just want to install a ceiling, he is suggesting a reduction of one-third of the warheads in the first round of the START agreement. In other words: In contrast to SALT, the Americans now suggest real disarmament. It is now up to the Soviet Union to react positively.

There is still no Soviet answer to the Western suggestion to completely renounce medium-range missiles on both sides; there is still no positive answer despite year-long negotiations on armed forces reductions in Central Europe in order to achieve a balance of conventional armed forces; there is still no concrete agreement of the Soviet Union to accept introduction of confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The West has made far-reaching disarmament and arms-control proposals in four important fields -- the Soviet Union must make a move now. We expect, we hope and we urge the Soviet Union to eventually show a positive reaction to this wide-spread disarmament offer of the West. The people of Europe are waiting for a positive answer from the Soviet Union.

[Question] Minister Genscher, the disarmament and negotiation offer has from the beginning not wanted to call NATO's defense preparedness into question. In other words: NATO must do everything parallel to the negotiations to maintain its defense preparedness, its ability to defend itself. Another obvious question in this connection: Once Great Britain has withdrawn some naval units sending them to Argentina, does NATO's defense ability in this field still exist?

[Answer] I hope that a quick, peaceful solution of the problem will solve the matter you have mentioned.

I would like to say a word about the motives of the disarmament proposals. With these far-reaching proposals the West wants to avoid an arms race, by avoiding an arms race it also wants to avoid the increase of security hazards. On the contrary, we want to create more security through disarmament. We believe that the armament expenditures we have to bear would be better used for prosperity in our own countries and even better for the development of Third World countries.

I believe that this brings up a special question with regard to the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union makes its citizens bear a far greater arms burden, measured by the gross national product, than we are bearing in Western social systems, and because the Soviet Union is doing relatively little for the development of the Third World. Public development work of the work of the Federal Republic, for example, is more than twice as high as that of all all communist countries together.
Safeguarding peace, developing prosperity in our own countries, social justice in our own countries and the development of Third World countries demand a positive Soviet answer to our disarmament proposals. It is obvious that considerable economic problems exist in communist states. They could certainly be solved more easily if the Soviet Union would be prepared, according to our offer, to decrease the arms burdens step by step and used the freed assets for other, more peaceful means.

LAMBSDORFF DISCUSSES TRADE WITH PRC OFFICIAL

LD171052 Hamburg DPA in German 0909 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 May (DPA) -- Chaired by Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and the Chinese Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Minister Chen Muhua, the German-Chinese joint commission began 3 days of consultations in Bonn today.

At the start of the meeting, Lambsdorff stressed the interest in broadening economic cooperation with China. He said that in 1981 German-Chinese trade amounted to DM4 billion, and while this does not represent a particularly high volume, the increase of 17.8 percent in German imports from China was clearly above the growth in German imports as a whole. China's export companies showed a high capacity for innovation and adaptability and adjusted well to the needs of the German market.

In 1981 they supplied goods worth DM1.7 billion to the Federal Republic, while German firms exported goods worth DM2.3 billion to China. The Federal Republic is thus China's largest European trading partner, and 27 German firms are permanently represented there.

The aim of the commission's discussions is to facilitate working conditions for German companies in China. Lambsdorff sees fresh possibilities for cooperation in tapping important Chinese offshore oil deposits. He said that the German prospecting company Deminex, which in the past took part in oil prospecting in China within the framework of international consortiums, is interested in actively participating in tenders to the China National Offshore Oil Corporation for concessions in offshore areas. He said that cooperation could also be deepened in prospecting projects on the Chinese mainland, and suggested talks on participation by German plant manufacturers in equipping Chinese offshore oilfields.

Lambsdorff said that in view of China's consistent financial and foreign currency policy the Federal Government would continue to make unconditional export guarantees available to China within the framework of international regulations. He hopes that the still open questions concerning an agreement with Beijing on investment promotion and protection, which has been under negotiation since 1979, would soon be settled. Such an agreement would create much more favorable conditions for private investment and for Federal Government guarantees for capital investment.

The negotiations with Beijing on a double taxation agreement will continue in June.

APEL REJECTS REDUCING FIRST-STRIKE CAPABILITY

LD171354 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 May (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) rejected the possibility of the Atlantic alliance renouncing a nuclear first-strike capacity. In a Deutsche Welle interview today, Apel said that in the future the West must also continue to be able to safeguard peace in Europe "in that with our military threats and possiblities we create deterrence, that is to say peace, and thus give the Soviet Union no chance to find out how we would react if it attacked us."

According to Apel, by renouncing part of its deterrent, the West would not only weaken itself unnecessarily, "but war would become calculable again for the Soviet Union. In addition to deterrence by conventional forces and to being strong, the West needs nuclear weapons. Over the past 37 years it secured peace. At present there is a great danger that NATO itself is getting into danger with regard to questions of nuclear strategy.

Apel stressed that it is urgent that the path of detente continue to be followed. Security policy must lead beyond the military aspect to genuine confidence-building, arms control and disarmament, under the condition that "all this can be checked and that the other side also adheres to it."

BRIEFS

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION -- Bonn, 17 May (DPA) -- Cooperation between the FRG and the Hungarian People's Republic in housing and urban construction has developed very satisfactorily. This was the opinion expressed in Bonn today by Dieter Haack, minister of construction, town and country planning, and Kalman Abraham, Hungarian minister of construction and urban development, who has spent 5 days visiting the Federal Republic. Their talks also focused on problems of energy supplies and the export of building materials and on the deepening of cooperation. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1306 GMT 17 May 82 LD]

EXPANDED ECONOMIC ROLE IN PACIFIC SOUGHT

PM171233 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 May 82 p 8

[Patrice de Beer report]

[Text] The saminar held in Paris last week on the Asian and Pacific area ended on Friday 7 May with a lengthy meeting centered on Mr Mitterrand. The ambassadors who attended the meeting will in a few weeks' time inform the Quai d'Orsay of the results of the considerations prompted by the meeting, thus ensuring "followup." According to one delegate, the meeting "must not be a loud fanfare with nothing to follow."

How can France's presence in this region be increased? It will take long-term combined efforts by the government and the private sector. This is what Mr Cheysson said, adding that in the North Pacific "We have no economic or banking representation, we are not represented politically.... We are not represented there at all unless as an intermediary between those who want to sell, produce and purchase there and France.... France's future there depends almost entirely on the economic situation," as was seen during Mr Mitterrand's visit to Tokyo. But "France is too small to tackle such distant problems" and must "act within the EEC framework" to be "competitive."

The actual definition of the Pacific was one of the topics of the discussions. Is it all one, from Japan to Australia, from China and the USSR to California? Or is it rather composed of regional subgroupings centered on a "Japanese-Californian tandem?" France must be more amply represented there, must develop its political, economic and cultural footholds and must join all relevant bodies so that the countries of the area will become accustomed to dealing with it.

These were the topics discussed by Mr Mitterrand, who stressed the shifting of the world axis toward the Pacific and the importance of Japan which, with its considerable strength of expansion, is, like it or not, at the heart of the matter. This is one of [presidential adviser] Mr Attali's favorite subjects. One of the preconditions for a French presence is that there be French people everywhere, not just in the overseas territories. Once it is represented in the area, France must become one of its powers, not by virtue of the territories that it controls there but by means of multifaceted activities.

GOVERNMENT OPENS CASE AGAINST ARGENTINE CAPTAIN

PY150128 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2139 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 14 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- France today began legal procedures against Argentine Navy Captain Alfredo Astiz, who is suspected of being involved in the disappearance of two French nuns in Argentina in 1977, court sources reported today.

A Paris court has used the common practice of opening a case against a person called X, Astiz according to the sources, for the illegal arrest and detention of Alice Dumont and Leonie Duquet. The court has named an investigative judge, who has the task of questioning the suspect to see whether there is basis for a case.

Moreover, it is probable that his task will be carried out by a British judge and, depending on how the initial questioning goes, France can then ask Great Britain for Astiz' extradition, according to the source.

COLOMBO EXPLAINS DROPPING OF ARGENTINE SANCTIONS

AU180840 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Luxembourg, 18 May (ANSA) — The European Economic Community split three ways late last night over the question of extending EEC trade sanctions against Argentina with a majority of seven agreeing to a compromise which will continue the sanctions for an additional seven days, until midnight next Monday. Italy, citing the EEC article which describes trade sanctions as matters for decisions at the national, and not Community, level, abolished the Rome government trade embargo against the Latin American state but maintained the boycott on military supplies.

In his statement of the Italian position on the extension of the sanctions, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told the meeting, "Italy maintains its solidarity with Great Britain following the violation of international law" with the Argentine seizure of the South Atlantic British colony on April 2. Colombo said that Italian solidarity with its Community partner is centered on "United Nations Security Council Resolution 502," passed the day after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands and calling for the withdrawal of Argentine troops and a diplomatic settlement of the controversy.

The foreign minister also referred to Italian support for the mediation efforts conducted by the UN secretary general. "As a concrete demonstration of our solidarity, we will maintain the arms embargo," the foreign minister said and added, "not having adhered to the extension of the sanctions does not alter the policy position expressed now and in the past."

SPADOLINI MAKES 'MAJOR STATEMENT' TO INDUSTRY

AU180845 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Milan, 18 May (ANSA) — Premier Giovanni Spadolini strongly urged industry leaders to return to the bargaining table to settle a series of expired national labor contracts covering some six million workers and described as "unjustified" business and industry charges that government negotiations on the cost of labor were "inconclusive." In a major statement delivered here Monday to Assolombarda, the industrialists' association in the most heavily industrialized region of Italy, the premier addressed himself to the decision announced last week by the national industrialists' association (Confindustria) to suspend contract bargaining until the cost of labor issue is settled.

Echoing the position declared by his industry minister, Giovanni Marcora, Spadolini said, "It is no longer the time for conditions, of any type. Negotiations on the cost of labor and dealings on contract renewal must be started up in the same frame of reference." According to the head of government, the crucial cost of labor issue and the government guideline for limiting pay increases to the same 16 percent ceiling set for the 1982 rate of inflation, along with the management challenge that 16 percent pay hikes are unrealistically high, can all be discussed with the trade unions at the bargaining table.

In reply to the charge of "inconclusive" government negotiations on the issue, levelled by Confindustria Chairman Vittorio Merloni last week, the premier said the accusation was "unjustified. The problems cannot be settled with a magic wand," he told the Milan industry leaders. "The government can ask the two sides to find a point of understanding and this might require a long time, a lot of patience and tenacity."

Spadolini then pointedly declared, "It is not correct to unload on the government those things for which the government is not responsible because the government will never commit itself to taking the place of labor and management in defining new measures for slowing or curbing the cost of labor. In the same statement, the premier reiterated the four objectives of government economic policy: Fostering a more competitive stance for the nation's business and industry; limiting the cost of labor — which he said was "not the only cause of inflation but a contributing factor" in order to pull Italy's rate of inflation down to the European average; cut the state deficit; tighten control over the monetary situation.

JUN 6 LOCAL ELECTIONS TEMPER PARTY RELATIONS

AU170910 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Rome, 17 May (ANSA) -- The key to interpreting the sudden friendliness between the Italian Government's five coalition parties was provided over the weekend by political speech-makers as lying in the local administrative elections coming up June 6 in scattered municipalities up and down the Italian peninsula. "After the June 6 elections, the coalition parties will start discussing and deciding the platform for the last two years of the legislature," Social Democrat spokesman and former Minister Luigi Preti disclosed. Preti's statement was interpreted by most observers as just a more explicit way of saying what the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) printed in its newspaper Sunday: "We stick by our commitment to support ongoing moves aimed at solving, as much as possible, the most urgent problems at hand, just as we stick by our determination to effect an overall (political) clarification."

The coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Liberals (PLI) and Premier Giovanni Spadolini's Republicans (PRI) made news last week by making it through a whole seven-day period without any infighting to threaten the survival of Spadolini's ruling arrangement.

As many observers pointed out this morning, the June 6 round of municipal elections represents a test, however partial, of popularity for the coalition parties, which evidently want to see the results of the balloting before re-negotiating the terms of their alliance.

The forthcoming poll predictably influenced the speeches made Sunday by the leaders of the nation's major political parties. DC Chairman Flaminio Piccoli tried to convince the Socialists that it was not worthwhile to continue the polemics that have been straining relations between the two biggest coalition partners for the last few months.

Instead of fighting, Piccoli said, it would be much better to compete with each other over specific issues and, in the long run, over a sweeping reform to devise together with the nation's "democratic forces," the "only forces which are willing to confront the problems and hardships of our times."

As translated by observers, Piccoli's message to the Socialists was that they should continue to support the present ruling arrangement with the assurance that the DC will not shift its leftward allegiances from the PSI to the Communists.

In the same speech, Piccoli openly called on the government not to extend the economic sanctions it enacted against Argentina last month in compliance with a joint European Economic Community ruling of support for Britain in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) war. According to Piccoli, "It would be a serious mistake" to extend the sanctions beyond their expiration date today, a mistake that "we advise our government not to make."

The Socialists, however, did not seem all that ready to quit their dispute with the Christian Democrats, whom PSI Finance Minister Rino Formica accused Sunday of thwarting reform efforts with their "immobilism." The PSI's moves to reform society, Formica charged, are hindered by the government's "predominant forces" as well as by the opposition. More explicitly, the finance minister said that the left was beginning to pay attention to the Socialists' reform proposals, but the DC often put up "irrational, gut reactions."

PRI leadership spokesman Oddo Biasini appeared relieved by the peaceful and "constructive" atmosphere that has come about in coalition ranks, "strengthening the government and giving it a chance to fulfill its tough but effective activities." According to Biasini, the new atmosphere was a recognition of the effective job the government has been doing.

DENMARK

JORGENSEN WELCOMES REAGAN ARMS INITIATIVE

PM171541 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 11 May 82 p 10

[Excerpt] Moscow/Copenhagen -- Danish sources have expressed satisfaction with the new disarmament initiative [from President Reagan]. Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said: "With this initiative there is now a concrete disarmament proposal from the Western side embracing everything from conventional arms through so-called Eurostrategic arms to strategic arms. The government welcomes these proposals, and we have also noted that the United States has declared its willingness in negotiations to give careful consideration to Soviet proposals.

"It is also the government's hope that the Soviet Union will give a positive reception to the U.S. initiative. The need for a dialogue and positive determination is especially necessary where disarmament and arms control negotiations are concerned. The military buildup has reached such dimensions that these negotiations must be promoted regardless of all disagreements," Jorgensen said.

FINLAND

NEW SKP CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES PARTY STATUS

LD171508 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The new chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], Jouko Kajanoja, expects that the minority faction will return to party work within 2 or 3 weeks. Kajanoja said today that he based his opinion on the assumption that the SKP Central Committee, which was elected at the beginning of the week, will assemble in full for its first meeting. The Central Committee meeting will be held in about 3 weeks, on 4 June. Chairman Kajanojo hopes to map out during the beginning of the week the situation with minority representatives who refused to participate in the work of party bodies, and to agree on the manner and timetable for negotiations. Kajanojo says that he is aiming at a very fast timetable so that all elected Central Committee and Politburo members can participate in the meetings. Chairman Kajanoja completely refutes the idea of another extraordinary party congress demanded by minority delegates. In his view such a congress can be held in connection with the next regular party congress in 2 years. Chairman Kajanoja also reaffirms that he will give up his post as minister of labor. The relevant bodies of the Communist Party will make a decision to that effect in the future, Kajanoja says.

SWEDEN

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WANT NORDSAT DECISION DEFERRED

PM171209 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 May 82 p 6

[Bjorn F. Hansen report]

[Excerpt] "A decision on funds for the NORDSAT project by the Riksdag should not be made until the current report on the tele-x project is ready. This report will be ready this summer." In a motion the Social Democrats in the Riksdag Cultural Committee do not directly reject NORDSAT, but they consider that the government was in too much of a hurry when it asked for funds in next year's budget to be able to begin the so-called study phase of the NORDSAT project. In their motion the Social Democrats state that the government's proposal for Nordic cultural cooperation by means of a satellite should be sent back to the government. The government should be urged to put forward a new and better researched proposal. The government has called on the Riksdag to grant 1.65 million kronor this spring, so that the NORDSAT study phase can begin. The proposal was preceded by a decision on NORDSAT by the Nordic Council of Ministers.

MITTERRAND ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD171232 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1151 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand today arrived for talks with Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street. Although the working lunch was primarily arranged to prepare ground for the Versailles summit next month, the Falklands crisis was expected to take up much of their meeting.

Mrs Thatcher greeted M. Mitterrand on the steps of No 10. He arrived with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who was also attending the discussions.

Earlier Mrs Thatcher had chaired a meeting of her inner cabinet, which was also attended by Attorney General Sir Michael Havers and admiral of the fleet, Sir Terence Lewin. Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym was not present -- he is at a NATO meeting in Luxembourg.

Reaffirms Solidarity

LD171636 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] President Mitterrand a short while ago reaffirmed France's solidarity with Great Britain over the Falklands affair. The president has just had lunch with Margaret Thatcher and had held 3 hours of talks at Number 10 Downing Street. The French head of state said there are no new elements which might make France change its mind. French solidarity is a result of Argentina's intervention by force, he added. On the other hand Mr Mitterrand, who left London for Paris is a short time ago, stated that there has been no agreement on European problems, referring to the budget quarrel.

HEALEY STILL SEES CHANCE OF PEACEFUL END

LD170900 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0812 GMT 17 May 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey claimed today that there was still a real hope of a peaceful negotiated settlement to the Falkland Islands dispute. He insisted that reports indicated that Argentina was prepared to accept the two fundamental conditions laid down in the Commons last week by Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym.

These were that Argentina should remove its troops from the islands and negotiate about the future of the Falklands without any preconditions on the sensitive issue of sovereignty. Mr Healey warned the government against "sending in new conditions at the last moment as the Argentines accept our old ones."

Speaking on BBC "Today" programme, he said he was worried about reports that after the weekend meeting of the so-called war cabinet, Britain did not intend sending a reply to the proposals put forward by the UN secretary general.

"All reports suggest that Argentina has now met the two fundamental conditions set by Mr Pym and supported by me. Mr Pym told us on Thursday that if Argentina accepted these fundamental conditions there could be flexibility on other points."

Mr Healey insisted that the task force should be used sensibly to support negotiations. This did not necessarily mean a direct assault on the islands but rather the possibility of a prolonged blockade.

"What worries me in all this talk of military action — which is being whipped up by sections of the gutter press -- is that we are losing sight of the fact that the government is committed to seeking a peaceful solution, that real progress has been made, and that our allies are concerned that we concentrate on making further progress as long as that possibility is there."

ENVOY RETURNS TO UN FOR 'ONE MORE GO' AT TALKS

LD171634 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1543 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The prime minister said tonight that Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, had returned to New York to have "one more go" at persuading Argentina to pull out of the Falkland Islands.

"We have gone as far as we can," she said. "They are the invader. They are the aggressor. We are the aggrieved. It is up to them. If we want peace -- and I do -- and if they want peace, they can have it by withdrawing."

Mrs. Thatcher, interviewed by Peter Allen on LBC [London Broadcasting Company] said: "My guess is that we shall know this week whether we are going to get a peaceful settlement or not." The prime minister also said she "very, very much hoped" the pope would go ahead with his visit to Britain, despite the crisis.

Mrs Thatcher was asked whether she thought current talks at the United Nations could be the last chance of achieving some positive results. She replied: "I think it may be. After all we have been negotiating now for six weeks. I have looked at six sets of proposals. They have got nowhere. If the Argentine had really wanted to withdraw, and obey the Security Council resolution, we should have seen some sign of it by now."

The prime minister spoke of the "very fundamental difference" between a democracy in Britain, and a dictatorship in Argentina. She said, "General Galtieri said he was prepared to sacrifice some 40,000 lives for the Falkland Islands to keep them. I just thought, 'How dreadful'. He could avoid all the loss of life by withdrawing from the islands and carrying on the talks as before."

Asked whether she was prepared to sacrifice lives, she replied: "If an aggressor comes in by force to hold land, and continues to hold that land, and subjugate its people, there will be many other people in future who will be treated in the same way."

She said Galtieri had therefore to get out of the islands, and if he would not go by negotiation, "we make him go." Mrs Thatcher went on: "They did not want a peaceful settlement. They not only fired the first shot, they were responsible for the invasion."

And she disclosed: "They went straight to the barracks where our marines were expected to be, and they mortared and bombed those barracks heavily. But fortunately our marines were not there."

She said: "If the Argentines had wanted a peaceful settlement, they would have taken more steps than they have done. I have seen no signs that they have done this in the last six weeks.

"We have the right to defend our own territory, and the invader must not be allowed to succeed. These too are very important principles and ideals, and if they are flouted there will be no law in the world -- there will be international anarchy." She said: "I hope nobody will ever say that British subjects cannot look to us to protect them."

Mrs Thatcher was asked about the enormous personal stress the crisis was having on her. She said: "You cannot fight these battles without losing casualties. That problem I live with every hour of the day, and every hour of the night. But there are British people with something like 9,000 or 10,000 soldiers on the islands, and they look to us."

She said: "If we cannot get them off by diplomatic means, by economic means, we shall have to get them off by military means." The prime minister denied there was any division of opinion between herself and Foreign Secretary Mr Pym but said: "We argue about things, of course we do."

She said that when lives were at risk, one had to consider that, and the people's families. Mrs Thatcher said: "Galtieri invaded them to punish them because they did not want to be Argentinians, and they don't want to be under the rule of Argentina.

"If we succeed -- and I believe we shall -- we shall have quiet acclaim and approval of all who believe in democracy, and they will think that somebody stood up for international law."

Mrs Thatcher was asked whether she considered the gap between Britain and Argentina was such that there was very little hope of anything but an invasion. She replied: "There is always time before that. That is why our ambassador has gone back to the United Nations to have one more go to try and persuade them to pull back." She repeated President Galtieri's remarks about being prepared to sacrifice 40,000 lives to keep the Falklands. She said: "I don't understand it. He could stop it with an act of statesmanship. That is all it would need."

The prime minister said this would be of great benefit to the Argentine people. "But if they do not decide to withdraw, we will have to use force to get them out."

Questioned about the pope, Mrs Thatcher said: "It is a pastoral visit. I very, very much hope that he will come. So many people are looking forward to it. So many people have made endless efforts to see him and to organize things for him. I hope very much that he will come and get a very warm welcome in this country."

TASK FORCE HELICOPTER 'DITCHED'; NO CASUALTIES

LD180952 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0944 GMT 18 May 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] A Sea King helicopter from the task force ditched early today, the Defence Ministry has announced. The crew was picked up without injury, said a brief statement.

It read: "Just after 1 a.m. this morning London time, a Sea King helicopter operating in support of the task force, ditched." "This was not the result of any action involving Argentine forces. The crew vacated the helicopter soon after it hit the water and was safely recovered by another helicopter. None of the crew was injured."

The ministry had no more details of the incident.

LOSS OF 2 HELICOPTERS OVER S. GEORGIA REVEALED

PY172134 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2040 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] London, 17 May (TELAM) -- The Defense Ministry recognized today -- 22 days after the event -- that during the operations carried out on the South Georgia Islands against Argentine troops, two British transport helicopters were shot down.

The concealment of this information for so long was justified by the spokesman as being in the interests of the country. He said that he reports on this event now because it has been circulating among journalistic circles for some time now. The report indicates that there were no casualties among British troops who were rescued by other helicopters. Asked further by a reporter on the possibility of casualties, given the nature of the confrontation, the spokesman resorted to the often-used no comment.

CANADA

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

LD171950 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Canada and Egypt have signed a 30-year nuclear cooperation agreement. At a news conference in Ottawa, Federal Energy Minister [title as heard] Marc Lalonde made it clear that the agreement simply opens the door to future discussions on the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Mr Lalonde and his Egyptian counterpart, Mahir Abaza [name as heard], who is in Ottawa to sign the agreement, told reporters that pact marks another important step in increasing relations between the two countries. Among other things, the deal may include the possible sale of Candu nuclear reactors, the supply of uranium, implementation of joint nuclear research programs and the exchange of technology.

GREECE

PAPANDREOU AFFIRMS SUPPORT OF SANDINISTS' CAUSE

NC171747 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou this morning held lengthy talks at Kastri with a (75-member) Nicaraguan delegation headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the 3-member revolutionary committee ruling Nicaragua. After the talks, the prime minister made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I feel particularly pleased at having met and talked with the delegation of Nicaragua's political leadership. On this occasion, I stated that the Greek Government wholeheartedly supports their struggle for independence, democracy and socialism. I also stated that — to the extent permitted by our strength and, of course, primarily at the diplomatic level -- we will support the cause of their struggle. We greet them with our best wishes and hope that we will also have other opportunities to meet again. [end recording]

NETHERLANDS

DEPUTIES CONCERNED OVER ARMED FORCES MATERIEL

PM171253 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague, 8 May — Defense specialists from the Christian Democratic Appeal, Labor Party and People's Party for Freedom and Democracy Second Chamber groups want talks as soon as possible with Defense Ministry Secretary of State Stemerdink about the state of armed forces' materiel.

They want an explanation from Stemerdink after the tough criticism of the mobilization capacity of this materiel from Arie van Twigt, chairman of the Association of Military Technical and Specialist Personnel, reported in NRC HANDELSBLAD yesterday.

The secretary of state supported this criticism "in broad terms" yesterday evening and described the lack of spare parts due to lack of money as an important reason for the shortcomings.

Labor Party Second Chamber group defense specialist K. de Vries saw Van Twight's criticism as an indication of "lack of balance in materiel policy in recent years."

He said that it is "incredible that the previous cabinet -- despite all its pretensions -- left army materiel in such a sorry state according to experts." De Vries wants to know from his party colleague, Stemerdink, what steps he intends to take to return the materiel to the necessary good state of repair.

TURKEY

EVREN RECEIVES ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

TA151133 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei has arrived in Ankara. Andrei was received by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at Esenboga Airport. In a statement at the airport, Andrei said that his country attaches special importance to developing relations with Turkey. He expressed the belief that developing relations between Turkey and Romania will serve peace and security in the Balkans. Turkmen recalled that head of state Kenan Evren's visit to Romania opened the path to developing relations between the two countries and added that the contacts will be continued within this framework.

Evren received Andrei at Cankaya Mansion at 1100. According to information given by the press and public relations secretariat of the head of state's office, Andrei related to Evren Romanian President Ceausescu's views on the developing of relations and cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the meetings held between Evren and Ceausescu during Evren's visit to Romania in April. Andrei also briefed Evren on Ceausescu's views concerning recent international developments.

AIR FORCE TO PURCHASE 120 PLANES FROM FRG

TA141627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] National Security Council member and Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya has announced that 120 modern war planes will be purchased from the FRG within 2 or 3 years.

Sahinkaya concluded his official visit to the FRG and returned to Turkey today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Sahinkaya said that some of the planes in the Turkish Air Force are currently old and that the planes to be purchased are old but modern. He said that the integration of the new planes into the air force within 2 or 3 years is tantamount to forming a brand new air force. Sahinkaya said: To this end, we will exert every effort by utilizing our scientific and physical strength.

Sahinkaya then went to Ankara.

SAUDI MINISTER MAKES STOPOVER IN ANKARA

TA151558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 May (AA) -- Saudi Arabian Minister of Health Husayn al-Jaza'iri made a stopover in Ankara for informal talks with Turkish officials on his way home from Geneva where he attended the "WHO" congress. He will exchange views privately on cooperation in matters pertaining to health before leaving for home Wednesday.

Dr al-Jaza'iri met at Esenboga Airport with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who was himself waiting for the plane which will take him to NATO ministerial meeting in Luxembourg. The minister was welcomed by Turkish Foreign Ministry officials and Saudi Arabian diplomats.

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70,000 ATTEND VIENNA 'PEACE MARCH' ON 15 MAY

AU171146 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 May 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Almost 70,000 young people -- representing 270 different groups and organizations, including the youth organizations of the Austrian Socialist Party, the Austrian People's Party, the Austrian Communist Party, and the Austrian Trade Union Federation as well as the Austrian Catholic Youth -- participated in the "peace march" held on 15 May in Vienna. At noon the participants gathered at several rallying points -- Vienna's major railroad stations -- and later marched from there to the vienna city hall square, where in the afternoon a rally lasting several hours, with speeches and a cultural program, was held.

Widely varying banners carried by the demonstrators criticized both East and West about equally, with slogans ranging from "A new job for Ronald, waiter at McDonald's" through "Against superpowers and supermen" to "No peace with Soviet troops in Afghanistan." Franz Kueberl, chairman of the Federal Association of Austrian Youth Organizations [Bundesjugendring] which had organized the peace march, said in his speech that it was immoral to let millions of people starve, giving them weapons instead of bread, and immoral of statesmen to arrogantly disregard the longing for peace. "Kueberl emphatically stressed the solidarity of the peace movement in Austria with that in the United States as well as with the peace initiatives in the GDR, in Poland and in Hungary."

After the rally some of the demonstrators [8,000, according to Vienna KURIER in German of 16 May, page 3] moved on to St Stephan's cathedral to attend an ecumenical peace prayer.

[Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German of 17 May carries a brief front-page commentary by its chief editor Manfred Scheuch stressing that "misgivings that the demonstration might create the impression of being one-sidedly anti-American and would thus serve Soviet propaganda were not borne out," and that Austria's democratic youth "in an alarming world situation has raised its voice for peace in a highly impressive manner."]

OEVP 'POPULAR INITIATIVE' GETS STRONG SUPPORT

AU181135 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] The popular initiative [volksbegehren -- a special type of referendum stipulated by the Austrian Constitution as a means of introducing a draft bill in Parliament through a signature drive] sponsored by the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] against the project to build a conference center building next to the Vienna UN City ended yesterday. Since the last polling stations closed as late as 1900 hours, the Interior Ministry will be able to announce the final returns only today.

As OeVP Secretary General Graff announced last night, the provisional number of signatures collected is 1,351,603. OeVP Chairman Mock called this a magnificent and sensational result. During the 8-day period of the popular initiative, the political parties had presented their pro and con agruments via the mass media [which included a live TV discussion between OeVP Chairman Alois Mock and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on 14 May]. Yesterday OeVP Secretary General Graff declared in a last appeal to sign the initiative that "with every signature the chance will increase that the earmarked 7.5 billion schillings may be used more sensibly."

NETHERLANDS

FALL ELECTION ONLY OPTION IN COALITION COLLAPSE

PM181459 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 14 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] The Hague -- The Labor Party [PVDA] and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] Second Chamber groups yesterday made sure that the formation of a Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66] rump cabinet with wide powers will be impossible. It was outgoing Prime Minister van Agt's intention to arrive at such a cabinet in order to carry out with the support of the VVD the public spending cuts which caused the collapse of the cabinet.

[VVD Second Chamber group chairman] Nijpels said yesterday that he had no enthusiasm for a "supporting role." His first wish was inclusion in a coalition comprising the CDA, D'66 and VVD, and if this were not possible early elections as soon as possible. He said that the VVD would not allow a cabinet whose function was to prepare such elections to do more than draw up a "technical budget" for 1983.

PVDA Second Chamber group chairman Meijer also stressed on Thursday that a CDA/D'66 rump cabinet need not count on the support of the Social Democrats if the cabinet puts forward proposals for spending cuts to which the PVDA ministers are implacably opposed.

This position adopted by the PVDA and the VVD has also ruled out the possibility that CDA Second Chamber group leader Lubbers's advice will be followed. The four major parties' Second Chamber group leaders, the speakers of the First and Second Chambers and the deputy chairman of the Council of State have all offered advice to the queen.

It appears from this advice that a majority in the Second Chamber is in favor of early elections, called by an interim cabinet appointed for the task. Second Chamber elections could then be held in September. The head of state will probably appoint a CDA formateur or informateur to investigate the possibility of such a cabinet. It is expected that the decision will be announced today, after consultations with the leaders of the Second Chamber's minor parties.

It is likely that a CDA politician will be appointed because that was the advice offered by the CDA, VVD and PVDA yesterday. Only D'66 wanted a D'66 informatuer to be appointed to investigate whether it is still possible to reconstruct the CDA-PVDA-D'66 coalition. But [Second Chamber group leader] Brinkhorst admitted that he thought the chances of a reconstruction attempt being made were small.

MITTERRAND, SCHMIDT HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 15 MAY

PM181203 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 May 82 p 4

[Jean Wetz dispatch]

[Text] Hamburg -- Before leaving Hamburg to return to France after a detour to Luebeck, where an organ concert was put on for him in the cathedral, Mr Francois Mitterrand gave a press conference with Mr Schmidt Saturday, 15 May, in which he reaffirmed the excellence of French-German relations. The chancellor stated in particular that beyond even Europe "the substantial and personal proximity" which again emerged should be seen as "the sign of our firmness, reliability and continuity."

With regard to the British budget contribution, Mr Mitterrand said: "The Treaty of Rome must be respected." There is, therefore, no question of "reimbursing" spending which, in the London government'scase, is the result of its foreign trade. On the other hand France is willing to contribute to the aid requested by a country in difficulty.

Furthermore, no link could be established between internal European questions and a "given international situation." Recalling that France has never recognized British sovereignty over the "Falkland-Malvinas" Islands, the president hurriedly added that it does not assume the right to decide the issue. Thus, although "a degree of uncertainty" remains in international law, France nonetheless had to condemn the Argentines' use of violence. In addition, although as rapid a cease-fire as possible is desirable, it is impossible "to impose on the two sides solutions which they do not accept."

Will the sanctions adopted by the EEC members toward Argentina be maintained? The president did not think the word "sanction" was the appropriate one: The intention is apparently not to "punish" anybody but simply not to "fuel the conflict." In the present state of affairs, solidarity with Britain "does not justify novation of the community's policy." Chancellor Schmidt seemed to assert that idea even more categorically when he said that, in this conflict, the FRG attaches "priority" to its alliance with Britain. All those remarks did not dispel the feeling that the continuation of the confrontation in the South Atlantic is causing serious anxiety in Paris and Bonn and that the expressions of solidarity with London "as long as the conflict lasts," as the two interlocutors specified, would prevent them from exerting their influence to end the hostilities.

The arms problem led Mr Mitterrand to explain the way in which he understands the "zero option" proposed by President Reagan. In his view zero point will be "the point which the negotiators determine." Asking exclusively for nondeployment of the Pershing missiles "is not responsible." Expecting the Soviets to abandon their SS-20 missiles without receiving anything in return "is unreasonable," as would be the abandonment of the American "forward-based systems." In the final analysis it will probably be appropriate to envisage a solution somewhere between nondeployment of the Pershing II missiles and the reduction, if not total removal, of the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

As for whether the negotiations should take account of the French and British nuclear armaments, Mr Mitterrand was categorical on that score: "They can ask once, twice or 100 times and I will still say that it is out of the question." Moreover, the president said he wondered whether for some people that was a maneuver to establish "a condominium" in the world or an attempt to extend the Yalta agreements "to the planet."

SCHMIDT VISITS DEFENSE UNIT; VIEWS ARMS QUESTIONS

LD181640 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Wiesmoor, 18 May (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited the No 26 Anti-aircraft Battalion in Wiesmoor, (Aurich Kreis) this afternoon.

He said that unilateral disarmament is not the way to achieve arms limitation. He told the soldiers that one cannot bank on the other side disarming if one begins to disarm.

Great powers, he said, do not behave like charities. They have to safeguard economic and political interests. Occasionally they miscalculate, as was shown by the Soviet Union's commitment in Cuba and Afghanistan, although the Soviet Union is not bellicose on the whole. One should try to make it risky for an opponent to venture an attack and should conclude treaties fixing an approximate parity at the lowest possible level. This is why his government urged, and at times pushed, for disarmament negotiations. He was largely instrumental in devising and carrying NATO's dual decision, which has been proved absolutely right in view of the negotiations that have since been started or offered.

In his address the chancellor cautioned against underrating, in the debate on nuclear weapons, the effect of conventional weapons systems. The effects of a conventional war are no more harmless than those of a nuclear conflict. It is the job of the Bundeswehr and the Western defense alliance to prevent either happening.

He replied to questions put by soldiers on the controversial issue of getting women to serve in the Bundeswehr. He told them that he is not too keen on women being trained in the use of weapons. In view of the positive experience which women gain in the Israeli Army, he can imagine women serving in more jobs than the position of staff surgeons. It is illogical to call for equality but to reject service by women in the Bundeswehr. The debate on this topic will go on for a long time.

In view of future personnel problems he could imagine that the term of conscription could be extended and that more men could be enlisted to serve for a fixed period. But there will remain a few years to debate and decide these matters.

SPD WELCOMES USSR'S RESPONSE TO REAGAN PROPOSAL

LD181824 Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Hamburg, 18 May (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and leading SPD politicians were pleased today at the response by Soviet president and party chief Leonid Breznhev to President Ronald Reagan's disarmament proposals. Schmidt told the trade union congress in Berlin that he is "very proud" that Brezhnev has taken up the offer to negotiate on intercontinental strategic weapons. "It is about time for negotiations," the chancellor said to strong applause. Speaking also for Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the chancellor said, he could say: "We are working with all our hearts and minds not only to get negotiations underway at last but also to see them conducted seriously and make them succeed."

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt described the Soviet response as "not dismissive." Although it does not justify exaggerated hopes, the Soviet leadership is clearly making a guarded response to the American proposals, Brandt said in Hamburg. [Passage indistinct]

Egon Bahr, the SPD disarmament expert, said in Bonn that it is important that the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss every reasonable proposal which takes account of the legitimate security interests of all concerned. Bahr conceded that the positions are still far apart. However, the organized dialogue that is now beginning provides the necessary chance.

Hamburg Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi (SPD), according to the Hamburg press office, sees encouraging signs that one can emerge from the dangerous impasse of confrontation and the arms race after all.

CALVO-SOTELO HOPEFUL ON GIBRALTAR TALKS

LD181938 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] In Seville Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has said that the talks with Great Britain on Gibraltar are continuing at the scheduled pace and that he hopes that the two countries will begin negotiations before 25 June.

NAVY CHIEF CITES NEED TO REPLACE WARSHIPS

PM171325 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 May 82 p 21

[Text] "Most of our warships are of an excessive age, greatly exceeding the 25 years regarded on average as the maximum life in other navies," Adm Saturnino Suanzes asserted in his first statements since his appointment as navy chief of staff in January, granted to the EFE news agency. "Right now," Admiral Suanzes said, "what is really important for the Spanish Navy is the renovation of the service: In order to secure the facilities it needs, the navy regards nationalization [presumably, reliance on the domestic arms industry] as one of its principles."

"The navy feels proud of the prolongation of its ships' lives -- the result of a careful maintenance program," he added. "But with this we cannot succed in changing obsolete technology. For the renovation of the service we are confronted with a problem unparalleled in other services. A warship takes about 8 years from conception to commissioning. The aircraft carrier 'Principe de Asturias,' ordered in 1976 and being constructed in El Ferrol, will be launched this month. Its delivery to the navy is envisaged for 1986."

At least 60 percent of the resources earmarked for the navy in the new law on financing the armed forces will be invested in national industry, as far as shipbuilding is concerned. Spanish participation in maintaining the ships constructed will be 75 percent.

Suanzes believes that "comparison of the naval strategies of Spain and NATO reveals more similarities than differences," and that "joining NATO will not mean a significant effort for our personnel, since the aims of both strategies include controlling the Strait of Gibraltar and protecting maritime traffic."

EXPELLED IBERIA OFFICIAL TO LEAVE MOSCOW 17 MAY

LD171032 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] (Mariano Sanchez de Garcia), former Moscow representative of the Spanish company Iberia, will leave Moscow this afternoon in compliance with the expulsion order imposed by the Soviet Government. According to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Israel representative was performing activities not in accordance with his duties. Western observers consider this measure to be a reprisal for the expulsion from Spain of the director and an engineer of the Soviet airline Aeroflot accused of espionage.

BRIEFS

BASQUE POLITICIANS ARRESTED -- Basque Popular Unity [Herri Batasuna] Senator Miguel Castells and the Popular Unity deputy Anton Ibarguren were arrested by court order and put in preventive detention this morning in San Sebastian. According to reliable sources the reason for these arrests is their failure to pay bail of 50,000 pesetas ordered during the legal proceedings against them for their part in the incidents in Guernica during last year's visit to Basque Country by the king and queen. According to Popular Unity sources, the arrest order could similarly affect another 17 of the coalition's members who were also present during the Guernica incidents. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 82 LD]

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT STANCE ON ARMS, FREE ZONE VIEWED

PM141521 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 May 82 p 9

[Morten Fyhn article: "Anker Jorgensen Under Pressure"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- Growing concern within the Social Democratic government over the superpowers' rearmament and a rapidly growing peace movement have led to a broad and intense disarmament debate in Denmark in a relatively short time. But the official attitude to a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area remains unchanged -- it must give increased security and be part of a broader European solution.

The government's attitude to the zone was formulated in close collaboration with the former Labor Party government in Norway. This means that Denmark is not interested in enshrining in a treaty the fact that the Nordic area is already nuclear-free. Nor in Denmark's opinion is there any point in the Nordic countries' entering into negotiations with the Soviet Union on the zone other than after detailed consultations with the other NATO members and with the alliance's clear approval.

The government in Copenhagen also takes the view that if consideration of a zone is to have any meaning at all Moscow must first be much more precise about what President Brezhnev really meant by his cryptic statements about Soviet willingness to make certain concessions affecting Soviet territory in the vicinity of the zone.

These views have been stressed several times by Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen. They also have broad support from all the nonsocialist parties. It is to the left of the Social Democratic Party and particularly inside the Socialist People's Party [SE] that a divergent view is to be found. But there are also groups with a different view within the government party.

Denmark's attitude to the zone was also confirmed this spring in a comprehensive report on security policy and disarmament produced by a newly established semiofficial committee with a broad composition. The report's conclusion was that "it is hardly likely to be appropriate" to formally establish an isolated Nordic nuclear-free zone. The Nordic nuclear arms problems must be seen in a wider context, the report said.

But even if the Danish view of the zone remains unchanged, something new is beginning to happen in the country. Several people with central positions pointed this out to AFTENPOSTEN in Copenhagen recently. In Denmark -- unlike in other Nordic countries -- there has in the past been relatively little debate on security policy.

But factors such as Jens Evensen's zone demarche in the fall of 1980, the Norwegian Labor Party's national congress resolution last spring involving a decision to work for a zone, the rapidly growing Danish peace movement which receives substantial impetus from West Germany and the deterioration in the atmosphere between the superpowers in particular have created a new situation.

There are in addition the Danish Social Democrats' contacts with party colleagues in other countries, especially in connection with the Socialist International's heightened peace involvement and these help to influence attitudes in Denmark. These factors -- and also a clear eye for the peace movement's significance for domestic politics -- led Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen to set up a central body for debate and research.

The fact that, since the election before Christmas last year, Jorgensen's tottering minority government has largely sought support from the SF has also led to a situation in which the prime minister — it is claimed — is more willing to listen to the leftwing's security policy arguments. Inside the SF no attempt is made to hide the satisfaction at being able to win influence among Social Democrats in this as in other areas. For tactical reasons opposition to NATO has been toned down in favor of a more general support for disarmament.

On the nonsocialist side there is clear concern about what is happening among the Social Democrats on foreign and security policy. Many fear that the party is beginning to move away from its traditional policies. If the Jorgensen government falls -- and this could well happen at any time -- Denmark could find itself in a situation parallel to that in Norway. A possible nonsocialist government in Denmark would probably adopt a somewhat cooler attitude to the zone and give greater emphasis to the importance of supporting the superpowers' negotiations.

From time to time Jorgensen has expressed himself in a way which has given encouragement to the peace movement and helped to create the impression that the government is more positive toward individual disarmament proposals and to the zone in the Noridc area than it actually is. For example, Jorgensen expressed himself in clearly positive terms when Brezhnev made his moratorium proposal on the development of missiles in Europe. This led to Denmarks's expressing its reservations when NATO's defense ministers met recently and rejected the proposals. The Danish foreign minister was not happy about having to do this. Almost apologetically people there point to the prime minister's personal involvement and honest concern over the negative developments in East-West relations.

President Reagan's policies have also led Jorgensen to make strongly critical statements of U.S. policy in El Salvador. He has drawn parallels with the Soviet Union's role in Poland. Experts on Danish politics and on Jorgensen in particular would not be surprised if new Danish moves were to come as the time approaches for the deployment of NATO's new missiles in Western Europe. Before the 1979 decision by NATO, Denmark was one of the countries in favor of postponement. Privately both Jorgensen and other leading Danish Social Democrats are most negative about Reagan and U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, for example.

The impression of almost semineutralist undertones in Jorgensen's often emotional commentaries on the international questions is often balanced by more sober statements from Foreign Minister Olesen. The conclusion must be that Danish foreign and defense policy remains unchanged. But, like their party colleagues in Norway and Sweden Danish Social Democrats have opened the door to and encouraged a broad debate on security policy and disarmament questions. It also seems clear that Denmark will play a more active role in NATO and the EEC in order to influence the superpowers' attitudes.

THATCHER VIEWS USE OF FORCE IF TALKS FAIL

LD181622 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1556 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Falklands crisis has now reached a critical stage, the prime minister warned in the Commons today. The Argentines' response to the latest peace proposals is expected "in a day or so", Mrs Thatcher told MP's.

But she left the Commons in no doubt as to the government's response if the latest move is rejected by the Argentines. No military action or option would be closed or delayed, and the government would not flinch from a settlement by force if a peaceful solution was not possible, Mrs Thatcher declared during question time.

She accused the Argentines of trying to spin out the negotiations. "We cannot have endless Argentine prevarication," she said. Her comments brought loud cheers from Tory backbenchers and prompted opposition leader Mr Foot to insist again that MP's should debate peace proposals before there was a major escalation of military action.

Mrs Thatcher rejected Mr Foot's request but she told MP's there would be a further emergency debate on the situation "later this week." "I believe this will be a critical week for deciding whether or not a peaceful settlement is attainable," she said. "I understand we expect a reply very shortly within a day or so. The government thinks it would be timely to have a debate later this week."

Tonight MP's were expecting the debate to be held on Thursday. Mrs Thatcher said that negotiations were still continuing but "substantial difficulties" remained. "We have been negotiating in good faith for six weeks and there has still been no sign of Argentine willingness to implement the Security Council's mandatory resolution. We cannot go on prevaricating. The Argentines are really trying to spin out the negotiations."

To cries of "no" from Tory MP's Mr Foot said the Commons should be able to debate the peace propositions before there was any major escalation of military action. Mrs Thatcher replied: "No military action can be held up in any way. To do so would be to give notice to the dictator, who is our enemy."

Her view was later reinforced in reply to Mr Gary Waller (C. Brighouse and Spenborough) who said it would be highly irresponsible for any actions to be delayed. "Not for operational reasons or in the interests of the forces' lives, but simply in order to consult people in this House, however eminent they may be."

Mrs Thatcher said: "I believe that any miltary action or option can not, and must not, be delayed by people who are extending negotiations. To say we should consult people in this House would give notice to the invaders of when we intended to take action."

Mrs Thatcher said such a move would be "constitutionally wrong and stupid and unjust" to the task force. "If we are not able to get a negotiated settlement most MP's and ministers in this House would not flinch from a settlement by force," Mrs Thatcher said.

Mr Jaime Craigen (Lab, Maryhill) brought the only ripple of laughter the House has seen in exchanges on the crisis. He suggested that Mrs Thatcher should have a "face to face meeting with the Argentine leader." But the prime minister replied: "I am a merciful person -- the answer is no."

TASK FORCE FLEET UNDER ACTIVE SERVICE CONDITIONS

LD181754 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1745 GMT 18 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Task force commander Admiral Sandy Woodward has declared active service conditions for the British battle fleet and its accompanying merchant ships, Whitehall sources said tonight. The May 15 declaration was with Defence Secretary John Nott's approval and was the first since the Borneo confrontation 20 years ago.

It lasts three months and gives commanding officers increased disciplinary powers and allows direct orders to be given to masters of requisitioned or chartered merchant ships to take actions which could place their ships in danger. The masters are normally responsible for the safety of their ships, but this can now be overruled by the task force commander.

The move comes under the Naval Discipline Act, which all civilians linked with the Falklands forces, including journalists on board the warships, are subject to.

The merchant ships are the main target for the three months active service declaration, which covers a zone just north of Ascension Island down to the northern edge of Anarctica.

Commanding officers can now double fines for offenders from 28 days pay to 56 days pay and have greater powers to reduce ranks. They can also hold field general court martials instead of general or district court martials. Crimes like mutiny, desertion and cowardice will be treated exactly the same as under the articles of war.

From the ordinary sailor's point of view, he gets the benefit of not having to pay for any kit he loses and also he will now have free postage. HMS Sheffield, which was damaged two weeks ago in an Argentine missile attack, has been deemed to have been on active service.

The new status does not affect pay or pensions.

MORE UNITS JOIN BLOCKADE EAST OF FALKLANDS

PY190207 London BBC World Service in English 2120 GMT 18 May 82

[From "Calling the Falklands"]

[Text] Reports reaching London indicate that British troop transports and assault ships have now joined the aircraft carrier Hermes and the main body of the naval task force east of the Falklands. The assault group includes the Canberra with about 2,000 troops aboard. The Ministry of Defense in London has not yet commented on the reported linkup.

Meanwhile, more Harrier warplanes have joined the task force. They were taken out by container ship.

SPEECHES, MATERIAL FROM 15TH AKEL CONGRESS

Papaioannou Address

NC141200 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 14 May 82 pp 3, 4, 5

[AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou's opening speech to the 15th AKEL congress in Nicosia 13 May]

[Excerpts] First allow me to welcome the representatives of the brother parties from abroad who accepted our invitation and are with us today. We request they convey to the parties and peoples of their countries the warmest militant greetings of our party and people, together with our firm belief and determination to struggle so that the ideals of peace, freedom and social progress may prevail in our country and in the world. I also welcome our distinguished guests who accepted our invitation and are attending today's festive opening of the congress.

Dear comrades, in 2 months it will be 8 years since the junta-fascist coup took place and opened the gates to the occupying Atilla. For 8 years 36.4 percent of Cyprus has been occupied by Turkish troops, which at the same time are NATO troops. Not one of the General Assembly or Security Council resolutions on Cyprus has been implemented, and the Cypriot people's struggle continues to be one against occupation, anti-imperialism, for liberation, a struggle for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and of all other foreign troops from Cyprus territory, for the return of the refugees to their homes and possessions in conditions of security, as envisaged in the UN resolutions, for the tracing of the missing persons, for the liberation of the enclaved people, for the abolition of the "British Sovereign bases" and U.S. spy stations and for the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. It is a struggle for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus in which Greeks and Turks, Armenians, Maronites and Latins all can live harmoniously and build a joyous and happy life for everyone.

The Cyprus problem is not and has never been a problem of differences between Greek and Turkish Cypriots but a problem of truly unbridgeable differences between Cyprus and imperialism, foreign occupation -- not because there are no differences between Greek and Turkish Cypriots -- but because even the differences that do exist, and which basically are created by imperialism, can easily be settled the moment the imperialist conspiracy and intervention in our internal affairs cease, the moment Turkish and all other foreign troops withdraw from Cyprus' territory. Imperialism has exploited both mistakes and chauvinism on both sides to create the current tragic situation in Cyprus and to promote its devilish partitionist plans.

Contemporary Cyprus history teaches us much. It teaches us that if AKEL had been heeded when it said that for waging an effective anti-imperialist liberation struggle, the Turkish Cypriots, or at least a significant part of the Turkish Cypriots, should also be drawn into it, had it been heeded on the appropriate tactics for the struggle, imperialism would have failed to lead the situation into its current stage.

The Cyprus problem in its current form presents two basic aspects -- internal and external. We Cypriots, Greeks and Turks, shall resolve the internal aspect in intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general on the basis of the resolutions of the international organization and the summit agreements. No other, better procedure than that of the intercommunal talks exists, even though no substantive progress has so far been made in the talks. If we allow others to solve this aspect for us, we can be sure that the solution will be much worse.

Certainly we are struggling for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation and all other foreign troops from Cyprus territory, the return of the refugees to their homes and possessions under secure conditions, as envisaged by the UN resolutions, the tracing of the fate of missing persons and the termination of the drama of the enclaved people.

This is the essence of the struggle we are waging. However, to refuse the talks until all these things have been accomplished not only does not contribute to the Cyprus problem's solution but also leaves the Cypriot people exposed before the United Nations.

Some people wonder: Shall we continue the intercommunal talks even though there may be no progress? As a procedure we do not intend to abandon it because, as we have stated, there is no better procedure for us. However, after we have exhausted all avenues and it has been proven beyond any doubt that there is no hope for progress, then we shall again resort to the United Nations so that they may help us by taking more effective measures to ensure the success of the intercommunal talks.

We have submitted proposals and we have accepted a solution providing for a biregional federation. We neither renege on nor abandon the solution we have proposed. We reject a confederation as a solution, a solution of faits accomplis, the solution of two separate states. However, some people continue to consciously or unconsciously confuse a biregional federation with two separate states or solution by a confederation. They are different things.

To what should we attribute the fact that the intercommunal talks so far have not made substantive progress? Not only to the fact that Ankara hides behind the other side's intransigence but also to the imperialist factor, which has not abandoned its criminal plans for the dissolution of the independent Cyprus state and for Cyprus' partition. We should attribute it to international tension, and specifically to the tension in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Any recourse we make to the United Nations will not be a substitute for the procedure of the intercommunal talks as the solution of the Cyprus problem's internal aspect, but it will strengthen it. Any new recourse to the United Nations will also aim at guaranteeing a resolution for the convening of an international conference within the UN framework for the discussion of the Cyprus problem's international aspect. We reject a solution outside the framework and resolutions of the United Nations and of the summit agreements.

Such a conference should deal with the treaties Cyprus was compelled to sign in 1960 as an indispensable prerequisite for declaring it an independent state: The treaty of establishment with Great Britain, on the basis of which that country guaranteed itself 99 square miles and 32 other points of Cyprus territory for its "sovereign" bases, the right to use the roads, ports, airports and Cyprus airspace for military purposes and in fact refuses to pay even for the damage it causes through the privileges it has guaranteed. Not because we are prepared to exchange the land that is being used as "sovereign" British bases for money, no matter how tempting the offers may be, but because our firm demand is for dismantling the British bases and the U.S. spy stations on Cyprus territory and for a complete demilitarization of Cyprus. Furthermore, it is an unprecedented scandal that the Cypriot taxpayer should have to pay for foreign imperialist bases and other facilities.

We have only one demand with regard to the British sovereign bases and the U.S. spy stations: That they be dismantled and removed from our country. This is precisely what we shall demand at the international conference which will be convened within the UN framework for solution of the problem's international aspect.

Another issue that must be taken up at the international conference concerns the treaties of guarantee and alliance, which Cyprus was again forced to sign as a condition to declaring it an independent state: The treaties with Britain, Greece and Turkey on the basis of which Greece is permitted to station a military contingent of 950 and Turkey one of 650. These treaties, which were supposed to constitute a guarantee for Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, in practice proved to be the exact opposite.

All three guarantor powers proved to be aggressors against Cyprus. First the Greek junta, with the junta-fascist coup of 15 July 1974, then Turkey, with the invasion and occupation of 36.4 percent of Cyprus 5 days later -- which continues to date -- and Britain, helping the junta-fascist coup, actually permitting the tanks of the coupists to pass through the bases in pursuit of elected President Makarios in Paphos, where he had sought refuge, as well as helping the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus territory.

How is it possible for the Cyprus people to trust this kind of guarantee, which in practice proved to be Cyprus' destruction and enslavement? The Cyprus people demand the abolition of these treaties and a replacement with guarantees from the UN Security Council or other credible international guarantees.

The international conference within the UN framework will exercise its favorable influence on the resolutions of the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem, which, as we have said, should be achieved through the procedure of the intercommunal talks.

However, there is one more serious issue which concerns the Cyprus problem. It is our defense shield. Cyprus is in no position militarily to repulse the aggressor because he has such a huge superiority in arms and forces. Furthermore, he has NATO behind him, which constantly arms him with new weapons and gives him all support. What the Cyprus people can and should do is strengthen their defense shield so that if they suffer a new attack, they will be in a position to put up a decisive resistance. This is an inviolable patriotic duty, and our party supports the strengthening of our defense shield.

The Cyprus problem will be solved first through our determined resistance to any imperialist plans for the dissolution of the independent Cyprus state and Cyprus' partition, through our insistence on the procedure on the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general for the solution of the Cyprus problem's internal aspect on the basis of UN resolutions and the summit agreements, through our ceaseless struggle for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation and all foreign troops, through the international conference within the UN framework, which will take up the Cyprus' problem's international aspect of ridding it of all foreign troops and foreign military bases, through the multifaceted internationalization of the Cyprus problem and the recourse to the United Nations, which should be asked to undertake greater responsibilities and more specific measures for implementation of their resolutions, through the international support and solidarity, especially of our loyal friends and supporters -- the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union in the forefront -- the nonaligned countries and all the other peoples who support our just cause, through the new Greek Government, which attaches priority to the Cyprus problem and its internationalization -- for which we thank it, through Greece's withdrawal from NATO -- a measure, if implemented, that will have very favorable responses. Let us not forget that the Turkish troops occupying 36.4 percent of Cyprus are NATO troops and that it is NATO that supports Turkey in its intransigence.

A Greece outside NATO and inside the nonaligned camp will greatly serve not only the Cyprus people's liberation struggle but also its own vital interests. We do not claim that Greece's step for withdrawal from NATO is easy. However, it is not unachieveable provided there is a will and a determination. This is our own assessment, and in no way does it mean that we want to dictate our own policy to the Greek Government. It is purely an issue of the Greek people, which they can resolve. Greece is an independent country and makes its own decisions.

Since I have referred to the new Greek government, it would be a serious omission if I did not say that Maroudhas' recent statement has become the object of the most cruel exploitation by extreme rightists in Cyprus and Greece for the purpose of striking a blow at democratic cooperation between the Democratic Party [DIKO] and AKEL, undermining relations between Cyprus and Greece and bringing about Kiprianou's resignation.

However, I shall revert to this orchestrated antidemocratic and anticommunist campaign by the extreme right and some other people in another part of my speech. Our complete position on the solution of the Cyprus problem is: An independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federated, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus -- a center of peace, friendship and cooperation for all the people in the area.

Dear comrades, I will now pass to another chapter of the action report in which we discuss the internal political situation in Cyprus. The most significant, historic I should say, development in our internal political affairs has been the democratic cooperation between AKEL and DIKO announced on 20 April.

It is true that this cooperation constitutes a continuation of the cooperation that existed in the past both with President Makarios and President Kiprianou. However, an essential difference exists between the old cooperation and the current one in this respect: Democratic cooperation between AKEL and DIKO is based on a minimum program, which was discussed and decided upon jointly, and on measures for the program's implementation. It is a form of cooperation superior to the ones we have so far known in our country.

Contrary to what various anticommunists and anti-AKEL people have declared, our party is not participating in the new government which was formed and which has undertaken to implement the minimum program for democratic cooperation. However, AKEL has expressed its viewpoint to the president of the republic, as the minimum program stipulates, on the new government, but it is President Kiprianou who actually selected the new government's ministers.

Is the AKEL-DIKO cooperation, on the basis of the minimum program that was announced, a "popular minifront," as the extreme rightist Rally party leaders want to call it? Democratic cooperation between AKEL and DIKO is neither a popular "mini" nor a "maxi" front. It could not be under the existing conditions and the present stage, which is basically anti-imperialist, against occupation, for liberation. The popular front is something else. Social content dominates its program, while in the AKEL-DIKO democratic cooperation a content dominates which is anti-imperialist, against occupation and for liberation. The form of cooperation which was achieved between AKEL and DIKO and which is open to other democratic parties is directly connected with the stage of the struggle, and, as we have said, is anti-imperialist, against occupation and for liberation. It is on this stage that the broadest possible patriotic cooperation is necessary.

DIKO expresses and represents the national bourgeois class, which wants Cyprus to be truly independent, rid of every imperialist presence and foreign occupation. It wants Cyprus to be democratic and nonaligned. AKEL, which expresses and represents the working class, also wants a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus because such a Cyprus corresponds to the working class' and the working people's interests.

We did not cooperate with DIKO in order to change the social regime but to make Cyprus truly independent, federated, nonaligned and demilitarized. The interests of the national bourgeois class, which is expressed and represented by DIKO, are identical in these goals, with the interests of the working class and the working people expressed and represented by AKEL. The leadership of the Rally party expresses and represents the interests of that segment of the bourgeois class which identifies itself with the interests of imperialism and the foreign multinational monopolies. For this reason, it wants Cyprus to be a country subject to imperialism and the multinational monopolies.

As I said in the House of Representatives in reply to a question by the leader of the Rally party, the time for a popular front, a maxifront in fact, will come, but the Rally party's extreme right leaders will not like it at all. However, I doubt whether they and some others who want to appear as socialist leaders have the ability to understand what we are saying. For instance, the EDEK leadership is in a hurry for "socialism." But in fact, in cooperating with the Rally party leadership it completely ignores the stage of the struggle of the Cyprus people.

In order to reach the stage of the popular front, with social content as the dominant element, it is not possible to sidestep the present stage of the struggle. First we must liberate Cyprus, make it truly independent, so that we may advance to the stage of society's socialist transformation. Through the AKEL-DIKO democratic cooperation, on the basis of the minimum program, the two parties fully retain their independence and their ideological orientation. Each of the two parties belongs to a different ideological area. However, this does not impede them from cooperating on the basis of the program they have concluded for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federated, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus. I believe ideological credo of the two parties suffers no loss.

However, much talk has been heard about the change our people need. Of course a change is needed. However, the change that is needed is a change for the better, not for the worse, and it is not the Rally party or those who cooperate with it who will bring it about but the cooperating democratic forces of AKEL and DIKO. Change for the better is brought about by the natural agents of change, who are none other than the working class and the working people, who are represented by AKEL and the broad popular movement which cooperates with DIKO. Change for the better will be brought by implementation of the AKEL-DIKO minimum program which includes among its goals and aims:

A. The correct and equitable solution of the Cyprus problem through the guarantee of the Cyprus state's complete independence, the safeguarding if its sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment.

B. Cyprus' demilitarization.

C. The continuation of a correct nonaligned foreign policy.

D. The implementation of a correct internal policy which will guarantee:

1) The unity and cooperation of patriotic democratic forces and more generally of the people.

2) Permanent internal stability.

3) The protection and promotion of democratic institutions.

4) Combatting all kinds of anomaly and malpractice in the state and parastate machine.

5) The implementation of a sound democratic economic and social policy which will serve the interests of all the people as a whole, and especially of the economically weaker classes of the people.

6) The rapprochement of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, restoration of mutual trust, friendship and cooperation.

The minimum program analyzes exactly how it understands the implementation in practice of these goals and aims. I do not intend to give the minimum program of the cooperating parties because it has been published and circulated in a brochure. It concerns a truly historic document which, tangibly implemented, will bring about the much desired change the people want. Both cooperating parties have taken the necessary measures for the program's implementation. In addition to the fact, as President Kiprianou has stressed, that the minimum program will be the government's official policy, which means that each minister will undertake responsibility to implement that part of the program which concerns his ministry, there will also exist an interparty committee at the highest level which will supervise the program's implementation and submit to the president of the republic its reports and recommendations.

The extreme rightists and other enemies of democratic cooperation spoke and still speak of a "directorate" and actually go as far as to make the ridiculous claim that the interparty committee which will supervise the implementation of the minimum program will be unconstitutional! The interparty committee is not a government committee. However, where does the constitution stipulate that an interparty or other committee cannot supervise, follow the implementation of a program that has been agreed upon by two parties, and submit its views and reports to the president of the republic?

However, there has been talk about an alleged supraparty candidate for president. First we should say that in this country there is no supraparty president, whether he is called Ioannidhis or anything eles. There are only persons who are not organized into parties. However, the essential thing in the case of the cooperation is that this takes place with parties, not with individuals. If they want, individuals have a position in the cooperation, but they should not place themselves above parties and political situations. Makarios' case was unique and existed under very different conditions which cannot possibly be duplicated.

A guarantee, a true guarantee, that a program which has been announced will be implemented are the parties which are cooperating on the basis of the program, not individuals.

Various clever people have already started making estimates regarding the results of the next presidential elections. They have begun concocting myths and percentages for the naive. Actually, a firm exists whose purpose is to concoct such percentages in the form of public opinion polls in order to shape public opinion. It is a very well-known imperialist game, which is played in such cases to create wrong impressions.

We say there will be one and only one round in the next presidential elections, because the candidate of the democratic cooperation between AKEL and DIKO, Spirol Kiprianou, will be elected triumphantly. Those people who have dreams of a second round and possibilities of success in it will be bitterly disappointed. In AKEL-DIKO democratic forces by themselves are in a position to elect the president in the first round, and this they will do precisely.

The next presidential elections could be described as the most significant since the declaration of Cyprus as an independent state, because they will be the first to be held after President Makarios' death in 1977. As is well known, no elections were held in 1978 because there was no candidate opposing Kiprianou.

What is at stake in these elections? The future of the people and country is at stake. The people will be called to choose between a president who is faithful to the Makarios policy for solution of the Cyprus problem and Cyprus' nonaligned foreign policy and who undertakes to implement, on the basis of the program which has been agreed upon, a propopulist economic policy serving the interests of society's economically weaker classes, and a candidate of the extreme right who supports a NATO solution for the Cyprus problem and who will transform Cyprus into a paradise for the large foreign and local exploitative capital at the expense of the working people. Bluntly and clearly, it concerns an election between a progressive bourgeois democracy and a completely reactionary situation inimical to democracy and the working people.

We do not have the slightest doubt that the people's unmistakable sense of judgment will support the AKEL-DIKO democratic cooperation, which constitutes a guarantee for the democratic course and propopulist solution of the working people's problems. Of course this does not mean that hard work will not be needed for the triumph of the cooperating democratic parties. We have already entered the preelection period, and in close cooperation with DIKO our party will embark on a cursade for the people's enlightenment so that the greatest possible majority can be guaranteed for Spiros Kiprianou in the first round.

The issue of the election of a "supraparty" candidate, regardless of who he may be, does not arise, and the ballots which will be cast for him and for the EDEK candidate will be lost ballots. Even if all the forces opposing the democratic cooperation rally around one candidate, as is their final plan, the democratic cooperation will win in the first round because it has superior forces.

Before concluding with the internal political situation I would like to say a few words about developments in the Turkish Cypriot community and the need for rapprochement between the two communities. The answer to the economic and other problems the Turkish Cypriot community faces lies in a mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem. It lies in rapprochement between the two communities.

The issue of rapprochement occupies a significant position in the program of AKEL-DIKO democratic cooperation. The program stresses that "rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots is considered to be the most indispensable prerequisite for the viability of a mutually acceptable solution for the Cyprus problem. The restoration and consolidation of trust, friendship and cooperation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots will create the prerequisites for the peaceful coexistence of all of Cyprus' inhabitants.

"In order to achieve this goal it is necessary to uproot chauvinism and cultivate a spirit of mutual respect and esteem between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. It is necessary to avoid any actions, regardless of origin, that could offend the national dignity of Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Until a total solution to the Cyprus problem has been found, it is necessary to implement tangible and specific measures, like the payment of dues to Turkish Cypriot workers and working people who are entitled to them from the state fund for social insurance and provident funds, offering work in industrial or other enterprises and generally providing facilities in various sectors.

"It is necessary that the state and the Greek Cypriot side demonstrate affection and understanding for the economic and social problems of our Turkish Cypriot compatriots. The living standard of the two communities, within the framework of a united economy, should rise to the same level and both sides should manifest the necessary spirit of cooperation for the good and prosperity of the Cyprus people as a whole."

Our party and democratic cooperation attach significance to the problems of Armenians, Maronites and Latins. We stress the harmonious cooperation which currently exists and we stress that we shall work for even closer harmonious relations with everybody to the interest of all the Cypriot people.

Dear Comrades: Cyprus' economic situation occupied a special chapter in our party's Central Committee and the Central Control Committee action report. Cyprus, being a developing country, has margins for development in both industry, farming and stockbreeding as well as in tourism. The new economic policy outlined by the AKEL-DIKO minimum program, when put into practice, would make it possible to effectively deal with the problems of the Cyprus economy and achieve fresh and higher rates of development.

This new policy comprises: First: The continuous development of the Cypriot economy based on concrete programs and on the creation of employment opportunities. This means abandonment of the conservative economic policy of reducing the development rate because of the fear of overheating the economy.

Second: Elevation of the people's standard of living, particularly of the lower-paid. The great difference between those with low wages and those with high wages must be reduced while the big profits, the high incomes, must bear the burden.

Third: The protection and assistance to the middle class people. The interests of this class are closely interwoven with the interests of the workers, employees and peasants.

Fourth: A fairer distribution and redistribution of the national income for the benefit of the weak layers of society. This could be done in many and various ways, such as an increase in salaries of low-paid people and the improvement of social grants.

Fifth: Revision of financial and taxation policy in a way that would better and more effectively serve all the people, particularly those with low income. In connection with direct taxation, particularly on high incomes and big profits, this should be considered more fair than direct taxation, particularly the tax on broad consumer items that mainly strike at the working people.

Sixth: Within the framework of the mixed economy system, while the state will continue to encourage private initiative it will intervene whenever the private sector is unable or unwilling to undertake initiatives. It will also intervene whenever required by the general interest, and it will do so more actively and more decisively in the economic field with the establishment of state, quasi-state or mixed industrial units or with the nationalization of primarily vital fields for the benefit of all the people and the country's economy. Enterprises such as Cyprus Airways, the oil refinery and the marketing of petroleum products, the exploitation of bentonite and so forth could be 100 percent state-owned for the benefit of the state and the people. There are other enterprises which could be quasi-state or mixed enterprises and others which could remain in private hands. Under present conditions, this system of a mixed economy is the most appropriate.

Seventh: The process of placing water resources under a state-contolled representative central water authority; planned development with the construction of new dams as well as the southern water distribution network and the fair distribution of water. State control of water resources is more necessary than ever because of the crucial importance of this problem to Cyprus' economy.

Eighth: The continuation and completion of the program in connection with the housing of refugees and the implementation of the decisions regarding the housing of all the working people, particularly the low-paid, dealing with the problems of the relatives of missing persons, of enclaved people and of all the victims of the coup and the invasion. The housing program, particularly with regard to the refugees, is one of the most serious problems facing our people. Much has been done to deal with it, but much still has to be done for the refugees and for those with low income. The problems of relatives of missing persons, of enclaved people, and of the other victims of the coup and the invasion will be the focus of our attention.

Ninth: The implementation of concrete measures to combat tax evasion; the backing of the prices committee and of the marketing control service in order to more effectively carry out their task as well as the taking of measures to deal with inflation, stagnation, economic development and the trade balance deficit. There are many who, through various ways, evade tax payment, and these are no other than the wealthy businessmen. It is necessary to help the prices committee in order to more effectively carry out its task, while the marketing control service should function more effectively in order to combat profiteering and deal with inflation. The trade balance deficit must be faced by confining our imports to what is absolutely necessary and increasing our exports.

Tenth: The carrying out of special programs for the development of the economically backward mountain areas and the improvement of the living conditions for the people in these areas. It is a fact that as a result of urbanism and the adverse economic and cultural conditions that prevail mainly in the villages in mountain areas, these villages have virtually been deserted. It is imperative that the economic development of these villages be pursued by means of special programs so that their inhabitants are encouraged to stay there and even encourage those who have left to return.

Eleventh: Complete cleansing and backing of the cooperative movement. Our party has always been in favor of the democratization of the cooperative movement. And if what our party was saying had been accepted we would not have come to the state of affairs that was finally uncovered with regard to this most massive movement which has offered -- and is still offering -- so much to the people.

Twelfth: The implementation of special measures to elevate the position of women in society, particularly of the principle of equal pay.

Since its establishment, AKEL has been advocating the elevation of the woman's position in society and especially the implementation of the principle of equal pay. The woman must enjoy equal pay with a man for carrying out equal work.

Thirteenth: The implementation of special programs for the healthy employment of youths and the professional reinstatement of unemployed university graduates. The youths who constitute the society's gold reserves are entitled to healthy employment not only for the sake of their own interests but also for the interests of the Cyprus economy in general. The scientific potential of Cyprus is remarkable and it constitutes real capital for our country. It is imperative that we properly utilize this capital for the benefit of economy and for the elevation of our people's living and cultural standards.

Fourteenth: The completion of the plan for free education; the increase in the funds for scholarships and loans to students; gradual expansion of pre-elementary education and the establishment of a university. The AKEL stance has always been that the investments in the field of education are -- in a final analysis -- the best and most effective investments. The establishment of a state university in Cyprus, apart from contributing to the further elevation of our people's standards of education and to the saving of valuable foreign exchange, will also emphasize our entity as a state.

Fifteenth: The implementation of a general plan for free medical and medicinal treatment for the people. It is hoped that the state health plan, which has been pending for a long time, will be implemented during 1983.

Sixteenth: The special care for the handicapped and the increase in bonuses and grants. With the implementation of this new economic and social policy, Cyprus' national income will obviously be increased and along with this the people's living and cultural standards will also be raised.

Of course there are issues on which AKEL and DIKO continue to differ, in addition to the general ideological difference with regard to the social status -- this is not the proper time to resolve this difference -- and this refers to our association with the EEC. Our party insists that Cyprus' economic interests would be better served by the signing of a trade agreement with the EEC and not by our association with it or by becoming an EEC member.

However, what the AKEL-DIKO minimum program provides in connection with the economic, financial and social policy is very important and its implementation in practice will bring about substantial change for the benefit of the economically weak layers of society.

We, the AKEL members, declare that together with the DIKO members and cadres we will become the banner bearers for the implementation of the minimum program for democratic cooperation. We will completely fulfill our duties to the people.

Comrades: The AKEL-DIKO democratic cooperation that is based on the minimum program which has been announced and which simultaneously provides for measures for its implementation is an event of supreme historical importance for our people and their liberation struggle.

This cooperation has been hailed by the majority of the Cypriot people who, with resolutions and cables to the leaders of the two parties, approve of the minimum program and the cooperation that has been concluded.

But, naturally, the AKEL-DIKO democratic cooperation did not please the imperialist circles which see in this the failure of their plans for the accession to power of the extreme rightwing [Democratic] Rally leadership which would convert Cyprus into a protectorate of imperialism.

Moreover, this cooperation also failed to please the leaders of the Rally, EDEK, Center Union [EK], New Democratic Front [NEDIPA] and some others. But it is not democratic cooperation that should be blamed if the leaders of EDEK, EK, NEDIPA and others found themselves in the same boat as the extreme rightwing leaders of the rally. This is so because, as the minimum program stresses, the door of democratic cooperation is open to the democratic parties and quarters who wish to join it.

As I have stressed elsewhere in my address, the Maroudhas statement has become the object of the fiercest exploitation by the extreme rightwing in both Cyprus and Greece. The very same statement has been exploited, and is still being exploited, even by other political circles, not, of course, for the sake of the well-understood interest of either Cyprus or Greece.

We are of the opinion that the Maroudhas statement could have been avoided. If any clarifications were needed from the president of the Republic of Cyprus in connection with the AKEL-DIKO minimum program, these could have been sought and could have been given through diplomatic channels. Due to the way in which the Maroudhas statement was made, it was natural that it would create misunderstandings and become the object of exploitation.

It has been said that AKEL has insulted the prime minister of Greece, Mr Papandreou. But this does not relate to reality. What AKEL did was express its view on the Maroudhas statement, and it did so without fear or prejudice. The abusers and the merciless enemies of Greece's prime minister are others, and these are the ones who are today posing as his fanatical supporters.

We sincerely do not see any substantive difference between the line which the AKEL-DIKO minimum program outlines and what Greek Prime Minister Papandreou stated during his visit to Cyprus. We recall that in his first speech at Larnaca Airport on his arrival, Papandreou spoke about the continuation of the intercommunal dialogue in connection with the internal aspect of the Cyprus program and about exhausting all limits for substantive progress before appealing again to the United Nations. He reiterated this stance many times during his stay in Cyprus. The same stance is also included in the AKEL-DIKO minimum cooperation program. We will resolve the external aspect at an international conference within the UN framework. There cannot be any difference here either. The internationalization which we have been stressing has to be general and will simply help resolve the two basic aspects of the Cyprus problem: However, it cannot provide a solution by itself. Internationalization and intercommunal dialogue can admirably walk together. The one not only does not rule out the other, but strengthens it.

We repeat for the thousandth time that our struggle is against occupation, against imperialism and for liberation, and we are not going to terminate it before the Turkish and other foreign troops leave Cyprus, before the dissolution of the bases and the spy stations or before the complete demilitarization of Cyprus.

Addressing the new Greek Government and Andreas Papandreou, whose advent to authority were greeted by AKEL, we wish to tell them in all sincerity: "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts." It is others who are Greece's implacable enemies and not AKEL and the democratic forces of the Cyprus people. These others are imperialism and the extreme rightwing forces both in Cyprus and Greece who have never ceased to plan and to plot against both Cyprus and Greece. These are the forces which fanatically opposed PASOK and then, only 24 hours later, became its fanatical supporters. These are the ones who aspire for new anomalies to overthrow both the Papandreou government and the Kiprianou government.

AKEL and the democratic forces of Cyprus want close, very close, relations based upon principles between the Governments of Cyprus and Greece. In our opinion, the best way to smooth relations and tighten the bonds of alignment and support between Cyprus and Greece is through direct talks. AKEL is prepared to salute and applaud, from the bottom of its heart, the full and sincere restoration of relations between the Greek and Cyprus Governments. Such a development would block the road to the extreme rightists circles in Cyprus and in Greece who want anomaly for purely subversive purposes which serve foreign imperialist aspirations.

As to the EXORMISI article, a tool of PASOK, which was so abusive toward AKEL, we will not reply, because we truly care about good relations between Cyprus and Greece, and we firmly believe in the principles of nonintervention in our domestic affairs and in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Comrades, a delirium of anticommunist spirit has taken over the imperialist extreme rightists, the coupists and certain others who have joined ranks against the democratic cooperation between AKEL and DIKO. They truly rave because they know that this cooperation blocks the road to the extreme rightwing reactionary forces. It blocks the road to anomaly. It blocks the road to imperialism and to the partition of Cyprus. Everything about an above-party candidate is nothing but a camouflaged fraud. The lost vote does exist, but do not be surprised if all those who oppose the democratic cooperation find themselves in the very same front in support of only one candidate of their choice.

We declare that even if such a development should come about, the candidate of the democratic cooperation, Spiros Kiprianou, will be elected in the first round with an ample majority. Nothing can save the sinful leadership of the [Democratic] Rally, which shares responsibility with those who destroyed Cyprus. Neither unrestrained demagoguery and anticommunist spirit nor ample funds can save those who united their fate with the coupists and the extreme rightists, those who were repeatedly given the opportunity to join the democratic cooperation but who preferred division, personal hatred and passion.

From this official rostrum of the 15th congress of AKEL, we declare that the victory of democratic cooperation will be triumphant and the minimum program, which guarantees a true change for the better, will become a fact of life. This is guaranteed by our party, it is guaranteed by the democratic cooperation, it is guaranteed by the magnificent unenslaved people of Cyprus.

Long live the democratic cooperation of AKEL-DIKO!
Long live the patriotic, democratic people of Cyprus!
Long live the international communist and workers movement headed by the all-glorious party of Lenin!
Love live AKEL!

Kiprianou Message

NC141327 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 May 82 pp 1, 8

[All quotations as published]

[Text] In a message to the 15th AKEL congress, which opened in Nicosia yesterday, President Spiros Kiprianou declared in his capacity as chairman of the Democratic Party [DIKO] that our basic mainstay is Greece and the harmonious cooperation between Athens and Nicosia must be safeguarded as the apple of the eye.

Referring to the same subject, President Kiprianou stressed: "I have a second, special reason to reiterate this stance today -- now that some difficulties have arisen in the harmonious cooperation with Athens -- and to state that I have been doing and will continue to do anything I can, as each and every one of us must do everything possible, to restore the spirit of the Athens-Nicosia cooperation that prevailed until yesterday. I am sure that the crisis will be a temporary one and that cooperation will be continued for the benefit of our national cause."

In his message, which was read by House of Representatives President Yeoryios Ladhas, the president of the republic referred extensively to the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and pointed, among other things, to the following: "The need to wage a more effective struggle to deliver the Cypriot people from the heavy consequences of the criminal coup and the Turkish invasion, to safeguard democracy and democratic institutions and to continue the course toward social and economic progress for all our people, have led our two parties to a joint agreement for political cooperation based on a joint minimum program for the salvation of the country.

"We are two parties with different philosophies and ideologies and with quite a number of other differences over many questions.

However, we have noted basic principles on which our views coincide, and we have arrived at a joint minimum program that secures peace, normality, economic and social progress and a permanent consolidation of democracy in our country, and above all — with a sense of responsibility and militancy -- secures the waging of a real struggle for freedom in our country.

"Placing the national interest above our partisan goals, and with a full sense of our responsibilities toward our country, we have arrived at cooperation and we are resolved to struggle together, with all our strength, for its salvation. We will not cease to have differences on a number of questions not covered by the joint program. Our parties will preserve their freedom and partisan independence, their political and ideological identity and physiognomy."

Referring to the national question, Mr Kiprianou said: Our basic aim is the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem based on the decisions and the resolutions of the United Nations and on the summit agreements.

Our first goal is the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, the ultimate goal being the complete demilitarization of Cyprus; the return of refugees to their ancestral homes, tracing the fate of our missing compatriots; the consolidation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of our country; and the nonalignment of the Cyprus state. We are determined to consistently continue our nonaligned foreign policy.

We believe that the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops will result in a dialogue between the two communities, arriving more easily at results. Thus, our policy on the question of the talks is as we have already defined it. Together with our struggle for the withdrawal of the occupation troops -- because we believe that their withdrawal will assist in holding a substantive and constractive dialogue — inter-Cypriot talks are being held on the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem. These talks aim at an agreement for a real federation, at exerting intensive efforts to exhaust all limits and at finding out whether or not there is a possibility for progress, particularly on the basis of the recent guidelines by the UN secretary general. Should there be a deadlock, the Cyprus problem will be discussed again at the UN General Assembly or in the Security Council. And we will seek a decision on something more concrete that will be the subject of consultations between Athens-Nicosia.

"Along with this we will at the same time continue and intensify — in close cooperation with Greece -- our international crusade in order to secure the greatest international mobility by portraying the Cyprus problem as an issue of invasion and occupation and by putting emphasis on our demand for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops. We have already opened this crusade with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and we are continuing it in every direction.

"On the occasion of your congress, I wish to declare again that for me it is an act of faith that beyond the valuable support -- support for which we are grateful -- the socialist nonaligned and some Western countries of the liberal peoples of the world have shown, Greece is the basic mainstay of our struggle and that the harmonious cooperation between Athens and Nicosia must be safeguarded as the apple of our eye."

In conclusion President Kiprianou declared: "I am certain that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation on the basis of the minimum program will rally together all our democratic people in a determined struggle to face real dangers that exist and threaten our country and its course toward salvation.

"The victory of the united forces of our people appears certain. This is guaranteed by the will and the determination of our people. Those who cherish illusions will realize this very soon. Our people, being politically mature, have decided to save their country and they will do so."

Soviet Delegate Speaks

NC151050 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 15 May 82 pp 1, 7

["Text" of address to the 15th AKEL congress by head of the CPSU delegation, Central Committee member, Moldavian Communist Party First Secretary S.K. Grossu 14 May in Nicosia]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades: First of all allow me to express cordial thanks to the Central Committee of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus for its invitation to the CPSU delegation to attend the 15th congress of your party, and to sincerely wish your congress success and fruitful work.

Also allow me to fulfill the honorable mandate of the CPSU Central Committee and of General Secretary of our party's Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to convey on their behalf warm greetings to the delegates of your congress, to the members of the brotherly AKEL party and to all the working people of Cyprus.

Your congress is being held in a difficult and complicated period. Today, the peoples of our planet are deeply preoccupied with the intensifying deterioration of international relations. The forces of imperialism, first of all those of the United States and of NATO, in seeking to stop the course of world history, to block the development of socialism, to drown the peoples' liberation movement, have deteriorated the world situation to an unprecedented level.

In order to camouflage their reactionary line, these forces are more and more broadly using the weapon of lies, delicate deceit; they launch one after the other hysterical propaganda campaigns about a so-called "Soviet military threat," "international terrorism," "strategic delay by the United States"; they invent stories about events in Poland, Central America, South and Southeast Asia; they exploit the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

However, no lie or distortion is capable of concealing truth from the people. And the truth is that the threat to peace, the threat to the life of the people, to the very existence of civilization, comes from imperialism, the aggressive circles of NATO.

You, the Cypriots, from your own experience, know where imperialist intervention leads: It is precisely this which has led to the present tragic situation in Cyprus that has been going for so many years. The militaristic NATO circles have been seeking to employ all means in order to abolish the Republic of Cyprus, to convert your beautiful island into their own military bridgehead. And if the imperialist plotters have not yet succeeded in completing their deceitful plans this is due, first of all, to the fact that all the brave Cypriot people, their democratic patriotic forces, have risen to defend their country.

AKEL, the militant vanguard of Cypriot working people and the consistent defender of their fundamental interests, has been at the frontline of these forces. We, in the Soviet Union, know well that AKEL is the inspirator and organizer of the anti-imperialist struggle of the broadest people's masses, that your party has decisively contributed to the salvation of the independence and freedom of Cyprus. The Soviet communists see with deep satisfaction that the authority and influence of your party is continuously growing. This is convincingly proven by the impressive AKEL victory during the recent parliamentary elections. We wish to again congratulate you, Comrades, as well as to congratulate all the island's democratic forces and to wish still further strengthening of your party's positions.

The elevation of AKEL's influence and of all the island's democratic forces becomes still more important today when the situation in Cyprus is obviously becoming more acute, particularly because of the forthcoming elections for president. Your people are obliged to defend their freedom and independence under conditions of hard struggle against both foreign and local reaction.

We are confident that the working out of the AKEL-Democratic Party minimum program of cooperation is of great importance for the successful conclusion of the Cypriot people's struggle. The development of such a program, which is open to other patriotic organizations and personalities, is a proof of the recognition of the long struggle by the Cypriot Communists for the unity of the democratic and anti-imperialist forces of your country, which constitute the sole prerequisite for the repulsion of imperialist machinations and for a fair Cyprus settlement.

The Cypriots' struggle, which is full of self-denial, is rightly gaining the broad support of socialist countries, national liberation movements and world progressive public opinion. Referring to our own party, to our country, being genuine internationalists, we have always firmly supported and continue to support the Cypriot people's anti-imperialist struggle. The Soviet people are in deep solidarity with brotherly AKEL and with all the Cypriot fighters who rally against the attempts of the militaristic NATO circles, and in favor of a fair and peaceful Cyprus solution through constructive intercommunal talks, taking into consideration the interests of all the Cypriots -- Greeks and Turks alike -- based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. We are certain that the holding of a representative international conference within the UN framework could contribute to such a solution.

We know that there are forces in Cyprus which have been trying to distort the Soviet Union's position on the Cyprus problem by repeating the slanderous fabrications of imperialist propaganda. But it is obvious to all that in this way they want to cause a rift in the brotherly relations between the CPSU and AKEL, to strike at the traditional friendship between our peoples, to spread mistrust of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to isolate Cyprus from its natural allies and real friends, to impose on your country the NATO plans for the partitioning of your island and its conversion into a military base.

Life itself decisively overthrows and rejects the malicious fabrications of imperialist agents in Cyprus. We once again declare from this official forum our firm faith in the banner of proletarian internationalism and our solidarity with brotherly AKEL and with struggling Cyprus.

Comrades, together with you we have listened with great interest to the detailed report to your congress by the prominent figure of the Cypriot and the international communist and workers' movement, AKEL secretary general, Comrade E. Papaioannou. We are once more convinced that the analysis by our two parties of basic events of international life coincides. And this is natural because both the CPSU and AKEL found their activity on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and of proletariat internationalism.

Allow me to thank you for your warm words about our party and country. We are proud of the really brotherly relations between the CPSU and AKEL, and we are confident that the wisdom and bravery of your party, the decisions of the present congress, constitute a guarantee for the complete triumph of the Cypriot people's fair cause.

Florakis Voices Solidarity

NC150822 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 15 May 82 p 5

["Text" of address to the 15th AKEL congress in Nicosia by KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis on 14 May]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades: It is with special joy and emotion that I address your congress and convey to you all the warmest, comradely greetings of the KKE Central Committee and of all the communists of Greece. In you we greet all the members and supporters of the party of the Cypriot working people, AKEL, the martyr Cypriot people who have been struggling amid difficult conditions so that their country may live as an independent, nonaligned, sovereign and demilitarized country.

Dear comrades, today in Greece, following the defeat in the elections of the rightwing and the victory of the democratic forces, a new situation has been created. There is a relatively more democratic climate, and new possibilities have been created for the development and the intervention of the popular movement. Within the new conditions, our party is developing its struggle in the direction of a real political change in our country, an antimonopolistic change, an anti-imperialist and democratic change, that will open the road to socialism.

One of the primary targets of our struggle is our country's withdrawal from NATO, the expulsion of foreign bases and of nuclear arms and the promotion of the idea of a nuclear-free Balkan Peninsula.

We, responding to the feelings of the majority of the Greek people, have stressed our radical opposition to the various "bargainings" through which it is being sought to bring about an adjustment to the new state of affairs instead of breaking the chains of our country's dependence. Problems like those of NATO and the bases are not negotiable or exchangeable with any U.S.-NATO guarantees for our eastern borders, guarantees which have no practical value.

Our party has been struggling for a way out of the current crisis; for the abolition of immunity and the restriction of the powers of foreign and local monopolies; and for the advancement of the country toward an antimonopolistic development for the benefit of the working people. The PASOK government, however, reneging on its own policy and positions, is not only failing to strike at the numerous privileges of the great capital, but is sometimes even granting new privileges. The economic policy which the government has been following up to now not only is failing to resolve the people's chronic problems but is also creating more problems.

Dear Comrades, we deeply appreciate the firm line of cooperation and unity of all the patriotic and democratic forces of Cyprus which your party has been following and which constitutes the safest way for the salvation of Cyprus.

We believe that the cooperation achieved between AKEL and the Democratic Party [DIKO] and the minimum program, which includes such measures as the internationalization of the Cyprus problem, the democratization of public life, the opening of the Cyprus dossier and so forth, constitutes for conquest of the Cypriot people and a strong blow to the plans for the enforcement of a pro-imperialist Cyprus solution.

We believe that this cooperation is of more general importance, that it constitutes a substantive contribution for more positive developments in the Cyprus problem and that it must be protected from the attacks that the forces of imperialism and of the Cypriot and the Greek reaction have been carrying out against it.

Thus, the recent statement by the Greek Government spokesman criticizing the DIKO-AKEL cooperation has really caused surprise. This is a stark interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus, particularly at a time when the forces of imperialism have been trying in every way to strike at the authority and independence of the Cypriot Republic.

We really believe that a fair Cyprus solution arises through the strengthening of the efforts for a real internationalization of the Cyprus problem; through the struggle for the withdrawal of the Turkish and of all the foreign troops and of the foreign bases from Cyprus; and through the securing of substantive international guarantees for a nonaligned, sovereign and demilitarized Cyprus.

In any case, the unilateral confinement of the Cyprus problem within Western channels, the exclusion from a settlement of the socialist and the nonaligned countries of the region -- particularly of the Soviet Union -- which have been and continue to be decisive supporters of Cyprus, would lead to a Cypriot Camp David.

The intercommunal dialogue will acquire fresh possibilities and effectiveness within the framework of decisive activities for the internationalization of the Cyprus problem.

We consider mutual understanding and rapprochement of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities as exceptionally necessary, particularly at a time when imperialism and chauvinism want to perpetuate the two communities' mutual hatred in order to facilitate the partitionist plans.

Dear Comrades, our two parties -- the KKE and AKEL -- are not solely linked by close ideological and political ties. We are also linked by traditional friendship, joint long struggles and joint prospects. We have in front of us parallel goals. The problems of Greece and Cyprus are mainly problems of the joint anti-imperialist struggle. We want to assure you that we will do everything we can to further develop the friendship and cooperation between us.

Rest assured that the Greek Communists -- regardless of sacrifices -- will always be at the side of the martyr people of Cyprus, who are struggling for a nonaligned, independent, sovereign and demilitarized Cyprus.

Cuba's Fernandez Speaks

FL151841 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Cuba reiterated its support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonalignment and demilitarization of Cyprus during the 3d day of the 15th congress of Cyprus' Restorative Party of the Working People [AKEL] underway in Nicosia. The head of the Cuban delegation, Humberto Miguel Fernandez, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, spoke of the great dangers that progressive mankind is facing and strongly condemned the U.S. arms policy. The Cuban representative cited our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, when he said that peace would be preserved if imperialism understood that we were ready to die and fight for peace to the last breath.

Fernandez also noted the decisive effort of the Cypriot people for their freedom and social progress and their solidarity with the struggles of other nations.

The participants in the 15th AKEL congress issued a special resolution condemning the U.S. warmongering policy against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. The resolution rejects U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of independent and sovereign countries such as Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. It expresses the solidarity of the Cypriot Communists with the struggle of the Salvadoran people, whose revolutionary forces are waging a titanic struggle under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, to overthrow a genocidal tyranny.

The delegates to the AKEL congress also signed a special declaration in support of the Chilean people against the fascist military junta.

Bilen Scores U.S., NATO

TA180855 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] The Cypriot Communists' congress ended with a call for unity. A Turkish Communist Party [TCP] delegation headed by Secretary General Bilen was also present at the congress.

Bilen addressed the 15th congress of AKEL held in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. In his speech, Bilen pointed out that the TCP shared AKEL's approach to the solution of the Cyprus problem, adding that the solution must first and foremost guarantee the Cyprus state's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned position. Comrade Bilen then stressed the necessity for withdrawing the Turkish and all other foreign troops from the island and for eliminating the foreign military bases.

Noting that mankind was currently going through a very complicated stage, Bilen stated that for this reason all persons of good will, led by the communists, were channeling all their efforts to restrict the aggressive forces of the United States and NATO, to defend peace and to maintain the detente process. He added that peace-loving forces were receiving the strongest support in this struggle and the guarantee for the success of this struggle from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Political Resolution

NC171103 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 May 82 p 11

[16 May resolution on the political situation approved by the 15th AKEL congress]

[Text] 1. AKEL's 15th congress resolves that the AKEL-Democratic Party, DIKO, agreement is the principal characteristic that sets its seal on domestic political developments. The AKEL-DIKO agreement on the forthcoming presidential election is an agreement of principles. The joint minimum program and measures for its implementation are based upon this agreement.

The forthcoming presidential election takes on the character of a political battle of the utmost importance between the patriotic, democratic forces on the one hand and the forces of extreme rightwing reaction and imperialism on the other. As such, the election is a development of vast political significance for the future of the Cypriot people and for promoting the correct solution of the problems facing Cyprus and its people such as the line, the tactics and form of solution of the Cyprus issue, nonaligned foreign policy, democratic rights of the people, economic and social problems and others.

2. Our congress salutes the cooperation achieved between the two parties. It considers this as a superior form of cooperation and expresses the hope that more democratic, patriotic forces will, in the end, join up by placing the more general interests of the struggle conducted by our people above all else, thus expanding and strengthening this cooperation.

3. Our congress considers that the AKEL-DIKO agreement fully serves the supreme interests and requirements of our struggle, the necessity to block the road toward an advent to authority by the forces of the extreme rightwing Rally [Democratic Rally, DISI] and the election of a president by the democratic, patriotic forces.

4. By approving cooperation between our party and DIKO, the minimum program and the declaration and candidacy of Kiprianou for the next presidential election, our congress declares its conviction that the cooperating democratic, patriotic forces will face the battle of the presidential election with all their strength with the result that they will win a grand victory.

5. The congress establishes that during the period under review our people continued their staunch and ceaseless struggle for a just, peaceful and mutually acceptable, viable solution to the Cyprus issue and against the insistence of the U.S.-NATO imperialist circles and their flunkies for promotion and enforcement of their own plans for the solution of the Cyprus issue.

The period under review was one of firm dedication by our party to the proper line and tactics for the struggle, toward solution of the Cyprus issue and for defense against deviations and trends toward its abandonment.

6. Despite our party's efforts during this period to preserve and strengthen this unity of the patriotic democratic forces, serious rifts and division among these forces did occur. The basic reason for this state of affairs was the efforts of various parties and political and other forces to deviate from the known line and tactics, to sweep it aside and replace it by an indefinite and buccaneering line and tactics.

7. The period under review was also a period of increased anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and anti-AKELism. The extreme rightwing reactionary forces, primarily the ones united under DISI, which gives shelter and a political character to the coupists of EOKA B, copied the most reactionary circles of international imperialism and devoted themselves with real hatred -- particularly during the House of Representatives election -- to a mad anticommunist, anti-Soviet and anti-AKEL campaign.

Our party successfully repulsed this attack by the extreme rightwing reaction. As proved by the results of the House of Representatives election, our party won a considerable victory. It not only managed to emerge as the first party in votes received but it also contributed to the emergence of a democratic majority in the House, our main strategy and goal.

8. The 15th congress approves the resolutions of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the party on the various phases through which the Cyprus issue passed during this period and the handling of the various related issues. Specifically the congress approves:

A. The resolution of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the party to reject the U.S.-British-Canadian plan for a solution of the Cyprus issue but to insist upon the line and tactics for a Cyprus solution within the UN framework and on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

B. The May 1980 resolution of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the party.

C. The resolution for firm insistence on the intercommunal talks as the most appropriate process, under today's conditions, for handling the issue within the framework of this resolution on the Waldheim "evaluation" which was the basis for commencing the new cycle of intercommunal talks which continue to this day.

D. The resolution of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the party on the communal elections, the improvement board elections as well as on the House of Representatives election.

Promotion of unity of the patriotic, democratic forces being its main strategic goal, our party won a considerable victory by achieving a majority from the cooperating patriotic, democratic forces in the village communal authorities and improvement boards.

9. Our congress establishes that the intercommunal talks have to date marked no basic progress. This is primarily due to the intransigence demonstrated, and still being demonstrated, by the militarist dictatorial government of Ankara and by the reactionary chauvinist Turkish Cypriot leadership, which are encouraged and supported in their policy by the most reactionary circles of U.S.-NATO imperialism.

By pursuing this policy Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership demonstrate absolute contempt toward the UN resolutions and the summit agreements and legalization of the faits accomplis of the invasion and the occupation as their primary goals. This policy falls under the more general aggressive policy of the U.S.-NATO imperialist circles and serves their more general aggressive plans for the area.

10. Our congress believes that the victory of the democratic forces of change in Greece and the efforts being made for presentation and further internationalization of the Cyprus issue are a positive factor and could contribute to the struggle being conducted by our people for a peaceful, just and viable solution to the Cyprus issue.

Our congress fully appreciates the alignment, solidarity and support provided by the Greek people and the Papandreou government to the struggling Cypriot people, and it stands in favor of a closer and more sincere cooperation between the Governments of Cyprus and Greece. If such a cooperation is to be mutually more beneficial and fruitful, it must be based upon the principles of equality, mutual respect, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of either and of strengthening the entity of the state of Cyprus.

Our congress also believes that efforts toward internationalization do not harm the process of intercommunal talks nor are intercommunal talks in any way an obstacle to the efforts toward internationalization. We believe that one process compliments the other and that both are imperative, one -- the intercommunal talks -- for discussing the solution to the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue and the other -- internationalization -- for discussing the solution to the international aspects.

11. Our congress establishes that important political developments have taken place within the Turkish Cypriot community. The most important of these is the steady rise of the progressive forces which are in opposition to the chauvinist policy of the Turkish Cypriot leadership. These forces -- which are primarily represented by the Communal Liberation Party with Durduran as its chairman and the Republican Peoples [as published] Party with Ozgur as chairman, despite the extremely adverse and difficult conditions under which they are struggling -- managed to considerably increase their strength in the last election conducted within the Turkish Cypriot community. By contrast the party of Denktas lost more than one-third of its seats' in the Assembly and he personally managed with difficulty to collect only 51 percent of the votes in the "presidential" election, using the votes of the emigrants for this purpose.

12. In reviewing the domestic political situation, our congress lays down the following duties in summary:

A. We must struggle for the solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council and the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas summit agreements.

B. We must firmly and irrevocably insist on the correct line and tactics of the struggle for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus issue, for settlement of the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue through intercommunal talks within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements; to protect this process against all trends toward its abandonment, extremism and buccaneering. At the same time we must strengthen the defense capability of the state of Cyprus.

C. We must conduct a decisive campaign for a further internationalization of the Cyprus problem at every international forum as well as through an appeal to the United Nations, at a suitable moment, should the intercommunal talks be wrecked as a result of the other side's intransigence.

D. We must more determinedly promote and insist upon the convocation of an international conference on the Cyprus issue within the framework and under the auspices of the United Nations for a settlement of the international aspect of the Cyprus issue.

E. We must make a real turn in our approach to our Turkish Cypriot fellow countrymen. Through a new rapprochement and the systematic cultivation of a suitable climate for restoration of mutual friendship, confidence and cooperation we must pull down the barriers erected between us by the imperialists and their agents. This will become a decisive contribution toward the solution of the Cyprus issue.

The government must play a more decisive role and it must adopt specific measures to promote and facilitate this new rapprochement, such as payment of pensions to eligible Turkish workers, reopening of Greek Cypriot businesses situated in the occupied areas and in the no-mans-land under UN supervision and employing Turkish Cypriots in them, etc.

F. To stabilize the cooperation achieved between our party and DIKO and to continue our efforts toward expanding and strengthening it through participation of other parties and patriotic, democratic forces.

Cooperation between AKEL-DIKO on the basis of the minimum program is our sure support of the struggle for the election in the next presidential election of the candidate supported by the cooperating parties, Spiros Kiprianou, and for blocking the road to the extreme rightwing forces of the Rally, preventing them from gaining authority. The severe outbreak of the reactionary circles and their satellites on the domestic front, in Greece and internationally, is firm proof and confirmation of the correctness of our decision for cooperation.

BUSINESS GROUP CRITICAL OF AKEL-DIKO PROGRAM

NC171035 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 May 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou stated he was seriously concerned over the differences which exist in Athens-Nicosia relations but he refused to say anything further on the issue. "This issue is at a very delicate phase and I can say no more," Kiprianou stated to a delegation of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry, KEVE, in answer to KEVE's expression of concern over the Democratic Party, DIKO-AKEL minimum program on matters of economy.

The president received the delegation on Friday 14 May, and the meeting was on his own initiative. During the meeting KEVE pointed out to the president that the minimum program is contrary to the economic policy followed by the government to date. It warned him that investments would be stopped which could result in unemployment with great damage to the economy in consequence.

KEVE pointed out several points of the minimum program which, as it mentioned, are contrary to a free economy and its implementation could put a stop to investments, which are already at a low level.

ROLANDHIS CONDEMNS PLANNED ULUSU VISIT TO NORTH

NC171417 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The Cyprus Government has strongly denounced the announced decision of the Turkish military regime that Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu will visit the occupied part of the Cyprus Republic. Instructions have already been given to Cyprus' permanent delegation at the United Nations to denounce this at UN headquarters and to circulate a document among the UN members.

In a statement on the Ulusu visit, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stresses that this visit represents a high-level political invasion in Cyrpus in addition to the military invasion. Mr Rolandhis adds: Through this action, the occupation power is violating repeated UN Security Council and General Assembly decisions on respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus which the occupation power so brutally trampled underfoot through its invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

The foreign minister charges that, through this action, Turkey aims at giving legal entity to its occupation edifice by defying the verdict of the international community which disapproves of, and denounces, the recognition of a Turkish Cypriot federated state and recognizes only the lawful government of the republic and its sovereignty over the entire territory of the state of Cyprus.

Mr Rolandhis' statement further points out that the illegal and unacceptable visit by the Turkish prime minister constitutes an action that undermines the efforts for a solution of the problem and deals a blow to the developing process of the inter-Cypriot dialogue.

BRIEFS

ATATURKIST GROUP FORMED -- The Turkish Cypriot Ataturkist Leap Forward Association has been established. The founding members of the association met at the Saray Hotel in Lefkosa [Nicosia] to form the temporary administrative committee. Halil Fikret Alasya has been elected temporary leader of the association. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 15 May 82 TA]

TURK-SEN CONGRESS -- In an election held today in Lefkosa [Nicosia] Necati Taskin was reelected leader of the Turkish Cypriot Federation of Labor Unions [Turk-Sen]. The election took place at the 13th congress of Turk-Sen which ended today. There were no other candidates for the leadership post. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 15 May 82 TA]

NATO

COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR 'AUTHENTIC DETENTE'

NC181245 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Luxembourg, 18 May (AFP) -- A meeting of the 15 foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ended today with a call for "authentic detente," and a warning that Warsaw Pact countries must display "a sense of responsibility" in their deeds as well as in their words. The use of the word "detente" in a communique released after the end of the meeting was believed to be the first in an official NATO statement since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979. It followed a day of intense bargaining for the use of the word by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, according to another minister who attended the meeting.

The NATO ministers also:

--Repeated their support for Britain in the Falkland Islands crisis.
--Charged that continued "oppression" in Poland was "a violation of the United Nations Charter."
--Said that Soviet actions in Afghanistan were "unacceptable."
--Recognized that events outside the North Atlantic could affect NATO members' vital interest.
--Expressed satisfaction over Spain's upcoming entry into the alliance.
--Denounced "persistent violations of human rights stipulations in the 1975 Helsinki agreement on security cooperation in Europe, which was a basis for detente."

GREECE

PAPANDREOU MEETS IN ATHENS WITH NICARAGUAN LEADER

PA182155 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, government junta member, met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens today. During this meeting in the Greek capital, Papandreou offered broad cooperation with Nicaragua to Ramirez Mercado. The two leaders met in Papandreou's residence in Kastri, on the outskirts of Athens. During the conversation, the Greek leader promised solid support to the struggle for independence, democracy and socialism being waged by the Nicaraguan Government and people.

The Nicaraguan delegation came to Athens on Saturday from Rome, Italy. The delegation had met previously with Karolos Papoulias, the Greek deputy minister of foreign affairs. According to news dispatches, it was decided at this meeting to establish full diplomatic relations between Greece and Nicaragua.

The visit by Dr Ramirez Mercado and his delegation to that East European [as heard] country falls within the framework of a Greek policy decision to establish closer ties with Central America. The Nicaraguan delegation's visit was preceded by visits of delegations from the Governments of Costa Rica and Honduras, in response to invitations from the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement, which is in power.

As is well known, the Nicaraguan leader is accompanied by Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, minister of finance; Reynaldo Antonio Tefel Velez, president of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute; and Nora Astorga, deputy foreign minister, among others.

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CHEYSSON ADDRESSES SENATE ON FOREIGN POLICY

AB191708 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1400 GMT 19 May 82

[Speech by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in answer to questions in the Senate on 18 May]

[Excerpts] Mr President, I will not hide my embarrassment after these 10 speeches, considering their diversity. Some of them dealt in a very precise manner with no less precise topics while the others were more general in character. The last speech was an interesting judgement by a specialist on the so-called ambiguities of this government's foreign policy.

This policy was defined by the president of the republic and the government, which is responsible to the National Assembly. It has been explained to parliament and, of course, it commits all the members of the government. There is no clear line between foreign policy and internal policy. Where would it be anyway? Is energy a matter of foreign policy or of internal policy? This is also the case with European development and other matters. Therefore, our foreign policy is an expression of our needs and of our internal obligations. In this regard, I would like at once to recall the elements of our European policy because there is no doubt that for a country like France, its dimensions alone are sometimes not enough to express its ambitions or to find its resources and means of development. The European dimension must therefore be utilized according to our needs and aspirations to complement the French dimension. This becomes immediately obvious if we consider the political problems discussed by many of the speakers. Mr Machefer and Mr Matraja especially will agree that our weight considerably increases if in the Pacific or in Japan we can base arguments on Europe's dimension as well as its economic and political weight. This is also true of human rights when we talk about our relations with Eastern Europe.

Besides, this political dimension gave every value to the solidarity demonstrated by the president of the republic and the French Government in the early moments of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands, an action of force which the Security Council has condemned in an enforceable decision. It is important that solidarity with the aggressed country should be total. I am not betraying any secret here by saying that France has been exemplary in this affair and in mobilizing all the European countries in support of Great Britain.

We must also use the European dimension in dealing with our economic problems. In this critical period and at the current level of unemployment, we must pool all resources to make progress possible whenever our men and workers are affected. This is why the joint agricultural policy remains one of the main elements of our external action. This policy is of interest to all agricultural workers who form an important sector of our economy. However, European policy cannot be confined to the joint agricultural policy. In Europe, there are other concerted joint actions which enable us to deal with current economic problems. Development of the European monetary system and industrial action in sectors where we need to act together, be it in the traditional sectors in which we must make our voice heard by all the other great industrial groups in the world in order to reconquer the community market which is sometimes too easily invaded or in the sector of advanced technology industries. In the absence of a market of the dimension of the European market and systematic European action, how could we promote scientific research and the very remarkable technological progress of our laboratories and research workers?

The European industrial space is part of our future as is the European social space because social progress must continue. It is more urgent and important than ever. This is one of the reasons why this government was voted into power by the French people. And this social progress must attain a sufficient dimension so that free competition will not obstruct or place too much burden on our economy. We will therefore continue on this path.

The Europe to which we are attached must not be a Europe of markets; it must not be a Europe of merchants. It is already the Europe of agriculturists. It must be the Europe of workers. Let us return to the community. To make progress, it must function and show itself. The Falkland Islands crisis has offered a unique opportunity. The joint agricultural policy must be pursued. New attempts must be made, but the promotion of this Europe entails a political will which has at its center -- as some people have pointed out -- the French-German entente which has never been as close as it is now and which has never before given rise to so many personal contacts and objective reasons for joint actions. This French-German entente must not be exclusive. This is why we have developed relations with Italy and Great Britain as well as with the less populated countries. Here also, personal contacts are necessary. It would be -- it was -- shocking that at the highest levels, relations assume a density corresponding to the dimension of the countries. I believe this is an element which sometimes embarrasses some of our neighbors and which must disappear.

Some people may say to us: "On Europe, you have the same policy as before." In fact, it is the same but you must have seen the differences through a few words I have spoken. Now we insist, more than ever before, on the Europe of workers which entails the search for industrial policies and a European space. More than ever before, we are insisting on realities. We are no longer talking about the creation of new structures, of new councils and of new European organizations. We want to tackle problems at their root. In Europe, France has at last found the firm voice that is necessary. It was not we who signed the May 1980 compromise on the reduction of the British budgetary contributions and we will not prolong it. There will be no new capitulation. There will be no new acceptance to introduce into the life of the community a principle which is not part of the Treaty of Rome, that is to give a community member state the right to automatic compensation in conformity with what is called the net balance.

Some people were surprised that right in the first days of this government -- what have I said? -- while the president of the republic had not yet assumed the position, he so clearly expressed his position on the issues of security and indicated where France stands when fundamental values are at stake. Where France stands is clear: It stands by the Atlantic alliance.

The sad events in Poland since 12 and 13 December have regrettably been a very clear illustration of the fundamental reasons for this orientation, which, though not designed by this government, is more emphasized than ever before. As Mr Claude Mont very rightly put it, France has particular ties with Poland which accounts for the profound emotion that burst forth in public opinion in France beginning in August 1980 on seeing the Poles again express their views and attempt to organize themselves into labor and other unions to regain some freedom of expression and movement. Then, in the night of 12 to 13 December came the announcement of suppression again, which is still continuing.

As Mr Mont said, this resulted from the fact that the established system was facing great difficulties in view of this human expression, this expression of freedom. That is what I stated on behalf of the French Government in the speech delivered at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Madrid on 12 February. Yes, we condemn what happened and we expect the promises made by General Jaruzelski 2 days after that sad December Sunday to be carried out; that is, we expect a political dialogue to be reestablished, the state of siege to be lifted and the detained to be freed.

We are complying with our previous commitments to Poland. We cannot go any further as long as -- and I repeat this -- General Jaruzelski's promise is not carried out. As a matter of fact, this is where we can see the difference between us and the concept of a society, such as it is, unfortunately on the other side.

This leads us to simple and clear positions in many other areas where some developments cause great distress in French public opinion: These are the occupation of Afghanistan -- rather the presence of foreign troops in that country -- and the occupation of Kampuchea. We find this particularly serious as it is a superpower that is involved.

Many years ago, the presence of American troops abroad was denounced in the Phnom-Penh speech. We shall not refrain from making the very same condemnation now. That causes difficulties in asserting our policy toward Eastern European countries with which we wish however to establish close ties.

Another difficulty in East-West relations is caused, of course, by the prodigious stockpiling of arms during the past years, particularly the arms that can reach only Europe: the so-called medium range conventional and nuclear weapons. We know their dangers and threats and we can also see their possible consequences on our alliance, and their effects on public opinion, which might yield to weariness and fear.

The response in this area lies in the construction of Europe -- this has already been said. It lies in particular in joint efforts to bring the balance of power down to its lowest possible level. Lastly, it lies in the restoration of trust. In this regard, the government hereby once again reaffirms its great hope for the first phase of the conference on disarmament in Europe to be eventually convened; that is for the resumption of the Madrid talks next fall to lead to this result -- as you remember, the talks follow those held in Helsinki.

But hopes and pressure must be brought to bear in the field of nuclear weapons in particular. In this field it is important that the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons achieve some progress and success. In this regard it is very interesting to note that some days ago, President Reagan proposed that negotiations on strategic nuclear weapons begin before 30 June. We wish for such negotiations, which are the appropriate framework for talks on medium range weapons. The negotiations -- I want to stress this -- are based on a proposal for a equal number of nuclear warheads on both sides, the number being lower than it is now. That is exactly the principle which inspires us, that is the search for a balance of power at the lowest level possible.

For progress to be made in these talks on armament, on nuclear weapons in particular, each side and each alliance needs some credibility. So, this implies the existence of the equipment now competing, unfortunately, at too high a level. This means that efforts aimed at arms limitation and balance of power imply continued efforts to boost defense to a level high enough for each party to really wish for progress in the negotiations. Of course this implies that France, too, which has chosen to maintain an independent defense policy and will continue it, should make its own efforts. You know that we are determined to do so.

Such efforts are fundamentally centered on deterrence. This is, in fact, our orientation. The prospective adversary must know with certainty that he is running a disproportionate risk compared with that he could gain from aggression.

As I have just observed, these different principles may imply some difficulty in the expression of our relations with Eastern European countries. Our political relations with the Soviet Union cannot become normal -- I repeat -- as long as the Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. I assume that this kind of clear statement will remove all the ambiquity denounced a while ago by Mr Lecanuet.

On the other hand, we wish to maintain economic, technical and commercial ties with the Soviet Union, with all Eastern Eruope countries in our mutual interest and also to contribute, in this sphere, to relations which it is in everyone's interest to perpetuate.

Yes, everywhere there are violations we must denounce them. We must denounce recism and we have not failed to do so in words, which may seem ambiguous to some people but particularly clear to others compared with the words used before. We will never tire of condemning torture, and physical and moral oppression. We will never tire of intervening directly and indirectly every time we deem it necessary to do so.

Oh, this earns us many difficulties in our diplomatic relations with certain countries. But be it difficulty or ambiguity, we have chosen: We shall continue to intervene every time it is possible. Through nongovernmental organizations, you will find us every time human rights can and have to be asserted.

For the past few days a French warship has been patrolling in the international waters where so many of the so-called boat-people pass in search of refuge abroad.

The warship is not trying in any way to assault anyone, but it represents the French flag, the determination to secure the right of the refugees to free passage without falling immediately into the hands of the pirates. The example is only a few days old, similar examples will follow.

But we are not content with denouncing; when we can serve that right, we take commensurate risks. The embargo imposed against Argentina involves a commercial and economic risk; it even involves a political risk. As a matter of fact, it can cause misunderstanding with other Latin American countries. Yet, we maintain good ties with them. Meanwhile, I want to take this opportunity to reassure them of our condemnation of excesses in other regions, which makes us increase the number of our troops in the United Nation's force in south Lebanon. At the unanimous request of the Security Council, a new batallion will leave in the near future for that particularly difficult region in order to contribute to the implementation of the of the Security Council's decision. How many other examples of this attitude can I mention?

The assertion of the people's rights — therefore a right to self-determination, the full right of these people to shape their future, the right to express their desires and their right to adopt state structures. [sentence as received] Next, I would move on to the Middle East had I enough time and had I not noticed that none of the speeches paid particular attention to that issue.

Mr President, must one recall once more France's efforts to develop the Third World? Naturally, we have been giving priority to the countries with whom we are linked by old, specific relations or by treaties, that is: Francophone African countries, countries linked with the European Community by the Lome accords, Third World countries concerned by such and such a decision of the United Nations, the less advanced countries to whom the president of the republic himself has made precise commitments.

But, as you know, I am now dealing with my fourth priority. This effort at helping the Third World increases our own chances for revival and growth. In fact, you are aware of the extent to which our interests are linked in this sphere. Do not forget that in many cases we have joint economic interests. The economic and monetary disorder in the world does as much harm to them as it does to us.

With regard to the [word indistinct] of the raw material markets we are very isolated among the industrialized countries. However we will continue to assert that the present disorder is unacceptable and intolerable and that speculation on faraway markets fundamentally affects the lives of the weakest countries at the level of their export renevue and the cost of their main imports.

We are attempting a new experiment with Algeria. It is true that we need their natural gas immediately. That is part of our policy of diversification of energy resources. We are too dependent on oil and on our policy of geographical diversification in our purchases. We have signed the Soviet contract. We should balance this geographical source with others.

We therefore need Algerian gas, but giving a guarantee to that country, which has great development ambitions, for the resources it derives from this gas appears to us to constitute a highly valuable political demonstration.

What advantage do we give to Algeria? I have heard various percentages quoted in this hemicycle. In fact, as you are aware, there is no world price for gas. Japan buys all of its natural gas at a relatively higher price than we pay for Siberian gas.

With regard to the internal, legal implications, I am happy to confirm to parliament, through the Senate, that the budget proposals which will be presented to it in a few days' time will comprise, on the one hand, an article on the ratification of decrees on advances that have already been made and, on the other, an article fixing the price the government has to pay for the gas that will be delivered to France within the year 1982.

Finally, in the political sphere, in our relations with the Third World we can and we must find a confirmation of our policy of independence. We do not, in fact, intend to allow the quarrels existing in the South to degenerate into clashes between the East and West. Although we are totally committed to our allies in the Atlantic alliance when it comes to taking a stand between East and West, we feel free in our actions in the South. In this regard we systematically support policies which are truly nonaligned and I thank Mr Machefer for illustrating this fact in a way that the government wholeheartedly accepts.

This fact is now well known; for example, our relations with India, the possibilities which will be ours tomorrow in Southeast Asia and which the Association of Southeast Asian Nations recognizes and our prestige at the United Nations which no one, no parliamentarian who has been to New York these last few months, will contest.

It is true that this could lead to divergence with some of our allies, but the Atlantic alliance is not a bloc. It does not impose unity of behavior on its members. Apart from the construction of the defense system, which we still need at present, we have our independence.

Mr President, a lot remains to be said on the Pacific -- on which Mr Machefer opened new horizons -- about which we are thinking right now and where we should have a presence. The issue in itself deserves a debate all the more so because it is new for us, especially for the North Pacific.

And what should we say about Japan? Of course, our trip there enabled us to grasp current trade problems better, but the visit of the head of state -- the first visit made in history by a president of the French Republic to Japan -- made it further possible to see what links can be made between the problems facing the Japanese and the problems facing our own society. How can one pass through this world of advanced technology without it having an adverse effect on society and employment? The visit also enabled us to perceive matters of common interest between our two countries which suffer from lack of raw materials and which have markets which are too small and which, in order to express themselves independently, must often work together. This topic requires a long debate.

Mr President, this is the policy based on our internal needs that we express abroad. We do it clearly and simply. Very often we accuse the minister of foreign affairs -- and we are perhaps right in doing so -- of expressing our policy in a manner that is too abrupt, but we think that it is necessary to be clear in all circumstances.

This is the policy that we propose and for which parliament is responsible through the government. It is carried out through an alliance with our Atlantic partners, particularly the United States, through cooperation with our Third World partners, through a community with our European partners and in the search for peace.

Such are the four priorities that we have fixed for a policy which is independent because it is France's tradition and because it has an international calling, as independence does not signify equidistance between the powers but rather the connection between the various aspects of this policy, its intentions, its desires and the needs of the French people.

CHANGES IN UK'S EEC MEMBERSHIP TREATY VIEWED

AB201025 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Niamey, 20 May (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said here today that a change in the terms of Britain's EEC membership might prove necessary to extricate the European Community from its latest crisis.

France was "ready to discuss" changes to Britain's membership treaty, he said during a two-day official visit to Niger by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr Cheysson said it was he who suggested to Mr Mitterrand that a speech he made in Algiers about Europe should include reference to "the nature" of Britain's membership of the Common Market.

In that speech, the French leader said: "The problem today after the Brussels decisions is not that of a majority or unanimity in the EEC Council of Ministers but that of the role Britain intends to play, and ultimately, depending on the answer to this question, that of Britain's presence or the nature of that presence in the community."

Mr Cheysson said that, to some extent, Britain already had a special status in the EEC, as it was not in the European Monetary System (EMS).

As to the budget problem, which was at the heart of the dispute between Britain and its nine partners, the system of "own resources" that formed the basis for EEC financing was not unique. He pointed to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) whose resources were founded on different lines.

The French foreign minister declared that Britain "needs a big market" and that the United Kingdom would find it hard to withdraw from the community.

While not using the term "re-negotiation," he said he had "plenty of ideas" on the way British membership could be modified. On this occasion he kept them to himself.

In the immediate future, he said, the European court would no doubt be asked to hear the litigation between Britain and its partners. The matter could be submitted by Britain, the EEC Commission, the Council of Ministers or a member state, he said.

RELATIONS WITH SYRIA POSSIBLY 'NORMALIZING'

PM191513 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 May 82 p 3

["E.R." article: "Toward a 'Normalization' of French-Syrian Relations?"]

[Excerpt] The return of France's ambassador Henri Servant to his post in Syria could be the start of detente between the two countries. Mr Servant, who was recalled for consultations after the Rue Marbeuf outrage on 22 April, which was attributed to the Syrian special services, has resumed his normal duties, according to an authorized source.

This rather unusual "normality" may be the fruit of an implicit or explicit compromise. France rightly maintains that it has never officially accused Syria of being responsible for the assassination of Louis Delamare, its ambassador to Beirut, or for the Rue Marbeuf outrage. It has good grounds for saying this: The investigations carried out in the two cases produced no results.

Of course there is no smoke without fire but in the extraordinary interweaving of political organizations, special services and interests in the Near East, it is impossible to rule out, a priori, isolated initiatives, "blunders" and "provocations," well-informed circles indicate.

Nonetheless, when announcing the expulsion of two Syrian diplomats a few hours after the Rue Marbeuf outrage, Mr Gaston Defferre explained that the "guilty people" still had to be "exposed." Mr Claude Cheysson did not contradict the interior minister when he said the next day that the two diplomats were "not necessarily connected with that outrage." The chief commissioner of police subsequently stated that his services had not been warned that an attack was being planned on AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, the pro-Iraqi Lebanese weekly published in Paris.

Mr Walid Abu Dhahr, the editor of that publication, has made an increasing number of statements over the past few days accusing the Syrian special services, among others, of planning new heinous crimes, which on Monday 17 May led the Quai d'Orsay to ask him to "show more moderation in the future."

Indeed the Paris government is determined to prevent France from becoming the battlefield for "inter-Arab warfare," in this case between Syria and Iraq. It is probably assurances given on this subject by all the Arab embassies in Paris -- including that of Damascus -- which are contributing to the "easing of tension" emerging from Mr Servant's return to Damascus.

At a more general level the French Government is aware of the fact that the deterioration in its relations with Syria will not be favorable to its relations with the Arab world which, whether willingly or unwillingly, takes great account of Mr Jafiz al-Asad's opinion. The Syrian head of state, who leads the only country which is "standing up to Israel," exerts undoubted influence. It was he who prompted the defeat of the "Fahd plan" for an Israeli-Arab settlement at the Fez "summit" last fall. That did not prevent Saudi Arabia from supporting it only last week against some states in the Gulf cooperation council which wanted to impose sanctions on Syria for the support it is giving to Iran.

It remains to be seen whether the Damascus government is prepared to give a positive response to the French Government's good will gestures.

LEFTWING PARTIES PREPARE FOR COMMUNE ELECTIONS

PCF Resolution

PM201257 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 May 82 p 3

[Apparent text of PCF Central Committee resolution adopted in Saclas on 11 May]

[Text] The PCF Central Committee adopted the following resolution yesterday:

The commune elections are drawing nearer. The Central Committee has taken note of the content of the first exchange of views which has taken place between the PS and the PCF on the voting system to be submitted to parliament for these elections.

The Central Committee recalls that the right has always sought and frequently imposed undemocratic electoral systems primarily to place the Communist electorate at a disadvantage. Our party has always fought for full respect for universal suffrage through proportional representation. The Central Committee reaffirms its attachment to that principle. The aim is to ensure the best method of exercising the representative democracy won by our people over the centuries, but respecting pluralism and French diversity in the fairest way.

One of the resistance's achievements was the establishment of a proportional representation system in the commune elections immediately after the liberation. The right rejected that voting system in the 1959 elections.

Now that it is in power the left can pave the way for a clear, honest and just voting system. Indeed, proportional representation enables the population to choose its representatives democratically. It ensures a fair and representative presence for all currents of thought. It guarantees the exercise of the minority's right to oppose, propose and monitor. That diversity, that wealth of ideas and contributions go hand in hand with efficiency and stability. The communes and the left itself are bound to benefit from this.

Today the right, which is stopping at nothing to thwart the new policy, wants to use the commune elections to hinder this policy and to prepare its reconquest of power and its revenge "from below." To that end, following the canton elections, it is planned to regroup and to put forward united lists. Thus it will attempt to capture communes from the left, even in very big cities, in order to subsequently use them as an "opposing power center."

This rightwing enterprise must be thwarted. To do that it is necessary to unite all the forces which refuse to allow the city halls to be turned into bases for action against the policy chosen by the majority of French people on 10 May 1981.

That is why the Central Committee advocates that the leftwing parties should present united lists for the commune elections in the framework of a voting system based on the principle of proportional representation.

Thus, in all the places where the left won in 1977, the elections will enable the inhabitants to confirm their previous choice by reelecting their commune councils with the mayor who led the union list to victory. Thus the communes won by the left in 1977 will be able to continue their administration in the service of the communes.

The adoption of such a stance by the leftwing parties would be in keeping with their pledges and in government and in many communes. It would create a unitary dynamism throughout the country. That would make it possible for the left to win new communes. And it would favor the forces of change. Democracy and union are crucial political questions. Thus the Central Committee expresses its intention to contribute to ensuring that the leftwing parties join together in these commune elections to fulfill the expectation and hope of the majority of French people.

In that spirit, a national conference will take the PCF's decision at the appropriate time.

[Dated] Saclas, 11 May 1982.

PS Statement

PM201301 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 82 p 10

[Text of statement adopted by PS National Secretariat on 13 May]

[Text] The text of the statement adopted by the PS leadership is as follows:

The 1983 commune elections will be an important opportunity for consolidating, expanding and implanting the left at local level.

The right, for its part, is planning a vast effort to try to curb the impetus of the forces of change in those elections, to limit the left's local influence and primarily that of the main majority party, the party which is the driving force behind this majority's policy, the PS.

The PS, however, will have one objective on that occasion: to consolidate one of the main bases of the policy of change by strengthening the left in the communes in which it controls the councils, by winning new city halls and by ensuring the left's presence in all city halls. It will act out of a concern to pursue and complete what was started in the 1977 election.

That is why the PS will implement in the 1983 commune elections the union policy which it has maintained in all circumstances, even the most difficult. The PS is the party of union, the party of the people's movement. It will ensure that the broadest possible unity is achieved in all communes on the basis of the union of leftwing parties in order to defeat the right, to defeat the adversaries of change.

The PS wants union lists to be drawn up for the first round since the present plan is to have a two-round election. Of course in drawing up those lists account will be taken of the nature of the local situation, the record of joint administrations and the results of the recent elections. In cases where it proves impossible to reach agreement on those bases, there will be separate lists in the first round on the understanding that union lists will be compiled in the second round on basis of the first round results in all areas.

The PS will play its role fully as the main force of change and unity. In each area, at the same time as seeking agreement between the two main leftwing parties (PS and PCF) the Socialists will approach the democratic groupings and organizations and prominent figures contributing to the policy of change in order to draw up lists based on a broad popular movement in the first and the second rounds.

MOBILE LAND-BASED MISSILES TO REPLACE BOMBERS

PM210847 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 May 82 p 13

[Text] The Mirage-IV aircaft will not be replaced as a carrier vehicle for strategic nuclear weapons and, in the next decade, a mobile strategic surface-to-surface missile will take over the nuclear bombing tasks entrusted to the Mirage-IV. This is disclosed by Defense Minister Charles Hernu in an interview with the specialized journal AVIATION MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL dated Saturday, 15 May. Mr Hernu's remarks explain the decisions reached by the Defense Council at the Elysee Palace on 30 October 1981, when it approved the construction of a new model of strategic submarine, a new surface-to-surface mobile missile christened the SX and a tactical missile, the Hades, to replace the army's Pluton missile.

"The so-called SX mobile strategic surface-to-surface missile," the defense minister says, "should come into service at the beginning of the next decade, with a view to taking over from the piloted component of the strategic air forces," which at present consists of some 30 Mirage-IV nuclear bombers. "Recourse to a piloted component, which in the sixties made it possible to utilize a deterrent force very quickly, even before ballistic missiles are technically ready, has been rejected -- particularly for financial reasons." About half of the Mirage-IV's still in service will, however, remain so until the next decade, to deliver the ASMP (medium-range air-to-surface) nuclear missile.

With regard to the enhanced radiation weapon, otherwise known as the neutron bomb, Mr Hernu tells AVIATION MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL that "thorough research is taking place into the radiation weapon, but no go-ahead has been given for its production." With regard to its actual effects in the field, the defense minister adds that "the enhanced radiation weapon could be used very close to the front line, where tanks are most heavily concentrated and easiest to locate. It makes it possible to use a much more extensive potential zone of fire, since human restrictions are less with regard to civilian populations.

Mr Hernu points out, however, that "on the other hand, there is the risk of the neutron weapon thus becoming a battlefield weapon," while France's principle is that "tactical nuclear weapons enable the president of the republic to issue a final warning to an aggressor threatening the national territory."

LIBYA WANTS TO PAY DEBTS TO ITALY WITH OIL

NC201136 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Rome, 19 May (AFP) -- Libyan debts to Italy, a cause of growing economic friction between the two countries, was the subject of talks between Libyan Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Italian leaders, it was reported here today. Maj Jallud, who is Libya's second-ranking official after Co'onel al-Qadhdhafi, held alengthy meeting yesterday with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

Despite estimated currency reserves of seven to eight thousand million dollars, Tripoli has not paid bills for work done by 50 Italian firms in Libya. The firms have formed a group to pressure the Libyan Government to pay debts of moe than 1,500 thousand million lire (about $1.15 million). Only about one-tenth of this money is covered by insurance, a reliable source said.

The large size of Maj Jallud's delegation -- which included Foreign Liaison Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi and Heavy Industry Minister 'Umar al-Muntasir -- appeared to show Tripoli's concern over the deteriorating relations between the two countries, analysts said. Libyan non-payment has caused serious problems both for large firms such as Fiat Industrial Vehicles and Pirelli Cables, and for medium-sized businesses. Some furniture-manufacturing firms in Pescare, Italy, are seriously threatened by the Libyan failure to pay for orders.

Meanwhile, the Italian Government was growing concerned over the potential for a fall in its trade surplus with Libya, as Italians understandably have become reluctant to deal with the country. Libyan officials have increased pressure for Italy to allow payment with oil. This solution would be acceptable to Italy if the oil is rated at the price of Libyan crude, sources said. Observers said Tripoli might be willing to accept a price for its oil from 50 cents to $1.20 below the going international rate for a barrel of crude. But while the two countries agreed last January to resume oil deliveries after a year's half, they have not made progress on agreeing on a price. In 1980, Libya was the second-largest supplier of crude oil to Italy, with 13 million tons sold.

Jallud Meetings

LD201030 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Rome, 20 May (JANA) -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud last night received at his temporary residence in Rome the secretary general of the Italian Communist Party. It is worth mentioning that the Italian Communist Party is the second largest force in Italy where it has 32 percent of the voters which gives it an effective role in the Italian political life. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud currently visiting Italy yesterday met with the Italian Foreign Minister Mr Emilio Colombo.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION CALLS STRIKE FOR 28 MAY

AU201406 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Rome, 20 May (ANSA) -- A four-hour nationwide walkout in industry and a four-hour general strike in the South have been put on the calendar for May 28 by the big-three trade union federation, the CGIL-CISL-UIL, to put teeth in a series of labor demands centering on a resumption of bargaining for national contracts covering some six million workers. The "Day of Struggle and Demonstration" was agreed to by the federation in the first unanimous vote cast by the leaders of the three groupings in a number of years.

A giant demonstration in Rome to back labor demands for new jobs and the protection of existing jobs in the depressed South was announced for mid-June when workers and masses of people on the unemployment rolls will converge on the capital.

DENMARK

NEW BILL WILL TEST GOVERNMENT'S VIABILITY

PM201455 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 May 82 p 1

[Solveig Rodsgaard and Lisbeth Kundsen report]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has totally rejected the proposal that he should abandon cooperation with the Socialist People's Party [SF] in favor of an offer of a broad political agreement with the nonsocialist parties. This was made clear to Conservative Party leader Poul Schulter when he visited the prime minister's office for negotiations yesterday. In return the prime minister was clearly informed that he cannot count on the nonsocialist parties as a safety net, if the SF and the Radical Liberals are unwilling to vote for all the government's proposals.

Today there will be hectic negotiations at the prime minister's office and at various other ministries to draw up an overall picture of the propositions for which the government can count on a majority when they are laid before the Folketing on Wednesday [19 May]. In the course of the afternoon the government will have meetings with representatives of the Liberals, Center-Democrats and the Christian People's Party, and this evening there will be further discussions with the SF and the Radical Liberals. There is much to indicate that a clear picture of the Social Democratic minority government's survival prospects can only be expected after the first reading of the government's proposed legislation next Monday.

At his meeting with the Conservatives yesterday Prime Minister Jorgensen had been counting on winning support for the proposals in the March package for employment initiatives which are causing such problems in his negotiations with the SF. But because of the prime minister's refusal to abandon the SF as a cooperation partner in favor of the Conservatives, Poul Schulter said after the meeting:

"If the government gets into difficulties with one of the proposals in the March package and a proper cooperation agreement has not been worked out with the nonsocialist parties, it will not be we who save the government from falling. As long as the government chooses to work with the SF, we want a different government," he said. In a commentary Liberal Henning Christophersen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE:

"Although I am not surprised by what has happened, I am nevertheless happy that the four nonsocialist parties have succeeded in sticking together in the present situation. It is clear that the Liberals are not prepared to go it alone but will keep in contact with the other nonsocialist parties." Last night the Conservative leader briefed the four nonsocialist parties on his meeting at the prime minister's office.

SF Chairman Gert Petersen said of the meeting between the government and the Conservatives: "The negotiations between the Social Democrats and the Conservatives have been without significance. If they did have any, it was that the government learned the useful lesson that there is no basis for an agreement with the Conservatives. This can only benefit its negotiations with us."

TROOP LANDINGS BEGIN AS NEGOTIATIONS COLLAPSE

LD211118 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1110 GMT 21 May 82

[text] A Royal Navy helicopter ditched in the South Atlantic today killing 21 British soldiers during a night of dramatic action off the Falklands. The Defence Ministry in London announced that a number of raiding parties from the task force landed on the islands during the night.

The raids are still continuing and early indications are that they are achieving their objectives. While the landings went on, war ships from the task force bombarded the islands around the capital Port Stanley as well as other areas.

The helicopter, a Sea King, ditched while troops were being transferred ready for an assault on the Falklands. Defence Ministry Spokesman Ian McDonald told a news conference that 30 men were on board when the accident happened.

He said: "Nine of those on board were rescued. One dead body was recovered. Twenty are missing presumed dead. The next of kin have been informed."

Mr McDonald also revealed that Harrier jets from the task force attacked the Fox Bay area of West Falkland during the night.

Mr McDonald said in a statement: "The task force has landed a number of raiding parties on the Falkland Islands during the night. These raids are still in progress. Early indications are that they are achieving their objectives."

"Bombardment from ships in the task force continued in the vicinity of Port Stanley and other areas in East Falkland. Harriers from the task force have mounted attacks in the Fox Bay area.

"All these activities have been directed against Argentine military targets including fuel and ammunition dumps and military stores."

The dramatic increase in military activity comes seven weeks to the day after Argentine troops invaded the Falklands. After weeks of diplomatic activity, the peace hopes finally faded last night, and government ministers warned the country that fighting was imminent.

One Whitehall source had said, "The military screw is being tightened quite quickly now."

The helicopter is the seventh the task force has lost since it set sail for the South Atlantic. Five Sea Kings and two Wessex helicopters have now ditched or crashed. The accidents are thought to have been caused mainly by technical faults caused by continuous flying in bad weather.

Negotiation Details Published

LD201330 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1321 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Britain today published a detailed account of the diplomatic negotiations, up to last night, to try to find a peaceful solution to the Falklands crisis. Their publication is being taken as an indication that the government now considers these negotiations at an end.

And although Whitehall's reaction to the dramatic overnight intervention of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar with his own peace proposals is not known, there is deep gloom this afternoon about the prospects of avoiding war.

The Foreign Office made it clear this afternoon that the government was still considering the "new ideas" put forward by the secretary general. Chief Foreign Office Spokesman Nicholas Fenn said: "This Argentine response means the rejection of our proposals... It is clear that the Argentine Government are not serious about continuing the negotiations."

He made it clear that Mr de Cuellar's ideas were separate from the publication of the British negotiation position and the Argentine reply. The text issued by Whitehall runs to 12 lengthy paragraphs, plus two annexes. It was agreed by the cabinet at Downing Street this morning.

It puts the blame for the crisis and for the failure to reach a peaceful settlement firmly on the Argentinans. The negotiations are summed up by the British Government in the 12th and last paragraph: "The present crisis was brought about by Argentina's unlawful act of aggression. In their subsequent attitude the Argentine Government showed that they had no respect either for democratic principles or for the rule of law. Britain stands firmly for both."

The papers also reveal a hitherto undisclosed sticking point with Britain -- Argentina's insistence that any deal should also cover South Georgia and other dependencies which have already been retaken by British forces.

Publication of the papers came just 90 minutes before Mrs Thatcher opened the sixth emergency debate in the Commons on the crisis with what is expected to be a major statement of the government's present intentions.

The papers set out a historical review of the peace moves since the beginning of the crisis, and says: "...It became increasingly clear that Argentina was not seeking an agreement but was playing for time in the negotiations in the hope of holding on to the fruits of aggression with all that this would imply for the international rule of law."

The text sets out Britain's negotiating stand, which is now well known. "Throughout the negotiations Britain, while being firm on the essential principles, has been willing to negotiate on matters where these principles were not breached."

Five points are listed on which Britain was willing to be flexible, even though this would have brought more advantage to Argentina than this country. In contrast, the papers say: "Argentina's final position in the negotiations speaks for itself."

They add that the other sticking points, in addition to the inclusion of the dependencies, were: Argentina wanted 30 days to complete the withdrawal of forces and for all forces to return to their normal bases, "thus requiring British forces to be enormously further away than Argentine ones."

Argentina insisted the UN should be exclusively responsible for the administration of the islands with observers from the two countries, and the administration to be free to appoint advisers in equal numbers from the Argentine and British populations of the Falklands. At the same time the Argentine flag would have been flown along with the British and UN flags.

Argentina insisted on free access for her nationals to the islands. "It was evident that Argentina hoped to change the nature of Falklands society" and its population make-up in the interim period and thus pre-judge the future outcome.

Argentina would not accept a provision stating that the outcome of negotiations would not be pre-judged. Argentine leaders continued in public to say that Argentina insisted on having sovereignty.

The text also revealed that Britain proposed that Argentina should withdraw its forces from the islands within 14 days, whereas Argentina wanted 30 days for the completion of withdrawal.

Whitehall said there was no doubt about British sovereignty, but successive British Governments had been willing without prejudice to include the question in negotiations with Argentina and new negotiations could discuss it.

Britain was ready to set a target date of December 31 this year for the completion of negotiations. Britain proposed that after withdrawal, the Falkland Islanders would be represented by legislative and executive councils, and be consulted by the UN interim administrator.

She was ready to agree that one representative from the Argentine population of the islands -- some 30 out of 1,800 people -- should be added to each of the councils. Britain was also willing to accept the presence of three Argentine observers on the islands in the interim period.

The papers also revealed that Argentina wanted not only free access for her nationals to live and work in the islands, but to buy property there. This was resisted by Britain, according to a spokesman, on the grounds that the islands would be swamped by Argentinians.

Thatcher Addresses Commons

LD201554 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1537 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Even if the United Nations secretary general's eleventh hour peace "formulations and suggestions" were acceptable to Britain and Argentina, negotiations would take many days if not weeks, to reach either success or failure, the prime minister told the Commons today.

Opening the sixth Falkland Islands crisis debate, she said that although Britain is contacting New York for clarification of Senior Perez de Cuellar's aide memoire, "I believe that if we had a dozen more negotiations, the tactics and the results would be the same."

The prime minister said it was "inconceivable" that Argentina would now come genuinely to accept proposals of the secretary general which closely resembled Britain's own final peace plan. Mrs Thatcher told a packed, attentive house: "Argentina began this crisis. Argentina has rejected proposal after proposal.

"One is bound to ask whether the junta have ever intended to seek a peaceful settlement or whether they have sought merely to confuse and prolong the negotiations while remaining in illegal possession of the islands."

Of the UN secretary general's proposals, she said he had put to Britain and to Argentina "an aide memoire describing those issues where, in his opinion, agreement seems to exist and those on which differences remain." Mrs Thatcher explained: "The first group of issues -- those where he believes there is a measure of agreement -- will require further clarification in New York for, on some points, our interpretation would be different.

"The aide memoire states, for example, that Argentina would accept long-term negotiations without prejudgment of the outcome. The prime minster said: "This important phrase was, however, omitted from the Argentine response to our own proposals and is belied by a succession of statements from Buenos Aires.

"Those points where, in the secretary general's judgment, differences remain include: Aspects of the interim administration; the timetable for completion of negotiations and related duration of the interim administration; aspects of the mutual withdrawal of forces; the geographic area to be covered."

Mrs Thatcher: "Senor Perez de Cuellar has proposed formulations to cover some of these points. The secretary general, to whose efforts I pay tribute, has a duty to continue to seek agreement.

"But as our representative is telling him in New York, his paper differs in certain important respects from our position as presented to him on May 17 and which we then described as the furthest we could go. Moreover, it differs fundamentally from the present Argentine position as communicated to us yesterday.

"It is not a draft agreement but as the secretary general himself puts it, a number of formulations and suggestions. Some of his suggestions are the very ones which have already been rejected by the Argentine response to our own proposals.

"Even if they were acceptable to both parties as a basis for negotiation, that negotiation would take many days if not weeks to reach either success or failure. We have been through this often before and each time have been met with Argentine obduracy and procrastination."

"Argentina rejected our proposals -- it is inconceivable that they would now come genuinely to accept those of the secretary general's ideas which closely resemble our own. Even if we were prepared to negotiate on the basis of the aide memoire we should first wish to see substantive Argentine comments on it, going beyond mere acceptance of it as a basis for negotiation. These are the points we are making in our reply to the secretary general.

"At the same time we are reminding him .... The negotiations do not close any military options. The gravity of the situation will be apparent to the House and the nation.

"Difficult days lie ahead, but Britain will face them in the conviction that our cause is just, and in the knowledge that we have been doing everything reasonable to secure a negotiated settlement. The principles we are defending are fundamental to everything that this Parliament and this country stand for. They are the principles of democracy and the rule of law."

The prime minister told MP's: "Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands in violation of the rights of peoples to determine by whom and in what way they are governed. Its aggression was committed against a people who are used to enjoying full human rights and freedom. It was executed by a government with a notorious record in suspending and violating those same rights.

"Britain has the responsibility towards the islanders to restore their democratic way of life. She has a duty to the whole world to show that aggression will not succeed and to uphold the cause of freedom."

Earlier in her speech Mrs Thatcher said: "During the past 24 hours, the crisis over the Falkland Islands has moved into a new and even more serious phase." Proposals handed by Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, Sir Anthony Parsons, to the Secretary General on Monday for a peaceful settlement "represented the limit to which the government believed it was right to go."

"We made it clear to Senor Perez de Cuellar that we expected the Argentine Government to give us a very rapid response to them." The first indication of the Argentine reaction on Wednesday morning was not encouraging, Mrs Thatcher said.

"By the evening we received their full response in writing. It was, in effect, a total rejection of the British proposals. Indeed, in many respects the Argentinian reply went back to their position when they rejected Mr Haig's second set of proposals on April 29.

"It retracted virtually all the movement their representative had shown during the secretary general's efforts to find a negotiated settlement. The implications of the Argentinian response are of the utmost gravity."

This was why the government had decided to publish immediately the proposals Britain had put to Senor Perez de Cuellar. The government believes that they represented a truly responsible effort to find a peaceful solution which both preserved the fundamental principles of our position and offered the opportunity to stop further loss of life in the South Atlantic.

"We have reached this very serious situation because the Argentines clearly decided at the outset of the negotiations that they would cling to the spoils of invasion and occupation by thwarting at every turn all the attempts that have been made to solve the conflict by peaceful means.

"Ever since April 2 they have responded to the efforts to find a negotiated solution with obduracy and delay, deception and bad faith."

Outlining the history of the negotiations Mrs Thatcher referred to proposals originally advanced by President Belaunde of Peru and modified in consultations between him and Mr Haig, the U.S. secretary of state. "Britain was willing to accept these, the fifth set of proposals for an interim settlement. They could have led to an almost immediate cease-fire," said Mrs Thatcher.

"But again it was Argentina who rejected them. I shall not take up the time of the House with a detailed description of these earlier proposals, partly because they belong to those who devised them but, more importantly, because they are no longer on the negotiating table.

"Britain is not now committed to them," Mrs Thatcher said.

Turning to UN negotiations Mrs Thatcher said that on Monday Sir Anthony Parsons had presented to the secretary general a draft interim agreement between Britain and Argentina which set out the British positions in full.

"We made clear that the text represented the furthest that Britain could go in the negotiations. He requested that the draft should be transmitted to the Argentine representative and that he should be asked to convey his government's response within two days.

"Yesterday we received the Argentine Government's reply. It amounted to a rejection of our own proposals, and we have so informed the secretary general," Mrs Thatcher said. "This morning we have recieved proposals from the secretary general himself.

"I deal first with our own proposals. These preserve the fundamental principles which are the basis of the government's position:

-- "Aggression must not be allowed to succeed.

-- "International law must be upheld.

-- "Sovereignty cannot be changed by invasion.

-- "The liberty of the Falkland Islanders must be restored."

The prime minister added: "For years they have been free to express their own wishes about how they want to be governed. They have had institutions of their own choosing. They have enjoyed self-determination. Why should they lose that freedom and exchange it for dictatorship?"

The British proposals were contained in two documents. "First and mainly, there is a draft interim agreement between ourselves and Argentina.

"Second, a letter to the secretary general which makes it clear that the British Government does not regard the draft interim agreement as covering the dependencies of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands."

On the dependencies, the prime minister said: "South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are geographically distant from the Falkland Islands themselves.

"They have no settled population. British title to them does not derive from the Falkland Islands but is separate. These territories have been treated as dependencies of the Falkland Islands only for reasons of administrative convenience. That is why they are outside the draft agreement."

On the main features of the draft agreement Mrs Thatcher said: "Article two provides for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Argentine and British forces from the islands and their surrounding waters within 14 days.

"At the end of the withdrawal British ships would be at least 150 nautical miles from the islands. Withdrawal much beyond this would not have been reasonable because the proximity of the Argentinian mainland would have given their forces undue advantage."

Mrs Thatcher continued: "Withdrawal of the Argentinian forces would be the most immediate and explicit sign that their government's aggression had failed and that they were being made to give up what they had gained by force. It is the essential beginning of a peaceful settlement and the imperative of Resolution 502.

"Article six sets out the interim arrangements under which the islands would be administered in the period between the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of negotiations on the long-term future of the islands.

"In this interim period there would be a United Nations administrator, appointed by the secretary general and acceptable to Britain and the Argentine. He would be the office administering the government. Under clause three of this article he would exercise his powers in conformity with the laws and practices traditionally obtaining in the islands.

"He would consult the island's representative institutions: that is the legislative and executive councils through which the islanders were governed until April 2," Mrs Thatcher said.

"There would be an addition to each of the two councils of one representative of the 20 or 30 Argentines normally resident in the islands. These representatives would be nominated by the administrator."

The clause had been carefully drawn so that the interim administration could not make changes in the law and customs of the islanders that would pre-judge the outcome of the negotiations of a long-term settlement.

"This provision would not only go a long way to giving back to the Falklanders the way of life they have always enjoyed but would prevent an influx of Argentine settlers in the interim period whose residence would change the nature of society there and radically affect the future of the islands.

"That would not have been a true interim administration. It would have been an instrument of change."

Clause three of the British draft agreement fully safeguarded the future of the islands and nothing in the interim administration would compromise the eventual status of the Falklands or the freedom they had enjoyed for so long.

Mrs Thatcher said that article six would require the administrator to verify the withdrawal of all forces from the islands and to prevent their reintroduction.

"We think it is likely that he would need to call upon the help of three or four countries other than ourselves and the Argentine to provide him with the necessary equipment and a small, but effective force." The purpose of this was to guard against any future Argentine invasion.

Articles eight and nine dealt with negotiations between Britain and Argentina on the long-term future of the islands. "The key sentence is the one which reads: 'These negotiations shall be initiated without prejudice to the rights, claims and positions of the parties and without prejudgment of the outcome,'" Mrs Thatcher said.

"We should thus be free to take fully into account the wishes of the islanders themselves, and Argentina would not be able to claim that the negotiations had to end with a conclusion that suited her," Mrs Thacher said.

Mrs Thatcher was challenged by Mr Alex Lyon (Lab York) who said: "If the rights and claims of the Argentines are being considered then the outcome of the negotiations may well be that we would cede sovereignty to Argentina."

But the prime minister insisted: "I have said that we do not prejudge the outcome. If the wishes of the islanders were to go to Argentina I believe that this country would uphold their wishes.

"But I doubt very much indeed whether the wishes of the islanders, after their experience, would be anything near that. Indeed, I believe they would recoil from it."

Mrs Thatcher said it had to be recognised that the negotiations might be lengthy, which was why there was another provision that until the final agreement had been reached and implemented, the interim agreement would remain in force.

Although the interim agreement did not restore things fully to what they were before the Argentinian invasion, it was faithful to the fundamental principles.

"Had the Argentines accepted our proposals, we should have achieved the great prize of preventing further loss of life," Mrs Thatcher said. "It was with this in mind we were prepared to make practical changes that were reasonable. But we were not prepared to compromise on principle."

Turning to the Argentine response, Mrs Thatcher said: "This revived once again all the points which had been obstacles in earlier negotiations. Their draft interim agreement applied not only to the Falklands but included South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as well.

"They demanded that all forces should withdraw, including our forces on South Georgia, and return to their normal bases and areas of operation. This was plainly calculated to put us at an enormous disadvantage," Mrs Thatcher said.

"They required that the interim administration should be the exclusive responsibility of the United Nations which should take over all executive, legislative, judicial and security functions in the islands.

"They rejected any role for the islands' democratic institutions. They envisaged that the interim administration would appoint as advisers equal numbers of British and Argentine residents of the Islands, despite their huge disparity.

"They required freedom of movement and quality of access with regard to residence, work and property for Argentine nationals on an equal basis with the Falkland Islanders.

"The junta's clear aim was to flood the islands with their own nationals during the interim period, and thereby change the nature of Falklands society and so prejudge the future of the islands."

On negotiations for a long-term settlement, Mrs Thatcher said that while pretending not to prejudice the outcome, Argentine had stipulated that the object was to comply not only with the Charter of the United Nations, but with various resolutions of the Geneal Assembly, from some of which Britain dissented on the grounds that they favoured Argentine sovereignty.

"And if the period provided for the completion of the negotiation expired, they demanded that the General Assembly should determine the lines to which final agreement should conform.

"It was manifestly impossible for Britain to accept such demands." Mrs Thatcher said: "From the course of these negotiations and Argentina's persistent refusal to accept Resolution 502, we are bound to conclude that her objective is procrastination and continuing occupation leading eventually to sovereignty."

As MP's listened in silence to Mrs Thatcher, Sir John Biggs-Davison (C Epping Forest) intervened to ask if the proposals she was outlining were, like some earlier proposals, no longer on the table.

Mrs Thatcher told him: "These proposals have been rejected. They are no longer on the table." Replying to earlier interventions from Labour MP's, she said: "We really cannot go on and on. Someone has to make a decision and an assessement of the objectives of the Argentine junta."

And she told MP's: "The Argentinians do not want a negotiated settlement. They want sovereignty of the islands, and are using protracted negotiations in order to secure that objective. I do not believe they are genuine in their negotiations."

MP's Vote Against Government

LD202144 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2137 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Thirty-three Labor MP's tonight defied party leader Mr Michael Foot and voted against the government at the end of the crucial sixth Commons debate on the Falklands.

It was the first time since the Argentine invasion that such a vote had been forced in any of the emergency sessions and was in the teeth of a warning from an angry Mr Foot -- speaking at a private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party -- that such a vote would be misrepresented as a "stab in the back for those who have been sent into battle."

Voting was 296 to 33 on a procedural motion to close the debate. The rift came also despite a final assurance from the foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym: "There is no question of the government having turned its back on the idea of a negotiated settlement."

Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey summed up the official opposition view that "the intrasigence of the Argentinians...has inevitably shifted the balance between diplomatic and military action in the next phase of handling this dispute. But both are still required."

Mr. Foot said the prime minister and the foreign secretary should go to the UN tonight to discuss the situation. "What you need do is to gain support in the UN organization, to sustain the secretary general in the propositions he has put to the British Government," he told Mrs Thatcher.

After the Argentine invasion, he said, there had been a sense of moral outrage about what had occurred. "However, we are concerned not only about the rights of the Falkland Islanders but also their lives."

For the Social Democrats, Dr David Owen said the prime minister had made a "very brave speech." No one could be in any doubt that the government had made a "very serious attempt to seek a negotiated settlement."

Labour leftwinger Mr Tony Benn (Briston SE), who later voted against the government, called for an immediate unconditional cease-fire and for a UN administrator on the Falklands. Sanctions must be stepped up and the fleet brought home. His speech was attacked later by former Labour Prime Minister Mr James Callaghan, who told Labour MP's that Mr Benn was doing what he had done since the last general election -- to challenge the party leadership.

Vote Damages Labor Party

LD202214 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2155 GMT 20 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Three shadow ministers who voted against the government over the Falkland Islands in the Commons tonight face almost certain dismissal from the opposition front bench.

Mr Michael Foot, the opposition leader, had earlier told a private meeting of Labour MP's that a vote would be interpreted in the country at large as "a stab in the back" for the task force.

Now Mr Foot can hardly be seen not to discipline those who have defied him and who have taken part in a division which has probably had a more damaging effect on the Labour Party than any other parliamentary event for decades.

The front-bench rebels were Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian), spokesman on science; Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley East), the shadow arts minister; and Mr John Tilley (Lambeth Central), a home affairs spokesman.

Mr Michael Foot is a deeply disappointed man tonight that some of his shadow team have defied his leadership and scorned his advice. All the signs are that the three recalcitrants will be wheeled into Mr Foot's office tomorrow and told brusquely that their front-bench services are no longer required.

If Mr Foot does not act swiftly and firmly, his authority as the party leader will be seriously and damagingly undermined. Scores of Labour MP's, repelled by the idea of dividing the Commons when the fleet is at sea and probably poised for an invasion, will be furious if Mr Foot does not sweep them out.

Pym Predicts Lightning Raids

LD210718 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0710 GMT 21 May 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] The war of attrition against Argentina will be stepped up with more lightning raids on the occupied Falkland Islands, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym predicted today. But he insisted that the door to a negotiated settlement to end the crisis will be kept open.

Mr Pym was speaking on BBC Radio Four's "Today" programme following the announcement by UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar that his attempt to find a peaceful settlement had broken down.

Mr Pym said: "The position is that in the absence of a peaceful settlement the military pressure will continue to build up and attrition against Argentina will continue. Our strategy all along has been to put on the squeeze and increase it."

Mr Pym did not rule out a direct invasion of the islands but said: "How he deals with his forces is a matter for the commander-in-chief. I would expect a series of raids rather like we saw on Pebble Island the other day and others we have heard of in recent days.

"I imagine there will be an increase in that sort of activity, but the actual decision remains with the commander-in-chief."

Mr Pym denied a suggestion that all diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict had ended. "We know that the secretary general has concluded his attempts and that's unfortunate, but possibly right.

"We remain open all the time to further possible negotations. It may be that Argentina will change her mind. The door must always be open for that. At the end of the day whatever happens there must be a negotiated settlement of some kind. We hope it comes sooner -- but that does not look very likely. "

Mr Pym said Britain had been prepared to be flexible to achieve a peaceful settlement. "We are always open to suggestions. But what is necessary is for the Argentines to change their mind.

"They invaded the islands. They have no right to be there. They are under an obligation from the United Nations to go. They show no sign of it. All they have to do is adhere to the terms of UN Resolution 502 and get off the islands, then peace can break out again."

Mr Pym insisted that there was still a broad measure of support for the government's strategy in the House of Commons, despite last night's vote in which 33 MP's went into the lobbies against the government.

Task Force Given Green Light

LD201728 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1559 GMT 20 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Task force commander Sandy Woodward has been given the go-ahead for a series of landings and hit-and-run raids on the Falklands, informed Whitehall sources said tonight. They ruled out a single "D-Day type" invasion but predicted a war of attrition -- forcing the 9,000 Argentine defenders into early surrender with minimum casualties.

Admiral Woodward must achieve repossession quickly and the British grip on the islands will now be tightened "quite steeply and quite quickly" it was being said tonight.

Over the past few days military pressure has kept pace with political and diplomatic moves. But now the government sees hopes of an immediate peaceful solution as quite dead, the sources stressed.

Defense chiefs hope that an all-out battle will not be necessary, and believe that picking off isolated and demoralised garrisons may be the best way of winning back the Falklands. But the 1,500 Argentine troops in West Falkland already suffering poor food supplies and services may be left to "stew in their own juice."

The limited British landings will be defended by surface-to-air Rapier missiles and light armoured vehicles like Scorpion tanks. More hit-and-run raids on supply dumps, like that mounted on Pebble Island last weekend will also be mounted.

The sources said Admiral Woodward now has a wider range of options than at any time, and the power to exercise them. But attacks on mainland Argentine air bases have been so far ruled out as there is no basic military need.

The report of seven SAS men arrested near the Rio Gallegos Airbase on the mainland has been acknowledged as untrue by the Argentines, but it is being seen as a warning to Britain not to try such a move.

Argentine Troops Warned

PY201652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] London, 20 May (AFP) -- The Argentine garrison on the Malvinas was warned early this morning by the British Defense Ministry's radio station that an invasion could take place within the next few hours.

The Defense Ministry's spokesman, Ian McDonald, indicated that the report came from several sources, British press and television among them.

The radio station, Radio Atlantico del Sur, which started broadcasting programs yesterday for the Argentine troops on the Malvinas, described the elite troops of the Special Air Service (SAS) [given in English] and their methods, terming them as ferocious.

The world soccer championship song was also played, as well as the song of the British group Queen entitled: "Under Pressure".

McDonald did not indicate whether the broadcasts had been prepared by the army's Pyschological War Service, the PSYOP. "If telling the truth is propaganda, then we should all be happy of being propagandists," he said.

The radio station seems to have caused disagreement within the government: British Foreign Minister Francis Pym and other members of the crisis cabinet are, it seems, particularly hostile toward the idea.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON MITTERRAND'S LONDON VISIT

PM201045 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 May 82 p 4

[Daniel Vernet dispatch]

[Text] London -- Mr Francois Mitterrand reaffirmed France's unequivocal but unenthusiastic support for Britain in the Falklands conflict in London on Monday 17 May. The president of the republic, accompanied by Mr Pierre Mauroy, had more than 3 hours of talks with Mrs Thatcher which were described as "fruitful and friendly" by the British side.

The original aim of the meeting was to prepare for the summit of the seven most highly industrialized countries which will be held in Versailles on 4 and 5 June. But Europe's difficulties and the South Atlantic conflict occupied an equal place in the talks. At a meeting with French journalists before returning to Paris, the head of state recalled the "immediate solidarity" which France showed with Britain after Argentina's use of force. "Argentina's initial action led to an unfortunate, logical result," he said. "And since then nothing has happened which has prompted us to change our opinion."

Mr Mitterrand expressed the hope that Security Council Resolution 502 might be implemented at the earliest opportunity but he hinted that France would not go back on its position if the hostilities escalate. In defining the objectives and means to be used "it is not for us to speak for Britain. It is the injured party and decided to act in the way it has. We cannot support an aggressive action de jure or de facto."

Although that is not exactly a blank check, Mr Mitterrand suggested that Britain's allies had little control over an "unfortunate, logical sequence of events" and that he could scarcely do more than advocate moderation as Mr Mauroy had done in his Edinburgh speech 2 days earlier.

That is why France is in favor of renewing economic sanction's which Mr Mitterrand preferred to describe as an "embargo" because their aim is "not to fuel the combat strength" of Argentina without implying a break with that country.

Compared with the Falklands crisis, the European quarrel seems rather petty. With regard to the British contribution to the community budget, Mr Mitterrand recalled that France wants to see the Treaty of Rome respected. "It does not recognize that Britain can claim a permanent right to reimbursement," he stated. "We can help it in a difficult situation but there is no question of creating an automatic response."

The president of the republic seemed fairly confident about the possibility of finding a compromise on a temporary 1-year agreement which will make it possible to set the European machine in motion again. "That is as much in the British interest as in ours," he said. Finally, he rejected any legal link between the British contribution and the increase in the agricultural prices. Questioned on whether the London government was isolated from its nine partners on that subject, Mr Mitterrand replied: "I hope so!" He stressed the fact that he had not negotiated with Mrs Thatcher, let alone reached an agreement enabling the European institutions to operate.

After this visit to London the president will have met with the six heads of state and government who will take part with him in the Versailles summit. In his talks with Mrs Thatcher he assessed respective positions on the three major subjects which he intends to have discussed at that meeting:

-- The remedies to the Western economic crisis: the revival of growth, its effects on interest rates and the definition of a new international monetary system, the inflation-unemployment duo, the introduction of new technologies and relations with Japan;

-- East-West relations: Mr Mitterrand does not want the Versailles summit to be limited to the economic aspect of this question but also wants it to examine strategy and armaments since a NATO summit will be held in Bonn a few days later;

-- North-South relations: the follow-up to Cancun, the energy subsidiary, self-sufficiency in food and the stabilization of raw materials prices....

Mrs Thatcher's economic policy, even if it is less radical than it seems, does not resemble the French policy and gives preference, with some success moreover, to the fight against inflation over the fight against unemployment, shows no enthusiasm for anything reminiscent of economic planning, market organization and the new international economic order. Nonetheless, Mr Mitterrand and his advisers are confident of the success of the Versailles summit and of the definition of a common position by the industrialized countries which goes beyond petitio principii which have not practical significance.

NEW ZEALAND OFFERS USE OF FRIGATE FOR TASK FORCE

PY201142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1120 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] London, 20 May (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced here today that New Zealand has put at the disposal of Great Britain the frigate Canterbury in case of attack on the Malvinas Islands.

This frigate was built in Great Britain in 1969. It is armed with missiles and 115 and 20 mm cannons and can transport a Wasp type helicopter.

ULUSU ARRIVES; AIRPORT STATEMENTS REPORTED

TA202042 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and a delegation of 18 men accompanying him, who were awaited in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] with great enthusiasm, arrived in Cyprus today for a 3-day visit as the guest of President Rauf Denktas. They were received at Ercan State Airport with a ceremony. The special plane landed at the airport at 1430. Denktas, Ambassador Inal Batu, Turkish Cypriot peace forces commander Lt Gen Kaya Yazgin, Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly Speaker Nejat Konuk, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, Turkish Cypriot security forces commander Brig Gen Kemal Yavuz, ministers, leaders of the Turkish Cypriot political parties, other officials as well as a large number of students and citizens were there to welcome Ulusu.

Following the national anthem, Ulusu and Denktas reviewed the guard of honor and then Ulusu was taken to VIP lounge, where Denktas made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Denktas] My Dear Prime Minister: On behalf of the self-sacrificing and loyal Turkish Cypriot Turks, I welcome you to this sacred soil won with the blood of our martyrs. Your visit is a historic and happy occasion from all points of view. You are the first Turkish prime minister to visit Cyprus. You represent the government formed by the glorious Turkish armed forces which were forced to stop those who wanted to disrupt the country. It is with great appreciation and gratitude that we are watching your efforts to preserve peace, to restore the democratic system and to bring economic relief to Turkey as well as the TFSC. I am convinced that your visit will be very beneficial. Our government as well as all other officials encouraged and inspired by this visit will engage with renewed enthusiasm in planned projects and work.

Our common aim is to establish a peace which will bar the renewal of frightful days of 1963 to 1974, to settle our economic and administrative problems and to insist on measures that will ensure the happiness of our people.

Moreover, your visit has given our people the occasion of expressing in your presence their feelings of gratitude and respect for their motherland. I wish a good stay to you, your spouse as well as all the other members of your delegation during their visit to this soil saved with the common sacrifice of the Turkish Cypriot fighters and the mehmetcik [nickname for Turkish soldier] as well as the support of our people and the motherland to which we are linked with strong ties.

[Ulusu] I am happy to be the first Turkish prime minister to visit Cyprus as the guest of Turkish Cypriot President Denktas. I am also happy to visit for the first time this beautiful place. The Turkish Cypriots who bravely struggled for years against oppression have attained their well-deserved independence through the peace operation of 1974. After forming their federated state, the Turkish Cypriots have started the process of advancing speedily in the political, economic and social fields. Naturally both during the years of struggle and the years in which they established their federated state, the Turkish Cypriots have received their greatest support from their motherland.

The Turkish Cypriots have not yet attained complete happiness. However, they have taken a very big stride in this direction. They are, first of all, enjoying an atmosphere of independence on their own soil. They have proved to the whole world that they are in favor of a negotiated solution and peace. Last year in August the Turkish Cypriot side presented to the Greek Cypriot community concrete and comprehensive proposals which have once more proved the Turkish Cypriot's determination for reaching a lasting solution and peace through negotiations.

The motherland government is supporting these proposals with the same determination expressed by the Turkish Cypriot community. Despite its difficulties, which are typical of an island economy, the Turkish Cypriot community has been able to use its limited resources as much as possible and has shown an exemplary effort in a bid to improve the lot of its members and to make its economy self-sufficient.

The motherland is making and will continue to make all necessary aid available in a bid to help the Turkish Cypriot community in its efforts of economic development. The Turkish Government will not shun any sacrifice that will bring happiness and prosperity to your community. I am convinced that during my visit I will have beneficial talks with President Denktas, Assembly Speaker Konuk, Prime Minister Cagatay as well as other officials. We shall review and assess the developments during the last 8 years including the projects that we jointly undertook. On this occasion I would like to extend to our Cypriot kinsmen the hearty greetings of their Turkish brothers. [end recording]

Following the statements, Ulusu accompanied by Denktas, left the airport for Lefkosa [Nicosia].

Talks With Denktas, Cagatay

TA210600 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is in Cyprus for a 3-day official visit as the guest of Turkish Cypriot President Rauf Denktas, has said that Turkey will continue to make all kinds of sacrifices for the sake of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC]. Ulusu met today with President Denktas and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay in Lefkosa [Nicosia] for talks. Deputy Mayor of Lefkosa Mahide Ergun presented the visiting Turkish prime minister with the golden key of the city.

In Kyrenia, Ulusu met with Turkish peace forces commander Lt Gen Kaya Yazgin. Denktas gave a dinner today in Kyrenia in honor of Ulusu. In a statement during the dinner, Denktas said that the arrival of the Turkish prime minister to the island would be remembered as a historic day of joy for Turkish Cypriots. He added that the solution of the Cyprus problem should be based on the Turkish Cypriot community's founding partnership in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus and the equal rights of the two national entities in founding a partnership republic. Denktas pointed out that the effective guarantee of Turkey was necessary in an agreement to be reached for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Noting that Greece was trying to use the Cyprus problem as a factor in its differences with Turkey, Denktas said that Greece was thus dragging the Greek Cypriot side to disagreement. Despite all this, the president said, we are continuing to exert efforts for a negotiated peace based on a positive and balanced solution. Recalling that following 1974, the Turkish Cypriots established their own federated state in the north of Cyprus, Denktas said that the Cyprus problem would be solved when the Greek Cypriots establish their federated state.

In his turn, Ulusu said that despite the harsh political and economic difficulties -- mostly caused by the Cyprus problem -- which are facing the young federated state, the Turkish Cypriot community has enhanced its concept of democracy. Ulusu added that the valuable contributions to peaceful efforts made by the federated state for attaining ajust and lasting solution in Cyprus was appreciated by various circles and was assessed by the public [sentence as heard]. The concrete and comprehensive proposals made by the Turkish Cypriot community last August, Ulusu said, were the most decisive signs of its desire to reach a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. Ulusu noted that the existence of a strong and homogenous Turkish community in Cyprus was important for the continuation of political stability in the region.

Ulusu continued: We are convinced that the Turkish Cypriot community, with the support supplied by Turkey as a natural result of our national cause, will play a most effective role in the preservation of the balance of forces in the island through the use of realistic and sensible policies in the solution of its existing political, social and economic problems.

Ulusu concluded by saying that he was sure that the Turkish Cypriot community, supported by Turkey and conscious of its historic task, would face any design or intrigue aimed at its life and property.

Tomorrow, Ulusu is expected to address the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly and have talks with the members of the Turkish Cypriot Government.

Denktas Responds to Note

TA211201 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] President Denktas has declared that the panic in which the Greek Cypriots are has become clear by their latest attempts in connections with Mr Ulusu's visit to the federated state. The president was referring to a note sent by the Foreign Ministry of the Greek Cypriot administration to members of foreign diplomatic missions in the south not to attend any reception given for Mu Ulusu by the authorities of the federated state or by the Turkish Embassy. Mr Denktas said that such Byzantine intrigues could have no effect on the freedom and autonomy of the Turkish Cypriot people. These impertinent protests, he said, could serve no useful purpose and showed the intention of the Greek Cypriots to maintain their unrealistic attitude.

The president recalled that during his visit to southern Cyprus early this year, the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, had encouraged chauvinism and discord. However, Mr Denktas added: Mr Ulusu, visiting the liberated Turkish area of Cyprus at the invitation of the free and autonomous Turkish Cypriot community, had declared that Turkey would continue to support efforts to reach agreement for the establishment of a new Cyprus Republic based on partnership through the intercommunal talks.

KIPRIANOU VIEWS STRUGGLE FOR UNITED CYPRUS

NC202112 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1700 GMT 20 May 82

[Address by President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou at the inauguration of an indoor sports center in Nicosia on 20 May -- live]

[Excerpt] On behalf of the government, the people, and me personally, I would like to express our warmest thanks and gratitude to the Greek Government and the Greek people for their great contribution which has been of decisive significance in the construction of this sports center. [applause] The contribution of Greece toward similar projects has also been of great significance and I would like to express our gratitude for the new donations just announced.

I said earlier we want youth who are full of life; youth who will fight in the arena for the great, beautiful and true ideal; youth who will continue the struggle of our country and our people for liberty. Youth is related to struggles for liberty; the sporting spirit is related to the ideal of liberty and democracy. Tonight is a special and exceptional opportunity for us to declare that we will never allow anyone to undermine democracy and the democratic processes in this country. [long applause] And we will permit absolutely no one to raise obstacles to the sacred struggle of our people for liberty and justice and the restoration of their rights which have been trampled upon. [applause]

We are fighting for a Cyprus which is completely independent, territorially integral, sovereign, united and nonaligned -- a Cyprus which will be a place of peace and serenity. There can be no solution to the Cyprus problem without the restoration of our people's rights.

Most certainly the occupation troops must go, as soon as possible [applause] most certainly there must be safeguards for the inalienable right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes [applause] most certainly there must be a solution in accordance with the UN resolutions, a solution which will guarantee -- permanently now -- liberty and the termination of foreign interventions.

Despite the hardships of the past 8 years, as a result of treason and occupation, our people in the free areas of Cyprus have managed to create great achievements. Our people created and they must have most certainly won world admiration for their militant spirit, dignity, and endurance. The mourning mothers, the relatives of the missing persons and the refugees have become the symbol of patience and militant spirit and admiration. These people who have never given in, in the face of all the hardships, will not give in no matter how many pressures -- no matter in what form -- may be exerted against them; nor will they accept solutions which will, later, be tantamount to acceptance of the faits accomplis or solutions outside the framework of the UN resolutions [applause] or solutions which would endanger the survival of this country. [applause]

International support is continually expanding. And it is in this direction that we are fighting hard and jointly. The Greek and the Cypriot Governments and I would like to particularly stress that the future is dawning much more hopeful with the active alignment of the Greek Government [applause] which fights with us for the restoration or our people's rights.

As long as the current situation in Cyprus continues we will continue to create; we will create and we will build; and we will build whatever might strengthen the necessary foundation for the continuation of the struggle for liberty, the struggle which is above all else.

In the field of sports, to which we attribute special importance, we will continue to make our contribution and I promise a continuation of my personal interest and the government's interest. We will do all we can to guarantee to Cyprus all the necessary means, all the necessary installations and foundations so that it can definitely reach an international level and become an international sports center.

We fight for liberty. We do not know when there will be an end to our people's suffering. The sooner this happens the better. What is important is not so much the time, nor so much the method and tactics. But what is important is the context of the solution, one which our people have a right to; it must be the solution to which Cyprus has a right as an independent state. What we ask is what all the free peoples of the world and all the independent states of the world have a right to enjoy. We ask for nothing more and nothing less. The context is of importance. This struggle will be continued until we are justified. It is a historic duty; it is a duty to our ancestors; it is a duty to those who sacrificed themselves; it is a duty to all those who suffered everything; it is a duty owed by the present generation to future generations.

OFFICIAL PROTESTS TO TURKEY ON ULUSU CYPRUS TRIP

NC201945 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The Greek Government has protested to the Turkish Government over the visit by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu to Cyprus' occupied territories. Our ambassador in Ankara, Papoulias, visited the Turkish Foreign Ministry and gave the Greek government's protest to Deputy Foreign Minister Gurun. The Turkish prime minister's visit to Cyrprus began today despite the previous announcement by the prime minister's office that it would be postponed because Ulusu was ill. This is the first time a Turkish prime minister has visited Cyprus' occupied territories since the invasion.

Spokesman on Ulusu Remarks

NC201959 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Our country made a new protest today to the EEC member countries, NATO and the UN delegation in connection with Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu's statement on arrival in occupied Cyprus. The government spokesman, Maroudhas, made the following statement in this connection:

Ulusu's statement on a peace operation is contrary to the spirit and resolutions of the United Nations. Essentially it concerns an operation for the occupation of Cyprus' northern part, which has been recognized as such by the United Nations and mentioned by the United Nations as an invasion. Furthermore, Turkey has been asked by the international organization to withdraw its occupation forces from Cyprus. In addition, the fact that through a UN resolution a peace force has been established between the Turkish occupation forces and the Cyprus state is additional proof that the Turkish troops are considered internationally to be occupation troops.

Ulusu also spoke of a federated state, something which is also blatantly contrary to UN resolutions and completely contrary to the basis of the intercommunal talks, where discussions are being held on a federated zone. The government spokesman also stressed that the help Ulusu speaks about -- we call it an invasion -- predetermines how far we shall go on a compromise agreement. Once again this justifies the Greek Government's policy that the dialogue cannot produce results with the presence of the occupation troops and while Ankara predetermines and dictates its result.

CANADIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL LEAVES ATHENS 20 MAY

NC200927 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Canadian Governor General Schreyer, who paid a 4-day visit to Greece at the invitation of President Karamanlis, left Athens today for home. Schreyer was seen off at Ellinikon Airport by President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Papandreous, Chamber of Deputies President Alevras, members of the Council of Ministers, the armed forces commanders headed by Admiral Deyiannis, chief of the National Defense General Staff, and by other Greek and foreign officials.

GREECE, NICARAGUA TO ESTABLISH FULL RELATIONS

NC192231 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2010 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Greece and Nicaragua will establish full diplomatic relations and the two countries will soon open offices in Athens and Managua. Nicaragua's trade minister will arrive in Athens next week to sign a trade agreement.

PAPANDREOU TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA 26-28 MAY

NC181846 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou will visit Yugoslavia 26-28 May at the invitation of Federal Executive Council President Planinc.

SECOND TCP PLENUM REVIEWS CURRENT ISSUES

TA210822 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 21 May 82

[Statement by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee on the second party plenum, 19 May 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The plenum of the Turkish Communist Party's [TCP] Central Committee has been held. The plenum reviewed prominent issues like the preservation of peace in our area, the transformation of Turkey into a factor contributing to that peace, the toppling of the military junta ruling the country and the struggle being waged for the establishment of democracy in our country. Ways were also sought to eliminate the impact of the military junta's aggression, which has caused heavy losses among our ranks, and the reasons that allowed such losses. Measures to be taken in a bid to preserve the party ranks were decided upon. The plenum also reviewed preparations underway for the fifth TCP congress.

The party plenum was held at a time when the reactionary military dictatorship in our country in its foreign policies has increased its dependence on U.S. imperialism and in the domestic front, has intensified its oppression not only of communists and the other progressive forces but of all the potential opposition forces as well. The plenum determined that this development creates a new phase in the military junta's process of dragging the country into a reactionary system.

The reckless efforts of the Reagan administration to increase armaments and international tension coupled with the reactionary military dictatorship's pro-NATOite and pro-American foreign policies have brought our country and our people to the brink of destruction in a nuclear war. The presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus, the deterioration of relations with Greece and the overt and covert destructive steps against Afghanistan, Iran and the continuous efforts for rearmament are fully against our national interests.

The plenum has appealed for a joint struggle by all citizens in order to allow Turkey to take its place, as soon as possible, among the world's peace forces, to establish a lasting friendship with all its neighboring countries, to dismantle NATO and U.S. bases in our country, to withdraw from NATO, to join the Nonaligned Movement, to withdraw unconditionally all Turkish troops from Cyprus and to purge the Balkans of nuclear arms.

All the peaceful efforts of the socialist countries -- led by the Soviet Union -- and the latest Brezhnev peace proposals made at the meeting of the Soviet trade unions have strongly been supported by the party plenum, which stressed the significance of the struggle for peace being waged in capitalist countries with the participation of Turkish migrant workers as well. The plenum categorically supported all democratic liberties. The plenum also stressed the party line concerning issues like efforts to topple the military junta so that a temporary national and democratic government can be established, the reviving of the struggle against imperialism and the monopolies, the democratization of the state mechanism and efforts to have elections for a constituent assembly [as heard].

The plenum also discussed and determined the TCP line in the event of a public referendum over a new constitution. It discussed the prospects of dealing a heavy blow to the military junta in the referendum with the unity of all political forces which oppose the elimination of the 1961 constitution as well as the working calss, the middle-classes and the masses of peasants. The TCP is in favor of a national and democratic constitution which will safeguard the interests of all these forces.

The plenum also determined all the tasks that await the TCP in order to provide the increased effectiveness in the peace struggle of all forces that favor democracy and to unite all these forces in a single national and democratic front.

Recently these forces have widened their area of effectiveness, and the movement for a unity of action is gaining strength. The plenum has assessed as a very significant step which contributes to the unity of all progressive forces the joint declaration by the TCP, the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party. The TCP will continue to exert efforts in a bid to enhance this unity.

The plenum has decided to further strengthen the struggle being waged in order to eliminate the inhumane pressures which Communists and other progressives are being subjected to in the dungeons and in order to liberate them.

The causes of the heavy losses suffered by our party last May were also reviewed during the plenum. The party experience proves that wherever the party conspiration [last word in English] was slackened, discipline was disregarded and factions appeared, the enemy attacked at that point and inflicted heavy blows to our party from these gaps. The fact that the growth of the party beginning with the 1973 campaign was not matched by work in the organizational and ideological fields has been seen as a factor that led to such heavy losses. The plenum reiterated that slackening the party conspiracy and discipline and tolerating the smallest factional stand or partisanship would be an inexcusable error.

The plenum stressed once more the vital importance of preserving the party ranks at a time when the detentions are being relentlessly implemented.

In an atmosphere in which the threats of a nuclear war mean the end of humanity, the TCP plenum noted the importance of the unity of the international communist movement in easing this situation. The plenum expressed its firm opposition to ideas expressed by the Italian Communist Party which were disapproved by the heavy majority of the brother parties.

The plenum reiterated the following statement: The TCP is following and will continue to follow the inspiring line of the great October Revolution, as well as the line of Marxism-Leninism and international proletariat.

GREEK PROTEST ON ULUSU CYPRUS VISIT REJECTED

TA201631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Turkey has rejected a Greek protest over the official visit by Prime Minister Ulusu to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC]. The protest, presented to Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Amb Kamuran Gurun by the Greek ambassador to Ankara this morning, notes that only one legal government exists in Cyprus and that, therefore, only the Greek Cypriot Government in the south of the island is authorized to issue official invitations to Cyprus. The protest claims that Ulusu's visit to Cyprus is in contradiction with international law and that it would have a procrastinating effect on the intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that the Greek protest has been rejected. In a statement, Ambassador Akiman said that it was recalled to the Greek ambassador that two communities under separate administrations existed in Cyprus. The spokesman added that it was out of question for the Turkish prime minister to require permission from the Greek Cypriots to pay a visit to the TFSC which is under the administration of the Turkish Cypriots. Akiman added that it was pointed out to the Greek ambassador that Turkey legally -- in accordance with international agreements -- intervened in 1974 in a bid to prevent the annexation of Cyprus by Greece and that this could not be termed an "occupation." The Greek ambassador was also told that though Turkey always supported the intercommunal talks in Cyprus, speeches made by the Greek prime minister during his visit to Cyprus had affected the talks negatively. It was explained to the Greek ambassador that the subject to be protested should be the addresses made by the Greek prime minister during his Cyprus visit.

In conclusion, Ambassador Akiman said that this step by Greece would not contribute to the positive atmosphere that is desirable in relations between Turkey and Greece.

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DGB DEMANDS NO NEW MEDIUM-RANGE WEAPONS IN EUROPE

LD202112 Hamburg DPA in German 1440 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (DPA) -- "There must be no deployment of new medium-range weapons in Europe." This demand was made unanimously by the 525 delegates to the DGB in Berlin today after lengthy debate. The DGB strongly supported the negotiations between the United States and the USSR aimed at withdrawing all medium-range weapons deployed in Europe and targeted on Europe. In the controversial debate, chairman of IG Metall Eugen Loderer, spoke against the deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Europe. He described the reestablishment and preservation of world peace as a central demand of all employees, and stressed: "It would be a fateful mistake to seek more security through more and more weapons."

Chairman of IG Chemie, Karl Hauenschild, spoke of a "wide decision" to refrain from a statement on the NATO dual decision because the deployment of new weapons was not a question that specifically concerns trade unions.

Geneva Talks Resume

LD211656 Hamburg DPA in German 1626 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 May (DPA) -- Bonn hopes concrete progress will be made during the new round of negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe. The Foreign Ministry also expressed hope today that the Soviet Union will respond positively at the negotiating table to the Western proposal for a bilateral zero option, that is, the complete bilateral renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles.

This proposal, according to the Foreign Ministry, had been worked out in close consultation within the Western alliance and was emphatically supported by the Federal Government. The United States and the Soviet Union, following a 2-month pause, resumed their negotiations in Geneva on Thursday.

The Foreign Ministry underlined that the Federal Government, which had been decisively involved in realizing the Western position, will continue to participate actively and intensively in the consultations accompanying the negotiations. The Federal Government proceeds from the premise that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal to begin American-Soviet negotiations on the reduction of intercontinental strategic missiles in June, and the willingness to negotiate expressed by Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, will have a positive effect on the Geneva medium-range missile negotiations.

SPD'S BAHR COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD230902 Hamburg DPA in German 2332 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 May (DPA) -- Egon Bahr, SPD Presidium member and chairman of the subcommittee for disarmament and arms control, proposed limiting all nuclear weapons to the territory of countries which own them, simultaneously producing a conventional balance in Europe. The SPD Presidium member, who received the Gustav-Heinemann citizens' prize in Rastatt on Sunday, defined the proposal as an attempt to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe while retaining an indispensable nuclear protective screen. However, without a conventional balance such a nuclear-free zone would not be realistic. Moreover, existing ties in East and West continue to be essential, since they guarantee joint security. This idea also has to counter anything that could lead to a severing of Europe's destiny from that of America's. Bahr sympathized with the suggestion by four formerly prominent U.S. politicians to refrain from first-use of nuclear weapons in Europe. This would only be possible, however, if an approximate conventional balance between East and West is achieved first.

Bahr said it is "baffling" that so far this has been understood as conventional arming. It is much better to negotiate with the Warsaw Pact for a balance of power through disarmament toward a lower threshold. In general, without a nuclear protective screen there can be no joint security. First it is urgent, however, to include tactical nuclear weapons in the disarmament negotiations, since without controlling them efforts for a conventional balance will remain "cosmetic."

GENSCHER CONCERNED OVER NATO LOSS OF UK SUPPORT

LD231412 Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 May (DPA) -- On Second German Television [ZDF] Sunday evening Foreign Minister Genscher and SPD arms expert Horst Jungmann warned of a weakening in the NATO alliance through the withdrawal of British naval units from Europe. Genscher said that this should not become a "permanent" state of affairs. Jungmann said that he was particularly concerned about the fact that (?Britain) first withdrew its combat forces and then consulted its alliance partners.

Rainer Barzel [CDU], chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Bundestag, said on ZDF in this connection that while one should not stab our NATO partner Great Britain in the back, the European Community, and thus also the Federal Republic, did not grant London a "blank check for military actions." The former CDU chairman also made it clear that EEC trade sanctions against Argentina should only be extended if there is a chance that the sanctions could be used as a lever to achieve a negotiated settlement.

Like Genscher, Barzel stressed that in the context of the war over the Falkland Islands, the practice of (?German) weapons exports must be reexamined to secure even greater curbs. [passage indistinct]

BID FOR JOINT FRG-GDR DISARMAMENT STAND FAILS

LD211846 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has failed to persuade the GDR to take a joint disarmament initiative at the UN General Assembly starting in New York in early June, DEUTSCHE DEPESCHENDIENST reported, quoting Bonn diplomatic circles. Genscher had envisaged such an initiative with his East Berlin counterpart Fischer, and had exchanged letters with him on the matter.

Genscher: 'Didn't Fail'

LD221528 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 May (DPA) -- FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has advocated developing a political strategy in inner-German relations in order to identify in as many areas as possible means of cooperation and to seek to make progress. In an interview with Bavarian Radio Genscher warned on Saturday of the danger of narrowing the inner-German dialogue to the two points of reducing the minimum exchange levy for travelers from the West to the GDR and the continuation of the interest-free overdraft facility (Swing) granted by the FRG to the GDR. Once again, however, the foreign minister stressed that all issues have to be seen in the overall context.

The aim of Germans in the FRG and the GDR has to be to make Germany "virtually the motivating force" in the development of the East-West relationship. This also means that in the inner-German sphere exemplary arrangements would be possible. The FRG Government views inner-German policy as a European peace task.

Genscher said that the two German states' efforts to formulate a joint disarmament initiative for the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly cannot be said to have failed. Rather that such an understanding has not yet been achieved. On this point also we "have to keep on talking and should not throw in the towel."

PARTIES SPLIT OVER SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

AU210908 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Rome, 21 May (ANSA) -- The Anglo-Argentine war over the Falkland Islands has given the five parties in Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government coalition something new to fight about.

The issue of the latest quarrel between the coalition partners -- the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Spadolini's Republicans -- was the government's move to break away from the European Economic Community's trade sanctions against Argentina.

Italy's disassociation from the sanctions policy mainly stemmed from the pressures of the coalition's two major members, the Christian Democrats (DC) and Socialists (PSI), while the remaining three parties were more inclined, to varying degrees, to stick with the European partners.

(The Italian Government refused Monday night in Brussels to renew the sanctions the ten enacted last month against Argentina for its April 2 invasion of the British-ruled Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Eight of the EEC's ten member states voted to extend the embargo for one more week.)

The most critical of the government's stance were the Social Democrats, who have gone so far as to challenge the political alliance that has linked their party with the PSI for a long time. They issued a public warning today in the Social Democrat (PSDI) Newspaper, "L'UMANITA" that they are not willing to follow the Socialists "a half a meter down this path." In unusually tough language, L'UMANITA voiced bitterness that "democratic Italy, which seemed to have foregone betraying and waltzing", had "failed again" when it came to the test.

The PSDI mouthpiece was particularly caustic with the Socialist Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, who "may be a fine minister.... but we would rather stick to Marshal Montgomery's side".

The latest outbreak of coalition infighting came at a bad time for the government, which is involved in a tough parliamentary battle against time to rush a revised severance pay law through to avert a referendum, on the books for June 13, proposing repeal of present legislation.

To get the revision through an opposition filibuster by the May 30 deadline, the government has announced plans to put each of the five articles of the legislative draft to a confidence vote.

Government Denies Split

AU211548 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Rome, 21 May (ANSA) -- "No criticial challenges" filled the air yesterday during a Rome Cabinet meeting held to discuss the Italian decision to drop trade sanctions against Argentina, according to a note released today by the premier's office which disclaimed press accounts of "sharp challenges" and an "animated debate" said to have developed in the Cabinet over the issue.

The note said that the issue of the Anglo-Argentine crisis in the South Atlantic has been handled with "consistent, punctual and complete information in the four Cabinet meetings" held for these discussions and pointed out that this fact has been "correctly acknowledged" by the Social Democratic public works minister, France Nicolazzi.

The reference was to Nicolazzi's statement of his party's opposition to the Rome government decision to drop the sanctions. Thursday, the minister advised the Cabinet that the maverick decision undermined Italy's "credibility" internationally and especially within the Western alliance.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO MEETS LIBYAN OFFICIALS

LD220026 Tripoli JANA in English 1739 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Rome, 21 May (JANA) -- A meeting was held here last night included [as received] the secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, the secretary of heavy industry and the Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

They discussed bilateral relations and agreements included in addition to the economic and technical cooperation and trade exchange. The participants stressed the necessity of Italian companies' contribution to the transformation projects in the Jamahiriyah, within the mutual interests of both peoples.

Libya Pledges To Honor Debts

AU201947 Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Rome, 20 May (ANSA) -- Libya pledged to honor all of the undisputed debts it has with Italian companies during the talks Tripoli's former Premier Abd as-Salam Jallud had in Rome this week with Italian Government officials.

A communique issued by the Italian Foreign Trade Ministry after a meeting in Rome today between Minister Nicola Capria, Libyan Heavy Industries Minister 'umar al-Muntasir and the governors of the two countries central banks, Aurelio Ciampi and (Rageb Misellati), said that both sides agreed to keep the matter of Libya's unpaid debts and Libyan crude exports to Italy separate.

In an interview published in Palermo's L'ORA daily today, Capria disclosed that the question of defaulted payments challenged by the Tripoli government will be handled in a meeting scheduled for May 28 in the Libyan capital.

But the banking system, the communique issued in Rome today stressed, has to be on guard, considering the extent of the Libyan debt, which was placed at a composite 1.2 billion dollars. The situation, the communique added, "carries the risk of creating a major crisis in trade between the two countries".

Jallud, the second in rank in the Libyan leadership, conferred with Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini Wednesday and met in Rome today with Italian Socialist Party [PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi for more than two hours.

A statement issued by the PSI, the second biggest party in Spadolini's government coalition after the Christian Democrats, said the two men discussed Mediterranean peace and cooperation, Italian-Libyan relations and ties between socialists in the region.

"Craxi and Jallud", the communique said, "confirmed their common desire to keep communication lines between the two countries open and promote the development of relations between their parties".

BRIEFS

PRC, PAKISTAN MILITARY DELEGATION -- Riva Trigosa, near Genoa, 22 May (ANSA) -- A Chinese military mission visited the Cantieri Navali Riuniti shipyards here Friday morning, the second such foreign mission to visit them in twenty-four hours. On Thursday, a mission from the Pakistani Navy was at the shipyards looking at naval pre-fabrication techniques and equipment such as stabilizer for ships being built for the Italian, Iraqi, and Ecuadoran Navies. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 22 May 82 AU]

EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

NC202148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] Lisbon, 20 May (MENA) -- Egyptian-Portuguese talks began in Lisbon today. The Portuguese side was led by Foreign Minister Goncalves Pereira and the Egyptian side by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who arrived in the Portuguese capital earlier today.

The talks, which lasted about 3 hours, were attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Lisbon Ahmad Mahir and the director of the Egyptian Minister's Office, Ambassador Sa'd Al-Fararji. MENA has learned that during this meeting a review was made of the international situation, African issues, nonalignment issues, and what is happening in Latin America.

A major part of the meeting was devoted to explaining the Egyptian diplomatic efforts for the establishment of just and permanent peace in the Middle East and the continuation of the peace process after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. The agency also learned that the Portuguese side expressed appreciation for the Egyptian peace efforts, while Dr Ghali expressed his thanks to the Portuguese Government for its consistent support for this process.

The two sides also reviewed bilateral relations, particularly in the commercial and cultural spheres. The Egyptian minister is scheduled to continue his talks with Portuguese officials tonight at a working dinner which will be given by the Portuguese minister in his honor.

Confers With Balsemao

NC212200 Cairo MENA in English 1908 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Lisbon, 21 May (MENA) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali conferred today with Portuguese Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemao on the international economic situation, the latest African developments, Namibia and bilateral relations between the two countries.

The meeting also dealt with Egypt's efforts to establish a just peace in the Middle East. Balsemao paid tribute to President Husni Mubarak's efforts in the peace process.

Ghali also conferred today with the Portuguese parliament speaker and invited him to visit Egypt, and the Portuguese speaker accepted the invitation. Ghali also conferred with the deputy premier and defence minister on the European role in the latest Middle East developments and the Iranian-Iraqi war.

The Portuguese officials affirmed their country's support to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as a step towards a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Ghali will convey a message tonight from President Husni Mubarak to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Ghali had arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit at the invitation of his counterpart, Andre Goncalves Pereira.

Visit Ends

LD232106 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Bilateral relations between Portugal and Egypt will be strengthened mutually, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali [title as heard] said on his departure from Lisbon today.

The Egyptian minister ended an official 3-day visit to Portugal today, during which he held talks with Portuguese authorities which he described as positive and constructive.

FOUR MEMBERS OF COALITION GOVERNMENT RESIGN

NC220924 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Lisbon, 22 May (AFP) -- Four Social Democrat members of the Portuguese coalition government have resigned in protest against parliament's refusal to amnesty 23 extreme-left prisoners.

The prisoners themselves began an unlimited hunger strike following yesterday's vote.

The Social Democrats in July last year, along with other opposition socialist members of parliament, committed themselves to an amnesty for imprisoned members of the Revolutionary Proletariat Party "on humanitarian grounds." Those who resigned included a vice-chairman of the parliamentary party and the chairman of the congress, the party's supreme body.

The members of the Revolutionary Proletariat Party have been in prison for three years, serving sentences for armed robbery in northern Portuguese banks in 1976 and 1977.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE

LD192108 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] It has been officially announced in Lisbon that Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao will visit Zimbabwe on 1 and 2 July. The trip, the first by a Portuguese head of government to that country, will tke place immediately after Balsemao's 3-day stay in Mozambique, which he will also be visiting for the first time. Meanwhile, semiofficial sources in Maputo say that during his visit to Mozambique the prime minister is planning to present important Portuguese proposals designed to boost bilateral cooperation. The same sources add that cooperation with Mozambique is currently being studied in Lisbon.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NATO, TERRORISM

PM210931 Madrid ABC in Spanish 17 May 82 pp 25-29

[Interview in Madrid with Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Does the progress of the current process of ratification by the other Atlantic countries ensure Spain's joining NATO before the next general election? If so and if the outcome of the polls were a Socialist government, would it be easy to leave the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] I believe that we will join NATO before the general election, just as I firmly believe that we would be unlikely to leave the organization, even if the Socialists won the election. For two basic reasons: First, I do not believe that, if they win, their triumph will be so resounding that they will govern with an absolute majority -- they would have to do so in coalition with other forces. I do not consider a socialist victory likely. Second, I believe that, even if the Spanish Socialist Workers Party triumphed, the Socialists would be pressured considerably by European reality, including the fact that other Socialist governments are the strongest pillars of NATO, for instance, the FRG.

As regards the process which you mentioned, we can only wait for the ratification procedure to be completed. Once it has, the United States will formally invite Spain to deposit the ratification of the treaty in Washington, and our country will be able to take part in the alliance's talks, both official and semiofficial. Nearing entry, the Ministry of Defense, like each of the three services, is considering the organization which we will have to set up in Brussels.

It is necessary to have permanently at the organization's headquarters a military committee, with a representative of the joint chiefs of staff and a support team, which I estimate will be at least 40 or 50 people. It will be advisable to be present on all the organization's committees in order to absorb all that is necessary and useful for us.

Once we join NATO the Ministry of Defense will begin to study what form our contribution will take. At present we have preliminary ideas, but they are only rough estimates. Each nation is quite free to assimilate the NATO doctrine in accordance with its position and interests, conforming, of course, with some logical principles of a strategic and tactical nature. When we join, we will formulate our own doctrine. [answer ends]

Portugal's Attitude

The defense minister wished to make quite clear the possible misgivings of Portugal -- which is within the Atlantic command, under the United States -- about Spain's joining NATO. "We agree completely," he said, "that the Portuguese command should remain independent from the Spanish command for strategic reasons, since our area of interest is different. Another reason for this independence is that Portugal has sensitivities of a historical and political nature concerning the Spanish command; we must be very careful, respect Portuguese sensitivity and seek to ensure that the ties of friendship and cooperation with Portugal are intensified."

"Strategically, it is clear that Spain can coordinate with Porgugal through NATO's higher commands, without interfering at all in its area of influence."

[Question] What are the strategic lines of national defense as regards Gibraltar?

[Answer] I am convinced that Gibraltar will be Spanish some day; I do not know whether it will be soon, but I am certain this negotiation will end with agreement. Moreover, from the military viewpoint, Gibraltar is beginning to make sense for Britain, because that used to be its route to the Mediterranean and the North African protectorates.

Gibraltar is an irrenounceable demand of Spanish policy; a demand which will be channeled through peaceful negotiation. The strait is a key point of world geography, through which no fewer than 130 ships pass per day. Control over the strait means that at a given moment in warfare you can control it as far as your means and your weapons allow. We control the northern coast of the strait, and we also have Ceuta and Melilla. It is precisely in the event of military conflict that the strength of an alliance such as the Atlantic alliance takes on its full significance. Imagine what it is like to face a potential, let us assume Soviet.... [answer ends]

The Malvinas conflict, which is currently occupying world attention, and the repercussions which it may have had on the negotiations envisaged between Spain and Britain over Gibraltar, could not be avoided in the conversation. Oliart asserted that the Malvinas problem has no direct relationship with Gibraltar, "and I do not believe that it will influence the negotiations." "A moment will come," the minister said, "when these negotiations will begin again, and with a greater demand for openness both on Britain's part and ours."

The ambiguous stance which Spain is maintaining on the conflict between Britain and Argentina could to some extent influence our negotiations to join NATO. Our european location and, of course, the history linking our country with Latin America, must not be forgotten. However, the minister maintained that "Spain will join NATO for a geographical and spatial reason as a European nation, and this in no way affects our position as regards the South Atlantic." "Nor do I believe that it is a bad thing," he asserted, "that there is a difference of viewpoints within NATO. In this way the alliance is considerably enriched." Oliart left up in the air a final sentence concerning this issue: "Spanish policy in this respect has been coherent...."

NATO Money

Regardless of the major issues which may arise concerning Spain's joining NATO, what citizens are really interested in is how much money this venture will cost. Oliart replied that "joining NATO will cost the Spanish people no more than defense costs them now, except for a sum which is calculated quite well in a study conducted very meticulously by Lieutenant Colonel Lobo." "I believe that the budget for joining NATO is put at 4 billion pesetas, 1981 pesetas, which represents 1 percent of the defense budget. The law on budgetary allocations for the armed forces is planned for 8 years, and no more will be done in that time than is envisaged in that plan. "

But there is another, especially delicate, aspect of the "NATO issue." Some alliance member countries are currently initiating contentious debates and offering serious opposition to the possibility of having to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles on their respective territories. Since Spain's entry is now virtually certain and will take place very soon, it would be interesting to know whether the government has considered this possibility, it was pointed out to the minister.

"Not only has it considered it," Oliart asserted, "but there is already a parliamentary resolution clearly specifying that they will not be deployed unless both legislative chambers agree. I can see no great effectiveness for medium-range missiles deployed in Spain, since neither the cruise nor the Pershing II could reach further than the southern part of the Soviet Union."

The issue of the medium-range missiles arose again at another point in the conversation. The minister seems to believe, it was commented, that there is no possibility of installing nuclear launchpads in our country, but isn't Spain's contribution to the Atlantic alliance then enormously devalued?

Oliart does not agree, citing two basic reasons. "First, the Atlantic alliance's weakness at present is in conventional forces. The combined nuclear power of the three NATO countries which have their own nuclear weapons -- France, Britain and the United States, in ascending order -- balances as a whole the Soviet power. Where there is an imbalance is in conventional forces. Spain can contribute an army, navy and air force which are very good for our size and for Europe, too. We have an efficient army with very good infantry, very high morale and officers who are far better trained than people believe.

The second reason is one of effectiveness: "Nuclear weapons will be decisive in the event of an invasion, if the enemy uses them. But usually you have tactical nuclear weapons as soon as you want and the support of umbrella of the Western alliance's nuclear power. The Spanish contribution cannot be one of nuclear missiles, since, if you launch them from here, you can only reach Russia's southern borderland. They, on the other hand, can reply to you from further back with a kind of missile which we do not have. In short, I currently view the Spanish contribution as a large conventional army with very good light weaponry."

But the interviewers wished for clarification: What if within a few months or a year the alliance proposes the installation of launchpads in our country? For the minister the matter is clear: It would be the responsibility of the government and parliament. "There is already a motion approved which stipulates this. That is, the government would have to submit a proposal to the Cortes and wait for it to be approved or otherwise."

Budgetary Policy, Basis of Defense

Spain's joining NATO, with the numerous implications it entails, is undoubtedly an inexhaustible issue. But defense policy involves other, no less substantial, aspects. The minister was asked to define the bases on which, in his opinion, a suitable defense policy rests.

"In my opinion, the most important of all is the law on budgetary allocations, because the Spanish Army is basically maintained and sustained by budgetary financial potential. That is fundamental. We will join NATO with what we are, what we have and what we can have with great effort. We are not going to join, either as a country which is essential because of its special geostrategic position -- which can be used as a base by other, more advanced, armies -- or as a country which receives from others what it does not have in order to create its armed forces' core of attack and defense. We will join as Spain, and our great contribution will be our army, which has units such as the light infantry which are on a par with the European average."

[Question] How will the various items envisaged in the law on budgetary allocations be used?

[Answer] The law on allocations must be used to bring about a change in a number of technologies and industries which are currently developing in Spain: electronics, optics, communications and so forth. The industry existing in Spain can implement much of the program, with the extension of installations, new investments and new equipment. [answer ends]

The minister referred next to the Future Combat and Attack Aircraft [FACA] program. The law on allocations includes the budget for the FACA program, in which the number of aircraft initially envisaged by this program has been reduced by almost 25 percent. Oliart explained: "We have had to adjust the FACA program to what is possible in a time of crisis. The final tenders of the firms constructing the two aircraft preselected -- the F-16 and the F-18A -- will be submitted this very week. For a contract of this magnitude offsets of every kind must be assessed. There will be 90 aircraft and not the 140 initially contemplated, owing to financial adjustment."

Specter of 23 February

The specter of 23 February [1981 -- date of attempted coup] loomed repeatedly over the conversation.

Pilar Urbano, who had come from the army's geographical institute [site of attempted coup conspirators' court martial] asked a blunt question.

[Question] How soon can the government assure that a victory of an intervention "manu militari" [by hand of the military] can be averted?

[Answer] I do not understand the question. What, according to you, does an intervention "manu militari" mean?

[Question] Well, an intervention by our own army....

[Answer] You are proceeding from an assumption, that there is an intention to intervene "manu militari." I believe, on the contrary, that, barring a catastrophic accident, there is no possibility of such an intervention. I sincerely believe this. There is no atmosphere of a military coup. (The minister vigorously emphasized his assertion.) There may be criticisms, rejection of certain manifestations of the political system, not as a whole, but there is no spirit of a military coup at all.... Now if tomorrow there is a terrible accident and we are all killed, including the head of state, then, of course, I do not know what might happen. The army is not prepared to change the political system by means of a coup. Any responsible military man will tell you this. But, we are living in a situation threatened by the unexpected, by terrorist actions, and for that reason a terrible accident, a frightful terrorist action, must be considered as a possibility. If such an accident occurred, nobody knows what may happen.... But if you say that the army wants to change the system, I do not agree. I do not know how many military personnel believed that night that there were things which must be changed. There were military personnel and civilians -- and not just reactionary civilians but democratic civilians -- who believed that things must be changed and that we would not continue as we were doing in 1980. I believe that those feelings no longer exist. Maybe some people are brandishing the specter of the election and of the "Marxists" winning.... Well, I can see no clear possibility of a coup there. However, it could happen that there are accidents and that other things may result from those accidents, but at any event what happened would be very localized. [answer ends]

The grave threat of the Basque Homeland and Liberty [ETA] terrorists loomed over the conversation like a gloomy portent. The crazy deadline set by the ETA murderers will expire in a few days' time. Is the army aware, the minister was asked, that it could be the main casualty of ETA's military wing's next offensive?

[Answer] We have given information through the military chain of command for over a month. I am convinced that terrorist actions directed against the armed forces could indeed occur.

[Question] And the fact is that they could occur at any time....

[Answer] Yes, of course; there lies the grave problem of the unexpected which terrorism poses for Spain, with a democracy which is recent and young, rather than weak -- an adjective I deem incorrect. It is an unexpected which affects not only Spain, but also the FRG and Italy: We saw the Italian system totter at the time of Aldo Moro's kidnapping and murder.... Only countries like Spain which bear a great deal can bear the number of dead we have suffered.... For that reason, what doubt can there be that the terrorists could come to involve us in a strange process? It would be foolish to deny that.

[Question] Yet it seems obvious that terrorist actions can only be regarded as accidents to a certain extent.

[Answer] Well, I am speaking of an accident as a historical accident, in the sense that I do not believe that it is a strategy so efficiently planned that we must endure it.

I am referring to an action in which a number of circumstances occur, which is a terrible monstrosity and which is difficult for society to bear.

[Question] A number of protection and self-protection measures against the terrorist strategy are possible, on whose toughness and effectiveness the terrorists' being able to have their own way largely depends. Have these measures really been adopted?

[Answer] All possible self-protection measures have been adopted.

[Question] Do we know the origin of the semi heavy arms which ETA says it has?

[Answer] Those about which we know are Soviet grenade launchers [con bocacha], like the one which they used to launch the grenade against the armored car....

[Question] Is the cooperation which the armed forces have been giving in the antiterrorist struggle deemed positive?

[Answer] Positive from several viewpoints. We are now covering targets which nobody used to cover. The attack on the Rios Rosas telephone exchange has demonstrated that there could be others. Dumps and key power installations are being guarded. The army is doing this because national police or Civil Guard cannot without leaving important places unprotected. Moreover, we are covering more targets than before, so that the national police and the Civil Guard are free for other duties. However, the army is not trained for the anti-terrorist struggle; that is a role which rests with the Ministry of the Interior. At any event, we have covered targets which would require about 8,000 members of the security forces, who can thus devote themselves to other duties.

[Question] If this cooperation is really so effective, why, for instance, was the surveillance of the borders relaxed?

[Answer] I do not agree that the surveillance was relaxed. What happened was that winter came. We withdrew from the part covered by the Civil Guard and from the passes of the central Pyrenees, which were full of snow, because there is nobody who could cross them.... The army withdrew because it no longer had any task to perform there.

FULL NATO MEMBERSHIP EXPECTED ON 2 JUNE

LD231216 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1100 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] According to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, our country will join the Atlantic alliance, NATO, as a full member at the beginning of June, probably on 2 June. Western foreign ministries are certain that Spain will be a legal member by 10 June when the summit meeting of heads of government and state of the Atlantic countries begins in Bonn. Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca will attend the meeting on an equal basis with the other 15 NATO members.

NAVY UNVEILS MEDIUM-TERM EQUIPMENT PLAN

PM210843 Madrid ABC in Spanish 14 May 82 p 37

[Text] Madrid — The Navy General Staff has now prepared its forecast investment program for 1983-1990, in accordance with the naval strategy derived from national defense policy. The report, to which EUROPA PRESS had access, consists of five sections: 1 — naval strategy; 2 -- analysis of the navy's present strength; 3 -- decommissioning plan; 4 -- navy modernization plan; and 5 -- national industry.

The report's most important conclusion is that the resources provided for by the armed forces allocations law will make it possible to improve the force, though it is estimated that by the end of the decade the navy will have some 18,500 tons less in service than in 1981, despite following a very severe and restrictive decommissioning policy.

This policy will mean that in 1990 50 percent of tonnage will be over 25 years old and some ships will be over 45 years old.

The report also contains other considerations: Spain occupies a dominant position in one of the key areas of world strategy, and its Balearic and Canary archipelagoes constitute a decisive strategic asset for the west. A power vacuum created by military weakness would be tempting to third countries. Spain must exercise definite control in the Gibraltar Strait, the Azores-Cadiz-Canaries Atlantic triangle, and the western Mediterranean. However, in the seventies a separation took place between naval forces and the maritime traffic needing protection.

From the qualitative viewpoint, it stresses the great age of the Spanish Navy. Though the average lifespan of a warship is 20-25 years, over 50 percent of present ships have exceeded this and about 15 of them are about 40 years old.

Good maintenance (of which the navy is proud) could prolong the life of its ships, but it is impossible to modify the operational characteristics of warships, the majority of which were conceived during World II. Many of the navy's ships are unsuited to successfully performing their respective tasks.

If the navy keeps the old ships in service, it is because it has no others to perform its assignments. The decommissioning plan is closely linked to a commissioning plan. When a ship is decommissioned, in order to continue using it profitably, it joins the traffic protection forces and eventually the auxiliary forces, as a maritime patrol ship.

The following are expected to be phased out during the present decade: [number missing] "Dedalo" aircraft carriers, 5 Harrier [as published] aircraft, 25 helicopters, 4 submarines, 6-8 destroyers, 3 frigates, 4 corvettes, 1 oil tanker and various other minor units.

Credits provided for by the allocations law will enable the navy to survive for the next decade by means of a modernization that will not include as many ships as is desirable. There will be a decrease of 18,500 tons and, despite the commissioning of new units, the navy will still have some ships over 25 years old and some over 45 years old.

To achieve a balanced and harmonious naval force it would be necessary to purchase: 12 VTOL aircraft; 7 frigates to protect traffic, each with its own antisubmarine helicopters; 2 destroyers; a combined supply ship and oil tanker to replace the "Teide"; 4 minehunters; 8 minesweepers; 4 "LST"-class landing craft; 6 missile patrol boats; 1 amphibious craft; 1 training ship; and 1 light transport ship.

From the total resources allocated to the navy and in accordance with the evisaged program, it is reckoned that national industry will account for more than 60 percnent of investments, or 75 percent in the case of ships' maintenance.

FINLAND

'TRUNCATED' SKP POLITBURO MEETS, PLANS STRATEGY

PM211015 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 May 82 p 16

[Excerpt] The Finnish Communist Party's new Politburo, which met yesterday in truncated form, gave Party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja and General Secretary Arvo Aalto authority to begin discussions with members of the minority and the so-called third line who have withdrawn from the work of the Central Committee and the Politburo.

The three minority members, Seppo Toiviainen, who is deputy chairman, Taisto Sinisalo and Marjatta Stenuis-Kaukonen, did not take part in the meeting.

The Politburo stated that calling an extraordinary party congress, something requested by the minority, would not be a solution to the conflict.

The party should now devote itself to looking after the interests of the workers in the preparatory work on the budget, including measures promoting employment. The party should also tighten up in preparation for the forthcoming annual round of national wage negotiations and for participation in work for peace.

The Politburo also prepared the ground for the Central Committee's first meeting 4 June. Kajanoja's aim is that the Central Committee will then be able to meet in full.

'SKP Should Leave Government'

PM211047 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 20 May 82 p 16

[Excerpts] The Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL) and the Communists should withdraw their ministers from the government because of the split in the Finnish Communist Party [SKP]. When a party unable to function properly participates in government work this affects the whole of society and slows down social development, National Coalition Party Ilkka Suominen told the party's National Executive in Helsinki on Wednesday [19 May].

Suominen described the SKDL/SKP as a millstone round the neck of the government, whose unity is now weaker than ever.

In its foreign policy statement the National Coalition Party promised President Mauno Koivisto its unconditional support in realizing an active and peace-preserving neutralist policy in the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, a policy based on the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty and close relations with the Soviet Union. Finland's traditional cooperation with the Nordic countries should also be developed and strengthened, the statement said.

Suominen said that the SKP should go into opposition not because it is the communist party, but because a party as divided as the SKP cannot work fully in the government without government cooperation suffering.

Suominen said that the split in the SKP does not mean that other parties were laughing at the SKP. In actual fact, the conflict affects the development of the whole of society, he said.

NORWAY

CONSULTATIONS ON SITING NATO STOCKPILES TO BEGIN

PM191447 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 May 82 p 16

[Text] Representatives of the armed forces' top leadership will this week brief local authorities in the two Trondelag districts on the state of the plans for contingency stockpiling of equipment for U.S. forces. At the same time the armed forces will invite the local authorities' cooperation in choosing sites for the stockpiles.

Gen Sven Hauge, Defense High Command Staff chief, announced that together with Trondelag District Command Chief Maj Gen Leif Lundesgaard he will meet the north Trondelag provincial governor and representatives of Verdal, Levanger and Stjordal local authorities next Wednesday.

On Thursday will follow meetings with the south Trondelag provincial governor and representatives of Orland, Bjugn, Malvik and Trondheim local authorities. Press conferences with local newspapers have also been arranged for after the meetings.

"We have as yet not undertaken any investigations on the ground into where the stockpiles themselves are to be established," General Hauge said. "That is why we are inviting the local authorities to cooperate in finding suitable sites. We for our part, are very ready to listen to the local authorities' arguments and take their proposals for locations for the stockpiles into consideration." General Hauge does not envisage any conflicts between civilian and military interests over the siting of the contingency stockpiles.

It is difficult to say when the armed forces can begin construction of the stockpiles, since this is largely dependent on their siting. During June, local military authorities will undertake local investigations and later budgets will have to be drawn up for which it will be necessary to find funds. The expenditure is expected to be made part of the NATO infrastructure program, General Hauge said, referring to the agreement of principle between the United States and Norway where this is made clear. However, the armed forces are keen to begin work as soon as possible, Hauge said, indicating that the work on these plans has now been given priority by the Defense High Command.

But work on the construction of the first depots for the U.S. forces will begin this year. This will happen against the background of a political initiative from Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad, and the United States has indicated that the first shipments for depots of ammunition and fuel can begin this year. The long-term intention is that these supplies, which will be kept in temporary stockpiles for the time being, will be built up so that they will be able to keep a U.S. force in action for a considerable time.

TEXT OF NOTT'S 21 MAY STATEMENT ON LANDINGS

LD211946 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1929 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The defense secretary, Mr John Nott, has just made a statement about the British raids on the Falkland Islands. He said British forces are now firmly established in the islands. Here is his statement:

[Begin Nott recording] Following the raids which we announced earlier today, British forces have now established a firm bridgehead on the Falkland Islands. Royal Marine Commandos and the Parachute Regiment are now ashore in substantial numbers with artillery, air-defense weapons and other heavy equipment already disembarked from our ships. These landings were unopposed. A secure land base is being consolidated.

During the night, several landings and raids were made by our forces in different parts of the Falkland Islands. Some of these forces have remained ashore. Argentine forces have suffered casualties and some prisoners have been taken. These operations continue. As we expected, our ships have come under heavy air attack; five have been damaged, two seriously. There will have been British casualties but we have no details. Our Harriers and missiles have destroyed seven Mirages, five Skyhawks and two Pucaras. Two Argentine helicopters, a Chinook and a Puma, have been destroyed on the ground. We have lost two of our small helicopters.

Seven weeks after the Argentine aggression British forces are tonight firmly established back on the Falkland Islands. [end recording]

THATCHER MEETS WITH INNER CABINET 22 MAY

LD220838 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0820 GMT 22 May 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher called a meeting of her inner cabinet today (about 11 am) to enable ministers to be brought up to date on the fighting in the Falklands. Reports were due to be presented by Defence Secretary Mr John Nott and chief of the Defence Staff Sir Terence Lewin.

After this meeting, Mr Nott will give a public report at a press conference on the overnight fighting and fill in details of his initial statement last night on the extent of losses on both sides.

Mrs Thatcher changed her plans last night to spend the entire weekend at Chequers and instead returned to Downing Street.

Britain is still ready to negotiate on the Falklands, Whitehall officials said today. No avenue of negotiation will be ruled out. It was made clear, however, that there seemed to be no immediate prospects of serious negotiations.

Argentine's Foreign Minister Mr Costa Mendez is now on his way to the United Nations in New York. But there are no plans for Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym to fly there.

Whitehall was unable to offer any confirmation today that American Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig is preparing to resume his mediation role. It was made clear that if Mr Haig resumes his activities, Britain will offer all cooperation. There are, however, no plans to ask directly for Mr Haig's intervention.

Ministers were also assessing the reaction of public opinion to the fighting and the news of British losses. It was expected that opponents of the war will resume their criticism on the fighting.

Mr Michael Foot, opposition leader, has already said the first concern of everyone must be for the safety and success of British troops. This view was echoed by Labour MP Mr Tam Dalyell, who opposed the sending of the task force. He said: "Everyone must now wish for the safe return of those gallant British servicemen."

But Mr Dalyell added that the ferocity of the fighting had simply proved that the task force, without adequate air cover, should not have been sent.

Last night, Mrs Thatcher said at Downing Street: "We have the most marvellous fighting men in the world. They are dedicated, and fighting in a just cause. We wish them God speed."

NOTT DETAILS ARGENTINE, BRITISH LOSSES

LD221254 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1212 GMT 22 May 82

[Statement by British Defense Secretary John Nott at Ministry of Defense in London -- live]

[Text] This morning the Union Jack is once again flying on the Falkland Islands. And I hope that you have all seen these photographs showing the evident pleasure of the Falkland Islands children. I hope you will give them wide publication.

A major bridgehead has been established in the area of San Carlos on East Falkland. The major amphibious landing yesterday was a complete success. Tactical surprise was achieved and our troops landed safely with almost no interference from Argentine forces. We are now ashore on British sovereign territory in considerable force, and have 3 Royal Marine Commandos and two Battalions of the Parachute Regiment firmly in place with their supporting arms, including artillery, Rapier and other defense weapons. From their secure base our forces will advance to place the occupying Argentine troops under increasing harassment whilst the Royal Navy maintains and tightens its blockade around the islands.

To complement the landings there were raids yesterday in other parts of East and West Falklands. In one of these, Royal Marines captured an Argentine position on Fanning Head overlooking Falkland Sound. In another, the airfield at Goose Green and Argentine positions close by were raided by our forces. Carrier-based RAF Harriers launched attacks in the course of the morning against Argentine installations at Port Stanley Airfield, and the helicopters on the ground nearby, as well as military installations at Fox Bay. During these operations we lost two Gazelle helicopters, and one RAF Harrier is missing.

The Argentine Navy has so far made no attempt to intervene. Its surface ships remain bottled up in coastal waters. The Argentine Air Force has, as expected, launched heavy raids on our ships. Air attacks started at about 1030 local time and continued throughout daylight. A succession of attacks were made by Mirages, Skyhawks and Pucaras. Combat air patrols by Sea Harriers from the task force were flown continuously and were successful in shooting down a large number of aircraft. We believe the total Argentine losses so far are nine Mirages, five Skyhawks, two Pucaras and four helicopters. These losses must represent a very significant blow to the Argentine Air Force.

Nevertheless, Argentine aircraft penetrated our defense screen and carried out attacks on our ships. Three warships sustained minor damage, but this is being repaired and the ships remain operational. One warship has been damaged in the engine room by an unexploded bomb but all her weapons remain effective. A type-21 frigate, HMS Ardent, was also hit by bombs and rockets and, after valiant efforts to contain the damage, sank in the course of last night.

We do not yet have further detailed casualty figures to add to those already announced by the ministry, but first reports indicate that about 20 men are missing from HMS Ardent and about 30 are injured.

I should like to pay great tribute to the men of our task force, whose actions yesterday were in the highest traditions of her majesty's forces, and to the men and women of the Merchant Navy. Over the next day or so our forces will undoubtedly see action again and we must expect fresh attacks upon them. But they are fighting now from a secure base and the hazardous hours of the initial amphibious landings are behind them. We are back on the Falkland Islands and back in strength. We intend to ensure that aggression does not pay.

HARRIERS ATTACK ARGENTINES AT GOOSE GREEN

LD231226 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1220 GMT 23 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] British Harrier aircraft have carried out a further attack on Argentine positions at Goose Green on East Falkland, the Defense Ministry announced today.

The full extent of the damage caused by their attack, using 1,000-lb air blast bombs and 20mm cannon, is not yet known but during the raid several wrecked Pucara torbo prop ground-attackaircraft were seen near the airstrip.

The ministry said that military activity "has been at a low level over the 24 hours. Land forces have continued to consolidate their position in the San Carlos area and have met with no opposition."

Last night, battle fleet fighters attacked an Argentine patrol boat in the Choiseul Sound and set it ablaze. The ministry reported that there had been "very little activity" on the part of Argentine forces.

"Late yesterday evening two Skyhawk aircraft came within sight of British ships but did not press home their attack. We have no reports of any other attacks."

An Argentine supply ship, the 223-ton motor vessel Monsunen was intercepted by a British warship and run aground and abandoned by her crew on the south east coast of East Falkland on Saturday night, the MOD [Ministry of Defense] announced today.

The Argentines had commandeered the 130-ft ship to ferry troops, stores and ammunition around the islands. Before the invasion it was crewed by six islanders, but it is believed that Argentine naval personnel were operating it.

A ministry statement said: "After being illuminated by starshell, the motor vessel Monsunen was run aground and abandoned by her crew. It is not known whether there were any casualties."

Goose Green Taken

PM240931 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 May 82 p 1

[A.J. McIlroy dispatch: "Goose Green Seized"]

[Text] Pooled from the task force -- The crucial Goose Green military base has been captured by British forces, consolidating their positions on East Falkland, according to unconfirmed reports last night.

Sea Harrier jets from the task force led the assault on the base which is about 20 miles south-east of San Carlos. The attack left several aircraft in flames on the ground.

Goose Green has been a prime target of the British forces on the Falklands and was the scene of the first Harrier loss a few days after the task force moved into the total exclusion zone. The radar installation at the base has come under constant naval bombardment.

Last night, three days after the initial beachhead assault, the 5,000 British marines and paratroopers on the Falklands were awaiting a major counteroffensive from the Argentine ground forces.

WHITEHALL: OPERATION WILL TAKE ONE MORE WEEK

LD232136 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2118 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The British operation to win back control of the disputed South Atlantic islands could take one week more, according to Whitehall sources tonight.

Land forces operational commander, Marine Brigadier Julian Thompson, has now landed his headquarters at the 10 square mile beach-head around Port San Carlos, with orders from London insisting "move on fast."

The latest air battle was fought around Royal Navy ships in San Carlos waters ready to provide gun fire support against any Argentine counter-attack.

ARGENTINE PRISONERS HAD NOT EATEN FOR 3 DAYS

PY232301 London BBC World Service in English 2120 GMT 23 May 82

[From "Calling the Falklands"]

[Text] An Argentine air attack came as the British troops consolidated their positions in the bridgehead they established on Friday. Correspondents say supplies have been pouring in at a hectic pace. Royal Marine Commandos and paratroopers dug in on the hillsides along the perimeter of the bridgehead have been sending out forward patrols to contact Argentine forces. Gunfire and explosions were heard throughout the day as Argentine ammunition and fuel dumps came under attack.

The correspondent said: Morale among the British troops is extremely high, but some Argentine soldiers taken prisoners said they're not eaten for 3 days and were suffering from exposure. Our correspondent added: Falkland Islanders are doing everything they can to help the British troops, and even young children were seen digging trenches.

FRIGATE SUFFERED 'SERIOUS' DAMAGE 23 MAY

LD240022 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0013 GMT 24 May 82

[By Bob Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] Damage caused to a British frigate during furious air attacks by Argentine fighter bombers yesterday (Sunday) is now reported to be more serious than first thought. A Defense Ministry statement early today said a number of fires were caused and attempts were being made to bring them under control.

"We still do not have any indication of casualties. We are unlikely to receive further details of this incident for several hours."

Casualties Reported

LD240708 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0704 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence said one person was dead and five wounded in yesterday's air attack which seriously damaged a British frigate.

The Ministry of Defence said one additional Argentine Mirage was shot down yesterday — bringing the total of aircraft downed to six Mirage and one Skyhawk with a further Mirage and two Skyhawks probably destroyed.

THATCHER REPLIES TO POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

LD241145 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1126 GMT 24 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Mrs Thatcher today replied to the pope's appeal for an end to fighting in the Falklands by saying that a cease-fire had to be accompanied by withdrawal of Argentine troops.

She stressed: "To do otherwise would leave the aggressor in occupation and in possession of the rewards of military adventure." She stressed that the conflict could be ended at once if Argentina withdrew her forces in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution.

The full text of her reply: "We share the anguish which you express at the loss of life in the tragic conflict over the Falkland Islands. I deeply respect the reasons which led you to send your message and should like to reply in the same spirit of frankness and candour.

"The conflict was not of our making. It was Argentine forces who invaded the islands and broke the peace. We have striven for seven weeks to secure a negotiated settlement but Argentina has shown no disposition to match our endeavours in good faith."

"A cease-fire has to be accompanied by withdrawal of Argentine troops. To do otherwise would leave the aggressor in occupation and in possession of the rewards of military adventure."

Mrs Thatcher continued: "That our cause is just and the principles which we uphold are shared and understood by democratic nations, I have not the slightest doubt. Aggression must not be allowed to succeed. International law must be upheld. Sovereignty cannot be achieved by armed invasion. The liberty which the Falkland Islanders previously enjoyed must be restored.

"The world has seen too often in this century the tragic consequences of failure to defend the principles of justice, civilised values and international law. We seek peace with freedom, not peace at the expense of freedom."

The prime minister added: "The conflict could be ended immediately if Argentina were to withdraw its forces in accordance with the Security Council resolution. The authority of the United Nations would thereby be reasserted. I earnestly hope that such counsels may yet prevail in Buenos Aires before more lives are lost."

PYM WLECOLMES EXTENDED EEC ARGENTINE SANCTIONS

LD241210 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1157 GMT 24 May 82

[By PA staff reporter in Brussels Geoff Meade]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Francis Pym this afternoon welcomed the indefinite extension of Common Market trade sanctions against Argentina.

He said in Brussels: "This degree of solidarity and support for the UK will be very much appreciated at this very crucial stage in the Falklands issue."

Mr Pym, speaking immediately after the decision was taken by Common Market foreign ministers said there had been some discussion about the merits of a one-month extention of the existing arrangements. But his colleagues had decided, and he had agreed, to leave the continuation of the trade blockade without any time limit.

Mr Pym was clearly delighted that agreement came so quickly this morning and that it represented an increase in moral support for Britain.

Although Italy and Ireland remain outside the sanctions agreement, the other seven of Britain's partners were swift to rubber stamp the existing ban on Argentinian imports. And the Italian and Irish foreign ministers pledged that, under EEC rules, they would do nothing to distort trade by reopening their borders to Argentine products that would have gone to other member states.

As a technicality, Denmark is to continue trade sanctions under a different article of EEC law, which makes the national government responsible for implementing the sanctions, rather than operating under the umbrella of the EEC Commission.

Mrs Thatcher will be well satisfied with the indefinite time scale for extending sanctions. Last week, when the original one-month sanctions agreement was extended for only another seven days, there were fears that vital backing for Britain's actions in the Falklands was diminishing.

Today, despite concern over the military counter-invasion and its long term repercussions on Community relations with Latin America, Britain's partners recognized the importance of solidarity for the time being.

SEA KING HELICOPTER CREW STILL MISSING IN CHILE

PY211911 London BBC World Service in English 1815 GMT 21 May 82

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program: Report from Punta Arenas, Chile, by Michael (Vespy)]

[Text] It's now known that the Sea King helicopter hovered for something like 15 minutes over the bay (?12) miles from here before landing normally. It was sighted by a few local people, who thought it was a Chilean aircraft from the nearby naval air base here.

The military authorities here believe that after the helicopter landed on the foreshore of the Magellan Straits, the crew deliberately set fire to the aircraft, believing they were in Argentine territory. A tent used by the men was found nearby, as were the remains of a small fire the crew had made to keep warm and perhaps to cook.

A military source told me that the search was being called off because the terrain was simply wicked, and the airmen could hide there for months without being discovered. If they want to come out and reveal themselves, we'll be happy to see them, the source commented.

The mystery of the missing crew has caused considerable speculation locally, specially about the sort of [words indistinct] at the time of their disappearance.

S. AFRICA ALLEGEDLY SUPPLYING ARMS TO ARGENTINA

LD241348 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1226 GMT 24 May 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Reports that South Africa is secretly supplying Argentina with weapons and military spare parts "would be regarded in a serious light" if they are true, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman, who said he knew of the reports, would only add that Britain was "in touch with a large number of governments around the world on many aspects of the crisis in the Falklands Islands. This naturally includes the important question of arms supplies to Argentina."

The reports, in the Johannesburg STAR newspaper, have not been denied by the South African authorities. They said the Pretoria government were supplying ship-to-ship Israeli-made Gabriel missiles as well as spare parts for Mirage aircraft.

The newspaper, quoting Cape Town sources, said the arms were being flown in a (?Uruguayan)-registered plane from a remote corner of Cape Town Airport in crates marked "tractor spares."

The subject is expected to be raised by MP's at Westminister.

CABINET MEMBER DENIES EARLY ELECTION RUMORS

LD231334 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1306 GMT 23 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Mr Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the Conservative Party, today firmly ruled out the idea of an immediate or early general election in the wake of the Falkland Islands crisis.

Mr Parkinson, paymaster general and a member of the so-called "war cabinet", said on the BBC radio programme "The World This Weekend": "We would not dream of trying to engineer an election around it. This is not being considered, nor will it be".

Mr Parkinson was questioned about a speech last night by Mr Francis Pym, the foriegn secretary, urging his Cambridgeshire constituency party workers to look above the "hurly burly" of present events and plan their strategy for the next election.

This was widely seen as a broad hint that Mrs Thatcher was planning to go to the country early while the government's popularity rides high over the crisis.

But Mr Parkinson insisted: "There has been a great misreading of Mr Pym's speech." He stressed that the government had still nearly two years to go.

"That speech should not be interpreted as a call for an immediate election. We have no plans at all to call for an immediate election, and our plans are not being affected by the Falklands."

Mr Parkinson added: "We have two more years, almost, of this Parliament. We have many things left to be done, and I believe we will carry on and see our term of office through. We will go to the public on the basis of our full record and that is our plan at the moment."

When he was asked if that meant ruling out an autumn election, Mr Parkinson responded: "I am saying to you just that."

Earlier, Mr Parkison repeated the view of the chief of defence staff, Admiral Sir Terence Lewin. He said: "We are not looking for a long and bloody war. Having established a secure base we are planning to move — and to move fast. It is not our intention to be lured into a long and bloody war."

Questioned about the possible diminution of international support, Mr Parkinson said: "There will be some international pressure on us to go for a cease-fire and to start negotiating again. "But I think we have established our credentials as negotiators. "Argentinians have consistently demonstrated that they were not prepared to negotiate and that they were only interested in hanging on to what they took by force." He added: "If we have to resist international pressure to restore freedom to the Falklanders, we will have to resist it."

DAILY TELEGRAPH DETAILS REDUCTION IN NAVY

PM211335 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 May 82 p 3

[Desmond Wettern, naval correspondent report]

[Text] The Navy's Antarctic ice patrol ship Endurance, 3,600 tons, is the only one of the Navy's larger ships, due to be axed under last June's defence review, to have won a permanent reprieve as a result of the Falklands crisis. The endurance's small Royal Marines detachment strongly resisted the Argentine invasion of South Georgia.

Between 1980 and the end of 1984 sixty warships and major auxiliaries will have been scrapped, sold or mothballed, according to the latest figures given to Parliament by Mr Blaker, armed forces minister.

Despite the claim by Mr Nott, defence secretary, at last week's Scottish Conservative Party conference at Perth and earlier in Parliament that the fleet would have more ships in 1985 than today, only 32 new warships and auxiliaries will have been completed in the five years up to the end of 1984. The total includes the carrier Invincible, 19,500 tons, to be sold next year to Australia, and the hydrofoil Speedy, 117 tons, which is up for sale after less than two years' service.

But three frigates — the 2,700 ton Tartar and the 2,800-ton Berwick and Falmouth, paid off in 1980 and 1981 -- and two Royal Fleet auxiliaries, including a tanker returned by Chile, are now to be retained for the time being because of the Falklands crisis.

The Hermes is to be retained until 1985 because of the sale of Invincible. During the same five-year period it is expected that 31 warships and one auxiliary will be completed.

In the Commons debate on the Falklands crisis on April 7, Mr Nott told Mr Healey, shadow foreign secretary, that "there will be more major ships operational in the fleet than there are today. "There will be fewer frigates but there will be considerably more submarines and exactly the same number of carriers."

By 1985 the present total of 27 submarines, excluding the four Polaris missile boats, will be exactly the same as today.

KIPRIANOU SAYS TURKISH POLICY BLOCKS SOLUTION

NC211808 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1530 GMT 21 May 82

[Address by President Spiros Kiprianou opening the Cyprus International Trade Fair in Nicosia 21 May -- live]

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the recent publication of the Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL cooperation agreement, certain concern was expressed -- some genuine and some not genuine -- over unacceptable dangermongering. Because of this, I would like to take this opportunity to stress in the most emphatic manner that the encouragement of private initiative will continue to remain the government's policy. At the same time, however, I would like to state that the state has a duty to intervene actively, for the sake of economic development, wherever private initiative does not demonstrate any interest or is unable to undertake responsibilities or whenever the country's general interest dictates this.

Our policy will always remain the firm elevation of the living standard of all sections of our people. Our irrevocable goal will be social justice by maintaining the existing socioeconomic system.

Cyprus has passed through many trials during its long history. It has, however, managed to survive. Today it is going through the most tragic and decisive turn in its history. Today the future of the country is at stake. For this reason, the responsibility of all of us is vast. There may be personal or party differences, but these must not lead to new divisions and must not undermine our struggle for survival and liberty.

Today more than ever before it is imperative for all parties and fronts, irrespective of political and ideological convictions, to place our national cause above all else.

The support of the nonaligned world, of the socialist countries and that of a number of Western countries, and the support of public opinion in these countries is particularly valuable in the international field. Greece, however, remains the main support in our struggle. We attribute vast importance to the absolute harmonious cooperation with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his government and to his dynamic alignment on the basis of the joint line laid down.

As a result of the vast efforts already undertaken, and which continue to be coordinated by both governments, there is the start of a further expansion of international support. The Papandreou proposal that Greece should take over the maintenance expenses for the UN force to replace the occupation forces has already received favorable international repercussions.

We hope the necessary prerequisites will be created in the near future to force Turkey to abandon its expansionist and totally unacceptable policy. We are in the eighth year of the occupation and tragedy of Cyprus without, unfortunately, any progress in the problem of Cyprus as an exclusive result of Turkish intransigence. Even in the purely humanitarian issue of the missing persons, which is foremost in our minds, Turkey continues to remain intransigent. How long will international society accept this policy?

We believe that on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements it is possible to have a just and viable solution of the Cyprus issue provided Turkey radically alters its policy. Our goal is to create a truly free, independent, sovereign, federal but united, territorially integral, demilitarized and nonaligned state. We aspire to turn Cyprus into a place of peace and happiness for all its inhabitants, irrespective of religion and origin. We want a united people in a united state. This can only be achieved with absolute freedom, without foreign intervention and foreign armies.

If Turkey truly wants a solution to the Cyprus issue it must immediately withdraw its occupation troops and abandon all ideas of division. The question of withdrawal of the occupation troops has always remained our first care and primary goal since 1974, when we sought the first resolution at the UN General Assembly and, most certainly, we could have easily reached an agreement if the occupation did not exist.

Despite the fact, however, that Turkish occupation troops continue to remain here, in violation of the UN resolutions, and with their presence in essence preventing free negotiation and progress, we have never ceased to make sincere attempts, through the intercommunal dialogue, for progress in the domestic aspect of the Cyprus problem.

There has, however, been absolutely no progress because of Turkish intransigence. Despite the difficulties and obstacles, we have a duty to continue to the dialogue and exhaust all limits, particularly after the recommendation of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to accelerate the dialogue and examine the most important issues, in order to establish within a reasonable period of time whether progress is or is not possible.

Irrespective of the dialogue and other developments, we will continue, in a more intensive manner, the effort for internationalization by moving in every direction to guarantee the greatest possible international support in order to force Turkey to withdraw its occupation troops and abandon its partitionist policy.

Our goal will always remain a just and viable solution of the Cyprus issue. An imperative prerequisite within the framework of such a solution will be guaranteeing and implementing the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes. It is essential that in general the rights and liberties of all the citizens be guaranteed so that our island may become a place of peace and happiness for its entire population, and thus cease being a source of friction and disturbance.

The termination of the Turkish occupation and the correct solution of the Cyprus problem will create the prerequisites and conditions for a balanced and unified development of our country's economy, and in this way our people, as a unified whole, will be able to proceed with their creative tasks.

Only in this way will there be guarantees for equal opportunities for all the inhabitants of our island; only in this way will all feel that they are equal citizens of the same state; and only in this way will all enjoy the benefits of a higher living standard.

The international trade fair offers an excellent manner for expanding our commercial transactions, particularly our export trade. At the same time, however, it contributes to the further development of cultural and friendly ties between our island and the countries participating in it. Let us hope that as of next year the entire industrial and commercial world of Cyprus will participate jointly in the international trade fair so that everyone -- Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Maronites, and Latins -- will contribute to a noble competition and to a joint struggle for the prosperity and progress of our people as a whole.

I am certain that during this year's fair the commercial and financial transactions between the interested parties will mark a considerable increase to the benefit of both the Cypriots and foreign merchants. I consider it my duty to warmly congratulate the chairman, members and board of the state fair authority, as well as all those who contributed to this excellent and efficient organization of the trade fair. With these thoughts, I inaugurate the 7th International Trade Fair and, once again, express my appreciation to all the Cypriot and foreign exhibitors, wishing them every success. [applause]

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO NORTH

Addresses Legislators

TA211137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the Turkish Government sincerely hopes that the intercommunal talks aimed at resolving the Cyprus problem in a peaceful manner result in a just and lasting solution that serves world peace. Ulusu, who is currently in Cyprus as the guest of TFSC President Rauf Denktas, this morning visited the naval martyrs monument in Girne [Kyrenia] and paid his respects. Ulusu, who also visited the Bogaz martyrs monument, later met with Denktas at the Turkish Embassy in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. Ulusu called on legislative assembly speaker Nejat Konuk as well as on Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran and Republican Turkish Party leader Ozker Ozgur.

Later Ulusu explained the views of the Turkish Government regarding the Cyprus problem at the special session of the TFSC legislative assembly. Ulusu conveyed head of state Gen Kenan Evren's good wishes to the members of the legislative assembly and said: Our national Cyprus cause is directed at a noble goal. Pointing out that this goal consists of the safeguarding and development of the rights and freedoms and security of the Turkish Cypriot community and the creation of a lasting atmosphere of peace whereby the two communities can coexist on the same island in tranquillity and security, the prime minister continued: We have so far covered great distances in our common cause. All the achievements to date are undoubtedly the result of the courage, valor and sacrifices displayed by the Turkish Cypriot community in a spirit of national unity and solidarity.

Ulusu noted that the peace operation of 1974 constituted a historic turning point on the path to lasting peace and stability. Further noting that the Turkish Cypriot side is continuing its good will efforts at the intercommunal talks, Ulusu said: The concrete and comprehensive proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriot community to the Greek Cypriot community on 5 August 1981 have demonstrated the Turkish Cypriot community's desire to attain peace through negotiations.

Ulusu also stated that the Turkish Government will stand by its Cypriot kinsmen during the stage of establishing and perpetuating peace.

The prime minister said aid will continue to solve the TFSC's economic problems adding: Naturally, we wish sincerely that the federated state will urgently undertake legal and administrative arrangements to increase tax revenues and will rapidly take measures to terminate the current unnecessary size and excessive wastefulness of the civil service in order to allow its economy to survive on its own resources.

Ulusu also noted that the unity and solidarity of the Turkish Cypriot community and the political parties in the federated state is the primary condition in the success of the struggle for economic development.

In his speech, Konuk expressed the Turkish Cypriot community's feelings of loyalty to the motherland. Ulusu and the delegation accompanying him will continue their contacts this afernoon as well. Ulusu will also attend the council of ministers meeting to be held today.

Visits Famagusta

TA221059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is in northern Cyprus as the guest of the president of the Turkish Federated State, Rauf Denktas, is continuing to hold contacts.

Accompanied by Denktas, Ulusu visited the mass graves in Murataga [Maratha], Atlilar [Aloa] and Sandallar [Sandalaris], where more than 100 Turkish Cypriots martyred by the Greek Cypriots during the 1974 peace operation are buried. Ulusu laid wreaths and paid his respects.

Later, Ulusu went to Gazi Magosa [Famagusta], where he was received by the mayor and other officials with a ceremony. A large crowd observed the ceremony, during which Mustafa Adaoglu gave Ulusu the town's golden key. Ulusu then toured the town and the port. He was briefed on port operations and then attended another briefing at the army headquarters in Gazi Magosa. He is now attending a luncheon given in his honor by the commander of the Turkish peace forces in Cyprus, Lt Gen Kaya Yazgan.

Cagatay Dinner

TA222042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 May 82

[Excerpt] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who is currently on an official visit to the TFSC, attended a dinner given in his honor by TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay this evening. In a speech at the dinner, Ulusu said that the talks being conducted between the two communities in Cyprus on an equal basis are the only way to reach a peaceful political solution to the Cyprus issue.

Ulusu noted that the Turkish Cypriot community is attempting to achieve a peaceful political solution in Cyprus with the same determination that saved it from annihilation. The prime minister continued: We appreciate the constructive efforts patiently exerted by the Turkish Cypriot community is attempting to achieve a peaceful political solution in Cyprus with the same determination that saved it from annihilation. The prime minister continued: We appreciate the constructive efforts patiently exerted by the Turkish Cypriot community at the negotiating table and we continue to believe that it will be possible to achieve a bicommunal and bizonal federal republic in Cyprus through an intercommunal conciliation. In its peaceful efforts, Turkey will proudly continue to serve as the biggest supporter of the Turkish Cypriot community and the guarantor of its existence and security.

In his statement, Cagatay said that the kinsman relationship between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots constitutes the most beautiful and meaningful example of a common destiny in sorrow and in joy. Cagatay said: Through the same traditional solidarity, Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots will ensure the establishment of a lasting and peaceful solution in Cyprus based on human rights and freedoms and comprising universal law. We firmly believe in this.

Ulusu will leave for Istanbul tomorrow morning.

Leaves for Turkey

TA231202 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] The Turkish prime minister, Mr Ulusu, has said that Turkey will continue its joint efforts with the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus with patience and determination for the continuation of the Cyprus intercommunal talks.

Mr Ulusu was speaking at a press conference in Nicosia this morning before his departure for Turkey at the end of a 3-day official visit to the Federated State. He stressed that [words indistinct] will continue for the aspired results from the intercommunal talks. He stressed that the basic principles and how to reach them in a solution of the Cyprus problem was clear. He added that efforts to weaken or hinder the intercommunal talks would not contribute to the widely accepted bicommunal and bizonal federation. He stressed that baseless claims should be set aside and work be done for peace in Cyprus and the region. He pointed out that [words indistinct] and enmity between the two communities and their motherlands were incompatible with their [word indistinct]

On the economic subjects, Mr Ulusu said that they had discussed the further development of commercial and economic relations between Turkey and the Federated State and added that Turkey will continue to (?support) the development of the economy of the Federated State. He said that talks which had begun during his visit would be continued in Nicosia between the members of the delegation which has accompanied him and which will be staying in Nicosia and officials of the Federated State.

Mr Ulusu stressed that the faithful struggle of the Turkish Cypriot community to safeguard its rights had not been completed. He said that the community should realize its economic and social development in the shortest possible time within an atmosphere of unity and solidarity. He reiterated that Turkey would be beside the Turkish Cypriot community always and in every condition.

Mr Ulusu was later seen off from Ercan State Airport by President Denktas and other officials as well as a large crowd.

Economy Talks

TA241153 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] A high-level meeting was held in Nicosia this morning between Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to discuss the economic problems of the Turkish Cypriot community. From the Federated State's side, the meeting was attended by President Denktas, the foreign minister, Mr Cagatay, and members of the council of ministers, and from the Turkish side by a delegation headed by the under secretary to the Turkish prime minister for Cyprus affairs, Mr Guneri.

PAYMENT BEING SOUGHT FOR SERVICES TO U.S. PLANES

NC240914 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 24 May 82 p 1

[Text] Cyprus has asked the U.S. Government to pay for the services the Larnaca Airport control tower provides its planes which pass through the area the tower controls.

According to our reports, the United States should pay Cyprus several million pounds for services already rendered, and the government has already started the necessary activities.

For its part, the U.S. Government has made it clear that it does not intend to pay for these services and has described the sum the government is seeking as taxation.

The Cyprus Government has warned the United States that in case the amount demanded is not paid it will cease offering service to U.S. military aircraft, with the result that the danger of collisions with other airplanes passing through the same area at the same time may arise.

The Foreign Ministry has already made all the demarches necessary in the government's effort to collect the payment.

According to our reports, the Cyprus Government has set a timetable for the payment. Otherwise it will instruct the control tower not to provide services to U.S. military aircraft.

KKE SCORED FOR PAPANDREOU SPEECH INCIDENT

NC221230 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Referring to the incident caused in Kefallinia yesterday by a small group of KKE followers during Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's speech, D. Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, has said that these manifestations by the KKE followers constituted a clear intention to impede the prime minister's speech -- a fact that is unprecedented.

Mr Maroudhas then stressed that every quarter should know that the people have given the majority to PASOK so that it can implement its own program and no other program. The deputy minister stressed: PASOK is implementing its own program, which is invested with the people's verdict, and it does not need nor accept advice. All those who think they can be the guardians of PASOK are committing a grave mistake. With their 18 October choice, the Greek people themselves determined the positions of the parties. This was determined by the free will of the Greek people.

PAPANDREOU REITERATES SUPPORT TO CYPRUS

NC212027 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 May 82

[Speech delivered by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on 21 May at Kerkira on the anniversary of the annexation of the Ionian Islands by Greece -- recorded]

[Excerpt] We shall progress together. We have already started laying the foundations for a new course four our country, a course toward the vision of change. [prolonged cheers] As I look down upon this sqaure today I see the great slogans of our people for the struggle of our nation: national independence; territorial integrity. [prolonged cheers] Today we celebrate the union of the Eptanisos [Ionian Islands], the union of Kerkira with Mother Greece. [prolonged cheers] This union did not come about by itself. Long national and peoples' struggles were necessary in order to win the independence of the Eptanisos and unify it with Greece. [prolonged cheers] These national and peoples' struggles are the ones which support our progress toward change.

It is difficult at this moment for me not to refer to the great island of Cyprus, this sacred earth [prolonged cheers] which has been trampled upon by desecrators. [boos] The real character of the notorious bicommunal dialogue is being revealed through the illegal and unacceptable presence of the Turkish prime minister in the occupied [boos] section of the Cyprus Republic. Our message from Kerkira on this day to our brothers in Cyprus is that we will continue the unsubdued struggle for the liberation of Cyprus [prolonged cheers], for an independent, nonaligned, demilitarized Cyprus. [prolonged cheers and confused slogans] As we have stressed in the past, we threaten nobody, we claim nothing in the Aegean apart from what is ours on the basis of treaties, agreements and the blood and struggles of the Greek people. [prolonged cheers; "Greece Belongs to the Greeks" predominating] Greece desires to actively contribute to peace and detente both in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean as well as in Europe. The great, however, ought to know that this nation, which claims nothing, is not going to give up a single handful of earth, sea or air. [prolonged cheers]

I wish to address a warm brotherly greeting to the country's armed forces, the armed forces which today guarantee our territorial integrity and honor and support the democratic institutions and the peoples' sovereignty, which is the source, the only source, of every authority in our country. [prolonged cheers] As brothers let us strengthen our national independence and let us open the grand avenue which leads to the deepening and broadening of democracy, the active participation of the Greek people in every corner of the Greek earth. [prolonged cheers]

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS GREECE ON AEGEAN ISSUE

TA231716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that if Greece extends its territorial waters in the Aegean to more than 6 miles the status quo and the balance of sovereignty [egemenlik dengesi] and security would be disrupted. Turkmen said: In such a case it would naturally be inevitable for all the aspects of the status quo in the Aegean to be redefined, and Greece would bear the responsibility for this.

Turkmen answered a question by an ANATOLIA reporter on the possible Greek attitude in the Aegean following the ratificatin of the Law of the Sea agreement. He said that in the face of any Greek fait accompli to widen its area of sovereignty in the Aegean, Turkey is determined to take all possible measures.

Recalling that Turkey voted against the agreement adopted at the international Law of the Sea conference, Turkmen said this agreement, which will be open for ratification in December, will not be signed. He said: Greece must not choose an erroneous and dangerous path by distorting or unjustly interpreting the provisions of this agreement, which will never be binding on Turkey. Greece must know that the characteristics of the Aegean and the balance of rights and interests in the sea between Turkey and Greece do not allow its territorial waters to be extended beyond 6 miles.

Papandreou Aggravating Dispute

TA221648 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Istanbul, 22 May (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Kaya Toperi said disputes between Turkey and Greece were aggravated by the government of Andreas Papandreou.

In a briefing on Turkish foreign policy with foreign correspondents in Istanbul for the Islamic conference central bank governors meeting, Toperi noted Papandreou had cut off the dialogue on Aegean issues such as the continental shelf, airspace, territorial waters and the demilitarization of the Aegean islands, and had an adverse effect on intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

Toperi said his government believes a ban on nuclear weapons should be worldwide. A regional clearing of such weapons as in the Balkans would not be of practical use. Turkey was not under pressure to join a rapid deployment force for the defence of the Gulf, Toperi said. He added Turkish troops would not withdraw from Cyprus until the threat to the Turkish Cypriot community was lifted.

Undersecretary of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism Mustafa Turkmen briefed the visiting journalists on legislation concerning tourism and related investment in Turkey.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM CYPRUS VISIT

TA231535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the Turkish Cypriot community views the future with faith and confidence and that it is determined not to return to the pre-1974 conditions. Ulusu, who concluded his official visit to the TFSC and returned to Turkey today, briefed journalists on his visit at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport.

Pointing out that the spirit of unity and solidarity is deep-rooted in the TFSC, Ulusu said that he appreciated the efforts to establish a healthy economic structure despite the existence of certain as yet unresolved problems. He expressed the conviction that the Turkish Cypriots will win the economic war through their diligence, determination and willpower. Ulusu added that Turkey will continue to support by all means the solving of the problems of the Turkish Cypriots and will not spare any sacrifice to this end.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ARGENTINE SANCTIONS RENEWED INDEFINITELY

NC241132 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 24 May (AFP) -- European Economic Community foreign ministers, except for Italy's and Ireland's, agreed here today to renew indefinitely economic sanctions against Argentina, it was announced. Italy and Ireland decided against continuing sanctions when the EEC council first renewed them for a week last Monday.

The sanctions, involving a total ban on Argentine imports, are to expire tonight. Denmark, which is against applying such sanctions communally, will apply the same ban on a national basis.

AUSTRIA

CSSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN VIENNA

AU211327 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 May 82 p 2

[Text] Today CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban arrives for 2-day economic talks in Vienna. On Friday Urban will -- together with Trade Minister Staribacher -- sign a protocol on the meeting of the joint Austrian-CSSR commission which has been going on in Vienna since the beginning of the week.

Within the framework of the commission's meeting the Austrian side has handed over a list of large-scale projects in which Austrian firms are interested. There are offers concerning refining facilities, chemical plants and various equipment for metallurgical plants as well as machines of various kinds. Existing cooperation agreements with CSSR enterprises were also discussed, which partially also refer to joint activities on third markets.

FRANCE

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON BEIRUT BOMBING

NC240955 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Paris, 24 May (AFP) — The French External Relations Ministry today confirmed that a French paratrooper and a woman member of the embassy staff were among about a dozen people killed earlier today when a booby-trapped car exploded outside the French mission in Beirut. The dead woman worked for the embassy's commercial department. The paratrooper was on guard duty outside the embassy building, the ministry said.

The bomb had been planted in the women's car without her knowledge and had exploded when she was driving into the embassy precinct, the ministry said. Reports from Beirut said that two Lebanese members of the embassy staff had also died in the blast.

HERNU DENIES REPORT OF UK REQUEST FOR PLANES

NC231558 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Lyons, France, 23 May (AFP) — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu today said he had "no knowledge of any official request" from British Defense Secretary John Nott or the British Government for a possible loan of French-built Mirage or Etendard fighter planes. Mr Hernu, speaking at Villeurbanne near here, was responding to a report in London's DAILY EXPRESS. The Argentine Air Force is equipped with both fighter models. The paper said Britain had requested the loan to study the planes' strengths and weaknesses.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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KREISKY ANNOUNCES HE WILL RUN FOR REELECTION

AU211920 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 21 May 82

[Report on interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna on 21 May -- with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] The decision has been made. Chancellor Kreisky will once more be the top candidate of the Austrain Socialist Party for the next parliamentary elections. Kreisky announced this today after several hours of consultations with the leadership of his party. Kreisky had announced last year at the party conference in Graz that he would decide at the beginning of May 1982. Actually, this decision is not a surprise following several recently dropped hints. As to his health, a team of physicians authorized this decision a short while ago. Today they were answered.

First of all, President Benya, chairman of the Austrian Trade Unions Federation, will remain in his post; secondly, Socialist members of parliament are supposed to resign their mandate in the Nationalrat; and thirdly the state should, if necessary, become further indebted in order to secure employment.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] In front of Kreisky's villa on Armbrustergasse 15, in the Vienna district of Doebling, a great number of journalists were waiting this afternoon before 1500 local time for the top Socialist Party leaders to arrive. Special interest was paid to Benya whose running for reelection to the post of Trade Union chairman was one of the preconditions demanded by Kreisky for his remaining on the political scene.

Vice Chancellor Sinowatz was also there. During Kreisky's illness he was discussed as a successor. Finally, Kurt Steyrer, minister of health, was also expected. He is the chairman of the committee examining Kreisky's health. At 1500 local time the decisive talk took place. Three hours later the expected decision was adopted. [end reporter recording]

[Kreisky] We will submit a new great political program on employment in which previous decisions and deliberations are included. This includes 5,000 new homes, additional homes, the improvement of old houses, and also the [UN] conference center. We agreed that members of the Federal Government in the future -- in order to consolidate parlimentary work -- should resign their mandates in Parliament as long as they are members of the government, in order to obtain optimal efficiency in the parliamentary work of the party faction.

Naturally we also spoke about the new budget, and we have come to the conclusion that we should not let ourselves be driven into panic, since -- taking into consideration the billions which unemployment costs other European countries -- we would like to adhere to the policy that the money we have and the money we borrow should in the first place serve the struggle against unemployment.

Question: And you will run for election?

Answer: I will run for election.

Question: Mr Federal Chancellor, you once told us that if you ran for election, you would serve during the major part of the legislature. Can you clarify this? Will you remain until the middle of the eighties?

Answer: It was my friends' wish that this statement be withdrawn, so to speak; they would like me to remain throughout the period of the legislature.

NETHERLANDS

PARTIES MANEUVER AS FALL ELECTIONS LOOM

PM240913 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 May 82 p 3

[Bob Green article]

[Text] The Hague -- The elections, which will probably be held in the fall, have already begun. Because of the present government crisis the political parties are busy maneuvering to win as favorable a point of departure for the elections as possible. There are already some lively antics within some parties -- principally Democrats '66 [D'66] and the Labor Party [PVDA].

D'66 is still discussing whether or not to participate in a probably very short-term rump cabinet together with the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA]. In the PVDA the former director of the Wiardi Beckman Foundation (the party's scientific bureau) and the present editor in chief of HET PAROOL, Wouter Gortzak, has put forward in his paper a proposal for the swift formation of a progressive people's party. Such a progressive people's party was attempted 10 years ago but failed.

All manner of statements show that the election campaign has already begun. PVDA ministers are making no secret of the fact that on crisis Wednesday Prime Minister van Agt made a serious attempt, after hearing that the socialist ministers were planning to offer their resignations, simply to "carry on" with the CDA and D'66. There would be no resignation by CDA and D'66 ministers, but the spring budget bill approved by a cabinet majority would simply be presented to the Second Chamber and this would lend legitimacy to such a rump cabinet.

The delays and postponements on that Wednesday evening make such a plan seem likely. But such a plan would be at complete variance with constitutional rules. With the resignation of the PVDA ministers the parliamentary basis for the cabinet disappeared and the political justification for the second Van Agt cabinet went with it. Such a plan would only have been possible if Van Agt could count on the D'66 ministers playing this game too and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] later cooperating by voting the final spring budget bill through the Second Chamber. But things did not need to go as far as this. D'66 Defense Minister van Mierlo, it is being said in The Hague, immediately made it clear that the non-PVDA ministers should also resign their portfolios. This then happened, but not without a clash with Terlouw.

The story of a "little plan" by Van Agt -- which is not entirely being met with disbelief in the CDA Parliamentary Group -- is further coupled with public descriptions of the behavior of the prime minister experienced during cabinet meetings as "humiliating." This is why outgoing Interior Minister van Thijn made it clear in Saturday [15 May] morning's "In de Rooie Haan" radio program that the prime minister was clearly seeking a break with the PVDA. Such statements are generally not made if any serious thought is being given to the possibility of a "patch-up" of the collapsed coalition, but they are perfectly suited to the prologue to an election campaign, which looks as if it will be unusually hard and unfriendly.

In the psychological warfare suitable to an election campaign there is also a place for rumors of possible cooperation between the PVDA and the VVD, thus putting pressure on the CDA. The VVD does not exclude this possibility, the new VVD Parliamentary Group leader, Ed Nijpels, made clear at a VVD congress in Amersfoort on Friday evening, provided the PVDA makes a choice between its "radical" Chairman Max van den Berg and Ed van Thijn. Over the weekend PVDA Parliamentary Group Chairman Wim Meijer brought speculations about possible PVDA-VVD cooperation back into the debate. The VVD now wants a decision about the deployment of new nuclear arms in the Netherlands and wants to have the link between low income supplements and the net minimum wage broken.

Both are in conflict with PVDA positions, according to Meijer. He added that there would be a possibility of talking with the VVD if the Liberals were to change their program on these two points. The chances of this seem as great as those of a swift return by Hans Wiegel from Leeuwarden to The Hague. [Wiegel recently resigned as VVD leader to become royal commissioner for Friesland in Leeuwarden]

Gortzak's proposal to ressurect the progressive people's party must also be seen in the context of the runup to an election. Gortzak drew a very convincing picture of a process of decay within the PVDA in which the Radical voters would depart if the party moved toward the center and the other wing would defect if the PVDA once again threw itself into endeavors to form a leftwing majority. This latter -- collaboration with the Netherlands Communist Party, Pacifist Socialist Party and the Radical Political Party -- would only win a total of 25 percent of votes cast in an election and would block leftwing participation in government for years.

He argues that the PVDA and D'66 operating separately can expect little from elections, but would together have a good chance with a realistic program outlining "progressive and sober solutions." Gortzak's suggestion is to gather PVDA members, D'66 members, the Godebald group from the Radical Political Party, academics and trade union members to a congress in the not-too distant future, and that this, dreaming of the new Social Democratic Party in Britain, would work out an efficient alternative to the prospect of years of CDA-VVD cabinets. However, the question is whether in the coming months of preparations for an election the PVDA can allow itself such a far-reaching reassessment of itself as inclusion in a progressive people's party without arriving at election day in an extremely dilapidated condition.

At present the PVDA is doing all it can to enter the elections with as much agreement as possible on the subject of employment. It must be made clear to the voters that it was right for the PVDA to break with the second Van Agt cabinet because its coalition partners made it impossible to carry out the two-pronged policy of cuts and an active employment program contained in the government accord. It is on this theme that the way back from the major defeat in the local elections must trodden. Badly divisive discussions of party leadership and discussions about new party formation have no place here. At the top of the party by no means all are convinced that Den Uyl will be a major vote-catcher as party leader, but this is coupled with the view that an open conflict about it would go far toward being political suicide.

Finally, as far as D'66 is concerned, the emphasis -- as parliamentary leader Brinkhorst argued this weekend -- is that D'66 must not run away from their responsibility in the present difficult period. This shows a certain willingness to try to persevere with the CDA in a temporary minority cabinet, if an interim cabinet comprising the PVDA, CDA and D'66 with the task of presenting the 1983 budget and calling an election turns out to be impossible. But such a rump cabinet would also have to present the spring budget to the Second Chamber. By taking such a step D'66 would make it clear that they want above all to remain a potential government partner and are aware that the price of this will be a long-term break with the PVDA. Such a strategy would seem to be aiming at a grateful CDA, which would once again take the Democrats into the government after the elections. The speed with which the CDA dropped the VVD last year makes it clear how shaky this assumption is.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL TO VISIT IN JULY

PM251159 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 May 82 p 3

[Text] Nairobi, 21 May -- Mozambique President Somora Machel will pay an official visit to the Netherlands at the beginning of July, well informed sources in the Mozambique capital, Maputo, said. During the recent visit to Mozambique by the parliamentary delegation led by Christian Democratic Appeal Second Chamber member J.N. Scholten, President Machel made it clear that he sets great store by his country's relations with the Netherlands, not only because the Netherlands was the first to recognize and support his Frelimo Liberation Movement, but also because Mozambique is worried that Dutch aid, which totals around 40 million guilders per year, may come to an end soon.

SCHMIDT, ALBRECHT DISCUSS ELBE BORDER COMPROMISE

LD211216 Hamburg DPA in German 1024 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 May (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Prime Minister of Lower Saxony Ernst Albrecht (CDU) discussed the possibility of a compromise with the GDR on the disputed question of the Elbe border in a confidential and long exchange of views. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling confirmed on Friday in Bonn that a comprehensive talk took place between both politicians, but did not elaborate on the contents, referring instead to the agreed confidentiality.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

LD211234 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 May (DPA) -- Leading Venezuelan politicians requested on Friday that the Federal Government -- at the height of the Falklands crisis -- make further attempts for an immediate cease-fire between Argentina and Great Britain to the best of its ability. In a 1-hour talk with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher the government members and parliamentarians expressed fear that relations between Latin America and Europe could suffer because of EEC support for Great Britain. At the same time they spoke for an end to EEC economic sanctions.

Among those in the delegation are the secretariat general of the presidency, Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, director in the Foreign Ministry, (Roy Chaderton), Senators (Pedro Pablo Aguilar) and (Enrique Tejera Paris) as well as Deputies (German Lairet) and (Rafel Tudela). The politicians also will present their point of view in Brussels, Paris, Rome and Madrid.

At his meeting with the Venezuelan politicians, Foreign Minister Genscher emphasized Bonn's unchanged interest in a solution to the conflict on the basis of Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council. At the same time he confirmed the intention of the government to do everything so that traditionally close links between the FRG and Latin America do not suffer.

Minister 'Satisfied'

LD211800 Hamburg DPA in German 1728 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 May (DPA) -- Leading Venezuelan politicians today condemned the landing of British troops on the Falkland Islands, and promised Argentina their country's "active solidarity." Venezuelan minister of the secretariat general of the presidency, Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos told journalists in Bonn today that he hopes all the countries in the world will resist this action. The world should not permit such a bloodbath to be caused in the 20th century because of a colonial relic.

Garcia Bustillos expressed his satisfaction with the result of the 1-day political talks in Bonn by a high-ranking delegation, during which the two sides explained their attitudes to the Falklands conflict and discussed prospects for a peaceful solution. "We can draw the conclusion that the Federal Republic of Germany has not given Great Britain a blank check," the politician said.

The delegation had talks in Bonn with, among others, Federal President Karl Carstens, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of state at the chancellor's office, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, and CDU Foreign Policy Spokesman Alois Mertes.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD241634 Hamburg DPA in German 0909 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (DPA) -- Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe arrived in the Federal Republic on Monday for a 2-day visit. Following his arrival at Cologne/Bonn Airport he flew to Oberhausen to inspect an industrial concern. In the evening he is to start his official program by meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn for preliminary talks.

Mugabe, who is on a visit to seven West European countries, is in the Federal Republic for the first time. The FRG is one of the most important economic partners of the state of Zimbabwe, which gained independence in 1980. In addition to meetings with Chancellor Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal President Karl Carstens meetings with representatives of German industry are also planned.

Prior to Mugabe's visit, Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld gave an assurance to the effect that Zimbabwe could continue to depend on the Federal Republic's practical solidarity in the future. Mugabe has taken the only feasible path with his policy of "national reconciliation" between blacks and whites. To date Bonn has granted the new African country credits and subsidies worth DM226 million.

Meets With Schmidt

LD241904 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (DPA) -- At the start of his 2-day talks in Bonn, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe met Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this evening for a short preliminary meeting. The African politician was earlier recieved at the federal chancellory with military honors. A dinner is scheduled for later at Schmidt's invitation in the Schaumburg Palace.

According to government circles, the Federal Government wants to expand the current good cooperation with the young Republic of Zimbabwe in all spheres.

Speeches at Dinner

LD242322 Hamburg DPA in German 2206 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has promised the young African Republic of Zimbabwe further German aid for the country's development. At a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe tonight, the chancellor praised the path of reconciliation embarked upon by Mugabe after many years of struggle for Zimbabwe's independence. Prior to this, Schmidt and Mugabe met for a first talk, and the German side expressed satisfaction at the course of the talk.

During the dinner the chancellor said Bonn will continue to support Mugabe's policy within the bounds of its financial possibilities. He also condemned racial segregation in the neighboring state of South Africa. Schmidt also said Mugabe's policy of nonalignment has earned respect. It has given the country political and economic stability. Schmidt also supported greater private investment in Zimbabwe.

Mugabe, who is visiting the Federal Republic for the first time, spoke of Zimbabwe's socialist path, in which, however, there is certainly a place for private investment. He praised Bonn's policy of balance between East and West and urged the great powers to renounce the modernization of their nuclear weapons. His country, he said, will continue along the path of nonalignment.

Mugabe will continue his talks with Schmidt on Tuesday and will also meet with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal President Karl Carstens. He is touring seven European countries, from which he hopes to obtain more development and economic aid. Bonn has so far promised Zimbabwe credits and subsidies valued at DM226 million.

SCHMIDT SENDS GREETINGS TO MSZMP'S KADAR

LD242212 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has congratulated Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on his 70th birthday. In his message Schmidt stresses that he is pleased that his meeting with Kadar a few weeks ago once again endorsed the open and trusting cooperation between the Federal Republic and Hungary. "This shows that relations between our two countries are developing steadily even in a world situation overshadowed by serious problems; and will continue in the future to be a stabilizing element in East-West relations and an important contribution to cooperation in Europe," Schmidt stressed.

GENSCHER VIEWS FALKLANDS, EC, HAMBURG ELECTIONS

DW241249 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 22 May 82

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you understand why there is a war in the South Atlantic in which people are dying?

[Answer] I think that we are all depressed by this development and that everyone must be interested, even at this stage, in seeing efforts made to achieve a political rather than a military solution. Great Britain as well as Argentina said yesterday in the UN Security Council that they are still interested in a political solution. All possibilities must be exploited. This is a significant task for the UN Security Council.

[Question] What can the Federal Government do to bring an end to this absurd bloodshed?

[Answer] Well, I believe that is is clearly in our interests to contribute with all means possible to a peaceful political solution. There are a number of reasons for this. We are of the opinion that world problems must be solved peacefully. Regarding the Falkland-Malvinas issue, we want a solution on the basis of the Security Council Resolution 502. We are certainly also interested in seeing that this conflict does not burden relations between Europe and Latin America. Nor are we interested in seeing relations between the United States and Latin America affected or worsened.

[Question] Hasn't this relationship already been burdened?

[Answer] I believe that the current state of affairs still permits the good quality of these relations to be maintained and developed. However, we have to be aware that problems do exist.

[Question] It is not only a matter of British action in the South Atlantic, but also of Britain's action in the European Community. Wasn't De Gaulle right to object to Great Britain's membership in the European Community?

[Answer] I would separate the events surrounding the Falkland-Malvinas Islands from the problems we have to decide on at the same time in the European Community, namely increasing agricultural prices and dealing with the still unsettled problem of British contributions to the Community's budget. We have never supported De Gaulle's views in this connection, and I still do not share his opinion because I believe that Great Britain belongs to the community of European democracies.

[Question] Aren't you sometimes disappointed by Great Britain's role so far in Brussels?

[Answer] I wouldn't call it disappointment. I believe that those countries which joined the Community later on must still find their way spiritually to the Community. It is quite clear that the founding members took this step earlier because of their awareness of public opinion -- earlier than some countries which came later. This certainly does not hold true for everyone because I believe that many of them want very much to cooperate in a European way. No, I would not call the British action disappointing. However, I would say it is necessary for the view to prevail in all European countries that we are not a community of lions in which everyone tries to get the greatest share of the prey for himself. We will be able to build Europe -- and the efforts in this respect will only be successful -- if we consider the Community's advantage to be our own advantage. We must not set up barriers to each other based on national egotism. This approach is reflected by the German-Italian initiative aimed at a European union. We believe that steps must be taken now in the political, legal and economic fields to demonstrate in a difficult international situation Europe's ability to act and to come to terms.

[Question] Mr Genscher, the United States and the Soviet Union have opened the disarmament dialogue. Bonn and East Berlin did not agree on a common initiative. What was the reason for this failure?

[Answer] I would not say that it failed; I would say that such agreement has not yet been achieved. It would have been desirable to achieve this agreement prior to the UN special assembly. However, the principles we suggested for a common initiative, particularly verification of arms control agreements and more openness, remain on the table as an unchanged necessity for realistic arms control and disarmament negotiations. For this reason we must continue the talks and not give up.

[Question] What concession does the Federal Government expect in return for an extension of the Swing agreement [interest-free overdraft credit] in intra-German trade?

[Answer] We have left no doubt that travel is an important issue for us. The significance, the results and the advantages of East-West relations must be tangible and apparent to the people. We also believe that intra-German trade is an important element of East-West cooperation.

I believe that we have many possibilities and fields of cooperation which would serve stabilization of East-West relations as well as the people themselves. Therefore, I warn against narrowing the scope to just two possibilities. I would much rather suggest developing a political strategy aimed at recognizing as many fields of possible cooperation as possible and at achieving progress in these fields. This does not reduce the significance of personal meetings, and thus of the mandatory exchange amount, nor the significance of internal trade or of the interest-free overdraft credit.

As we always say, you must see all this in the overall context. What we, the FRG and the GDR, implement in connection with the Helsinki Final Act and what we implement in connection with the wishes of the people in divided Germany determines the progress we can achieve.

Seen that way, I would not use the world concessions. I would much rather speak of what can be achieved together for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and for the people in divided Germany. Everyone must know that we consider German policy to be a European peace task.

It must be our goal as Germans in the West and the East to not only ensure that no negative influence emanates from German-German relations, but that German-German relations become something like a motor for the development of East-West relations. It also means that exemplary agreements must be made. In other words, we, the FRG and the GDR, should grant each other some sort of a political most-favored-nation clause in implementing the commitments of the Helsinki Final Act. It must be our ambition to achieve the highest level, the utmost, in the interests of the people in Germany and in the interests of Europe.

[Question] Mr Genscher, Finance Minister Lahnstein said that a decrease in income taxes is out. Does that also hold true for the Free Democrats?

[Answer] Actually, he did not say that. He said, as we do, that due to the refusal of CDU/CSU-controlled laender to cooperate in changing direct taxes to indirect taxes, such as shifting taxes from income to increased value added tax, the amount of a 1984 tax decrease has become uncertain. He continues to agree with the aim of decreasing income taxes in 1984.

[Question] Do you expect economic developments to create more leeway in this area?

[Answer] I believe that interest rates are showing a continous decrease. We are on the right path. If we will pursue budget consolidation policy persistently -- the 1983 federal budget is indeed a test -- the positive signals for economic vitalization will improve. Prerequisites in the FRG for gradually overcoming economic problems are more positive than in most other industrial states. It is up to us whether we contribute to further improving conditions for new investments, that is, for new jobs. The ideas and concepts of the Free Democrats are quite obvious in this respect: Priority must be given to everything that will encourage and not discourage making investments.

[Question] Helmut Kohl said that the CDU has a time limit with regard to a government change in Bonn. Does that pertain also to the FDP?

[Answer] I belive that time limits are set by the election law and political limits by the voters.

[Question] Of what significance will the outcome of the Hamburg elections be in this connection?

[Answer] Their significance will go beyond Hamburg because they will show whether the town can be ruled under such a situation as a fourth group's striving for power in these elections. It is obvious that it is necessary in the interests and functioning of our democracy, and not in the interests of the FDP, for a strong FDP to enter the Hamburg parliament to facilitate the forming of a majority in the interests of the city and its citizens.

[Question] Do you see direct effects regarding the Bonn coalition?

[Answer] I don't think you should overrate landtag elections. However, I am also not one to say that nobody should care about landtag elections.

EPPLER LOSES REELECTION BID TO SPD PRESIDIUM

LD241338 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 May (DPA) -- Erhard Eppler, the 55-year-old spokesman of the leftwing of the Social Democrats, is no longer a member of the SPD Presidium. In the voting on Monday in Bonn in which 40 members of the SPD Executive voted for the 11 members of the party Presidium, Eppler failed by 17 votes to regain membership in the Presidium. We had been a member of the Presidium since 1973, Federal Administrative Secretary Peter Glotz told journalists during the SPD Executive meeting.

BOELLING COMMENTS ON EXTENSION OF EC SANCTIONS

LD241856 Hamburg DPA in German 1813 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (DPA) -- According to Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, the Federal Government did not find it easy to approve an indefinite extension of the EC import sanctions against Argentina. Boelling said in a statement this evening, however, that the indefinite sanctions could be lifted at any time, as soon as the reasons for its imposition were removed. The Federal Government hopes that further developments will make an early lifting of the sanctions possible.

GOVERNMENT PUSHES FOR WEU AS DEFENSE FORUM

PM241053 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 May 82 p 5

["D.V." dispatch]

[Text] London -- At the annual meeting of the WEU Council of Ministers the French Government, represented by External Relations Ministry Secretary General Gutmann, repeated its proposal to reactivate this organization, which is the only one in which the Europeans can discuss defense. French Secretary of State for Defense Lemoine had already made proposals on that subject in December 1981 and February 1982.

France's partners were reticent at first and suspected a desire either to revive a form of European defense community or to detach Europe from its American ally. But they now admit that the French Government is acting with realism and pragmatism and without preconceived ideas. Paris thinks that the WEU is a forum which is would be a pity to neglect. Its task should not be defined in advance but according to needs. Thus France wants the WEU to be used to alert European opinion to defense problems at a time when pacifism and neutralism are spreading.

The WEU, which is already an organization of cooperation in the arms sphere, could also be involved in the struggle against terrorism and extend, as the draft recommendation adopted by the general affairs commission suggests, "its deliberations to all threats to Western Europe's security, whatever their source." That draft will be put forward in June.

FITERMAN VIEWS FIRST YEAR, COMMUNIST ROLE

PM241243 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 May 82 p 10

[French Transport Minister Charles Fiterman 16 May interview with Radio Luxembourg]

[Text] "As far as I am concerned," Mr Fiterman said, "I am satisfied with my participation in the government and with the activity that I have been able to carry out within this framework for almost a year. More generally, I am satisfied with government policy as a whole, as it is developing." The minister stressed that in his opinion it is inappropriate to talk about the government's record, "because such a policy under conditions with which people are familiar -- in other words, taking into account the previous policy, with all the problems posed by the change, the change of course, the need to introduce major reforms -- such a policy needs time to produce results." He pointed out, however, that with regard to unemployment and inflation, "There has been a reversal of the trend -- no more, no less."

He added, "We must press ahead without a pause because a pause is the opposite of progress. But we must press ahead without excessive haste, because that is not what the French people opted for and because in some respects it could be dangerous."

Asked whether the government is doing its utmost to succeed, Mr Fiterman said: "In this country you cannot presume to change things unless you observe universal suffrage. We believe that within this well-defined framework it is possible and necessary to forge ahead, as we are willing to do and are in fact doing. This is what has been done on the whole for the past year."

With regard to the abstention of the Communist group in the National Assembly in the vote on the reform of radio and television, Mr Fiterman said: "I do not like the groups of the majority to vote differently. I prefer to vote together. I believe that it is a shame if they do not hold exactly the same stance.

As for the arguments put forward by the Communist group, as a member of the government, I cannot fail to take note of them. But in my opinion such a vote does not challenge the existence of the parliamentary majority, the national majority of the unity of the government itself, because it expresses a difference of viewpoint, not opposition, because there was no vote against."

The minister added: "I believe that it is not irregular -- and not even necessarily a bad thing -- for differences to exist between the role of the state, the government's action, the role of the political groups and the parliamentary groups, and the action of the trade unions. There is an old idea that all these things should constitute a kind of bloc, which should move as a unit, almost monolithically....

"As far as the government is concerned, obviously the debate must be kept within precise limits. The government is the government.

"With regard to relations among the state, the political groups, the trade unions and possibly other social forces, all these forces, or a certain number of them, can have convergent opinions about change, about the major objectives that must be attained, without automatically or necessarily being in the same place at the same time to say the same thing.

"The old idea that I mentioned, which was long held by the Communists, is a monolithic conception of the action of political forces -- opposition versus majority -- which supposedly constitute a fused entity, a bloc subordinate to the state itself, the government itself, which should supposedly do everything and decide everything.

"I believe that it must be admitted that differences can exist: The different levels must not be confused -- the state, the political parties and the trade unions. Each has its role to play. The government belongs to France in the last analysis: It is not only the government of the left. It was designed to pursue a particular policy, but it is responsible for the country's general interests. We live in a complex society whose needs and problems are very diversified. The government tries to identify them and to take the best form of action. There are internal discussions within the political groups of the majority, but in a society such as this warning lights and alarm bells are necessary.

"Of course, I am not forgetting in this connection the role of the opposition, which is a kind of warning light. This warning light is sometimes caused to malfunction by the political interplay. Within the majority itself, within the forces that converge on it, each member must be able to assert himself at any given moment. The fact is that this complex movement, this assertion of various viewpoints or interests -- interests in the party sense, not the pejorative sense -- must take into account the general interest. This general interest must not be challenged as long as one really wishes to advance it."

Asked about the PCF's foreign policy, Mr Fiterman said: "What you call the 'international communist movement' is not a movement. There has been no communist international for a long time. As far as the Communist Party is concerned -- I am not talking on its behalf, though I am nevertheless one of its leaders -- it has acted entirely independently. It proposes a foreign policy that is independent and that is designed to make France play a role of its own, different from the role played by both superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. France has a different position and different purpose from the two superpowers and moreover there is no reason for it to align with any major power."

He added: "It is necessary to reflect thoroughly on the fact that France is situated not just anywhere. It is part of the Western world, at a specific point on the planet. It has established ties with a number of countries. Obviously all this must be taken into account if one wishes to change things within a peaceful framework, on the basis of universal suffrage, without challenging international relations, which we need. With regard to foreign policy, one must advance on a realistic basis, combining all the elements that I have just mentioned. This is what we are doing."

On the subject of preparations for the muncipal elections, Mr Fiterman said: "My belief is that we are in a political situation that requires that the people's forces wage the municipal elections battle together because of the right's aggressive attitude and the desperate battle that it is waging against the government and the new policy that is being implemented....

"Any move or attitude likely to separate the forces now working together in the muncipalities, within the majority and within the government, for the sake of what might be respectable interests -- every party is concerned with strengthening itself and the political groups understandably experience conflicts and rivalry -- must be eliminated...."

PCF, DKP CONFER IN PARIS; EXPRESS SOLIDARITY

PM241343 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 May 82 p 11

[Text] A meeting took place at PCF Central Committee headquarters 14 May between a DKP delegation comprising Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the presidium and of the leadership committee's secretariat, and Dirk Krueger, international relations section official, and a PCF delegation comprising Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and Central Committee member Jacques Denis.

In the atmosphere of friendship and solidarity governing relations between the two parties, the talks provided an opportunity for a broad exchange of information and opinions. They related more especially to the struggle for peace and disarmament-- a question to which the two parties. in their different situations, attach major importance.

The DKP delegation reported on the situation in the FRG and on the DKP's action. It stressed that the German Communists, on the basis of their congress guidelines, are stepping up their efforts to safeguard peace and oppose the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG and in other European member countries because these plans run fundamentally counter to the FRG people's national interest and to peace. It reported on the development of the peace movement in the FRG, which has gathered some 3 million signatures for the Krefeld appeal against the deployment of the new missiles, and on many activities for peace and the preparations for a mass demonstration in Bonn on 10 June during the NATO summit and President Reagan's visit. That demonstration is already supported by 900 organizations, movements and "citizens' initiatives" of very different political, philosphical and religious inspirations.

The PCF delegation reported on the actions being initiated in France to which the French Communists are making their contribution, particularly the campaign to gather signatures for the Paris appeal, launched on the peace movement's initiative, the regional demonstrations and the Nimes festival of youth and song (21 to 23 May). Alongside the various forces of public opinion the PCF is preparing for the second extraordinary UN session and has published a message containing 10 proposals for disarmament. Gremetz stressed the French Communists' determination to achieve the necessary level of united action to end the arms race and to secure a French contribution in keeping with this vital objective.

The two delegations welcomed the tradition which has already been created with the presence of delegations from the peace forces and especially of young people from each of their countries in the demonstrations in Bonn on 10 October and in Paris on 25 October, in the Easter marches and at the Nimes festival. They are convinced that that will be increasingly the case in future. They see this as evidence of the international dimension being assumed by the many original and extremely diverse national initatives being taken in all European countries.

The PCF and DKP welcome this vast people's movement growing in the United States and express their solidarity with all its component parts.

The DKP and PCF are convinced that the success they hope will be achieved by the UN extraordinary session on disarmament and the Geneva and Madrid negotiations depends to a considerable extent on the peoples' action. They took this opportunity to reaffirm their intention to act in unity and mutual respect with all, without exception, who agree on this one objective: peace, disarmament.

At the end of the meeting the two delegations agreed to increase cooperation between the two parties for that same objective.

TUNISIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VISITS 19 MAY

PM241345 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 May 82 p 7

[Text] Tunisian Communist Party [PCI] Secretary General Mohamed Harmel had a meeting at PCF headquarters on Wednesday 19 May with Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz. This warm and fraternal meeting provided an opportunity for an exchange of information on developments in the two countries. The PCT secretary general explained the complex situation which his country is now experiencing, being engaged in a process of democratization which is still limited, as was seen during the last elections, for instance. The legalization of the PCT created more favorable conditions for its action to change the balance of forces in favor of democracy and progress and a new economic and political alternative. Gremetz assured the PCT of the PCF's solidarity and the two parties agreed to strengthen their relations and their cooperation.

CHEYSSON TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA 29-30 MAY

NC251133 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Paris, 25 May (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will visit Saudi Arabia Saturday and Sunday (May 29 and 30), it was announced here today.

A ministry spokesman gave no further details on the visit which will be just a week after Pierre Beregovoy, secretary-general of the Elysee presidential palace, returnsd from Kuwait.

President Francois Mitterrand went to Saudi Arabia in September, his first visit abroad after becoming president last May.

MITTERRAND VISITS AFRICA; TALKS WITH LEADERS

For reportage on President Francois Mitterrand's African visit, including his talks with leaders and an address to the Ivory Coast National Assembly, see the North and West African sections of the 20 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPADOLINI URGES ARGENTINA TOWARD PEACEFUL END

LD242334 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The head of government has received the new Argentine ambassador in Rome, Rodolfo Lucchetta, to whom he stressed that there is no alternative to negotiations, defining the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands as a violation of international law.

Spadolini then reminded the Argentine ambassador of Italy's position concerning the current conflict. Stressing in conclusion that our country has demonstrated that it is taking into account ethnic links with the people of Argentina, Spadolini asked Ambassador Lucchetta if he would convey to the authorities in Buenos Aires a pressing appeal to cooperate in every way for a peaceful solution within the ambit of the UN initiative, the initiative which is the (?continuation), the president of the Council of Ministers said, of the mediation generously pursued by the United States since the beginning of the conflict.

POPE'S UK VISIT ON; WILL ALSO VISIT ARGENTINA

NC251147 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Vatican City, 25 May (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II may visit Argentina during the first two weeks in June, an Argentine diplomatic source here said today.

The source said Archbishop Archille Silvestrini, secretary of the church's Council for Public Affairs, will leave for Buenos Aires today bearing a personal message from the pope for Argentine President General Leopoldo Galtieri. The message says the pope is planning a visit to Argentina, the source said.

The Vatican earlier today confirmed the pope's visit to Britain beginning Friday.

LIBYA'S JALLUD CONTINUES VISIT; MEETS WITH PCI

PM241309 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 May 82 p 12

[Text] Rome -- PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer met yesterday with Libyan Prime Minister [Revolution Command Council member] Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who is visiting Italy at the government's invitation.

During the long and cordial conversation there was an exchange of information and opinions on the principal issues that characterize the international situation and on the state of bilateral relations between Italy and Libya. The meeting was attended by PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief Comrade Antonuo Rubbi.

Deems Visit 'Success'

AU241955 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Rome, 24 May (ANSA) -- The Libyan Government's number-two, Major Abd as-Salam Jallud, said here today that his visit to Rome had been "a success" because it had shown Italian willingness to "further expand" Italo-Libyan trade relations.

"Now, the problem is to see whether facts will follow the words," he told a press conference. "In fact, the difficulty on the Italian side is to translate political will into reality."

He also denied that the aim of his visit was specifically to discuss Libyan debts with Italian firms. "These debts exist," he said, "and the two countries put them at 500-600 million dollars, but they are not debts in the ordinary sense of the word. They are the consequence of the negative development trade between the two countries."

According to Jallud, Italian exports to the North Africa state rose from 140 million dollars in 1970 to two billion dollars ten years later.

This year, he said, Libyan contracting and subcontracting with Italian firms had raised the figure to seven billion dollars. But Italy, which bought 800,000 barrels of Libyan crude a day in 1970, bought only 120,000 barrels a day in 1981, he said, adding that "in the last quarter, (oil) imports have almost dropped to zero."

Jallud pointed out that he and then Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro signed an agreement by which Italy should buy thirty million tons of Libyan oil a year for fifteen years in return for intense Italian participation in Libyan development.

"But, as the figures show, only the second part of the agreement has been realized," Jallud said, arguing that trade between the two countries should be brought back into balance on the basis of "mutual interest." "To continue down a one-way street would be a grave mistake," he warned.

According to Jallud, in his meetings with Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Foreign Trade Minister Nicolae Capria, and Minister for State-run industries Gianni de Michelis, he made "precise proposals for a global agreement."

These included expanding the Italian presence in areas such as industry, electrical power, and farming provided Italy resumes buying the 120,000 barrels of Libyan crude it was purchasing last year, with a commitment to return to the levels of 1972 within two years.

Pope Wishes to Visit Libya

AU242008 Rome ANSA in English 2001 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Rome, 24 May (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II "told me he would like to visit the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and I replied that he would be welcome," Libyan deputy leader, Major Abd as-Salam Jallud, told reporters here today.

Addressing a press conference devoted primarily to his talks with the Italian leaders, he was reporting on an audience he had with the pope at the Vatican City on Saturday. According to Jallud, the pope voiced agreement with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's idea that religion should not be cut off from other realities.

"Social and political revolutions cannot last if they are not supported by religion," Jallud quoted the leader of the world's Catholics as explaining.

The Libyan statesman said the audience also covered how religions should deal with the problems of democracy, liberty and social justice.

BALSEMAO EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH NATO AID

LD250406 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The prime minister said tonight that Portugal's lack of support from its allies constitutes a potentially dangerous situation.

Speaking at a dinner in Sintra, which he hosted for NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who arrived today for a visit, Pinto Balsemao once again mentioned the dissatisfaction with which Portugal view NATO's failure to aid our country.

We have undertaken to assume fully our responsibilities through total participation and this represents a financial burden which we cannot bear alone, Balsemao said. The prime minister said aid from Portugal's allies would go a long way to strengthen solidarity within the alliance and allow the consolidation of political stability and free institutions in Portugal. Such aid pertains not only to the domain of defense but also to the economy, he continued. For years NATO ministerial statements have been reiterating our allies' clear political will to back the economic recovery of the alliance's less favored partners, namely Portugal. But, Balsemao declared, I am forced to recognize that too often nonallied countries were the recipients of much higher generosity. It is a potentially dangerous situation, the prime minister pointed out, especially at a time when events within and outside the treaty area have demonstraced, more than ever, the need for the alliance's cohesion and defenseive capacity.

Finally, referring to Spain's entry into NATO, Balsemao said he had no doubts that the problems arising therefrom would be dealt with in a way so as to reinforce the complementarity of the position of common defense. I can assure you, he went on, that we shall cooperate responsibly to this end while also protecting our national interests.

In fact, the prime minister had already taken the opportunity to uphold these views when, earlier in the day, he held a working meeting with Luns at which they broached our country's political and economic situation. He briefed Luns on the state of constitutional revision work, and, obviously, defense matters in the framework of NATO aid were examined in detail.

Speaking on his arrival at Lisbon Airport, the NATO secretary general had this to say:

[Begin Luns recording in French, followed by reporter's translation] There are no major problems as such between Portugal and NATO. But there exist problems concerning Portugal's defense. Portugal's effort in this sphere is notable but your country has reasons not to be very pleased with the form of the aid provided by your allies. [end recording]

Luns, who described Portugal's participation in the alliance as very positive, particuarly since democracy was established in our country, said that he would continue to do everything in his power so that aid from the allies becomes a reality.

During his 4-day visit, the NATO secretary general will also meet the president of the republic.

FOREIGN MINISTER CLARIFIES USE OF LAJES BASE

PM241025 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] "We are not prepared to be a kind of aircraft carrier or airport for foreign forces, even friendly forces," the Portuguese foreign minister said in Luxembourg, when confirming the ban on landing at Lajes at the beginning of this month by U.S. F-16 aircraft bound for Egypt.

The issue of the ban was one of the topics at the meeting between Goncalves Pereira and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in conjunction with the North Atlantic council session taking place in Luxembourg. The case of F-16's was apparently analyzed within the framework of the renewal of the agreement on the use of Lajes, which expires 4 February next year.

Goncalves Pereira recalled recent statements by the president of the republic and the defense minister in Brussels on the terms of Spain's participation in NATO's military structure and on the alliance's support for reequipping the Portuguese armed forces, and admitted that the ban on landing by the F-16's falls within a course of action consistent with those statements by Ramalho Eanes and Freitas do Amaral.

The foreign minister said that the government's decision was prepared at his ministry, after the authorities connected with defense had been consulted, stressing that the government reserves "the right to assess the use of Lajes on a case-by-case basis, and this time it decided to say 'no,' owing to reasons understood by all sides."

Goncalves Pereira explained that the stance does not represent "a manifestation of hostility" against the United States, and emphasized that there are no foreign bases in Portugal but national bases, "whose use some states are allowed." The minister believed that, following the contact with Haig, Portuguese needs within NATO "will certainly be examined more carefully by the U.S. State Department."

ANDALUSIAN PARLIAMENT ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

LD240910 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] At a press conference held an hour ago the under secretary of state for the interior, Juan Jose Izarra del Corral, reported on yesterday's elections to the Andalusian parliament. The official provisional results were given by Sr Izarra del Corral as follows: Participation in the poll, 66.18 percent; abstentions 33.81 percent.

The votes were cast as follows: Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE], 52.59 percent; Popular Alliance [AP] 17.0 percent; Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], 13.02 percent; Communist Party of Andalusia, 8.54 percent; Andalusian Socialist Party [PSA] 5.39 percent. These results give the following distribution of seats: PSOE 66; AP 17; UCD 15; Communist Party of Andalusia 8; [PSA] 3.

The under secretary said that the day had passed without any incidents and also, in his view, that general elections and the elections to the autonomous Parliament of Andalusia should be considered separately. It is expected that the autonomous Government of Andalusia will include some independents when it is constituted some time next August. The Andalusian Parliament will sit for a term of 4 years.

TRIAL OF PUTSCHISTS CONCLUDES; VERDICT ON 3 JUNE

NC241638 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Madrid, 24 May (AFP) -- The marathon trial of 33 men accused of last year's putsch against the Spanish Government concluded in uproar today, with chief defendent Lt-Col Antonio Tejero and 20 of his supporters thrown out of court amid a flurry of shouted insults.

Today's proceedings at the military court where the 33 extreme rightists have been on trial since February 19 were devoted to brief final stratements by the accused. Deeming "abusive" the statement made by Lt-Col Tejero -- a ringleader in the February 23, 1981, coup attempt in which the putshcists occupied parliament for 18 hours -- Court President Lt-Gen Federico Gomez de Salazar ordered him expelled from court.

Before leaving the crowded courtroom, Lt-Col Tejero took time to add that he felt "deep scorn" for the military chiefs of Spain. Some 20 onlookers who rose to their feet to applaud his statement, including a woman who shouted "traitors" at the military judges, were also told to leave.

The three-month trial has been punctuated by similar outbursts by the accused, leading to charges from Spanish democrats that the proceedings resembled a "farce" reminiscent of the Franco era.

Court President Gomez announced that the verdict would be announced on June 3.

NOTT ADDRESSES COMMONS; RULES OUT TRUCE

LD241520 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1507 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The British warship severely damaged in the Falklands yesterday was the frigate, HMS Antelope, Defence Secretary John Nott disclosed today. Preliminary reports said one person as killed, and seven others wounded, he said in a statement in the Commons.

And a Sea Harrier aircraft crashed last night in an accident shortly after take off -- the pilot was killed, Mr Nott announced. But the cause has not yet been established, although it was not the result of Argentine action.

Reporting to MP's on the British landing on the East Falklands, Mr Nott said the forces were established and their spirits were high. They would move forwards as fast as was reasonably possible.

To a questioner, Mr Nott declared: "There is no question of a truce." He also announced there would almost certainly be a campaign medal for the Falklands operation as well as usual gallantry awards.

But Mr Nott told MP's: "I must emphasise that our men still face formidable problems in difficult terrain with a hostile climate. We must expect fresh attacks upon them, and there can be no question of pressing the force commander to move forward prematurely -- the judgment about the next tactical moves must be his -- and his alone."

"But, one thing is certain; the days of the occupying Argentine garrison are numbered and it will not be long before the Falkland Islanders once again have their democratic rights restored." And Mr Nott said to cheers: "The union flag is today flying over the settlement of San Carlos in East Falkland -- where it will remain."

However, Mr Nott said: "The intensive fighting of the last few days has produced tragic loss of life on our side, and MP's will join with me in conveying the deep sympathy of the whole nation to the relatives and friends of those killed and injured."

Shadow Defence Secretary Mr John Silkin said the opposition was glad "that a number of our fellow citizens on the Falkland Islands have now been liberated." But he urged re-affirmation that the door to negotiations "does not now remain shut."

In his statement, Mr Nott outlined to MP's the actions over the last few days which have left British troops with a bridgehead on East Falkland. He said he thought the amphibious landing on Friday "was an exploit which captured the imagination of our people."

Mr Nott said that since the sinking of the frigate Ardent,during the landing operation, "the task force has been reinforced by the arrival of more, highly capable warships more than compensating for those damaged or lost in action so far."

He also confirmed that six Argentine Mirage and one Skyhawk are known to have been shot down yesterday -- one more than first announced. "Yesterday's events involved the loss of two-thirds of the Argentine aircraft taking part," he said. The Argentine commander had lost "all but a very limited capability" to supply his forces and move them around the islands.

In his statement Mr Nott said of the San Carlos landing: "The whole House will have been delighted to see the expressions of delight on the faces of the islanders and their children -- published widely yesterday."

The landing had been the culmination of a long period of planning by the force commander and preparation by the Royal Marine commanders, members of the Parachute Regiment and supporting arms during their six-week voyage into the South Atlantic.

"The government has been encouraged -- as I think has the country as a whole -- that the opposition and the other main political parties in the House have supported us." And he then paid tribute "to the men and women of the merchant marine for their heroism and skill in these dangerous operations; their role is a vital one."

Mr Nott said that during the landing operation the waves of Argentine air attacks had to run the gauntlet of our air defences. "Sea Harriers shot down eight of their aircraft and total Argentine losses that day are estimated at 14 Mirages and Skyhawks, two Pucaras and four helicopters. These losses represent more than a third of their combat aircraft taking part that day."

Describing Sunday's action Mr Nott said: "With the loss of re-supply ships and six helicopters the Argentine commander has lost all but a very limited capability to supply his forces and move them around the islands."

He added however: "I regret to confirm that in yesterday's action, the frigate, HMS Antelope, sustained severe damage. Our latest information -- and this is based on preliminary reports -- is that one of her ship's company was killed and seven others were wounded.

"I must also inform the House, with great regret, of the loss of one of our Sea Harriers last night. This aircraft met with an accident shortly after launching from one of our carriers and the pilot was killed. This accident was not as a result of Argentine action and the cause has yet to be established."

Mr Nott said that names of casualties in the conflict would not be released until the next-of-kin had been informed, "although to counter the false propaganda coming out of Argentina we have had to give some general information on the progress of military action as soon as it is confirmed."

Replying to Mr Silkin, Mr Nott said he would "check up" on the shadow defence secretary's inquiry about news agency reports on the possibility of South Africa supplying arms to Argentina.

"I have no knowledge of it," said Mr Nott. On negotiations, he said: "I think we must at the moment concentrate on the military aim of repossessing the Falkland Islands, and any question of talks about the long term future of the Falkland Islanders must be left on the side for the moment."

The crucial thing was to find out what the wishes of the Falkland Islanders were. "We can do that properly when we have repossessed the islands," he said. But Mr Nott told MP's: "Eventually some long term accommodation will be needed between the Falkland Islands and other countries in that area -- that must be right."

Replying to Dr David Owen (SDP [Social Democratic Party] Devonport) about HMS Ardent, Mr Nott had to tell him that another Devonport based ship, the Antelope, was badly damaged. Mr Nott said: "She's not in a good condition. She's seriously damaged."

On future negotiations, he emphasised that the government had last week referred to a United Nations Charter which had recognised the principle that the interests of the Falkland Islands were "paramount."

"On this basis we are prepared to discuss the future of the Falkland Islands when we have asked the views of the Falkland Islanders themselves," he said. It would be "quite wrong" to talk about negotiation until the islands had been repossessed.

Mr Enoch Powell (OUP [Official Unionist Party] South Down) asked Mr Nott: "Why is the Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym still permitted to continue to use language which is incompatible with the continued possession of the islands in the long term?" But Mr Nott replied: "I don't believe Mr Pym has made any statement which would imply that."

To Labour MP for Dudley East, Dr John Gilbert, Mr Nott said that the military objective was to move forward "as fast as reasonably possible" with the minimum number of casualties.

Mr Nott said: "We are now established firmly on the island." He said: "We shall go through with the necessary means to repossess the islands as a whole." The defence secretary was replying to pacifist Labor MP Mr Frank Allaun (Salford East) who urged the "war cabinet" to consider a cease-fire or a truce by both sides for 48 hours, to "stop the growing casualties."

Ignoring cries of "Oh no" and "Sell out" from the Tory benches, he went on: "This would give a chance for the UN negotiation now rather than later when they are bound to come." But Mr Nott replied: "The casualties have arisen as a direct result of illegal aggression by the Argentinians and their failure to comply with mandatory UN Resolution 502." He added: "There is no question of a truce."

Mr Gerry Fitt (Socialist Belfast West) told MP's to cheers: "The bellicose and belligerent statements emanating from the extremely anti-British government in Dublin are not representative of the Irish people." "We do not see Britain as the aggressor," he declared.

Tory Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth Sutton) urged the government to give medals for gallantry following the crisis and that a Falklands campaign medal of its own should be given. Mr Nott said awards for gallantry would be made in the normal way and a campaign medal would be considered. He said: "I think it almost certain we will agree to have a campaign medal for the Falkland Islands."

Dr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) who today resigned from Labour's front bench over Falklands policy, said, "It is because of our support for the armed services and the value we put on their lives that many of us are opposed to their use in these circumstances. Is it now government policy to recapture the Falklands regardless of the loss of young British and Argentine lives?"

Mr Nott replied, "Yes, it is the government's intention to repossess the Falkland Islands, and return them to full British administration."

Mr Nott also told MP's that he did not believe the morale of the Argentine forces on the islands was high. They were clearly suffering from a shortage of food and supplies. But he added: "It would be wrong to assume from that that the Argentinian forces will not fight, and fight hard. We may still have a very difficult fight on our hands."

'Panorama' Interview

LD242034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1946 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr John Nott warned tonight a "very tough fight" might lie ahead for British troops on the Falklands. Interviewed on BBC TV's "Panorama" programme he said: "Nothing is certain in a battle of this sort. It may well be a very tough fight. I think the morale of the Argentine garrisons is low but they may fight very hard so I cannot be sure that we will not have further casualties."

Mr Nott went on: "I think it is important we move fast but that kind of tactical decision is for the forces on the spot. The task force commander has been told to repossess the Falkland Islands at the earliest possible opportunity."

Questioned about the possibility of a cease-fire, he said firmly: "The Argentines have continuously said they wanted a cease-fire but every time that has been put to the test they have shown absolute intransigence." He said only with a withdrawal by the Argentines would a cease-fire be "a sensible or possible option."

Referring to the landing by British troops Mr Nott said: "It went on the whole very well. The military aim has been achieved, and achieved with remarkably little loss of life." Later, Mr Nott said: "We would like to recreate the situation where the islanders can live in peace with their neighbours. If, in the short term, that does not prove possible it will be necessary to garrison the islands. There is a total rupture in relations between the islanders and Argentina at the moment, but that need not necessarily be long lasting. After this is over, we must try and recreate good relations between Argentina, Britain and the islanders -- I think that is possible."

Mr Nott said there had been a lot of exaggerated talk about the cost of defending the islands in the future. But he said the garrison would need to be larger than the previous one, with some submarines and air cover as well.

The Argentine foreign minister, Mr Costa Mendez, said it was "not my information" that British troops were consolidating their hold on the islands.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY BACKING FOR TROOP LANDINGS

LD242054 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2030 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Four out of five people believe the government was right to land troops in force on the Falklands, according to an opinion poll out tonight.

The Mori poll for BBC-1's "Panorama" programme said 80 percent backed the government, with 14 percent believing the decision was mistaken. With British forces back on the islands, 63 percent think they should go on fighting until the Argentines leave, while 33 percent would prefer a cease-fire and negotiations.

Of those who want to force an Argentine withdrawal, 82 percent think this should be Britain's objective, even if it involves considerable loss of British life. Opinion is much more evenly divided what Britain should do once the islands are retaken. 54 percent would be happy for them to be retained forever, 34 percent think that unacceptable.

Asked whether British football teams should compete in the World Cup, 73 percent thought they should, 17 percent thought they should not. The poll was carried out among 1,091 adults in 54 sampling points on Sunday.

CANBERRA ALLEGEDLY HIT; MINISTRY WON'T COMMENT

LD250024 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0013 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Ministry of Defence Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said last night (Monday) he had "no comment" to make on an Argentine news agency report that Argentine aircraft may have hit and seriously damaged the troopship Canberra.

REUTER reported that the official Argentine news agency, TELAM, had quoted a highly-placed military source as having said that the requisitioned liner may have been hit by at least four powerful bombs during air raids on the San Carlos area of East Falkland.

THREE LABOUR MP'S LOSE POSTS OVER FALKLANDS VOTE

LD250400 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Labour's front bench spokesman on agriculture Dr Gavin Strang has resigned over his party's support of the Falklands landings. Two junior shadow ministers, Mr Tam Dalyell (science) and Mr Andrew Faulds (arts), have been told by Labour leader Michael Foot they are being sacked along with Mr John Tilley (home affairs).

The three were among 30 Labour MP's who voted against the government last week at the end of the emergency debate on the Falklands.

Dr Strang, the member for Edinburgh East, did not take part in last week's vote because he was attending a long-standing speaking engagement in Wales.

Mr Foot had made it plain all along that the three who voted against the government had sacked themselves, and that their resignations would not be accepted, even if they chose to offer them.

Dr Strang said: "I believe the decision to invade the Falkland Islands was politically and military wrong. I wish to be free to argue for the earliest possible end to this unjustified sacrifice of young British and Argentine lives."

Mr Dalyell said: "I am very angry indeed. My view, bluntly, is that he was sacked the wrong guy." "If he wants to sack anyone, it should have been John Silkin, Labour's chief defence spokesman." Mr Dalyell accused Mr Silkin of making "fatuous speeches about the Argentines being tinpot" and "giving the impression that the whole thing was going to be a walkover."

Mr Silkin said of Mr Dalyell's comments: "He is entitled to his opinion. That is one of the things I believe the Falkland Islanders are entitled to — free speech."

DAILY STAR CLAIMS HELICOPTER ASSEMBLED IN CHILE

LD250438 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense said early today they had no knowledge of a report that the British helicopter, which mysteriously crashed in Chile last week, had been assembled secretly by RAF technicians at a Chilean airbase.

The report, in today's DAILY STAR, said the Sea King was on its way to join the task force just hours after being unpacked from a crate. It had been one of 24 helicopters, the report claimed, which had been flown in their boxes by an American C-130 Galaxy heavy transport plane from Ascension Island.

The newspaper quoted a military source as saying that the Chilean protest over the intrusion into their air space was designed to mislead the Argentinians about the extent of the "tremendous help" Chile had extended to Britain.

But a Ministry of Defence spokesman said: "I have absolutely no knowledge of that report whatsoever."

The helicopter's crew of three are thought to be on the run, believing they are in Argentine territory.

HARRIERS ATTACK PORT STANLEY; NO GROUND CONTACT

LD250632 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0628 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Eight Argentinian aircraft are now believed to have been destroyed during yesterday's attacks on the Falklands task force, the Ministry of Defence announced today.

Earlier, the ministry said that seven planes were destroyed and that one was seen trailing smoke as it flew off. In a brief statement the ministry also announced renewed attacks by Royal Navy and Royal Air Force Harriers on Port Stanley Airfield during yesterday's action.

"All our aircraft returned safely," it said. "On the ground there have been no reports of contact with Argentine forces."

The ministry said there had been no further reports of damage to British ships or of casualties during yesterday's air attacks when waves of Mirages and Skyhawk jets tried to bomb vessels in San Carlos water.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said he had no information concerning claims by the Argentinian news agency, TELAM, that the troop ship Canberra was hit by four bombs during the action.

The minister of defence has admitted that some task force ships suffered damage during yesterday's air attacks. It also announced last night that the frigate HMS Antelope had sunk after being badly damaged by Argentinian bombs on Sunday. Britain has now lost three warships to enemy action. The others were the destroyers HMS Sheffield and the frigate HMS Ardent.

But Argentina has lost a total of 70 planes and helicopters and as the country celebrates its independence day today the junta may attempt to score a propaganda victory before its air force is further depleted.

Meanwhile, in New York, the United Nations Security Council will meet again today to debate a solution tabled by Ireland and Panama for an immediate cease-fire.

RHINE ANTIAIRCRAFT UNIT TO MOVE TO FALKLANDS

LD251228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1211 GMT 25 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] A Royal Artillery battery of Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles is being moved from the Rhine Army in Germany to boost air defence of ground forces in the Falklands, it was understood in Whitehall today.

The Defence Ministry confirmed the movement of the unit, armed with the shoulder-fired missiles, but would not discuss "operational details."

But it is understood NATO has been officially informed of the withdrawal plans. No territorial unit is to be called up to fill the gap in the British Army of the Rhine.

The decision comes after four days of intense Argentine attacks on shipping inside San Carlos water, off the British beachhead in the Falklands.

ARGENTINA REPORTED TO AGAIN BE USING ETENDARDS

PM251101 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 May 82 p 1

[Kenneth Clarke dispatch: "Argentines 'Using Etendards'"]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires -- Argentina is reported to have brought into battle its half-dozen French-made Super Etendard strike aircraft, one of which sank the destroyer Sheffield with an Exocet air-to-sea missile.

It is not known whether the missile itself has again been fired, or whether the planes are employing more conventional weapons due to the topography of Falkland Sound, between the two islands, where the action has been taking place.

NEW 'DOG-FIGHT' MISSILE DEVELOPED WITH FRG

PM251207 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 May 82 p 4

[Air Cdr G.S. Cooper report: "Dog-Fight Role for Weapon"]

[Excerpt] Britain's missile designers are perfecting a new type of close combat weapon to replace the Sidewinder heat-seeking missiles being used so effectviely by task force Harriers against Argentine Mirage and Skyhawk fighter bombers.

Originally called Taildog, the missile is being designed for use in dog-fights. The weapon concept provides a further illustration of the way in which the designers are greatly increasing the effectiveness of combat aircraft and ships by improving the capability of the weapons they carry.

The new missile known as ASRAAM -- advanced short-range air-to-air missile -- will enable attacks to be made on enemy aircraft from any angle. It will be able to turn corners tighter than any aircraft can fly.

Britain and Germany are working together on the project to produce a standard missile for use by all NATO countries while the United States is working separately to produce a medium-range missile replacement for Sparrow air defence weapons.

All three countries will be able to share in the production of the two missile types.

Work on the highly agile short-range missile is being done jointly by British Aerospace Dynamics and Bodenseewerk Geratetechnik in West Germany. A prototype has already been successfully fired.

The missile is wingless, uses an infra-red seeker to find the target, and is steered by swivel nozzle thrust vector control which is not unlike the Harrier's thrust vector system. Motor and actuation systems have been developed by Imperial Metal Industries, Summerfield, and Sperry Gyroscope.

POPE'S VISIT 'HAS NOT BEEN SUSPENDED YET'

AU241519 Rome ANSA in English 1514 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Vatican City, 24 May (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II's historic visit to Great Britain, on the calendar for May 28 to June 2, "has not been suspended up to the present time," informed ecclesiastical sources in the Vatican said today.

Commenting on speculation that the papal trip might be called off because of British-Argentine hostilities in the South Atlantic, these usually well informed sources said that the itinerary for the visit might be reduced, however,

It was also learned that Msgr Paul Marcinkus, the churchman responsible for the organization of the pope's travels, is expected to depart for London tomorrow where he will reportedly discuss a series of changes for the planned visit with British Episcopal leaders.

The pontiff's trip has been spoken of as a pilgrimage but a meeting between the head of the world's Roman Catholics and Queen Elizabeth II has not been ruled out.

476-MILLION POUND REBATE FROM EEC ACCEPTED

LD250201 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0152 GMT 25 May 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Britain accepted a rebate of 476 million pounds on its 1982 Common Market budget contributions early today. After nine hours of tough talking here, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym and other EEC foreign ministers agreed to the deal -- far less than Mrs Thatcher had wanted.

It lasts for only this year instead of the five-year arrangement the prime minister had requested originally, and is also not as good in cash terms as hoped for.

The deal involves a 476 million pounds rebate in contrast to the 570 million pounds Britain had been seeking. The estimated UK net contribution to Brussels this year is about 1,000 million pounds.

However, Mr Pym seemed satisfied with the outcome as he left the negotiations. "I am very glad to tell you that we have reached agreement for the budget for 1982," he told waiting journalists.

He said not only would Britain get the cash rebate this year, but the UK's partners had also agreed to adjust the amount if Britain's estimated net contributions to the budget increased during 1982.

Mr Pym also received a commitment that talks on a long-term arrangement to solve Britain's budget problems would begin by November. "These have been long and difficult negotiations, but I am pleased we have achieved this agreement, even though it is limited to 1982," said Mr Pym as he left for London.

The exact rebate is 476 million pounds, 26 million pounds more than Britain was originally offered, but about 25 million pounds less than Mr Pym had held out for. Bartering over the precise amount, plus complications over how the rebate was to be financed by other community countries, dragged the talks long into the night.

Mr Pym had agreed reluctantly to consider another temporary deal similar to the one which drastically cut Britain's contributions in 1980 and 1981. In the last two years rebates totalling nearly 1,600 million pounds have been paid to Britain.

Mr Pym was under strong pressure to take back to Britain some budget concessions to present to the Commons. Asked if he thought the deal would win favour in Parliament, Mr Pym said it was important to look at the total repayments over the three years since Britain's problem was recognised.

Although falling far short of the UK's original requirements, the deal will come as a relief to Mrs Thatcher as well as Britain's partners. It gives the Community a brief breathing space in the long-running wrangle, and looks likely to remove the possibility of a British withdrawal of EEC contributions because of it.

HAUGHEY BLAMES BAD RELATIONS ON ULSTER PLAN

PM241339 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 May 82 p 9

[Dublin correspondent dispatch]

[Text] Mr Haughey, the Irish prime minister, yesterday blamed the poor state of Anglo-Irish relations on the British Government's devolution plans for Ulster rather than on Dublin's position on the Falklands.

The plans announced by Mr Prior, Ulster secretary, would come to be regarded as "one of the most disastrous things" that had ever been proposed for the province, Mr Haughey said in a radio interview. They had the unique distinction of being opposed by every section in Ireland.

He suggested that the British insistence on going ahead with the devolution plans had seriously injured the Anglo-Irish process because they "side-stepped and downgraded" the growing relationship between Dublin and London.

Mr Haughey said he accepted that there was a latent anti-Irish feeling in Britain since Dublin voted to end the EEC trade sanctions against Argentina. He described as "grossly irresponsible" a suggestion in one newspaper that Ireland had stabbed Britain in the back. "Hostility in the British press is simply a price we have to pay for our honourable role as a peace-loving nation," he said.

Mr Haughey said a summit meeting with Mrs Thatcher had not been arranged, and it would not be reasonable to ask for one while Britain was engaged in this "appalling situation."

It was confirmed in Dublin yesterday that the former prime minister, Dr Garrett Fitzgerald, warned Mr Prior of a possible breakdown of Anglo-Irish relations last February. He said the devolution plans "would be certain to be unacceptable to the minority in Northern Ireland and hence unworkable."

'Strain' Reviewed

LD241928 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1907 GMT 24 May 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Britain is now on less than cordial terms with the Republic of Ireland over Prime Minister's Haughey's decision to remain neutral over the Falkland Islands crisis. The word from Whitehall today is that Mrs Thatcher is angry that her government has not got the full-blooded backing from Dublin she had hoped for.

The cabinet is said to be "fed up" with the line the Dublin government has adopted, which could imperil the next Anglo-Irish summit in July. And as one Whitehall official put it bluntly: "Relations are strained."

Meanwhile, the prime minister refused a request by a Tory MP to end talks with the republic "concerning any matter.... while the Irish Government maintains its policy of neutrality during the present conflict with Argentina." Even so, she told Mr Harvey Proctor in a Commons written answer: "I share your disappointment at the attitude adopted by the Irish Government over European Community sanctions against Argentina. Nevertheless, I do not believe that it would be to our advantage to discontinue talks on issues of interest to the UK."

Meanwhile, Mr Gerry Fitt fiercely attacked the "anti-British government" in Dublin. His courageous intervention, during Commons exchanges this evening, will come as a bitter blow to Mr Haughey, since Mr Fitt has always been, and still is, a staunch and highly influential anti-unionist in Northern Ireland politics. He told MP's: "The bellicose and belligerent statements emanating from the extremely anti-British government in Dublin are not representative of the Irish people." Mr John Nott, the defence secretary, told him that he welcomed these remarks.

So the temperature between London and Dublin is now decidedly cool and threatening to become icy.

EVREN ADDRESSES ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK MEETING

TA241346 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 May 82

[Opening speech by head of state Gen Kenan Evren at sixth annual Islamic Development Bank Board of Governors meeting in Istanbul, 24 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear Guests: It is with great pleasure that I welcome into our country the distinguished delegates of the Islamic Development Bank member countries. The assembling of all Islamic countries which are bound with historic, cultural and moral ties in the Islamic Conference organization in a bid to develop and revive cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields greatly contributes to world peace. Mobilizing their existing social and economic strength within the framework of common humanitarian goals [words indistinct] The cooperation among Islamic countries is in no way influenced by a bloc or country and contributes in a significant way to global and regional stability and security. Turkey is an integral part of the Islamic world. Our country attaches great importance to the furthering of existing historic and moral ties and to the establishment of a fruitful cooperation with the Islamic countries in all fields.

Turkey views the Islamic Conference as a forum in which the common moral values, which result from adhering to the same religion, are further strengthened and views the conference as a beneficial and constructive tool which stimulates cooperation among its member countries.

It is as a result of these principles that our relations with the Islamic Conference and the Arab world constitute an important part of our foreign policies. Presently, both our region and the world at large are witnessing sharp problems and differences. It is with concern that Turkey views these developments, which threaten peace in our region and the world. Undoubtedly the most important issue threatening international peace and stability and causing unrest in our region is the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Palestinian problem is the crux of this issue. For a long time, Turkey has favored the solution of this problem by means of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution. We are relentlessly supporting, both in our bilateral and international relations, the just cause of the Arab world and the Palestinian people.

We consider as a threat to peace the intransigent and aggressive Israeli policies in the region based on faits accomplis. Turkey believes that for a just solution to the Middle East problem, Israel must withdraw from the territories it occupied -- including Jerusalem -- and all the legal rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination, must be recognized and the PLO must participate, together with the other interested parties, in peace efforts as equal partners. The Turkish people pay special importance to the preservation of the Arabic and Islamic character of sacred Jerusalem. Turks who have for centuries been the careful guardians of Jerusalem and the sacred places are tied to these places with historic and moral links.

We pay great importance to the preservation of the liberty, integrity of its territories and sovereignty of Lebanon -- which has been the scene of domestic struggles -- under its legal government.

We desire that the Afghan problem be resolved through political means as soon as possible. The solution should provide for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of that country.

The war between our neighboring countries, Iran and Iraq, is a source of concern and sorrow for us. In the face of this war between two Islamic countries, Turkey has adopted a stand of complete impartiality and has expressed in all occasions its desire for the peaceful solution of the conflict. I would like to point out here that we appreciate the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Conference in a bid to stop the war between two member countries. Turkey will continue to exert efforts, doing its best to stop the bloodshed in its two neighboring countries and to establish a just and honorable peace.

Dear Guests: The conflicts and differences which appear now and then among the various Islamic countries is of great concern to Turkey as well as the Islamic world. We must exert efforts in a bid to find together and as soon as possible the solutions to remedy these conflicts and differences. The Islamic world must, now more than ever, stand united. This unity must be realized in the form of concrete steps in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. The fact that all Islamic countries believe in this unity makes all of us hopeful of the future.

The resolutions to be made here by the distinguished delegates of the Islamic Development Bank member countries and the efforts to be made for the implementation of these resolutions will contribute to the promotion of Islamic solidarity. I am convinced that the members of this meeting will successfully accomplish this honorable task. It is with these thoughts and my best wishes for your successful work that I greet you with respect.

Ozal on Cooperation, Jerusalem

TA251127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The Islamic Development Bank Board of Governors meeting has ended in Istanbul. State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that Israel, which was forced into Islamic geography by the civilized world, has reached a stage where it is threatening world peace in the region. Ozal addressed the closing session of the bank Board of Governors meeting today.

In his speech, Ozal said establishment of a serious export financing institution and the undertaking of infrastructure investments among Islamic countries will play a significant role in developing relations and accelerating development. Ozal explained that sentiments and opinions not supported by economic strength are condemned to remain unfulfilled dreams. He noted that countries more extensively pool their economic resources, adding that in recent years Islamic countries made significant progress in this.

Ozal said there are two important subjects that can be implemented the next few years to accelerate development: One an investment in regional infrastructure and the maintenance of efficient connections among Islamic countries, and the other financing exports. Ozal continued: The establishment of a serious export financing institution would greatly benefit the development of trade. Islamic countries could import at reduced prices and export profits could remain in the region. The increased volume of trade would be accompanied by an increased rate of development.

Ozal noted that Israel, which was forced into Islamic geography by the civilized world, has reached a stage where it is threatening world peace in the region. Pointing out that Israel brought blood and gunpowder to the Middle East, Ozal added: The most regrettable point is that this error is still continuing. We Turks, who have for years served and guarded Jerusalem and the sacred places, can in no way accept a change of the status of this holy city through faits accomplis. Ozal said it is Turkey's most sincere wish to see a just and honorable peace end the Iran-Iraq war.

Jordanian Finance Minister Salim Masa'idah was elected president of the next meeting of the Islamic Development Bank Board of Governors.

ULUSU VISIT TO CYPRUS BLATANT PROVOCATION

TA251025 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 25 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Junta Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's visit to Cyprus constitutes a blatant provocation against the forces defending the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the island. On the pretext of this visit, the junta and the civilian reactionaries greatly incited chauvinism and enmity.

They showed again they are totally opposed to the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities' efforts to resolve their problems through peaceful negotiations and that they will continue to pursue their policy of invasion and annexation. The slogans raised by the followers of the junta during Ulusu's visit to Cyprus, such as "We cannot live with the Greek Cypriots," "Cyprus is Turkish" and "No to international conferences," constitute coarse proof of their insistence to keep the island a center of tension and an open sore in the region.

Why are the followers of the junta, the civilian reactionaries and their extension in Cyprus, the Denktas clique, opposed to discussing the Cyprus problem at an international conference? Why do they say they cannot live side by side with the Greek Cypriots and embrace the policy of tension, chauvinism and annexation, against peace and friendship? Because through their policy of oppression and terror implemented in our country, as well as their dangerous policy in the wake of U.S. imperialism and NATO, the followers of the junta have been isolated in the international field. With the exception of the likes of Reagan and Haig, all progressive and democratic forces in the world have adopted a stance against the Cyprus policy of the militarist circles in Turkey. No one except the U.S. imperialists and the ruling circles of NATO is supporting the occupation of Cyprus by Turkish troops. If the followers of the junta agree to discussion of the Cyprus problem at an international conference, then their invasionist policy will again be condemned before the world and new resolutions will be adopted for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops occupying the island. This is why the followers of the junta are opposed to taking up the Cypurs problem at an international conference.

This policy directly serves the interests of U.S. imperialism. As is known, the United States is planning to drag Cyprus into NATO and transform the island into an unsinkable NATO base. These aims of the Washington administrators were again revealed during Haig's visit to Ankara.

An anti-imperialist and peaceful settlement that will guarantee the brotherly coexistence of the two communities constitutes the basic solution of the Cyprus problem. This wish was reiterated during the 15th congress of AKEL. The resolutions adopted envisage rapprochement between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, establishment of sound brotherly relations and development of the economic, democratic and social rights of the workers. These resolutions are compatible with the interests of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities on the island. The Turkish Communist Party is in favor of a lasting and just peace in Cyprus.

LABOR GROUP GENERAL CONGRESS MEETS IN ANKARA

TA241157 Anakara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] The general congress of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [TURK-IS] has convened in Ankara. TURK-IS leader Ibrahim Denizcier pointed out that the confederation stressed the importance of maintaining labor peace. In an opening speech, Denizcier stated that the workers must have conditions of peace and security, adding that during this period expecting sacrifices only from one group would indirectly affect production.

Denizcier stressed that the cost of living was rising, the workers' purchasing power regressing and that consequently the minimum wage should be raised. Referring to the work of the arbitration board that regulates salaries, Denizcier maintained that with its structure and method of operation, the board was violating its own principles. He said: We believe the arbitration board did not do what was expected of it.

In conclusion, Denizcier said that he was resigning from the chairmanship on his own free will but that he would continue to be an active unionist. The TURK-IS general congress, whose chairman is Denizcier, will last 5 days.

CYPRUS

SPOKESMAN VIEWS KIPRIANOU VISIT TO NEW YORK

NC251050 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Answering a question, the government spokesman stated that the future of the intercommunal dialogue will depend on the exchange of views which President Kiprianou will have in New York with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on 8 June.

GREECE

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC221523 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] French Prime Minister Mauroy arrived in Athens this afternon. Mauroy will be received by President Karamanlis and then leave for Idhra [Island] where he will meet and have talks with Prime Minister Papandreou. The talks between the Greek and French prime ministers will continue tomorrow aboard a ship that will take them to Palaia Epidhavros where "The Mediterranean: Always and Today" conference is concluding today.

Attends Mediterranean Congress

NC241030 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy this morning departed for Paris. He had participated in the congress that had been organized in Idhra on "The Mediterranean: Always and Today." French Minister of Culture Jack Lang and the other French officials departed with Mauroy. The French prime minister was seen off at Ellinikon Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis, the prime minister's diplomatic counsellor, Makhairitsas, and the French ambassador.

CHAMBER PASSES BILL ON SPAIN'S NATO ADMISSION

NC250733 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] At 0100 the Chamber of Deputies approved in principle, article-by-article, by majority vote, the bill ratifying Spain's admission to NATO.

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Western Europe

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ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE MEETS WITH SCHMIDT, GENSCHER

LD251324 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 May (DPA) -- The Federal Republic and the young African Republic of Zimbabwe want to strengthen further and expand their good relations. This was jointly stressed today in Bonn by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe. Following a lengthy exchange of views with Mugabe, the chancellor once again assured the African state of Bonn's continued support. Mugabe expressed particular gratitude for German aid and described the Federal Republic as one of his country's "greatest friends".

One main topic of the discussion in the chancellor's office was the situation in southern Africa. The two politicians strongly denounced the system of racial segregation in the South African Republic. They further concurred in their demand that the rate of advance along the road to Namibia's independence, which is under South African administration, be accelerated. Schmidt expressed optimism that all disputed issues which are still unsettled, particularly with regard to the future election system in Namibia, can be solved by the end of this year through compromise.

The chancellor stressed, at the same time that the course of political reconciliation embarked upon by Mugabe in Zimbabwe demonstrates how a peaceful and ordered coexistence between blacks and whites is possible. Zimbabwe has become an important factor of stability which has an influence on the entire region of southern Africa. Mugabe praised the Federal Republic which plays an important role in the efforts for peace and security and for detente between East and West and spoke of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's "splendid achievement."

The African politician, who is on a tour of seven West European cities and is in the Federal Republic for the first time, has had two meetings in Bonn with Schmidt. Meetings with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, with Federal President Karl Carstens and with representatives of German industry are also on the agenda. Genscher and the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Witness Mangwende, today signed a capital aid agreement worth DM70 million. Since its independence 2 years ago, Bonn has granted Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, DM226 million in credit and subsidies.

The International Society for Human Rights (Frankfurt) today called on the Federal Government to make further financial aid for Zimbabwe dependent on progress in the sphere of human rights in the country. The society drew attention to the fate of the 62-year-old Parliamentary Deputy Wally Stuttaford who is imprisoned in Salisbury without a regular trial, apparently for political reasons, and who has suffered "brutal physical maltreatment."

Departs for Brussels

LD260840 Hamburg DPA in German 0811 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 May (DPA) -- The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, flew to Brussels this morning following his 2 days of talks in Bonn. The African politician had meetings in Bonn with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Federal President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The Federal Government promised during the talks that it would continue to support the development of Zimbabwe which became independent 2 years ago.

SCHMIDT CRITICIZES UK ACTION IN FALKLANDS

LD251816 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 May (DPA) -- For the first time Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has openly displayed a critical attitude toward Great Britain's actions in the war over the Falkland Islands.

On Tuesday Schmidt told the SPD Parliamentary Group that the solidarity with Britain as an alliance partner gave the Federal Government the opportunity, maybe even the moral duty, to exercise influence on Britain together with the other partners as regards observing a sense of proportion about the means used.

Schmidt also stressed that the FRG of course supports UN Resolution 502, which demands the withdrawal of Argentine troops and the start of negotiations. The chancellor also stressed Bonn's support for the efforts to negotiate a settlement of the conflict.

According to Schmidt, the Federal Government decided to take part in the indefinitely prolonged economic sanctions within the EEC against Argentina only after overcoming "very great reservations." Speaking of the conflict and alluding to the Soviet Union, the chancellor said that to date only one power in the world has benefited from the Falkland crisis.

The SPD Parliamentary Group adopted a statement made by the SPD Executive yesterday to the effect that the Falkland/Malvinas conflict is "no longer acceptable politically and on a human basis." The conflict entails dangers of war far beyond the region. Argentina and Great Britain are called upon to return to the negotiating table irrespective of nationalistic moods.

According to Parliamentary Group Spokesman Knut Terjung, on the NATO summit in Bonn on 10 June Schmidt is confident that the two basic elements of NATO policy will be incorporated in the final communique: On the one hand firmness in the preservation of the military balance, on the other the serious will to engage in dialogue and negotiations, particularly in the important sphere of disarmament. Schmidt termed useful and necessary the visit of American President Ronald Reagan the day before in Bonn and the day after in Berlin.

Schmidt says that the high level of American interest rates, arising from the high American budget deficits, will justifiably be the main issue at the economic summit of leading Western industrial countries in Paris at the beginning of June. Schmidt claimed that the FRG is just about the only state in West Europe which has largely dissociated itself from the U.S. interest rates with its stringent monetary policy. As at previous meetings no miracles can be expected from the economic summit, Schmidt said, yet worse things such as trade protectionism might be prevented.

As he did yesterday in the meeting of the SPD Executive, Schmidt supported close cooperation with France and expressly included security policy together with arms cooperation. This was taken as renewed lobbying by the chancellor for the development of a joint German-French tank, which had encountered doubts and some opposition among the SPD and FDP Parliamentary Groups. According to Terjung, Schmidt told the Parliamentary Group that at the recent meeting in Hamburg French President Francois Mitterrand drew his attention to the need from a French viewpoint for close arms policy cooperation.

Schmidt also went into the recent difficult EEC negotiations on farm prices and the British contributions, expressing understanding for London's difficulties. The net payments by Great Britain to the EEC are to be lowered to DM1.7-1.8 billion this year, whereas London would otherwise have paid DM4 billion more into the EEC coffers than it would have received. The new farm prices, according to the chancellor, work out at a rise of 7 percent for German producers and 0.4 percent for the consumer.

SI 'Extraordinarily Concerned'

LD252100 Hamburg DPA in German 2010 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Helsinki, 25 May (DPA) -- Willy Brandt, Chairman of Socialist International and SPD chairman, sees in the conflict between Great Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands a threat to world peace. In an interview on Finnish television Brandt said on Tuesday evening in Helsinki that Socialist International, which begins a 2-day meeting in the Finnish capital on Wednesday, is extraordinarily concerned about the conflict. Brandt called upon the countries involved in the war to observe international law and to maintain a sense of proportion in the means of force used.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE REVIEWS C. AMERICA VISIT

PM251021 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 22 May 82 p 16

[Carlo Correr interview with Roberto Palleschi, Italian under secretary of foreign affairs; date and place not given]

[Text] Deputy Roberto Palleschi, under secretary of foreign affairs, has just returned from a long tour which took him to Jamaica, Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Venezuela. We asked him some questions.

[Question] Deputy Palleschi, your visit coincided with exacerbation of the British-Argentine crisis over possession of the Falkland Islands. How is this crisis being felt in the countries that you visited?

[Answer] They are shocked. The crisis is being felt very intensely and I must say that the governments hold a much more moderate stance than their respective publics would like to see adopted. They are offended above all by the uncritical rapidity with which the Western countries demonstrated their solidarity with Britain and later by the British response. They saw themselves as a servant in an exclusive club, harshly punished for having clumsily pushed one of the members. Furthermore, the affair will also exert a negative influence on relations between the Latin American and Western countries, adding further suspicions regarding the latter's conduct.

[Question] The British-Argentine crisis and the stance adopted by the United States have opened or reopened new and old problems between Washington and the Latin American countries. In your opinion, what responsibilities does the United States bear?

[Answer] The U.S. administration is inclined to regard every people's uprising, every expression of rejection of an authoritarian government, a dictatorship or simply an unjust society as a Soviet landing. Consequently it reacts with everything that this implies, in other words, radicalizing and exacerbating situations.

[Question] As in Nicaragua, for instance?

[Answer] Precisely. Nicaragua was dominated by the dynasty of the Somozas, a dictatorship that lasted for decades. They ruled with a body of ruthless and bloodthirsty guards, unscrupulously exploiting the people. In this situation unity was eventually forged among all social sectors -- peasants, workers, the middle class and the clergy, all aligned in the Sandinist front, all united in the name of Sandino, who was a kind of Nicaraguan Garibaldi. And that is not all. All civilian and democratic Latin American governments sided with the Sandinists. Costa Rica granted the front the use of its territory, including an airport, where aircraft landed and took off laden with weapons for the guerrillas -- weapons purchased with Venezuelan money. Both these countries were then governed by parties that belong to the Socialist International. And the United States withdrew its decisive aid from Somoza only at the end, when it was no longer possible to defend him.

[Question] What were the consequences of this conduct?

[Answer] Following the Sandinists' victory the tensions did not cease because of the huge scale of the problems to be resolved, created by the earthquake and civil war. There were splits with part of the church, with the industrialists' organization, with a press organization of the importance of LA PRENSA and with the Miskito Indian minority. Even the fighting section of the front suffered a rift over the split with Commander Zero, Eden Pastora. Many people in the United States believe that the Sandinist government is already a pawn in the Castroist military organization. Managua wants to negotiate with the United States but Washington is taking its time, trying to profit from the country's difficulties.

Yet I myself have seen that many people both in Nicaragua and elsewhere think differently from the Americans. Costa Rica, Venezuela and Mexico all think differently, also part of the Nicaraguan clergy and of the industrialists, headed by the actual chairman of their organization, Dreyfus, who after all spent 4 months in prison at a moment of divergence with the Sandinist government. If encirclement came about, it would have the opposite effect to the one desired. Managua would be pushed into Moscow's arms.

[Question] Was that why Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega was in Moscow at exactly the same time as you were visiting the country?

[Answer] No. Nicaragua is still seeking aid from all sides. While Ortega was in Moscow, Ramirez, the number two in the government, was in Europe. The Sandinists constantly reiterate their loyalty to their revolution's three principles: Political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment.

[Question] But what is the majority political line within the Sandinist front now?

[Answer] The Sandinist party is now a communist party, but that does not necessarily mean that it is part of the Soviet economic and military system. The Venezuelan Socialists were extremely clear on that point when they explained to me why they refused to attend the Socialist International meeting in Caracas with the Sandinists a few months ago. "We did not want the meeting," an authoritative spokesman told me, "because the Sandinists are communists and not socialists, but we think it is vital to help them in order not to force them to choose the Soviet camp."

[Question] And were the talks on economic cooperation with our country satisfactory?

[Answer] I signed an economic cooperation agreement with the Managua government which they themselves also regard as fairly important politically. It is a framework agreement which includes the creation of a joint commission. The agreement signed in Managua makes provision for the Nicaraguan commission, which will visit Rome soon, to include representatives of Nicaragua's industrial association with a view to discussing agreements with Italian public, private and cooperative enterprises. Dreyfus himself expressed his appreciation of that result which is considerable not only for his personal prestige.

[Question] But can Europe, and hence Italy, compete with the aid which Moscow is promising Managua?

[Answer] Certainly, because the USSR, which is involved militarily in Afghanistan, Central Europe and, indirectly, in the Horn of Africa and Kampuchea, does not think a confrontation with the United States in Central America is in its interests. It knows that it would be a bitter conflict. A mutual "understanding" would be better for the USSR. Furthermore, Moscow has hitherto shown that it is incapable of giving development aid and can only give arms and soldiers.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION IN ROME FOR TALKS

AU212054 Rome ANSA in English 1926 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Rome, 21 May (ANSA) -- A high-ranking Chinese armed forces delegation with Chief of Staff General Wu Xiuquan at its head had a round of talks in Rome today with Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio.

A ministry communique said the talks dealt with Italo-Chinese relations. Lagorio stressed the importance of the recent agreement in Beijing for China to start drawing on the 7.5 billion dollar credit line Italy extended to China in 1979 for purchases of Italian industrial supplies.

The Chinese military delegation has plans to visit an Italian aeronautics academy, a naval squadron and an armored infantry division in northern Italy as well as the Otomelara heavy armaments manufacturers before returning home on May 27.

NOTT ANNOUNCES FUND; DENIES CANBERRA HIT

LD251448 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1406 GMT 25 May 82

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] A South Atlantic fund is to be set up, pooling all public donations for dependants of servicemen killed in the Falklands action, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott announced in the Commons today.

He told MP's at question time that such dependants would also receive a full pension and lump sum from the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Nott, facing his first full session of general defence questions since Britain's re-occupation of the Falklands began last week, also firmly denied Argentine claims that the Canberra -- P & O's flagship liner now being used as a troop carrier and hospital ship -- had been attacked.

Mr Nott told MP's: "I deny the latest wild report from Argentina claiming the Canberra has come under attack." But Mr Nott disclosed that in yesterday's attack on the task force, two British support ships were damaged, but the damage was now "being made good."

On the South Atlantic fund, Mr Nott said the government felt very strongly that there should be one fund to help the dependants, and not many. There should not be too much money going directly to only a few people.

The government proposed to set up a fund which would not in itself be a charity. The money would be held by the fund on behalf of existing charities until the government had a clear idea about how the money could be used. In the meantime the public should send money to the central fund.

THATCHER: NO NEGOTIATION BEFORE WITHDRAWAL

LD251600 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1520 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] A confident Mrs Thatcher today told MP's of her plans to build a new future for the Falkland Islands when they are recaptured by the British forces. And she did not think the islanders would want Argentina to have any part of that future.

Warned by a Tory MP during Commons question time that it would be "unforgiveable" even to discuss with Argentina or anybody else any change in the sovereignty of the Falklands, the prime minister said: "Our objective is to retake the Falklands. They are British sovereign territory and we wish to restore British administration."

"There will be a good deal of reconstruction to be done and then the future will have to be discussed with the islanders," said the prime minister. "I should be amazed if they were not now more hostile to Argentina than they were before."

She told a Labour MP who said the government should agree to Argentina's demand that some Argentinians be allowed to settle in the Falklands, that only the Falklanders should have the right to decide such matters.

She also indicated that plans for the return to the Falklands of its governor, Mr Rex Hunt, have already been discussed. "That is a matter under consideration," Mrs Thatcher told senior Tory MP Sir John Biggs-Davison who called for the "early return" of the governor.

The prime minister was repeatedly urged by the opposition leader, Mr Foot, to say whether the government was prepared to restart talks to prevent further military conflict.

It was essential to keep open the possibility of negotiations along with military action, in the interest of saving British and all other lives, said Mr Foot.

Mrs Thatcher denied there was any disagreement on this matter between herself and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym and said the conflict would end only when Argentina withdrew from the Falklands. "Unless that occurs, I don't think any negotiations would go any further," she said.

Mrs Thatcher also said Britain would use its veto to block any attempt by the UN Security Council to call for a cease-fire without Argentine withdrawal.

She said: "There can be no cease-fire without full withdrawal of Argentine troops -- that's in Resolution 502 -- and if necessary, if there was an attempt to have a cease-fire without that, he would have to use the veto."

Her voice rose when Labour leftwinger Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield Hillsborough) challenged the government's "confidence" that the days of the Argentine garrison on the Falklands were numbered, called for a cease-fire and branded Tory backbenchers "bloodthirsty hooligans."

"Do you not want those days to be numbered?" the prime minister sharply responded. To call for a cease-fire while Argentine troops remained in occupation would "leave the whole paraphernalia of tyranny in place," she said to Tory cheers.

Labor Asks For Moderation

LD251730 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1713 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Labour leader Mr Michael Foot today warned Mrs Thatcher not to press for an unconditional surrender by Argentina. He insisted that the door to negotiations must be kept open to give the military junta in Buenos Aires an escape route.

Speaking on BBC Radio's "PM" programme, he said Labour would hold Mrs Thatcher to the statement made last week by Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym, after the go-ahead had been given for the landing of British troops on the Falklands, that the government remained ready to negotiate.

"I do not think unconditional surrender is the proper term to apply to this situation," he said. "I believe if that were to be insisted on then many more lives may be lost than need be. Our purpose must be to save British lives and the lives of other people."

He urged the government not to slam the door on further intervention by United Nations Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"The readiness to negotiate can bring this business to an end more speedily than it would be if anyone insisted on unconditional surrender," said Mr Foot.

"We have to keep open the door of negotiation and discussion, and keep open the possibility that whoever the military authorities are in Buenos Aires they can have a escape route.

"That could mean the saving of quite a lot of lives."

FIGHTING ACCELERATES ON ENEMY INDEPENDENCE DAY

TELAM Reports Harriers Downed

LD251806 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1756 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence said tonight it had "no information" on a report from Buenos Aires that two Harriers had been shot down by Argentine anti-aircraft fire today during an attack on Port Stanley.

The official Argentine news agency, TELAM, quoting military sources, said six Harriers took part in the attack but were beaten back.

Air Attacks Repelled

LD252034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1944 GMT 25 May 82

[By Robert Hucchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Three more Argentine Skyhawk fighter bombers were shot down by the Royal Navy battle fleet off the Falklands today as they tried to disrupt the 24-hour supply of the British beachhead.

These attacks seemed much more hesitant than the near-suicidal raids which had followed Friday's landings -- fuelling speculation that the Argentine Air Force has lost many of its best and most experienced pilots.

Raid number one came before noon today when a task force destroyer opened fire on Argentine planes north of West Falkland on their way to the beachhead. One Skyhawk was brought down by a Sea Dart missile and the others "did not press home their attack," according to Defence Ministry Spokesman Ian McDonald.

Raid number two came later when a number of Skyhawks slipped through combat air patrols mounted by Sea Harriers to attack ships in Falkland Sound. Two were "certainly brought down" by ship missiles, again with no damage to the task force. One Skyhawk pilot ejected and was recovered by a Sea King helicopter. He had a broken leg.

Since hostilities started, the Argentine Air Force has definitely lost 12 of its 68 Skyhawks, plus two probably shot down. Nineteen of Argentina's 46 Mirages have been shot down, with one more listed as a probable casualty. The Argentine Air Force losses now stand at 70 definite, plus three probables.

Earlier today Sea Harrier and RAF Harriers again attacked the runway and military installations at Port Stanley Airfield as part of the "softening-up process." Argentina claimed two Harriers were shot down, but the Defence Ministry said they were fired at, but not hit, and all returned safely.

Meanwhile, more details emerged today of Monday's furious air attack on British ships in San Carlos water off the beachhead. Two supply landing ships were slightly damaged and in one, where it is believed ammunition was carried, crews had to fight a bad fire. There were casualties, it is understood, but no details have been released. One ship had unloaded and in the other no supplies were lost.

British patrols are still ranging deep into the interior of East Falkland and there are reports of sporadic shooting incidents with Argentine troops.

At least seven Argentine soldiers, survivors from the pre-landing raids by marines, have now given themselves up. It is said in London that the Argentines are being "circumspect" in their attempts to probe the British strength from the rapidly expanding beachhead.

Destroyer 'Badly Damaged'

LD252142 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2130 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] A British task force ship has been badly damaged, Defence Ministry Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald said tonight.

"During the last hour we have heard of further attacks on our ships. We have now received some bad news. One of our ships has been badly damaged and early reports are that she is in difficulty. Rescue operations are in progress. I have no further details at present," said Mr McDonald.

The spokesman would not reveal which ship it was. But it is understood that it does not involve one of the two carriers, Hermes and Invincible.

On ITN's "News at Ten", Defence Secretary Mr John Nott said this latest incident had involved an Argentine air attack, and reports were still coming in.

It was later understood that the stricken ship was a Type 42 destroyer.

A grave Mr Nott spoke of a new mass air attack on the task force which left the ship "badly damaged and in difficulty." He said: "In the last hour or two there has been quite a significant and major attack on our ships.

"I am afraid the bad news is that one of our ships has been badly damaged and is in difficulty. I cannot give any further details at this moment. Clearly what we know at the moment is bad news and I should say that straight away."

Mr Nott said he had no information yet about casualties. "As soon as we have got further details we will naturally give them." "This was a mass air attack. We did expect Argentina to launch attacks on our ships today. It is their national day and we had anticipated a mass raid.

"I do not want to say anything else at the moment because news is still coming in. We knew this was going to be a hazardous operation and I have been warning about the possibility of casualties since the task force set out six weeks ago.

"It is an incredibly difficult operation at an enormous distance. Every single ship that is hit is a great disaster for us and human casualties are a tragedy. But we are fighting for freedom and democracy against unprovoked aggression and we must stick to it."

"We have completed the most hazardous part of the landing operation. We have large numbers ashore and we are going forward to repossess the islands." He conceded: "I think the Argentine pilots are showing great bravery. It would be foolish of me to say anything else.

"The losses from the Argentine Navy and Air Force are tremendous and they cannot go on sustaining this level of loss for very much longer. But they are clearly brave pilots and we should recognise that."

"I expect that now we are ashore and have all our equipment and heavy stores ashore, the level of activity on the ground will build up fairly quickly and fairly soon."

But he feared Britain would suffer further losses. "It is no use pretending in a battle of this sort that we won't sustain them."

Mr Nott said he was "absolutely confident" that British forces would recapture Port Stanley. Things will not all go our way, but I have no doubt at all that within a period of time we will achieve all our objectives and the Union Jack will be flying again in Port Stanley."

Helicopter Crew Found in Chile

LD260041 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0026 GMT 26 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Excerpts] Britain's task force came under a massive air assault at twilight today [25 May] -- and more than two warships were hit with one being badly damaged. Waves of Argentine planes attacked the fleet and it is understood that a Type 42 destroyer, with a crew of 280, is "in difficulty."

Rescue operations with helicopters and ships are in progress and no information is available on casualties.

There was also a report from Chile that the three crewmen from a British Sea King helicopter which made a forced landing in the southern part of the country have now been found. AP quoted the Chilean foreign minister, Rene Rojas, as saying that the men, in good condition, had been hiding for a week because they thought they had come down in Argentina.

They would be turned over to representatives of the British Embassy in Santiago. "Only today did the men realise they were in Chile and not Argentina," Rojas said.

The men were named as Lt Alan Reginald Bennett, Lt Richard Outchings and Sgt Peter Blain Imrie.

One Ship Sunk; One Abandoned

LD261102 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1049 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] HMS Coventry, a destroyer with the British task force, has been lost following yesterday's fierce attacks by the Argentine Air Force, the Defence Ministry announced today.

The Cunard-owned ship Atlantic Conveyor, requisitioned to support the battle fleet, was also hit and had to be abandoned. The Atlantic Conveyor was carrying Harrier jets, but these had already been taken off the ship and it is understood none were damaged.

It is believed that two French-built Super Etendard bombers launched two AM/39 Exocet missiles which hit the container ship off the Falklands.

Defence Ministry Spokesman Ian McDonald said rescue operations to recover the crews of the two ships continued throughout the night. But he had no details on casualties, and said next of kin were being informed.

Coventry is a Type 42 destroyer, and a sister ship of HMS Sheffield which sank after being hit by a Exocet missile with the loss of 20 lives. The destroyer was with a Type 22 destroyer acting as a radar picket north of West Falkland when the attack happened yesterday evening. The 3,500-ton destroyer, with a crew of 280, is understood to have been hit by bombs.

A Type 22 destroyer, with a crew of 280, is understood to have been hit by bombs.

A Type 22 destroyer with the Coventry, armed with short range Sea Wolf missiles, is also understood to have suffered some damage.

The attack on the Atlantic Conveyor was apparently some way away to the north east of the Falklands. A big fire immediately broke out on the 14,946-ton container ship but the Harriers on board escaped.

The Super Etendards apparently staged a "back door" attack on the container ship, coming in from the east and lying only 50 feet above the water to avoid detection by radar.

The Atlantic Conveyor, which carriers spares for the jump jets, was not used as an aircraft carrier in the pure sense of the word. The planes only parked there overnight and flew onto Hermes and Invinciple to be "bombed up" before taking off on combat missions.

NOTT TELLS FALKLANDERS 'LIBERATION IN PROGRESS'

LD251846 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1834 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Be of good cheer — you are about to be liberated. That was the message to the Falkland Islanders tonight from Defence Secretary Mr John Nott. He told them that their privations would soon be ended and their normal way of life resumed.

And he urged Argentina's military leaders to take the "sensible and honourable course" -- a speedy surrender to their Falklands troops to avoid further suffering. Mr Nott's message was broadcast in the BBC World Service's "Calling the Falklands" programme.

He said: "I am delighted to be able to speak to you at this time when the liberation of the Falklands is in progress. After the hard weeks of foreign occupation, negotiations and our own military build-up, the Argentine grip on your islands is being slowly but surely ended. But I realise, of course, that many of you are still suffering the fate of those in an occupied country. I can all too easily imagine the privations that you are enduring; the shortages, the dangers and mental anguish caused by foreign oppression and separation from friends and loved ones. But be of good cheer -- for you can now look forward to the early prospect of liberation and a return to your normal way of life. There is no such prospect for the Argentine occupation forces, some of whom have already been giving themselves up, hungry and bewildered. They have told our troops that they have no idea why they have been sent to occupy a foreign land. Their stocks of food, fuel and ammunition are becoming ever more scarce as ours build up. So we hope that their leaders, in their increasingly untenable position, will make the sensible and honourable course, adopted by their compatriots on South Georgia -- a speedy surrender to avoid further suffering."

"'Calling the Falklands' will of course have gained many new listeners in the last few days, the courageous men and women in our forces and merchant navy. Your exploits in taking, holding and now expanding a bridgehead, with comparatively few losses, despite repeated air attacks, have excited the admiration of all in Britain and indeed all those everywhere who value freedom and democracy. One picture, which has flashed round the world, sums up everything that we are striving for -- a British soldier at Port San Carlos sharing a mug of tea over a garden fence with a group of islanders. The expressions of relief, of joy on their faces show why it has been necessary, regardless of sacrifices, to remove the invader from your islands."

In an interview also broadcast on the programme tonight, Mr Nott was asked how the government would consult the islanders to find out their wishes for the future. He replied: "We will want to consult both the elected councils and also to talk to individual people. We will want to find out from chatting with people, the Falkland Islanders themselves, what they want for their future. I do not think it's a question of us giving the people options, I think it's a question of them telling us how they see the future. I am sure that all of them will feel that they need to live in peace and amity with their neighbours. I am sure that that will be their feeling, but as to the kind of democratic institutions that they retain, that must be a matter for them. I would expect them to want to keep the same system of democratic institutions that they have had all along, through their local council and other elected bodies.

Mr Nott said that if the islanders wanted independence, the government would consider it. He added: "It would be a very small nation on its own -- it would have to depend on the goodwill of its neighbours and also of course on the security provided by the United Kingdom and maybe by other countries." "But there is no reason why the Falkland Islands should not be independent. We would certainly have to lengthen the runway. We would have to make air communications better than they have been up to now. But I think our experience in the last few weeks has shown us that we can supply the Falkland Islands by sea and we can supply them by air. But, of course, as I have said several times, we would want to come to a sensible and wise and peaceful accommodation with the countries of South America, so that everybody lives in peace together."

ARGENTINE GARRISON COMMANDER TO BE MOVED TO UK

LD251934 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1910 GMT 25 May 82

[By PA political staff]

[Excerpt] The commander of the Argentine garrison on South Georgia when it was recaptured by British forces is to be brought to Britain. Captain Alfredo Astiz is wanted for questioning by France and Sweden about the disappearance of their nationals in Argentina.

But Britain is unlikely to agree to the request. Our strict adherence to the Geneva Convention — under which a prisoner of war cannot be forced to give more than his name, rank and number — would forbid any interrogation.

Whitehall observers believe that Astiz is being brought to Britain to be repatriated "the long way round" while the government reaches a final decision on the matter. Legal opinion is being sought.

Astiz has so far refused to answer questions about the disappearance of a Swedish student and two French nuns in Argentina when he was a senior member of the security forces. Britain said today that it was no longer convenient to hold him on Ascension Island, where he and his men were taken from South Georgia. The other Argentinians have been repatriated.

It is understood he will leave for Britain by sea within the next day or so.

AUSTRIA

PRESIDENT WILL PROPOSE U.S.-USSR SUMMIT IN VIENNA

AU251430 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 May 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna -- On his state visit in Moscow, which will start today, President Kirchschlaeger will propose Vienna as the venue for a possible summit meeting between the Soviet state and party head Brezhnev and U.S. President Reagan. From a political point of view, however, Kirchschlaeger said in an interview on Monday, the important thing is that this meeting takes place at all, a meeting from which the smaller countries expect a resumption of the process of detente. Without wanting to prejudge the talks with Brezhnev, he could imagine that he would also be discussing the fear of a nuclear war and mankind's desire for peace, the president stated.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS DEEMED 'INTERFERENCE'

AU251416 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 25 May 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna -- "New concepts" of a policy of neutrality have "superimposed the old ones" and "familiar values" have been replaced "by strange new ones." This was declared by Ambassador Howard Eugene Douglas in a lecture on "Austrian neutrality from an American point of view" at the political academy of the Austrian People's Party. Douglas is the U.S. Government coordinator for refugee affairs, a cloe colleague of Clark, the security adviser of U.S. President Reagan, and is considered the third highest political official in the State Department.

The "strange" phenomena in the Austrian foreign policy are, according to Douglas, "the appearance of Al-Qadhdhafi" who "tried to get legitimacy" in Austria and the "official auspices" of the Austrian Government for the PLO. The ambassador thinks that Austria's "image" is also endangered by the support of Austrian socialists for a solution of the conflict in El Salvador and by the East trade.

Then come the warnings and the good advice: With credits to socialist countries one only gets into dependence. Trade to the mutual benefit is "an old Soviet trick." One must not confuse neutrality with "neutralism," for neutral Austria was born "out of the unanimity of the West," and it has true neutrality only if Austria unconditionally participates in the U.S. campaigns against the USSR, as for instance on the occasion of former U.S. President Carter's campaign for "human rights" at the CSCE.

The remarks by Douglas are an unparalleled interference in Austrian affairs which the government must by all means answer.

CYPRUS

INTERLOCUTORS COMMENT PRIOR TO 25 MAY MEETING

NC251908 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 25 May 82

[Excerpts] At this afternoon's session of the intercommunal talks at the Ledra Palace Hotel a discussion was begun on the instruments of the federal republic, with executive authority as the first issue. The Greek side's representative at the intercommunal talks, Mavrommatis, expressed the hope that during the discussion of the instruments of the republic, on which views differ, progress will be made not only in order to bridge gaps but to achieve a viable solution in accordance with democratic principles. Mavrommatis agreed with the UN representative's assessment on the three basic freedoms and added that very significant issues still exist on which an agreement must be reached, such as the implementation of the three basic freedoms and the regulations and conditions which may possibly be necessary to govern the implementation.

In reply to a question, Mavrommatis said that he did not expect a detailed reference to be made to the Famagusta issue during the discussion on the instruments of the republic. He added, however, that the Greek position is that this issue is separate, has priority and that there is nothing to prevent raising it. Furthermore, he mentioned that this issue had been raised when the discussion began on the UN secretary general's evaluation, adding that he will raise it at the appropriate time.

The Turkish Cypriot side's representative, Onan, stated that at today's meeting the two sides would begin to put forward their views orally on the instruments of the republic. Asked to assess the discussion on the three basic freedoms, Onan said that he is very pleased with the work which has been done. We have worked, he added, on certain points, and we have differing approaches and views but this does not mean that it is not possible to find a common point or reach an agreement. Onan said that the discussion had helped the two sides understand each other's views.

Asked if he would object to the raising of the Famagusta issue during the discussion of the Waldheim evaluation, Onan said that the issue of an objection has not arisen, but issues will be discussed in turn. He also said that when the discussion of the territorial aspect begins, the issue of Famagusta will be also discussed.

FRANCE

MARCHAIS, BERLINGUER MEET, DISCUSS EUROLEFT

LD251912 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] When a European communist meets another European communist they talk about Eurocommunism, or to be more precise, about the Euroleft. This is just what happened during the meeting between Georges Marchais and Enrico Berlinguer. After an evening and a morning of talks in Paris, the two communist leaders agreed to develop relations and cooperation between the communist, socialist and socil democratic parties. They also recalled their wish for a negotiated and balanced reduction of all arms, but they could not solve their differences over Poland and Afghanistan. The last Berlinguer-Marchais summit was on 5 February 1980, more than 2 years ago.

MITTERRAND RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR 26 MAY

LD260834 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand returned to Paris by plane this morning after his trip to Africa. The head of state is chairing the Council of Ministers at the moment. Gaston Defferre, the minister of the interior, will deliver a report on the method of polling in next year's municipal elections.

SPAIN

CRUDE OIL PURCHASES FROM IRAQ TO BE REDUCED

LD260818 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Under an agreement reached between the Iraqis and Spanish officials from the Ministry of Economy and Trade, Spain is to reduce by 20 percent the volume of crude it buys from Iraq. This agreement follows the reductions Iraq has had to make to its clients who were drawing their supplies from the Turkish terminal at Ceyhan after the Syrian authorities closed the pipeline across their country. Before the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the latter was supplying Spain with 100,000 barrels a day. The current contract is for 40,000 barrels a day, which with the latest reduction will become 32,000 barrels a day.

PLO OFFICE DENIES ANY CONTACTS WITH ETA

LD252316 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] The PLO office in Madrid today denied emphatically having any contacts with ETA or with any other organization or party not recognized by the Spanish Government. The PLO note comes in the wake of the statement made by the Israeli counterterrorism expert Gen Aharon Yariv, reported in this program yesterday.

GREECE

PARTIES VIEW CHAMBER VOTE ON SPANISH NATO ENTRY

NC252022 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 25 May 82 p 16

[Text] Last night the Chamber approved Spain's accession to NATO. Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos stated that acceptance of Span's accession does not signify a change in PASOK's position toward NATO. It constitutes acceptance of the Spanish people's will as was expressed by the majority of the Spanish parliament.

"PASOK," Kharalambopoulos stressed, "has its visions, its strategic goals -- abolition of NATO, relations with the EEC and so forth -- but as a responsible government its duty is to accept odious reality when critical national issues are outstanding and wisely and boldly do everything that safeguards our national interest."

New Democracy, through Evangelos Averof, K. Mitsotakis and M. Papakonstandinou, accused the government of "a change in the policy of the change" and proceeded into a more general critique of foreign policy. Kharalambopoulos challenged New Democracy into a discussion in the Chamber on foreign policy but although Averof described as "incongruous, the dealings on the Cyprus issue," he declined the discussion arguing that he did not want evidence to be currently revealed that may possibly make the negotiations difficult.

The KKE voted against Spain's accession to NATO and accused the government of abandoning its preelection positions and yielding to the pressures of the Western cold war promoters, NATOists and Americans. The accession was also voted against by K. Nasis (Agricultural Party) and M. Glezos (United Democratic Left).

TURKEY

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE LEADER PRAISES TURKISH ROLE

TA252107 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has said that Turkey could become the leader of the Islamic world. Chatti, who participated in the Islamic Development Bank Board of Governors meeting in Istanbul, arrived in Ankara today. The Islamic Conference secretary general was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

In a statement today to an ANATOLIA News Agency correspondent in Istanbul, Chatti said Turkey participated actively in the Islamic Development Bank, adding that there was no reason why Turkey should not become the leader of the Islamic world. He pointed out that Turkey's contributions to the Islamic world were very satisfactory.

Tomorrow Chatti will begin his contacts in Ankara. After he visits the Ataturk Mausoleum, the secretary general will be received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Foreign Minister Turkmen. In the afternoon, Chatti will pay a visit to head of state Kenan Evren. He is expected to depart Turkey on 27 May.

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BUNDESTAG HOLDS MAJOR DEBATE ON U.S. RELATIONS

LD272104 Hamburg DPA in German 1835 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 May (DPA) -- In the first major debate on German-U.S. relations in the Bundestag on Thursday the opposition and coalition parties could not agree on a joint path toward the improvement of the relationship. Both a draft by the SDP/FDP and a draft by the CDU/CSU call for an intensification of cultural relations with the United States. This is to happen primarily by means of a more extensive youth exchange financed by the Federal Government.

Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher (FDP) warned against understimating anti-American feelings in the FRG. For the FDP, Helmut Schaefer (Mainz) expressed skepticism about the coalition's proposal to found an office for German-American youth exchange. Instead, already existing organisations should be used.

CDU Deputy Hans Stercken accused the Federal Government of undermining the German-American relationship by planning studies. Mrs Hamm-Bruecher and deputies Norbert Gansel (SPD) and Schaefer said by way of correction that this planning study of a so-called conflict strategy had already been examined and rejected the previous day by the foreign relations committee.

All the speakers of the coalition parties expressed their hope for a joint draft to improve the bases of cultural cooperation. Both drafts were forwarded to the competent committees.

SCHMIDT HOPEFUL ON LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

LD271050 Hamburg DPA in German 0928 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 May (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed last night in Bonn that the Germans desired a rapid reestablishment of the traditionally good relations with Latin America. At a dinner given by the Bonn Foreign Press Association, Schmidt condemned, however, the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands as a violation of the UN Charter and said in the German view that the correct basis for peace efforts continued to be resolution 502 of the UN Security Council.

The chancellor stated that the Federal Republic is a "partner" of Great Britain and is not one of the European Community countries which opposed sanctions against Argentina. Bonn had, however, never given England a "blank check."

Cabinet Reviews Ties

LD271258 Hamburg DPA in German 1038 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 27 May (DPA) -- Internally, the Federal Government is more deeply concerned about the international effects of the Falklands war and adopts a more criticial attitude to the British actions, which are seen as exacerbating the conflict, than has been expressed in its public statements. It was learned in Bonn today that in yesterday's federal cabinet meeting, as in previous cabinet meetings, fears were voiced about the long-term consquences of the conflict on world political relations. Reference was made in particular to the position of the United States being made more difficult with regard to the countries of Latin America, which are showing increasing solidarity with Argentina.

The Federal Government is also concerned about possible adverse effects on relations between Latin America and the West European countries because of their support for Britain.

The government also believes that the Falklands crisis contains dangers for North-South relations as a whole as well as for internal relations within the European Community. The Community is divided on the question of support for Britain and trade sanctions against Argentina.

At the cabinet meeting, Schmidt reaffirmed his opinion that only the Soviet Union has profited from the Falklands crisis. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher apparently assessed the prospects for a resumption of negotiations between the parties to the conflict being reached within the next few days as being unlikely.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, in his capacity as president of the Socialist International, confirmed that at the current Socialist International meeting in Helsinki, tension had risen between Latin American and European representatives because of the Falklands crisis. In a West German radio interview, Brandt said that there was no disagreement about condemnation of the use of force by the two sides, but one had the impression that many of the Latin Americans were very disappointed with the United States -- from which they had expected assistance in reducing the conflict -- and also with the European Community, which the Latin Americans saw as linking itself with British policy through the imposition of sanctions.

Reportedly there was unanimity in the federal cabinet that the Federal Government would not openly express criticism in the Falklands conflict, especially of London. As in the Polish crisis, this position is justified with the restraint that recent history places on the Germans.

GDR SUPPORTS DKP WITH MORE THAN DM50 MILLION

DW261303 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 May 82 p 6

[Text] Duesseldorf, 25 May -- The German Communist Party (DKP) is being financed more heavily by the GDR than ever before. The recent report by the North Rhine-Westphalia land government on leftist and rightist extremism says that the DKP, which has its federal headquarters in Duesseldorf, last year received "far more than DM50 million" from East Berlin. With almost 40,000 members, the DKP holds the leading position among the leftist-extremist groups. The report, which is based primarily on findings and evaluations by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, co firmed that after some of its members began to resign following the 1980 federal elections, the DKP managed to overcome this to a great degree by concentrating its work on the "peace fight," the squatters issue and the public financial difficulties. Still, the DKP has lost some of the influence it had exerted on the so-called peace movement.

NO DANGER FORESEEN DURING REAGAN VISIT, SUMMIT

LD262112 Hamburg DPA in German 1829 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 May (DPA) -- There are no grounds for fearing a danger to internal security in connection with President Ronald Reagan's visit and the Bonn NATO summit on 10 June.

This assurance was given today in the Bundestag internal affairs committee where Federal Interior Minister Gerhard Baum stated his position on various questions within his competence. There are no concrete indications of danger, it was said. The Federal Ministry of the Interior had said similar things some time ago when Federal Prosecutor General Kurt Rebmann expressed concern about possible terrorist attacks in connection with the NATO summit.

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH PCI LEADERS

PM270859 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 May 82 p 7

[Text] Rome -- PCI Directorate member and international department Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta has met with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe. During the cordial conversation, which was attended by PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi and Comrade Massimo Micucci of the foreign section, an examination was made of the most topical aspects of the international situation and recent developments in Zimbabwe 2 years after the revolution's victory. Special attention was paid to the situation in Namibia and to the struggle against the apartheid system. Other topics broached at the meeting were the problems of relations between Italy and Zimbabwe and the need to step up economic and political cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples.

Robert Mugabe expressed his gratitude to the Italian Communists for their solidarity, together with all Italian democratic political forces, first in support of the revolutionary struggle and now with the process of consolidating Zimbabwe's independence and with its social and political regeneration. For his part, Comrade Pajetta confirmed the Italian Communists' commitment to stepping up solidarity action in support of Zimbabwe and all the patriotic and progressive forces of the countries to southern Africa.

SPADOLINI RECEIVES USSR, TUNISIAN OFFICIALS

LD262346 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Spadolini devoted part of his day to international problems. He received Foreign Minister Colombo, who returned from Brussels. Colombo informed him about the EEC meeting on 24 May. In an interview to be published tomorrow, Colombo defends the attitude adopted in Brussels by our government with regard to the economic sanctions against Argentina and the British financial contribution to the Community.

Spadolini also received Soviet Ambassador Lunkov to whom he expressed Italy's keen interest in the resumption of negotiations on the reduction of strategic arms. Spadolini also met Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, with whom he discussed the main themes of the present international situation with special regard to the Mediterranean area and the Middle East.

PERUVIAN SHIP MAY LOAD EXOCETS IN SPEZIA PORT

PY271618 Paris AFP in Spanish 1257 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Rome, 27 May (AFP) -- The Italian Foreign Ministry today indicated that an eventual delivery of Exocet missiles to the Peruvian Navy in Italian territory would not be abnormal. The ministry spokesman referred to the eventual shipment of these missiles from France to Spezia port to be loaded on the Peruvian merchant ship Ilo, since that ship was not able to load them in the French port of Le Havre last Wednesday as a result of the embargo ordered by the EEC against Argentina.

Peru has orders in Italian shipyards for four torpedo boats, one of which has not yet been delivered. Therefore, according to the spokesman, it is possible the Exocet missiles will be loaded into one or another of those torpedo boats.

The spokesman added that if this was not normal, the French Government would have opposed the shipment of these missiles to Italy, as reported by the press.

The Italian Foreign Ministry also said that it had no knowledge of the itinerary of the Ilo or its eventual arrival in Spezia.

OPPOSITION PARTY ASKS TO DELAY NATO ENTRY

NC281009 Paris AFP in English 0959 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Madrid, 28 May (AFP) -- The opposition Spanish Socialist Workers' Party will ask parliament to delay Spain's scheduled entry next week in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in a bid to steer clear of involvement with Britain in the Falklands conflict, it was reported here today. Socialist sources here said Spain could not join NATO at a time when the Atlantic alliance had adopted a policy of unconditional support for Britain.

While the Spanish Government has denounced Argentina's use of force in the South Atlantic crisis, it has several times lashed out against what it describes as "a persisting colonial situation" in the Falklands. Britain's decision to send in troops was termed a "serious historic error."

The Socialist parliamentary motion to suspend Spain's NATO membership will be backed by the social-democratic leaning Democratic Action Party (PAD), and is also likely to receive support from the "Suarist" wing of the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD), sources said here. The "Suarists," named after former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who left his post last year, have clearly sided with Argentina in the conflict.

CENTRIST LEADERS VIEW ANDALUSIA ELECTION SETBACK

PM261141 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 24 May 82 p 19

[Excerpts] Prime minister and Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Chairman Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo stated early this morning that "the results of this [Andalusian Parliament] election are not in keeping with the great effort which my party has made in Andalusia and with the political importance which the center option still has in Spain." Calvo-Sotelo made this statement to Spanish National Radio, to which he also admitted that he had personally telephoned [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Secretary General] Felipe Gonzalez to congratulate him. "As prime minister, I am gratified by the complete normality of the electoral process -- proof of the deep-rootedness of democracy in Spain," he also said.

At 0045 this morning, UCD Secretary General Inigo Cavero admitted with an expression of concern at a press conference held at the party's headquarters that the results achieved by the UCD in Andalusia were "quite unfavorable" and were not in keeping, in his opinion, "with the considerable effort which we have all made during the campaign." In Cavero's opinion, a period of "profound reflection" will henceforth begin within the UCD, whose political consequences it is for the statutory bodies to analyze and rectify.

The Centrist secretary general admitted that a very considerable portion of the UCD's vote in Andalusia ended by voting for the Popular Alliance or abstaining. In an initial interpretation of the results, Cavero believes that there has been a very considerable polarization of the leftwing vote. Cavero stated that the setback for the Andalusian Socialist Party and the PCE benefits the socialists, and that the danger of a rightwing and leftwing bipolarization is beginning to be seen.

After congratulating the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, Cavero, who does not believe that the UCD will break up after this election, said that his party will start to work immediately to prevent the Andalusia results being repeated nationally. He declined to express an opinion on possible future coalitions, stated that what concerns him least at present is changes in the party leadership, and was cautious in assessing whether the "broad right" operation is now closer than previously: "I will not venture to express an opinion on this issue," Cavero said. "I still believe that a center is necessary and that bipolarization is not good, and I therefore express my absolute faith in the UCD."

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS NEED FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM251419 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 May 82 p 22

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN-TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA interview with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa; date and place not given]

[Text] Helsinki -- The Nordic countries should investigate the possibility of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa proposed in an interview with Swedish news bureau TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA. Sorsa thinks that a suitable forum for consultations would be the regular meetings between the Nordic foreign ministers.

"We in Finland have always taken as our point of departure that the initiative for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone should be taken by the states in the region," Sorsa said. On the basis of free inquiries these states should reach a mutual understanding about the need for establishing such a zone. Only when such an understanding has been reached about the need for a zone and about its size, is there any point in starting to sketch out the practical arrangements.

"There is already a relatively broad basic understanding of the need for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. In this respect views have developed much more quickly in the last few years. The background is the growing concern over the nuclear threat to the whole of Europe's security," he said.

Sorsa admitted that the Nordic countries' governments still have divergent views on the most suitable line of action and in particular on the order in which certain disarmament measures at various levels should be adopted. However, at the same time we must remember that no one anywhere has questioned the necessity of maintaining the Nordic area's present real freedom from nuclear arms, with the goal of security for all peoples in the area.

[Question] Is now the right time to attempt to start talks between the Nordic countries and the nuclear powers, chiefly the United States and the Soviet Union, on such a zone?

[Answer] Finland for its part is always ready to exchange ideas with the nuclear powers concerned. However, it is clear that the Nordic countries must first reach among themselves the understanding I mentioned earlier, before they can take part in concrete and successful talks with other states.

[Question] What areas should be included in a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area?

[Answer] I think that it is much too early to adopt a definite position on all details of a zone arrangement. As far as determining the zone's actual size is concerned, the Nordic nation's political borders must be taken as the point of departure. Measures with effects which would reach outside this area would require more wide-ranging talks between the parties involved.

[Question] What counterconcessions should be demanded of the nuclear powers, when the Nordic countries renounce nuclear arms?

[Answer] One condition must of course be that the nuclear powers respect the nuclear-free zone's status and give an express understanding not to use nuclear arms against the states inside the zone or to threaten them with such arms.

If anyone wants to make this obvious fundamental demand more precise or add to it, a special agreement must be reached about it during negotiations.

[Question] Could a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area be a stage in the work toward a nuclear-free Europe?

[Answer] Why not? The work for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area must of course be seen in the broader European context. In addition, I also think that the Nordic countries should try to increase their security on their own initiative without waiting for any decisions which embrace the whole of Europe, especially if talks on these become deadlocked.

[Question] Would a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area help to reduce international tension?

[Answer] In our view that is undoubtedly what would happen.

[Question] Has the need for a Nordic nuclear-free zone become more pressing as a result of developments in arms technology?

[Answer] When President Kekkonen repeated his proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area in Stockholm in 1978, he made special reference to the dangers produced by the recent rapid developments in nuclear arms techology. Since then developments have followed a course which has made the proposal even more important and even more urgent.

[Question] Is a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area possible, bearing in mind that the countries involved have chosen very different solutions to their security problems?

[Answer] We think so. But you must also remember that the Nordic countries have a lot in common in this respect -- they do not have nuclear arms on their territory. And everyone admits that this situation has benefitted all of them.

[Question] Does the present arms race increase the risk of war?

[Answer] Developments in nuclear arms technology in recent years -- together with the stagnation in disarmament talks -- has had an effect which is very worrying and likely to upset the military balance.

Both for political reasons and reasons of arms technology the risk of a nuclear war is must greater today than 10 years ago, let us say, during the best day's of detente. This risk can in fact only be averted through the gradual destruction of all nuclear arms.

DEFENSE MINISTRY: HARRIER ATTACKS PORT STANLEY

LD271236 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1233 GMT 27 May 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defence staff]

[Text] A Harrier jet from the British task force destroyed an Argentine helicopter during a raid on Port Stanley yesterday, the Defence Ministry announced. During the attack, the Harrier was fired on by Argentine troops from the garrison, but the jet was not damaged.

Defence Ministry Spokesman Ian McDonald said today that military installations were bombed at Port Stanley, as well as the airfield. The helicopter destroyed was a Puma.

Mr McDonald said the Argentine Air Force did not attack the task force yesterday following the fierce fighting on Tuesday when two British ships were hit. He said that HMS Coventry, the destroyer which capsized after being hit by a number of Argentine bombs, has now sunk.

But the Atlantic Conveyor, the Cunard-owned merchant ship which was abandoned on Tuesday, is still afloat and upright. "Although two Exocet missiles were fired only one seems to have hit her," Mr McDonald said. "We are looking to see whether we can recover some of the cargo and perhaps salvage the ship."

Troop Movements Reported

LD271504 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1456 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] British troops in the Falklands are now moving forward from the San Carlos bridgehead, the prime minister announced to MP's today. Mrs Thatcher said: "We have now gone into the Falklands to do what I believe the islanders wish -- to repossess them, restore British administration, and reconstruct the life of the islanders."

Updating MP's on the latest information from the South Atlantic, Mrs Thatcher said: "The House would not expect me to go into details about the operations in progress...but our forces on the ground are now moving forward from the bridgehead." And later, using the famous World War II slogan, she reminded MP's "Careless talk costs lives."

She confirmed that the latest information disclosed that one of the crew of HMS Coventry was known to have died. 20 were missing and at least 23 of the survivors were injured.

"Four of those on board the Atlantic Conveyor are known to have died, eight are missing including the master, and five of the survivors are injured. We all mourn these tragic losses."

Mrs Thatcher made it clear that despite yesterday's UN Security Council call for renewed negotiations, "the only acceptable conditions for a cease-fire is that it should be unequivocally linked with a firm and unconditional Argentine commitment immediately to commence withdrawal of its forces from the islands."

Mrs Thatcher warned at question time that too much discussion about timing and details of operation could only help the enemy and hinder the task of our forces. "There used to be a wartime phrase -- 'Careless talk costs lives' -- that still holds good today," she said.

Opposition leader Mr Foot called three times for British proposals which would offer Argentina an alternative to unconditional surrender.

He insisted the government should put forward proposals in response to the UN secretary general "which will offer some alternative to unconditional surrender, because if the fighting continues to the bitter end, many more lives will be lost."

But Mrs Thatcher said: "Talks with the secretary general will be about unequivocal withdrawal of Argentine forces in accordance with Resolution 502 as a condition for a ceasefire."

She firmly set out the government's determination to re-possess the islands, followed by restoration of British administration under existing British law, and existing democratic institutions, and re-construction.

"It will take some time for the islanders to crystalize their views about the long term future. It would be most unwise for us to give away any of this in advance," she said.

Mrs Thatcher told Tory backbencher Mr Peter Temply-Morris (Leominster) that Britain had been in touch with countries in various parts of the world over arms supplies to Argentina. "But we are very much aware that it would seem supplies may be reaching Argentina, not directly from these countries themselves, but through third parties."

Advance on Darwin

LD272056 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2050 GMT 27 May 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] Three thousand Royal Marines and paratroops today launched their long-awaited major offensive -- bursting out of their San Carlos beachhead and biting deep into the interior of East Falkland.

Paratroops are believed to have been taken by helicopter overnight into a position to launch a dawn assault on Argentine positions around Darwin. Other forces moved east.

The aim of the Darwin attack was to secure the right flank of any large-scale movement on the Falklands capital. The Defence Ministry in London has no reports of any action or casualties. It is thought units are not radioing back progress of their attacks because of the intensity of fighting or for fear of pinpointing their positions.

The offensives were backed by 105-millimetre howitzers and 81-millimetre mortar barrages at down, it is understood. The troops also used the anti-tank 120-millimetre Wombat gun, capable of taking out any fortified strongpoint.

Carrier-based RAF Harriers also staged raids to keep the defenders' heads down, with 30-millimetre cannon fire and the anti-personnel BK755 cluster bombs.

It is not known yet what degree of opposition the Argentines put up.

PYM SAYS OPERATION HAS GONE 'EXTREMELY WELL'

LD272157 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2130 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said tonight that Britain's Falklands operation had gone "extraordinarily well". Mr Pym, speaking on the ITV programme "TV Eye", said: "This enormous task force has gone 8,000 miles across the sea and has made a landing without any loss of the soldiers landed. It is an amazing achievement, one of the biggest movement of troops ever seen."

Mr Pym questioned about the possibility of Britain bombing the Argentine mainland, added: "We have closed no military option. We have kept them all open because we do not know how circumstances will change."

But he stressed that such action would change the scale of Britain's military operation. Mrs Thatcher has already made it plain that for Britain to bomb the mainland would escalate the conflict, and has hinted that Britain was unlikely to do this. Mr Pym said: "What we are trying to do is get a cease-fire coupled with withdrawal. If they will not go by peaceful means, then we are going to repossess them by force -- it is their choice and it is up to them."

ENVOY IN MOSCOW REJECTS SOVIET STANCE ON CRISIS

LD271320 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1302 GMT 27 May 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The Soviet Union has been told that its interpretation of the conflict in the Falklands is "incorrect," the Foreign Office said today. A spokesman said that the British ambassador to Moscow, Sir Curtis Keeble, called on the Soviet Foreign Ministry on instructions from Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym. This followed representations made to Britain just over ten days ago when Sir Curtis was called to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. On that occasion the Soviet Union claimed that Britain's exclusion zone around the Falklands was illegal.

Today, the Foreign Office declined to give any details of the nature of the ambassador's call. However, he was said to have made points similar to those made at the United Nations by Britain's ambassador there, Sir Anthony Parsons. At the United Nations, Sir Anthony said he was still waiting to hear a firm condemnation from the Soviet Union on the first use of force in the dispute. The Soviet Union was accused of having "a one-eyed stance on the conflict." It did not see the use of force by Argentina, but focused with one eye on the United Kingdom's actions in exercise of its right of self-defence.

ARMS DEALERS LOOKING FOR EXOCETS TO SELL

PM261211 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 May 82 p 5

[John Miller, diplomatic staff, report]

[Text] Arms dealers in several countries were reported yesterday to be trying to get their hands on the deadly Exocet air-launched missile and pull off a highly profitable deal with Argentina. One of the French-built Exocets wrecked the destroyer Sheffield after being fired from a distance of 20 miles by a Super Etendard single-seat fighter. It was widely thought that Argentina had five Exocets and that three of them were launched at the Sheffield and another ship in the air strike on May 4.

Reports from several European capitals yesterday said that the "going rate" for an Exocet was now 300,000 pounds compared with an official rate of 108,000 pounds. Britain and France co-operated to produce the sea-launched version, but the AM39 fired from the Super Etendard is made by Aerospitiale, the largest manufacturer of missiles in Europe.

The French refuse to say publicly how many Exocets were sold to Argentina, but it was known that about 100 had been delivered in the last few years to seven foreign countries, including South Africa, Iraq, Peru, and possibly Saudi Arabia. France is believed to have secretly told the Ministry of Defence in London how many Exocets it sold to Argentina, and to have assured it that no more will be delivered while the Falklands conflict continues; and France is also thought to have said the weapon would not be sold to countries that might be disposed to resell it to Buenos Aires.

Reports yesterday suggested that agents acting for Libya were making it known they had Exocets for sale to Argentina. These reports could not be confirmed, and some sources said that although Libya was often a source for arms, there was no real evidence that Exocets had actually been brought by Col al-Qadhdhafi for his armed forces. It was also not seriously thought that Peru, Brazil, or other Latin American countries which have Exocets would want to offload them to Argentina. But it was clear that the junta's air force is desperately anxious to replenish its arsenal with the Exocet for use by its Super Etendards, which curiously have not been operational for some time.

GOVERNMENT BRIEFED BY GREECE ON HAIG TALKS

NC261253 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Answering a question, the government spokesman stated the Greek Government briefed the Government of Cyprus on the recent talks held in Athens with U.S. Secretary of State Haig on the Cyprus issue.

The spokesman also reiterated an earlier statement by him that Ambassador Dinos Mikhailidhis did not take a second letter from President Kiprianou to Athens. He also reiterated that the text of the Kiprianou-Papandreou letters will not be revealed because it is of a personal nature.

MAIN FIGURES VIEW 27 MAY INTERCOMMUNAL MEETING

NC271901 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The discussion on the instruments of the federal administration continued this afternoon within the framework of the intercommunal talks, with executive authority as the first issue. In reply to questions by journalists, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said that the issue of Famagusta will also be discussed during his forthcoming meeting with the UN secretary general in New York. This issue, he added, is one of priority, and, as such, it is included in Mr Waldheim's document of assessment. Famagusta is one of the main issues that occupy the secretary general and it remains to be seen what solution he will suggest. Mr Gobbi also said that during his meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar they will assess the issues of the executive and legislative authority. However, he does not think that they will deal with the territorial issue, because the interlocutors would not have discussed the issue by then. Mr Gobbi added that the UN secretary general loves Cyprus, and he intends to play a very dynamic role. In answer to another question, Mr Gobbi said that both sides have submitted documents on the executive authority. He also said that the atmosphere during the previous meeting was very good and understanding was shown by both sides.

Greek-Cypriot representative in the talks, Mr Mavrommatis, said that at the previous meeting each side presented its approach on the issue of the executive authority. He said that no specific matters were dealt with. In answer to a pertinent question, Mr Mavrommatis said that there are many differences in the approach by both sides, but they have not yet come to dealing with details.

Asked if his side's proposals on the issue of the central government authorities will be new or will be the same as those of last August, Turkish Cypriot representative to the talks Mr Onan siad that the proposals will not be exactly the same. New ideas will also be submitted.

KIPRIANOU VISIT TO GREECE, U.S. ANNOUNCED

NC261544 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] It has been announced officially that President Kiprianou will pay a visit to Athens between 4 and 6 June, where he will have talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. On 7 June Kiprianou will leave for New York, where on 8 June he will meet UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. On 11 June he will address the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and he will meet the president of the UN General Assembly. During his stay in New York, Kiprianou will meet leaders of states and governments of various countries and representatives of Greek Americans. He will also open a photographic exhibition on the missing persons. On Saturday, 12 June, he will go from New York to San Francisco. He will go to Los Angeles on 13 June where he will deliver a speech on the Cyprus issue during events that will be held in his honor by Californian Greek Americans. More details of President Kiprianou's visit to the United States will be announced in a few days.

PROTEST NOTE ISSUED ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

NC271721 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] In a note the Greek Government has strongly protested against violation of Greek airspace by Turkish fighter aircraft. The protest was presented today to the Turkish foreign minister by Greek Ambassador to Ankara Papoulias. At the same time the Greek Civil Aviation Authority presented a related protest note to International Civil Aviation authorities.

The Greek representative in Brussels informed members of NATO's Defense Committee both on the provocative Turkish act as well as on the Greek Government's decision to withdraw the destroyer Themistoklis from the allied maneuvers in the Mediterranean. In conclusion, the government also informed the ambassadors of EEC member states in Athens within the framework of the European cooperation policy, stressing the dangers arising from Turkish provocativeness.

Papandreou Warning

NC272151 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 27 May 82

[Statement by Prime Minister Papandreou to journalists in Belgrade 27 May]

[Text] The United States and NATO must realize that Greece does not play the role of an adjunct [kombarsou] and of the good ally in an alliance where a member violates our sovereign rights and indeed when our country is participating at a joint NATO exercise. It is the first violation of the moratorium between Greece and Turkey. This, I am afraid, cannot but constitute a specific message from Turkey: But, our reply also constitutes a message.

Possible Ramifications

NC280943 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] A warning statement was made yesterday by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who stressed that the latest provocative acts by Turkey constitute a special message because, for the first time, there was a violation of the 6-mile limit, while to date the Turks had carried out their violations between 6 to 10 miles.

Authoritative observers, in analyzing the statements of the Greek prime minister and the strict warning addressed to the allies of Greece and Turkey, stressed that by emphasizing that the Greek reply is a message, he obviously hinted at the fact that the Greek Air Force has received orders to intercept every violation of the national territory, with all the consequences which might accrue.

As stated by the deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press affairs, Maroudhas, the prime minister dealt with the entire incident during his talks yesterday with Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and the Yugoslav foreign and finance ministers, stressing that under the conditions in which it occurred the incident truly raises many questions and naturally creates justified pessimism over the future of Greek-Turkish relations.

The following facts are also characteristic of the latest Turkish violations. Violations occurred simultaneously in the airspace over three Greek islands -- Samothraki, Thasos and Limnos. Turkish aircraft penetrated to within 5 miles, violating the 6-mile limit. To date the Turks had limited their violations to the 6 to 10 mile limit; in the past the Turks had argued that the 10 mile limit does not apply to them, but recognized the 6-mile limit -- the extent of our territorial waters. Violations were carried out by two pairs of Turkish aircraft; one violated the airspace while the second acted as if intercepting the first; this was a regular, aggressive exercise conducted by Turkish aircraft with specific targets within Greek airspace -- the first time this has occurred.

SPOKESMAN DENIES VIOLATION OF GREEK AIRSPACE

TA271634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Greece has claimed that Turkey violated Greek airspace and has withdrawn from the NATO exercises that began in the central Mediterranean yesterday. According to a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Athens, Greek Prime Minister and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou ordered the withdrawal of the Greek destroyer participating in the NATO exercise.

Replying to journalists' questions, Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman said the following on the subject: Announcing that it is withdrawing from NATO Deterrent Force-82 exercise in a 27 May press release by the semiofficial news agency ANA, Greece claimed that its airspace has been violated. This Greek allegation of violation originates from the flights conducted by two Turkish military planes over the Aegean international airspace on 27 May. An investigation has shown that, without doubt, these planes did not violate the 6-mile Greek airspace.

On the other hand, it has been determined that two Greek F-5 aircraft violated Turkish airspace around Gokceada at 1448 on 26 May. The necessary moves are being undertaken in connection with this violation.

The NATO exercise in the Mediterranean, in which Turkey, the United States and Italy are also participating, will continue until 27 June. The exercise is being directed by Turkish Navy Staff Col Bokun Kecici.

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMENTARY VIEWS AWACS ISSUE

TA280926 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 May 82

[Station commentary: "AWACS Spy Planes and the Rapid Deployment Attack Forces on Turkish Soil"]

[Text] In a statement to the daily HURRIYET, the junta Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that the U.S. AWACS spy planes will be set up in a base in Konya in 1983. The daily MILLIYET, on 25 May, published a detailed article on U.S.plans and budgeting concerning the Rapid Deployment Forces. In the same daily, Oymen wrote that Washington views Turkey as the most suitable country in relation to the oil-producing Gulf and that it may force Turkey to realize its plans through NATO.

Dear listeners, these developments show that the views expressed in the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] statement issued on 17 May were true and that the TCP is most concerned about our national interests and security. In its statement the TCP disclosed that an agreement was concluded between the United States and Turkey in connection with the Rapid Deployment Forces and new bases in eastern Turkey. The statement further said that new air bases have been under construction for some time in eastern Turkey, namely in Diyarbakir, Van, Kars and Bitlis and that there is a nuclear arms depot in Erzurum.

The junta, up to now, has not officially denied reports concerning U.S. plans in connection with the Rapid Deployment Forces which were also largely covered by MILLIYET. It is impossible to make such a denial because the junta is in no position to deny the truth. Furthermore, Bayulken's statement on the AWACS spy planes means that the junta has subserviently bowed to these plans. The primary purpose of the AWACS is to spy on the Soviet Union as well as the peoples of the Gulf region. Information gathered by these spy planes will be passed to the Rapid Deployment Forces which will in turn launch attacks against every development incompatible with the expansionist and adventurist interests of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SI FORMS COMMISSION TO MEDIATE IN FALKLANDS

LD271700 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpts] The Socialist International is setting up a commission to mediate in the Falklands conflict. The commission, established at the meeting of the council of the International which ended in Helsinki today, is headed by the organization's deputy chairman, Reiulf Steen from Norway. The meeting also approved a resolution on disarmament, appealing to the United States and the Soviet Union to continue the dialogue and expressing the hope that some arms limitation measures will be implemented immediately.

The meeting decided to mediate as far as possible. The commission will have four Latin American members -- from Argentina, Venezuela, Barbados and Chile -- and four European -- from Britain, West Germany, Italy and Norway. The former chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party, Steen, will head the commission, which will meet in Lisbon in the next few days. It will consider how to prevent the crisis from permanently worsening relations between Latin America and Europe and between the socialist parties of these areas.

The Socialist International has traditionally pursued the cause of arms limitation and the East-West dialogue. The meeting of the council approved, in accordance with the proposal of the International's disarmament council, headed by Premier Kalevi Sorsa, an appeal for concrete measures expected without delay from the United States and the Soviet Union. All nuclear weapons tests should be stopped and the production of nuclear materials halted while disarmament talks are held. Further [words indistinct] the speedy ratification of the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic arms.

In the disarmament declaration the International expresses its support for the growing general demand for halting the nuclear arms race. This includes the idea of support for various peace movements. The words "peace movement" are not, however, specifically mentioned. It is thought that this is due chiefly to the opposition by the French Socialists because the peace movement there is controlled by the communists. The representative of the French Socialists did not admit this at the press conference but noted that he has stressed the fact that mere talk about disarmament will not solve the many urgent problems of the world.

FRANCE

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT TO PARIS

NC280840 Paris AFP in English 0816 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Paris, 28 May (AFP) -- Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe arrived here today for a (?three) day official visit to France, as he continued a seven-nation European tour. He was met at the airport by Research and Technology Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and was going directly to the Elysee Palace for talks with President Francois Mitterrand.

This afternoon he will meet Defence Minister Charles Hernu, Economy Minister Jacques Delors, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot.

Mr Mugabe arrived from Brussels, [word indistinct] He has already visited Italy, Britain and West Germany, and is scheduled to visit Greece and the Netherlands. His delegation of five ministers, includes Foreign Minister Witness [words indistinct].

The junta has, by opening our territory to the Rapid Deployment Forces and the spy planes, made our country a factor of tension in the interests of U.S. imperialism. As though this were not sufficient, the junta is now getting ready to deploy the Turkish Armed Forces directly against the Middle East countries when deemed necessary by the United States. Junta Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen exerted intense efforts at the recent NATO ministerial council for the adoption of a decision serving this purpose.

Dear listeners, the function of the Rapid Deployment Forces, to which the junta has opened our soil, can not be limited to attack plans in the Middle East. These forces are open support of the bloody dictatorship in Turkey by the enemies of peace, such as Reagan. These forces will be a tool in the hands of the junta generals and their masters beyond the ocean to constantly suppress the workers and the democratic movement in our country.

Speaking at the Islamic Development Bank meeting held in Istanbul, head of the junta Evren claimed that Turkey is an indivisible part of the Islamic world. The reactionary press launched an extensive propaganda campaign for Turkey to assume the leadership role in the Middle East. What kind of a leadership do they have in mind? Leadership in suppressing national liberation movements in our region with U.S. support. Leadership in NATO expansion in the Middle East is what is meant by leadership in the Middle East according to the militarist circles and civil reactionarism in our country which have opened the doors of our territory to the Rapid Deployment Forces and the AWACS spy planes. Developments have confirmed our view. The Islamic Arab countries in the Gulf region are opposed to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces as well as the establishment of new military pacts in the Middle East. No Arab country -- with the exception of Saudi Arabia -- has given bases to the AWACS spy planes. Arab determination front countries have called on the Middle East countries to oppose U.S. imperialism's plans to establish new military pacts in the region. The fourth forum of the Mediterranean peace forces recently held in Algeria called on all anti-imperialist and democratic forces to unify action to purge the Mediterranean region of all nuclear arms. All these appeals and warnings closely concern our country. There are nuclear arms arsenals in our country. There are U.S. death bases in our country. The junta is further opening the door to an adventurist policy. It is being drawn into plans involving attacks against its neighbors. However it should not be forgotten that those establishing bases will be shot and that those initiating an attack will be retaliated. Such a policy has no future.

TCP ATTENDS PROGRESSIVE FORCES' CONFERENCE

TA270925 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] U.S. imperialism's and NATO's policies of tension and confrontation were protested during the fourth conference of the Mediterranean countries' progressive forces in which the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] also participated. The conference was held in the capital of Algeria and was attended by representatives from about 30 communist or worker parties, national liberation movements and other progressive organizations from Mediterranean countries. It was the first time that delegations from the TCP and the (?Tunisian) Communist Party attended this conference.

At the conference, the delegates assessed the situation in the region.

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SCHMIDT VIEWS DISARMAMENT, EUROPEAN UNITY

DW011305 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German to East and West Germany 1955 GMT 31 May 82

[Chancellor Helmut Schmidt interviewed by Reporter Trampe in the series "The Alliance;" place and date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, detente policy was superseded for the Americans by Poland. What chances do you still give this policy?

[Answer] Mr Trampe, I don't think that the expression you just used properly describes the situation. In recent years, prior to developments in Poland and certainly after the beginning of the Polish tragedy, important persons in the United States said that detente had achieved nothing for us, the West, or for us, the Americans. In fact, however, U.S. President Ronald Reagan offered disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union in great speeches prior to the beginning of the Polish tragedy and again a few weeks ago -- last November in the field of European medium-range arms and now in the field of intercontinental strategic nuclear arms. The Soviet Union accepted the negotiation offer with regard to medium-range arms. It will also accept the current offer. It is most likely that Brezhnev and Reagan will meet this fall. The fact that they are talking to each other again is detente in itself. If some people don't like to call it that, that is their choice. For me it is important that they are talking to each other.

[Question] The President himself, however, differentiates between a disarmament dialogue and a detente dialogue. He does not consider it the same.

[Answer] We have always seen a connection. By we, I do not just mean us Germans, but all member states of the European alliance who have followed the double thesis for 15 years, namely that the North Atlantic alliance must be strong enough to defend itself in an emergency. This defense has a deterrent effect. Therefore there will be no war. We must never neglect defense. We must never become so weak as to lose deterrence. That was one thesis.

The other was the following: Based on this firmness we are prepared, on the other hand, to talk to the East, listen to it, carry on a dialogue, negotiate, and conclude disarmament and other treaties. That was done by the Nixon, Ford and Carter governments. Now we see that the Reagan government is on its way to conduct negotiations in order to conclude treaties. I never doubted by the way, that President Reagan would continue on this way.

[Question] Discussions are taking place again in America on whether it is possible to wage war, and theories on the limitation of nuclear war are being developed. Even if the President and the secretary of state do not take part in them, doesn't this indicate a changed interpretation of the alliance policy?

[Answer] I can well remember that more than 20 years ago the security policy concept of massive nuclear defense was valid in the North Atlantic alliance. If something happened in Europe, even if it were a minor matter, we, the West, would threaten the Soviet Union with massive nuclear retaliation. This concept was first clearly criticized in the late fifties. There were debates, books and articles in France, America, England and also in Germany. It lasted for almost a decade before a new security policy was developed from this debate -- I am saying it again -- of firm defense and deterrence on the one hand, and a dialogue and cooperation within the framework of the treaties on the other.

Within this sphere of defense ability the principle of massive nuclear retaliation has been abandoned and replaced by the flexible response principle. This took place 15 years ago. Now, it is being debated. It will take several years until a new basic line is agreed on; a new principle of the common security policy of NATO partners, so to speak, which naturally needs an international, intellectual and political debate. It has just begun.

[Question] In the current security policy debate the idea of a nuclear-free zone is playing a large role. Your fellow party member Egon Bahr, for example, is taking part in this debate. Is that a possibility in Europe?

[Answer] It is quite possible in the next 10, 20 or 30 years. I presuppose that a real balance is taking place in the non-nuclear field. [Word indistinct] that there will be mutual controls so that no party will secretly have more power than the other. In such a case it would be perceivable. Such suggestions exist, coming not only from Egon Bahr; some 20 years ago they were basic conceptions of the SPC. Today I see some FDP and CDU deputies following that thought, but I see this articularly in other countries. People ponder it over and over again. This idea cannot be simply brushed away, not at all. But it presupposes the existence of an approximate conventional balance.

[Question] It has been a NATO principle for a long time that peace must be safeguarded through military balance and not through the military superiority of one side. Do you believe that the high arms expenditures in the United States, some 1.5 billion dollars in the coming 5 years, show a tendency to shift this balance to the advantage of the United States?

[Answer] Mr Trampe, if I saw this tendency, the Federal Government would exert its influence to stop it. But I don't see that tendency. The Soviet Union is making enormous military armament efforts. A very high percentage of the Soviet gross national product is used for military armament and for its maintenance.

Some people in America feel that they have been goofing off somewhat in past years and have fallen behind. I don't want to judge that. I favor a balance and, as you said, this is the common philosophy of our alliance today, it was in the past, and it will remain so tomorrow.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, can you imagine that more independence from America regarding European defense issues can be achieved through close defense-policy cooperation in Europe?

[Answer] There were many people in the last 30 years who have imagined it and wished it to happen. You must assume that in this century the West European democracies will need alliance with the North American democracies, the United States and Canada, because of the dimensions of the Soviet Union, its populace, production figures and geographical dimensions. This does not mean, however, that the European states will become the 51st through 64th states of the United States. Canada is not such a state. This is sometimes viewed in an exaggerated way.

We have a common defense alliance. It calls for a certain agreement, such as with regard to the security policy concept. It calls for coordination of defense forces and organization. That will remain so. But it does not at all demand that Denmark adopt the economic political ideology of the United States, or that we here in Germany adopt certain social, political concepts of the United States.

Conversely, it does not mean at all that the Americans must take over the social security system which has been developed in Western Europe, particularly in our country, Holland or Denmark. There is much room for differences.

Once I have stressed the differences, I very much want to make one thing most clear: It is sometimes ignored in Germany that the basic rights catalogue of our Basic Law comes from the American constitutional tradition, from the American Revolution 206 years ago. There are ties going beyond daily necessities or common defense necessities, ties which are much older and deeper. Some 35 years ago we Germans, for example, experienced great generosity on the part of America. I refer to the Marshall Plan.

[Question] Let me ask you once more on principle: Is Europe, as a third power between the United States and the Soviet Union, a realistic aim in the long run?

[Answer] I don't think the expression third power, as in a third superpower, is correct. It presupposes a merger of the European states to form something like a federal state. I don't see that happening. The European nations have developed nationally too separately for almost 1000 years. You must learn the English language thoroughly to understand an Englishman. The Englishman must learn French to understand the Frenchman. It is not at all possible for a West European state to become a third world power, so to speak, not even in future -- that would be an illusion. There could be closer political and economic cooperation of European states within the framework of the European Community -- a European union. This I could very well imagine. Going even further, I would say: This is what we are working for every week and every month.

'REVOLUTIONARY CELLS' CLAIM ATTACKS ON U.S. BASES

LD011624 Hamburg DPA in German 1002 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Wiesbaden, 1 Jun (DPA) -- "Revolutionary cells" have claimed responsibility for four attacks on U.S. military installations in a letter addressed to DPA. The letter, posted in Wiesbaden and sent to the Wiesbaden DPA office, said: "We are not waiting until Reagan comes. As a start to what we hope will be a very noisy, eventful and unforgettable reception, we have attacked several of the U.S. military nests in the FRG.

The letter, marked with a star and the letters RZ [revolutionary zellen] then lists the U.S. Army 5th Divisional Headquarters in Frankfurt, the officers' clubs in Bamberg and Gelhausen and other officers' mess in Hanau as targets for attack. The letter is signed, "Create many revolutionary cells."

Schmidt Comments

DW020903 Hamburg BILD in German 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in his Hamburg home; date not given]

[Text] BILD: Seven bomb attacks on U.S. barracks -- is that the beginning of a series of acts of violence on the occasion of Reagan's visit?

Schmidt: I hope not. Basically every act of violence is harmful -- whether it is directed against persons or objects. In the last 4 years we have been able, with firmness, to considerably restrict politically motivated violence in the Federal Republic. I see, therefore, no reason to feel alarmed with regard to Reagan's visit. Outstanding political personalities naturally are endangered everywhere in the world, not least in the United States itself.

BILD: It seems that the British are winning the Falkland war militarily. Doesn't this war strenghten the influence of the Soviet Union in Latin America?

Schmidt: Unfortunately, yes. The British and American Governments know that too. In view of the forcible occupation of the Falkland Islands, however, Great Britain had no other choice. If it won the conflict militarily, there would eventually be an opportunity to negotiate on an armistice and a peaceful solution of the conflict.

BILD: On 5 June some 100,000 FRG citizens will demonstrate in Bonn for German-American friendship. Do you as the chancellor of all citizens regret that only the CDU/CSU is participating as a party?

Schmidt: No. The Americans are close and important friends for us and our most important allies. There is no need to demonstrate for good and reliable friends. A great majority of the Germans is for friendship with all three partners, including the French and the British. There is really no need to demonstrate in the streets in order to prove this.

BILD: How long will you remain in office as chancellor?

Schmidt: Basically, I am prepared to run once more in 1984. As I view the popularity of Mr Kohl among the voters and compare it with that of Genscher and Schmidt, I can understand that the opposition leader is not enthusiastic about my announcement. I don't see that the voters want him or Mr Strauss as chancellor. In addition there will be an economic upswing in the spring of 1983. That will change the domestic political situation positively for the SPD and the FDP.

BILD: Criticism has been heard repeatedly from America with regard to German trade with the East...

Schmidt: We are not prepared to give up this trade: First, it is economically helpful for both sides. Second, it helps to avoid roughness between Eastern and Western fronts which we Germans, particularly, have experienced bitterly in the past. We do not want connections to the 17 million Germans in the GDR to dry up. This is one of the reasons we need the trade with the East. The new Berlin-Hamburg autobahn will be ready by the end of this year and the first cars will be able to use it in January 1983. That is much more important for the people in our country, in Berlin and the GDR, than any Sunday speeches saying that Eastern Prussia or the Sudetenland are German.

GENSCHER CONFERS WITH SWAPO'S NUJOMA IN BONN

LD011646 Hamburg DPA in German 1422 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma agreed on Tuesday in Bonn that an independent Namibia should pursue a policy of "true nonalignment" and should make a life of equality possible for its citizens. Diplomatic circles in Bonn expressed confidence after the meeting between Genscher and Nujoma that the remaining obstacles to the implementation of the process toward independence could be removed this year.

Surprisingly, it has become known that Nujoma used his Bonn visit for his [word indistinct] contact with the assistant secretary for African affairs in the U.S. State Department, Chester Crocker. The meeting was planned for Tuesday afternoon. The SWAPO chairman is in Bonn for a 3-day visit at the invitation of Genscher. It is Nujoma's third visit to the FRG capital.

The question of an electoral system for Namibia was discussed during the detailed exchange of views between Genscher and Nujoma. This exchange was followed by talks between the delegations in the afternoon. Nujoma, supported by the black African "frontline states," will agree to the planned elections only if the principle of [words indistinct] is used. On the other hand, the proposals of the Western Nambia contact group (the United States, the FRG, Canada, France and Great Britain) envisage a mixed electoral system with two votes for each elector in order to ensure an equal chance for the white minority.

Diplomatic circles in Bonn on Tuesday expressed understanding for SWAPO's reservations and thought a compromise solution would be possible. They stressed Nujoma's positive attitude to the most important demands of the five Western states.

-- Equal cooperation of all population groups and the implementation of democratic constitution principles;

-- Pursuance of a policy of nonalignment, which would not permit a threat from neighboring states;

-- Cooperation with the states of the region, including economic cooperation.

It was stressed in Bonn that all five Western states have accepted SWAPO as a negotiating partner, because it speaks for the Namibian people. On the other hand, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which rules in Windhoek after "internal" elections, has recently "lost considerable influence and support." German [words indistinct] circles do not share the view that SWAPO is being controlled from Moscow.

A spokesman of the Namibia information office in Bonn has sharply criticized the fact that the Federal Government is treating the "terrorist chief" Nujoma as a state guest, while not doing so for Namibian democrats. He said Genscher's [words indistinct] has been unsuccessful. SWAPO continues to hamper the progress of negotiations for independence. He added that truly fair and free elections in Namibia would (?show that) Genscher has "bet on the wrong horse" in supporting Nujoma.

BRANDT, FRANKE REVIEW GERMAN-EAST BLOC RELATIONS

LD021018 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA) -- In a thoroughly positive review of the German-Soviet agreement which came into force 10 years ago, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has called for further development and improvement of practical cooperation between the two states. According to Brandt, during whose chancellorship the system of treaties was signed, long-term economic relations are particularly significant as an important element of reliability and stability. In his interview for the Soviet press agency APN published today, the SPD leader pointed out, however, that the possibilities offered by the treaty in the sphere of culture and youth exchange "are not yet fully utilized."

The Moscow treaty, Brandt said, has contributed during the 10 years it has been in force "to a considerable degree of stability in Europe which is of major importance, particularly in critical international situations such as we are experiencing today." He regretted, however, that the hope entertained by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and himself at their meeting at the beginning of the seventies concerning military disarmament measures following on from political detente have not yet materialized. "We must now, therefore, do everything possible to finally check the arms spiral and, if possible, even reverse it." Brandt, following the recent statements by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, expressed the hope of serious negotiations with Moscow on all important aspects of military security with concrete results in the foreseeable future.

Federal minister for intra-German relations, Egon Franke, today praised the four-power agreement on Berlin, which likewise came into force 10 years ago, as proof of what the policy of detente can accomplish. The agreement has brought improvements for Berlin and its inhabitants to such an extent that it has become one of the main credit entries on the balance sheet of detente for the Germans as a whole. It has proved possible in an outstanding and reliable manner to improve in practical terms, despite different legal positions, Berlin's real situation, free it of uncertainties and thus relieve tension. The Berlin agreement opened the way for more cooperation with Eastern neighbor states, Franke said. The relationship between the two German states has gained particularly from this.

NICARAGUAN LEADER'S PLANNED VISIT DETAILED

PM011045 Paris LE MONDE in French 30-31 May 82 p 3

[Text] Maj Daniel Ortega, head of the Nicaraguan junta, will visit France in July, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Friday, 28 May, after talks that morning with Father Manuel d'Escoto, his Nicaraguan counterpart, during the French-Nicaraguan joint commission session. According to a reliable source, Major Ortega will visit Paris 12 and 13 July.

Since Mr Mitterrand came to power France has supported the Sandinist regime, to which it sold arms in December 1981, arousing irritation in Washington. France has also given the Sandinist regime financial aid of Fr50 million.

The visit to Paris by Major Ortega, who recently visited Moscow, will, it is said in Paris, show the importance which France attaches to developments in Central America and the importance which Nicaragua attaches to its relations with the West despite its dispute with Washington.

Father d'Escoto was due to leave Paris Saturday for Panama and Cuba where he will attend a meeting to prepare for the nonaligned summit scheduled to take place in Baghdad in September. He is to go to Havana with Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez. (Moreover, all the Latin American foreign ministers are expected in Havana.)

Father d'Escoto attended a dinner given by Development and Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot in Paris Friday evening. On that occasion he reaffirmed his country's solidarity with Argentina in the Falklands conflict.

According to an informed source the Nicaraguan delegation expressed the wish to have diversified economic relations and to develop ts trade with the EEC and the European countries. In 1981 credits for technical, cultural and scientific cooperation between France and Nicaragua amounted to Fr2.5 million. France has a trade deficit since its imports from Nicaragua increased to Fr113 million in the same year as opposed to Fr34 million for exports.

NEW CONTINGENT JOINS UN FORCE IN LEBANON

PM011021 Paris LE MONDE in French 30-31 May 82 p 3

[Text] Beirut -- The deployment of the French contingent which has gone to join the one already in position within the UN force (UN interim force in Lebanon) [UNIFIL] took place Friday without hindrance and, moreover, in an atmosphere of noticeable goodwill on the part of the Syrian forces in the Arab defense force, the Palestinians and the Lebanese progressives.

After landing in Beirut port the French soldiers -- 643 men, of which 600 form the new contingent and 43 will strengthen the logistical battalion which has already been in position for 4 years -- had to cross zones under Syrian control and then, from Damur (30 km south of the capital), zones under the control of the Palestinian-progressive forces, before reaching their posting in UNIFIL's central sector south of the Litani River where they are replacing the Nigerian battalion which has been moved to the west. The troops, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Zeisser, are all volunteers, most of whom belong to the 8th Marine Parachute Regiment.

The zone in which the French contingent is stationed borders on the western limit of the famous Marj 'Uyun "breach" which cuts the UNIFIL force in two and leaves the Israelis in direct contact with Major Haddad's militia, their allies, on the one hand and with the Palestinians on the other.

It stretches over 15 km from east to west and 7 to 8 km from north to south. To the north the contingent will face the Palestinian Fedayeen and the Amal Shi'ite militia; to the east the French blue helmets will face Major Haddad's militia.

This is the second time that France has sent an operational battalion to Lebanon. A French battalion of 735 men joined UNIFIL from March 1978 to 1979. Today, with the logistical battalion, France is placing around 1,300 soldiers at the disposal of the UN peace-keeping force in Lebanon, whose manpower has just been increased from 6,000 to 7,000 men.

CONTROVERSY BREWS OVER MITTERRAND INTERVIEW

PM011431 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jun 82 p 20

[Text] The statements which Mr Francois Mitterrand allegedly made on the morning of Friday 28 May to eight American journalists, in which he did not rule out a devaluation of the franc and the possibility of the French currency being removed from the European Monetary System [EMS], as reported by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE Saturday, 29 May, in an article signed by our colleague, Axel Krause, have both prompted a very curt denial from the presidency of the republic and aroused a sharp controversy.

The Elysee issued a communique late Saturday morning, stating: "There is one rule which the president of the republic has never broken: When he gives an interview to the written press he always does so in writing. When speaking to the American journalists whom he received Friday afternoon in connection with preparations for the Versailles summit, Mr Francois Mitterrand never mentioned the hypothesis of a devaluation or even raised that subject -- that is obvious. As regards the EMS, the president stressed his desire to increase the solidarity of international monetary cooperation, especially among European currencies. That is one of the priority objectives which he will propose to his partners at the Versailles summit in his introductory report on 5 June. The remarks attributed to him by THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE thus call for an official denial. In that connection the Elysee press service points out that speculation against a currency is fed by whimsical or malicious rumors of which the tenor of that article is an example."

Questioned on that denial or, to cite the president of the republic, that misunderstanding, Mr Krause stated: "I gave my version of what was said at the breakfast with Mr Mitterrand in my article Saturday." Let us recall the exact terms of what it said:

"In reply to a question on the French economic situation, Mr Mitterrand did not rule out the possibility of devaluing the franc or removing that currency from the EMS, if events made it necessary." The French president stressed that "there is no religious attachment" to the EMS or to other forms of monetary cooperation and said he was worried by "the sustained speculative aggression against the franc on the exchange markets." The newspaper continued by stating that "in reply to a question on recent speculations in West Germany that Paris might remove the france from the EMS between now and the end of the year," Mr Mitterrand said that "all hypotheses are open, anything is possible."

Citing the French president's remarks to the American journalists, THE WASHINGTON POST of 30 May suggests that the French president has not ruled out the possibility of either a devaluation of the france or a withdrawal from the EMS.

Confirming, in fact, the article published by THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on Saturday, THE WASHINGTON POST journalist who was present at the meeting states that the French president declared that he had no wish to see the franc "subjected to the wishes of others" but admitted that the increasing pressures on the currency could force France to withdraw from the EMS.

As for the franc itself, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, Mr Mitterrand expressed the view that it has been "in the frontline" since the devaluation of the Belgian franc last winter. Still according to the same journalist, he did not reply to a question concerning the devaluation of the French currency but stated: "I rule out no possibility," and "I do not believe that I will end up in hell if I make such a decision."

As for LE MONDE, it made inquiries at the Elysee on the morning of 29 May. Mr Mitterrand's adviser on duty referred us to the press service, which neither confirmed nor denied anything immediately. We were informed about the denial only at noon.

Out of Context?

NEW YORK TIMES editorialist Mrs Flora Lewis, who was present at the celebrated breakfast, told our fellow newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which published this information Monday, 31 May, that "the whole story has been told out of context. The president discussed subjects of all kinds for nearly 2 hours. He did not allude to any devaluation. On the contrary, he explained at length his monetary theories, saying that from a theoretical viewpoint a devaluation was possible. When you explain a philosophy you cannot rule out the possibility of an earthquake, which is an element of reality. But he did not envisage any actual devaluation at all. In any case, had he done so we would have highlighted such a piece of information in a completely different manner. This did not occur even to Axel Krause himself -- otherwise he would have mentioned it at the beginning of his article, not in the middle."

"In fact," Lewis continues, "Mr Mitterrand talked for a very long time in general terms, and it is always possible to pick a sentence out of context and make someone say something completely different. The way in which THE HERALD TRIBUNE presented the matter was undoubtedly unfortunate, but it is the French press which committed the real mistake by jumping at it. Let us hope that things will calm down before the opening of the financial markets."

JOINT PCI, PCF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN PARIS

PM281505 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 May 82 p 10

[Apparent text of "Joint PCF and PCI Communique" dated 24 May]

[Text] A PCI delegation headed by Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and comprising National Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta and Central Committee member Romano Ledda and a PCF delegation headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais and comprising Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and Central Committee member Gerard Streiff met in Paris on 24 May.

They had a broad exchange of views in a warm atmosphere on the most recent developments in the two countries and on the main aspects of the international situation. Marchais recalled the new situation in France since the left's victory in spring 1981. The Communist ministers' participation in government is a great advantage for the success of the process of renewal which has been started. Major social measures have already been taken. Major structural reforms are underway, for instance the nationalizations and decentralization. The workers are discovering that the new situation creates more favorable conditions for successfully developing their action.

At the same time, the most serious problems, like unemployment and inflation, persist. The solution to those problems, at a time when resistance from the employers and the right is growing, requires active participation by the workers themselves.

The PCF is a loyal member of the new majority. It is developing its action at all levels, making every effort to defeat big capital's maneuvers, to fulfill the expectation of the workers and the country and to progress toward socialism by democracy. France needs socialism -- a socialism which is in keeping with national, democratic and self-managing realities. The 24th congress stressed the originality of the French brand of socialism which the French Communists are proposing and of the democratic path for attaining it.

Marchais stressed that the PCF, which rejects any idea of a model for France, obviously does not aspire to impose its own approach on others.

Berlinguer described the Communists' unitary initiative for a democratic alternative to the Christian Democratic power system and the latest developments in the PCI's policy and initiatives on the problems of the democratic advance toward socialism by means of what the Italian Communists call the "third way."

The PCI secretary general gave information on developments in the Italian political situation and stressed in particular the broad mass movement against the deployment of missiles in Comiso and the struggles now being waged to defend employment, purchasing power and workers' gains, which are under strong attack from the employers. He also recalled the scale of the people's mobilization in the struggle against political terrorism and the mafia, which pose a serious threat to republican institutions.

The two delegations carried out a broad examination of the international situation and the international workers' movement's problems. They put forward their parties' respective assessments of the socialist countries.

The two parties spent a great deal of time on the very relevant task of the struggle to safeguard peace and for disarmament.

They stressed the importance of the vast, united people's movement for disarmament which is developing in Europe. The delegations welcomed the new political factor represented by growing opposition to the arms race in the United States, where the ideas of freezing nuclear armaments and renouncing the first strike are gaining strength.

They noted the growing demand for the fabulous sums of money swallowed up in excessive armaments to be used for social progress and for the struggle against hunger and underdevelopment.

The two parties reiterated their determination to play their full part in the universal movement for peace, for nuclear deescalation and for the negotiated and balanced reduction of all armaments and equal security for all states.

A great deal will depend on increasing the people's mobilization. The peace movement has already contributed to opening the Geneva negotiations, and they must be made to succeed. Progress must be made in the work of the Madrid and Vienna conferences. The second UN session on disarmament should make it possible for decisions aimed at that to be taken.

The two parties thought it necessary to develop relations and cooperation between the communist, socialist and social democratic parties for objectives favorable to the workers and peoples. They recall the special importance they attach to increasing security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

They reviewed the present state of cooperation between France and Italy and hoped for a substantial development in bilateral relations in their mutual interest.

They agreed to continue, without concealing differences of opinion and some divergent assessments, their relations and cooperation for their common objectives of peace, social progress, democracy, and socialism. To that end they agreed on a number of bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

[Dated] Paris, 24 May 1982

DISSIDENT COMMUNISTS PLAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

PM281415 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 82 p 11

[Excerpt] Communist Party members from several departments who have disagreed with PCF policy since 1977 have decided to hold a "national convention of dissident Communists [communistes critiques]." To that end they have adopted a statement. The following is the text:

"The dissident Communists who have signed this document call for the holding of a national convention on 19 and 20 June 1982. We ask all Communists (whether they are PCF members, or have left or been expelled from the PCF) and all those who would like to join them to meet in their enterprises, cities and regions to that end.

"At a time when reactionary forces are raising their heads, opposing social and political change and bitterly fighting the class struggle, it would be seriously damaging for the present dwindling of the forces we represent to continue -- forces which at present have no real opportunities to express them themselves nor act. The full commitment of each leftist man and woman is absolutely imperative.

"We take account of and thus shoulder more effectively the different analyses and feelings among us and the need which is felt everywhere for a new political practice. We reject any temptation to monolithism and favor a flexible grouping enabling members to fit their actions to their ideas with full responsibility, to be active in social struggles and to contribute to the ideological renewal for which the need is felt so strongly in France and in the world.

"We have for that purpose a common capital acquired at great cost through the long crisis of the international communist movement. What unites us is not only the fact that we follow Marxism and aspire to socialism. We intend to be protagonists in the change being wrought in France and are convinced that the precondition for success lies in the growth of the people's movement which is latent in the country but is being hindered, particularly by the depth of trade union and political divisions. Our central objective will be union at grass roots level and in struggles against the right and the employers in order to remove that obstacle at any cost.

"We see our fight as part of the emergence of a new nonselective internationalism whose outline is becoming clearer each day. We feel solidarity with the struggles of peoples against imperialism. The deep crisis in societies based on the Soviet model, which has just again been brutally expressed in Poland, necessitates an uncompromising analysis of the processes of forming those states and the organizational structures of the communist parties. Thus we are taking part in the search for new paths to socialism.

"Those paths everywhere will only open through a constant struggle to promote a radically new political practice based on the greatest stringency in the sphere of democracy in order to restore the social movements' autonomy and strength and thus release a vast people's energy which is now being contained.

"It is therefore in that spirit that we are preparing for the national convention; it alone will specify further guidelines for us and decide what forms our organizations will take in full sovereignty."

CALVO-SOTELO ON UCD ELECTORAL, GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS

PM020921 Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 May 82 pp 13, 27

[Carlos Davila Report: "Calvo-Sotelo Still Believes in Center's Election Platform"]

[Excerpts] Madrid — With a press conference at which Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Chairman Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo put forward a number of aims not very precisely and made a brief analysis of the centrist failure in Andalusia, the ruling party concluded the first act of its "period of reflection," which began yesterday morning with a lengthy executive committee meeting.

Calvo-Sotelo stated at the press conference that "politics is above all an art of realities, and I will have to act in the future in the light of those realities." At the same time, the party chairman played down the contentious aspects of the centrist crisis, although he began by acknowledging that the UCD had suffered a "grave electoral setback." The chairman was particularly anxious to assert that the defeat had immediate and distant causes, in a clear allusion to the distant responsibilities incurred at a time when he did not hold the party leadership. When he was asked directly whether he believes that he is the "best leader for the UCD," the chairman replied with a formal statement, which can be summarized as follows: "My appointment was decided on by my party's bodies, and I have a duty toward them; they are therefore above my opinion and my own personal decision." So it does not seem that Calvo-Sotelo has the slightest intention of tendering his resignation as UCD chairman, although at various points during the press conference he said that he and all his colleagues had placed "their posts on the table."

Nevertheless, noteworthy desertions will perhaps occur over the next few days, prompted more by the wishes of those concerned than by the desire of any specific sector of the party "to cut off our heads," as an executive secretary stated. It is highly likely that Secretary for Organization Pedro Lopez Jimenez and some of the technicians hired since the appointment of Calvo-Sotelo and Cavero will lose their posts. However, the chairman would like to avoid the dismantling of the government and the party; for that reason, and although the employers blame the conduct of economic policy most for the bad relations between the government and the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations, the prime minister explicitly denied yesterday that he will agree to Deputy Premier Garcia-Diez' replacement: "I have no intention of doing so. I will meet over the next few days with the employers, who obviously have not played a role very favorable to the UCD, because they must not adopt an antagonistic stance toward us."

According to Calvo-Sotelo, who said that he was expressing the Executive Committee's unanimous opinion, "The UCD must remain united as a hegemonic party." The sentence, which in any event has several interpretations, seems to indicate the desire to maintain the centrist party on the broadest possible bases in order to implement a political blueprint "with a majority vocation." Regardless of the difficulty which this viewpoint could encounter at ths time of crisis. The Executive Committee's decision rejects any initiative to turn the UCD into a coalition and also to form with the Popular Alliance the "natural majority" which Fraga Iribarne is preaching. Concerning Fraga's theory, Calvo-Sotelo stated: "Even though accepting the initial arguments, I do not believe -- rather, I maintain quite the contrary -- that a hypothetical union of the UCD and the Popular Alliance would produce as a result the arithmetical winning of more seats than could be won with two different platforms." "Moreover," he added, "I believe that the UCD should maintain its election platform, because it is still valid."

The centrist chairman emphasized again that the legislative term should be completed, "which does not mean exhausting it; it is simply a matter of not bringing the election forward substantially."

However, this aim, which Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has maintained since he took over the premiership and party chairmanship, could come up against the desire of some tendencies or ideological families to set themselves up as such, outside the UCD. Meetings of social democrats, christian democrats and liberals, some of whom have already seriously raised the possibility of leaving the UCD, are currently proliferating. Answering a question on this matter, Calvo-Sotelo asserted: "I have no grounds for fearing desertions, either on the right or on the left. In my opinion, one thing was clear at this Executive Commitee meeting -- the desire for unity."

UCD STATEMENT ON LESSONS OF ANDALUSIA ELECTIONS

PM020925 Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 May 82 p 27

[Text] Madrid -- The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] believes firmly in the validity and permanence of its political platform and undertakes to revitalize it, according to a party communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting of its executive committee yesterday.

The full text of the document is as follows:

1 -- The results achieved by the UCD in the elections to the Andalusian Parliament represent a considerable electoral setback.

2 -- Consequently, a thorough analysis of the causes of these election results has been begun within the party's statutory bodies in order to determine their consequences for Spanish political life and to carry out immediately the opportune corrections in the UCD's political conduct.

3 -- Throughout the last few years the UCD has subordinated its party interests to overall state interests in the exercise of power. It is possible that it has not always succeeded in conveying the significance of its conduct to the Spanish people. Public opinion and the electorate have frequently been able to assess as ambiguity or halfheartedness what has been a constant desire to promote moderation and harmony on the Spanish political scene.

4 -- The UCD believes firmly in the validity and permanence of its political platform. The UCD also believes that it is not sufficient for that conviction to manifest itself within the party itself; it must be imparted to the voters whose interests it represents and defends. In order to achieve this, it will adopt whatever internal and external measures are necessary in order to offer the electorate a majority political alternative which can accommodate all those who are in favor of the reform and modernization of Spanish society.

5 -- At the same time as expressing its gratitude to the hundreds of thousands of Andalusian citizens who have renewed their confidence in it on this occasion and the UCD members who have borne the brunt of the Andalusian campaign, the UCD undertakes to revitalize radically its political platform, so that people can continue to find in it hope and expectation for the effective resolution of the problems worrying the Spanish people most directly.

SAUDI DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT POSTPONED

LD311642 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The visit by Saudi Arabian Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has been officially postponed, according to the EFE agency, the visit was scheduled to take place today. The object of the visit was to look at Spanish military materiel with a view to possible signing of contracts between the two countries.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH VIEWS ARGENTINE SEARCH FOR ARMS

PM011609 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 30 May 82 p 1

[Norman Kirkham and George Jones report: "Junta Looks to Cuba for Arms"]

[Excerpt] As British troops on the Falklands advanced towards their major objective, Port Stanley, last night concern was growing in Whitehall that Argentina's forces could gain vital new supplies of missiles and aircraft for a military showdown.

The fears in London are that the junta could be re-armed to continue the conflict in the South Atlantic even after the expected capture of Port Stanley and British repossession of the islands.

Whitehall was alerted yesterday to a danger that further reversals may compel General Galtieri, the Argentine leader, to turn to the Eastern bloc as well as the West for support. Diplomatic sources in Havana and Buenos Aires are reporting that Cuba has offered to supply Russian-built MIG fighter bombers with Cuban pilots to aid Argentina, perhaps in exchange for future political and diplomatic cooperation.

A special Cuban envoy was dispatched to Buenos Aires to discuss this offer but Western diplomats believe that the Argentine generals are reluctant to accept unless as a final resort. The right-wing junta is deeply suspicious of Cuban influence and relations have been strained, but a Cuban ambassador has returned to Buenos Aires.

It is thought that there have also been some discussions with Soviet representatives on the possibility of arms aid from Moscow.

There remains mounting concern in London about a "leakage" of arms supplies, particularly aircraft spares and missiles, from other Latin American countries.

FOREIGN OFFICE SENDS MESSAGE TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR

LD012159 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2140 GMT 1 Jun 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The British today sent a message to United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar who is trying to establish if conditions exist for a ceasefire in the Falklands. Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's ambassador to the UN, will tell him that Argentina must agree to withdraw its forces before Britain can agree to a ceasefire.

But there was little optimism in Whitehall tonight that Argentina would accept this. The next stage now seems likely to be an all out battle for Port Stanley.

The Foreign Office resisted suggestions that this was a last minute special message from the prime minister. A spokesman said: "Britain has agreed to cooperate fully with the secretary general in his search for a ceasefire.

"Sir Anthony Parsons has already been in touch with the secretary general and will be in touch again today. We will make it clear that Argentina must agree to withdraw its forces before Britain can agree to a ceasefire."

The secretary general is due to report to the Security Council tomorrow on the outcome of his search for a ceasefire. Proposals from Britain and Argentina have been passed through the secretary general to the respective capitals in the past week.

Argentina is also aware that there has been no change in the other British conditions set out by Mrs Thatcher in the House of Commons last week -- that a British administration must be restored, construction will take place to repair the damage, and the islanders will be consulted on their future.

INVINCIBLE-BASED HARRIER DOWNS SUPPLY AIRCRAFT

LD011709 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1703 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] An Argentine C.130 Hercules supply aircraft was shot down by a British Sea Harrier today some 50 miles north of Pebble Island off West Falklands.

Ministry of Defence spokesman, Mr Ian McDonald, said the Harrier aircraft was operating from HMS Invincible -- the carrier which Argentina claimed at the weekend had been damaged in a bombing attack.

SHIP CARRYING WOUNDED HEADS FOR MONTEVIDEO

LD011230 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1212 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A British ship carrying British and Argentine servicemen wounded in the Falklands fighting is on its way to Montevideo, the Foreign Office said today. The ship is the HMS Heclar.

A spokesman said arrangements would be made in Montevideo for their treatment. Whether Argentine prisoners were returned home would depend on how serious their injuries were.

The Foreign Office said that Britain was in close touch with the International Red Cross over the prisoners. The spokesman said: "Under the Geneva Conventions our only obligation is to return prisoners at the cessation of hostilities. No decision has been made about any group of prisoners apart from the wounded."

The Foreign Office declined to say when it expected Capt Alfredo Astiz, captured with Argentine troops on South Georgia, to reach England. "He is now on the high seas," the spokesman said. Capt Astiz, alleged to have been guilty of torture in Buenos Aires, is said to have been responsible for the disappearnace of Swedish and French citizens. Both the Swedish and French Governments want to interview him.

ARGENTINES OPEN FIRE AFTER WAVING WHITE FLAG

LD011713 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1656 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Argentinian soldiers waved the white flag after the battle of Goose Green -- then opened fire on British troops, it was disclosed today. At least one British officer was killed in the cowardly attack, said Major Chris Keeble.

Major Keeble, who took command of the Second Battalion Parachute Regiment when Lt Col 'H' Jones was killed, was quoted in a dispatch from ITN reporter Jeremy Hands. He told Hands hours after Goose Green was taken that the Argentinians' action "sickened" him.

Major Keeble said that the Argentinians did not give in easily, but the Paras were used to fighting against heavy odds. "They fought until they realised they were beaten. Then they showed the white flag. Then they fought a bit further," he said.

"That's what sickened me, particularly when you look into the loss of one particular officer's life." "Their artillery was quite clever. They had three guns we could never ever find and they harassed us all the way down the operation."

Major Keeble also paid tribute to Lt Col Jones. "This was his battalion, he trained it and he planned the operation." He died when success was almost at hand. All you see around you and all he had achieved was to his credit. We are just reflected in his glory."

Major Keeble agreed that the straight fight between two battalions -- one in set position -- was possible contrary to usual military tactics. He added: "I don't know what the history books will say about these events, but they (the Paras) displayed the same courage as at Arnheim and in other operations.

"When Paras go into battle, they are always faced by three to one, or four to one." He said the fight for the Falklands was "very worthwhile" after first thinking the conflict was only for principle.

"But now I realise we are fighting for people and their homeland, and I'm glad we came."

20 SPY COMMANDOS CAPTURED NEAR TEAL INLET

LD012306 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2252 GMT 1 Jun 82

[By Charles Laurence of THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in a pooled despatch from the Falklands]

[Text] "A band of special Argentine commandos, parachuted into the Falklands to spy on British forces' movements, have been rounded up near Teal Inlet, about 20 miles from Stanley.

"The group of 20 Argentines were dropped into the Malo Hills by Hercules from the mainland on Saturday night. They were caught by a commando brigade reconnaissance unit early on Monday. Four were killed and 12 captured, seven of them injured.

"Five of the prisoners were being questioned at a staging post of the British forces advancing on Stanley. They were being kept in a shed, their arms spread against a wall, and taken outside to a tent for questioning by intelligence officers.

"The Argentine commandos were spotted on Sunday night as they entered a deserted house called Top Malo House. They were well armed with FN special rifles with folding stocks, grenades and armour-piercing and tracer bullets. They were well-equipped with quilted foul-weather suits and waterproofs. They carried little food, however, and had killed and butchered two sheep when they were caught at the house.

"They put up considerable resistance before surrendering, three of the squad were slightly injured with gun wounds, none seriously. Our forces fired several bursts of rifle fire at Argentines visible through the windows before firing anti-tank rockets into the house, setting it on fire.

"Those with whom I am based are continuing their advance towards Stanley. On Sunday we marched across 12 miles of moorland swept by blizzards and in below-freezing temperatures.

"This was the second stage of a march which has taken us more than half way between the beachhead, San Carlos, to the capital. So far, we have covered the whole distance on foot, the soldiers carrying all their arms and survival gear.

"We have been sleeping in farm buildings when possible for protection against the driving sleet and heavy rain, but have also camped out with minimum equipment in the open hills. The unit makes an impressive sight as it stretches out over the hills in a long-winding snake, led by patrols in battle formation."

NAPALM TANKS, BOMBS DISCOVERED AT GOOSE GREEN

LD012256 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2245 GMT 1 Jun 82

[By Richard Savill, PA staff reporter with task force in the Falklands]

[Text] Argentina planned to use lethal, self-igniting napalm bombs in a desperate bid to defend the Falklands settlement of Goose Green.

Conclusive evidence emerged today that the Argentinians intended to devastate British ground forces with the liquid.

I was flown by helicopter to the settlement and shown more than 30 clearly-marked, 220 kilogramme napalm tanks and 50 crudely-welded, home-made bombs. The tanks were stacked in the centre of the village only yards from where the civilians were held hostage in the community hall.

The cylinder-shaped, home-made bombs were neatly stored on the airfield. A white liquid which can eat away the sole of a shoe was leaking from at least two of them.

An officer showed me a document picked up from the ground nearby. It was an instruction leaflet of six pages marked secret and headed "la bomba napalm 1978". It described how to assemble a bomb and said it was for use of A4, A2C and Pucara aircraft.

Pucaras regularly use the airstrip and an expert said: "It was their intention to use it -- it is not a thing you leave around. It can go off and be very nasty and it shows they were getting desperate."

Napalm, which ignites on impact and can lead to horrifying injuries, is clearly now a major threat to British troops as they come within striking distance of Port Stanley. It was used to devastating effect by the Americans in the Vietnam War.

Military chiefs said there was no warning or indication that Argentina was dealing in napalm. It is not clear whether it was used in the fighting but paratroopers told me that the "stuff" had been dropped by the Argentinians. The bombs were basic in manufacture and, according to one officer, could have been made in the "village blacksmiths." "A child could have made them," he said.

It has been said that the quantity of napalm found could have wiped out the settlement.

Three Pucara aircraft were still on the airfield today. One was gutted but the two others were almost intact. One which had crash landed had been propped up by oil drums to make it look serviceable.

SPECULATION CONTINUES ON NUMBER OF EXOCETS

PM281207 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 May 82 p 4

[John Miller, diplomatic staff report: "Junta's Exocet Stock May Have Grown"]

[Excerpt] Argentina is now widely thought to have more lethal air-launched Exocet missiles for use against prime British Navy targets in the South Atlantic, or to be poised to obtain them.

Following the sinking of the destroyer Sheffield and the crippling of the Atlantic conveyor by Exocets, fears were growing in London yesterday that the Argentines had a few more in their arsenal.

The French-made missiles fired from the French-built Super Etendards have been used with deadly effect against the task force. There are conflicting reports about how many have been used and how many are left.

It was accepted that two were fired at the Sheffield on May 5. One missed the target but the other struck home causing 20 deaths. An unconfirmed report suggests a third Exocet was fired at the carrier Invincible, but was a long way off target. Two Exocets were also aimed at Atlantic Conveyer on Tuesday. Once again one of them scored a direct hit, and the ship had to be abandoned.

Defence experts agreed that Argentine tactics have been not to waste the Exocets by using them on "small fish." Ideally, from the junta's viewpoint, the missiles would be fired at targets such as the two aircraft carriers, Invincible and Hermes, and the two large troop-carriers, the QE2 and the Canberra.

It was not being ruled out in London last night that because of the nature of the weapon the Super Etendard pilots during their two strikes may have though they had "a big one" on their radar screens.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: CANNOT HELP THEM SAVE FACE

PM011313 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Jun 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Harsh Reality"]

[Text] Reports that Mrs Thatcher and her foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, are in some disagreement over what comes next in the Falklands should not be ascribed an exaggerated significance. The so-called "war cabinet" has never been entirely of one mind, nor would one have wished it otherwise. It is right that the naturally conciliatory voice of the Foreign Office be heard and it is also no bad thing to have in Mr Pym and Mr Whitelaw two old soldiers who can be relied upon to strike a note of military caution.

That said, there does appear to be mounting political pressure on Mrs Thatcher, emanating from a variety of sources, not to press on for total victory over the Argentine troops on East Falkland. This argument, which we hear articulated by both the Labour and Social Democratic Party leadership, the American secretary of state, Mr Haig, and not a few conservative members of Parliament, makes a number of dubious claims. We are now certain of winning and in our triumph we should show magnanimity in allowing the Argentine forces to leave the islands with some dignity and without further loss of life. According to this rosy picture, honour would have been satisfied on both sides and after a decent interval of time an arrangement -- never specified -- could be reached which would safeguard the long-term future of the Falklanders.

Attractive though this may sound, it is a false prospectus. It gives military, diplomatic and political reality. [as published] In the first place, it is quite wrong to believe that we are within a stone's throw of defeating the Argentine garrison at Port Stanley. Resistance may crumble swiftly, but equally our soldiers may face a long, hard fight. To talk as if victory were secure is premature. Secondly, we are asked to regard the Argentines as reasonable people with a firm hold on reality, whereas all the evidence points in the opposite direction. To suggest that the Argentine junta will order its troops home and sit down in gentlemanly discussions with the Foreign Office is a cruel fantasy. Thirdly, it is a harsh fact that a nation which has suffered numerous casualties because it has been the victim of an unprovoked aggression has little interest in helping the aggressor save face -- even if it were sensible, it would not be possible. The prime minister has no choice other than to allow the action to run its course.

SUTHERLAND EXPECTED TO BE NEXT USSR AMBASSADOR

PM011315 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Jun 82 p 28

[Diplomatic staff report: "Ambassador to Moscow Chosen"]

[Text] Britain's next ambassador to Russia is expected to be Sir Iain Sutherland who for the past four years has been ambassador to Greece. He will succeed Sir Curtis Keeble, who will be leaving Moscow in the summer.

It is expected that Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations, will not now succeed Sir Nicholas Henderson as ambassador to the United States. It is believed that Sir Anthony has decided to leave the diplomatic service on reaching the normal retirement age of 60 in September.

INTERLOCUTORS COMMENT ON PROGRESS OF TALKS 1 JUN

NC011842 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] UN spokesman in Cyprus Beavan has stated that the suspension of the intercommunal talks in view of the meetings which the UN secretary general will have in New York with President Kiprianou and Mr Denktas does not necessarily mean interruption of the dialogue. He added that nothing prevents its continuation in New York in view of the presence there of the UN secretary general's special envoy, Mr Gobbi, and of the two interlocutors. Mr Beavan made this statement prior to today's meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks at the Pedra Palace Hotel. During today's meeting the discussion on the instruments of the federal administration was continued.

Referring to reports that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar will submit new proposals, Mr Beavan noted a statement by Mr Gobbi that Mr Perez de Cuellar has many ideas about the Cyprus problem and that he has a great interest in it. However, he added, that whatever concrete new ideas emerge, they will result from the New York discussions, and this is not about proposals which have already been written for submission in New York. Mr Beavan said that in New York there will be a reassessment of the talks held so far and that decisions in connection with the dialogue will be made. The UN spokesman added that it must be stressed that the dialogue is continuous and dynamic and not static and restrictive. Our interest, he said, is not to achieve dramatic impressions but firm progress, and it appears that this is being achieved, particularly recently. He also said that an orderly and methodical detailed discussion is being carried out on all aspects of the Cyprus problem. From our point of view, he added, there has been movement from what — at times last year — was something like a monologue, toward constructive dialogue. And we hope that this dialogue will prove to be a firm foundation for a final and comprehensive agreement.

Answering a question, Mr Beavan said that the United Nations is not disturbed by reports about possible Turkish actions following the New York talks. He also said that what recently has been important is that a desire by both sides for mutual examination of positions and the seeking of joint ground has become evident.

Answering another question, Mr Beavan said that the two parties have arrived at the conclusion that it is better to seek a general settlement and for this reason they are discussing all the questions in detail. In conclusion, he said that he has no information about a meeting between President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas in New York.

The Greek Cypriot representative at the talks, Mr Mavrommatis, in answering a question said that discussion at the last meeting did not progress very much. He also said that the priority of the Famagusta issue is still valid. Answering a question, Mr Mavrommatis said that up to now the two sides have kept their original positions. He also said that at today's meeting he might submit in writing the views of the Greek Cypriot side on the question of executive authority.

Turkish Cypriot Representative Onan said that in his view signficant progress has been made in the talks, compared to the time the talks started in September 1980. He also said that soon it will become necessary for both sides to make political decisions.

Asked whether he could give something concrete in support of his view that significant progress has been made, Mr Onan said that he could not give details, but that he could give the assurance that progress has been made. He added: If we continue within this climate, you will be surprised at the very good results that will be achieved.

TURKS CONTINUE TO INSIST ON EQUAL PARTNERSHIP

NC020833 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Beyond the somewhat good atmosphere that prevailed during the recent meetings within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks, there is nothing to justify the impression, which the Turkish side has been trying to promote, that allegedly there has been progress in the dialgoue.

This was stressed to I ELEVTHEROTIPIA last night by authoritative political circles which were asked to comment on the allegations the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor made prior to yesterday's Ledra Palace Hotel meeting, allegedly that great progress has been made in the inter-Cypriot dialgoue.

Specifically, last night the authoritive circles stressed:

Not even one step forward has been made at the talks from the point of view of a change in the Turkish side's negative stand regarding the discussion on the question of the organs of the federal administration.

The authoritative circles cited as a typical example of the immutable Turkish positions the fact that:

The Turkish side, putting forward the "principles" of equality and equal partnership, insists on the unacceptable stance of collective administration with the succession to the office of president of the federal government of a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot for a 1-year term in office.

For this reason, it repeats in its recent explanatory document its position for the setting up of a "federal council" that will consist of three Greek Cypriots and three Turkish Cypriots who, during their 6-year term in office, will succeed each other in power by turns.

In support of this stance, the Turkish Cypriot side cites the Swiss federal system with the weak powers of the central government -- A thing which is rejected by our side which supports the implementation of a strong presidential system, as is the case with other federal states.

The "equality" put forward by the Turkish side is also reflected by other organs of the executive authority, of the civil service, as well as by the "federal senate," the "federal house of representatives" and by the "federal constitutional court."

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON COSAR'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC011837 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Referring to a statement by the so-called Turkish Cypriot finance minister that the Turkish Cypriot leaders have agreed with the Turkish Government on the establishment of a bank in the occupied territories that will be a branch of the Central Bank of Turkey, as well as on the establishment of a development bank and the introduction of the Turkish lira as the official currency in the occupied territories, in replacement of the Cyprus pound, the government spokesman stated that the Cyprus Government will react to these separatist actions of the Turkish Cypriot leadership and of Ankara, which are within the framework of their general partitionist policy.

MESIMVRINI REPORTS NEW TURKISH VIOLATIONS 30 MAY

NC011454 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] There were fresh violations by Turkish military planes on Sunday.

According to authoritative reports, the violations took place over the northeastern Aegean. It has not been possible to establish how deep the Turkish planes penetrated into our national airspace. However, the Greek Air Force replied in the usual way by intercepting the Turkish airplanes.

Political observers point out that despite the strong language used by the prime minister last Friday in connection with the violations, which led to our withdrawal from a NATO exercise, the government did not announce anything yesterday about Sunday's new violations.

NIGERIAN STUDENTS 'INVADE' NIGERIAN EMBASSY

NC021032 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] At 1015 [0715 GMT], about 200 Nigerian students invaded the Nigerian Embassy at 1 Eratosthenis Street, Pangrati, Athens, and embarked on acts of vandalism. The students damaged the office of the Nigerian ambassador as well as other embassy offices. The Nigerian Nigerian ambassador called the police and, following negotiations, the Nigerian students agreed to leave the building. The students surrendered to the police and were taken to the general security police because the Nigerian ambassador asked that criminal proceedings be instituted against them.

ARSON, BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN ATHENS 2 JUN

NC021029 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Early this morning unknown persons set fire to three cars belonging to foreign diplomatic missions. As a result of the fire, two of the cars were destroyed while the third was slightly damaged. The arson of foreign cars took place on Mikhalakopoulos Street, at the corner of Libya and Krataios streets, and on Gazia Street.

Two plastic devices exploded in the offices of Honeywell Company at 46 Singros Avenue, Athens, on the 5th floor; and at Singros Avenue, on the 3d floor. [sentence as heard] The explosions occurred around 0400 [0100 GMT]. Windowpanes were broken but there was no serious damage.

PAPER REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN GREEK-USSR VISITS

NC011554 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] It appears that the return visits by Soviet Premier [title as published] Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Gromyko are definitely faltering according to cross-checked and authoritative reports.

Officially, the consultations continue -- under a Greek initiative -- but the Soviets are continually raising "technical" difficulties which make the visits practically impossible.

By contrast it is discreetly hinted that the Kremlin leadership would consider the possibility -- provided the Greek Government expresses such an interest -- of a (new) visit by the Greek prime minster to Moscow.

The view propounded by the Soviet side is that as concerns relations between the two countries, violating the protocol, which specifies that the USSR must return a visit, would not create a serious problem.

MUGABE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

NC011608 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] This morning President Karamanlis received Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Magabe, who is on an official visit to our country.

At 1300 today the prime minister of Zimbabwe held a press conference at the King George Hotel. Among other things, he said that the results of the bilateral talks with the Greek Government on questions of interest to the two countries are much better than had been expected. Mr Mugabe also said that identity of views was noted between the governments of Zimbabwe and Greece on concrete international questions.

Later the prime minister of Zimbabwe attended a luncheon given in his honor by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos.

In the meantime, four agreements on specific fields were signed at noon at the Ministry of Coordination between Greece and Zimbabwe.

On the Greek side the agreements were signed by Deputy Coordination Minister in Charge of International Economic Relations Pottakis, and on behalf of Zimbabwe by Economic Planning and Finance Minister Dr Chidzero. The agreements refer to the development of small and medium-sized craft businesses in Zimbabwe -- the Greek organization of small and medium-sized retail businesses and crafts [EOMMEKH] will carry out this program -- A study for the agricultural development of this African country with the cooperation of the Agrarian Bank of Greece, cooperation for development of Zimbabwe tourism and programs for the training of African pilots of commercial aircraft by Olympic Airways. Present at the signing of the agreements were Agrarian Bank Governor Rokofilos, Agrarian Bank Deputy Governor Safiris and EOMMEKH President Mrs Vaso Papandreou.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BTA -- A cooperation agreement between the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY [APE] and BTA was signed in Sofia today by the directors general of the two agencies. The text of the agreements provides for the development of relations between the two organizations and the exchange of information on matters concerning the area as well as on political, economic and cultural life in the two countries. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82 NC]

DISCHARGES FROM ARMY FOR CLANDESTINE AFFILIATIONS

TA011719 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 1 Jun (AA) -- Six officers and cadets have been discharged from the armed forces for affiliation with clandestine organisations while studying at military academy, a press release from the martial law command in Ankara announced.

They were arrested after being discharged and are now on trial, it added.

TCP ALLEGES CENSORSHIP BY MILITARY IN DISK TRIALS

TA010802 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Reports on the trials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], the Turkish Labor Party [TLP] and the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] have been censored.

It has been learned that the martial law commands have been censoring these reports for the past week. They telephone the newspapers and news agencies and ban them from publishing the defense and speeches by the defendants, saying that the speeches and defense statements by the unionists, progressive elements and patriots at the trials are propaganda.

VOTCP SCORES TERRITORIAL WATERS DECISION

TA010823 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Unattributed Commentary: "The Junta Is a Blackmail Tool in the Hands of the United States"]

[Excerpts] The junta government has been authorized to extend territorial waters beyond the existing 6 miles. [Words indistinct] The passage of the relevant law creates new opportunities for dangerous developments toward a hot war in the region. With this new law, the junta took into its hands a new weapon to increase tension. It showed that it approaches the Aegean continental shelf problem from a position of force and that it opts for the method of solving the Turkish-Greek conflict by the use of force.

The fact that the junta acquired such a tool for tension is in line with U.S. imperialism's plans regarding the Aegean. The Reagan administration wants to create satellites that will serve as slaves to its policy of aggression pursued against the socialist and the Arab-Islamic countries in the Aegan. From this viewpoint, the junta is the right stuff for the Pentagon.

The Aegean has been drawing the world's attention as a dangerous source of tension. Considering the dangerous regional situation, the Soviet Union delivered a note to the junta in April.

U.S. imperialism's policies of strengthening its military positions, expansion, gross interference in the domestic affairs of other peoples, its policies of oppression and blackmail, lie at the root of the danger. The junta -- which is trying to create the conditions of an authoritarian and oppressive regime by means of its policies of belt-tightening and of bloody terrorism -- has the job of carrying out U.S. imperialism's policies in the region.

Turkey is being turned not only into a firing range but into an aggressive base against our people and the Middle East. However, as we have stressed before, they shoot at those who set up bases, they fire upon those who fire upon others. Such a policy means disaster for Turkey. Are we going to allow the junta to drag our people and our country to that disaster?

BILEN READS TCP REPORT AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

TA311119 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 31 May 82

[First installment of the Turkish Communist Party Political Bureau report read by Secretary General Bilen at the Central Committee plenum; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I am opening the Central Committee plenum. This plenum must determine the current situation of the party on the eve of the fifth congress. It must discuss the urgent tasks and problems of the party and deal with the preparations for the fifth congress. It is first necessary to mention the new developments arising from the political situation and to concretize the struggle platform of the party. On the one hand, we are using all our forces in a bid to protect and strengthen the party and its cadres under harsh conditions and continuous attacks by the enemy, destroy all parisanship that is weakening the party and eliminate the grounds for factionalism. This is the primary task. On the other hand, we are working to achieve the front of all national democratic forces and preparing to create, as of now, a broad mass movement against U.S. imperialism and NATO and deal a heavy blow to the junta concerning the referendum for the constitution.

Increasing Threats and the Possibilities -- Peace Or War?

During the past year, dangerous developments in the international situation and tension in international relations continued and were exacerbated following the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO. So much so that it is now inadequate to describe the international situation as complex and tense. The human race has reached a turning point between the path to peaceful relations and cooperation on the one hand and the path leading to new-type nuclear weapons that are very difficult -- maybe even impossible -- to limit and control and to accelerating the arms race and the cold war on the other hand. The future of the human race and the revolutionary process in the world and in our country depends on the choice between these two paths, namely on the issue of peace or war.

The struggle between the forces of war and peace is continuing and gaining strength. We, the communists, view the future with an optimism based on historical, objective and sound foundations. The wheel of history cannot be reversed. Under the current international balance of power it is possible to curb the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO and avert a nuclear war. It all depends on the unity and struggle power of the world peace forces led by the world socialist system.

This past year was marked, above all, by the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. On behalf of the Soviet Union, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev made a series of peace proposals and initiatives to limit nuclear weapons in Europe, reduce tension in the world, increase security-inspiring measures and restrict strategic weapons. These proposals constituted a powerful weapon in the hands of the peace forces and peace lovers. The class and social base of the peace movement widened. It spread throughout all the continents and reached the United States and the door of the White House. The unity of the peace forces was enhanced. Through international actions, the peace movement acquired an international character. At the United Nations, the aggressive United States was isolated through the contributions of the socialist countries, some 100 developing countries that pursue a peaceful foreign policy and the nonaligned movement. Resolutions were adopted against the arms race so much so that the U.S. administration was forced to accept the conducting of negotiations for the limitation of strategic arms with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

However, all this does not mean that U.S. imperialists and NATO have renounced their aggressive goals. They are accelerating nuclear armament. The lies about Soviet military supremacy aim to conceal this fact as well as subdue the massive peace movement by accusing it of working for the interests of the Soviet Union. In the face of the rising peace movement, the U.S. administration is attempting to adopt false peaceful roles. The so-called zero solution proposal is not a genuine zero solution. It merely seeks to render passive the massive peace movement. When all these fail to conceal the U.S. administration's true face in favor of tension and confrontation, subtler measures are used. Lies are being concocted to the effect that the United States and the Soviet Union and NATO and the Warsaw Pact are equally responsible for the existing dangerous and tense situation. These are attempts to divide the peace front. In certain cases, the attacks directed against the peace movement are transformed into overt measures of pressure and terror. The U.S. imperialists are implementing and supporting every measure to repel the peace movement.

In Turkey, too, those who adopted a stand in favor peace have, from the beginning, been faced with the oppression and terror of the junta. While warmongering and anti-Soviet campaigns were being waged by the reactionary press, the administrators of the Turkish Peace Committee were directly attacked by the junta. However, the increasing association of the junta with the U.S. policy of inciting war is being criticized by very wide circles. These circles, which include members of the RPP and retired generals and admirals, are opposed to providing bases and facilities for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] on Turkish soil. The arrest of the Turkish Peace Committee administrators also met with the reaction of wide circles.

Imperialists are directing their attacks primarily against the socialist countries -- the pillar of the world peace movement and the anti-imperialist struggle. The extraordinary intensification of the efforts to organize a counterrevolution in Poland in 1981 constitutes the clearest example of this. It is not in vain that imperialist circles are furious about the measures taken in Poland after 13 December 1981 against the counterrevolutionaries. These measures served both to avert a [word indistinct] against the gains of socialism in Poland and to deal a heavy blow to imperialist and NATO plans that would drag the world into a nuclear war. The imperialists, who failed to attain their goals by escalating counterrevolution in Poland, are now trying to use the measures taken against counterrevolution in Poland as the grounds for their efforts to mount tension. They resort to cold war methods such as an embargo and boycott against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Comrades: Our party has always considered it its duty to defend and support real socialism and resist anti-Soviet attacks directed against it. We do not consider this only as an internationalist duty. Through its strength, successful example and historical experience, real socialism greatly contributes to our people's struggle for peace, freedom and socialism. This is why, in the same way that we supported the measures taken by Polish communists and patriots against counterrevolution after 13 December 1981, we opposed the recent stand adopted by the Italian Communist Party [PCI] leadership.

The PCI leadership is covering up the real causes of the crisis that emerged in Poland in recent years. Rather than stating that this crisis was caused by insufficient compliance in this country with the general rules of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the PCI leadership is attempting to hold the Soviet Union responsible for this crisis. In the same way, according to the PCI leadership, socialist countries are also responsible for endangering world peace. It is evident that this policy is directly helping the interests of U.S. imperialism and NATO. The PCI leadership is also opposed to the place and role occupied by socialist countries in the world revolutionary process. It is slandering the gains of the socialist countries.

Our party proves just the contrary. The example of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has always played an inspiring role for our people. Our relations with the CPSU and the other brotherly parties, which are based on proletarian internationalism, have always accorded us the ability to lead and help the struggles of our people in a more effective and lively manner.

In the face of U.S. imperialists who wish to drag Turkey into adventures, very wide circles in our country today view the Soviet Union -- with its existence and its concrete peaceful proposals -- as a factor protecting peace and security in our region. Our party has tested through its own experience the truth of the Leninist viewpoint concerning the international importance of the October Revolution. It is therefore not necessary to dwell here at length on the opportunistic and revisionist views of the PCI leadership that the period started with the October Revolution has lost its validity.

Nevertheless, let us for one moment consider the kind of party that would emerge if we had attempted to implement the proposals of the PCI leadership in our country; for instance, if we had demanded that the toilers sacrifice in order to overcome the economic crisis, if we had proposed a historic conciliation with the Justice Party, if we had claimed that socialism can be constructed without terminating the private ownership of the means of production belonging to the likes of Koc and Sabanci [prominent Turkish businessmen] and the banks, or if we had advocated remaining in NATO and democratizing it. There is no need for more, comrades; Those are symptoms of the kind of communist party we would have turned into; That is a frightening picture.

The statement contributing to this rightist line of the PCI leadership made by the leftist sectarian group that we ousted from the party is an interesting development. The ideological struggle against the line of the PCI leadership is important from this viewpoint as well. This is necessary in order to successfully conduct the class struggle in our country. Our party will not swerve from the Marxist-Leninist path, which has been tried, tested and is open to the future, and from Lenin's (?good) path. In the same way as no one will ever see the Kizilirmak River flowing back into its source, they will never see the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] adopting a stance against the unity of the world communist movement.

Comrades: U.S. imperialists are taking new steps toward their aggressive plans in the Middle East. They are supporting Israel's terrorist and aggressive policy against the Arab peoples and the Palestinian people. On the other hand, the Pentagon established joint defense groups with a series of countries, including Turkey. It secured bases, facilities and the right to move its RDF through some countries, including Turkey. The U.S. imperialists are intensifying their moves in a bid to cause the collapse of the anti-imperialist regime in Iran. They are resorting to every means in order to protect their weakened positions in the region and to be able to curb the increasingly strong anti-imperialist struggle and crush the developing national liberation movement.

In this connection, the fact that the junta is following more and more the line of the U.S. administration, becoming militarily involved with certain reactionary regimes in the region, exacerbating the points of tension with Greece and undermining the solution of the Cyprus problem further increases the threat of our country being dragged into adventures in our region. Under these circumstances, the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalignment of Cyprus and the purging of the island of all foreign troops and bases can only be guaranteed by an international conference to meet under the auspices of the United Nations. The TCP supports with all its might the struggle waged by the Turkish and Greek Cypriot toilers for the continuation of the intercommunal talks within this framework, on the basis of high-level agreements and under the auspices of the United Nations. There is no doubt that the Turkish peace forces must enhance their struggle to ensure the withdrawal of the Turkish Army from Cyprus.

Through their joint statements, the TCP and the KKE show the soundest way under these circumstances to resolve the Turkish-Greek discord through peaceful means and in the interests of both countries and nations.

The TCP greatly values the unity and solidarity of all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces in the Middle East against U.S. imperialism and its gangs. It is exerting efforts to further strengthen this unity and solidarity. The TCP consistently supports the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries directed toward the Middle East, our country and the world in general.

Part Two of TCP Report

TA011113 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Second installment of the Political Bureau report read by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Sectretary General Bilen at the Central Committee plenum; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] No Liberalization But Reactionaryism

Comrades, the Central Committee plenum has convened under the barbaric attacks of the reactionary military regime against the working class, the toiling masses, all patriotic and democratic forces. Over the past 2 years the Turkish people have lived under the greatest brute force in their history. Efforts are being made to suppress and silence all potential opponents of the regime -- not just the communists and the other revolutionary force -- through fascist methods. The basic reason for the oppression of the people is the junta's fear of them. The junta is aware that if the oppression is reduced even a little the masses will raise their heads again. It is afraid that the masses and the progressive forces will forcefully oppose the present national treason policy, the looting of all of labor's gains by a handful of monopolies and the destruction of all the democratic institutions. All the hypocritical remarks about a so-called return to democracy are aimed at keeping the masses silent a while longer before this unbearable oppression and exploitation.

While the junta's attacks continue, so-called democrats who are really the junta's partners in crime are doing all they can to make the workers believe that the regime is liberalizing. But the regime is not liberalizing; it is becoming more reactionary. Indeed, a reactionary, militarist police state is being institutionalized. There are efforts to impose this regime on the people today in the form of a junta and tomorrow in the form of a reactionary and parliamentary system.

It is not a coincidence that the junta is becoming even more reactionary. The objective basis of this process is imperialism's support of the military dictatorship in Turkey with a view to creating tension in the international situation and filling the void left by Iran, the escalation of militarism and monopolization inside the country and the increased exploitation of the working masses. It involves the sharpening of class conflicts. These are also closely connected with the deepening -- beyond all hope -- of the crisis in world capitalism and with their taking on a lasting character. In other words, Reaganism and Friedmanism, the junta and the 24 January economic decisions are the two sides of the same coin both in the international field and in our country. More reactionaryism and more aggression in the interests of monopolist capital.

We especially stressed the dangers created by U.S. imperialism's policy of tension during our last plenum. We also explained how it is impossible to pursue the 24 January economic policy without increasing the brute force against the masses. We noted the possibilities of attracting the masses to a struggle for specific demands and of using the internal schisms within the junta under conditions of sharpening class conflicts. We said at the plenum that unless the progressive forces unite, these possibilities cannot be realized. The internal conflicts within the junta -- that is, within the reaction circle -- would be used by the most reactionary pro-American forces. That is how events in fact developed.

Very important changes have taken place in certain aspects of the junta's basic policy which we had mentioned in the previous plenum. The main change is the fact that the junta ended its [word indistinct] efforts within NATO; To put it more correctly, the bankruptcy of the junta's autonomy policy within NATO under conditions of tension.

Today, the junta is increasingly moving toward becoming U.S. imperialism's striking force in the Middle East. The junta said yes to the plans to have the RDF use Turkish soil.

If Reagan and his partners cannot be stopped this year, U.S. nuclear missiles will be deployed on Turkish soil in the future. Our party press has been disclosing the junta's pro-American steps constantly.

A radical change was also observed in the junta's domestic policy and in its shaky attitude toward the bourgeoisie's civilian political forces. The junta expanded its attacks -- whose sharp edge had been aimed against the working class from the start -- to include the RPP. On the other hand, the conciliatory tendencies between the junta circles and civilian reactionary circles, between the junta and the Justice Party were strengthened.

The junta put an end to the investigations -- even though most of them were for show -- started about torture charges, death sentences are being executed, illegal prosecutions and arrests have spread against all kinds of progressive ideas and against all the opposers of the junta. All these fascist oppression methods are being used more intensively now. Turkey has been turned into one big concentration camp.

On the other hand, the junta has embraced the 24 January economic measures program more tightly. It stopped talking about the uncertainties it felt about it. It stopped its remarks and steps that might have been interpreted as concessions from the 24 January principles. It rendered ineffective the forces within the National Security Council Secretariat General committees, within the bureaucracy and government which opposed the various aspects of the 24 January program. In the administration of the economy, it increased the Ozal group's authority to a maximum.

The fact that the junta was becoming increasingly reactionary further sharpened the conflict between its practical position and the traditional roots of Kemalism. This situation further deepened the crisis of the junta's Kemalism the anti-imperialist contents of which were already extracted. The junta has gradually renounced appealing to the Kemalists and has even begun to attack traditional Kemalist associations. The junta is gradually decreasing its use of Kemalist concepts in justifying its policy. All these show that none of the fundamental problems which brought the country to 12 September have been solved. The junta and the domestic and foreign forces supporting it are well aware of this fact. Therefore, they cannot find any solution other than increasing oppression in a bid to prevent the reaction of the masses. All these facts prove the belief that was expressed at the previous plenum that the crisis is permanent and the ability of the sovereign forces to maneuver is gradually being limited.

Dear comrades, this is what the above-mentioned facts show: Now the situation of the toiling masses is far worse than before. The obstacles in front of the struggle of the toiling masses have increased. The mass struggle requires more sacrifice and a stronger organization. Strength should be gathered for every single step within the process of these arduous struggles, the weakest points of the enemy should be attacked with an energy 100 times greater than before, one should be strengthened in the struggle to repel the enemy's counterattacks, and one should learn how to be victorious risking repeated defeats.

As for the junta, it sharpens class differences with every step it takes. The forces it is facing are increasing compared to those existing at the beginning of the 12 September period. Trying to suppress with bayonets the discontent of millions of unemployed and landless citizens and disenfranchised workers is tantamount to sitting on top of a time bomb. The joint appeal issued by the three parties says: "The Reagan administration is also clearly responsible for the junta's murders and its bloody oppression and terror. Had the junta not been backed up by the U.S. administration it could not escalate the violation of human rights to such proportions." How long can this support keep the junta alive in the event it is faced with strong popular resistance? Currently the Reagan administration -- upon which the junta is leaning -- is faced with the united front of socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the world peace forces. The victory of the peace front has created a situation which will give rise to vital possibilities enabling us to save Turkey from the darkness of the junta. Yes, there are strong reasons for us to be optimistic. If part of the current truth is the temporary superiority of reactionaryism, the other part is the strengthening of the factors which will destroy it.

'OUR RADIO': ULUSU TO MEET REAGAN IN BONN

TA020949 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Ulusu will go to the FRG on 8 June to attend the NATO summit. According to an official announcement made by the prime minister's office, the junta's prime minister, Ulusu, will participate in the NATO summit to be held in Bonn on 10 June. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Turkmen.

Ulusu will hold a bilateral meeting with U.S. President Reagan within the framework of the NATO summit. The new developments in Turkish-American relations following Secretary of State Haig's visit to Ankara will be discussed at the meeting.

TURKISH OIL TANKER DAMAGED IN GULF WAR

TA011557 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Istanbul, 1 Jun (AA) -- The Turkish tanker "Atlas 1" was damaged during an Iraqi air raid on Iran while loading oil in the Gulf, spokesman for the private firm which owns the tanker said in Istanbul.

The tanker, which was able to load only 90,000 of its 150,000 ton capacity, will leave the Gulf after filling up, and is expected in Turkey in mid-June, they added.

BRIEFS

NEW TURK-IS LEADER -- The leader of the Federation of Turkish Textile, Weaving and Wearing Apparel Industry Workers Unions [TEK-SIF], Sevket Yilmaz, has been elected the new leader of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is]. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

KIRCHSCHLAEGER SUMS UP VISIT TO MOSCOW, KIEV

AU011120 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Kiev/Vienna -- "The visit has taken place in an atmosphere which one could only wish would some day exist between the big powers." This was stated by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in summing up the results of his 5-day official visit to the USSR, which ended yesterday with a visit to the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. President Kirchschlaeger and his entourage arrived in Vienna early on Saturday afternoon.

In the opinion of President Kirchschlaeger, it would be essential for the big powers to again adopt confidence-building measures and to talk with one another. He added that it was not important that Vienna be the venue of such a summit meeting, although this was of course offered in Moscow. The president does not believe that such a meeting will materialize before the summer. He believes the fall -- there has been talk about October -- is a realistic time.

According to the president, the visit as such was fully within the framework of the diplomacy as practiced to date; it was not of any special nature, but was of topical importance in view of current international tensions. The visit convinced him, he said, that the relationship of trust which has developed between the USSR and Austria since the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty is continuing and that there are also good prospects for the future in this respect.

As far as economic aspects are concerned, the president declared that he expected additional export opportunities for Austria.

BELGIUM

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VISITS ISRAEL

For Jerusalem Domestic IDF Radio and Jerusalem POST reportage on External Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans' visit to Israel, including talks with President Yitzhaq Navon, Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor, Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa and other Palestinian figures, see the Israel section of the 1June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

ISRAELI POLITICIAN MEETS WITH PCI LEADERS

PM020829 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 May 82 p 14

[Text] Rome -- Israeli United Workers' Party [MAPAM] Secretary General Victor Shemtov, accompanied by Giuseppe Franchetti, had a meeting at our party's Directorate headquarters yesterday with comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta, Directorate member and international department chief, and Antonio Rubbi, Central Committee member and foreign section chief.

The Middle East region's problems in particular were examined during the wide and cordial talks. Despite different assessments of the current situation and possible solutions, the two parties' representatives expressed the will to continue their relations and to work to promote a process leading to a just and comprehensive peace and to harmony among the peoples in the region on the basis of respect for the independence and security of each state, including Israel, and of full recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and their own homeland.

GENERAL SANTINI TO VISIT PRC, VIEW ARMED FORCES

AU020951 Rome ANSA in English 0851 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian chief-of-staff General Vittorio Santini will be leaving June 8 for a visit to China where, as guest of the Chinese Defense Ministry, he is scheduled to meet with ranking military and political leaders. Santini and his Defense Ministry delegation also plan on touring several Chinese armed forces divisions during the visit, which was arranged last month while Chinese Deputy Chief-of-Staff Wu Xiuguan was in Italy.

The Italian defense officer is due to arrive in Beijing June 10 for a week-long sojourn. In February, a delegation headed by the Rome Defense Ministry's secretary-general and armaments chief, General Giuseppe Piovano, visited the Asian nation.

SWEDEN

SUBMARINE DEPLOYMENT REDUCES USSR'S CREDIBILITY

PM271039 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 May 82 p 6

[Claes-Goran Kjellander report]

[Text] The large number of nuclear-armed submarines in the Baltic naturally reduces the credibility of the Soviet Union when it declares that this sea should be a sea of peace, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said in reply to a question from Moderate Coalition Party Riksdag Deputy Carl Bildt during Riksdag question time on Monday [24 May].

Bildt wanted to know what view the government takes of the effect on Swedish security policy now that the Soviet Union has added submarines of the so-called Juliet class to its Baltic fleet. He drew a parallel with 1976 when the Soviet Union began to redeploy Golf submarines in the Baltic. Many people believed then that it was a temporary measure, or something which the military was doing without the politicians' go-ahead. "We now know that the measure was a permanent one. The deployment of Juliet submarines is a further sign that the Baltic is being used as a base for nuclear arms."

Ullsten was unwilling to state precisely how large a nuclear-free zone must be to function as "a concept in the service of disarmament." But he considered that a proposal for such a zone must involve "a stabilization or consolidation of security" before it could be accepted.

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GENSCHER VIEWS ISRAELI RELATIONS PRIOR TO VISIT

DW021125 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1700 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Interview by Reporter Vogel with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] How are German-Israeli relations developing at present?

[Answer] My visit to Israel will serve to further develop German-Israeli relations. Both countries are interested in such development. This desire is also characterized by the historic responsibility of the Germans. On the occasion of this visit we want to discuss more than German-Israeli relations, we will also discuss all international issues.

We as Germans and Europeans, are interested in achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. Peace in the Middle East means peace for us and vice versa. The people of the Middle East and Europeans are not actually separated by the Mediterranean, but connected. They are neighboring regions depending on each other, and they can give very, very much to each other.

[Question] As regards the European Community and Israel, the main problem seems to be access of Israeli products to the European market. Will you be able to do something about that?

[Answer] We have always supported the European market's opening and staying open for Mediterranean, Israeli and Maghreb area products within the framework of the European Community's Mediterranean policy. This must also be valid if the European Community is to be extended.

Naturally, there is concern in Israel and other states of the region that the inclusion of Portugal and Spain in the Community could create problems. We must solve these problems because we want to continue the Mediterranean policy as before. That also serves the interests of the Europeans.

[Question] You last visited Jerusalem in 1978. You met Foreign Minister Shamir at the United Nations in New York in 1980 and 1981. Is this an indication that the German-Israeli dialogue will be continued?

[Answer] Most certainly; I have no doubt at all that the talks in Israel will be a contribution to deepening the trustful relations we cultivate in acknowledgement of our mutual responsibility.

NAMIBIAN LEADER CONTINUES VISIT; MEETS PRESS

LD021408 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA) — SWAPO continues to regard the convening of a new Namibia conference as the best means of furthering negotiations on the independence of this former colony. This was stated by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma to journalists in Bonn today after talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and head of the U.S. State Department African Affairs Bureau Chester Crocker.

Nujoma indicated, however, that he would not necessarily insist on such a conference if the "Namibia contact group" (the United States, the Federal Republic, Great Britain, France, Canada) show themselves ready for compromise. The SWAPO chairman described as unacceptable the Western proposals for a mixed election system in Namibia — two votes per voter — because this is too complicated and could lead to whites blocking minorities in the constituent assembly.

Nujoma emphatically repeated that in the event of an election victory SWAPO would respect the rights of the white settlers and would pursue a nonaligned policy. He stressed the readiness of his organization for a cease-fire with South Africa and comprehensive cooperation with the United Nations for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 (independence on the basis of free elections). He pointed out, however, that South Africa has so far prevented the implementation of this resolution.

Bonn diplomatic circles expressed confidence after Genscher's meeting with the SWAPO leader that the existing obstacles to starting Namibia's process of independence could be removed before the end of this year. There is a apparently understanding in Bonn for SWAPO's doubts concerning the voting right proposal. Diplomatic circles regard a compromise as possible.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON SANCTIONS, TRADE

DW011315 Bremen Radio Bremen Network in Germany 1630 GMT 29 May 82

["Excerpts" from Reporter H. Ruebsaat interview with Dr. Roberto E. Guyer, ambassador of the Republic of Argentina to the FRG; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The relations between your country and the FRG have been good for a long time. Have they been affected by the fact that the Federal Republic is supporting Great Britain in the scope of NATO and the EC?

[Answer] We are not only very disappointed but also very sad that this very rigorous attitude has been adopted irrespective of the context of this conflict. We have been particularly struck by the unlimited, indefinite renewal of the embargo last Monday. We still can't understand it. We have very many German immigrants. There are a million Argentine of German origin. We would have thought that there would be some understanding for this situation. This lack of understanding has affected and hurt us very much.

[Question] In a situation which is marked by a very strong solidarity of the Latin American states with Argentina, do you think what you are saying about the clouding of the German-Argentine relationship also holds true for other Latin American countries?

[Answer] I, of course, cannot speak for them, but I can say that they all are amazed at the attitude of the FRG and the entire EC.

[Question] How should things go on in the German-Argentine relationship? Are there any expectations or even demands on the part of your country toward German policy?

[Answer] We hope very much that the measures will be lifted and that we will return to the normal, sound, traditional and historic relationship between our two countries.

[Question] Are there any plans to punish the German economy for the Government's stance, by very deliberately pursuing an anti-German import course, for instance?

[Answer] No, it's not meant this way. If this embargo lasts, Argentina will have to hold its position somehow. However, the point here is countermeasures, not measures. The sooner the EC measures are lifted, the sooner relations can return to normal. There are not only purely economic but also psychological consequences. The sooner the economic relations are restored, the sooner the relations which have existed for centuries between the Federal Republic and Argentina can continue. We want a continuation of our relations as they were in the past, sound and positive for both sides.

[Question] But there is also talk in our country about a connection between such intensified cooperation between the FRG and your country and certain domestic-political changes in Argentina toward more democracy.

[Answer] Every country in the whole world holds the view that its internal development is an internal affair. I believe that no truly sovereign country will accept pressure from outside in this respect. Developments in Argentina will have to be decided by the Argentines themselves.

[Question] It is known that part of your arms were supplied by the Federal Republic. After the Malvinas conflict ends, will your country ask for intensified arms supplies from the FRG?

[Answer] That depends on future developments.

[Question] The Western states fear that the Soviet Union and its allies could expand their influence in Latin America, including your country, as a result of the present conflict. Could the FRG's pro-British stance result in the GDR's influence in your country growing stronger to the disadvantage of FRG-Argentine relations?

[Answer] The correct formulation is not what Argentina wants but what the consequences will be if the Federal Republic excludes itself from trade. In this case it is not an Argentine decision but a decision of the Federal Republic.

LAMBSDORFF PREVIEWS VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT

LD031000 Hamburg DPA in German 0849 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hamburg/Cologne, 3 Jun (DPA) -- In an interview on FRG radio this morning, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff expressed the opinion that the economic summit of the leading industrial countries which begins in Versailles tomorrow will not find any patent remedies for the recovery of the world economy. Certainly the subject of interest rate reductions will be discussed there, but he does not believe that a reduction in the high American interest rates is to be expected in the very short term. The summit is rather "a platform, a framework which will influence -- I don't want to say determine -- international economic policy in the months ahead, and that is why these economic summits are important," Lambsdorff said.

Asked whether high U.S. interest rates play an almost decisive role for the European economic outlook, too, Lambsdorff replied that they are certainly important, but the Europeans are making things much too easy for themselves if they believe that American interest rates are responsible for all the mistakes and difficulties of European economic policy. In the European [word indistinct] there exist too many homemade problems. In order to coordinate international economic policy everyone must first put his own house in order.

In connection with U.S. criticism of trade with the East European countries, Lambsdorff stated that too much importance is attached to German trade with the East in the media and in all sorts of statements, especially on the other side of the Atlantic. The USSR accounts for only 1.9 percent of all exports from the Federal Republic. Furthermore, U.S. grain exports must be measured with the same yardstick as the export of industrial plant. Lambsdorff said that in his opinion the subject of the gas-for-pipes deal with the USSR will also be a topic at Versailles. He noted that despite U.S. disapproval, this deal cannot now be dropped. "There is the not unimportant question of whether the United States grants permission for the export of some components that are necessary for the construction of the pipeline. These export applications were submitted before the outbreak of the Polish crisis and a basically positive reply was given. We have spent a long time in carrying out responsible checks, and this deal stands," Lambsdorff said.

East-West Trade Likely Topic

NC021702 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (AFP) -- West Germany "is committed to long-term economic exchanges with Eastern bloc countries and rejects any trade war" with the East, a government spokesman said here today.

Spokesman Klaus Boelling was replying to a question on the importance that East-West trade and credits to the Soviet Union would have at this weekend's Western industrial summit at Versailles.

The spokesman had made no mention of the matter in his analysis of subjects likely to be raised during the summit. But he declared that economic co-operation between countries in East and West "contributes to the establishment of stable political relations" between the two blocs, and thus to international security.

However, he added that the Bonn government believes that East-West trade "should not create unilateral dependence nor lead to the transfer of technology of a military nature" from the West to the socialist bloc.

He conceded that East-West trade and credits to the Soviet Union "would certainly be raised" at the summit, either in informal talks or in full session.

The spokesman declared: "A consensus on this matter is perfectly possible if the two sides take sufficient account of their respective interests." The reference to two sides pointed to the United States and the West European participants.

The U.S. has been unable to get the other summit participants to include East-West trade on the official agenda.

Referring to demands by the U.S. for restrictions on credits to the USSR, Mr Boelling stressed that West Germany granted neither privileged state credit nor cheap interest rates to Eastern bloc countries.

He also stressed that there was no reason to change anything in the system of financial safeguards extended by Bonn concerning private export bank credits. The U.S. has asked Bonn to restrict its system of export guarantees for Eastern bloc countries.

SPD'S BAHR DISCUSSES PALME COMMISSION REPORT

DW021237 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 1 Jun 82

["Excerpts" from Reporter Philipp interview with SPD Bundestag Deputy Egon Bahr in Bonn; date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] What value, effect and influence can the Palme Commission report on disarmament and security have with regard to individual governments?

[Answer] We have paid great attention to making realistic suggestions which can be implemented.

[Question] Disarmament negotiations always suffered from, among other things, the fact that the Soviet Union was not prepared to permit inspections or verifications of disarmament measures. Now a concession has been made for the first time. Do you think this could have an effect on other negotiations, such as the Vienna MBFR talks?

[Answer] The fact that the report mentions in two places that on the spot verification of the agreed measures must take place, is a matter which goes beyond the report and which can naturally be of great importance for the Vienna and Geneva negotiations.

[Question] Can something begin that way?

[Answer] I very much hope so.

[Question] Reagan said yesterday that strategic arms will be negotiated in June. The Bonn politicians took pride in that. Is that pride justified?

[Answer] There is nobody in Bonn who has not urged the American President and his government in this respect. We were certainly not the only ones. All of us in Europe had urged a resumption of negotiations to limit strategic arms. The commission, by the way, has gone one step further, saying that agreements must be made with regard to the form in which SALT II is heeded and adhered to. We have found with greatest satisfaction — and this certainly pertains to everybody in the commission -- that the issue which was fiercely discussed in America 2 weeks ago has been accepted now or since yesterday by the American President.

SCHMIDT BIDS FAREWELL TO U.S. COMMANDER

LD022122 Hamburg DPA in German 1956 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Jun (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today received Gen Charles Gabriel, commander in chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe and commander of the Allied Air Force in central Europe, for a farewell visit. On 15 July Gabriel becomes commander in chief of the U.S. Air Force.

According to the Federal Press Office, Schmidt condemned the latest explosives attacks on U.S. forces installations as treacherous and terrorist, and expressed his regret to General Gabriel as representatives of all U.S. troops in the FRG. Schmidt stressed that the great majority of Germans have good relations with the U.S. forces and high regard for joint defense.

PRESS CRITICIZES RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS

DW021031 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the attacks on U.S. installations in the FRG, the paper DIE WELT writes: With a series of bomb attacks in the night after Whitsuntide, the leftist extremists have set signals in the FRG -- one week prior to the visit of President Ronald Reagan. This scenerio calls for appeals against it in every case -- regardless of the decisions to be made at the Bonn NATO summit. The paper goes on to say: Security organs believe that we are dealing now with a division of labor with regard to anti-American aims between the hardcore RAF [Red Army Faction] and followers of the terrorist Revolutionary Cells who follow the principle: Live legally, bomb after work. The RAF heeds only military considerations in its fight. The revolutionary cells use intelligence practice. Both are dangerous.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG stresses the following: After the attacks, some possible gaps will be filled with regard to safeguarding the security of the American guest. The Revolutionary Cells might appreciate this somewhat because it would create the impression that the Washington visitor can be safely maneuvered through the FRG only with the greatest efforts of all security organs. With their criminal acts, which cannot be simply discarded as having just damaged objects, the revolutionary cells suggest to the peaceful and law-abiding people planning to demonstrate against American security policy to abstain most carefully from every kind of violence.

The NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN writes: With the attacks on U.S. installations in Bavaria and Hesse, the Revolutionary Cells have entered a field which has so far been cultivated by the Red Army Faction, their intellectual comrades. They know that there is a strong wave of mistrust with regard to Reagan and his excessive arms policy, and that the visit will be accompanied by massive protests. This is where they become active, and the explosions in Bavaria and Hesse are probably the beginning of a terrorist offensive which could keep security organs busy for a long time.

The NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG notes: It seems to be the political intention of the irresponsible bomb planters to create insecurity and alarm and to present a distorted picture of our country to the public of the world. The impression is to be created that the Americans are not the friends and allies of the Federal Republic and that they are being dynamically fought in this country. Every attack on an American institution is supposed to hit Reagan's policy, while actually it just hurts German interests.

The NORD-WEST ZEITUNG of Oldenburg is of the following opinion: Ronald Reagan deserves a more friendly welcome than the one that seems to be planned for 10 June. Unfortunately, it must be feared that Reagan's visits to Bonn and Berlin will be accompanied not by peaceful, but by unfriendly and unpleasant phenomena which could cast a long shadow on American-European relations. The so-called Revolutionary Cells which have caused a stir lately, certainly are not the same as the average demonstrators against Reagan. But with the bomb attacks on American installations in the FRG, triggered from the underground, they give reasons to fear that the concomitant circumstances of Reagan's visit to Bonn could be misunderstood in America.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS REAGAN'S VISIT

DW021155 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 2 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial by Klaus Arnsperger: "Reagan Sees His Trip As a Signal"]

[Text] Washington -- European trips by American Presidents are beyond the scope of international visit diplomacy even in foreign-politically quiet times. Because of the concomitant circumstances this holds true more than ever for Ronald Reagan's forthcoming appearances in London, Versailles, Rome, Bonn and Berlin. The President's trip coincides with a new stage in U.S. foreign relations; in a way this visit is even the prelude to it. The 10-day trip sets a signal for an elaborate attempt to strengthen the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance and the important Western industrial states and to make a fresh start regarding relations with the Soviet Union.

However, considering the very optimistic expectations in America, the concrete results of this trip will be comparatively poor. But Reagan obviously does not find this so important. His trip is primarily a symbol.

Everything indicates that the Atlantic alliance is apparently over the low point in its present crisis. The President's willingness to begin the so-called START negotiations on the reduction of American and Russian intercontinental missile arsenals and to resume the dialogue with the Soviet chief of state has decisively reduced the latent European-American misunderstandings and tensions present since Reagan took office. This alone has given U.S.-European relations a new world-political background. At the Bonn NATO summit Reagan will find it easier than he would have six months ago to insist on the unity and strength of the North Atlantic alliance. Spain's accession confirms him in this. The protest demonstrations, particularly in the Federal Republic, therefore will lose much of their effect, especially if Reagan dishes up in Bonn further proposals for the reduction of conventional forces in East and West Europe.

Much more difficult and less encouraging will be Reagan's appearance in Versailles where the heads of government of the seven biggest industrial states will meet. There will be a severe clash of tne extremely different and even contrasting interests of the United States and its economic partners. The different opinions about the causes and consequences of the U.S. high-interest rate policy have not diminished at all since the last economic summit in Ottawa. In all industrial states, largely excluding Japan, the recession has grown since 1981. It is true, America apparently no longer considers a cautious control of the rate of the dollar a deadly sin, but the transatlantic differences about North-South relations and the West European credit policy toward the Soviet Union are intensifying. At any rate, it is quite clear that Washington gives the same priority to the common overcoming of the recession as it gives to common defense.

However, the U.S. claim for military and economic leadership in the Western alliance cannot be carried through unless Reagan's image, which so far has been assessed in Europe as being vague and in many ways negative, is corrected. It is to this goal, which is more important than all other aspects of his European trip, that the unusually large number of his appearances, speeches and statements in public and on television can be attributed. The extremely intensive self-representation of the President is to lastingly improve among millions of Europeans the widely held negative view of the sabre-rattling and arch-conservative Hollywood actor who is hardly familiar with any problems outside the American world. In fact, many of the alliance problems Reagan has burdened himself with in the course of his term of office are a result of his image in the European public which reacts more snesitively to slips of the tongue than the American public.

America's President will by no means appear in Europe as a triumphant victor. He has not been able so far to overcome the growing opposition in his own country to his economic, social and budget policies. The persistent opposition of Congress to Reagan's 1983 budget plans has started to seriously undermine the President's credibility. Seen this way, Reagan's European trip is also a political respite which may give him a fresh impetus in his own country. The existing tense relationship with the European allies also alarms many Americans. However, the fact that Reagan in the course of the past weeks has substantially toned down his earlier strident rhetoric toward Moscow must not lead to wrong conclusions in Europe. The President is by no means willing to try detente again. This term has definitely been deleted from his vocabulary. Today Reagan only believes in America's new strength which is supposed to make the dialogue with Moscow easier for him.

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES ILO; CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY

NC022141 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, 2 Jun (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand came out here today against "national egotisms" and called for a concerted "joint effort" to surmount a world-wide crisis.

Two days ahead of a summit meeting of the seven major Western industrialized countries in Versailles, France, the French president (?unveiled) the main themes he intended promoting.

Addressing the International Labor Organization here, Mr Mitterrand (?said) that to extricate the world from the present "chaos," it was mandatory to be guided by [words indistinct] which he described as "the ultimate objective of economic development and itself the precondition for peace."

The ILO groups employer and employee representatives from 147 countries.

Mr Mitterrand more specifically condemned "the short-sighted comportment of certain leaders of the world economy," "major oscillations of exchange rates" and "trade competition whipped into excess."

"Is it by taking other [word indistinct] markets, by closing our frontiers, by letting raw material prices decline, by cutting back on development aid that we will stimulate growth?" the French leader asked rhetorically.

He then called for "solidarity, concentration and cooperation," both on the European level and between North and South, with a view to "creating jobs through a renewal of growth."

Mr Mitterrand once again came out for European efforts at joint improvement of the workers' lot, of the working environment and technology, and termed help to the Third World towards development a task "in the very interest of the Occident."

The French leader also defended labor union freedom and, in an allusion to Poland, condemned [word indistinct] repression," a course of action leading to "a [words indistinct] possibilities for progress" and "a denial of programmed ideals as well as a threat to the international community as a whole."

The meeting was briefly [word indistinct] when the Iranian delegation left demonstratively to protest "French support for Israel," according to its spokesman.

Mr Mitterrand also paid a visit today to the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross, where he pledged that France was studying adoption by France of two amendments to the 1949 Geneva Convention. The amendments, already adopted by 22 countries, concern the protection of civilians in international conflicts and [words indistinct] of rules for international behavior in time of war to domestic, civilian and guerrilla fighting.

The French president was heavily guarded, and a Swiss helicopter hovered overhead when he was driven the 800 meters (yards) separating the ILO from the Red Cross premises.

ANTINUCLEAR MILITANTS CLAIM 5 BOMB ATTACKS

NC031413 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Toulouse, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Anti-nuclear militants today claimed five bomb attacks in southwestern France overnight as well as responsibility for firing a gun at the home of a member of Parliament in Toulouse.

The bomb attacks in Albi, Perpignan, Carcassonne and Toulouse were aimed at buildings connected to the national or local electricity services, while a fire bomb was thrown at a police station in Perpignan, causing light damage.

The explosions caused heavy damage at the National Electricity Company Center in Albi and at the Electricity Service Administrative Center in Perpignan.

The militants, who claimed the attacks in a call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, called themselves the "survivors of Golfech", a reference to the town where the French National Electricity Company is building a giant nuclear power station.

Nuclear opponents tried to organize a demonstration there last Sunday but only 500 people showed up.

It was the second attack this year by militants opposed to the Socialist government's decision to continue building France's nuclear energy supplies.

Last January, rockets were fired against a breeder reactor under construction in the southeast, near Grenoble.

POPE JOHN PAUL RETURNS FROM UK VISIT 2 JUN

NC022226 Paris AFP in English 2219 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II returned here tonight after a six-day pastoral and ecumenical visit to Britain which took in England, Scotland and Wales.

In the plane bringing him from Cardiff, South Wales, the pope said that on his upcoming trip to Argentina he would take "an even more profound message of peace." Questioned on the subject of a "just war," the pontiff said the "right of self-defence" existed but added: "We must seek other solutions."

He said he was "very satisfied" with his British visit, which had "exceeded all expectations." The pope announced that next year he would visit Austria and several Latin-American countries.

BERLINGUER VIEWS PCI RELATIONS WITH EAST

AU021348 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 82 p 2

[Text] Trieste, 29 May (TANJUG) -- "Since President Tito's death which was very painful for us also, our cooperation with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has intensively and successfully continued not only on the basis of our mutual interest in developing good relations between our countries but also on the basis of the analyses and views which, to the greatest extent, we share in connection with the great problems of international life," Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, said in Trieste today.

Speaking about the so-called "third road" of the Italian Communists in building the socialist society, Berlinguer said in his statement for Koper Radio that for Western Europe "the third road" signifies not only an overcoming of the model of the Soviet type and the traditional social democratic policies but also a need which is in accord with the contemporary world, the conditions of the developed capitalist society and the aspirations of a large part of workers, youth masses and women who demand that capitalism be overcome and that freedoms and democratic rights be simultaneously preserved and further developed.

As regards the relations with the East European communist parties, Berlinguer, who is visiting Trieste within the framework of the election campign for the forthcoming 6 June extraordinary elections for the municipal and provincial administrations, pointed out that, in recent months, there have been polemics, especially with the Soviet party. "We have been a target of unjust attacks," he said, "which we answered resolutely but calmly, confirming our views. We have even been a target, I would say, of anathemas and extreme condemnations. However, relations have not been broken off and we believe that the discussion must continue in the spirit of sincerity and by seeking a maximal understanding."

Bearing in mind the opening of the congress of the Yugoslav Communists in the near future and the future cooperation between the parties of the two countries, Berlinguer said: "I am optimistic about the future of our relations because I believe that the two parties fully share an interest in continuing along the road of cooperation which has produced positive results not only for the relations between our peoples and countries but also on the workers' movement in Europe and the world."

DENMARK

POUL THORSEN TO BE NEW AIR FORCE CHIEF

PM021455 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 May 82 p 2

[RITZAUS BUREAU report: "New Air Force Chief"]

[Text] Major General Poul Thorsen, chief of the air force tactical command at Karup and of the allied air force forces in the southern section of NATO's northern region, will take over the post of air force chief 1 September. Poul Thorsen will succeed Maj Gen Niels Holst Sorensen, who will become Denmark's permanent representative at the NATO Military Committee in Belgium.

Maj Gen Christian S. Borgesen, head of the Defense Staff Operations Staff, has been appointed to succeed Thorsen in Karup.

FINLAND

AGREEMENTS ON COOPERATION SIGNED WITH INDIA

BK290814 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] India and Finland have identified areas of cooperation in technical and economic fields. They have also agreed to set up joint ventures in West Asia, Africa and Southeast Asia.

These agreements were reached at the conclusion of the Indo-Finland joint commission in Helsinki. Speaking at the preliminary meeting, Commerce Minister Shivraj Patil urged Finland to step up its imports from India to bridge the imbalance in trade.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN URGES 4-PERCENT DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

PM021543 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Defense Budget"]

[Text] There has long been broad agreement that significant economic efforts are needed to be able to maintain a minimum defense force with relatively modern equipment. Fortunately, the willingness to make these efforts has always been present since World War II. The knowledge that our own efforts will also be of decisive importance for the help our allies could give us in a possible crisis situation has also led to the conclusion that annual defense budgets cannot be fixed on the basis of temporary fluctuations in the economic climate. It this were the case it would be impossible to implement rational defense planning.

Norway's exposed position at the point of intersection between the two superpowers determines our security policy situation. In defense policy we have drawn the right conclusions from this and invested in credible national defenses combined with membership in NATO. The former are inextricably linked to the consideration that the correct conditions must be created for allied reinforcements if disaster strikes. However, it is one of the facts of life that no one can live in peace longer than his neighbor will allow. This is why we must have defense forces which are strong enough to deter a potential attacker from contemplating the risks which would be connected with an invasion. If his chances of success are small, he will not risk it.

Our defense authorities are aware that the changes in the strategic situation in the northern areas -- disadvantageous to NATO -- make it necessary for Norway to increase its own investments in the defense sector. Against this background and in the light of the shortcomings of our own defense forces, the Conservative, Center and Christian People's Parties have after mature consideration formulated the principle that defense budgets should have an annual 4-percent growth rate. NATO's own target is a 3-percent increase in defense spending from year to year.

Unfortunately it is only possible to say that, from the defense policy viewpoint, the nonsocialist principle has even greater justification today than it had in the past. This is why we are amazed that the Wiloch Government, which will be presenting its first independent national budget in the fall, is considering deviating from the principle of a 4-percent increase in defense spending in 1980. It is instead considering a 3-percent increase.

It goes without saying that we are also aware of the country's economic problems, and these will inevitably lead to a reduction in budget growth in the majority of areas in the public sector. However, the general economic situation offers no defensible reasons for a 1-percent defense spending reduction in comparison with what was previously the nonsocialist parties' joint target. If defense and security policy arguments are to have any credibility -- and this is in fact of the greatest importance for all of us -- we must expect the government to keep a cool head, at least as far as the defense budget is concerned. It should therefore return to the matter before it reaches a final decision.

SWEDEN

ARMS EXPORT CONTROLS REPORTEDLY TIGHTENED

PM021513 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 May 82 p 6

[Text] On Thursday [27 May] the Riksdag tightened up the rules governing Swedish arms exports. New Telub affairs [a scandal involving the training of Libyan soldiers in the use of advanced electronic equipment] will be prevented, in that the military training of foreigners in Sweden will in the future also have to be approved by the government under the same regulations governing arms exports.

Trade Minister Bjorn Molin (Liberal Party) said in the debate that Sweden will attach greater importance to the overall assessment of the purchasing nation's political circumstances even in the sale of so-called defensive arms. The major principle will be great restraint. Oswald Soderqvist (Left Party-Communists) wanted to end the distinction between offensive and defensive arms. Defensive antiaircraft artillery can very well be used aggressively, he said.

According to the Riksdag's decision, the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs will be more important as a consultative body when the government comes to make decisions on export licences. The Social Democrats wanted to look into the possibility of a layman council to act as a consultative forum instead.

Swedish war materiel exports increased dramatically during 1979 and 1980, but fell again last year. Throughout the seventies arms exports totalled less than 1 percent of all Swedish exports, but the proportion varies a lot from year to year. Higher prices and individual major purchases, such as Chile's purchase of the cruiser Gota Lejon, had an effect on the statistics. On the whole, a little over 50 percent of Swedish exports of defense materiel go to the Nordic countries and to Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. North and South America have always been responsible for quite a small part of exports. During the latter half of the seventies Asia moved up to become one of the major purchasers of Swedish arms exports. The high point was reached in 1979 when 39 percent of all arms exports went there, but here the sales of Spica boats played an important part. Africa has always imported very few arms from Sweden -- with the exception of 1980, when Tunisia made a major purchase of Swedish defense materiel. In the seventies and early eighties Sweden has not sold any arms at all to Eastern Europe.

THATCHER PESSIMISTIC ON AVOIDING BLOODSHED

LD021640 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1634 GMT 2 Jun 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher indicated tonight that she saw little prospect of any move by the Argentine military junta to avoid the bloodshed of a battle for Port Stanley. In separate TV interviews on BBC and ITN, she said "I don't think there is anything more I can do."

The prime minister spoke of the terms for a settlement which the British Government had published. "They were made quite clear. Everything, but just everything, has been turned down."

Asked if the battle for Port Stanley could be avoided, she said: "There is just a possibility now, but I don't rate it very highly."

On appeals to be magnanimous in victory, she declared: "It is not a word I use in connection with the battle on the Falklands." Mrs Thatcher added that, to give something back in these circumstances to an invader and aggressor and military dictator "would not be magnanimity, it would be treachery and betrayal of our own people."

But she stressed: "I am not trying to humiliate anyone. I am just trying to repossess islands which are British sovereign territory. That is not humiliation. That is liberty, justice and democracy."

The prime minister went on: "I am not seeking to humiliate anyone at all. I am just asking that the invader returns his troops to the mainland. That is not humiliation, it is a restoration of the rule of law."

She could not see anyway out of a battle at Port Stanley unless Argentina withdrew its troops. "That would be marvellous if she did."

But Argentina had not done so in the two months since the United Nations Security Council resolution telling her to withdraw.

"I do not know whether she is considering it. I would be delighted if she did. It would save so many young lives." Mrs Thatcher added: If they say, 'Look, we are going to withdraw within the 10 to 14 days,' then there would be no need for a battle."

The prime minister said Britain was not talking in terms of victory or defeat. "We talk in terms of repossessing the Falklands which were invaded by the Argentine aggressors." After repossession, Britain would have to talk to other nations about the future security of the islands and the possibility of establishing a multi-national force there. "This must not happen again," stated Mrs Thatcher.

On a possible role for Argentina in the future, Mrs Thatcher said: "I cannot myself see a role in anything related to sovereignty for Argentina on the Falkland Islands. You have seen what happened in Goose Green and Darwin and how our people have been treated.

"They were born accustomed to liberty, justice and democracy. We have gone to defend these rights. I believe they will be even more determined now to keep them. They have been loyal to us. We must be loyal to them."

The prime minister firmly denied suggestions that the cabinet was divided on the crisis. She said: "The cabinet has never been more united during the whole of my government. It is totally united."

Sometimes people construed discussions and argument as division. "Of course, we argue and discuss, but once we have reached a conclusion we are totally and utterly united and steadfast and will stick it out."

She also denied any difference of opinion with Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym. "We agree totally on our purpose and objective. He was thrown in at the deep end. He not only had the Falklands to deal with, but Europe as well — I think he has done splendidly."

Mrs Thatcher ended: "We are right. They are wrong. We are the victims. They are the aggressors."

EXPLOSION IN GOOSE GREEN KILLS 1, INJURES 11

LD021822 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[By Richard Savill, PRESS ASSOCIATION staff reporter with the task force]

[Excerpt] An explosion rocked the tiny settlement of Goose Green on Tuesday night, killing at least one person and injuring eleven others. First reports do not say whether the wounded were Argentinian or British, but it is almost certain they were Argentinian.

An eye-witness reported seeing a "monster" explosion and flames rising high in the air. The blast occurred close to the sheep shearing sheds which hold the Argentinian prisoners.

One theory is that ammunition was booby-trapped in the last stages of Friday's battle.

No civilians were said to be involved. Engineers were being drafted into the area today to assess the danger as piles of live ammunition lay still scattered about, with children playing nearby. Experts have also flown to the settlement to make arrangements for disposing of the napalm found on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, victory was on the minds of the British troops today as the climax neared in the bloody fight for the Falklands.

The discovery of the napalm and the trail of mindless vandalism left by the Argentinians at Goose Green has incensed the British soldiers. It has served to turn the Argentinians into a despised enemy and now British troops talk of one thing: Finishing the job off.

Caused by Faulty Ammunition

LD022156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2132 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpt] An explosion at Goose Green which may have killed several Argentinian prisoners is believed to have been caused by faulty ammunition and not a booby-trap. There were suggestions that the munitions were booby-trapped before British troops took control of the settlement after a bitter battle on Friday.

But BBC Reporter Brian Hanrahan said tonight: "An investigation into the explosion which wounded and, it is believed, killed several Argentinian prisoners has concluded that it was probably caused by faulty ammunition and not by a booby-trap."

A British spokesman said the ammunition had been left outside the shed where the prisoners had been living. "They had asked permission to move it, and the explosion happened while this was going on," said Hanrahan on BBC News.

"An Argentine officer confided they had had problems with their ammunition before." The blast highlighted the need to move Argentine ammunition scattered about Goose Green, where children played freely and were picking up "souvenirs," he said. But clearing all of it would be "major task."

TROOPS GEAR UP FOR BATTLE TO RETAKE STANLEY

LD021932 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1926 GMT 2 Jun 82

[By PA defence and political staff]

[Excerpts] A bloody battle for Port Stanley and the Falklands was imminent tonight as British troops relentlessly closed in on 7,000 Argentinians falling back to their last stronghold.

Commandos and paratroops have pushed perimeter defenders back to the garrison, now being bombarded constantly by artillery and the British fleet. With thousands of task force soldiers now concentrated around the Falklands capital, there is little doubt that major combat is about to begin.

Mrs Thatcher's determination to get the Argentinians out of the Falklands, two months after they seized the islands, is matched by the men who sailed to the South Atlantic and have now fought their way across East Falkland to within a few hundred yards of their objective.

For obvious reasons, little news has been coming out of the Ministry of Defence today as the crucial action of the campaign draws nearer. But vivid accounts of the advance towards Port Stanley received today from correspondents with the troops show that victory is now very much on the minds of the fighting men.

Men already steeled to war have been further hardened by what they have seen and heard of their Argentinian enemy. The white flag shooting at Goose Green, the discovery of terrible napalm bombs, and the wretched treatment of the settlers and their property has incensed the British soldiers.

There is a fear that more napalm is ready to be used against them at Port Stanley. The Argentinians have been turned into a despised enemy and now the troops talk of one thing: Finishing the job.

The softening up process to weaken the Argentinians' morale was intensified today. Salvoes from royal artillery batteries hidden on the slopes of the hills to the west of Stanley burst around enemy fortifications in and around the airfield.

Shells screamed in on the Moody Brook camp, formerly used by the marines who first fought the invaders when they landed.

Major General Moore, commander of the British land forces on the Falklands, confirmed: "We have got very close in and are beginning to apply pressure to the main Argentinian positions throughout Stanley. "Clearly, I am going to build up that pressure."

The timing of the main assault on Stanley still depends on how quickly more troops and supplies can be ferried in by helicopter to the British forward positions.

The Ministry of Defence remains tight-lipped about the movements of the 3,000-strong 5th Infantry Brigade, as well as the main force of Royal Marines and Paratroops. The tough men of the marines and paratroops are reported by the war correspondents to have taken the Argentinians by surprise with the speed of their move from the San Carlos beachhead to the very edge of Port Stanley.

They have fought their way over stamina-sapping, boggy terrain, (?prompting) Argentinians to desert their foxholes and seek refuge at Port Stanley. There the garrison strength is now firmly dug into what one marine staff officer was quoted as describing as "a classic defensive position, a horseshoe round Stanley."

"It could be a very bloody battle indeed if they decide to slug it out," he said. A belt of minefields was reported to be surrounding Port Stanley.

The big questions in the minds of the British troops are now how much punch the battered Argentine Air Force has left and how well its soldiers will fight. Argentinian Defence Minister Amadeo Frugoli declared his men were ready to fight.

Britain has lost two more Harrier jets in the last few days during raids on the Port Stanely area, but both pilots were picked up safely by the task force after the planes ditched in the sea. Eight Harriers have now been lost, out of 40 aircraft, but 12 more have been flown to the carrier HMS Hermes via Ascension Island, using mid-air refuelling Victor tankers. The journey of more than 8,000 miles was made in 17 hours from RAF Wittering, Huntingdonshire -- an RAF record.

The Ministry of Defence also disclosed a lucky escape for an oil tanker -- believed to be the BP-owned Wye -- when it was attacked well to the north of the total exclusion zone. A stick of bombs dropped from an Argentinian Hercules transport aircraft bounced off its hull without exploding.

In a tragic accident on Tuesday at Goose Green, one man was killed and 11 injured, believed to be Argentinians, in an explosion. There were suggestions that the accident happened when prisoners from the battle for Goose Green were clearing up the ammunition dump. A board of inquiry has been set up. Under the Geneva Convention, it is forbidden to force prisoners to undertake military or dangerous work.

Mrs Thatcher has told bereaved relatives of the Britons buried on the Falklands that there will be financial aid if they want to visit the graves. But she had not ruled out the possibility of bodies being returned home if the families want.

Meanwhile, 18 British wounded were being flown home from Uruguay tonight after arriving at Montevideo with 24 wounded Argentinians on the hospital ship HMS Hecla.

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE DENIES MAINLAND RAID REPORT

LD022228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2122 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] British commandos have blown up five Super Etendard jets in a daring attack on the Argentine mainland, ITN Newsman Jon Snow reported tonight. He said they were transported to the attack at Rio Grande by the Sea King helicopter which later force-landed in Chile.

The nine commandos escaped safely and are now back in the UK, according to Chilean sources. But the Ministry of Defence said there had been no attack on the Argentine mainland from Chile or anywhere else.

The Super Etendard jets carry the deadly Exocet missiles which sank HMS Sheffield and the Atlantic Conveyor.

Snow said the Sea King dropped the commandos on Tierra del Fuego. He added: "It was as it awaited their return it got into difficulties and force landed near Punta Arenas.

"The nine commandos made their way safely onto Chilean soil, left through Punta Arenas, and are now back in the UK. It is still stressed that the Chileans knew nothing of the operation in advance, but intelligence sources here say consequences of the attack are still evident.

"About 15 of Argentina's remaining Mirage and Super Etendard aircraft based there have had to be removed to extended farmland strips and widened roadways where they have been hidden. On each operation they take off empty, land at Rio Grande for refuelling and rearming, and are then sent out to sea."

Snow added that ten Peruvian Mirages with Argentine markings have joined the depleted air force based at Estancia Zara, but have so far only been used for defensive patrols.

"But the sources believe that at least one more major attack on the British task force by planes from Tierra del Fuego is planned."

DAMAGED WARSHIPS 'ON WAY HOME' FROM BATTLE ZONE

LD030344 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Four British warships damaged during the Falklands conflict are understood to be on their way home from the battle zone. One is believed to be HMS Glasgow, a Type 42 destroyer. An Argentine bomb went straight through her without exploding. HMS Argonaut, a frigate, attacked as British troops first landed on the Falklands, is another of the ships coming home. Defense Secretary Mr John Nott announced last week that 10 more warships had arrived in the area to replace vessels put out of action.

Four warships and the container vessel Atlantic Conveyor have been sunk.

SIDEWINDER MISSILES BEING FITTED ON NIMRODS

LD031246 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1230 GMT 3 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Sidewinder air-to-air missiles are now being fitted to Nimrod maritime patrol planes for self-defence during their flights over the South Atlantic, it was disclosed today. The plan to arm the RAF "eye in the sky" jets has been considered by the Defence Ministry for several years, but has been dropped several times because of shortage of cash. Now the Falklands conflict has enabled the RAF to fit two Sidewinder missiles -- one at each wing-tip -- to the aircraft to counter high-level attack from Argentine Mirage fighters. Most of the missiles are coming from the batch of 100 which the United States Government is supplying to Britain.

Three squadrons of Nimrods from St Mawgan, Cornwall, and Kinloss in Scotland, are now on Ascension Island providing round-the-clock surveillance of the shipping supply routes in a hunt for Argentine submarines.

One boat is known to be inside its homebase at Mar del Plata and another is understood to be in the process of being resupplied before leaving on another patrol. The third Argentine submarine, a modern West German vessel, is still inside the 200-mile total exclusion zone around the Falklands.

POPE JOHN PAUL DEPARTS CARDIFF FOR ROME

NC021910 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Cardiff, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II boarded a Rome-bound plane at 1832 GMT here today, ending his six-day "pastoral and ecumenic" tour of England, Scotland and Wales.

KIPRIANOU DEPARTURE FOR U.S. CHANGED TO 3 JUN

NC021752 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou is due to leave for Athens tomorrow for talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. Kiprianou's Athens visit will last until 6 June. On 7 June the president will leave for New York where on the next day he will confer with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. On 11 June he will address the special General Assembly session and will meet its chairman. In New York, Kiprianou will meet with heads of state and government leaders of various countries and with Greek-American representatives. The president will also visit San Francisco and Los Angeles to attend Greek-American events.

MOSCOW INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS CLAIMED

NC030720 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 3 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] According to our information, the Cyprus Government is considering, within the framework of the AKEL-Democratic Party collaboration, a program for the construction of certain "development projects" by the Soviet Union, which is presented by the AKEL leadership as willing to undertake these projects.

The government has already conveyed, according to the same reports, to the relevant departments, as well as to other state and quasi-state organizations, a relevant document which includes a summary of the Soviet "program" and requests that views and suggestions be submitted.

A big group of Russian experts and technicians visited Cyprus some time ago for an on the spot study and the collection of information. A new Soviet mission is expected in Cyprus soon to conclude the study and formulate the final proposals.

According to the same reports, the AKEL leaders maintain that following their own efforts, Moscow has recently been showing "increased interest" in Cyprus and, more specifically, in an increased presence in the technical and economic sectors.

According to the same sources, the Soviet side has discussed the possibility of constructing a big shipbuilding unit in the Limassol area, proposing that part of the expenditure be paid off in the form of repairs for Soviet ships.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS PROTEST ARREST OF DANISH CAPTAIN

TA021920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has protested the arrest of a Danish captain by the Greek Cypriot Police on grounds that the captain had stopped over at the Gazi Magosa [Famagusta] port. The protest note sent by the Foreign and Defense Ministry of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus says that the decision regarding the arrest is part of the economic embargo imposed by the Greek Cypriot administration on the Turkish Cypriot community. The note adds that this adversely affects the atmosphere necessary for the intercommunal talks.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

NC021440 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 2 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] Turkish "S-2" naval support aircraft participating in the Turkish air-navy maneuvers being held in the international waters of the Aegean, have repeatedly violated Greek airspace. Greek fighter aircraft immediately took off to intercept and reconnoiter the Turkish aircraft.

A National Defense Ministry source has confirmed the report and said there had been two violations committed as far as 8 miles inside Greek airspace.

Answering a question, the government spokesman said that as the aircraft were propeller-driven the government considered these violations as insignificant and so it has not attached any particular importance to them.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS ON TIKHONOV VISIT

NC021354 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 2 Jun 82 p 16

Text] The government spokesman yesterday described as "unrelated to reality" the report in an afternoon newspaper that referred to the "faltering" of Soviet Premier Tikhonov's visit to Athens. This press report also spoke about the desire of the Soviets that the Greek prime minister pay a visit to Moscow first.

After having denied the above reports completely, the government spokesman added that "the exact time for the Soviet premier's visit to Athens has not yet been determined."

FURTHER ON 'INVASION' OF NIGERIAN EMBASSY BY STUDENTS

NC021230 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] At 1015 today, seven [as heard] Nigerian students invaded the Nigerian Embassy on 1 Eratosthenis Street, Pangrati, and began to engage in acts of vandalism. The students, who are studying in Athens on Nigerian Government scholarships, caused damage to the ambassador's office as well as other offices in the Nigerian Embassy. The ambassador called the police and, following negotiations, the Nigerian students agreed to leave the building. The students surrendered to the police and were taken to the general security police because their country's ambassador asked that criminal proceedings be instituted against them.

The Nigerian students had been led to this action because of their dispute with the embassy over payment of scholarship grants for their studies in Athens.

MUGABE ENDS VISIT; LEAVES FOR NETHERLANDS

NC021150 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe concluded his official visit to Athens and left this morning for the Netherlands. At the airport, he was seen off by Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias and other officials.

Yesterday, four agreements of special interest were signed in Athens between Greece and Zimbabwe. The agreements concern Greece's contribution to developing Zimbabwe's tourism, agriculture and industry as well as the training of Zimbabwean pilots in Greece.

RIZOSPASTIS DESCRIBES ROGERS VISIT AS PROVOCATION

NC021456 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The military commander of NATO forces in Europe, General Rogers, is due to arrive in Athens tomorrow to apply new NATO pressures. The NATO general will have private meetings with the commander of the national defense general staff, the chiefs of the army, navy and air force general staffs, the deputy ministers of national defense and Prime Minister Papandreou.

While the climate and tone of the Rogers visit is clearly evident through recent statements made by U.S. and NATO personalities, who provide full cover for the Turkish provocations, launch threats against Greece and favor a Greek-Turkish rapprochement under NATO discipline, the People's reaction against this provocative visit is also increasing.

Protest picket marches are being organized in Athens and other cities while the Thessaloniki Committee on International Detente and Peace is organizing a large protest march tomorrow night to protest pressures being exerted by NATO.

A gathering is also organized for tomorrow at Kilkis, while preparations are being speeded up at Iraklion, Khania and in many other towns to express the same slogan which shook the country during the Haig visit: "Independence cannot be bargained on."

In Larissa the peace committee visited the nomarch and, on the occasion of the reintroduction of the question of the Larissa headquarters, expressed the emphatic objection of the people of the city to accepting a NATO headquarters in their city. Representatives of the peace committee and other mass organizations of Larissa will visit the Ministry of National Defense to ask for the abandonment of all plans to establish a NATO headquarters.

Government circles yesterday leaked the information that Papandreou will use "hard language" in speaking to General Rogers and will insist on his announced position on restoring the status of Aegean operational control to that in force prior to 1974.

However, the fact alone of the visit by the NATO commander, after NATO's rejection of Greek demarches, the continued provocative violations of airspace by aircraft taking part in Aegean maneuvers, the dramatic statement by the prime minister on 27 May which, however, remained without a sequel; is nothing but confirmation of imperialist positions in the dangerous game of blackmail directed at our country.

Concern over this second visit by a senior imperialist personality, after the recent Haig visit, is strengthened by certain recent government moves which are apparently aimed at creating "a good climate" for the talks with General Rogers.

It is characteristic that efforts are made to play down the newest violations which took place over the Aegean in recent days by light, propeller-driven Turkish aircraft and no protest note is issued.

It is also characteristic that Greece presented a proposal to NATO's parliamentary conference to condemn Argentina over the Falkland crisis, Turkey over Cyprus and the USSR over Afghanistan.

RIZOSPASTIS CRITICIZES LUNS AS PROVOCATIVE

EC021548 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 2 Jun 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Luns' Temerity"]

[Text] NATO Secretary General Luns again appeared most brazen and provocative against our country at the spring North Atlantic parliamentary meeting. Indirectly, but clearly, he blamed the Greek side for the Greek-Turkish dispute and, at the same time, threatened our country lest it dare withdraw from the NATO wolf alliance! At the same time Luns once again lauded Ankara's junta-fascist regime. The meeting was attended by a Greek delegation composed of PASOK and New Democracy deputies. KKE deputies had been excluded from the delegation through various prevaricating ploys. In fact, however, the exclusion was imposed in order not to spoil "the allied atmosphere." Luns' new provocative statements can be considered anything but accidental; on the contrary, they fall within the more general U.S.-NATO plan for putting pressure on our country -- with the instigation of Turkish aggressiveness as the principal lever. Tomorrow's arrival in Athens of NATO Supreme Commander Rogers falls within this plan. Authoritative reports mention that Rogers will renew Haig's threats to achieve the Greek Government's complete alignment with the cold war policy and the adventurist plans of NATO and the United States. It is obvious that the tactics of "accommodation" within the "NATO framework" which the government follows afford the opportunity to the U.S.-NATO imperialists to increase their pressures and extortions against our country.

ECEVIT ACQUITTED IN NEVSEHIR, FACES FURTHER CHARGES

NC021431 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 2 Jun (AFP) -- A civilian court in the central Turkish town of Nevsehir today acquitted jailed former social-democrat premier Bulent Ecevit on charges of insulting a police officer.

Mr Ecevit, who has been imprisoned since April 10 for having allegedly violated a military decree banning political activity, was being tried in connection with the 1979 incidents in Nevsehir at the funeral of a local politician.

When police failed to intervene after right-wing militants disrupted the funeral procession, Mr Ecevit had accused local police chief Haydar Tek of incompetence and partiality.

Mr Tek has since been fired from the police force for involvement in furnishing a false passport to Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who attempted to kill Pope John Paul II in Rome last year.

Mr Ecevit will appear before a military court here tomorrow and Friday on charges of violating the ban on political activity in an article he wrote for the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL and in an interview with Dutch television. If found guilty, he could be jailed for up to five years.

Meanwhile, citing "insufficient evidence," a martial law court here today acquitted two policemen accused of torturing a female prisoner during an interrogation session last year.

AEGEAN MILITARY EXERCISES CONCLUDED 2 JUN

TA021637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Turkish Armed Forces' joint exercises codenamed "Vice Adm Sukru Okan -- 82" which began 7 days ago ended today. The exercises took place in the Aegean Sea's international waters and airspace and in the Doganbey region.

In today's exercises friendly forces which landed in Doganbey succeeded in seizing the enemy positions with the help of the friendly reinforcement forces that were already in the area. The exercises ended with some logistic activities, landing of forces, the transportation of paratroopers, mobile air exercises, early coordination movements as well as all out attack by infantry forces in the company of armored units; and various tactical and strategic activities were implemented in the exercises which took place under the command of the Aegean Army Commander Gen Sureyya Yuksel.

FORMER PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER KILIC REJECTS CHARGES

TA021625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 2 Jun (AA) -- Former minister of public works, Selahattin Kilic, rejected charges of abuse of right while in office.

During his 4-hour long interrogation this morning, Kilic rejected charges that he had an interest motive in decreeing a new price tariff for the construction of a railway tunnel between Ankara-Istanbul.

SPOKESMAN ON AEGEAN, AIRSPACE DISPUTES

TA021434 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman on Turkish-Greek Disputes. issued 2 June -- recorded]

[Text] Above all I would like to point out that with the new law on territorial waters it has been determined that Turkish territorial waters extend 6 miles. The law authorizes the Council of Ministers to extend the territorial waters only under extraordinary circumstances. The Council of Ministers can make use of this authority only under the condition that it take into consideration all the characteristics of the seas surrounding Turkey and that it conforms with the principle of equity. As a matter of fact, the Council of Ministers has determined -- with its decision no 8/4672 -- that this authority can only be used for the Black Sea and the Mediterranean and it has also determined that the territorial waters extend 12 miles in these seas. As for the Aegean, the characteristics of the sea and the principle of equity do not enable the extension of the territorial waters beyond the 6 miles. Therefore, interpretations to the effect that the Council of Ministers will extend the territorial waters in the Aegean in retaliation to a Greek attempt to extend its own territorial waters beyond 6 miles are groundless. On the contrary, Turkey has always stressed that it is ready to eliminate any possible fait accompli on the part of Greece concerning the extension of its territorial waters.

Papandreou, in his recent statements, has again referred to the Aegean airspace issue. There is a Turkish-Greek dispute dating back to 1975 concerning the extent of Greek airspace. Greece, since that time, has known that it is out of the question for Turkey to recognize the 10-mile airspace claimed by Greece contrary to agreements and international law. Turkey does not aim to increase tension. However, Turkey does intend to secure its inalienable rights and interests in the Aegean. Turkey will not (?compromise) its attitude because of Papandreou's statements and threats. We would like to hope that Greece will not be capricious enough to precipitate a dispute through dangerous attitudes regarding its airspace.

ULUSU, TURKMEN TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA 4 JUN

TA021942 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu is to leave for Saudi Arabia on Friday 4 June to attend the activities of the Islamic Conference Goodwill Committee. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will also attend the fourth round of talks to be held by the committee in Jiddah. The committee will discuss the issue of new peace steps concerning the Iran-Iraq war. Ulusu and Turkmen will then leave Jiddah for Bonn where they will attend the NATO summit conference on 9 and 10 June.

EDITORIAL NOTES RISING TENSION IN AEGEAN

NC030839 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 30 May 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial by Guneri Civaoglu: "Tension in the Aegean"]

[Text] Tension in the Aegean is mounting. Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's words that "we can obtain a unanimous vote from the Greek Parliament for the extension of our territorial waters to 12 miles" are very important, because earlier the most authoritative voices had stated that "for Turkey, Greece's attempt to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles would be a cause for war." Papandreou is adopting an attitude against our open and decisive warning.

On the other hand, in order that it might counter a Greek fait accompli of extending its territorial waters to 12 miles, Turkey has enacted a law empowering the Council of Ministers to extend its territorial waters beyond 6 miles....

This law is an indication that if Greece attempts to extend its waters to 12 miles, "Turkey will act in kind."

We can thus say that the issues between the two countries are coming up again in a more inflamed manner.

However, it is worth noting that Greece's attitude is provocative. This attitude tends to strain relations and increase tension between the two countries. The assertion by Papandreou of his desire to unconditionally extend Greek territorial waters to 12 miles, his claim that the Greek people had already fixed the Greek waters at 10 miles and his refusal to imply, let alone state openly, that he favors a compromise with Turkey naturally cannot be characterized as an attitude inspired by good will and a love for peace. Papandreou is behaving as if Turkey does not exist in the Aegean. "He irresponsibly and arbitrarily" looks upon the Aegean as a Greek lake.

With the law enacted yesterday, Turkey aims at "deterring Greece from a probable act of irresponsibility." This law conveys this message to Athens: "If you extend your territorial waters to 12 miles, you will be treated in the same way." However, it cannot be argued that "this warning of retaliation" has been made in a provocative manner and in a manner likely to escalate tension in relations. On the contrary, the law adopted yesterday gives the Council of Ministers authority to extend Turkey's territorial waters to 12 miles, provided that this is applied to "specific seas and provided that all the characteristics and situations concerning those seas are taken into consideration." That is, an unconditional, arbitrary action, an action which considers other countries sharing these seas with us as nonexistent, is out of the question. This would be wrong and rude.

Moreover, this power is given primarily for the Mediterranean and the Black Seas as there are no problems there. Countries having shores on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea are extending their territorial waters to 12 miles. "So Turkey too has empowered the Council of Ministers to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles when necessary although it has fixed its waters at 6 miles."

Although the "authorization law" published in the official gazette yesterday is not unconditional and although it grants priority to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, in essence, it accentuates Turkey's resolute determination and decisive attitude.

That decisive attitude can be summed up as follows:

1. Turkey favors the maintenance of the present status quo in the Aegean.

2. According to the second section of the authorization law, the territorial waters of the countries which "share the same sea can be determined through agreement." That is, Turkey and Greece, whose shorelines face each other, can determine their territorial waters in a just manner, taking into consideration all the characteristics and situations of the region.

3. If Greece adopts an attitude contrary to these principles and unilaterally and arbitrarily extends its teritorial waters to 12 miles, Turkey will immediately act in a similar fashion and extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. The authorization law enables the Council of Ministers to act immediately.

And there is another point: If the specific condition of the Aegean is taken into consideration, it is impossible for either side to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. One's 12 miles plunges into the territorial waters of the other. Putting such an "impossible thing" on the agenda may undoubtedly give rise to other undesirable developments.

We hope that the new authorization law will, as intended, act as a deterrent, and that disputes in the Aegean will not assume such gravity as to escalate the tensions to explosive dimensions.

PART THREE OF REPORT READ AT TCP PLENUM

TA020837 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Third installment of the Political Bureau report read by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen at the Central Committee plenum; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: A five-point program was posited at our previous plenum with a view to achieving our party program's revolutionary targets. The program envisages the establishment of a temporary revolutionary government of the national democratic forces, which will first reinstate democratic freedoms, democratize the state, initiate deep-rooted anti-imperialist and monopolist trends and hold elections for a democratic constituent assembly.

A democratic government is one involving a front of all the national democratic forces, civilian or military. All our party's policies have as a goal the establishment of such a front. The determining factors will concern strengthening the working class, raising its levels of consciousness and organization and increasing its struggle capabilities.

In determining our political tactics, we want to enable the working class to gather around itself the most masses, to unite and activate the most forces. This does not prevent us from uniting with this or that cross section of the other progressive forces on this or that issue and from undertaking joint action whenever possible. Neither do we turn our backs on unity with more narrow cross sections in order to establish a front of the widest masses, nor do we replace a wide front by such cross sections, saying that it will suffice.

We grant great initiative to the party organizations to develop unity of action at the base.

The struggle for a front is the issue of the party's activities among the masses. It is the issue of the masses' struggle.

During the recent period, our party did not relax its work among the masses even for a moment. It supported with all its might all the mass resistance movements, however small, in the factories and cities. Our working class continues to wage its struggle despite all the oppression of the junta. The resistance of the Karabuk Iron and Steel workers, of the Defterdar Sumerbank workers and the Gulok Nasas workers are examples of this. Our party will continue to support all the efforts of the workers and toilers for their justified economic, social and other demands.

Our party has raised its voice against the junta's oppression of the workers, toilers, other leftist and progressive forces. It has been in solidarity with all the forces under oppression. It tried to train the working class to react to the junta's oppression, injustices and all kinds of brute force.

We stood against the prosecution of the officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] with all our might. Our campaign of "freedom to the 52 [DISK officials on trial]" had profound reverberations both inside and outside the country. This sped up the process of the junta's isolation.

It showed the masses the true face of the junta which assumed power under the pretext of preventing terrorism. It revealed the lies about the liberalization of the military dictatorship. It contributed to the upholding of the demands for union rights and freedoms and to the increase in reactions against the cooperation by the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] officials with the junta.

The campaign also played a certain role in the revelation in international public opinion of the Reagan administration's hypocrisy regarding Poland.

Our party supports the struggle being waged by the DISK officials that have not yet been arrested as well as the honest unionists among the members of Turk-Is. The TCP is waging a struggle in favor of the voluntary unity of trade unions of the working class.

From the very beginning, our party has warned the masses that the military junta would refrain from inflicting on the ringleaders of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] the punishment they deserve, calling on them to fight this stand. The TCP has waged an intensified struggle against the military junta's efforts to absolve the NAP members being tried and their use of the trials as an occasion to voice their fascist propaganda. In this way our party has succeeded in portraying the military junta's stand toward the NAP trials as proof of the lies that the junta was in favor of completely eradicating terror in the country.

This struggle has activated the wide masses more than in the past and has laid the groundwork for a wider campaign both inside and outside the country in favor of stopping the executions, releasing the communists and all political prisoners, including the members of the Turkish Peace Committee and Ecevit, as well as in favor of union rights and liberties.

Our party's struggle has played a significant role in revealing the truth behind U.S. imperialism's policies toward Turkey and in the formation of a very wide public against the stationing of the U.S. rapid deployment forces [RDF] in our country. The military junta has still not had the courage to openly declare that it has agreed to make the necessary concessions to the United States on this issue. It is afraid that this revelation will cause an acceleration of anti-imperialist movement.

Our party's stand against the elimination of the 1961 Constitution has contributed greatly toward the deep reactions witnessed in large masses on this subject. Today a large movement already exists in favor of the democratic rights and liberties stipulated in the 1961 Constitution. Our party has continuously supported and will continue to support all forces that exert efforts in this direction. Our party's platform on the issue of a national and democratic constitution represents a constructive reply to the large groups that are still pondering the kind of constitution being prepared.
Those opposing the elimination of the 1961 Constitution form the basis of a movement against the military junta. Our party is warning these forces of the fact that it is impossible to reach a democratic constitution at a time when the military junta is still reigning in the country.

In the international field, our party has made great efforts in order to isolate Turkey and to intensify solidarity with the democratic forces in Turkey. These efforts have played a major role in the swift alienation of the military junta in the western European public and in the organization of activities of solidarity with Turkey.

Our party opposes the increasing pressures being exerted against the Kurdish people in Turkey. It is exposing openly the chauvinistic and oppressive policies being waged in Turkish Kurdistan. Our party organizations in these regions are continuing their active struggle.

Our party has waged a constant struggle against the efforts by the junta and the reactionaries to use the incidents of terror by Armenians and the straining of relations with Greece as a means for accelerating its chauvinistic policies and of deceiving the masses. Our party has given much importance to instructing the masses on the subject of proletarian internationalism and the necessity of friendship among the peoples.

Our party has persistently supported the struggle being waged by Turkish guest workers in Western Europe against the imperialist monopolies and discrimination against foreign workers. Our party actively supported the peace activities, the efforts to confront the aggression of the fascist NAP adherents, the expressions of solidarity with the democratic forces in Turkey as well as all the steps made to provide the unity of action among workers, progressives and the mass organizations of the Turkish workers in Europe as well as the unity of these organizations with the progressive forces in countries in which they are employed.

LATE REPORT: ANKARA MILITARY TRIBUNAL RELEASES ECEVIT

NC031124 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The Ankara Military Tribunal today released former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who was arrested on April 10 and accused of "spreading false news" in a Norwegian newspaper interview.

Mr Ecevit, a social democrat, was accused of giving an interview critical of the Turkish Government to a reporter of the Norwegian newspaper ARBEIDERBLADET, which was published on April 1.

The tribunal decided to release him after receiving a letter from the reporter saying he had never interviewed Mr Ecevit, but wrote his article from statements made by other people during a stay in Turkey.

Mr Ecevit has always denied giving this newspaper any interview.

AUSTRIA

U.S. OFFICIAL REACTS TO CRITICISM OF REMARKS

AU021035 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Vienna (APA) -- U.S.-Austrian relations are continuously stable and good, and he had absolutely not meant to disturb them, Ambassador Douglas, coordinator for refugee and immigration affairs at the U.S. State Department, declared in an interview with the Austrian Radio and Television Service that was broadcast in its noon "Journal" program yesterday. As a "very old friend of Austria," Douglas -- who studied in Austria in the 1960's -- said in an interview with Prof Harry Sichrovsky that he had merely wanted to discuss in Vienna a few open questions. But he had by no means intended to lecture to his second homeland.

The reactions to his critical remarks about some aspects of Austria's policy of neutrality (which he made on Monday last week at the political academy of the Austrian People's Party) had surprised him, he said, adding that he regretted that there had been misunderstandings. Nationalrat Deputy Fritz Marsch, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee, had resolutely rejected the statements by Ambassador Douglas as interference in Austrian affairs.

Douglas did not want to see U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Stoessel's recent statement in a newspaper interview, in which Stoessel stressed his respect for Austria's policy of neutrality, as a rebuke for his own utterances. His own "remarks and ideas," the U.S. Government official said, were by no means meant as criticism of Austrian neutrality, which he had always admired.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU031019 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Bulgarian party and state leader Todor Zhivkov has arrived in Vienna for a 2-day working visit. Zhivkov will sign a program on Austrian-Bulgarian cooperation which, among other things, will provide for cooperation in the fields of mining, the electronics industry, construction, the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, as well as tourism. The Bulgarian state leader will meet Federal Chancellor Kreisky and Federal President Kirchschlaeger during his stay in Austria.

NETHERLANDS

MUGABE BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT; BACKS SANCTIONS

NC022156 Paris AFP in English 2116 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Hague, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Visiting Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in talks with his Dutch counterpart Andreas van Agt today backed economic sanctions to oblige South Africa to end its apartheid policy, a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said. But Mr Mugabe said that such sanctions would have to have maximum support to (?be effective), the spokesman added.

The Zimbabwean leader conceded that sanctions would also have repercussions on his own country, because of its dependence on trade through South (?African) ports, but he said this should not be an excuse to refrain from imposing such measures.

Mr Mugabe arrived today for a three-day visit on the last leg of a European tour which has also taken him to Britain, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, France and Greece.

PORTUGAL

SOCIALISTS 'SUSPEND' RELATIONS WITH COMMUNISTS

LD022232 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Permanent Committee of the Socialist Party [PS] has called for dismissal of the government and dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic once voting on the draft amendments to the constitution has been completed. The PS says new elections would be an instrument of democratic clarification without which it will not be possible to implement a suitable policy of national recovery.

In a communique in which it expresses gratitude for the presentation at today's plenary sitting of parliament of the report by the Constitutional Revision Committee and the setting of the beginning of the debate for this coming Monday, the Permanent Committee of the PS -- in which Mario Soares' line predominates -- announced that it is immediately suspending all political relations with the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] in view of what the Socialist leadership describes as "clear interference by the PCP Central Committee and its secretary general in the internal life of the PS." The communique says the PCP Central Committee urged the PS parliamentary group to disobey the party line.

It will be recalled that the PCP Central Committee called on Socialist MP's to vote against the revision of the constitution envisaged by the agreement between Mario Soares and the Democratic Alliance. In the opinion of the PS leadership, such a move represents a grave violation of the most elementary rules of coexistence between political forces in a democratic regime.

In addition to making it clear that the PS has nothing to do with the forthcoming conference of solidarity with the frontline states to be held in Lisbon -- which the PS accuses of being part of the Soviet strategy toward southern Africa -- the communique released by the PS permanent committee also says that a meeting of the party's National Committee has been called for 13 June to examine the internal crisis of the PS in the framework of the national political situation and to discuss the necessary measures to put an end to it.

NORTHERN MILITARY REGION OFFICIAL DISMISSED

LD022010 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A military source said this afternoon that Brig Carlos Azeredo has been dismissed from his post as second in command of the northern military region. Approached by us, the Army General Staff merely confirmed the report, adding that the dismissal of Brig Azeredo was signed by Gen Garcia dos Santos, army chief of staff, in a directive issued yesterday.

The Army General Staff refused, however, to provide any further details of the reasons that led to the dismissal of the second in command of the northern military region and former military adviser to late Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. We have, however, managed to find out from a northern military region source that the reasons behind the dismissal may be connected with recent stands adopted by Brig Azeredo toward certain promotions in the army.

SPAIN

SOCIALISTS DO NOT INTEND TO HARASS GOVERNMENT

PM021517 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 27 May 82 p 15

[Javier Angulo report: "PSOE in Favor of Not Forcing Early Election"]

[Excerpt] The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] will maintain its policy of not harassing or helping to weaken the government, and will not force an early election, at least until the internal situation in the centrist party is clarified.

This is what follows from the course of the Socialist Executive Committee meeting held in Madrid yesterday and attended by Felipe Gonzalez, who preferred to cancel his presence at the summit which the Socialist International is going to hold in Helsinki.

At the end of the meeting, [Deputy Secretary General] Alfonso Guerra expressed his party's desire to contribute to the country's stability at a time when the 23 February [1981 — date of abortive coup] court martial is awaiting sentence and the government appers more unstable and weaker than ever. "We cannot," he said, "adopt irresponsible attitudes at this moment. That is why we are going to maintain our strategy of not helping to weaken the government. I only hope that it is capable of running the country peacefully until the spring, without turning that period into a constant electoral process, and devote itself to governing and making decisions." Nevertheless, he expressed skepticism in this respect and warned: "Just as we say that we are prepared for the election to be held in the spring, we also say that we will not avoid an election at any time."

Guerra expressed his hope that the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] will take Spain's interests into account and that a policy of exploiting misfortune will not occur within it, which, in his opinion, would lead the party to a fragmentation which would create instability. "It would be irresponsible for matters to be viewed flippantly by the government, and if nothing had happened here, and for that policy of not governing and not making decisions to be maintained." At any event, he discounted for the moment the possibility of the PSOE's submitting a motion of censure against the government. "That topic was not raised," he stated.

Concerning the possibility that the PSOE could govern in the not very distant future in coalition with a "pivotal" party emerging from the UCD, Guerra was categorical: "In the next election we are determined to win a majority and govern alone."

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Western Europe

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FRG'S LAMBSDORFF PREVIEWS VERSAILLES SUMMIT

AU041125 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Interview with FRG Economics Minister Otto Graff Lambsdorff in Vienna, presumably on 3 June]

[Text] [Moderator] We have taken advantage of the presence in Vienna of FRG Economics Minister Graf Lambsdorff, who is attending a Freedom Party economic symposium, to ask him how his country will react to the reproaches of Washington in Versailles.

[Lambsdorff] We are not concerned about the charge concerning the granting of subsidized loans [to the USSR]. That is why we are carrying out this discussion very calmly. In principle, however, we are of the opinion -- and I want to stress this very emphatically, and this must be discussed tomorrow and the day after with the Americans in Versailles -- that it is better left to the banks and the businessmen to handle their credit risks -- bank loans, supplier's credits -- in accordance with their partner's specific economic situation. They will, and already have, become more cautious after everything they have heard about the creditworthiness of the countries on the other side of the Iron Curtain. As far as the state is concerned, we should limit our measures to the absolute minimum that is necessary and avoid doing too much.

[Question] If creditworthiness were the criterion, then actually only the Soviet Union of countries which are in a position to supply goods in return could be supplied with goods -- which in this particular case would be natural gas -- and there have been conjectures about a potential dependence on the part of the Western countries.

[Answer] Well, as far as the question of dependence on natural gas is concerned, we have -- I believe -- explained in great detail that this does not apply. And we certainly will have to talk about this with the Americans if it should come up for discussion, and to point out that American exports to the USSR in 1981 went up nearly 50 percent, while for example FRG exports declined 20 percent. But this is not merely a question of the East bloc countries selling raw materials, natural gas. A country such as the GDR, the CSSR, or Hungary is by all means able to export machinery and capital goods. They are indeed doing so, and they also get foreign currency proceeds from such exports. We are of the opinion that normal trade and economic relations are necessary and desirable. He who believes one could talk only about disarmament and forget about everything else is wrong. At the same time, however, we point out that FRG exports to the USSR, for example, are only 60 percent of our exports to Switzerland. The political importance attached to these exports, however, is always far greater that would be justified on the strength of the actual figures.

[Question] Do you believe that in Versailles there will be a coordination of the policies of West European countries regarding their trade policy vis-a-vis the East bloc countries? Isn't it always said that if the FRG does not make the deal, then the French will? How do you see this?

[Answer] Well, one could also say if the FRG does not make the deal, then there will be detours -- for which countries such as Austria, Sweden and Switzerland will offer themselves. We have all had our experiences in this respect. It will be necessary to arrive at some coordination of the credit policy -- in other words, the agreement on export credits within the framework of the OECD. But these are 24 countries, which include Austria. And we believe that we should conclude such agreements on a broad basis. We would not like the seven big countries which meet at the conference table in Versailles tomorrow to more or less also decide the fate of the smaller countries of the Western world. That is why we will certainly propose the adoption of such restrictions on the basis of the OECD, that is, the larger community. We regard this as both expedient and necessary.

OPTIONS FOR MONETARY AGREEMENT CONSIDERED

NC051102 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (AFP) -- The U.S. is ready in principle to step up consideration with Western partners, intervening if necessary on foreign currency markets as part of a monetary accord, West Germany Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein said today.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan had indicated a "high degree of cooperation" on this matter, which figures in the summit of leading Western industrialised nations at Versailles this weekend, he told a press conference.

Commenting on a monetary agreement being prepared at Versailles, Mr Lahnstein said the seven nations had decided to fight "erratic and disorderly fluctuations" of currencies in line with article four of the statute of the International Monetary Fund.

The seven reaffirmed their belief in a free monetary system and the agreement would concern mainly the world's five leading currencies -- the dollar, mark, yen, sterling and French franc, the German minister said.

But Mr Lahnstein said the main problem was to agree on the terms erratic and disorderly. In his view central banks should intervene when the gap between two given currencies, for example the dollar and the mark, was greater than two pfennings in a single day.

Meanwhile the seven had agreed to strengthen the International Monetary Fund's monitoring role concerning industrialised countries, particularly the five countries with the most important currencies. Mr Lahnstein said it was not a question of "developing the IMF institutionally, but of applying the IMF's Article Three more effectively.

The monetary agreement was broadly agreed late yesterday by economy and finance ministers, and has to be approved by government heads for inclusion in the final communique later this weekend. Mr Lahnstein said it was also possible that it might constitute a technical annex to the main document.

Assistants to economy and finance ministers have been asked to draw up procedures for application of the accord before the annual IMF meeting in Toronto, Canada, early in September. Such procedures would cover definition of the concept of erratic and disorderly fluctuations, and of the strengthening of IMF surveillance.

Mr Lahnstein said that this monetary agreement would not directly affect interest rates, which had not been discussed at Versailles up to late last night.

But he added that it was clear that currency stability through U.S. intervention on currency markets would have a favourable effect on interest rates.

MITTERRAND OPENS SUMMIT; STRESSES TECHNOLOGY

LD051214 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand opened the eighth summit of the seven most industrialized countries of the Western world at 1000 this morning in the Versailles Palace. Mitterrand had previously greeted his guests in the sunshine in front of the steps of the palace, where the Republic Guards formed a guard of honor. It was with President Reagan, the last to arrive, that Mitterrand entered the Hall of the Queen's Guards, where the presentation of the delegations took place, and then the Salle du Sacre, where the official discussions are taking place.

This morning was devoted to technological problems -- that is to say, the development of technologies to be placed at the service of economic and social progress. That is the [word indistinct] which Mitterrand, in agreement with the other six, wants to give this work.

The new technologies could aggravate the crisis, but if mastered will contribute to solving it. This sums up the speech which Mitterrand made this morning to his partners at the opening of the Versailles summit. And to back up his argument, the head of state referred to several topical problems, starting with that of employment. It is true that automation will eliminate several million jobs in the industrialized countries alone from now until 1990. But, conversely, by opening new fields of human endeavor, these new technologies can make it possible for new jobs to be created, giving work a new emphasis. One can say the same about the North-South dialogue. Far from strengthening the domination of the industrialized countries, microbiology can help the poor countries reduce their food shortages.

Mitterrand pleaded for mastery of these new technologies, which also enabled him to tackle directly some of the problems at the center of this summit. For it is obvious [words indistinct] in formidable investments for research, if there is also uncertainty over currency.

[words indistinct] of this opening speech, Mitterrand also appealed for a collective boosting of the industrialized countries. Discussion is open on all these points. But by choosing research as his theme, Mitterrand evidently wanted to present a common denominator to the other heads of state and government: And it seems he has succeeded, for according to his spokesman, this speech was received with general approval.

Thatcher Not To Leave Early

NC051254 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (AFP) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will stay until the end of the Western summit of industrialised nations at Versailles near here late Sunday, and has no intention of leaving early, her spokesman said today.

The spokesman was denying rumours that Mrs Thatcher might leave the summit before the closing dinner tomorrow.

Falklands Initiative Considered

NC051601 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 5 Jun 82

[By Boni de Torhout]

[Text] Versailles, France, Jun 5 (AFP) -- Britain's European partners are preparing a joint initiative on the Falklands crisis which may be announced once Port Stanley is back in British hands, a reliable European source said here today.

The conflict between Britain and Argentina has, from the start, dominated the political side of talks at the Versailles summit of Western industrialialised nations.

The European initiative on the Falklands was reportedly suggested by France, Italy and West Germany, and was seen [word indistinct] to coincide with a probable British military victory, which appeared near. The British delegation has declined to comment, except to say that the final decision for an assault on Port Stanley was up to the military commander in the Falklands operation.

Meanwhile, a British spokesman described the U.S. shift in a United Nations Security Council vote yesterday on a ceasefire resolution as "curious."

British sources said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had received assurances from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig yesterday that the United States would vote against the resolution, although Foreign Secretary Francis Pym was warned a short time later that Mr Haig had decided to abstain, instead.

The British delegation, while refusing to comment on possible U.S. motives, said the change in tactics in no way affected America's wholehearted support for London. The British thus attributed the U.S. decision to the formulation of the resolution rather than to any change in the U.S. stance on the Falklands question -- a view echoed by the U.S. delegation here.

Analysts said Britain's European partners appeared especially concerned now about the possible consequences of a British military victory.

France, whose Presidential Advisor Jacques Attali said last night that Versailles participants had studied "ways and means" of a possible joint initiative, continued to back Britain fully and to condemn the Argentine invasion of the archipelago on April 2. But Paris holds that once British rule is restored in the Falklands, the conflict must not be allowed to degenerate into permanent antagonism between a European power and a Latin American country, a reliable source said.

France, which wants to maintain European ties with Latin America, might reconsider its support if the conflict should spill over into other areas, analysts said.

Spadolini Endorses Technology

AU051606 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (ANSA) -- Italy is ready to contribute to the technological renewal of the industrialized world, Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini told the Versailles summit today.

He told his fellow participants at the summit of Western heads of state and government here that a joint initiative of industrialized nations on the themes of technology should also include nations of intermediary development and the emerging countries.

A plan must be worked out that would weave a skein of solidarity and not provoke new elements of imbalance and inequiality among nations, he said.

Spadolini called for careful study of all the technical, legislative, cultural and sociological instruments needed to further technological choices, but stressed that the Western nations had a duty to control the processes of transformation which could engender both negative and positive effects on the general welfare of mankind.

Any analysis of technology must be made within the framework of the macro-economy, energy, international trade and the North-South dialogue, he said. The Italian premier also stressed the role private enterprise and free market forces could play as propelling factors in the process of technological innovation. This did not, however, reduce the role that government must play, he warned.

The Italian premier wound up by saying that only by dominating the technological challenge could the creative energies of the coming generations be released and the search for a new scale of values be fruitfully pursued.

This last was a reference to French President Francois Mitterrand's remark about the degradation of materialism and determinism. "The forces of the spirit are today more than ever essential to the safeguarding and enlargement of freedom in the world," Spadolini concluded.

Disagreement on Soviet Trade

NC051629 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, 5 Jun (AFP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan differed sharply today with his six Versailles summit partners over a strong U.S. call for curbs on Western credits to the Soviet Union.

Leaders of Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan all took a critical view of Mr Reagan's ideas on this issue, presented to a joint working luncheon of the seven delegation heads and their foreign ministers, French Presidential Spokesman Michel Vauzelle said.

The sharpest reactions, according to conference sources, came from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Senior U.S. officials have repeatedly argued here this week that Western governments are subsidizing the Soviet Union's military buildup by granting credits, notably in the form of government-backed export credits.

Mr Reagan has made it clear that the main purpose of his current European tour -- during which he is to attend a summit in Bonn next week of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation -- is to seek to bolster Western unity.

The Europeans, on the whole, want to keep politics apart from their trading ties with the USSR and its East bloc allies -- which they believe can help foster detente -- though they acknowledge that East bloc indebtedness to the West, now estimated at about 80,000 million dollars, has reached a dangerously high level.

West Germany and France have both made it clear that though firmness is needed towards Moscow, there can be no question of anything that smacks of a "trade war."

Japan's Premier Zenko Suzuki was quoted by a spokesman as saying that he would agree to the U.S. proposals provided the seven summit countries agreed to act in unison.

Canada's position was outlined by its Foreign Minister Mark McGuigan, who said in a pre-dawn chat with correspondents that Ottawa did not want to "single out" the Soviet Union, but was strongly in favour of a general agreement to curb the subsidy element in export credits which the Canadians see as a serious world-wide problem.

Monetary System Drafted

NC051722 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, 5 Jun (AFP) -- The participants in the seven-nation Versailles summit will announce tomorrow their agreement to "rebuild the international monetary system over the medium term," French President Francois Mitterrand said today.

There was "an outline agreement" drawn up by finance ministers of the seven countries that remained to be worked out in detail, he said. The agreement had a bearing on "acceptance of recourse, if necessary, to intervention on the foreign exchange markets in order to fight erratic fluctuations" of currencies, Mr Mitterrand noted.

The president, who hosted the summit, was addressing a news conference at the end of the first full working day of leaders of Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States, as well as the European Economic Community, who are to wind up their talks tomorrow night.

Mr Mitterrand said there had been "real progress" in talks on monetary and trade issues. But, he said, it was premature to comment on the summit's achievements in respect to the current high levels of interest rates.

Italians Reject Exclusion

AU051920 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Versailles, 5 Jun (ANSA) -- The United States wound up in a minority of one this afternoon when the other six industrialized powers opposed the U.S. proposal on export credits for the Soviet Union.

In another development at the summit today, the American treasury secretary, Donald Regan, declared that, "The United States has never contemplated leaving Italy out of the study group on possible monetary intervention."

Regan's statement, in which he expressed the thinking that, "interventions of this type would be ineffective," came in denial of Italian press accounts reporting today that the U.S. intended to exclude Canada and Italy "from the proposed creation of an observatory for keeping tabs on industrialized economies with the duties of giving priority to monetary stability and recovery in the financial sector."

A spokesman for the Italian premier affirmed today that, "there is no proposal for a mechanism to supervise economic policy with a view to establishing absolute priority for this or that sector."

The note released by the Italian spokesman went on to explain that, "there are discussions underway on Articles Three and Four in the International Monetary Fund statutes covering policy surveillance and market interventions. "The related proposals will be developed by the seven summit nations and the European Economic Community in an ad hoc work group to be created."

The note added, "The Italian Government considers any other prospect unacceptable, especially at the present time and in these quarters while discussions are underway among the seven for agreement on big international issues at the political and economic levels.

"The government, today just as yesterday, intends to offer an effective and significant contribution to this agreement from a position of absolute parity with the other six countries."

Trudeau, Suzuki Confer

NC061004 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau met today with Zenko Suzuki, his Japanese counterpart, to ask Japan to limit the number of cars it exports to Canada, according to Canadian sources at the Versailles summit.

Mr Suzuki gave no commitment at the meeting, which took place at the Versailles chateau that is housing the current seven-nation summit meeting. But a Canadian spokesman said Mr Trudeau came out of the meeting with the impression that he had been "heard with attention."

Canada apparently was seeking a voluntary arrangement such as that obtained by the United States, which this year will import 175,000 Japanese cars.

Mr Suzuki, meanwhile, expressed concern over what he said were excessively painstaking customs inspections of Japanese cars in the Western Canadian port of Vancouver.

Thatcher, Schmidt Discuss EEC

NC061009 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (AFP) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher outlined her long term perspectives for the Falkland Islands crisis when she met West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for an hour-long private meeting during the Versailles summit near here today.

The two leaders, who are here for the summit of the "big seven" industrial nations, also discussed latest developments inside the European Economic Community (EEC), and the circumstances surrounding the recent decision to set European farm prices by a majority vote, a West German Government spokesman said.

They had an "exchange of views" over the Luxembourg compromise, under which an EEC member can veto a decision if it considers its national interest is at stake. The West German chancellor said the formula could not be used for important issues.

Fighting in Lebanon Condemned

LD061306 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1234 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] A statement was issued by the Versailles summit leaders calling for an immediate and simultaneous ceasefire in the Lebanon and across the Lebanon-Israel border. The statement was issued by President Mitterrand of France as chairman of the summit.

The statement said: "We are shocked by the news reaching us from the Lebanon and the frontier between Lebanon and Israel. We are deeply moved by the loss of human life, the suffering and destruction."

"We think that this new cycle of violence, if it were to continue, could have disastrous consequences for the whole area. We have taken note of the unanimous adoption by the United Nations Security Council of a resolution expressing grave concern at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and calling on all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities in Lebanon and across the Lebanon-Israel border.

"We have also taken note of the appeal addressed to the parties by Senor Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, and of the message sent by him to the president of the French Republic as chairman of this meeting."

The statement continued: "We strongly endorse the urgent appeals of the Security Council and the secretary general for an immediate and simultaneous cessation of violence and we call on all the parties to heed these appeals in order that peace and security throughout the area be safeguarded.

"Each of our governments will use all the means at its disposal to achieve this objective." The statement was approved unanimously by all the heads of government at the summit.

The fighting was debated by them in private this morning and these discussions continued over lunch.

Summit Backs UK in Falklands

NC061604 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Participants at the Versailles summit today expressed their wholehearted solidarity with Britain in the Falklands conflict.

Speaking in the name of the seven, French President Francois Mitterrand told a news conference that Britain's national interests and pride had come under attack in the conflict. Mr Mitterrand, the summit host, used the English word "Falklands" instead of the French word "Malouines" to refer to the disputed islands.

He said participants condemned Argentina's violent initiative and supported United Nations Resolution 502, calling for a withdrawal of Argentine troops.

Thatcher Views Summit

LD061916 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1827 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Steve Levinson, PA economics correspondent in Versailles]

[Excerpt] The government's economic policies received an international seal of approval today from the heads of the Western world as the best way to end the recession, according to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

At the end of the two-day world economic summit at Versailles she told a press conference: "Everything that is in the communique confirms the economic policies that we have been running and shall continue to adopt. Everything. That's the right way to go.

"Once other countries have been pursuing the same policies for some time and get their budget deficit down, I believe international interest rates will begin to fall. That will be signal on which many smaller businesses can start to expand and new businesses start up."

Although international flare-ups in the Middle East and Falklands dominated the summit, Mrs Thatcher concentrated on the economic topics in her end-of-summit statement. She said that of all the summits she had attended, this one had shown the most unanimity on economic issues.

"We can draw encouragement from this summit," she said. There was solidarity on almost everything discussed. The leaders had concluded that inflation must be brought down and budget deficits reduced, she said.

"There can be no recovery from world recession unless we get interest rates down, and to do that we must get inflation and deficits down and pursue very stringent monetary policies."

She said: "I have never known such unanimity before at an economic summit on the economic and financial policies which must be pursued to form a sound basis for a steady recovery. We referred again and again to a steady recovery, not an artificial recovery based on printing money."

Mrs Thatcher said there was also agreement on the need for more open trading patterns and a recognition of the importance of new technology. "It is absolutely indispensible to recovery and the creation of new jobs that we adopt the new technologies."

In the long term this was the best way to create new jobs, although in the shorter term some jobs might be lost. She added: "The people with the lowest rates of inflation also have the lowest unemployment. And the people have the lowest unemployment have been the fastest to adopt new technology."

Mrs Thatcher also pinpointed two other areas of agreement. There would be stricter limits on trade credit to Russia, while trade patterns between the West and the Soviet Union would be monitored.

Progress was also made on relations between the rich North and poor South nations of the world. Mrs Thatcher said the summit nations were now ready for negotiation on the divide between the rich and the poor.

All the points made by Mrs Thatcher were contained in a long declaration issued by the seven heads of government and the EEC representatives at the end of the summit.

Leaders Comment On Results

NC061916 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, 6 June (AFP) -- Leaders at the Versailles summit of industrialized nations today expressed general satisfaction at the results of their debates, while acknowledging that the going was at times difficult.

In a written statement, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that participants had "resisted the temptation" to seek "easy solutions" while reaffirming "our strong commitment to economic and political cooperation." At the same time, he said, they had reaffirmed their commitment "to ensure that our economic relations with the Soviet Union are fully consistent with our political and security objectives."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she was pleased with the "total unity and solidarity" of Britain's partners over the Falklands crisis. She added that Anglo-American relations were "excellent" and untroubled by the controversial U.S. vote shift in the United Nations Friday.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt evoked the issue of export credits to the Soviet Union, noting that the question had required two hours of talks at the top level before a compromise agreement could be reached. "For several countries, the adoption of this compromise was perhpas not easy," he observed.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau also spoke of a "difficult summit." The issues of energy and North-South relations, which came in for considerable debate at previous summits in Venice and Ottawa, posed few problems at Versailles, while East-West trade and macro-economy questions were thornier, Mr Trudeau said.

Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini expressed satisfaction at the monetary accord, saying it was the "most important" achievement at Versailles for Italy. He remarked that Western nations at the summit had demonstrated a united front on defense problems.

The current chairman of the European Economic Community, Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens, congratulated the seven participants on their "determination to reduce unbearable interest rates by urgent implementation of cautious monetary policies and by better control of budget deficits."

He said the monetary accord at Versailles should "reduce the current monetary [words indistinct] of uncertainty and is unfavorable to international exchanges and resumed growth."

'Text' of Declaration

NC062144 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, France, 6 Jun (AFP) -- The following is the full text of the declaration adopted by the Versailles summit, which brought together leaders of Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and representatives of the European Economic Community from June 4 through 6:

In the course of the meeting at Versailles, we have deepened our mutual understanding of the gravity of the world economic situation, and we have agreed on a number of objectives for urgent action with a view to improving it.

We affirm that the improvement of the present situation, by a further reduction of inflation and by a return to steady growth and higher levels of employment, will strengthen our joint capacity to safeguard our security, to maintain confidence in the democratic values that we share, and to preserve the cultural heritage of our peoples in all their diversity.

Full employment, price stability and sustained and balanced growth are ambitious objectives. They are attainable in the coming years only if we pursue policies which encourage productive investment and technological progress: If, in addition to our own individual efforts we are willing to joint forces, if each country is sensitive to the effects of its policies on others and if we collaborate in promoting world development.

In this spirit, we have decided to implement the following lines of action:

-- Growth and employment must be increased. This will be attained on a durable basis only if we are successful in our continuing fight against inflation. That will also help to bring down interest rates, which are now unacceptably high, and to bring about more stable exchange rates.

In order to achieve this essential reduction of real interest rates, we will as a matter of urgency pursue prudent monetary policies and achieve greater control of budgetary deficits.

It is essential to intensify our economic and monetary cooperation. In this regard, we will work towards a constructive and orderly evolution of the international monetary system by a closer cooperation among the authorities representing the currencies of North America, of Japan and of the European Community in pursuing medium-term economic and monetary objectives. In this respect, we have committed ourselves to the undertakings in the attached statement.

— The growth of world trade in all its facets is both a necessary element for the growth of each country and a consequence of that growth. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the open multilateral trading system as embodied in the GATT and to maintaining its effective operation.

In order to promote stability and employment through trade and growth, we will resist protectionist pressures and trade-distorting practices. We are resolved to complete the work of the Tokyo Round and to improve the capacity of the GATT to solve current and future trade (?problems).

We will also work towards the further opening of our markets. We will cooperate with the developing countries to strengthen and improve the multilateral system, and to extend trading opportunities, in particular with the newly industrialized countries.

We shall participate fully in the forthcoming GATT ministerial conference in order to [take] concrete steps towards these ends. We shall work for early agreement on the renewal of the OECD export credit consensus.

-- We agree to pursue a prudent and diversified economic approach to the USSR and Eastern Europe, consistent with our political and security interests. This includes actions in three key areas. First, following international discussions in January, our representatives will work together to improve the international system for controlling exports of strategic goods to these countries and national arrangements for the enforcement of security controls.

Second, we will exchange information in the OECD on all aspects of our economic, commercial and financial relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Third, taking into account existing economic and financial considerations, we have agreed to handle cautiously financial relations with the USSR and other Eastern European countries, in such a way as to ensure that they are conducted on a sound economic basis, including also the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits. The development of economic and financial relations will be subject to periodic ex-post reviews.

-- The progress we have already made does not diminish the need for continuing efforts to economize on energy, particularly through the price mechanism, and to promote alternative sources, including nuclear energy and coal, in a long-term perspective.

These efforts will enable us further to reduce our vulnerability to interruptions in the supply of energy and instability of prices. Cooperation to develop new energy technologies, and to strengthen our capacity to deal with disruptions, can contribute to our common energy security. We shall also work to strengthen our cooperation with both oil-exporting and oil-importing developing countries.

-- The growth of the developing countries and the deepening of a constructive relationship with them are vital for the political and economic well-being of the whole world. It is, therefore, important that a high level of financial flows and official assistance should be maintained and that their amount and their effectiveness should be increased as far as possible, with responsibilities shared broadly among all countries capable of making a contribution.

The launching of global negotiations is a major political objective approved by all participants in the summit. The latest draft resolution circulated by the Group of 77 is helpful, and the discussion at Versailles showed general acceptance of the view that it would serve as a basis for consultations with the countries concerned.

We believe that there is now a good prospect for the early launching and success of the global negotiations, provided that the independence of the specialised agencies is guaranteed.

At the same time, we are prepared to continue and develop practical cooperation with the developing countries through innovations within the World Bank, through our support of the work of the regional development banks, through progress in countering instability of commodity export earnings, through the encouragements of private capital flows, including international arrangements to improve the conditions for private investments and through a further concentration of official assistance on the poorer countries.

This is why we see a need for special temporary arrangements to overcome funding problems for IDA VI and for an early start to consideration of IDA VII. We will give special encouragement to programmes or arrangements designed to increase food and energy production in developing countries which have to import these essentials and to programmes to address the implications of population growth.

In the field of balance-of-payments support, we look forward to progress at the September IMF annual meeting towards settling the increase in the size of the fund appropriate to the coming eighth quota review.

-- Revitalization and growth of the world economy will depend not only on our own effort but also to a large extent upon cooperation among our countries and with other countries in the exploitation of scientific and technological development. We have to exploit the immense opportunities presented by the new technologies, particularly for creating new employment. We need to remove barriers to, and to promote the development of trade in new technologies both in the public sector and in the private sector.

Our countries will need to train men and women in the new technologies and to create the economic, social and cultural conditions which allow these technologies to develop and flourish.

We have considered the report presented to us on these issues by the president of the French Republic. In this context, we have decided to set up promptly a working group of representatives of our governments and of the European Community to develop, in close consultation with the appropriate international institutions, especially the OECD, proposals to give help to attain these objectives.

This group will be asked to submit its report to us by 31 December 1982. The conclusion of the report and the resulting action will be considered at the next economic summit to be held in 1983 in the United States of America.

Monetary Undertakings Accord

NC062152 Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Herewith the full text of the "Statement of International Monetary Undertakings" adopted by the Versailles summit:

1: We accept a joint responsibility to work for greater stability of the world monetary system. We recognize that this rests primarily on convergence of policies designed to achieve lower inflation, higher employment and renewed economic growth; and thus to maintain the internal and external values of our currencies. We are determined to discharge this obligation in close collaboration with all interested countries and monetary institutions.

2: We attach major importance to the [word indistinct] the IMF as a monetary authority and we will give it our full support in its effects to foster stability.

3: We are ready to strengthen our cooperation with the IMF in its work of surveillance and to develop this multilateral basis, taking into account particularly the currencies constituting the SDR (Special Drawing Rights).

4: We rule out the use of exchange rates to gain unfair competitive advantage.

5: We are ready, if necessary, to use intervention in exchange markets to counter disorderly conditions, as provided under Article IV of the IMF Articles of Agreements.

6: Those of us who are members of the EMS (European Monetary System) consider that these undertakings are complementary to the obligation of stability which they have already undertaken in that framework.

7: We are all convinced that greater monetary stability will assist freer flows of goods, services and capital. We are determined to see that greater monetary stability and freedom of trades and capital reinforce one another of economic growth and employment.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH KIRCHSCHLAEGER

AU041130 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] President Kirchschlaeger received Bulgarian Presdient Zhivkov for a 1-hour talk this morning. In an interview with the AUSTRIA PRESS AGENCY after this meeting, Zhivkov declared that the principal topic of the talks was the peace-preserving function of smaller states such as Austria and Bulgaria.

Kreisky-Zhivkov Talks Held

AU041210 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1040 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Erich Macho report on the talks between Chancellor Kreisky and Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov on 3 June]

[Excerpts] Austria and Bulgaria are convinced that smaller countries can make a contribution to the continuation of the process of detente. The statement was made by the Bulgarian guest and by Chancellor Kreisky last night following a talk of about 2 hours at the chancellor's villa. The two politicians described the bilateral relations between the two countries as free of problems. In discussing the world political situation, the position of smaller countries was in the foreground. Chancellor Kreisky said that despite all differences between our views, we share the conviction that we can contribute toward the continuation of the process of detente.

President Zhivkov called the international situation complicated and worrisome. The practice that has developed between Vienna and Sofia of top-level meetings at regular, relatively short intervals -- Chancellor Kreisky was in Sofia only as recently as in May 1981 -- is to be maintained in the future.

Talks Termed 'Very Useful'

AU041132 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Vienna (AZ) -- There are no dramatic problems between Bulgaria and Austria, said Chancellor Kreisky on Thursday afternoon following a 2-hour talk with Bulgaria's party and government Chief Todor Zhivkov in Vienna.

Kreisky stressed the sides' common conviction that the policy of detente is necessary. He sees the greatest opportunities for further developing the economic relations between the two countries in cooperation in third markets, and characterized his talks with Zhivkov as "very, very useful." Mutual visits and talks will continue to be held at regular intervals.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING REFUGEES -- In the first 5 months of this year, as many as 9,300 refugees have already emigrated from Austria to the traditional immigration countries -- as many as throughout the whole of last year. This was stated by Interior Minister Erwin Lanc in Parliament on Tuesday. He pointed out that this favorable development was made possible by an increase in the immigration quotas of Canada, the United States and Australia, and by the acceptance of minor refugee quotas by Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Luxembourg and Iceland. At present there are still a little over 15,000 Polish refugees in Austria, as well as 3,000 refugees from other East European countries, Lanc said. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 2 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

BOELLING PREVIEWS NATO SESSION, REAGAN VISIT

LD051046 Hamburg DPA in German 0652 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 5 Jun (DPA) -- In the words of its spokesman, Klaus Boelling, the FRG Government expect the forthcoming NATO summit to endorse a joint policy interested in a reduction of tensions with the Soviet Union. In an interview today on South German Radio in Stuttgart, Boelling stressed, above all, the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance in the "next round of discussions with the Soviet Union" in order to bring about a gradual reduction in the stockpile of arms.

The government spokesman described relations between the United States and the FRG as good. There is, therefore, no need for U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to talk about the quality of German-American relations when they meet in Bonn. Boelling denied that the demonstration scheduled to take place in Bonn on 10 June is an "anti-American demonstration."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS WIN IN HAMBURG ELECTIONS

LD062210 Hamburg DPA in German 2132 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 6 Jun (DPA) -- With 56 seats, the CDU will, for the first time, be the strongest party in the new Hamburg City Assembly. The regional returning officer announced this evening that the Christian-Democrats, with 43.2 percent, obtained the best result (1978: 37.6). The SPD, which until now ruled with an absolute majority (51.5 percent) dropped to 42.8 percent and won 55 seats. The FDP, as in 1978, received 4.8 percent and for the second time in succession did not get the minimum for the representation in the regional parliament. The Green Alternative List (GAL), with 7.7 percent, gained nine seats.

CDU Official Comments

LD062008 Hamburg DPA in German 1827 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Hamburg, 6 Jun (DPA) -- Walther Leisler Kiep, the leading candidate of the CDU opposition in Hamburg, has described the result of the city Assembly election as a "political landslide" for the CDU. In an interview for ZDF [Second German Television] this evening, Kiep stated that this had been nationwide confirmation in favor of the Union. The losses of the SPD and failure of the FDP to gain the necessary 5 percent were also a vote against the social-liberal coalition in Bonn since the election campaign had been fought very strongly on issues of federal policy.

"If elections still have any meaning at all, then the senate must now resign" Kiep said. This step would open the way for reasonable talks with constructive results for forming a government. However, the politician rejected a large coalition of SPD and CDU. During the next few days, the SPD would have to make the "historic decision" of whether it wants to work in an electoral alliance of Greens [environmentalists] and alternatives and the GAL [Green Alternative List]. Certain sections of the SPD would strive for this type of cooperation, Kiep said.

Mayor Views Outcome

LD062008 Hamburg DPA in German 1901 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Hamburg, 6 Jun (DPA) -- Klaus von Dohnanyi, the mayor of Hamburg and the SPD's top candidate, has come out firmly against a grand coalition with the CDU. In a ZDF [Second German Television Network] [word indistinct] Dohnanyi said this evening that an alliance of this sort (?is not) suited to solving the existing problems.

The question of fresh elections has, on the other hand, to be discussed by the senate. But, above all it is a matter of achieving, in talks with (?all the party groups) in the [words indistinct] the capacity to govern in the interests of the citizens. Some 3 hours after voting closed, the politician hoped that the FDP received sufficient votes to enter parliament.

The CDU, as the "clear winner" in the city parliament elections, has not, with this result, come any closer to the change it strives for. It did not (?achieve) a clear majority, Dohnanyi said. Neither the citizens who voted FDP, nor the Green Alternative List voters (?could have brought) the Union to power. Dohnanyi pointed out that the SPD lost fewer votes in Hamburg than in other (?major cities) at previous elections.

DIE WELT Advises FDP

DW071023 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Herbert Kremp editorial: "The FDP Must Act"]

[Text] The situation is as follows: The SPD has been decapitated, the CDU has grown by the size of a head and both are facing the environmentalists who have achieved the former size of the FDP. The SPD must ask itself whether it wants to permanently cooperate with the environmentalists or just on a case-by-case basis to remain in power in Hamburg for the time being.

The loser of the [Hamburg City] elections is Helmut Schmidt. He has suffered a home court loss. In the chancellor's secret capital the Social Democrats achieved their worst results in a long time, while the CDU achieved its best. That is a clear sign of the deterioration of the Bonn coalition headed by the Social Democratic government chief. The Hamburg election outcome originated in Bonn -- there is no other explanation for the almost extreme results.

A week ago FDP Chairman Genscher said in a personal talk: "The FDP loses wherever it sides with the SPD." This statement turned out to be an accurate prediction yesterday. The liberals are certainly losing ground, and since this is obvious now, the FDP must act. It is not just the Bonn coalition which is involved -- survival is at stake.

The CDU, which achieved much success with Kiep, must act now strategically. This means that ideas involving a great coalition must be rejected as well as the idea of new elections. There is no reason why the CDU/CSU should "tolerate" the present mayor staying in office, which he can do according to the constitution. On the other hand, the SPD must fear the alternative of either resigning or forming an alliance with the environmentalists. It is the SPD which will have to cope with the environmentalists when they are in the opposition.

The coming weeks will be as hot as the current weather. The 1983 budget round is in the offing. The FDP must act if it wants to survive at all. The CDU/CSU will undertake nothing which could complicate the FDP's changing over.

GENSCHER VIEWS BERLIN TREATIES, OSTPOLITIK

LD031104 Hamburg DPA in German 0901 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jun (DPA) -- The treaties on Berlin, which came into force 10 years ago, and the German Ostpolitik "are proof of the successes of a realistic policy of detente, especially in difficult times," Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today. In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry Genscher pointed to the successes, not the least of which is the spontaneous readiness of the Germans to help Poland, which proves how deeply-rooted this understanding has become. Genscher said, however, that the strains in East-West relations have cast a dark shadow over this process. Nonetheless, the Federal Government will continue its efforts "on the basis of a balance of forces" to achieve a constructive relationship.

PRESIDENT CONSULTS PCF LEADER ON VERSAILLES

PM041531 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 May 82 p 4

[Text] Within the context of preparations for the Versailles summit to be held soon in our country, yesterday it was the PCF secretary general's turn to be received by President of the Republic Francois Mitterrand, for over an hour.

As he left the Elysee Palace Georges Marchais answered questions from journalists: "We carried out a wide-ranging review of the topics on the agenda at the Versailles summit," he said. "We also broached the subject of the consequent implications for the development of our economic policy. We discussed the problems of peace and disarmament and relations with developing countries." Marchais stated that "this exchange of viewpoints demonstrated the concordance of our positions."

Next, journalists asked Marchais whether he perveived any modifications with regard to domestic policy: "None of the president of the republic's remarks suggested that there is any change in the implementation of the policy for which French men and women voted in May 1981," the PCF secretary general replied.

Asked about the rigor policy, Marchais said: "Rigor? We are in favor of it: We are in favor of rigor in the recovery of the domestic market and rigor in the implementation of social justice."

CHIRAC COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH REAGAN 4 JUN

LD041842 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Ronald Reagan had a 21-minute private interview with Jacques Chirac at the Hotel de Ville. It was a cordial interview, Chirac affirmed, which dealt with East-West relations.

Chirac told journalists that he (?told) Reagan that in his opinion Europe, and France in particular, will not be able to long remain in a position in which it does not conduct political dialogue with the USSR but at the same time maintains privileged economic and financial relations with the Eastern countries. A choice must be made, affirmed Chirac, and the very nature of their relations with the USSR justifies the strengthening of solidarity between the free countries.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS MINISTER VIEWS EEC EXPANSION

PM040927 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 29 May 82 p 19

[Mario Sampaio interview with French Minister of European Affairs Andre Chandernagor; date and place not given]

[Text] EXPRESSO: How does the present government's attitude differ from that one previously held by the Giscard d'Estaing-Raymond Barre government?

Chandernagor: Mr Pinto Balsemao cannot fail to be acquainted with France's position, since French President Francois Mitterrand recently visited Portugal and I had the opportunity to accompany him on that visit.

I believe that the French Government's position on the expansion of the EEC to include Portugal and Spain is clear: We have to objections in principle. We believe that there are political and cultural reasons for this expansion and in Portugual's case it is a way of turning over its African page to a new life within a European context. It is an evolution in Portuguese and world history.

But we have also already stated very clearly that we would like negotiations to be carried out seriously -- in other words, to avoid bypassing problems that will reappear later. We have already had the experience of two expansions, and see what difficulties we are facing with Britain, which has a tendency to challenge things that seemed resolved. See too the difficulties with regard to Greece, which has just told us in its recent memorandum that the country's special situation will now have to be taken into account. We want it to be quite clear that when one joins the Community, the choice has been taken, for better or for worse. We cannot continue to renegotiate forever. This is why we say: Let us therefore negotiate seriously.

EXPRESS: The Common Market's Commission sometimes has a tendency to deal with Portugal's and Spain's membership processes in parallel. What is your opinion in this regard?

Chandernagor: We have adopted a perfectly clear stance on this too. We want the negotiations to be carried out seriously. Each of them must therefore advance at its own speed. This is because the problems are not the same.

Portugal might have difficult problems. As far as Spain is concerned, this or that aspect might be particularly thorny. But I do not believe it is a good thing to try and coordinate the two. And sometimes I have even had the impression that the commission was tending to delay the discussion of the Portuguese membership process. Perhaps this was because, all in all, this process is simpler. My impression, however, was that the Portuguese process was being delayed to give the Spanish process time to advance. I always protested vehemently against that.

This is why the latest meeting between the Portuguese minister and the commission took place at our request. Therefore, each membership process must advance at its own speed and we consider it unacceptable that Portugal's membership process be delayed because its problems are simpler than Spain's.

EXPRESS: Would it be possible to discuss dates for Portugal's membership?

Chandernagor: No. We have never wanted to discuss dates. It is impossible and is at variance with what we have just said. We specified that negotiations must be carried out seriously. When we reach the end we will decide. But to forecast now what this or that date will be... Well, I cannot read crystal balls. All the more since, as I have always said, the Community itself has problems to resolve.

We recently took a step forward with regard to the problem of agricultural prices, and I believe there will be no more major difficulties in certain aspects of this problem. But it will be not only in our interests but also in yours for the Community to define its policy on Mediterranean agricultural products, which is another aspect of the problems concerning European agricultural products. Because to expand without first resolving this problem would be neither acceptable nor reasonable.

We have already made progress with regard to wine, on which both we and Italy have worked hard. I believe that by the end of the month there will be a "wine agreement" which will really constitute progress. Then there will be the olive oil problem. We must know now what we will do later. This is why we are insisting that these problems be seriously considered by the commission before any final decision on expansion. Later there will also be the impact of the expansion on commercial relations between the Community and certain allied Mediterranean countries. This applies to Egypt and Morocco, for instance.

Therefore, we do not say that it poses an obstacle. Nevertheless, all the problems must be viewed seriously within the context of the expansion.

EXPRESSO: Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre once spoke of a multispeed Europe....

Chandernagor: There is much talk about this, but the fact is that it already exists in reality. Look at what is happening with the European Monetary System. Britain does not participate in it.

Nevertheless, this idea of various speeds should not be abused because it would lead to an "a la carte" Europe and if we made the system general we would eventually cease to have any kind of Europe worthy of the name. This being so, we prefer a renegotiation of the Treaty of Rome if a country presumes to enjoy a special position, but we prefer that there be no special situations within the treaty, which envisages a joint stance for all member countries.

EXPRESSO: Is there no other solution outside the EEC context for a poor and small country such as Portugal?

Chandernagor: It is not for me, but for the Portuguese, to answer this. Other countries have already asked themselves the same question. Greece, for instance. The new Greek Government, which is socialist, has already been wondering about the position of the previous government, which was conservative. The Greek socialists eventually acknowledged, as the conservatives did before them, that it will always be better to remain within Europe.

EXPRESSO: Is the Third World path not better suited to the development of a country with the traditions that we have in Portugal?

Chandernagor: I do not know, but note that France itself, through Europe, has succeeded in pursuing an exemplary combined policy. I am referring to its combined policy with respect to Africa and other developing countries, through the Lome Agreements, the system of stabilizing the prices of raw materials, and so forth. I believe that thanks to the EEC, France, oriented toward the countries with which we have traditional relations, has already performed a task that is in many respects exemplary. The same could happen to Portugal.

EXPRESSO: With regard to the so-called preconditions for membership, what are they, if any exist? Francois Mitterrand said exactly 3 years ago in an interview with the daily LE MONDE that "the PS opposes the new economic preconditions, and these conditions are of three kinds: agricultural, industrial and regional"...!

Chandernagor: There are no such preconditions at present. There is merely a requirement, which is that the problems be discussed seriously. It is true, there are also EEC requirements, such as value-added tax. You cannot join the EEC unless you adopt the system on which the EEC's revenue is based. This is not a precondition, but a requirement of the Treaty of Rome. In the final analysis, the preconditions so frequently cited in all quarters are simply a misnomer.

When President Mitterrand mentioned preconditions in the agricultural field for an expansion to take place, he was referring not to conditions but to a form of reasoning. Indeed, how can you talk about Portugal's and Spain's membership if Europe cannot say first what it will do with Mediterranean agricultural products?

Hitherto the entire EEC agricultural system has been based on subsidies for northern products -- cereals, milk, butter, sugar, and so forth. Initially southern products were not taken into account. A start must be made on a serious consideration of this, otherwise the expansion will be meaningless.

EXPRESSO: The latest arguments about agricultural prices and the Falklands Islands in Brussels and the intense disputes which occurred might suggest that no further members should be brought in, after all, before a little order is created in the "European house...."

Chandernagor: As far as the British budgetary contribution is concerned, the problem is resolved in principle until the end of the year. The problem of the Community's revenue does indeed exist. I believe that there can be no enlargement until that problem has been resolved.

So far revenue has been confined to 10 percent of value-added tax. It is inconceivable to undertake an enlargement if we remain with that value-added tax. Hence the problem of revenue will have to be resolved before the enlargement. I believe that it will be better that way, because the Community cannot continue to live in the current precarious financial situation.

EXPRESSO: As regards unanimity in the Community's decisions, what influence can a small country like Portugal have within the EEC some day, if the so-called Luxembourg Compromise comes to be systematically rejected and decisions are made with a simple majority?

Chandernagor: You know, we attach great importance to the Luxembourg Compromise. But the problem which arose some days ago about the issue of agricultural prices was not a problem concerning the principle of the Luxembourg Compromise but concerning the proper or improper use which can be made of that compromise.

The compromise enables a state to say at a certain point that it refuses to vote on any matter if its vital, fundamental interests are at stake. When the creation of that compromise was envisaged -- it was France which proposed it in 1966 -- we believed that it was a rule of conduct which would safeguard the Community's functioning, because if a Community decision was made against a member country's vital interests, the Community would not endure. But if we started to use that rule improperly, then it would become an instrument of blocking and destabilization.

A few days ago, we were confronted with an attitude which we deemed improper and which involved, with regard to a particualr problem -- that of the agricultural prices, which should be fixed by a certain date -- one of the member countries attempting to block the application on the agricultural prices until its budgetary contribution problem was solved. It was no longer a matter of the agricultural prices problem but of something else. From that time onward, the Community could be paralyzed at will. I do not deem that possible.

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED IN HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPER

LD051818 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 5 Jun (MTI) -- NEPSZABADSAG today carries an interview with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party.

In connection with the 24th congress of his party, Marchais pointed out that it took place in a basically different situation when Communist ministers can be seen in the French Government after a gap of 30 years.

"That is why our congress dealt with a precise outlining of the socialist perspective as suggested by us," recalled Marchais. "The path proposed by us in the unity of action for modifying social and political conditions, progressing from one achievement to another towards a transformation of society indispensable for getting out of the grave crisis. This, therefore, is a democratic path that always respects the popular majority's will."

Marchais pointed out that with the work done inside the government, advance has been made in a good direction in various spheres, though serious social and economic problems have remained, particularly in the domain of employment and the purchasing power. The Communists are working to solve these as well as for an increased say in every sphere by workers in their own affairs.

"Workers' intervention is indispensable. The class struggle did not come to an end in France a year ago. On the contrary, the big capital and the rightist forces are doing everything to impede the realization of the new policies and they seek to exploit every hitch to create conditions for their return to power." In Marchais' view, the most urgent task to thwart the above designs is to augment the unity and coherence of popular forces.

With reference to nationalizations, the PCF general secretary established: The resolved expansion of the state sector is not as extensive as deemed necessary by the Communists. "We invariably hold that further nationalizations are indispensable for solving the country's grave problems." He went on to emphasize that even under its present boundaries the state sector constitutes an important sphere of the country's economic life.

"Novel economic orientations are required for imparting a new impulse to the economic life. Towards this new rights and possibilities for intervention must be ensured to workers. This applies to state enterprises as much as to the other companies and factories in the country," said Georges Marchais.

In his interview to the central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Georges Marchais recalled that the PCF congress paid special attention to the glaring social inequalities existing in France. "We did not deny the development registered in the past 20 years and which has rendered France a great and modern country. What I wanted to demonstrate in contrast were the things which, under the capitalist rule, developed limitedly, mutilatedly or went into the wrong direction, and to point out that the grave crisis resulted from and was enhanced by this rule."

As Marchais established, the deep crisis of French society "stems from the ever greater hitches of capitalist system, from that it is incapable of solving the most decisive problems of social development." He went on to quote the observations made by the congress that "the time is up for capitalism and socialism is the order of the day." He added, "what the above means today in France is that the living standard and goods that conform to our age and which a modern country is capable of giving, should be made accessible to everyone and not just to a minority."

Going on to international questions, Georges Marchais stated, "The question of peace is of primary importance today." Referring to the growing demand for peace the world over, particularly in Europe, he mentioned, "This huge world public movement has considerably contributed to the start of negotiations on the limitation and reduction of Eurostrategic missiles as well as to that a meeting between Brezhnev and Regan can be forseen. We welcome these initial results. But it must go further. In order to frustrate the manoeuvers of the pro-armement forces, greater pressure should be exerted by the masses on them." Then he went on to speak of the French inititives and actions aimed at the above.

Thereafter Marchais dealt with the PCF stand on existing socialism. "Our stand is clear. First of all, the nature of the socialist countries evokes no doubts in us. The changes that have taken place in the countries progressing on socialist path have had a favourable impact on the peoples concerned and on entire humanity. For example, important results have been registered in living standard, ensuring full employment, public education, public health despite the fact that they started from a low level. In this respect we have a particularly illuminating example from Hungary. 'The country of three million beggars' some decades back, has now become a socialist state whose successes have to be recognized, even by its opponents. Of course, this is not to overlook that at issue is not a straight, trouble-free process, but one in which at times advancements alternate with fiascoes."

Continuing, the PFC general secretary said, "True, at present the socialist countries have to face difficulties, but these hardships and contradictions cannot give cause for a caricatural assessment. On the contrary, their causes must be studied seriously. These, to our mind, are linked, on the one hand, to the international environment, namely to the fallout of capitalism's crisis, and, on the contradictions emanating from socialist societies' own development.

"Concluding from the above, we are of the opinion that on the basis of the achievements already registered and the transformation already attained, for their advancement these divergent level societies must tackle the principal questions of democratization of social, economic and political life.

"This is not to suggest that we want to sermonize, but this question interests us most far-reachingly. That is why the French Communists follow with great attention the innovations under way in the socialist countries for solving the emerging problems.

"Finally, our assessment of the socialist countries takes into account their weight and impact in the world: The socialist countries are decisive factors in defending peace, in ensuring peaceful co-existence, issues whose great significance I have already emphasized," concluded Georges Marchais' interview to NEPSZABADSAQ.

PS, PCF SPLIT MUNICIPAL ELECTION SYSTEM

PM071021 Paris LE MATIN in French 28 May 82 p 2

[Didier Buffin report: "PS Warning to PCF Over Municipal Elections"]

[Text] There has been a tactical change in the PS' attitude toward the PCF. The Socialist leadership yesterday published a document stating that if the Communists refuse two-round proportional municipal elections with the advantage going to the majority, the PS will fight the first-round battle alone. The threat is a clear one. For its part, the Left Radical Movement complains of the absence of consultation in preparing the electoral reform plan.

It is a take-it-or-leave-it situation. This is the basic message which the PS leadership intended to issue yesterday, the final negotiations with the PCF on the municipal elections having ended in an acknowledgment of disagreement. Jean Poperen, the PS' second in command and chief of electoral matters, Paul Quiles, Marcel Debarge, Bertrand Delanoe and Roger Fajardie (not only PS national secretary but also a long-time close aid of Pierre Mauroy and an expert in electoral matters) published a somewhat solemn statement in which the PS attempted to set matters straight.

It explains that the aim of the municipal election reform is to ensure a better representation of the minorities, to "establish a clear majority that will enable our municipalities to be governed," to increase the number of city councillors (by 15-20 percent) and to unify the voting method for all cities (mostly cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Under such conditions the PS considers it desirable to introduce "a two-round system involving the representation of the various currents above a threshold of 5 percent of the votes cast and with a major advantage to [a forte prime a] the majority list." This was the system advocated by Gaston Deferre to the Council of Ministers Wednesday, which conflicts with the idea of the PCF, which favors a completely proportional system with one round and joint lists everywhere. It was on these two divergent positions that the Socialists and Communists split Tuesday evening.

It was then that the PS hinted at a threat: "Either we keep to the present, entirely majority system, perhaps slightly modified, or we adopt complete proportionality." According to the PS, the system envisaged by the PCF implies that "each party has its own list." The PS, "France's number one party," therefore considers it necessary to present itself as such to the voters. Jean Poperen asserted that "it cannot be claimed that we want both a proportional system and coalition lists." Bearing in mind its substantial electoral losses since 1977, lack of unity in the first round would be extremely damaging for the PCF.

Nevertheless, the PS points out that its objective for 1983 is a union. It therefore advocates within the framework of a two-round election "combined lists from the first round," but the composition of these lists would take into account "the local situation, the record of joint administrations and the results of previous elections." In all cases joint lists would be prepared for the second round on the basis of first-round results.

This sudden tactical hardening with respect to any negotiations may be suprising, since as late as Wednesday morning the PS leadership was trying to temper the situation. But after that came the Council of Ministers session (at which a roundtable discussion took place) when the Communist ministers were able to express themselves. It is difficult to believe that the PS leadership took this decision without the Elysee Palace's approval. Does the latter believe that the PCF is willing to accept anything, as long as it is lured by the prospect of joint lists in the first round? The two parties will meet 10 June.

What will the PCF do if such a plan becomes official? Will it approve the draft to be submitted to Parliament in July at the latest? "If it abstains," one PS leader said yesterday, "it will be difficult to preach joint lists in the first round in Socialist sectors."

NEWSMAN ARRESTED; EXPELLED FROM ARGENTINA

PM071009 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Jacques Lesinge, LE FIGARO special correspondent in Buenos Aires, where he had been covering the Falklands conflict since the start, was arrested by Argentine police yesterday morning and imprisoned at National Security Headquarters. He was told that an expulsion order had been issued against him for undermining state security. He was then taken to the airport and put on a plane for Paris.

No explanation was given for a decision which is completely contrary to the most elementary rules of international relations. LE FIGARO protests with the greatest vehemence against such a violation of freedom of information and notes that, by using such methods, the Argentine junta is harming itself much more than it is embarrassing our newspaper.

Moreover, France's ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr Paolini, has protested strongly to the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

SPADOLINI ON VERSAILLES 'SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT'

AU051938 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Versailles, 5 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini said here this evening that the seven industrialized nations taking part in the economic summit here have reached "substantial agreement... To share responsibility for increasing the stability of the internatonal monetary system."

Speaking to newsmen on one of the key issues handled here by the industrialized powers, the Italian head of government said that this agreement will "involve the cooperation of all the nations and all monetary authorities."

"The objective will be reached through the convergence of economic policy applied in the various nations," he contined.

Spadolini disclosed that "there is an orientation towards utilizing, alongside this approach, greater recourse to interventions in the monetary markets" and referred to intentions to create an ad hoc committee of the Seven, plus the European Economic Community and the International Monetary Fund, to examine various ways and means for this intervention on the markets.

"We are prepared, through these steps and decisions, to strengthen the spirit and practice of international cooperation, which must be based on significant multilateral mechanisms."

In this context, the premier named the European Monetary System, which represents, for Italy, "the most valid point of reference."

Referring to a statement by the American treasury secretary, Donald Regan, denying intentions to leave Italy and Canada out of the study group, Spadolini said there is now no shadow of doubt of economic and political discrimination against Italy.

NO SERIOUS INCIDENTS REPORTED IN ROME PEACE MARCHES

AU051945 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 5 Jun (ANSA) -- Hundreds of thousands of peace marchers converged on Rome today for a mass demonstration on a route leading past the Soviet and United States Embassies on the eve of a short visit to Rome of American President Ronald Reagan.

The marchers shouted slogans and carried placards bearing statements opposing nuclear war, nuclear weapons and in favor of self-determination.

The peace rally was sponsored by the Communist Party and other leftwing alignments. The government Socialist Party and the opposition radical party disassociated themselves from the initiative.

Except for scuffles between supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran and those who oppose his regime, the march came off without incident.

MAJOR RESHUFFLING OF BALSEMAO CABINET ANNOUNCED

LD060630 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text of note from the Presidency of the Portuguese Council of Ministers on the ministerial reshuffle]

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Pinto Balsemao has decided to carry out a reshuffle of his cabinet. This reshuffle takes place before the revision of the constitution and is aimed at enhancing the government's effectiveness for the second half of 1982. It was sought to carry out the reshuffle without delay in order to prevent the erosive effects of speculation on this subject.

In the area of education -- of great national importance -- it was necessary to deal with the current exam period and at the same time begin an early reorganization with a view to the beginning of the next academic year.

In the area of labor the prime minister set in motion the national employment plan in dialogue with the social partners. Labor is also a sector of the utmost importance in which legislative adjustments are necessary with a view to fighting unemployment.

In the area of foreign policy, we are currently going through a period of intensive diplomatic activity concerning both our entry into the EEC and the development of negotiations with the United States on the Lajes Base. Furthermore, we must strengthen our position in NATO following Spain's entry into the organization. It is also important that we should increase our cooperation with the African states, to which end a new secretariat of state is being created.

In the area of relations with the Assembly, the process of revising the constitution requires adaptation of ordinary legislation in the preparation of which the government has an important role to play.

In the area of housing, we are entering a period of greater financial flexibility which will enable us to put into practice previously prepared legislative and political measures.

The general line of the government's policy remains unchanged. The Social Democratic Party will maintain its position as the principal party in the Democratic Alliance and in the government; the number of its secretaries of state has been increased.

The government's strategy remains unchanged both with regard to its relations with other organs of sovereignty and to those with the opposition forces.

In terms of Paragraph G of Article 136 of the Constitution, the following are relieved of their duties:

Assistant to the prime minister: Dr Fernando Monteiro do Amaral;
Minister of foreign affairs: Dr Andre Goncalves Pereira;
Minister of education and universities: Dr Vitor Pereira Crespo;
Minister of labor: Dr Antonio Jost Barros Queiros Martins.

It has also been deemed opportune to replace Secretary of State of Housing and Urbanization Dr Jorge Lopes Cardoso de Andrade [name as heard]. Secretary of State of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers Dr Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, and Under Secretary of State of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers Dr Maria Luisa Libano Monteiro Enes are likewise relieved of their duties.

In terms of Paragraph 3 of Article 189 of the Constitution, with the departure of the respective ministers, the secretaries of state for foreign affairs, emigration and Portuguese communists, higher education, education and youth, schools administration, labor, and employment, respectively, Dr Leonardo Duarte Mathias, Dr Jose Adriano Vitorino, Dr Alberto Correia Ralha [name as heard], Dr Antonio Hortensio Pina, Dr Alexandre Ferreira Borrego, Dr Joaquim Fernandes Marques and Dr Luis Alberto Ferreira Morales will likewise cease their functions.

In terms of Paragraph 2 of Article 190 and for the purposes of Paragraph G of Article 136 of the Constitution, the following are appointed for government posts:

Minister of foreign affairs: Dr Vasco Futscher Pereira;
Minister of education and universities: Dr Joao Jose Frausto da Silva;
Minister of labor: Dr Luis Alberto Ferreira Morales;
Minister for parliamentary affairs: Dr Marcelo Nuno Duarte Rebelo de Sousa;
Secretary of state for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers: Dr Maria Leonor Couceiro Bizarro Beleza de Mendonca Tavares;
Secretary of state for foreign affairs: Dr Paulo Marques;
Secretary of state for emigration and Portuguese communities: Dr Jose Andriano Gago Vitorino;
Secretary of state for cooperation and development: Dr Luis Fontoura;
Secretary of state for higher education: Dr Alberto Rolao Dias;
Secretary of state for labor: Dr Joaquim Fernandes Marques;
Secretary of state for schools administration: Dr Joao de Deus Pinheiro;
Secretary of state for employment: Dr Artur Mota;
Secretary of state for housing and urbanization: Dr Carlos Mascarenhas de Almeida;
Under secretary of state for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers;
Dr Albino de Azevedo Soares.
Under secretary of state assistant for the minister of parliamentary affairs:
Dr Maria Luisa Falcao Libano Monteiro Enes.

FINLAND

GENERAL CITES NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY, MEASURES

LD041358 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0655 GMT 4 May 82

[Speech by Lt Gen Jaako Valtanen, commander of the Southern Finland Military District, on defense forces' flag day in Lahti; live]

[Text] Soldiers: We live in the midst of uncertainty caused by recurring international disturbances and armed clashes. We are concerned about our security and our future. Therefore it is easy to understand the activities with which different circles of the public wish to arouse extensive public opinion against war and for peace. Indeed, there is no acceptable alternative to peace in a world of nuclear weapons.

We in Finland have for several decades been working determinedly in different ways to lessen the danger of war, especially of nuclear war, in the world. The promotion of international understanding and peace-keeping operations in the United Nations as well as initiatives in the field of disarmament have characterized our policy. We have striven to prevent beforehand the development of situations in which the security of our fatherland may be threatened.

Our international position is respected and stable. The world around us shows, however, that despite our efforts, clashes and even distant events will affect our lives. Therefore, the livelihoods of our citizens and the safeguarding of their living conditions in exceptional circumstances require us to pay continued attention to developing national defense. Measures include improving legislation on directives for exceptional conditions, strengthening our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and our stores of liquid fuels, raw materials and medical drugs, as well as eliminating defects in civil defense. The fulfillment of the needs of the defense forces is also a part of the security activity which takes into account the prevailing reality and the many alternative situations to it.

We want to preserve peace, we want to preserve our national right to self-determination and our freedom. We also want to preserve our credibility as a friendly neighbor, adhering to its obligations. We want to remain outside all conflicts and we want others, too, to know that we shall not allow our country to be used as a path of attack or for other war purposes.

The credibility of our security policy still lies in the practical measures of different degrees which we, as a nation, are striving to manage in predictable international situations. Our measures also give outward signals as to the long-term nature and stability of our security policy. In order to prevent wars, and especially wars which may be fought with nuclear weapons, we must work ceaselessly. We cannot, for fear of them, neglect the measures to prepare to safeguard the all-round living conditions of our own nation.

For the defense forces it is a question of a credible military performance. Credibility does not mean seeking comparison with the military strength of the big powers but only sufficient ability to perform those limited tasks set for the defense forces. A firm foundation exists for our system based on general conscription. Your service motivation, conscripts and reservists, is also high and the citizens' will to defend the country is strong. Despite the short service period our level of training is good and will stand up to severe international comparison.

In the development of our material performance ability we have, in accordance with the recommendations of the parliamentary defense review committees, achieved improvements, especially in air and naval defense. We hope that the obvious defects of the land forces and the outdating of some sections can be put right in accordance with the recommended and planned, though very slow, timetable.

The increasingly active peace movement and national defense are not in conflict with each other. The creation of all-round security for our country and nation is work for peace in the practical sense of the word. Peace will safeguard our independence and release our forces both for the development of our own conditions and for helping other nations. Peace around us and peace among us is a valuable achievement for us. It must be cared for with all means available to us. Soldiers, let us raise three cheers for our good fatherland.

EDITORIAL LAUDS KOIVISTO'S FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

PM041039 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 28 May 82 p 4

[Jan-Magnus Jansson editorial: "Ugh: I Have Spoken"]

[Text] Speculations in the Norwegian and U.S. press about changes or at least shifts in emphasis in Finnish foreign policy led immediately to a series of commentaries in a large number of newspapers here in Finland, reacting against the conclusions being drawn abroad from the presidential changeover. You could talk of a gut reaction among us Finns to assertions which, even though they were put forward in a friendly and understanding spirit, called the continuity of our policy into question. In our own editorial (21 May), we expressed the possibility that the foreign commentaries had confused a change in style with a change in political substance. However, we reached the conclusion that the accumulation of claims of foreign policy changes is a political fact in itself and that "only clear statements from our foreign policy leadership can dispel possible misconceptions."

Prof Osmo Apunen, the Social Democrat who generally finds himself holding different views from the rest of the party, also said in his column in the party's main organ that at times in his statements Koivisto had indulged in "unnecessary vagueness." For this reason he called for a short and pithy declaration from "the chief himself" which could be rounded off in the manner of Indian chiefs: "Ugh. I have spoken." The unanimous reaction in the press obviously contributed to the president's and, presumably, the Foreign Ministry's swift action. The chief's speech called for was delivered by the president at the Eduskunta jubilee celebrations and it left nothing more to be desired in the way of clarity, precision and reaffirmation of our traditional political line.

"I would like to stress most clearly that the foundations for our foreign policy remain unchanged and that they will not be changed during my term of office." This is the wording of the central sentence in Koivisto's speech, which has something of the weight of Kekkonen's "oath of neutrality" from 1961. The clarification Koivisto gave of his attitude to the nuclear-free zone was also extremely precise. What was striking was the remark that in practice the Nordic region always has been a nuclear-free zone and that we should work to both prevent "negative changes" and to realize the zone proposal. The former -- preventing negative changes -- is in practical, diplomatic terms at least as important as the more long-term work for a nuclear-free zone established in international law.

Anyone who asserts categorically that nothing in our basic foreign policy line has changed or will change easily lays himself open to the suspicion that he wants to suffocate the incipient foreign policy debate in Finland. Koivisto wants to avoid such suspicions. He says that he has nothing against "an academic discussion" surrounding foreign policy. He adds that a foreign policy discussion today can take place with less emotional involvement than in the past, since all are agreed on the fundamental decisions that have been made. This latter statement is undoubtedly well-phrased. It remains to be seen whether the president's speech will be enough to disperse the speculations about changes in foreign policy. But now there is at least a concise and authoritative formulation to fall back on in the debate.

Finally, one cannot help pointing out the ironic nature of recent developments. In recent years there has been a feeling that an important task has been to dismiss exaggerated claims of "Finlandization." Now, exactly the opposite is true. That is, we are now taking issue with too-sweeping statements about the "liberation" which is said to be setting its stamp on life in Finland, in the field of foreign policy, too. Times change, but the problems remain.

THATCHER COMMENTS ON U.S. FALKLANDS VOTE AT UN

LD061728 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1711 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent, in Versailles]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher said tonight that if the United States' attempt to switch its vote on the UN Security Council Falklands resolution was all she had to worry about, "Then I would be a very lucky woman."

And she dismissed any suggestion that the about-turn by the United States had any affect on Anglo-American relations. The prime minister was addressing a press conference at the close of the seven-nation economic summit in Versailles.

She said that what mattered to her were the troops fighting in the Falklands rather than "a load of words."

"Anglo-American relations are excellent. We saw what happened. We saw there was an attempt to change the vote from a veto to abstension.

"My attitude is this — if the only thing I have to worry about is this I should be a very lucky woman. As it is, I have far more important things to concern myself about."

Mrs Thatcher said her concern was about events in the Falklands. The events of early Saturday morning when the United States tried to change its vote had not affected in any way the staunchness of American support for Britain, she said.

"She was staunch and she is staunch. Relations are good." She urged reporters: "Don't blow it up. I have seen some of the press today and some of the words did not come out of my mouth.

"I have far more important things to think about." Asked if there was any further news from the Falklands, Mrs Thatcher replied: "It is foggy in all senses of the word."

Speaking of all her colleagues at the summit she said: "Those people who do support us here have said so and will continue to support us. They could not have made their views more clear than they have and we could not have received more help from them in sanctions, and in a logistic and material sense.

"We need all that help. That means more to me and those fighting down there than a load of words."

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher said there had been long discussions about the Falklands during the summit. And she described the statement at the end by President Mitterrand of France as "forthright" in support of Britain's position.

"All nations at this summit were absolutely staunch in recognising that Britain had been the victim of Argentine aggression. We must uphold international law. And we must retain self-determination."

Finally, she described M. Mitterrand's statement as "a splendid summing-up of total unity and solidarity."

WHITEHALL FEARS ARGENTINE ARMS ACQUISITIONS

LD041710 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1655 GMT 4 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] Some countries have been supplying Argentina with sophisticated weaponry, including air-launched missiles, it was disclosed in London tonight.

Argentina is said to be making strenuous and desperate efforts to boost its military arsenal as the seige of Port Stanley is stepped up. The implication clearly is that once the Falklands are repossessed, Argentina will continue to mount hit-and-run air attacks on the islands garrison or on task force ships.

Whitehall sources said tonight that it could not be ruled out that more air-launched missiles -- like the dealy Exocet -- have been supplied to the junta. The officials said they had reason to be concerned that the Argentines may have acquired a number of Israel's air-launched Gabriel anti-ship missiles, which can be fired from the Mirage fighter bomber.

Some spares and equipment have been supplied by Latin American neighbours, apparently including a small number of Mirages. The officials said they were not worried at this stage about any Russian involvement on the Argentine side.

TROOPS POISED TO ATTACK; SUMMIT BACKS POLICY

LD042002 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1933 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In London it was stressed that the damp, wet and foggy weather in the Falklands would not delay any attack on the 7,000-strong Argentine garrison penned in around Port Stanley. Correspondents on the Falklands reported that Royal Marine Commandos have been attacking the outer ring of the Argentine defences.

Reconnaissance squads were sent in and the enemy subjected to heavy artillery fire to probe their positions in readiness for the commando rifle companies to move it. The commandos' commanding officer said he was not going to "blunder into a hornet's nest for lack of preparation." He added: "let us finish what promises to be the last lap with good style without futile and unnecessary casualties."

Whitehall sources said tonight that the Argentines will not surrender without a fight.

The bad weather has restricted air activity, which has allowed supplies to be ferried in to the British troops through the San Carlos bridgehead unimpeded by any Argentine bomber raids. But it has delayed movement of men and equipment to British positions.

The British troops are now using captured 20mm anti-aircraft guns to improve their air defenses. There are still some helicopters and Pucara ground attack aircraft on the islands but most of the Pucaras at Stanley are believed to be damaged or destroyed.

Three or four Argentine prisoners died and 11 were wounded in the Goose Green munitions explosion earlier this week, it was disclosed tonight. The Ministry of Defense in London had announced earlier that there were no British casualties in the incident.

Mr Pym told a press conference in Versailles tonight that President Mitterrand of France had given Mrs Thatcher the same clear assurance as President Reagan -- that his country would not stand in the way of any necessary action to retake the Falklands.

And Mr Pym said he hoped Argentina would undertake to cease fire and withdraw "immediately or within a very few hours so that no further lives are lost."

Mrs Thatcher met President Mitterrand at Versailles after a helicopter ride from Paris. She was said to regard the heartening response from the two presidents as of the greatest possible significance.

Mrs Thatcher achieved a considerable tactical victory within a few hours of arriving in France by getting these assurances from the United States and France. Mr Pym said: "In the talks I had with Mr Haig it is fair to say there was a very close identity of interest and perception."

He stressed that Britain was not trying to humiliate Argentina. "We are out to repossess the islands. The United States and France have given us very robust support and minds are now moving towards how stability can be restored," he said.

"The prime minister, after her talks with both presidents, feels even more reassured than she was before in the expressed determination of support for Britain in both countries."

Asked whether the ultimate decision on further action lay entirely with Britain's military commanders in the field, Mr Pym replied: "The military commanders have quite clear instructions."

Mr Pym was questioned about reports that President Reagan had today asked Mrs Thatcher to stop the assault on Port Stanley so there could be further negotiations. He replied firmly: "The President made no such request to the prime minister, but we all hope that Argentina will obey the resolution and that they will undertake to cease fire and withdraw immediately or within a very few hours so that no further lives are lost. No such request has been made either by President Reagan or President Mitterrand."

More Troops on Island

LD061830 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1817 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] British troops on the Falklands have been reinforced by elements of the 3,000-strong 5 Infantry Brigade, the defence minister confirmed tonight. The first advance units landed a week ago at the Port San Carlos beachhead after transferring from their requisitioned troopship the QE2 to the amphibious assault ships Fearless and Intrepid, it is understood.

The brigade, which comprises a battalion each of Scots and Welsh Guards and Gurkhas, are now moving into position along the British lines facing Port Stanley.

ITN reporter, Michael Nicholson, who is with the troops overlooking Port Stanley, told in a despatch tonight of operations of "extraordinary daring" which cannot be revealed. He also confirmed the arrival of the men of 5 Brigade.

And another despatch, by Independent Radio News reporter Kim Sabedo, reported that a group of Falkland Islanders are being held against their will in a house at Fox Bay, West Falkland. Sabedo said the Fox Bay settlement residents, who total between 40 and 50, have been locked in the settlement manager's house for more than a month.

"The message was that all those living in the settlement of Fox Bay when the Argentines invaded had been detained under lock and key in the manager's house, he said.

"Some 30 women and children and all those males not considered essential to keep things bearable for the Argentine troops were crammed together into one house and have been thus for more than a month."

Nicholson's despatch supported speculation that British troops are now poised to launch an all-out attack on Port Stanley. "The British push is on," he said.

"The men of the Fifth Infantry Brigade have now completed the second Falklands D-day landing successfully and have already begun their move forward. They are advancing towards Port Stanley in a pincer movement with the 3rd Command Brigade.

"Together, these two armies have isolated Stanley and there is nowhere for the Argentines to go. Another batch of pamphlets has been dropped from British planes offering them a surrender with dignity, a chance to avoid further bloodshed. "The British military here are now waiting for an answer from the Argentine garrison commander."

Meanwhile, about 1,000 Argentine prisoners were today being put on a British ship off the Falklands as part of their journey back to Argentina. The men, captured during the re-taking of Goose Green and Darwin, were being embarked on the Norland -- bearing distinctive "prisoner of war" signs -- in Falkland South.

And [figure indistinct] survivors from the lost Royal Navy warships the destroyer HMS Coventry and the Type-21 frigates HMS Antelope and Ardent, will arrive back in Britain on Friday on goard the QE2.

"She is expected to dock at around noon at Southampton's passenger terminal," said a Defence Ministry spokesman tonight. "Families are being informed of the arrival of the ship and will be notified later about detailed arrangements for meeting her."

The QE2 will not be needed for further operations in the Falklands' conflict and will be returned to her owners, Cunard, "as soon as possible."

SAS, SBS LANDED ON FALKLANDS IN EARLY MAY

LD051742 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1718 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] British special forces were active on the Falklands for almost three weeks before the major attack on Port San Carlos, it was disclosed today. During that time they destroyed enemy aircraft, blew up ammunition dumps, marked out a landing zone and set up observation points overlooking the Argentines.

EVENING STANDARD reporter Max Hastings in a dispatch gives a vivid account of the vital undercover work carried by both the Special Air Services and Special Boat Squadron. He reports: "SAS and SBS operations on the Falklands mainland began at the beginning of May.

"Their officers are quick to say that it was the Royal Artillery forward gunnery observers and not their own men who can claim the credit for having been the first British troops ashore. But while the observers were extracted within a few hours when their jobs was done, the SAS parties endured weeks on end of living motionless under foul weather conditions within sight of the enemy.

"You must remember that nowadays the Falklands have become everybody's playground, but at that stage they were still regarded as the other side of the moon," as one officer put it.

"The worst thing for our people was not being able to move. That's pretty miserable in these conditions."

According to Max Hastings, the Special forces paved the way for the British attack when on May 11, eight men were landed with canoes on the Falklands mainland opposite Pebble Island, a key Argentine air base.

Hampered by bad weather, they finally managed to cross the channel to the island two nights later and established observation points looking down on the Argentines. They also marked out a landing zone for 45 men of the squadron to land with a naval officer to attack the Pebble Island base.

"Because they landed late, they had just half an hour in which to destroy enemy aircraft leaving time to escape before first light," said Mr Hastings. "A plan for one troop to make contact with civilians in the settlement had to be abandoned.

"Instead they provided cover against interference from enemy reinforcements while the rest planted charges on Argentine aircraft and dumps within a moment's response from the garrison until they began their retreat." Two men were then slightly wounded, but, he said they "achieved a perfect success," destroying 11 aircraft.

On the night of the major British amphibious landing, 40 men of the SAS carried out "harrassing attacks" towards Darwin and Goose Green while men of the SBS attacked Fanning Head, during which they shot down a Pucara ground attack plane.

On the SAS operation Max Hastings said: "Their orders were to make as much noise as possible without engaging the enemy at close quarters. They were therefore carrying an enormous weight of mortar and machine gun ammunition.

"They walked for 20 hours loaded with around 80 lbs a head. One of those who took part described it as 'the toughest hack I've ever done with SAS'."

ARGENTINA USING TRANSPORT PLANES AS BOMBERS

LD071220 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1153 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The Argentine Air Force has been using transport planes to try to bomb British positions on Mount Kent, overlooking Port Stanley, writes Derek Hudson of the YORKSHIRE POST in this pooled despatch. He says:

Now we wait for the final assault to reclaim Port Stanley. Batteries of guns airlifted in the Mount Kent area by Sea King helicopters have enemy positions well in their sights. Forward reconnaisance troops have pinpointed Argentine targets, such as troop concentrations and howitzers, which have received the attention of 56-pound British shells.

The Argentinians are trying to hit back. Last night they used Hercules transport planes on bombing missions near Mt Kent. A senior British officer said: "They must be getting short of bombers. They simply rolled bombs out of the back of the Hercs." Civilians have rallied to help the British with their logistics. An "anorak army" of local Falklanders works almost round the clock. Their Land Rovers and David Brown tractors slither, plough and splash through creeks, swamps and damp, coarse grasslands to deliver mortars, ammo and field rations.

INVESTIGATION INTO GOOSE GREEN EXPLOSION UNDERWAY

LD071044 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1033 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA Defense Correspondent]

[Text] The death toll of Argentine prisoners from last week's accidental explosion of munitions at Goose Green has risen to five, the Defence Ministry in London confirmed today. A spokesman said that three prisoners were killed outright in the explosion and two others subsequently died. Seven others were wounded and were receiving medical treatment. There were no British casualties in the explosion, which followed the capture of Goose Green by the 2nd Battalion, the Parachute Regiment.

A full investigation into the accident is now being carried out in accordance with Article 121 of the Geneva Convention. "No further details can be given until this investigation is completed," said the ministry spokesman. The board of inquiry, convened by commander land forces, Major General Jeremy Moore, is being conducted by an officer of the rank of major or lt colonel. His report will be sent to London for scrutiny by Defence Ministry lawyers. The findings will be passed to Argentina via Brazil.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR ATHENS, U.S. VISITS 3 JUNE

NC031329 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] President Kiprianou left for Athens today for talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. President Kiprianou was seen off at Larnaca Airport by House President Ladhas, who will be acting president of the republic during Mr Kiprianou's absence, members of the Council of Ministers, Greek Charge d'Affairs Sandis, the ambassadors of the United States and of the Soviet Union, the National Guard and the police chiefs and by other officials.

UN REPRESENTATIVE GOBBI DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

NC061718 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, today departed for New York, where he will have consultations with the secretary general on the Cyprus problem. Gobbi will attend Perez de Cuellar's meeting with President Kiprianou, which will be held the day after tomorrow, Tuesday, at the United Nations, as well as the secretary general's meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas next Wednesday.

I DHIMOKRATIKI ON ILLEGAL VISITS BY U.S. MARINES

NC070656 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] According to authoritative reports from well-informed diplomatic sources with direct contact with the north [of Cyprus], U.S. Marines and technicians from the large bases in Southern Turkey illegally visit the occupied Cypriot areas as tourists. Some of these Americans were recently noticed in Kyrenia by Turkish Cypriots and they made no effort to conceal their identity.

As is known, the arrival of U.S. technicians was also noticed in the recent past and it appears they came specifically in connection with the surveillance radio station of Karavas. In one instance, U.S. diplomats from Ankara also illegally entered through Kyrenia, and this created a severe reaction and protest from Cyprus. It is unknown whether these U.S. Marines arrived with the knowledge of the authorities of the bases on which they serve or whether they spent their vacations in Kyrenia.

A few days ago the Americans made their appearance in a hotel and in some entertainment establishments in Kyrenia. They arrived on a Turkish "ferry boat" which connects the occupied north with Adana.

KLIRIDHIS INTERVIEWED ON DIALOGUE, OTHER TOPICS

NC060814 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] "The intercommunal talks will not bear fruit under the present conditions. However, even if they bear fruit, the results will not be satisfactory for the Greek Cypriot side," Democratic Rally [DISI] Chairman G. Kliridhis stressed in an exclusive interview with O AGON. AGON.

The DISI chairman also stressed that the minimum program overstresses the intercommunal talks procedure, creates a commitment for their continuation under the present unacceptable conditions and undermines the Greek initiatives to change the facts around these talks.

"The intensive diplomatic campaign which the Greek Government has recently undertaken in the international field, and particularly within the EEC, and NATO countries, is a correct and necessary initiative for the exercise of pressure on Turkey," Mr Kliridhis said and added:

"This initiative by the Greek Government aims at changing the facts around the dialogue as it has been conducted up to now, because it is now virtually a dialogue between Nicosia and Ankara."

Referring to our domestic front, Mr Kliridhis said this is broken into pieces for the following three basic reasons:

1. Mr Kiprianou has not realized that he should act as president of the republic and the entire people and not just as president of his party.

2. He has been committed to implement the policy of two, and only two, parties.

3. The Kiprianou policy clashes with the people's will, as this is expressed in various ways with regard to the Cyprus issue, Athens-Nicosia relations, foreign policy, economic and social sectors, state machinery and so forth.

Mr Kliridhis has said: "A relevant unity of the people can only exist in Cyprus if, through elections, a government emerges which can create the correct prerequisites for a truly multiform and multifront struggle for the salvation of Cyprus and solution of its problem -- a government that can jointly chart with the Greek Government a common policy on the national issue, take an interest in and resolutely promote a solution to the problems of all people's classes."

Mr Kliridhis severely criticized the AKEL-Democratic Party pairing and accused President Kiprianou of "having enslaved both the state authority and himself to the AKEL leadership."

The DISI chairman has pointed out that:

"This fact will unfavorably affect the efforts being exerted by the Greek Government to secure support in the Cyprus issue from its partners and allies. As it will also have unfavorable repercussions on the position of many other states toward Cyprus and will raise questions marks in states within the nonaligned sphere."

At other points of his interview, Mr Kliridhis criticized President Kiprianou for being more interested in AKEL's support at the presidential elections than maintaining harmonious relations with Athens.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DIKO GROUP VISIT TO SYRIA

NC060733 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] A communique issued on the talks held in Damascus between delegations of the Democratic Party [DIKO] and the ruling Syrian Ba'th Party, among other things, says the two sides stress the need for a Cyprus solution in accordance with the UN resolutions and call on the international community to pay more attention to the Cyprus issue and, particularly, to promoting the UN efforts toward finding a just solution.

The communique also condemns Israel's aggressive policy against Lebanon and the Palestinians as well as its terrorist activities in the occupied Arab lands. The communique adds that the Ba'th Party has accepted an invitation from DIKO for the visit of a delegation to Cyprus, the date of which will be fixed later.

PAPER ON HANDLING OF USSR'S CRITICISM OF BRANDT

NC041148 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] For the third consecutive day the government has carefully covered Moscow for its opposition to any initiative or effort by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt toward finding a Cyprus solution.

The government spokesman refrained last Tuesday and Wednesday from answering questions relevant to the Soviet stand on the Brandt case. Yesterday the spokesman gave a reply unrelated to the questions put to him, apparently to cover Moscow's opposition to the positions of the Cypriot and Greek Governments. Specifically, the following questions were put to the government spokesman last Tuesday:

1. "In its broadcast to Cyprus at 1730 GMT on 24 May, Moscow Radio came out against Mr Brandt's mediation in the Cyprus issue. Given the fact that Mr Papandreou has described Mr Brandt as a 'catalyst' and President Kiprianou agreed with this statement by reiterating the description of 'catalyst' for Mr Brandt in statements he made later, would you please inform us:

"(A) Does the government agree with Moscow Radio?

"(B) Does it [the government] continue to consider Mr Brandt as a catalyst?"

2. "Has Mr Kiprianou been in contact with Mr Brandt in recent months?"

3. "Has the Cyprus Government asked for a detailed briefing from our embassy in Moscow or explanations from the Soviet Embassy in Nicosia about the whole issue?"

The answer the government spokesman gave to the three questions yesterday is as follows:

"Mr Willy Brandt has never undertaken a mediation role, as he himself has repeatedly stated. What he has undertaken is to assist as a catalyst toward creating interest in and mobility for the Cyprus issue, particularly within Europe, with the aim of exerting pressure on Turkey. It is in this sense that the Cyprus Government has requested Mr Brandt to take interest in the Cyprus issue."

To a remark that his answer is not satisfactory at all because it has no relation whatsoever to the three questions that were put to him, the spokesman replied: "This is my answer. I have nothing else to say."

DENKTAS DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN NEW YORK 4 JUNE

TA041627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas departed Cyprus for New York by air today for talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. In a statement in Lefkosa [Nicosia] before his departure, Denktas recalled that until the UN secretary general met with the leaders of the two Cypriot communities in April, the Greek Cypriot side was intending to drag the Cyprus issue into an international platform. Noting that since the Geneva talks the Turkish Cypriot views expressed in order to defend their cause received a constructive reaction, Denktas said that even the Greek Cypriot negotiator could not deny the good will of the Turkish Cypriot side. Denktas reiterated that the talks would be held within the framework of agreements he reached with both Makarios and Kiprianou and which were discussed as the former UN Secretary General Waldheim's views. Denktas continued: According to this framework, the two parties are trying to express their own views and are seeking the grounds for a well intentioned solution. This process will continue. I believe this to be the purpose of our New York meetings.

Denktas is scheduled to meet with the UN secretary general on Wednesday, 9 June.

PAPANDREOU, ROGERS HOLD 'VERY USEFUL' CONFERENCE

NC041204 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander of allies forces in Europe, was received this morning by Prime Minister and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou, who held a conference with him that was described as very useful.

Earlier, General Rogers met with the chiefs of the general staffs of the army, navy and air force at the office of the National Defense General Staff Chief Admiral Deyiannis. He then called on the prime minister at his office where he met the two deputy defense ministers, Andonis Dhrosoyiannis and Yeoryios Petsos; Deputy Foreign Minster Yiannis Kapsis; and the prime minister's adviser, Khristos Makhairitsas.

After the conference, which lasted more than 1 hour, Mr Kapsis made the following statement: There was a very useful exchange of views during which all the questions were examined and all the positions of the two sides were explained with regard to Greece-NATO relations.

The U.S. general attended a working luncheon at the Pentagon.

Visit Ends

NC041550 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpt] General Rogers ended his 2-day visit to our country and departed Athens at lunchtime.

PAPANDREOU-KIPRIANOU TALKS END; STATEMENT ISSUED

NC061304 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou and President Kiprianou have concluded their talks and the following statement has been issued:

Because of President Kiprianou's imminent meeting with the UN secretary general in New York on 8 June and within the framework of the regular exchange of briefings and the close cooperation between the Greek and Cypriot Governments, the two delegations under President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou met on 4 and 5 June. Both governments reviewed the developments thus far in the course of the Cyprus issue within the framework of their cooperation and exchanged views on the prospects indicated.

The consultations between the two governments to examine the further promotion of the national issue will be continued after President Kiprianou's meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar.

It must be pointed out that President Kiprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou have entrusted the two delegations, under Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis, to continue their talks today. These talks ended with a meeting at the Foreign Ministry. The Cypriot side was represented by Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis and President Kiprianou's adviser Mikhailidhis, while the Greek side was represented by Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis and Director of the Prime Minister's Political Office Makhairitsas.

PRC'S HE YING MEETS WITH COUNTERPART IN ATHENS

NC042002 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] PRC Deputy Foreign Minister He ying made a stopover in Athens and paid a courtesy visit on Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias. They had a very cordial and important talk, during which they exchanged views on international issues concerning the world community and bilateral issues. The Chinese deputy minister was accompanied by the PRC ambassador in Athens.

ATHENS REPORTEDLY TO CALL EUROMART MEETING ON LEBANON

NC070155 Paris AFP in English 0147 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Athens, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Greece's socialist Government has decided to call for an emergency meeting of the Euromart foreign ministers to denounce the "Israeli invasion" of Lebanon, an official source said here last night.

The government issued a statement deploring that the Israeli air raids and invasion had "annihilated every effort for pacification of the region...."

Greece has followed a pro-Arab policy for years. After the socialists came to power last October, the new government gave diplomatic status here to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

RIZOSPASTIS HITS GOVERNMENT'S U.S.-NATO POLICY

NC051612 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Jun 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "The Real Culprits"]

[Text] According to a government statement, Haig's arrival in Athens was followed by very daring violations of Greek airspace by Turkish aircraft, the most serious of late. Roger's arrival in Athens was followed by the Turkish military junta's decision to extend its Mediterranean and Black Sea territorial waters to 12 miles. The Turkish announcement was followed by threats from the Ankara junta that if Greece extends its Aegean territorial waters, Ankara will consider this a "reason for war." Both of these provocations against our country can neither be considered accidental nor irrelevant. On the contrary, they are directly related to Haig's and Rogers' comings and going to Ankara and Athens within the framework of the U.S. and NATO imperialist plans in exercising pressures of blackmail -- with Evren's fascist junta as the lever -- against Greece.

The very evident goals of pressures and threats are: Greece's full alignment with the U.S.-NATO imperialists' aggressive cold war policy. Therefore, the government's efforts to convince the Greek people that allegedly the provocative Haig-Rogers visits are "beneficial" and that the representatives of U.S. imperialism are showing "understanding" of our national issues are in vain.

It has been proved once again that the policy which the government is following to appease the imperialists by submitting to their demands is not leading to the solution of our national problems, but rather to their foundering and the strengthening of the ties of dependence and servitude.

ULUSU, TURKMEN DEPART FOR SAUDI ARABIA

TA041048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu left Istanbul by air for Saudi Arabia at 1050 today to attend the Islamic Conference Goodwill Committee meeting in Jidda. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will also attend the fourth round meetings of the committee along with Ulusu.

In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Ulusu recalled that the Islamic Peace Committee, which was established following a decision of the third Islamic summit conference held in At-Ta'if on 17-28 January 1981, met a few times in the past in an effort to end the war between Iran and Iraq -- two Islamic countries.

Ulusu said: The first meeting of the Islamic Peace Committee was held in March 1981 and the last one on 5 March 1982. Following the last meeting, Peace Committee President Guinea President Sekou Toure and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti visited Tehran and Baghdad between 19 and 21 April. Mr Toure has now found it useful to reconvene the committee. The foreign minister and I are now leaving for Jidda following this invitation. You must appreciate that it is not possible at this stage to say anything further about the committee's work.

Replying to journalists' questions, Ulusu said that the United States is also exerting efforts to bring an end to the war between Iran and Iraq as soon as possible.

TRADE MINISTER CANTURK RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

TA041703 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Istanbul, 4 Jun (AA) -- Trade Minister Kemal Canturk said in Edirne economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey would be continued in the fields of industrial production, energy and mining, while data would be exchanged on tourism and agriculture.

At a press conference on his way back through this border city from talks with Bulgarian authorities in Sofia under the cooperation agreement of September 1975, Canturk announced Bulgarian Transport Minister Tsanov would be visiting Turkey on 6 July.

KUWAITI, YUGOSLAV TRADE MISSIONS IN TURKEY

TA041701 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1632 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 Jun (AA) -- A trade mission from Kuwait met with Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal and members of the National Chamber of Trade and Industry in Ankara, while another trade mission from Yugoslavia conferred with members of the chamber of trade in Istanbul.

Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal told chairman of the Kuwaiti Chamber of Trade and Industry (Abdul Aziz al-Sagar) his government attached special importance to relations with Kuwait within the framework of the relations with Arab and Moslem countries in general.

Head of the Yugoslavian team (Bozin Jovanovic) called for joint investment projects by the two countries.

ULUSU COMMENTS ON RDF, ARMENIAN MOVEMENT

GF061834 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 4 Jun 82 p 19

[Interview granted by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to AL-QABAS correspondent in Istanbul Salih al-Khuraybi -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] After the military came to power, Arab-Turkish relations improved. In addition, there was greater interest on your part in the Middle East issue, in particular, and the issues of the Islamic world in general. Is this the new policy of Turkey in the next era?

[Answer] The Turkish foreign policy toward the Middle East is well-known to our Arab brethren. We view the Arab-Israeli dispute -- which threatens world stability and security and destabilizes the situation in the Middle East -- as the basic issue in the Middle East. The Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East issue. Turkey has always realized the need to reach a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East dispute. Turkey also sincerely supports the fraternal Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their just cause. Turkey's relations with the fraternal Arab and Islamic countries are developing in every field.

[Question] Some reports indicate that there is an understanding -- which the United States calls a "verbal pact" -- for the deployment of U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] in Turkey. Do you agree with this or deny it? If the United States should request deployment of "cruise" and "Pershing" missiles on Turkish territory, will Turkey agree?

[Answer] Turkey, as any other country, adopts the measures appropriate to its security. These measures have a defensive nature. Their aim is confronting foreign threats and self-defense, not aggression. I would like to stress one important point. This point is that Turkey will never be involved in any measure that threatens the security and interests of its fraternal Arabs. Whenever Turkey adopts any measure, it will take into consideration the interests and the security of the Arab countries so that this security and these interests will not be jeopardized. That is why the measures undertaken in Turkey have only defensive goals. Their goal is the defense of Turkey and this is not aimed against any other side. We believe that the security of the Arab countries is the responsibility of these countries alone not any other side. Turkey will not be a center for the RDF if the goal of these forces is to interfere in Arab Gulf affairs.

[Question] How does Ankara explain the attacks undertaken by the Armenian Liberation Army against its diplomats abroad? What concessions can it make in order to end terrorism?

[Answer] I am sorry to hear this from you. Are you asking about concessions? We will not offer any concessions. We do not offer concessions to terrorists and you know that we do not surrender to terrorism. We fight terrorism and do not offer concessions to terrorists. However, we believe that fighting terrorism with terrorism is a wrong method and that granting concessions to terrorists is a wrong method as well.

TURGUT OZAL VIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS ISSUES

GF061419 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Jun 82 p 17

[Interview granted by Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to AL-QABAS correspondent in Istanbul Salih al-Kuraybi -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [question] Do you think that President Reagan -- on the international level -- is interested in Turkey?

[Answer] Turkey is a member of NATO. When Turkey is strong, then it can carry out its responsibilities toward NATO. I believe that Reagan and Haig realize this. Our problems came from the Congress, where the Greek and the Israeli lobbies are very strong.

[Question] Do you feel, in Turkey, the burden of the "Soviet danger" following the latest events in Afghanistan and Poland?

[Answer] The possibility of a Soviet threat always exists. This is one of the reasons that prompted Turkey to join NATO.

[Question] A few days ago, Alexander Haig implicitly demanded that Turkey withdraw its troops from Cyprus. What is your comment on that?

[Answer] We do not comment on implicit statements. The Turkish troops entered Cyprus to protect the Turkish Cypriots. These forces will withdraw from the island once we are certain that they are out of danger. Right now, we see that they are still in danger.

ECEVIT IN COURT OVER DER SPIEGEL STATEMENT

NC041034 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Turkish military authorities today adjourned until June 18, the trial of former social democratic Premier Bulent Ecevit who is accused of flouting a decree banning "controversial political statements" to the foreign press.

Mr Bulent was in court today in connection with a statement in English he sent to the West German newspaper DER SPIEGEL. At a first hearing on April 29, Mr Ecevit said his statement had been mistranslated into Turkish. Today no official translation had yet been received by the court.

Yesterday, Mr Ecevit was released after spending 54 days in prison after being cleared of suspicion that he gave an interview to the Norwegian daily ARBEIDERBLADET.

ANATOLIA REPORTS DEFENSE STATEMENT ON DISK TRIAL

TA041702 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1647 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Istanbul, 4 Jun (AA) -- Chairman Abdullah Basturk of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions [DISK] told a military court he did not believe opposing the actions of a government should be taken as resisting the state.

In Friday's session of the trial of 52 DISK officers, Basturk explained the confederation did not have the right to call for a strike. He pointed out a 2-hour protest work stoppage conducted at the call of the DISK Executive Committee in March 1978 had been the subject of another concluded trial.

FIFTH PART OF THE TCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

TA041411 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Fifth installment of the Political Bureau report read by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen at the Central Committee plenum; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, the task of creating a strong anti-imperialist mass movement and a strong people's resistance against U.S. imperialism in Turkey is awaiting us in the coming period. It is clear that, above all, dependence on U.S. imperialism and NATO lie at the root of the deep problems currently facing our country. The U.S. imperialist policy of increasing tension and aggression also lies at the root of the dangers awaiting our country in the future.

As we have stated on numerous occasions, the junta would not have been able to intensify the pressure on our people to such an extent without the support of U.S. imperialists. The deployment of nuclear missiles in Turkey is the next item on the agenda after providing facilities to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] by the junta. The junta is heading towards becoming the tool of U.S. imperialism in the region. It is taking steps toward militarizing industry at the cost of totally ruining the economy. It is establishing political and military relations with reactionary regimes in the Middle East and exacerbating the tension with Greece. It is spreading the process of monopolization and militarism. The junta is stamping its influence on the state. This constitutes the internal [word indistinct] basis that pushes the country toward the adventurist goals of U.S. imperialism. In addition to transforming our country into a dangerous factor against peace, this situation also threatens our national security.

The junta is (?endangering) Turkey in order to consolidate its dictatorship. It is knowingly refusing the opportunity to save Anatolia -- with all its Turkish and Kurdish population and its historical monuments of civilization — from the precipice of a nuclear war that will destroy it. It is rejecting the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for the sake of the interests of the likes of Reagan.

All this shows that a Turkey that cannot rid itself of dictatorship and NATO cannot secure [word indistinct] a peaceful, just, free and [word indistinct] future. We are now calling on the millions of peace-loving (?patriots): If you want peace, struggle on its behalf against NATO, U.S. slavery and dictatorship. A free Turkey without NATO or the junta will become one of the chief elements of peace in the region. [sentence indistinct] If you want employment, bread and land, then oppose membership in NATO, which causes the lion's share of national funds to be allocated to arms expenditures.

Comrades, during the short period ahead, the struggle against the junta focuses on the struggle concerning the constitution. The broadest democratic forces do not doubt anymore that the junta wishes to impose a reactionary constitution on our people. In the struggle for a constitution, the junta and the civilian reactionaries who collaborate with it are objectively faced with the broadest democratic forces. The struggle for a democratic constitution and against tearing up the 1961 Constitution is urgent.

Can the referendum of the junta yield a negative reply? We answer this question in the affirmative. There is such a potential. If the broadest democratic forces unite and launch a concrete struggle, the masses can say no to the constitution of the junta. The rejection of the junta's constitution by the people is tantamount to the masses' rejection of the existence of the junta. This would signify a new phase in our country and a new situation in the balance of power. This would weaken the junta and deal a heavy blow to it. Then it would be the (?turn) of the democratic forces and the people to make a leap forward for a democratic government and constitution. There are attempts to scare the people through statements that the junta will not renounce the power if the constitution is rejected. There is no doubt that after receiving a blow with the referendum, the junta might -- if it finds the opportunity -- discard the schedule for a return to democracy. However, under these circumstances, the regime would be less sturdy and stable and weaker than a regime that appears to have gained the approval of the people through a referendum. The masses will be closer than ever before to toppling -- through their struggles -- this dictatorship, whose existence they oppose. As long as we do not create a legal [word indistinct] among the masses who say no to the junta.

The junta is arresting the forces who would say no to its constitution. It is even trampling upon the rights to freely say no to the constitution. Therefore, it is necessary to secure, prior to the referendum, a general amnesty, freedom to all political parties except the NAP, free political activity, the opening of all unions and mass organizations, the right to meetings and strikes and the freedom of thought. These are the minimum conditions to ensure that the results of the referendum reflect the feelings of our people. Our people will be justified in not considering valid the constitution to be imposed through faits accomplis, pressure, or figures at the end of a referendum to be held without fulfilling these conditions.

By imposing on our people a regime that does not recognize the most basic democratic rights, through the hands of the junta, the reactionaries will have totally blocked the possibilities for the democratic forces and our people to attain power through peaceful means. The struggle against repealing the 1961 Constitution and for a national democratic constitution constitutes a goal for unifying the democratic forces and drawing the masses into the struggle. In our opinion, the democratic constitution must include a minimum program, upon which the widest democratic forces can agree. This constitution must, according to us, possess the following general characteristics: It must be based on national independence, envisage saving the country from the reins of imperialism and NATO and advocate peace not war; it must guarantee all the general democratic freedoms -- the freedoms to organize, to speak up and demonstrate -- and a democratic system of thought; it must ban fascism, which is the archenemy of these freedoms, and grant autonomy to the Kurdish nation; it must guarantee economic independence and advocate an etatism protecting small and medium-sized enterprises in favor of the people's interests and against private capitalist monopolies; it must ban large private land ownership and stipulate a democratic land reform; it must fully recognize the freedom of the working class and all workers to conclude collective agreements, organize strikes and form unions. Only such a constitution can reflect the interests of the people.

However, we are not presenting these as preconditions. We are ready to discuss the concrete proposals of other democratic forces. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is showing that it is prepared to unite with the broadest democratic forces against the reactionary junta regime with the minimum goal of drawing a line against the tearing up of the 1961 Constitution. We must give the following reply to the junta's demagogy concerning a constitution that will prevent a return to the pre-12-September conditions: We must not return to the period before 12 September. However, the junta wants to take the people even further back than the period preceding 12 September. Those who do not want to revert to 12 September must say no to the constitution of the junta. The constitution of the junta is an effort to impose a police state that guarantees the 24 January [economic] policy and U.S. slavery and that will make us yearn even for the period prior to 12 September.

The masses are deeply displeased with the regime of the junta -- the 24 January policy, the oppression and tyranny and the stealing of their freedoms. We must energetically demonstrate to the masses that consenting to the constitution of the junta is tantamount to consenting to unemployment, poverty, landlessness, lack of housing and doctors, low wages, destruction and lack of union and political rights. We must show them that saying yes to the constitution is tantamount to saying yes to the threat of advancing on a path to nuclear war and being dragged into adventures because of the U.S. RDF.

Creating the smallest impression now that an easy referendum victory will be won against the junta would constitute a dangerous [words indistinct]. The workers, toilers and intellectuals cannot prevent the junta and the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie from gaining victory unless they start acting now at every opportunity against every pressure of the junta, every kind of exploitation and every trampled right, however small it is, and prepare for the referendum through struggle.

Comrades, our plenum must present all the party organizations with the task of struggling to organize a wide anti-imperialist movement and of dealing a heavy blow to the junta in the referendum for a constitution.

Final Installment

TA052042 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Sixth and final installment of the Political Bureau report read by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen at the Central Committee plenum; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: During this plenum we did not stress our organizational problems. We will discuss this subject in the broadest manner during the preparation work for the fifth congress.

Our plenum must concentrate on the most urgent and basically solvable problems. However, none of the problems of our party are independent of the organizational problems. Above all, we are now engaged in determining clearly the condition of our party and the reasons for our losses. Under these circumstances, it is no doubt impossible to refrain from mentioning our organizational problems.

We can already make the following general points concerning this matter. Back in 1977, our party's national conference stressed two important problems in the organizational field. One of the problems, which still affects us today, consists of totally removing artisanship [last word in English] from party life. A second problem consists of organizing the party within the working class. The conference adopted the following slogans: End to artisanship! The factories must become our stronghold!

Since that day, significant steps were undoubtedly taken in this direction. However, the results of the May attack show that artisanship was not defeated in many fields. What is particularly dangerous in this matter? Artisanship is the work method of a person who cannot get accustomed to specialization and division of labor and who has petit bourgeois and anarchistic (?views). Artisanship is the system of doing party work as if the members were individual artisans or tradesmen. It is a primitive [word indistinct] and crippled way of work contrary to the rules of our party. Some 80 years ago, Lenin dealt with this problem. He presented the ideological foundations of the struggle and organizational principles of a [word indistinct] party. The structure and work of the party, its discipline and conspiration [last word in English] all depend on these Leninist principles. [sentence indistinct] Only the police benefit from a (?situation) in which everyone does every kind of work and inevitably (?knows) everything. [passage indistinct] through this slogan, a struggle has been launched against every type of rightist or leftist opportunism, sectarianism, the tendency to form groups and antiparty tendencies. Let us not forget this.

In the past, the sectarianism in the concept of unity of action caused the weakening of the struggle against legalism [legalizm] in the organizational field. Deviations from the (?principle) of fully exploiting legal [yasal] means in the party and tendencies to misinterpret the legal means started emerging. Competition in legal organizations, legalism in the organizational field and rightist [word indistinct] appeared wherever there was leftist sectarianism in political and ideological fields. This was also the result of insufficient struggle against criticism to the effect that it is not necessary for the TCP to work secretly and that the circumstances allow (?conscious) socialist parties to work legally.

The 1978 Central Committee plenum took the first measures to halt this development. The following meeting with regional secretaries in 1979 and the Central Committee plenum in 1980 made the necessary warnings against leftist errors in political tactics and the rightist errors in the organizational field. However, the weaknesses caused by the errors committed accorded the police great benefits during the May attack. There is no doubt that comrades are [word indistinct] with the fact that the tendency to form groups in the party and the arrests were so destructive. The condition of the Ankara Provincial Committee serves as a very good example of this. This province is in a state of unbelievable collapse. The destructive moves by the Yorukoglu group, first, and another small sectarian group that emerged later left their mark. Now, it is most important to expose every tendency to form groups and eliminate it without wasting time in order to protect the party from the police.

Comrades: We received information from the plenum a short while ago. We learned that the profascist junta general, Ersin, is now heading new preparations to arrest TCP members. The Central Committee appeals to the entire working class, toilers, and progressive forces and calls on them to unite with the TCP and stop Ersin.

TCP URGES SUPPORT FOR FRG, U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS

TA050822 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee has issued a statement in connection with the NATO summit meeting to be held in Bonn on 10 June. In the statement, the TCP greets the large peace and disarmament demonstrations to be held in Bonn, West Berlin and in some U.S. cities during the NATO summit meeting. It calls on all Turkish workers and intellectuals to participate in and support these demonstrations.

HURRIYET CALLS FOR TOUGH STAND ON AEGEAN ISSUE

NC040846 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 31 May 82 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "What and Whom Are We Afraid Of?"]

[Text] While returning from an official visit to Yugoslavia, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou told Greek journalists on the plane: "The Greek Parliament should not forget that following the signing of the Caracas Agreement in October concerning territorial waters, Greece will be entitled to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles."

Papandreou's intention to extend Greek territorial waters to 12 miles in the Aegean is not new. So much so that if he had the strength and the capacity -- he is such a builder of castles in the air -- he would dream "pan-Hellenic" dreams of expanding into Anatolia. However, his statement to the journalists has a new aspect. In his earlier statements, for example, in a reply to a journalist in Cyprus on 28 February 1982 who wanted to know whether Greek territorial waters would or would not be extended to 12 miles, he said: "This is a trump card in our hands. The decision lies entirely with me," and added that "he could not disclose when he intended to exercise this right." But now he appears to be thinking of resorting to this measure after October. There too he skipped a point. Let us briefly refer to that and then carry on.

It is true that the international agreement regarding territorial waters and the continental shelf will be signed in Caracas in October, but another year must elapse before the states which have signed the agreement can put this agreement into effect. The agreement will be open to signatures for a year and then it will be put into effect. This agreement will not mean anything, particularly to Turkey, the United States, Israel and Venezuela which have rejected it -- not on a short term basis anyway. Therefore, Papandreou's threats that he will extend Greek territorial waters in the Aegean to 12 miles cannot make Turkey abandon its present stand.

Turkey's case is clear. Let us put it in the way it was expressed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at the historic press conference on 13 March 1982: "Turkey will not accept any faits accomplis which would affect its rights and interests in the Aegean. And if these rights and interests are violated, it will not hesitate to reciprocate in kind."

In reality, Honorable Ulusu's words are adequately clear, but what can you do? Papandreou is an unreliable adventurer who has adopted inconsistency as a method. Therefore, words addressed to this gentleman must reflect a more resolute stand. In other words, we must officially and categorically tell Papandreou: "If you extend Greek territorial waters in the Aegean to 12 miles, such an act will be considered a "cause for war" from our point of view.

The sentence "a violation of the rights and interests of Turkey in the Aegean will be answered in kind" could be taken to mean: "If they extend their waters to 12 miles in the Aegean, we shall do the same."

Naturally, this is diametrically opposed to Turkey's case and interests. As seen in this example too, Turkey is implementing a lenient and indecisive policy toward Papandreou. Our failure to prevent the militarization of the Aegean islands, and our inability to have the weapons removed from those islands, is clear proof of this. Our failure to complain to the United Nations on the strength of Article 44 of the Lausanne Treaty about the oppressive measures used against our kinsmen in Western Thrace is another proof.

We repeat: The only way out is to talk to Papandreou in the language he understands.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH SOMALIA RATIFIED

TA061223 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] The cultural agreement signed between Turkey and Somalia was ratified today by the Council of Ministers. The agreement envisages the strengthening of cultural ties through the exchange of printed material, works of art, films as well as radio and TV programs. An exchange of members of the faculties of universities and schools of higher learning, teachers, scientists, researchers, physicians, technical personnel and students is also envisaged in the agreement. According to the agreement, visits by journalists, writers, artists, musicians, sportsmen and dancers are also to be encouraged.

BRIEFS

KIRKUK-ISKENDERUN PIPELINE CAPACITY -- The Turkish and Iraqi Governments have agreed to increase the capacity of the oil pipeline carrying Iraqi oil from Kirkuk to Iskenderun from 35 to 45 million tons per year. Work will be carried out jointly, with each side responsible for laying the pipelines in their respective country. [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 May 82 p 9 NC]

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MITTERRAND SPEAKS TO PRESS FOLLOWING SUMMIT

AB071532 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0940 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Statement to the press by French President Francois Mitterrand after summit conference of industrialized countries on 6 June 1982 at Versailles]

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, the summit conference of the seven countries invited to Versailles has held its working sessions which ended with the adoption of a statement. The statement was, of course, adopted by all and therefore represents the general consensus. The document will be distributed to you -- if this has not already -- in the appropriate languages and you will be able to consult it for your commentaries and refer to the text yourselves to judge its content.

We, the heads of state, heads of government and European Community authorities have come to meet you not for the purpose of engaging in a dialogue -- this will be done individually by each of us with the press -- but so that you may understand that this summit was held in an atmosphere of work, cooperation, understanding and, I can say, a friendliness which is so vital to anyone with such extensive responsibilities as ours.

We examined in succession the problems on the agenda. We stuck to the agenda during the plenary sitting. We discussed the state of world affairs, and certain sensitive areas where war and peace are at stake. We examined North-South relations and matters concerning us, specifically economic, financial and trade problems, especially in the monetary and trade areas.

During these discussions many points were spelled out, such as the manner in which we feel trade should be conducted in East-West relations. In North-South relations, for example, whenever we speak of reviving the global negotiations we make it clear, as we have always done, that the rights and obligations of the specialized agencies must be preserved. In fact, you will find all of this in the text.

On each one of the points examined in plenary, an agreement was reached and the texts in the various languages were made precise to avoid any misinterpretation.

I have said that our main problem at the economic level is to harmonize our actions for the control of inflation, unemployment and for the development of growth. To this end, we set for ourselves a number of rules and lines of conduct. We do not want the stand of one to harm the others and we must cooperate to succeed together.

We did not presume to decide for the others -- those who did not attend the summit. That was not our intention, but we knew the importance of our options and we have ensured that these options are viewed within the framework of development of progress for all, with the ultimate goal of and respect for the principles of peace.

We harbor no aggressive intentions against anyone. We want to protect certain values of civilization which we have in common, particularly concerning political regimes, traditions, customs and democratic institutions that characterize the countries taking part in this meeting.

Outside the plenary sittings, we had a great deal of discussion and an exchange of views during meals which were, of course, friendly but also business meals and we spent our evenings discussing all the problems which require our attention. No subject was forbidden. What is typical of this type of meeting is that the heads of state and government as well as the representatives of the communities use direct dialogue and an exchange of views instead of the ritual and formal preocedures of an agenda of an international forum or administrative meeting.

This is why, on the first evening, we began with the alarming issue — the acts of war in the Falklands, resulting unfortunately from Argentina's violent initiative which triggered off a series of logical consequences. We further reiterated our condemnation of the violent initiatives or instigations which some prefer to discussions within the framework of international rules; hence we support UN Security Council Resolution 502 and hope to see a cease-fire as soon as possible. The terms of a truce that should apply to the entire conflict or rather to the two countries directly involved.

However, we want to positively state our full solidarity with Great Britain, whose national interest and pride were hurt. This solidarity is natural. Great Britain must recover its rights. We will do everything to see that peace prevails over war after these rights are recognized.

We raised the Lebanon affair which broke out during our conference. A text was published. When this text was elaborated and adopted, we hardly knew the first development of this crisis. This text therefore had no intention of covering what is currently going on, except that the Israeli Armed Forces are carrying out military intervention in that country. Lebanon, like any other country, has the right to independence, liberty and unity and to its own sovereignty on its national territory -- a sovereignty which has often been disturbed, and by many, but on this occasion it has been so serious that we have expressed our reprobation for the events.

The body of the text will not be discussed now, this is not a press conference but a statement. We shall discuss details of it at other press conferences. I will answer your questions: I will discuss it with you.

We wanted to proceed in a way — quite differently from Ottawa — so as to avoid eight successive statements which are a bit artificial and which, as usual, made no useful contribution to the debate.

We have therefore decided to leave it to the president of the summit to make the final declaration to the press. I do so now on behalf of the Versailles summit and in my capacity as the outgoing president of the summit. There will therefore be no other declaration besides what I am saying now.

I took over from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. The President of the United States will take over from me because the 1983 summit will be held in his country.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that in my capacity as the president — rather at this time in my capacity as a French citizen and as the president of the French Republic — I was satisfied with my being able to hold talks with the heads of state and government of the principal allied and friendly countries, and also with being able to maintain the same kind of ties with the European communities and according them our hospitality. We feel we have advanced.

This is also an appeal for progress, for development, to the capabilities of our societies to bring under control the difficult situation we are presently in...not only us but the whole world. We are assured that we are capable of assuming our responsibilities. That is the impression I have within me as I come to the end of my term of office. And as a French citizen, I repeat that it was, and still is, an honor for us to have received representatives of peoples friendly to us. And it is an honor to receive now the international press, which I hope has enjoyed its work, and has undoubtedly honored us greatly by transmitting with speed and accuracy our deliberations as a whole.

I have nothing to add to this. The image behind this platform will surely pass away. There is little possibility that it will reconstitute itself in a short time -- or if it does, it will be elsewhere; in the United States where we go next year with great pleasure and hope. I thank you.

TODOR ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH KPOE CHAIRMAN MUHRI

AU071238 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] On Friday a meeting took place in Vienna between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is in Austria for a working visit in his capacity of state council chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Chairman Franz Muhri and KPOe Central Committee Secretary Erwin Scharf.

In the course of the talk on questions of mutual interest, Zhivkov and Muhri assessed as positive the development of the state, economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Austria, stressing the two parties' intention to continue working for the further development of these relations. The meeting, which took place in a climate of friendship and close solidarity, was also attended by the ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic in Austria, Stoyan Georgiev.

Visit Ends

AU071235 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Bulgarian state and party chief Todor Zhivkov, who paid a working visit to Austria yesterday and the day before, met with President Rudolf Kirschschlaeger for a talk on Friday. The meeting took place in the morning at the Vienna Imperial Hotel, where the Bulgarian chief of state was staying.

Following the talk the guest proceeded to the province of Burgenland. Provincial Governor Theodor Kery welcomed him. He was accompanied by his 17-year-old granddaughter, since Zhivkov had also brought his granddaughter. After a boat trip to Neusiedler Lake, a luncheon in Neusiedl and a horsecart tour through the Golser wine region -- in beautiful weather — the Burgenland Provincial Government gave a reception for the guests at Esterhazy Castle in Eisenstadt. At the empire hall of the castle, a concert with music of Joseph Haydn was held. In the evening the high Bulgarian guest returned to Sofia from Vienna-Schwechat airport.

FOREIGN MINISTER PREVIEWS UN DISARMAMENT SPEECH

AU071426 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 5-6 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- In his speech at the United Nations on the disarmament problem, which he will deliver in New York on 9 June, Foreign Minister Pahr will plead for an objective verification process regarding international armament. In a talk with journalists, Pahr declared [in Vienna prior to his departure for New York] A body of experts should be established who should compare the divergent data given by East and West about their respective armaments. This should not be confined to a merely quantitative aspect of the weapons, but it would be necessary to work out foundations for objective comparisons, Pahr said.

Asked about the criticism of Austria's foreign policy expressed by Howard Eugene Douglas, U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, at a People's Party meeting at the end of May, Pahr declared that the definition of Austria's neutrality was exclusively Austria's own affair.

SCHMIDT VIEWS VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT

DW071328 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2010 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by reporter Friedhelm Ost in Versailles; date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] The Versailles economic summit took place at a time of particularly great international economic difficulties. You have said yourself that we are experiencing the gravest international economic crisis since the great depression of the thirties. What were the most important results of the Versailles economic summit for you?

[Answer] We can't say that the world was newly built here, but a large number of agreements are important. First of all, there was agreement regarding the point you have mentioned -- all seven government chiefs are only too well aware of their difficult economic situations. Relatively speaking, the best situation exists in Japan, we are second and then come the others which I do not want to list in order. We agree that we all need reduced interest rates -- not just the nominal, but the real rates -- to spur investments and thus employment. Naturally, this is most necessary in America. This was said by everyone, including President Reagan himself. We all know that we cannot expand our budgets any further -- in fact, the opposite is true. This was said with special regard to America by President Reagan himself. Great agreement existed in this respect.

The next most important point is that it was mutually promised not to introduce trade protectionism. This is particularly important for us Germans -- as you said correctly -- because our jobs depend very much on exports. It is also important that we have agreed to cooperate better in the future in the field of international currency policy. The Americans were accommodating to such a degree that there was even talk of common intervention in currency markets -- not to counter any fundamental trends, but to reduce the wild ups and downs of some currencies.

Finally, I want to mention something that is very important to me, namely that in contrast to the concern which has been expressed occasionally, it was clear at this summit that nobody wants to wage a trade war against the Soviet Union and that nobody wants to start a cold war, either. Disarmament and the necessary negotiations were emphasized in the discussion on East-West relations.

[Question] Aren't credits to Moscow or other East European states to be curtailed in the future at the request of the Americans?

[Answer] In this respect a formula exists that we must act according to commercial wisdom, and our banks are doing this anyway. We in Bonn have never given state credits to the Soviet Union. In contrast to some other states in the world, to some other states participating in the summit, we have never done this. Private banks in our country give the export credits. The state does not subsidize them. So all this hardly concerns us. Regarding commercial wisdom, our banks have become most careful regarding credits to Eastern Europe and to the Soviet Union itself.

[Question] You have said yourself that worse things have been prevented such as becoming involved in a deeper crisis. Do you have the feeling in returning to Germany that positive impulses could emanate from Versailles regarding the German economy -- more jobs and increased economic growth?

[Answer] I would assess most positively what I described as having been prevented from occurring. That was the positive effect of the first seven economic meetings because the danger of becoming involved in a mutual trade war has existed since the 1973 oil crisis. The fact that this was not avoided during the international economic depression of the early thirties caused such a deep depression at that time. In this respect, I would consider it most positive if the agreements made here were followed by real action, and if no evasive action takes place, as has been observed occasionally before.

[Question] A strong reminder has been expressed here to demonstrate more discipline with regard to budget policy. Does that have consequences for you, too, in connection with the 1983 budget operation, which you must begin now?

[Answer] I described our budget situation just as others stressed the situations in their countries. We are quite well off, particularly since we have a very high private savings rate in Germany in contrast to other countries. We were not criticized on that point. However, I personally stressed that all seven participating states must take care not to increase their current budget deficits any further. Otherwise there will be no economic upswing in 1983. The OECD and other international institutes have calculated a 3 percent real economic growth rate for our country. I consider that to be a correct estimate for the time being, so I am not without optimism regarding 1983.

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON HAMBURG ELECTION RESULTS

LD071756 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 7 Jun (DPA) -- Following hours of talks in Bonn by the parties, the politicians in question still do not know how Hamburg is to be governed. Following the SPD's severe losses and the failure of the FDP, the position of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn has, in SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's view, become "very much more difficult." As a result of its defeat, the FDP has come to the conclusion that in future elections it must make a clear coalition statement. The top candidate of the Hamburg CDU, Walther Leisler Kiep, at a meeting of the CDU National Executive in Bonn, reaffirmed his demand for the resignation of Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi (SPD). Kiep, as well as CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl, rejected the idea of fresh elections, which had been suggested yesterday evening by a number of SPD politicians.

Brandt called on the FDP coalition partners to decide unequivocally in favor of continuing the alliance with the Social Democrats and to make this clear to the voters. In an article for the SPD's SOZIALDEMOKRAT MAGAZIN, the SPD leader reproached the FDP for their "wavering," which had not paid off. People expected a clear decision regarding what the FDP really stands for now: "a social-liberal course or gradually tagging along with the CDU." [passage indistinct]

With regard to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's attitude, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling stated that he could not accept the SPD's defeat "with a light heart." The chancellor believes, however, that it would be legitimate for the leading CDU candidate Kiep "to now attempt to form a senat." After a 2-hour meeting, the SPD leadership agreed that Von Dohnanyi should remain in office for the time being.

According to Government Spokesman Boelling, even in the event of the Hesse FDP joining the CDU in a coalition, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would "not leave the bridge." In an interview for [BILD] ZEITUNG (Tuesday's edition), Boelling states that "whatever happens in the lander, the Federal Republic needs experienced political leadership." Furthermore, the past weeks, in particular, had proved to the chancellor that Hans-Dietrich Genscher is determined to master the major challenges with him in foreign, security and economic policy. The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER VISITS ISRAEL 3-4 JUN

For Jerusalem Domestic, ITIM, Jerusalem POST and Hamburg DPA reportage on the 3-4 June visit by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Israel, including meetings with President Yitzhaq Navon, Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Labor Party leaders, an interview and a news conference, see the Israel section of the 3 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRUSSELS CEREMONY MARKS ACCESSION INTO NATO

LD051314 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpt] This morning Spain officially joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Here is a report from Angel Gomez Fuentes in Brussels:

[Begin recording] [Gomez] The solemn ceremony to welcome Spain into NATO, which took place at 1100 at the alliance's headquarters in Brussels, brings to an end the long process for Spain's accession to NATO, which our country formally joined last Sunday. The Soanish flag was hoisted, according to English alphabetical order, between those of Portugal and Turkey, and the Spanish national anthem was played. Shortly thereafter there was an extraordinary session of the North Atlantic Council, which was attended by the Spanish delegation comprising Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca, Defence Minister Alberto Oliart, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lacalle Leloup and other officials. Perez-Llorca made a reference to the war in the Malvinas and expressed a desire to serve as a bridge between Europe and Latin America.

[Perez-Llorca] Dialogue and reason should prevail on both sides of the Atlantic. It is necessary to find a settlement -- a freely agreed peace settlement that will constitute a solution. We must avoid the prolongation of the problem, which affects us all as a latent point of conflict and as a source of incomprehension and bitterness between two communities to which Spain belongs, the European and Latin American communities. It makes us painfully aware of the gap which could begin to open between them and which we are resolved to help eliminate as soon as possible. [end recording]

PCE REACTS TO COUP PARTICIPANTS' SENTENCES

LD032232 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Statement issued by Nicolas Sartorius, member of the PCE Central Committee Executive Council, at PCE headquarters in Madrid on 3 June -- recorded]

[Text] 1. We have always defended the need for a just sentence in order to consolidate the democratic system in Spain and defend the constitution, the king and the vast majority of the armed forces who have carried out a mandate to defend the constitutional order and the system of liberties which the Spanish people have chosen.

2. Without prejudicing respect for the courts of justice, the PCE feels obliged to state that, apart from fitting sentences such as those passed on Jaime Milans del Bosch and Antonio Tejero Molina, the sentences undoubtedly contain grave and negative aspects as well as inadequate assessments and clearly insufficient terms. This naturally creates dissatisfaction. Given the application of some of the sentences passed, it follows that a number of defendents who, as we see it, have violated the constitutional mandate and military laws which always exclude obedience to orders which attack the constitutional order, will remain active in the army.

3. As a consequence, the PCE considers that it is necessary that the negative aspects of the sentence be corrected by means of an appeal to the second court of the Supreme Tribunal Court. Therefore, the PCE agrees with the government's announced intention of giving the appropriate instructions to the Ministry of Justice to initiate the relevant proceedings.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ARGENTINE BOMBING RAIDS

LD071542 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1531 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By Alan Jones, PA defense staff]

[Test] Argentine war planes have launched bombing attacks on British troops now pushing forward towards Port Stanley, the Defence Ministry [MOD] announced today. But MOD spokesman, Mr Ian McDonald, said there had been no British casualties from the bombing raids, carried out by Canberras over the last day or so.

He told a news conference that a number of Argentine military positions close to Port Stanley had been bombarded and continued to be attacked.

"British troops are patrolling forward territory and consolidating their positions. Equipment is being moved up," he said. "In addition some troops, and in particular the Gurkhas, are on patrol looking for Argentine pockets of resistance to the rear of British positions."

Mr McDonald said there had been little direct operational contact with Argentine forces over the past few days. He disclosed that a number of trip-wires, mines and booby traps have been found in the Darwin and Goose Green areas -- captured by British paratroops after a fierce battle.

Most of the mines were not marked, and Mr McDonald said: "This indiscriminate mining, of course, puts the civil population at considerable risk."

Today's news conference was the first time Mr McDonald had given any operational details for some days.

4 Killed in Helicopter Crash

LD071756 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1745 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Four British troops were killed when a Gazelle helicopter crashed on East Falklands on Saturday, the Defence Ministry announced today. Two of the troops were from the Royal Corps of Signals, and the other two were from the Army Air Corps. Next-of-kin have been informed.

It is understood that the helicopter was not shot down but the crash was the result of an accident.

COMMANDER APPEALS TO ARGENTINES TO LAY DOWN ARMS

LD071910 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1842 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson and Alan Jones, PA defense staff]

[Text] The commander of Britain's land forces on the Falklands today made a dramatic radio appeal to the leader of the beleaguered Argentine garrison at Port Stanley: "Let's end the killing." Using a VHF transmitter and a Spanish-speaking marine captain as an interpreter, Major General Jeremy Moore asked Brigadier Mario Menendez to tell his men to lay down their arms.

General Moore, a deeply religious man who reads a page of the Bible every night, made the 11th hour appeal to avoid bloodshed as British troops prepared to launch a full-scale attack on the Argentine garrison.

No information was available in London as to the reply given by Brig Menendez, who is regarded as a hardliner and who has already proclaimed that his garrison will fight "to the last man and the last bullet."

An assault on the 7,000-strong Argentine garrison is now imminent as the final British positions are secured. British forces now overlook the Argentines on two sides and have effectively cut off with their artillery any hope of significant supplies of food and ammunition reaching the beleaguered troops.

This, it is understood, was forcibly pointed out to the Argentine leader by General Moore. Leaflets containing an open letter from task force commander Admiral Sandy Woodward to Brig Menendez have already been dropped on Port Stanley.

FORCE PUSHES CLOSER TO STANLEY; FIGHTING DETAILED

LD071936 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1903 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By PA defense and political staff]

[Excerpts] Advance patrols of British troops are now "eyeball to eyeball" with Argentine defences around Port Stanley as the main invasion force pushes ever closer to the Falklands capital. This was the dramatic picture which emerged tonight from a mixture of correspondents' despatches, brief Ministry of Defence statements, and authoritative Whitehall sources:

-- Marine commandos have outflanked the enemy north of Stanley, and strong British positions have been established on the mountains overlooking the capital on two sides.

-- British sea and land forces control the north of East Falklands, and large quantities of stores, guns, ammunition and men have been moved up there.

-- British artillery can now reach Stanley's airfield, which effectively seals off the 7,000-man Argentine garrison from any hope of re-supply of food or ammunition from the mainland.

-- Marine and Gurkha patrols have killed some 60 Argentine troops during clashes within sight of Port Stanley over the last five days.

-- Britain's relentless bombardment of military positions close to Port Stanley continues.

-- But attacks by Argentine war planes on the British troops pushing towards Stanley have come to nothing.

Whitehall sources said some 60 Argentine troops had been killed during a series of fierce fire fights in the marshy "no man's land" between enemy bunkers around Port Stanley, and British positions on the heights seven miles away. British patrols were also now pushing so close that they were "eyeball to eyeball" with the main Argentine defences around the occupied capital. Reports reaching London indicate that the constant shelling from batteries of 105mm light guns, flown into position slung beneath Sea King helicopters, is beginning to have some effect on the Argentine defenders. The counter battery from 155mm and 105mm Argentine howitzers has been dismissed as "desultory," probably because the soldiers want to conserve ammunition for the imminent final assault by British troops.

The Defence Ministry in London is refusing to disclose any information about the extent of British casualties in the fighting, although there are believed to be some wounded from mine explosions.

ITN reporter Michael Nicholson in his latest despatch from the Falklands did not mention casualties, but spoke of the dreadful weather being endured by the troops. He said: "The weater has been atrocious. We've had seven consecutive days of high winds and constant freezing rain. The men on the mountains are enduring the most appalling weather conditions, sometimes snow, sometimes ice, always mud. They are living in trenches dug into sodden peat bogs and are enveloped in low clouds, 24 hours a day."

Nicholson also said an Argentine Canberra had been shot down during attempts to bomb the task force in the San Carlos area.

As the troops waited for the final order to launch an all-out attack on Port Stanley, Mrs Thatcher today chaired another meeting of her so-called "war cabinet" for nearly one and a half hours. And tonight former Treasury Chief Secretary Mr John Biffen warned that taxes may have to be increased to pay for the Falklands campaign. He said: "There is a price in blood, and a price in treasure."

Ready for Assault

LD072216 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2150 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By Leslie Dowd of REUTERS]

[Text] British gunners today (Sunday) shelled and smashed an Argentine supply column close to the Falkland Islands capital of Port Stanley. A British sniper also shot an Argentine soldier in a night of aggressive patrolling by paratroops probing the defensive ring of infantry and artillery the Argentines have installed round Port Stanley.

Moving silently by night over the soggy, treeless Falklands terrain crack reconnaissance troops spotted two large trucks and five smaller vehicles on the gravelled road leading into Port Stanley. They called in artillery on the Argentine vehicles. One four-tonner exploded in a plume of flame and at least one other was smashed. Paratroops said they believe the others were all damaged. "It was a bloody good fire mission," an officer said. One of the large trucks bristled with radio aerials and may have been a mobile command post.

A patrol came across a crashed Chinook giant helicopter and was able to load up a tracked vehicle stealthily with Argentine ammunition and other supplies they found inside.

British preparations for the battle for Port Stanley are virtually complete. A powerful assault force is being formed into a line of battle like a jigsaw puzzle. Helicopter pilots have flown unceasingly in the wet and windy winter weather to ferry supplies forward, field medical dressings taped to their flying helmets.

The 7,000-strong Argentine garrison is still getting a few supplies flown from the mainland by Hercules C-130 transports. We heard two fly in to Stanley during last night. Argentine infantry positions on the hills outside Stanley were subjected to three hours of naval gunfire early today.

Enemy Reports Harrier Attack

LD080736 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0705 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] A Ministry of Defence spokesman had no comment this morning on Argentine claims that three British Harriers attacked Argentine positions at Port Stanley on Monday. The announcement was made in Buenos Aires overnight by the Argentine high command and reported by ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The claim said that the Harriers were repelled by anti-aircraft fire and that one left the Port Stanley area trailing heavy smoke. The joint chiefs also said an Argentine patrol routed British troops from positions near Port Stanley, and that their forces had captured equipment abandoned by the British.

The high command did not say where the fight took place. It was the second time in a little less than 24 hours that the joint chiefs announced their patrols had routed British units.

ASSASSINATION OF DIPLOMAT IN LISBON REPORTED

TA071623 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Erkut Akbay, an administrative official at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, was martyred as a result of an armed attack around noon today. His wife, Nadid Akbay, a secretary at the embassy, was seriously injured during the attack.

According to information given by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, Akbay and his wife were attacked around noon, when they arrived at home for lunch, by a man waiting for them at the door. Akbay died at the scene of the incident. His wife, who was seriously injured, was taken to the St Jose Hospital in Lisbon. It is reported that Nadid Akbay, who is in a coma, has been operated on and is in critical condition. Eyewitnesses said that the assailant fled from the scene of the incident. The 9mm revolver used during the attack was found at the scene. The Portuguese Police were alerted following the attack. Border crossings and airports are being checked. A clandestine Armenian terror organization has assumed responsibility for the attack.

The Foreign Ministry has announced that the necessary deliberations have been made for the speedy arrest of the culprits, their prosecution and for securing more effective protection of embassy personnel.

Foreign Ministry Condemnation

TA071940 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Minister of State and Acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztrak has issued a statement in connection with the martyrdom of Erkut Akbay, an administrative official at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon. In his statement Oztrak said: We condemn this infamous murder with the strongest hatred a human is capable of. Noting that Turkey expects the Portuguese Government to capture these murderers who always stab in the back and to give them the punishment they deserve. Oztrak added: We once again stress that this act, which strikes at the Turkish Republic through two innocent persons, is incompatible with either humanity or historic facts and will not prevent the loyal members of our ministry from performing their duty with devotion, courage and a cool head. This loathsome incident has shown that international terrorism has become a problem for humanity. We again wish to warn all the world countries about the necessity for close cooperation on the issue.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEPLORES ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

TA071649 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 7 Jun (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said his government deplores the heavy Israeli attacks against Lebanon by air, land and sea. It is cause for concern, he added, that these latest attacks have "reached the dimensions of an occupation" and hence may have "grave consequences for regional security and peace."

"It is additionally deplorable," Akiman went on, "that this new fait accompli, which caused great loss of life and heavy damage among civilians, has taken place at a time when intensive efforts are being made to control tension and reestablish peace in Lebanon."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman called on Israel to comply with the Security Council resolution by ending its military operations immediately and stopping its aggressive behavior against the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon.

ALDIKACTI DENIES SECRET MEETINGS HELD ON CONSTITUTION

TA071757 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 7 Jun (AA) -- Chairman of the Consultative Assembly Committee charged with drafting the new constitution Prof Orhan Aldikacti denied that recent meetings he held with members of the assembly in addition to some of his own committees had been "secret."

In an interview with the AA correspondent, Aldikacti admitted, however, a group of 75, "which might rise to 90," members had met at the committee room "to speed up the draft constitution." The meetings were not secret, "but we did not talk at random" about the discussion held, he added.

Members attending the meeting, who had been "working together for some time," had "similar views" on a number of topics, Aldikacti said.

Asked to comment on rumors that this group, labeled "Kemalist liberals" by the press, was planning to set up a new political party, Prof Aldikacti said personally he had no intention of going into politics, but admitted members of this sizeable group might eventually go on to form a new political grouping.

Aldikacti said his personal aim was to complete the drafting of the constitution in committee for presentation to the plenary session of the Consultative Assembly "as soon as possible," and claimed he never made a secret of his views or behavior.

PROSECUTER SEEKS DEATH FOR 259 DEV-YOL MILITANTS

NC071659 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The military prosecutor of the Eastern Turkish martial law region of Erzincan is seeking the death penalty for 259 militants of Dev-Yol, Turkey's largest underground leftist organization, according to an indictment released here today.

Dev-Yol is accused of creating a "liberated zone" in the Black Sea town of Fatsa and of forcing residents to obey it.

They are also charged with committing 90 murders, 36 injuries, and 22 robberies for ideological reasons.

Unexpected defendants in the indictment include Mumtaz Soysal, columnist for the liberal Daily MILLIYET and constitutional law professor at Ankara's Faculty of Political Sciences, and Mahmut Tali Ongoren, president of the Contemporary Journalists Association.

The prosecutor also demanded jail terms ranging from one to 15 years for the remaining 426 defendants.

FRANCE

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA071850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The Central American situation, particularly in El Salvador, and the Malvinas war will dominate the official meetings that Panamanian President Aristides Royo will hold tomorrow in Paris. Royo arrived in France today.

SOVIET SUBMARINE ESCORTED FROM EXERCISE ZONE

LD072042 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A minor French-Soviet incident occurred this afternoon. A Russian submarine came a little too close to the French, British and Netherlands naval fleets engaged in exercises off Brest and was politely accompanied out of the exercise zone by a fleet escort ship, a destroyer. The incident occurred outside territorial waters.

GREECE

ATHENS CALLS FOR EC EMERGENCY SESSION ON LEBANON

NC061639 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0730 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Following the dramatic events in Lebanon the government has issued the following statement:

After its recent statement of condemnation the Greek Government considers it its duty to once again express its indignation over the continued air raids against the noncombatant population of Lebanon and the undisguised invasion by Israeli forces of Southern Lebanon.

The Greek Government condemns, in the strongest possible manner, these acts of aggression, which starkly violate every rule of international law, destroy every effort toward the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem and, at the same time, create the danger of a more general clash.

The Greek Government has resolved to call for an emergency meeting of the EC Council of Foreign Ministers to condemn the Israeli invasion, to adopt measures for its immediate cessation, to prevent every form of repetition of such an act and to protect peace in the area.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR -- A Greek delegation composed of many members and headed by Deputy Coordination Minister Yiannis Pottakis departed for Moscow to participate in the work of the first interministerial meeting of the two countries to be held this year. Deputy Minister of Agriculture Yiorgos Moraitis, chairmen of organizations, representatives of banks and ministry officials are included in the delegation. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Jun 82 NC]

ITALY & THE VATICAN

ITALIAN ENVOY TO ISRAEL PROTESTS MOVE ON LEBANON

AU072048 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 7 Jun (ANSA) -- The Italian Government "firmly deplored" Israel's invasion of Lebanon today, and also voiced "indignation" at the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London, in an official move with the Israeli Foreign Ministry here.

Voicing the Italian position, Ambassador Girolamo Nisio described the Israeli invasion as "indiscriminate" adding that the high number of casualties "seems completely unacceptable."

According to the diplomat, the tit-for-tat betwween Israelis and Palestinians "does not facilitate" the search for peace in the Middle East.

He added that, in the same spirit with which it participates in the U.N. peace force in Lebanon and in the Multinational force in the Sinai, Italy renews its appeal to the parties involved to show "responsibility by making every effort to control the situation."

Pertini Condemnation

AU071636 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 7 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Head-of-State Sandro Pertini issued a "cry of alarm" over the threat to peace represented by Israel's invasion of Southern Lebanon at the end of a luncheon offered for President Ronald Reagan at the Quirinale presidential residence here today.

In his brief address, Pertini described his "concern and indignation" over the attack. "A new hotbed of war has now been lighted in the Middle East," he asserted.

"We protest against this brutal invasion of Lebanon, just as we protested against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan," he added.

"We condemn the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London, but barbaric tribal law cannot be applied against a whole people.

"Israel had its land and its homeland. Today, it should respect the homelands of others."

NETHERLANDS

SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATS '66 DECLINES FURTHER

PM040949 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The Hague -- According to an opinion poll carried out by NIPO/Rooie Haan using the Maurice de Hond method, Democrats '66 [D'66] sank to a new low in the latter half of May. Since the losses in the provincial elections in March, support for D'66 has slumped even further and if elections were held now the party would win only seven seats. At present D'66 have 17 seats in the Second Chamber.

The People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] would win 38 sests as opposed to 34 in March and 26 in the election last year. Compared with the provincial elections in March the Labor Party [PVDA] would lose no more ground and its standing in the opinion poll is 34 seats (as against 44 in the Second Chamber at present).

Compared with March, the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] would have some losses and fall back from 52 to 50 seats. At present the CDA has 48 seats in the Second Chamber.

The small left wing parties would continue to gain ground. According to the poll, the radical party would advance to four seats (at present three) and the Pacifist Socialist Party and the Communist Party of the Netherlands would each advance from three to five seats. The small Christian parties would remain stable with the exception of the Reformed Political Union, which would advance from two to three seats.

The Langendijk Opinion Research Bureau has carried out a poll on the municipal elections which will take place next Wednesday [9 June]. The poll indicates gains for the VVD and the CDA and losses for the PVDA and D'66. The General Broadcasting Association, which published the Langendijk figures, added that only 61 percent of people interviewed were sure about their choice and that 30 percent had still not reached any decision.

LABOR PARTY EX-MINISTERS HAND OVER PORTFOLIOS

PM040957 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Unnamed "Own Correspondent" report: "New Cabinet Will Hasten Government Declaration"]

[Excerpt] The Hague -- it is expected that the third van Agt cabinet will present a government declaration to the Second Chamber as early as next Thursday [3 June]. The minority cabinet comprising the Christian Democratic Appeal and Democrats '66 was sworn in on Saturday [29 May] by Queen Beatrix.

Today, the six Labor Party ministers in the previous van Agt cabinet will hand over their portfolios to their successors -- van Agt (who is now foreign minister as well as prime minister), de Graaf (social affairs and employment), Deetman (education and science), de Boer (culture, recreation and social welfare), Rood (interior ministry) and Nijpels (housing and land management). The latter two new ministers are from Democrats '66.

NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN VISITS PRC

For Beijing reports on the visit of Chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Henk Hoekstra to the PRC, including his meeting with Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang, see the Western Europe section of the 8 June China DAILY REPORT.

SWEDEN

SEARCH FOR FOREIGN SUBMARINES CONTINUES

LD051020 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] New reports about foreign submarines in Swedish waters in the Gulf of Bothnia continue to arrive at the Defense Staff. Military searches have also begun in the waters outside Sundsvall, and the search outside Umeaa is continuing. However, no contact has been made with any submarine so far.

The Defense Staff says it has no logical explanation for the appearance just now of several submarines around Sweden.

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SPD DEPUTIES' REAGAN LETTER PROTESTS NUCLEAR ARMS

LD071418 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Jun (DPA) -- A total of 59 SPD Bundestag members -- particularly from the leftwing but also from the center -- have sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan criticizing nuclear arming. In their letter, published today, the parliamentarians call on Reagan to consider the letter and "all peaceful demonstrators" in Thursday's peace demonstration in the federal capital as "an expression of the concern and fear" of a nuclear war. They also support the movement that began in the United States for a freeze on nuclear armaments.

The letter, released by leftwing member Freimut Duve, states: "Millions of citizens in the Federal Republic of Germany are united with millions of American citizens: Whoever has the authority of President of the United States of America over developments in this world must now use it to freeze and completely eliminate nuclear arms and not to create the biggest arms buildup in our history."

The parliamentarians also emphatically support the continuation of East-West detente and express their "utmost concern" over the "massive arms drive in weapons of mass destruction" pursued by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The parliamentarians also oppose the present policy of [word indistinct] deterrence, because leading representatives of the Reagan administration have mentioned the possibility of nuclear war.

The letter from SPD parliamentarians, which was also signed by Former Minister of the Family Antje Huber, has aroused the displeasure of the parliamentary group leadership. It was said here that the parliamentarians acted by themselves, on their own authority, since the parliamentary group had prepared a resolution that would be approved on Tuesday and the letter had not been discussed with the group.

Party Endorses Friendship

LD080902 Hamburg DPA in German 0834 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA) -- One day before the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the SPD leadership has emphasized that cooperation and friendship with the Government and people of the United States are a principle of Social Democratic foreign policy. The SPD Presidium, which met on Monday evening under the chairmanship of party leader Willy Brandt, said in a declaration published on Tuesday that this cooperation and friendship rest not only on joint membership in NATO, but also on common views on the rights of peoples to democracy and independence. These common views remain, despite current differences of interests and opinions.

Resolution Welcomes Reagan

LD081952 Hamburg DPA in German 1733 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA) -- The SPD Parliamentary Group adopted a resolution this evening welcoming President Reagan to Bonn and expressing its commitment to the Western alliance. Parliamentary Group Spokesman Knut Terjung said the resolution was adopted by a very large majority and with only four or five opposing votes, and the great majority of the 59 SPD deputies who yesterday published a letter to Reagan clearly criticizing U.S. policy, especially with regard to the nuclear arms buildup, voted for the resolution. The 59 deputies had incurred the displeasure of the parliamentary group leadership, but with the unanimous [as received] adoption of the resolution, the controversy is now considered to be settled.

In the resolution the SPD welcomes Reagan as "the representative of a great people, to whose democratic tradition we owe a great deal." The text does, however, mention that the SPD by no means agrees with all of Washington's proposals or statements. However, the basis of common values and vital interests is not affected by this, it says. Reagan is asked to see the demonstrations of the peace movement in Bonn on Thursday as an "expression of the vitality of our democracy."

The 59 deputies had urged President Reagan to support a freeze on nuclear arming and its complete abolition rather than the greatest arms buildup in human history. They had also urged the President to regard their letters and all peaceful demonstrators at the rally as an expression of concern and fear of a nuclear war.

INCENDIARY DEVICES MAILED TO 9 U.S. FIRMS

LD082014 Hamburg DPA in German 1919 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Wiesbaden, 8 Jun (DPA) -- Nine firms in Essen, Hochum, Duesseldorf and Muenster which are part U.S.-owned, received letters today containing incendiary devices. This was announced in Wiesbaden by a spokesman of the Federal Criminal Investigation Department [CID] who said all the letters had been opened safely.

He said the letter had been mailed by unknown persons in Hagen/Westfalen. In the padded envelopes there was a cardboard lining containing an alarm clock, a flat battery and a cigarillo packet filled with a plasticine-like substance, which initial examination showed to be inflammable but not explosive. The following message was typed on a sticker: "In the next war no one will be innocent. Stop the madness. We wish mister president and his friends a hot reception."

The police assume that more letters have been addressed to U.S. firms in the Federal Republic and could possibly be delivered tomorrow morning. The CID recommends that the nearest police station be informed immediately if suspicious mail is received.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON HAMBURG ELECTION RESULTS

DW081029 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2040 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by reporter Ernst-Dieter Lueg in Bonn; date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] After the grave SPD losses in the Hamburg elections and after the FDP failure to achieve its aims, can you pretend that nothing has happened here and just carry on?

[Answer] What do you mean by here? If you mean Bonn, the government here runs on the basis of the Bundestag majority and not with the help of a landtag or local majority of citizens. It is absolutely correct to say that the SPD and the FDP lost the Hamburg elections. The CDU won -- at least it gained a lot. However, you cannot simply say it has won the election because it must now try to elect the senate of Hamburg citizens. I think Mr Kiep has to be asked to do this, and he can legitimately try.

[Question] Don't you consider the loss of confidence suffered by the social-liberals in the Hamburg test to be very unpleasant especially in view of the difficult budget talks between the SPD and the FDP? Couldn't attempts could be made to gain advantage because of a kind of uncertainty in both camps?

[Answer] Attempts to gain advantage are always being made in both camps, that is true; this happens in every political party. That is inevitable in a democracy. If the FDP had achieved somewhat more than 5 percent in Hamburg instead of somewhat less, and if the SPD had achieved 1 percent more, the mood would be completely different there. One thing must not be ignored, however. The Free Democrats and the Social Democrats together received more votes in Hamburg for the social-liberal coalition...

[Question -- interrupting] Isn't that just figures?

[Answer] No, I want to say it clearly -- more votes than the CDU. The CDU can't count any more on the votes of the environmentalist groups than we can. That is not an absolute majority. But it is a majority. Nobody has an absolute majority. I don't want to gloss over what I said earlier because it is a victory, a relative victory, for the CDU.

[Question] You were very active in the election campaign in Hamburg, your home town. Do you feel that the Hamburg voters have abandoned you?

[Answer] No, I don't feel that at all. I was not running in those elections. Maybe it would have had some influence if I had been running, but I do not want to philosophize about that. Klaus von Dohnanyi has been most active and achieved a very clear personal success. Without him the outcome would certainly not have been as good.

[Question]] Do you have the impression after today's coalition talk that the FDP shares your optimism regarding the forthcoming budget talks?

[Answer] I do not think that the elections in Hamburg will have any influence on the realistic results of budget discussions. We will conclude the 1982 supplementary budget issue next Wednesday in cabinet. Regarding the 1983 budget, this will take place 3 weeks after that. We have some time left in this respect. I do not think that land policy will have any great influence on that. However, reaching decisions will continue to be difficult.

FDP May Defect

DW080907 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Eghard Moerbitz report]

[Text] Bonn, 7 June -- The future of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn is seriously endangered after the Hamburg election defeat of the SPD and the FDP. Although Chancellor Helmut Schmidt rejected the resignation demanded by the opposition, and although leading coalition politicians have told their parties that they will not give up in Bonn, the Bonn government parties have been severely shocked.

Statements by both sides indicate that the initial coalition talks on the 1982 supplementary budget and the 1983 budget draft are taking place under complicated conditions. It is expected in the federal capital that the positions will harden after the Hamburg elections. It is being taken for granted that during the Hesse landtag elections on 26 September the FDP will support the CDU. The Bonn FDP leadership, however, will not do anything before the Hesse party congress on 17 June so as not to create the impression that they have panicked and decided to support Alfred Dregger's CDU solely for selfish party reasons.

All three Bonn parliamentary parties believe that "the entry into parliament by some of the alternative groupings is inevitable" (Brandt). CDU Secretary General Heinrich Geissler stated that the environmentalists have "stabilized as a constant factor in the political party scenery."

APEL AFFIRMS IMPORTANCE OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

LD081216 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA) -- According to Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD), the FRG should press NATO for an examination of the number and type of nuclear warheads in Europe with the aim of a substantial reduction. In an article in the journal EUROPE ARCHIV, Apel writes that the Western alliance is currently considering such things. Similar proposals have been made recently by representatives of the coalition and the opposition in Bonn.

Nevertheless, Apel spoke out again against the view of prominent American politicians that the West should refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons. Whoever is considering that must be aware that he is contributing to the regionalization of military conflict in Europe and to the separation of the United States from Europe. The NATO strategy is a strategy of preventing war in the first place.

The minister stressed that it is the existence of nuclear weapons above all that has prevented military conflict in Europe since 1945, but only the conventional defense capability of the West and its continuous development makes the policy of deterrence credible.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES LEBANON WITH ARAB ENVOYS

LD081332 Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA) -- On Tuesday Federal Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the Federal Republic's "distress and deep sympathy" for the suffering of the population and for the victims of the act of force in Lebanon. In a talk with Arab ambassadors in Bonn, Genscher said that the German Government supports the UN Security Council's demand for a cease-fire, the withdrawal of Israeli troops and respect for the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

During the talks, which were sought by the Arab ambassadors, they also expressed their concern over the Israeli invasion. Their spokesman, Lebanese Ambassador Khalil al-Khalil, and his Kuwaiti colleague Talib Jalal an-Naqib, condemned Israel's action. Genscher cited the statement on Lebanon just issued by the seven Western state and government chiefs in Versailles.

SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO ARGENTINE CRITICISM

LD081628 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA) -- The Federal Government wants a purely peaceful settlement of the Falklands conflict, a government spokesman said in Bonn today in reply to increasing criticism of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the Argentine press. "What on earth was Herr Schmidt thinking of?" Argentine radio asked on Monday in a strong criticism of the chancellor's statement in an interview with BILD-ZEITUNG of 2 June, in which Schmidt expressed regret that increased Soviet influence is a result of the conflict and that a British victory would "finally open up possibilities" for negotiations.

In this connection the government spokesman stated today that Bonn acted on the basis of UN Resolution 502 and that the Federal Government urged the ending of hostilities, the withdrawal of the Argentine troops and negotiations in accordance with it. It is in this spirit that Bonn has repeatedly tried to influence the parties in the conflict. At any rate, the Federal Government has never supported nor urged military measures.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AB081934 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1140 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Press conference held by French President Mitterrand on 6 June in Versailles following Western summit]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, you said some time ago at the Congress Hall that the joint declaration was written in such a way that it could not have different interpretations. So, you could undoubtedly help us remove two ambiguities prevailing over the summit for 2 days.

The first one is on monetary issues. The French delegation has said -- through the various ministers who spoke and perhaps through you, too -- that the principle of intervention on the market was commonly agreed on. The Americans say: yes to intervention in case of erratic movements, disorderly conditions," and they add: This conforms with our constant policy; it also conforms with IMF Article 4; therefore nothing is fundamentally new in our agreement. They even add that the survey panel which is expected to meet will decide whether to enforce greater or lesser intervention. As a result, the question remains open.

The second misunderstanding was on trade with the Eastern countries. The French delegation stressed in particular that the declaration does not contain any reference to particular restrictions to the granting of credits while the Americans stress the limitations "do limit" -- I think that the verb has the same meaning both in French and in English -- the granting of credits. Could you enlighten us on these two points?

[Answer] First of all, I generally know what I say and I bear the responsibility for what I say. I do not understand hearsay and I don't see in your first remark any difference between what the Americans are reported to have said and what I have said -- I refer to you first remark on the monetary issue, and not the second one on trade. As a matter of fact, in the text which was added -- I will read it to you and you will judge for yourselves -- it is said: Intervention if necessary. The expression "if necessary" naturally implies unbearable fluctuation, which is not the case for the time being. The last time there was such a situation was when the EEC intervened to support the dollar some years ago. The reverse has not happened yet.

As any discussion on this would be useless, I will try to find the text for you, first the text of the general declaration and then that of the attached document. I will eventually add a point which is in neither text.

We have agreed to maintain toward the USSR and Eastern Europe a cautious and diversified approach. Mr Fabra's reference is to the passage which says: Thirdly and in view of the prevailing economic and financial considerations, we have agreed to conduct our relations with the USSR and other Eastern countries with caution in order to ensure that they are economically sound, and to use prudence as required by trade relations through limitation of export credit.

The development of these relations will be examined periodically; that is another issue. Your question is not on that issue. So you want to know whether there are restrictions. Restrictions to what? The restrictions, or the caution which could lead to restrictions, apply to the entire economic and financial relationship with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. That is the first point.

Secondly, since you want precision, the discussion was to be held precisely on that point. There was a difficulty on the issue of export credit.

If you closely followed the discussion — I am sure you did -- you must be aware that originally the matter was to call for restrictions on public aid to exportation considered as subsidies granted to the Soviet Union. State subsidies granted by which countries? Two countries: Italy and France.

I confess that I rejected that somewhat narrow-minded approach to the matter. Moving a herd of elephants to crush the flea called stated subsidies to exportation granted by France and Italy to the Soviet Union and Eastern countries seemed out of proportion to me.

We accept our joint responsibility which is to strive for greater stability in the International Monetary System. We admit that the advance towards stability depends first on the convergence of policies aimed at reducing inflation, developing employment, restimulation of growth and the maintenance of the internal and external values of our currencies. We are determined to fulfill this obligation in close cooperation with all countries and monetary institutions concerned.

Secondly, we attach major importance to the role of the IMF as a monetary institution and we give it our full support in its efforts to promote stability. Thirdly, we are ready to strengthen our cooperation with the IMF in its task of supervision and to develop this supervision on a multilateral basis by taking into special account currencies with Special Drawing Rights. Fourthly, we exclude the use of our rates of exchange to obtain undue advantages of competitiveness. Fifthly, we are prepared, if necessary, to intervene in the exchange markets in order to counteract disorderly situations, in accordance with Article 4 of the statutes of the International Monetary Fund.

This is linked to what is found in the first page of the general declaration where it says: In order to obtain this reduction -- that will help in lowering the current unbearable interest rates and create more stable exchange rates -- we will apply cautious monetary policies on a priority basis and will better control budget deficits. In this regard, we will work towards the constructive and ordered development of the international monetary system through very close cooperation between the authorities representing the currencies of North America, Japan and the European Communities, with the aim of pursuing medium term economic and monetary objectives. Toward this end, we made the commitment contained in the text I have just read to you.

One must conclude from this that the idea of coordination by means of constructive development of what is referred to here as the international monetary system -- although it does not exist — that is, cooperation between the currencies of North America, Japan and the European communities with the aim of pursuing medium term economic and monetary objectives, is what I told you about yesterday evening, Mr Fabra. I did not say it would happen at once or that it would happen tomorrow morning; I said it would be on a medium term basis.

[Question] Mr President, I think it is in the monetary field that the greatest amount of precise detail has been given. For the first time since the IMF was created, it has obtained the right to supervise the national economies of the West. I think this is very serious because, as Michel Jobert said yesterday, the IMF is 85 percent dependent on the United States and the Anglo-Americans. Therefore, this decision constitutes an attack on national security. On the other hand, I am also surprised that we speak of development of the Third World when at the same time we open the doors of our economies to the IMF, which is precisely the institution which imposes atrocious austerity conditions on developing countries. I would like you to explain this issue to us.

[Answer] This is a romantic point of view. Not that romantic forms are distasteful; but in this case it is a figment of the imagination because I do not see which phrase, word or letter of the alphabet makes it possible to deduce that we have given the IMF new attributes. I do not see this at all, absolutely not. I add that, with regard to the IMF, it would be better to be in my shoes to know what steps I have been taking on behalf of the African or Madagascan people to get the IMF to adopt measures that will contribute to the development of their economies.

Certainly, these countries often complain about the IMF's notions which they find either a little too archaic or too much in conformity with the attitude toward a balanced budget in an advanced capitalist country. The most balanced budget in the world is ours... And if I understand you well, this is not unimportant.

So, first of all, the IMF has not obtained any further power of oversight which could lead one to deduce that there has been a loss of national independence or that national independence is at stake. There is nothing new. On the preservation of national independence, there is nothing new. The preservation of national independence is my business as well as yours and you can count on me as well as on yourself. I see nothing which confirms what you have just said: and, as for your inference that since the IMF has infringed upon our national independence it will encroach even more on the freedom of developing countries, the last part of this romantic version of a statement does not justify any of those interpretations.

If one considers that the IMF weights too heavily on national economies, then one must take to task the governments that accepted the creation of the IMF, which as far as I recall, was based on the BrettonWoods Agreement in 1945... That's right, isn't it? And all the governments since that date have continued to accept it, that is, almost the whole of the French political spectrum, apart from those who do not have the responsibility of governing even if they have the natural responsibility to participate in the political debate.

[Question] Let me come back to your statement on credits to the USSR. How do you explain the fact that Americans were happy to say: It is the first time industrialized nations have agreed to limit their package deal, that is their relations with the USSR? Is it as a result of misunderstandings?

[Answer] It is possible. For the moment, it is admitted that it is all or no one. I am always ready, should there be a threat to peace, to believe that restrictions are necessary.

As American trade is much greater than French trade, I would certainly have acted, in this case, as they would have done in a case of danger... In short, it is all or no one... For the moment, it is no one.

Maybe, it will be everyone, but each country will, in the end, be judged in terms of the wisdom required in trade relations -- something which was emphasized in this text and which, perhaps, you did not note.

[Question] Mr President, I would like to ask you if the declaration of the heads of state and government lays further emphasis on solidarity with Great Britain, beyond the position taken so far. I would also like to ask if the heads of state and government agreed not only on the need for a local cease-fire but also on a cease-fire that would include all the nations connected with the current conflict, in order to prevent further harrassment of British positions by Argentina, when order should prevail.

[Answer] Listen, let us be simple. There was no statement on the Falklands-Malvinas issue... I say Falklands-Malvinas because if I say Malvinas some people might translate it as Falklands. But they mean the same thing. So, I am not going to make an unnecessary speech on this issue. What is true is that Argentina chose to settle by force an old issue between it and Great Britain. What is also true is that many countries have never recognized nor defined Great Britain's right to sovereignty, and yet we stand by Great Britain. Why? Because it was attacked and because it is our friend and our ally. When the attack took place, a chain of events followed for which we are not responsible.

From the onset we supported UN Resolution 502. We could not go further than that. Also, within the European Community, we have placed an embargo on trade with Argentina. This was a normal consequence of the fact that we condemn violence.

The chain of events since then, and particularly the British advance on Falklands-Malvinas soil, is something France has no hand in. It only contributed indirectly to this development by taking part in the embargo. This is true. We simply believe that what could be called a new development in this fatal game would come when Great Britain has recovered the contested area.

Then, a new phase would begin. I am not suggesting a principle; it is political fact, one which I hope will end as soon as possible, through cease-fire or an armistice. Call it by whatever name, France will of course support those who argue for this.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO AID NEW LEADERS IN CHAD

AB081515 Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP) -- France is ready to examine any request for assistance from the new Chadian authorities at the "usual conditions" and in conjunction with the OAU, the French Ministry of External Relations announced on Tuesday. It indicated, in reply to some questions, that the assistance would be the continuation of the aid already being granted to that country.

The ministry also confirmed the report that Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government, left Ndjamena, now under the control of Mr Hissein Habre's FAN, for the Cameroonian capital of Yaounde where he remained on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Afal Ahmad, the FAN representative to Europe, stated in an interview published on Tuesday by the daily LA CROIX that the FAN "is not hostile in principle to France and its people." "We hope that France, like many other friendly countries, will contribute to the reconstruction of Chad. France, whether under a socialist or a conservative government, remains France: It has interests to defend. It has relations of friendship and cooperation with countries and not individuals. Even though we regret that it supported a fictive government without popular basis, we believe that this is in the past. It must henceforth be hoped that it will not disappoint us."

Afal Ahmad also pointed out that "Hissein Habre fought against a policy but not against Goukouni Oueddei as an indivuduai." The latter does not deserve "a condemnation," he added. "Time has now come for reconciliation among Chadians," he stated, but recalled that Hissein Habre does not forgive Goukouni Oueddei for calling in the Libyans.

POLITICAL LEADERS MEET REAGAN; ELECTION RESULTS

AU080936 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Jun (ANSA) -- The official visit here of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the developments following the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon, and partial administrative elections were the chief events riveting the attention of Italian political leaders Monday.

The secretaries of the five parties making up Giovanni Spadolini's coalition government were all introduced to Reagan yesterday and afterward voiced Italy's firm attachment to its Western allies in a press conference here.

The five party secretaries all expressed concern for the conflicts that have broken out in the world from the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, to Lebanon. They called on the West to use its influence and strength on behalf of peace.

Calls came from various political quarters here for a strong Italian initiative to promote peace in the Middle East and all sides unanimously backed calls for an immediate halt to military operations.

The president of the House Foreign Affairs Commission and former Premier Giulio Andreotti said that those who believe in the absolute necessity for a constructive Arab-Israeli accord learned with shock and bitterness of the attack on Lebanon, the consequences of which could be "dramatic." He urged Europe to take action to avoid the worst and restore the situation to what it was.

The Communists called Israel's policies "aggressive, adventuristic and annexationist" and called on the Italian Government to take steps in every international forum possible beginning with the European Economic Community and the United Nations, to obtain an immed immediate halt to war operations in Lebanon and a withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces. The PCI document also condemned all of those who, by giving political and military support to Tel Aviv, have encouraged the Jewish state to push its aggressive policies ever further.

As to the Italian election results, most political leaders noted the fact that only 900,000 voters were involved (one thirtieth of the entire electorate).

Two parties, the Social Democrats and the Communists, said that they would analyze the results in depth at leadership meetings set for Thursday.

Christian Democrat President Flaminio Piccoli voiced satisfaction over his party's holding power in the elections.

Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi said that the balloting confirmed the Socialist expansion underway throughout the country.

The Social Democratic leadership noted the constant progress their party was making and spoke of the "comforting" fact that all of the Democratic lay parties were gaining voters.

Communist leader Armando Cossuta said that the PCI has substantially held its position but that local factors had weighed heavily on the results. In general, a tendency for the DC to lose votes and an improvement in the positions of the Socialist and intermediate parties was noted, he said.

Republican Party official Oscar Mammi said that Premier Spadolini's popularity drew votes even at the local levels which was translated into "electoral consensus almost everywhere."

Spadolini's coalition government is made up of his own Republicans, the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals.

DEFENSE CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES FOR CHINA

AU081552 Rome ANSA in English 1548 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Defense Chief-of-Staff General Vittorio Santini left Rome today for a ten-day visit to China where, as guest of the Chinese Army's chief-of-staff, he will meet with the commanding officers of the three branches of the armed forces and the Beijing Government's defense minister.

RED BRIGADES SHOOT TWO POLICEMEN TO DEATH

AU081548 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Jun (ANSA) -- The Red Brigades claimed responsibility today for the overnight gunfire slaying in Rome of two policemen, linking the fatal assault to the trial underway in the capital against the suspected assassins of Christian Democrat leader Aldo Moro.

The two officers were shot to death a few minutes after midnight while patrolling the area around the city's soccer stadium.

According to the preliminary police account, the two were probably tricked into getting out of their patrol car and then shot several times from a short distance.

One of the officers died on the spot, the other died a few hours later in the hospital.

Before fleeing, the assailants lifted two hand guns and two machine guns from the victims and unsuccessfully tried to unhook a two-way radio from the police van.

An anonymous caller to the ANSA News Agency charged today that the Italian state was "trying to destroy ten years of the proletariat's struggle in the Moro trial."

"The guerrilla party replies with the logic of annihilation," the caller warned, adding a Red Brigades tribute to "fallen comrades and to comrade Remo Pancelli," the Red Brigades leader arrested in Rome yesterday after years of hiding.

DEPUTY PREMIER ON NEED FOR DEFENSE LEGISLATION

PM071427 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpt] New basic national defense legislation "was already imperative before the process of the revision of the constitution began," and once the latter is approved, the problem becomes even more acute, Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Professor Freitas do Amaral stated after receiving delegations of the three Democratic Alliance parties at the Assembly of the Republic yesterday to inform them about what the government has done concerning that matter and to bring up some issues for thought at the political party level. One of them is connected with the hiatus following the revision of the constitution. The opposition parties will be received today.

A prime matter broached by Freitas do Amaral during the audiences is connected with the national defense law, which could be confined to a single document or be composed of three: national defense, armed forces and state of siege and emergency.

Other issues raised by the deputy premier include possible parliamentary participation in the Higher Defense Council, in decisionmaking power authority pertaining to military mobilization (whether it rests exclusively with the president of the republic or with him and the government), in promotions and appointments "above the rank of colonel," and in restrictions on the exercise of rights by military personnel.

In addition, the defense minister particularly stressed the problems of the gap between the entry into force of the law on the revision of the constitution and the basic legislation on national defense, emphasizing in this connection during a brief meeting with journalists that it is becoming imperative to ensure that the armed forces do not become subject to a possible period of instability. In this respect, he made a point of stressing that currently "the armed forces are perfectly disciplined."

MILITARY PERSONNEL SERVING IN ANGOLA DENIED

LD082056 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 8 June 82

[Text] The presidency of the republic made it clear in Lisbon today that no Portuguese military personnel on active service are currently in Angola. Questioned about reports carried in some morning papers to the effect that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] killed two Portuguese captains in the Province of Huila an aide to President Eanes said that former Portuguese military personnel no longer in the forces might still be in Angola, but that there are no Porgutuese military still in the armed forces in that country.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES ORDER ON TRIAL SENTENCES

LD081338 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The sentences in the 23 February attempted coup trial and their repercussions have given rise to an internal communications from the Joint Chiefs of Staff which met yesterday. The following special general order signed by Chairman of the Joint Staff Lt Gen Lacalle Leloup has been circulated to all barracks:

As a result of sentences handed down at the trial arising out of the events of 23 February 1981, there have been some criticism and comments which could affect the morale of our men. This joint staff thus considers it necessary to put on record:

1. The armed forces, in fulfillment of their mission, loyally defend the crown, the constitutional order and the legal order in force and as a result respect the independence of judicial power proper to our state of law.

2. Accordingly, it recognizes that the Supreme Council of Military Justice, meeting in a hall of justice, has acted within the framework of the judicial functions within its power without prejudice to any final sentences which the Supreme Tribunal may decide upon following the appeals for annulment which may be lodged, which we are all obliged to respect.

3. It thus considers improper all comment of any kind which disparages the activity of the Supreme Council of Military Justice since this not only affects the military but also offends the respect which the independence of the judicial function merits everywhere.

CALVO-SOTELO HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADA'S TRUDEAU

LD072330 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was guest this evening at a dinner given in his honor at the Viana Palace. In an after-dinner speech, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo made some observations on the conflict in the South Atlantic. He said that the use of force is not the way to solve differences between nations. Some problems which caused wounded feelings between nations required solutions that were diligent and generous so that kernels of international tension are not created. Concerning Spain's role in the Atlantic alliance, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo said that it is his government's hope that Spain would bring a special dimension to the organization, thanks to its profound knowledge of and close links with the countries of Latin America and the Arab world. The prime minister concluded by voicing the hope of closer relations between Spain and Canada, saying that one of the sectors in which such cooperation is beginning to materialize is that of fisheries.

Peirre Trudeau and Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo held talks this afternoon at the Moncloa Palace. Apart from topics of bilateral interest, the two prime ministers discussed Spain's entry into NATO, the situation in Latin America, and the results of the Versailles summit.

Pierre Trudeau will end his official visit to Spain tomorrow after meeting with the secretary general of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party, Felipe Gonzales, and then giving a press conference.

SANDINIST OFFICIAL PASTORA ARRIVES 5 JUNE

LD051352 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1228 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Summary] Nicaraguan Eden Pastora, who played a prominent role in the overthrow of the Somoza regime and led the Sandinist attack on the national palace in Managua, has arrived in Madrid amid strict security measures. Known as "Commander Cero," he has come to Spain to denounce what he describes as the "corrupt and (?Stalinist) regime" in Nicaragua.

FINLAND

LEFTWING SOCIALISTS TO FORM NEW CENTRAL BODY

PM071403 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 31 May 82 p 5

[Text] The socialists in the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] — those SKDL members who are not members of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] -- agreed on Saturday [29 May] to found their own central organization. It is intended that the new organization will later become a member of the SKDL in the same way as the Communist Party. The objective behind the new action is in part to put an end to the picture of the SKDL as a communist cover organization.

The socialists' existing delegation will complete the practical preparations for the creation of the new central organization. In Kuopio Dr Ele Alenius, former SKDL chairman, was reelected chairman of the delegation.

A committee was also elected which will function as the executive body for the delegation, which in future will be appointed by a meeting of representatives of the socialist associations within the SKDL's district organizations. To begin with, such associations will probably be set up in the party districts in Helskini, Uusimaa, Mikkeli and Pori.

Kalevi Suomela from Helsinki was elected chairman of the "SKDL socialist' committee." Other members include Eduskunta deputy Ilkka-Christian Bjorklund, who is otherwise in the process of leaving his political work in connection with his withdrawal from the Eduskunta.

At the Kuopio meeting, the delegation was given authority to establish the new central organization's statutes and program in the fall. The intention is that the new organization will be open to all People's Democrats not belonging to the Communist Party. Over 80 percent of SKDL's members are noncommunists.

Behind the SKDL socialists' reactivation there lies -- in addition to endeavors to reduce the SKDL's reputation as a communist cover organization -- the view that new space for an organization of this type is opening up in the political arena. The socialists are expecting the Social Democratic Party to move toward the right in pursuit of the votes of the nonsocialists who supported Mauno Koivisto in the presidential election. At the same time the conflicts within the Communist Party are leading to frustration on the left and to movement away from the SKP.

In their policies, the SKDL's socialists -- unlike the majority of Marxist-Leninist communists -- want to stress that socialism in Finland should be constructed precisely on the basis of specific national conditions.

The SKDL's reelected chairman Kalevi Kivisto, himself a noncommunist, took the view that after its congress which has just ended the SKDL has already begun to appear more of a cooperation organization than in the past and less of a communist cover organization thanks to the socialists' reinvigoration of their activities.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY FORMED -- The Liberals opposing the merger with the Center Party have founded a new party. The Progressive League [Edistysliitto], which consists of Liberals and nature conservationists, held its organization meeting in Helsinki today. The Progressive League will operate as a party, but for the time being it will not try to collect the 5,000 names which would enable it, according to the law, to be registered as a party. It intends to set up 100-member election associations in accordance with the elections act and to nominate candidates for the next Diet elections. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 5 Jun 82 LD]

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN QUESTIONED ON FOREIGN SUBMARINE SEARCH

LD081816 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Is there a new submarine affair in Sweden? There have been reports in the past few days that a foreign submarine is trapped in the northern part of Kvarken in the Gulf of Bothnia. The military is searching for it. Today the leaders of the search confirmed that they have had contacts with a foreign submarine for 5 days. It was first discovered off (Holmegadd) in the Umea Archipelago by three construction workers. But until now the results of the search have been kept secret in order not to tip off the crew of the submarine. Now it is all official, and we have talked to the foreign minister about this new submarine affair.

[Begin recording] [Question] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, what to you know about this submarine?

[Answer] We know that there probably is a foreign submarine in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia. We are now making efforts to find, identify and possibly to expel it.

[Question] Has it violated Swedish waters?

[Answer] Well, there is a bit of international water north of northern Kvarken, but in order to get there, it must pass through Swedish territory. Therefore, it should have reported itself, but no such report has been received. For the submarine to leave it would need to enter Swedish waters again -- another violation -- which we [words indistinct] must react against.

[Question] As Swedish foreign minister, what do you think about the fact that there is again need to talk about submarines in Swedish waters?

[Answer] I think it is serious, especially as they are appearing in this area. No one could maintain that he got there because of navigational errors. It must be a deliberate maneuver that has brought them there so far up in the Gulf of Bothnia.

[Question] Have you anything to indicate which country is involved?

[Answer] No, we know nothing about that.

[Question] Could one say that the state to which this submarine belongs does not care one iota about what we say and what happened with the submarine incident last year?

[Answer] Unfortunately states do not always care about international law and do not always pay much attention to relations with their neighbors. We have experienced that over the years.

[Question] Is the most likely outcome that the submarine will only be expelled and we shall not find out any more?

[Answer] Apart from the Soviet submarine that went aground in Gasefjarden, we have never succeeded in capturing a submarine, and I do not think that any other country has either. It is very difficult. But, in this case, if there is a submarine still up there, it will face certain difficulties in getting through the Swedish blockade. [end recording]

PYM CLARIFIES GOALS IN LE MATIN INTERVIEW

PM081105 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Jun 82 p 8

[Jean-Louis Arnaud interview with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in London; date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Does your commitment mean there must be an unconditional surrender by the Argentines?

Pym: We have never said that. We have pledged to secure the complete withdrawal of the Argentine forces. In our view, a cease-fire absolutely must be linked to that withdrawal to be effective within a period of around 2 weeks, fixed in advance. That is what we are still trying to secure, but we do not have many illusions. The Argentines are not leaning, or have not yet leaned, toward that solution.

LE MATIN: Would you agree to a pause in the military operations in order to give your adversaries a last chance to negotiate?

Pym: We will not agree to a cease-fire without a withdrawal.

LE MATIN: What guarantees would you demand?

Pym: We are on the spot to check that they withdraw. They are on British territory and it is British people whom we have gone to protect. Previously, in April and May, when we tried to negotiate their withdrawal by peaceful means, other arrangements were proposed which we might have accepted, with other people acting as witnesses to their departure. But now that we are there, on British territory, we will take responsibility for that ourselves.

LE MATIN: What about when the fighting is over, which may be very soon....

Pym: Nobody knows. If the Argentines so wish, that could be tomorrow. It is up to them to decide how long it is going to last.

LE MATIN: You are talking about restoring British administration....

Pym: Once we regain possession of the islands, a period of rehabilitation and recovery will start for the inhabitants. There must be a British administration, even if it is not necessarily the same as before. We must see what kind of economic development we can promote, in a direction which may be different from the past and with a long-term outlook which presupposes the restoration of good relations with the Latin American countries. But the immediate priority will be rehabilitation and the restoration of the inhabitants' lifestyle.

LE MATIN: Will that rehabilitation period last for weeks, months or years?

Pym: It all depends on the circumstances in which we regain possession. If the Argentines were to withdraw tomorrow, I do not think it would be very long. Things will be different if the fighting continues, and that cannot now be ruled out. That is why I prefer not to say how long that period will last.

LE MATIN: You have spoken of consulting the inhabitants....

Pym: That goes without saying; the principle of self-determination is embodied in the UN Charter, and the inhabitants' wishes are extremely important for the islands' future.

But in my view, owing to what has happened and taking account of the rehabilitation process, the inhabitants will need time to discuss their options among themselves, to discuss whether they want to return to the former situation or whether they want other arrangements, especially as regards their security. It seems to me that it will take several months for them to draw their own conclusion.

LE MATIN: Does that mean that negotiations between Britain and Argentina must wait until those consultations are completed?

Pym: Well, after all that has happened I think it is difficult to envisage negotiations in the immediate future. Do not forget what the Argentine forces have done to the inhabitants' property. We must expect a difficult relationship between them and the Argentines because of their feelings. I think we must wait and see how we regain possession before pronouncing on the course which relations with Argentina may take.

LE MATIN: Will you maintain a strong military presence with a garrison, submarines and air defense during that period?

Pym: That is very likely in the period immediately following our regaining possession. There will be the question of extending the basis of the inhabitants' security. But that depends on a great many things, on the circumstances in which we regain possession and on what happens to the Argentine Government. Nobody knows what will happen in Argentina....

LE MATIN: What role could the United Nations play?

Pym: The secretary general is still maintaining contacts with the two sides. But there does not seem to be much change on the Argentine side. Nonetheless, we must not despair. Whether through his good offices or through another channel the miracle might happen and the Argentines change their minds and withdraw....

LE MATIN: Would you envisage a UN mandate over the islands?

Pym: That possibility has been discussed, but I do not want to say any more about it now, although that eventuality strikes me as rather unlikely after the events of the past few weeks. At present our main concern is to regain possession, to secure the Argentines' withdrawal and to restore the community and the economic future of the islands' inhabitants.

LE MATIN: What about your diplomatic freedom of action? Is it intact? For instance, at Versailles will Britain be able to uphold views different from the U.S. views, be it in the financial and monetary sphere, on trade or banking relations with the USSR or on North-South relations?

Pym: I can say yes, quite categorically. We think that the EEC countries, the United States and other countries have supported us in the Falklands affair because of the importance which they, like us, attach to the principles involved. In the same way we will judge the problems which are going to be discussed at Versailles on their own merits. That is only doing justice to problems which have long-term implications for each of the summit's participants and indeed for the whole world. Our main concern will be to uphold balanced monetary and fiscal policies, to try to improve the coordination of economic policies, to reaffirm our hostility to protectionism and to show the developing countries our concern for their difficulties and our readiness to help them. I know that the French Government attaches a great deal of importance to these problems, and we hope that the meeting will be fruitful.

LE MATIN: Will you be forced to ask your NATO allies for a redistribution of roles in North Atlantic defense in Bonn next week? Can Britain keep to its financial and military pledges if it continues its military operations in the South Atlantic?

Pym: It is true that our attention is focused on the South Atlantic, but our stance in the defense sphere is still determined by the need to deter any Soviet aggression in Europe. At the same time we need carefully balanced forces to protect all our vital interests. The fact that we were capable of sending a large and powerful intervention force to the South Atlantic so quickly proves that we have succeeded in achieving that. Once the Falklands crisis is over, the government will ascertain whether adjustments are necessary. But if there had to be changes they could only be made in the general framework of our defense policy as defined in the June 1981 white paper which explained the nature of our commitment to NATO and which remains unchanged.

LE MATIN: What about relations with the EEC? The impression on the continent is that the Falklands crisis was a factor in the Brussels solution on the British contribution. Have you abandoned your ideas on the budget and the agricultural policy at the same time as any idea of confrontation?

Pym: Allow me to tell you that we never wanted a confrontation. I also want to refute the idea that there is a link between the Falklands and the solution of the budget problem. Although the recent discussions in Brussels often related to the two subjects, nobody ever suggested that they might be linked. We have greatly appreciated the support given to us during the Falklands crisis by France and the other Community governments. That is an important political signal to Argentina. As regards the budget, I welcome the solution which has been found for 1982 and our agreement on deciding on the arrangements for 1983 and later before the end of November. But that does not mean that we have abandoned our fundamental position on the budget.

LE MATIN: And what do you think of the suggestions which have been made for adapting the Treaty of Rome, of a Europe "with variable geometry" or with several speeds?

Pym: What the British Government wants is to settle the budget problem for a reasonable period so that we can all harness ourselves to the task of developing community policies. And we intend to continue to be full Community members. I do not see how variable geometry could help. What is needed is a real spirit of cooperation to unite us all, and for the Community to function in a more practical way for all its members.

THATCHER RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF STRATEGY

LD081738 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1632 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister repeatedly stressed in the Commons today that there can be a swift peace in the Falklands...but only if the Argentines withdraw.

"If the will and consent were there now they have only to contact the commander in the field and the withdrawal would be arranged before battle. So far...there has been no response whatsoever," Mrs Thatcher said. She returned to this theme in a statement on the Versailles summit at the weekend and in questions after MP's returned from their Whitsun recess, and against a background of little news from the islands. In a written answer Mrs Thatcher said: "If the Argentines tell us they are prepared to withdraw we shall enable them to do so with safety, dignity and dispatch." And again she said: "So far we have had no positive response."

Mrs Thatcher also vigorously defended Britain's veto of last week's United Nations Security Council proposal for a cease-fire in the Falklands. Opposition leader Mr Foot said Britain had sought to abuse the veto. This was a "regrettable development." Britain should not have done it. But Mrs Thatcher replied: "In the circumstances we were right to use the British veto. It is only the 20th British veto, compared with the Soviet Union who have vetoed 112 times." Mrs Thatcher explained: "The trouble with the latest resolution was that there was not an unequivocal link between a cease-fire and a withdrawal, which is absolutely vital. There is no obstacle in the way of Argentine withdrawal except the Argentines." Mr Foot said that British diplomacy had not been conducted with the same "skill and courage" as the task force had carried out its military operations.

He urged Mrs Thatcher "to bring before the United Nations Security Council another resolution in which we can get the same kind of support we had two months ago." The best way of preventing further bloodshed and achieving a possible withdrawal of Argentine troops, was through the United Nations.

Replying to Mr Foot after her statement on the Versailles economic summit Mrs Thatcher reaffirmed: "We shall now have to take by force what the Argentines would not give up by adhering to the (earlier) Security Council Resolution." The government had struggled for a negotiated settlement for eight weeks. But Argentina refused to withdraw unless it could retain some of the gains it made following the invasion. "That is totally and utterly insupportable," she said. "The moment the Argentines say they will withdraw we can have peace very quickly. It is the Argentine junta which will not withdraw and if they won't through negotiation they will have to be made to by force."

FOREIGN SECRETARY VIEWS U.S. VOTE IN UN

PY090623 London BBC World Service in English 2115 GMT 8 Jun 82

[From "Calling the Falklands"]

[Text] At no time in his speech [to the combined houses of the British Parliament on 8 June] did Mr Reagan refer to the United States' decision to veto then abstain on Resolution 505 at the UN Security Council last week. However, earlier today the British foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, was asked if he was worried by the decision and if it illustrated that the left hand of the American administration didn't know what the right hand was doing.

[Begin Pym recording] I wouldn't accept that, really, because [words indistinct] explain their position, and they have not done that. It has been greatly exaggerated here. It was a strange resolution, complicated resolution at first sight really (?but bearable) or attractive to some countries. But when you looked at it more carefully, you realized what it meant, and it was really rather obscure, and certainly not in accordance with our own policy here in this country.

Now I think [words indistinct] quite right. I mean if that is all we have to worry about, my goodness me how lucky we would be. So one mustn't really make anything more of that.

The point is that the United States came down on Britain's side and offered and has given material and logistic support. We respect the fact that she doesn't want to be militarily involved. We've never asked for it and she's not militarily involved. That's the British responsibility. But she has supported us with material and logistically, and we are very grateful for that, and if anybody has any doubt about the significance of it, well he (?may have) to read the papers and realize what difficulties it has been for the United States vis-a-vis Latin America. But she has supported us, and we are together over it, and we are very grateful for that. [end recording]

ARGENTINE SOLDIERS' LACK OF MOTIVATION REPORTED

PM081213 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Jun 82 p 4

[Brian Hanrahan dispatch: "Argentine Weapons Uncleaned"]

[Text] With the invasion force -- Among 1,400 Argentines taken prisoner in the Falklands no cleaning kit for their weapons was found, and the lack was borne out by the state of many of their weapons. Professional soldiers of the British Army were amazed by this discovery. Many of the Argentines' weapons were so rusty that they were unusable.

One soldier, who spent the hours cleaning a captured rifle, said that when he began he could not move a single part, not even the safety catch.

The feeling among British officers is that lack of motivation among the Argentine soldiers explains their failure to do anything to check the rapid British advance. It is felt the evidence suggests that if defending forces were pushed forward to face British troops, they would surrender once they were away from their commander's influence.

Whether or not this is an accurate assessment is likely to be tested soon enough.

The Gurkhas have meanwhile been given the task of protecting the British rear, and from their base they fly out daily in army Scout helicopters on search-and-destroy missions, looking for groups of Argentine soldiers outflanked in the main advance. They do not worry about two or three, only about formations big enough to be a threat.

I watched one group preparing for their airborne patrol being briefed by one of their officers, who talked softly to them. One produced his kukri, and slit open a tube of camouflage cream, which they passed round, smearing it on their faces and exchanging banter. Then they mounted their helicopters and left, setting down from time to time to check a cottage or an abandoned tent.

But this patrol, like the others for the past few days, failed to discover anything except abandoned arms and ammunition. Privately, the British officers doubt that the men in the hills are likely to do anything except surrender.

They say that the Argentine soldiers who gave up at Goose Green seem happier in captivity then they were in their own army. According to them the ordinary Argentine conscript was left very much to fend for himself while the officers and the NCO's "did all right."

SBS MEMBER KILLED ON RECONNAISSANCE MISSION

LD081546 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1520 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By Bob Hutchinson and Alan Jones, PA defense staff]

[Text] A member of the crack Special Boat Service has been killed during a secret mission on the outskirts of Port Stanley, it was disclosed tonight. Authoritative Whitehall sources said a four-man section from the SBS -- the Royal Marine equivalent of the SAS -- was on a reconnaissance operation ahead of the main body of British troops on East Falklands.

The men were spotted by a patrol of Argentine soldiers, and a fierce gunfight took place. The SPS men were heavily outnumbered, and one of the squad was shot and killed. It is not known if any Argentines were injured.

The incident happened last Wednesday, but was only disclosed today when the Ministry of Defence released the name of the dead man. He was Acting Sergeant Ian Hunt, 28, from Poole, Dorset.

An official spokesman for the ministry would only say he died as a result of "an operation in East Falkland."

FLEET COMMANDER DETAILS TROOPS, SUPPLIES

LD081730 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1559 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By Alan Jones and Charlies Miller, PA staff reporters]

[Text] The number of British troops on the Falklands has now reached 9,000 it was officially disclosed today.

There are more than 5,000 marines and paratroops, and 3,000 guards and Gurkhas supported by hundreds of back-up troops. The Ministry of Defence has been reluctant to give the exact number of British servicemen now poised for the final assault on the 7,000-strong Argentine garrison at Port Stanley.

But Commander Mike Bracelin, from the Operations Staff at the Fleet Headquarters in Northwood, told a London press conference: "Nine thousand men, 20,000 tons of supplies, plus services and supporting arms have been put ashore 8,000 miles from the UK without the loss of a single Royal Marine or soldier."

Cmdr Bracelin also disclosed the liner QE2 had been kept more than 800 miles from the Falklands battle zone in a bid to protect her from Argentine air attacks. More than 3,000 troops from 5 Infantry Brigade were transferred from the Cunard-owned liner to assault ships in appalling weather just off South Georgia.

"Aware that she would be a prime target, every precaution was taken to ensure her safety, and she was directed to South Georgia," said Cmdr Bracelin. "In the shelter of this island she was unloaded in a major operation involving countless movements of helicopters and small craft."

The 3,000 guards and Gurkhas then sailed to the Falklands and were put ashore at the British beachhead at Port San Carlos.

The QE2 is now on her way home and is due to arrive in Southampton on Friday.

3 VESSELS DAMAGED IN ARGENTINE AIR ATTACK

LD082340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2333 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A British frigate and two landing ships were hit during Argentine air attacks over the Falklands tonight -- and at least two of the raiders were shot down.

The Ministry of Defence [MOD] said that HMS Plymouth, a Type 12 frigate with a crew of 235, "suffered some damage" and there were five casualties. The landing ships Sir Tristram and Sir Galahad were also attacked and suffered damage as they unloaded stores.

At least two Argentine planes were shot down, said MOD Spokesman Mr Ian McDonald, one other was a "possible" and at least four others were damaged. Reports from Buenos Aires claim that a British frigate was sunk in the attack, that a large landing craft was destroyed and two others were damaged.

The MOD also said that British troops have captured the settlements of Fitzroy and Bluff Cove, 15-miles southwest of Port Stanley.

Mr McDonald could give no details about where the attacks on the task force ships took place. But the reports from Buenos Aires suggested that Argentine planes swooped on the vessels as they supported the British action at Fitzroy.

The MOD statement said: "Element of 5 Brigade are now firmly established at Fitzroy Settlement and Bluff Cove. Over the last few days initial deployments to that area have been reinforced and the troops and their support are now ready to move forward.

"In the course of this evening, Argentine aircraft attacked ships from the task force. During these attacks, at least two Argentine aircraft were shot down, a further one was possibly shot down and at least four others were damaged. Two of these were seen trailing smoke.

"The frigate HMS Plymouth suffered some damage. Initial reports are that five casualties from HMS Plymouth have been removed to another ship and are receiving treatment.

"The logistic landing ships Sir Tristram and Sir Galahad, while unloading stores, were also attacked and suffered some damage. We have no reports on casualties. No additional information is yet available in Whitehall or in the service information centres. Please do not ring them. As soon as we have any information a further announcement will be made."

Capture of Settlements

LD090010 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2354 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] British troops -- in a secret three-day operation -- have captured the strategically vital settlements of Fitzroy and Bluff Cove, 15 miles south west of Port Stanley. They were helicoptered in after a 50-pence phone call made by their commander told them Argentine forces had quit.

A British patrol discovered that telephone lines from Swan Inlet to Fitzroy were still working, so Brigadier Tony Wilson, commanding officer of 5 Infantry Brigade, stepped into the nearest phone box, inserted a 50-pence piece and called villager Reg Binney.

"Are the Argies still at Fitzroy?" he was asked. "No" came the reply. "Why don't you come over and join us?"

So Brig Wilson sent troops on a 50-mile helicopter dash from the beachhead at Port San Carlos to Fitzroy. Low cloud hampered Argentine observation posts on the mountains above. The move was a departure from the plan to stage a two-pronged pincer attack on Stanley, with sappers preparing the track from Darwin for vehicles.

The Falkland Company ship, the M.V. Monsunen, which was damaged in 2 Paras attack on Goose Green, was hurriedly repaired and moved round to Bluff Cove, a few miles from Fitzroy, carrying supplies for the forward troops.

Over the next two to three days, troops were flown down from Goose Green to Lively Island, south of Choiseul Sound, and then moved onwards to Fitzroy and Bluff Cove by landing ship. The operation was done in the greatest secrecy, as the Argentines apparently were still unaware of the British move east.

The enemy observation posts on the ridge above the new beachhead were knocked out by patrols of the 7th Gurkha Rifles, moving stealthily through the night with their kukri knives, overwhelming each position silently. The problem facing British commanders was that there was little air cover for the forward position at Bluff Cove against bombing raids by Argentine aircraft.

The wooden bridge at Fitzroy, identified on invasion maps as "difficult to by-pass," had been partially destroyed by Argentine forces, and British engineers worked around the clock to rebuild it. That bridge and the small beachhead at Bluff Cove is now protected by deadly Rapier missiles as the British troops continue to move forward to Stanley along the southern arm of the pincer movement.

The MV Monsunen was attacked on May 22 by a British frigate while she was under Argentine command. She was beached and abandoned by her crew but was later found at Goose Green with a rope around her propeller.

Courageous 19-year-old Jane Hardcastle, daughter of the Falkland Island's Company manager at Goose Green, dived into the icy waters to unravel the rope. She is a keen skin diver.

A group of Falkland Islanders then used the ship to ferry ammunition to Five Brigade in Bluff Cove, risking air attacks by Argentine aircraft.

4 Mirages Shot Down

LD090636 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0621 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Four Argentinian Mirage jets have been shot down by two British Sea Harriers, the Ministry of Defence said in a statement today. The news follows last night's ministry announcement that a British frigate and two landing ships had been hit and damaged during earlier air attacks over the Falklands yesterday.

In today's statement, the ministry said: "We have reports on a further Argentine air attack at last light yesterday. Four Argentine Mirage aircraft attacking the task force were intercepted by two Sea Harriers. All the Mirages were brought down, while our aircraft returned safely.

"We have no further details of British casualties or of the damage sustained by our ships in yesterday's air attacks."

The British ships hit yesterday were the frigate HMS Plymouth, which "suffered some damge" and five casualties. The landing ships were Sir Tristram and Sir Galahad, which were attacked as they unloaded stores.

OFFICIAL TELLS ISLANDERS OF FUTURE PLANS

PY090628 London BBC World Service in English 2115 GMT 8 Jun 82

[From "Calling the Falklands" Message by British Foreign Office official (Cranley Hounslow) for residents of the Falkland Islands — recorded]

[Text] There are a few particular points I want to make today, especially to those of you who are still living in parts of the Falkland Islands which are under Argentine occupation. First, I must say that even at this late stage we have not given up all hope of achieving a peaceful solution. Our friends and allies are continuing to give us staunch help in our efforts to get the Argentines to see sense. For instance, last weekend at the conference at Versailles in France, the leaders of the principal countries of the free world gave Britain strong support. Speaking afterwards on behalf of them all, the president of France said: We wanted to affirm our solidarity with Great Britain, who had been the victim of aggression. Great Britain's rights must be preserved. We shall do everything, once its rights have been regained, so that peace triumphs over war.

The Argentines themselves now seem to realize that the removal of their forces from the islands is inevitable. Pronouncements in their press by members of the junta indicate that they are preparing their people for this. The British Government has no wish, however, to humiliate Argentina. Even now the troops remaining on the islands could be removed peaceably and honorably and without further tragic loss of life if only their leaders would show statesmanship and humanity.

So far, unfortunately, the present Argentine Government has shown little sign of such qualities. So if they force us to take further military action to end their invasion, we shall plainly have to do so, and what then?

That brings me to the second point I want to make, which is that we are giving serious thought to what will need to be done to rebuild the economy on your islands and to restore your way of life. I realize, as you must, that firm stands cannot be made until we have been able to take stock of the position once the fighting ends. But we fully understand how important it will then be to get things back to normal as soon as possible: to get the school system working again; to enable the people who have had to leave the islands to return there; to repair the damaged [word indistinct] from buildings; to restock and reopen the stores; and provide the markets for your produce. These things have high priority, and I hope, as I am sure you do, that it will not be long now before we are free to concentrated fully on the problems of peace instead of force, or war.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION

PM081151 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Jun 82 p 6

[John Miller, diplomatic staff report: "Israel 'Going Wrong Way About It'"]

[Text] Britain made it clear yesterday that it had little or no sympathy with the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon. Mr Douglas Hurd, Foreign Office minister of state, said the Israeli's had embarked on a "punitive expedition" and they were "going about it the wrong way."

He was reflecting the government's view which had already been expressed in Britain's vote in the United Nations during the weekend on a resolution calling for an Israeli withdrawal. Mrs Thatcher has also said that the Israeli reaction to the shooting of Mr Argov, the Israeli ambassador, in London, was "disproportionate."

The Lebanese ambassador to London, Dr Khalil Makkawi, earlier called at the Foreign Office and saw Mr Hurd in order to draw Britain's attention to the "outrage" of the invasion. Mr Hurd said no direct British aid for the Lebanon had been envisaged although the government would be prepared to listen to appeals for humanitarian aid.

He said Tel Aviv was mistaken if it thought it could create a sort of zone of occupied Arab lands "to sit on in the hope it will protect the heartland of Israel." "I don't think that will work," he said in an interview.

Mr Hurd said the Israelis had launched their invasion "before they had any idea who shot Mr Argov."

Thatcher Condemnation

LD081604 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1644 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Israeli invasion of the Lebanon was condemned in the Commons today by the prime minister. She told MP's at question time that the government supported the UN Security Council's resolution requiring the territorial integrity of the Lebanon to be respected.

"We equally condemn the aggressive activity and hostility which has taken place across the Israel-Lebanon border," she said. "It is important to condemn this kind of aggression and hostility wherever it occurs. "It is equally important to uphold the right to self-determination, which, if one demands it for oneself, one must expect that one applies it to others."

Mrs Thatcher then added: "I am on the side of certain principles which I will continually and have continually upheld."

There was an important link between the Falklands and the Palestinian people, she told MP's, and we wanted to see the territorial integrity of the Lebanon restored. "We believe in self-determination as a principle. It is important for the Falklands and for the Palestinian people. We have never hesitated to accept that."

Mrs Thatcher also condemned the "utterly brutal attack" on the Israeli ambassador in London last week, and praised the police for their handling of the crime. "We will do everything to stamp out tyranny and terrorism wherever it occurs," she said.

Earlier, Tory backbencher Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton N) had described Israeli Prime Minister Mr Menachen Begin as an "Israeli fuhrer" and should get his "extermination squads" and "infanticides" out of the Lebanon.

PLO SAYS 'ARAFAT NOT INVITED BY DENKTAS

NC041338 Athens NEWS in English 4 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] Leading figures of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Beirut yesterday firmly denied a Lebanese newspaper report that Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas had invited PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to visit the Turkish-occupied northern part of Cyprus, the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY (ANA) reported from the Lebanese capital.

Responding to a question by the agency's Beirut correspondent, the unnamed sources remarked that "the Cypriot people have shown unwavering support for the long struggle of the Palestinians, and one cannot forget this, or fail to view it in its proper perspective. "In his coming visit to Cyprus, the leader of the Palestinian movement will honor precisely this support, thus returning the love of the Cypriot people, magnanimously extended even during difficult and tragic moments of Cyprus history", the Palestinian sources said.

KIPRIANOU, ROLANDHIS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK 7 JUNE

NC080520 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] President Kiprianou, accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, arrived late last night in New York from Athens. This afternoon, he will meet with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. President Kiprianou was met at New York Airport by Cypriot Permanent Delegate at the UN Mousioutas, Greek Permanent Delegate Dhoundas, a representative of the UN secretary general, by representatives of Greek-Americans and by others.

Meeting With Perez de Cuellar

NC081906 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar this afternoon in New York. The meeting was also attended, on the Cypriot side, by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Cypriot UN Representative Mousioutas, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks Mavrommatis and Ambassadors Mikhailidhis and Pieridhis. The following persons participated for the United Nations: UN Secretary General Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi, director of political affairs of the international organization's secretariat, George Sherry and Special Assistant to the Secretary General (Biko).

Then Kiprianou had a private meeting with Perez de Cuellar. The talks will continue this evening during a dinner which Perez de Cuellar will give in honor of the President of the Republic and will be concluded during a new meeting next Friday.

Neither Kiprianou nor the secretary general made any statements after today's meeting. However, according to authoriative sources, the entire spectrum of the Cyprus problem was studied, that is, both the international and the internal aspects. According to the same sources, a very broad review was made of the situation concerning the dialogue and the issue of the Cyprus problem's discussion before the UN General Assembly was examined. The first issue Kiprianou raised was that of the missing perons and the exchange of views on this issue was a lengthy one. In addition, broad reference was made to the need for a visit to Cyprus by the working group of the committee on human rights for missing persons following an invitation by the Cypriot Government.

The secretary general demonstrated understanding on the issue of the missing persons and manifested a very positive stance. Kiprianou also touched upon the Famagusta issue which, as envisaged in the agreement of 19 May, constitutes a priority issue.

A communique issued by the United Nations on the meeting, mentions that an extended exchange of views took place on the most significant aspects of the situation in Cyprus. The communique mentions that developments connected with the intercommunal talks were discussed, especially within the framework of the secretary general's good offices mission and also the issue of the missing persons. The communique adds that Kiprianou and the secretary general agreed to keep in close contact.

Statements Exchanged

NC090758 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] During a dinner last night, President Kiprianou and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar continued the talks they started in the afternoon. The dinner, which was given by Mr Perez de Cuellar in honor of President Kiprianou, ended a short while ago.

Addressing President Kiprianou, the UN secretary general reaffirmed that he is committed to helping to find a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue. Mr Perez de Cuellar added that the Cyprus problem preoccupies him continously. He stressed that he will exert every effort to promote the problem in the proper direction. Among other things, Mr Perez de Cuellar said: We know each other very well and with our close cooperation will bring our mission to an end.

In reply, President Kiprianou thanked Mr Perez de Cuellar for his hospitality, genuine interest and his honesty in the Cyprus issue. Mr Kiprianou added: I hope that you, as secretary general, will be the one who will implement the UN resolutions on Cyprus. Mr Kiprianou then said that a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus issue would not only be beneficial to Cyprus and its people in the very dangerous and sensitive area of the eastern Mediterranean, but also for international peace. Cyprus and its people, President Kiprianou stressed, do not ask anything more than the rights of all other peoples -- freedom, the end of the occupation and the restoration of their rights.

Present at the dinner were, among others: Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Interlocutor Mavrommatis; Cyprus UN Representative Mousioutas; Greek UN Representative Dhountas; the UN secretary general's representative in Cyprus, Gobbi; and UN Under Secretary Erik Suy.

President Kiprianou's talks with the UN secretary general will conclude with a meeting on Friday.

GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY TO SEEK GOBBI RECALL

NC071705 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] According to authoriative reports available to us, the Cypriot Government will ask the UN secretary general to replace his special envoy to Cyprus, Gobbi, because the statements he makes create the impression that progress is being achieved in the intercommunal talks and this is contrary to the truth.

In the past, the government had also expressed its opposition to the UN secretary general in reference to certain statements by Gobbi and asked that his attention should be drawn to this fact.

In the meantime: The Turks informed UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar that they would accept no new initiative on the town of Famagusta, because this issue is under discussion within the framework of the intercommunal talks.

According to our reports, the Turkish Cypriot leadership, acting through Onan [Turkish Cypriot spokesman] asked Gobbi for explanations in reference to his statement on Famagusta and made it clear that it would accept no new UN proposals on Famagusta.

After the position expressed by the Turks, the Cypriot Government is convinced that the contacts the UN secretary general will be having with President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, will only be of a formal character.

Government Comment

NC081828 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Referring to a press report that the Cypriot Government will ask for Gobbi's replacement, the government spokesman stated that no decision has been made by the government to ask for Gobbi's replacement.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS DENOUNCE ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

TA081143 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Israeli aggression in Lebanon has been strongly condemned by the acting president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr Konuk, and the prime minister, Mr Cagatay.

Mr Konuk called for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and all occupied Arab territories. He said that the Israeli aggression endangered peace and stability in the region and that there could be no more silence in the face of such Israeli actions.

The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, said Israel's attack on Lebanon and the killing of innocent people as retribution for the shooting of its ambassador in London was something which should cause indignation and not only condemnation. Mr Cagatay said countries with great responsibilities should stop the Israeli aggression by taking more effective measures.

PORTUGAL URGED TO BRING ASSASSINS TO JUSTICE

TA081804 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jun (AA) -- Turkey has asked the Portuguese Government to apprehend and bring to justice the assassins of Turkish Embassy Administrative Officer Erkut Akbay immediately.

The Portuguese ambassador to Ankara was invited to the Foreign Ministry where Deputy Undersecretary Oktay Cankardes transmitted his government's request. The Turkish Government also asked Portugal to take the necessary measures for better protection of the Turkish Embassy staff.

Akbay was shot dead with four bullets in the head Monday by an Armenian assassin as he and his wife were getting out of their car in front of their home.

Mrs Akbay was also seriously wounded in the head.

Akbay will be buried in Turkey with a state funeral, Foreign Ministry officials said.

AIRLIFTING OF AFGHAN REFUGEES TO BEGIN IN JUNE

TA081838 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jun (AA) — Airlifting of 4,350 Afghan refugees from Pakistan to Turkey will start 28 June, according to tentative plans.

Foreign Ministry sources said the plans will become final with the approval of the National Security Council, the Government of Pakistan, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The transport by Turkish Airlines charter flights of the Afghan refugees and their families, together with the property, will be completed by mid June, they added.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION TO BE READY BY 10 JULY

TA081820 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jun (AA) — The Consultative Assembly committee charged with drafting the new constitution hopes to complete the draft and submit it to the Assembly speaker by 10 July.

Sixty-three articles have already been drafted, committee members told ANATOLIA Agency and several constitutional principles have already emerged, such as:

The high courts will not be merged, and the Constitutional Court will remain as a basic institution of the state.

The economic model will be described as a "mixed economy" and the principle of the "welfare state" will be preserved.

Voting age will remain unchanged at 21.

The preamble will be drafted after the rest of the document is completed, the sources said, and expected to wrap up the whole task of drafting by 10 July.

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE 10 TERRORISTS IN ISTANBUL

TA081840 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Summary] The Press and Public Relations Office of the 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Tekirdag and Kirklareli Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 10 militants of an illegal organization have been captured in operations conducted by the security forces in Istanbul. Together with the militants, the security forces also seized documents belonging to the organization and illegal publications.

LIBYA DENIES TREATING TURKISH WORKERS UNFAIRLY

NC081515 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Ankara (UBA) -- Osman Feytouri Isa, secretary general of the Libyan Socialist People's Bureau in Turkey, has stated that it is the Turkish employers in Libya and not the Libyans who treat Turkish workers in Libya unfairly.

Adding that Libya does not owe even 5 kurus to any Turkish contractor, Osman Feytouri Isa continued: "There have recently been reports that Turkish workers in Libya are unable to obtain their wages. These dealings are going on entirely between the Turkish employers and the workers, and there is nothing we Libyans can do about it. If the Turkish workers in Libya resort to the local People's Committees, these committees, which operate like just courts, will preserve their rights."

Recalling that the volume of business his country has transacted with turkey has risen to $11 billion, Feytouri added that Turkish firms are given priority in all contracts and concluded: "Countries hostile to Islam are unhappy about this situation, so they are engaged in intensive propaganda to damage these friendly relations."

HURRIYET DESCRIBES TREATMENT OF TURKS ON RHODES

NC080808 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 4 Jun 82 p 8

[Faruk Zabci report]

[Excerpts] Rhodes (HURRIYET) -- The plight of the Turks in Rhodes is continually deteriorating. The Turks in the Aegean are being subjected to oppression which is different from the oppression the Turks in Western Thrace are being subjected to. Particularly after the 1974 peace operation, the Greeks have been looking upon our kinsmen as spies, and they have increased their oppressive measures to an unbearable extent. Those who resist oppression are ill-treated at the government departments. They are refused passports for travel abroad.

The Turkish television is jammed. While the Papandreou Government is trying to get rid of the Turks on the island it is trying to destroy the historic works left by the Ottomans.

While 3 years ago the Turks on the island numbered 3,000, today only 800 of them remain. It looks as if there won't be any left after the next few years. Most of our kinsmen there are preparing to leave for Turkey because of the ill-treatment meted out to them.

A Turk with whom we discussed the situation told us: "Our children are being Hellenized; our mosques are closed. We are unable to worship in them because we have no hodjas."

TCP EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

TA090834 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement 7 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Zionist Israeli administration has begun its fifth war in the Middle East. It has invaded a section of Lebanon. Using U.S. weapons, it is conducting a wholesale massacre against Lebanon and the Palestinian people with air, land and sea attacks. It wants to annihilate the progressive Lebanese national movement and the PLO.

It is evident that the Israeli administration, which disregards UN resolutions and the protests raised by all countries, is above all relying on the support of the U.S. administration. This barbaric attack by the Israeli Zionists is taking place at a time when the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and peaceful forces have intensified their moves to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem and when the second UN disarmament conference has convened. It is once more demonstrated that the Israeli Zionists and their supporters, the U.S. administration, constitute the main factor threatening peace and security in the Middle East and are the archenemies of the people in the Middle East and of world and regional peace.

How sincere is the opposition to the Israeli aggrersion expressed by the junta, which is begging the U.S. administration for support in a bid to uphold the tyrannical regime in our country? Why has the junta not yet severed diplomatic relations with Israel? How can the junta's protest against Israel be compatible with its welcoming of the aggressive units of U.S. imperialism in our country? Are not the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces directed against the Arab people who are currently being attacked by Israel?

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is in full solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people in these difficult days. The TCP expresses its total support for the struggle of the progressive Lebanese national forces and the PLO. The TCP calls on our people to be in solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

SYRIAN TRADE MISSION HOLDS MEETING WITH BUSINESSMEN

TA081811 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jun (AA) -- A Syrian trade mission headed by Deputy Chairman of its National Chamber of Trade (Muhammad Mahroush) of Aleppo, met with Turkish businessmen at the Ankara Chamber of Trade Tuesday.

Chairman of the Ankara Chamber of Trade Turgut Ilhan said Turkish entrepreneurs were ready to consider any requests for service or exports from Turkey.

He listed major export goods, such as foodstuffs, textiles, furniture, electrical appliances, and construction materials in which Syria might be interested.

(Muhammad Mahroush) called for easing of export-import procedures between the two countries and an expansion of the customs and transit trade and carrying agreement of 23 March 1982.

Tourism was another field of potential cooperation, he said, calling for easing of passport procedures, and waiving of the passport requirement for relatives on either side of the border.

AUSTRIA

'VIENNA PEACE FESTIVAL' PLANNED FOR 6-8 AUG

AU041425 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 4 Jun 82 p 4

[Summary] A "Vienna peace festival" with "workshops," seminars and discussions on the topic of peace and disarmament, theater performances and a musical program will be held in Vienna 6-8 August 1982. The event is organized jointly by the Austrian Students Association [the umbrella organization of Austrian student organizations] and the British ENC (European Nuclear Disarmament) group. Participants from all parts of Europe are expected to attend. There will be three peace marches to Vienna: One from West Berlin via Cologne, the second from Italy, and the third "from the Black Forest [in the FRG] to the Black Sea" with a stopover in Vienna. There will be bicycle tours from London and Oslo and peace trains from Minsk and Helsinki, as well as a "peace plane" from Iceland.

At a Vienna press conference on 3 June, Ferdl Stockinger, chairman of the Austrian Students Association, described the planned festival as a "highly political event" but stressed that the organizers refrained from providing any formal political platform so as to allow everyone to attend and bring his own ideas. According to Stockinger, there is only an appeal that is not binding for anyone. This appeal calls inter alia for the removal of all nuclear weapons and bases from Europe, the disbanding of military blocs, compliance with the UN resolutions on nuclear disarmament and human rights, as well as for the absolute reduction of global military expenditures.

PAHR TO VISIT VIETNAM; VIENNA VISITORS ANNOUNCED

AU071353 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5-6 Jun 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "A.U."]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- Foreign Minister Pahr will visit Vietnam in mid-July. This visit has now been finally arranged. After a brief stopover in Thailand, the Austrian foreign minister will presumably also visit Laos. In both countries Pahr will not primarily concern himself with bilateral problems -- trade relations show little promise of expanding in view of the economic problems in Indochina -- but will discuss the situation in this contested region in his capacity of chairman of the Conference on Kampuchea.

In a few weeks Pahr will receive in Vienna European Community Commission Chairman Thorn, as well as the foreign ministers of Thailand and Malaysia. In the summer, Spanish Government chief Calvo-Sotelo will pay a private visit to Pahr. Spain would like to bring the Madrid CSCE conference, which is to meet again in November, to a productive conclusion and is counting on Austria's role in this respect.

GREECE

AGAMEMNON-82 COMBINED MANEUVERS START 9 JUN

NC081614 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Large-scale maneuvers by the three branches of the Greek Armed Forces, designated Agamemnon-82, will start tomorrow [9 June] in the east Macedonian area. The maneuvers will continue through Saturday and fall within the annual program for the maintenance of the operational preparedness of the armed forces. Army, naval and air force units will participate in a broad spectrum of operations, including offensive operations for the capture of specific targets, parachute drops and landing operations with air support. The last phase of the maneuvers will be observed by representatives of the country's military command and political leadership, who have been invited to attend.

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Western Europe

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LEBANON SAID TO OVERSHADOW VERSAILLES SUMMIT

PM090945 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jun 82 p 5

[Maurice Delarue Report: "A Meeting Troubled by Near East Events"]

[Text] The Versailles summit did not end as well as Mr Mitterrand might have hoped. On Friday evening the idea that the conference would be a date to remember in international financial history was beginning to be strengthened and the main fear was that a fierce battle in the Falklands might tarnish the image of a "new Bretton Woods." Aside form the fact that the economic results did not completely live up to that expectation, another region of the world suddenly distracted attention.

During his press conference on Saturday, Mr Mitterrand nonetheless turned a deaf ear: When he was reminded that Mr Cheysson had, by his own admission, had a "disastrous" dinner the previous day, he replied that the Falklands were probably the cause, whereas the external relations minister and his colleagues had been "astounded" by the events in Lebanon.

On Sunday morning, when they learned of the number of people killed in Lebanon, the seven decided that the summit could not remain silent although it was essentially devoted to economic matters. A statement was drafted and the heads of state and of government said they were "overwhelmed" by the news from Lebanon. But shortly before noon, the news of the Israeli ground intervention reached Versailles.

The seven thought they could no longer maintain a silence which had become onerous. The statement was therefore distributed to the press immediately, the spokesman being told to explain that although that stance might seem "out of date" the heads of state and of government were waiting until the evening to say more.

Mr Mitterrand's Hesitations

However, addressing the press in his capacity as chairman of the seven heads of state and government and in their presence late in the afternoon, Mr Mitterrand merely expressed "their very strong disapproval" and recalled that Lebanon was entitled "like any other country, to independence, freedom, unity and sovereignty over its national territory."

Speaking at a press conference on his own behalf, later, the president was unable to stop there. All the political questions aside from two, concerned Lebanon. In reply to the last one expressed indistinctly by a Lebanese journalist who was visibly very upset, Mr Mitterrand said: "France has no hesitation in convincing [as published] the other military interventions on Lebanese territory when they were carried out against the Lebanese Government's will." In his previous answers Mr Mitterrand had "deplored" the Israeli attack in much less categorical terms.

The seven's joint statement on Lebanon concluded by saying the "each of the governments will use all the means at its disposal" to ensure that peace and security are restored throughout the region. Mr Mitterrand was questioned on the nature of those means. His answers show that they are of two types: 1 -- diplomatic and political, in particular, through the United Nations; 2 -- "in the field" since France is taking part in the UN interim force in Lebanon. But any intervention necessarily depends on the Lebanese Government, the president of the republic stressed. "It is up to it to make the request," he said.

Even the convening of an international conference, "an idea which is as good as any other," Mr Mitterrand said, presupposes that Beirut take the initiative. As for taking measures "similar to the ones which you have already taken against Argentina," in other words economic sanctions, Mr Mitterrand evaded the question: "We may or we may not."

While Mr Mitterrand was speaking to the press, each head of state and of government was doing likewise under the arches of the Orangerie, aside from Mr Reagan, who made Mr Haig his spokesman. The latter immediately said that he was "extremely worried" by the escalation in the violence in Lebanon. He announced that Mr Habib, the State Department's Near East expert, had been summoned to Versailles, had met with Mr Reagan and would be in Jerusalem this Monday. When it was pointed out to him that Mr Mitterrand had "condemned the Israeli action," Mr Haig gave an evasive answer and recalled that the United States had always tried to ensure that the cease-fire prevailed and to prevent any bloodshed.

The other political questions which dominated the summit ws the Falklands battle. "Mr Mitterrand has been absolutely splendid," Mrs Thatcher told the journalists. "You should have heard," she added, "the way in which he unreservedly backed Britain's position, which he described as one of solidarity and unity. All the nations at the summit have been absolutely firm."

It would be going too far to say that the summit gave Mrs Thatcher the "go-ahead" for launching the assault on Port Stanley, if only because she did not ask for it. All her summit partners were grateful to her for that just as they were grateful for the fact that the battle was not launched while they were together.

Nonetheless, Mr Mitterrand was justified in saying on behalf of the seven: "We were anxious to affirm our full solidarity with Britain, whose national interests and national pride have been attacked in this situation -- a solidarity which is natural: Britain's right must be restored, but of course we will make every effort to ensure that once that right is recognized, peace prevails over war."

That last clause of the sentence contains a limit which Mrs Thatcher may not have noticed. The important thing for the French Government is to ensure that the law does not give way to force and that the Argentine military action is repelled. Nonetheless, the president of the republic thinks, that from the historical and geographical viewpoints, Britain's legitimate right to the archipelago is not proven. "Once Britain has recovered the Falklands," Mr Mitterrand said in his press conference, "a new phase will start."

What should happen once the battle for Port Stanley has been won by the British? The implicit French reply is that Britain will then have to negotiate with Argentina on a new status which is fair to both. That does not seem to be Mrs Thatcher's intention since, judging from her replies to the journalists, she does not see any other solution than "self-determination" for the 1,800 inhabitants.

The United States, like Mr Mitterrand, is apparently in favor of a "moderate" political solution. Thus, although the views of Paris and Washington do not always coincide as regards international economic affairs, the two capitals are very close to each other in political affairs.

DEMONSTRATORS TRIGGER SIRENS DURING REAGAN SPEECH

LD091624 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA) -- During the speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the Bundestag in Bonn on Wednesday afternoon several sirens began to wail. DPA has learned that demonstrators had given the radio signal for the continuous "all-clear" tone. First the police thought there was a technical fault. The fire brigade, however, gradually began to suspect that demonstrators were the "culprits." An hour after the start of the action, firebrigade technicians were still vainly trying to silence the sirens.

On Wednesday some 70 or 80 Greens demonstrated opposite the chancellor's office with a "death campaign" against the arms policy and the visit of Reagan to Bonn. Among the participants were the former army general, Gerd Bastian; the dissident exiled from the GDR, Rudolf Bahro; the artist Josef Beuys; the futurologist Robert Jungk, and one of the three chairmen of the Greens, Petra Kelly. On the march from the offices of the Greens to the chancellor's office they bore posters of Martin Luther King and Mahatma Ghandi as well as banners condemning arms and war. Previously the Greens demonstrated in front of the Turkish Embassy against the military regime in the NATO country Turkey.

In spite of a police ban a Bonn peace initiative wants to hold an ecumenical peace service on Thursday morning directly in front of the Bundestag building -- thus within the banned zone -- with the motto of the GDR peace movement "Swords to ploughshares."

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES UNEXPECTEDLY

LD101152 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (DPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has arrived unexpectedly in Bonn in order, as the Saudi side has announced, to speak [words indistinct] with President Reagan and other participants in the NATO summit. The initiative has obviously come from the government in Riyadh in connection with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Prince Sa'ud will probably also meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He already met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at midday.

ARGENTINA CANCELS AIR TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

LD091548 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Jun (DPA) -- Argentina has given notice of the cancellation of the air traffic agreement with the FRG. The Federal Ministry of Transport said on Wednesday in response to an enquiry that the cancellation was contained in a note handed over to the German Embassy in Buenos Aires the previous day. The reason given is the FRG's stance on the EEC boycott of Argentina in connection with the Falklands conflict.

The German Lufthansa airline in Cologne added that it has lost landing rights in Argentina "for the time being" from July. An airline representative is at present in Buenos Aires for negotiations.

BUNDESTAG CRITICIZES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

LD091246 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA) -- the Bundestag and Federal Government unanimously expressed great concern today at the development of the situation in Lebanon and supported the demand by the UN Security Council for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli troops. On behalf of the Federal Government Hildegard Hamm-Brucher (FDP), minister of state for foreign affairs, clearly criticized Israel's intervention, saying that there could be no justification for the violent deaths of hundreds of innocent civilians.

The basis of the brief discussion in the Bundestag was an interparty motion submitted some time ago on the situation in Lebanon, which is now to be reviewed in view of the dramatic events.

Minister of State Hamm-Brucher gave her assurance that the Federal Government is ready to help in overcoming the desperate situation in Lebanon and restoring the country to its national sovereignty. Violence and counter-violence have in the past always prevented a solution. What is necessary is a dialogue between all those involved in the conflict. This afternoon the EC foreign ministers will discuss the developments in Lebanon at a special meeting in Bonn.

OFFICIAL COMPLAINS TO GDR ON VISITING RIGHTS

LD071700 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (DPA) -- During talks in East Berlin on Monday the Berlin Senat official in charge of visitor traffic, Gerhard Kunze, once again demanded a reduction in the compulsory minimum exchange amount, which was increased by the GDR, and protested against the turning back of West Berliners on visiting trips. Senat Spokesman Meinhard Ade announced after the 2 and 1/2 hour discussion that since the last meeting of officials in charge of visits last February, 160 complaints were received from West Berliners who were turned back. Kunze handed over documents on this subject for (?GDR) official Werner Mueller to examine. According to Ade, the GDR authorities refused 2,765 West Berliners permission to enter East Berlin or the GDR (?since) the agreement was concluded 10 years ago on tourist and visitor traffic.

Mueller in turn called for West Berlin measures against violations of GDR regulations on visits. Since February, there were 2,150 such violations, including traffic offences, by West Berliners. Particularly worrying were serious traffic accidents which, during the past few months, resulted in 2 dead and 15 injured. Furthermore, there were repeated attempts to smuggle drugs and weapons into the GDR.

Ade said that the officials concurred in the view that on the whole the agreement on tourist and visitor traffic had proved its worth. However, this suffered a setback through an increase and extension of the compulsory minimum exchange requirement.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD091930 Paris Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Press conference by French President Francois Mitterrand from Elysee Palace in Paris -- live]

[Excerpts] [Mitterrand] We have an objective of growth, an objective of solidarity and social justice, and a third objective -- France's more active presence in the world, first by looking after our national security, France's security. To this end it is easy to define the target: We have strengthened our alliance, the alliance upon which is founded a large part of our security and at every turn the equilibrium of the world.

We have strengthened our armaments. Following a strategy of deterrence, of defense by atomic weapons. I say defense because they are a defensive weapons, only defensive. We should adopt certain procedures which will allow us to be compared with anybody when it comes to defending national territory and independence: A seventh nuclear submarine, and we are now in the position to build -- should a decision be taken -- the neutron bomb. We will not tolerate on the European continent a situation in which we could one day be exposed to a tragic imbalance of arms -- conventional weapons and also the might of strategic weapons.

By doing this, strengthening the alliance and our armaments -- the two pillars of our security -- we have remained available. Without ever forgetting history and geography -- that of France and that of Europe -- without taking account of the sometimes artificial divisions that separate this Europe, or without basing our analysis solely on the change divisions that have followed the world wars, we have refused all attempts at embargos or blockades against the Soviet Union, whatever opinion we may have and whatever reproach we could express regarding that country's policy. We have signed an important contract on energy supplies, on gas. We have maintained the space flight of our aeronauts. In brief, we have associated ourselves with everything that appeared necessary to the balance of forces. We did not want to add anything that might appear as a sort of offensive or aggressive situation, uselessly aggressive. The balance of forces applies in both directions.

Our security is above all, but our influence abroad is also important. I imagine you will ask questions concerning foreign policy. At any rate, we have been caring for France's image, especially in Africa, in the whole of the Third World: The appeal which I have launched in Mexico and have repeated in Cancun; the measures taken for Central America in concert with Mexico; a policy in our immediate environment; a policy within Europe, or a part of it, where we have opened up a so-called European social space, for farming policy, for pure policy. And why not? There are a certain number of ideas which hint that Europe wants all together, Western Europe, wants to assure the conditions of its independence. Opening, yes, from one side but from the other much holding back for the ambitions and readiness by one or another member of the community who obey strictly national egotism and forget that the contract necessarily involves obligations which emanate from the Rome Treaty to which France has and continues to subscribe. It would need a great lack of compliance by one or the other for France to relinquish it. This is not our wish; we want to succeed with Europe.

What I have mentioned before as France's more active presence in the world, France's foreign policy, I would sum up in simple terms, both negative. The positive will come later: Neither alignment with anybody, nor isolation. This means in positive terms: independence and solidarity. National independence. One could talk about a lot of difficult problems that we have to deal with, I leave it to you, but do not imagine that I do not have in mind the Falklands problem, Lebanon, Iraq-Iran, the construction of the European Community, the Third World and in particular Africa, so dear to France, Chad, or the next summit that will come after the recent one, Versailles and Bonn. Where is France's place?

[Question] Mr President, the day after the first summit at Rambouillet, on 18 November 1975 to be exact, you wrote: One is alarmed that so many great priests have joined in celebrating the verbal marriage between the peremptory and the derisory. Do you not have the same reasons to be alarmed by the Versailles summit?

Next, I would like you to clarify your remarks a while ago about France's attitude toward the Soviet Union. Is it coherent to have suspended political dialogue with the Soviet Union, as has been the case for a year now, and yet to continue economic and financial cooperation in the style of the Algerian gas contract?

Finally, in the light of what you have said about the economies necessary in the social security budget, can one say that you are in agreement with Michel Rocard when he says that France is living with a rate of social guarantees beyond her means?

[Answer] How can you have economic cooperation in the absence of any kind of political dialogue? It is not quite that simple. The political dialogue with the Soviet Union has not stopped. After all, I think that tomorrow Mr Gromyko and Mr Cheysson are going to meet in New York. We have always had relations with the Soviet authorities. It's the hot and the cold.

Certainly the cold comes more easily from that side, almost by nature. But, in the end, from time to time there is warmth, too, and one must take care that it is not excessively hot. We have not broken off political relations with the Soviet Union. I would even like to improve them, but not at the cost of a certain number of principles. I do not accept, and I am not letting bygones be bygones regarding the issue of Afghanistan, no more than the issue of Poland. I am not going to ignore the overarmament of the Soviet Union on the European continent. So, there you are, one begins discussions.

The situation has to be improved. But I am not disposed to exaggerate political relations while these points remain (?at issue). Perhaps you would like to forget Afghanistan, Poland, the SS-20 -- that's your business. But not me, at any rate, not me.

I consider that the verbal demagogy that is employed here and there should not lead the president of the republic, on the one hand, to cease being disposed -- regarding the Soviet Union and the Eastern (block) countries -- toward a major policy concerning peace and progress. On the other hand, as for complacency: True, I have not yet -- that is the sole concession I would make to you -- gone to any negotiations, in any European capital or elsewhere; that will come perhaps one day, there is no commitment to that. I will tell you about it when the time comes.

Well, you have also talked about the gas contracts: That is in French francs, it has been in progress for several years, for 12 billion cu m. Joint negotiators have asked for more. This represents 5 percent of our energy supples -- 30 percent of projected gas use in 1990. This is reasonable. We are diversifying our supplies. And I am in the end satisfied that we have been capable of dealing with various people and depending on no one.

[Question] Mr President, my question concerns the very important international problems which you have not mentioned. What do you, what does France, expect from the special UN session on disarmament and in general what is France's contribution to the disarmament problem?

[Answer] While I am not expecting anything I do not cease to hope, I do not cease to undertake, but I do avoid interfering directly in this. France can play a useful part, her proposals and advice will be expressed by the minister for external relations at the UN rostrum. Disarmament is talked about and so far it is only a question of trying to reduce overarmaments. Let us understand what we are talking about. France is ready to participate in all the possibilities for control.

Overarmament is the relationship between the weak and the strong in the sphere of strategic discussions. If general disarmament was begun, was started notably by the United States and the Soviet Union to a level sufficient that I could reexamine the position of France, then we would talk about it again. In the present stage of things it is not conceivable that France should renounce the force she now has at her command, so therefore she will not take part in negotiations of that kind. She will not agree to being included in them as the two superpowers want, for reasons that are easy to understand -- the Soviet Union because there would be no nuclear force on the continent other than her own, and the United States because they would not be displeased to see us rejoin the integrated NATO command. There can be no question of this.

So, I repeat, our contribution to disarmament could only begin to count from the moment when superpowers have renounced their positions. Two countries can destroy each other seven or eight times over -- that is at least six or seven times too many, if not completely too much. France has the means to exert some pressure on the balance of power in a defensive manner so as to ensure the defense of our territory. I want to preserve this. It is the very condition of our national independence.

[Question] Mr President, a few days ago, Mr Pierre Mauroy paid a visit to Lebanon, as he has put it, to carry out an act of love and reason there and to guarantee the integrity of that country. I would like to ask you, in the light of the dramatic events occurring there in the past 72 hours, if it is still possible to speak about integrity and, if so, how France intends to guarantee this integrity.

[Answer] It has been impossible for some time to talk of integrity as a reality. One can and should speak of it as an intention. Lebanon was already occupied by two armies, before being occupied by a third one. Syria and the Palestinians have emerged from all sides, the latter having found asylum there. And now the Israeli army is there.

The prime minister has shown -- and was quite right to show in these dramatic circumstances, not only for the French in Lebanon but also for Lebanon as a whole -- what France's role should be. (?First of all) it must be assessed exactly. France does not say to Lebanon: We are flying to your rescue with our weapons. The Lebanese Government does not ask us to do that, and it is not French policy to become a gendarme in most parts of the world, even if such a gendarme would have good reasons to interfere on behalf of civil and military peace. But we can be in the front rank of the concert of nations which are interested in the subject because of the importance of our links in history and our affection for, as well as common interests with, Lebanon. This is why we are one of the countries taking part -- with perhaps the most important role -- in UNIFIL [UN Interim Force in Lebanon]. If the Lebanese Government needs the presence of a friend in the international force -- the lack of which could have been noted recently -- then yes, here we are. Every appeal from the legal Government of Lebanon will find a response in France.

On this occasion I must -- since such is my conviction and my duty -- recall the unreserved condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. If there is a problem -- and there certainly is -- between Israel and its neighbors; if the Arab countries refuse to recognize the existence of Israel, they were wrong in my opinion; if Israel does not want to recognize the Palestinian reality and the right of those people to their own country, that is also historic error. I have not ceased to say it to both sides, and I repeat it here. I am not analyzing the historic responsibility -- often it would be shared -- but in the present case, on a territory which is not the subject of a real dispute between Lebanon and Israel, concerning a territory to which Lebanon alone has historic rights and has the freedom of choice, I do not think it wise or just to interfere with the use of force. What then has become of international law? What about the principles on which society is based, which are fragile enough as it is?

This leads me to some decisions. I do not think it desirable to hold a session of the mixed French-Israeli commission at the previously fixed date, that is in the coming few days, as the conflict continues.

If Mr Shamir, the foreign minister of Israel, who wants to come to France on this occasion, would like nevertheless to contact the French Government, every clarification, every explanation is good and he will be received as appropriate, that is to say using language that is clear and honest as befits peoples and countries that respect each other. But this is the situation in which we find ourselves and which is being debated currently within the European Community in the presence of Mr Cheysson on the basis of the Security Council resolution. Yes, I do indeed deeply regret that Israel should have put itself into a situation that brings down on it new condemnation. I have always associated myself regretfully with condemnations of that kind from the moment that I felt, and I continue to feel, the imminent right of the Israeli people to live in peace and not under constant threat. I believe that right is the best defense of Israel's vital interests, as it is of others.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the Palestinian state, of which you have just reaffirmed the need. And then some weeks ago, in an interview, you were more precise, more clear, when you said that after all this Palestinian state could begin as an entity situated on the West Bank, what others call Judaea and Samaria. So, have your thoughts evolved because some parts of the press have been asking you to make a fresh balance of your position, or have you evolved because of other reasons?

[Answer] I listen to the advice of the press with much interest but I seldom take any account of it, and I do not define the policies of France following my morning reading of the daily papers, or even following by evening reading. So, you have mixed two questions together. And you have noted it yourself by the very vocabulary you used. The outlines of a future Palestinian state are not for me to judge, I know nothing of it. It will fall to the negotiators to have their say about the borders, and on top of all this to guarantee those borders. On the other hand, I have always said that if the question came about, then it would be posed first of all on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. If it is impossible for me to define the boundaries, I can still well know where the center is. It would be strange to evoke the Palestinian problem in an ectoplasmic manner, to say there must be a Palestinian state for the Palestinian people anywhere but in Palestine. So the West Bank is the first territorial region of interest as regards the setting up of a Palestinian homeland. As for the rest, I repeat, it is not my affair. It is my wish that the borders are defined in such a manner that the other frontiers, those of Israel, will be fully defended by international society. I have been overwhelmed not by the event but by the multiplicity of your requests. [passage indistinct] Let us try to speed things up, with the replies too.

[Question] Mr President, I understand that you will shortly be leaving for Hungary, and at the end of the year you will be going to Bulgaria. What place will there be in your travels beyond the Iron Curtain for the defense of human rights and simple respect for the Helsinki agreements. With regard to Bulgaria, a physician, Dr Popov, has been conducting a hunger strike since 1 June, after 12 years of struggle to secure for himself and for his family the right to emigrate. Numerous French doctors have publicly affirmed their support for Dr Popov and he himself has addressed an open letter to you through the press with a request for help. Will you give such aid and, more generally, how do you consider your relations with countries that do not respect fundamental freedoms, the notions of political morality?

[Answer] This is a question and then some. Would you have put that question to me if I had decided to travel to Chile?

[Question] Most certainly, Mr President.

[Answer] I wanted to hear it from you. I am not quite certain that this kind of question is as innocent as it appears. I arranged to go to Hungary in July, on 6 July, I believe. I have not for the moment planned to go to Bulgaria but during a recent trip by the minister of external relations an invitation was extended to me, and it may be possible for me to go in 1983. No date has been fixed. On the other hand, I shall go to Romania, probably at the end of September.

I never avoid defending the rights of individuals. Each one of those governments has received my correspondence, my unceasing appeals which are sometimes successful, but all too rarely, to secure releases, some easements, access to freedom. I shall not fail in this duty whereever I go. I have responsibilities of state, I am president of the French Republic. If I am not permitted to defend the interests of France in all countries where human rights are trampled underfoot then I would be confined to a small part of the world. And yet France must be present everywhere. For example, we have diplomatic relations with nearly all the countries of the world, and yet how many offend my conscience? But diplomatic relations do not mean compliance, as I was saying a while ago, nor complicity. I put the questions clearly, Madame, you can trust me in this, and each case which is submitted to me is defended by me. Proofs will be given to you but now is not the time.

[Question] Mr President, a short time ago you told us that there is no question of France rejoining the NATO command and yet you are leaving us tonight to go to Bonn and have dinner with the heads of the NATO governments. I also think that for the first time in 16 years France has invited the NATO foreign ministers to come to France for a meeting next year. Could you explain how you see the evolution of relations between France and the Atlantic alliance, if you still desire, as you did last year, renegotiation of the content of the Atlantic alliance? And finally, do you know to whom Georges Marchais was referring last Sunday when he denounced those who advocate a return of France to NATO and those who want to sell out France to Reagan?

[Answer] Georges Marchais has shown the same confusion that you have and before talking about such matters one should inform oneself. France has not left the Atlantic military, defensive alliance. It left the integrated NATO command so there is no question of going back to be under the orders of the integrated command. There will be no meeting of the integrated command, that is to say the military command of NATO, nor of the NATO defense ministers in France. There will be a meeting of heads of state, it concerns them, or the foreign ministers of the alliance. The alliance exists, we are in it. We would even like to see it working better. And tonight I am going to Bonn when I leave you, leaving you with regret, but I shall not be at a meeting of the integrated NATO command, which is the only institution that France left at the time of General de Gaulle. I shall be meeting heads of state of the Atlantic alliance and on the following day it will be the same heads of state and government who will be meeting in the presence of Pierre Mauroy.

So things are clear: NATO is an expression that is used carelessly, any time and any way. The Atlantic alliance is a defensive military alliance independent of the rest. It is not a question of closing one's eyes or turning one's back by saying I don't know about the problems of strategy with people who are our allies, and with whom we have a daily relationship. What hypocrisy that would be. But we do not accept that France's decisions should be submitted to a command that is outside us. That is the reality. And we will not join it nor receive this command on French soil. This is clear. It is clear for you. It is clear for Georges Marchais. It is clear for all those who talk about this problem with such imprudence. I am sure, and this was your question, that he was not thinking of me.

[Question] Mr President, you were in Israel and you delivered a speech in the Knesset. Do you have the impression now that you were understood by Mr Begin? And do you not think that the second demarche is to make contact with the most interested party in the conflict after Israel, that is to say the Palestinians and, notably, the PLO?

[Answer] Do I have the feeling of being understood now on what I had to say to the Knesset? I did not have that feeling then, on the day that I stood in the Knesset! That is nothing new. And I could not be understood because we have different conceptions of the issue. My visit to Israel was of major symbolic and political importance. I do not accept that one should view Israel as a country that one does not visit, as a people that one ignores. It is a great people. And it is a country which has managed to build itself up admirably and which deserves protection and security. The state of insecurity in which it finds itself has led to an internal policy whose external projections I have often had to reject, and at times condemn.

That is the reality. So, on that level, neither Mr Begin nor I disguised, at the press conference which followed, that we were in disagreement on the constitution, for example, of a Palestinian state where the Palestinian people would have a homeland. And I also asked for preliminary and mutual accord to be reached, a mutual and preliminary recognition. So, let us not go back to that. Meanwhile, I observe the difference of the question you yourself put. Now, you are well aware that in the Knesset I said what I thought was right and the force of history, and that I did not ignore Arab realities. I am pleased that you do me justice from a distance, which will not, nevertheless, make me forget the historic rights of the people of Israel.

[Question] Mr President, in a few days you are going to Spain, and I would like to know what development you expect in French-Spanish relations, obviously taking into account the problems which, if one can put it this way, have done most to poison the relations between the two countries....

[Answer, interrupting] I understand.

[Question] ... the Basques and Spain's entry into the Common Market.

[Answer] I understand. If I am going to Spain, it is because I am seeking to establish good relations with that country. They are not excellent now. We will be dealing with the most delicate issues of general policy: the enlargement of the Common Market and, particularly, terrorism. I will not say any more about this today. I will talk about it on the eve of my departure for Spain. I will talk about it in Spain. I will talk about it on my return. I think this press conference should move on to other topics. It's quite impossible. I am very flattered by this interest, but it's impossible.

[Question] I wanted to ask you, Mr President, do you not fear that relations between France and Latin America, relations between Europe and Latin America, will cool off because of France's and the Common Market's total support for England, Great Britain, in the Malvinas, Falklands affair. At the same time, I wanted to ask you, it is seen in Latin America as a North-South war, and you have ideas on North-South relations which you explained at Cancun. Can France's position at the side of Great ritain be harmful to the ideas of Cancun?

[Answer] It is obvious that the relations of South America with Europe and France may well be compromised. I would not only regret this but I shall do everything in my power to prevent it, because it is important to me that fruitful relations of every sort should exist between Latin America and France. Events do occur over which I have no power. I had no power over Argentina's decision to break off negotiations lasting 17 years with Great Britain and to go into action by a military aggression on the soil of those islands and to launch thereby a fatal turn of events which are not over yet. It is a real dilemma, not easy. One loses at every event. Although it should not have happened, it did happen. France is an ally of Great Britain, a historical ally since the beginning of the century. We have been together in two great world wars. We owe to Great Britain a real debt formed of blood, pain, fear, and also gratitude. We are of the same community.

Great Britain believes it is within its rights, and although France has never recognized Great Britain's sovereignty over the Falklands, since 1833 it has been thus, and we reject -- as I do for Lebanon -- the violation of international law, in other words the preference for war rather than for negotiation. Argentina therefore bears the responsibility for a fatal turn of events which I deplore. Now we come to a stage in this conflict where I hope that it will be possible to revive Security Council Resolution 502. I have solidarity with Great Britain because this is the interest of Europe and of France, because it is in conformity with a long companionship. To the same extent Great Britain, believing it has to meet the challenge and defend its interests and its national pride that could be slighted, has the right to ask France for its solidarity. Nevertheless, this war must not be turned into a war of revenge. There are limits to this combat which I intend to speak of at an opportune moment which should not be far off.

[Question] Mr President, what is your position on Chad?

[Answer] One must be clear about Chad, Ladies and Gentlemen. In what situation did I find Chad on 21 May 1981? It was an occupied country, occupied by Libya. That was reality. A short time before there had been major fighting in which France found itself involved. There was destruction of equipment and there were deaths. The taking of Ndjamena in the preceding period had been (?characterized) by the destruction of the town and by more than 1,000 deaths. What has happened since then? Libya has departed: There is no longer any foreign occupation of Chad. What more do you ask of me? Are you asking me to get involved in internal conflicts? There existed a so-called Transitional Government of National Unity which was recognized by the Organization of African Unity to which all African states belong, including Libya. France decided to conform to the resolutions of the OAU which, having provisionally recognized that government, considered it its duty to place itself between the two opposing sides, in a peaceful way, and which asked for France's aid. This we granted. We support legitimate governments; how do these legitimate governments come into being? Either by force of arms or, sometimes fortunately by the force of universal suffrage, but that is rare. We take account of reality, we do not interfere in internal conflicts in African countries. That is the difference. For us the main thing is that confronted with foreign interference, from wherever, which might arise and which in the previous situation threatened the security of countries like Niger, Central Africa and Cameroon, which we are bound to by agreements, including agreements on military cooperation, we should not get involved in a military adventure which would be harmful to our loyal African countries, to which we shall also be loyal. And we warded off that danger. Today it is a battle between Chadians. No external country is involved. And France will continue, as it is doing today through the French people on the spot, to care for the sick, the injured, to repair the houses, to repair the airport amd the telecommunications.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT MEETS MITTERRAND IN PARIS

PA082302 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1747 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By Ramon Luis Acuna]

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (EFE) -- Today, Panamanian President Aristides Royo discarded any "diplomatic way" of stopping the war of the Malvinas following the British veto of the motion presented as a last resort by Spain and Panama at the UN Security Council.

"We will just have to wait for the military outcome," Royo said, and he charged that the British and U.S. vetoes, although the latter was later modified, were intended to "punish and humiliate" the Argentine Republic.

At a news conference on the future of the disputed islands, Royo told EFE that the Malvinas "will end up being Argentine even though Great Britian may win the current battle."

The Panamanian chief of state, with French President Francois Mitterrand over lunch at noon today, noted that the positions of his country and France on the Malvinas issue are "different."

However, Royo demonstrated "understanding" for the French position by virtue of the Gallic alliance with the United Kingdom, maintained during the two World Wars.

On the other hand, Royo, who will stop in Madrid on Wednesday on his way to New York, where he will participate in the UN disarmament meeting, considered that the Spanish attitude concerning the Malvinas had "improved considerably in the efforts for peace since Spain's initial vote of abstention in the Security Council, which surprised us."

According to Royo, the joint Spanish-Panamanian motion, "which we are tremendously pleased to share with the Spaniards, and which seeks the withdrawal of the two armies from the Malvinas, was made at the last moment. The motion contained all the elements necessary for its acceptance, particularly UN Resolution 502, which had previously been approved." [as received]

Aristides Royo expressed in Spanish, English and also in French, his conviction that the Malvinas conflict "is a colonialist and a North-South war."

The conflict is colonialist because Great Britain sent its navy to defend a territory located 14,000 kilometers from its soil. The war is North-South because of the haste with which "the alliance of the North against the South" was forged, as well as for the cohesion displayed at the nonaligned meetings in Havana and at the OAS sessions in Washington.

The EEC economic embargo against Argentina, he added, was a "mistake" because the people are the ones who really suffer from such sanctions. Royo pointed out that Latin America had not responded with similar measures.

The Panamanian statesman, whose country played a diplomatic role in the Malvinas conflict, as a member of the UN Security Council during the crisis, prefers to think that the relations between Europe and Latin America will not be affected by this war.

Generally, he also approves France's Central American policy. Concerning French arms sales to Nicaragua, Royo said that these sales "are not intended to create imbalances in the area, but to help Nicaragua against any aggression."

In turn, he feels the United States "is making the same mistakes with Nicaragua that they did by isolating Cuba." Royo said "the United States must correct its policy regarding Nicaragua. The United States must change its policy toward El Salvador, where negotiations for a peaceful solution are needed even now, after the elections and the installation of a new government." Royo confirmed that he elaborated on this subject during his meeting with Mitterrand.

He did not rule out the possibility that Panama might join a French-Mexican initiative on Central America. However, he gave assurances that all he had come to ask of the French chief of state is that he contact the United States regarding amendment to Law 96-70, which subordinates the Panama Canal Board of Directors to the U.S. Defense Department.

Royo also mentioned a very curious matter, that of associating France, a resolutely nuclear country, to the Tlaltelolco Denuclearization Treaty, so it may influence the Latin American countries who have not yet endorsed the treaty, to do so.

L'HUMANITE OPPOSES CHANGING SOVIET CONTRACT

PM081221 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 May 82 p 5

[Text] Commenting on the French Government's decision to question the contract signed in 1979 between the Soviet Union and Thomson for the supply of a telephone exchange factory, the industry minister [Pierre Dreyfus] has just stated that "some aspects of that contract were not in keeping with France's international commitments." No further details were given.

Last week the minister said that that request for a review was justified "by the development of the international political situation." It seems that, in talking about France's international commitments, the minister was referring to the rules of the Coordination Committee for Multilateral Control of Exports to Socialist Countries -- a semiofficial body set up during the cold war and dominated by the United States.

Indeed, for more than 2 years Reagan [as published] has been mobilizing his forces in an attempt to revive that center, which had fallen into disuse in recent years. Moreover a special envoy sent by the U.S. President has just toured the EEC countries to secure a restriction of trade with the East.

The U.S. administration had already -- unsuccessfully -- stepped up pressure against another Thomson contract with the USSR relating to the remote monitoring system for the gas pipeline linking Siberia to Europe -- a system which enters the category of "strategic products" according to the Americans. It is that clause which is being invoked this time, with particularly strong pressure since some of the components involved in the manufacture of those exchanges are manufactured in our country under an American license. But the United States does not have a monopoly in that sphere. The contract being implemented is important for our country since it represents more than Fr700 million and tens of thousands of hours' work for French employees.

The industry minister made it clear that negotiations with the Soviet Union were continuing, and Michel Jobert stated last week that that problem would be discussed at an interministeral meeting soon.

It would be dangerous to give in to American claims at a time when we have a foreign trade deficit, particularly with the United States, the FRG and Japan, which demands a readjustment of our trade.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON REVIEWS VERSAILLES

PM091227 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Maurice Delarue report: "Mr Cheysson's Fears"]

[Text] The situation in the Falklands and in the Near East was discussed at length during Friday evening. "The first part of the dinner (which the foreign ministers had separately) was very gloomy" Mr Cheysson told the press, "because we spoke of nothing but war, bombs, attacks and horror."

The heads of state and of government, for their part, carried out an initial general review and then, according to Mr Attali, Mr Mitterrand's special adviser, they made a "fairly detailed" examination of the situation in the Falklands, by starting "to explore the ways and means of showing their solidarity and the conditions under which some joint approach could be made."

Mr Attali did not wish to specify what should be understood by "joint approach" and merely stated that it is "naturally" an approach with Britain and that it might be made in the United Nations or elsewhere. "It is under discussion," he said.

The remarks made by Cheysson, Mr Haig, and Mr Pym show that although Britain's allies, especially France and the United States, support London in the present phase of the battle, they are worried about the phase which will follow the Argentines' voluntary or forced withdrawal.

According to Mr Pym, Mr Reagan assured Mrs Thatcher, with whom he met on Friday before their departure for Versailles, of the "very firm support." Also according to Mr Pym, the French president and British prime minister "share the same attitude" on the Falklands.

However, in reply to a question, Mr Cheysson said that in the past few days he had scarcely heard "the word negotiation and in particular the word negotiation coming from London." "When we talk about the Falklands at present," the minister said, "we are talking primarily about a situation in which men are dying or are going to die." In these circumstances," he said, "it would be rather indecent to talk about the distant future and hence about the negotiations which, however, will certainly have to take place."

The U.S. secretary of state called on the Argentines, rather insistently, to withdraw voluntarily. To avert the battle for Port Stanley, he said, Security Council Resolution 502 must be implemented. In other words, there must be "a prompt withdrawal or pledge of a prompt withdrawal from the islands." Mr Haig knows (and that is probably what Mrs Thatcher had said to Mr Reagan) that in the present situation short term decisions, in other words the assault on Port Stanley, must be taken by the command on the spot but, he said, if the Buenos Aires Government "announced an immediate withdrawal, I think that the command on the spot would manage to prevent further bloodshed."

With regard to the Near East, the foreign ministers discussed the Iraqi-Iranian conflict at length and "especially a threat which comes from the depths of history, that of the Iranians or the Islamic revolution crossing the Arab border." As regards Lebanon, the minister primarily stressed that he and his colleagues were "overwhelmed by the day's violence" -- the Israeli bombing of Beirut.

Finally the minister began the discussion on economic relations with the USSR which is to be continued by the heads of state and of government. "We found a very broad agreement on the overall objectives," Mr Cheysson said.

"We wnat to have consistent attitudes toward the Warsaw Pact countries. We condemn certain Soviet actions.... We are very determined not to allow transfers of technology which might strengthen the Soviet Union's military potential to be made under cover of trade.... Measures (to ensure that) have already been taken in recent weeks. Aside from that, there may be slight differences between us. Nonetheless, we agree that there is no question of boycotting the Soviet Union or of breaking off human relations and profitable economic relations."

With regard to credit for the USSR, the minister said that an agreement among the OECD countries was "imminent" but, he said, the United States wants more: "complete homogeneity." The credit policy, the French minister stressed, cannot be identical in all Western countries since the degree of inflation varies. "What we are seeking," he concluded, "is to avoid giving the USSR abnormally low credit terms."

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO DEPART FOR BONN NATO SUMMIT

AU091945 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 9 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left here today for tomorrow's NATO summit in Bonn in an international climate pregnant with the threats posed by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon Sunday and the Anglo-Argentine Falklands crisis.

"We are watching a precipitation of events with incalculable consequences for the future equilibria on nerve-centers of the world", said Spadolini in a sombre departure statement.

Reiterating Italy's rejection of force in solving international controversies, he also made the "firmest condemnation" of the Israeli "act of war" in Lebanon, saying they could only increase Mideastern tensions and "place the prospects for peace in the entire region even further away". Sources at the prime minister's office said that other topics he would undoubtedly be discussing were NATO's future and developments in East-West relations. "It is an important occasion for confirming the alliance's continuing vitality, its unchanged force of attraction, and the validity of the ties among the Western nations for preserving joint security," he asserted.

The Italian premier also cited Spain's admission to NATO as reflecting the alliance's defensive nature and its "objectives of safeguarding peace in Europe and the world against all threats weighing on the world's peaceful destiny".

In other points, he said the Italian delegation's role in Bonn, as at the seven-nation summit in Versailles, would be one of "initiative and stimulus" with the aim of "contributing to defining a coordinated and constructive joint position".

PLO DELEGATION MEETS SOCIALIST PARTY'S CRAXI

AU090909 Rome ANSA in English 0849 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 9 Jun (ANSA) -- A delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) led by Nimmir Hammad met with Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi here Tuesday, a Socialist Party communique said later.

The Palestinians "described the tragic gravity of the situation in Lebanon after Israeli military attack and invasion," the communique asserted.

The Socialists are the second largest party in Premier Giovanni Spadolini's coalition which also includes the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats, the Liberals and the Republicans.

According to the communique, Hammad repeated that the PLO has no responsibility in the attempted slaying of Israeli Ambassador in London Shlomo Argov on June 3.

This incident was used by Israel as a pretext for its invasion of Lebanon, but according to Hammad, it was the work of a "group hostile to the PLO."

(In London, British sources have said that a "hit list" found on Argov's presumed assailants also contained the name of the PLO's representative in London, hence hinting that the PLO was certainly not involved in the attack).

DAILY REPORTS BALSEMAO'S PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM071539 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[M. Bettencourt Resendes dispatch on Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao 2 June Paris press conference]

[Excerpts] The tone of Pinto Balsemao's remarks at a press conference in Paris yesterday just before his return to Lisbon confirmed the main characteristics of an official visit whose result, the prime minister said, was "frankly positive."

The EEC membership process, matters concerning Portuguese emigrees in France and what has now been called "triangular cooperation in African countries" were three of the subjects particularly emphasized. With regard to the first, known stances were reasserted -- both with regard to Paris' overall backing for Portugal's advance toward Europe and with regard to France's known reservations in connection with EEC negotiations, concerning the free circulation of workers and textiles. Nevertheless, a source within the Portuguese delegation informed us with regard to this fundamental sector of our economy that "there are some indications, albeit unclear" that the French might "soften"their demands.

Joint projects in Africa, whether developed at the bilateral level or within the EEC context, are to be regarded with the significance that both countries attach to the European-African dialogue, which has been made clear by the innumerable visits to the black continent by members of the French Government as well as by Eanes' recent visits to Angola and Mozambique and Balsemao's coming visit to Mozambique in June. The subject became more topical following Francois Mitterrand's visit to Lisbon in December and has been a prominent one in Portuguese-French relations since then.

Telecommunications and energy are sectors in which the French are interested in stimulating Portugal's purchasing capacity. According to the prime minister at the press conference, "finance availability will govern the possibility of the purchase of such equipment." With regard to telecommunications, "a committee at present exists to examine the matter" and with regard to nuclear energy, the issue "must be subject to an overall energy plan, which will, of course, involve a major domestic debate."

Asked about the Versailles summit, Balsemao referred in particular to U.S. economic policy, expressing the hope that Washington "will realize the negative effect of this policy on the economies of its European allies."

SOCIALIST PARTY CRITICIZES CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD092218 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Permanent Committee of the Socialist Party today expressed its disagreement with the announced cabinet reshuffle and accused the president of the republic of having a share of responsibility for the new lease on life being sought by the Democratic Alliance.

In a communique released to the media, the Socialist Party Permanent Committee states that the ministerial reshuffle, due to its substance and its impermanent nature, is a reprehensible (?factor) of institutional disregard for the democratic system and its representatives.

Not a single problem afflicting the country, the communique goes on to say, will be solved by the circumstantial and hasty reshuffle of a heavily discredited government, but only through the dismissal of the prime minister and the calling of early general elections once the revision of the Constitution has been completed and voted on in parliament.

CALVO-SOTELO COMMENTS ON SENTENCES FOR COUP PLOTTERS

PM091233 Madrid YA in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The prime minister personally gave an account of the decisions made by the cabinet in connection with the 23 February [attempted coup] sentence before the television cameras at 2100 hours yesterday evening. These are his words:

At the cabinet meeting held today the government officially took cognizance of the sentence delivered by the Supreme Council of Military Justice on the events which took place 23 February last year. In the light of the sentence, the government, fully respectful of the constitutional state and its institutions and in defense of democratic legality and of the system of public freedoms, has made the following decisions:

1 -- To express its agreement with some of the pronouncements of the sentence and, in particular, with the judgment concerning two of those most responsible for the military rebellion.

2 -- To express, on the other hand, its disagreement with the assessment of some forms of conduct and crininal actions; with the acceptance by the court of certain exculpatory and extenuating circumstances; and with certain arguments and viewpoints contained in the sentence.

3 -- To reject, in particular, because of its political and constitutional importance, the argument in the sentence according to which some defendents were acting with all due obedience until the moment of the public intervention by his majesty the king in the early hours of 24 February -- an argument to be rejected because the armed forces and the civil guard owe obedience, in accordance with the constitution and the prevailing legislation, to the nation's government and to its prime minister, who were present in the Congress of Deputies together with the people's representatives and were manifestly disobeyed in the course of the events.

4 -- To send, consequently, the appropriate instructions to the public prosecutor's office to file with the Supreme Court the corresponding appeal provided by law.

5 -- To state also that the government does not intend to agree to the request for commutations of sentences made by the military court.

6 -- To announce the intention to submit to General Cortes the bill on the reform of military justice envisaged in the prevailing code of military justice.

That was the government's note, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo continued. In the prime minister's opinion, he added, these decisions represent the final decisions on events which he would all like to forget as soon as possible. A certainly deplorable page in our recent history is turned over. I ask everybody to be calm in their appraisals, restrained in their conduct and confident in our democratic system's ability to resolve Spain's problems. Over and above the deplorable actions which have been judged stand the magnificent example of the king, the increasing strength of institutions, the loyal conduct of the vast majority of the armed forces and our people's democratic firmness. All this is and will be the best guarantee that we will not experience such a crisis again.

Good evening and many thanks.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES OPPOSITION LEADERS

PM071513 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 28 May 82 p 8

[Mariano Guindal report: "Calvo-Sotelo met Monday with Felipe Gonzalez and yesterday with Fraga Iribarne and Santiago Carrillo"]

[Text] Madrid -- The prime minister met yesterday with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo and with Popular Alliance Chairman Manuel Fraga. Last Monday he met with [PSOE Secretary General] Felope Gonzalez.

The aim of these meetings was to exchange views on the current political situation following the 23 May election in Andalusia. The conclusion was that nobody, except Manuel Fraga, wishes to polarize Spanish political life into two large blocs, since Calvo-Sotelo and Felipe Gonzalez and Santiago Carrillo believe that it would be a grave mistake for the consolidation of Spanish democracy. It was also agreed that an early general election would not be desirable.

However, the gravity and complexity of the situation and the enormous parliamentary difficulties which the government will have to face until the end of the legislative term were noted.

Fraga: Act Before Summer

Popular Alliance Chairman Manuel Fraga met for an hour with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo. At the end of the meeting Fraga told journalists: "We will continue to support the government until the end of the legislative term." Asked whether the prime minister told him anything new or different from what Calvo-Sotelo had told the press, he replied: "He told me nothing new, and even if he had, I do not know whether I would have told you." He also stated that the need was raised to begin a round of talks between the Popular Alliance and the Union of the Democratic Center in Galicia and Andalusia, with the aim of harmonzing viewpoints, something with which the prime minister declared himself in agreement.

Fraga told journalists that "I reiterated to Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo the need to create a natural majority. The prime minister was very receptive but stated that he did not agree with my postulates, and so each will have to shoulder his responsibilities." He also emphasized that he told the prime minister that periods of reflection are all very well, but there is no longer any time left for that: "I repeated to him what I have already told Adolfo Suarez; that is, that what is not done before summer is not done in the fall, either. It is not a matter of an ultimatum or of the election having to be brought forward, but an election cannot be improvised at the last moment, and it would be deplorable if the only political group not doing what it must do were that of the government."

Asked whether he believes it necessary for there to be a center party in order to ensure democratic consolidation, he replied that "the center is necessary as an option of moderation, but not necessarily as a political party." Asked whether he was closer to the natural majority following this meeting, he said: "That will be seen later, but for the moment I have nothing more to say."

Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo met for 45 minutes with the prime minister. Following the meeting, Carrillo told journalists that the meeting took place in a polite atmosphere. "I explained to the prime minister my opinion about the need to make a shift in a progressive direction in political life. The government must change its stance on a number of issues, such as the implementation of the national agreement on employment, the restoration of trade union property; the renegotiation of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process to ensure that it meets with general support, and, in my opinion, the policy which the Spanish Government should pursue in the Malvinas conflict.

I told him that, in my opinion, a bolder and more determined policy should be pursued, and that we should offer to mediate in the conflict and even offer our armed forces to guarantee security in the Malvinas while a peaceful solution is being negotiated. For his part, he expounded to me his views on the Spanish political situation, which, out of politeness, I will not disclose to you."

Concerning the possibility of a coalition government, Santiago Carrillo told the prime minister that "a government of social progress" is necessary. "I know that a wholly rightwing government, such as Fraga would like, is not possible at present, and that a wholly leftwing government, such as I would like, is not possible either; but it is possible to form a government of progress, which has not been done, and which I frankly do not believe will be done, because I did not find Calvo-Sotelo at all receptive on this point."

Lastly, Carrillo stated that he deems it necessary for there to be a progressive center party in Spain, "since a political polarization into two large blocs would be very grave for the country. In addition, I believe that it would not be good for there to be an early general election and that it would be advisable for it to be held at the time indicated by the legislative term."

Felipe Gonzalez: There Will Be No Motion

It was learned yesterday that Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo met for 2 and 1/2 hours last Monday with Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez. Following this meeting Mr Gonzalez informed his party's Executive Committee of the topics discussed.

According to a member of the PSOE Executive Committee, the meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere, and Calvo-Sotelo informed the leader of the opposition of his intention "to rectify the political situation in order to avoid holding an early election."

Both the prime minister and Felipe Gonzalez agreed on the absolute need to maintain a center party to avert the polarization of political life between left and right. Felipe Gonzales assured the prime minister that his party will submit no motion of censure during the current legislative term, although it will maintain a stance critical of the government but constructive. Felipe Gonzalez expressed his concern to the prime minister about the difficult political situation with which the government will have to deal, and reminded him that there are very tough debates over the next few weeks, such as the debate on the rapeseed oil [toxic cooking oil scandal] or the debate on the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, in which the minorities are opposed to the government. A matter of such great importance as the sentences in the 23 February [1981 -- date of abortive coup] trial is also pending.

Felipe Gonzalez told the prime minister that the PSOE deems it desirable that an early general election not be called, but following the rebuff which Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has given Manuel Fraga by refusing to accept the natural majority, it is going to be very difficult not to call one.

ROYO ARRIVES IN MADRID, MAKES NO STATEMENT

PA092015 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo arrived in Madrid on his way to Oviedo, where he will stay for a few days on a strictly private visit.

Adela, Royo's wife who is from Asturias, will wait for him in Oviedo. She arrived there on Sunday.

Royo did not make any statement at the Madrid Airport. Through a Panamanian Embassy official, he told the press that everything he has to say will be said at the UN General Assembly.

Royo arrived in Madrid from Paris, where he stressed that relations between the United States and Latin America cannot be the same after the Malvinas conflict. He criticized the U.S. position regarding the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas.

PCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REJECTS CARRILLO'S RESIGNATION

LD092030 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] A report is just in on the PCE Executive Committee meeting.

I am now going to read a note from the PCE Executive Committee, which goes as follows:

The PCE Executive Committee has been meeting to examine the political situation in the country, the results of the elections in Andalusia and the situation in the party.

In the course of the meeting Santiago Carrillo tendered his resignation as secretary general of the PCE. This was rejected by the unanimous vote of all members of the Executive Committee present.

The Executive Committee has decided to convey to the Central Committee (?the minutes) of the debate, with the proposal to the latter that the resignation not be accepted.

[Dated] 9 June 1982, Madrid.

Further Resignation Reported

LD092132 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] There is a deep crisis in the PCE Executive Committee. PCE Vice-President Nicolas Sartorius has tendered his irrevocable resignation. This decision was made after the Executive Committee refused to accept the resignation of Santiago Carrillo as secretary-general.

It is also said -- although this has not yet been either confirmed or denied -- that Marcelino Camacho has resigned from the PCE Executive Committee.

DENMARK

AKTUELT SEES NO ALTERNATIVE TO JORGENSEN

PM081053 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Tne Result"]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen got his "March package" through the Folketing much as he wanted it.

After much fuss, after several rounds of negotiations and more hectic debates than were necessary, the Folketing session ended yesterday by adopting almost all of the original "package." This happened through agreements partly with the Socialist People's Party, partly with the Radical Liberals, but evenly spread responsibility is as effective as joint responsibility.

The summer looks as if it will be hot — and the fall is guaranteed to be politically hot, but a Danish Government's policies must be pursued piecemeal and piloted through Folketing waters which contain nothing but reefs. Satisfactory results have been achieved, and the state is now set for "the necessary": a tax reform.

A reshaping of the system was not included in the agreements which have been reached, but it is nevertheless on the way by virtue of the approach contained in the acceptance of the "March package." The tax system will be the next phase, and the politicians probably now need some recreation and time for thought before the battle recommences.

Things will have to end as they did yesterday. There is not really any other possibility than for Anker Jorgensen's government to continue.

And it will.

FINLAND

SURVEILLANCE INTENSIFIED AFTER SUB REPORTS

LD091306 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Finnish border guards establishment has intensified surveillance of Finland's national borders following the observations of unknown submarines made off the Swedish coast in the Gulf of Bothnia in the last few days. No observations of submarines have been made in Finnish waters, Maj Kari Saksela from the border guards staff said today.

COMMUNIST PARTY FACTION SOFTENS HARD LINE

PM071521 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 4 Jun 82 p 11

[Erik Appel report: "SKP Minority Softening? -- Aalto's Resignation No Longer Demanded"]

[Text] When the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee meets today for a closed meeting at Siikaranta in Espoo the minority will still not be taking part. The "third line" -- including former minority member Nils Torvalds -- will be taking part, however.

But this does not mean that contacts have been broken off and that the minority is prepared to go its own way. On the contrary, in an open letter to SKP Chairman Kajanoja yesterday the minority's negotiators, Taisto Sinisalo, Urho Jojinen and Seppo Toivianinen, offered further negotiations.

In the letter the minority omitted its earlier demand that General Secretary Arvo Aalto resign. And in other respects the letter is being interpreted in majority circles as a softening of the minority's previously extremely hardline negotiating attitude.

In majority circles it is expected that the minority will return to "the fold" before the summer recess, or that "the frost of elections will bring the pigs home."

What is worrying the minority especially at the moment and is considered to be the factor which most clearly speaks for a return to "the fold" is the nomination of Eduskunta candidates. This will take place this summer -- and has already begun in Hame Province's northern district. It is the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] which nominates the candidates and the minority controls only two districts, North Karelia and Kymmene -- the latter only 50 percent.

The minority's negotiators' demarche in yesterday's TIEDONANTAJA is seen in majority circles as a softening of the previously hard-line attitude.

It is being noted that in their six-point open letter to Jouko Kakjanoja the three did not mention General Secretary Arvo Aalto by name. They now merely said that the minority does not consider Arvo Kemppainen to be a suitable member of the Politburo. Nor is any mention made of Taisto Sinisalo's candidacy for the deputy chairmanship.

However, Ele Alenius and his Socialists are made the scapegoat. They party should come out clearly against the attacks "Comrade Alenius and some other Socialists" have made on SKP's independence and principles, the letter said.

The party should also dissociate itself from statements directed against the Soviet Union and the CPSU and which conflict with the party's decisions, the letter stated.

The three also called for a concrete program of action, which could form the basis for a party conference (like the one in Tampere) which would in its turn be a sort of interim phase in the preparations for an extraordinary party congress. Here too people are seeing a softening in attitude.

The three continue to insist that TIEDONANTAJA should be on an equal footing with other party newspapers. Similarly they continue to insist that what they call "violation of district rights" in the election of the party leadership must be put right.

What happened at the party congress was that the majority also elected minority districts' representatives to the Central Committee and minority representatives to the Politburo. This is what the three want to have put right, but they do not mention any names.

The majority will probably be prepared to make some concessions to the minority, for example, increasing the number of Politburo members by one, so that the split would be 7-4 instead of the present 7-3. Similarly the majority could envisage calling minority representatives to the Central Committee's meetings, giving them the right to speak and to make proposals, but not the right to vote.

The minority's negotiators also put forward the idea that the major differences of opinion no matters of principle could be solved through a ballot of members.

Finally, they declared that they are prepared to continue negotiations and almost appealed to Kajanoja not to break these off, despite the fact that there had been no success in reaching agreement in the time allowed.

Majority circles are now saying that it is now the minority which is split, while the ranks of the majority have closed since the party congress.

The fact that at the congress the minority chose not to walk out and split the party, but instead to merely refrain from participation in the work of the Central Committee and the Politburo was because a different decision (a walk-out or acceptance of the majority's "diktat") would have split the minority itself.

General Secretary Arvo Aalto said that the boycott of today's meeting does not mean that the SKP is splitting. This is the impression he has gained from the last few days' negotiations with the minority.

He is still opposed to the idea of an extraordinary congress. "It is no solution, nor an alternative."

Nor is a change of general secretary the key to understanding.

"A new party does not seem in the least realistic," he said.

"The minority's representatives also realize this, although some of them are for it."

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION -- An agreement on Soviet-Finnish cooperation in energy technology was signed in Espoo today. The agreement concerns a joint research project in nuclear physics. The project, to be implemented in 1982-90, is part of the cooperation between the Finnish Academy and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Finland will contribute FM 2 million to the cost of the Leningrad Nuclear Physics Institute equipment that will be used in the research and to the cost of the research equipment to be built jointly. Suitable equipment will be built for the project to enable the structure of matter to be studied under great pressure, in low and high temperatures and in a strong magnetic field. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82 LD]

NORWAY

PARLIAMENT VOTES MONEY FOR NORDSAT STUDIES

PM091101 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Jun 82 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Nordsat"]

[Text] Oslo -- On Wednesday [2 June] the Norwegian Storting voted 900,000 kroner to technical, economic and legal studies in preparation for Nordic radio and television cooperation in a Nordsat satellite. The money will cover Norway's expenditure this year in the preparatory phase through 1984, prior to a final decision being made about Nordic satellite cooperation.

SWEDEN

POLES ARRIVE IN AIRPLANE, REQUEST ASYLUM

LD091700 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Five Poles, three adults and two children, arrived in Sturup Airport outside Malmo today after escaping from Poland in a small survey plane. The fived have asked to be allowed to stay in Sweden. A sixth person who was also on board has stated that he wants to return to Poland.

NAVY CONTINUES SEARCH FOR FOREIGN SUBS

LD101034 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The Swedish Navy suspects that one or more foreign submarines may still be in Swedish territorial waters. The search for the submarines is thus continuing with undiminished intensity both along the Vasterbotten coast and in the Aland Sea. It is suspected that the submarine, which was sighted off Holmo near Umea is still in the area but is now in hiding somewhere, waiting for the Swedish forces to reduce their search force. The submarine, which was scared off on Tuesday with depth charges from the area off Vaddo in the Stockholm Archipelago, has not been seen again.

THATCHER ENVISAGES MULTINATIONAL FORCE ON FALKLANDS

LD091828 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1743 GMT 9 Jun 82

[By David Healy, PA Political Staff]

[Text] Britain is prepared to station a substantial military force on the Falkland Islands after they have been repossessed in order to defend them, Mrs Thatcher said tonight. In interviews with the three major American television networks, she also said that Britain could look to the United States for help in this and in handling the thousands of prisoners of war expected after the battle for Port Stanley.

She said this battle had not yet begun.

Mrs Thatcher gave interviews in the gardens at Downing Street to the ABC, CBS, and NBC networks.

On a multi-national force involving the United States, Mrs Thatcher said she hoped the possibility as "still very much alive."

"But before we have even started the main battle for Port Stanley it is a bit difficult to say precisely how things will develop. One has a number of contingency plans. But imagine the lives of these people -- they have had a traumatic experience, a tremendous invasion from the Argentines whom they have always totally rejected before.

And then they have had a battle over their territory, their homes, their businesses, and their homes vandalised.

Some of them have been herded together in Darwin and Goose Green, they had been herded together in a community settlement and had to stay there for a month. It is going to take them some time to get back to normal life, to rebuild their farms and businesses.

It's going to take us some time to help rehabilitate and develop. We shall need help in developing the resources. I think we may need help initially in how we deal with the prisoner of war problem. Then we shall have to provide for defense and we shall have to certainly consider things like a multi-national force."

Mrs Thatcher said she did not imagine that after the invasion the islanders would want anything to do with Argentina on sovereignty -- "nothing but nothing at all."

Mrs Thatcher said that arranging for the defence of the islands "will mean that we will have to make a number of quite considerable expenditures. Freedom is expensive to defend. It is worth defending." And then Mrs Thatcher listed the military deployment Britain would be prepared to make.

She said: "We shall have to extend that airstrip so that we can have major aircraft of a kind that have never been able to land there before. We shall have to have Rapier there to defend it. We shall have to have submarines. We shall have to have some ships. We shall have to defend freedom.

I hope we will be able to get some help -- those islands are strategically important as well as being important in democratic and political terms and I hope everyone will realise that. Some very big oil tankers have to go around Cape Horn to get to Alaska. They have a very enormous strategic value -- they are to some extent also the gateway to the Antarctic which will become progressively more important in resources terms to the world as a whole."

PYM SAYS FALKLANDS' FUTURE 'OPEN QUESTION'

LD091630 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1550 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The future of the Falklands Islands after British re-possession remains an "open question," Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said today.

But reported harsh treatment of the islanders by Argentine forces would make the problem "much harder" to solve, he told the Commons at question time.

"What happens after re-possession has occupied the government's mind to a very great extent," said Mr Pym. "It remains an open question at this stage."

"We have thought about a number of possibilities for the future, but exactly what happens at that point must depend on the exact circumstances of the time."

Mr Pym added later: "in the long term there has to be a settlement in the region if we are going to have the peace which must be a precursor and prerequisite for prosperity."

"In the last fortnight all that has happened is that the Argentine forces, if the reports are to be believed, have treated the islanders there in a way which would cause a great deal of hostility."

"Obviously we have a much harder situation to deal with after re-possession than we would have had a fortnight ago."

But the need for a settlement remained, "however long it may take and whatever form it may take if there is to be prosperity in that region and for the islanders."

Pressed by Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey, Mr Pym denied that U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig had ruled out American participation in the eventual formula unless talks were held with the Argentines.

"Mr Haig did not in any way close the door on the possibility of what might be arranged in the future, because the circumstances of the future remain unknown," said Mr Pym.

He added: "After the islands have been repossessed, it will be the government's task to do whatever is appropriate, with as many friends as may be available, to help re-establish the security of the islands and bring about the greatest degree of stability possible in the shortest possible time."

FOUR UK VESSELS DAMAGED, ONE FEARED SUNK

LD092004 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1956 GMT 9 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson and Alan Jones, PA Defense Staff]

[Text] Four British vessels were hit and damaged -- with one feared to have sunk -- in one of the blackest days for the task force since the Falklands conflict began, it was confirmed tonight.

It is understood there were substantial casualties after three attacks were mounted on Tuesday by Argentine war planes: in Falkland Sound, between the two islands, off Fitzroy on the south coast of East Falkland, and in Choiseul Sound, further to the south.

One landing ship, the 4,470-tonne Sir Galahad, may have sunk after the first attack off Fitzroy.

Her sister ship, Sir Tristram, was also hit but was less seriously damaged.

Minutes earlier, the frigate HMS Plymouth was hit by cannon fire as it patrolled Falkland Sound.

And later a small landing craft was bombed off Choiseul Sound. In this attack, two Sea Harriers managed to shoot down four Mirages in a split-second co-ordinated attack with Sidewinder missiles from the rear, each destroying two enemy warplanes which were flying four abreast.

The raids occurred within 90 minutes of each other on Tuesday afternoon as hundreds of British troops were landed at Fitzroy, a second bridgehead just 15 miles from Port Stanley.

They were staged as air defence Rapier missiles were being set up to throw a protective screen against enemy warplanes around the new beachhead and the nearby anchorage.

The surprise bombing attack on Sir Galahad occurred as she was hove-to, ready to come closer into the shore to off-load the two companies of troops -- about 250 men -- she was carrying.

This vessel had already been damaged in a bomb attack two weeks ago when she was off-loading stores in the San Carlos Bay beachhead.

The damage and casualties came after 5 Infantry Brigade's commander, Brigadier Tony Wilson, managed to leap-frog 50 miles ahead by helicoptering his troops to Fitzroy to hold the vital wooden bridge there, already partially destroyed by retreating Argentine forces.

After discovering that the tiny settlement was empty of enemy soldiers, he flew in British troops and reinforced them by sea from Lively Island, south of Choiseul Sound.

These Argentine air attacks seem to herald a new air offensive by Buenos Aires government's air force, which has been licking its wounds in the aftermath of the stunning losses it suffered during the battle before and after the main British landings.

Clearly they have been building up their resources for new attacks designed to destroy the imminent British ground attack on Stanley.

Official estimates in London of the Argentine air losses stand at 71 aircraft -- including the 11 likely to have been lost on Tuesday.

But informed sources put the actual total at 86 -- to include helicopter and aircraft destroyed on the ground by British bombing and special forces raids.

The task force has lost 10 Harrier jump-jets, in combat or in accidents.

Statement on Casualties

LD092034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2023 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] In a statement tonight, the Ministry of Defence said:

"We are now able to say a little more about the effect of the bombing raid on our ships which we reported last night. We know that there were no deaths on HMS Plymouth but there were five people injured. They are under treatment and their next of kin have been informed.

"It is however, feared that casualties from the attacks on Sir Tristram and Sir Galahad were much heavier. Earlier reports indicate a number killed and injured.

"As soon as we have the information next of kin will be informed; indeed this process has already begun.

"But is must be stressed that given the operational circumstances and the different places to which casualties and survivors have been taken it may be some considerable time before this can be completed.

"There is at the moment no further information available in the MOD or in the Services Information Centre. Please do not ring them. As soon as we have any further information a further announcement will be made."

BBC Report on Fighting

LD092328 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2235 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The following is a transcript of the latest report from BBC Reporter Robert Fox with the task force on the Falklands.

It was the fiercest Argentinian air offensive for more than a week and one of the heaviest of the campaigns. Up to 17 Mirage and Sky Hawk A4s were launched from the Argentine mainland during the day.

In late afternoon, Skyhawks struck at two landing support ships, the RFA [Royal Fleet Auxiliary] Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram as they were unloading at Fitzroy Settlement.

Survivors say there was less than 30 seconds warning before bombs hit the accomodation quarters, one landing in the main cargo deck of Sir Galahad, where Welsh Guards were preparing to disembark.

Smoke and flames choked the corridors within minutes as helicopters and boats strove to get the injured and survivors to the shore, where they were tended in field dressing stations. Soon, both Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram, her sister ship, at the time largely empty of stores, were alight.

The worst casualties were being shipped by helicopter to the hospital at San Carlos.

I saw survivors as they came aboard HMS Fearless - young men with their faces blackened and burned. They said there was not even time to put on their anti-flash masks, and most of the injuries were from flash burns. They said that the attacking Skyhawks had appeared to pull up, to toss their bombs at the ships rather than aim them directly. They praised the work of the helicopter pilots, returning again and again through the heavy smoke to pick up the injured, and the doctors and medical assistants who worked into the dark at the first aid post.

During the day, a landing craft from HMS Fearless, plying along the coast, was sunk by a missile from a Mirage, and a number of the crew are missing. The number of missing, injured and dead from the raids is still to be announced.

In one of the first raids of the day, Mirages were seen to attack the frigate, HMS Plymouth. Several bombs dropped and her funnel was hit by a shell which sent clouds of smoke and steam skywards as she came into the San Carlos anchorage here. Fires were controlled and all weapons systems, Seacat missiles and the four-point-five inch guns were working.

One crewman was reported badly injured, several slightly. One Mirage was downed by the Seacat missiles. Six more were seen to be destroyed in the fighting throughout the day. Harriers struck three in one flight and the fourth hit the sea as the pilot seemed to look back for his colleagues. Four more Argentinian planes were hit and possibly brought down before they reached the Argentinian coast.

It is hard to see how long such an air force can go on accepting losses of between 40 and 60 percent of the total number of planes sent out on a days missions.

PAPANDREOU DEPARTS FOR BONN NATO MEETING

NC091503 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou departed for Bonn at 1310 to participate in the summit conference of NATO member countries which will take place in the West German capital.

Papandreou was seen off at the airport by Minister to the Prime Minister Koutsoyiorgas, Minister of Public Order Skoularikis and other officials.

Discusses NATO, Reagan Meetings

NC100720 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The NATO summit conference will be held in Bonn today. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who has been in the West German capital since yesterday, will attend. The Greek prime minister, within his contacts with leaders of other countries, had a meeting with Chancellor Schmidt yesterday.

Our correspondent in Bonn, Khristoforos Kontaxis, reported that the Papandreou-Schmidt meeting lasted 45 minutes. Deputy Foreign Minister Yiannis Kapsis was present. After the talks, Mr Papandreou stated that it was an important meeting and that he carried away positive conclusions.

In a statement he made to journalists yesterday during the flight to Bonn, Prime Minister Papandreou, among other things, said that the NATO summit conference will issue three declarations: one on general goals, one on defense and one on disarmament.

On the disarmament issue, he said that he consideres it very important. He said that the Greek Government's position that it will not accept the installation of new nuclear weapons in Europe is known. Mr Papandreou will present our national issues, particularly our problems, the Greece-Turkey-NATO issue and the Cyprus issue -- at a high level.

Regarding his meeting with President Reagan today, Prime Minister Papandreou stated that the meeting will be short and that there will be no time for solutions and proposals. He said that it will constitute a first acquaintance and a continuation of the negotiations.

On the issue of the guarantees [of the borders with Turkey], Mr Papandreou said that in his speeches and in his discussion in general, he will not use the term guarantee too much. He said that satellites ask for guarantees and clarifications, and that Greece does not accept this. What Greece asks is that the United States stop tolerating Turkey's expansionist plans.

PEACE MARCH TO U.S. EMBASSY SCHEDULED FOR 10 JUN

NC092145 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace as well as many other organizations will stage a peace march tomorrow from Ellinikon and Piraievs to the U.S. Embassy in Athens. The gathering at Ellinikon will beheld at 1600 and at the municipal theater square in Piraievs at 1630 tomorrow.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE, ARAB ENVOYS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

TA091022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The ambassadors of 13 Arab countries to Ankara and their high-ranking representatives as well as PLO Representative Abu Firas this morning held a joint news conference in connection with the Israeli attack on Lebanon.

In a statement at the news conference held at the PLO mission in Ankara, Abu Firas said that the Palestinian people will continue their struggle for existence against Israel's attacks in Lebanon until the end. Recalling that his organization had previously warned that Israel would attack the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Abu Firas noted that Israel used the attack against its ambassador in London as a pretext. Pointing out that his organization is awaiting material help from all countries in its struggle against Israel, Abu Firas thanked the Turkish people for their interest in the Palestinian cause.

The Lebanese ambassador, who participated in the news conference, said that his country welcomed Turkey's attitude towards Israel and its condemnation of the Israeli attack against Lebanon.

GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND MEDICAL AID TO PLO

TA091616 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey will extend medical aid to the PLO. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazi Akiman, in a statement to the Mediterranean Agency, said that Turkey has been seeking possible ways of extending aid to the Palestinian people since the beginning of the Israeli attack on Lebanon. Akiman said the following on the issue: The PLO has requested medical aid and doctors from us. Medical supplies and doctors will be sent to the PLO through the Red Crescent. The PLO representation has been informed that the aid will be extended through the Red Crescent.

ARMENIAN DIOCESE CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON DIPLOMATS

TA091619 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Istanbul, 9 Jun (AA) -- The council of the Armenian Diocese in Turkey condemned the murderous attacks by Armenian terrorists on Turkish diplomats and officials abroad.

The Armenian community in Turkey, a statement from the Patriarchate said, lives in peace and calm without any pressure or discrimination whatever, and rejects the claims set forth on its behalf. The Armenians of Turkey are categorically opposed to violence and bloodshed and unanimously condemn the assassination of Turkish officials, who are often good friends of members of the community, in bloody acts of terror.

'OUR RADIO' REPORTS PRISON HUNGER STRIKE IN ISTANBUL

TA100747 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Hundreds of the 2,500 convicts who have been on a hunger strike at the Metris Military Prison in Istanbul for the past 3 weeks to protest oppression and torture have been rushed to hospitals in ambulances. The convicts' parents who have been waiting outside for days have not yet been allowed to see their relatives in the prison. A delegation of 30 parents went to Ankara and submitted a joint petition to Evren, protesting the oppression and torture at Metris Prison. That was on Monday, the third week of the hunger strike.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONDEMN ISRAELI MOVE IN LEBANON

LD092310 Hamburg DPA in German 2215 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Jun (DPA) -- On Wednesday, the EC countries condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon as a "flagrant violation of international law as well as of the most elementary humanitarian principles" at a foreign ministers (?meeting) in Bonn.

In the declaration, which only came about after a hard discussion between the supporters of sanctions against Israel, such as Greece and France, and the supporters of a [word indistinct] stance such as the FRG and Netherlands, any mention of sanction against Israel is avoided. It merely says in the declaration: If Israel continues to oppose demands for the withdrawal of its troops, then the Ten will "examine the possibilities of future action." This formulation which the Ten agreed upon after long discussions, leaves open the question of whether, at a second conference on the situation in Lebanon, the EC countries will take economic sanctions against Israel for the first time since the existence of their Near East policy.

The declaration goes on to say that Israel's action has endangered the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the problems in the Near East, "and is fraught with the immediate danger of expanding into a general conflict."

In the declaration, the Ten support the [word indistinct] of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar that Israel should "immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon" and allow the UN interim force to fulfill its task unhindered.

The ministers stressed in the declaration that it is their aim to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Near East. The Ten are prepared to help ensure "that the sides in the conflict accept measures for the reduction of tension, for the restoration of trust," to facilitate a negotiated solution. The declaration also says that the EC will examine the question of helping the victims of the Israeli invasion in Lebanon.

CANADA

TRUDEAU APPEALS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

LD092032 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Canada has appealed to Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. The appeal is contained in a letter from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Israeli Prime Minister Begin. In it Mr Trudeau accuses Mr Begin of fuelling the flames of violence and hatred in the Middle East, and he urges the Israeli leader to comply with the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli troops. It is the second letter Mr Trudeau has sent to Mr Begin in the past 4 days. Last Saturday, before Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Mr Trudeau appealed to Israel to show restraint.

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GENSCHER MEETS WITH SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD101320 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bonn/Jerusalem, 10 Jun (DPA) -- The Israeli invasion of Lebanon dominated the NATO summit in Bonn today. A White House spokesman said that this afternoon President Reagan would receive Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who has arrived unexpectedly in Bonn. U.S. circles in Bonn have not yet confirmed reports from Jerusalem that U.S. Secretary of State Haig will go to Israel tomorrow.

Prince Sa'ud met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at noon for a talk which Prince Sa'ud termed urgent. He expressed Saudi concern at developments in Lebanon. A meeting with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister in the chancellor's office, is also planned.

Genscher briefed the Saudi foreign minister today on the declaration adopted by the 10 EEC countries last night (?condemning) the military action and strongly criticizing Israel for a flagrant violation of international law and the most elementary humanitarian principles.

CDU/CSU PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ASSESSES NATO SUMMIT

LD101402 Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU Parliamentary group assesses the result of the Bonn NATO summit as a "convincing platform for a credible Western overall policy of safeguarding peace and preserving freedom." This was stated by Manfred Woerner, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group, in Bonn today. He urged the Federal Government not to depart from the path (?laid down in Bonn) in its future policy.

He said that the final document that had been adopted squared with the CDU/CSU's aims for a concept of actively safeguarding peace. This applies especially to the political solidarity of the alliance partners, to greater defense efforts, to efforts for real disarmament and arms control, to stabilizing East-West relations and to (?contributing) to the independence of the Third World.

In the statement the CDU/CSU also welcomes [words indistinct] support for the political aim of German unity by the NATO alliance. In Woerner's opinion, the Bonn statement also contains important (?features) of the Ostpolitik practiced so far by the Federal Government. This is obvious not only in the formulating "real detente," but also [passage indistinct].

DEMONSTRATORS CLASH IN STREETS OF BERLIN

LD110950 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (DPA) -- There have been serious clashes in Berlin city center between demonstrators and the police during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit. The President's cavalcade was untouched by the clashes. A ban on demonstrations had previously been confirmed by the court. Several thousands of demonstrators gathered in Nollendorfplatz in Schoeneberg district. They were initially surrounded by strong police forces but several groups succeeded in breaking through the barbed wire barriers.

Demonstrators threw paving stones and Molotov cocktails at the police. The window display of a furniture store was set on fire and pieces of furniture were used to build street barricades. The police used tear gas and water-cannon against the demonstrators. The Nollendrof subway station was closed. Meanwhile large groups of demonstrators -- the police say 2,000 people -- moved towards the Gedaechtniskirche on Kurfuerstendamm.

POPE DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ARGENTINA 10 JUNE

AU110834 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Jun (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires this morning at 1100 GMT to begin a 36-hour stay in Argentina to add balance to his pastoral visit to Great Britain, concluded earlier this month, and to "serve the cause of peace", in the words of a message he sent to Italian President Sandro Pertini last night.

As the Alitalia DC 10 with the Pope aboard was leaving Italian airspace, after a takeoff at 2037 GMT from Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport, the pontiff sent the following message to the head of state: Leaving Italian soil to go to Argentina to meet that dear people and in my desire to serve the cause of peace, I send you, Mr President, my greetings and best wishes to extend to all the Italian people..."

The papal plane will land at the Newberry Airport in Buenos Aires after a one-hour technical stopover in Rio de Janeiro, where John Paul will be welcomed by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo.

POPE FEELS 'MORAL DUTY' TO VISIT HOMELAND

AU101509 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Vatican City, 10 Jun (ANSA) -- A visit to Poland in the Virgin of Jasna Gora jubilee year of 1982 is nothing less than a "moral duty" for the Polish-born leader of the Roman Catholic Church, according to Pope John Paul II's thinking.

The pontiff, former Archbishop Karol Wojtyla of Krakow, told visitors to his open-air general audience in St Peter's Square, Wednesday that he considered the visit a "moral duty" toward his fellow-countrymen.

Nonetheless, the pontiff stressed, "the right conditions must be created" for the trip to materialize.

COLOMBO POSITIVELY ASSESSES NATO SUMMIT

AU102028 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo quoted U.S. President Ronald Reagan's closing remarks to the NATO summit talks here today to the effect that "the alliance is united and determined to stay united" to express his own evaluation of the meeting.

As the talks were drawing to a close, Colombo told reporters that alliance members had agreed to his and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's proposal to hold informal consultations on a periodic basis for the very purpose of "bolstering unity between free and sovereign states..."

The sense of today's round of summit talks, Colombo added, was the alliance's determination to promote peace and freedom on all disarmament negotiation fronts, including the conference for European disarmament expected to be organized in the realm of the European security and cooperation conference in Madrid.

At the root of the alliance's desire for dialogue, Colombo said, is the conviction, as expressed by French Premier Pierre Mauroy and shared by everyone, "that negotiations cannot be successful without (military) balance."

It is with that conviction, the Italian diplomatic chief said, that all NATO members agreed to strengthen the alliance's defense network and go ahead with modernization plans of nuclear and conventional armaments.

The United States and Europe, Colombo went on, stand close together in their approach to what they jointly see as the combined need to strengthen their defense and go ahead with armaments control talks.

The members of the alliance, he added, voiced the hope that the Soviet Union is able to understand this position and behave accordingly in a constructive manner. NATO countries also "fully evaluated the negative effects and danger to peace stemming from local conflicts throughout the world," Colombo added. "Even when the solution to these conflicts is not within NATO's role," he concluded, "each (NATO member) will still make efforts to help."

LEGISLATORS PROTEST ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

AU102005 Rome ANSA in English 1951 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 10 Jun (ANSA) -- A group of twenty Italian parliamentarians representing almost all of the nation's political parties went to the Israeli ambassador in Rome today to protest the Jewish state's invasion of Lebanon and aggression against the Palestinian people.

The lower house M.P.s., from the Christian Democrat, Communist, Socialist, Proletarian Democrat, Radical and Independent Leftist groupings were received by the Israeli charge d'affaires in the ambassador's temporary absence.

They voiced their "anguish and condemnation" of the Israeli invasion, which has "indiscriminately struck Palestinian and Lebanese civilians and soldiers."

The parliamentarians called for a political settlement of the Middle East crisis, one that recognized the Palestinian peoples' rights as well as the Jewish state's right to security.

According to the delegation, the Palestinians have the right to build "an autonomous and sovereign state in which they may live freely and democratically." The group called for an immediate stop to the Israeli assault and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

COLOMBO MEETS SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER IN BONN

AU101958 Rome ANSA in English 1939 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo conferred here today with his Saudi Arabian counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the latest developments in the Lebanese crisis.

Sa'ud, who arrived in the West German capital while NATO was starting a round of summit talks this morning, voiced pleasure about the stand the European Ten have taken with respect to the conflict as well as about Italy's "active concern." The two ministers agreed to stay in contact with each other.

On the fringe of today's NATO summit talks, Colombo announced that an Italian navy vessel was sailing towards Lebanon to pick up Italian nationals residing in the war-stricken country who want to return home.

The decision to send the ship to Lebanon was taken in Rome today by Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio upon Colombo's recommendation. Italians will have to be evacuated by sea since Lebanese airports in the war zone have been closed.

A Foreign Ministry communique issued in Rome today disclosed that there are presently about 600 Italians in Lebanon, 300 of whom are in Beirut and none of whom have been hurt in the fighting.

SPADOLINI ADDRESSES NATO SUMMIT IN BONN

AU101940 Rome ANSA in English 1922 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini told the NATO summit here today that his government considered the Israeli invasion of Lebanon a "serious offense to peoples' rights."

In his remarks to the summit, Spadolini pointed to the latest outbreak of fighting in the Middle East and the Falklands war in the South Atlantic as the two most pressing "world problems outside the realm of the NATO area which affect the vital interests of Atlantic nations."

Israel's "very grave" initiative of attacking Lebanon, Spadolini said, "upset the already thin prospects for a settlement of the Palestinian problem and, more in general, of the Middle East crisis."

The Lebanese crisis, the Italian government leader went on, is linked to the uncertain developments of the Iranian-Iraqi war. It undermines the precarious balances in the Middle East, not without repercussions on the Mediterranean, which is becoming the most delicate area for the alliance's security, he added.

Spadolini called on his Atlantic partners not to underestimate the role Latin America plays in international relations and in the North-South dialogue in their estimation of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland islands in the South Atlantic.

The Rome government leader opened his speech expressing "great satisfaction" over Spain's entry into NATO, an event said to confirm the alliance's "intact vitality" as "an instrument of the West's common defense."

Spadolini also indicated that the tough decisions awaiting the alliance will require "greater internal unity," much the same way as the seven-nation Versailles summit realized that the West's most industrialized nations will have to achieve greater economic and political unity.

But the key problem for the alliance, according to the Italian premier, is still East-West relations, an issue which "dominates our attention."

"The Soviet Union's unacceptable behavior in Poland, Afghanistan and other parts of the world," he went on, has made it necessary "to combine a firm stand with respect to Moscow and its Warsaw Pact allies with our constant and sincere determination to keep communication channels open for the sake of reviving the process of detente."

The damage the wars in Lebanon, the South Atlantic and between Iran and Iraq are doing to the equilibrium of the international scene and the setbacks they have created in efforts to achieve world peace were stressed here today by Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini in comments to the press about the NATO summit conference.

The Rome government leader did stress, however, that the NATO heads of state and government pledged themselves to the proposition of reviving the detente process.

That pledge, Spadolini said, produced a call to the Soviet Union from NATO members to negotiate a reduction, and not just a limitation, of strategic armaments.

Spadolini also stressed the agreement existing between Europeans and Americans on the aim of seeing serious disarmament talks started. The West, he said, is promoting these talks while making it clear that it stood firm on its bargaining positions.

PCE STILL UNDECIDED ON CARRILLO RESIGNATION

LD102144 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Santiago Carrillo's resignation or continuation at the head of the PCE has still not been decided by the party's Central Committee, whose extraordinary meeting was adjourned less than an hour ago and will continue tomorrow. Nicolas Sartorius [PCE vice secretary general] and Marcelino Camacho [leader of the Communist Workers' Commissions Trade Union] have told Radio Nacional de Espana that their resignations are irrevocable.

'Leadership Crisis'

LD110332 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Santiago Carrillo read the second part of his report at this afternoon's session of the PCE Central Committee plenum. He acknowledged that a certain crisis exists in the Eurocommunist strategy for which ie is partly responsible because he is not able to convince the majority of the need for such a strategy. However, he immediately said that the so-called "renewalist" wing is also responsible. He cited as moments of crisis the fifth congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia at which Eurocommunism was renounced, the party's crisis on Euskadi, the movement of solidarity with the renewalists and this group's attitude at the Madrid City Council. He later referred to the manipulation of the party's image by some of the news media, the accusation that the PCE is not a democratic party and the failure of the Andalusian election campaign. Finally, he announced his resignation from the Executive Committee and the Central Committee, and his decision not to stand at the next elections.

Nicolas Sartorius, who has also resigned, said in his report that the results since the party's 10th congress could not be more pitiful. He reiterated the need for a dialogue between the different factions. Marcelino Camacho has also resigned the PCE Central Committee will resume meeting today [11 June] with comments from committee members on the reports submitted.

CALVO-SOTELO ATTENDS FIRST NATO SUMMIT IN BONN

LD101300 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bonn -- The heads of state and prime ministers of the 15 countries of the Atlantic alliance will initial today the Bonn declaration, a document in three parts on a new beginning to relations among the allies. Spain, which joined the alliance recently -- on armed forces day, to be precise -- is attending an alliance summit for the first time and is represented by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca. The ceremony to welcome Spain to this NATO summit began soon after 1000. Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo delivered a speech in which he said that the Spanish Government hopes for cooperation from the Atlantic alliance on central issues of national policies, for instance in finding an early negotiated solution to the dispute over Gibraltar, our incorporation as a member enjoying full rights into the European Communities, and the struggle against terrorism.

Calvo-Sotelo also spoke of his conviction that Spain can provide a bridge between Europe and Latin America, two continents which are daily growing further apart because of the Malvinas war. The prime minister put on record the nature of Spanish policies with the following words: Our European vocation, which urges us toward the Common Market, is perfected and complemented by a similar historical calling toward Latin America, and we wish to put this clearly on record from this first moment. Because the Spain which is today coming into the alliance, Calvo-Sotelo said, knows well that it has no need to leave outside this chamber a single aspect of its own identity, of its international relations and of its personality. And the alliance too knows that Spain would not be prepared to renounce those values; rather it knows that with those values intact it can bring enrichment to the alliance's own heritage.

NORWAY

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CONFLICTS WITH NATO STATUS

PM091029 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Terje Svabo report: "Isolated Nuclear-Free Zone in the Nordic Area -- Irreconcilable With NATO Membership"]

[Text] The unilateral establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would be impossible to reconcile with the conditions of our membership of NATO and would be in conflict with the joint defense strategy within the alliance. Nor would such a zone increase Norwegian security or reduce the risk of the use of nuclear weapons in wartime. These conclusions dominate the report on disarmament and security which the government presented yesterday. In doing so the present government has clearly shown a different view of important security policy questions from that shown during the latter months of the Labor Party's period in government.

The government considered it necessary to produce a study of nuclear-free zones against the background of the discussion which developed in Norway last year. With the study on nuclear-free zones the government wishes to make it clear that the establishment of such a zone must be seen in a broad security policy context and in particular from the point of view of Norway's own defense policy interests.

The study leaves no doubt of the government's view of the issue, and at a press conference yesterday Foreign Minister Svenn Stray summed it up as follows: In the present situation it would be irresponsible to set plans for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area in motion. Such a zone can only be established using a longer-term timetable and as a result of concerted negotiations between East and West. At some point in the future such zones could become of interest as a link in the work for greater security at the lowest possible strength levels.

for the government an extremely important objection to the establishment of such a zone today is that it would conflict with the conditions and the foundations of NATO's common defense strategy. The government takes the view that by becoming part of a unilaterally declared nuclear-free zone Norway would relinquish the right to be defended against an attacker according to the NATO doctrine of flexible response. This is based on the principle that an attacker must not be able to rule out the possibility that NATO could defend itself with nuclear arms.

In real, if not formal, terms a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area in the present situation would therefore place Norway outside this joint defense strategy. The consequences of this would be a break with some of the most important conditions for our NATO membership.

The report summarizes this as follows: "The establishment of an isolated Nordic nuclear-free zone today would mean that Norway would no longer be able to count on being protected by the overall positive security guarantees which are part of NATO membership. A guarantee, enshrined in a treaty, from the Soviet Union not to threaten the use of nuclear arms against a Nordic nuclear-free zone would not be able to replace the security guarantee which is part of NATO membership. An agreement to this affect could also provide an excuse for interference in Norwegian defense and security policy, and this would not accord with our interests and it would also make our foreign relations situation less stable."

An important factor in this context is that the government's assessment of Norway's strategic importance and position is the same regardless of whether Norway is a member of NATO or not. It points out that Norwegian NATO membership in itself is of no significance for our strategically exposed position. It is Norway's geographical position which is important here.

Therefore Norwegian security will be dependent on our success in maintaining a military balance in the sea are around Norway.

'No Unilateral Measures'

PM091231 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Terje Svabo report: "No Unilateral Measures"]

[Text] The government has no plans to start unilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union on fundamental security policy questions. The government makes the clear stipulation that such negotiations can only take place in consultation with our allies and that there are no plans to negotiate with the Soviet Union together with our Nordic neighbors. This is another reason for the government's warning against the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area.

The objections to the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone are also due to consideration of the disarmament negotiations which ahve started or are to begin soon. At yesterday's press conference Foreign Minister Svenn Stray simply said that there is reason to fear that further planning of a nuclear-free zone would make the negotiations more difficult.

It is the government's objective and hope that both the negotiations on medium-range missiles and the negotiations on strategic arms between the United States and the Soviet Union will be effective. In its report the government stressed that the work for disarmament and arms control continues to become a more impoirtant part of overall security policy. The natural consequence of this is that the government now wants Norway to play a more central role in this work in the future.

The presentation of the report coincides with a petition signed by over 500,000 Norwegians calling for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. Foreign Minister Stray said yesterday that he does not think that the government is on a collision course with the signatories and that he too shares their concern for the effects of nuclear arms. However, he made it clear that the government must evaluate all measures for disarmament on the basis of the overall picture.

Foreign Minister Stray said himself that the government's disarmament report does not mean a new line in Norwegian security policy. He is right. But the report does clarify the strategy that Norway should follow in its security policy work.

The main point is that Norway must consult with its NATO allies on security questions. The report makes clear that unilateral initiatives and measures in the present situation are not to be recommended. It stresses that the negotiations must take place as part of a concerted NATO plan.

The government does not hold the view that such a line will lead to paralysis of Norwegian foreign and security policy. The reason given is that consultations with our allies are necessary if initiatives and plans are to have the necessary weight in the eyes of our opponents in negotiations.

NOTT REPORTS TO COMMONS ON RECENT LOSSES

LD101622 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1607 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] British troops are poised to go forward with another victory very soon in the Falklands, despite the latest devastating Argentine air attacks on task force ships, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott told the Commons today. And he insisted that Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward's military plans had not been prejudiced by the raid on landing ships Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram.

As expected, Mr Nott declined to give details of British casualities in the attack, warning that this "could be of assistance to the enemy and put our own men at greater risk." However, he did announce that four Royal Marines and two naval personnel were killed in another Argentine air attack on a small landing craft.

Mr Nott told MP's: "Having consulted the military authorities I am not prepared at this stage to give the total numbers of our casualties, and indeed to do so could be of assistance to the enemy and put our own men at greater risk. Meanwhile next of kin are being informed and I will give further information as soon as possible."

Describing the events leading to Tuesday's attack on Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram, Mr Nott told of the coming ashore of 5 Infantry Brigade.

"In order to move forward elements of 5 Infantry Brigade as rapidly as possible to the Port Stanley area and given the appalling weather which was making the logistical problems difficult for helicopters, the force commander moved some forces with heavy stores and equipment around the coast by landing ships."

"But the sea movement coincided with better weather and the Argentines at this time renewed their air attacks on our forces. Our latest assessment is that during these attacks at least seven Argentine aircraft were destroyed and maybe another four, making eleven in all."

Both landing ships were hit, said the defence secretary. Sir Tristram was not severely damaged and had virtually completed off-loading, but Sir Galahad still had men on board having started her own unloading.

Mr Nott said that in another incident, Argentine aircraft had attacked a small landing aircraft, killing four Royal Marines and two navy personnel. Their next of kin were being informed. Mr Nott said that in this incident, all four attacking Mirage aircraft were intercepted by Sea Harriers and shot down.

Of the attack on the frigate Plymouth, during which five Royal Navy personnel were injured, Mr Nott said: "The ship was damaged but she remains operational."

The defence secretary added: "I must tell the House that the task force commander's plans have not been prejudiced by these attacks and the losses of stores and equipment are already being made good from other stocks held ashore."

For the opposition, Mr John Silkin wanted the government to take another resolution to the United Nations to keep up the diplomatic as well as military and economic pressure on Argentina. Mr Nott answered his plea for a resumption of the emergency telephone service for the families and friends of task force personnel, saying this would be restored as soon as possible.

Thatcher: Many Casualties

LD101724 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1718 GMT 10 Jun 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Bonn]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher tonight warned of "considerable" casualties in Tuesday's Argentine attacks on the British fleet in the Falklands. The prime minister said she was not in a position to give figures. But she added: "We think there must have been quite a considerable number of casualties."

Mrs Thatcher was speaking in Bonn at the end of the NATO summit. Asked about reports of heavy casualties in the latest clashes she said: "We do not know precisely how many because you have to locate every single person before knowing how many there are."

She reminded reporters at the time of the sinking of HMS Sheffield the government released a casualty death figure which later had to be increased. "We are very, very wary now of giving numbers until we are much more sure," she said.

The prime minister referred to Defence Secretary John Nott's speech in the Commons today in which he stated that losses of supplies and equipment in the latest fighting were quickly being replaced. She said: "Of course the biggest blow is the loss of life."

Meanwhile, there were no written declarations of renewed support for Britain over the Falklands in the final communique at the end of NATO summit. But Mrs Thatcher pointed out that NATO colleagues who referred to the Falklands crisis during today's talks expressed their backing for Britain.

She also pointed out that previous NATO statements on the issue had been "very, very supportive indeed." Now that Spain is a member of NATO, it is considered unlikely that a unanimous declaration of support from NATO can be achieved, but there is little doubt that 14 of Britain's 15 alliance partners are still firmly backing the UK.

Asked if she believed in a military campaign against Argentina Mrs Thatcher replied: "I believe in repossessing the Falklands They are British sovereign territory."

GOVERNMENT WON'T IMPOSE OIL PRODUCTION CUTBACKS

LD082200 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1557 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The government is not to impose cutbacks in production from Britain's oilfields for the next 2 and 1/2 years "at least", it was announced today. Energy Secretary Mr Nigel Lawson said in a Commons written reply that the decision would allow the oil industry a firmer basis for development, and help to increase supplies in the 1990s.

He said that under assurances given to the industry in 1974 by the then Labour Energy Secretary Mr Eric Varley, cutbacks "started to become available at the beginning of this year. After very careful consideration I have decided not to impose such cutbacks, at least until the end of 1984," said the minister.

"This will allow the oil industry a firmer basis for its exploration of the investment in the UK continental shelf which will help to increase oil supplies in the 1900s and beyond. My decision is also in line with the conclusions of the select committee on energy in its recent report on North Sea oil depletion policy to which the government will be responding in due course."

Mr Lawson added that he would continue to implement the government's general policy on oil production. "In particular, I shall continue the policy of ensuring that development of new and existing fields proceeds on the basis of good oilfield practice consistent with optimum, oil and gas recovery and that wasteful gas flaring is minimised."

KIPRIANOU MEETS USSR, SFRY, INDIAN OFFICIALS

NC110746 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, continuing his contacts in New York yesterday, had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.

President Kiprianou also had meetings with the Yugoslav president, Mr Stambolic, and the Indian external affairs minister, Mr Rao. During his meeting with Mr Stambolic there was a discussion of the Cyprus problem and an exchange of view on the nonaligned summit meeting due to be held in Baghdad in September. President Stambolic reaffirmed the consistent support of his country for the just cause of Cyprus and its people. A date was also fixed for the visit of the Yugoslav president to Cyprus, which will take place in the last week of August.

DENKTAS INTERVIEWED ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC091855 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Interview granted by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas to CUMHURIYET correspondent Izzet Riza Yalin in Nicosia prior to his departure for New York -- date not specified]

[Text] Question: Is it feasible to divide the intercommunal talks into periods according to the states reached?

Answer: It would be deceptive to divide the talks into periods at this stage. Constitutional issues are being discussed. The issues are interlinked in this framework. Agreement in principle had been reached on the flag, national anthem and similar issues before the Geneva meeting. The Turkish Cypriot view on the "three freedoms" was presented to the Greek Cypriots after the Geneva meeting. They, in turn, submitted their counterviews. No agreement was reached, But the two sides became acquainted with their respective views. They then took up the question of executive organs. The views of both the Greek and the Turkish Cypriot sides have been explained in the broadest lines possible. The details have not been tackled yet.

Question: What are the nine main principles among the points on which agreement has been reached?

Answer: Agreement has been reached on the need for secrecy. Agreement has also been reached on such matters as the flag, national anthem, language, currency, and citizenship, the general aspects of which were taken up in Geneva. The importance of this agreement lies in the sincerity with which the Turkish Cypriot side has presented its views on federation. The agreement reached on these principles exposes the inconsistency of accusations to the effect that we are pursuing a policy of "partition, separatism, and of setting up two separate states."

Question: What are the main points of agreement and disagreement so far?

Answer: On these matters too, principles have been laid down and control methods have been discussed in light of the dangers anticipated by the Turkish Cypriot community. No agreement has yet been reached. Talks are continuing. It is not wise to go into details again. We must be able to enjoy security of life and property in our sector. We cannot be abandoned to the mercy of the Greek Cypriot police and the Greek Cypriot administration.

There will be responsible organs in the federated state encompassing these areas. Can we allow those raiders of Atlilar [aloa], Murataga [maratha], Sandallar [sandalaris] and Ayvasil [ayios vasilios], who murdered innocent people, or people like Nikos Sampson, or those who, as recently disclosed, stored thousands of weapons, plundered 103 Turkish villages and tortured our people for years, to move freely among us, or to enter our state and settle and set up businesses there? I had posed this question to Makarios who had replied: "I appreciate your difficulties. Let these principles be discussed in light of these difficulties." No one can cast a shadow on the right of the Turkish Cypriots to live as decent human beings. The principles are designed to protect this right.

Question: Honorable President, what were the contents of the written document reported to have been submitted on 27 May by the Turkish Cypriot side?

Answer: The subjects we have discussed and the executive powers....

Question: What were the reasons that prompted the meeting which was held with U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva?

Answer: As soon as a new secretary general was appointed, Kiprianou wanted to see him. It was natural that he should meet us too. In New York, an assessment will be made of all the matters taken up since the Geneva meeting. It is the view of the Greek Cypriot side that there has been no progress in the intercommunal talks, but the Greek Cyrpiot spokesman himself has admitted that progress has been made. This means that it won't be possible to implement the Kiprianou-Papandreou plan to "kill the intercommunal talks." If the Greek Cypriots abandon the idea of hellenizing Cyprus, the road to reconciliation is open.

PAPANDREOU ON NATO SESSION, RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

NC102051 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[10 June statement by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to Greek journalists at conclusion of NATO summit conference in Bonn -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I am particularly pleased tonight to be able to communicate with the Greek people because, indeed, I believe that very important developments for our country have occurred during the last 2 days.

I believe that yesterday a great achievement in Greek foreign policy, was indeed, concluded. On Greece's initiative and with Greece's strong efforts, last night the Ten adopted a stand toward the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the massacre of women and children in an effort to partition, to trisect the state of Lebanon. I must say that this is the first time that the Ten have adopted a comprehensive stand toward the Arab nation.

Today, we had a full day's conference of the Atlantic Council -- this is how it is called; it is not strictly NATO but the Atlantic Council in which countries that do not belong to the military section, like France, participate. I had the opportunity to speak on the major problems facing Europe, the nuclear arms, and to explain our country's -- our government's -- basic stance on these developments. But I do not wish to go into detail because I do not want to tire you. I would like to stress two important developments of today that concern us.

The first one refers to Greek-Turkish relations. Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu was the next to the last speaker; I was the last speaker. After stressing Turkey's importance for the West and after rejecting the various interpretations regarding the course of Turkey's regime, Mr Ulusu referred to the problem of the Greek-Turkish dispute. He stressed that despite the fact that Turkey wants peace and good neighborliness with Greece, the Greek Government has suspended the dialogue.

I replied to this within the framework of a general position and said that Greece has, indeed, suspended the talks and the dialogue on the Aegean. It has suspended them because it is not going to be led to the negotiations table under threat of force. It is not going to proceed with talks, a dialogue, in the presence of provocative statements and violations of our national territory. I said that Mr Ulusu is definitely right because, if we could develop good neighborly relations and if we could overcome the problems that lead us every day to this strong opposition this would be to the benefit of both peoples, of both countries.

I stressed that in the past I had proposed a moratorium; that is, let us say, the cessation of statements -- provocative statements -- and violations of our national airspace, as a prerequisite to the creation of that climate that would allow the holding of a dialogue.

Moreover, in connection with the major question of Cyprus, I stressed that Greece has supported Great Britain because it does not believe in being the first to make use of force, but that in 1974, another country, Cyprus, was invaded by a NATO member state, that today, a large part of it is under occupation and that this has not been taken up by the West, and particularly the Atlantic Alliance circles, by contrast with the case of the Falkland Islands.

After my speech, President Reagan delivered a long and unscheduled speech. I am not in a position, of course, to say what he said. I can mainly say what I have said. However, he gave a full position that explains U.S. policy on the question of armament, as well as sanctions.

The third event to which I wish to refer is my meeting with President Reagan. The time, of course, was limited, primarily because the burning question that was occupying him at that time was developments in Lebanon. Therefore, he received me between conferences and I had the opportunity to explain to him in a few words the problem facing our country -- our country which is a member of the Atlantic alliance and which is being threatened by a member of the Atlantic alliance especially within the framework of the Atlantic alliance -- and to stress the repercussions for our country from the present situation, the fact that we spend 6.7 percent of our national domestic product on armament at the expense of our policy on health, education, social welfare and economic development. Finally, I stressed the important role which he himself plays or can play should he so desire.

It is natural that during this short period of time he could not be briefed and adopt a stance, but what I can say is that he promised he would be more fully briefed by Mr Haig, who was also present, and would give some consideration to the discussion he had here.

Let me be allowed to say that Turkey agreed to promote a climate of peace in the Aegean region -- there is also a statement that will be released to the press. What is of great importance to us is whether this is going to remain a verbal statement or whether it will be implemented in practice, in which case, of course, this would be a major affair for both our government and our people.

I thank you for listening to me.

KKE-INTERIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE OFFICIALS ELECTED

NC091727 Athens I AVYI in Greek 9 Jun pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] The new executive office of the KKE-Interior Central Committee was elected during the latter's second meeting which took place on Friday and Saturday.

As the party's press office mentions, in addition to Secretary Yiannis Banias, the following were elected to the 11-member body: Gavroglou Kostas, Yeorgoulas Bambis, Yiannaros Grigoris, Dhiamandopoulos Angelos, Dhrakopoulos Bambis, Kaimakis Nikolaos, Kounalakis Petros, Benas Takis, Papakonstandinou Elli and Filinis Kostas.

The following comrades are new members of the Executive Office: Gavroglou, Dhiamandopoulos, Kaimakis, Kounalakis and Elli Papakonstandinou.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU SPEAKS ON LEBANON WAR, NATO

TA102217 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Addressing the NATO summit meeting held in Bonn this afternoon, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said that Turkey is deeply concerned about the developments in the Middle East. According to information received from Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Ulusu said that measures must be adopted to urgently stop the war in Lebanon and secure this country's independence and territorial integrity.

Referring to the necessity for solidarity within NATO, Ulusu noted that this solidarity most be effective for relations within the alliance and not only vis-a-vis the outside.

On the subject of the situation in NATO's southeast flank, Ulusu expressed the hope that the atmosphere in Turkish-Greek relations will improve. The prime minister also declared that Turkey supports the recent moves concerning the arms control and disarmament. Ulusu will meet tomorrow with the representatives of Turkish workers employed in the FRG and will return to Turkey on 12 June.

SEA WOLF-II NAVAL EXERCISES BEGIN 10 JUNE

TA101251 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Naval maneuvers codenamed Sea Wolf-II have begun in Golcuk. Warships, submarines, navy patrol aircraft, navy helicopters and air force aircraft are participating. The ships left Golcuk for the Marmara Sea this morning. Mine countermeasures, mine warfare and joint maneuvers will also be carried out. The exercises will be held in the international waters and air space of the Marmara and the Black Sea until 20 June.

During the exercises, the ships will visit the ports of Samsun, Ordu, Sinop, Trabzon, Rize, Hopa and Eregli, in that order. They will be visited by the citizens in these ports.

TURKISH NATIONALS REPORTEDLY KILLED IN ISRAELI AIR RAID

TA101702 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Jun (AA) -- The Turkish Ambassador to Damascus has sent two officials to the Lebanese-Syrian border checkpoint where 14 Turkish citizens among others were reported killed in an Israeli air attack while trying to cross from Lebanon into Syria in a convoy.

Foreign Ministry sources said they were now waiting for a first-hand report from the scene of the incident in order to make a final assessment and take appropriate action.

MINISTER OZAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

TA091724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the contention that the present economic policy cannot be pursued under a regime other than the current one is wrong. He pointed out that even though there was not a parliamentary system in force, public opinion played a great role in the formation of economic policies. Ozal was addressing some 30 foreign bankers and businessmen at a meeting in Istanbul. He discussed Turkey's economic situation and said that the government continuously assessed the constructive criticism leveled against the economic program. He stressed that all the sectors of the economy were now open to foreign capital.

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PAHR COMMENTS ON ISRAEL, DISARMAMENT IN NEW YORK

AU111425 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Georg Possanner dispatch]

[Excerpts] New York -- "I hope that the United States condemns Israel in the Security Council, because that would also strengthen its own political position worldwide." This statement was made by Foreign Minister Pahr Wednesday night in New York following the further escalations of the war in Lebanon. Pahr added that he would also welcome it if the United States were to discontinue its arms deliveries to Israel.

The Austrian foreign minister had come to New York in connection with the UN second special session on disarmament. In a speech that was described as sensational by the New York TIMES, Pahr had called for the development of a "peace technology" which should produce safety through electronic warning, detection and protection systems. The foreign minister spoke of a "concept of an electronic fortress" which would guarantee the states safety at a cost amounting merely to a fraction of the current expenditures for arms technology.

At a dinner for the international UN press crops in New York Pahr indicated that the Voest in Austria, but also companies in the United States, were already working on such a technology and that trial systems had been installed in a country in the Middle East -- he did not say which country. The author of this idea, he said, was the former Austrian Army Command Chief Spannocchi, who is now working for the Voest Corporation in a consultative capacity.

PLANNED 'VIENNA PEACE FESTIVAL' CALLED OFF

AU111250 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Jun 82 p 4

[Summary] Only 1 week after it announced the "Vienna peace festival" that was to be held 6-8 August in Vienna, the Austrian Students Association issued a press release stating that the festival has been called off owing to unexpected difficulties which prevented the second organizer of the festival -- the British "European Nuclear Disarmament" (END) group -- from providing the announced musical program. According to the press release, this will make it impossible to finance the political part of the festival through the sale of tickets for the musical events, as was planned. In its release the students association complains that it was not given adequate financial support for the event from public funds and that public authorities refused to take over secondary liability.

WIENER ZEITUNG REPORTS 308TH MBFR PLENARY SESSION

AU111255 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] At yesterday's 308th plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of troops in central Europe, GDR chief delegate Andre Wieland declared the Warsaw Pact countries' readiness to accept the Western proposal to list and compare with one another all stances taken by East and West to date. Such a "stocktaking" had been proposed by the NATO states in April to establish where there is consensus and where there are differences. In view of this "danger of a standstill" of the negotiations, Wieland said, the Eastern side is going to "give a try to a written comparison of the positions." A Western press spokesman wlecomed the East's reply to the proposal of the NATO states.

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES BONN NATO SUMMIT MEETING

DW111109 Bonn ARD Television Network in German 0814 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at NATO summit meeting in Bonn -- live]

[Text] President Reagan, Honorary President Trudeau, Mr Secretary General, esteemed colleagues, ladies and gentlemen: The North Atlantic alliance has ensured peace for our people for over a generation. My country, the FRG, is hosting a summit meeting for the first time -- we built a conference hall for it just in case a few years ago. I am happy to most cordially welcome you here in the name of my fellow countrymen.

This is the first time for the prime minister of Spain to take his seat in the community of the alliance. Spain, whose flag we have just honored, thus confirms its will to belong fully to the community of free and democratic states. [applause]

The continuous vitality of the North Atlantic alliance is based on common basic convictions and aims held by our people -- convictions which rest on the best traditions of our nations. I cite the 200-year-old examples of the great French Revolution and the Constitution of the United States of America where the basic rights of the individual have been put down for the first time in a form which has survived the test of time.

What is and remains important from this for all of us is freedom of opinion, freedom from fear and want, justice and solidarity within society. To defend these liberties and primarily to preserve peace, as President Reagan said here yesterday, is why we formed the North Atlantic alliance. We did this out of the conviction outlined as follows by Harry Truman on the occasion of the signing of the North Atlantic Pact in 1949: It is possible for countries to agree on the great principles of human freedom and justice while at the same time permitting in other aspects the great diversity which the human spirit is able to produce. End of quotation.

Without this diversity democracy cannot stay alive. We are therefore proud that the expression of free opinions is possible in our countries and that this is a natural thing for us. Demonstrations, too, have a place in the process of democratic opinion-forming. A state where no demonstrations take place stands under the suspicion of not implementing the full rights of freedom for its citizens. At present the question of peace and ensuring its future is triggering some vehement emotions among the people in many of our countries. Regarding this unrest, clarity and steadiness are required in the alliance's joint policy. We all are deeply concerned about maintaining a balance. We Europeans are primarily affected by the conventional imbalance and by the continuing buildup of medium-range weapons by the Soviet Union.

However, at the same time, new hotbeds of conflict and regional wars are breaking out in all parts of the world outside the alliance's geographical sphere. They are a threat to global peace and we must muster all our strength and influence to prevent these events from expanding. We can meet the comprehensive task of ensuring peace only together and only by a policy of stability and continuity. This is more difficult for democracies than for other regimes. The strength of democracies is their dynamic capability to adapt. However, the frequent changes of governments as well as their necessary sensitivity to temporary opinion trends may also mean weakness.

In the face of a foreign-political, a world-political opposite number, whose strong point is continuity, we must ensure that the strong point of democracy -- namely, dynamic adaptibility -- does not become the weak point of our foreign and security policy. A joint long-term policy requires trusting and close consultations among us. Consultations hold the alliance together. Our alliance is not based on dependence, but on free cooperation of equal partners. This is our strength.

Compared to other social systems, our societies are resistant even in the world economic crisis because they are also able in a deep world recession to guarantee economic stability and social peace. The ability to preserve economic and social stability is -- I use this term quite consciously -- of strategic importance in the world wide contest among various systems. Because without internal peace, external peace is endangered.

With a view to the military threat, the defensive and deterrent capability involves efforts in the conventional field -- to which we Germans make the largest contribution in Europe -- as well as in the nuclear sphere. Both are indispensable. However, pursuing a balance is not enough in itself. Because neither side trusts the other, there is the danger of an arms race which can raise the balance to a higher level on both sides. However, an arms race would jeopardize the goal of security.

Apart from the necessary military strength, guaranteed security also includes the equally necessary continuous and consistent efforts for control and disarmament. It is only agreed security -- security agreed on between the West and East on the basis of an agreed balance on the lowest possible level -- which offers real stability and security.

It is this relationship which despite many setbacks has caused the states of the alliance for 15 years to hold to the two elements of the basis philosophy of the Harmel Report. On the one hand, ensuring a balance through sufficient military strength, defensive capability and political solidarity on the part of the alliance so as to deter pressure and aggression and, on the other, a policy of dialogue and negotiations, a willingness to cooperate with the East, and a policy of treaties, in particular on arms control and disarmament.

Finally, we see more clearly today than when the alliance was founded the importance of the nonalignment of the Third World states and the importance of nonalignment for the stability of the entire world. Here, too, we realize the manifold aspects of this. It is one of the many strong points of our democracies that we cooperate with the variety of Third World states peacefully and in a friendly manner, without wanting to make them dependent on us.

The present difficult political and economic international situation, however, gives rise not only to concern but also to hope. We do have a chance to bring about a change for a more stable world, but we are also at a crossroads. To believe without a doubt that peace can be permanently ensured from one day to the next is a dangerous illusion. It is only by many small steps in the same direction that we can really come closer to our goal.

We will also in the future hold to the principle of the Harmel Report that -- and I quote from the report -- collective defense is a stabilizing factor in world politics. It constitutes the necessary prerequisite for an effective policy aimed at further detente. End of quotation. At this meeting we not only want to confirm our consensus on this subject but we also want to develop it further in consultations. At the same time, we want to represent it publicly. Then the saying of British historian Edward Gibbon will become valid for us: The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators. Or, to quote Geothe: He who catches the moment is the right man.

Let me conclude my speech with a very cordial greeting to our guests. Mr fellow countrymen are happy to host our friends and partners in the alliance. However, rather than being hosts for just 2 days, we want to be good friends and partners. Our deliberations will show that the mutual confidence among free partners will again grow into the calm self-confidence in the strength of an alliance. This self-confidence will enable us also in difficult times to consistently promote a policy that has been determined to be correct. Thank you very much. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON CITED ON LEBANON INVASION

PM111355 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 82 p 4

["M.D." report: "Mr Cheysson: Paris' Condemnation of the Invasion Is Complete"]

[Text] "France's condemnation of the Israeli invasion is complete," External Relations Minister Cheysson said to the National Assembly External Relations Commission on Tuesday 8 June.

Several commission members, especially Mr Couve de Murville (RPR), had expressed regret at France's hesitation following the Israeli attack on Lebanon. Mr Cheysson explained that the scale of the intervention had not been immediately obvious. France had "deplored" it and then "vigorously condemned" it. But, the minister said, at Versailles on Sunday evening Mr Mitterrand said: "France has no hesitation in condemning the Israeli intervention any more than it hesitated in condemning [footnote: and not "it had no hesitation in convincing" as we erroneously wrote in the first edition of LE MONDE on 8 June] the other military interventions of Lebanese territory when they were made against the Lebanese Government's will." Mr Cheysson stressed that that sentence summed up the French stance.

Mr Cheysson said the same at a meeting on Tuesday, at their request, with a delegation of Arab ambassadors led by their senior member Mr Ben Abbes (Morocco) and including the leaders of the Arab League and PLO delegations in Paris Mr Yazid and Mr Souss. The minister expressed his emotion at the suffering of the Lebanese people and "of their guests" (in other words the Palestinians). He stressed that France has "a moral commitment toward the Lebanese people and the Arab peoples." The president of the republic will make himself very clear during his press conference this Wednesday, he said.

The Arab diplomats said they were "satisfied." PLO Representative Souss, in particular, described the meeting as "positive."

The EEC foreign ministers are meeting in Bonn this Wednesday and will probably issue a communique condemning the Israeli intervention.

MITTERRAND RECEIVES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111238 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand received Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at the Elysee this morning. The Saudi foreign minister said he is satisfied with the French position, which he considers completely clear.

MITTERRAND ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

AB102145 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1330 GMT 10 Jun 82

["Mitterrand Press Conference 9 June in Paris -- excerpts: International Political Issues"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, in Versailles, France championed the stability of exchange rates through your voice and the voices of your ministers. Can one conclude from this that the participation of the French franc in the European Monetary System for the coming months, if not the coming years, must be taken for granted?

[Answer] Mr Fabra, you are placing me in a position that I do not wish, that is, that of playing the prophet, and you are raking up an issue which I discussed with you twice, recently; first when I met with about 15 journalists who are experts on the issue; then during a limited press conference in Versailles.

If we are pleading for the setting up of an international monetary system to check the excessive fluctuations of exchange rates, if we are looking for common references, if we refuse to submit to the dictate of a single currency and to see all trade encumbered because the exchange rates of the dollar vary with fluctuations sometimes difficult to understand -- or too easy to understand -- we are then just not going to start destroying what exists.

Thus, when I call for an agreement among the currencies, the dollar, the European Monetary System including the European currency unit, and the yen, it is (?not contrary to the) desired construction.

What I want to tell you is that stability requires a system. Nothing is perfect. Bretton Woods was not perfect, but nothing is worse than the underground struggle which the major industrial countries, those with strong currencies, are engaged in. This war is being waged at the very moment when military discipline is expected from those very countries in their budgets and objectives. That is so illogical that I must champion understanding and harmony and remain attached to the existing system.

[Question] Then I would like you to elaborate on your recent remark on France's position toward the Soviet attitude. Is it coherent to suspend the political dialogue with the Soviet Union, as has been the case for 1 year, while maintaining economic and financial cooperation with it following the pattern of the gas agreement with Algeria?

[Answer] Things are not as simple as that. We have not stopped our political dialogue with the Soviet Union. Mr Gromyko and Mr Cheysson are scheduled to meet the day after tomorrow in New York. We maintain constant relations with the Soviet authorities: Such relations are warm or cold. It is certain that from over there, the cold is more frequent than the warmth. I will say this is natural. However, there can be warmth from time to time. But one must pay attention that it not be too hot.

We have not broken our political relations with the Soviet Union: I even wish to improve them. But not at the expense of a certain number of principles. I do not accept, I do not want to ingore the Afghan crisis or the situation in Poland. I will not ignore the Soviet overarmament on the European continent. So now the discussions are launched. The situation must be improved. But I am not prepared to exaggerate political relations as long as those issues remain unresolved. Perhaps you would like one to forget Afghanistan, Poland and the SS-20 type missiles. That is your problem. I will not, in any case, I will not forget.

I believe that the verbose demagogy used here and there should not stop the president of the republic being open on the one hand -- and I am open -- toward the Soviet Union as well as the other eastern countries -- I am open to a great policy of peace and progress -- or make him accept complacency on the other hand.

You have also referred to agreements. The contract for gas, which has been established in French francs, has existed for several years, and under the agreement, the total gas supply will be 12 billion cubic meters. The two sides in the negotiations asked for more. That represents 5 percent of our total energy supply and 30 percent of our gas supply for the year 1990. This is reasonable. We are diversifying our sources of supply and I am happy that we have eventually been able to sign agreements with various sources in order not to depend on one source.

[Question] Mr President, my question is on the major international issues which you have not mentioned.

[Answer] Tell me which ones.

[Question] What does France expect from the UN special session on armament? In general, what is France's contribution to the problems of disarmament?

[Answer] Even though I am not expecting anything, I do not cease to entertain hope. I do not cease to take initiatives, but I avoid direct involvement.

France can play a useful role. The minister of external relations will make France's proposals and express its views at the United Nations. One talks of disarmament. Attempts are so far aimed at reducing the level of overarmament. Let us understand what we are talking about.

France is ready to participate in all possible control measures. If general disarmament — I mean disarmament and not overarmament -- was initiated now, without any illusions, in particular by the United States and the Soviet Union, and reached a low enough level for me to reexamine France's position, we would do it.

In the present circumstances, it is unthinkable that France renounce the force at its disposal. It will therefore not participate in negotiations. It will not agree to be included in the negotiations as the two superpowers wish, for easily understandable reasons: The Soviet Union, because no other nuclear force than its own would then be maintained in Europe, and the United States, because they would not dislike us going back to the NATO Integrated Command, which is out of the question.

So, I want to repeat, our contribution to disarmament could only be effective if the superpowers renounced (?the high level of armaments). The two can destroy each other seven or eight times, which makes at least six or seven times too much, if not much too much. France has power, just enough power -- but the decision lies with me -- to weigh on the balance of power in a defensive way aimed at ensuring the security of our territory. I want to preserve anything that can be used in the defense of this territory. It is the very condition for our national independence.

[Question] Mr President, you said just now that it is out of the question for France to rejoin the NATO command. However, you are going to dine this evening with the NATO heads of government. Also, I was made to understand that, for the first time in 16 years, France has invited NATO foreign ministers for a meeting in France next year. So, could you tell us how you see development of relations between France and the Atlantic alliance and if you still nurse, as you did last year, the idea of renegotiating the contents of the Atlantic alliance. Finally, do you know whom Georges Marchais was referring to when he denounced those supporting the return of France into NATO and those who want to sell France to Reagan?

[Answer] Georges Marchais made the same misinterpretation as you did. Before discussing such issues, one has to be properly informed.

France has not left NATO. It has not left the Atlantic defense and military alliance. It left the Integrated NATO Command. Therefore, there is no coming back under orders from the integrated command. There will therefore be no meeting of the integrated command, nor that of NATO defense ministers, in France. There will be a meeting of either NATO heads of state — that is their business -- or that of the foreign ministers of the alliance, which exists and of which we are a member. We will remain in it and we even want it strengthened. This evening, in Bonn, where I will travel to when I regretably leave you, I will not attend a meeting of the integrated command of NATO which is the only organization France quit during the regime of General de Gaulle. I will meet the NATO heads of state, and the following day the same heads of state and government will hold their meeting, which will be attended by Pierre Mauroy. So, things are clear now. NATO is a word used at any time and in any war. NATO is a defense and military alliance. We should not therefore close our eyes or turn our back and say: I don't know anything about problems of strategy.... These people are our allies, with whom we have constant relations, so that would be hypocritical. But we will not accept that France's decisions be subject to the approval of any command we have no control over. That is the truth. We shall not join it and we shall not receive this command on French soil.

Is that clear? It is clear for you, it is clear for Georges Marchais, it is clear for all those who discuss this issue — in this case carelessly. That is why I am convinced that Georges Marchais — I reply to your question -- was not referring to me....

[Question] Will the government persist in its global attitude of suspicion toward the various pacifist trends that spring up here and there or will it try to achieve a balance between the positive aspects and the negative ones?

[Answer] This is an excellent definition. It is just what I want. I do not want pacifists who are detrimental to peace. As for those who are serving its cause, I say long live pacifism. It all depends on how they peform.

PREMIER MAUROY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ECONOMY

LD131338 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Statement by Premier Pierre Mauroy from the Hotel Matignon in Paris -- live]

[Text] For the last year we have been implementing the policy which we proposed to the country and which it ratified. That policy has already brought several successes. In the sphere of growth we are doing better than our partners: As a result of stimulatory measures, our economy is experiencing appreciable growth, while those of our partners are stagnating and in some cases regressing. In employment we are doing better than our partners: The numbers of those in work have already stopped decreasing, and the increase in unemployment has shown a very clear deceleration in France while it is accelerating sharply in our partners' countries. But an international revival is not (?in the cards). We are suffering the excessive effects of the inflation which we inherited, an annual inflation rate which I remind you was 14 percent. We have begun to reduce that rate of inflation, to slow down price rises. But the results obtained are neither sufficiently appreciable nor sufficiently rapid as compared with the development of prices of some of our partners.

This situation leads us to adapt our policy to the difficulties of the course. This is what the president of the republic has called the second phase of the change. What are its charcteristics? We will continue our effort at revival by pursuing the action undertaken last year in support of consumption, with assistance for investment. The government is counting on the dynamism of the heads of enterprises. The new monetary parities offer additional possibilities for developing our industry and commerce, to recapture shares in the domestic markets and to develop our exports. As for the nationalized enterprises, in 1983 they will devote fr25 billion to investment.

We will also continue our efforts in fighting unemployment with the aim of consolidating and enlarging on the initial successes. The objective of creating or freeing 100,000 jobs in 1982 within the framework of the solidarity contract scheme will be attained. So far we have created or freed 50,000 jobs. New measures will in addition complete the arrangements already set up. After the solidarity contracts and the guaranteed training for 16-18 year-olds we will open up a third front for the benefit of the long-term unemployed. I will give details of this to departmental labor directors meeting in Paris tomorrow.

As for the fight against inflation, we are altering our speed in order to reduce the gulf which separates us from some of our partners in this matter and which imposes a burden on our currency and on our foreign trade balance. The government intends, through energetic action, to obtain decisive results in the shortest possible time. We must bring our inflation rate down to below 10 percent over a period of 4 months -- July, August, September and October -- by a general freezing of prices and incomes.

In order that the measures -- which were decided this morning at the restricted cabinet meeting and which will be described in detail at the Council of Ministers -- might reach their full effect, the participation of all is necessary. In the first place: the participation of the two sides of industry. I will thus receive them on Thursday in order to involve them in our action. Parliament will also soon have the matter referred to it so that it can provide the government with the necessary means of legislative order.

The policy which has been undertaken in the last year is the only one able to reconcile the requirement of growth and social justice, to fight with the same vigor against unemployment and against inflation. We will continue along this path, adapting the pace and the means each time it proves to be necessary. For everyone knows that it is easier to drive at full speed than to climb a mountain. We have given ourselves the means to succeed; The French will succeed by rallying together and mobilizing all their wishes. Today's constraints are the price which has to be paid to attain our objectives.

Strengthened by the ever renewed confidence of the French people, the government, in an initial phase, undertook profound actions with the aim of stimulating the country's industry. These were nationalizations and the new rights of workers. The success of the second phase of the change involves a triple effort: an effort to master our economic and financial equilibrium, an effort to give new dynamism to our industry and develop our technology, an effort of solidarity and social justice. More than ever the country needs to be united and mobilized. To achieve this objective, the most glaring inequalities must be reduced, primarily those that separate the French people with a job from those without one. Solidarity is the highest expression of public-spiritedness and of freedom and responsibility. It is through solidarity that we will succeed all together and for all.

COLOMBO STATES POSITION ON LEBANESE CRISIS

AU111544 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Jun (ANSA) -- Immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal and a full return to Lebanese sovereignty, political independence, and territorial unity and integrity are the major points in the Italian Government's position on the Lebanese crisis, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told the Lower House here today.

Warning that the Israeli invasion might spark unpredictable consequences even outside the Middle East, Colombo pointed out that immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal was the "only condition" for re-establishing "civil coexistence" in the Middle Eastern state.

Colombo voiced a similar position when he called in Israel's ambassador in Rome this morning to voice the Italian Government's "firmest deploration" for the invasion.

In his parliamentary speech, Colombo also listed Italian moves since March and April when first fears emerged over a possible end to the truce then in effect.

When he visited Tel Aviv in May, Colombo repeatedly made it clear to the Israeli leaders that they must show moderation and self-control, the diplomatic chief recalled.

He also pointed out that the Italian position is in full harmony with the statement released by the ten EEC foreign ministers on the fringe of the recent NATO summit in Bonn.

The EEC statement vigorously condemned the Israeli invasion, urged a return to Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and, most importantly, warned that further EEC action can be expected if Israel refuses to withdraw its troops so as to enable the U.N. peace-keeping [force] to carry out its duties.

Colombo also recalled the EEC's Venice statement of June 1981 in which the Ten asserted two principles as the basis for any Mideastern settlement:

-- The existence and security of all states in the region.

-- Justice for all the peoples in the region.

"This implies recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and, of course, Israel's existence and security," Colombo said.

He added that this was why the EEC is arguing for the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization in any talks for an overall settlement, a position, he said, which is widely supported, even by the United States.

He also argued that Lebanon must now be given "effective guarantees" in the form of "adequate international control forces" with two tasks:

-- Towards Lebanon, to prevent external attempts at destabilization.

-- With respect to Israel, to prevent any repetition of attacks on its northern territories.

Meanwhile, as Colombo was speaking in Parliament, the Foreign Ministry's Director-General Francesco Malfatti, received a delegation of Arab ambassadors on his behalf.

Speaking for all the Arab diplomatic missions accredited in Rome, the diplomats voiced appreciation for the position adopted by Italy over the Israeli invasion.

ITALIAN NATIONALS IN BEIRUT URGED TO LEAVE

AU112012 Rome ANSA in English 1911 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian nationals residing in Beirut are receiving assistance from the Italian Embassy there and have been advised to move from the western sector of the capital, those areas most exposed to the Israeli military offensive, to the Christian eastern sector, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Rome reported this afternoon.

In East Beirut, the spokesman said, a center has been set up for those Italians who wish to be repatriated abroad the ship Carrle.

Falangist authorities in the capital, it was learned, have said they will facilitate the embarkation of Italians seeking to return to Italy.

The spokesman said that no casualties had been reported among the Italians living in Beirut as a result of the recent fighting.

PARTIES SUPPORT PLO IN LEBANESE CRISIS

AU112010 Rome ANSA in English 1921 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Jun (ANSA) -- The Israeli offensive underway in Lebanon was described here today as "an attempt by Israel to exterminate an entire people, the Palestinians," by spokesmen for Italy's three biggest political parties, the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists which, together, account for some 80 percent of the representation in parliament.

The statement condemning the Israeli invasion and an urgent plea for "immediate aid in the form of money or medical products" for the thousands of victims of "Israeli aggression" came during a press conference called by the Italian-Arab Friendship Association.

The nation's party of relative majority, the Christian Democrats, was represented by M.P. Franco Cabras, flanked by the head of the Communist Party Foreign Relations Bureau, M.P. Giancarlo Pajetta, socialist M.P. Michele Achilli, and Eliseo Milian of the small Proletarian Unity Party.

Also present for the press conference were the representative in Rome for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Nimir Ahmad, and Msgr Hilarion Capucci, the former head of the Greek Catholic community in Jerusalem.

In response to newsmen's questions, Cabras said that he favored government recognition of the PLO despite "some difficulties to be overcome" and said that he was opposed to a break with Israel on the diplomatic and economic levels.

The Christian Democrat M.P. and other party spokesmen urged the Rome government to take steps in connection with the Israeli invasion within the framework of the European Economic Community and spoke out critically against Italy's participation in the multilateral peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

Socialist Achilli went further to argue that the Camp David framework accords, the basis for the Italian participation in the Sinai force, are one of the causes of the present aggression because they "cover" the Jewish state's flanks.

According to the Communist spokesman, Pajetta, Italy must also lodge protests against the aggression with the United Nations and ask the Washington government, a NATO partner, to suspend all military, financial, and economic aid for Israel. He also identified Israeli policy as a "grave threat to peace."

Pajetta said that the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire announced this morning cannot be effective so long as Israeli troops stay on Lebanese soil and called for the "unconditional withdrawal of Israel back behind its own frontiers."

ITALIAN GENERAL MEETS PRC DEFENSE MINISTER

AU121429 Rome ANSA in English 0900 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (ANSA) -- Italy's defense chief of staff, General Vittorio Santini is in China on a week-long visit.

The general, who arrived in Beijing Thursday, was received yesterday at People's Assembly building by Defense Minister and State Advisor Geng Biao. He also had talks later in the day with his counterpart, General Yang Dezhi.

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO ADDRESS CABINET 11 JUNE

AU121513 Rome ANSA in English 0930 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 12 Jun (ANSA) -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini outlined in considerable detail the government's activities at an international level when he addressed the cabinet here Friday. He dwelled on the summit of industrialized nations in Versailles (June 4-6), U.S. President Ronald Reagan's one-day visit to Rome June 7th, and the NATO summit in Bonn on June 10th.

With regard to the sessions in Versailles, Spadolini said the most important political development to emerge had been the renewed pledge made by the heads of state and government to work jointly on concrete goals to ensure lasting, stable economic growth.

He stressed that Italy plans to contribute actively to the drawing up of criteria and means by which to build closer cooperation among the monetary authorities of North America, Japan and the European Community. This Italian contribution must be given from a position of full parity with the other nations, he emphasized.

The premier said that with regard to East-West trade, aggrement must be reached jointly on cautionary commercial criteria aimed at setting limits on export credits.

Spadolini noted that participants at the Versailles summit had drafted a vigorous third world strategy and agreed on the need to hurry global negotiations, without, however, repeating the misunderstandings which cropped up at Cancun (Mexico) in 1981. Food and energy were singled out as high priority sectors, he noted.

Turning to Reagan's talks here, which focused on Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and the fighting in the South Atlantic, Spadolini said that Rome and Washington saw eye-to-eye on these conflicts. Their shared viewpoint was once again noted at the NATO meeting in Bonn, the premier continued.

The Atlantic allies consolidated their will to promote a policy towards Eastern Europe tempering firmness with a willingness to open a dialogue and pursue detente, Spadolini said. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo then reported to the cabinet on the work of the Atlantic Council in Bonn and the latest developments in Lebanon.

Earlier in the day he had addressed the House in these topics and highlighted the fact that Israel and Syria had agreed to a ceasefire in Lebanon.

Colombo said that the situation was full of great uncertainty and that it was necessary to work for the rigorous observance of the truce so as to arrive at a rapid and complete withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli forces.

At this time of growing international tensions, he said that the Atlantic alliance had in Bonn demonstrated its vitality and its solidity. He said he noted that NATO had maintained it defensive character and its fundamental role of safeguarding conditions of balance and security in Europe and the world.

Out of the NATO summit meeting clearly emerged a greater cohesion among the Atlantic partners and the firm will to give new impetus to a dialogue with the nations of Eastern Europe, Colombo concluded.

BALSEMAO ADDRESSES NATION ON RESHUFFLE

LD122348 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, to the nation, on 12 June -- recorded]

[Text] The first ministerial reshuffle in the government over which I preside was completed today. This is a normal act in a democracy, invariably initiated by the head of the executive. In the Portuguese case this means the prime minister upon whom the responsibility falls of chosing the members of his team.

To delay a ministerial reshuffle, to find in it distorted means or to search for nonexistent intentions is to adopt attitudes running counter to democratic normality.

The government is an organ of sovereignty answerable to the Assembly of the Republic and to the president of the republic. Theeighth government is a government of the democratic alliance and, in accordance with the parliamentary majority that supports it, it is duty-bound to implement the program that it once submitted to the Assembly of the Republic's veto.

We are in the government because the Portuguese people opted for our blueprint, a blueprint for changing Portuguese society. And all those who accept to become members of the executive are therefore pledged to contributing to its achievement. This entails their rejection of any other alternative blueprints, be they parliamentary or extraparliamentary.

It is for this very reason that, in each given situation, the government must find itself strengthened in order to tackle the challenges it must face. It is also for this reason that ministerial reshuffles occur. They do not signify a judgement on those leaving nor the glorification of the newcomers. They are merely, democratically, a changing-of-the-guard between people committed to giving their best for the execution of the blueprint in which they collectively believe.

It is for this reason, moreover, that any reshuffles in the executive, whenever deemed useful by the prime minister, must not be conditioned by foreseeable events, be they the revision of the Constitution or any others.

Furthermore, as far as the revision of the Constitution is concerned, the government cannot and must not interfere in this exclusive area of jurisdiction of the Assembly of the Republic. There is, therefore, no constitutional logic invoking the revision of the Constitution as grounds for passing judgement on the timeless of a government reshuffle.

The government, while an organ of sovereignty, is a democratic institution. It is the government of the entire nation, the Government of Portugal, and in accepting this status it is influenced by no preconditions or prejudgements or specific issues, and much less by any opportunistic appeals to those in power.

The challenges confronting us are many and difficult. To a large extent they are no different from those experienced everywhere by most Western democracies. The industrialized economies are confronted with the specters of crisis, unemployment, inflation and falling production. And the crisis does not exist only, nor mainly, in the free and democratic countries. The Eastern countries, the autocratic regimes with collectivized economies, are experiencing it to an even more spectacular extent.

Our small, open and not yet fully developed economy cannot but reflect the effects of the world economic crisis. And it is our fundamental task to tackle and overcome them. Of course not everything is in our hands, but it is up to us all to make the main effort without being intimidated by the prophets of doom nor by the campaigns aimed at preventing the creation of the indispensable climate of confidence.

In this struggle the government has achieved undeniable results. Thus, in the second semester of 1981 there was a fall in unemployment both with regard to the first semester and to the equivalent period of 1980. And in May of this year the overall price rise did not exceed 0.09 percent. Moreover we have made the final repayment of the foreign debt in which our gold reserves were used as collateral. This means that, since a few days ago, our gold reserves are once more free of any mortage.

In this connection one cannot but regret the facile way in which some opinion groups pass comment on our external and internal financial situation, and the way in which their comment finds an echo in political leaders in posts of responsibility. Their attitude does not serve the national interest.

We must still tackle and confront the challenges of social justice, housing, education, health and basic infrastructures. Action in the sphere of social justice must be a priority for any government seeking to change Portuguese society for the better. Without social justice, instead of being the central consideration and ultimate goal of economic policy, man becomes its instrument, its means or pretext. Social justice strengthens the ties of collective solidarity and allows the sedimentation of positive consensuses among the Portugese.

This is an aspiration of the Portuguese men and women who have reponded with serenity and firmness to the repeated attempts to disrupt social stability, as was seen clearly during the two foiled strikes promoted by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers.

We shall also confront and overcome the challenge posed by Portugal's growing projection in the world. To this end we are relying on the strength of our culture and language, on the presence of our emigrants in the five continents and on the transparency of our foreign policy, a foreign policy that remains unchanged and has been skillfully interpreted by those now leaving the government, a foreign policy seen to be consistent and well adjusted with regard both to a difficult and fluid international context and to the permanent and unchangeable values of Portuguese reality.

In short, I regard the ministerial reshuffle as the most adequate from the institutional, political and functional standpoints.

From the institutional standpoint, if the correct relationship among the organs of sovereignty has in any way been disrupted it cannot be blamed on the government, and neither the Portuguese people nor the interests of our country will tolerate a government enjoying equivocal or reserved political confidence.

From the political standpoint it is clear that the political course previously mapped out and pursued by the executive will remain totally unchanged.

From the functional standpoint, the reshuffle has ensured the creation of conditions for resolving the main problems diagnosed

Finally, the very timeliness of the reshuffle has been confirmed by the reactions it has evoked.

And it is important that it be made quite clear that there cannot be a prime minister nor a government other than fully-fledged ones, enjoying full powers, all the more so when the executive concerned is based on a solid and consistent parliamentary majority.

The electoral verdict of 5 October 1980 must be respected. It represents the establishment of a veritable legislative contract with those to whom we are answerable above all, the electorate and people of Portugal.

CARRILLO CONFIRMS WITHDRAWAL OF RESIGNATION

LD130908 Madrid Domestic service in Spanish 0700 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Early this morning Santiago Carrillo announced that he is continuing as PCE secretary-general after reconsidering his decision to resign. For his part Nicolas Sartorius confirmed his resignation as party deputy secretary-general. However, he told journalists he will continue in the Executive Committee.

Prior to these two decisions the PCE Central Committee approved a draft resolution in which it ratified its approval of the measures passed at the tenth congress. At the same time it reaffirmed the policy of democratic collaboration and the Eurocommunist strategy. In the same draft, which was approved by 67 votes in favor, 4 against and 12 abstentions, the Central Committee ratified its desire to keep the party's doors open to all those who wish to return. Finally, the PCE Central Committee ratified its respect for the defense of the workers' commissions' independence.

OLIART ADDRESSES PRESS ON PUTSCHISTS' TRIAL

PM110849 Madrid YA in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Government's Decision Unanimous and Solidary"]

[Text] Defense Minister Alberto Oliart answered amply at a press conference following the Cabinet meeting all the questions concerning trial 2/81, instituted because of the events of 23 February [1981 -- date of abortive coup in Spain], as well as those concerning the appeal which the government has requested the public prosecutor to file. The defense minister was accompanied by CRISDE [expansion unknown] chief, General Rodriguez Toquero.

In the first place, Oliart pointed out the unanimity and solidarity of the members of the cabinet concerning the decision to request the public prosecutor to submit an appeal, which is currently being studied by the minister of justice, as well as by a group of jurists. He spoke of calm respect in the face of "one of the most painful chapters of the transition, which we are fortunately now closing." In relation to the sentences, he also said that different viewpoints might be held as regards the assessment of forms of conduct but not as regards the sentences resulting from them. He added that the court had been consistent and had applied each of the articles correctly, in accordance with those assessments. He referred to the acquitted officers, who have become compulsorily on call, according to the official gazette, as of yesterday, specifying that they will maintain this situation until final judgement, "although it is possible that some will soon be assigned," but not others, whose sentences will be the subject of appeals.

He also announced the submission to the Cortes of the new reform of military justice procedure, and added that during the course of the above-mentioned trial shortcomings of the previously effected reform were seen, especially in its aspect of streamlining procedure.

Asked whether he had studied the possibility of his resignation, the minister replied: "I have not contemplated resigning. I have never sought any appointment, and as long as I have the prime minister's confidence, I will remain a minister."

Asked also about the assessments with which the government was less in agreement concerning the sentences, the minister explained that those of conspiracy and aiding the rebellion are debatable in light of the account of the events in the indictment.

As regards the state of opin on in the armed forces, he stated that there is no tension between the civil power and military power. He also declared that the sentence is not a destablizing factor for democracy, and added: "I do not believe that there is a tendency in the armed forces toward autonomy from political power. The armed forces, with their own peculiarities, have a tendency toward handling their problems internally."

Last, when asked about the financial and political cost of the trial, the minister explained that he only had in hand the total for the fitting out of the army geographical service, which was estimated at 35 million pesetas. As regards the political cost, the minister concluded: "I believe that the trial started a lengthy interval of expectation which has fortunately been ended. I have found this trial highly important, hopeful and encouraging, because it places us on a par with the countries of the modern world, which base their coexistence on peace and freedom."

Ordinary Cabinet Meeting

Last, in relation to the appeal ordered by the government, Mr Oliart specified that this was based on a different appraisal as regards the assessments. "These entail a specific sentence which is laid down in the code of military justice, and so it is not that the government disagrees with the severity of those sentences, which in fact are applied consistently, but that it disagrees with certain assessments which are debatable in the light of the account of the events."

Following the defense minister's statement, Secretary of State for Information Ignacio Aguirre specified in view of reports which have appeared over the last few days that the Cabinet meeting held yesterday was of a purely ordinary nature and that it had been announced prior to the publication of the sentences in the trial of those involved in the 23 February events.

FINLAND

CP CHAIRMAN KAJANOJA 'HOPEFUL' FOR PARTY UNITY

PM101329 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 6 Jun 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Kajanoja Prepared to Lower Threshold for Minority"]

[Text] Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Chairman Jouko Kajanoja is hopeful about the possibility of achieving internal unity within the party. At the SKP's Central Committee meeting on Saturday [5 June] Kajanoja said that the party is prepared to lower the threshold for minority participation in the work in the party's leading organs. "There have been no significant attempts to bring about a final split or a victory for the majority or purges," Kajanoja said.

The SKP is opposed to a zero growth line in the coming negotiations on the wage rises for the year and is demanding an increase in real wages corresponding at least to increase in productivty. The party's new Central Committee ended its first meeting on Saturday by also demanding effective index-linked arrangements in the new collective wages agreements for workers in the public and private sectors.

The Central Committee met only partially, since the minority's representatives did not take part in the meeting. Immediately after the extraordinary party congress a few weeks ago the minority announced that it would not be taking part in the work of the new party leadership. Since the congress the two sides have held negotiations under the leadership of the party's new Chairman Jouko Kajanoja, but so far at least there have been no results.

Chairman Kajanoja, who had been counting on the minority's participation in this Central Committee meeting, has not lost hope, however. In his speech at the Central Committee meeting on Saturday Kajanoja said that there has been a willingness to lower the threshold for minority participation. There is a willingness to propose confidence-building organizational solutions within the framework of the decisions made by the extraordinary party congress. Kajanoja also took the view that the atmosphere is calm and promising.

As far as economic and wage agreement policy are concerned the party's point of departure at present is that employment is the most important concern. The most important ingredients in an economic policy which would improve the employment situation are further development of public service, an increase in the population's social security -- in party through improved protection for jobs -- and an increase in wage-earners' real incomes. At its meeting on Saturday the Central Committee also adopted a stance on the almost month-long strike in the civil enginering industry. The party gives the strikes its full support and demands that controls on strike-breaking be tightened.

HELSINKI REPORTS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC

LD112126 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Finland and the PRC have concluded their first long-term trade agreement. At the same time the trade between the two countries will go over to freely convertible currencies. Ilpo Ropponen examines the trade between Finland and China: If the trade between Finland and China amounted to less than 0.5 percent of the value of Finland's total foreign trade. Exports to China amounted to FM180 million, most of it wood-processing industry products and fertilizers. Imports from China amounted to FM120 million, chiefly textiles, clothing and foodstuffs.

At present it may be said, however, that the Chinese markets are interesting, and therefore the Finns attach importance to the possibilities of developing trade with China. The Chinese economy at present is at a kind of turning point. This is shown, for instance, by China's joining of the IMF, and it is due to this that the trade between Finland and China has become somewhat freer. According to IMF rules, the trade between its members must take place on the basis of freely convertible currencies, not as bilateral goods exchange.

NORWAY

32 STORTING DEPUTIES OPPOSE MISSILE PROGRAM

PM111055 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 9 Jun 82 p 7

[Tone B. Jamholt report: "Missiles -- Desire for Rethink in Storting"]

[Text] Thirty-two Storting deputies voted against the further construction of installations for new medium-range missiles in Europe when the Storting discussed NATO's infrastructure program Tuesday. Of the 32, 21 were from the Labor Party, 4 from the Socialist Left Party, 3 from the Christian People's Party, 2 from the Liberals and 2 from the Center Party. The numbers were described as surprisingly high.

The debate showed that the Conservative Party and the Progressive Party are the only parties in the Storting with no desire to introduce new ideas in the security debate. Another feature of the debate was that many women came forward to express their fears at the Armageddon that could result from a nuclear war. They included Labor women Kirsti Grondahl, Sissel Ronbeck, Inger Lise Glorv, Annelise Dorum, Grete Knudsen and Liv Andersen. They all supported the motion from give deputies from five different parties that in the present situation Norway should not take part in the construction of installations for new medium-range missiles in Europe, a motion whose proincipal signatory was Harald Synnes (Christian People's Party).

The women pointed out that negotiations have only been going on for 2-3 months, whereas preparations for deployment are already well advanced. Now that the stipulation in the dual decisions that negotiations and deployment preparations take place in parallel has been ignored, the dual decisions's credibility is weakened. This undermines the negotiations. They gave their support to the peace movement by claiming, for example, that we already have enough nuclear arms. We do not need more. Nuclear arms are not defensive weapons. They are weapons of mass destruction which break with all ethical principles, they claimed.

Gro Harlem Brundtland put the view of the majority of the Labor Party group by pointing out that the credibility of the negotiating line is important. When the negotiations are delayed, when doubts about willingness to negotiate arise, it is all the more necessary to indicate that we attack the greatest importance to evaluating whether the preparatory work for possible furture deployment could be on a scale or take such forms as to weaken the dual decision's negotiation stand. She was confident that the government would make such an evaluation.

Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad said the intention behind NATO dual decision was to right the major imbalance in medium-range nuclear arms. The pressure on the Soviet Union must be maintained. To this end it is of central importance that the practical preparations be carried through. The weapons systems are now being developed. The bases in the five European host countries are now being planned, and one project is already under construction, he told the Storting.

Knut Frydenlund (Labor Party) took the view that a halt in the preparations for deployment could have the effect of signaling to the Soviet Union that it need not make any concessions during the negotiations.

MINISTRY SAYS 59 DEAD IN RECENT FIGHTING

LD131932 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1838 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Fifty people died in Tuesday's Bluff Cove bombings and a further nine British crew were killed and 17 injured in a more recent attack on the cruiser HMS Glamorgan, Defence Secretary Mr John Nott announced tonight. Those who died on Tuesday were 43 British troops, three officers and two crew of the landing ship Sir Galahad, and two crew of the landing ship Sir Tristram. The more recent casualties came when the Glamorgan was hit by enemy fire during bombardment of Port Stanley. Mr Nott also disclosed that 46 men were wounded during Tuesday's attacks, and "a number" suffered minor injuries.

He told reporters that British forces now firmly held Mount Longdon, Two Sisters and Mount Harriet, all of which dominated ground to the west of Port Stanley. About 400 Argentine prisoners had been captured, together with considerable quantities of equipment -- including mortars and anti-tank weapons.

Mr Nott said: "Since my statement last night our forces have been consolidating their successful attack on the high ground to the west of Port Stanley". He said land operations had been supported by attacks from Harrier aircraft, and naval gunfire from ships of the task force. "There was also a successful Vulcan attack on Port Stanley airport" he said. "These attacks made a major contribution to the success of our troops. However in the course of the bombardment, the destroyer HMS Glamorgan was hit by enemy fire, and nine members of the ship's company were killed and 17 injured". The minister said next of kin had been informed. The Glamorgan had sustained some damage, but she remained operational, and was continuing her activities. "In further operations today an Argentine patrol craft was detected, attacked and disabled by Sea Harriers from HMS Invincible." he said.

Mr Nott then explained the reason for delaying announcement of the Bluff Cove casualties. He said it was important for the success of the land operation that the Argentinians were not able to assess exactly when, how or in what strength the task force would attack. "It is clear that the Argentinians greatly over-estimated the extent of the casualties and damage resulting from their air attack on Sir Tristram and Sir Galahad on Tuesday," he said. "We wished them to remain uncertain about our strength on the ground and our capability to mount an early attack," he said. "None of this, of course, delayed the notification of next of kin, all of whom have been informed."

Mr Nott said: "The landing ships were carrying large numbers of troops from the Welsh Guards and supporting units." "Forty-three men died in the attack, or are missing, presumed dead."

"Forty-six men were wounded, and a number sustained minor injuries. There were also casualties among the crew of the landing ships. On Sir Galahad three officers and two members of the crew were killed, and two officers and nine crew were injured. On the landing ship Sir Tristram two members of the crew were killed. All the remainder of the crews are safe. The wounded are receiving treatment on board British hospital ships."

Mr Nott ended his statement: "Our successes on the ground over the weekend mark another significant step to securing the complete and final withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands. There is some way still to go, but the outcome is not in doubt."

HEALEY PROPOSES UN TRUSTEESHIP FOR FALKLANDS

LD131340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1322 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Shadow Foreign Secretary Denis Healey today proposed a UN trusteeship to administer the Falkland Islands involving the United States and other Latin American countries -- though not Argentina, which he said had "ruled itself out of court". He said on the ITV programme Weekend World that the Argentines "may not like it but they may have to lump it."

Mr Healey said Labour as much as the government wanted to see an early military victory with minimum loss of life, but he said he was not convinced that Argentine troops on the Falklands would cease fighting even with the fall of Port Stanley. Another 2,000 troops mostly on West Falkland might well carry on the battle.

Mr Healey said not only the Labour Party was opposed to a "fortress Falkland solution" in which Britain maintained a massive garrison on the islands to deter any future attacks. He said it would require three soldiers for every islander to maintain. In addition it would cost pounds 1 million for each islander on top of the pounds 1,500 million which the operation had already cost. And thirdly, said Mr Healey, it would not have the backing of our allies.

"I put the number of soldiers whose lives would be permanently at risk at the top of the list," he added. He said once the fighting was over "we will be under very heavy pressure from all our allies, Americans, Europeans, especially the French and Germans, to try to get a negotiated settlement to which we pledged ourselves in Resolution 502 and which Mr Pym repeatedly says he wants, although his voice seems to have been silenced since the chairman of the Tory Party (Mr Cecil Parkinson) took over the Foreign Office."

And he also said be believed that the 500 Falkland Island families could not finally be allowed to dictate the terms of the outcome of the dispute.

Later, on the BBC radio programme The World This Weekend, Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw said the government would still like other countries to help with the future defence and administration of the islands, but "it will fall to us at the end of the day." And he also said he believed Mrs Thatcher "has shown the most fantastic courage of any prime minister for a very long time" over the Falkland crisis.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD112018 Riyadh SPA in English 1915 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] London, 11 Jun (SPA) -- British Premier Margaret Thatcher has expressed grave concern at the Israeli action in Lebanon and told visiting Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud that the British Government had made its views very clear to Israel, it was officially announced here.

A spokesman for the premier's office was commenting on talks between Prince Sa'ud and Mrs Thatcher during which the Saudi foreign minister delivered a message from King Khalid. The [words indistinct] had arrived here earlier today from Paris where he called on French President Francois Mitterrand for similar purpose.

The foreign minister carried messages to Western leaders as part of King Khalid's efforts to put an end to the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and ensure Israel's immediate withdrwal from the country.

The spokesman said Mrs Thatcher reminded the Saudi foreign minister that Britain had voted in favour of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 calling for a ceasefire and an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Both Mrs Thatcher and Prince Sa'ud were agreed during the meeting that the Americans were the key to the situation although U.S. envoy Philip Habib's efforts had met such problems, he added.

Mrs Thatcher raised the subject of the Falklands conflict and said that as with the Middle East hostilities it reflected the need for nations to uphold the rule of law, the spokesman said.

Referring to King Khalid's message to Mrs Thatcher, the spokesman said it thanked the premier for her efforts in the cause of peace in the Middle East and called on her to do everything possible to help restrain the Israelis.

After calling on Mrs Thathcer, the Saudi foreign minister met with his British counterpart, Francis Pym. The two ministers exchanged views on the Israeli invasion and discussed future prospects for peace in the Middle East, providing the ceasefire reached today was not broken.

Meanwhile, commenting on the ceasefire a Foreign Office spokesman said "we are pleased that a ceasefire has been announced. It is essential that fighting should now come to an end and that Israel should comply with U.N. Security Council Resolution 509 and withdraw its forces from Lebanon," he (?added).

In Paris, Prince Sa'ud told reporters after an hour's meeting with President Mitterrand that the French leader had reaffirmed his country's support for Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity. Prince Sa'ud said that the kingdom and France were agreed on the gravity of the situation following Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

He added that France also called for a cessation of military operations immediately, an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the country and that Lebanon be given the chance to solve its own problems.

The prince explained that the kingdom's current moves were designed to assess the international situation to ensure Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon.

He affirmed that Saudi Arabia shared the Lebanese Government's views on the matter.

Referring to the impending Arab meeting to discuss the situation in Lebanon, Prince Sa'ud said his country was awaiting a visit to the kingdom tomorrow by Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi for a briefing on the latest developments.

Prince Sa'ud arrived from Bonn (?last) night after delivering a similar message to American President Ronald Reagan, who was attending a NATO summit in the West German capital.

The foreign minister also conferred with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as part of the kingdom's moves to prevent a deterioration of the situation in Lebanon in addition to ensuring Israel's withdrawal from the country.

In Tunis, Arab League sources said that an Arab foreign ministers meeting would be held in the Tunisian capital tomorrow.

The meeting would be at the request of the Lebanese Government for Arab moves to confront the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the sources added.

The league secretary-general is currently in Qatar where he conferred with the Emir Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Althani on the Lebanese situation after holding similar talks in Bahrain.

KIPRIANOU SPEAKS ON U.S. ARMS SUPPORT TO NORTH

NC131215 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at a dinner in San Francisco, which was given in his honor by the Union of Northern California Cypriots and the Greek American community, President Kiprianou reaffirmed Cyprus' determination not to succumb or yield regardless of difficulties but to continue the struggle until full vindication. President Kiprianou stressed: We want to make it clear to everyone that under no circumstances are we going to agree to legalization or consolidation of the faits accomplis or accept a partitionist or other solution that would lead to partition. The president also declared that Cyprus will not accept a solution that would not safeguard the inalienable rights of its citizens, including the right of refugees to return to their homes.

Mr Kiprianou said that the Cypriot people have Greece -- the government, political world and Greek people -- and Hellenism everywhere as their mainstay in their struggle. He also praised Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's intensive efforts to promote the just cause of Cyprus. Furthermore, President Kiprianou expressed the Cypriot people's warmest thanks for the Greek Americans' help and called on them to intensify their efforts for the salvation of Cyprus.

The president further recalled that Turkey has invaded Cyprus by using U.S. arms in contravention of U.S. legislation and continues to occupy part of Cyprus' territory with U.S. arms. He said: This should be seriously taken into consideration by the U.S. citizens and should not escape their attention. Mr Kiprianou added: It would be unjust if history wrote about the American people that they tolerated the use of U.S. arms against Cyprus. President Kiprianou also stressed that Turkey depends economically and militarily on the United States. He added: We logically expect the United States to exert its influence on Turkey to withdraw its occupation troops and abandon every thought of expansionism, division or consolidation of the invasion results. President Kiprianou said: The achieving of a just solution in Cyprus no only is in the interest of the Cypriot people but also in the interest of the United States itself and the entire world.

President Kiprianou reiterated that we are seeking the full independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus. He said: We are seeking a united Cyprus, where all its citizens, regardless of national origin, can enjoy the benefits of freedom and peace.

Answering questions from newsmen before the dinner, President Kiprianou said U.S. President Reagan and Soviet President Brezhnev should meet to prepare the ground for disarmament. Mr Kiprianou also said there should be a complete ban on nuclear weapons after their production had been suspended.

NEW DECISIONS ON TALKS TO BE CONVEYED EARLY JULY

NC130706 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government will convey some decisions to the UN secretary general next month.

A statement issued in Nicosia yesterday said that, on certain points discussed in New York, decisions will be taken in Nicosia "after consultations in a new meeting of the president with the Greek premier."

After formulation, these will be sent to the UN secretary general early in July, it said.

The intercommunal talks, scheduled to resume in Nicosia on June 22, still have to cover the subjects of executive organs for the new republic and territory.

Yesterday's statement confirmed that the UN secretary general presented no new ideals during the New York talks.

But the secretary general has decided to take some action on the case of the missing.

It also said that the president, in his talks with the president of the UN General Assembly Mr Kittani. Discussed the question of an eventual Cyprus debate in the Assembly. This will be discussed by the Governments of Cyprus and Greece.

In his speech to the House of Representatives last week, AKEL leader Mr Papaioannou indicated that such an appeal might revive demands for an ad hoc committee of nonaligned countries to help UN efforts in the intercommunal talks.

LEBANON REFUGEES ARRIVE IN LARNACA BY SEA

NC111926 Nicosia Domestic Serivce in Greek 1900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] A total of 270 persons arrived in Larnaca today on board 5 small boats. Most of the arrivals are aliens who resided in Lebanon. Among them are members of diplomatic missions. The Lebanese arrivals were quartered in hotels in Larnaca, while the aliens are making arrangements to depart for their countries. The Cyprus authorities provided all possible facilities for the arrivals.

The refugees stated that more small boats attempted to depart from Lebanon with non-combatants, but that they were intercepted by Israeli warships which forced them back. They also stated that yesterday morning a motor convoy leaving Tripoli was bombed by the Israeli air force.

More Refugees Arrive

NC130724 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The steamer Space One arrived in Limassol Harbor at 0730 today carrying Cypriot and foreign students of the American University of Beirut. Of a total of 98 students who arrived, 81 are Greek Cypriots, 11 Turkish Cypriots, 3 Saudi Arabians, 1 Greek, 1 Jordanian and 1 Egyptian girl student.

Communications Minister Mavrellis went aboard the vessel and thanked its owner, Mr Sikalis, for the safe transportation of the students. The students' chairman expressed his thanks to the Cypriot Consul in Beirut, Mr Samaha, and the Lebanese authorities for their efforts. At the same time, the Turkish Cypriot Consul's care and efforts for their return to Cyprus.

The vessel carrying the students was intercepted during her voyage by two Israeli patrol boats. After checking the passengers' identities, the Israelis allowed the vessel to continue on her voyage.

When Space One was about 6 miles off Limassol Port, District Medical Officer Maliotis went aboard to render any needed medical treatment to the students.

KLIRIDHIS ON NEED TO COOPERATE WITH GREECE

NC140847 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] In his address yesterday to his party's Famagusta District conference at Paralimni, Glavkos Kliridhis, chairman of the Democratic Rally, DISI, replied to charges that he changed position on the [intercommunal] talks process.

At the outset, Kliridhis said that "Greece is the only country on which we can rely," adding that "the policy of each Greek government on the Cyrpus issue is an important factor which any Cypriot party must seriously take into consideration when laying down a policy for handling the Cyprus issue."

The relevant passage of Kliridhis' address is as follows:

"After my address to the Nicosia-Kyrenia meeting last Sunday in which I reiterated our position that close cooperation between Nicosia and Athens is an imperative prerequisite for the survival of Cypriot Hellenism and the successful outcome of our struggle and I declared that DISI agrees with the Papandreou policy on the Cyprus issue.

The government spokesman in his statement charged that, while at other times I was a warm supporter of the intercommunal talks and I jeered at internationalization, I had now changed my mind, letting it be understood that I did not do this on the basis of my convictions but only to align myself with Athens.

"Even if things were so, I do not hesitate to state that the alignment of the line of a Cyprus party so that it can follow the line of a new self-supporting and democratically elected Greek government cannot become the basis for charges against this party, PARTICULARLY when this party has ALWAYS firmly stressed that close and sincere cooperation between Athens and Nicosia must be the cornerstone for Cypriot policy.

"It is time that all should understand that the policy, at each given instance, by every new Greek government on the Cyprus issue is the most important factor which must be seriously taken into consideration by a Cypriot party in the process of establishing its own policy on the Cyprus issue".

Kliridhis then mentioned that in 1975 he received a written mandate from Archbishop Makarios to conduct negotiations and that he personally supported that negotiations should be conducted not on procedural matters but on matters of essence. "In such an eventuality," he added, "these negotiations would have led either to a just solution or to collapse within a short time due to Turkish intransigence. In the second instance we would have proceeded to different tactics for the promotion of our issue while Turkish intransigence would have been established and proven."

Kliridhis continued, "When after 2 years the Greek Cypriot side submitted complete proposals and the Turkish intransigence was something which could easily be proven internationally, I made the following recommendations in 1978:

"A -- The Cypriot Government should prepare a 'formula' for the solution of the Cyprus issue;

"B -- Diplomatic struggle should be waged to promote this formula within the Western world, the Eastern and nonaligned countries;

"C -- An appeal should be lodged with the UN Security Council on the basis of Article 37 of the constitutional charter requesting Security Council recommendations for the solution of the Cyprus Issue.

"THEREFORE, it is obvious that the DISI position on the inefficiency of the negotiations process is nothing new, since it dates back to 1978."

Kliridhis supported the policy of internationalization for the purpose of achieving practical measures and not just for the sake of collecting resolutions and concluded: "DISI lauded the policy of internationalizing the Cyprus issue as it was announced by the Papandreou Government because this policy does not limit itself to the search for resolutions but extends to giving priority to the Cyprus issue in the bilateral, multilateral, allied and, generally, in all the foreign relations of Greece."

DENKTAS COMPLETES TALKS, DEPARTS NEW YORK

TA121344 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas departed New York today by air after completing his talks. During his stay in New York, Denktas met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Denktas is expected in Cyprus on 14 June. Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol, who was accompanying Denktas in New York, is expected to remain there. Yesterday, Atakol attended the Islamic Conference meeting. He is continuing his contacts with representatives of other countries.

PAPANDREOU ON NATO SUMMIT, TURKISH RELATIONS

NC111645 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou returned to Athens this afternoon from Bonn. During a discussion he had with newsmen on board the plane, the prime minister expressed reserved optimism about the climate created for a moratorium in Greek-Turkish relations within the framework of the NATO summit conference. The prime minister said: Indeed, this climate exists, but we cannot give guarantees to the Greek people that it will be maintained because it does not depend on us but on Turkey, which has carried out violations and provocations.

Mr Papandreou added: Nevertheless, it is an achievement that Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu has undertaken an obligation toward the alliance.

Asked if a Greek-Turkish dialogue will follow, Mr Papandreou said Greece does not know what the pending issues are between the two countries. When the time comes and the appropriate climate is created, we will ask Turkey to tell us what the pending issues are. The prime minister stressed that Greece would not go to the negotiating table before an end is put to every threat. Mr Papandreou stressed emphatically: Greece does not negotiate under the threat of arms.

Addresses Armed Forces

NC122016 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Report by Aris Xipolitidhis]

[Excerpts] Our national interests are a matter of top priority for our government, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stressed at noon today in an address to armed forces officers during a luncheon given in his honor at the officers club in Serrai, where Mr Papandreou went after having watched the final phase of the Agamemnon-82 military maneuvers.

After reiterating that the Armed Forces are defending the country's integrity and independence selflessly, the prime minister referred to the crucial times through which the entire eastern Mediterranean region is passing as well as to his talks at the recent NATO summit meeting. Mr Papandreou also stressed that Greece has no objections to a dialogue with Turkey, but only if the provocative violations of our national area by Turkey stop. He added that after the commitment undertaken by Ankara during the summit, if there is any violation he will summon the ambassadors of the NATO member countries and denounce it.

Finally, after stressing that following his meeting with President Reagan he is more optimistic, Mr Papandreou concluded:

[Begin Papandreou recording] For our government, it is absolutely clear that the pursuit and achievement of peace in the area, in the Aegean, can be attained only to the extent that our country has the means to avert and prevent any attack against its national area. Regardless of any guarantees, promises and good-neighborly relations, at this big crossroads of the world between North, South, East, West and burning Middle East where Greece is situated we are obliged to defend both our territorial integrity as well as peace through our dynamic presence whatever it may cost.

As you know, a government like ours wants to place health, education, social welfare and economic development in top priority. However, we know that all these will be meager hopes and aimless actions if we cannot secure peace and territorial integrity for our country. For this reason, our national independence and territorial integrity are on the top of our priorities, which means a strong, war-prepared armed forces that can guarantee both our borders and peace, because these two go together.

I would like to assure the country's armed forces that we are proceeding with a long-term plan for a 10-year period. We have already made some announcements concerning our basic program for the air force, and we will proceed not only with similar studies but also announcements concerning the other two branches.

I apologize if I have been too lengthy, but I really wanted to give you this free and absolutely sincere explanation. I would like you to know one thing: That our government places our national interest as the first question, a strategic question, because it knows that if the national interest does not come first, we will be building on sand and, unfortunately, there are many and strong winds in the area.

I raise my glass to the health of the armed forces, their leaders and to their officers and men. To your health. [end Papandreou recording]

Comments on Reagan Talks

NC122114 Athens NEWS in English 11 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou yesterday confirmed there is an improved climate in Greek-Turkish relations, following a statement at the Bonn NATO summit expressing hope for the improvement of relations between the two neighbors, but said he could not guarantee the Turkish Government would honor its commitment.

Papandreou, in statements to reporters upon his return to Athens from the Bonn NATO summit, at 1600 [1300 GMT] yesterday, also expressed "surprise" at some Athens press reports that his meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Bonn aimed at Greece's "reentrapment" in the Atlantic alliance.

"Reports of a truce between Greece and Turkey are accurate," Papandreou said, but added: "Because we have lived with that problem for many years, I would like to say that I cannot give the Greek people any guarantees that Turkey will, in effect, honor the truce.

"We have not violated their territorial waters or airspace and have no intention of doing so," Papandreou said. "They have violated ours."

The prime minister described Thursday's statements as "a great achievement," as it was essentially made before the 16 members of the Atlantic alliance. "This means," he said, that Turkey has made a definite commitment to the alliance, but I am, of course in no position to assure the Greek people that the truce will be honored. This is not up to me, but up to Mr Evren, and I want to avoid excessive optimism."

On his meeting with President Reagan, Papandreou said he could not understand where the talk about "entrapment" or "re-entrapment" came from.

"We are presently in NATO's military wing" he said "but the agreement under which Greece's return to military NATO was achieved in the fall of 1980 has not yet materialized."

"Beyond this, the only thing we did in Bonn was to stress Greek positions, to present them in all clarity," the prime minister said.

He said a private meeting with President Reagan would be the duty of any Greek prime minister, when there are crucial pending issues concerning national security and national survival.

"We must all recognize that the United States is a superpower and, as I stressed during the conference, the Soviet Union is also a superpower. We must act accordingly. This does not mean we must bow our heads, but it does mean that it is our duty to seek a dialogue before proceeding to unilateral action, Papandreou said.

Responding to reporters' questions the prime minister said Greece will not negotiate with Turkey on bilateral problems until it senses an end to all threats in the Aegean.

"I must once more stress that Greece will not sit at a negotiating table until the last shadow of a threat is removed," Papandreou asserted. "Greece does not negotiate under the threat of arms. For this reason, we hope that what the Turkish prime minister said the other day reflects their true view and position. If this is the case, then we are, indeed, entering a new era in the area."

The prime minister said he presented Greece's security problems to Reagan and that the U.S. President recognized this was an important matter and promised to be thoroughly brought up to date on it. Papandreou said he could not exclude a further trip to Washington; such a trip, however, would be decided if a deadlock emerged in Greek-U.S. negotiations.

Papandreou described Greece's initiative to convene a special EEC foreign ministers session to discuss the situation in Lebanon as the most important initiative Greece has undertaken in recent years." He expressed his regret that NATO did not accept the EEC decision condemning the Israeli action.

The Greek premier said he conveyed to his 15 fellow NATO leaders the message from the huge peace demonstration in Bonn.

"I told them that the peace movement reflects the concern, fears and desires of the peoples of Europe and that it is a huge mistake for Western governments to fail to embrace and adopt this huge peace movement which we believe in," the premier said.

SPOKESMAN ON IMPROVING TURKISH RELATIONS

NC111559 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Jun 82 p 1

[By Yeoryios Votsis]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Jun -- Sudden developments in Greek-Turkish relations and expected progress in the Greek-U.S. dialogue (according to yesterday's meeting between Mr Andreas Papandreou and President Reagan and which may be continued in Washington with a possible visit there by the Greek Prime Minister) occurred in Bonn yesterday afternoon.

After the talks between the Greek and Turkish prime ministers, each country's government spokesmen released the following statement:

"Both sides expressed their desire to improve the climate between the two countries in a spirit of good will and peace."

With the reservation expressed by Mr Papandreou this could be interpreted as the beginning of the resumption of the Greek-Turkish dialogue. He said: "Verbal declarations are not enough, deeds are needed that would show the other side's good will. A dialogue under the threat of arms and the practice of violations and provocations is meaningless."

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS KILLING OF TURKS IN LEBANON

TA111640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Eleven Turks were killed and 27 Turks were wounded, five of them seriously, during the bombing of the Jusiyah border checkpoint on the Lebanese-Syrian border by Israeli warplanes yesterday morning.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry spokesman says that the Turkish citizens were waiting at the border checkpoint, trying to leave Lebanon because of the war. Efforts are being made to identify them.

The Israeli charge d'affaires in Ankara was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and the attack was protested. He was also told that the situation was very serious. He was then informed that the Turkish authorities reserve the right to demand the necessary material and moral compensation for Turkish citizens killed or wounded in the attack.

The Israeli charge d'affaires replied that he would immediately contact the relevant authorities and would inform the Turkish Foreign Ministry of the investigation. He pointed out that his country would fulfill all its responsibilities of it was established that the incident occurred as a result of an attack by their own aircraft.

The Israeli charge d'affaires submitted the text of a statement by the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman expressing regrets about the death or wounding of Turkish citizens during the clashes in Lebanon.

Bodies Returned

TA122102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The bodies of 5 out of 11 Turks killed during the bombing of the Jusiyah border checkpoint on the Lebanese-Syrian border by Israeli warplanes were returned to the Nusaybin checkpoint in Turkey today. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that the victims have been identified as Ziya Hakan, Sehmuz Olcay, Sabri Akin, Mehmet Turgay and Huseyin Yaman. During the bombing, 27 Turks were wounded, 5 of them seriously.

IRANIAN PLANES ALLOWED TO USE TURKISH AIRSPACE

TA121511 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1458 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 12 Jun (AA) -- Iranian planes transporting relief aid to Lebanon can use Turkish air space provided that advance permission is obtained for each flight, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

A ministry spokesman said such flights should not exceed more than two a day. He said the permission was granted purely for humanitarian reasons.

Further Report

TA131518 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Jun (AA) -- Turkey has given permission for Iranian planes carrying food and medical supplies to Palestinian forces in Lebanon to fly through Turkish airspace.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman repeated an earlier announcement that Turkey had agreed to the Iranian request on condition that the planes, a maximum of two a day, carried only food and medicine.

Turkey, a member of the Islamic Conference organization is also sending medical supplies to the Palestinians.

Turkey has repeatedly condemned the Israeli invasion and has protested over an Israeli attack on buses carrying Turks on the border between Syria and Lebanon on Thursday. The Foreign Ministry said 11 Turks were killed and 27 wounded in the attacks. So far only 5 of the 11 Turks killed have been identified.

Sources in southeastern Turkey near the Syrian border said about 250 Turks working in Syria and Lebanon were also waiting to cross back into their homeland. Officials said they were investigating whether they had valid passports.

ULUSU RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA, IRAN, IRAQ, FRG

TA121542 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1504 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 12 Jun (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu flew back home Saturday from a prolonged visit to Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and West Germany, where he tried to mediate the war between Turkey's two neighbours and attended the NATO summit.

In reply to questions at the Ankara airport, he said if a healthy dialogue had to be established between Turkey and Greece, then the two sides had to avoid making provocative statements first of all.

He described the NATO summit held in Bonn as one that demonstrated alliance solidarity. It was a most useful and productive meeting of all the alliance leaders, which agreed to increase the defensive capacity of the NATO nations and to take measures to strengthen the economies of several members, he said.

Mr Ulusu said he visited both Baghdad and Tehran and tried to impress on the warring parties that the continuation of the war was not to their best interests.

ULUSU: 'UP TO GREECE' TO RESUME TALKS WITH TURKEY

TA111811 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the talks with Turkey were suspended by Greece and it is up to Greece to resume them. Ulusu who attended the NATO summit meeting in Bonn yesterday held a news conference at the Turkish Embassy in Bonn today. Ocal Onay from the Turkish Radio and Television news center reports from Bonn that at his news conference, Ulusu said that in his speech at the NATO summit he discussed the situation in NATO's southeastern wing and also expressed the desire to see improvement in the current atmosphere in relations between Turkey and Greece. Ulusu pointed out that the Greek prime minister also expressed a similar hope and that this mutual expression of hope was received with pleasure by the NATO allies.

Asked how Turkish-Greek relations would develop following the NATO summit, Ulusu said: naturally, this depends entirely on Greece's attitude. As you know, a dialogue had been started after a UN Security Council resolution and the Bern Agreement in 1976. The dialogue was continuing. It was broken off by Greece, after Mr Papandreou came to power. We explained that this is how we view the situation. In return, Greece made good will remarks, honestly and frankly -- I will not say it expressed its view because it is impossible to call it a view -- but it made good will remarks. However, the point is to see action. I repeat, we expect them, in all honesty, we expect them to take the step. We did not halt the talks. They must resume the talks because they halted them. Personally, I came to believe that there is a tendency in that direction.

Ulusu said that the NATO summit had been held in a very positive atmosphere.

Ulusu said that in his speech at the summit he expressed Turkey's views on NATO's defense and East-West relations. On the latest developments in the Middle East which gave rise to concern, Ulusu said that he stressed the necessity to put an end to the clashes in Lebanon and the importance of protecting that country's independence and territorial integrity.

The prime minister noted that in his speech at the summit he discussed the situation in Turkey and the timetable for a return to democracy. He said: I said that we were determined about the return to democracy, that we did not need any unconstructive criticism from Western Europe and that such things would not influence us. Naturally, I also discussed the issue of terrorism which is important for us, which causes us great grief through the loss of our valuable sons. I explained that it is necessary to cooperate on this issue and not to tolerate the culprits. My remarks received general approval.

Ulusu said that during the summit, he had the opportunity to meet several prime ministers, even if the meetings were short. He added that these meetings were very useful.

Ulusu said that during his meeting with FRG Chancellor Schmidt he briefed him on the situation in Turkey and on the work being conducted to restore democracy as well as on the economic and social situation inthe country. He added: We also discussed the hostility to aliens being felt by our citizens working in the FRG -- a hostility that has gained significant dimensions and that is causing concern to our citizens there. I discussed the work of the high coordination council on workers' problems of which I am the chairman, the problems and expectations of our workers in the FRG and our views on the issue. Chancellor Schmidt explained the FRG's situation and stand and its economic considerations. He said that his government was approaching the problem of hostility toward aliens and that very soon a meeting would be held with parties, church officials, unions and businessmen. He stressed that they do not intend to take coercive measures against alien workers.

Ulusu pointed out that he and Schmidt agreed to cooperate on the problems of the Turkish workers in the FRG and their adaptation to German society.

Replying to a question, Ulusu said that during the Islamic Conference good will committee meeting held in Jidda, in which he himself participated, Iran had told the committee that it would not enter Iraqi territory.

Further Ulusu Remarks

TA121712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that in order to have the hoped for resumption of the dialogue between Turkey and Greece, provocative statements must first be avoided. Ulusu made this statement at his arrival to Ankara's Esenboga Airport today after attending the Islamic Conference's good will committee meetings in Jidda as well as the NATO summit meetings in Bonn. He added that during his statement at the summit he stressed that NATO solidarity was crucial not only for the world at large but for the alliance itself as well.

Recalling that Turkey wanted an improvement in the present atmosphere in its relations with Greece, Ulusu said that the same desire was also expressed by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou during the NATO meetings in Bonn. Ulusu said that though his contacts in Bonn created the impression that an atmosphere of dialogue with Greece was possible, later the Greek prime minister made provocative press statements.

Ulusu continued: In order to have the hoped for resumption of the dialogue between Turkey and Greece, provocative statements must first be avoided. I could not verify the veracity of statements attributed to the Greek prime minister in the [Greek] press. I hope that they will prove to be wrong. However, if such statements were in fact made by him then I cannot but qualify these as provocative.

Ulusu then reviewed his activities both at the Jidda meetings and the NATO summit. He said that the committee came to the conclusion that efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war should be continued and that more meetings be held in the future on this subject. Ulusu recalled that the NATO summit decide to strengthen solidarity in the alliance and increase its defense potential. It also decided, he said, to take common measures that will provide economic and social stability in the member countries.

He added that during the Bonn meetings, he had the opportunity to have beneficial contacts with officials of NATO member countries. He said that during his talks with German Chancellor Schmidt, he discussed the problem of hostility in the FRG against foreign workers and the Turkish guest workers' problems.

ZIAUL HAQ THANKS TURKEY FOR ACCEPTING AFGHANS

TA111822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has expressed his appreciation for the material and moral support being extended by Turkey to the Afghan refugees. He said: We are greatly pleased about the Turkish Government's decision to accept some Afghan refugees.

In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television in Pakistan, Ziaul Haq pointed out that there have always been ties of mutual respect and friendship between Turkey and Pakistan. He said the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan had now reached 2.6 million, adding that they were being looked after within the framework of Islamic principles of brotherhood and neighborliness. Ziaul Haq stated that several Islamic countries have extended help but that Turkey's acceptance of part of the Afghan refugees was very meaningful from the humanitarian point of view.

The Pakistani president stressed that the Afghan problem should be solved politically and that such a solution could be achieved if the foreign troops in Afghanistan withdrew, the refugees returned to their country, the Afghan people were given the right to determine their own future and if Afghanistan regained the status of a nonaligned Islamic country.

Ziaul Haq thanked the Turkish people and Head of State General Evren for the humanitarian help they were extending to the Afghan refugees.

REFERENDUM ON NEW CONSTITUTION TO TAKE PLACE BY 14 NOV

TA111539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Jun (AA) -- A referendum on the new constitution will be held on 14 November this year at the latest, authoritative sources told an ANATOLIA correspondent.

Close to 23 million voters over 21 years of age will be eligible to vote. Officials of the high election board said they are preparing for a roll call of eligible voters in September in order to bring voters' registers up to date.

MILITARY PROSECUTING 2,351 KURDISH SEPARATISTS

TA111826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Summary] The Army VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command military prosecutor in prosecuting 2,351 members of the illegal Kordestan Workers Party [PKK-APO], "which aims at separating part of the lands under the sovereignty of the state from the state administration and establishing an independent Marxist-Leninist state in eastern and southeastern Turkey." The defendants are charged with murders, wounding incidents, shooting incidents, kidnapping, pamphlet distribution and carrying firearms.

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EEC MINISTERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON LEBANON

PM141505 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The following is the text of the declaration on Lebanon adopted by the EEC foreign ministers in Bonn on Wednesday, 9 June:

The EEC member states strongly condemn the new Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Like the bombing which preceeded it and which caused an intolerable number of human lives to be lost, this action is unjustifiable. It is a flagrant violation of international law and of the most elementary humanitarian principles. In addition it jeopardizes efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Near East problems and poses an imminent threat of a general conflict.

The Ten reaffirm their attachment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity, which are vital for peace in this region. The Ten strongly support the appeals launched by the UN secretary general. They urge all the sides involved to conform to Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 (Footnote: Resolution 508 adopted on 5 June after the Israeli bombing urged those involved to end all military activity; 509 adopted on 6 June after the launching of the land invasion urged Israel to withdraw to the international border) and urge Israel in particular to withdraw all its military forces from Lebanon immediately and unconditionally and to place the UN Interim Force in Lebanon in a position to accomplish its mission unhindered.

Should Israel continue to refuse to conform to the above-mentioned resolutions, the Ten would examine possibilities for future action. The Ten's objective is to work for a Lebanon free from the cycle of violence condemned several times in the past.

This cannot be dissociated from the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region. They are prepared to make their contribution to bringing those involved to accept measures aimed at reducing tension, restoring confidence and facilitating a negotiated solution.

The Ten will urgently examine, within the Community bodies, the use of the means at the community's disposal with a view to giving aid to the victims of these events.

Loan to Israel Postponed

LD141558 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The European Economic Community has posponed the signing of a financial protocol worth $40 million with Israel following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, The 5-year agreement involved EEC loans to Israel under special conditions.

THORN CONDEMNS U.S. STEEL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

LD141632 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] In Brussels, the president of the European Commission has strongly condemned the American attitude to trade and monetary matters. He attacked in particular the American decision to set up a customs barrier to prevent the importing of European steel to the United States. Gaston Thorn implied that the European Community may take reprisals against the United States. This is the first time during his term as president of the European Commission that Gaston Thorn has spoken so harshly of the United States.

KREISKY SENDS MESSAGE TO EGYPT'S HUSNI MUBARAK

AU141120 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Cairo -- Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has sent a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak informing him that the Socialist International (SI) will discuss the events in Lebanon after the Israeli invasion at the forthcoming meeting of its leading body.

Arab Envoys Appeal

AU141121 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 12-13 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- In a joint statement on the Lebanon crisis, the Arab ambassadors in Vienna on Friday thanked Chancellor Kreisky for his "firm position" on this question, and the Austrian Government for "condemning this unjustified aggression." In their statement the mission chiefs appeal to the chancellor and to the Austrian Government to make every effort "in view of the gigantic loss of human life among the civilian population and the systematic destruction in Lebanon by Israel, to put an end to this massacre."

Call To End Bloodshed

AU141231 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 14 Jun 82 p 1

[AZ editor Eva Pfisterer dispatch from Malmoe]

[Excerpts] Malmoe (AZ) -- At a peace rally in southern Sweden on Sunday, Chancellor Kreisky addressed a dramatic appeal to the conscience of the world and primarily the conscience of the Israeli people, pleading for an end to the terrible bloodshed in Lebanon and the restoration of the Lebanese people's sovereignty. Kreisky, who was awarded the "lat leva" ("let live") peace prize of ARBETET, Sweden's largest socialist daily, declared that it was simply not true that there would not have been any opportunity for preparing peace. He himself, the chancellor declared, was a living witness to the fact that there had been very realistic opportunities to pave the way for a lasting peace.

At the same time Kreisky appealed to the Socialist International to no longer remain silent on the events in the Middle East. The United Nations must also most resolutely condemn what happened, he said. Addressing an audience of thousands of people, Kreisky appealed to those who suffered so much under Hitler. It is necessary to tell the young Israelis that nothing good can come from a war -- only injustice and brutality, he said.

PAHR, SFRY'S MOJSOV DISCUSS CSCE IN NEW YORK

AU141225 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] New York (APA) -- On the periphery of the UN second special session on disarmament, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr has met with his new Yugoslav counterpart Lazar Mojsov for a talk. This talk, which was held in a very friendly atmosphere, was devoted to bilateral and international questions.

As has been learned from Austrian delegation quarters, the ministers discussed above all the situation of the CSCE. As exponents of the group of neutrals and nonaligned countries, the two ministers exchanged information about the conditions in which the Madrid negotiations are to be continued in November. Thus they agreed in principle on holding in the fall -- before the resumption of the CSCE conference -- a meeting of the neutral and nonaligned countries on the narrowest possible basis to discuss the joint policy for Madrid.

GENSCHER WELCOMES PRC'S HUANG HUA FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD141008 Hamburg DPA in German 0921 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (DPA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Bonn on Monday morning for a 3-day visit. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher welcomed his Chinese counterpart who had come from New York and was picked up in Frankfurt by helicopter. After an initial meeting with Genscher over lunch Huang Hua is to meet SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Rainer Barzel (CDU) this afternoon.

Hold 2-Hour Talk

LD141626 Hamburg DPA in German 0921 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (DPA) -- After their initial 2-hour talk in Bonn today, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua expressed their earnest desire to deepen cooperation between the Federal Republic and the PRC. Genscher emphasized the importance that the Federal Government attaches to German-Chinese relations.

The Chinese foreign minister said that China is particularly interested in the development of the European communities and European union. He elaborated on this topic in a 1-hour talk with Rainer Barzel (CDU), the chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee. According to informed sources, Huang Hua regards a strong Europe as a major and crucial factor in the balance of forces between the superpowers.

At lunch today Genscher and his Chinese counterpart discussed the federal president's and Genscher's visit to Beijing in October. The federal foreign minister praised China's readiness, already shown by its participation at the North-South summit in Cancun, to assume global responsibility and contribute to stability. Genscher explained the result of the NATO summit in Bonn and expressed the hope that problems in Chinese-American relations can be overcome.

Invited Brandt To Visit

LD141726 Hamburg DPA in German 1708 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (DPA) -- In a 1-hour talk today with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the Chinese foreign minister renewed the official invitation to Brandt to visit the Chinese People's Republic. According to SPD sources, it will be examined whether the visit can take place in the spring of 1983. The two men discussed the North-South dialogue in connection with the results of the recent Versailles economic summit, the future work of the North-South commission, led by Brandt, as well as the world economy, East-West relations and disarmament.

SCHMIDT VIEWS REAGAN VISIT, DEMONSTRATIONS

DW141005 Bonn ARD Television Network in German 2035 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by reporter Ernst-Dieter Lueg in the program "Report From Bonn," date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, what will be the outcome of the 3 days Reagan spent in Germany and Berlin?

Will the feeling of depression remain because the principles of disarmament and security agreed in the sterilizedneutral zone of Bonn was categorically rejected at the same time by 300,000 young people?

[Answer] I do not believe that the young people wanted to categorically reject the disarmament policy of the West. I do not believe that they were even fully informed about it. As regards Reagan's visit to Europe, Paris, Rome, London, Berlin and Bonn, it is important that almost the entire American leadership has fully engaged itself with regard to talks with the Europeans. It has absorbed many new things. As regards the demonstrations, I would suspect that a democracy where no demonstrations take place is not a democracy.

[Question] The politically routine business after these conferences will be concerned particularly with disarmament demanded by the young people on the other side of the Rhine. Could the American President tell them something substantial about progress achieved in Geneva?

[Answer] I believe that American policy has gained substantially in past months regarding disarmament and arms control. We have brought influence to bear on it with many good arguments, not just we Germans, but we Germans particularly. I feel a certain satisfaction that this is bearing fruit. I am rather optimistic regarding the further development of disarmament matters in the course of 1982.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON SUMMIT, FOREIGN POLICY

DW141117 Bonn ARD Television Network in German 2035 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Friedrich Nowottny in the program "Report From Bonn"; date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] The foreign policy of the Schmidt, Genscher government, if I may say so, was gloriously supported during the NATO summit and the visit of the American President. You could actually be content, even self-content.

[Answer] Not self-content, but it is important for a country such as the FRG, located at the border between the alliance systems, and living in a divided country, that we have the support of all our allies with regard to foreign and security policies. We need this if we want to safeguard our national interests in a divided country.

[Question] You were also applauded by the CDU/CSU for the statement which was adopted here. Could you imagine that the foreign policy pursued now by Helmut Schmidt and by you could also be pursued by you and a CDU chancellor?

[Answer] Mr Nowottny, it is important to find support for your foreign policy not only by your allies. In the current situation in our divided country it is important for the Federal Government to obtain as much support as possible for as many parts of its foreign policy as possible, including the opposition.

[Question] In other words, continuity exists in a foreign policy which you could actually pursue with every other partner as well?

[Answer] It is correct that the FDP is the continuity factor of German foreign policy, because we are the party which has supported the opening to the West as well as the policy of cooperation and detente with the East. We guarantee to the citizens of our country that this continuity, linked with the West and aimed at detente and cooperation, will be continued in any case in the future. As the FDP chairman I am campaigning for this policy and for my party.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, political continuity is a ticklish matter. In the next days when routine work will have caught up with you, this continuity in the alliance with the SPD must be demonstrated here in Bonn. Is that still possible?

[Answer] Mr Nowottny, we have just said correctly that our foreign and security policies have been supported. Both government parties now have the duty to see to it that the policy which we introduced last year with the demand of a change is aimed at a consolidation of public expenditures, at limiting public debts, at making investment means available to create jobs -- at a continuation of this policy. It must not be broken off or disrupted. We must not spoil the success of this policy ourselves, a policy which is showing the first positive signs as demonstrated by the interest rate signals of the Federal Bank. In other words: In discussing the 1983 budget we must further adhere to the strict law of solid financing. That will not be easy, but it is a challenge for both government parties. We bear responsibility here for the economic and financial future of our country.

[Question] Was the loud criticism of their own policy voiced by both government parties the reason why the Hamburg voters abandoned the coalition parties?

[Answer] I believe that it was certainly one of the main reasons.

[Question] Does the FDP accept some of the blame?

[Answer] We have tried to support this policy most clearly. I believe that we rather succeeded in this respect. But we are also involved in the picture presented by the government as a whole, and as regards the negative side of it, we have contributed much less to it than others.

[Question] The FDP is constantly forced to make coalition statements. Such a statement is due next week in Hesse. Has it already been formulated?

[Answer] This decision is up to the Hessians on 17 June, and they will make it.

[Question] Any recommendations?

[Answer] We will certainly discuss it once more, but the decision is always up to the respective land organization. I would very much warn against doctrines on whether or how to make coalition statements. This must be decided also in connection with current problems on federal or land levels. I believe that in the current situation it is important for the Free Democrats to remain loyal to themselves, to keep free of tactical considerations and to make one thing quite clear to the voter: They are most of all a free democratic party, that is an independent and sovereign party, the liberal force in the FRG.

[Question] Regardless whether they will be represented in the government, the opposition, or not at all in parliament?

[Genscher] A party must aim at pursuing a policy in parliament and if possible in the government. Not simply to be participating in the government, but because in our parliamentary system the implementation of a policy one considers to be the right policy is easiest from within the government.

[Question] No matter with which party?

[Answer] That will be decided by current problems on which a decision must be made.

'Foreign Troops Out of Lebanon'

DW150935 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0900 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Karl Donat in the program "Interview of the Week," date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Genscher, I want to begin with a question to the foreign minister in connection with developments in the Middle East. With the Israeli cease-fire the worst danger -- that the fire could spread over the Middle East -- seems to be over. But how long will that last without a political solution? Israel is aiming for a political solution also with regard to the Lebanon problem. The 10 European Community states have sharply condemned the Israeli action, but they have also said that they aim for a Lebanon free from violence. Could you say something concrete about a political solution for Lebanon?

[Answer] Those who have observed developments in Lebanon in past years have seen that controversies were fought on the backs of the people in Lebanon, controversies which did not emanate from Lebanon. I believe that the developments of past years were a challenge to the United Nations, committing all responsible forces of the world to attempt to find a Lebanese solution reestablishing the sovereignty of the country, safeguarding the authority of the country's state organs and securing the integrity of Lebanon through international guarantees.

These are also the aims of the European Community. In other words: Reestablishing the former status would not do, nor would insisting only on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. It is of course necessary. We say that also in agreement with the decisions of the UN Security Council, but if we want to avoid Lebanon becoming a hotbed of unrest, everything must be done to find a political solution for Lebanon which must become an independent country whose integrity will be guaranteed by the United Nations in a form still to be defined.

[Question] Mr Genscher, what is your opinion of a resolution of the European People's Party which demands the retreat of all Israeli and Syrian troops, the dispatching of an international peace force and the simultaneous disarming of the Palestinians?

[Answer] I have expressed our intention in the discussions we have had also with representatives of Arab countries to cooperate in a solution where no foreign troops will be present in Lebanon except those who safeguard an international guarantee if the elected authorities of Lebanon want it. We cannot control the country and we shall see what the elected Lebanese authorities will say about these problems pertaining to the future of their country.

[Question] If you say foreign troops, do you also mean armed PLO troops?

[Answer] I believe that the elected Lebanese authorities will have a say in this matter.

CHEVENEMENT OUTLINES ECONOMIC POLICY IN LE MATIN

PM091235 Paris LE MATIN in French 28 May 82 pp 4-5

[Didier Buffin, Jean-Francois Doumic and Alexis Liebaert interview with French Research and Technology Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement; date not given]

[Excerpts] LE MATIN: Are there not at present certain management imperatives that threaten to delay the fundamental decisions?

Chevenement: It is only from a rightwing viewpoint that the desire to advance along the path of change and the desire for rigor are contradictory. A socialist government's desire for good management cannot be identified with the conception of rigor embodied by Mr Barre. Mr Barre's rigor seemed designed for everyone, but in fact it was for the workers. It is not and cannot be the same as ours. A leftwing government cannot adhere to a classic "stop-go" policy, as the economists call it, especially because if the "go" is easy the "stop" is difficult. Our government does not lack resources. It can act directly on the level of investments. More than half of industrial investments are made by public enterprises, even though they contribute only 20 percent to production. Is this not an essential tool? And these same public enterprises account for half the spending on industrial research, more than half our exports. Here is an initial field open to initiatives, to mobilization, to planning. Our sights must be set on vigor and on the ability to mobilize.

The country must be mobilized. What was done yesterday for the war can be done now to regain our independence and for the tasks of peacetime. There is no more pressing need than to restore a profound motivation among our fellow citizens. So it is a political battle, in the best sense of the term, that must be waged. And I have never yet seen a battle won by keeping swords sheathed.... This is as true of the economic battle and the cultural battle as it is of the political battle.

LE MATIN: Does the present policy meet these aspirations?

Chevenement: The foundations have been laid and you cannot ask social bodies, any more than living organisms, to change faster than at their own rate. One can regret that it is not faster, but it is a collective problem in which everyone has his own share of responsibility. The government, the citizens, the workers, no matter where they may be -- and I am not excluding journalists....

LE MATIN: Is this rate now imposing the "lull" mentioned by Mauroy which Delors referred to some months ago as a pause in the reforms?

Chevenement: One must not confuse matters. Pierre Mauroy spoke about "embarking on a new stage." As far as I know, Jacques Delors announced no pause. He did advocate "a pause in the announcement of reforms." And indeed it is necessary to make the very utmost of the reforms already carried out. This is the first thing to do. There must be no mistake about the nature of the time we are living in and of the accessible objectives. We are in a country that can and must go further along the path of living democracy. The objective in the present historical period is not socialism, which implies a level of awareness, of good citizenship, in short, a development of mentalities, from which we are still a long way off. What we can expect from the French people is that they make an initial effort toward a better understanding of what is at stake and a greater mobilization. To mobilize the resources of intelligence, to nurture the spirit of cooperation, to appeal for good citizenship -- all this will appear to LE MATIN readers like a very old argument. The fact is that the values of hard work, effort and responsibility were discredited for a whole period. But without these values we can never build a modern republic.

LE MATIN: Since the present objective is not socialism, what is it?

Chevenement: Well, it is to progressively build the modern republic. In the present historical period the French model is a mixed economy, very open to the world market and dominated by capitalism. But it is a society in which the weight of the public sector, democratic tradition and leftwing political and trade union sectors is such that it is possible to build there a kind fo democracy which I do not know how to define. I would have said "advanced" if the word "advanced" had not been discredited in the recent past. So let us say a vanguard democracy. France can find an original place for itself within the world economy and the international order.

The republic will not be built in a day and the socialist republic will encounter no fewer obstacles because it is being established at the end of the 20th century than the radical republic did at the end of the 19th century.

LE MATIN: Let us move on to the Communist Party. Do you consider that it has two irons in the fire?

Chevenement: Judging from its leaders' statements, the Communist Party has embraced the idea of a long-term change in which it must be involved. This is in the interests of democracy. Indeed, who can fail to see that a break in the union of the left would inevitably and immediately lead to a swing to the right? It is in the interests of France, which must be able to mobilize all its forces in the coming period.

LE MATIN: Does that imply any special activity for the Socialists in the negotiations leading up to the municipal elections?

Chevenement: These negotiations have not yet properly begun and it seems to me that the desire to preserve the leftwing majority's cohesion exists on both sides.

LE MATIN: To be more specific, do you believe it would be legitimate to make gifts to the Communist Party?

Chevenement: I cannot take my party's place. It is a matter that concerns the party and that must be discussed primarily on the spot before being broached at the national level, and then not within the government but between the two party leaderships.

LE MATIN: Are you pleased that the majority system has been abandoned for the municipal elections?

Chevenement: I have always been in favor of a system that enables the minorities to express themselves and the majority to govern and thus shoulder its responsibilities. Too many people in France lack clear ideas about the functioning of democracy. Democracy is a system in which the people decide. But they decide "corporately" under the conditions specified by the constitution: In other words, the people exercise their prerogatives of sovereignty by electing deputies every 5 years and a president of the republic every 7 years. On that basis there is a government which is designated by the president of the republic and which must have the confidence of the Assembly. It is the government which embodies legitimacy and which has the right to command. Therefore it has the right to demand obedience once decisions have been legally taken, it being well understood that good practice consists of always gathering all opinions, carrying out very broad consultation and ensuring that all viewpoints are heard -- as far as possible -- before any decision is taken. But once it has been taken, it must be implemented. This is what democracy is. And what is true at the state level is also true at the local level. A mayor must have a solid majority in order to carry out a municipality's policy. Universal suffrage is too serious a thing for consistent democrats to allow it to be discredited by continuous challenges in favor of electoral methods that are apparently democratic but that are often the surest way of destroying democracy. I am therefore in favor of a certain degree of proportionality, which will facilitate pluralism and enable the opposition to learn to shoulder its responsibilities, but only on condition that the majority vote is respected. The citizens must know who is in charge.

LE MATIN: The way in which European farm prices were set marks a break with the practices observed hitherto -- a break that could be heavy with consequences for the future.

Chevenement: I do not believe so. In any case, the agreement reached with Britain shows that eventually the rule of unanimity was safeguarded. Shrewd pragmatism is needed in this kind of matter. It is true that Europe is somewhat short of breath 25 years after the Treaty of Rome was signed. Who could deny it? But is that not simply because the Europeans -- the ones who first launched that Europe -- have committed the sin of economism? A Common Market can never replace a joint plan. How will Europe's identity be established along the North-South and East-West axes in a period of serious and prolonged crisis? This is the real question. I yield to the belief that a country such as ours, which is placed in the heart of Europe and in the vanguard of democracy, can play a greater role, with its deterrent force and its relative weight, in gradually asserting this European identity. Europe will not be forged in one or two generations. Let us not raise false issues. The idea of a federation is not topical. Let us forge a variable-geometry Europe on the basis of the problems that arise. Let us strengthen our solidarities. In short, let us make a political endeavor.

LE MATIN: It is often said that the left's return to power marks an Atlanticist turning point in French politics, a rapprochement with the United States....

Chevenement: The left's advent to power marked the entry of four Communist ministers into the French Government which, I believe, does not correspond at all to the orders issued on several occasions by the U.S. administration to both Italy and Portugal.... National independence is the only policy consistent with France's interests and -- may I say in passing -- with the interests of its allies, if you think about it.

LE MATIN: As author of the plan, are you satisfied?

Chevenement: I am never satisfied, in principle. I have never have been, for that matter. When I joined the French section of the Workers International in 1964 it was in desperate straits. The state of the left was desperate after May 1968 and before the Epinay congress. After 1978 the union of the left was in a desperate situation. And when the presidential campaign had to be carried out in 1981 it seemed so desperate that 4 months before the elections there were not many of us -- believe me -- to form the so-called "post-10 May" group, with Jacques Fournier, Nicole Questiaux and a few others. Our maxim is still the same: Intelligent pessimism; resolute optimism.

COT DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE ON LEBANON

PM141521 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpts] In the National Assembly on Thursday, 10 June, Health Minister Ralite announced "the forthcoming departure of a medical mission to Lebanon led by Professor Minkowski."

Mr Couve de Murville (RPR, Paris) criticized "the complete lack of feeling or even of mere interest shown at the Versailles summit toward the tragic events in Lebanon by the leaders of the main Western countries who were commenting vaguely on the world's economic problems." Referring to the statement issued by the seven on 6 June, he said: "It was made with a tear in the eye but there was no indignation, no condemnation and no sympathy for the victims."

Cooperation and Development Minister Cot stated: "How can France be accused of indifference when in the past year representatives of the External Relations Ministry, including an ambassador, have lost their lives because France was showing its interest in Lebanon and when the stance adopted by our country today has been described by some people as excessively courageous? Out of regard for representatives who have no hesitation in taking great risks -- and in particular I would like to pay tribute to our Ambassador Paul-Marc Henry, who is remarkably active in Beirut -- I am sorry that you have spoken these words."

After recalling Mr Mitterrand's statements on this subject and the joint demand by France and the EEC countries for "an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops in keeping with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509," Mr Cot added: "Is there any need to recall that the Israeli action and the bombings which preceeded it are unjustifiable? They have caused the loss of an intolerable number of human lives and are a flagrant violation of international law because this is a new serious attack on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, a friend of France, to which we are bound by many emotional and historic ties." With regard to the role of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, Mr Cot remarked: "It is clear that it has not fulfilled the role entrusted to it."

Initiative To End Fighting

LD141752 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] France has just taken an initiative to put an end without delay to the bombardments and fighting in Lebanon, an Elysee communique states. Tomorrow a French emissary is going to Beirut to meet with Lebanese President Elyas Sarkis.

The French Government said once again that it is prepared to place itself at Lebanon's side so that country's integrity, unity and independence can become a reality again. It must furthermore be noted that France deplores that two cease-fires have been ineffective, that France (?extends a warning) against the fighting in Beirut, finally that in this communique France solemnly asks Israel to put an end to the bombardments and fighting without delay.

It should furthermore be noted that this French initiative does not demand an Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territories which have been invaded, contrary to the Kremlin, which spoke this afternoon of an insolent Israeli aggression.

French Citizens Evacuating

LD141324 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] We have just learned that the evacuation of French people living in Lebanon has begun. Two French liners, the Azur and the Montcalme, started to embark the French who want to leave Lebanon at the port of Juniyah, situated north of Beirut. It is assessed that 700 to 1,000 people will thus leave Beirut in the coming few days, not only Frenchmen but also citizens of other European countries.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO VISIT AUSTRIA 16-17 JUN

LD140926 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] It has been officially announced that Francois Mitterrand will visit Austria 16-17 June. This will be the first visit paid by a French head of state to Vienna since the last world war.

SPADOLINI AGAIN CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS

AU141556 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 14 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini restated the Rome government condemnation of the Israeli offensive across the border in Lebanon and referred to an Italian role of moderation and balance in relations with Buenos Aires in remarks on the current international situation published in the new edition of the weekly, OGGI.

"We condemned the Israeli attack," the head of government told the interviewer and continued, "I renew the firm condemnation of the Italian Government even more strongly in that this condemnation originates with a country which has devoted prodigious energies for a peaceful and broadly based solution for the conflict between Arabs and Jews."

In connection with Anglo-Argentine fighting in the South Atlantic, Spadolini said that, "Italy is in a position which allows it to conduct a role of moderation and balance in dealings with Buenos Aires.

"We have already expended efforts in this direction, in agreement with our European Economic Community partners, and we will continue to work along these lines in these difficult weeks ahead."

Speaking about his recent encounters with American President Ronald Reagan in Rome and at the NATO summit in Bonn, the premier affirmed that the President is "determined to give new impetus to the East-West dialogue.

"As Europeans," he added, "we are more than ever convinced that Euromissile negotiations must lead to something useful before the summer of 1983."

Spadolini is now in New York where he will address the UN special assembly on disarmament on Tuesday.

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU141955 Rome ANSA in English 1933 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 14 Jun (ANSA) -- Djibouti's Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon arrived in Rome today for a three-day visit.

He will take part in the work of the mixed Italo-Djibouti commission aimed at bolstering cooperation ties between the two countries.

He was welcomed at the airport by Djibouti's ambassador to Paris, Ahmed I. Abei, and Italian officials.

Also taking part in the sessions of the mixed commission will be Italy's Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi.

PRIME MINISTER SPADOLINI TO VISIT SPAIN 2-3 JULY

AU111556 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini will be making an official visit to Spain on July 2-3 at the invitation of his Spanish counterpart, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, according to an official announcement here today.

He will be paying back the visit which Calvo Sotelo made to Rome in March.

TRIAL OF RED BRIGADES RESUMES AFTER BREAK

AU142000 Rome ANSA in English 1946 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 14 Jun (ANSA) -- The trial against Red Brigades terrorists involved in the kidnap and murder of Italian statesman Aldo Moro was resumed today after a ten-day break, with testimony from "repentant" brigadist Patrizio Peci.

Today's audience lasted less than an hour so that lawyers in the case could hold a meeting to discuss the arrest of Rome lawyer Giovanni Lumbardi who has defended numerous terrorists in the past. She herself is being held on charges of participation in armed gangs. Peci outlined the process which led to his decision to turn state's evidence. He said that several months before his arrest in 1980, he had begun to realize the "impotence" of the Red Brigades in their attack on the state and the "inability" of the organization to make significant inroads among factory workers. It was only once he found himself in a jail cell, however, that he came to feel that by leaving his former comrades at liberty they were free to commit more murders.

Peci was unable to hide his emotions when he spoke of his brother Roberto, who was killed by the Red Brigades last year out of revenge. Also present at today's court session was Remo Pancelli, a brigadist arrested a few days ago in Rome. He was loudly welcomed by other defendants who, like him, have not cooperated with justice officials. When Peci began to give testimony today several of the defendants left the room in sign of protest. Another repentant terrorist, Antonio Savasta, who was involved in the kidnapping of U.S. General James Lee Dozier, asked to be accompanied out of the chamber before Peci finished his testimony.

Peci was the first Red Brigadist to turn state's evidence, even before legislation was passed granting eased sentences for terrorists who agree to cooperate with justice officials.

PAPAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR CONSULTATIONS IN WARSAW

AU141603 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 14 Jun (ANSA) -- Problems connected to a Papal visit to Poland in August for the 600th anniversary of the Black Virgin in Jasna Gora, in Czestochowa on August 26, are likely to be at the center of consultations conducted in Warsaw by Apostolic Nuncio Msgr. Luigi Poggi. Before his departure from Rome today to fly to the Polish capital for a two-week stay, the special papal envoy told newsmen, "The religious nature of my trip, evidently, does not exclude this possibility" of discussing a summer papal visit.

In June 1979, during John Paul II's first visit to his homeland since becoming pope, he voiced his intention to make another pilgrimage to be present for the celebrations in Czestochowa. The delcaration of martial law in Poland last December 13 and the creation of a military committee of national salvation in Warsaw, however, cast a series of doubts over the feasibility of the future papal return to the country. As recently as the weekend, aboard the flight back to Rome at the end of his 30-hours visit to Argentina, Pope Wojtyla restated his desire to make the trip. At the end of May, the Polish Episcopal conference referred to the "timeliness" of a papal visit in the summer but the military regime, led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has not yet disclosed its position on the matter.

According to sources in Warsaw, Polish leaders are debating whether the papal visit, including a meeting with Polish military authorities ruling the country, would represent and endorsement for the regime or whether the appearance of the native son at the head of the Roman Church would give a new lease of life to the opposition, including the disbanded Solidarnosc free trade union movement.

Msgr. Poggi is scheduled to complete his mission in Warsaw and return to Rome on June 29.

SPANISH. PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD141500 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The talks between Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca and his Portuguese counterpart Vasco Pereira began early this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry in Lisbon. It is the annual meeting of the Council for Hispano-Portuguese Cooperation.

The new Portuguese foreign minsiter recalled the support Portugal had given to Spain's entry into NATO, and he stressed the aspects of bilateral relations which must merit attention from the respective governments. Lisbon wants to see a cut in the unfavorable trade balance with Spain, resolve the fisheries problem, negotiate a new consular agreement and guarantee cooperation on nuclear safety.

In his reply to the welcome given by Vasco Pereira, our foreign minister expressed gratitude for Lisbon's support for Spain's entry into NATO, and he reaffirmed the strong resolve of the Spanish Government to seek from NATO nothing that might jeopardize the present interests of Portugal in the alliance.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE LEADERS ON POLITICAL SCENE

PM140921 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Local Authorities Give Rise to Democratic Alliance Criticisms of Eanes"]

[Text] The Democratic Alliance yesterday deemed it "deeply deplorable" that the president of the republic has recently been advocating the acceptance of lists of independents in local elections. The Democratic Alliance leaders' meeting, which took place at Popular Monarchist Party [PPM] headquarters, also assessed the political situation and the drafting of joint lists for the next local elections.

"We analyzed the current political situation in the light of the PCP's isolation from the other democratic forces," Minister Ribeiro Teles told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS at the end of meeting, adding: "We also analyzed the president of the republic's recent statements and the unconstitutionality represented by advocating lists of independents in local elections."

At the level of these local elections, Riberiro Teles regarded as "a demonstration of the Democratic Alliance's vitality" the submitting of joint lists "in many cities and towns of our country," as well as the separate running of the parties comprising the government coalition in other localities.

According to the information given by that member of the government, the handling of the constitutional review was also debated at the summit. In connection with a possible cabinet reshuffle, Ribeiro Teles said that this is "a matter which concerns the prime minister and not really the summit." However, the minister specified that Pinto Balsemao "gave information concerning some steps taken for the reshuffle in progress."

The summit was attended by Pinto Balsemao, Antonio Capucho, Nascimento Rodriguez and Amandio de Azevedo for the Social Democratic Party; Freitas do Amaral, Basilio Horta, Lucas Pires and Luis Beiroco, for the Social Democratic Center Party; and Ribeiro Teles, Borges de Carvalho, Ferreira Periera and Sousa Lara, for the PPM.

At the end of the meeting a communique was distributed, which states that "the Democratic Alliance summit believes that there are new and decisive factors in the political process, the first of which is the Communist Party's current isolation, discord -- now impossible to hide -- and despair."

According to the note, "The cause of this isolation is the agreement of the democratic forces of Portuguese society on the revision of the constitution and on the consolidation of the democratic institutions, without tutelage of any kind." The document also points out that "that agreement demonstrates the real ability of the democratic political forces to reach agreement on grave and difficult issues such as those of the system, despite the illegitimate interventions by other state bodies."

At the level of the local elections, "the Democratic Alliance summit took cognizance of the current state of the interparty negotiations with a view to the drafting of joint lists, in accordance with the criteria defined in the opportunely concluded national protocol."

PSP SECRETARY GENERAL CITED ON PARTY CRISIS

PM141527 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] [Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP) Secretary General] Mario Soares acknowledged yesterday that there is an "internal crisis in the PSP," and stated that a "clarification" is essential for the party — "or at least the section of the party which so wishes" -- to be galvanized for "the great struggles which are approaching." Soares, who was speaking at a district meeting of PSP councillors and party members organized by the Lisbon Urban Area Federation, harshly criticized the deputies who believe that the agreement between the PSP and [Portuguese President] Eanes has been violated by the current party leadership.

"There are highly qualified players in the PSP who are scoring their own goals; there are comrades who adopt public stances only in order to blacken the image of the party's national leadership; there are comrades who have a strategy which involves defeat for the PSP, specifically in the local elections, in order, hypothetically, to take over the PSP leadership afterward. The internal crisis exists. Let us acknowledge it because, without a clarification, nobody will believe that we are an alternative when there are comrades who deny it and say that it is only possible with the president, as if the president were the leader of the opposition or had to interfere in the parties' life."

Mario Soares made this denunciation while demanding that the next PSP national committee meeting "discuss the party's internal crisis in order to diagnose the illness and consider the remedies." According to him, some of the Socialists who are condemning the party leadership are motivated by "personal ambitions," others "by loyalty to blueprints alien to the PSP," and yet others by "the wish to take over the party."

"This is a matter of the PSP's survival: Either we are capable of undertaking a clarification, or the party ceases to have a raison d'etre. Perhaps this is what some people want, in order to give place to other blueprints, but, as far as I am concerned, I will fight against that," Soares declared, stating next:

"Since the congress, I have continuously held out a hand, struggling for party unity. But whenever the PSP is in a position to fight, there are comrades who set about diminishing the party members' perception of the party's offensive capability."

The PS secretary general leveled these criticisms after describing as "a really ridiculous pretext" the argument which some members of the former secretariat invoke to declare that the agreement between the PSP and Eanes was violated: that of the president's powers. "It is a ridiculous pretext, based on a mere adverb -- 'politically' -- and an argument which, moreover, is flawed by an enormous injustice, since the PSP has made no great concession to the Democratic Alliance. The consensus draft which Parliament will appraise substantially incorporates the Republican and Socialist front draft," Mario Soares stated.

The Socialist leader believes that, in addition to the PCP, there are others who, "although not having the courage to say so, are working persistently to avert the revision." This allusion was aimed once more at the PSP leaders "who say that the agreement with Eanes was not honored."

Mario Soares also referred to the issue of the "Eanist party or presidential party," stating that he is not opposed to its emergence, although he believes that Eanes would be committing a "grave offense" against his electorate. "But it would be very advantageous and positive for that party to put itself forward," Soares said, "because if that is not done, the specter will always disturb the national atmosphere -- something which is very harmful, especially at a time when we are witnessing a real economic disintegration."

The PSP secretary general also said that "the time has come to ask Eanes what he wants and whether he approves of the moves which are being made in his name against the parties, and especially against the PSP." "It must also be asked," he continued, "what is the stance of the PSP members who were in the national committee of support for President Eanes' repeat candidacy -- an organization which performed its role and should have been wound up but seems to be continuing. Those people must define their stance clearly."

About to end his impromptu speech to Lisbon district councillors and party members and after once more condemning the socialists who "strive to blacken the party's image and only use it to become deputies or mayors," Mario Soares explained the reasons for the severance of relations with the PCP announced a few days ago by the PSP standing committee.

After terming it unacceptable for a party not to refrain from interfering in another's life, calling for indiscipline by its deputies, Soares said that the PCP "is experiencing a profound crisis, which stems from the fact that it has no strategy and does not know what it wants." Soares even doubts whether the Communists want the ousting of the government and of the Democratic Alliance since, according to him, "they define as their principal enemy the PSP, which is precisely the sole alternative to the Democratic Alliance."

In the meantime, the PSP press office has stated in a communique that it "notes that the PCP leadership has produced no satisfactory or politically sound reply to the grounds put forward by the Socialists for a suspension of relations with the PCP."

In its communique, the PSP "emphasizes the contradiction in the argument of the PCP secretary general, who on Portuguese television (during the four leaders' last debate) no sooner praises the absence of PSP concessions to the Democratic Alliance then immediately afterward, when it appears tactically expedient to him, he refers to the Socialists' imaginary and false capitulation."

In the meantime, at a 10-hour meeting with journalists held within the context of the "questions to the PSP" series, Mario Soares said that the internal situation of crisis in his party would end "with all the consequences resulting from that." And he added: "I feel that I have my back to the wall; I cannot let the party die in my hands."

In the Socialist leader's opinion, there are three groups within the minority sector: one which in fact is already outside the PSP, another which is obdurate toward the majority for psychological reasons, and a third which is toying with the alternation of power within the PSP and with the possible emergence of a presidential party in order afterward to secure a coalition under Ramalho Eanes' aegis.

After listing previous crises and splits in the PSP, Mario Soares described the current situation as "more complex and grave" and even admitted, albeit indirectly, that a split might be the way to surmount the internal conflict, since no political organization, "however tolerant," can accept party members who only cause "the party problems."

As far as General Eanes is concerned, the Socialist leader expressed the opinion that the head of state would not uphold the viewpoint that the agreement concluded with the Socialists had been violated. In addition, and although showing himself convinced that a presidential party would not emerge, he said that the current situation of uncertainty about the matter is unacceptable.

PSOE'S SECRETARY GENERAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM101355 Madrid YA in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 6

[Report on Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez 4 June press conference in Madrid]

[Text] Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez regards the sentence in the 23 February case as a demonstration that "there is an autonomous military power group that presumes to remain independent of the civil government." The sentence, he added, creates negative effects both in the functioning of the democratic institutions and the armed forces. "The exemplary nature of the heaviest sentences is not enough: The violated law must be restored. The officers delcared to be in insurrection by the sentence cannot continue to be officers of the army. It is a contradiction of the system. Nor can it be argued in their defense that they merely acted with due obedience, because it would cost them little to try again to eliminate the institutions."

This is how the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary general announced his criticism of the sentence in the 23 February case at a crowded press conference, attended by more foreign than national journalists, to whom the opposition leader showed off his great skill in linking ideas and the thoughts that qualify them. But he also conveyed conviction and resoluteness in his opinions on the delicate political situation that the country is experiencing. Above all, he showed that he has learned his part, whereby he also managed to convey the confidence that voters look for in a political leader. This is the same confidence that he placed in the democratic institutions which, in his opinion, will succeed with the aid of the people's will in surmounting the delicate predicament in which we have been placed by the inability of successive centrist governments to govern effectively.

In conclusion, on the subject of the sentence, Gonzalez said that internal discipline will be difficult in the army. He said in this connection that this sentence cannot be compared with another recent one on which a number of soldiers who refused to eat and who are now in prison were accused of sedition. Those who assault parliament and attack national sovereignty, on the other hand, are absolved. "It will be difficult," he added, "for the armed forces to perform their role in defending the nation and in maintaining the constitutional order. In short, the sentence does not restore legality of make the punishments fit the crimes committed. I therefore believe that the code of military justice must be reformed as soon as possible. We believe it should be reformed right away. In any case, if we socialists form a government we will do it. We politicians must exercise power resolutely and determinedly, without transferring our responsibilities to anybody else, as has often been done in Spain, with civilians resorting to the military to restore a situation that the civilians could not achieve through the ballot box." The government, Gonzalez said, must exercize its power resolutely or it places the supremacy of the democratic institutions in jeopardy. It is not a matter of seeking a confrontation between the civilian and military authorities: There must be coexistence in line with the constitutional order. It is not the military, but the regular courts, that must judge the behavior of its members, especially when we are dealing with actions against the state institutions.

Gonzalez acknowledged that neither he nor his party has "adequate institutional relations to emerge smoothly." But he does not believe that this situation "will create any difficulties in the event of us socialists coming to power." It is obvious, he added, that "we must also surmount historical mistrust, because until 1977 the PSOE was not legally active."

The socialist leader believes that any appeal or appeals made against the sentence in the 23 February trial could be absorbed by the democratic system with the same relative cost incurred by the trial itself, which was initially expected to be greater due to the harangues designed to implicate certain institutions. "But it has become clear that the king was at all times within the constitutional law." Nor does Gonzales believe that the failure of such appeals could influence the general elections, even if they occur at the same time.

Gonzalez lamented the fact that the civilian conspiracy behind the coup was not laid bare and said that his party would not request the defense minister's resignation. He added that this was a conclusion that the government would have to draw, reflecting on whether it would now be in the public interest to replace some members of the cabinet in order to complete its legislative term with a little more vigor.

This led to a long series of questions, lasting 90 minutes, concerning the political issues of the moment, apart from the sentence. Gonzalez issued a loud and clear "no" to any socialist cooperation with "any operation to form a caretaker or coalition government. If the government cannot complete its legislative term, then let it bring the elections forward to the fall."

Gonzalez said that his party will continue to support the government if there are "insuperable difficulties for democracy, especially against those opposed to freedom." He added, however, that they would not cease to express as harsh a criticism as necessary on crucial issues.

"Let us not deceive ourselves," he added, "this legislative term is over. And if we had to dissolve parliament, we would do so in September, because it cannot be done in December, having previously discussed a budget that will bind whichever government emerges from the elections. The budget must be discussed so that it can become effective in time, especially in view of the present economic situation, and because the coming period of sessions will be no more than an extended prelude to the election campaign. Some people," Gonzalez quipped, referring to [Popular Alliance leader] Fraga, "have already embarked on their campaign and will be spending the summer vacationing all over Spain."

With regard to Adolfo Suarez' article in a Madrid newspaper, he said that "it expresses his thoughts, but that it seems to have been altered at the last moment," and pointed to evidence of this.

Following his conversation with Calvo-Sotelo, Gonzalez said that he did not gain the impression that the prime minister had any plans for what to do in the coming months, "not even with his own party." The socialist leader declined to discuss the Union of the Democratic Center Party's [UCD] crisis, but he did say that the assessment that the electoral space of the center-right had not been resolved was correct and that the UCD "can occupy a political space with adequate competitive scope, but without lapsing into a patronizing attitude with regard to votes, because nobody's votes are guaranteed forever." He stated his belief that there is a desire for a center-right coalition before or after the elections.

Gonzalez said he did not wish to broach economic matters, though he did express his concern at the fact that the budgetary deficit has exceeded not only the figure calculated by the government but even the additional expanded figure suggested by the socialists, which was not accepted for fear of exceeding the forecasts of the national agreement on employment. I am not going to talk about the extent of our bankruptcy, about the suspension of payments or about other signs that show that the economic situation has deteriorated. We will have an inflation rate of about 15 percent. But not everything is bad: With regard to employment prospects, we may succeed in complying with the national agreement on employment.

For all these reasons this time the budget will more than ever determine the policy of the government that presents it and administers it. "It would be futile for one government to present it and another to administer it," Gonzalez said. Therefore, it is reasonable to talk about elections in the fall, which implies not reopening parliament in September just so that period of sessions can be a focus of preelection conflicts. We need a government that has the time to present a budget. Let it not be discussed in May, which is what happened in 1979, the socialist leader said.

He denied that his party is aiming to contest the elections jointly, because that would, he said, imply "that we have no confidence in the social majority for the change that we are offering the voters, with a willingness to govern alone if we have an adequate majority. If not, we shall see with which forces we can extend that majority in order to be able to govern. We have no fear of governing; we have a desire to exercise power responsibly and stringently, out of conviction and out of a sense of survival. The priority will be to defend the stability of the system, although, if we are the ruling party after the election, we will be confronted with a difficult economic situation."

"With the employers we are the same as before the Andalusian election, with the difference," Gonzalez specified, "that some employers have now revealed themselves as frustrated politicians. But we believe in the desire of most employers to maintain good institutional relations with all parties."

Gonzalez answered the various questions about NATO by emphasizing, in the first place, that neither he nor his party are anti-NATO. "We do not like the military blocs, we could have preserved our Westerness without joining the alliance. Entry -- because we are now only in the 'NAT' (North Atlantic Treaty) and have still to join the 'O' (the Organization) -- will pose more difficulties than the government would first acknowledge. To this end he read again the resolution of the Congress of Deputies plenum, when the government was authorized to join NATO, in which the same majority which gave the authorization advised that in the membership negotiations the security of the entire peninsular and extrapeninsular territory (that is, including Ceuta, Melilla and the Canary Islands) and the priority of the recovery of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar must be guaranteed. "And we will demand, Gonzalez said, "that all points of this resolution be fulfilled."

Concerning the contradictory statements by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns about whether Ceuta and Melilla are or are not covered by the alliance's defensive umbrella, Gonzalez said that "Luns should be pensioned off, because he said the reverse 18 months ago. Perhaps he has changed his stance because of the Spanish Government's weakness."

"Joining NATO," he added, "should not mean a change of attitude in the armed forces. That seemed to me insulting to anybody wearing a uniform. The military will not change their attitude toward the democratic institutions because Spain is or is not joining the alliance."

As regards the Malvinas conflict, which, in his opinion, is changing international relations, especially because it is opening up a rift between Europe and Latin America, Gonzalez said that Spain could have done something more about that conflict. he recognized the Argentines' right to the islands, but he condemned both the Argentine and British stances in using violence. "The Argentine people, who have been led by the president of the junta, General Galtieri, to a military defeat, will have to draw their conclusions. When Calvo-Sotelo goes to Bonn 5 June, I do not know how Luns could dare to assert that the entire Atlantic alliance supports Britain in this conflict. Nobody knows how much Spain's joining the Atlantic organization will cost. We only know it increases defense expenditure. But if we socialists attain power and we have already joined, we will fulfill our pledge to consult the people."

FINAL ASSAULT LAUNCHED; ARGENTINES SURRENDER

'Rout' Reported

LD141926 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1912 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Robert Hutchinson and Alan Jones, PA defense staff]

[Text] British troops could be in control of Port Stanley within hours after routing the 7,000-strong Argentine garrison, Whitehall sources indicated tonight. The Argentine troops were said to be on the run, fleeing through the deserted streets of the Falklands capital. More than 6,000 British marines and soldiers were in hot pursuit. The rout came only hours after the second phase of the final assault plan was put into effect.

A third phase had been planned but land forces commander Major-General Jeremy Moore signalled his men to press on when the Argentine defenders broke and started running from Mount William just two miles from Stanley. The British tide swept through the so-called Galtieri line of fortifications, over-running trenches and machine gun posts with little general resistance. But there were hard fights at Mount Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge, a 350-foot ridge of land which overlooks the former Royal Marines base at Moody Brook and lies 1,800 metres across the harbour from the town.

There was a buzz of excitement at the Ministry of Defense in London as a British victory looked imminent. It was also learnt tonight that another Argentine Mirage jet has been shot down by a Sea Dart missile fired from a British warship.

Thatcher Announces Cease-Fire

LD142132 London BBC Domestic Service in English 2113 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Announcement by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the House of Commons on 14 June -- live]

[Text] May I give the House the latest information about the battle of the Falklands. After successful attacks last night, General Moore decided to press forward. The Argentinians retreated. Our forces reached the outskirts of Port Stanley. Large numbers of Argentine soldiers threw down their weapons. They are reported to be flying white flags over Port Stanley. Our troops have been ordered not to fire except in self-defense.

Talks are now in progress between General Menendez and our deputy commander, Brigadier Waters, about the surrender of the Argentine forces on East and West Falklands.

I will report further to the House tomorrow.

Troops Surrender

LD150628 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0624 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The battle for the Falklands is over. Argentinian forces in Port Stanley surrendered at 9 pm Falkland time last night, and are being returned to Argentina. The end of the 75-day conflict was signalled in this dramatic message, released by 10 Downing Street, from Major General Jeremy Moore, the land force commander:

"In Port Stanley at 9 pm Falkland time tonight 14 June Major General Menendez surrendered all Argentine Armed Forces in East and West Falklands, together with their impedimenta. Arrangements are in hand to assemble the men for return to Argentina, to gather in their arms and equipment, and to mark and make safe their munitions.

"The Falkland Islands are once more under the government desired by their inhabitants -- God save the queen. Signed, J. Moore."

Talks had gone on through the night to reach a formal surrender after the 7,000 strong Argentine garrison in Port Stanley had run up the white flag following a determined British push on the capital. The Argentine troops were reported to have fled through the deserted streets with more than 6,000 marines and soldiers in hot pursuit.

General Menendez, the Argentine governor general of the islands, is expected to ask Britain for free passage to the country of his choice, because he does not want to return to Buenos Aires and dishonour. Earlier in the campaign he had sworn to fight to "the last bullet and the last man."

First reports of a ceasefire came last night from the Argentine high command. But the first official news in Britain came in a special Commons statement by the prime minister shortly after 10 pm.

Mrs Thatcher, who leaves for New York today to address a special United Nations debate on disarmament, promised MP's another government statement this afternoon. There were loud cheers and waving of order papers as the prime minister sat down.

A cheering crowd signing "Rule Britannia" greeted her when she returned to Downing Street from the Commons. The prime minister told the throng: "We know what we had to do and we went about it and did it. Great Britain is Great again."

Defence Secretary Mr John Nott predicted that the Union Jack would be flying again over Port Stanley within a few hours. Speaking at the Defence Ministry shortly after hearing Mrs Thatcher announce the ceasefire, he said: "We are absolutely delighted with the news."

In addition to the Port Stanley garrison, there are about 1,000 Argentine soldiers at Fox Bay and Pebble Island on West Falkland.

In the Commons, Labour leader Mr Michael Foot said there would be "genuine, widespread rejoicing at the prospect of the end of the bloodshed." And both Liberal leader Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen of the SDP congratulated the British troops on their victory.

The number of British servicemen killed or missing, presumed dead, in the Falklands conflict was last night put at more than 220. A Whitehall source said the casualties had been lighter than expected.

"Taken overall the casualties have been light, although of course we regret every single one of them," he said. The mood at the Defence Ministry was one of "enormous relief."

It was disclosed last night that more than 20 British troops and about 50 Argentines died in fierce fighting which followed the first phase of the assault on Port Stanley at the weekend. In the second phase of their campaign to re-take the islands' capital, British forces swept through the so-called "Galtieri line" of fortifications, over-running trenches and machine gun posts with little resistance.

But there were tough fights at Mount Tumbledown and Wireless Ridge, a 350-foot ridge of land which overlooks the former Royal Marines' base at Moody Brook and lies 1,000 metres across the harbour from the town. It was at Moody Brook that last night's ceasefire talks took place.

Outside, the shooting had stopped and all was quiet. Britain's final assault plan was implemented with marines, paratroopers, guardsmen and Gurkhas.

When the Gurkhas moved towards Mount William, 2 1/2 miles from Port Stanley, the Argentine defenders turned and fled, dropping their rifles and abandoning mortars and machine guns.

As they scurried into the town they came under heavy artillery fire from 105mm howitzers flown onto Wireless Ridge and were bombarded by navy ships. Many Argentines simply surrendered on the spot in small groups.

Major General Moore had originally planned to launch a third phase in the final attack -- an assault on 450 foot high Sapper Hill to the south-west of Stanley. But, with a rout obviously in progress, he signalled to his tactical commanders "press on" and the British forces swept on in hot pursuit of the fleeing Argentines.

The war -- the Ministry of Defence still insists it is self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter -- has cost the Argentines nearly 100 aircraft, one cruiser and almost 800 dead.

Besides the 220 British servicemen killed, four warships and one merchant ship, the Atlantic Conveyor, have been sunk.

14,800 Argentines

LD151140 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1132 GMT 15 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson and Alan Jones, PA defense staff]

[Excerpts] An estimated 14,800 Argentine troops were involved in the Falklands surrender, some 6,000 more than the total British land forces, according to authoritative sources in Whitehall today. In Port Stanley, 11,000 Argentine prisoners of war were today under British Army guard, their weapons piled up.

Victory has brought new problems for the British commander Major-General Jeremy Moore -- many of the Argentines captured at Port Stanley are said to be "in a bad way" suffering from exposure, exhaustion and frostbite.

The number of Argentines captured has astonished the Ministry of Defence. Sources believe the Hercules reinforcement flights have been secretly landing nightly with more and more troops for the "last bullet last man" defence General Menendez promised, but failed to deliver.

A supply ship has also been found in Stanley Harbour which had slipped through the navy cordon enforcing the 200 miles total exclusion zone around the islands.

Once the Argentines have had their names, ranks, and numbers recorded, and been shipped out of the islands, special runway repair teams already on the Falklands will work 24 hours a day to get Stanley Airfield working again. Despite the constant and ferocious air and naval bombardment of the runway and facilities, it is believed in London the airfield could be operational again in just two days.

Clarification Sought

LD151248 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1227 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Britain is seeking to establish from the Argentine authorities whether hostilities between the two countries over the Falklands are at an end, the Foreign Office said today. These inquiries, writes PA diplomatic correspondent Tom McMullan, are being made through the Swiss Embassy which represents Britain in Argentina since the break in diplomatic relations.

A Foreign Office spokesman said there was a "linkage" between hostilities and the obligations imposed on Britain under the terms of the Geneva convention relative to prisoners of war. The spokesman said that under the terms of the Geneva convention, Britain was required to return prisoners of war at the end of hostilities, if not before. "That obligation will be honoured," the spokesman said.

Whitehall officials said the search for confirmation that hostilities had ended did not imply that Britain was suggesting continued fighting. So far, however, there had only been a surrender of Argentine forces on the Falklands after discussions between the commanding officers. What was needed was a formal indication of the position of the Argentine Government.

Officials would not speculate on the options open to Britain if such confirmation is not forthcoming. For Mrs Thatcher and her ministerial colleagues, it is felt to be vital to have some indication of the attitude of the Argentine Government in formulating future policy for the islands.

Argentina from its mainland bases could continue to harass the islanders after the heat of the immediate battle has died down. So far, British officials have not been prepared to discuss the possibility that Argentine prisoners might be held as a bargaining counter until the Argentines offer a pledge that hostilities are at an end.

Garrison Planned

LD151012 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0940 GMT 15 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] The 3,000 men of 5 Infantry Brigade look set to form the first garrison of the retaken Falkland Islands, according to Whitehall officials today.

Three Commando Brigade, with its three Royal Marine commandos and artillery battery, will probably be the first to be pulled out because of their NATO commitment to defend the alliance's northern flank in Norway.

Officials predicted that the garrison will probably be relieved on a regular six monthly or annual basis. Cost of maintaining the garrison is estimated at least 100 million pounds a year, according to the officials.

On top of this will be the cost of repairing damage caused by the Argentine occupation forces; building new roads and facilities, and laying new telephone lines. Building a new runway at Port Stanley is estimated at 20 million pounds alone, said the sources.

Royal Engineers are already en route from Ascension Island to the Falklands to undertake this work, it is understood. The Pentagon has already offered a package of military hardware to Britain which will boost the garrison's defences, it is believed.

This included the missile improved Hawk -- an acronym for Homing All the Way Killer -- which has a lethal performance against aircraft, and the shoulder-fired Stinger missile which has already been used by the SAS to shoot down a Pucara aircraft in the early stages of the land war.

More ammunition for the garrison is on its way to the Falklands and the Royal Navy is producing contingency plans for a number of frigates to be stationed in the South Atlantic to protect against aircraft and submarine attack on shipping supply routes from Ascension.

This naval force -- estimated by some in Whitehall to number around 10 percent of the total strength of the Royal Navy -- will also include one or two nuclear submarines, it is understood.

Lord Shackleton, now hurriedly revising his 1976 report on the future of the Falklands, said today that an enlarged military garrison on the islands could be enormously important for the future of their economy.

Mrs Thatcher called in the former Labour leader of the House of Lords earlier in the crisis to ask him to revise his pigeonholed 1976 report on the future of the islands. Lord Shackleton now expects to present his revision to the prime minister "fairly soon."

He has brought the original 10-man team of specialists who produced the two volume report together again. Their report considered every aspect of the economy of the Falklands and its dependencies, such as South Georgia, from sheep farming through to the huge potential yields of krill -- tiny crustaceans -- in the South Atlantic. They estimated that the yields of blue whiting alone might provide equivalent to all Britain's annual fish catch.

Today Lord Shackleton said: "One general point now is that if there is a military garrison there that could be enormously important for the economy of the islands -- more than anything else -- in a place with such a small population.

"That population is going to be a great deal bigger if there is a garrison. I think we have got to look at the impact of having extra people there."

The team's 1976 report said that although the population and economy of the islands were in decline there was potential for transformation. Lord Shackleton said today he hoped there would be cooperation with other nations in the region -- "My original report said that was desirable, and I stick to that."

While he did not want to discuss future relations with Argentina over the islands, he pointed out that in the past Chile and Uruguay had had important roles to play with the Falklands.

EEC URGED TO MAINTAIN EMBARGO ON ARGENTINA

LD151034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1007 GMT 15 Jun 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Excerpt] Britain is urging the continuation of Common Market trade sanctions against Argentina, despite the surrender of the invasion force. The tough embargo recently renewed indefinitely by seven of the UK's EEC partners should remain in place until the war over the Falklands has ended, British officials in Brussels were insisting today.

A spokesman for Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister who is currently in charge of EEC policy-making, said: "Political directors of the ten Common Market countries are in consultation about whether what has happened amounts to a ceasefire or an end of the war."

In the context of the EEC ban, the distinction is a crucial one for the government. The message to Britain's partners today was that the fighting may have stopped, but the diplomatic and political struggle over the future of the islands is far from finished.

That struggle, EEC delegations are being told, requires continued, strong moral backing for the UK from the Community.

ISRAELI MILITARY SAID USING RADARS IN CYPRUS

NC121536 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 12 Jun 82 p 1

[By correspondent A. Viketos]

[Excerpt] Nicosia -- About 20 Israeli military experts "have been admitted" into the Troodos Mountain radars (installed by the British) to watch military movements in the area and appraise them within the framework of Israel's interests. This was disclosed yesterday by a well-informed source, who added that these experts arrived at the restricted radar zone through the Akrotiri bases (in Limassol).

In the meantime, the first refugees from the Lebanese war arrived at Larnaca Harbor yesterday. There were 110 persons -- Lebanese Phalangists and foreign nationals, including French diplomats.

Government Denial

NC130701 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 13 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] "There is no truth in the press report that there are Israeli agents at the British radars on Troodos." This statement was made yesterday by the government spokesman, without clarifying how the government has established that there are no Israelis at Troodos.

What is certain is that the government has absolutely believed the "explanation" given by the British. According to the explanation, men of the UN [peace force] are leaving Lebanon because of the events there and come to Akrotiri, whence they are taken to Troodos and housed in special facilities.

The government spokesman has also denied the report in a weekly newspaper that Israeli aircraft violate Cypriot airspace during their operations in Lebanon.

KHARAVYI SCORES U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL'S ACTIONS

NC111005 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 11 Jun 82 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: Scandal and Provocation]

[Text] It seems that some Western diplomats have decided to move their vehement war, which they have up to now been waging against the Cypriot democratic forces in the darkness of the political sidelines, to the open stage of a political showdown. This is proved by the action of U.S. Embassy diplomat Paul Hacker, who converted a Turkish Cypriot coffee shop in Pyla into a site for a political gathering in order to speak publicly and bluntly against the cooperation of the Cypriot political parties, to slander the leftwing forces and to deliver an anticommunist sermon.

This behavior constitutes a scandalous violation of all diplomatic customs. It constitutes a flagrant intervention in Cyprus' political affairs and an undermining of the positions of the government and the Cyprus state. It is also an open provocation against our people, who do not accept lessons on democracy or freedom from any foreigner, particularly from the representatives of those who are actually to blame for the Cypriot people's tragedy and who work as advisers for the abolition of democracy and freedom in Cyprus. This country has suffered enough as a result of the American plots, undermining activities and interventions in Cyprus. It is not possible to allow the carrying out -- particularly openly and officially -- of such intriguing. Such a thing would be tantamount to suicide. This should be made clear to the American and to any other Western diplomats who might be preparing to campaign against the patriotic democratic forces. Along with Cyprus' strong official protest to the U.S. Government, it should also be demanded that Paul Hacker be removed immediately from this country.

MEDICAL AID TO BE GIVEN TO LEBANON, PALESTINIANS

NC110836 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] During its meeting yesterday under Acting President of the Republic Ladhas, the Council of Ministers decided to give practical support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who are fighting for their freedom.

As a first demonstration of support, pharmaceutical supplies will be sent to Lebanon immediately.

The council also decided that Cyprus' hospitals will be made available for the treatment of those who are seriously wounded.

TSFC Aid

TA112116 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the Red Crescent will send medical supplies and food to Lebanon, which is in a difficult situation as a result of the Israeli attacks. The Red Crescent will send 19 tons of food and medical supplies by land tomorrow. Part of the aid will be given to the PLO.

The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus announced that wounded Palestinians who come to Cyprus can be treated in its hospitals. It also decided to send a medical crew, medical supplies and food to Lebanon.

DENKTAS RETURNS FROM UNITED NATIONS 14 JUN

TA141742 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas returned home today after completing his talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Ceullar concerning the latest developments in the Cyprus issue. It was announced following the talks that an identity of views was reached between the UN secretary general and Denktas to the effect that the intercommunal talks were the best way to reach a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Comments on Talks

TA150539 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Statement by Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas at Ercan State Airport on his arrival in Cyprus; 14 June -- recorded]

[Text] As you know, I left for New York to make a reassessment of the intercommunal talks with the honorable UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar. I have returned after completing my contacts. We have made a profound assessment. As has already been announced in New York, Mr de Cuellar shares our views. [Words indistinct] that there is now way other than the intercommunal talks. He also shares the view that progress has been made at the talks. We briefed him on the Greek Cypriot attempts aimed at absolutely ending the talks. Then there was the meeting of the nonaligned group. Contrary to the optimistic assessment in the UN secretary general's report, they [presumably the Greek Cypriots] returned with a very bad resolution which cast a shadow on the office of the secretary general. They continued their attitude in Cyprus by (?arresting) various captains. Furthermore, they are airing many unfounded (?allegations) against us and against Turkey at many international meetings. We have expressed our views and concerns on the issue to the secretary general and we have asked him to [word indistinct] Kiprianou -- when he sees him -- that the Greek Cypriots renounce this attitude. Of course, we cannot tell the secretary general what to do but we let him know what Turkish Cypriot stand is on the issue.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian incidents have begun. What we have seen on television reminded us of our suffering at the hands of the Greek Cypriots for 11 years. Innocent people have been left without shelter. When we saw the women running in the streets carrying their children we thought of what we went through during the 1963-64 incidents. I believe that all world countries should cooperate to put an end to this situation for humanity and for peace.

Of course, the death of King Khalid, a great friend of the Turkish Cypriot community and a supporter of Islamic unity, has deeply grieved us. He has been replaced by his brother, the [word indistinct] of the same path. We believe that he will struggle in the same manner for Islamic unity and will stand by the Turkish Cypriot community as a strong friend. We extended our condolences to our Saudi brothers. It is our duty to once again express our condolences here.

To sum up, the discussion of the Cyprus issue at the UN Secretariat General at a time when hot wars are going on in many regions of the world underscores the fact that efforts are being exerted to bring to the negotiating table the countries involved in clashes because the only way to peace is through negotiations and not through clashes. We are at the negotiating table. We are negotiating for peace. We are negotiating with sincerity. Leaving the negotiating table carries with it a great responsibility and everyone should be well aware of this fact. I can say that our contacts have been very positive. We found the opportunity to meet many people. Mr Atakol will remain in New York for another week. Extension of the UNFICYP mandate will be discussed at the UN Security Council. I also asked him to hold contacts with the representatives of Islamic countries because they have now adopted a position against our attendence at the Islamic conference. They [presumably the Greek Cypriots] have appealed to the islamic countries to reject Turkish Cypriot presence at the Islamic Conference. These cannot be considered acts of friendship and good-will. It is our duty to explain to all the Islamic countries this mentality which is against our presence in a religious organization together with all its implications. Atakol has begun this duty there and we shall continue it here.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS PROTEST ARREST OF SYRIAN CAPTAIN

TA141149 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Cagatay, has said that the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot administration undermines peaceful efforts for a Cyprus settlement. He was referring to the arrest by the Greek Cypriot police of the captain of the Syrian vessel, Dina, for calling at the port of Famagusta.

Mr Cagatay said that the Greek Cypriot embargo did not hold out much hope for the future and adversely affected the intercommunal talks. He said the Greek Cypriots had been taking part in high-level contacts for the successful conclusion of the intercommunal talks and at the same time had been doing everything possible to deadlock the talks. This, Mr Cagatay said, is a typical example of the Greek Cypriot administration's lack of sincerity.

The prime minister recalled that in the Denktas-Makarios agreement of May 1979, both sides had agreed to abstain from any action which might jeopardize the outcome of the intercommunal talks. Therefore, he added, the latest Greek Cypriot action had been protested to the UN secretary general by President Denktas.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW VISIT POSTPONED -- Mr Yeoryios Ladhas, acting president of the republic and House of Representatives president, yesterday received Soviet Ambassador Sergey Astavin, who informed him that the Supreme Soviet has agreed to the requested 1-week postponement of the visit to the Soviet Union by a parliamentary delegation under Mr Ladhas. Thus, the visit will begin in 5 July and end on 12 July instead of 28 June to 5 July. This postponement has become necessary because the president will most probably be out of Cyprus until 2 July. [Text] [Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 13 Jun 82 p 12 NC]

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU COMMENTS ON AEGEAN QUESTION

TA141335 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Jun (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said Monday no commitment had been made at the recent NATO summit in Bonn on the Aegean question.

Asked to comment on a call by Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou for a moratorium on rights and usage in the Aegean, Ulusu said before leaving for Saudi Arabia that an exchange of views and understanding would be needed first on "what a moratorium is."

The important thing at the Bonn summit was, he said, that "grounds for starting negotiations" on the Aegean dispute had been laid.

Premier Ulusu hoped Turkey and Greece could resume negotiations on the bases of equity and international rules.

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SAUDI ARABIA

TA141113 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has departed for Riyadh to extend condolences on behalf of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and the Turkish Government following the death of Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure for Saudi Arabia, Ulusu noted that King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz died at a time when the Islamic community is faced with big problems and said: On this sad day, we extend our condolences to the entire Saudi royal family, government and people. I would like to reiterate my belief that the prosperity and happiness of Saudi Arabia will continue under the administration of the new Saudi King Fahd.

Replying to journalists' questions at the airport, Ulusu said that the work on the minimum wage is continuing and that the necessary adjustment will be effected after the linkage between the minimum wage and seniority compensation is severed.

In reply to a question on Turkish-Greek relations, Ulusu said that an optimistic atmosphere was created during the NATO summit meeting, and he expressed the hope that the talks will continue in order to solve the problems within the framework of the principles of equity and international rules.

Ulusu was seen off at Esenboga Airport by State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara and Ankara Mayor Mustafa Gonul.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR LIBYA

TA132018 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left for Libya this evening. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Ozal said that he will hold contacts on economic issues in Libya within the framework of previously signed Turkish-Libyan agreements. He added that Turkish contractors' and exporters' relations with Libya and the problems they encounter will be discussed at the meetings. Ozal will leave Libya for France on 18 June and will attend an OECD meeting to be held in Paris. Developments in the Turkish economy will be assessed at the OECD meeting. Furthermore, views will be exchanged on aid to be extended by the OECD member countries to Turkey this year.

DATA ON DETAINEES, CASES BEFORE COURTS RELEASED

TA111725 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Jun (AA) -- Some 19,125 persons were under arrest, and 1,105 in detention in Turkey at the end of April 1982, according to figures released by the martial law coordination office at the general staff headquarters.

Martial law courts had sentenced 23,145 defendants in various cases coming before them since the declaration of martial law, and the number of prisoners serving time in civil or military institutions for "ideological offences" was 6,091.

The military courts had completed 27,275 out of 33,782 cases coming before them, while trial on 6,507 cases still continued.

AFP Report

NC112111 Paris AFP in English 2058 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Jun (AFP) -- A total of 19,125 people [words indistinct] under arrest in Turkish military prisons, with an additional 1,105 persons under 45-day detention, military sources here announced.

In a report on legal (?activities) in Turkey since the military coup of September [words indistinct] the coordination bureau of martial law said that 23,145 people have been sentenced and another 6,091 transferred to civilian prisons after conviction.

In a report published by the Turkish press directorate last May, the number of persons under arrest for "terrorist activities" since the military coup had been given as 43,140, with the military prison population listed [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, a Turkish military prosecutor has called for the death penalty against 131 defendants in the trial [words indistinct] Workers Party" (PKK), which began three days ago in Mardin, southeastern Turkey. He demanded prison [word indistinct] five to 20 years for the remaining 250 defendants.

The Mardin group of PKK is accused of commiting 23 murders, 28 robberies and 15 armed clashes in an attempt "to establish a Marxist-Leninist independent Kurdish state [word indistinct] southeastern territories of Turkey."

IRANIAN RED CRESCENT DELEGATION ARRIVES

TA141743 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Jun (AA) -- A five-man delegation from the Iranian Red Crescent, headed by President of the Red Crescent Society Dr (R. Ferouz Abadi), arrived in Ankara Monday to discuss the prospective reunion of POW's of the Iran-Iraq war with their families.

The Iranian Red Crescent team will confer with Turkish officials, including those of the Turkish Red Crescent, Tuesday. Dr (Firuz Abadi) and his delegation will be in Turkey 3 days.

LIVESTOCK EXPORTS TO LEBANON REPORTEDLY HALTED

TA131508 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Mersin, Jun 13 (AA) -- Livestock exports to Lebanon from the southern port city of Mersin have been completely halted because of the Israeli invasion of that country, exporters said. An exporter told newsmen that several Lebanese ships were still awaiting at the Mersin port for the war to end. As soon as hostilities ceased, the ships would depart, he added.

TCP SUPPORTS HUNGER STRIKE IN ISTANBUL PRISON

TA110722 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Statement by Turkish Communist Party's Central Committee concerning the hunger strike being held at the Metris military prison in Istanbul; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] For more than 20 days, 2,500 progressive and patriotic conflicts are waging a hunger strike at the Metris military prison in Istanbul. Some of the strikers, who are protesting the barbaric pressures of the military junta at the prison houses, are at the brink of death. Most of them have already been hospitalized. Representations by the relatives of the convicts to officials, including head of the junta Evren, are not taken into consideration while pressures continue and even the parents of the convicts are detained.

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] supports this heroic resistance at the convicts at the Metris prison in Istanbul. The TCP appeals to all people to support the struggle being waged by the progressive and patriotic convicts that the military junta is trying to bury alive and not to forget them.

Executions must be halted; all political prisoners must be released; tortures during questioning at police stations and the 45-day detention without trial must be stopped; the torture of convicts after they have been imprisoned must be prevented; the restrictions forced on the defense during trials as well as censoring of the press concerning the procedures at the courts must be lifted; an immediate stop must be put to the inhuman tortures and pressures in the prisons. In particular, the shameful methods of torture practiced against women prisoners must be stopped immediately; the forced reeducation of the prisoners, the difficulties being made for those who need medical and other aid, limitations on visits to prisoners and the punishment in cells must be abolished; all inhuman prison conditions must be changed radically.

The TCP appeals to all the people to protest the fascist pressures being waged in the junta dungeons against the distinguished sons of our people and to prevent the efforts by the junta to destroy physically the fighters for peace and liberty whose convictions it could not destroy.

OUR RADIO ATTACKS REAGAN'S EUROPEAN REMARKS

TA150924 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "The Reagan administration's new tactic in continuing its enmity against peace; paying lipservice to peace"]

[Text] Dear listeners, U.S. President Reagan toured various Western European countries last week. Reagan resorted to every trick in a bid to show everywhere he sent that he supported peace. Addressing the FRG Bundestag, Reagan tried to appear as a genuine dove of peace. He said: My heart is with those attending the peace marches. I would also like to march in the frontlines of these demonstrations.

Dear listeners, no doubt Reagan's statements amazed many. Many began to ask whether it was really Reagan who was on the rostrum. It is impossible not to agree with them. The Reagan they know is one who is a staunch enemy of peace demonstrations, one who sees Moscow involvement behind every peace movement, one who is the initator of armament and the engineer of the thesis of a limited nuclear war in Europe. Why is such a person now frequently speaking about peace? Dear listeners there is nothing astonishing in this fact. There is now a strong world peace movement. This peace movement has come to the doorsteps of the White House. It has gained international dimensions. The social and class base of this movement is constantly expanding. The Soviet Union has put forward constructive proposals and taken concrete steps to limit nuclear and strategic arms, reduce tension in the world and increase security.

The Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally freeze the deployment of nuclear missiles in its European territory and to unilaterally reduce the number of previously deployed missiles. The Soviet Union put forward concrete and constructive proposals at the Geneva talks in which the limitation of medium range missiles in Europe is being discussed. All these moves are gaining the support of larger forces and all peace-lovers and thus becoming a powerful weapon in the hands of peace forces. Blatant attacks against the peace movement at such a moment and a policy of open aggression are insufficient to help the U.S. administration conceal its policy of tension and clashes. The U.S. administration is now trying to resort to more subtle methods. That is why the U.S. administration is now trying to assume a peaceful role.

As has been pointed out by the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn during a statement on FRG television, Reagan's peace statements are part of a political maneuver. Reagan, with his peace mask, is trying to break the peace activities which are gradually increasing and the social base of which is expanding in Western Europe. Through this policy of deceit, Reagan is trying to conceal from the peace-loving masses U.S. imperialism's policy of madness and the danger it poses to peace and humanity.

Orsan Oymen, in his article entitled "The New Reagan, From Hawk to Dove," stressed this point in the daily MILLIYET on 11 June. In his article, Oymen says: The reality is as follows: let the U.S. police station in the Middle East, namely Israel, continue to bomb Beirut with some 500 tanks. Let Great Britain of the EEC and NATO continue to sink ships on behalf of its former colony some 13,000 kilometers away. The extras behind the curtain are continuing to rehearse their roles. Let us continue to pay lipservice to peace.

Dear listener, Reagan's peace statements are nothing but a fake peace mask. The Reagan administration, today as well as yesterday, is the chief enemy of the peace movement and the chief initiator of nuclear armament. It is the source of the danger of nuclear war. Today, as was the case in the past, there are more important issues for the Reagan administration. This reality was once again revealed in the recent NATO summit meeting in Bonn. Reagan and his partners have further opened the door to new and greater dangers at the Bonn meeting. The junta's prime minister, Ulusu, who also attended the Bonn meeting, signed the plans of Reagan administration which will drag the world toward a nuclear holocaust. The junta is supporting NATO and U.S. imperialism in a bid to keep the dictatorship alive. It is in favor of U.S. imperialism's death plans. The junta is opening our territory to the AWACS spy planes and the Rapid Deployment Forces which are to be used in the event of a U.S. attack against the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf. In short, a handful of generals and civilian reactionaries are sacrificing our beautiful homeland to U.S. imperialism.

Dear listeners, our beautiful homeland is becoming the tool of such dangerous plans. Is it possible to prevent such a policy? Yes, it is possible. There are forces in our country which can succeed. The only condition for success is the unity of action of all forces which do not want our country and our people to perish, against U.S. imperialism and the military dictatorship it supports.

BRIEFS

HIGHWAY TALKS WITH ITALY -- The Turkey-Italy Joint Highway Transportation Committee met in Rome today. The functioning of the existing highway transportation agreement between the two countries will be assessed during the talks. The committee will also discuss transit passage of transport vehicles and the mutual increasing of entrance fees for trucks, as well as new methods that will facilitate highway transportation between Turkey and Italy. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 82 TA]

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 116 16 June 1982

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SCHMIDT DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, PEACE MOVEMENT

DW151215 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 2010 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Chancellor Helmut Schmidt interview by Reporter Haller in New York; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Many people, not only in the FRG, are asking themselves why disarmament matters do not develop any faster. You are probably asking yourself the same thing: Why is it that no faster progress can be achieved?

[Answer] At any rate it is not the fault of the FRG. We are not the sole partner of the East in any of these fields, neither in the field of so-called intercontinental strategic nuclear arms -- this matter is being negotiated solely between Moscow and Washington, we are not involved, we are only involved as advisers -- nor in the field of European medium-range missiles which are negotiated in Geneva between Moscow and Washington. We are not involved at all, we are involved just as advisers. Also, with regard to the Vienna negotiations on the bilateral reduction of conventional armed forces, we do not sit alone across from the Eastern side, we sit there together with a large number of West European governments and the American Government. So it is our fault least of all.

In the course of past years the two world powers found it rather difficult to compromise in all these fields. I think that the lowest point in this respect has been overcome in the meantime, because alongside the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons there will be negotiations on intercontinental strategic arms by the end of this month.

I am rather optimistic with regard to a new impetus of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of conventional forces. The West will launch a common initiative. I am also not without optimism as regards the Madrid follow-up confernce of Helsinki which is supposed to lead to a general European disarmament conference. All this is connected with the fact that the leadership on both sides have realized that disarmament must be pursued independent of ideological quarrels, political interests and mutual accusations which one believes one must voice. This thesis is supported by the fact that Brezhnev and Reagan want to meet this year.

And yet you are right that I belong to the people who are impatient. I have been impatient for 20 years. It was more than 20 years ago that I wrote for the first time about disarmament. I was involved and my involvement has not decreased although I have learned quite a lot about the difficulties. The greatest difficulty lies in the lack of confidence with regard to the honesty of the respective adversary.

[Question] You have talked for a long time about the silence between the big powers. Something seems to be developing there indeed. The great UN principle involving the renunciation of force, however, seems to be endangered at the moment in many different parts of this world where there is shooting and killing.

[Answer] That is true. Both things you said are true. First I want to deal with the first sentence. The silence between both world powers, which I have publicly criticized several times, is coming to an end. Thank God! We have earned quite some merit with regard to its coming to an end. Second, you are right that fighting and killing is going on in many parts of the world, sometimes without participation, or direct participation of the two superpowers. The war between Iran and Iraq is a case in point, and the war in southern Lebanon is another. You can also cite one more example, such as the Ogaden conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia.

[Question] Don't forget the Falkland Islands.

[Answer] No, I did not forget them, I could have named them too. The two world powers are not involved in the Falkland conflict either. The renunciation of force principle of the UN charter is being violated in many cases. Thank God that none of the violators has so far attempted to escalate the armed military conflict to the highest level of a nuclear conflict. But nobody can exclude that danger absolutely. Therefore, in the New York special assembly, I objected to the argument that the only important thing is to avoid a nuclear conflict, as if other military conflicts were less threatening. Millions of people were killed in World War II by conventional arms.

[Question] Here in New York you have repeatedly mentioned the moral significance of pressing for disarmament. That also involves the peace movement.

[Answer] That is correct. A number of positive elements is involved in the peace movement in the whole world. The German media to a certain extent created the impression that the peace movement was something German. There is something German to it, but there is also part of it which lives in the eastern parts of Europe although it cannot publicly display itself there. It also lives in other parts of the world, such as here in New York City, where some 600,000 people demonstrated for peace last weekend.

These people are restless and impatient. I share their impatience. I do not share, however, the occasionally somewhat rash utopian and idealistic judgment that matters could be improved by one-sided disarmament. If the other side does not cooperate, it could lead within a short time to becoming politically dependent on the other side. Disarmament must be a bilateral matter, and it must be agreed to through a signed treaty, for otherwise you cannot rely on it.

[Question] You did not say, however, that passion is on the side of the demonstrators and reason on that of the politicians.

[Answer] The politicians could well be a bit more passionate with regard to disarmament, while the demonstrators could well use a bit more political reason.

BOELLING DENIES SCHMIDT PLANNING RESIGNATION

DW151405 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0448 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Telephone interview with Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Press and Information Office, presently in New York, by reporter Kroenig, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Chancellor Helmust Schmidt gave a speech yesterday at the UN special assembly which I would like to discuss with you. But first I would like to ask you a question in response to rumors and respective publications: Is the chancellor considering resigning because of the anything but pleasant domestic political situation? You could hear and read such rumors.

[Answer] Chancellor Schmidt did not have any such idea prior to his trip to the New York UN special assembly, nor did he occupy himself with such a though here. The chancellor assumes that the objectively existing difficulties can be overcome by a joint effort of the two parties forming the goverment. He himself is prepared to find realistic solutions for the 1983 budget, and he is certain that the vice chancellor is prepared to make a similar effort. There is no need to deny anything from here because all of it is nonsense.

[Question] So there are no such considerations in this direction for the time after the Hesse elections?

[Answer] The chancellor is firmly determined to do his duty. He is also certain that Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher will stick with this coalition. It is superfluous to deal with rumors whose origin is known in a time of so much foreign-political tension. It is sufficiently known in Colonge, Bonn and everywhere else in the FRG. We have read reports in today's papers with great interest, saying that considerable and serious conflicts exist in the ranks of the opposition.

[Question] Which is nothing bad and which is quite legitimate?

[Answer] That is quite okay, but seems to contain some real material for speculation.

CDU/CSU QUARRELS IN SECRET SESSION REPORTED

DW140925 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Bonn correspondent signed FY.]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 13 Jun -- New grave tensions have come up in the CDU leadership with regard to personnel. They seem to involve the candidate for chancellor. This aggravation is demonstrated by the extraordinary step of calling an unscheduled, strictly confidential CDU Presidium session on Saturday in Bonn, without including some of the aides who usually participate. The initiative for the session came from Schleswig-Holsten Minister-President Stoltenberg. It was learned that one of the reasons was Stoltenberg's and the north German CDU's discontent regarding consideration by a Kohl government if a government change were to take place in Bonn in the near future -- the CDU seems to generally expect it now. The unrest in the CDU top echelon was also caused by the fact that the north German CDU assumes that far-reaching agreements have been made secretly between Kohl and the south German CDU/CSU union without informing the north German CDU or seeking their participation.

The tension of the highest leadership body was demonstrated in a session a week ago. In a session behind closed doors after the Hamburg local elections, sharp controversies were taking place and Kohl's leadership was openly criticized by Stoltenberg. Kohl had agreed in a session of all CDU/CSU faction chairman some two weeks ago in Wuerzburg not to recognize graduations from integrated schools in CDU-governed laender. Stoltenberg claimed that in doing this Kohl had violated a presidium decision in favor of recognizing graduation from integrated schools. Stoltenberg charged that Kohl had thus violated party statutes.

The north German CDU is irritated because it feels tht it will not be sufficiently represented in the cabinet in case of taking over the government. This fear is based on the assumption that if a government is set up between the CDU/CSU union and the FDP, the latter will keep the foreign, domestic, economic and food ministries, and that the CSU will also man four ministries with Strauss as finance minister, Zimmermann as defense minister and Schneider as regional planning and housing minister. If Stuecklen remained Bundestag president, a fourth CSU ministerial position would be out because of the CDU/CSU party proportion agreement. Under these circumstances only the Ministry of Justice would remain for the north German CDU, argues the party. Stoltenberg, who was willing to cooperate in a Strauss cabinet as the second man, believes that such a position would not mean considering him properly if a cabinet were set up in the near future.

CHEYSSON RECEIVES ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151202 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir was received in Paris by Claude Cheysson this morning. The Israeli foreign minister will also be received by Francois Mitterrand this afternoon. Israel would like France to take part in an international force deployed in southern Lebanon. There is talk in Paris that France would take part only if requested to do so by Lebanese authorities. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Francis Gutmann, is going to Beirut this afternoon and Lebanon attaches great importance to his visit.

Meeting With Mitterrand

NC151828 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Jun (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand today insisted in talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir here that Israel immediately withdraws its troops from Lebanon, a presidential spokesman said.

President Mitterrand, who had a 45-minute meeting with the Israeli foreign minister, said the French Government will "support and endorse any process which would allow the legitimate Government of Lebanon to restore Lebanese integrity, unity and independence," Spokesman Michel Varelle said.

Mr Shamir declined to comment on leaving the meeting, but was expected to hold a press conference later. He arrived in France yesterday.

Explains Policy on Lebanon

LD151810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Israeli foreign minister [Yitzhaq Shamir] was received for 45 minutes late this afternoon at the Elysee Palace by Francois Mitterrand. Jean-Luc (Esse) questioned him at the press conference he has just given:

[Begin Shamir recording] We are searching for a political solution which will permit our forces to withdraw and return home and will guarantee the security of the citizens in the northern part of our state. That is to say, we would like to have a zone of security in Lebanon where there would be no further possibility for the terrorists to renew their attacks against us. We believe that this is in the interests of peace in our region, in the interests of world peace, and we will find sufficient support to create a (?force) which would constitute a political solution to this problem. [end recording]

Press Conference

NC151917 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was not to capture the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said here today.

The capture of Palestinian leaders was secondary to Israel's main objective of "stopping terrorist activities," Mr Shamir said during a press conference following a 45-minute meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand.

The Israeli minister linked any eventual withdrawal from Lebanon to the creation of a Lebanese "security zone." The establishment of such a zone would require the formation of a multinational force in Lebanon, the agreement of a free and independent Lebanese Government and a desire to cooperate with Israeli authorities, Mr Shamir said.

He said Israel was not fighting against the Palestinian people, but against the PLO, whom he called the source of the tragedy.

Mr Shamir also announced that European and Asian allies of the PLO had been captured in Lebanon.

Earlier today, Mr Shamir met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who said any decision regarding French participation in a multinational force in Lebanon would depend on the wishes of Lebanese authorities. Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry Francis Gutmann left here today for Beirut to discuss Lebanese views of the situation.

About 1,000 leftist Jews hostileto Israeli action in Lebanon demonstrated outside the Israeli Embassy here during Mr Shamir's stay. Mr Shamir's visit is part of an Israeli diplomatic offensive that includes Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to the United States this week.

Arab League Condemnation

PM160809 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was expected in Paris in the afternoon of this Monday, 14 June, for an "official visit" according to the Israeli Embassy, while according to the Quai d'Orsay it is merely a "working visit." Mr Shamir is to have a meeting Tuesday with Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, and that will be followed by a working session. He will hold [apparent line drop] before lunching with Mr Claude Cheysson who [apparent line drop]. He will then hold a press conference and attend a dinner given in his honor by Senate Chairman Alain Poher. The next day he will be entertained to lunch by the diplomatic press.

Although President Mitterrand said in his press conference 9 June that the joint cultural meeting which was to be held in Tel Aviv this Monday was not opportune but that "any discussion is good" and that Mr Shamir will hear "clear and honest talk" in Paris, the visit is viewed in a serious light by the Arab states. Stressing that he was making an "Arab League declaration," Mr M'mahed Yazid, director of the Arab League office in Paris, stated Sunday: "The league and the Arabs are surprised at the announcement of an official visit which comes at a time when Lebanon and Beirut are still burning and the thousands of people killed in the Israeli aggression are still being counted."

BRIEFS

CREDIT TO AID LEBANESE -- France has decided to make available a credit of Fr 500,000 to aid the Lebanese population. This sum will be handed over to the International Red Cross. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Jun 82 LD]

SWEDEN

RIKSDAG VOTES ON FUTURE OF DEFENSE FORCES

PM101215 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Jun 82 p 6

[Erik Liden report: "The Defense Forces' Future -- The Most Important Decisions"]

[Text] During an hour of voting the Riksdag made hundreds of decisions on the overall direction the defense forces would take in the next 5 years. The most important were:

MILITARY DEFENSES will receive 83,050 million kronor, or 16,610 million kronor per budget year -- after the Moderate Coalition Party gave its support to the government's proposals. The voting figures were 170-149 with 20 Communists abstaining.

CIVIL DEFENSE will receive 1,780 million kronor, or 312.5 million per budget year. A unanimous decision by the Riksdag.

ECONOMIC DEFENSES will receive 1,050 million kronor, or 210 million per budget year. A Social Democratic amendment was lost by 170 votes to 169.

WARTIME HEALTH CARE will receive 320 million kronor, or 64 million per budget year, after a vote in which the Moderate Coalition Party and the Social Democrats voted through funds for the whole of the 5-year period by 240 to 97. The government had proposed a 2-year allocation of funds.

A NEW PRICE COMPENSATION SYSTEM for inflation and the like was approved in a 319-20 vote. This will amount to 2.5 million kronor next year.

CONSCRIPTS' PAYMENTS were increased in line with the government proposal by 1 krona per day. The Social Democrats' proposal of 4 kronor per day was rejected by the Riksdag in a 170-169 vote.

The Riksdag also rejected the Social Democratic proposal for the amalgamation of the Defense High Command and the high command staffs of the individual services in a 170-169 vote. The motion tabled by the Left Party-Communists and [Social Democrat] Maj-Britt Theorin on the JAS issue lost in a 136-28 vote as did the Social Democrats' amendment which was lost by 172-167.

The question of codetermination for conscripts was returned to the Riksdag Defense Committee after voting ended in a tie at 169-169.

NAVY FIRES ON SUBMARINE IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

NC151130 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The Swedish Navy fired yesterday on what was believed to be a foreign submarine within Sweden's territorial waters off the coast of Aland Island in the Baltic Sea, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today. A patrol boat with sonar equipment spotted the vessel on Monday afternoon, three days after contact had been made in the same area.

The navy has been scouring Sweden's eastern coast for the past 12 days in search of a submarine reported by several people in the Gulf of Bothnia separating Sweden from Finland, north of the Baltic Sea.

Authorities have been unable to confirm the presence of another foreign submarine spotted off the coast of Vaeddo, just 50 km (32 miles) north of Stockholm, last Wednesday. The vessel returned to international waters without being identified after the navy fired off depth charges.

THATCHER OUTLINES VICTORY IN COMMONS STATEMENT

LD151526 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1431 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Statement by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to the House of Commons -- live]

[Text] With permission, Mr Speaker, I should like to make a statement on the Falkland Islands. Early this morning, in Port Stanley, 74 days after the Falkland Islands were invaded, General Moore accepted from General Menendez the surrender of all the Argentine forces in East and West Falkland [cries of "hear, hear"] together with their arms and equipment. In a message to the commander in chief fleet, General Moore reported: The Falkland Islands are once more under the government desired by their inhabitants. God save the queen.

General Menendez has surrendered some 11,000 men in Port Stanley and some 2,000 in West Falkland. In addition we had already captured, and were holding elsewhere on the islands, 1,800 prisoners, making in all some 15,000 prisoners of war now in our hands.

The advance of our forces in the last few days is the culmination of a determined military effort to compel the Argentine Government to withdraw its forces from the Falkland Islands. On the night of Friday, 11 June, men of 42 and 45 Commandos and the 3d Battalion of the Parachute Regiment, supported by elements of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, mounted an attack on Argentine positions on Mt Harriet, Two Sisters and Mt Longdon. They secured all their objectives and during the next day consolidated their positions in the face of continuing resistance.

I regret to inform the House that 5 Royal Marines, 18 paratroopers and two Royal Engineers lost their lives in those engagements. Their families are being informed. Seventy-two marines and paratroopers were wounded. We have no details of Argentine casualties. Hundreds of prisoners and large quantities of equipment were taken in these operations. The land operations were supported by Harrier attacks and naval gunfire from ships of the task force, which made a major contribution to the success of our troops. In the course of the bombardment, however, HMS Glamorgan was hit by enemy fire. We now know that 13 of the crew died in this attack or are missing.

Throughout Sunday, 13 June, the 3d Commando Brigade maintained pressure on the enemy from their newly secured forward positions. Meanwhile, men of the 5th Infantry Brigade undertook reconnaissance missions in preparation for the next phase of the operation. HMS Hermes flew her 1,000th Sea Harrier mission since leaving the United Kingdom.

The Argentines mounted two air raids that day. The first was turned back by Harriers of the task force before it could reach the Falklands. In the second raid, A-4 aircraft made an unsuccessful bombing run and one Mirage aircraft was shot down.

During the night of Sunday, 13 June, the second phase of the operations commenced. Second Battalion the Parachute Regiment secured Wireless Ridge and the 2d Battalion the Scots Guards took Tumbledown Mountain by first light on Monday the 14th of June. The 1st/7th Gurkhas advanced on Mt William and the Welsh Guards on Sapper Hill.

At 2 p.m., London time, large numbers of Argentine troops were reported to be retreating from Mt William, Sapper Hill and Moody Brook in the direction of Port Stanley. British forces pressed forward to the outskirts of Port Stanley. Large numbers of Argentines threw down their weapons and surrendered.

At 4 o'clock the Argentine garrison indicated its willingness to talk. Orders were given to our forces to fire only in self-defence. Shortly before 5 o'clock a white flag appeared over Port Stanley. Initial contact was made with the enemy by radio. By midnight General Moore and General Menendez were talking.

The surrender of all the Argentine forces on East and West Falkland was agreed at 1 a.m. today, London time. Some of our forces are proceeding to West Falkland to organize the surrender of the Argentine forces there.

We are now tackling urgently the immense practical problems of dealing with the Argentine prisoners on the islands. The weather conditions are severe, permanent accommodation is very limited and much of the temporary accommodation which we had hoped to use was lost when the Atlantic Conveyer was sunk on 25 May. We have already repatriated to Argentina amost 1,400 prisoners, and the further 15,000 now in our custody are substantially more than we had expected. With the help of the International Red Cross we are taking urgent steps to safeguard these prisoners, and hope to evacuate them as soon as possible from the islands, in accordance with our responsibilities under the Geneva convention. This is a formidable task.

We have today sent to the Argentine Government, through the Swiss Government, a message seeking confirmation that Argentina, like Britain, considers all hostilities between us in the South Atlantic -- and not only on the islands themselves -- to be at an end. It is important that this should be established with clarity and without delay. [cries of "hear, hear"]

We must now bring life in the islands back to normal as quickly as possible. Despite the difficult conditions and the onset of the Antarctic winter, mines must be removed. The water supply in Stanley is not working, and there will be other urgent tasks of repair and reconstruction.

Mr Rex Hunt and members of the islands council at present in this country will return as soon as possible. [loud cries of "hear, hear"] Mr Hunt will concentrate on civilian matters; General Moore will be responsible for military matters. They will in effect act as civil and military commissioners and will, of course, work in the closest cooperation.

After all that has been suffered, it is too early to look beyond the beginning of the return to normal life. In due course, the islanders will be able to consider and express their views about the future. When the time is right, we can discuss with them ways of giving their elected representatives an expanded role in the government of the islands.

We shall uphold our commitment to the security of the islands. [loud, indistinct shouts from the backbenches] If necessary, we shall do this alone, but I do not exclude the possibility of associating other countries with their security. Our purpose is that the Falkland Islands should never again be a victim of unprovoked aggression. Recognizing the need for economic development, I have asked Lord Shackleton to update his 1976 report on the economic potential of the islands. He agreed to do this as a matter of urgency, and I am most grateful to him.

Mr Speaker, the House will join me in expressing our deep sense of loss over those who have died, and our sorrow for their families. The final details will not become clear for a few days yet, but we know that some 250 British servicemen and civilians have been killed. They died that others may live in freedom and justice.

The battle of the Falklands was a remarkable military operation, boldly planned, bravely executed and brilliantly accomplished. We owe an enormous debt to the British forces and to the merchant marine. We honor them all. They have been supported by a people united in defense of our way of life and of our sovereign territory. [loud cries of "hear, hear"]

Chairs Cabinet Meeting

LD151206 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Mrs Thatcher chaired a special meeting of the cabinet today which straight away began tackling the problems of the surrender in the Falklands. Their biggest immediate problem is how to handle thousands of Argentine prisoners who have fallen into British hands.

The word in Whitehall is that the government is proceeding with "extreme prudence" in face of Argentine declarations that the battle for Port Stanley may have been lost, but the war goes on. The government stands by its determination, stated by Mrs Thatcher many times, that the Falklands will be defended against any fresh attacks.

Although the ceasefire has been settled for the Argentine forces on the islands, the government will be pressing for an unequivocal declaration of a complete cessation of hostilities from the junta in Buenos Aires.

The timing of Mrs Thatcher's visit to the United Nations, where she is due to speak at a special session on disarmament tomorrow afternoon, is now likely to be thrown out -- but she is still determined to speak there sometime this week. She may not now leave London as scheduled, but delay her departure until tomorrow. This has still to be fixed.

Cabinet ministers today relayed their congratulations to all British forces on and around the islands through the Chief of the Defence Staff Sir Terence Lewin, who attended a meeting of the "war cabinet" at Downing Street this morning before the full cabinet met.

The mood of the government is said to be one of "great thankfulness" that the fighting on the islands is over, coupled with enormous admiration for the British forces. There is also said to be a "very real awareness" by Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues of the sacrifice in dead and wounded in retaking the islands.

The major immediate problems facing the government and the military authorities on the islands involve the thousands of Argentine troops who have laid down their weapons. They are said to be very short of food and accommodation for them is minimal. Reports from the Falklands today that the Argentines have been breaking the blockade by sea and air are being treated sceptically in Whitehall in the light of the food shortage.

The bulk of the prisoners may be returned to Argentina as soon as possible, but some key figures may be retained until the government has an unequivocal assurance from Buenos Aires that all fighting has ceased.

As firm news of the ceasefire came through last night, Mrs Thatcher and her "war cabinet" colleagues met in her room at the Commons to prepare the dramatic statement she delivered to MP's on the end of the fighting. After her statement, they returned to her room where she and the ministers, who have been in political control of the fighting, had a drink together.

The government is now expected to contact the Argentine junta about the immediate problems facing both sides through Swiss diplomats who have been handling British affairs in Buenos Aires since Argentina severed diplomatic relations with Britain at the time of their invasion.

Meanwhile the victory in the Falklands was compared to the Battle of Agincourt by the lord chancellor, Lord Hailsham, as he left Downing Street. "This was one of the most remarkable feats in the history of arms," he said. "You have to go back to Agincourt. There is nothing that succeeds quite so well as success."

Asked what the atmosphere was like at the cabinet meeting, he said: "We were all very grateful to the prime minister for her leadership, courage and clarity of mind."

NOTT INTERVIEWED ON END OF HOSTILITIES, POW'S

LD152352 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2340 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Defence Secretary John Nott said on television tonight he could not be certain hostilities were at an end until the government received an answer from Argentina to this effect.

Mr Nott, interviewed on BBC and ITN was asked if he thought that what had happened today constituted an end to the war. He replied: "I believe it is, although until we get an answer from Argentina I cannot be certain whether they will continue hostilities from the mainland."

Mr Nott said Britain had a good idea where Argentine submarines lay in the area but added: "I am not saying."

He admitted the number of Argentine troops was more than they expected. "It is higher than we had imagined because we have not got their order of battle," he said. But Mr Nott insisted British intelligence was the best in the world.

He described the final operation as "a brilliant and marvellous performance on behalf of the whole of the country."

Asked about repatriation of the prisoners he said: "We must wait to see whether the Argentines wish to cease hostilities." He said that if they did not under the Geneva convention, they were prisoners of war and Britain had a right to retain them.

"The Geneva convention is very clear on the rights of prisoners and we would be very scrupulous in meeting every requirements of the convention," he said.

ARGENTINE JAMMING OF BBC BROADCASTS ENDS

TA160411 London BBC World Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The jamming by Argentina of BBC broadcasts to the country and to the Falkland Islands has ceased. Engineers in Britain say it ended before the scheduled transmissions yesterday of the BBC English language program "Calling the Falklands" and the BBC's Spanish service to Argentina. The jamming began on 3 May and initially affected the Spanish service before it was extended. Recently it became more intensive, but its not clear how effective it has been.

BRITONS IN BEIRUT URGED TO GO TO EASTERN SECTOR

LD150408 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Britons in Beirut endangered by Israeli attacks on the Lebanon are being warned by the Foreign Office in London to move from the Western sector of the city, controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to the eastern sector.

The F.O. message was broadcast by the BBC World Service last night to the 2,500 Britons in the Lebanese capital. British citizens were advised to contact the Cyprus Airways office in East Beirut where a British Embassy representative was available.

The message was prompted by fears of a major attack by Israel against Palestinian targets in the west of the city, and it was broadcast three times during the night.

TURKISH AIRCRAFT VIOLATE AIRSPACE 15 JUN

NC151942 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The government spokesman announced that Turkish aircraft violated Greek national airspace this morning. The Greek Government asked for explanations from Ankara on the basis of the moratorium arranged in Bonn. Press reports state that these violations took place in Portolagos, Ayios Evstratios and Lesvos.

It is recalled that Prime Minister Papandreou, both after his return from Bonn and at the briefing he gave to the armed forces in northern Greece, stressed that the implementation of the moratorium, that is, the moratorium between Turkey and Greece concerning provocative statements and acts, depends on Ankara and not on Athens. Turkey is the one that repeatedly provokes and not our country.

It is known that Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos has summoned the Turkish ambassador, Mr Alacam, and asked for explanations on these violations. At the same time, Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis summoned U.S. Ambassador Stearns and FRG Ambassador Sigrist and briefed them on the issue.

KKE CRITICIZES RAPPROCHEMENT WITH NATO, U.S.

NC111708 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Jun 82 p 1

[10 June statement released in Athens by the press bureau of the KKE Central Committee]

[Text] The KKE has categorically stressed that the government is following the wrong path by demanding "guarantees" from the Americans and NATO. These "guarantees," even if given, have no practical value. They proclaim the Americans as regulators of area problems and have very dangerous consequences. These observations are confirmed by life itself.

Following the stubborn refusal of the Americans to give even these verbal "guarantees," the government retracts and now refuses to demand these "guarantees" limiting its efforts to an abstract expression in some NATO communique noting that "the borders of member countries are inviolable even by members themselves."

It becomes obvious that by insisting on moving within the Atlantic alliance's framework, the government -- instead of exerting pressure on NATO as it claims to do -- is forcing itself to make bigger concessions. It is characteristic that in his statements NATO Secretary General Luns openly scoffs at Greek foreign policy and cynically presents Greece as a "hooked fish" of the Atlantic alliance.

As evidenced by recent international experience, both in the Middle East -- with the Camp David [agreement], the price of which is now being paid by the Palestinians and Lebanese -- and the Falklands crisis, the nomination of Americans as arbitrators of problems has catastrophic results for the people.

The government must weigh the consequences of its tactics. Only a nationally independent policy without bases and out of NATO would have our people's resolute support, could shield our homeland and secure for it the essential international support in all peace-loving countries so that it might defend its security and rights.

[Dated] 10 June 1982

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

TA152208 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is currently in New York for the UN General Assembly meetings on disarmament, met with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko. Disarmament issues, international issues concerning the two countries and bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting, which was held at the UN headquarters.

Turkmen also met with Bangladesh Minister of Foreign Affairs Doha today and exchanged views on various international matters and bilateral relations.

Turkmen, who is continuing his bilateral contacts, will meet with Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo this evening and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar tomorrow morning. He will address the UN General Assembly tomorrow and depart New York on 17 June.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

TA152209 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who went to Riyadh yesterday to extend condolences on the death of Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, returned to Ankara this evening. He was received at Esenboga Airport by Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evlyaoglu, Ankara Governor Mustafa Gonul, Ankara Martial Law Commander Lt Gen Cevcep Ergun and Mayor Suleyman Onder.

In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Ulusu said that he extended condolences to King Fahd, who received him in Riyadh today, on behalf of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and the Turkish Government on the death of Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Ulusu noted that he congratulated King Fahd and wished him success in the most responsible post in Saudi Arabia, adding that he also extended his condolences to Crown Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the members of the Saudi Government and the royal family.

Ulusu continued: I would like to use this opportunity to reiterate my belief that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Turkey will continue to strengthen and develop under the administration of King Fahd.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OZAL MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI

TA151734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is currently conducting contacts in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has been received by Libyan Chief of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In a statement after the meeting last night, Al-Qadhdhafi said that he attaches importance to the friendship between Turkey and Libya and wants mutual efforts to be increased to further develop the relations between the two countries.

Today, Ozal held separate meetings with the Libyan General People's Committee secretary, 'Aziz at-Talhi; Heavy Industries Minister 'Umar al-Muntasir; Planning Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki and Social Security Minister Ibrahim Hasan. Later, a meeting was held with Ozal, Libyan Housing Minister Muhammad al-Manqush and Hasan. The economic and commercial relations between Turkey and Libya were discussed during the meeting and the ways of overcoming certain difficulties of implementation were dwelt upon.

The official talks between Turkey and Libya will end tomorrow.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PAPANDREOU STATEMENTS

TA151437 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman in connection with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's remarks on relations with Turkey at the NATO summit in Bonn, 15 June -- recorded]

[Text] No detailed talks have been held by the Turkish delegation with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in Bonn. The only matter on which the two sides reached an identity of views was to express their hope that the atmosphere reigning in relations between Turkey and Greece would improve. For the realization of such an atmosphere, the first step should be to avoid statements that do not reflect the truth and that could cause misunderstandings. It is certainly out of the question for Turkey to diverge from its views and stands concerning Greece. It is our understanding that at this stage the two parties should act in a way that will contribute to improving the existing climate between the two countries and to finding ways that will revive the process of negotiations between them.

EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN BEIRUT REPORTEDLY SAFE

TA151703 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1550 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Jun (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that "Turkey is continuing its (?stance) as the only factor of stability in the Middle East."

Pointing out that "the situation in the Middle East has reached dangerous dimensions and Turkey is surrounded by fire," Akiman said that "Turkey is alert and careful. We are carefully assessing the situation."

Akiman noted that during the Israeli attack on Lebanon, the Turkish Embassy in Beirut could not be contacted for some 40 hours due to a power outage and said:

"We have been coming across reports that Turkey has lost its contact with its embassy in Beirut. This must not be misunderstood. Although Israel is bombarding the vicinity of our embassy, the members of our embassy are in good health. There is no cause for concern. We were unable to communicate with our embassy for some time due to the power outage during the bombing. However, we established contact through the Red Cross in Geneva. According to latest reports, the window panes and frames of our embassy were damaged. The morale of our officials there is high."

Akiman stated that there is no intention to recall the members of our Beirut Embassy.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA152213 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation headed by TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay arrived in Ankara tonight as the guest of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. The delegation, which is comprised of seven TFSC ministers and three deputies, was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara and Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu as well as the chief representative of the TFSC in Ankara, Cemal Askin.

In a statement at the airport, Cagatay expressed pleasure at visiting Turkey, adding that his delegation will study important economic development projects and benefit from these in the economic development of the TFSC.

In his turn, Baykara said that the TFSC is taking a great leap forward in the path to economic development and expressed the conviction that the Turkish Cypriot community will attain prosperity in the future. Baykara also noted that the cooperation between Turkey and the TFSC is continuing to develop.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EEC CONSULTS ON ENDING SANCTIONS ON ARGENTINA

NC151140 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Brussels, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The 10 countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) are in consultations on ending the economic sanctions against Argentina which the community imposed two and a half months ago when the Argentinians seized the Falkland Islands, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said today. The decision to hold consultations was taken today after the announcement of a cease-fire by British and Argentine forces on the islands. Initially the EEC halted imports from Argentina on April 10 for one month, in solidarity with Britain. In May the sanctions were extended briefly without participation by Ireland and Italy. Then on May 24 the "eight" extended them again for an indefinite period.

CYPRUS

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TURKEY

TA151638 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] A 13-man delegation headed by Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay flew to Ankara today as the guest of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

In a statement before his departure, Cagatay said that during its stay in Turkey, the delegation will have the opportunity, through various briefings, to learn the political, economic and social problems facing Turkey. Pointing out that the members of the delegation will observe the latest developments in Turkey, particularly the economic situation and the various investments and projects, Cagatay said: Despite the difficult conditions, Turkey is taking significant steps toward surmounting obstacles through the consistent, decisive and conscious measures it adopted. Seeing these steps on the spot and learning about them from officials will help us in our efforts to strengthen the economy of the TFSC. Noting that the countries are subject to special conditions, particularly in the economic field, Cagatay said that joint efforts and actions are necessary to solve certain problems and that joint efforts will be discussed during his contacts in Turkey. Cagatay expressed the hope that his visit will yield positive results.

PORTUGAL

NEW MINISTER COMMENTS ON CABINET CHANGES

LD122338 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] In an interview today, the new minister for parliamentary affairs, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, stated that any attempt by the president of the republic to dissolve parliament would be considered a constitutional coup d'etat.

The minister was referring to possibilities recently aired by some political analysts in light of pressures from Socialists and Communists for the dissolution of parliament and early general elections. He pointed out that the question was merely hypothetical and that there were no indications that such a development might occur in the near future. But if it did, he added, it would have unforseeable internal consequences because the dissolution of parliament at a time when it has started the revision of the constitution would render the approval of the new constitution not viable for months to come. Marcelo de Sousa also said that government's action in the recent past had been reduced by 60 or 70 percent due to the need to meet political challenges that left little time for the tasks of government. In his opinion the present reshuffle is a positive sign of the vitality of the Social Democratic Party of which he is a member. He is also critical of Gen Ramalho Eanes for delaying his assent to the new appointments.

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GENSCHER HOSTS DINNER FOR PRC FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151642 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Jun (DPA) -- At a dinner at the Goedesburg Castle in honor of the Chinese foreign minister this evening, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher paid tribute to the friendly relations with the PRC and emphasized the great measure of mutual understanding. He also stressed the widespread interest shown by the German public in cultural relations.

Hua Huang and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl today emphasized West European stability as an important element in global security. A CDU spokesman said that Kohl will visit Beijing as soon as possible.

Schmidt Meets With Huang Hua

LD161652 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today received Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who conveyed greetings from the Chinese leadership. Both Schmidt and Huang Hua expressed satisfaction at the state of German-Chinese relations. The chancellor briefed Huang Hua on the course of the latest NATO summit meeting in Bonn.

Huang Hua arrived on an official visit to Bonn on Monday, and had detailed political talks with his German opposite number, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, party chairmen and Federal President Karl Carstens and today also visited the Rhineland-Palatinate. He gave a farewell dinner in the Chinese Embassy this evening for his German hosts and will go on to Luxembourg tomorrow.

MINISTER DEFENDS NATO'S NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

DW161021 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Dr Hans Apel by reporter Wolfgang Moser in the program "Report"; date and place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] There were some 300,000 peace demonstrators in Bonn, 500,000 in Rome and 700,000 in New York. The demand of millions of citizens for less armament, particularly less nuclear armament, must ring quite loudly in the ears of a defense minister who considers nuclear armament indispensable. Am I right in assuming that the NATO summit in Bonn has confirmed that you and your colleagues agree that everything should remain as it is, such as nuclear deterrence, NATO's dual decision and so on?

[Answer] You cannot say at all that everything should remain as it is. In connection with statements of President Reagan, this summit has made it clear that NATO is interested in deeply cutting the nuclear armament of both military blocs, of the East as well as the West. We see very well the necessity to push back the nuclear element. It is not realistic, however, to believe that you could immediately do without the nuclear parts of deterrence, of safeguarding peace. Last but not least, because even if we would ban the nuclear element, it would remain in the heads of the people and in the instruction books, so that the possibility would remain to arm oneself with nuclear weapons in an emergency.

[Question]; NATO strategy, which in case of war envisages or does not rule out the use of nuclear arms, is considered as doubtful not only by the peace movement, but also more and more by military representatives and politicians, including those of the CDU.

I would like to quote your former colleague McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense, who is certainly not a dreamer. He said the following: Sooner or later deterrence will fail and if we, that is NATO, follow our first-strike policy in such a case, Western civilization will probably be destroyed. What does that mean to you? Is that panicking or is it the word of a man who is courageous enough to say the truth?

[Answer] Well, he is courageous enough to say the truth. But the truth looks somewhat different for the Europeans. Let us assume there would be a conventional conflict in Europe. If this conventional conflict were not stopped immediately, it would have the same result for Europe and particularly the FRG, namely the destruction of our civilization. It is, therefore, important that no first strike of any weapon should take place. The military blocs should realize that conflicts cannot be solved with military means, regardless which military means. The question is how to do this. Do we need nuclear arms to do it or not?

I say that for the time being we need the nuclear element for at least two reasons. First, because we are conventionally so much weaker than the Warsaw Pact. Those who want to follow McNamara must follow him also with regard to other problems such as massively strengthening NATO's conventional armament. Second, we need this also at present so that the risk of preserving peace will remain undivided in the Western camp. American policy must at all times take account of the fact that if deterrence fails, if our peace policy should fail, if there is a shooting war, then America too bears this risk. And America bears it particularly at present because of the possibility of nuclear extension of a conflict.

[Question] Is it not just a question of belief whether the Americans would really be prepared to risk their own existence because of the FRG?

[Answer] It is not a question of belief, but a matter of sober assessment of interests. If you omit the fact that NATO is naturally an alliance of similar values, NATO is particularly strong because joint interests are also being represented, and because joint interests are being pursued with regard to third parties. This is the best putty to hold the alliance together.

[Question] You say that conventional defense as suggested by McNamara as an alternative to a first nuclear strike, thorough conventional defense would cost more. Aren't the cost problems caused by the fact that the Bundeswehr is the wrong army, as more and more former high-ranking Bundeswehr officers maintain? Instead of buying Leopard tanks which are very expensive -- DM5 million apiece -- we should better have procured antitank weapons. Would not a consistent defense policy be cheaper and call for less personnel? Do we have the wrong army?

[Answer] We have the right army if you want what we want, namely the peace-safeguarding function of the Bundeswehr and its allies here in Central Europe in an advanced position at the FRG borders. The principle is defense from advanced positions [vorneverteidigung) and not forward defense (vorwaertsverteidigung). If you consider other structures of the Bundeswehr, and they are being suggested by those you have mentioned, you must be prepared to first yield great areas of the FRG to the attacker in order to recapture them later. I cannot imagine at all how we could make such a concept clear to the German citizen, a concept aiming for defense deep in the country. I cannot imagine that this could have a deterrent effect. Deterrence must begin in such an advanced position that the risk for the attacker would be great.

[Question] But McNamara says deterrence will fail. He does not say it could fail, he says it will fail sooner or later. It means that the alternative for the Bundeswehr in case of an attack is nuclear defense if we do not want to capitulate. This would again mean destruction of the country.

[Answer] No, no. It would be a wrong interpretation of NATO stretegy to maintain that we want to or may replace conventional weakness with nuclear deterrence.

[Question] That is the doctrine.

[Answer] It is not the doctrine. The doctrine says that we must be conventionally strong enough to defend ourselves, but with the possibility to use other means if conventional deterrence fails.

[Question] If the Soviets will have advanced to the Rhine in 4 days, which happens in most Bundeswehr maneuvers.

[Answer] It does not happen in most Bundewehr maneuvers. In any case: Conventional defense cannot be replaced by nuclear defense. This is point number 1. Point number 2 is: I reject it being claimed with absolute certainty that deterrence will fail. With what certainty can you make such statements? After all we have experienced 37 years of peace, or of a nonwar situation in Europe, despite or maybe just because of nuclear deterrence.

[Question] Dr Apel, something that proved correct for 37 years -- nobody doubts it because it is proven by realities -- can be obsolete some day. When NATO was established, the West was by far superior to the East. Allegedly it is not so now. In addition, the development of arms technology has experienced something like a revolution. In short, the danger of war, even by accident, has grown enormously. Must not a strategy which would be suicidal in such a case be replaced as quickly as possible by something more reasonable?

[Answer] Well, there must be further development of NATO strategy because of arms technology and because of the fears and worries of many citizens which are also a political reality. But please let us note the fact that NATO, which has changed its strategy once before, needed 10 years to change from massive nuclear retaliation to a most refined flexible response, some 10 years!

[Question] Honestly, would such a strategy debate have taken place without the peace movement?

[Answer] You cannot see it like this. Questions of citizens certainly play a great role in a democracy. That is the strength of the democracy. As a politician one must answer them. But I believe that the debate is based on general developments which have gone on for a long time. I think it will be sped up by the peace movement and the critical youth.

LAMBSDORFF REACTS TO U.S. STEEL IMPORTS LEVY

LD121316 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn 12 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Minister for Economic Affairs Otto Graf Lambsdorff has expressed his regret about the decision of the U.S. Department of Commerce to introduce compensatory import levies for state-subsidized steel products from seven EEC countries. On Saturday, in Bonn, the minister underlined the political aim of the Federal Government of favoring an (?accelerated) reduction in subsidies in Europe. He spoke against suggestions within the EC that the trade conflict with the United States with regard to steel should be solved by voluntary limitations on supplies.

Lambsdorff said that the European steel producers affected by the American compensatory levies had the possibility of having the U.S. measure investigated within the International Tariff and Trade Agreement, GATT. This way would be considerably better than agreements on voluntary curbs on trade between the United States and Europe, which in principle are not positively different from subsidies and compensatory levies.

Rejects U.S. Criticism

LD141624 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (DPA) -- The federal minister of economic affairs, Count Otto Lambsdorff, has defended the Federal Republic against American charges that it had allowed itself to be blackmailed into making concessions in Eastern trade owing to the military threat from the East. "There can be no question of that," he told an anniversary meeting in Bonn today of the German Marshall Fund of the United States. "Cooperation is not capitulation," he said.

He pointed out that German trade with the East accounted for only about 5 percent of total exports and was far below trade with Switzerland and Austria. German economic relations with the East had not been stepped up, contrary to economic logic, in support of any paramount political objectives. But they were an important contribution to stabilizing East-West relations. "I believe," he said, "that one cannot conduct successful arms control negotiations if one breaks off cooperation in all other fields."

FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS NEW EC EXCHANGE RATES

DW140831 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Interview with Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein by reporter Bainczyk; date and place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Three currency adaptations in three quarters of a year with higher exchange rate changes, is that not proof of an increasing burden to be carried by the European exchange system"

[Answer] The European currency system adaptations certainly have followed each other rather quickly. It demonstrates how much West European economies are affected by world economic difficulties, because these economies are much more dependent on world economy than, for example, the United States economy. Yet I do not want to make critical remarks here with regard to the European economic system. The system has stood its test, particularly in this time, due to the outstanding linkage between the possibility to change exchange rates and the necessity to take respective economic, monetary and financial-political measures. It pertains particularly to those who want to decrease their exchange rates or devaluate their currencies, if you want to put it that way.

SPD'S BAHR PRAISES SOVIET UN ANNOUNCEMENT

LD161058 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA) -- The Soviet Union's announcement that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons was today described by the Social Democratic disarmament expert Egon Bahr as a first-rate confidence-building measure. Bahr said on Deutschlandfunk that this unilateral prior concession by Moscow created good preconditions for negotiations.

Bahr said that the announcement made in the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament in New York does, however, have its limitations. Even if the United States follows the Soviet action, the arms spiral is still not halted, for the two sides could go on producing nuclear weapons. Moreover, the Soviets' considerable arms in the conventional sphere must not be overlooked. Disarmament talks are still important and irreplaceable.

CDU/CSU Rejection

LD161306 Hamburg DPA in German 1141 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU described the Soviet proposal not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as a trick. The opposition's foreign policy spokesman, Alois Mertes, and the chairman of the Defense Committee, Werner Marx, also expressed amazement at SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr who called the offer a confidence-building measure.

Mertes said that the proposal presented by Gromyko was clearly aimed at destroying the credibility of the American guarantee of security in Europe. If Bahr judges this to be a Soviet prior concession, this is a "stab in the back to the Atlantic alliance's policy of peace."

The Soviet proposal clearly implies that Moscow reserves for itself the first use of conventional weapons, said Mertes. In this assessment he refers to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who stated to the United Nations that anyone wanting to concentrate on a comprehensive ban on the first use of certain weapons seems to be saying that there could be other wars. But this should not be accepted.

Mertes and Marx also see in the Soviet move an attempt by Moscow to divert attention away from its conventional superiority. Marx said that it is indicative that Gromyko made no mention of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal which includes the essential fields of disarmament.

SPOKESMAN EXAMINES MIDEAST, FALKLANDS ISSUES

LD161642 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA) -- In the Federal Government's view there can be no mere return to the status quo in Lebanon. This was how Deputy Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl reacted today in Bonn to questions of whether the Federal Government, in addition to the withdrawal of the Israeli invasion troops, also demands the withdrawal of all other foreign forces from the country. Ruehl said that the Federal Republic makes no demands in connection with the Israeli intervention exceeding those of the United Nations or the EC.

Ruehl said that the Lebanon crisis and the ending of the hostilities over the Falkland Islands were the subject of a report by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at today's cabinet meeting. The Federal Government hopes that the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon can be restored and the Middle East states' mutual relations do not suffer lasting damage as a result of the Israeli attack. Ruehl said in this connection that the self-determination of the Palestinian people must also be "dealt with."

It is said in Bonn that the EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Sunday plan to discuss lifting the boycott against Argentina following the end of the fighting over the Falkland Islands. Consultations by the partner states are already underway, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Ruehl refused to give any information as to how long the boycott, which is indefinite in principle, will last.

BRIEFS

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET -- Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA) -- The federal cabinet today approved the supplementary budget for 1982. According to the Federal Finance Ministry, it increases the budget this year by DM7 billion to 33.86 billion. The supplement is necessary in particular because of an incorrect estimation of unemployment. Additional expenditure for the Federal Labor Office amounts to DM5 billion. Added to this are tax revenue shortfalls amounting to a good DM2 billion. Other additional loads which have arisen are to be balanced through savings, among other things, in interest outlay and through increases in administrative revenue. [Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 16 Jun 82 LD]

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED BEFORE AUSTRIAN VISIT

AU161040 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

["Exclusive interview" with French President Mitterrand in Paris, date not given -- recorded; beginning of answers in French with German translation superimposed]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, your visit is the first by a French president to Austria since Napoleon I -- why is this visit so short?

[Answer] Oh, one is complaining already. It is the first visit. Well, I am not responsible for the omissions of my predecessors. In my opinion they had [words indistinct]. I am going now, because I want to go. It was not planned originally, but there was a standing invitation. I am very happy to be able to go to this country, to become acquinted with its people and especially to meet with Chancellor Kreisky, who has been a friend for many years. But I did not want to wait as long as would have been required for an official visit with all the formalities and protocol requirements. Hence we agreed that I would come quickly, and later would come again for a fully official visit.

[Question] How are the relations between the two countries in your opinion? Are there common interests?

[Answer] They are good relations. One could only regret that they are not more extensive. The existing relations are firmly anchored and good. On various occasions I have had consultations with leading Austrian politicians. We can build on the foundation of good relations. I only believe that we should make these relations even more active.

[Question] Is Austria still an example or even a model for France?

[Answer] It is a good example....

[Question] But not a model?

[Answer] Well, that would perhaps be an overstatement, because the historical, political conditions, the environment is different in both countries. But Austria is a good example of conscientious work, which in most fields has been carried out with a lot of persistence and has produced undeniable results, gratifying results.

[Question] Is France now closer to the United States? Has it become more "Atlantic" than it was under your predecessors?

[Answer] Such a definition is rather pointless in my opinion. My predecessors were already the representatives of France. They were the allies of the United States, and we have remained allies. We are complying with this alliance. On the one hand, our security is guaranteed through this defensive alliance, on the other it is ensured through our own armament, our nuclear weapons. We will continue to pursue this course. Well -- better relations, less good relations -- sometimes there are human problems which arise. There is the type of relations between chiefs of state, diplomats -- but this a fact that France is a partner in an alliance, and that it complies with its obligations within this alliance. This does not prevent us, however, from telling the United States what we think, if I disagree with this or that measure. This is what I have done, especially in the case of Latin America.

[Question] One has the impression that the peace movement in France is not as strong as it is in other countries -- what is your opinion about this?

[Answer] There is no deep-rooted peace movement in France. It is known that the French Government -- that is a matter of course -- has always advocated peace, and that -- which is less a matter of course -- it has always made every effort to use all chances for peace.

This means, in other words, that we are faithful to our alliance, but we also have a defense of our own. But, as I said last week, we remain open to dialogue with the USSR and the East European countries. We have not shut any doors. We have our convictions, our aims, our strategy. We condemn overarmament [ueberruestung], especially if we are threatened by it. And I Believe that public opinion in France is aware of this, and this is why there is no real reason for a peace movement in the sense you mean. Of course there are movements which refer to this ideology, that is quite normal.

[Question] Why do you not want French nuclear weapons to be included in the disarmament talks?

[Answer] At the present stage of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States -- these negotiations are making very slow progress and I would welcome it if they were making faster headway -- the issue at stake is a limitation of overarmament, and not yet a genuine limitation which can lead to disarmament. I am not playing with words here, but the superpowers are actually only negotiating about the way to avoid further overarmament. France is in a different situation. France has made great endeavors to keep its armament at the deterrence level, and it has a strong defensive armament designed to compel any potential opponent to respect our independence -- but no more than that. Thus we do not have any safety margin -- such a margin could develop and be used only if there were an essential disarmament bythe superpowers. The superpowers have a potential which permits them to annihilate one another several times over. Hence France cannot enter into this discussion, because it does not involve the same problems.

[Question] Mr President, at present there are quite serious conflicts in the world. Do you think that the Falklands crisis is the first North-South armed conflict?

[Answer] I do not think so. There has already been a North-South conflict, between the USSR and Afghanistan, a conflict which is still going on. On the other hand, I believe that it would be exaggerated to depict the Falklands crisis as a North-South conflict. There is no population that was oppressed by a country from the North, since the Falklands population is virtually 100 percent British. If this war threatens to escalate and to become more and more a war polarizing the hopes and aims of the South -- especially of South America -- vis-a-vis the former colonial power Great Britain, then this element can of course become stronger. The caricature could show certain similarities with the reality, but we have not come that far yet.

What is involved here is primarily rights that must be respected. First of all the right which any civilized nation must respect: Problems must not be solved unilaterally by force. Argentina has resorted to forcible attack, and that is where it went wrong. Now, as far as the question of sovereignty is concerned, this is something that can be discussed. We have from the very beginning supported the UN Security Council Resolution No 502. We believe that this resolution demarcates the limits of reason. France is in solidarity with Great Britain, whose national pride and interests were attacked. However, France will not allow itself to be dragged into operations that would lead to a rupture with Latin America, which is very near to our heart.

[Question] Our last question concerns the Middle East problem: Chancellor Kreisky, with whom you perhaps have not always agreed regarding this issue, has been stressing for a long time that lasting peace without the Palestinians is impossible. Do you believe that after the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and in view of the extent of the operations, peace is still possible at all?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that. I desire this peace, but it seems to become more remote every day. Nevertheless I keep hoping that it will become possible.

As president of the French Republic, however, I cannot confine myself to expressing wishes, and I will do everything in my power to bring about the mutual advance [vorhergehende] recognition between the Israelis in the state of Israel which has been recognized by the United Nations and which has a right to safe and recognized borders, and the representatives of the Palestinian people who have a right to a fatherland and a state structure that complies with their wishes.

I hope that this mutual recognition will come about. For, otherwise, years might pass with all the ups and downs of history we have already experienced. In the interest of these peoples I hope that it will be possible to overcome the currently existing antagonism. I repeat once more: France wants to be neither arbiter nor mediator -- it has friends in both camps and hopes for support by other countries in its endeavors to achieve peace, which should precede a far more positive phase of fruitful cooperation between these two peoples that have the right to exist.

[Question] You mean the Palestinian and the Jewish people?

[Answer] Of course, that is what we are talking about.

[Question] But there is still Lebanon.

[Answer] So, you speak about Lebanon? But there is no latent war between Lebanon and Israel. No, there is the present situation, and you know that I have emphatically condemned the Israeli intervention in Lebanon, but I do not believe that it could lead to a permanent conflict between the two countries. For the actual problem that is the crux of the matter is the fate of the Palestinian people.

U.S. ENVOY WILL HAVE TO 'EXPLAIN' REMARKS

PM161047 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] On Friday, 11 June, the External Relations Ministry reacted to statements made in Lyons by U.S. Ambassador to France Evan Galbraith, who is making a tour of the provinces. The Quai d'Orsay spokesman expressed his "surprise" following Mr Galbraith's statements on the French attitude to terrorism and said that the latter would be received at the ministry "very soon," where he will be asked for "the necessary explanations."

During a press conference in Lyons on Thursday, Mr Galbraith expressed the view that France did "not always draw a distinction between exiles and terrorists" and seemed to link that remark to others on "Libyan terrorism."

Mr Galbraith, for his part, moderated his Lyons remarks in Dijon on Friday, according to our Cote d'Or correspondent Robert Cerles. "I wanted to pay tribute to the action taken by Mr Defferre, who recently took steps to improve protection for U.S. Embassy staff in Paris.... My intention was to recall that France, like the United States, has a traditional policy of welcoming exiles. That policy is an honorable one but, for some time, some of those refugees have abused it in order to perpetrate outrages. It is therefore necessary for distinctions now to be drawn and for vigorous action to be taken against those abuses. That is what Mr Defferre did," Mr Galbraith said.

HERNU: ARMED FORCES MUST SHARE AUSTERITY BURDEN

PM150913 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 82 p 10

["J.I." report]

[Excerpt] At a meeting in Paris on Tuesday, 8 June, attended by around 40 military chiefs of all ranks from the three branches of the armed forces and the gendarmerie, meeting for the first time in a year, Mr Hernu examined what he called "the essential point relating to the future of our armed forces," in other words the 1983 defense budget and the 1984-1988 planning law.

"Although it is too early to give any details about that budget and that law," the defense minister said, "it is already possible to say what guidelines our action will follow in the coming years. The world economic situation is imposing on our country an extraordinary austerity effort in order to overcome the crisis into which it has been plunged for 7 years. Everybody will have to take part in that effort and, as usual, defense cannot escape from it. Moreover it would not be desirable for it to do so." "As you can see, I am calling on you to make a special effort on austerity," Mr Hernu added.

The 1982 military budget is FR 123 billion, which should represent around 3.89 percent of the gross domestic commercial product. When parliament voted on the budget at the end of last year the defense minister stated that he had received an assurance from the prime minister that the military budget planned for 1983 would represent around 3.94 percent of the same gross domestic commercial product.

When visiting army units in eastern France last May, Mr Mauroy said in reply to journalists' questions that he would try to keep his promise.

Mr Hernu's appeal to the armed forces' chiefs for increased financial austerity can be interpreted — at a time when the final choices for the 1983 budget are being made -- as an announcement that the military community must be prepared to be treated on the same footing as the other national institutions, unlike previous years when it enjoyed some priority in the distribution of public funds.

CHEYSSON, GROMYKO HOLD MEETING IN NEW YORK

PM160757 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jun 82 p 4

["N.B." dispatch]

[Text] New York -- External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who spent 24 hours in New York on the occasion of the UN session on disarmament, entertained his Soviet counterpart Gromyko to dinner on the evening of Thursday 10 June.

The two men spent 90 minutes alone in what the French minister's entourage described as the "best French-Soviet meeting since 10 May 1981." According to the same informants, the discussions were "pragmatic, free from ambiguity, each knowing where the other stood after the statements made by the president of the republic during his recent press conference." The talks took place "without affected pathos and without aggressiveness," the Soviets realizing that the French sometimes have positions close to theirs on some regional problems without, however, "wiping the slate clean on the Afghanistan and Poland questions."

During a press conference the minister attacked those who want to "disarm the Third World," saying instead that the developing countries must be able to defend their autonomy. But the only way they can do so without completely bankrupting themselves is within regional organizations.

Questioned on Poland, Mr Cheysson stated: "There has been no progress since the speech delivered by General Jaruzelski on 13 December (proclaiming martial law). That is a great disappointment. We are still awaiting the start of real political dialogue. If it happens we will be very happy to resume and increase our economic aid to Poland."

SPADOLINI MEETS WITH GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

AU160857 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 16 Jun (ANSA) -- In a meeting here Tuesday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Italy's head of government Giovanni Spadolini defended his country's decision to go along with a U.S. request to install missile ramps on Italian soil.

Both Italy and West Germany, who has also agreed to missile installations, have scrupulously respected the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, Spadolini recalled.

Italy is in favor of strategic arms negotiations that would lead to a reduction in existing arsenals rather than merely a limitation, he said.

For his part, Gromyko clarified the announcement made at the U.N. to the effect that the USSR would never be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is seriously committed to a disarmament policy and in this framework is willing to debate with the U.S. in all sectors of armaments, he told the Italian premier.

Earlier in the day, Spadolini, in an address to the United Nations, denounced Soviet interference in the internal affairs of other states, like Poland, in violation of the U.N. charter.

The Italian leader asked Gromyko for an explanation of the Soviet stance on the Middle East with regard to Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization and called for a more correct international stance on the part of Moscow.

Cuts Short Trip, Returns Home

AU160915 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] New York, 16 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini cut short his trip to the United States and returned home after addressing the United Nations' special session on disarmament here Tuesday.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo remained in the States and will have a round of consultations in Washington today with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, which will largely focus on the latest developments in Lebanon.

In his speech to the U.N. yesterday, Spadolini called for controls on future arms agreements and the creation of a register for all international arms transactions. His plan calls for the creation of a U.N. body that could oversee mechanisms checking arms agreements until gradually it would have its own corps of international inspectors for this purpose.

His proposed register for international transactions of conventional arms should be placed under the supervision of the U.N. Disarmament Center, in his view.

Speaking later to newsmen, the Italian premier said that in Bonn the EEC statement on Lebanon had contributed to the ceasefire established in that country. He said he entrusted an important role to the U.N. in the stabilization of the Mideast.

He added that he had no certain proof backing Israeli assertions that Italian Red Brigades and other terrorists have been arrested in Lebanon.

Spadolini said that with regard to the Falklands the U.N. must be the center of a great stabilizing move aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the entire complex problem posed by the islands in the South Atlantic.

Italy will work for the direct involvement of European nations and the United States is pushing for a rapid resumption of a dialogue with Argentina and the rest of the Latin American continent, the Italian leaders said.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON END OF FALKLANDS CONFLICT

AU152013 Rome ANSA in English 1934 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 15 Jun (ANSA) -- The end of military operations in the Falkland Islands may represent a "turning-point" for the Anglo-Argentine crisis in the southern Atlantic, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said here today. Voicing "bitterness and regret" for the "young victims" on both sides, Colombo also committed Italy to seeking a "quick re-establishment" of warm relations between Europe and Argentina -- "and, more in general, between Europe and Latin America."

According to the Italian diplomatic chief, this process should pass through a "strengthening of democracy on that continent which has fundamental importance in the framework of the West and for world equilibria." "We still think that negotiatons are the valid path for overcoming the basic aspects of the Anglo-Argentine crisis over the archipelago, and we are convinced it should be pursued with good will," he added.

Colombo is in New York for the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

POPE HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO OBSERVER IN GENEVA

AU152009 Rome ANSA in English 1912 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, 15 Jun (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II had an unscheduled meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organization's permanent observer to the international organizations in Geneva Dawud Barakat here in the late morning to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. According to reliable accounts of the meeting on the fringe of the pope's one-day visit, the PLO representative voiced his thanks for the pope's speech in favor of the "Palestinian people's rights" in Rome Sunday. The sources said Barakat also voiced appreciation for the remarks with which the leader of the world's Catholics declared his readiness to visit Lebanon.

Speaking with reporters in flight back from his two-day stay in Argentina, the pope said he would be ready to go to Lebanon in the "appropriate conditions." According to first accounts of the meeting, Barakat told the pope that the "fate of the Palestinians is also entrusted to your good offices."

INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC POLICY

PM151141 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 6 Jun 82 pp 219-222

[Salvatore Gatti undated interview with Italian Industry Minister Giovanni Marcora: "Italians: Be Serious!"]

[Excerpts] Rome -- L'ESPRESSO: Senator Marcora, you are in effect leader of the DC delegation in the government. You are also in charge of a key economic ministry -- the Industry Ministry. The government's economic policy has now clearly failed. Do you agree?

Marcora: As soon as the government was formed I immediately argued to Spadolini that the country had to be informed of the real situation in which the Italian economy was languishing. The prime minister did that, but for a number of reasons -- and unfortunately this counts in politics -- Italians did not believe him. So the non-DC premiership, which the DC desired and supported, has unfortunately been unable to realize its full potential.

L'ESPRESSO: However, the government did originally fail to mention a crucial point, namely the public deficit, arguing until recently that it was 50 trillion lire, whereas it is almost 70 trillion.

Marcora: Indeed, on 7 September 1981 the State Accounting Office supplied the government with an overall picture of the budget from which it appeared that, after a series of complex measures, the requirements would be 65,542 billion lire. So my theory, which I presented in the first 10 days of October was that, on the basis of a number of complex calculations which I will not now explain, the deficit would be about 64 trillion lire. Then some irresponsible person said that my assertion was a DC maneuver against the non-DC government. He would have done better to remain silent.

L'ESPRESSO: So would you rather have set the ceiling at 64 trillion lire then?

Marcora: No, I suggested cutting spending and increasing revenue, knowing that if the public sector accounted for 64 trillion out of the total 70 trillion available in ordinary internal credit, financing for enterprises would have been virtually nil, the possibility of cutting taxes nil, and thus unit labor costs would not have diminished.

L'ESPRESSO: Fiscal revenue has been too low. You have accused Finance Minister Rino Formica of not being tough enough, of fiscal demagoguery. Why?

Marcora: That is not what happened. Rino Formica is one of the best people I know... and I am not kidding! What I said in fact is that I certainly do not demand that my friend Rino meet the same fate as Prina, finance minister under the monarchy, who was beaten to death with stones and umbrellas outside the royal palace in 1814, but that he in turn cannot presume to earn votes by being finance minister; that would be too much!

L'ESPRESSO: There have been no cuts, and revenue has been low: a poor record. And yet the government has managed to cut inflation to 16 percent, which was its objective.

Marcora: Well.... A certain psychological effect has been obtained by repeating this figure of 16 percent. But it has been achieved mainly as a result of the world slump. In any case it is not much, if you consider that the United States has gone from 14 to 4 percent -- a drop of 10 percent! To keep up with that we should have aimed at about 10 percent.... The disparities with respect to other countries' inflations rates have not improved in our favor, in other words. Indeed, in many cases they have deteriorated.

L'ESPRESSO: Has the social pact, which Spadolini called "Bargaining with the social partners," not failed too?

Marcora: Spadolini has managed to maintain a certain degree of social peace in the country for a year; the number of hours lost through strikes has diminished, productivity has increased and absenteeism has decreased. But of course some of the aims of the government program with regard to this fundamental point have not been achieved.

L'ESPRESSO: Have the industrial policy objectives not failed too?

Marcora: I would say definitely not. We have 2.5 trillion lire already authorized under Law 675. We have the Technological Innovation Law: We passed the law on energy saving last week.

L'ESPRESSO: What pressing "package" of measures will you submit at the stocktaking [among government parties]?

Marcora: Here, briefly are some points: people must pay the cost of services. By restoring a real social band [fascia sociale] for the National Electricity Power Board (which now reaches 90 percent of the population) we could recover 1.4 trillion lire. We could recover a further 2.2 trillion lire from municipalized and city services and another 500 billion lire by slightly adjusting mail and railroad charges -- a total of 4 trillion lire. Plus an adjustment to value-added tax, but only on condition that it is deducted from the indexing system. And, of course, a real containment of salaries. In Germany they are falling, but in Yugoslavia they have decreased 20 percent in 2 years. In Italy, however, the trade unions continue to defend them stubbornly, but they cannot do so any longer. Last, since there are not only the workers -- who have enjoyed tax relief totaling 4.95 trillion lire -- but also the employers -- who this year will benefit from government contributions to welfare payments totaling 7 trillion lire -- and since there are factories that do not need it, we will have to review these contributions in a rather more selective light, helping enterprises that need it to compete abroad.

PCP STATEMENT ON PSP SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS

PM170829 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Apparent text of 3 June PCP Central Committee note: "Publicity and Demagogic Maneuver"]

[Text] 1 -- In a communique issued yesterday the Socialist Party [PSP] standing committee announced that it is suspending all political relations with the PCP.

This decision appears to be connected with a recent PCP Central Committee statement calling on Socialist Party members, voters and deputies to prevent not their electoral pledges but those which were upheld and put forward by the "Democratic Alliance" from being enshrined at the PSP's hands in the revision of the constitution.

The PCP's stance on the revision of the constitution in progress -- based on the "Democratic Alliance's" agreement with the PSP/Mario Soares and allowing changes in the system of political power which, if approved, would gravely endanger the democratic system -- is well known.

Also well known are the PCP's persistent calls for a struggle to avert this danger, thus satisfying the feelings and concerns existing in broad democratic sectors and among the popular masses, clearly expressed in the powerful development of the struggle, which at meetings and demonstrations and, in particular, through two impressive general strikes, has put forward the Portuguese people's protest and the demand for urgent measures against the "Democratic Alliance's" reactionary plans in which the revision of the constitution plays an important role.

2 -- It is therefore surprising that the PSP standing committee, instead of expressing understanding and sensitivity to the urgent need to fight reaction and its plan to destroy the democratic system, has adopted a stance which openly helps the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plan.

Moreover, that stance is rather ridiculous. As is known, the PSP leadership has been implementing for years the measure which it now says that it has adopted.

The PCP has repeatedly made proposals to the PSP for meetings between the two parties to examine the possibilities of understanding and joint action. These proposals for meetings have always been rejected by the PSP leadership.

Thus, relations between the two parties have long been virtually "suspended." The PSP statement thus takes on the nature of a publicity play and demagoguery.

This decision to sever political relations with the PCP has therefore no practical significance. The PSP members and supporters will judge its significance and the fact that it has been made against the PCP when, as is known, the PSP leadership has never adopted such a stance with respect to any of those parties, despite the reactionary parties' frequent attacks on the democratic parties and on the PSP itself.

3 -- It is obvious that, with this statement, the PSP standing committee intends:

-- To divert attention and deceive public opinion about the gravity of the "Democratic Alliance"/Mario Soares agreement.

-- To create new sources of argument and discord among democrats, weakening resistance to the "Democratic Alliance's" subversive plans.

-- To intimidate and discourage the PSP members' and voters' struggle against the "Democratic Alliance" and in defense of the democratic system.

-- To seek to heal on the basis of anticommunism rifts and curb conflicts within the PSP which the standing committee itself describes as an "internal crisis," and to restore artificially its unity, jeopardized by Mario Soares' alliance with the "Democratic Alliance."

The PCP is certain that this ridiculous operation will not be crowned with success; rather, it will help clarify the PSP/Mario Soares' real stances.

4 -- The PCP's policy of alliances does not change at the whim of merely short-term factors; rather, it is inspired by the higher interests of the people, the country and democracy.

It is not the PSP standing committee's extraordinary stance which will change the PCP's policy of alliances, both social and political.

Accordingly, the PCP persists in its policy of unity among all the democratic forces -- specifically, between communists and socialists, between the PCP and the PSP.

Despite the PSP standing committee's stance, the PCP persists in its total readiness to consider, at any moment and at all levels and grades, the possibilities of cooperation in defense of the interests of the workers, the people, the country and the democratic system enshrined in the constitution.

5 -- At this crucial moment for Portuguese democracy, the PSP secretary general and standing committee prefer alliances and agreements with reaction, with the "Democratic Alliance" and with the big capitalists to any alliance with the workers movement, with the PCP.

But the PCP is certain that at the present time the great bulk of PSP members and voters do not support the "Democratic Alliance"/Mario Soares agreement for the revision of the constitution and declare themselves in favor of the defense of democracy and of the defense and continuation of the Portugal of April [1974].

BRIEFS

PCP DELEGATION TO BULGARIA -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has left for Bulgaria. The delegation was headed by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 14 Jun 82 LD]

PORTUGUESE-ANGOLAN AGREEMENT -- The Bank of Portugal and the National Bank of Angola have signed a line of credit worth 6.3 million contos. Joao Abel Neves, vice governor of the National Bank of Angola, says that the agreement is an additional protocol to a financial agreement between the two banks which has been in force since 1979. This additional protocol envisages a 90 million dollar line of credit for consumer and other products. [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82 LD]

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT

LD161336 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa regards the Soviet announcement yesterday that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons as a very significant initiative in disarmament. Prime Minister Sorsa returned this morning from a week's visit to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. He was accompanied on his return by the Diet Foreign Affairs Committee. According to Prime Minister Sorsa, it was noted at the United Nations that the session should be regarded as successful if it achieves even a narrow, but concrete disarmament program.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN VIEWS LABOR PARTY POLICY SPLIT

PM151555 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Split in the Labor Party"]

[Text] It is a very serious matter when 21 Storting deputies from the Labor Party -- or around one-third of the party's Storting group -- go against commitments which Norway has made as a member of NATO. Not only for the Labor Party itself, a party which for the majority of the period since the last war has stood guarantor for Norway's policy of alliance, but for the nation as a whole. It is -- as [former Norwegian Foreign Minister] Knut Frydenlund has pointed out on a number of occasions -- simply not possible for any government to pursue a credible foreign policy without broad support from the Norwegian Labor Party.

In the present situation there are no doubts as to what view the majority of the Norwegian Labor Party takes on all important questions affecting Norwegian foreign and security policy. But, as we have pointed out the past, it is impossible to ignore certain new tendencies and attitudes which naturally enough create uncertainty about the party's future course.

The opposition on foreign policy within the Labor Party goes deeper -- and is more widespread -- than for a long time. This opposition has become apparent with particular force in recent years on issues connected with NATO's nuclear policy and the contingency stockpiling of equipment for U.S. forces in the event of a crisis or war situation. To a certain extent what we are seeing here is a reflection of arguments and views characteristic of the current radical peace movement and could possibly be interpreted as a temporary phenomenon. However, after more detailed analysis we have to state that the new foreign policy opposition is formed from attitudes which deviate greatly from the line which the Labor Party has taken since World War II. What is particularly characteristic of this line is the feeling of responsibility for Norwegian security and the policy of concern for common Western security needs.

We can reflect on what the new attitude in the Labor Party could mean for Norwegian foreign and security policy if they gradually won increasing support in the party. It is true that this is all hypothetical, but we are dealing here with a tendency which is making itself felt more and more, and which is taken very seriously by many of the Labor Party's leading politicians. Everyone is agreed that the time is now ripe for a more open and detailed debate on foreign and security policy. But it must not be a debate in which the leadership should allow itself to be carried along by the current, without any desire to take an active and committed part in influencing and -- and guiding -- developments. The uncertain, conflict-filled period through which we are now living makes demands on political leaders, perhaps as never before. We take the view that it is correct for everyone -- regardless of party -- to define his task within this context.

PYM INTERVIEWED ON CEASE-FIRE, FALKLANDS FUTURE

LD161530 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1210 GMT 16 Jun 82

[From "The World Today" program: Robin Day interview with Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Secretary Francis Pym in London -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] With me in "The World At One" studio is Mr Francis Pym, the foreign secretary and a member of the inner war cabinet. Mr Pym is just back from Saudi Arabia, where he went to pay respects to the dead king and to greet his successor. Mr Pym was away when the Argentine surrender in the Falklands was announced. And as foreign secretary, Mr Pym will be concerned with securing an end to all hostilities by Argentina, and as you heard, the task force commander this morning has warned that thousands of Argentine prisoners will die of malnutrition and disease unless Argentina immediately agrees to an end to all hostilities. Foreign Secretary, first of all, does this mean that we have not yet had any confirmation from Buenos Aires that the Argentine agrees to stop all hostilities in the South Atlantic?

[Answer] That's right; we have as yet had no reply -- no reply at all. And naturally we're pressing for a reply through the Swiss and through other sources and we hope we'll get one today.

[Question] And the problem about the prisoners must be causing you as foreign secretary considerable apprehension, musn't it?

[Answer] It's weighing very heavily on our minds. We've heard the reports about the conditions in which the Argentines are in. And that is obviously very serious. And we want them to go back of course as quickly as possible, but of course we want cessation of hostilities to occur. I think it was terrible that the Argentines put so many young, untrained or half-trained soldiers on the island and I can't think why they put so many there -- even worse, to allow them to get into this condition. And therefore of course it's a major matter to try and get them back as soon as possible. Otherwise we might have a disaster relief kind of situation on our hands.

[Question] Haven't you -- judging by what Admiral Woodward has said this morning -- haven't you already got that on your hands? He says the problem of coping with them and feeding them and housing them is getting nearly impossible. And have you not got to get international help on this?

[Answer] Yes, indeed, we are seeking help from our friends and of course we will use our own resources and some of our own ships there. But the urgency of course is to ensure that hostilities have ceased. And we asked yesterday Argentina to confirm that that is so, and it's obviously most urgent on a humanitarian basis apart from any other consideration that we get an affirmative answer as soon as possible.

[Question] And at the inner war cabinet meeting this morning, were you able to reach any decisions on this question or simply to confirm what you've just said?

[Answer] We discussed it in detail and how we might react when we get the reply and how we might deal with the situation. And we went into all the details, because clearly on a humanitarian basis, it's a very important issue.

[Question] Can you just explain the problem of the prisoners of war in relation to the need for a cessation of all hostilities? Are you saying: No prisoners of war -- despite the terrible conditions in which they are, will be returned if we don't get this undertaking?

[Answer] We haven't said that, but of course under the convention, when hostilities have ceased then we are required to send the prisoners back, which naturally we would wish to do. And one would have thought that the people of Argentina would be the first to want this enormous number of prisoners to be returned. And therefore there is a huge incentive for them to want the cessation of hostilities to take place immediately.

[Question] Are you asking from the Argentine junta an end to all hostile action as a term of the Falklands Islands surrender agreement which was made with General Moore?

[Answer] I think you've got to make a distinction between the two, because the arrangement made between Generals Moore and Menendez was an agreement between two commanders in the field on the ground. And what we're asking from the Argentine Government is a confirmation that all hostilities have ceased.

[Question] Why have the cease-fire terms arranged between the two generals on the ground not yet been published?

[Answer] We're trying to get hold of the actual copy so that we can do that.

[Question -- interrupts] But don't you know what is in it?

[Answer] We intend to do that. Yes, indeed, that they should surrender and lay down their arms and they discussed the arrangements for looking after them and the details of [words indistinct]

[Question -- interrupts] But have the cease-fire terms been seen by you and others in the government?

[Answer] I have not seen the actual text.

[Question] But has the government?

[Answer] I don't think so, the actual text...

[Question -- interrupts] Why is that?

[Answer] ...of the actual documents. But I think it may be that it's come to Northwood by signal now -- the actual text of it. But we know in a telegram the outline of it.

[Question] But if all these details and vivid correspondents' dispatches can come through to London, why can't the cabinet get the terms of the cease-fire?

[Answer] Of course, again, we -- it only struck us this morning that we haven't seen the actual text, although we've seen the outline of it. So we will no doubt in [words indistinct]...

[Question -- interrupts] On the prisoners of war question, are you making special arrangements to seek the release of our prisoner of war in the Argentine -- the Harrier pilot? There may be others, but...

[Answer -- interrupts] Yes, indeed, and of course the journalists, which are in a different category, but all along I've been trying to secure the release of those journalists -- without any success so far. And I know they aren't prisoners of war, but nonetheless we're trying to get their release as well as the one pilot.

[Question] Are you in favor, Foreign Secretary, of EEC sanctions against Argentina being lifted now?

[Answer] When hostilities are over, yes -- very much so. And I think that some of those countries will certainly be making the strongest representations to Argentina themselves to say: Look, you really must end hostilities now, and then if you do, economic measures will be lifted.

[Question] Would you be in favor of lifting sanctions of arms sales to Argentina at the same time?

[Answer] Well, we certainly won't. I think this is something that we will consider together in the ten -- the whole question of arms sales, which has always been difficult, has been revealed in a new light by recent events....

[Question -- interrupts] You don't want the French sending them more Exocets?

[Answer] Well, naturally not. But it isn't only in Argentina where arms sales are going to be a real problem. I think we have got an international problem here which we might be well advised to have a look at again.

[Question] Can you explain, Foreign Secretary, why Mr Rex Hunt is to return to the islands not as governor but as a joint commissioner along with General Moore?

[Answer] Yes, because in his original role he was governor and commander in chief and all the rest, but now, after what has happened, we have a completely new situation and it's quite clear to everyone, and to him -- Mr Hunt -- that General Moore remains in military charge -- at any rate, for the time being. And therefore he is going back to fulfill the civil part of his functions and he will cooperate -- obviously they both will -- very closely together on the civil side and on the military side.

[Question] Does this joint commissionership -- the civil governor and the military commander -- is this new system devised to emphasize that the islands are not returning to the old colonial status but to some undefined transitional status on the way to handing the Falkland Islands over to some international grouping?

[Answer] It is merely a common sense, practical arrangement to deal with the situation as it is at the moment.

[Question] Is it your view, Foreign Secretary that sooner or later there will have to be negotiations between Britain and the Argentine about the whole sovereignty question?

[Answer] I don't see that. I must say, I think after the events of the last 2 and 1/2 months it's very, very difficult indeed to see that. What we've got to achieve is a restored relationship in the whole region -- with all the countries in the region. I think with Argentina it's going to be particularly difficult -- obviously it is, after what has happened. Because it's in the interests of the islands to have a stable situation in that region. There must be peace, there must be stability and there must be confidence. And there must also be security. And we've not closed our minds to the possibility of widening arrangements for security to include other countries. All that has got to be discussed and perhaps negotiated. But on the immediate thought of any negotiations with Argentina -- obviously that's quite out of the question.

But what I can visualize, in the fullness of time, is that one could come to some business and commerical arrangements with Argentina which might be in the interests of the islanders. But, you know, it's very early days; this battle has only just been won, and we've got to pick up the pieces now, help the islanders to reestablish themselves and become rehabilitated and look at the whole future and the economic development of the islands, which clearly is going to be in their interests. And while we're doing that, I think we've got to create the best relationships we can with Latin America and try and create the best background possible for the well-being and the prosperity of those who live on the Falkland Islands.

[Question] Is it still the British Government's policy -- and I quote the prime minister's words used twice in Parliament -- that the wishes of the islanders are paramount?

[Answer] Yes, that is right. There's been much discussion over the last 2 months about that word and whether or not it's right to give them a veto. My own view about it is that a kind of veto arrangement is not right, but the islanders must have plenty of time now to settle down again, to consider the future, to consider what has happened and see what is in their best interests. And we shall be very closely in touch with them. And I must say, I find it difficult to think that at the end of the day, we will not come to some arrangement with them that suits them and takes full account of their wishes -- which may or may not be regarded as paramount -- and is sensible for them and their families in the future. I think it's going to take quite a long time to work that out, but we've made it totally clear all along that the process of self-determination is a fundamental issue; it's in the United Nations Charter, it doesn't only apply to the peoples of the Falkland Islands but there are many other people around the world it applies to. But that is clearly a very important aspect of the future of the islands.

[Question] But in that answer, Foreign Secretary, you began by saying the wishes of the islanders are paramount, and then towards the end you appeared to be saying: Well, they're not really paramount, but they will be fully consulted.

[Answer] Well, the word paramount that you quoted was used at the beginning of this issue on a number of occasions. In fact it was also used by leading members of the opposition on earlier occasions. What I'm trying to say is that in the debate about this very important question in the succeeding 2 months, there has been a debate about whether that should put them in the position of vetoing whatever it was that was thought from our point of view or from other points of view to be the best arrangement. And what I'm trying to say to you is that I think the view now -- which I certainly hold -- is that the wishes of the islanders have got to be taken fully into account and their interests, and with those wishes in mind, and with the various options in mind and before them in the light of what has happened, I would imagine that there will be little difficulty in arriving at an arrangement for the future that will fully accord with their wishes.

[Question] And they will be given no veto over the whole diplomatic policy of Britain in the South Atlantic or in Latin America?

[Answer] I don't believe they will want it, because I think there are various choices; I think they'll be fairly clear with advantages and disadvantages in each; and I think they'll want some months longer to see which is going to be best. And we will certainly wish to help them. And I would have thought that between us all, we will arrive at the most sensible arrangement -- which may be self-government or it may be one other form of government or it may be -- who can tell at the moment? I think over a long period of time, we shall arrive at an arrangement which will accord with what they want.

TEXT OF ARGENTINE SURRENDER DOCUMENT PUBLISHED

LD161526 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1506 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence today issued the text of the Argentine surrender document from Port Stanley.

It says: "I, the undersigned, commander of all the Argentine land, sea and air forces in the Falkland Islands, M R M (Mario Menendez) surrender to Major General J J Moore CB, OBE, MC as representative of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

"Under the terms of this surrender, all Argentine personnel in the Falklands Islands are to muster at assembly points which will be nominated by General Moore, and hand over their arms, ammunition, and all other weapons and war-like equipment as directed by General Moore, or appropriate British officers acting on his behalf.

"Following the surrender, all personnel of the Argentinian forces will be treated with honour in accordance with the conditions set out in the Geneva Convention of 1949.

"They will obey any directions concerning movement, and in connection with accommodation.

"This surrender is to be effective from 2359 hours Zulu (GMT) on 14 June (2059 hrs local) and includes those Argentine forces presently deployed in and around Port Stanley, those others on East Falkland, West Falkland, and all the outlying islands."

The document is signed by General Mario Menendez, commander of the Argentine forces and Major General Jeremy Moore.

In the document two words are crossed out, and initialled by General Menendez. One of the words is "unconditionally" regarding the Argentine surrender to Major General Moore. The other crossed out word is illegible.

HEALTH PROBLEMS ENDANGERING ARGENTINE POW'S

LD161104 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1056 GMT 16 Jun 82

[By Chris Moncrief, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Hundreds of Argentine prisoners on the Falkland Islands could die from malnutrition, hypothermia and disease unless Argentine declares an immediate end to all hostilities, Rear Admiral "Sandy" Woodward warned today.

The task force commander's grim words came after the Argentine junta had still not confirmed whether they accepted that there was a total cessation of hostilities.

He said that the 15,000 Argentine troops who had surrendered to British forces now posed a problem of disaster relief proportions to him. "But with the 8,000 mile supply lines and the task force itself still threatened by the Argentine Navy and Air Force, the problems of bringing medical aid, food supplies, warm clothing and shelter are increased to the point of impossibility.

"This is a problem of the Argentines own making. It was foolishness to put 15,000 troops out on a limb where they could not be re-supplied," Admiral Woodward said in a press statement. "They are already suffering from malnutrition, exposure -- in some cases hypothermia -- trench foot, scabies and diarrhea brought on by lack of food and pure water, proper clothing, shelter and sanitation.

"There is no way I can shelter these numbers. Even feeding them for a week in present circumstances presents huge problems -- not just of supplies but of cooking and distribution and hygiene as well."

"Meanwhile, conditions are getting worse as winter arrives. There is a force-10 gale at sea and blizzards on the islands," said Admiral Woodward. "Thus I have my usual defensive problem and now a major disaster relief problem on top. I must continue to protect the task force and the supply lines from Argentine air and sea attacks. "If a choice has to be made, however, defence comes first." In a final dramatic appeal to the junta he added:

"The Argentines must appreciate that I cannot keep their troops dry and warm and fed while we are still subject to attack. They must face the facts and agree a halt to all, repeat all, hostilities."

The massive new problem, on a scale not previously envisaged by the task force, was being debated urgently by the so-called war cabinet at Downing Street this morning. Britain wants to repatriate at least some of the prisoners by British ships direct to Argentine ports. But this is plainly a non-starter until Britain gets a firm assurance from President Galtieri that all hostilities are over.

The British Government is engaged in intensive diplomatic activity through the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, which is looking after British interests there, and with the Brazilian Embassy in London, which is attending to Argentine interests here.

The British Government now hopes that the dramatic message from Admiral Woodward will force President Galtieri into an immediate statement which will enable the Argentine prisoners to be repatriated before they start dying.

MP VIEWS FUTURE OF NATO DEFENSE SPENDING

PM151329 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Jun 82 p 14

[Article by Julian Critchley, Conservative MP for Aldershot and vice-chairman of party's Defense Committee: "Bringing the Falklands Spirit to the Defence of Europe"]

[Text] The Falklands imbroglio, which has distracted our attention from defence in the North Atlantic, may have the effect of persuading the government to allocate more resources to defence: not just to the navy; but to the army and Royal Air Force as well. Gen Bernard Rogers, the NATO supreme commander, has called for a 4 per cent increase in real terms each year from members of the alliance. That is an additional 1 per cent. He should have a following wind.

NATO spends more money on defence than does the Warsaw Pact (the Soviet Union alone spends more than the United States) but the pact is stronger than NATO in Central Europe where it matters. The Soviets, as is well known, have larger conventional forces, better theatre nuclear weapons, and, at the very least, parity with the United States in strategic nuclear weapons.

We should ask ourselves once again whether the present NATO strategy of flexible response and forward defence is still the best we can do, given growing inferiority? Were deterrence to fail, and the Soviet Union to attack with conventional weapons, NATO would be faced with the probability of having to use its nuclear weapons first in circumstances that could only be to our disadvantage. And would not the political decision to use nuclear weapons first, and thereby possibly save our forces from being overrun, be one that would be continually postponed, thus getting the worst of both worlds? The Russians believe, and we fear, that nuclear "escalation" would be inevitable.

There is wide agreement in the alliance that it would be desirable to reduce our reliance on nuclear weapons and strengthen our conventional forces. We have no wish to make a choice between suicide and surrender. This point of view takes in a wide cross-section of opinion, from the more thoughtful Conservatives to the more responsible nuclear disarmers. But, at the same time, there is widespread resistance to changing NATO strategy, because it is politically a very sensitive thing to do, and because there is no apparent substitute available. Thus, despite the misgivings, there is great reluctance on the part of many Europeans -- who believe that to think about fighting a conventional war makes such a war more likely -- to re-think it.

The European members of NATO are more populous and richer than is the Soviet Union. Why then do we not have a proper conventional defence? There are two reasons: The gap between NATO forces and those of the Warsaw Pact is seen to be too large to bridge (which it is not); and the cost of matching Soviet forces one for one, in troops, tanks, artillery and aircraft, is too expensive. But we do not have to match Soviet forces in order to achieve a balance. Technology and brains could do it for us.

The United States Army has conceived a new doctrine which is known as "Airland Battle 2000." This concept proposes to change the way in which war in Europe might be fought.

It would use inherent NATO strengths to exploit fundamental Warsaw Pact weaknesses. Just as the exponent of judo uses an opponent's weight against him, so new weapons and munitions could first blunt and then destroy any Soviet offensive. New technology and larger European reserves could, in combination, raise the nuclear threshold and make victory in a conventional war more likely.

Soviet strategy is based on a pre-emptive attack (in the belief that war has become inevitable) launched suddenly and with great power. It would be a blitzkrieg which would be critically dependent on maintaining momentum. Waves of attackers would attempt to break through NATO's forward defences at points of Soviet choosing. In effect, the Soviet forces intend to pile on wave upon wave at a rate which permits rapid replacement of losses and ensures a swift victory by keeping the defender off-balance. Thus Soviet success depends on the arrival, intact and at the right time and place, of reinforcements.

The "Airland Battle 2000" doctrine, which has yet to be adopted by NATO, is designed to exploit Soviet weakness. Were NATO to succeed in isolating the first wave of attackers from the second by attacking the latter, the momentum of the invasion would be broken. It is this momentum that the new U.S. Army doctrine seeks to halt by destroying or disrupting Soviet second echelons before they reach West German territory, and by launching early counter-attacks against isolated Soviet forces inside NATO space. This would be a dramatic change from the comparative passivity of NATO's linear forward defense.

How would it work? "Airland Battle 2000" builds on three major advances in the technology of conventional weapons which have already taken place. There is the substantially improved deadliness of conventional weapons carrying improved munitions which can be delivered from aircraft. There is the great potential of micro-electronics to enhance the ability of frontline units quickly to collect, handle, distribute and act on information about the enemy, improved electronic counter-measures that would interrupt the enemy's radar and communications, and improvements which are already taking place in the ability to move into place and target improved conventional firepower against large concentrations of troops.

Interdicting aircraft, and missiles with newly-developed conventional warheads, could sever a Warsaw Pact attack at the neck, and place the responsibility for the first use of nuclear weapons where it properly belongs -- on the other side.

for the first time it looks as if the military can come up with a scheme that could enable NATO to purchase of little extra cost a proper conventional defence of Europe. Clearly, we cannot reduce defence spending; it also seems clear that few NATO members will increase spending substantially, particularly in the present economic climate.

It may be left to Britain, fresh from the traumas of the Falklands, to take the initiative in support of Gen. Rogers's proposal of a 4 per cent increase in real spending to cover the years 1983 to 1988. To date we have done no more than to maintain an increase of 3 per cent, which was agreed to by James Callaghan in 1977.

While it is too soon to reach a definitive conclusion as to the military implications of the Falklands, it seems pretty plain that technology remains the queen of the battlefield. We can reasonably infer from that that any war in Europe would be determined by the side which can best ally fighting spirit to high technology, bearing in mind that NATO, which is a defensive alliance, can make do with the smaller forces provided they are the better equipped.

DEFENSE WHITE PAPER ON NAVY CUTS EXPECTED

PM111133 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Jun 82 p 5

[Desmond Wettern report: "Angry Naval Staff Wants Cuts Revised"]

[Text] The government is to publish a defence white paper before the start of the parliamentary summer recess at the end of next month which will slightly modify cuts in the strength of the navy planned a year ago. But unless there are far more sweeping revisions than those now expected, the anger of the naval staff over the latest defense briefing notes given to Conservative MP's is unlikely to be calmed.

Published by the Conservative Political Centre under the heading "Modernising Britain's Defense" the paper has been produced to guide MP's on defence topics.

It claims that "any suggestion that our capacity to respond to the crisis (in the Falklands) was weakened by a rundown in the strength of the Royal Navy is nonsense."

Yet many merchant ships have had to be chartered or requisitioned notably as troop transports, trawlers for deepwater minesweeping and repair ships because of the rundown of the amphibious forces; the shelving for three years of plans to build new minesweepers and the scrapping late last year of the navy's only surviving repair ship.

The paper also claims: "There will be more ships and submarines operational in 1985 than there are today." But with the number of destroyers being cut from 65 in 1979 to 42 operational in 1985, with eight more in reserve, there will be a 20 per cent decrease in the number of these ships available at any time. The number of nuclear-powered fleet submarines has been cut from the 20 originally planned to 17.

Although the paper reiterates the June, 1981, white paper statement that two carriers will be retained instead of the three previously planned, this represents a reduction of two-thirds of the carrier strength for much of the time to allow for refits and repairs.

The paper says: "A massive modernisation programme for the fleet is in hand...and we are increasing the number of our nuclear submarines, the main threat to the Soviet fleet, from 12 to 17.

By ending half-life modernisations of existing ships -- which means cancelling modernisation of the navy's principal anti-aircraft missile, the Sea Dart -- curtailing the number of ships that will have the Sea Wolf missile for defence against sea-skimming missiles, the fleet will face growing obsolescence in the latter part of the 1980s.

BANGLADESH LEADER MEETS WITH THATCHER 15 JUN

BK160334 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lt Gen H.M. Ershad and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher exchanged views on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest in London yesterday. At a meeting held at the official residence of the British prime minister for about an hour, the leaders of the two countries also discussed increased bilateral economic cooperation. The British prime minister assured that her government would consider increased British economic assistance for the development of Bangladesh.

Mrs Thatcher congratulated Gen Ershad for the bold way in which he is tackling the problems in Bangladesh and expressed her confidence that Gen Ershad will be met with continued success in this regard.

The CMLA discussed with Mrs Thatcher the circumstances leading to the proclamation of martial law in the country and the main goals of his government. Gen Ershad particularly elaborated on the objectives of his government in the fields of agriculture and food production, the process of decentralization of administration, encouragement of private investment -- both foreign and local -- and reinvestment of nationalized enterprises. The two leaders also discussed British assistance in oil exploration in Bangladesh.

Earlier, Gen Ershad was given a warm welcome on his arrival in the British capital yesterday. Sir (Donald Logan), special representative of the British foreign secretary, received the CMLA at Heathrow Airport. Bangladesh High Commissioner to Britain Fakhruddin Ahmad was present on the occasion.

Gen Ershad leaves London this morning for New York where he will address the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament tomorrow afternoon.

KIPRIANOU POSITION ON DIALOGUE REITERATED

NC161402 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] On being asked the government's reaction to yesterday's address by the permanent Greek delegate to the United Nations, Dhoundas, specifically to his reference to the presence of the occupation troops and the conduct of the intercommunal dialogue, the government spokesman replied that President Kiprianou has made repeated statements on this subject. The spokesman referred to the interview the president gave to the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY on 2 May. In his interview, President Kiprianou stated that despite the fact that the presence of the occupation troops in Cyprus has turned the intercommunal dialogue into a Nicosia-Ankara dialogue, this dialogue must be continued and all limits must be exhausted to establish whether progress can be achieved within a reasonable time and on the basis of the recommendations of the UN secretary general for speeding up the dialogue and for discussion of the basic issues.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS

NC161510 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Mr Stambolic, president of the SFRY state Presidency, has reiterated his country's support for the Cypriot people's struggle. In a message on the occasion of Sarajevo radio day observed in the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation's programs, Mr Stambolic said the peoples of Yugoslavia have from the beginning supported the just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus issue through negotiations between the two national communities of Cyprus on the basis of the independence, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the friendly country of Cyprus. Mr Stambolic added: This solution is not only in the interest of Cyprus but also of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

In his message, the Yugoslav president referred to the close ties of friendship between Cyprus and Yugoslavia as well as their cooperation. Mr Stambolic said: The foundations of this cooperation were laid by President Tito and President Makarios. He also stressed the significance of cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

DENKTAS OBJECTS TO GREEK STATEMENT AT UN

TA161210 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] President Denktas has repeated that the Turkish Peace Forces would not leave Cyprus until a sound agreement was reached between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities. President Denktas was replying to a statement at the UN Security Council by the Greek permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Dhoundas [as heard]. In the statement Mr Dhoundas said Greece would withdraw its forces from Cyprus if Turkey did so and that Greece would contribute to the expenses of the UN police force which would be established in the island. President Denktas described this statement as insolence.

President Denktas recalled the sufferings of the Turkish Cypriot community from 1963 to 1974 and said that Mr Dhoundas had no right to say that the Turkish Peace Force should be withdrawn from Cyprus because these troops had brought peace to the island and saved the independence of Cyprus by preventing it from becoming a colony of Greece.

He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community needed the Turkish Peace Force to save it from aggression by the Greeks who are continuing to arm themselves. President Denktas said the conditions for the existence of the communities in Cyprus side by side had been determined at the summit meetings and the points of agreement in these did not permit Mr Dhoundas to make such proposals at the UN Security Council. He stressed that Turkish Cypriots had both the strength and knowledge to defend themselves and did not need money from Greece for that purpose.

ATALAY ON EXTENSION OF UNFICYP MANDATE

TA161234 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The United Nations Security Council has unanimously extended the mandate of the United Nations Peace Keeping Forces in Cyprus for another 6 months. The resolution adopted was similar to that of 14 December 1981 and expressed support for the 10-point summit agreement of 19 May 1979. It welcomed the resumption of the Cyprus intercommunal talks and requested the secretary general to continue his mission of good offices.

Speaking after the resolution, the New York representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr Atalay, said that the reference to the Government of Cyprus in the third paragraph of the resolution did not reflect the legal and factual realities in the island and was misleading from all points of view. He recalled that since the Greek Cypriot armed attempt to destroy the bicommunal partnership and unite the island with Greece there was no legitimate government of Cyprus. He stressed that the unwarranted reference to the Greek Cypriot wing as the Government of Cyprus contradicted the state of affairs established by the basic articles of the 1960 Constitution and was completely unacceptable for the Turkish Cypriot side.

Mr Atalay said that he had, nevertheless, been authorized by the government of the Turkish Federated State to consent to the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP until the 15th of December 1982 and promised that the Turkish Cypriot side would cooperate with the force to make the operation a success. He further expressed the hope that the modus operandi and mandate of UNFICYP would be revised in accordance with the realities in the island. Mr Atalay expressed full support for the intercommunal talks and referred to the missing persons issue. Referring to the missing persons issue, he said that from outset the Turkish Cypriot side had discharged its responsibility in good will and good faith but he added that the Greek Cypriot side had created false difficulties. Mr Atalay also referred to the economic blockade imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community and described it as inhuman. He said that the Greek Cypriot side was still pursuing a relentless war of economic oppression and political isolation against the Turkish Cypriot community in gross violation of the UN Charter and point six of the summit agreement between Mr Denktas and Mr Kiprianou.

Mr Atalay said that the recent unconstructive and irresponsible statements of Mr Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, had caused considerable concern and anxiety as to the future of the intercommunal talks. He said that these statements of Mr Papandreou were a good example of Greek aspirations.

ATAKOL DECRIES GREEK CYPRIOT 'POLITICAL EMBARGO'

TA161249 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1115 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has said that the economic and political embargo by the Greek Cypriots against the Turkish Cypriot community was inconsistent with the atmosphere of political truce and conciliation which is indispensable for the continuation of the Cyprus intercommunal talks. In a letter to the permanent representatives of Islamic countries at the United Nations, Mr Atakol drew attention to the Greek Cypriot efforts to strip the Muslim Turks of Cyprus of their basic human, political and economic rights.

He was replying to a memorandum by the Greek Cypriot administration sent to the Islamic Conference organization in an effort to prevent the participation of the Turkish Cypriot community at the forthcoming meeting of Islamic Conference foreign ministers in Niger in August. Mr Atakol stated that the legitimate representatives of the Turkish Cypriots had attended the Islamic Conference meetings (?irregularly) since 1976 and that the Greek Cypriots were illegally posing as the Government of Cyprus with no authority or jurisdiction over Turkish Cypriots. He stressed that this new move by the Greek Cypriots was nothing more than a new phase of the anti-Turkish and anti-Islamic initiative declared by the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou. He expressed confidence that the members of the Islamic Conference will not allow the Muslims in Cyprus to suffer at the hands of the non-Muslim majority.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK 16 JUN

NC161325 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos departed for New York at noon to participate in the UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Kharalambopoulos will address the international organization on Friday to propound Greek views on the issue of disarmament.

PAPANDREOU'S ILLNESS DELAYS AIR EXERCISE

NC162130 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou is ill with a case of slight influenza. For this reason, the air exercise that was to have taken place tomorrow in his presence at the Kranea Firing Range has been postponed. It will be held later in the prime minister's presence.

ENVOY ON UNFICYP MANDATE, CYPRUS DIALOGUE

NC161409 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 16 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] The Security Council has approved the renewal of the UN peace force mandate in Cyprus until 15 December 1982. In its resolution the Security Council urged the two communities to continue the talks without delay in order to achieve results.

Speaking at the Security Council in this connection, Greek Ambassador Mikhail Dhoundas said that he agreed to the renewal of the peace force's mandate in Cyprus for 6 more months since the Government of the Republic of Cyprus had given its consent. Dhoundas expressed his sorrow over the Turkish side remaining intransigent in its extreme positions, something which, he stressed, does not permit us the hope of breaking the deadlock.

At the same time, a resolution proposed by the French chairman of the council asked the UN secretary general to continue his mission of mediation so that a political solution might be achieved between the Greek and the Turkish Cypriot communities.

FLORAKIS TO ATTEND DIMITROV CELEBRATIONS

NC142153 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis is in Sofia at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary General Todor Zhivkov. Mr Florakis will attend the international Soviet conference organized in Sofia by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee on the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov, leader of the international communist movement, on the occasion of his 100th birthday anniversary.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SHIP REPAIRS -- A new agreement has been signed for repairs on yet another Soviet ship at Neorion Sirou. The 3,500 ton Soviet vessel, Diloui, will be undergoing repairs estimated at $1.3 million. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 15 Jun 82 p 5 NC]

TURKMEN ADDRESSES UN SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

TA170630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0415 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has asked for the UN disarmament committee membership to be increased and the inclusion of Turkey in the committee. Addressing the UN special session on disarmament, Turkmen noted that even at a time when the United Nations was busy discussing global peace, Israel continued its aggressions in Lebanon. Pointing out that Turkey was concerned with developments in the area, Turkmen called for an end to this situation.

Turkmen stressed that countries participating in the UN special session on disarmament should deal with international terrorism supported by illegal smuggling and sales of arms. On the issue of the existing nuclear war threat in the world, Turkmen said that such a war would result in the death of millions of human beings and the destruction of all existing civilizations in the world.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION VISITS ULUSU

TA161454 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation headed by the prime minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mustafa Cagatay visited Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning. In a statement before the meeting, Ulusu said that the Turkish Cypriot delegation's visit will be beneficial from the viewpoint of further enhancing the relations between Turkey and the Federated State. Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot community's economic and social situation will be analyzed and that on their return they will try to raise the relations between the federated state and Turkey to the highest level. The delegation, which is composed of seven ministers headed by Cagatay and three deputies, later called on Zeyyat Baykara, minister of state, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Cyprus Coordination Council. The Federated State's representative in Ankara, Cemal Askin, was also present at these meetings.

Ulusu Statement

TA170720 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The motherland's prime minister, Bulent Ulusu, has reiterated that Turkey still is determined to contribute toward achieving the desired level of prosperity and happiness for the Turkish cypriot community. Ulusu made this statement during a dinner at the foreign visitors mansion in Ankara in honor of Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him. Ulusu said that the well-intentioned stand that both Turkey and the TFSC have adopted in the past and will adopt in the future in efforts being exerted for the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem as well as the strong ties and complete understanding between them would continue to be the most significant factor in transforming Cyprus into an island of peace, liberty, stability and cooperation.

Pointing out that it was only natural that the close cooperation and understanding between Turkey and the TFSC should be further developed for the success of the national cause, Ulusu said that within this framework he believed it was beneficial to convey in a most realistic way Turkey's situation in various fields to the esteemed representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community. It is our understanding that in this manner our common efforts will be based on stronger grounds.

Ulusu concluded by saying that at this point -- reached after a long and difficult period full of a great number of exemplary efforts in the struggle for independence, through the heroism, determination and strong resistance of the Turkish Cypriots -- further efforts to consolidate the future of the Turkish Cypriot community will, on the one hand, provide for the establishing of a balance of power in the island and, on the other, contribute to political stability and regional peace.

Replying to Ulusu, Cagatay said that the existence of a (?resolute) Turkish Cypriot community on the island would contribute to the realization of peace. Noting that Turkey's contributions were essential in the stage the Turkish Cypriot community has presently achieved, Cagatay expressed his hope that these contributions would continue in the future. Our people, united as one and supported by the motherland in its stand, will continue to exert efforts for peace. Our most genuine desire is for the Greek Cypriot community to contribute also, in a responsible way, to efforts for the achievement of peace.

IRMAK REJECTS POLITICAL GROUPINGS IN ASSEMBLY

TA161720 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1620 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Jun (AA) -- President of the Consultative Assembly Sadi Irmak said he disapproves of political groupings among the members.

In a press conference here today Irmak referred to the news reports about alleged political groupings and said:

"The Consultative Assembly, comprising a part of the Constituent Assembly, has undertaken a very important task. The only objective of this assembly is to successfully and responsibly complete its task. This assembly, meeting under the guidance of Ataturk's principles, considers free debate and free expression of ideas an undisputed rule of the democratic system.

"The new constitution will emerge as the synthesis of freely debated ideas. The presidency is determined to lay the basis for free debate and discussions.

"But the presidency disapproves of political groupings outside the scope of free debate of all ideas, and considers it a national duty to raise its disapproval."

SUSPENSION OF U.S. AID TO ISRAEL URGED

NC150956 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 11 Jun 82 p 2

["In the Light of Day" column by Ahmet Kabakli: "Has the United States Lost its Bearings?"]

[Excerpts] It would be only too appropriate if the Israeli prime minister were to be called such names as "the Israeli Monster," "Menahem Hitler" or "Adolf Begin."

If we were to do justice to his small size, we would say that no one like him has stooped so low or got so involved in the filth of killing so many people, young or old, or attempted to stage demonstrations of "conquest" in such holy and defenseless towns as Jerusalem and Sidon.

The Nazis attacked the world and soaked it in blood. In doing so, they inflicted more hardships on the German nation than on the Jews. However, they committed this monstrosity using their own tanks and aircraft, their own technology and inventions. But this Adolf Begin is using U.S. jets and tanks. With the help of $1.766 billion from the United States he is massacring Muslim women and children in the neighborhood.

Undoubtedly, Begin will end up in a tribunal like the one in Nuremberg. Unfortunately, honorable Reagan may not be sitting in that tribunal next to Menahem Hitler, but he will not be one of the judges trying him either.

I am afraid that Israel will have to pay for this aggression and barbarism, which is inherent in mad, nonsensical, spiteful and racist leaders, through painful losses.

Nations are given many opportunities to refrain from "becoming intoxicated by victory" and to use their common sense. But, unfortunately, many have failed to use such an opportunity in time.

For instance, had poor Iraq come to its senses last year and opposed Saddam, it would not be suffering under Khomeyni's subjugation today. Had Germany resisted Hitler, had the Russians risen against Stalin and had the Greek race refused to act to the mad tune of Papandreou's flute, the world would be a much better place. But you might ask: "What then would history write about?"

Israel is currently the attacker in Lebanon. It is in conflict with the Palestinians and the Syrians. It is heading toward the whirlpool of the Islamic world like Pharaoh's soldiers advancing in the middle of the Nile. But some day Israel too will be intercepted and compelled to atone for its belligerence. Begin will then be subjected to much hardship. But the United States, Reagan and Haig, have no right to act unwisely, madly and even stupidly. Begin and his fellow travellers are not the kind who will stop when asked or begged to do so.

The first thing the United States should do is to suspend financial aid and arms delivery to Israel for a few years. It should then be condemned and cursed by all the world organizations. But the United States is a preposterously strange country. It denounces Israel in words and orders an attack with its hand. When the situation gets out of hand, it takes Israel's side. For instance, the United States vetoed the Security Council resolution on 9 June condemning Israel and calling on it to withdraw to its own frontiers immediately and to comply with a cease-fire.

This is sheer lunacy. If it befits a great state like the United States to be used as a means for Israel's hostility against the Islamic-Arab world, one wonders why the Soviet Union has not done so far what is incumbent on it.

PLO ENVOY ON LEBANON CONFLICT, TURKISH SUPPORT

NC150902 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Ankara news desk -- Mission chiefs of 13 Arab states in Ankara held a press conference at which they condemned Israeli attacks on south Lebanon during the past 6 days.

Speaking at the press conference on behalf of the 13 Arab states, Abu Firas, PLO representative in Ankara, stated that they wanted military equipment and aid from Turkey.

In response to a question as to whether the appeal PLO leader 'Arafat made to the Soviet Union involved the dispatch of Soviet troops to the region, Abu Firas said: "We do not want anyone to send troops to help us contain the Israeli attacks. We have not asked for any such force from the Soviet Union either. What we need is military equipment and aid. We have requested this not only from the Soviet Union but also from all our brotherly countries including Turkey."

Stating that they appreciated Turkey's sympathetic attitude toward the Arab countries in connection with the Israeli attacks, Abu Firas added: "We wish here to thank the Turkish Government." Abu Firas then stated that the Israeli attacks during the past 6 days constitute a great menace to peace in the region as well as in the world and added that these attacks were the result of a serious plot. He further added that having suffered terrible losses, Israel opened fire not only on military targets but also on civilians. Abu Firas stressed that the number of Israeli troops in Lebanon is estimated at 80,000, that despite Israel's announcement that the cities of Tyre and Sidon had fallen, these cities were still resisting. He added: "So far, 66 Israeli tanks have been destroyed, 3 planes and 1 helicopter shot down and 245 Israeli soldiers killed."

Stating that the Palestinian fighters would continue to fight to the bitter end, Abu Firas protested against the U.S. veto of the Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli onslaught.

At the end of the press conference, the Lebanese ambassador to Ankara thanked Turkey on behalf of the Lebanese Government and people for its reaction to the Israeli aggression.

AUSTRIA

CHANCELLOR KREISKY CRITICIZES ISRAELI LABOR PARTY

AU161335 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (SK, APA) -- The attitude of the Israeli Labor Party constitutes a serious problem for the Socialist International [SI], because its attitude toward the war in Lebanon is not in line with SI principles. This was stated by Chancellor Kreisky on Tuesday after the cabinet meeting. He declared that he would make no bones about his opinion, but said that he was not thinking of expelling the Israeli Labor Party from the SI because he is against administrative measures.

Kreisky described the situation in Lebanon as disastrous. He said that he had seen a genuine danger of war in this region for many months, and that years ago he refused to authorize the stationing of Austrian soldiers in southern Lebanon -- something which at that time was criticized by the opposition but now has turned out to have been right.

Regarding the committee to aid the Palestinians proposed by 14 Austrian Socialists, Kreisky said that of course he favored such aid. However, it would be of merely symbolic value, since the Arab states, being the richest in the world, would certainly also help the Palestinians. Moreover, he said, it must be ensured that any [Austrian] aid is of a humanitarian nature and that it is clear who will receive such aid. It is obvious that it will be necessary to do something first of all for the Lebanese civilian population. Since a large part of this population is Palestinian, the aid will benefit them as well. At first medicines and similar products will be sent there, he said.

NETHERLANDS

ECONOMICS MINISTER GIVEN SOCIAL AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

PM161055 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hague, 12 Jun -- Secretary of State for Economic Affairs P.H. van Zeil has also been appointed secretary of state for social affairs, Prime Minister van Agt announced after yesterday's cabinet meeting. At the Social Affairs Ministry Van Zeil will deal with questions connected with working conditions and certain areas of the government's job promotion policy.

SPAIN

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO VISIT MADRID 22-24 JUN

LD141340 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The diplomatic information office of the Foreign Ministry issued a communique early this afternoon stating that President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Spain 22-24 June at the invitation of King Juan Carlos.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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FRENCH PRESIDENT MEETS WITH PRESS; VIEWS TALKS

AU172033 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1900 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Franz Koessler report on French President Francois Mitterrand's 17 June press conference at Vienna's Imperial Hotel -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Mitterrand apologized for being late to the press conference by pointing to the intensity of the talks which he had conducted up to a few minutes before with Chancellor Kreisky. The French president stated that bilateral topics were primarily involved, the relations between Austria and France which he himself had termed good but not active enough. This is why it was agreed today to convey new incentives to the mixed commission between the two states which already exists but which has been working rather lethargically -- as the French president said. This shall be concretely achieved by dispatching ministers to the commission, that is the French and the Austrian foreign ministers. France will also dispatch its budget minister and Austria will send its trade minister to that commission, and thus this work group shall receive a decisive new impetus.

In addition, the French president announced that he will meet Chancellor Kreisky again in the next few months and that he has invited President Kirchschlaeger to visit France.

Concrete cultural projects already exist between France and Austria: the French-Austrian Institute shall benefit from new promotional measures, be reorganized and devote more attention in the future to economic and East-West problems. There also shall be closer cooperation in the Third World. Properly speaking, these are not so many concrete projects.

Subsequently, there was the international part: It was primarily the problems of the Middle East and East-West relations which were discussed. There exists a joint communique on the first issue, the crisis in Lebanon, which is expected to be made available to the press shortly. The demand underscored in this communique is that the integrity of Lebanon be respected as well as the right of the Palestinians to their existence and to a state of their own, as well as the security of Israel's borders.

As the French president pointed out, the emphasis in East-West relations was mainly on the economic aspect, because Austria, unlike France, is not tied by any military alliance and hence is mainly interested in the economic aspects.

Explains Lebanon Declaration

AU172032 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1930 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Report on French President Mitterrand's 17 June activities and press conference at Vienna's Imperial Hotel]

[Excerpt] At his residence in the Imperial Hotel the French president primarily explained to the press the joint Austrian-French declaration on Lebanon. This declaration demands the restoration of the independence and unity of Lebanon and unhindered aid measures to the victims of the most recent events. The withdrawal of all foreign troops is also being requested in the declaration which was formulated by Mitterrand, Kirchschlaeger and Kreisky. Austria and France call for both the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians as well as guarantees for the secure borders of all states of the area including that of Israel. Questioned as to why he thought of Bruno Kreisky's most recent assertion that the Israeli government is semifascist, Mitterrand only stated that Kreisky is free and a master of his own words.

KREISKY SAYS ISRAEL'S PERES IS 'FINISHED'

AU171328 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Paris/Vienna -- Israel is making itself guilty of a policy which can touch off a general war, Chancellor Kreisky declared yesterday in an interview with the French "Europe-1" radio station. At the same time, Kreisky disputed that the Israeli Labor Party had the quality of a Socialist Party in the present situation. "Opposition leader Shim'on Peres is now finished for good. I believe that it is the Socialist International's [SI] duty to state this very frankly," Kreisky declared.

It is not admissible to speak of the suffering of the Jews if at the same time one destroys the opportunities of the Palestinians to come to a country of their own, Kreisky said. The attitude of the Israeli Government is absolutely unacceptable. There would have been many opportunities for preparing a peaceful settlement but "the Israeli Government did not give the moderate Palestinians any chance," the chancellor declared. Austrian Socialist Youth Chairman Josef Cap announced yesterday that his organization would demand in the Socialist Youth International (IUSY) the expulsion of the Israeli Labor Party from the SI. By supporting the Begin government in its aim to exterminate the Palestinians, the Israeli Labor Party has come into conflict with the principles of the SI, Cap declared.

The Austrian CARITAS organization has donated 2 million schillings as immediate aid to war victims in Lebanon. It requests donations to be paid into the Postal Savings Bank account no 7,700,004 and into the accounts of all diocesan CARITAS offices.

Nationalrat Condemns Invasion

AU171145 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Vienna (AZ) -- On Wednesday the Austrian Nationalrat unanimously approved the government's 1981 foreign policy report. It also unanimously adopted a resolution condemning Israel's invasion in Lebanon and demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon. Nevertheless, the debate in parliament clearly reflected the different positions of the big parties regarding their concepts of Austria's policy of neutrality.

The Austrian People's Party speakers, especially its foreign policy spokesman, Steiner, charged the government and particularly Chancellor Kreisky with pursuing a foreign policy determined by personal prestige considerations and serving purely the interests of the Socialist International. Deputy Blenk went so far as to depict the government's foreign policy as "one-eyed and double-tongued," called the Austrian Socialist Party's position on Latin America "one-sided," and reprimanded Chancellor Kreisky for having criticized U.S. President Reagan in an "unqualified and unstatesmanlike manner."

Foreign Minister Pahr commented on current conflicts. Regarding the Falklands conflict, he said, it remains to be seen how it will affect U.S.-Latin American relations. The Middle East has been further destabilized as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in violation of international law, and the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said.

FDP TO ENTER INTO COALITION WITH CDU IN HESSE

LD171412 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Darmstadt, 17 June (DPA) -- The Hesse FDP said it will enter into a coalition with the CDU in respect of the regional elections on 26 September. The liberals voted in Darmstadt today for the resolution of the regional executive with 169 votes in favor, a narrow majority of the approximately 300 delegates. The vote was preceded by a controversial debate which lasted several hours.

Genscher Views Decision

LD171452 Hamburg DPA in German 1431 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jun (DPA) -- FDP Federal Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher views the decision of the Hesse FDP party congress regarding the formation of a coalition with the CDU during the regional election as a decision based on liberal reasons for Hesse and not against the Bonn coalition. Genscher emphasized in Bonn that the Hesse FDP made its decision independently and was not influenced by anybody. The Hesse FDP will have the full support of the federal party in the regional election campaign.

DIE WELT Comments

DW180921 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode editorial: "The Switches Are Set"]

[Text] The Hesse FDP decided with 169 against 129 votes in favor to form a coalition with the CDU. This setting of switches in Darmstadt must be viewed with regard to policy on the federal level.

1. Ekkehard Gries is a social liberal by nature, as is Hans-Dietrich Genscher. If he has achieved a Hesse FDP decision in favor of a coalition with the CDU, he must have had good reasons. They are contained in the decline of the SPD.

2. Gries justified the coalition change by saying that only a consistent market economy policy could help overcome the current economic and financial-political problems. The decisions of the Munich SPD congress, however, did not indicate such a market economy orientation. Gries echoed Genscher who had announced a "change" in Bonn.

3. The last Bonn-model coalition exists on a land level in Wiesbaden. The termination of this coalition in Hesse would necessarily have a pilot effect on Bonn.

The Darmstadt decision has a double meaning as a decision in proxy. Gries has made land-level policy on his own, but with regard to federal policy he has been acting in proxy for Genscher. As a partner of the last social-liberal federal land coalition, the Hesse FDP has at the same time programmed Bonn decisions in proxy for FDP federal level policy.

The Darmstadt decision is important for Genscher: The Hesse FDP has formed its opinion in a regular democratic procedure; the coalition decision in favor of the CDU has a democratic legitimacy at least in the federal land Hesse.

The question is whether this decision was made in time. It is possible that everything has come too late for Hesse; if Alfred Dregger should win an absolute majority on 26 September or if the FDP should fail to overcome the 5-percent clause. Both things seem quite possible. Genscher should, therefore, do the inevitable in Bonn prior to the Hesse elections. You can only imagine that the change to another coalition must be made in the struggle for the 1983 federal budget.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE DELEGATION MEETS PARTY LEADERS

LD171438 Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jun (DPA) -- In Bonn on Thursday a delegation of the National Unity Front [as received] of Afghanistan met with leading CDU representatives, headed by Party Chairman Helmut Kohl. The foreign affairs spokesman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, Alois Mertes, told DPA that during the talk the Afghan delegation asked above all for aid for humanitarian projects. During the talk, in which Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Group Manfred Woerner also took part, the Afghans reported the unbroken fighting spirit of the Afghan resistance and the devastating situation of the population of the country.

The delegation, which had taken part in the Bundestag's morning session in commemoration of the national uprising in the GDR on 17 June 1953, reported, according to Mertes, that Soviet forces are continuing to intensively fight the resistance groups and are using chemical weapons. The delegation was in Bonn for 3 days at the invitation of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF LEAVES FOR GREECE

LD171124 Hamburg DPA in German 1053 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff flew to Athens on Thursday for talks on economic questions and cooperation within the European Community. In the Greek capital the minister will meet, among others, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, opposition leader Konstandinos Mitsotakis and Greek Central Bank President Gerasimos Arsenis.

MITTERRAND RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD172312 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand returned to Paris earlier this evening following a 2-day official visit to Austria. He stressed the similarity of views between France and Austria on the situation in the Middle East. He also stressed the reactivation of French-Austrian relations.

As to the Middle East, a joint statement demanded a cease-fire and the simultaneous withdrawal of both Israeli and foreign armed troops.

Concerning PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Mitterrand stated that he had not received from the latter any direct messages but only indirect messages, such as the one received from the secretary-general of the Arab League. The president stressed that 'Arafat could, like anyone else, come to France, but that having discussions was another thing altogether.

HERNU SEES LITTLE PROSPECT OF EUROFORCES

PM171215 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] The formation of a militarily credible "European pillar," in other words a joint defense organization proper to the European countries in the Atlantic alliance, alongside the "American pillar," seems difficult to imagine at present.

That is what Defense Minister Charles Hernu told the deputies on the National Assembly Defense Commission whom he addressed at the end of last week.

Questioned by Ives Lancien, RPR deputy for Paris, on the nature of the development of the Atlantic alliance envisaged by Francois Mitterrand and, in particular, on the formation of a European pillar, Mr Hernu replied: "Developing the alliance means redefining the common causes. There is no question of leaving the alliance until other collective security systems emerge to replace it. As for a European pillar, to be militarily credible, it would need a political chief who could decide to use arms within a matter of minutes, and that seems difficult to imagine at present."

Stressing the advantages which the Soviet Union draws from the mobility of its weapons -- the withdrawal of the SS-20 missiles to the other side of the Urals would nonetheless enable them to reach the whole of Western Europe -- and from the size of its territory, Mr Hernu recalled that Moscow's military doctrine is based solely on attack.

"That is why," the defense minister added, "the necessary arms will be developed to ensure that nobody stands to gain from attacking us." French military forces must be directed toward a polyvalent system: "Our troops," Mr Hernu stated, "must, if necessary, be able to be sent to Africa with the necessary equipment and training while also retaining the capability of acting in Central Europe."

The defense minister took the opportunity to stress that he would not be the minister to use French soldiers as "cannon fodder" and that to have well-armed forces it was necessary "to have more equipment and, if necessary, fewer soldiers."

FINANCE MINISTER DEFENDS FRANC DEVALUATION

PM171439 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jun 82 p 8

[Philippe Lemaitre dispatch: "Bonn Has Shown Concern for Cooperation With Paris"]

[Excerpts] Brussels -- "The European Monetary System has emerged stronger from the adjustments we have made by joint agreement." Those were the first words spoken by Mr Delors at the end of the meeting held in Brussels on Saturday 12 June by the finance ministers of the nine EEC countries which participate in the European monetary agreement (Britain remains outside).

Was that just a show of optimism? Was it necessary boasting at a difficult time? It was certainly partly that. A devaluation is always a failure, and this is no exception: a 10-percent slide against the mark and the guilder; 18.5 percent against the same currencies if the October 1981 adjustment is added -- this is clearly much more than a warning.

Nonetheless, Mr Delors' positive reaction seems justified. All reports confirm that the meeting went well. It was long because there was a great deal to discuss. The ministers listened to the French minister explain the guidelines of the accompanying policy which his government will implement to ensure that the devaluation is a success. That program was welcomed.

It was then necessary to deliberate on the adjustments which the eight other partners should make if necessary. "Convergence requires efforts on all sides", the French minister commented.

Mr Delors gave two reasons for the government's need to devalue the currency: the legacy from the previous 7-year term and the delay in international recovery. Discharging past liabilities means halting the black tide of unemployment and reviving growth, the French minister explained. During the first phase of the government's economic policy it tried to take the risk of recovery which produced better results in the struggle against unemployment than elsewhere but on the other hand produced a less rapid reduction in inflation.

In addition, Mr Delors added, "Last October, because we wanted to act as good Europeans (in other words because we tried not to embarrass our partners) we tried to limit the franc's fall against the mark to 8.5 percent, whereas the inflation differential left by Mr Giscard d'Estaing's administration was greater."

The second reason is external in nature: The international recovery, so often predicted, has not come. U.S. monetary policy, the dollar's wild behavior and prohibitive interest rates are helping both to delay that recovery and to accentuate currency chaos. What does Mr Delors think of transatlantic cooperation? The reply was cutting: "For some time the Americans have shown extraordinary cynicism. They are going back on agreements reached and taking measures for which they criticize others."

Mr Delors noted with bitterness that the Americans are showing a complete lack of interest in the study, decided at Versailles, on means of promoting better cooperation between the dollar, the European currency unit and the yen. "If people behave in that way, international conferences lose all point," Mr Delors concluded. Versailles was decidedly a sorry affair.

LE MONDE Views EMS

PM171127 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Anchorage in the EMS"]

[Text] The European Monetary System [EMS] has apparently not emerged much weaker from the sixth adjustment of parities since its formation in March 1979 which it has just experienced.

Quite the reverse; the constructive attitude adopted by the EEC finance ministers bears witness to their attachment to a system whose advantages, as experience has shown, go beyond those which might be expected from an ordinary exchange agreement.

There were rumors that the president of the French Republic felt only limited support for a system which constantly exposes his government to parity adjustments whose effect on public opinion and on voters is very likely to be negative. Furthermore that risk is amplified by the mistrust which a leftwing government inspires in those who hold capital.

In the economic sphere a socialist government has to do better than another government to achieve the same results. In those circumstances, would it not be tempting to withdraw the franc from the EMS and return to the discreet fluency of a completely floating exchange rate?

Mr Delors gave a responsible, in other words completely negative, reply to that question. To justify fidelity to the system he recalled that following the franc's removal from the "Snake" -- the EMS' precursor -- in March 1976 the national currency lost 21 percent of its value in less than 1 year. Another observation is that the dollar has appreciated by 44 percent over the past 2 months. "In that climate of monetary upheaval, the EMS has held," the economy minister stressed. "Through adjustments which have certainly been more frequent than in its early days, it has moderated the dollar's disastrous fluctuation."

The Germans have reacted in the same spirit. The general opinion is that Mr Lahnstein, the new finance minister who is very close to the federal chancellor, stood by the French as if it were a crucial matter for him. The reasons which prompted Mr Schmidt and Mr Giscard d'Estaing to create the EMS, despite Bundesbank reservations, remain valid: mistrust of the passing whims of U.S. policy and the need to ensure a minimum of exchange stability among countries which are each other's main commercial partners....

There are now new reasons. Cooperation in the community, especially with regard to Japan and the United States, is only possible if there is a minimum of compatibility between the member countries' economic policies. The French Government, which wants and needs that cooperation, cannot completely turn its back on what is being done in neighboring countries. Among other things that is the significance of the accompanying program: to achieve better cohesion with the partner countries without abandoning the socialist objectives.

The EMS is an exchange system in which the levels of monetary adjustments are debated, and that prohibits competitive devaluations (the example of Belgium in February 1982 shows that consultation effectively limits the danger of extremes). But in addition it is becoming the anchoring point for a concerted economic policy for everybody. If that development is confirmed it will be possible to legitimately agree that the EMS has emerged stronger from the trial.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED COOLLY IN PARIS

PM171531 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jun 82 p 6

["P.B." report: "Mr Mitterrand Has Confirmed France's Support for the Lebanese Government"]

[Text] Elysee Spokesman Michel Vauzelle refused to describe the tone of the 45-minute meeting which Mr Mitterrand granted to Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir on Tuesday, 15 June. He merely read a text stating that the head of state had "confirmed the solemn appeal launched by France the previous day for an immediate end to the bombings, fighting and the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian populations."

At the meeting with Mr Shamir Mr Mitterrand also "reaffirmed the French Government's will to give its support and guarantee to any process which would enable Lebanon's lawful government to rebuild Lebanese integrity, unity and independence." Finally, he reminded him of "the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli military forces from Lebanon -- a demand already made by the Security Council and the Ten."

Did Mr Mitterrand take a very firm line? We can assume that he did judging from the laconic statements made by Mr Shamir. Asked how the meeting had gone when he left the Elysee, he merely replied, "Very well." Shortly afterward at a press conference at the Israeli Embassy, he tried to play down the extent of the differences between "two friendly countries which have differences of opinion but which agree on other problems."

Nonetheless, he refused to specify those different points and, when questioned on his interlocutor's reaction on the subject of the international force in which Israel would like to see France take second place after the United States, Mr Shamir merely said, after a moment's hesitation: "We discussed the matter. The dialogue will continue." On that specific point the Quai d'Orsay recalled that Mr Cheysson had stated in Bordeaux on Monday: "It is much too soon to know whether such a force could fulfill its mandate better than the previous one." The External Relations Ministry spokesman added: "It is therefore clearly much too soon to envisage France's participation in such a force."

The spokesman also pointed out that, during the working session in the morning, before Mr Cheysson left for Riyadh, the French minister had listened to his interlocutor's viewpoint and reminded him of France's position. In particular he stressed that "it was very clear that, without a normal future for the Palestinian people, France thought a lasting peace in the Near East impossible." No bilateral questions were discussed, the spokesman said in conclusion.

Israeli diplomatic circles -- Jerusalem -- are stressing that the mere fact that that visit went ahead is a success. The talks are also described as "polite and correct" which, according to the Jerusalem POST, clearly means that the atmosphere was regarded as "rather cold" in Israel. Nonetheless, Israel appreciated the fact that Mr Mitterrand met Mr Shamir, although that did not seem to be planned, and sees it as a sign of France's will to pursue dialogue despite the differences.

However, the invasion of Lebanon is still arousing intense emotion in France and Europe. Diplomatic circles state that Belgium, acting on the Ten's behalf, presented 10 specific questions on that operation to the Israeli ambassador in Brussels on Monday. In particular the Ten were asking how long Israel intends to stay in Lebanon, what it is going to do with the Palestinian prisoners and what role it accepts for the International Red Cross.

PERTINI RECEIVES IVORY COAST PRESIDENT

AU171535 Rome ANSA in English 1527 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 12 Jun (ANSA) -- President of the Ivory Coast, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, was received by Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini today at the Quirinale Palace.

Houphouet-Boigny and his wife arrived here last night for a private visit and will be received in the Vatican tomorrow by Pope John Paul II.

PCI OFFICIALS RECEIVE ARGENTINE CP DELEGATION

PM171359 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Argentine Communist Party Delegation Received at PCI Headquarters"]

[Text] Rome -- Communist Party of Argentina Secretary General Comrade Atos Sava met yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters with a PCI delegation composed of Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini, Central Committee member and foreign section chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi and foreign section aide Comrade Claudio Bernabucci.

During the cordial conversation Comrade Atos Sava, having thanked the Italian communists for their action of solidarity with the Argentine people's democratic struggle, gave a briefing on the new situation that has come about in Argentina and Latin American following the British-Argentine conflict, characterized by a broad people's mobilization to assert what are considered national rights within the framework of a struggle against all colonialist-type vestiges and for the restoration of democracy in the country.

Comrade Bufalini presented the position of the PCI, which demands an immediate end to the armed conflict and a political solution that will take account of previous UN resolutions, so that a process of real democratization can be begun in Argentina under peaceful conditions, leading to the recognition of human and civil rights and the restoration of democratic freedoms. Last, a renewed commitment was made to further develop the traditional cordial relations between the peoples and parties.

COMMUNIQUE ON ITALIAN-TUNISIAN CP TALKS REPORTED

PM170931 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 14 Jun 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "PCI-Tunisian Communist Party Joint Communique: Mediterranean Must Be a Region of Peace Again"]

[Text] Tunis -- A PCI delegation headed by Directorate member and International Affairs Department Chief Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta and composed of foreign section member Comrade Nadia Spano has met over the past few days in Tunis with a Tunisian Communist Party [PCI] delegation led by First Secretary Comrade Mohamed Harmel and composed of Central Committee Secretary Comrade Mohamed Ennafaa and Politburo Member Comrade Abdelmajid Triki.

The PCI delegation took part in a debate with party cadres. The PCI delegation expressed satisfaction that the Italian comrades also had meetings with other Tunisian national forces.

The joint communique issued at the end of the meeting centers on three points and states as follows:

"1 -- During the meeting the two delegations expressed their profound indignation at the aggression perpetrated by the Israeli Army against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They expressed their solidarity with these two peoples and reasserted the need for broad action by all the forces of peace and progress to end the Israeli Government's aggressive policy and the encouragement that this policy draws from U.S. support as well as from the the ambiguous and dangerous attitude of the West European governments.

"They consider that the present dangerous situation," the document continues, "poses the need for the immediate withdrawal of all the forces of aggression and respect for the territorial integrity and independence of the Lebanese state.

"They also expressed their conviction that the only just solution to the Middle East issue depends on the recognition and realization of the Palestinian people's aspirations to create their own independent state.

"The two delegations therefore stressed the anxieties shared by both parties regarding the threats facing the peace and security of the Mediterranean area.

"They declared themselves in favor of a struggle on the part of all the littoral peoples to make this area a zone of peace, the first steps in which could be the denuclearization of the Mediterranean and a commitment to resolve pending issues by negotiation with a view to seeking positive solutions.

"2 -- In a fraternal and open atmosphere," the communique continues, "the two delegations exchanged information and opinions on the situations and problems of their respective countries.

"The PCI delegation expressed its congratulations for the first successes achieved by the PCT and by the national and democratic forces as a whole in the struggle for democratic development and for a policy of economic and social progress.

"It stressed the importance of the extremely positive factor constituted by the PCT's legal activity and the growth of its role in Tunisian society.

"Apart from the specific differences between the two countries, which imply individual stances on the part of each party, and respecting each party's autonomy, the two delegations noted important convergences in the struggle for the negotiated and peaceful solution of all problems and for the freedom and independence of all peoples.

"They are convinced that this struggle needs the constant strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation of all the democratic and peace-loving forces in the world and in the Mediterranean.

"The two delegations," the document continues, "confirmed their respective countries' determination to step up their peoples' struggle in solidarity and to work for the constant improvement of good-neighborly relations between Italy and Tunisia. They are convinced that such relations can and must take the form of better economic cooperation -- especially in the field of fishing -- and in more continuous cultural exchanges.

"3 -- The two delegations," the document concludes, "broached the problems of the workers movement and the liberation movement worldwide and compared positively their respective thoughts and assessments on all these issues. They agreed on the usefulness of continuing to examine the issues with respect to which there is a shared approach, within the framework of their friendly relations."

ANSA REPORTS SLAYING OF PLO MAN IN ROME

AU171517 Rome ANSA in English 1508 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 17 Jun (ANSA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization's number two man in Italy, (Husein Kamal), was slain in Rome this morning just a few hours after he visited the spot where another PLO militant was cut down by four gunmen.

(Husein Kamal), 33, was blown to bits when his booby-trapped car exploded at 7 GMT today. He had just driven the car out of his garage when a time bomb hidden in the engine went off. A few hours earlier he had gone to the outskirts of the capital with the head of the PLO in Italy, (Niwr Haddad), to see the place where a 32 year-old Lebanese medical student (Nazeyk Matar) had been ambushed last night.

(Kamal) furnished police with information that might be helpful in tracking down (Matar's) killers.

(Kamal) himself, born in Amman, Jordan, and enrolled in the Perugia medical school. [sentence as received]

Israel Blamed

AU171530 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 17 Jun (ANSA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization today charged that it was Israeli Premier Menahem Begin's terrorists who killed two PLO militants in Rome within hours of each other.

Lebanese student (Nazeyk Matar) was gunned down around 24 GMT last night and PLO representative (Husein Kamal) was killed when his car blew up this morning at 7 GMT.

A note released here by the PLO office in Italy said that within the framework of the genocide being perpetrated against the Palestinian people, Begin's terrorists a free hand in Rome where they sought to physically annihilate Palestinian representatives. [sentence as received] The PLO called attention to the grave dangers that all Palestinians resident in Italy are subjected to as "Begin's killers" in this country "can count on the support and backing of that terrorist den known as the Israeli Embassy in Rome," the document stated.

Killings Discussed

AU171935 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 17 Jun (ANSA) -- The slaying of two leading Palestinian figures in Rome in the last hours is the signal for a new wave of attacks against Palestine Liberation Organization official abroad and sympathizers, the PLO warned here today.

The "Israeli secret services" killed the two men, a Palestinian source who asked not to be named told ANSA. "Their objective is to break the nerve of the combatants defending Beirut and to provoke a reaction in order to justify a new bloody reprisal." But the official PLO spokesman would say no more than that the Israeli secret service were behind the double homicide, preferring to abstain from further comment.

(Suheil Natur), spokesman for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was more explicit. "Israel is profiting from our situation in Lebanon to kill our comrades throughout the world", he told ANSA.

"The names of (Husein Kamal) and (Nazeyk Matar) join those of so many Palestinians assassinated by the Zionist agents, but their death will not halt our march towards the revolution."

Colombo Deplores Killings

AU171955 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 17 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met with a delegation of Arab ambassadors accredited in Rome here this afternoon to voice his "deep deploration and firm condemnation" of the assassination of a Palestine Liberation Organization official and a PLO sympathizer in this capital in the last twenty-four hours.

A Foreign Ministry communique said he assured the diplomats that the Italian police and magistrates would do everything in their power to track down those reponsible for what he decribed as "these disquieting episodes."

"The episodes are the expression of methods of political struggle based on violence, methods which are unacceptable on Italian territory wherever they may come from" Colombo added. He also assured the ambassadors that the Rome government is continuing to follow developments in Lebanon, and in western Beirut particularly, with the closest attention. In other points, he told them that Lebanon was the focus of his meeting with Secretary-of-State Alexander Haig yesterday and that the same problem was under constant examination and discussion among the EEC Ten.

To wind up, he mentioned the Rome government's decision to send emergency aid to Lebanon immediately.

TWO RED BRIGADE MEMBERS ARRESTED IN MILAN

AU161558 Rome ANSA in English 1549 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Milan, 16 Jun (ANSA) -- Two Red Brigadists belonging to the Walter Alasia column in Milan were arrested here today. They were identified as Francesco Bellosi, 34, a former school teacher, wanted on charges of being an accessory to murder, and Orazio Marzo, 32, a street sweeper, wanted on charges of subversion.

POLICEMEN, PRISONER KILLED IN HIGHWAY ATTACK

NC160922 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Palermo, Italy, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Four Italian state policemen and a prisoner were killed when assailants fired on their vehicle in Sicily today, as it entered the Palermo-to-Trapani Highway, a reliable source said. A young girl was wounded during the shooting, the source added.

Mafia Boss Ferlito Killed

NC161104 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Palermo, 16 Jun (AFP) -- A Sicilian mafia boss and three state police escorts were killed today when gunmen blasted their Mercedes during a prison transfer, a reliable source said. The driver of the car was also killed.

Alfio Ferlito, 36, a leading mafia figure in Sicily, appeared to be the latest casualty in continuing clan warfare, as the rented Mercedes which was bearing him to another prison was caught in gunfire at the entrance to the Palermo-to-Trapani highway. Earlier reports said four Italian state police had been killed. Eyewitnesses said the assailants, who escaped capture, were driving a light-colored BMW.

The body of one of the state police was found about 50 metres from the car, indicating Ferlito's escorts had attempted to fight off the attack.

EANES EXPLAINS RESERVATIONS ON GOVERNMENT

PM171523 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 12 Jun 82 p 1

["J.J." Interview with Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes -- date and place not specified]

[Text] EXPRESSO: What is the reason for the several days' delay in approving the reshuffle proposed by the prime minister?

Ramalho Eanes: I decided that I needed to gather the necessary information for a correct appraisal of the situation. This reshuffle prompted major doubts in me regarding relations among the institutions and the way in which relations between the government and the president of the republic should be handled. The reshuffle also prompted doubts in me from another viewpoint: I do not believe that it will create better conditions for resolving the needs that are emerging. I wanted to hear the prime minister's explanation of the bases for the government reshuffle. After that I concluded that the proposed reshuffle should be accepted because I did not want my nonacceptance to provide a pretext for people to accuse me of delaying the revision of the constitution.

EXPRESSO: What issues arise with regard to institutional relations between the government and the president of the republic?

Ramalho Eanes: It is a procedural matter. I might even have known that possible changes were being considered in the government team and have been prepared to give a reply when informed of it. But what happened was that these possible changes were never reported to me by the prime minister. I was therefore very surprised when I heard about the government changes from the media.

EXPRESSO: Is it therefore purely a formal matter?

Ramalho Eanes: It is more than a formality, though the procedure was incorrect. I was very surprised because it was not until 1300 Saturday that I received the prime minister's proposal to reshuffle the government, having already seen the cabinet communique on the subject published in the press which, moreover, apparently misinterpreted the communique dismissing and appointing the ministers. I do not believe that there was any ill intent in the way the procedure took place, but the president of the republic cannot be informed of a proposed government reshuffle only after the government has published it in the press.

EXPRESSO: Does the fact that you have accepted the proposed reshuffle imply a strengthening of your political confidence in the prime minister?

Ramalho Eanes: The question of political confidence does not arise. The government and the prime minister have my institutional confidence as long as they remain in power.

EXPRESSO: During your meeting with the prime minister at which the proposed reshuffle was discussed, did you raise any objections to the inclusion of any of the names proposed or the maintenance of any particular ministers, specifically the internal administration minister?

Ramalho Eanes: Such matters concerning the internal administration minister or others were not broached, nor were such persons discussed. I would have acted otherwise had I believed that this reshuffle would meet the country's needs. Personally, I do not believe that it does. If I believed that the reshuffle would resolve anything, obviously I would look at the names proposed by the government.

EXPRESSO: Under what circumstances do you believe a government reshuffle should take place?

Ramalho Eanes: As I said, I believe that at this time a government reshuffle is not in line with the current needs. The right time for a reshuffle would be once the revision of the constitution is complete. With the problems that exist at present, I do not see the need for this reshuffle.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK GIBRALTAR COMMAND WITHIN NATO

PM170835 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Jun 82 p 15

[Soledad Gallego-Diaz dispatch: "Spain Seeks Setting Up of Command Comprising National Territory"]

[Text] Brussels -- Spain seeks the setting up of a fourth command coming directly under the NATO Military Committee and comprising the peninsular territory, the Balearics, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla and the base of Gibraltar. This will be the proposal put forward by the Spanish negotiators when our country's entry into the Atlantic alliance's military structure begins to be discussed, according to a statement by Defense Minister Alberto Oliart yesterday.

Both Oliart and Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca maintained that Spain is not as yet part of that military structure (despite the fact that senior NATO officials have asserted the contrary). Oliart said that Spain will soon be appointing its representative on the NATO Military Committee and that he will attend the next meeting of the alliance's Defense Planning Committee, to which France does not belong because it does not form part of the integrated command structure.

According to the defense minister, the setting up of the fourth command (which would be added to the three current commands (SACLANT, SACEUR and CINCCHAN): "is our first priority in NATO." Oliart acknowledged that that command would require making changes in the current structure of SACLANT, and admitted that bilateral talks with Portugal are taking place to that effect.

As regards Gibraltar, Oliart flatly denied that he had accepted a shared Spanish-British command over the base, and explained that in Spanish plans that base would become a NATO base and come exclusively under a Spanish command, coming in turn solely under the Military Committee, which is the alliance's top body from the viewpoint of defense.

Perez-Llorca specified that the issue of Gibraltar will be discussed in Brussels and in bilateral talks with the United Kingdom. He pointed out that the problem as a whole cannot be resolved in the short term. Asked whether it would be possible to achieve command over the base before resolving the problem of sovereignty over the Rock, the minister confined himself to stating that it is a "dynamic problem and that the essential issue is sovereignty." Perez-Llorca acknowledged that the current circumstances (the Malvinas conflict) are not good for the negotiations.

Spain continues to maintain that Ceuta and Melilla fall within the area covered by the Washington treaty and, as such, if the fourth command is set up, would figure within that framework. Perez-Llorca stated that he had immediately contested recent statements by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns according to which the two cities are outside the area of the treaty. For his part, Oliart maintained that to speak of Ceuta and Melilla is the same as to speak of the Canary Islands, "or of Granada or Malaga," he added hastily. "It is a matter," Perez-Llorca explained, "of two cities which were Spanish even before the Spanish or Moroccan nations were created. It is not a colonial matter, nor do they have anything to do with Gibraltar or the Malvinas. Nobody has ever treated them in international forums as colonies, and they never will be treated in that way."

DENMARK

U.S. RESERVATIONS BLOCKING EEC CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

PM171105 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Jun 82 p 5

[Klaud Justesen dispatch]

[Text] Bonn -- Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen admitted yesterday that he very much wants to visit the United States in the next 6 months, while Denmark holds the EEC chairmanship. However, its is extremely doubtful that there will be an invitation. Poweful forces in Washington do not want to see the Danish prime minister there, even though he would be representing the whole EEC.

For the last few years it has been customary for the prime minister and foreign minister from the EEC chairman country to visit Washington. Belgian Prime Minister Martens and Foreign Minister Tindemans did so in February. However, as BERLINGSKE TIDENDE was able to report yesterday, despite considerable efforts there has been no success in obtaining such an invitation for the Danish ministers.

Jorgensen admitted that there has been no invitation, but also said that he had taken no invitiative in that direction. "But we think it important that as EEC chairman we should visit Washington."

High-ranking U.S. diplomatic sources in Bonn, however, told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that there are circles in Washington which wish to demonstrate that the Danish prime minister's statements on U.S. involvement in El Salvador, for example, have been noted. They consider them unsuitable comments from an ally and take the view that there should be consequences. It is possible that the invitation to the EEC chairman could perhaps be delayed for so long that a new chairman would have taken over at the end of the year.

Jorgensen admitted indirectly that there were problems in relations between the United States and Denmark. "There is no doubt that my statements have led to reactions in Washington," he said. The prime minister described reactions in Denmark as exaggerated and dismissed the suggestion that problems in relations with the United States could influence U.S. relations with the EEC.

Jorgensen also dismissed the suggestion that personal contacts between himself and Ronald Reagan have been affected. "To my great surprise I found myself sitting next to Reagan at lunch. We had a pleasant discussion and spoke about many things. He told me about his past career as an actor and trade union leader. I remarked that that made us colleagues. No, we did not talk about El Salvador, but we did talk about other political topics."

Danish sources have also dismissed the suggestion that there is an automatic invitation for the new EEC chairman. This only happens if there are current EEC-U.S. problems. But there are plenty of these at the moment, and Jorgensen also admitted that the last time he was EEC chairman he did visit Washington.

FINLAND

DIVERSIFIED TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

PM170955 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 Jun 82 p 14

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report: "Diversified Trade Between Finland and China"]

[Text] From the beginning of next year trade between Finland and China will be more diversified.

This decision was confirmed Friday [11 June] when Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola and Chinese First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin signed a trade agreement for the years 1983-1987.

According to the agreement, trade payments will be made in covertible currencies, which is also a stipulation made by the IMF. China recently joined the IMF.

According to the agreement, Finland will scrap all import restrictions affecting only imports from China. After the first 5-year period the agreement will automatically be revalidated yearly unless it is terminated. Minister Zheng expects the new agreement to create the conditions from an increase in trade in both directions.

According to the agreement, it is possible that Finnish firms will take part in the modernization of seven outdated forestry enterprises in China, it was said.

According to the customs department, trade with China last year totaled 305 million markkaa, of which exports totaled 182 million markkaa.

POLAND'S KARAS COMPLETES TRADE TALKS IN HELSINKI

PM171055 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Jun 82 p 10

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report: "Polish Ministerial Visit -- Poland Offers Finland Projects"]

[Text] Poland is offering Finnish firms the opportunity of taking part in projects which Poland, because of its economic difficulties, has been forced to put on ice, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Antoni Karas said during a 2-day working visit to Finland.

Karas said that Poland will this year supply the agreed 2.3 million tons of coal to Finland. He also said that the country is prepared to supply more than this amount. Poland is prepared to buy forestry machinery from Finland and is offering as payment around .5 million cubic meters of storm-felled timber.

During Karas's visit there have been discussions of how to stimulate trade between Finland and Poland. In Helsinki he met Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola and Industry Minister Esko Ollila as well as Under Secretary of State Ake Wihtol and repesentatives of Finnish industry.

The economic situation in Poland has now taken a turn for the better, even though total production is still falling. The mining industry has succeeded in raising its production figures over last year's levels and from the end of the year all production should once again be increasing, Karas said.

The fact that negotiations about the country's debts have been put on ice has placed Poland in a difficult position, since it is now impossible to reach agreement on repayment timetables. According to Karas Poland will need new Western credits totaling $3 billion this year. He also said that at present the Polish parliament is working on proposed legislation to facilitate foreign investment in Poland.

Karas described his short working visit to Finland as busy and successful. During the negotiations held in Helsinki he presented a list of projects which could interest Finnish firms.

The potential cooperation projects on the list cover around 150 branches of industry, from textiles to automobiles. Karas said that Poland was also interested in increasing its imports from Finland "as soon as we get our economy in a little better shape."

NORWAY

ARMED FORCES TO BUY HAWK'S FOR AIRBASE DEFENSE

PM180811 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Jun 82 p 16

[Knut Falchenberg report]

[Text] The armed forces have made their choice of an anti-aircraft missile. "I have recommended to the Defense Ministry that we acquire the 'improved HAWK' system," armed forces chief Sverre Hamre told AFTENPOSTEN. Only a few weeks before Hamre retires from active service he has reached a decision in the matter which has followed him since the missile project was first mentioned in 1968 in the long-term defense plan.

Hamre was unwilling to say how many missile batteries Norway will acquire to defend important airbases, large areas of land and important targets around the vulnerable airbases. "With the tenders we have received from the Americans it would be most rational and simple to lease the missile systems rather than buy them," Hamre said.

The systems in question come from the U.S. Army, but they have been updated with new technology. Hamre said that the systems could be further developed. "An important factor in the decision has been that the U.S. defense forces have decided to keep their HAWK systems in use. This means that we will be guaranteed necessary supplies and spare parts, and also the possibility of modernization at a later date," Hamre said. He hinted that the cost to Norway would be over 1 billion kroner over the next few years. The missiles would be deployed not this year but "fairly quickly," he said.

[Question] Are changes in the military threat to Norway the reason why we are now opting for a more long-range system like the HAWK rather than a short-range system like the Roland?

[Answer] "During the period in which we have been evaluating anti-aircraft missiles the threat has grown considerably, especially as far as aircraft and their ability to 'deliver' missiles from great distances are concerned," General Hamre said. He said that such a serious choice is never easy, and that he is personally extremely pleased to be able to make such a clear-cut recommendation before he retires as defense chief in the summer.

"I am fully confident that we have found a good solution, and when the missiles are in place we will no longer need to speak of airbase anti-aircraft defenses as a weak point in our defenses. We will be very well served by the HAWK ," Gen Hamre said.

SWEDEN

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED ON TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

LD171406 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Swedish Armed Forces will have better ways of dealing with gross violations of Swedish territory. The government confirmed today the new regulations proposed by Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung on how the forces should act when Swedish territory is violated. The new regulations, which will come into effect on 1 July 1983, mean, for instance, that a foreign submarine found in inner Swedish waters is to be forced to surface, identified and taken to a special anchorage place. If necessary, armed force will be used. The regulations will also apply to other foreign warships which enter Swedish waters.

UK SHIPS TO TAKE 5,000 PRISONERS TO ARGENTINA

LD181118 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1054 GMT 18 Jun 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The Red Cross in Geneva today told the British Government that Argentina had cleared the way for the Canberra and Norland to take some 5,000 prisoners to an Argentine port with a guarantee of safe passage.

The two vessels are expected to sail today and more runs are possible. The port has not yet been identified. If a continuous shuttle service between the Falkland Islands and Argentina is maintained then most of the prisoners could be back before the beginning of next week.

The so-called "war cabinet" met at Downing Street this morning to consider this latest development and Argentina's proposal for the use of some of her own ships to aid the evacuation process. But no decision has yet been taken on the issue.

The latest moves are regarded by the British Government as a hopeful sign of the attitude of the new regime in Buenos Aires following the downfall of President Galtieri.

Britain intends to retain a special group of prisoners, largely commandoes and those with specialist skills, until there is a declaration by Argentina of a total cessation of hostilities.

No decision has been reached on where this group, which may number about 1,000, will be kept, but they could be moved to Britain.

However, there is still no sign of a formal declaration ending hostilities from the new regime. Britain would expect a written document signed by those in authority.

Britain has again asked the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, which is attending to British interests in Argentina, to raise this issue again.

Many of the 10,000 prisoners on the Falklands are young conscripts and the government wants them off its hands as soon as possible because of their poor condition after weeks of bitter cold and lack of food.

ARGENTINE ARMS BEING EXAMINED FOR POSSIBLE USE

LD172016 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1929 GMT 17 Jun 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Excerpt] The captured booty of Argentinian aircraft, ammunition and thousands of personal weapons are now being examined to see if they can be used by British forces.

Two Bell helicopters have been proved airworthy and a Chinook helicopter is yet to be examined. The RAF lost a number of Chinooks when the Atlantic Conveyor was hit by an Exocet missile.

If the condition of the military hardware warrants, much will be taken over and shipped back to Britain for use by our armed forces. Both sides in the Falklands conflict used very much the same weapons.

The big fear in London is that the Argentines will give no reply to the suggestion that hostilities generally should be ended.

British ships and forces will have to remain on a high state of vigilance in case of sudden attack by submarine or aircraft. Defence chiefs are said to be very concerned about this.

RELIEF TASK FORCE LEAVES FOR SOUTH ATLANTIC

LD181110 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1040 GMT 18 Jun 82

[By John Vincent, PA staff reporter]

[Text] Five warships were meeting in the English Channel today to form a relief task force bound for the South Atlantic. The group will replace damaged warships currently heading for home after the battle for the Falklands.

The Leander-class frigate Apollo (2,650-tons) slipped out of Devonport with its number painted out. She was being joined by another Devenport based Leander-class frigate, HMS Danae (2,550 tons).

These two were to join up with three warships leaving Portsmouth -- the Type 42 destroyers Birmingham and Southampton and the elderly Rothesay-class frigate Rhyl.

ESTIMATE OF DESTROYED ARGENTINE AIRCRAFT RAISED

PM171423 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Air Cdre G.S. Cooper, air correspondent, report: "More Argentine Aircraft Are Found Damaged"]

[Text] Discovery of many wrecked Argentine aircraft at Port Stanley and other landing grounds on the Falklands has raised to over 100 the Defence Ministry's estimate of the number destroyed by the task force.

British losses in action were six Harriers and three army helicopters brought down by fire from the ground. Accidents in the severe operating conditions during sustained periods of intensive flying increased task force losses to 20. These included three more Harriers and eight helicopters.

It is not known how many aircraft Argentina lost in accidents. Nor is it known how many crashed unseen on the way back from the battle area to the mainland.

There were reports from the task force of several aircraft seen leaving in a damanged condition, trailing smoke and "probably destroyed." These have not been included in the claims.

With the addition of one more Mirage claimed in the last few days of the battle, the total number of claims comes to 81, as follows:

Skyhawk	29
Mirage	23
Pucara	9
Helicopters	9
Attack Trainers	5
Light A/C	3
Canberra	2
C-130	1
	81

Included in these figures are 17 aircraft reported earlier to have been hit on the ground. The Defence Ministry's estimate of over 100 aircraft destroyed in total suggests that nearly 40 damaged helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft have been found on the Falklands.

As for the claims of 64 Argentine aircraft shot down, the sudden intensity and speed of near-supersonic air combat tends to confuse eye-witness accounts of crashing aircraft.

Duplication of claims in the Battle of Britain led to three being claimed for every two actually destroyed. But for every Argentine aircraft "over-claimed" at least one was probably lost "unseen" in action or in an accident.

The Defence Ministry is to undertake a detailed inquiry of all intelligence reports collected after each engagement from pilots and gunners. This will not only help to establish a more accurate record of the action that is available from fragmentary news reports, but will analyse the effectiveness of the weapons used.

The aim will be to find out how many Sidewinder, Sea Dart, Seacat, Seawolf, Rapier and Blowpipe missiles were fired, and what percentage hit their targets; how many aircraft were destroyed by Harriers, and how many by missiles or guns.

Air defence tactics will also be studied. The area Defence missile, Sea Dart, is said to have not fulfilled expectations. The study will find out whether this was fair criticism or a result of constraints on the use of Sea Darts in areas where task force aircraft might have been operating.

The Defence Ministry is considerably relieved at not receiving any reports of shooting down of our own aircraft.

ADMIRAL ASSESSES VALUE OF STANLEY HARBOR AS PORT

PM171425 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Desmond Wettern, naval correspondent report: "Stanley's Port Value Limited"]

[Text] Adml Sir John Fieldhouse, the C-in-C fleet, disclosed yesterday that the Port Stanley horbour approaches had been mined, but that the senior Argentine naval officer among the prisoners had defined the position of the minefield.

Nevertheless, the value of Port Stanley as a port to keep the men ashore supplied will be limited. The maximum depth of water alongside the jetties is only 15 ft, and there is 30 ft of water in the anchorage.

This would be enough for a frigate, but with the possible exception of some of the chartered ferries, not for many of the merchant ships in the task force.

The variable wind conditions also make the harbour a tricky anchorage, particularly with a southerly wind, as there is little room for a ship to swing at anchor.

Adml Fieldhouse, speaking at his headquarters at Northwood, Middx, said that the two Royal Fleet Auxiliary landing ships, Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram, each 5,674 tons, hit in last week's Argentine air attacks on the landing beach at Bluff Cove, with the loss of 50 men, were still afloat.

The Sir Galahad is a burned-out hulk while the Sir Tristram is serving as an accommodation ship.

Asked what, in the light of experience gained in the attacks on ships of the task force, was being done to improve defences against fire hazards, Adml Fieldhouse confirmed that new-pattern, fire-resistant overalls and emergancy breathing sets were being sent out. Other measures that might be taken would depend on the costings.

On the role of the Royal Navy's nuclear-powered Hunter-killer submarines he said that they were undoubtedly the principal reason why the Argentine Navy had remained "bottled up behind the 12-mile limit."

On future lessons to be learned, he said that new designs for frigates might well be lighter and more manoeuvrable.

Asked for his view on the planned sale of the carrier Invincible to Australia, he said he emphatically believed it was "necessary to keep her, especially after the experience gained in this operation."

GOVERNMENT'S TASK TO GIVE FALKLANDS SECURITY

PM161221 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jun 82 p 16

[editorial: "A Safe Stronghold"]

[Text] The first response to the news that the Falklands have been repossessed by the forces of the crown must be infinite and inexpressible gratitude for the military skill and bravery which has brought this about. The second must be praise for the political courage, tenacity and intelligence (springing chiefly from the prime minister) which has made this great and glorious victory possible. Throughout the military campaign to retake the Falklands a number of critics of the government tried to use arguments about the islands' future to weaken the British position. In the heat of battle, it would have been foolish and dangerous to have elaborate long-term plans. Simple aims had to be defined and followed through. Now, at last, it is safe to say that they have succeeded, even if Argentina decides to try to maintain hostilities at sea and in the air at the probable cost, among other things, of delaying the return of many of her prisoners. "But what," the critics will ask, "will you now /do/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] with the Falklands?"

The question is wrongly conceived. There does not have to be a grandiose scheme for the islands. Indeed if there were, we could be sure that it would follow the fate of most five-year or development plans and fritter itself out in waste and disappointment as the politicians involved lost interest and the enterprises lost money. But this and future governments do need to be clear about their basic intentions. After all, it was a confusion of intentions which paved the way for the crisis.

The worst basic approach available is the defeatist one. "Defeatist" is not used here as a term of vague abuse, but an exact description of the attitude of mind which has maintained that, whatever Britain does over the Falklands, she will be beaten, if not in battle, then in diplomacy, if not be a sudden coup, then by years of attrition. This view argues that, since Argentina will get the islands sooner or later, rights of sovereignty and/or administration should be handed to her now.

"Magnanimity" is the word used to dignify this approach, but blind pessimism is the phrase which more accurately describes it. If pursued, it would concede the matters for which our soldiers have fought: Aggression would have paid, the islanders would have lost their rights, and the entire British expedition would have been brought to nought.

Fortunately, there is little chance of the present government following this line of advice (even though the Conservative Party has had its share of wobbling on the matter). For Mrs Thatcher and her ministers, the temptation lies, if anything, the other way. It is to dream up an exciting plan designed to make the Falklands into a thrusting success, and so make the expedition look not merely necessary, but productive of a new dawn for the islands. The economic and defensive possibilities of the Falklands are being investigated.

This approach is not completely misguided, but can be exaggerated. The proper aim of the task force was simple and limited: to repel an attack on British people and territory and to restore British administration.

It is true that the expedition has also done wonders for our own estimation of ourselves, and is therefore of huge political importance, but this is not because the Falklands are a very important place. It is because Britain, so long cowed, has been prepared to defend what is rightfully hers. It would be wrong to pretend that the Falklands were ever a jewel in the crown of empire, or will ever be a central part of Britain's economic or strategic interest. We /may/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] find a joint military use for the islands with the United States and others, but we should not look for it at the price of ceding political rights. We should acknowledge that the Falklands have been underexploited economically; but they will never be made into a South Atlantic Hong Kong.

In general terms, the government's task is simple. It merely has to give to the Falklands what they have lacked so damagingly in recent years -- security. If continuing British rule (with the islanders' consent) is assured and, as it was not before, practically supported, other benefits will proceed from that assurance. For this reason, the establishment of an independent state, unless demanded by the islanders, might be a bad idea, since the future will to defend the islands would be sapped if the connection with Britain were weakened. The islands need a garrison large enough to deter further attack. This need not be the vast and impossibly expensive army of the critics' imaginations. With an extended air-strip, reinforcements could be very quickly provided via Ascension Island. Argentina invaded because she was confident that she could do so without British loss of life, and that retaliation was not worth Britain's while. All that has to be ensured is that that calculation cannot be made again.

Proper security would greatly strengthen the Falkland economy. Lord Shackleton is now updating the report he first produced in 1976. Then as now, the islands offered oil and other mineral resources, seaweed and krill, and the agriculture was underdeveloped. Their remoteness and isolation, especially if, as is likely, Argentina refuses to cooperate, will obviously restrict the exploitation of these assets, But an equally severe block in the past was the Foreign Office's opposition to economic growth because it would have been "provocative" to Argentina. A government that seriously guarantees the integrity of the Falklands will find at least some entrepreneurs to use the opportunities. There are work and wealth there for a good many more than 1,000 people. Opportunities should be protected, but not invented. A few Falkland De Loreans would destroy the delicate balance of the islands' economy, and be the surest way of making them thoroughly unpopular at home.

As is common in history, a blunder has provoked a brave and successful reaction. In retaking the Falklands, Britain has acted with skill to defend her land, her people and her honour, and has strengthened herself as a nation. Sensible determination has paid off. The principles for the future governing and defending of the islands should be based on the same firmness and sense. If these qualities are visible to the world, Argentina may nurse a grievance, but she will not foment another attack. The rest of South America will readily resume normal relations with Britain, probably with increased respect. As for the Falklands, they will regain their place in the world -- an obscure and windswept region maybe, but a land secure in what above all else its people want, the right to be British.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM VISITS ABROAD 17 JUN

NC171927 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned this afternoon from his visits abroad. Mr Rolandhis had initially gone to Cuba, where he represented Cyprus at the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau. From Havana, the foreign minister went to Athens and participated in President Kiprianou's talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. From Athens, Mr Rolandhis accompanied President Kiprianou on his visits in the United States.

KIPRIANOU TO UNDERGO OPERATION IN LONDON 18 JUN

NC171604 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1540 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, today flew from the United States to London where he will attend a ball this evening given by the Cypriot Society of London.

An official announcement says President Kiprianou will enter the hospital tomorrow for an operation on his jaw.

CEAUSESCU SENDS GREETING TO KIPRIANOU

NC171040 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President of the socialist republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, flying over Cyprus yesterday sent to the president of the republic, Spiro Kiprianou, the following message:

"Flying again over the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, I take special pleasure in addressing you a cordial salute and best wishes for good health and personal happiness and for progress, welfare and peace to the friendly Cyprus people.

"I would like to express my conviction on this occasion too that the good Romanian-Cyprus relations will multilaterally develop and progress in the interest of both peoples and for the benefit of the cause of peace and international collaboration."

REFUGEES FROM LEBANON ALLOWED TRANSIT STATUS

NC181120 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] In Nicosia, the Ministry of Interior announced that the government of the republic, in its effort to give the necessary facilities to individuals who are forced to abandon Lebanon because of the military operations in that country, will allow them to disembark on the republic's soil for the purpose of a transit passage, or a few days' stay, provided these individuals are in possession of valid passports or traveling documents from a country which is prepared to accept them.

ATHENS SPOKESMAN DENIES DEFENSE ALERT IN AEGEAN

NC172144 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The government spokesman in Athens has stated that there is nothing disturbing or extraordinary going on in the Aegean, nor have any emergency measures been adopted nor is there any reason for emergency measures to be adopted. The spokesman added: The usual measures are in force. The spokesman made this statement in reference to reports and rumors about increased preparedness in the Aegean, Turkish submarines, alleged successive meetings at the Pentagon and about an increased alert in the country's defense system.

GREEK OFFICIAL ON TURKISH AIR VIOLATIONS

NC172138 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] On his own initiative, Turkish Ambassador Alacam visited Deputy Foreign Minister Yiannis Kapsis at 1130 and briefed him on the contents of an announcement that was to be issued in Ankara. According to this announcement:

1. No violation was made of either the 6 or 10 mile limit. Turkish planes flew at a distance of 15 miles from Turkish shores as envisaged by their exercise plan.

2. In a statement he made on 14 June, the Turkish prime minister said that no agreement had been reached on a moratorium, but rather the two sides had expressed their desire to contribute to an improvement in the atmosphere.

3. The statement Papandreou made the day after the NATO meeting in which he alleged that Turkey threatened Greece and that there are no outstanding issues does not permit great optimism for the future.

The deputy foreign minister replied point by point to the Turkish Ambassador. Specifically:

1. He informed him of the evidence in the hands of the National Defense General Staff which documented the provocations, but observed that what was significant was the intention, and that the statement that no violation had been ordered was satisfactory.

2. He precluded the possibility that a misunderstanding may have taken place regarding the moratorium given the fact that before the Atlantic council had convened the issue had been raised by German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during his meeting with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. After Schmidt had been categorically assured by the prime minister that Greece accepted a moratorium, Schmidt hastened to get in touch with Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu, as Schmidt himself had assured his Greek interlocutor. It was on the basis of this prior understanding that the two leaders had spoken at the NATO meeting. And this was what was meant by the desire which had been expressed by both parties for an improvement in the atmosphere between the two countries. After all, such an agreement, with a continuation of the provocations, would be without content.

3. Papandreou did not make a statement the day after the NATO meeting. But on the same day, he briefed reporters on everything he had said at the council. Indeed, speaking before the other 15 NATO leaders the Greek prime minister made it clear that Greece did not consider that there were outstanding issues in the relations between the two countries and did not accept a dialogue under threats. For this reason it had accepted Schmidt's proposal for a moratorium that would lead to detente, an indispensable prerequisite for the start of a dialogue. Regardless of all this, Kapsis stressed to the Turkish ambassador that the essential issue that remains is: Does or doesn't Turkey want a moratorium?

In reply to an observation by Alacam as to the meaning of a moratorium, the Greek deputy foreign minister proposed to him that the moratorium should be defined as follows: avoidance of provocative actions and activities and of hostile and propaganda statements so that an atmosphere of detente can be created in relations between the two countries. Adherence to the moratorium in no way means that the two countries will change their position on any subject. Kapsis also stressed that a moratorium is a prerequisite for the start of a dialogue and not a dialogue for the implementation of a moratorium, given the fact that the definition of the content [of the talks] can be made through diplomatic channels.

Alacam stated that he is not authorized to accept or reject this definition of a moratorium and that he will communicate with his government and then reply. After this, the government spokesman made the following statement.

In its desire to avoid disturbing the atmosphere, the Greek Government will not make any other statement in the expectation of further clarifications from Ankara.

PAPANDREOU TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

NC171657 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from 24 to 26 June at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

POPULARITY POLL ON PAPANDREOU PUBLISHED

NC171501 Athens NEWS in English 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] There was a considerable increase between May and April of the popularity of Mr Papandreou. On the contary, the New Democracy Party cannot manage to pull even half of its voters against Papandreou. This was the result of the second Gallup survey conducted for TAKHIDRHOMOS magazine by the Metrix Research Center during period 13-19 May 82 in the Athens and Thessaloniki areas and six other urban centers of the country (Larissa, Agrinion, Patrai, Iraklion, Serrai and Alexandroupolis) with a population of over 10,000. Analytically: One out of two persons (52 percent) approve of the way issues are handled by the prime minister. There is a four point increase in his popularity on the survey conducted last April as compared to the results of last October elections. Those disagreeing barely reach 15 percent. Also it is worthy to note that the percentage of persons who had initially refused to express an opinion declined considerably (from 16 percent to 10 percent) in the age group 35-44.

Question: Would you like to tell us if you approve or disapprove of the way matters are handled by Mr Papandreou?

	May	April	Difference
Approve	52 percent	48 percent	plus 4
Disapprove	15 "	12 "	" 3
Do not know	23 "	24 "	minus 1
Refuse	10 "	16 "	" 6
Total	100 "	100 "	

Between the two surveys conducted there was an increase not only in the percentage of youths who approve of the prime minister's handling but also of the higher age groups who belong to high bracket people. For example, in the 17-24 age group the percentage increased from 44 percent to 47 percent, in the 35-44 age group from 44 percent to 53 percent and in the 45-65 age group from 48 percent to 53 percent. In order to draw these conclusions 1386 persons were polled, women and men, age 17 to 64. Random selection was used by the researchers in conducting this survey. Data processing was effected through use of an IBM 370/145.

GREEK CLAIMS OF AIRSPACE VIOLATION DENIED

TA171120 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Turkey has denied Greek allegations that Turkish military planes violated Greek airspace in the Aegean and noted that the real aim of the allegations is to prevent Turkey from using Aegean airspace.

The Greek foreign minister summoned the Turkish ambassador to Athens and claimed that Greek airspace had been [words indistinct] after Turkish planes conducted flights in the international airspace of the Aegean. The Greek foreign minister also claimed that through this action, Turkey also violated the agreement reached between the two countries during the NATO summit meeting in Bonn.

In reply to journalists' questions on this subject, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman said that in accordance with international law, Turkish planes are entitled to enter Aegean airspace up to 6 miles from Greek shores and that Turkey will exercise this right whenever it deems necessary. Akiman said: However, in accordance with the plan of the exercise held on 15 June, Turkish planes this time only flew 15 miles from Greek shores. We were greatly surprised that despite this, false allegations to the effect that Greek airspace was violated were leveled. This situation has once more demonstrated -- with no room for doubt -- that Greece's real aim consists of preventing Turkey from using the Aegean airspace.

Akiman stated that no agreement was reached between the two countries during the Bonn summit meeting but that the two sides, with the wish to improve relations, created a positive atmosphere conducive to the solution of the problems. He continued: However, the fact that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou noted in his statements immediately after the Bonn meeting that Turkey is threatening Greece and there is no problem to be discussed in the Aegean does not permit us to be optimistic regarding the future. We regret that the atmosphere created in Bonn is damaged as a result of recent Greek accusations that Turkey violated a nonexistent agreement by leveling imaginary claims of airspace violations and the new propaganda campaign launched against Turkey.

TURKEY, IRAN, IRAQ TO SIGN PROTOCOL ON POW VISITS

NC170953 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Iran, Iraq and Turkey are about to sign a four-year protocol allowing prisoners of war of the two warring nations to meet with their families in this country, visiting Iranian official Firuz Abadi said here today.

Dr Abadi heads an Iranian delegation of interior and foreign ministry officials and Red Crescent representatives here to finalize arrangements for the meeting between Iraqi and Iranian POWs and their families.

A similar protocol has already been signed with Kuwait, Dr Abadi told newsmen.

According to the protocol, Iranian or Iraqi planes will fly the POWs either to Kuwait or Turkey in groups of 800 a week.

They will spend between four hours and one week with their families before returning to the countries they came from.

EVREN URGES TURKISH CYPRIOTS UNITY, SOLIDARITY

TA171300 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Head of State, Kenan Evren has said that a result in favor of Turkish Cypriots in the intercommunal talks in Cyprus would depend on the unity and solidarity of that community. At 1000, today, Evren received the Turkish Cypriot delegation headed by prime minister Mustafa Cagatay in the Cankaya mansion. In a statement during the visit, Evren said that he was happy to see for the first time in Turkey the Turkish Cypriot prime minister as well as the ministers and the other parliamentarians accompanying him.

Recalling the recent visit paid by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to Cyprus, Evren said: This visit of our prime minister to Cyprus has provoked some reaction in certain foreign countries. This was an unjustified reaction. It was only natural that he should visit Cyprus so that he could see how our kinsmen live and examine how best he could extend aid to them.

Pointing out that the continuation of relations between Turkey and the TFSC is necessary for the early solution of existing problems, Evren said: Our concern is that our kinsmen in the TFSC should take their place in Cyprus as soon as possible in accordance with a final solution to be reached there. Intercommunal talks are continuing. It is the wish of all that these talks should be successful. I pray to God that this also should be achieved. However, such a result will depend on the unity and solidarity among our kinsmen in Cyprus. The opposite side is always trying to take advantage of existing rifts. We have experienced such a development in Turkey as well.

Evren said that though it is only natural that divergences of view should exist in a community, these should not cause the division of that community. Evren continued: Were all elements and persons in a community to share the same opinions, I believe it would be a bland community. Various opinions must be expressed so that a synthesis and a result can be reached. However, if such divergences of views cause splits in the community, then this brings about a disaster and hostile factions are created. We are happy to observe that political parties in the TFSC have reached a stage at which they are trying to mend their differences in a bid to reach a result.

In reply, Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Cagatay said that objections raised to Ulusu's visit to Cyprus were unjust and meaningless, adding that the world public should not take these reactions into consideration. Recalling that relations with Turkey were based on a long-standing and firm basis, Cagatay said that Turkey's support contributed to Turkish Cypriot efforts for the preservation of peace. Cagatay continued: If it appears in the coming days that more efforts are needed in order to ensure union and solidarity in our community, then I can assure you that despite all divergences of view our community will do its best to achieve this result as well. In doing so we are aware of the difficulties we are facing and that Turkey is facing. However, we must do whatever is necessary in order to ensure unity and solidarity in our community.

The visiting Turkish Cypriot delegation was then received by Consultative Assembly Speaker, Prof Sadi Irmak. It was announced that this was a courtesy call. Consultative Assembly Deputy Speakers Vehbi Kitapcigil and Fenni Istimyeli as well as the chairman of the constitution committee, Orhan Aldikacti, were also present in the meeting.

The Turkish Cypriot delegation is scheduled to participate in a session of the Consultative Assembly in the afternoon.

ECEVIT'S TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL 6 JULY

NC180939 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, Jun 18 (AFP) -- The Ankara military court today adjourned until July 6 former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's trial on charges that he violated a martial law decree prohibiting political statements.

The delay was granted to allow Mr Ecevit's lawyers more time to prepare a defense. But the court denied a request for an adjournment to allow introduction of more evidence.

The military prosecutor asked the court for a total of eight months' prison against Mr Ecevit, who was released on June 3 after serving 54 days in prison on charges similar to the ones he now faces.

Mr Ecevit, who led the Republican People's Party before political activity was banned in September, 1980, is charged in connection with two interviews he allegedly gave foreign news organizations.

The first accusation concerns an interview that was aired on February 11 by the Dutch television station NYR, according to the charges.

The second involves a story that appeared in the West German Magazine DER SPIEGEL, which allegedly quoted Mr Ecevit as criticizing the Turkish military regime.

MILITARY REPORTS CAPTURE OF LEFTIST MILITANTS

TA171656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the Army 9th Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that five militants belonging to the illegal Revolutionary Path [Dev Yol] organization have been captured in a series of operations conducted by the security forces within the command region in the last few days. The suspects are charged with committing various terrorist acts.

TURKISH-LIBYAN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED

TA171638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who has concluded his visit to Libya, has left for Paris where he will attend OECD meetings on 18 June. Ozal this morning headed the Turkish delegation at the last Turkish-Libyan joint economic committee meeting. A protocol envisaging technical, economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries was signed at the end of the meeting. In a statement before his departure from Tripoli, Ozal said that various concrete results were achieved at the meetings he held with Libya. He added that trade and economic relations with Libya will continue to develop.

IMF DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN ANKARA

TA171705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey has, up to the present, made use of loans totaling some $1 billion within the framework of the 3-year agreement it signed with the IMF in 1980. According to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry, talks in connection with the third year of the agreement signed in 1980 have been concluded in Ankara. Also according to the statement, developments in the Turkish economy during last year were reviewed and public financing in the first half of this year, the balance of payments and monetary growth were assessed during the meetings.

The IMF delegation was informed that the economic policies being implemented would be continued. The statement adds that Turkey drew loans amounting to up to $1 billion from the fund's sources up to now and that another $230 million will be drawn by the end of the year. According to the statement, another $220 million will be drawn in the first half of 1983. The 3-year standby [last words in English] agreement signed between Turkey and the IMF in 1980 stipulated that Turkey would receive a loan of $1.5 billion.

MILLIYET ON PAPANDREOU'S MORATORIUM SUGGESTION

NC150824 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 13 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Report by Orsan Oymen from Bonn]

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's proposal for a moratorium is interpreted as the start of bargaining and as a "peace offensive" directed at Turkey. Papandreou wants both sides to refrain from inciting public opinion against each other and "to freeze the present status quo in the Aegean during the period of moratorium."

While NATO circles have reacted positively to the first step taken during the Bonn summit toward improving of Turkish-Greek relations, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has suggested "a 2-month moratorium at least, if a high-level dialogue is to be commenced."

According to this, Greece will not extend its territorial waters to 12 miles; Turkey will not press for the preservation of airspace over the Greek islands at 6 miles; and both sides will refrain from attitudes and statements which are likely to convey an element of provocation.

The moratorium is taken to mean that both sides will freeze their present attitudes and refrain from making any demands on each other or provoking each other.

Papandreou sees the moratorium as urging Greece "not to exercise its right to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles despite the recent[law of the] sea conference." Moreover, Greece has abandoned demands to NATO and the United States against a Turkish threat.

According to the Greek prime minister, the responsibility undertaken by Turkey is that Turkish aircraft will not, during the moratorium, violate the airspace over the Aegean islands, which Greece has unilaterally extended from 6 to 10 miles.

As Turkey has not, until today, accepted the extension of Greek airspace from 6 to 10 miles, it has carried out flights from time to time on the 6-mile basis and this has led to mutual recriminations.

Papandreou sees the suspension of these flights -- which he considers as a violation -- as an prerequisite during the moratorium in question.

The Greek prime minister has stated that after this moratorium, he will not object to a dialogue, but he suggested that Greece's sovereign rights over the Aegean should not be discussed. In a statement made on his return to Athens from the NATO conference, Papandreou characterized the agreement reached with Turkey on the moratorium and on the need to refrain from provocations as an achievement. The Greek prime minister added that Turkey could not provide assurances on the question of a moratorium. Turkey's attitude toward this matter has not yet been disclosed.

On 5 February, Prime Minister Papandreou made this exclusive statement to MILLIYET regarding the Aegean dispute: "We have absolutely no claim on the sovereign areas of Turkey. Nor do we intend to have such claims in the future. We are trying to protect peace in the Aegean. This is what we have undertaken. If we can guarantee peace in the region, if we can guarantee the security of both nations, we shall be opening the way to a very productive partnership between the two countries. We shall thus jointly reinforce the national independence of both countries. There are many fields where cooperation is possible, but we cannot by any means abandon our sovereign rights in the Aegean. Greece will never claim anything that does not belong to it. But neither will it give away anything that belongs to it."

OUR RADIO ON STATEMENT BY U.S. AMBASSADOR

TA171047 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. ambassador to Ankara, Robert Strausz-Hupe, has made the following statement: We like Turkey very much. Yes, dear listeners, this is what he has said about Turkey. Which aspects of our country does he mean? Is it the scenery of our country and the looks of the people that live in its that he likes? Or are there other reasons for his feelings? It is clear to all that both Strausz-Hupe and the U.S. administrators like Turkey for other reasons. The fact that Turkey agreed recently to the stationing of U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] on its soil in addition to the existing U.S. and NATO bases in Turkey has strengthened the sympathy felt by the U.S. administrators for Turkey.

This leads us to make another observation. Since Israel, which is waging a bloody aggression against the Palestinian people and other Arab countries, is the main supporter of the RDF in our region, it follows that despite statements by the military junta to the effect that Turkey wants close ties with the Arab countries, the Turkish and Israeli policies converge at this point.

In his statement, the U.S. ambassador to Ankara praised Turkey's stand toward religious and ethnic minorites in the country. What kind of a stand is this? Intensified pressures on millions of Kurds, tortures and persecutions that have been exercised for years, keeping the population in ignorance and poverty, disregarding the existence of millions of Kurds and exerting efforts to assimilate them by force. This is the stand Strausz-Hupe praises? This stand was adopted not only by the present military junta but by administrations which preceeded it as well.

On the subject of U.S. aid being extended to Turkey, the U.S. ambassador says: We have no legal undertaking to aid Turkey. We extend aid whenever we like. Let us point out that this statement is made at a time when U.S. aid is avidly awaited in Turkey. This statement made by the ambassador of the United States, a country that has extended all its aid against big concessions made by Turkey, might be considered a new blackmail. This statement sounds like the signal of new U.S. pressures.

Let us point out another fact, dear listeners. There are intensified rumors lately that a so-called peace force composed of U.S. as well as NATO troops will be stationed in Lebanon in an area up to 40 km from the Israeli border. It is clear that the U.S. troops participating in this force will belong to the RDF. What other NATO country is there in the area that could send its troops to participate in this force? There is no other country but Turkey. Developments in the future will prove whether there is a connection between the U.S. ambassador's statement that aid to Turkey is in the interests of both countries and the answer to the question on participation in the force.

BRIEFS

COTTON EXPORTS -- Speaking in a meeting in Ankara, Agriculture and Forest Minister Sabahattin Ozbek said that Turkey's income from exports of cotton and cotton yarns reached 620 million in 1981, an increase of $107 million in comparison to the exports of the year before. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82 TA]

AUSTRIAN HIGHWAY COMMITTEE -- Ankara, 15 June (AA) -- The Turkish-Austrian highway transport committee met at the Transport Ministry in Ankara Tuesday. The committee will review carrying, documents, fees and quotas for transit carrying, and recent developments in passenger transport. A protocol is expected to issue Thursday from the talks led by Deputy Undersecretary of Transport Orhan Buldac of Turkey, and chief of the transport department, Dr (Franz Ogen) of the Austrian Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 15 Jun 82 TA]

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EP CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF ALL NON-LEBANESE TROOPS

NC171250 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Strasbourg, East France, 17 Jun (AFP) -- The European Parliament today called for the withdrawal from Lebanon of "all non-Lebanese armed forces." In a resolution presented by Christian Democrats, Conservatives, Liberals and Gaullists, the European body condemned "at the same time, armed Israeli action on Lebanese territory and any terrorists activity against Israel that preceded" the Israeli invasion.

The text remained vague on the possibility of imposing economic sanctions against Israel, merely expressing "worry over the future of economic and political relations between the European Community and the countries in question," in apparent reference to Israel and Syria. The resolution, adopted by 106 votes with 90 opposed and 13 abstaining, was harshly criticized by Socialist and Communist members.

"The scheduled debate to condemn the Israeli invasion has turned into a condemnation of the Palestinians," said Raymonde Dury, a Socialist from Belgium. Italian Communist Guido Fanti called the Israeli offensive a "blitzkrieg that recalls the Nazi period."

EEC VOTES TO DROP SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

NC202144 Paris AFP in English 2133 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Luxembourg, Jun 20 (AFP) -- The 10 members of the European Common Market (EEC) have decided to lift sanctions on Argentina as of tomorrow (Monday), French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson announced here tonight. The EEC imposed the sanctions after Argentina's takeover of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) last April 2.

The decision to lift the sanctions was made here by ministers of the Common Market countries at a meeting on political cooperation, and it will be formalized tomorrow. The EEC Commission will be in charge of applying the decision.

The move to drop the sanctions came from France, West Germany and the Netherlands. British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym had previously [words indistinct] maintenance of the sanctions until the Argentine Government formally ended hostilities with Britain in the South Atlantic. But the EEC ministers considered that some essential elements of United Nations Security Council Resolution 502 had been achieved. That resolution, passed on April 3, called for withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falklands, a halt to hostilities, and negotiations.

Mr Cheysson said that Mr Pym had confirmed to the other ministers that all of the disputed islands had returned to British control. "So there was no more reason to maintain these sanctions," Mr Cheysson said. "They will be lifted as of Monday." He also expressed the hope that the halt to hostilities could be translated into legal forms. It has been shown that aggression does not pay, he commented.

Mr Cheysson also said that EEC members will maintain their unilateral measures embargoing sales of arms to Argentina until peace is legally restored. The measures suspending sales of arms and spare parts to Buenos Aires were decided on even before the Common Market as a whole decided on economic sanctions on April 10.

The general economic sanctions -- now being lifted -- consisted in barring all Argentine imports by EEC members. Such imports are valued at about two billion dollars a year. The sanctions were renewed twice in May by the majority of EEC members, but Ireland and Italy decided at that time to dissassociate themselves from the other members and to resume control of trade with Argentina.

FRENCH PRESIDENT CONTINUES VIENNA VISIT

AU181425 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] On the second day of his official visit to Vienna French President Francois Mitterrand had working talks with Chancellor Kreisky. Moreover, he paid visits to Parliament and to the Vienna City Hall.

According to a French delegation spokesman, at the working talks at the chancellery numerous international problems were discussed, especially questions concerning East-West problems, the North-South dialogue and disarmament questions. There were no communication problems whatever between Mitterrand and Kreisky. On the contrary, they declared their joint political intention to essentially intensify bilateral relations, the spokesman said.

The sides also discussed the development in the Middle East. In this context French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson declared that Israel was pursuing a suicidal policy which could reflect on the Israeli people in the form of the wildest terrorism. No one wants to deny Israel the right to defend itself, but what Israel is doing is creating a drama and one cannot escape the impression that the Israeli leadership has ceased to think clearly. If one considers the position adopted by Shim'on Peres, this also applies to the opposition Labor Party, he said.

In the afternoon President Mitterrand gave a press conference where he expressed himself very favorably on his working talks with Chancellor Kreisky. There was far-reaching consensus between them, he said. The French president announced that he had invited President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to pay an official visit to France in 1983.

The visit of Mitterrand and his delegation ended yesterday. In the evening the French guests attended a performance of the Vienna state opera. They were due to return to Paris afterwards.

Criticizes U.S. in Parliament

AU181426 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 18 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] On Thursday, the second day of his official visit to Vienna, French President Francois Mitterrand met with leading figures of Parliament and had a political talk with Chancellor Kreisky "on a number of bilateral and international questions -- without any communication problems," as was stated afterwards.

In Parliament Mitterrand stressed France's determination to carry on the struggle for social justice, to break the rhythm of inflation and to maintain that of economic growth. Mitterrand stressed that this was necessary and feasible despite the "egotistical American policy of high interest rates which impedes any initiative."

According to Mitterrand, the bilateral relations between Austria and France must be intensified.

'Five Points for Peace'

AU191253 Vienna WEINER ZEITUNG in German 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Excerpt] The joint declaration signed by Mitterrand, Kirchschlaeger and Kreisky [on 17 June in Vienna] contains the following five points:

1 --We desire that the sovereignty, integrity and unity of Lebanon be de facto restored.

2 -- We demand that Resolutions 508 and 509 of the Security Council concerning compliance with the cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory be complied with; we also desire the withdrawal of any foreign army from Lebanon unless there is a decision to the contrary by the international community and the consent of the legitimate Government of Lebanon.

3 -- We demand that the protection and the security of the Lebanese population be ensured and that aid can be rendered to the victims of the latest events without impediment.

4 -- We appeal for the recognition of, and respect for, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

5 -- We demand that the internationally recognized borders of all states in the region be respected and guaranteed.

Both governments, the declaration continues, will become active [taetig werden] in conformity with these principles.

Kreisky Comments

AU181005 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Thomas Fuhrmann report on French President Mitterrand's "30-hour visit" to Austria 16-17 Jun, with recorded excerpt from Chancellor Kreisky statement]

[Excerpt] The most significant aspect of the visit is undoubtedly the joint declaration on Lebanon which surely was not achieved without a lively discussion, a document that was signed by the French president and, on Austria's side, jointly by the president and the chancellor. The sides abstained from issuing a long communique, and Chancellor Kreisky explained this with almost the same words as President Mitterrand at his own press conference:

[Begin Kreisky recording] We do not like long and comprehensive communiques which often list the things that were not negotiated. We said: "Let us concentrate on one issue. It is not possible for the French president and the Austrian president and the Austrian chancellor to meet without putting their entire moral weight -- which we do claim for ourselves -- on the scales." [end recording]

The statement calls for recognition of, and respect for, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and at the same time demands that the internationally recognized borders of all states in the region be respected and guaranteed. Any more specific definitions, such as perhaps a statement that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinians' rights, or the Palestinians' right to demand a state of their own, have been avoided. Likewise, the term "withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon" permits various interpretations. Does it apply only to the Israelis, to the Israelis and the Syrians, or even to the armed troops of the Palestinian resistance?

Neither Mitterrand nor Kreisky would give any interpretations of this decisive aspect. Kreisky merely said that all foreign armies in Lebanon were meant. And President Mitterrand said in reply to a question about a meeting between him and PLO chief 'Arafat, whom he has never met, that there was no problem in this respect in the relations with the PLO, but as far as the contents [inhalt] are concerned, that was a different matter.

Cheysson Views Crisis

AU181450 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "SMO"]

[Text] Vienna -- The tense situation in the Middle East was the predominant topic of the political talks held by French President Francois Mitterrand and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who accompanied him, with their Austrian interlocutors. Cheysson, who in the past few days has had talks with his counterparts of the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel, as well as with PLO "foreign minister" Qaddumi, called Israel's activities in South Lebanon a "suicidal policy" which threatens to "reflect on the Israeli people in the form of brutal terrorism."

What Israel is doing at present is an "aberration of the mind," he said. The Israeli Government, according to Cheysson, should understand that one cannot simply exterminate a people. Without wanting to deny Israel the right to defend itself, one must condemn Jerusalem's idea that the Palestinian problem can be solved through a military settlement as a "policy without a future." In the opinion of the French foreign minister there are "too many" who are interested in an escalation of terrorism which will almost inevitably be the consequence of Israeli actions in southern Lebanon.

At the same time Cheysson rejected Kreisky's criticism on Wednesday of the Israeli Government, which the Austrian Government chief had referred to as "semi-fascist." Israel is nevertheless a "democratic country," Cheysson declared and pointed out that in France it was impossible and inconceivable to make such comparisons.

Cheysson named three prerequisites for solving the Lebanon crisis: An immediate, comprehensive cease-fire; help for the Palestinian population in southern Lebanon; and withdrawal of the Israelis from southern Lebanon in compliance with the UN Security Council resolution.

Visit Ends

AU180851 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] French President Mitterrand returned shortly after midnight to Paris from his 2-day official visit to Austria. In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the visit, France and Austria call for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. Moreover, they demand the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty and unity. In the declaration both sides also call for the protection of the Lebanese and Palestinian population and for unhindered aid for the victims of this war.

NETHERLANDS

PRIME MINISTER VAN AGT ADDRESSES UN SESSION

PM181437 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 16 Jun 82 p 3

[Sytze van der Zee dispatch: "Van Agt: Ban Chemical Weapons"]

[Excerpt] New York, 16 Jun -- Netherlands Prime Minister van Agt has appealed for a ban on the stockpiling of neutron bombs and chemical weapons in Europe. At a session of the UN special disarmament session in New York yesterday he said that the government would not tolerate the stockpiling of chemical weapons on Netherlands territory.

Van Agt's remarks were obviously directed at the U.S. Government, which decided recently to begin production of these weapons.

In his speech Van Agt pointed out that arms control and disarmament were urgently necessary not only for security reasons but also for economic reasons. Because of the present world economic situation the arms race must be slowed down so that there are greater possibilities of finding a solution to worldwide social and economic problems.

In his speech the Netherlands prime minister concentrated on four main themes -- nuclear disarmament, a ban on chemical weapons, conventional disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in space. Members of the Netherlands delegation said that the government attaches great importance to the last area because in it there is still the possibility of achieving something. No single country has achieved technical superiority in this field.

Van Agt also appealed for a comprehensive ban on nuclear arms tests and on the production of fissionable material for military purposes. However, the Netherlands prime minister also said that we must be realistic and that nuclear arms would not simply disappear overnight.

In the light of this it is therefore of the greatest importance that a common formula for "negative security guarantees" be worked out. In such a way it would be possible to strengthen the confidence of nonnuclear states that they would not be the victims of or be threatened with nuclear arms.

On the issue of chemical weapons Van Agt remarked that "the alarming reports of the possible use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia" amount to a threat of a new arms race in this field and demonstrate the need to reach an agreement as quickly as possible banning these weapons completely.

Van Agt ended his speech with an old proposal put forward by the Netherlands Government 4 years ago at the first UN disarmament conference. The proposal advocates the establishment of an international disarmament organization. This organization would form the operational framework for monitoring international arms limitation agreements, including the verification and investigation of complaints.

U.S. DECISION EXTENDING EXPORT BAN CONDEMNED

LD201328 Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Washington/Baghdad/Frankfurt, 20 Jun (DPA) -- The intensified economic sanctions against the Soviet Union imposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Friday have met with sharp criticism in the Federal Republic, in Moscow and even among Republican circles in the United States. According to the AEG-Telefunken Company (Frankfurt), extending the embargo to American firms which plan to deliver parts for the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal to their subsidiaries and licensees in third countries endangers several thousand German jobs. Federal Economic Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said on Saturday evening during his flight from Athens to Baghdad that the decision is dubious in legal terms and its implementation in practice is questionable [fraglich].

GOVERNMENT CIRCLES REACT TO USSR PROPOSAL

LD181434 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Jun (DPA) -- The Soviet offer not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in a war is being viewed with increasing misgivings in Bonn. The Federal Government is of the opinion that a renunciation of force must inseparably include all arms and should not be limited to one type of weapon, nuclear arms in this case, government circles said on Friday.

The misgivings relate to the known Soviet superiority in the area of conventional armed forces. In this connection, Bonn is planning even stronger efforts to gain international acceptance for its own strategy for preventing war.

That is why government circles welcomed the speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the second UN special disarmament session on Thursday, in which Reagan proposed, firstly an international conference on military expenditure and secondly increased transparency [transparenz] with regard to nuclear arms.

These thoughts, which closely align with the position taken by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in New York on Monday [14 June], strengthen the trend toward confidence-building measures in the view of Bonn government circles.

For Bonn, the following four categories are especially important:

Balance. This includes the equal balance of forces, which is to be furthered by a Western proposal at the Vienna MBFR talks for an upper limit applying to both East and West.

Confidence building. This is the most important subject of the Madrid CSCE conference, to resume in November, where a clearly defined proposal for a European Disarmament conference with agreement on an area for confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals is to be discussed.

Transparency. This includes not only furthering transparency and ease of recognition of military measures, but also international registration of military expenditure.

Verification. This most difficult of areas, described thus not only by Bonn experts, includes checking implementation of agreed-upon disarmament. [words indistinct] in Bonn's view, the formula that foresees further on-site controls determined by drawing lots, in addition to inspections on demand, might gain acceptance.

BONN SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, MBFR

LD190844 Hamburg DPA in German 0645 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 19 Jun (DPA) -- In the words of Deputy Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl, the Federal Government expects the Soviet Union to take up the Western alliance's offers on arms control and disarmament agreements. At the same time, in a South German Radio interview on Saturday Ruehl expressed the hope that there would be "serious, businesslike and success-oriented negotiations."

The Western alliance has put forward "the broadest-based arms control and disarmament proposal" that its partners have ever addressed to Moscow since NATO came into existence, Ruehl said, assessing the course of the disarmament debate at the United Nations in New York so far.

Above all, Ruehl sees possibilities for concrete progress in the new forthcoming round of European MBFR negotiations in Vienna. NATO wants, as it announced in the 'Bonn Declaration' of 10 June, to use an initiative "to help us get over the stalemate" and achieve the aim of a bilateral reduction to 700,000 troops for each side in Central Europe. This is the first area in which progress should be possible after nearly 9 years of negotiations, Ruehl said.

The interview was supplied in an edited form to DPA in advance.

FDP SPOKESMAN VIEWS MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

LD201218 Hamburg DPA in German 1035 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jun (DPA) -- According to Juergen Moellemann, FDP spokesman on security and foreign affairs, Saudi Arabia expects Western states to exert great pressure on Israel and to make a contribution to a peace settlement in the Middle East. Such an initiative should concentrate on the Saudis' eight-point plan, which was submitted by the then-Crown Prince Fahd. Moellemann told DPA on Sunday that this view was taken by Saudi King Fahd and other politicians in the country with whom he had spoken in Jidda during the weekend.

The FDP politician said that Israel's attack on Lebanon, its extermination campaign against the Palestinians and the outcome of the war between Iran and Iraq could have highly dangerous and destablizing effects precisely for the moderate states in the Middle East. The West must therefore take the initiative, without misplaced consideration for Israel, and intensify its cooperation with the Gulf states in all political areas.

Moellemann also discussed the visit by Libya's head of state Al-Qadhdhafi in Vienna with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. After the talk Moellemann was convinced that it would make sense to invite Al-Qadhdhafi to Bonn in order to achieve intensive cooperation between the two countries and thereby prevent Libya from drawing any closer to the Soviet Union.

During a meeting between Moellemann and Zambian Prime Minister Mundia the latter strongly praised Federal Foreign Minister Genscher's great support for Namibian independence, which was now apparently imminent. It would mean a noticeable relaxation in the situation in southern Africa.

SPD LEADERSHIP CRITICIZES HESSE FDP DECISION

LD181006 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Jun (DPA) -- The SPD leadership in Bonn has strongly criticized the decision of the Hesse FDP to enter into a coalition with the CDU, but at the same time emphasized its willingness to continue the SDP/FDP coalition in Bonn.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt accused the liberals in Hesse of a "threadbare and hardly creditable justification" of their decision in favor of CDU leading candidate Alfred Dregger. SPD Federal Business Manager Peter Glotz accused the Hesse FDP of opportunism and weakening the Bonn coalition.

Brandt said that there are no immediate effects in Bonn. The SPD will continue to try to create the prerequisites for the work of the Federal Government to continue. At a press conference in Bonn, specially called for the Hesse FDP decision, Glotz emphasized that the SPD is prepared for a fair continuation of the Bonn coalition and hopes for equal willingness on the part of the Free Democrats. This demands compromises by both government parties on the federal budget. Clearly guarded on the chances of agreement on this question, Glotz merely said that it is "possible" that the government partners will reach a joint decision.

NEW INTRA-GERMAN TRADE ARRANGEMENT AGREED ON

LD181918 Hamburg DPA in German 1606 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 18 Jun (DPA) -- The Federal Republic and the GDR have agreed on a new arrangement for interest-free overdraft facilities in intra-German trade, the so-called "swing." Egon Franke, federal minister for intra-German relations, announced in Bonn late this afternoon that the two sides had agreed to gradually reduce the swing from 1983 to 1985 from the current level of 850 million clearing units to 600 million clearing units; 1 clearing unit equals DM1.

According to the agreement now reached the swing is to be reduced from 1 January 1983 by 80 million; from 1 January 1984 by a further 80 million; and from 1 January 1985 by 90 million. The arrangement now agreed corresponds approximately to the average use made of the swing by the GDR during the past years.

For its part the GDR has agreed to make matters easier in intra-German payment transactions. The Ministry for Intra-German relations said that from 1983 to 1985 the GDR is to provide DM60 million a year for noncommercial payments and clearing transactions (blocked account transfer).

In the negotiations the GDR made no concessions about lowering the minimum exchange levy for visitors from the Federal Republic and West Berlin. However, for humanitarian reasons the GDR promised immunity from criminal prosecution to those GDR citizens who left the German Democratic Republic before 1 January 1981 unlawfully, as it was put. The government in East Berlin stated its willingness to dispossess such persons and their children of GDR citizenship and to refrain from criminal prosecution. It was agreed that from 1 July 1982 such persons will have the right to reenter the GDR without negative consequences. According to Federal Minister Franke tens of thousands of people are affected by this concession.

It was also agreed that West Berliners may extend their day visits to the city and the GDR beyond midnight to 0200 hours. The two sides also agreed that the new Berlin highway crossing-point Heiligensee/Stolpe-Dorf in the north of the city will, after completion of the highway to Hamburg in November, will also serve as a pedestrian crossing point for West Berliners.

SCHMIDT TO VISIT THE NETHERLANDS 8-9 JUL

LD211122 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Hague, 21 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his wife are to visit the Netherlands on 8-9 July at the invitation of Prime Minister Andreas van Agt. It is the first official visit by a German chancellor to The Hague since 1964. The program has not yet been completely decided. It will presumably center on talks with Van Agt and other government members and with the leader of the opposition, Joop den Uyl. The visit is to start with a luncheon given by Queen Beatrix.

MITTERRAND PREVIEWS ISSUES OF VISIT TO SPAIN

PA201603 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0847 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Madrid, 20 Jun (EFE) -- French President Francois Mitterrand has stated that his country "has never recognized England's sovereignty over the Malvinas" and does not want to go beyond "fair limits" in its support for England. In an interview published by the Spanish daily EL PAIS on occasion of the official visit that Mitterrand will make to Spain on Tuesday, the French president noted that what happened is that "Great Britain was the victim of an aggression" and France, its ally and friend, "had to be solidarity." "However," he added, "France does not want to go beyond just limits to maintain its influence and its activities in Latin America."

Mitterrand said that he does not believe that the Malvinas crisis was a North-South conflict, even if Latin America feels that way. He also said that "Argentina decided to use arms to solve the difficult matter and has suffered the consequences."

Regarding relations between his country and Spain, Mitterrand mentioned two difficult points: Spain's entry into the EEC and the Basque problem. Mitterrand said: "We can perfectly well accept the hypothesis on Spain's presence in Western Europe and in the Common Market, but economic facts demand discussions of the subject, which should not be announced ahead of time because of its importance." Regarding his position on the incorporation of Spain into the EEC, the French president pointed out that he is "absolutely willing to do something positive," but noted that this "threatens to pose further contradictions in a Europe that has not solved its own problems." Regarding the problems posed by the presence of ETA terrorists in France, Mitterrand said that the Spanish and French police cooperate and denied that there is French complacency concerning terrorist organizations.

CHEYSSON REJECTS UNILATERALISM IN WEU ADDRESS

PM181003 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Echoing the European peoples' "shriek of anguish," Minister of External Relations Cheyyson stated during a speech to the Western European Union [WEU] on Tuesday, 15 June: "It is a good thing that our peoples have been constantly exerting pressure on governments and political and economic forces with a view to a limitation of arms and threats conducive to seeking a balance of forces at the lowest possible level, which is a prerequisite for peace." However, he added, "Nothing would jeopardize peace more seriously than unilateral disarmament and putting our forces in a position of inferiority."

Mr Cheysson emphasized that "it is out of the question to separate Europe's defense and the defense of countries belonging to the Atlantic alliance." "In view of the state of imbalance between forces in Europe," he stated, "such a split would be fatal. There should be no doubt about the connection between defense on the European continent and global defense. Nothing would be more dangerous, until we get closer to a balance of forces on the continent itself.... On the other hand, it is extremely useful that thoughts specific to us (Europeans) be expressed in their diversity."

This task, Mr Cheysson added, devolves on the WEU. This was the first time that a French foreign minister -- Mr Cheysson wanted to show his interest in that organization in this way -- had spoken to the WEU since Foreign Minister Jobert's speech in 1973. On the previous day, the assembly unanimously adopted a motion proposed by Italian Communist Senator Vecchietti, chairman of its General Affairs Committee, "in favor of the WEU's reactivation." Recalling France's suggestions voiced by Mr Lemoine, secretary of state at the Ministry of Defense, the assembly asked the governments concerned for "an in-depth study" with a view to "ascertaining the extent of consensus" with respect to this question. The assembly also asked them to consider "the threats looming over West Europe's security" irrespective of their origin, "the shift in European opinion" in the face of those threats, and "increased cooperation" in the struggle against "international terrorism."

SOCIALIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON PARTY INFIGHTING

PM181141 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 12 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] EXPRESSO: Is this the first time that there has been such a profound crisis in the Socialist Party [PSP] or, on the contrary, does it always tend to experience the worst of crises?

Jaime Gama: This crisis is not the first, it will not be the last and it is certainly not the worst the PSP has experienced, but it is a major crisis because there are two conflicting options regarding the nature of the party, its strategy and the conception of the PSP's role in a democratic system.

EXPRESSO: Your answer confirms my suspicions. It is the worst crisis.... Are you not trying to play things down on the eve of 13 June [date of scheduled PSP national committee meeting to discuss crisis]?

Jamie Gama: I am not trying to play down the situation, particularly on the eve of the 13th. The substance of the contrasting lines has to do with the political role of the president of the republic and relations between the PSP and the president of the republic. According to some -- the minority of the party -- the president of the republic must be the motive force behind the democratic left, or its symbolic unifier. And the PSP, together with other forces that may emerge, must stand as one of the wings of this political alignment. It is an attempt to make the current president of the republic, with PSP backing, evolve toward an involvement in political life that exceeds his constitutional powers; toward agreement with the PSP to make possible his renewed candidacy and the manifesto of policy intentions that Eanes presented to the voters in his capacity as an independent candidate.

EXPRESSO: What about the others? That is, the....

Jaime Gama: For us it is a matter of stabilizing the democratic system and ensuring, by means of its normal functioning, rotation and an alternative. It is a matter of creating the conditions for the necessary political changes to take place through elections. In short, a PSP which is internally strong, through its social and regional roots, through the plurality of its ideological and political debate and through the wealth of its diverse cultural values, but without any kind of subjection or colonialism by blueprints incompatible with democratic openness.

EXPRESSO: If I am not mistaken the time for negotiation and compromise is over....

Jaime Gama: Despite the need for a thorough internal debate, the PSP cannot have two conflicting policy lines, lest the majority of Portuguese people ask us: "If you cannot govern yourselves, how can you hope to govern the country?"

The PSP's infighting is the factor most damaging to its credibility and to its capacity to establish itself as an alternative. Those who directly or indirectly base their party commitment on false charges of absence of democracy, consistency, competence, honesty and legitimacy on the part of the present PSP leadership would do well to use their political energies to support the general interests of the party in the struggle against its external adversaries.

EXPRESSO: Is a settlement of accounts imminent? Is there not still a hesitation to move away from the compromise that has hitherto existed to more drastic measures?

Jaime Gama: The present party leadership has done its utmost to surmount the consequences of the latest congress and to establish structured and honest cooperation among all currents of the party. The observation that a minority sector refused cooperation -- on the basis of a future failure by the party to grow, to establish an alternative to the present socialist leadership -- means that we must fully exercise the democratic mandate conferred on us by the latest congress. The preparation of an election timetable is at stake, and the PSP cannot embark on it if some of its members are trying to combine their own petty, personal victories with the overall defeat of the party itself.

EXPRESSO: Nothing you have told me is very new. However, there might be some innovations at Largo do Rato [PSP headquarters] tomorrow -- let us say, drastic measures, such as expulsions, disciplinary measures, and so forth.

Jaime Gama: The question of discipline is basically connected with the question of the consistency of a policy line, not with administrative processes. The PSP cannot allow the leader of its parliamentary group to state publicly that his party is always wrong and that it is others that are always right. How would the British react if Prince Andrew spent his time granting interviews criticizing the commanders of the British Fleet and claiming that the Argentines are right? In the same way, we cannot accept members within the PSP -- as in the case of Jose Rabaca -- whose principal political activity is to conduct propaganda for the launching of a presidential party. And what is one to think of members of the party's political commission who failed to dissassociate themselves from the national committee of support for President Eanes' renewed candidacy when it clearly presented itself as the embryo of a party movement competing with the PSP's own area, interests and strategy? What is at stake is the elucidation of a political stance and the need for the entire party to act in the same direction, not in glaringly conflicting directions.

EXPRESSO: This is the message. But how is it to be transformed into practice? In other words, on the basis of what move or moves could things imporve within your party?

Jaime Gama: On the basis of a very clear difinition of the rules at Sunday's national commission meeting -- rules that will be implemented with the utmost steadfastness and with regard to which no extraordinary forms of conduct can be accepted.

EXPRESSO: How is the current opposed to the present leadership actually expressed in the grass roots, the federations and sections and so forth? Does this expression worry you?

Jaime Gama: Within the parliamentary group the proportion is the opposite of the proportion at our latest congress, but throughout the country the federation and grassroots structures and the members understand and accept the clear line laid down by the present majority and the secretary general.

The fact that the minority is not formulating a sufficiently well-founded political line, is replacing cultural and ideological debate with the manipulation of short-term issues (the end of the republican and Socialist front, the federative congress of the democratic left, the appointment of military chiefs and dual responsibilities) and adopting an attitude of uncritical subordination to the current president of the republic -- all this, in my view, has deprived the minority of the dynamism that under other circumstances it could have conferred on the internal life of its party. On the other hand, with regard to the revision of the constitution, there is a pressing need for the minority to strive to distinguish themselves from the political and military sectors that are gambling everything on obstructing it. The excessive growth of party infighting has deprived some of the minority's most capable leaders of the political sensitivity to perceive the party's overall interests and the real solutions demanded by Portuguese life. I regret it.

EXPRESSO: As for regrets, do you not regret or fear that the possible loss of certain figures could have damaging results for your party?

Jaime Gama: I do not believe that there is any question of any resignations from the PSP. But a political force cannot prevent a different option from emerging at any time from the individual approach of each of its members. It is a problem of conscience that must be resolved not by the party but by individuals.

EXPRESSO: That was not exactly what I asked. I spoke to you of a possible impoverishment of your party....

Jaime Gama: The worst impoverishment of the party would result from a paralyzing lack of definition and from internal problems stemming from conflicting wills. The defense of the PSP's political area and the protection of its borders against any direct annexation or indirect invasion constitutes a more valuable asset than any kind of personal prestige. In any case, I am convinced that the adoption of a more vigorous policy by the majority of the PSP is the only way to prevent a process of decline that would eventually lead to even more negative results. Of course, it is not a question of exterminating the minority, demanding a retraction or expelling it from the PSP; it is a question of defining rules of conduct that will make it possible to implement a policy line. In parties, as in nations or in international relations, the rational and self-controlled use of power, force and legitimacy is more favorable to peace, stability and security than permanent indefinition, ultrapacifist complacency and the dilution of one's own ideas by other people's viewpoints.

Conflicts are not avoided by Munich agreements, and peace can only be negotiated by those unafraid to wage war.

MINISTERS POSTPONE OPENING OF GIBRALTAR GATE

LD211024 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a late dispatch from our special correspondent in Luxembourg, Angel Gomez.

The Spanish foreign minister, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, and his British opposite number, Francis Pym, have just issued a statement i which they confirm that opening of the Gibraltar gate will be postponed again. Their joint statement is as follows:

The meeting that was to have taken place between the foreign ministers of Spain and of the United Kingdom in Sintra, Portugal, on 25 and 26 June has been postponed at the suggestion of the Spanish Government.

The second point in the statement is as follows: Both ministers are agreed on keeping open the process that was initiated in the Lisbon declaration of April 1980 and in the spirit of the letters exchanged in London on 8 January 1982. The ministers will maintain personal contacts and also contacts through diplomatic channels. A new date for a meeting will be fixed in due course. This is the joint communique just issued. So the news is that the opening of the Gibraltar gate is again postponed.

PRESS REFLECTS ON COUP VERDICTS APPEAL

PM181849 [Editorial Report] Madrid Spanish-Language papers published 4-5 June 1982 carry editorials commenting on the verdicts announced in the trial of conspirators involved in the 23 February 1981 attempted coup in Spain, and expressing diverse opinion on the legal and wider aspects of the outcome of the trial.

ABC 4 June states on page 14 that it "feels encouraged in finding that its support for any sentence passed by a lawfully constituted court is increased by the significance of a decision which has not only scrupulously fulfilled legal principles but which also has in its historical aspect sufficient capacity to surmount a traumatic chapter in the transition to democracy."

It adds that this decision is "based on a strict legal criterion which has assessed the distinction between the crimes of rebellion and of conspiracy and has carefully weighed the aggravating, extenuating or mitigating circumstances, such as the degrees of assistance in, attempt at or perpetration of the crimes. A consequence of this approach is, on the one hand, the severity of the sentences imposed on the principal defendants, and, on the other, the greater understanding toward both the defendants who took part in the conspiracy but did not go so far as armed rebellion and toward those whom the 'obedience due to their superiors' influenced decisively."

It concludes by citing "three aspirations," which "seem necessary to us": First, "that this page be turned as soon as possible"; second, that the entire country "be able to accept and respect decisions made procedurally by a lawful court"; and, third, "the certainty that the army, which knew how to be loyal on 23 February and sought to be just yesterday, will continue to practice that patriotism with the unemotional acceptance of a sentence which — how can one fail to see it? -- will be painful for some and run counter to the personal ideas of others."

YA 4 June urges on page 3 that justice be allowed "to follow its course to the end." It continues:

"But, moreover, we believe that this is what is most desirable for everybody. Neither the humiliation of 23 February nor, therefore, the punishments imposed must carry over into the future in such a way as to weigh heavily on government decisions or on the Spanish people's necessary confidence. At any event, what cannot be done is to coexist with discord when all efforts by all political conceptions are needed to extricate Spain from the serious decline in confidence which the eight Civil Guard lieutenants who attacked the Cortes building and took part in the intimidation and kidnapping of the nation's government and deputies caused." The paper cited "the gravity of the fact that only 10 of the 21 men convicted in the trial are dismissed from the armed forces. The return to barracks of the 11 rebels favored by the leniency could create the dangerous precedent that in this country a man in uniform can take part actively in a coup, be convicted of that crime and then, after serving a brief sentence of loss of freedom, return to those armed forces which provide him with the means and facilities without which a seditious attempt is inconceivable."

After raising the Spanish Government's decision to appeal against some of the sentences and noting that it rests with parliament to approve legislation "which will make it unrepeatable in the future for people accused of rebellion against the state, even if they are military personnel, not to be tried by the judiciary in the strict sense of the term." It criticizes various strictly judicial aspects of the trial. These include the use of Article 294 of the Code of Military Justice as a mitigating or extenuating factor, "because Article 294 can only be applied to those who lay down their weapons without having use them -- and the submachine guns were fired in the Cortes and used as a means of intimidation in Madrid and in Valencia," and the court's application of the "crime of conspiracy for the crime of rebellion, whose very possibility disappears when the conspirators have succeeded in carrying out the rebellion." It also questions the use of the concept of "due obedience," and continues: "But what is emphatically open to criticism is the acceptance in the sentencing of the idea that the defendants were prompted 'by a belief based on their disinterested, albeit aggravated love of the fatherland.' Apart from the fact that the Supreme Court's jurisprudence has rejected on several occasions the argument that altruistic or patriotic motives can be accepted as extenuating circumstances in crimes against state security, it would be an insult to Spanish democrats' patriotism for somebody to accept that the 23 February rebels could kidnap the nation's representatives using Spain's name as an extenuating or mitigating circumstance in their crime."

FINLAND

CP CHAIRMAN KAJANOJA LEAVING CABINET BY FALL

WA211145 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 15 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Communist Party (SKP) Chairman Jouko Kajanoja is leaving the government around the end of August or early September, after the talks on the budget have been completed.

Kajanoja stated his desire to step down from the government as soon as he had been selected as the new SKP chairman at the special party congress, which was held in mid-May.

Apparently, Kajanoja's decision to devote his full time to the chairmanship will be a subject for discussion at the SKP Politburo meeting next Wednesday, and in the meeting of the SKDL [Finnish People's Democratic League] Parliamentary Group and executive board the day after.

The situation of Labor Minister Jouko Kajanoja in the government was already discussed last week in the SKDL Parliamentary Group. The majority then felt that there was no cause for him to leave the government in the middle of summer.

Several Communists defended the need for Kajanoja to keep his seat during the budget talks, since he had led the SKP preparations for "the budget battle."

Although the question of Kajanoja's seat in the ministry was to be decided as early as this week, the question of his successor has not yet been raised. This question will be returned to in August, after talks on the SKP's internal reuniting reach some kind of decisions. The SKP leadership duo of Kajanoja and General Secretary Arvo Aalto have had talks on reuniting the party with the Taistoites [Stalinist faction], but still without results. The Taistoites deserted the party leadership organs after the special party congress.

After an appeal by Kajanoja, the majority group in the party has been ready to give the Taistoites one extra seat on the Politburo as a condition for their coming to an agreement. At the same time, the majority in turn expresses hope that the Taistoites would be willing to take over the ministerial portfolio left vacant by Kajanoja.

Taistoites proposed by the majority as ministerial candidates include members of parliament Irma Rosnell and Marja-Liisa Salminen. Among majority Communist members of parliament leading in consideration for the ministerial post are Helvi Niskanen and Mikko Ekorre. Also mentioned, and having had experience with the Ministry of Labor is Party General Secretary Arvo Aalto, who was minister continuously from summer 1977 until the winter of 1981.

POLISH LEADER ADDRESSES CENTER PARTY CONGRESS

LD192230 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 19 June (PAP) — The Polish vice-premier and the Peasant Party leader, Roman Malinowski, has told the 59th Finnish Center Party congress that "in the present international situation, we consider the checking of confrontational tendencies, the resumption of dialogue, the restoration of mutual confidence, the universal commitment to implementing the Helsinki peace resolutions and the renunciation of steps that would further complicate the international situation as the matters of key importance."

The vice-premier, who heads a Polish delegation to the congress that opened yesterday in Rovaniemi, northern Finland, said next:

"We cherish deep hope that the next round of the Madrid meeting of the states parties to the CSCE will be held in a constructive atmosphere and will bring decisions useful to detente and peace in Europe.

"We hail the announcement that the United States and the Soviet Union will resume talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and we hail the successive Soviet initiative that the USSR will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. That initiative is significant for disarmament.

Proceeding to discuss the situation in Poland, the vice-premier said: "We do not deem martial law to be the means to solve all problems and are aware of its restrictionism as the internal situation stabilizes, they are gradually reduced and revoked [sentence as received]. We are speeding up economic, social and political reforms, and we provide comprehensive platforms on which to build national agreement and rebirth."

"Economic and political restrictions applied by the U.S. and some other Western countries do not serve the cause of stability in Poland and effective solution to our problems. A policy of sanctions, the attempts to dictate definite solutions and aggressive propaganda not only delay the normalization of the situation in our country, but they also create an atmosphere of tension and pose a threat to peace. Such actions are also incompatible with the CSCE final act.

"It is not only the Poles that need a strong and stable socialist Poland, which lies in the heart of Europe. This is also an important and necessary condition for further progress of the detente process and for consolidating peace in Europe. All reasonable and realistically-minded forces and states should realize that. The policy of sanctions should be replaced with a policy of assistance, cooperation and understanding.

"[word indistinct] policy of sanctions is in sharp contrast to the assistance and the [words indistinct] of mutual cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. It also is in contrast with the stand taken by Finland and a number of other states," Vice-Premier Malinowski said.

UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE EXPELLED FROM ALAND SEA

LD181400 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The coast guard has expelled an unknown submarine from the Aland Sea. According to a statement issued by the border guards today the incident took place on Wednesday afternoon [16 June]. This submarine fled south from the Gulf of Bothnia via Finnish territorial waters. It was not possible to identify the submarine. The patrol boat Kuikka used some scare [depth] charges to expel the submarine.

NORWAY

STRAY QUESTIONS VALUE OF NORDIC ZONE IN UN

PM181445 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jun 82 p 9

[Lars Hellberg disptach:]

[Text] New York, 15 Jun -- The Norwegian Government has written off the idea of the Nordic area as an isolated nuclear-free zone. In his speech during the second UN special session on disarmament, however, Foreign Minister Svenn Stray stressed that a Northern European zone "could later be an element in an agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact which would include further reductions in the nuclear arsenals on both sides."

Stray stressed that Norway is actively seeking membership of the UN Disarmament Committee and also repeated the offer to put the Norwegian Seismic Array (NORSAR) at the UN's disposal as an instrument to monitor a possible future agreement banning all nuclear tests.

According to Stray the establishment of nuclear-free zones on the basis of the individual states in a region could be an important step toward preventing the further spread of nuclear arms. In this respect he was unwilling to exclude the possibility that positive results in the current negotiations on nuclear arms on European soil could also make such a zone in Northern Europe possible.

But he stressed that nuclear-free zones in this part of the world could only be a meaningful step if they contribute to reciprocal, balanced disarmament. And to prevent the use of nuclear arms against such a zone it is the Norwegian view that it is absolutely necessary that existing nuclear arms be dismantled and destroyed, not merely moved to other areas.

Informed sources pointed out that the Norwegian view coincides on all points with the U.S. assertion that it is not enough that -- as President Leonid Brezhnev has proposed on several occasions -- Soviet missiles be withdrawn and deployed behind the Ural Mountains. They would still be able to reach Western Europe.

The Reagan administration has also noted that the Norwegian view of chemical weapons is an indirect, if cautious criticism of the U.S. decision to resume production of such weapons. Thus Stray expressed the hope that the UN special session would give the necessary impetus to efforts to prevent the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons as well as those to destroy existing weapons.

It is well known that the Reagan administration has drawn the conclusion from the proof it considers it has that Soviet chemical weapons have been used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan that it is necessary for the United States to produce new chemical weapons -- not to use them but to reestablish balance. As long as there is no agreement for a ban on chemical weapons in the superpowers' arsenals, the United States takes the view that this is necessary.

Stray also stressed that the peace movement, which is making its presence greatly felt during the special session, deserves the support of world opinion. But, as he pointed out, the campaign must become truly worldwide in character so that there is adequate blance in its appearances in varous political surroundings and in all countries.

NEW SUBMARINE CONTRACT TO BE NEGOTIATED WITH FRG

PM180831 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Jun 82 p 23

[Excerpt] The Norwegian and West German authorities have agreed to renegotiate the submarine agreement entered into in November 1980 but never signed. There will be high-level negotiations for a new text for the agreement, now that the German Navy has scrapped plans to modernize its U-206 submarines with Norwegian direction-finding equipment, Defense Ministry Under Secretary Oddmund Hammerstad told AFTENPOSTEN.

On Thursday [10 June] Hammerstad received his West German counterpart, Dr Klaus Leister, for talks to to clear up the mess. The original agreement was that Norway would build its new submarines at West German shipyards in return for German orders from Norwegian industries. The main profits would have gone to Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, which was to have supplied a computer-controlled, direction-finding system to modernize the German U-206 submarines. The situation has changed since West Germany cancelled its plans for modernization. But the Germans have said that they are interested in transferring the system to a new submarine class, the 200X, whose construction is planned for the 1990s.

Defense Ministry Administrative Chief Erik Senstad told AFTENSPOSTEN that the agreement now under discussion Norway alone would be responsible for the development of the whole direction-finding system, before West Germany enters the picture with a purchase. According to Senstad, the Bundestag in Bonn has little inclination to grant money for development projects abroad.

The new negotiations mean that Norway will miss deadline -- fixed for 1 July -- for its submarine order from West German shipyards. The German authorities will make sure that this delay does not affect the later construction of Norwegian submarines.

The next round of talks will take place in Bonn on 21 June, and if agreement is reached a draft contract could be presented to the Bundstag as early as September. In Norway, too, the Defense Ministry needs time to clear some formalities, and will probably do so by briefing the Storting Defense Committee about the commitments Norway is making. The submarine project will involve expenditure of 3-4 billion kroner.

SWEDEN

FALLDIN DEMANDS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

LD161032 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin says in a statement that the Swedish Government condemns Israel's refusal to observe the UN Security Council's unanimous demand for an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Falldin said that Sweden will continue to render all the humanitarian aid possible to the suffering civilian population, and demanded that Israel facilitate all efforts being made to help the injured and to relieve the distress in Lebanon.

NAVY BUILDUP PLANNED TO COMBAT SUBMARINES

PM161129 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] For more than a week Swedish defense forces have been searching for a foreign submarine in Swedish waters -- without result.

"We will now build up the navy and invest in special arms," Defense Minister Torsten Gustaffson told Dagens Nyheter. "It is unsatisfactory that we are unable to identify these submarines and that there are obviously countries which do not respect Swedish neutrality," Gustaffson said.

"It is important that other countries should respect our neutrality. Since they are not doing so, we must now build up the navy," he said.

POSTPONEMENT OF GIBRALTAR BORDER OPENING VIEWED

LD211050 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1034 GMT 21 Jun 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Francis Pym today reluctantly agreed to postpone the planned reopening of the border between Spain and Gibraltar after talks with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Perez-Llorca in Luxembourg. Mr Pym said he agreed to the request for a further delay in the negotiations with Spain and the opening of the border after hearing about Spain's difficulties.

After a private meeting with Mr Perez-Llorca in Luxembourg, Mr Pym told a press conference: "Naturally I am very disappointed at the postponement of the opening of the frontier. I am in touch already with the governor of Gibraltar because there are consequences for them".

Mr Pym said he intended maintaining close contact with Mr Perez-Llorca and to hold another meeting. "I am confident that in due course the frontier will be opened," he said. The foreign secretary declined to say what problems Spain had raised, but said he fully accepted the Spanish Government's reasons for requesting a postponement.

"The events in the Falklands have made this more sensitive than before". "There is no doubt that the events of the last two or three months in the Falklands have affected the Spanish view about Gibraltar, and it is only realistic to take that fully into account."

Now the Falklands had been repossessed, he said, a new stage had been reached and it was "wise and more profitable" to return to the negotiations with the Spanish over Gibraltar later. Mr Pym made it clear there was little option but to agree to Mr Perez-Llorca's request. He said there was a chance that if the meeting had gone ahead it would have broken down in failure and it was better to iron out difficulties first.

Mr Pym emphasised that the question of sovereignty over Gibraltar was not raised at today's meeting, but the two men did discuss the implications of the latest postponement on Spain's application to join the Common Market. Mr Pym said that there was agreeemnt that it would be "inconceivable" for Spain to join the EEC as long as the frontier remained closed.

Spanish accession to the Community would occur in a year or two and before then the border would be opened, he said. Asked if the setback over Gibraltar would colour Britain's attitude towards Spain's EEC application, Mr Pym said: "Certainly not". It was important to understand Spain's problems over Gibraltar. Nevertheless the cancellation of the crucial meeting between Mr Pym and Mr Perez-Llorca next weekend has resulted in a flurry of activity over Gibraltar.

The delay is a big disappointment not only to Mr Pym but also to Gibraltar's governor, Sir Joshua Hassan, who had been hopeful that negotiations with Spain would proceed and the border reopen on time. Mr Pym said today that discussions were now taking place with the Gibraltar government to assess the implications of the delay.

Referring to the planned closure of the Royal Navy dockyard in Gibraltar and the problems it faced, he said: "I have no doubt we will have a meeting quickly between me and the governor of Gibraltar on this."

News of the setback was contained in a brief joint statement issued after today's meeting, which lasted about 45 minutes. It expressed the determination of both sides to continue contact, both personally and through diplomatic channels. A new date for negotiations and reopening of the border would be arranged "in due course", it stated.

TWO DESTROYERS LEAVE TO JOIN TASK FORCE

LD181410 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1302 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The destroyers, Southampton and Birmingham set sail for the Falklands today from Portsmouth. Southampton, on her maiden voyage, and Birmingham were to have been accompanied by the 2,450-tons frigate HMS Rhyl, but she developed engine trouble and her departure was delayed by six hours.

The destroyers, both 3,500 tons, are sister ships of the sunken Sheffield and Coventry. Their job will be to keep open the supply lines between Ascension Island and the task force stationed off the Falklands.

TASK FORCE TROOPS LAND; TAKE BACK THULE ISLAND

LD201842 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1831 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] British Falklands troops today grabbed back another South Atlantic island from the Argentinians -- this time without having to fight for it. They swooped in by helicopter on Thule, in the remote South Sandwich Islands, a Falklands dependancy where the Argentines had illegally set up a scientific station.

A short statement from the Ministry of Defence in London announced: "At about 1.30 p.m. London time today, the Argentines on Thule Island, part of the South Sandwich Islands surrendered to British forces. Full details are still awaited, but initial reports suggest that no fighting took place."

The Argentine High Command in Buenos Aires had claimed that two British helicopters machine-gunned the station and landed troops on Thule. It is 450 miles south-east of South Georgia, scene of Britain's first victory in the campaign to win back the Falklands. Ten unarmed scientists on the station were presumed to be prisoners of the British, said the Argentines, after heavily-armed troops surrounded it. They added that the head of the station, called "Corbeta Uruguay", had ordered all communication systems and codes destroyed. But there have been reports that the station might have been manned by up to 70 men, some of them naval personnel.

The Foreign Office said tonight that the Argentines were on Thule Island illegally. They were discovered to be there in 1976, when the Foreign Office protested to the Argentine Government. Several other protests followed to preserve Britain's position in international law.

The Foreign Office denied suggestions that there was a scientific agreement enabling the Argentines to work on Thule Island. A spokesman said there had been discussions about such an agreement, but an agreement was never reached.

Argentina condemned the incident as a "flagrant violation" of the United Nations resolution calling for an end to hostilities in the South Atlantic.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, today called on Mrs Thatcher to make a Commons statement tomorrow about the South Sandwich (?action). He said: "This is the first time in history that war has got to Antarctica, and it is absolutely against the spirit of everything the United Nations has asked. It is absolutely asking for trouble to do something which will make the signatories of the Antarctic treaty feel that they are directly involved, and that, of course, includes the Soviet Union".

KLIRIDHIS CHALLENGES KIPRIANOU ON AKEL STANCE

NC201029 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 20 Jun 82 p 12

[Text] Democratic Rally leader Kliridhis has maintained that "President Kiprianou has deliberately allowed to leak that in case he is reelected he will get rid of AKEL, will abandon the minimum program and will follow Papandreou's policy, thus trying in despair to stop the Democratic Party's [DIKO] draining of its perturbed cadres and followers."

Mr Kliridhis, who was speaking at a women's party gathering in Limassol yesterday, also said:

"In stating that in case he is reelected he will follow Papandreou's policy, Mr Kiprianou gives all voters, irrespective of ideological and party inclinations, the right not to trust his words, promises, agreements or policy.

"By stating the above, Mr Kiprianou also shows that in his efforts to be reelected he has collaborated with AKEL leaders, adopted the minimum program, undermined Papandreou's policy, dynamited Athens-Nicosia relations and created frightful national dangers for Cyprus and the wider interests of Hellenism. He has done all this simply to satisfy his personal ambitions.

"We suspect that Mr Kiprianou will evade comment on our accusations. We challenge him, however, to say directly and explicitly to the people:

"Did he or did he not say that in case he is reelected he will get rid of AKEL, will abandon the minimum program and will follow Papandreou's policy? What is his real intention? If he is reelected, will he continue his cooperation with AKEL and the implementation of the minimum program?

"All Hellenism is awaiting with interest Mr Kiprianou's answers to these questions. But the DIKO and AKEL followers are awaiting the answers with particular interest."

ALITHIA ON POSSIBLE KIPRIANOU-PAPANDREOU MEETING

NC201001 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 20 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] The Cyprus Government has no information whatsoever that a Kiprianou-Papandreou meeting has been arranged, as the paper affiliated to the president wrote yesterday. This statement was made yesterday by the government spokesman in reply to a question.

On the contrary, there is information that Mr Kiprianou is asking for such a meeting but that so far there has been no response from Mr Papandreou.

Meanwhile, a meeting will be held in London with AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou where in a partnership "summit conference" the Athens-Nicosia as well as other partnership issues will be discussed.

Meanwhile Mr Kiprianou underwent a successful jaw operation on Friday. However, he is extending his stay in London, waiting for the arranging of a meeting with Mr Papandreou on his way back from London.

AKEL LEADER LEAVES FOR LONDON VISIT 19 JUN

NC200650 Nicosia CYRPUS MAIL In English 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] AKEL leader Ezekias Papaioannou left yesterday for London where he will address a Cypriot gathering today at the "Avenita Hall" about the Cyprus presidential elections. Mr Papaioannou is due to return to the island on Tuesday.

KIPRIANOU UNDERGOES SUCCESSFUL JAW OPERATION

NC200730 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Kiprianou's jaw operation in London has been a successful one, an official statement in Nicosia said yesterday.

According to a report in O KIRIKAS yesterday the operation is for the removal of a "trapped tooth."

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISTANBUL

TA201134 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus delegation headed by the prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has continued its contacts in Istanbul. Meanwhile, a technical delegation which will attend the joint economic committee meetings between Turkey and the Federated State has also gone to Istanbul from Nicosia today. The technical delegation will travel to Ankara tomorrow with the minister of trade and tourism, Mr Borman and the minister of industry and cooperatives, Mr Kotak, who are in the delegation accompanying the prime minister. An agreement is expected to be signed at the end of the meetings of the joint economic committee which will mainly discuss trade, tourism, communications and industry. Mr Cagatay and the rest of the delegation accompanying him will return to the Federated State tomorrow.

DENKTAS URGES ISLAMIC WORLD TO HELP PALESTINIANS

TA181306 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that everyone who claims to be a human being and a Muslim must respond to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's call.

In a statement today, Denktas noted that Israel is reinforcing the Christian wing of the Lebanese and carrying out a massacre of the Muslims and demanded that 'Arafat's call must be heeded. Expressing the belief that the United States can stop this massacre, Denktas said: As a human being, as a (?Turk) and as a Muslim, I ask that further shedding of Muslim blood in Lebanon be stopped.

Denktas said that it is seen that those who give 'Arafat the chance to abandon his people and leave Lebanon do not understand the cause of the Palestinian people, their claim to live like human beings and their heart. He reiterated that the Turkish Cypriots support their Palestinian brothers and appealed again for Islamic unity to aid the Palestinians.

The Legislative Assembly meanwhile adopted a resolution unanimously condemning the Israeli attack against Lebanon and the Palestinians.

ISRAELIS TURN BACK SHIP WITH AID TO LEBANON

NC191530 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] An International Red Cross representative in Nicosia has stated that a ship chartered by the Red Cross to carry aid to southern Lebanon has been forced by the Israeli Navy to return to Limassol, from which port she sailed last night. The Israelis intercepted the ship off the coast of Sidon and turned her back, saying it would be very dangerous to advance farther because the sea area near the town is mined.

The ship is carrying 700 tons of foodstuffs, medical supplies, blood plasma, blankets and tents.

International Red Cross officials have stated that air transportation of aid from Larnaca via Damascus and Tel Aviv will continue. A chartered Swiss aircraft has already made some flights.

SPOKESMAN ON UN TALKS, RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC211153 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Asked to state the points which, as was mentioned in an official announcement, call for decisions and which will be studied in Nicosia after consultations have been held in Athens, the government spokesman stated that President of the Republic Kiprianou's talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar are confidential.

Asked whether a meeting will be held between President Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on 30 June, the spokesman said that for the time being there is nothing to announce on this issue.

Asked what the Cyprus Government's reaction was to a statement by West Germany's minister of national economy, according to which it has been confirmed that West Germany imports citrus fruits from the occupied Cypriot territories, the government spokesman said that the Cyprus Government strongly objects to such an action. In connection with this issue, the spokesman added, the Cyprus Government has protested to the EEC and has started litigation in the courts of foreign countries.

Asked about the issue of Cyprus' relations with Egypt, the government spokesman stated that diplomatic relations between the two countries have not been restored. However, he added, there has been an improvement in relations in general, that is, commercial relations, the air link between the two countries and the level of the diplomats who are accredited to Cyprus and Egypt. These diplomats, the spokesman concluded, are of a higher level than before.

U.S. MARINES ALLEGEDLY MASSING AT CYPRIOT BASE

NC201612 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Nicosia, 20 Jun -- The British base at Akrotiri, Cyprus, is filled with U.S. marines who, according to press reports, were deployed there in the past few days from U.S. bases in Crete and Turkey.

According to the Cypriot press, these U.S. forces are destined for Lebanon, either as "peace forces" or for other operations that the Americans are probably planning to undertake in the area.

According to the same reports, traffic at the British Air Force bases has markedly increased in the past few days. Transport and other types of aircraft are taking off from and landing at these bases transporting and picking up troops and war materiel.

BRIEFS

CLP CONGRESS HELD -- The fifth Communal Liberation Party [CLP] congress was held in Nicosia on 13 June. Party Leader Alpay Durduran was reelected as leader. A decision was also adopted in connection with a meeting to be held in 6 days which will discuss various amendments to the party rules and regulations. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 13 Jun 82 TA]

ATHENS DENIES STATE OF ALERT IN AEGEAN

NC181432 Athens NEWS in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Press Undersecretary Dhimitrios Maroudhas yesterday denied rumors circulating in Athens last evening that Greek Navy and Air Force units in the Aegean have been put on increased alert following the rejection by Turkey of a Greek note of protest over alleged violations of Greek air space by Turkish aircraft earlier this week.

Maroudhas also denied that Turkish submarines had been detected in Greek waters, and that Greece's National Defense Council had been called to a special session to examine the situation in the Aegean.

"No special measures have been taken in the Aegean," Maroudhas said, "and none are intended to be taken, because the situation does not warrant any but the standard level of alertness of Greek forces."

FOREIGN MINISTER KHARALAMBOPOULOS RETURNS 19 JUN

NC191014 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos returned at noon from New York where he represented Greece at the UN special session on disarmament.

PAPANDREOU RECOVERS, TO RETURN TO WORK 21 JUN

NC191914 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister has recuperated from a light flu and will return to his duties on Monday.

KARAMANLIS ADDRESSES DEFENSE SCHOOL GRADUATES

NC181915 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] During a ceremony today at the armed forces officers club, President Karamanlis handed diplomas to the graduates of the National Defense School.

Speaking at the ceremony, the president of the republic said: It is with particular pleasure today that I hand diplomas to the graduates of the National Defense School. I say with particular pleasure because the history of this school is linked with my political history. It was established at the time I was a minister of military affairs [stratiotikon] and I inaugurated the school myself in October 1950.

Ever since, despite the adventures it went through at times, our country has made significant progress in all fields. Especially in the defense sector the progress has been so impressive that it was recognized by all. In recent years, particularly, the country has acquired an armed forces that allows the Greek people to feel not only secure but also proud. Of course, in order to utilize this military potential certain basic prerequisites are necessary. The first prerequisite is the protection of our armed forces from political influences and suspicious erosions which are often pursued under the pretext of democratization of the armed forces. The second prereqisite is the existence of a firm and solid domestic front which also presupposes national concord, social cohesion and a healthy economy. Finally, the third prerequisite is the existence of firm diplomatic props because the defense and foreign policies of a country supplement each other. As Mao Zedong has said, war is a bloody policy while diplomacy if a bloodless war.

Consequently, it is necessary that we also understand in this country that the foreign policy of a country, of any country, is defined by its geopolitical position and should never be affected by sentimental or ideological factors.

As I have already said, it follows that the country's defense capability is at a high level; it is in the hands of a capable armed forces which, well armed and free from the factionalisms of the past, guarantee the nation's security and honor.

Of course, these ascertainments are satisfactory. However, we should not be content with them. We have to further strengthen the country's defense capability with continuous sacrifices because the dangers threatening the country may be of a long duration.

Mr Karamanlis concluded: You can also contribute to these efforts through the special knowledge you have acquired. I congratulate you for your progress, with the conviction that you will vindicate the expectations of the state.

The ceremony was also attended by Chamber of Deputies President Ioannis Alevras; Education Minister Elevtherios Verivakis; Finance Minister Manolis Dhrettakis; Deputy National Defense Minister Andonios Dhrosoyiannis; the leaders of the armed forces and security corps, headed by Admiral Deyiannis, chief of the national defense general staff; deputies and other officials.

Spokesman on Speech

NC182204 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] In reply to questions by political editors regarding President Karamanlis' reference to the need to protect the armed forces from influences and erosions, the government spokesman said: It is implicit that the president of the republic wishes to stress what the responsible government has turned into deeds -- namely, the protection of the armed forces from any partisan exploitation under any pretext and by any party.

To another question regarding the part of the president's speech on foreign policy, the government spokesman reminded them that the prime minister has repeatedly stressed that the national interest comes above everything else.

To a last question on what the relations are like between the president of the republic and the prime minister, the government spokesman replied: The harmonious cooperation between the president of the republic and the government on all major issues is commonly sensed.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO PALESTINIANS -- A cargo of 1,700 kilos of medical supplies (?has been shipped) from Ellinikon Airport, via a Syrian Airlines plane, for the Palestinians. The medical supplies were offered by the Greek pharmaceutical industries. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 20 Jun 82 NC]

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA -- A Greek-Yugoslav cooperation protocol was signed at the Foreign Ministry today following the conclusion of the work of the 11th mixed Greek-Yugoslav interministerial committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation The protocol was signed by minister of international economic relations [title as heard] Smole, on the Yugoslav side, and by Deputy Coordination Minister Ioannis Pottakis on the Greek side . [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 19 Jun 82 NC]

PLO MEMBERS SAID TO TAKE REFUGE IN BEIRUT EMBASSY

NC191552 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 16 Jun 82 p 15

[Text] According to information obtained by HURRIYET'S Ankara bureau, contact has been reestablished with our embassy in Beirut after a 40-hour disruption caused by Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the encirclement of Beirut. Meanwhile, according to reports, a considerable number of PLO members have taken refuge in our embassy. However, the circles concerned have neither confirmed nor denied these reports.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman gave this answer to a question regarding the possibility of a change in the balance of power in the Middle East following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon: "Turkey, which is practically in a circle of fire, is watching the developments very carefully. Turkey must be vigilant. We could not get in touch with our Beirut embassy for 40 hours because power was cut. We reestablished contact through the mediation of the Red Cross in Geneva. Last night, the wireless became operative again and we resumed contact with our ambassador. The messages we received today indicate that the morale of both our ambassador and diplomats is high." It has been learned from officials concerned that following the entry of the Israeli forces into one sector of Beirut, some members of the PLO took refuge in our embassy, whose windows were broken. However, the indentity of those who have taken refuge has not yet been determined. Foreign Ministry officials have not yet issued any statement on this subject.

COMMANDOS SET FIRE TO PANAMERICAN AIRLINE OFFICE

NC181751 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, Jun 18 (AFP) -- A commando set fire to the Panamerican Airlines office here last night in protest against Israel's invasion of Lebanon, reliable sources said today.

There were no casualties. The two men and two women who caused extensive damage to the airline office in downtown Ankara were not identified.

They forced the night watchman at gunpoint to open the doors, set the office on fire and drove off unhampered in a Mercedes car, they said.

PA telephone switchboard, telexes and electronic equipment were completely destroyed by the time firemen arrived on the scene.

GREECE'S PROPOSAL FOR SHORT MORATORIUM REJECTED

NC191522 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Ankara (TERCUMAN) -- It has been learned that Turkey has rejected Greece's proposal for a short moratorium before the resumption of talks between the two states.

According to Ankara, a moratorium in the Aegean would mean the legalization of Greece's 10-mile extension of its airspace. It has been stated that it is out of the question for Turkey to accept the extension of Greek airspace to 10 miles, that is, beyond its territorial waters.

On the other hand, it has been disclosed that Prime Ministers Papandreou and Ulusu had a short conversation during a cocktail party.

In response to a question regarding statements made by Papandreou in the speeches he delivered following his return to Athens to the effect that Prime Minister Ulusu has pledged that Turkey will not engage in any provocations, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Akiman said: "No detailed talks were held with Prime Minister Papandreou in Bonn. The only point on which the two sides agreed was to stress the desire for the improvement of relations between the two countires. The first step should be the avoidance of speeches that are likely to be misleading and unrealistic.

"Undoubtedly, it is out of the question for Turkey to abandon its views and attitudes. As we understand it, the two sides must at this stage act in such a manner that will be conducive to the improvement of the atmopshere and must explore ways and means of reviving talks."

OZAL NOTES RESULTS OF PARIS OECD TALKS

TA181648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 82

[MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent Haluk Taslikliogiu reports from Paris on the second OECD working group meeting; 18 June -- recorded]

[Text] The special urgent aid program for Turkey started as a political initiative by the United States, Britain, the FRG and France at the Guadeloupe summit held some 4 years ago and continued under OECD corrdination in a bid to solve the bottleneck in the Turkish economy has come to an end. Economic and financial aid to Turkey within the framework of this program will be extended for the last time this year. As of next year, these activities will be carried out within the framework of the OECD consortium in the usual manner, as had been the case previously.

The sides reached a unity of views at the second working group meeting held in Paris with the aim of researching and assessing OECD aid to Turkey. Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who arrived in France after concluding his contacts in Libya; the delegation he is heading; OECD Secretary General Emil van Lennep; the representatives of the organization's member countries; and officials from the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and the IMF participated in the meeting, which was held at the OECD headquarters.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, which lasted for about 3 hours, Ozal said that the OECD urgent aid program to Turkey will end this year. Ozal added that the fact that this program is ending this year meant that it gradually lost its urgency and significance. According to information given by Ozal, a global pledge meeting to be attended by all the OECD member countries will not be held this year. However, it has been decided that all the countries which wish to make an economic and a financial contribution to Turkey for the last time within the framework of the special aid program will inform the OECD secretary general by the end of July of the amount to be extended to Turkey.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the countries who spoke at the second working group meeting, in which the latest situation in the Turkish economy was reviewed, once more praised the success of the economic stabili· program implemented in Turkey.

Returns From Paris

TA192043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who attended the OECD's working group meeting in Paris after having concluded his visit to Libya, returned to Ankara this evening. In a statement at Yesilokoy Airport, Ozal said that in addition to the agreement previously signed in Ankara, a new oil agreement has been signed between Turkey and Libya. Ozal added that, with this agreement, 30 percent of the cost of the 2 million tons of oil to be purchased from Libya will be deducted from Libya's commercial debts to Turkey. Ozal noted that an agreement in principle had been reached that the remaining 70 percent will be covered through additional payments to Turkish contractors working in Libya. Pointing out that he later attended the OECD's second working group meeting in Paris, Ozal said that economic developments in Turkey within the last 2 1/2 years were reviewed at the meeting. He added that Turkey's economic policy and the results achieved were received positively by the representatives of the member countries.

JORDANIAN SUPPLIES MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA201659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Jordanian Supplies Minister Ibrahim Ayyub arrived in Turkey today for official contacts. He was received by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk at Ankara's Essenboga Airport. The talks between Turkey and Jordan will begin in Ankara tomorrow. The development of commercial relations within the framework of the agreement previously signed in Amman will be discussed during the talks.

Begins Ankara Contacts

TA211040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Jordanian Supplies Minister Ibrahim Ayyub has begun his contacts in Ankara. He called on Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk this morning and conferred with him for some time. In a statement during the meeting, Canturk said that the Jordanian minister will hold contacts in Ankara within the framework of the trade protocol signed between Turkey and Jordan in Amman in April. Canturk added that during these contacts an agreement might be reached for the sale of 75,000 tons of wheat and barley and other products to Jordan.

Ayyub said that Jordan wishes to raise Turkish-Jordanian relations to the highest level in accordance with mutual interests. Noting that Jordan might obtain many of its needs from Turkey, Ayyub added that Jordan expected Turkey to purchase phosphate rocks from his country. Ayyub and the delegation accompanying him are also meeting with officials from the Soil Products Office, the Meat and Fish Association, the Army Mutual Aid Association and the Hydraulic Machinery Industry and Trade Corporation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION OUTLINED

TA181615 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 18 Jun (AA) -- Turkey may have a second consultative chamber of around 60 members, called the Council of the Republic, if the draft constitution being written up by the 15-man consultative assembly committee is approved.

Sources close to the drafting committee say 60 articles of the new document have already been drafted by committee members working into the night to complete their work by the 10 July deadline they have set for themselves. The 1961 Constitution had 157 articles. According to articles already drafted, general elections are to be held every 4 years as before, with the minimum age for electors remaining at 21, and for candidates at 30. The total number of parliamentary seats will probably be brought down from 450 to 350 or 400.

Sanctions are being thought up for MP's resigning from the party on whose ticket they were elected.

A committee member said the drafting of an article was postponed if the committee was divided on it in order to speed up the whole of the drafting.

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS PRISON TERM FOR ECEVIT

TA181542 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 18 Jun (AA) -- A military prosecutor Friday demanded prison sentences totaling 6 months to 2 years for Bulent Ecevit, ex-chairman of the now defunct Republican People's Party.

Ecevit appeared before a martial law court in Ankara to face charges of violating Article 16/1 of the Martial Law Code on two counts: for a statement given to the journal "DER SPIEGEL' and to German TV.

Ecevit submitted a plea for an examination of the case by experts. The hearing was adjourned to allow Ecevit's lawyers to prepare their defence.

MILLIYET ON TURKISH CYPRIOT VISIT, RDF

NC191622 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 16 Jun 82 p 8

["Telex" column by Toman Erel: "'Sense of Sequence' Particularly in Times of Crisis"]

[Excerpts] As a followup to a matter that we tackled the other day, let me familiarize you with the latest developments: "The visit to Turkey en masse by all the members of the TFSC Government and the Legislative Assembly has been abandoned."

It is understood that the initial program caused negative reactions both in the Turkish Cypriot sector and in Ankara. The Turkish Cypriot opposition parties argue that it was head of state Denktas who regarded such a visit as strange and who spread the rumor behind the scenes that "Ankara intended to do some scolding."

So the initially intended group visit has been converted into a visit by two representative delegations.

This is a return to reasonable dimensions. Thus, the blunder that would picture the TFSC as "a showpiece completely guided by Turkey" has been avoided.

Turkey's relations with the TFSC must be handled with care during the current period. As is known, quite the reverse of the tolerance shown to Israel in the U.S. Congress is shown to us. A tendency again emerged in the Congress during the debate on aid to Turkey to bring up the Cyprus question and to curtail aid on this basis.

In the next few days, the U.S. Government may say to Ankara: "Our Congress insists on certain concessions in Cyprus. Make these concessions and finish with it."

In response, Ankara must be able to say: "The TFSC has a parliament and a government of its own." Why should we undermine our position with our own hands?

Yes, a sense of sequence is important not only in the professional life of a journalist. It is a principle equally useful in foreign politics and in the life of states, particularly during periods of crisis and bargaining....

We wonder what would have happened had Inonu [a former Turkish president] not insisted on the simple idea during the 1939-45 period that "Turkey must be adequately prepared from a military point of view before it can enter the war."

And now the rapid deployment force "probabilities" are in our door. While flames in the Middle East show strong signs of turning into interbloc frictions, the NATO summit has issued a resolution on this subject which could be interpreted variously.

It is understood that the European members of NATO are prepared to give the green light to any intervention in the Middle East, particularly to Turkey's contribution to the United States. Consequently, Ankara should pose this question: "Will NATO be on our side if Turkey gets involved in this affair and gets into trouble as a result?" Or will our allies in NATO make this retort: "That is a joint affair between you and the United States: It does not concern us."

We must never forget that our participation in operations on the side of the United States, "like those carried out by Israel", would have a profound effect on our relations with our Arab and Muslim friends. How faithful shall we remain to such principles and opinions as "the defense of the Gulf belongs to the Gulf states," and "no peace can be established in the Middle East until the Palestine issue is resolved," which have been uttered several times by most authoritative sources?

COURT ORDERS ARREST OF RELIGIOUS FIGURES

TA181616 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Istanbul, 18 Jun (AA) -- Three out of 24 defendants charged with conducting propaganda on behalf of the "Nurcu" sect, thus violating the principle of secularism, were arrested by decision of an Istanbul military court. The three arrestees included a reporter from the journal "YENI NESIL" (new generation), a teaching assistant from Istanbul Technical University, and a cadet studying linguistics after graduating from Kuleli military lycee.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BANS PUBLICATIONS

TA201655 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Jun (AA) -- The entry into Turkey of 100 books,3 journals, 2 dailies and a calendar printed abroad has been banned by decree of the Council of Ministers.

The two dailies include the English language publication "NEW AGE" and a Turkish one calling itself "DEMOCRATIC TURKEY." The calendar is called the "1982-1402" calender of the "European Islamic Youth Organization."

The books and journals banned are Turkish and Persian language publications containing sectarian propaganda.

UNION OF JOURNALISTS APPEALS FOR AMNESTY

TA181620 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1358 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Istanbul, 18 Jun (AA) -- The journalists union of Turkey [TGS], a trade union affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-is], has applied to the government for an amnesty on violation of the Press Law.

The plea by Union Chairman Nail Gureli notes there are over 200 cases involving charges against members of the press for offences by the published word. Most of the cases involved acts done before September 1980.

The press had behaved reasonsibly since then and deserved an amnesty, Gureli believed. He also asked for lifting of the ban on appeal against sentences of less than 6 months in prison, and discontinuing of holding editors responsible for articles written by others.

LAW ON REORGANIZING PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS PASSED

TA191106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] A law put into effect today authorizes the Council of Ministers to reorganize public institutions and establishments. The law, which was published in the official gazette today, authorizes the Council of Ministers to issue decrees to ensure that services are carried out in an organized way, speedily, efficiently, fruitfully and economically. The authorization is valid for 18 months.

Under the law the Council of Ministers will be able to reorganize public institutions and establishments, agricultural sale and loan cooperatives and their unions with the decrees it will issue. Ministries, under-secretariats and directorates general will be set up only by law from now on. Also, governors will be granted the necessary authority to reorganize the regional organizations of public institutions and establishments.

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TINDEMANS SAYS ISRAEL REJECTED EEC APPEAL

NC211534 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Luxembourg, 21 Jun (AFP) -- The European Economic Community demanded a series of assurances concerning the Lebanese situation in a questionnaire sent to the Israeli Government on June 14 which was harshly rejected by Israel, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans revealed here today.

He made the announcement after two days of talks here among the 10 EEC foreign ministers, adding that the Community had also decided to suspend signature of a financial cooperation protocol with Israel.

In the questionnaire, the EEC demanded assurances that Israel would respect the sovereignty of Lebanon and the Lebanese-Israeli frontier, and that it had no intention of annexing of occupying Lebanese territory.

The 10-point questionnaire also wanted assurances that Israel had "no hostile intentions against the Palestinian people," and that it did not plan to attack "neighboring countries, including Syria."

It said Israel should respect the Geneva convention and allow both humanitarian organisations and the press to work freely in the occupied territories.

A terse, four-point reply from Israel termed the EEC document a "fragebogen" -- a German word describing questionnaires submitted by Nazi officials to "enemies of the regime" -- and said it was "unacceptable."

"Many of the anwers to the questions can be found in recent statements made by the government at different levels," the Israeli reply read.

"The Israeli position," it said, "is that all non-Lebanese armed forces, be they regular armies or armed groups, must leave Lebanese territory, with the exception, of course, of UNIFIL" -- the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

An eventual political solution must prevent a return to the situation before the June 6 invasion, the Israeli reply continued, adding that "we will not stay (in Lebanon) a single day longer than necessary."

It said an unconditional Israeli withdrawal before such a political solution was reached was "inconceivable" and that it was "wrong to threaten Israel or take actions which would not contribute to the search for a political solution."

Mr Tindemans said the EEC ministers did not find the Israeli reply "satisfactory."

However, the ministers did not issue a new written statement on the Lebanese situation, referring to their June 9 Bonn declaration "vigorously condemning (this) unjustifiable ... violation of international law and basic humanitarian principles."

Earlier, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said that although no new decisions had been reached, the 10 foreign ministers had discussed "possible sanctions" against Israel.

These included an eventual embargo on arms supplies, Mr Pym said.

And Mr Tindemans added in his statement today that the EEC had decided to pursue financial aid to Lebanon, either on a nation-to-nation basis, or within the Community framework.

NEUTRAL, NONALIGNED MINISTERS TO MEET IN AUGUST

AU211145 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The foreign ministers of the nine nonaligned and neutral European states intend to meet in Stockholm at the end of August to discuss the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. According to statemens by the foreign ministers in Stockholm and Vienna the ministers intend to put the finishing touch to the pending compromise proposal that is to permit all participating states to approve the concluding document.

Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr declared in this context that in Stockholm it is intended to further review the concluding document draft submitted by the neutrals and nonaligned countries in Madrid, in the light of the latest developments and of several contacts talks that have been held. After all, he said, one wants to achieve a positive and well-balanced result at the resumption of the second CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid. Pahr added that the Stockholm consultation will also discuss how the time between this meeting and the resumption of the Madrid meeting in November can be utilized. Possibly there will be contacts with representatives of other states, he said.

The Stockholm meeting on 29 and 30 August will be attended by the foreign ministers of Austria, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Malta, Liechtenstein and San Marino. According to a Stockholm Foreign Ministry spokemsan, Sweden will renew its offer to host a European disarmament conference that is yet to be agreed on.

MINISTER APEL OUTLINES FUTURE DEFENSE POLICY

LD211834 Hamburg DPA in German 0703 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Jun (DPA) — Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel has announced an extension of basic military service and the employment of women in noncombatant units in the second half of this decade. However, he does not intend to follow suggestions that aliens living in the Federal Republic should be conscripted. These suggestions were put forward because of the expected fall in the number of conscripts owing to the low birth rate. Future arms programs should be less costly, he said. Early investment should be made in the development and procurement of weapons systems which require fewer personnel.

Apel was presenting to the press in Bonn today the report of the long-term commission on the future of the Bundeswehr in the 1990's. He said the personnel problem requires a major political effort. The minister hinted recently in the Bundestag that the period of conscription would have to be extended from 1986 from the present 15 months to probably 18 months.

"Our defense planning will continue to be based on a Bundeswehr strength of 1.2 million (including reservists) well-trained and well-equipped men."

The procurement programs currently underway almost completely preempt resources until 1987 and a good deal of the resources thereafter. It is only at the beginning of the 1990's that there will be full planning scope for new programs. The important point will be to make the equipment of the 1990's affordable. The pace of modernization in the Bundeswehr can, and will have to slow down.

This slow-down is tolerable if the emphasis in new equipment is shifted from delivery systems in the narrow sense (sensors, effectors). "Reducing the demand for the most sophisticated technology for defense material will be written into planning and procurement procedures. Curbing costs is the object." Constantly increasing prices for defense goods will no longer be acceptable.

Before developing major new systems, we will have to examine "what less costly possibilities there are for matching the equipment of the armed forces to the threat they face and strengthening their defensive potential." This will affect all services — air, land and sea systems. "The Bundeswehr's structure in the 1980's will be adapted in an evolutionary way to the conditions of the 1990's but without fixation on the inherited pattern of individual services or other organizational areas."

The ability of the armed forces to expand in time in terms of qualitative fighting power and numerical strength in the event of crises and a state of defense must be paramount. Not everything that is acceptable today in terms of price can be implemented without diminution in future, not even in defense planning. A review of defense policy and strategic assumptions cannot be avoided. Apel is against extending the cadre principle by which cadre units are brought up to strength with reservists in an emergency. The training and operational management of the armed forces must be ensured. Amenities will have to be cut back. The commission recommends that the present pattern of the Bundeswehr should be maintained in the 1990's.

The long-term commission, chaired by State Secretary Klaus-Dieter Leisler and Inspector-General Juergen Brandt, has been considering for a year the future development of the armed forces in arms, equipment and personnel.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON COALITION PROBLEMS

DW211445 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister and FDP chairman, by Bodo H. Hauser on "Bonn Perspectives"; in Bonn, date not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Wavering, disloyalty, opportunism -- these are some of the charges leveled at the FDP by the SPD in the past few days. Is this perhaps a new way of speaking within the coalition, Mr Minister?

[Answer] It is not our style, in any event. However, I have gained the impression from many statements by the Social Democrats in the past several days that they regard the Free Democrats in Hesse as their bondmen and that the SPD in Hesse feels that it is a state party with a permanent title to government participation. The truth is that cooperation between Free Democrats and Social Democrats in Hesse, which has been successful over many years, has lately become increasingly entangled in the barbed wire obstacles of SPD congress decisions, especially with respect to economic and energy policies. Important projects, on which thousands of jobs depend, were either not carried out or were delayed for the time being. This makes it necessary for Hesse to obtain a government capable of acting and making decisions, a government able to pursue a responsible and prudent economic policy, a policy of job security.

[Question] Do you have any reason to fear that the SPD might come to terms with the environmentalists at the expense of the FDP?

[Answer] I believe that this would happen rather at the expense of the SPD's central constituency. That is obvious, after all. Together with the alternative groupings, the Social Democrats wanted to prevent election winner Von Weizsaecker from moving into city hall in Berlin. What is happening in Hamburg is an attempt to gain the support in city hall of the alternative groupings which have been infiltrated by the communists there. Such alliances already exist in Hesse as well, that is to say, in Kassel, but also to some degree in Darmstadt. This is the reason why many SPD voters wonder how they can vote for a Social Democratic Party which flirts with environmentalists and alternative groupings who advocate a policy which will definitely jeopardize jobs. This is becoming particularly plain in Hesse.

[Question] After having fought Alfred Dregger for years, you now want to form a coalition with him. Can this be justified?

[Answer] To begin with, we definitely have no intention of electing Mr Dregger FDP chairman in Hesse. What I think is important is the fact that many voters in Hesse want the economic policy and the decisionmaking ability of the government we are demanding for Hesse for the next 4 years. In an FDP-CDU coalition, the liberal voters will have the opportunity to bring about a change in Hesse, that is dismissing the SPD from governmental responsibility while at the same time enforcing liberal policy by strengthening the FDP in a coalition with the CDU.

[Question] What makes the Hesse SPD different from the Bonn SPD anyway?

[Answer] It has become clear that it was the Hesse SPD in particular which formed the spearhead for the motion at the Munich SPD congress to raise taxes -- a motion which envisaged intervention in the economy. This means in effect that there is no chance for good cooperation in economic policy in Hesse during the next 4 years. However, in Bonn the motions adopted at the party congress have not become government policy, and we have not been asked to agree with that. This certainly shows a clear difference.

[Question] An FDP argument in Hesse is that it is important to prevent a two-thirds majority of the CDU-CSU in the Bundesrat. Can't you already prevent this now through the coalition agreement in the Saarland?

[Answer] This is certainly made easier by the statement by Hesse CDU Chairman Dr Dregger that he does not, in the event he forms the land government, intend to force the Free Democrats in Hesse into loyalty conflicts.

[Question] Hasn't the Darmstadt decision forced the FDP to change coalition partners here in Bonn even before the elections in Hesse? After all, if you drop below 5 percent in Hesse, the situation would be incomparably more difficult for both parties.

[Answer] I think many questions are posed nowadays too tactically. What is really at stake are practical policy goals. The government to which we aspire in Hesse will undoubtedly support an economic and fiscal policy which we Free Democrats consider appropriate for the Federal Government, whereas this was doubtful in the case of the Social Democrats. It is not true, by the way, that the Hesse SPD's support for foreign and security policies is certain, especially considering what was heard at Hesse party conventions. No, the Free Democrats must be and remain loyal to their cause. In the face of the serious challenges in economic and financial policies, this means we must promote a solid financial policy so as to make economic revitalization possible, to provide the Federal Bank with new ways to reduce interest rates, and to refrain from dumping today's problems on the shoulders of our children and grandchildren over the medium and long term.

[Question] The outcome of the vote in Darmstadt was very tight. Will it be hard for you to integrate the internal party opposition in Hesse and as well as here in Bonn?

[Answer] It was with great respect that I acknowledged the statement by those making up the minority in Darmstadt that they will support the election campaign of the party and our objectives. This is what the federal executive board underscored as well. I think that the degree of loyalty in the FDP and the will for common success should not be underrated.

[Question] Do you, Mr Genscher, include in your considerations a break in the coalition during the negotiations on the 1983 budget?

[Answer] It is our objective to do our duty in the preparation of the 1983 budget jointly with the Social Democrats. We are not gamblers.

[Question] As far as the FDP is concerned, where are the limits in the 1983 budget which must not be exceeded?

[Answer] Well, I do not intend to place preconditions on talks which will really be difficult. However, the principle that the budget must be solidly financed -- and this can be done only if we are prepared to make changes to benefits laws and if we refuse to take refuge in an irresponsible state indebtedness and in an immense increase in revenues -- this principle outlines the room for action, I believe. Individual issues msut be discussed at the negotiating table.

[Question] Do you believe that your coalition partner will go along with you in these points as well?

[Answer] I gained the impression from the talks last week that, like ourselves, the other side has the serious will to create a proper budget.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOSTS MOZAMBIQUE COUNTERPART

LD211718 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jun (DPA) -- Today's visit to Bonn by the Mozambique foreign minister has given fresh impetus to the development of closer relations with the states of southern Africa. At the invitation of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Joaquim Alberto Chiassano visited the Federal Republic for the first time since the establishment of diplomatic relations 6 years ago.

Their discussion centered on the internal, chiefly economic, situation and possibilities for the development of relations between Bonn and Mozambique, the Bonn Foreign Ministry said. As one of the black frontline states, Mozambique is an important partner in international efforts to achieve independence for Namibia.

The Namibia problem was mentioned by Genscher at tonight's dinner for Chissano. Genscher said: "The people of Namibia are entitled to independence and to national self-determination. What has been possible in Zimbabwe must also succeed in Namibia." He stressed the Federal Government's desire for partnership with young African nations. The FRG wishes to encourage them in their genuine nonalignment.

BOELLING: U.S. EMBARGO 'COMPLETE SURPRISE'

LD211452 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jun (DPA) -- The intensification of the U.S. embargo measures against the USSR, which are aimed primarily at delaying the gas pipeline deal, has taken the Federal Republic completely by surprise. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said on Monday in Bonn that according to his information no consultations had taken place beforehand. Boelling underlined the Federal Government's standpoint that such measures are not conducive to attaining the political goals envisaged.

The Federal Government would like to adhere to the contract and seeks to change Washington's attitude both through talks with Washington and through consultations with France, Italy and Great Britain. The legality of this measure will be examined by the Federal Government. Negotiations on this issue with the American Government have begun through the German Embassy in Washington.

Industry Critical

LD211400 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 21 Jun (DPA) -- German industry has noted the extension of the U.S. embargo on deliveries for the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal "with displeasure." The decision was reached "without concluding consultations by the U.S. Government at the end of the world economic summit," the Federal Association of German Industry [BDI] contended in Cologne on Monday. It contradicts the trade policy agreed on jointly at Versailles. Forcing a violation of existing contracts is hard to accept. Extending national legislation endangers the existing international trade order, it was said. The BDI fully shares the fears of American concerns and associations that the U.S. partners may suffer serious damage to their reliability and credibility.

The intensification of the U.S. trade embargo was described on Monday by a representative of the SPD Bundestag group, Uwe Jens, as a return to national and egotistic policies. Whereas the United States for its part delivers grain to the USSR, the U.S. measures will greatly hamper Europe's business with the Eastern Bloc. The AEG concern, which was in any case seriously hit, will now "really start tottering."

Discord Within Alliance

DW211247 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Commentary signed A.: "Reagan Turns Off the Gas Tap"]

[Text] To the great satisfaction of the French, Germans, Italians and British, the West European allies' gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, which has been a subject of dispute in the United States for many months now, was the topic of much discussion at the Versailles economic summit.

The fact that it was discussed only privately and as a side issue, so to speak, led to the wrong conclusion that the matter had been settled as far as President Reagan was concerned.

Ronald Reagan's latest decision shows that this was a deception -- many people will say an intended deception. The President now wants to expand the embargo on the delivery of technical component parts for the Siberia project to also include firms outside the United States which are operating with U.S. licenses. For the time being, it remains to be seen whether he will be successful or whether he has simply saddled himself with protracted lawsuits. What is already certain, however, is that this measure -- if it really comes into force -- will at best delay the construction of the gas pipeline, but will by no means prevent it. In the past, this argument was raised time and again by Secretary of State Haig and this led to the false impression in Europe that the issue of the gas pipeline had been shelved in Washington. In reality the subject was not brought up formally by Reagan in Versailles because neither the legal situation nor the political consequences of a total embargo could be seen clearly. The only halfhearted support by the allies for a restrictive trade and credit policy toward the Soviet Union has now encouraged those in Washington who urge the President to be as tough as possible.

The proponents of economic sanctions led by Defense Secretary Weinberger have finally prevailed. It is questionable whether "reconciliation in Poland" will be promoted this way. What is sure, however, is that Ronald Reagan has sown new discord within the alliance.

Press Reacts Strongly

DW211133 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0650 GMT 21 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's surprising decision to further increase trade restrictions against the Soviet Union, thereby impeding the construction of the controversial natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, is commented on by the NEUE PRESSE in Hannover as follows: "This policy is putting more than just several thousand jobs in jeopardy. Even in Reagan's own party, influential politicians are speaking about a danger to the Western alliance. If the responsible people in Bonn and Paris want to be taken seriously in the future, then they must ask themselves how long they can allow the interpretation of Western interests to be dictated by Washington as has been the case up until now."

The HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE in Kassel writes: "During his European trip Ronald Reagan wore summer clothes. He had hardly returned to Washington when he got out his winter overcoat again. Once again he is as before -- harsh not only against the Soviet Union but also against the allies. The increased economic sanctions he ordered will not improve the situation in Poland but give another twist to deteriorating East-West relations."

Under the headline "A Thorn in The Flesh," the KIELER NACHRICHTEN writes: "Reagan's new embargo decision against the Soviet Union came rather suddenly. Although it is being justified by the rather discouraging developments in Poland, the Soviet Union's gas pipeline deal with the West European states is certainly what matters in the first place. This agreement has been a thorn in the flesh of the U.S. President even though the fear that West Europe might become politically dependent on Moscow because of the huge energy shipments from Siberia is not necessarily valid. Now, European -- including German -- firms are hit by the expanded embargo provisions. All of a sudden thousands of additional jobs are threatened in an economic situation which already is anything but rosy."

MITTERRAND DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO MADRID

NC220832 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, Jun 22 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand left here today for a two-day visit to Madrid where he will discuss improving Franco-Spanish relations which have been bedevilled by Basque terrorism and Spain's entry into the European Common Market (EEC).

Spain has several times complained that Basque autonomists carry out bomb attacks in Spain and then seek refuge in southern France. Spanish police want more cooperation from their French counterparts.

Mr Mitterrand was expected to assure Spain that its entry into the EEC, which had France's backing, would have his full understanding. Concern has been expressed here that Spain will compete against France in the agricultural and steel sectors.

Mr Mitterrand will have several meetings with King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and other Spanish political leaders. He is accompanied by Claude Cheysson (external relations); Jean-Pierre Chevenement (research); Jack Lang (cultural affairs); Georgina Dufoix (family welfare).

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS MAUROY, CHEYSSON

NC191905 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1725 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today received PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi and reviewed with him the dangerous situation in Lebanon. Our Paris correspondent, Fadi Najjar, speaks to us about this meeting.

[Begin recording] Pierre Mauroy today received Faruq Qaddumi in the first meeting between a Palestinian representative and the French prime minister. Qaddumi also met with Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson and French Communist Party Secretrary General Georges Marchais. In his statements, Qaddumi concentrated on three points:

1. He is in Paris as a representative of the PLO and not on a private visit. The French side refused to comment on the protocol nature of the visit. Qaddumi added: (?The conditions were conducive) today before the French Government for receiving 'Arafat officially in Paris very soon. However, the French side refused to comment on this.

2. In connection with Moscow's stand, Qaddumi said: The Soviets have adopted a supportive political stand and will take more.

3. Concerning the siege of West Beirut, Qaddumi said: France's relations are ones of alliance with the United States, and Paris can exercise some pressure on Washington. Here lies the essence of the Palestinian movement, since the Palestinian leaders are trying to come out of Beirut alive and without loss of face if possible. They also recognize that their fate is hanging by an American thread. For 10 days, we have seen a (?radical shift) in the Palestinian stand on steadfastness and confrontation, the moderate Arabs, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Camp David, Egypt, Moscow and Washington.

Meanwhile, the French Foreign Ministry recalled after Qaddumi's visit that Cheysson has received the Palestinian representative several times and that France insists on respect for the cease-fire in Lebanon and on putting a final end to the fighting. [end recording]

ITALIAN-SOVIET GAS SUPPLY NEGOTIATIONS SET

PM211057 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 17 Jun 82 p 30

[Edoardo Borriello dispatch: "Marcora Wants Russian Methane To Counter High Algerian Gas Prices"]

[Excerpt] Lausanne, 16 Jun -- A new round of negotiations for the Siberian gas pipeline and methane supplies to Italy is due to start. Soviet Gas Industry Minister Vasiliy Dinkov arrives in Italy Tuesday, 22 June. After a visit to Nuovo Pignone's Florence factory and a brief stay in Bologna, Dinkov will proceed to Rome for talks with National Hydrocarbons Agency [ENI] chiefs and, presumably, with members of the Italian Government.

It is not an official visit so not many people in Italy know about it, but it was Minister Dinkov himself who revealed the news this morning in conversation with newsmen during a pause in the proceedings of the world gas conference in Lausanne.

The news is particularly important in view of the 30 June deadline set by our government for the so-called "pause for reflection" on Italy's participation in the construction of the gigantic Siberian gas pipeline, which is designed to carry methane to Italy and other West European countries from 1986. The 30 June deadline is the second one set by the Spadolini government for an answer to the Soviets. The first was 15 April.

What will happen if, yet again, Rome is unable to give a final reply? The conversation with Minister Dinkov gave the impression that the Soviets are willing to continue waiting.

"I do not believe," the minister -- a tall, heavily built man, with a brusque but cordial manner -- said, "that any deadline has been set for the negotiations. We attach great importance to relations with Italy since we purchase almost everything in your country."

What about the price that Moscow is asking for its gas? "There are no problems there," he replied, adding that the Soviet Union follows the international gas market, as far as prices are concerned.

Agreements for material supplies have already been reached with Nuovo Pignone (ENI) and ITALSIDER [industrial reconstruction institute] for the construction of the gas pipeline, which will extend from the Yamal peninsula in eastern Siberia to the Czechoslovak border, where it will link up with existing distribution networks.

An informal agreement has also been reached with the National Gas Pipeline Company [SNAM] (ENI) for the supply of gas by Soyuzgaseksport. The government has not yet given its go-ahead, however. This has been opposed up to now by the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties, as well as by some Christian Democratic deputies.

The industry minister [Marcora], on the other hand, is definitely in favor of the agreement, since one of his responsibilities is energy supplies and the diversification of sources. Minister Marcora and his experts believe that the signing of an agreement with the Soviets will exert a positive influence on negotiations with the Algerians (who are asking excessively high prices for their gas).

A confidential ministry note states the following on the subject of contracts with Algeria and the Soviet Union: "Both must be completed as quickly as possible and at the best possible economic terms, precisely in order to achieve the objectives of diversification of energy sources and of supply areas, as indicated in the national energy plan unanimously approved by parliament. To achieve purchases from both sources on more favorable economic terms it is believed that the best policy is to conclude with political approval the agreement already reached by SNAM."

The confidential note adds that practicality and commercial experience suggest that the agreement with the Soviets "could moderate the demands of the Algerians, who, it must not be forgotten, have already decided twice to renegotiate a concluded agreement."

PRESIDENT PERTINI TO VISIT FRANCE 5-7 JULY

AU211609 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, June 21 -- Italian President Sandro Pertini will make an official visit to France July 5-7, it was announced today. The visit is at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand.

POLICE ARREST RED BRIGADES MEMBER, WEST GERMAN

AU211945 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] ANSA — Rome, June 21 -- Documents revealing disagreements between the so-called "militarist" and "movement" wings of the Red Brigades urban guerilla group were found on the person of a presumed brigades member arrested here last week.

Italian police, who revealed the arrest today, described the defendent as 28-year old Franco Messina, believed to be a member of the ruling body of the brigades "Roman Column." They also said that Messina was rounded up in an extensive operation during which two "coves" were discovered and numerous other suspects arrested.

Believed to have gone underground in 1981, Messina is accused, among other things, of participating in the 1979 attack on the Roman headquarters of the Christian Democrat Party, during which two policemen lost their lives. Investigators also maintain that Messina had particular responsibilities in the militarist wing, especially after last months' arrests decimated the brigades Roman organization. At the moment of his arrest, the terrorist was armed with a 7.65 calibre pistol. The documents found on his person also indicated new objectives for brigades actions, including the names of magistrates, NATO officials, journalists and public security agents.

In another arrest reported today by Italian police, West German citizen Christa Margot Frohlich was picked up at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on Friday after customs authorities found a large quantity of explosives in her luggage.

According to the Roman police, the 40-year old Frohlich was carrying a suitcase with a false bottom in which were found three and a half kilos of "T4" high-potential explosives, two electric detonators and a timing mechanism.

At the moment of her arrest the woman believed by police to be a member of the West German "RFT" or Red Army Faction, was carrying an Austrian and a West German passport, both with false names. She was also carrying an authentic West German identity card. Frohlich declared herself a political prisoner and refused to respond to questioning. At the time of the arrest the police also confiscated approximately three and half thousand dollars in currency from different countries and a notebook containing train schedules for the Rome-Paris line. The most credible theory on the West German's presence in Rome, according to police, is that she was passing through Italy on her way to France.

Frohlich was charged with possession of false documents, and explosives and brought to Rome's Rebibbia Prison to await indictment.

BRIEFS

PIPERNO FREED IN CANADA -- The Italian physicist Francesco Piperno, accused by the Italian Government of collusion with the Red Brigades, was freed Wednesday, 2 June, in Montreal by Judge Paul Martineau of the Superior Court of Quebec. This magistrate concluded that there was a total "lack of evidence" against the physicist. [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 82 p 5]

PCP'S CUNHAL SCORES PSP'S SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS

PM211151 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 9 Jun 82 pp 5-6

[Account of 5 June speech in Guimaraes by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal]

[Excerpt] In a situation so grave for Portuguese democracy, the PCP has made repeated calls to the workers, the Portuguese people, democrats, the Socialist Party [PSP] and the democratic institutions to take part in their struggle, their activity and their decisions in the defense of the threatened democratic system.

It is known that many PSP members, including many prominent leaders and many deputies, have declared themselves opposed to the revision of the constitution under the terms of the agreement signed with the "Democratic Alliance" by Mario Soares.

It is completely legitimate for the PCP, in its struggle in defense of the constitution and of the democratic system -- bearing in mind that only the Socialist deputies can give the "Democratic Alliance" the two-thirds of the votes for the revision of the constitution -- to call on the Socialist deputies not to vote for the plan for revision which comes up for debate in the Assembly of the Republic's plenum over the next few days.

What would the PSP secretary general like? What would the PSP standing committee like?

That the PCP say: M. Soares has made an agreement with the "Democratic Alliance" for the revision of the constitution. That agreement, if it is approved by the Socialist deputies, represents an imminent danger to the democratic system, but the PCP believes that the Socialist deputies should vote for that agreement because that is what their secretary general wants?

Is that what the PSP secretary general would like the PCP to say?

No. To ensure the Socialist deputies' doubtful voting discipline is a matter for the PSP. It is not for the PCP to ensure and defend that discipline.

Our duty (and we will perform it) is to seek to help ensure by our political activity that all democrats shoulder their responsibilities and intervene to prevent such an unconstitutional revision of the constitution.

This is precisely what our party's Central Committee did at its 31 May-1 June meeting.

The PSP standing committee's extraordinary, nervous, preciptitate and absurd reaction served only to confirm to what extent certain PSP leaders are sinking and continuing to sink into their alliance with the reactionary forces.

The PSP standing committee's proclamation that it has decided to "suspend" political relations with the PCP is at the same time ridiculous and demagogic.

How can the PSP standing committee suspend something that was suspended long ago? Sever something that was severed long ago?

On many occasions over the last few years -- on crucial occasions in the Portuguese situation -- the PCP leadership proposed to the PSP leadership meetings to jointly examine the situation -- without any commitment and without even procedural preconditions -- in order to consider the possibility of joint or convergent action to oust the "Democratic Alliance" from power and contribute to a democratic solution, to joint or convergent action in defense of the interests of the workers, freedoms, democracy, the democratic system and the constitution.

And every time we proposed these meetings the PSP leadership responded systematically by refusing to meet with the PCP, at the same time that it was meeting, negotiating and cooperating with the reactionary parties -- with the Social Democratic Center Party, with the Popular Democratic Party [former name of Social Democratic Party], with the "Democratic Alliance."

Can anybody regard as a good testimonial of loyalty to democracy the cooperation, alliance and collaboration with the reactionary parties -- with the political descendants of Salazar and Caetano -- and the refusal -- even to meet with -- much less ally itself and cooperate with -- the only party which led the struggle for freedom and democracy in Portugal throughout 48 years of fascist dictatorship and at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and after 25 April [1974] in the most difficult and complex situations?

The ridiculous declaration that the PSP is suspending relations with the PCP is further proof of what the PSP standing committee constantly denies: its collaboration with the "Democratic Alliance."

Any socialist, any democrat, any citizen may ask: Why does the PSP standing committee bombastically assert that it is suspending political relations with the PCP, when it is not known ever to have suspended them with the reactionary parties -- rather, it has always sought alliances with them despite the most sordid attacks by those parties against all the democratic forces, including the PSP?

The PSP standing committee's statement has some aims in mind. As the 3 June note from our party's political commission emphasizes, it is seeking to distract attention and deceive public opinion about the gravity of the "Democratic Alliance" Mario Soares agreement: to create new sources of argument and discord among democrats, weakening the resistance to the "Democratic Alliance" and in defense of the democratic system; to seek, on the basis of anticommunism, to heal rifts and curb conflicts within the PSP, which the standing committee itself describes as an "internal crisis," and to restore artificially its unity, jeopardized by Mario Soares' alliance with the "Democratic Alliance.

However, this ridiculous declaration is another move doomed to backfire.

Rather than inciting the socialists and elements in the PSP against the PCP, it will incite them against the "Democratic Alliance," as the real enemy.

Rather than weakening the Portuguese people's struggle in defense of the constitution and of the democratic system, it will open many people's eyes to the dangers represented by the PSP/Mario Soares' alliance with the forces which wish to destroy the democratic system.

Rather than "isolating the PCP," as the PSP/Mario Soares proclaims and as the Social Democratic Party has just proclaimed; it will make clear that the PCP is the only major party which consistently and relentlessly combats reaction and defends the interests of the people, the country and democracy, and therefore, instead of being isolated, is increasingly intensifying and consolidating its ties with the masses and is increasingly winning the Portuguese people's sympathy, confidence and support.

The PSP secretary general and the PSP standing committee wish to stem the ever intensifying trend toward unity among democrats, toward cooperation between socialists and communists; they will not succeed.

Rather than stemming the ever-intensifying trend of cooperation by socialists with communists in defense of democracy, it will strengthen the awareness that the alliance necessary to democracy is not that of the democratic forces such as the PSP with the reactionary forces which wish to eliminate democracy, but the alliance of all democrats -- specifically, of communists and socialists, of the PCP and the PSP.

The PSP standing committee was mistaken, of course, if it believed that, in view of its resounding declaration, the PCP would go over to open warfare with the PSP and with the socialists; that the PCP would respond to the ridiculous declaration that the PSP was suspending relations suspended long ago with the PCP with verbal retaliation, by declaring, for instance, that it was severing relations with the PSP.

No, that is not our attitude.

The PSP secretary general and the standing committee are ordering the members of their party not to establish contacts, or links, or understandings, much less agreements with the Communists.

We, on the contrary, are telling the members of our party to establish contacts, links, understandings and, if possible, agreements with the Socialists.

At the same time that, hand in hand with the "Democratic Alliance," they are seeking to effect an unconstitutional revision of the constitution which is a danger to the democratic system, the PSP secretary general and his collaborationists are proclaiming that they want nothing to do with the PCP.

We, on the contrary, while firmly and tirelessly combating the "Democratic Alliance," proclaim that we want unity with all democrats, with the Socialists, with the PSP.

Our policy of unity among democrats is not propaganda, publicity or demagoguery. It is a real and consistent policy which stems from the deep awareness that that unity is necessary and essential to defend the interests of the people and of the country, to defeat reaction and its policy and to save, consolidate and continue the democratic system won with the April revolution and enshrined and institutionalized in the consitution of the republic.

And nobody will be so naive as to interpret the ridiculous decision to suspend relations with the PCP as a sign of strength and the PCP's persistence in advocating unity between communists and socialists as a sign of weakness.

The reverse is the truth. The PSP's decision demonstrates its nervousness and weakness, and the PCP's insistence on unity is a sign of its consistent policy, its firmness, its loyalty to democracy, and hence a sign of its strength.

Those who persist in allying themselves with reaction, by combating the PCP and sabotaging unity among democrats, run counter to the increasingly-strong tendencies and trends at the level of the working class, the people's masses and the most diverse democratic sectors toward rapprochement, understanding and joint or convergent action on the part of all democrats against reaction, against the "Democratic Alliance" and against the new dangers of fascism which the "Democratic Alliance's" plans entail.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERSHIP MEETING REPORTED

PM211329 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 82 pp 3-4

[Unattributed report on 14 June Portuguese Socialist Party national committee meeting in Lisbon: "Zenha Replies to National Committee Today"]

[Text] Salgado Zenha has told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that, today, he will answer the request by his party's national committee that he resign his post as leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] Parliamentary Group, while Jose Rabaca considers his suspension, decreed at the same meeting, a "subterfuge" for surmounting the "real" crisis affecting the PSP. Mario Soares, interviewed by Portuguese Radio 1, considered it incomprehensible that the president of the republic can say that he disagrees with the government reshuffle but fail to do "what we asked him to do, which is to dismiss the government" — which, according to the PSP secretary general, "has become a caretaker government.

The measures decreed by the PSP national committee at its meeting Sunday [13 June] were endorsed by Mario Soares as necessary to "put an end to the internal confusion."

The most important measure concerns the request that Salgado Zenha resign his leadership of the parliamentary group. The Socialist leader told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that he will issue a definitive reply today.

After the meeting he said: "I do not like being shouldered out." If this implies a refusal to leave this post, it is envisaged that the political commission will withdraw its confidence vested in him and replaced him immediately.

One deputy of the majority sector said that Zenha may place his position at the parliamentary group's disposal, "but the latter will not accept it." This opinion, conveyed by ANOP, embodies an alternative yet to be examined by majority circles.

Be that as it may, everything seems to indicate that "there will be another crisis within the parliamentary group," according to several sources close to the former secretary that we contacted.

Another measure adopted by the Socialists was to suspend Jose Rabaca and to order the national disputes committee to expel him, "in view of his repeated public statements of support for the establishment of a new political party," according to a motion presented by Soares.

In this connection Jose Rabaca told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that it is an attempt to surmount a "real crisis" by means of a "subterfuge." He added that "when nothing can be produced, a spectacle -- preferably a circus act -- is staged."

According to Jose Rabaca the PSP's crises are no different from those affecting the other parties, but he stressed that neither the Social Democratic Party nor the Social Democratic Center Party contemplated forbidding its members to contact "phantoms."

As for the reason for what he called his "excommunication," namely, the advocacy of the formation of another political party, Jose Rabaca stressed: "I calmly maintain the most resolute belief that the country needs a credible party in order to regard democracy as viable." Rabaca believes that some people are opting for a different solution. In his view this is because of the "erosion of the democratic hypothesis," "against which I will continue to struggle...inside or outside the PSP."

The document approved by the Socialist National Committee stresses that by advocating the formation of a new party Rabaca "lacked the moral and political dignity to leave the PSP." In this connection Rabaca considers it "ridiculous" that so many parvenus of the socialist "nomenklatura" "permit themselves to judge not only me but somebody of Salgado Zenha's statue."

The motion submitted by the present PSP leadership also demands, among other points, the dissociation of Salgado Zenha, Vitor Constancio and Antonio Arnaut from the national committee of support for Ramalho Eanes' renewed candidacy. Zenha responded to this measure by asserting that this committee "does not exist" and that since Eanes' election he has "ceased to belong to it."

The national committee also approved another document submitted by Soares concerning strategy. In it Eanes is asked to elucidate his political thinking "to the country."

Mario Soares is also instructed to convey to the president of the republic "the PSP's anxieties at the continuation of the crisis and the national need to hold a general election immediately after the law on the revision of the constitution has been promulgated."

During the meeting, opened by the PSP secretary general, who gave a summary of the motions to be submitted, Salgado Zenha also submitted a document, on which no vote was taken. Instead, Vitor Constancio submitted for consideration by the meeting a motion signed by the minority, which was rejected. Constancio argued the "vital need to harmonize and reconcile the party's differing opinions."

In Vitor Constancio's view, "the right to express opinions outside the party must not affect respect for the line of approach defined by the party bodies." But he also urged a "guarantee of neutrality from the party machinery regarding the various differing opinions that exist."

Speaking early yesterday evening on Portuguese Radio 1, Mario Soares described the PSP's decision regarding Salgado Zenha as "painful but justified and logical." Additipnally, the Socialist leader described as "inopportune" the president of the republic's appeals for independent candidates in the local elections, and said that the prime minister would not react "with political dignity" to the stances adopted by Ramalho Eanes regarding the recent government reshuffle.

Having described the way the reshuffle took place as unusual, Mario Soares said that "it is incomprehensible that the president of the republic can say he disagrees but fail to do what we asked him to, which is to dismiss the government." He also said that the government's dismissal and the revision of the constitution are separate issues, concluding that "this government has become a caretaker government."

Asked about a possible future coalition, Mario Soares said that "the PSP will not give any premature replies, since any reply would influence a future election," but he described the PSP's stance on such hypothetical agreements in the following two points: "The PSP will not return to the practice of minority governments and will not conclude circumstantial agreements; we will conclude agreements on the basis of our own program."

The Socialist leader said that he would question the president of the republic about the so-called Eanesist party, and he repeated the statement that "the national committee of support for President Eanes' renewed candidacy does not now exist but did meet," with which he replied to Socialist Party members who asserted at the party's previous national committtee meeting that the organization for the president's repeat candidacy did not exist. "The situation is unclear," Mario Soares commented, adding that he had been instructed by the party to clarify the matter directly with Ramalho Eanes.

Mario Soares also said that "it has been proven during the past 8 years of democracy that decisions to form new parties do not pay," and that "inconsistencies among those who invoke Eanesism are greater than those within the existing parties."

Still on the subject of the PSP's internal situation, Mario Soares said it depended on whether or not Salgado Zenha accepts the national political committee's decisions and on "how he accepts or refuses to accept the party's internal discipline." Mario Soares said that "the entire party awaits and indication that the PSP is not in the realm of anarchy."

PRIME MINISTER BALSEMAO DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD212316 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao said today that the revised constitution ought to provide for denationalization even if with strict limitations. He was speaking at a conference held at the Gulbenkian Foundation under the auspices of the FINANCIAL TIMES on the general topic of Portugal's new outlook.

Balsemao said that the revised constitution may be expected to continue to bar any denationalization because, he said, the democratic opposition has not yet managed to give up its outdated slogans on the matter.

The prime minister stressed that the curbs on Portuguese exports imposed by some industrialized countries -- including EEC ones -- are one of the major factors causing problems for our balance of payments. He is, however, hopeful that this problem will be solved in the near future, stressing that, at any rate, such an attitude would be unacceptable after Portugal's entry into the EEC.

After also describing as unacceptable any restrictions on the freedom of movement of Portuguese emigrants already in EEC countries, Pinto Balsemao stressed that Portugal's contribution to the EEC will be greater if the Portuguese economy is in a healthy state. He particularly mentioned our ties with Africa as an important contribution.

Finally the prime minister decribed as satisfactory the pace of negotiations for our entry into the EEC and voiced hope that the Community's internal difficulties will not delay the negotiations process.

MILITARY SECTORS SEEK TO GIVE COMMAND TO KING

PM211311 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Jun 82 p 17

[Miguel Angel Aguilar report: "Military Pressures Against Calvo-Sotelo"]

[Text] The military governor of a province told a minister clearly last weekend that a sector of the army is very annoyed with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo because of his statements after the judgment containing the sentences in the 23 February [1981 — date of attempted coup] trial was published Thursday, 3 June. In parliamentary circles it is asserted that the unease in these military sectors took shape in a document Sunday, 6 June, which they intended to convey to the king, although they finally refrained from doing so.

Circles close to the Defense Ministry acknowledged some days ago that the opinion surveys collected in the units and conveyed to the command register deep displeasure at the public criticisms which the sentence has received from the political leaders, and especially from the prime minister, to whose words an additional amount of aggressiveness is ascribed because of the immediacy with which they were broadcast by Spanish National Radio.

A senior government official admitted to EL PAIS yesterday that the prime minister's turn of phrase was unfortunate, when he acknowledged that he had not read the judgment, despite which he ventured to express a categorical opinion, without availing himself of the discretion afforded to him by the convening of the cabinet for the following day. Details are becoming known which point toward expressions of incompatibility with the head of government, which some observers deem similar to those noted in the last few months of Suarez' premiership, immediately before his resignation in January 1980 [as published]. Last, Socialist Party leader Felipe Gonzalez felt obliged at his last press conference, 4 June, to declare himself vigorously opposed to any attempt at a caretaker government, in whose favor pressures are making themselves felt again.

These frictions are intensified by the clear tendency of sectors of the military command to communicate directly with the king, invoking his position as supreme commander of the armed forces, without accepting the mediation of the government, with which it constitutionally rests to direct the civil and military administration, national defense and the conduct of war. Politicians and jurists unanimously agree that the supreme command of the armed forces assigned to the king is of a similar nature to other cases in the constitution, according to which justice is administered in the name of the king and it is the king who approves laws or who declares war or makes peace.

Vis-a vis the strict constitutional assumptions, the aim has taken hold in some sectors of the armed forces to invest the king with actual supreme command of the armed forces, disregarding the government's activity and real powers. The proponents of that line also advocate extensive institutional autonomy for the armed forces and a situation of self-government, without the executive power having left any role other than contributing the financial resources required.

CARRILLO PLAYS DOWN RECENT PCE UPHEAVALS

PM211555 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Jun 82 p 17

["F.J." report on PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 15 June press conference in Madrid]

[Excerpts] "We will do our utmost to ensure that the government remains until 1983, though obviously without making any fundamental concessions," PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo said yesterday at his first public appearance since last weekend's Central Committee meeting at which his resignation as PCE leader was rejected.

After stating that a real solution to the party's problems has been found and that the party is not in a state of crisis, Carrillo expressed slight optimism regarding the Communists' prospects in the next general election which, he stressed, the PCE will do its utmost to ensure takes place in 1983.

Carrillo again proclaimed the dangers of a political polarization in the country, attacking both to the right (Fraga) and to the left (the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]. "The right is becoming a real threat to the country. Not only because of the establishment but also as a result of the fact that even within parliament there is a growing force still imbued with vestiges of the previous political system. A conglomeration of all the forces that want to change the most regenerative aspects of the constitution is forming around Fraga."

With regard to the PSOE, Carrillo said that "it is moving not toward a Mitterrand-type line but toward a Soares-type line, only worse. The Socialists are dissociating themselves more and more every day from revolution by democratic means and declaring themselves Social Democrats," the Communist leader said, flanked at the press conference by Deputy Secretary General Jaime Ballesteros and his legal adviser, Enrique Curiel.

Though the major part of Carrillo's lengthy opening statement — he spoke uninterruptedly for almost an hour — was devoted to the PCE's internal problems following last weekend's Central Committee meeting, the Communist leader did not once refer explicitly to Deputy Secretary General Nicolas Sartorius, who resigned. Later, he simply said that "none of us has broached the subject of appointing a new deputy secretary general," though he did admit that thought will be given to a possible expansion of the Executive Committee and Secretariat at a forthcoming Central Committee meeting. Carrillo said that the battle waged within the PCE over the past few days has centered on the decision whether or not to continue along the Eurocommunist path. He also said that the PCE has made "an unprecedented effort of regeneration" and that this line will be pursued, though "by regenerating ourselves we do not want to make a break with our history." Despite all press speculations concerning his resignation, Carrillo insisted that only at the last moment "and with an effort to swallow my pride" did he decide to withdraw his resignation, having seen that the whole Executive Committee supported him. He hinted that it was his party's enemies that invented the expression "Carrilloist old guard" and denied the existence of any such old guard or the preponderance of the so-called "party apparatus."

The Communist secretary general stated that the PCE will adopt a strategy of "political marketing" similar to that of other parties with respect to elections, but he gave assurances that this will not mean any recourse to outside financing from other countries, "though some claim that we are therefore being too quixotic. As long as I hold this post, the PCE will seek its financial resources at home."

He denied that the PCE has ever hindered the workers commissions' independence, though he was asked whether or not Communists working within the workers commissions defend party policy. With regard to the declared "open door" policy toward expellees from the PCE, Carrillo asserted that "personally, I would have no objection to those who have been disciplined resuming their former leadership posts on their return." However, he also warned that any measures of reconciliation and amnesty would be impossible, because they would imply a resumption of all the polemics.

Explains Resignation

PM211333 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 16 Jun 82 p 17

[Alberto Jacoviello interview with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Madrid — [Question] So, Santiago, you resign as party secretary general and then 2 days later announce that you will continue to hold the post. I do not know how these matters are regarded in Spain. Outside Spain not much has been understood of it. Would you care to explain it to me?

[Answer] My resignation was the consequence of an attempt within the party's Executive Committee itself to reverse the policy line laid down by the latest congress, held last year. Indeed, an attempt was made to impose a reconciliation with those who disagree with this policy, that is, with the Madrid group of so-called renewalists; with the Basques, who now belong to another party; and with the Catalonians, who have formed a pro-Soviet party. I believe that this would be disastrous for the PCE. So I resigned, saying: If you want to follow this path, then do so without me.

[Question] How long have you been secretary general?

[Answer] Since 1960.

[Question] That is 22 years. In all this time did you ever submit your resignation before, or consider standing down?

[Answer] No, never.

[Question] Do you believe that any secretary general of any other major communist party has resigned from his post or publicly submitted his resignation?

[Answer] I know of no such precedent.

[Question] I must therefore assume that your gesture could begin a new tradition for communist parties. Indeed, hitherto communist party secretaries general have been eternal, so to speak. Once elected, they held the post for life. But how should your gesture be interpreted: as a factor of democratic innovation or as the sign of profound unease within the PCE?

[Answer] I believe that no communist party is more democratic than Spain's. Let us not forget, for instance, that there was secret ballotting at our congress. Let us not forget that during preparations for it, majorities and minorities were formed which expressed themselves freely at the congress....

[Question] So should your resignation too be regarded as a democratic act?

[Answer] That is now how I see it. My resignation had a different meaning. I said: If the majority of the Central Committee no longer agrees with the congress line, then I am leaving. I will abandon the post of secretary general, not the party.

[Question] Was the Central Committee vote asking you to remain unanimous?

[Answer] No. There were four votes against. Not against my continuing to hold the secretary generalship -- which nobody challenged -- but against certain points in the policy document.

[Question] Santiago, let us talk frankly. You come on as a champion of party democracy. Indeed, many people acknowledge that you acted with political courage and steadfastness in breaking the ties of dependence on the CPSU and in adhering to the current that has formed within the international communist movement called Eurocommunism. But many others accuse you of managing the party by Stalinist methods and argue that this is the real cause of the continuous convulsions that are making it sick.

[Answer] That is a complete lie. They also say that I have formed a Central Committee in my own image and likeness. But I have already told you that the Central Committee was elected by a congress that voted by secret ballot. And if you look at the average age of the Executive Committee members, you will easily see that the great majority of them are barely over 40 years old. This means that they come from a political experience very different from mine. So how can it be claimed that they are Carrilloists?

[Question] Santiago, the three Eurocommunist parties are experiencing difficulties. Yours is so lacerated as to prompt you to make the dramatic and unprecedented gesture of submitting your resignation. Marchais's party is losing votes and it seems that participation in government is not helping it. Berlinguer's party is vacillating without adhering to a clear line, and his leadership group seems more and more split. How do you explain this?

[Answer] If we look at events in a historical perspective, temporary difficulties should not surprise or alarm us. Other parties have experienced worse moments. Guy Mollet's Socialist Party, for instance, virtually disappeared. Now its leader is president of the French Republic. The Eurocommunist parties are now basically suffering the consequences of the crisis that is affecting our society and creating very strong fluctuations in society. But Eurocommunism as a tendency is expanding. Other European communist parties are moving closer to our stances...

[Question] Santiago, Santiago, this is not a convincing answer. Perhaps you are right when you say that other communist parties are moving toward Eurocommunist stances. But that does not alter the fact that the voters do not seem at all convinced that the communist parties provide a real alternative. Do you not believe that this is the main point?

[Answer] There is another factor that you must bear in mind. The Western communist parties were helped a great deal by the USSR's prestige during World War II. Now, however, they are suffering as a result of the loss of that prestige because of Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Poland, and so forth....

[Question] So let us state the case as it really is, Santiago. The communist parties, whether Eurocommunist or not, are in fact the offspring of a historical defeat -- the historical defeat of real socialism. That is their problem. They no longer reflect models, and until they formulate their own autonomous and convincing model their decline will continue. It this not what is happening to the PCE too?

[Answer] Spain has its own specific character. We have said since the outset that, because of the very way in which the transition from Francoism to democracy took place, what was needed was a united front government — the only kind that could have the strength and prestige needed to make a break with the past and set the country moving toward a solid democracy. We were not heeded. This was due partly to our weakness and partly to the erroneous policy of the Socialists, who rejected our proposals.

[Question] Santiago, I ask you about the communists' crisis and you answer me by accusing the Socialists. What should they do? Refuse the votes the people cast in favor of their line, as in Andalusia?

[Answer] That is not what I am saying at all. What I am saying is that by rejecting a united front policy, the Spanish Socialists are creating illusions among the voters, indicating an easy way. Though this harms us, it harms above all the country, which cannot find the path of unity around a program capable of breaking with the past and building a solid democracy.

[Question] Why, do you not consider Spanish democracy solid?

[Answer] No, it is not solid. Moreover, the Socialists will come to realize it. Their policy is leading them into a blind alley. If they win the election they will find themselves having to face the entire bloc of the regime, which still stands, on their own, or having to considerably dilute their ambitions and thus devalue their victory.

LABOR MOVEMENT BACKS NUCLEAR-ARMS-FREE ZONE

PM211351 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 18 Jun 82 p 6

[Steinar Moe report]

[Text] The resolution on nuclear-free zones adopted at the Nordic labor congress means that the trade union movement and the social democratic parties in the Nordic countries have united around a common platform which details a number of conditions for such a zone in the Nordic area," Norwegian Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland said at the end of the congress in Sandefjord Thursday [17 June]. She told ARBEIDERPRESSEN that this resolution, along with the broad support given to the outline for disarmament endeavors contained in the Palme Commission's report, was one of the most important results of this year's congress. Labor Party Youth Section Chairman Egil Knudsen said that he agreed that this was a good point of departure for helping to move the work for nuclear-free zones a step forward. He stressed that it is the Nordic countries themselves which must push on with this work.

The congress statement on disarmament says that the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area is an element of the work to bring about nuclear disarmament in a broader European context and that the goal must be to prevent nuclear arms being used on, from or against Nordic territory. The labor congress took the view that such a zone must:

Promote detente and strengthen security in the Nordic area and in the whole of Europe; reduce the nuclear threat against the area; make a contribution to reciprocal reductions in the number of nuclear arms in Europe; and further develop the Nordic area's status as a nuclear-free zone.

The statement also mentioned a number of elements which could be included in such a zone: A ban on participation in nuclear tests; a ban on the deployment and stockpiling of nuclear arms; a ban on training of Nordic troops in the use of nuclear arms; a ban on docking or transit by warships carrying nuclear arms, and on similarly equipped aircraft flying through Nordic airspace, and checks on traffic through the Nordic area; undertakings from the nuclear powers not to use or threaten to use nuclear arms against areas within the zone; and undertaking from the nuclear powers not to threaten to use nuclear arms from within the zone.

FINLAND

SKP'S KAJANOJA NOW TO STAY WITHIN GOVERNMENT

PM211031 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Chairman Jouko Kajanoja will remain in the government for the time being. The SKP Politburo discussed the government situation at its meeting yesterday and reached the conclusion that Kajanoja cannot leave the government in the present circumstances. In a press statement the SKP said that in connection with the draft budget for next year it is necessary for the government to adopt decisive measures to reduce unemployment and promote employment. At the present time the Politburo does not think it possible to withdraw Chairman Kajanoja from the government, the statement said.

After he had been elected party chairman, Kajanoja announced that he was ready to leave his post of labor minister in order to devote his whole time to his work as chairman. The SKP Politburo's decision must be seen as binding for the time being. Party sources said that it is possible that the question will be raised again in the fall, once the government has ironed out the budget proposal. The Politburo also discussed the preparations for the Eduskunta elections. The committee stressed the importance of each district drawing up a list of candidates broadly representative of the movement as a whole.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS POSTPONED TO 24 JUNE

TA211550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Lefkose, 21 Jun (AA) -- The session of intercommunal talks originally scheduled for Tuesday has been postponed until Thursday, 24 June. The session was postponed to allow special representative of the UN secretary general Hugo Gobbi to confer with both sides after his return from New York.

CAGATAY ON TURKISH CYPRIOT-TURKISH RELATIONS

TA211609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Lefkose, June 21 (AA) -- Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus said Monday relations with Turkey had attained new dimensions following his just completed visit to Ankara and Istanbul, accompanied by several ministers and three members of the Federated Assembly.

On his return at Ercan Airport, Cagatay said the visit had enabled him and his colleagues to see for themselves the stable development of Turkey in peace and calm, and reassured them of continued and increased Turkish aid to the efforts of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to become self-sufficient. "We are returning to Cyprus with elated morale," he commented.

Briefings at the prime ministry and general staff (?headquarters) in Ankara had allowed them to get up-to-date information on the political, economic, and military situation in Turkey.

Discussions with Turkish Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu had covered incentives to tourism in the Federated State, Cagatay said, announcing he had invited Evliyaoglu to visit Cyprus. Their visit to the Middle East Trade and Export Center "OTIM" in Istanbul had enabled them both to observe latest technological developments in Turkey and to discuss ways in which Turkish Cypriots could benefit from the activities and opportunities provided by the center, Cagatay added.

"We anticipate the future with renewed faith and confidence," he said.

PEACE COUNCIL HAILS BREZHNEV'S NUCLEAR PROPOSAL

NC220820 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The Pan-Cypriot Peace Council has hailed the Soviet Union's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

A relevant statement says that Chairman Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's special meeting on disarmament is an event of immense significance because it has come at a moment when international tension is at its peak and dangers of a military confrontation have become even greater as a result of imperialism's aggressive activities in sensitive areas. This is the case in Israel's blunt invasion of Lebanon where, with the direct support of the U.S. military machine, the most terrible crimes are being committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

It has become clear, that statement adds, that the U.S. cold war policy is being condemned by the U.S. people themselves. A few days ago 1 million people took to the streets of New York with the demand for nuclear disarmament. This stentorian shout of the millions cannot be ignored for long. Nothing can stop the avalanche of the peace forces which are advancing in all parts of the world, concludes the Pan-Cypriot Peace Council's statement.

OIL SUPPLY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

NC220715 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 17 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Tripoli (GUNES) — Turkey and Libya yesterday signed a bilateral economic agreement. The agreement, signed by Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on behalf of Turkey and Minister of Housing al-Marqush and Minister of Planning al-Shakshuki on behalf of Libya, stipulates that Turkey will receive an additional 2 million tons of oil from Libya between July 1982 and July 1983. It has been stated that the purchase value of this oil, which is $482 million, will be used in the first 6 months to liquidate Libya's debts to Turkish exporters. Of the $482 million, 20 percent will be allocated to exporters and the balance will be kept separately in order to pay Turkish contractors what is already due them.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is due to leave for Paris this morning where he will participate in the OECD conference, has also discussed the problems of the Turkish workers in Libya. The day before yesterday, Ozal requested Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan, Libyan minister of social security, to take steps toward extending social security and health insurance benefits to Turkish workers in Libya.

FRG EASES VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR TURKS

TA181746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] It has been announced that some of the visa restrictions have been eased for Turkish citizens willing to enter the FRG. The joint Turkish-FRG committee which discussed the matter concluded its work in Ankara today. In accordance with the agreement reached by the joint committee, Turkish businessmen as well as drivers of International Highway Transport [TIR] trucks and bus drivers will be granted multientry visas valid for a year. These visas granted by FRG representations in Turkey will not be valid for more than 3 months for each visit. Turks living in other European countries will be granted transit visas also valid for a year and for several visits. The extradition of criminals as well as the problems of Turkish prisoners in the FRG and German prisoners in Turkey were also discussed during the meeting.

COMMERCE MINISTER ADDRESSES TURKISH CYPRIOTS

TA211715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Turkish-Turkish Cypriot joint economic committee began its meetings in Ankara today. Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk is heading the Turkish delegation while the Turkish Cypriot delegation is being led by Trade and Tourism Minister Nazif Borman. In a statement prior to the meeting, Canturk said that relations of trade, industry, transportation, agriculture and tourism between Turkey and the TFSC and concrete measures to bring cooperation in these fields to its highest level would be discussed during the talks. Recalling that Turkey attributed great importance to the strengthening of the Turkish Cypriot economy, Canturk said that the TFSC was exerting arduous efforts in order to develop its economy. Canturk noted that Turkish Cypriot imports from Turkey in 1981 increased by 64 percent, reaching 5 billion Turkish lira, while its exports to Turkey during the same period increased by 68 percent, reaching 771 million Turkish lira. Pointing out that a package of measures aimed at strengthening the Turkish Cypriot economy was being prepared, the Turkish commerce minister said that these would provide the TFSC with a strong economic infrastructure.

Replying to Canturk, the Turkish Cypriot trade and tourism minister said that the Turkish Cypriot community had no economic independence prior to 1974, adding that Turkish Cypriot economic institutions were established only after the Turkish peace operation.

Borman said that the Turkish Cypriot GNP which was only 2 billion Turkish lira in 1974 reached 25 billion Turkish lira while foreign trade volume which was 1 billion Turkish lira had reached 16 billion. He added that similar achievements were made in the fields of transportation, tourism, cooperatives and culture. Borman said that efforts would be made during the talks to decide on measures that will increase production and GNP in the TFSC, expressing his belief that Turkey would extend significant aid on this subject.

Turkish Cypriot Minister of Industry and Cooperatives Ismet Kotak is also participating in the meetings of the committee.

HURRIYET REPORTS ON SECRET GREEK ARMY GROUP

NC220747 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 20 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who has been subjected to two attempted coups and who has carried out two major liquidations in the armed forces since he assumed office, is again in trouble with his army.

A communique secretly distributed in Greece and in the Greek Cypriot sector yesterday, bearing the signature of an organization known as "the national unity of Greek officers," characterized Karamanlis and Papandreou as "traitors and charlatans" playing with the honor of the Hellenic nation.

The communique, which was written in Greek and English, addressed itself to "the members of the Greek Armed Forces and patriotic fellow countrymen." It argued that the "connivance of this vicious administration, which gambles on the national interests and honor of the Hellenic nation, is tantamount to betraying the fatherland."

This communique, which maintains that the Greek Armed Forces will soon take over the administration and try "the traitors and charlatans" before independent courts and that the constitution, which is open to every form of corruption, will be temporarily suspended to give a chance to "virtuous persons to establish true democracy," has created much excitement.

The communique also argued that communist collaborators have infiltrated all sectors of the administration and that relations with the NATO alliance, needed for the security of the national existence of the Greek people, and with the "friendly countries with which we have to be on the same front" have been brought to the breaking point."

ULUSU MEETS WITH LABOR CONFEDERATION LEADER

TA211553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1523 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 21 Jun (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said if labor's grievances are to be solved in a useful manner, they should not be settled "in a hurry."

He made the comment after a 45-minute call on President Sevket Yilmaz of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is], negotiations with Turk-Is would continue, Ulusu added.

Yilmaz, who had told reporters he expected to discuss labor problems with the prime minister "even though this was a courtesy visit," said after the interview Ulusu would be meeting with Turk-Is officials again Monday.

Turk-Is is sponsoring a symposium this week on "labour relations in democracies." The 2-day symposium which opens Wednesday will feature papers by labor leaders and members of the Consultative Assembly on union rights, socioeconomic rights, and planning in democracies.

TCP'S BILEN ADDRESSES SOFIA CONFERENCE

TA211240 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Dear Listeners, as you know, the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov was celebrated throughout the world a few days ago. The international conference organized in Sofia was undoubtedly the focal point of all these celebrations. We are now going to present you with an extensive summary of the statement made by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General at this conference. Comrade Bilen began his speech as follows:

Dear Comrades, we are very happy to attend this conference organized on occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, one of the outstanding leaders of the world communist movement and a loyal son of the Bulgarian people. It is our duty to extend our most sincere thanks to the Central Committee of Dimitrov's Leninist Party, the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], for having given us the opportunity to participate in this conference and for the warm hospitality shown us.

We, in this speech, would like to express the great current significance of Dimitrov's principles and ideals for the struggles of the Turkish working class and all the forces of peace and democracy. However, above all, we would like to point out that we have once again witnessed in Sofia that the Bulgarian working class and the toiling people have successfully fulfilled, under the leadership of the BCP and its outstanding secretary general, Comrade Zhivkov, the will of Dimitrov, saying, "We have to achieve within a few decades what other countries have achieved in a hundred years under different circumstances."

The Bulgarian people have been able to achieve these superior successes because they have always been loyal to the path drawn by its great leader and teacher, Dimitrov, and to Bulgarian-Soviet brotherhood. Today, the Bulgarian people are advancing with strong steps in their struggle for the establishment of the developed socialist community and for the preparation of the material foundation for a transition to communism.

Comrade Bilen expressed TCP views on the question of "peace or war," the most important international question of our time. He expressed the true face of Reagan's policies. He also stressed the importance of the peace initiatives taken by the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. Noting that the TCP supports all world forces struggling for peace and against imperialism, he expressed appreciation for the solidarity of brotherly parties with our people and our party under the oppression of the reactionary military dictatorship. Exposing U.S. imperialism's plans in connection with our country, Comrade Bilen continued:

In its recent Central Committee plenum held in May, my party gave priority to the duty of mobilizing all forces in a bid to form a strong people's resistance for peace and against U.S. imperialism. There are large forces in our country that favor peace. The junta is barbarically oppressing all these forces. For example, members of the Turkish Peace Committee are currently being prosecuted in junta courts with anticommunist accusations, and prison sentences of up to 30 years are being demanded for them. However, this attitude cannot destroy the struggle for peace. Even the press, which under the junta's heavy censorship has raised its voice against the U.S. imperialism's dangerous plans directed toward our country. Of course, our party is struggling for the more effective participation of these forces in this struggle. We maintain that the junta's barbaric attacks and its persecution of peace-lovers cannot prevent courageous participation in the struggle for peace. Given the current situation, those who cannot risk being prosecuted will find themselves threading along imperialism's path toward nuclear suicide.

The junta's attack on the forces of peace is not only in the form of brute force and terror, it is at the same time trying to deceive many democrats capable of joining the peace struggle by instigating chauvinistic feelings against the Greek, Armenian and Kurdish peoples. It is impossible to wage a successful struggle for peace without struggling against chauvinism, without waging an uninterrupted campaign of ideological clarification in the name of friendship among peoples and without believing in the international proletariat.

We are also aware of the fact that, with this current atmosphere of reaction and attempts to poison our people through chauvinism, it is impossible to wage a successful struggle for peace and the friendship of peoples without adopting a Leninist attitude toward national nihilism. Dimitrov's advice on the issue made many years ago is very precious for us as well. Given the current complex conditions, Turkey's attitude toward a series of international problems carries an importance for regional and world peace that cannot be underestimated. This attitude, above all, might depend upon the unity of forces favoring peace and democracy in Turkey and the strength of their struggle. The TCP appeals to all forces favoring peace to join the struggle to secure peace and to relieve Turkey from being a factor of tension in the region and to fulfill the following points: Our territory should be purged of all nuclear arms and depots. Turkey should benefit from the Soviet promise that it will not use nuclear arms against countries not deploying nuclear arms within their territories. Turkey should benefit from this historic opportunity. Not a single person favoring peace and wanting close friendship and cooperation with the Islamic countries approves of the NATO decision to use Turkish soil for the Rapid Deployment Force. The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force should under no circumstances benefit from Turkish soil. Permission should not be granted for the use of Turkish soil in provocative actions against Iran. An end should be put to the spy flights being carried out from NATO and U.S. bases stationed in Turkey. The plan to deploy AWACS in Konya should not be realized. There should be bilateral talks between Turkey and Greece outside the framework of NATO without delay in a bid to secure a peaceful and just solution concerning the Aegean, based on the equality of the two countries. The Turkish Armed Forces should withdraw from Cyprus without any preconditions. The TCP believes in the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and nonalignment of Cyprus.

It proposes that the whole of the island be purged of armed forces. The TCP supports efforts directed toward an international conference for securing a peaceful, just and lasting solution in Cyprus and the continuation of the intercommunal talks for the solution of the problems existing between the two communities on the island. Turkey should support the Soviet proposal and should oppose the plan to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in Central Europe. An end should be put to the constantly increasing arms expenditures, plans for the purchase and construction of U.S. planes capable of carrying nuclear arms should be rejected, and cuts from military expenditures should be channeled into social fields. It is impossible to prevent Turkey from being involuntarily dragged into dangerous adventures without taking these most urgent steps.

The TCP believes that Turkey should above all withdraw from NATO. It should dismantle the U.S. bases and annul all the bilateral slavery agreements in order to transform Turkey from a factor of tension in the region to one of peace. A nonaligned Turkey favoring peace can establish genuine relations of friendship with all its neighbors and can attain new possibilities for the solution of the profound economic and social problems now crippling it. This means the formation of a strong foundation for our people's freedom and their democratic rights.

Speaking at the conference in Sofia on the occasion of Dimitrov's 100th birth anniversary, Comrade Bilen went on to explain the junta's oppression in Turkey, the struggles of our people and the struggle waged by the TCP on the issue of the constitution. He said that the party was continuing its struggle under these difficult conditions and that it attached great importance to revitalizing its activities among the masses. He then related Dimitrov's contributions to the TCP. Bilen said:

Dear Comrades, before concluding, I would like to refer to the most current and urgent problem of our joint movement at this historic period when the question of peace or war -- namely, the future of humanity -- is a subject for discussion. The answer is to further strengthen the unity of the world communist and workers parties. The unity of the world communist movement is more important than ever. It is clear that the most important role in gaining new victories against imperialism and in securing world peace falls upon the world communist movement. This spectatular jubilee taking place in Dimitrov's homeland best expresses the strength and expansion of the world communist movement.

Today, at this conference we obviously are stronger. No matter how different the conditions they work under and how different the problems they deal with, these parties are united in trying to fulfil the lofty internationalist duty of thwarting the aggressive policy of imperialism and of securing world peace.

As was stressed by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th congress, the arduous struggle of the communists for peace and against the aggressive policy of imperialism and the arms race, which encompasses the danger of a nuclear holocaust, is a significant factor in strengthening the unity of the world communist movement and increasing its respectability. With the belief that we share the views of the overwhelming majority of fraternal parties, we would like to stress this bare truth. We owe this day, in other words the fact that humanity has been able to avoid a nuclear destruction since 1945 when the first atomic bomb was exploded, to the Soviet Union. At the same time, we are learning from its past, from the rich experience of the Great October Revolution led by Lenin. We see our future in the example of the current lofty Soviet Union.

The memories of the Turkish-Soviet friendship established during our national liberation war have not been erased from the minds of our people. The junta, which is trying to keep up with the crazy arms policy of the likes of Reagan, and the reactionary propaganda machine in its service are trying to erase these memories. The campaign of slander against the Soviet Union, the bastion of peace, is gradually increasing. Reaction is mercilessly attacking us, the communists, and the other forces of peace and democracy with the lie of the so-called Soviet threat. We now see that Italian Communist party leaders have emerged with a line strengthening the imperialist lie concerning the Soviet threat. While the junta is trying to divert us from the lofty path of the October Revolution and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we are hearing similar advice from the leaders of the Italian Communist Party. While we are preparing the masses for the struggle against intolerable exploitation, unemployment and lack of housing, in short against deprivation; while we are proud of the gradual development of socialist democracy; and while we observe the revolutionary effects of these phenomena in ourselves, we are astonished to witness the fact that the Italian Communist Party leadership is slandering real socialism with all its gains. These developments do not help the struggle in our country; on the contrary, they damage it.

Dimitrov's statement to the effect that the attitude toward the Soviet Union of every individual and organization within the workers movement is the touchstone of his or its loyalty to the socialist cause: the interests of the working class, is still valid today. The struggle against the enemies of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is not the duty of communists alone but also of all those in favor of peace and democracy. As has been pointed out in the report read at the recent plenum of our Central Committee, our party has experienced the Leninist view concerning the international importance of the October Revolution.

Dear comrades, the current complex world conditions and the increasing duties of our movement makes the holding of a new international conference of the world communist and workers parties imperative. It is clear that such a move will further strengthen the international unity of our movement and give additional strength to the forces of peace and social progress to pursue their struggle. I thank you for your attention.

TCP ISSUES STATEMENT ON PEACE COMMITTEE TRIAL

TA220918 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement dated 21 June 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The shameful trial of the Turkish Peace Committee officials begins in Istanbul on 24 June 1982. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] calls on all our citizens and every sensible politician to turn their attention to this trial. Leading scientists, artists and politicians, the officials of mass organizations having hundreds of thousands of members will be put on trial. In his indictment, the fascist Colonel Takkeci demands prison terms of up to 30 years just because these persons, the pride of our country and our people, defended peace and struggled to turn our country into a peace factor in the region.

The only truth that cannot be concealed in the world today is that the main question which concerns all the peoples and all the countries in the world now is the question of war or peace. The Peace Committee officials adopted an active stand regarding this issue. They expressed our people's desire for peace.

The junta administration, however, supports the policies of the U.S. administration which constitute the source of the danger of war. For this reason, the junta is subjecting to heavy oppression all those who want to prevent our country from being dragged into fire at the hands of the U.S. administration and the NATO chiefs.

The Peace Committee trial was started directly on the initiative of the ultra pro-American and extreme reactionary General Ersin [ground forces commander and National Security Council member] -- initiatives which even violated the bans imposed by the junta itself.

The junta generals do not have even one piece of evidence that might justify their barbaric oppression of the progressive and patriotic forces.

In his indictments in the Peace Committee trial and the TCP Istanbul trial, the fascist prosecutor Takkeci produces as so-called evidence the charge that these organizations work for the Soviet Union.

The junta generals are trying to base these gross anticommunist and anti-Soviet allegations on the primitive lie that the Soviet Union threatens our country. However, Soviet President Brezhnev announced in a message to the UN disarmament conference that as of 15 June 1982 the Soviet Union would never be the first to resort to nuclear warfare first. This is a historic step. If the United States and the other countries having nuclear weapons follow in the footsteps of the Soviet Union, it is obvious that the danger of war can be prevented.

The junta administration does not disobey the U.S. administration. During the NATO summit in Bonn, the junta's prime minister, Ulusu, voted in line with Reagan's desires on all issues. The junta's foreign minister, Turkmen, ignored the concrete proposals for peace and disarmament posted at the United Nations.

The situation is extraordinarily serious, the junta is pushing Turkey toward fire in order to receive the U.S. administration's support and strengthen its dictatorship. It is not using the option of saving Anatolia -- with all its people, Turkish and Kurdish, with all its historic works of civilization -- from a nuclear war that will completely destroy it.

In the face of the latest step taken by the Soviet Union, the truth is unequivocally and undebatably clear: If our lands are purged of the United States' nuclear weapons, then our country will be saved from the destructive results of a possible nuclear war. It is these nuclear missiles that threaten our country. The U.S. and NATO bosses who insist on the strategy of the first nuclear strike, are turning our beautiful country into a target of a nuclear war.

[The junta] is trying to let the Peace Committee officials rot in the dungeons because they opposed all these things, because they are carrying out an honorable and great duty.

The TCP calls on all our people: Let us save the Peace Committee officials from the hands of the junta. Let us not put peace on trial. Let us get rid of the U.S. nuclear missiles in our country. Let us save our future.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee, 21 June 1982

VOTCP RAPS NATO GENERAL ROGERS' VISIT TO TURKEY

TA221028 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "NATO's Inauspicious Owl, General Rogers, Is in Turkey Once Again"]

[Excerpts] Gen Bernard Rogers, the commander of the NATO Eurpoean allied forces is in Turkey once again. It is not this NATO chief's first visit to Turkey. Rogers came to Turkey twice secretly in July and August 1980, before the 12 September coup. At the time, he went back and forth between Ankara and Athens ensuring that, in line with the Rogers plan, Greece rejoined NATO's military wing. He had also imposed the NATO plan about the Aegean Sea on both Turkey ahd Greece.

Now the chief of NATO's military wing is in Turkey once again. This time he will hold direct talks with Evren. Rogers' visit comes at a time when Greece's relations with NATO are tense and when the junta in Turkey is speeding up its provocations against Greece.

On 17 June, the Soviet newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported that the Greek Government had sumitted a note of protest to the Turkish Government following a violation of Greek airspace by 16 Turkish warplanes in the northern Aegean. The aim of the NATO chiefs is obvious: To use the reactionary junta in Turkey as a tool to threaten Greece and ultimately to impose the NATO plan on both countries. To use the chauvinistic provocations of the reactionary junta in Turkey as trump cards to break the anti-imperialist movement and anti-NATO resistance in Greece; to exacerbate the existing conflicts and tension between the two countries in order to impose NATO's hegemonistic plans on both countries under the guise of a mediator.

That is General Rogers' aim. In the comming days we will see whether this aim will be achieved or not.

On the other hand, it is reported that General Rogers will carry out certain inspections in Erzurum and Van. It is known that there is a nuclear weapons arsenal in Erzurum. The Van airport is being expanded to accomodate B-52 planes, which carry heavy strategic weapons, as well as F-111 aircraft. The British newspaper NEW STATESMAN reported that under a secret American plan, Van will be the general headquarters of the attack units called RDF. This is not a coincidence because the RDF is under the command of General Rogers.

It is obvious, Dear Listeners: First Pentagon chief Weinberger came to Turkey and the Turkish-American Joint Defense Group was set up. Then, the architect of the RDF, Richard Perle, arrived in April. He chaired the meeting of the Turkish-American Joint Defense Group. After that, Secretary of State and former NATO Commander in Chief Haig visited Turkey. Now, General Rogers, the commander of NATO's military wing and of the RDF, is visting Turkey.

Our country, which is groaning under the claws of the junta generals, has been turned into an inn for the U.S. and NATO warmongers. They each come with a new death plan. The junta generals stamp their approval on every death plan. The United States' and NATO's vultures are roaming above our country. The junta generals, who have opened our land to the United States' RDF, are demanding 30-year prison terms for officials of the Turkish Peace Committee. Fifty-two officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker unions are facing death sentences.

The TCP makes the following call on all our people against the junta generals' policies of treason and destruction: It is not our fate to be dragged into the flames of war by the U.S. administration. This can be resisted. The junta's oppression can be repelled. If all peace-loving forces unite and raise our voices we can win the struggle to live in peace and security. The artiwar popular movement rising in all countries today is on our side. The TCP calls on all peaceful and democratic forces to wage a joint struggle, shoulder to shoulder, against the U.S. death plans, the RDF, AWACS planes and nuclear missiles and against the junta.

AUSTRIA

GAS DELIVERIES NEGOTIATED WITH SOVIET MINISTER

AU211138 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Hane Christof Unger report on Trade Minister Staribacher's activities in Budapest and Vienna]

[Excerpt] The topic of natural gas is on the Trade Minister Staribacher's agenda today. Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Grigorevich Osipov arrived in Vienna today. Staribacher will be finalizing with him until Wednesday the agreements on new gas deliveries from the Soviet Union. As of 1984-85 1.3 billion more cubic meters of natural gas will be purchased from the USSR and there will be tough bargaining in the next few hours about the price. It will probably be a little less than 2.90 schillings per cubic meter.

GREECE

KIPRIANOU TO VISIT ATHENS FOR TALKS 30 JUN

NC211951 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] President Kiprianou will come to Athens from London on 30 June. A meeting will be held the same day in which Prime Minister Papandreou, Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis and officials will also attend. Views on the course of the Cyprus issue will be exchanged.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT SETS TERMS FOR UNIFIL CONTINUATION

PM211443 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Sytze van der Zee dispatch: "Van Agt Calls UNIFIL's Situation Intolerable"]

[Text] New York, 17 Jun — According to Prime Minister van Agt, the situation in southern Lebanon, where the Netherlands UNIFIL detachment is deployed, is "completely intolerable." During talks with representatives of other UNIFIL nations he said that things could not go on as they had been. Since there are still Israeli troops in the Netherlands section, Dutch troops are unable to do anything.

It is said that the Israelis are using all means to attempt to prevent the Dutch unit from giving humanitarian aid to the local population. But despite this the Netherlands is prepared in principle to keep its troops in southern Lebanon, the prime minister said, on condition that the terms of service are fixed in a Security Council resolution. The other UNIFIL nations also gave their support to this position.

The informal talks took place at the request of Prime Minister van Agt. The Swedish foreign minister was also present. The other UNIFIL nations (Ireland, Senegal, Norway, France, Fiji, Nepal, Italy, Ghana and Nigeria) were represented by their UN ambassadors.

Next Saturday the UNIFIL mandate runs out, and it seems certain that it will not automatically be extended for another 6 months as has been customary in the past.

The intention is that on Friday morning [18 June] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will consult the members of the Security Council about a possible extension of the mandate. The Security Council will reach a decision on Friday or Saturday. According to a spokesman for the Netherlands UN mission yesterday there was still no suggestion that the Soviet Union would use its veto or that the United States would start to provide a section of UNIFIL forces.

The spokesman said that Van Agt was not trying to take the place of the Security Council with his proposal for informal talks, which took place at the Dutch mission's offices. No decisions were made and no conclusions were drawn, although it was said that those who participated in the talks were all more or less on the same wavelength. The possibility has not been ruled out that in the absence of a definite decision the mandate could be extended for a short period.

SWITZERLAND

PRC'S HUANG HOLDS TALKS WITH AUBERT 21 JUN

NC212246 Paris AFP in English 2221 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bern, June 21 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his Swiss counterpart, Pierre Aubert, met here today to discuss current international issues, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The announcement said Mr Huang was in Switzerland on a private visit.

UNITED KINGDOM

THATCHER ON POSTPONEMENT OF GIBRALTAR TALKS

LD212214 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2132 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Mrs Thatcher said tonight Britain would not have been prepared to discuss the sovereignty of Gibraltar at talks which were to have taken place with Spain in Portugal this week. The prime minister was, in effect, confirming a strong Spanish belief that after the Falklands victory, Britain saw the talks as something of a cosmetic exercise.

Senior Spanish diplomats said tonight that was a major reason why Spain had sought the postponement of the talks and had not been prepared to lift the restrictions on Gibraltar which would have opened the frontier.

Mrs Thatcher, who was answering questions from Scandanavian journalists, said it was sad the talks had been postponed. She had hoped Spain would have lifted the restrictions on Gibraltar so talks could start -- but not on sovereignty. She said: "the fact is that the whole of our belief and the whole of the belief in democracy is that it is the people that matter.

"It's the people that shall have the right to make their own choice about their own future."

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 124 *28 June 1982*

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EC COMMISSION CHAIRMAN THORN CONTINUES VISIT

Views EC-U.S. Relations

AU251249 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Report on interview with Gaston Thorn, chairman of the European Community Commission, in Vienna on 24 June]

[Excerpt] In a talk with DIE PRESSE in Vienna on Thursday European Community Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn showed concern about the serious differences between the European Community and the United States. In Thorn's opinion it should be "very difficult" to resolve the problems which have arisen as a result of the latest exacerbation of U.S. embargo stipulation regarding the Soviet gas pipeline.

According to Thorn, it is necessary for both sides to come to talks very quickly and to get the quarrel under control. Otherwise, the results of numerous talks would be "encumbered with a burden." In this context the commission chairman expressly referred to the GATT conference scheduled for the end of 1982. "We must get things under control even before the summer holidays, or at the latest by the fall."

Thorn stressed that he did "not want any retaliation, any war." No one is interested in such an escalation. Nevertheless, he said, he had been compelled to explain to the Americans "that we cannot put up with this because it is unjust, it will not lead to anything good, and it tears open many wounds." These tensions are "bad for international trade, and even bad for America."

The European Community politician expressed disappointment at the fact that, with his latest embargo measures, U.S. President Reagan has broken promises he made to the Europeans at the Versailles world economic summit early in June. Thorn literally declared: "Quite frankly, if a friend does something one would not have expected of him, one is disappointed."

Commenting on the latest remarks by French President Mitterrand about the disadvantages the European Community would incur through Spain's joining it, Thorn called these remarks as something "not to be taken too seriously." Thorn did not exclude the possibility that this might be an indication of a veto by the French chief of state. It has been known for a long time that some problems exist, and it cannot be ruled out that the European Community's third enlargement might involve even more problems than did the second one. But now it is necessary to tackle these problems and to resolve them, he said.

Comments on Lebanon

AU251124 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Harry Sichrowski interview with European Community Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn and Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna on 24 June -- recorded, in German]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Chairman Thorn, one of the main topics of your talks with Chancellor Kreisky was the Lebanon issue. To what extent do you share the chancellor's views, to what extent are your views or those of the European Community different?

[Thorn] Let me tell you first of all that of course I have come to Vienna to discuss the economic relations between Austria and the Community now that our agreement has been in effect for 10 years. But the current events in the Middle East have unfortunately taken up a large part of our time at the talks. Like the chancellor, the Ten, which perhaps has hardly ever before spoken so clearly and so sharply as it did on 9 June, condemns the attitude of Israel, which invaded Lebanon and still refuses to comply with the UN resolutions and to withdraw.

We are of the opinion that Israel, as well as all other forces which have occupied Lebanon, should withdraw as quickly as possible, as fast as they can, so that we can all then help to reunite Lebanon, to restore its sovereignty and to build it up again.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, it is known that you have a very definite attitude toward the events in the Middle East. Are you, in general, satisfied with the attitude of the European Community, and of Chairman Thorn?

[Kreisky] Chairman Thorn is an expert on the Middle East. I know that it goes chiefly to his personal credit that on several occasions the Community took such clear-cut positions on Middle East questions, and that it showed understanding. We actually believed that gradually U.S. public opinion would also undergo a change in this respect, and that thus a gradual change would also result in the Israeli position. Of course all that is futile at the moment. These hopes have been crushed by Israel's military action, by the war. Now the Community, as I see it, is a large political association of free democratic states, and hence I have used the opportunity of its chairman's visit for directing an urgent appeal to these states and governments to go a few steps further in the Lebanon issue. Needless to say we, Austria, would follow on this road.

Possibility of Sanctions

AU251125 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Report on 24 June talks between European Community Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn and Chancellor Kreisky in Vienna — recorded, in German]

[Excerpt] [Moderator] In addition to the bilateral questions the war in Lebanon was discussed in the Kreisky-Thorn talks. Both call for Israel's withdrawl. Chancellor Kreisky in reply to the question how this could be achieved said:

[Kreisky] Primarily I believe that the means that should be employed are the ones which are stipulated in the UN Charter. I cannot imagine that in the event of such a flagrant violation of international law, that is, starting a war, that all these means will not be used. That seems to me the most important aspect for the time being. The United Nations must make use of these means. They are primarily sanctions. As regrettable as this may be, there is no other way to deal with a belligerent.

[Question] Can the commission conceive the possibility of sanctions?

[Thorn] There has been talk about sanctions where other countries were concerned, on earlier occasions. And let me remind you that the Ten declared as early as 9 June that if Israel fails to comply with the demands of the United Nations and of the Ten, the Community would have to consider in the near future what further steps it must take. And I think that if one speaks of further steps, then sanctions are at least one of the possibilities or answers that are mainly available. Now I cannot predict what will happen — on Monday and Tuesday the state and government chiefs of the Ten will meet with the commission in Brussels, and we will of course discuss this problem. And by then the Community will have heard what Mr Kreisky's views are and what views are held by others, and I believe that now the time has come for Europe to answer, to take a stance.

Kreisky Toast at Dinner

AU251243 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Report on Kreisky toast at a dinner given for Gaston Thorn, chairman of the European Community Commission, in Vienna on 24 June]

[Text] Vienna (AZ) — Sanctions against Israel because of its invasion of Lebanon have been demanded by Chancellor Kreisky. In a toast on the occasion of the visit of Gaston Thorn, chairman of the European Community Commission, he directed to the Europeans, to the Soviet Union and to the United States an ardent appeal to do everything possible to bring about Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon.

Kreisky appealed to Washington and Moscow to "make joint efforts to halt the murdering." The chancellor referred to UNICEF reports that through the Lebanon war at least 10,000 people have been killed, 40,000 wounded and 600,000 forced to flee.

Kreisky continued: "We, who have survived the horrors of two world wars, must not create the impression that we have forgotten what we pledged at the end of World War II. Hence I direct an urgent appeal to the statesmen to jointly support the end of the fighting in Lebanon and to ensure that the Palestinian people at long last be granted their legitimate rights."

In his toast the chancellor then called upon the European Community chairman, who himself had made a fact-finding tour to the Arab world, as a witness "that there was a high degree of readiness for negotiations not only in most Arab countries but also in the PLO." The European peoples, Kreisky said, cannot remain silent if they do not want to lose all credibility in the Arab world." Israel's attitude, which constitutes a violation of international law, requires at least the use of the sanctions stipulated in Article 41 of the UN Charter. This article provides for cutting off trade, transport and communications relations with countries acting counter to unequivocal UN decisions.

On Thursday, Kreisky received a letter from the Lebanese Government thanking him for the stance he had taken on the Lebanon war together with Kirchschlaeger and Mitterrand.

PLO'S FRANJI HANDS KRIESKY 'ARAFAT MESSAGE

AU251245 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report on interview with PLO's Bonn representative Abdallah Franji in Vienna -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- Abdallah Franji, PLO representative in Bonn, described his talk with Chancellor Kreisky late in the evening on Wednesday as extremely cordial. In a talk with DIE PRESSE Franji paid tribute to the "solidaristic attitude" displayed by Kreisky vis-a-vis the Palestinians. Franji had brought the chancellor a message from PLO chief 'Arafat in which 'Arafat expressed the Palestinians' bewilderment at the unfeelingness [teilnahmslosigkeit] of the Western mass media in the face of the Israeli attitude in southern Lebanon.

Appeals to SI

AU251244 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (SK) -- "We expect the Socialist International to intensify its practical measures to halt this barbaric invasion and to force the attackers to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon. Verbal condemnations are no longer sufficient." This is stated in a telegram from PLO chief 'Arafat to Cypriot Socialist Party Chief Lyssarides, who passed the message on to Kreisky. "Our people expect concrete measures."

'UNOFFICIAL' SUMMIT MEETING HELD IN TIROL

AU251345 Vienna KURIER in German 25 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Once more Austria has become a junction for international politics: In the wake of Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's mediating role in the dispute over Kampuchea, an unofficial foreign ministers' summit meeting will be held this weekend in Alpbach Tirol, on the future of Kampuchea, which is occupied by Vietnam.

Prominent visitors are expected to attend this high-level meeting on Kampuchea's future: In addition to Thai Foreign Minister Air Marshal Sitthi Savetsila and Malaysian Foreign Minister Shafie, the deputy foreign ministers of Singapore and Indonesia are also expected in Alpbach. The Malaysian [foreign minister] will thank Pahr on behalf of the ASEAN countries for his mediation efforts in the Kampuchean conflict.

NETHERLANDS

CDA STILL UNDECIDED ON NUCLEAR ARMS DEPLOYMENT

PM241127 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague -- In its updated election program the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] has once again avoided adopting any firm position on the deployment or otherwise of new nuclear arms in the Netherlands. "The CDA," the appendix to last year's election program 'A Meaningful Life' states, "does not want any steps to be taken on the deployment or otherwise of medium-range nuclear arms in the Netherlands which could harm talks in Geneva."

In this respect the CDA has taken a step backward from its earlier position. Last year it said that "at present" the Netherlands was unable to reach a decision and that if a decision were necessary at that moment, it would be negative. In its updated election program the CDA is leaving all its options open -- in the coming years the party could on the basis of this program move in any direction, although it is stated that policy is aimed at preventing the deployment of new nuclear arms.

VAN AGT COMMENTS ON ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

PM251445 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 19 Jun -- According to Foreign Minister van Agt, Israel's action in Lebanon is out of proportion and in conflict with international law. He said this yesterday in the Second Chamber, a majority of whose members were either critical or very critical of Israel's recent action.

The foreign minister agreed with a motion submitted by Labor Party member Ter Beek asking for an investigation into steps which could be taken in the event of an Israeli refusal to withdraw from Lebanon. However, he had greater difficulty in accepting a second Ter Beek motion concerning the involvement of Dutch industry in possible supplies of F-16 aircraft to Israel by the United States. The minister said that government intervention could harm the Fokker Aircraft Company, and also that it was impossible to ascertain which aircraft would receive the parts supplied by Fokker.

The minister also declared his agreement with a motion from Democrats '66 member Nuis condemning the Israeli action as "a flagrant violation of international law" and calling for the "withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon."

Van Agt declared that a full solution to the conflict is the Middle East is unthinkable without mutual recognition on the part of Israel and the PLO. On the question of the involvement of the PLO in peace talks he referred to the view of the EEC nations who have expressed their support for a place for the PLO at the negotiating table. The reestablishment of the soverignty of the legal government in Lebanon, called for in a motion by People's Party for Freedom and Democracy member Ploeg, was described by Van Agt as the objective of this policy. This motion also called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops with the exception of the UNIFIL peace-keeping force. Ploeg pointed out that he did not want to point an accusing finger in the text at any of the parties involved.

The foreign minister was opposed to a motion submitted by Van der Spek (Pacifist Socialist Party) calling for the immediate termination of Dutch participation in the UNIFIL force in Lebanon. Van Agt also disagreed with a motion from Communist Party of the Netherlands member Schreuders calling for support for the Palestinian Red Crescent.

The Chamber will vote next week on the motions submitted.

BONN LEADERS REACT TO HAIG'S RESIGNATION

Schmidt Sends Telegram

LD261048 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt thanked the resigned U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig in the name of the FRG, for his work and assured him of continuing friendship. In a telegram published on Saturday in Bonn Schmidt said that he is sad about his resignation. Schmidt confirmed Haig's great understanding of world problems and praised him as a creative statesman. Haig's firm belief in communality has been invaluable for the alliance and its member states.

Genscher Optimistic on Shultz

DW280832 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] A friend of the Europeans has resigned from his post. What news have you received in his context?

[Answer] I believe that you are right in saying that Haig has been a friend of the Europeans. Above all he is familiar with our problems, and while secretary of state he always considered himself the guardian of U.S.-European relations. Viewed from this angle everyone among us will, of course, regret the personal decision he took, and all we can do is hope that under the impression of this decision the U.S. administration will continue a policy along the lines he had in mind, namely, a policy of close cooperation with Europe.

In this respect the personality of his successor actually gives cause to hope, because George Shultz is a man who, for reasons other than Haig's, feels allied with Europe, has many personal friends in Germany and Europe, including the chancellor, and in whose case we may be sure that, like his predecessor, he will endeavor to eliminate the problems between Europe and the United States to the extent that they exist.

[Question] Surely a U.S. action caused irritation here in Bonn. I mean the U.S. President's pipe embargo. Do you believe that this helped prompt the secretary of state to resign?

[Answer] It would be premature to form a judgment on this now. Yet, I will not rule out the possibility that this might be one of the reasons for Haig's personal decision.

[Question] Are you sure that the successor will really continue the great lines of transatlantic policy, or could something change after all in the European scene as a result of the personnel reshuffle?

[Answer] No, in that case I don't think so. As I said, the successor is a man who for reasons other than Haig's -- who knew Europe from his work here in NATO -- feels allied with Europe. And we should not forget that we have just had a NATO summit in Bonn by which the common positions in very decisive issues of the alliance have been stipulated once again. This NATO summit had been well prepared and therefore also forms a reliable basis for cooperation.

Apel Views Arms Talks

DW280845 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Defense Minister Hans Apel interview by reporter Lenz in Bonn; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Were you surprised by yesterday's resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Haig?

[Answer] I was very much surprised because I am an old friend of Al Haig's. He was for many years the commander in chief of NATO in Europe. I am also somewhat shocked. Yet it is not my business to comment on American policy. I am convinced that we will be able to pursue a good policy together as before.

[Question] Do you think that this resignation will have repercussions with regard to arms control negotiations which have just begun?

[Answer] I am not at all convinced of that. I am much more convinced that they will proceed according to plan because this has been agreed by NATO and confirmed as well as supported by President Reagan here in Bonn at the NATO summit meeting.

[Question] It has been learned that Haig resigned, among other things, because of the gas pipeline embargo with which he did not agree. Do you think that some positive changes might be in the offing in this respect and that Reagan has realized the signs and might possibly give in?

[Answer] I would wish it were so, but I cannot judge whether this will happen because this decision is naturally also casting a shadow at the very good results of Bonn and Versailles.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES NATO SUMMIT WITH USSR ENVOY

LD251532 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher explained the decisions of the Bonn NATO summit, especially as regards East-West relations and questions of arms control and disarmament, to Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir S. Semenov on Friday before his departure for Moscow.

The Foreign Ministry said that Genscher expressed the Federal Government's expectation that this sign of Western unity and this sincere signal of peace and understanding will be taken seriously in Moscow and will be positively answered. Semenov is traveling to the USSR for a vacation.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE LEADER MEETS WITH GENSCHER

LD251536 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Jun (DPA) -- In Bonn today the secretary general of the Islamic Conference organization, Habib Chatti, urged the Federal Republic and the other EEC countries to distance themselves from the U.S.' pro-Israeli stance in the Lebanon conflict and to support "right and justice." Following a meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Chatti told newsmen he regretted Bonn's restraint and did not exclude as a "last resort" sanctions by the Islamic countries against the West if Israel could not be persuaded to withdraw from Lebanon.

Chatti welcomed the Federal Government's basic support for the rights of the Palestinians and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon but he said he would rather have a promise of action.

The former Tunisian foreign minister strongly rejected the demand by Israel and the United States for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, that is to say the Syrians too. He pointed out that the Syrian units were stationed in Lebanon legally on the basis of a decision by all Arab countries, while Israel, he said, had violated international law and the UN Charter with its invasion. Genscher had told him that the European Community had still not defined its attitude in this queston.

Chatti, whose organization includes 43 Islamic states, reminded the Europeans that, in contrast to the United States, they had special ties, including economic ones, with the Middle East region. "In contrast to the countries on the other side of the Iron Curtain, the West Europeans are not satellites," Chatti said. "They are partners with the United States." To stand for right and justice meant in the case of Lebanon to adopt a different stance from that of the United States.

The Foreign Ministry in Bonn today spoke of "Israeli aggression" in Lebanon. A ministry statement said that Genscher's talk with Chatti focused on the question of "how an end can be achieved to Israeli aggression." Genscher had again stressed the need for the reestablishment of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Chatti, whose agenda also included a meeting this afternoon with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state in the chancellor's office, stressed several times that at the moment it was premature to speak of sanctions by the Islamic world against the West. But when all diplomatic and other possibilities had been exhausted there could be a repeat of the 1973 Arab oil boycott. He welcomed Baghdad's announcement that Iraqi troops would be withdrawn from all Iranian territory by the end of June as a "factor favoring a peace" between Iraq and Iran. The two Islamic states had, however, weakened the Arab world with their war, facilitated the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and served Western interests.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL URGES EXTENDING MILITARY SERVICE

LD271016 Hamburg DPA in German 0601 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 27 Jun (DPA) -- Klaus-Dieter Leisler, secretary of state in the Ministry of Defense, believes that the Bundestag should decide on the extension of basic military service from the present 15 months to at least 18 months as early as 1985. In an interview on South German Radio Leisler said on Sunday that the legislation in question should be rackled right at the beginning of the new legislative period. The measure is necessary since the expected fall in the birthrate caused by the pill will become evident as early as 1985.

Leisler said that the long-term commission on the future of the Bundeswehr estimates that if no changes are introduced the Bundeswehr will have approximately 100,000 fewer soldiers in 1995. In the interests of security, exemption from military service will have to be reduced. Many young people are entering the federal border guards or the police rather than the Bundeswehr. This practice will have to reduced in favor of the forces.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS WOMEN IN BUNDESWEHR BY 1985

LD272300 Hamburg DPA in German 1849 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Hamburg, 27 Jun (DPA) -- The inspector general of the Bundeswehr, Juergen Brandt, has in an interview for the Monday edition of HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT voiced the opinion that "security is no longer guaranteed without women in the Bundeswehr." Brandt explained that it was not the case, as in World War II, of having a load of girls for menial work. The inclusion of women in military service made sense only if all the ranks, right up to that of general, were opened for women. Given the legal framework, he saw volunteer female soldiers in the barracks in fairly large numbers from 1990 onwards, but the first officer cadets in around 1985.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

BRANDT: U.S. EMBARGO 'DISTURBING, UNREASONABLE'

LD251408 Hamburg DPA in German 1234 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Jun (DPA) — SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has described the American administration's decision to intensify its trade embargo against the Soviet Union as "extremely distrubing and unreasonable." Referring in Bonn today to Washington's embargo policy, which is hindering the natural gas pipeline deal between several West European countries and the Soviet Union, Brandt said that "the European allies ought not to be treated in this manner." Brandt indirectly urged these countries to stick to their legitimate interests in this deal.

In a speech to the German-American security conference of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, Brandt called upon the United States and the Soviet Union to show mutual accommodation and trust in order to make progress possible in disarmament in particular. He said that a zero option at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe could only be achieved "if the negotiating partners do not adhere rigidly to their initial positions but soon take steps toward one another."

Brandt said that there are great hopes in connection with a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party and state head Leonid Brezhnev which might take place in the autumn. He said that it ought to reestablish a minimum of mutual trust, without which relations between the world powers and efforts for arms control could make no progress.

Pipeline Deal Will Go Through

LD272126 Hamburg DPA in Germany 2052 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Cologne, 27 Jun (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said that he is under no illusions that the new American secretary of state, George Shultz, will hold a different opinion with reference to the gas pipeline deal than that of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In a Westdeutscher Rundfunk [WDR] Television interview Lambsdorff said on Sunday evening that he does not believe that a difference of opinion could reappear there. This subject would be discussed calmly and carefully. Lambsdorff appeared confident that this deal would be carried through and the pipeline built. "We will receive the gas, though the American measures can somewhat impede, delay and make this more expensive. But there is no doubt that the countries involved are technically in a position to carry this deal through."

Paper Views Consequences

DW241435 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 24 Jun 82 p 2

[Eberhard Wisdorff commentary]

[Text] Once again the governmental window dressers have laid it on much too thick. The artfully errected edifice of the Versailles summit agreements of the seven most important industrial countries just slightly more than 2 weeks ago is a shambles now that the United States has destroyed the laboriously created trust through a number of concrete steps. Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff seemed to have an early foreboding when he, during the conference, set agreement on the minimum interest rates and Washington's department on the issue of punitive steel tariffs as the criterion for a successful meeting.

It becomes even worse. The announcement of compensatory tariffs, the continuing difficulties regarding the issue of interest rates and the completely diverging interpretation of the agreement on reserve in the grant of credits to the East immediately after the summit were followed by the extension of the U.S. embargo against the Soviet Union to European licensees with all its consequences on the international legal awareness, the division of labor and loyalty to reaties.

The latest critic in the Bundestag on Wednesday was Finance Minister Lahnstein who, with a view to Washington's step, spoke of a hardly understandable politization of important sections of world trade.

This is true indeed in the relationship between Europe and the United States. A dangerous mixture emerges from the pursuit of the stubborn Ostpolitik concepts of the United States and the disregard for evolved rules of international economic exchange. The discussion on the role of trade with the East and the credit relations with the Warsaw Pact has lately been waged broadly enough with all the pros and cons. Likewise it was clear that the basic positions could not be bridged between Washington and the Europeans. Yet, the brutal U.S. course of action allows conclusions which hitherto had not been evident with such clarity.

1. Reagan pursues his Ostpolitik concept of wringing concessions from Moscow adamantly, despite his conciliatory deportment in Europe.

2. The efforts to maintain free world trade and the struggle against protectionism just avowed in Versailles will be seriously impaired. Modes of deportment similar to a trade war cannot be ruled out, as indicated by initial utterances of French European Affairs Minister Chandernagor in the EC Council of Ministers.

3. The Federal Government must reckon that Washington's pressure will continue with regard to a reduction in the Hermes guarantees for business with the East. Bonn had not derived this commitment from the Versailles agreements.

4. Reagan's course of action is bound to enhance the doubts of whether a change has taken place in Washington's North-South policy on whether this policy will further be made to predominantly serve the goals of Ostpoltik.

5. Shadows are also cast on the forthcoming disarmament negotiations and on the will to achieve genuine progress.

Bonn cannot possibly be spared the accusation of an erroneous assessment. Lahnstein admitted this indirectly in the Bundestag. The repair of the rifts in European-U.S. relations will take time and strength.

'Reagan Tramples Free Trade'

DW240927 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 25 Jun 82 p 15

[Rudolf Herlt Commentary]

[Text] It will no longer be possible to take avowals at world economic summits so seriously. At the last summit in Versailles the heads of state and government from the seven most important states of the noncommunist world had agreed "to pursue vis-a-vis the USSR and Eastern Europe a reasonable and nuanced economic course of action in harmony with our political and security interests." Earlier they had renewed the solemn vow that they would "resist protectionist pressure and trade-distorting practice" so as to promote stability and jobs through trade and growth.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan had hardly returned home when his administration ordered compensation tariffs against European steel imports. But this was only the first move. The second followed directly in its wake. Without consulting Bonn the President decided to prohibit not only U.S.-supplier deliveries for the planned European-Soviet natural gas pipe deal but also such deliveries by foreign licenses of U.S. companies and by U.S. subsidiaries abroad.

Obviously he cannot foreget the idea of enforcing political good behaviour by Eastern rulers by punitive actions. The natural gas pipe deal is one of the standard topics of the members of the Washington government who demand hardness toward the Soviet Union. In a rather starry-eyed fashion they expect the Soviets to be unable to continue arming if they cease earning any Western foreign exchange.

The Federal Government sees advantages to both sides in this deal, because Western firms are supposed to supply all technical installations and the pipes while the Soviets will pay later with gas deliveries. Reagan considers the deal a transaction which will make the Soviets richer and the European gas consumers more dependent on the Soviets. Telefunken AEC-Corporation, which is struggling for survival, has received a order for 47 of the total of 120 gas turbines. Because of the U.S. sanctions at the beginning of the year, which applied solely to U.S. companies, the U.S. General Electric Corporation was unable to supply the rotors by which the pressure is produced in the Siberian-European natural gas pipeline.

The AEG corporation had stated even then that is has licenses that would allow it to produce the rotors on its own. Yet the licensee would be violating the contract if he failed to join the boycott by the Americans. If the licensee had already been obligated to join any boycott under the license contract, the intensification of the sanctions would have been unnecessary. But Reagan also intended to prevent European subsidiaries of U.S. trusts from carrying out the orders that had been banned for their parent enterprises and their licensees.

This is a blow to international division of labor. Without the mutual exchange of technical know-how this division of labor just cannot unfold its prosperity-creating forces. In the future any enterprise will take a very close look at U.S. license contracts. If they contain the commitment to join any boycott deemed necessary by the U.S. Government, European companies presumably will no longer sign such contracts. Such trade-distorting practices hit both sides, the licensees and the U.S. licensers -- but least of all the Soviets. Surely the American farmers will not regret this. They supply the Soviets with their excess grain, with Washington's blessing, first against cash and soon on credit.

Reagan tramples on free world trade. He thereby jeopardizes thousands of jobs. At best he can delay the deal, but he cannot stop it.

SCHMIDT, NORDIC LEADERS HOLD TALKS IN KIEL

LD271744 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Kiel, 27 Jun (DPA) -- The heads of government of the five Nordic countries -- Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland -- as well as Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt all described as extremely important, useful and rational the 2 days of talks which they held this weekend in Kiel. Following a 5-hour boat trip around Kiel, the chancellor today told journalists that he felt that this meeting "has surely consolidated" the friendship between the five Nordic countries and the Federal Republic of Germany. Talks of this type should be continued.

The Nordic heads of government, Anker Jorgensen (Denmark), Kaare Willoch (Norway), Thoroddsen (Iceland) had been invited to Kiel by the minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein, Gerhard Stoltenberg, to mark the centenary of Kiel week. Schmidt said that in their talks they touched on world economic and world trade issues as well as problems of disarmament and the current danger areas in the Near and Middle East. Afghanistan and the Namibia question were also discussed.

Neither Schmidt nor the Nordic heads of government gave any further details, but they all stressed their broad agreement. Denmark's head of government Anker Jorgensen emphasized the very good links between his country and the Federal Republic and announced on behalf of everyone that the Nordic Council is to discuss how and when the federal chancellor is to be invited to one of the Nordic countries to continue these contacts. Sweden's Prime Minister Falldin said he is gratified that it is possible to discuss the existing problems openly even "when differing security policy solutions have been found."

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'SURPRISED' AT HAIG RESIGNATION

LD261208 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] In Paris Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson and his entourage say they are very surprised by the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state whose knowledge of European affairs was, I quote, of great value. Moreover, in Paris, the U.S. veto which has still prevented the adoption of the resolution on Lebanon is regretted. The Foreign Ministry emphasizes that the immediate objectives of the text of the proposal were avoiding the battle of Beirut and the destruction of the civilian population, and of restoring Lebanese sovereignty in Beirut. Bearing in mind the preliminary contacts between all the delegations, in particular with the American delegation, the Quai d'Orsay in Paris believed it could avoid the rejection of its text.

CHEYSSON-ATTRIBUTED REMARKS ON U.S. VETO DENIED

NC250948 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, Jun 25 (AFP) — Remarks attributed to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, according to which he expected the United States to veto France's demand that Israel respect the Lebanese ceasefire, were categorically denied by the Foreign Ministry here today.

French President Francois Mitterrand said yesterday the demand would be referred to the United Nations Security Council.

Mr Cheysson was quoted as having said at a parliamentary dinner last night, that he expected the U.S. to veto the French move. He was also reported, in (?personal) conversation, to have regretted the attitude of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, whom he described as "totally in the hands of the Israelis."

Today's Foreign Ministry statement said, "Mr Cheysson, who granted no interviews to journalists during the Thursday night reception...categorically denies the remarks attributed to him."

JOBERT COMMENTS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD251440 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Telephone interview with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert at the Foreign Trade Ministry by unnamed radio correspondent — live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Minister, what do you think of this rapid worsening of trade relations between Europe and the United States, and how in your opinion can Europe react?

[Answer] You say we are witnessing a rapid worsening of trade relations. This is not quite so. We are now witnessing a rapid intensification [resserrement] of the U.S trade game in relation to Europe. That is slightly different. I mean that we are still in the preliminary, tactical stage: Everyone is knocking, I dare not say his enemy but let us say his partner, and trying to intimidate him, to divide him, wanting to measure his degree of cohesion. In this respect the United States has completely succeeded in its operation, though not in the way it wanted since European cohesion recently manifested itself on the issue of steel.

[Question] We will return to the two big problems, the two large issues which are the embargo of equipment intended for the European pipeline, and steel.

But, in general, in your opinion does the United States now take no account at all of what the Europeans and the French in particular are saying or may want? For we are seeing the dollar [word indistinct] at almost Fr7 we are seeing that the United States is becoming organized and taking protectionist measures. The Europeans are objecting and protesting greatly but in the end this has no effect.

[Answer] They would be quite wrong to take no account at all of what their European partners are telling them, and of the interests of their partners, since we are all in an alliance — the Atlantic alliance -- which is a military alliance, but also an economic, monetary and cultural one. It would certainly deal a serious blow to the spirit of the alliance, even to the practice of the alliance, and this is what is at stake. This could be the end of the road. We must therefore take this very seriously and they especially must realize that they are part of a community in which they are very important, but that it is not sufficient to be important in a community to be listened to, to win all the deals and to secure all the solutions, even outside the agreed regulations. The United States is showing itself to a world which is somewhat surprised, but which should have realized earlier that it is the most protectionist power in the world, and that it defends this protectionism which suits it by means which are right at the limitation of the commitments it has undertaken.

[Question] Yesterday, Minister, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt got very angry with the Americans....

[Answer] He was not wrong....

[Question] Yes. Concerning this embargo on equipment intended for the construction of the pipeline between the Soviet Union and Europe. Is the French reaction the same? In other words, are you as angry as the Germans?

[Answer] Listen, the French reaction is already included in the decision adopted by the European council of the Ten last week, which states quite explicitly that the U.S. pretension to regulate through trade the use of processes which were exported by the United States, and on the soil of their partners is an exorbitant pretension under current international law. This was the opinion of the European council last week.

[Question] There is the war over equipment intended for the pipeline, and now the steel war has surfaced again with the American decision to control, if I understood correctly, to have better or more control over steel imports. Will you react to this issue and does this seem to you another attack on Europe?

[Answer] Yes, the procedure started by the United States will now develop over several months, and there is a possibility that the situation will become more tense or more relaxed. There is a very full dossier on relations between Europe and the United States concerning steel, textiles, and the common agricultural policy in which France and the French are especially concerned. Freedom of trade must also be arranged to everyone's benefit, not to the benefit of the most powerful, so that freedom is something which is perceived and not something for others.

AFP TO BROADEN TV, PHOTO REPORTAGE SERVICES

NC251609 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, Jun 25 (AFP) -- AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE has obtained sole rights for France and French-speaking Africa on ASSOCIATED PRESS's international photo department as from January 1, 1983, AFP's Managing Director Henri Pigeat said here today. The move was aimed to widen the range of AFP's television and photo reportage service, Mr Pigeat told the agency's board of directors.

AFP's news service will also be revised to enable French subscribers to obtain a greater variety of information and to handpick items of special interest, he added.

SPADOLINI VIEWS MIDEAST, DETENTE, ECONOMY

FM251153 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 23 Jun 82 p 3

[Eugenio Scalfari interview with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini; date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome — [Question] Prime Minister, what has been your reaction to the Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] They have been terrible days for everyone. I would say even worse than the Falklands crisis. For two reasons. First, in Lebanon we have witnessed, and are witnessing, the tragedy of an entire people, the Palestinian people. Second, the interests and border areas of the two superpowers intersect in the Middle East. The threat to world peace was therefore visible and immediate.

[Question] You were in Versailles when the crisis started and in Bonn when the conflict was at its most dramatic. What is your appraisal of the events?

[Answer] First, there is a somewhat new aspect: the constant contact that there has been between the United States and the Soviet Union at top level during the days of the crisis. It seems to me that the USSR was depending on the United States to prevent Israel from going too far. I had confirmation of this action by the USSR partly from a lengthy conversation with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York during the UN session. In certain circles of the U.S. administration there are people who maintain that the recent events in the Middle East constitute a defeat for the USSR. Frankly, this does not seem to me the essential aspect of the matter. What I would say is that both superpowers have realized the dangerous nature of the crisis and have acted to some extent in a coordinated manner.

The second aspect to be stressed is the recognition of Lebanon's importance by both the United States and Europe. That unfortunate country, occupied by foreign armies and subjected to mass killing and suffering, disintegrated some time ago as a political entity and the major powers seemed more or less resigned to such a fate. Now things have changed somewhat: If we are not mistaken, U.S. diplomacy is aiming at the restoration of a central Lebanese government, which must be effectively protected.

[Question] So has the United States rediscovered Lebanon?

[Answer] I really would say so. Not only the United States, but also the Saudis, Mubarak's Egypt and Jordan. And we Europeans too — especially France, for well-known historical reasons. It has been realized that, despite its fragility and the miracle of its multiethnic and multireligious coexistence, Lebanon is an important factor in the balance of the region.

The third issue that has emerged from this crisis is the impossibilty of UN control of local wars and armed conflicts. UN blue helmets were, and still are, present along the Lebanese border, but Israel's armored columns outflanked them, ignoring them completely. So the UN role must be reappraised. The Falklands crisis teaches us the same lesson.

[Question] If Lebanon has to be protected and the United Nations is unable to do so, to whom are we to resort?

[Answer] A multilateral force, similar to the one in Sinai, is being considered.

[Question] Do you believe that Israel will let itself be stopped by such a force, in view of the fact that it cares nothing for the UN flag?

[Answer] I do not know. If the multilateral force included U.S. contingents the deterrent would probably be more effective.

[Question] You have said nothing about Israel's action. Does that mean that we Europeans too have resigned ourselves to a "final solution" that will disperse and destroy the Palestinian nation as a political entity?

[Answer] Throughout the crisis the EEC has issued very harsh assessments regarding Israel. And Italy has certainly not concealed its profound censure, for humanitarian, ethical and political reasons. The EEC has never strayed from the decisions taken at the Venice summit: The Palestinians are entitled to a homeland and to political representation. I have heard that the PLO, so heavily provoked by the Israeli attack, is seeking contacts with Washington. It now even seems willing to recognize Israel. One thing is certain: The complexity of the problem cannot be resolved by annihilation. On the other hand, I would like to point out that nobody has ever believed that a Palestinian "homeland" could exist in Lebanon. There are no more than 400,000 refugees in Lebanon out of a total of about 4 million Palestinians.

[Question] Prime Minister, despite raging local crises and rising tension, it seems that the East-West dialogue on nuclear disarmament and coexistence between the two systems has resumed. What information does Italian diplomacy wave in this connection?

[Answer] The statesman most involved with this issue is Chancellor Schmidt, for obvious reasons. Well, in Versailles Schmidt was very satisfied with the way East-West negotiations were going, whereas only a year ago, at the Ottawa summit, he was very gloomy. But I myself and our foreign minister have had confirmation that the East-West dialogue is proceeding. We know this not only from U.S. sources but also from Gromyko. In this connection, Italy's stance is exactly the same as Germany's. The hope is that by the end of 1983 the conditions will have been created to avoid having to install the missile bases that NATO has decided to create in Europe to restore the nuclear balance.

[Question] Meanwhile, amid so many international vicissitudes, there has also been the currency crisis of the European Monetary System [EMS], the revaluation of the mark, the devaluation of the franc and, to a lesser extent, of the lira. Does the EMS still serve any purpose?

[Answer] In many respects it has been a disappointing experience. It has failed to prevent the various member countries' economic policies from conflicting. But politically it is still a European anchorage. Italy needs it more than ever.

[Question] Is it true that France is seriously considering leaving the EMS?

[Answer] I fear so, let us hope it does not happen. But France has different problems and a different structure from us.

[Question] Do you not believe that the time has come for us to seriously tackle the problem of the public deficit? Prime Minister, you have governed for a year but it seems to me that you have achieved very few successes in this field.

[Answer] There have been successes — and they are very apparent — in containing inflation. However, there has not been success in containing the deficit. I agree with you that the time has come to act without further delay. Today I will announce to parliament the fiscal and financial guidlines that the government intends to follow to restore the balance of the budget. I hoped that certain results would be freely forthcoming from the trade unions and the employers' federation. Since they have not materialized, the onus is now on the government, and in the most pressing manner.

COLOMBO WRITES HAIG OVER PIPELINE RESTRICTIONS

AU251945 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, June 25 — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, voicing serious concern and reservations over the recent decision of American President Ronald Reagan to toughen restrictions on exports toward the Soviet Union.

The letter was sent in relation to reports that these restrictions may be extended to European branches of American firms and to products made in Europe with American licensing. Colombo noted that such steps hampered trade ties dating back to a period prior to the events in Poland causing serious harm to Italian companies and employment levels.

In line with understandings reached at the recent summits in Versailles and Bonn, Colombo said it was opportune for the U.S. and the European states to make a careful study of the measure announced by Washington to see what their full impact on the economies of Western Europe would be.

Message on Lebanon

AU252003 Rome ANSA in English 1948 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 25 — In relationship to the dramatic events unfolding in Beirut and the growing concern manifested throughout the Arab world, including Arab moderates, with which the Italian Government is continuing intense contact, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today sent a new message to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The message underscored the urgency with which a solution must be found which does not reward aggression and which ensures a prospect of peaceful existence for the Palestinian people, the Farnesina reported.

Italy is also closely following, through its ambassadors to Paris and to the United Nations, the evolution of a French move to convoke the Security Council.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS ISEAEL 'FOOLING ITSELF'

AU261914 Rome ANSA in English 1906 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 26 — Israel is "fooling itself" if it thinks it can guarantee its survival with policy of faits accomplis such as the invasion of Lebanon, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo warned today.

In the prepublication text of an interview to be published tomorrow by the Milan weekly, DOMENICA DEL CORRIERE, he added that the "civil world cannot approve the use of force and do-it-yourself justice.

"The Palestinian people is seeking space, somewhere to live and organize itself", Colombo said. "It will not manage this by terrorism, but as long as its legitimate requests have not been satisfied, the Palestinian question will remain a weight on the world's conscience and a threat to world peace".

Colombo also argued that it was a mistake to accuse the United States or the United Nations with failing to prevent the Lebanese conflict or the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falklands.

"However powerful it is, the United States cannot order anyone to make war or peace", he said also claiming that the mediation of Secretary-of-State Alexander Haig and the U.N. over the Falklands crisis was the "most that diplomatic action today can try to achieve".

VATICAN DENIES PRAVDA REAGAN VISIT ALLEGATIONS

LD241526 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Following publication of an article last Saturday, 19 June, by the Soviet daily PRAVDA on the subject of the talk held 7 June between the holy father and U.S. President Reagan, particularly concerning the situation in Poland, the Holy See's press office issued the following explanation on Wednesday evening:

The stance of the U.S. Government on the situation in Poland was clearly expressed in a speech by the U.S. President in the presence of the holy father and other personalities taking part in the audience directly after a private talk. The speech was broadcast by television and extensively published by the press. Here is an excerpt of the speech in which President Reagan talks about the situation in Poland: [Words indistinct] Poland is a noble bulwark of faith and freedom [passage indistinct]. We shall demand an end to martial law, release of all political prisoners and the undertaking of a dialogue between the Polish Government, the church and the Solidarity movement which represents the overwhelming majority of Poles. [passage indistinct]

Having quoted this excerpt from the speech by President Reagan the press office of the Holy See makes it clear that both in the public speech and in the talk between the pope and the U.S. President the subject of the planned pastoral journey of the holy father to Poland was not mentioned.

In addition to the above statement of the Holy See's press office, let us recall that the Soviet daily PRAVDA on Saturday reported to its readers that allegedly President Reagan, during his visit to the Vatican, has persuaded the pope to go to Poland in August under the pretext of taking part in religious ceremonies and to this purpose to undertake official steps with the Polish authorities against the obvious difficulties connected with the realization of this visit at present.

The Soviet daily also states, according to AFP, that Reagan allegedly expressed his readiness to increase financial aid to the resistance centers in Poland, in particular through the church.

The answer to this invented and biased information of the Soviet daily PRAVDA is contained in the explanation of the Holy See's press office which, as we have reported makes it clear that in the talk between the pope and the U.S. President there was no mention of the journey of the holy father to Poland. The plan for the holy father to travel to the ceremonies of the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora image, as we all know, was formed many months before Reagan's visit to the Vatican and, let us add, many months before the introduction of martial law in Poland.

POPE JOHN PAUL DECRIES SITUATION IN LEBANON

AU251552 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) — Vatican City, June 25 — Pope John Paul II emphasized the dramatic situation in Lebanon and the "shameful scourge" of refugees, in a message he read to UN Commissioner for Refugees Paul Hartling at the Vatican today.

The pope said that the growing number of refugees for political, religious or racist reasons is a "shameful scourge" of our time, "as if so many nations and so many governments were no longer able to offer just liberty and a decent place to all their citizens".

The pontiff evoked the tragedy of people fleeing, terrorized by violence and war, deprived of their natural environment. "Lebanon is once again the theater of this tragedy, violently and tragically, but it cannot make us forget the other refugees of the Middle East, the many Palestinian refugees, Afghan refugees, South-east Asian refugees, particularly the Cambodians and boat people who continue to escape in precarious conditions, nor the Somali refugees and those of the African continent, of Latin America and other areas".

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL RECEIVED IN VATICAN

AU252015 Rome ANSA in English 1750 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, June 25 -- Pope John Paul II today received the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity Edem Kodjo and his wife in a private audience at the Vatican.

14 MILLION PARTICIPATE IN NATIONWIDE STRIKE

AU251945 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 25 -- Fourteen million Italian workers took part in a general strike today and over 400,000 from all over Italy rallied in Rome to protest the economic policies of the five-party coalition headed by Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

The one-day walk-out in all industrial sectors was called by the CGIL-CISL-UIL union federation. The line of workers marching through the capital shouting anti-government and anti-management slogans and carrying red flags and banners, stretched for kilometers.

The giant protest was triggered by the industrialists' association (Confindustria) decision to drop as of January 1, 1983, the automatic wage-price indexation system known as the "escalator" and to link contract renewal bargaining to reforms of labor costs.

Not all of the demonstrators managed to squeeze into Piazza del Popolo, the huge square in downtown Rome where union leaders addressed the strike rally. The key speakers were Luciano Lama for CGIL (Communist), Pierre Carniti for CISL (Catholic), and Giorgio Benevenuto for UIL (Socialist and Lay Democrats).

Although their emphasis and tone differed, the 3 labor leaders were unanimous in their criticism of the government's economic policies. The unions are fighting to safeguard the purchasing power of wages and to keep unemployment levels down. They are firmly opposed to the Confindustria rejection of the escalator.

Certain statements made by the union leaders were hotly contested by a segment of the demonstrating workers. Not for the first time in his career, Benvenuto was booed and hooted by irate workers who also threw rotten fruit and other objects at him.

A few fistfights also broke out but were quickly quelled by the security service set up by the unions. The service also had to move to keep order when marchers passed in front of the city's synagogue and started shouting "Begin, hangman".

In conjunction with the Rome demonstration, similar rallies were held in numerous other cities throughout the country.

The unitary union federation said that the protest was the largest in the history of Italy's labor movement.

PERTINI RECEIVES UN REFUGEE COMMISSIONER

AU252011 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 25 -- The United Nations high commissioner on refugees, Paul Hartling, was received at the Quirinale Palace today by head of state Sandro Pertini.

Hartling, who has been in Rome for the past few days, met with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo yesterday who announced that Italy would recognize refugee status for exiles from around the world and not only from Eastern Europe.

For the year 1982, Italy will give 3.2 billion lire (two-and-a-half million dollars) to the U.N. commission as a voluntary contribution. Another $250,000 will be put up by the Italian Government to help combat piracy in Southeast Asian seas.

FURTHER ITALIAN ALGERIAN GAS TALKS SCHEDULED

AU261602 Rome ANSA in English 1524 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 26 -- The third round of negotiations to supply Italy with Algerian methane gas will begin in Algiers on July 19 and both sides have pledged to seek an agreement that takes into account the best interests of the two countries.

This second round, which began here Wednesday, June 23, wound up here late last night. The Italian team was led by Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and the Algerians were led by Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi.

A communique released at the end of their talks said that the negotiations had been conducted in a spirit of friendly cooperation and had consisted of an in-depth study of price, the indexation of the price eventually agreed upon, and how to periodically review the conditions under which the natural gas would be supplied to Italy.

"This second meeting was not without its uses", Nabi said in a departure statement at Rome's Fiumicino International Airport.

"We have resumed our contacts, we have continued talking, and we have clarified some points", he said. "But it cannot be denied that not all the problems have been solved."

He added that the next meeting would last from July 19-21, but he did not confirm that it would be held in Algiers.

"In the meantime", he said, "we shall each work on our own account to ensure that the third meeting will enable us to make substantial progress in solving the complex and important problems still facing us".

TRADE MINISTRY SAYS LIBYA RESUMING PAYMENTS

AU260955 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 26 -- The Libyan Jamahiriyah has resumed making payments to Italian firms on credits that reached about 100 million dollars at the latest count, according to Foreign Trade Ministry sources here. The sources said the news was brought back to Rome by a delegation of officials from the ministry who were in Tripoli earlier this week for talks on the overall picture for Italian creditors currently working in the North African state.

A Foreign Trade Ministry statement pointed out that the question of the Italian credits was "faced and solved in political terms" when Miniser Nicola Capria and his Libyan counterpart, 'Umar al-Muntasir, met here last month.

Apart from resuming payments on the credits, the ministry reported that the Libyan Government is ready to give "prompt application" to the agreement in view of bringing bilateral trade back in line with trade in past years.

Italy is the North African state's major supplier.

PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER ON HAIG RESIGNATION

LD260150 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] When we sought comment from the presidency of the republic on Gen Alexander Haig's resignation we were told by the presidential spokesman that although President Ramalho Eanes did not wish to comment on a matter that pertained to the United States internal affairs, he did wish to pay tribute to Alexander Haig's intelligence, honesty and profound understanding of the world situation.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Vasco Futscher Pereira, for his part, regretted the U.S. secretary of state's resignation but added that it would in no way change relations between Portugal and the United States. The minister declined to make any further comment on the grounds that it was an internal U.S. affair. Minister Futscher Pereira was Portugal's ambassador to Washington until taking up the foreign affairs portfolio last month.

LISBON REVIEWS PRC'S HUANG HUA'S VISIT

LD262140 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left Lisbon on June 25 after a 3-day official visit to Portugal. During his visit, Portugal and the PRC decided to conclude an economic, technical and industrial cooperation agreement this September. While in Lisbon, Huang Hua met the president of the republic, the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, the speaker of the assembly, the mayor of Lisbon and visited the Lisnave shipyards.

Huang Hua and his Portuguese counterpart Futscher Pereira noted a concurrence of viewpoints on international issues during their talks which also broached the status of Macao, the Chinese territory under Portuguese administration. Huang Hua expressed China's position to maintain the status quo in Macao.

BALSEMAO COMMENTS ON TRIP TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD262324 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao left for Maputo just over 1 hour ago. This is the first official visit to independent Mozambique by a Portuguese prime minister.

The 4-day visit is taking place at the invitation of President Samora Machel and is possible thanks to the relaxation of tension between the two countries which came about in 1980 when Francisco sa Carneiro wrote a personal letter to the Mozambican president closing the remaining contentious issues between the two countries.

Our reporter at Lisbon airport said the smiling prime minister read out a brief statement for the news media:

[Begin recording] This is intended as a working visit but it is also, obviously, one of state representation. In effect, the special relationship already established enables us to place it at the level of a state visit. At any rate we are going to Mozambique to work, jointly to seek to work out and elaborate new ways and means of going increasingly further together in a spirit of mutually respecting independent countries.

At the same time these visits will enable us to convey Portugal's real concern for the development of, and for the political situation in, the entire region and for the need to avoid situations that might bring about instability. This means the need to avoid viewing things merely in the context of East-West relations. Our stand on this matter was always that -- as I pointed out on my return from the Bonn summit -- there are four main points on the compass: east and west are two of them, but north and south are equally important. [end recording]

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES VIEW HAIG RESIGNATION

Perez-Llorca Sympathetic

LD261256 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] In a telephone call to former U.S. Secretary of State Alxeander Haig, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca has expressed his sympathy with regard to his resignation as the person responsible for U.S. international relations. Sources close to the Palacio de Santa Cruz have said that the resignation would have no influence on the negotiations on the Spanish-U.S. treaty, given the fact that these are now at an advanced stage.

Concern Expressed

PA262245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2153 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Madrid, 26 Jun (EFE) -- Spanish diplomatic circles have expressed their concern over the resignation of Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, because he was well-aware of European problems and very familiar with our country's situation.

Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, Spanish foreign minister, talked to Haig by telephone last night and expressed his sympathy for his resignation as top U.S. foreign policy official.

Regarding the repercussions that Haig's resignation may have concerning the possible treaty between Spain and the United States, the same diplomatic sources deny that Haig's resignation will have any effect on the treaty negotiations, which are well-underway, awaiting only the resolution of some minor technicalities.

PRC'S HUANG HUA'S OFFICIAL VISIT BEGINS 28 JUN

LD272122 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Huang Hua, PRC foreign minister, begins his official visit to Spain tomorrow, Monday. He will be making contacts with Spanish officials as part of the tour of Europe he is making in order to develop stronger and closer relations between China and the countries of Western Europe. Huang has already been to the FRG and Portugal.

This visit by Huang is the first made to Spain by a PRC foreign minister. He has been in this country since 25 June and has spent the weekend relaxing in Mallorca.

During the 9 years since relations were restored between Spain and China exchanges of all kinds have increased. Even so, it is thought there is still considerable room for further increases.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER REGRETS HAIG'S RESIGNATION

LD261324 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Kiel, 26 June (DPA) -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray has said regarding the resignation of his Washington counterpart, Alexander Haig, that he had greatly trusted him.

"He knew the European situation very well and our government worked together with him very well," Stray, who is visiting Schleswig-Holstein on occasion of Kiel week, said in answer to a DPA inquiry.

"The resignation surprised me and I regret it very much," the minister added. He did not expect a fundamental change in U.S. foreign policy.

OTHER COUNTRIES MUST AID UNIFIL EXPANSION

PM241159 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Jun 82 p 5

[Arne H. Fjeldstad report]

[Text] "UN peace-keeping forces in Lebanon must be increased considerably if they are to play any significant role in a future 'buffer zone' between Israel and Lebanon. Manpower is already minimal and will be completely inadequate under worsened conditions," Under Secretary Eivinn Berg said at a press conference at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

However, Under Secretary Berg was unwilling to promise any increase in Norwegian troops in connection with an expansion of the area of operations and an increase in manpower.

"It is unreasonable to expect Norway to increase its contingent in the UN Force in Lebanon. We are making considerable contributions to the peace-keeping force already and it would be natural for other nations also to contribute further troops."

Yesterday Eivinn Berg met the two Norwegian health workers, Steinar Berge and Oyvind Moller [recently released from Israeli custody after their arrest in Sidon] and Prof Josef Rom, who is a special envoy from the Israeli Government. Professor Rom is deputy chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee, and he outlined the Israeli view of the conflict at a lengthy meeting at the Foreign Ministry. He said that the action in Lebanon has the objective of creating a 40-50 km wide zone to reduce the risk of artillery and rocket attacks on areas in Galilee and increase security in the area. Norway has stressed that it firmly dissociates itself from the Israeli attack and is worried about the destabilizing effect the attack has had on the situation in the Middle East.

"Continued UNIFIL involvement must be part of a larger process aimed at getting negotiations started among all the parties. There is also good reason to take another look at the deployment area in which UNIFIL will operate, since in the past it has proved possible to pass through the area without checks by the UN forces. It would also be natural for a possible new zone to stretch right up to the internationally recognized border between Lebanon and Israel. In the future the UNIFIL forces must also work on humanitarian and civilian in addition to their military tasks, as the Norwegian contingent has been doing for a considerable time already," Under Secretary Berg said.

KIPRIANOU ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH GREECE

NC272103 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Mr Kiprianou, chairman of the Democratic Party and president of the republic, spoke at a ball organized by the leading members of the Democratic Party [DIKO] in London. He said the undermining of the republic through any anomalous development — whether it is called military coup or political coup — in our political life will not be permitted.

Concerning DIKO-AKEL cooperation, President Kiprianou said the agreement of democratic cooperation virtually provides for the safeguarding of the existing economic and political-social system, and it is a framework which may encompass any correct handling ipso facto as dictated by national interest.

About the presence of occupation troops, President Kiprianou said: Most certainly, their withdrawal is our basic and primary demand.

On Athens-Nicosia relations, he said that, while we are endeavoring to fully restore these relations, many quarters are striving to undermine them as much as they can in order to derive partisan benefits. Mr Kiprianou went on: In addition to the international support for our struggle, democratic Greece and Hellenism throughout the world are our main prop, and we truly appreciate the multifaceted efforts by Prime Minister Parandreou. He concluded: What is necessary is that various quarters must stop exploiting the question of Athens-Nicosia relations for partisan purposes, because they actually serve Turkish interests.

AKEL STATEMENTS ON COUP, TURKISH INVASION

NC261907 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] An AKEL Central Committee statement on the anniversary of the coup and the Turkish invasion says the imperialist conspiracy against Cyprus is continuing and that the Cypriot people's struggle is anti-occupational, anti-imperialist and liberationist. The AKEL statement says that in order to deal with the imperialist plans and the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus, it is imperative that all patriotic forces of the Cypriot people unite in order that they may wage an effective struggle to remove the Turkish and all other foreign troops from Cypriot territory and in order that the Cypriots themselves — both Greeks and Turks — may solve the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue by themselves, and the international aspect in an international conference within the UN framework.

AKEL, in cooperation with popular organizations, is organizing district rallies for the two anniversaries on the evening of 14 July in Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ANSWERS OPPOSITION

NC271934 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] In answer to criticism by democratic rally chairman Kiridhis of the manner in which President Kiprianou has faced various issues and particularly the question of Athens-Nicosia relations, the government spokesman made a new statement today.

The spokesman said: The Cyprus Government is well aware of the importance of having completely harmonious relations with the Athens government, and it is doing everything possible to bring about the full restoration of such relations.

The spokesman also said economic problems do exist but, taking into consideration the worldwide economic recession that borders on an economic crisis, the state of the Cypriot economy should be regarded as satisfactory. Concerning economic scandals, the spokesman said the government has not covered them up but has combatted them.

In conclusion, the government spokesman said the Cyprus Government bears no responsibility for the severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

AKEL LEADER PROTECTED BY ARMED PARTY MEMBERS

NC250842 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] AKEL leader Papaioannou is being protected by an armed bodyguard consisting of party members who are carrying state armoury.

This was stated by Rally Deputy Papares during the continuing debate in the House of Representatives on the question of "government actions and the public interest".

The AKEL leader, who was presiding yesterday's session (House President Mr Ladhas is the acting president of the republic and did not attend) did not reply while Deputy AKEL Leader A. Fandis said that the guard provided by party members saves the state from the expenditure of paying for the guards.

Mr Papares also said that the Cyprus Government had provided the arms to the party for the protection of Mr Papaioannou, and the police has the guns "debited" personally to the persons using them.

GOVERNMENT AWARE OF ARMORED VEHICLES IN NORTH

NC270802 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The government is aware of reports that 50 new armoured vehicles have arrived in the north from Turkey, the government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman was asked to comment on press reports that new equipment, notably 50 armoured vehicles from Turkey, of those delivered by NATO, have arrived in the north.

"Information indicates that recently 50 armoured vehicles were transported to the north. All the equipment of the Turkish Cypriots is brand new and was given by Turkey.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD IN NICOSIA 24 JUN

NC241917 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon during which the discussion on executive authority was continued.

In a statement before the session, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said that there is no change in the situation following the consultations in New York. Mr Gobbi said that there was a detailed and very useful exchange of views and a reassessment of the situation which, he added, is normal in the process of negotiations.

In reply to a question on the results of the reassessment, Mr Gobbi said that there cannot be definite results, because the discussion on all aspects of the Waldheim evaluations has not yet been exhausted. In the near future, he added, we will be in a position to give a clearer picture.

Greek Cypriot representative at the talks Mr Mavrommatis stated that at the completion of the discussion on the executive authority, the issues on the legal and judicial authority and on the territorial aspect will be discussed. Regarding the New York talks, Mr Mavrommatis said that an in-depth assessment of the situation took place and that the talks were very useful. In reply to a question if anything new has arisen from the talks, Mr Mavrommatis said that no one expected miracles or anything new because the aim of the talks was an assessment of what has already been discussed. Mr Mavrommatis added that a few more weeks are needed to discuss all issues.

Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot representative, stated that there is no reason why there should not be a positive influence on the intercommunal talks from the discussions with the UN secretary general in New York. He also said that the UN secretary general considers the fact that the talks are being continued as a great success. We will continue, he added, the dialogue to find a solution to our problem, which has been pending for a long time. Mr Onan stated that the talks will be interrupted for about 1 month during the summer.

A UN statement on today's talks said that the issues of the organs and authorities of the federated government were discussed. The next meeting is planned for next Tuesday afternoon.

It has become known that the talks will be interrupted around 10 July because Mr Mavrommatis has undertaken government obligations in Geneva.

LADHAS, HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

NC261829 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Returning to his country from a visit to the Philippines, Hungarian President Losonczi made a 2-hour stopover in Cyprus. He was welcomed at Larnaca Airport by acting President Ladhas, who had a lengthy talk with him. In welcoming Mr Losonczi, Mr Ladhas said:

[Begin recording of Ladhas in English fading into Greek translation] It is always a pleasure to welcome in Cyprus good friends of the country, one of which is his excellency the president of the Hungarian People's Republic. The existing good relations between Hungary and the Republic of Cyprus are a reflection of President Kiprianou's visit to Hungary last year, where he was welcomed by the country's president. Had President Kiprianou been in Cyprus now, he would have been here to welcome the Hungarian president personally.

The existing Hungarian-Cypriot relations are very good, and the Hungarian Government is always on the side of Cyprus in the struggle for a reasonable solution to the Cyprus problem. It is a problem which, at last, should be solved in accordance with the principles of international law, the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas summit agreements and UN resolutions. Having this as a goal, we hold talks with the other side, with the Turkish citizens of Cyprus, and we hope that sooner or later, we will reach a reasonable solution in these talks with the aid of our friends. Namely, we hope that we will find a solution according to which Cyprus will be an independent, federated and nonaligned state, a state where all its citizens will be equal, whether they are Greeks or Turks. With these few words I welcome your excellency in Cyprus, and I hope that the few hours that you will spend with us will be enjoyable. [end recording]

In reply Hungarian President Losonczi said:

[Begin recording of Losonczi in Hungarian fading into Greek translation] I thank you very much, Mr President, for your kind words. I visited your lovely country 1 and 1/2 years ago. We also had the opportunity to welcome your honorable president, Mr Kiprianou, in Hungary. The Hungarian people and our government always follow with great attention the Cypriot people's struggle for independence and the establishment of a free country. Hungary has never stopped supporting the independence, unity and nonaligned character of Cyprus. We are in favor of a life in Cyprus that will be free from foreign influences -- a peaceful life -- because this is in the interests both of the Cypriot people and of all peace-loving forces in the world. The present Middle East situation draws to our attention the fact that the world is facing a mass of unsolved problems and that one of these problems is the Cyprus issue. All forces who are interested in achieving peace must work for a Cyprus settlement. With this opportunity I would like to wish the Cypriot people happiness and success in the country's construction. [end recording]

Mr Losonczi was also welcomed at Larnaca Airport by Minister to the President Katsellis, Agriculture Minister Khristodhoulou, Hungarian Ambassador in Cyprus Dobos, deputies and other officials.

COMMUNIST YOUTHS LAUD BREZHNEV'S INITIATIVE

NC260716 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 26 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] The Central Council of the United Democratic Youths Organization, EDON, issued the following statement:

"With feelings of great satisfaction the democratic youths of Cyprus welcomed the statement by the general secretary of the Soviet Union Communist Party and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, L. Brezhnev, to the UN General Assembly on disarmament that the Soviet Union unilaterally accepts the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the appeal to the United States and the other nuclear powers to do the same.

"This new initiative by the Soviet chairman once again confirms that the Soviet Union not only senses the true and terrible dangers inherent in a thermonuclear clash but is also the champion of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

"The hasty rejection of the USSR's new peaceful proposal by the leaders of the United States is, by contrast, resounding proof that the warmongering leaders of U.S. imperialism are preparing an unbridled nuclear armaments race which leads, with mathematical exactitude, toward a nuclear clash, thus disregarding the very existence of humanity.

"Expressing the feelings of the democratic youths of Cyprus, who are victims of the imperialist's prowar policy, EDON salutes the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and calls on the youths to unite and intensify the struggle to curb the warmongering plans of U.S. imperialism so that peace may prevail, for detente and disarmament."

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 1-2 JUL

NC261634 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] According to an official statement, Italian Foreign Minister Colombo will start a 2-day official visit to Cyprus on 1 July at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Colombo will be received by President of the Republic Kiprianou. He will also confer with Rolandhis on the Cyprus issue, Cyprus-EEC relations and other bilateral and international issues.

PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM BULGARIAN VISIT 26 JUN

NC261221 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou conluded his 3-day official visit in Bulgaria and returned to Athens a short time ago. The Greek-Bulgarian talks have been concluded with the signing of a draft agreement for economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

PAPANDREOU COMMENTS ON HAIG'S RESIGNATION

NC261720 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has described the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig as a critical change in the structure of political rule in the United States. The prime minister was speaking to newsmen aboard the plane coming to Athens from Sofia, where he paid a 3-day official visit.

Specifically, the prime minister said: I believe it is a critical change in the structure of political rule in the United States. As you know, I do not attach great importance to historic persons; I attach significance to structures and to the correlation of forces, and if I say the change is critical, it is because I believe the correlation of forces has been upset.

Basically, there are two worlds in the United States: the world of the West and the world of the East. Historically, the world of the East ruled when the West did not. There was close cooperation and a balance between West and East. With Haig's resignation and his statements, it becomes clear that the policy is moving from what we can call the Reagan group, that is, the group which personifies the West.

I believe that the dimensions and repercussions cannot be correctly assessed but that they will undoubtedly be of huge importance for the course of European problems, West European-U.S. relations, West-East European relations and certainly for the entire course of armaments or restriction of armaments. We are at an intersection that has not been seen in the United States for decades. We will see where it leads. Let us be optimistic. Regardless of the optimism, however, we must analyze the new situation, and I believe on Monday and Tuesday -- at the EC summit -- the Greek problem will most probably be deferred, and the basic problem will be the repercussions of this change, in particular with regard to European-U.S.-Soviet relations.

It is clear that this crisis concerns two issues: one issue, of course, is the natural gas pipeline. However, I also believe that it means something for Lebanon. I believe that the policy on Lebanon will be hard and that the position of Israel will be fully (?supported) now that Haig is not secretary of state

The only thing I can say as a European, since the government is theirs and not ours, is that this is a very serious development, because Haig was aware of both European and our problems. This does not mean he took positions meeting with our satisfaction but, at least, it was not necessary to explain to him. I am afraid he has not had the opportunity to brief President Reagan, and I am afraid this is a loss. These are my appraisals. I believe we are passing through serious times. All Europeans, West and East, must sit down and reflect and see where are we going, because at the moment there is no compass.

FINANCE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

NC261453 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Last Wednesday [23 June], Finance Minister Emmanouil Dhrettakis visited Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at Kastri [the latter's private residence] and submitted his resignation. The prime minister did not accept the resignation, and it was agreed to have a new meeting when the prime minister returned from Bulgaria.

Today, at a new meeting between the two men, the finance minister insisted on his resignation, and Mr Papandreou accepted it. The prime minister's relations with Mr Dhrettakis have been and will remain excellent.

PAPANDREOU ON MORATORIUM, DIALOGUE WITH TURKEY

NC262014 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The observance of the moratorium constitutes the essential prerequisite for starting discussions on the framework in which the Greek-Turkish problems are placed. This statement was made by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the political editors aboard the plane coming to Athens from Varna. The statement was in answer to a question on Zhivkov's indirect proposal for an Evren-Papandreou meeting.

The prime minister said the course charted by the Greek Government starts from a moratorium -- that is, a respite from provocative statements or actions -- the exact duration of which has not yet been determined. The prime minister went on: After the moratorium, if it has really been observed, there would be a meeting of foreign ministers to discuss the framework of problems. The dialogue, which would be a result of the moratorium, certainly could not begin at summit level, because in the event of a deadlock, there would not be a higher authority.

PAPANDREOU LEAVES FOR EEC CONFERENCE 28 JUN

NC280915 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Papandreou left at 0900 [0600 GMT] for Brussels where he will attend the EEC summit conference.

DOCKERS DECLARE 20-DAY BOYCOTT OF ISRAELI SHIPS

NC251209 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] As an indication of support for the fighting Palestinians, the Federation of Greek Ports' Employees decided not to unload Israeli ships which dock at the ports of Piraievs and Thessaloniki for a period of 20 days. It also offers the sum of 50 thousand drachmas in support of the Palestinians.

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY FINANCE MINISTER APPOINTED -- It was announced this evening that Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas, minister to the prime minister, will temporarily replace Finance Minister Emmanouil Dhrettakis, who resigned. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 27 Jun 82 NC]

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

TA261116 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that no one has the right to doubt the basic principles of the constitution that is currently being prepared and noted: There is no doubt that there will be a transition in our country to a parliamentary order in accordance with western values and the concept of democracy and respect for human rights and freedoms. Ulusu stressed that Turkey has so far undergone various experiences and that it has a deep-rooted democratic tradition.

Ulusu held his seventh news conference today and explained his view regarding the policies pursued by the government over the past 21 months, its accomplishments and future plans, as well as domestic and world issues.

On the subject of economic issues, the prime minister explained that Law 657 on civil servants, which has been causing continuous grievances for years, is being amended in order to render it lasting and just. Pointing out that as a result of the current economic policy exports have reached 62.7 percent of total imports, Ulusu said that in the agricultural sector an additional revenue of 4 billion Turkish lira this year and 35 billion in 1987 will be generated in accordance with the project to reduce the fallow land and plant second crops.

Commenting on labor relations and social policy, Ulusu said that the linkage between the minimum wage and seniority compensation reduces the genuine objective of the minimum wage. He said: The general wage average of a great sector of workers is currently over the minimum wage level -- especially wage earners who are included in the collective bargaining system. If the connection between the minimum wage and seniority compensation is severed, it will be possible to discuss minimum wages before they are due to be taken up for discussion.

Later, the prime minister talked about legal arrangements and foreign policy. Noting that the law which authorizes the Council of Ministers to reorganize the public institutions and organizations is aimed at equipping the country with an organized and efficient administrative structure, Ulusu stated that during these adjustments, public personnel will not have to change posts or places en masse. He also said that there is no move underway to eliminate or merge certain ministries.

Referring to the problems of the private bankers, Ulusu gave assurances that the necessary measures have been taken to ensure that certificates of deposit and bonds are paid on time. He said: I would like to point out now that the state itself will pursue the rights of the citizens on this matter.

Referring to relations with Greece, Ulusu said that the issue of a moratorium was not discussed at the short meeting he held with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in Bonn during the NATO summit meeting held there. He added: However, I would like to point out once more that we are ready to negotiate all the problems existing between Turkey and Greece, including the request for a moratorium. Actually, moratorium is not a goal in itself; it is a tool to help the parties solve their problems through negotiations. Therefore, the real aim is to reach an agreement on starting negotiations to resolve bilateral problems.

Ulusu said that certain West European countries continued their negative approach and attitude toward Turkey. Noting that various governments in the Council of Europe are carrying out activities aimed at bringing Turkey before the European Human Rights Committee, Ulusu added: Turkey wishes to continue its relations with the member countries of the Council of Europe and therefore with West Europe.

Turkey has more than fulfilled its duties on the issue. However, efforts on the part of Turkey alone cannot prevent these relations from being damaged in a way which cannot be ameliorated even after a return to democracy in Turkey. Attempts to bring Turkey before the European Human Rights Committee will inevitably affect these relations seriously and for a long time.

Ulusu said that Turkey was faced with intensive Armenian propaganda abroad. He added: This racist propaganda, which is based on imaginary claims and which aims at distorting historic realities and at spreading hatred against the Turks and Turkey in all fields, has prepared the ground for acts of terror against our state represented by our officials stationed abroad. This propaganda has even created this terror. Noting that it should be kept in mind that Armenian terrorism is part of the international terrorist movement, Ulusu said: Countries which either tolerate or support terrorism will sooner or later realize that terrorism also threatens their communities as well.

At the end of his news conference, Ulusu said the following: The aim of the 12 September administration is to establish a parliamentary democratic system in the country in the real sense and to take the necessary measures to ensure that it will not be disrupted again. We have made very important progress on the issue. The timetable announced by our honorable head of state is being carefully observed. No one has the right to doubt the strength of the great Turkish nation to keep alive the democratic regime in which the political rights as well as the social rights of citizens are guaranteed.

BAN ON POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS MAY BE LIFTED

NC261313 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, June 26 (AFP) — The year-old military ban on political discussions in Turkey may be lifted sometime next month, the Constituent Assembly's Constitutional Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti today told the daily GUNES.

He said his committee had asked the ruling National Security Council to amend the ban to allow freer discussion of the new constitution, scheduled to be submitted to a referendum next November.

The June, 1981, ban forbade former politicians from "discussing Turkey's past and future political and legal structure."

A second decree in February allowed some former politicians to submit opinions in writing to the Constitutional Committee about the draft under preparation.

The aim of their recent attempt to have the military council modify its decrees was "to allow participation of everybody in discussions on the new constitution during deliberations at the Consultative Assembly from August 1 to September 30," Prof Aldikacti (?said).

Turkey's former Social Democrat Premier Bulent Ecevit was sentenced to and served a three-month prison term for violating the ban last year, and he faced two more trials — with possible sentences of three months to two years imprisonment — on similar charges.

PRIME MINISTER DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION

LD271632 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, 27 Jun (SPA) — Bulent Ulusu, Turkish prime minister, stressed that the Israeli aggression against the Palestinians in the south of Lebanon will increase the danger of the existing tension in the Middle East.

He said his country denounces this invasion and calls for the immediate implementation of the latest UN Security Council resolutions which stipulate the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces.

Mr Ulusu added in a statement to SPA that Turkey has denounced persistently the Israeli aggression and that it sees that the solution to the Middle East problem will not be realized only by the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and by granting the Palestinian people its right to self determination.

Mr Ulusu stressed his country's support for the Arab peace plan in the Middle East put forward by the Kingdom. Turkey strongly supports the Arab and Islamic cause, assists its Arab and Muslim brothers and continuously wishes to increase its cooperation with its Muslim brothers, he said.

UN AMBASSADOR ON LEBANON, PALESTINIAN ISSUES

TA261805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Coskun Kirca, has said that the invasion and occupation of Lebanon can no longer be tolerated. He stressed that an end must be put to the policy of force pursued by Israel.

Speaking at the seventh extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, Ambassador Kirca pointed out that the attack launched against Lebanon by Israel further increased tension in the Middle East. Stating that Israel clearly violated the UN Charter without any hesitation, Kirca stressed that the situation in Lebanon, and especially in Beirut, was intolerable.

The ambassador said that the restoration of Lebanon's political independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and the assurance of the permanence of the Arab Palestinians should be adopted as the two main goals. He added that the first condition to achieve these goals was the termination of all the clashes and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory without any conditions or reservations.

Kirca stated that the latest developments in Lebanon clearly showed that the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict was the Palestinian issue, adding that a just and lasting solution could not be reached in the Middle East unless the Palestinian issue was solved.

Kirca then reiterated the Turkish Government's call for the recognition of the Palestinian's inalienable rights, including their right to establish their own state.

He pointed out that the PLO should be able to participate, under equal terms, in all the efforts being undertaken within the framework of the United Nations to resolve the Palestinian question. He added that Lebanon belonged only to the Lebanese and that only its own people could determine that country's fate.

Kirca then called for international aid to the Arab Palestinians and to Lebanese who had become victims of the Israeli attack.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION IN ISKENDERUN -- The Italian firm "Saypim" which had drilled for oil in the Bay of Iskenderun last year, will resume drilling in July. An official for the firm said last year's drilling down to 1,200 meters had indicated there was oil under the bay, and they intended to go down to 2,000 meters or more this year. [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 25 Jun 82 TA]

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EEC SUMMIT STATEMENT VICTORY FOR MODERATES

OW291724 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Leaders of the European Economic Community concluded their two-day summit here today with a call for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli and Palestinian forces from Beirut.

Calling for maintenance "at all costs" of the fragile cease-fire in Lebanon, the summit statement was viewed, however, as a victory for EEC moderates. It neither proposed sanctions against Israel, as France had urged, nor called for a state structure for Palestinians, a clause included in an earlier draft.

The moderates, led by Britain, also prevailed in the summit's statement on trade policy issues currently dividing the Community and the United States. While the EEC called for urgent dialogue with Washington on these issues, notably the Siberian gas pipeline, the summit statement was considerably milder than the one adopted June 22 by the EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg.

Hammered out with difficulty in two days of talks on international issues which largely eclipsed the Community's internal problems, the statement on Lebanon cited "the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, who should have the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination."

But despite urging from France, Greece and Ireland for a harder line against Israel and in favor of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the statement made no mention of seeking an "honorable solution" to the conflict in Lebanon. "The Ten maintain their vigorous condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon," the four-point statement said. It notably called for:

-- Preservation of the cease-fire accompanied by the immediate withdrawal of Israeli and Palestinian forces.

-- "The departure of all foreign forces except those which may be authorized by a legitimate and broadly representative government of Lebanon".

-- Continued relief activity to assist the Lebanese population.

-- Negotiations for lasting restoration of peace and security in the region.

The statement stressed that security could be obtained only if all parties concerned "accept one another's existence", citing both Israel and the PLO. "The position of the Ten remains that the PLO should be associated with the negotiations," the statement concluded.

While sanctions against Israel were not included in the text, EEC Council President Wilfried Martens said after the summit that the Community had decided to suspend the next EEC-Israeli ministerial level cooperation meeting as well as the signature of a second financial cooperation protocol with Israel.

Mr Martens, Belgium's prime minister, also noted that although there was no mention of an EEC arms embargo against Israel, no sales of military material from an EEC country were currently in progress.

On trade relations with the United States, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received support from West Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands in her bid to avoid direct accusation of the United States.

But the statement expressed the EEC view "that the maintenance of the open world trade system will be seriously jeopardised by unilateral and retroactive decisions on international trade, attempts to exercise extraterritorial legal powers and measures which prevent the fulfillment of existing trade contracts."

Warning that recent developments -- U.S. decisions on steel markets, the gas pipeline and common agricultural policy -- "could have adverse consequences" on EEC relations with the United States, the statement called for "genuine and effective dialogue" to be "instituted as a matter of urgency."

On other world issues, the Ten approved the new anti-Vietnamese coalition on Cambodia, offered assistance in working out a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict and reaffirmed their strong interest in developing relations with Latin America. The only strictly EEC issue to be broached at the summit was the future membership in the Community of Spain and Portugal. The council requested that an inventory of outstanding issues be drawn up, a move seen as likely to delay the entry of the two Iberian nations, tentatively scheduled for January 1984.

PRESIDENT THORN CRITICIZES PIPELINE EMBARGO

DW300815 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Interview with Gaston Thorn, president of the European Community Commission, by reporter Beckert; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What can you and the European Community do to convince the Americans that the pipeline embargo must be given up?

[Answer] We hope to be able to convince our American friends first, that it is actually not worth it to impose this embargo and that the matter will not work; second, that it is a political mistake; and third, its irritating effect is too great. It is a great handicap for political as well as economic relations between the United States and the other powers who were represented at the Versailles summit. I hope that our American friends will realize that it was really a mistake and that they will slowly give in.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE L. AMERICAN RELATIONS BEGINS

LD291420 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1335 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A major initiative to restore tattered Common Market relations with Latin America in the wake of Britain's Falklands victory was launched today. EEC leaders meeting in Brussels agreed to take immediate steps to increase cooperation between the Community and central and southern America, in an obvious attempt to repair the damage caused by the South Atlantic crisis.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said this afternoon at the end of the two-day summit: "We in Britain like every other country, want to further our relationships and attach more importance to that part of the world which has perhaps an increased role to play now." But he emphasised that the summit talks on Latin America had not involved the question of British sovereignty over the Falklands, or the UK's relations with Argentina. Although Britain alone is maintaining trade sanctions against Argentina, both Mr Pym and Mrs Thatcher were anxious to assure their EEC partners that they want to restore normal relations with the Latin American countries.

West Germany, which has the largest trade balance with Latin America of all the Community countries, recently led moves to drop sanctions against Argentina because of fears over the long-term commercial and diplomatic effects. The British victory in the South Atlantic has now cleared the way for a serious bridge-building exercise to begin.

This afternoon's EEC statement on the situation between the Community and Latin America referred to the "lively interest" attached by the Community to developing relations with the peoples of that part of the world. It mentioned the many links between Europe and Latin America, which it urged to play an expanding role on the world stage. Common Market leaders have also urged the EEC Commission to speed up progress on a study of the problems of aid to Central America, and EEC governments have pledged themselves to help reduce tension and promote peace in the area.

SCHMIDT VIEWS EMBARGO; REJECTS TRADE WAR

DW300941 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by reporter Beckert; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] What means does the European Community have to at least soften up the pipeline embargo or eliminate it? It was demonstrated at the last summit meeting that merely mutual talks did not make much sense and were unsuccessful.

[Answer] You cannot put it that way. The embargo which was extended by the United States after the summit meeting, was not discussed at all at the summit meeting. That was one of the main reasons why the European governments were shocked. If you are asking now for concrete means or countermeasures, I will maintain most careful restraint with my answer.

I am against being forced into some sort of trade war with the United States. We cannot have that [the embargo] with regard to the Soviet Union. We lifted the embargo vis-a-vis Argentina the moment Port Stanley had fallen. I do not think well of pursuing world policy with the help of embargoes and trade-policy measures which will just weaken our national economies.

[Question] How long can the European Community afford to react only diplomatically? The French president has already demanded that countermeasures be taken.

[Answer] Yes, I know it and it is quite understandable. My concern and that of the British prime minister is certainly no less than that of the French president. But you could also ask it the other way round: How long can the United States afford it? Neither side can afford harming the economy for political reasons.

Pipeline Agreement Initialed

LD301246 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 30 Jun (DPA) — The financial framework agreement on the gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union was initialled in Moscow on 29 June. By this move, the German firms want "to signal" that they will keep their word regardless of the stepped-up U.S. embargo. This was stated by Hans Friderichs, board spokesman of Dresdner Bank, in Moscow. The agreement is expected to be signed in the middle of July.

According to Friderichs, who visited Moscow for banking talks and was also received on 29 June by Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, the Soviets are determined to construct the pipeline from Urengoy in Western Siberia "in any event." The gas pipeline deal is not only of economic importance for the Soviets, "but that in itself is very great," Friderichs told German correspondents.

Friderichs expressed pessimism regarding a change in U.S. attitude during the coming months. Friderichs told the Soviet premier that a clear sign of an improvement in the Polish situation could possibly lead to a reversal of U.S. policy. As an example, Friderichs mentioned the release of "Solidarity" trade union leader Lech Walesa.

The representatives of the Dresdner Bank said they were "embittered" at the U.S. embargo. The application of economic sanctions to a deal already concluded violates the most elementary principles of law, it was stated. Friderichs added that a "successful" embargo against the deal with the Soviet Union should have started with the gas and not with the equipment for the pipeline.

MITTERRAND REPROACHES U.S. ON SUMMIT COMMITMENTS

LD291652 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand, who returns to Paris this afternoon, will receive the Egyptian foreign minister, who is carrying a message from President Mubarak.

During a press conference held after the EEC summit, Mitterrand severely accused the United States. He reproached them for not having kept their commitment made in Versailles. The latest measures taken by the United States as regards Europe are coercive, vexatious, unjust and dangerous, said the French president. They create a real protectionism in disguise.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI MEETS PRESIDENT MITTERRAND

OW291950 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali stressed after meeting President Francois Mitterrand here today the need that the Palestine Liberation Organization continue to exist "in the interest of peace and a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

Mr Ghali, who arrived here today with a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, said after a 30-minute meeting with Mr Mitterrand that he was "unaware" of a reported Franco-Egyptian plan for an "honorable" transfer of Palestinians out of Lebanon. Egypt's number two diplomatic official, Mr Ghali said a solution to the Lebanese crisis must include preservation of the PLO and "the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon."

Describing his visit as a bid to "strengthen diplomatic and political cooperation" in the context of the Middle East situation, he said his talks focused both on the political crisis in Lebanon and "the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people." Mr Ghali added that he planned to discuss "all the elements which could contribute to a partial solution to the crisis" when he meets French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson later today.

Earlier today, Lebanese ambassador to France Butrus Dib conveyed a message from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to President Mitterrand's office.

Talks With Cheysson

OW291952 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said here today he and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson have looked at "different possibilities" to resolve the crisis in Lebanon. He said the discussions, following a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand, aimed to extend the cease-fire and obtain an Israeli and Palestinian withdrawal from West Beirut.

Mr Ghali, who will continue talks with Mr Cheysson tomorrow, said the one-hour meeting also focussed on how to protect the Palestinians. "We are not at the point where it is a question of the Palestinians leaving Lebanon," he said. He said the two discussed "different scenarios which might be adopted in a United Nations context ... to reach a very quick solution to the problem" in Lebanon.

"There can only be a solution to the Middle East crisis beginning with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," he said, adding that the Palestinians must decide whether they want a state or not. Mr Ghali arrived here today to discuss possible Lebanese peace initiatives.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE LEADER MEETS WITH CHEYSSON

LD292042 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, met in Paris this evening with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. After the meeting, Chatti told SPA that he had reviewed with Cheysson the situation in Lebanon in light of the Brussels EEC meeting which ended today.

Chatti said that the French minister stressed the determination of the EEC to contribute to putting an end to the tragedy in Lebanon. He hoped that the statement by the Brussels EEC meeting on Lebanon and consequent measures will lead to ending bloodshed in Lebanon and to embarking on a path to search for a solution for the Palestinian problem.

Chatti pointed out that the EEC statement on Lebanon contains positive elements which are in line with the viewpoints of the Muslim countries and which can form a starting base for halting the fighting in Lebanon and for embarking on the searching for a solution to the Palestinian issue. He stressed that the success of the European efforts depends to a large extent on the U.S. reaction and the degree of its response to it since Washington bears the biggest responsibility for finding a way out of the current dilemma in Lebanon.

MITTERRAND MAKES MINOR CABINET CHANGES

OW292016 Hong Kong AFP in English 1956 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus has resigned in a minor government reshuffle announced here tonight. Officials said Mr Dreyfus, aged 74, stepped down at his own request. The industry portfolio is taken over by the minister of state for science and technology, 43-year-old Jean-Pierre Chevenement. Mr Dreyfus returns to his post as a member of President Francois Mitterrand's "brain trust."

Another resignation is National Solidarity (welfare) Minister Nicole Questiaux. Elysee Secretary-General (top presidential aide) Pierre Bergovoy takes over from her in a ministry strengthened by Labor Minister Jean Auroux as his deputy. Mme Questiaux had been under heavy fire recently from the opposition, which accused her of "collusion" with France's biggest trade union, the communist Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT).

The prime minister's secretary of state for nationalization, Jean le Garrec, becomes the prime minister's deputy minister for employment. Mr le Garrec's former post is eliminated, following the pledged nationalizing of a number of industrial groups and banks.

The reshuffle is seen here as reflecting the anti-inflation "austerity" plan announced earlier this month by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. The plan involves a four-month wage and price freeze. The welfare sector is considerably widened and so it that of employment, cutting down on the jobless being the government's priority. Not only has a ministry been established to deal exclusively with the problem, but also an industrial "super-ministry," one of whose aims is to promote economic revival.

It is the second government reshuffle since the Socialist victory in the May 1981 elections.

SPADOLINI VIEWS LEBANON, TRADE WAR WITH U.S.

AU300845 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Brussels, June 30 -- The dramatic problem of the Palestinian people must be solved through a negotiation which definitively defeats the logic of annihilation, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini commented on Monday evening at the conclusion of talks here between the EEC heads of state and government.

The head of the Rome government also remarked on the decision taken by the European Council in relation to recent economic measures by the Reagan administration, noting that "the Europeans want to avoid a trade war with the United States". The Europeans are considering two types of actions toward the United States, Spadolini said. The first will be in the context of the EEC, with the forthcoming meeting between the president of the executive commission, Gaston Thorn, and the EEC American ambassador.

According to Spadolini, this is a bilateral action in which Italy will do everything necessary, together with its partners.

"The greatest concern of the Italian Government" he added, "is that undebated acts or gestures indicative of a trade war. [sentence as received] A limitation of free exchange or incipient protectionism could profoundly disturb relations between Western Europe and the United States, upon which are founded the entire system of Western defense".

In the context of the Lebanese tragedy, Spadolini said that "alongside the theme of European-United States relations, the Lebanese question dominated our discussions".

The Italian premier revealed that three objectives were proposed in the declaration released at the conclusion of the two-day session. The first he said was the establishment of a cease-fire accompanied by an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the area around Beirut and a withdrawal of Palestinian forces from west Beirut under the control of the Lebanese Army and, on the basis of an accord with Beirut, of United Nations observers or forces.

The second and third objectives are the withdrawal of all foreign forces present in Lebanon, and the opening of negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem through the exercise of the right of self-determination in the context of definitively defeating the logic of annihilation, and founded on the principles of security and justice for all states and peoples.

Only this context, Spadolini affirmed, will it be possible to restore Lebanon to its full territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, through the creation of a government authority credible on both the internal and international levels. This will also permit the assurance of security in the frontier zone with Israel, a zone which cannot remain exposed to threats and war-like actions, Spadolini concluded.

BRITAIN'S THATCHER TO VISIT ROME 7 JULY

AU291537 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 29 — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will make a work visit to Rome on July 7 at the invitaion of her Italian counterpart Giovanni Spadolini. A communique released here today said that the visit was part of regular bilateral consultations between the two countries.

Also taking part in the talks will be the British foreign secretary and chancellor of the Exchequer, and on the Italian side, the foreign, treasury, budget and finance ministers.

FINLAND

USSR REDUCES TELEPHONE LINKS WITH COUNTRY

LD291304 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has announced that it will reduce the total number of telephone links with Finland from the beginning of July. The number of outgoing lines from Finland to the Soviet Union will decrease from 24 to 21 and the number of incoming lines from 24 to 16. The Soviet Ministry of Communications says the reductions are for technical reasons, it is said by the Foreign Affairs Office of the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications.

The restrictions on telephone traffic announced by the Soviet Union apply to several Western countries, including Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Britain and the United States. In the correspondence between the Finnish and Soviet telecommunications administrations, Finland has said it does not desire such reductions. On the contrary, Finland would need to increase the number of telephone lines to at least 31, according to the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications.

NORWAY

ISRAEL INVITES PARTY LEADERS TO VISIT LEBANON

PM281417 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Israeli Embassy in Oslo sent telegrams to the parliamentary leaders of the Labor, Conservative and Christian People's Parties, inviting the three Norwegian politicians to travel to the areas of fighting in southern Lebanon as the Israeli Government's guests. Gro Harlem Brundtland told AFTENPOSTEN that she found this request strange and unusual. Yesterday evening she declined the invitation from the Israeli ambassador.

Israeli Embassy Counsellor Eitan Margalit told AFTENPOSTEN that the invitation had been extended to the three Norwegian politicians after the embassy had noted the effect the war in southern Lebanon had had on public opinion and the political parties in Norway.

"We felt that reaction in Norway was very tough, and have therefore invited the three politicians to visit the area and experience the situation so that they, as the people's elected representatives, can come back and say what they have seen," Margalit said.

[Conservative parliamentary leader] Jo Benkow said that he had informed the Foreign Ministry of the invitation, and that he thinks it would be correct to reach a decision in the matter in consultation with the two other party leaders and the foreign minister.

[Christian People's Party parliamentary leader] Kjell Magne Bondevik is in New York at present, and Christian People's Party Storting Group Deputy Chairman Asbjorn Haugstvedt said that he would be in touch with Bondevik today to discuss the invitation.

"Personally, I would not be opposed to a Norwegian delegation visiting this area which has been so much in the news recently," Haugstvedt said. However, he added that the value of such a Norwegian parliamentary delegation would be seriously weakened if the Labor Party -- as the country's biggest party -- did not take part.

BEIRUT EMBASSY CLOSES 'WITHOUT WARNING'

PM291205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[John Bulloch dispatch]

[Text] Beirut -- Britain's Embassy in West Beirut closed last night without any warning to the Britons trapped in the Lebanese capital. The ambassador, Mr David Roberts, spent the morning in East Beirut, near the Israeli-occupied part of the Lebanese capital. His wife and the few remaining embassy staff still in the city spent the day at the sea front embassy building. Then shortly before a new Israeli leaflet raid giving a "final warning" to people to get out of Beirut or risk death, the embassy staff left in a convoy of cars.

As usual, the Israeli planes swooped low out of the setting sun to confuse anti-aircraft defences. And as usual, they released heat flares to baffle the surface-to-air missiles with which the Palestinians are armed, and which lock on to a source of heat.

The shower of blue leaflets, written in Arabic, repeated in even stronger terms the message contained in the previous day's leaflets. It said: "Thousands of your brothers have taken the opportunity given them and have left Beirut and are now living in peace and safety.

"You who are still present in Beirut today: Remember that time is running out. The later you leave it, the more you expose your life and the lives of your loved ones to danger."

TELEPHONE LINES WITH USSR TO BE REDUCED

PM291203 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Nigel Wade dispatch]

[Text] Moscow -- Moscow is cutting by two-thirds telephone lines between Russia and Britain. Plugs are also to be pulled on other links with the West. The reason given is "technical work" which the Russians say will last until 1984 but Western diplomats suspect that the Kremlin's true intention is to reduce the growing number of direct-dial facilities. These have enabled Russian emigres to maintain close contact with relatives and friends. At the same time Western lobbyists, newspaper men and public interest groups have been able to speak directly to Russians in their homes.

According to sources British Telecom has been informed of deep cuts in telephone links from July. Lines to Britain will be reduced from 46 to 14 while those to Russia will be cut from 42 to 14 until the end of 1984.

The Soviet authorities have promised further explanations of the work they say is necessary. But it is not known when such explanations will be given. Telephone lines with Austria are also being slashed, from 24 to four it is believed. The Austrian case is particularly suggestive of Soviet motives because there are thousands of Russian emigres in Vienna.

British officials say there have been no moves so far by London to raise the phone lines issue with the Russians. Other reports indicate that lines are also to be cut with France and West Germany. American diplomats have heard nothing officially about a reduction of lines.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD ON EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

NC291759 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel. Discussion on the executive authority question was continued.

In response to a question as to whether there are similarities in the positions of the two sides, Mavrommatis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, said there are many differences, adding that the interlocutors have not yet started discussing the details of the issue.

Mavrommatis stated the previous meeting was a good one and that the general approach of the two sides to the question of the executive authority had been presented. He added that he expected discussion on the details of the issue to start today.

The representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, Onan, stated that sufficient ground has been covered. He expressed the hope that discussion of the question of the executive authority would be concluded with a few weeks.

A UN statement mentions that discussion on the organs and authorities of the federal government was continued and that the next meeting will be held the afternoon of 1 July.

TURKISH, ARMENIAN TERRORISTS ARRIVE FROM LEBANON

NC300616 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- According to various news agency reports and disclosures made by the Israeli authorities, many Turkish and Armenian terrorists have been captured during the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. Meanwhile, HURRIYET provides this information from Nicosia: Top leaders of the terrorist and criminal Armenian network known as the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] have arrived at Larnaca aboard two ships carrying citizens of the United States and the British Commonwealth who were trapped in Beirut. Following talks with the Israelis, who have cut off Beirut from the sea as well, the U.S. and British Commonwealth citizens set out from Juniyah port on board the two ships the other day. Despite stringent Israeli controls, a great number of Armenian terrorists managed to mingle among the passengers with false identity documents and leave Lebanon.

Meanwhile, reports that many Turkish and Armenian terrorists have been captured by the Israelis during the raid on Lebanon have been confirmed. The Israeli authorities have subjected these terrorists to stringent interrogations and tried to unravel all the militant acts perpetrated so far. When these investigations are completed, a detailed report will be channeled to the national intelligence organization through Mossad, the Israeli secret police.

According to reports reaching Nicosia, the PLO camps where the separatists, the Armenian terrorists and militant members of other secret organizations which created anarchy and terror in Turkey before 12 September were being trained collectively have been disbanded by Israel.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY VIEWS USSR NUCLEAR PROPOSALS

NC250841 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus-Soviet Friendship Society has issued the following statement:

"The rash and frenzied arms race is pushing mankind to the danger of a dreadful military conflict that would certainly result in total destruction. This danger becomes even greater with the addition of new weapons of mass extermination to the arsenal of war machinery as well as by the adventurous policy of the Western warmongering circles who create hotbeds of unrest and local wars throughout the world that threaten to develop into a broader or worldwide conflagration. All the world's people are facing this possibility with agony.

"Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's message to the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, that the Soviet Union undertakes the obligation not to use nuclear weapons first, is a most significant peaceful message and a hopeful answer to the agony of peace-loving mankind. This message responds to the agonizing demands by all the people that practical measures be taken toward the defusion of the international situation, detente and disarmament. It is a courageous step which, if also taken by the other side, would create the necessary prerequisites that would remove the danger of nuclear annihilation.

"Unfortunately, the United States of America hastened to reject this peace-loving message by persisting in its dangerous policy of showing strength and acquiring military supremacy which will lead the world to the brink of war.

"The Cypriot people -- who are tragic victims of this imperialist policy which, in order to serve its strategic interests, does not hesitate to incite or even organize fascist coups and bloody aggressions -- welcome Brezhnev's message and unite their voice with that of all the peace-loving people in the world who demand a ban on all nuclear and other weapons of mass extermination so that a climate of detente may be created and nuclear destruction may be averted."

KHARAVYI REACTS TO HAIG LETTER TO ROLANDHIS

NC291132 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Mr Alexander Haig, the resigned secretary of state, has sent Nikos Rolandhis a letter which is not only strange but also insulting to our people and mankind as a whole. The letter refers to his decision to resign as secretary.

The strange thing is that a resigned secretary extolls the policy of a president and an administration from which he resigned because he disagreed with its policy. And how can he give assurances of the continuing policy of an administration to which he does not belong?

The insult is the impudent allegation that Cyprus and the United States have...joint interests and that the U.S. policy promotes...peace. Is it in the interest of Cyprus that the United States continue to support and back the Turkish invasion in Cyprus? Or is it in the interest of peace that the planned barbarous Haig-Sha'ron genocide is taking place in Lebanon?

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES FROM LONDON, MAKES STATEMENT

NC292004 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Cypriot President Kiprianou arrived in Athens at 1800 today from London. He was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Minister to the Prime Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas, Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis, Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis, who has been in Athens since this morning, as well as by Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis and Cypriot Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis.

Upon his arrival, Mr Kiprianou stated that he had talks in New York with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and that he will brief Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, with whom he will meet tomorrow morning, and his associates on those talks. They will also exchange views on the present phase of the Cyprus issue.

Answering relevant questions, the Cypriot president said that in Athens he will discuss the further handling of the Cyprus issue, adding that things have not changed in any way.

PAPANDREOU ENCOURAGED BY BRUSSELS SUMMIT

NC291928 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has described the Brussels conference as the most significant summit he has attended. This was because of the climate of unity with which the huge problems of West Europe were faced.

Mr Papandreou returned from Brussels at 1900 today. He made the above statement aboard the plane during a conversation with newsmen who accompanied him on his trip.

Mr Papandreou also said that during the conference there was an identity of political views on all three basic topics discussed: European, U.S. and Soviet relations; the Palestinian issue; and the common economic policy to be followed by West Europe.

At its session today, the summit discussed mainly the question of the special arrangements requested by Greece.

Comments on Memorandum

NC301050 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, in describing the EEC summit in Brussels as one of the most significant and crucial ones, particularly stressed the climate of unity with which the summit dealt with West Europe's enormous problems. The leaders of the ten EEC members examined the dramatic developments in Lebanon, EEC-U.S. economic and trade relations and the Greek memorandum. By way of intervention, Mr Papandreou presented to the session the particular problems that Greece faces within the Common Market framework. Mr Papandreou has made it clear that the Community's ultimate assessment of the Greek memorandum for special arrangements will play an effective role as to whether it is truly possible for the Greek economy to develop within the EEC framework.

KKE GROUP DEMONSTRATES AGAINST ISRAEL, U.S.

NC291435 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Through mass demonstrations to be held today and tomorrow, the people of Athens are escalating their militant solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese people — new victims of U.S. imperialists, who are stigmatized with the blood of many people, and their savage protege the Begin clique. The City Committee [EP] of the KKE Athens party organization [KOA] is today organizing a gathering and march to the U.S. Embassy and the Israeli Mission.

On this occasion, the EP bureau of KOA of the KKE has addressed the following appeal to the people of Athens:

"The Israelis are proceeding with their criminal plans under the multifaceted support and guidance of the U.S. imperialists, and are prepared to occupy Beirut. Their targets are the total extermination of the Palestinian people and progressive forces of Lebanon as well as the country's partition. In this state of affairs, it appears necessary once again to demonstrate in the most resolute manner solidarity as well as material and moral support for the Palestinian and Lebanese fighting patriots.

"For this purpose, the EP bureau of KOA of the KKE calls upon all Communists, every democrat and patriot to take part today, Tuesday, 29 June, in a gathering and protest march to the U.S. Embassy and Israeli Mission. The march will start at 2000 today from the town hall square [Kotzias Square].

" — Forward, to demand an end to the genocide of Palestinian and Lebanese patriots. The Israeli aggressors must withdraw unconditionally. Forward, to demand that the American murderers of people leave our country."

Artists will stage a big gathering in support for Palestinian children to be held at 2000 tomorrow, Wednesday, in the stadium [Panathinaikon].

KUWAITI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 30 JUN

NC300930 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0800 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, arrived a short while ago in Athens on a 2-day official visit. He was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos with whom he will have a private talk at 1800. A meeting will then be held in which Coordination Minister Lazaris, Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias and officials and members of the shaykh's entourage will also participate. Kharalambopoulos will honor the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister at a luncheon in the Foreign Ministry at 1400.

The prime minister will receive the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister tomorrow morning.

REDUCED OIL PRICES CAUSE FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS

NC291804 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Greek state will gain $41 million in foreign exchange as a result of reductions in the price of oil supplied through interstate contracts.

According to a statement made today by Deputy Commerce Minister Papaspirou, the new contract for the supply of 750,000 tons of (?Iraqi) oil provides for a price reduction of 73 cents a ton.

TURKISH CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

TA291910 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A Turkish Cypriot parliamentary delegation arrived in Turkey today as the official guests of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In a statement before leaving the Ercan State Airport, Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly Speaker Nejat Konuk said that he was convinced that efforts to be made during their visit in Turkey in talks with officials would be beneficial in the promotion of relations as well as in finding ways through discussions to solve existing problems. Konuk recalled that as a result of the recent visit paid by Ulusu to the TFSC, a new stage was reached in relations with Turkey, adding that the visit of the Turkish Cypriot parliamentary delegation would bring a new meaning and perspective to these relations. The visit of the Turkish Cypriot parliamentary delegation, which will also be received by head of state Kenan Evren, will conclude on Monday, 5 July.

Ulusu Hosts Dinner

TA300706 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that, as in the past, Turkey is determined to contribute through every sacrifice to the efforts to ensure a desirable level of future prosperity, happiness and security for the Turkish existence in Cyprus.

Ulusu gave a dinner last night in honor of the parliamentary delegation headed by Legislative Assembly Speaker Nejat Konuk that is currently visiting Ankara. In a statement at the dinner, Ulusu said that after long and difficult years filled with numerous examples of the struggle for freedom, the current point reached by the Turkish Cypriot community through their courage, determination and endurance is important for the political stability and the realization of peace in our region as well as for the success of the efforts to consolidate the future of the Turkish Cypriot community and for securing the balance of power on the island.

Ulusu noted that the close cooperation between Turkey and the TFSC conducted in a spirit of togetherness for the success of the national cause will be further developed. He added: The attitude of good faith that was and will be displayed by the TFSC and Turkey toward the efforts to resolve the Cyprus question in a peaceful manner constitutes a proud and exemplary reflection of the harmony based on understanding, commonsense and mutual love and respect in their own relations.

In his speech, Konuk pointed out that the Turkish Cypriot community is an indivisible and inseparable part of the great Turkish nation, adding that the Turkish Cypriot community attained its present state because it is a community based on Ataturk's principles. Noting that the Turkish Cypriot community was able to become a state as a result of the close interest and support demonstrated by the motherland, Konuk said that civilian population, including women and children, were killed during the last quarter of the 20th century because the Palestinian people lacked a motherland.

Konuk stated that we will overcome all our problems as the motherland is by our side and supporting us, noting that we owe our tranquil life to the motherland. He pointed out that our solution lies with Ankara and added that the Turkish Cypriot community will certainly conclude its chief cause in a positive manner in unity and solidarity and that whenever possible it will contribute to peace in the Middle East together with (?Turkey).

The parliamentary delegation will visit and lay a wreath at the Ataturk mausoleum at 0930 this morning. At 1030 it will meet with Ulusu and at 1130 with State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara. The delegation will attend a briefing by the state planning organization and the Foreign Ministry at the Council of Ministers Hall at 1500. Baykara will host the members in a dinner tonight.

AUSTRIA

FINANCE MINISTER REJECTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

AU291059 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "BS" on Alpbach dialogue congress]

[Excerpt] Alpbach -- "There is no world-political alternative to the policy of detente. Without international economic relations, a policy of detente is not conceivable." This was stated by Finance Minister Salcher on Monday, the second day of the Alpbach dialogue congress. In his lecture to the participants in the roundtable talks he rejected economic boycott measures as a political means, and expressed the opinion that such measures would necessarily exacerbate political tensions.

ABDALLAH FRANJI TO BECOME PLO DELEGATE IN VIENNA

AU291039 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- Abdallah Franji, to date PLO representative in Bonn, will become the new PLO delegate in Vienna, as he himself confirmed in Bonn. According to WOCHENPRESSE, Franji will move permanently to Vienna but continue to run his Bonn office from here. As has been reported, a talk was held between Kreisky and Franji last week.

Franji is 37 years old and a member of the PLO Central Committee. He is regarded as the highest-ranking PLO diplomat in West Europe.

NETHERLANDS

SCHMIDT TO MAKE FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT IN JULY

PM251351 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Hague, 21 June -- On 8 and 9 July West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will pay an official visit to the Netherlands. Schmidt, who will be accompanied by his wife, will do so at the invitation of Prime Minister van Agt.

On 9 July Schmidt will hold a 2-hour meeting with the Second Chamber Permanent Foreign Affairs Committee. The Chamber members who are also members of the committee will have to interrupt their vacation for the meeting. The chamber begins its summer recess at the end of this week.

It is the first official visit by Schmidt to the Netherlands, although 2 years ago he did pay a private visit to Van Agt, who received him at his home at the Heilige land foundation in Nijmegen.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MBFR TALKS

LD081038 Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jul (DPA) -- According to the Foreign Ministry, the Federal Government is hoping a breakthrough will at last be achieved in the MBFR talks in Vienna on a reduction in the number of East and West troops. A Foreign Ministry statement published in Bonn today says Bonn expects the "Eastern negotiating partner to show the required readiness for cooperation."

The Foreign Ministry refers to a joint Western proposal for an MBFR agreement offered by the Federal Government in Vienna today. The draft envisages agreed maximum strengths in the East and West of 700,000 men for ground forces and 900,000 for ground and air forces combined. The Foreign Ministry statement says this overall concept submitted by the West underscores the seriousness of the will to negotiate. The draft is based on a proposal made by the U.S. administration.

The Foreign Ministry says the fact must not be overlooked that an imbalance of conventional forces in Europe could lead to a new danger. The target which the MBFR talks is aiming at must be supplemented by the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting which, it is hoped, will reach agreement on a European disarmament conference, the Foreign Ministry statement says.

Following the resumption of the Madrid conference in November it is hoped agreement will be reached on confidence-building measures reaching from the Atlantic to the Urals.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON BUNDESWEHR STRENGTH

LD080922 Hamburg DPA in German 2333 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jul (DPA) -- Following the Cabinet's adoption of the 1983 defense budget of DM46 billion Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel said he regards the Bundeswehr as being fully ready for action. On German television this evening he said that the conventional deterrent was thus guaranteed. The Bundeswehr remains one of the best armies in the West. Next year the number of soldiers on longer terms of service will increase from the present 251,000 to an annual average of 253,000.

Apel opposed any structural changes in the Bundeswehr, but said that in 1986, as a result of the years with a low birth rate, military service would probably have to be extended to 18 months. On no account, however, will 16-year-olds be taken into the Bundeswehr; the entry age will remain at 18. The question of conscripting foreigners who live in the Federal Republic has been deferred. It is also necessary to check whether it is permissable under the constitution to accept women volunteers.

Apel endorsed the preservation of forward defense. He said the figure of 495,000 soldiers could not be reduced arbitrarily. He made it clear that the new weapons system must last into the next millennium.

ISRAELI ENVOY: PEACE DEPENDS ON PLO WITHDRAWAL

LD081500 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Jul (DPA) -- Israeli Ambassador in Bonn Yitzhaq Ben-Ari has said there will be peace in Lebanon only "when the PLO withdraws completely, down to the last man." In an interview in today's BILD-ZEITUNG he said his country will also not tolerate a PLO information office in Beirut that would be a "terrorist cell against Israel and a base for international terrorism."

Ben-Ari stressed that the Israeli Army will "not remain an hour longer in Lebanon than is necessary for Israel's security." A condition for this, however, is an international force to safeguard peace in a buffer zone about 40 km wide in southern Lebanon. Assertions that Israeli troops have also attacked the civilian population and have tortured prisoners are PLO lies. The overwhelming majority of the Israeli population stands "clearly behind the government's aims," the ambassador said. The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

GENSCHER WRITES TO IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD081816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] According to the central news unit, following the expulsion of a number of the Muslim Iranian students from West Germany, the West German charge d'affaires in Tehran today called at the Foreign Ministry and presented the deputy foreign minister, Mr Ahmad 'Azizi, with a letter from the West German foreign minister addressed to Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's foreign minister. The letter says:

Your excellency, A number of issues, problems and misunderstandings have occurred between our two countries which have prompted me to write this letter addressed to you personally.

As I explained to you during your visit to Bonn last February I attach special importance to my country's relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, I would like to explain to you the issues which have arisen and try, with your assistance and cooperation, to settle them.

I learned with deep regret that the Iranian Foreign Ministry has decided to temporarily suspend the activities of its missions to the Federal Republic of Germany. However, the decision is viewed as a restriction of the presence and activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in our country which will have negative effects on our numerous ties.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has criticized the action taken by the officials of the alien department of the State of Rhineland-Palatinate against a number of Iranian youths.

In another part, the letter said: In this connection we would like to point out that a number of Iranians who used force against the Iranian establishments in our country last year are being prosecuted.

The letter ends: I am writing to you personally becuase I am looking at the future problems in our mutual relations and at the many grounds which link us together. We enjoy foundations for very fruitful cooperation. You are aware that during our talks last February I explained to you that the Federal Republic of Germany respects the political and social changes that your country's new regime has brought about in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I sincerely hope that relations between the countries of the world will be based and expanded on the principles of mutual respect for each other's internal system and their laws. Whenever issues arise somewhere they can be dealt with on these principles.

I am certain that these aims can be achieved.

CHEYSSON'S SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 6 JUL

AB081545 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1105 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Minister of External Relations Cheysson's address to the National Assembly on 6 July]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the government first wants to thank the Assembly for allowing it to take part in this debate on foreign policy.

Since we began running the affairs of government 13 months ago, we have only had one opportunity to hold a debate on the government's foreign policy. That debate came when parliament examined the budget. In fact, the latest debate on foreign policy dates back to April 1980. Indeed, there have been a large number of thorough and very interesting discussions of foreign policy at the level of the commission on foreign affairs. Such discussions have been of considerable help to the government because of the parliamentary control they imply. But I wish to express the desire that in the future our foreign policy be more frequently explained to the assemblymen and submitted to parliament. We would be happy about it.

Three months ago parliament was asked to approve Spain's admission into the Atlantic alliance. Questions were then put from various quarters. A number of members of the National Assembly and senators wanted to know the role of that alliance, its relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and the consequences of the existence of the Atlantic alliance within the Western group itself.

The government then proposed a debate on the balance of power and on war and peace -- problems in which the Atlantic alliance is a party but which are much more far-reaching.

My proposal is therefore to center my explanation on this topic: war and peace and the balance of power. Of course, after the debate, I will answer any question on other aspects of our foreign policy. But right now, I am making it a point to examine this major problem. And I have suggested the minister of defense speak after me in order to clearly show the harmony in our policy on what I will describe as areas of the state's external sovereignty.

It is more important than ever to discuss the issue of war and peace, because we know that anxiety has been awoken. It is publicly displayed both in the hearts and in the minds of the vast majority of the French. Even those who do not display any anxiety have questions.

We hear only of the din of war and the news of violence, brutality and the disregard of law in various parts of the world. There has been war in the Falkland Islands. An Argentine act of aggression on 2 April brought about a full-scale operation. The Security Council made an attempt to check the conflict, to bring it under control right from the start, through Resolution 502, which was ignored. The war took on wider proportions: 800 to 1,000 dead, considerable damage, confusion and significant difficulties in relations between Latin American countries and European and North American countries. France, in a show of solidarity with its ally -- France and its European partners, who were eager to defend the law and support the implementation of the Security Council resolution -- had to adopt sanctions. These have now been lifted as British rule has been restored over the Falkland Islands. We hope the cause of that war -- the disregard of law, the rejection of negotiations called for by the Security Council, the rejection of the involvement of the UN secretary general and the organization's bodies -- will now belong to the past and that problems can be solved through negotiations, in particular the issue of sovereignty. You are aware that France has never committed itself on the issue of sovereignty over the Falklands. Let us try to restore the state of law.

The bloodiest war in the past few months, in the past few years, is the one in which Iran opposed Iraq: 120,000, perhaps 130,000, dead; hundreds of thousands of refugees; horrible damage; and likely to be still more serious consequences if that war develops into one between two cultures or a religious war, particularly if it spreads much farther. This war broke out because in this case, too, the law was disregarded. We should restore the law. The boundary was established through the Algiers accords in 1975. It must be respected. Negotiations must therefore begin. Regional institutions or those common to both countries are probably the appropriate bodies to intervene: the Islamic Conference or the Nonaligned Movement. France will support any efforts at negotiation, particularly if -- as we hope -- the Security Council or the UN secretary general are to play a role in activating and coordinating efforts made in different quarters. In this case, too, commitment to restore peace through negotiations and to respect the law must be shown again at all cost.

Another country which is particularly close to us has just experienced and is still experiencing the consequences of the disregard of law: Lebanon. That country is a victim of all conflicts in that region. In a way, it is an echo chamber of every tension, every conflict and every difficulty which may crop up between different religions, different confessions, different political factions or different nationalities. The victim is always Lebanon, our longstanding friend and associate. Beirut is the martyred city of our era: perhaps 10,000 dead, or 12,000 as reported in Lebanon, in a few weeks as a result of foreign invasion. Remember the pictures shown on television. They are unbearable.

Our first duty was -- and still is -- therefore, to ensure that relief items reach the victims. France has undertaken a direct action within the community in coordinating the actions of nongovernment organizations. It has not relented in its appeal. In the Security Council it has ensured that decisions are made to prevent obstacles to the distribution of relief items. The prime minister himself went to Lebanon to show our country's solidarity with the Lebanese people. Our solidarity is unreserved.

Let us, however, think of Lebanon as a nation, as a state whose independence, integrity, unity and sovereignty are sacred to us and must be defended and supported whatever happens. As far back as 9 June, 4 days after the foreign invasion began, the president of the republic himself stated that France was ready to respond to any appeal from the legitimate Lebanese Government. And France will do so. That is normal; that is elementary.

We have therefore condemned Israel's aggression. We joined those who have demanded its immediate withdrawal with two resolutions within the Security Council. Within the European Community we have joined in the condemnation -- also categorical -- of the invasion.

But we are thinking of the future. Lebanon must one day once again be free from all foreign military presence. This does not only mean the withdrawal -- which is being demanded -- of the Israeli troops, but a return to the old Lebanon. This is what the president of the republic first said on 17 June in his talks with the Austrian chancellor.

And when we review the problem in its entirety we come back to the four principles which have constantly guided French policy, which I have already had the honor of presenting to this Assembly. The first of these principles is the right of states to live in peace and security within their recognized borders. This is Israel's right. We will not cease saying this, repeating this. We are prepared to defend it if necessary.

How can this be achieved? On 24 June, the European Council wrote that Israel would not obtain the security, to which it is entitled, by the use of force and by faits accomplis. And this is the second of our principles. It is through negotiation, and not through force and faits accomplis, that solutions that are acceptable to all can be reached.

But the European Council also feels that Israel would find this security if the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, who should have the possibility of exercising their right to self-determination with all that it implies, are met.

Our fourth [as received] principle is the right to justice for all peoples: for the Palestinian people as well as for the Israeli people. This involves self-determination. You know that as far as the French Government is concerned this also implies the right to form a state.

Be that as it may, it is through negotiation that Israel should obtain its security while respecting the rights of the Palestinian people. The European Council declared that the Palestinian people should be able to make a commitment and should therefore be represented. This means that for their claims to be put forward through political channels it would be appropriate to associate the PLO with these negotiations.

These principles of the French Government were outlined a long time ago and were recently reaffirmed at the European level. You now have all the factors that prompted France to launch the highly intensive diplomatic action it has taken -- with the Lebanese, the PLO, the Israelis -- and even beyond that in the Middle East, and further yet, in Washington.

In compliance with what I have just said, our main concern was to prevent the attack on and destruction of Beirut since, as the president of the republic said, this would jeopardize the future of the country and peace in the entire region. The grip had to be loosened. The Lebanese Government and authorities must be given territory over which they alone can exercise sovereignty. A first step must be taken toward a truce, toward the transformation of the nature of the Palestinian presence from an armed force into a political force.

This is why, as early as 24 June, the French Government submitted to the Security Council a resolution calling for the disengagement of troops, the withdrawal of lightly-armed Palestinian forces to outside Beirut, the exclusive control of the city by the Lebanese authorities, and positioning of Lebanese troops, possibly backed by international forces, between the two sides. Unfortunately, this resolution was blocked by an American veto.

We have therefore decided to relaunch our action, this time by taking up the entire problem, if you will allow me to say so, on the basis of the principles which have since been outlined in a particularly moving and impressive manner by Messrs Klutznick and Mendes-France.

The document which is now before the Security Council, and which will be transformed into a draft resolution within the next few hours or days, therefore restates the disengagement proposals that we made initially and that were blocked by the veto. The principles, as stipulated by the European Council and which have just recalled are added to it.

These principles involve the preparation at the technical level of logistic elements which would make it possible to give this disengagement its full value and to control it thanks to backing given to the Lebanese authorities in the form of a UN force, or a force outside the United Nations but launched and guided by it, or a multinational, bilateral or trilateral force.

On this latter draft resolution which is taking shape, the French position has the characteristic of being co-sponsored by the Egyptians. This great Arab nation has indeed resumed its authority among the Arab countries, especially among those of the region. It has embarked upon a peace process with Israel and it is particularly fortunate that it should be able to express itself both as a great Arab nation and as a great nation which has already entered into negotiations with Israel.

Our joint representation has in fact received the unanimous support of the Arab countries, collectively with in the Arab League and individually. We have had confirmation of this through the mission of the envoy, sent by the president of the republic, who has returned today from the Middle East.

Regarding the PLO, I can confirm here before this Assembly that it has agreed to shift from an armed to a political force. What is now involved is to put it into practice. We cannot be content with statements. The main point is to reach the stage where there is mutual acceptance between Israel and the PLO, where Israel and an entity representing the Palestinians can work toward establishing peace. We have not reached that point today, but from this podium allow me to launch an appeal to both sides to work in this direction in respect for the great principles which I mentioned earlier and in respect for law and justice.

In fact, the three wars which led to bloodshed, and which dashed certain hopes or dampened them immensely, were caused by contempt for law and justice. The three wars have another characteristic: the fact that they took place in the Third World.

We note, in fact, not without concern, that all the wars and all the conflicts that have occurred since World War II have taken place in the South. Since 1945, 130 conflicts have been recorded, be they foreign or civil wars, wars of repression or of violent occupation, the victims have been in the South. Besides those I have mentioned let me recall the Afghans, Cambodians, Namibians, Saharans, Salvadorans, Chadians and so many more. They are all from the South. And what a heavy responsibility it is for these countries to arm and defend themselves.

What answer can we give to these countries of the South in this debate of war and peace?

Their disarmament? Certainly not. They have the right to ensure their defense. The problem is to make a certain degree of disarmament possible. This is to permit these peoples to devote themselves and all their human and financial resources to development, without, for that matter, having their territorial integrity and independence threatened.

As I have already had the honor to assert on behalf of the French Government before the UN session, we think that, primarily, the aggravation of each and every conflict or tension and its subsequent degeneration into part of the great rivalry between the East and the West should be avoided.

These conflicts and tensions exist. They result from secular rivalries or racial struggles that are the outcome of uprisings against injustice: injustices in the distribution of revenues, injustice in land matters, injustices inherited from the colonial period. Let us avoid making these regional conflicts part and parcel of the East-West conflict and tension. Let us leave each country to chart its own destiny. This is a fundamental principle of our policy, which is very closely linked with this analysis of peace and war. Yes, we are in favor of true nonalignment of the countries of the South. Let us encourage them constructively to search for regional and collective security. Let us see how we can contribute to creating areas of solidarity and independence. Already this has been done among us in Europe. In fact, our civil wars were particularly more severe, longer and more bloody and they have ever been in the Third World. We came to agreement and understood ourselves. Let us encourage them to act in the same way.

Through regional cooperation, let us hope they manage to week out the tensions and establish confidence. They must meet, hold discussions, check the facts, watch and check themselves. They must agree on armament limitations and on the control of these limitations. We must make progress toward regional agreements, supported by networks of regional observers. We must work toward mutual actions without interference, without external interference, and without our ending up transferring responsibility for every conflict onto the two superpowers through the extension of the cold war.

This method of approach can, by extension, be applied, and let us hope it happens some day, to achieve areas of nuclear disarmament in areas that are devoid of any nuclear presence. France is in favor of this in all parts of the world where nuclear dissuasion does not result in bringing balance. [France y est favorable dans toutes les parties du monde ou lequilibre ne resulte pas de la dissuasion nucleaire.]

The international community can and must contribute to this effort, not only by replacing those who should make decisions but also by providing them with the necessary means of information, control and surveillance.

Let us think about the use of satellites and all the technical means that can be provided without interference by foreign powers. It will happen that we, the French, will be able to join these denuclearized zones not only by pledging to respect the nuclear void so created, but also by contributing to the efforts made. We would like all Latin American countries to ratify the Tlatelolco Treaty, which stipulates the denuclearization of Latin America, so that we can participate as we have pledged. And why can't we have a similar situation in Africa?

Let us go still further and see how technological means can be placed at the disposal of those who accept cooperation among themselves. In the nuclear field, for instance, why not agree that where there is cooperation and agreement between the countries of a region, regional research centers and eventually regional enrichment and processing centers could be encouraged?

But let us come back, Mr Speaker, to the cold war. Until now, I have spoken about disarmament and the search for peace, or more limited wars, in the South.

As I have said, for some few months now we have noticed the reappearance of an agony which has been dormant for some years — that of war. Our peoples are hoping for peace and they are right. In the face of their genuine anxiety, they should, however, be warned against two errors: To confuse pacifism and the desire for peace with that of the spread of fear.

It is not by arousing and exploiting the war psychosis that we shall serve the cause of peace, nor could we do so by repeatedly making unilateral, spectacular and vague proposals aimed at abusing public opinion. The route to disarmament passes through an objective and realistic analysis of the factors which increase the risks of a general military confrontation.

A first truth which should clearly be emphasized is that the process of disarmament is not autonomous. Between the levels of arms and the behavior of states toward one another, there is a permament correlation: Arms contribute to creating tension, but they are often the consequence. The factors are inseparably connected: nuclear overarmament by the superpowers, the risk of strategic destabilization resulting from the military use of new technologies, conventional imbalance and the threat of a surprise attack.

To identify what puts world peace into danger, we should first of all remember what has been preserving it for 36 years: the certainty, known by all, that any conflict in Europe, any crisis which deeply and fundamentally affects the vital interests of the two superpowers, would lead to a nuclear apocalypse. Yes, it should be said... nuclear deterrent has been the arm for peace; for we can easily imagine the consequences of a frightening imbalance in conventional weapons that Europe has been experiencing at a time when democratic countries are devoting their major resources to rebuilding and improving the economic and social conditions of their societies.

For some years now, however, the race for nuclear arms, both in quality and quantity, has created two major threats — that of a first general nuclear strike, or more probably, limited to Europe by one superpower which thereby hopes to prevent such an attack from the other superpower, and that of a conventional attack in Europe initiated by a superpower which is sure that the level of its nuclear force protects it from any great nuclear riposts.

In the face of these dangers a miracle solution has been advanced for some months now: the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear force. I recall that the solemn commitment made in the UN Charter is not to resort to force in any form. But I would above all stress that this approach is dangerous, as long as a great conventional imbalance and political disagreement exist in Europe.

The development which has prevented -- and still prevents -- war is currently nuclear power. Forbidding oneself to resort to nuclear response would considerably -- even inordinately -- increase the threat from the other side of a conventional attack, and henceforth the threat of domination or war.

After brushing aside that demagogic solution, let us examine the priorities which must be recognized and defended by all those who really want peace: fighting nuclear over-armament, eradicating factors of technological destabilization, reducing the imbalance of conventional forces and restoring trust.

In the nuclear arms race bewtween the two superpowers, France supports the talks between the United States and Soviet Union on strategic nuclear forces and on medium-range arms. Those talks are an extremely positive factor. As a matter of fact, these superpowers have stockpiled superabundant nuclear forces of destruction. On the other hand, the arms race has become very disquietening in view of the quality of weapons because of the deployment or the projected deployment of more powerful and accurate ballistic arms.

In view of these threats, it is essential that the balance between the East and West should be brought to a lower and more stable level. Lower means that we expect the Geneva talks to result in a significant reduction in the nuclear forces of the two superpowers. More stable level means that as a matter of priority, the most destablising weapons must be eliminated.

In such a context, France does not plan to participate directly or indirectly in those negotiations, which must therefore remain at a bilateral level. That too must be said unambiguously, as it has been said for many years now.

Mere commonsense accounts for that position. While maintaining its full independence, France will escape forces far superior to its own only through nuclear deterrent. But now, France's nuclear deterrent is limited to the strict minimum necessary to deter anyone from dominating us. There is a possibility of reduction in the redundant, superfluous capacities of the superpowers. As for France, it cannot reduce its forces below the credibility level without jeopardizing its security and independence.

The situation would be different if three conditions were fulfilled: Reduction of the superpowers' armaments down to such a level that one can consider that the nature of imbalance between the two has changed; a quantitative and qualitative limitation of their defensive strategic system capable of some day neutralizing the French nuclear deterrent; lastly, a significant reduction in the imbalance of conventional forces in Europe and the elimination of any threat of chemical weapons.

Technological progress can offer new opportunities for the control of disarmament, which is essential; particularly with the use of satellites. That accounts for the clear proposal made by France as early as 1978, which was reiterated this year at the UN extraordinary session and which calls for the setting-up of an international satellite monitoring agency.

But unfortunately we cannot forget that technological progress can also be used for terrible military purposes, either in the form of new arms to offset deterrent arms, or new weapons of terror. France therefore supports the negotiations for international conventions on the prohibitation of antimissile and antisatellite weapons and of the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons. Of course, measures must be devised to ensure an efficient control, without which agreements on disarmament are meaningless.

Lastly, with regard to the third possible threat against the balance of power between the East and West being posed by the stockpiling of conventional weapons on our old continent, France, at the Madrid security conference, proposed the holding of a conference on disarmament in Europe. In fact, measures must be designed to restore trust, to reduce the threat of a surprise attack and, lastly, to correct the imbalance in offensive forces. The measures must fit the only geographic framework that has some sense in terms of conventional security; the whole European Continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The French delegation will make efforts to this end. When the negotiations resume in Madrid, it will ensure that the deliberations are successfully brought to a conclusion in the fall.

I have spoken at length of three conflicts, wars and disputes in the South and of balance of power in the North. Throughout my statement the subject has been the future of our nations, of our peoples, of our men. Therefore can we ever place enough emphasis on the need to inform these people and these men and to associate them in the reflection and decision-making process as well as to mobilize them?

When we say mobilization, we think of war: It is high time we mobilized people for peace. But each citizen, aware of the situation, must appraise the problems in their proper dimension -- the problems of others too -- and in their true perspective. Every major world conflict -- we must never forget this -- was prepared and launched through failure to recognize and understand what was really the opinion or determination of the opponent. We should bear this in mind at all times.

Those who in France and elsewhere desire peace and have indicated this, are not prepared to accept enslavement. It would be dangerous for anyone to make a mistake about this. On the other hand, it would be fortunate and useful if this fundamental demand for peace were expressed in concrete terms, in a desire to find balance or control, in the demonstration of independence and in a genuine determination to achieve a better world order. This would mean making true progress toward peace.

We must therefore discuss it, we do not talk about it enough. Defense and security are too often considered secret or forbidden subjects. In this respect, this parliament, and parliaments in general, have a fundamental role to play. The other day, on behalf of the French Government, I went to speak before the European Parliament, not because we feel this body has any considerable future role, but because it is an elected assembly -- elected by secondary elections. This elected assembly has the authority to deal with the problems that must be discussed among the elected. A public debate is necessary. In this connection the United Nations has a decisive role to play. In this regard, the UN special session is excellent. These various institutions, the disarmament committee, the UNIDR [expansion unknown] or others have a duty: They must provide more information and promote more debates. The great minds should take a stand on these problems, but the press, the media should promote discussions.

The same desire for peace should also exist in other areas. Who can doubt that it exists among the members of the Warsaw Pact? Well, it should be possible to talk there about war and peace, about the real facts which will ensure either one or the other. The same possibility of expression and manifestation should be given there. Why should we not even assume that we can have a contradictory debate there thanks to the most sophisticated media?

I repeat, parliaments have a fundamental role to play in this mobilization. This is why I have focussed this debate on defense, war and peace. It is for the governments to take the appropriate measures but it is up to those elected by the people to demonstrate their desire for peace and to do so in concrete situations without aggravating the risks resulting from the proliferation of conflicts.

MAUROY QUESTIONED ON U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO

DW081203 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0530 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Interview with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy by correspondent Zabek; date and place not given -- recorded -- answer in French with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] French companies will also suffer from the intensified trade embargo against the Soviet Union. What do you think may come of this? Some people are afraid that a trade war will result. Do you still see any room for negotiations with the Americans? After all, U.S. quarters have hinted that they might be prepared to talk about loosening requirements for licenses provided the Europeans are prepared to make concessions regarding credit restrictions on the East bloc.

[Answer] I would say that we have to suffer together -- France just as the Federal Republic, and ultimately all of Europe. To me the policy pursued over there is simply nonsensical, and it needs to be firmly criticized. We have come out against it very firmly, and we have noted the same steadfastness on the part of your chancellor and your government.

As for whether this spells the end or if there is some room left, I would say that the room for negotiations is very small and is growing smaller each day.

I was present at the Versailles summit and took part in various dinners where heads of state and government chatted in a relaxed manner. We gained the impression that the U.S. head of state was gradually becoming aware that things just cannot continue as they are. Subsequently he voiced his commitment in the statement, which you know very well.

However, following his return home, he began a policy which is quite at odds with the commitments undertaken in Versailles. The word is that advisers around the President do not believe as much in Europe, and so on. In any event, this policy cannot be accepted, and we must come out energetically against it. We must make it clear to the Americans that it is intolerable to allow a trade war to develop among political allies. This does not of course, stop us from undertaking harsh competition even though we are political allies. After all, each country must look after its own interests. However, in this, I would say egoistic conduct of policy, this is not possible since the Americans are exploiting their position as a great power. They are misusing this position to change the rules of the game.

In this particular matter, after all, the United Snates has the option of withdrawing whereas the Europeans may well be confronted with the greatest difficulties. That simply is impossible to bear. Nor do I see any indications of a change for the better in this situation in the months ahead. This should make France and the Federal Republic stand even closer together in this matter so as to force the United States to change its course.

I believe that each country issues its own instructions to industry and its subsidiaries. As far as we are concerned, we are fully engaged in a struggle of the Europeans. The same is true for the Federal Republic. We would like Great Britain to join us. In any event, we strongly advocate extending the peaceful combat front in this matter.

CPCZ PCF OFFICIALS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

For Prague Domestic Service coverage of the Czechoslovak Communist Party-PCF communique issued in Prague following the PCF delegation's visit to Czechoslavakia, see the Czechoslovak section of the July 7 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GREATER GOVERNMENT ROLE IN LEBANON CRISIS URGED

AU081622 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 8 -- A motion committing the Italian Government to working for military disengagement in west Beirut was approved by the Rome lower house Wednesday evening.

One section of the motion passed by a massive majority required the government to contribute "with solicitude and firm determination to seeking to forestall an Israeli attack on Beirut. The wording (?said this would mean) "new massacres" among the population and the "physical elimination" of the Palestinian combatants.

The wording also said the government should warn Israel against deciding on a move which would cause a "catastrophe" and "compromise Lebanon's future and peace for the whole Mideastern region".

The vote on these dispositions was 402 in favor and 36 against, but the second part of the motion, which Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said he did not support, scraped through with 220 ayes and 217 noes.

The wording said the government should "work for military disengagement of the forces in the field and for the neutralization of west Beirut guaranteed by the Lebanese Army and contingents from the United Nations".

Meanwhile, a majority of the M.P.s in the lower house signed a petition to Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini urging immediate recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative.

The petition has culled 350 names so far from Christian Democrats, Communists, Socialists, Radicals, the Proletarian Unity Party, and leftwing independents.

A communique pointed out that this was the first time that either of the two houses of parliament had found an all-party absolute majority of such "ample and decisive" dimensions in voicing a stance to the government and public opinion.

The signatories included the entire parliamentary caucuses of the Communists, the Radicals, the Proletarian Unity Party and the leftwing independents.

But, more significantly for the wide base of the appeal, it was supported by 91 Christian Democrats, including former Party Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini, and 36 Socialists, including former Secretary Francesco de Martino and veteran Riccardo Lombardi. These two parties are in the present government.

The motivation for recognizing the PLO pointed to the "inadmissible Israeli aggression" in Lebanon and the "consummation of a grave act of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples".

The petition also called on other "democratic" M.P.s -- that is excluding the extreme rightists -- to join the initiative as a "duty-bound contribution in favor of the Palestinian people's just cause and for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Mideastern conflict".

POPE ISSUES NEW APPEAL FOR PEACE IN LEBANON

AU080911 Rome ANSA in English 0848 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, Jul 8 -- Pope John Paul II issed a new appeal for peace in Lebanon at his weekly general audience in St Peter's Square, Wednesday evening, telling an estimated 25,000 persons that negotiations to lift the Israeli siege of Beirut must be speeded up.

Describing the situation in the Lebanese capital, he pointed out that hundreds of thousands of persons are short of food, water, and medicine while house-by-house fighting could rage through the streets if the negotiations are not brought to a successful conclusion. "Every hour that passes is a new weight and a new threat of still harsher suffering for the defenseless population", he warned.

His prayers were directed to the "victims of the war, their relations, the refugees, and the homeless". In the pope's view, God should intervene to inspire those in charge to achieve the following objectives:

Renewed unity and independence for Lebanon.

The conclusion of a rapid agreement safeguarding the safety of civilians and combatants alike.

The same agreement should take account of the Palestinians' aspirations for justice and the aspirations for security and peace of all the peoples involved.

PSI SECRETARIAT STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

PM081319 Rome AVANTI in Italian 4-5 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The PSI Secretariat has issued the following communique on the situation that has come about following Wednesday's [30 June] Council of Ministers meeting: "The split that has occurred within the Council of Ministers has a clear political significance. The repetition of paralyzing contrapositions within the government seems all the more serious at a difficult time for the nation's economy, within a context of a sharper social conflict demanding unity, consistency and constancy of approach and action. The split confirms the existence of a substantial disagreement with the CDC and with those who represent its policy within the government concerning the remedies for reducing inflation, defending employment and the measures needed to remedy the public deficit.

"Together with and apart from the errors of assessment and administration that have emerged in the government's activity, the policy of the Treasury Ministry and the DC seems increasingly characterized by the attempt to unilaterally modify the agreed line and approaches, in view of an attitude in which there is a confusion between rigorousness and recession and in which its own pointers are set against the collegial ones of the government, thus obstructing the development of government initiatives with respect to the social partners consistent with its original program stance.

"The PSI Secretariat has decided to convene the party Directorate to examine the situation as a whole and to assess the consequences deriving from the repeated introduction of factors of disunity and of crisis in government cooperation."

AVANTI: DC HAS FORSAKEN SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

FMO81401 Rome AVANTI in Italian 29 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] On the morrow of the DC congress we managed to avoid sudden decisions taken in the wake of a legitimate polemical reaction. Since then we have committed ourselves to a particularly prudent line and have deliberately opted for a period of observation. Indeed, everyone will recall the proceedings at the congress of the government coalition's largest party, which were dominated by a hostility, as marked as it was unjustified, against the Socialist Party, though the conclusions did not immediately appear open to converging interpretations on their various possible influences on the general political situation.

Nevertheless, amid the indeterminacy and contradictoriness of the motivations and impulses, one thing certainly seemed clear to everyone and above everything else — a simple, basic brutal and sincere point. Turned in on itself, as if wounded by the characteristics assumed by the current political evolution and by its concurrent change of balances, the DC, having settled its internal political and personal accounts by means of a reorganization of its factions, had expressed a strong, widespread and prevalent desire to restore the factors of its strength, its primacy and, along the same line, its rule and hegemony. This was not a reversal of alliances, desired perhaps only by some limited sector within the DC, but certainly a significant change of political relations.

For that matter, this is in line with the crude theories of the "two bakers" and the value judgments about the two mainstays of Italian democracy, the PCI and the DC, with the rest relegated to acting as an entourage in well-defined future alternatives. Toward the PCI, though held at a respectful distance, wary adulations were addressed which met with varying responses. At least some of them contained anything but discouraging messages, if read carefully between the lines and against the light. With respect to the secular parties a number of steps were taken aimed at dismantling a process of increasing convergence among the various different forces of secular and socialist democracy, along a line whose first aim is intended to be the restoration of a substantial hegemony over the whole or part of this political area. Only in the light of such general political considerations, not of superficial and peripheral irritations, is it in fact possible to explain the manifestations of hostility toward the Socialists, the envenomed assessments and the acrimonious or irrational analyses of the Socialist "new course" and the provocative initiatives that have occurred and are still occurring both within and outside the government.

All this could not fail to have even more negative repercussions on a state of relations that over the past year had already suffered a major and progressive deterioration. The spirit of cooperation has thus been reduced to an absolute minimum. A necessary nourishment for any coalition, the spirit of cooperation itself requires exceptional nourishment, especially when objective difficulties are rapidly multiplying and when, amid a climate of major tensions and social conflicts, every decision becomes laborious, contested and even very risky. Exactly the opposite has happened, however.

It is the realization of the progressive decline of the spirit of cooperation, overtaken by a spirit of revenge, protest and ill-concealed impatience with the policy of the allies themselves and particularly with us, that has prompted us in recent weeks to adopt a cautious line of conduct and to make a careful analysis of the possible and realistic ways of resolving and emerging from a situation that in the meantime seemed and seems increasingly crushed under the weight of difficulties, of conflicting intentions and undeniable errors of assessment and management.

It is true that we previously urged a verification of the coalition's political programs and wishes and that subsequently we deliberately did not press for it to be held as soon as possible.

But 6 months had gone by since we made our first request for a verification. Much precious time had been lost since then and we had had to await the effects of calculations, dates and mistrusts other than our own. Thus we have witnessed an inevitable process of the progressive weakening and erosion of the ties of solidarity within the coalition. In the meantime everything was sliding and deteriorating: The budget and the finance bill were allowed to slide, public spending was racing away out of hand, the recession was having an impact on inflation but also very much so on unemployment, the conflict between the two sides of industry was becoming more obstinate and clashes, satisfaction and mistrust among the political forces were increasing. Matters had been driven to such a point that a verification amid an atmosphere pervaded by a rarefied spirit of cooperation would have been doomed to certain failure. At a time when solidarity among the political forces shouldering shared government responsibilities seemed closest and most necessary, a deliberate thrust was given to a line of conflict, of which Minister Andreatta's attitudes and initiatives in the difficult field of economic policy are simply an extraordinary reflection. In view of the gravity of the economic and social problems, this line is now donning the guise of a supposed rigorousness as opposed to an alleged laxity, a supposed decisionmaking capacity and will set against an alleged indecisiveness and uncertainty, or the guise of a supposed sense of responsibility and correctness on the part of unyielding and misunderstood statemen vis-a-vis an alleged lack of comprehension, decisiveness and determination on the part of amateurs in government. In short, nobody can fail to see the substance and form being assumed by the "grit" promised to us by the previous DC secretary.

If developed, this attitude could prove incompatible not only with cooperation with us but with any kind of cooperation designed to maintain the criteria of stability and mutually supportive sharing of responsibility. If anyone, whether as an individual or as a party, has a new kind of grit to submit, then let him do so: He is fully entitled to do so. But it should be added that whoever desires this will inevitably be reminded of his duty to address the voters, first and foremost, to explain and to seek a judgement on and support for his new line, his new policy, his new grit.

Having said this, we will specify without any possibility of misunderstandings our stances and our willingness for a policy of rigorousness, reform and justice -- objectives and values that cannot be artificially separated or negatively contraposed.

The state of political relations within the government and Parliament says a great deal about the degree of deterioration that we have now reached. It is now primarily up to others to take initiatives and decisions likely to restore the political conditions and the spirit of cooperation needed to tackle the pressing crisis and to answer the expectations of the country, of the struggling labor world and of the production forces willing to reason in accordance with an outlook sympathetic toward the general interests. We will play our part. We merely note, as everybody should note, that this is not the time for futile maneuvers and polemics. The leeway has been consumed and the political problem has now been reduced to its essentials.

CALVO-SOTELO: COALITION POSSIBLE AFTER ELECTIONS

LD081206 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has said the magic word: "Coalition." This is the word the prime minister has refused to utter throughout his 1 and 1/2 years at the Moncloa Palace. In order to govern effectively, said Calvo-Sotelo last night, a majority government will be necessary after the elections and only a coalition will achieve this. So coalition is the key word, which for some time has been on the lips of Fraga, Carrillo and Felipe Gonzalez; this left only the prime minister and now he has uttered it: a coalition government after the elections, but not a coalition with just anybody.

During the closing ceremony to the debates of the foundation for progress and democracy the prime mini ter said that due to the electoral system it is very difficult to achieve a majority in elections and therefore a coalition government becomes necessary. Calvo-Sotelo rejected the possibility of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] entering into an alliance with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE].

Observers now see the prime minister as being closer to the "natural majority" advocated by Manuel Fraga. Calvo-Sotelo said that in a modern state not everything can be encompassed by populism and he announced that the 'baton' of politics will soon be passed to other people. On the crisis in the UCD he said that he has done everything he can to strengthen party unity and that he will never belong to any centrist faction.

The position set out last night by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo takes on its full meaning as the UCD now awaits tomorrow's meeting of the Executive Committee which in principle should bring the centrist crisis to an end with the acceptance of Landelino Lavilla as party president. But nothing is certain yet and all the options are still open.

LE MATIN INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER CALVO-SOTELO

PM081429 Paris LE MATIN in French 22 Jun 82 p 12

[Jean-Louis Arnaud interview with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Calvo-Sotelo speaks about French-Spanish relations with more passion than might be expected from him. He has always wanted to see them improve and thinks about a historic reconciliation between France and Spain which could become in the eighties the equivalent of the French-German reconciliation in the sixties. This is what he told LE MATIN's special representative.

Calvo-Sotelo: A diagnosis? I cannot say that our relations with Mitterrand are worse than the relations we had with Giscard. It would be unfair. I gained the impression in Paris, in June 1981, that they could be improved. And they probably have improved. However, no decisive step has been taken. There are so many connections between our two neighboring countries, which are important because of both their populations and their economies, that relations between them can never be of no consequence. Public opinion sees them as either good or bad. I believe that they should be privileged. My government is willing to do anything necessary to ensure that they are. And I presume that this is also the attitude on Mr Mitterrand's side.

LE MATIN: In the Spanish press especially, two problems are to the fore -- the Basque problem and Spain's membership of the Common Market. Is there nothing else in the relations between France and Spain?

Calvo-Sotelo: At present, these are the two main difficulties. But seeing French-Spanish cooperation merely in terms of the struggle against terrorism and Spain's entry into the Community is an oversimplification. There are spheres in which our cooperation can improve without great difficulties — the cultural sphere, for instance, as well as foreign policy, Latin America and relations with African countries, especially North Africa states. In the commercial and industrial spheres there is scope for improvement. However, the two main issues are indeed France's cooperation in the struggle against terrorism, which public opinion deems insufficient, and our membership in the Community toward which Spanish opinion believes France to be unsympathetic. President Giscard openly put a brake on the spring 1980 negotiations. Similar checks, less spectacular but equally effective, have been imposed during the deliberations of various Brussels committees.

Le Matin: Why do you dwell on public opinion, and what are you referring to?

Calvo-Sotelo: I am simply referring to the general opinion of the Spanish people which is reflected in the press. But the government also has its own reasons. I know what I am talking about because I was a negotiator in Brussels for 2 and 1/2 years. I know that in addition to institutional difficulties there are specifically French-created difficulties. Whenever we were faced with an especially serious problem or a particularly long delay, France was behind it. This is the so-called prerequisite technique -- there is always a condition that must be fulfilled before the next step is taken. And once that condition is fulfilled, another one is advanced. . . . Three years and three months have elapsed since the negotiations began; five years since we applied for membership. These delays have been extended unduly.

As for terrorism, we do not want to shirk our own responsibility or say that only France is to be blamed for lack of progress. However, we do intend to make it clear that, despite the French Government's efforts, terrorist groups have continued to use French territory as a base for their operations in Spain. The necessary effort to prevent this has not yet been made. And I am deliberately not mentioning the problem of extraditions, since in that sphere reasons of principle have forced the French Government to take a decision which has hit us very hard.

Le Matin: Do you accept these reasons?

Calvo-Sotelo: I cannot accept them. I do not believe that the expression "France -- land of refuge" is applicable to common criminals found guilty of odious crimes by the French courts themselves. Since Spain has become a democracy, nothing can justify the use of arms or terror to champion anyone's opinions.

Le Matin: But some people come to France and in fact ask for asylum because, they say, they have problems with the Spanish police and they talk of torture.

Calvo-Sotelo: All these arguments are misleading. No one is persecuted in Spain for opinions freely and peacefully expressed. However, I do not want to get upset about extraditions. There is a sphere where cooperation could be closer -- I refer to placing people accused of such crimes under house arrest. First they were sent to an island, later, under pressure from public opinion, they were taken back to the mainland and, finally, they escaped from police custody. . . . This is not effective cooperation.

Le Matin: Some people also escape in Spain. . . .

Calvo-Sotelo: Maybe the Spanish police are occasionally ineffective, but the French police certainly are. What I want to see is the fulfillment of the promise that persons found guilty of common crimes by the French courts will be detained. Furthermore, people known to the French police for their connections with terrorist activities could be kept away from the border. This is a tricky problem which I intend to discuss at length with President Mitterrand. It is in France's interest not only for reasons of principle but also for political reasons that an end be put to Spanish terrorism.

LE MATIN: Have you any misgivings about this?

Calvo-Sotelo: No, but I have doubts about the effectiveness of the measures taken.

LE MATIN: Governments cannot be held responsible for everything which is either done or prepared on their territory.

Calvo-Sotelo: All right, but cooperation should be as effective as possible. We have not achieved this. However, I do not rule out the possibility of achieving it, and I hope that Mitterrand's visit will provide an opportunity for achieving progress.

LE MATIN: Do you associate yourself with the Spanish press?

Calvo-Sotelo: I do not have to associate myself with a free press in which opinions of all kinds, some of which may seem overstated, are expressed. But rest assured that even if some overstatements are made, they contain something which is intrinsically true and which Spanish opinion believes to be true. Why should we not establish -- maybe we will be able to do this during President Mitterrand's visit -- unreserved and wholehearted cooperation? Couldn't France really help this young democracy which deserves help? The French say that they admire the political transition which has occurred in Spain. Do they not sometimes confine themselves to aesthetic admiration, and shouldn't it be transformed into effective cooperation?

LE MATIN: What do you suggest?

Calvo-Sotelo: That France cease to create difficulties and delays in negotiations with the Community and that, while upholding its own principles, it effectively contributes to the suppression of terrorism.

LE MATIN: If it did, would a great reconciliation take place?

Calvo-Sotelo: It is the French-German reconciliation that I have in mind. Were there not in France and Germany at one time two people who stubbornly sought to resolve old problems? And they were resolved. To a large extent, Europe has been built on good French-German relations. Well, it is necessary to make a similar effort to resolve old French-Spanish problems and do away with the historical prejudices sustaining them. It is a matter of importance for Europe's progress to ensure that mental reservations between Paris and Madrid disappear as they have disappeared between Paris and Bonn.

LE MATIN: What method do you suggest? The step-by-step method?

Calvo-Sotelo: Certainly, but based on a clear declaration of intent which President Mitterrand can make. Personally, I see no objection to this. If the political will is clear and is expressed with conviction, gradual progress will follow. I realize that problems cannot be resolved at a stroke. I realize that the EC is faced with problems unconnected with France which render our negotiations difficult but I also know, bearing the example of France and Germany in mind, what political will can achieve.

LE MATIN: This is tantamount to admitting that problems are likely to remain and that we must learn to live with them.

Calvo-Sotelo: There will always be problems between neighbor countries. But once you have taken the first step and have the political will to resolve them, those common problems of life are bound to become residual in nature. Any problem which is in the process of being resolved always becomes much less serious.

SCANDINAVIANS TO ESTABLISH TIES WITH VATICAN

PM081027 [Editorial Report] Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jun 82 carries on page 1 a Christian Brondum report of a Danish Government decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican, a move "taking place in coordination with the Norwegian and Swedish Governments, which are expected to take similar decisions within the next few weeks." Brondum reports that the Danish Foreign Ministry had no explanation to offer for the timing of the decision.

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Jun 82 carries a page 1 unattributed report of a Swedish Government decision to open diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The report states that the decision comes as a result of "pressure from the Riksdag and most recently after a call from the Riksdag Foreign Affairs Committee that the possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations be investigated."

DENMARK

DEFENSE CHIEF COMMENTS ON NEW LEGISLATION

PM080838 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Jul 82 p 5

[RITZAUS BUREAU interview with Defense Chief Gen Knud Jorgensen; date and place not given]

[Text] Yesterday the new defense legislation, born amid great political difficulties in the spring, came into force. It will remain in force until 1984 and it will mean rationalization, cuts, the closure of barracks, the loss of civilian jobs and dismissals within the defense forces' own ranks. The politicians describe the whole thing as "improving efficiency." However, Defense Chief Gen Knud Jorgensen, is not particularly happy about the trend now set in motion.

"By 1984 we will have lost a large number of personnel," the general told RITZAUS BUREAU. "In real terms there will be 31,000 men in our fighting forces and we will be down to 80 aircraft. By then we will also need new ships, first and foremost submarines."

General Jorgensen: "Today our defense forces are very good. But if we continue with the present policy of cuts the defense forces will in real terms be eaten up in 15 or 16 years."

The political negotiations leading to the defesne legislation which came into force yesterday were principally about the possible percentage increase in the defense budget, but General Jorgensen considers this unfortunate. He hopes that when the politicians begin discussion of the 1984 legislation they will give priority to the tasks the defense forces have to carry out and to the threats there may be to Denmark, rather than to how much money they are willing to spend.

Defense high command in Vedbaek has already begun to tackle the problem of planning for the future. It is working on drawing up five different models for future Danish defenses up to 2000. They will all be defined in a number of 10-year plans. These plans will be presented to the politicians in 1983.

Parallel to the five models the defense high command is also working on alternative models using "fashionable" defense forms -- nonviolent defenses and a defense force based on arming the population or a militia. The defense chief also told RITZAUS BUREAU that people should not imagine that defenses in Denmark -- or anywhere else for that matter -- will all be controlled by computer after 2000.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS EEC CHAIRMANSHIP PLANS

PM071603 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Jun 82 p 5

[Lars Th. Kjolbye report]

[Text] Denmark will give the highest priority to combating unemployment when it is chairman of the EEC. Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen repeated this position yesterday, only one week before he takes over as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers. At numerous EEC summits the Danish Government has demanded that unemployment in the EEC, which now totals 10-11 million people, be given priority, and at a meeting arranged by the Publicist Club in Copenhagen on Thursday [24 June] Olesen said that he saw the other EEC nations' acceptance of Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's position at the last EEC summit in March as a good omen for the summit this coming weekend.

It will also be the Danish Government which will turn the decisions of this last summit under Belgian chairmanship into practical action. In the economic field Denmark as chairman will in addition attach importance to combating inflation, to which other EEC nations have given absolute top priority.

Olesen also expressed fears that the EEC area is falling behind in the technological race with the United States and Japan. He said that the problem is due to the outdated structure of industry and called for greater investment in both training projects and in adapting European industry, which Olesen said is characterized by outdated organization in decisive sectors such as the automobile and steel industries.

Greenland's connections with the EEC will also be dealt with under Danish chairmanship, and here -- addressing his remarks to Greenlanders -- Olesen said that "we will stand by your side." He added that Denmark would strive to secure for Greenland the most advantageous arrangement possible when negotiations on its withdrawal finally begin. Denmark has also decided that Greenland Prime Minister Jonathan Motzfeldt will accompany him when he briefs the EEC Parliament at the beginning of July on the Danish initiatives which are to be expected under Danish chairmanship.

However, in one area in particular Olesen takes a pessimistic view of developments in the next 6 months. The negotiations for Spanish and Portuguese admission are going badly, and Olesen said candidly that the French attitude to these negotiations is "most regrettable." In Madrid on Wednesday [23 June] French President Francois Mitterrand described Spanish membership as a "disaster." Olesen said that he could see protectionist elements in the French attitude and expressed his regret "if further progress in the admission negotiations is made impossible."

Olesen also commented on the cool atmosphere between Washington and the Danish Government and the continued lack of an invitation to Jorgensen to visit Washington as EEC chairman, as is the custom. Olesen said that he had noted how the press was treating the matter and without going into details said that the matter had been "exaggerated."

PORTUGUESE WEEKLY INTERVIEWS FRANCIS PYM

PM081413 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 26 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Benjamin Formigo 25 June interview with Foreign Secretary Francis Pym -- place not given]

[Text] "Real peace for Israel is inextricably linked to the restoration of the Palestinian's fundamental rights," British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told EXPRESSO in an exclusive interview yesterday. "The invasion of Lebanon has made the resolution of the conflict more difficult."

Britain has joined in the condemnation of the invasion of Lebanon, which it regards as "a considerable setback for the restoration of peace in the Middle East, where the situation is potentially dangerous to world stability."

"I have been shocked by the severity of the fighting and the high number of people affected," Francis Pym told us. "Israel cannot achieve security for its borders in this way. We demand the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops."

Aligning himself with what has been the U.S. stance, the minister expressed the hope that the recent events will not prevent the setting up of a stable government in Lebanon which can maintain peace in the territory.

Menahem Begin has been justifying the invasion as an act of self-defence -- something which has not been accepted by most countries. Although he states that he understands Israel's interest in "ensuring that it will not remain the target for terrorist attacks," and that he recognizes "that Israel has been experiencing an atmosphere of violence over the last few years," Francis Pym rejects the Israeli justifications for the invasion of Lebanon. "It is quite unrealistic to believe that the Palestine problem, which is the core of this conflict, can be simplified [words illegible in newspaper] political organization of the PLO. Peace for Israel is inextricably linked to the restoration of the Palestinians' fundamental rights."

Palestinian State

Aligning itself with the EEC, Britain also believes that the Palestinians have the right to choose their future for themselves within the framework of a peace agreement. However, the British foreign secretary acknowledges that international guarantees are perhaps necessary for the two sides to trust each other.

Previously, former Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington declared himself prepared to meet Yasir 'Arafat to discuss the Palestinian issue.

"Like Lord Carrington," the minister stated, "I am prepared to meet Mr 'Arafat if that could contribute to the cause of peace. We have explained to the PLO that we believe that it should make quite clear its readiness to recognize Israel's right to live in peace and security, provided that Israel, for its part, accepted Palestinian rights. We regret that the PLO has so far not taken such a crucial step as this, which is becoming urgent in view of the most recent events, but I hope that they are prepared to do so soon."

Since 1966 there has been a certain agreement on the prices of agricultural produce in the EEC. The Community recently approved an increase in those prices against Britain's wishes. At the time, the London press considered that the greatest crisis in the Community since Britain's entry had begun. Francis Pym, while denying, not without a certain amount of irony, his responsibility for what the British press was saying, acknowledged that the 18 May decision to approve the agricultural prices, despite the objections of three member states, created an extremely grave situation. Hence the moves which led the foreign ministers of the Ten in Brussels on 20 June to discuss the procedures for making decisions.

"Four member states supported our viewpoint. Decisions should not be taken by a majority when one of the states believes that its national interests could be at stake. I believe that at this meeting the conditions were created which make it possible to safeguard important national interests of the member states. Now we will have to see how the agreements reached will work in practice."

The fact that Britain agreed to increase its contribution to the EEC budget this year, within the context of an agreement valid only until the end of 1982, at the very moment when some people were suggesting that the Community would not renew the economic sanctions imposed on Argentina following the invasion of the Falkland Islands, was interpreted as a concession by London to secure the maintenance of those sanctions as long as the conflict lasted.

"We never attempted to link any Community issues, such as, for instance, the budgetary issue, with the EEC's support for our stance during the Falklands crisis. For us, it was a matter of totally separate issues, and I believe that it was also so for our partners. The 30 May 1980 agreement envisaged that solution for 1982 if the Community did not achieve consensus on a long-term solution. That was, unfortunately, the case, and for that reason we will have an agreement lasting 1 year, which will give the EEC time to consider the long term, which I deem essential for the interests of all member states."

Now that the Argentine invasion is over, the Falkland Islands remain on the agenda, both because they were the immediate cause of the fall of the Buenos Aires military junta and because the international and British press has referred repeatedly to the costs of maintaining a military garrison on the islands.

According to what the British foreign secretary told us, some of the estimates which have been disseminated are exaggerated. According to him, the costs of the military operations are not significant in relation to the government budget, and the 2.4 billion-pound contingency fund is more than sufficient to cover matters of this kind.

"The garrison now necessary in the Falkland Islands is considerably smaller than the task force," Francis Pym told us. "The British economy was not really affected by the crisis: The pound recently reached its highest exchange rate in the last 14 months, and inflation reached the lowest level in 3 years."

However, Britain does not intend to remain in the archipelago in the long term.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has already stated that agreements could be reached with other countries, some of them in Latin America -- specifically, Brazil -- to secure stability in the islands, perhaps through setting up a peacekeeping force with the participation of Brazil and the United States. But to what extent will Brazil, which recognized Argentine sovereignty over the islands 150 years ago, and the United States, which is attempting to repair its relations with Latin America, be prepared to take part in that force?

"The immediate responsibility for the security of the Falkland Islands must be ours, and we accept it," the minister stated. "But it is possible that in the future other countries wil agree to take part in some way. All the countries in the region also benefit from the return of peace and stability to the South Atlantic." "As far as the United States is concerned," Francis Pym continued, "it supported us in an important manner during the crisis and it must, of course, take into account its relations with its Latin American neighbors, but that does not prevent it from recognizing the most important principles involved: the Argentine aggression must not be successful, and the right of the residents and inhabitants to self-determination must be guaranteed. We are certain that the U.S. Government will continue to uphold the right of the residents to free choice, and we hope that it will help us to guarantee those aims. On the other hand, it is true that the Falklands crisis has significantly affected our traditional good relations with South American countries, but I can see no reason for the diplomatic problems existing today to persist. They have realized already that we have no aggressive intentions against any part of Latin America."

In many people's opinion, the matter of the extent to which it will be possible to remain in the islands in the long term, without agreements of a political nature being signed with Buenos Aires, remains open. Let it be recalled that Argentina has not so far formally declared the hostilities in the South Atlantic ended. At worst, it could be supposed that Britain, responsible for the archipelago's fate and security, might face constant conflict with that country such as now happens in the Middle East. However, London trusts that Argentina, when the disturbed period which it is now experiencing is over, will acknowledge that it was a mistake to open hostilities in the South Atlantic and agree to formalize the end of hostilities.

NATO Commands Will Be Object of Consensus

Spain's joining NATO and its plan for setting up a military area under its command, including the strategic arc from the Balearics to the Canary Islands via Gibraltar and another area covering the bay of Biscay -- part of which is under British command today -- are raising new issues. But Francis Pym deems it premature to express any stance on reports which have not been discussed within the Atlantic alliance framework and which will have to be handled in accordance with the interests of the member states involved in any changes.

The fact that Spain was the only NATO country with a stance favorable to Argentina in the Falklands conflict is not regarded by the British as a factor which could intensify or cause any friction within the alliance, which "has already proved that it is sufficiently strong" and has "the flexibility necessary to contain different viewpoints within it."

A meeting between London and Madrid foreign ministers on Gibraltar should have taken place in Sintra this weekend. In view of the recent events in the Falklands, Madrid believed this was not the best occasion for discussing the issue. For its part, the Foreign Office agreed that this was so, and the negotiations were postponed indefinitely. Both sides apparently wish to allow public opinion in their respective countries to cool down.

There remains one question which we put to Francis Pym: How are London's statements, according to which Gibraltar's destiny depends on its inhabitants' wishes, and the sovereignty claimed by Spain to be reconciled?

"We have indeed given the people of Gibraltar guarantees that we will never accept any agreement on sovereignty which runs counter to their freely and democratically expressed wishes. The key to a solution -- and we have made this clear to our Spanish friends who, I believe, understand our position -- lies in the people of Gibraltar themselves. Opening the border and a policy of rapprochement between the two sides would build mutual understanding and make possible practical cooperation. I greatly regret, although I understand the reasons, that the Spanish Government has not been prepared to open the borders and the negotiations, as was envisaged by the 10 April 1980 Lisbon agreement. But, as you know, the Spanish minister and I are determined to keep alive the process begun in that agreement. We remain in touch, and I sincerely hope that it will be possible very soon to set a new date for a meeting."

Portuguese View on Namibia

One of the most important international issues broached with the Portuguese leaders has been that of Namibia. A member of the "contact group," Britain has discussed some issues with Portugal in this connection. "Your knowledge of that area could be very useful to us for rapidly reaching a solution, and there are recent signs from Angola, from the South-West Africa People's Organization and from South Africa that some steps forward could be taken."

BRIEFS

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF --Britain's new chief of the Defence Staff is to be General Sir Edwin "Dwin" Bramall, 58, present chief of the General Staff, it was announced today. His appointment, which carries the rank of field marshall, was held up by the Falklands conflict. General Sir John Stanier succeeds General Bramall as chief of the General Staff on August 1. [Excerpts] [London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1814 GMT 30 Jun 82 LD]

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EAST APPROVED

NC080953 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] An official statement today states that the Cuban Government, which has the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement during the current period, has approached the Cypriot Government and proposed the convening in Cyprus of an extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau at the foreign ministers level to examine the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian problem in general. It was asked that the meeting be held between 13 and 15 July. The statement adds that the Cypriot Government has agreed to host the conference and has already begun the necessary work to organize it.

Meanwhile, the Coordination Bureau is expected to urgently meet in New York to formally approve the proposal for a conference in Cyprus.

ROLANDHIS TO BEGIN YUGOSLAV VISIT 13 JUL

NC051556 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] It has been announced in Nicosia that Foreign Minister Rolandhis will pay an official 3-day visit to Yugoslavia on 13 July. The invitation was extended by his Yugoslav counterpart, Mr Mojsov. Mr Rolandhis will discuss with Mr Mojsov the Cyprus issue, bilateral relations, and the international situation with particular emphasis on the CSCE process and Middle East developments. The two ministers will also exchange views on issues concerning the Nonaligned Movement in view of the movement's forthcoming Baghdad summit conference. The visit is to reciprocate the 1979 visit paid to Cyprus by the then foreign affairs secretary, Vrhovec.

Today Mr Rolandhis discussed details of his visit to Yugoslavia with Mr Jobb, Yugoslav ambassador in Nicosia.

PRESENCE OF U.S. FORCES ON UK BASES CRITICIZED

NC081033 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 8 Jul 82 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "The Bases Are Springboards"]

[Text] While the heroic defenders of Beirut are being blockaded by the barbarous neo-Nazi Isarelis and are holding the banner of human dignity high, unprecedented movements are being observed at the Akrotiri British base. The U.S. presence, in the form of F-16 squadrons and U.S. Marines in a state of full alert, has been observed over the last few days.

Cypriot territory is openly being used by the enemies of the interests of the struggling people in the area. These enemies are supporting the barbarian aggressors. The use of the British bases, which were forced on Cyprus by neocolonialism, is illegal. The Republic of Cyprus should immediately react. The presence of the British bases in Cyprus, which was imposed by force, provides that they not be used for aggressive purposes. Help offered by Cyprus to the struggling Palestinians is still inadequate. It is a tragic irony, therefore, when Cypriot territory is not being used as a friendly area in active support of burning Lebanon but as a hostile springboard.

We expect the government of partnership to immediately denounce the U.S. presence in Cyprus. We expect the British to be faced with their responsibilities because they are provoking the feelings of the Cypriot people when they make the bases available to U.S. expansionism.

Britain is a guarantor of the independence of the Republic of Cyprus. Let Britain therefore stop violating even further the sovereignty of a Cyprus already half occupied by Turkey. Let it become aware that the ceding of rights -- that is already imposed on Cypriot territory by force -- will not be tolerated. Cyprus cannot be used for stabbing its traditional friends in the back because the British and Americans wish to do so.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD ON GOVERNMENT POWERS

NC081938 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The discussion on the organs and powers of the federal government was completed at today's meeting of the intercommunal talks. In statements prior to today's meeting, the last prior to the adjournment of the talks for about 1 month, Gobbi, the special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, stated that discussion on the question of the organs and powers of the federal government was constructive. There was a comprehensive exchange of views and a mutual understanding of the views on either side. Naturally, Gobbi added, there are certain differences.

Gobbi described the completion of the discussion on the organs and powers of the federal government as constructive, adding that it was a difficult subject. Gobbi stated that if a central government with sufficient powers does emerge, then there will be federation.

Answering a question on whether with the term completion of the subject he also meant achievement of some sort of an agreement, Gobbi replied: We have done what I can describe as a first comparative reading of the evaluation, a first analysis of the entire issue. One cannot complete in four meetings the discussion on all the authorities which make up the central government. There was only a first rapprochement, and both sides presented their views.

Answering another question Gobbi said he has certain ideas on a timetable for the talks, adding that these ideas can be altered. He mentioned that both sides understand that the timetable assists the talks.

Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks, stated that a recapitulation of the discussion on the organs and powers of the federal government would be undertaken at today's meeting. He added that with the resumption of the talks on 5 August, a start would be made on the question of the legislative authority. Replying to a question, Mavrommatis stated he was not aware of a timetable for the talks. He did add, however, that such a timetable would be helpful. A timetable would give more order to the discussions, he said.

Onan, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, stated that no timetable has been set for the talks. He added that the evaluation document is being followed for the discussions. I do not think it necessary, he added, to define any timetable, unless, if you wish, you want to resort to the General Assembly. Even if this is the case, I do not think that a timetable could help you or anyone else in any manner.

A UN statement on the meeting states that the discussion of the question of the organs and authorities of the federal government was completed. The statement adds that the next meeting will take place on the afternoon of 5 August.

ONAN STATEMENT ON UN RECOURSE 'THREATENS' TALKS

NC081120 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Jul 82 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Suspicious Threats"]

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot representative came with threats to the intercommunal talks session held the day before yesterday. He more or less told us that if we take recourse to the UN General Assembly, the Turkish side will leave the negotiating table and the result will be interruption of the talks.

The extortionate way in which the Turkish side and Mr Onan approach things reveals their true intentions toward the dialogue and in particular its framework on the basis of which it is being conducted. Recourse by us to the United Nations is not contrary to the talks process nor is it, naturally, contrary to what the United Nations decided on the Cyprus issue and which constitutes the basis of the talks that are being conducted.

We understand that the threats expressed by Mr Onan on the possibility of our taking recourse to the United Nations serve as an excuse to support the Turkish side's intransigent stand and to justify the continuation of its negativeness in accepting a just and lasting solution for the Cyprus issue. We draw attention to this fact and we call on the United Nations and particularly the UN secretary general to advise Turkey and Denktas to behave in a more constructive way. The continuation of the negative stand of the Turkish side will only result in deadlocked UN efforts to find a just and agreeable solution within the framework of the intercommunal talks.

POLICE DISCOVER ABANDONED EOKA B ARMS CACHE

NC081957 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] A police statement says that, acting on information, police officers discovered an abandoned hideout near Kakopetria which was apparently used by EOKA B. Discovered within the hideout were approximately 200 rounds of ammunition; 3 spare gun barrels; a pair of army boots; and various magazines and newspapers dating back to 1973. All items were damaged by dampness. The police are continuing investigations.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- The republic's ambassador to Rome, Yeoryios Pelayas, has also presented his credentials to Swiss President Fritz Honegger as the Cypriot ambassador in Bern. After presenting his credentials, Pelayias was received by the Swiss president, who expressed support for the efforts of the president of the republic and of the Cypriot people for a just solution to the Cyprus problem. Honegger also expressed the hope that the already existing good relations between the two countries would be strengthened. Pelayias conferred with the Swiss chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Aubert, and his deputy chief, whom he briefed on Cypriot developments. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 8 Jul 82 NC]

AVEROF CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU CABINET ADDRESS

NC081950 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] New Democracy Chairman Evangelos Averof, who chaired today's meeting of his party's Administrative Committee, referred to the address Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou made to the first meeting of the present Council of Ministers. Mr Averof said that New Democracy had truly implemented a responsible multidimensional foreign policy which PASOK has done its best to weaken. He also said that the PASOK government took over a Greece without political animosities and with a mild political climate, but that it has succeeded in elevating intolerance and cultivating class passions and is risking enforcement of the worst kind of division.

The facts and words, Mr Averof asserted, confirm that the greatest failure is in the economic field. The results of [words indistinct] show that inflation will exceed 25 percent, the deficit will reach 3 billion dollars, unemployment will affect 250,000 working people and investments will be zero. The New Democracy chairman also criticized the law on the universities and in general the government's legislative work. He added that the bearer of the sins of PASOK's prior and post-election history is the new government, with its 52 members, the composition of which is proof of the lack of capable men since 14 of its ministers and deputy ministers do not come from the ranks of parliament.

New Democracy Parliamentary Secretary General Palaiokrassas also spoke at the meeting and referred to the work carried out by the deputies. Many deputies also spoke.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA CITES U.S.-TURKISH PLANS FOR BASES

NC011511 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 1 Jul 82 p 14

[Text] The United States intends to use Cyprus (as well as Israel and Turkey) as an attack base for the "Rapid Deployment Force" within its plans for burning the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

This is revealed in a special report of the Congressional Research Service and is shown on an official U.S. map published in the New York Greek language newspaper PROINI.

According to information, which PROINI describes as "verified," the newspaper maintains that the Evren junta has already proposed that the United States establish its bases in the occupied section of Cyprus -- in the areas of Karpas and Famagusta.

The same newspaper also attributes to State Department sources an impressive "document" which presents, in a stronger manner, the existing threat and the expansionist Turkish aims in the Aegean: The Turkish junta demanded (and probably succeeded) that the U.S. base at Cigli, just north of Smirna and exactly opposite Khios and Lesvos -- in other words completely facing Greece -- be placed under absolute Turkish control.

According to the State Department sources:

--During the 5 years between 1975 and 1980, the United States spent $6,300,000 on the Cigli base.

--The Turkish demand that the base be placed under Turkish control and that it be maintained only by the United States was the subject of months of U.S.-Turkish negotiations that ended on 8 May 1981 in a final agreement -- the content of which is secret.

TURKMEN, KHARALAMBOPOULOS TO MEET IN FALL 1983

WC070858 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Report by Ozgen Acar from Athens]

[Excerpts] It has been learned that Turkish foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and his Greek counterpart, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, will meet in New York either at the end of September or at the beginning of October "to resume the dialogue which has been disrupted between the two countries."

Diplomatic sources have stated that a summit between Evren and Papandreou cannot be thought of from a protocol point of view, but that a high-level meeting could be possible between Ulusu and Papandreou.

On his return from the EEC summit in Brussels, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou told journalists on his plane: "There appear to be some developments on the subject of the moratorium with Turkey. Since there is some progress toward positive developments, I do not want to talk about Turkish-Greek relations."

Recalling that both the Bulgarian and the Romanain Governments have made certain initiatives in this direction, Papandreou said: "We can't hold a meeting at the Evren-Papandreou level to resolve all the issues that have accumulated since 1974. A deadlock at this level would block the way to any other efforts."

Romanian head of state Ceausescu advanced some suggestions during Papandreou's visit to Romania, and he sent Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to Ankara on a special mission. In addition, during Papandreou's recent visit to Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov offered to act as host to a summit conference between Ankara and Athens when he said: "We have some nice tables for talks."

Meanwhile, quoting a report originating from the Greek lobby in the United States, the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in New York has reported: "The new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, is described as a new secretary of state with a soft character which will not make Turkey regret the loss of his predecessor, Alexander Haig, as far as military aid to Turkey is concerned."

Ambassador Meets With Kapsis

TA081135 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Efforts continue to develop the relations between Turkey and Greece. The Turkish ambassador to Athens, Fahir Alacam, and the Greek deputy foreign minister, Yiannis Kapsis, held talks in Athens for this purpose yesterday. During the talks, the results of the contacts held so far were discussed. It is reported that the Alacam-Kapsis meetings will continue in the coming days.

JORDANIANS CONTINUE VISIT; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

TA081140 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Two agreements have been signed between Turkey and Jordan envisaging cooperation in the fields of labor and culture. The Turkish-Jordanian official talks were held in Ankara today. The Turkish delegation at the talks was headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and included National Defense Minister and Deputy Foreign Minister Haluk Bayulken, Labor Minister Turhan Esener and other officials. The Jordanian delegation included Crown Prince Hasan and Labor Minister Jawad al-'Anani.

During the talks the two sides discussed the development of the relations between the two countries in all fields and they exchanged views on regional and international problems.

A labor force agreement signed at the end of the talks by Turkish Labor Minister Esener and Jordanian Labor Minister al-'Anani organizes the mutual flow of workers and guarantees the economic and social rights of the Turkish workers in Jordan. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Esener said that such agreements must be signed between Turkey and Jordan in all fields. The Jordanian labor minister said that a very useful agreement was signed bringing specific solutions to labor force problems.

Another agreement envisaging cultural cooperation with Jordan was also signed. Under the new agreement, which follows the 1968 agreement between the two countries, mutual scholarships will be granted, artists will be exchanged and there will be cooperation in the fields of information and sports activities.

Prince Meets With Evren

TA081841 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Head of state Gen Kenan Evren received Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan at 1930 at the Cankaya Mansion. According to information given by the press and public relations secretariat of the head of state's office, Crown Prince Hasan gave Evren a message from Jordan's King Husayn concerning relations between the two countries and expressing his best wishes. Jordanian Labor Minister al-'Anani, Turkish National Defense Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Haluk Bayulken and the ambassadors of both countries were also present at the meeting.

Crown Prince Hasan continued his contacts and visits this afternoon as well. Prince Hasan received Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and conferred with him for some time, discussing the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Prince Hasan later visited the Middle East Technical University. Prince Hasan, who was received by Minister of State Nimet Ozdas on his arrival at the rector's office, was briefed on the university's activities and its scientific research. Prince Hasan also toured the university's research laboratories and attended a meeting in which the activities of the Turkish scientific and technical research organization were explained. The crown prince visited the General Staff Headquarters at 1630. On his arrival at the headquarters he was received by Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun and other commanders. He later attended a briefing at the headquarters.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND RATIFIED

TA071551 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 7 Jul (AA) — The Council of Ministers ratified the economic cooperation agreement signed by Turkey and Poland during talks in Ankara from April 26 to April 29, 1982 and put it into force by publishing the text in the official gazette Wednesday. The agreement envisages development of economic relations between the two countries.

BEIRUT PAPER: TURKEY MASSING TROOPS AT BORDERS

TA091032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The Beirut paper AS-SAFIR reports that Turkey has concentrated some 35,000 troops near its borders with Syria and Iraq to help Iraq if Iran attacks it. According to the Libya-affiliated paper, this agreement was concluded by Turkey, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. AS-SAFIR notes that several Turkish Army units may be already stationed on Iraqi territory.

VOTCP: ECEVIT ARREST LINKED TO CONSTITUTION VOTE

TA081156 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of these days the junta will disclose the reactionary constitution it has prepared behind closed doors. Then the junta and its servants will beg for votes in favor of that constitution. The junta has not yet completed its preparations, however. What are these preparations? First, they must step up their brute force in order to scare and suppress the forces that will not say yes to such a constitution. They want to either put behind bars or scare into silence those influential people who will oppose the constitution. They must also release the experienced fascists who are behind bars so that they can struggle for the reactionary constitution with all their might and contribute to the junta's brute force with their past experience.

Those are the preparations the junta is now trying to complete.

The former leader of the now defunct RPP, Bulent Ecevit, has once again been given a prison term. He will be thrown into the dungeon once again and he may be given another sentence before he completes this one.

The junta will beg for votes from the people for its reactionary constitution. Ecevit will not be able to warn the people and the RPP supporters about the constitution. He will not be able to express his views. The entire reactionary press will shout, "Yes to oppression, cruelty and exploitation." However, the progressive forces which fill the prisons will not be able to say no to the consitution. They will not be able to say no to the junta.

Ecevit's recent arrest and his sentence are a clear threat to the forces that plan to say no to the constitution.

Yet, despite all its efforts, the junta is not confident about the results of the referendum on the constitution. While trying to scare and suppress the people and the progressive patriotic forces on the one hand, the junta is releasing the experienced fascists and enemies of the people from prison on the other. It is taking them under the wings of its antipeople front. That is another one of the ways it is getting ready for the referendum. Now, archmurderers Yasar Okuyan and Sadi Somuncuoglu [two officials of the defunct NAP] who were released from prison the day Ecevit was sentenced will prepare the fresh forces of civilian brute force while the junta chiefs beg for votes.

Will the junta's plans succeed? This depends entirely on the attitude of the progressive patriotic forces. It depends on their preparations, in unity, for the constitutional referendum.

The junta arrested Ecevit in order to silence him. It is threatening the people. It is threatening those who are getting ready to say no to the constitution. This will not help. The people will not be afraid. On the contrary, these efforts will show the futility of the dreams of certain circles which hope that Turkey is returning to democracy. But, in order to win, it is necessary to struggle in unity. The duty awaiting us all is to act in unison, to strike a powerful blow to the junta and to oppose the antipeople front the junta is trying to establish with the Justice Party and NAP officials -- to oppose it with the front of the popular, democratic forces. This duty cannot be postponed. It cannot be deviated from. No one should cherish the dream that he can struggle on his own and win on his own.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY SEES 'FASCIST TRENDS' IN ISRAEL'S POLICY

AU090757 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] In an interview for the Belgian Television Service Chancellor Kreisky declared that the PLO is gaining a worldwide reputation. Kreisky said the idea that the Palestinian people have a right to their existence and to a state of their own is now more alive than ever before. The chancellor said literally that there are some trends in the Israeli Government's policy that are truly fascist.

NETHERLANDS

SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN THE HAGUE FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD081100 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Hague, 8 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in The Hague today on a 2-day visit to the Netherlands. He and his wife, Hannelore, were met at Valkenburg Military Airfield by Prime Minister Andreas van Agt who accompanied them to Huis Ten Bosch Castle, where Queen Beatrix and Prince Klaus are giving a luncheon for them. The talks between the two heads of government and their delegations will begin this afternoon.

Meets With Van Agt

LD081944 Hamburg DPA in German 1846 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Hague, 8 Jul (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the prime minister of the Netherlands, Andreas van Agt, on Thursday agreed on as close a harmonization and joint consultation in trade and alliance policy as possible. After a 3-hour working session at the start of the 2-day official visit by the chancellor to the Netherlands, FRG Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl said: "German-Netherlands relations are of very great importance to the Federal Government. The Netherlands is for us an irreplaceable partner in European and Atlantic politics." It was obvious, Ruehl went on, that the close harmonization agreed on is not meant to be a "formation of a splinter group" within the Western community. It is to be in line with the consultations with other friendly countries.

This agreement is to be operative, above all, in international financial and trade bodies where the freedom of movement of capital and goods is concerned. Both heads of government reaffirmed that whatever happens, they want to maintain the principle of free movement and reject every form of protectionism. Also, both governments want to speak in favor of speedy negotiations on the entry of Spain into the EEC, irrespective of how long the transition period should last. Also discussed was the issue of the preliminary participation of Spain in political cooperation within the EEC.

On the question of the construction of a harbor near Emden, which has been the subject of debate for 4 years, both sides agreed to set up a commission to investigate how the environmental problems, which were raised primarily by the Netherlands, could be overcome. In this connection the chancellor pointed to the high structural unemployment in East Friesland. Schmidt also consented to an investigation of Netherlands doubts in connection with the dissolution of the Estel Steel Consortium, but pointed out that the Federal Government could not direct matters.

The two heads of government spoke for an hour in a very small circle of people about security questions. The still-open question of whether the Netherlands should accept the siting of the 48 modern medium-range weapons earmarked for it by NATO and thus implement the dual decision in full will probably also be discussed on Friday when Schmidt meets with the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Netherlands parliament.

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SCHMIDT HOPES FOR CONTINUING DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

LD121432 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Jul (DPA) -- Nine days before his trip to the United States, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is determined to work "with all his might towards surmounting the irritations" in German-American relations. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling vigorously repudiated quotes in the news magazine DER SPIEGEL on Monday, according to which Schmidt has lost confidence in the "71-year-old gentleman in the White House" and compared him with Brezhnev, who only reads from bits of paper from his advisers.

These comparisons attributed to the chancellor "are pure inventions," said Boelling. Schmidt had at no time used such a characterization. This is not typical of the chancellor's speech or thoughts. At each meeting Schmidt had come to know a real real partner in Ronald Reagan with whom even controversial subjects could be discussed in an open and friendly manner in every talk.

The chancellor hopes for a continuation of the dialogue which had hitherto characterized German-American relations. The irritations which the chancellor had spoken of on Friday in The Hague became more intense after the extension of the embargo on the gas pipeline deal. Against a background of virtually unanimous criticism by the West European allies [of the embargo] German Government circles point out the European-American character of the necessary dialogue.

USSR CREDIT AGREEMENT ON PIPELINE TO BE SIGNED

LD121026 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Leningrad, 12 Jul (DPA) -- Leading bankers from the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic have expressed their concern over the possible effects of the intensified U.S. sanctions against the gas pipeline deal.

At the beginning of the second session of the German-Soviet banking commission, the head of the USSR's bank for foreign trade, Yuriy Ivanov, said [words indistinct] that the U.S. policy of confrontation must unfortunately have negative consequences for (?German-Soviet) trade relations. Ivanov made no mention of the specific consequences he had in mind.

For the German side, the spokesman for the board of the Deutsche Bank AG, Friedrich W. Christians, expressed (?grave concern) over the effects of the U.S. embargo policy. At the commission's meeting, which is above all concerned with credit and financial issues between the USSR and the Federal Republic, a credit agreement for DM4 billion for the gas pipeline from Siberia to the western border of the USSR is to be signed on Tuesday in Leningrad.

PUBLICATION OF RAF MANIFESTO DECLARED LEGAL

DW121149 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Jul 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Karlsruhe -- The Office of the Federal Prosecutor General in Karlsruhe holds that the provisions of the press law extend to the publication on a document of the RAF [Red Army Faction] in leftist radical newspapers and periodicals. Thus this authority has not initiated any investigation proceedings into the support of a terrorist organization by the Berlin newspaper DIE TAGESZEITUNG which recently published such a 20-page strategy paper of the RAF. This illegally distributed strategy paper calls for armed struggle by the leftists.

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA ARRIVES IN PARIS

PA121445 [Editorial Report] Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 12 July broadcasts a special live report by Voz de Nicaragua via satellite from Paris on Daniel Ortega's visit to France. The Radio Sandino announcer explains that the report will be made by Carlos Jose Guadamuz, director general of Voz de Nicaragua, Manuel Espinoza, press director of the Government House, and (Willian Grigsby), of the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN.

Guadamuz begins his report by stating that Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government arrived in Paris at 1120, 0320 Nicaraguan time, and that he is right now meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand.

(Gribsby) then reports that on his arrival at Orly Airport, Ortega was welcomed by the French minister of leisure and two generals. He says that a 12-vehicle police-escorted motorcade took Ortega and his party from the airport to the Crillon Hotel. Ortega arrived at the Elysee Palace at 1230, where he was met by French President Francois Mitterrand at the stairs of the palace. (Gribsby) adds that their 50-minute meeting has just ended and a luncheon with Nicaraguan and French officials is now beginning.

Manuel Espinoza stresses that Ortega was accorded the honors of a chief of state at the airport and that the meeting with Mitterrand was scheduled for 30 minutes but lasted 50 minutes. He reports that the working luncheon taking place right now is scheduled to last 90 minutes and is being attended by Commander Ortega, President Mitterrand and about 10 representatives of the Nicaraguan delegation. He adds that the luncheon is considered an important part of Ortega's 36-hour visit to France.

(Gribsby) reports details of Ortega's agenda today, saying that after the luncheon Ortega will meet with Charles Fiterman, French minister of state for transportation, and that tonight he will attend a dinner in his honor given by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. He adds that tomorrow's agenda includes a press conference which will be attended by about 100 newsmen.

Cheysson Comments

PA121715 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 12 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand met for nearly three hours here today with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan military junta.

At a luncheon later Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that Commander Ortega Saavedra's visit showed "the extent to which we support [word indistinct] independence policy by a Third-World country." He continued, "Every country has the right to choose its destiny, its regime, and its political line. Nicaragua has chosen a different line from Costa Rica's, and that is its right.

"We do not accept that countries, because they are neighbours, because they are more powerful, or because they are worried, should decide to impose their viewpoint."

Asked about the agreement signed last December for the delivery of French arms to Nicaragua, Mr Cheysson replied: "This contract is in the process of implementation and I have never stopped saying the same thing. It so happens that the first deliveries are taking place at this moment and they will follow a normal pace."

FRANCE-INTER INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER HERNU

LD091100 Paris Domestic Service in French 1727 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Charles Hernu, conducted by France-Inter Radio journalists -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, Minister. You have just returned from the Landes missile test ground, which you visited today. Some time ago you were in Cherbourg with the prime minister for the launching of the Inflexible, the sixth missile-launching nuclear submarine of the strategic oceanic force. Awaiting the seventh, the president of the republic in his latest press conference stated that France is almost ready to produce the neutron bomb. The first question, Mr Hernu: Can you define French defence strategy and is there development in this area?

[Answer] There are continuity and development at the same time. The continuity: It is clear that the French deterrent force is one of the weak against the strong, and we are pursuing this in the search of a balance between efficiency and cost. It may sound a little strange when talking about nuclear deterrent, but I mean that, unlike the big two -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- France does not seek to be overarmed, to have more megatons than any country, but to have what it takes to effectively deter any country from attacking us. This is the effort we are pursuing.

If you will allow me to correct your first question: Contrary to what you have said, the president of the republic has never said he was willing to accept what you call the neutron bomb, which is not a bomb but a special kind of weapon. It has nothing to do with a bomb; it is enhanced radiation. He merely said that the study continues, that tests are being conducted and a decision will be made. The decision to produce and deploy it has not been made.

[Question] Let us dwell on deterrent force and conventional weapons. In this double action, what share does the deterrent force have and what is the role of the conventional forces? As regards the costs -- and this is important because money counts even in national defense -- do you allocate more money to the deterrent force or to conventional weapons?

[Answer] The choices which the president of the republic, head of the army, myself as defense minister and the government are making are not related to costs but to strategic needs depending on geographic factors. France's nuclear deterrent is a first strike deterrent, a deterrent used to ensure that we are not attacked. In other words it is a deterrent for the homeland. However, France has other concerns as well and you are right to ask the question. Our destiny as a big power -- and I am glad to have the opportunity, rare enough, to say this -- is that it is not merely a question of the homeland. I have been listening to news about the overseas territories and I was surprised by certain reactions. We have 18,000 men in our overseas departments and territories and it is quite obvious that it is out of the question to abandon them and their status. We also have agreements with African countries, French-speaking countries and even English-speaking countries. We even have military cooperation and assistance agreements that we are going to honor and are honoring and for this we need conventional forces. Your question is so sensible that I have decided to ask the parliament when it reconvenes and I present my budget to act so that the French conventional forces should be multifunctional; that is, equipped and trained in such a way that they could serve, if asked -- and I shall tell you in what circumstances -- in Africa as well as on a Central European front, if such a misfortune were to occur. The forces should be mutlifunctional. For France it is a question not of interference in African affairs but of a French presence if desired and requested -- and the African countries are well aware of this.

[Question] Will this be done through previously signed treaties?

[Answer] We have agreements and treaties of cooperation with a number of countries, some concluded by the previous government during the previous 7 years.

France's word must remain credible and therefore the treaties signed by those preceding us should be honored. That is why they sometimes say, thinking they might shock me, that I am a minister of continuity. That I am not. On the contrary, I am a minister of development of the military service, of a change in practices.

[Question] So, could the French nuclear weapon be engaged in a conflict breaking out in or concerning Germany, and from what threshold?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] if I were to answer you, I would fully enlighten our expected opponents.

[Question] Try, in any case, Mr Minister.

[Answer] I hope not, I hope not. [sentence indistinct] It is the degree of uncertainty that the president of the republic must maintain. To put it clearly, we could ask is it the French nuclear deterrent that protects France and its vital interests? Or would France press the button as soon as a red helmet appeared at the eastern border? If we were to answer this question in advance we would destroy the credibility of the nuclear deterrent because we would drag the president of the republic into an automatic response which would destroy the uncertainty about the French decision.

It is understood that when I say "uncertainty," there is no question of any uncertainty about the president's determination to indeed make use of the nuclear deterrent to protect France. But to give an answer to the forward battle theory, which in any case is not a new theory -- Mr Schlesinger, with whom I am well acquainted, had already written a great deal about this when he was defense secretary at least 12 [as heard] years ago. We are not required to make any reply on this because it would destroy the concept of the nuclear deterrent. Nuclear deterrence was made for France.

This having been said: Are we indifferent to the fate of Germany? (?Not at all.) We have 55,000 men in our French forces in the Federal Republic of Germany. We have our best troops there. We have an army corps. We have a presence and we occupy an entire sector in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is therefore a fact that we consider ourselves engaged by this sector, and we are engaged in it by conventional agreement.

[Question] The French find it hard to distinguish between strategy and tactics and they are even less inclined to do so when they are told of the Pluton, which is also a nuclear weapon, but which is a tactical weapon. Well, the super-Pluton is to be upgraded to 350-km range. Is it still a tactical weapon when it has been upgraded to 350 km or does it fall instead within the deterrent category?

[Answer] I appreciate your question because we are not used to hearing this sort of question. [words indistinct] You say that French people do not see clearly the difference between the strategic and the tactical. I do not know what basis you have for saying that, but if that is the case, they are quite right, because there is none. That is my point of view. I know full well that all those listening to me do not agree. We consider that a tactical weapon or a strategic weapon, when it is nuclear, is primarily nuclear; and that the decision to use it is a political one.

[Question] You seem to be saying that there is no difference in kind between the pluton and the neutron bomb. So why not adopt the neutron bomb for the Pluton warhead, because it seems that the military are clamoring for it.

[Answer] Well, listen, if the military are clamoring for it, they are wrong, because as long as they are in the forces, they are not supposed to air their opinions. It is the minister who speaks for them. There has been no change in this respect. This must be remembered.

But regarding your question on the enhanced radiation weapon, what you call the neutron bomb; it is true that the security of France makes it mandatory for the responsible political leaders not to neglect any possible form of defense. We must not do anything that would prevent our improving our defenses to the point that they are comparable to and capable of replying to an opponent who has made progress. From that point of view, I cannot deny that the enhanced radiation weapon -- the neutron bomb -- is a modern, new, technical means; that it is a low-power nuclear weapon; that it can consequently be compared to a tactical weapon -- you are entirely right -- and that it could even be used to equip Pluton and (?Hades) missiles. It would be possible.

What stops me is this: It necessitates a political study, because I would not want the technical nature of the weapon to be such that through the concept of its use we were to change strategy. The strategy of France -- I do not know whether I am making myself clear -- being that of the deterrence provided by the weak against the strong, I would not want this weapon to be adopted before being certain that the concept of use would not drag us automatically into the forward battle.

That is why the decision concerning the manufacture and deployment of the batteries is one that concerns the president of the republic, the minister of defense, the premier and a few others. Such is the true reason. I think that this is the first time I have said so.

[Question] Mr Minister, precisely with regard to political will, there is what is called European defense. There is also a phantom as it were, in the shape of the EDC [European Defense Community]. It frightens, sickens people, or conversely, it inspires them. What is your policy on European defense? Could it ever come about through the political will of the president of the republic and the ministers? And you, a politician -- you are defense minister but you are also and perhaps primarily a politician -- could it be said now that the American umbrella, as some would have it, is riddled with holes?

[Answer] No, I don't think the American umbrella is riddled with holes. Certainly, the Soviet Union has an absolute conventional superiority. In what is called ABM's, or medium-range missiles, the Soviets have a superiority, particularly with their SS-20's. Even if they are placed beyond the Urals, these SS-20's have a range that reaches to Lisbon, Madrid, Rome and so, France. There are 300 of them and what's more they're mobile. There the Soviets are in the lead.

Where strategic arms are concerned, meaning those that pass over the Atlantic and Europe, the two major sanctuaries, the sides are still equal. But we know -- you have asked the question and I'm telling you everything -- that toward the mid-1980's we shall be reaching what is called the window of vulnerability and that the United States may indeed find itself acting as a leaky umbrella, as you put it; I would say, in a position of weakness. That is, the reason the president said that a balance must be reestablished by installing Pershings is that imbalance is what leads to crisis and tension. I was just listening to your news bulletin on France-Inter, and you have forgotten one of the statements by President Mitterrand in your quotes. That is to say, you did not forget it, but you did not cite it. But there isn't time to say everything. He said, as I recall word for word, in Budapest a short time ago: We are faithful allies to our allies, but honest partners for our partners. I think the sentence was very well put. On that basis, then, we think it would be preferable to restore the balance.

You were talking about a European defense. I will put it very clearly: When I dream and think about the future -- and I am speaking on my own behalf now without committing the government -- I am tired of seeing the two blocs make decisions on our behalf. I believe that they behave like adversaries and then like partners and sometimes buddies. The role of the French deterrent is in fact to create a zone of freedom. Germany and other countries do not have it, and that is what breeds the pacifist, neutralist movements, some of which I may be so bold as to call secondarily nationalist movements, although this goes unnoticed.

Thus Europe is an objective necessity for the future. Are we moving toward it? Well, see for yourself. Even in the European Parliament you can't be sure. Is there a European government? No.

Well, I feel we shouldn't put the cart before the horse and make the mistake of the EDC again by attempting to build a military power merely because there is no military power; otherwise you have fascism. The armed forces are an instrument, an arm, that preferably serves a civilian political power. Is there a European authority or government? No, there isn't. I would add that were there to be an enemy nuclear attack, that enemy's missiles would take between 12 and 14 minutes to land on the Europeans' heads. There should even be a European president, but there isn't one. The day there is a European political authority, we could think about a European defense force. To me, that is still desirable, but my job isn't to dream, unfortunately, it is to be defense minister . . .

[Question -- interrupts] And what's the point of NATO?

[Answer] And that means seeing things clearly. France has left NATO, which means that we are still members of the Atlantic alliance, but we have left the integrated military structure because General de Gaulle took an extraordinary risk, which appeared hopeless at the time. But, well, I see that he succeeded and that France has gained that little piece of extra freedom. That implies -- the question is excellent but you're forcing me to digress -- that we, the French, have that zone of freedom, which means that we can choose whether to be involved in a conflict. I mean -- you were just talking to me about conventional forces, but you are asking so many questions that I feel I am at a disadvantage . . .

[Question] We've a lot of things to ask you about.

[Answer] I mean that there is another reason for having sound conventional forces. I refer you to an article in the weekly concerned. Thanks to nuclear deterrence, Europe has been at peace for 36 years, for 36 years. The first time ever. And it's the first time that France has not had any immediate enemy -- none at all -- at its borders, and that's very important. But over those 36 years there have been at least 127 or 136 major conflicts. Even in the last few days, well, you were just talking about Lebanon. Then there's Iraq-Iran, the Falklands and so on. Now all these conflicts have been subnuclear, below the threshold of nuclear use. That should give us food for thought: It shows that regardless of the nuclear deterrent we possess, we must have what is needed for subnuclear security. Am I making myself clear?

[Question] Completely. Now, Mr Minister, we'd like to talk to you about armaments. Luc Evrard was just talking about your trip to Brest with the premier for the lauching of the nuclear submarine. In that connection, how many nuclear submarines will France need in the next few years to keep the deterrent really effective? Should we keep the missiles on the Plateau d'Albion; should the aircraft of the strategic air force go? That's the first question on the armaments problem.

[Answer] Listen, we have to keep everything. We have to keep everything. When the two big powers have tackled the real question -- I don't mean their disarmament, they aren't even talking about it. They must put an end to their overarmamment and after that they can talk about disarmament. The real questions that should be asked are: How many missiles? Or what kind of supervision? When the superpowers get to the disarmament stage, France will be able to join in and give up one or the other of the arms you have mentioned. But I don't see why we should: Nature is said to abhor a vacuum, and if France could not . . . As the president of the republic has said, pacifism is a postulate of which peace is not the result. That is food for thought. And so, how many submarines do we need? Let's get back to your question. Well, we've decided to build the seventh. Then if we can afford it and have the opportunity, I would not be against building an eighth.

You see, the chief thing is to know things that have never been said. For example, I think I shall not be giving away national defense secrets if I tell you that the Inflexible, which the premier launched, has or rather will have 16 M-4 missiles. Each of these missiles will have six warheads. That means that it alone is more powerful than the entire fleet of missile-carrying nuclear submarines. As we are going to put M-4's on the others too, the French fleet of missile-carrying nuclear submarines will be an extremely powerful force. You know that the Inflexible will be operational in, I think, 1985, and that the new generation submarine that the president has decided on will come out in 1994. These are facts. At the navy review to be held at Toulon on 14 July, the townspeople and anyone else who happens to be on the Mourillon coast will be able to see the new nuclear attack submarine, the Rubis, since Toulon will be its home port. We are going to build five of them. So we are making a big effort in this area.

As regards the aircraft carrier, although no political decision has yet been made, as defense minister I have taken the precaution of committing the funds needed for studies, research and even a little more for the nuclear reactor, so that I shall not be caught short if the decision is made.

O'CORNESSE NAMED NEW AMBASSADOR TO GHANA

PM121407 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] Mr Patrick O'Cornesse has been appointed French ambassador to Accra. He is to succeed Mr Jean Zebrowski. Mr O'Cornesse has been deputy director at the Quai d'Orsay's Economic Cooperation Department since 1966.

PCI LEADERS WELCOME LEBANESE LEFT'S MURUWAH

PM121531 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 4 Jul 82 p 22

[Text] Rome -- PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer has received Comrade Karim Muruwah, member of the Directorate of the Lebanese National Movement.

During the cordial conversation, which was also attended by PCI Directorate member and international section chief Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta and PCI foreign section aide Comrade Remo Salati, Comrade Karim Muruwah first expressed gratitude to the Italian people and then provided an extensive briefing on the tragic situation that has been created in Lebanon, following the Israeli invasion.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, having first reasserted the PCI's stance in this connection, explained the initiatives being conducted in Italy by the party and by a broad alignment of democratic political forces in Parliament and throughout the country to ensure that Italy contributes, with its own initiatives and in all international forums, to a political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict -- to a solution that respects Lebanon's territorial integrity and full sovereignty and that recognizes the Palestinian people's national rights and self-determination.

Comrade Berlinguer also stressed the need for the Italian Government's prompt recognition of the PLO.

PERTINI INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN RELATIONS

PM121331 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Jacques Nobecourt, Philippe Pons undated interview in Rome with Italian President Sandro Pertini: "Nationalist Interests Obstructing European Unity"]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your view of French-Italian relations? Have they any specific substance?

[Answer] Like all fraternal countries, since they have the same origins they sometimes argue. The problems exist -- the wine issue, food products -- but our ties must become closer and closer. Italy needs France but France also needs Italy. A real political and economic solidarity must continue to develop between us.

Moreover, in view of their Latin traditions, the two countries can help to strengthen Europe's unity.

[Question] Why do you emphasize the Latin aspect in Europe?

[Answer] In this connection, I am thinking of the nations which share the same heritage and whose absence means that Europe is not yet united. Why exclude Spain and Portugal from Europe?

Spain recently emerged from 40 years of fascism. If it belonged to the EC we could help it consolidate its democracy. We have every reason to do so. I, who am an old republican, have become a personal friend of the young King Juan Carlos, who has been responsible for guiding the transition from dictatorship to democracy. How can that country be left outside the EC? If a dictatorship were to be established in Spain we too would pay the price.

[Question] How do you view Europe at this century's end?

[Answer] I have always been in favor of real European unity. But in fact, the Europe that has been created within the EEC is not really united. There are still major nationalist conflicts.

People talk about a united Europe, but let us be clear about it: for instance, when Afghanistan was invaded, France's top leader went to Warsaw to meet Mr Brezhnev and Germany's top leader went to Moscow, not to discuss Afghanistan but purely on a courtesy visit. Frankly, I did not associate myself with such demarches; I resolutely defended the Afgan people.

Nationalist interests are obstructing Europe's unity. The European Parliament is an empty forum, whose debates are heeded neither in Europe nor in the rest of the world.

As far as I am concerned, real love of one's homeland implies a love of other people's homelands. For instance, I immediately opposed Israel's action in Lebanon: that country must have its independence and security. Israel, which obtained its own territory and homeland after centuries, must respect other people's territories and homelands.

I am proud to be an Italian citizen, but I also consider myself a world citizen.

Nationalism is self-centered and egotistical. It was the natural begetter of fascism and nazism. This is why I deplore the nationalism that cuases wars. A real united Europe, divorced from nationalisms and with a parliament that really functioned and made its will felt within the various European governments, could, with its cultural, technological and human potential, influence the two superpowers and mediate.

The two superpowers are keeping Europe divided, and their confrontation still manifests itself in relation to the European theater.

SPADOLINI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

PM121357 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Jul 82 p 15

[Carlos Nadal and Jose Luis Martinez 2 July interview in Barcelona with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini: "Italy and Spain must intensify relations"]

[Excerpts] [Question] You want to strengthen the Rome-Madrid axis to impart a thrust to Europe's relations with Latin America. How do you believe this can be achieved?

[Answer] There is only one way: to seek every opportunity for dialogue and rapprochement, stressing that which unites us and taking advantage of such a rich history of ties with the Latin American peoples. Following the wounds inflicted by the recent conflict in the South Atlantic, an initiative must be taken which is aimed at restoring the broken threads of relations between Europe and South America.

[Question] How can the damage caused to relations between the Common Market and Latin America by the Malvinas war be remedied?

[Answer] During the Falklands conflict Italy did not adhere to the policy of trade sanctions adopted against Argentina, though it did maintain the embargo on arms supplies to the Buenos Aires military regime and resolutely condemned the aggression carried out in contempt of the laws governing international coexistence. This stance was determined not only by skepticism about the effectiveness of the measures of economic reprisal but also by the belief that relations as a whole between Europe and South America were at stake.

The danter of a progressive inclination of the Latin American continent toward the orbit of Soviet influence as a result of humiliated national pride is not unreal, if one considers the benefit drawn by Castroist influence from a bloodthirsty conflict between two countries belonging to the same Western world.

Italy and Spain are particularly well equipped to restore a climate of understanding and cooperation. We will examine with [Spanish prime minister] Calvo-Sotelo how an initiative in this direction can be carried out.

[Question] What is Italy's position regarding the controversy between Europe and the United States over the Soviet gas pipeline and commercial credits to Eastern bloc countries?

[Answer] The Italian Government has always been committed to promoting relations based on mutual understanding and shared interests. Unilateral solutions create dangerous ruptures in the framework of solidarity. We are always seeking an increase in cooperation between the EEC and the United States. But we are unwilling to simply accept political stances which we do not share.

PCI'S BOFFA DISCUSSES EUROPE-U.S. RELATIONS

PM121221 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 16

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "Italy, Europe and the U.S. Ally"]

[Text] Pertini is in France, Spadolini is in Spain and Mrs Thatcher will soon be visiting Rome: We are witnessing a certain degree of Italian diplomatic activity within the European context. But what will its significance be, over and above mere relations between countries? For Europe as a whole -- and Italy certainly cannot set itself apart from it if it wants to give any meaning at all to its innumerable proclamantions of Europeanism -- the principal problem is constituted precisely by its U.S. ally. With the Reagan administration, as it has taken shape with the passage of time, Europe finds itself confronted with the most systematically anti-Soviet, but at the same time the most resolutely anti-European, U.S. administration of the entire postwar period: Like it or not, this had to be acknowledged by the ten EEC government leaders at their meeting in Brussels last week, albeit expressing themselves with excessive timidity (for which Spadolini bears part of the blame).

There is now a broad convergence of opinion regarding Washington's stance vis-a-vis the USSR. London's THE TIMES speaks of a "concerted campaign to use economic pressure with the aim of destroying the Soviet system." Marshall Shulman, one of the top U.S. experts and advisers of the previous administration, perceives "a provocative and warlike crusade to bring down the Soviet system." Chancellor Schmidt uses expressions such as "cold war" and "economic warfare." This being so, there would be reason enough to wonder why on earth Europe should support such a policy, which would isolate it from its Eastern bloc counterparts, stifle its economy and restore it to the frontline of tensions and conflicts -- which could even prove fatal -- rendered inevitable by such a stance.

But that is not all. The new cold war, like the old one, itself demands a reappraisal of Europe or at least the maximum limitation of its margins of autonomy. The dispute over the gas pipeline reveals this ambivalence of the U.S. pressures. We have seen a president issuing orders to European firms, or at least firms based in Europe and therefore subject to the laws and regulations of the European countries, as if they were subject to U.S. sovereignty. Despite all the hopes raised by the false unanimity of the Versailles summit in June, the past weeks have also seen the explosion of the economic attacks on Europe, of which we have all learned over the past few days. It is all very well for the Europeans to say that they do not want "trade wars," but it takes two not to want such things.

Some European governments are more exposed than others and are reacting more energetically. This is the case with Bonn's Germany and France. The latter's experience is eloquent. Understandably worried by the Reagan administration's preconceived "ideological" hostility toward him, President Mitterrand has tried, whenever it seemed to him possible to do so, to demonstrate comprehension with regard to Washington's policy. In return he has received a not inconsiderable number of foul blows, both economic and political. It would be very dangerous if the other European governments believed that these problems need to be considered only by the French (or, as far as they affect them, by the German Social Democrats).

In the Middle East too France is now the most active country in the quest for a solution. Mitterrand has already paid very high prices in the past for this reason -- to the extent of agreeing with the Camp David accords, visiting Israel and thus jeopardizing France's old Arab friendships. But in the Middle East too, his policy is coming up against obvious U.S. hostility. His mediation move, backed by full presidential authority, was vetoed by the United States in the United Nations. President Mitterrand's envoys were literally shown the door in Tel Aviv and told to clear out and not to hinder the U.S. administration.

In all these instances the interests at stake are too important for any compliance to prove profitable. We know that some will now accuse us of being "anti-American." This is fatuous demagoguery. There is politics and politics even in the United States; the Americans themselves are the first to say so and it is certainly no demonstration of friendship toward them to blindly approve of their worst policy (harmful for Europe, at least). With Haig's resignation, international issues have already been behind the first serious political crisis in the Reagan camp only 18 months after Reagan's accession to power. So much for the clash between "hawks" and "doves." Few "doves" fly around this White House. It is the "hawks" that are now inflicting lethal pecks on each other.

Any hint of bipartite support for Reagan's foreign policy has disappeared too. The recent Democratic Party conference espoused the arms freeze proposals as a prelude to a drastic reduction. The opposition party has thus heeded a suggestion "from below," stemming from an unprecedented profound movement within U.S. society. Something similar is happening with the abandonment of "first use" of nuclear weapons.

There is something that we greatly admire in the United States. Even in the United States today, we feel sincere admiration for the extent and seriousness of the arguments, the sense of responsibility, the large-scale involvement and spontaneous initiative of the people and the multiplicity of innovative forms that characterize the major debate on nuclear armaments. We recognize in it some of the country's finest traditions. We wish the same merits were always shown in Europe, and especially in Italy, where discussions on these awesome matters are too often limited to the mindless repetition of the propagandist data and arguments put forward by the Pentagon.

The great U.S. antinuclear movement challenges many of the commonplaces of international relations in recent decades. It embraces not only the masses of ordinary citizens whom we saw gather in New York in June. It also includes many of the most famous names of the U.S. establishment itself -- names which many of our politicians and journalists used to cite as oracles. A Europe aware of its own interests can therefore find interlocutors across the Atlantic -- that is, if it wants to.

L'UNITA WRITES ON IMPLICATIONS OF PIPELINE BAN

PM091137 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jun 82 p 17

[Vera Vegetti commentary: "Economic Boomerang for Europe"]

[Text] The U.S. embargo on supplies of technology to European companies working under U.S. license on the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline raises issues that extend beyond the economic consequences of Washington's decision -- consequences which, for that matter, threaten to be very damaging for the four European companies concerned and, more generally, for West Europe's entire energy strategy, which is based on the diversification of supply sources as against the absolute predominance of oil.

But even though the U.S. sanctions will not halt the construction of the gas pipeline, as both the West Europeans and the Soviets assert, the burning aspect of the issue raised by Washington's decision is political -- and in more than one respect.

First, a clear conflict of interests and of political approach emerges (not for the first time) between Europe and the United States on the use of economic sanctions as a method of exerting international pressure. This conflict has arisen (and subsequently regularly been surmounted) every time, in recent years, that the U.S. administration has responded to a situation of tension or crisis with reprisals in the field of trade, forcing its European allies to follow suit: This is what happened with Iran, with the Soviet Union over Afghanistan and with Argentina over the Falklands.

The fact is that the Europeans' difficulty with regard to using economic sanctions as a political weapon derives from their very position vis-a-vis international problems and the other areas of the world.

Europe is by nature an area of trade and its economies depend on not only commercial but also technological and scientific relations and relations of cooperation with the other regions of the world. In order for its strategy and policy to find a place within the interplay between the superpowers, they must (this is a recent discovery, but now sufficiently recognized by the more aware diplomacies) keep channels of communication with the Eastern bloc open even -- and especially -- at moments of crisis. The U.S. conception and practice is different -- a conception based on economic, military and strategic might, that makes possible autarkic hermetism and recurrent hegemonic temptations in international relations. The policy of sanctions is simply an expression of this conception of leadership in international relations -- perhaps the most openly arrogant and authoritarian -- but is also the greatest sign of weakness and political impotence.

The second aspect of the sensational issue raised by the U.S. embargo on supplies for the gas pipeline is that of the use of technology as an instrument of dependence -- a use which threatens to explode the entire argument about cooperation in research and science and their practical applications and thus to cause an irreparable regression in recent gains that seemed to form the basis of any prospects of progress. The principle whereby scientific and technological research should proceed via close cooperation not only between Europe and the United States but also between East and West and between North and South, as a fundamental element of integration, seemed to be necessitated by the very level now reached by research and technology on the threshold of the year 2000.

But when technology is used -- as is now happening with the embargo -- as a weapon to impose a burdensome political dependence on one's own allies, when the withdrawal of licenses is used to force governments of sovereign countries to fall in line with a policy of rigid contraposition toward the Eastern bloc, then the questions about the possibility of cooperation and the integration of technologies become weighty and pressing. Bonn's finance minister predicted the other day that the ultimate result of the U.S. embargo will be "a tendency (among the European enterprises) to become independent of U.S. licenses," in other words, to provide themselves with the technological means that they now receive from the other side of the Atlantic.

Having for years observed and denounced Europe's energy "dependence" on the oil countries, people are now discovering with bitterness its technological dependence on the major Western ally. The question is whether this time Europe will at last be spurred toward independence, not so much to take an impossible road to autarky, but to force Washington to respect its autonomy and its options.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- (ANSA) Rome, Jul 6 -- Italian industrial production showed a slight upturn in the first part of this year, compared to the same period in 1981, the Central Statistics Institute announced today. In January-March, production showed a 0.6 percent increase over last year and a 2.1 percent rise in March compared with the same month last year. The seasonally adjusted index, however, showed a drop of 1.6 percent compared to March, 1981. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1528 GMT 6 Jul 82 AU]

PORTUGAL RADIO INTERVIEWS PCP LEADER CUNHAL

LD102302 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] In a lengthy interview with the country's main radio station, Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary general of the PCP, defined his party's stand on the question of the revision of the constitution. He emphasized the fact that it is not the revision itself that his party is worried about, but rather the implications of certain changes that other political forces seek to introduce in the country's fundamental law. Such as, for example, the matter of winding up the Council of the Revolution.

[Begin Cunhal recording] We take the view that the Council of the Revolution is a temporary organ of sovereignty, for a temporary stage in Portuguese democracy. We all know -- all the Portuguese know -- that the creation of the Council of the Revolution stemmed from a very specific process of the democratization of national life, in which the military played a very important role with their intervention on 25 April 1974. So the Council of the Revolution appeared as the military's guarantee that democracy would be defended. But it is a temporary body pending the further consolidation of the democratic regime.

In our opinion the democratic regime has not been sufficiently consolidated. The very revision of the constitution currently being carried out by the Assembly of the Republic, with all the dangers it entails, is emphatic proof that democracy has not been consolidated. For this reason the Communist Party has voiced no opposition to the continuation of the Council of the Revolution. We have put forward no proposal for its continuation since the Council of the Revolution is a constitutional organ of sovereignty, but we have also not proposed its termination.

Furthermore, if the Council of the Revolution is ended what would follow the revision of the constitution eliminating it from the ranks of the organs of sovereignty? In our opinion a vacuum might thus be created, a vacuum with dangerous implications. If you eliminate an organ of sovereignty with jurisdiction over certain matters -- important matters at that -- and do not create another organ of sovereignty to take jurisdiction, it obviously follows that a vacuum would be created, and this might easily pave the way for very serious irregularities.

Take the supervision of the constitutionality of the laws. This falls under the jurisdiction of the Council of the Revolution. If the council ceases to exist without another body having been set up to rule on the constitutionality of the legislation passed, it follows that unconstitutional legislation might be passed in the absence of supervision by a body checking its constitutionality.

We take the view that in no circumstances -- with or without a decision by parliament on the matter -- can the Council of the Revolution cease to exist without the establishment of a body having the functions that currently belong to the council. It would be absurd to think that the Council of the Revolution's role could be played by any other organ of sovereignty or department in the state machine than one specifically set up for this purpose by a revision of the constitution. [end recording]

The PCP secretary general remains a controversial figure. Intransigent in his attitudes and inflexible on the course he pursues, Alvaro Cunhal is equally persistent as far as his goals are concerned. The Communists' recent appeal to the Socialist members of parliament asking them to defy the party whip raised some eyebrows and gave rise to some indignant criticism. Asked about this, Alvaro Cunhal stood by the appeal:

[Begin recording] In light of the Communist Party's belief that the revision as planned is very dangerous to the democratic regime and raises serious and immediate threats to the democratic regime, it would be altogether strange for us to ask the Socialist Party deputies to vote in favor of the revision. Parliamentary party discipline, following the party whip, is a matter for each party to take care of. We can answer for ours -- let the Socialists ensure theirs. They should not ask the Communist Party to demand that the Socialist deputies vote in favor of a constitutional revision that goes against the interests of democracy. [end recording]

Alvaro Cunhal's latest speech, at the closing rally of the festival of the AVANTE newspaper, inevitably cropped up in the interview. In it the PCP secretary general said that if the president of the republic did not dismiss the Democratic Alliance [AD] government, then the AD would end up dismissing the president of the republic. The question was simple and straightforward: How could the AD dismiss the president of the republic?

[Begin recording] This was obviously a political turn of phrase, not the expression of an institutional possibility. In both the first premise and the second it was obviously a political statement, not a procedural one. That is, if the president does not remove the AD from the office he runs the risk of the reactionary forces, the AD creating such a situation that the president is forced to resign in the wake of the revision of the constitution. Of course, it is not up to the president to remove any party or any coalition of parties from office. That is not his role. Objectively speaking, however, we believe that if he dismisses the government, dissolves parliament and calls a general election, the AD will be removed from office because it will lose the election. It would not be removed from office by the president but by the results of the elections, which, if held under democratic conditions, would bring the AD a clamorous defeat. [end recording]

The president of the republic's candidature was backed by the Communist Party and the PCP has not attacked the president since. Does Ramalho Eanes still enjoy the Communists' confidence?

[Begin recording] We did not elect -- we did not vote -- we did not help in General Eanes' victory because this particular candidate advocated any particular policy. We basically voted for Eanes -- and everyone will remember our 1980 presidential elections campaign -- to defeat the right's candidate, Soares Carneiro. Thus, it was to defeat an entire project -- a subversive scheme worked out through 1980 and aimed at AD's taking over all organs of sovereignty through a project that had already been well defined by presidential candidate Soares Carneiro -- that we decided that General Eanes was not only the best placed candidate but indeed the only candidate capable of defeating the right's candidate.

You will note that the very moment the PCP made this decision we broke the silence we had maintained for quite some time on the political line pursued by the president of the republic and levelled our first public criticism at the president. I do not know if you remember it -- if you wish, I can immediately refresh your memory with the date and the very text of our criticism -- but the fact is that we made this criticism immediately after examining the situation and concluding that it was necessary to vote for Eanes to defeat Soares Carneiro. We took the view, and still take the view, that despite a policy very different from our own, despite decisions that we question, despite many hesitations which in our opinion have not been conducive to resolving the national problems or preventing the advances of the counterrevolution in Portugal -- in spite of all this, we believe that, generally speaking, as far as the stabilization of the democratic regime in Portugal is concerned, the current president of the republic has played a positive role. [end recording]

The physical assault on the Journalist Carlos Fino in Moscow was aother subject taken up with Alvaro Cunhal.

[Begin recording] I do not know whether or not he was beaten up, and, if he was, I did not know if it was the Soviet police that beat him up. All I know are the first reports from the news agencies, so I would rather not comment. [end recording]

Further on Interview

LD102336 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Lisbon Radio today carried a lengthy interview with Alvaro Cunhal in which the PCP secretary general once more advocated the continued existence of the Council of the Revolution.

At one stage in the interview Cunhal commented on the case of the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat [PRP] detainees. First he emphasized his party's reservations on the revision of the constitution:

[Begin recording] [Cunhal] Behind the Democratic Alliance, [AD] behind this democratic facade that was erected after 25 April [1974], there are the lurking features of fascism: fascist ideology, fascist methods, fascist mentality, fascist arrogance and the intolerance, lies, slander and provocations typical of fascism. This is what we detect in many aspects of the government's activity.

The danger posed by these policies does not lie with specific individuals. The danger is that if this constitutional revision is approved by parliament we may in the short or medium-term future find ourselves confronted with the threat of fascism in our democracy -- a democracy with muscles, as some call it -- but the threat of fascism proper. This is what we fear and what we are campaigning against.

[Unidentified interviewer] Dr Cunhal, I take this opportunity to raise a subject that the Communist Party has not been very clear on -- in my opinion at least. This is the question of the PRP. The Communist Party has remained somewhat aloof. Why is this? Has the PCP no sympathy for the PRP members' activities?

[Cunhal] It is like this: in the case you have mentioned there are two different aspects to consider. One concerns allegations of possible procedural irregularities and illegalities in the charges against them, the trials, the sentences, their treatment in jail and the humanitarian angle. If there were only this aspect to consider the PCP might well have adopted a different attitude.

But there is another aspect: There has been a full-fledged campaign to ascribe political motivations to certain actions by these people, actions that we do not regard as political.

[Interviewer] So you regard them as common law criminals.

[Cunhal] [Words indistinct] We take the view that what they did cannot be regarded as political activity. We refuse to be a party to a big political scheme -- we still do not know the goals of some of the participants -- to characterize those individuals' conduct as political activity. We do not recognise it as such and believe that a Democratic Portugal cannot do so either. [end recording]

DENMARK

LIBERAL PARTY AIDE HITS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY STYLE

PM121235 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] Liberal Party Foreign Affairs Spokesman and former Trade Minister Arne Christiansen in a "postscript" to the party's Rebild meeting this year criticizes the United States for the way in which it pursues its foreign policy.

"Lack of diplomatic experience" in the Reagan administration and "crises of confidence in Europe" after Alexander Haig's resignation as secretary of state are concepts used by Christiansen in an article to be published today in the Liberal Party's newspapers.

The article states that Reagan's attempts to stop the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe and the threats of reprisals in the steel war between the United States and the EEC are putting a strain on the relationship between the United States and Europe.

Christiansen takes the view that as EEC chairman Denmark has a special responsibility to try to resolve the problems between the United States and Europe, although at the same time he does criticize Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen for the way in which he has spoken of U.S. foreign policy.

"The Danish prime minister has not made the climate for talks any easier through his spontaneous and ill-prepared attacks on the United States," the former Liberal minister writes.

FINLAND

USSR GENERAL STAFF OFFICER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD121520 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Army General V.I. Varennikov of the general staff of the USSR Armed Forces today began an official visit to Finland. Varennikov, who is the first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, this afternoon met with Defense Minister Johani Saukkonen and commander of the defense forces General Lauri Sutela. During his 5-day visit Army General Varennikov will acquaint himself with the Lapland Wing at Rovaniemi, the Kainuu Brigade at Kajaani and the Helsinki Naval Base at Upinniemi.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN CITES 'IRRITATION' AT REAGAN REMARKS

PM121345 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Jul 82 p 4

[Lars Hellberg dispatch]

[Excerpt] New York, 1 Jul -- Top Norwegian politicians taking part in the UN disarmament session in New York are somewhat despondent and irritated by the fact that the Reagan administration still obviously views Norwegian gas resources as an alternative to Siberian natural gas.

"It is unheard of that President Ronald Reagan should make statements as if the United States were able to dispose of Norwegian oil and gas resources. In addition the United States must quickly be made to realize that Norwegian gas is not a real alternative," is the unanimous Norwegian reaction.

The background to Reagan's parenthetic remark during Thursday's press conference is that parallel with the sanctions intended to halt the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to several West European countries the United States is searching feverishly for alternative sources able to satisfy West European needs. However, American sources point out that President Reagan has not expressed regret at Norway's -- or anyone else's -- unwillingness to supply other European countries with oil and/or natural gas, although many people are giving this impression.

However, even after Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad's meeting last week with the U.S. counterpart Caspar Weinberger, it was clear that Norway could find itself in a difficult position the moment the United States succeeds in delaying or possibly even stopping the Siberian pipeline. Despite repeated Norwegian attempts to win understanding of the fact that North Sea gas is not a practical alternative to Siberian gas, in the U.S. debate there is still a fondness for talking of Norwegian and Netherland gas as possible alternatives.

American sourcer are unable to understand the violent Norwegian reaction to the President's mention of Norwegian gas deposits in an aside at the press conference Thursday. In brief, what President Reagan said was as follows: "We offered the (the Europeans) help with a source of energy closer at hand -- Norway and the Netherlands and existing gasfields with a potential which could satisfy their needs. We were unable to get that agreement."

Reagan's mention of Norwegian gas is first and foremost an attempt to explain what efforts the United States made before it decided to extend the sanctions against the Siberian gas pipeline, so that today they affect with full force the European firms producing goods under U.S. license.

There is no suggestion of pressure on Norway, but as earlier U.S. investigations and Norwegian-U.S. talks have shown, such pressure could be applied at a later date.

Referring to Reagan's remarks Foreign Minister Svenn Stray told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA that he did not take the President's statement as applying first and foremost to Norway and the Netherlands. The foreign minister also pointed out that the United States is aware of the actual situation, because the problems attached to increased Norwegian gas supplies have been pointed out to the U.S. authorities a number of times.

ACTION BROUGHT AGAINST TURKEY ON RIGHTS ISSUES

PM121431 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Jul 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The Governments of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, France and Sweden yesterday brought an action against Turkey at the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg for violations of human rights. The majority of Norwegian reactions express satisfaction with the government's decision.

Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said that the work of preparing the action has gone on for more than 6 months and it shows that there is no doubt that there have been violations of human rights by the Turkish authorities.

The government has received frequent criticism that the preparations for the action have taken an unnecessarily long time, but Stray stressed that from the legal point of view it is an extremely complicated case which has required thorough preparation.

"We must be aware that it is a serious decision we are making when we bring an action against another member of the Council of Europe," he said.

The five countries behind the action also wanted to give the Turkish authorities some time to act to improve conditions in Turkey, but there is now no reason for any further delay.

Stray denied that there had been any conflict within the Norwegian Conservative Party about the action. "As in Norway in general there are varying views within the Conservative Party about what pressure should be brought to bear on Turkey, but the question has not led to any major disagreements within the party," the foreign minister said.

When asked whether the action would not have repercussions for relations between Norway and Turkey, Stray replied that an action is not the same as a judgment and that it is too early to say anything about the reaction of the Turkish authorities.

"Initially the action will lead to a statement from the Human Rights Commission. We hope that Turkey will accept this statement and that it will not be necessary to proceed any further with the action," Stray said.

Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Kare Kristiansen (Christian People's Party) said that in the present situation it is right for the government to take action against Turkey. He said that taking action against Turkey was a complicated matter, but considered it correct in view of the fact that five nations are taking the action jointly.

"I had reservations about Norway taking such a step alone, but the matter must be seen in a different light in view of the broad action achieved," Kristiansen said.

[Norwegian Labor Party Chairman] Gro Harlem Brundtland congratulated the government on its success in getting France and Sweden to take part in the action against Turkey. On the other hand she pointed out that the government would have had to take action alone if it had not won the support of other countries. In her view there is a clear majority in the Storting in favor of an action against Turkey.

EPS AIDE COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH EIVINN BERG

PM121419 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Jul 82 p 9

[Knut Falchenberg report]

[Text] "The fact that we were able to meet at [Norwegian Foreign Ministry] Under Secretary Eivinn Berg's summer cottage in Sandefjord rather than at an office at the Foreign Ministry shows how close our relationship with Norway has become in the last 6 months. And contacts with Norway can be developed further," Alfred Cahen said on his departure from Fornebu [Oslo's Airport] on Friday [2 July]. As chairman of the European Political System's [EPS] Political Committee Cahen has been one of the driving forces behind the EEC nations' foreign policy cooperation. Now a Dane will be taking over as chairman.

Even though Foreign Ministry procedural experts had their doubts about receiving Alfred Cahen at a Norwegian summer cottage,the urbane Belgian was obviously delighted at this setting for his talks with Under Secretary Eivinn Berg. But the contents of the talks were much less encouraging, especially when the two sides came to the subject of the seemingly widening gulf between Europe and the Reagan administration in the United States. The Ten EEC nations which cooperate on foreign policy through the EPS are seriously concerned and in his interview with the press Cahen used expressions like "total lack of U.S. understanding" and stated that the gulf must not "create more conflict -- we must avoid economic warfare with the United States."

He pointed out that only 8 days after the Western leaders' 3-day meeting in Versailles and 2-day NATO meeting in Bonn Reagan made some completely surprising moves -- these were the new obstacles to the planned gas pipeline from Siberia and the new import levels on steel. "As I see it, it is very wise to attempt some savings of Western gas resources by obtaining gas from elsewhere. The West would only become dependent on Soviet gas supplies if we first used up our own resources," he said. Cahen hopes for better understanding between Europe and the United States and said that it is necessary to use all channels to achieve this.

NATO is one such channel and in the political and economic field the OECD is an unused forum, he said. Up to now the OECD has been mostly used for technological discussion, but the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development could also be an excellent political instrument.

It was last January that the new Norwegian foreign policy leadership led by Foreign Minister Svenn Stray established a new working relationship with the EPS, while the Belgians were chairman. Cahen said that the arrangement has borne fruit, characterized by honest exchanges of opinion between Norway and the Ten in the field of foreign policy.

"On several points the discussions have meant that the views of the two sides have moved closer together. On the practical level such contacts will never be able to lead to spectacular results, but nevertheless the usefulness of the working arrangement has shown itself during the last 6 months," he said. "There is scope for further developments, but this will be a matter primarily for the Norwegian authorities and the Danish chairman who takes over in the EPS this week. Norway can be kept informed and discuss issues both before and after the official meetings between the Ten, but will never be able to take part in our meetings directly as long as Norway remains outside the EEC," Cahen told the Norwegian press Friday.

At Eivinn Berg's summer cottage the two sides also discussed the situation in the Middle East, Central America and South Africa.

SWEDEN

NEW BOFORS ANTITANK MISSILE DEMONSTRATED

PM120805 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Jun 82 p 8

[Erik Liden report]

[Excerpt] Kvarn -- A new antitank missile which hits tanks from above at an angle has been developed by Bofors for the Swedish Army.

On Tuesday [22 June] the system was demonstrated for the first time at Kvarn firing range in Ostergotland in the presence of Army Chief Nils Skold and others.

The missile is fired in the conventional way at its target. Electronic sensors automatically steer it above its target which it strikes at 30-degree angle. All other antitank missiles in the world today attack from the front or the side which increases the distance they have to pass through tanks armor.

The Bofors system, which was also demonstrated to international arms dealers on 8 June, will be ready for series production by the end of 1984 and will be an extremly important addition to infantry and tank brigade defenses, Skold said. Its range is 2 km and all current tank armor is susceptible to it.

ARAB DELEGATION MEETING WITH THATCHER REPORTED

LD091716 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] London, 9 Jul (KUNA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was asked Friday by an Arab League delegation to impose sanctions against Israel.

At a meeting in Downing Street lasting some 45 minutes the delegation, comprising Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, Tunisian Minister for Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi and Arab League London representative Omar al-Hassan, asked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to implement U.N. Resolutions 508 and 509 which required Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

In comments after the meeting Shaykh Muhammad said Arab League delegations had been asking the five permanent members of the Security Council to "take their responsibilities and apply the Charter of the U.N., especially the chapter concerning sanctions against countries which do not apply the rule of the U.N."

"We are asking all the governments of the world to implement sanctions against Israel until it withdraws its forces and acts according to the U.N. Charter," the Bahraini minister adds.

Shaykh Muhammad described the talks with the British prime minister as "frank and useful." "Britain can play an important role to help peace and stability in the Middle East. We believe what the Israelis have done, this catastrophic situation, should be stopped and we hope Britain, as a permanent member of the Security Council, will play its role," he said.

The delegation has had discussions with the British Government, including talks with Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd yesterday, and with the leaders of the British opposition parties today.

"And the reaction we have had is very useful and encouraging because they understand that the Israeli attacking should be stopped," he commented.

This morning the delegation had lengthy meeting with Labour opposition leader Michael Foot and his deputy, Denis Healey. Later the Arab team met Liberal Party leader David Steel and the newly-elected head of the Social Democratic Party Roy Jenkins.

After the Downing Street meeting Prime Minister Thatcher's spokesman said she had made it clear to the Arab team that Britain did not disagree with the wording of U.N. Resolutions 508 and 509, but that the problem was one of implementation. "After all, Britain did vote in favour of the resolutions," the spokesman commented.

The prime minister also reiterated the British Government's position on Lebanon and the Palestine problem, as defined by the European Community's Venice declaration and the European Council statement of last month.

She told the delegation that she thought stability in the region "was unlikely until the fundamental Palestinian problem was resolved."

On the question of sanctions against Israel, it is understood that the prime minister said "It was not a realistic proposition without unanimity amongst Security Council members, and at this time we don't think unanimity is likely."

IOANNIDHIS COMMENTS ON TURKISH MILITARY THREAT

NC130840 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 13 Jul 82 p 10

[Text] Independent presidential candidate Yeoryios Ioannidhis [former Greek Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks] has asked for preventive measures in view of the reports that the Turks are being strengthened militarily, to the degree that they have doubled their firepower.

In a statement, Ioannidhis said:

"In our last statement we stressed that Attila is trampling on our land and strengthening his positions and military forces while our own government is remaining silent and inactive in face of national dangers.

"Since then, two new facts have been added from official statements which support our information about the strengthening of Attila's forces. They are:

"1. The statement by Minister of Interior and Defense Khristodhoulos Veniamin on Turkish military preparations and aggressive plans against our island and on the more than doubling of the firepower of the Turkish military forces in Cyprus.

"2. The government spokesman's statement that the government has proof in its hands that the Turks are preparing for military operations and that they are stockpiling food for a state of emergency.

"If to all this we add the recent statement by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou that Turkey is arming and that critical dangers are facing the nation, then the entire picture which appears before us ought to lead the government toward serious considerations and to the adoption of the necessary preventive measures to stop a new crime against Cyprus.

"As a first step we call upon the government to inform the people, through the people's representatives, of the proof available to the appropriate minister and then to listen to the views of the people's representatives on the steps and measures to be taken to prevent another unpleasant development.

"We must not fatalistically accept developments nor should there be inaction on critical national matters that have to do with our national and natural survival. At such critical moments, the people must know the dangers surrounding them and the government has a duty to inform them correctly and to take preventive action.

"The survival of Cyprus is a matter for all the Cypriot people and the whole nation. No positive result can be derived from the [AKEL-Democratic Party] minimum program.

"Only unity, unanimity and collective action with sincere and close cooperation between Greece and Cyprus can save Cyprus.

"All those who do not believe in this national necessity, all those who work against this position, all those who cultivate polarization and division, all those who instigate bigotry and party rancour only strike against Cyprus and its struggle for survival and salvation."

RADIO UNION POSTPONES STRIKE UNTIL 23 JUL

NC121715 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] In today's extraordinary general meeting, the members of the Union of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Employees [EYRIK] decided to postpone their dynamic measures in support of their demands until 23 July. An EYRIK statement says this decision was adopted in view of the black anniversary of the coup and the invasion, and the session of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau to be held between 15-17 July.

SHITIKOV REITERATES USSR SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS

NC121027 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Cypriot parliamentary delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union had a new meeting in Moscow with a Supreme Soviet delegation during which Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, reiterated his country's support for a just solution to the Cyprus issue without foreign interventions and emphasized that further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus not only serves the two countries but also security in the Mediterranean and in Europe.

Delegation Returns

NC121638 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Cypriot interparty parliamentary delegation, which concluded an official 7-day visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, returned from Moscow today. In an arrival statement at Larnaca Airport, the head of the delegation, House of Representatives President Ladhas, stated:

[Begin recording] We have returned from the Soviet Union after a 7-day visit at the invitation of Mr Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union. Our stay in the Soviet Union was remarkable in all aspects. Our impressions are very favorable. Our talks covered the entire spectrum of Cypriot-Soviet relations and were really very constructive.

On our second day in the Soviet capital, we laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and then held talks with Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which lasted for over 1 hour and covered all international and bilateral issues like the Cyprus problem, the present phase of the inter-Cypriot talks and the missing persons issue. Both sides decided that our bilateral relations can and must be improved even more.

Then we had talks with Mr Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union, who had officially invited our delegation. The deputy chairman of the Council of Nationalities, chairmen of Supreme Soviet parliamentary committees and many Supreme Soviet members and officials were present at the talks. All the members of our delegation, officials and our ambassador in Moscow attended the talks. Once more there was a review of all international and bilateral problems. Our Soviet friends were briefed on the present phase of the Cyprus problem. The Soviet side explained to us how the Supreme Soviet operates, while we explained to the Soviet side how our House of Representatives operates. The briefing lasted for approximately 2 hours and was very constructive. We believe that our visit to the Soviet Union will strengthen even more the very friendly relations between the two countries.

During our visit to the Soviet Union we paid an official visit to Leningrad. We held talks with the chairman of the city soviet executive committee. We also laid flowers at the tomb of the defenders of Leningrad and a wreath at the (Kariyovka) Cemetery where 470,000 men, women and children are buried who died of famine, hardships and sufferings while defending Leningrad during the 900-day siege. Our Leningrad visit was truly remarkable.

Then we paid a visit to the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia where both the people and the surroundings reminded us very much of our country. We had the opportunity to hold talks with Mr Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, and with other officials. The hospitality that was accorded to us both in Armenia and in Moscow and Leningrad was truly excellent. The love and the respect that our Soviet friends extended was not just to us but to all the Cypriot people.

I must also stress that our delegation was extended full honors commensurate with the level of the delegation. The mass media -- the press, the radio and particularly the television -- gave full coverage of our visit to the Soviet Union. It is enough to tell you that when we arrived in Yerevan, we met one of the intellectuals who had come to the Cyprus studies congress, a very educated man who spoke impeccable Greek. He came to welcome me and used myname. I asked him if he knew me. He said: I know you, Mr President, because I have seen you on television for 3 days. This shows how much coverage the mass media gave to our visit.

During my visit I invited Mr Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union, to visit Cyprus. My invitation was accepted, and the date of Mr Shitikov's visit, who will head a Supreme Soviet delegation, will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

In general I can say our visit to the Soviet Union was useful and constructive and will contribute to further strengthening bilateral relations. [end recording]

The interparty parliamentary delegation was welcomed at Larnaca Airport by Soviet ambassador in Nicosia Mr Astavin, deputies and other officials.

TURKISH REJECTION OF TALKS TIMETABLE SCORED

NC100952 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 10 Jul 82 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "The Timetable"]

[Text] Turkish opposition to the establishment of a timetable for the conclusion of discussions on the Waldheim "evaluation" [of the intercommunal talks] is understandable. They do not want the timetable for the very simple reason that it suits them to have the talks go on without any time restrictions, so that they can protract them in order to be able to say that talks are being conducted, even though nothing is being achieved.

Absence of a timetable only serves the one who not only is in no hurry but who also does not want to have an honorable settlement. According to a popular Cypriot saying, "He who does not want to bake bread goes on sifting flour for 5 days."

This exactly describes the intentions of the Turks, who would be prepared to continue the talks not only for 5 years but for 5 decades if it were up to them.

The logic behind the Turkish opposition to the timetable goes something like this: Nothing urges us toward a solution which, if it is to be achieved, presupposes reaching certain decisions which are not palatable. The talks can be continued indefinitely. This strengthens the occupation faits accomplis and, in the meantime, it is likely that favorable conditions could develop -- or we could create them -- in order to accomplish new faits accomplis.

In any event it is a positive element that the United Nations understands the usefulness of a timetable which, as Gobbi stated, helps the talks.

PAPER QUESTIONS U.S.-BRITISH ACTIVITY ON BASES

NC101150 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 10 Jul 82 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Unacceptable and Illegal"]

[Text] The prospect of Cyprus being used as a point of support for the Israeli attack and the threatened U.S. military intervention in Lebanon is a source of serious concern for our people. This concern has increased after reports about large-scale activity on the Akrotiri and Dhekelia bases and about the arrival there of U.S. marines and Phantom military aircraft.

Such a development is an open U.K. and U.S. provocation against our state and our people, who condemn with horror the U.S.-Israeli attack against Lebanon and wholeheartedly support the Palestinians. Over and above this, Cyprus also runs the danger of being implicated in a broader buccaneering act with unforseeable consequences to our country. We are of the strong opinion that the large-scale activities on the bases should be thoroughly investigated and that the intentions of the British authorities should be explained. It must be made clear to the British officials that our people will in no case allow use of their country for strikes against their Palestinian friends either by the U.S. or any other attacker. Anything of this sort is not only morally and politically unacceptable to us but is also illegal in accordance with the provisions of the agreements on the operation of the British bases in Cyprus.

DENKTAS REBUTS KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON REFUGEES

TA121400 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that Greek Cypriot administration leader Kiprianou is not in favor of conciliation on the Cyprus issue. Denktas replied to Kiprianou's statement to the effect that the return of Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes is a precondition for settlement of the Cyprus problem. Denktas said that Kipranou cannot make anyone forget the population exchange agreement of 1975. Explaining that the 1974 peace operation prevented the island from being annexed to Greece and stopped a Greek occupation, Denktas said that Greece is still pursuing the policy of expansion and that the Greek Cypriot administration is following this adventurist path.

Noting that the continuation of national guarantees is essential for the independence of Cyprus, Denktas again asked Kiprianou to return to the path of intercommunal talks and said that the time is ripe to rapidly establish a bizonal federation through the intercommunal talks.

GUNAYDIN CLAIMS CYPRUS PREPARING FOR WAR

NC130632 Istanbul GUNAYDIN (Kibris) in Turkish 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] It has been learned that in accordance with a decision taken by the Greek Cypriot administration, all new apartments in Cyprus must be built in a manner suitable to defense purposes.

According to reports from reliable sources, the basements in all newly built apartments are being equipped with modern means and materials and large quantities of tinned food are being stocked to provide for a long time. In accomplishing all these activities, the Greek Cypriot leadership enlists the forcible support of the public.

Reliable circles say that the Greek Cypriot leadership has established a control system through which contact is possible with all defense centers in the event of a war. The telephone and wireless connections operate in a very orderly manner. The same circles evaluate all these efforts as a "preparation for a new war."

The same circles further maintain that the Greek Cypriots have been reinforced with more modern weapons and military equipment. They say with absolute certainty that these weapons originate from Greece.

ATHENS TO RELEASE DOCUMENT ON DEFENSE ACCORD

NC121932 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Greek Government is preparing a document which will include its positions on the Greek-U.S. defense agreement. This was stated tonight by the government spokesman, who added that since the document is expected in August at the earliest, the Greek Government's positions will be communicated to a committee to be formed by the U.S. Government.

In response to a question, the government spokesman stated that the policy being implemented by the government in connection with the entire network of Greek-U.S. relations is useful and beneficial to our country and that its main goal is the securing of our national independence.

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

NC122022 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali arrived in Athens this afternoon. Hellenic Radio-Television reporter Manolis Sardhoulias reports:

[Begin recording] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali arrived in Athens at 1830 [1530 GMT] today for a 2-day working visit. He was met at Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos. Upon his arrival, Mr Mzali stated:

[Mzali in French with superimposed Greek translation] I come as a representative of people who, like the Greeks, have devoted themselves to freedom. This will will provide the possibilities for broader cooperation between our two countries on all levels. We view with concern recent events, such as the invasion of Lebanon -- an invasion of a peaceful state -- which was attacked by Israel. (?Before such) an international situation, Greeks and Tunisians can stand side by side and levy effective pressure for their rights as people. We admire Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's courageous attitude toward the Palestinian people. We believe in the cooperation of our countries within the framework of cooperation of Mediterranean states which can effectively cooperate in order to avert intensification of the crisis.

[Sardhoulias] Welcoming the Tunisian prime minister, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos said:

[Kharlambopoulos] I welcome on behalf of the Greek Government the prime minister of friendly Tunisia, Mr Mzali who, as you heard, is the former chairman of the Olympic Committee and current vice chairman of the same committee. He has come for talks -- political talks -- in order to review the situation that has developed in our region and, moreover, to promote our bilateral relations.

It is indeed a fact that what you just heard from the Tunisian prime minister in connection with the Middle East situation and our country's participation in these developments has been generally acknowledged. Our country plays a leading role in these developments and is particularly respected by the entire Arab world.

With regard to our relations with Tuniaia, you can understand that since Tunisia is a Mediterranean country, we take special interest in making our ties closer and in developing political, economic and cultural relations, as well as relations on all levels because our stance, the Greek Government's stance, is that the Mediterranean should become a sea of peace and cooperation among the people who live on its shores.

Tomorrow we shall have the opportunity to discuss many questions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prime Minister Mzali will have the opportunity to have talks with Prime Minister Papandreou. He will also be received by the president of the republic and, as he himself has said, we believe that this time his presence here is of a general political nature. Thus, on this occasion, I welcome the prime minister of the friendly state of Tunisia, Mr Mzali, and wish him an enjoyable stay and success in the talks we will have. [end recording]

RIZOSPASTIS SCORES PAPANDREOU CABINET SPEECH

NC071608 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 7 Jul 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Groundless Assertions"]

[Text] We have shaped a proud multidimensional Greek foreign policy. The country's international support has been broadened and its defense capability strengthened. Mr Papandreou made this concise foreign policy statement in his report on the government work at the new Council of Ministers session the day before yesterday. His speech perhaps implies contentment and optimism, but is it justified? Are there facts, government actions and developments substantiating the prime minister's assertions that could inspire comparable optimism and satisfaction among the people?

The negotiations on the bases are moving toward a decision to retain them. The promise for the immediate removal of the nuclear weapons has also become a "vision." The "vision" to dissolve the military blocs has also been abandoned, and there is a Greek government signature on the decision to allow Spain to enter NATO. How can such events or the signing of cold war NATO communiques, as was done at the recent Bonn summit conference, be reconciled with a multidimensional Greek foreign policy? If the prime minister had wanted Greece to develop relations with socialist countries, does this fact alone mean that he is implementing a multidimensional policy?

The imperialist countries of West Europe, under intensive U.S. pressure to obstruct such a course, are also promoting relations with socialist countries. The report on the 8 months of government work cannot substantiate the prime minister's allegations. On the contrary, deeds and actions of this dimension without, of course, discounting some positive ones, ultimately lead to completely different conclusions from those of Mr Papandreou.

BRIEFS

SOVIET YOUTH GROUP -- Representatives of the Soviet youth organization (KMO) are in Athens for a 7-day visit. They were invited by the PASOK youth committee. Heading the Soviet delegation is Mr Petrov, vice president of the organization. Also participating are Mr Zitsev, deputy to the Soviet Presidium, and Mr Malov, official of external relations section of the organization. The Soviets will have significant talks in Athens concerning the development of friendly relations between the Greek and the Soviet organizations. A communique is expected to be issued following conclusion of the talks. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 8 Jul 82 p 4 NC]

ANATOLIA REPORTS ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

TA101516 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Ankara, 10 Jul (AA) -- The Turkish nation will embark soon upon a new experiment in parliamentary democracy with a new constitution.

The members of the constitutional committee that drafted the document told newsmen that the substance of basic freedoms and rights recognized by the 1961 Constitution will remain untouched. But certain restrictions will be imposed to help maintain national integrity, independence and territorial entity and to combat against subversive trends.

An election law would permit political parties but would prohibit a communist, fascist or theocratic state. The authors of the draft are seeking to head off formation of extreme rightist and leftist groups of the sort whose blood vendetta resulted in 6,000 deaths in the 3 years prior to a coup in September 1980.

The general framework of the draft constitution, completed by a 15-member commission of the Consultative Assembly, is already public knowledge, made so by Turkish newspaper reports described as "quite accurate" by authoritative sources. An official version of the draft is expected to be disclosed in the next week, says Orhan Aldikacti, chairman of the commission.

Further Report

TA121535 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Jul (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly's constitutional committee completed work on the bulk of the "preliminary draft" of the new constitution, ANADOLU AJANSI was told by Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti, last touches and drafting of the explanations concerning individual articles were still going on and the "preliminary draft" will be submitted to the Assembly speaker Wednesday at 11 hours a.m.

The "preliminary draft" is expected to include 170 articles provided that no last-minute changes are made. The presidential council being newly-created as a consultative body will consist of 35 members.

The draft is expected to call for presidential elections every 7 years. The president will be elected by the Parliament. In case the Parliament fails to elect a president of the republic in the three rounds, the candidate who obtains the greatest number of votes on the fourth round will become president. An additional provision in the draft calls for election of the seventh (next) president of the republic directly by the people.

The Senate is abolished and the Parliament becomes a single-house one with 400 members elected for 5-year terms.

The powers of the executive are being enlarged to bring about a strong government. The prime minister is being given [the authority] to dismiss individual ministers in certain cases through consultations with the president of the republic, he will also be entitled to ask the president to proclaim an "emergency" whenever required.

Some of the members of the presidential council being introduced will be appointed by the president and others will be determined according to laws to be enacted. Those who served as prime ministers since the Sep. 12, 1980 military takeover will be members of the presidential council, as well as many top civilian or military officials.

The National Security Board which had certain powers under the 1961 Constitution will be given additional powers and duties. The board will meet under the chairmanship of the president of the republic and its decisions, hitherto in the form of "recommendations," will have more bearing.

The Constitutional Court remains. The number of Constitutional Court judges will be diminished and they will be appointed by the president of the republic.

"Press is free and cannot be subjected to censure," [as received] the draft says but under extraordinary conditions, certain restrictions will be made.

Strikes and lockouts are legal, the draft says, the supreme labour arbitration will continue its functions but will be resorted to only when the employer and the employee fail to strike a collective bargain.

GENERAL STAFF DEPUTY CHIEF LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

TA111020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun has left for Romania. He will be the official guest of Gen Vasile Milea, the first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the general staff. General Oztorun will tour military establishments in Romania. He will return to Turkey on 14 July.

NEWS CONFERENCE BY JORDAN'S HASAN REPORTED

TA102032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, who is on an official visit to Turkey, said in a news conference he held in Istanbul today that his contacts in Ankara and Istanbul brought very constructive results. He recalled that his country intended to further strengthen its links with Turkey, which date back to 1940. The crown prince said that in talks he held with Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu as well as other officials, it was decided to further promote social and economic relations between our two countries. He added that his country completely agreed with Turkey's peaceful policies both in the Middle East and the world at large.

Referring to the Palestinian problem, Prince Hasan said that the latest Israeli action was aimed at dividing Lebanon and Balkanizing the area. He added: I do not think that the war in this area will soon come to an end. I believe that Israel is determined to inflict yet another blow on the PLO. Israel wants in this way to redraw the map of the area. I can add that the war between Iran and Iraq has prepared the grounds for the Israeli action.

LAW ON COASTAL SECURITY COMMAND ADOPTED

TA121847 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The National Security Council has adopted a bill envisaging the establishment of a coastal security command with the task of ensuring the security of and defending Turkey's coasts and its territorial waters and preventing smuggling by sea. According to the law, the armed coastal security command which will have a military nature and which will be granted all the rights and authorities granted to other security forces, will be attached to the Interior Ministry. However, it will function attached to the gendarmery general command until 1985. The coastal security command will also deal with offenses committed on board vessels within the Turkish courts' right of jurisdiction, and with incidents that begin at sea and continue on land. According to the law, the coastal security command will be able to exercise its authorities in the Sea of Marmara, the Istanbul and Dardanelles Straits, ports, coasts, bays and territorial waters and in the seas over which Turkey has sovereignty in accordance with national and international laws.

ATOMIC ENERGY INSTITUTION TO BE ESTABLISHED

TA121850 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The National Security Council has adopted a bill envisaging the establishment of a Turkish atomic energy institution with the aim of following up and assessing developments in the nuclear field. The Turkish atomic energy institution which will be established under the prime minister's office, will determine basic principles and policies in the nature of proposals in a bid to ensure that atomic energy is exploited for peaceful goals, in accordance with development plans and for the benefit of the country.

TURKEY, BULGARIA SIGN TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL

TA081854 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] A transportation protocol between Turkey and Bulgaria has been signed in Istanbul. The protocol was signed on behalf of Bulgaria by Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov. The protocol envisages cooperation in air and maritime transportation in a bid to facilitate the flow of transit cargo between the two countries. The protocol, which calls for Ro-Ro [roll on, roll off] transportation between Burgas and Trabzon, envisages the establishment of agencies by concerned establishments on the issue. According to the protocol, the sides have decided to undertake joint engineering and project services in other countries.

GREEK-TURKISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION URGED

NC121045 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 6 Jul 82 p 4, 12

[Text] Lazaros Efraimoglu, chairman of the Greek Union of Chambers of Commerce, has stated: "There are people who feel unhappy about the possibility of establishing economic cooperation between Turkey and Greece."

At a dinner given in Efraimoglu's honor in Istanbul by Nuh Kusculu, chairman of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce, he stated: "Some countries wish to see that relations between Turkey and Greece are always strained in every respect." Efraimoglu then said that out of its total imports of $19 billion, Greece imports $30 million worth in goods from Turkey. He added: "Let the politicians eat one another. I believe that there are no differences between our peoples. Both Turkey and Greece stand to gain economically if our businessmen increase their bilateral contacts.

"We buy raw textile materials, hazelnuts and pistachios from Turkey and sell it electronic appliances and industrial goods. You possess large quantities of minerals and raw materials of which we import a great deal. We can work together in mining and agricultural productivity. We can make joint investments in these fields. We can sell you various industrial materials and industrial products."

AUSTRIA

TELEPHONE LINKS WITH USSR STILL FULLY OPERATIVE

AU121007 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] According to a release of the Austrian Postal Directorate, the cutback of the automatic telephone service announced by the USSR as of 1 July has not been effected to date. This means that it is still possible to automatically dial Moscow from Austria. As in the past, phone calls placed through manually operated exchanges, which would have become necessary had the Soviet side actually cut back the telephone lines for automatic dialing, are required only in exceptional cases.

As has been reported, Austria had been officially informed by the USSR that telephone services with the West -- including Austria -- would be cut back.

CANADA

MONTREAL RADIO REPORTS NEW GRAIN DEAL WITH USSR

LD101922 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] There is a report that Canada has concluded a new grain deal with the Soviet Union that is worth Can $1 billion. The report comes from a grain dealer in Winnipeg, Manitoba, (Dave Champion). Mr (Champion) says traders believe the deal is for the sale of 7 million metric tons of grain and provides a line of credit. Government officials say some aspects of Mr (Champion's) report are incorrect, but refuse other comment. Canada already has a 5-year grain contract with the Soviet Union, and it is not clear how the latest development affects that contract.

NO REQUEST RECEIVED FOR TROOPS FOR LEBANON

LD111916 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Israeli television has reported that Canada has been asked to contribute troops to a peace-keeping force in Beirut. But officials in Ottawa say they have not received any formal request for a peace-keeping contingent.

SPAIN

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD091618 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister of Tunisia, Mohamed Mzali, has just arrived at Madrid's Barajas Airport onboard a Tunisian Airlines jet to start an official 4-day visit to Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Government.

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY INTERVIEWED IN AL-MAJALLAH

PM131057 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 10-16 Jul 82 pp 3-6

[Jamal ar-Rawi interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon over the past weeks?

[Answer] I have said it several times, and I here repeat that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is an act of aggression and a blatant violation of international law.

[Question] You have recently said that you feared that this invasion might lead to a major conflict in the region.

[Answer] Any war could have uncontrollable consequences. I can imagine that, as a consequence of this invasion, the Israeli force might attack Syrian territory, in which case the Soviet Union would not accept the embarrassment, a serious conflict would ensue between the United States and the Soviet Union, and world tension would mount.

[Question] As leader of a neutral state you are qualified to play a special role in the Middle East conflict. Bearing in mind Austria's limited resources, I would like to know what practical steps you can take against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, considering that the invasion faces you with a twofold problem because it is directed against the Lebanese Republic and the PLO, two entities which Austria fully recognizes.

[Answer] As a neutral state we cannot help either of the two warring sides militarily, but this does not mean that we cannot extend humanitarian aid to those afflicted by the war. Furthermore, nobody can prevent us from expressing our opinion frankly and clearly on the basis of our moral and political principles. I personally believe that the United Nations should use its resources to impose and carry out sanctions against Israel. Austria would support a UN resolution to this effect.

[Question] With reference to the present conflict in the area, one cannot equate the American position with the positions of the other big powers. Washington has given the green light for the invasion of Lebanon, just as it gave the green light for the 1978 invasion. In brief, Israel is an aggressor supported by another state, namely the United States. As leader of a neutral state, how do you view the U.S. attitude toward the Israeli invasion?

[Answer] Even with the best of intentions one cannot deny the close relations between the United States and Israel. There are numerous examples. The whole world knows that the Israeli Army is mainly armed with U.S. weapons. If I myself knew 6 months ago that Israel was planning to invade Lebanon, there can be no doubt that Washington, which has closer relations with Israel, had better and clearer information. Why then has the United States done nothing? Either the United States had no means or opportunity to prevent what has happened, or certain Washington circles had no intention of preventing what happened. This mad Israeli war is being implemented in accordance with a specific plan satisfactory to some people in Washington who apparently let themselves be carried away with the argument that this war in Lebanon would restore Lebanese sovereignty, which would make possible a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon. This short-sighted analysis cannot prevail, especially after the very high price paid in terms of casualties, even for Israel which has itself suffered an unexpected number of causalties. Whether Washington could not or would not prevent what happened, the matter is serious.

However, I would not be fair if I did not voice my opinion regarding the attitude of the Soviet Union. I know the PLO and its various trends very well. Some people within the PLO have for many years had blind faith in the power of the Soviet Union, believing that Moscow would help the PLO. Their calculations were wrong because the Soviet Union has done nothing despite the commitment of these currents to it. In short, I believe that both superpowers have played a part in what happened, each according to its own policies.

[Question] It is clear that the Israeli Government would not have taken its decision to invade Lebanon if it did not have the prior approval of the Israeli opposition, particularly the Labor Party. It is known that this party is a member of the Socialist International [SI]. You are one of the leaders of the SI. How could you agree to deal with a party that supports the invasion of Lebanon when you yourself oppose the invasion? Do you have any intention of calling for disciplinary sanctions within the SI against Shimon Peres' party if it does not withdraw its support for the policies of the Begin government, and would such sanctions go as far as expelling it from the SI? How can you accept the membership of a party that supports a military operation that, as admitted by Begin, Sha'ron and Shamir, aims at liquidating a nation?

[Answer] As soon as the Israeli war against Lebanon broke out I called for an emergency meeting of the SI. Willy Brandt, its president, informed me that most of the vice presidents were against such a meeting. Brandt instructed Mario Soares, one of his deputies who is also the leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party, to go to Israel to obtain specific information about the position of the Israeli Labor Party. I have once more sent a cable calling for an emergency meeting of one of the main SI bodies to discuss the subject, hoping that my call would this time succeed. As for Shimon Peres, I cannot say that I was shocked by his attitude because I saw this coming months ago. The Israeli Labor Party is divided. There is conflict among its leaders. This may be one of the reasons which led the party to swim in the waters of a fascist government. I think I am right, and not exaggerating, when I use this harsh word, fascism, to describe Begin's government. Ben-Gurion himself used much harsher words to describe Begin. At the forthcoming meeting of the SI I will certainly reaffirm my position and I will say that in its present state and with its present policies the Israeli Labor Party does not qualify to retain its membership in the SI.

As for the attitude of the other Israeli party, MAPAM, which is a member in the ruling coalition, [as published] it has taken a stand against the war from the beginning. I think it is the only political force in Israel whose views are not in conflict with the views of the SI.

[Question] Peres recently met with Lebanese leader Walid Junblatt and said that he was authorized by the SI to negotiate with him. How could the SI authorize Peres to hold such a meeting, especially when it is held on territory occupied forcibly by the Israeli Army?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of this. As far as I know, Peres is not qualified to embark on such a move on behalf of the SI.

[Question] In the past few years you played an important role in introducing the West to the rights of the Palestinian people. One significant step was your invitation to Yasir 'Arafat to Vienna to meet with you and Willy Brandt. What role will you play in the future?

[Answer] I believe that my efforts to explain the Palestine question have so far only achieved limited success. Of course, as a result of my efforts other states have started thinking about the Palestine question and about relations with the PLO. I particularly mention the EEC states. Their attitude has changed tangibly. I can therefore say that my efforts were not all in vain. However, the other important shift -- in the general attitude of the United States -- has not yet materialized. True, signs of change are beginning to appear.

This is perhaps one of the reasons which prompted Israel to start a new war and attack Lebanon, but the attack has actually resulted in a further change in American public opinion. The best evidence of this is the Washington POST editorial during Begin's recent visit to the United States. The editorial was entitled "Begin, go home." This shows that U.S. public opinion is changing rapidly, and this may escalate if Israel does not end the war, and quickly.

[Question] In a recent statement Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi urged the Palestinian fighters to stand fast against any Israeli assault in Beirut and to refuse to negotiate with Israel as long as its forces remain in their positions around Beirut. He maintained that only steadfastness can bring down Begin's government and cause a change. What to you think of this, considering it came from a Palestinian personality known for his moderation?

[Answer] Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi has not stopped struggling for the Palestine cause. He enjoys good and important relations with the democratic states in the West, and his views are highly appreciated in these states. If today he is advocating military resistance instead of negotiations, which he had supported for such a long time, I fully understand his position. We in Austria now live in peace and security, and I will not allow myself to advise others to struggle and die; but I do understand why the Palestinians refuse to lay down their arms. They are struggling for survival. I personally hope that the Israeli people will one day understand the real extent of this invasion, the number of victims who fell as a result, and the madness of this war policy. I hope they will change their views and thus provide the opportunity for the states and peoples of the region to live together in peace. It will be a long time before this change occurs. I personally am pessimistic about this happening in the near future, but the Israeli people are bound one day to realize that this policy is wrong and that it exposes them to grave dangers.

[Question] What is the future for the Palestine cause if the [Israeli] Army enters Beirut and the PLO is militarily destroyed?

[Answer] If the Israeli Army mounts an assault on Beirut the consequences will be grave and there will be many casualties, not only in Beirut and the rest of Lebanon but also in Israel where every family will become aware of the consequences. If the Israelis imagine that they can defeat the PLO in West Beirut, let us ask: What will happen then? The Israeli forces will be compelled to withdraw from the devastated city and the world will ask: What was the use of the war? The Palestinian people will not allow their destruction. They will always live. The Palestinians will form the nucleus of new Palestinian forces attached to the PLO, and these forces will enjoy worldwide moral support.

[Question] Some political analysts believe that Israel's attempt to destroy the Palestinian resistance will strengthen extremism at the expense of moderation, and subsequently lead to more Palestinian "terrorist" operations. Do you agree with this analysis?

[Answer] I can clearly see that the Israeli invasion and the resulting suffering have increased the bitterness and frustration of the Palestinians and the other Arab people. However, the fall of these and other victims cannot possibly solve the Middle East problem. The only way to solve the Palestine problem is to change world public opinion and win it over through political efforts aimed at compelling Israel to change its attitude. One must not abandon this and must always work for it.

I personally believe a Palestinian state should be set up in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. What will be the final shape of such a state? This has to be worked out through negotiations and dialogue. Terrorism by any side cannot solve the problem of the Palestinian people and can only lead to other wars.

[Question] What in your opinion is the solution to the 7-year-old Lebanese problem?

[Answer] The foreign forces must withdraw from Lebanon. There is no other way.

I believe that the Austrian-French joint statement was important because it called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, to be replaced for a transitional period by a sufficiently strong international force. This means that both the United States and the Soviet Union should participate in this force, otherwise it will not be able to protect Lebanon and the Palestinians there. Such a force should restore Lebanon's sovereignty, put an end to the tragedies of this war and protect the Palestinians. This solution can only materialize if concerted efforts are made to persuade the Palestinians to accept it. It is obvious that there can be no final settlement in Lebanon unless the Palestine problem is solved.

[Question] How do you assess Arab-Austrian relations?

[Answer] The relations between Austria and the Arab states are very good, generally excellent, in fact. I will not permit myself to discuss economic relations in the present circumstances while victims are falling and blood is being spilled in Lebanon.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES IN VIENNA, SEES KREISKY

AU131214 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1003 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, PLO foreign policy spokesman, has arrived in Vienna from Paris for political talks. At present Qaddumi is holding political talks with Chancellor Kreisky. He is accompanied by the new PLO delegate in Vienna, Franji.

Discusses Meeting

AU131744 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Brigitte Fuchs report on interview with PLO Spokesman Faruq Qaddumi in Vienna 13 July]

[Text] The taking of office of the new PLO representative in Vienna, Abdallah Franji, constituted only the external reason for the visit of the PLO's foreign policy spokesman Faruq Qaddumi to Chancellor Kreisky. It was far more important for the PLO spokesman to brief Chancellor Kreisky about the PLO's attitude in the Lebanon crisis, a crisis to which no solution is yet in sight. The PLO, said its spokesman Qaddumi, is, as before, unwilling to embark on a retreat from Lebanon. He pointed to pertinent UN resolutions which request an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Only after such a withdrawal would the PLO be ready to negotiate the status of the Palestinians in Lebanon. But negotiations should be conducted only with the Lebanese Government, Qaddumi stated, because it is the exclusive concern of the Lebanese to negotiate on Lebanon. Qaddumi once more rejected the offer of the Egyptian Government to grant the status of an exile government to the PLO's political leadership. This proposal to move to Cairo is not yet ripe for a decision. It is necessary first to find a solution to the present conflict. Only then would the PLO reflect about a possible move to Cairo.

Qaddumi also left no doubt about the fact that he is disappointed with the halfhearted attitude shown by the Arab states thus far. He literally requested sanctions on the part of the Arab countries against the United States, sanctions of an economic and political nature because in Qaddumi's view the United States is the only country that has made possible the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Qaddumi cannot now conceive of direct negotiations between the United States and the PLO because the Americans would have to first officially recognize the PLO for this purpose as the representative of the Palestinian people. Qaddumi also once more rejected last week's nine-point American plan. This plan envisaged a withdrawal of the PLO strugglers from Beirut under the supervision of U.S. troops. Qaddumi literally stated about this plan: "This plan is being rejected because it would not be honest for the true murderers to be the Palestinians' saviors."

Qaddumi had better things to say about the second superpower, the Soviet Union. To the question of what assistance he expected from the Soviet Union, Qaddumi said: "I say that we receive moral, political and material support from the Soviet Union. We do expect more, however, because the Soviet Union is a friend of the Palestinians and supports their struggle for an independent state, for self-determination and for a home country. I think the Soviet Union could do many things. There is no need to state openly what it could do, but the Soviet Union will do it in the future. We have great confidence in the Soviet Union.

But PLO spokesman Qaddumi also expects political support from Chancellor Kreisky. Even though Kreisky stated only a week ago that he was not planning any new Middle East initiative, Qaddumi had a different impression after his talks with the chancellor today. It is first and foremost within the framework of the Socialist International in Qaddumi's view that Kreisky could do something for the PLO. Qaddumi stated in this context: "Chancellor Kreisky promised to do whatever we want him to do. He has denounced the Israeli action from the very beginning. He has also conferred with the Arab leaders and with the leaders of international socialism and is continuing his efforts to ensure that actions against Israel are taken."

To the question of when new political developments should be expected in the Lebanon conflict, Qaddumi said: "In the very next few days."

TV Interview

AU131927 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Antonia Rados interview with PLO spokesman Faruq Qaddumi given in Vienna 13 July -- recorded in English with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Question] In his talks with Kreisky the PLO representative was concerned with prompting the Socialist International [SI] into an initiative in favor of the Palestinians. Kreisky will probably as early as tonight present Qaddumi's wish at a meeting of the SI in Copenhagen, for which he left after these talks. In Copenhagen Kreisky will also meet the head of the Israeli Labor Party, Peres, whose support for the Lebanon invasion the chancellor has harshly denounced. After his conversation with Kreisky, Qaddumi passed himself off as an optimist.

[Answer] He is doing his best and I am sure that something will be done in support of the Palestinians in the next few days and weeks.

[Question] By the SI?

[Answer] Yes, by the SI.

[Question] There have been rumors that the U.S. administration will also accept and recognize the PLO. How much information do you have about that?

[Answer] Up to this point, I have no concrete information about a U.S. recognition of the PLO and of the rights of the Palestinian people. The United States is now the only country which has not recognized the PLO and its right to self-determination thus far.

[Question] Nor has Israel.

[Answer] Well, that does not count, that is the enemy. I am saying that one expects the United States to be unbiased. It is a great power which maintains that it guarantees peace and security. Hence it should not be biased.

[Question] But the U.S. Government says that it was not informed of the invasion plan.

[Answer] I am sorry, but they are big liars.

KREISKY MEETS WITH SI LEADERS IN COPENHAGEN

AU140958 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Summary] Chancellor Bruno Kreisky left Vienna by air for Copenhagen yesterday afternoon for a meeting with prominent figures of the Socialist International, including SPD leader Willy Brandt and Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres. Although the prominent socialist and social democratic politicians meet to celebrate the 60th birthday of Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen, they will use the opportunity for political talks which, according to a Copenhagen source, will focus on the Middle East situation and Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Kreisky is due back in Vienna late this morning.

KREISKY CHARGES ISRAEL WITH 'SLANDERING' HIM

AU131150 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1048 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Erich Aichinger report on Chancellor Kreisky press conference following 13 July cabinet meeting -- with recorded portions]

[Esxcerpt] Asked about press reports according to which the Israelis had seized documents in Beirut which proved that Palestinians were shown anti-aircraft facilities in Austria, Kreisky declared that this was a grotesque lie, that it was quite out of the question. He then offered the following explanation for reports of that type:

[Begin Kreisky recording] You see, I am consistently slandered by the Israeli side, for rather obvious reasons: I am an opponent of the current Israeli policy, and that is why they are incessantly seeking to impair our reputation. But considering how strong their hatred is for us, or rather, especially for me, the result is rather moderate, rather poor -- they have not established anything at all to date as far as equipment or training is concerned. We have demanded that they show us the documents. [end recording]

Defense Minister Roesch, also asked about this issue, excluded the possibility of Palestinians' having received any training at anti-aircraft facilities in Austria -- at least he had no knowledge of any such training during his term of office as minister of defense, he said.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER ANSWERS SARKIS' LEBANON MESSAGE

AU140852 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In reply to a message from Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has sent Sarkis a message expressing Austria's consternation over the latest events in Lebanon. The Austrian president recalls that Austria demanded that military operations be halted, an end be put to the suffering and peace be restored, and that it condemned the Israeli invasion. Kirchschlaeger concudes by expressing the hope that Lebanon's full sovereignty and freedom are restored soon, and assures Sarkis that Austria will spare no pains, neither in the political nor in the humanitarian field, to make its contribution to this end.

BURUNDI PRESIDENT IN VIENNA FOR PRIVATE VISIT

AU131054 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza arrived in Austria on Sunday for a private visit. He was received by President Kirchschlaeger yesterday. Tomorrow he will have a talk with Chancellor Kreisky, and today he will meet with State Secretary Nussbaumer. On Thursday, Bagaza will visit the OPEC fund and on Friday the UNIDO.

BELGIUM

ZAIRE PRESIDENT POSTPONES VISIT TO BRUSSELS

LD131802 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Belgian Foreign Ministry has announced that President Mobutu has provisionally cancelled his trip to Belgium due to the death of General Bobozow, companion of the revolution. The trip has been put off to a later date.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT WILL FOLLOW FRG ON EUROMISSILES

PM131055 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 8 Jul -- In determining policy on the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in the Netherlands the government will pay close attention in the next few years to the position of the West German Government, Prime Minister Van Agt declared on his return from Egypt yesterday.

The prime minister -- who is also foreign minister -- said that his actions in connection with the deployment decision would be a continuation of the policy of his predecessor [as foreign minister] Van der Stoel. At the end of last year Van der Stoel stated that as far as arms controls were concerned the Netherlands must follow the same line as Germany -- as had been the case recently, the foreign minister said.

"During the life of the interim cabinet there will be no changes in policy -- that is, the situation remains unchanged since the last cabinet formation negotiations. This means that nuclear arms policy remains the same, despite the fact that the Labor Party no longer forms part of the cabinet," Van Agt said.

He pointed out that up to mid-1982 the Soviet Union had deployed 315 SS-20 missiles with a total of 945 warheads. "From this we can draw the conclusion that the Soviet Union is unwilling to honor the moratorium but wants to continue deployment," the prime minister said. For Van Agt this is a reason for "urgent" negotiations with the Soviet Union about medium-range missiles.

For Van Agt's part the question of nuclear arms modernization will not be one of the most important topics at his talks today with West German Federal Chancellor Schmidt. However, Van Agt expects that the chancellor will give high priority to the issue.

FRG-USSR BANKS SIGN LOAN FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

LD131556 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Leningrad, 13 Jul (DPA) -- Despite the U.S. embargo, the loan framework agreement for German supplies for the construction of the gas pipeline from Western Siberia was signed in Leningrad today with the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank. The agreement, which was signed for the German side by Friedrich Wilhelm Christians, the board spokesman of the Deutsche Bank as the leading bank of the consortium, represents a finance volume of DM2,800 million.

The signing put the final seal on the general agreement between German banks and the Soviet authorities of July 1981. According to an announcement by the Deutsche Bank, the financing volume "fixed until the end of the year" can be increased up to DM4,000 million. The final volume depends on the extent to which further orders for supplies are given to firms in the Federal Republic.

The Federal Republic is giving a Hermes [export credit] guarantee for the financial loans which will be granted at market rates. According to Deutsche Bank the financing is limited to a maximum of 85 percent of the value of the respective orders. According to additional information from Leningrad the loans are granted for 8 years at an interest rate of 7.8 percent. The volume could "theoretically" increase even to DM5,000 million.

At his request, Christians today visited the Nevskiy Works in Leningrad which the USSR claims could produce substitute turbines for the pipeline. Soviet officials stated that the pipeline could, if necessary, be constructed on schedule by 1984 using Soviet equipment. Soviet mass media have been reporting lately that prototypes of a 25,000 kilowatt gas pump had proved reliable during testing.

The signing took place in connection with a meeting of the German-Soviet banking commission. In a protocol on the 2-day session, which in itself had nothing to do with the gas pipeline deal, both sides expressed their will to continue cooperation in the loan and insurance sector for the "implementation of major and long-term projects".

In view of Deutsche Bank chief Christians, the Soviet Union will, however, have to be prepared, in view of the worldwide high interest rates, to pay market interest rates itself. He told HANDELSBLATT (Duesseldorf) that so far Moscow had paid political interest rates which were scarcely higher than for the gas pipeline deal. It would not be bad at all, Christians said, if interest rates were to be increased for the Soviet Union too, since it is not after all, a developing country and cannot expect preferential conditions such as are granted to Third World countries.

At the bank meeting in Leningrad, Soviet Foreign Trade Bank chief Yuriy Ivanov said of the U.S. sanctions against the USSR that German firms are "bearing the brunt" of the U.S. embargo policy. Christians also expressed regret at the effects of the sanctions.

MINISTRY WARNS AGAINST 'OPENNESS' IN USSR DEALINGS

LD132306 Hamburg DPA in German 0926 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA) -- Without engaging in costly intelligence, the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries manage time and again to obtain information from German firms about high-grade technologies. The Federal Ministry of the Interior today cautioned against being too open in dealings with communist countries. The authorities of these states were bent on obtaining such technical know-how by underhand means. The resultant economic damage is incalculable.

According to German security authorities, the communist states, hampered by a shortage of hard currency and export restrictions, are using trade fairs and technical conferences to establish contacts, as well as visits to Western production and development facilities. They also request prospectuses, tenders and technical documentation without intending to buy. Occasionally instruments and components subject to embargo are included in orders for spare parts. Another ploy is to deliberately cause faults in installations that have already been purchased in order to watch repairs carried out by Western personnel.

The security authorities have plenty of evidence to show that East bloc countries often enter into purchase negotiations in order to procure Western technical know-how. They report a case in which a senior executive of a firm making electronic control systems in the energy sector found in the course of preliminary negotiations that the East European would-be buyers were keenly interested in details, technical data and operations. When he realized that the negotiators were only interested in pumping him for technical know-how, he asked them for the data needed to offer a solution. He did not receive the concrete facts nor did the East European negotiator contact his firm again.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior advised German firms always to bear these aims in mind when negotiating with communist states. If their suspicions are aroused they should get in touch with the security authorities.

SCHMIDT RECEIVES IRELAND'S HAUGHEY IN BONN

LD131340 Hamburg DPA in German 0824 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA) -- Irish Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey has arrived in Bonn at the invitation of the federal chancellor. Schmidt and Haughey met on Tuesday morning in the chancellor's office for a political exchange of views. The discussion of European problems which both politicians held at the last Council of Europe in Brussels is to be continued. The visit is scheduled to last only a few hours.

Haughey Seeks Investments

LD131344 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA) -- After 3 hours of talks on Tuesday in Bonn on current economic and political issues with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Irish Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey stressed his country's wish for increased German investment. According to a government spokesman, Haughey spoke of the well-functioning cooperation of approximately 120 German-Irish joint ventures to date.

JORDANIAN COVERAGE OF VISIT BY GENSCHER

For Amman radio and television coverage of the visit by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Jordan, including his meeting with King Husayn, see the Jordan section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 13 and 14 July.

DANIEL ORTEGA ACTIVITIES IN PARIS REPORTED

PA140045 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] After meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government, attended a luncheon given by the French president. During the luncheon, Mitterrand reiterated France's deep friendship with Nicaragua.

The luncheon was also attended by the following French officials: Charles Hernu, defense minister; Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade; Jack Lang, culture minister; and Claude Cheysson, foreign minister. Commander Ortega was accompanied by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

In the afternoon, Daniel Ortega met with Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert and then with Premier Pierre Mauroy. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson is to host a dinner in honor of the Nicaraguan delegation.

Today, Ortega is scheduled to meet with Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot and Transportation Minister Charles Fiterman. He will hold a news conference at noon.

Cheysson Hosts Dinner

PA132009 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[By Carlos Jose Guadamuz -- live or recorded relay from Paris]

[Excerpts] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson held a working dinner today at 2000, 1200 Managua time, with commander Daniel Ortega and his official delegation.

The French foreign minister and Commander Ortega made statements at the dinner. Foreign Minister Cheysson said that Nicaragua reflects an image of freedom, liberation and progress to Europe and that, from afar, France feels that Nicaragua represents freedom.

These beautiful words were expressed by French Foreign Minister Cheysson to Commander Ortega Saavedra who, in answering the foreign minister's statements, emphasized the grave situation faced by Central America and our country through exposure to aggression and threats resulting from the arrogance of imperialism and those who want to crush our revolution.

Cheysson's and Ortega's statements were applauded by the participants at the working dinner, which was attended by several ministers in President Francois Mitterrand's cabinet.

Press Conference

PA132311 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[News conference by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, at the Crillon Hotel in Paris, 13 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] I wish to greet and thank the distinguished newsmen for their presence and to tell them that we feel very pleased with this visit to France, that it is taking place at a time when Nicaragua and the Central American region are experiencing one of the most difficult moments in their history. I am now at your disposal to answer whatever questions you wish to ask.

[Question] I would like to know if the coincidence of views regarding Latin American problems that was established between Mexico and France was again established during the meeting held by the commander with President Mitterrand?

[Answer] We can report a coincidence of views on the situation, with the aggravating circumstance that the situation is now much more complicated than when the French-Mexican proposal was made. We think, therefore, that it is time to revitalize the French-Mexican proposal.

[Question] Mr (Alfredo Garcia) has said in a statement made in Managua that the commander indicated that Central America was on the verge of a confrontation, a (?formal) confrontation, in view of the attitude of the United States. Can you give us some details on this?

[Answer] I can state that at this moment the Central American region has become a focus of world tension as a result of a mistaken policy of the present U.S. administration, which is pressuring the Central American governments and armed forces sectors of Central America to launch a campaign of political aggression, political (?harassment) and military aggression against the Nicaraguan revolution through greater intervention in El Salvador. Among these elements we must highlight [words indistinct] the declaration of the so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC] that was released in San Salvador recently after a meeting of the foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica; the direct involvement of Honduran Army forces in the Salvadoran conflict; and the secret invasion that has been promoted against the Nicaraguan revolution from camps supported by Honduran Army sectors inside Honduran territory. This has meant that in the last few days over 1,000 heavily armed former Somozist guardsmen have been mobilized against the Nicaraguan revolution from Honduran territory. This has resulted in the last few weeks [as heard] in over 51 dead and over 20 wounded inside Nicaraguan territory.

[Question] Commander, I would like to know if you have asked for or obtained additional military assistance from the French Government.

[Answer] The Nicaraguan Government as a rule does not to give out any type of information regarding military cooperation.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We can state that the aggression by the present U.S. administration against the Nicaraguan revolution has already begun. Naturally, the U.S. administration has taken care not to become directly involved in it and is pursuing it in the manner we have already outlined.

Regarding France's role in the problem, we believe that this is the time in which countries like France, by revitalizing the French-Mexican proposal or by stressing the need for a dialogue, for a solution that [words indistinct] the problems of the Central American region, will be able to make the current U.S. administration come to reason, because Nicaragua is completely willing to establish negotiations with the United States, to engage in talks with the United States, but only in a serious and responsible and above all respectful manner.

[Question] Commander, I represent French television channel two. At the same time you are paying this visit to France, a first delivery of arms is taking place. Granted, it is only the delivery of a token quantity because it amounts to 90 million francs. We would like to know if you believe that this amount of arms is going to be enough to keep you from the temptation of trying to obtain more weapons from the large blocs and particularly from the Soviet Union.

[Answer] We have already explained that the Nicaraguan Government does not release any specific information regarding how it obtains its weapons.

What we can say is that the Nicaraguan revolution upholds the right of any people, any nation, to seek ways to arm itself for defense. A revolution such as ours that is facing aggression, at a time when there is an escalation of aggression throughout the world and when the peoples have to be prepared to defend themselves with whatever they can, should not believe that other countries or the community of nations are going to run to their aid. This is being proven by the dramatic situation that the Palestinian people are facing in Beirut. So with good reason Nicaragua is compelled to make overtures wherever it can to achieve greater support of this type.

[Question] Mr (Gothais), correspondent from EL DIA of Mexico City. I would like to ask two questions. First, in view of your desire to revitalize the French-Mexican agreement on El Salvador, I would like to know how this problem is being focused upon following the election of a new president in Mexico. Second, do you think that the U.S. position regarding the Malvinas conflict will lead to the formation of a broad front regarding Nicaragua?

[Answer] The recent election of Miguel de la Madrid was fortunate because, as he himself has said, he is going to adopt and continue the policy that Mexico under President Lopez Portillo has been following regarding the region. Therefore, we think that this has opened the possibility [of revitalizing the French-Mexican agreement] in view of the responsibility with which Mexico has handled this problem and the statements of Miguel de la Madrid.

As for the possibilities of strengthening Latin American unity at this time, we believe that the conditions are very favorable. There are several countries, among them Venezuela, which are defending positions which we think are very positive and which show that the governments and peoples of Latin America must unite around common interests. Nicaragua supports that effort.

[Question] (Francisco Villarosenro) of ASSOCIATED PRESS. From the economic viewpoint, what are the results of the talks you have held with the French authorities?

[Answer] We have concluded a number of agreements in the area of economic cooperation and trade. We think all of this is very important because it helps to strengthen ties of all kinds.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are confident that the Nicaraguan revolution can maintain a nonaligned policy. Of course a nonaligned policy is greatly determined by the response it receives within the framework of international pluralism. To the extent that there is international receptivity toward the Nicaraguan revolution within a pluralist framework, we can say that Nicaragua's nonalignment is guaranteed. This possibility still exists. This possibility is present. This visit to France confirms that this possibility still exists.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are scheduled to meet with King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, we plan to (?travel) on Wednesday.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Nicaragua is experiencing the effects of an unjust economic policy in the international area, which is seriously affecting the Central American region in these critical moments.

Therefore, we are experiencing a very difficult economic situation. Our situation is doubly serious in comparison with the rest of the Central American countries in view of the conscious attitude of the current U.S. administration of economically harming the Nicaraguan revolution, of destabilizing it. To this is added the damage from natural disasters such as the recent floods that Nicaragua suffered. According to a study by ECLA, Economic Commission for Latin America which sent a commission to Nicaragua to evaluate the damage, it amounts to more than $355 million.

Regarding the attitude of Mr Eden Pastora, we have termed it as a loss, as a blow to the revolution, because imperialism, Mr Reagan, won that battle with the Nicaraguan revolution. The revolution wanted to keep Mr Pastora in its ranks, while the United States, the U.S. administration, wanted to undermine us, to weaken us, to divide us and affect us in that way. We painfully have to accept that they won that battle and were able to take away Mr Pastora.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We think that stability in the region inevitably has to come through an agreement with the United States, with the current U.S. administration. Nicaragua is always willing to achieve an understanding. It is willing to improve its relations with the U.S. Government.

Regarding the recent changes in the U.S. foreign policy officials, we do not believe that the change of persons represents a change of policy. The current situation that we in Central America are experiencing, as I was telling you previously, is the continuation of the aggressive policy that Mr Reagan announced in his platform and that is now being escalated into a greater offensive. This makes the situation in the area more serious.

[Question] (Feliciano Fidalgo), correspondent of the Madrid newspaper El PAIS. What West European country could represent Nicaragua?

[Answer] This is too big a load for only one country. I think this should be the responsibility of the international community. All the European countries should adopt a more active policy in this regard because they cannot view the problem of the region as one that does not affect international tension. They must be aware that the Central American region is already a point of world tension.

[Question] Do you think that your revolution has maintained the same democratic characteristics and the same pluralism — in other words, the same representation -- as 3 years ago?

[Answer] I think that this is a great concern of the present U.S. administration. All of the U.S. actions are aimed at provoking the Nicaraguan revolution and forcing it to become radical and then, with that, the United States intends to kill or limit the possibilities for changes in the region and for hopes in the Latin American continent.

[Question] I am an independent journalist. You have said that Nicaragua is willing to negotiate with President Reagan. I'd like to know the minimum conditions you would want met in order to have a just negotiation.

[Answer] It is a condition not only that the United States be willing to talk and discuss, but that it change the arrogant attitude it has been showing. There was an exchange of notes between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments, and we saw in the American proposals language that makes a dialogue impossible. The Americans are using language that is aggressive, threatening, full of conditions and that reminds us of the times when the United States intervened in Nicaragua. It seems that the U.S. administration is not aware of the reality it is facing. It hasn't realized that a revolution has taken place in Nicaragua and that things have changed there. Consequently, we are willing to being negotiations with the present U.S. administration, but without any conditions.

We have said that we need witnesses -- countries to witness, or governments to assume the responsibility of witnessing these talks -- to these talks so that the U.S. administration won't be telling stories abroad saying that they have made every effort to talk with Nicaragua but that it is being inconsistent. However, the United States has so far rejected this proposal. What they have been doing is giving the impression that they are trying to negotiate and hold talks with Nicaragua, but that Nicaragua is being stubborn. What they are doing in reality is promoting a political and military aggression.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Relations with the Socialist International [SI] continue. These relations are logically going through different stages, which are related to the great campaign of defamation and slander against the Nicaraguan revolution. These stages are also connected to the efforts that the U.S. administration has been making to get others to withdraw their support from the Nicaraguan revolution. Regarding this, there are sectors within the SI that have a greater degree of understanding for the Nicaraguan revolution. However, there are other sectors that are seriously concerned about the Nicaraguan revolution, but we think that the truth will shine as time goes by. We have made efforts to open our doors to all those sectors of the SI that believe that the Nicaraguan situation is very bad. The Revolutionary Government invites them to visit our country, and after experiencing our reality they can have a clearer view of the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Question] I represent the CDS. Commander, you mentioned an indirect U.S. aggression. Could you give us specific examples of this? Another question: If negotiations with the United States are established, what do you expect from them?

[Answer] We have already said that we are facing an escalation of aggressions promoted by the U.S. administration. [words indistinct] Honduran Army sectors to get involve in military actions in El Salvador and for Honduras to allow the use of its territory for operations against the Nicaraguan revolution. How can one doubt that these sectors are responding to the present U.S. policy, when the U.S. administration has taken it upon itself ever since the times of the electoral campaign to propose a confrontation with the Nicaraguan revolution and its destruction. To this one must add the loan that the United States approved for the construction of two military airports in Honduras; a naval base in Amapala on the Gulf of Fonseca, also in Honduras; the increasing weapons support that the U.S. administration is giving to the Honduran Government; and the reports the U.S. media published a few months ago on statements by CIA officials during U.S. Senate hearings. During these hearings, these CIA officials admitted that the State Department had approved a plan to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution. They said that $15 million had originally been approved for this plan, which included economic destabilization, support for armed bands, assassinations of leaders of the revolution, terrorist acts, and so on.

What do we expect from talks with the United States? Well, in the first place we must begin to talk. This is the first thing. Then the United States must stop waging war against Nicaragua. By ceasing to wage war against Nicaragua, the United States would be laying the groundwork for reaching stability. However, up to now the United States has tried to justify the existence of training camps for Somozist guardsmen in Florida. What do they say? They claim that it is legal and that the U.S. Constitution permits this as long as they remain on private property. But we can't imagine the U.S. administration permitting the training of Guatemalan or Salvadoran guerrillas on private property in the United States. I can just imagine the U.S. administration's reaction to the world if it found out that private property in Nicaragua -- where 70 percent of the land is in the hands of small, medium and large producers -- was being used by Puerto Rican patriots to struggle for Puerto Rican independence. What would happen if a farm owner decided to lend his property to these patriots? What would be the U.S. administration's reaction?

The important thing is that a power like the United States should not wage war against Nicaragua on all fronts -- politically, militarily and economically. Regarding the economic front, it must be stressed that the U.S. administration has exerted pressure on U.S. and international banks so that they won't lend money to Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, despite the tremendous difficulties and great sacrifices of the Nicaraguan people, is the only Central American country that is paying the interest on its foreign debt. We recently had to make a payment on this debt of approximately $32 million, which under our conditions represents an enormous effort.

[Question] Mr [name indistinct] from the newspaper L'HUMANITE. Commander, you have twice spoken about the French role, saying that it would be desirable to revitalize the French-Mexican declaration. After your meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, I would like to know whether the French president has spoken to you about new French initiatives in the near future.

[Answer] We have found great receptivity in the French president to make all efforts necessary to help find a solution for the situation in the region and to immediately do everything within his power to help in this respect, to achieve the stability of the Central American region.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We believe that first of all the Nicaraguan position on this problem is a homogeneous position, and the declaration is made at a time when the United States is about ratify a treaty by which it grants Colombia rights over Nicaraguan territories. It is based on the treaties signed at a time when there was U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. We believe that this is a problem which, in any case, should be discussed with maturity and responsibility. Logically, this must be done through diplomatic channels, through talks between the two countries.

[Question] Does the state of urgency [as heard] that exists in Nicaragua at the present time not represent the suspension of civic freedom? This is how the United States sees it, and perhaps this is an obstacle to good relations between Nicaragua and the United States?

[Answer] I would say that, well, we are the victims of the United States. However, the United States has forced us to declare a state of emergency. It is one of the principal causes, one of the principal destabilizers of the revolutionary project that guarantees freedom, that guarantees justice, that strengthens political pluralism, a mixed economy and the freedom of the press.

[Question] There is a second part to the question.

[Answer] (?What is it?)

[Question] Commander, you have said that Nicaragua is prepared to support the struggle everywhere in the world. Does this means that Nicaragua supports the Salvadoran guerrillas, especially after what happened out of Honduran territory?

[Answer] Nicaragua has political and moral solidarity with all the just causes of the world. Nicaragua maintains the right to express its active solidarity whenever it is attacked, whenever it is the victim of invasions, like the ones which are already occurring, which are causing reactions in this respect in Nicaragua. [sentence as heard]

Visit 'Highly Positive'

PA131952 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Paris, 13 Jul (AFP) — Commander Daniel Ortega has described the first 2 days of his visit to France as "highly positive." The coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta said that both the symbolic gestures and the concrete actions taken "were worthy of the gravity of the situation in Central America."

In an exclusive interview with AFP, Ortega said that the "gravity of the situation in Central America requires efforts to negotiate and talk, for otherwise no one will be able to think of economic achievements"; in this regard, he found "receptivity" in France, where he will return tomorrow — after a quick visit to Madrid — to attend the 14 July festivities.

"Nicaragua expressed its political needs and France replied that it will do everything within its power. At the same time, Nicaragua will make every effort to involve the largest possible number of European and Latin American countries in the effort to prevent war in Central America," Ortega said.

Questioned about whether Nicaragua feels isolated, given the loss of the support that it had in Central And Latin America 3 years ago, Ortega conceded that the United States has partly achieved its objective of isolating the Nicaraguan revolution adding that "current" conditions are not good."

"The crisis in the Malvinas Islands demonstrated the need for greater continental unity," Ortega said, making a distinction between relations with Latin America — which he described as "good," offering Venezuela as an example — and relations with Central America, which he described as difficult because of U.S. influence.

In Ortega's opinion, the deterioration in the Central American situation demands "a revitalization of the French-Mexican initiative" to find a negotiated political solution in El Salvador and to achieve peace in the region as a whole.

Commander Ortega insisted throughout that Nicaragua has not closed the door to dialogue with the United States, though it believes that the Reagan administration is confusing dialogue with conditions.

Cheysson Cites 1981 Arms Deal

PA132245 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Our correspondent in Paris [name indistinct] covering the official visit of Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, reports:

President Francois Mitterrand and Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who is on an official visit to Paris, talked for approximately 3 hours.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson indicated that Ortega's visit to France confirms the French Government's support for the independent policy of Third World countries. Regarding the arms sold to Nicaragua last December, Cheysson said that the sale had been approved, and that two helicopters had already been delivered.

President Mitterrand referred to the genuine aspects of the Sandinist revolution and also stressed the fact that Nicaragua is not affiliated with any bloc.

France To Grant New Aid

PA130248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Jul (AFP) -- The French Government will agree to $14 million in new financial assistance for Nicaragua, it was learned today from an official French source.

This assistance, which will soon be the object of a financial agreement, was decided during a meeting today between French Premier Pierre Mauroy and Commander Daniel Ortega, leader of the Nicaraguan junta. Ortega, who is on an official 2-day visit to Paris, was received earlier by French President Francois Mitterrand.

The French assistance will serve to finance several industrial projects and assist Nicaragua's balance of payments. The representatives of the two countries also signed a basic agreement on economic, scientific, cultural and technical cooperation.

Commander Ortega was the guest tonight of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who hailed the work undertaken by the Sandinist revolution.

"Nicaragua," he said, "is identified with the image of liberation, progress and liberty." Cheysson also referred to the necessity of respecting individual rights and encouraged Nicaragua to enter the path of cooperation with its neighbors, ridding itself of all foreign pressures.

"Central America," he noted, "must be able to express itself as a region. We would like all countries of Central America to come together and tell Europe to assume its responsibilities before their 20 million inhabitants."

For his part, Commander Ortega described France's policy in Central America as "serious, responsible and exemplary." Without explicitly mentioning the United States, Ortega declared that Central America and Nicaragua must face "the presumptuous and adventurous policy" of some powers which thus create a large focus of tension in the area.

"Nicaragua," he added, "will continue to struggle to maintain its revolutionary achievements and to find grounds for understanding in the region."

MORE ON FRENCH RESPONSE TO ISRAELI PROTEST

LD131356 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met at the Elysee today -- a day early because tomorrow is Bastille Day. During the Council of Ministers' session Francois Mitterrand returned to the subject of Israel's condemnation of his Budapest statement. In his statement President Mitterrand mentioned the name of Oradour-sur-Glane in connection with the siege of Beirut. Jacques Attali, Mitterrand's special counsellor, said that what happened was a false interpretation of the president's remarks which caused distress by isolating part of a phrase from its context.

The president of the republic reminded the cabinet that he has never accused Israel of having committed acts in Lebanon which could be compared to that of Oradour-sur-Glane. He only underlined that any war which meets with national resistance can put the belligerents in a position of committing violence against civilian populations, as has been the case recently in Afghanistan, El Salvador and elsewhere.

SPADOLINI REPLIES TO BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON LEBANON

AU131946 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 13 -- Italian President Giovanni Spadolini told Kremlin leaders that he shared their concern for the suffering of the Lebanese people in the present conflict, and renewed the Italian Government's condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in a message sent to Soviet Union Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

The note, transmitted to Brezhnev today through the Italian embassy in Moscow, came in response to a letter sent to Rome by the Soviet Union leader last week concerning the latest developments in the war-torn Mid-East nation.

Spadolini made note of the Italian Government aid contributions to Lebanon, and said that his government's condemnation of the act of force committed by Israel referred to the consequences which the Israeli invasion could have on the difficult peace process in the Mid-East. He also urged that the cease-fire be maintained.

Referring to the position assumed by Italy and the other nations of the European Economic Community (EEC), Spadolini said that a definitive peace in Lebanon can only be accomplished by the immediate withdrawal of Israeli and all other foreign troops from Lebanon.

According to Spadolini, it is also necessary and urgent to arrive at a solution to the Palestinian problem.

In the context of the proposed peacekeeping force in Beirut, the Rome Government leader maintained that they must be accepted by the Lebanese and all other interested parties.

PCI'S BERLINGUER ON DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE

PM131253 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 7 July televised press conference]

[Excerpts] Rome -- The alternative, Berlinguer said, is a political prospect that is now supported by the entire PCI, and consists essentially of the need to replace the power system centered on the DC by a different approach and therefore also a different government coalition, whose principal aim will be to break what I would call the evil interconnection that has been formed between state and parties over the years and that was initially the responsibility of the DC but later also of the other parties which have cooperated with it and that has now led to the stifling of the life of the state and of the government itself that everyone can see. This evil interconnection stems basically from the fact that government posts and also posts in all state corporations (economic bodies, radio and television, banks, and so forth) are distributed among the governing parties and their factions with no regard for any criteria of competence or professional standards. This is leading to the decline and paralysis of the Italian state. This is the line that we want to eliminate so as to establish at last a distinction between parties and state, that is, to end the occupation of the state -- and this will require a broad range of forces, naturally excluding the DC.

Asked about [PSI Secretary] Craxi's assessment of his recent speech in Turin ("propagandist trash"), Berlinguer replied that the Communists have in fact calmly raised a very topical issue, whose reasoning is as follows: It is clear from statements by the PSI and its secretary himself that relations between the PSI and the DC have reached the point of incompatibility. Craxi has said that the leeway has been consumed. This being so, we ask the PSI whether, despite this, it wishes to continue cooperating with the DC or whether it does not believe that the time has come to change policy (we have never said "either with us or with the DC"). Changing policy means working for a democratic alternative to the government system and coalitions based on the DC, which means not an alliance with the PCI but working for a different prospect from the present one. I have noted, Berlinguer added, that one curious argument used by Craxi against this proposal of ours has been that the PCI is allegedly unclear in indicating whether the alternative should be with or without the DC. It seems to me that I have specified that the alternative is without the DC. I hope that this will rule out all pretexts for the PSI still wanting a government alliance with the DC in the future as well as for the present, despite everything.

Berlinguer repeated this argument when he confirmed the PCI's opposition to early elections, which are now desired for reasons that are unclear, since any possibility of a change of line or prospect emerging from them is being ruled out. Hence stems our opposition to elections, he said, and also our commitment to setting in motion a new political process in which there could be intermediate stages, but in which a start will be made on a different kind of relationship between parties and government, between parties and state.

What do you mean by "intermediate stage?" IL GIORNO's Franco asked.

What we are saying, Belinguer replied, is let a step forward be taken, let a government be formed in which a precise indication will start to be given, starting with the actual composition of the council of ministers, so that the choice of ministers is entrusted to the prime minister and not dictated by the postures of the party secretaries, on the basis of the internal calculations of the parties themselves and of their factions: let such a government present itself to parliament and the PCI will judge it.

Some of the questions concerned Berlinguer's recent interview granted to Alberto Moravia and the differences between the "historical compromise" ("I will no longer use this term since it is fated to be interpreted wrongly and distortedly and no rectifications of any kind have ever been successful") and the democratic alternative.

Is a PCI-PSI government possible? Berlinguer was asked. Not in the sense of the old aim of forming a leftwing front, which was important and valid but which would not now be a useful formula, the PCI secretary general said. We now have in mind a broader formula comprising other democratic forces too, including democratic forces within the Catholic camp. But I am not in principle opposed to a PCI-PSI government if the conditions for it existed. I would hope for such a government, extended if possible.

Next Berlinguer returned, in reply to other questions, to the subject of the "infernal mechanism" of the relationship between parties and state as it is now -- a relationship that must be smashed, this being the prime condition, above any other, for a new prospect.

Would the communists be in favor of a different government, even if they did not participate in it? Dalmato asked. This is what I called the intermediate stage, Berlinguer replied: Let somebody -- I certainly cannot specify who -- take an initiative, in the event of a government crisis occurring now, for instance, and set in motion a change in the direction I indicated, starting -- I repeat -- with the actual composition of the government. If such a beginning were to materialize we would welcome it as something that has at last changed that which now needs to be changed before anything else and that moved in the direction of the democratic alternative. [passage omitted]

PCI-CPSU relations were also discussed ("we would welcome the fact if discussions were to take place differently from hitherto"). In connection with Lebanon, Berlinguer issued an intense and dramatic appeal for every initiative to be taken by Italy and Europe to prevent the massacre of Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut.

EL PAIS INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER SPADOLINI

PM131421 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 4

[Juan Arias Rome interview with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini]

[Excerpt] Question: What do you expect of this visit to Spain?

Answer: When I met with Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo in Rome in March, we decided to intensify Italian-Spanish relations, promoting new and more advanced forms of cooperation in sectors important for the two countries' economic development. My wish is that more frequent and closer consultations be initiated immediately. And I say this because I am convinced of the deep ties between our two countries, not only due to geographical affinity, but also and especially because Spanish history, culture and art -- in a word, civilization, of ancient Christian origins -- have developed in parallel to Italian civilization. And they have done so with an exchange of mutual influence, in a constant intertwining of historical experiences, in a curious "cross-fertilization of intellectual sectors," as a philosopher who studied Spain's history thoroughly -- Benedetto Croce -- would have said.

Question: You have always been a convinced pro-European: How do you view democratic Spain's role in the Mediterranean area?

Answer: As a factor for stability and peace in an area in which all the causes of tension crossing the international scene in the North-South direction intersect and overlap; an area in which interests of various kinds coexist and comprising Western-style democracies and authoritarian regimes, ancient civilizations and new peoples, advanced industrial societies and countries which only a few years ago began to advance toward a sometimes unbalanced and contradictory development. It is a hodgepodge of peoples, religions and economies sometimes so diverse that they require constant exercise of tolerance and dialogue and of firm defense of peace. For that reason Italy has received with great satisfaction Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance, as an action which strengthens Spain's deep ties of unity with the entire West.

Prime Minister Spadolini asserted in a pause that he has spoken with French President Francois Mitterrand, supporting very clearly and firmly Spain's joining EEC. And he stated that even during his very recent visit to Brussels, the results of the Italian pressure "are really encouraging."

Question: This year you have received the confidence of the most senior Spanish leaders, and I am certain that they have always spoken of the threatened Spanish democracy. What personal idea of the Spanish situation have you formed through this information?

Answer: I regard the new stage of Spain's transition toward a democratic and representative system as complete. The very events of 23 February last year, when the country immediately identified with the new institutions, confirms this. I believe that the legacy of the dictatorship has been rapidly demolished, wisely and firmly, with a sense of responsibility which has created a new balance at the service of a genuine democratic rebuilding. Spain has demonstrated with its own forces that it has all the qualifications for regaining its proper place among the democratic European and Western nations.

Question: And what about Italy, Mr prime minister? Is it true that it is beginning to be something more than a U.S. colony and that it is beginning to have a role of genuine dignity and not as a Cinderella within the community?

Answer: Look, what many people forget is that Italy is linked to the United States with a very close tie of friendship and alliance, based, more than on a defensive alliance requirement, on a foundation of joint adherence to certain values and certain principles of freedom, within a framework of loyal Euro-Atlantic partnership, which requires a strengthening of Europe's role as an active political agent. That is why in this line of a long-standing alliance we are striving to increase relations of cooperation between the EEC and the United States, but, of course, as we have vigorously emphasized in the Brussels European Council, without being prepared to accept policies which we do not share, beginning with the prospects of trade wars, which would represent a further source of danger for a coexistence already disturbed by worrying causes of conflicts and lacerations in areas not remote from us.

Question: And the eternal issue of the Communists? The late Ugo la Malfa, your glorious predecessor as Republican Party secretary, was firmly convinced that this country will not emerge from its economic emergency without the Communists' direct participation in the government, since they are the second largest electoral force in the country. Do you rule out this possibility, or do you believe that you yourself could play the leading role in this change, as some people are already rumoring?

Answer: The problem of the Communists' direct participation in the government does not arise, at least during this legislative term. As regards the future, I cannot make prophecies, but I have not failed to point out the importance of certain recent stances by the PCI vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, such as, for instance, in the case of the distressing Polish issue. Although the further steps which the PCI is able to take in the field of democratic evolution, along a path already embarked upon many years ago which it must now complete, will be decisive. If there have been no broader convergences with the PCI in the current government coalition, this has been because of the opposition which the Communists have raised to some government decisions as regards international policy. There is no prejudicial veto against the Communists; at this moment there is only a legitimate parliamentary dialectic between majority and opposition, which has not prevented very significant convergences during these 12 months of my premiership. But, of course, these have always been effected openly. We have not asked the PCI for favors, nor have we received any....

TRADE WITH ALBANIA REPORTEDLY INCREASED

AU130845 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 13, -- On Monday Foreign Undersecretary Bruno Corti answered deputies' questions [in the lower house] on the problem of increased economic and trade ties with Albania.

Italian imports to Albania rose 44.8 percent between 1980 and 1981 he said. Over the same period, exports to Albania rose 34.2 percent, he said.

The undersecretary also noted that an accord was signed with Tirana in June of last year to begin a program of cultural, scientific and technical exchanges for the academic years running from 1981 to 1983.

PARTIES DISCUSS CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

LD132354 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The Democratic Alliance and the Socialist Party have held a series of meetings today to try to reach a consensus on the date on which the Council of the Revolution should cease functioning and be replaced by the bodies provided for in a revised constitution.

A vote in the Assembly of the Republic of abolish the Council of the Revolution was postponed tonight at the request of the Socialists who now want strictly laid down transitional arrangements.

The Democratic Alliance and the Socialist Party are to have further meetings tomorrow in the hope of reaching agreement on the matter before parliament reassembles in the afternoon.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO

PM091551 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] "The unity among allies can only be improved if the rights and responsibilities of each are defined and regulated in a fair and balanced manner and in scrupulous respect for the principle of unanimity," Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Freitas do Amaral stated yesterday at the Seteais Palace in connection with Spain's joining NATO. The statement was made during a dinner in honor of French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, who is in our country on a 3-day official visit and will be received at Belem Palace by the president of the republic this afternoon.

Freitas do Amaral maintained that "the entry of a new member into the alliance should strengthen its defensive power and increase its influence on the international scene." However, he recalled that "Portugal has never concealed the fact that in this respect there will be problems to be resolved, negotiations to be begun and guarantees to be secured." And he added: "It is essential that Spain's joining NATO be the opportunity for joint strengthening and not for the weakening of any of the member countries; Portugal would not accept it."

Charles Hernu will also meet Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Melo Egidio.

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA ARRIVES IN MADRID

PA140337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0051 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, 13 Jul (EFE) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, arrived in Madrid today from Paris. Tomorrow he will meet with Spanish King Juan Carlos I and with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

Commander Ortega told EFE on his arrival in Madrid that during those meetings he wants "to express thanks for the Spanish solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and to make known the difficult situation Central America is experiencing and see what possibilities there are for Spain to help in the search for a political solution to that situation."

Ortega did not rule out a meeting with Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, "although one is not scheduled." Gonzalez is vice president of the Socialist International, to which the Sandinist front belongs.

Regarding his trip to the French capital, he indicated that "it has essentially been political and has to do with the current tension in the Central American region and the need to revitalize the initiatives on this situation in which countries like Mexico and France have taken an active part."

Regarding Nicaragua's relations with the United States, he said they "are formal." "There has been an exchange of notes," he added, "in which it does not appear that the U.S. administration is interested in beginnning a dialogue with Nicaragua to face the problems realistically."

"It is very clear," he stressed, "that efforts must be made to try to improve relations with the United States, since it is fundamental to being able to work for the stability of the region."

Ortega added that the discussion must begin "without conditions of any kind" and with "the presence of a witness country that will help the dialogue take place."

The coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta accused the United States of maintaining a "totally imposing and arrogant" stand and of setting specific conditions for beginning to talk "which eliminates all possibilities of negotiation."

He also accused the Reagan administration of pressuring the governments of various Central American countries to isolate Nicaragua and of committing more military resources in El Salvador as well as pouring large resources into Honduras to support the former Somozist guardsmen who, he said, harass the Nicaraguan Army from Honduran territory.

Ortega said that he had discussed these subjects with French President Francois Mitterrand, who was receptive to any effort that would help solve the problems of the area.

Commander Ortega will return to Paris tomorrow to attend the French national day festivities as a special guest.

This is the second trip that Ortega has made to Europe in a little over a month. He recently visited the Soviet Union, where he signed a $100-million credit for the purchase of industrial and agricultural machiners.

CDU DESIGNATES LAVILLA AS NEW PRESIDENT

LD132238 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Summary] A short while ago Landelino Lavilla, president of the Spanish Congress of Deputies, was designated president of the ruling Democratic Centre Union [CDU] by the party's political council.

NEW LIBERAL DEMOCRAT POLITICAL PARTY FORMED

LD132350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Antonio Garrigues Walker has finally decided to create a party to run at the next general elections. After a year and a half of preparations about 200 people, most of them members of the liberal clubs, have decided to create the Liberal Democrat Party. Tomorrow it will apply for registration at the Ministry of the Interior and its first congress, the constituent congress, will be held next week.

According to statements by Garrigues at a press conference, the party will occupy the political space between the conservatives and socialists who advocate a strong and interventionist state.

ENTERPRISE TO SELL SUPERPHOSPHORIC ACID TO USSR

PM131505 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Jul 82 p 41

[Text] The Fosforico Espanol SA enterprise, in which Union de Explosivos Rio Tinto and Cros have equal shares, yesterday signed a contract with the Soviet foreign trade enterprise Soyuzkhimeksport to supply 1.4 million tons of superphosphoric acid over 10 years; according to sources in the Spanish enterprise.

Deliveries will be at the rate of 140,000 tons per year for 10 years from Fosforico Espanol SA's Huelva plant to the Soviet Union. The contract will mean an income of about $500 million (over 50 billion pesetas) for Spain while it is in force.

According to the same sources, the awarding of this contract to Spain was considerably influensed by the Spanish group's capacity and technological experience, the Huelva plant's strategic location and the support that province's pyrites mining provides.

The signing of this agreement entails the construction of a superphosphoric acid plant worth 1.5 billion pesetas, which will bring about in Huelva a corresponding increase in jobs at Fosforico Espanol.

BRIEFS

PCE APPOINTMENTS -- A meeting of the PCE Central Committee ended with the approval of the report submitted by Santiago Carrillo. The following appointments were made: Andreu Claret, press secretary; Eulalia Vintro, education and culture secretary; Jose Carlos Mauricio into the party executive; and Adolfo Pinedo will be the new labor secretary. Sartorious will continue as head of the economy secretariat. The Central Committee decided to create a central electoral committee in charge of preparing for the next general election. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 82 LD]

NEW NATO ENVOY -- Javier Ruperez, currently secretary of international relations for the Union of the Democratic Center, was appointed by today's Council of Ministers as permanent ambassador of Spain at NATO. Until now this post was filled by Nuno Aguirre de Carcer. [Text] Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 9 Jul 82 LD]

CAGATAY ISSUES PRESS STATEMENT ON CYPRUS ISSUE

TA132048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that the Greek Cypriot administration has complained in international forums about efforts being made by the Turkish Cypriot community in a bid to solve its social and economic problems. Cagatay, who is in London for talks with representatives of Turkish Cypriot institutions and businessmen, issued a written press statement today. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent reports from London that Cagatay recalled in his statement that the United Nations as well as the whole world acknowledged that the Cyprus problem could be solved through intercommunal talks. The statement added that the Turkish Cypriot Federated State would continue its work for the protection of peace and the solution of the Cypriot problem.

ATAKOL CONDEMNS ARREST OF DANISH CAPTAIN

TA131222 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has condemned the Greek Cypriot authorities for arresting the captain of a Danish vessel for calling at the port of Famagusta. Mr Atakol said that this [word indistinct] of the Greek Cypriot authorities was another bare example of the inhuman embargo they applied against the Turkish Cypriot people and a violation of human rights. He added that the Greek Cypriot administration had used the title of Government of Cyprus in a way that endangered efforts for a Cyprus settlement and that this is harmful both to the Turkish Cypriot people and the principles of freedom and free travel.

Danish Captain Sentenced

NC141135 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The captain of a Danish ship was today sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment by the Larnaca District Court for docking his ship at the occupied Famagusta port on 1 July. In passing judgment, the judge said that the people of Cyprus are fighting against the occupation of their land and acts like this help the occupying forces maintain their status, which is unacceptable.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS PROTEST NONALIGNED MEETING

TA131202 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 13 Jul 8.

[Text] The acting prime minister, Mr Irsen Kucuk, has said that the decision of the nonaligned foreign ministers to hold a meeting in southern Cyprus to discuss the situation in Lebanon has shocked the Turkish Cypriot people. Mr Kucuk said that the Turkish Cypriot people respected the sacred aim of the conference, which was to discuss the expansion of Zionist imperialism and the massacres it had been carrying out, but it was clear that the wrong place was chosen for the meeting because the Greek Cypriot leadership was also representative of another imperialist [word indistinct]. Mr Kucuk said that the Greek Cypriot leadership, which is applying Greek imperialism in Cyprus in cooperation with Greece, was responsible for a genocide similar to the one carried out by Zionism.

MZALI CALLS ON KARAMANLIS, PAPANDREOU 13 JUL

NC131131 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali, who arrived in Athens yesterday for an official visit, was received this morning by President Konstandinos Karamanlis. At noon he met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who is right now giving a luncheon in honor of Mr Mzali.

Welcoming Mr Mzali, Mr Papandreou said that he welcomes him with particular pleasure so that foundations may be laid for a policy of closer cooperation between the two countries. He added: It is characteristic that in major international issues the positions of the two governments coincide, and this is a good omen for further tightening and developing relations between the two countries. The prime minister also observed that relations between Greece and Tunisia have not been promoted as they should have been but that Mr Mzali's visit to our country will result in development of relations between the two countries in the political, cultural and economic fields.

The Tunisian prime minister also expressed pleasure over meeting with Mr Papandreou and said he too looks forward to rapprochement and further development of the two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Mzali, Papandreou on Lebanon

NC131906 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] In response to a question by newsmen after his talks with Prime Minister Papandreou as to whether the Palestinian question had been discussed and whether an identity of views had been noted, Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali said: We discussed the Palestinian question. We noted that the Governments of Greece and Tunisia agree that the Israeli Government is implementing an aggressive and expansionist policy and for the last 6 weeks has been carrying out genocide at the expense of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. We believe that support for the Palestinian fighters must be increased and must be total. At the same time we must continue our efforts on Arab, European and international levels so that pressure can be exerted, a way out of this unacceptable military situation found and a fundamental political solution agreed upon that will change the situation and end up with good will and peace -- a peace which can be achieved only if the peoples of the region recognize each other and agree to live within the framework of mutual respect. I would like to add that the moderate and responsible attitude of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is encouraging in this regard.

Speaking on the same subject, Prime Minister Papandreou stated: I really do not have much to add, because the positions as expounded by the Tunisian prime minister are our positions as well. I could probably add this: that we feel that amid this terrible crisis, now that the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples have paid such a high cost, this would probably be the time to seek a final solution, not some intermediate or temporary solution, but a final solution. Let us hope that this great sacrifice will really lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the area and that the Palestinian people will be able to live peacefully in their country for a long time.

While the two prime ministers were holding their talks, delegations of the two countries were examining bilateral questions at a conference at the Foreign Ministry.

At noon, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou gave a luncheon in honor of his Tunisian counterpart at the Foreign Ministry.

KAPSIS, TURKISH ENVOY CONFER IN ATHENS

NC131918 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis met this afternoon with Turkish Ambassador in Athens Alacam. There will be another meeting in the next few days so as to continue deliberations on the meaning [ennoia] of the moratorium between Greece and Turkey.

MERCHANT VESSELS TO TRANSPORT PALESTINIANS

NC131524 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] According to sources of the National Defense Ministry, ships of the Greek Merchant Marine will be used to transport the besieged Palestinian fighters.

The merchant ships will be escorted by vessels of our navy. According to press reports, preference has been given to the use of merchant ships because the structure of the naval vessels does not permit accommodation of passengers.

AEROSPACE INDUSTRY OVERHAULS EGYPTIAN AIRCRAFT

NC102034 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The Egyptian Air Force has sent a third Hercules transport aircraft to the Hellenic Aerospace Industry in Tanagra. The aircraft will be overhauled within the framework of cooperation between the Hellenic Aerospace Industry and the Egyptian Air Force. This cooperation is at a very good level.

It is worth noting that the work done on the first two Egyptian aircraft and the consistency shown in their delivery led the Egyptians to sign a contract with the Hellenic Aerospace Industry for maintenance on 6 to 10 transport planes, according to their operational needs, over the next 2 years.

MESIMVRINI ON PAPANDREOU VISIT TO USSR

NC091411 Nicosia MESIMVRINI in Greek 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Papandreou will not go to Moscow unless the Soviet premier and foreign minister, Tikhonov and Gromyko, first come to our country on an official visit reciprocating Karamanlis' visit to the Soviet capital in 1979.

This is the conclusion drawn from yesterday's statements by the government spokesman in answer to press reports on Soviet hints to the Greek side about a probable Papandreou visit to Moscow without the prior Soviet reciprocal visit, contrary to all diplomatic custom.

The government spokesman said "the report is not accurate" and added, "a visit by Tikhonov and Gromyko is expected, reciprocating the visit by Karamanlis and Rallis."

Answering a question on whether there was a Soviet sounding out as mentioned in the relevant press report, the government spokesman stated that "for the government there is nothing."

The government spokesman added the government will examine whether the visit to Athens by an official USSR delegation headed by one of the 12 deputy presidents of the USSR is to be considered as a reciprocal visit. Answering another question on the level of Greek-Soviet relations, the government spokesman said, "It is satisfactory."

REVOLUTIONARY CP WING, MARXIST PARTY MERGE

NC131646 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Jul 82 p 14

[Text] A wing of the Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece [EKKE] and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Greece [M-L/KKE] have merged into one organization called the EKKE-M-LKKE. According to a statement released yesterday, the new organization believes that "this unity constitutes a decisive step and opens up hopeful prospects for the union of all Marxist-Leninist parties into one party."

The new organization accuses the other wing of EKKE under Mr Kh. Bistis of having reacted to the merging because of its "rightist" positions. As is well known, the wing under Bistis holds the EKKE Central Committee majority, and a statement released the day before yesterday favors the setting up of slates [presumably for the forthcoming municipal elections] promising cooperation with PASOK.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS APPOINTED -- It hasbeen announced that Andonis Livanis has been appointed general director of the prime minister's political office; Angela Kokola, director of the prime minister's office at PASOK; Mikhalis Ziangas, the prime minsiter's private secretary; Grigorios Kasimatis, the prime minister's special adviser; Thanasis Koulas, secretary general of the Ministry of Social Insurance; and Makis Papastavrou, adviser to Asimakis Fotilas, deputy minister to the prime minister for Greeks abroad.
[Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 6 Jul 82 NC]

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINT

TA131534 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Jul (AA) -- The Turkish Foreign Ministry is studying the complaint of Holland, France, Norway and Denmark to the European Human Rights Commission on alleged human rights abuses in Turkey, it was announced Tuesday. "Whatever [is] required will be done after examination of the documents tabled," ministry officials added.

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO IMPROVE GREEK-TURKISH TIES

TA131532 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1524 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Jul (AA) -- Efforts aimed at improving relations between Turkey and Greece are going on, according to a Foreign Ministry statement.

Bilateral talks between Turkey's ambassador in Athens Fahir Alacam and Undersecretary of the Greek Foreign Ministry Ioannis Kapsis have been continuing.

IRANIAN DELEGATION PROMOTING PALESTINIAN CAUSE

TA131610 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1549 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Istanbul, 13 Jul (AA) -- An Iranian parliament member told a news conference Tuesday that 5,000 Iranian volunteers were sent to Lebanon to fight the Israelis.

Ayatollah Musavi Tabrizi arrived in Istanbul to promote the "Jerusalem day" scheduled for Friday and proclaimed a day of pro-Palestinian activities by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

The Iranian (?parliamentarian) was accompanied by Hojjat ol-Eslam (Rahmani) and Hojjat ol-Eslam (Duzhdozahi), reportedly close aides of the Iranian leader. Tabrizi said that Khomeyni had declared the last Friday of every Ramadan as the "Jerusalem day" and that other envoys have been sent to friendly countries to campaign for the Palestinian cause.

"Jerusalem is the motherland of the Palestinians, and Iran is willing to save this holy city from the Israeli occupation," he said. He said Iranian authorities have dispatched 5,000 volunteers, made up of soldiers from the revolutionary guards, to Lebanon to join the (?Palestinian) struggle against Israeli invading forces massed around Beirut. The Iranian delegation is scheduled to travel to Syria after concluding its visit in Istanbul, Iranian officials said. Tabrizi also confirmed reports which said Iran "may launch a major attack against Iraq" later this month.

DEFENSE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BANGLADESH VISIT

TA131840 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Celal Bulutar, accompanied by a delegation, departed for Bangladesh today. The general is the official guest of the Bangladesh defense minister. The general and the accompanying delegation are expected back in Turkey on Sunday, 18 July.

NEW ARTICLE PROPOSES COUNCIL HEAD AS PRESIDENT

TA131540 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Jul (AA) -- The head of the National Security Council will become automatically the seventh president of the Turkish Republic if the draft constitution is adopted by the Turkish nation in the referendum expected to take place in the first week of November, it was announced Tuesday. A "temporary article" has been included in the draft to that effect. Meanwhile, Orhan Aldikacti, chairman of the Constitutional Committee, declared anew that the draft will definitely be submitted to the speaker of the Consultative Assembly Wednesday. He will stage a press conference Thursday on the draft.

SWEDEN

CENTER PARTIES OPPOSE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

PM131111 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Jul 82 p 6

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA dispatch]

[Text] Pajala -- the centrist movement in the Nordic countries should intensify their cooperation to bring about better guarantees against the spread of nuclear arms," Swedish Industry Minister Nils G. Asling (Center Party) said on Saturday [10 July] when he opened the 1982 Green Scandinavia [Gröena Norden] meeting of the Swedish, Finnish and Norwegian center parties.

"The risk that enriched plutonium produced from peaceful nuclear power station waste could fall into the hands of nuclear arms manufacturers should be a devastating argument against enrichment for all those who take an interest in disarmament question. In this light it is remarkable that the Swedish Social Democratic Party, despite the growing numbers of reports of the risks, has moved over to an increasingly positive attitude," Asling said.

"Support should be given to enable the serious peace movement to put pressure on the nuclear powers to bring about real disarmament. Nordic cooperation is a good example of the fact that freer relations between states make a contribution to peace, security and freedom for individuals.

"The Falldin governments have made contributions to the special UN disarmament conferences, through the factual material they have presented and the arguments against rearmament in the light of the enormous danger to the environment a nuclear war would present and the consequences such a war would have for underprivileged parts of the world.

"Center parties must continue to make active contributions to disarmament work and, most of all, contribute to the removal of the nuclear threat," Asling said.

UNITED KINGDOM

MENENDEZ TO RETURN TO ARGENTINA WITH POW'S

LD131718 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1712 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] All the 593 Argentine prisoners still held on the Falklands will leave for home tomorrow, the Defence Ministry announced today. The return of the POW's, who include garrison commander Gen Menendez, reflected the Foreign Office's acceptance that Argentina had now indicated hostilities had ended, said a ministry spokesman.

The prisoners will be shipped home on their two-day journey to the southern Argentine port of Puerto Madryn on the requisitioned British car ferry MV. St Edmund.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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KREISKY ON MEETING WITH PERES IN COPENHAGEN

AU141245 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1026 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Fritz Pesata interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at Schwechat Airport on 14 July -- recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Mr Chancellor, you have just come back from Copenhagen, from an informal meeting on the occasion of Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen's birthday, and reportedly you have also met with Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres. Can you tell us something about it?

[Answer] "I did not actually meet with Shim'on Peres, or would not have met with him, had it not been for Socialist International [SI] Chairman Willy Brandt's invitation to hear together a report by [Portuguese Socialist Party leader] Mario Soares. Well, we did that, and Soares presented a most conscientious and interesting report about his trip to the Middle East. He also talked about how futile his endeavors were to meet with 'Arafat, because the Israeli military authorities did not give him permission, and no one else helped him. Eventually there was a report by Peres, which was kept within the usual framework -- the pure Israeli version, with certain variations, such as that the Labor Party is not for capturing Beirut -- but otherwise it was the usual propaganda version, in my opinion. And then there was an admittedly very serious controversy between Peres and me, during which we actually did not agree an a single point, as far as the past is concerned. For the officials, six points were drafted which naturally everyone had to support, but which do not mean very much as far as their contents are concerned."

[Question] Some time ago you very sharply criticized Peres for his attitude on the Lebanon crisis, and indicated you would advocate the ousting of his party from the SI and possibly its replacement by the MAPAM party.

[Answer] "No, I did not say that in this way -- I am against the ousting of any parties as long as they somehow or other comply with the statutes. My position is that we should give MAPAM, the other socialist party, the opportunity to play a more active role in the SI -- because I cannot regard Peres' statements as very credible."

[Question] What was the opinion of the other socialist leaders?

[Answer] "There were no others present -- except for some Danish party functionaries -- they had already left."

[Question] What was to you the most interesting aspect of the report presented by Soares?

[Answer] "The fact that his opinion, based on his visit [to the Middle East] also clearly differed from the opinion presented by Peres, especially as regards the future attitude of the Palestinians."

[Question] Yesterday PLO foreign policy spokesman Qaddumi expressed the hope that you would strongly support the Palestinians in the SI. How are you going to do that?

[Answer] "Well, yesterday I did plead rather strongly for the Palestinians, for understanding for their cause, but that was not a body where that would have been essential. But I will continue to support this cause wherever I can."

[Question] Are you personally considering making a trip to Lebanon?

[Answer] "No, that would be pointless. They would not let me in, either, just as they did not let Soares in. The Israelis would not even let me into Lebanon as long as they are in control."

PLO'S QADDUMI INTERVIEWED IN ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

AU141137 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof exclusive interview with PLO "foreign minister" Faruq Qaddumi in Vienna on 13 July]

[Text] AZ: There has been much talk recently that the negotiations in the Lebanon conflict may soon come to a successful conclusion. How do you assess the current state of the negotiations?

Qaddumi: The negotiations between the PLO and the Lebanese Government are being continued. We say that it is necessary for the Israelis to effect a cease-fire and withdraw, and for the United Nations to dispatch a peace force to disengage the troops.

AZ: International interest is now also focused on the question of the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut. Is the PLO ready to consider such a withdrawal?

Qaddumi: The relations between the Lebanese Government and the PLO should be discussed only within the framework of talks between the two. We are in Lebanon, and we will stay there for the time being. We have been driven out from our fatherland, we are living in the Diaspora. We must return to our fatherland, Palestine.

AZ: Mr Qaddumi, lately one has had the impression that there has been a change in the PLO's position -- namely, regarding the acceptance of a coexistence of a potential Palestinian state with Israel. Is this impression correct?

Qaddumi: There has been no change in the PLO's attitude. From the very beginning we have stressed the need for peaceful coexistence with the Israelis within one state. We continue to maintain this aim, we are working to achieve it. We want a peaceful solution through peaceful coexistence with the Israelis in one state.

AZ: The PLO is encircled in west Beirut, Defense Minister Sharon and other members of the Israeli Government have repeatedly threatened an assault on Beirut....

Qaddumi: They are not merely threatening -- they are already assaulting. They have destroyed buildings in Beirut. They have destroyed the refugee camps. They have killed thousands of people, civilians. And they are continuing their massive attacks on the civilians. That action is like those of the Nazis. Sharon is like Hitler. He is doing just what Hitler did when the Nazis attacked Warsaw, when they attacked Poland. They are not threatening, they are already doing it. But our people are offering courageous resistance. And Sharon knows how many Israeli soldiers would be killed were he to invade Beirut.

AZ: Do you believe that the Israeli Army could take Beirut militarily, and that it could beat the PLO there?

Qaddumi: That would cost a high price. Can the Israelis accept that? You must put this question to Sharon. We have clearly stated: The invaders must get out. The Security Council adopted Resolution 509 which demands the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the Israelis from Lebanon.

AZ: In Israel there is a large movement against the war. Is that a factor you are taking into consideration in your policy?

Qaddumi: I believe many Israelis have had enough of this aggressive and expansionist policy of Begin. And they have demonstrated. Every day there are at least two or three demonstrations -- demonstrations in which 20,000 to 100,000 people participate. The Israelis realize that they cannot live in peace if they launch invasions.

AZ: The United States has offered a so-called "evacuation plan" for the PLO. What do you say about this?

Qaddumi: We have turned it down. It is an irony to see that the Reagan administration, the real slaughterer of our people, which has given the Israelis the green light for the attack, is now posing as our "savior."

BANKER ON FRG-USSR GAS DEAL, FINANCING AGREEMENT

DW141029 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Interview with Friedrich W. Christians, board spokesman of the Deutsche Bank, by reporter Klaus Bednarz in Leningrad; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Americans are calling for a trade boycott against the Soviet Union at a time when you are signing a DM5 billion loan for the Soviets. Don't you feel you are a kind of strikebreaker?

[Answer] It isn't 5 billion; deliveries worth 4 billion at the most are involved, if the Soviets can absorb this volume by the end of the year. Financing will involve 85 percent of this -- you figure out how much that is. So much for the amount.

What is involved is the fulfillment of a longstanding contract. We have been negotiating with the Soviets since December 1979 -- prior to Afghanistan, if you want to look at it that way. We have been negotiating for 2 and 1/2 years and we accepted a commitment 1 year ago. If banks no longer adhere to their commitments, I wonder where the system of order would be in this country. What we are doing is no more and no less than what other governments, including the American Government, have stated -- namely that agreed on commitments must be adhered to. We are of the opinion that the Soviet Union will continue to be an interesting and reliable partner for us, particularly since signals are being set for the long term and not just for the moment.

[Question] You are giving preferential treatment to the Soviet Union with loans at low interest rates which are usually reserved only for developing countries. Do you think this is right, or is the Soviet Union really still a developing country?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is an industrial country, a rich industrial country, although I grant that it is poor with regard liquid assets. In the end the Soviets will pay according to the final conditions, they will pay as much as is demanded from German borrowers, and no less.

[Question] Is there still something for the firm AEG in connection with the gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, or is the firm definitely bankrupt?

[Answer] I understand your direct question. We should not deal with such difficult negotiations in a short statement. Serious negotiations are still being conducted and I believe that there are still possibilities.

FRG-FRENCH TV SATELLITES TO BE CONSTRUCTED

LD132348 Hamburg DPA in German 0744 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Jul (DPA) -- The construction of the long-planned German-French television satellites has been agreed. Andreas von Buelow, German minister for research, told the press on Monday evening (12 July) that he and his French counterpart, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, had approved the relevant contract with the German-French "Eurosatellite" industrial consortium. It is to be signed this month.

The joint project provides for the construction, launching and testing, over a period of 2 years, of one German (SAT) and one French (TDF-1) satellite, which are to operate three television-radio channels each. They are to be launched in 1985. The cost will be borne by the German Research Ministry and the German Post Office. The latter will contribute DM70 million in 1984 and in 1985.

The minister was optimistic about possible export chances for the satellites. The first success was that an order is to be placed with "Eurosatellite" for the Scandinavian tele-x radio satellite trial in which Sweden, Norway and Finland cooperate.

The satellite project agreed by Bonn and Paris in 1980 is part of the new space program to be adopted by the German Federal Cabinet on Wednesday (14 July). It provides for the allocation of about DM3.5 billion from federal funds until 1985 to promote space research.

CSU STATEMENT OPPOSES VISIT BY HONECKER

LD142006 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jun (DPA) -- The CSU has opposed a visit by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the FRG before the end of this year. In a statement published on Wednesday by the land parliamentary group, Deputy Eduard Lintner takes the view that at present Honecker is persona non grata. The Federal Government should make it clear to East Berlin that "there could only be an enhancement of the GDR's international status by a visit to the FRG" or financial benefits if the GDR Government responds with appropriate concessions. At present, however, there is no sign of this.

PAPER VIEWS REAGAN DECISION ON LAW OF SEA

DW121147 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 12 Jul 82 p 4

[Commentary signed HVB.: "Reagan Yields to Private Interests"]

[Text] President Reagan has foiled one of the most important projects in the postwar era by withholding the U.S. signature to the Law of the Sea Treaty which has been the subject of a struggle for 8 years. A new international maritime law for two-thirds of the earth's surface seemed inevitable since the sphere of the free high seas has been constantly restricted by extended territorial waters, economic zones and continental shelves. At the same time metals in quantities defying imagination were discovered in nodules on the sea bottom and declared to be the "inheritance of all mankind" by the United Nations.

Four U.S. presidents before Reagan had pursued the nonpartisan policy of a compromise between the industrial states and the Third World. In return for concessions of worldwide military passage and overflight rights, which are indispensable for the nuclear deterrence strategy, the United States was prepared to yield to the demands of the developing countries for participation in Western mining technology and for an element of dirigisme in the new Law of the Sea. During the negotiations allowances were made to the strategic interests of the nuclear powers (thus also the Soviet Union). In return the industrial nations conceded an economic "parallel system" under which private companies and the executive of the Third World-dominated International Sea Bottom Authority would share the mining. When Reagan was inaugurated he immediately blocked the convention.

The background of this was a conflict of interests. For strategic reasons the Pentagon recommended the Law of the Sea Treaty while the mining companies wished to reserve for themselves the right to exploit the metal deposits worth billions without any international control. Their victory has now been confirmed by Reagan's negative decision. It remains to be seen what revenge the underpriviliged coastal states will take, a revenge which may well adopt the form of military hindrances.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS GEORGE SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

DW151149 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 15 Jul 82 p 4

[Commentary signed Schr.: "Nothing new from George Shultz"]

[Text] Even before assuming office, the new American secretary of state, Shultz, has received considerable praise. It is believed he will be better able than Haig to balance American foreign policy between Washington's hawks and doves, between the Israelis and Arabs, between America and Europe, and finally, between preparedness for understanding and a policy of strength with regard to the Soviet Union. His first senate appearance did not justify these hopes. He carefully followed the line of his President, who probably would not have appointed him if he had not considered him one of his loyal California "cronies." This does not mean, however, that he will always move in the shadow of Reagan, Weinberger and Clark once he has been confronted with the realities of world policies in the State Department.

In his initial statements, however, we look in vain for a concept of how he wants to solve the contradictions of American foreign policy. In general, he considers trade sanctions to be a "bad idea." This is understandable because they could harm American grain exports to the Soviet Union, for which the farmers are currently lobbying for an increase. Specifically, however, he follows Reagan's "leadership" without explaining why sanctions against the gas pipeline deal are supposed to be a good idea.

For his friend Helmut Schmidt, who is now on his way to see him, this is bad news. Since German bankers have just signed the financial framework for this deal, it is hard to see how Shultz will be able to eliminate the basic dissent between America and Europe. A new nuance has perhaps arisen with regard to the Middle East issue, but here, too, Shultz had not been able to find an answer to the problem of how Israel can be made to sit at the same table with the Palestinians.

MITTERRAND TO RECEIVE ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD141642 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the Arab League committee of ministers will be received tomorrow afternoon by Francois Mitterrand. Mr Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, will be present in the delegation.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI TO MEET CHEYSSON

NC141646 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 14 (AFP) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi was to meet today with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, it was announced here. Mr Hammadi is making a stopover in Paris while on his way home from the United Nations meeting in New York.

The French Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, expressed concern that the Iraqi-Iranian ceasefire recommended by the UN Security Council had not been respected. The ministry added that it was following developments closely after Iran's thrust into Iraqi territory.

Minister 'Optimistic'

LD142242 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] In Paris Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson met with his Iraqi counterpart this evening. The latter described the situation in Southern Iraq as very serious. However, he is relatively optimistic regarding the development of events. No one can occupy our country, he said. We will fight any occupier to the end.

MITTERRAND RECEIVES 'ARAFAT BASTILLE DAY MESSAGE

LD141156 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] President Mitterrand has received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the PLO, on the occasion of Bastille Day. In it Yasir 'Arafat says that the PLO attaches great importance to President Mitterrand's personal stance on the tragedy that is afflicting the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The PLO chief adds that on this festive day for France the whole world owes it to itself to unite around the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity that 14 July stands for. This was the message Yasir 'Arafat sent to Francois Mitterrand.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES NUCLEAR ARMS MODERNIZATION

LD132100 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The nuclear armory will be modernized, the president of the republic has just stated in a message he sent to the armed forces for 14 July. In the message, published today, the head of state stresses that the armed forces continue to adapt to the realities of the nation so as to reconcile the imperatives of defense and the aspirations of the young.

PARLIAMENT ABOLISHES COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION

LD142040 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Assembly of the Republic this afternoon approved the abolition of the Council of the Revolution. Here is a brief summary of this afternoon's proceedings:

The plenary sitting of parliament was due to have started at 1500 but at 1550 the proceedings had not yet begun. The agenda included the vote on the text drafted by the constitutional revision committee on article 113 of the constitution abolishing the Council of the Revolution. The speaker declared the session open at precisely 1551. [passage indistinct]

During the debate, the House rejected a proposal [words indistinct] providing for the Council of the Revolution to continue to function until the Council of the Republic, the Higher Council of National Defense and the Constitutional Tribunal begin to operate. [passage indistinct]

So, as of this afternoon, the Council of the Revolution has formally ceased to exist.

PRESIDENT'S MILITARY POWERS TO BE CURTAILED

LD150156 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Assembly of the Republic was in session tonight in order to continue the debates on the revision of the constitution. Here is a report from Melo Matos:

[Begin Matos recording] While the Council of the Revolution, theoretically wound up at 1840 yesterday, was one of the most outstanding issues of this parliamentary session, the House regarded the president of the republic's appointment of top military chiefs as the other important issue. The amendment was voted on exactly half an hour ago. By a majority of Democratic Alliance and Socialist and Republican Front members of parliament, the House approved the curtailment of the head of state's military powers. From the day the revised constitution is promulgated, the head of state will only be allowed to appoint top military chiefs at the proposal of the government. [end recording]

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUES

PA141719 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Exclusive" report by Madrid EFE's (Libre Verti) on the visit to Spain by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua -- recorded relay from Madrid; quotation marks contain recorded statements by Ortega]

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, arrived in Madrid this evening following his visit to France which he described as a political visit and where he secured credit valued at 100 million francs:

"The trip to France was a political one. It dealt with the tension in the Central American region and with a revival of initiatives in this regard, which have involved the participation of Mexico and France. We believe that the situation demands involvement by other governments, for otherwise it will soon become a focus of world tension."

The Nicaraguan leader then discussed the objective of his visit to Spain:

"We have come to express our appreciation for the solidarity that Spain has given the Nicaraguan people, to report on the difficult problems being experienced by the Central American region and to seek possible support in the search for a political solution to the region's situation."

As for differences between Nicaragua and the United States, Ortega said:

"Nicaragua holds the position that it is necessary to initiate talks, without conditions of any kind, to deal with whatever points Nicaragua and the United States may wish to discuss. In view of the delay, we have told the U.S. Government that it is necessary to include in these talks representatives of a country that can act as a witness, to help produce the necessary dialogue.

"The U.S. position has been one of imposition and arrogance. They have said that we first must accept certain conditions if there are to be any talks. This has eliminated the possibility of negotiations for the time being."

Finally, Commander Ortega referred to charges by certain Central American countries that Nicaragua is threatening peace in the region with its arms race:

"This is very important, because it has to do with an increase in U.S. activities in Central America. The United States is exerting great pressure on Central American governments, taking advantage of economic weakness -- as with Costa Rica and Honduras -- and of shared aggressive policies -- as with Guatemala and El Salvador.

"A communique trying to isolate Nicaragua in the region has been issued, at a time when the United States is sending more military and technical resources to El Salvador and is training Salvadoran troops.

"The United States is building two military air bases and a naval base in Honduras. The naval base is being built in Amapala, in the Gulf of Fonseca. The United States is investing important technical and military resources in Honduras, and Nicaragua is suffering the consequences of this U.S. support for the most aggressive positions in the region. There is also the fact that we suffered attacks last week involving more than 2,000 Somozist guards, who operate in Honduran territory and who are supplied by the Honduran Army. These attacks resulted in more than 51 Nicaraguans dead and more than 20 Nicaraguans dead." [sentence as heard]

After his meeting tomorrow with King Juan Carlos I and Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, Daniel Ortega will return to Paris to participate in the celebrations of the French national holidy, at the invitation of the president of France.

Meets With King

PA150300 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega has met with Spanish King Juan Carlos, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government, today proposed to King Juan Carlos that Spain participate more actively in the search for a political solution to Central American problems.

At the end of his meeting with the Spanish king, Ortega indicated that the king was very understanding and willing to help as much as possible. I think Spain can play a very active role in this regard, he said. Ortega added that the Central American problems, Nicaragua's situation and the Sandinist revolution's initiatives to normalize relations with the United States were discussed during the meeting.

Commander Ortega has already left Madrid for Paris, where he will be guest of honor at the commemoration of the seizure of the Bastille. He will return to Spain tomorrow for a meeting with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

CALVO-SOTELO RECEIVES CONGOLESE PRESIDENT

LD151132 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo had a meeting this morning with the president of Congo-Brazzaville, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, at the Moncloa Palace. At the meeting, cooperation between the two countries and various aspects of the international situation were discussed.

ARRIVAL OF NONALIGNED DELEGATIONS REPORTED

NC141140 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The government spokesman said that up to noon today 42 countries have announced their participation in the nonaligned conference on the Palestinian question. The spokesman added that 21 countries will be represented by their foreign ministers, and that 19 of these countries are members of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau.

Delegations of nonaligned countries to participate in the conference began arriving in Cyprus today.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived at noon. The delegation is headed by Vice Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Tam. The North Korean minister and the members of his delegation were met at the airport by Labor Minister Papayeoryiou.

Rolandhis Statement

NC141752 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] In a statement to our station, Foreign Minister Rolandhis expressed the full satisfaction of the Republic of Cyprus at being given the opportunity to host such an important international conference. Our aim and our goal, Rolandhis stated, is that the necessary decisions will be made and that measures will be adopted which, in a practical way, will contribute toward the solution of the serious problem facing the Palestinians and Lebanon as a result of the Israeli invasion, which is a stark violation of international laws.

Rolandhis also expressed the sympathy and solidarity of Cyprus with the fighting Palestinian people and with the PLO, which is the only representative of the Palestinian people.

PAPAIOANNOU ON CYPRUS ISSUE, MINIMUM PROGRAM

NC142124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] An AKEL district gathering was held in Nicosia this evening to condemn the treasonous coup. Speaking to the gathering, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stated that the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue must be solved by the Cypriots through the intercommunal talks as called for by the UN resolutions. If we refuse to talk, he said, until the Turkish occupation troops are first withdrawn, then both our friends and enemies at the United Nations will accuse us of acting wrongly.

Papaioannou then voiced support for convening an international conference within the framework of the United Nations to solve the international aspect of the Cyprus issue.

Referring to the cooperation between AKEL and the Democratic Party, Papaioannou stated that the two parties are only bound by what the minimum program provides and that each party maintains its total independence and autonomy.

Papaioannou said that the relations between Cyprus and Greece must be placed on the correct foundation, which is the strengthening of the totality of the Cyprus state, mutual respect and sincerity. In conclusion, he said the presidential election will be the most important since the proclamation of Cyprus as an independent state, adding that the AKEL-Democratic Party candidate, Kiprianou, will be proclaimed president after the first round.

PAPANDREOU VIEWS AIR EXERCISES, MAKES STATEMENT

NC141257 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister and minister of national defense, has stated that the defense of the country is in good hands. He stated this after watching the major air force exercises held in the Kranea area of Larisa. The exercises began at 1030 and lasted 1 hour. In a brief statement, the prime minister expressed his deep satisfaction with the whole phase that he had watched. After the exercises, Mr Papandreou spoke to a gathering of officers of the 28th headquarters of the tactical air force.

The exercises were also watched by Yannis Skoularikis, minister of public order; Andonios Dhrosoyiannis and Pavsanias Zakolikos, deputy national defense ministers; Yiannis Kapsis, deputy national defense minister; Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister; and the leaders of the armed forces headed by Admiral Deyiannis, the commander of the national defense general staff.

PAPANDREOU COMMENTS ON CYPRUS COUP, INVASION

NC142116 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Prime minister Papandreou made the following statement on today's 8th anniversary of the coup and the Turkish Invasion in Cyprus:

Eight years ago today Cyprus experienced a coup and the Attila invasions 1 and 2, and today the brutal occupation of 37 percent of the Megalonisos is being perpetuated. Our people, our government and all the Greek people support the Cypriot people in their struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the occupation troops, the return of the refugees to their homes and the resolution of the missing persons issue. The Greek Government actively promotes the Cyprus issue in the international arena for a lasting peace within the framework of the UN resolutions, which would safeguard an independent, nonaligned and unitary Republic of Cyprus.

TUNISIA'S MZALI LEAVES ATHENS; STATEMENT ISSUED

NC142114 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali left Athens today at end of a 3-day working visit during which he was received by President Karamanlis and held talks with Prime Minister Papandreou.

In a statement it is noted that during their talks Mr Papandreou and Mr Mzali made an in-depth examination of the international situation, strongly expressed their concern about the serious problems in the area and agreed to continue their efforts for a just and lasting solution of these problems.

With regard to bilateral relations, they decided to develop contacts between the two countries in all areas in order to further strengthen the ties of friendship and promote cooperation in the economic, technical and cultural sectors.

Mr Mzali invited Prime Minister Papandreou to pay an official visit to Tunisia. The invitation was accepted, and the date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

INFORMAL MORATORIUM ACCORD WITH TURKEY POSSIBLE

NC141955 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday after the deputy foreign minister and Turkish Ambassador Alacam met, and it is now clear that the "moratorium" issue is entering the final phase. The Athens government spokesman yesterday announced that Kapsis and Alacam would meet soon, while in Ankara, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Akiman, according to the Turkish News Agency, said that discussion of the "moratorium issue has started in Greece and we have nothing to say in that regard." Mr Akiman added: "The talks are aimed at improving bilateral relations."

It is, however, very probable that the talks on the "moratorium" will, within the next 15 days, arrive at a certain concrete outcome. It will be announced in both Athens and Ankara that from now on both countries will refrain from any provocative actions and statements against each other. (This, however, as it has been stressed repeatedly, does not mean that both aides will abandon their already known positions and views). Finally, it is now ruled out that in the next two meetings between Kapsis and Alacam an agreement will be concluded, which, according to indications, will not be in writing but informal. Both sides will simply limit themselves to issuing a joint statement in Athens and Ankara.

If, ultimately, the relevant consultations arrive at this result, and of course if the terms contained in the "moratorium" are kept for the next few months, then prerequisites will begin to be created for Greek-Turkish talks at the foreign ministers level. The first meeting between Foreign Ministers Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen will probably be held in New York in September within the framework of the UN General Assembly, while the second time the two minister will "have the chance to meet" will be at the NATO foreign ministers conference in Ottowa in October.

So far, however, and despite the fact that all the initial indications are encouraging, the government is maintaining a cautious stance and is being particularly frugal in providing information, because until an agreement on the "moratorium" is officially announced some new Turkish backtracking cannot be totally ruled out.

CP WING DENIES MERGER WITH MARXIST PARTY

NC141454 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Jul 82 p 14

[Text] The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece [EKKE] denies yesterday's statement on an alleged merger with the Marxist Leninist Communist Party of Greece [M-L/KKE].

A small group consisting of two former permanent and two former alternate members of the EKKE Central Committee and a group of the Piraievs party organization, which they had under their control, are responsible for this statement.

OZAL, FINANCE, HOUSING MINISTERS RESIGN

TA141518 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and Housing and Reconstruction Minister Serif Tuten have resigned. Sermet Refik Pasin has been appointed state minister, Adnan Basar Karaoglu finance minister and Consultative Assembly Corum Representative Ahmet Samsunlu housing and reconstruction minister.

The statement issued by the prime minister's office on the issue is as follows: Sermet Refik Pasin has been appointed state minister, Adnan Basar Kafaoglu finance minister and Ahmet Samsunlu housing and reconstruction minister following the resignation of Ozal, Erdem and Tuten, whose ministerial posts were announced at the cabinet list released 22 September 1980. The directives in connection with the new appointments appeared in the second issue of the official gazette today.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, speaking about the change in these posts, expressed his thanks to Ozal, Erdem and Tuten for their valuable and harmonious work since the formation of the government and success to the new ministers.

CUBANS FLEE IRAQ TO BULGARIA VIA TURKEY

TA141618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Jul (AA) -- A busload of Cuban workers, fleeing the war conditions in Iraq, Wednesday crossed into Turkey on their way to Bulgaria, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The ministry spokesman said this was the first group of 500 Cubans who had been granted Turkish transit visas to return home from Iraq via Bulgaria.

The Cubans are workers and technicians.

FIFTEEN ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION MEMBERS CAPTURED

TA141923 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] Fifteen members of an illegal leftist organization have been captured in Hatay. "The suspects had formed an organization called the Revolutionary Coordination Union [Devrimci Koordinasyon Birligi] with a bid to revitalize the illegal organization which had received severe blows following 12 September 1980. They supplied weapons and equipment to the organization, making use of the fact that Hatay was a border province. They sent certain organization members to foreign countries for training." Legal action has begun against them.

BRIEFS

LABOR OFFICE IN BAGHDAD -- A labor office has been opened at the Turkish Embassy in Baghdad. A statement by the Labor Ministry says that the office will try to safeguard the rights and interests of Turkish workers being employed in Iraq. A pamphlet which will guide Turkish workers in Iraq has been printed by the ministry and sent to the labor office in Baghdad to be distributed among Turkish workers. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 82 TA]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX -- The consumer price index was 20.6 percent during the first 6 months of the year in Eskisehir and 11.3 percent in Samsun. The State Statistics Institute published the price index for 11 provinces. The highest index was in Eskisehir and the lowest in Samsun. The index for Istanbul was 14.9 percent, for Izmir 14 percent and for Ankara 14.3 percent. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82 TA]

ITALY & THE VATICAN

LEBANON QUERIES ITALY ON INTERNATIONAL FORCE

NC141835 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Rome, July 14 (AFP) -- Italy has been sounded out by Lebanon about possible participation in a multinational buffer force in Lebanon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman disclosed here today.

The spokesman said that the Italian ambassador in Beirut, Franco Lucioli Ottieri, had been contacted about the matter by Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

Similar approaches were made to France, Greece and Austria, according to press reports here. France has already given a positive reply.

It was recalled here in context that Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini in a letter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev had stressed that the deployment of an international force in Lebanon was contingent on agreement by all the parties concerned.

SWEDEN

U.S. REJECTION OF LOS PACT 'MOST REGRETTABLE'

PM130937 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States and the Law of the Sea"]

[Text] President Reagan has decided not to sign the international Law of the Sea convention, which has been the subject of negotiations since 1974.

The U.S. objections to the text of the treaty are well known and the United States also voted against the treaty when it was approved at the United Nations by 130 nations at the end of April. Hopes that there would be a change in the U.S. attitude have not been great, but nevertheless the President's decision is most regrettable and is yet another setback for international cooperation between advanced industrial nations and the developing countries.

The fact that the Americans refuse to cooperate does not prevent the convention from taking effect -- this will happen when it has been approved by 60 signatories -- but it will not be what was intended if international cooperation to exploit the oceans' resources is to take place without U.S. technology and U.S. capital.

While the Reagan administration finds much that it is positive in the Law of the Sea convention, its reaction is all the more negative to the sections regulating mining activities on the ocean floor.

The United States is one of the few nations which today has the resources to carry on such technologically complicated and capital-intensive activities, and it is understandable if Washington does not find the text of the treaty perfect, but the chances of achieving perfection in international negotiations are extremely small. Those who have carried the day are the large U.S. mining companies which have successfully applied pressure in Washington. But an international Law of the Sea convention is a necessity. And it will probably also become apparent that it is in the U.S. interest to have a treaty, and the hope now is that a U.S. president, even if his name is not Reagan, will realize this.

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27TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS ENDS IN VIENNA

AU160945 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Without any indication of an early breakthrough for an agreement the delegations from East and West yesterday wound up the 27th round of the negotiations on a troop reduction in Central Europe, which have been going on in Vienna since October 1973, and adjourned the conference until 23 September. Although the new treaty draft presented by the West last week has brought a reconciliation of positions in some partial sectors, substantial differences continue to exist between NATO and the Warsaw Pact regarding some basis issues.

At the concluding session of the 27th round, the 313th plenary session of the Vienna conference, the chief delegates of the United States and the USSR, Richard Starr and Valerian Mikhaylov, took stock of the current state of the negotiations. They reaffirmed the continuing good will of the superpowers and their allies to achieve a balanced reduction of forces in Central Europe, but each charged the other side with showing too little readiness for concessions.

As Netherlands Chief Delegate Willem de Vos van Steenwijk declared at a press conference, NATO has gone a very long way to meet the East with its draft agreement of 8 July, especially regarding the question of contractual commitments for the individual reduction phases. According to the new Western four-phase plan, the commitment of all participants to make an adequate contribution to the reduction should be laid down in an agreement. However, the West still reserves for itself the right to fix the individual reduction quotas within the alliance.

In his speech at the plenary meeting Soviet Chief Delegate Valerian Mihaylov sharply criticized the new Western initiative, expressing the view that the NATO plan gives "no answer at all" to various important questions of the conference. The West continues to dodge the Eastern proposal to immediately freeze the troops of both sides at their present level. It refuses to reduce arms, and also seeks to circumvent a numerical limitation of the air forces. Moreover, NATO continues to stick to its so-called asymmetry concept according to which the East is to disarm more than the West, Mikhaylov said.

TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR FOREIGN TROOPS OUTLINED

AU151249 Vienna KURIER in German 15 Jul 82 p 5

[Erich Grolig report]

[Summary] Contrary to Israeli assertion, PLO fighters never received any training in our Austrian Army. However, the Austrian Army did provide such training for members of foreign armies from East and West. Romanians, Hungarians, Swiss and Swedes as well as Americans and Soviets have been guests of the Austrian Army.

Even Austrian Army insiders who would like to find some fault with Chancellor Kreisky and his defense minister, Otto Roesch, regard the Israeli assertion that the Austrian Army provided air defense training for PLO members as downright absurd, especially in view of the very poor quality of domestic skills and equipment in this field as a result of the state treaty ban on all missiles.

The same sources, however, openly admit that the Austrian Army does render assistance to foreign armies.

In addition to a far-reaching exchange of experience and personnel with the Swiss Army, the Austrian Army provides special military training courses for flying helicopters in high mountain regions, and for mountain cimbing and alpine skiing. Such helicopter training has already been provided for Swedes, Swiss, Americans and Romanians, and climbing and skiing training for the British, Americans and Spaniards. There is a very lively exchange of training courses with the Hungarian and the Soviet Armies but, it is emphasized, exclusively within the framework of military sports programs. An extension of this cooperation to sectors other than military sports, which has been sought by the Austrian side, has thus far always been rejected.

According to the same source, the Austrian Army regrets the fact that while Swedes, Frenchmen, Italians, Americans and Sudanese regularly participate in Austrian general staff courses within the framework of exchange programs, officers from the East bloc never participate. The only exception was an exchange program providing for 10-14 day mutual visits by military academy graduates, because these visits merely served to establish personal contacts with members of foreign armies. And that was indeed all that was offered to Austrian Army officers who were allowed to visit military academies in Moscow, Budapest or Bucharest.

Roesch: No PLO Training

AU151232 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- In a letter to the Israeli ambassador in Vienna, Defense Minister Otto Roesch has firmly denied the assertion that PLO members had received training in the Austrian Army. He stressed that this held true for all sectors of the Austrian Army and not just air defense.

LANC MEETS WITH SFRY INTERIOR MINISTER DOLANC

AU160942 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Interior Minister Erwin Lanc and his Yugoslav counterpart Stane Dolanc have met in Poertschach, Carinthia, [no date given] for a talk. It was Lanc's first meeting with the new Yugoslav interior minister. At this talk, which was held within the framework of the cooperation talks with Yugoslavia due every 4 years, questions connected with the two countries' security administration were discussed. Reportedly the talk passed in a "very friendly atmosphere marked by mutual understanding."

PLANS FOR SCHMIDT'S VISIT TO U.S. OUTLINED

LD141632 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 July (DPA) -- The European-Soviet natural gas deal will be discussed during Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to the United States. This was confirmed by Government spokesman Klaus Boelling in Bonn (?today). Schmidt will leave on 20 July for a 10-day visit to the United States and Canada. He told the cabinet today what he plans to discuss. In San Francisco the chancellor will be the personal guest of the new Secretary of State Shultz.

While Schmidt is on the West Coast, Minister for Economic Affairs Otto Graf Lambsdorff will be in Washington to find out how to remove German-American irritations which occurred after the tightening up of the embargo by the U.S. President. Preliminary talks on planning the contacts have been conducted by U.S. Ambassador in Bonn Arthur Burns, who is flying to Washington almost at the same time as Lambsdorff.

The economic affairs minister will also meet with President Reagan's most important adviser, William Clark, with Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Paul Volcker and Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan, among others.

DIE WELT REPORTS SS-21 MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN GDR

DW160937 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jul 82 p 1

[J.M. Svoboda report]

[Text] Kiel -- The "Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany" has begun to deploy new tactical short-range SS-21 missiles in the "GDR." Initial confirmation that the SS-21 missiles are being introduced in the "GDR" has come from the Jena area in Gera Bezirk, from the Ohrdruf area in Erfurt Bezirk and the Stendahl area in Magedburg Bezirk.

The SS-21 will replace the Frog-7 missiles currently deployed in the "GDR." The latter have a range of up to 70 km with conventional or nuclear warheads.

The SS-21, however, has a range of 100-km and is more accurate. The SS-21 has a standardized warhead which can carry conventional, nuclear or chemical charges. In addition the SS-21 has a modernized internal guidance system. It is transported on a six-wheeled, lightly armored amphibious vehicle.

A total of 124 mobile SS-21 launching platforms will be deployed in the "GDR"; more of these missiles can be fired in sequence than is the case with Frog-7 missiles. Despite its size the SS-21 can be quickly transported together with the accompanying vehicles (electronic guidance vehicles and extra missiles) by cargo aircraft from distant parts of the Soviet Union to the Central European front.

MITTERRAND RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES

NC151754 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 15 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand discussed the Lebanese crisis today at a meeting here that marked his first official encounter with any leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Section, was one of a three-man Arab League delegation that had an hour-long talk with Mr Mitterrand. The other delegates were Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and the United Arab Emirates minister of state for foreign affairs Rashid 'Abdallah.

The delegation's mission is to lobby the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council -- France, Britain, China, the Soviet Union and the United States -- for action over Lebanon.

Presidential Spokesman Michel Vauzelle told reporters after the meeting that it should not be regarded as a "special gesture" by France with respect to the PLO. Nor did it imply any change in French policy over the Middle East. [passage indistinct] crisis could be solved only through recognition of the Palestinians' national rights and PLO participation in peace efforts.

He called for immediate withdrawal of the "occupation forces" from Lebanon, a withdrawal, he said, that "can only be the first stage in the perspective of a just and lasting solution." "If the Palestinians had land and a [words indistinct] he added, "they would not have gone into Lebanon."

Mr Qaddumi confined himself to saying that "the dialogue is continuing" with France and [words indistinct] has assent with what Mr Ibrahimi had just said.

Before meeting Mr Mitterrand, the delegation had a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson [words indistinct] statement was issued afterward.

CHEYSSON TOASTS VISITING NICARAGUAN LEADER 12 JUL

AB151342 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1050 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Toast by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson on the occasion of the official visit to France by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on 12 July]

[Text] I would like to express to you the honor of the French Government in receiving you and your companions. I insist, if you permit me, on using your title of commander of the revolution. For many people in this part of the world your revolution, the Sandinist revolution, has been great news, a revelation. It must be admitted that we did not know, we did not understand all that your people had suffered during the last century. We could not imagine the degree of oppression by one family over an entire nation and the sufferings of the people.

Therefore, before anything, Mr Commander, would like to express the respect that we have for those who have so struggled, those who have liberated your people, and those who have given new hope in this revolution.

I would like to tell you that, for many of us, Nicaragua is now synonymous with a certain image of liberation, freedom and progress. But that is only the brilliant, charming side: We also expect a lot from your people, your government and your revolution. We expect an assertion of the freedom of man, his capacity for self-expression. We expect you to set an example for the countries of the isthmus, for Central American countries which have suffered too, and continue to suffer and which should be able to liberate themselves.

This Central America which we Frenchmen know very little of seems to us to have the right to express itself as a region, as a part of the world where the peoples, despite their differences, despite their past conflicts, would find the means to work together and free themselves from all foreign influence.

I have said it several times to our companion, my friend Miguel d'Escoto [Nicaraguan foreign minister]: We would like to see the countries of Central America come together one day and tell Europe to take up its responsibilities toward some 20 million inhabitants there.

I know that you think this view of things is too idealistic, too far from the real problems which, unfortunately, often divide neighbors and thus enable some big powers to move in. But allow me to say, Commander, that viewed from such a far place -- from France -- the Sandinist revolution remains an example, a moment in the history of this part of the world, but also to us, an expression of freedom.

In this regard, you have some rights over us, and to this end, too, allow me to tell you what we expect of Nicaragua and its neighboring countries: a demonstration of independence and the capacity of expression.

CHEYSSON ON FRENCH REACTION TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

AB151240 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1025 GMT 15 Jul 82

["Comments" by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson on the Iran-Iraq conflict after discussions with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in Paris on 14 July]

[Text] ...Let us wait first to know the exact news. We know that there has been an attack. Is it a limited military operation or is it a deliberate Iranian desire to penetrate the Arab world and introduce its revolution there? You would understand that any judgment on such an issue is of great importance. For the moment we know that there is a military operation which is facing strong resistance -- my visitors have confirmed it to me. Let us wait for what follows.

What we did before, and what we will continue to do -- and this does not depend on developments in the military field -- is to say that Iraq is an old country, an old Arab nation, representing an authentic cultural entity which forms part of the stability of that region. Therefore, a threat to this culture, this entity and this sense of nationhood would certainly be a threat to the stability of the region, and its repercussions would be felt farther, especially in countries which have suddenly become very rich and in countries whose cultural structures are relatively new. This is what has been worrying us for weeks and months. There has been a continuity in French policy toward Iraq which is very remarkable because the policy of which I was talking had been outlined long before the present government. And this is one of the points where the continuity between the former majority and the present majority is perfect.

That is all I have to tell you now, but for the moment what have we done? We have shown our support to Iraq as an Arab nation which has a right to its identity. We have supported Iraq at the United Nations, and the fact that a debate on this issue took place at the Security Council in the last few days, ending the day before yesterday with an excellent resolution clearly outlining the issues of the problem, is mainly due to France, which is quite normal. We will continue to do so. As for the present events, let us wait to be able to measure their scope before we talk about it again.

NEARLY 370 VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE RESCUED

NC152125 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 15 Jul 82

[By Michelle Majorelle]

[Excerpt] Paris, July 15 (AFP) -- Cooperation between a French humanitarian organisation and the French Navy saved nearly 370 Vietnamese "boat people" in the Gulf of Siam during a two-week operation that ended on July 1, it was announced here today.

Involved in the rescue were the cargo ship Le Goelo, chartered by the Paris-based "Medecins du Monde" (Doctors of the World), and the French Navy corvette Balny, which doubled as a weapon against the Thai pirates who prey on the "boat people."

Despite storms and rain, Le Goelo picked up 212 Vietnamese and the Balny 150. The refugees were mainly from Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) and Long (?Xuyen).

It was the second operation of its kind. In the earlier operation, carried out between May 16 and June 7, a total of 181 Vietnamese were rescued.

FOUR BOMBS EXPLODE ON CORSICA NIGHT OF 15 JUL

NC160837 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 16 July 82

[Text] (?Bastia), Corsica, July 15 (AFP) -- Four bombs exploded on this French Mediterranean island during the night, arousing speculation they could be part of an autonomist campaign against tourism.

Two went off at a hotel and a causing in northwest Corsica, and other explosive devices blew up at restaurants in and around the capital Ajaccio, causing heavy damage but no casualties.

The German-owned hotel is at Ile Rousse on the west coast, and the newly built casino at nearby Calvi. Yesterday a charge of plastic explosive badly damaged an empty Swedish tourist coach near Ajaccio.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the explosions. In recent years the pro-independence Corsican National Liberation Front has been responsible for several bombings.

LE MONDE PONDERS VALUE OF FRENCH-SOVIET SUMMIT

PM151507 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Mitterrand and the 'Symbolic' Nature of East-West Summits"]

[Text] Mr Mitterrand's visit to Hungary will not only have made it possible to "revive," to use the president's own word, relations with the Eastern bloc country currently best disposed toward an open-door policy but also the one where France's cultural influence leaves the most to be desired. It will at the same time have made it possible to profitably define the outlines of the "French-style Ostpolitik" that Messrs Mitterrand and Cheysson have gradually been setting out over the past year, though not always successfully, in the face of the opposition's criticisms: Should the French head of state meet with Mr Brezhnev in person or not, and if so, why?

The explanation of this point provided in Budapest is interesting. Mr Mitterrand is stating the obvious when he says that with or without the summit the French-Soviet dialogue "exists." In our day there are a thousand ways of conveying one's intentions and deliberations, and among state leaderships everyone is in contact with everyone else. Personal meetings serve other purposes, which very often depend on images and domestic politics and often conflict with the former: The disappointments that followed the Versailles summit have recently reminded us that summits, especially spectacular ones, rather exacerbate misunderstandings.

The "symbolic" factor of summits applies all the more to the USSR since Mr Brezhnev; in his old age; is more a symbol of the Soviet Politburo's and state's grandeur than a personal decisionmaker. Furthermore, and above all, the Kremlin leaders have never made any mystery of the prestige that they draw, in terms of legitimacy and 'respectability," from such meetings. It mattered little to Mr Brezhnev, when he received Mr Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw a few months after sending his troops to Afghanistan, that he was allowing himself to be lectured by the French head of state: the essential point was that the meeting took place and East-West relations seemed to be resuming their normal course.

Furthermore, and contrary to what the criticisms of Messrs Giscard d'Estaing, Couve de Murville and -- to a lesser extent -- Chirac suggest, to meet with Brezhnev is not necessarily a sign of "greatness," and the setting of a pilgrimage to Moscow at the head of one's priorities is not a sign of success, either. There is a precedent -- that of Mr Nixon, who, before visiting the USSR in spring 1972, visited Romania, Yugoslavia and China, three Eastern countries with difficulties with the Kremlin: His meeting with Mr Brezhnev was nevertheless fruitful, because it saw the signing of the first SALT agreement and the start of a major period of Soviet-U.S. detente.

It will be noted on passing that the president of the republic no longer makes his agreement to a French-Soviet summit dependent on a specific change in Afghanistan or in Poland (as suggested by some of Mr Cheysson's remarks). Though he refuses to create a deadlock over these issues, he reserves the right to decide when the interests of peace will justify a "direct exchange of views." Be that as it may, he will be appreciated all the more as an interlocutor by the Kremlin if he manages to keep it waiting for him.

SPADOLINI DELIVERS REPORT ON SPYING, TERRORISM

AU151936 Rome ANSA in English 1927 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 15 -- Subversive activity by both left and right-wing organizations and the threats posed by industrial, economic, political and military spying on Italian territory were the subjects of a report read here to parliament by Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

The report presented yesterday, figured as one of a series of by-yearly presentations on Italy's secret service activities and covered the period November 22, 1981 to May 22, 1982.

"Terrorism in Italy is both politically and socially isolated," Spadolini told the parliamentary gathering, "but that does not mean that its days are numbered".

Emphasizing the "high grade of efficiency" demonstrated by Italy's secret service and law enforcement agencies, which last January liberated American NATO General James Lee Dozier from his Red Brigades kidnappers in Italy's north-east city of Padova, the premier maintained that the "terrorist emergency" had been confronted.

He also said that the confrontation had taken place within the legal confines of the constitution and "without arbitrary procedures which would have been counter-productive".

Right-wing or neo-fascist terrorism was described by Spadolini as a phenomenon of "certain surroundings".

The phenomenon is "wrenched from the social fabric" Spadolini said, "inspired by a primitive ideology and without any internal dialectic".

Spadolini also claimed that few right-wing terrorists were still at large.

The premier's report then expended to the intense and threatening spy activity aimed at military, economic and political objectives, and called its actions directed against the structure of the Atlantic alliance "insidious".

It also underscored the existence of an intense industrial activity to acquire information and facts of a technological and industrial character.

Reiterating his government's commitment to provide the secret services with all the instruments necessary for their activity, Spadolini concluded his report by maintaining that those activities must be covered by absolute secrecy "even if this appears at first sight to limit parliamentary watch-dog activity".

PSI LEADER URGES GREATER NATIONAL ROLE IN LEBANON

AU152019 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, 15 Jul -- Italy's Socialist Party chairman urged a fuller participation by Italy to contribute to a peaceful resolution of the present Lebanese crisis in a speech before the party's leadership committee here today.

Bettino Craxi, who heads the party which together with the relative Christian Democrats, are the pillars of the present government coalition expressed a "very great concern" for the development in Lebanon, occupied by an Israeli invasion force since June 6 and in the Mid-East region as a whole.

"Italy must accentuate its political and diplomatic pressure", Craxi said "and show itself willing to contribute to the success of the mediation now under way".

He added that "all possible efforts need to be explored to stop the bloody conflict from reaching its ultimate tragic end.

"The situation in Beirut" he added, "must be cleared up to impede a final imminent battle".

The socialist leader also underlined the extreme danger of the war between Iran and Iraq.

"The idea that seems to be emerging from a kind of bipartisan Islamic area that the war should point toward Jerusalem once it passes through Baghdad is an idea dangerous enough to alarm all those who take international peace to hear," Craxi said.

NO ISRAELI REQUEST TO SUPPLY PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

AU160914 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Tel Aviv, July 16 -- A spokesman from Israel's Foreign Affairs Ministry indicated to ANSA here that the Tel Aviv government has not taken any steps toward requesting Italian participation in the proposed multinational contingent to oversee an eventual Palestinian and Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

"In any case" spokesman (Yossi Amihoud) said here on Thursday, "it is not Israel which is operating for the formation of the force".

MINISTER COMMENTS ON IMPROVED TRADE DEFICIT

PM151305 Rome AVANTI in Italian 10 Jul 82 p 14

[Excerpt] "The trade deficit for May of 1,911 billion lire confirms the figures for the first quarter of the year: There is an overall negative balance of 8.8 trillion lire over 5 months, which is considerably less than in the same period last year." This was announced by Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria, commenting on the balance of trade figures released by the Central Statistics Institute.

"The decrease in the negative balance," Capria added, "is the result of an exceptional increase in exports (over 35 percent) whose strong points are in the so-called 'made in Italy' sectors: textiles -- clothing in fact still makes a valuable contribution with a figure of over 4.7 trillion lire in the black for the 5 months -- but also the engineering sector, in which innovative and technologically advanced products play their part, and which is achieving a similar good result."

The minister warned, however, that the improvement hitherto achieved will probably be unable to continue for long, even in the months ahead. "We are drawing a comparison," he said, "with the worst period of 1981, and only if our exports show a real increase on the standard already achieved over the past 6 months will there be further improvements."

RED BRIGADES GROUP CLAIMS NAPLES SLAYING

AU160900 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) Naples, July 16 -- The assassination of the head of the Naples "Squadra Mobile" police force here yesterday was claimed by the "Guerilla Party" of the Red Brigades in a telephone call last night to Naples daily "IL MATTINO".

According to investigators, the call has not excluded the possibility that the killing instead came in response to recent arrest by the Naples police force of some major figures in the local organized crime underworld. 57 year-old Antonio Ammaturo was gunned down together with his driver, policeman Pasquale Paola Thursday afternoon in a central zone of the city. The policemen were attacked by two assailants armed with machineguns and pistols, who then fled in an automobile later found abandoned in another part of the city.

The car in which the assailants fled was followed from some distance by plain-clothes police agents through the small winding streets of the Forcella district, who then lost them in the city traffic. The policemen managed to get a few shots off however and blood marks found on the seat of the car abandoned by the assailants may mean that at least one of them was wounded.

In a telephone call at eight p.m. to the Naples newspaper, a female voice without any dialect inflection referred to the victim as the "executioner Ammaturo" and closed with the slogan "organize and diffuse the liberation of the proletariat prisoner", announcing that a communique would follow.

In the last few months, Ammaturo, head of the special anti-crime division of the police force known as the "Squadra Mobile", had been dedicating particular attention to the murder of Roman criminologist Aldo Semerari, whose decapitated body was found on April first near Naples.

The police chief, who in the last few months had been credited with infiltrating the Neopolitan Camorra (or local Mafia-type operators) [words indistinct], was shot down in the "Forcella" district of Naples, the area controlled by Naples' smugglers groups.

This morning a boss of the so-called "new family" Camorra group, Luigi Giuliano, was arrested in the district. His group is reportedly fighting a bloody gang war for control of local rackets with "new [word indistinct] group controlled (?by) Jan Raffaele [words indistinct]. Two days ago police also arrested "new family" leader Pupetta Maresca, who had approximately 250,000 dollars on her person at the time of her arrest, is accused of the murder of Semerari. [as received]

Investigators are not excluding the idea that subversive elements could have worked in league with organized crime to eliminate one of the more important police figures in the city. They point out that Ammaturo's name was recently found among a list of future "victims" of the Red Brigades in a cove discovered in a town in the Campana region, where Naples is located.

DANIEL ORTEGA DISCUSSES MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

PA152245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1825 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, 15 Jul (EFE) — Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today asked Spain to mediate between his country and the United States. Ortega made the request during a meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

Daniel Ortega, who is in Madrid on a private visit on his way home from an official trip to France, also briefed Calvo-Sotelo on the situation existing in Nicaragua.

The coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta met yesterday with Spanish King Juan Carlos I. to whom he noted the need for countries like Spain to participate more actively in the search for a political solution for Nicaragua.

Ortega told EFE that the regional situation, Nicaragua's particular problems and that country's position with regard to the United States were discussed during the meeting with the king.

The Nicaraguan politician is also scheduled to meet today with Elena Flores, official in charge of international relations of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the main opposition party.

Ortega, who made a prior visit to Madrid on Tuesday night, yesterday interrupted his private visit to the Spanish capital to attend activities organized in Paris to mark 14 July, France's national holiday. He returned to Madrid today.

Meets With Socialists

PA152250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, 15 Jul (AFP) — Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), said in Madrid today after meeting with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, that "a peace plan for Central America and the Caribbean is necessary."

The Spanish Socialist leader said that during the meeting they "exchanged views on the Central American situation as a whole and the dangers of the internationalization of a war."

He also said that the PSOE "supports the revolution, because any foreign (?interference) in a situation that has emerged from the people's will is (?condemnable)."

Daniel Ortega, who has been visiting Spain for the past 2 days, said that "Nicaragua wants a more active policy from the governments which are friends of Nicaragua and the United States, and I say friends of the United States because in this way they can help that country be reasonable."

Requests Further Aid

PA160010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2208 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Madrid, 15 Jul (EFE) — Diplomatic sources told EFE today that Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's Government junta, today asked Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, head of the Spanish Government, for economic aid from Spain.

Ortega, who is in Spain on a private visit on his way home from an official visit to France, met today with Calvo-Sotelo and with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party (PSOE), the main opposition party. Gonzalez is also vice president of Socialist International, to which the FSLN, Ortega's party, belongs.

According to the same sources, Daniel Ortega outlined for Calvo-Sotelo the economic efforts being made by Nicaragua to bring the country out of problems that have been aggravated by recent catastrophes.

The sources added that the Nicaraguan leader mentioned the aid received from Spain some months ago: $15 million. He said that although the amount has not been completely exhausted, Nicaragua would be pleased if the Spanish Government could increase it.

During the meeting, Ortega explained the two objectives of his European tour: to obtain economic aid and to inform friendly governments about the focus of tension in Central America

Meanwhile, in an interview published today by the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, Ortega says that Central America is "on the doorsteps of a war" and that "Honduras is helping those who want to invade Nicaragua from within its territory."

After referring to the latest attacks against Nicaragua carried out by former Somozist guardsmen "from Honduran territory," attacks which according to Ortega left "51 dead and more than 20 injured," the Nicaraguan coordinator said: "They are forcing us to support the Honduran guerrillas."

Daniel Ortega, who had an audience with King Juan Carlos of Spain yesterday, will leave for Nicaragua tomorrow.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT COLOMBIA 6 AUG

LD152346 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo will travel to Bogota on 6 August to attend the swearing-in ceremony of new Colombian President Belisario Betancourt.

BRITISH ASPECTS OF GIBRALTAR DISPUTE VIEWED

FM150949 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Jul 82 pp 3-4

[Text] British threats to the Spanish Government over the blockade on Gibraltar seem to have been confirmed, at least indirectly. According to our Bonn correspondent Valentin Popescu, German Christian Democratic Deputy Alois Mertes -- foreign policy chief of the CDU's Parliamentary Group -- has confirmed to LA VANGUARDIA that during talks with British officials in London early this week his interlocutors said that the Gibraltar problem could be exacerbated if Spain maintains its blockade. These "complications" would take the form of British opposition to the assigning of NATO military posts to Spanish officers, the prevention of entry into the Gibraltar Straits of Spanish Navy ships and last, a British veto on Spain's entry into the Common Market.

It should be added that on Mertes' return from London the British Government denied the military and NATO aspect of these measures. In this connection, our permanent correspondent in the British capital, Joseph Bosch, informs us that a British Foreign Office spokesman gave assurances in statements to LA VANGUARDIA that "Britain does not want to exert any pressure on Spain, has no new initiatives for achieving a rapid opening of the border and still wants Spain to join the EEC." However, the same official added that "the government considers it inconceivable that the border will remain closed once Spain joins the EEC."

Though this is the official British position, it is quite certain that there are more conservative deputies that want the government to take reprisals against our country. Both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords angry and indignant voices are being raised, calling for a veto on Spain's entry into the EEC and reconsideration of Spanish-British relations as NATO partners. In this latter connection the Foreign Office official consulted by LA VANGUARDIA said that "the existence of a border makes things more complicated than they ought to be, but NATO is not the place for exerting this kind of pressure."

Last, and as a necessary counterweight to the statements from Bonn and London, LA VANGUARDIA's Madrid staff has managed to contact Inocencio Arias, director general of the Diplomatic Information Office, who told us that the Spanish Foreign Ministry has no news, either official or unofficial, of the possible British veto, either within the context of the Atlantic pact or with regard to Spain's entry into the EEC. As for the Gibraltar "blockade," Mr Arias explained to us that this term could not be used and that one should speak rather in terms of the strict application of the Treaty of Utrecht, in which no communications between Gibraltar and the rest of the peninsula were envisaged.

As for the other aspect of the matter, the director general proved evidently skeptical about the implementation of the British veto on our entry into the EEC, though he recalled that British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym did comment, in connection with the postponement of the talks on Gibraltar, that it seems inconceivable that the barrier would remain once Spain joined the Common Market. In conclusion, then, the Spanish diplomates consulted by our newspaper expressed their incredulity regarding the genuineness of the alleged British threats.

EL PAIS REJECTS U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN LEBANON

PM151141 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Marines to Lebanon"]

[Text] Reagan's dispatch of a thousand troops on a peace mission to Lebanon is a dangerous move. The marines have the sad reputation worldwide, gained in several pages of history, that their proven bravery and high technical standard of combat have often served to repress people's causes, to subdue national majorities and to establish forms of neocolonial dependence. As for the term "pacification," it no longer even disguises these operations in the terminology acquired and lost at other times. It should be remembered that the vast destructive operation being conducted by the Israeli Army in Lebanon, involving the loss of tens of thousands of human lives, has been called "Peace for Galilee."

Perhaps the series of warnings from the Soviet Union is not so important in advising against this mission as the risk of involving the United States in a serious international situation. "The USSR will define its entire foreign policy in relation to this action," Brezhnev says in a message to Reagan. This new definition is barely of interest to the White House, because if it is attending the Geneva negotiations and preparing for high-level talks with the USSR, it is doing so more to satisfy its European allies and to avoid losing face vis-a-vis the pacifists. Reagan is convinced that the USSR now lacks any capacity for political or military response short of starting a total war, which is something it does not seem in the least determined to do. On the other hand, nobody can know how the Arabs might react or how the situation might evolve locally, that is in the huge area of the Arab and Muslim world. For one thing, it seems that the resistance in west Beirut has to some extent checked the plans prepared by Israel, which expected its immediate evacuation in the face of the force of Israel's advance and destructive capacity. The military action was conceived so as to result in an imposed political solution, which has not yet happened.

To introduce a thousand marines into this situation with the aim of separating the belligerent parties, following Washington's declared position in favor of one of them, is to complicate the situation and to place the United States in a hornet's nest, when it has within its reach other solutions acceptable to it that do not involve any direct military commitment.

Congress' reluctance to accept Reagan's measure is based mainly on these considerations. The specter of Vietnam is still frightening. Some senators regard it as a war operation and therefore one requiring Congress' approval (a measure introduced precisely to prevent the President from repeating actions similar to those of Vietnam). It is not only the fear of the United States' losing its public image by backing Begin in a brutal solution to a secondary problem; it is also the risk of becoming involved in another distant war, impossible to win or lose. Reagan seems willing to override these opinions and to consider the Senate's approval unnecessary. His decision has some precedents in its favour, which are undoubtedly prompting him to take a risk in the operation. His previous hardline actions, in whatever fields they have occurred, have brought him major successes. But they seem insufficient to counterbalance his domestic failures -- particularly in the economic field. The danger facing him is that somebody in Congress and within his own party could start suspecting that the President is going too far.

NONALIGNED MEETING ON PALESTINE OPENS 15 JULY

NC151932 [Editorial Report] Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek at 1455 GMT on 15 July broadcast a live relay of the opening session of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau conference on the Palestinian issue from the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia. The announcer stated that the conference will hold three sessions per day, in the morning, afternoon and evening.

The meeting was convened by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who spoke in Spanish.

At 1530 GMT Malmierca called on UN General Assembly President Ismat Kittani to address the session. Kittani, speaking in English, thanked the Nonaligned Movement and the Government of Cyprus for inviting him to the conference. He reviewed the UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue of last April and June, stressing that despite such efforts, violence is continuing and the crisis has become more severe. Concluding, he called for strong efforts to end the crisis and for a solution to the tragedy in conformity with the UN resolutions.

('Abd al-Latif Abu Hijlah) then addressed the conference on behalf of Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who was unable to arrive in time for the opening session. According to the announcer, he is expected to arrive in Cyprus either on the night of 15 July or on the morning of 16 July. ('Abd al-Latif Abu Hijlah) then read in English a message to the conference from Yasir 'Arafat.

Malmierca then called on Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou to address the conference. Kiprianou, speaking in English at 1522 GMT underlined the leading role of Cyprus in the Nonaligned Movement since Makarios was one of the protagonists in its establishment and stressed its devotion to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their moment of trial, comparing the Palestinian and Cypriot tragedies since both peoples are suffering under foreign aggression.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca then proposed Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis as president of the conference, and the delegates present elected him by acclamation.

Following his election as president of the conference, Rolandhis, speaking in English, addressed the conference. He stressed Cyprus' suitability as the venue for the conference, particularly because Cyprus has also suffered a foreign aggression, invasion and occupation.

Referring to the tragedy of the Palestinian people in their search for a national homeland, Rolandhis dealt with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut, which he described as the epilogue to the Palestinian drama. He concluded by stressing that military might will never win over the struggle of peoples for their rights and called for measures to ensure the triumph of the Palestinian people.

At 1548 GMT Rolandhis called on the representatives of the four geographic regions to address the conference. Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Abdul Carder Shahul Hamed spoke in English on behalf of Asia; Grenada Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman spoke in English on behalf of Latin America and the Caribbean; Benin Foreign Minister Tiamiou Adjibabe spoke in French on behalf of Africa; and Yugoslav Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ignac Golob spoke in English on behalf of the Yugoslav foreign minister on behalf of Europe. They expressed their gratitude to the Cypriot Government and people for hosting the conference and reaffirmed the Nonaligned Movement's principles and solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Golob, the Yugoslav representative, stressed Makarios' important role as one of the founding personalities of the Nonaligned Movement and the fact that Cyprus continues to firmly support the nonaligned principles. He concluded by saying that the delegates have come to Nicosia to join in a united voice of condemnation of yet another Israeli act of aggression and violation of the rights of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, stressing that no force can ever subdue a people who are fighting for their homes and for freedom.

Rolandhis then called upon Neville Gallimore, Jamaican minister of state for foreign affairs, who proposed the endorsement of the preceding statements by acclamation. His proposal was passed unanimously.

Conference president Rolandhis then announced the receipt of messages from UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, President of the UN Security Council Sinclair and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Upon translation, he said, these messages will be distributed among the delegates.

Rolandhis then proposed the adoption of a message from the conference to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat:

"The nonaligned countries view with profound indignation the aggression of Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, in utter violation of the most fundamental principles of international law and blatant contempt for the decisions adopted by the United Nations and the movement of the nonaligned countries. Admiring the courage, tenacity and heroism of your resistance against this latest manifestation of the continued Zionist aggression, the nonaligned countries express their support for your just struggle in defense of the freedom of your people, their right to self-determination, their right to return to their homes, their right to return to their homeland, their right to independence and sovereignty and to the establishment of their own national, independent state in Palestine. At this critical moment and as proof of solidarity with the Palestinian people and its leadership, the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau decided to convene in Nicosia, Cyprus, an extraordinary ministerial meeting on the question of Palestine in order to express its firm adherence to the principles of justice and equality, flagrantly violated in the Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors, and to consider ways and means providing for continuing practical and effective support to the Palestinian people and the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, and to broaden the support for its just cause in the world. The nonaligned countries wish to express through you to the Palestine Liberation Organization their firm conviction that your just cause shall prevail and that the Palestinian people will soon realize their inalienable rights." The reading of the message was followed by lengthy applause and was then adopted by acclamation.

Rohandhis then announced the conclusion of the opening session and announced that the next meeting will be held at 1930 GMT. The meeting adjourned at 1632 GMT.

Kiprianou Addresses Conference

NC151634 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1525 GMT 15 Jul 82

["Text" of 15 July statement by President Kiprianou at the opening session in Nicosia of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement on the Palestinian question — live]

[Text] I wish to welcome to Cyprus all the participants to this extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned, which was urgently convened to deal with Palestine and the most dangerous as well as tragic situation created as a result of the Israeli aggression and invasion.

I would like to assure you that on our part we shall do whatever we can to contribute toward the success of this vital meeting of the nonaligned.

Cyprus is proud to have been chosen as the venue for this important meeting. This fact, if I may say so, is an eloquent proof of the recognition of the role of Cyprus in international affairs and in particular within the context of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as of the consistent policy pursued by the Government of Cyprus in upholding the role and the principles of nonalignment aiming at universal freedom, justice and peace.

Cyprus is a very small country, itself a victim of aggression and injustice. It, however, never ceased, even throughout these very difficult years, to play its constructive role in international affairs, in particular as a member of the Nonaligned Movement. We are proud to belong to the Nonaligned Movement. Since its inception, when a group of great leaders, Tito, An-Nasir, Nehru and our Archbishop Makarios, laid down the foundations, this great movement has been playing a very important role in world affairs.

We have always believed in the need for concerted action on the part of the nonaligned, so as to make its role as effective as possible. And, most definitely, the reason for the holding of this present meeting requires concerted and urgent action. We take this opportunity to salute the heroic Palestinians in Lebanon who have found themselves, as a result of the Israeli aggression, in an extremely difficult situation and yet they struggle for their rights and their freedom. We have no hesitation to state once again that a solution to the Middle East problem is impossible and unjust without the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up their own independent state. We recognize the PLO and its leadership as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and we welcome their participation in this meeting. But all these are not enough. The situation calls for immediate action for the sake of the rights of the Palestinian people and in order to save thousands of lives who are being threatened in west Beirut. The task of this meeting is both political and humanitarian, and it is in this spirit that I call upon this meeting to act. There is no time to lose. The nonaligned and the world in general cannot allow a victory of violence and aggression at the expense of human lives and of the rights of a people struggling for so many years for their independence and freedom.

The secretary general of the United Nations, a few days ago, speaking of the role of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, indicated that they require revision in the light of the invasion of Lebanon and Cyprus. We fully agree with him. But, until this is done, or indeed any other ways and means are found and decided upon to meet such situations, it is absolutely necessary to proceed with taking the necessary steps to put an end to the tragedy of the Palestinian people and to put an end to the Israeli aggression.

What will the future of humanity and of the generations to come be if aggression is to be allowed to bear fruit or if the results of the aggression were to be legalized? When we were all hoping that, as a result of the last world war, the use of force would be excluded, we are now witnessing exactly the opposite, which is a dangerous prospect for the future of mankind. The international community has a responsibility to act in time by correcting situations which are created as a result of the use of force in violation of the charter and the resolutions of the United Nations, and take all necessary measures to prevent the creation of new such abominable situations.

I could have cited and dealt with many examples, including the example of my own country. I could have referred to the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, the occupation of a substantial part of its territory by Turkish troops, the hundreds of thousands of refugees, the missing persons, the enclaved, all those elements, which compose the Cyprus drama, which has been going on for the last 8 years. But it is agreed that this meeting is solely for the purpose of dealing with Palestine and the situation in Lebanon as a result of the Israeli aggression. It would not, therefore, be proper not to concentrate all our efforts to this situation without meaning that other situations should not be dealt with as a matter of urgency by the nonaligned.

I hope and trust that this meeting will be a success and that it will prove to be historic. As far as Cyprus is concerned, I pledge that we shall do whatever we can to contribute constructively to the collective efforts of the nonaligned. The unity of the nonaligned is at stake and we must preserve that unity if the nonaligned are going to play the important role in the world it is expected of them in all situations. We are ready to participate in any initiative that this meeting may decide, fully conscious of our responsibilities and in conformity with the principles of freedom and justice to which we are dedicated. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

'Arafat Message Read

NC152015 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1455 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Message from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat read at the Nicosia conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau by ('Abd al-Talif Abu Hijlah) on behalf of Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in English -- live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] and which prevents the movement of individuals, of transport of vital goods, including international aid. Meanwhile, the Zionist and U.S. media are launching a bitter psychological war in which lies are transmitted worldwide in an attempt to obscure the reality. The invading authorities are, at the same time, preventing journalists and newsmen from entering the occupied regions.

To coincide with the aggression, the Israeli invaders are also launching savage attacks against our people in occupied territories, admitting that they fire at demonstrators who take to the streets in protest against the invasion and war of liquidation.

The occupation authorities have also shut down educational institutions and issued orders dissolving municipal councils, paving the way for another campaign to disperse our people outside occupied Palestine and in implementation of the civil administration scheme.

All this is taking place before the eyes of the whole world. The Israeli state has rejected all Security Council and UN resolutions calling for an immediate cease-fire and a complete and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon. The United States has, moreover, used its power of veto to disrupt the international consensus, whose objective is to put a hold to this invasion and ensure the withdrawal of the invader.

What has happened and what is still taking place represents a tragedy in terms of international relations and for the future of relations between nations since the aggressors become more aggressive and more arrogant, taking advantage of the protection and encouragement of the U.S. administration and exploiting the lack of unity in the stand of the peace and freedom-loving states, particularly the lack of effective action by the member states of the Nonaligned Movement.

This issue requires effective action, not only in order to save an organization which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, i.e. the PLO, and not only to defend the independence and sovereignty of a member state, i.e. Lebanon, but also to defend the future of the Nonaligned Movement and its principles as well as the independence and sovereignty of all its member states and in order that the law of the jungle might not prevail.

Brothers and Comrades, if this aggression is allowed to pass without response it will represent a dangerous precedent which will do away with all existing constraints and regulatory measures. It was hoped that the hand of aggression could be stopped and that the strong would be prevented from violating the sovereignty and freedom of the less strong. You can well imagine the terrifying future of a world which lacks a collective will as well as the norms and values for the consolidation of which the peoples have paid a high price.

The aggressors and those who encourage them only understand the language of force, the language of bombs and explosives. We expect you to take forceful measures to confront these crimes. There are many practical dimensions for exercizing your condemnation of this invasion and putting pressure on the United States, which encourages it.

I do not wish to define or give examples of these practical measures, but I am confident that the nonaligned states, their noble stand and their agreement among themselves will enable them to take whatever measures they can toward supporting the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and in order to punish the aggressors and put pressure on their supporters.

This is the only measure which will be effective today. I thank you, salute you and assure you that we are firm in our commitment to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, in defense of our independence and freedom and of all that is free and honest in the region.

Revolution until victory, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution. [applause]

GOVERNMENT AFFIRMS COOPERATION WITH GREECE

NC151115 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] In reply to a question as to whether the president of the republic agrees with the doctrine Cyprus decides and Greece supports, given the fact that the doctrine had been criticized by Papandreou before he became prime minister, the government spokesman said that relations between Cyprus and Greece are not governed by doctrines but are characterized by close and sincere cooperation. The Greek Government never disputed the right of the independent Cypriot state's government to make decisions concerning the handling of the Cyprus problem. However, efforts continue for more effective promotion of our national cause and, within the framework of this close and sincere cooperation, to make the decisions jointly, as was done during the recent visit to Athens by the president of the republic and as mentioned in the official communique issued at the time.

At the same time, as is well known, the spokesman added, it has been decided to continue consultations for further joint promotion of the national cause. What I want to reiterate, the spokesman said, is that it does not concern a doctrine but the fact that the Greek prime minister, Papandreou, has made the Cyprus problem an issue of priority in his policy while the Greek Government's alignment is strong and dynamic, which the Cyprus Government has hailed from the outset.

O KIRIKAS BEGINS SERIES ON CYPRUS DOSSIER

NC151550 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 13 Jul 82 p 5

[First in a series of an unspecified number of articles by Andros Pavlidhis: "A Startling Document of the Treason -- The Cyprus Dossier"]

[Excerpt] Before the "court of the peoples":

Mr Chairman of the court, Judges, Members of the jury:

Before you today opens the presentation of a startling case -- the case of the Cyprus tragedy.

On 15 July 1974 there was a military coup against the legal president of the Republic of Cyprus and his legal government. In the presentation of this case, we will prove the entire plot for the dissolution of the Republic of Cyprus, a plot that we dare describe as international, because, apart from Cyprus, many Western nations played a leading role in its preparation, both in the planning stage and in its execution. For reasons beyond our control, the guilty high foreign personalities are unfortunately not included in the list of guilty persons before you. During the presentation of this case, however, we will attempt to present as many facts as is practical for us to present, and we will also place the burden of responsibility on the guilty high foreign personalities and moral accomplices.

As a sequel to the 15 July 1974 coup, we had the Turkish invasion of 20 July 1974, which was the second stage in this very same plot. The results of the coup and the invasion, which were so destructive to Cyprus, are well known to all, but during the presentation of this case we will once again present them because it must become absolutely clear that, to the degree that these results are so great and destructive the higher becomes the degree of responsibility of the guilty parties and, consequently, the greater must be the penalty you will be asked to impose.

Accused today before this court stand Cypriot and Greek protagonists and accomplices in the great drama which the Cypriot people lived and continue to live through. The aim of the prosecution is not to convict and send these people to prison -- this, in any case, would in no way help the people of Cyprus -- but it is our aim to place proof before your court, supporting this proof by presenting documents, written evidence, photographs and other proof in order to establish, I repeat, that there was truly a plot and that there are parties responsible for the tragedy of Cyprus. At a time when we hear and have seriously supported theories about the alleged "spontaneous radicalism of the rightwing," we wish to unfold before you this case in order to prove that the treasonous coup of 15 July 1974 was neither "spontaneous" nor "radical." We will prove that it was a coldly planned crime of vast dimensions, a crime against the legal president, Makarios, against the legal government, against democracy, against the state, against the Cyprus people as a whole and against Cyprus. This abominable crime of vast dimensions, judges and gentlemen of the jury, was planned continuously over many years. It existed as a permanent threat against Cyprus for many years until July 1974, when it was put into operation by unhesitating men, by criminals of the first order. We will prove that a crime was committed and that the criminals do exist. This is dictated by truth, this is dictated by history and this is what we will acomplish.

Naturally, we admit there are very many difficulties in this case, which truly is so very complicated and so very important. We wish, judges and gentlemen of the jury, to announce at the outset that we in no way consider the coup of 15 July 1974 as a misdemeanor "of the moment." We wish to make it absolutely clear from the start that by saying the "tragedy of Cyprus," we refer not only to the dramatic and startling developments of the summer of 1974. By saying the "tragedy of Cyprus," we refer to the entire intrigue which led to the developments of July 1974.

When, however, did this course start?

Gentlemen: It is well known that Cyprus always maintained good relations with Greece. After the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus and specifically from 1960, the government of Archbishop Makarios established close state relations with the government in Athens. Cooperation between the Governments of Cyprus and Greece was continuous and uninterrupted. From time to time there certainly were different viewpoints and even disagreements. The various governments in Athens, however, were, as a rule, frank with the government in Nicosia and vice versa. Things started getting difficult for Cyprus, and they would become dramatic and tragic in the end, in April 1967, when the tanks started rolling in Greece and authority was taken over in a coup by the colonels, who aspired to become "national saviors." The Greek junta soon forgot that Cyprus was an independent and sovereign state, a member of the United Nations, and it started behaving toward Cyprus as if it were a province or none of Greece. The junta's insistence on achieving a solution and a settlement of the Cyprus issue both contrary to the interests of the people of Cyprus and against the people's will polluted relations between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus. The operations of the Greek junta in Cyprus -- underground, criminal and illegal -- continued with ever increasing intensity and culminated in the coup of 15 July 1974. The honorable defense counsel should not start feeling uncomfortable from this moment because they will be given the opportunity, during the presentation of the case, to scrutinize and study various documents which will prove our allegations. Consequently, they have all the time at their disposal to feel uncomfortable later....

Consequently, judges and gentlemen of the jury, in presenting today before your court the case of the Cyprus tragedy, we will not limit ourselves to the developments of the summer of 1974 exclusively, but we will come to them by starting with April 1967. The Cyprus tragedy reached its climax in July 1974, but it started in April 1967 with the taking over of authority in Greece by the military junta. It is at that time that the coordinated efforts for the takeover of Cyprus started. There are even indications that the reason for which Washington put the colonels into motion and enforced dictatorship in Greece was the need to solve the Cyprus issue in a manner which suited U.S. and NATO interests in this area of the world.

We know that in the presentation of this case before your court the defense will go even further back in time in an effort to charge Makarios himself as well as his government with responsibility. In an effort to avoid giving the impression that we are avoiding the issue, we will ask the leave of your esteemed court to permit us to be the first to go back in time.

As a result, judges and gentlemen of the jury, since today we have undertaken the responsibility of presenting and opening to this court the dossier of the Cyprus tragedy, we have considered, as the prosecution, placing this case before the judgment of history in the following order:

1. In order to support our case and because references will be made to the past — which necessitates bearing in mind preceding developments — we will start with the date-milestone, the date of establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, with as much brevity as possible, to present developments from 1960 to April 1967.

2. We will then establish the charges, presenting developments as well as the necessary proofs of the Cyprus tragedy, stressing the following:

A. The coup in Greece;
B. The role of the Greek Army in Cyprus after 1967;
C. The Kofinou crisis and the withdrawal of the Greek Army;
D. The National Front;
E. The Makarios-Papadhopoulos rift;
F. The attempt on Markarios' life;
G. The "Ermis" [Hermes] coup plans;
H. The arrival of Grivas and the creation of EOKA B;
I. The operations of EOKA B and its relation organizations;
J. The relations of EOKA B and Greek [Army] officers;
K. The "Apollon" coup plans;
L. The second attempt on Makarios' life;
M. The total reliance of EOKA B upon the junta after Grivas.

3. After dealing with these developments, we will be permitted to deal specifically with the coup of July 1976.

4. We will then present the developments of the Turkish invasion.

5. In conclusion, we will deal with the postcoup period and with the case of the murder of U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies.

This, honorable judges and gentlemen of the jury, is the course which the prosecuting authority intends to pursue in this case, which the court is asked to start hearing today. As you will establish, we will be presenting a great amount of documented evidence and secret documents, which will be presented here for the first time. We are certain that we will be able to prove our charges and to prove the truth.

Thank you.

NEW FINANCE, HOUSING MINISTERS ASSUME POSTS

TA151033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu and Housing and Reconstruction Minister Ahmet Samsunlu have assumed their posts. State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin, who is abroad, will assume his post upon his return.

Ahmet Samsunlu took over his duties from former Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Serif Tuten. In a speech at the ceremony, Samsunlu said he owes Tuten thanks for his contributions to the law on social housing and for his services during his term. Samsunlu said that he would work for the development of infrastructure services in Turkey and for the speedy implementation of housing plans in the cities. He added that he would closely follow the stipulations of the law on social housing.

Serif Tuten said that Samsunlu's experience and background in social housing would facilitate the solution of the problem and that this was a great gain for the country. Tuten wished Samsunlu success.

New Minister on Economy

TA151514 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Jul (AA) — The new state minister in charge of economic affairs, Sermet Refik Pasin, currently in Geneva, told ANATOLIA during a telephone conversation: "The Turkish economy will orient itself to the better and to the more beautiful. I have been away from my country for years, but I have followed the developments as closely as possible. This is a matter for teamwork. I will be able to make a more comprehensive statement after meeting with the other officials."

Pasin, who had worked as first secretary and undersecretary at Turkey's Washington embassy and Turkish delegation to NATO, has been in Geneva working as deputy director general of the Turkish delegation to GATT. He is a graduate of George Washington University's school of economics.

The new reconstruction and housing minister, Ahmet Samsunlu, is a Consultative Assembly member from Corum Province. Born in 1937, Samsunlu is an engineer educated at the Hannover University. Before becoming a Consultative Assembly member, he was heading the Aegean University's Urban Infrastructure Institute.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received today new Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu.

In a separate development, Undersecretary of the State Planning Organization Aksit Cokturk denied reports that the had resigned. "At this moment I am on duty, I have not resigned," he said.

Nine ministers have been changed up till now since the Ulusu government came to power on 21 September 1980. The first minister to resign was Culture Minister Cihat Baban, 14 December 1981. On 22 December 1981, Industry Minister Sahap Kocatopcu, Energy Minister Serbulent Bingol, Health Minister Necmi Ayanoglu and Customs and Monopolies Minister Recai Baturalp resigned, and were replaced by respectively, Mehmet Turgut, Fahir Ilker, Kaya Kilicturgay and Ali Boser. Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur, who resigned on 2 March 1982, was replaced by Consultative Assembly member Mustafa Ayean.

VOTCP Notes Resignations

TA160741 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Turgut Ozal, the state minister in charge of economic affairs and the architect of the 24 January [1980] economic measures as well as Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and Housing and Reconstruction Minister Serif Tuten have resigned from the government. They resigned on Wednesday, 14 July. The military junta accepted the resignation of the three ministers and the same day appointed Sermet Refik Pasin, Turkey's permanent representative at NATO for a long time, to the post of state minister and deputy prime minister vacated by Ozal. Adnan Basar Kafaoglu, an adviser to head of state Kenan Evren, has been appointed the new finance minister. Ahmet Samsunlu, a member of the Consultative Assembly from Corum is the new housing and reconstruction minister.

It has been witnessed that the resignations have come following the results of an investigation among the public carried out by the martial law commands in the wake of the announced bankruptcy of the Kastelli brokerage firm as well as several others according to which it was asserted that the [24 January] economic measures were causing difficulties which were creating discontent among the people.

FRG LABOR MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

TA151530 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Jul (AA) -- A Federal German delegation headed by Labour Ministry Undersecretary (Rudolf Dressler) arrived in Ankara Thursday for talks with Turkish officials on the problems of Turkish migrant workers. The delegation, welcomed at the airport by Turkish Foreign Minister's Director General in Charge of Consular, Legal and Social Affairs Tunc Gunduz, will also visit Istanbul before leaving the country on 18 July.

CUMHURIYET APPRAISES TURKISH-GREEK TALKS

NC151102 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 12 Jul 82 p 1, 11

[Text] Ankara (CUMHURIYET news desk) -- It has been reported that the talks, begun some time ago with the aim of improving relations between Turkey and Greece, will be resumed in the next few days.

It has been learned that the aim of the talks between Turkish Ambassador to Athens Fahir Alacam and the Greek Foreign Ministry officials is to prepare the ground for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries and to exchange views on the conditions for the talks.

Reports reaching Ankara say that while these talks are continuing, the Greek side has not yet adopted an open attitude toward the subject of resuming "negotiations" for the purpose of resolving the issues between the two countries. It is reported that there is the tendency in Greece to leave this decision to the meeting of the foreign ministers. Ankara has so far refrained from making a disclosure about the contents of the negotiations. One of the points that attracts attention in the attitudes of the Turkish and Greek sides is that, while Athens talks of the "declaration of a moratorium," Ankara does not use the word "moratorium" and sees the talks as taking place within the framework of an effort to improve bilateral relations.

While Ankara has maintained silence right from the beginning of the talks, in the latest statement issued this week, Athens maintains that no dispute of any kind has arisen, thus trying to create an optimistic atmosphere. Nevertheless, it is impossible to evaluate this situation as marking the beginning of a dialogue between Turkey and Greece.

ISRAEL CAPTURES TURKISH TERRORISTS IN LEBANON

NC151050 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 9

[Ozkan Altintas report]

[Text] It has been learned that Teslim Tore, one of the Turkish terrorists captured in one of the PLO training camps in southern Lebanon during the blockade of Beirut, collaborated with the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) in the planning and taking part in the killing of three of our diplomats.

Teslim Tore, whose name appeared in messages issued by ASALA after the assassination of Danis Tunaligil, Ismail Erez, and Oktay Cerit, is reported to have acted since 12 March as the administrator of the camp in the heart of the PLO area.

Among the Turkish terrorists who were captured by Israel and interrogated in a kibbutz in the vicinity of Jerusalem were Abdullah Ocalan and his wife, Kesire Ocalan. It has also been stated that Edip Eranil, who is believed to be the man who hijacked a Turkish airliner to Bulgaria, is also in the hands of the Israelis. He is the one who planned the murder of Gun Sazak and a member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Leftists in Ankara.

The following are the names of Turkish terrorists who were captured in the camps bombed by Israel and who are still believed to be in the hands of the Israelis:

1. Oner Alpsar: One of the leaders of the Socialist Youth Union and a member of the Turkish Communist Party. His code name: Cem. He is a student in the mechanical engineering department of the Middle East Technical University.

2. Cahit Atak: A student of the Ankara State Architecture and Engineering Academy and a cell secretary of the Turkish Communist Party-Union. He directed several bloody militant actions, particularly in Ankara.

3. Hasan Sukru Dal: A member of the Turkish People's Liberation Party. He was tried on 21 April 1980 in Istanbul. The prosecutor demanded the death sentence for him but he escaped from the Sagmalcilar Prison in a bus along with 23 others. It is said that he named his child "Eylemci" (Militant).

4. Kemal Kalayci: He is one of the leaders of the Turkish Communist Party-Union organization. He directed various militant actions, particularly in our southeastern provinces.

5. Yasar Kupeli: A member of the Turkish Communist Party-Union organization and one of the founders of the illegal Socialist Youth Union (Sosyalist Genclik Birligi). He is known by the code name "Selim." He is a student at Hacettepe University.

6. Ayse Kupeli Parildar: Yasar Kupeli's wife, an active militant of the same organization. She was responsible for the Turkish Communist Party cell. She is a student at Hacettepe University.

7. Engin Erkiner: He is one of the 23 persons who had escaped in a bus from the Bayazit Prison. He was responsible for the Istanbul region of the Turkish Communist Party-Union. Ibrahim Yalcin took charge following his escape. He was taken to Adana so that he might cross into Palestine.

8. Teslim Tore: He first went to the PLO camps after 12 March.

When the Turkish People's Liberation Army split in two, he assumed the leadership of "Emegin Birligi" (the Unity of Labor) group. In April 1980, he set up the Turkish Communist Labor Party as a Leninist party. He took part in the plot against Gendarme Commander Kemalettin Eken on 5 May 1972. In Palestine, he was the leader of the 64th camp. He is known to have planned acts of militancy against Turkey in various countries. He took part in the activities of such organizations as the People's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian People's Armed Struggle Front, and the Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command. He was finally awarded the rank of colonel. Tore was responsible for meeting terrorists in Damascus who were running away from Turkey and for settling them in various camps. He also played a part in the assassination of three of our diplomats. He published a message in the PLO organ NIDAL ASH-SHA'B newspaper explaining why our diplomats were murdered. This message was published jointly with ASALA.

9. Pasa Guven: He was responsible for the Revolutionary Leftist organization overseas. He was president of the former Istanbul Higher Education Association. He was one of the three members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Leftist organization. He was sent to Germany to be responsible for overseas activities. Meanwhile he directed the heroin smuggling activities on behalf of his organization.

10. (?Omirac Ural): He was one of the leaders of the Turkish People's Liberation Party. He was active in the Turkish Teachers' Association in Antakya. He established links with the PLO by assisting two Palestinians to escape from the Sagmalcilar Prison in January 1979. They were accused of being involved in militant acts against EL AL at Yesilkoy Airport in 1972.

11. Abdullah Ocalan: He is known as the leader of the APO group. This Kurdish leader, who aimed at setting up a Marxist-Leninist Kurdish state in southern and southeastern Anatolia, was responsible for planning many bloody actions.

12. Kesire Ocalan: She is Abdullah Ocalan's wife. This ruthless female militant is known to have taken part in many bloody militant acts using a Kalashnikov.

13. Okkes Unlubayir: He went to the PLO camps twice with the APO group.

14. Ibrahim Seven: He is a militant in the APO group.

15. Mehmet Karasungur: He is responsibile for the APO group in southern Anatolia.

16. Mehmet Ali Ayan: He was responsible for the Revolutionary Leftist organization in Central Anatolia.

17. Edip Eranil: He was a member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Leftist organization in Ankara. He is known to have taken part in the assassination of Gun Sazak, a Nationalist Action Party deputy.

18. Gengiz Gul: Responsible for the Revolutionary Leftist Organization in the Ankara region.

19. Yasar Aslan: Revolutionary Leftist Organization militant.

20. Necdet Karakas: "The Revolutionary Way" [Dev-Yol] organization militant. In a martial law trial involving his organization, it was revealed that various accused members of his organization had escaped to the PLO. In the meantime, it has been confirmed that Hyseyin Gokdemir, one of the militants of the Corum incidents, lost his life in the Israeli attacks.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRANDT ANNOUNCES SI MEDIATION IN LEBANON

AU151055 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Copenhagen -- The Socialist International (SI) wants to launch a mediation effort in the Lebanon conflict. This was stated by SI President and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt Tuesday night in Copenhagen, where the SI held an informal meeting to discuss the Lebanon crisis. To this end a delegation headed by Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares is to go to the Middle East in the near future. In a six-point declaration the SI calls for, among other things, compliance with the cease-fire in Beirut and opposes the city's military occupation.

After the consultations Brandt took a stance on the results. From the six SI demands he called attention to the demands for respecting the cease-fire by all sides, and for solving the Palestinian problem by political and nonmilitary means. Moreover, the SI called for Lebanon's independence (without foreign armed forces) and opposed Beirut's military occupation. It affirmed that Israel's legitimate security interests must also be taken into consideration, and unanimously condemned terrorism and the use of military force as a means to solve political problems.

The next informal SI summit meeting is to be held in Vienna in September.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

FRG WANTS TO LOWER CONTRIBUTION TO EEC BUDGET

PM151405 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The Hague, 10 July -- The FRG cannot continue to pay its relatively high financial contribution to the EEC. Federal Chancellor Schmidt made it clear that a ceiling must be fixed for the West German contribution to the EEC budget during his 2-day visit with Netherlands Prime Minister van Agt.

On the subject of the gas pipeline from Siberia, for which the Soviet Union has signed contracts with various West European countries, including West Germany, much to the Reagan administration's displeasure, Schmidt said at a press conference yesterday: "We will adhere to these agreements, as France and Britain are doing. It is possible that this has caused some irritation in the United States and that the U.S. reaction is causing further irritation in Europe, but we must overcome this problem by talking. There is no reason why Europe should sacrifice its interests. On the contrary, the European nations must make their influence felt in unity within the framework of the EEC in order to protect their interests."

EEC'S THORN VIEWS U.S. - W. EUROPE RELATIONS

LD160814 Hamburg DPA in German 0709 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jul (DPA) -- The relationship between the United States and the EEC, in the view of EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn, has rarely been as strained as it is now. Thorn said Friday on Deutschlandfunk Radio that what worries the Europeans above all is the "isolationism" of the Americans. yet no effort must be spared to restore the old relationship of trust.

In Thorn's view this applies both to the American tightening of the embargo toward Moscow and to the levying of special import duties by the Americans on European steel supplies. The EEC politician stressed in speaking of this that, in his opinion, the European standpoint will prevail. The American stance on the steel issue arose above all from a slump in the United States, as the level of European imports has remained relatively stable at five percent of American steel consumption.

EEC RELEASES LOAN FOR TURKISH ENERGY RESEARCH

TA152034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] A share of $8.5 million of the EEC special coordination fund for Turkey has been released. Turkish radio and television correspondent Nusret Ozbir reports from Brussels that the rest of the special fund, worth $80 million, will be released in coming periods. The $8.5 million share of the special fund was released by the EEC Commission after the necessary projects for this loan were already signed. It has been announced that this loan will be used by the Mining Research Institute [MTA] for energy production research.

FINLAND

USSR GENERAL ARRIVES, MEETS WITH SAUKKONEN

PM151243 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Gen V.I. Varennikov arrived in Helsinki by train Monday. Later in the day he met Defense Minister Juhani Saukkonen and armed forces chief Gen Lauri Sutela. He also inspected a guard of honor and laid a wreath on the grave of [former] President J.K. Paasikivi.

Varennikov will also visit the air force division in Rovaniemi and will follow a combat demonstration arranged by Kainuun Prikaati in Kajana. During the week Army Gen Varennikov will also visit the Helsinki Naval Base a (?Obbnas). He will also follow the activities of the gunboat Karjala at sea.

Varennikov will also visit Oulu and the Warstila Shipyards in Turku. Finnish General Staff Chief Lt-Gen Ermei Kanninen is his host during the visit.

GREECE

DAILY CITES COMPLICATIONS IN 'MORATORIUM' TALKS

NC151457 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Complications have been noted in the contacts for the settlement of the "moratorium." This will probably delay the implementation of the informal agreement. Specifically, Ankara has shown that it is withdrawing from the initial framework of discussion and it has not accepted certain changes in the agreement with regard to the submission of flight plans [over the Aegean].

The day before yesterday, at the meeting between Kapsis and Alacam, the Turkish ambassador clearly stated to the Greek deputy minister that his country cannot accept the Greek side's proposal regarding specific changes on the fundamental issue of flight plans. According to Mr Alacam some other solution should be found for the whole issue that would be acceptable to both sides, to be discussed in the forthcoming meetings between the Turkish ambassador and Mr Kapsis. The Turkish ambassador's effort to divert the "moratorium" talks toward a more substantive exchange of views was very clear.

However, with the veering that the "moratorium" issue sustained the day before yesterday, a new round of Kapsis-Alacam talks should be expected in order that both sides may arrive — if they ever do — at a joint acceptable formulation.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT: DECISION NEEDED ON CRUISE MISSILES

FM151513 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague — According to Netherlands Prime Minister van Agt there must be a decision "in the very near future" about the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands. He said this yesterday at a press conference which he gave together with West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the end of the latter's 2-day official visit to the Netherlands. "We cannot go on postponing a decision," Van Agt said.

With this statement Van Agt toughened earlier statements he had made at the beginning of this week during his visit to Egypt. There the prime minister said that a decision cannot be put off indefinitely. Van Agt proposed that clear agreements on the question must be reached during the cabinet formation negotiations following the 8 September election.

The nuclear arms question was one of the topics discussed by Van Agt and Schmidt in The Hague. Asked for his opinion of a possible failure to reach agreement on a decision on Netherlands deployment of cruise missiles, Schmidt said that he had no reason to criticize Van Agt. The federal chancellor again stressed that since the NATO decision was for deployment in five countries West Germany considers the participation of the other countries necessary. "We must not allow ourselves to become isolated," Schmidt said.

The West German Government head said that if worse comes to worst, deployment must begin if the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva have not produced any results by the end of next year. The Soviet Union knows that NATO is prepared to begin deployment and must not be left in any doubt about this, Schmidt said. The Soviets must not be allowed to gain the impression that we accept the threat posted by the SS-20s, he added.

Schmidt also had meetings yesterday with the permanent First and Second Chamber Foreign Affairs Committees. According to various Chamber members, during this closed meeting Schmidt was even clearer in his opinion of the Netherlands Government's position with regard to the deployment of cruise missiles. Those countries which do not take part in deployment will have little influence on the arms limitation talks. He doubted whether the Soviets would be prepared to agree in Geneva to the zero option, because it would mean that SS-20 missiles which have already been deployed would have to be scrapped.

NORWAY

SEARCH BEGUN FOR 'SUBMARINE' IN TYSFJORD

FM160913 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 13 Jul 82 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Excerpt] Bodo — On Monday [12 July] morning a helicopter and a frigate were put into action in a search in Tysfjord after reports of something resembling a submarine in the area around Hulloy close to Kjopsvik.

The search, which was initiated at 1000 hours, had produced no results by the afternoon, but will be continued for the time being, the acting chief of the Navy Operations Center at the North Norwegian Defense Command, Capt Jacob Borresen, told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

The object was reported by two people -- a civilian from Kjopsvik itself who saw it from a height of 700-800 meters, and one of the passengers on the ferry between Kjopsvik and Drag.

PORTUGAL

CGTP OFFICIAL ADDRESSES WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

LD152334 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Thousands of demonstrators convened by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers [CGTP] today gathered in front of the Assembly of the Republic to demand the dissolution of parliament, the dismissal of the government and the holding of general elections.

Addressing the demonstrators, CGTP Secretariat member Joaquim Calhau said that living standards have now reached their lowest point since April 1974. He also said that the workers do not understand why the dismissal of the government should be postponed on the pretext that the revision of the constitution must be completed. The constitution is not to blame for the crisis, he said, adding that it is precisely because the constitution is not implemented that the country is in a state of crisis.

Joaquim Calhau said that the Democratic Alliance government is leading the country down a blind alley toward a situation with unforeseeable consequences. He stressed that Portugal's foreign debt is now over 50 percent of 1 year's GNP.

He blamed the Democratic Alliance for the brutal worsening of unemployment, the slowdown in production and rapidly rising prices. He also said that the government's economic policy is nothing but a series of measures to serve the interests of the big bosses.

Joaquim Calhau demanded the speedy publication of the results of the inquiry into the 1 May incidents in Oporto [demonstrations in which two people were killed by riot police], recalled the two general strikes already staged by the CGTP and repudiated the government's plans to revise labor legislation.

He further said that with its present composition the Assembly of the Republic not only cannot resolve the problems of the crisis but indeed has proved incapable of revising the constitution in such a way as to safeguard democracy.

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MINISTRY, OTHERS DENY SECRET USSR AGREEMENT

LD161318 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing has issued a formal denial. The report that a secret agreement on credits was concluded between France and the USSR is fantastic and irresponsible, circles around the former president of the republic are saying. For Jean-Francois Deniau, former minister of foreign trade, this report by a high-ranking American official is not serious. Our allies have always been informed of the rates of export credits, Jean-Francois Deniau states.

The External Relations Ministry also denies the existence of such an agreement and finds it distressing that such incorrect accusations can be spread.

NICARAGUAN PAPER INTERVIEWS MITTERRAND

PA182303 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jul 82 p 12

[BARRICADA "exclusive interview" with President Francois Mitterrand; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President, an economic and technical cooperation agreement will be signed at the coming official visit to France by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta. What particular importance does your government give to Commander Ortega's visit and the signing of this agreement between the two countries?

Answer: Daniel Ortega's visit is the natural continuation of longstanding relations chacterized by frankness and mutual respect. It was time for a direct political dialogue, at the highest level, between the representatives of our peoples.

This visit, then, is well timed. I realize that Nicaragua is going through difficult moments, and this is precisely when friends are important. Friends should discuss everything, face to face and openly.

In my opinion, the interest that guided him toward the unique Sandinist project, toward his people's courageous struggle against all forms of oppression, goes back to the very beginning of the Nicaraguan revolution. He was the first secretary of the Socialist Party, and as part of the opposition he was president of the international committee for the defense of the Sandinist revolution. The circumstances have changed, but men have not changed. I am the same man. The Sandinist revolution must also remain faithful to its principles; at least this is my wish, and I am sure that the Sandinist leaders have the same hope.

Question: Your government has demonstrated with actions that its policy toward Nicaragua and Central America is independent and contrary to U.S. policies in the region. What are the principles that govern this policy, and what is your evaluation of its effectiveness?

Answer: Independent. That is the best word to describe our policy. We do not care about the contradiction by itself. Our independence could lead us to serious differences on this or that problem with one or another superpower; with the Soviet Union regarding Afghanistan and Poland, or with the United States of America — although we are allies — regarding the situation in Central America, for example.

But that is not the important factor. What is important is to conduct our policy following strict and clear principles, which should be the same for all. Among these principles, I will first mention the defense of human rights and the peoples' rights from those with the most power, regardless of who they are.

This is why we have the same foreign policy for the Middle East, Central America, Europe, or any other region. We might resort to geographical or historical reasons to justify some of our incidental positions -- I am thinking about the Malvinas conflict, when our Latin American friends did not always understand our position -- but when freedom, the most essential thing, is at stake, we are and will be intransigent.

Question: Your government has not only sponsored, together with Mexico, the French-Mexican declaration on El Salvador, it has also had an active role in supporting President Lopez Portillo's proposals for negotiations in relation to Central America and the Caribbean. However, at this time, there are no prospects of finding an acceptable political solution for the Salvadoran conflict, and the pressures and hostilities of the United States against Nicaragua have increased. Do you visualize peace in this region, and what would be the role or new initiatives that France could adopt to prevent a major confrontation in this area?

Answer: The French-Mexican declaration regarding El Salvador was signed almost a year ago. Its only goal was to raise the fact that the political problems of a country or region must be discussed among the political forces in that country or region, and that social injustice will not be solved with bombs, military offensives, and slaughters. What has been taking place over there since last year tragically confirms that our evaluation was correct. A few days ago I met with Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, to review the situation with him.

We are always willing to participate in any initiative that could advance the time for negotiations, both regarding El Salvador and the region as a whole. However, it is not our intention, if course, to replace the parties involved in the conflict. This would be against our mission, which is to help each country so that they can decide their own destiny.

Question: Some observers have said that the recent armed conflict between the UK and Argentina for sovereignty over the Malvinas could have affected relations between Europe and Latin America, in view of the EEC's support for the UK. In the particular case of Central America and Nicaragua, how are relations between the EC and our region? Could Commander Ortega's visit to France improve these relations, taking into consideration that this is the first Latin American leader to visit Europe since hostilities ended in the Malvinas?

Answer: The Malvinas war was an unfortunate situation, but it belongs to the past in the relations between Europe and Latin America. Each continent has its own spirit of solidarity, your continent as well as mine.

On this issue, the French position was governed by respect for an elementary rule, the violation of which opens the way for unlimited chaos: the refusal to support resolution of a territorial dispute by force. However, as regards the nature of this dispute, the problem of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, you know that France has no prejudices. As soon as peace was restored we, along with the FRG, were the first to ask the EEC to speedily suspend the economic sanctions against Argentina.

In the future as in the past we will continue to act within the EEC to see that the Central American countries, particularly Nicaragua, receive all the economic and financial cooperation to which they have a right.

Question: During the Cancun meeting in October 1981 expectations were raised that the U.S. position would be shifted somewhat in favor of the great majority of countries that urgently demand a new international economic order. However, time has demonstrated the opposite, and the negotiations remain stagnant. Since then, there has been further aggravation of the international economic crisis and of its devastating effects on the underdeveloped countries. At the same time, the danger of war and of worldwide confrontation has increased. Does your government plan to promote any new initiative to advance global negotiations? Are you optimistic about humankind's near future?

Answer: We are all tired of a certain rhetoric about the new international economic order. It is necessary to go from words to actions. France does not forget that. Moreover, it never stops reminding its industrialized partners, the so-called countries of the North, of their responsibilities.

I personally took the initiative at the Versailles summit last month to obtain specific commitments regarding the launching of global negotiations within the United Nations.

We have received satisfaction on that point, and I can even say that it is one of the few aspects of that conference that gave cause for satisfaction.

We will make sure -- and you can be sure of this -- that in this case as in others the commitments made in common are respected.

SHULTZ SUGGESTS NEW U.S. MIDEAST APPROACH

PM161423 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "American Alteration of Course?"]

[Excerpt] Is the American position on the Near East changing? Comments are already being made on statements by Mr Shultz, U.S. secretary of state designate, on Tuesday, 13 July, according to which it is a matter of "urgency" to resolve "the Palestinians' legitimate problems" and "achieve a settlement which would satisfy all their demands." Some people attach scarce importance to this -- did Mr Carter not come out in support of a Palestinian "homeland"? And has Mr Shultz not reaffirmed a constant American stance -- the PLO will be recognized as the "voice" of the Palestinians only if it foregoes guerrilla warfare and itself recognizes Israel's right to exist?

Nonetheless, Mr Cheysson detected on Tuesday night an "evolution" in Washington. Mr Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese left, deems the statement made by the future head of the American diplomatic service "interesting and positive," even though he fears that its aims is to draw the Palestinians into the scorned Camp David process. As for Israel, it does not conceal its alarm and fears that Mr Shultz may invoke Camp David only to go even farther.

It must be admitted, however, that Mr Shultz, successor designate of a pro-Israel secretary of state, who is known for his business ties with Arabs, could not say more in front of senators on whom his confirmation during a preelection period depends.

His statements can be appraised only if you gauge the distance already covered and the distance which remains to be covered. The Security Council's 1967 Resolution 242, which the international community considers to be a basis for seeking a solution, ignores the Palestinian problem; it merely recognizes a "refugee problem."

RENEWAL OF APPEAL FOR IRAN-IRAQ CEASE-FIRE

AU160940 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 16 -- The Italian Government intends to renew its appeal for a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and to favor a negotiated solution along the lines of the declarations made by the European Economic Community (EEC) in this context in May, sources close to the Foreign Ministry revealed here.

Italy also intends to urge both nations to conform to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 479 and 514.

The entrance of Iranian troops in Iraqi territory is seen by the Italian Government as a new and serious development capable of bringing more destruction and suffering and accentuating security risks in the region.

The Foreign Ministry reportedly underlined that just as Italy deplored Iraq's violation of the Iranian frontier, it now expressed much regret for these dramatic events involving two nations with which Italy maintains friendly relations of close collaboration.

In a moment in which, the ministry said, the entire area is profoundly unsettled, with serious risks for world peace, all conflicting nations should be aware that it is illusory to seek the realization of their own objectives through military means in the belief that the crisis can remain isolated.

Meanwhile, the Italian ambassadors in Baghdad and Kuwait have informed the ministry that Italian citizens resident in the area near the Iraqi city of Basra have not suffered any consequences in the development of hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

The embassies are maintaining constant contact with the Italian community there.

It was also reported that the fighting has so far been confined to the eastern side of the Shatt-al-'Arab waterway and is not therefore threatening the area in which Italian technicians continue to work undisturbed.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ETHIOPIA

AU172010 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Addis Ababa, July 17 -- Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Roberto Palleschi arrived here today at the start of a seven-day visit to Ethiopia during which he is expected to review areas of development cooperation with Ethiopian authorities.

Palleschi, the first senior Western official to visit Ethiopia this year, heads a delegation that will tour Italian-assisted projects in various provinces.

He was greeted by the deputy secretary-general of Ethiopia's development and planning authority, Taye Gulilat, and Rome's ambassador here, Oliviero Rossi.

Palleschi's trip is seen as a step in a long process of strengthening bilateral cooperation between Rome and Addis Ababa. Ethiopian Finance Minister Teferra Wolde Semayat journeyed to Rome in 1978 to bag a 15 million-dollar credit from the Italian authorities.

REPORT ON DO AMARAL'S 16 JULY TV ADDRESS

LD170920 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] "The first change arising from the abolition of the Council of the Revolution consists of the definitive abolition of the body that exercised political and military tutelage over the regime. The second change established the universally accepted principle of the subordination of the armed forces to the legitimate political powers. Both have the profound significance of finally enshrining the arrival of complete democracy in Portugal after 50 years of dictatorship and 8 years of transition in a supervised democracy."

After this introduction Prof Freitas do Amaral spoke in some detail about the legislative initiatives to be presented by the government to the Assembly of the republic, with particular reference to the constitutional tribunal and the law on national defense. He disclosed, for example, that the government has already drafted the bill on the creation of the constitutional tribunal and has already acquired the premises where it will sit. He also said that the government is in the process of resolving the administrative problems arising from the disappearance of the Council of the Revolution.

With regard to the law on national defense, Prof Freitas do Amaral began by giving the government's definition of the concept of national defense. At one stage, on the question of the specific mission of the Portuguese Armed Forces, he stressed:

"The government has full confidence in the Portuguese Armed Forces' loyalty to the democratic institutions and in their devotion to legality. But the government deems it inadvisable to provide anyone with legal pretexts that might one day be invoked to justify appeals for the intervention -- or support -- of the military in the resolution of internal political problems by means strange to democracy and to the Constitution. "A second point of the utmost importance is that of the subordination of the armed forces to the civil power and the terms on which such subordination should be based. Our Constitution -- and it is as well that it should be pointed out -- has since 1976 stipulated that the armed forces are subordinated to the organs of sovereignty, as stated in Article 274, Paragraph 3. But the question arises of the definition of the organs of sovereignty. It has already been stated, and I make a point of reiterating it now, that the government is neither in favor of the presidentialization, nor of the parliamentarization or the governmentalization of the armed forces. Our view with regard to the armed forces is that the president of the republic should have the functions that befit a head of state, the Assembly of the republic should have the powers that one would expect of a parliament, and the government should exercise the jurisdiction that goes with the role of the executive."

Freitas do Amaral went on to refer to the government's views on the internal life of the armed forces, with particular reference to the role of the Supreme Council of National Defense, particularly with regard to the promotion of senior officers:

"The legitimate and necessary subordination of the armed forces to the democratic civil power chosen by the people does not preclude the suitable recognition of a high degree of internal autonomy for the military institution.

"The armed forces are part of the state; they obey the organs of sovereignty; they participate in the implementation of national defense policy and carry out tasks alloted to them by the authorities so empowered. But none of this entails or justifies the interference of political or partisan criteria in the internal life of the armed forces. As stated in the Constitution, they are at the service of the Portuguese people and are strictly nonpartisan."

Throughout his televised address the deputy prime minister and minister of defense stressed the government's desire to engage in dialogue both with the president of the republic and the military, mainly through the chiefs of staff and the chief of the General Staff with regard to the latter. Toward the end of his address he also spoke of the need for medium-term planning for the future of the armed forces in order to reequip them gradually, bearing in mind that military expenditure must be carefully pondered in view of the country's present economic crisis.

NORWAY

NAVY STUDYING FUTURE OF SUBMARINE FLEET

PM161103 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jul 82 p 4

[Knut Falchenburg report: "Refurbishment of Older Submarines To Be Investigated"]

[Excerpt] The Norwegian Navy was instructed last week to assess whether the life of the aging Norwegian submarine fleet can be lengthened. If modernization of the old Kobben class submarines turns out to be possible, it could lead to the postponement of the planned purchase of new submarines, the armed forces' largest purchase since the F-16 aircraft. On Wednesday [14 July] a further exploratory meeting will be held in Bonn, AFTENPOSTEN has been informed.

Negotiations for the major submarine deal with West Germany were completed in November 1980. However, the contract was never signed, and since the negotiations events have pointed only in one direction -- the implementation of the contract has become increasingly uncertain. Even though a number of details have been resolved since then, the eventual outcome still seems as uncertain today is it did a year ago. The original idea behind the agreement was that Norway would order a new submarine fleet from German shipyards and in return the West German Navy would make use of advanced Norwegian direction-finding equipment when modernizing its own 206-class submarines. Since then German budget problems, together with a few other reservations, have led to a situation in which the Germans are unwilling to use Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk direction-finding equipment in the modernization of their 206-class submarines. They have chosen a simpler and cheaper solution. To make amends the Germans have put forward the idea of using the the Norwegian equipment instead in a new generation of submarines, the 200X, which they plan to build nearer the end of the century. For Norway the question is whether the German authorities are in a position to give a guarantee of what Norwegian equipment will be needed in a construction program so far in the future.

While the talks with the Germans have continued to drag on, budget problems have begun to build up in Norway too. A current problem is how many submarines Norway can afford. When the Kobben class was built in the sixties the navy took delivery of 15 vessels. One has already been taken out of service. When the defense commission presented its recommendations it mentioned 10 submarines, and in more recent studies the navy has been offered the realistic hope of receiving eight new boats when the fleet is replaced. The war in the Falkland Islands has shown how important submarines are in an area where the threat from the air against surface ships is great.

Sources in the Defense Ministry admit the new fleet must have a certain minimum size; if the number of vessels is too small each individual submarine will be disproportionately expensive. And from the military viewpoint Norway must have a certain minimum number for the submarines to make a real deterrent contribution. For even if the new submarines will be able to carry twice the present torpedo load, the Norwegian coast is long and submarines slow.

The Defense Ministry's interim solution in a difficult economic situation is the decision to investiage possible modernization of the Kobben fleet at a cost of 50-60 million kroner per boat. Then in a transitional phase these boats would be used side by side with the new ones. The construction of new submarines would then be able to take place over a number of years stretching into the nineties, depending on the country's economic situation.

At present this is all at the idea stage. According to information given to AFTENPOSTEN the navy supply command will present its interim report on the technical aspects of the proposal by the middle of August. One of the questions to be answered is whether the submarines' hulls will able to withstand the pressure during further years of service.

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE APPROVES MESSAGE TO SARKIS

NC161941 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The extraordinary ministerial conference, which is dealing with the situation created by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and particularly with the Palestinian question, continues for the second day today in Nicosia. Today there were two closed meetings of the full session of ministers, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Along with this, the political committee, which has been delegated to prepare the final joint communique, continued its meetings.

The conference today approved a message to Lebanese President Sarkis. The message stresses that the nonaligned countries condemn the Israeli aggression against the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Lebanon. The message also expresses the solidarity of the nonaligned countries with the government and the people of Lebanon in their struggle to repulse the Israeli aggression and to achieve the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from their country. Concluding, the message expresses deep sympathy for the victims of the Israeli aggression.

Message to Al-Asad

NC171740 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau today approved a message to Syrian President Al-Asad. The message stresses that the nonaligned countries view with great indignation and wholeheartedly condemn the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The nonaligned countries, the message adds, express solidarity with the government and the people of Lebanon and deep sympathy for the victims of the Israeli aggression.

Khaddam on Palestinians

JN170358 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stated in Nicosia today that Syria cannot in any way accept the Palestinian strugglers, because this would mean the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution and question. In a statement to Cyprus Television broadcast tonight, Khaddam said that Syria has clearly defined its position on this subject and stressed that it is the right of the Palestinians to remain where they are and to continue the struggle to regain their legitimate national rights.

Khaddam added that forcing the Palestinians to live in any Arab country is considered a third unbearable exodus and that Syria believes that the Palestians should be given freedom of action in all the Arab countries, including Lebanon.

Asked what he expected of the Nicosia [nonaligned] conference, Khaddam said that the conference must adopt urgent measures, not just statements in support of the Arabs. Khaddam stressed: We need actions to impose sanctions on and boycott Israel in the political, economic and military fields to put pressure on all countries supporting Israel, headed by the United States, and force them to halt aid to Israel.

Iraqi Delegate's Address

JN161928 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Ahmad Husayn, minister of youth and head of the Iraqi delegation to the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau being held in Nicosia, has called on the nonaligned states to take effective, practical measures and to draw up a program and definite basis on which to confront the treacherous Zionist aggression against Lebanon. In a speech at the conference today, Ahmad Husayn said that the Zionist invasion of Lebanon is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement and the Palestinian cause and bringing the Arab nation and the struggle of the Palestinian people under imperialist pressures with the aim of controlling them.

The Iraqi delegate reviewed the Zionist entity's expansionist schemes of aggression such as the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the current plans aimed at wiping the Palestinians out of existence. Ahmad Husayn referred to the connections between the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq which are being carried out at the same time. He said that the Zionist entity, in cooperation with the Iranian regime, aims at weakening Iraq and engaging it so that it cannot take part in confronting the Zionist aggression. He stressed that the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the war reaffirms the nature of the premeditated designs drawn up between the Iranian regime and the Zionist entity against Iraq and the Arab nation. Husayn asserted that the Zionists had exploited the current circumstances in the region and launched their aggression against Lebanon. He said that the Zionist entity would not have carried out such an adventure without exploiting the circumstances in the region which paralyzed numerous Arab resources that would have certainly been placed at the disposal of the Arab struggle against the Zionist invasion.

Velayati Address

LD162142 Tehran IRNA in English 1929 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, July 16, (IRNA) -- "The Palestinian cause is like the sun which could never be hidden behind the clouds, and the Zionists and their imperialist supporters know that the Palestinian cause...can never be destroyed," said Dr. Velayati, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic in a speech addressed to a gathering of non-aligned foreign ministers last night here. Dr. Velayati said that after only a short period which has passed since the last meeting of the non-aligned ministers in Kuwait (to discuss the Golan Heights annexation), the issue of the Zionist aggression was getting more dangerous each day while the world was facing "a more frightening calamity and the most deadly silence by parties which have an interest and a responsibility in the Palestinian issue."

The Zionist aggression, he said, seemed to be a new plan of the colonialists to smother any revolutionary fire in the region, savagely purging the Palestinian revolution right in front of the startled eyes of the people of the world. "With utmost regret," he continued, "international reaction against this new crime has been weak and ineffective like the previous reactions made towards the expansionist policies of the Zionist regime."

"4 -- [numbering as received] The necessity to expose and destroy the conspiracy of world arrogance to bringing down [as received] and humiliate the Arab people, the Muslim peoples and the non-aligned countries, which is evident in the occupation of Lebanon. The Non-aligned Movement must stress on the security and the territorial integrity and independence of a united and non-aligned Lebanon and guarding the Palestinian revolution against the Zionist and imperialist enemy. [sentence as received]

"5 -- Giving full support to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and Syria against the aggressions of the Zionist regime.

"6 -- To fully strengthen the "[word indistinct] Army" whose establishment has been announced by the Islamic Republic recently and the participation of all Muslim countries in this army.

"7 -- The non-aligned countries which have not so far broken off their diplomatic relations with the Zionist regime must do this at once.

"8 -- The establishment of a commission in the Coordination Office of the Non-aligned Movement for the purpose of following and studying actions to punish those countries which are the supporters of the Zionists."

Speaking further on the Zionist aggression upon Lebanon, the Iranian foreign minister said that the Islamic republic was the only country which quickly sent its forces to Lebanon to fight alongside the Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers and he said that the Islamic republic would continue to stand unconditionally [word indistinct] these strugglers. He said that the firm stance of the Islamic republic had led to the kidnaping of five staff members of the Iranian Embassy in Lebanon, who are continuing to be kept by Zionist agents.

Further in his speech, Dr Velayati said spoke [as received] concerning the Iraqi imposed war and the recent developments in the warfronts and said that given the Iraqi devastation of Iranian cities of Khorramshahr, Qasr-e Shirin, Dezful, Abadan, Naftshahr, Musiyan, Mehran, Bostan, Shush, Hoveyzeh and Ilam, along with some 1,200 villages in the west and south of Iran, and the occupation of several strategic regions of Iranian territory, the Islamic republic had every right to stop the artillery shelling of Iranian border regions by the Iraqi forces and to obtain the full rights of the Iranian Muslim people. He added that any action necessary would be taken to achieve these rights while emphatically stressing that the Islamic republic harboured no territorial designs on any other country.

Malmierca Thanks Cyprus

NC172143 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1926 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Statement by Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement at the ministerial level, at the closing session of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian question in Nicosia, Cyprus; Spanish with superimposed English translation -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Esteemed Colleagues, Distinguished Heads of Delegations: I am confident that I am expressing the most unanimous feeling from all the participants at this historical and combative extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement and having the privilege of presenting to the plenary session of this meeting the following resolution of recognition [of the] people and the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The extraordinary ministerial emergency meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries held in Nicosia from 15 to 17 July 1982 expresses its most heartfelt appreciation to the Government of Cyprus for having generously offered the sister nation -- homeland of the unforgettable Archbishop Makarios, president of the Republic of Cyprus -- which so profoundly contributed to the development of our movement and who made such a valuable contribution for the attainment of its main objectives as venue for the extraordinary ministerial emergency meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on the question of Palestine, devoted to the analysis and adoption of appropriate measures regarding the very serious issues generated by Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the deep sorrow of the Palestinian people and civilian Lebanese population. It expresses deep gratitude to the people and the government of the Republic of Cyprus, and in particular to His Excellency President Spiros Kiprianou for the warm and friendly welcome extended to us, which has decisively and broadly contributed to the objectives of this important meeting.

Furthermore, it expresses its full support and solidarity with the people and the government of the Republic of Cyprus towards its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment. It particularly appreciates all the arrangements and facilities provided to the participants in this meeting as well as the quality of the services rendered at this meeting.

It enhances the fact that such facilities and excellent organization has been achieved despite the fact that the Cyprus Government had only 6 days to organize this meeting. It recognizes that such effort is a sign of the Cyprus Government's decision to dedicate its greatest and best energeies and resources to an effective solidarity with the combatant people of Palestine. It salutes this lofty gesture of the people and government of Cyprus as an important contribution to the heroic and unyielding struggle of the Palestinian people for the attainment and exercise of their national inalienable rights under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization -- its sole and legitimate representative. Thank you. [applause]

Rolandhis Closing Address

NC172050 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1932 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text of 17 July closing address by Nikolaos Rolandhis, foreign minister of Cyprus, at the closing session of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement on the Palestinian question in Nicosia, Cyprus -- live]

[Text] We have now reached the concluding stage of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on the question of Palestine. Although the notice given to the members of the bureau and the other members of the movement about this meeting was extremely short, 67 delegations attended the meeting, 59 of which are member states of the movement, 3 observer and 5 guest states or organizations. Twenty-nine delegations were headed by a minister. The above numbers are indicative of the degree of support and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with the cause of the Palestinians and of concern at the crisis in the Lebanon.

The plight of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, the heroic resistance of the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its members and the courageous efforts of the Syrian Government to resist the Israeli aggression have touched off a universal mobilization and an immediate response of the movement of the nonaligned countries.

The presence among us of the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations has been symbolic of the apprehension of the international community about the tragedy which the valiant resistance of the defenders of West Beirut reflects.

Cyprus is proud to be hosting this very important and crucial meeting. The drama of her own people makes the Government of Cyprus a better recipient of the messages of bravery and courage from the besieged city of Beirut.

In my opening statement of 15 July I said that we are here to consider the question of Palestine and most importantly to delve into the aspect of extending practical and pragmatic help to our suffering friends of Palestine and the Lebanon and to pay tribute to the heroic efforts of Syria to repel the Israeli aggressor.

We are winding up this conference today after having adopted a 15-page communique which contains some measures which are indeed practical. The aggression of Lebanon by Israel and the abhorrent acts committed against the Palestinians and the Lebanese have been vehemently condemned and measures against Israel have been approved. It is also declared that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestinian and the Middle East conflict. Such a settlement under the auspices of the United Nations must be based on the relevant United Nations resolutions; ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; and which will enable the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return to their homes and land, the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of their own independent sovereign state in Palestine.

Furthermore, some practical steps will be taken. I think it suffices to read to you the relevant paragraphs containing the action program decided which reflects the resoluteness of the movement to espouse the cause of our suffering friends.

It has been decided to establish a ministerial committee consisting of eight nonaligned countries and the current chairman of the movement, with the following mandate:

1. To follow closely the developments affecting the Palestinian people and their representative the PLO, particularly in Lebanon, including a visit to Lebanon in order to hold consultations with the Government of Lebanon and the leadership of the PLO and to verify the crimes perpetrated by the Israelis, and suggest measures of concrete support and assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

2. To maintain continuous contact with the president of the United Nations General Assembly, the president of the Security Council, the secretary general of the United Nations, the chairman of the committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, the permanent and other members of the Security Council with a view to finding an immediate, just and comprehensive solution to the current aggression and the question of Palestine and not to broaden the support and assistance of the world to the Palestinian people.

3. To prepare a special declaration on the question of Palestine for the consideration of the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad in September 1982, expressing the political support and solidarity with the Palestinian people and its representative the PLO and containing comprehensive recommendations for measures of assistance to them.

4. To ask the chairman of this meeting, Mr Nikos Rolandhis, the foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, to transmit the final communique of the meeting of the five permanent members of the Security Council, drawing their attention to the positions and recommendations contained therein and to request them to enable the Security Council to take urgently all the necessary measures to bring about an end of the current critical situation in Lebanon and to affirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, including the right of self-determination and independence and to the establishment of their own state in Palestine.

A nine-member ministerial committee has already been appointed consisting of the ministers of foreign affairs, of Cuba, India, Sri Lanka, Benin, Senegal, Guyana, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia and Cyprus.

As chairman of this meeting, I have already given instructions to have messages sent to the President of Syria, His Excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad; to the president of Lebanon, His Excellency Mr Ilyas Sarkis; and to the leader of the PLO, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, announcing the details of the above action program and seeking their cooperation for the fulfillment of the mission of the ministerial committee in regard to the visit to the Lebanon. The committee proposes to proceed promptly to Beirut after contacting the governments concerned.

I would like to conclude by saluting the unparalled fortitude of our Palestinian friends and by assuring them that the Nonaligned Movement is standing by their side.

Before I conclude this meeting I would like to thank and express my deep appreciation and gratitude to all ministers and to all other heads of delegations, to all members of delegations, to all the officials of this meeting and to all the secretarial and technical staff who have worked, literally, on a round the clock basis to make the success of this important ministerial meeting possible.

We have now reached the conclusion of our work, and I declare this session and this meeting as closed. [prolonged applause]

Meeting Closes

NC172225 [Editorial Report] Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek at 1845 GMT on 17 July broadcasts a live relay of the closing session of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau at the Hilton Hotel, Nicosia. The announcer introduced the program stating that this is the closing session and recapped the work conducted by the meeting and the decisions that were made.

At 1850 GMT, Rolandhis, the foreign minister of Cyprus, proclaimed the last session of the meeting open and called on the representatives of the four geographic regions to address the meeting. This was done by Christian Remi Richard, the foreign minister of Madagascar, who spoke on behalf of the African group; Alex Sceberra Trigona, the Maltese foreign minister, who spoke on behalf of the European region; speaking on behalf of Latin America was Ambassador Carlos Ozores Typaldos, the Panamanian permanent delegate to the United Nations and former Panamanian foreign minister; and speaking for the Asian group was Abdullah Kamil, the Indonesian permanent delegate to the United Nations. All four speakers profusley thanked President Spiros Kiprianou, the government and the people of Cyprus; reaffirmed the solidarity of the nonaligned countries with the people of Palestine and Lebanon; and strongly condemned the Israeli aggression supported by the United States.

Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the PLO Political Department, then came to the rostrum at 1913 GMT and, speaking in Arabic followed by a simultaneous English translation, thanked President Kiprianou, the government and the people of Cyprus for the excellent organization of the conference on such short notice; he also thanked Cuban President Fidel Castro and Malmierca, the Cuban foreign minister, for convening the conference in response to a request from Yasir 'Arafat. Qaddumi then emphasized that despite the sophisticated Israeli weaponry and the support the aggressor has received from the United States, the resolve of the Palestinian fighters to continue the struggle until final victory remains unchanged, stressing that the people of Palestine will continue their struggle until their lands are liberated and they have established their own independent state in Palestine. He went on to note that the Palestinian fighters, as a result of their brave struggle, have earned world respect and have brought world condemnation on the U.S. supported "Zionist" aggressor. Faruq Qaddumi closed his remarks by repeating the PLO's and the conference's thanks to the brother people of Cyprus and their government for hosting the conference. Foreign Minister Rolandhis then called on Malmierca, the Cuban foreign minister, to address the conference at 1926 GMT. Malmierca devoted his remarks to thanking Cyprus over its handling of the conference. Following Mamierca's statement, Rolandhis addressed the conference at 1932 GMT, summarizing the accomplishments of the nonaligned meeting on Palestine and outlining the final communique. After his concluding remarks, Rolandhis then declared the nonaligned confernce's special session on Palestine closed at 1944 GMT.

Nonaligned Final Communique

NC180719 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 17 Jul 82

[Document issued at the conclusion of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau Conference in Nicosia on 17 July: "Final Communique. Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries on the Question of Palestine Held in Cyprus July 15-17, 1982."]

1. In response to a call by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the P.L.O., the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries met 15 to 17 July 1982, in order to examine the grave situation in the Lebanon brought about by the Israeli aggression against the Lebanon and the Palestinian people, and to take practical and effective measures in the framework of the United Nations, or in any other possible way to stop the invasion, to secure the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanon in accordance with the demand of the international community and to support and strengthen the comprehensive assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people, and to the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative.

2. The following members of the Co-Ordinating Bureau participated:

"Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The following members of the movement also participated:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Egypt, Grenada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Suriname, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

The following organizations attended as observers:

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (A.A.P.S.O.), the League of Arab States and the United Nations.

The following countries, organizations and officials were also present as guests:

The president of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the committee on the exercise of the inalianable rights of the Palestinian people, the international conference on the Question of Palestine, the United Nations Council for Namibia and Romania [as received].

3. At the inaugural session the meeting was privileged to hear an important statement by H.E. Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus. The meeting also had the privilege of hearing messages sent by the chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, H.E. Fidel Castro Ruz, and by H.E. Yassir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The meeting was addressed by H.E. Ismat al-Kittani, President of the 36th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and H.E. Isidoro Malierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba. Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned countries, who proposed H.E. Nikos A. Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, as chairman of the meeting. Mr Rolandhis delivered a statement.

A message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the P.L.O., was adopted by the plenary. Messages were also addressed to H.E. Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Lebanese Republic, and H.E. Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

4. On the proposal of the head of the delegation of Jamaica, it was decided that full texts of those statements and messages should be circulated as official documents of the bureau.

5. The ministers adopted the following communique and programme of action:

The Israeli aggression of the Lebanon constitutes an affront to all non-aligned countries and the international community as a whole, since it violates, in a particularly brutal manner, the basic norms of international law, the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter as well as the fundamental values and norms of international conduct. This aggression constitutes one of the most ignominious pages in human history. The decision to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the question of Palestine demonstrates the movement's deep concern at the grave and critical situation in the Middle East and the world at large.

The decision also demonstrates the movement's solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the suffering people of Palestine and the government and people of the Lebanon as well as its commitment to the national liberation struggles of peoples under colonial and alien domination, an essential element of its efforts to bring about effective international security and order, in a world free from aggression, foreign domination, oppression and exploitation.

6. The ministers considered the traumatic developments brought about by the Israeli invasion of the Lebanon and particularly Beirut, evaluated their consequences to and implications for international peace and security and considered ways and means for the safeguarding of the lives of the Palestinian and the Lebanese people and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the further strengthening of the international status of the P.L.O.

7. The ministers condemned Israel for its aggression against the Lebanon and the Palestinian people and their representative, the P.L.O., as a continuation of the policy followed by Israel since its creation, a policy aimed at expanding its territory at the expense of its Arab neighbours and at exterminating the Palestinian people.

The implementation of such an expansionist policy has been made possible by the massive military, financial and political support given Israel, particularly by the United States, in the context of their permanent alliance and which has been firmly condemned by the non-aligned countries. Such a policy has led to the holocaust of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The ministers therefore called on the United States Government to reconsider its policy and to exert all efforts to ensure the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanon.

8. The ministers, in expressing their grave concern and indignation at the explosive situation in the Middle East, which is the result of Israel's acts of aggression against the Lebanon, the violation of its sovereignty and Israel's devastating and genocidal actions against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, condemned Israel's aggression as well as the Israeli atrocities and all other inhuman actions against the Palestinian people and its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

9. The ministers underlined that the Movement of Non-aligned Countries could not remain indifferent in the face of this abominable crime against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and considered that the impunity of the aggressor and its expansionist goals will only lead to further aggression against the neighbouring Arab countries.

10. The ministers reiterated once again their strong condemnation of Israel's continuous measures and practices in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, especially the continuing settlement-building programme; the alteration of the occupied Palestinian territories' demographic and geographic features, particularly in Jerusalem; the dismissal of the elected mayors and municipal councils; and the ongoing process of depopulation of the occupied areas with the aim of implementing the Zionist Israeli plans for settling the population of the occupied Palestinian areas outside the borders of their homeland in Palestine.

11. The ministers recalled the declarations of the summit conferences of the non-aligned countries, including that of Havana of September 1979, as well as the declarations of the ministerial conferences held in New Delhi in February 1981 and at the headquarters of the United Nations in September 1981; of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the question of Palestine, which was held in Kuwait in April 1982; and of the ministerial meeting held in Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982. They reaffirmed once more that the question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and together with the continued occupation by Israel of Arab territories is the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and reiterated their full commitment to the decisions of the Kuwait meeting.

12. The ministers also recalled Security Council Resolutions 508 of 5 June 1982, 509 of 6 June 1982, 512 of 19 June 1982 and 513 of 4 July 1982 as well as Resolutions ES-7/2, ES-7/4 and ES-9/1 of the sevenths and ninth emergency special sessions of the U.N. General Assembly and Resolution ES-7/5 of the emergency special session of 26 June 1982.

13. The ministers condemned Israe for its refusal to comply with the provisions of the aforementioned resolutions and noted with deep concern the failure, so far, of the Security Council to take effective and practical measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to ensure implementation of its Resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982).

14. The ministers demanded that Israel comply, without any futher delay, with all provisions of Security Council Resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) as well as with those of Resolution ES-7/5 of the seventh emergency special session and cease immediately all military activities within the Lebanon and across the Lebanese border and withdraw forthwith and unconditionally all its military forces to the internationally recognised boundaries of the Lebanon.

15. The ministers called upon the Security Council to authorise the secretary general to make all necessary endeavours and undertake urgently also practical steps aiming at the implementation of the provisions of Resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982) and 513 (1982).

16. The ministers recalled paragraph 58 of the final communique of the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries held in Havana in 1982 and, in view of Israel's contemptious disregard for all principles and norms of international law and its refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions and the provisions of the charter, called upon the Security Council to convene immediately in order to impose the measures prescribed in the Charter of the United Nations against Israel for its failure to comply with the aforementioned resolutions and for gravely endangering, through its actions, international peace and security.

17. The ministers also called upon all member states of the movement and also upon all other states to take appropriate measures by severing diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with Israel.

18. The ministers expressed their grave concern about the increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa, in particular in the military and nuclear fields, and strongly condemned such collaboration and cooperation which have enabled the facist Pretoria regime to unleash repeated aggression against African front line states, particularly Angola.

19. The ministers condemned the misuse of the veto by the United States, which impeded the Security Council from adopting a unanimous resolution calling for the implementation of the cease-fire and from taking action in support of the Lebanon's sovereignty, for the protection of the Palestinian people and the realization of their inalienable rights.

20. The ministers expressed the conviction that Israel's record and actions, especially during the recent past few weeks in the Lebanon, have established conclusively that Israel is not a peace-loving state but a blatant aggressor, and that it has not carried out its obligations under the charter and other international instruments to which it is a party.

21. The ministers called upon all countries and peoples to refrain from giving Israel any military, material or other support which would allow it to persist in its hostile policies.

22. The ministers welcomed the positive and encouraging attitude taken by a number of member states of the European Economic Community in relation to the latest developments in the Lebanon, especially their stand on Resolution ES-7/5 of the seventh special session of the general assembly, and called upon all other members of the European Community to adopt a similar position and assist the Palestinian people in exercising its inalienable rights as identified and affirmed by the United Nations resolutions and to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

23. The ministers acknowledged and expressed their appreciation for the consistent and positive support which has been extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people by a number of countries outside the Non-aligned Movement.

24. The ministers called upon all states and international agencies and organizations to intensify further their efforts to provide the most extensive and effective humanitarian aid possible to the victims of the Israeli invasion in the Lebanon.

In this respect, the ministers strongly condemned Israel for its indiscriminate shelling of civilian areas as well as the use of cluster and phosphorous bombs and toxic gases and reaffirmed Israel's international responsibility to pay compensation and reparations for the loss of life and property. The ministers further demanded that Israel respect the 1949 third Geneva convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war and to lift its blockade of West Beirut and to allow the supply of food, medicine and water and electricity services, the denial of which by the Israeli occupation forces is causing massive suffering to the civilian population.

25. The ministers hailed the Palestinian, national Lebanese and Syrian Armed Forces who, through their tenacious resistance, have prevented the execution by Israel of its devious and ignominious plans. The ministers also expressed appreciation to all those forces, organizations and personalities the world over, including in Israel, who have expressed their opposition to and condemnation of the Israeli aggression.

26. The ministers, after evaluating the extremely serious situation resulting from the continuing Israeli aggression, declared once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine and the Middel East conflict. Such a settlement, under the auspices of the United Nations, must be based on the relevant UN resolutions and should ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and which will enable the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Oragnization, to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return to their homes and land, and right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of their own independent sovereign state in Palestine.

While reaffirming once again their total and unconditional support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the P.L.O., and expressing their solidarity with the neighbouring Arab countries in confronting Israel's expansionist and aggressive designs, the ministers:

A. Urge all countries and organizations to reaffirm their full commitment to the just cause of the Palestinian people and its struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and undertake to react urgently, concretely and effectively against the genocidal attempts of Israel at exterminating the Palestinian people.

B. Undertake to substantially increase their moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to enable the latter to effectively resist the Israeli aggression and to protect the lives of the civilian population, ensure their survival and adopt concrete measures contributing to the implementation of the programme of action contained herein.

C. Call on all members of the movement to undertake similar commitments and to respond rapidly and effectively to appeals for solidarity and action by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in order to meet the present dire needs of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian people.

D. Call for the intensification, by national and international means, of the campaign for political and economic as well as mandatory sanctions against Israel, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution number 2 of the declaration of the summit conference held in Algiers, in 1973, and further call upon all countries to take whatever action they may deem appropriate against those states which encourage and assist Israel to pursue its policies and practices.

E. Stress the manifest need of the Movement of Non-Algined Countries to reiterate its support and solidarity at the highest political level with the just cause of the Palestinian people and its struggle under the leadership of the P.L.O. as well as to make its full contribution to the achievements of peace and stability in the Middle East.

F. Decided to establish a ministerial committee consisting of eight non-aligned countries and the current chairman of the movement with the following mandate:

1. Follow closely the developments affecting the Palestinian people and their representative, the P.L.O., particularly in the Lebanon, including a visit to the Lebanon in order to hold consultations with the Government of the Lebanon and the leadership of the P.L.O. and to verify the crimes perpetrated by the Israelis and suggest measures of concrete support and assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

2. Maintain continuous contact with the president of the UNGA [United Nations General Assembly], the president of the Security Council, the secretary general of the United Nations, the chairman of the committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the permanent and other members of the Security Council with a view to finding an immediate, just and comprehensive solution to the current aggression and question of Palestine and to broadening the support and assistance of the world to the Palestinian people.

3. Prepare a special declaration on the question of Palestine for the consideration of the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries, in Baghdad, September 1982, expressing the political support to and solidarity with the Palestinian people and their representative, the P.L.O., and containing comprehensive recommendations for measures of assistance to them.

G. Asked the chairman of this meeting, H.E. Mr Nikos Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, to transmit the final communique of the meeting to the five permanent members of the Security Council, drawing their attention to the positions and recommendations contained therein, and to request them to enable the Security Coucnil to take urgently all the necessary measures to bring about an end of the current critical situation in the Lebanon and to affirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the P.L.O., including the right to self-determination and independence and to the establishment of their own state in Palestine.

27. The ministers further:

I. Demand that Israel lift the blockade of Beirut, observe a permanent cease-fire and withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally from the territory of the Lebanon.

II. Call upon the Security Council, in agreement with the Government of the Lebanon, to immediately proceed with the establishment of a United Nations interim peace-keeping force in the Lebanon under the auspices of the United Nations.

III. Welcome the negotiations now taking place in Beirut between the Government of the Lebanon and the P.L.O. and wish them complete success.

IV. Call upon the secretary general of the United Nations to initiate as a matter of urgency contacts with all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East with a view to finding concrete ways and means to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of this conflict, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions. They reaffirmed their firm position that no negotiatons or any other steps in the current situation or otherwise must take place without the full and equal participation of the P.L.O., the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

V. Decided to request the president of the 36th session of the UNGA to resume the seventh emergency special session of the UNGA on the question of Palestine not later than the end of August.

VI. Appeal to all governments, organizations and individuals -- in particular to the members of the Non-aligned Movement -- to substantially increase their assistance to the victims of the Israeli aggression in the Lebanon as a concrete expression of universal solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples through the International Committee of the Red Cross and the specialized agencies of the United Nations which have already demonstrated their concern and capacity to organize and channel such assistance.

VII. Call upon the Security Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as defined in General Assembly Resolution ES-7/2 and to endorse the recommendations of the United Nations committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as endorsed by the General Assembly in Resolution 31/20 of 2 November 1976.

VIII. Call on the member states of the United Nations to review the decision contained in Resolution A/36/120 of 28 January 1982 concerning the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference on the question of Palestine with universal participation, with a view to advancing its date to 1983 and allocating the necessary resources in time.

IX. Call upon the Security Council to apply, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Israel, under the provisions of Chapter VII and particularly Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, until Israel fully carries out the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine.

X. Urge all members of the movement to use the means at their disposal to counter the insidious campaign and psychological war launched by the Israeli and other mass media aimed at weakening world solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

PLO'S QADDUMI ON ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

NC172240 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Interview granted by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, to Dhimitris Andreou of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporations; date and place not given; questions and answers in English -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, what does it really mean to be a Palestinian today?

[Answer] The Palestinian is a freedom fighter: He is fighting for freedom, liberty and justice. He is fighting against Nazism -- that is, against Zionism, against the invasion of Arab land and defending human rights. The Palestinian, although exposed to the war of genocide, resists and stands bravely and courageously in the face of this terrorist invasion and barbaric attack by Israel.

[Question] Would you like to give us an assessment of the troubled situation in Lebanon and in Beirut, of course?

[Answer] The Israelis invaded Lebanon, occupied half of it, annihilated both peoples -- the Lebanese and the Palestinians -- destroyed cities and villages, levelled the refugee camps. But regardless of this, both peoples -- the Lebanese and the Palestinians -- stood against the invasion and fought bravely and inflicted heavy casualties. The overwhelming majority of all nations back the Palestinians and the Lebanese in their fight and condemned and denounced these barbaric activities -- military activities -- of the Israelis. The Security Council passed its resolution for the cease-fire and the Israeli pullout from Lebanon.

[Question] What is the real aim of the aggression?

[Answer] It is well known that the Israelis have their own plan to annex part of Lebanon. This is an expansionist and aggressive policy by Israel -- as they claim -- destroying the infrastructure of the PLO -- aiming at the stronghold of the PLO. This means the annihilation of the Palestinian problem. This is another Nazi movement [words indistinct] like that which happened during the Second World War when Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia and Poland and destroyed Warsaw. Now they are besieging Beirut and shelling Beirut, killing hundreds and thousands of people -- civilians.

[Question] There has been a lot of discussion about the possible evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut to other Arab countries. Can you comment on that? What is your position?

[Answer] We are there to stay. We are in Lebanon because we had been expelled by the Israelis from our homeland. If we want to leave Lebanon, we have to go to our homeland -- to Palestine. I am from Jaffa. I have to go back to Jaffa because the foreigner is occupying my place there, occupying my home. We are there not because we want to be there. Our presence there is due to the fact that we had had no place to go to when we were expelled from the occupied territories to Lebanon, to Syria, to Jordan, to Kuwait, to all parts of the Arab world and elsewhere. Therefore, we should not go out unless the Israelis withdraw from our homeland and we go back to our homeland. The question is to be or not to be.

[Question] We spoke before about international solidarity, UN resolutions; but at the same time, we feel that you have been left alone, you are fighting alone.

[Answer] I do not think that we are left alone. Most or all the peace-loving nations stood with us, the Security Council passed a resolution to the effect that the Israelis should pull out of Lebanon. When we see that all the nations of the world, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference, the African organizations, the European Community denounced and condemned the aggression and some of them imposed some sanctions on Israel. We are not left alone; Israel is being isolated and the United States, who gave the green light, the real butchers of the Palestinians and the Lebanese -- they are isolated.

[Question] Would you like to comment on the stands of the two superpowers?

[Answer] Well I should say that first of all the Soviet Union is a friendly country which stands with the Palestinians, with the Lebanese; it denounces and condemns the aggression and the USSR gave its warning to Israel and to those who stand behind. But the United States gave the green light to Sharon, the Hitler of today, in order to butcher the Palestinians and the Lebanese. It provided him with all the sophisticated arms, F-16s, heavy tanks and heavy artillery to destroy the cities, and then continued to support them with financial aid, economic aid, and even blocked any resolution to denounce the aggression within the Security Council by vetoing all such resolutions just to give the Israelis the opportunity to continue their attack. See how we compare between two superpowers: One who cares to find a peaceful solution to the problem and stand against the aggressor and the other who is destroying all opportunities for peace -- it is the United States.

[Question] And from this nonaligned conference, what do you expect?

[Answer] I think that the Nonaligned Movement, as a whole, stands with the Palestinians, supports them with all means in the United Nations, in the political arena; and then they are trying to activate and elaborate on their expected resolutions: to have committees go to Beirut as a factfinding committee; to keep in contact with all the permanent members of the Security Council; and others -- to put pressure over the United States and over the Israelis. I think that the Nonaligned Movement can do many things.

[Question] Do you expect any sanctions on Israel?

[Answer] Well, some individual sanctions are expected. We leave this to the individual countries to impose the necessary sanctions on Israel or against it.

[Question] Your Excellency, Cyprus is facing a similar problem: invasion and occupation, would you like to comment on that also?

[Answer] Well, I know the situation in Cyprus and we keep on saying that Cyprus should be an independent country and should maintain its nonaligned position, should be free from foreign bases and we support the independence and the territorial integrity of Cyprus.

[Question] Thank you very much, Thank you.

KHADDAM DISCUSSES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

NC161856 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1650 GMT 16 Jul 82

["Text" of interview granted by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Dhimitris Anreou of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation -- date and place not given; recorded, questions in English, answers in Arabic]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, would like to give us an assessment of the present situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] The present situation in Lebanon is extremely dangerous and complicated because of the Israeli invasion. This invasion, during which the ugliest and worst means of annihilation and destruction have been used, has clear political goals that aim at controlling Lebanon and changing the nature of the political system in the country, which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, and at liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and, consequently at dealing a military blow to Syria. All this is within the framework of creating a certain situation in the Middle East that will enable Israel to impose it plans and policies in successive steps in the direction of establishing an Israeli state extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. There is no doubt that such a dangerous and complicated situation in Lebanon and the region would have not have existed but for the military, political and economic support which the United States is giving Israel.

[Question] There has been a lot of discussion about the possible evacuation of the Palestinians from West Beirut to other Arab countries. What is your position? What is your attitude?

[Answer] We have issued a clear-cut statement on this question. We believe that the Palestinians have the right to stay where they are and to fight where they are for the sake of their legitimate national rights. If the Palestinians are forced to leave a certain Arab country, this departure will be the third exodus. It is impossible to bear such a development or to imagine its consequences. In 1948, some Arab rulers told the Palestinians: Leave and you will return in a few days time. Indeed, they left but they have not yet returned.

We believe that the Palestinians must be allowed to operate in all the Arab countries, and naturally in Lebanon. Consequently, Syria does not agree in one way or another to receive the Palestinian fighters on its territory, because this will constitute a step within a program to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and, consequently, the Palestinian cause.

[Question] And from this conference here in Nicosia, the conference of the nonaligned people, what do you expect?

[Answer] Naturally, we expect this conference to adopt serious stands in support of the Arab stand. These stands must not be confined to verbal support, but must contain actions to boycott and impose sanctions on Israel in all fields -- political, military and economic -- and to exercise pressure on the states which support Israel, above all the United States, to stop their support of Israel.

[Question] Your Excellency, Cyprus is next to Lebanon, next to the Middle East, and Cyprus is facing a similar problem of aggression and occupation. Would you like to comment on that?

[Answer] We in Syria have always stood by the side of Cyprus' unity, and we have been supporting its independence and sovereignty. We have always supported the solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the UN resolutions and in a way that will safeguard Cyprus as a united country, a UN member and a member of the nonaligned movement. In conclusion, I must express thanks to the Cyprus Government for its initiative in hosting this conference and for its stands in support of the Arabs. I also express the thanks of the Syrian people to the Cyprus people, on behalf of the Syrian Government to the Cyprus Government and on behalf of President al-Asad to President Kiprianou.

FILL TO 'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED MEETING

NC161145 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic at 0905 GMT on 16 July broadcasts the message of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat read at the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau Conference in Nicosia, Cyprus, on 15 July, carried by Athens Domestic Service and published on p R 4 of the Cyprus section of the 16 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT. The Arabic broadcast permits the following fill of the indistinct passage in paragraph one:

[Text] Brothers and sisters, members of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau: Greetings of the revolution; I salute you and convey to you greetings from all the members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and all the sons of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who have been courageously facing for 5 weeks an Israeli-Zionist invasion supported by the United States. This invasion has reached the extent of laying a siege on Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, and the occupation of large parts of Lebanese territory. Among these parts is the area of the presidential palace. [words indistinct] the battles being fought around Beirut in an attempt to conquer it. The enemy is using his U.S. air, ground and naval war machine. Therefore, this invasion is the most dangerous aggression against sovereignty and independence and the fiercest campaign of annihilation waged by a military force without taking into considerations the simplest principles of international law and without showing any respect for the bases of international relations and the covenants on human rights.

It is not possible to specify in this letter the actual picture of this criminal invasion. It is enough to mention that the Israeli invaders, who are using the most modern weapons of destruction and annihilation, which have been provided by the United States, have so far destroyed 3 big Lebanese cities — Sidon, Tyre and An-Nabatiyah — more than 30 Lebanese villages, 14 Palestinian refugee camps, killed or wounded more than 30,000 Lebanese and Palestinian people, rendered homeless more than 800,000 persons, and detained and captured thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, most of whom are not yet 15 years old.

The invasion and occupation forces are now setting up a concentration camp near the city of An-Nabatiyah similar to the notorious (?Auschwitz) concentration camp. These forces have announced that they will put all the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners in it.

The steadfast Beirut is still under air, naval and groun bombardment. Its inhabitants are steadfast in the face of a strict food and supply siege, including water, electricity and medicine.

TURKISH MINISTER ARRIVES FOR CELEBRATIONS

TA190614 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Turkish national Education Minister Hasan Saglam, who will represent Turkey during the 20 July Peace and Freedom Day celebrations, arrived in Cyprus last night.

In a statement upon arrival at Ercan State Airport, Saglam expressed great pleasure over returning to Cyprus after 5 years. Pointing out that he brought greetings from Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Saglam noted that as in the past the Turkish Government will continue to stand by the Turkish Cypriots. He added that he would like to express the views of the Turkish Government in speeches during the ceremonies.

In a statement welcoming Saglam, President Rauf Denktas said that this visit is an event that further strengthens the ties between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots. He said: By seeing you and embracing you the Turkish Cypriots are seeing and embracing the motherland.

Saglam was received at Ercan State Airport last night by Denktas, Turkish ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu, commander of Turkish Peace Forces in Cyprus Lt Gen Kaya Yazgan, Legislative Assembly Speaker Nejat Konuk, acting prime minister and agriculture, Natural Resources and Energy Minister Irsen Kucuk, commander of the security forces Lt Gen Kemal Yavuzlu and other officials.

The Turkish minister will begin his contacts this morning. He will be received separately by Denktas, Konuk and Irsen. He will also call on Education, Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Ahmet Atamsoy and Yazgan during the morning. In the morning, Saglam will attend the ceremonies to be held at the Girne [Kyrenia] Freedom monument and Bogaz [Boghaz] martyrs cemetery within the framework of the Peace and Freedom Day activities. On 21 July, Saglam will return to Turkey.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION SENT TO CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA170717 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The draft constitution has been submitted to the Consultative Assembly chairmanship. The draft constitution, which was today submitted to Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak by constitution committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti and the committee members, is composed of 200 articles. Aldikacti is holding a news conference on the draft constitution at the moment. The draft constitution will begin to be debated at the Assembly as of 2 August. The debates will be concluded on 21 September. The draft constitution will then be discussed at the National Security Council and will assume its final form. It will be submitted to a referendum in November.

Aldikacti News Conference

TA171059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The draft constitution has been submitted to the Consultative Assembly chairmanship. Constitution committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti and committee members called on Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak at 0930 this morning and submitted the draft constitution composed of 200 articles. Aldikacti later held a news conference and gave information on the draft resolution.

Aldikacti said that they tried to prepare a constitution which would insure peace and tranquillity in the community, that will gather a great majority of the people around itself and that will guide for a long time those who will govern the country. He continued: We do not believe that a constitution can have an unlimited life. Of course, the needs of our community will develop. There will be new problems. Then the constitution will be amended naturally. However, our hope is that this constitution will be one of peace and tranquillity, that it will eliminate the ideological quarrels which have created enmity and that it will guide us in accordance with the Ataturk principles on the road to Western civilization.

Aldikacti said that the most prominent feature of the draft was the increase in the authorities of the president and the strengthening of executive powers. He added that thus the presidency will no longer be an organ that will transmit to the public the decision made just as would a notary and that it will be a power that will have an effective role in the organization of state activities. He said that the authority granted to the cabinet in the 1961 Constitution to declare a state of emergency when necessary and to issue decrees with the power of a law during a state of emergency has been expanded. Noting that the part of the constitution dealing with human rights and freedoms has been reorganized without touching the spirit of the 1961 Constitution and that various gaps and drawbacks have been eliminated, Aldikacti added: The order which we have prepared has nothing to do with curbing freedoms.

Pointing out that the social state concept stipulated by the 1961 Constitution has been preserved and that they made attempts to further it, Aldikacti continued: We have tried to create a situation in which all the nation, especially those working and contributing to production and all those trying to increase the wealth and income of the country, will be able to continue their life struggle fraternally, without enmity, in union and in tranquillity. Aldikacti added that with this goal in mind the draft stipulates certain new institutions. Noting that these institutions were the state consultative council, the economic and social council, the high arbitration council and the state control, council, Aldikacti added that in addition the draft also stipulated the establishment of a Turkish linguistic academy.

Aldikacti said that according to the draft constitution the high tribunal has been brought under the supreme court of appeals and that a delegation composed of the heads of the general broad of the criminal panels of the supreme court of appeals will fulfill the functions of the high tribunal.

According to the draft constitution the president will be elected by the Turkish grand national assembly for a period of 7 years. The presidential election will be held through a secret ballot and it will be completed in 20 days. The draft also stipulates that the Turkish Grand National Assembly be composed of 400 members. The elections will be held every 5 years. A deputy who has resigned from his party will be able to continue their membership only as an independent deputy for that term. In case he becomes a member of another party or a minister his membership in the assembly will be cancelled.

The voting age remains 21 as in the 1961 Constitution. The draft constitution which states that political parties are the inalienable factors of democracy, adds that political parties that aim at defending and establishing in Turkey the principles of class factors, communism, fascism, theocracy or any kind of dictatorship can not be established in Turkey.

The draft constitution stipulates the establishment of a state consultative council with the aim of counseling the presidency. In addition an economic and social council will be established. The draft also stipulates the establishment of a high arbitration council. Furthermore, it stipulates the establishment of a state control council.

According to the draft constitution, labor unions will not be able to pursue political goals, engage in political activities, receive support from political parties and will not be able to support political parties in return. Labor unions, associations and professional establishments having the nature of public establishments and funds will not be able to act in union for these purposes. According to the draft constitution, in case of disagreement on collective wage agreements the sides will have the right to strike and lock out.

Draft Constitution

TA171215 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1135 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Jul (AA) -- Here is the unofficial translation of some of the key articles of the new Turkish constitution, which will soon be debated by the Consultative Assembly and later by the ruling National Security Council before being put to a nation-wide vote in November:

Article I -- The Turkish state is a republic. . This provision of the constitution shall not be amended, nor shall any motion therefore be made.

Article II -- The Turkish Republic is a democratic, secular and social state governed by the rule of law, dedicated to Ataturkist nationalism and respectful to the human rights in a spirit of national solidarity and justice.

Article III -- The Turkish state is an indivisible whole comprising its territory and people. Its official language is Turkish. Its flag is the white-star and crescent flag as described in the revelant law. Its national anthem is the Anthem of Independence. Its capital is the city of Ankara.

Article 5 says that sovereignty is vested in the Turkish nation without reservation and condition. The nation shall exercise its sovereignty through the authorised bodies as prescribed by the principles laid down in the constitution.

Under Article 7, legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly and this power shall not be delegated.

According to Article 12 of the draft, basic rights and freedoms shall only be restricted with a view to safeguarding the integrity of the state with its territory and people, national security, public peace and order, public morals and health and to protect the rights of others. Article 13 says that none of the rights and liberties embodied in the constitution can be exercised with the intention of destroying the indivisible integrity of the state with its territory and people, endangering the existence of the Turkish state and the republic, destroying human rights and liberties, bringing about class hegemony or creating language, race, religion or sectarian separatism and establishing a state order based on communism, fascism or religious beliefs.

On important clause of the new constitution says that basic rights and liberties can be suspended in cases of war, proclamation of martial law or in other emergencies provided that obligations arising from international law are not violated.

These restrictions have been incorporated into Article 14 of the draft. Article 15 says that the same restrictions of basic rights and liberties can also be applied to foreigners by law in line with internal law.

A new insertion, which is part of Article 16 on the protection of individual's life says that in certian cases of self-defense, supression of riots and rebellions and in conformity with the orders issued by authorized persons when an emergency or martial law have been proclaimed, occurences of killings may be treated separately. This means that shoot-to-kill orders may be issued and security forces acting upon such orders to quell a riot or to prevent an escape may not be held responsible before the law if there is legitimate reason.

Part two of the draft deals with basic rights and liberties and is incorporated under such headings as immunity of domicile, freedom of communications, freedom of travel and residence, freedom of thought and belief. On the freedom of thought, the draft says that every individual is entitled to have his own opinion and to think freely, he is free to express his thoughts in various ways. But this freedom can be curbed for the sake of preventing crimes, to protect official secrets and to avert untrue and premature news that may have a direct bearing on the economic life of the country, and to safeguard the youth against dangerous and alien trends and habits.

Article 28 says that the press is free and cannot be censored.

Turkey's new constitution aims at strengthening the role of the executive organ in running the affairs of the country, Professor Orhan Aldikacti, the chairman of the committee which drafted the basic law of the land told a press conference Saturday.

He said he hoped that the new constitution would bring lasting peace and order to Turkey and would help eliminate differences of opinion, which in the past almost led Turkey to the brink of collapse and civil war.

According to the draft, the government will have the right to proclaim a state of emergency in cases which warrant such a move. [words indistinct] emergency is declared. The government will have the power to issue decrees in the force of the law.

In reply to a question, the professor said basic rights and freedoms were not curbed under the new constitution. On the clause that would bar trade unions from engaging in party politics, Aldikacti said any union which would threaten to stage a general strike against, say the creation of state security courts would be considered as having committed a crime.

He made it clear that all the deeds of the president and the Council of Ministers would be subject to the scrutiny of the [legislative] organ. The final say would be up to the legislators, who would be the representatives of the people.

He said the new draft contained no clauses of the rights of elective office. These rights would be regulated by law later on.

The present of the republic would no longer be a figurehead, someone who would put his seal on laws legislated by parliament and with no real powers at all.

On industrial relations, the law says that the check-off system, under which monthly premiums of unionized workers would be cut off from their pay cheques automatically is being waived off. (?members) will pay their dues directly to the union. All strike funds will be kept at national banks.

Further Details

TA171644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The draft constitution was submitted to the Consultative Assembly chairmanship this morning. According to the draft, the Senate is abolished and the Turkish Grand National Assembly is comprised of 400 deputies. The president will be elected at the Grand National Assembly for a period of 7 years. The president will be elected through a secret ballot and the election will be concluded within 20 days. A person cannot be elected president for two consecutive terms. According to the draft constitution, the president is charged with overseeing the implementation of the constitution and the smooth and harmonious functioning of state organs. In addition, if the Council of Ministers is overthrown by the legislative assembly through a nonconfidence motion and a new government is not formed within 30 days, the president will be entitled to request new elections. The president will be able to make a decision on the use of arms by the Turkish Armed Forces if the country is suddenly faced with an armed attack and the decision to use arms is consequently inevitable.

In accordance with the draft constitution, national elections will be held every 5 years. The assembly will be able to decide to hold new elections before the termination of this period. The voting age is 21. Those who have not completed 8 years of schooling cannot be elected to the assembly. The assembly will be entitled to terminate the membership of deputies who fail without an excuse or permit to attend assembly sessions for a total of 45 days within the legislative year. Moreover, deputies who resign from their parties will be able to continue their membership in the assembly as independent deputies within that election period. If they become members of another party or join the Council of Ministers, their membership in the assembly will be terminated.

The draft constitution stipulates that the Turkish Grand National Assembly may convene when a third of the total number of deputies is present and make decisions through a simple majority vote of those present at the session. However, the number of votes sufficient to make a decision cannot be less than one quarter of the total number of deputies.

The draft constitution states that political parties are the inalienable factors of democratic political life. According to the draft, political parties that advocate the defense and establishment in Turkey of the class principle, communism, fascism, theocracy or any kind of dictatorship cannot be instituted in Turkey. Political parties will not be able to join forces -- financially or morally — with associations, unions, funds or professional organizations of a public nature with the purpose of pursuing or enhancing their own politics.

The draft constitution envisages the establishment of a state consultative council with the aim of counselling the president.

The former president, former constitution court presidents and former chiefs of the General Staff will be natural members of the state consultative council. In addition, the president will appoint 20 members who have loftily served the state and the nation. The natural members and the 20 members appointed by the president will elect 10 more members. The state consultative council members will enjoy the same immunity as the legislators.

The draft also stipulates the establishment of an economic and social council as well as a state control council.

According to the draft constitution, workers and employers will be entitled to form unions and higher organizations without asking for a permit. Workers and employers will not be able to become members of more than one union. Unions will not be allowed to pursue political goals or engage in political activities. They will not be able to receive support from political parties or support political parties in return. Union, associations and professional organizations or funds of a public nature will not be able to act in union for these purposes. Union members will pay their dues directly to the union. Unions will not be entitled to use their incomes for purposes other than their declared goals and they will keep their strike and lock-out funds, which will be determined in their statutes, in national banks.

Collective wage agreements will not be allowed to include provisions that violate the laws, amend or cancel them. More than one collective wage agreement cannot be signed or implemented in the same work place during the same period of time. In case of disagreements during the course of the collective bargaining, the sides have the right to conduct strikes or lock-outs. The rights to strike or hold lock-outs cannot be used in contrary to the rules of good faith or in a way to damage the community or the national wealth. If a strike or lock-out is banned or deferred, the discord will be resolved by the high arbitration council. The draft constitution bans strikes and lock-outs with political goals, solidarity or general strikes and lock-outs, occupation of a work place, reduction of productivity and resistances. The work of those who do not participate in a strike cannot be obstructed in any way. Furthermore, unions, associations and professional organizations of a public nature cannot organize or participate in meetings or demonstrations outside their own area and goal.

OUR RADIO COMMENTARY VIEWS PRESIDENT'S POWER

TA170945 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Extraordinary Powers"]

[Excerpts] The junta's constitution grants extraordinary powers to the President. This president, who is equipped with extraordinary powers from head to toe, does not even assume power through elections. He assumes power in an extraordinary way. Thus, the military dictatorship thinks it has ensured its presence for 7 years. Has it secured just its own safety? No it has also secured the safety of the NATO partnership as well. How? Among the extraordinary powers granted to the presidency that appear in the junta's constitution there is the following article: The president will be able to employ his extraordinary unlimited powers in the event the state's international obligations are under a (?close) and serious threat.

If we view the struggle of patriotic forces in the past and present we can understand which international agreements are considered to be under threat. The international agreement threatened by the people, the struggle for national independence and the patriotic movement is the one on NATO membership.

The junta has now formulated a constitutional article in connection with guarding NATO. The junta states that those who oppose NATO will be attacked by [presidential use of] extraordinary powers. The junta, has thus [word indistinct] the principle of national independence. Let us think, let us think of the days when the cries of "no to NATO" extended from one end of our country to the other. The patriotic forces and organizations were screaming that dependence on NATO was tantamount to destruction for our people, dependence on imperialism and especially slavery to American imperialism.

Let us ask ourselves what we need more. Do we need hospitals, kindergartens, milk and bread or arms? These arms are for the armed forces which are under the command of NATO. These arms are directed against our neighbors, the Soviet Union and the Arab peoples, on command from U.S. imperialism. Of the 119 NATO bases in the Mediterranean 61 are on Turkish soil. The Turkish people and army can not check on these bases and nuclear arms depots. The U.S. press has reported that activities at the bases stop as soon as Turkish officers approach these bases and that information on the bases is not given to Turkish officers. Each and everyone of these bases means death to our people. They represent a primary target in a nuclear war.

Why did we explain all this dear listeners? Because guarding NATO is becoming a constitutional article. It is being introduced in disguise. It comes in the following form: If our international agreements are threatened the president will be able to use his extraordinary powers. Then let us cry louder, no to NATO. No to the junta's constitution and no to NATO.

FOUR RIGHTIST MILITANTS CONDEMNED TO DEATH

TA161111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command First Military Court has sentenced to death 4 out of the 27 members of an illegal rightist organization for attempting to abolish the constitution by force. Sait Demirtekin, Osman Yilmaz, Mustafa Gulnar and Muhsin Kahya were sentenced to death at the end of the trial held in Antalya. The military court sentenced Davut Gundogan to a prison term of 10 years, Ramazan Aksu and Ali Samir Demir to 7 years each, Ismet Darici and Abdulkadir Yilmaz to 5 years each and Huseyin Tataroglu to 2 years and 6 months. Of the suspects, 15 were acquitted and the files of two suspects are to be reexamined. The suspects were accused of attempting mass murder, murder, assault, armed raids, using explosives, writing graffiti and other similar acts with the aim of changing the constitutional order through armed force.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH WORLD BANK -- The Council of Ministers approved Thursday the agreement signed with the World Bank under which Turkey will obtain $44.1 million to finance the second fertilizer rationalization and energy saving project, to be realized by Gubre Fabrikalari Tas, Ege Gubre Sanayileri (both fertilizer producing companies) and the coal producing state company. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1450 GMT 15 Jul 82 TA]

HEROIN SEIZURE -- Some 2.5 kilos of pure heroin were seized in Gaziantep's Kilis district. Four persons, one of them a woman, were detained in connection with the heroin seized by the narcotic units of the Icel Security Directorate. Another person who was determined to be trading in heroin is being sought. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

USSR CUTS BACK TELEPHONE LINKS 15 JULY

AU161932 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 16 Jul 82

[Text] In Vienna yesterday at 1910 hours local time it was registered that 20 of the 24 lines to Moscow have been idled by the Soviet postal service. Only four lines are now available for automatic dialing. This is far too few, according to the experience of the Austrian postal service, since a minimum of 15 are needed on the average. In many cases phone calls through manually operated exchanges are the only way out, and delays must be expected. The postal service explains the fact that no major delays occurred today, the first day of the cutback, by pointing out that many subscribers are using telex communications following the publications of press reports about the cutbacks.

GREECE

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES ANY OFFER TO PLO

NC171207 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The government spokesman, referring to reports from various foreign radio stations that Greece is prepared to host the Palestinian fighters on its territory, stated that these reports are totally unfounded.

SPAIN

REPORT ON SALE OF SIX WARSHIPS TO EGYPT

LD190236 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Spain is to sell the Egyptian Navy 6 warships costing a total of $500 million. Two are to be Descubierta-class frigates and the other four are Cormoran-type fast patrol craft. The frigates have guns, missile-launchers, torpedo-launchers and rocket-launchers, and sophisticated electronic equipment including five different tracking systems. The most notable feature of the patrol craft is their great speed -- 36 knots. The six vessels for the Egyptian Navy will be built at Bazan yards.

EXPLOSIONS IN BASQUE CAPITALS REPORTED

LD170924 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Some 20 devices exploded last night at official buildings in the Basque capitals and Pamplona. Bombs went off at some 15 buildings including the navy headquarters in San Sebastian and the Institute of Social Security in Bilbao. There was only a small amount of damage as a result of the blasts and no one was hurt. These terrorist attacks were apparently carried out by ETA Politico-Militar.

An agency report just in says that two of the devices planted in different capitals have still not been exploded.

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EEC'S HAFERKAMP CITED ON FRICTION WITH U.S.

PM200817 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Alan Osborn Brussels dispatch: "American Response in EEC Trade Row Talks 'Totally Negative'"]

[Text] A serious worsening in the already fraught relations between the Common Market and the United States is in prospect EEC foreign ministers were told yesterday.

Reporting on talks last week between EEC Commission officials and the Reagan administration in Washington, Mr Haferkamp, the EEC commissioner for external trade policy, said the American response was "totally negative."

He is reported to have told the ministers that America remains inflexible on all current trade disputes and was thus "seriously mortgaging America's future relations with its European allies."

Mr Haferkamp was speaking on attempts by Community negotiators to reach a compromise with the Americans over the steel and pipeline disputes.

The Reagan government has effectively given the EEC until the end of the week to come up with a scheme to limit its steel shipments in American markets or face the prospect of punishing levies on its exports.

The United States claims that EEC steel companies benefit from unfair subsidies enabling them to undercut domestic producers and injure the American industry.

At the same time the United States has acted to bar the export to the Soviet Union of European gas pipeline equipment which involves the use of American technology. The ban has provoked outrage in Britain, Germany and France where it is feared it could lead to the loss of thousands of engineering jobs.

Mr Haferkamp said that the United States was "adamant" that even existing contracts could not be filfilled until Poland restored full respect for human and union rights.

Retaliation Possible

On steel, where duties of 40 percent, are proposed on shipments by British Steel Corporation among others, the Community has proposed a voluntary limitation in sales based on "traditional" levels.

The EEC foreign ministers will discuss the situation in detail today and may issue a formal protest, There is also the possibility that the Ten might take some retaliatory action by raising the question of tax concessions for American companies engaged in exports and even possibly threatening to boycott the new round of trade liberalisation talks due to begin in Geneva later this year.

Meanwhile efforts for a compromise will be continued in the next few days. The German economics minister, Count von Lambsdorff begins visit to the United States today and will be followed by the Italian Foreign Minister Sr Colombo, who will be meeting the American foreign and trade secretaries.

Herr Schmidt, the German chancellor, is to make a private visit to Mr Shultz, the American secretary of state and later in August the Danish Foreign Minister and President of the EEC Council Mr Olesen, is to make an official visit.

Mr Pym, the foreign secretary, is also planning to meet Mr Shultz in the near future.

KREISKY ON U.S. SANCTIONS, POLAND, MIDDLE EAST

AU191200 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Thomas Chorherr report on exclusive interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna -- no date given]

[Excerpt] The conversation now turns to foreign political aspects. The chancellor vehemently objects to the attempts of the Reagan administration to force the Soviets to their knees through a trade war that also involves the Europeans. "The economic West-East dependence is far too great for us to be able to afford to renounce cooperation." Rather, the logical consequence of a convulsion of the East bloc caused by trade embargoes would be the possible establishment of military dictatorships in other communist states as well, with unforeseeable consequences for world peace. "Trade repression merely strengthens the position of dictators," Kreisky argues.

That is why the West should seek to launch comprehensive economic aid to Poland, and this should be done through the ECE in Geneva, in which the Soviets also participate. "The ECE should be instructed to work out a plan for restoring Poland's viability, and in these endeavors one should not renounce Soviet participation," the chancellor says. He adds that it is virtually paradoxical that Poland finds itself in such desperate straits considering that it is one of Europe's richest countries in terms of natural resources and agricultural production potential.

Quite generally Kreisky takes a critical view of U.S. policy vis-a-vis Europe but advocates a "permanent dialogue."

The more the United States acts without concern vis-a-vis the Europeans -- for example in connection with the pipeline deal -- the more independently the European states are bound to proceed, he says. "But it is wrong to judge U.S. policy by European standards." What matters at present is to bridge the gap between the American and the European concepts.

Kreisky takes a pessimistic view of the Middle East situation. There, he says, it has been demonstrated -- and this can also serve as a yardstick for Austria's foreign policy -- that no big country comes to the aid of a small state that has been attacked. This can now be seen from the example of Lebanon and the PLO: "Even the Soviet Union does not help it; even the Soviets are fighting only for themselves."

Another lesson to be drawn from the Lebanon campaign is that while it is easy to start a war it is difficult to end it. "That has been experienced by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and that is now being experienced by Israel." In this context, Kreisky says he wants to "destroy a legend" that has been circulated by Israeli propaganda -- namely, that there was no chance for negotiations. "There have been many opportunities to negotiate, the most concrete of them was the Fahd plan by the present Saudi king. But the Israelis did not want to negotiate."

As far as the newly flared-up Gulf war is concerned, Kreisky also pins part of the blame on Israel: "They have supported Iran against the Iraqis with arms and equipment, and thus made possible the Iranian successes. Now no one knows where the Prophet's banner will be set up next. The people in the West have no idea what religious fanaticism means -- it involves a death wish."

And where does he see the motives for the Israeli support of the mullah regime? The chancellor resorts to a modified quotation of a saying attributed to Axel Oxenstjerna, famous Swedish chancellor in the Thirty Years' War: "The world does not know how much stupidity often reigns in it."

LAMBSDORFF ON WASHINGTON TALKS, U.S. EMBARGO

DW191039 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Interview with Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff by reporter Schawer prior to departing for the United States; place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] President Reagan has prohibited the supply of American turbine parts for the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe. What role will this ban play in your talks in the United States?

[Answer] There is a large number of points I have to discuss, particularly in the economic and trade policy fields. This problem, on which public attention is particularly focused, will certainly also play an important role in the talks with the American Government and with U.S. congressmen.

[Question] What do you expect to result from the European Community's joint note addressed to Washington on this subject? What are the chances the ban will be lifted?

[Answer] I don't think the chances are great that the ban will be lifted in the near future. The European Community note, however, was correct and necessary because we must clarify our position politically as well as legally.

[Question] Is there any way to produce these turbine parts in the Federal Republic and thus circumvent the embargo?

[Answer] Up until now we have relied on buying such things in the United States, so there are no installations for such a production in our country. However, the Federal Republic is naturally capable of producing turbines and motors, and that would not be circumvention. Of American licenses were used in one way or an other, this would be circumvention; independent production of such technology is not cirumvention.

GENSCHER ON MIDDLE EAST VISIT, SOVIET ROLE

DW191203 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Peter Ellgaard in Cairo; date not given -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister, what chances do Western efforts [to solve the Middle East problem] have if the Soviet Union isn't included? What role does Moscow have to play in the search for a long-term solution to the Middle East problem?

[Answer] A long term, permanent and comprehensive peaceful settlement will certainly also have to be discussed with the Soviet Union. In the Middle East area, however, the Arabs must first agree among themselves. Therefore, King Hussyn and President Mubarak are interested in a meeting of Arab statesmen to find a common position. Then it is necessary for the West to say something so as to convince Israel that its security and existence will best be ensured in the long term through good and friendly relations with all Arab states. This naturally includes the implementation of the Palestinians' right to self-determiniation.

An increasing number of voices in the Arab camp demand mutual recognition by the PLO, on the one hand, and Isreal, on the other, so as to clear the way for substantial negotiations. This all shows that those forces in the Arab camp which see the way out in peaceful and political solutions have gained considerable ground.

If there is a country which has set an example in this respect, it is Egypt where we now are. Egypt has peacefully regained its territory through the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Other states, too -- such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia and many others -- also favor a moderate policy, a policy aimed at a peaceful solution, that is at safeguarding peace in this region.

[Question] Mr Minister, there is always the demand for the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Isn't there the danger that this demand could become an empty formula? I mean, how should it be concretely implemented? The question is where the Palestinians should go.

[Answer] Our views agree with those of the Arabs who do not consider it an empty formula at all. If you define what is behind all this, it means that the Palestinians themselves must decide on their future. Neither the Europeans, the Israelis, the United States nor anybody else can do this. Therefore, the necessity of withdrawing from the occupied territories is always linked to this demand.

Talks With Mubarak

DW161043 Cologne Deutsche Welle in German to Western Europe 0610 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Manfred Mueller-Witte in Cairo; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, what do you consider the most important aspect of your talks with President Mubarak with which you concluded your Middle East visit to Jordan and Egypt?

[Answer] These talks confirmed once again our view that it is necessary particularly now to give the Palestinians a sign of hope, a political perspective for implementing their right to self-determination. Nothing would be more dangerous than creating the impression that a solution to the Lebanon problem and to the current Beirut problem will also bring a solution to the Palestinian problem. No, now is the time when these basic problems of the Middle East must be solved. [sentence as heard] We absolutely agree on this with the Jordanian leaders as well as with the leaders here in Cairo.

[Question] Are there any concrete indications regarding the political perspective of a solution with regard to the Palestinian movement?

[Answer] I believe that all Arab leaders, or most of them, are interested in a summit meeting at the moment to define the Arab position. We, the FRG as a member of the European Community, must try particularly at this time to outline our basic position with regard to the right to self-determination because under no circumstances must estrangement between the Arabs and the West be allowed to occur. The European Community must play an important role in this respect, and naturally we are interested in coordination with our American friends to work out a common position for the West. President Mubarak, as well as King Husayn, told us expressly that they are not interested in a confrontation between Europeans and Americans. Quite the contrary, they want the Europeans to be successful in convincing the Americans of the European position, which the Arabs consider to be realistic position.

[Question] The Egyptian president used your joint press conference to address an appeal, an initiative, to the Arab world. Can you say what motives lie behind this?

[Answer] The concern that by merely solving the Lebanon issue, as important as it is, the problem would be geographically shifted, so to speak. In other words, new instability would arise as well as radicalization in the Palestinian Arab camp. Nobody is interested in this.

Thus I believe that it would be reasonable for responsible statesmen of the Arab camp to say: Now we must get together, now we must see how we can work out a peaceful solution.

[Question] In connection with the war between Iran and Iraq and in connection with the new Ethiopian-Somalian conflict, the Egyptian president said that a game of the big powers is involved here. Were you asked about this problem? What is your opinion?

[Answer] I was not asked about it. You could certainly put it another way. If it had been possible to achieve stability here in the Middle East through a lasting, comprehensive and stable peace process, other problems would concern us less than they do now.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD192122 Hamburg DPA in German 2016 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Augsburg, 19 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called on the Soviet Union to give a signal in the current U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations on intermediate-range missiles in Europe and on long-range weapons. In an interview for AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, he expressed the expectation that the Soviet Union would at long last be prepared to consent definitively to the American President's proposal for a meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Brezhnev.

Genscher said that the USSR bears a "considerable responsibility" for the success of the disarmament negotiations. He left no doubt that in the event of their failure the NATO alliance would have to modernize its arms.

He thinks that by the early summer of 1983 it will be clear whether the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the "zero option" we have proposed for eurostrategic weapons. A renunciation by both sides of land-based intermediate-range missiles would, in Genscher's view, be "a tremendous advance because, for the first time, we would be removing altogether a new weapon from the arsenals of both sides."

REPORT SEES SHIFT IN EUROPE'S MILITARY BALANCE

LD191650 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jul (DPA) -- In view of the current tensions and conflicts in the world, efforts to achieve arms control and disarmament are, in the federal government's view, more necessary that ever. The limited concrete results of such efforts in recent years are unsatisfactory, says the federal government's first report on "the state of efforts to achieve arms control and disarmament and changes in the military balance of power in 1982." The report was published in the Bundestag today. Parliament requested it last March.

According to the Bundestag press center, the report says that because of the "unprecedented conventional and nuclear arms buildup" of the Warsaw Treaty and the relative restraint of NATO, the numerical balance of power has shifted in favor of the Warsaw Pact. NATO land forces in Europe number 2.6 million men are facing 4 million Warsaw Pact soldiers. Promising arms control negotiations are possibly only on the basis of a manifestly adequate defense capability and preparedness.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON STRUCTURAL CRISIS

DW191247 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Jul 82 p 1

[J. Juergen Jeske editorial: "Incapable of Changing"]

[Text] The convulsions of the structural change in the federal republic are becoming increasingly evident. Last year nearly 12,000 companies had to declare bankruptcy or seek a settlement with their creditors -- a sad postwar record. This year the number will be much greater, probably about 15,000 companies. In this process an increasing number of structures are collapsing which years ago people considered to be impressive, stable constructions. Now, the number two German electrical corporation, AEG-Telefunken, which has been ailing for years, is on the brink of disaster and can be kept going only with public emergency assistance.

Many people are reminded of the 1931 crisis. This crisis likewise became acute through large-scale bankruptcy -- the collapse of the Nordwolle Textile Corporation as a result of ill-conceived speculation, which, after an abortive attempt by the state at the time to save the company, also pulled the Darmstaedter and National Bank (Danatbank) along into the abyss. A settlement or a bankruptcy of the AEG would also entail consequences in the circle of the financing banks. It is hard to say how dangerous these consequences would be. It would be serious if they would coincide with other risks of the credit institutes. Dangerous rumors about an alleged staggering of a German bank already have made the rounds on the extremely sensitive international financial markets in the past few days.

The oversensitiveness of the financial world is understandable, because it is not the federal republic alone where signs of crisis are discernible. There are the risks emanating from credits granted to East bloc states and Latin American countries. In the United States the decrease in the oil price made the exploration boom collapse; this leads to credit losses by U.S. banks. In Canada a surveyer company, the Dome Petroleum, had to undertake a huge refunding operation. The watch industry in Switzerland is in a crisis. In Italy the biggest private banking group, the Ambrosiano, is a basket case. In Austria the Semperit tire manufacturer needs state assistance.

If we add to all this the insecurity of the economic cycle, then there are indeed some oppressing parallels to the situation of 1931. By the same token, however, there are as many differences. Grossly simplified, the world economic crisis was an extremely vehement cyclic reaction to a preceding, exaggerated economic expansion; the whole thing was aggravated by the belated consequences of World War I. What we are dealing with today is a profound structural adaptation. This development is being intensified by measures aimed at counteracting inflation and by a worldwide crisis of state indebtedness. Both entail a high interest level which makes the burden of adaptation even heavier. History simply does not repeat itself, and crises can well be talked into existence. The belated experiences of the past nevertheless may well serve as an early warning today.

Then and now the question was and is what and how the state should intervene. Interventions probably would be imperative if the purging crisis also threatened sound companies. But this has hardly been the case to date. In the case of the AEG the call for the state involves an ailing enterprise which, what is even worse, operates in areas where excessive capacities exist. Federal Economic Minister Graf Lambsdorff said in the past few weeks: "Structures must constantly change, and this can only mean that companies have to go which are not adequately capable of assimilation to a changing environment." Thus, what we still have today is that in the very same branch, folding companies are offset by flourishing corporations, the AEG and Siemens providing a case study.

As strong a structural change as that taking place in the federal republic means that the cases of emergency will rather amass. The shipbuilding branch has been subsidized for years. Now the ailing steel industry on the Saar and Ruhr (which also is a victim of wrong European economic policy, however) is receiving subsidies with amply uncertain chance of long-term successes. Even if we leave the principles of the economic system aside, we nevertheless cannot but wonder where all this is supposed to end up. Constantly more funds for companies and branches in distress? The public coffers are empty anyway. Is the end supposed to be a matted, state supported industry like in Italy?

What primarily makes the present situation so oppressive is the obvious loss for answers. Everything is deadlocked somehow: a rien ne vas plus, a "no more action" of its own particular nature. The wheel of credits is turning constantly more slowly because new credits are primarily used for repaying old debts. We allow 15,000 companies with nearly 500,000 jobs go bankrupt without making any great fuss about it, but on the other hand we are reluctant to let a combine like the AEG, which grew by the erroneous purchase of other companies, to fall apart again. The trade unions wish to preserve jobs but refuse to make any concessions. We pursue a social policy which blocks the enterprising flexibility which is so very necessary in the structural change. We curtail the risk bonuses for enterprises at a time when risk constantly increases. The assimilation crisis is not our fate; what could become our fate though is a lack of ability to adapt to this crisis.

WEST BERLIN COURT ACQUITS POLISH HIJACKERS

LD191002 Hamburg DPA in German 0939 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 19 Jul (DPA) -- On Monday a West Berlin court, for the first time in a trial concerning a plane hijacking, acquited two Poles, including the pilot who had redirected the plane himself. The court gave as its reason the fact that in view of the political situation in Poland the accused had fled out of excusable necessity. The Lot airplane had been rerouted to West Berlin while on a domestic flight on 12 February.

COLOMBO SAYS U.S. MUST REVISE DECISIONS

AU191928 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Brussels, July 19 -- At the end of the foreign ministers meeting here today the Italian diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo stressed that although the essential nature of relations between the EEC and the United States was underscored at today's session, "no one can negotiate in our name and in our assent on problems that affect us".

This was in particular reference to the Soviet gas pipeline and export credits.

Prior to his departure for Rome, Colombo said that the European Economic Community was ready to open "a constructive dialogue" with the United States starting with a unitary and global vision of these relations.

He stressed the "essential importance" of EEC-U.S. ties, both in themselves and in the context of East-West relations. However, this relationship must be among equals, he said, adding that this entails a revision of recent Washington decisions which have harmed European interests.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT LEBANON FORCE INVOLVEMENT

PM191335 Rome AVANTI in Italian 16 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Apparent text of 15 July "PSI Directorate Statement"]

[Text] The PSI directorate approves the party secretary's report on the complex and in many respects tragic situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The PSI agrees with the idea of Italy's participation in a multinational military peace force which, if accepted by all the sides involved in the current conflict, could facilitate the solution of the present very dangerous situation as well as put an end to all military interference and provide new conditions for a future of peace and restored national sovereignty for Lebanon and for the start of a new constructive phase based on negotiation and mutual recognition. It must be carefully assessed on this basis and on the basis of clear conditions and objectives, encouraged. Italy should immediately state its full willingness in principle.

Very serious anxiety and alarm are prompted by the developments of the Iran-Iraq war, with the present total of deaths, the further destablization of an extremely sensitive region and the more than potential threat of a flareup of fanaticism and of a conflagration which, unless brought under control right away, could spread and involve a vast geographical area.

The PSI directorate stresses the need for Italian and European peace initiatives with respect to the very delicate Middle East chessboard and in this same direction supports the initiative that must also involve the Socialist International.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DETAILS 1982 FOREIGN AID

AU172005 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, 17 July -- Seventy-nine percent of the funds Italy has set aside for Third World development aid in 1982 has already been committed, according to a note released here today by the Foreign Ministry. The ministry also gave the following figures in terms of funds Italy has allocated to development cooperation.

The seventy-nine percent already committed for this year amounts to over 1,200 billion lire (or around 950 million dollars).

The total allocated for this year is 1,530 billion lire, with 677 billion going to multilateral aid and 853 billion going to bilateral aid. The latter includes 422 billion in food aid and cooperation funds and another 430 billion in aid credit.

As to the geographical distribution of this assistance, the Farnesina noted said that 50.2 percent of the food aid and cooperation fund and 63 percent of the aid credit was earmarked for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, 35.5 percent of the fund and 43.4 percent of the credit is earmarked for the less developed countries.

The figures testify to the actions of the ministry's department for development cooperation in the context of Italy's greatly heightened aid contribution to the Third World over the past four years (226 billion in 1979 compared to 1,530 billion in 1982).

SPADOLINI TO RESIGN IF MEASURES NOT PASSED

AU191005 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Rome, July 19 -- After a week of relative calm within the government majority, polemics have broken out again. Premier Giovanni Spadolini has asked his ministers to refrain from making any statement with regard to measures under study to present to the parliament by July 31. These measures have to do with financial legislation and the state budget for next year.

However, the ministers seem about ready to forget Spadolini's request for a temporary blackout. Liberal Party Secretary Valerio Zanone told Sunday's concluding session of his party's national council that the ministers seemed to be surrounded by an atmosphere more conducive to a barroom brawl.

Social Democrat Luigi Preti noted that the polemics were often only a pretext to fight, and that unity was now needed if the government was to meet its July 31 deadline.

Spadolini himself said that if the financial legislation did not pass then, he would resign on August 1st, Turin's "LA STAMPA" wrote Sunday. This is a phrase he has never hazarded before, observers noted.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ROME

AU191522 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 19 -- The Polish Foreign Minister, Jozef Czyrek, arrived in Rome this morning for talks in the Vatican on the upcoming visit to Poland to be conducted by Pope John Paul II.

Informed sources at the Holy See said that the foreign minister will meet today with the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and will be received by the pope tomorrow.

Czyrek is expected to remain in Rome until Thursday when he will return to Warsaw accompanied by the Polish Roman Catholic primate, Msgr. Jozef Glemp.

Also on the diplomatic chief's schedule for today is a meeting with the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo.

Received by Casaroli

LD191430 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state, has received in audience Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, who arrived this morning in Rome from Warsaw.

Pope's Visit to Poland

NC191600 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Vatican City, July 19 (AFP) -- A meeting here today between Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Cardinal Casaroli brought unofficial confirmation that Pope John Paul II would probably have to put off his planned visit to Poland, which he had hoped to make next month.

Informed sources here said that the hour-long meeting, held shortly after Mr Czyrek flew in from Warsaw today, had been entirely devoted to the pontiff's travel plans.

According to the sources, it now appears out of the question that Pope John Paul will visit his homeland on August 26 due to the difficult domestic situation there. The trip had been planned to coincide with the 600th anniversary of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa.

Mr Czyrek is to meet John Paul II tomorrow at the pope's summer residence in Castelgandolfo. He will return to Warsaw Thursday, accompanied by Polish Primate Jozef Glemp, who has been in Rome since July 5.

VATICAN BANKER ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN ARMS DEALS

AU171855 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 17 -- American Bishop Paul Marcinkus, the director of the Vatican Bank, appears to be indirectly involved in arms deals with South America, according to the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA.

In a long article appearing in today's issue, the paper analyzed the complicated relations between the Vatican Bank and Roberto Calvi, the president of Italy's largest private sector bank whose corpse was found hanging from a London bridge one month ago.

Marcinkus, a native of Cicero, Illinois, also acts as the pope's bodyguard on papal trips abroad and organizes the trips, including the recent Papal peace mission to Britain and Argentina.

The arms deals with which Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano was involved -- as implicitly was the Vatican Bank and its director -- have allegedly "embittered and perhaps irritated and disgusted the pope who withdrew to his summer residence three days ago", the paper said.

The reports of arms deals involving the Vatican, and which purportedly continued through the Falklands war, did not crop up purposefully at this moment, the paper added, but were first denounced one year ago in the Italian parliament.

The paper went on to cite another episode which has added to the shadow enveloping Marcinkus: An "odd stopover in Nassau" during the Pope's visit to Mexico three years ago which even surprised the pilots. LA REPUBBLICA said the stopover must be linked with "the questionable initiatives taken by the director of the Vatican Bank: Nassau is the headquarters of one of Banco Ambrosiano's subsidaries on whose board of directors Marcinkus sat until one month ago when he was forced to resign under Vatican pressure".

Another episode cited by the paper took place in New York when Marcinkus went to organize the pope's visit to the United Nations. Asked by UN officials whether the pope wanted to begin the session with a prayer, Marcinkus is quoted as having said, "Let's skip it. Let's get down to business".

The paper concluded saying that the pope "certainly regrets not having listened to secretary of state Cardinal Agostino Casaroli when he advised him not to appoint Marcinkus governor of the Vatican state".

PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PASSES RESOLUTION

PM191517 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 9-15 Jul 82 pp 16-18

[Apparent text of 3 July PCE Central Committee resolution]

[Text] I -- For Peace, Disarmament and People's Independence

The PCE Central Committee expresses its anxiety about the increasing exacerbation of international tension and the dangerous arms race in which the military blocs are involved. It deems it necessary to promote, together with the other sectors of opinion, a great mass movement for peace and disarmament. It declares itself in favor, as intermediate stages in this process, of mutual and controlled denuclearization measures in Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

The Central Committee resolves to condemn with the utmost vigor the aggression against Lebanon and the Israeli genocide against the Palestinians, which have been possible because of U.S. complicity, and to promote specific actions of solidarity with the PLO's courageous fighters, who are defending their people's survival as such and their inalienable right to possess a state of their own.

It believes that Spain should act in the international sphere in favor of a negotiation which will restore sovereignty over the Malvinas to Argentina; in favor of solutions guaranteeing the right to independence and freedom for the peoples of Latin America, oppressed today by tyrannies supported by the United States; for a solution ensuring for the people of the Sahara the right to self-determination; for peace in the Near East and between Iran and Iraq; for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, and, in general, for respect for and noninterference by some countries in others' affairs and for the negotiated resolution of all the conflicts endangering world peace.

The Central Committee believes that the course taken by the Reagan administration in adopting economic measures hostile to Europe's interests and in attempting to lead the European peoples into a trade war against the Soviet Union and into an increase in the nuclear arsenal with a view to a "limited war" on our continent constitutes a grave threat to peace and cooperation. Under these conditions, the decision to join NATO appears even more undesirable and dangerous for our country. The PCE pledges itself to demand in the next Cortes the interruption of the procedure for joining NATO and the calling of a referendum to enable the Spanish people to express their wishes on this issue.

The Central Committee rejects the agreements between the government and the U.S. administration for the continuation of the U.S. military bases on our territory negotiated at the end of the parliamentary session and without the slightest publicity.

The PCE declares itself in favor of a policy favorable to the simultaneous dissolution of the military blocs, the removal of foreign military bases and the elimination of all remnants of colonialism, including the occupation of Gibraltar by Britain.

The PCE declares itself in favor of a Spanish policy of active neutrality.

The Central Committee believes that the most nobly human and, at the same time, most revolutionary task today is to preserve world peace at all costs, ending through negotiation the conflicts threatening it.

II -- A policy of a Democratic Front

In examining the national situation, the Central Committee believes that we are in the presence of the danger of a grouping of the rightwing forces around the popular alliance and Mr Fraga Iribarne -- a grouping helped by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's policy. A victory for the right would entail the danger of a revision of the most progressive aspects of the Constitution and of an intensification of social tension through attempting to resolve the economic crisis at the expense of the workers and of the poorest social sectors; that is, a grave social and political regression which would weaken and endanger more gravely the democratic system.

The threat of the broad right has become something really disturbing and grave.

The broad right has caused the crisis in the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and has facilitated the trend toward the bipolarization of Spanish political life. If this course is continued, the choice between a Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] which has moved toward moderate, more rightwing stances and which breaks its bridges with the PCE and other democratic forces, and a tough, traditional right, grouped around Fraga Iribarne, could appear as the only alternative confronting our people. Under these conditions a PSOE alternative, which, isolated from the democratic forces as a whole, would be in no position to withstand the pressure of the actual powers and the oligarchy, would not satisfy the desire for real change felt by the majority of our people and could serve as a pretext for any reactionary adventure.

The consequences of the lack of a policy of democratic concentration in the process of change are now being noted quite clearly. That policy, which was based on the need for a common front of the workers' and leftwing forces with the progressive bourgeoisie in order to surmount in depth the traditional obstacles to democratic change, had no champion but the Communist Party, which, however, because of the weaknesses in its work pointed out at the 10th congress, particularly its insufficient link with the masses, did not succeed in mobilizing the latter broadly in favor of that policy. The right opposed everything that meant an approach to that democratic front, as was already seen when Ferrer Salat denounced the Mongloa pacts from the United States, as if it were a matter of setting up Soviets in Spain. The right was seeking to keep all its institutional and economic redoubts intact, and largely suceeded, causing the disenchantment and disillusionment of considerable working class sectors toward the change.

The PSOE, without a clear idea of Spanish reality, believed that the approval of the Constitution had already turned Spain into an advanced and consolidated democracy, from which the dangers of regression had disappeared and in which a peaceful alternation in power between a social democratic party and a conservative right could be practiced. Despite the PCE's open and unitary stances and our real independence, the PSOE displayed from the beginning of the change a clear tendency to ignore the communists, the reduce us and disregard us, objectively helping the residual ideology of Francoism -- gut anticommunism.

These stances on the part of the PSOE changed only temporarily, at certain moments, on the one hand, when the 23 February -- [1981 -- date of attempted coup] it saw that its hopes about the disappearance of the regressive danger were unreal, and, on the other hand, when it found, following the municipal elections, that it needed the Communist votes to take over local government in very important cities and towns.

But the fact is that the PSOE never realized the need for cooperation between the left and the reformist bourgeoisie, and that it contributed to a dynamic of bipolarization unfavorable in short to real change.

With that dynamic and under the pressure of the actual and economic powers, the UCD shifted increasingly rightward, and Fraga, who had been contained in the 1977 and 1979 elections, now finds his elections prospects improving, thanks to the activity of Calvo-Sotelo, who has cleared his path of obstacles and difficulties.

In light of this situation the PCE Central Committee makes an appeal to the PSOE to reconsider the dangers entailed by the policy of bipolarization and to declare itself clearly in favor of a policy of a democratic front and of cooperation among all sincerely progressive and constitutional forces, without concessions to the gut anticommunism advocated by Francoism.

We make this apeal out of our desire for unity with the Socialists, which is necessary in order to secure a broad democratic front of forces.

The Central Committee also urges the people and sectors of the reformist bourgeoisie to realize the need for a center party free from rightist excrescences, capable of cooperating with the left and necessary for national democratic balance.

Another way to curb in the short-and medium-term the traditional right's return to the government and to guarantee the enhancement and consolidation of freedoms is unlikely to be found today.

In expressing itself in this way, the PCE is performing its duty of telling the people the truth about the situation and the dangers which it entails, without concessions to facileness, as it has always done; the PCE confirms its will to defend the Constitution, enhance and consolidate democratic freedoms and make progress in building the state of the autonomies.

III -- Changing the Course of Social Policy

One of the factors which has contributed to the exacerbation of the situation is the social policy of the UCD and its governments and the way in which it has tackled the problems of the economic crisis. The UCD has constantly yielded to the pressures of the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations [CEOE]; has created grave obstacles to the trade unions' consolidation by denying them the restoration of trade union assets; has refused to practice a policy of national solidarity to tackle the crisis; has been stingy in retirement pensions and conservative as regards the growth of unemployment, and has displayed no imagination in seeking solutions to one of the gravest social problems -- youth unemployment.

Moreover, through the workers' statute and decrees such as that concerning seasonal work, they have done their utmost to facilitate unrestricted dismissal, agreeing to the CEOE's demands. The PCE expresses is opposition to this decree and will adopt the appropriate measures to secure its repeal.

The sole exception to this course is the national agreement on employment, imposed thanks to the united actions of the workers commissions and the general workers' union, with the workers parties' support, which could now be called into question by an early dissolution of the Cortes and which at any event would have to be supplemented with a plan of greater scope to provide more substantial and decisive solutions to the problem of unemployment. We certainly must emphasize the failure to implement the national agreement on employment in the point concerning the replacement of community work by unemployment benefit for agricultural workers.

The government's inability to control inflation, which will exceed 13 percent at the end of this year, represents a particular loss for social sectors and workers without half-yearly review of their wages. Such as, among others, pensioners and public administration workers. The Central Committee, in denouncing this fact, resolves to submit a question to the government, demanding measures to offset the losses represented for these sectors by the upsurge in inflation. Inflation also harms the small farmers, who find their purchasing power diminishing daily. Consequently, the UCD's social policy, too tied to the class interests of the employers' leadership, has led to increased unemployment, the rise in the cost of living and the reduction of the purchasing power of the workers, the middle classes and the underpriviliged sectors of the population, which feel unprotected. All this has resulted in dissatisfaction and disenchantment with the results of the change.

One of the aims of the course of a democratic front and of cooperation between the left and the reformist bourgeoisie must be a new economic and social policy, based on the principle of solidarity, which would approach the problems of the crisis in a progressive manner and facilitate the trade unions' responsible activity by restoring to them the resources necessary for that purpose.

The Central Committee makes an appeal to all workers and to party comrades to support resolutely in the process of the trade union elections now in progress the lists of candidates of the workers commissions' C.S. [as published] and that federation's success in those elections.

IV -- Defending the Autonomies Against the Organic Law on the Harmonization of the Autonomy Process

The organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process is one of the laws characteristic of the regressive policy practiced since 23 February.

The need to rationalize the autonomy process and lay down more clearly the channels and time limits for transforming the centralist state into a state of the autonomies was a widely shared conviction. Our party was the first to express this need, long before 23 February.

That is why the PCE took part in the first stage of the negotiations for the autonomy pact, although expressing its disagreement with the Catalonian and Basque nationalist minorities' absence from them.

But when the issue of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process was reached and we were asked to sign it in order to take part in the agreements, we were excluded from the negotiation when we refused to do so.

The organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process entailed a revision of the statutes which had been approved and of Title VIII of the Constitution itself, with the effect of a reduction of the autonomies and of a regression toward centralism, which would create grave problems in the autonomous communities, hampering instead of facilitiating the process of creating the state of the autonomies.

Surprisingly, instead of being signed by the parties endorsing it, it was signed by the head of government in his capacity as such and by the PSOE secretary general.

And in these days, when it has been debated and approved in parliament, the absence and lack of interest of a large number of UCD deputies has contrasted with the presence and decisive participation of the SPOE, which has appeared as the principal protagonist of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process.

But what confirms the PCE's reservations about the law is the fact that it s authors themselves have included an additional amendment which delays its implementation for 5 months, so that the constitutional court can advise on its validity.

This is the first time that the authors of a law have in fact acknowledged that it may not be constitutional.

But everything in the case of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process is strange and unusual. Its introduction was concealed at the outset with a report requested from a group of experts, and, in the end, other experts -- the members of the constitutional court -- are asked to confirm or deny its validity. The image presented is that the Congress of Deputies and the majority parties endorsing it are unloading their responsibility on the experts; an image which certainly does not help strengthen the democratic institutions' prestige and authority.

The RCE Central Committee believes in short that what has happened justifies all those of us who have opposed that law. The organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process should be amended by a political agreement among all the parties concerned before it becomes the criterion for rationalizing the autonomy process.

V -- The PCE and the Next Election

The Central Committee believes that the general election should be held at the constitutional time -- that is, in the spring of 1983; that bringing it forward would give the country an image of dangerous instability and political insecurity capable of influencing abstention and the direction of the voting. It therefore instructs the Communist parliamentary group to make all the decisions within its power favorable to the constitutional time being observed.

At any event, the party should prepare itself seriously for a likely early election, which, in the opinion of the majority parties in the current parliament, could take place in mid-November.

In that event, the Central Committee deems it essential to draft previously an electoral law which will strictly respect the principle of proportionality enshrined in the Constitution and rectify the injustice of the decree under which the 1977 and 1979 elections were held, and which, with the D'Hont rule and the distribution of the minimum by constituencies, falsifies that principle.

The Central Committee resolves to appoint at this plenum a central election committee, whose role will be to begin to prepare the campaign, and specifically:

(A) Drawing up the election program.

(B) Organizing the preliminary election campaign.

(C) Studying the lists of candidates.

(D) Preparing the image campaign, using the modern resources appropriate for the purpose.

(E) Seeking the financial resources necessary to conduct an effective campaign worthy of the PCE.

The Central Committee will discuss the election program at one of its coming meetings.

VI -- The Last Election in Andalusia

In view of the prospect of a general election, the Central Committee deems it necessary to pinpoint some of the experiences of the last Andalusian election, in which the Communist Party lost a very considerable portion of its vote in favor of the PSOE.

The principal factors which, in the Central Committee's opinion, influenced this results are as follows:

(A) The whole atmosphere created around the election presented it to the public as a confrontation between the PSOE (well established in Andalusia, with the personality of Escuredo which we had helped strengthen and those of its national leaders -- Gonzalez and Guerra) and the right, which was embodied more specifically in the ruling party. This atmosphere helped create the psychosis of the useful vote and worked against us.

(B) In our tactics, as in those of the PSOE, the principal opponent was the UCD -- the ruling party -- whereas in fact this role was already being assumed by the popular alliance, which, despite its previous weak position in Andalusia, was becoming, with the employers' support, the center of attraction for the voters influenced by the right.

In concentrating our criticism and attacks on the UCD and in waging our campaign with the slogan "Together we can," and in favor, generally, of a triumph for the left, even though we place the Communist Party's role within it, we did so as complementary to that of the PSOE. In practice we were helping to increase the trend of the "useful vote" for the PSOE and to confirm the elections as a confrontation between the right and the PSOE. There were even speakers of ours who called for voting not for the party but for the left.

(C) The Communist Party of Andalusia [PCA] had a good program in general. But the electorate did not come to be acquainted with it; it was not in time. What became known most was the issue of the complete agrarian reform, which in some instances was not sufficiently explained, and this caused voters in the industrial areas and in service industries, the middle classes and the professionals not to become acquainted with our platform. At the same time, the achievements of the party's government policy in the municipalities were not used sufficiently in propaganda at the local level.

(D) The image campaign was very ill-advised and poor. It was not personalized sufficiently and was watered down excessively. Moreover, the financial resources at our disposal, compared with those of the PSOE, the UCD, the Popular Alliance, and even the Socialist Party of Andalusia, were so disproportionate that while those parties filled hoardings, press and radio, our presence did not go far beyond the campaign of rallies, and the great mass of voters who do not go to rallies did not learn what we supported and what we were proposing.

(E) In addition, the Communist Party's crisis at the national level has objectively helped the PSOE, especially because of the gross manipulation conducted on the basis of it by the news media. For months the image has been conveyed of an undemocratic communist party, on the one hand, anti-Soviet, on the other hand, opposed to renewal, Eurocommunist outwardly and Stalinist within, laborist and hostile to the forces of culture, as contrasted with the other leftwing party -- the PSOE -- whose aims seemingly did not differ so much from outs but whose democratic nature was not disputed, despite the fact that in reality it has been characterized by an administratively imposed monolithism.

The utilization of our crisis in this way had a very clear purpose, to reduce our area of influence, strengthen the PSOE and help the two-party system and bipolarization. And it must be acknowledged that that aim was achieved partly in Galicia and especially in Andalusia.

Moreover, the party's crisis in Andalusia had its own peculiarities, such as the indifference and lack of direct involvement in the campaign on the party of a good many very distinguished trade union communist cadres, who in other elections had been propagandists and even candidates.

In addition, the PCA's fundamental problems remained unresolved at the time of the election. The leadership headed by Comrade Felipe Alcaraz had little time and did not secure the minimum resources essential for running the PCA and implementing the second congress' organizational resolutions.

All these factors influenced the outcome, alhtough it would be unfair not to add that thousands of comrades made a self-sacrificing and enthusiastic effort and busied themselves fully, and that, despite the election setback, the PCA has a strength and roots which make it possible to contemplate an early recovery and progress, if the causes are corrected.

VII -- A PCE Linked to Society

The Central Committee, analyzing the consequences of the internal crisis, deems it necessary to make the greatest efforts to surmount them, bearing in mind, moreover, that we are confronted with the next general election.

For this reason the party must emerge from the position of withdrawal in which the crisis has placed it and go over to a far more offensive position.

The party must mobilize its forces and energies, which are many, homogenize its message, surmount the effects of demoralization and maintain a clear policy of openness.

Openness toward the forces of labor and culture: The Communists imbued with a traditional culture, who do not agree with the critical stances toward the system of the countries of so-called real socialism, have their place in its ranks, just like those who feel more boldly renewalist. The division and dispersal of the forces espousing the party's ideas currently helps only the class opponent and those advocating an attack on the democratic system.

The Eurocommunist conception approved years ago by a majority of the party -- a conception which this Central Committee meeting reaffirms -- excludes no sector of the party. Its doors are open for those who once left it to return without any humiliation and for all those who believe that a genuine socialist revolution, combining equality with freedom and socialism with democracy, is necessary, to join it.

The Central Committee regards as futile and negative all attempts to seek solutions in new groups or parties, which, despite their renewalist or unifying programs, contribute nothing, and, if anything, reduce the workers movement's prospects of progress.

The unity of the left and of the forces of progress at the national and international level cannot be more than the outcome of the actually existing convergence of currents and parties, with historical roots, and our party has demonstrated that it has the most advanced conception in this field with its proposal of the new political grouping.

The PCE must undoubtedly strive to raise the quality of work of its leadership bodies, and to achieve this, this Central Committee meeting is already adopting decisions which constitute a step in that direction. And at the same time it must work resolutely to implement the course approved at the 10th congress of bringing the leaderships and those elected by the people closer to the grassroots, and to insert the party as a whole more deeply into the social fabric, to assimilate the new phenomena and to guarantee constant democratic functioning. This should be the concern of each cadre and each member in his actual party work.

In view of the closeness of a general election, the Central Committee calls on all party members and all its supporters, wherever they are, to busy themselves fully in this battle.

The PCE will run in it with its program, with its image and with its candidates, and will call for the people's voting unequivocally for itself.

Voting for the PCE will mean voting for change, for progress, for the enhancement and consolidation of democracy and for the formation of a front of the forces of the left and of the reformist bourgeoisie, which, basing itself on the mobilization of the people, will curb the rightward shift and raise a barrier against the dangers of regression, guaranteeing the supremacy of the civil power; a front which will guarantee the defense of the Constitution, freedoms and peace -- the only formula capable of effecting a safe change in Spain.

NORWAY

PAPER REGRETS U.S. REJECTION OF SEA LAW PACT

PM191203 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "New Law of the Sea Without the United States"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's announcement that the United States will not sign the new UN law of the sea convention came as no surprise but is nevertheless regrettable because the announcement is undoubtedly a new setback for cooperation between the major industrial nations and the developing countries. Without U.S. involvement the convention cannot possibly be what it was originally intended to be — in particular the arrangements which regard sea bed resources outside coastal states' territorial waters and economic zones as "mankind's joint inheritance" and which formalize the international cooperation to be set up to exploit this inheritance. Only the United States has at its disposal the technology and capital needed for mining activities at great ocean depths in the foreseeable future.

Ever since it came to power the Reagan administration has viewed some of the new law of the sea proposals with great skepticism, especially the regulations intended to regulate mining on the sea bed. These state, for example, that for every field they open with a view to their own profits the large mining companies must mine a corresponding amount to benefit the poorer nations. In this connection a new international ocean bed authority is to be set up to administrate and check on mining activities. At the same time the convention calls for "the transfer of technology" from countries possessing expertise in sea bed mining to countries which do not.

These proposals give rise to notions of some sort of "global socialist ideology" among some of Reagan's advisors, and even though the President made no direct mention of these fears in his announcement, they were nevertheless apparent when he said that the arrangements would "hinder the future development of mineral resources on the sea bed" and that the proposed decisionmaking process would not "fairly reflect or protect U.S. interests." Reagan also said that the stipulations for "the enforced transfer of private technology" to the new ocean bed authority was unacceptable.

As far as the other sections of the law of the sea convention are concerned the U.S. President took a more positive view and said that the regulations on maritime boundaries, shipping and free peaceful passage through straits, for example, are in full agreement with the interests of the United States and of all nations.

U.S. reservations are shared — at least in part — by the three EEC nations, Britain, West Germany and Italy. But unlike the Americans the British, West Germans and Italians clearly take the view that all the possibilities of "improving" the treaty have not yet been exhausted. But the remaining possibilities cannot be particularly encouraging.

TWO-PART FRG SUBMARINE PURCHASE SOUGHT

PM191501 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Jul 82 p 16

[Knut Falchenberg report: "Submarine Purchase To Be Staggered, but the Price Will Rise"]

[Excerpt] "Our West German partners had no difficulty in accepting the new Norwegian plan for submarine purchases. We are now aiming at two-part purchase plan under which the first four, five or six submarines will be ordered in September while the rest of the series will wait until the mid-nineties," Defense Ministry Under Secretary Oddmund Hammerstad told AFTENPOSTEN after yesterday's exploratory meeting in Bonn.

In return for the billion-kroner contract the Germans have promised to buy advanced military technology from Norway.

After Wednesday's meeting in Bonn it looks as if the major new submarine project has come a step closer to reality. The previous mammoth agreement has been replaced by a purchase plan with a more moderate thrust. This means that the strain placed on the defense budget will be spread more evenly, so that there will also be room to begin other important projects to maintain Norway's defense capability.

The exact number of submarines to be ordered in the present round has not yet been decided. The naval supply command in Bergen will negotiate with the German shipyards in the next few weeks the purchase of four, five or six new submarines, Hammerstad said. In the next week or two supply command will also present an interim report on the possibility of modernizing some of our present submarine fleet. "When it has been established how many of these aging Kobben submarines could be modernized, we can decide how many new ones are needed," Hammerstad said.

According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN the ministry's objective is for the navy to have 10 submarines, in the first instance a combination of old and new. When the Kobben submarines have reached their maximum life at some point in the mid-nineties, they will be scrapped and replaced by new vessels.

Spreading the purchase with one order this year and one in the nineties will increase the price of each individual submarine. The fewer ordered from German shipyards in September, the more expensive each will be. Originally a figure of 4.2 billion kroner was projected as the total price of a one-off order of eight submarines. Of this 2.6 billion kroner would go to the shipyards will the rest of the sum would cover computer equipment, sonar, periscopes and new types of torpedoes. Norway's negotiators believe today that if Norway only orders six submarines this year, they will cost almost around 80 percent of the shipyard price of eight. And if only four new submarines are ordered, the price will be around 62 percent of that of eight. This means that each submarine would be several million kroner more expensive if only four at a time are ordered.

A decision must be made by 30 September if price increases in the West German tender are to be avoided. The first submarine from an order this year would be ready for launching before 1988.

SWEDEN

DAGENS NYHETER HITS SOVIET VISA PROBLEM

PM191315 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Jul 82 p 12

[Ann-Marie Asheden report: "Peace March — Visa Problems for DAGENS NYHETER Journalist"]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday [14 July] Sweden approached the Soviet Embassy about the case of DAGENS NYHETER journalist Disa Hastad. The Foreign Ministry wanted to know why Hastad has still not been given a visa to cover the Nordic women's peace march to Minsk in the Soviet Union.

"We are waiting for an answer from Moscow," was the reply given to Foreign Ministry Political Chief Lennart Eckerberg by the Soviet ambassador.

In his briefing Eckerberg referred to the Helsinki Declaration, which the Soviet Union signed, thus committing itself to facilitating the work of journalists in the country.

"This is the most we can make of the matter at present," Lennart Eckerberg said.

Sweden's formal interview with the Soviet Embassy means that the question of mass media coverage of the Nordic women's peace march in the Soviet Union has now reached the political level.

NONALIGNED COMMITTEE WILL NOT VISIT BEIRUT NOW

JN191726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, 19 Jul (INA) -- In a statement to the INA correspondent here today, Cypriot Foreign Affairs Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis has stated that there is no possibility at the present time for the nine-member committee, which was formed by the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau which convened in Nicosia late last week, to visit Lebanon or to hold contacts for seeking a solution to the Zionist forces' withdrawal from the Lebanese territories.

The Cypriot minister said that the Lebanese authorities had informed the committee that it cannot guarantee the safety of its members, their safe and free movement or their entry to the various sectors of Beirut.

Rolandhis added that in light of these reasons the foreign ministers who are members of the committee left Cyprus today for their respective countries with the hope that better circumstances in the future will permit them to visit Beirut. He explained that he is holding intensive contacts with the Lebanese Government, the UN secretary general and the representatives of the five UN Security Council permanent members for securing better circumstances that would allow the nine members of the committee to visit Lebanon. In case these circumstances materialize, the members will come to Cyprus in order to leave for Beirut.

MALMIERCA INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

NC192126 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca interview with the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation on the occasion of his participation in the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement on the Palestinian problem; date and place of interview not given -- recorded; questions in English with answers in Spanish with superimposed Greek translation]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, the Nicosia nonaligned conference has now concluded its work. Would you like to comment on the results and tell us what the next step will be?

[Answer] The extraordinary ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau on the Palestinian problem ended a few hours ago. We consider the results of this meeting to be very positive. The composition of the conference, the great number of ministers who headed delegations -- 29 ministers -- and the many other member-countries of the Coordinating Bureau and members of the movement which participated, despite the fact that they had received the invitation at very short notice -- only 6 days -- is an indication of the eagerness of the movement's member-countries to reaffirm and intensify their solidarity with the Palestinian cause, solidarity which the movement has had since its inception. The Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are currently confronting brutal Israeli aggression, aggression that brings shame on all of humanity at this time and which could only have taken place as a result of the massive military, economic and political help the aggressors —the State of Israel-- are receiving from the United States.

The conference examined the reasons for this aggression and condemned the barbaric acts the Israeli aggressors have committed against Lebanon's civilian population and Palestinian refugee settlements. The conference also honored the heroic struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and the Arab forces, especially Syria, for resisting the Israeli aggression.

The conference reaffirmed the need for Israel to lift the siege of western Beirut, withdraw its troops from Lebanon's soil and to create conditions that will allow the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights to return to their areas and establish an independent state. We think the conference specifically tried to define a program of action that would allow us to put our will into effect, express our complete solidarity with the Palestinian people and stigmatize the Israeli aggression. For this reason we approved several steps, some of which we shall immediately try to implement, such as the formation of a ministerial committee consisting of nine member-countries of the movement and which will include Cyprus, being the chairman of the conference, and Cuba, being the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The committee will go to Lebanon to discuss the situation with the Lebanese authorities and the PLO leadership. It will try to examine on the spot the consequences of the brutal Israeli aggression and will reaffirm the movement's solidarity with the fighters' struggle.

We also think that the committee's next step will be to pay a visit to the permanent and nonpermanent members of the Security Council to convey to them the resolutions of this conference and the need for the Security Council and the United Nations organization to take the necessary measures to keep aggression from achieving its goals. We appealed to the countries of the movement to take measures against Israel to put an end to its aggressive acts. We also appealed to all countries to strengthen their solidarity and to send humanitarian and other kinds of help to the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters who are suffering as a result of the Israeli aggression. These are the steps which we think should be immediately implemented, although the action program also includes other measures that will be implemented later.

[Question] Your Excellency, Cyprus is facing a problem similar to that of Lebanon -- a problem of aggression and occupation. Would you like to comment on that?

[Answer] The Nonaligned Movement has included Cyprus among its members ever since its inception more than 20 years ago. Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus, was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and supporter of the movement's principal actions. At every summit conference, at every ministerial conference of its Coordinating Bureau, the Nonaligned Movement has systematically and permanently affirmed its solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle for respect of their rights. It has supported the struggle for Cyprus' unity, territorial integrity, nonalignment, independence and -- to mention only one of the resolutions of the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau which took place in Havana, Cuba, early last June -- it has stated that the true solution of the Cyprus problem should include the complete withdrawal of the foreign occupation troops from Cyprus' soil. Thus, by offering its capital, Nicosia, as the venue for the extraordinary conference of the Coordinating Bureau on the Palestinian problem, Cyprus has demonstrated how loyal it remains to the principles of the nonaligned and how steadfastly it expresses its solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who are currently enduring foreign aggression and occupation of their lands.

[Question] The Nonaligned Movement itself is facing a lot of problems, serious problems, problems of aggression -- Cyprus a few years ago and now Lebanon -- conflicts between member-states Iran and Iraq. How do you see the future of the movement?

[Answer] The Nonaligned Movement has been augmented with new members, especially with countries which attained their independence as a result of a long and difficult struggle against colonial and neocolonial and imperialist sovereignty. The Nonaligned Movement has a universal character. About 100 countries belong to the movement, and this is a fact that we should take into consideration when analyzing the existence of these problems. One of the movement's basic principles is solidarity with countries struggling for their independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. In the Nicosia conference, as in every conference, the wish for the fulfillment of the movement's duties has been reaffirmed. In the case of the dispute between Iran and Iraq, the Nonaligned Movement has undertaken active efforts ever since the beginning of the war. Chairman Fidel Castro decided that action should be taken from the first day, when the most significant military activities took place late in September 1980. Since then, we have been trying to find a solution, a formula for a just and honorable political solution that would put an end to this dispute between two nonaligned countries.

Despite our constant efforts and the resolutions adopted early in 1981 by the ministerial conference, which formed a committee composed of the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Zambia and the man responsible for the PLO Political Bureau, a committee which exerted every effort within the framework of its responsibilities for a solution to this problem, we have unfortunately not succeeded. Undoubtedly this is something that makes us very apprehensive. We shall continue our efforts to find means which will lessen contrasts among countries and our efforts in order that principles such as respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonintervention in the internal affairs of countries might prevail, principles which are included in our movement. We believe that through the Nicosia conference the movement has shown it knows how to find the means to maintain its cohesion and unity and to be an independent force capable of contributing to the solution of the principal problems of the international situation.

Thank-you Letter to Rolandhis

NC191944 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] In a letter to Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca expresses appreciation for the hospitality that was extended to the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau and for the contribution of the government and people of Cyprus to the just cause of the Palestinian people. He also praises the special attention President of the Republic Kiprianou gave to the conference's work and Rolandhis' personal contribution to the conference's success which, as he mentions, exceeded to a considerable extent the greatest hopes and desires.

PAKISTAN'S ALI KHAN'S ADDRESS AT NOCISIA MEETING

GF191937 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jul 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Nicosia, July 16 -- Pakistan today urged the extraordinary ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries to call upon all the countries backing Israel militarily to stop their assistance to the Zionist entity forthwith for its brutal invasion of the Lebanon and for its expansionist and hegemonistic designs.

"The international community should sever diplomatic, political and economic relations with the terrorist regime in Israel," Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told the second plenary session of the conference here this morning.

Addressing delegations from about 50 non-aligned countries and half a dozen observers, Sahabzada Yaqub said if Israel was not restrained now by its friends and by those who carried influence with it the consequences for regional and global security and peace would be incalculable.

The conference, he stressed, must discuss all measures in this regard, including the application of mandatory sanctions against Israel under Articles 41 and 42, Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Sahabzada Yaqub said the challenge posed to international community must be squarely, fearlessly and fully met by the Non-aligned Movement. The intolerable state of affairs in Lebanon must be terminated immediately, he said, adding: "The nightmare for the people of Beirut must come to an end". The Pakistan foreign minister warned that history must not judge that the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] failed at the most crucial moment.

The international community, Sahabzada Yaqub noted had stood by helplessly while the Palestinian blood was being shed. Yesterday it was Afghanistan and Kampuchea, today it is Lebanon, he said, and warned that tomorrow it might be another small non-aligned state threatened and laid waste by a larger country pursuing strategic aims of its own or acting at the instance of one of the super powers.

He went on to say that the non-aligned countries must stand by each other if they were to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They must not permit themselves, individually or as a group to fall prey to the designs and machinations of one bloc or the other.

"On behalf of Pakistan, I would like to reiterate our full support and total commitment to the principles of non-alignment in their true sense, which have guided the organisation since its inception," the foreign minister told the conference.

Giving the Pakistani reaction to the Israeli invasion, Sahabzada Yaqub said since the beginning of the Israeli aggression, Pakistan had repeatedly condemned the brutal carnage inflicted on Lebanon. Pakistan, he said, had demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Relief items had been rushed for the victims of the aggression. President Ziaul Haq established a special fund for Palestine which had met with an immediate and generous response from the people of Pakistan. The people of Pakistan had observed a Friday as a day of solemn solidarity with the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle against Zionist expansionist aggression.

In his message on this occasion, President Ziaul Haq reaffirmed complete support for the Palestinian cause stating that this support was an article of faith with the people of Pakistan.

Continuing, the Pakistan foreign minister said that President Ziaul Haq had sent urgent messages to the heads of state and government of the five permanent members of the Security Council calling upon them to bring about an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and appealing to them to join in concerted efforts towards the attainment of the just and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Separately, he said, Pakistan had made demarches to the United States Government urging it to take effective steps to deter Israel from its aggressive and expansionist policies.

He said Pakistan believed that it would be appropriate for the NAM to consider concrete measures to ensure that Israel was made to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. "We must convince the public opinion .n the United States and in all Western countries that support of Israel, whether explicit or tacit, has encouraged the pursuit of its expansionist objectives without fear of reprisal or sanction," the foreign minister said.

Paying rich tributes to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation for its valiant fight in the face of the Israeli invasion, Sahabzada Yaqub said "the PLO cannot be destroyed," and asked: "How can the flame of liberation, fed by the blood of countless martyrs, ever be extinguished."

He noted that the heroic freedom fighters of the PLO, who although hopelessly outnumbered, facing fearful odds and denied food and water, were fighting courageously in defence of principles "that we all share". [punctuation as published]

The foreign minister reiterated Pakistan's firm commitment to the principles of non-use of force in international relations and non-permissibility of acquisition of territory through the use of force.

He told the conference that his delegation would be prepared to work closely with all other delegations to express the determination of all the non-aligned states that Israeli aggression against Lebanon must be vacated immediately.

He said it was a matter of profound concern for all civilised peoples that never before in the history of the United Nations had its resolutions been flouted with such contempt and impunity. Israeli forces had marched through the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. Never before had principles of human rights and civilised conduct been trampled upon so conspicuously, he added.

Apparently reacting to the condemnatory remarks against Turkey in the speeches of President Spiros Kiprianou and Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandis of Cyprus during the opening session Sahabzada Yaqub stated that conference had been convened for the sole purpose of discussing the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. But, he said, his delegation had noted with regret that other issues had been referred to and certain opinions were expressed which were not shared by all delegations and certainly not by the Pakistan delegation. The foreign minister said the considerations of delicacy and hospitality demanded that he should not elaborate on that subject.

However, Sahabzada Yaqub said since subjects other than the Israeli aggression had been raised in the conference he would briefly refer to the recent deplorable developments in the Horn of Africa where a Non-Aligned Islamic country was being subjected to outside intervention.

Pakistan, he declared, stood by Somalia in its defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Kuwaiti Delegate's Address

LD161510 Kuwait KUNA in English 1149 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, Jul 16 (KUNA) -- The Non-Aligned Movement should initiate international action for implementation of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Lebanon specially Security Council Resolution 508 and 509, Kuwait demanded today.

Israel's continued defiance of the will of the international community manifested in the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions was perpetually [word indistinct] and invoked by the United States, leader of Kuwait delegation to the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, Muhammad Abu al-Hassan added.

The United States has been in constant use of its veto right in favour of Israel which it also keeps fully equipped with modern and most sophisticated weaponry including the internationally banned cluster bombs and nerve gas against Arab citizens, he told the emergency session [words indistinct] Bureau here.

This American attitude is solely responsible for Israel's expansionist policy and criminal practices and the whole of the Middle East crisis, the session heard the leader of the Kuwaiti delegation say.

Abu al-Hassan said the situation calls for a concerted stand coupled by the use of all available means to press and influence the United States into (?realising) the grave consequences of its blind support for Israel on the destiny of world peace and security.

He urged the meeting to try to reach agreement on the venues and procedure to be adopted to ensure immediate withdrawal of the Zionist force from Lebanon and protect the Palestinian and Lebanese people against the barbaric genocide to which they are subjected.

The Non-Aligned Movement should insist on the unconditional evacuation of the Zionist forces from Lebanon before any negotiations on a political settlement, he added.

Sanctions and severe boycott and isolation by all peace-loving nations will compel Israel to submit to the will of the international community and respect international laws and norms.

The Non-Aligned Movement is one of the pillars of the struggle for liberation and played important roles in supporting the just causes of the peoples and in resisting aggression everywhere in the world, he said.

Abu al-Hassan thanks the Executive Bureau of the movement for its prompt attention to the case of Lebanon and wished them success in securing just peace and security for world peoples.

KHRISOSTOMOS INTERVIEWED ON ATHENS-NICOSIA RIFT

NC181039 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 18 Jul 82 p 5

["Exclusive interview" granted on 14 July by Archbishop of Cyprus Khrisostomos to O KIRKAS Correspondent Andonis Markidhis]

[Excerpts] Question: Your Beatitude, some question and even deny the Ethnarch's role as head of the Cyprus church after the Zurich and London agreements and the independence of Cyprus, arguing that this role has become superfluous. What are your views on this matter?

Answer: When there is freedom in a country, the church's ethnarchy ceases to exist. As we know, however, today Cyprus is neither free nor truly independent. The invader holds a great portion of our land, and for this reason freedom and independence are limited.

Since in our case the Hellenism of Cyprus is identified with the flock of the church it is natural that the archbishop should be interested in and should fight for the national survival of the church's flock, consequently of the Hellenism of Cyprus. [passage omitted]

Question: The view is cultivated among the people that the rift [between Nicosia and Athens] is the work of saboteurs who serve interests alien to the interests of the Cypriot people. Do you agree with this view?

Answer: The rift in Nicosia-Athens relations is most certainly the result of the efforts of saboteurs. The question, however, is: Who exactly are the saboteurs? Without a doubt in a rift in relations, and specifically in this case, we must find out "who" is undermining "whom." Are the saboteurs those who indentify with the line of the Greek Government, which the people support, or are they those who attempt to undermine this line and to curb it?

In answering this question we mention that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is not so naive that he would be influenced by malevolent and selfish saboteurs in taking the position he took toward the so-called cooperation between AKEL and the Democratic Party. We believe that Papandreou has proved, both by words and by actions on our problem, that he is interested in placing the interests of Cypriot Hellenism above all else. This is why, even by sacrificing important Greek interests, he advises us and attempts to redefine the issue on a correct and nationally acceptable line until our position is justified. We believe that if the same political line were diligently followed by Nicosia on our national issue, there would be no problem of a rift between the two governments.

Consequently, the existing rift is due to the fact that some people in authority altered the line which was agreed upon between Athens and Nicosia. Both President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou have recently and frequently spoken of close cooperation and of friendly relations between them. It would be impossible for us to accept that Papandreou would ignore this close cooperation and friendly relations under the influence of any saboteurs if there truly was a conscientious dedication to cooperation and identity of views on the line of redefinition of the problem as it was agreed, on the part of Cyprus.

Question: Your Beatitude, we would like you to define for us the exact reasons for the rift.

Answer: The rift between Athens and Nicosia is not so much due to a difference of opinion on the promotion of the Cyprus problem. It is, rather, primarily due to the breaking of promises. Everyone has the right to have his opinion on the processes involved, and although it could cause disagreements, it would not create a rift. In our case this rift is the result of certain broken promises on the part of the Cypriot leadership. Without a question this, together with the position adopted by certain other Cypriot elements which cooperate with the government and could, perhaps, want such a rift did contribute to the rift between Nicosia and Athens.

Question: To whom are you specifically referring when you say "certain other Cypriot elements?"

Answer: We refer to the AKEL leadership, which at this moment is cooperating with Kiprianou and whose position on the national issue is diametrically opposed to the line of redefinition which is being followed by today's responsible leadership in Greece.

Question: What, in your opinion, are the reasons why the AKEL leadership is seeking a rift in Athens-Nicosia relations?

Answer: In my opinion there are two basic reasons:

We consider the difference of opinion between AKEL and Papandreou on the processes which must be followed in order to lead to a solution of the Cyprus problem as the primary reason. Specifically, the AKEL leadership, in contrast to the current Greek prime minister, did follow, after the invasion and much more so after the death of Makarios, a line of concessions on our national issue. This line consists of an effort to find a solution to the Cyprus problem at all costs through the intercommunal dialogue, while ignoring the fact that a fundamental and effective dialogue cannot be conducted in the presence of the invasion forces and the thousands of colonists brought from Turkey to Cyprus. In supporting this policy the AKEL leadership did not hesitate to repeatedly encourage acceptance of conditions which separate Cyprus into a north and south as well as to call for, as it stated, "courageous steps," which means ceding away the rights of Cypriot Hellenism without any fundamental concession from the Turks in exchange.

In pursuing this line, the AKEL leadership ignores the essence of the matter, which is not a problem between two communities but is purely a question of the abolition of the independence of a state brought about by invasion by an alien country --Turkey. It also ignores the fact that as long as Turkish troops and thousands of colonists remain in Cyprus, neither the Turkish Cypriots nor we can freely discuss the form of settlement of the Cyprus issue. This is because on the one hand the Turkish Cypriots are forced to do what Ankara dictates to them while we, under the fear of a possible advance by the Turkish forces, are forced to make continuous concessions which are contrary to the principles of justice and the U.N. resolutions and which threaten our peoples' survival.

Apart from this, however, there is another reason, perhaps even more important, why, in our opinion, AKEL wants a rift with Athens. By saying AKEL we do not refer to the mass of people who vote for AKEL. We specifically refer to the AKEL leadership. We must not forget that from the point of view of world theory, AKEL never ceases to be an internationalist party. It only accepts the concepts of Fatherland and nation in the conventional sense. Consequently the AKEL leadership would be pleased if the peoples' Greek national soul were destroyed and a national disorientation were brought about.

Question: Your Beatitude, a great deal of AKEL's polemics is directed against you personally. What, in your opinion, are the reasons which propel AKEL into such polemics?

Answer: We are of the opinion that these polemics are not directed at us personally but rather at the church, and we are greatly grieved over this. We preach Christ and Greece in contrast to AKEL's leadership, believes neither in Christ nor in Greece. This is the very reason why we are in opposition. Many may wonder why this opposition did not exist at the time of Makarios. Makarios was the chosen of his people, and whether AKEL liked it or not, Makarios would have remained in authority. This is why they were forced to vote for him and to adopt a position toward him that would not hinder their aspirations.

Closing our reply on the position of the AKEL leadership we once again reiterate that we make a distinction between it and the mass of people who vote for AKEL. We believe that the masses of AKEL voters have both patriotism and a national and religious conscience but that due to a lack of enlightenment, they fail to understand the contradictory and inconsistent policy of the AKEL leadership. The church, in any event, also considers the followers of AKEL as members of its flock, because the great majority of them are religious and take part in church ceremonies and observances. This is why we accept them as members of church committees, cooperate with them and appreciate their contribution.

LABOR CONFEDERATION CRITIZES CONSTITUTION

TA191555 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Jul (AA) -- The Turk-Is (Turkish Labour Confederation) Executive Board issued a statement Monday severely criticizing the recently-made public draft constitution elaborated by the Consultative Assembly committee involved: "In case this draft is adopted, a healthy democracy cannot be established and people cannot look to the future with confidence, we are deeply worried," Turk-Is said, stressing that "the draft restricts the right to strike and renders impossible the conclusion of collective contracts. There is an attempt to dry out the financial resources of the labour unions."

Expressing hope that the Consultative Assembly floor and the National Security Council would "correct the errors in the draft," Turk-Is is deplored that "lockout," which is a crime against humanity, is cited in the draft as a right, there is an attempt to turn the social (welfare) qualities of the state into empty words. All those arrangements are in line with the desires of the employers. Trying to adopt measures to strengthen the state, some errors have been made. The strength of the state comes from the pluralist, liberal democracy based on respect for civil rights and liberties and the adoption of balanced, rational and egalitarian measures in the economic field. This requires a democratic, free labour movement. The constitutional draft lacks such qualities to a great extent.

Aldikacti Defends Draft

TA191554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Jul (AA) -- Chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the Consultative Assembly Orhan Aldikacti defended the draft constitution Monday, saying: "Let them confront us with factual objections and not indulge in vague criticism." Talking to the ANATOLIA reporter, Professor Aldikacti said: "The nation will adopt and accept this constitution, because this is a constitution of tranquillity and peace. I do not think that it is a "constitution of reaction" although we naturally made use of the experiences we have lived through (in the pre 12 September 1980 military intervention period).

"I definitely do not agree that labour union rights are being destroyed. Let us not exaggerate."

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN ON BEIRUT, GREECE

TA191553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Jul (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen resumed his duties Monday following a kidney operation in London and the period of recuperation. In a statement to ANATOLIA, Turkmen said: "This nightmare over Beirut must lift. We wish that the Beirut tragedy will be resolved urgently by way of a balance and just agreement.

On Turco-Greek relations, he said, a "more moderate climate arose in these relations following the Turkish prime minister's speech at the NATO summit. Relying on that temperate climate, we want to east bilateral relations and resume, if possible, the negotiating process. But of course this will also depend on Greece's attitude. The contacts being made in Athens are aimed directly at improving bilateral relations on a general basis.

Turkey has remained neutral in the Gulf war, and intends to maintain her peace efforts through the Islamic Conference, he added.

TFSC'S CAGATAY ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL 17 JULY

TA171838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, who held various contacts in Britian, arrived in Istanbul today. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Cagatay said that during his stay in London he met with representatives of the organizations established by Turkish Cypriots. Pointing out that some 80,000 Turkish Cypriots are currently living in London, Cagatay noted that a Turkish Cypriot delegation will arrive in Cyprus and seek investment opportunities. Cagatay will return to Cyprus on Monday.

TERRORISTS GROUP TRAINED IN PLO CAMPS LISTED

NC190752 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 14 Jul 82 pp 1, 10

[Irfan Ülku report]

[Text] It has been disclosed that militants belonging to 40 terrorist organizations from various countries received training in the past 5 years in the PLO camps in Lebanon.

It has been stated that among the foreign terrorists trained in these camps, Turkish terrorists top the list. According to information, the following are some of the organizations trained in the PLO camps:

Turkish: Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left), Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way), TKP-ML (Turkish Communist Party-Marxist-Leninist), TKIP (Turkish Communist Workers Party), Acilciler (The Swift Ones), Halkin Devrimci Conculeri (People's Revolutionary Pioneers), Dev-Savas (Revolutionary Fight), MLSPB (Marxist-Leninst Armed Propaganda Union), Devrimci Halk Birligi (Revolutionary Turkish People's Union), Turkiye Devrimci Kommunist Partisi (Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party), Apocular (Followers of the Abdyllah Ocal Group).

European: Red Brigades; ETA; IRA; RAF (German Red Army Faction), the Italian Marxist-Leninist Vanguard Organization; the Corsican Separatists; the Swiss Anarchists Union.

U.S. Asian and Africans: The Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), the Japanese Red Army; the National Liberation Front of El Salvador; the Nicaraguan Sandinist guerrillas; the Argentine Monteneros guerrillas; the Peronist Revolutionary Movement; the American Indian Movement; Sri Lanka guerrillas; the Ku Klux Klan; the Dhofar Front guerrillas.

The WSG, known as the War Sports Groups, representing the neo-Nazis, is also reported to have received training in the PLO camps. It is reported that these militants, who have embarked on various acts of militancy against foreign workers in Germany, particularly against Turkish workers, are among those trained in the PLO camps. In the past few months, two Turkish workers were killed by members of this organization.

MILITARY COURT GIVES DEATH PENALTY TO TWO

TA161857 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The Army VI Corps and Martial Law Command Adana Military Court has condemned to death two of the three members of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front Revolutionary Liberation Organization who were being tried for attempting to overthrow the consitution by force, murdering more than one person and attempting to commit murder. The first military court sentenced Mustafa Ozdemir and Kenah Dogan for attempting to overthrow the Constitution by force, murdering two persons and participating in the murder of another. Suleyman Gokceoglu, the third suspect, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

FRANCE

CHEYSSON SUMMARIZES EEC VIEW OF LEBANON CRISIS

LD191818 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Ten [EEC countries] FBIS have decided in Brussels that a European initiative in the Lebanese crisis is not desirable as long as the United States is playing a different game. This is what external Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson told our reporter Quintin Dickinson:

[Begin Cheysson recording] It was seen that the choice is unclear at present, since it is impossible to understand how progress can be made along the lines proposed by the Americans, namely an evacuation of all armed Palestinians to an Arab country. And it was also found that the line proposed by the Community at the last meeting of the European Council, attended by President Mitterrand and the heads of governments of the other nine countries, was not followed by the Americans. Let me recall that this line consisted of recognizing the political rights of the Palestinian people, the role of the PLO in the negotiations. This has not been accepted by the Americans and for this reason we cannot demand that the Palestinians pass from an armed phase to a political one, to disarmament, as it had been possible previously since it was offered by Yasir 'Arafat in particular to us, the French. This has not been accepted by the Americans and this road is closed at present. Therefore the Ten consider that there is nothing new to be said today on this issue, unfortunately. [end recording]

GREECE

KAPSIS, TURKISH ENVOY DISCUSS MORATORIUM

NC192014 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Today Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis and Turkish Ambassador in Athens Alacam had a long meeting at which they exchanged views on everything that has been discussed so far in connection with the definition of the meaning of moratorium between Greece and Turkey. It is expected that there will be another meeting.

PASOK, USSR YOUTHS HOLD TALKS, ISSUE STATEMENT

NC191414 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] "The cooperation between the Soviet youth organizations and the PASOK youth aims at making the friendly contacts between the Soviet and the Greek youths closer on the basis of antiimperialist solidarity and the general principles of the struggle for peace, against the threat of nuclear war and for democracy and social progress."

This is included in a joint declaration issued by the PASOK Youths and the delegation of the Union of Youth Organizations of the USSR which visited Greece at the invitation of the PASOK Youths. The declaration adds:

The two organizations condemn the official statement on the program of the Reagan administration for the production of neutron weapons and the storing of chemical weapons. The two sides agree that the national and sovereign rights of all nations must be respected as a principle for the safeguarding of peace and cooperation. The two organizations favor the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and into a zone of peace and cooperation. They express their warm support and solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are struggling against the murderous aggression launched by Israel with the full backing of the United States.

UNITED KINGDOM

SHULTZ PROMISES 'COHERENT' U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM190853 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jul 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Shultz to the Rescue"]

[Text] When Mr Haig unexpectedly resigned as American secretary of state three weeks ago, the Reagan administration lost its only senior member with much experience in foreign affairs. Mr George Shultz, who was sworn in yesterday as his successor, after his nomination had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, has wide international experience, mainly on the economic and business side. This will stand him in good stead as he shoulders the burden of shaping a comprehensive, intelligible American foreign policy, something which has been painfully lacking during the first 18 months of the Reagan presidency. Mr Haig had strong, generally sound, views on what the policy ought to be, but seemed to spend much of his energies on internecine warfare inside Washington. He clashed frequently with the defence secretary, Mr Weinberger, and with Mr Reagan's White House staff. The result was discord, upsetting for America's allies and foes alike.

Mr Shultz starts off, therefore, with one great advantage, denied to Mr Haig: He will work harmoniously with Mr Reagan and the other members of the President's team. This is something not to be sniffed at (even though the expression "team player" acquired an unfortunate connotation during the latter days of the Nixon presidency). Mr Reagan, with his instinctual, somewhat inchoate approach to policy making, needs men around him who are simpatico, which was how Mr Shultz himself described him. This does not mean he will be a yes-man. But it does mean that, if he disagrees with something, he will be able to make his point on its merits, without relying on fireworks or displays of temperament.

Mr Shultz held senior cabinet appointments in the Nixon administration. It is symptomatic of his standing that Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany is holidaying shortly at his California home -- they got to know each other well when they were both finance ministers. He has already indicated that he will favour a more even-handed approach to the Middle-East, as between Israel and the Palestinians. He is in general against the use of trade embargoes as a foreign policy weapon. He is a thoughtful, practically-minded man who, if anyone can, should be able to produce a coherent foreign policy for Mr Reagan to back.

SWITZERLAND

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT REPORTEDLY DECREASES

DW191249 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jul 82 p 11

[Excerpt] Bern, 15 July -- Compared with the same period last year, the deficit in the Swiss trade balance during the first half of 1982 decreased by 40.4 percent or 1.57 billion Swiss francs, to 2.31 billion Swiss francs. According to additional data supplied by the Swiss Supreme Customs Directorate, the value of imports in the report period amounted to 28.8 billion Swiss francs while that of exports was 26.5 billion Swiss francs. Compared with the first half of 1981, this represents an import decrease of 850 million Swiss francs, or 2.9 percent, and an increase in exports of 718 million Swiss Francs, or 2.8 percent. In real-value terms both imports and exports showed an increase of 1.0 and 1.7 percent, respectively. Computed on the basis of the average-value index, the prices of the import goods during the semiannual period under review decreased by 3.9 percent while export prices rose by 2.7 percent. Barring precious metals, precious stones and jewels as well as pieces af art and antiques, the imports were nominally 2.0 percent below last year's level and actually by 1.9 percent above last year's level, whereas export growth amounted to 3.3 percent nominal and 0.6 percent actual.

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REPORTS ON ARMY TRAINING FOR PLO 'FALSE'

AU210827 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Austria's ambassador in Tel Aviv, Otto Pleinert -- according to the Foreign Ministry -- has called at the Israeli Foreign Ministry in connection with press reports about an alleged air defense training of PLO members in Austria to find out more details about the origin of this rumor.

According to Ambassador Meroz, Europe-director at the Israeli Foreign Ministry, a check of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE report of 12 July has shown that there are no indications whatever of its being correct. Thus the report is false, he declared, adding that the Israeli Foreign Ministry has no explanation for how it was possible for such a report to appear in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

POLISH HIJACKERS RECEIVE 1-YEAR SENTENCES

AU201653 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1610 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Two Polish hijackers were sentenced to 1 year in prison in Vienna today. The two Polish Air Force pilots hijacked a military plane on 1 April and took it, after a daring flight, from Krakow over Czechoslovakia to Austria. They have now been sentenced as air pirates.

'SOLIDARITY' SYMPATHIZERS PUBLISH WEEKLY

AU191017 Vienna KURIER in German 19 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] In Vienna, traditionally a Western communications center for news from the East bloc, a few new publications have come out recently. Since 13 July there is a new monthly, POLNISCHE RUNDSCHAU [POLISH REVIEW] which is published by Polish "Solidarity" sympathizers in Austria. Although emphasis of the new monthly's reporting is on Polish events (making use of the underground press), it also carries news from the entire East European region.

Also new is the so-called "BIBOPRESS" which has now established its seat in Vienna and which mainly publishes reports and documents from our neighbor Hungary and about the Hungarian minorities in Romania, Yugoslavia and Slovakia.

The monthly GEGENSTIMMEN [OPPOSITION VOICES] which has existed for some time already, also carries significant reports and documents from the entire East bloc, mostly -- but not exclusively -- about dissident Marxists.

THAI COVERAGE OF VISIT BY FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR

For Thai coverage of the visit to Bangkok by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, including his meetings with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Malaysian Foreign Minister Shafie Ghazali, see the Thailand section of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT for 19 and 20 July.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA -- Heimo Keller, new Austrian ambassador in Nicaragua, has presented his credentials to government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas in Managua. "The ambassador declared that the Austrian Government was observing with concern the tense situation in Central America and advocates a political solution of the problems. Keller opposed any foreign interference in the conflicts of the region, and stressed the peoples' right to self-determination. On behalf of his government, Rivas declared that the good relations between the two states should be further developed and assured that the Nicaraguan Government would continue to respect human rights." [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Jul 82 p 3 AU]

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY201450 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpts] After an 8 hour and 15 minute nonstop flight to Canada, President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo arrived in Ottawa at 2000 local time yesterday for 4-day official visit to Canada.

On landing at Ottawa Airport, President Figueiredo was welcomed by Canadian Governor-General Edward Schreyer, who stressed that this is the first visit made by a president of Brazil to his country.

Thanking the Canadian governor-general for these words spoken on behalf of the people, President Figueiredo stated:

[Begin recording] Mr Governor-General: Emotionally touched, I thank you for your welcoming words which reflect the generous spirit of the Canadian people. I am greatly honored to be the first Brazilian president to visit Canada. Our countries have good relations of friendship and cooperation, and I am sure that this visit will contribute to strengthening these relations. [end recording]

Stressing the similarity between Canada and Brazil, President Figueiredo stated that with their large territories, the two countries are characterized by large distances and by the efforts they are making to promote national integration by means of daring economic undertakings.

President Figueiredo added that the dialogue between Brazilians and Canadians is developing in a frank and objective manner.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] The dialogue between Brazilians and Canadians (?began) with the visit to Brazil of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in February 1981 and from several other high-level meetings, and is developing in a frank and objective manner. Your excellency has been correct on placing special importance on relations between Canada and Brazil, and it has been my desire to contribute to strengthening the friendship between our peoples.

Mr Governor-General: I am convinced that the meetings I will hold in this country, marked by a spirit of brotherhood which is the basis of our understanding, will also contribute to strengthening the close relations between Brazil and Canada, marking the starting point for the next stage of relations between these two large nations. [end recording]

After his speech President Figueiredo left the Ottawa airbase for the [name indistinct] Hall, where he is staying. At 0920 this morning, Ottawa local time, President Figueiredo met with Schreyer, and at 1000 he was received by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. After the protocol greetings, they held a meeting behind closed doors on the second floor. An hour later at the meeting hall the two chiefs of state held a 30-minute meeting with the members of the Brazilian delegation and of the Canadian Government. At the end of the meeting, Trudeau accompanied the Brazilian president to the main gate where they said good-bye.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro spoke to journalists about the meeting between Prime Minister Trudeau and President Figueiredo. [recorded passage indistinct]

Among other things Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that the two chiefs of state did not discuss East-West problems very much and talked only a little about the Malvinas issue at the end of the meeting. [recorded passage indistinct]

At 1230, President Figueiredo went to the residence of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who hosted a luncheon during which the talks that began that morning at Pierre Trudeau's office continued.

This luncheon was attended by Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro, Amaury Stabile, Cesar Cals, Delfim Neto and Haroldo de Matos; head of the military household Danilo Venturini; head of the civilian household Leitao d'Abreu and Otavio Medeiros, head of the national intelligence service.

Carlos Atila, presidential press and information secretary, later spoke about the meeting between Joao Figueiredo and Prime Minister Trudeau and explained that the talks were divided into two portions. [recorded passage indistinct]

Carlos Atila said that an atmosphere of excellent understanding prevailed throughout the talks, which rapidly centered on concrete aspects of Brazilian-Canadian cooperation. [recorded portion indistinct]

According to Carlos Atila, President Figueiredo and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau agreed that current international problems such as inflation, cost of living, urban employment, industrial development and expansion of [word indistinct] cannot be resolved by any single country. [recorded passage indistinct]

Atila added that regarding bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, telecommunications and trade the two chiefs of government sought concrete agreements so as to improve the production and storage of foodstuffs and the systems of communications including the transfer of technology in these fields.

Dinner Speeches

PY210207 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Canadians and Brazilians share the same aspirations, hopes and dreams about the future, said Canadian Governor-General Edward Schreyer during a dinner given in honor of President Joao Figueiredo in Ottawa yesterday. The dinner was held at 2030, Ottawa time, in the [name indistinct] where President Joao Figueiredo is staying during his visit to Canada until Thursday when he returns to Brazil.

President Joao Figueiredo expressed his gratitude for the Canadian governor-general's greetings by saying that he found in the governor's words the expression of friendship and harmony which prevails in the relations between the two countries.

President Joao Figueiredo emphasized in his speech the importance of the bilateral mechanisms of consultations and spoke about the agreements, which were signed today, establishing a system of extensive and regular political consultations between the Governments of Canada and Brazil.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] Although the level of relations between Canada and Brazil is beyond what we could expect in view of their potential and characteristics, I am convinced that we are going to have an open mind concerning the identification of areas of possible exchange, which is already large.

Governor-General, our common beliefs are the strengthening of peace and the inalienable rights people have to chose their own destiny. The emergence of a new international order is going to lead Canada and Brazil, side by side, toward a promising future. I hope this visit to Canada will contribute to that objective. [end recording]

Preliminary Agreements

PY210138 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Ottawa, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Today Brazil and Canada signed a preliminary agreement to hold yearly consultations at the minimum.

This agreement was signed at the conclusion of a 2-day official visit by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo to this country.

The agreement was signed by Canadian Secretary of State Mark MacGuigan and Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro in the presence of President Figueiredo and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

The signing ceremony held at the Canadian Parliament demonstrates the effective agenda of the second private meeting the two leaders held this morning on the second and last day of Figueiredo's visit to Canada.

The meeting began with a discussion on the Malvinas, which was actually started last night. It then progressed to broader areas particularly the interactions of the super powers in Latin America with the solid examples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Canadian sources indicated that although Brazil and Canada did not agree on the problem of the sovereignty of the Malvinas, they agreed, however, in condemning the use of force for solving international problems.

Regarding the situation of the continent of the Americas, the same sources said that there was agreement on the need to solve the economic and social problems of Latin America to overcome, in the long run, its latent instability.

Tuesday's activities also involved discussions related to bilateral trade and the signing of a series of agreements.

First of all, Canada is going to sell up to 1.5 million tons of wheat to Brazil from 1983 to 1985 for an approximate amount of $800 million.

The Canadian Society for the Expansion of Exports (SEE) extended the line of Brazilian credit to facilitate a series of Canadian sales in that country. Therefore, an agreement for $84.6 million was reached to facilitate the sale of two Canadian communications satellites and the modernization of 75 Brazilian locomotives by the Bombardier Society of Montreal will be carried out through a $36.6 million credit.

The sale of mining material and platforms for oil prospecting will be made through another credit of $4 million.

Two additional financial agreements of $30 million and $7 million will cover the transfer of goods and services for the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) and electrical material for the Sao Paulo electrical distribution society.

The SEE line of credit for Brazil has reached a total of $342.1 million ever since Canada began this type of export financing for this South American country.

In addition to these loans by a government agency, Canadian private banks headed bank groups for financing some Brazilian projects.

The National Bank of Canada will head a first group which will provide $86.45 million for the modernization of Brazilian railroads while the Toronto Dominion Bank will head another group of bankers who will loan $45 million for the construction of 17 large warehouse grain centers.

Canadian sources said that a great deal of economic activity was carried out during this official visit since President Figueiredo arrived in Canada accompanied by 125 businessmen.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, in line with Figueiredo's private visit, the Brazilian president will be met by the Canadian governor-general, representative of the queen of England.

SCHMIDT TO RAISE 'DAMAGED RELATIONS' WITH U.S.

LD201814 Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jul (DPA) -- In his own words, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wants to raise in his talks in the United States the "generally damaged relationship" between the United States and all the European partners. Schmidt, who began a 10-day trip to the United States on Tuesday, said in an interview on ARD immediately before his departure that he believes the United States has to "discipline itself to listen to and consider the worries of its European partners." This applies to world politics, world economics and the natural gas pipeline deal between the Europeans and the Soviet Union.

On the tightening of the embargo conditions by Washington in the case of the natural gas pipeline deal the chancellor said that here an attempt is being made to extend American sovereignty to firms in France, Britain, Italy and Germany. "This is something we cannot accept in Europe", Schmidt said and gave in this connection employment policy reasons, particularly in view of the endangering of jobs in the German AEG company. However, Schmidt believes there is little chance that the American stance on this issue will be changed in the short term.

The chancellor will fly first to Houston, where on Wednesday he will speak to the Chamber of Commerce on the Atlantic alliance. The climax of his trip will be a visit lasting several days with Secretary of State George Shultz and leading Republican politicians near San Francisco.

In the view of SPD politician Egon Bahr the foreign policy balance-sheet of the American Government under President Ronald Reagan is "uniquely negative" after 18 months in office. In the SPD newspaper VORWAERTS Bahr points to Washington's difficulties with Israel, Beijing, Latin America, the Arab countries, Europe and Moscow. He takes the view that the "economic war" by the United States against Moscow will collapse because all the U.S. partners cannot be forced to act against their own interests.

Interviewed on Relations

DW211029 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by reporter Friedrich Nowottny in Bonn 20 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] When your visit was agreed on, George Shultz was still a private citizen. Now he is the U.S. secretary of state. Doesn't this provide a good occasion to unload all the irritation and your sourness about the tough American attitude regarding the gas pipeline deal -- unload all this on the U.S. secretary of state?

[Answer] Not just German sourness is involved, but that of the Europeans. The governments in Paris, London and Bonn are equally involved; the workers in the three countries are equally involved and we are reacting in the same way. This is certainly a good opportunity to discuss this, but since the U.S. Government has taken a unilateral action without consultations with its European partners and since it has taken a very firm position, I see little chance for reconsideration in the short term.

[Question] Can things continue as they presently are between the United States and the Federal Republic? What do you think?

[Answer] I must repeat that there is no special relationship between the United States and the Federal Republic; I must repeat that relations have generally deteriorated between the United States, on the one hand, and all European partners -- including Canada -- on the other.

I believe that the United States must discipline itself to listen to and consider the worries of its European partners. This applies to world politics, the world economy and also the natural gas-pipeline deal.

[Question] There was ample opportunity for an exchange of opinions in Versailles and in Bonn. Can you explain how this tightening of the embargo occurred right after the departure of the American administration, of the American President, from Bonn?

[Answer] I can explain it, but that does not mean that I have great understanding for it -- I cannot say that, on the contrary. An attempt is being made here to extend American sovereignty to firms in France, England, Italy and Germany. This is something we cannot accept in Europe; we also cannot accept it for employment policy reasons. Just keep in mind to what extent jobs are threatened in the firm AEG anyway, and now there is the additional danger for AEG-Kanes. Things look exactly the same in France and England. You cannot just ignore this and carry on your daily routine.

[Question] As the German Government chief you cannot merely sell European soft ice cream over there. You must represent German interests, particularly German interests in the subject of the gas pipeline deal and in connection with high interest rates. Will you have an opportunity to do this?

[Answer] There will be ample opportunity, but I want to repeat that representing German interests means representing European interests. If we were alone, we would be poorly off. However, we are in one front with the Conservative British Government and the Socialist government in France.

RHINELAND PREMIER REFUSED ENTRY VISA BY GDR

LD210916 Hamburg DPA in German 0849 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Mainz, 21 Jul (DPA) -- Bernhard Vogel, premier of Rhineland-Palatinate (CDU), has been refused an entry permit to the GDR. According to land government spokesman Hanns Schreiner today, the premier wanted to make a private visit to the GDR for several days as he has done every year since 1977. This time he planned to visit Thurongia and, because of the 150th anniversary of the death of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, also the city of Weimar.

According to Schreiner, the premier was simply told that "permission to enter the GDR" was not being granted to him. Various attempts to make the visit possible through the intervention of appropriate federal authorities have failed.

CDU Condemns Visa Refusal

LD211042 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jul (DPA) -- The CDU in Bonn has condemned the decision by the GDR authorities. CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler told journalists that the GDR in this way is giving a negative indication for the further development of intra-German relations. If East Berlin treats the premier of a federal land in this way, then the planned visit to the federal republic by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker does not augur well. Asked whether he is in favor of not allowing the Honecker visit to take place under these circumstances, Geissler said that "such people" should not, in the CDU's view, be welcomed with the pealing of bells and gun salutes "but one would prefer them to take a flying leap."

GENSCHER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRANIAN ENVOY

LD201620 Hamburg DPA in German 1519 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received Iranian Ambassador Mehdi Navab in Bonn today. According to the Bonn Foreign Ministry they discussed the state and prospects of German-Iranian relations.

GENSCHER DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO SFRY

LD210816 Hamburg DPA in German 0742 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher departed Bonn today for 2 days of talks in Yugoslavia. His talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov will center on the state of East-West relations, the role of the nonaligned states and problems of the Third World. Genscher will also meet the new premier, Milka Planinc, in Belgrade on Thursday.

PLO ENVOY CRITICIZES ATTITUDE TOWARD PLO

LD201320 Hamburg DPA in German 1209 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jul (DPA) -- The PLO representative in Bonn, 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, has criticized the federal government's attitude toward the PLO. Speaking to the press today in Bonn, Al-Ifranji stated that although federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher recognized the rights of the Palestinians on his recent visit to the Middle East, practical steps are missing. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Genscher should follow the example of the other EEC governments and establish official contacts with the Palestinians.

It is more prudent and would be more useful for Bonn to talk with the Palestinians instead of about them, said Al-Ifranji. He accused the federal government of having obstructed an EC decision to proceed with sanctions against Israel because of its invasion of Lebanon. Such an attitude is directed against the PLO.

Al-Ifranji, who says he is in daily telephone contact with the PLO leadership surrounded in Beirut, strongly opposed all demands for an evacuation of Palestinians from Lebanon to other countries. A political solution to the Lebanese conflict is only possible in conjunction with a political solution to the Palestinian problem. The only way is for the Palestinians to return to their homeland on the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem which Israel should evacuate. A lasting solution is only possible with the backing of the United States.

The PLO representative warned Israel against insisting on a military solution to the Palestinian problem and ruining the chances for a political compromise. This would not leave Europe unaffected. Despite its military superiority, Israel will not be able to destroy the identity of the Palestinians. The 500,000 Palestinians in Lebanon, who have lived in refugee camps since 1948, have a right to a humanly dignified existence.

According to Al-Ifranji, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has caused the deaths of 20-30,000 people, 95 percent of whom were civilians. At present 800,000 people are trapped in Beirut, including 5,000 PLO fighters. The Israeli army has 150,000 soldiers in Lebanon and acts ruthlessly above all against the Palestinian refugee camps. During the fighting, the Israelis use cluster bombs, phosporous bombs and gas which Al-Ifranji claims originated in West Berlin.

SPD'S BAHR ON 'NADIR' OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD202234 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jul (DPA) -- In the view of SPD politician Egon Bahr, the record of American foreign policy after 18 months of President Ronald Reagan's administration is "uniquely negative". Under the heading "The Nadir of U.S. Foreign Policy", he writes in the SPD journal VORWAERTS that all along the line, in relation to all America's friends, things seem worse than at the end of 1980.

"If by a diabolical trick Moscow had placed an agent in an important place in Washington with such an assignment, it is doubtful whether he would have been so successful", Bahr says with reference to Washington's difficulties with Israel, Beijing, Latin America, the Arab countries, Europe and Moscow. The reason cannot be that all major partners, friends or adversaries of the U.S. are foolish or malicious. Whoever is planning foreign policy in America seems to believe that the U.S. can implement it without consideration for its friends or adversaries, without adequate information let alone consultation.

It is true, Bahr says, that America is very powerful economically and militarily and that almost nothing can be done in defiance of the U.S. but without its friends America would hardly achieve anything. Its "economic war" against the Soviet Union would collapse because the United States could not compel all its friends and partners to act against their own interests and to support, against their conviction, serious political mistakes on Washington's part.

MINISTER, PROSECUTOR ON THREAT OF EXTREMISM

LD201646 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Jul (DPA) -- At meetings and wreath-laying ceremonies in Bonn and Berlin today leading personages commemorated the victims of resistance to national socialism in connection with the abortive attempt on Hitler's life on 20 July 1944, which was intended to put an end to the Nazi regime. Federal Minister of the Interior Gerhard Baum at a meeting of the Central Association of Democratic Resistance Fighters and organizations of persecuted persons in Bonn today praised the attitude and action of the men and women of the 20 July as one of the foundations of the Federal Republic.

Baum called for viligance regarding all dangers to the rule of law in the Federal Republic. It was alarming, he said, that the militancy of rightwing extremists in the Federal Republic has increased in recent years to the point of terrorist incidents. It is not only yesterday's men but also young people who feel attracted to neo-Nazi groups and ideas. Swastikas, the SS emblem and Hitler slogans have appeared in classrooms and school playgrounds. Even if they are on occasions due to a general desire to shock, it is frightening to see such thoughtless occurrences.

He is worried by the association of the rightwing extremism with animosity toward foreigners. He stressed that "the roots of rightist terror go deep in our country. We must not allow young people to be misled once again politically."

Speaking at the same meeting, Chief Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said that it is the task of society as a whole to ensure internal security in the Federal Republic, which is threatened by political terrorism. As Baum had done, he said that extremism, left and right, is not at present a serious threat to the free and democratic system. But the danger of rightwing terrorism is beyond doubt.

In the short and medium term he classed the Red Army Faction and in the long-term the revolutionary cells as dangerous terrorist groupings. Self-styled autonomous groups are increasingly prepared to resort to violence.

FREE GERMAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS SAARBRUECKEN

DW201023 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken, 19 Jul -- At the invitation of Lafontaine, mayor of Saarbruecken and chairman of the Saarbruecken SPD land organization, as well as of the young socialists organization, a 30-member FDJ [Free German Youth] delegation has been visiting the Saarland capital of Saarbruecken since last Thursday. The young people -- workers, pupils and students -- will be guests of Saarbruecken until 22 July within the framework of a first official youth exchange program. Among other things, visits are planned to the house in Thier where Karl Marx was born, and to Neunkirchen where Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, was born.

During a meeting with the chairman of the Council of State in March, Lafontaine suggested an intensified cultural exchange between both German states as well as the establishment of a youth exchange program between the city of Saarbruecken and the GDR. The model is a partnership existing since 1974 between Saarbruecken and Tbilisi, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, in the framework of which an official youth exchange program has been underway for 3 years.

AUTHORITIES SEEK EAST BERLINER SUSPECTED AS SPY

LD201328 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Karlsruhe, 20 Jul (DPA) -- The investigating magistrate of the Federal Court has issued an arrest warrant for a 36-year old East Berliner who is strongly suspected of working as an intelligence agent for a foreign power.

According to the federal prosecutor's office today, the accused man -- his name was given as Ulrich Konrad Kormann -- who entered the Federal Republic on an intelligence mission, was arrested in Hamburg on 18 July. He is said to have had forged identity papers and a large sum of money on him, Federal Prosecutor-General Kurt Rebmann has entrusted the federal criminal investigation office in Wiesbaden with the continuing investigations.

PREMIER MAUROY CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE

LD202108 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Premier Pierre Mauroy, speaking at the National Assembly, has severely criticized the American attitude: It is impossible for a country to assume worldwide responsibilities while caring only about its national interests. Here is what Pierre Mauroy had to say:

[Begin recording] The government can only regret that the industrialized countries continue to exhaust themselves in savage competition rather than seek the way of healthy and lasting growth. The American attitude is particularly worrying. Yes, it is impossible for a country to assume worldwide responsibilities while being concerned only with its national interests. U.S. prestige in the world and the good functioning of the Atlantic alliance require that the American Government reestablish fairer relations with its partners and in particular with its allies. The principles of our trade relations are based on freedom of trade and not on trade control devised to suit the more powerful country. [end recording]

SECRET AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH USSR DENIED

AB211028 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in English 1010 GMT 21 Jul 82

["Franco-Soviet Protocol of 22 February 1980" -- Paris Diplomatic Information Service headline]

[Text] Statement of the Ministry for External Relations (16 July 1982)

It is dismaying to think that a leading figure who wants to remain anonymous but is said to be in a responsible position can put about such untrue allegations. [sentence as received]

We categorically deny that a secret agreement has been concluded with the USSR. A financial protocol was signed with that country in 1980 and the details were duly communicated to the OECD, therefore to the United States.

Statement of the Ministry for the Economy and Finance (16 July 1982)

Since 1966 the financing terms for French capital goods exports to the USSR have been laid down by outline agreements that are regularly renewed.

The latest outline agreement was concluded in February 1980.

It was duly notified to our OECD partners under the usual procedures for consultation between credit insurers.

This type of agreement, which is fully similar to those France concludes with other countries, does not feature any departure from the current export credit consensus rules applied by France's partners in their relations with the Soviet Union, in particular as regards the level of interest rates.

So the contents of this latest agreement have been known to our partners since 1980, and all necessary explanations concerning it were again given in the course of the Versailles summit preparation.

LE MONDE: CHEYSSON ON MIDEAST, CHAD, NAMIBIA

PM201037 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mr Cheysson: How could any Palestinian accept that the center of his state should not be where he comes from?"]

[Text] A Radio-France Internationale "Third World Press Club" program chaired by Mr Herve Bourges, director of Radio-France Internationale, was to be broadcast on short wave on Saturday 17 July at 1700 hours and on Sunday at 2000 hours with the minister of external relations as guest.

Mr Cheysson stated that "self-determination for the Palestinians will sooner or later entail a state" and added: "Who can imagine that any Palestinian could accept that the center of his state should not be where he comes from, that is, obviously, in what used to be Palestine or, in other words, the occupied territories?"

After reproaching the "Giscard government" for its "ambiguity and equivocations" and remarking that "there is no country in the world where I find no marks of the completely contradictory positions held simultaneously by the previous government," the minister of external relations commented on the Soviet warning to France over Lebanon. In his opinion, Moscow "has probably gained the impression that we would serve as a cover for the Americans. This is rather hurtful to us." However, the Kremlin's first reaction "was aimed not at us but at the Americans." In fact, the USSR is "very anxious to ensure that no American troops arrive in Lebanon and lay down the law there." We "understand" its concern.

However, what Mr Cheysson mainly fears is a "near east Yalta": "For many months," he stated, "we have feared and been obsessed by the idea that in the absence of a direct settlement among the parties concerned in the Near East -- and I could say the same about Central America and other parts of the world -- well, everything could end with the Americans and the Soviets getting together and deciding between them where the line should be drawn."

In fact this is what could occur with respect to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as a result not only of the ambitions of "Persia, which has already pushed west in the past" but also of the aims of the Iranian revolution, "for which I have profound respect." In the face of this "extremely grave" process, this "formidable threat," "we fear that the Americans and the Soviets could one day conclude an agreement stating: This is where we stop."

Furthermore, Mr Cheysson acknowledged President al-Qadhdhafi's "undeniable authority in his country, a big part of the Arab world and certain parts of Africa" and mentioned the problems connected with Tripoli ("some were minor -- they burned down our embassy and diplomats do not like this sort of thing") and stated that he found it "amazing" that he was the first French minister of foreign affairs to visit Libya since that country became independent -- "this is incredible, absolutely crazy," he stated. [Footnote: When he was premier Mr Chirac paid an official visit to Libya in March 1976]

After mentioning the fact that Mr Goukouni Oueddei's government in Chad "was driven out of Ndjamena and, finally, into oblivion," Mr Cheysson explained: "We did not arm Hisefnet Habre.... We will not intervene in any way." However, France supports the "present efforts to achieve reconciliation largely due to Mr Habre's initiative" and will continue to cooperate "under any circumstances."

Finally, referring to Namibia, Mr Cheysson expressed the view that it is "outrageous" that the departure of Cubans from Angola has been stipulated because "every country is sovereign and has the right to call in anyone it wants to." Similarly, "it is intolerable that any foreign country should presume to raise the question" of what would become of the national union for the total independence of Angola, the organization opposing the Angolan government, following a settlement in an adjacent territory. "Can you imagine anyone saying to President Mitterrand: "Listen, we are quite willing to cooperate with you but we want to know what you will do with Chirac?" -- he asked.

CHEYSSON STATEMENT ON LIBYAN RELATIONS CITED

LD192134 Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, Ramadan 28, July 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister for foreign relations, said the D'estaing [as received] administration has left behind unhappy relations with Libya.

Speaking to the Third World Journalists Club and broadcast by "France Inter Radio" yesterday Mr Cheysson said Libya is a sovereign country which chose its style of life and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has an indisputed place in his country and among the Arab and African countries.

He went on to say that this fact should be recognized and that is why when the new French administration took over it adhered to all commitments and contractual obligations toward Libya. He said: "We attach great importance to the Libyans: They are our neighbours and we have common interests in the Mediterranean and we are trying to avoid any misunderstanding with them".

On the outstanding problems between the Jamahiriyah and France he said: "There have been minor problems and differences but these have been eliminated at the present time and relations are in constant progress".

He described his recent visit to the Jamahiriyah as very important and dealt with several current issues of mutual interest to both countries.

KUWAITI PAPER INTERVIEWS CLAUDE CHEYSSON

GF211110 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Report on interview granted by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson to AL-ANBA' correspondent Samir 'Atallah in Paris -- date not given]

[Excerpts] All we can do for Lebanon is to assert former French commitments to having national coexistence among its communities and factions. Some of the Arabs blame us because we give priorities to other issues. This is not logical. We are convinced that when we want to solve the Lebanese issue, we have to first look for the external reasons that caused this problem. If we want to reach a durable solution to the Lebanese crisis, which insures the restoration of sovereignty over all the Lebanese territories, then we have to preserve its national unity. We have the problem of the contradictory foreign forces, whose rejected presence creates pain for Lebanon. The Palestinians, for instance, have neither a homeland nor a territory. Wherever they stay outside their homeland, they will remain unhappy and feel strange. Therefore, they are a factor or a side in the Lebanese crisis. But they are not the whole problem. The complicated situation of the other foreign forces is an important complex factor in this problem. So far, we still believe that there is a possibility of neutralizing Beirut through driving out all the foreign forces. Thus, we can avert the so-called "Beirut battle." We proposed the formation of a multinational force to be stationed in Beirut to serve in disengaging the combatants and to insure neutrality of the city. One day international neutrality of the whole of Lebanon could be announced. There is currently a persistent need to announce the neutrality of the Lebanese capital in the first place. We did not receive any response to our proposal, while the Americans moved in the direction of evacuating the combatant forces from Beirut. But they do not know where to take them, and besides, they cannot evacuate them by force. Therefore, a solution should be found that satisfies the Palestinians. Moreover, a clear solution should be found with them before disarming them." Claude Cheysson added: "No fateful final decisions can be reached now. In the horizon there are no quick solutions but a quick means of alleviating the pain of Beirut must be reached through drawing a future plan for the city that includes a political solution for the issue of disarming the Palestinians -- after reaching a solution regarding their future -- and the withdrawal of all foreign forces. If the Palestinians consent to leave Beirut -- and Syria agrees to receive them -- they will adhere to taking their weapons with them. In this case, Israel will not allow them to leave with their weapons, knowing that the Palestinians face problems in the Arab countries. The Palestinians have shown inclination to the political solution, but this has not been accepted by the United States and Israel. We regret that, but we are convinced that if the Palestinians do not get a political solution they have, in any case, to receive suitable humanitarian treatment.

I said: "Since you talk about the 'services', [as published] I would like to ask you: Do you really expect U.S. policy to change following the change in the U.S. secretary of state? Don't you think that the Americans reject everything, including the French role?" Then Mr Cheysson said: "I do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, so how could I do this when it is an ally country? I will not be specific in answering your question, but I would like to say that the new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz mentioned in his analysis of the situation in the Middle East an important factor for us. This factor is realization of the importance of seriously caring about reaching a political solution to the Palestinian issue, whereas former Secretary of State Haig called for the elimination of the PLO and consequently the Palestinian residence in addition to restricting the [Palestinian] issue to the issue of the refugees, as has been done since 1948."

I said: "While we talk now, there is another war that preoccupies the Arab nation. It is the Iraqi-Iranian war. What is France's stance on this?" He said: "The issue that has been preoccupying us during the past 3 weeks is whether Khomeyni will go further and try -- through using his armies -- to execute his idea of exporting the revolution. He has been undertaking these attempts since the beginning of the Iranian revolution. There are attempts to export the revolution in Saudi Arabia and Egypt. He is considering similar attempts in all the Arab countries. When issues are recorded by history they become very important and sensitive. Advancing in the direction of the West has been a known historic goal of the Persians." Cheysson continued by enquiring: "Is the latest battle of Al-Basrah for Al-Basrah itself? Or is it a step to advance toward the West? Will this cause further pain and problems and create new issues? Who can predict the results?" I said: "For years, the West said, 'the Gulf, the Gulf, the security of the Gulf, the safety of the Gulf, fleets, rapid deployment forces, petroleum, Gulf inlets and outlets.' What will the superpowers do now? How will they react toward this war?" Cheysson reiterated: "The superpowers are in a critical situation in light of this war. The smaller countries, like France, will do all they can. We have supported Iraq because we believe that this is necessary. We in France have a clear position. We support Iraq. We support its sovereignty and independence. This stems from our belief that the balance in the region entails having an independent Iraq. Besides, the Arab world needs an independent Iraq. The presence of the Iraqi regime is an Arab necessity."

Cheysson announced that France is ready to deploy a military force to Lebanon if this helps to maintain balance and calm down the situation. He added that the Phalangists, the socialists, the Maronites, the Shi'ites as well as the other Lebanese factions currently believe that France is entitled to help them and play a positive role in the of Lebanon.

COLOMBO DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO WASHINGTON

AU201938 Rome ANSA in English 1918 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 20 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left Rome today for Washington where he will conduct a two-day working visit to include consultations with the new American secretary of state, George Shultz, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, and the secretary of commerce, Malcolm Baldridge.

At the end of his talks in the American capital, the foreign minister will move on to Baltimore where he will chair the final session of an international conference devoted to development problems and the North-South dialogue.

Colombo is scheduled to return to Rome on Friday.

USSR WARNS AGAINST GAS PIPELINE NONCOMPLIANCE

AU202003 Rome ANSA in English 1943 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Moscow, July 20 -- Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov today warned the president of the Italian Industrialists Association (Confindustria), Vittorio Merloni, about possible repercussions on economic ties between the two countries if Italy's business and industry fails to follow through on a big contract connected to the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe.

During a statement made to the Italian industrialists' leader in the Kremlin, the Soviet premier voiced the hope that "difficulties" caused by the U.S. embargo on parts for an Italian manufacturer, a state-owned concern, can be overcome for the completion of the 19 pumping stations contracted for the colossal pipeline project.

The American boycott has been applied to a number of components the Italian state-industry manufactures on U.S. license. Merloni and the premier also discussed the Italian balance of trade deficit run up in trade with the Soviet Union.

POPE RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER FOR TALKS

AU202010 Rome ANSA in English 1931 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Castel Gandolfo, July 20 -- The Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, travelled to the papal summer residence south of Rome today for a conversation with Pope John Paul II described by informed Vatican sources as a "positive" overview of relations between the Holy See and Poland, church-state relations in general, and the pope's upcoming trip to the Eastern European country.

John Paul was earlier expected to return to his native land for the 600th anniversary of the Virgin of Jasna Gora in August.

No official statement was released today at the end of the foreign minister's meeting with the pontiff but the date for the papal trip is expected to be made public soon after the return to Poland from Rome of the Polish primate, Msgr. Jozef Glemp, at the end of the week.

According to some Vatican sources, the trip might come next spring, in May.

Before going out to the summer residence of the pope, Czyrek met for the second time since his arrival here yesterday with the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. Also present for this encounter earlier today was the Polish primate, Msgr. Glemp.

Last night, the Polish foreign minister conferred with the head of Italian diplomacy, Emilio Colombo.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES ANTITERRORIST FIGHT

PM201621 Madrid ABC in Spanish 9 Jul 82 pp 27-28

[EFE Interview with Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson: "Black Market, IRA, Red Brigades...Supply Basque Homeland and Freedom's Weapons"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: President Mitterrand said during his recent visit to Spain that "the Basque problem's roots are not in France" and that it is Spain's responsibility. How true is this? How important is French sanctuary for Basque Homeland and Freedom [ETA]?

Answer: I believe that President Mitterrand has come to realize that an essential part of the persistence of ETA's real potential stems from its proximity to the border and above all from the freedom with which ETA members move in France.

In my opinion, he left here with a more complete personal view and in this regard Mitterrand's visit to Spain may have been positive.

Question: Following the visit a number of specific measures were announced that the French Government undertakes to implement, such as the nonissue of refugee papers, the stepping up of police cooperation, confinement and the removal from the border of people suspected of involvement in terrorist activities.

Have any of these measures materialized yet?

Answer: We still have no news of new measures adopted in connection with the ETA organization in France. But in any case it was only recently that President Mitterrand visited Spain.

If France did what it has announced it would be a good thing, because a major lull in activity has been observed at moments when ETA members have experienced difficulties in their movements and been subject to inquiries.

Despite the improvement brought about by the army's cooperation, it is very difficult to supervise the whole border and therefore very difficult to prevent the entry of commandos, but nevertheless, when complemented by specific actions by the French police, this task is much more effective.

Question: Extraditions are perhaps the most conflict-ridden aspect of French-Spanish cooperation in the antiterrorist struggle. Over the past year Spain has requested 15 extraditions, none of which was granted by the French Government despite the fact that in some cases they were approved by the judicial authorities.

What are the problems with regard to granting extraditions?

Answer: The Spanish Government holds the theory that there are a number of crimes involving Basque citizens living in France and covered, we believe, by the present extradition treaty.

Against this theory there is the opinion, on the French side, that the crimes have a political element. I believe that murder, extortion and kidnapping are crimes defined in every country's penal code, and obviously the Spanish Government believes that the extradition treaty should apply in the case of such crimes, since they are common criminals, though they try to portray themselves as political idealists.

Question: To combat something you must first know it.

Has ETA been analyzed as a social phenomenon requiring income and including members who have to retire from armed activity at the age of 40?

Answer: This is one of the aspects being studied by the unified anti-terrorist command. There is not the slightest doubt that we are dealing with an established organization which operates violently but also economically and which under certain circumstances supports certain other organizations of an associative or even political nature.

Also in connection with terrorist finances, one should mention the impression gained by the police that the latest kidnappings, which are petty attempts at securing ransom, in fact confirm that the finances of that particular group -- politicomilitary ETA Eighth Assembly -- are weak, and there has clearly been a combination of events in recent months that reveal the precarious state of that criminal group's finances.

Question: The impression is that ETA uses different kinds of weapons in periodic cycles.

Is there any significance to this?

Answer: There is a specific approach that reflects revolutionary guerrilla tactics. For some objectives explosives are suitable, for others light weapons or grenade launchers, and in Europe it is relatively easy to find all kinds of weaponry on the black market.

There is also evidence of some exchanges with other terrorist groups. Specifically, the Spanish police is certain, as a result of its contacts with other forces, that there is an exchange of weaponry with the IRA and in some cases between ETA and the Red Brigades.

Question: Has any thought been given to using the method of "repentant terrorists" with Spanish terrorists as in the case of the Red Brigades?

Answer: This is not envisaged by Spanish law and, insofar as it could be used, I at least, would defend the possibility of its use by the courts, the district attorneys and the police, submitting each case to judicial appraisal. The fact is that ETA terrorism is slightly different from Red Brigades terrorism. Though ultimately they do coincide in their methods, they are different organizations.

Question: The Basque Government has appealed to the population to oppose terrorism, and this appeal invokes the progressive impoverishment into which the Basque country is sinking.

What is your opinion of this?

Answer: The Basque Government's appeal is a major step forward, and we must express our satisfaction with such actions.

What is at stake now is the Basque people's own reaction, because unless they make a determined contribution to the antiterrorist struggle, they will eventually be what the terrorists want them to be: a lumpenproletariat.

Question: Many people wonder how it is possible to permit the existence of political groups that everybody knows are an extension of groups committing terrorist activities.

Will nothing be done in this connection?

Answer: Such decisions must be taken by the judicial authorities. The government authorities have communicated a series of decisions to the attorney's office on various occasions so that procedure can lead to the prohibition of political activities that might have a certain criminal content. In this regard, action must be taken by the judicial authorities, and I am certain that this will happen.

PCE'S CARRILLO SPEAKS ON ELECTION PROCESS

LD191046 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 0600 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The political focus yesterday was on the Casa de Campo in Madrid, where at 2100 Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, made a long political speech lasting for an hour to close the PCE festival. Speaking to about 100,000 people, according to communist sources, Santiago Carrillo reviewed the present political scene and political forces in Spain. The PCE leader, who gave a clearly election-oriented speech, spoke of the election process.

[Begin recording] As we hold this festival we are in fact in a preelectoral period, and also in a situation of serious crisis in the process of democratic change. The coup d'etat of 23 February failed as such, but it had effects which cannot be underestimated. It pushed Spanish politics to the right. The Calvo-Sotelo government, formed following the soup, has striven to satisfy the demands of the great right. [end recording]

But it was not only the right which Santiago Carrillo was concerned with. The PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] was also attacked by the Communist leader who accused it of moderation as a consequence of the 23 February events.

[Begin recording] The PSOE itself has moderated its policies as far as it can, seeking to placate the de facto and financial powers, and it has actively collaborated with Calvo-Sotelo even over laws such as the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process which cut back the Constitution and the autonomy statutes, and they are so hesitant that even the originators have had to delay its application for 5 months while the constitutional tribunal rules whether it violates the Constitution. [end recording]

Santiago Carrillo made clear in his speech the need to see the present legislature to avoid a political polarization in Spain and early elections.

[Begin recording] To bring the elections forward will only favor polarization, and therefore the party's Central Committee has entrusted to the Communist parliamentary group the task of striving to ensure that the present parliament lasts until the end of the constitutional period, that is until 1983. [end recording]

Finally, Carrillo undertook a criticism of the party and spoke of the crisis the party has gone through and the attempts to manipulate it. However, the Communist leader made an appeal for unity among Communists, while to some extent banishing those who are not with him.

[Begin recording] We want unity among all those who feel they are Communists, because I believe that those who have been with the party but who leap easily into other parties don't feel themselves to be Communists. [end recording]

This is how the PCE festival ended. This festival, as on previous years, brought together members from all over the country and yesterday heard their leader Santiago Carrillo speak of politics and elections.

OID ON DOMESTIC POLITICS, FOREIGN POLICY, EEC

PA200427 Madrid OID Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Landelino Lavilla will spend the weekend reviewing and adjusting his program to revitalize the Democratic Center Union (UCD). The commentators believe that there may be a delay in implementing the decisions made by the new president pending Suarez' return and his political statement.

Lavilla met yesterday with Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party (POE). According to the press, they may have discussed -- "so as to review and have a better idea of the outlook of the UCD and Spanish politics" according to Carrillo -- the current legislative and political situation. Abascal sees in the meeting a desire by the two men to carry the legislature through to the end of its term and comments that Carrillo "would be able to play an important role as an ally of the conservatives to help this legislature run its full term." Abel Hernandez believes that "the fate of the Centrists and Communists seems to be linked and will be the opposite of whichever fate befalls the Socialists and the Alliance." According to the columnist, "Carrillo, as well as Fernandez Ordonez, feel that for the legislature to move forward the participation of the most progressive sector of the educated bourgeoisie -- which is still part of the UCD and whose natural leader, in his opinion, is Suarez -- must be allowed to participate." In conclusion, he stresses that those who are predicting a speedy annihilation of the PCE are mistaken. Contreras writes: "Suarez is going to surprise us with an announcement that the center has to be reorganized and that he has decided to carry out the task."

The president of the People's Republic of Congo and the coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta of the government of national reconstruction ended their visits to Madrid yesterday. An OID communique on the visit of the Congolese president points out the political desire to stimulate bilateral relations. Regarding the other visitor, the Nicaraguan leader was pleased with the king's receptiveness to the problems of the Central American region and his interest in maintaining stability in the area. EL PAIS applauds Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca's suggestion to upgrade relations with Latin American countries that practice democracy, and his belief that the argument that the Sandinist Government is inexorably headed toward totalitarianism, should be held in abeyance until the facts demonstrate that there is no hope of stopping this. EL PAIS asks for efforts to be made to begin a dialogue on the American continent that would influence the Sandinist process. In conclusion, it considers that the airing of Eden Pastora's television interview during Ortega's visit was "an unnecessary gesture of hostility."

YA mentions the statement by the vice president of the European Commission, saying that "the opposition to Spain's entry into the European Economic Community in January 1984, as was decided in principle, is unbelievable." According to Tugendhat, "the problems that some of the member countries are mentioning to delay Spain's entry into the community have existed for some time."

DIARIO-16 publishes the statements made by Andre Chandernagor, French European affairs minister, explaining why France asked for a list of the problems that require the delay. According to DIARO-16, "the explanations lead to the conclusion that as of today, things are still up in the air."

YA publishes a lengthy interview with the foreign affairs deputy secretary. Ortega states that joining NATO means, above all, "anchoring Spain to the Western world and that, domestically, this should coincide with the definite consolidation of our democratic regime." He said that Spain should continue making diplomatic efforts to join the European Economic Community, and that Spain's participation in NATO and the EEC would help iron out our relations with France and Portugal. Ortega said "we are convinced that participation in NATO would be favorable for restating our claim to Gibraltar, and also positive from the viewpoint of defense of our full territorial integrity." He added that the Malvinas crisis had disrupted the equilibrium necessary to implement the Lisbon declaration and stresses that there are many other ways of reaching a solution. He also believes that Spain's complete identification with the West is not incompatible with its position in Latin America, the Arab world or Africa. Regarding Israel he said that "we do not accept the brutal formula with which Israel wants to ensure its own security. Our traditional friendly relations with the Arab countries are not an inheritance from the former regime or a blind position due to economic interests. But a moral stand by a sensitive European country that is open to the legitimate aspirations of the Arab community.

DENMARK

AKTUELT EXPECTS SHULTZ TO CHANGE U.S. POLICIES

PM201347 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 18 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Determined"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the new U.S. secretary of state will mean changes in U.S. foreign policy. Shultz has quite firm views on both Israel and the Soviet Union.

He considers the Palestinian problem to be the most important of all, and there is no doubt that the U.S. attitude toward Israel has cooled.

As far as relations with the Soviet Union are concerned Shultz has serious doubts about the usefulness of the economic sanctions which have Reagan's strong support.

It is still impossible to say how much the new secretary of state will be able to change the foreign policy pursued so far by Reagan. But Shultz has a reputation for being very determined, and the common view is that he must have made demands for changes in U.S. policy before he agreed to take over Haig's post.

FINLAND

BRIEFS

HOSPITAL TO LEBANON -- The Finnish Red Cross will send a fully equipped surgical field hospital to Lebanon for the use of the International Red Cross. The hospital will be delivered tomorrow by a Swedish transport plane to Cyprus from where it will be forwarded to Lebanon. The value of the delivery is about 1.3 million marks. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 20 Jul 82 LD]

NORWAY

SVENN STRAY DEEMS UN SESSION 'NOT IN VAIN'

PM200959 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 Jul 82 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Not as Expected..."]

[Text] "The second UN special session on disarmament did not lead to the results we had been hoping for," Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said, commenting on the outcome of the special session in New York.

"The preparations for the conference and the work during the session itself have not, however, been in vain. All member nations are agreed that they should continue their work. Nor should it be forgotten that the final document from the first UN special session still stands and gives priority to disarmament work in the United Nations," he said.

The second UN special session on disarmament has been going on since 7 June. The first special session took place in 1978.

Foreign Minister Stray stressed that it is clearly in Norway's interest that it take part in the international work for disarmament in the United Nations and that it therefore gives this work its active support. "On the other hand we have to be realistic and recognize the limitations affecting this work in the United Nations," he added.

In the future Norway will try to help to ensure that the work begun by the special session is completed, in particular the work on a concerted disarmament program embracing nuclear and conventional arms, Stray said.

CASTRO REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH GOVERNMENT

NC201124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] In a reply letter to President Kiprianou on the missing persons issue, Cuban President Fidel Castro reaffirmed his country's great interest in this humanitarian issue. He stressed that the Cuban Government decisively supports all of the Cyprus Government's actions in international organizations and forums to put an end to the Cypriot people's martyrdom. He also reiterated his country's support of the paragraphs in the political declarations of the sixth nonaligned conference in Havana in which the solidarity with the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus is reaffirmed.

ROLANDHIS SEES ENVOYS OF SECURITY COUNCIL STATES

NC201655 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] In his capacity as chairman of the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau held in Nicosia from 15-17 July, on the question of Palestine, Foreign Minister Rolandhis today had separate meetings with the ambassadors of the countries that are permanent members of the Security Council and presented to them the conference's final communique. Mr Rolandhis briefed the ambassadors on the views and recommendations included in the communique and asked that the Security Council act urgently to resolve the crisis in Lebanon and to ensure the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine.

QADDUMI THANKS ROLANDHIS FOR CONFERENCE SUCCESS

NC201708 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Faruz Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has sent a letter to Foreign Minister Rolandhis expressing thanks and appreciation for having hosted the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in Nicosia and for his personal contribution to the success of the conference. In his letter, Mr Qaddumi stresses that during this historical conference, expressions of strong support and solidarity were made to the PLO and for the struggle of the people of Palestine for their legitimate right to repatriation, self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

KIPRIANOU, ALEVRAS SPEAK AT NICOSIA RALLY

Kiprianou Address

NC202240 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1724 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Address by President Spiros Kiprianou to the pan-Cypriot rally at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia on 20 July -- live)

[Excerpts] Fighting Cypriot people: We have again gathered in Elevtheria Square to raise a voice of protest against the heinous crime committed against our country and people 8 years ago.

Today we express our admiration for the patient mothers, fathers and sisters of the missing persons and assure them that this purely humanitarian issue is uppermost in our thoughts and that we shall continue our efforts in all directions until the world forces Turkey to accept a procedure for tracing the fate of the thousands of missing persons. It is shame for humanity that this issue has yet to be resolved.

Eight years have passed and despite the many efforts we have exerted, there has been essentially no response on the part of the Turkish side. A dialogue has been going on for many years without substantive results. However, the dialogue continues because we have an obligation toward the world to exhaust all options in order to ascertain where we stand. When this stage of the dialogue has been completed we shall ask for a new discussion of the Cyprus problem at the next meeting of the UN General Assembly, not only to reaffirm old resolutions or to ask for their implementation but also to seek more practical ways for promotion of an honorable solution of the Cyprus problem and the tangible implementation of UN resolutions. Should the dialogue be discontinued, it will mean that we shall offer to Turkey the opportunity to make propaganda against us. However, by completing the phase of the dialogue, we shall ascertain the truth and we shall be able to proceed further. I again stress that carrying out certain activities, either in the UN General Assembly or in other areas will not mean denunciation of the dialogue, because this would mean denunciation of UN provisions and would also give the right to other people to denounce other provisions and destroy that which the Cypriot people correctly consider the political shield of their national cause.

We are most certainly not happy with the results so far nor is our goal dialogue for the sake of dialogue. For this reason we have never limited ourselves to dialogue, and we have always exerted efforts in all directions for the constant internationalization of the Cyprus problem. When I say internationalization of the Cyprus problem I do not mean only discussions at the United Nations, nonaligned conferences or other international forums but discussions in all arenas on a bilateral basis. This was the never-to-be-forgotten policy Ethnarch Makarios had adopted, and this is the policy we are currently following.

However, as I have repeatedly declared and again repeat this evening, the main support of our struggle is democratic Greece, the government, the political world, the Greek people and Hellenism everywhere. I want to stress the fact that within the framework of the sincere cooperation which exists between the two governments, the next steps have already been planned. Consultations continue to determine even further tactics for the promotion of a just solution to the Cyprus problem. Once again I want to praise the various initiatives of Greek Prime Minister Papandreou which we hailed from the outset and especially his efforts in the international arena and even more specifically his efforts in the European arena.

I firmly believe that through the close and sincere cooperation which exists between Greece and Cyprus many things can be achieved. Without such cooperation the national cause will be the only loser. However, as far as we are concerned, we shall always exert efforts to strengthen this cooperation and preserve it as something most desirable, as something that is most necessary for the promotion of our national cause. I would also like to specifically stress the Greek prime minister's proposal for the underwriting of the cost of a police force in Cyprus in case the occupation troops are withdrawn, a move that has been internationally hailed.

I think it is our duty on this black day for Cypriot Hellenism to communicate with the Turkish Cypriots and to give them the message that we do not consider them our adversaries. We consider Turkish chauvinism and Turkish expansionism to be our adversary. On the contrary, the Turkish Cypriots can live peacefully only with us, only in conditions of unity so that they may prosper within an entity as a happy people. We shall make all efforts to approach the Turkish Cypriots to convince even those who have not yet been convinced -- although I believe that the majority has already been convinced -- that their future is not going to be good under the boot of the Turkish Attila and the presence of the people Turkey has brought from the mainland.

Long live Cyprus' freedom! Long live democracy! Long live the victory of the unenslaved Cypriot people!

Alevras Address

NC202158 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1724 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Address by Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, to the pan-Cypriot rally at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia on 20 July -- live]

[Excerpts] Brother people of Cyprus: At this moment representatives of all parties of the Greek national representation are before you to bring you a message of love, a message of support, a message from all of Greece, a message from all Hellenism. This message contains the will for every sacrifice until the final struggle for a free, independent, nonaligned and united Cyprus has been brought to an auspicious end.

After all, it is for this reason that we are before you, so that the voice of the Greek parliament can be heard, the voice of Greece. We are near you. We are codefenders and allies in your just struggle. For this reason, do not think that the drama you are living is limited to the borders of Cyprus. It stretches across the [Greek] nation, and for this reason Greece has made the Cyprus problem the principal issue of its policy. After all, national issues are not unrelated to the Cyprus case nor are internal developments in Greece, which are very closely influenced by the circumstances of the Cyprus issue. The close course and interdependence of the great issues of Greece and Cyprus are thus confirmed. At the same time, Turkish expansionism is intensifying, because in addition to occupying Cypriot soil, Turkey is threatening sovereign Greek territory. All these facts, all these impudent manifestations are taking place at a time when the international situation does not inspire hopes for relaxation.

Actually, on the contrary, near us in the eastern Mediterranean the situation is becoming explosive. Local wars, peaking with the ferocious invasion of Lebanon, are increasing apprehensions. Local wars and conflicts spread continuous agony to all the world, especially to our area. All these things lead to the inhuman indifference -- I do not want to say collusion -- of the international community and to the annihilation of the populations of Palestine and Lebanon. However, out of these affirmations and sad conclusions, a melancholy but rather instructive conclusion should emerge for us: That we must rely on our own forces and that we must defend our national issues only by holding each other's hand. We must make our foreign policy indivisible.

Greece, speaking for all of its people, has declared that the Cyprus problem is a central issue in its policy. The bonds of indestructible national identity and brotherly solidarity dictate this, and it is dictated by Greece's international obligations as a guarantor power. However, in addition to these national, emotional and conventional bonds, the Cyprus problem constitutes for Greece an issue that is directly linked with the more general problem of Hellenism, the problem of Hellenism's national independence and historic destiny. In this area Turkish hegemonism is brutally menacing the peaceful course and natural development of the Greek nation.

In such sad circumstances I think it is necessary for us to have a common course, starting with the fact that the Cyprus problem is an issue primarily of invasion and occupation. However, this fact dictates the corresponding positioning of the problem so as to stress the international position it indeed has, a position that legally necessitates the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and the restoration of the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus.

The international campaign conducted by the Greek parliament and government has already offered a great deal of proof of its excellent reception. If we continue with daring and determination, we can transform international public opinion into dynamic support. It will decisively overcome Turkish negation and will defeat Turkey's unjust and cynical demands. Greece has made its decision with absolute unanimity.

My Cypriot Brothers, today's anniversary is a memory of hardships, pain and calamities. However, let it become a decision for fortitude and a campaign for hope dictated by human and national rights, as the duty of our free existence demanded by the heroic dead in exchange for their sacrifice. Let us carry out our common struggle armed with national and human rights and be sure that at the end of this difficult road we shall encounter success, because we should always remember that crucifixion has only one road, which leads to resurrection. Cyprus was crucified on 20 July 1974. For 8 years it has endured the martyrdom of its calvary, but tomorrow it will celebrate the triumph of resurrection, the resurrection of freedom. Justice will prevail; Cyprus will be free.

KIPRIANOU WELCOMES OPENING OF CYPRUS DOSSIER

NC211126 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Statement by President of Cyprus Kiprianou on 21 July -- read by announcer]

[Text] I welcome Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's statement yesterday on his irrevocable decision to open the dossier on the treachery against Cyprus and its people. This treachery has had so many tragic consequences for its people who are still suffering. This, he added, is also a legal duty and a historic necessity, as Mr Papandreou stressed himself. The Cypriot Government, President Kiprianou emphasized, is always ready to fully cooperate with the Greek Government toward this aim.

DAILY SAYS U.S. OPPOSES NONALIGNED BEIRUT VISIT

NC201237 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Unforeseen obstacles have arisen in the face of the efforts of the ministerial committee that was established in the final declaration of the special nonaligned conference in Nicosia on the Palestine question to go to Beirut. In reply to the committee's request to be allowed to visit Beirut, the Lebanese Government specifically stated yesterday that although it is in favor of the visit, it is nevertheless unable to give the necessary guarantees for the ministerial group's security and freedom of movement in Lebanon and Beirut.

According to information, the U.S. is behind the whole question. Diplomatic circles have stressed that from the beginning the U.S. side has shown certain tendencies toward impeding the nonaligned initiative on the Palestine question.

The first encounter with these tendencies was the U.S. opposition to the invitation of Noel Sinclair, president of the UN Security Council to come to Cyprus and attend the nonaligned conference.

As is known, the nonaligned ministerial committee, in which Cyprus is represented, intended first to go to Damascus and from there by road to Beirut. However, this primary road is controlled at many points by the Phalangists and the Israeli invasion troops, whose political leaders are in accord with the United States.

Political circles have stressed that the United States opposes the ministerial group's visit to the Lebanon because the nonaligned initiative would possibly take away from the mediatory role of President Reagan's envoy, Mr Habib, in settling the crisis.

Following these developments, the foreign ministers who are members of the committee decided to adopt intensive actions toward various governments aimed at creating the necessary conditions that would allow a visit to Beirut.

In order to achieve this, the committee assigned specific instructions to Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who is working vigorously toward this end. Mr Rolandhis yesterday, among other things, had a telephone conversation with Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS MARK 'PEACE, FREEDOM DAY'

TA191109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The eighth anniversary of the Cyprus peace operation is being marked with ceremonies in the TFSC as the 20 July Peace and Freedom Day. The 20 July Peace and Freedom Day began today with a speech delivered over Bayrak Radio by the acting prime minister of the TFSC, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Energy Minister Irsen Kucuk.

In his speech, Kucuk noted that the peace operation terminated the 11-year long suffering of the Turkish Cypriot community, halted the Greek Cypriots' initial clashes, and paved the way for the establishment of peace on the island. Kucuk said that through the peace operation the Cyprus problem was to a great extent resolved, and the foundation was laid for a bizonal and bicommunal federal state. Explaining that the Turkish Cypriot community is taking a constructive attitude for a just and lasting solution at the intercommunal talks, Kucuk stated that the Greek Cypriots are not displaying the same approach.

The acting prime minister of the TFSC said that the Turkish Cypriot community is trying to prevent a return to pre-1974 conditions, adding that the Turkish Cypriots sincerely long for the existence of the two communities in Cyprus under conditions of equality and peace based on mutual confidence and for their cooperation in a bid to bring prosperity to our beautiful island.

Various ceremonies will be held in the TFSC on the occasion of 20 July Peace and Freedom Day. On behalf of the Turkish Government, National Education Minister Hasan Saglam is attending the celebrations, which will last 2 days.

Further Report

TA201249 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The 20 July Peace and Freedom Day is being celebrated with ceremonies in the TFSC. The ceremony in Lefkosa [Nicosia] began in front of the Ataturk monument at 0900. Those who attended the ceremony laid wreaths at the monument and paid their respects. The special book at the monument was signed and then the honor guards were reviewed.

Then, TFSC President Rauf Denktas presented the Turkish Cypriot community's loyalty message to the motherland to Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu, to be transmitted to Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. In the message Denktas expressed gratitude to Evren and the Turkish nation on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community and on his own behalf. The message stressed that the Turkish Cypriots are determined to exert every possible effort to protect all that has been saved and gained through Turkey's great sacrifices and limitless support and help, and to attain further progress and beauty in accordance wtih the principles of Ataturk.

In turn, Evren's message was submitted to Denktas by Batu. In his message, Evren noted that the 20 July peace operation was realized by the Turkish Armed Forces and the Turkish Cypriot fighters working shoulder to shoulder. Evren noted that the operation proved once again the determination of the Turkish nation to safeguard its rights arising from international agreements within the limits of law and legitimacy. In his message, Evren added: While a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is being sought in the current atmosphere of tranquility and freedom after the great injustices and pains suffered by the Turkish Cypriot community, I hope and believe that everyone has sufficiently realized that there will definitely not be a return to the pre-1974 conditions. Within this framework, it is our most sincere wish that the intercommunal talks -- which are being pursued by the Turkish Cypriot community with the full support of Turkey and which receive extensive approval from world public opinion as the only valid way to resolve the Cyprus problem -- yield positive results in a short time. Turkey will continue to follow with care its traditional peaceful and just national policy aiming to secure political stability in the region with regard to the talks between the two communities. As has been the case so far, the Turkish Republic will continue to support in every possible way the social and economic development moves of the Turkish Cypriots undertaken in an atmosphere of tranquility, freedom and security.

In the last part of his message, Evren congratulated the Turkish Cypriot community's Peace and Freedom Day and expressed his good wishes.

Later, Denktas delivered a speech at the ceremony. In his speech, Denktas said that even as world public opinion adopts a stand against the TFSC through a misjudgment of the Cyprus issue, the Turkish Cypriots will never take a step backward or drop the banner of freedom. He said: Both the world and the Greek Cypriots must know that the Turkish Cypriot community's efforts in good faith have continued for too long. As long as the Greek Cypriots continue their attitude, undermining the peace efforts, we will take the necessary measure. The responsibility for this will be borne only by them. We will not bear any responsibility for the measures we will adopt.

Speaking on behalf of the Turkish Government during the ceremony in Lefkosa, National Education Minister Hasan Saglam said that the patient and sincere efforts to establish a bicommunal and bizonal federal state on the island are fully and unshakably supported by Turkey. Saglam noted that an avoidance of basic principles in the settlement being sought to the Cyprus problem would adversely affect the intercommunal talks. Referring to the community's efforts to bring about social and economic development, Saglam said: Our only unrenounceable aim is to ensure that you live in everlasting peace and freedom in Cyprus. Every effort to be made by the Turkish Cypriot community toward economic and social development is, in our opinion, worthy of support. As in the past, we are determined not to spare any sacrifice to this end.

After the speeches, the ceremony was concluded with a military parade. The Peace and Freedom Day celebrations were attended by Denktas; Saglam; Batu; the commander of the Turkish peace forces in Cyprus, Lt Gen Kaya Yazgan; TFSC Legislative Assembly Speaker Nejat Konuk; TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay; and ministers and other military and civilian officials. Pakistani ambassador to Ankara was also present at the ceremony.

CAGATAY RETURNS FROM UK, MAKES STATEMENT

TA192050 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay returned to the island this evening after completing his contacts in London. He had gone there on 2 July. After completing his contacts there he went to Istanbul and spent last weekend there.

On his arrival at Ercan Airport, Prime Minister Cagatay said that his contacts in London were very constructive and useful. He said he was proud to see the activities being undertaken for the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces reinforcement fund. He pointed out that the efforts aimed at uniting all the Turkish Cypriot organizations in England had been intensified.

Cagatay noted that there was great potential in England to help the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus both politically and economically. He added that there was a great desire on the part of Turkish Cypriots living in England to make use of this potential and that a delegation of Turkish Cypriot businessmen living in England would arrive in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus on 1 August to look into investment possibilities.

Cagatay said that the invitation he had extended during his contacts both at the House of Lords and at the House of Commons was accepted on principle and that a five-man delegation from each house and representing all the political parties would arrive in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus soon. He added that the dates of the visit would be determined in the days to come.

Cagatay indicated that during his stay in London he also met the Turkish foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, and made several contacts at the Turkish Embassy in London.

The prime minister said that during his visits to the Turkish Cypriot educational institutions in London he had observed that great efforts were being made to keep alive the national culture and traditions. Noting that this was a pleasing situation, Cagatay said that he would do all he could to strengthen the educational and cultural traditions of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

PAPANDREOU PLEDGES TO OPEN CYPRUS DOSSIER

NC211114 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Last night Prime Minister Papandreou was declared the honorary chairman of the pan-Cypriot committee on missing persons of Cyprus at a special gathering held at the War Museum. The prime minister, who later inaugurated an exhibition of photographs and documents at the War Museum, was awarded a gold medal and a diploma from the Cyprus missing persons' committee. Replying to Reverend Father Khristoforos, chairman of the committee of relatives of missing persons of Cyprus, Mr Papandreou said:

[Begin recording] In giving me this great honor and this responsibility that you have placed on my shoulders I must confess that it is a very difficult moment for me. I would like to assure you that I accept this honor not only as prime minister of the Greek Government but also as a member of the political world and as a Greek. I would like to assure you that all the democratic politicians in our country are in the vanguard of your great humanitarian struggle.

It is true that in the 8-year ordeal of the Cypriot people nothing is more tragic than the missing persons question. Of course we live in a period when, unfortunately, human sensitivity has been blunted, a period when the right of the powerful often prevails, a period when human values have sustained a great deterioration. This is why we Greeks have a greater duty to hold high the torch of justice, freedom and decency. One of the blackest pages in our nation's history is 15 July 1974. It is true that the demand of both the Cypriot and the Greek people for a bright light to be shone on this great treachery of our time is just.

We have assumed the responsibility to open the Cyprus dossier. I would like to assure you that this will happen. [applause] This will happen because I must confess that irrespective of who then shoulders this very great historical responsibility, we must confess that our nation, in order to free itself from being a culprit, and it is blamed for this, is compelled to proceed with uncovering the issue.

I must confess to you that at the recent NATO summit conference I felt dutybound before the Cypriot and the Greek people to stress what while the entire West, without Greece being excluded, supported Britain when Argentina interfered in the Malvinas Islands, neither Britain nor the alliance performed their duties before Greece and the Greek and Cypriot people.

It is not the time to define the struggle's strategy to liberate Cyprus. But I would like to stress again that as much as the dialogue between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides is necessary, or it is considered to be necessary, we cannot and must not forget that the dialogue is always a dialogue between Nicosia and Ankara, Ankara which is present with tremendous military government to make the crusade you referred to -- the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Megalonisos -- a priority issue. [applause] Friends and allies must know that there are limits to a nation's patience, a nation which is asking for justice, freedom, independence. [applause]

I would like to assure you that both I and the government, and I am sure all the politicians in the country, will proceed with the crusade until, at last, Cyprus is liberated from its occupier. [applause] I would also like to stress that when I say that the first issue is the deliverance of the Megalonisos from the Turkish occupation troops, I mean it in relation to other methods of struggle for the liberation of Cyprus. [applause] Allow me to stress that the immediate, imperative and primary duty of all of us is to solve the great tragedy of the missing persons of Cyprus. [applause] [end recording]

CONSUL GENERAL IN ROTTERDAM ESCAPES ATTACK

TA211025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] There was an attempt to kill the Turkish consul general in Rotterdam, Kemalettin Demirel, this morning. Demirel was not injured. It is reported that the Dutch police wounded and captured one of the four assailants.

The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General made the following statement in connection with the assault: Shots were fired at the car of our Rotterdam Consul General Demirel while it was approaching the consulate this morning around 0845. None of the shots hit their mark and our consul general was taken under the protection of Dutch guards. Demirel is reported to be in good health.

Meanwhile, the Dutch police have immediately begun an investigation. According to our information, there were four assailants, one of whom was captured by the police after being wounded.

It is also reported that a machinegun and a pistol were found in the car of the assailants and that police are exerting the necessary effort to capture the three other assailants.

TFSC REPRESENTATIVE CALLS ON ULUSU IN ANKARA

TA201256 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation headed by TFSC Representative in Ankara Cemal Askin called on Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning and expressed the gratitude of the Turkish Cypriot community to the Turkish Republic.

In a statement during the meeting, Ulusu said that the Turkish Cypriot community attained its freedom through the 1974 peace operation and started becoming politically, economically and socially strong after the establishment of the Federated State. Ulusu noted that Turkey will continue to grant every kind of help to the efforts ofthe TFSC toward economic self-sufficiency. The prime minister added that it is not possible for the Turkish Cypriot community to return to the pre-1974 situation.

In turn, Askin said that a free Turkish Cypriot community exists in Cyprus today thanks to the timely and legitimate peace operation. Askin pointed out that the operation saved the Turkish Cypriot community from annihilation and proved once more the strength of the Turkish Army to the entire world. Noting that the Turkish Cypriots are aware of the sacrifices made, Askin stated that they are making every effort to be worthy of this and protect the gains.

The TFSC delegation then visited Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Nocdet Oztorun and conveyed to him the gratitude of the Turkish Cypriot community for the Turkish Armed Forces.

FURTHER OPPOSITION TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION VOICED

Journalists Union Statement

TA201333 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1135 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Istanbul, 19 Jul (AA) -- Turkish Journalists Union (TGS) President Nail Gureli issued a statement Monday criticizing the newly-announced draftconstitution as "reactionary and anachronistic," adding that they had already applied to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to have the chance for free public discussions on the draft.

"We find it impossible for the Turkish society and the Turkish worker to adopt the draft constitution which is regressive from many angles, especially in the case of basic rights and liberties, the union [president] said, adding that the draft severely restricts press freedom and labour union rights. "The draft includes details which could have been arranged through ordinary laws or government programs. The fact that the right to strike is being severely curtailed whereas lockout becomes a constitutional right is contrary to the constitutional article which says the state is a social (welfare) one," he added.

The article, which would ban the labour unions from "indulging in politics" was vague, limitless and open to arbitrary interpretations, effectively destroying free union activity, he added.

VOTCP Commentary

TA201021 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Station Commentary: "A Democratic Constitution Can Be Attained if a Struggle Is Waged to That End"]

[Excerpts] The reactions by the democratic forces to the new draft constitution exploded like a bomb as soon as the reactionary draft was published. Turkish Bar Associations Union leader Atilla Sav noted that the draft constitution grants opportunities to those who wish to establish an authoritarian regime. The Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] opposed the constitution of the junta because it is against the workers. In turn, political science professor and MILLIYET writer Mumtaz Soysal voiced his reaction to the new draft constitution as follows: The Turkish people are not sufficiently backward and anachronistic to deserve such a constitution in the last quarter of the 20th century. Thus, the forces that are opposed to the elimination of the 1961 Constitution adopted a stand against the reactionary draft constitution by the junta.

The reaction provoked by the publication of the junta's reactionary draft constitution shows that the forces that unite in defending the 1961 Constitution are not to be underestimated. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] supports with all its might these forces that are opposed to tearing up the 1961 Constitution and that defend democratic rights and freedoms. The TCP Central Committee plenum, which was held last May, announced Communists proposals concerning the constitution and the urgent tasks before them. The current essential issue consists of organizing the united action of the broadest-ranging democratic forces -- for example, the forces that concur on the protection of the 1961 Constitution — and dealing a blow to the junta on the issue of the referendum.

The current polarization of the political forces demonstrates that from an objective viewpoint this aim is realistic. A wide movement for the constitution has already been formed in Turkey, and the forces necessary for an actual democratic front have emerged. However, these forces are not organized. They are not united. Regardless of how strongly the forces that defend the democratic gains of the 1961 Constitution declare their opposition to the constitution of the junta, the barrage of reactionism cannot be overcome unless these forces unite among themselves.

The existing constitution movement must engage in a struggle without wasting another moment. It will be too late if we wait until the day of the referendum and do not immediately begin the struggle to create an extensive atmosphere of discussion on the constitution, ensure freedom of thought, lift the censorship on the press, accord amnesty to political prisoners, enable all political parties -- except the fascist NAP -- to function freely and attain democratic goals in a bid to hold the referendum in a democratic atmosphere.

The task currently awaiting us consists of organizing a democratic campaign to reject the constitution of the junta. Now the propagandists of the reactionary constitution will take to the streets. Are only those who approve of the constitution going to appear in the streets? How will those who favor the 1961 Constitution and a democratic constitution and reject the junta's reactionary constitution express their opinions? That is why the only alternative is to launch a struggle now -- and not the day of the referendum -- for the democratization of the referendum atmosphere. Forces that unite in defending the 1961 Constitution and the democratic rights and freedoms can and must unite to create a democratic referendum atmosphere and to organize the 'no to the junta constitution' campaign.

OUR RADIO EVALUATES SUCCESSOR TO TURGUT OZAL

TA170950 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Station Commentary: "What will change for our people?"]

[Text] Adnan Basar Kafaoglu has replaced Turgut Ozal, who is known as the architect of the current economic policy. Kafaoglu has said: You can consider me the new head of the economy. He continues: We will make amendments in the basic elements of the current policy without changing its essence.

What does Kafaoglu mean by this statement? How can the basic elements of a policy be changed without touching its essence? No doubt, the essence of the economic policy will remain the same whether it is called the 24 January policy and whether it is amended or not. In other words, the policy of strengthening the monopolies will continue. The policy of exploiting and crushing the people will also continue. State resources will continue to be empoyed for the benefit of the monopolies. Kafaoglu has announced this upon assuming power. He also said that the transfer of public funds to the private sector will be accelerated. What are public funds? A large part of the allocations made to the people's social services and investments to the public economic enterprises.

Dear listeners, an official from the World Bank has confirmed these facts and has said that the military administration is the guarantee of the current policy. We have time and again stated that the 24 January decisions have no meaning other than bankrupcy for our people and country, that it will make Turkey more dependent on imperialism and will drag the Turkish economy to destruction and that it will further increase the burden of the people. All these predictions have come true one by one. The bottom line is that all the state's properties have been mortgaged to the World Bank. This is the basic reason Ozal has resigned. It has become apparent that our country and our people have gone bankrupt as a result of the 24 January decisions. The statement in connection with the results of public opinion polls conducted by the junta through the martial law commands has confirmed this fact. The statement says that it has been understood the people are not satisfied with the economic situation. The junta, which fears the people's reaction, is trying to distribute grains of hope through the changes in the government. However, the junta's constitution is one that will preserve the essence of the current policy and that will [word indistinct].

No matter what kind of economic policy is pursued, the results for the people will remain the same so long as relations with imperialist organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank are not severed, so long as Turkey does not withdraw from NATO and so long as Turkey remains under the yoke of these imperialist organizations. The economic crisis in Turkey will be exacerbated. The reason for the economic crisis is not the individuals but rather imperialism, dependence on imperialism, and the monopolies which are the collaborators of imperialism. As has been stated by a World Bank official, the guarantee of the current policy is the junta.

At a time when the referendum on the constitution is approaching, our people should bear in mind these realities.

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PRESIDENT THORN ON ENLARGEMENT, BUDGET PROBLEMS

PM220943 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Jul 82 p 45

[Soledad Gallego-Diaz undated interview in Brussels with EC Commission President Gaston Thorn: "I Am in Favor of Enlargement, But it Must Be Carried Out Lucidly"]

[Excerpt] Brussels -- Question: When the Council of Ministers asked the EC Commission for an inventory, many journalists had the impression that the commission was to some extent in disagreement.

Answer: If you want to know what the Council of Ministers wants, you will have to ask the council itself.

Question: I would like to know what the ministers of the ten EEC member countries asked the commission.

Answer: There is an essential distinction.... It is a fact that the commission has done its job since "operation enlargement" began some years ago. Sometimes the commission must receive instructions or possibly a go-ahead from the Council of Ministers. At present, following President Mitterrand's visit to Madrid, the Council of Ministers has decided, on the French president's initiative, that this enlargement must take place with the utmost lucidity. We have said that we love lucidity and clarity at all levels. According to the French president, there are certain problems that must be resolved quickly, irrespective of the problems posed by Spain's membership. The French president wants the influence of the enlargement on national economies to be examined, each one being taken separately as an indication of repercussions at a regional level. He cannot give his blessing to the enlargement until this task has been carried out, even if we in the commission have managed to complete the negotiations. Our reaction was to say: "Mr President, gentlemen, are you still in favor of the enlargement?" The answer was yes: They are all in favor. So we said that the commission would continue to contribute to the negotiations, as it has done hitherto. Of course we will comply with the wishes of the heads of state and government leaders and will compile a list of problems. We are still willing to further examine certain particularly complex aspects. I have sent a letter to all heads of state and government leaders asking them to better specify the particular matters that worry them. Deputy President Natali will head the working group created for this purpose, which, at the request of the EEC member states, will be able to visit the capitals to examine the problems and complete the list quickly.

Not a Matter of Years, But Not a Matter of Days Either

Question: How much time is there to prepare this list?

Answer: I do not yet know. The operation has just begun and vacations are not the best time, though so far we have not wasted any time. It will not take years, but it will not be a matter of days, either.

Question: In March we Spaniards had the impression that things were going somewhat better and that for the first time real negotiations were going on. What happened between March and June to make the Council of Ministers decide to request the list and halt the negotiations?

Answer: You ask questions and provide the answers yourself....Let us consider your questions. First, if you had the impression on 21 March that everything was resolved, I admire your enthusiasm but I do not share it.

I did not have that impression. I believe that the present chairman of the Council of Ministers, my friend Leo Tindemams, was more determined than others to impart the maximum thrust to the negotiations and he did his utmost. That is all. All ten would have had to show the same determination continuously. I have just said and I could repeat it six times, but we would be wasting time — that the commission decided not to halt negotiations and to conduct its examination or its inventory at the same time. Perhaps you are right if you believe that we will not gain the Council of Minister's approval until this task is complete. It is true, but that does not mean that negotiations are at a standstill. For 5 years I have been telling my Spanish friends, who wanted to sign right away — that very afternoon, if possible — that there is much work to be done, that they must not believe that because there is a crucial problem everything has been abandoned and nothing can be done. I regret that greater efforts are not devoted to preparing for the negotiations, on both sides — I stress, on both sides. I know how long negotiations with the UK lasted, and I also know that 10 years after its entry into the EEC we have still not resolved all the problems. Those in Spain who believe that everything will be resolved in 6 months' time are mistaken and will be greatly surprised, even though the signing could take place next January.

You asked what has changed. If you want to know what Mr Mitterrand is thinking, you must ask him, not me. The president of the French Republic has said that he wanted to know the answers to the problems of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). When discussing agricultural prices, we observed that we did not share the same ideas. Do we perhaps agree on oleaginous products, for instance? Do we agree on the future of the CAP with regard to the United States? What will be the rules governing wine when we are joined by other producers? There must be a shared philosophy on these major options before admitting a major country and before considering new problems. Mitterrand believed he detected within the EEC a certain tendency to say "first enlarge, then we will discuss the problems," as some people in Spain seem to want too. For his part, he says that first we must know what the problems are and find solutions to them, and then enlarge.

Spanish Membership Poses Serious Problems

Question: At last you are telling me what Mitterrand thinks, but not what your own opinion is.

Answer: I believe that the enlargement must be carried out lucidly. I only regret that it was not decided to create this clarity earlier.

Question: From the commission's viewpoint, does Spain's membership really pose such huge problems for the EC?

Answer: I do not know what you mean by "huge," but I can say that it poses serious problems. I must repeat once again that even without Spain the CAP raises such major problems that they actually threaten to split the 10-member community. For years we have been examining how to reorganize it. Recently we have succeeded in containing the cost of certain northern products somewhat, but now there is a cost that is increasing rapidly — more than we expected — for Mediterranean products. At the same time, we were close to the limit of our resources at 1 percent. The members states say that this is not the right time to give the EEC new resources: Expenditure must be limited, and we are witnessing a particularly dangerous explosion in connection with Mediterranean products. On the other hand, we have heard the south Mediterranean countries asking us whether, when Spain and Portugal join the EEC, they will be able to continue selling their products to the Ten. Some say that if the present system is maintained, the major Spanish crops could cause an increase in agricultural costs of millions of currency units. Should this amount be "earned" from other products? This lamentable situation of the depletion of our resources at a level of 1 percent, the effort of deliberation on how to restructure the CAP, the increasing dimension of the Mediterranean region and the increasing sensitivity of our North African partners necessitate an immediate answer to all these questions.

Let our Spanish friends not be disappointed by this. As far as I am concerned, the enlargement is not in doubt. It will not change just because it takes place a few days or months later. The United Kingdom joined 10 years later than it expected to, though others say that it joined 10 years too soon. I do not know. Be that as it may, I would say that there are even few doubts about Spain's and Portugal's membership. While being a fanatical advocate of enlargement, I also agree with those who say that it must be carried out lucidly, because previous enlargements have left problems unresolved, and that is bad for everyone.

Question: I infer that you regard as a precondition for the enlargement an increase in the 1 percent of value-added-tax available for your own resources.

Answer: No, I do not believe so, but obviously if income increases, spending will become easier. The fact is that many countries do not want to increase this figure of 1 percent.

Question: But this is not a French, but a FRG problem.

Answer: It is a problem affecting everyone who has to pay. You must realize that everyone at the moment is doing their sums. In the present financial situation the European countries have become more vigilant than 6 years ago. Previously there was always some leeway, but now when the European Parliament or the commission talks about increasing the 1 percent, countries such as the FRG or the UK, which think they are paying too much already and who hear that the enlargement will cost money too, are taking out their pencils and paper and doing their sums and asking me to find a financing system.

Question: Do you believe that Spain has done sufficient diplomatic work at the bilateral level in the European capitals?

Answer: I am not accustomed to criticizing my interlocutors. I believe that Spain has done a great deal and that you can never do too much. On both sides we must conduct a frank exchange of all information that could help the negotiations. I do indeed believe that, as President Mitterrand's visit to Madirid has shown and as the UK showed at the time, political negotiations and bilateral efforts are extremely useful.

Question: Spain's and Portugal's membership processes are presented as "parallel processes." Does that mean that they will take place at the same time?

Answer: This is an explosive issue, but in this regard it seems that all the issues are explosive. At both countries' request, we have always said that each membership application should be treated on its own merits. We stand by this. If an insurmountable obstacle is encountered with respect to one of the two countries, there is no reason to prevent the membership of the country that encounters no obstacles. The issues are not connected: Spain's future does not depend on Portugal and vice versa. However, I can add that we believe it is better for Spain, for Portugal and for the EEC that the memberships take place at the same time. An enlargement is a crisis -- a crisis of growth -- and it is better not to have them too often. If an applicaton were to remain at a standstill for years, then that would be another matter, but there is no reason why this should be and we should still be able to carry out the enlargement at the same time.

Question: It seems that President Mitterrand wants not only to be acquainted with the problems posed by membership, but also to have the solution to each of them at hand....

Answer: I too have this impression....

KREISKY CRITICIZES U.S., WEST EUROPE ON POLAND

AU221322 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Markus Sommersacher report on press conference given by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky at Vienna's Concordia Press Club 22 July — with recorded portions]

[Excerpt] In the foreign policy portion of his press conference, the chancellor made a statement -- whose vehemence came as a surprise — about the policy of the United States and of other Western states vis-a-vis Poland. Kreisky warned against, so to speak, pushing Poland into bankruptcy by taking excessively tough action at the negotiations on repayment of the Polish debt to Western countries. If Poland is forced to declare bankruptcy, it would also hit German, French and other banks, Kreisky said and recalled that the bank crisis in the thirties was touched off by a small bank, the Creditanstalt-Bankverein bank.

[Begin Kreisky recording] This is an observation which shows how serious the problem is and how hair-raising the policy which some people in America and occasionally also in England advocate — that this bankruptcy should actually be provoked. And it takes a great deal of courage for Helmut Schmidt yesterday in Houston, to have openly opposed this policy in principle. [end Kreisky recording]

Hence if Poland had to declare bankruptcy, Kreisky literally stated, many things in Europe would also go along with it.

[Begin Kreisky recording] I say that this policy of bringing the Poles — or the Eastern bloc states — to their knees, economically, is sheer lunacy. I say this with absolute frankness. A situation would be created in which worse things would be provoked, among other things, that which happened in Poland and in all other countries [as heard]. Therefore what should be done?

In my opinion one should, through a panel such as the ECE -- I beg your attention — the ECE is the UN European Commission in Geneva and all have their seats there — the Eastern and the Western states — one should, as soon as possible, through the people whom the states have there, work out a plan for helping Poland. This can only be a plan which will also be valid for a period of 6, 7, 8 years. [end Kreisky recording]

Hence the Soviet Union should also occupy a seat at such a negotiating level and join in the debate about a realistic repayment scheme for the Polish debts, Kreisky demanded. This would be a genuine act of world political detente and it would then be easier to discuss disarmament and similar questions. The Poles in turn should release the people imprisoned by the regime and also readmit the trade union movement. But of course a solidarity movement could no longer exist there, Kreisky noted.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR — Outgoing Malaysian Ambassador Ismail Bin Ambia yesterday made a farewell call on President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jul 82 p 1 AU]

ANDROSCH IN MOSCOW — On Friday, Hannes Androsch, president of the Austrian Bankers Association and former vice chancellor, was received in Moscow by Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Jul 82 p 10 AU]

HEROIN SHIPMENT — In a Turkish truck from Ankara loaded with olives, Austrian police discovered 13.7 kilos of high-grade heroin worth 40 million schillings in Berndorfer forest near Bad Voeslau, lower Austria. Four young Turks: Ferzan Ali Aygen (27), Hisrev Akin (22), Bahtiyar Ahmet Simsek (30) and the driver Osman Dede (28) — were arrested and have already confessed to the smuggling. Another five Turkish citizens suspected of complicity were taken into custody but subsequently released. The heroin, with a morphine content of 98 percent, was to be transfered to a passenger car. Police assume that the final destination of the heroin was the United States. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 Jul 82 p 7 AU]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON BRAZIL'S FIGUEIREDO VISIT

PY221735 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 6

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Ottawa -- The Brazilian-Canadian joint communique issued yesterday emphasized deep concern over the present economic situation and the urgency to carry out negotiations over this matter within the United Nations. According to officials of the two governments, during their talks -- which were surrounded by a quite pessimistic atmosphere -- Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and President Joao Figueiredo concluded that the UN General Assembly meeting to be held in September is the last chance for finding a way out that may prevent the western world from plunging into as serious a crisis as the one experienced in 1930.

The joint communique, which includes 22 items, makes no reference to the Malvinas situation, a matter which was discussed during the two working meetings but which was deemed to be a pending diplomatic effort for it to be included in the document. The two governments also preferred to leave this matter in the hands of the United Nations with a view toward achieving a rapprochement between Argentina, Great Britain and the United States. Figueiredo stated that the Malvinas conflict has led the OAS into a deep crisis. Trudeau paid little attention to this statement. There are no possibilities for either Canada or Brazil to mediate in the problem. The reason is diplomatically obvious: In the words of a Brazilian official, "only he who has a strong hand can mediate," that is, he who can exert pressure.

The first item dealing with the economic situation states: "The two leaders voiced their deep concern over the current world economic situation, which affects both the developed and developing countries, hurting particularly the latter because of their greater vulnerability." The two countries want a resumption of international economic growth and the strengthening of the open mulitlateral commercial system. They expressed their official opposition to protectionism and their hope that the situation will be solved during the next GATT meeting to be held in November.

The document returns to economic matters in another item, where it is noted that in the North-South dialogue, the successful economic performance of each country should not be isolated. All countries should attain economic growth. This position is opposed to that of the United States, which first wants to "put the house in order" in the developed countries and then turn to the developing countries. In Brazil, this policy is known as letting the cake bake before cutting it [premeiro crescer or bolo para depois repartir].

Among the many common opinions, Brazilian diplomacy stresses the fact that for the first time after recent conflicts, Brazil signed a bilateral document "deploring the recent military actions in Lebanon." The pertinent part of the document reads: "They urged full respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of that country and they strongly endorsed the recent resolutions of the UN Security Council urging Israel to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanese territory.... They expressed their serious concern over the continued suffering inflicted on the innocent Palestinian and Lebanese population in southern Lebanon and in Beirut."

Concerning the African situation, they reaffirmed their condemnation of the military actions staged by South Africa and they reiterated that they uphold Namibia's right to independence, based on UN Security Council Resolution 435.

There is an interesting observation concerning South and Central America. The two leaders agreed that the Central American situation is disturbing and that it has turned into a factor which should be taken into account in the relations between east and west: "... The peoples of that region have the right to solve their problems through the free expression of their will without foreign interference. They stated the urgent need for improving socioeconomic conditions."

As Brazilian officials put it, these words are a very clear condemnation of the position opposed to U.S. policy in the region. [Estas palavras sao bastante claras, como explicam membros do governo Brasileiro, para condenar a posicao contraria a dos Estados Unidos na regiao.]

One of the first items in the communique refers to the memorandum of understanding which creates a joint consultation commission for policy matters. The Brazilian Government tried to emphasize the fact that Canada chose Brazil as the starting point for its political action in the southern hemisphere. In the words of a diplomat, "this is the first time Canada has made itself felt within the hemisphere. After the failure of the U.S. proposal for a U.S.-Canada-Mexico union, they chose Brazil with which to take their first political step in South America."

The text is quite clear when it refers to the law of the sea: "They (Trudeau and Figueiredo) expressed their full agreement that the sea, the seabed, its substrata, and the natural resources beyond the limits set by national jurisdiction are the common patrimony of mankind. The two leaders expressed their disappointment with the U.S. announcement that it will not sign the law of the sea convention and they urged that country to reconsider such a decision."

LAMBSDORFF INTERVIEWED ON U.S. VISIT, TALKS

DW221021 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2045 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Interview with Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff by reporter Werner Somme in Washington -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the good of such a visit?

[Answer] In our current position we must particularly make it clear to our American partners that more cooperation, concern for and consultations with the Europeans is necessary.

[Question] That sounds relatively unillusioned. Do you have hopes that a change of the American position could take place in a foreseeable future with regard to the gas pipeline deal? If so, what could it be like?

[Answer] You know that this has been linked with developments in Poland. General Jaruzelski has given a speech today the substance of which will certainly not cause an alteration of the American approach although it indicates some motion. We must see what developments will take place. We must also check possibilities of alleviations or modifications of the decision or its implementation. With some good will there is always some leeway.

[Question] You have also been to the Senate. There are most critical voices with regard to the position of the government. Do you see any allies there?

[Answer] There are many critical voices with regard to this decision of the government, its contentents as well as its form, the lack of consultation, the fact that the allies were not quickly informed about it, and particularly with regard to the extra territorial nature of the decision, that is to the fact that it was applied to the territory of foreign countries. It must be said very clearly here that this is absolutely unacceptable for us. I have done that and I will continue doing it.

We can expect help from the Senate, but the actual decision in this matter does not lie with the Senate but the White House.

[Question] And the position there is still hard?

[Answer] We shall see. I am still facing a talk in the White House. But I assume that there is no chance at all to change a decision today which has been made 14 days ago. However, you must talk about it, and this is what I am here for.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH BONN PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD221430 Hamburg DPA in German 1324 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Jul (DPA) — The Federal Government persists in its refusal to formally recognize the PLO because Bonn follows the principle of recognizing only states. This was stated by diplomatic circles today with regard to the recent comments by the PLO representative in Bonn, 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, who has called on the Federal Government to establish official contacts at last with the Palestinians.

Meanwhile, it has been confirmed in Bonn that federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in his capacity as FDP leader, received Al-Ifranji on Tuesday at FDP headquarters for a discussion about the situation in Lebanon and developments in the Middle East. Meetings of this nature have been held before. Details of the discussion have not been made known.

Immediately before his meeting with Genscher, Al-Ifranji accused the Federal Government of being the only European Community government not to hold official talks with the PLO. Diplomatic circles stressed today in this respect that the Federal Government has for years maintained contacts with the Palestinians and PLO both in Bonn and through various embassies in the Federal Republic. These talks were naturally of an official nature, they said. Furthermore, Bonn's attitude is based on the policy of the European Community, which does not recognize the right of the PLO to be sole representative of the Palestinians. This was also indicated in the Venice declaration of 1980 which said the "Palestinians and PLO" must participate in negotiations to solve the Middle East problem.

The Israeli Embassy said in a statement that Al-Ifranji's claim that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has so far cost 20,000-30,000 lives, 95 percent of them civilians, was "total fabrication." "Although we regret every innocent victim, the responsibility lies with the PLO," stressed the embassy. Another lie was Al-Ifranji's claim that Israel is using chemical weapons in Lebanon. Israel is only using weapons permitted under international agreements. The statement goes on to say that the suffering of the Palestinians in the past 34 years was the result of the Arab states' refusal to solve this problem.

PRESS ON DETERIORATING U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

DW231033 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the state of relations between Europe and the United States, the daily DIE WELT writes:

A test of strength is now taking place between the Europeans and the Americans. France has given instructions to firms to break the Soviet-European gas pipeline embargo imposed by the United States and personally tightened by President Reagan. The French Government bases its action on the joint European front against American discrimination. Chancellor Schmidt confirmed this on American territory. This almost bitter feud between friends has assumed a level which eclipses the reason behind the problem -- the gas pipeline deal. The paper points out: To keep the most sinister nightmares from coming true, all concerned parties ought to stop and consider that the gas pipeline deal with Moscow is not necessary economically. It is the product of a typically European mixup of detente dreams and a spirit of greed. Aside from its economic advantage, the Soviet Union has never before made a greater political deal. It has always been its aim to drive a wedge between the Europeans and Americans — now this wedge is firmly in.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG comments on the visit of Chancellor Schmidt: In California the chancellor hopes to contribute in to limiting the damage which, in his opinion, America's trade policy decisions have inflicted on transatlantic relations. Schmidt is making himself the spokesman for West Europe. He feels he is in a united front with other European governments and with Minister of Economics Lambsdorff, who is complaining in Washington about protectionism in the field of steel and about the embargo regarding licenses and supplies in connection with the gas pipeline deal. The deal, however, involves not only Europe. The partner is Moscow. With the complaints about America, Schmidt is representing, in addition to German and European interests, also the interests of the USSR — Europe from the Urals to the Atlantic.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU also discusses Washington's action: The United States has entered a new period of isolationism which appears different, however, than the passive one of earlier times. America, the reawakend world power, wants to have the final say.

If the allies join in, all the better; if not, they must either be forced to or pushed aside. Since the Reagan administration does not listen to and thus does not or cannot notice the constantly growing irritation in Europe, probably just two possibilities remain if Schmidt and Lambsdorff return to Bonn without having accomplished anything: to make it clear to those responsible in America without any diplomatic niceties that they will blow up the alliance if they continue to carry on like this, or to hope with increasing misery that the alliance will hold together until a new American government reverses course.

GOVERNMENT REACTION TO JARUZELSKI'S SEJM SPEECH

LD211416 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 21 Jul (DPA) -- Today Polish party and government leader Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski announced further relaxations in martial law in Poland.

The Federal Government was reserved in its comments regarding Jaruzelski's announcements. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl told journalists that before making a statement Bonn would like to examine the new Polish measures with its partners in the European Community and NATO.

Ruehl welcomed, however, as a remarkable announcement the fact that the majority of internees in Poland are to be released. This is a step in the right direction. At the same time Ruehl recalled the Western demands for the release of all internees, the lifting of martial law and a resumption of a dialogue with the church and Solidarity Trade Union.

GDR ENTRY DENIAL SHOWS HONECKER'S INTERESTS

LD231302 Hamburg DPA in German 1146 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jul (DPA) -- In connection with the denial of entry to the two CDU politicians to the GDR, opposition leader Helmut Kohl doubts the seriousness of Honecker's desire to visit the FRG. "I almost have the impression that Herr Honecker is not interested in an early visit to the FRG, otherwise this worsening of the climate could not be comprehensible," he said in an interview in the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG (Saturday edition). [name as received]

The denial of entry to Vogel and Hoffman was an arbitrary act and in opposition to the confidence-building measures which will be particularly necessary during the preparation of the Honecker visit to the FRG.

JOBERT CONFIRMS NONACCEPTANCE OF U.S. EMBARGO

LD221348 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] France certainly seems determined to keep its commitments to the Soviets despite the Americans. Paris considers that it is not up to the Americans to dictate their laws to their allies. Michael Jobert, minister of foreign trade, confirmed this in an interview:

[Begin recording] When you live in a community such as the Atlantic community you have to reach agreement first before taking embargo measures. If the United States wants to observe its American embargo against the Soviet Union let it begin by not delivering 8 million tons of cereals, an agreement which is moreover being extended into coming years. Clarity is essential. If the United States wants to take reprisals against the Soviet Union, let it ask it of itself and not of its allies, which is too easy. We cannot accept, neither can the British, the Italians or the Germans, that our ability to trade through our industrial companies should be limited in this way, almost by decree. The events which we are now witnessing, these small trade irritations do not presage a good future for the Atlantic community. I believe that the deal involved is worth about Fr800 million, and that is not to be sneezed at. [end recording]

Communique on Contracts

AB221028 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Communique issued 22 July by the French prime minister's office]

[Text] The government has made it clear that the contracts concluded by some French companies for the construction of the (Urengoy) gas pipeline must be honored.

The deliveries planned for 1982 must therefore be made according to schedule. The government cannot accept the unilateral measures taken by the United States on 18 June. It recalls that this is also the opinion of its EEC partners. Such measures cause undue trade damage to the European companies. They also harm cooperation between the United States and its allies.

CLAUDE CHEYSSON SUMMONS U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD221318 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The U.S. ambassador to France was summoned by Claude Cheysson this morning. The minister of external relations complained to him about recent American statements considered surprising and untimely.

CABINET DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST, U.S. STEEL IMPORTS

AB221056 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0950 GMT 22 Jul 82

["Excerpts" from communique issued following Council of Ministers meeting on 21 July]

[Text] In his report on the recent events in the Middle East, the external relations minister recalled the preoccupation of the countries of the region following the entry of Iranian forces into Iraq. One cannot rule out the possibility that the conflict may become more than a border dispute, change nature and extent itself. The French Government expressed its preoccupation in the face of the risks of destabilization in a part of the world which is already affected by too many conflicts.

In Lebanon, unfortunately no progress has been noted: Beirut continues to be threatened. The negotiations continue to drag on without any solution in sight. France reaffirms its readiness to contribute to all efforts toward a peace which would ensure justice for the peoples and security for the states. It reiterates its appeal to all the combatants so that negotiations may follow the clash of arms. It was in this spirit that the president received a mission from the Arab League. It is with this will that the French delegation will soon ask the Security Council to examine the draft resolution it has presented jointly with the Egyptian delegation.

The minister delegate in charge of European affairs informed the cabinet that the discussions between the commission and the U.S. authorities on the export of steel from Europe to the United States did not achieve any result. The member states concerned and the commission agreed to continue with the discussions.

CHEYSSON SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PLO'S QADDUMI

LD231312 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Following the assassination of the deputy director of the PLO in Paris this morning comes the reaction from Claude Cheysson. More than ever negotiations must take the place of the challenge of violence, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The minister of external relations also sent a telegram of condolences to Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who was received by Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee a few days ago.

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON PEACE FORCE TO ITALIAN ENVOY

AU221546 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, July 22 -- Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, told the Italian ambassador to Lebanon last night that the PLO would look with favor at Italian participation in a multinational force to separate Israelis from Fedayeen in Beirut.

The Italian diplomat, Francesco Luciolo Ottieri, had been urged by various Palestinian leaders in recent days to meet with the PLO chief.

A week ago, the ambassador had discussed the possibility of Italian participation in such a multinational force with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, and the Palestinians wanted to air their views on the matter.

During the meeting last night, 'Arafat said he was convinced that the Israelis would not dare to attack west Beirut, but if they did so, he warned, his men would fight them not only house-by-house but every inch of the way.

The battle would be a lengthy one and the Israelis would suffer heavy losses, he said. For that reason he thought Israel would seek to avoid a final push into west Beirut.

As to rumors of a possible reciprocal recognition between Israel and the PLO, 'Arafat said that the time was still not ripe.

Recognition of Israel would be the last card the Palestinians had to play and they wanted to choose well the moment for playing it, 'Arafat said.

The PLO leader then outlined the requirements such a multinational force should have.

That the force was made up of Americans and their Western allies would be acceptable, but the PLO would prefer them to be placed under the U.N. flag.

He said that the Palestinians looked with favor on Italian participation in the force as Italy is "a friend".

It was important that the force would not limit itself to supervising the withdrawal of the fedayeen from Beirut but stay on to protect Palestinian refugees from possible reprisal action from Lebanese Phalangists.

In this context he recalled the drama of Tell el Zaatar where in 1976, after the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters, Phalangists massacred hundreds of women, children and elderly persons.

The Italian ambassador said he would report 'Arafat's remarks to his government and noted that Italy has not yet taken any decision on an eventual sending in of troops to Lebanon.

COLOMBO CUTS SHORT U.S. TRIP FOR FAMILY FUNERAL

AU221526 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, July 22 — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo cut his U.S. trip short and returned to Rome from Washington today to attend a family funeral.

He met in Washington Wednesday with the new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and was to have chaired, along with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the concluding session in Baltimore today of a convention on problems in the development of the North-South dialogue

The Italian ambassador to Washington, Rinaldi Petrignani, will deliver the address in his stead.

Meanwhile, Colombo will go to Potenza today for the funeral of a family member.

MSGR GLEMP ON PAPAL VISIT, RELEASE OF INTERNEES

AU221524 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 22 -- Although the date has not yet been set for the Pope's next visit to Poland it will probably take place between May and September of next year, according to the Polish primate, Msgr. Jozef Glemp, as he prepared to board a plane to Warsaw.

He has just completed a stay in Rome of over two weeks during which he was received several times in private audience by John Paul II.

Boarding the plane at Rome's international airport along with him was Polish Worker's Party official and former foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, who was received by the Pope Tuesday and who had a talk yesterday with Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

As to the announcement by Poland's military ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski Wednesday that over 1,200 internees would be released as part of a relaxation of martial law, Glemp said that every liberation and every step forward was cause for joy, even though the people expected more.

The primate said he was sure that military rule would be eased even further in future and hoped that all of the remaining internees would be freed.

PCP'S CUNHAL INTERVIEWED ON PARTY STRATEGY

LD230308 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], Alvaro Cunhal, has tonight interviewed on channel 1 of Portuguese television by journalists Margarida Amarante, Jose Miguel Judice and Fernanda [name indistinct] for the program "Primeira Pagna."

[Words indistinct] very little was added to what the country already knew about the PCP's strategy. [Words indistinct] revision of the Constitution and the termination of the Council of the Revolution were some of the major topics touched upon during the interview.

Alvaro Cunhal, who often during the interview voiced his hope that the revision of the Constitution may still be halted in time, [words indistinct] the dismissal of the government, the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic and the calling of a general election. Asked why he kept insisting on this strategy, Alvaro Cunhal replied that the PCP advocates the removal from power of forces which are against democracy, such forces being equated by Cunhal with the Democratic Alliance [DA].

[Passage indistinct] With regard to the revision of the Constitution, Cunhal — while repeatedly voicing his hope that such a revision will not go ahead — said that the present revision process is not so democratic as it ought to be, since the AD and the Socialist Party [PS] are seeking to create a transition period enabling the Assembly of the Republic of legislate — for instance on the national defence bill — based on a revised constitution which is not yet in force and before any sovereign body entrusted with the task of supervising the constitutionality of such legislation has formally come into being.

Another criticism leveled by Cunhal at the present revision of the Constitution concerned the abolition of the Council of the Revolution. In this connection Alvaro Cunhal said that so far the Council of the Revolution had been the organ of sovereignty which ensured the constitutionality of the laws. We take the view, Alvaro Cunhal said, that the democratic regime is not yet consolidated and the Council of the Revolution could well continue to exist. Should it be terminated, as the AD and the PS want it to be then its duties should immediately be transferred to another body capable of supervising the constitutionality of new legislation.

Another important question which gave rise to some curiousity concerned the way the PCP viewed the alternatives to the AD in the event of an early election which the PCP has been demanding. How does [words indistinct], how does the PCP view an Eanist party and how does the PCP view a new socialist party? — Were the next three questions raised by the journalists, to which Cunhal replied that relations between the PS and the PCP [words indistinct], that it would not be an exaggeration to say that there is no unity within the PS although the Communists still think that the PS is a democratic party. With regard to the question of a possible Eanist party, [formed around General Ramalho Eanes], Cunhal said: We have already said that the existing political parties do not fill the whole of the political spectrum. There are thousands and thousands of Portuguese, Cunhal said, for whom at present there is no political party around which they could (?rally).

The final question revolved around an issue which is seldom talked about, namely the differences and internal crises within the PCP. In this connection, the PCP secretary general said: Well, there may be just about half a dozen Eurocommunists in the party. Fortunately, he added, ours is a democratic party — there may be differences of opinion, but these are always discussed within the party and there are no persecutions. As an illustration of this, Alvaro Cunhal mentioned the fact that the Central Committee has had the same composition since the days when the party was still operating underground.

UCD ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN DESPITE ABSTENTIONS

PM221505 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Landelino Lavilla Elected New Union of the Democratic Center Chairman"]

[Excerpt] At 2320 last night Landelino Lavilla was elected chairman of the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) in a vote cast by the UCD Political Council at a Madrid hotel. The new chairman -- the ruling party's fourth since its founding -- received 144 votes in favor, with 65 abstentions and 5 void ballots.

Lavilla had previously accepted the candidacy, though a majority of Political Council members and even Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo believed that he would in fact reject the offer made to him by Calvo-Sotelo himself to occupy the post of party chairman. Shortly before that Calvo-Sotelo and his closest aides tried to persuade a majority of Political Council members to vote for Lavilla, despite the bad taste left by the tough conditions set by the candidate.

TUNISIA'S M'ZALI SATISFIED WITH DEVELOPING TIES

PM221455 Madrid ABC in Spanish 13 Jul 82 p 29

[Unattributed report: "New Impetus to Madrid-Tunis Cooperation"]

[Text] Madrid -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Tunsian Prime Minister Mohamed M'zali signed a joint communique yesterday which sums up the most important results of the Tunisian leader's visit to our country. The ceremony, at which several bilateral cooperation accords were signed, was attended by Economy and Trade Minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez and the Tunisian ministers of agriculture and economy, Messrs Abdelaziz Lasram and Lassad Ben Osman, respectively.

After the ceremony Calvo-Sotelo and Mohamed M'zali flew by helicopter to Barajas Airport, whence the Tunisian prime minister flew back to his country.

Mohamed M'zali had been on an official visit to our country since Friday 9 July. During his stay he met King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo. According to the joint communique, the visit took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, on account of the close and cordial relations that bind the two countries.

Middle East and Africa

In the talks between the two prime ministers, it was agreed to condemn the clear invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces and to point out that "a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict demands recognition of the Palestinian's rights to exercise self-determination and establish their own state."

With regard to African problems, the two countries believe that an end must be put to the apartheid policy and that there is a pressing need for Namibia to accede to the status of an independent state. Spain and Tunisia believe that European-African dialogue must be strengthened to stimulate better understanding between the countries on both sides of the Mediterranean. They also believe in the need to establish a new just, harmonious and balanced economic order that will take account of the developing countries' fundamental problems.

Bilateral Relations

With regard to bilateral relations, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Mohamed M'zali expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperation and signed three agreements on double taxation and on technical cooperation in agriculture and fishing and in tourism.

A protocol was also signed between the investment promotion board and the Foreign Bank of Spain. An agreement was signed between the Tunisian Le Moteur company and the Mercedes-Spain group for the manufacture of utility vehicles in Tunis, and a cooperation agreement was signed between the Tunisian exports promotion center and the Spanish national institute for the promotion of exports.

The joint communique states that it was agreed to establish contacts between officials in the transport field and expresses satisfaction with the realization of the cultural cooperation program.

BRIEFS

FUTURE AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS — Foreign Ministry sources have said that the probable appointment by the next Council of Ministers of the man currently ambassador in Brussels, Nuno Aguirre de Carcer, as new ambassador in Washington, could be the first link in a chain of changes affecting some of Spain's main diplomatic missions abroad. Another of the changes is expected to be at the Spanish Embassy in Lisbon. The man expected to be appointed here is Ramon Fernandez de Soignie. He would replace Fernando Rodriquez-Perrero, who has held the post since 1976. Fernandez de Soignie is currently head of the foreign minister's staff. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1300 GMT 21 Jul 82 LD]

DENMARK

SOVIET ACTIONS DISILLUSION PEACE MARCHERS

PM221035 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Jan Jacob Floryan dispatch: "Censorship Made Cuts in Danish Peace Speech"]

[Text] Leningrad -- The news of the arrests and exile sentences among members of the dissident Moscow peace group has had a deep effect on the participants in the peace march.

Some had heard about them in a private telephone conversation from Stockholm after the news had been broadcast on Western radio, and in the space of a short time the arrests were the only subject of conversation among the marchers.

A Danish participant collapsed in tears: "How naive we have been to approach a superpower with our silk banners," she said in desperation.

Many others shared her view. Swedish theater critic Kerstin Noren called it a provocation against the march, and in the many small groups there were heated discussions of the reactions.

The feeling of a lack of control over the march which obviously gripped several participants now tipped over into a feeling of powerlessness. Even one of the march's Nordic leaders -- selected by the Russians who refuse to negotiate with other representatives -- Janne Houmann, admitted that spirits were low. She explained that it was due to the exhaustion and the identity crisis resulting from the fact that the Nordic peace women are being completely swamped in the masses of Soviet citizens who are being ordered to go to the march.

But it is not only as individuals that they are disappearing in the crowds. Their message is also being lost. In LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA's report of Janne Houmann's speech on the march's arrival in Leningrad nothing remained of anything which diverged from the Soviet line. At the same time Russian banners are often one-sidedly directed against the United States and complaints by the peace marchers are without effect.

Things were the same in Leningrad on Sunday [18 July] and at Petrodvorets on Monday, when a speech by Inger Holmlund from Sweden was completely misrepresented by the interpreter.

Holmlund asked whether the Russian people and the Russian Government were willing to take the next enormous step toward peace in order to force the United States into a disarmament race. In the translation this became a call for a halt to aggressive U.S. imperialism.

The psychological pressure on those taking part is growing. And not only on them. Danish radio's Moscow correspondent, Samuel Rachlin, has been threatened with "serious repercussions" by one member of the Soviet peace committee because he asked if the marchers themselves would contact the arrested members of the Moscow group. Another Nordic journalist was told that they knew damn well what she was going round saying in the bar.

For the present the Nordic march leaders intend to do nothing. Janne Houmann considers it unlikely that the marchers will make a public statement of their position on the imprisonments in Moscow and is content to hope that they will demand information from the Russian organizers. Asked if he had any, Soviet peace committee chairman Gregoriy Lokshin replied with a terse and firm "nyet."

Tomorrow the march continues on its way to Moscow.

LIFTING OF FALKLANDS TOTAL EXCLUSION ZONE

LD221610 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1538 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The total exclusion zone of 200 miles around the Falklands was lifted today, Mrs Thatcher announced in a Commons written reply.

But the Argentine Government has been asked to keep its warships and military aircraft out of a 150 mile zone around the islands "to minimize the risk of misunderstandings or inadvertent clashes where they would pose a potential threat to [word indistinct] forces."

In addition to the lifting of the exclusion zone — imposed on April 30 as the task force prepared to set sail from Britain — Britain's warning on May 7 that any Argentine warship or military aircraft found more than 12 miles from the Argentine coast would be regarded as hostile, similarly no longer applies.

But the continuing uncertainty in Anglo-Argentine relations were reflected in Mrs Thatcher's statement: "British forces continue to have authority to take all necessary measures to protect themselves against attack anywhere in the South Atlantic and to defend the Falklands and their dependencies."

Argentine civil aircraft and shipping have also been asked not to enter the 150 mile zone unless by prior agreement with the British Government and also to stay clear of other British dependencies in the South Atlantic.

In another written reply Mrs Thatcher said only 500 of the 4,500 troops still in the Falklands were living in tents. These were mainly those manning anti-aircraft weapons at Port Stanley airfield.

She thanked the Falklanders for helping to house the rest of the troops in their homes and said a further 333 housing units were due to arrive today providing accomodation and facilities for about 3,000.

PLO DEFEAT SEEN OFFERING SETTLEMENT CHANCE

PM221457 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jul 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Reagan's Mid-East Chance"]

[Text] President Reagan and his new secretary of state, Mr Shultz, are warily eyeing what seems on the face of it to be a tempting opportunity for a big American-sponsored new move towards an overall Middle East settlement. They are right to be wary. As Dr Kissinger no doubt reminded Mr Shultz, in the six-hour meeting they had last week, nothing in Arab politics ever quite turns out to be what it appears at first sight. Thus, in the present situation, the Palestine Liberation Organization — or at least various spokesmen purporting to speak on its behalf — are holding out the possibility that the PLO might agree to reverse its present attitude toward Israel. This would mean abandoning the PLO's national covenant, which calls for the destruction of Israel, and instead recognizing Israel's right to exist as a state.

The new PLO approach is, of course, prompted by what has happened in Lebanon. Israel has destroyed the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon, and has the remaining 6,000 PLO fighters, together with their leaders, under threat in west Beirut. Israel is demanding that they leave Lebanon unconditionally and threatens to assault them in their strongholds in Beirut if they do not.

If this were to happen, it would be regarded throughout the Middle East as a setback for the United States. The deaths and destruction which such an assault on Beirut would cause would be attributed to United States backing for Israel. Granted that the Palestinian presence in Lebanon has been deeply resented by the Lebanese, a disaster on this scale could only result in pan-Arab outrage against Israel's armourer.

Mr 'Arafat, the PLO leader, is demanding, as a condition for evacuation from Lebanon, direct talks with the United States — in other words official recognition. Under an agreement made by Dr Kissinger with Israel in 1975, the United States is bound not to have dealings with the PLO so long as it refuses to recognize Israel. What Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz have to balance, therefore, is the worth of present PLO proposals (involving acceptance of United Nations Resolutions 242, whith amended wording) against the opprobrium and havoc which would ensue from an Israeli attack on West Beirut. It is not an easy choice. But since the PLO's military arms has been wiped out, at least for the time being, the chance to bring its political leadership out into the mainstream of Arab politics is a tempting on.

PAPER SAYS SUB COLLIDES WITH SOVIET 'SPY TRAWLER'

LD230131 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0127 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] A British submarine was badly damaged 11 days ago when a Russian spy trawler changed course and rammed it, says a report today in THE DAILY MIRROR.

The night-time crash happened as the diesel-electric powered HMS Opossum shadowed the Russian vessal at the Land's End approach to the English Channel.

Describing the collision THE MIRROR says it happened when the spy ship, thought to have been watching Britain's task force returning from the Falklands, suddenly changed course and headed straight for the submarine.

The commander ordered a crash dive but the keel of the Russian ship sliced into the submarine's connong tower as it began its steep descent.

Opossum, with seven officers and 60 ratings on board, was badly jarred when it hit the sea-bed and the commander decided to keep the 295-foot long vessel where it was until the damage had been assessed.

THE MIRROR says that the collision had been "hushed up" at the highest level, and the submarine was brought into Portsmouth during the night so no-one would see the damage.

Cost of repairs was estimated at 500,000 pounds.

The Ministry of Defence said early today that the submarine suffered damage to her fin and superstructure when she was in collision with "an unknown object".

"No-one was injured in the collision and the submarine managed to return to harbour under its own power. It is now undergoing repairs at Postsmouth naval dockyard," said a ministry spokesman.

He added that a naval board of inquiry had been convened.

ROLANDHIS CONTACTS BUTRUS ON VISIT TO BEIRUT

NC221944 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today had two telephone conversations with Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus within the framework of the efforts on the nonaligned ministerial committee's visit to Beirut. Both ministers agreed to have another telephone conversation within the next 2 or 3 days.

'ARAFAT THANKS KIPRIANOU, EXTOLS NONALIGNED

NC221958 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] In a message to President Kiprianou, PLO leader 'Arafat expresses warm thanks for Cyprus' stand on the Palestine issue and for hosting the nonaligned conference on the Palestinian issue in Nicosia. Mr 'Arafat's message was today handed to President Kiprianou by Mr (Bitar), the PLO representative in Nicosia.

In his message, Mr 'Arafat extols the resolutions approved by the nonaligned conference, which, he added, was not only a conference of solidarity with Palestine and Lebanon but also a conference during which the countries of the Nonaligned Movement declared their solidarity to each other for the protection of the principles on which the nonaligned movement was established.

KIPRIANOU REPLIES TO EVREN, DENKTAS STATEMENTS

NC221928 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Statement issued by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou on 22 July; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In a message to the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, on the anniversary of the Turkish invasion, Turkish President General Evren extolled the results of the peace operation, as he cynically calls the abominable crime that was committed against Cyprus in July 1974. The result of Attila's euphemistic peace operation has been the creation of the greatest tragedy that Cyprus has ever known throughout its history: The occupation of more than 36.3 percent of Cyprus by the invasion forces; the loss of thousands of animals; the disappearance of over 1,600 persons -- our missing persons -- and Turkey continues to deny cooperation to determine their fate; the uprooting of 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes and their conversion into refugees; and many other unspeakable acts. This is an inhuman aggression, which Turkey should be ashamed of and not proud of. What Turkey should do is end its occupation in Cyprus and comply with the UN resolutions.

With regard to the Turkish Cypriots, for whom the invasion allegedly took place, they have been turned into second-class citizens under the stratocracy that Ankara has imposed on the occupied part of Cyprus. The economic prosperity and progress that was promised to the Turkish Cypriots by Ankara's leaders has proved to be deceit, because the main reason for the Turkish Cypriot community's misery is its being partioned from the Greek Cypriot community and from the body of the Cypriot state.

The fact that there has been no progress whatsoever in resolving the Cyprus issue is exclusively due to Ankara's utterly unacceptable stand, which runs completely counter to the UN resolutions.

Speaking at a ceremony on the Turkish invasion anniversary, Mr Denktas declared that the Turkish Cypriots intend to live on this territory under conditions of equality and not under the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriots. However, the territory that Mr Denktas is referring to belongs mostly to Greek Cypriots and constitutes an inseparable part of a single sovereign state. The equality that he declares is unjust. No one has tried to subjugate the Turkish Cypriots. On the contrary, the equality [of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots] and equality in civil rights is the Cypriot Government's goal.

Denktas' allegations only serve Ankara's chauvinistic plans for partitioning the Greeks and Turks in Cyprus and substantively and abolition of the Cypriot state. Mr Denktas denies the Cypriot Government the right to promote the Cypriot problem internationally, maintaining that this is contrary to the process of the inter-Cypriot talks, and resorts to threats. There is no difference between the holding of talks and the promotion of the Cyprus issue in international forums, since the talks also are being held on the basis of UN resolutions. As long as Turkey continues to maintain troops in Cyprus and to sue its military superiority as a means of imposing an unacceptable solution to the Cyprus issue, the Cypriot Government has every right to take recourse to international organizations and pursue the greatest possible international support and assistance with the aim of making Turkey end its occupation and abandon all of its expansionist and partionist plans.

GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH U.S. CONGRESS DECISION

NC211942 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the Cypriot Government expresses its satisfaction with the U.S. Congress' decision urging President Reagan to ask Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus. The United States, the spokesman added, is perhaps the only country that, because of Turkey's dependence on it, can exercise effective pressure on Ankara. The Congress' decision substantively contributes in this direction.

KIPRIANOU'S POLICY ON CYPRUS ISSUE CRITICIZED

NC230830 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Margins Are Automatically Wiped Out"]

[Excerpts] The margins made available to President Kiprianou by Athens were automatically wiped out by a startling development which dicates both an immediate detachment from AKEL as well as an abrogation of the minimum program.

The startling development consists of the recent U.S. House of Representatives decision recommending that President Reagan become more actively involved in the effort to find a solution for the Cyprus issue and to seek the withdrawal of Turkish troops from our island. The decision, adopted with 405 votes in favor and 6 against, approaches the Papandreou line which redefines the Cyprus issue as a problem of invasion and occupation and, at the same time, asks for the withdrawal of Turkish troops.

This great majority with which the U.S. House adopted this decision is a proof that the new initiatives of the Greek prime minister are producing results. It also justifies the conclusion that "we are beginning to see light at the end of the tunnel."

AKEL's murky gloom must not be allowed to extinguish this light, nor should the minimum program be allowed to render the courageous and productive Papandreou initiatives impotent.

AKEL's hysterical slogans, such as "There is only one enemy — U.S. imperialism," should not, understandably, be heard in the background at a time when the Greek prime minister is knocking on Western doors or when he establishes that the United States "holds the key to the solution" of our problem and that it must be convinced to use this key.

If AKEL wants to play a constructive role it could go knocking at its own doors; it could exert pressing criticism on Moscow's position instead of expressing a servile subjugation to it. This opportunity was offered many times to the leaders of AKEL who never dared counter the position of the Eastern countries on the basis of national criteria.

An immediate abrogation of the minimum program, therefore, and abolition of the controlling political role of the Communist leadership are an imperative national necessity, because:

A -- The decision of the U.S. House of Representatives will be discussed in a few days and it will have a binding character;

B -- A Papandreou-Reagan meeting will follow in the fall;

C -- Pressure from the EEC countries on Ankara will increase.

All of this will be in vain if the main interest of the Cyprus Government consists of how to least displease the Communist leadership so that Kiprianou may get re-elected to the presidency.

Postscript: This editorial was written before the statement was issued in which the Cyprus Government salutes the decision by the U.S. House of Representatives. The fact, however, that the importance of this decision is officially recognized only increases the responsibilities for immediate corrective action and abandonment of AKEL and the minimum program. If it is proved that the Kiprianou government values one thing but serves another, then its political credibility will be lost for good and the national handling by Papandreou will be wrecked. Let the Cyprus Government demonstrate what it wants: Does it want AKEL for the sake of its master's election to the presidency or does it want the Athens line in order to save Cyprus?

KKE LEADER FLORAKIS DISCUSSES CYPRUS ISSUE

NC221849 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 21 Jul 82 p 3

[From the "Here and There" column: Interview granted by KKE Secretary General Kharlilaos Florakis to O FILELEVTHEROS correspondent in Athens Kostas Serezis; date not given]

[Text] Question: Under today's international conditions, what form and what context should the Cypriot struggle have in order to be successful?

Answer: The context of the struggle stems from today's reality in Cyprus. The problem of Cyprus is not solely and exclusively a problem of the Turkish occupation of over 40 percent of the island. It is also a problem of U.S.-NATO overlordship aimed at the island's conversion into a military bridgehead in the eastern Mediterranean area.

For this reason, the context of the struggle cannot but be a national liberation, anti-imperialist one.

In regard to the form, I do not believe that one can confine it to only one exclusive form. What is needed is a combination of forms, naturally a combination of the forms which meet the current situation, possibilities and so forth.

I believe that under the current conditions the intercommunal talks must be accompanied by intensified efforts for further internationalization. When we speak of internationalization and an international conference, we are not referring to the initiatives and efforts of certain NATO states. These are only interested in a NATO solution.

We mean an international conference in which, apart from the interested parties, the nonaligned and the socialist countries of the area should be invited to play an active part. The intercommunal dialogue, which is being conducted under UN auspices and on the basis of UN resolutions, could, within the framework of these intensified efforts, acquire a more basic character and a new effectiveness.

The dramatic Lebanese developments render all these trends much more timely to the Cyprus struggle. Lebanon has once more demonstrated the meaning of "solutions" of "Camp David" type and that U.S. "mediation" complicates instead of solves problems and leads the people into tragedies like the one which the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are now experiencing.

Question: In order to meet the goals of the struggle, what character must the Cypriot domestic front have and what, in your opinion, must be done toward this end?

Answer: Specifically, during this critical phase of the Cypriot problem, in an area which is being sorely tried by the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and its organs, it is imperative that all patriotic and democratic forces in Cyprus be united on the basis of a militant line concerning its salvation. I believe that such a unity also reflects the expectations of the greatest majority of the Cypriot people.

I believe that the cooperation attained by the Democratic Party and AKEL and the minimum program upon which it is based is a very positive step in this direction. This must be protected against the slanderous attacks of the reactionary forces.

Question: On what basis must relations between Cyprus and Greece be based, and what must each of the two sides do to maintain these relations at the best possible level?

Answer: Relations must be based on the fact that Cyprus is an independent state, a member of the United Nations and must be based on respect for this reality and the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of one country by the other. The fact that the Greek Cypriot community does exist should not be an excuse for violations, but on the contrary dictates respect of this principle by Greece within the framework of joint struggle and support of the Cypriot people's struggle for an independent, nonaligned, sovereign Cyprus without foreign troops and without foreign military bases.

Naturally, such a line is incompatible with a pro-NATO and pro-U.S. policy by Greece.

For this reason, truly harmonious cooperation and joint action can be implemented -- over and above simple intentions -- only within the framework of an independent Greek policy.

Question: What past mistakes should Cyprus and Greece avoid?

Answer: The most calamitous mistake for Cyprus was the confinement of the Cypriot problem, in one way or the other, within Western channels.

The nonaligned policy of Cyprus was the only policy which could have effectively defended the independence, integrity and sovereignty of the island. It is from this principle that every single Greek Government must start if it wants to support and actively assist the Cypriot struggle. The reason is that there exists a very long and painful experience of efforts to undermine the nonaligned policy of Cyprus, efforts from a number of forces and, primarily, in the name of the theory of the "national center" pursued by previous Greek governments which led to the 1974 junta coup in Cyprus which gave the excuse for the Turkish invasion. The Greek Government must be particularly sensitive to the question of respect for the nonaligned independence of Cyprus.

Today, there are no more margins left for more mistakes and delusions. The confinement of the Cyprus issue within the shell of the West, reliance for its solution exlusively upon Western "mediation" and "initiatives," its derailment from the UN line and the effort to prevent a search for solutions by forces such as the socialist and nonaligned countries, which have always stood by Cyprus, cannot lead anywhere else except to open or covert partition and the annihilation of Cyprus.

SPOKESMAN ON DIALOGUE, BRIEFINGS, NONALIGNMENT

NC231131 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The government spokesman stated the current phase of the intercommunal dialogue is expected to end prior to the new session of the UN General Assembly, according to all indications.

Replying to a relevant question, the spokesman added that the UN General Assembly starts at the end of September and the Cyprus issue is expected to come up for discussion in October or November.

The spokesman, replying to relevant questions, stated that during the last visit of the president of the republic to Athens decisions were made on the next steps dealing with conclusion of the current phase of the intercommunal dialogue without delays and on the question of the appeal to the United Nations. The spokesman added that the same decisions were also taken in Nicosia and that consultations on further handling between the Cyprus and Greek Governments continue. The spokesman added that the UN secretary general is informed on the views of the Cyprus Government.

Asked to comment on a press report that the president of the republic systematically avoids briefing the people on the progress of the Cyprus issue, as well as on emerging prospects, the spokesman said President Kiprianou clearly briefed the people in his speech at Elevtheria Square and revealed what was allowed to be said at the current stage. The spokesman added that President Kiprianou knows his responsibilities toward the people better than anyone else.

The government spokesman stated that the Cypriot policy has always been nonaligned and there is no intent to alter it. He made the statement on being called upon to comment on the statement of the president of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, Alevras, that there must be an indivisible Greek and Cypriot foreign policy and added that the Greek Government never recommended a change in the Cypriot nonaligned policy. On the contrary, he added, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou repeatedly spoke on the Cypriot nonaligned policy.

In conclusion, the government spokesman stated that the national council will be convened under the light of developments and when it is considered necessary to do so.

KOTAK DENOUNCES BLOCKADE, U.S., UK PARTICIPATION

TA221617 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Lefkose/northern Cyprus, 22 July (AA) -- Ismet Kotak, industry minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, declared Thursday that the Federated State was determined to resist the Greek Cypriot efforts to blockade Turkish Cypriot ports by punishing foreign captains who deal with Turkish Cypriot port authorities. Saying for the first time that Americans and the British were also taking part in the blockade, Kotak denounced this practice.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH SFRY -- The Council of Ministers today approved the agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the SFRY Assembly of the Federal Executive Council on international transportation of goods by road. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Jul 82 NC]

PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCES MORATORIUM WITH TURKEY

NC221912 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A moratorium has been agreed upon between Greece and Turkey. This was announced to the Ministerial Council this evening by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The governments of the two countries, he said, have agreed, without altering their positions, to refrain from statements or actions that could undermine the necessary climate for contacts and dialogue. Papandreou stated there must be absolutely no feeling about the solution of the great pending issues. He is just reporting what happened, that is, that a climate is being created which will permit a Greek-Turkish dialogue, without provocative statements or actions, a dialogue that will be based on an effort to create a framework for discussions. The prime minister also stressed that the government is not conducting secret diplomacy. On the contrary, he said, open diplomacy has been inaugurated and he is personally prepared to speak both to the people and to the Chamber of Deputies. Specifically, the prime minister stated:

[Begin Papandreou recording] Tonight, I would like to announce to the Ministerial Council that a moratorium has been agreed upon with Turkey. As you know, since this spring, from March approximately, an effort has been started toward the moratorium. This was recently concluded, after 12 meetings between Kapsis [deputy foreign affairs minister] and Alacam, the Turkish ambassador in Greece, in Athens.

I must state that I am particularly pleased about this development and I would like to explain its contents in a few words. It is truly extremely simple. Both governments have agreed that over a period of a few months they will not proceed to make statements that are provocative or carry out violations that could undermine the climate, the imperative climate, if there is to be contact and dialogue around various aspects of certain issues.

I must stress that nothing over and above this is provided for under the agreement. In other words, neither the one side -- Greece -- nor the other side -- Turkey -- have in any way altered their positions, the positions which, I believe, all of you know very well from the history of recent years.

Consequently, the positions of both sides will remain immovable, but there is the agreement to refrain from any move, whether this has to do with statements or, I repeat, violations or provocative actions that could create a climate which would not permit resumption of the dialogue. I use the term dialogue, not any other term, because this has to do only with the dialogue.

I would like to add, in respect to this, that the first contact is provided for. This is because the discussions held between Kapsis and Ambassador Alacam were not discussions on the essence of the matter, in other words, on Greek-Turkish differences. This is what I want to stress. They were simply efforts to formulate and facilitate the context of this term, the truce, the moratorium, as I stressed earlier.

It may appear peculiar that this required 12 meetings. It was not a dialogue, however. I wish to stress this term, dialogue, because recently there was an accusation from the official opposition that we were conducting secret diplomacy. In no way have we inaugurated open diplomacy and I wish to remind all that I have already had a television appearance in which I explained to the Greek people the problems we are faced with and the methods we are using to handle them. I will always be prepared to speak both to the people and to the Chamber of Deputies. There is no problem about this, because I am always at the disposal of the party leaders for a briefing. I am always at their disposal, and I am certain that Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos as well as Kapsis are available on the matter in hand.

In order to return to the subject, therefore, the prospect is that there will be a meeting in early October in Ottawa, where both the Greek and the Turkish foreign ministers will be. What is the object of this meeting, of the dialogue? It will be to examine the framework, if you wish, of the differences over certain issues between Greece and Turkey. I stress this because the exact context will consist of a discussion of a framework within which the two countries could, perhaps, move in order to solve their differences peacefully.

As you see, as of tonight, I inaugurate this climate of moratorium. Naturally, I hope that the very same spirit will prevail on the other shore, in Ankara. I wish to conclude by stating that there must be no feeling that the great issues are being solved. What has simply happened is that a climate is being created which will permit a dialogue, not under violations or provocative statements, but a dialogue based upon the effort to find a framework for discussion. [end recording]

MINISTRY SAYS NOTHING DEFINITE ON BEIRUT FORCE

NC222001 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense has announced that no preparations have been made for the despatch of a 300-man task force to Beirut.

The announcement followed recent reports that the government is "standing by" with troops ready to join Americans, Frenchmen and others in making up a peace-keeping force for Lebanon.

"Our participation in such a force, if there is even to be one, remains simply a possibility" a ministry spokesman said.

MALMIERCA TO BEGIN 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT 26 JULY

NC231228 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca is expected to arrive in Athens on Monday [26 July] noon on a 3-day official visit. The Cuban foreign minister, who will be coming from Italy, will be received at the Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos.

On Monday night the Cuban minister will attend a gathering by the Greek-Cuban association at the Royal Theater. On Tuesday, the Cuban foreign minister will pay a visit to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and will hold talks with Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos. On Thursday he will leave for Madrid.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH GRENADA -- The Greek Government and the Government of the Republic of Grenada of Central America have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of tomorrow at the ambassadorial level. This is mentioned in a joint statement that was issued at noon today in the capitals of the two countries. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Jul 82 NC]

OILFIELD FOUND IN THASOS -- Kavalia, 21 Jul -- A new oilfield has been found at a depth of about 3,000 meters. According to all indications, with the two oilfields which were found recently 800 meters off Thasos' western shores and together with the "Prinos" oilfield it will be possible to pump a total of 100,000 barrels a day. [Text] [Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Jul 82 p 1 NC]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNIONISTS -- A Bulgarian trade union delegation met with the Presidium of the General Confederation of Greek Workers and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 Jul 82 NC]

NETHERLANDS

DE VOLKSKRANT DISAPPOINTED WITH D'66 CONGRESS

PM220925 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 19 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Melodrama"]

[Text] The Democrats '66 [D'66] congress in Amersfoort was a sultry melodrama unworthy of the party's internal democratic traditions. A strategy discussion raged that was more vehement than relevant and the congress was kept busy by the changing moods of Mr Terlouw. Little Jan [disparaging name for Terlouw] cried, nearly everyone comforted him and then Little Jan was able once again to laugh as the party's leading candidate in the fall election. But in the end around one-third of the congress delegates seemed not to be too keen on a leader whose threat of resignation as a wounded party lasted most of the day. Definitely not a strong start.

For some leaders political matters are taken much too personally, with the result that extraneous elements find their way into party policy and party decisions. It is true that in the case of Terlouw this happens in a much less conscious and orchestrated way than in the case of Van Agt, but the effect is much the same. It is now the case that as far as political content is concerned he is alienated from his party, but the differences are swept away in a wave of emotions stirred up by other D'66 ministers.

In such an atmosphere the political arguments disappear behind the slogans and the cries from the heart. Things can even go so far that party leader Terlouw forbids all discussion of the leadership because he cannot tolerate it. And the congress even swallows this. Similarly the decision about future coalition possibilities was also disturbed by highly personal elements. This sort of party leadership poisons party democracy and in the case of D'66 this is a new and sorry development.

By a tiny majority the congress decided to leave open the possibility — which is thought to be very small — of a coalition with the Christian Democratic appeal and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy. It is very probable that the reelection of Terlouw to lead the party into the election played an unconscious role in this decision. There was virtual agreement that the D'66 should avoid reinforcing a rightwing government and everyone must know this, but a formal declaration of this remained impossible.

This also means that if the election and the subsequent government formation negotiations take a certain course a new D'66 congress could be faced with the difficult choice between ruling together with the right or blocking any majority government, and this after the Christian Democratic appeal with the help of this D'66 strategy had an easier time of relegating the Labor Party to the sidelines. This sultry drama staged by D'66 and its somewhat childish leader was thus not entirely innocent.

TURKEY

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES — It has been announced that during the first 10 months of the 1981-1982 export season the Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union [TARIS] realized more exports than during the whole of the season before that. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that TARIS realized about $95 million of agricultural exports in 10 months. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 82 TA]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RATE — A statement by the State Statistics Institute says that during the first 3 months of 1982, Turkey has developed an economic development rate of 3.8 percent. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 82 TA]

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 144 27 July 1982

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KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

DW261243 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky by reporter Heribert Schwan; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Does the world have to face the possibility of the annihilation of the Palestinians by the Israelis?

[Answer] No, this is impossible. You cannot make millions of people disappear. Renewed resistance will always spring from among these millions of people. The most cruel and incomprehensible facet of Begin's policy is that word about the final solution. We've heard that before.

[Question] This is possibly supposed to happen within 3 weeks.

[Answer] There is no such thing. He can annihilate those who are surrounded in western Beirut, but he cannot annihilate an entire people.

[Question] How do you assess the role of the great powers?

[Answer] Most deplorable indeed. All of them failed because they simply are not prepared for constructive solutions. About 1 and 1/2 years ago, the Europeans made an attempt to take reality into account. They recognized the significance of the Palestinian problem, yet lacked the strength to convince the Americans of it. The only positive aspect in all this is that the restraint of the great powers has indeed led to a situation where no conflict will flare up there that might ignite the whole world.

[Question] Do you have any explanation for, above all, the restraint of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I must actually say that this does not come as a great surprise to me because the Soviet Union is reluctant to intervene -- at least as long as Syria is not touched -- because the Soviets are aware that this might unleash a conflict of incalculable dimensions.

The Israelis are perfectly aware that only the United States can cut off their military supplies -- turn off the gas, so to speak. However, as long as the United States is in the predicament of being unable to do without these 300,000 Israeli soldiers, we cannot expect any great things to come from there.

[Question] Could Europe assume the role of mediator?

[Answer] Receptiveness on both sides is necessary for mediation. On the part of the Israeli Government, a spirit prevails which, I think, is not favorable for mediation.

[Question] Can you visualize Lebanon eventually being neutral?

[Answer] I could imagine that very well, provided it is possible to make all foreign troops leave the country and to have a strong international force stationed there during a period of transition. In that respect, however, the Americans would have to cooperate, as would the Soviet Union, in my opinion. People don't like to hear this. Yet the Soviet Union is already there -- in Syria, to be exact. This is the way the region should be calmed. After all, this is exactly what happened in Austria after the war. All four great powers were in Austria. A free country ultimately emerged. That could certainly be repeated.

Statement Issued

AU261159 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 24 Jul 82 p 3

["Statement" by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the Middle East situation issued on 23 July]

[Text] The Austrian Government has always held the view that a just and lasting settlement of Middle East problems presupposes the mutual recognition of the Israeli and Palestinian rights. This mutual recognition must be declared on the one hand by Israel and on the other by the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians, which Austria recognizes as the PLO. The statements of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, published in THE TIMES of 8 July, as well as the statements by the Palestinian political figure Dr Isam Sartawy at a lecture sponsored by the French Institute for International Relations on 13 July contain clear indications of the PLO's readiness to formally declare the mutual recognition of the Israeli and Palestinian rights on a reciprocal basis.

The chancellor considers these statements to be a confirmation of the conviction held for quite some time by the Austrian Government that the PLO is ready for mutual recognition. The chancellor considers this readiness of the PLO to be a very essential factor which can provide important stimuli for the endeavors to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian problem.

It is the conviction of the Austrian Government that in view of this readiness on the part of the PLO there must be a corresponding readiness on Israel's part to open a constructive dialogue with the PLO.

ARGENTINA NEGOTIATING FOR STEYR 'CUIRASSIERS'

AU261440 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jul 82 p 7

[Summary] Argentina at present is reportedly negotiating in Buenos Aires with a representative of the Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation on the purchase of 27 Austrian-made "Cuirassier" light tanks, worth more than $32 million. According to an AFP report Emmerich Wengersky, head of the Steyr Company's arms department, arrived with a company delegation in Buenos Aires last Monday. Johann Feichtinger, deputy director general of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation, declared in reply to a question about such an arms deal with Argentina that there was "a specific possibility of such a business transactions," but he refused to comment further. The Vienna office of the Steyr Company has confirmed that Director Wengersky is at present abroad.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON U.S. EMBARGO POLICY

DW261203 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by Washington Correspondent Ulrich Schiller in California; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Many people are talking about a trade war between Europe and the United States. Is such a war inevitable in view of the increased tension over the pipeline issue, the unresolved steel issue and the forthcoming controversies in GATT?

[Answer] I believe that it must be avoided at nearly all cost. It would be a foolish act of madness to introduce mutual trade barriers now between the Western democratic nations, the world's industrial states, in the face of a world economic recession which, God knows, is profound. We Germans have not contributed to this development, and we will not contribute to it in the future. On the contrary, it is in our urgent interest to avoid this nonsense.

[Question] How can it be prevented?

[Answer] If everyone behaved as we Germans do, that is, if they abided by agreements concluded and stood by the accords that have been signed.

[Question] One of your central arguments is always that the social and economic stability of the Western democracies is necessary to demonstrate their desire for defense and their will to stand their ground. Is this argument understood everywhere in the United States?

[Answer] I believe that this argument is understood very widely in the United States. What is not understood yet everywhere in the world or everywhere in the United States is that the maintenance of the economic and social stability necessary for political stability -- especially the maintenance of economic stability -- cannot be successful unless the factors currently intensifying the world economic resession are corrected. It is important, for example, to put an end to the policy of high interest rates. This requires that budget deficits be smaller than has been the case. This makes it necessary to recognize the danger contained in trade protectionism and in dividing the world into small segments with everybody muddling along on his own; it makes it necessary to draw conclusions from the realization of the necessity of strengthening social and economic stability. What is still lacking is drawing the proper conclusions.

[Question] You have repeatedly referred to your trip to the United States as an action aimed at reducing damage. Is this still possible or have the increased tensions between Paris and Washington over the pipeline put this in doubt?

[Answer] Basically, all European governments assess the issue identically. I don't see any unique aggravation between Paris and Washington or between Washington and any other European capital. Basically, all of us have the same interest -- to get out of the world economic crisis. Anyone contributing to aggravating this crisis would be doing a disservice not only to his own country, but to the rest of the world.

It is certainly true that the subsequent extension of the embargo to European license holders constitutes an attempt to extend the U.S. Government's sovereignty to European countries as well. European governments are responding negatively -- some more calmly than others, but still equally negatively. This means that all 10 members of the European Community are reacting in an equally negative way. This was to be expected. The pipeline will be built in any case. I hope that the excitement will die down during the next 6 months.

[Question] The pipeline is ultimately connected with the question of how one is to behave toward the Soviet Union, a strategic question to which the Americans respond differently than the Europeans. Do you see a danger that differences over trade and commercial law matters will affect arms control and disarmament issues?

[Answer] It would be a cardinal mistake if we allowed that to happen. Disarmament and arms control are not the subject of negotiations simply because we like the Russians or for as long as we like them. We have a vital interest in disarmament and in curbing and halting the arms race. Above all, if we find it difficult to understand the other side or even consider it capable of pursuing a policy to our own disadvantage or harm, the more we must try through disarmament to prevent future conflicts from developing into armed conflicts. Therefore, we have an urgent interest in disarmament. Disarmament negotiations must not be linked to the good behavior of the other side. There are people who are inclined to do this. I consider this to be out of place, and I would never agree to making the desire for disarmament talks dependent on behavior in the field of world trade, the world finance marketsor whatever other fields.

[Question] Following the detailed private and official talks by the chiefs of state and government of the Western industrial nations at the economic summit, the public has become somewhat skeptical about the outcome of such personal meetings with regard to political decisions. Now you have just met not only the new secretary of state, Shultz, but also other advisers of Reagan. Do you see an opportunity to patch the threatened rift in the alliance through such consultations?

[Answer] I think you are exaggerating when you talk about a rift in the alliance. The alliance will survive this crisis; it has already survived many crises. There was talk about a crisis of NATO in the newspapers and other media in the fifties and again in the sixties and again in the seventies. This happens repeatedly with the regularity of church festivals. So let's not overdramatize this. By the way, I continue to be of the opinion that personal contacts are extremely valuable. I would welcome it very much if President Reagan's intention to meet Brezhnev were realized because then they would experience together what they can't read in their papers -- that the other is also a man with human reactions. The better men know each other, the more they will have a chance to conclude treaties with each other.

COMPANY CONSIDERS PIPELINE TURBINE DELIVERIES

LD261642 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Nuremberg/Eschborn, 26 Jul (DPA) -- No decision has yet been taken on whether the AEG-Kanis Company will deliver the turbines, some of them already completed, for the proposed Soviet trans-Siberian natural gas pipeline in spite of the U.S. embargo. DPA/VWD (ECONOMIC NEWS SERVICE) learned from a well-informed source that the first delivery has been contracted for next month. Talks are now going on between the European suppliers about the legal consequences of breaking the embargo and about the replacement of rotor blades, originally to be supplied by the American General Electric Company, for the turbines. Some of the turbines prepared by AEG-Kanis still lack rotors. The blades can only be supplied by General Electric or by a General Electric licensee such as the French Alsthom-Atlantique Company.

The negotiations are being conducted by AEG-Kanis management. It is concentrating its efforts and has hopes in the political realm. These hopes, observers say, are that either the U.S. administration will relent in view of solid European resistance or that Alsthom-Atlantique, a part of the French nationalized CGE, will deliver the rotor blades at the insistence of the French Government.

All the governments concerned have asked their country's firms to observe the sanctity of contracts. Commercial observers note that, according to official German quarters, European firms participating in the project have to decide on adhering to contracts not only in light of their contract with the USSR but also in light of embargo obligations entered into with their U.S. partners.

No confirmation was available of reports that replacement rotor deliveries by Alsthom are being made more difficult by the price proposed by the French firm. According to informed sources, the point at issue is whether Alsthom can deliver in time. The 40 rotors to be delivered by Alsthom were originally intended to be spares for the turbines to be delivered by German and other firms and delivery was planned for no earlier than October 1983.

FDP SPOKESMAN: GOVERNMENT SHOULD TALK WITH PLO

LD261230 Hamburg DPA in German 1131 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jul (DPA) -- Juergen Moellemann, spokesman on security policy in the FDP Parlimaentary Group, sees the PLO leadership's indirect recognition of Israel's right to exist as a historical chance for peace in the Middle East. On Monday Moellemann called on the Federal Government to encourage the United States to hold an international peace conference with the participation of the Palestinians to define a framework for and guarantee a permanent Middle East solution. The Federal Government should show its willingness to provide such an impetus by holding talks with the PLO.

The Federal Government refused to make a statement on the new developments on Monday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the text of Sunday's statement in which PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat recognised all UN resolutions on the Palestinian question, and thus indirectly Israel's right to exist, is not yet officially known in Bonn.

The Federal Government has refused formal recognition of the PLO because Bonn only recognises states and because the PLO does not have an exclusive right to represent the Palestinians.

REGIONAL CDU LEADERS FORM FRONT AGAINST KOHL

DW270637 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 Jul 82 p 12

[Text] Leading CDU politicians in Northern Germany want to keep Helmut Kohl, until now the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, from power in Bonn.

Minister-Presidents Gerhard Stoltenberg and Ernst Albrecht, Berlin Mayor Richard von Weizsaeker and Hamburg opposition leader Walther Leisler Kiep agreed that the best way to do this would be to achieve new elections to the Bonn parliament. This would be preceded by a CDU national congress at which the four plan to present a candidate of their own to run against Kohl.

Kohl's opponents think they would have a solid majority at such a party congress, whereas a vote in the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction would favor the incumbent opposition leader.

Even if new elections cannot be achieved, the CDU in Northern Germany intends to attack, but only after the Schleswig-Holstein land elections on 13 March 1983. Kohl is then to be challenged openly -- by chancellor candidate Stoltenberg, if he wins election convincingly, or by chancellor candidate Von Weizsaecker who, in the opinion of the Kohl adversaries, is proving in Berlin that he would be acceptable to the entire CDU/CSU.

In the meantime, Ernst Albrecht has reportedly shelved his ambitions to be chancellor. He is considered an insult to the CSU and to CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss. "In the interests of the cause," one of the four conspirators said, Albrecht for this reason gave up the idea of running for chancellor in the next Bundestag elections.

GREEN PARTY SCORES GROUP'S VISIT TO LIBYA

LD261252 Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jul (DPA) -- The Green Party's Federal Executive has strongly dissociated itself with a visit by a group of Green Party members and the peace movement to Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. A statement published in Bonn today says the visit, which was learned of with consternation from the media, was neither discussed with nor decided by the Executive or other party bodies. Al-Qadhdhafi's guests also included Executive member Roland Vogt. Executive members now plan to get together with him and discuss the "necessary steps" to be taken.

The Executive stresses that it regards the meeting with the Libyan revolutionary leader as "politically questionable and harmful for the Green Party's credibility in foreign affairs." It gives as its reasons the fact that there are doubts whether the so-called people's congresses in Libya meet the Green Party's democratic standards, that Al-Qadhdhafi pursues a policy of internal violence and an "imperialist policy in Africa with money, weapons and Libyan troops on foreign territory."

The Green Party wants cooperation with other peoples "primarily through developing contacts and cooperation with ecological, peace and social movements in other countries." The Green Party is not striving for contacts, talks and negotiations with foreign governments and heads of governments in the foreseeable future.

GDR ADHERES TO CDU POLITICIANS' VISIT REFUSAL

LD261704 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn/East Berlin, 26 Jul (DPA) -- The GDR is adhering to its decision to refuse entry for private visits to CDU politicians Bernard Vogel and Heiko Hoffmann. That is the outcome of a talk between the FRG Permanent Mission in East Berlin and the GDR Foreign Ministry, which became known today. There is no indication that the GDR will reverse its measures, which have been sharply criticized in Bonn. For the time being the Federal Government is not planning to do anything about it.

CAR DISCOVERED BY POLICE LINKED TO RED ARMY

LD261258 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Karlsruhe/Wiesbaden, 26 Jul (DPA) -- The police have found a vehicle that probably belongs to the "Red Army Faction." This was announced by the Karlsruhe Federal Bar on Monday in response to questioning. It was in a visitors' carpark at a rehabilitation center in Meisenheim (Rhineland-Palatinate).

A forged Austrian plastic identity card was found under the floor of the luggage compartment of the vehicle, which is now being examined by experts from the Federal Criminal Office. According to the Federal German Bar the card number corresponds to papers found some time ago in Heidelberg which were identified as belonging to Henning Beer (23), probably a Red Army member on the run. He is suspected, among other things, of planning and carrying out the Red Army Faction attacks on the U.S. Ramstein Airbase and on U.S. General Frederick Kroesen in Heidelberg together with the leading terrorists sought by the police, Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt.

MAUROY SCORES U.S. ON EMBARGO, INTEREST RATES

PM270821 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpt] In an interview published Saturday 24 July by the PCF northern daily LIBERTE, [French Premier] Pierre Mauroy stated in particular with regard to the U.S.: "The U.S. attitude is particularly worrying. I cannot imagine that the United States does not intend to honor the pledges made by the seven heads of state and of government during the Versailles summit. I am thinking in particular of the monetary agreement, of North-South dialogue and of all trade questions. The example of the iron and steel industry deserves to be highlighted. The United States cannot make regulations to suit itself and impose the law of the jungle. That is not our concept of trade relations. The example of the aeronautical industry has already proved to us in recent years the existence of American protectionism. That is not how we view our trade relations. They must be based on freedom of trade. In any case we are not prepared to allow an undeclared war on European interests and technologies, and French in particular, in Geneva, to continue.... Our countries have the means of overcoming the crisis. The OECD's new forecasts show that. Nonetheless the recovery needs to be based on increased investment, for without investment we will not create stable jobs. However, that resumption in investment is hindered by the excessive interest rates from which we are suffering and which could be reduced by greater understanding among industrialized countries. On that plane too the United States has assumed a heavy burden of responsibility and is helping to prolong the crisis.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES SECRET PACT WITH ASALA

NC262107 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 26 (AFP) -- French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre today denied reports that France had secretly agreed not to arrest any non-French Armenian political militants. The left-wing newspaper LIBERATION today printed an interview with a leader of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), who said France had drawn up such an agreement with the Armenian Orly group but then broken it with the December arrest of an Armenian-American.

Mihran Mihranian, who was interviewed in Beirut, said Orly responded with the two bomb attacks on cafes on Paris' Left Bank Tuesday and Saturday. The attacks, which left 17 people injured, were claimed by Orly in telephone calls to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Defferre said when he took over his ministry, he met, on his request, with representatives of Armenian groups and warned them that any violence could turn public opinion against them. He said the French Government "will not give in to threats or violence" and that such bombings only "hurt the cause they claim to defend."

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MARCHAIS 26 JULY

For Sofia BTA coverage of the meeting between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, see the Bulgaria section of the 27 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MADRID DAILY DISCUSSES U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO

PM270811 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Embargo Reagan Is Demanding"]

[Text] The hardening of the U.S. attitude on the embargoing of Western technology for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline has unleashed a whirlwind in relations between Europe and the United States, which have been deteriorating since the Versailles summit. Schmidt and Mitterrand apparently viewed on that occasion the request for restrictions and toughening credit terms for the communist countries as something irrelevant and almost symbolic. However, the White House's fulminating response has left no room for doubts, and it is doing its utmost to block the Western contribution to the gas pipeline.

In principle, the Soviets cannot help witnessing with satisfaction this dispute among their antagonists, which not even they themselves would have planned with such success. The situation in Poland and the oppression inflicted on Solidarity's members and supporters were the reason cited by Washington to highlight for its allies the danger of energy dependence on a supplier such as the USSR, which is prepared to set its political interests above any other consideration.

However, the European economic situation has turned sour the proposal by the United States, which, moreover, was possibly counting on some soothing gesture by the Warsaw regime in order to reduce its demands. General Jaruzelski's message yesterday and the relative easing announced in the Polish situation could perhaps modify Washington's intransigence in this respect, but at the time of writing this commentary, there is no sign which makes it possible to believe so.

The attempt to implement the embargo is being made when the number of unemployed in West Europe now totals 16 million people, and when a number of grave problems persist. The controversy over interest rates and an overvalued dollar, which is increasing the cost of imports and delaying European recovery, still persists. Nor is the now exacerbated dispute over trade in subsidized iron and steel products, which is added to the long-standing dispute over the subsidies for the EEC's agricultural products, going well. An embargo on supplies worth $10 billion constitutes for European spokesmen an invitation to increased unemployment and an attack on their sovereignty, although $10 billion -- half the value of Spain's annual sales to other countries -- represents only 0.8 percent of the industrial countries' exports. Because of all this, the Europeans are resisting the U.S. diktat. Thatcher herself has threatened, if the United States does not cancel its embargo orders to its subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, to urge them to disobey the U.S. laws. A group of German banks has already just taken an irreversible decision: the granting of a $1.6 billion credit to finance the construction of the gas pipeline.

Hopes of a settlement which will reduce the tensions between Washington and the European capitals have been aroused with the new secretary of state's arrival on the international scene, but the Reagan administration's U.S. foreign policy has been largely laid down, and the priority aim is to stand up to Moscow without the vacillations of Carter and his team. To this effect the repression in Poland requires, in its opinion, a firm response -- an economic boycott -- and Shultz will be able to do little or nothing to change course.

Nevertheless, history demonstrates that economic sanctions have almost never resolved anything of what they were verbally intended to resolve; neither previously with Rhodesia, nor now with South Africa or the USSR. And the boycott could boomerang against the boycotters themselves -- the European countries which viewed the Siberian gas as an attractive solution to their energy problems.

The U.S. stance, ostensibly based on moral principles, in fact constitutes an added blow on top of the economic and other difficulties of every kind from which Europe is suffering. The problem -- as Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans has pointed out -- is "whether the lesson of the economic catastrophe of the thirties has or has not been learned." The forecasts for growth in the production of goods and services (GNP) in the area of the OECD industrial countries for 1982 are virtually nil, with an estimate of 2.5 percent growth in 1983. If the modest recovery forecast for 1983 does not occur, either, unemployment will be even higher. The unemployment forecasts total 9 percent of the working population in the industrial countries -- that is, about 32 million workers -- in the first half of next year. In this situation the general increase in protectionist policies -- which are increasingly evident within the EEC framework itself -- could prove to be a catastrophe. And the threat of even greater impoverishment, with pernicious consequences, could become a reality if the Americans persist in reviving against the East bloc embargo lists of strategic products already used in the forties and fifties, which did not prevent the USSR's technological and military progress.

BRIEFS

CARTAGENA MILITARY GOVERNOR -- Infantry Brig Gen (Jose del Pozo Perez) was installed as new military governor of Cartagena this afternoon. The ceremony was presided over by the captain general of the 3d military region, Lt Gen Rafael Allende Salazar Urbina. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 82 LD]

KING HUSAYN CONTINUES VISIT; MEETS HABIB

JN261712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] London -- His Majesty King Husayn received at his residence this morning Philip Habib, the envoy of the U.S. President. The meeting is within the framework of the U.S. envoy's moves and meetings with the leaders of certain Arab countries to seek a solution to the Lebanese crisis. The meeting lasted about 1 hour.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed to Habib that international efforts must focus on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 and that the continued Israeli occupation of large parts of Lebanon constitutes a serious precedent toward which the international community must show no indulgence to prevent new faits accomplis from being established on Lebanese territories. Lebanon is a founding member of the United Nations and has enriched Arab countries with knowledge, culture and civilized achievements during its contemporary history. Israel's objective in Lebanon is to divert attention from what is taking place on the West Bank and in Gaza -- namely, tightening the Israeli occupation's control and preparing new plans for settlements which will hamper and undermine any efforts for reaching a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region.

His majesty stressed that what is currently taking place in besieged Beirut violates all international norms as Lebanese civilians are being shelled and harrassed to a degree that will lead to a human catastrophe, not to mention the continued Israeli acts of aggression against the PLO and the attempts to contain any PLO initiative that will enable it to leave honorably which will also lead to more catastrophes.

His majesty King Husayn said that the settlement of the Lebanese crisis must have as a target the protection of Lebanon as an independent entity, the security and unity of its territories and its resumption of a full and positive role in the Arab community.

Refuses Palestinian Fighters

JN261920 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] It has been learned from an informed source in London that during his meeting with Jordanian King Husayn in the British Capital today, U.S. envoy Philip Habib was faced with Jordan's refusal to receive all or part of the Palestinian fighters of Lebanon.

It will be recalled that Habib went to London to meet with King Husayn, who is on a private visit to the British capital.

Meets With Nott, Lewin

JN261931 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] London -- His Majesty King Husayn received at his place of residence this afternoon John Nott, British secretary of state for defense. Later he received Adm Sir Terence Lewin, chief of the Defense Staff of the British Armed Forces. During the meetings, the discussions focused on issues of mutual interest.

The meetings were attended by the Jordanian Armed Forces commander in chief and the Jordanian ambassador in London.

COCKFIELD: U.S.'WRONG,UNPRINCIPLED' ON EMBARGO

LD262000 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1803 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Trade Secretary Lord Cockfield today accused the United States of "wrong and unprincipled" action in the way her export embargo affected the contracts of British companies concerned withthe Siberian gas pipeline.

"It is an attempt to interfere with existing contracts and represents an unacceptable extension of American extra-territorial sovereignty," he told the Lords during debate on economic policy.

Lord Cockfield said he hoped it would be possible to resolve these matters in a mutually acceptably way.

"But if this proves impossible, I do wish to make it clear that we are determined to defend our own national interests."

SECRET DOCUMENT ON TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES FOUND

LD231346 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1314 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defence [MOD] is investigating the discovery on a busy street of a secret document detailing plans to transport explosives through Britain.

It includes vehicle registration numbers, drivers' names and times for ammunition convoys along the M4 from Barry docks in South Wales to a U.S. Air Force base at Welford, Berkshire. It also gives instructions to cope with emergencies, and contact telephone numbers.

The document, on MOD paper, was handed to welder Pablo Prendergast, 36, after a friend found it outside a police station in Penarth, South Glamorgan.

"If I was a terrorist I could use this information to obtain explosives that could do 10 times as much damage as done by the bombs in London this week" said Mr Prendergast.

"As I understand the military police are investigating how this happened, but there should be a full inquiry".

The typewritten document is headed "Letter of authority request for aid with the consignment of military explosives". Registration numbers of the vehicles used are added in ink.

At MOD spokesman said "We have not seen the document yet, but it sounds as if it may be valid".

"If it is what it says, then obviously there is cause for concern. We have launched an investigation and the RAF police are also looking into it".

Convoys take shipments of high explosives from Barry to American and British bases throughout the country. The M4 route has been described as "bomb alley" by Gwent County councillors, who have already expressed their concern over the journeys to the MOD.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN ATHENS 26 JUL

NC261550 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isodoro Malmierca arrived at 1340 [1040 GMT] today on a 3-day official visit to Athens at the invitation of Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos.

At 2030 tonight the Cuban foreign minister will attend a gathering of the Greek-Cuban association at the Royal Theater. At noon tomorrow he will confer with Minister of National Economy Yerasimos Arsenis and later with Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, who will hold a luncheon in honor of his Cuban counterpart. Tomorrow afternoon the Cuban foreign minister will confer with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The talks the Cuban minister will have with Greek officials will primarily cover economic issues but also all issues of interest to the two countries.

Greek, Cuban Statements

NC261902 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isodoro Malmierca arrived in Athens at noon today. He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. Our correspondent, Manolis Tsardhoulias, reports:

[Begin recording] [Tsardhoulias] Cuban Foreign Minister Isodoro Malmierca starts a 3-day official visit in our country today. Welcoming Malmierca, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, after expressing his happiness at the presence of the Cuban minister in Greece, continued:

[Kharalambopoulos] This is the first time that he has visited our country. The Greek people have always followed the struggles of the Cuban people for their national independence with admiration and emotion, and we are particularly happy to welcome today the minister of this friendly country, because Cuba has always taken a positive position on issues of interest to us, particularly on the question of Cyprus. Cuba plays an important role in the Nonaligned Movement, and I am particularly touched in welcoming the minister, with whom we will confer tomorrow and the day after.

[Tsardhoulias] In reply, the Cuban minister stressed:

[Malmierca, in Spanish fading into Greek translation] I am very happy to be in Greece. I am very grateful to Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, who invited us, making this visit possible. We are certain that during our talks in the next few days we will be able to cooperate in strengthening relations between our two countries. We will have the opportunity to exchange views on many issues of interest to both countries and specifically on bilateral issues. The international situation is sufficiently complicated. We are certain that despite this, there are many common points which unite the two countries in the positions they hold on international issues. We will, therefore, have the opportunity to cooperate and express our solidarity with the peoples who are fighting for their independence and sovereignty. [end recording]

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT FREEZES GAS TALKS WITH USSR

LD261538 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Brussels, 26 Jul (DPA) -- The Belgian Government decided at the weekend to "freeze" the negotiations which have been in progress for almost 2 years with the Soviet Union on importing natural gas from the USSR. This was stated by a government spokesman to DPA and the Economic News Service today. He said Belgium has already established contacts with the Netherlands Government about a possible switch to Dutch natural gas. The spokesman conceded that the delivery price offered by Moscow is very favorable compared with the Dutch and even more the Algerian prices. But the Belgian Government has received "no promise" from the USSR on participation by Belgian industry in the European natural gas pipeline project.

Another reason for the decision was the political aspect. Without identifying with the U.S. administration's position, the spokesman said that the risk of political dependence must not be ignored.

According to the Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Belgium is currently importing from the Netherlands 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas, from Algeria 2.5 billion cubic meters and from the Scandinavian North Sea field 2 billion cubic meters. The signing of the Belgian-Soviet contract would mean additional imports of initially 1 billion cubic meters.

CYPRUS

AKEL WILL NOT CONTEST VACANT PARLIAMENTARY SEAT

NC241037 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] AKEL has announced that it has decided not to contest the vacant Famagusta parliamentary seat but to support the Democratic Party's [DIKO] candidate, Zakharias Toulouras, and to cooperate with DIKO for his victory.

An AKEL statement says the Central Committee of the party's Political Bureau came to the conclusion that, as it put it, the interests of both people and state will be served better, since in 6 months the presidential elections will be held and AKEL will support Mr Kiprianou's candidacy. The statement also says that an election victory of a DIKO candidate strengthens the democratic forces and considerably contributes to the victory of Mr Kiprianou, the DIKO-AKEL alliance candidate.

AKEL SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO FIDEL CASTRO

NC270613 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Andreas Fandis, assistent secretary general of AKEL, has sent the following message to the Cuban Communist Party and to Dr Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State:

"Dear Comrade Castro: On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the attack on Moncada, the AKEL Central Committee conveys warm congratulations and wishes for further success and happiness to you, the Central Committee of the brother party and to the heroic Cuban people."

FINLAND

STENBACK HOLDS TALKS WITH PYM DURING UK STOPOVER

LD261430 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Par Stenback met British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in London this afternoon. Stenback stopped in London on his way to Dublin. In their brief talks Stenback and Pym discussed current international matters. Among these were the situation in the Middle East and disarmament problems. Foreign Minister Stenback said in London that in coming months the Finnish Foreign Ministry will conduct talks with several European states in order to exchange views on the international situation before the continuation of the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid in the autumn.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU260849 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vienna, July 26 -- The Austrian foreign ministers, Willibald Pahr arrived in Venice today to begin a two-day working visit which will include informal consultations with the head of Italian diplomacy, Emilio Colombo, an Austrian Government note reported Sunday.

With no fixed agenda, the two foreign ministers are expected to discuss bilateral issues and international developments against the background of Pahr's visit, which ended Friday, to a number of Southeast Asian countries.

Pahr is the director of the international conference on Cambodia within the United Nations.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the visiting foreign minister will tour the tiny republic of San Marino in an official capacity.

Begins Talks

LD262118 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Talks opened this evening in Venice between Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr. Colombo and Pahr will have a further meeting tomorrow at the Cini foundation during which they will go deeper into the themes they examined this evening.

SWEDEN

OLA ULLSTEN ON 'BALTIC BOUNDARY' ISSUE

LD251216 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten yesterday spoke about the issue of defining the boundary in the Baltic. Answering a question by the Swedish news agency, Ullsten noted that the Swedish Government can only accept a solution according to which the boundary between Sweden and the Soviet Union is drawn between Gotland and the Baltic states. Ullsten criticized former leader of the Moderate Coalition Party Goesta Bohman and other moderates for having taken up the boundary issue in the election campaign. The Baltic boundary issue is the most important international matter we have been dealing with for a very long time and that is why it is not at all suitable for a party political debate, Ullsten pointed out.

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SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH SHULTZ

LD280920 Hamburg DPA in German 0615 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Calgary, Canada, 28 Jul (DPA) -- During a 21-hour train journey through the Rocky Mountains of western Canada Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt summarized in a DPA interview on Tuesday [27 Jul] his political talks in the United States.

Question: Federal Chancellor, you have conferred for 5 days with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. On what points did you find the best prospects for achieving closer German-U.S. coordination?

Schmidt: I believe there is a good prospect that by the end of this year the alliance partners will have left the disputes of summer 1982 behind them. A guarantee for this is the new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, who brings special qualities into this process of coordination between the alliance partners. These include his great experience in government -- he is now holding his fourth cabinet post. Moreover, he knows Europe and the world very well and possesses his own far-reaching judgment on world economic correlations. And finally, he has been a close friend of Ronald Reagan for years. Shultz has many friends in Europe. He will know that U.S. foreign policy can no longer reverse the gas pipeline deal, that the governments in Rome, London and Paris, we in Bonn, as well as in Tokyo and Ottawa, regard the deal as expedient and will also see it through. But this was by no means the main topic of discussion. I hope very much that discussion on this subject will now begin to ebb at last.

Question: To date the predominant impression has been that in the White House decisionmaking Reagan has relied on the close advisers who pushed the embargo through. Is it correct to say that Shultz has to become the President's leading adviser in order for changes to be made?

Schmidt: I do not wish to comment on the internal structure of governments in other states. I spoke to very, very many Americans, politicians and businessmen. I gained the impression that everyone wants to leave this family quarrel behind him as soon as possible. I was very pleased that during my visit the President himself expressed similar sentiments regarding the "family disputes."

Question: Federal Chancellor, is it true that your talks dealt too briefly -- not least because of George Shultz's special economic experience -- with security policy?

Schmidt: No, that is not true. Both topics played a major role. There is the question of the U.S. economy's leading role in the entire world economy. The United States alone represents a third of the gross social product of all industrial states in the world. The U.S. dollar, in particular U.S. dollar interest rates, is the pacemaker for interest rates throughout the world. These interest rates are too high in America. As a result, they are too high throughout the world. They must come down if investments and the labor market are to get going again. This was one of our main topics, and I had the feeling that not only Secretary of State Shultz but also very many Americans are in the meantime seeing this from the same viewpoint. The crucial question is whether the U.S. Congress will succeed in reducing the U.S. budget deficit in time. This is a decision of domestic policy of the United States, but I helped to ensure that many people understood that these domestic policy decisions by Congress, if they continue to be delayed or inadequately taken, must result in extreme worldwide consequences.

Question: With regard to security policy again, Federal Chancellor, the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles do not appear to be progressing. What did you say to your friend, George Shultz, regarding German worries in this respect?

Schmidt: We discussed this carefully. I do not, by the way, share your view that the Geneva talks are not progressing very well. The talks have, after all, only been underway for 6 months. But it is true that we are under a certain pressure of time, a certain pressure of expectations. If the talks do not lead to success, these U.S. weapons will be sited in Europe at the end of 1983 and the beginning of 1984 in order to establish a balance with the enormous Soviet SS-20 missile armaments. I do not wish in this interview to discuss details of my talks on this point with Secretary of State Shultz because I am not one of those who indulges in the foolish exercise of publicly taking apart and reassembling his own negotiating strategy before discussing the same issues with the real negotiating partner, in other words, the Soviet Union. Otherwise, you give the other side the arguments for free.

Question: Federal Chancellor, you are bringing many positive impressions home with you. How and when will you pass these on?

Schmidt: I have an appointment with Foreign Minister Genscher for this Sunday, that is, 1 and 1/2 days after my return. We will have a thorough discussion about these things either in Hamburg or on the Brahmsee.

Question: Federal Chancellor, you tried in your two public speeches in the United States to put straight some cliche ideas about the Germans which are widespread among the U.S. public. Can such an attempt be successful at all?

Schmidt: If you are on the subject of cliches: Mr. Strauss is also the subject of such cliches in America which are invented by the media and politicians and which they enjoy spreading. One of the cliches regarding the Germans is, for example, that we are not doing enough for defense. I enumerated impressive statistics on this subject as well as the fact that every U.S. commander in chief in Europe would, in the event of a crisis involving ground forces, be in command of 90 percent European soldiers and only 10 percent American soldiers. And in the case of sea and air forces, the ratio is 75:25. All this was completely new to many of those to whom I spoke and it impressed them deeply. No U.S. politician who bears responsibility doubts the firm will of the Germans and the rest of the European NATO partners to stick to the alliance, to uphold the usual philosophy, and this means adhering to one's own share in joint deterrence. But conversely, every responsibile U.S. politician also expects the Europeans to make clear to him their own European interests and not subserviently agree with every U.S. remark.

I also noticed some very surprised faces when I stated in two speeches that I had lived for 37 years in a town and in a house which was only 60 miles away from the nearest Soviet tanks, and when I told them of the centuries of common history and cultural development in Europe and of the firm will of the Germans, following two pervious world wars, to live in peace and with good neighborly relations with all German's neighbors whether in the West or in the East, whether we like their government or not.

BONN OFFICIAL, STRAUSS VIEW ON PIPELINE EMBARGO

DW261059 Hamburg BILD in German 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 10

[Interview with Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Federal Economics Ministry, and CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss; date and place not given]

[Text] BILD: Despite the U.S. embargo, the other EC countries intend to deliver U.S. technology (especially turbine compressor blades with a long life span for which the AEG company, for example, holds a license) to the Soviet Union in the natural gas pipeline deal. AEG also does not intend to abide by the sanctions. What do you have to say about this?

Schlect: We have no legal instruments for providing instructions to German companies. However, the Federal Government welcomes all decisions by the companies which contribute to fulfilling the natural gas pipeline deal. The companies must make their decisions in keeping with their interests. In our opinion the U.S. embargo for European companies is against international law.

Strauss: I warn against this. This only pours oil into the fire and is dangerous.

BILD: Where do we go next?

Strauss: The only possibility is to make a new beginning with a new government in Bonn. We can talk better with the Americans because, unlike Helmut Schmidt, we have not cultivated anti-American feelings. The CDU/CSU would also not hang on to the Americans' coattails. We would make policy confidently, yet jointly with the Americans. We would not have concluded the natural gas deal on our own responsibility.

BILD: Schmidt and Lambsdorff are leveling harsh charges against the Americans...

Strauss: This makes the stupid ill-feelings even worse. Schmidt thinks he can put his foot down and object to all U.S. advice as pestering interference. The ill-feelings cannot, however, be eliminated by speeches with an ordering tone.

Graf Lambsdorff is trying to polish up his damaged prestige in the Federal Republic by uttering threatening words in the United States. This is no way to conduct foreign policy. This is why I fear that the crisis will probably intensify.

BILD: What are the objections to the gas deal?

Strauss: It increases our dependence, and in times of crisis the Soviets might cut off the supply. This holds true even today. The Federal Government has unfortunately ignored all warnings against making German jobs dependent on Soviet contracts.

BILD: Are the Americans to blame as well?

Strauss: They share a certain amount of guilt because they failed to say unequivocally at the proper time that they rejected this deal. When I consulted with top-level U.S. officials and dignitaries in late 1980 and early 1981 (among them a member of the government), no clear and unequivocal answer was given. In addition, the Americans could be better believed if they were to discontinue grain deliveries to the Soviet Union.

BILD: Reagan justifies his approach with the oppression in Poland and in Afghanistan...

Strauss: He is right in doing so. It is a poor testimonial for the catalogue of political ethics in Europe when we see how thoughtlessly indifferently the European states overlook and forget the Soviet brutality in Afghanistan and Poland.

FDP'S VERHEUGEN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO POLAND

LD280932 Hamburg DPA in German 0853 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jul (DPA) -- At the invitation of the Democratic Party of the Polish People's Republic, FDP General Secretary Guenter Verheugen left today for 3-day visit to Poland. According to a party spokesman in Bonn, the visit serves to intensify the FDP's contacts with the Polish Democratic Party and to gain information about the situation in the country. Verheugen will also hold talks with representatives of Poland's state and party leadership, including Deputy Premiers Edward Kowalczyk and Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Kowalczyk is also chairman of the Democratic Party.

A delegation of the Polish Democratic Party visited Bonn in May.

CHEYSSON RESTATES FRANCE'S LEBANON POLICY

PM271145 Paris L'UNITE in French 23 Jul 82 pp 7, 8

[Text] External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was the guest of Radio France International's [RFI] Third World Press Club a few days ago. On that occasion, mainly in reply to questions from RFI Director Herve Bourges and Simon Malley, editor of AFRIQUE-ASIE weekly, he recalled in detail France's position in the Lebanese affair. We think it important for the record to inform L'UNITE's readers of that part of a discussion to which they were unable to listen.

Cheysson: France has a very long-standing link with Lebanon. Lebanon is the victim of any tension and any conflict in the Near East; each time it is Lebanon which is hit, and that is particularly true today. Therefore at present the first priority -- and this really is the view held by all the French people -- must be to see how we can help to ease Lebanon's suffering and the humanitarian problems and help it to emerge as an independent, united and sovereign state. In addition France and the Near East have age-old relations. The Arabs and French, and not only the French, moreover, spent past centuries chasing each other around the Mediterranean. The former came as far as Poitiers, the latter went on crusades right into their countries...we have always lived together. We have often had conflicts. We are rooted in the same civilization and the same concept of society; everything which affects them affects us. Every time there is a war in Europe there is war there.

But let us have no illusions about the fact that the absence of peace, the impossibility of stabilizing the situation over there threatens us directly. At present they threaten us in the form of direct intervention by the superpowers using satellites as intermediaries. We must make a modest contribution: Ours is not a Near East country. We must help to restore stability in the region, and there is no stability in the world when great principles are not respected: the right of states to live in peace, the right of peoples to express themselves fully -- and that includes the building of states, and the fact that all that should result from negotiation and not from acts of violence. Thus we should constantly recall the principles and watch how they are applied, even in the most tragic situations.

Malley: President Mitterrand compared the massacres which have taken place in Lebanon with the Oradour massacres here in France [in World War II]. For the past few months everybody in the Third World and the Arab countries in particular has observed that French policy has evolved significantly on Arab problems and especially on the Palestinian people's right to have an independent state. How do you explain this development in French policy on the Palestinian conflict?

Claude Cheysson: There has been no evolution. We have been saying the same thing for 14 months and I have just recalled the principles of it. There is a slight mistake in what you said: It was not President Mitterrand who compared what is happening in the Near East with Oradour. He was asked a question by a journalist in Budapest. I was present. And the president replied that it unfortunately seems inevitable that when regular armies meet with resistance they almost naturally resort to intolerable violence, which leads to massacres which are equally intolerable. We saw that at Oradour, we have seen it in Afghanistan and we are likely to see it in Beirut. It is that that he condemned.

But let us return to your question; it is much more important. What is happening is that people are beginning to understand more clearly -- and I must say at this point that it is partly thanks to television, thanks to the intolerable, insufferable pictures which television has brought us -- that the issue at present is recognition of a people and their rights. We recognize the Israeli people's rights, which place them in the state of Israel as defined by the United Nations, and we are prepared to defend that.

But the Palestinian people have the same rights. Those rights -- self-determination to use a lofty term -- will sooner or later involve a state. Where should that state be? A state where the parties concerned will accept it, since everything must be the result of negotiations. And who could imagine that a Palestinian could agree to the center of his state being other than where he comes from -- in what was Palestine, in other words in the occupied territories, as is obvious. That obvious fact is now more clearly seen.

The important thing is for both sides to start understanding more clearly that there is no contradiction between the assertion that Israel has the right to be recognized, guaranteed and allowed to live in peace and that the Palestinians have a right to their own state. Israel's right to security will not result from violence, from crushing the neighboring people, but from recognition of the neighboring people's rights, which means that the neighboring people must be able to express themselves and make commitments.

If nobody makes commitments, how will it be possible to negotiate with those people? We therefore need the PLO. Not only does it exist and has it proven its representative nature in blood, but we need it. That is the position.

Malley: I spoke of the evolution in French policy, especially since the socialist government came to power in France. There is certainly a vast difference between what you are now upholding and what the Giscard government upheld during the last 7-year term.

Cheysson: Our main criticism of the Giscard government is its ambiguity and equivocal stance. There is not one country in the world where I do not find traces of absolutely contradictory positions held simultaneously by the previous government. And that was the case in the Near East.

For our part we have always held the same positions. It so happens that it was misunderstood; perhaps we expressed it badly, but it is the same position we have held for months. Nonetheless, looking at the present situation it is true that France now has a store of confidence from the Arab countries which impresses us greatly, which gives us a heavy burden of responsibility -- and we are not a country in the region. We are very proud of that because it is a good thing to be accepted by everybody, but we must not betray that confidence. It is not just what other people expect of us: We must take action, and that action is very difficult to define at the present time.

Bourges: France has made a proposal supported by Lebanon and by some parties in the conflict. Either the negotiations succeed and the intervention force comes into existence, or the negotiations fail and there may be a massacre. So what is France going to do?

Cheysson: Repeat the same thing ad infinitum. We are convinced that the present attempts are much too limited because they refuse to take account of the fundamental political situation from which the Near East has been suffering for years, for decades, namely that the Palestinian people are not recognized as having the same rights as the French people, the German people, the Israeli people and all the peoples in the world -- the right to a state, the right to express themselves through a political force.

We were very impressed 3 weeks ago when Chairman 'Arafat told us directly that if the PLO's political nature were recognized it would be prepared to adopt a completely different course -- a political course. It may be true that that was the result of military defeat, but we were assured of it. I have stated it publicly several times. The Palestinians have never denied it; quite the reverse, they have confirmed it. We are convinced that, unless the Palestinian political reality is accepted, people will try to find means of dealing, dealing badly with problems which may be insoluble. If the intention is to evacuate the entire Palestinian armed force -- Where to? What for? -- Things will only be postponed and for a while if that succeeds, and it is not even certain that it will be possible to find a country which will take the entire Palestinian armed force on terms acceptable to the Palestinians.

No! The big mistake over the past few weeks has been to continue to deny the Palestinian political reality as in the past. It is that which we will repeat and will not stop repeating. There have been some more favorable signs in the past few days. Even in the United States we are beginning to hear some voices saying: O.K., these Palestinians are awful but we must talk with them and talk about what concerns them, in other words their future, having a land and a future. That is what must be done, and it is on that France will continue to insist.

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON ARGENTINE EMBARGO

AB271328 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in English 1310 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Communique issued 25 July by French Ministry of Defense]

[Text] The Ministry of Defense wishes to recall that, when the Argentine's invaded the Malvinas Islands, the government immediately suspended all authorization to prospect or negotiate for, sell or export any fighting or assimilated equipment to Argentina. This total embargo was fully observed, and no fighting equipment has been supplied to that country since the hostilities started.

Charles Hernu, minister of defense, in full agreement with Claude Cheysson, minister for external relations, also gave instructions to the effect that no technical assistance of a military nature was to be extended to Argentina, and in particular that no work was to be done on equipment used in units engaging in operations directed at the Malvinas.

The government therefore knows that it has fully complied with the obligations arising out of its total solidarity with our British friends.

The investigation is under way to ascertain whether the instructions recalled above were observed.

MITTERRAND CANCELS SEP VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD280844 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand will not be going to Romania. Michel Jobert, the minister of external trade, yesterday conveyed this information to Romanian leader Ceausescu. Officially the visit, which was due to take place in September, has been deferred for reasons of lack of time. But during his last press conference the French president had let it be clearly understood that French-Romanian relations would be seriously affected unless the dissident Romanian writer Virgil Tanase, kidnapped in France in May, reappears.

KAMPUCHEA'S SONN SANN MEETS WITH PARTY LEADERS

NC272018 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 27 (AFP) -- Sonn Sann, prime minister in the new Cambodian Government in exile, today met officials from a number of French political parties, including Socialist First Secretary Lionel Jospin and Gaullist RPR Party General Secretary Bernard Pons.

He is due to have a further round of similar talks at the end of August.

TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER END

AU271928 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] ANSA Venice, July 27 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr wound up two days of talks here which centered on the Lebanese crisis and Italo-Austrian relations.

With reference to the Middle East, the two ministers agreed on the need for a truce in Beirut while a definite location is found for Palestinian Liberation Organization leaders.

Colombo reiterated the Italian Government position calling for caution in assessing PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's stand on UN resolutions.

The talks fall within a framework of periodical consultations between Italy and Austria.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT

AU271111 Rome ANSA in English 0852 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] ANSA -- Rome, July 27 -- The visit to Rome of the Egyptian defense minister, Abu Ghazalah, originally on the calendar for today through Friday, has been postponed to a future date which has not yet been established, the Rome Defense Ministry reported last night.

The delay of the visit was requested by the Egyptian cabinet official.

ROME PROVINCE, CITY TO BE LED BY COMMUNISTS

AU280833 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 28 -- The city and province of Rome will once again have leftwing governments.

One month from the opening of a crisis because of clashes between Socialists and Communists on school policy, the four parties in the coalition -- the Communists (PCI), the Socialists (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI) and Republicans (PRI) -- reached an agreement Tuesday that reestablished the previous balance. The city of Rome will have a Communist mayor. The executive will be made up of 8 members from the PCI, 8 members from the PSI, 3 from the PSDI and 2 from the PRI. The deputy mayor will be a Socialist.

It was to be noted that the bone of contention which originated the crisis was never brought up during talks to reforge a leftwing city administration. The PSI and the PCI agreed to refer the question of who would be in charge of school policy to later direct negotiations.

The provincial government will have a Communist as its president and a Socialist as its vice president.

The accord must now be ratified by the two assemblies where the Christian Democratic party will sit on the opposition benches.

The national government is a five-way coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, having a Republican as premier. The Communists are in the opposition at a national level, although the PSI is Italy's second largest party.

GOVERNMENT RESOLVES 'CRISIS'; RESHUFFLE REPORTED

LD272220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The government crisis was resolved today. Two ministerial porfolios disappear and there is only one change in the government: The minister of territorial administration will from now on be (Luis Cosculluela). He will be sworn in and will take up the post on 30 July. The current minister of territorial administration, Rafael Arias Salgado, has been given a post of responsibility on the Secretariat of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. This brings to a close the crisis in the government and in the party which supports it [words indistinct] over the past few days.

The two portfolios which are going to disappear are the deputy premiership with responsibility for political affairs held by Martin Villa and that of the minister assistant to the president, Jaime Lamo de Espinosa. Like Arias Salgado these two will form part of Landelino Lavilla's team in the UCD leadership. Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo went to Palma de Mallorca this morning for an audience with King Juan Carlos in which he informed him of the changes. The meeting lasted one hour and by midday he was on his way back to Madrid.

The new UCD Secretariat is as follows:

President	Landelino Lavilla
Secretary assistant to the president	Juan Antonio Ortega y Diaz Ambrona
Secretary assistant for external relations and information	Marcelino Oreja
Secretary for organization	Rodolfo Martin Villa
Secretary for studies and programs	Javier Tusell
Secretary for electoral action	Juan Mauel Raol Tejada
Secretary for information	Jose Manuel Garcia-Margallo
Secretary for education, culture and sport	Miguel Angel Arroyo
Secretary for territorial policy	Rafel Arias Salgado
Secretary for coordination with local administrations	Jaime Lamo de Eapinosa
Secretary for economic relations	Rafel Garcia Palencia
Secretary for social action	Juan Ignacio Aenz-Diez

IRANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD280256 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Iranian Industries Minister Mostafa Hashemi, accompanied by an important delegation from Iran, arrived in Spain today for an official 5-day visit during which he will have various meetings with the economic authorities and Spanish companies with the aim of intensifying industrial relations between the two countries.

EGYPT PLACES ORDER FOR SHIPS, TROOP CARRIERS

NC271249 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Madrid, Jul 27 (AFP) -- Two Spanish firms today announced orders worth 1,400 million dollars from Egypt for eight warships, 3,000 troops carriers and 600 armoured vehicles.

The companies are Bazan and ENASA, which are both part of the state INI group.

Bazan is supplying two corvetts of the Descubierta class which can be fitted with Exocet, Harpoon and Sea Sparrow missile launchers, along with six 32-knot Cormoran type patrol boats which can also take Exocet missiles.

ENASA will provide the land vehicles. Last year it booked an order from Egypt for 7,000 trucks, as well as 500 buses.

An informed source said Bazan was negotiating the sale of Descubierta corvettes and Cormoran patrol boats with the Philippines, Thailand and several Latin American countries.

ABC NOTES SECURITY ASPECT OF PIPELINE DISPUTE

PM271607 Madrid ABC in Spanish 25 Jul 82 p 11

[Editorial: "Limited Crisis"]

[Text] Perhaps one of the most notable differences between the respective systems of internal cohesion displayed by NATO and the Warsaw Pact stems from the fact that whereas in the latter differences do not exist or are extirpated, as in Czechoslovakia, in the former differences always emerge openly and freely. This means that in one case differing postures are inevitably turned into schismatic issues which are resolved by inquisitorial means, whereas in the other they lead to negotiation and dialogue -- more or less fierce and more or less difficult, but a dialogue nevertheless.

When such considerations -- obvious ones, for that matter -- are forgotten or deliberately ignored, the direct result is confusion or oversimplification. To apply to Western differences, such as those over the famous Siberian gas pipeline, attitudes and assessments applicable only to the very particular dialectic that governs the Warsaw Pact's internal relations is a sure way of falsifying the truth.

The crises between the United States and any of its European partners are open and are for that very reason limited because they will be defused and eventually resolved.

It is possible to understand why French President Mitterrand defends the priority of some of his national interests over the U.S. demands that conflict with this specific detail. It is also possible to understand the convergence of interests between France and the FRG as an explanation of their joint stance with respect to Washington's embargo. But it is impossible to believe that the three-way crisis over the gas pipeline is one affecting the entire Atlantic alliance.

Apart from the fact that the Siberian gas pipeline project jeopardizes Poland's chance of selling coal on the European market, and the fact that the low level of 5-6 percent dependence that it would imply for the Western economies involved in it would only apply at the outset... it seems of the utmost importance for understanding the broader U.S. viewpoint on the subject to realize that anything involving a contribution to the strength of the Soviet economy automatically implies increasing its resources for continuing its arms race and for continuing to lay siege to Europe's security. Viewing the problem from the outside, it seems pointless to gain something, through economic cooperation with the Soviets, which would later inevitably prove less than the demands made by the increased military spending effort required by Soviet progress in the harassment of European security. For this very reason, the allies' dispute is a three-way controversy and not a conflict between Europe and the United States.

MALMIERCA, PAPANDREOU DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

NC272050 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is on an official visit to Greece, this afternoon handed Prime Minister Papandreou a personal letter from Cuban leader Fidel Castro. Mr Malmierca visited the prime minister at the political office in Maxim Mansion and had talks that lasted for over an hour, during which the Cuban minister renewed Fidel Castro's invitation to the prime minister to visit Cuba. The invitation was accepted.

During the prime minister's talks with Mr Malmierca, in which Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos also participated, the Greek side systematically reviewed the international situation and the many dangers that threaten peace and particularly analyzed the problems in this sensitive area of the southeastern Mediterranean. Mr Papandreou also took the opportunity to describe the genuine multidimensional Greek foreign policy and listen to the Cuban foreign minister's views.

During the talks between Mr Kharalambopoulos and Mr Malmierca, which were held in the afternoon and this morning, the two countries decided to establish embassies in Athens and Havana and to strengthen relations in all areas.

The Cuban foreign minister also met today with Mr Yerasimos Arsenis, national economy minister. They examines the prospects for developing bilaterial economic relations.

Havana Reports on Talks

FL272344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] In Athens, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today held talks with Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos and Economy Minister Yerasimos Arsenis. It was reported that during the meeting the two sides discussed diplomatic, economic and cultural matters for the further development of Greek-Cuban relations.

During a luncheon held in his honor, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca, after referring to points of contact between the two people, noted that Greek ships had continued to travel to our country at a time when efforts were being made to disrupt its process of liberation through a total economic blockade imposed by the United States. The Cuban foreign minister stated that his country awaits with satisfaction the visit that Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will pay to Cuba at the invitation of President Fidel Castro.

TURKEY-USSR COOPERATION AGREEMENT APPROVED

TA271735 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1445 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Jul (AA) -- The Council of Ministers' decision approving a scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed with the Soviet Union on 15 March 1977 was published in the official gazette today.

Under the agreement, Turkey and the Soviet Union will exchange delegations of experts for scientific research in 1982 and 1983. The two countries will cooperate in the fields of housing and urbanization through the exchange of expert delegations and will look into cooperation possibilities for the construction of earthquake resistant housing, regional heating systems and heat saving in buildings. The two countries will also cooperate in the construction of prefabricated housing.

The agreement envisages cooperation in the fields of land improvement, irrigation and drainage installations.

Under the agreement, the two countries will undertake scientific and technical cooperation in medicine and the protection of health.

In the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, the two countries will work on the prevention of epidemics in animals, the [word indistinct] of production in wheat and seed-growing as well as the improvement of cotton and sunflowers. They will also cooperate on the improvement of tea production, the production of low nicotine tobacco and types of tobacco that are resistant to diseases, and the cultivation of sturgeon fish.

U.S. CONGRESS DECISION ON CYPRUS CRITICIZED

TA271644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has said that the decision the U.S. Congress adopted about the Cyprus question last week will only make a solution more difficult. The Congress decision envisages the withdrawal of the Turkish peace forces from the island and the appointment of a special representative by President Reagan to help the solution of the problem.

Replying to a question by ANATOLIA on the issue, the Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that the decision, which reflected the inclination of the U.S. Congress and which was not binding, was received with regret. He added: It is certain that this decision will have a very negative effect on Turkish public opinion. The decision completely ignores the realities of the Cyprus question and adopts the views of one of the sides. It is a contradiction that a unilateral view is adopted on the one hand and that the United States wants to play an active role in the solution of the problem on the other. Those who proposed and supported this decision seem to have forgotten the serious deterioration of relations between Turkey and the United States from 1974 to 1978.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that it was regretful that such a decision was adopted when the relations between the two countries were once again turning into a substantial cooperation in line with NATO solidarity. He added that considering the unfavorable developments in East-West relations and the crisis areas of the Middle East, harassing Turkey with such propaganda [as heard] would seriously weaken the solidarity needed more than ever in the Western alliance.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that it was wrong to think that only Turkey would suffer from damage to Turkish-American cooperation or from the weakening of the NATO solidarity. He noted that the decision by Congress would only make a solution of the Cyprus problem more difficult.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

TA271708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the Turkish-Greek talks which were held in Athens and which resulted in an agreement last week aim at establishing an atmosphere of trust between the two countries. He also said that the talks on the substance of the Turkish-Greek problems would be held within a framework to be determined by the foreign ministers of the two countries at a later date.

Replying to reporters' questions on the issue, the Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that the main element in the statements issued after the agreement was the decision of the two sides to restart their dialogue. The spokesman recalled that the foreign ministers of the two countries would meet in Ottawa, Canada, on 2 October for that purpose.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that the solution of the problems between Turkey and Greece was not easy, adding that Turkey was always ready for negotiations and that it was pleased that such an opportunity had now arisen.

Replying to a question, the spokesman stressed that no agreement had been reached other than the one mentioned in the statement issued following the talks held between the ambassadors of the two countries. He added: Alacam and Kapsis did not discuss the essence of the problems. The contacts held in Athens aimed at establishing an atmosphere of trust between the two countries. The negotiations will be held within a framework to be determined by the two foreign ministers.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that there was no change in the views of the two sides regarding the Turkish-Greek problems, adding that no undertaking had been made last week other than the agreement to create suitable conditions for talks between the two ministers and to refrain from behavior that might lead to mutual polemics.

TALKS BEGIN FOR REDEMARCATION OF IRAQI BORDER

TA271604 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Jul (AA) -- Talks between Turkish and Iraqi officials on the redemarcation of the joint border started here Tuesday. The visiting Iraqi delegation is headed by Ambassador (Riad Mahmud Sami al-Kays) and the Turkish delegation by Ambassador Behic Hazar. The talks, based on the Ankara accord dated 1926, involve the re-demarcation of the border through modern technical methods with the erection of new border stones to replace missing ones. The joint committee had held its first meeting in Baghdad last February.

PROSECUTION SAID TO DEMAND 5 YEARS FOR ECEVIT

TA280640 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The prosecution demanded another 5 years for Ecevit. The trial of Bulent Ecevit, the former leader of the now defunct RPP, continued at the Ankara martial law command 1st military court. He is being charged with damaging the prestige of the state abroad by means of an interview he gave to a Norwegian newspaper. The prosecution demanded 5 years in prison for Ecevit in accordance with Article 143 of the Turkish Penal Code.

As you know, Ecevit had been sentenced to 3 months in prison for an interview with Dutch television and an article in DER SPIEGEL. He had served his sentence and, in addition, was detained for 55 days. He is expected to be arrested any day now.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TO DEBATE CONSTITUTION

TA271601 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1510 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Jul (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly will begin to discuss the draft constitution at 0930 on Monday, 2 August. The debates will end on 21 September.

In accordance with the schedule approved by the Assembly earlier, the debates on the constitution in general will be held with no interruptions. Suggestions about the constitution will be discussed [words indistinct] during the debates on the specific articles of the constitution.

TRIAL OF PEACE COMMITTEE MEMBERS CONTINUED

TA271608 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Istanbul, 27 Jul (AA) -- The trial of the members of the Turkish Peace Committee affiliated with the World Peace Council continued Tuesday with Orhan Apaydin, chairman of the Istanbul Bar Association who is one of the defendants, calling for a reasonable period of time to enable the lawyers to prepare the defense. The 30 defendants, 26 of them under detention, also called for their release. They are being accused of indulging in communist propaganda.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV SHIP COMMANDERS -- The commander of the Yugoslav naval training vessel, Galeb, which arrived in Istanbul yesterday, and the convoy commander called on the Istanbul Governor, the mayor, the garrison commander and the north sea area commander today. The students visited the naval war school. The vessel will leave Istanbul tommorrow. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 82 TA]

NEW PRESS OFFICIAL -- Ankara, 27 Jul (AA) -- Staff Col Tuncer Kilinc was appointed Tuesday as head of the National Security Council Secretariat General's department of press and public relations. Colonel Tuncer was an officer at NATO's Brussels headquarters before the appointment. He replaces staff Col Yucel Tanyel who has been appointed as commander of the 28th infantry regiment in Sarikamis, Eastern Anatolia. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 27 Jul 82 TA]

BELGIUM

MINISTER SAYS GAS TALKS WITH USSR PROGRESSING

LD272238 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Economic Affairs has issued a clarification in which it denies reports published in the FRG and Holland according to which Belgium will cancel contracts for the supply of Soviet gas. The negotiations between Distrigaz and Soyuzgaz are progressing normally, it was stressed by Economic Affairs Minister Mark Eyskens. The government has asked that the contract not be initialled before an agreement on compensation for Belgian industry has been worked out.

CYPRUS

LEBANESE, CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET 28 JUL

NC281118 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus this morning conferred with Foreign Minister Rolandhis at Larnaca Airport where Butrus had a short stopover on his way to Saudi Arabia.

In a statement after the meeting, Rolandhis said his exchange of views with the Lebanese foreign minister was particularly useful because this afternoon he leaves for Paris, where, tomorrow, he will meet External Relations Minister Cheysson together with other members of the ministerial nonaligned committee. He added that the members of the committee will exchange views with Cheysson on the Middle East and, in particular, on the Lebanon and Palestinian issues.

Apart from these consultations with Butrus, Rolandhis stated, we are also in contact with the PLO leadership. He added that he assured his Lebanese counterpart that Cyprus will continue to support Lebanon and the Palestinians.

Replying to press questions, Rolandhis said that Butrus told him that it was impossible to arrange a visit of the nonaligned committee to Beirut, although efforts were made to this end. In Saudi Arabia, Butrus will attend a meeting of a special Arab League committee on the Lebanon crisis.

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EEC WILL RESTRICT AID TO APPROVED L.A. REGIMES

PM281055 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Jan Luijten dispatch]

[Text] Brussels -- Primarily at the insistence of the Netherlands El Salvador, Haiti and Guatemala will be excluded from a special EEC aid program for the nations of Central America. The Netherlands voiced its objections to European aid to the countries in question beaause they are the scene of human rights violations. In addition the European aid is intended to help in land reform programs, and these do not seem possible in those countries.

The special aid program for the Central American nations has a political character. Europe wants tostrengthen ties with these countries and thus pull them out of the strong East-West polarization in this area. The EEC wants to offer the countries of Central America an alternative in order to make it clear to them that they are not forced to make a choice between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The European Commission had proposed that almost 170 million guilders be set aside for the program for emergency aid and for support for land reform projects. However, the choice of countries to be considered for such aid has proved to be a major problem.

Italy, France and Belgium took the view that no distinction should be drawn between the seven countries in Central America, which should all be able to receive aid from the outset. The Netherlands, supported by Denmark, made it clear, however, that there were insurmountable objections to aid to El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti due to the human rights violations there. According to the Netherlands only Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic could be considered for aid.

The EEC Council of Ministers Danish chairman has therefore asked the European Commission to produce new proposals for this aid program to take account of the Netherlands objections.

GASTON THORN'S STANCE ON U.S.-EUROPEAN DISCORD

DW281321 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Heinz Stadlmann article]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 27 July -- The usual summer break did not seem to come in Brussels this year. True, the EC Commission has had its last meeting and the Council of Ministers wanted to wind up its budget deliberations this Wednesday by making some decisions, but now the difficult steel negotiations with the United States will keep the responsible departments of the EC Commission and the representations of the member countries in Brussels busy until far into August.

The relations with the Americans, which have for some time been a delicate subject for the Community, have played an important role in recent weeks. EC Commission President Thorn, who is sometimes quick at giving sarcastic views, now recommends great caution. True, he is under the impression that at first U.S. Trade Secretary Baldridge led the Europeans by the nose in the steel conflict, but he warns against taking "retaliatory measures." The Community has already made an application with the GATT council in Geneva for imposing special duties on its part on those U.S. exports which derive advantages from tax reliefs.

However, the GATT council has postponed the deliberations until October. The Luxembourg commission president thinks little of this type of "trade war." With what weapons are we supposed to fight, he asks.

Thorn thinks it is unreasonable for the Europeans to exert pressure on America. The EC must now try to meet the Reagan government halfway. Regarding the embargo against the natural gas pipeline deal the U.S. President got stuck in Thorn's view. The Soviet Union on its part is now making it a matter of prestige. It had to be assumed that Moscow would now only conclude contracts with West European firms which did not have license agreements with U.S. enterprises. Thorn considers the U.S. President's stance to be the result of many months of criticism of his policy by the Europeans. America now relied on its own strength and tended to go it alone without regard for the European interests. Therefore, not too much could be expected of the new Secretary of State Shultz.

According to Thorn a change in the tense European-American relationship could be initiated by the Middle East situation. There the cards had been reshuffled; this would entail additional dangers but also open up new changes. The Europeans should now stop pursuing their own Middle East initiative and ask the Americans how they could best help them in this critical phase in the region.

In Thorn's view it would not be a mistake if the Europeans talked with the Americans once again about the controversial issue of credits to the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc states. The fixing of interest rates on export credits subsidized by the state within the scope of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) did not have to be the last word in this matter. Thorn deplores that so far only individual controversial problems have been discussed but no dialogue on the overall relations has been held. The Europeans should now take the initiative in this respect.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO CONFIRMATION OF EMBARGO

LD291026 Hamburg DPA in German 0951 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jul (DPA) -- The Federal Government has reacted with marked calmness to Reagan's further confirmation of the American embargo on the European-Soviet gas deal. A government spokesman said that the situation should not be dramatized. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is still of the opinion which he expressed in a DPA interview that the dispute in the alliance over the embargo will be over by the end of the year.

It was stated in Bonn that Reagan and Schmidt do not strictly differ widely in what they said. Reliable sources referred to reports from the United States which say that, for reasons of prestige, the American President could find it difficult to lift his embargo without definite improvements in Poland.

PAPER REPORTS GERMAN-FRENCH WEAPONS USED IN GULF

DW281133 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Bonn -- According to information available to SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Iraq is using the Roland antiaircraft system developed jointly by France and the Federal Republic as well as German-French antitank missiles of the Milan type in the war against Iran. Iranian Phantom fighters have allegedly already been shot down by Rolands. Iraq has ordered in Paris DM4 billion worth of Roland systems to be mounted on the French AMX-30 tank chassis. How many of the estimated 150 systems ordered have already been delivered remains a secret. The missile system against low flying aircraft has also been introduced into the Bundeswehr and is produced by the Euromissile enterprise based in France. The Munich aviation and spacecraft company, MBB [Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm], and the French Airospatiale enterprise, whose chief is French President Mitterrand's brother, each hold a 50 percent share in the firm. France also supplied Roland missiles to Argentina which reportedly used them against British aircraft in the Falklands war.

SPOKESMAN: 'LITTLE INTEREST' IN HONECKER VISIT

LD281636 Hamburg DPA in German 1600 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jul (DPA) -- The Federal Government made it clear today that, in the wake of the GDR's refusal to allow CDU politicians Bernhard Vogel and Heiko Hoffmann to enter the GDR on a visit, it has little interest in a visit to the Federal Republic by the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker. In a Deutschlandfunk interview Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl said that under these circumstances Bonn had no particular current interest in arranging such a visit. If the circumstances changed then a new situation would arise.

Asked whether there were signals that the GDR was still interested at all in a Honecker visit this year, Ruehl said that he had not noticed any such signals. The Federal Government and the Federal Republic as a whole could not be held responsible if the conditions for such a visit did not appear favorable.

BUDGET CUT FOR INFORMATION PROGRAMS IN U.S.

DW281203 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Dispatch signed K.B.]

[Summary] Bonn, 27 July -- Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry Hamm-Bruecher has obviously failed to obtain the additional funds she required for her task as the coordinator of German-American relations. Early this year Mrs Hamm-Bruecher had asked for about DM4.5 million out of the 1982 budget to provide information about the FRG in the South, Midwest and West of the United States. When the finance minister rejected this demand at the time, the Foreign Ministry rearranged its own budget to fund activities in the United States. As for Mrs Hamm-Bruecher's request for the 1983 budget, there are indications that the amount requested for her coordinating activities, presumably nearly DM20 million, had been disapproved by the cabinet on the grounds of the precarious budget situation.

"In the same context the planned informational work with a Deutsche Welle television program in the United States has been postponed. It had been planned to start broadcasting 3 hours of programming a week regionally via U.S. cable networks in 1983. Initial aid from the Federal Government was to have been DM4 million."

PAPER: REAGAN POLICY SHOWS FIRMNESS OF PRINCIPLE

DW271039 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Fritz Ullrich Fack editorial: "President of a Crusade?"]

[Text] The quarrel over the natural gas pipeline deal is part of a profound difference of opinion between the United States and Europe over future policy toward the Soviet Union. The change from Haig to Shultz at the top of the U.S. Department of State will not change anything in this because in the decisive points Shultz shares Reagan's views.

This includes the view that the United States must restore strength and determination and prevent the Soviet Union from penetrating Western spheres of interest. It is from this position alone -- and in this respect Shultz strictly follows his President -- that negotiations with Moscow on disarmament and a balance of interests promise to yield success. It is up to the other side to prove it has changed its arms buildup policy, and that "will take a lot of proving," as Shultz put it during the Senate hearing.

It is in this spirit that the new U.S. secretary of state also supports the sanctions imposed by the President against Warsaw and Moscow after the promulgation of martial law, even if on principle he does not like economic sanctions. If he had been in office at the time, he would probably have voted against the latest intensification which has irked the Europeans so much -- the extension of the technology embargo to licensees in Europe as well. Perhaps he will succeed in the foreseeable future in settling this quarrel diplomatically.

However, this will not do away with the differences in principles between Europe and the United States. The United States does not intend to shelve the case of Poland the way Europe has -- short-term outrage including the threat of countermeasures, followed by calm and regretful shoulder shrugging. In the case of this administration, Soviet misbehavior is given a price tag -- quite unlike, say, the lamentable outcome of the Werbellinsee venture [Chancellor Schmidt's visit to the GDR] which is now being capped by the GDR's refusal to allow CDU politicians to enter.

People in this country like very much to describe as an "anti-Soviet crusade" the changed U.S. foreign policy aimed at reducing to a normal level again the obnoxious Soviet feeling of superiority of the late seventies. What is actually evident here is firmness of principle which does not resign with a shrug of the shoulder every 3 months but which has a way of backing up its political will with pressure.

Just recently President Reagan once again gave a remarkable example of his firmness when during the Falklands conflict he resolutely took the side of the violated law and thus of Great Britain, against obvious American interests. What might astound the crusade propagandists even more is the fact that, as was learned the other day, Washington has been negotiating for months with Moscow on a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan conflict in all quietness, albeit without any success so far.

Granted, all that glitters in Washington is not gold. Almost as in China "Two lines" are fighting in the administration over the degree of firmness in the new U.S. foreign policy. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Security Adviser Clark are on one side, the State Department, by tradition committed to balancing interests, is on the other, headed formerly by Haig and now by Shultz. What hasn't fit into the picture of a firm embargo policy from the outset is that Reagan resumed wheat deliveries to the Russians -- even if he acted to fulfill an old election promise. The Europeans criticize this contradiction, and Washington has little to say in response.

On the other hand, it is incontestable that the lights in Poland would have gone out long ago if the United States had not suspended its economic sword of Damocles over this sad scenery. The edges of this sword, however, appear different than most people think. It is in no small way thanks to the existence of this sword of Damocles that Moscow has maintained such a low profile in the conflicts of these past few months -- Falklands, Lebanon, the Gulf war -- and that it has not uttered threats, basically staying silent most of the time.

The Soviets regularly lack 25 percent of their grain requirements; yet this only partially explains their behavior. What is much more significant are the events currently taking place in Vienna. There, emissaries from East European countries keep coming and going, ask for mediation and promise political return concessions (meaning Poland) if the United States could be persuaded to spare the insolvent Poles the final and public declaration of bankruptcy. After all, this would spell the end of Western credit for the entire Eastern bloc now that it has become evident that there is no such thing as a financial "umbrella" provided by the Soviet Union for insolvent allies. This dream of Western banks is over.

As matters stand the U.S. President today holds the key to the problem. The way he handles it will show what his political format is like. Some hardheads in his company recommend Poland's financial execution which would lead to a breathtaking loss of face by the Eastern hegemonic power. The more reasonable people see in the credit issue a lever with a long-term effect for helping Poland gain more internal and external freedom. It would be surprising if Reagan did not side with commonsense.

PRESS REVIEW OF U.S.-EUROPEAN 'FAMILY QUARREL'

DW270749 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 26 Jul 82

[From the Press Review on U.S.-FRG relations]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE uses Chancellor Schmidt's catchword of a family quarrel as an occasion for the following considerations. Now, both the chancellor and the U.S. President have used the term family quarrel to describe the conflict between Europeans and Americans. The term may be suited to dispel feelings of hostility. Both sides should leave no stone unturned to confine, to relativize, the quarrel, which has not by far been settled, by such corrective action: keeping the public aware that there are worse things. But the question is whether the chancellor has enough freedom of action left in the sense of flexibility vis-a-vis the German public, considering the way things have been proceeding for many years. There is no use collecting findings about the character and the values of the United States over the years at the Bohemian Club if these findings cannot be disseminated at home and enforced as rules of deportment. Talking of a family quarrel would be permissible only if the Germans really were so familiar with the political civilization of the United States that respect would be the self-evident result. As matters stand, however, the chancellor does not have the backing for using this term in all freedom from bias. This much from FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE.

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG advocates this view: Obviously it was the right word the right time when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt termed the European-U.S. controversies a family quarrel in the United States. Apparently Schmidt has succeeded in relaxing the cramp. This relaxation in relations between the allies was to be expected sooner or later. After all, both sides are aware that they cannot afford to declare war on each other, even just a trade war. Still, the relationship between the United States and Europe will never again be as devoid of problems as it appeared to be in the fifties. Something of a decisive nature has changed in this family which is visited by this quarrel: The children have grown up and become independent, and the father who was not used to getting any backtalk no longer possesses unlimited authority.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes in this connection: The relationship between the United States and Europe has become more difficult and the manners more rude. Washington believes that communism is but an accident of history, meaning: The West must desist from doing anything which helps the rundown power structure of Moscow stay on its feet longer than would be absolutely necessary. It is in this philosophy of the closest advisers of the incumbent President that the key is to be found to the equally vehement and unpredictable but also inconsistent invectives leveled at Western Eurpoe by Washington. What is really hit is the Atlantic alliance. Moscow comes out the winner. It might come one step closer to the most important among all its goals: separating Western Europe from the United States. This danger is also seen, and in particular, by Helmut Schmidt. The family quarrel must not let people forget that it is the Atlantic community alone which insures peace and Western Europe's freedom, NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen writes.

HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE in Kassel notes: Granted, Reagan has readily adopted the chancellor's palliating formula of the family quarrel. But this was a mere diplomatic phrase with which he hopes to gain time. Actually the controversy over the U.S. embargo is by far more than a mere family quarrel. It is a controversy over the principles of Ostpolitik and the joint course of the Atlantic alliance. Reagan and his administration have not intensified the embargo because they are unfamiliar with the European interests but because they pursue a different political strategy.

BRIEFS

PATENT TRADE DEFICIT -- According to the latest Federal Bank report, the Federal Republic's deficit in the trade of patents and licenses in 1981 amounted to roughly DM1.4 billion and thus was slightly smaller than that of the preceding year, which came to DM1.5 billion. Patents and licenses were exchanged primarily with industrial states. Nearly all the funds spent by FRG enterprises, 95.5 percent, went to industrial countries -- more than 50 percent to the United States, 18 percent to Switzerland and 13 percent to the Netherlands. As for the proceeds from the sale of patents and licenses, 85 percent came from industrial states, 11 percent from OPEC countries and developing countries, and 4 percent from state trade countries. [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 Jul 82 p 13 DW]

DRAFT ON LEBANON SUBMITTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL

NC281405 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 28 (AFP) -- A draft of a Franco-Egyptian resolution submitted yesterday to the United Nations Security Council calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and the mutual and simultaneous recognition of all the "interested parties" in the Lebanese conflict, official sources said here. The five-point draft resolution also urges confirmation of the national rights of the Palestinians, including the right to self-determination, and calls for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in peace negotiations.

Previous attempts to obtain recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-rule have failed in the Security Council. In the General Assembly, however, where resolutions are non-binding, Palestinian self-determination has been endorsed on numerous occasions.

The Franco-Egyptian draft, based on a working document on the Middle East approved earlier by both countries, is aimed at resolving the Palestinian issue and is not limited to the current Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

The draft is reported to propose the following:

-- The observation of a ceasefire throughout Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the outskirts of Beirut to an agreed upon point as the first step toward the complete evacuation of all israeli troops.

-- Palestinian militants, keeping their light arms, would at the same time pull out of west Beirut, to a location to be determined, under conditions acceptable to all parties.

-- The withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country except those authorized by the Lebanese Government.

-- The immediate deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the ceasefire and the disengagement of forces from Beirut and its outskirts. The UN secretary general would then prepare a report on the possibility of stationing United Nations troops alongside Lebanese forces.

-- The establishment of a stable peace in the Middle East based on [word indistinct] of all states in the region to live in security according to Resolution 242, the national rights of the Palestinians, the mutual and simultaneous recognition of the interested parties, and the representation of the Palestinian people including the PLO at peace negotiations.

-- The presentation of the propositions by the UN secretary general in consultation with all concerned parties, including the representatives of the Palestinian people.

MITTERRAND'S POSTPONED BUCHAREST VISIT VIEWED

NC281357 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 28, (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand's postponement of a scheduled trip to Bucharest comes in the wake of increasing tension between the two countries over alleged human rights violations in the East European nation.

Friction between Paris and Bucharest over the human rights issue came to a head in May when exiled Romanian writer Virgil Tanase disappeared in circumstances which have not yet been cleared up.

Mr Tanase, who fled to France in 1977, obtained French nationality in 1979 and was a leading figure in the exiled Romanian opposition community here,

But the history of Franco-Romanian tension goes back well before Mr Tanase's mysterious May 20 disappearance. Files on Romanian "humanitarian cases" have been piling up in the offices of the French Foreign Ministry for years as Bucharest steadily refuses to hand over exit visas for Romanians involved in mixed marriages, split families or cases of adoption.

The mounting list of unresolved "cases" submitted time and again by the French authorities for Romanian clearance during bilateral meetings, has created a backwash of bad feeling which is rapidly souring political ties between the two governments.

New tensions surged in February when a French journalist visiting Romania to interview a trade unionist there was badly beaten up and his papers, notes and money stolen.

During his last press conference on June 9, Mr Mitterrand, who was scheduled to go to Bucharest in September, told the press that if it were demonstrated that "Mr Tanase had disappeared completely, this could cause a serious breach in relations between Romania and France".

He toned the warning down, however, by adding that if France limited its foreign ties to nations with a clear human rights record, "I would be confined to a very small part of the earth".

Another exiled Romanian writer, Paul Goma, said here today that he was pleased but extremely concerned by yesterday's decision to postpone the French president's trip. The move, he said, could indicate that the policy inquiry into Mr Tanase's disappearance had progressed, but that hopes to recover the writer were "not brilliant".

Meanwhile, economic ties between the two countries are also going through a difficult phase due to Bucharest's difficulties in meeting terms set down by its major creditors, including France. The decision to postpone the president's September visit was in fact announced by Foreign Trade Minster Michel Jobert during a Franco-Romanian governmental committee meeting in Vienna yesterday.

FURTHER COMMUNIQUE ON ARGENTINE EMBARGO ISSUE

AB281152 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1020 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Communique issued on 27 July by the French Foreign and Defense Ministries]

[Text] In an article published by the SUNDAY TIMES on 25 July, there were some assertions which were of a nature to disturb the cooperation between France and Britain. The Defense Ministry immediately ordered an inquiry. The result was that:

1. The French Government on 7 April imposed an embargo on all military exports to Argentina. No military equipment has been supplied to that country since that date. This embargo has also been extended to military technical assistance. These instructions were communicated to all the companies concerned.

2. The technical assistance team (its compostition is attached as a separate document) set up in November 1981 in accordance with the provisions of the contract for the sale of the Super Etendards concluded in 1979 performed its duties normally until the beginning of the hostilities; in particular it verified the circuits on board the planes in readiness for the arrival of the technicians of SNIAS Societe Nationale Industrial Aero-Spatiale which was to take place on 10 April, that is before the Falklands crisis. The dispatch of the SNIAS mission -- which was to ensure not only the installation but also the setting up and regulation of the AM-39 missiles -- was cancelled on 7 April. No French AM-39 specialist was therefore in Argentina.

3. The four Super Etendards of the Argentine naval aviation that were operational left the Bahia Blanca base on 19 and 20 April for a locality situated about 2,000 km from there in southern Argentina. It was from southern Argentina that the Argentine air operations were conducted against the British fleet which arrived in the region around 30 April, the date of the establishment by Britain of a zone in which foreign ships and planes were totally banned. In accordance with the instructions received, none of the nine French technicians left Bahia Blanca during the hostilities. There was no French technician in southern Argentina.

4. The French Government has fully fulfilled the obligations imposed on it by its complete solidarity with its British ally. Of the 10 EEC countries, France exemplarily applied the measures that have been in force since 7 April in the various diplomatic and military phases of the conflict.

France's attitude has been one of neither reticence nor ulterior motive. It would be regrettable should erroneous and tendentious press allegations help to create doubt when the unity of the European states is an imperative necessity.

Attached separate document: Composition of the team of the Super Etendards set up for 1 year in November 1981:

Five technicians from the Marcel Dassault Aviation Company including Herve Colin (and not Colen as published by THE SUNDAY TIMES); one technician from SNECMA Societe Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation; one technician from Thomson-CSF (radar, HUD); one technician from the Societe de Service ITEP [Service Equipment]; one technician from SNIAS who is a specialist in equipment for the automatic testing of planes on the ground (ATEC). This equipment was manufactured and supplied by the plane production department of SNIAS, which is an independent organization of the tactical devices division. This specialist has no competence as far as tactical devices are concerned.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

AU281925 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 28 -- The resumption by Israel of the bombing of the Lebanese capital is a cause of great concern to the Italian Government, according to a note released by the premier's office here today.

In line with the position taken at the start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, both at a national and community level, the Italian Government reiterates its strong condemnation of the protracted hostilities on the part of the Tel Aviv government, the serious violations of the ceasefire so painstakingly achieved and for the intensification of the military option which continues to take a heavy toll of innocent victims and worsens the conditions of life in a friendly nation which has so long suffered the horrors of war, the note continued.

The Italian Government, which has already sent humanitarian aid and other relief to Lebanon, has begun new and larger initiatives in this sector to concretely help alleviate the suffering and the difficulties of the Lebanese civilians, particularly in Beirut, the note said.

Italy is ready to actively cooperate to help end the hostilities in Lebanon and to promote peace in that tormented country, the text of the note went on.

Italy remains ready to send in a contingent of troops for a multinational force as a buffer between the Israeli Army and Palestinian combatants and to oversee the evacuation of PLO forces from west Beirut as soon as the necessary conditions are met and all sides involved give the go-ahead, the note said.

Such a step was to be seen within the overall assessment of the Italian Government to the effect that a complete and rapid withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon must be carried out, except for those forces authorized by a legitimate Lebanese Government which is widely representative and whose authority must be fully reestablished over all of Lebanon's national territory, the note went on.

A solution to the Lebanese situation is an essential condition for any effective resumption of negotiations aimed at finding an overall, just and lasting settlement to the Middle East crisis, the Italian Government said.

It has been Italy's course to always welcome and develop any constructive signal in the direction of detente and dialogue with a view to building greater trust between Arabs and Israelis, the note continued.

Recently signals coming from Palestinian leaders, while not entirely of a signal voice, nevertheless show a more open attitude towards dialogue, the communique said.

Italy has always favored such openness in the conviction that the evolution of the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) towards an exclusively political role connected to the recognition of Israel is in the interest of the Palestinian people themselves, as well as the cause of peace, the note concluded.

COLOMBO SOON TO VISIT PERU, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA

AU281531 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 28 -- Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will conduct a three-nation swing through Latin America between August 3 and 10 beginning with an official visit to Peru on the invitation of the foreign minister, Javier Arias Stella, a Foreign Ministry note reported today. During which at the end of his two-day stay in Lima, Colombo will chair a meeting of Italian ambassadors to Latin American countries, he will travel on to Brazil for a three-day visit on the invitation of Foreign Minister Ramiro Sariva Guerreiro. [as received]

Colombo will conclude his tour with a two-day official visit to Buenos Aires, on the invitation of Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguerre Lanari.

RED BRIGADES MEMBER KILLED IN PRISON 27 JUL

AU271950 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Trani (Southern Italy), July 27 -- A twenty-five year old member of the Red Brigades was killed in the Trani Prison this afternoon.

Ennio di Rocco was stabbed with a sharp object in the prison courtyard while a group of other inmates held him pinned down.

According to first reports, it is believed Di Rocco was killed because he was considered an informer by his erstwhile comrades.

Last January, Di Rocco was arrested in Rome together with Stefano Petrella. Both are considered "lieutenants" of criminologist Giovanni Senzani, who was the mastermind of some of the Red Brigades most notorious kidnappings.

The arrest came while American Brigadier General James Lee Dozier was still in the hands of another brigades column and according to police, helped prevent the kidnapping of Fiat auto company executive Cesare Romiti.

Five days after Petrella and Di Rocco were arrested, ten more members of the guerrilla group were arrested, including Senzani.

Eight days after their arrest, their lawyer charged that his clients had been beaten in jail.

Neither Petrella nor Di Rocco joined the ranks of the "penitent" brigadists who gave state evidence.

PCI PRESENTS ECONOMIC POLICY PROPOSALS

PM281425 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Jul 82 pp 1, 16

[Report on 21 July press conference in Rome given by PCI Directorate member Giorgio Napolitano, Edoardo Perna and Gerardo Chiaromonte: "PCI Submits Precise Demands to Government on Taxation and Public Spending"]

[Text] Rome -- The government has pursued a schizophrenic economic line, with an expansive budgetary policy and a restrictive monetary policy: The result has been a deplorable mixture. There are now emerging, particularly on the part of the DC, tendencies to introduce iniquitous fiscal measures and welfare spending cuts -- a unilateral species of rigorousness -- together with a policy of cutting the workers' real incomes. The PCI will oppose these options with the utmost vigor.

A few hours before the economic ministers' summit met, [PCI Directorate members] Napolitano, Perna and Chiaromonte gave a press conference to present the Communists' stance, which is not simply a series of objections but is based on very specific proposals which the government "would do well to bear in mind." "In this serious economic situation, we are not idly standing by but are acting as a major political force pointing to a policy of change."

In answer to several questions seeking elucidations and interpretations of the PCI Directorate's [10 July] communique, Napolitano gave the following explanation: "There is no change. The Communists' line obviously remains the democratic alternative. This has never implied not wanting a constructive dialogue with the other political forces. Primarily on the problems of the economic and financial crisis, and for that matter also on those of the institutional crisis of the defense of democracy, we hope that convergences, first and foremost with other leftwing forces, will be possible so that just and progressive options can prevail. In order for a constructive and unprejudiced dialogue to take place, however, the government must pay serious heed to what we are saying at this press conference before deciding on economic measures and must then submit these measures within the context of an open dialogue with the opposition in Parliament without resorting to votes of confidence and without entrenchments of any kind." "The error," Perna said in reply to journalists' insistence, "lies in believing that the PCI does not know what to do and that it is waiting to see whether the DC or the PSI prevails before deciding which one to support. In fact we want to create a new situation: We are not in the least out of the running."

But let us look specifically at the economic policy proposals. First, it must be pointed out that 2 months ago the Communists presented five priority points for imparting a change of direction in economic policy: 1 -- A slackening of the credit squeeze; 2 -- Immediate but structural measures to remedy the public deficit; 3 -- The expansion and improvement of the solidarity fund; 4 -- The reform of the labor market, with the establishment of a national agency and two agencies for Piedmont and Campania on a trial basis; 5 -- The reform of state-controlled industries. These priorities are more valid than ever and are the litmus paper for assessing the government's real intentions.

But the Communists are not evading an exchange of ideas on the subject of public finance either. "We are opposed to illusions, mystifications and distortions," Napolitano said. "Decisions must be taken that will have a profound effect on the causes of the deficit. It must be clear, however, that the possibilities of reducing the deficit by the end of 1982 are very limited."

With regard to revenue, there must be a comprehensive revision of the present taxation system, which excessively penalizes employees. Specifically, this could mean a revision of the personal income tax scale, but above all a more effective struggle against tax evasion. It will be decisive to observe the outcome of the decree providing pardons and punishments for evaders. If it is diluted, the PCI will draw serious conclusions. Indeed, pardons, questionable in themselves, can be accepted only within the framework of a serious measure that will really hit evasion.

Moreover, the Communists are opposed to any rise in personal income tax (such as the increase now being discussed). Employees already bear a large proportion of the tax burden themselves. In 1981 deductions from wages alone contributed 21 trillion out of a total 30 trillion lire in personal income tax revenue.

The PCI is also opposed to increases in value-added tax affecting (like the measure being discussed) essential commodities and amenities and implying a nullification of the indexing system, thus ultimately exacerbating inflation, above all. A merging of income tax bands would, of course, be another matter.

As an alternative to heavy tax burdens on the workers, the PCI proposes "extraordinary finance" measures vis-a-vis real estate and large accumulations of wealth and also immediate measures that will imply sacrifices on the part of those deriving their incomes from work other than as an employee (for instance, increases in deductions from the incomes of self-employed workers, the suspension of the tax relief granted by the second Visentini law, and so forth).

On the "expenditure" side, the Communists demand first and foremost that every increase in current spending be matched by new revenue, while expenditure on investments and on measures to combat unemployment can be financed at the expense of the public debt. Here too, action must be taken in several directions. There is no single measure that can be called conclusive. There must be a sense of responsibility on the part of all centers of expenditure, but the central administration too must cease its practice of irresponsible spending.

With regard to pensions, the essential test bench is the reorganization bill, on which the government and the majority have not yet adopted any stance apart from the negative stance on Article 1. Furthermore, a law on disability pensions must be passed.

With regard to local finance, the problem of revenue is of decisive importance. This whole complex issue cannot be shelved until a decree is issued at the end of the year. There are already the proposals put forward by the local authorities. The government must take a stance.

With regard to health, there is primarily the problem of sectors of society which do not pay their contributions or only pay a few of them. There is a veritable abyss between the contributions paid by employees and those of other categories -- an abyss that must be bridged. Furthermore, controls must be placed on the spending of local health authorities. Last, the PCI some time ago presented a package of proposals as alternatives to medical charges.

As far as the central state administration is concerned, the most scandalous aspect concerns staff policy -- both recruitment and policy on pay. It is impossible to demand that workers' pay increases be limited to 16 percent, if public employees' incomes increase at twice that rate.

On the subject of the indexing system and the reform of labor costs, Chiaromonte pointed out, the PCI believes that the position expressed by the metalworkers union is correct: Any discussion on how to modify salaries is possible only after labor contracts have been finalized, otherwise such discussion is purely academic. Be that as it may, it is necessary to safeguard the inalienable condition that medium and low salaries and pensions be completely protected against living costs by means of an automatic indexing system, that is, the escalator.

An initial and immediate comment on the PCI's proposals came from PSI economic chief Francesco Forte. "If this is opposition," he said, "it does not seem to me without possibilities of rapprochement, especially with the stance repeatedly expressed by the PSI and the Socialist ministers on the question of taxation." "We are waiting to see how the PSI emerges from the test of deeds," Perna said previously, "though it seems to us that it has not made a clear decision within the government on two essential points: That is, against the huge increases in value-added tax and for safeguarding the workers' purchasing power. Similarly, we have not seen it opposing the DC whenever the latter has advocated proposals for additional expenditure on pork barrels."

L'UNITA REPORTS ON PCI DELEGATION'S CHINA VISIT

PM281503 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Jul 82 p 13

[Text] Rome -- A PCI delegation composed of Central Committee members Comrades Gianni Giadresco and Romano Ledda, Ferrara Federation Secretary Comrade Alfredo Sandri and the Foreign Policy Studies Center's Comrade Marta Dessu has visited China at the invitation of the CCP. The PCI delegation met in Beijing with Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the CCP Central Committee and state councillor for international affairs, and had several conversations on the international situation and party matters with the following comrades: Qian Liren, deputy director of the CCP International Relations Department; Wang Zhaohua, deputy director of the CCP Organization Department; (Jian Jianging), deputy director of the International Studies Institute; and (Zhu Dacheng), head of the Foreign Affairs Department's Europe section. After this the delegation visited the cities of Xian Li, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Zhengshou and Guangdong, where it met with local party committees and factory and agricultural commune committees.

ASSEMBLY FORMS CONSTITUTIONAL WATCHDOG TRIBUNAL

LD281204 Lisbon in Portuguese to Macao, Timor and Australia 1000 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] By a two-thirds majority, Portugal's Assembly of the Republic voted last night to set up a constitutional tribunal, composed of 13 judges, to take over the constitutional watchdog role of the Council of the Revolution and its ancillary constitutional committee, thus overcoming the last major hurdle in the current debate over the controversial revision of the [1976] Constitution.

Ten of the 13 members of the new con titutional watchdog body shall be elected to office by the parliament, while the remaining 3 are to be coopted by the 10.

During a ballot taken after midnight, 159 Democratic Alliance and Socialist deputies voted in favor of the proposal, while 48 deputies from the Portuguese Communist Party, the Independence Social Democratic Association, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, and the Union of the Socialist and Democratic Left opposed it.

EEC CHAIRMAN OLESEN ON MEMBERSHIP TALKS

PM281025 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpt] EEC Council of Ministers Chairman Kjeld Olesen maintained in Lisbon yesterday that it is possible to conclude the negotiations for joining the Common Market this year. The Danish minister, who returns to his country this morning, was speaking at a press conference which he held at the Necessidades Palace.

During his 3-day official visit to Lisbon, Kjeld Olesen held talks with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, of whom, he states: He is a longstanding friend; and with Ministers Joao Salgueiro, Baiao Horta and Vasco Futscher Pereira, of finance and planning, industry and foreign affairs, respectively. Olesen also met yesterday morning with Socialist Party Secretary General Mario Soares, reviewing Portugal's joining the EEC, the problem of textiles, the Portuguese political situation in the light of the revision of the Constitution and the issues of Southern Africa and the Middle East.

The Danish minister acknowledged that Portugal cannot be satisfied with the Community decision on the restrictions imposed on exports of textiles, and pointed out that this issue was tackled on six occasions by the EEC Council of Ministers before the Portuguese membership application. Concerning this issue he also said that his talks with the Portuguese leaders were "frank and open talks, in which there was no need to wrap words in diplomatic circumlocutions." As regards the reactions which the decision caused in the Portuguese textile sector, Olesen stated that he was "not in any way expecting either the industry or the government to applaud it."

In the opinion of the Danish leader -- who will remain as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ten, within the 6-month rotational plan for the holding of that post by the foreign ministers -- there are no substantial problems in the process of negotiations with Portugal. In addition, he stated that during his term of office as chairman he will press as hard as he can to accelerate Portugal's entry into the Community, adding: There is a strong likelihood of Portugal's entry into the EEC taking place 1 January 1984.

In answer to a question, Olesen said, after consluting an adviser, that the regulations laid down for Portuguese textiles do not conflict with the Treaty of Rome, and that the Portuguese stances will not take the negotiations back to square one, declaring himself hopeful of an agreement in the near future.

Olesen also broached the difficulties existing between the EEC and the United States, stating that it is hoped that "our American friends will realize that if transatlantic tensions increase, only Moscow will benefit from it."

COMMUNIQUE ON CUNHAL VISIT TO CAPE VERDE

PM281137 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Apparent text of 11 July PCP-African Independence Party of Cape Verde (PAICV) "Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the PAICV's invitation, a PCP delegation headed by its secretary general, Alvaro Cunhal, visited Cape Verde 9 through 12 July.

PCP Secretary General Comrade Alvaro Cunhal was received by PAICV Secretary General Comrade Aristides Pereira, with whom he held talks on matters of common interest to the two parties.

The PCP delegation, which also included Comrade Joaquim Gomes, member of the Political Commission and Central Committee Secretariat, had a working meeting with a PAICV delegation headed by Comrade Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general, and also comprising Comrades Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission, and Joaquim Pedro da Silva, member of the National Council, both of whom are secretaries of the National Council.

The PCP delegation, which visited some economic, social and cultural achievements in Santiago and Sao Vicente, expressed its satisfaction at the important progress achieved in various fields by the Cape Verde people under the PAICV's leadership, in the tenacious struggle against the consequences of colonialism and the effects of a protracted drought which has been besetting the country.

The PAICV delegation expressed its esteem for the role played by the PCP in establishing and consolidating democracy in Portugal.

During the talks, the delegations undertook a broad exchange of views on various issues connected both with the lives of their respective parties and countries and with the current international situation.

The two delegations analyzed the state of relations between the two parties and agreed to intensify the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity linking them, strengthen the relations of cooperation between the two parties and promote the development of relations between the two countries' mass organizations.

As regards relations between Portugal and Cape Verde, the two delegations expressed their desire, through relations between the two parties, to help intensify the relations of cooperation, as well as strengthen the ties of friendship, between the Portuguese and Cape Verde peoples.

With respect to the international situation, an identity of viewpoints on the various problems of the current situation analyzed was noted.

The two sides expressed their concern about the exacerbation of tension in the world and the proliferation of conflicts with a tendency to become internationalized, threatening international security and stability. Within this context the two delegations expressed satisfaction at the efforts currently being made to curb the arms race, with a view to detente in international relations, cooperation among states and the accomplishment of general and complete disarmament, which constitutes one of the essential aims of the international community under the UN aegis.

The two sides also stated that the guarantee for lasting peace in the world lies in respect for the rules of international law, especially as regards peoples' sovereignty, territorial integrity, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, noninterference in internal affairs and the peoples' right to self-determination and independence.

Thus the two delegations vigorously condemned the criminal invasion of Lebanon by Israeli troops, demanded their immediate withdrawal from that sovereign country and called on the international community to do its utmost to curb the attempt to break up a nation being made by Israel.

They reaffirmed their unconditional solidarity with the Arab, Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in their heroic struggle against the invading troops and reiterated their support for the PLO -- the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Concerning Namibia, the two delegations reaffirmed their support for the South West Africa People's Organization, as the Namibian people's sole legitimate representative, and expressed their solidarity with the frontline countries and condemned the constant acts of aggression perpetrated by the troops of the South African racist regime -- specifically against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

The two delegations also expressed their firm wish to see the African continent achieve peace and progress through the strengthening of the OAU's cohesion and consolidation.

Last, the PCP and the PAICV reiterated their firm determination to continue their contacts in the interests of the Portuguese and Cape Verde peoples.

SPANISH-IRANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN MADRID

LD282128 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The Spanish minister of industry and energy, Ignacio Bayon, had a meeting today with his Iranian counterpart, Mostafa Hashemi, who arrived in Madrid yesterday at the head of an Iranian economic delegation to pay a 5-day official visit. The two ministers analyzed the economic relations between the two countries.

The Iranian official expressed his desire to further increase trade between Spain and Iran which went up by 32 percent in 1981 by comparison with the previous year. Iran is especially interested in acquiring from Spain textile machinery; factories to manufacture equipment for cement production; refineries; machinery for iron and steel production, tool manufacturing and shipbuilding; and technology for mining. Trade between the two countries is clearly favorable to Iran which exported products worth $1.3 billion to Spain in 1981. Iran's imports from Spain amounted to $337 million.

SUAREZ LEAVES UCD; TO FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

LD282154 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez today announced his departure from the ruling party, the Democratic Center Union [UCD], in a letter to the Party President Landelino Lavilla. This means that Suarez has now officially left the party he founded. The news of the politician's departure from the UCD comes after several weeks of silence about the position he would finally adopt with regard to the reorganization of the government party in the runup to general elections.

According to the EFE news agency, Adolfo Suarez will register his new political party at the Ministry of the Interior next Saturday. The new party will be called democratic and social center [centro democratico y social]. The creation of this new party completes the panorama of political parties for the next elections which, though initially due to take place in March 1983, could be brought forward to next autumn.

Suarez's letter to Lavilla, which comes a day after the announcement of the composition of the new UCD Secretariat, brings the crisis in UCD to an end once and for all, according to a statement by Juan Antonio Ortega y Diaz Ambrona, who has just been appointed secretary assistant to the president of the centrist party.

U.S.-EUROPE SPLIT OVER PIPELINE ANALYZED

PM281049 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 23 Jul 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Between Peace and Interests"]

[Text] The French decision to break the U.S. boycott on the gas pipeline project (the majority of West European industrialized countries purchase Russian methane gas in exchange for contributing to the gas pipeline network from Siberia to France) is the most serious event in a profound crisis: the splitting of the Atlantic alliance into two spheres of interest -- the American and the European.

The White House has provided objective reasons for its opposition from the outset. Without forgetting Europe's growing energy dependence on Russia, the United States fears that, once the economic encirclement of the USSR has been broken by the gas pipeline project, Soviet expansionism will be revived by the injection of strong currencies.

In Europe -- in Paris, Bonn and even in the very pro-U.S. London -- the U.S. arguments have met with little receptivity. There is a continued belief in the policy of detente. Despite failures and occasional setbacks, this policy is the only survival option for a Europe militarily predestined to be the first theater in an armed conflict between the superpowers. And though the possibility of being destroyed by Moscow or Washington must set European policians' hair on end, the U.S. army's recent request to congress to be able to use nuclear weapons in Europe without awaiting the president's permission makes this sound at least like a possibility.

Europe's peacemaking vocation is all the stronger given that, in the final analysis -- and as Paris has shown -- the difference between the U.S. idea of preventing war (by crushing economic and military superiority) and that of the old continent (coexistence based on shared interests) is not merely dialectical but also one of interests. The European idea has the additional attraction of the business deriving from it.

PEACE MARCHER VIEWS SOVIET PRESS COVERAGE

PM271347 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Jul 82 p 4

[Kjell Dragnes dispatch]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul -- The Soviet press treatment of Peace March 82 is still causing much discussion among those taking part. Martin Holmberg from the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association has had confirmation of the old truth that the TASS news bureau and party organ PRAVDA have little inclination for corrections, much less retractions.

Holmberg protested that he was misquoted in a TASS report, reproduced in several Soviet newspapers. "What I said was that ordinary people in the West are tired of politicians' inability to halt the arms race. It should have been clear from this that I was thinking of both East and West, and as far as I know I was interpreted correctly during by speech to the youth camp outside Moscow," Holmberg told AFTENPOSTEN.

"When PRAVDA prints that 'ordinary people in the West are tired of their governments' inability to halt the lunatic arms race,' this is an incorrect report of my statement."

The leaders of the peace march raised the matter and wanted a correction to be printed in PRAVDA. The response was that PRAVDA has never printed a correction in its whole history. But TASS has promised to interview Holmberg and circulate this interview.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST AGAINST SPANISH FISHING

PM281457 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Jul 82 p 5

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Text] Around 10 Spanish trawlers are at present fishing illegally at Kviethola in the Norwegian protected fisheries zone around Spitsbergen. Before the weekend or by Monday [26 July] at the latest the Foreign Ministry will send an official protest to Spain about this illegal fishing, Foreign Ministry Press Spokesman Geir Grung told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

The trawler fleet was discovered last weekend. The trawlers are catching fish which are clearly under minimum size, Fisheries Ministry Department Chief Finn Bergensen told Nordlands Framtid.

On Thursday [22 July] the coast guard ship Grimsholm was on its way to the Spitbsergen zone to investigate the exact extent of the illegal fishing.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR PARIS ON NONALIGNED MISSION

NC281634 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1540 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left for Paris this afternoon for talks on the Lebanon crisis with the French foreign minister, Mr Cheysson. Mr Rolandhis will be joined by the other members of the nine-member committee set up by the recent nonaligned conference held in Cyprus to seek an urgent and just solution to the Palestinian question and to the critical situation created by the Israeli aggression. The committee will also visit the capitals of other countries which are permanent members of the Security Council.

UN TEAM ON MISSING PERSONS ARRIVES 28 JUL

NC281125 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Two members of the UN Human Rights Commissions work group on the missing persons issue arrived this morning in Cyprus on a 3-day preparatory visit. The delegation, which is made up of Lord Colville and Professor (Toselsky), will investigate the prospects for further consultations with all interested parties in an effort to reactivate the committee on missing persons. The committee already conferred with Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

Meets Rolandhis

NC281611 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] This morning, Foreign Minister Rolandhis received the working group from the UN Human Rights [Commission] on the issue of missing persons and discussed matters concerning the group's work. The group, which is made up of Lord Colville, the chairman of the working group, and Professor Toselsky, will remain in Cyprus until Saturday for a number of contacts.

As the UN announced the day before yesterday, any useful contribution by the working group in the examination of the missing persons issue will be independent and will not prejudge the efforts for reactivating the missing persons committee. According to the same announcement, the group will investigate the possibility for further consultations with all the interested parties. But in the present case, there will be no attempt to investigate individual cases of missing persons.

TFSC Reaction

NC290735 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot side yesterday made a surprise attack against the visit of the two members of the UN working group on "enforced or involuntary disappearances" and described it as an "invalid visit".

The two members, Lord Colville of Britain, and Prof. Toselsky of Yugoslavia arrived in the island yesterday and started immediate contacts, first seeing Foreign Minister Rolandhis, (before his departure for Paris) and the committee of relatives of missing persons.

The other members of the committee as well as the Greek Cypriot representative on the investigatory committee for the missing Mr. Frixos Mikhailidhis were also present.

The team is going to cross to the north today for a meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas and similar contacts on the other side.

An official UN statement about the visit stressed that "any useful contribution by the working group to the consideration of the problem would be without prejudice to the efforts to reactivate the investigatory committee on missing persons".

But a statement issued from the office of Mr. Atakol the Turkish Cypriot spokesman for foreign affairs yesterday, said the working group must share responsibility with the Greek Cypriots for what it called the "irreparable harm" to be done to the investigatory committee.

"The working group had been repeatedly warned about the catastrophic effects of such a visit which would encourage Greek Cypriots to continue their boycott of the investigatory committee and take international efforts that would keep it in paralysis", the Turkish Cypriot statement said.

It added that the investigatory committee is "autonomous" and cannot admit of any outside interference and that in any case it was set up after the working group of the human rights commission based in Geneva, and therefore it supplants it.

The Turkish statement was in line with a statement by Mr. Denktas the day before in which he complained that "nobody listened to the sincere warnings" of the Turkish Cypriot that the arrival of the delegation "would further complicate the work of the committee".

Greek Cypriot sources expressed surprise at the Turkish Cypriot attack and pointed out that the Greek Cypriots view the matter from a purely humanitarian aspect and have every reason to wish the investigatory committee to proceed with its work in accordance with the U.N. resolutions.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON KIPRIANOU'S MOSCOW VISIT

NC290623 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] The government spokesman stated that no date has been fixed for President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union. The spokesman was replying to a press question on reports that the visit of the president of the republic to Moscow would take place in November.

SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO ANKARA, DENKTAS CHARGES

NC290034 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Replying to the criticism and complaints by Ankara and by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas on the recent U.S. congressional resolution which asks, among other things, for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops from Cyprus, the government spokesman described the pertinent Turkish and Turkish Cypriot allegations as baseless and unfounded.

The spokesman stressed that Ankara's allegations that the resolution is one-sided and that it will only result in creating difficulties in finding a solution for the problem are unfounded. The spokesman added: The withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops from Cyprus is a demand of the international community as it was repeatedly expressed in resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. The systematic refusal of Turkey to conform with the provisions of these resolutions, the spokesman continued, is an insult to the international community, which has the duty to compel it to abandon its unacceptable stand.

Regarding Mr Denktas' allegation that the U.S. congressional resolution ignores the rights of the Turkish Cypriots, the government spokesman stressed that the Greek Cypriot side does not want to ignore the Turkish Cypriots' rights. He added, however, these rights will be safeguarded through a solution based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreement, a solution based on the principles of justice and not on the unacceptable presence of foreign occupation troops. The spokesman added that Mr Denktas' allegation that the U.S. congressional resolution will give the opportunity to the Greek Cypriots to undermine the inter-Cypriot talks is baseless.

In conclusion, the government spokesman expressed the hope that the U.S. congressional resolution will be given particular attention by the U.S. administration upon which Turkey is greatly dependent. Let it not be forgotten, he said, that the Turkish invasion of Cyprus has taken place, and that the occupation of a great part of Cypriot territory is continuing with the aid of U.S. arms.

'ASSEMBLY' PROPOSED TO RESOLVE DEADLOCKED TALKS

NC271126 Nicosia EXPRES TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Fifis Ioannou: "The Way Out of the Deadlock is Through an Elected Constituent Assembly"]

[Excerpts] If we understand things correctly, the apple of discord in our internal political developments in whether or not there is any usefulness or expediency for the inter-Cypriot talks since they are being conducted in the same way they were conducted for so many years without any results, and since we are not really negotiating with the other inter-Cypriot side but with Turkey, particularly under the blackmail of the occupation troops.

The talks have become unnecessary because of the way they are being held today; they are unnecessary and in the long run they would be dangerous too. Their interruption, however, would lead to some kind of isolation in addition to the direct dangers that would probably be caused by an unwisely created crisis.

Definitely this contradiction is the product of the fact that the talks have been going on for years although it was known in advance that they would not lead to anything.

The question that is cruelly posed by these circumstances is: Can we resolve this contradiction?

In the case of the talks, what would be the ready solution? In view of the absence of progress because of Ankara's stiff intransigence and Denktas' behavior -- which is like that of a lackey of neosultanism -- and because of the procedure being followed at the dialogue, the logical conclusion would be that our concern should not be to save the talks -- no one is suggesting this -- but to bring about an in-depth change in the arena of the talks.

Well, how should this [change] be effected?

1. The talks must be broadened so that they do become not simply "inter-Cypriot" in the sense that they are being held in Cyprus, but genuinely "intercommunal" in the sense that they must be held between the two communities, and not between an assumed representative of the Greek Cypriot side on the one hand and Denktas or Onan, who are subordinate to Turkish expansionism, on the other. The "intercommunal" dialogue, as it is called by everyone, is a dialogue which is actually held between the two communities through representatives who are elected exactly for this purpose.

2. What should be done in practice is to demand the convocation of an elected intercommunal constituent assembly to prepare a new constitution for Cyprus with terms of reference derived from the general international facts, from the UN resolutions and from the Cypriot reality as it is conveyed in a conciliatory way by the summit agreement.

3. This constituent assembly could be formed by a proportional number of representatives that could be fixed in advance (even going as far as equal representations if necessary). These representatives should be elected precisely for this purpose during separate elections by the people of the two communities.

4. The constituent assembly should be under UN auspices and should be presided over by the UN secretary general or his envoy.

5. A timetable should be clearly fixed for the drafting of the constitution.

The aforesaid positions can definitely be extensively worked out. Nothing is dogmatically put forward "for acceptance." The purpose of all this is to simply provide some basis for a way out of the deadlock, and above all to resolve the anticipated contradiction: Talks; no talks!

DENKTAS REACTS TO CONGRESS RESOLUTION

TA271355 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that our national interests could force us to turn a deaf ear to biased interventions from the outside. Replying to questions by reporters on the recent U.S. House of Representatives resolution on Cyprus, President Denktas has said that as a result of the Greek lobby, the house had adopted a stand that seemed to support the Greek Cypriot and Greek cause, namely the megalo idea and pan-Hellenism. This, Denktas said, was unfortunate as it would provide the Greek Cypriots and Greeks with the opportunity to undermine the intercommunal talks, would contradict the realities and would help to recreate the same atmosphere that caused the incidents of 1963 to 1974 and which brought about the Turkish peace operation in Cyprus. Denktas concluded by saying that to reject any measures to be taken by the United States in accordance with that resolution would be the main and national task of the Turkish Cypriot side.

TFSC'S DENKTAS ON GREEK CYPRIOT ECONOMIC EMBARGO

TA281156 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the time has come for considering taking effective measures against the Greek Cypriot embargo. He said that the U.S. civil aviation authorities had prevented the landing at Ercan State Airport of an American plane chartered to carry 40 tons of grapes, which were to be exported. This, he said, meant that the civilized world had been taking part in an inhuman and immoral embargo that was contrary to the UN Charter and human rights.

Mr Denktas said that it was high time that the UN secretary general took up the matter. He stressed that an embargo was being applied to 1/4 of the Cyprus population and the United Nations remained a mere spectator.

The Turkish Cypriot people, he said, could not tolerate this injustice and would work out measures to remove it. We are obliged, he added, to do courageously what is necessary for the salvation and prosperity of our people.

President Denktas finally called for assistance from the UN secretary general and from all countries, including the Islamic states and the secretariat of the Islamic Conference, to destroy the Greek Cypriot embargo.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA ENDS 3-DAY VISIT TO ATHENS

NC282032 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca departed Athens at 1700 after he completed a 3-day official visit to our country. Shortly before noon, the Cuban official visited Yiannis Alevras, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, with whom he had a discussion on various issues of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by Markos Natsilas, second vice president of the Chamber. Then Malmierca met with Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Paopulias who, after the talk, gave a luncheon in Malmierca's honor.

Papoulias and Malmierca discussed issues concerning the implementation of what had been agreed upon during (?the meeting) between the Cuban minister and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and President of the Chamber Yiannis Alevras on cooperation between Greece and Cuba at the highest possible level. They also discussed establishing embassies in Havana and Athens as well as ratifying the educational agreement between the two countries.

Departs for France

FL282047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of his 3-day official visit to Greece, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today traveled to France where he will report on the recently held ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement on the Palestinian issue.

EXORMISI COMMENTS ON KKE PATRONAGE OF AKEL

NC251743 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 25 Jul 82 p 12

[From the "Political Issues" column: "The KKE Backsliding"]

[Text] The KKE insists on furnishing practical proof that it has taken under its patronage the interests of the well-known inter-Cypriot political coalition, and it comes back with the same story that AKEL had put forward — allegedly that the Greek Government interferes in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. The KKE is doing this despite the fact that AKEL has abandoned this story -- probably temporarily. Thus, it proves to be "more catholic than the pope." We are saying all this because the KKE interpellation that has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on the Cyprus problem refers to various unacceptable things including the following: "The well-known government interventions in exclusively domestic affairs of the Republic of Cyprus -- such as the course of its administration." As to what these "well-known interventions" are, we will wait for them to tell us in the chamber. In the meantime, we would like them to tell us: Do such actions and the opening of such wounds help the good Athens-Nicosia relations that constitute indispensable conditions for the success of the joint struggle? As for the Cypriot side, we would like to believe that it does not favor such actions by the counsel in Athens.

ADMIRAL CROWE RECEIVED BY 9TH ARMY COMMANDER

TA281529 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Erzurum, eastern Anatolia, 28 Jul (AA) -- Admiral William Crowe, commander of the allied south European forces was received Wednesday by Gen. Selahattin Cambazoglu, commander of the 9th Army based in Erzurum. The NATO commander will visit today nearby province of Kars and return to Ankara later the same day.

EFFORTS CONTINUE TO TRANSPORT AFGHAN REFUGEES

TA281546 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Diyarbikir, southeastern Anatolia, 28 Jul (AA) -- Preparations for the forthcoming airlift to and settlement in Turkey of a group of Afghan refugees currently in Pakistan go on. The first party is expected to arrive in the first week of August. They will assemble in Adana before proceeding on to their specific provinces of settlement. The Turkish relief organization, Red Crescent, has already sent teams to the provisional settlement centers for the refugees, all of them ethnic Turks. Preparations are nearing completion, with the governors and mayors of the provinces involved supervising repairs or construction of the buildings required.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI TO VISIT TURKEY 1 AUGUST

TA281549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 28 Jul (AA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of Sudan will pay a 3-day official visit to Turkey beginning Sunday, it was announced. The visit will take place within the framework of "traditional relations between the two brother countries," Turkish Foreign Ministry stressed. President Numayri will be met at Esenboga Airport by his host, Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and official talks will begin on the same day.

JOURNALISTS UNION CRITICIZES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA281511 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Istanbul, 28 Jul (AA) -- Turkish Journalists Union (TGS) sent copies of a union statement on the newly-announced draft constitution to members of the Consultative Assembly. The statement criticizes the articles concerning labor union activities "virtually rendering labor unions non-existent" and proposes amendment of articles "restricting press freedom."

Union Chairman Nasil Gureli said what was needed was "a constitution which will strike a social balance and establish basic institutions of democracy. The constitution must not be of a controversial nature," he stressed.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE DRAFTS MEMORANDUM

TA281512 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 28 Jul (AA) -- The constitutional committee of the Consultative Assembly began Wednesday drafting the "option" memorandum to explain reasons for the provisions. Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti had returned from Istanbul to the capital earlier in the day. The memorandum is expected to be completed on July 31, 2 days before the Assembly floor begins to debate the draft.

KAFAOGLU ON ECONOMIC MODEL TO BE IMPLEMENTED

TA291110 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu has said that no changes will be made in the essence of the economic stability program being implemented, but that errors owing to different interpretations and implementation will be eliminated.

In his first news conference in Ankara since his appointment to the post, Kafaoglu expressed his views on various economic issues. He said: We believe that it is an unavoidable necessity to make various policy changes aimed at eliminating errors arising from the interpretation and implementation of the economic stability philosphy created by the 12 September operation, sifting the measures that are incompatible with this philosophy and speedily implementing the measures which were to have been taken in accordance with the essence of this program, but which were not taken up to now.

Kafaoglu said that the economic model to be implemented will comprise measures which will continue the struggle against inflation in a rational manner, which will secure the participation of large masses in economic activities, and which will enable the establishment of a healthy and strong industrial structure in the country. He added that the government envisages implementing these measures within the framework of social conciliation. Noting that importance will be attached to production and investments that will be helpful to the economic stability measures, Kafaoglu said that economic expansion and development will be speeded up in accordance with the success of these measures. Kafaoglu added that those with small savings will soon be rewarded to the extent that they are involved in stability measures and economic activities. He said that they will try to solve the problems of employees within the framework of social conciliation. He added: the commercial and industrial world, which will form a unity with this policy which will give priority to stability, economic development and the solution of social problems, will find in the state a guarantee for the future and the support necessary for their development.

VOTCP QUESTIONS ADMIRAL CROWE'S VISIT TO TURKEY

TA280942 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Since when have hardship areas become tourist sites to be visited by NATO generals? NATO southern Europe allied forces commander Adm William Crowe has arived in Turkey. The NATO chief commander, Gen Bernard Rogers, left Turkey following a visit barely 1 month ago. Now Admiral Crowe has appeared.

Crowe is meeting with the junta generals. He will tour Istanbul, Trabzon, Samsun, Malatya, Erzurum, Kars and Van. The junta's mouthpiece, the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT], is trying to portray Admiral Crowe's visit to Turkey as a tourist visit.

Take a look at these so-called tourist sites the NATO admiral is visiting. Samsun: In this province there is a U.S. electronic spying and monitoring base. Malatya and Erzurum: There are nuclear warhead arsenals in the U.S. bases in those two provinces. As for Van Airport, it was closed to all civilian flights as of 10 May. The Van Airport airstrip is being extended from 2,600 meters to 2,750 meters. On 4 May, CUMHURIYET reported that, following these renovations, all kinds of aircraft could now land and take off from the airport and that 800 million Turkish liras were spent for this.

A new airport is being secretly constructed in Kars.

New arsenals, barracks, and airstrips are being built at these airports. Why? For the B-52 bombers used by U.S. attack units called the RDF. The B-52 aircraft carry heavy strategic weapons and winged missiles called cruise missiles.

Before the footprints of General Rogers had time to disappear, NATO Admiral Crowe began to tour these bases.

When General Rogers visited Turkey last month, we asked the following question of the junta generals: Did you grant bases and passage in Turkey to U.S. attack units called the RDF? Why did you close the Van Airport to civilian flights?

At the time, the Foreign Ministry evaded the issue by announcing that General Rogers' visit to Turkey had been decided upon a year earlier.

Now, the TRT is trying to portray Admiral Crowe's visit as a tourist visit. On the other hand, the military affairs expert of the NEW YORK TIMES, Middleton, wrote: Turkey is NATO's springboard for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. These lands are now a springboard whose area of usage extends to the Near East.

The NEW YORK TIMES says that Turkey is a springboard that now extends to the Near East. We ask the junta generals once again: What do you say about these remarks by the NEW YORK TIMES? Is Turkey a springboard against the countries in the Near East? And what is NATO Admiral Crowe doing in Turkey now? Why is he going to the Malatya Erhac base, which has Honest John nuclear warheads? Why is he going to Erzurum? What is this NATO admiral doing in these cities, in Van and Kars, which were toured by General Rogers only last month? Why is the NATO admiral visiting Malatya, Erzurum, Kars and Van for tourist purposes while the junta generals pick Erdek for the same purposes? Since when have these cities, which are officially called hardship posts, become tourist sites?

We ask the junta generals once again: What is Admiral Crowe doing in Turkey? Have you opened Turkey's doors to the RDF, which the United States will use to attack our neighbors, the Middle Eastern and Arab countries? Are we the Turkish Republic or a province of the United States in the Near East? Are we the Turkish Republic or a NATO republic?

VOTCP DENOUNCES PERSECUTION OF KURDS IN TURKEY

TA270847 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Acts That Will Not Be Condoned"]

[Text] On 4 June a large operation was conducted by the security forces in four villages of Cermik district in Diyarbakir Province, in which more than 100 villagers were detained. Every house in these villages and all the inhabitants -- men and women alike -- were searched. Obscene incidents occurred at the village square in Diliviran, one of the four villages which were raided and in which Huseyin Aslancan, who was subjected to this treatment, and his wife were beaten up. If you ever happen to pass through the villages in the Cermik district of Kiyarbakir, ask the Kurds who live there about the incident. They will tell you all this with bitter terms in their eyes.

This is not the first time such raids have been conducted in areas populated with Kurds by the military junta since the very first day it came to power. How many more such operations will be needed to subdue the Kurdish population? The reign of terror by those who brought about the 12 September 1980 military coup has been much worse than that imposed by the 12 March [1971] junta.

Under the shadow of the bayonets directed against the population, the generals are not ashamed to claim that they have brought peace and tranquility to the country. Who are those living in peace and tranquility? Are they the tortured, humiliated, beaten up and murdered Kurdish villagers, or the tens of thousands of democracy fighters who are crowding the military junta's dungeons, or the fired workers and their starving families? Who are they? Are they the millions of poor peasants who have no land to plow, or shopkeepers who have been forced to close their shops, or the taxi drivers who have no work? Or are they the government employees who live haunted by the fear of being dismissed from their jobs? Or are they the teachers and intellectuals who are afraid to speak their minds?

Those living in peace and tranquility are in fact only the followers of the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators.

The military junta is reigning through bloodshed. Five bodies were found in the 5th Diyarbakir prison and detention house. They were burnt and wrapped in blankets. This incident occurred on 18 May 1982. It might be that some of you have already heard about it. However, the official explanation for this incident was that inmates of the Diyarbakir prison had committed suicide. Their bodies were sent a week later to Urfa, Siverek, Silvan, Mardin and Cermik, their birthplaces. This is the story of five Kurdish youths killed in the dungeons of the military junta. Moreover, most of those released from the Diyarbakir prison are suffering from tuberculosis. An atmosphere of terror and torture reigns in that prison. This is not a prison, it is a bloodbath. The junta generals claim that they have brought peace and tranquility to the country and that there is nothing to worry about. These claims are shameless lies to deceive the people. The military junta is reigning through bloodshed. It is convinced that through executions, torture and pressure it will be able to subdue the people.

A bloodstained draft constitution has been prepared for this purpose. In their speeches, the generals praise the new constitution that will only bring more bloodshed. The people will not let them use this constitution as a tool for their reign. Despite the sufferings and pressures, the Kurdish people will not let them have this constitution. The reply of both the Turkish and Kurdish peoples to the junta's constitution will be negative. No to cruelty, torture and executions! No to the junta constitution of tyranny!

AUSTRIA

'PEACE MARCH' THROUGH LINZ EN ROUTE TO VIENNA

AU281140 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 28 Jul 82 p 7

[Summary] Some 200 people will march from Passau to Linz from 30 July to 1 August. "The participants of this branch group of the international peace march will arrive in Vienna on 6 August, the international Hiroshima memorial day." On Sunday, 1 August, the peace marchers will arrive at 1700 hours at the Linz Hauptplatz and will proceed from there to the Gugl Sports Hall where a peace festival will start at 1900 hours. On 3 August some 30 peace bicyclists from London, who are also heading for Vienna, will arrive at the Linz Hauptplatz, where at 1730 hours a peace bicycle tour through the city will start, to be followed by a peace rally near the Linz-Urfahr railway bridge.

MORE CSSR REFUGEES SEEK ASYLUM IN AUSTRIA

AU281142 Vienna KURIER in German 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by Erich Grolig]

[Summary] More than 500 CSSR citizens have used the opportunity of vacation trips to Austria to defect to the West within the past 4 weeks. Most of them were members of travel groups who left these groups in Vienna before their return to the CSSR and requested political asylum. Some other CSSR citizens came to Austria by illegally crossing the Yugoslav-Austrian border. By 27 July, the total of CSSR refugees who came to Austria this month was 520.

Austrian authorities consider it noteworthy that despite rigorous investigation and control measures of the CSSR authorities they have apparently not succeeded in checking the flow of refugees to the West. It is assumed that many Czechs and Slovaks pretend to be loyal to the regime so as to get an opportunity after 2 or 3 years to take part in an organized tour to the West, where they then defect at the first opportunity. The increased influx of CSSR refugees is expected to continue until mid-September. Austrian authorities estimate that within this period another 1,000 to 1,500 Czech and Slovak refugees will request political asylum in Austria.

NETHERLANDS

NEW SOVIET ENVOY VIEWS SOVIET RELATIONS

PM281059 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 21 Jul -- "You must not take this as criticism, but it has surprised me that no attention has been paid in the Netherlands to the fact that on 10 July 40 years ago the Netherlands and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations," the new Soviet ambassador in the Netherlands, Dr Viktor Nikolay Beletskiy, said yesterday during a reception for the press at the Soviet Embassy.

The new ambassador described relations between the Netherlands and his country as "normal," a term which in diplomatic usage means that reciprocal behavior is correct, but nothing more. "I will repeat what Minister Gromyko said to me when I left for the Netherlands -- my task is to effect an improvement in relations with the Netherlands," Dr Beletskiy said.

There is another jubilee this year, he said -- the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. "I would hope that this great event in the history of our state will be reflected without prejudice in your press," Dr Beletskiy said.

A long, written declaration, which was distributed during the reception, also said of Netherlands-Russian contacts: "The relationship between us has not always been built up in a good and cloudless climate, but I think you will agree that there are no problems between us which we could not solve through the presence of goodwill on both sides. In doing so we take into consideration the fact that we belong to different social systems and military blocs. But we do not view this as an obstacle to relations of real good-neighborliness."

According to Dr Beletskiy, relations have also "developed wholly successfully, especially in the seventies." He mentioned trade that has increased sevenfold in the last 10 years and which totals around 1.5 million guilders per year.

"As far as the scope of trade by the Soviet Union with the highly developed capitalist countries is concerned, the Netherlands now lies in sixth place," he said, adding that both sides will have "untapped possibilities" for further expansion. "All that is needed is goodwill, the removal of certain aritficial obstacles and the solution of the problems which arise in connection with these in a manner acceptable to both sides."

UNITED KINGDOM

EGYPT'S 'ALI MEETS PYM, MAKES STATEMENT

NC272307 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the delegation accompanying him will leave London on Wednesday morning for Washington to hold political discussions with U.S. Government officials.

Following his arrival in the British capital last night [Tuesday], 'Ali held a long meeting with British Foreign Minister Francis Pym. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd and senior Foreign Office officials. The political situation in the Middle East particularly the situation in Lebanon, and the current contacts to find a quick settlement of the situation in Lebanon were discussed.

In a statement to British television following this meeting, 'Ali emphasized the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon and the need to unite all efforts to achieve a quick settlement guaranteeing the rights of all parties and paving the way for a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East which must guarantee the rights and security of all states and people in the region, including the Palestinian people and particularly the recognition of their right to self-determination.

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AUSTRIA REPORTED READY FOR LEBANON PEACE FORCE

AU291229 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Venice (APA) -- Austria and Italy have stressed their readiness to participate in an international peacekeeping force in Lebanon. This was stated by Italian Foreign Minsiter Colombo following his working talks with Foreign Minister Pahr in Venice. He stressed that the consent of all parties involved was a prerequisite for such participation. Austria, moreover, also insists on an appropriate UN Security Council decision.

PLO OFFICIAL ON ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST

AU291236 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- Both Saudi Arabia's latest peace plan and Israeli opposition politician Avneri's interview with 'Arafat show that the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist, said 'Abdallah Franji, representative of the PLO accredited in Vienna, at a meeting organized by the Austrian-Palestine-Lebanon solidarity committee at the Vienna-Margareten adult evening education center [on 27 July].

The PLO representative drew attention to the Israeli plans in Lebanon and stressed that the liquidation of the PLO's political and military structure would facilitate the complete annexation by Israel of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Commenting on Israel's political aims in Lebanon, Franji said Israel wants to establish a pro-Israeli government in which Major Haddad, leader of the Christian militia operating in the south of the country, and the Christian Phalange of Pierre al-Jumayyil are to play an essential role as military factors.

Regarding the constantly changing rumors about an evacuation of the PLO from west Beirut, the PLO representative declared: "We will never accept any peace which would result in our having to live as subjects of Arab states or of Israel." Prior to any peaceful settlement of this problem, the Israeli forces would have to withdraw at first 8 kilometers from Beirut. A representative Lebanese Government could then -- together with the Arab governments and the PLO -- work out a solution for the Palestinian people.

Franji drew attention to the fact that the presence of more than half a million Palestinians in Lebanon is the result of their having been driven out of Palestine in 1948 and out of Jordan by King Husayn in 1970 (black September), and the result of the subsequent Israeli wars.

PRIMITIVE BOMB DAMAGES JEWISH SHOPS IN SALZBURG

AU291206 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Summary] Three shops on Salzburg's Getreidegasse were seriously damaged by a bomb which exploded last night shortly after midnight. One of them belongs to the "Schoeps" Company, owned by textile businessman Boehm, whose bodyguard shot one of the terrorists who attacked the Vienna synagogue last year. Leaflets were found on the site of the bomb attack with anti-Semitic drawings and slogans such as "Germans, do not enter here, a Jewish pig is selling here."

According to a police spokesman, the bomb was very primitively made of an iron pipe filled with black powder and a simple timer, operated battery fuse -- materials which anyone could obtain anywhere. To date police have no clue as to the perpetrators. Bombs of a similar make were used last month in the bomb attack against the Vienna home of Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation center, and in the recent bomb attacks in Vienna on the apartments of Chief Rabbi Eisenberg and of Alexander Giese, member of the Austrian-Israeli Society.

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

LD291514 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 29 Jul 28

[Text] Bonn, 29 Jul (DPA) -- The Federal Government intends to continue to urge the Polish Government to fulfill its own promises by restoring basic civil liberties and the process of reform and by allowing a truly free trade union movement to reemerge. The Foreign Ministry in Bonn stated this on Thursday [29 Jul] with reference to the easing of martial law announced in Poland.

On the one hand the Federal Government welcomed the announcement of the release of a considerable number of internees, but on the other hand deeply regretted the fact that a large number still remain in custody. Bonn therefore reiterated its call to release all internees. The Foreign Ministry supported the demand for an early end to martial law in Poland and expressed deep regret at the absence of a continuing dialogue with the church and the Solidarity trade union.

FDP'S VERHEUGEN MEETS WITH POLISH LEADERS

LD291308 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 July (DPA) -- FDP Secretary General Guenter Verheugen had talks in Warsaw on Thursday with representatives of party, government and parliament. A meeting with Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, deputy secretary of the Polish Bishops' Conference, is also planned for the evening. Verheugen, who arrived in Warsaw on Wednesday on a 3-day visit, was invited by the Democratic Party.

Verheugen had an hour-long talk on Thursday morning in the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee building with the new Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda who is responsible for economic affairs. He then had talks in parliament and met with Tadeusz Olechowski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Contrary to earlier announcements Verheugen will not have a meeting in Warsaw with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski because he is presently on vacation.

Interviewed on Visit

DW300715 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Interview with Guenter Verheugen, FDP secretary general, by correspondent Schubert in Warsaw; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Verheugen, to draw an initial balance of your talks here in Warsaw, how do you assess the political situation?

[Answer] All the talks have shown that the Polish leaders are interested in resuming close cooperation with the West and that they consider the full utilization of production capacities to be the principal problem at the moment. I was told in all my talks -- and they tried to make this clear to me -- that the final normalization of conditions here in Poland depends on the solution of the economic problems.

[Question] I gained the impression that [passage indistinct] which is holding 637 people under lock and key for political reasons alone. Did this fact bear any weight in your talks?

[Answer] Yes, in all my talks I brought up this issue, and I asked whether the announced lifting of martial law means that all internees would be released. This was reaffirmed to me.

SPOKESMAN ON GERMAN-FRENCH WEAPONS IN GULF WAR

DW291359 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1125 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Interview with Lothar Ruehl, deputy government spokesman, by "Midday Magazine" moderator Gerhardt -- live by telephone]

[Text] [Question] Perhaps you will remember the excitement in Europe when people heard that missiles supplied to Argentina by France had sunk British ships in the Falklands conflict. Now there are news reports according to which Roland antiaircraft missiles and Milan antitank missiles are being used in the Iranian-Iraq war -- missiles which come from German-French production. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl in Bonn, is this true and is there something to it? Are these reports correct?

[Answer] The Federal Government does not have any information of its own about the weapons being used by either side in the Iranian-Iraq Gulf war. If France has made deliveries to Iraq, for example, of French-built weapons systems which are based on German-French arms cooperation, then in keeping with the German-French cooperation agreement of 1972, this is a purely French affair. Under this agreement the Federal Government has no way of exerting any influence.

[Question] Is it known whether the French have delivered Milan or Roland missiles to either of these countries?

[Answer] It is known that the French Government, as it has said itself, has a contract with Iraq -- and is also conducting further contract negotiations -- on the delivery of weapons and military equipment including Roland antiaircraft missile systems.

[Question] If the French did deliver such systems to Iraq, would German companies have had a share in the profits as well?

[Answer] I don't know, but this is not a question of sharing profits. As far as the German companies are concerned they do as the French companies do -- fulfill the contracts which they have concluded with each other. In Germany it is the Federal Government, and in France the French Government, which decides what should be done with the products of this arms industry. Under the agreement concluded in the past, the possibility of the German side exerting any influence is practically nil.

[Question] A final question now, but a more formal one: Does the Federal Government rule out the possibility that Milan and Roland weapons as used in the Bundeswehr are also being used in the Iranian-Iraqi war?

[Answer] The Federal Government cannot rule this out because the weapons systems resulting from the joint German-French arms production are intended in the first place to equip the French and German Armed Forces. That is the reason for the arms production. To that extent it involves the same weapons systems. If beyond that France deliveres such weapons systems from its own production to other countries, then these involve the same kind of French products, perhaps with certain modifications. The Federal Government also does not have any knowledge about this because it cannot be ruled out, after all, that special versions of such weapons systems are being delivered to other countries. Consequently I can answer your question only to the degree I just have -- that is, the products of the joint manufacture are identical to the extent they are intended for the French and German Armed Forces.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DKP DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM290935 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Apparent Text of 19 July PCP-DKP joint communique]

[Text] At the PCP Central Committee's invitation, a DKP delegation comprising Party Chairman Herbert Mies and Presidium and Secretariat member Ludwig Mueller visited Portugal 14 through 18 July.

During its stay in Portugal the DKP delegation had talks with a PCP delegation comprising Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal; Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat; and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and international section chief.

The DKP delegation acquainted itself with various aspects of the Portuguese situation and of the PCP's activity. In the Oporto district it met with a delegation of the Oporto regional organization leadership and with the PCP's area committee of the city's riverside parishes, and visited the SECCA metallurgical enterprise and the Bairro do Barredo reorganization and city planning committee.

A friendship rally took place 16 July, at which Alvaro Cunhal and Herbert Mies spoke and which was a revealing demonstration of solidarity between the Communists in the two countries.

Following up the talks held in Hamburg in November 1981, the two delegations exchanged information and opinions on the situation in their countries and the activity of their respective parties, the international situation and current issues of the communist movement.

The PCP delegation reaffirmed the Portuguese Communists' solidarity with the FRG Communists' struggle in defense of peace and for disarmament, in defense of the interests of the working class and of the working masses against big capital's antiworker and antipopular policy and against berufsverbots and other acts of anticommunist discrimination. It acclaimed the DKP's firm opposition to the recent legislation exacerbating discrimination against immigrant workers in the FRG.

The DKP delegation reaffirmed the FRG Communists' solidarity with the struggle of the Portuguese Communists and people in defense of the gains of the 25 April [1974] revolution and of the democratic system enshrined in the constitution, against the policy of Portugal's subordination to imperialism and in defense of national independence.

Broaching the latest developments in the international situation, the two delegations reaffirmed their parties' firm condemnation of the policy of war and aggression conducted by U.S. imperialism and by NATO's most reactionary circles, and their determination to work, under their respective countries specific conditions, for the mobilization of the working masses and of all democratic and peace-loving forces against the arms race and for disarmament. They reaffirmed in particular their opposition to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe.

They highlighted the vast people's movement for peace which is developing in the FRG and in Portugal, as well as in other European countries and in the United States itself, and their wish to continue to contribute to its development. They emphasized the importance of the new initiatives and peace proposals of the USSR and the socialist countries, including the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The two delegations stressed that imperialism's aggressive counteroffensive does not stem from the strengthening of its positions; rather, it is the result of its attempts to regain lost positions, oppose socialism's progress worldwide, subdue the peoples struggling for their liberation and achieve military supremacy over the Socialist camp. The struggle in defense of peace is inseparable from the struggle for democracy, national independence, social progress and socialism.

The two delegations reiterate that the strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement, as well as the strengthening of the great revolutionary forces' friendship and mutual solidarity, are of fundamental importance in defeating imperialism's plans.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with all people struggling against imperialism, colonialism, fascism and racism.

The two delegations denounced the policy of interference and aggression conducted by U.S. imperialism toward the peoples of many countries and regions of the world, both directly and through Israel's Zionists, the South African racists and cruel fascist and reactionary dictatorships.

They denounce in particular the criminal war of aggression and genocide waged by imperialism and Zionism in Lebanon and reaffirm their solidarity with the people of Lebanon, the Lebanese national movement, the Palestinian People and the PLO.

The two delegations confirmed the close ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity linking the PCP and the DKP, and expressed their wish to work to strengthen them.

COMMUNIQUE OF PSP PANEL SESSION SUMMARIZED

PM291501 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] "The Socialist Party [PSP] believes that the election timetable must reflect the patriotic need to ensure rotation and alternation, as a genuine institutional safety valve, and not the timing plans needed to launch a new and confused party." This is stated by the PSP National Committee in a communique released to the press after its meeting yesterday.

During the proceedings, which lasted all day, the members of the PSP National Committee welcomed the results achieved by the Assembly of the Republic with regard to the revision of the constitution. According to the final communique, the modification of the fundamental law will strengthen "substantially individual and social rights, maintain the guarantees of control over the economic system and establish a political system totally answerable to the citizens."

After criticizing the pressures exerted on the PSP in connection with the revision of the constitution, and stressing that the Socialists' political commission has ratified the agreement reached by the parliamentary group on transitional norms for the implementation of the revision law, the communique condemns the "demagogic exploitation" of some Revolution Council members in this regard and states that "there is no monopoly on the spirit of 25 April" [date of 1974 coup], since "its history involves not only the regular troops and draftees who physically carried it out but also those who fought for it and who were persecuted for the sake of their ideals."

Portugal's economic situation was also examined by the PSP, which regards it as "extraordinarily negative," emphasizing in this connection the levels of inflation and unemployment.

The PSP National Committee also reasserted its request for a meeting soon with the president of the republic with a view to "establishing an institutional dialogue which is daily made more and more necessary by the situation and which there is no justification for making negative or for interrupting inexplicably," and said it was "absolutely unacceptable" for G[illegible] Ramalho Eanes, "elected by the people's votes and thanks to the functioning of the impartial activity of the PSP's district and regional structures," now to refuse to receive the Socialist leadership.

After "repudiating" the "charges leveled at the PSP by the PCP secretary general," and stating that his remarks in connection with the revision of the constitution constitute "an act of fanatical blindness and unrestrained political hatred which irremediably places the line symbolized by Mr Alvaro Cunhal in the museum of prehistoric Stalinist fossils," the communique also mentions the unresolved problem of regional autonomy, announcing that a recommendation was made to socialist representatives in the ad hoc committee on the revision of the constitution that agreed solutions in this connection be found quickly.

PEACE MARCHERS DEMAND NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD292000 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] A statement issued by Peace March 82 in Minsk today demanded agreements on nuclear weapons free zones in East and West European states and all over the world. The march from Stockholm via Helsinki and Moscow to Minsk was declared concluded in Minsk. The Nordic peace marchers will arrive in Helsinki tomorrow afternoon.

SWEDEN

OFFICIALS CITED ON BALTIC DEMARCATION TALKS

PM291601 Stockholm STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN in Swedish 23 Jul 82 p 4

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Excerpt] Stockholm -- The government did offer the Soviet Union a section of the disputed area east of Gotland during the negotiations between the two countries in January. High-ranking officials in the Foreign Ministry confirmed this for TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA [TT] on Thursday [22 July]. However, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten told TT that there has never been any proposal from the government that the median line principle be abandoned in the negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"I cannot say anything about what was said at the civil servants' discussions during the negotiations, but there has never been any proposal for a compromise from the government."

In his speech at Almedalen in Visby on Tuesday [20 July] Ullsten also said that "the negotiating table is clear; there are no proposed concessions to the Soviet Union. Sweden is adhering to the median line principle."

But it is completely clear that there was a proposal to give a certain amount of the disputed 13,500 square km east of Gotland to the Soviet Union to bring about an agreement.

Defense Ministry Under Secretary Sven Hirdman also told TT: "It is quite correct that the size of the disputed zone was estimated at the negotiations between Sweden and the Soviet Union in January. The disputed area does not need to be estimated. It is perfectly clear what boundaries for their fishing zones the two countries are demanding."

According to Hirdman the fact that the size of the disputed area was estimated also confirms that there was a compromise proposal put forward by Sweden. Ullsten told TT on Thursday that the government is completely agreed that there will be no concessions to the Soviet Union in the negotiations.

Defense Ministry Under Secretary Hirdman also said: "There is no disagreement at all on this question inside the government. The defense minister and the foreign minister are in complete agreement."

Hirdman told TT that there are two principles which guide Swedish negotiations with the Soviet Union: "The first is a Swedish point of departure that the median line must be calculated from the coast of Gotland; the second that Sweden wants to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union."

Hirdman's statement that the median line calculated from Gotland is a Swedish "point of departure" could also be taken to mean that Sweden might be prepared to make compromises in the future to reach an agreement. Sources within the Foreign Ministry told TT that Hirdman and Foreign Ministry Legal Chief Hans Danelius have been the firmest advocates of compromises to bring about an agreement. But pressure on the government -- from Gotland in particular -- not to compromise with the Soviet Union has been very strong.

THATCHER RESPONDS TO HAQ LETTER ON LEBANON

BK281640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, has assured President Mohammad Ziaul Haq that she shares his concern about the tragic events in Lebanon and has been deeply distressed by civilian casualties and widespread destruction. She stated this in her reply to the president's message which was sent early this month to the heads of state and government of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council urging them to use their influence to obtain the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Mrs Thatcher also shared the president's view that recognition of the rights of Palestinian people lay at the heart of the problem of obtaining a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement. She further assured the president that Britain will do everything it can in conjunction with other concerned parties to bring about an early end to the dangerous situation in Lebanon. The British prime minister also said that the European Economic Community has taken concrete steps against Israel for its failure to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions on Lebanon.

'FRAYING' OF ATLANTIC ALLIANCE EXAMINED

PM261423 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Jul 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Cross-Purposes"]

[Text] Without conjuring up a golden age of Euro-American relations, it is possible to discern and deplore the mutal recriminations and tit-for-tat accompanying the steady fraying of the Atlantic alliance. In such a vicious spiral, it is rare for one side to be wholly right or wholly wrong. It is, therefore, less meet to apportion praise and blame than to disentangle cross-purposes, so that the spiral might be slowed down, halted and if possible reversed.

The Americans have a good case over the Soviet-European pipeline, yet have ruled themselves out of court by their manner of presenting it and by their own previous trade dealings with the Soviet Union. Argument and diplomatic representations are one thing; attempts to bring pressure to bear on sovereign governments and foreign firms are another. He who comes to equity must have clean hands. American commercial dealings with the Soviet Union have all too often violated their own precepts to please their own producers' lobbies. They cannot reasonably demand higher standards from their allies.

However, there are good reasons why we in Britain should be as concerned at the deal as Washington. It is heavily subsidised. The EEC is tightly cartelised, nowhere more heavily than in iron and steel, its genesis. The main aim is to maximise membership of powerful traditional unions and stave off economic change -- whatever rationalisations may be offered in terms of "social" and strategic aims. Since these schemes lead to "over-production" there are pressures to off-load the surplus at give-away prices to countries which do not suffer from "capitalist crises of over-production." But in fact from the opposite. Hence the Soviet bloc's armament drive is indirectly but effectively subsidised. The cheap steel gives the Soviet Union surplus profits on its gas along all its length. Another shortcoming of the scheme is that far from offsetting European vulnerability to interruption of energy supplies, it permits the Soviet Union to intensify the effect. If only the Americans had appealed to enlightened self-interest here instead of trying the heavy hand.

KIPRIANOU REPLIES AGAIN TO DENKTAS CRITICISM

NC291538 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed again that the Cyprus Government has every right to take recourse to the United Nations and all international organizations as long as the Turkish occupation of part of Cypriot territory continues and no substantive progress is marked toward a solution of the Cyprus issue.

Referring to Turkish Cypriot leaders' allegations that taking recourse to the UN General Assembly would be contrary to the concept of the ongoing talks and referring to the danger that measures might be taken in this event, President Kiprianou stressed that the Cyprus Government does not intend to be intimidated by threats and blackmail by the Turkish Cypriot leaders in order to refrain from acting in a way that it deems right for the promotion of a just solution to the Cyprus issue. Mr Kiprianou further said: The attempt by the Turkish Cypriot leaders to impede the Cyprus state's legal and justified action in taking recourse to the United Nations is indicative of the negative spirit that characterizes the actions of the Turkish Cypriot leaders and Ankara.

With regard to the Turkish leaders' measures -- which they brandish like the sword of Damocles -- in the event recourse is taken to the United Nations, President Kiprianou added despite the fact that these measures are not defined, they must aim at further consolidating the faits accomplis of the invasion in line with the known policy of partition of Ankara and its organs in the occupied north.

Missing Persons Issue

NC292210 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed that the Turkish side must realize that the humanitarian issue of the missing persons will never end until the fate of the last missing person is determined.

President Kiprianou made this statement because of the criticism by Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas who maintained that the arrival in Cyprus of the two-member delegation of the working group from the UN Human Rights Commission will complicate the work of the missing persons committee on the island, and accused the Greek Cypriot side of allegedly exploiting the missing persons issue for political propaganda. In denying Mr Denktas' allegations, the president of the republic reiterated that the Greek Cypriot side considers and approaches the missing persons problem as a purely humanitarian issue, and does not connect it with the political problem of Cyprus. If this was also the approach of the Turkish Cypriot side, Mr Kiprianou stressed in his statement, much would have been accomplished in determining the fate of the missing persons. On the contrary, Mr Denktas is suggesting the closure of the missing persons issue, and the Turkish side has always adopted a hostile stand on every effort that aims at throwing some light on the whole issue.

Mr Kiprianou's statement added: Mr Denktas' concern about the work of the missing persons committee in Cyprus becoming complicated is only an excuse because it is emphatically stressed in the pertinent UN communique that the contribution of the working group will not influence at all the efforts to reactivate the said committee, which has never started the substantive part of its work and remained completely inactive because of the stance of the Turkish side.

Mr Kiprianou stressed in his statement that the arrival of the members of the UN working group constitutes a new step toward the continuing efforts to determine the fate of the missing persons. This step should be welcome by all those who are sincerely interested in ending an ordeal that affects thousands of people.

SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO NATO ACCESSION SUGGESTION

NC291817 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Commenting upon an item in an Athens newspaper against Cyprus' nonaligned policy, which is even blamed for the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the government spokesman stressed that the nonaligned policy is the most appropriate for Cyprus and its abandonment would lead only to dangerous adventures.

The spokesman stressed that if Cyprus still exists as a state it is due to the resolutions by the United Nations and other international organizations, resolutions that were basically guaranteed through the help of the Nonaligned Movement in view of Cyprus' nonaligned foreign policy. Should Cyprus abandon its nonaligned policy, the government spokesman said, and accede to NATO, it will lose a valuable weapon without, on the other hand, guaranteeing anything concrete. In such a case, he went on to say, Cyprus would find itself in an inferior position to that of Turkey's within the alliance and would, at least, be compelled to confine its problem within the NATO framework without being able to rely on the support of other countries or groups of countries. The spokesman then said that nobody disagrees with the fact that the West can solve the Cyprus problem, but in order to do this it should exercise decisive pressure on Turkey, something it has not done.

Referring to the Athens newspaper's viewpoint that if the Cyprus Government had given bases to the Americans Turkey would not have been allowed to invade the island, the spokesman wondered why we should suppose that the United States would do more than what had been done, or rather had not been done by another NATO country -- Britain, which in addition to the fact that it has bases on Cyprus -- in fact sovereign bases -- is also a guarantor of the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

RIGHTWING SIDELINE COORDINATION MOVES NOTED

NC300910 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Extreme Rightwing Cypriot and Mainland Greek Sideline Moves To Coordinate Opposition Action"]

[Text] Insistent and continuous efforts are in progress by well known extreme rightwing Cypriots living in Athens in an effort to establish a [Democratic] Rally department in the Greek capital. These efforts are being led by an extreme rightist Cypriot businessman permanently established in Athens.

Totally confirmed reports available to us state that regular meetings are held at the home of this extreme rightist personality in Ayia Paraskevi [Athens suburb] attended by Cypriots living in Athens who have extreme rightist leanings.

According to our information, the Cypriot and mainland Greek extreme rightists will use the Rally department for their opposition activities both against the Papandreou government as well as against the Government of Cyprus. It is stressed that for a long time now Cypriot and mainland Greek extreme rightists have been coordinating their activities against the two governments. Press reports in the Cyprus and mainland Greek press and also foreign press reports, expressing their viewpoint and aimed at undermining the two governments and their relations, also fall within these efforts.

Our information indicates that the well known rally personality Yeoryios Liveras is the liaison betwen the extreme Cypriot rightists in Athens and the Rally. This Rally personality attended several meetings of the group. From his frequent visits to Athens and his attendance at the Ayia Paraskevi meetings it can be concluded that Liveras acts as a coordinator of the efforts to set up a Rally department in Athens.

According to the same reports, leaked from circles close to this group, the chairman of Rally [Kiridhis] also took part in at least two such meetings when he visited Athens for various contacts.

It was also made known that the group of extreme rightist Cypriots has regular contacts with well-known extreme rightists in the Greek capital for the purpose of further tightening the ties between the Rally and the Greek extreme rightwing.

TURKISH THREATS OVER UN APPEAL APPRAISED

NC300853 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 30 Jul 82 p 10

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot publication NEWS FROM THE NORTH reports on the measures which Denktas has threatened to take, with Ankara's approval, if the Greek Cypriot side appeals to the United Nations. Such measures will be:

-- Severance of the intercommunal talks and contacts on humanitarian issues.

-- Renaming the "Turkish Federation State" the "Turkish State of Cyprus."

It is reported that these measures were included in the Turkish Cypriot leadership's recent decisions which, however, "leave the door open for a confederation, if this is approved by Ankara."

The Turkish Cypriot publication recognizes that the questions of electricity and water supply are the greatest obstacles to the severance of the intercommunal talks and the declaration of an independent state.

The Turkish Cypriots, it reports, have installed their own electricity supply system, but they are not using it because of problems created by efforts to guarantee fuel oil.

The question of water supply is less serious, because sources other than those in the south could be found in the Pendadhaktilos range in the north.

CAGATAY WARNS UN OFFICIALS ON MISSING PERSONS

TA291457 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Lefkose, 29 Jul (AA) -- The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Government determined Wednesday a number of measures to be adopted in case the Greek Cypriots do not give up plans to apply to the United Nations to have the Cyprus problem discussed on an international plane, Foreign Minister Kenan Atakol announced. The measures determined are not being made public for the time being.

Atakol told a visiting two-man working group of the UN Human Rights Committee that the Greek Cypriots did not really want to resolve the missing persons issue. They would rather perpetuate it to maintain their exploitation for propaganda aims, he stressed. In case the problem was resolved, the Greek Cypriot side would have to own up to the massacres they had staged during the 1974 Samson coup, he recalled.

AKROPOLIS ADVOCATES CYPRUS ACCESSION TO NATO

NC291736 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "'Nonaligned' Cyprus (A 'Bold' Proposal)"]

[Text] The nonaligned meeting in Nicosia and the "Attila" anniversary again brought the Cyprus issue into the limelight. As is well known, Cyprus is included among the "nonaligned," and the "nonaligned" position has always been considered to be almost "sacred." However, is it so? We believe that adherence to "nonalignment" is a mistake and that to remedy this would constitute the most decisive contribution to the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Cyprus was nonaligned. Its relations with the West were rather cool while on the other hand it was cultivating its friendship with the Third World, especially with the Arab world, to such an extent that many Western capitals were expressing the fear that in the future we would have a "Mediterranean Cuba."

This atmosphere greatly facilitated the Turkish invasion. It played a leading part in the West's nonintervention and in the maintenance of the Turkish occupation -- with a tendency for its perpetuation because Turkey is a NATO member whereas Cyprus is not. Turkey belongs to the West; Cyprus is "nonaligned." Nicosia (and Athens) advocates: "A unitary and independent" but also "a nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus" -- that is, a Cyprus that would be of benefit to Moscow, not to the West, whereas the solution of the Cyprus problem exclusively depends on the latter.

Had Cyprus not been "nonaligned" but a NATO member, could Turkey have invaded it? Probably not, and even more certainly it could not have done so had Makarios given the bases Washington had asked for, just as Russia would not have invaded Afghanistan if instead of being "nonaligned" it had been a NATO member with U.S. bases on it.

What help did the nonaligned give to Cyprus -- the victim of the Turkish invasion? None: Nor do they intend to give any because they are divided and they clash among themselves: nonaligned Iran with nonaligned Iraq, Iraq with nonaligned Syria, nonaligned Algeria with nonaligned Morocco, nonaligned Somalia with equally nonaligned Ethiopia, and so forth. They are powerless. Had the Falkland Islands been "independent, nonaligned and demilitarized" they would now be an Argentine province and Galtieri the victor.

What help can the West give to Cyprus? Unlimited (as in the Falkland's case). It can compel Turkey to withdraw from the island. It can restore the unity, integrity, peace and independence of Cyprus. However, when can it do this? It can do this if Cyprus joins the West, if it accedes to NATO. How can Turkey demand to occupy territories of a state that asks for accession to the Western alliance?

The Cyprus problem cannot be solved by the United Nations nor by any "international conference" as it cannot be solved by Brandt or the "intercommunal" talks. Only the West can solve it, and it will solve it immediately should Cyprus join it. The current situation in the Middle East greatly facilitates this accession. Cyprus has become a valuable factor and Turkey would be in a very difficult position if it tried to oppose Cyprus' utilization by the West.

This is what the voice of reason dictates. Should there be boldness, to which we must listen, the Cyprus problem will be solved.

TURKISH, SYRIAN DELEGATIONS MEET IN ANKARA

TA291730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Turkish and Syrian delegations met in Ankara today in a bid to discuss land ownership problems between the two countries. Speaking at the meeting, Amb Orhan Kulin, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's consular, law and social affairs department who is heading the Turkish delegation, said that matters concerning land ownership between the two countries would be discussed and that the existing agreement to this effect would be reviewed. In return, Ahmad (Hilari), the deputy interior minister, who is leading the Syrian delegation, expressed his conviction that the discussions would result in resolutions to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL

TA292051 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] North Yemen Foreign Minister (Ahmad Salah al-Mansi) arrived in Istanbul today for a private visit. The visiting minister is expected to stay in Istanbul 2 weeks.

NATO'S ADMIRAL CROWE ENDS VISIT 29 JULY

TA291700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Adm William Crowe, the commander of the NATO south European allied forces, departed Turkey today after visiting Ankara, Erzurum, Kars and Malatya. During his stay in the country, the admiral also visited touristic and historic sites.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER KAFAOGLU ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

TA291645 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1557 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 29 Jul (AA) -- Adnan Basar Kafaoglu, the newly-appointed finance minister, staged his first press conference here Thursday. Ruling out that there would be radical changes in the economic stability program introduced by Turgut Ozal, the former deputy-prime minister in charge of economic issues, the new minister called on the Turkish nation to take part in a campaign to increase production. Though ruling out any radical change in the current program, Kafaoglu said measures would be taken to correct certain errors made in the economic policies. The corrections would be made in line with the spirit of the September 12, 1980 military operation, he added.

Proper conditions would be created to encourage Turkish nationals to save part of their incomes, the finance minister said.

Revealing that the tax law would be amended to facilitate the citizen's relations with the tax department, the minister said the workers' problems would be resolved "in the spirit of social reconciliation." He also promised that the state government had interior payment difficulties [as received]. Kafaoglu said lasting solutions would be found to this situation.

Referring to state economic enterprises, Kafaoglu remarked that those enterprises would be sold to the private sector "when it is deemed suitable."

"We believe that foreign capital will make important contributions to the development and growth of the Turkish economy and eagerly expect it. We will continue the national policy of adopting all kinds of incentives aimed at enlarging the percentage of the foreign private capital investment in our economy. Decisions on applications from foreign capital holders will be made, as usual, by a single authority and the decision-making process will be speeded up.

At the head of the shortcomings and errors concerning the structural problems of our economy are the insufficiency of savings and a failure to channel resources towards development priorities," he concluded.

"Our stability program, will be maintained and constitute the basis for development resources. The most effective way of fighting inflation is raising the interest rates and restricting the money supply. Only then it is possible to fight with black marketing and profiteering. Turkey has made use of this rational method. But, in case inflation is significantly brought down, the high interest rates make the credits more costly and render investments less profitable thus turning into a dynamic factor feeding inflation," Kafaoglu added.

Though praising the current "realistic foreign currency rates policy", the new finance minister said it is highly important to support with rational monetary, taxation, investment and financial policies the present currency rates policy aimed at rendering imports more expensive, limiting the domestic demand, and striking a balance between domestic and foreign prices. "Up till now, policies consisted of macro and global measures not permitting selective, specific and corrective solutions to the various problems of the economy and resulting in certain unfortunate situations," the minister said.

He concluded as follows: "After the Turkish industry gains stability on a micro level, a provisional model will be elaborated to divert savings into investments aimed at correcting structural shortcomings in the industry and at bringing about a certain amount of economic growth, a mechanism which will lead to a feedback of savings.

The savings system will be based on four principles: A climate of trust will be created to enable Turkish people to save without misgivings. The Turkish nation will see that as much as they save, the country gets more developed and their incomes increase. The system required to turn people's savings into most productive and profitable investments will be established and will be soon operating. The state will support all enterprises of entrepreneurs fully aware of the importance of Turkey's industrial development."

Answering questions, minister of finance said interest rates would not be raised. High interest rates encourages savings but at the same time higher incomes increase spendings, he said. Banks, he hinted, would be encouraged to help their customers in owning dwellings.

He acknowledged high rate of unemployment in Turkey, but said they do not intend to adopt an inflationary policy just to create jobs. "Without securing real economic sources, we shall not open new job sites which will increase inflation," he said.

Asked whether it was right to include such principles in the constitution as to define economic policy, he said, "principles which will restrict economic policies to be adopted by the political parties in future, should not take place in the constitution."

To a question whether he intends new price increases for the products of state enterprises he answered:

"National economy is unique. If economy gives deficit it means state enterprises also have deficit, and if the prices are not increased, inflation is fanned. We shall spend effort to lower the costs of goods produced in state-run enterprises."

On the rate of inflation he said they will try to keep it around 25 percent for this year but even 30 percent of inflation would be accepted as normal.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EEC DECIDES TO NEGOTIATE WITH U.S. ON STEEL

AB291325 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1240 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The minister delegate in charge of European affairs and the other ministers concerned have reported about the deliberations of two EEC council meetings.

1 -- Fishery (20 to 21 July): The council adopted the regulations enabling the entry into force of the joint organization of the market of fishery products.

2 -- Steel (24 July): This exceptional council meeting was devoted to the negotiations going on with the U.S. Government concerning the proceedings started by the latter against some exports of European iron and steel. At the request of the French delegation -- which particularly insisted on the need for the EEC member states to adopt a common attitude and to entrust to the Commission alone the responsibility of negotiating with the U.S. Government -- the EEC ministers gave the Commission the exclusive mandate to conduct negotiations on the iron and steel differences existing between the 10 EEC countries and the United States. The discussions are to resume without delay.

In addition, the Council of Ministers was informed about the final adoption of the reform of the organization of the wine market.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT COMMITTED TO CLEAR DECISION ON CRUISE

PM291201 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague, 23 Jul -- A decision on whether or not to deploy cruise missiles in the Netherlands cannot be postponed indefinitely, but at present no definitive statement can be made about the problem.

This was the answer given by Prime Minister van Agt (in his capacity as foreign minister) and Defense Minister van Mierlo to questions from Second Chamber Deputies Schappe and Kohnstamm (Democrats '66). The two deputies had asked for clarification of a statement made by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Van den Broek. On a tour of the United States with Queen Beatrix, Van den Broek had said in Grand Rapids that the Netherlands must give a clear "yes" or "no" to the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands and that this decision could not be postponed indefinitely. Otherwise, the under secretary said, Netherlands credibility would be jeopardized and we would be unable to retain maximum influence on the NATO decisionmaking process.

In their answer to the two deputies the ministers stated that Van den Broek's remarks were in accord with the government's official position. This is that results of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva are of great importance to the decision on the cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

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EAST BLOC DEBTS TO AUSTRIAN BANKS INCREASE

AU301305 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 Jul 82 p 6

[Summary] Vienna (AZ) -- According to a special report worked out by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, the total debts of East bloc countries to the West were about $80 billion at the end of 1981. Austria's share in the debts was $6.6 billion, about 8 percent. Austria's share in Western industrialized countries' exports to the East bloc market is only about 5 percent.

The net East bloc debts to Austrian banks are $4.5 billion (72 billion schillings), about 10 percent of the total East bloc debts to Western banks. This percentage has increased markedly since the end of 1975, when it was only 5.5 percent. The Austrian banks' share of particularly critical East bloc loans (to Poland and Romania) is about 34 percent of the overall volume of East bloc loans, about the same as the average share of such loans in the total Western bank loans to East bloc countries. Despite stagnant Austrian exports in the East bloc, the net debts of East bloc countries to Austrian banks have gone up particularly sharply in 1981 -- by 22 billion schillings -- and this trend has continued in the first quarter of this year with an increase of nearly 4 billion schillings. Moreover, the Eastern countries still have unused portions of Austrian bank credits totalling nearly 21 billion schillings. Of the gross debts of East bloc countries to Austrian banks at the end of 1981 totaling 92 billion schillings, 32 billion fall due in 1982, 11 billion in 1983 and 49 billion in 1984 or later.

PAHR TO ATTEND NEUTRAL, NONALIGNED MEETING

AU291210 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr is focusing his activities on the so-called "N and N" [neutral and nonaligned) group of states, which beginning this fall will again attempt to overcome the stalemate at the Madrid CSCE followup meeting. As Pahr arrived in San Marino on Wednesday [28 July], it was learned that he intends to participate in a meeting of foreign ministers of "N and N" states in Stockholm at the end of August.

Pahr's 2-day official visit to the little state south of Rimini will be marked by efforts to achieve a compromise between the blocs.

VIENNA MONUMENT SMEARED WITH SWASTIKA, PAINT

AU301152 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Summary] One day after the bomb attack against Jewish shops in Salzburg, neo-Nazis last night smeared the monument to the victims of fascism on Reumannplatz in Vienna-Favoriten with a large swastika and black paint. To date, police have no clues as to the perpetrators. A large-scale investigation has been launched which also includes the state security police. Police do not exclude the possibilitiy that the perpetrators were foreigners, and that there is a connection with the Salzburg bombing incident. According to a spokesman of the Salzburg state security police, the investigation of the bombing incident is running in high gear but has brought no tangible results to date.

Yesterday Fritz Edlinger, national chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party-affiliated "Young Generation" organization, sharply condemned the Salzburg and Vienna outrages, depicting them as new proof that a militant neofascist movement has now also developed in Austria. He called for drastic measures by the authorities against the neofascist underground in Austria.

NETHERLANDS

CDA 'LOYALISTS' STILL OPPOSE CRUISE DEPLOYMENT

PM301521 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague, 28 Jul -- Members of the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] Second Chamber Group who were once known as the "Loyalists" will not support a CDA-People's Party for Freedom and Democracy cabinet if, during the government formation negotiations, a decision is made for the deployment of new nuclear arms in the Netherlands.

This is the view of CDA Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare Minister H. de Boer and former CDA Second Chamber Group leader W. Aantjes. Minister de Boer, one of the former Loyalists, said on the radio yesterday that a decision to deploy new missiles would conflict with the CDA program. He considers it wrong to make the deployment decision dependent on the results of the negotiations in Geneva and on nothing else.

De Boer pointed out that during the 1977 government formation negotiations the Loyalists supported the then cabinet despite their objections. "Since then we have learned how loyality is rewarded -- badly," De Boer said.

Aantjes said that the question of the new nuclear missiles was postponed during the 1977 [as published] cabinet formation negotiations and that since then the Loyalists have been "mocked and punished" as soon as they reveal their continued opposition to the cabinet plans.

In Aantjes' view there must be no further postponement. During the next government formation period the matter must be settled by the CDA Second Chamber Group. If there is no guarantee that deployment will not take place, the Loyalists will accept no responsibility for the next cabinet, he said.

Recently Prime Minister van Agt stated his view that, during the next cabinet formation negotiations, agreements must be reached on the deployment of new nuclear arms. The decision whether or not to deploy could be left an open question to be decided by a majority vote in the Second Chamber.

Minister de Koning, number two on the CDA electoral list, said recently that the former Loyalists would not be allowed to join the CDA Second Chamber Group is they did not agree with this point in the CDA program.

Constitutionally, it is possible for CDA members to table reservations with regard to individual sections of the party program for which they are unwilling to accept responsibility.

Last year three Loyalists had their objection to the passages on peace and security acknowledged. They were De Boer, Faber and Scholten. A number of others, including current Defense Minister Under Secretary van Houwelingen, told the CDA Party Executive that they were opposed to the deployment of nuclear arms.

U.S. CONFIRMATION OF PIPELINE EMBARGO CRITICIZED

LD301236 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Jun (DPA) -- On Friday the Federal Government made clear criticisms of the renewed confirmation of the American embargo against the European-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal. On Friday Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl told journalists in Bonn that the well-known Reagan argument for the embargo is seen by the Federal Government as "not conclusive and not very convincing."

Ruehl referred to Chancellor Schmidt's prognosis that the row about the embargo in the alliance would be over by the end of the year. Schmidt made this assessment on the basis of his talks in the United States with Secretary of State George Shultz and his political experience on the duration of such arguments.

SCHMIDT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER U.S. ECONOMY

LD311812 Hamburg DPA in German 1733 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Hamburg, 31 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed concern about the U.S. economic situation. Following a 2-hour talk with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in his Hamburg residence, Schmidt told journalists on Saturday evening that the continuing growth in the U.S. budget deficit is having an effect on interests rates in the United States and all over the world. Canada is hit particularly hard. The chancellor said that at the time of the press briefing Genscher and he had reached no conclusions on the consequences for the Federal Republic.

Schmidt said that there are no differences of opinion between himself and the FDP chairman on FRG-U.S. relations and on the burden inflicted on them by the U.S. embargo on the gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union. His view to the effect that the dispute with the United States will be settled by the end of the year is not optimistic but realistic, Schmidt said. "The pipeline will be built and the gas will flow," the chancellor stressed. It is time to stop the mutual recriminations on the subject.

The two politicians are going to discuss domestic issues this evening. Asked whether the latest opinion polls, according to which the FDP would barely clear the 5-percent hurdle in an election, would affect the coalition, Genscher, who also stressed agreement with the chancellor, said quite simply, "No."

FDP'S VERHEUGEN VIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND

LD301326 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (DPA) -- The Polish leadership is determined, according to Secretary General Guenter Verheugen, to lift martial law by the end of the year. The politician said on Friday in Warsaw that this was confirmed to him in almost all the talks which he had held. Party and government chief Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke on 21 July of the prospect of a "suspension" of martial law by the end of the year.

Verheugen, who ended a 3-day visit to Warsaw on Friday and returned to Bonn, spoke in Poland with representatives of party, government and parliament. On several occasions he was assured that the lifting of martial law would also bring the release of all internees. It is possible, however, that prosecutions will be started against some of them.

The FDP secretary general was in Poland at the invitation of the Democratic Party.

Shortly before he flew back to the FRG, he told German journalists in Warsaw that people should now be thinking of coordinated economic aid for Poland, in case the conditions for it should be fulfilled one day.

In his view people cannot realistically expect the Solidarity trade union to be restored in its old form. Those with whom he talked told him that in future there would be a trade union independent of the administration in Poland. The long-prepared trade union law is to be adopted in parliament as early as September.

KOHL COMMENTS ON STATE OF INTRA-GERMAN RELATIONS

LD311026 Hamburg DPA in German 0851 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jul (DPA) -- Opposition leader Helmut Kohl will probably be going to the GDR again in the autumn. "I am not prepared to make my private travel plans dependent on political pressures from the GDR leadership," he stressed in an interview for the Sunday edition of the BERLINER MORGENPOST in connection with the recent entry denials for CDU politicians. Kohl added: "We are going there because it is normal for us as Germans to travel in Germany."

The CDU chairman strongly condemned the refusal of entry visas. There is nothing to justify the present attitude of the GDR. It has clearly violated the spirit and the working principles of the existing treaties and agreements. "Disappointingly meager," is how he assessed the results of the negotiations with the GDR since the Schmidt-Honecker meeting at the Werbellinsee in December 1981. Whereas the concessionary overdraft facility for the GDR has been preserved at practically the same level, the reciprocal concessions from East Berlin are not only not commensurate with it, but have already lapsed to a great extent -- for example in the waiving of prosecutions of escapees from the GDR. Any new initiative in intra-German relations must come from the GDR and must not consist of Bonn once again offering East Berlin unilateral concessions.

The interview was prereleased by the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group.

GENSCHER ON HESSE ELECTIONS, FDP-SPD RELATIONS

DW020933 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1640 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister and FDP chairman, by Dankwart Reissenberger; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Axcerts] [Question] Are the Hesse Land elections of essential importance for Bonn?

[Answer] The importance of these elections for the federal Land of Hesse simply cannot be underrated because it is our goal to bring about a change and to form a new majority for an economic policy in Hesse which is oriented toward the future. This means an economic policy which will make it possible to ensure jobs, thus meeting the most important task of German domestic policy for the eighties. Thus what we want to achieve in Hesse is a clear rejection of the Hamburg model where the Social Democrats are kept in power by the alternatives [die alternativen] and where a policy is pursued which threatens jobs and thus deprives social progress of its foundation. In Hesse this decision by the FDP was necessary because the Social Democrats there have made themselves the spearhead of a policy which makes investments difficult and impairs the framework conditions through control measures demanded for the economy and additional burdens on the taxpayers and investments. In view of the almost 2 million unemployed, we cannot afford such experiments based on socialist thought. All forces must be directed at an economic policy oriented toward progress. That's why in Hesse, where the SPD has made itself the spearhead of this development, we have had to decide for a change and for a new majority, and thus for a market economy oriented toward the future.

[Question] Do you feel you can be successful with your present coalition partner, the SPD, in foreign policy affairs in the future?

[Answer] I am in full agreement with the federal chancellor of the importance of the Atlantic alliance and our friendship with the United States as a basis for our security and freedom.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that the SPD organizations could lead the federal chancellor into a direction which in effect would make it impossible for you to continue the coalition with the SPD?

[Answer] As a government member, I consider it to be my obligation to reject the attacks that have been launched in recent weeks against the federal chancellor by some SPD circles as excessive, objectively unfounded and harmful to German interests.

PAPER SPECULATES ON END OF PIPELINE QUARREL

DW391205 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Commentary on President Reagan's press conference signed HHG]

[Text] It is not overly friendly of the U.S. President to make it clear without any diplomatic ado that he proposes to adhere strictly to his embargo against the natural gas pipeline deal of the Europeans with the Soviet Union while the chancellor is still on North American soil.

The announcement by the government spokesman that Schmidt has succeeded in mitigating some irritations during his visit to the United States was probably rash. Where the irritations really hurt they will remain for quite some time in the relationship between the Western heads of state and government. But according to Schmidt the "family quarrel" is supposed to be over by Christmas. Hopefully this will not be the same as saying that the solders will be home again by Christmas.

Each side not only has a very divergent view as to the way the Soviet Union should be treated but also a highly sensitive prestige. The leaders of this world don't like to correct themselves because they would thereby have to admit that they have been mistaken. Other people, too, have difficulty doing that, only the consequences are not as far-reaching.

Perhaps the whole, so unnecessary a quarrel will die down in the course of the next few months after all, like the proverbial stillborn child. Still, there will be a happy ending only if the U.S. government does not really resort to the punitive measures it has threatened in the event of violation of the U.S. embargo regulations by the European companies involved, or if the Europeans succeed in building the pipeline without American technology.

HANDELSBLATT: REAGAN 'MURDERING FACTS'

DW301143 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 30-31 Jul 82 p 2

[Jens Eckhardt commentary]

[Text] After Ronald Reagan's first press conference as the President of the United States he still had to face a charge of loose handling of facts leveled at him by the U.S. press. This caused his advisers to extend the periods between the individual appearances and to shift the publicity-promoting television spectacle to early afternoon. In this way it was primarily the uncritical public which enjoyed the live relay, and in the evening news summaries the event appeared to be more coherent than it actually was.

For several months now the intervals between the press conferences have been shrinking, and they are scheduled for the best television time, at 2000 hours. The President, one might conclude, knows how to handle his job, and without remorse can face a forum which just about meets the purpose of a public question hour in parliament.

But it is merely the questioners who are being handled, called by their first names charmingly and with a wink. Jim, John and Helen express their thanks with uncomplicated, predictable questions and are only too often satisfied with empty answers. In their reports they attach supreme significance to any utterance, and newspaper readers the next morning have a hard time recognizing the event of the night before.

The 12th press conference was no exception. The ritual murder of facts, rehearsed time and again, meanwhile is proceeding smoothly. Thus, Reagan termed the relationship among the Western alliance partners "excellent" after the pipeline embargo, and the auditorium did not moan. In his opening statement, which he read, he demanded the passage of a constitutional amendment which would prohibit state deficits. The people demands such a reform, Reagan declared, saying that it would considerably influence the economic recuperation of the country. After all, the cyclic problems are primarily of a psychological nature. The head of the Federal Reserve Board, Volcker, stated on the same day that such an amendment would have no effect on the financial markets, and noted economists termed the initiative "cosmetic makeup" and "dangerous humbug."

Asked about the contradiction between his desire for such a law and the record deficit produced by his administration, Reagan replied with a torrent of dubious arguments. "Decades of big spending policy" are responsible for the deficits. Everything would be different had the Democrats granted him the demanded tax cuts and expenditure reduction in their full amounts.

Forgotten were the victory celebrations of the Republicans last year, the promises that a rapid upward surge was forthcoming and their own fear of railroading through in public the pension cuts as per their program. What also went unmentioned was that it was due to the pressure of his party the Senate had now voted the greatest tax hike in U.S. history so as to show the financial markets an emergency exit from the predicament of the state finances.

As for further U.S. grain deliveries to the Soviet Union, Reagan was reluctant to commit himself yet, but argued that these deliveries withdraw foreign exchange from the hostile system and thus weaken it. It would be ridiculous if the Soviets could be forced to their knees with corn and soya. The battle cry is: Buttered bread instead of missiles.

FRANCE REPORTED READY FOR PRC TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

LD311226 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Those close to Claude Cheysson have indicated that France is ready to transfer technology to China except for that which could be used in an offensive military capacity. Cheysson is in China on an official visit. He had his first talks with Chinese leaders yesterday.

MINISTER FITERMAN INTERVIEWED ON CANADIAN VISIT

PM300837 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Jul 82 p 6

[Martine Bulard interview with Charles Fiterman, minister of state for transportation -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Canada's participation in the construction of airbus A-320 must have been one of the main issues discussed.

[Answer] We have in fact discussed the possibility of associating some Canadian enterprise with the airbus consortium. This is a very difficult question, obviously, because the proximity of the United States and the existing links between Canadian and American companies exert great influence. However, I am quite hopeful.

[Question] At the very moment when you were in Canada, the chairman of Boeing strongly attacked airbus in statements to the Washington Post.

[Answer] Yes, such statements were made, furthermore, a series of articles has been published in the Canadian press. However, it appeared from the discussion held that my interlocutors are quite interested in a possible association. This question is being considered and I believe that participation founded on bases advantageous to the various partners concerned would be a completely positive development.

However, this was not the only subject discussed. We considered the possibilities of cooperation in the construction of helicopters, modernization of radar systems and training of air service personnel. We discussed problems relating to railroads and decided to maintain clost contacts in this sphere between our tansportation ministries.

[Question] The Canadian Government has expressed its concern over the harmful consequences of the monetary policy purused by the United States. Did you discuss this question during your talks?

[Answer] Yes, but rather informally since, strictly speaking, this issue did not fall within the framework of our agenda. The Ottawa leaders have obviously been greatly concerned by the matter, The situation with which they were confronted has suddenly deteriorated -- an increase in unemployment and high inflation. Obviously, Canada is now suffering even more than some other countries as a result of the rise in the value of the dollar and the maintenance of exorbitant interest rates.

[Question] Frince has also been affected and the United States has been exerting increasingly strong pressure on European nations by hindering trade exchanges -- the embargo on materials needed to construct the gas pipeline and the hinderance to steel exports....

[Answer] Indeed, the present U.S. policies in the economic, monetary and trade spheres are harmful to us. This is why while restating in Ottawa our country's desire to maintain good relations with everybody in general and the United States in particular and to honor our commitments within the framework of the Atlantic alliance of which we are members and from which we have no intention of withdrawing, I had to emphasize the need to show respect for the interests of all countries, including European countries. Everybody is entitled to a place in the sun, if I may say so.

No ill-founded, artificial obstacles must be put in the path of international exchanges, especially since those who protest against protectionism have adopted the most protectionist attitude toward the matter. The U.S. views are to be applied mainly to others.

The present crisis should, on the contrary, lead toward an expansion of an increase in international exchanges. When talking to my interlocutors, I realized that our views really converged in this sphere. Despite political differences, this found expression in a rather similar concept of the need to develop the so-called North-South dialogue or -- to use an expression more familiar to us -- to seek to build a new world order.

OFFICIAL DECLINES COMMENT ON ARGENTINE ASSISTANCE

NC011036 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 1 (AFP) -- A French Foreign Office spokesman today declined to comment on a report in today's SUNDAY TIMES in London reiterating allegations that French technicians broke a French arms embargo by helping the Argentine Air Force during the Falklands war.

THE SUNDAY TIMES said a French statement last week did not amount to a denial of the allegations, but confirmed some points and avoided answering others.

The French spokesman today merely recalled the statement issued last week, and noted that when the Falklands conflict broke out the French Government ordered that "no technical assistance of a military character should be given to Argentina".

ISRAELI DIPLOMAT'S CAR ATTACKED; NO CASUALTIES

LD012224 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Summary] The car of an Israeli diplomat was machinegunned in Paris this evening. The car was empty and there were no casualties. The outrage was claimed by the extreme left-wing organization "Direct Action."

ORLY GROUP PAPERS FOUND IN ARMENIAN'S APARTMENT

NC311420 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP) — Police here hope that documents found at the house where an Armenian militant was fatally injured in a bomb explosion yesterday will provide details on Orly, a shadowy Armenian terrorist group that has vowed to step up its attacks on French property.

The group, which seeks the release of Armenian activists held in French prisons, has claimed responsibility for two recent bomb explosions in Paris and has warned they are just the beginning of a terrorist campaign.

Police here were today questioning the brother of 23-year-old Pierre Gulumian, who died in the hospital following the explosion of a bomb he was apparently assembling in a house in the Paris suburb of Gagny.

The brother, 29-year-old Katchadour, has reportedly provided investigators little information, but police were examining French and Arabic documents from the Orly group that were found on the premises.

Investigators said both men, who are French nationals born in the Middle East, were not until now known to police here.

Informed sources have said that Katchadour has told police only that the house where the blast occurred had been rented to independent television producer Charles Sansonetti.

Mr Sansonetti, who was not at home at the time of the explosion, was reportedly being questioned by police.

Area residents said Pierre Gulumian had earlier this month accompanied the Sansonettis to Corsica on holiday and returned to their home three or four days ago.

The Orly group has said that a truce reached with French authorities last January was broken with the arrest here in early June of Armenian military Vicken Tcharkutian, sought by American officials in connection with a bomb found at the Los Angeles Airpost last May.

The French Government, however, has denied that any agreement was reached with the group.

Mr Tcharkutian reportedly belonged to the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Liberation Army, ASALA, a number of whose militants are now detained in France and whose release is demanded by Orly.

The Orly group first appeared last November following the arrest at the Paris airport of the same name of an ASALA leader travelling with a forged Cypriot passport under the name of Dimitriu Giorghiu.

The arrest triggered a series of attacks on French interests in both Paris and Beirut that lasted until Orly announced its truce. The incidents had ceased until the explosions recently at a cafe in Place Saint Michel and near the Boulevard Saint Germain in the Paris Latin Quarter.

Orly has been repudiated by French-based Armenian groups such as the Tachnag Party and by an organization called the National Movement in Support of ASALA.

The social democratic Tachnag Party, however, alleged that ASALA and Orly were connected, adding that ASALA has in the past sought to force the release of its imprisoned members through the creation of separate groups prepared to commit terrorist attacks.

3 BOMB EXPLOSIONS ON CORSICA REPORTED 30 JUL

NC301050 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bastia, Corsica, July 30 (AFP) -- Three bomb explosions here early today caused major damage to a cafe frequented by north Africans, and to a police station and a warehouse.

Nobody immediately claimed responsibility for the blasts. Some explosions earlier this year were claimed by separatists on this French Mediterranean island.

There have been 34 explosions of suspicious origin in Corsica this month. The bar hit today was the target of another bomb attack ten days ago which caused only minor damage.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC AUSTERITY PROGRAM

AU020823 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 2 -- The Italian Government announced a far-reaching economic austerity package over the weekend directed at lowering the country's large deficit and safeguarding the value of the lira.

The economic measures will cover 17 months and are slated to enlarge the state's coffers by 8,500 billion lire (about six billion 150 million dollars) in the remaining five months of this year and eleven billion (nearly seven billion dollars) in 1983.

Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta announced that further measures are still on the drawing boards for a target of seven billion lire (about five billion dollars) in revenues.

For the rest of this year, the treasury minister will cut back state spending about 4,500 billion lire.

The measures came with presentation of the 1983 budget. The budget is usually announced at the end of September but concern for the growing deficit led the government to push up preparation of next year's budget.

The 1982 deficit has grown from earlier estimates of 50,000 billion lire to an expected 74,000 billion.

The latest measures should reduce it to 60,000 billion and the 1983 budget ceiling has been set at 63,000 billion lire.

The deficit will still be a high one. The treasury minister said it is "eleven percent of the gross national product".

The specific measures were issued in the form of decrees which must be approved by Parliament within sixty days; a three point hike in the value added tax (VAT) and higher taxes on oil products, beer and bananas.

The harshest of the measures is the ten percent hike in the price of gasoline; it has gone from 1,020 to 1,120 lire a liter (81 cents of a dollar), giving it the dubious distinction of being the most expensive gasoline in the world.

Spadolini on Economic Measures

LD011056 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The government has launched its economic policy measures. Prime Minister Spadolini said that these measures are very harsh and very bitter but absolutely necessary. We are satisified, Spadolini went on to say, that the financial bill we have provided is an indispensable instrument of reference that will enable the country the understand the sacrifices that are demanded. The measures consists of approval of the financial bill and of a number of decrees, one of which increases the price of gasoline to 1,120 lire, that is, a 100-lire increase. Other decrees will supplement the rationalizing of insurance contributions. The employers' share of such contributions is increased by 0.9 percent.

With these measures, plus the effects of the fiscal remissions and a number of treasury measures, the government expects to mop up a few trillion lire, and so (attenuate) the public deficit, bringing it to some 60 trillion lire.

The government's economic measures have been judged severely by the United Trade Union Confederation. Various political representatives of the majority parties are reacting positively.

BERLINGUER EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH 'ARAFAT

AU311516 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 31 -- Italian Communist Party Leader Enrico Berlinguer spoke telephonically last night with the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat.

A PCI noted today said that the conversation took place right after yesterday's Israeli bombardment of Beirut had come to a halt.

'Arafat said that the Israeli attack had taken an extremely high toll of civilian victims and that the suffering was great as Israel used fragmentation bombs for the first time.

The PLO leader then outlined his organization's most recent proposals for a settlement of the crisis.

For his part, Berlinguer expressed his party's solidarity and determination to work for a political solution to the ongoing conflict.

PCI DENIES INVITING CPSU'S ZAGLADIN FOR TALKS

LD302108 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Valdimir Zagladin, one of the Kremlin's top representatives, has not been invited to Italy by the Communist Party for talks. In issuing this denial in a press release, the Communist Directorate points out that Zagladin (?merely expressed) his desire to pay a visit [word indistinct] to Bologna.

PSDI SCORES TREATMENT OF ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD

AU301943 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 30 -- Italy's Social Democratic Party (PSDI) has come out strongly in defense of the special anti-terrorist squad, "NOCS", which was responsible for the lightning raid on a terrorist hideout to rescue U.S. General James Lee Dozier early this year.

The PSDI today told a press conference here that there was a scheme afoot to persecute members of the crack squad that had brought off the stunning rescue.

In fact, five "NOCS" agents have been arrested on charges that they tortured during questioning the Red Brigades terrorists who had been holding Dozier prisoner in a Padua apartment.

At today's press conference, the PSDI levelled sharp criticism at Judge Giovanni Palombarini who readily believed the accusations made by Cesare di Lonardo and the other brigadists on trial for the kidnapping.

The behavior of Palombarini, who is also secretary of the Italian judiciary's leftwing faction, is a scandalous example of the"nefarious consequences" of the politicization of the country's magistrates, the PSDI stated.

The party submitted a dossier which claimed that the "NOCS" force had been decimated by the fact that its members rushed for transfers to other departments when they saw the treatment reserved for their colleagues at the hands of the judiciary.

Palombarini is also charged with releasing to the press the names of the agents involved in the raid that freed the kidnapped American general and NATO officer.

Meanwhile, House Speaker Nilde Jotti has asked Justice Minister Clelio Darida to clarify an episode which occurred a few days ago and involved Alessandro Reggiani and Costantino Belluscio, respectively president and vice-president of the Social Democrats in the lower chamber.

Judge Mario Fabiani blocked a visit by these two parliamentarians to "NOCS" agents being held in a Peschiera jail.

In protest of the ban, which violates the right of M.P.'s to personally check on the treatment of police agents, PSDI Secretary Pietro Longo and all of the Social Democratic parliamentarians not having government functions (around 25), will go to the military jail in Peschiera Monday at noon.

BERLINGUER VIEWS 'DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE'

PM020825 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

["R.C." report: "PCI Calls for Specific Action Leading to a New Political Process"]

[Excerpts] In a speech to the Renzino section in the Foiano Della Chiana commune in Arezzo Province, [PCI Secretary General] Enrico Berlinguer, after brief references to the state of acute international tension and the serious threats to world peace, discussed the PCI's judgement and objectives in the present Italian political situation.

The facts show, Berlinguer said at that point, that many people now are again beginning to place their hopes in us Communists. The facts prove that by adhering to past and present political schemes and relationships people are beating the air or even scuttling the country.

That is why the democratic alternative to the present political and power system and the present government aims and methods which we Communists are proposing is necessary. How can we work to attain the democratic alternative? We have said that it is necessary to start a new political process, involving all the democratic, popular and leftwing forces inside or outside the parties which, like us, want to reform the state, save the economy and renew society through a united effort and work. And a new political process means that it is not possible to revive or repeat any past political experiments and solutions, including that of the majority of national solidarity which we Communists regard as a closed chapter.

Abstruse examinations of political formulas and government hypotheses predetermined in theory must be discarded. Faced with the country's crisis and a very acute social conflict like the present one, we Communists are posing a very simple and practical problem: It is necessary to steer the country out of the dire straits in which it now is and it is necessary to decide to abandon old paths and roads which have already been trodden. Parties and social forces are measured by their actions, behavior and conduct.

Let anybody inside or outside the parties who understands the demands we are making speak out and deal a blow for us.

Any practical step which really leads to a new political process -- whether it comes from the PSI or other democratic forces -- will be appreciated by us because it will mean that they are finally showing concern for the general fate and interests of the country and the state and not for protecting their own party and electoral interests.

If that course is adopted it will be possible to find the means of beginning to reform society and the institutions. And it will be possible to form governments different from the ones we have hitherto had, in other words governments which by their composition, structure and program show in practice that they are starting to unravel the adverse and harmful web between the government parties and the state and that an effort to reform the economy, the parties, the institutions is underway. But, on the other hand, anybody who persists in the sterile and harmful policy pursued in recent years will find that we are his unrelenting adversaries; and furthermore he will be unable to avoid falling into an increasingly obvious conflict on the domestic scene, as, moreover, is already happening.

ANOP CLOSURE SPARKS POLITICAL CONTROVERSY

NC311718 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Lisbon, July 31 (AFP) -- The Portuguese cabinet's decision to close the country's publicly owned press agency, ANOP, has prompted a political battle between the government and President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. Declaring the matter of national interest for which he should have the last word, President Eanes ordered the agency reprieved.

Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao, who heads a centre-right coalition, has said he considers ANOP a leftist bastion and has taken action to create an alternate press cooperative, "PORPRESS," which should be operational in September or October. Following last Thursday's unanimous cabinet vote to shut down ANOP, the agency's board of directors quit. But the staff announced the agency would continue to function and that, if need be, it would occupy the premises.

ANOP was created after the July, 1975 'Carnation Revolution' which brought democracy to Portugal.

BALSEMAO NEWS CONFERENCE ON ANOP, OTHER ISSUES

LD310006 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao said at a news conference this morning that his government has entered a new stage in its activity, planned beforehand in September of last year. Speaking only hours after the Council of Ministers had approved a series of far-reaching measures, the prime minister justified these measures as the fulfillment of the promises made by the Democratic Alliance [AD] to the electorate and laid down in the government's program.

[Begin Balsemao recording] The AD has political credit until 1984, as a result of the mandate freely given in the October 1980 parliamentary elections. It is with the strength of this credit and in the full execution of democratic legitimacy which it holds that the AD, through the government, proposes a policy envisaging changes in the economic, social and cultural structures within a political system that can only be one of full democracy, democracy which we know to exist for we are willing to assume power only in such a system. It is for this reason that we have struggled to defend it and shall struggle without truce whenever necessary.

In these agitated times, in which chapters of Portugal's contemporary history are closing, and others beginning which are more promising and more stable, it is indispensable to manifest the belief in and the will to live in democracy and stability. Only such will and belief can give us the strength to expose the daily schemes and the covert or overt maneuvers of those who want power merely for power's sake; only they can ensure the legitimacy of those exercising power in fulfillment of the mandate they have received. [end recording]

That was the prime minister with his opening statement at the press conference held this morning at his official residence, also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral; Minister of State Ribeiro Teles; Minister of Finance Joao Salgueiro; and Secretary of State to the Prime Minister for Mass Media Affairs Jose Alfaia.

At this morning's press conference a reporter from ANOP put a question to the prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, as a former jornalist, how are your feelings at present, just a few hours after having decided to throw into unemployment dozens of Portuguese journalists of the news agency ANOP, a decision that according to information received by the news agency was based on false information given to you by the secretary of state for mass media affairs.

[Balsemao] I do not reply to you as a former journalist but in my capacity as prime minister. The first part of your question is based on a (?false premise).

Second, the decision concerning the winding-up of the news agency ANOP was unanimously made by the Council of Ministers which is fully responsible for them.

Third, we take the view that a news agency should enjoy sufficient independence from the political, editiorial and financial standpoints.

Fourth, the ANOP news agency was set up in 1975 to serve as an instrument of the government, as can be read in the ordinance bringing it into existence, signed by the then Minister of Social Communication Commander (Correia Jesuino).

Fifth, in its management of the public purse, the government must take into account the whole country's needs and must manage it in the way it believes best. With regard to the news agency ANOP we decided not to continue granting it the subsidies it had been receiving to date, for which reason we assumed that the state-owned news agency could hardly remain viable. It will now be up to the ANOP management council to take whatever decisions it sees fit, and the government will support those decisions taking into account the rights of the ANOP workers and the government's legal obligations, as stated in the communique elaborating on the main measures decided yesterday by the Council of Ministers.

Since Dr Jose Alfaia [secretary of state for mass media affairs] is present at this news conference, and in view of the grave accusation that has been made that a member of the government gave false information, I invite Dr Jose Alfaia to add whatever he sees fit. I also ask him to be brief because this news conference is not intended to deal exclusively with the ANOP case.

[Alfaia] The analysis upon which the Council of Ministers has taken its decision was based on data officially provided by the ANOP management council. These data are available and have also been assessed by the ANOP financial council. We regarded them as reliable. That is all I have to say. [end recording]

Another reporter raised the question of the meeting held in Porto de Mos by a number of military who are said to have discussed aspects of the political situation. Pinto Balsemao was asked if he saw signs of a possible coup d'etat in such a meeting. The prime minister calmly replied that he does not believe in such a possibility.

[Begin Balsemao recording] I think that one should not ascribe to the Porto de Mos meeting more importance than it deserves. What importance it had stems from the fact that it was yet another destabilization attempt carried out by members of the Council of the Revolution. However this importance is only relative insofar as the scarce few dozen military present are not representative of the armed forces. Therefore I do not believe in the possibility of any attempted coup d' tat. On the contrary I do not believe -- and we have had very clear evidence of this - that the armed forces are fully aware of and accept the whole meaning and implications of the revision of the constitution as marking the end of a period of transition and opening up a new chapter in Portuguese life in which the military instututions will bear added responsibilities. [end recording]

Pinto Balsemao was asked if he believed that the president of the republic would dissolve parliament after the promulgation of the new constitution, and should he do so would his act be constitutional.

[Begin Balsemao recording] I am here as prime minister, not as a political (?analyst). As prime minister, I take the view that the government has its own sphere of jurisdiction and it is within this context that I should pass comment.

If his excellency the president of the republic sees fit to dissolve the Assembly of the Republic, this is a decision that falls within his constitutional sphere of jurisdiction. He would also bear the responsibilities inherent to such a decision. [end recording]

Those were excerpts from the news conference held this morning by Prime Minister Dr Pinto Balsemao.

It was 0200 when a loud round of applause greeted the conclusion of the revision of the constitution in plenary meeting of the Assembly of the Republic. On 12 August the Assembly will hold a special session to take the final, general vote on the decree-law formalizing the revision.

UN URGED TO ACCEPT RESOLUTION ON BEIRUT AID

LD300236 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Spain has requested the UN Security Council to accept as a question of utmost urgency and to submit to priority voting a draft resolution with the humanitarian aim of alleviating the terrible situation experienced by the civilian population in Beirut. The proposal, submitted by Spanish Ambassador Jaime de Pinies, expresses deep concern at the continued blockade of the city and calls for this to be lifted immediately to allow supplies contributed by the United Nations and the International Red Cross to be delivered.

CALVO-SOTELO EXPLAINS REASONS FOR RESHUFFLE

LD302300 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1630 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Good evening from the Moncloa Palace, where the prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, has just entered the press room to begin the press conference in which he will explain the reasons for the government reshuffle which, briefly, involves the appointment of Luis Gosoulluela as minister of territorial administration and the departure of the first deputy prime minister, Rodolfo Martin Villa, Jaime Lamo de Espinosa and Rafael Arias Salgado. The prime minister wished the reporters good evening and we now give him the floor.

[Calvo-Sotelo -- live] In the autumn of last year I myself defended the view that it was advisable to bring together under one person the presidency of the party and the job of prime minister. It has been asked what were my reasons for this apparent change of criteria. The reason is very simple and does not entail, in my view, any real change of criteria. The electoral setback suffered by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] in the Andalusian election highlighted the need for an important reform in the party. Moreover, we are now closer to the [words indistinct] and after the summer we will enter a real preelectoral period. Therefore, it appeared to me necessary to bring into the UCD a new team and a new president. And this is what I did when I proposed to the Executive Committee and the UCD Political Council my replacement by Landelino Lavilla.

Before general elections the leading role should pass, as the press has rightly said, from the government to the party. And my obligation is to make way for this in the person of the new president of the UCD. I took the party from one pair of hands and placed it in others best capable of successfully facing the next elections. I think that the first steps of the new president and his team prove me right. This primacy of the party in the period before general elections is also reflected in the bringing into the party of three important ministers. I carried out this operation with the close collaboration and mutual agreement of Landelino Lavilla. I shall deal with matters affecting both the government and the party in the same way in future. I wish to stress that all that has taken place should not be seen as two distinct operations, one of the government and the other of the party. It should rather be seen as a single operation prepared and carried out jointly and together. [words indistinct] the question is not, moreover, one of a balance of forces between party and government, but of the sum total of forces, the sum total of objectives. What is being transferred is now power, in the strict sense. From now on the responsibility for the preelectoral period is being shared.

In the second place I have decided not to make more changes in the government than those which are the direct consequence of the changes in the party. I think I have an effective government team and it did not appear opportune in the present circumstances to make further changes. Moreover, I am convinced that ministerial changes should be kept to a minimum since they always create a serious initial disturbance as far as the administration is concerned and in the conduct of public affairs.

I wish to add that some comments and some speculation about the two decisions I have just told you about have come about, in my view, because we do not have experience of the conclusion of a mandate. It is the first time that we have approached the legal conclusion of the mandate of the representatives of the people, because the first legislature was interrupted barely half way through its course. I believe that all of us, politicians first of all but also you who gather what public opinion says and form public opinion, I think that we should all accustom ourselves to the typical uncertainties associated with the end of a legislature.

I will end by saying that the party leadership does not affect, cannot affect, the effectiveness of the government. The government is continuing to govern and is continuing to deal resolutely with the problems of Spain. It is continuing to carry out the UCD program and the policies set out in my investiture speech. Much has been done since then and it has been collected in a book called "500 Days of Government" which is (?freely available). There also remains much to do and we are prepared to do it resolutely over the coming months.

U.S. EMBASSY DENIES CUBAN MINISTER SOUGHT ASYLUM

LD301748 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] A representative of the U.S. Embassy in Madrid has denied a report to the effect that Cuban Vice Minister of Basic Industries (Negrete Maure) has applied for political asylum at his embassy. Every day many Cubans pass through here for a number of reasons -- in the past 2 days alone 80 Cubans have been to the embassy, the spokesman added, but none of them came to ask for political asylum.

REGISTRATION, NAME OF NEW PARTY REPORTED

LD291434 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] This morning the new political party formed by former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez after his official departure from the Democratic Center Union [UCD] was entered in the official register of political parties and associations at the Ministry of the Interior. The name of the new party is Democratic and Social Center.

After this latest move by the man who founded the party now in power, we now have to wait for possible defections by UCD members to the newly-formed Democratic and Social Center. Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, a deputy for Vizcaya Province and former president of UCD, applied to leave the centrist party in a letter to UCD President Landelino Lavilla this morning. The letter is similar in content to that which Adolfo Suarez sent to the president of UCD yesterday. Rodriguez Sahagun is one of Adolfo Suarez's closest collaborators in this project of creating a party separate from UCD. As Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun did today, Adolfo Suarez put his seat in parliament at the disposition of Landelino Lavilla and he will only continue to occupy it within the centrist parliamentary group if explicitly asked to do so.

Party Manifesto

LD311524 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] A few moments ago we spoke about the presentation luncheon for the new Democratic and Social Center Party led by former prime minister, Adolfo Suarez. We now go over to Pedro Fernandez Cespedes for more details:

The manifesto of the Democratic and Social Center, Adolfo Suarez's new party, has now been made public. The manifesto begins with a historical analysis of the process of transition in Spain. The second part describes the deterioration which has occurred in Spanish political life, particularly in the political center.

It says that it is necessary to calmly and courageously make the public aware of the fact that there are people in Spain who are trying to use economic structures, and even institutional powers, to decisively influence civil power to the point of manipulating the free exercise of national sovereignty, whose only legitimate holder is the people. These are quotations from the text of the manifesto.

The third part of the manifesto describes the basic outline of the new party. In defining the party's ideology, it says that its system of values is based on community personalism. It says that there are priorities in the economic sphere. They see as urgent and pressing the fair distribution of the cost of the economic crisis which the West is now going through.

On the international level, the manifesto refers to the three basic dimensions of Spanish policy: Europe, Latin America and the Arab countries. An increase is foreseen in relations with Latin America, whose political, economic and cultural importance in today's world is becoming greater.

The manifesto closes with an analysis of what the Democratic and Social Center sees as political priorities and with a definition of the party's basic stance with regard to the forthcoming elections. According to the Democratic and Social Center Party and the men who now lead it, there is one [as heard] basic priority in Spain now: defending national sovereignty, which only resides in the Spanish people, and providing constant support for the supremacy of civil power, which is determined by the will of the Spaniards.

The manifesto's closing phrase reads as follows: In any event, its only unrenounceable postulate will be defending the democratic system which the Spanish people have achieved, and consolidating the monarchy, which today is felicitously embodied in the person of King Don Juan Carlos.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON REASONS FOR AIRCRAFT CHOICE

PM301557 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 24 Jul 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers yesterday approved, at the proposal of Defense Minister Alberto Oliart, the purchase of 84 F-18A fighter-bombers manufactured by the U.S. McDonnell Douglas Company, as envisaged by the Future Combat and Attack Aircraft program. The decision, the most ambitious for the purchase of military equipment ever taken by a Spanish government, will involve the expenditure of over 300 billion pesetas at the 1981 exchange rate, and minimum economic compensation from the U.S. firm will total $1.8 billion at this year's rate (almost 200 billion pesetas).

"On the basis of the operational and technical characteristics of the aircraft chosen and the exchange terms secured, the purchase is a success," Minister Oliart told the Council of Ministers yesterday. First, the minister outlined the evolution of the Future Combat and Attack Aircraft program since its inception in February 1978. In this connection, he pointed out that in the first and second phases the Mirage 2000 and Tornado were rejected because they did not satisfy the multipurpose conditions stipulated by the Future Combat and Attack Aircraft program and that their manufacturing companies "did not even submit any tenders."

Alberto Oliart said that on the basis of the armed forces budget law, a reduction had to be made in the number of aircraft envisaged by the Future Combat and Attack Aircraft program, and it was then that the F-18L -- even more expensive than the F-18A -- was rejected, adding that the aircraft in question is still in the planning stage and that several countries have refused to purchase it. Two possibilities then presented themselves: If the F-16C were accepted, 96 of them would be bought; if the option was for the F-18A only 84 would be bought, on account of the greater unit cost. The minister pointed out that the final choice of the latter aircraft was made essentially on the basis of its better operational and technical performance compared to the F-16C.

He said in this connection that the air force regarded the F-18A as more suited to its primary role in air-to-surface attack and only secondarily as an interceptor. This aircraft was regarded as potentially superior to the F-16 with regard to interception missions. Furthermore, the minister said, air force experts also stressed the F-18A's greater capacity to absorb new technology and weaponry.

Another motive argued by the experts was safety and the scale of losses -- the accident rate, which was favorable in the case of the aircraft chosen. The minister did not conceal the fact that the final decision was influenced by the element of cost effectiveness. Referring to the economic compensations, he said that "they were important, but not decisive" and described them as "adequate and acceptable in principle."

He compared the minimum total compensation offered by the two U.S. companies in their tenders, which in the case of General Dynamics, manufacturer of the F-16C, was $1.44 billion at 1981 rates and in the case of McDonnell Douglas $1.8 billion -- a figure considered higher than the one secured by Canada for its purchase. With regard to the economic compensation for the purchase agreement, the minister said that basically it would be directed into investments and joint manufacture. In this connection he said that Spanish aeronautical companies, particularly CASA (Aeronautics Constructions Company Limited), will be assisted by the Future Combat and Attack Aircraft deal, "which is quite the opposite of what has been claimed." In this connection he said that companies such as CASA which are now carrying out maintenance of the Phantoms and F-5's will, when these aircraft are decommissioned, take care of maintenance of Spain's F-18A's and even the American ones based in the Mediterranean.

With reference to possible U.S. pressures on the Spanish Government to purchase the F-18A, Alberto Oliart said: "No pressures were exerted in that direction; if there were any pressures, it could be said that they were aimed more at the F-16C than at the F-18A." The minister stated his belief that the Spanish Government was not mistaken in purchasing the F-18A. "It was a very mature decision, following years of studies on the aircraft on offer. Moreover, there was a need to approve the purchase, and if the government had been slow in deciding, the prices would not have been respected. The decision must also be seen as reflecting the serious situation into which our air defense was beginning to fall. The government believes that this purchase is a success on account of the aircraft's operational and technical characteristics and the counter terms offered. We have decided to purchase one of the best aircraft that exist."

GONZALEZ CITED ON PSOE GENERAL ELECTION POLICY

PM301245 Madrid YA in Spanish 26 Jul 82 p 6

[Anabel Diaz report on Spanish Socialist Workers Party Federal Committee 24-25 July meeting in Madrid: "Stong Opposition to Inclusion of Ordonez Supporter in Spanish Socialist Workers Party Lists"]

[Excerpts] The growing deterioration in the socioeconomic and institutional situation and the opposition to any attempt to change the government other than via elections and the formation of a "social majority" that made possible the advance toward progress were the principal conclusions reached at the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Federal Committee's meeting in Madrid this weekend. The inclusion in the Socialists' electoral lists of people outside the PSOE, the refusal to form a pact with the government for the duration of the legislative term and unease over the pastoral letter published by the Basque bishops Saturday evening were further prominent aspects discussed by the PSOE's top body between congresses.

Though Felipe Gonzalez said, in answer to a question at a press conference about the inclusion of Francisco Fernandez Ordonez supporters in Socialist electoral lists, that the issue "is a working hypothesis that has not been examined," this newspaper was able to discover that a lengthy debate was held on the subject.

According to several Federal Committee members, the atmosphere is one of "absolute reserve" and very few are willing to vote in favor of the presence of PAD [expansion unknown] members among Socialist Party members.

In this connection, in the event of a Socialist victory the least "radical" members would give their approval to Ordonez' joining a hypothetical Socialist government, but not to his inclusion in electoral lists. All this on the understanding that it is not difficult to replace a minister if his work proves unsatisfactory, while a deputy can seriously disrupt the necessary unity of a parliamentary group.

The document released after the Federal Committee meeting asserts "the Socialists' profound anxiety at the growing deterioration in the socioeconomic and institutional situation, whose immediate cause is the prolonged situation of crisis within the ruling party." Second, in a clear reference to the rumored "caretaker government" to be composed of civilians and military men, the Socialists "will oppose any attempt to replace the present government other than by elections or to violate the constitutional framework or democratic logic."

The PSOE confirmed its position with regard to the desire for the legislative term to continue, "as long as the necessary conditions of governability are ensured for the proper functioning of the institutions and the solution of the country's problems." Therefore, unless these conditions are satisfied, it said, elections must be held. Later, in his conversation with reporters, the PSOE secretary general said that to extend the legislative term until May, as some have suggested, would be a veritable "absurdity," the fall being the date which the Socialist leader regards as the deadline.

The communique also states that the PSOE, "in the belief that the majority of Spaniards want a change that will guarantee government and institutional stability and efficiency and that will enable Spain to advance toward progress, freedom and justice, will devote all its efforts to shaping this social majority." In this task the PSOE will maintain an "open mind" with regard to cooperation with everyone wanting to achieve these objectives.

Felipe Gonzalez gave assurances that his party will contest the elections with the intention of achieving a majority. As for possible post-election pacts and within the terms of the aim of the "social majority," he was asked about the groups with which he could form alliances, and specifically about the possible party to be formed by Adolfo Suarez. The Socialist leader expressed himself neither for nor against it.

The secretary general was asked to describe the political spectrum that could exist when the coming general elections take place. He said: "As far as the left is concerned, it is clear, but as for the right, it would be guesswork to talk about it." He added that he did not know whether they would run alone or in a coalition with the PDP [Progressive Democratic Party] and PDL Democratic Liberal Party].

The approval of the new overall budget by parliament is a stumbling block which Felipe Gonzalez considers insuperable for the present government. In this connection he was asked whether the PSOE could present a motion of censorship if it proves impossible to pass the new budget. Gonzalez said that the PSOE "could if it wanted to, but does not want to."

BRIEFS

PCE EXPULSIONS -- Fidel Alonso, secretary general of the workers' commission in Madrid, and 37 other members of the PCE have been expelled over the past few days. Most of them belong to the pro-Soviet faction. The expulsions have been explained as a movement for the recovery of the party. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 31 Jul 82 LD]

NORWAY

MINISTRY COMPLAINS TO USSR OVER SHIPS' VIOLATIONS

LD301040 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The Norwegian Foreign Ministry has complained to the Soviet Union over the violation of Norwegian waters by Soviet ships in the last few days. All together five Soviet ships have violated the Norwegian regulations in the last few days. They are three big oceangoing timber barges, operating between Siberia, the Baltic and the Black Sea, and two tugs.

SWEDEN

ARMED FORCES CHIEF CITES FOREIGN THREAT

LD301036 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Vice Adm Bengt Schuback, chief of staff of the Swedish Armed Forces, has said in an interview published in SVENSKA DAGBLADET today that a foreign state is preparing military actions against Sweden. Behind Schuback's statement are the recent submarinic incidents in the narrow part of the Gulf of Bothnia, the Aland Sea and the Stockholm archipelago. SVENSKA DAGBLADET notes that the theory of military preparations must be a central topic for the Swedish Armed Forces Staff after the submarine incidents have been appraised.

Lt Gen G.K. Kristensen, chief of staff of the Danish Armed Forces, has given a statement to RITZAUS BUREAU concerning the remarks of his Swedish counterpart. According to the Danish general it is not surprising that the Soviet Union has plans of action against Sweden. The many violations of Swedish territorial waters cannot be coincidences, General Kristensen says. He did not, however, want to speak of any immediate threat against Sweden.

Submarine Search Reduced

LD301038 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The search for a foreign submarine in the Oregrund Archipelago was reduced this morning. The search was started by a helicopter and navy patrol boats yesterday evening when several individuals reported independently of each other that they had seen something resembling a submarine periscope in the area. This morning the helicopter was withdrawn from the search.

DAHLGREN ON BALTIC BOUNDARY TALKS WITH USSR

LD011136 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Minister of Agriculture Anders Dahlgren says that Sweden could resume talks with the Soviet Union about the controversial boundary issue in the Baltic in a year at the earliest. Dahlgren points out that the recent discussions about the issue have disturbed the controversial statements made by the former Moderate leader Goesta Bohman and leader of the Liberal Party Ola Ullsten to the effect that Sweden would be prepared to make certain concessions in the talks.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS PYM

PM301059 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Jarko Sauli dispatch]

[Excerpt] London -- Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback considers reports that negotiations toward an agreement for a total nuclear test ban have run into difficulties worrying. Stenback raised the question of the total ban in London Monday [26 July] when he had talks with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

Stenback stressed that Finland considers it of central importance for the whole system of nuclear arms ban agreements that the negotiations for a total ban on nuclear tests continue. Disarmament questions and the situation in the Middle East dominated the discussions during Stenback's short working visit. Of the situation in Lebanon Stenback said that Finland considers that the United Nations still offers the most realistic framework for a way to reintroduce peace to Lebanon.

Stenback directed much attention to a phenomenon which has recently been worrying not only Finland but also the other Nordic countries. In Stenback's view the United Nations has been increasingly pushed to one side in its central task of serving peace and security. The United Nations should continue to be a central tool for international peace and security and the organization should be consistently used for this purpose, Stenback said.

In the case of Lebanon Stenback pointed out that Israel's disregard for Lebanon's sovereignty and inviolability and the sufferings the civilian population has had to bear as a result of the Israeli attack have caused great concern in Finland and throughout the world. He said that Israel's actions show among other things that the country does not care about the UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon.

After his talks with Pym, Stenback said that he had gained the impression that we can hardly expect any particularly swift positive solutions in relations between the superpowers and to disarmament problems.

ARAB GROUP CLAIMS SAUDI NEWSPAPER BOMBING

NC312106 Paris AFP in English 2049 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] London, July 31 (AFP) -- An Arab group claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Saudi Government publication's office here late today. An anonymous phone-caller speaking French told the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE news bureau here a group named "Al-Ghadd" had placed the bomb in front of the publication ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT (meaning "the Middle East").

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT is printed simultaneously in Jidda and here. Its London office is in Gough Square off Fleet Street, the headquarters of most British national newspapers.

The blast blew in the Saudi journal's windows. A reporter at the nearby radio station LBC said: "Bricks came flying through and shattered some of our windows. There were scorch marks on our walls." A policeman said: "It is lucky there was no-one walking through the alleyway. There must have been lots of people around still working in newspaper offices and around Fleet Street."

UN MISSING PERSONS WORKING GROUP DEPARTS 31 JUL

NC311750 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The two-member UN Human Rights Commission working group on missing persons left Cyprus today. During its stay in Cyprus the group was received by President Kiprianou and met with Foreign Minister Rolandhis. It also met the committee of relatives of missing persons, among others. The contacts were connected with the possibility of holding further talks with all interested parties to determine the fate of the missing persons.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES CYPRUS DOSSIER, ATHENS TIES

NC311132 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The government's investigation into the Cypriot aspects of the dossier of Cyprus will be conducted in parallel with the investigation of the Greek Government, the government spokesman said today. Answering a question on whether the government is turning toward handling the issue in the same way as the Greek Government, by forming an interparty committee, the government spokesman replied that the method of handling will be determined at the suitable moment.

Answering a question on whether Athens-Nicosia relations have been restored, the government spokesman said relations between the two governments are characterized by sincere cooperation. He added that consultations are in progress between the two governments on the further handling of the Cyprus issue and specifically on its discussion at the next session of the UN General Assembly.

KIPRIANOU SCORES DEED ASSIGNMENT TO SETTLERS

NC311703 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] In a message to the UN secretary general and all state leaders, President Kiprianou denounces the new Turkish illegal act of providing permanent deed of Greek Cypriot properties to the Anatolia settlers. In his message President Kiprianou says: This act, which is the continuation of recent decisions, such as the establishment of the central bank and the abolition of the Cyprus pound in the occupied territory, is provocative, partitionist and illegal and will never be recognized by the Cyprus Government. In his message, Mr Kiprianou stresses that all these acts reveal Ankara's hypocrisy to undermine the efforts for a solution of the Cyprus problem.

In conclusion, the president of the republic calls on the international organization and all state governments to intervene to counter these Turkish acts. At the same time, he stresses that the adoption of unilateral and common measures is imperative to force Turkey to abandon its expansionist and partitionist policy and to abide by the UN resolutions.

ATAKOL OPPOSES GREEK CYPRIOT UN APPROACH

NC020752 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Nicosia, 29 Jul (AA) -- TFSC Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol has stated that the TFSC Council of Ministers met and discussed measures to be taken in case Greek Cypriots decide to resort to the United Nations. Atakol said certain decisions had been taken but he did not divulge them.

The meeting which was held yesterday in Nicosia under the chairmanship of President Rauf Denktas, discussed the Greek Cypriot recourse to the United Nations.

Making a statement after the meeting, Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Atakol said that the Greek Cypriot recourse to the United Nations is diametrically opposed to the principle of the intercommunal talks.

TURKISH CYPRIOT REFUGEES TO BE COMPENSATED

TA301550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Lefkosa, 30 Jul (AA) -- Turkish Cypriot refugees from the south, families of those killed by Greek Cypriots, and members of the Turkish Cypriot resistance movement and communal guard will be given deeds of property under a law on resettlement, land reform and equivalent property, Minister of Resettlement Esber Serakinci announced in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Friday.

Serakinci said refugees who fled or were exchanged from the south in 1963 and 1974 would be given real estate formerly held by Greek Cypriots who had moved south equivalent in value to the landed property they had left behind.

Serakinci added the formalities would be completed over the next six months. He declined to comment on whether Maras (Varosha) would be opened to settlement.

PAPER SEES DENKTAS 'SOFTENING' ON UN GROUP

NC300900 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas yesterday said he was satisfied the U.N. Human Rights Commission's team of the working group on enforced and involuntary disappearances did not intend to overshadow the existing investigatory committee for the missing persons and this he stated was a "reasonable and useful" approach.

The statement made after a meeting of the Turkish Cypriot leader with the two-member team yesterday is seen as a softened statement to the one made on the day before in which he complained that warnings from the Turks of the working group not to send a mission to Cyprus were ignored.

The team comprising Lord Colville of Britain and Prof. Tosevsky of Yugoslavia arrived on Wednesday and had seen Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis and members of the relatives of missing persons on the Greek Cypriot side on the first day and yesterday crossed to the north. They saw the Turkish Cypriot Spokesman for Foreign Affairs Mr Atakol and the Turkish Cypriot committee for the missing. Later they were the guests at a dinner by Mr Denktas at a hotel near Famagusta.

According to Turkish Cypriot Bayrak Radio Mr Atakol said later that the members of the team were told that the Turkish Cypriots too had people missing since the 1963 intercommunal war.

Mr Atakol repeated Turkish allegations that the Greek Cypriot side does not want a settlement keeps the matter open for propaganda.

The members of the team were taken to the Famagusta villages of Maratha, Santalaris and Aloa where the Turks claim they found the mass graves of Turkish Cypriots.

Mr Denktas said after his meeting with the team that he was satisfied that the working group does not intend to overshadow the existing investigatory committee or start investigations of its own and this he said was a "reasonable and useful approach".

The team will be seeing President Kiprianou today and will attend a luncheon to be given at the Hilton by the Acting Director of the Foreign Ministry Mr V. Markidhis. The team will thus wind up its contacts with the two sides and will leave tomorrow for Geneva where it will report to the working group.

As stated in the official announcement about its mission the aim of the visit was to explore the possibility of further discussions with the interested parties.

FLORAKIS MEETS WITH LIBYAN, PLO REPRESENTATIVES

Libyan Representative's Visit

NC011633 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Mohammad al-Qammudi, the representative of the Libyan People's Bureau in Athens, paid a visit yesterday to Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, at the party's Central Committee offices.

Views were exchanged in a friendly and warm atmosphere on the situation in Lebanon and on the activities of the U.S. imperialists, Zionists and Arab reacion in the Middle East and Mediterranean areas. Various views were also exchanged on the further developing of relations between the KKE and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

PLO Representative's Visit

NC011600 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 1 Aug 82 p a

[Text] Shawqi Armali, head of the PLO diplomatic representation in Athens, paid a visit yesterday morning to Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, at the Central Committee offices. The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Mr Armali briefed Comrade Chairman Florakis on the developments in Lebanon, stressing that the target of 85 percent of the Israeli attacks is the civilian population and that in their attacks, the Israeli troops use the most inhuman and internationally banned U.S. weapons. Mr Armali expressed his thanks for the Greek people's solidarity with the struggles of the Palestinians and Lebanese patriots.

Comrade Kharilaos Florakis assured the PLO representative that the Greek Communists will continue to warmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

THREE PAPANDREOU RESIGNATION ATTEMPTS REPORTED

NC310756 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Athens, 30 (Special Service) -- To date, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has submitted his and his government's resignation to President of the Republic Karamanlis three times, giving an equivalent number of reasons for the resignations.

This is alleged by the new Sunday Athens newspaper the SUNDAY GREEK FUTURE which claims that the reasons which led to the submission of the resignations by the Papandreou government were the following:

1. The abrogation of an old promise -- made even before PASOK took over the government -- by the Soviet Union to the official opposition party of that time on the signing of an agreement for long-term privileged loans to our country at extremely favorable terms from the metropolis of communism.

2. The second reason for the submission of a resignation by Papandreou was the postponement of the visit by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, which was decided upon when Konstandinos Karamanlis refused to receive him at the airport on his arrival in Greece.

3. The third reason for submitting the government's resignation was the divergence of views between Papandreou and Kiprianou over the methods for conducting the struggle toward a solution of the Cyprus tragedy. At the climax of the dispute, faced with the danger of "blowing up" the cause of Cyprus with his pointless and untimely moves, the prime minister once again submitted his resignation to the president of the republic.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

TA011144 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Sudan's President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived in Turkey today as the official guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. The president of Sudan was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by General Evren with a military ceremony. The national hymns of the two countries were played during the ceremony, the guard of honor was insppcted and a 21-gun salute was fired to greet him. Members of the National Security Council Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer as well as Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun were present at the ceremony in addition to speaker of the Consultative Assembly Sadi Irmak, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, State Minister Ilhan Oztrak, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk as well as other military and civilian officials.

In a statement during the ceremonies, General Evren expressed his pleasure with the visit of the Sudanese president to Turkey and recalled the historic and traditional links between the countries, stressing his conviction that this visit would further strengthen the existing ties.

In his turn, President Numayri said that his country had a lot to learn from Turkey and its armed forces, adding that this was the reason Sudan allocated a special place and importance to its relations with Turkey. The visiting president expressed his belief that he would have very beneficial talks in Ankara and invited General Evren to visit Sudan officially.

Official talks between Turkish and Sudanese delegations will begin in Ankara this afternoon. In addition to President Numayri, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mubarak, State Minister for Cooperation Commerce and Supply Ahmad Salim Ahmad as well as other Sudanese officials will participate in these talks.

Turkish-Sudanese Talks Held

TA011653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Turkish-Sudanese official talks were held in Ankara this afternoon. The Turkish delegation was headed by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren at the talks which were held at the Cankaya Mansion. The Turkish delegation consisted of Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk and other officials. The Sudanese delegation, headed by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, consisted of Foreign Minister Muhammad Mubarak, State Minister for Cooperation, Commerce and Supply Ahmad Salim Ahmad, and other officials. The Turkish-Sudanese talks between the delegations continued for a while. Evren and Numayri later held a bilateral meeting. Developing economic and commercial relations between the two countries and increasing cooperation in the culture and communications fields were discussed during the meetings. Views were also exchanged on problems in the regions in which the two countries are situated and on international developments.

According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio Television correspondent, agreements envisaging increased cooperation in the fields of economy, culture and information between the two countries will be signed in Ankara tomorrow. A decision has also been made for Salim Ahmad to visit Turkey again as soon as possible in a bid to look into the possibilities for the implementation of the issues agreed upon.

Evren, Numayri Speeches

TA012100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that the Islamic world, today, more than ever, needs solidarity and that the strengthening of cooperation between Turkey and Sudan will make significant contributions to this solidarity.

Speaking at a dinner he gave in honor of the Sudanese president, Ja'far Numayri, who is on an official visit to Turkey, Evren said that there are traditional ties of friendship and brotherhood between the two countries. Recalling that Turkey and Sudan, for a while, shared a joint destiny and history, Evren said: Our relations, which are based on such foundations and have never been overshadowed by any problems, will continue to develop and strengthen in all fields. While Sudan is situated in a place connecting the Arab and African worlds, Turkey is a bridge connecting Europe and Asia. This multifaceted role, which our countries have undertaken due to their geographical positions, is among the many similarities between the two countries.

Pointing out that Numayri's visit is taking place at a time when stability in the Middle East is faced with serious dangers, Evren continued: Recent developments in our region have created new problems and tensions. While the Arab-Israeli conflict continues to threaten peace and stability in the Middle East, the occupation of a large part of Lebanon by Israel has rendered perilous the situation in our region. Another problem which Turkey is following with sorrow and concern is the clashes -- which have reached dangerous dimensions -- between Iran and Iraq, neighbors with whom Turkey has friendly relations.

In the last part of his speech, Evren said that the Islamic world needs solidarity now more than ever. Evren said: The Islamic consciousness to realize this solidarity with concrete steps in the political, economic and cultural fields creates hopes for the future.

The strengthening of relations and cooperation between Turkey and Sudan, which are factors of stability in their region, will not only serve their national interests but will also serve stability and security in their region. Therefore, the agreements to be signed in the fields of economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries during this visit will give a concrete aspect to our relations. I would like to confirm my belief that our visit and the talks you will hold here will contribute to peace, tranquillity and stability in our region and that they will yield results which will strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

Also speaking at dinner, Sudanese President Numayri expressed the belief that justice and peace will prevail in the world. Numayri added that the cooperation between Turkey and Sudan will especially contribute to the solution of the problems in the Middle East. Numayri said: The suffering, pain and exploitation in the world will be eliminated, the banner of freedom of the Palestinian people, who have been chased out of their land, will definitely be hoisted in their independent state. The rifles of suffering directed against Lebanon will not continue [to shoot]. Wounded Afghanistan will become the bastion of Islam in that region. The bloody clashes between Iran and Iraq should be replaced by negotiations and dialogues, by security and stability.

Numayri expressed his appreciation of Turkey's efforts toward development and its great role in the problems of peace and freedom in the world through these efforts. Noting that his visit to Turkey will contribute to strengthening the relations between the two countries, Numayri expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples will be further strengthened.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

TA021125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Three agreements have been signed in Ankara envisaging Turkish-Sudanese cooperation in three fields.

The cultural agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak. The agreement envisages the exchange of trainers, experts, artists and equipment in the fields of culture, education, science, sports and information. Under the agreement, the two countries will open mutual cultural institutes. They will also try to eliminate the mistakes about the two countries in the history and geography text books in the primary and secondary schools.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, Foreign Minister Turkmen pointed out that President Ja'far Numayri's visit to Turkey showed Sudan's will and determination to develop cooperation and relations between the two countries. Turkmen added that the agreements signed between the two countries would further develop bilateral relations.

The Sudanese foreign minister noted that there were strong historical ties between the two countries. He expressed the belief that these relations would further develop.

An economic and technical cooperation agreement between Turkey and Sudan was signed by Trade Minister Kemal Canturk and Sudanese State Minister Salim Ahmad Ahmad. Under the agreement, Turkey will help Sudan with the acquisition of basic foods and industrial goods and with the implementation of certain projects.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Trade Minister Canturk stressed that the agreement would be useful in developing bilateral economic cooperation. The Sudanese state minister, Ahmad, noted that bilateral cooperation would develop further with this agreement.

An agreement envisaging cooperation between the Turkish and Sudanese news agencies was signed by ANATOLIA Director General Cevdet Tanyeli and by the Sudanese Ambassador to Ankara, (al-Hatim al-Sunusi). The agreement aims at developing and expanding the flow of news and information between ANATOLIA and the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY.

Meanwhile, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri this morning toured the armored units school and the training division command. Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken accompanied the visiting president in his inspection in Etimesut. President Numayri was briefed at the armored units by the division commander, Maj Gen Fikret Kupeli.

The visiting president then observed firing exercises and a troop exercise. He will go to Istanbul in the afternoon and he will leave Turkey tomorrow.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI MEETS EVREN

TA301530 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 30 Jul (AA) -- Iraq's Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi paid a call on Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren Friday at Erdek, where Evren is completing a brief holiday.

Hammadi was in Turkey as the special envoy of Iraq's President Saddam Husayn, Foreign Ministry sources in Ankara said, and presented to Gen Evren Husayn's reply to a message Evren had sent him recently.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was present at the Evren-Hammadi interview, ministry spokesman said.

SAUDI DEPUTY PLANNING MINISTER VISITS ISTANBUL

TA301522 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Istanbul, 30 Jul (AA) -- Deputy Minister of Planning of Saudi Arabia Husayn (Segani) said Turkey could be an ideal holiday resort for citizens of other Islamic countries after a number of investments in the field of tourism.

During a call on Nuh Kusculu, chairman of the Istanbul Chamber of Trade, (Segani) said Turkey manufactured several industrial products now imported by his country.

Kusculu believed Turkish exports to Saudi Arabia should be raised above the current proportion of 0.3 percent of her total exports.

ASSEMBLY POSTPONES DEBATES ON CONSTITUTION

TA020830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has decided to postpone the debate on the draft constitution for 2 days. A motion signed by 15 members was read just as the Consultative Assembly, which met under Sadi Irmak at 0930 today, was to begin the debates. The motion says that the debates cannot be held because the members were not given the draft constitution on time. It asks for the debates to start 48 hours later than scheduled. The motion was accepted with 71 votes, with 55 votes opposed. The Consultative Assembly will meet on Wednesday, 4 August, to begin the debate on the draft constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE ISSUES MEMORANDUM

TA311546 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Ankara, 31 Jul (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly's constitutional committee issued an "opinions memorandum" Saturday (July 31) explaining the reasons for the constitutional provisions. The report submitted to the speaker of the Assembly states that the committee sought "to fill the gaps in the 1961 Constitution in the section concerning personal rights and liberties, to implement the parliamentary regime as it should be implemented, to strengthen the executive and to have supervision of the judiciary within legal bounds."

With the exclusion of Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti and Rafet Ibrahimoglu, all the other members of the committee expressed reservations on part or whole of the draft they have drawn up, the report said. The 148-page report includes the draft and the opinions for and against voiced by the committee members.

The opinions memorandum states that the basic rights and liberties section of the draft constitution is based on the UN Human Rights Declaration and the European Convention of 1950 on the protection of human rights and basic liberties.

The 33rd article of the draft concerning activities of associations was drawn up "in order to prevent associations from activities that degenerate the political life," the memorandum says.

The labour provisions were aimed at "ending the check-off system in the collection of labour union membership fees from members since only personal payment by the member can prevent an inflation of labour unions and bring labour democracy with unions." [as received]

Referring to the abolishment of the Senate of the Republic (upper house), the memorandum stresses that "during 20 years of practice, the Senate did not play an important role in the resolution of political differences and in the formation and dissolution of governments."

MOTIVES BEHIND PAPANDREOU'S MORATORIUM PROBED

NC020842 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Viewpoint column by Sami Kohen: "A Period of Tranquillity"]

[Excerpts] For some reason or other, the Greeks keep referring to the agreement signed in Athens as a "moratorium," while we refrain from using the term because it has another connotation and could be used in another sense as well.

No matter what meaning is attached to the word, what is important undoubtedly, is the realization of such an agreement after weeks of diplomatic efforts and negotiations.

The essence of the agreement envisages that both countries should refrain from mutual threats, provocations and statements that are likely to create tension and that they should create conditions conducive to resumption of a constructive dialogue.

In fact, statements issued both in Athens and Ankara indicate that a dialogue at the foreign ministers level will begin at the beginning of October. The two foreign ministers, who will meet in Ottawa, will determine the method they will use to settle the disputes between the two countries. The ministers themselves will tackle the general outlines of these issues. Thus the document signed in Athens will have secured the detente needed for the resumption of this dialogue. This could also be described as "a period of tranquillity" between the two countries.

We have used the term "resumption" for the dialogue, because such a dialogue already had been started and, what is more, was positively developing until Andreas Papandreou won the election and occupied the chair of the prime minister. The PASOK leader had violently opposed the dialogue started during his predecessor Rallis' term in office, arguing that views on the Turkish-Greek disputes could not be discussed and maintaining that "these issues cannot be negotiated." That is why the dialogue was discontinued as soon as Papandreou assumed power and the new Greek administration and a section of the Greek press embarked on a strenuous campaign against Turkey.

It is gratifying that now Papandreou wants a period of "detente" or "tranquillity" which he calls a "moratorium" and that he agrees to the resumption of the dialogue in the near future. This is a happy development, provided that he is sincere in his desire.

In displaying sincerity, Papandreou should rest assured that Turkey will respond in the same spirit. For Turkey has always defended the view that all the problems between the two countries should be resolved through negotiations. Even in those days when the Greek prime minister did not favor negotiations, Turkey patiently waited for the Greek prime minister to alter his attitude. The document signed in Athens has proved that common sense has at last prevailed. Several reasons are attributed to Papandreou's acceptance of the detente and dialogue which he had opposed until recently. One of these reasons is that the Greek leader has realized that the policy of tension and the unnecessary exertions against Turkey will not yield any result and that such acts could even boomerang.

Another reason is the situation he is encountering at home. The PASOK leader is distressed by the fact he has been unable to accomplish what was expected of him both in the political and economic arenas. Meanwhile, the opposition has been increasing and even hardening its criticisms of Papandreou's attitude toward Turkey. Papandreou's inconsistent behavior in the EEC and NATO has also backfired. His hope that he would be able to use Turkey's main allies against it have been dashed. Athens has preferred to use a milder and more intelligent policy during these days when it will begin bargaining with the United States over the bases.

Now the question to be asked is "What is the purpose behind this change in Papandreou's attitude?" Does he really wish to resolve the outstanding issues with Turkey and live in peace and friendship, or is he after gaining time for realizing his own views and aspirations through the "moratorium" or the "dialogue"?

We will not have to wait for long to understand his motives.

CANADA

SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN OTTAWA, MEETS WITH TRUDEAU

LD300836 Hamburg DPA in German 2325 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Ottawa, 29 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Schmidt arrived in Ottawa during the night for an exchange of political views with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. The meeting began with a dinner in Trudeau's private residence. The most important topics included an exchange of information on the results of the meeting with the federal chancellor has had in the last 10 days in the United States, and also the continuation of the reciprocal exchange following on from the NATO conference in Bonn.

'Full Agreement'

LD301254 Hamburg DPA in German 1202 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Jul (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who arrived back in Hamburg on Friday from a 10-day North American trip, was able to reach full agreement with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on all important problems. During his 4-hour stay in Ottawa on Thursday night Trudeau, according to Schmidt, welcomed the resolute stand of the Europeans in defending their interests within the framework of the alliance community.

Schmidt called the meeting with the friendly Canadian prime minister a "very satisfying conclusion" to his trip, whose highpoint was the almost 5 days of talks with the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz. Nevertheless the chancellor attached a significance which should not be underestimated to the ramifications of the many meetings with leading politicians and academics in Houston and in a holiday club in San Francisco.

PLO WOULD WELCOME CANADA IN PEACEKEEPING ROLE

LD012008 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization says it would welcome Canadian participation in a United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The PLO says in a statement issued by its Ottawa office that it is time that Canada moved ahead and played the role it has (?built) for the past quarter-century as a peacekeeper. The statement is in response to one given in the Canadian House of Commons by Ron Irwin, parliamentary secretary to External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan. Mr Irwin said Canada has not been asked to take part in a peacekeeping expedition, but would participate if it would be constructive.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES 5-DAY VISIT

LD302252 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The first official visit paid by a Finnish foreign minister to Ireland ended tonight when Foreign Minister Par Stenback and his wife returned home from their 5-day visit. The visit was hosted by Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins. In Dublin Stenback also met Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey. Minister and Mrs Stenback paid a private visit to the south coast of Ireland in the last days of their stay in the country.

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TREATY ON ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE WITH USSR FIXED

AU031133 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Summary] "The preliminary agreement on the exchange of Austrian electric current in the summer for Soviet winter current was concluded by Power Grid Director General Dr Fremuth with Nikolay Lopatin, Soviet deputy minister of power and electrification, during his visit to Moscow. The final treaty will most likely be signed in October 1982 in Moscow.

"The treaty envisages that, effective in 1985, Austria will supply some 600 million kWh to the Soviet Union daily in the period between 1 May and 31 August every year in the time between 0500 and 2100 hours and, in turn, will receive from the Soviet Union some 500 million kWh daily in the period from 1 January til 30 April as well as from 15 October to 15 December in the time from 2100 to 0500 hours, including Sundays and (Soviet) holidays. Both sides will examine whether the exchange could be started as early as in 1984.

"The transfer will be effected via the CSSR and not -- as originally discussed -- via Hungary." Talks about the details of the power transit will open soon. "The transit fees will be paid in electric currency to the CSSR and an agreement on the quantities involved still has to be reached."

Should additional power deliveries be agreed upon Hungary would be considered as an additional transit country. "In addition, the Soviet side will constantly inform Austria of requests of other European countries for power deliveries and will give preference to Austria as a transit country if such deals should be contracted, something which agrees with Power Grid chief Fremuth's ideas of developing Austria as a distribution center for power transit between East and West."

PEACE MARCHERS ATTEND EVENTS IN LINZ 1 AUG

AU031118 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 3 Aug 82 p 6

[Summary] "For disarmament in East and West"; "No stationing of cruise and Pershing II missiles"; these are the slogans of the marchers who were also joined by some residents of Upper Austria in Linz on Sunday. Buddhist monks from Hiroshima who beat little drums marched in front of the procession which was greeted in Linz, main square by Socialist Party Landtag Deputy Praschl. A message from Communist Party City Councillor Kain in which the fact was mentioned that Linz figures in the plans of the U.S. Army as a nuclear bomb target was read to the marchers. "As the peace friends proceeded along Landstrasse to the Auf der Gugl Sports Hall their number swelled to some 500 people. Addresses were exchanged and people sang "We Shall Overcome."

"Today, Tuesday, some 60 peace cyclists who left London on 17 July will arrive at the main square at 1700 hours. The English cyclists will tour the city at about 1730 and the public is invited to join. The tour will end near the railway bridge, where a peace festival will be held."

DER SPIEGEL REPORT ON CRUISE MISSILES DENIED

LD021552 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 2 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government denied reports (in DER SPIEGEL) on Monday according to which the European NATO partners were considering the production of their own cruise missiles with conventional warheads. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl told the press there were no plans for stationing medium-range missiles other than those mentioned in the NATO dual decision of 1979. DER SPIEGEL reported that the NATO armament chiefs had commissioned technical and military studies for the construction of European missiles with conventional warheads.

CDU DEFENSE EXPERT: USSR BASING SU-24's IN GDR

LD031432 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Aug (DPA) -- According to CDU defense expert Willy Wimmer, the Soviet Union has begun stationing its most modern fighter planes in the GDR. In connection with questions on this subject put to the Federal Government, Wimmer stated in Bonn on Tuesday that, according to information so far available, it is said to involve an initial regiment equipped with 30 SU-24 planes (NATO code 'Fencer'), a powerful supersonic fighter-bomber. Planes of this type have hitherto been stationed in the Soviet Union.

Wimmer said that this plane's 2,000 km range secures for the Soviets, for the first time in NATO air defense history, an operational radius extending beyond Ireland and Morocco. The 'Fencer' helps considerably endanger NATO's air defense which is under pressure anyway, especially as, according to Bonn's plans, the replacement to succeed the 'Nike' air defense missile, the 'Patriot', will not be procured by 1986. The deputy said that, according to the Federal Defense Ministry's plans, the 'Patriot' missile cannot be expected to be procured until the end of the eighties, if at all.

GENSCHER ON INTEREST IN BREZHNEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD031258 Hamburg DPA in German 1037 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Aug (DPA) -- Despite the reservations [zurueckhaltung] by American President Ronald Reagan, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today underlined Bonn's strong interest in a meeting between Reagan and the Soviet state and party chief, Leonid Brezhnev. The Federal Government hopes that Moscow will still decide to give a definite promise of a meeting of this kind this year, Genscher said in a Suedfunk Stuttgart interview.

Genscher voiced the opinion that Reagan's statement that this meeting will probably not take place until next year does not mean that the Americans do not desire this meeting. Rather, Reagan's statement comes as a reaction to Moscow's rejection of his proposal for a talk with Brezhnev in New York in June.

With reference to the present difficulties in the relationship between Europe and the United States, Genscher reinforced his demand that European-American consultations be increased. Then settlements can be found, in areas where there are differing opinions, which safeguard the interests of all, but which do not harm the European-American relationship. The Western alliance has to be felt as an alliance among equal partners.

AGREEMENT ON MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC AID CONCLUDED

DW031325 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Robert von Lucius article]

[Excerpts] Frankfurt, 2 Aug -- The People's Republic of Mozambique after years of hesitation has accepted the Berlin Clause. Angola and Mozambique had been the only African states which rejected that clause and, hence, failed to join the Lome Agreement between the EC and 61 states of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific regions. The decision now taken, which took shape during the Bonn visit by Mozambique's Foreign Minister Chissano in June, is considered by the Federal Government an essential success of its African policy.

By an exchange of notes by the end of the week the Federal Republic and Mozambique concluded an agreement on foodstuffs aid. Under this agreement Bonn will deliver 3,000 tons of white corn to Maputo. So far the former Portuguese colony had concluded economic cooperation agreements with all states of the East bloc but none with the Federal Republic. It was above all the GDR which had so far been able to prevent the conclusion of such agreements by exerting pressure. Therefore, neither Mozambique nor Angola had received development aid from Bonn.

In September, Bonn and Maputo will initiate negotiations on development aid. Transport Minister Alcantara Santos is expected in Bonn this fall. The agreement on foodstuffs aid has been considered a "test case" for the fall negotiations. The conclusion very likely was preceded by differences between the dogmatic and pragmatic groups within the government party Frelimo (Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique). Chief of state Machel obviously has now joined the pragmatics.

The Federal Republic's development aid in Africa is marked by the fact that development goals have priority over foreign policy goals. Exceptions are northern and southern Africa. In southern Africa the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation tries to reduce the dependence of the African "frontline states" on South Africa's transport roads and economic power and at the same time contribute to the overcoming of racial tension. Here a considerable possibility offers itself for German aid to Mozambique, namely, the expansion of the ports of Beira, Maputo and Nacala as well as the repair of destroyed railroad lines and bridges.

INFORMATION ON FRG TERRORISTS IN LEBANON SOUGHT

LD021124 Hamburg DPA in German 1011 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Aug (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU opposition has asked the Federal Government for information concerning the possible arrest of German terrorists by the Israeli authorities during the hostilities in Lebanon. The opposition also wants to know what the Federal Government has done, or will do, about ensuring that detainees are extradited to the Federal Republic.

CDU/CSU representatives Carl-Dieter Spranger and Karl Mildner said that there have been numerous reports in past weeks of the Israeli authorities finding evidence that the PLO is training foreign terrorists, including Germans. Although such evidence is of considerable importance both for countering terrorism and for foreign policy the Federal Government has not issued a statement on the matter.

A spokesman for the Federal Ministry of the Interior said when questioned on 30 July that the Foreign Ministry and relevant security authorities have no information about Israeli forces taking into custody in Lebanon left-wing or right-wing extremists from the Federal Republic. The Israelis have not confirmed that German terrorists were in besieged west Beirut either.

EGYPT'S 'ALI MEETS MITTERRAND, VIEWS ISRAELI TIES

NC031600 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 3 (AFP) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today warned that Egyptian-Israeli relations would suffer if Israel staged a final assault against west Beirut.

In an interview here with the daily LE MONDE, Mr 'Ali said: "If Beirut is taken by storm, I don't see how we could continue to maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel".

The Egyptian foreign minister, who held a 30-minute meeting with Foreign President Francois Mitterrand today, said that moves to "normalise" ties between Egypt and Israel had been "99 per cent frozen" since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Talks on Palestinian autonomy in Israeli-occupied territories were also suspended, he said, as the Israelis contended that "autonomy is an end in itself" while Egypt believes "it must rapidly lead to a Palestinian state".

Mr 'Ali said that the Lebanese crisis was at the top of the agenda of talks with Mr. Mitterrand today, but added that he was pessimistic as to a speedy solution of the conflict.

"The major problem is to obtain that Israel respects the west Beirut ceasefire", he said, adding that "the United States faces a heavy task in this respect".

Egyptian sources here said Mr 'Ali's 48-hour visit to France, ending today, was part of ongoing consultations between Cairo and Paris following their co-sponsorship of a draft United Nations Security Council resolution prepared last week.

The joint draft resolution is aimed at resolving the Lebanese crisis and establishing recognition for the Palestinians' right to self-determination. But France and Egypt have delayed submission of the draft to avoid a U.S. veto in Security Council debates as Washington continues to oppose moves to recognize Palestinian rights.

Mr. 'Ali, who met U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington last weekend, said earlier today that Egypt had noticed a positive shift in U.S. Government thinking since June, when he met with former Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

But he told THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE today that Washington should be "more forthcoming" on the Palestinians and begin direct talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) if it wants lasting peace in the Middle East.

Sources in the visiting Egyptian Foreign Ministry delegation said Cairo was trying to convince Washington to broaden its idea of Palestinian autonomy to include self-determination while maintaining the general framework of the Camp David agreements.

Cairo, the sources said, hoped that the European nations would also pressure Washington to adopt this stand.

Talks With Jobert, Hernu

GF031553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Aug [MENA] -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting with Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade and acting external relations minister; and Charles Hernu, French defense minister.

The meeting was held during a luncheon hosted by Samir Safwat, Egyptian ambassador to France, in honour of Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The luncheon was attended by Francis Guttman, general secretary of the French External Relations Ministry; (Serge Boidves), director of the Middle East and North Africa Department at the French External Relations Ministry; a number of senior Elysee Palace officials and [word indistinct] and a number of Egyptian ambassadors in Western Europe.

COT SPEAKS ON FRENCH POLICY TOWARD CHAD

AB031247 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0935 GMT 3 Aug 82

["Excerpts" of interview with Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development on 20 July 1981 to unidentified correspondent; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Have you failed in Chad?

[Answer] No. I believe that France was fairly successful in attaining the goals which it had established. First, avoiding outside intervention, second, supporting the efforts of the OAU and, third, helping in the peaceful reconstruction of Chad.

We had a fair amount of success on these three points. Today Chad is free of foreign troops, the civil war took place with a minimum of foreign intervention, the OAU limited its involvement in clashes and did not interfere, thus doing a very positive job in Chad. In the end, France will help in the rebuilding of Ndjamena, the rest is none of our business -- France has neither the intention nor the means to interfere in a Habre-Goukouni reconciliation, even if Habre and Goukouni don't clearly understand that we do not want to interfere.

[Question] You gave military aid to Goukouni's government. Will you do the same for Habre?

[Answer] We did not give significant military aid to the Goukouni government. We helped it a little with light arms at a time when arms were hard to get. Our important aid was civil aid for the rebuilding of Ndjamena in order that a Chadian administration could stand on its own two feet.

TWO AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

PM031505 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Saturday 31 July announces the appointment of Mr Pierre Dabezies as ambassador to Gabon replacing Mr Robert Cantoni.

The same JOURNAL OFFICIEL announces the appointment of Miss Francoise Claude-Lafontaine as ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago replacing Mr Rene de Choiseul-Praslin.

MITTERRAND TO BEGIN 2-DAY ATHENS VISIT 1 SEP

NC022131 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 2 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Greece on September 1, and 2, it was announced here today.

PCI, TUDEH PARTY OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN ROME

PM031235 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Jul 82 p 13

[Text] Rome -- An Iranian Tudeh Party delegation headed by Comrade (Farhad) met yesterday with a PCI delegation comprising foreign section chief Comrade Rubbi and Comrades Salati and Micucci from the foreign section.

During the cordial meeting the Tudeh delegation gave detailed information on the situation in Iran and on the present military conflict between Iraq and Iran.

SUSPENDED ANTITERRORIST POLICEMEN RETURN TO DUTY

AU031951 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 3 -- The five members of Italy's crack anti-terrorist squad (NOCS) who were accused of having tortured three Red Brigadists found guarding kidnapped U.S. General James Lee Dozier earlier this year, have been allowed to report back to duty after their release from jail yesterday.

The Interior Ministry today revoked their suspension which had become operative on June first after the agents were arrested on the basis of testimony given by one of the brigadists, Cesare di Lenardo

BANKING SCANDAL FIGURE ARRESTED IN SWITZERLAND

AU311949 Rome ANSA in English 1917 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 31 -- Rome magistrates confirmed today that they have already filed a request for the extradition with Swiss authorities of Flavio Carboni, the 40-year old Sardinian businessman who is accused of helping banker Roberto Calvi flee Italy and was arrested in Switzerland last night.

Carboni was arrested in a villa in Lugano in the company of his brother and a woman friend.

According to unconfirmed reports, the Italian national had been under surveillance for two weeks and was arrested in a joint operation of the Italian secret police, Interpol and Swiss police.

Carboni is also charged with providing the false passport Calvi used to get first to Austria and then to England where his body was found hanging from a London bridge June 18.

Italian police believe that the Sardinian builder organized Calvi's flight from Italian justice, directing his collaborator Emilio Pellicani to accompany the banker to Venice and Trieste.

In the latter city, according to this version of events, Calvi was put in contact with Wilvano Vittor, a local smuggler, who joined the banker in Klagenfurt, Austria, and then accompanied him to London.

Calvi, president of Italy's largest private sector bank Banco Ambrosiano, fled Italy where he was appealing a four-year prison sentence for illegally exporting capital from the country.

Banco Ambrosiano was under investigation by Italy officials who dissolved the board of directors and appointed three commissioners to supervise operations after Calvi's disappearance.

The bank is investigating 1.4 billion dollars in external risk loans issued to Ambrosiano's Latin American subsidiaries on the basis of letters of patronage from the Vatican Bank. [sentence as received]

The Vatican Bank owns 1.58 percent of the Ambrosiano's shares, making it one of its largest single shareholders.

The Italian Justice Ministry officially notified the Vatican Friday that its bank's president, American Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, is under investigation in connection with the Ambrosiano shortfall. But the Vatican refused to accept the notices because they were not sent through diplomatic channels to the independent city-state.

Meanwhile, Italian police have not confirmed reports that fugitive venerable master of the outlawed P-2 Masonic Lodge Licio Gelli was also residing in Carboni's Swiss villa and that police moved Friday in the hopes of also arresting Gelli.

Police confiscated large sums of money and a quantity of documents in the villa.

L'UNITA VIEWS EASING OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

PM021407 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jul 82 p 17

[Romolo Caccavale commentary: "What is Changing and What Is Not in Jaruzelski's Poland"]

[Text] In assessing the decisions taken by the Polish military government announced by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski in his speech to the Sejm on Wednesday it is necessary to draw a distinction between the measures to ease "martial law" which concern human and civil rights, and political pledges proper. From the first viewpoint the decisions should be viewed positively. Of course they fall short of the amnesty which rumors circulating just before had said was certain, but the simultaneous release of two-thirds of the internees was a significant action but was taken in a context which is still characterized by the measures adopted after the military coup. The restoration of telephone and telex communications with other countries and the resumption of the issuing of passports for the West are initiatives which have value for the Poles in view of the scope of their ties with their fellow nationals living outside the country. However, the speech was more reserved on political decisions. The task has been set of "reactivating" some social and cultural associations and reviving the enterprise self-management councils "so that they can become the workers' true representatives." The workers' councils are the prerequisite for carrying through the economic reform started at the beginning of the year. The aim now is to see how those pledges will be implemented in practice and hence which associations and how many will be "reactivated" and what real power the workers' councils will have and how they will be elected.

Finally, Jaruzelski's report to the Sejm on the general political plane seems worrying. Of course we do not underestimate the impact, including the political impact, which the easing of restrictions on human and civilian rights may have, but "martial law" remains in force in Poland and its abolition, planned for before the end of the year, is linked to conditions which the government will assess. That means that even the measures to ease the situation which have been taken are conditional. The government reserves the right to reintroduce the very regulations which have now been set aside. That happened in early May, as will be remembered, with the curfew and severing of urban telephone communications being immediately reapplied, even if only temporarily, in the cities in which young people had staged demonstrations involving clashes with the police.

The speech was even more ambiguous on the resumption of trade union activity and in particular of Solidarity. Indeed how can anybody fail to note that not only Lech Walesa but all the major Solidarity leaders are still interned? It is being said that there will be no return in Poland to the trade union which existed before August 1980 and which was bureaucratic and incapable of expressing the workers' interests but at the same time there will be no restoration of the situation as it was before 13 December with a Solidarity which was becoming less and less of a trade union and turning into a political organization under the influence of leaders who aimed to overthrow the Polish socialist regime.

In the speech he delivered in the Sejm after General Jaruzelski, Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski admitted that it is impossible to condemn Solidarity "as a whole" and that it is necessary to draw a distinction between extremists with whom it is impossible to have dialogue and representatives who think it is necessary for Solidarity to critically review its experience prior to 13 December. However Rakowski did not put forward specific proposals for dialogue with those forces. The result is that Solidarity's future is still in a limbo of uncertainty. And yet the government in Poland is well aware that the future of the trade union movement is a real test-case for a cautious gradual line but one whose objective is really to overcome the present situation. From that viewpoint the Hungarian experiment, to which some observers refer in judging the current Polish problem, does not see very relevant. The Polish situation has some original aspects which prevent it from following any model used elsewhere and one of the characteristics of that situation is the Catholic Church's strength and its policy which reflects awareness of the extent to which external conditions influence the Polish situation. Recent proof of the church's realism was given by the decision not to make the date of the pope's visit to Poland a reason for a clash with the government.

In the context of Poland's international position, Stefan Olszowski's appointment to the post of foreign minister can probably be attributed solely to the desire to give the outgoing leader of the party secretariat a prestigious post. Olszowski's biography is not consistent. As foreign minister under Gierek for a time in the seventies Olszowski gained a reputation as a skillful defender of Polish interests. He was removed by Gierek because of his reformist positions in the economic sphere and returned to the party's major bodies after August 1980. In the past 2 years he emerged as the most important political figures among those PZPR forces who thought that the process of not only economic but also political and social renewal underway went too far and his reservations frequently coincided with those of the Soviets. But in June 1981, when, after the CPSU Central Committee's letter, there was an attempt to oust Stanislaw Kania, Olszowski sided with then first secretary. All those stances may have prompted the choice of Olszowski to represent Poland's difficult international position.

Just a few words about the measures announced by Jaruzelski. After Primate Monsignor Jozef Glemp's mainly positive verdict, the reaction of Solidarity's leaders operating underground is now awaited. But the real reply from society and from the trade union organization which represents the vast majority of workers will probably come in August -- a month rich in those anniversaries which punctuate the present Polish situation. Among other things, 15 August 2811 be the second anniversary of the start of the strikes at the Lenin Shipyards and in the other enterprises on the Baltic coast and 31 August will be the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreements. Some people are afraid that they will make it possible to take another step toward national reconciliation.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CAMEROON -- (ANSA) -- Yaounde, July 30 -- Italy and Cameroon have reached agreements to develop relations in the fields of agriculture, health and education at the end of a three-day visit by Italian Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi. Italy has granted a credit line of 40 million dollars which could promote five-fold financing if relations between the two nations develop according to plan. Cameroon has asked for Italian assistance in development projects in agriculture, in which 80 percent of the population is involved. Italy also pledged to finance construction of a new international airport at Yaounde. [Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 30 Jul 82 AU]

GAS CONTRACT WITH IRAN -- (ANSA) -- Rome, July 30 -- Italy's state-owned Nuovo Pignome firm has signed an agreement with Iran's National Iranian Gas Company to supply one hundred thousand domestic gas meters and transfer technology for their production to Iran. The Italian firm has also agreed to supply the technical assistance to build and put into operation two assembly lines which will each produce one hundred thousand gas meters. The four-year agreement should give Iran time to become completely autonomous in gas meter production. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1531 GMT 30 Jul 82 AU]

DENMARK

DANISH, SOVIET SHIPS COLLIDE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

LD032118 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] A Danish container ship and a Soviet warship have collided in the English Channel. The collision occured in international waters off Barfleur. The seriously damaged Danish ship had to return to Le Havre, while the Soviet ship, which is known to be equipped with missile-launching pads, continued on its way to an unknown destination.

SOVIET GOLF SUBMARINE LEAVES BALTIC FOR ATLANTIC

PM031415 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Jul 82 p 5

["Auni" report]

[Text] One of the six nuclear-armed Golf class submarines, which the Soviet Union has had permanently based in the Baltic for a number of years, has sailed out into the Atlantic through the great belt in the last 24 hours.

The passage took place at the same time as Soviet propaganda surrounding the Scandinavian peace march in the Soviet Union reached its peak, and immediately before new episodes involving foreign submarines created fears that a "foreign power" is making preparations for war against Sweden.

The passage of the Golf class submarine did not cause alarm in Danish defense circles.

With their arsenal of medium-range nuclear missiles, which could reach any target in Scandinavia, the six submarines from the base in the Eastern Baltic represent the most immediate threat to the area on which the Soviet Union is exerting political pressure in order to have it declare itself a "nuclear-free Nordic region."

NORWAY

STRAY CITED ON COOPERATION WITH EEC, USSR

PM031359 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Norway's growing access to the EEC's foreign policy cooperation, the European Political System (EPS), will continue and Norway will be given the opportunity to put forward Norwegian views when individual issues are dealt with. This was confirmed during Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray's visit to his Danish counterpart Kjeld Olesen in Copenhagen yesterday. Denmark is chairman of the EEC until the end of the year, and one of the aims of yesterday's talks was to win confirmation that previous arrangements for consultations with the EEC can continue.

At a press conference at the Norwegian Embassy after the talks Foreign Minister Stray stressed that the present arrangements have great importance in foreign policy questions which could have repercussions for Norway and Norwegian policy. The EEC will be kept fully informed of the Norwegian view of current issues and what possible consequences there might be for Norway, before any decisions are made.

At the meeting with the press Stray was asked by some Israeli journalists why in Israel's view Norway was the most anti-Israeli country in the West in connection with the invasion of Lebanon.

Stray dismissed the suggestion that Norway is anti-Israeli. On the contrary, he said, relations are very good, even though Norway had stated quite clearly that it cannot accept everything that Israel is doing. Stray added that he will be paying an official visit to Israel in November.

Norway has rejected a Soviet proposal that the Norwegian state provide economic guarantees in connection with Norwegian participation in oil and gas prospecting in the Barents Sea, Foreign Minister Stray told the press conference. Stray also rejected speculation that Norway has been subjected to Soviet pressure for Norway and the Soviet Union to form a partnership for the exploitation of the North's resources. This is an old Soviet wish which has been rejected several times by Norway.

The foreign minister said that relations between the United States and West Europe have become strained. "Norway has not decided on its attitude toward the question of supplies of gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, but we do have full understanding for the countries in West Europe which are reacting to the Reagan administration's policy," Stray said.

As far as Norwegian-Soviet cooperation in oil and gas prospecting in the Barents Sea is concerned, Norway has made it perfectly clear that there is no reason for the Norwegian state to accept any economic risk for prospecting on the Soviet part of the continental shelf.

The Russians have brought some equipment from Norway. If they want to buy more, and if they want Norwegian technical assistance, they do have access to this. But participating as a partner with a Norwegian state guarantee in the production of oil on the Soviet section of the continental shelf is out of the question, Stray said.

ROLANDHIS MEETS USSR ENVOY ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC031733 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today met with Soviet Charge d'Affaires (Boyko). They held talks on the visit to Moscow by the nonaligned ministerial committee on the Palestinian issue and the committee's meeting the day after tomorrow with USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov. Mr Rolandhis, who is a member of the committee, will leave for Moscow tomorrow. As reported by the Soviet news agency TASS, the committee chairman, Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Malmierca, and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto have already arrived in the Soviet capital for talks within the framework of the committee's terms of reference for contacts with the governments of the UN Security Council member countries.

Departs for Moscow Meeting

NC040601 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Republic Rolandhis departed for Moscow this morning where he, together with the other members of the nonaligned ministerial committee on the Palestinian problem, will have a meeting with Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov tomorrow. Rolandhis was seen off at the airport by the Soviet Union's Charge d'Affaires (Boyko) and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KIPRIANOU REJECTS DENKTAS' STANCE ON UN RECOURSE

NC040600 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Aug 82

["Text" of statement by President Spiros Kiprianou 3 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Denktas has proceeded with new threats in a new attempt to blackmail the Cyprus Government into not taking recourse to the forthcoming UN General Assembly session. The Cyprus Government has every right to appeal to the United Nations and all international organizations and to exert every effort internationally to restore the rights of Cyprus as long as the Turkish Attila continues to occupy Cypriot territory, demonstrating provocative defiance of the repeated resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and other international organizations. Nobody can deprive the Cyprus Government of this legal right.

Mr Denktas' attempt to prevent the Cyprus Government from exercising this inalienable right shows, on the one hand, the spirit of arbitrariness characteristic of the actions of the chauvinistic Turkish Cypriot leadership and Turkey and, on the other hand, it shows their indisputable guilt and responsibility for the continuing deadlock in the Cyprus issue because Turkey will be called to account for its failure to comply with the UN decisions and resolutions when the Cyprus issue is debated again at this international organization.

Mr Denktas' blackmailing warnings are indicative of a mentality based on the might of one who is militarily stronger, that is Turkey. The promotion of partition has always been Mr Denktas' firm pursuit. At various times, he brandishes the threat of declaring a separate, independent statelet either in order to impose his will and that of Ankara on the Cyprus Government, or in order to blackmail the Cyprus Government into accepting the unacceptable Turkish demands concerning the solution of the Cyprus issue. The Cyprus Government, however, will not give in to blackmail nor will it abandon its legal right to once again bring up the Cyprus problem at the United Nations and other international forums in order to secure support for a Cyprus solution in accordance with the UN Charter and decisions.

We denounce internationally this new Turkish blackmail and call upon the international community to adopt all the necessary measures to put an end to the Turkish threats and blackmail and to implement the UN resolutions.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI DEPARTS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

TA031755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri completed his official visit and left Turkey today. It was announced that Turkey and Sudan are determined to further develop their existing cooperation in every field.

Numayri was seen off at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in a military ceremony which was attended by the Istanbul governor, the 1st army deputy commander, the western garrison commander, the mayor, the north sea area commander and other officials.

A communique issued in connection with Numayri's visit says that the two sides are determined to further develop their existing cooperation in all fields.

According to the communique, the Turkish and Sudanese Presidents expressed their concern about the recent negative developments in the international area and stressed the need to exert every possible effort to strengthen peace and security. The two sides pointed out that Israel's occupation of Lebanon threatens regional and universal peace and therefore the efforts to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon must be supported.

The communique says that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem can only be achieved if the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable rights, including their right to establish their own state, are recognized.

It is stated in the communique that Sudan appreciates Turkey's just attitude and continuous support for the Arab cause. It is also stressed that solidarity and cooperation among the Islamic countries must be increased.

It is also stated that Turkey and Sudan agree that a just and honorable solution must be reached in the Iran-Iraq war and a political solution for the Afghanistan problem.

According to the communique, Sudanese President Numayri invited head of state General Evren to Sudan and the invitation was accepted.

FIRST GROUP OF AFGHAN REFUGEES LANDS IN ADANA

TA031603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Adana, 3 Jul (AA) -- The first group of Afghan refugees to be resettled in Turkey arrived at Adana Airport from Pakistan Tuesday.

Minister of the Interior Selahattin Cetiner and Governor Hayri Kozakcioglu were at the airport to greet the 366 Afghans of Turkish origin who will be housed temporarily in Adana before being settled in central or southern Turkish provinces. Cetiner regretted the past difficulties suffered by the refugees and hoped humanity would be spared such suffering in the future.

The refugees would be given Turkish citizenship within a month, Cetiner had told reporters earlier, and would be given courses in "adaption to current Turkish."

IDENTITY OF TURKISH POW'S IN LEBANON INVESTIGATED

TA031547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 3 Jul (AA) -- The identity of any Turkish POW's taken by Israel during its attacks on Lebanon is being investigated, foreign ministry sources said. If any Turks now held by Israeli forces are found to be wanted for alleged offences in Turkey, their extradition will be requested, the same sources said.

TRIALS OF LEFTISTS BEGIN IN ISTANBUL, ERZURUM

THKCP Trial

TA031753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The trial of 110 members of an illegal leftist organization started at the 1st Army and Martial Law Command 2d Military Court in Istanbul today. The indictment prepared by the military prosecutor was read today. It said that the suspects, who were members of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front -- Liberation [THKPC-Kurtulus] had set up the organization to topple the consitutional order and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist order, killed people for ideological reasons, were guilty of attempted murder, robberies, carrying explosives and firearms and of fighting the security forces with firearms. The prosecutor demanded various sentences for the suspects.

Erzurum Trial

TA031751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Statement, presumably dated 3 August 1982, issued by the press and public relations office of the Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command]

[Text] A trial started at 0900 on 3 August 1982, at the Army IX Corps and Martial Law Command 1st Military Court in Erzurum, of 65 persons suspected of killing a total of 7 persons in Igdir, a district of Kars, at different times for differences of ideological opinion; of establishing four illegal organizations; of guiding and administering the activities of these four organizations; of being members of such organizations; of firing at houses and offices; of robberies; of writing ideological graffiti in public places; of hanging ideological placards and posters -- all this with the aim of completely destroying the Turkish republican constitution by force of arms and establishing a communist social order.

U.S. VOTE ON CYPRUS TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'DEPLORED'

NC020817 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] The decision of the U.S. House of Representatives regarding Cyprus has caused anxiety and repercussions in Ankara. Observers have, for some time, been maintaining that relations between Ankara and Washington were very good. Now an incident has cast a shadow over these relations.

Last week the House of Representatives adopted a decision with 405 votes in favor and only 6 against, asking President Reagan to call on Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus. According to an interpretation of the decision, the presence of Turkish troops on the island is also creating problems within NATO. The State Department has adopted an attitude opposing the decision. This event also reflects the traditional divergence between the U.S. Congress and the "White House" on matters of foreign policy. Nevertheless, the weight of the great majority of the House of Representatives is expanding the dimensions of the event. Ankara has officially characterized the decision as "deplorable." The Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that the decision "identifies itself with the views of only one side." It is obvious that this "side" is Greece. TFSC President Denktas characterized the decision as "an open act of pressure."

There is no doubt that Ankara's troubles will be increased by this new pressure originating from the United States. Already its relations with Europe are intensely strained. The effects of the arms embargo imposed on Turkey by the United States for 3 years are still fresh in our minds. This new decision has revived these memories. It is understood that for the time being, the tendencies displayed in the House of Representatives will be halted by the White House. However, this dual picture no longer carries any meaning for Turkey. It even sounds like a trick to pressure Ankara. This new wind blowing from the United States has provided new support for Athens, which is already pursuing a negative policy on the Aegean and Cyprus issues. This wind will serve as an encouragement for Papandreou to implement the strategy which he is carrying out.

GREECE

BAGHDAD EXPLOSION INJURES GREEK DIPLOMATS

NC022134 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] It has been learned that Greek ambassador in Baghdad Evangelidhis [as heard], Greek Commercial attache Terpetzopoulos and Greek Embassy code operator Yiannopoulos were injured yesterday by a bomb explosion outside the Iraqi Planning Ministry. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has sent a cable expressing his sympathy with the injured persons who are receiving hospital treatment in the Iraqi capital.

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT TO REJECT EEC TEXTILE TRADE PROPOSALS

PM031237 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Portuguese Government has decided as its line of action to reject the EEC proposal for textiles trading following our country's Common Market entry, ANOP reports, citing an official source. Portugal's response will be presented at the meeting of the "Ten" scheduled for 20 September, at which our delegation will present a statement explaining the reaction prompted in Lisbon by the EEC's latest proposal, which would involve accepting the principle of quantitative restrictions on textile exports to the EEC for the 4 years following our joining and the signing of a self-restriction agreement for the period prior to membership of the Treaty of Rome.

SPAIN

ISRAEL'S PERES EXPLAINS PARTY POSITION TO PSOE

LD022246 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez has received a note from Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres regretting the Spanish party's decision to support the expulsion of the Israeli Labor Party from the Socialist International because of what is alleged to be its attitude to the Lebanon conflict. Peres asserts that the PSOE does not understand labor's real position, which the Israeli leader says is one of (?demanding) that Prime Minister Begin limit himself to a security belt of 40 kms to the north of Israel, avoid war with Syria and work for the establishment of an independent Lebanese Government.

In response to the Israeli Labor Party's charge that the PSOE has been guilty of lack of solidarity in the Socialist International, PSOE Spokesman Pedro Bofill has said that the PSOE's solidarity with members of the Socialist International leads the Spanish party to formulate demands for the defense of principles inherent in the Socialist International itself, based on recognition of the human rights mentioned in the UN Charter which free and democratic countries have taken as their own.

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Western Europe

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SPECULATION ON APPOINTMENT OF NEW U.S. ENVOY

AU031408 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Georg Possanner dispatch from Washington]

[Excerpts] It is almost 4 months to the day since the death of U.S. Ambassador to Vienna Theodore Cummings. The fact that no successor has yet been appointed and that only a few names are being rumored can be assessed among other things as a measure of the Reagan administration's present interest in Austria. The phase of obvious ill feeling over Chancellor Kreisky's personal attacks against the President and over his single-handed action concerning the PLO and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is over. Indifference toward Vienna has prevailed following the purifying thunderstorm touched off by the lecture in Vienna of Eugene Douglas, Reagan's personal special envoy. Washington now has other priorities.

Among the names which are repeatedly mentioned in connection with the Vienna Embassy, that of Al Spiegel, Reagan's special adviser for relations with the Jewish communities in the United States, a man who comes from California, is being mentioned most often in prominent places. Spiegel, who is in his late fifties, is a successful lawyer with connections with show business. Together with the late Theodore Cummings, he was responsible for Reagan's election campaign in California. He told DIE PRESSE that he knows nothing of such rumors. If, however, he were offered the post of an ambassador he would "seriously consider it."

It is also evident that efforts are under way -- though belatedly -- to have President Kirchschlaeger make a state visit to Washington. Even private quarters, including Austria-fan and SALT I negotiator Ambassador Gerard Smith, have bombarded political authorities with letters in which they pointed out how absurd it is that the head of state of Western-oriented, absolutely neutral Austria had to travel first to Moscow because Reagan's predecessor Carter -- unlike Brezhnev -- was not in a position to extend an invitation at the signing of SALT II in Vienna. Currently a date for a visit in early 1983 is being cautiously considered, and efforts are being made to adjust Reagan's appointment schedule accordingly.

Nothing has been fixed yet, of course. Only one thing is certain: That some time before such a visit Vienna will have another U.S. ambassador.

W. GERMAN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH BOMBINGS

AU050842 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Excerpt] State police officers have apprehended the wanted person whom National Democratic Party [NDP] chief Dr Norbert Burger had charged with committing the attacks in the federal capital and in Salzburg this year at a press conference in Vienna yesterday afternoon. The man's arrest took place in the evening shortly after 1900 hours near Moenichkirchen without incident.

The person arrested is 33-year German Ekkehard Weil, who has been on the international list of wanted persons for some time. Weil is regarded as a political criminal. He is well-known as a terrorist and violent criminal of a radical rightist type and has already been sentenced in the FRG for various crimes.

A sensational incident on the night of 1 August 1977 in West Berlin where shots were fired at a Soviet monument and where a Soviet soldier was injured was also touched off by Weil, who was subsequently sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. Earlier he had -- according to the court, "for extreme rightist reasons" -- committed an incendiary attack for which he had been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. At the trial in West Berlin Weil hit a journalist in the face and broke his nose.

Weil has been transferred to Vienna for questioning.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

DW050809 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1605 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Dankwalt Reissenberger in Bonn; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] German-American relations have again become the topic of conversation during the past several weeks. There are differences of opinion over the natural gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, over steel exports and perhaps also over the question of how to proceed in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the European medium-range weapons. Do you believe that German-American relations have not been harmed in spite of this?

[Answer] Yes, unequivocally. We must understand the Western alliance as one of equal partners. This means that no one can force his will on another -- not the Europeans on the Americans, nor the Americans on the Europeans. For this reason we have always taken it for granted that we will honor the treaties we have concluded, to stay with the example of the natural gas pipeline deal.

However, more important is the fact that we never disregard the basis of our cooperation, of European-U.S. cooperation. This is made up of common concepts with regard to freedom and human dignity as well as self-determination. It is formed by common security interests in the face of a threat to all, a threat to which Western democracies are exposed, and by the awareness that only together can we counter this threat.

I am convinced that it is now important for the states of the Western alliance to concentrate on the great common projects they are pursuing -- the disarmament negotiations in Vienna on conventional armed forces in Central Europe, the disarmament negotiations in Geneva on medium-range missiles, the disarmament negotiations in Geneva on intercontinental strategic missiles and, finally, the continuation of the CSCE followup meeting where we intend to institute a European disarmament conference. For the sake of U.S.-European relations, we must simply concentrate on intensified consultations. Then we will also be able to find solutions in areas where different views exist, solutions which will maintain the interests of all and which will not cause any damage to the relationship between Europeans and Americans.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the course of the negotiations in Geneva so far, and do you have the impression that the Americans are negotiating there with all their energy?

[Answer] I have no doubt at all that the Americans are negotiating with all their energy in Geneva. After all, we shared in the preparations and we have been closely following the progress of the negotiations as never before in any disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. For these negotiations to succeed it is important for us to consistently promote our demand for the renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles by both sides -- in East and West alike. To this end it is necessary for the Soviet Union to finally agree to the elimination of the nuclear threat against West Europe by its medium-range missiles.

It is solely up to the Soviet Union to clear the way for the exclusion on both sides of a weapon of mass destruction, namely the medium-range missiles, for the first time in mankind's history. This in turn would justify the hope that we will be able to achieve such a total exclusion of other weapons systems as well. For this reason we attach great significance to the implementation of the so-called zero option of renouncing medium-range missiles on both sides. The Western goals at the negotiations will be endangered only if the impression is created in the West that it is possible to agree to a little bit of a threat from the East. There is no such thing as a little bit of threat. Rather the Soviet Union's medium-range missiles targeted on West Europe constitute a threat to the existence of West Europe. They must disappear, and this is what we hope to achieve at these negotiations.

[Question] As far as you are concerned, the zero option is not just an initial negotiating position, but a concept which must be stood by.

[Answer] This is the West's common goal because in view of the desire of the people in the West and East for peace there can be no greater goal than the renunciation by both sides of land-based medium-range missiles. It is understandable for me, particularly as FDP chairman, to represent this goal because it was contained in the FDP platform for the 1980 Bundestag elections. We are glad it has become part of the Federal Government's policy and subsequently also part of the alliance's common policy.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what importance do you attach to U.S. President Reagan's statement that we will possibly not meet with the Soviet chief of state this year, but only next year?

[Answer] This statement was not intended to mean that the American side does not want this meeting, rather it was a reaction to the refusal by the Soviet side to accept the proposal that a meeting take place in New York in June. It was also a reaction to the fact that to date no definite affirmative answer regarding a meeting this year has been received from the Soviet Union. I can only say that we are extremely interested in such a meeting taking place. We hope the Soviet Union will still decide to give its definite consent to a meeting this year.

VERHEUGEN: SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND 'INHUMAN'

DW021049 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0546 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Telephone interview with FDP Secretary General Guenter Verheugen by reporters Kokotowski and Assion -- live]

[Excerpts] [Kokotowski] How is the discussion here in the West being assessed in Poland -- that is, the discussion about introducing economic boycott measures unless normalization is introduced soon [in Poland]?

[Answer] The political leaders are naturally unanimous in condemning [this policy], but recognize that the Federal Republic has played a moderating role in the Western alliance.

[Assion] The conflict we have with our American partner will probably not be settled soon.

[Answer] When you talk to people in Poland you increasingly gain the impression that it possibly would have been better [for the United States] to choose other forms of political influence than economic sanctions. The political situation in Poland has caused the rulers to say: We cannot risk any political experiments in a situation where we have had to ask our people to accept a deterioration in their living standard and income cuts of almost one-third during the past 20 months. It is necessary to tell the Poles clearly that in our view the normalization of the state of affairs in the country, and thus the normalization of political and economic cooperation with us, includes an amnesty for those people who were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment because they distributed pamphlets, for instance, or came out for the solidarity trade union.

[Assion] Yet you support further aid at the moment?

[Answer] Yes, I consider this to be absolutely right. Economic sanctions which in fact only hit individuals there and don't disrupt the system in general are, in my view, inhuman.

JOBERT INTERVIEWED ON PIPELINE DEAL WITH USSR

DW041109 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0530 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Interview with Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade, by reporter Hoehn; date and place not given; in French with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The U.S. Government is standing by its embargo on the American top technology that West European firms wanted to use in the billion-dollar Russian natural gas pipeline project. A French electrical company is also affected. How will matters proceed now?

[Answer] The governments involved have expressed their opinions. We are aware of the American position that the technology coming from the United States is to be embargoed to prevent quite a number of European firms from fulfilling contracts they concluded earlier with the Soviet Union. Thus the only question raised here is whether or not U.S. laws have become French, German, British or Italian laws. The four European governments have answered this question. We have our laws and our practices and we will abide by them.

[Question] Exactly how do you in Paris view the legal aspects of this conflict?

[Answer] I am not a professional jurist and cannot assess every legal aspect of this affair. In my initial answer, however, I pointed to the actual significance of this matter. Does the United States have the power to decide on behalf of the other states? In view of the current level of our civilization that answer is no. You see, what is involved here is not a legal problem but the way we deal with each other in the Western community of states. Therefore, I am also quite sure that if we get away from laws and rights -- which can be all too easily adapted to fit any situation -- we will ultimately come to an agreement between the five states, that is Great Britain, France, Italy, the FRG and the United States. This matter has quite far-reaching aspects. If the European states accept the current U.S. position, they will eventually have to accept other measures affecting the limits of their freedom of decision and action.

[Question] The Belgian Government has bailed out of the gas deal with Moscow. Is this really Paris' final word on this matter? After all, considerable delays of the gas deliveries from western Siberia are anticipated.

[Answer] As in other areas, in industry and commerce there is no total immobility or total stagnation. Things around us are changing and thus also the way we assess them. We will see. Several years ago, even as recently as months ago, experts were sure that in the second half of the eighties West Europe would have to cope with a period of gas shortage. I am not sure that this still holds true today. By the way, I have always said that there will soon be a considerable oversupply of gas in the world. On the one hand, there are the gas contracts of various countries with the Soviet Union which were concluded with the justified concern that the industry of the countries involved could be affected by a gas shortage; on the other, there will be substantial gas supply offers from elsewhere by 1986. This alone means for me that the Western world will be much less dependent on Moscow in the energy sector than has been said here and there. There are huge quantities of gas in the world -- off the coast of Africa, in Canada, in the Caribbean and so on. The main thing is knowing when these sources will supply world energy markets. As for the Soviet Union, its deliveries will start soon if this natural gas pipeline is completed within a time that does not deviate too much from the original schedule.

[Question] The U.S. ambassador to France has already announced serious consequences for your electrical company if it supplies the turbines produced under U.S. licence to the Soviet Union. Wouldn't you cut off the American market for French firms by the gas deal with Moscow? Given the FR25 billion balance of trade deficit with the United States last year and the extremely high deficit in the first six months of 1982, this market is more important for you than ever.

[Answer] You know, ambassadors say what they want. France has signed a contract with the Soviet Union. Except in the case of let's say, force majeure, we want it to be fulfilled by both sides. The energy France needs is not supplied by Germany or the United States. Therefore, we are forced to help ourselves in other ways -- be this by our nuclear energy program, by oil imports which heavily burden our foreign trade balance, by gas imports or even by coal imports which could very well come from the United States, provided the price of this coal is competitive and the American ports can handle modern large freighters. This is not the case today.

LE MONDE: U.S. HAS 'TWO STANDARDS' ON USSR

PM030959 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In Election Year"]

[Text] After weeks of consultations and delays President Reagan has decided to allow his administration to "explore" the possibility of a 1-year extension of the agreement for the sale of grain to the Soviet Union due to expire on 30 September. If the USSR accepts this compromise it will be the second time that the United States has used it, the first being last year, also to avoid having to negotiate a long-term extension of the 1975 agreement.

Washington thus hopes to impart the impression of the precariousness of its commitments to a client anxious for assurances. The Treasury secretary even mentioned the possibility of another embargo in the event of the USSR committing an "odious crime." This remains a latent warning for the present, because U.S. farmers are willing to supply Soviet customers with the millions of metric tons of wheat and corn needed to compensate for the disastrous Russian harvests of these grains.

The U.S. harvests, on the other hand, have been huge, though. In "normal" times it would seem logical for the underproducer to seek supplies from the overproducer. Except that at this time of "normalization" for Poland the United States believes that the point must be driven home and the weight of its displeasure felt. It remains to be seen how this will be done.

The extension of the grain contract obviously creates a breach in the arsenal of "reprisals" introduced by the United States against the USSR. Washington's arguments, though pointing out that the United States "is doing what it can" to oppose Moscow and also that the grain supplies will obviously not help to strengthen the USSR's military might, will not make people forget that it could have banned grain sales to the Soviet Union. It is true that this would have meant sacrificing a welcome outlet for the U.S. grain surplus, but it would also have been consistent with the anti-Soviet crusade mentality which Mr Reagan would like to instill in the West.

This, moreover, is the argument used by the hardliners in the President's entourage. They have been heard but not heeded. The private interests of the Midwest farmers have prevailed over the cause of punishing the USSR for its misconduct. In an election year -- in November all the seats in the House of Representatives and a third of Senate seats will be up for reelection -- it would have been difficult to upset a social sector which is already not as prosperous as it once was and which generally votes Republican.

This is undoubtedly the principal reason for President Reagan's decision. All the circumlocutions with which Washington officials have surrounded it betray the embarrassment which this charitable act has caused him: Under Secretary for International Trade, Lionel H. Olmer told a Senate committee the same day of his administration's decision to penalize companies contravening the U.S. embargo on goods manufactured under licence and destined for the Siberian gas pipeline.

So there are to be two standards. The United States authorizes itself to feed the USSR but forbids its allies to help the USSR equip itself, even if this benefits them. The moral of history is that there is virtually no morality.

SPADOLINI TO VISIT PORTUGAL IN SEPTEMBER

AU021953 Rome ANSA in English 1941 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, Aug 2 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini will make an official visit to Portugal, September 10-11.

The visit is at the invitation of Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao.

ARAB ENVOYS, PLO APPEAL FOR END TO LEBANON WAR

AU041941 Rome ANSA in English 1936 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, Aug 4 -- The organization of Arab diplomats and residents in Italy issued an appeal in Rome today to all governments and peoples throughout the world to take "immediate" steps to make Israeli authorities abide by the United Nations resolutions.

The appeal for a stop to the "massacre" in Beirut, issued by the council of Arab ambassadors and residents, said Beirut was "exposed to a barbarian assault aimed at annihilating the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples".

A similar appeal was issued today by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Rome with the announcement that "the Israelis' final attack on Beirut has already started with an unprecedented, hellish bombardment".

The PLO called on the Italian Government to do something to make Israel "respect the resolutions of the international community before it is too late".

TRADE MINISTER ON USSR, ALGERIAN GAS SUPPLIES

AU040935 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, Aug 4 -- The full implementation of Italy's national energy plan requires gas supplies from both Algeria and the Soviet Union, according to Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria.

In statements to the lower house, industry commission Tuesday, the Rome government official upheld the right of European countries to stand up for their autonomy with respect to Washington's embargo against the shipment of material to the Soviet Union from the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline.

"Aside from the rhetoric...", Capria said of Reagan's veto on European supply shipments, "it is right to protect the autonomy of European countries, which should coordinate their stands."

Elaborating on Italy's energy requirements, the minister cited what he called "the delicate issue of energy dependency", asserting that "...real security stems from the diversification of energy sources as well as of the geographic and political regions they come from".

Capria particularly insisted on the interdependence of supplies, pointing out that gas provides 18.9 of Italy's energy needs and Algeria and the Soviet which supply the (?bulk) of the product. [as received]

Without Algerian supplies, he warned, Italy's fuel dependency on the Soviet Union would reach "imprudent" levels in the neighborhood of 48.4 percent.

Failure to renew Italy's contract with Algeria, he went on to warn with regard to the ongoing price disagreement between the two sides, would require, in any event, a revision of Italy's entire national energy plan.

Negotiations with Algeria, the foreign trade minister insisted, must nonetheless be conducted in "rigorous and resolute" manner.

Capria announced plans to meet with Algerian authorities on September 6 on the occasion of the Algiers trade fair.

"The construction of the underwater pipeline between Algeria and Sicily", the official concluded, represented a major political intuition [as received] in energy and Mediterranean policies and its meaning should not be lost".

MASONS LINKED TO BOLOGNA TRAIN STATION BOMBING

AU311927 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 31 -- Two young German neonazis materially placed the bomb which killed 84 and injured 200 at the Bologna train station August 2, 1980 and the worst Italian post-war massacre was ordered by fugitive Masonic Venerable Master Licio Gelli, according to an article in the forthcoming issue of the Italian weekly "PANORAMA". [sentence as received]

The article revealed that a key Italian neofascist, Stefano Delle Chiaie -- who was also involved in the 1969 Milan massacre which killed 16 and injured 106 -- hand-picked two other neofascists who in turn got in contact with the German neonazis.

Delle Chiaie took direct orders from Licio Gelli, the mastermind of the outlawed P-2 Masonic lodge that is believed to be involved in all the major scandals in the country in the last decade, and of the Montecarlo-based "Comite' Maconique".

Magistrates in Bologna investigating the train station massacre arrived at these conclusions, according to the article, on the basis of confessions made in a Lausanne prison by Elio Ciolini, a petty swindler who had contacts with Gelli's Montecarlo Masonic lodge.

Gelli created the Montecarlo branch of the P-2 lodge in 1979.

At an April 1980 meeting in Montecarlo, the lodge members planned a number of financial operations -- stock market speculation and a return to the private sector of Montedison, the country's largest chemical corporation.

In order to cover up these manoeuvers and operate undetected, the lodge members decided to trigger a "hot climate" in Italy that summer.

The task was entrusted to Gelli, according to the weekly.

The venerable master picked Delle Chiaie, who has been working for some time at the Bolivian Ministry of the Interior in La Paz.

The neofascist then hired two members of "Avanguardia Nazionale", the best-known Italian ultrarightist organization who in turn contacted the Germans.

"PANORAMA" also claimed that "prominent members of the Italian financial world and politicians of all parties, except the Communist Party, attended the Montecarlo meeting".

CALVO-SOTELO LEAVES FOR LATIN AMERICA 4 AUG

LD041034 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo this morning left on a trip to Latin America, where he will visit Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. In Colombia he will be attending the installation of President Belisario Betancourt. The ceremony is also to be attended by Felipe Gonzalez, Manuel Fraga and Adolfo Suarez. This is the second trip Calvo-Sotelo has made to Latin America since he took over as prime minister.

OLIART DENIES MILITARY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

PM041455 Madrid YA in Spanish 30 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Alberto Oliart has said in remarks to EUROPA PRESS that the military has never exerted any pressure or made the slightest suggestion on the mode of government and that it has never influenced the development of Spanish politics. In the interview the defense minister denied that the military fears a Socialist victory or that it is trying to form an autonomous entity above the civil government. The minister said that the Spanish people must help the armed forces recover from the 23 February [1981 attempted coup] trauma and gave assurances that any repetition of such a venture would meet the same fate. He also rejected the charges leveled by various sectors against him personally and his department -- charges which, Oliart said, originate from members of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD].

"The present council of chiefs of staff, like the previous one," Oliart said, "has never involved itself in what we call politics, much less to exert pressure on the government." "Interest in politics has been much less in the military than in any other sector of the population," the defense minister said.

Asked about the armed forces' fear of a possible Socialist victory, Alberto Oliart replied: "Within the present reserve and secrecy of the military, I have not observed any fear regarding a victory by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. What I have observed is an anxiety regarding radical and violent changes in Spanish society. They always talk about the major ideals: Spanish unity, respect for symbols and so forth. But they do not translate this into any specific policy or party. It is something that they carry within themselves, as a raison d'etre. Their concerns are similar to those of the majority of Spaniards."

In this connection, he said that within the armed forces everyone thinks what he wants, but that there is total respect for the constitution and loyalty and obedience to the legitimate government and the king, as the permanent symbol of the state.

"The fact is," he explained, "that the military as a whole always tries to defend its professional interests -- its staff, its promotions, its future and so forth. This is not very different from my experience in other groups of civil officials. All such bodies tend to rally together to defend themselves from outside pressures. Nevertheless, the sense of discipline in a member of the armed forces is so strong that he will accept orders, like them or not. Orders may be carried out with greater or lesser enthusiasm, but they are carried out. The bodies of command are working very well and the council of chiefs of staff has the respect and esteem of all its colleagues."

According to the minister, there is at present no reason to believe that there could be a repetition of 23 February -- "an adventure that would meet the same fate, since the majority of the people and of the armed forces do not want a regression."

With regard to certain charges levelled at him by various sectors, accusing him of being "weak" and "complacent," the minister said that this campaign is the result of the political struggle, and specifically that it stems from UCD members "whose names I know," he said, "but against whom I hold no rancor and will take no measures."

In the minister's opinion, it is very important to continue in the future with the task of rapprochement between the armed forces and the universities and the media. He ended by stressing the effort that has been made in the Cortes to provide information about military plans.

IRANIAN DELEGATION SIGNS PURCHASE ORDERS

LD022230 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The Iranian delegation led by Industries Minister Mostafa Hashemi that has been visiting Spain over the last few days has signed sizable orders with a number of Spanish firms for the purchase of steel products and machine tools.

The Iranian delegation has spoken repeatedly of its wish to step up trade relations with Spain.

During its stay it visited over 80 firms and held talks with Ignacio Bayon, minister of industry and energy, and with Luis Ortiz, minister of public works and urbanism. The official talks dealt principally with measures to be adopted by the two countries to even out the trade balance, which is currently very unfavorable to Spain because of our large purchases of oil from Iran; they are not matched by exports on our part.

SFRY PRESIDENT TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT 24 AUG

NC050752 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic will come to Cyprus on an official visit.

The Yugoslav president will come to Cyprus on 24 August.

Stambolic's visit once again testifies to the role and respect Cyprus enjoys in the area of the Nonaligned and in recognition of the Cyprus Government's contribution to international issues.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS POSTPONED BY 1 WEEK

TA041757 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The intercommunal talks which were scheduled for tomorrow have been postponed by 1 week to enable the UN secretary general's special envoy to Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, to hold contacts with the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot negotiators. An announcement made by the UNFICYP spokesman in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today says that Gobbi returns to the island this evening and that he will hold consultations with the negotiators with a view to preparing the ground for the intercommunal talks. The spokesman said that the date of the intercommunal talks to be held next week will be announced eventually.

ARCHBISHOP ON CHURCH'S RIGHT TO SUPPORT STRUGGLE

NC041030 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] "Parallel to its religious duties, the church will unceasingly continue the national struggle, irrespective of whether some people want this or not, so that our people may be free to live on the land that was bequeathed to them by their ancestors." The above was stressed among other things in a speech yesterday at Panayia by Archbishop Khrisostomos during the unveiling of a statue of Makarios.

The above excerpt from the archbishop's speech is a slap at the AKEL leadership which, in a fit of immoral polemics accompanied with unbecoming descriptions of the person of the leader of the church of Cyprus, tried to dispute the church's right to express an opinion on the national issue. Actually, at some stage of its policy the AKEL leadership had gone so far as to ask Archbishop Khrisostomos to resign and resort to new elections.

After calling on the Cyprus people to unite and rally around the militant line that has been charted by Greece, the archbishop stressed in his speech that "nobody, neither the West nor the East, will come to help us in our struggle." Specifically he said: "Greece has charted a militant line and has asked us all to unite and rally. Let us not delude ourselves. Nobody from the East or from the West will come to our help -- only Greece and the line of the Greek leadership, the line of struggle and repositioning [of the Cyprus problem] constitutes the basis for unity, for liberating our homes. We must seek this unity."

DENKTAS DENIES MAKING THREATS TO KIPRIANOU

TA041526 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has said that the Greek Cypriot administration, which is continuing to exert political and economic pressure on the Turkish Cypriot community, has brought about a situation in which the intercommunal talks could be eliminated.

Denktas called on the Greek Cypriot administration once again to continue with the work for the establishment of a bizonal federation within the framework of the principle of secrecy.

Denktas criticized Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's allegations that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus had tried to prevent his recourse to the United Nations by means of threats and blackmail. Denktas stressed, however, that recourse to international organizations ran counter to the agreements of principle reached between the two communities. He added that with this attitude, the Greek Cypriots were undermining the intercommunal talks.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT LOAN SIGNED -- An agreement was signed on 31 July between the Government of Cyprus, represented by Avxendiou, governor of the Central Bank, and a banking group for a $70 million loan to augment the republic's development budget. The mandate for contracting the loan was signed last May by the Cyprus Government on offers submitted by Wardley Middle East Limited, a subsidiary of the Hong Kong banking group represented in Cyprus by the Popular Bank. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 31 Jul 82 NC]

FLIGHTS TO ITALY -- Turkish Cypriot Airlines has opened a new flight beginning today linking Lefkosa [Nicosia] with Italy's city of Milan. The flights, which will last until the end of August, will leave Lefkosa on Sundays. The Turkish Cypriot airliner which departed the Ercan [Tymbou] state airport today at 0715 will be back from Milan at 1830. [Text] [Ankara Domestic service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 82 TA]

NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO ANKARA -- Lefkose, 3 Aug (AA) -- Peker Turgut has been assigned as the new representative to Ankara of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, to replace outgoing representative Cemal Askin. Turgut, son-in-law of former vice-president of Cyprus Dr Fazil Kucuk, had retired as under secretary of the Turkish Cypriot Finance Ministry, and had served a spell on the board of the Turkish Cypriot Airlines. The Turkish Cypriot representative to London will probably be replaced in the near future, sources said. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 3 Aug 82 TA]

ULUSU TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN 6 AUG

TA041028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu will leave on an official visit to Iran on Friday. According to information given by the office of the spokesman for the Prime Ministry, during Ulusu's visit to Iran views will be exchanged on bilateral relations and the recent developments in the region. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will accompany Ulusu on his 2-day visit to Iran.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ISSUED

TA041913 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[National Security Council Resolution No 70 -- date not given]

[Text] 1. The 12 September 1980 operation carried out by the Turkish Armed Forces with a view to establishing a stable and functioning democratic state order has reached a new stage with the patriotic support and will of the dear Turkish people, and the new Consultative Assembly began to debate the new draft constitution, which was prepared by the Consultative Assembly constitutional committee under ensured conditions of peace, security and national unity. The National Security Council Resolutions No 52 and 65 have been abolished, and the following new regulations have been made in order to enable all our citizens, our press, certain institutions and establishments to participate in the debates on the constitution, in order to make use of their opinions, and, on the other hand, to maintain the public tranquillity and order -- all this with the aim of developing and perfecting the new draft constitution so that it can enhance our country and nation in security, peace and prosperity and under the guarantees of real democracy:

I. The prohibitions that are still valid:

A. All the political parties that existed on 12 September 1980 were abolished by law No. 2,533; therefore, all political party activities are banned until a political party law is prepared in accordance with the new constitution.

B. All verbal or written statements about the political arguments among the members of the now-defunct political parties are banned.

C. It is forbidden to argue, in any way, about the martial law commanders' bans and decisions.

D. It is forbidden to issue or publish statements accusing or defending the concerned parties in public court cases until the sentences or acquittals are finalized or to publish court sessions in the form of a book or brochure for the purposes of propaganda. Only open court cases can be reported, and only correctly, in newspapers and magazines.

E. The persons who were leaders, deputy leaders, acting leaders, secretaries general, deputy secretaries general or members of the general administrative councils of the now-defunct political parties on 11 September 1980, as well as the other members whose investigation or public cases are still going on, or who are under arrest or convicted, are forbidden to issue any verbal or written statements about Turkey's past or future political or legal situation, including their views on the new constitution.

II. With the condition of abiding by these bans:

A. All citizens, including press members, can express their personal views on the proposals about the draft constitution, verbally or in written form, on the condition that they do not make a connection with or express their personal relationship with the abolished political parties or with the public institutions or organizations that are prohibited from undertaking any political activity under the current law.

B. High judicial organs, the audit department, the high education council, the universities, the professional organizations, press organizations, union federations and confederations whose activities have not been banned, scientific organizations and establishments having private status can express their opinions and proposals about the new draft constitution, verbally or in written form, either directly or through the academic, scientific meetings, seminars or conferences they will organize, and on the condition that they speak only on behalf of the particular institution or organization.

C. In expressing opinions and positions proposals within the framework specified above, the relevant bodies will remain within the aim of improving the draft constitution. They will not try to influence the people on how to vote in the constitution referendum. They will also consider all situations legally considered crimes.

D. Legal action will be taken against those who disobey this decision in accordance with Article 16 of Martial Law Act 1,402. Such action will be taken in addition even if the relevant activity of the person in question constitutes another crime.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of general staff and head of the National Security Council; Gen Nurettin Ersin, ground forces commander and National Security Council member; Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, air force commander and National Security Council member; Adm Nejay Tumer, naval forces commander and National Security Council member; Gen Sedat Celasun, gendarme forces commander and National Security Council member.

ASSEMBLY BEGINS DEBATE ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA041158 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has begun to debate the draft constitution. Speaking to the Assembly, Constitution Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti has said that Ataturk principles have been placed at the foundation of the state and that ideologies aimed at destroying freedoms have not been included in the draft constitution. In an opening speech, the Assembly deputy speaker, Refik Kitapcigil said: No one should doubt that this Assembly and the National Security Council, which will make the final decision, will present the Turkish people with the ideal constitution it desires.

The Consultative Assembly general council met at 0930 this morning to begin the debates on the draft constitution. Refik Kitapcigil, who chaired the meeting, made an opening speech before the debates began. He said that the Turkish nation and the Turkish homeland had been saved from the brink of disaster by the 12 September operation. He said: We are well aware that following the bitter days of suffering the great Turkish nation has pinned its hopes on this assembly and this constitution. It is our moral obligation not to disappoint it. He continued: The Turkish Armed Forces, which successfully realized the 12 September operation, has succeeded in restoring to its distinguished world position the current strong and highly esteemed Turkish state and the tranquil Turkish community which is sure of its future through the great efforts it exerted to restore national unity, to strengthen national solidarity which was damaged, to reinstate the Ataturk principles and reforms which were discared, to put an end to fraternal strife which was rampant, to insure the security of life and property, to restore the state authority which was eliminated and to guarantee human rights and freedoms together with the tranquillity, security and prosperity of the community.

Pointing out that the second goal of the 12 September operation was to establish a democratic parliamentary regime, Kitapcigil added that the preparation of a new constitution as well as laws on political parties and elections is envisaged in a bid to attain this second goal. He said that the Consultative Assembly has been functioning without the inferference of any authority or organization and that today it will begin to debate the draft constitution which is its reason for being.

Also speaking at the Assembly, Aldikacti explained the philosophy according to which the draft constitution was prepared. He said that the major philosophy was based on filling the voids seen in individual rights and freedoms, strengthening the executive branch and enabling judicial control to operate within legal boundaries.

Noting that the Ataturk principles were used as the foundation of the state and that restrictions and limitations of individual rights and freedoms were clearly determined according to unequivocal principles. Aldikacti added that ideologies trying to destroy freedoms were not included in the draft.

Aldikacti said that prior to 12 September, judicial organs, from time to time, were influenced by political trends and made decisions in contradiction to the 1961 Constitution. He continued: This philosophy is the sacredness of humans and their opinions. Our committee is aware that human opinions are sacred, that they can in no way be destroyed, that they should be protected and that it is necessary to keep them away from any possible attack. At the same time the committee thinks that contemporary people should seek happiness in unity and cooperation and that there can be no place in our community for ideological trends that cause enmity among human beings. The basis of this concept is, above all, belief in mutual love and respect and the organization of state activities and the expression of beliefs without enmity among human beings. Noting that the committee always remained within the boundaries of contemporary thought, Aldikacti added that within these boundaries social and economic rights have been reorganized and that articles dealing with the activities of unions and associations have been based on new principles.

Aldikacti said that the authorities of the president have been increased in line with the spirit of a parliamentary system, that the prime minister has become the real leader of the government and that the judicial power has been envisaged as an organ functioning within the boundaries of law. Noting that the necessary amendments will be made and new articles might be introduced following the debates at the Assembly, Aldikacti said: Just as the 1961 Constitution was ahead of the 1924 Constitution, this draft will be ahead of the 1961 Constitution.

Debates on the whole of the draft constitution began after Aldikacti's address. Until now 87 members have requested to express their views on the draft. Two members expressed their views in the morning session of the Assembly. The Assembly will meet again at 1400 and will continue the debate.

Constitution Criticized

TA041645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly is now discussing the draft constitution in general. The members who took the rostrum in today's session expressed their views on the various aspects of the draft constitution. They pointed out that the articles on the limitation of freedoms were expressed in ways open to interpretation and that this situation might lead to difficulties in their implementation. They also said that there were contradictions regarding the separation of forces, that exceptions were treated as the rule, and therefore the draft constitution must be made mature.

Some members criticized the stipulations organizing the relations between the president and the council of ministers, as well as the clause which says that deputies must have at least 8 years of formal education. They stressed that the duties of the contemplated state consultative council might become more powerful than the legislative assembly.

Meanwhile, Constitutional Committee Spokesman Sener Akyol announced that 92 articles of the draft constitution were accepted by the committee without opposition. In a news conference today, Akyol said that the number of articles opposed by 1 member was 56, the number of articles opposed by 2 members was 22, and the number of articles opposed by 3 members was 13. He added that 4 members opposed 10 articles, 5 members opposed 5 articles, and 1 member opposed 6 articles.

Akyol stressed that the main philosophy of these articles was accepted by the members, but that there were differences of opinion on details. Akyol said that the draft constitution would improve with the will of the Consultative Assembly.

NEW HOUSING MINISTER RESIGNS FROM ASSEMBLY

TA041639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly member from Corum, Ahmet Samsunlu, has resigned. In a letter to the Consultative Assembly chairmanship, Samsunlu said that he was resigning because he was recently appointed housing and reconstruction minister.

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SCHMIDT ON U.S. ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ORIENTATION

LD061534 Hamburg DPA in German 1328 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Aug (DPA) -- The United States' leading role and responsibility for further world economic development has been stressed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In an article for BERGEDORFER ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) released on Friday, Schmidt wrote that whether the path out of the present global economic recession leads into a global depression or a new common upturn largely depends on the United States. Thus, in the interests of its own power, the United States can only exercise leadership by consensus and mutual consultation with the partner countries.

Schmidt, who recently visited the United States, took the view that a shift of the focus of power in the United States would have consequences for the Europeans and the Germans. The political and intellectual groupings that have arisen from the East Coast states of the United States have traditionally been towards Europe. On the other hand the interest of the leading representatives of the so-called U.S. Sun Belt has been directed more inward and partially towards the regions of Latin America or the Pacific. Without mentioning President Reagan, who comes from California, Schmidt added that here there is a danger "that Americans in Florida, Georgia, Texas, Arizona or California will lose sight of Europe and allow overly-simplified cliches about European interests and concerns to be foisted upon them."

SPOKESMAN: U.S. TO FINANCE TROOP REGROUPING

LD061244 Hamburg DPA in German 1046 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 6 Aug (DPA) -- The FRG is not obliged to finance the planned regrouping of some of the American troops in Germany. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl told newsmen in Bonn on Friday that, according to NATO's troops statute, it is the Americans' responsibility to bear both the costs of such a move and the construction of new barracks.

Irrespective of this assurance, Bonn government circles expect the Americans to make financial demands when the talks on regrouping within the forward defense framework begin again in Bonn in September. Sums of billions of Deutschemarks are involved, to which -- it is being reliably reported -- the U.S. will expected the FRG to contribute. Government Spokesman Ruehl did not want to offer any opinion on this. He said one would have to wait and see whether the Americans bring up the financial question during the Bonn meeting.

Ruehl explained that what is involved is a regrouping "from American land to other American land," something that is primarily a matter for the Americans. It could not be gleaned from the government spokesman's remarks what attitude the Bonn government would ultimately take to U.S. demands for financial support. Ruehl said that the government wants to make no comment on the usefulness of regrouping within the forward defense framework, since this is a NATO military matter.

MAGAZINE SAYS HONECKER STILL WANTS TO VISIT

LD071604 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Hamburg, 7 Aug (DPA) -- According to information acquired by the news magazine DER SPEIGEL, the chairman of the GDR State Council and SED chief, Erich Honecker, is still interested in a visit to the Federal Republic this year.

DER SPIEGEL states that SED officials are talking of November as the planned date. At the end of July Bonn Government Spokesman Lother Ruehl rejected speculation that there were differences of opinion within the Federal Government about the Honecker visit due to the GDR's refusal to grant entry visas to CDU politicians Bernhard Vogel and Heiko Hoffman. Ruehl stressed that Bonn is basically still interested in the visit.

DER SPIEGEL names three important reasons for Honecker's undiminished interest in a visit to the West. It is still Moscow's policy to deepen the differences between Bonn and Washington on the disarmament issue, an aim that "the Kremlin hopes" could be served by Honecker's visit to Federal Chancellor Schmidt. The GDR also hopes that talks between Schmidt and Honecker could lead to an agreement on the Elbe border. Last, the precarious economic situation has forced East Berlin to expand economic relations with the Federal Republic. "The SED chief will of course not be giving anything in return," writes DER SPIEGEL.

DIE WELT VIEWS ECONOMIC HAZARDS OF PIPELINE DEAL

DW061029 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Heinz Pentzlin article]

[Text] Rarely in negotiations on an international large-scale transaction have the conditions whence the parties to the contract proceeded changed so drastically by the conclusion of the contract as they have in the case of the natural gas pipe line deal. Today the situation on the natural gas market is completely different from what it was at the opening of negotiations in late 1979. This is why it is hard to comprehend that the German parties to the contract so tenaciously cling to the project and, unlike the Belgians, have failed to use the delay in the conclusion of the contract to withdraw from the deal.

There is not, however, such an advantageous solution for the German business partners as that which has offered itself to the Italians. Despite the U.S. embargo the Italians propose to go through with their deliveries for the construction of the pipeline while not making any definite commitments concerning the purchase of Soviet natural gas, If the German natural gas buyers would withdraw, then in all probability the Soviets would drop their project of building the long pipeline to Western Europe; and then the German deliveries would no longer be required.

It is understandable that German supplier companies, foremost Mannesmann, AEG and, not to forget, the Salzgitter Steel Corporation which is owned by the Federal Government and which only too often operates with hard luck, adhere to the agreement; after all, this agreement insures for them a sale of their products with a guarantee of payment receipts in the amount of 85 percent of the sales price. This relieves them of the trouble of seeking other sales options, especially since they can say in times of declining cycle that this sale serves the preservation of jobs.

When the Soviets offered the agreement people had been under the impact of the onrushing, second large oil-price wave as a result of the OPEC price dictate. At the same time they saw the strong increase in the consumption of natural gas. Even the Netherlands, which had Europe's biggest natural gas deposits, deemed it wise to participate in a purchase of Soviet gas so as to stretch the exploitation of its own deposits. This in turn caused the Belgians, who depend on the purchase of Netherlands gas, to participate in the deal. Then the Italians, too, did not wish to stay aloof, especially since the Algerians, with whom they had jointly built a pipeline to their country through the straits of the Mediterranean, proved to be difficult business partners.

Moreover, at the opening of the negotiations the Soviets profited from the detente euphoria. Even after the invasion of Afghanistan, and even after the imposition of martial law in Poland,the economists interested in natural gas believed that such political events need not affect East-West trade.

But the high credit demands by the Soviets and difficulties in the price agreements entailed delays in the conclusion of the contract. Under the terms advocated by the Soviets in their own country an interest rate of more than 6 percent is considered exorbitant. Rarely do they pay more than 7 percent for financing credits. But it has long become common practice that the sale price contain a percentage which compensates for the difference with a country's customary interest rate level by payment of the supplier to the bank.

In the case of the pipeline deal most of the interest rate difference — with an increase of the official interest rate of between 7.75 and 7.80 percent -- is to be balanced by the buyers of the natural gas who must, therefore, receive the gas at a correspondingly cheaper rate. So far natural gas prices on a long-term basis had mostly been linked with the price development for petroleum. Lately there has been an ample supply of natural gas, and this supply will further increase quickly. New deposits will be tapped in the North Sea and elsewhere. The transport of liquid gas from remote deposits increases strongly.

The consumption of natural gas, in contrast, is on the decline and not just as a result of economizing in energy consumption. Coal, too, has become a competitor for gas, in some fields of consumption being cheaper than gas — wherever the price for import coal has a telling effect. Meanwhile, a price clause has been agreed with the Soviets which makes allowances for price changes not only for petroleum but also for other energy sources. But it is not at all sure whether the consumers of the gas will thereby get what they expect and raise without any trouble the payments for covering the difference in interest rates, in the event of greater price shifts in the future.

Besides, they will have to create safeguards against interruptions of deliveries, interruptions which may occur not only for political reasons but also as a result of technical breakdowns. Granted, the gas from the Soviet Union is supposed to amount to "only" 6 percent of the total German energy import -- coal, petroleum and gas altogether, yet, it will be more than 20 percent of the gas import. In that respect the gas economy must create safeguards through additional storage facilities and purchase options which will cause considerable costs. Thus, the pipeline contract may well come dear to the parties involved -- quite apart from the political damage it has done.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO SEND TROOPS TO BEIRUT

AB071340 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Aug (AFP) -- France has made arrangements for the sending of a French detachment to Beirut "in a very short time" within the framework of an international neutral force, it was announced officially in Paris.

In a communique published on Saturday afternoon, the Elysee indicates that, "as France has already said, it is prepared to assume the responsibilities incumbent upon it in the setting up of an international neutral force for Beirut."

"Measures have therefore been taken to allow a French detachment to be stationed in Beirut in a very short time within the framework of that force as soon as the conditions laid down on several occasions by France are fulfilled; that is the request by the Lebanese Government with the approval of the warning parties and in conjunction with the United Nations," the communique adds.

No Naval Officers in Beirut

LD072038 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] According to Israel Radio, French naval officers are reported to have already landed in the eastern sector of Beirut, the sector controlled by the Christians, in order to discuss the possible role of the French Navy in the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters. However, the Ministry of Defense in Paris has just denied this.

Envoy on International Force

LD081806 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Tomorrow morning the Lebanese Government may officially ask the French, U.S. and Italian Governments for contingents to be sent to Lebanon. The French ambassador in Beirut, who has just announced the news, pointed out that the French contingent could initially number 350 men and then rapidly be increased to 800 men. The total strength of the international force, still according to the ambassador, would comprise 2,500-3,000 men. The ambassador went on to point out that no date had been set for the contingent to be in place but he suggested 15 August as a possible date.

Cheysson 'Optimistic'

NC090803 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 9 (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today expressed a prudent optimism about latest developments in Lebanon on his return from an Asian tour.

Mr Cheysson said, however, that he did not wish to say too much as "we are too close now to a possible end" to the Lebanon crisis. He said that for weeks now the French Government had agreed to a Lebanese request that France take part in an international force which would supervise the departure of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) forces from the besieged Lebanese capital.

"One of our conditions was that the PLO also agreed to our presence, which is now the case," said Mr Cheysson. The minister added that a calendar for the deployment of the force should be drawn up by parties concerned: the Lebanese, Israelis and Palestinians, along with those countries taking part.

Replying to Israeli objections that a multinational force which would include troops from France, the U.S. and other Western nations as well as possible UN observers might be a way for PLO militants to remain in west Beirut, Mr Cheysson said: "I understand Israeli suspicions....but we are going over there to allow the PLO to leave in a dignified manner not to allow them to stay."

Asked whether the international force might have to push the PLO out of Lebanon, Mr Cheysson said: "The PLO has asked us to come so as to help them leave. If they then wanted to stay that would change the whole scenario."

PCF DEPUTIES MEET LEBANESE FACTION LEADERS

PM061319 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] A delegation of PCF deputies is visiting west Beirut where it was welcomed Monday [2 August] by French Ambassador Paul-Marc Henry. The delegation, comprising European Assembly Deputy Rene Piquet, National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission Vice Chairman Robert Montdargent and Senator Marie-Claude Beaudeau, had talks Monday with Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General Georges Hawi and Lebanese National Movement Chairman Walid Junblatt. It had talks yesterday with PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat Meeting Described

LD061530 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of French Communist deputies returned from Lebanon yesterday. Rene Piquet, chairman of the Communist group in the European Assembly, met Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut. The PLO leader is determined to remain in the Lebanese capital, whatever the cost. At least this is what Rene Piquet reported in an interview.

[Begin Piquet recording] Yasir 'Arafat and the Lebanese fighters are determined to fight to the end, just as they are determined to find a political solution quickly, immediately. This has been systematically denied them to date, and so they are determined to fight. I found 'Arafat, like the other Lebanese authorities, very determined on this point. They know that in any case, whatever happens to them personally, the cause of the Palestinian people -- and moreover of the Arab nation or nations -- will not disappear with the death of the fighters. On the contrary, it is the first time that the Arab forces have succeeded in holding out for so long against the Israeli Army. The lightningstrike is finished for Israel; it is now faced with a real adversary. [end recording]

USE OF PRISONERS ON USSR PIPELINE TO BE PROBED

LD061758 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The French Government is taking seriously reports on the use of political prisoners for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. The Quai d'Orsay has asked the French Embassy in Moscow to investigate the way in which the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline is being built.

In Paris the Soviet Embassy has categorically denied this, while condemning this propaganda which, it says, is aimed at sabotaging East-West cooperation.

LE MONDE VIEWS U.S., FRENCH STANCE ON OAU SUMMIT

PM061309 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Aug 82 pp 1, 6

[Special correspondent Jean-Pierre Langellier dispatch]

[Text] Tripoli -- Did the United States, with the help of its Saudi ally, do all it could to "torpedo" Al-Qadhdhafi's summit? For the hotheaded colonel there is no doubt. He accuses "American imperialism" of bribing some African heads of state and threatens to confound both "corrupters" and "corrupted" by publishing documents compromising everyone.

Mr al-Qadhdhafi's complaints will doubtless be hard to substantiate. And it is amusing to hear the Libyan leader attacking, in the name of morality, methods which he has long since made his own. Even if proved, the American maneuvers and pressure are not enough in themselves to explain the failure of Tripoli. Mr al-Qadhdhafi's excesses, his expansionist views on the countries of the "Sahara belt," and in addition his financial or military support for African opposition forces, representative or not, from Dakar to Kampala and from Bangui to Khartoum, had obviously caused some firm hostility toward him even before Mr Reagan took up residence in the White House and before Washington could get a firm foothold in the Maghreb thanks to the Saharan conflict. Mr al-Qadhdhafi is today paying the price of his arrogance yesterday.

This does not mean that U.S. anti-Libyan activity has not had a decisive effect, by "tipping the balance" for enough of those who were hesitating. The countries opposed to the admission of the SADR (Saharan Arab Democratic Republic) had had the idea, like Nigeria, of going to Tripoli to present and defend their viewpoint. In the end they preferred the politics of the empty seat. What made them change their minds?

Without seeing the "hand of Washington" everywhere, one can still be disturbed by certain causes of shilly-shallying, surprised by some obstinate stands or struct, conversely, by some belated about-faces. Thus France, which favored the holding of the OAU summit, was apparently assured not long ago that Gabon would sent a delegation to the Council of Ministers. The Djibouti Government gave the impression of hestitating over what attitude to adopt for a long time. The same uncertainty was observed in Niger, Upper Volta and Togo. The first two, opposed to the admission, and the third, favorable to it, had nevertheless wanted a "massive participation" by African leaders in the summit.

Is it a coincidence that several of these countries are receiving growing financial aid from Saudi Arabia? Can Djibouti, for instance, ignore the advice of its chief financial backer? The Saudi factor is important in this matter, even if it does not explain everything. Riyadh has never forgiven Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for publicly insulting the royal family and calling for the liberation of the Islamic holy places. Africa has become the new battlefield for their struggle for influence. In the face of the Saudis' hard cash arguments, Libya, in the grip of a serious financial crisis, finds itself in a weak position.

In recent months the "26" have erred on the side of optimism. But their predictions had some appearance of logic: President Sekou Toure [of Guinea], they assured us, would not boycott Tripoli, for fear of suffering the same fate in 1983. Tunisia, seat of the Arab League, would not defy its neighbors too much. Africa would not neglect the OAU tribunal, which it so badly needs. All these calculationa proved false. And the "26" were far from predicting desertions from their midst: the enigmatic absence of Sierra Leone, with its whimsical diplomacy, or the defection of Uganda, annoyed by Libyan arms deliveries to the antigovernment guerrillas. Other people appeared better informed about President Obote's intentions, since Moroccan diplomats had placed him on the list of future absentees with certainty some weeks ago.

The boycott of the summit by a majority of heads of state constitutes a substantial defeat for French diplomacy. While affirming its neutrality on the Saharan affairs, Paris had come out clearly in favor of holding the summit as normal.

The French position seeks to be realistic: The OAU, Paris says, is a useful structure for dialogue, the only forum where Africans' feelings -- however discordant -- are expressed. True, its charter is in need of revision and its principles are often contradictory. But an imperfect institution is better than nothing. If the OAU collapses nobody will gain, except the two superpowers, which would then enjoy freedom of movement.

French Failure

Moreover in the short term the death of the OAU would do nothing to facilitate the quest for a negotiated settlement in the Sahara. As regards Libya, France made an optimistic bet. Exacerbating Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's isolation could only encourage him to strengthen his ties -- already close -- with Moscow. It is better to make him face his responsibilities and force him to learn sense. Has he not already begun, by withdrawing his army from Chad last year? He wants to chair the OAU. For a year, as the Africans decided in Nairobi? Why not? After all, he will have much less of a free hand than if he is kept in quarantine.

That has been France's line to its traditional friends in Africa in recent months. It must be noted today that this view did not "take." Not one of its allies -- apart from the Central African Republic -- has accepted this analysis since the Addis Ababa meeting. France's best friends are almost all boycotting Tripoli, while France finds itself off the mark. It will have to think about this setback.

The Americans, whom Paris deplores at least for their lack of subtlety, tried to capsize the Tripoli conference. Their total hostility toward Colonel al-Qadhdhafi prevailed over all other considerations. With the help of the Saharan situation, they exploited to the utmost the distrust felt by some of the continent toward the Libyan leader. Since Washington's total cessagion of Libyan oil purchases and the embargo on all exports of technological goods to Tripoli, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has certainly taken the measure of American danger.

Mr al-Qadhdhafi will not be OAU president for now. But has Washington succeeded in increasing Libya's isolation in Africa? If the colonel succeeds in assembling some 20 heads of state and government, the United States will paradoxically have strengthened the cohesion of the progressive camp and increased the stature of the man who wants to be its leader.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON CHEYSSON'S CHINA VISIT

PM041347 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Aug 82 p 7

[R. P. Paringaux dispatch]

[Text] Beijing -- The political part of Mr Cheysson's visit to China, which began with some apprehension on the French side, ended this Monday 2 August with a meeting described as warm and friendly with CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. On Sunday Premier Zhao Ziyang "reiterated" the invitation to Mr Mitterrand to make an official visit to China. According to the Chinese formula Mr Mitterrand could come "next year, in spring blossom time."

Mr Cheysson's visit seems to have made it possible to dispel some clouds which had gathered over the past few months and were casting something of a shadow over French-Chinese relations. First it provided an opportunity for a broad international and bilateral review vital to clarifying the two sides' positions and intentions -- a vital precondition for a "new start," to use the French minister's expression. As regards French policy in the Kampuchean conflict in particular, Mr Cheysson seems to have essentially removed some of the rather acute Chinese apprehensions. During Mr Cheysson's meetings the atmosphere of the talks and the tone of the statements, which was reserved at first on the Chinese side, gradually became warmer every day.

Both sides reaffirmed the desire to revive dialogue at the highest level, the desire for a concerted search for common positions at the international level and, at the same time, for increased trade and economic, technical and cultural cooperation at the bilateral level. Mr Huang Hua expressed satisfaction at the "responsible and effective work" carried out in broadening relations. Mr Zhao Ziyang showed his appreciation of France's independent policy, its fight against the superpowers' hegemony and the interest it shows in the Third World. Both sides made arrangements for further contacts. The statements of good intentions now have to be put into practice and the process of revival has to be given the substance and quality vital to make the president's visit to the PRC next year an unqualified success.

Regarding the Kampuchean question, which occupied a major place in most of the talks, the Chinese seem satisfied in the short term with their guest's statements. Although differences remain, they prefer to stress areas of agreement. In the case of Kampuchea, as of Afghanistan, Mr Cheysson reaffirmed France's opposition to any invasion, the need for a withdrawal of foreign troops in keeping with UN resolutions and the right of peoples to independence and self-determination. However he explained to his interlocutors that there is no question of French opinion backing or supporting Mr Pol Pot's Khmer Rouges, to whom Beijing is giving its logistical and diplomatic support. France does not intend to support the new coalition government any more than it intends to recognize the government installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese.

On the other hand Mr Cheysson noted France's favorable disposition toward the other two components of the Kampuchean resistance front: Prince Sihanouk and his former Prime Minister Son Sann. This partial rapprochement of viewpoints does not mean that the Chinese approve of the French policy of resuming economic aid to Hanoi and of a rapprochement with Hanoi -- a policy which runs counter to their anti-Vietnamese strategy and which the Chinese press vigorously condemned when it was implemented.

In addition Mr Cheysson and his interlocutors made a broad examination of international problems. That exercise gave the Chinese the opportunity to launch a strong indictment of the Soviets. It did not spark off fundamental differences between the two sides on other questions. On the Near East, however, positions are very close.

At the bilateral level the French ardently wish to remedy the trade imbalance now in China's favor by establishing more extensive industrial and technological cooperation, especially in the energy and transportation spheres. France, Mr Cheysson said, is not prepared to supply arms and offensive military equipment to China, but sales of nonoffensive equipment have not been ruled out. As regards the plan for a nuclear power station to be built by the French, the Chinese say that its implementation will depend on the technological, price and credit conditions granted by Paris. In the cultural sphere, and especially in relation to the teaching of the French language -- which has reached its lowest level in a long time and which the French minister was anxious to stress -- an agreement in principle was reached for Chinese television to show programs teaching the French language.

Finally, as regards the delicate Li Shuang affair [Footnote: Miss Li Shuang, a Chinese national engaged to a French diplomat, was arrested by the Chinese authorities in November 1981 while Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert was on an official visit to Beijing], the minister was anxious to be very discreet. However, according to his entourage Mr Cheysson never fails to raise what is generally termed "humanitarian cases" in his talks.

Mr Cheysson and those accompanying him are leaving Tuesday for 2 days touring the provinces before flying via Hong Kong for South Korea where more, particularly difficult, talks await them.

DAILY ASSAILS 'EGOISTICAL' U.S. POLICY

PM031501 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Aug 82 p 1

[Maurice Duverger article]

[Text] Can the world's greatest power afford to pursue a policy of national egoism? The answer to that question determines relations between Europe and the United States and the fate of the whole universe. It is constantly being asked. It fades under presidents who embody the moralizing side of the collective culture and becomes more acute with those who have the businessman's style, all oscillating to some extent between the Bible and Wall Street. Mr Reagan's dynamism sharpens the corners which Mr Carter's weakness rounded. But essentially things do not change much. Some see in U.S. history an alternation between phases of introversion and phases of expansion, between isolationism and interventionism. In fact the two attitudes are constantly mixed. They stem from the same fundamental feeling: Other people are only important in relation to yourself. Sometimes they are ignored and sometimes they are used. That behavior developed quite naturally over the generations in a nation whose neighbors were not big enough to oppose its plans. Protected from intercontinental missiles, it tends to persist in the spheres of influence determined by the agreement of the two superpowers. Does the United States not unconsciously cherish the dream of generalizing the Yalta technique, replacing the Monroe Doctrine to extend its preserves to half of the world?

In any case it is showing lofty indifference to the interests of mankind in general and its allies in particular. By destroying the Bretton Woods system, the abandonment of the dollar's convertibility was the thing which really sparked off the world crisis which the oil blows later accentuated. It is still the fundamental obstacle preventing recovery. It is aggravated by the uncontrolled fluctuations of the greenback and by the insane level of interest rates. Of course U.S. economic recovery is the driving force vital to world economic recovery. But the absence of a stable international currency and the high price of credit are prolonging the depression for both.

Europe is greatly hampered by these obstacles, which make it pay a high price for the oil it does not have and make it pay the price of a flow of money being diverted toward the United States. It is directly victimizing its enterprises by trying to impose an embargo on their products manufactured under license and intended for the USSR. In this case there is nothing more specious than the argument of Western solidarity in face of the Soviets. Their military development is not favored any more by future currency earned from a gas contract than by the present supplies of U.S. grain. The latter make it possible to allot to arms production Russian workers who would otherwise be forced to produce that grain to feed their compatriots. The advantage is no greater when the workers in question are released by supplies of industrial equipment.

The West's common defense is weakened much more by the material crisis shaking the old continent, by the increasing threats to the Persian Gulf and by the splits which Washington's tougher line is causing in the Atlantic alliance. In fact the question asked at the beginning of this article was badly worded. All countries pursue policies of national egoism: small countries and big countries. Appeals for solidarity scarecely alter such situations. The precise problem is as follows: Is the United States going to understand that "its policy of egoism is contrary to its real national interest"?

If it allowed the second biggest industrial concentration in the world situated between the North Atlantic and the Oder-Neisse to fall into the USSR's sphere of influence, the latter would dominate the earth and its independence would not last very long. To envisage the possibility of that zone being subjected to limited nuclear battles, as President Reagan did not long ago, to aggravate its economic difficulties, as he is now doing, and to weaken cooperation with it by an omnipotent attitude which tends to transform allies into satellites is to strengthen the Soviet Union and sacrifice fundamental U.S. interests. The pacifism, neutralism and disarray spreading on this side of the ocean are increased by the egoistical policy pursued on the other side. After 4 years in which the flagship seemed to have no pilot it is now being steered without concern for the fleet. If in so doing it leads them onto the reefs, it would not escape itself.

SOCIALIST MINISTERS QUIT; GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

PSI Ministers Resign

AU062028 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 6 -- Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini starts consultations with all political parties that have parliamentary representation Monday in a bid to settle the virtual crisis the Rome government entered today as quickly as possible.

Pertini comes home from his vacation in the Italian Alps tomorrow to formally receive Premier Giovanni Spadolini's resignation from office, expected to be offered right after a cabinet meeting at noon.

On Thursday, the seven Socialist Party (PSI) ministers in the cabinet announced plans to resign in protest against the parliamentary debacle, thereby sparking the crisis which will only become formal tomorrow when Spadolini announces his decision to quit to Pertini.

With next week's timetable of consultations set for Monday and Tuesday, the chief-of-state may be ready to appoint a premier-designate with the job of setting up a new government as early as Wednesday or Thursday.

Spadolini flew north to the Italian Alps today to consult with Pertini. No statements were issued about their meeting, except for the announcements that the cabinet will be called into session tomorrow at noon and the chief-of-state will return to Rome.

While the president and the premier were conferring in Selva di Val Gardena, the Socialist Party leadership in Rome gave its endorsement to the decision of the party's ministers to quit office.

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi rejected criticisms of the move, saying "no one has the right to play down the seriousness of what happened."

If coalition members are free to defect in parliament, he asserted, "there is no credible majority anymore, and there is no possible governability".

"We could not turn the other cheek, Craxi argued to justify the Socialists move of sparking an untimely government crisis in the midst of Italy's August vacation period.

"A tough period of reflection now opens for the political and institutional affairs of our nation", he said.

Government Resigns

AU071950 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 7 -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini and the 27 ministers in his five-party cabinet handed their resignations to head of state Sandro Pertini this afternoon to formally open Italy's latest government crisis.

Spadolini, who took office on June 28 last year as the nation's first non-Christian Democrat premier since shortly after the Second World War, thanked the 85-year-old president for the "affectionate confidence" with which he followed the work of the coalition.

The outgoing premier also noted that the sudden crisis "did not catch the executive tired and disarmed" and referred to the government commitment to the package of financial decrees and bills presented to Parliament on July 31.

Spadolini concluded his statement by affirming that "the only path to follow now, with determination and firmness, must be more than ever one of the solid commitments of political and other forces" in serving the interests of the country.

At the end of the last meeting of Spadolini's cabinet, the Christian Democrat Treasury minister, Beniamino Andreatta, disclosed that he was "very worried because the beginning of the economic recovery maneuver requires a working parliament and competent ministers" while "the prospects for early general elections push back the approval of the financial legislation".

On Monday, Pertini will open consultations beginning with meetings with the two former heads of state, Giuseppe Saragat and Giovanni Leone.

In the afternoon, he will confer with delegations from the Christian Democrat Party, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

By Wednesday, the president will have conferred with delegations from the other parties represented in Parliament.

COLOMBO HOLDS PHONE TALKS ON LEBANON PEACE FORCE

AU071524 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 7 -- Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo discussed the prospects for a multilateral peacekeeping force for Lebanon in telephone conversations with Premier Giovanni Spadolini and with officials in Washington, Paris and at United Nations headquarters in New York, it was learned here last night.

Foreign Ministry sources noted that the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose leaders are besieged by Israeli forces pushing in on west Beirut, explicitly referred to Italy, France and the United States when the Lebanese Government questioned the PLO on the makeup of a multilateral force along the lines of the United Nations recommendations.

Colombo's telephone conversations on the issue, these sources reported, took place Friday. The foreign minister is now in Brazil on a Latin American tour which began in Peru and will wind up in Argentina.

These sources also reported that before Colombo's departure for Latin America last weekend, the Italian ambassadors to Lebanon and Israel, who had been recalled to Rome, were instructed to return to their embassies to keep the Rome government up to date on the developments in the hostilities in Lebanon.

Spadolini on Peace Force

AU071601 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 7 -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini condemned the Israeli Government's persistent war actions in Lebanon and called on all sides, especially Israel, to observe the cease-fire agreement and abide by all United Nations resolutions on the conflict at a cabinet meeting in Rome today.

The Italian Government leader issued the statement on the Lebanese war before announcing to his ministers his decision to resign from office.

The continuation of the use of force in Lebanon, the violence of the fighting and the massive bombardments, he said, are extremely dangerous and may irreparably undermine the mediation efforts underway, "with tragic consequences for the civilian population, innocent victims of a conflict that may totally destroy the Lebanese capital".

It is "imperative", Spadolini stressed, that hostilities stop immediately as a first step towards a complete and speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops in Lebanon, except for those authorized to stay by the legitimate Lebanese Government.

The authority of that government, the Italian Government leader insisted, must be fully restored over the entire national territory.

On Spadolini's recommendation, the Rome government voiced its readiness to send an Italian military contingent to the Lebanese capital as part of a multinational peace-keeping force.

The Italian Government, Spadolini continued, stands ready to move to assure that the negotiation efforts underway, aimed at restoring normal conditions in Lebanon, receive full support and solidarity.

The same goes for the steps taken by the United Nations secretary general to see that the decisions taken by the Security Council, upon the Lebanese Government's request, are implemented. These include plans to deploy U.N. observers in and around Beirut.

Spadolini also argued that all signs of flexibility from the warring sides, not least of all the indications from the Palestinian leadership of a readiness for dialogue, must be exploited in the "urgent" peace-making effort for the sake of assuring the broadest possible success in negotiations for a comprehensive settlement.

Italy will not fail to take any appropriate step, he concluded, to make sure that the negotiations process prevails "unequivocally" and that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) is encouraged to play a political role that could lead to mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians.

Italian Officers in Beirut

NC081050 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Rome, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Two Italian army officers are in Beirut to study the logistics of deploying an Italian contingent with the proposed international force to supervise a Palestinian pull-out, the Defence Ministry said here today.

A communique said that the Italian contingent was ready to leave for Lebanon as soon as required.

The force comprised a battalion of the elite "Bersaglieri", with 529 volunteer soldiers, and 200 vehicles including tanks.

CUBAN VICE MINISTER REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA081231 Paris AFP in Spanish 1212 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Madrid, 8 Aug (AFP) -- Luis Negrete, 34-year old Cuban vice minister of industry, "requested political asylum in Spain" and is "under official protection at an undetermined place," the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS reported today.

It has not been possible to establish contact with any spokesman for the Spanish Foreign Relations Ministry for confirmation of this report.

Barbara Melcom, Negrete's sister, who lives in the United States, confirmed for the newspaper that her brother has defected and said that he plans to take up residence in the United States.

Melcom added that she spoke briefly with her brother on the telephone last Wednesday, 2 days after a U.S. official advised her of the matter.

Luis Negrete is under the protection of Spanish authorities, in order to prevent possible reprisals by Cuban authorities, his sister explained.

She disclaimed any knowledge of why her brother, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba who is married and whose two children are still in Havana, decided to request political asylum.

Visa Granted

LD081902 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The Spanish Embassy in Havana confirmed today, Sunday, that it has granted a visa to Luis Negrete, Cuban deputy prime minister, who according to a report published today in the Madrid paper EL PAIS has asked the Spanish authorities for political asylum.

UCD SAID NOT LOOKING FOR COALITION PARTNERS

LD062336 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] A relaxed conversation onboard a plane could be to blame for everything. Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo talked with reporters off the cuff. There were no taboo subjects and no off-the-record. The talk was of Spain and general elections and at one point he said the UCD [Union of the Democratic Center] was looking for a coalition and a partner -- at least this was how he was understood. All this was 48 hours ago. Today, more calmly, the prime minister insisted that the UCD would go to the polls alone. Luz Rodriguez reports:

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has denied newspaper reports and said the UCD is not preparing any coalition. In a news conference before leaving for Bogota, Colombia, he said his impromptu remarks to reporters accompanying him in the plane were misunderstood.

Special correspondent Angel Gomez Fuetes recorded the prime minister's denial:

[Begin Calvo-Sotelo recording] The UCD must stand at the next elections as the UCD, in other words without coalitions or federations entered into beforehand. I have said this repeatedly over the last few days. The last time was at a press conference after the cabinet meeting last Friday, that is, a week ago. As a result, I am not working for any preelectoral coalition or federation between the UCD and other groups akin to us or stemming from the UCD itself. This does not mean I do not regret that there has been a break-up of forces in the center and that I do not realize that this break up of forces could, in an electoral system like ours, in an electoral system like the Spanish one, produce results unfavorable for groups occupying the center. [end recording]

MADRID REPORTS ON CALVO-SOTELO'S ECUADOR VISIT

LD061106 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] [Announcer] Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo ends his 48-hour visit to Quito, the capital of Ecuador today. From here he goes to Colombia to attend tomorrow's installation of the new president, Belisario Betancur. Calvo-Sotelo's tour is Spain's most important diplomatic offensive in Latin America in recent years and coincides with the new political situation in that region following the Malvinas war. In a clear reference to the recent conflict, Carlos Robles Piquer, president of the Institute of Latin American Cooperation and a member of the Spanish delegation accompanying the prime minister, said that Spain had avoided making European decisions against Argentina which could have been erroneous.

During the talks held between the Spanish prime minister and the president of Ecuador, the latter made an important political proposal: the creation of a Latin American committee which would act during times of crisis. Angel Gomez Fuentes now reports from Quito, the capital of Ecuador:

[Begin recording] [Gomez Fuentes] Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, the Spanish prime minister, and Oswaldo Hurtado, the Ecuadorean leader, agreed on the need to boost relations between the two countries during their 1-hour talk. As far as foreign policy is concerned, they made a special analysis of relations between Europe and Latin America, relations which are now at a low point because of the Malvinas crisis. After reiterating that our relations with Latin America have priority status, Calvo-Sotelo said that Spain would help the Latin American countries to realize the need to maintain close links with Europe. The Spanish prime minister said that Spain's NATO membership would enable it to act as the spokesman for Latin American anxieties.

For his part, Oswaldo Hurtado said that friendship with Spain is a fundamental aspect of Ecuadorian foreign policy and he expects Spain to play a prominent role in Latin America. In this respect, President Oswlado Hurtado would like to have Spain's support for his plan to create a Latin American committee to act in crises. Ecuador's goal is to reform the inter-American defense treaty, which served no purpose in the Malvinas war, and at the same time the ability to act outside the OAS which is now totally dominated by the United States and almost serves its interests, as was shown during the Malvinas war. Calvo-Sotelo expressed interest in the Ecuadorean proposal:

[Calvo-Sotelo] In principle, we are following a line very close to that (?held by Ecuador).

[Gomez Fuentes] Calvo-Sotelo said that Spain should not be absent from any attempt to establish Latin American unity, and he made Oswaldo Hurtado aware of this:

[Calvo-Sotelo] I believe that at the moment there is a desire to overcome the difficulties and create a true Hispanic community from which my country, Spain, the mother country, cannot be absent.

[Gomez Fuentes] In short, there was broad agreement between Calvo-Sotelo and Oswaldo Hurtado in the political sphere. This was not the case in the economic sphere, where there are grave problems due to the fact the balance of trade favors Spain by a ratio of 10 to 1. The Spanish delegation had a meeting with the Ecuadorean minister of finance and 12 experts to try to overcome this imbalance in the long term. It does notseem that this is going to be easy, because the main Ecuadorean export products -- oil, coffee, bananas and fish -- are not easy to introduce into the Spanish market. In any event, imports of coffee and oil will increase. They also analyzed cooperation projects. There are possibilities for Spanish companies in the mining, electrical and fishing sectors.

Calvo-Sotelo also made a brief statement in which he said that the Middle East is the problem which most preoccupies Spanish foreign policy. He set out our country's viewpoint on the Palestinian problem which is now the key to the conflict in the Middle East:

[Calvo-Sotelo] At the moment the Middle East problem, because of its current importance, but for many weeks the Malvinas was was the problem which most concerned us. [sentence as heard] Our position is clear. It is always based on a rejection of the use of force — force should not be used to resolve international conflicts — and it is also based on the need for the recognition of the Palestinians' right to have their own land, their own fatherland.

[Gomez Fuentes] Calvo-Sotelo ends his 48-hour visit to Quito today. Bogota will be the second and more politically interesting leg of his Latin American tour. [end recording]

CALVO-SOTELO ON ATTEMPTED COUP, TERRORISM

PA080359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1331 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Quito, 7 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) — Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo has said here that at present "there is no threat of a military coup" in his country.

"As an institution, the army is perfectly loyal to the Spanish Constitution and disciplined about the government's orders," he said in the course of a lengthy news conference held last night for local newsmen at the end of his official 2-day visit to Ecuador.

Recalling the attempt against the government which Col Antonio Tejero led in February last year, Calvo-Sotelo described it as a "failed coup, which the immense majority of the army neither supported nor put up with, as it was staged by a small group of officers."

"At this moment there is no military problem in Spain and its army has never been Franco-ized [franquizado]," he said in answer to a question about the possible existence of military loyalties to the government which Gen Francisco Franco headed for 40 years.

"Undoubtedly, many officers and Spanish political leaders made their careers during General Franco's regime. However, this does not mean they have not now loyally accepted the Spanish Constitution or are not now at the government's disposal," he explained.

Calvo-Sotelo refused to accept the existence of a Spanish army that was "nostaligcally loyal to the memory of General Franco, who is in history for all Spaniards but not in politics."

"In Spain," he said, "there is just one power: civilian power. The armed forces are subordinated to it, as the constitution establishes when it attributes the military policy to the government."

Calvo-Sotelo expanded on his views on current domestic policy by admitting that his powers include dissolving congress and advancing the date of parliamentary elections.

"However, if you ask me how I plan to exercise that power, I will not answer because that is one of the political weapons that the president of the government has in his hands and it would be naive to reveal my plans. One thing I can say is that elections will be held in the spring of 1983," he stressed.

On the subject of the problems posed by terrorism, Calvo-Sotelo said it is "a plague affecting Spain and other countries in all latitudes."

"However," he added, "terrorist activity in Spain has declined in the last 2 years due to the greater effectiveness of police action against it and because slowly but surely the terrorist groups active in the Basque country have become dissociated from the people in the area."

FINLAND, SWEDEN ON LATEST SUBMARINE INCIDENTS

LD061738 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Unidentified submarines have again been observed in the waters of the Aland Sea. The border guards have intensified their surveillance activity since the weekend, when submarines were found to be moving near Finnish territorial waters. According to the border guards staff, the intensified surveillance is to be continued for the time being. Jussi Nurmi reports from Turku:

[Nurmi] As far as Finland is concerned, the submarine debate started just before midsummer. On 16 June it was noted that a submarine violated our territorial waters. The vessel was driven away from our waters by means of warning charges from the direction of Aland. The border guards staff points out that the latest case cannot be compared with the incident in June. This time in the area of unfortified Aland warning charges have only been used to show the position of the border line and to warn the submarines against crossing it. The intensified surveillance is based on observations made on 30 July and 1 August by the coast guard. On those days observations were made of submarines moving below the surface and in this connection it is possible that our territorial waters were violated. Besides coast guard vessels navy patrol vessels are taking part in the intensified surveillance. The 30-meter vessels are equipped with echo-sounding gear. Since the weekend further observations of submarines have been made in close proximity of our territorial waters.

The border guards staff stresses that the situation is by no means alarming. Surveillance has been intensified as an entirely normal measure to prevent territorial violations. The use of warning charges is also in accordance with normal procedure. According to the border guards staff, the intensifed surveillance will be continued for the time being.

Foreign Minister Par Stenback noted yesterday to representatives of the Swedish Foreign Ministry that during the summer submarines have violated Finnish territorial waters.

The submarines have also aroused high excitement among the Finnish public. The coast guard has received a number of reports of so-called submarine sightings in the vicinity of Maarianhamina and elsewhere, all in an area where it is impossible for submarines to navigate.

[Announcer] Foreign Minister Par Stenback did not want to comment today on his statement made yesterday, according to which several submarines have violated Finnish territorial waters in the Gulf of Bothnia during the summer. According to the foreign minister, he has nothing to add to his statement of yesterday.

Sweden has not officially commented on the statement made by our foreign minister concerning the submarine observations. The leadership of the Swedish Armed Forces has recently discussed in public the signifiance and aims of the violations of the territorial waters. Marja Nikkila reports from Stockholm:

[Nikkila] The Soviet submarine that ran aground off Karlskrona last summer gave rise in Sweden to a discussion about the military-political importance of the Baltic. The Finnish-Swedish cooperation in submarine incidents mentioned in Finland by Secretary of State Leif Leifland from the Swedish Foreign Ministry is commented on by the Foreign Ministry here which says that this statement should not give rise to too far-reaching conclusions. Joint supervision of northernmost sea areas has already been mentioned in Sweden, including exchange of information. Dozens of Warsaw Pact and NATO submarines continue to navigate in the Baltic and in its vicinity. After the latest submarine incident Swedish experts on foreign and defense matters hold the view that these submarines carry more nuclear weapons than previously estimated.

FINLAND

CENTER, COMMUNIST PARTIES CENSURE ISRAEL

PM090943 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Both the Center Party Eduskunta Group and the Communist Party Politburo condemned Israel's military action in Lebanon Wednesday.

The Center Party's Eduskunta Group and the party's ministers, who were holding their summer meeting in Jyvaskyla, said in a statement that Israel's military action violates Lebanon's territorial integrity and has caused boundless human suffering among the civilian population.

The Eduskunta group gives its full support to the action taken by the United Nations to reestablish peace. It also stressed that the Palestinians' political and statehood rights should be recognized as part of a peaceful settlement.

For its part the Communist Party Politburo said that Israel's attack on Lebanon is reminiscent of genocide. Despite world public opinion Israel is continuing, with U.S. support, its policy of terrorism, the Politburo said in its statement.

The Finnish Communist Party called for swift action from Finland's foreign policy makers condemning Israel and its supporter, the United States. The Communist Party also wants Finland to give political and humanitarian support to the PLO. The United Nations should increase its pressure on Israel, the statement said.

Both the Center Party Eduskunta Group and the Communist Party Politburo appealed for Finnish citizens to support the collections now being made for humanitarian aid for Lebanon.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS -- Decisions were made on an extensive round of appointments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during today's cabinet meeting chaired by the president. The president of the republic made decisions on six important appointments in the foreign affairs administration. The president appointed Keijo Korhonen, current under secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, to the post of Finnish UN ambassador in New York. Present UN Ambassador Ilkka Pastinen was appointed ambassador to London. Present ambassador in London Richard Totterman was appointed ambassador to Berne in Switzerland. To succeed Korhonen as undersecretary of the Political Department the president appointed Prof Klaus Tornudd. At the same time Ambassador to Tanzania Richard Muller was appointed head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry. Ministerial Counsellor Pentti Karkkainen in Brussels was appointed Finnish ambassador to Djakarta. The appointments will come into effect at the beginning of next February, with the exception of the post of ambassador to Djakarta, which Karkkainen will take up at the beginning of November. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 6 Aug 82 LD]

RURAL PARTY LEADERS -- The Finnish Rural Party [SMP] has elected a new party leadership at the party congress in Lappeenranta. Diet Deputy Pekka Vennamo is to continue as SMP chairman. Helvi Koskinen from Artjarvi and Leo Lahtila from Kokkola were elected as deputy chairmen. Both deputy chairmen are new. Diet Deputy Urpo Leppanen is to continue as SMP party secretary. The party congress will be continued tomorrow. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 7 Aug 82 LD]

NORWAY

OFFICIAL URGES RENEWAL OF UNIFIL MANDATE

PM060943 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Terje Svabo report]

[Text] "Norway is concerned that the mandate for the UN Force in Lebanon has not been renewed, despite the fact that it is due to run out 19 August. If no definite decision is reached in the course of the next few days, Norway can see no other solution than an interim extension of the mandate," Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg said in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN.

Yesterday Berg briefed the Young Conservative summer course at Reistad in Lier on international questions. He commented particularly on the situation in the Middle East and pointed out that the mandate for the UNIFIL force runs out in 2 weeks.

Under Secretary Berg told AFTENPOSTEN that the UN Secretary Council must take the initiative for a renewal of the mandate for the force. Berg stressed that Norway would take an active part in the debate on a new mandate and that this debate should be started in the next few days. He said that conditions attaching to the new mandate have already been discussed by the Lebanon committee chaired by the under secretary.

"If the Security Council considers that the UN forces do have a peace-keeping mission in Lebanon, Norway will stress in the debate on the new mandate that the UN forces' peace-keeping must be meaningful. The force must play a sensible role in peace-keeping activities," Berg said.

Berg pointed to the situation in southern Lebanon and in particular to the fact that no solution has yet been found to the problems of West Beirut as the reason the Security Council has still not raised the question of a new UNIFIL mandate. In reply to a direct question Berg said that Norway is skeptical about an international force for Lebanon and would prefer the peace-keeping force to remain under UN control.

Berg said that the Norwegian UN troops are today busy supplying humanitarian aid to the civilian population in the area. In all the government has granted 700,000 kroner for humanitarian aid provided by the troops, and the under secretary praised the men's efforts. In addition the under secretary said that humanitarian aid work has helped maintain morale among the Norwegian troops while they have been waiting for the situation in the area to be clarified.

ROLANDHIS MEETS IRAQI ENVOY ON DRAFT RESOLUTION

NC081850 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Turkey has intensified its anti-Cyprus activities within the Nonaligned Movement by using the special relations that it maintains with some of these countries as a means of applying pressure. An example is Turkey's pressure on the Iraqi Government to change the draft resolution on Cyprus which Baghdad is expected to submit for approval at the Nonaligned summit scheduled to convene in Baghdad at the beginning of September.

The Turkish actions seem to have borne fruit, because the only Iraqi oil pipeline abroad passes through Turkey. Through this pipeline Iraq exports oil worth $8 billion. The Iraqi Government has prepared a draft resolution which is far from the Havana Nonaligned summit resolution, which stipulates that the draft must be based on the final decision of the summit conference.

This development seriously threatens the good relations that the Cyprus Government maintains with Iraq.

The Cyprus Foreign Ministry reacted immediately in order to avoid future confrontation. Foreign Minister Rolandhis made the appropriate strong protests to his Iraqi counterpart, Sa'dun Hammadi. In view of this, the Iraqi Foreign Affairs Ministry has sent the Iraqi ambassador in Athens to Nicosia, and yesterday he met Mr Rolandhis on this matter.

During the meeting Mr Rolandhis explained Cyprus' position on the resolution that Iraq will submit, as a host country, at the Nonaligned summit conference. Mr Rolandhis asked that the resolution be drafted in accordance with the final resolution adopted at the Havana summit conference and with the movement's relevant principles.

Of course it is uncertain whether the conference will convene in Baghdad because of the Iraq-Iran war and the practical difficulties that this situation creates. The Nonaligned Movement is going through its greatest danger of being split up on the eve of this conference.

UN ENVOY CONFERS WITH PARTIES TO TALKS

NC061555 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1530 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, started consultations with representatives of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot sides in the intercommunal talks. A UN statement mentions that consultations will continue until next Tuesday [10 August]. As a result, the next meeting of the intercommunal talks is not expected to take place before next Thursday [12 August].

KIPRIANOU RESPONDS TO DENKTAS' 'THREATS'

NC071124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] President Kiprianou denounced to the world community the threats Denktas made yesterday regarding the settlement of Famagusta and various other activities, adding that the possible implementation of these threats would constitute a most serious provocation and would strike a serious blow at every effort to promote a peaceful solution in accordance with UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

The president also stated that the Cyprus Government will continue to be vigilant and closely watch every development, doing everything possible to confront the situation. Refuting Denktas' claims, the president stressed that an economic embargo does not exist and has never existed against the Turkish Cypriots, adding what Denktas and Ankara call an economic embargo is nothing else but the government's effort to thwart the illegal exploitation of Greek Cypriot properties in the occupied areas and the usurpation of the rights of the uprooted refugees and the state.

These measures, the president pointed out, are not aimed at the Turkish Cypriots who are the victims of the situation created by the Turkish invasion of the island. He also stressed that Denktas' threats about reprisals in case the so-called economic embargo continues constitute part of the extortionist policy followed by the chauvinistic Turkish Cypriot leadership.

As regards the threat for a gradual settlement in Famagusta, the president emphasized that such an act would be contrary to the UN Security Council resolution and to the provisions of the summit agreement between Kiprianou and Denktas which clearly stipulates the resettlement of the Famagusta inhabitants and, in fact, calls this a matter of priority.

President Kiprianou added that the Cyprus Government intends to revert to this issue at the appropriate moment despite the Turkish Cypriot side's systematic refusal to adhere to this provision.

DENKTAS REJECTS KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON MAKARIOS

TA061659 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the independence of Cyprus is a natural outcome of the resistance of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Replying to a statement by the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, Kiprianou, to the effect that Makarios had exerted efforts for Cyprus' independence -- which both the Turkish and Greek Cypriots have enjoyed -- Denktas said that Kiprianou cannot make the Turkish Cypriots see Makarios, who during all his life struggled for enosis, as a disciple of friendship and independence. Noting that had it not been for the resistance of the Turkish Cypriot community and the [word indistinct] and support of Turkey, Cyprus would have become a Greek colony, Denktas added: Kiprianou cannot prevent us from cursing Makarios -- who was a modern Rasputin for the Turkish Cypriots, a bloody pope, a fanatic enemy of the Turks, a leader who pledged to (?revive) Byzantium, and a fanatic racist -- over the graves of the Turkish Cypriots he killed in the name of enosis between 1963 and 1974. Denktas said: It should be our duty to introduce to the world this (?mentality) capable of [word indistinct] whole villages because the current Greek Cypriot leadership has announced that it is following in the footsteps of this Rasputin called Makarios.

PLO'S QUADDUMI STOPS OVER IN ATHENS 6 AUG

NC062136 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Athens this evening on his way to Paris. At 1200 [0900 GMT] tomorrow Qaddumi will confer with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and will exchange views on the Lebanon crisis and on the Palestinian issue in general.

Meets Papandreou

NC071224 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting between Prime Minister Papandreou and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, was held at noon today. Also present at the meeting were Mr Armali, PLO diplomatic representative in Athens, and Mr Makhairitsas, the prime minister's diplomatic adviser.

Faruq Qaddumi handed the prime minister a message from Yasir 'Arafat and briefed him on the latest Lebanese developments. The Palestinian official leaves this afternoon for Tunisia.

PLO, NEW DEMOCRACY STATEMENTS ON 'ARAFAT VISIT

NC071641 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The PLO office in Athens issued a statement on 5 August in which it expressed its "great surprise" over New Democracy Chairman Averof's 5 August remarks (on the government statement that there is an open invitation for Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage to visit Greece).

Among other things, the PLO stressed that "it does not accept that a probable official visit by the PLO chairman to Greece will produce negative reaction by certain Arab countries."

The statement added: "We expect Mr Averof -- who in the past has expressed his support for the Palestinian people's national rights and who had a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Athens last December -- to join those who do not accept this inhuman slaughter by strongly condemning Israeli action."

Last night New Democracy issued the following statement:

"In reply to the statement issued by the PLO representation in Athens, it is pointed out that in an 8 June statement, the New Democracy chairman condemned the use of arms in Lebanon and expressed the wish that a way be found to restore peace and order in the shortest possible time in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and its relevant resolutions on the question.

"Moreover, the friendliness toward the Palestinian people clearly emerged in Mr Averof's 5 August statement. In any case, this statement contained no malice toward the unfortunate Palestinian people.

"This is one thing, while the duty of the official opposition party, and every Greek, to comment on specific actions by the Greek Government is another."

NEW DEMOCRACY HITS LIBYAN 'INTERVENTION'

NC082024 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 8 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] A new and unacceptable case of intervention in Greek domestic policy occurred yesterday -- this time from Libya -- with the government's tolerance.

The Libyan intervention -- just like yesterday's by the PLO -- had to do with the criticism leveled by New Democracy against the embassy's [as published] handling of the Palestinian issue.

The difference is that the Libyan intervention -- in the form of a statement by its embassy in Athens -- uses unacceptable terms to describe New Democracy deputies, attempting to present them as "victims of Zionist propaganda."

New Democracy reacted with its own statement in which it stresses that "it is unacceptable for foreign missions to comment on the host country's domestic policies."

The government maintained a peculiar silence both on the Libyan statement yesterday and on the one issued by the PLO because, obviously, it considers it useful to have its opponents attacked by foreign countries.

The Libyan Embassy statement, which was sent to newspapers yesterday for publication, is as follows:

"We, like many others, were surprised by the actions of certain New Democracy deputies who accused the government of antisemitic tactics by proclaiming its total alignment with the Palestinian people and condemning the barbaric and criminal activities of the Zionist gangs.

"We in no way want to adopt a position of supporting the government but, because the accusation has to do with an Arab issue and a political position adopted by the Greek masses, through their various representatives, both political and civil, in support of the Palestinian struggle, it is imperative that certain things be put in their proper place and that certain truths be underlined so that those who attempt to distort the facts do not go unanswered.

" -- The allegation reminds us of the original reaction of the representative of the Zionist gangs in Athens when he described the Greek peoples' marches and demonstrations, which swept past the mission of these gangs, as an antisemitic movement and as part of the world's enmity toward the Jewish people.

" -- This definition is suspicious and expected, because it follows the same course as that followed by certain poisonous pen-pushers who have tried very hard to find excuses for the barbaric Zionist attack and to destroy the Greek position -- both official and popular -- which supports the Arab cause.

" -- This definition is considered an effort to ridicule the Greek people's will and position, which are full of nobility and humanism stemming from religious, moral, cultural and historic roots. It is thus firmly established that these people did not hasten to support the Palestinian people out of racial motives but only as a natural response to the history of the Greek people, which is full of a series of struggles and hard battles for liberty.

" -- Use of this definition by certain representatives of the Greek people in parliament indisputably proves that they have fallen victim to Zionist propaganda and the filthy methods it has used ever since the antihistoric Zionist movement first appeared. This, however, has become a wornout trick which can only deceive the flippant or idiots.

" -- It would be better if all those who proclaim themselves to be protectors of international Zionism took the trouble to defend the women and children and the old people who are being murdered daily by cluster and phosphorus bombs in the greatest massacre ever witnessed by the world on the orders of Begin and Sharon. Racism, hatred and distortion are self-evident.

" -- The attempt to distort facts and to destroy historic evidence was the brainchild of international Zionism, which continually deceives and lulls international public opinion in order to be able to implement its satanic plans and goals. This filthy and hateful method, however, ceased to produce results because it was unmasked, thanks to the campaign of activization and enlightenment of the masses, which are now fully aware of the facts.

" -- Cheap and insignificant efforts and allegations will convince nobody, because they have more or less become the object of jokes and ridicule, and those who plan them -- thanks to their impotence -- have already been relegated to the trashcan of history."

In answer to the above, the central office of New Democracy issued the following statement:

"Given the day and the time at which the Libyan Embassy statement was issued, it was impossible to inform the leadership of the party in time, or at least to inform the deputies who signed the interpellation.

"Irrespective of the accuracy of views expressed on certain matters of substance, certain passages of the Libyan Embassy statement require our immediate reaction in order to stress that in countries where a system of political democracy and a multiparty parliament exists, it is unthinkable that foreign missions should comment -- in the tone used by the Libyan Embassy statement and using terms such as 'poisonous pen-pushers' and 'trashcans of history' -- upon matters connected with the host country's domestic policy."

BRIEFS

OIL, NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY -- The public oil corporation has discovered an oil and natural gas deposit in the sea west of Katakolon. The first results of tests indicate that average production could be 1,000 barrels per day. The quality of the oil is good, but there are hydrosulphate and carbon dioxide in the natural gas. An initial assessment leads to the conclusion that the deposit would yield several million barrels. However, the limited area of the deposit coupled with the fact that it lies 270 meters below the sea leads to the conclusion that the deposit is not for immediate exploitation. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Aug 82 NC]

EVREN ISSUES STATEMENT ON AIRPORT ATTACK

TA081731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's 8 August 1982 message to the Turkish nation in connection with the Armenian terrorist attack launched at Ankara's Esenboga Airport on 7 August 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] My Dear Citizens, our nation witnessed with deep hatred and grief an armed attack carried out by an international Armenian terrorist organization called ASALA at Ankara's Esenboga Airport on 7 August, an attack which resulted in the death of nine persons, including three policemen, and the wounding of 72 persons. Whatever the source of this incident, it has opened an incurable wound of rage and indignation in the hearts of all Turkish citizens. It is diffucult to understand what ASALA and s[illegible]ar international terrorist organizations -- which are composed of a handful of [words indistinct] murderers -- are trying to make the Turkish nation do through such inhuman and monstrous attacks which indiscriminately kill or wound.

It should be known to all the countries that shelter, grant nearly legal status and even support -- for fear that the terrorist actions might spread into their own lands -- the Armenians and terrorist groups who, under the protection of the countries of which they are citizens and under the guise of innocence, get involved in all sorts of dirty businesses and intrigues, and who materially and morally and encourage these organizations for their personal interests -- it should be known to all the countries that shelter these monsters that the Turkish nation is the proud guardian of the country's unity and integrity within the borders drawn by our war of independence. It is like a huge granite rock that breaks up and eliminates the wild waves even if the latter manage to break away a few small particles of that rock.

The Turkish nation has given numerous martyrs to this end over the centuries and it has sworn to sacrifice many more martyrs for this principle. The Turkish Armed Forces will continue to fight these international terrorist organizations with determination and ardor and they will continue to bring to light their nests inside and outside the country.

Our people must be very careful and help the security forces and the martial law commanders must use all their legal powers. This is of utmost importance in the struggle to catch, as quickly as possible, all the terrorists who have infiltrated our country.

I would like to once again point out the necessity for the countries which claim to be the champions of human rights and for their international organizations to set aside their opportunistic and politically oriented activities which meddle in a country's domestic affairs and even attack that country's sovereignty turning instead to more humanitarian and civilized aims such as establishing cooperation that will eliminate the scourge of international terrorism from the face of the earth.

I extend my deepest condolences to the families of our policemen and the other innocent persons who lost their lives in the incident. I wish the wounded a speedy recovery. The grief of our nation is very deep. An accounting for the lost lives and the shed blood will be made.

I urge my citizens to act calmly and prudently and not to be tricked by these organizations with dark aims which have nothing to do with being Armenian or by the sources that guide these organizations.

Ulusu Statement

TA081810 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Statement, dated 8 August 1982, by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu on the Armenian terrorists' attack on Esenboga Airport on 7 August 1982 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] My Dear Citizens, I am here because of a deplorable incident that has caused us great sorrow.

Obviously, it is a great mistake to see the attack launched by Armenian murder gangs at Esenboga Airport yesterday as an action aimed exclusively against Turkey. The attack's aspect concerning Turkey is the fact that it is a pitiful action that can lead to no results, that it is a common attack and the murder of innocent people. The only result these inhuman murders can bring about for their perpetrators is to stain them and the community they belong to and to condemn them once again before humanity. To expect any other result is to daydream.

The most important aspect of the attack carried out yesterday is the fact that it showed once again the dimensions reached by terrorism which has become a common calamity for the international community. The main factor that encourages and provokes such murders is the underestimation of their danger by certain states or the latter's tolerance of these murders because they believe themselves to be outside the threat. Certain recent developments have shown that there is no country that will remain unscathed if international terrorism is established as a tolerable method. These developments have also shown that tolerance and passivity -- due to a fear of terrorism -- are not a solution. It would be very useful for all countries to realize that it is high time to cope collectively with terrorist incidents. I repeat, the issue does not concern Turkey only. It is the common problem of the international community. Consequently, it is of increasing importance for the countries which so far have not participated in the collective work against terrorism in proportion to the gravity of the problem to take into consideration the dimensions reached by the danger and to display the serious and sincere concern the problem deserves.

Unless all the states undertake a serious and determined part in the collective struggle, the deplorable incidents in which innocent people are killed will not end. The moral responsibility for that will lie with the states that have not coped with the terrorist incidents with sincerity and determination.

With this in mind, I call on all the states of the world to participate in a sincere and determined struggle against terrorism.

ASALA Assumes Responsibility

TA071740 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] A person called news agency offices in Athens in order to notify that the Armenian association ASALA assumed responsibility for the Ankara incident. The person added that the operation was codenamed "Erzurum" and that it was implemented by the Pierre Gulumyan suicide group of the organization. Gulumyan is the Armenian killed in Paris last week apparently while preparing a homemade bomb.

Another person who called the AP news agency offices in Beirut said in Arabic that the operation was carried out in protest of the occupation of Armenian lands. He added that the Erzurum operation was carried out by the members of the Harmiyan Hayrik suicide group.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU RETURNS FROM TEHRAN VISIT

TA071634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu who was in Iran for a 1-day official visit returned home today. In Tehran, the prime minister was seen off in a ceremony attended by Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayti. During his stay in Tehran, Ulusu held talks with Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and the Iranian prime minister. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who accompanied Ulusu in his visit to Iran also attended the meetings.

EVREN 'MISSION' TO END IRAN-IRAQ WAR DISCUSSED

NC080810 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 4 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Sedat Ergin report]

[Text] Ankara -- Turkey has shifted its efforts within the Islamic Conference -- which aspires to put an end to the continuing war between Iraq and Iran, its two southeastern neighbors -- to a bilateral level and has intensified its efforts in this direction. These top level efforts being conducted by Turkey can be described as "sounding."

Turkey's exploratory efforts began with a special message from Head of State Kenan Evren to President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran about 2 weeks ago at the beginning of the Bayram holidays.

In his message, Evren expresed his anxiety over the continuation of the war and the hope that it will be terminated. In the meantime, the message sought to obtain Iran's views.

The Iranian president answered Evren's message without delay. He sent his special envoy (Mustafa Mir Salem) to Erdek where Evren was vacationing. The message was handed to Head of State Evren in Foreign Minister Turkmen's presence.

As soon as he received Iran's reply, head of state Evren sent a special similar message to Iraq's head of state Saddam Husayn at the beginning of last week. Saddam's reply came on 30 July through his Foreign Affairs Minister Hammadi. Like Mir Salem, Hammadi too went to Erdek and delivered his reply to Evren.

No details have been divulged by official circles regarding the contents of the messages exchanged. The only information obtained is that the messages sent aimed at sounding the views of the sides concerned. Another point to which diplomatic circles draw attention is that the messages were not sent simultaneously but successively. Turkey, which had so far been expressing its anxieties to both sides simultaneously through diplomatic channels, has now -- for the first time -- abandoned this method and adopted a new one.

According to news that leaked, both sides are at this stage maintaining their positions. Following this first stage, which was confined to exploration Prime Minister Ulusu is going to Tehran this week. This is interpreted as shifting efforts to a still higher level and exploring the possibility of mediation. Ulusu is definitely going to Tehran. It is however, stated that a similar visit to Baghdad is out of the question for the time being.

Although Turkey had so far been expressing its anxieties to both sides unilaterally, it has pursued its efforts for finding a solution within structure of the five-member peace committee of the Islamic Conference. Undertaking the initiative alone this time is evaluated as an important development from Turkey's point of view.

It has not yet been ascertained whether the Iranian and Iraqi views are becoming more flexible in the direction of ending the war. Evren's messages and Ulusu's subsequent visit to Tehran and Baghdad were taken up at the press briefing held yesterday at the Foreign Ministry. Responding to such questions as "Is Turkey undertaking mediation work?" Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said: "No. We could put it this way: We are expressing our worries, and seeking to obtain their views within the framework of developments. They are thus expressing their views."

Responding to another question: "The United States wants us to mediate. Is this true?" Spokesman Akiman simply said: "I have heard such reports."

FURTHER CRITICISM OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION NOTED

Consultative Assembly Debate

TA061632 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 6 Aug (AA) -- A member of the Consultative Assembly, Ismail Arar suffered a heart attack after taking the floor in Thursday afternoon's session to criticize the draft constitution submitted by the committee.

Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and other members of the National Security Council entered the audience section to follow the debate.

Arar, in an hour long statement, found the draft constitution "disillusioning," devoid of unifying and convincing elements.

It would be misleading to put all the blame for the pre-September 1980 situation on the 1961 Constitution, Arar said, for it would lead one to overlook the other factors.

Arar claimed the draft seemed to follow closely proposals for constitutional amendments by one of the two major parties of the 1960's and 70's, reminding the Assembly that an opposition front had formed in reaction to the 1961 draft constitutions before the referendum, and a similar but different opposition front seemed to be forming now.

The Turkish people looked favorably upon a strong government by tradition, Arar said, but also expected "justice" from it.

The major function of modern constitutions was to find the "equilibrium" between the rights and obligations of the individual and the state, he noted, thus replacing the concept of the "l'etat, c'est moi."

It would be wrong to provide in the basic law for institutions of an extraordinary transition period, Arar said.

He noted the draft gave 27 separate powers to the president, which tended to imply a presidential system, but the election of the president was taken from the parliamentary system. "We should play the game by its proper rules," he commented.

Arar disapproved of extending presidential powers too far, adding, "we have unlimited confidence in current leaders," "but men are mortal, and I would be deeply concerned about who would be filling this post in future."

Arar feared the true president under the current draft would be the target of political quarrels, and would find himself in the position of an "isolated individual."

Member from Mardin Besir Hamitogullari said at least 100 draft articles, half of the document, needed revision.

A constitution was a "national contract," he commented, and would be short-lived if it "disregarded" the individuals who made up the civil service, small business, and labor. The current draft would not be a good basis for stable socioeconomic and political development, Hamitogullari claimed, reminding the Assembly that frequent constitutional amendments increased instability.

Turkey needed to be strong in the presence of enemies at home and abroad which hoped for "an oppressive or weak government" in order to prepare for the [word indistinct] country.

There was need for a 5 or 7 year restoration period, Hamitogullari said, and a strong president during that time. He believed head of state Gen. Kenan Evren would use the powers of a popularly elected, strong president "judiciously". He added, however, he could not say the same for any successors.

Hamitogullari said he was in favor of holding a presidential election at the same time as the constitutional referendum.

Turk-Is Criticism

TA081023 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 0924 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Aug (AA) -- The Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] has violently criticized the draft constitution being debated in the Consultative Assembly. A statement issued Saturday by the Turk-Is confederation says that in the event the draft constitution is ratified in its present form, it would lead to the concentration of all executive power in the hands of one person, in contrast to the legislative powers. This situation the statement claims, could cause social conflicts rather than restore an atmosphere of social peace.

Pointing out that those who prepared the draft constitution showed a lack of confidence in the Turkish nation, the statement adds that the following shortcomings would result: No pluralistic democratic system will ever be established in Turkey; the liberties of expression and press will be (?undermined); the concept of a social state will be lost; liberties will become the exception and restrictions the rule; individual liberties, including that of staging strikes, will be endangered; and the trade unions would be faced with the possibility of being closed down by administrative directives.

The Turk-Is statement ends by appealing to the Consultative Assembly to correct these points and carry out the historic task expected of it.

EFFORTS TO BRING CYPRUS ISSUE TO UN DENOUNCED

TA061347 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that the Greek Cypriot application to the United Nations for the discussion of the Cyprus problem would undermine the intercommunal talks and would weaken its prospects.

In reply to questions by reporters on this subject, Ambassador Akiman said that those planning to make representations to the United Nations, as well as those inciting them to do so, were in fact worried about the constructive developments achieved at the intercommunal talks in the last 2 years. Akiman said that the main purpose of such moves was to overtly interrupt the intercommunal talks. Noting that Turkey was not at all concerned about the Cyprus problem being referred to the United Nations, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that in that case, the interruption of the intercommunal talks on Cyprus was inevitable. Nazmi Akiman reiterated that intercommunal talks were the only means to solve the Cyprus problem and that all peace-loving countries held this view.

'OUR RADIO' ON WELCOME FOR AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS'

TA051220 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Welcoming Ceremonies for the Terrorists"]

[Text] The first group of 4,331 Afghan counterrevolutionaries has arrived in Adana. These terrorists, who undertook armed action against the legal Afghan Government and carried out acts of sabotage, were received in Adana with ceremonies. The junta government, its interior minister, Salahattin Cetiner, Adana Governor Hayri Kozakcioglu and the martial law commander were all there to welcome this gang of bloodstained gangsters with ceremony. The Haci Omer Sabanci student lodgings were given to these gangsters as homes.

Interior Minister Cetiner said: The situation in Afghanistan is a shameful one for all of humanity. Turkey respects human rights and freedoms.

Just look at this hypocrisy! The situation in which country is a shame for humanity? In Turkey or in Afghanistan? Afghanistan was a country that lived in the darkness of the Middle Ages for years and years. Until 4 years ago, the country used to be ruled by remnants of the Middle Ages such as shahs and khans. Some 99 percent of the people were illiterate. Now, the Afghan people have taken their fate into their own hands and are working with all their might to emerge from the darkness.

U.S. imperialism, which is the enemy of all progressive forces, is carrying out all kinds of intervention both inside and outside Afghanistan in order to prevent the awakening of the brotherly Afghan people. It is provoking the counterrevolutionary gangs, the feudal landlords by using arms, money or any other means, against the legitimate Afghan Government.

In Turkey, however, the junta generals turned the entire country into a big dungeon. They rudely trampled upon all democratic rights and freedoms. The officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] are facing death sentences. The officials of the Turkish Peace Committee are facing prison terms of up to 30 years. More than 100,000 patriots are rotting in the dungeons. [The junta] is trying to impose a shameful document it calls a constitution on the Turkish people in the last quarter of the 20th century.

Now let us ask once again: Which country is a shame for humanity? Is it not the junta generals who are shameful? The junta generals should be the last ones to talk about human rights and freedoms while tens of thousands of democrats and patriots are tortured in the dungeons.

The junta generals who easily strip their own citizens of their Turkish citizenship are now giving Turkish citizenship to those Afghan gangsters. The junta generals who stripped of their citizenship Turkish Labor Party [TLP] leader Behice Boran, Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] leader Gultekin Gazioglu, Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union [Maden-Is] leader Mehmet Karaca and Turkish Bank Workers Union [Bank-Sen] leader Metin Denizmen are now granting the rights of Turkish citizenship to these terrorists who are the murderers of hundreds of innocent Afghan people.

Can there be a sadder picture depicting the present situation in Turkey?

Executions, torture, prisons, dungeons and expulsion from citizenship to the patriots and democrats and welcoming ceremonies as well as Turkish citizenship to the blood-stained Afghan terrorists; land and agricultural equipment to the gangsters while not even an inch of land to the Turkish and Kurdish peasants.

On the other hand, on 1 April, Rauf Tamer wrote in TERCUMAN that 4,500 extremely anticommunist Afghanis were coming to Turkey. He said: While we look for three or four such people in every quarter, fate has sent us 4,500 of them in one go. Rauf Tamer was thus making plans for using these terrorist gangs as a striking force against our people. Velican Oduncu from the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] who had once said "whenever I saw a leftist I killed him with pleasure" is the son of a counterrevolutionary Uzbek. Mehmet Kengerli escaped from Azerbaijan and became a colonel in the Nazi army. Then he served as Turkey's labor attache in Bonn for years. Zeki Velidi Togan who had escaped from Turkestan was a leader of fascism in Turkey. Isa Yusuf Alptekin, the executioner of the people of eastern Turkestan, fled to Turkey and placed the entire gang of bandits, whom he held under his own control, under NAP leader Turkes' orders.

The Reagan administration did not settle these Afghan gangs in the United States, in Alaska. It preferred to have them settled in Turkey. U.S. imperialism, the CIA, the local reactionary and fascist forces, the junta generals want to use these bloodstained terrorists as a striking force aginst the Turkish people and on the side of reaction. They are figuring out the details now. These are the truths that lie behind the ostentatious welcoming ceremonies organized for the Afghan terrroists.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

HAFERKAMP VIEWS STEEL TALKS, COMPROMISE

LD071340 Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Washington/Brussels/Bonn, 7 Aug (DPA) -- The EC is unable to make further concessions to the United States after the rejection of the latest steel compromise by U.S. firms. This was stated by Wilhem Haferkamp, vice president of the EC, on Saturday in an interview with West German Radio. I hope, however, Haferkamp said, that the U.S. administration might still succeed in implementing the agreement.

On Friday, the EC and the United States agreed after several days of negotiations in Washington to reduce European steel exports to the United States with 11 types of steel from the present 6.3 to 5.754 percent. The distribution of the market to the individual EC member countries is to be decided internally by the Europeans. Pipes are not included in the agreement. They are to be part of separate negotiations up to 15 September.

AUSTRIA

UNEXPLODED BOMB FOUND IN VIENNA'S RUDOLF SQUARE

AU061115 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] There was apparently another attempted bombing in the center of Vienna last night. This morning a garden worker discovered a suspicious parcel behind an advertising pillar in the park in Rudolf Square. He alerted the police and explosives experts found a pipe stuffed with explosives in the parcel as well as a time fuse. The clock of the time fuse had already run down, without the bomb's having exploded. It has not yet been clarified whether the abortive attempt is connected with the bombing attacks in Vienna and Salzburg.

BRIEFS

PHONE CALLS TO POLAND -- From now on telephone calls between Poland and Austria can be routed through the automatic dialing system. All local systems in Poland which have already been included in the automatic dialing system can now be dialed directly from all Austrian telephones. [Text] [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Aug 82 p 3 AU]

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Western Europe

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FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

AU091300 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] In a statement published yesterday Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr appealed to Israel to respect the Security Council resolutions and to withdraw its troops. Pahr reminded Israel that it owes its own existence under international law to a UN resolution and that hence it is particularly hard to understand that this state itself disregards UN resolutions.

Pahr's statement then continues verbatim: "Austria is watching with great concern the flaring up of fighting in Beirut and denounces the recent expansion of Israeli military actions to other sectors of the city. This Israeli action as well as the turning back of UN observers constitutes a gross disregard for the UN resolutions. The Israeli actions are taking place at a moment in which the PLO has stated its readiness to withdraw its armed forces from Beirut and they are causing additional immense suffering to the civilian population.

Israel's negative attitude with respect to the readiness expressed by the UN secretary general in Vienna to travel to Israel and Lebanon for talks with the parties concerned delays the efforts for a solution and worsens the situation of the grief-stricken and innocent civilian population of west Beirut.

Israel owes its own existence under international law to a UN resolution. Hence it is particularly incomprehensible that Israel itself has repeatedly disregarded resolutions of the world organization.

Austria appeals with all possible urgency to Israel to withdraw its armed forces in keeping with the Security Council resolutions. Austria further endorses the view that a just and durable settlement of the Middle East problems requires the mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian rights and that such a settlement can only be found in a constructive dialogue between the parties concerned, including the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people."

REPORT ON PEACE MARCHERS ACTIVITIES IN VIENNA

AU091244 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Aug 82 p 2

[Summary] "The events staged by the peace marchers who had picked Vienna as their target and which have been scheduled to last 4 days began yesterday afternoon with rallies in front of St Stephen's Cathedral under the slogan 'Never again Hiroshima' and at the so-called peace camp in Vienna's Prater. State Secretary Dohnal will address the participants at the rally in St Stephen's Square." Deputy to Vienna's municipal diet and Chairwoman of the Socialist Party Women's Association Friederike Seidl, speaking at the beginning of the events, endorsed a world without nuclear arms.

"A large-scale police action involving about a dozen radio patrol cars and heavily armed police took place yesterday shortly before 1400 hours in front of Vienna's Presse Building. The occasion: Participants in the peace rally, English, Canadians, Scandinavians and Germans who had come to Austria on bicycles had, after a visit to the International Press Center (IPZ), subsequently called on the editorial office of Vienna's KRONEN-ZEITUNG. Evidently the people there felt threatened and had applied for police protection."

The participants in the rally then gathered in front of the Presse Building and sang their peace songs with laughter. "At the same time, participants in the peace rally demonstrated in front of Vienna's Israeli Embassy in Vienna-Waehring, on the corner of Weimarer and Frank Streets. As was reported from police quarters 20 demonstrators were detained there after they refused to clear the sidewalks in front of the embassy building."

SPOKESMEN VIEW REDEPLOYMENT OF U.S. FORCES

LD091556 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Aug (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl on Monday rejected speculation that the Federal Government is adopting a negative stance on American plans to move U.S. troops in the FRG toward the FRG-GDR border out of consideration for East-West relations. At the same time, Ruehl made it clear to the press that Bonn has no obligation to make a financial contribution toward such a step.

The government spokesman stressed that the Federal Government will not be guided in this (?matter) by considerations of relations with the East. Federal territory is alliance territory and the allies deploy their forces here according to their defense needs and the possibilities provided in this respect by the country.

Ruehl pointed out that the East deploys its forces, which are "strongly offensive in terms of organization and weapons," without any consideration for optimum conditions for detente.

Alfred Biehle, the defense policy spokesman of the CSU group in the Bundestag, pointed out today that the U.S. plans, which were approved in principle by the union, presented more than just a financial problem. Apart from the "to some extent total structural changes" for the German population in the frontier zone area, consideration must also be given to possible effects on the Vienna force reduction talks in progress.

NO DATE SCHEDULED FOR HONECKER'S VISIT

DW100919 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Dispatch signed CO]

[Text] Bonn -- "GDR" State Council Chairman Honecker so far has not done any probing in Bonn for establishing a date for his visit. With this statement pertinent Bonn government authorities yesterday reacted to a news report according to which Honecker intends to follow up on the invitation of Chancellor Schmidt for a visit to the Federal Republic in November. Nobody in Bonn dares predict whether the planned visit will take place before the end of this year or only next year.

Following the entry refusal by the "GDR" to the minister-president of Rhineland-Palatinate, Vogel, and another CDU politician 2 weeks ago Government Spokesman Ruel had stated that no acute interest in a Honecker visit may be expected from Bonn. On principle, however, one continues to be interested in this visit from East Berlin.

INVESTIGATION BEGUN ON USSR USE OF PRISONERS

LD091342 Hamburg DPA in German 1314 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 9 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government is pursuing reports in Moscow which allege that prisoners are being used to construct the new gas pipeline from Siberia to the western border of the USSR. The German Embassy in Moscow said, when questioned on Monday, that at Bonn's instigation it was "conducting an investigation to the extent possible." They vigorously denied that the question involved making contact with the Soviet authorities.

It was stated that there had also been an exchange of information with interested Western embassies. An embassy spokesman added that the outcome, the details of which have not yet been made public, has been passed on to the Federal Government.

FOUNDING OF NEW COMMUNIST PARTY REPORTED

DW091225 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Aug 82 pp 31-32

[Text] A new communist organization, the "Marxist-Leninist Party of Germany," was founded with conspirative secrecy.

Nobody knew where things were leading to. At first the 133 participants of a conference of several days were ordered in groups from all over the Federal Republic to meeting places. Only there did they learn that the meeting point would be the Hotel "Novotel" in Bochum.

Nobody was supposed to know who they were. They came as a "group of travelling teachers" and were registered in the "Novotel" as "Association of Free Social Scientists." "They were so very disciplined," the hotel management raves unsuspectingly even today, saying that "it was the most decent group we ever had."

They surely were disciplined, for the conference organized from 17 through 20 June was the 5th central delegates' meeting of the "Kommunistischer Arbeiterund Deutschlands" (KABD), the sole intact communist organization to the left of the DKP in the FRG, which has existed for 10 years now. After two days the delegates' meeting renamed itself the founding congress of the "Marxist-Leninist Party of Germany," abbreviated MLPD.

Even this was supposed to remain under cover for the time being. As liaison men reported to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the delegates were "strictly forbidden" to leave the assembly hotel or to make phone calls and without the approval of the Central Committee (CC) nobody was allowed to report to his comrades at home about what had happened.

Only as late as the last day of July, 6 weeks after the event, the "RED FLAG," the KABD central organ, announced that a new communist party had been founded in the "Ruhr area" and reported at a length of six pages on "our declaration of war, the founding of the party." But the "RED FLAG," which according to a staff member of the editors' collective usually "writes in a way that is also understood by an ordinary worker," did not reveal anything about the people elected to the leadership.

The fact that the paper only quotes from speeches without giving the names of the speakers is a tradition with the KABD, which, according to the latest report by the Baden-Wuerttemberg local Office for the Protection of the Constitution always behaved in a "strictly conspirative" way: "Thus, the group now as before avoids any disclosure of its central and regional leadership bodies' composition and also publishes almost all its publications under an imprint that cannot be checked."

A conversation of KABD functionaries with DER SPIEGEL the week before last only materialized "on behalf of the CC" which wanted to test "what questions journalists will actually ask us to answer" — almost all of them, as was shown, being "questions of a cadre-political nature"; questions about the number of members, acting persons, finances and about the course of the party congress, which remained unanswered "for reasons of protection and because it was otherwise useful."

But perhaps an organization must act this way whose aim is "that the working class rise up under the leadership of the revolutionary mass party in armed resistance, the utmost form of the class struggle, for the overthrowing of capitalism and the crushing of the bourgeois state apparatus, so as to build socialism on the ruins of the former society."

This is not supposed to happen today or tomorrow but "only when the ruling class is undergoing a crisis so serious it will no longer be able to rule in the same old way and when the overwhelming majority of the working people no longer wants to tolerate it." This may take quite some time.

For the time being, the ruins which are to be passed by the new party on its "way ahead toward socialism" exist on the very political ground where the party has settled itself and where no progress can be made at the far left-hand side:

The old "Communistische Partei Deutschlands" (KPD) which sees itself as the legitimate heir of the party of Rosa Luxemburg and Ernst Thaelmann, was banned as early as 1956 as unconstitutional by the Federal Constitutional Court. The KPD, founded in 1970 by the sons of the bourgeoisie Christian Semler and Juergen Horlemann soon no longer knew "who we are and where we want to go" and dissolved itself in 1980;

A "people's front" separated itself from the KPD of Marxists-Leninists for the 1980 Bundestag elections and scored 9,319 votes from all over the FRG;

The "Kommunistische Bund Westdeutschlands" (KBW) got 8,174 votes during the last Bundestag elections and split into the KBW and the BWK, "Bund Westdeutscher Kommunisten;"

The "Kommunistische Bund" (KB) lost its "center faction" which since then pursues a policy of its own as "Group Z."

The decay of all these groups of the "new left" had the same causes. In the long run they were unable to explain to their comrades the wondrous ways their great example, the People's Republic of China, followed after Mao's death and the overthrow of the "Gang of Four." This is quite different from the KABD, which -- with the roughly 2,000 people it has rallied around itself -- wants to once again make a new start. Unaffected by what has happened afterwards, it regards the Chinese cultural revolution and "the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong" now as before "the decisive basis for the emerging of a new communist world movement."

Everything else that has been practiced, recently in China and in the Soviet Union for a longer period, is described as "revisionist degeneration": What happens in the GDR, in Poland and elsewhere in the East bloc "is," KABD functionaries say, "no socialism. A new type of capitalism has been restored."

The reproach is also aimed at the "Deutsche Kommunistische Partei," DKP, which marches firmly unswerving behind Moscow and East Berlin and "real socialism" practised there. "The very break" with this East bloc socialism is what the KABD people term their "decisive reasons for the building and founding" of their new party: "Over there" in the East, "a degenerated bureaucracy lives beautifully at the expense of the workers."

The KABD believes itself immune against such temptations — this in the first place because of its "proletarian way of thinking," which accepts only one question, namely: "What benefits the proletariat?"

"A membership and leadership which is composed of more than 90 percent workers and ordinary employees" ("RED FLAG"), constant controls and a semi-annual "new assessment" of the party leaders, who are to serve as "models of proletarian morality," the functionaries say, are to guarantee the straight "revolutionary road" of the new Marxist-Leninist party.

The "working intelligentsia" will also be included, although it is supposed to be a party "in which the workers have their say" and in which everything theoretical is to take second place -- theory, according to a saying by Stalin, merely serves as "a beacon light for practices."

The emblem of the party is, accordingly, hammer, sickle and book. The red flag with the new emblem is to flutter for the first time by the end of next week before the Duesseldorf Philips Hall at the official MLPD "founding meeting" under the motto: "He who does not want to be an anvil must be a hammer," thereby making free use of Goethe and Georgi Dimitrov, who according to the MLPD people have recited the verse at the trial of the Reichstag fire. The hundredth birth anniversary of this communist has just been observed.

A "song on the party's founding" is to be sung then, too. For the time being it is still being composed.

PREMIER MAUROY COMMENTS ON PARIS KILLINGS

LD091842 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Various personalities have visited the scene of the attack [in the Rue des Rosiers]. Pierre Mauroy himself arrived a little after 1700 this afternoon at the scene of the outrage and went immediately to the Goldenberg Restaurant, where he expressed his feelings to [correspondent] (Eric Billar).

[Begin Mauroy recording] Criminal elements have struck death in this area, in the heart of Paris. I have come on behalf of the government and for myself personally to honor the victims, to give assurance of our support and our sympathy for the entire Jewish community. France wants peace everywhere in the world, and it does not accept innocent blood being shed like this. The government will do everything to arrest the culprits and to ensure protection of citizens. [end recording]

ARMENIAN TERRORIST GROUP MEMBER ARRESTED IN UK

NC091849 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 9 (AFP) -- A French national wanted in connection with inquiries into the Armenian terrorist group "Orly", which has claimed responsibility for a number of attacks in Paris and abroad, was arrested in Portsmouth, southern England, yesterday, a reliable source said here today.

The family of 21-year-old Jean Charles Sansonetti owns the house in which an Armenian militant, Pierre Gulumian, was killed on July 30 while manipulating a bomb. Police found a number of weapons and documents allegedly pertaining to the Orly group, which was formed following the November 1981 arrest at the Paris airport of the same name of Dimitri Giorgiu, a member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA).

The group, which has called for the release of several Armenian militants detained in France, has claimed responsibility for two recent bomb attacks in the Paris Latin Quarter in which 17 people were injured.

Four members of the Sansonetti family, who had reportedly rented their house out, were arrested on August 2 while holidaying on the Mediterranean island of Corsica. Gulumian's brother, Katchadour, was also arrested.

Jean Charles Sansonetti was due to be brought back to France today.

PARATROOP DIVISION IN READINESS FOR LEBANON

NC100743 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 10 (AFP) -- Two regiments of France's 11th Paratroop Division are on alert, ready to go to Beirut if necessary to participate in an international peacekeeping force, Defense Ministry sources said here Monday.

The regiments are based in Calvi, on the Mediterranean island of Corsica, and in Carcasonne, southwest France.

But the Defense Ministry refused, for security reasons, to confirm if these particular units would be sent if parties in the Lebanese crisis asked for a French contingent. Its only comment was to recall that France had taken necessary steps so that a French force could be dispatched "very quickly."

The 11th Paratroop Division permanently has a division on alert to [words indistinct] the troops [word indistinct] overseas on less than 24 hours notice.

PCF AIDE CITED ON LEBANON VISIT, SOLUTION

PM091621 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with PCF Politburo member Rene Piquet; date and place not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] PCF Politburo members Maxime Gremetz and Rene Piquet were received by Mr Jean le Garrec, minister delegate to the premier, Friday 6 August, to convey to him suggestions on the situation in Lebanon. It is probable that the suggestions are similar to those which the PCF plans to make to the EEC Commission: Indeed Piquet, chairman of the communist group in the European Parliament, wishes to meet with [Commission President] Gaston Thorn to ask him to urge the EEC to take sanctions against Israel? Mr Piquet returned from Beirut late Thursday, 5 August, after succeeding in meeting [PLO Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat. He answers our questions below.

In addition, several leftwing parties and trade unions, including the PCF, PS, CGT, CFDT and the National Education Federation, have decided in principle to take "united initiatives," but they have yet to be defined.

[Question] Did Mr 'Arafat entrust you with a message for the French Government?

[Answer] The message is simple: The massacre must be stopped.

The PLO has made as many concessions as it can. The PLO leader and, with him, the other Palestinian leaders and the Lebanese left reaffirmed to me that they accept all the UN resolutions; but they also ask for the existence of the Palestinians to be recognized. Thus Mr 'Arafat entrusted us with a message concerning the postwar period because Lebanon will have to regain its territorial integrity without any foreign interference. And Mr 'Arafat told me: The only government and the only country which has really sought a political solution to this conflict is France. If there is a country which can really play a role in finding a political solution it is France; it enjoys considerable authority among the Palestinian forces and the Lebanese progressives.

[Question] Did your interlocutors discuss a French military presence with you again?

[Answer] Yes. They prefer an exclusively French military presence to the dispatch of an international force which would inevitably be controlled by the Americans. And you know they cannot have confidence in the United States.

[Question] The French PS stressed that the PLO had not gone far enough toward recognizing the state of Israel. What is your party's stance on that point?

[Answer] The complete Israeli and U.S. intransigence means that is no longer the question. [U.S. special envoy] Mr Habib is no longer demanding such recognition from them. That clearly proves that is not the problem.

[Question] What impression did your meeting with Mr le Garrec make on you?

[Answer] The impression that the government has already played a very important role and that it can do more to bring closer the end of this tragedy. I would like to add that French diplomacy, the only one present in west Beirut, and the only one active in Lebanon, is playing a major role in Lebanese opinion. In any case we share the French Government's concern. Allow me to add, and to assert categorically, that an immediate political solution is possible in Lebanon and that the only obstacle to that is the Israeli desire to dominate Lebanon.

HUNTZINGER ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL, LEBANON

PM100809 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Aug 82 p 3

[Jose Rebelo dispatch]

[Text] Lisbon -- "Ever since the first days of the Israeli troops' entry into Lebanese territory it has been evident that the objective pursued by the Israeli Government was anything but a mere operation to remove the Palestinian forces stationed in southern Lebanon," Jacques Huntzinger, assistant member [as published] of the PS National Secretariat, says in a statement released following the 6 August meeting in Lisbon of the Socialist International's [SI] ad hoc committee on the Near East.

Having stressed that the PS has since 9 June "resolutely condemned the Israeli aggression," Mr Huntzinger continued: "The course of events has shown that the advance of the Israeli troops and the encirclement of the progressive Palestinian forces was carried out without the Lebanese Government or any other Arab government presenting any serious form of reaction." According to the PS deputy secretary for foreign relations, the alternatives are either to witness the "elimination of the Palestinian armed forces in Lebanon" or to make efforts with a view to a political solution, "linking an end to the fighting to the disengagement of the Palestinian, Israeli and Syrian forces and to the opening of a political safety door to the PLO leaders, who are apparently determined to make negotiation prevail over military action and terrorism."

The PS, Mr Huntzinger said, has chosen the latter path. It also backs the French-Egyptian plan presented to the UN Security Council and therefore rejects "the radical solution undertaken by the Begin, Sharon and Shamir government."

Confirming his 2 August remarks in Tel Aviv, Mr Huntzinger described the McCloskey document as "too ambiguous." "A declaration of unambiguous PLO recognition of Israel," he said, "would force the Americans to begin a dialogue with the PLO, would greatly influence public opinion in Israel and would help the Israeli left in its efforts to counter Begin's policy." "There is a Palestinian people and there are Palestinian territories, namely the West Bank and Gaza," Mr Huntzinger specified, declaring his support for "everything that will enable the PLO to be the Palestinian people's spokesman in the future."

The issue of the Israeli Labor Party's continued membership of the SI was debated at length. The position of the PS -- which, while recognizing the existence of "serious divergences" with the Israeli Labor Party, opposes its exclusion from the SI, which is demanded particularly by the Spaniards and Austrians -- apparently received the support of representatives of other political groups belonging to the committee: the Portuguese Socialist Party and the Danish and Finnish Social Democratic Parties.

The next meeting of the SI's ad hoc committee, preparations for which have been entrusted to the PS, is scheduled for 19 August -- "if possible in Beirut," it was specified. Its aim will apparently be to supplement the information gathered by [Portuguese Socialist Party Secretary General] Soares and SI Secretary General Bernt Carlsson, who on their recent mission to the Near East were unable to visit the Lebanese capital. Formed in Copenhagen 13 July, this committee, the idea of which stems from Willy Brandt, has very limited powers. As the Portuguese Socialist leader said, "We can report on what we have seen; we can alert public opinion; but we cannot do what the major powers themselves are incapable of doing."

LIFTING OF ARMS EMBARGO ON ARGENTINA ANNOUNCED

LD100924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] France has announced that it is lifting the embargo on arms sales to Argentina. In view of the ending of hostilities between Great Britain and the Republic of Argentina there is no longer any reason for maintaining the embargo, according to a statement just issued by the Ministry of External Relations. The suspension of arms deliveries to Argentina was decreed on 2 April this year, at the onset of the Falklands conflict.

INQUIRY INTO USE OF PRISONERS ON USSR PIPELINE

PM091211 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 7 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] An inquiry into the Soviet gulag detainees.... The French Government is disturbed by FRANCE-SOIR's revelations (6 August edition) on the presence of some 100,000 convicts, including numerous political prisoners, on the gas pipeline construction sites. It has asked its embassy in Moscow to open an inquiry into this affair.

The International Human Rights Association, a humanitarian organization based in West Germany, drew Western countries' attention to the presence of those prisoners on the sites. Two letters on the subject were sent to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Mitterrand. The president of the republic apparently did not receive his letter and it seems that he learned of the affair when reading FRANCE-SOIR. Our Moscow embassy was immediately informed.

The French inquiry, which will obviously be difficult in view of the isolation of Western diplomats in the USSR, will essentially relate to the presence of political prisoners, especially dissidents, including psychiatrist Semen Glurman and writer Zinoviy Krasinskiy, in these "labor gulags." If their presence were proved it might enable France to use French-Soviet cooperation in the construction of the gas pipeline to raise the problem of the imprisonment of dissidents. Francois Mitterrand is extremely sensitive to the human rights problem. European cooperation on the gas pipeline, which is opposed by the United States, should not, in his view, be implemented regardless of the cost. In view of the importance which the Kremlin attaches to its implementation, there is reason to think that the Soviet leaders might heed the West's remarks on this subject.

This is an opportunity to try to improve the lot of dissidents which must not be wasted.

SOUTH KOREAN COVERAGE OF CHEYSSON VISIT

For South Korean media coverage of the visit to Seoul by Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, see the South Korea section of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT for 6 July and subsequent issues.

CHEYSSON PAYS 1-DAY VISIT TO NEW DELHI

For Delhi reportage on Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's 8 August visit to New Delhi, during which he held talks with Indian leaders on French supply of nuclear fuel to India, see page E 2 of the 9 August South Asia DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT PERTINI OPPOSES EARLY ELECTIONS

AU091940 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, August 9 -- Head of state Sandro Pertini conferred with ex-President Giovanni Leone today to begin consultations to lead up to the naming of a premier-designate to form Italy's 42nd postwar government, It was learned that Pertini did not meet with the other former head of state, Giuseppe Saragat, who was out of Rome, but continued the consultations in talks with the speakers of the Senate and the house, Amintore Fanfani and Nilde Jotti. Later in the day, the 85-year-old president began conferring with the leaders of the nation's political parties in order of representation in Parliament, beginning with Christian Democrat Secretary Ciriaco de Mita, Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer and the Socialist secretary, Bettino Craxi.

Before opening consultations, Pertini told reporters, "I am opposed to the dissolution of Parliament and early elections on principle but if I am placed in front of an impossibility to continue...." he paused and added, "anyway, I will try to do everything possible to avert early elections". After refusing to speculate on the future of the government crisis, the president said, "one must not be pessimistic. I hope to have some clear ideas by tonight".

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

PM091605 [Editorial Report] Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 8-9 August 1982 carries on pages 3-4 a survey of reactions by political figures to the Italian Government crisis, consisting of the following items: a Paolo Guzzanti interview with PSI Deputy Secretary Claudio Martelli, a Lucio Caracciolo interview with Italian Liberal Party Secretary Valerio Zanone, a Giorgio Battistini report on remarks by Italian Social Democratic Party Secretary Pietro Longo and a Giorgio Dell'arti interview with PCI Secretariat member Adalberto Minucci.

Martelli says he sees "no alternative" to early election "as things stand right now," but denies that his party deliberately took the earliest opportunity to bring down the government, He adds that Italy needs institutional reforms to ensure "governability." Asked about possible future cooperation with the PCI, he replies that the Communists have "not yet digested the 'break' with Moscow" or decided "whether the democratic alternative should be with or without the DC."

Zanone argues that "every possible endeavor must be made to avoid the dissolution of Parliament," since "if anything has emerged clearly over the months it is the importance of the time factor in government action." He says the Liberals will back any premier-designate who meets three conditions: "1 -- the intention to form a government that will last, not just for the duration of the summer; 2 -- stepping up the action begun with the 1983 finance bill; 3 -- the desire, in forming the government, to maintain a fair balance between Christian Democratic and other ministers — and, within the latter category, among the various families of non-DC democracy."

According to Battistini, the PSDI's Longo "is not yet resigned to the dissolution of Parliament" and "believes in the five-party alliance, which he will fight to patch together." He adds that Longo "can be expected to be a staunch ally of [PSI Secretary] Craxi in the demand for an amendment of the secret ballot which has already claimed the lives of so many governments and seems to be one of the keys to a stronger future governability."

Minucci says that the Spadolini government, like its two predecessors, was characterized by "the attempt to ignore the Communist question and to act as if the PCI were no longer needed." He adds that "this government's collapse was no unforeseeable accident but the culmination of an all-embracing political inadequacy." Minucci claims that the prerequisite for avoiding early elections is an answer to the "moral issue" that will create a "distinction between parties and institutions."

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST ANGOLA TO BE INVESTIGATED

LD092316 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The president of the republic today received the Angolan ambassador in Lisbon, Adriano Sebastiao, who conveyed to him concern over reports of a conspiracy allegedly being plotted in Lisbon to overthrow the Angolan Government. The conspiracy was exposed last Saturday by the weekly EXPRESSO. In this connection we have just received an official note from the presidency of the Council of Ministers which we shall read out in full:

1. In connection with an article published in the weekly EXPRESSO of 7 August 1982 according to which meetings took place in Lisbon allegedly plotting a coup d'etat in Angola, the government wishes to make it quite clear that it had no information on the facts alleged in the aforementioned article.

2. The government has repeatedly stated that while on the one hand respect for the freedom of speech and of the press prevents it from muzzling the public expression of views antagonistic to the government of the aforementioned country or any other country, on the other hand it can never allow or tolerate activities carried out in Portugal with a view to interfering in the internal affairs of countries with whom we maintain close relations.

3. Portugal's relations with the Portuguese-speaking African countries have been formulated by this government and the Democratic Alliance governments that preceded it within the parameters of equality, mutual respect and noninterference. It was on the basis of these principles that the development of such relations was given priority in the various government programs.

4. Within this framework it has been possible to establish the bases of a cooperation which we expect and anticipate will be fruitful for all concerned and which in our view and in the view of the governments of the countries involved should be regarded as exemplary relations between states regardless of their political philosophies.

5. In these circumstances, and despite deeming it very likely that this might be just another stage in the campaign of misinformation aimed at undermining the growing credibility of the government's policy towards the countries in question and of its independence with regard to the problems of southern Africa, the government has decided to order an urgent and complete investigation of the facts alleged in the aforementioned article.

A. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will act through diplomatic channels to clarify the position of the Portuguese Government.

B. The Ministry of Justice, through the judiciary police, and the Ministry of Internal Administration, through the aliens department, will urgently investigate the allegations contained in the article in question.

That was the text of an official note from the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

MEDIA PLAN 24-HOUR STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF ANOP

LD092350 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Excerpt] At midnight tonight the workers of the mass media will be starting a 24-hour strike in solidarity with the workers of the news agency ANOP [which the government has decided to close down]. With regard to the broadcasting staff, it has been agreed that the strike will only come into effect after the end of the current shift.

NORWAY

STRAY CRITICIZES ISRAELI ATTITUDE ON CEASE-FIRE

PM061031 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Aug 82 p 19

[Eivind G. Karlsen report: "Norway Most Concerned Over Uncooperative Israel"]

[Text] "Norway views Israel's unwillingness to respect the UN resolutions on a cease-fire in Lebanon with great concern," Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray told AFTENPOSTEN. But Stray stressed, as did Christian People's Party Chairman Kare Kristensen, that the call for an immediate cessation of hostilities also applies to the PLO. However, the foreign minister rejected a call to recall the Norwegian ambassador to Israel.

"Norway strongly encourages the parties involved to comply with the UN resolution and end hostilities immediately," Svenn Stray said. The foreign minister pointed out that the United States is now bent on putting an end to the Israeli attacks -- and that Norway supports it fully in this. "And if anyone can help to bring this about by applying pressure from outside, it must be the Americans," Stray added.

The Norwegian foreign minister also said: "The constant attacks on west Beirut make it difficult for U.S. envoy Philip Habib to find a solution which would involve the peaceful evacuation of the PLO, something which is essential in the search for a total solution to the Lebanon conflict. In the Norwegian view the underlying problems cannot be solved through the use of military methods, but only through negotiations," the foreign minister said adding, "we deeply regret the enormous losses of human life to which the conflict in Lebanon has led and must clearly dissociate ourselves from any possible future Israeli attempt to take west Beirut."

Christian People's Party chairman, Kare Kristensen, who is also chairman of the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee, commented that the United Nations must now take an initiative for evacuation of the civilians in west Beirut. He said that Israel and the PLO should also help in this. Kristensen called for the application of further pressure on the parties involved so that the civilian population can be spared further suffering.

The Christian People's Party chairman also pointed out that hostilities in Beirut must cease. "The constant attacks by both sides serve no purpose -- and, more importantly, only do harm to the civilian population," he said.

The Palestine committee has expressed the view that the Norwegian ambassador to Israel should be recalledand the Israeli ambassador to Norway "sent packing." Foreign Minister Stray made it clear that this is unlikely. "I don't think we find the idea appealing. Through our ambassador in Israel -- and the IsraeliEmbassy in Oslo -- we have had and do have the possibility of expressing Norway's view of what is happening in the Middle East and of exerting all the pressure we are able. I think it is more important that we keep these possibilities open rather than begin the sort of demonstration called for here.

"Also, I will not ignore the fact that Israel attaches some importance to what Norway says," the foreign minister added. Stray said that Israel has at least been obliging when there have been protests from Norway about situations in which Norwegian interests are directly affected, such as Norway's involvement in UNIFIL.

GUNES NEWSPAPER SHUT DOWN BY MARTIAL LAW COMMAND

NC091812 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, Aug 9 (AFP) — The daily newspaper GUNES has been closed down for an undetermined period by the Istanbul Martial Law Command, well-informed sources said here today.

GUNES, which started up last February, was closed down for violating a martial law ban by publishing a story about a security forces operation, the sources said.

The security forces, acting on an anonymous report, had closed Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport for three hours in the morning of August 5 to carry out a search at the end of which a suitcase full of hand-grenades was found in the domestic section of Turkish Airways.

GUNES said the operation involved a Syrian aircraft which landed at Yesilkoy.

SAUDI PRINCE ARRIVES IN ANKARA 8 AUGUST

TA082047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Saudi Prince Talah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Ankara today as the guest of Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu. The prince was received by Minister Evliyaoglu at Ankara's Esenboga Airport. In a statement on his arrival, the prince said that his country appreciated Turkey's concern for human rights in the international field. Evliyaoglu expressed the belief that the cooperation between the two countries would reach larger dimensions in all fields at the end of the prince's contacts in Turkey.

Prince Talah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will be received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu tomorrow. He will then attend a briefing session at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism where he will receive information on the development of Turkey's tourism and possibilities for investment.

Commercial and industrial issues will also be discussed during the prince's contact. He will leave Turkey tomorrow.

Meets Ulusu, Evren

TA090929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Saudi Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who arrived in Ankara yesterday as the guest of Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu, has begun his contacts. The prince was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning. In a statement at the meeting, Ulusu said that Turkish-Saudi relations are constantly developing in a way that will yield better results. Noting that the prince is exerting efforts to develop Turkish-Saudi relations in commerce, economy, culture and tourism, Ulusu added that this visit will contribute to these efforts. Pointing out that he established close relations with Saudi administrators during his visits to Saudi Arabia, Ulusu expressed the belief that these relations will further be developed.

Also speaking at the meeting, Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that Turkey and Saudi Arabia have good relations based on history and that his country wishes to develop these relations. Noting that the Arab world is going through a difficult period, the prince added that the king of Saudi Arabia and the Saudi administrators wish mutual development of relations.

The prince was received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren at the Cankaya Mansion at 1030. Evliyaoglu was present at both of the meetings.

Departs Turkey

TA091759 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Saudi Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz who arrived in Ankara yesterday as the guest of Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu, departed Turkey today at 1600 after concluding his talks. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, the visiting Saudi Prince said that during his visit he was amply briefed on Turkey's touristic capacity. Expressing his belief that Turkey had a great potential and future in the field of tourism, the prince said that he would be happy to visit Turkey again. He was seen off by Evliyaoglu at Esenboga Airport.

BAR WARNS OF PITFALLS OF NEW CONSTITUTION

TA091620 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Aug (AA) — The Bar Association of Turkey called for preservation of the concept of the supremacy of law in the new constitution.

Expressing his association's views on the draft constitution at a press conference Monday, Bar Association Chairman Atilla Sav claimed the draft tended to bring a number of restrictions and bans on (?freedoms) and represented the socioeconomic views of certain classes.

The draft in its present form thus "fell short" of the political maturity and experience of the Turkish people, Sav said.

Turkey's constitutional system, which provides for judicial review of legislative and executive acts, should be preserved, he said. He feared that the current draft, which failed to stress the independence of the judiciary while giving the legislative and executive free rein, might lead to the establishment of a totalitarian regime in future.

Sav also pointed out economic crisis and terrorism could not be removed merely by legal measures.

TRADE, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH JORDAN RATIFIED

TA080930 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 0915 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Aug (AA) — The Turkish Council of Ministers on Saturday ratified a protocol of economic and technical cooperation with Jordan. The protocol covers the period between 1982 and 1984 and envisages the diversification of import and export articles between the two countries.

MORE AFGHAN REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM PAKISTAN

TA090520 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] A fourth group of Afghan refugees arrived in Adana early this morning. The group, which arrived in Adana aboard a Pakistani Airlines plane, is comprised of 231 persons making up 66 families. The refugees will remain in Adana for a day, and they will then be sent to Van and Malatya.

GREECE

OFFICIAL PROTESTS TO LIBYA OVER INTERFERENCE

NC092135 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Karolos Papoulias, deputy foreign affairs minister, delivered a strong protest today to the representatives of the Libyan diplomatic mission in our country because of statements to the press concerning actions by New Democracy deputies. In his protest, Karolos Papoulias pointed out that the Libyan diplomatic mission's interference in the domestic affairs of Greece is unacceptable. At the same time, the Greek ambassador to Libya was instructed to convey a similar strong protest to the Libyan Foreign Affairs Ministry. The deputy foreign affairs minister also summoned the PLO representative in Athens to his office and drew his attention to the fact they should not interfere with their statements in Greece's internal political affairs.

U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS TO BE HELD ON NEW BASIS

NC091725 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The next negotiations on the future of the U.S. bases will be held on a completely new basis which will have no relationship whatsoever with the way the problem was dealt with in the past. This was unanimously decided by the government council on foreign affairs and defense, which met this morning at Maxim Mansion under the chairmanship of Andreas Papandroeu, the prime minister and national defense minister, with the participation of leaders from the armed forces. The background and the development of the status of the bases in Greece, the background of the negotiations in 1976 and 1977, and the negotiations of 1981, as well as the status of the bases as it has been formulated so far were examined at the meeting.

UNITED KINGDOM

DEFENSE MINISTRY SATISFIED WITH SECURITY AT BASE

LD100002 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2305 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense said tonight that it was satisfied with security arrangements at RAF Cottesmore in Leicestershire despite criticism by a leading West German politician.

Mr Willy Wimmer the country's parliamentary defence committee expert on air force affairs, had said after a visit to the base's training centre that problems had arisen concerning the housing of West German military personnel and their integration into the base. He was passing on criticism from German pilots training at Cottesmore on Tornado multi-role combat aircraft.

According to a REUTER report, Mr Wimmer referred in a statement issued by the opposition Christian Democratic Party to "very lax handling of security measures in and around Cottesmore". He said there was no comparison with the security situation at similarly important West German bases, and that there were mounting fears that the IRA could strike at Cottesmore. But the Ministry of Defence said tonight: "We do take security seriously and are happy that it is adequate at Cottesmore. We would like to look at the points the MP has made in detail before commenting further." The pilot training school at Cottesmore -- for British, German and Italian crews -- was opened in January last year.

The MOD [Ministry of Defense] would not comment on another statement by Mr Wimmer that he had noted the Soviet Union's growing interest in the Cottesmore base. Mr Wimmer said Soviet ships had been assembled near the British coast for some time monitoring wireless traffic to spy on Cottesmore. It is understood that the MOD is aware that Soviet ships are monitoring activities, but as long as they are going about their business lawfully, there is nothing Britain can do.

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THREE FRENCH NAVAL VESSELS ON WAY TO LEBANON

NC101050 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Nicosia, Aug 10 (AFP) -- Three French naval vessels will call at the Cypriot port of Larnaca tomorrow on their way to Lebanese waters, port authorities announced today. The vessels were listed as a corvette, armed with Exocet and anti-aircraft missiles, a heavy landing craft and a support ship.

Yesterday Defence Ministry sources in Paris said two regiments of France's 11th Paratroop Division were (?on alert) ready to go to Beirut if necessary to participate in an international disengagement force, planned to monitor the evacuation of Palestinian combatants.

The Defence Ministry, for routine security reasons, refused to say which units would be sent, commenting only that France had taken necessary steps so that a French force could be dispatched "very quickly" if parties in the Lebanese crisis asked for it. The 11th Paratroop Division has a division on permanent call for foreign action. The troops can be sent overseas on less than 24 hours notice.

ISRAELI EMBASSY ISSUES STATEMENT ON OUTRAGE

LD100934 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Paris has issued a statement on yesterday's outrage in the Rue des Rosiers. It says that the multiplicity of attacks against Jewish and Israeli targets is being encouraged by a certain climate of propaganda that is often hostile and anti-semitic.

'International' Group Blamed

NC101143 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 10 (AFP) -- French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre today said the weapons used in the shooting here which left six dead and 22 wounded yesterday in a central city Jewish neighborhood were the same as those used in an attack against the Israeli ambassador in London in June and against a synagogue in Vienna last year.

A Palestinian dissident group "Abu Nidal" claimed responsibility for the synagogue attack perpetrated August 29, 1981.

In a statement to the press, Mr Defferre identified the automatic weapons used by gunmen in their shoot-out in Jo Goldenberg's restaurant as polish-made EZ-3's, the same used in the London and Vienna shootings. He blamed yesterday's attack on an "international organization committing anti-Semitic attacks throughout the world."

SUPER ETENDARDS TO BE DELIVERED TO ARGENTINA

PY102118 Paris AFP in Spanish 1111 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Reliable sources stated here today that the supply of nine Super Etendard airplanes to Argentina within the next 8 or 9 months will constitute one of the first consequences of the lifting of the French embargo on arms sales to Argentina, an embargo decreed in April when the conflict over the Malvinas Islands broke out. They added that these airplanes, armed with air-to-surface missiles are part of an order of 14 submitted by Argentina in 1980. The lifting of the embargo on military exports will allow a fulfillment of current contracts with Argentina.

The first five Super Etendard planes were delivered in November with their armament made up mainly of Exocet AM-39 missiles. With this weapons system the Argentines sunk the British frigate Sheffield and the transport ship Atlantic Conveyor in the South Atlantic.

It is also possible, to the extent to which the French Government agrees with the manufacturers, that contacts will be resumed by the industrial group Savien-Creusot Loire, aimed at building under Argentine license some 700 military vehicles.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS CORSICA'S EDMOND SIMEONI

PM110747 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Aug 82 p 24

[Laurent Guisamer interview with Corsican People's Union leader Edmond Simeoni]

[Text] [Question] You have just won 7 seats out of 61 in the elections for the Corsican Assembly. How do you judge their result?

[Answer] It is primarily a success for a movement, a team, following 20 years of struggle. The results are substantial, but we are not at all surpised. Though they are satisfactory within our relative context, they leave the Corsican problem intact. Thus the rightwing clique remains strong and if it was not reduced more than it was, the responsibility lies with the French leftwing government, which refused, among other things, to punish serious frauds and has thus allowed doubts to remain about its determination to tackle the system of cliques. The Corsican decolonization problem remains intact. A huge task of deliberation and analysis remains to be carried out with a view to setting it on the path to democracy.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the political background of your voters? Do you believe that young people formed a large proportion of your voters?

[Answer] In our opinion young people did not vote on a large scale. It would be dishonest to state the contrary. We believe that voters from all political sectors voted for us.

[Question] Do you intend to stand as a candidate for the chairmanship of the Corsican Assembly on 20 August?

[Answer] First we will convene our cadres on Saturday 14 August. Our position is not fixed. Me stand as a candidate for the chairmanship? It is a possibility. I can say no more for the present. But it is entirely out of the question that we could endorse the continuation of the cliques, bearing in mind that the cliques are univocal, neither rightwing nor leftwing. We will also refuse to be a hinge group open to blackmail. There will be no nighttime discussions and the debate will be public.

[Question] Ministerial Delegate for Corsican Affairs Bastin Leccia has said that the movement that you lead is part of the presidential majority.

[Answer] We have never been part of any presidential majority. The Corsican People's Union [UPC] is a movement in favor of autonomy and is not a party subordinate to any other. If we voted for and urged other people to vote for Francois Mitterrand in May 1981 it was quite simply because Giscard d'Estaing's regime had become intolerable in its denial of the Corsican identity and its introduction of parallel police forces, which have carried out some 60 attacks on our members. We are definitely not part of the presidential or liberal movements. In the coming decade the real struggle on our island will not be between the right and the left or between the left and the right. The essential struggle -- our real struggle -- will take place between the defenders and adversaries of the Corsican people.

[Question] Do you consider the UPC's role within the Corsican Assembly as that of a force of condemnation or that of a force or proposition?

[Answer] Condemnation is not our movement's chosen line. The UPC deputies will have the task of supervising the rigourous spending of public money. We will have to defend a program with other sectors on the basis of mutual commitments for 3 years.

DC OFFERS CANDIDATES; PARTIES COMMENT ON CRISIS

AU100907 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 10 -- Italian chief-of-state Sando Pertini winds up his preliminary consultations with the nation's political parties today and may be ready to name someone for the job of setting up a new government by Thursday.

Pertini started the probes Monday, meeting with former President Giovanni Leone, Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, House Speaker Nilde Jotti and delegations from Italy's three major political parties, the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists.

The positions of the three parties whose delegations met with Pertini Monday may be summed up as follows: Christian Democrats -- "the electoral shortcut is not the answer," DC Secretary Ciriaco de Mita said emphatically, calling for a major effort to be made "to set up a government quickly and go on with the job of cleaning up public finances and restoring the conditions for a productive revival".

(The DC leadership disclosed its candidates for the premiership as Party Chairman Flaminio Piccoli and former premiers Arnaldo Forlani and Giulio Andreotti, saying that it had nothing against PRI leader Giovanni Spadolini staying on at the job if he succeeded in putting the five-party alliance of the out-going coalition back together.)

Communists -- early elections, according to PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, would be "severely dangerous for the situation the country is in".

The Communists came out for a "different" government, one whose make-up is not determined by "the imposition of party leaderships and the logic of dosing out political power".

Socialists -- for PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi, the most important thing is to see "a desire for renewal and change expressed in concrete and significant terms".

SPADOLINI SUMMONED TO PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

AU102009 Rome ANSA in English 1956 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 10 -- Italian chief of state Sandro Pertini has summoned outgoing Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini to the Quirinale Presidential Palace tomorrow.

The announcement came after Pertini wound up consultations this evening with leaders of all the political parties in a bid to find a solution to Italy's forty-first postwar government crisis.

Observers generally agree that Spadolini will be trapped as prime minister-designate.

His five-party coalition resigned Saturday after the Socialist Party withdrew when one of the government's economic austerity measures was defeated in Parliament.

The measure would have limited tax privileges enjoyed by Italy's oil companies.

Among the various party delegations, only the radical and neofascist parties came out in favor of early elections.

The Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, who along with the Christian Democrats and Socialists composed the five-party coalition, came out in favor of a return to the same government formula.

Several of the smaller parties voiced interest in a proposal made Monday by the Communist Party calling for a government in which the ministers are chosen directly by the prime minister without being conditioned by party preferences or conditions.

Spadolini To Form Government

LD102052 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] President of the Republic Pertini has summoned Senator Giovanni Spadolini to see him tomorrow at 1000 to entrust him with the task of forming a new government. The decision was announced at the Quirinale at the end of the 2d day of consultations. This announcement seems, at least for the moment to have removed the danger of early elections.

DEFENSE CHIEF DEFENDS SENDING FORCE TO LEBANON

AU091525 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 9 -- The defense minister in the outgoing Rome government, Lelio Lagorio, discussed today what he described as the "astuteness" of Italian policy in recommending a multilateral peacekeeping force for Lebanon and the decision made by the Cabinet Saturday, before the government resigned, to send a Bersaglieri Battalion to join the force.

In a radio interview broadcast today, the Socialist defense chief said, "Italy was the first, along with France, to say at the beginning of July that an international military expedition should intervene in Lebanon" where Israel mounted an offensive against Palestinian forces in the country on June 6.

Lagorio went on to affirm: "We were not wrong because the Lebanese Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization immediately responded that Italian troops would be very welcome.

"Israel stayed silent, to tell the truth, but it is known that Italy is a country which is acceptable to the Tel Aviv government", the outgoing minister said.

"We thought that the international troops should land at Beirut to stop the tragedy, to protect the population and to represent, if possible, a premise for what remains the major objective in a policy for peace in the Middle East, that is, reciprocal and simultaneous recognition of the state of Israel and the PLO. Perhaps this can be achieved at this time", Lagorio said.

The Italian cabinet decision to join the multilateral force, alongside the United States and France, was conditioned on the acceptance of the proposal by Lebanon, Israel and the PLO.

Battalion Ready To Depart

AU090847 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 9 -- Italy's Second Bersaglieri Battalion is ready to depart for Lebanon as soon as the request comes for the creation of the multilateral peacekeeping force to guarantee the evacuation of the Palestinians from west Beirut, a Rome Defense Ministry communique reported Sunday.

On Saturday, France officially announced its intention to take part in the peacekeeping force alongside the United States and Italy.

The crack Italian Bersaglieri Battalion preparing to leave for Lebanon will be made up of 529 volunteers armed with personal and battalion weapons, including rifles, machine guns and anti-tank rocket launchers. The unit will also be equipped with 200 tread and wheeled vehicles. The battalion will be transferred by air and sea and orders to embark for Lebanon are expected as early as Wednesday or sometime within the next eleven days.

GIBRALTAR'S JOSHUA HASSAN ON TIES WITH SPAIN

PM091523 Madrid YA in Spanish 1 Aug 82 pp 24-26

[Jose V. Colchero interview with Chief Minister of Gibraltar Sir Joshua Hassan: "We Will Oppose Discriminatory Opening of Frontier With Gibraltar"]

[Excerpts] Gibraltar -- [Question] Let us talk about the present situation in Gibraltar....

[Answer] What has happened is that here, and particularly in La Linea [border town], preparations for the opening of the border have been made three times. It was said that it would be opened in June 1980, then 20 April this year and then 25 June. From what I have heard, the mayor of La Linea must be much harder pressed than us. At least we are able to pay everyone every month, but he cannot even do that. Gibraltar's economy is sound, thank God, unlike 3-4 years ago, but the same does not apply to Britain, or to the world in general. Here the economy is functioning, and tourism is a little better this year.

The attitude of the Spanish media over the question of the Falkland Islands, (the Malvinas Islands) created unrest in Gibraltar toward the Spanish Government and establishment, because people saw how they sided completely with Argentina.

A Spanish television correspondent in London angered people because Spain's attitude over the Falklands conflict has created very great animosity here. For many reasons we wanted the British to win. We also had a personal interest, because the majority of the fleet that went to the South Atlantic was in Gibraltar a few days previously. Furthermore, we knew that, in the Falklands, Britain had honored a commitment that I always believed it would not honor in Gibraltar. Many people doubted that it would honor it here if the time came, though fortunately...

[Question] Do you believe that that time could come here... with Spain? Do you not believe that the situation is totally different?

[Answer] I was going to say that fortunately we have never feared the occurrence of a similar violent situation here. But there was a certain connection with regard to Britain's attitude toward its commitment to territories without independence. Britain was prepared to defend the Falklanders' rights, which encouraged people here. At the same time in Gibraltar we were very displeased that Spain postponed the opening of the border because of events in the Falklands. We were already preparing the public for the 25 June opening, which should have been a symbol of friendship and concord. The Saturday before 25 June I gave an interview to a local paper to counter those who were saying that we should keep the border closed. I was paving the way for an opening characterized by friendship. Then came the 21 June decision, when Perez-Llorca said in Strasbourg that the conditons were not right -- and this, apart from the harm done to people here and in La Linea, put us back at square one. At the time, in remarks I made tp the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee when it came here, I paid tribute to Marcelino Oreja, because I believed he had shown foresight in signing the Lisbon agreement.

[Question] But did the Lisbon agreement not prompt some mistrust here?

[Answer] Yes, there was some mistrust at first, because it was the first time Britain had committed itself to negotiating "everything," which meant that the question of sovereignty could be raised. And some people here, such as extreme leftwinger Bossano, opposed it, and still oppose it. But, from my position of leadership, I explained to the Gibraltarians that though Spain was asserting its claim, Britain was reasserting its commitment and that therefore the agreement had to be accepted, and we did accept it.

I had my bags packed for 15 June to travel to Cintra, because we representatives of Gibraltar were going to take part in the negotiations. But it was decided to postpone them, perhaps because it was not the best possible date, I admit, by a mutual agreement initially suggested by Spain.

[Question] Spain said in Lisbon that it would suspend restrictions as soon as negotiations began.

[Answer] But that is what it has never done, because it started setting preconditions. First, that Spaniards should have the same rights in Gibraltar as the Gilbraltarians; second, the same rights as Europeans; and third -- and this was the 21 June sticking point -- that it could not sit down at the negotiating table without prior knowledge that the final outcome would be the transfer of sovereignty. But how can you start to negotiate and require to know what the end will be before you start? That is not negotiating! What I believe is happening now is that since Spain is in NATO and wants to join the EEC, it is having to give way somewhat on the humanitarian angle, on which it is rather tough...whereas previously someone had to be dying for a relative to be given permission to cross the border, now people are allowed to cross if a relative has a limp, or something of that kind. Also they are granting permission to elderly people.

[Question] Do you believe it is a step forward to allow passage to people who request it? Do you have any information from the Spanish side regarding how far these permits will extend?

[Answer] No, but I do know that the impression that exists in certain sectors on the other side is that we will reach a complete opening, the free movement of pedestrians. We will oppose the possibility of a discriminatory opening which might, for instance permit people to pass from Gibraltar to La Linea but not from La Linea here, or Spaniards but not other foreigners to come here. If it is open, it is opened; if it is not opened, it is not opened. This is how we see it. With the present situation regarding permits, some are allowed to pass, others not.

[Question] Have any permits been denied up to now? I would like to know.

[Answer] It is difficult to know, because applications are made directly to the assistant governor of Algeciras. I believe that such an elaborate procedure has been created in La Linea for opening the frontier because so many staff have nothing to do that these regulations governing the opening of the frontier are just to justify their positions.

[Question] The whole combination of problems concerning Gibraltar must be negotiated to resolve the decolonization dispute, and the only way to exert some kind of pressure is obviously for a large number of tourists to come here to Gibraltar from Spain to make purchases in Gibraltar to avoid paying Spanish taxes. What measure might you suggest to benefit the population on both sides and to resolve the Gibraltar dispute?

[Answer] If what Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca wants in this matter is that a 275 year-old problem be resolved in four or five meetings, he is wasting his time: His feet are not on the ground and his head is in the clouds. As the Lisbon accords state, the opening of negotiations was to formalize and improve relations for the good of the inhabitants of the area. It talks about conditions of mutual benefit -- it uses many very pretty expressions -- which show that what was desired was to create an environment that would make it possible to live in friendship with Spain again.

[Question] But the Lisbon agreement states that the final objective is to fulfill the UN decolonization requirements.

[Answer] No, No. The Lisbon agreement has been entirely changed and some journalists have contributed to this. The official text of the Lisbon agreement is in English, recognized by Spain, which distorts its provisions. If, after 275 years of discussion of the interpretation of the Utrecht treaty, two foreign ministers cannot draw up a brief communique, accord or statement in 6 hours without forcing the sense, then what is the point of diplomacy? The Lisbon document talks about resolving the problems in accordance with the UN resolutions but that is all. The version drawn up by the Spaniards is different. The English text is the official one.

[Question] So how, in your opinion, can an understanding be reached between Spain and Britain that will satisfy the Gibraltarians?

[Answer] There is no practical viable solution that will satisfy all three sides (though there are said to be two, there are three sides). I am sure that if the people of Gibraltar wanted to be Spanish and I conveyed this to the British Government, it would, as Parliament has already stated, contact the Spanish Government with a view to a transfer. But Britain is committed to defending the population's will, as shown in the Falklands.

[Question] The Gibraltarians' desire to be dependent on Britain seems to me similar to that of the Puerto Ricans to be Americans. Technically and by virtue of their mentality they are very different, but there is an economic situation that benefits them greatly.

[Answer] But people's prosperity also forms part of how their desires are expressed. It has been seen here that Spain has not only forgotten about Gibraltar (which it had no reason to remember) but that it has also forgotten La Linea over the years, leaving it to live off Gibraltar or to die of starvation, as it still does. In 1957 Franco made La Linea an adoptive daughter amid great ostentation. I do not know what purpose it served him!

[Question] Under what conditions would you, as a representative of Gibraltar, be willing to embark on a process of adaptation to Spanish nationality?

[Answer] We cannot proceed from preconceptions. I exercise the right invested in me by the British Government to determine my future -- not in general but with regard to whether I want my future to be with Britain or with Spain, nothing more than that. I have a choice and within the right conferred on me by Britain I exercise my choice, but the concept of "self-determination" is a living one, so I cannot determine the destiny of any future generations who may want to be Spanish. That is up to them! All I say is that under present circumstances, considering the record of events and the way in which it has been attempted to subjugate Gibraltar with restrictions and in view of the contrast between the kind of life that we have managed to create with our own means and our own constitution and British assistance and what can be seen on the other side of the border, this generation will never want to be Spanish.

[Question] So do you believe that the Spanish side is misleading itself with its hopes of negotiations?

[Answer] Absolutely, absolutely. They are aware of the facts there but they prefer to ignore them. It was the same with the World Cup, which they believed they would win: They even had a celebration song already prepared. That is what is known as self-deception.

BRIEFS

MINING PROJECT IN PRC -- Together with France, Belgium and the FRG, Spain will participate in important coalmining operations in southeast China in the province of (?Guangzhou). The project envisages opening 29 mines and developing three others that already exist, laying of 800 km of railway and enlarging of the port of (?Zhanjiang). [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 0900 GMT 7 Aug 82 LD]

FINLAND

PRESS ON MARITIME SURVEILLANCE, SUB INCIDENTS

LD102120 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1620 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In both Finland and Sweden the border guards have had to intensify the surveillance of the territorial waters, for foreign submarines have recently been observed increasingly often both in the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia. These unidentified submarines, SAVON SANOMAT says today, have also violated Finland's territorial waters on several occasions during the summer.

According to Finnish views the movement of these foreign submarines is connected mainly with intelligence activities against Sweden, and not so much with Finland, says the Center Party paper SAVON SANOMAT in Kuopio. However, it is the right and duty of every independent state to ensure that its borders, including its maritime borders, are not violated, and thus the intensified surveillance is fully justified.

In Finland no one has made such dramatic statements in connection with these incidents as have the Swedish Navy chiefs, who have claimed that the increased violations of territorial waters by submarines show that a foreign state is making war preparations against Sweden. In Finland the violations of territorial waters have been surrounded with great silence, even kept secret whenever possible. There is no reason in Finland to speak about war preparations against us. According to SAVON SANOMAT, it would not be at all realistic, but we have no reason either to keep secret the violations of our territorial waters. They must be appropriately investigated, as every state strives to do, and prevented as far as possible. And this is the purpose of the intensified surveillance, SAVON SANOMAT says today.

If anyone has taken seriously the slogan about the Baltic being a sea of peace, he has recently been returned to the world of harsh realities,writes the National Coalition Party paper AAMULEHTI, in its third editorial on the same topic. Last autumn's submarine drama off Karlskrona has already shown that ominous things are taking place under the calm surface of the Baltic.

The silence of the authorities makes it difficult to appraise whether the activities of foreign submarines in the northern territorial waters and the narrow channels have really increased alarmingly, or whether this is a more or less normal situation, which has only now gained more coverage by the public media. It is likely that military and strategic interest in the Baltic has recently increased. Both superpower groups are engaged in energetic intelligence activity in this area in order to make more accurate their plans in the event of a possible conflict. Special concern is caused by the appearance of nuclear weapons in the Baltic in places other than the warheads of missiles.

Small states like Finland and Sweden can do nothing about the strategic plans of the military alliances, but they can intensify the surveillance of their borders. It is their duty to do so. If they want to preserve the credibility of their policy of neutrality, they cannot connive at the violations of territorial waters, AAMULEHTI says today.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TO RESUME IN NICOSIA 12 AUG

NC102043 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The UN spokesman in Nicosia stated tonight that a new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks will be held on Thursday afternoon. The new meeting has been fixed after consultations recently held by Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, with the representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides at the talks.

MEA TO CONDUCT AIR OPERATIONS FROM LARNACA

NC070935 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Absolutely reliable reports by ALITHIA state that within a few days the Lebanese airline company Middle East Airlines (MEA) is expected to transfer its entire fleet of airplanes to Larnaca International Airport. Following a special agreement, MEA will fly from Larnaca to points in Europe that are not being served by Cyprus Airlines, for example, Nice, Geneva, Denmark and so forth. MEA will also fly to various points in West Africa.

According to the same reports, a relevant agreement between the Lebanese company and Cyprus Airlines was signed yesterday.

On the basis of this agreement, MEA will carry the increased traffic between the Middle East and Europe and West Africa and will offer a percentage of its profits to Cyprus Airlines. Furthermore, Cypriots traveling to Europe will be able to fly directly to various countries that will be served by the Lebanese planes.

Some planes of the Lebanese airline company are already at Larnaca Airport. The remaining planes are expected to arrive in the next few days.

Meanwhile, the increased traffic which was observed recently from the Middle East to Europe through Larnaca has produced a large profit for Cyprus Airlines because it has dealt successfully with the entire situation.

COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS ISRAELI 'CRIMES' IN LEBANON

NC102119 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] According to an official statement, the Government of the Republic has given its consent for an international committee to convene in Nicosia to investigate the crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. The meeting will be held on 15 to 16 August and, according to the desire of the organizing committee, will be under the auspices of the Republic's Foreign Ministry.

The international committee constitutes an independent organization of distinguished jurists, statesmen and other personalities. The purpose of the committee is to study the situation in Lebanon on the basis of authentic testimonies and reach conclusions having as a criterion the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, morality and humanism.

DAILY: SUPERPOWERS PREFER KIPRIANOU PRESIDENCY

NC071059 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Beloved of the Two Superpowers"]

[Excerpts] Both Moscow and Washington want Kiprianou as the president of Cyprus, but of course for different reasons and certainly for their own goals.

Russia and the United States view Cyprus and its problem from the Turkish perspective. Ankara rather than Nicosia weighs more on their balance of respect and love.

Moscow does not want a solution to the Cyprus problem. In fact, through its stance it has contributed to the creation of the problem as it now stands. Moscow knew that a coup would take place in Cyprus on 15 July 1974 and it did not try to stop it. Moscow knew very well that the Turkish invasion would take place on 20 July and it did not work to avert it. It secretly let things develop the way they did hoping that developments would lead to a war between two NATO members -- Greece and Turkey.

Russia has this secret hope and constantly nurtures it. It views the Cyprus problem as a cancerous growth on the body of NATO and it wants it to continue to be so. So long as the Cyprus problem is not solved there will always be the possibility of a Greek-Turkish clash. So long as the problem remains outstanding, there will always exist a possibility for an intra-NATO war.

Moscow has reasons to believe that Kiprianou will never be eagerly prepared to sign a solution for the Cyprus problem. Moscow believes that Kiprianou prefers the Cyprus problem to be eternally in suspense. Moscow must know something to believe that Kiprianou will never be ready to accept even the best settlement of our national issue under the current circumstances. Moscow's aims absolutely coincide with Kiprianou's mood. Moscow's hope for a war between Greece and Turkey is strengthened by Kiprianou's innate and permanent indecisiveness to sign any solution.

It is precisely for this reason that Moscow favors Kiprianou. It is for this reason that Moscow ordered AKEL to support Kiprianou's candidacy and forget that he is "unworthy" and "ineffective." A man who, even unwittingly, serves its plans is not "unworthy" for Moscow. A president who, even incidentally, agrees with its aims is not "ineffective."

However, the United States also "supports" Kiprianou, of course on the basis of different criteria and for different reasons. Washington considers both Turkey and Cyprus as its proprietary vineyards. It wants an immediate solution to the Cyprus problem without, however, disappointing Turkey. Above all, it wants Greece and Turkey to avoid a clash over the Cyprus problem. Washington wants a solution that first of all will satisfy Ankara, second Athens and third Nicosia. Such a solution cannot be the result of negotiations; rather, it must be the result of an imposition, but the imposition of such a solution presupposes the smoothing out of the road and the creation of appropriate conditions.

With Kiprianou as president for 5 more years and with AKEL essentially the leader of Cyprus, the United States believes that such dislocation and chaos will prevail in Cyprus that at a given moment it will find the opportunity to impose a solution of the Cyprus problem exactly to its liking.

Washington has reason to believe that following the consortium's [AKEL-Democratic Party] victory [in the elections for president] nothing will remain standing in this country. Everything will collapse; everything will be leveled. When Cyprus is in its death throes as a result of the blows by the consortium's members, when the people are weak as a result of the consortium's sickness, then the imposition of a solution to the Cyprus problem will be easy and possible. Kiprianou will do everything to weaken and exhaust the country. He will do precisely what the United States wants and for this reason Washington tacitly favors and approves of him.

SPOKESMAN ON PEACE FORCE, DIPLOMATIC AID TO PLO

NC101540 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] Because of certain reports, the government spokesman stated yesterday that "no proposal has been made to the Greek Government from anywhere on sending troops or ships to Lebanon." Beirut Radio had reported that the first group of Palestinian fighters would depart Beirut on French and Greek freighters under "international protection", with the U.S. 6th Fleet aircraft carrier Independence also participating.

The Greek spokesman also made it known that Greece's support for the PLO only concerns diplomatic aid. The spokesman also clarified that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, "did not ask for anything more specific" in his meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou.

Greek Participation Vetoed

NC101711 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Prospects for Greek participation in a UN peace force to preserve a cease-fire in Lebanon are collapsing after the rather unexpected veto by the Israeli Government. Already late last night authoritative circles considered the issue closed as far as the Greek side was concerned.

It is worth pointing out, however, that until a few days ago the Israeli stand was positive once some initial contradictions were dealt with. The Israeli veto was presented exactly 5 minutes before 1200 -- a fact not devoid of wider political ulterior motives....

Thus it appears that the PASOK government has once again fallen victim to...its ideological exaltation in the sensitive Middle East area. A first class opportunity to internationally strengthen Greek prestige has been lost.

On the other hand, it is characteristic that at this moment a guilty silence prevails in official circles over the possibility of a "visit of indefinite length" to Greece by the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO PURSUE IRAN, IRAQ CONTACTS

TA101508 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Aug (AA) -- Turkey might continue her "high-level contacts" with both parties to the Iran-Iraq war if she believes this would be "useful" and if conditions are "suitable."

He would not term Turkey's intiatives in this connection as an offer of "mediation," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Hasmi Akiman said Friday [as received], adding Turkey had felt compelled to express her concern and to take the views of both governments involved, because she had friendly and close relations with both countries.

ULUSU'S IRAN-IRAQ MEDIATION EFFORTS LAUDED

NC110906 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 8 Aug 82 p 11

[Bulent Erandac report]

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has become the best known leader in the Middle East, which has become the powder keg of the world, and one of the most popular leaders among the countries of the Middle East. Prime Minister Ulusu has returned from Iran with news that is likely to lead to extremely interesting developments and with a peace package.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's visit to Iran began in silence and ended in silence. The reason for this silence is that this was the first time a Turkish prime minister visited Iran and carried out contacts there since spiritual leader Khomeyni assumed power. Prime Minister Ulusu held talks with the Iranian leaders within the framework of Islamic good will and in view of Turkish-Iraqi contacts. After these contacts, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu's visits to and contacts in Iran will be carried out more openly.

According to news that has leaked, Iran's peace package is in Ulusu's hand. This package will be handed to the Iraqi authorities. Ulusu will visit Iraq when Iraq's reply is given. As the background will have been prepared after his visit to Iraq, Ankara will become one of the most important international centers in the termination of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

With the agreement, which in the days ahead may go down in history as "the Ankara agreement", the conflict of the past 2 years will come to an end and the problems will be radically resolved.

The prestige won in the Middle East by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu of the NATO-member state Turkey has compelled the NATO leaders to follow the situation with interest. NATO is carefully watching developments. Formal and informal contacts which Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has had, and will continue to have, with the NATO leaders are of great importance. The informal flow of news has continued and will continue.

The Islamic Conference, convened in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, decided to set up a good will committee to terminate the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Sekou Toure of Guinea was elected chairman of this delegation. The head of state of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq, and Prime Minister Ulusu have become members at their respective levels.

The action which Prime Minister Ulusu took, independent of the delegation after the Jiddah conference, has compelled the good will committee to wait for the developments. This enhanced Ulusu's prestige.

It is believed that following his contacts in Iran and Iraq, Prime Minister Ulusu may find an opportunity to meet the king of Saudi Arabia. Iraq's reply to Iran's peace packet will provide this opportunity.

BETTER SECURITY MEASURES FOR DIPLOMATS SOUGHT

TA101632 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Aug (AA) -- The Turkish Government has asked various foreign governments to provide better protection for Turkish diplomatic missions abroad, Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman said.

Similar requests were made of international organizations of which Turkey is a member, stressing the need for collective measures against international terrorism.

ASSEMBLY CONTINUES TO DEBATE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA101625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Aug (AA) -- Consultative Assembly member Mrs. Tulay Onsy said the draft constitution was not intended for the current period of emergency.

Addressing the plenary session during general debate on the draft constitution, Onsy believed the document considered the state and individual as "opponents" of one another.

Mehmet Pamak called for popular election of the head of state, in which case he could appropriately be given extensive powers.

Feridun Sakir Ogunc claimed the draft reflected the views of management, describing the section on labor relations as a funeral for trade unions.

Mustafa Alpdundar claimed the draft would take the labor movement "20 years back".

PALESTINIAN TERRORISTS SAID ARRESTED IN ISTANBUL

TA080819 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Istanbul (ITIM) -- Three Palestinians were arrested in Istanbul on Wednesday in possession of plans to blow up the EL AL office here and to kill a number of Turkish Jews and one Israeli, informed sources reported Friday.

The Istanbul police denied the report, and Turkish military government authorities have forbidden its publication on the Turkish news media.

BRIEFS

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE -- Ahmet Boyacioglu has been elected chief justice of the Constitutional Court by the 15 members of the court. Boyacioglu, 61, fills the seat vacated by Sevket Muftugil, who reached compulsory retiring age last week. He had become a justice of the Conseil d'Etat in 1964, and was elected to the Constitutional Court in 1970. Hasan Semih Ozmert, who joined the high court last year, was elected deputy chief justice. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 10 Aug 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DETAILS ARMS EXPORT REQUESTS

AU101155 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Vienna -- The Foreign Ministry has processed 873 applications for arms exports since 1978, and in 25 cases the applications were turned down. This was stated by Foreign Minister Pahr in response to a written parliamentary inquiry by (People's Party) Deputy Steinbauer.

Pahr also explained that his ministry only has to examine whether export applications correspond to the requirements of international law and to foreign policy interests -- taking into consideration the country's permanent neutrality. The Federal Chancellery, however, examines the applications on humanitarian and human rights grounds. There were 166 applications altogether in 1978, 210 last year, and 101 in the first half of 1982.

VICE CHANCELLOR TO VISIT CSSR IN SEPTEMBER

AU091301 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Vice Chancellor and Minister of Education Fred Sinowatz will visit the CSSR on 26-30 September at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart. According to information received from the Education Ministry he will thus reciprocate the visit of the Czechoslovak culture minister to Vienna some 6 months ago.

As has been known for some time Czechoslovak state-party head Gustav Husak is expected to come to Austria in the late fall. While the general time has been defined, no exact date for the visit has yet been fixed.

NETHERLANDS

CHINA BLOCKS RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS

PM101339 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Aug 82 p 3

[ANP report]

[Text] The Hague, 4 Aug -- In protest at the Netherlands supply of two submarines to Taiwan, China is refusing to ratify its cultural agreement and its agreement for economic and technological cooperation with the Netherlands. This information is contained in a memorandum which Prime Minister van Agt in his capacity as foreign minister has sent to the First Chamber in preparation for the debate on the Foreign Ministry's 1982 budget.

Last year China downgraded diplomatic ties to the lowest possible level -- that of charges d'affaires -- after the Netherlands had refused to reverse its decision to grant the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme company an export license for two modern submarines.

The PRC made it clear that it viewed the supply of modern arms to Taiwan as interference in its internal affairs. When the Netherlands and China decided in 1972 to upgrade their diplomatic relations from the charge d'affaires level to full embassy level they confirmed the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial inviolability, and the Netherlands declared that it would respect the Chinese view that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic.

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FIRM TO DELIVER GAS TURBINES TO SOVIET UNION

LD111800 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Essen, 11 Aug (DPA) -- AEG-Kanis (Essen), not affected by the receivership of AEG-Telefunken, will "definitely" deliver this year 6 of the 10 gas turbines ordered by the Soviet Union. This assurance was given by the chairman of the factory council, Hans Fehr, at a meeting of the work force. According to Fehr, the necessary parts for the first delivery of turbines have been "found" in spite of the U.S. embargo on several components.

After corresponding assurances by the Federal Government, the banks have agreed to provide the DM200 million required this year to conclude the deal, Fehr said.

GROUP URGES PROBE OF PIPELINE WORKING CONDITIONS

LD101642 Hamburg DPA in German 1323 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] [No dateline received] The International Society for Human Rights suggested to European governments today that they call on the Soviet Union to authorize an international commission of trade unions to inspect the gas pipeline stretch in order to investigate working conditions. The society stressed in a press statement that their information on the use of prisoners in the construction of the gas pipeline stems from several sources. Their information indicates that a chain of work camps have been set up along the gas pipeline in Siberia in which 100,000 people, including political prisoners, work under conditions of forced labor to complete the preparatory work for the gas pipeline.

BONN REAFFIRMS ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST ARGENTINA

LD111530 Hamburg DPA in German 1416 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Aug (DPA) -- Following Paris' decision to resume arms supplies to Argentina, Bonn is sticking to the arms embargo imposed on Buenos Aires by the European Community at the start of the Falklands war. Speaking to the press today, Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl referred to his statement of last week that the conflict is "not yet clearly and definitely ended in the political sense."

The French Foreign Ministry stated on Tuesday that Paris sees no reason to maintain the embargo after the hostilities over the islands were over. Ruehl once again made it clear that all types of weapons and also prior contracts for deliveries are affected by the Bonn embargo. This means that the warships presently being built for Argentina in German shipyards cannot be delivered until after the lifting of the embargo.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS FOR END TO BEIRUT SUFFERING

LD111500 Hamburg DPA in German 1356 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Aug (DPA) -- Following the fresh prospect of an agreement on PLO withdrawal from Beirut, the Federal Government today made an urgent appeal to the Israeli forces and the "PLO combatants" to spare the embattled city and population and to cease firing. After cabinet discussions Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl said that while details of an agreement are being negotiated the suffering and sacrifice in the Lebanese capital should be ended without delay.

Ruehl said that during the meeting the Federal Government backed the EC states' protest against their diplomatic missions in Beirut being impeded by the military actions. Bonn expects that the opportunity will soon be created for German humanitarian aid, given directly or indirectly via international organizations, to be continued more intensively and "that all civilized nations will contribute their share to ease the population's suffering."

POLISH COAL DELIVERIES NEARLY BACK TO NORMAL

DW100935 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Aug 82 p 7

[Dispatch signed BE.]

[Excerpt] Duesseldorf -- According to information supplied by the federation of coal importers, with which big supplier companies of the electric power generating branch are also now affiliated, the import of hard coal to the Federal Republic from third countries last year increased by 10 percent to 7.4 million tons. Heading the list of suppliers is the United States with well over 3 million tons, followed by South Africa with 1.8 million tons. The imports from Poland dropped by nearly 900,000 tons to well over 1 million tons compared with 1980 due to the strikers in Upper Silesia; yet since the establishment of the military rule in Warsaw they have nearly reached their old level again and have been proceeding flawlessly for months now. About 600,000 tons came from Australia where the Ruhrkohle Company has contracted participation. Added to these imports must be the deliveries from other countries of the European Community. These amounted to 3.7 million tons, including just about 2.1 million tons from Great Britain alone.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND -- Bonn, 9 Aug (DPA) -- Switzerland and the Federal Republic have concluded a government agreement providing for regular and mutual information on the construction and running of nuclear plants in border areas. It is to be signed on Tuesday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn. When questioned the spokesman for the Federal Ministry of the Interior said that the agreement also provides for the establishment of a permanent German-Swiss commission in this field. Similar commissions involving France and the Netherlands have already been set up. [Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 9 Aug 82 LD]

PCF ATTACKS BEGIN REMARKS ON PARIS ATROCITY

LD111326 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The statements made by Menahem Begin after the Rue des Rosiers attack constitute serious interference in French affairs according to the Communist Party. According to Mr Rene le Guen [member of PCF Politburo], the head of the Israeli Government is attacking France's efforts to contribute to a cease-fire in Beirut. Menahem Begin is only feeding violence and hatred by addressing certain French citizens, Mr le Guen added.

10 AUG EXPLOSION LINKED WITH TERRORIST GROUP

LD110912 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Another attack in Paris: Yesterday evening a fairly powerful bomb went off in front of a building housing the offices of a firm which imports fruit from Israel. A woman who was walking her dog was seriously injured in the head and legs but her life is not in danger. In the porchway of a neighboring building an inscription in red ink demanded, and I am quoting, the withdrawal of the Israeli fascists from Beirut, and threatened to kill the financiers and the propagandists of Zionism. The slogan was signed A.D. — Action Directe — according to the police.

Eight activists of that terrorist group were questioned yesterday in the framework of the investigation into the anti-Semitic attack in the Rue des Rosiers but they have been released.

BOMB BLASTS IN CORSICA AIMED AGAINST MOROCCANS

LD120920 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] There were two outrages aimed against Moroccan interests in Corsica last night. A bomb exploded outside the apartment of six Moroccan workers in Bastia, causing serious damage. No one was injured. Another bomb exploded outside the Moroccan Consulate situated about 10 km from Bastia. Responsibility for these outrages has not yet been claimed.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MAURITIUS -- The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 6 August announced the appointment of Mr Henri Bernard as ambassador to Port Louis (Mauritius), replacing Mr Jean Maro. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Aug 82 p 5 PM]

COLOMBO REFLECTS ON TALKS WITH ARGENTINES

AU111603 Rome ANSA in English 1546 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 11 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, on the eve of his return to Rome from Buenos Aires at the end of official visits to Peru, Brazil and Argentina, declared his optimism on the future of European-Latin American relations in the wake of the war between Great Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.

He reported that he began his South American swing with the "impression that the war had left many after-effects, much resentment, not only in Argentina and Great Britain, but between Europe and all of Latin America.

"Now", he told the Milan daily, CORREIRE DELLA SERA, for publication today, "as I am concluding these visits, I must say that the dialogue (between these areas) was immediately taken up".

Addressing himself to Italo-Argentina ties in his interview Colombo said, "the Argentines appreciated the political value of the Italian position and quickly showed their gratitude", in reference to the Rome government decision to not renew the European Economic Community sanctions against Argentina on May 17.

The diplomatic chief noted that "Argentina wants to reopen negotiations in the United Nations" on the controversy over the Falkland Islands "and has asked Italy to be understanding and show solidarity" in these circumstances.

According to the foreign minister, in debate in the United Nations on the Falklands, Argentina would "reaffirm the principle of sovereignty, refer to all the concepts of decolonization and make specific reference to the motions of the non-aligned countries."

Speaking about his visit to Argentina in a more general context, Colombo said that it was extremely useful to inform the Buenos Aires authorities "on the responsibilities and the limitations in Europe" and for Italy to gain an understanding of "the political and psychological positions which predominate in Argentine public opinion".

In the area of the problems of underdevelopment rampant in the South American countries, the minister said, "the industrialized countries must face the question of either considering this problem as a chronic illness or helping the governments of the continent to reorganize their economies by lending major emphasis to development policy."

Back on the situation within Argentina, the foreign minister said that President Reynaldo Bignone confirmed for him "the desire to substitute the military junta with institutions which are truly democratic, elected by the grass roots."

"One thing is certain", he concluded, "political forces in Buenos Aires are already in movement, even if the economic situation will give them a problem which will not make them popular. They can overcome these problems only if they seek solidarity".

ROUNDUP OF PARTIES' REACTION TO CRISIS

AU110900 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 11 -- Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini is expected to put outgoing Premier Giovanni Spadolini back in office today with the job of setting up a new Rome government.

All that was sure as of last night was that Pertini had summoned Spadolini to his office this morning when he wound up his preliminary consultations with the nation's political parties, which is routine procedure in the government crises.

The Christian Democrat Party (DC) newspaper IL POPOLO carried an editorial today imploring the Socialists not to push for new elections.

"We have asked and we continue to ask the Socialists to reflect seriously on this point -- what good are early elections if after they are over we are right back where we started, with the task of settling our own scores and of dealing with the country's problems, which will have worsened in the meantime?".

Social Democrat Party (PSDI) Secretary Pietro Longo measured his words carefully when asked in an interview for today's IL GIORNALE NUOVO daily whether or not the country was headed for early elections.

"I think that a new assignment given to Spadolini follows the logic of political continuity in which we shall try to operate concretely for the sake of tackling the economic, social and, in some sense, institutional crises plaguing the country".

But PSI sharpshooter Rino Formica had a different opinion about the prospect of Spadolini returning to office. "It seems like leftover soup", he quipped, renewing a call for early elections to settle the deadlock.

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi issued a statement last night about the developments of the crisis, saying he "had heard a lot of preaching, but it did not amount to much".

According to Craxi, there was a lot of talk about reviving "washed-out" governing formulas and some "extravagant" ideas that "overlooked the tangles that have backed up on the comb of Italian politics".

Observers took his remark about "some extravangant ideas" as a reference to a proposal the Communist Party made to Pertini on Monday for the creation of a government whose ministers were chosen on merit, and not on the basis of political affiliations.

The creation of such a government, the PCI newspaper (?said, could) have favorable repercussions in all fields.

The Liberal Party (PLI) leadership came out yesterday against holding early elections. PLI Secretary Valerio Zanone said his party was in agreement with the Christian Democrats about wanting to assure "the normal continuation of the legislature" after meeting with DC Secretary Ciriaco de Mita in Rome.

SPADOLINI TO BEGIN TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

AU111530 Rome ANSA in English 1521 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 11 -- Head of state Sandro Pertini tapped outgoing Premier Giovanni Spadolini today to form Italy's 42nd postwar government.

Spadolini, whose five-party coalition sworn in June 28 last year collapsed on Saturday, told reporters at the end of his consultation with Pertini that he had been given an ample mandate but that the situation "presents aspects of extreme difficulty".

The premier-designate said he would go to work today by beginning a round of talks with the leaders of all the political parties.

One newsman referred to a barb dropped last night by the outgoing Socialist finance minister, Rino Formica, who compared another mandate for Spadolini to "personal reasons" of his own corpulence to say that he would seek recourse in "very frugal meals".

He refused to get involved in speculation on a timetable for his bid to form a new government but said that he did not intend to take a break for the Ferragosto holiday, August 15, a time when virtually all of Italy grinds to a halt.

Immediately after the outgoing premier was picked for the job, political observers noted that he mentioned his intention to stick closely to Article 92 of the Constitution which states: "The president of the republic nominates the premier and, on the proposal of the premier, the cabinet ministers".

Spadolini, these commentators said, chose to emphasize the autonomy of the premier-designate as regards the say in matters claimed by the party secretaries.

In this connection, the Communist Party two days ago launched a proposal for a "constitutional" rather than an "institutional" government, one in which the cabinet ministers would be chosen for their qualifications, and not as representatives of the parties or party factions, and would function without the heavy-handed conditioning of the party secretaries.

Meets With DC, PCI Officials

AU120844 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 12 -- Premier-Designate Giovanni Spadolini held consultations Wednesday with delegations of Italy's two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and Communists, and will meet today with the Socialists and all the other parties in a bid to form Italy's forty-second postwar government.

The Socialists are the only party in the outgoing coalition calling for early elections, but made formal statements in support of Spadolini and called for a "great reform" of the Italian institutional political system.

The Christian Democrat delegation outlined its position in favor of averting early elections and in the five-party coalition formula, while the Communists called for a cabinet of ministers chosen on merit and not on the basis of political affiliations, which PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said would "introduce a new element in the situation" and that it is up to the other parties to assume their responsibilities.

COLOMBO, PEREZ-LLORCA MEET IN MADRID 11 AUG

AU111946 Rome ANSA in English 1933 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Madrid, August 11 — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his Spanish counterpart Pedro Perez-Llorca agreed here today that Europe, and particularly their own countries, should pay greater heed to the problems of Latin America.

Both men flew into Madrid today from visits to South American countries. Colombo was on his way home from a tour of Peru, Brazil and Argentina and Perez-Llorca returned from a trip to Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.

They met for two hours at the airport, swapping impressions about their respective missions and talks with the leaders of almost half of the South American continent's nations.

Colombo and Perez-Llorca urged that efforts be made to smooth over the flaws in European-Latin American relations that remained from the Anglo-Argentine war over the Falkland Islands.

The case for reviving communication lines between Europe and Latin America received a new boost recently when Colombia announced a desire to join the Non-aligned Nations Movement.

The announcement was interpreted as much as an anti-European as anti-American reaction to the international line-up that emerged during the Falklands conflict.

The Italian and Spanish foreign ministers also agreed today that negotiations for the settlement of the Anglo-Argentine dispute should be held under the auspices of the United Nations, as Buenos Aires has been advocating.

Peace negotiations between Britain and Argentina may be able to start as early as next month at the United Nations.

But both Colombo and Perez-Llorca stressed the need of being particularly cautious in submitting any resolutions to the General Assembly for approval. Motions on the dispute, they warned, will need widespread and "qualified" approval if they are to have the moral authority needed to effectively settle the dispute.

In the two foreign ministers' view, the settlement should qualify for Latin American as well as European approval.

On other issues, Colombo and Perez-Llorca voiced the hope that no snags come up to hamper the progress of negotiations for Spain's entry into the European Economic Community, scheduled to resume in the fall.

CALVO-SOTELO COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN VISIT

LD112032 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo returned to his office at the Moncloa Palace today after his official week-long visit to various Latin American countries. According to government sources, Calvo-Sotelo is devoting today to preparing the topics for discussion at tomorrow's Council of Ministers session.

On arrival in Madrid, the Spanish prime minister said the reason for this trip was to attend the inauguration of the new president of Colombia, Belisario Bentancur, and to have talks in Bogota with the heads of state of the Andes Pact and other figures in Latin American political life. Calvo-Sotelo said that during his talks with President Hurtado of Ecuador, President Belaunde of Peru and President Herrera Campins of Venezuela they discussed bilateral questions, the stepping-up of trade relations and the situation of the Caribbean zone and the Latin American continent after the Malvinas [Falkland] war. The prime minister said that during his tour he did not discuss matters concerning internal policy and that he is responsible to the king for proposing a date for early elections if he considers this appropriate. He also said the government party would not enter into preelectoral coalitions.

With regard to the political significance of the presence of four Spanish political leaders in Bogota, Calvo-Sotelo said it was a coincidence and that whenever this happens there is an opportunity for discussion. But, he said, the problems facing Spain will of course not be resolved in Santa Fe de Bogota.

During his technical stop-over in Caracas on the way back from the Peruvian capital to Madrid, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo had talks with Venezuelan President Herrera Campins.

Calvo-Sotelo told Herrera Campins that Spain's future is well stabilized, with a democratic and parliamentary regime which has deep roots in the Spanish people and which does not see any great problems on the horizon. We also stressed that the instituting of regional autonomy is now being completed and this will satisfy the demands felt by several Spanish regions for many years. As regards the economic situation, the Spanish prime minister said the Spanish balance of payments had shown an improvement. The problem which most concerns the government is unemployment. During their meeting the two politicians agreed to find a solution to the problem of the Spanish Enasa-Pegaso company which has clouded the good relations between the two countries. Signs are that a solution will include the payment of compensation.

FINLAND

USED NUCLEAR FUEL TO BE DELIVERED TO USSR

LD111544 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The shipment of used nuclear fuel from the Loviisa power station to the Soviet Union will probably take place at the end of this week, according to the Imatran Voima Company. The consignment consists of 120 items of used fuel rods packed into four transport containers. This will be the second shipment of nuclear fuel from Loviisa. The containers will be transported by road from the power station to the Loviisa railroad shunting yard and from there by rail to the Soviet Union.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS HUMANITARIAN AID TO LEBANON

LD111726 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Finnish Government today granted 6 million Finnish markka in aid to the civilian population suffering from the war in Lebanon. The aid sum will be channeled through the Finnish Red Cross and three international organizations. Finland condemns Israel's attack on Lebanon, but the war has not changed Finland's official relations with the parties to the crisis. This was stated by Foreign Minister Par Stenback at a news conference this afternoon. Here is a report by Yrjo Lautela:

[Lautela] The sum granted by the government today is relatively large, for the total available for humanitarian aid for developing countries this year is Fm20 million. After today's decision a total of Fm7.3 million of this has been granted for Lebanon. The Finnish Red Cross has used Fm3 million to date for aid for Lebanon. But, as was noted at the news conference, Finland's contribution is fairly modest in comparison with the aid of the other Nordic countries. The 2-month war in Lebanon has been the object of great attention and fierce debates in the Finnish information media. The descriptions from Beirut about the suffering of the civilian population have given their own desperate hue to this debate. Foreign Minister Par Stenback said the government is convinced that public opinion in Finland, like the government, sees that Israel has embarked upon a path which means losing many friends in the world.

[Begin Stenback recording] We do not approve of Israel's extensive military operations in any sense. In the view of the Finnish Government these actions cannot be regarded as acceptable even from the viewpoint of defense. [Words indistinct] when the military operations were aimed at refugee camps and extended to the Lebanese capital. [end recording]

The war in Lebanon, like the whole Middle East, is however [word indistinct] a difficult tangle of problems, in which the interests of the big powers clash. Thus Finland, in accordance with its policy of neutrality, will not begin inflicting any pinpricks outside the sector outlined by the resolutions of the UN Security Council. These resolutions cannot be adopted if any one of the permanent members of the council opposes them. This was the reply given by Foreign Minister Stenback to a question on the effect of the Lebanon crisis on Finland's official relations with Israel:

[Begin Stenback recording] As regards diplomatic relations, the fact that we maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, as some other countries do, does not reflect any stance on Israel's policy. It does not mean approval. We do not intend to touch upon these diplomatic relations. And as regards economic sanctions, it has been Finland's consistent stance that we can participate only in sanctions approved by the UN Security Council. [end recording] Stenback said the government is unanimous on this.

There have been no changes, either, in relations between Finland and the PLO. The latest talks on the establishment of a PLO office in Helsinki took place just before the Lebanon war; during the war nothing can have taken place, of course. Diplomatic recognition of the PLO is not possible because Finland recognizes only states.

RESHUFFLE IN TOP MILITARY POSTS REPORTED

TA111438 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Aug (AA) -- New appointments have been made among Turkey's generals to the post of undersecretary of the Defense Ministry, commanders of the 2nd and 3rd field armies, and to other senior posts in the armed forces, according to an announcement from General Staff headquarters.

The reshuffle announced in command posts is as follows:

Gen. Mehmet Buyruk, currently chief of staff of the army, appointed commander of the 2nd field Army and martial law commander for Konya and four other central Anatolian provinces.

Gen. Celal Bulutlar, undersecretary of the Defense Ministry, appointed commander of the 3rd Army, and martial law commander for Erzincan and 11 other provinces in eastern and northern Turkey.

Gen. Ragip Ulugbay, member of the Supreme Military Council, appointed undersecretary of defense.

Gen. Necip Toruntay, promoted from lt. gen. recently, appointed deputy secretary general of the National Security Council and of the office of the head of state.

Gen. Fikret Oktay, also recently promoted from lt. gen., appointed chairman of the board of inspectors at General Staff Hqs.

Three [as received] appointments to army corps commands, concurrent with the martial law command for the region, have also been announced:

Lt. Gen. Suat Ilhan, commander of the 7th Army Corps and of martial law bases in Elazig.

Lt. Gen. Irfan Yay, commander of the 9th Army Corps and martial law based in Erzurum.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES CONSTITUTION

TA111803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly's general debate on the draft constitution [as opposed to a debate on the specific articles] is expected to be completed tomorrow. Constitutional Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti will reply to the criticisms before a vote is held on whether to pass on to a debate on the articles of the constitution.

Our correspondent has learned that the committee will ask for a certain period of time to prepare the answers to the criticisms. After the committee replies to the criticisms an open vote will be held on whether to debate the articles. If the members vote against such a debate the draft constitution will be returned to the committee. If the members vote positively, in accordance with a decision adopted earlier, the Assembly will discuss at least eight articles in 1 day. If the debate on eight articles is not completed within the Assembly's working hours, the assembly will work at night as well.

The general debates on the draft constitution continued today. The members who expressed their views today said that the most important duty of the Consultative Assembly is to build the foundations of a balanced, stable and rational system. They stressed that a choice must be made between the presidential system and the parliamentary system, adding that if the president was to have the powers cited in the draft constitution then he must be elected by the people.

Some of the members pointed out that the parliamentary system was deformed in Turkey due to the systems of relative representation and primary elections. They added that measures eliminating the deficiencies of these systems must be included in the constitution.

Some members complained that the draft constitution did not include measures to prevent unemployment and inflation, adding that although the draft granted new and useful powers to the state in connection with the supervision of the market and the protection of the consumer, it excluded provisions for the rational exploitation of resources and for the realization of a minimum growth rate.

The members called for the clarification of the setting-up of and powers of the proposed state consultative council and for trust in the people in passing on to democracy and in the exercise of sovereignty.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON TERRORISM URGED

LD111120 Ankara International Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Station commentary prepared by the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation]

[Text] We have today buried the latest of our martyrs to fall victim to Armenian murder gangs. The memories we shall keep alive of these innocent fellow citizens who lost their lives in a massacre perpetrated by an international organization of savagery will constitute the most potent and legitimate foundation for the duties and obligations that shall henceforth fall to us with regard to the Armenian murder gangs.

This series of inhuman crimes, which no one any longer doubts are backed by external circles, reached a climax in the recent Esenboga massacre. With this escalation the Turkish state has also been undoubtedly pushed to the very limit of patience and forbearance. Turkey and the Turkish nation have done their best until now to avoid crossing this line. They have upheld a dignified and noble stance, carefully avoiding in their struggle against Armenian crimes stooping to a level beneath that which is proper for a state. To avoid descending to the level of this savagery and criminality that has been placed out in the open for all mankind to see will undoubtedly continue to be the essential component of the dignified and calm behavior of the Turkish nation.

Everybody -- whether they support Armenian crimes, or condemn them -- should be aware, however, that the Turkish Republic is not so powerless that it cannot tackle a handful of criminals and (?ruffians). Such criminals and (?ruffians), even if there were a whole army of them, would be unable to harm in the slightest our existence as a state and as a nation -- as history has amply shown -- and their pathetic attempts shall shatter into a thousand shards on the immutable rock of the Turkish state.

History registers no victories for any enterprise that was doomed to failure and futility from the start, nor will it do so now. The Armenian criminals will henceforth find themselves facing a Turkish Republic in a very different stance. As our head of state has said, the reckoning for the extinguished lives and for the quantities of blood shed shall not be left to history. It is sad to observe in the situation we face today that there are certain states, with various forms of support and varying degrees of responsibility, behind the savage crimes our people have been subjected to. If savagery and crime find their way into international relations as a method of implementing policy, then the ensuing chain of developments is likely to destroy first those who practice this method. Just as laws are preceded by certain moral and communal principles in the lives of human societies, so the international community also has moral principles that have grown and become established over the centuries. Those who do not know what happens to the destroyers of such principles should take a look at recent history to see the results of criminal methods clearly. The Turkish state is determined to maintain the behavior that it has hitherto manifested as a dignified and respectable state. It is therefore hoped that Turkey will [not] be forced to certain changes in methods.

We also want to voice an appeal to all friendly countries and nations. International Armenian terrorism is an extensive attempt at subversion hiding behind the mask of a national cause. The target is not the existence and integrity of Turkey and the Turkish nation alone. The target is all democratic countries, democratic and free countries based on human rights and freedoms. Consequently, the target is much broader than is supposed. As the target is broader, so will the attempts against it inevitably expand.

The attempts at murder and savagery that are today directed at Turkey will gradually encompass other countries as well. This is dictated by the nature of the international terrorism that we are facing today. Turkey is determined, with the full force of its own means, to prevent crimes directed against itself and is ready to prove this determination at all times. But everybody, every nation, and every state that respects human life, that considers the right of each individual human to live in security as the most hallowed of all rights, and that opposes savagery and crime being used as a means of struggle, has an obligation to unite their efforts in organized cooperation. An international organization and cooperation against an international movement has become more of a necessity than ever before. We worry that waiting for tomorrow to take action may prove to be too late.

ASALA, PLO, SYRIAN JOINT OPERATIONS DISCLOSED

NC111107 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] It has been ascertained that the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which has so far murdered 14 of our diplomats, has tried to infiltrate Turkey in 3-member suicide squads. It has been stated that after the raid on Esenboga, the second target could be a member of the Turkish Government. It has also become apparent that in the latest attack, ASALA was engaged in joint operations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Some Palestinian leaders, who were surrounded in a pincer tactic by Israeli units in west Beirut, held a meeting at the bombed ASALA headquarters with the ASALA administrators 3 days ago. At this meeting it was decided that, starting with Turkey, they would hijack planes and commit crimes and acts of sabotage in Europe. This was intended to prove that the PLO had not been knocked out and that ASALA could continue its militant activities. Realizing that terrorism was the only weapon left, the PLO has chosen two cities of Turkey, namely Ankara and Istanbul, to carry out joint operations with ASALA, whose members it trained in Palestinian camps.

A cargo plane belonging to the Syrian Airlines which arrived in Istanbul from Damascus, capital of Syria, last week was cordoned off by the security forces as soon as it had landed. On this plane there was a special courier parcel to be delivered to an official of the Syrian Consulate General in Istanbul. Opening the parcel, the security officer seized two revolvers fitted with silencers, three high explosive shells, and five hand grenades of Russian make. To whom would this Syrian official hand these weapons and bombs? The matter was easily solved. The police have captured three Palestinians at a hotel in Sehremini, who had arrived in Turkey about 20 days ago. The names of these three Palestinian militants, who held Jordanian passports, are: (Shukru Mohammad), (Abdul-Fattah) and (Yalid Alden.) They belonged to the Habbash Group, one of the bloodiest Palestinian groups of the PLO. These militants were going to stage an action against the Israeli Consulate General in Istanbul on 5 August. They had also chosen El-Al, the Israeli airlines, as another target. Searching the room in which PLO militants were staying, the security officers discovered a map of Istanbul with the Israeli Consulate General and the El-Al buildings marked in red pencil. Among other things found was a 25-meter long electric cable (apparently meant for laying explosives) and plans showing the escape route.

The plan was open and clear. But, unfortunately, while our security forces managed to foil successfully the bloody militant act which the PLO had planned to carry out against Israeli targets in Istanbul, they were unable to prevent the raid which ASALA undertook to carry out in Ankara 2 days later. The three Palestinian terrorists were also found to possess the home address and car registration number of an Israeli offical employed at the Israeli Consulate General.

Security experts are examining the way in which ASALA managed to launch a raid in Ankara while a similar raid by the Palestinian terrorists was successfully foiled in Istanbul. They are considering the possibility that someone collaborated with the Armenian terrorists to obtain weapons and bombs carried in a courier bag from an Arab state.

It is now established that Syria, the PLO and ASALA have formed a triangle of bloody terror against Turkey. It is now clear that Syria, the PLO and ASALA are collaborating.

VOTCP BLAMES U.S., ISRAEL FOR ANKARA INCIDENT

TA111200 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Truth Behind the Esenboga Terror Incident"]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the terror incident which occurred last Saturday at Ankara's Esenboga Airport and which cost the lives of so many persons, a security official said: Unbelievable developments are taking place in Ankara nowadays. This statement is significant since it reveals the chaos and the great discord reigning in the police organization following the terror incident. In the wake of the incident, some circles are exerting efforts to rid themselves of responsibility and to cover up the realities behind the incident, resorting to baseless and concocted (?evidence).

In a bid to conceal the involvement of two U.S. security officials in the terror incident at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, the military junta has censored all reports of the incident.

Meanwhile, acting as the spokesman of imperialism and in order to hide the Israeli and U.S. involvement in the terror incident, the British press has tried to put the blame for the incident on the Soviet Union and the PLO. Distorting the facts, the British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH tried to blame the Soviet Union and the PLO for the incident.

Basing itself on these distorted reports, which were also broadcast by the BBC, the Istanbul reactionary daily TERCUMAN gave banner headlines to the same accusations, rejoicing at the fact that the U.S. Government had been the first to denounce the Ankara incident. TERCUMAN writers like Rauf Tamer — known for their pro-American stand -- became Israel's spokesman and encouraged by the chauvinistic and aggressive statements by Evren and the other generals of the National Security Council, called for a raid on the PLO offices. This campaign, dear listeners, has been undertaken [words indistinct] and in a bid to conceal the plans and aspirations on our country of people like Reagan and cover up for Israel's barbaric acts in Lebanon and [words indistinct] the murders of people like Begin and Sharon that have evoked hatred and disgust in our public.

The terror incident at Ankara's Esenboga Airport is a provocative incident undertaken for this (?purpose) by the United States and Israel through the most reactionary and fascist elements in Turkey. However this provocative incident will not be able to screen the Israeli murder committed in Lebanon, and will not be able to weaken the hatred and disgust felt by our people.

All this makes clear the purpose for which the U.S. and Israeli intelligence services have cooperated with the reactionary and fascist elements as well as the Turkish National Intelligence Organization [MIT] to undertake the terror incident at Ankara's Esenboga Airport. The fact that in its broadcasts of 8 August the BBC has claimed that the Turkish security forces were informed of the possibility of such an incident and the fact that the policemen at the Esenboga Airport fired at random rather than firing at their target — thus in a way increasing the number of casualties in the incident -- sheds some light on another aspect of the realities behind this provocative act and the purpose lying behind it. As will be recalled, dear listeners, evidence was discovered at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran about the cooperation existing between MIT and Mossad. Despite all these facts and documents, the imperialist mass media organs -- including the British press and the BBC -- and their extensions in our country, have attempted to involve the PLO with the Ankara incident. The reactionary British press organs claim that the PLO has resorted to such an incident in a bid to prove that it is still alive.

The military junta and the reactionary forces that support it will not be able to supress the bloodstained aims of imperialism and Isarel behind the Esenboga incident. The Turkish people, including the progressive and democratic forces which defend the just cause of the Palestinian people, will never allow our beautiful country to be dragged into adventures in the Middle East to defend the interests of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists.

BELGIUM

BELGIAN CITIZEN MAY FACE TRIAL IN WARSAW

LD111628 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] According to a Polish military spokesman, Roger Noel, who is imprisoned in Warsaw, may be involved in a trial against the personnel of the Solidarity clandestine radio. Noel was arrested last month in Warsaw while he was attempting to hand over a radio transmitter to the Solidarity radio people. It is said in Warsaw however that Noel may be shown some lenience by the Polish authorities, who are reported to be aware that his actions were devoid of a political motive.

Noel's brother and fiancee, who are now in Warsaw, were able to see him for 30 minutes yesterday. They also established contacts with the Polish authorities, contacts which were very satisfactory, they said.

CYPRUS

11 AUG AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY TURKEY PROTESTED

NC120912 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed Cyprus' Permanent UN Delegate Mousioutas to report to the UN secretary general fresh violations of the airspace of the Cyprus Republic by Turkish fighter planes yesterday.

GREECE

FREIGHTER SUNK BY IRAQI ROCKET IN PERSIAN GULF

NC111539 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] An Iraqi rocket has hit and sunk a Greek freighter off Bandar Khomeyni Harbor in the Persian Gulf. The freighter was the 15,000-ton (Little Bright) with a crew of 10 Greek and 16 foreign seamen. The crew was picked up by an Iranian warship and taken ashore. The captain of the freighter, Panayiotis Manglaras, and eight other persons were slightly injured.

The Merchant Marine Ministry has contacted the Foreign Ministry, which has asked the Iranian authorities to render every assistance to the Greek seamen. Meanwhile, the shipping company is arranging the repatriation of the crew.

PORTUGAL

CAPE VERDIAN PRIME MINISTER STOPS OVER IN LISBON

LD111916 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pedro Pires has made a stopover in Lisbon on his return from Tripoli where he was due to have attended the annual summit of the OAU which did not take place due to a lack of quorum.

Pires was received by President Ramalho Eanes in Lisbon yesterday and returned to Cape Verde this morning. The Cape Verdian prime minister also stopped over in Lisbon on his way to Tripoli and was then received by his Portuguese counterpart, Pinto Balsemao.

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DAVIGNON, HAFERKAMP COMMENT ON U.S. STEEL TALKS

PM121253 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Aug 82 p 8

[Maroun Labaki report]

[Text] "Nothing is lost, we are continuing preparations for implementing the agreement negotiated last week." That is the substance of the statements made at noon on Monday in Brussels by European Commission Vice Presidents Davignon and Haferkamp who reached the "arrangement" relating to the limitation of European steel exports to the United States. It will be remembered that back on Friday evening U.S. iron and steel industry giant U.S. Steel rejected the compromise reached the previous day, to which it is nonetheless imperative that it give its agreement.

"The U.S. administration informed us during the weekend of its intention to respect its pledge: It will get the arrangement approved by steel producers on the other side of the Atlantic," Mr Davignon specified. Like Mr Haferkamp, who is responsible for external relations, the vice president for industrial affairs tried, in a press conference held in Berlaymont, to make the U.S. leaders face their political responsibilities and to undermine the solidarity between the Reagan administration and its steel lobby.

The two men indulged in an outright operation to divide enemy ranks. They did not ignore the proverb [as published] and strove to stress the differences of view which have emerged among the Americans. And in passing they praised the attitude of their official interlocutors in Washington.

The latter, according to Mr Davignon and Mr Haferkamp, showed much more anxiety to restore a good political climate between the Ten and the United States during the talks at the end of last week. According to Mr Haferkamp they were "more coherent." That new trend was demonstrated by the fact that all differences of opinion between the two sides of the Atlantic were examined and even linked within the same set of problems.

Vice President Haferkamp expressed the view that the agreement itself was the expression of the U.S. officials' new desire to defuse the commercial or political bombs threatening the Atlantic alliance. In addition he thought that the formation of a special committee with the task of handling all disputes with the Europeans, under the chairmanship of Treasury Secretary Regan, was likely to favor the settlement of outstanding thorny issues, "in the same spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding," he added. With regard to the gas pipeline it should be noted that Mr Haferkamp nonetheless said that a "rapid solution" is not to be expected.

Sharing the Sacrifice

By ostentatiously emphasizing the U.S. leaders' new state of mind -- we will soon know whether it was merely a farce or the product of a European ruse -- the two commissioners challenged President Reagan's men. "The future will show whether the U.S. administration overestimated its persuasive capacity," Mr Davignon concluded in this connection.

The Belgian commissioner specified that the scheduled procedure is going to be followed as from this week to secure the Ten's go-ahead for implementation of the arrangement. On Tuesday the European iron and steel industries will give their verdict and on Wednesday it will be the governments' turn to do so through their permanent representatives in Brussels.

Mr Davignon showed some optimism about the chances of rapidly arriving at a division of the sacrifice among the Europeans. He predicted, in veiled words, that the FRG will be less reluctant to make concessions since it will be a question of its iron and steel industry being penalized on entry into the U.S. market, like those of the other Community states. In this connection he recalled that it is precisely this Tuesday that Washington is to give its verdict on the grounds for the antidumping complaints submitted by U.S. steel producers against the Old World competitors and which relate in particular to German steel.

Conclusion Before 15 September

When the Ten have divivded up the bitter pill the commission will prepare the technical implementation of the agreement and the export licenses. Then, if the U.S. iron and steel industry ultimately "ratifies" the arrangement, the European ministers will give their final go-ahead to the agreement. The "O.K." from each of the two sides should be obtained by 15 September at the latest, Mr Davignon recalled.

This agreement is "fair and balanced," he continued. It is the fruit of a kind of awareness aroused in Washington following visits by Mr Schmidt, Mr Thorn, Mr Colombo, Mr Pym, Mr Lambsdorff and so forth. "To renegotiate it would be to unbalance it. It is a physical notion," Mr Davignon added, later welcoming, perhaps prematurely, the political credibility which the commission has gained with the Reagan administration.

The commissioner for industrial affairs finally confirmed that negotiations will soon begin between the Ten and the United States on the subject of the European steel tubes sold on the U.S. market. But they will have "neither the same objective, nor the same legal basis, nor the same nature" as those which led to Friday's agreement because no complaint has been submitted with regard to tube products, he stated. Mr Davignon gave these details in an attempt to play down the tube issue and to avoid allowing the Americans to think that the Europeans are prepared to make the same concessions as those made on the 11 iron and steel products affected by Friday's agreement.

Through the media Mr Davignon and Mr Haferkamp were in fact addressing the U.S. representatives with whom they had talks last week. The ball is still in their court. It is now an all-American story....

YOUNG COMMUNISTS QUESTION U.S. TANK ORDER

AU101227 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Aug 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Linz -- In a letter to the Federal Government the Upper Austrian Communist Youth Organization requests information on a new tank project in which the Voes-Alpine Corporation and the Steyr Works are allegedly involved. Should these misgivings be justified, the Kreisky government is requested to immediately stop this arms project.

The Upper Austrian Communist Youth Organization recalls that the U.S. Defense Department has placed an order for the development of a light 15-ton tank with the state-owned Voest-Alpine Corporation and the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Works. The tank to be developed is intended for the 200,000 strong "Rapid Deployment Force" of the United States, which is being formed for the assertion of U.S. "interests," particularly in the Middle East.

In a letter to the Federal Government, the provincial leadership of the Upper Austrian Communist Youth Organization has requested that plans for developing such a light tank be made public. According to statements of the Pentagon desk officer for Austria and Switzerland, the tank "project and deal" are big even by American standards.

FIGURES ON EAST EUROPEAN REFUGEES RELEASED

AU121142 Vienna ARBEITZER-ZEITUNG in German 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- On 1 August 1982 there was a total of 15,253 registered refugees in Austria; 2,053 accommodated in refugee camps and 13,200 in inns and hostels. Of the 15,253 refugees 11,361 are from Poland and 1,761 from the CSSR.

In 1980 9,259 persons applied for asylum in Austria. In 1981 it was 34,551 and by 28 July 1982, 3,554.

A total of 172 million schillings from federal funds was spent on the care of refugees in 1980, 514 million schillings in 1981 and 1,072 million schillings have been earmarked for this purpose in 1982.

Since the beginning of 1982 some 23,000 of the 38,000 refugees staying in Austria at that time have continued their journeys to the countries of destination. Through the personal contacts of Interior Minister Lanc in Australia, Canada and the United States it was possible to enable 12,500 applicants for asylum from Eastern Europe to emigrate to these countries this year. Additional preparations for refugees coming from Austria, the first country to grant them an asylum, are being made in the aforementioned countries.

ARREST IN SALZBURG BOMBING CASE REPORTED

AU111130 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Aug 82 p 10

[Excerpt] Vienna -- State police have apprehended at least one of the people behind the Salzburg bombing attack against a branch of the "Schoeps" firm. As reported in one of our editions yesterday, 23-year-old Attila Istvan Bajtsy was arrested in Salzburg on Sunday. The Salzburg-born rightwing extremist has now confessed to having been the initiator and author of the leaflets found at the site of the crime.

Bajtsy, in whose apartment neo-Nazi material was found, had been noticed for some time as an activist at events organized by the National Democratic Party, the Action New Right, and the Nationalist Association.

BELGIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES 'TOUGH' BUDGET

PM121521 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Aug 82 p 2

[Interview with Finance Minister Willy de Clerq by C.L. Binnemans -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] "It is a tough budget," Mr Willy de Clarq told us. "It is a budget which will not please people but of which we should not be ashamed. And there is certainly no reason for us to apologize for proposing sacrifices to our population. The country's financial situation is desperate. It is also the result of the financial situation which we see in the cities and communes -- if you knew what the state is owed in the way of levied taxes, I could abandon the idea of increasing VAT... In our semipublic institutions -- Sabena, Belgian national railroads, tramways, social security -- we would not have to continue for long to reach the point of bankruptcy."

"You must realize that we have reduced the spending proposed by the various ministries by 148 billion [Belgian francs] and that we will still have to borrow 145 billion net next year. If this is not a catastrophe what is?"

[Question] Just one question first, Mr de Clerq, what will you propose to use next year?

[Answer] A prolonged and sustained effort since we are planning for 4 years. Everything may go better next year but we will not be able to relax. In any case, the evolution of the international economic situation is crucial. Other neighboring or more distant countries are feeling it as much as we are and are trying to react accordingly.

We are applying and will apply remedies. We will do so this year, and next year and after that. If we succeed in reducing the foreign debt by 1.5 or 2 percent each year in relation to GNP by 1985, we will have dropped from 10.5 percent this time -- we were at 12.7 percent of GNP -- to 6.9 percent, which is an honorable average in the EEC.

And if we fail to do that we will have to continue reducing some spending, in other words cut further into social transfers -- for that is where the bulk of our spending is to be found -- and thus ask for more supplementary contributions and further efforts and sacrifices from the population. And ultimately that would lead to a deflationary policy which would be politically and economically indefensible.

[Question] Are there other remedies?

[Answer] Obviously the important thing is to reduce the burden of the public debt. For the coming year I am making provision for an increase of 40 billion in credits instead of 70 billion. There is no sleight of hand. The calculations were carried out last April and account was taken of the development of interest rates on the international market, and they were rising. For some weeks they have been clearly falling. Therefore I am counting on a reduction in the rates, and a 1 percent reduction means 15 billion. I am settling for 1.25 percent, in other words 18 billion, and the rest are technical measures.

[Question] What if the rates increase again?

[Answer] That is perfectly possible. If the rates increase at the end of the year, I have built and provided myself with a safety mechanism which will give me at least the same saving in interest if not more. I have negotiated a "correction mechanism" with the financial institutions -- I have an agreement. But do not push the point, I do not want to say any more about it; it is secret. I am guaranteeing to the government that there will be no supplementary credits despite the my castling, as they say in chess, on the basis of the reduction in interest rates... There will be an arrangement with the banks, saving banks and so forth. But I do not think interest rates will increase. The population has no reason to worry, still less savers. Only the finance minister and his interlocutors are involved.

REPORT OUTLINES GROWING IMPORTS FROM THE USSR

DW121427 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 12 Aug 82 p 9

[Dispatch signed For.]

[Text] Bonn -- Also in the second quarter of the year imports from the USSR continued to develop strongly. While exports to the Soviet Union increased only slightly in the first 6 months, Russian deliveries to the Federal Republic increased by 60 percent. In contrast to the first half of 1981 the value of imports from the USSR was DM2.2 billion higher and thereby increased to a total of DM6 billion. Exports to the Soviet Union reached a level of barely DM4.6 billion. This resulted in an extraordinary trade deficit of DM1.4 billion in German trade with the USSR.

The high increase in imports resulted from intensified imports and distinct price hikes in the field of fuels, crude oil, natural gas and gold for industrial purposes. These four categories accounted for 80 percent of the import volume. In exports the decrease was coped with in the first quarter through a 14 percent increase. Growth rates were achieved, above all, in the field of iron and steel but also in the delivery of machinery and rolling-mill installations.

According to a report by the Federal Ministry of Economics the significance of credit financing for German exports to the USSR has decreased even further because of the high trade deficit and the current overall restraint of German banks in the financing of trade with the East.

In the first quarter the USSR's level of debts vis-a-vis German credit institutes decreased to a new low of DM3.591 billion. In 1976 the debts still amounted to DM5.3 billion. According to the Federal Economics Ministry's assessment the further development of trade with the Soviet Union will depend to a decisive degree on Moscow's priorities in the structure of import commodities as well as on German competitiveness. Connected with this was also the question of whether FRG firms will succeed once again in taking the leading place among the USSR's Western trade partners. In the first quarter of the year the Federal Republic had to cede this position to the United States and Japan.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO RESTORE FLIGHTS TO ARGENTINA

LD121656 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 12 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government is making intensive efforts for Lufthansa to have its rights to operate in Argentina restored. The Foreign Ministry stated on Thursday that Bonn is in continuous contact with the Argentine Government on this question through the embassy in Buenos Aires.

Argentina imposed a landing ban for Lufthansa aircraft on 30 June because the EEC states imposed boycott measures against Argentina as a result of the occupation of the Falklands. The Italian airline Alitalia was the only EEC airline not banned.

It was stated in Bonn that the efforts to restore air traffic have little hope of success as long as the Europeans maintain their weapons embargo against Argentina. A Lufthansa spokesman in Cologne on Thursday pointed out that negotiations could also be impeded by the political power struggles in Argentina.

USSR CRITICISM OF U.S. TROOP MOVEMENT REJECTED

LD131155 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Aug (DPA) -- Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl rejected as absurd and divorced from reality Moscow's criticism of Washington's plans to move U.S. forces from the west of the Federal Republic closer to the East German border. The Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA had attacked these plans as being, among other things, warmongering. Ruehl told the press that such an interpretation did not serve the clarification of issues for the troop reduction talks in Vienna.

The government spokesman drew attention in Bonn to the fact that the United States had 5 and 1/2 divisions stationed in the Federal Republic with about 200,000 men, 3 brigades of which -- the strength of 1 division -- were to be moved to the main U.S. garrison area. By contrast, there were 20 Soviet divisions on GDR territory which had been considerably strengthened during past years with regard to arms, firepower and mobility. The Soviet divisions thus had far more fighting strength than the standard divisions of NATO.

The Federal Government has repeatedly stated that under the NATO troop agreement it was not obliged to make a financial contribution to Washington's planned troop move.

POLITICIANS OBSERVE BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

LD131026 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn/Berlin 13 Aug (DPA) -- Politicians in Bonn and Berlin remembered today the building of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961. CDU lower house Deputy Ottfried Henning, for example, described the wall as a sign of the East Berlin regime's continuing weakness and a symbol of the "GDR's fundamentally helpless policy of isolation." No one should accept this structure so hostile to people, said Henning to the press service of the CDU/CSU group. As long as the wall exists, normalization is not possible.

The Berlin Senate and the "Association of Former Political Prisoners" laid wreaths at the memorial to the victims of Stalinism in Charlottenburg borough. The CDU group chairman in the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, Eberhard Diepgen, said on this occasion that the wall was a "symbol of the withheld self-determination of the German people and called for more contacts and meetings between people. One of the most important political needs is to have the compulsory minimum exchange levy reversed", he said.

Deputy chairman of the Berlin SPD group, Norbert Meisner, called for the policy of detente to be continued consistently. Critics of the policy of detente were reminded that sanctions and retaliatory measures led to even greater entrenchment. FDP Group Chairman Horst Vetter stated that the policy of detente had proved itself "on the whole." The will for detente and the will for reunification should not, however, be mutually exclusive.

PRESS VIEWS STAGNATION OF INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

DW121022 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 12 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG deals with the inter-German relationship and writes: The sober balance sheets that will be presented on the 21st anniversary of the Wall speak for themselves. They include death and misery, madness and arbitrariness. What is particularly disquieting in the development of German-German relations is the heavily increased number of the GDR's refusal to accept FRG citizens and West Berliners, for this is not attributable to mere coincidence or high-handed action by subordinate authorities. Rather it is a gross violation of assurances given to the Federal Government for the extension of the Swing -- the interest-free overdrawing credit.

The Muenster WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN observes: What in 1961 has led to West Berlin's total sealing off remains the principal commandment also today irrespective of the contractual arrangements achieved in the meantime: the absolute will for delimitation. This has been altered least of all by the much-praised spirit of Lake Werbellin in which the Federal Government had placed its hopes a few months ago and in which they were then disappointed rather profoundly. The piece of candy that Honecker gave the federal chancellor when he was seeing him off after the visit to Maerkische Heide was nothing but a mockery: To this day Honecker has not honored the check with the hoped-for lowering of the mandatory exchange rates, which Schmidt believed he had in his pocket.

RHEINPFALZ raises the following question: Will he or won't he come -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker -- for the visit to the Federal Republic to which Federal Chancellor Schmidt invited him last December at Lake Werbellin? It almost appears as though German-German relations at present are reduced to this question. The answer may be expected after Honecker has wound up his short leave in the Soviet Union which he started yesterday and in the course of which he will be received by Brezhnev in the Crimea. By refusing Rhineland-Palatinate Minister-President Vogel and Schleswig-Holstein CDU faction chairman Hoffmann entry, the GDR itself has rendered absurd what it has repeatedly referred to as the good-neighborly relationship between the two German states.

DIE WELT: ATLANTIC DISUNITY HARBORS DANGERS

DW120946 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Thomas Kielinger commentary]

[Text] Nothing but lessons were taught in Washington Tuesday, with different effects. President Reagan's voting defeat in the House Foreign Relations Committee, the rejection of the pipeline sanctions of the White House, in that respect appears to be the least harmful. It is improbable that the rebellious bill will really be made a law. And besides, there is still the presidential veto.

What entails more serious consequences is the "lesson" taught by the U.S. Department of Commerce, its decision -- now taken for the second time -- on unfair practices of the European steelmakers. This decision has temporary legal force and, hence, forces the importers to deposit punitive tariffs in the amount of the "unfair price margin" established by the U.S. authorities. The surveys of the department will be adjusted for good in October, in keeping with available facts.

The case is serious. Unless the alliance musters its willpower here and attains a compromise, there will be but a small step left to open trade war.

But the vote in the House of Representatives, too, harbors a lesson and a warning. As a result of it President Reagan is more isolated than ever before: This means that he not only has the alliance partners against him but also that he cannot show any majority in his own country which would back the pipeline sanctions.

The magic word is consensus. Whoever lacks it or fails to achieve it ventures into pathless territory. It would have been good for Reagan had he been able to establish consensus in his own camp prior to the eruption of confrontations. At the moment everybody is just practicing rebellion and resistance. This is a dangerous drift.

LE MONDE CITES AMBASSADOR ON LEBANON FORCE

PM130919 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] The Lebanese Government should this morning present an official request to the French, U.S., and Italian Governments to send contingents to Lebanon to form an international force. That was stated in a press conference yesterday by French Ambassador Paul Henry following a meeting between U.S. and French military officials and diplomats.

In that connection Paris has denied that French officers have already arrived in Beirut, but according to a good source a senior officer was recently seconded to the ambassador to supervise the military discussions.

"The French forces will not have the job of ensuring the evacuation (of the Palestinians -- LE MATIN note) but of guaranteeing a degree of physical and psychological protection for the evacuation operation proper which will be conducted by the PLO itself...with the Lebanese Government's support and agreement," French Ambassador to Beirut Paul Marc Henry said yesterday.

According to the ambassador the total strength of the multinational force would be between 2,500 and 3,000 men, including 800 French soldiers (350 initially). Questioned on the time needed to actually deploy the contingent, Mr Henry, who limited his reply to the French soldiers, put forward 15 August as a possible date for their arrival on Lebanese territory, although he stressed that no date had yet been fixed and that several scenarios could be envisaged.

In addition the ambassador stated that one of the conditions posed by the PLO leadership for the evacuation of west Beirut was precisely that "the French element should be physically present in Beirut when the evacuation begins." According to Henry, in the separate notes which will be sent to each of the countries approached, the Lebanese Government will specify "the status of the different forces, their operational room to manuever, the task they will have to fulfill and their coordination with the Lebanese Army."

Stressing that Israel "is not in any way a party to the agreement" reached between the Lebanese Government and the other three governments concerned, Henry nonetheless expressed the view "that it is difficult to see how those contingents could very well be brought in without some practical agreement from the Israelis." "The evacuation has been agreed and it may or may not be implemented according to the conditions set, and there is no doubt about the intention (of the Palestinians -- LE MATIN note) to leave," the diplomat concluded.

The Italian force will be provided by a battalion of light infantry, the army's crack troops, comprising 529 volunteers including 33 officers and equipped with 200 vehicles, some then armored. The arrival of those troops in Lebanon by air and sea will be carried out from 4 to 11 days after the departure order.

PSI'S CRAXI MEETS SPADOLINI, WITHHOLDS SUPPORT

AU121548 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 12 -- Premier-Designate Giovanni Spadolini held consultations here today with delegations from the Socialist Party the Social Democrat Party, and the new-fascist MSI, and learned again from the Socialist Secretary, Bettino Craxi, that the Socialists "do not intend to support the attempt" of Spadolini to form a new government.

At the end of his meeting with the premier-designate, Craxi declared that the Socialists "appreciate the commitment" shown by Spadolini. "We saw, however, that the bid is substantially a new proposal for the continuation of the experience which has been ended. The Socialist Party is not oriented towards support for the attempt", he added.

The leader of the party which garnered ten percent of the vote in the 1979 general elections also referred to "fanciful and transformational maneuvers" aimed at overcoming the government crisis to launch another critical barb at the Communist Party proposal for averting the dissolution of Parliament and early general elections.

The big opposition party would like to see the formation of a government whose ministers are tapped on the basis of qualifications, and not party affiliations and party factions, and who would be free from the pressures of their party secretaries.

In his consultations, begun Wednesday, Spadolini met with the delegations of the nation's two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and Communist Party.

COLOMBO BACK FROM PERU, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA TALKS

LD122258 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The political talks held by Foreign Minister Colombo in Peru, Brazil and Argentina have confirmed that Latin America does not wish to have any antagonism in its relations with Europe, Colombo stated this in an interview released on his return to Italy. The objective of the visit was to contribute to overcoming the tensions between South America and the European Community that resulted from the conflict between Great Britain and Argentina. Our foreign minister believes he accomplished this mission, and it is to be noted that he had a long talk with the British ambassador in Rome.

The problem is still the dispute over the Falklands-Malvinas Islands. Colombo said that Argentina, in fact, maintains a favorable attitude toward the Mexican initiative to return this issue to the United Nations in order to obtain some movement which would lead to negotiations.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES REVISED CONSTITUTION

LD122042 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] In a historic decision, the Assembly of the Republic tonight approved the revised text of the constitution by a majority of 195 votes. Those voting in favor were: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Center Party and the Popular Monarchist Party, which comprise the Democratic Alliance; the opposition Socialist Party, the independent Social Democratic Association and the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy. Thirty-nine Portuguese Communist Party deputies and one Popular Democratic Union deputy voted against, while the Portuguese Democratic Movement abstained.

The text of the revised constitution will now go to the president of the republic for promulgation in the official gazette.

PRIME MINISTER REPORTS DROP IN INFLATION RATE

LD130534 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister said on Thursday night that the consumer prices in the past 3 months pointed to an improvement in the rate of inflation. In a television interview, Pinto Balsemao said that the rate of inflation which had risen by 0.1 percent in May had dropped by the same percentage in July.

The prime minister said that this was the first drop in the consumer prices index to be recorded since 25 April 1974. It should be mentioned that although the current rate of inflation has reached 23 percent, Pinto Balsemao's government has forecast a 17 percent rate for this year.

On the forthcoming local government elections, Pinto Balsemao expressed optimism over the outcome of those elections, adding that his forecast was based on certain data obtained in his party's victories in the by-elections for local authorities held this year in various parts of the country.

CALVO-SOTELO SAID 'MISQUOTED' ON MEDIATION OFFER

PM121023 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Aug 82 p 11

[Carlos Mendo dispatch: "Spain Confirms Its Desire To Act as a 'Bridge' Between Europe and Latin America"]

[Excerpts] Lima -- Spain has confirmed its desire to act as a bridge between Europe and Latin America and has confirmed its intention to contribute to the "strengthening of all kinds of ties with the Latin American countries" in a solemn declaration of principles signed in Bogota by several heads of state and government who met in the Colombian capital on the occasion of the inauguaration of the new Colombian president, Belisario Betancur.

Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo signed the Bogota declaration together with the Bolivian, Ecuadorian, Venezuelan and Colombian presidents and the chiefs of state of Nicaragua, Jamaica, Belize and St Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, moments before leaving for Lima, which he leaves tomorrow for Madrid, via Caracas, where he will have a brief meeting with Venezuelan Leader Herrera Campins.

Calvo-Sotelo's visit to the Peruvian capital was at one point placed under a cloud by remarks attributed to the Spanish prime minister in Quito -- an attribution which later proved inaccurate. In these remarks, Calvo-Sotelo was supposed to have offered Spanish mediation in the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador. Though the offer was never made, when reported in the Lima press it prompted a major commotion in Peruvian political and press circles. The daily EXPRESSO, owned by Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, published a report under the headline "Calvo-Sotelo Offers To Mediate in Nonexistent Conflict," arguing Peru's theory that Ecaudor's border claims are nonexistent as far as Peru is concerned. This could be compared, in Spain's case, to Morocco's claims over Ceuta and Melilla.

In fact what happened in Quito was that, asked by an Equadorian journalist whether Spain would be willing to mediate in the conflict, Calvo-Sotelo merely replied -- and there are tape recordings to prove it -- that Spain was always willing to cooperate in resolving problems affecting friendly countries "as long as they request it" and expressed the opinion that the best way to resolve differences lies in dialogue between the sides concerned. Pressed by journalists in Lima yesterday, the Spanish prime minister categorically denied having made any mediation offer and merely repeated the position stated in the Ecuadorian capital. Political and diplomatic circles expressed their belief that the misunderstandings will be duly clarified following today's (Madrid time) talk with the Peruvian head of state.

BEIRUT EVENTS COST U.S. 'ETHICAL PRESTIGE'

PM121329 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Aug 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Lebanon's Tragedy"]

[Excerpts] The long and distressing seige of west Beirut is proving to be a bitter fruit of what initially seemed like one of those rapid and crushing operations of which Israeli strategists are masters. This applies to the military, political and moral aspects.

For the United States in particular the prolongation of the bombardments and fighting and of the Beirut population's sufferings constitutes an embarrassing political obstacle, in part, precisely because of the detachment which the USSR is maintaining, the caution of the Arab countries and the distancing of Europe.

Reagan and his administration can only argue that with their attitude of tactical support for the Israeli operation they are nipping any dangerous international repercussions in the bud. TASS took advantage of this undeniable fact when it stated recently that "the U.S. administration could halt the aggression but quite obviously refuses to do so." In this connection, some have stressed the weakness of Washington's warnings to Israel, which in this case have not even been accompanied by the limited sanctions applied in the case of the aerial bombardment of the Tamuz nuclear power plant in Iraq some months ago.

The fact is that Washington is directly involved in the Israeli operation because only the United States could halt it, as TASS says, but also because it is being carried out with U.S. weapons and in the final analysis with Washington's economic backing. In fact, the Reagan administration would now like to extract the maximum political benefit from this now difficult-to-remedy commitment to the Israeli aggression by achieving the practical dismantling of the PLO, at least as far as its active terrorism is concerned. But to achieve that, a rapid end would have to be put to the shameful spectacle of the seige of Beirut. It would be best if this were by means of an agreement and, in the last resort, by the logical conclsion of the military operation.

The United States -- let alone Israel -- is losing dividends in Beirut in terms of ethical prestige for the sake of positive results in terms of a realistic policy. This is beyond question. But neither must it be forgotten that the origin of the Lebanese tragedy lies in the setting-up camp there of the Palestinian guerrillas effectively rejected by the Arab world, specifically at the time of the massacre in the Kingdom of Jordan in September 1970. Nor that the Palestinian guerrillas dismantled the Lebanese state and converted it into a foothold for the terrorist struggle on an international scale against Israel. Nor, lastly, that since 1976 some 30,000 Syrian troops, that is, troops of a country at war with Israel, have been on Lebanese territory and have on several occasions acted mercilessly against both the Christian militias and against the Palestinians themselves and the Lebanese progressive militias supporting them. The fact that these contingents of Syrian troops are in Lebanon with the Beirut authorities' consent does not alter the fact that they have acted as an outright army of occupation which, moreover, though it has repeatedly created violent situations, has in no way helped the Lebanese to prevent Israel's invasion.

SUAREZ ON COOPERATION WITH PSOE GOVERNMENT

PM121451 Madrid ABC in Spanish 6 Aug 82 p 21

[Text] Madrid -- Adolfo Suarez, chairman of the recently formed Democratic and Social Center (CDS), told foreign newsmen that his party would support the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] rather than a center-right group. Suarez said that the CDS has no plans to contest the elections in a coalition with any other party. The former prime minister, at present on a visit to Bogota to attend the inauguration of Colombia's President-elect Belisario Betancur at the latter's invitation, reasserted to journalists the need for the predominance of civilian power and for the consolidation of democracy, which "is still threatened." "The people's disenchantment," he said, "could be reflected in threats to democracy itself. I am unwilling," he stressed, "to live in a country that has to limit my own personal freedom because of alleged threats."

Having admitted "I am not liked by the armed forces," Suarez said he has "great respect for the military, but none for any member of any institution that acts against democracy." Suarez is convinced that the armed forces would accept a hypothetical Socialist victory, "because that would be their duty and the expression of the people's will." "If the PSOE wins the elections," he continued, "it will receive from us the same cooperation that it has granted to the nation's government during the past year."

In answer to a reporter's question, the former prime minister said that he would not accept a post in a Socialist government: "My support for the PSOE," he explained, "will be determined by a number of points of basic agreement, but it would not be altruistic because there is a name for this in politics: 'fellow travellers.'"

Nevertheless, Adolfo Suarez made it clear that his party would support all groups agreeing with the CDS' prime objectives, though such support could not be given to a center-right coalition, which would radicalize the country and lead to a bipolarization.

Suarez stated his belief that the general election will be held in mid-November or possibly in December. "It all depends," he said, "on the information available to the prime minister. I believe the Cortes will be dissolved 15 or 16 September."

UCD'S CAVERO COMMENTS ON PARTY DEFECTIONS

PM121531 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] "Those of us who have remained within the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] form the vast majority," Inigo Cavero, secretary general of the ruling party, said yesterday at a press conference held to play down the importance of the recent defections from the UCD to Oscar Alzaga's Popular Democratic Party [PDP] and Adolfo Suarez' Social and Democratic Center [CDS]. Other Center circles, however, privately expressed their fears regarding the daily "drain" to other groups. Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson said yesterday that "it would be a bad thing for the UCD if the moral backing were for Suarez and the official backing for the UCD."

Inigo Cavero announced that [UCD Chairman] Landelino Lavilla will convene the Political Council in September, but probably not to revoke the decision forbidding the party to contest the elections in a coalition with other parties. Though he did deny outright the possibility that the council could ultimately authorize a preelection coalition, despite the same body's decision at the beginning of July, he stressed that the actual composition of the Political Council makes this rather unlikely. He played down the contradictory remarks made by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo on his visit to Latin America, from which he initially seemed to be inclining toward a broad center coalition, and preferred to concentrate on the subsequent remarks, in which the head of the government confirmed his loyalty to his party bodies' decisions.

Cavero expressed the opinion that it would be advisable for parliament to reopen in September to debate the pending statutes of autonomy. In his opinion, this would be possible as long as the deputies that have "fled" to the PDP and CDS remain loyal to the Center parliamentary group. Without explicitly saying so, he nevertheless made it clear that the elections will take place in 1982, which will mean the dissolution of parliament in September.

According to Cavero, the impact of the departure of certain deputies for the PDP has been very small, since the majority of them had little chance of being included in the UCD's lists again. As for the "escapes" to the CDS, he said that "as far as the UCD proper is concerned, the establishment of Adolfo Suarez' party has not caused much of a distortion."

Cavero did not miss the opportunity to attack Suarez, whose ideological difference with respect to the UCD is imperceptible, he said. The UCD secretary general joked about the former prime minister's alleged ignorance of the term "community personalism" contained in the CDS manifesto -- a term which, being inspired by a Christian Democrat (Mounier), Cavero said he liked. With regard to Fernandez Ordonez' Democratic Action Party, he merely expressed the opinion that "it is non-existent." He said of Antonio Garrigues that it would be best that he join the UCD and not add a further party to the existing ones.

DENMARK

PARTY AIDE CRITICIZES U.S. 'CONFRONTATION' POLICY

PM121407 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Social Democratic Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Lasse Budtz article]

[Text] Should you punish an opposite number you do not agree with by refusing to talk to him? Or should you rather sit down with your opposite number and discuss the differences in your views in the hope of getting at least some of the problems out of the way?

We cannot deny that the first method can undoubtedly be the correct one in some situations. But when we are dealing with power politics and something as important as world peace the latter method must be seen as the most desirable.

This at least is the general view in West European nations, while President Reagan is clearly a believer in the former method. The first is the big stick method, the second the carrot.

We could also say that Reagan is still using the confrontation method because he believes that it instills respect. The Europeans are seeking to avoid direct confrontation because they take the view that it is an obstacle to concrete results.

When Reagan visited Europe earlier in the summer he more than aired the idea of a summit with President Leonid Brezhnev. After his return to the United States he first ignored the idea and since then has obviously buried it.

This underlines the fact that Reagan is obviously going through a phase in which he has no intention of bowing to European views. This could also have something to do with the approaching U.S. elections.

Reagan's view is that Brezhnev does not "deserve" a summit because the Soviet Union is still present in Afghanistan and because there has not been any progress in Poland. The Europeans often feel that some results could be achieved in both cases if there were more talks -- including high-level ones.

But Washington is afraid that a summit would give rise to excessive expectations or lead directly to a crisis.

Brezhnev has been prepared to take part in a summit the whole time, although he was unwilling to take part in a summit held, as it were, in the corridors in connection with the UN session on disarmament, as Reagan had proposed.

But Brezhnev was ready to hold a summit in Finland or in Switzerland. However, this was something which Reagan did not want.

There would be quite enough to discuss. At present there are two sets of nuclear arms negotiations going on with the exclusive participation of the two superpowers. These are taking place in Geneva, and at the one European medium-range missiles are being discussed, while the other concerns long-range strategic arms.

Recently the Soviet Union has at least made attempts to have the two sets of talks linked to one another, as was to be expected. The Soviet Union has declared its willingness to cut down the number of its long-range strategic arms if the United States refrains from deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, which would be the response to the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles. The Soviet Union would also limit the number of its long-range bombers.

The United States has rejected the Soviet proposal, partly because it includes bombers, which the United States would prefer to exclude for the present, partly because the Soviet Union mixes long-range and "medium-range" missiles together, and finally because the United States has put foward its own proposal for limitations on the arsenals of long-range weapons.

The United States has proposed larger reductions in the Soviet Union than in the United States because the Soviet Union has more of these arms. But despite this lack of balance the U.S. proposal is still better than nothing if it could be implemented in purely theoretical terms.

It looks as if it cannot be, and it is very likely that there will be no agreement unless Reagan sits down at the same table as Brezhnev and talks about things. Perhaps Reagan will realize this if at a later date it finally becomes apparent that no further progress is possible along the present paths.

But there are other topics which could and should be discussed at a summit -- the Middle East, for example.

A U.S. diplomat and former ambassador in Moscow and Israel, Malcolm Toon, wrote in an article in the Los Angeles TIMES recently that perhaps the time has come to involve the Soviet Union in the Middle East peace process. This would give the United States someone with whom to share the burden.

It is fairly certain that Reagan does not share Mr Toon's views, because Reagan believes that the United States would lose its influence if the Soviet Union were brought it.

It is by no means certain that things would take such a course. Soviet participation in the peace efforts could perhaps help to produce developments in which the so-called extremist Arab nations would more or less be forced to participate in an arrangement, one of the conditions for which would be recognition of Israel's right to exist.

U.S. unwillingness to talk with the Soviet Union at top level is not the most important factor affecting East-West relations. U.S.-European disagreements within the system of Western cooperation are already so great that it is not necessary to look for any more.

But in the long run it goes without saying that the U.S. attitude is harmful. An important question is whether Washington can expect the Europeans to accept the policy of confrontation at some point in time. In peace time. And the main objective is, after all, the preservation of peace.

FINLAND

USSR NONFERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER ARRIVES

LD101838 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] USSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy P.F. Lomako today arrived on an 8-day visit to Finland. He is to have talks this afternoon with his host, Minister of Trade and Industry Esko Ollila. During his visit Minister Lomako will also meet Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. Possibilities for Finnish-Soviet cooperation in the field of nonferrous metallurgy will be discussed during the visit. The visit is to end on 17 August.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT BACKS INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTS WITH USSR

PM131007 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 Aug 82 p 26

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Excerpt] Oslo -- The government has given Norway's shipbuilding and engineering industries the go-ahead to enter into contracts with the Soviet Union for the supply of expertise and equipment to be used in oil and gas prospecting and production in the Barents Sea, Trade Minister Arne Skauge told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg also said that the United States has been informed that the contracts between the Norwegian industry and the Soviet Union will be in complete agreement with undertakings Norway has made with regard to the supply of advanced technological equipment to the Soviet Union.

Berg said that Norway is not expecting any strong U.S. reaction. Last month the government discussed the issue's political and commercial aspects and reached the decision that it had no objections.

Both Skauge and Berg stressed that these Norwegian deliveries are not a parallel to the gas pipeline agreements between the Soviet Union and several West European countries which President Reagan reacted to with comprehensive U.S. sanctions.

Reagan takes the view that the gas pipeline agreements make West Europe dependent on Soviet energy supplies and that this increases the danger of Soviet political pressure. This view is rejected by the governments in West Europe.

Under Secretary Berg pointed out that Norway has its own oil and gas resources. In addition Norwegian supplies of equipment would be in complete accord with the undertakings Norway has made with regard to the supply of advanced technological equipment. The deliveries would also be on the usual credit and interest terms without any special treatment for the Soviet Union.

This means that there is no parallel with the gas pipeline agreement, he said.

When asked if the contracts could have any effect on the problem of the demarcation line in the Barents Sea, Berg replied that Norway was naturally assuming that the equipment supplied would be used exclusively in undisputed Soviet sectors.

"We have made it clear to the Soviet authorities on several occasions that Norway takes the view that neither of the two parties involved in the demarcation line negotiations should do anything in the disputed sector which could complicate the work toward reaching a final agreed solution to the demarcation line problem," Under Secretary Berg said.

"We therefore exclude the possibility that the equipment supplied will be used in the 155,000 square kilometer area between Norway's median line proposal and the Soviet sector line demands," he said.

POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN STATE GROWING

PM111435 Olso AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Terje Svabo report]

[Text] A militarily crushed PLO is resulting in increased support among Norwegian politicans for the demand for self-government for the Palestinians.

However, views are divided on what form this self-government should take, and there is an absolute demand that the PLO recognize Israel's right to exist within internationally recognized borders. The Palestinians' right to self-government now has the support of Christian People's Party Chairman Kare Kristiansen, who yesterday added his voice to the calls for a "self-governing Palestinian entity."

It is the most recent events following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which have led to the present situation in which Norwegian politicans are giving greater support than in the past for the Palestinians' right to self-government. There is still disagreement on the role of the PLO and its representatives, but a few weeks ago very few people would have thought that leading representatives of the Christian People's Party would give their backing to Palestinian self-government.

Last week Christian People's Party Storting Deputy Asbjorn Haugstvedt, who is also chairman of the Friends of Israel, voiced his support for the idea of a state for the Palestinians. Yesterday Party Chairman Kare Kristiansen followed this up in an interview with VART LAND in which he left open the possibility of a self-governing Palestinian entity. Both the pro-Israeli politicians made it a condition that the PLO recognize Israel.

Conservative Party Chairman Jo Benkow told AFTENPOSTEN that a militarily crushed PLO could lay the foundation for some form or other of Palestinian self-government. He added, however, that it is not clear where a Palestinian state should be and said that it is unrealistic to imagine a Palestinian state on the West Bank or in the Golan Heights. The Conservative Party chairman pointed out that for decades the PLO has been firing on Israel from these areas and used them as bases for raids into Israel.

"The most striking feature of the present situation is the Arab nations' negative attitude toward a Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO. This should give those who are toughest in their criticism of Israel at present reason to think again," Benkow said.

He stressed the Palestinians' right to a life of human dignity, but questioned whether this would be possible through the formation of a state under the PLO. Benkow also stressed that Palestinian self-government depends on whether Israel is given guarantees that the country will be able to live securely within international recognized borders.

One of the Labor Party's members of the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee, Liv Aasen, told AFTENPOSTEN that the Labor Party is concerned -- and was also concerned when it was in government -- with finding a solution to the problems in the Middle East which would embrace the rights of the Palestinians.

"The Palestinians themselves must be drawn into the negotiations aimed at solving the Palestinian problem. No one today is more representative of the Palestinian people than the PLO. The Palestinians must be given the right to have their own homeland, and this should take the form of the formation of their own state if this is their wish," Aasen said.

She pointed out that such a solution can only be possible if Israel's right to exist is recognized. She added that at the same time as the PLO recognizes Israel, Israel in its turn must recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

Liv Aasen said that at present the most important issue is not a discussion of where a Palestinian state is to be located, but an agreement on the principles which could bring lasting peace to the Middle East.

CYPRUS ASKED TO ASSIST PLO PULLOUT FROM LEBANON

NC130638 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] "No question has arisen about Cyprus accepting Palestinian fighters but Cyprus will continue to grant all possible facilities to the Palestinians and the Lebanese people and those who wish to help the war victims", Foreign Minister Mr. Rolandhis told the "CYPRUS MAIL" yesterday.

He was asked to comment on report that France and personally the French Foreign Minister Mr Cheysson, had been in touch with him for permission to use Cyprus ports for French naval vessels connected with the proposed PLO pull-out from Lebanon and for the movement of a multinational force to police the operation.

The minister confirmed that the Cyprus Government had accepted the French request in line with its policy of helping the Palestinian and Lebanese people in their present plight.

"If there would be any other requests by other nations intending to participate in the multinational force such as the USA and Italy or any other country these would be favourably entertained by the Cyprus Government," Mr. Rolandhis said.

Because of its location Cyprus has become a transit point for help to Lebanon as evidenced by the International Red Cross operation.

Foreign diplomats, mediators and others use Larnaca Airport for trips to and from Lebanon. Lebanese and foreign evacuees have used Cyprus ports and airport before going on to their final destinations.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME AFTER SUMMER RECESS

NC121741 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] After a suspension of more than 1 and 1/2 months, the intercommunal talks were resumed this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel. In a statement before the meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, said that the discussion of points of evaluation, which had not finished, would continue at today's meeting. We shall continue the work, he added, as we have done thus far; that is, slowly but always advancing.

In reply to a pertinent question, Gobbi said that because of recriminations, it can be said that the atmosphere is not the best that could exist. He went on to say: This tension, of course, has a negative influence on the talks, but we shall overcome it.

In reply to a question on whether he would discuss the prevailing negative atmosphere, Gobbi said that this would depend on the two sides.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Mavrommatis, stated that at today's meeting the discussion would continue on some points connected with the executive authority and then a discussion would begin on the legislative authority. In reply to a question on whether the Turkish Cypriot administration's decision to give deeds of ownership for Greek properties in the occupied territoreis would affect the talks, Mavrommatis said that the government has taken the necessary measures. What will happen at the intercommunal talks, he added, is of a confidential nature.

The Turkish Cypriot side's representative, Onan, answering a question on whether other issues would be discussed at today's meeting in addition to the executive and legislative authorities, said that certain statements could possibly be made on current issues. Asked to clarify his reply, Onan said that the atmosphere of the talks is good, friendly and useful. However, he added, the atmosphere outside the talks has rather warmed up. Onan said that for the time being, the outside atmosphere has no repercussions on the talks, and expressed the hope that it will not affect them in the future.

In reply to a question connected with the deeds to be given for Greek properties, Onan alleged that this is not something new and that it does not concern deeds of ownership but certificates of occupation. This, he added, has taken place on the Greek side too and has been in force on the Turkish side since 1977.

Outlook Pessimistic

NC130935 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 13 Aug 82 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "With Ill Omen"]

[Text] Yesterday's resumption of the intercommunal talks could not have begun under worse omens. The talks have resumed in a heavy atmosphere, the reasons for which are:

-- The Turkish threats to break off the talks and declare a separate state in the event recourse to the United Nations is taken.

-- Bringing back to the limelight the alleged economic embargo and the threat to withdraw from the talks if the embargo continues.

-- Denktas' threat of the interim settlement of Varosha as long as the embargo continues.

The international talks were not productive when conditions were better. The new climate of tension being cultivated by the Turks does not allow for optimism that the talks will bear fruit during the remainder of its lifespan.

The intransigent Turkish stand has even become harder at a time when the territorial issue -- one of the most thorny aspects of the problem -- is to be discussed.

The decision of the Denktas regime to proceed in providing title deeds of Greek property [to Turkish settlers], irrespective of how invalid this action may be, prejudges also the stance that the Turkish side will keep on this issue.

Denktas Views

TA121341 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] President Denktas received this morning the United Nations special representative in Cyprus, Mr Hugo Gobbi. In a statement at the end of the meeting, President Denktas said that they had made an assessment of the present situation. He recalled that there was progress at the Cyprus intercommunal talks and that this had also been confirmed in the United Nations' secretary general's report. He repeated that the only way for a solution of the Cyprus problem was through the intercommunal talks.

President Denktas stressed that a solution of the Cyprus problem could only be found in Cyprus and any other solution to be found elsewhere could not be imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community which was a sovereign partner of the independence of Cyprus.

Because of this, said President Denktas, the Greek Cypriot decision to take the Cyprus problem to the United Nations could only be the decision of those who want to obstruct the paths of the Cyprus intercommunal talks. He stated that this Turkish Cypriot view had been communicated to Mr Hugo Gobbi. President Denktas said that, in fact, the United Nations secretary general had informed the two sides in Geneva that taking the Cyprus problem to the United Nations was not compatible with the intercommunal talks. He stated that because of these facts the Turkish Cypriot community would be sitting at the negotiating table during this afternoon's session of the intercommunal talks in a positive attitude. He added that the Turkish Cypriot side was awaiting the Greek Cypriot leadership to give up their decision of taking the Cyprus problem to the United Nations.

President Denktas said that there were press reports on the Greek Cypriot decision of a recourse to the United Nations, but that the Turkish Cypriot response would depend on future actions and not on press reports. He stressed that until such time, the Turkish Cypriot side would continue to sit at the negotiating table in a positive attitude. He stated that if the Greek Cypriots take the Cyprus problem to the United Nations, then the intercommunal talks would be suspended. He stated that the resumption and the conditions under which the talks might be resumed would be [words indistinct] at the appropriate time.

President Denktas said that he had also informed Mr Gobbi that the Turkish Cypriot side could not stay inactive in the face of intensified Greek Cypriot economic embargo which was contrary to the principles of human rights and the United Nations Charter. He stated that the continuation of the embargo was also adversely affecting the atmosphere and was contrary to the spirit of the talks. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community would not accept such a situation.

ROLANDHIS PREPARES DRAFT PLAN FOR UNGA RECOURSE

NC130810 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman has confirmed reports that Foreign Minister Rolandhis has prepared a draft plan for Cyprus' recourse to the UN General Assembly which has been handed to President Kiprianou.

The draft plan was prepared with the cooperation of the Greek Embassy in Nicosia and it will be the subject of consultations with the Greek Government. It will then be submitted to the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau which, after having prepared a relative resolution, will submit it to the UN General Assembly for approval.

I SIMERINI DISAPPOINTED IN PAPANDREOU POLICY

NC120802 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Crisis..."]

[Text] The well-known demand "Sink the Hora" [Turkish oil prospecting vessel in the Aegean] came from Papandreou when he was in the opposition. The statement "Intercept the Turkish aircraft" -- but do not shoot them down -- belongs to Prime Minister Papandreou. What is the reason for this difference in determination and demand? This is so because it appears that in Greece the connection between government and the opposition is black and white. But the theme today is not on this; it is the real and genuine interest of the Greek prime minister in Cyprus and its problem.

When he was in the opposition, he strongly fought the amateurish -- as he called it -- and indifferent New Democracy policy on the Cyprus problem. He particularly, and repeatedly, branded as nationally unacceptable the policy "Cyprus makes the decisions"... When he became prime minister the Greek Cypriots rejoiced. At last a new era was opening. When he took over power he made statements almost everyday on Cyprus and its salvation being priorities. When he came here he was crowned with laurels for what he had said and for what was expected to result from his promises.

Then the crisis is the Athens-Nicosia relations suddenly came about. The minimum program was denounced by Maoudhas as a dangerous choice and development. PASOK's paper EXORMISI published warnings and threats of punishment to the surprise makers. The minimum program was described by official quarters in Athens as undermining the Greek prime minister's drive for a nationally honorable and mainly effective policy on the Cyprus problem -- a policy which was already described to the people as "the light at the end of the tunnel."

However, there was no light, instead there was the darkness of crisis in Athens-Nicosia relations. Since then, Athens and Nicosia has been having rare meetings and its has been announced that they discussed, agreed on and jointly planned fresh actions regarding the Cyprus problem. Since then there have been two determinative tangible facts:

Fact one: There has been a change in the Greek prime minister's interest in the Cyprus problem. For months now he has not spoken about Cyprus and its problem.

Fact two: The Athens-Nicosia relations are not brotherly, genuine, friendly, or hostile... they are wavering or they are in a state of suspense....

The Greek Cypriots are wondering: Is Papandreou now going to follow in the footsteps of Karamanlis' indifference because the Cyprus problem is a burning problem? The people do not want to believe this.... Papandreou's absolute silence over the crisis, which has been created by the minimum program and by Maroudhas, and his obvious avoidance to make any statement on Cyprus indicate that there has been a change in the new prime minister's zeal and that the recent crisis has left its indelible and somewhat paralytic marks on the prime minister's genuine enthusiasm.

Now, of course, the Greek prime minister is facing serious internal problems in Greece. These problems concern the implementation of his numerous promises to the Greek people in a period of serious recession in the Greek economy. These problems also refer to the forthcoming political campaign within the framework of the municipal elections to be held in Greece next October. A PASOK victory during these elections would be of particular significance. This has compelled Papandreou to cooperate to some extent with Florakis....

But how can such a cooperation allow him to point out to Kiprianou the dissolution of the popular front and the rejection of the minimum program? It seems that Mr Papandreou's internal problems will not allow him to proceed within the foreseeable future with any strong or even timid action for assistance to Cyprus on its external or internal problem. This is another pessimistic aspect for the future of Cyprus at a historical hour when there should have been unlimited and well-founded optimism that at last Greece has resolutely undertaken its responsibilities!

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT ON U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS

NC130840 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The negotiations that will be held on the issue of the U.S. bases in Greece will start anew and will not simply concern the determining of the boundaries of the status quo. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou made this statement during the discussion on the bases held at the Council of Ministers session yesterday. The prime minister added that the Government Council on Foreign Policy and National Defense [KISEA] needs to hold more meetings on the final Greek positions, which will then be conveyed to the members of the Council of Ministers.

LEBANESE DELEGATION URGES EEC EMBARGO ON ISRAEL

NC121522 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[Reportage by Katerina Koletsi]

[Excerpts] "The Lebanese National Movement, which represents and rallies all the democratic-progressive forces, will never accept the presence of Americans in Lebanon, not even within the UN peace force."

This statement was made by a three-member delegation of the Lebanese National Movement upon their arrival yesterday at Ellinikon Airport. With its statement, the National Movement makes it clear that:

-- It considers the United States responsible for the tragedy that is developing in Lebanon and it is not prepared to accept American-inspired solutions.

The Lebanese National Movement delegation consists of Karim Muruwah, Marwan Faris and Ghazi al-'Aridi. In Athens, they will have contacts with government officials and the political parties. This morning they will meet with Deputy Foreign Minister K. Papoulias and with a PASOK delegation.

They have said that their visit to Athens, which takes place immediately after a similar visit to Paris, aims at two goals. Karim Muruwah stressed:

"The most basic thing we seek from the Greek Government, as well as from the French Government, is that these two friendly countries, which have been in such strong solidarity with our struggle, try once again to raise within the other EEC member states the question of a political and economic embargo on Israel.

"At the same time, we want to thank the Greek Government and people who have so generously offered us whatever they could."

The Lebanese National Movement delegation is touring Europe in an attempt to win the diplomatic "war" and help the fighting Lebanese and Palestinians.

The members of the delegation have insisted that: "The organized aggression was not launched nor is it taking place in Beirut for the reasons put forward by the Israelis. The aim of their savagery is the occupation of Lebanon. However, this will not happen. The battle is still at the beginning. The terms set by Sharon and Habib (editor's note: The first is the Israeli foreign minister [title as published] and the latter is the U.S. envoy) cannot be accepted.

"The Lebanese Government may accept the Habib agreements and want to impose them. But we will not accept all this just like that. We will resist with all means and we would accept a UN peace force only after the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters."

Delegation Meets Papoulias

NC121823 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias today received a delegation of the Lebanese National Movement. The delegation briefed Papoulias on the latest developments in Lebanon and expressed thanks on behalf of the National Movement and the Lebansese people for Greece's moral and material support for the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The deputy foreign minister reassured the Lebanese representatives that Greece will continue to support the Arab nation's struggle for a just and overall solution of the Middle East problem.

ISRAELI SECURITY MEN REPORTED ON GREEK SHIPS

NC092128 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[By Fivos Oikonomidhis]

[Excerpt] Greek officers of the port police have arrested three members of the Israeli security forces on the Greek ship Veryina for having automatic guns, revolvers and hand-grenades in their possession. We are in a position to disclose this scandalous event today. At the beginning of the summer, Greek officers of the port police secret service, who were accompanying the ship Veryina during its Piraievs-Iraklion-Limassol-Haifa run, found the movements of three young Israeli passengers suspicious. A search of their cabins led to the discovery of automatic guns, revolvers and handgrenades hidden in a sack. The ship was then on its way from Haifa to Piraievs. The port policemen took the three Israelis off the ship upon their arrival at Piraievs. The presence of armed Israelis on a Greek ship, which is part of Greek territory, required that they be brought before the public prosecutor. On being interrogated, the Israelis maintained that they were accompanying a group of Israeli tourists going to Greece and that they were protecting them from a possible "terrorist attack."

For a long time the Israeli secret service, particularly Mossad, has been using the argument of a Palestinian commando attack in order to move undisturbed between Greece, Crete and Cyprus.

In the spring of 1979, ELEVTHEROTIPIA disclosed the existence of Israeli agents policing the Piraievs-Limassol-Haifa route from Greek territory. A question was also raised on this matter in the Chamber of Deputies, and for some time the Greek authorities -- who then cooperated with the Israeli services and held joint meetings between officers of both countries at the Piraievs port office -- had then adopted certain measures to limit the Israeli activities, but later they reduced them. After 18 October 1981, when PASOK assumed power, the port body and its security forces decided to adopt more drastic measures.

The Greek ships, which constitute part of the Greek state, should have exclusively Greek officers of the port police on board during the Piraievs-Limassol-Haifa run. This, however, was not accepted by the Israelis. The Israelis consider it a necessity for men from their secret service to move semiofficially on the Piraievs-Crete-Cyprus route.

A general of the Israeli Armed Forces, who had been discharged from service, lives permanently in Athens and is attached to the Israeli Consulate in Athens under the name of "David." He has contacts with the men of the Israeli security forces who come to Piraievs. Greeks of Israeli origin (who are members of the Israeli community here) also have contacts with the tourist groups and the "guides" from Israel.

According to absolutely reliable information, the men of the Israeli secret service continue to accompany the tourist groups from Haifa to Cyprus and Greece as passengers, under the strange tolerance of a few.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED BY SOVIET FIRE 10 AUG

TA122022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2010 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Two Turkish soldiers were martyred by shots fired by Soviet border guards the day before yesterday [10 August] at the Turkish-Soviet border in the Cildir district of Kars. A statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman's office says that the incident was immediately protested to the Soviet Union by the Turkish Government. The statement says that it is regrettable that such an uncacceptable action was taken when a mechanism exists permitting the solution of border disputes between our country and the Soviet Union. The two Turkish soldiers martyred by the Soviet border guards are Ertugrul Kayali from Ankara and Ali Akarsu from Gazianter.

PAKISTANI MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

TA122041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pakistani Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism Arbab Niaz Mohammad arrived in Turkey today. The visiting minsiter was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu. In a statement at his arrival, the Pakistani minister recalled that very close ties of friendship and brotherhood existed between his country and Turkey. He said that the promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, tourism and sports would be discussed during his talks in Ankara with Turkish officials.

He is expected to begin his official talks tomorrow and to meet with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. After visiting Konya, Izmir and Istanbul, following his visit to Ankara, the Pakistani minister and the delegation accompnaying him will depart Turkey on Wednesday, 18 August.

DEPUTIES EXPRESS CONCERN OVER NEW CONSTITUTION

TA121915 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 12 Aug (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly debate on the draft constitution continued Thursday, with a number of deputies voicing concern over the extensive powers given to the president.

Yavuz Altop said the drafting [constitutional] committee had apparently wanted to strengthen the constitution, but had neglected to put in effective checks that would restrain it from anti-democratic and illegal tendencies. The committee had also failed to provide adequately for the strengthening of modern institutions of pluralist democracy such as the press, the judiciary and professional organizations. The presidential election process in the draft could well enable the political party enjoying an absolute majority in the National Assembly to elect its partisan head of state, with grave consequences for the nation's political life.

Mrs Ture Tuncbay also feared social and political quarrels could diminish the prestige of the presidential post.

Ismail Sengun found the draft constitution lacking in an economic philosophy and called for formal recognition of the public sector and a mixed economy.

The following excerpts are from the Consultative Assembly debate on the draft constitution:

Abdulkadar Erener: The parliamentary system deteriorated the rule of law, and the military was forced to come in and save the situation.

Mustafa Yucel: Human thought cannot be mortgaged by any force (on basic freedoms). The draft wants to take away by the ladle what is given by the spoon.

Abdullah Abim Igneciler: The press started an intensive campaign against the draft constitution as soon as it was announced.

Muhsin Zekai Bayer: The draft constitution intends to protect the less-than-a thousand big landowners. The provision for nationalization of any land at current value instead of tax-declaration value meant there could be no real land reform.

Nuri Ozgoker: Individual members of the drafting committee have placed so many reservations on articles of the draft that they should either resign or re-draft the constitution.

MILLIYET URGES ARABS TO CONFRONT ISRAEL

NC091000 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Burhan Felek: "Islam, the Arabs and the Jews..."]

[Excerpts] A disgrace for mankind and as great a sin as ever recorded in history is taking place today before the eyes of the entire world. A handful of ambitious and anti-Muslim Jews are devastating Beirut with every modern means of destruction. They are killing Muslim men, women and children but no one, particularly our friend the great United States, attempts to stop this massacre. The United States is merely keeping a representative named Philip Habib in the Middle East pretending to be searching for peace.

We would not have expected this of Honorable President Reagan of the United States, of the Socialist president of France, Honorable Mitterrand, or of Federal German Chancellor Schmidt, of whose human feelings we are certain.

But this is not what we actually want to write about. The number of Muslims suffering oppression at the hands of only 3.5 million Israelis is 1 billion. Every fourth man in the world is a Muslim. These Muslims possess everything from atomic [energy] to petrol.

Today, the aspiration of the Israelis is to exterminate the Muslim Arabs, using the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a subterfuge. We deduce this from the fact that they are collaborating with the Christian Arabs of Lebanon.

Are the 80 million Arabs, headed by Saudi Arabia, totally devoid of a feeling of vengeance? Every night I listen to the Arab radios late into the night. They keep praying for the Arab and Islamic world. They visit one another and exchange congratulations on holy occasions, but somehow, they dare not take up arms obtained from the United States, France and even Russia and fight against the genocide now being carried out by the Israeli Government which has become a real pest. Everyone knows that the Arabs possess the most modern weapons, particularly planes. [as published] When will our Arab brother. use them?

O Lord! What is this cloud of indolent indifference and corruption that has befallen the Arab world? Wake them up and show them the right path from which they seem to have strayed.

Let us sum it up: We believe that this is a cause between the Muslim Arabs and the Jews. Eighty million Arabs should stop fighting each other and unite on a front against the Jews who are ruthlessly trying to exterminate them. Preaching eulogies for the Arab and Muslim causes over the radios by most authoritative persons is not enough. They have to work hard. They have to gain fresh vigor and fight. Otherwise, there is no doubt that what has befallen the Muslims of Lebanon today is bound to befall other Arab states as well.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON UN IN POLAND, MIDDLE EAST

AU131348 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpts] Vienna (AZ) -- Great injustice is done to the UN organization in public opinion, Chancellor Kreisky stated at a dinner given on the occasion of the visit to Vienna by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar (shortly before his departure).

A Plan for Poland's Economy

We know from our own experience how difficult the problem of Poland is. But there, too, there exists only one possibility in my opinion. We must try, together with Poland, to get its economy moving again. This will not be possible in one day and we shall need a plan worked out by economic experts, and the states in both the West and the East must cooperate in working it out. This is why I have proposed that the ECE, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, which is the only organization uniting Western and Eastern states, be charged with working out such a plan.

Such a plan will extend over a period of 5 years and must comprise all economic sectors, as well as the problem of redemption of debts.

Once such a joint plan is available it could be formally adopted in a politically binding manner by the heads of state and government of the Helsinki states.

The military activities in Afghanistan continue to most deeply engage our attention -- even though they are taking place far away from us -- because they constitute a heavy burden on world politics, beyond the specific events.

The most dangerous conflicts, however, are those that are now taking place in Lebanon, and what is taking place there is incomprehensible. People who owe their home to a UN resolution, now that they are militarily strong, believe they can ignore the moral weight of the UN organization. At this moment we can only regret all this most deeply because such arrogance vis-a-vis the world organization has existed before in history and my contemporaries and I know very well what such things look like.

It is pathetic that people who come from a religious community which has experienced terrible things over the centuries, and most recently in this century, display such a lack of understanding for what it means to disavow such a big organization in such a reckless manner.

NO ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE SENT TO LEBANON

AU132035 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2018 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Austria will send no additional troops as a part of the UN peace-keeping force to Lebanon, Foreign Minister Pahr said at a press conference today. Should Austrian units be needed in Lebanon, they would have to be withdrawn from the Golan Heights.

GENSCHER APPEALS TO GDR TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

LD131302 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 13 Aug (DPA) -- FDP chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today appealed to the GDR leadership "with special insistance" to dismantle obstacles between the two German states and thus fulfill the commitments of the basic treaty and the Helsinki Final Act. The Wall built on 13 August 1961 is an intolerable burden on the people in Germany and East-West relations, wrote Genscher in an article for the Bremerhaven NORDSEE-ZEITING (Saturday edition), published by the FDP in Bonn. Every step that makes the Wall more penetrable helps people and is a contribution toward improving East-West relations.

The GDR must be aware that its responsiblity for the state of East-West relations is no less than that of the Federal Republic, stressed Genscher. By diminishing the consequences of division, East Berlin can do more toward improving these relations than other Warsaw Pact States. The important factor for the policy of the two German states is that what has been achieved between them during the past decade must not be placed at risk. East Berlin and Bonn must strike for a gradual improvement in cooperation and, now in particular, prove themselves as reliable treaty partners.

LIBYAN MISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON COOPERATION

LD131547 Hamburg DPA in German 1400 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Aug (DPA) -- Libya has expressed its basic interest in cooperation with the environmentalist movements of other countries "in order that undesirable developments connected with industrialization can be avoided on Libyan soil." In a statement published in Bonn today, the Libyan Mission in the Federal Republic at the same time expresses the hope that despite the "misunderstandings" regarding the visit by a group of German "Greens" to head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, a "new road" of cooperation between Europe, the Arab and Third World might be found.

The National Executive of the German Greens expressly dissociated itself from the meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan Mission is now defending itself in this respect against the allegation that Al-Qadhdhafi was pursuing an imperialist policy and against doubts as to whether the Libyan people's congresses live up to the basic democratic requirements of the Greens. Libya is pushing ahead with the rule of the people, says the statement, and is pursuing a "policy of aid" toward countries "which suffer under the consequences of imperialism and colonialism."

FOREIGN MINISTERS COLOMBO, GENSCHER HOLD TALKS

LD141646 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn/Como, 14 Aug (DPA) -- Bonn and Rome would like to make a joint effort to expand relations between the European Community and Latin America to overcome the situation resulting from the Falkland/Malvinas Islands conflict. This was agreed upon today by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo during an informal discussion at Lake Como in northern Italy. Both ministers regard close cooperation between European states and Latin America as necessary.

Genscher and Colombo also affirmed the European position in the dispute with Washington over the American embargo on the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal. At the same time they stressed that relations between Europe and the United States are vitally important for joint security. Every effort therefore must be made to intensify consultations between Europe and the United States. The informal NATO foreign minsters' meeting planned for early October in Canada is an important step in this direction.

ENVOY TO ISRAEL TENDERS MESSAGE ON LEBANON

AU151905 Rome ANSA in English 1835 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Tel Aviv, August 15 -- The Italian Government officially informed Israel Sunday of its deep-felt deploration over the recent Israeli military initiatives which interrupted the negotiations to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

The Italian ambassador to Israel, Gerolamo Nisio, presented a message to the Israeli Foreign Ministry voicing the Italian complaint.

Nisio told top-ranking Israeli officials that his nation's attitude is inspired by international principles as demonstrated in its willingness to take part, if requested, in the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut.

Nisio also stressed the official Italian position that Beirut's [words indistinct] ceasefire continue and that there be an end to the fighting for a positive conclusion to the ongoing negotiations.

SUSPECTED ARAB TERRORIST STOPPED AT ROME AIRPORT

AU141452 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 14 -- A suspected Arab terrorist was arrested Friday at Rome's international airport with a suitcase filled with two kilograms of plastic explosives.

The man who has not been identified, was carrying a false Iranian passport issued to a (Mohammed Ahmad Abbadi) and arrived on a flight from Madrid.

He was stopped by police at passport control and his luggage was searched. Police found six packets of plastic explosive with fuses already in place.

SPADOLINI PROPOSES BROADER POWER FOR PREMIERSHIP

AU141440 Rome ANSA in English 0806 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 14 -- There was a glimmer of hope in Italian political circles Friday evening on the prospects of Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini's bid to form Italy's forty-second postwar government after Spadolini presented a draft of ten urgent institutional reforms.

Spadolini, whose five-party coalition of his own Republicans, the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and right-of-center Liberals stepped down Saturday after a government economic austerity measure was defeated in Parliament, was tapped by chief of state Sandro Pertini to try to form a new government.

The measure would have curtailed tax privileges enjoyed by Italy's oil companies.

The Socialists accused Christian Democrat Party backbenchers of voting in Parliament against a measure already approved by the cabinet in collusion with oil interests.

Spadolini's efforts seemed doomed after the Socialists came out in favor of early elections, which are opposed by all the other former coalition members and by the majority of opposition parties.

Spadolini's draft document calls for reform of the premiership, giving the post broader powers -- measures limiting secret ballots in Parliament to avert situations such as the one which brought down the government last week -- and greater autonomy for the prime minister from party pressure in selection of his cabinet ministers.

Immediate reaction to Spadolini's proposals from the secretaries of the former coalition partners was positive, but concrete decisions will be taken next week after the various party caucuses meet.

Holds Talks With Pertini

AU141538 Rome ANSA in English 1533 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 14 -- Italian Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini reported back to head-of-state Sandro Pertini on his attempts to form a new government this morning. "The talk went very well," he told reporters later without specifiying what had been discussed.

But he said his next round of talks with his candidates for a new five-party coalition -- the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own Republicans -- would be held on Tuesday.

According to Spadolini, he is now awaiting the decisions of the executives of the various parties, starting with the Socialists on Tuesday morning.

The outgoing premier added that he had already drawn up a platform for constitutional and institutional matters and is working on one covering economic policy.

Further on Spadolini Efforts

AU141941 Rome ANSA in English 1934 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 14 -- Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini will take a break for the Ferragosto holiday in his efforts to put together Italy's forty-second postwar government.

On Friday, he presented his draft document on institutional reform which seems to have broken the impasse which made early elections all but inevitable.

This morning, Spadolini reported to Pertini on the progress he has made. He announced later that on Tuesday he will begin holding meetings with delegations of the five former coalition parties and will begin drafting an economic and political platform which picks up and completes the last government's program.

The Socialist Party today voiced satisfaction that "the problem of the system's defects" is finally being dealt with.

This feeling was echoed by Christian Democrat Party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita who said that he believes "the conditions exist" to form a government now that the basic issues are out in the open.

Communist Party official Aldo Tortorella said that "if a political agreement is reached and a government is formed along the lines of the constitution... this will be considered an interesting new sign."

PRESS COMMENT ON EFFORTS TO FORM GOVERNMENT

13 Aug Review

AU131546 Rome ANSA in English 1542 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 13 -- The see-saw of hope and pessimism which marked Italian Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini's government-formation consultations yesterday were one keynote in Italian editorial comment this morning.

According to the Rome daily, PAESE SERA, reflecting a view voiced in all the dailies, the statements released by Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi seemed to reflect a no to a new Spadolini government all down the line, his objective being the dissolution of Parliament and early general elections.

"Then the experts in allusions, winks and hermetic expressions read the Socialist leader's phrases more closely and said there is a glimmer of hope", PAESE SERA added.

The paper added that the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats showed "cautious optimism", apparently believing Spadolini's former five-party government can be set on its feet again provided the Socialists receive assurances on the "government's stability with respect to Parliament".

The Turin daily LA STAMPA said it seems possible to avoid early elections at least until spring next year, pointing to Craxi's remark that the Socialists are not "withdrawing from the fray" and that those who agree with his call for major constutitional reforms should "step forward with concrete proposals."

As LA STAMPA noted, this call was welcomed on the spot by Spadolini and the Christian Democrats, but Craxi's was a "subtle opening" which leaves everything to be checked out in negotiations that promise to be "increasingly long and difficult".

The newspaper also pointed to talk of a possible five-party government, but open to support from "all the democratic groups which intend to launch the reform of some important articles of the constitution".

The Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, wondered why the Socialists were now apparently involved in a "cautious retreat" after bringing down the government.

According to LA REPUBBLICA, the answer lies in their "total and increasingly grave isolation".

Pointing to "increasing polemics and nervousness" against the Socialists among the other non-catholic parties in the outgoing government, LA REPUBBLICA also pointed to increasing interest for the Communists, who, it said, are showing "readiness to cooperate in some way in the very difficult moment the country is passing through".

14 Aug Review

AU141534 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 14 -- What one newspaper described as the "positive evolution" of the government crisis was the keynote of Italian press comment this morning on Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini's attempts to form a new cabinet.

The crisis broke on August 7 with a strong feeling that early general elections were just round the corner, but there was general agreement today that, after Spadolini's second round of talks since he received the mandate from President Sandro Pertini on August 11. This eventuality now seems more distant.

According to most newspapers, the five parties Spadolini plans to bring into the new government -- the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own Republicans, as in the outgoing cabinet -- have given a favorable welcome to the premier-designate's ideas about institutional reform.

According to the Milanese daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, however, even if there are the "margins" for the formation of a government, "the negotiations may still be complex".

"There is a spirit of cooperation among the parties, certainly based on the acceptance of convenient guarantees for all of them," the daily added.

"Spadolini has managed to win back a dialogue with the Socialists in the field of institutional reform, a theme people have been talking about for years, though this time the commitment seems to be binding for the new government's survival", the paper added.

But the Rome daily, PAESE SERA, argued that the Socialists' softer stand which emerged yesterday was probably not so much due to the "consolation prize" offered by Spadolini as the Socialists' "complete isolation" with respect to the other non-Christian Democrat parties in the government, the Communists, and Pertini.

PAESE SERA also noted that, "last but not least, there is a public opinion which has followed with amazement and suspicion the dramatic clash that seems to have been opened around the question of dissolving Parliament".

Another Rome daily, IL TEMPO, theorized that Spadolini could go back to Pertini as soon as Wednesday to announce his acceptance of the government-formation mandate.

The paper added that the final stages of Spadolini's consultations should be "less insidious" than usual because of his continual reference to Article 92 of the Constitution which lays down that naming the ministers is the prime minister's prerogative, "in practise removing the debate on the government's structure from the party secretariats".

The Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, said that the turning-point for the crisis was when all the parties in the outgoing cabinet realized the need to "overcome the institutional paralysis which prevented a correct relationship between government and Parliament and nourished a climate of fisticuffs and suspicion in the majority".

The Turin daily, LA STAMPA, argued that early elections had been postponed at least until October. LA STAMPA also said that first conjectures are already being made on non-party figures Spadolini may call to serve in his cabinet.

According to the daily, the secretaries of the parties will have to give a "first example" of their readiness for institutional reform "by accepting the premier's decisions and thus automatically reducing their official representation in the new government".

The Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, ran the headline, "Spadolini at Full Steam" and stressed that no one is now talking about early elections.

According to LA REPUBBLICA, Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi is now ready to accept an agreement with his old allies. "Even if caution is needed... the worst seems to be over," the paper commented.

The Communist Party daily, L'UNITA, pointed to Spadolini's ideas on institutional matters as the factor that gave a second wind to his talks. Its title was, "Now Craxi Thinks Again".

PRESIDENCY ISSUES NOTE ON CLOSING OF ANOP

LD150348 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic has issued the following official note through Presidential Spokesman Joaquim Letria:

[Begin Letria recording] During their customary weekly meeting, held yesterday, the president of the republic told his excellency the prime minister that he was to call a halt to any moves in progress aimed at winding up the news agency ANOP before the promulgation of legislation that would legitimize such an action.

The president of the republic's decision is grounded on his absolute refusal to accept any fait accompli which would constitute a form of political illegality hitherto unheard of in Portugal, whereby a public enterprise created by legislation and promulgated by the president of the republic would for all practical purposes be liquidated before the approval of the Council of Ministers or the Assembly of the Republic and before the promulgation by the president of the republic of the piece of legislation determining the aforesaid liquidation.

There are norms in the laws of a democratic state the transgression of which cannot be admissible whatever the circumstances. A decision that only becomes valid after the promulgation of the respective law or decree cannot be translated into actions or official undertakings before being enacted as law.

Some of the news media have referred to the government's alleged intention to close ANOP for all practical purposes before the president of the republic's pronouncement on the respective piece of legislation; and it emerges that such an interpretation is without foundation in that his excellency the prime minister has, among other things, given the president of the republic the following assurances:

1. The government has not decided on closing ANOP.

2. No decisions will be made or actions carried out concerning the winding-up of ANOP before the respective piece of legislation is submitted by the government to the president of the republic for promulgation.

3. The government has entered into no undertakings concerning a new news agency.

4. Neither the government nor any members thereof have signed any protocol with persons or organizations interested in the creation of a new news agency.

Nevertheless, a resolution of the Council of Ministers has already been published in the official gazette giving the secretary of state assistant to the prime minister for mass media affairs and the secretary of state of the budget sufficient powers to undertake demarches with a view to contracting for news reporting services from persons or organizations which, giving guarantees of accuracy, pluralism and rationality of costs, might contribute to the providing of a news service to Portugal, the Portuguese communities abroad and the Portuguese-speaking countries.

Reply to Presidency

LD160920 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Following yesterday's communique from the Presidency of the Republic of the case of the ANOP news agency, it was the government's turn today to rely through a spokesman of the prime minister's office.

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] With reference to the communique released yesterday by the Presidency of the Republic, the following is hereby made clear:

1. Concerning the future of the public enterprise ANOP, the government has conducted itself as it invariably does, that is, with total respect for democratic legality and the national interest. In this context the submission to the president of the republic for promulgation of a decree-law determining the winding-up of ANOP can take place only after the necessary legal procedures have taken their course within ANOP in the wake of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers.

2. The management of the general state budget, once duly approved by the Assembly of the Republic, belongs to the government and to the government alone, that is, the allocations to be made to the state-owned enterprises as subsidied. Likewide, it is for the government and the government alone, whenever it may deem fit and in accordance with the laws of the land, to contract for whatever services it may deem useful for the prosecution of the goals laid down in its program, which program was approved by the Assembly of the Republic in accordance with the constitution, specifically to contract for the provision of a regional news service and the expansion of news dissemination to areas of fundamental importance to Portuguese foreign policy such as the Portuguese communities abroad and Portuguese-speaking countries.

3. The reaffirmation of these principles has appeared necessary because the communique from the presidency of the republic on the matter of ANOP states that there are norms in the democratic state of law whose transgression can on no account be admissible. Because this is precisely the view of the government it will not be out of place to point out that prominent among the said norms there is one which requires that all the organs of sovereignty must respect the powers and areas of jurisdiction of the others even, and especially, when legitimate decisions made by one of them may not be to the political liking of one or more of the others. [end recording]

Asked to comment on the government's communique, Presidential Spokesman Joaquim Letria said that there is nothing to add to yesterday's communique, and recalled the pledges made by the prime minister to the president of the republic.

2. [Begin Letria recording] The Presidency of the Republic has no comment on the communique issued by the prime minister's office. The Presidency of the Republic merely stands by everything it stated in yesterday's communique. [end recording]

SPLIT REPORTED IN PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST FACTION

PM131505 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The PCP (reconstituted) has lost 41 of its national leaders, including prominent Central Committee members and the majority of the Lisbon and Coimbra regional committees, over disagreements concerning preparations for the fourth congress. They accuse the remaining leaders of publishing only the documents drawn up by themselves, without distributing alternative documents to members, and are planning to form a new "broad, unitary, democratic and revolutionary" political group.

KIPRIANOU CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'CRIMES' IN LEBANON

NC131221 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] President Kiprianou strongly condemned the genocide of the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples by the Israeli invasion troops, and reiterated Cyprus' support for the heroic struggle of the martyred Palestinian people and its backing to the Lebanese people.

In a statement today, President Kiprianou states that the siege of west Beirut by the Israeli occupation troops -- which has lasted many weeks now -- and the unabated merciless bombardment which resulted the destruction and desertion of a city once throbbing with life, causes general indignation and abhorrence. President Kiprianou adds: The Cyprus Government expresses strong protest and strongly condemns this atrocious crime of genocide which is a stigma on our civilization. It is the foremost duty of all, he stresses, to demand the immediate lifting of the inhuman siege and the incarceration of hundreds of thousands in west Beirut under conditions that deprive them of everything as well as demand an end to the savage bombardment of the martyred city from land, sea and air.

President Kiprianou then states that further tolerating of the slaughter of Beirut citizens -- especially at a time when negotiations to achieve an agreement are underway -- will mean mankind's complicity in the hideous crime that is being perpetrated.

President Kiprianou's statement concludes: The Cyprus Government reiterates once again its firm support to the heroic struggle of the tormented Palestinian people and its backing for the Lebanese people.

COMMISSION ON 'CRIMES' IN LEBANON OPENS SESSION

NC151005 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0750 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The work of the international commission of inquiry on the crimes of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian people began in Nicosia this morning.

In a message to the commission members read at the opening session, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stated that the international community has the duty not only to condemn the cruelties that have taken place but also to effectively raise its stature in support of human dignity and the values that are being flagrantly violated by aggression and violence. Mr Rolandhis also referred to the recent conference of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement held in Nicosia and said that the special ministerial commission will continue its contacts with UN Security Council member states in order to bring an end to the mission with which it was entrusted.

The international commission of inquiry is an independent body of prominent lawyers and other personalities from various countries. The chairman of the body is Mr John Platts-Mills, who is British and the queen's counsellor.

After the opening session, the commission, whose work will be continued tomorrow, began to study the charges and heard the testimony of eyewitnesses on Israeli crimes in Lebanon.

BRIEFS

NEW CYPRIOT REPRESENTATIVE -- Turgut Peker was appointed today as chief Turkish Cypriot representative to Ankara. He is replacing Cemal Askin and will officially take over his task on Monday, 16 August. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 13 Aug 82 TA]

PAPANDREOU SENDS MESSAGE ON ARMED FORCES DAY

NC141026 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 14 Aug 82

["Message" from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece to the Greek Armed Forces commemorating Armed Forces Day on 15 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] Men and women of the armed forces: With pride we honor and celebrate today Armed Forces Day. This day is devoted to you, the vanguards of our national defense and our country's integrity. The establishment of Armed Forces Day is a way in which the state pays tribute to you. We celebrate it on the same day we celebrate the assumption on the Virgin Mary, which our national tradition has established as the protector of the armed forces.

In recognition of your great efforts and sacrifices for the homeland, all the Greek people today think of you with honor and affection. You are the ones who are worthy of continuing the traditions of your forefathers who heriocally struggled every time their homeland called on them to defend the supreme virtue of freedom and national independence by fighting victoriously against a superior enemy, thus giving an example of self-sacrifice and indomitable faith in final victory to the people of the world. The Greek Armed Forces' decisive contribution which, along with the contribution of all the struggling people, led to upsetting the occupation plans and ultimately destroying those who tried to undermine the European people is recognized throughout the world.

Today the times are again difficult and the international horizon is cloudy, particularly in our area, while part of Hellenism is suffering under foreign occupation. Our country has made it known to everyone that it wants peace, cooperation and the friendly settlement of any problem. But at the same time, our country is determined to support, with all its power, its national independence and territorial integrity. This is why continuous vigilance and raising the potential of the armed forces is imperative as never before.

During the time that I have been the head of your political leadership, I was given many opporutnities to closely follow your activities and to appreciate your virtues, discipline and excellent training that meet the glorious, fighting traditions of the armed forces. I am proud of you for these achievements, and I congratulate you in the name of the Greek people. I assure you that we shall continue to strengthen your potential by exerting every possible effort and that we will satisfy your special problems. I call on you to continue and to intensify your efforts by responding to the expectations, love and sacrifices of our people. You, together with all the people, constitute the shield of the nation, the guarantee of our national independence, territorial integrity, democracy and normal conditions as well as the strongest factor for consolidating peace.

Honor and glory to the worthy men of the armed forces. Honor and glory to the free Greek people. Honor and glory to our immortal dead. Long live the armed forces. Long live the Greek people.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES OFFICERS AT THESSALONIKI

NC151955 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Shortly after noon, the prime minister returned to Thessaloniki, where he attended a luncheon given by the Greek Army at the officers club. After an address by Commander of the Army Lt Gen Kourkafas, Prime Minister Papandreou said the following:

We are in a period which is exceptionally difficult not only for Greece but for the whole world. The entire world, East and West and the Third World, is passing through an enormous economic crisis which is acquiring dimensions much more significant than the crisis of 1929. The crisis will last a long time, but together with this crisis detente is receding, and for the first time I think there is a dangerous confrontation between the two blocs. I hope not, but I cannot say that I am optimistic.

However, beyond these things, beyond humanity's fate in general, we, Greece, our fatherland, is facing an existing and permanent danger to security. One would be very narrowminded not to realize that our country should, for decades to come, be ready to defend its territory, defend its territorial integrity and national independence. For reasons which you know, I would not like to proceed further, to name, to speak quite openly. You know that we are passing through an exceptionally delicate period in our relations with Turkey, a period of moratorium, a period during which violations and statements have ceased, a period of preparation for some dialogue for the formation -- if possible -- of a framework for a dialogue.

However, on such a sacred day it would be difficult for me not to tell you that I believe the country's defense problem will be the most serious issue for many years to come. This means that the Greek people should contribute, contribute freely without restrictions, to the development of a national defense so strong that it will be a deterrent to any local war, because our basic goal is to avert a clash, and averting a clash, in fact, may depend only on the nation's forces. People speak of guarantees: I personally have never spoken of guarantees. Journalists have written that I have asked for guarantees. Guarantees are either things that are forgotten, as we see around us -- if we look at the Middle East -- or are transformed into arbitration. However, if we truly want guarantees, these guarantees will be the ability of the country's armed forces to avert a war because they are strong and in a position to rout any invader. It is difficult for a country like us to influence the course of humanity and the world. Nobody expects this of us and, consequently, what will happen on an international scale is something that exceeds our possibilities. We have positions and hopes, and we promote certain measures in the international community wherever we may be, NATO, the EEC, the United Nations or the OECD, but we are small.

However, what we should do for our people, the Greek people, is to guarantee peace to them through a strong military presence, and I know that especially for a socialist, progressive government, schools and hospitals are of much greater significance in the long run. But we are in a time when neither schools nor hospitals will mean much if we cannot defend our territorial integrity and avert a local war. For precisely these reasons I want to assure the armed forces that the Greek People will proceed with all those sacrifices which are indispensable for Greece's survival, for the nation's survival.

SPOKESMAN DENIES PRESS REPORT ON BASES POLICY

NC131933 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] With regard to an I KATHIMERINI report that the question of the evacuation of the [U.S.] bases will not be raised for the next 12 years, the government spokesman has made the following statement:

This report is absolutely false. No responsible government official has said the question of the evacuation of the bases will not be raised for the next 12 years.

At the same time, referring to the charge in the report that the talks will drag on for a long time or that they will be postponed or fail, the government spokesman stated: The talks on the bases will not be postponed. The Greek Government will give reasonable time for the talks to be concluded. If the negotiations fail, this would mean the end of the bases.

Concerning the question of nuclear weapons in Greece, the government spokesman stated that this question is not related to the bases and has no connection with the negotiations to be conducted. It is not a question of dialogue but of a political decision by the government.

PALESTINIANS TO BE TREATED IN GREEK HOSPITALS

NC141946 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] It was learned a short while ago that transportation of wounded Palestinians to Greek hospitals will begin after 20 August.

CEREMONY HELD FOR VICTIMS OF BORDER INCIDENT

TA131533 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1515 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Erzurum, 13 Aug (AA) -- A ceremony was held today in Erzurum for the two Turkish soldiers killed by Soviet border guards on Tuesday, 10 August. The ceremony for our two soldiers, who were martyred by being shot in the back, was held in front of the Fevzi Cakmak hospital. Another ceremony was held for Ertugrul Kayali and Ali Akarsu, our two soldiers who were martyred at the headquarters of the 29th Division. Commander of the IXth Corps Gen Selahattin Canbazoglu, who is also the martial law commander for the area; Erzurum Governor Nihat Bastak; Erzurum Mayor Nihat Kitapci as well as senior commanders and a large crowd of people were present at the ceremonies held today in Erzurum.

The incident in which two Turkish soldiers were martyred by Soviet soldiers occured Tuesday afternoon as our two soldiers on patrol duty were fired at for allegedly crossing the border. There is a distance of 200 meters between the two borders and barbed wire separates the two borders. It has been announced that it is out of the question that our two soldiers might have crossed the border through the barbed wire.

Soviet Protest Rejected

NC151328 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, Aug 15 (AFP) -- The Turkish Foreign Ministry has rejected a Soviet protest note over the violation of the Soviet border by two Turkish soldiers, officials said here today.

The soldiers, understood to have strayed 300 metres (yards) into Soviet territory last Tuesday near the town of Cildir, were killed by Soviet frontier troops, triggering a strong protest from Turkey.

Admitting that the soldiers had crossed into the Soviet Union while on patrol, Ankara nevertheless protested that their shooting broke an agreement stipulating the peaceful settlement of such incidents.

Turkish officials have also alleged that the soldiers were shot in the back and apparently bled to death with medical care denied them.

In its counter-protest the Soviet Union claimed that the Turkish soldiers had opened fire at Soviet guards on Soviet territory, expressing at the same time its regrets over their deaths.

Foreign Ministry Comment

NC160260 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Ankara, special -- Two of our gendarmes were martyred last Tuesday by shots fired at them by Soviet soldiers in the Cildir region on the Turkish-Soviet border.

Turkey has protested the incident to the Soviet Government. In a statement issued on the matter, the Foreign Ministry said: "We were grieved that such an unacceptable action was taken despite the existence of a treaty mechanism regulating the border issue between the Soviet Union and our country."

EVREN DEFENDS INTERVENTION IN UNIVERSITIES

TA131545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Aug (AA) -- Head of State Gen Kenan Evren said state intervention in university administration did not imply an intention to set up an authoritarian regime.

He made the statement to the rectors of 27 universities he appointed recently led by Prof Ihsan Dogramaci, chairman of the Higher Educational Board which nominated the candidates for rector.

General Evren added that the state, which financed the universities, had the right to intervene in their administration in other countries of the world which were democracies.

He believed elected officers did not always make the best choice for an institution, although election to office was being preferred in a majority of cases. Evren regretted the frequent lack of confidence in persons holding high office, for it led to further confusion.

ECEVIT TOLD TO BEGIN SERVING PRISON SENTENCE

NC141422 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Former Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit was told Friday to report to prison to serve a two month and 27 day jail sentence he received last July, judiciary sources reported today.

Mr Ecevit, a social democrat, was sentenced by the Ankara Martial Law Court for violating Decree No. 52 which banned political discussions. He was charged in connection with an interview to the Dutch Television N.C.V.P. Channel last February and an article he had published in March in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL.

Mr Ecevit, however, applied to the chief prosecutor for the postponement of the execution of the sentence for four months, a customarily allowed period in case of necessity.

Mr Ecevit said his request stemmed from the fact he had been imprisoned for 54 days in the meantime for an offence for which he was acquitted. Finalization of the acquittal depends however on official testimony to be taken by a Danish court from a Danish journalist to the effect that he never interviewed Mr Ecevit.

Mr Ecevit now demands that the 54 days he served should be subtracted from his present sentence. He however wants this sentence postponed while awaiting the testimony of the Danish journalist to reach the military court through official routes.

Another request by Mr Ecevit for the cancellation of his sentence in view of the abolishment of Decree No. 52 had been denied him last week.

MORE AFGHAN REFUGEES REPORTEDLY ARRIVE IN ADANA

TA151647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The ninth convoy of Afghan refugees, comprising 287 persons, has arrived in Adana. The refugees, who arrived aboard a Pakistani Airlines plane at 1300 today, will be accommodated in Adana for 1 day and then sent to Diyarbakir, Hatay, Kayseri and Gaziantep -- their temporary places of settlement.

With today's convoy, the number of Afghan families to arrive in Turkey reached 242 and the number of refugees 2,747.

BELGIUM

SOLIDARITY 'COORDINATION BUREAU' TO OPEN

LD142130 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The paper LE SOIR announced today that a coordination bureau of the Solidarity Trade Union abroad will soon open in Brussels. This new bureau will be headed by Jerzy Milewski, leader of the trade union, a physicist and specialist in lasers, who was in the United States when martial law was declared in Poland. He was also a member of the first strike committee of the Gdansk Shipyard, which, you recall, was chaired by Lech Walesa.

Mr Milewski will try to stimulate the interest of international public opinion in the situation in Poland and help Polish people who are determined to recreate an independent trade union movement.

This bureau will also serve as a general headquarters for all the Solidarity bureaus in the world. Mr Milewski explained that Brussels was chosen because of the presence in our capital of the main world trade union federations, which are the natural partners of solidarity.

FRANCE

MITTERRAND PLEDGE TO ISRAEL ON FORCES REPORTED

LD152034 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand has sent a message to the Israeli Government this evening guaranteeing the immediate withdrawal of the French contingent if the Palestinians refuse to leave Beirut after the deployment of the buffer force.

UNITED KINGDOM

SLATCHER NAMED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO GUYANA

PM131211 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Mr Kenneth Slatcher, 56, is to be Britain's next high commissioner to Guyana, the Foreign Office announced yesterday. Mr Slatcher, who was born in Yorkshire, has served in Beijing, Tokyo, Paris and New Delhi.

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Western Europe

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PAPERS DETAIL PAHR 13 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

AU161616 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 14/15 August on page 2 carries a 600-word "A.U." report on a press conference given by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Vienna on 13 August. The report begins by quoting Pahr as saying that "we thank the United States for the strong pressure exerted on Israel, which has led to a termination of the bombing," and as terming relations between the United States and Austria as "untroubled." Pahr said he sees no strain in the prolonged absence of a new U.S. ambassador from Vienna, but at the same time added: "Despite the high qualifications of Minister Polansky, I miss having an American ambassador."

Pahr said he will meet the other neutral and nonaligned foreign ministers in late August in Stockholm before the next round of the security conference, which is to begin in Madrid this fall. "Despite all the optimism, I am skeptical whether the situation there will be different from that in the spring," Pahr said. He added that in Madrid, Austria will not submit Chancellor Kreisky's proposal for holding a summit conference on Poland or for involving the UN Economic Commission for Europe in the Polish issue, but will continue to endorse the draft final document worked out by the neutral group last year.

Minister Pahr also stated that he will display restraint with respect to the problems of the Vereinigte Edelstahlwerke (VEW) Austrian steel concern involving steel exports. "We will wait for the negotiations between the United States and the EEC," he noted.

Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German of 14 August, on page 2 carries a 400-word report on the same press conference. According to this report, Minister Pahr explained Austria's vote on the resolution on Lebanon at the recent UN conference on aging, held in Vienna, as follows: "One must back up one's own principles, and this is why Austria voted for the resolution and did not abstain." He added that it is regrettable that such issues had been brought up at a conference related to another issue. He went on to say that Austria has protested against the destruction of the Austrian Embassy in Beirut and will claim damages. These claims must be made against Israel. First, however, the extent of the damage must be ascertained. The embassy building received two hits.

Referring to Southeast Asia, Pahr described the positions of the various sides there as unchanged. No rapprochements are now noticeable. In conclusion, Foreign Minister Pahr stressed the need for Austria to build a UN conference center in Vienna.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES OUTGOING ALGERIAN ENVOY

AU131020 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 82 p 2

[Summary] "Mohamed Belaid Lakhdar, the present Algerian ambassador to Austria, was officially seen off by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr at a reception yesterday. Ambassador Belaid will leave Austria after a tour of almost 3 years."

In his speech Pahr praised the efforts of the ambassador in developing relations between Austria and Algeria and particularly stressed that the development of the Algerian railway system has led to close cooperation with Austrian companies. "On this occasion, Pahr announced that he will pay an official visit to Algeria in January 1983."

Ambassador Belaid underscored Austria's role in the efforts for the preservation of peace, particularly in connection with the Middle East crisis.

CHANCELLOR VOICES CONCERN OVER LEBANON

DW161206 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14-15 Aug 82 p 1

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by Herbert Schuette in Hamburg on 13 August]

[Text] "It is incompatible with respect for the dignity of man to settle controversial motives and interests by means of bombs and rockets." This is the statement with which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reacted yesterday to the heavy raids on western Beirut Thursday [12 August]. In an interview with DIE WELT at his Brahmsee vacation refuge, the chancellor stressed that he understands the interests and motives of the Israelis, and also those of the Palestinians.

WELT: FDP Foreign Policy Spokesman Juergen Moellemann has accused Israeli Prime Minister Begin of having changed from Nobel Peace Prize winner to war criminal. The reason for his statement was the renewed, heavy bombardment of western Beirut. You are one of Begin's critics: Your personal relationship with him has long been considered tense. How do you assess Mr Moellemann's statements?

Schmidt: I have never said anything about Prime Minister Begin, nor will I do so in the future. What Mr Moellemann says about foreign politicians is his business and not mine. But I do have to admit to you that I have been profoundly distressed by two concerns this summer.

One is the whole world's economic course, which is still pointing downward. The world economy, under the leadership of the United States, has not so far shown any smashing indications of recuperation and all of Europe is drawn into its spell.

The other concern is for the people who live in Lebanon, in Beirut, and who are most severely affected by war on their territory, in their country, a war which they themselves have neither triggered nor waged.

People are killed indiscriminately here; women and men who have nothing to do with the war and bear no responsibility whatsoever for this war. And I am most profoundly distressed to see that so far all efforts, all motions by the 10 states of the European Community, by the individual governments -- be they in London, Paris, Rome or Bonn -- and even by the U.S. President have to date been to no avail.

I can understand the motives and interests of the Israelis, and I have always understood them. But I can also understand the motives and interests of the Palestinians and the motives and interests of the Lebanese, the Jordanians, the Syrians, the Saudis and the Egyptians. These motives and interests are opposite. And what applies to them is exactly what applies to us in Europe -- it is incompatible with respect for man's dignity to settle controversial motives and interests by means of bombs and rockets.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON BUDGET, INTEREST RATES

DW161019 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Fides Krause-Brewer interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Suppose, Mr Chancellor, that the 1983 budget cannot be financed as decided by the cabinet -- which indeed seems possible -- and hence, contracting credits are higher. Will this not keep interest rates high? Is there anything we can do to keep the interest rates at least on the present level if we cannot reduce them?

[Answer] It may be that the budget must be a bit higher and the credits to be obtained somewhat greater. This will not have an essential effect. It will not make any essential impression on German interest rates. Part of the deficit of the federal budget for 1983 is actually even smaller than it was in the seventies. We have done a great deal to dissociate German interest rates from the madly-high U.S. rates. But we cannot completely dissociate ourselves. We have kept the deficit small through the budget cuts, the sacrifices to be made by recipients of monetary benefits from the Federal Government. But meanwhile, there are other states, alas, which finance their deficits in Frankfurt/Main on the German capital market through German credits.

As long as the U.S. Congress does not adopt any budget decisions and as long as the deficits over there keep climbing month after month, money will be dear in the United States and, consequently, the interest rates will remain high. We are making great efforts to exert influence on U.S. policy in this area. I am quite gratified to see President Reagan pulling on the same end of the same rope. To him, too, the U.S. deficits appear to be much too high. We must do two things: We must influence our partners along the lines of a budget policy which will keep deficits small, just as we are doing here in Germany, so that reductions in interest rate ensue; and we must also keep our own budget under control, just as we are doing.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, if cuts become necessary as well, how do you propose to hold your own against the trade unions? After all, they have already lodged protests against the earlier decisions. Does the trade union wing of your party still back you?

[Answer] I don't think we should talk of a trade union wing. But I have always relied very much on the economic and social reasoning of the German trade unions. I will do so in the future as well. I believe we must not overrate individual, exaggerated utterances which come, say, from my own home union, the Trade Union for Public Services, Transport and Traffic, in which a struggle is in progress right now for the succession of Heinz Kluncker. The trade unions are right in demanding that the sacrifices be more justly spread. I, too, deem this demand appropriate. But it is wrong for somebody from the trade union camp to insist that he regain for his people all that was sacrificed in 1982, come hell or high water. That can no longer be reclaimed. Unless the economy as a whole grows the public service must realize that it too, must help bear the risks, especially since the public service bears little unemployment hazard.

SCHMIDT ASSESSES GREEN/ALTERNATIVE LIST

DW161420 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Aug 82 pp 1-3

[Helmut Schuette interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg -- date not given]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt considers the Greens-Alternatives "for the time being neither predictable nor reliable;" nor does he believe that an agreement will be achieved in Hamburg between the SPD and the Green-Alternative list on which explorative talks will be held by the end of the week. In an interview with DIE WELT, the chancellor pointed to law infringements by representatives of the Greens-Alternatives in Hamburg.

"How is agreement supposed to be achieved with somebody who violates the law himself and even boasts in public that he will do it again?" Schmidt stressed: It certainly will take 4 to 8 years to find out if the Greens-Alternatives are a predictable factor. The federal chancellor stated that he was ready to run for election in 1984 in his Hamburg constituency if the party were to nominate him again.

Answering a question as to whether he would be ready to run for chancellor again in case of an SPD election success, Schmidt said that it was "the basic right of the party to determine who it wants to nominate as candidate for the chancellor's office." Helmut Schuette talked with the federal chancellor.

WELT: Mr Federal Chancellor, how do you see the Hamburg Senate's becoming capable of acting again with a parliamentary backing?

Schmidt: Up to now I have not had the impression the Hamburg Senate would not be capable of acting. In my view this idea seems exaggerated, if not wrong. It is obvious that the Senate's capability to act exists. The big question is whether the Hamburg Land Diet is capable of acting, for it is obvious that the land diet is not in a position to form a majority and it is possible that individual senate bills must be put to land diet vote with alternating majorities. I am in Hamburg only over the weekends so I do not hear everything that is happening there. But I am very anxious to know how the CDU and the Greens will actually differ in their votes in the individual construction plans and similar decisions. Maybe they do not differ at all, perhaps both are simply always against something.

WELT: Are the Greens-Alternatives predictable partners in your view?

Schmidt: You might as well replace the term predictability with human reliability or, in this particular case, political reliability. And in the sense of reliability, the Greens-Alternatives first of all are not predictable, not reliable for me. I actually cannot judge by the accidental impressions gained in the past 8 or 12 weeks in Hamburg. I must also include the impressions I have gained in Berlin and in Bremen as well as in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

I have recently been reproached for having no idea what is going on in the minds of the mostly young people who vote for the Greens. This is wrong, because I understand it quite well. I understand the fears regarding the safeguarding of peace as well as the fears regarding the overgrowing of our life with highly organized technology, which in part is technology endangering human culture. All this I understand quite well. And these are also concerns and fears which I even share. But irrespective of understanding for such concerns, I do not deem it correct to simply yield to them and join in the chorus of refusal in principle. I do not consider it responsible or justifiable at all to disarm unilaterally, for instance, out of fear for peace and to leave the field to the Soviet Union and its allies. I do not consider it tolerable at all to renounce technology out of fear of modern technology, but I believe that in all these fields it is necessary to strive hard with all one's intellectual power so as to arrive at correct solutions which are moderate and appropriate. What is needed here is a word concerning the degree, the proportional degree and the suitability. This means that one must not exaggerate.

These concerns must not result in exaggerating, for instance, the defense efforts vis-a-vis threats we may face. There are people in the West who want to exaggerate this. These are people I am fighting against. One must not exaggerate in modern technology, in the field of energy technology, nor, for instance, in the field of genetic biology or psychotherapy. In all these fields there exist technologies which can no longer be assessed exactly at first glance; whether they are already violating the sphere of what is described by the term human dignity or whether human dignity is still kept somewhat intact. If I think, for instance, of the field of psychotherapy, the same applies to various other technologies in offices and factories where one has to consider exactly whether human hignity is kept intact.

Summing it up: If an individual is not in a position to overcome fears, if he cannot try to overcome them through emotional strong-arm acts, an entire people or constituency is allowed even less to do so, and even more efforts in common sense are required. And in this respect, I must actually say that the traditional big three political parties -- or if I take the CSU as a party of its own and this certainly must be done -- that the traditional big four political parties are much more experienced than the Greens and Alternatives have been up to now to cope with the problem. Up to now. But they have the chance to develop themselves.

As a matter of fact, it is a process of fermentation. One does not know yet if it will lead to maturity. At present there can be no talk at all of political maturity and unequivocal attitude. It is more a movement of protests for all kinds of reasons than a party. It neither has a clear-cut program nor a target. It merely seeks to pronounce as loudly as possible all kinds of wishes and wants to take as little responsibility of its own as possible for the state as a whole.

In the course of the next 4, 6 or 8 years it presumably will become apparent whether something predictable will come of it or whether it will perish, just as many other phenomena that flared up have collapsed and ceased to exist. In some cases, in several land and communal parliaments, it can be perceived that individual persons of the Greens and the Alternatives deliberately and intentionally submit to the parliamentary rules and learn to be good parliamentarians. This can only be welcomed.

WELT: If an agreement or a laissez-faire agreement were to be achieved between the SPD and the Green-Alternative list in Hamburg, wouldn't it be, in your view, a pattern absolutely worth imitating by other federal lands?

Schmidt: I am not at all of the view that a partial agreement achieved anywhere — be it in Hamburg or elsewhere -- can work as a model. Nor do I believe that an agreement will be achieved in Hamburg. How does one actually want to achieve agreement with somebody who violates the law himself and even boasts in public that he will do it again? Can he be expected to abide by the agreement? I would be very cautious in handling the idea of an agreement. Agreement means that two people agree on something by promising each other to abide by it.

WELT: Doesn't this necessarily imply that new elections will be due before long?

Schmidt: This may be so, but I do not want to elaborate, for I am not a regional politician, and I do not want to interfere in matters which of course must be seen in the particular light of the Hamburg Constitution. The Hamburg Constitution is basically shaped differently in many points than the Basic Law which is valid for the Federal Parliament and the Federal Government. I can only comment on the demand raised by the CDU, above all by Mr Kohl, the most senior candidate to the chancellor's office we ever had in the history of the second German Republic, that is to say, the demand for new Bundestag elections. In this respect, I can only say that he who looks at the Basic Law knows that this depends to a very substantial degree on the federal chancellor.

WELT: Mr Federal Chancellor, will you — after your return from vacation — engage yourself strongly in the Hesse election campaign?

Schmidt: I will engage myself in Hesse as much as in any other land. In the Hamburg election campaign I did a bit more because this is my hometown. I surely will engage myself in Hesse, but to the same degree I did in the spring of the year in Lower Saxony. And at the same time I have to go to Bavaria.

WELT: Will you run as a candidate in 1984 for the Bergedorf constituency?

Schmidt: This does not depend on me but on my party in the Hamburg-Bergedorf constituency. But I would be very glad if they were to place that much confidence in me once again, that they would present me to the voters in Hamburg-Bergedorf as Social Democratic candidate.

WELT: And would you run for chancellor again if your party were successful?

Schmidt: It is somewhat premature to talk about this. In this respect, too, matters do not depend on me in the first place but on the will of my own party. Granted, there are people who want to become federal chancellor. I never did. I am and have been for a very long time, for almost my entire adult life, too much a member of a democratically grown party, too much a democrat in the sense of social democratic education. I do not want to impose myself on the basic right of a party, namely to determine by itself in a secret vote who is to be at its head or who it wants to nominate for the chancellor's office. This must be decided by the party.

GENSCHER ON U.S. RELATIONS IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

DW161347 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 0930 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Interview with FDP chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Paul Heinz Middeldorf and Karl Heinz Kemper -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] You referred to some election-campaign topics, the main election campaign topics for Hesse. You are the foreign minister, and you will put in 60 appearances in Hesse. Will foreign policy be exempted? After all, the relationship between the Federal Republic and the United States has meanwhile reached a high level of importance in the public discussion. Would you accept an election campaigning offer from the SPD in this field? It is, after all, from the SPD that the highly critical utterances against U.S. policy come as well as against opposition leader Kohl, for example. SPD Federal Manager Glotz has made rather drastic remarks in this respect. So, will you be waging discussions in this field, waging the election campaign and advocating divergent positions?

[Answer] What Mr Glotz said about Mr Kohl was not drastic but self-exposing and coarse, if I may say so. But to the matter at issue: The FDP in our country has the mission to ensure continuity, especially when a change takes place. It is its task to ensure continuity, especially in the important field of foreign policy. This is based on the fact that only we enforced the Federal Republic's tie with the West jointly with the CDU, and its opening toward the East, specifically the treaty policy and the detente policy, jointly with the Social Democrats. Hence, we are the guarantor of this policy. It goes without saying that I note with some concern that some people in the SPD obviously propose to wage an election campaign in Hesse which is directed against the United States as well. It is our task to advocate our interests in the alliance with self-awareness. No doubt about that at all. Yet in so doing we must never forget with whom we are allied and who is our adversary.

Whoever believes that he might blame our economic problems on the United States just because he lacks the strength to take the proper decisions not only peddles wrong recipes but also burdens a tie with the United States which is vital for our security. Anyone pretending that what matters in the disarmament negotiations is to merely pound the head of the Americans on the table over and over agin, as it were, to make them negotiate, while the Soviets like nothing better than to get rid of their missiles as quickly as possible, were they not prevented from doing so by the Americans, just distorts the realities as well. This should not be done. What we have jointly planned in the alliance we should also implement consistently. In that respect we will have our say toward all partners. After all, what makes the Western alliance different from the Warsaw Pact is that we are an alliance of equals. And we propose to act that way too. There is not one partner that must submit to another.

[Question] Let me refer to another quotation of Mr Glotz. He spoke of a crossroads represented by Hesse. Would you agree with that as far as Bonn is concerned and perhaps even with a view to your party congress in Berlin? Will that have any impact on your party?

[Answer] A new majority will have to be formed for Hesse, for an economic policy which will be oriented toward the future. I believe that after Hesse the Social Democrats will have cause to ponder whether the Hessian SPD course of a retrospective economic policy is the proper way. Viewed from this angle it definitely represents a crossroads. Our federal-level party congress in Berlin must draft the perspectives for the future and once again underscore the FDP as the force of renewal and progress in this country -- progress out of a liberal spirit -- and reaffirm this role.

INTERVIEW WITH ISRAELI LABOR PARTY LEADER PERES

LD162050 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpt] On arriving in Paris this afternoon, Shimon Peres [leader of Israeli Labor Party] said he wants a dialogue to be established between France and Israel so that the two countries can overcome their differences. Peres also said President Mitterrand is a friend of Israel, that France is not an anti-Semitic country, and that the security of Jews living within France is the sole responsibility of the French Government. There is no separation between the two countries, concluded Mr Peres in an interview with Louis Gosset.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I do not think it is a separation. I am sure that in France, as in Israel, deep down there is a mutual friendly feeling. I am convinced that President Mitterrand has been, is and will remain our friend.

[Gosset] Despite what happened in Paris?

[Peres] Despite what happened in Paris.

[Gosset] Is Israel prepared for the French soldiers to be the first to arrive in Beirut to prepare the evacuation of the Palestinians?

[Peres] Yes, The Americans have promised that if the PLO does not follow the agreement, they will leave Beirut. France has taken the same stand, and so I see no problem.

[Gosset] So there is no opposition from Mr Begin to the arrival of French soldiers?

[Peres] No. I know the Israeli Government will agree.

[Gosset] In your opinion, when will the first departures be?

[Peres] It is a question of days or weeks, no more. [end recording]

DEFFERRE COMMENTS ON FRENCH ASYLUM POLICY

PM161009 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] On Tuesday, 10 August, Interior and Decentralization Minister Gaston Defferre made a reference to talks which he had with the premier and the keeper of the seals relating to the right of asylum.

Referring to a more precise definition of that right, the minister said: "France must remain a land of asylum. I discussed this problem a week ago with the premier and the keeper of the seals. There is no question of abandoning the right of asylum, but it is necessary to give a better and more precise definition of that right because it is unacceptable for French people to be harmed by individuals enjoying that right on our territory.

"The air and border police have had their numbers considerably increased since I became interior minister and many foreigners undesirable in France have been turned back at our borders," he also stated.

"In addition, I have given instructions to officials in the police service to establish contact with the Jewish populations throughout the country in order to reassure them and guarantee their physical and psychological security," Mr Defferre continued.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PEACE FORCE

AU161928 Rome ANSA in English 1922 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 16 -- The Italian Foreign Ministry said today that evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from besieged west Beirut must pave the way to negotiations which assure Palestinians a just consideration of their national aspirations and Israel's security.

The statement was issued in connection with the participation of Italy in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The Foreign Ministry statement added that Italian participation in the buffer force is motivated by "both urgent humanitarian and political" reasons and falls within the framework of the goals pursued by the United Nations, which has also decided to send observers to Beirut to monitor the evacuation.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Italian Navy in the southern port town of Brindisi confirmed today that preparations are under way for the departure of the Italian contingent, and that the Bersaglieri battalion will have boarded three ships by tomorrow, awaiting orders to set sail for Lebanon.

Contingent Preparing to Depart

NC161917 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Brindisi, Italy, Aug 16 (AFP) -- The Italian contingent for the multi-national buffer force in Lebanon will be ready to [word indistinct] tomorrow at 1000 GMT, a navy spokesman said in this southern Italian port today.

The international force, which will probably also include U.S. and French troops, is expected to oversee the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut once an agreement is reached among the parties involved in the Lebanese conflict.

Tanks, jeeps, buses, ambulances and reconnaissance vehicles, all painted white, are currently being loaded on two troop transports and a car-ferry.

Some 529 troops, all volunteers, who have been given special training over the past few days and extensive briefing on the Lebanese situation, are expected to arrive shortly. They will be accompanied by 30 carabinieri, who will act as military police.

Observers here estimated it would take the ships 72 hours to reach Lebanon.

COLOMBO CITED ON FOREIGN POLICY, WORLD ISSUES

AU161955 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 16 -- It is now "required" that Italy play an active role in the international sphere, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in a radio interview to be broadcast tomorrow morning.

"Italy has the duty, as a great European nation and despite its domestic crises, to play its role", Colombo said.

"It is required, not only by Europe but also by the Atlantic alliance, East-West relations and by Third World nations".

Colombo referred in particular to his recent diplomatic initiatives: his tour of three Latin American nations, also representing the European Economic Community, and Italy's participation in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Apropos the Lebanese crisis, Colombo said that "a return to that nation's sovereignty" has as its final objective peaceful negotiations which will give a homeland to Palestinians and create the premises for peaceful relations between Arabs and Israelis.

With respect to relations between Europe and the United States, the foreign minister said that one must not generalize nor emphasize tensions, be they economic (interest rates and food policy) or political (the Siberian pipeline and credits to the Soviet Union).

Colombo also stressed "the limits of superpowers" in solving local crises with the risk of overshadowing them with "East-West tensions" citing the case of the Falklands war, where the United States acted first as mediator and then sided with Britain.

Colombo called for actions such as those of the Italian Government with the Organization of American States and Organization of African Unity.

PERTINI RESUMES VACATION, OPTIMISTIC ON CRISIS

AU161606 Rome ANSA in English 1548 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Selva Val Gardena, near Bolzano, northern Italy, August 16 -- "The new government will be formed in the near future", Italian President Sandro Pertini told reporters here this morning as he resumed the vacation in this Dolomite beauty spot brusquely interrupted by the fall of the Spadolini government on August 7.

"I've left the situation in the hands of Spadolini... in whom I have the highest confidence", he added as he got down from the helicopter. Spadolini is currently working to recreate the five-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own Republicans which he led till the crisis broke.

On arrival, Pertini, who is loved by the Italians as much for his wit as for his political acumen, also had a tale of good omen for the premier-designate's government-formation attempt.

"This morning, while I was talking with Spadolini at the airport in Rome, I saw a general come up to me with a worried look on his face", the 84-year-old veteran said. "So I asked him, sottovoce, what was up and he said, 'presidente, you've got an unmatching pair of shoes on'".

"In my hurry, I had in fact put on one shoe with laces and one without. But this, so the Neapolitans say, brings good fortune, and today is a fortunate day. I'm back home here".

Val Gardena, a splendid valley with the dramatic backdrop of the Dolomite Mountains, is where Pertini has been taking vacations for 21 years. Since being elected president, he has stayed in a finance guards barracks for security reasons.

Returning to more serious considerations on the crisis, he said that "Spadolini and I put good will into it".

"We are united not just by friendship, but also by a loyal and sincere cooperation which takes account of the country's interests".

As for the now distant possibility of early general elections, Pertini said they would be a "disturbance for the country's life", adding that he would return to Rome to swear in the new government and then get back to his vacationing.

Shortly after his arrival, Pertini went for a walk in the mountains, still wearing his unmatching shoes, and later got down to a game of cards with his friends.

KIPRIANOU APPLAUDS PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

NC161055 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] In a statement issued today, President of the Republic Kiprianou applauded Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's new reaffirmation of alignment with the Cypriot people's struggle. This Greek alignment, Kiprianou said, a multifaceted, multidimensional and undivided alignment which Papandreou does not hesitate to declare and reaffirm at every opportunity and from every rostrum, constitutes a source of courage and determination for Cyprus' Hellenism in its difficult struggle for a completely independent and free Cyprus.

The Cypriot people, President Kiprianou added, feel deep gratitude for the constant and selfless Greek support, which they consider to be their main support in their struggle and the most basic weapon for an equitable solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with UN resolutions and the principles of international law.

COMMISSION ON 'CRIMES' IN LEBANON ENDS 16 AUG

NC161932 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The work of the international commission of inquiry on the crimes of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples ended in Nicosia this afternoon. The findings of the 2-day session of the commission will be released at a press conference tomorrow morning.

ATAKOL REBUTS ALLEGATIONS OF AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

TA132003 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Turkish Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol has said that the Greek Cypriots have no right to complain about the airspace of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC]. Recalling that the Greek Cypriot administration has lodged a protest with the United Nations complaining of the violation of the Cypriot airspace by Turkish airplanes last Tuesday, Atakol said that the time has come for countries which are seriously interested in the solution of the Cyprus problem as well as international institutions to avoid according serious consideration to Greek Cypriot efforts to act like the Cyprus Government. Atakol reiterated that since 27 December 1963 there has been no single legal government in Cyprus, adding that the Greek Cypriot allegations are unfounded and biased. Atakol concluded by stressing that the Turkish airplanes were only flying over TFSC airspace on Tuesday.

ASSEMBLY CONTINUES DEBATE ON CONSTITUTION

TA161121 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee is replying to criticism leveled against the whole of the draft constitution. Addressing the Consultative Assembly session, which began at 0900 this morning, Constitutional Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti commented on criticism concerning the length, method, form and basic philosophy of the draft constitution.

Referring to criticism that the draft constitution was too lengthy and that it was submitted to the Consultative Assembly chairmanship at a late stage, Aldikacti said: We did not construct a bridge or a building, we organized a social event.

Aldikacti noted that suitability to the country's needs rather than the length is important in the preparation of the constitution. Also rejecting the views that the committee wasted time through lack of methodology, Aldikacti explained that a certain method was pursued during the work on the constitution, that other countries' constitutions as well as Turkey's previous constitutional periods were studied and that the views of various personalities and organizations were sought during this time.

Replying to criticism of the fact that the draft comprises 200 articles, the committee chairman noted that since the 14th century, the duties of the state have increased and constitutions have become longer to allow for these duties and to adapt to the changing conditions.

Aldikacti said that the opposition expressed by certain committee members to the various articles of the draft constitution was wrongly interpreted and that the draft as a whole was approved by all members of the committee.

Reacting to criticism that the draft constitution is devoid of a fundamental philosophy, Aldikacti noted: This draft consists of a constitution that is not conducive to a return to the periods prior to 12 September 1980. While drafting this constitution, could we have ignored the basic principles of our constitutional law? The concepts of our constitutional law would naturally be included in our new constitution. What was there to add after including the conditions for the principle of national sovereignty in our constitution and merging these with a parliamentary system? We naturally knew what we were going to do. We had to create a constitution based on human rights, a parliamentary system and the national sovereignty principle. We believed in the need for mankind to conduct the struggle for life in mutual respect, without animosity and hand in hand, which is a condition for a democratic system. We tried to shape the constitution to reflect this conviction.

Aldikacti said that the committee respected the criticism leveled at the Consultative Assembly and that it will reply to these points separately during the debate on the various articles. He said, however: Only one point is unjustified and has grieved us. This is the claim that we drafted a constitution protecting the wealthy. We believe that we prepared a constitution not only for the rich but for all groups and persons who will work hand in hand to develop our country. Those who leveled this criticism have probably overlooked the articles of the constitution against private enterprise. If they had read these articles, they would have realized that we are opposed to holding and trust companies and would have seen the stipulations on the protection of human rights and the calculation of wages in accordance with the distribution of wealth and they would not have claimed that we drafted a constitution protecting the rich.

Draft Constitution Defended

TA161551 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, Aug 16 (AA) -- Rapporteur of the Consulative Assembly drafting committee for the constitution Sener Akyol said lifting of the check-off system would discourage extravagance and militancy by trade union officers.

Speaking on social and economic provisions of the draft constitution, Prof. Akyol believed union members would follow closely the use to which the funds, which they are to pay in directly, are put.

The lockout was allowed as a right to counterbalance the strike, Akyol said, and to establish "equality" between labor and management.

Akyol defended the provision that nationalization of property would be made at "current value" on the grounds that the value "declared for tax purposes" would be one of the elements of current value.

The restrictions on nationalized land and on state exploitation of natural resources were all included in the draft to encourage productivity, the committee rapporteur said.

He believed "production, protection (of property) and distribution (of income)" were three areas where conflict should be reduced so as to "enlarge the pie" from which all should get their share.

Debate on Articles To Begin

TA170616 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly has decided to begin debate on the separate articles of the draft constitution. In its session last night, the Assembly held a vote by roll call and 136 members participated in the voting. The motion to begin the debate on the separate articles of the draft constitution was approved by 135 votes to 1; 21 members did not participate in the voting.

During the Consultative Assembly session that ended at 0100 in the morning, Constitutional Committee member Feridun Ergin replied to criticism on finance, Tevfik Fikret Alpaslan on national defense, Recep Melic on agriculture and forestry, Hikmet Atun on health and universities and Mumin Kavalali and Muammer Yazar replied to criticism on the judiciary.

Constitutional Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti was the last to address the Assembly to reply to criticism on the executive organ and give a general assessment. Aldikacti noted that in the 1961 Constitution the executive body was subject to the legislative body. Describing this provision as the basic shortcoming of the 1961 Constitution, Aldikacti said: In the new draft constitution, the executive is no longer subject to the legislative. We transformed these two into equal and balanced powers.

Aldikacti explained that this new arrangement does not mean that the executive is entitled to enact laws at will and that he does not agree with the criticism that the executive has been transformed into a two-headed body as a result of the powers accorded to the president. He noted that it will be possible for the president to dismiss the prime minister and the ministers only in critical periods and under certain conditions in a bid to avert political crises. Further pointing out that the draft increases the executive powers to be exercised by the president through a single signature, Aldikacti said that these new authorities pertain to procedures not involving responsibility.

GREECE

PAPANDREOU, HERNU DISCUSS DEFENSE ISSUES

NC161926 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received French Defense Minister Charles Hernu at Kastri this afternoon. Deputy Defense Minister Pavsanias Zakolikos attended the meeting. Mr Hernu invited Mr Zakolikos to visit Paris at the beginning of October. Bilateral defense relations and, according to authoritative reports, the purchase of French Mirage-2000's by Greece were discussed.

PAPANDREOU, ALGERIAN MINISTER DISCUSS ISSUES

NC161920 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received Algerian Foreign Minister Messadia [title as heard] at Kastri at 1400. During their talks, it was confirmed that the economic agreements that were signed during the prime minister's official visit to Algiers are being implemented satisfactorily. Mr Papandreou and Mr Messadia also discussed ways of further strengthening ties among the Mediterranean countries. In addition, they discussed the Middle East, the Lebanese ordeal and the Palestinian problem, as well as future Middle East developments.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN FRONT VISITORS -- The deputy chairman and secretary general of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front's public relations [department], (Tabakov) and (Fakoviev) respectively, are visiting Corfu as official guests of PASOK. The invitation has been extended within the framework of the close relations that PASOK has been developing with the Bulgarian Fatherland Front since 1976. The two Bulgarian officials will be on a sightseeing tour of Corfu and will confer with local personalities on cultural affairs. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82 NC]

SPAIN

CORTES APPROVES AUTONOMY FOR FOUR REGIONS

LD162214 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Four Spanish regions today acceded to autonomy with the publication of their respective statutes in the official state gazette following approval in Cortes. These new autonomous regions are: Aragon, in the northeast of Spain, Castilla-La Mancha, southeast of Madrid, the Canaries archipelago and the Foral community of Navarres.

The Aragon statute states that once it comes into effect, there will be a 30-day deadline for setting up a provisional assembly, which will last until the formation of the Aragon parliament. The statute of Castilla-La Mancha will come into effect tomorrow. The present pre-autonomy junta of Castilla-La Mancha will continue to function until the election of the bodies which will replace it. The laws regulating the autonomy of the Canaries and Navarres come into effect today.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO USSR ON PHONE LINE CUTS

PM161013 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Aug 82 p 20

[Excerpt] Sweden has once again protested to the Soviet authorities about the cuts in telephone lines to and from the Soviet Union. On Wednesday morning [11 August] Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland summoned Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev and requested that telephone communications be restored in full.

"The Swedish Government takes a serious view of the cuts and considers that they are a clear deviation from the main principles contained in the Helsinki agreement covering contacts between nations," Leifland said.

It will now also be more difficult for the Swedish Embassy in Moscow to maintain normal contacts since the Swedish telecommunications board reckons that there could be long waits for calls to the Soviet Union.

SWITZERLAND

AUBERT, FRG'S GENSCHER HOLD TALKS IN BERNE

LD162046 Hamburg DPA in German 1812 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Berne, 16 Aug (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Swiss counterpart, Pierre Aubert, in Berne today joined in expressing the hope that the efforts by U.S. Middle East intermediary Philip Habib would be successful in ending the war in Lebanon. The U.S. efforts should not be disrupted by fresh acts of violence, stressed Genscher and Aubert in a discussion on the eve of Federal President Karl Carsten's state visit.

It was announced by spokesmen of the German delegation after the meeting that Genscher had urged that the problem of an overall settlement for the Middle East would not be forgotten after the Lebanon settlement. There must be political prospects for the Palestinians consisting in the implementation of their right to self-determination.

In the presence of the two foreign ministers, Carstens and Swiss Federal President Fritz Honegger earlier discussed relations between Europe and the United States, the economic and labor situation of the Federal Republic and Switzerland as well as environmental problems common to both countries. Both presidents expressed their satisfaction in this respect at the recently concluded agreement on mutual information regarding the operation of nuclear power stations on both sides of the border.

During the discussion, the Swiss side gave its assurance that the planned project for a subterranean oil reserve depot in Graubuenden in the watershed area of Lake Constance was not being hurried forward but thoroughly examined. Berne would inform the German side of the results.

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BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO

AU131341 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial Report: "Austria's Exports to East To Benefit From U.S. Embargo"]

[Summary] "Vienna -- The Trade Ministry sees additional export chances for Austrian industry as a result of the U.S. embargo on subcontractors' deliveries for the new natural gas pipeline. As a neutral country Austria naturally does not observe the embargo rules, stated Section Chief Josef Meisl, who is in charge of foreign trade. Specific opportunities for deliveries should be discussed in September in Moscow within the framework of the bilateral mixed commission.

"But the state-owned refined steel works have lost an almost-certain order on the grounds of the U.S. embargo. As DIE PRESSE reported, the enterprise was to deliver to the Soviet Union, in cooperation with the French affiliate of the U.S. Dresser concern, compressors valued at 250 to 300 million schillings. This deal is now affected by the tightened embargo rules."

Austria's exports to the East could well use another incentive. "In the first half of 1982 both exports, totaling 13.9 billion schillings, and imports, totaling 18.8 billion schillings, were stagnant. Hence, Austria's trade deficit totaled the respectable sum of 4.9 billion schillings. A bright spot was the increase in exports to the Soviet Union by 23.7 percent to 4.6 billion schillings. Since imports concurrently decreased 9.5 percent to 8.8 billion schillings, the trade deficit dropped from 6 billion in the past year to 4.2 billion schillings. More commodities were also exported to the CSSR and Hungary, whereas business with Poland shrank by almost 50 percent."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- Minister-Embassy Counselor Dr Johann Mathe was appointed Austrian ambassador to Argentina. The Argentine Foreign Ministry has agreed to the appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY INSISTS ON MBFR DATA DISCUSSION

DW181031 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Aug 82 p 4

[Bernt Conrad article]

[Text] Bonn -- "We insist: A troop reduction agreement is nonsensical unless accord has been reached on the data beforehand." This was the statement with which a Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday repudiated the urging of leading Social Democrats for more "flexibility" in the Vienna troop reduction negotiations [MBFR].

At the present stage of negotiations more flexibility can only mean that the West give up the demand for an accord on the troop data as a precondition for a reduction agreement. In the same vein is a report by DER SPIEGEL which -- under express reference to social democratic tendencies -- mentions a "Bonn study kept under lock and key" in which the proposal has been made to count the troops in East and West not prior to, but after a reduction agreement.

The Foreign Ministry, however, has no knowledge of such a study. "Granted, contemplations are being made in the alliance on how to overcome the difficulties found in Vienna. Yet, proposals concerning a renunciation of a prior accord on the starting data have not been made," people in Genscher's ministry say.

But there cannot be any doubt about the fact that important SPD politicians not only demand greater speed in the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles (INF) but also advocate political decisions at te MBFR negotiations at long last instead of the "excluding data counting"

It was only at the end of the week that Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a radio interview [see 17 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT, p J5] came out expressly against all those "who pretend that all that matters in the disarmament negotiations is to pound the heads of the Americans on the table time and again, as it were." Now he had a Foreign Ministry spokesman reaffirm the insistence on the precondition of an MBFR data accord, an insistence which is based on joint alliance decisions.

In the Vienna negotiations, the West proceeds from the premise that the Warsaw Pact has at least 150,000 more soldiers in Europe than it admits. To arrive at a common calculation basis the West submitted proposals in July 1981 which so far have not been answered by the East bloc. Only when a rapprochement has been achieved in this respect, Genscher is convinced, can an agreement be signed on reductions such as the West advanced in Vienna in July.

BONN REACTION TO WEINBERGER REPORT FAVORABLE

DW180936 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Alexander Szandar article]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 August -- The endeavors of the Federal Government toward putting German efforts into the proper light for the Washington government have obviously shown effect. This is the conclusion which Bonn experts draw after an analysis of the annual report submitted by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to Congress on the defense contributions of the NATO allies and of Japan. Regardless of the repeated demand that the partners must increase their defense expenditures in view of an intensifying Soviet threat, the report is also assessed as an argumentation aid against those voices in the U.S. Congress which advocate a reduction of the U.S. troop involvement in Western Europe because of allegedly inadequate contributions by Europe toward burden sharing.

Since Weinberger reportedly treated the German defense contribution with particular understanding, the assumption is obvious that Bonn will rely on the statements of the report when it becomes necessary to deal with renewed demands on Washington's part. This is probably also aimed at the tendencies to relocate U.S. troops more closely to the border with the GDR and the CSSR, especially since the American cost estimates for this project are deemed too optimistic, as it is put with diplomatic reserve.

On the whole, it was learned in Bonn, Weinberger draws a differentiated picture and arrives at a balanced result. He has endeavored to produce an objective description which also makes allowances for the viewpoints of the allies. The Federal Republic "is getting off pretty well," said an expert who is familiar with the Weinberger report.

SPOKESMAN RUEHL ON WISCHNEWSKI-MOLDT MEETING

LD161450 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Aug (DPA) -- At a meeting today in the federal chancellor's office, Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in Bonn, Ewald Moldt, discussed the "entire breath" of intra-German relations. But according to Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl, a visit by GDR State and party chief Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic was not discussed. The Federal Government is, however, still interested in a visit by Honecker. The two governments have not as yet entered into discussions on this.

Ruehl refused to go into detail on the topics of the meeting, which was agreed to before Wischnewski and Moldt went on leave.

Speaking later to the press, Ruehl pointed out that one of the topics discussed was the GDR authorities; refusing entry to federal citizens, including leading CDU politicians. Ruehl recalled that the Federal Government protested against this measure publicly and with a demarche in East Berlin. Since other leading Union politicians have in the meantime and previously been able to enter the GDR, it remains to be seen how the GDR authorities will behave in the future. In any case, the Federal Government cannot accept practice of this sort, he stressed.

CDU/CSU POLITICIAN VIEWS GDR BORDER ISSUE

LD171514 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Aug (DPA) -- Carl-Dieter Spranger, CDU/CSU parliamentary spokesman for internal affairs, sees new signs of the Federal Government giving into the GDR in the dispute over the intra-German border which runs along the stretch of the Elbe between Schnackenburg and Lauenburg. "The GDR wants a quick conclusion to the negotiations at all costs and before the end of the year," Spranger told DPA on Tuesday [17 Aug]. He did not exclude the possibility of this being linked to the expected visit of GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic.

While the GDR insists on the border running down the middle of the Elbe along the 95 km stretch, Spranger referred to the Allies' London Protocol of 1944 which established the border on the eastern bank of the Elbe in this section. The Intra-German Border Commission, which has been trying to sort out the dispute without success, has no authority to effect a "constitutive, autonomous border settlement" between the Federal Republic and the GDR, the CDU/CSU politician emphasized. The basic treaty and the accompanying statement on the protocol specified that the border's course should be determined solely by regulations in the London Protocol.

Spranger claims that Federal Chancellor Schmidt had tried to persuade Ernst Albrecht, the premier of Lower Saxony (CDU), to "give way" to the GDR. Referring to statements made by Egon Franke, federal minister for intra-German relations (SPD), in the Bundestag a few months ago, Spranger noted that Franke thought it would be a case of "going on about principles" if the Federal Republic did not accommodate the GDR on this question. "All these maneuvers to give in have to be resolutely opposed," he added. The CSU/CDU will do everything it can to prevent such a serious development. The opposition threatened in the fall of 1981 to call on the Federal Constitutional Court if Bonn complied with GDR demands to move the Elbe frontier.

SPD'S EHMKE ACCEPTS INVITATION TO MOSCOW

DW160941 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Dispatch signed CKN]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 13 August -- At a time of continuous discord between Bonn and Washington, Deputy Chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group Ehmke will be going to Moscow in response to an invitation from the Supreme Soviet. He is the first high-ranking politician of the Federal Republic to establish contact with political bodies of the Soviet Union outside the government since the imposition of martial law in Poland. Within the European Community the governments had come to the understanding that they would continue the political dialogue with governments of the East bloc, to be sure, but that they would adapt the rest of the relations and contacts to the situation that has emerged in East-West relations since the promulgation of martial law in Poland under Soviet pressure. From 16 August on, Ehmke will be having talks in the Soviet capital with "government and party offices." It was impossible to learn from the press office of the SPD faction whom the SPD deputy floorleader will be meeting. Ehmke will also visit Kiev during his 6-day official visit. Subsequently, he will make a private tour of Uzbekistan.

GDR SPY SERVICE SEEKS RECRUITS AMONG UNEMPLOYED

LD161346 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Aug (DPA) -- In view of the present labor market situation in the Federal Republic, the GDR intelligence services are noticeably trying to recruit the unemployed as agents. The Federal Interior Ministry made reference to this on Monday in Bonn. According to the information, the GDR's military intelligence service systematically evaluate the "situations wanted" advertisements in the Federal Republic's daily newspapers to this end. There was particular interest in job-hunters indicating they had formerly been or were presently in the Bundeswehr. Those employed in professions in the armament sector were also considered.

According to the Interior Ministry in Bonn, the GDR intelligence service is also interested in people who are still in school. Students, once recruited, can eventually be infiltrated into positions where they can gain access to confidential material. Those looking for jobs often receive an offer from the GDR in writing or by telephone, together with an invitation for a talk in East Berlin. In most cases freelance work proposed in which payment is to be according to the results. The jobs then move increasingly in the direction of reconnoitering military and armaments establishments in the Federal Republic.

The Interior Ministry pointed out that only after some time do the federal citizens become aware of the dubious nature of their contacts. The deceived job-hunter often did not dare break away from the intelligence service connection because his GDR contacts threaten reprisals. Those involved are urged to contact the Office for the Protection of the Constitution immediately in every case. It is not a prosecuting authority. Its job is to help citizens in these situations.

Press Review

DW170934 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0505 GMT 17 Aug 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG deals with the GDR's attempts to recruit agents and writes: That's all the unemployed needed, the people who are desperately looking for new jobs and are therefore ready to catch at any, even meager, straw, are now becoming a favorite recruiting object for the GDR's military intelligence service. It is sometimes difficult for outsiders to realize how easily even intelligent people can get caught in the jungle of intelligence services when they find themselves in a crisis of life. The business of these services is done by all states, but the GDR and the other East bloc countries are doing it particularly unscrupulously. The hope placed in the easily-earned money and perhaps also in the thrill, however, are usually dispelled rather rapidly and bluntly by the Eastern employers.

And now the view of DARMSTAEDTER ECHO -- quotation: It is a tall order that the GDR intelligence service is exploiting unemployment in the Federal Republic for its obscure purposes by examining job applications in West German papers to find out whether desperate unemployed persons are suited to serve the GDR as spies. Nevertheless, the Federal Government endeavors not to step on the feet of the Warsaw Pact in general and the GDR in particular. It was a mere coincidence that a pertinent event was taking place yesterday -- the talk between Wischnewski, the head of the chancellor's office, and Moldt, the GDR representative to Bonn, on all issues of interest to both states, as Government Spokesman Ruehl said. The subject of the GDR's espionage certainly did not figure in the talk. Bonn does not dare to tackle it on such occasions.

KOELNER STADT ANZEIGER has the following to say: The warning against the GDR's tricks, with which it seeks to seduce job applicants for espionage purposes, deserves attention. But this time, too, it is useless to get excited about how flexibly and, at the same time, unscrupulously East Berlin is reacting to exploit developments in the Federal Republic for its own purposes. Rather, it is important that the FRG people are drawing the correct conclusions from the Interior Ministry's warning. The fact that many people who were contacted by the GDR are afraid to go to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution may be attributable to many a shocking story disseminated about this authority.

MITTERRAND HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 17 AUG

LD172010 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Press conference given by President Francois Mitterrand to (Jean-Pierre Guerat), Paris Radio editor in chief, and (Dominique Bromberger), head of Paris Radio's foreign affairs service, at the Elysee on 17 August -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, during this discussion you agreed to answer questions on two topics: first, your and the government's policy on the conflict between the Israelis and the Palestinians in Lebanon. We would also like your opinion on a problem that worries the French: the renewal of violent incidents and their seriousness. This afternoon you chaired an important cabinet meeting on terrorism -- we will talk about that -- but perhaps some of these violent crimes in France would not have happened if we were not so committed in the Near East. So perhaps we should start with a question that the French are asking: What are you trying to do in the Near East?

[Answer] I can only answer that question after briefly defining France's policy in the Near East. That policy is one of presence, balance and peace. It is one of presence because France has for centuries maintained privileged relations in that part of the world; because our country, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, with its wealth of history, has particular duties that I intend to perpetuate. It is a policy of balance that rests upon three principles: the right of the people of Israel to live in peace within the secure frontiers of a state that is recognized and respected by all; the right of the Palestinian people to possess a homeland and to establish the institutions it desires there; and the right of the Lebanese people to recover the unity and independence that is flouted today. It is a policy of peace because I think that the only way to reach that goal is to opt for negotiation rather than war.

What I am trying to achieve is peace, because I think that the principles I have just spelled out will only become reality if that path is followed. The obstacles are many, as you and all the French know, but let no one think that the obstacles will make me change course.

[Question] Mr President, you have already spelled out the substance of those principles. Just 5 months ago you were received almost fervently, so to speak, in Israel. Now, today, the gravest crisis since your election is developing between Israel and France. Does that not mean that this policy is running into difficulties in its application and that in applying it you have moved away from Israel during the latest Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] The point is that the crisis must be placed in its proper context. I was, as you say, received fervently in Israel and I was moved by that people's hospitality. But that in no way induces me to follow -- or to suffer -- the political decisions made by that government, and I said as much in Jerusalem itself, in the Knesset, where I defined principles for relations that I have not revoked. Everyone knew it. All the same, I would add that in France's relations with Israel one must, without keeping score, at least have some knowledge of what has happened over the past almost 15 months -- and even before that, because just remember: When the Camp David agreements were signed I was the only French political leader to approve them. Why? Because they made peace possible between Israel and Egypt. Admittedly, although I thought, and still think it impossible to settle the future of the Palestinians without or despite their participation, my attitude towards peace has nonetheless always been to move forward step by step.

Well now, I have just recalled Camp David, and one of its implications is that today France is represented in the Sinai multination force, the last act in the conflict between Israel and Egypt, because I took that position.

What about the boycott? As soon as I was elected to the presidency, I put an end to the commercial boycott on Israel. It must be admitted that before that time France had been wrong to agree to it under pressure.

There's something else: Everytime I have met an Arab head of state -- and I have met many of them -- I have advised that the state of Israel be recognized, just as I have advised the Palestinian representatives that I have had the occasion to meet. It is true that my trip took place in the context of this series of acts, which clearly shows that my policy was inspired by respect for Israel and the rejection of any discrimination toward it, but also by France's freedom of action. It now happens that because of a unilateral act the balance in this part of the world appears likely to be jeopardized again.

Well, as for the state of our relations, I have just told you that everything I am saying now I have, in fact, said before the Israeli parliament. I placed all our cards on the table.

If the symbolism of that trip, just as my remarks, has been poorly understood by some people, it is very easy for me to recall today that my conduct is that of a friend of Israel, to the extent I recognize its right to intervene in Middle East affairs.

[Question] France has decided to participate in an international force which will interpose itself in the withdrawal of the Palestinians. What will the role of the French contingent be? Will it resort to arms in the event of a violation of the cease-fire?

[Answer] What I have said up to now should naturally lead us to understand what is taking place today in Beirut, and France's attitude. I have defined the principles for you. Now you are asking me, and you are perfectly right to do so, about the application of those principles, since we are now faced with a city under siege, occupied, partly destroyed, under bombardment, with the presence of several armies physically present, several armies facing each other, and the Lebanese Government which is searching for a way out. France is seeking to facilitate the task of the legitimate Government of Lebanon in dealing with what is taking place in Lebanon, and Lebanon is not at war.

I have said what I think about the policy of friendship with Israel, and no one can deny it. Not even Mr Begin's arguments will make me any more of an enemy of Israel. I think should say what I think of the Palestinians. I outlined this a little earlier, pointing out that I felt that the Palestinians, like any people in the world, should have a homeland. And I asked for a mutual and preliminary recognition from the representatives of the Palestinians and the representatives of Israel, without which it would be impossible to engage in a process of detente. In short, I have always preferred the political solution to the solution of war. And that is what inspires my policy in the affair of Beirut. France is one of the three countries called on by the Lebanese Government to carry out a mission which I asked for 2 months ago when I expressed my hopes for the future of Lebanon: to arrive at an end to the conflict, for the opposing sides to separate, for the foreign armies in Lebanon to leave one day and, in the immediate future, for the Palestinians to be able to withdraw honorably, saving the maximum number of lives. I asked what purpose would be served by an intensive bombardment and the continuation of the war, causing the elimination of thousands more men and women, military and civilian, Palestinian and Lebanese.

So I advised -- still under the authority of the Lebanese Government -- that the primary condition should never be forgotten: the setting up of a neutral, multinational force. And the talks which have been started between the Lebanese Government and the other sides indicate that, if all goes as it should, one ought to finish up toward the end of this week with the arrival of an initial detachment, the first being Lebanese, since it is, after all, their country. The first foreigners in Lebanon will be the French, within the working arrangement which seems to have been accepted. And a few days later, if all goes well -- this precaution should always be stated -- other detachments: French, Italian and American.

The mandate of these multinational forces, each remaining under national command and, of course, under the authority of the Lebanese Government, will be for as long as the negotiations indicate. I would not like to prejudge the discussions which are taking place at present and on which the Lebanese Government will pronounce itself tomorrow, I think for a certain period of time these multinational forces will oversee the departure of the PLO forces under the best conditions of safety and dignity -- I say, the departure, I did not say the maintenance [as heard]. During my last press conference on 9 June, which all the French people, or at any rate many French people, heard, I said -- and that was during the first days of the affair of Beirut -- that it was essential for the foreign armies in Lebanon to leave the country. I remain true to my own logic, and I think that France, which I believe has gained the confidence and respect of all the sides in that part of the world, could usefully contribute in the departure of the belligerents, the Palestinians, before participating, if asked, in the final settlement.

[Question] There is a question which has still to be asked, Mr President. We have, all the same, already seen multinational forces serving no purpose, and just recently, UN forces in Lebanon who let the Israelis through. There is a problem here, which is to know whether these forces will have to intervene in the event of one of the two parties not respecting its commitments.

[Answer] For the time being, and it is useful to point this out, it is not a question of UN forces. But, of course, there are UN observers on the spot and the role of these observers is not irrelevant to the presence of this multinational force. Well, this multinational force is composed of national detachments under the auspices of the Lebanese Government. They will have a mandate to carry out. This mandate will be given them by the Lebanese Government. They will have to keep to this mandate. That is to say, if ever, in mid-course, this mandate has to be revoked, it will be. It is obvious that France is not a belligerent as regards Lebanon. It only consented to go there with the agreement of the Lebanese, the Israelis and the Palestinians. If one of these agreements were revoked, we would not stay.

[Question] You allude to what happened when the Israelis went into Lebanon 2 months ago and to the attitude of the UNIFIL batallion, the international force which was on the spot. I do not think that a scenario such as that could be reproduced. At the end of the week, then, if all goes well, if everything happens as envisaged, at least the Palestinians, the PLO, will begin to leave Beirut for various countries, having surrendered their heavy weaponry. So what we have is, as it were, a breakdown of the PLO. Now, to what extent does France still feel it necessary to recognize the PLO?

[Answer] Good. You have just used rather strong language, although your knowledge of the problem is first-rate. France has not recognized the PLO. In my Knesset speech, my definitive statement, I addressed the Israeli parliament and spoke of a Palestinian homeland, of mutual and prior recognition -- in short, I said what I thought and took risks. I have always said equally that the recognition of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people depends upon certain conditions. The expression that I used was "the fighting organization". And the PLO is indeed the fighting organization -- the only one I know -- for the Palestinians. And in that capacity it has won certain rights, more especially the right to fight and to undergo the hardships it is undergoing today. But what about recognition of the PLO? First, in the longer term, it will be up to the Palestinians to decide for themselves, to choose their representatives. In the immediate term I have a very simple reason which is not an argument inspired by expediency. What can I say? I have said the same thing to whoever approached me, whether Palestinians or others, including the representatives of the Arab League. Unless the PLO opts for a political solution of negotiation based on the recognition of the state of Israel, unless it clears its head of the obsession with the destruction of the state of Israel, which still figures in certain documents, it will not be possible to settle this problem. And since my objective, and that of France, is peace, this is a condition put to the PLO from the very first day and one which I have never revoked. But tell me, what could possibly authorize anyone to put France in the dock today?

At a time when thousands of Palestinians, in a district of a city of over 500,000 people, military and civilians, risk being crushed by bombs, is it not France's role to say "Stop there"; is it not France's role to do everything that should be done to save these lives, to save the dignity of these men without, for all that, compromising in any way the political outcome of these events? I wish to tell you that France's Arab policy cannot be, has never been and never will be anti-Israeli; that France's Israeli policy is not today, has never been, and will not be an anti-Arab policy.

[Question] Perhaps one last question on this foreign policy topic: You have called for the restoration of a Lebanese state, but the Palestinians' departure from Beirut will not solve everything. Other foreign troops will remain in Lebanon.

[Answer] I return to my statement of 9 June -- You see, it was right at the start and I remain true to it. All forces of foreign armies must leave Lebanon. And if Israel needs guarantees, well, within a zone that is still to be defined to the north of Israel -- I mean outside Israel, in southern Lebanon -- a zone which is still to be defined, neutral forces must be in a position to guarantee the perpetuation of peace until such time as it becomes a historical truth, an official truth. That is all I can say on that subject.

[Question]. Mr President, we come to the second topic of the discussion. How do you explain the growth of terrorism in France? Is it bound up with the policy you are pursuing in the Near East, is it an action designed to weaken the government or is it, as Mme Simone Veil said recently, a campaign by organized international groups seeking to destabilize the democracies, one after the other?

[Answer] We can and should ask. Terrorism was not born yesterday, and terrorism from certain foreign countries, particularly the Near East, started well before my election as president of the republic. There have been some 150 anti-Semitic attacks in the past 3 years, the last 3 and 1/2 years, from the beginning of 1979 to today. Of these 150 attacks about 135 or 140 occurred before I became president of the republic. France has faced this problem regardless of the government, and the government's duty is always the same: to study their system, seek their roots and suppress those who commit these crimes. It seems to me, however, that the terrorism from which we are suffering is international. We are suffering from an extension onto French soil of conflicts that do not concern France. I could mention a lot of them to you. The one we have been speaking about since the beginning of our talk is among them: All sorts of extremists mean to strike France because it is one of the main factors for peace in the present Near East balance, and I shall not give this up under threat. Of course I intend to organize the country and the public and police services so as to ensure that terrorism is finally punished. I have made a number of arrangements to this end.

[Question] You set up an antiterrorist headquarters this afternoon. Can you go into details?

[Answer] I can tell you that I have two types of measures in mind. One concerns the proper operational measures for the police to implement as need arises. We have talked, and rightly, of a central, computerized file on terrorism which contains all the international data. This central file was set up on 24 May. It is now a matter of bringing it into full effect. We will accelerate this process.

Better control of visas: This is not a matter of questioning the right, enshrined in the constitution, of asylum for anyone who wants to defend liberty. It is a matter of ensuring better supervision at frontiers to prevent anyone from importing means of violence into France, though one must distinguish between the international terrorists that we are discussing and people requesting permission, whose papers are generally in order. It is this aspect that we must check more closely.

I have requested -- and it will be set up in the coming days -- a central office to suppress the arms and explosives traffic and to ban the sale of certain weapons. I have spoken of improving frontier controls.

On 1 October there will be 33 mobile brigades instead of the present 12, and there will have to be about 20 more in the following months. I have strengthened the police services: 7,000 men for the police itself, 2,000 for the gendarmerie and 1,400 for the air police and frontier police. Units of auxiliary gendarmerie will back up the guardians of peace, who are charged with guarding public buildings, embassies and consulates. Of course we need certain surveillance: There are considerable abuses by certain embassies. They bring ammunition and sometimes weapons into Paris in their diplomatic pouches. European consultations are also certainly necessary. Discussions have been and are still being held on what is called the European judicial [words indistinct] and some arrangements do not and will not suffice for France.

[Question] You have come out against even the principle...

[Answer -- interrupts] France will not subscribe to these, and it does not even matter that some of these end up (?adding nothing) to the totality of the arrangements. I am thinking in particular of a European court that has the means to enforce respect for justice: for example, judges of different nationalities than the criminals and attackers, and a European court that is capable of judging violent crime in such a way that political violence would be unthinkable as a weapon.

Having taken antiterrorist measures through better organization and new measures, I add that since its foundation the republic has known how to defend itself and how to set penal arrangements into motion, and it is useless to add to this. An excess of repressive measures in a republic has historically ended up as its downfall. You see, what is important is the will to respect the law, to make it apply and be intransigent and implacable in its application. What counts is the will to force terrorism to retreat everywhere, to break it up completely -- at its very roots. The French people should know, as I said the other day outside the synagogue where we mourned the sad victims of the Rue des Rosiers outrage, that this sort of terrorism, like the others [words indistinct]. If it is a matter of exceeding the administrative measures that I have just spoken of, then the implications will be (?considerable). One should increase coordination and improve organization.

At the premier's proposal and at the request of and by the authority of the minister of state in charge of internal affairs, a secretary of state for public security will be appointed shortly. Also, together with the minister of state for internal affairs and the secretary of state for public security, a mission for coordination, information and action against terrorism will be entrusted to the head of the gendarmerie squadron [word indistinct], who is already working with me. These are the measures, at least those that are suitable to be revealed. I do not want to burden our conversation with a series of measures for the implementation of the important measures announced, which, though necessary, could look unimportant.

If you want we shall link the two themes of our conversation: first, the problems of French policy in the Middle East and then the struggle against terrorism in France. One should not forget that there are not only responses of police repression, difficult [words indistinct]. Professional terrorists, with papers apparently in order, cross a border, kill and leave. This has little in common with the very dramatic forms of Italian or German terrorism which aim at destabilizing the society of those two countries. Certainly, as you said in the beginning, people also want to destabilize France's policy with the aim of preventing it from playing the very great role it plays on the world's stage and perhaps to soil its deep unity -- certainly, that hypothesis should not be ruled out. That is why it is very important -- I would even say that it is a good thing -- for all French people, notwithstanding their political diversity, to understand that this is an enterprise of national salvation. I am responsible for watching over the security of the French people; I am responsible for ensuring the maintenance of the nation; I am responsible for watching over France's grandeur. You, French men and women listening to me, should know that I shall respect the mandate regarding your rights with which you have charged me, resolutely and determinedly -- the right to live, the right to security -- knowing that it is and will be difficult because the forces threatening us are so hard to catch hold of.

But, given will, resolution and continuity we shall win over. Anyway, I shall appear again during the forthcoming weeks or months before the French men and women listening to me today to explain to them how France is being led.

[Question] I also often have the feeling that terrorists go unpunished for too long: I am referring to an interview published this morning in LIBERATION on the Action Directe leader who confesses to having taken part -- or to his group's having taken part -- in three attacks; I am also thinking of international terrorists who remain untouchable once they have returned to their own countries. Do you think that one can to even further in order to obtain justice?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] these, how small I say, untouched points of support for international terrorism, we have already taken measures and I should say straight away that any organization propounding a political ideology which would employ systematic violence will be prosecuted and dissolved, banned, and its members will be pursued, arrested and sentenced. French justice will do its duty, above all from the moment when one publicly proclaims (?having recourse to violence). The confession has already been made. As far as international terrorism is concerned -- I said this earlier -- we shall track it down, we shall get to its roots. We know that it can still reach us; may the day come when it will succumb to our blows.

[Question] President of the Republic, after the Rue des Rosiers attack we heard Mr Begin speak, and I quote, of "an abject and degrading demonstration of anti-Semitism which is appearing more and more in France." Do you yourself believe in a renewal of anti-Semitism in France at the moment?

[Answer] I think that the head of the Israeli Government does not know the France of today very well and that he is misjudging its leaders. He is responsible for Israel; I am responsible for France -- we do not have the same duties. But I think it is a mistake to allege that the French people are anti-Semitic, on the point of giving in to the attraction of violence. No, it is easy to understand how one act of the war being waged by some country in the Middle East comes to be staged in Paris. Working for peace in the Middle East means working for an end to international terrorism. One shouldn't have too many illusions -- there will always be extremists who would like to punish France for its peaceful role. I think that it is not healthy, not just to accuse France of having practiced in this affair anti-Semitism, which disgusts me, which went as far as the stupid and cowardly crime in the Rue des Rosiers. We would do better to study jointly with Mr Begin and the others how to arrive at establishing peace there. And then? From then on you would see these forms of anti-Semitism -- if they exist -- become blurred and disappearing. As for me, I am sure of the French people; they will not obey racist hatreds. And I know that our brothers, the Jews of France -- French ones -- have confidence in the laws of their country, without needing any other protection. Finally, we all need to learn how to live together better. The French people may also count on me for that.

[Question] President, to close this conversation, we note that this is the first time that you have agreed to speak topically on an event. Is this a sign of a new attitude on your part, consisting of appearing on the frontline and, in particular, are you going to adopt it for the new political season which promises to be difficult?

[Answer] Oh, which promises to be difficult -- I do not want to go into domestic policy -- but there are also positive elements, you know, when in the same day one learns that the rate of employment has remained static, that perhaps for the first time in some seven or eight years there has been no worsening of the situation, and at the same time one learns that the price index is up 0.3 percent, which is the lowest figure, the same as a month in year 1977. (?This) leads one to think that the government's courage and lucidity are finally paying off. Good. But is is true that I myself, have to explain certain major aspects of French policy. Sometimes I do not (?give) many explanations but the duty of the head of state is to assume his responsibilities by such a direct conversation with the people of France. You say it is not my habit. How do you know my habits? Let us say that I have maintained my reserve.

I do not like breaking all the time. I do not think it is worthwhile abusing the prerogatives. In the end, that is not to my taste. Only there you have it, I am sensitive to the event and the event is the war over there, a war which is coming this far; it is French people who are being killed; it is others who are being threatened. Well, that event -- yes -- it makes me come out of my reserve and address the French people.

SHIMON PERES SEES MITTERRAND, MEETS PRESS

LD171212 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Shimon Peres, the leader of the Israeli opposition Labor Party, who in recent days has made many conciliatory statements concerning France, was received by Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace this morning. Louis Gosset attended Peres' press conference at the Israeli Embassy.

[Begin Gosset recording] Yes, it was from an embassy protected like a fortress, from the small Bar-Simantov room, named after the Israeli diplomat who was killed last spring in Paris, that Shimon Peres once again reassured those who are worried about French-Israeli relations.

The meeting with Francois Mitterand, who has always been his friend, did take place, and Peres confirmed what everyone expected: There is a deep understanding between Paris and Jerusalem. The two countries agree that Lebanon should become a totally free and independent country; that all foreign troops should leave Beirut and Lebanon; and that Paris alone should ensure the security of all residents of France.

To the question of whether everything is well, the Labor Party leader admitted that there remains a serious disagreement concerning the role of the PLO. 'Arafat is not a legitimate negotiating party; there is no chance that he will recognize Israel; it is an illusion to believe otherwise, he concluded.

This is unfortunate since it is an illusion on which Paris bases a large part of its policy in the Middle East, and on this point Paris and Jerusalem are still far apart. [end recording]

BEGIN'S 'INTELLECTUAL TERRORISM' CRITICIZED

PM160959 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Begin's Strange Logic"]

[Text] In addition to the violent terrorism whose effects Paris has just suffered, there is another kind of terrorism which, although it does not kill, is nonetheless highly unpleasant: "intellectual" terrorism which, by using association, slogans and conditioned reflexes, aims to deprive its victim of his critical sense and his faculty of judgment.

Punishing the slightest venial sin with hell in order to prevent a more serious sin, and placing the friendly critic and deadly enemy in the same category are its most common procedures, and their effect can be daunting in politics.

The association now being practiced in connection with terrorism and current events in the Near East shows that the temptation is still very much alive. It must be admitted that Mr Begin did not start this verbal extremism and that the expressions "genocide" (in Lebanon) and "fascism" (in Israel) were first used by others. But the Israeli prime minister joined this infernal logic by comparing Beirut with Berlin and Mr 'Arafat with Hitler and then by establishing a comparison between the unfortunate word Oradour, used reluctantly by Mr Mitterand, and the Rue des Rosiers killings. And he was known to be ready to put forward the equation of a new intellectual terrorism: "Critic of the Israeli Government equals adversary of the state of Israel equals anti-Semite."

Nonetheless, either the Rue des Rosiers massacre was the work of "PLO terrorists," as the Israeli Embassy in Paris immediately stated, or it was, as Mr Begin says, "the result of an anti-Israeli attitude, which is also anti-Jewish, in the whole of the French media." In the first case the killers came from outside, in the second the affair must be attributed to French anti-Semites galvanized by French propaganda.

The fact is that the Jerusalem leaders are well aware that the Massacre, condemned by the PLO, was probably perpetrated by Palestinian dissidents. But this is too good an opportunity to blame the French population, as was done (quite wrongly) after the Rue Copernic outrage: on the one hand for anti-Semitism which, although it is latent and tenacious, is not on the point of taking such extreme forms, but also for their government's policy, which does not have the good fortune to please Mr Begin.

But the latter goes much further when he says he is prepared to call on "the youth of our people in France to defend the lives and dignity of Jews." Nobody knew that the Israeli prime minister considered himself to be responsible for police duties elsewhere than in his country... or in Lebanon, still less that the French Jews should not be regarded as part of the "people of France" but of another people. After the sad quarrels over dual allegiance, are we to talk of "single allegiance" to the Jewish state? This strange logic has been wisely set aside by the leaders of the Jewish community in France, who have decided to ignore Mr Begin's appeal.

The Israeli Government leader was probably traumatized by the holocaust in which virtually all of his family perished, by the anti-Semitism which he saw at work in Eastern Europe and finally by Palestinian terrorism. Nonetheless, the form of his reaction remains unacceptable and its content irresponsible.

LE MONDE DISCUSSED U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ISRAEL

PM180757 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan's Anger"]

[Text] The Israeli cabinet's deicsion to stop the bombing of Beirut and to publicly place General Sharon in a minority on that occasion probably marks a turning-point in the long Lebanon war. Should it also be seen as a turning-point in Israeli-U.S. relations?

Indeed, an unprecedented situation requires unprecedented reactions. This is the first time in all the wars it has waged that the Israeli Army was laid siege to an Arab city and persisted in using against it the most violent military means for ends whose essentially political nature even General Sharon admits.

A precedent which springs to mind is that of the bombing raids unleashed on Hanoi by Mr Nixon in December 1972 with the aim of forcing the Vietnamese leaders to make the final concessions which enabled the Paris agreements to be signed a few week later. However, the former U.S. president took the risk of arousing world opinion's indignation and he was not seeking approval, which, moreover, he did not need, from his allies or Americans throughout the world.

Mr Begin, for his part, is not resorting to B-52 bombers, but the result is not very different for the victims of his bombing in Beirut. And obviously, in this enterprise he could not find among his friends the unconditional support which he has readily made the touchstone of "Zionist internationalism" or plain honesty.

Now the U.S. television networds (which, logically, should strike Mr Begin as even more "anti-Semitic" than the French media) have brought the horrors of Beirut into every home. According to an AP opinion poll, 51 percent of Americans disapprove of the Lebanon invasion and 54 percent think that Israel has gone "too far" in its attacks on the capital, compared with 24 percent and 18 percent respectively, who express the opposite view.

In any case, none of that would have been possible if the United States had not equipped, and even overequipped, the Israeli Army or if it had implemented the clauses of the agreements reached with Jerusalem ruling out the use of that equipment for offensive purposes.

Mr Reagan was therefore obliged to protest, and he had demonstrated that he was able to make his voice heard. The threat to suspend the Habib mission, which, in principle, is milder than a military sanction, proved effective since Israel was well aware that its main goal in the war in Lebanon -- the Palestinian fighters' departure -- will not be attained without the U.S. mediator's services. Another Israeli objective -- the start of discussion in a different context on the fate of the West Bank Palestinians -- requires a new approach to the Camp David process. That is precisely what new Secretary of State Shultz was actively preparing to do, according to the New York TIMES.

Thus Mr Reagan's outburst probably does not mean the end of U.S. "understanding" for Israel. It is nonetheless a useful reminder to everybody of the limits beyond which any Israeli Government cannot go without danger to itself.

LATE REPORT: MEASURES BAN ACTION DIRECTE

NC181343 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 18 (AFP) — France today banned the militant extreme-left "Action Directe" movement which has carried out 30 terrorist attacks in the past two years. It is the first step taken by President Francois Mitterrand following last night's nation-wide radio and television address announcing new anti-terrorist measures.

Special Presidential Adviser Jacques Attali said after the Cabinet meeting today when the decision was taken that: "this clandestine movement, composed of people who support violent [word indistinct], was in contact with foreign extremists and formed commandos to carry out an armed struggle by using terrorist methods."

The movement has claimed responsibility for 30 terrorist attacks in the past two years, mostly against Israeli and Jewish targets in Paris. The founder and leader Jean-Marc Rouillon, 30, said in an interview in the Paris daily newspaper LIBERATION yesterday that "Action Directe" had attacked 10 Israeli and Jewish targets in Paris this month.

He founded "Action Directe" in 1979 by recruiting pro-Maoist terrorists who had attacked several South American diplomats. Mr Rouillan issued a manifesto last March in which he defined his group as "an organisation which defends the principle of armed struggle".

He was arrested with his companion Nathalie Menigon in September, 1980 after a series of attacks against 15 public builders, including the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Cooperation.

Police considered that their arrests was the end of "Action Directe" and Mr Rouillon and other leaders were charged with terrorism and scheduled to be tried before the state security court. But this court, set up by De Gaulle, was dissolved by President Mitterrand on the grounds that it was an abuse of legal powers.

All the "Action Directe" members, except two, were released under a Mitterrand amnesty. These two -- Joelle Aubron and Mohamed Hamani -- had been arrested in April for possessing arms and explosives in a Paris cache.

Last month the government dissolved the extreme rightist "Service d'Action" (SAC) on the grounds that this one-time Gaullist militia had become a refuge for common criminals.

AMBASSADOR IN LEBANON ON ARRIVAL OF PEACE FORCE

AU180850 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, August 18 -- The Lebanese Government will be meeting here later today to confirm officially the invitation to Italy, France, and the United States to send a multinational peacekeeping force to west Beirut, according to the Italian ambassador here Franco Luli Ottieri.

After meeting with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus yesterday, the diplomat told ANSA that the contingent of French troops should arrive "with every probability" at the port of Beirut Saturday, thus marking the first stage of the Palestinian evacuation from the capital.

Q: "When will the Lebanese request for the dispatch of peace contingents be formalized with Italy, France, and the United States?"

A: "It's done, there's optimism everywhere.

"With Butrus, we tried to pare away the superfluities in the letters to be exchanged by the two governments.

"(Today), the Lebanese cabinet should make the official invitation to Italy, France, and the United States to take part in the multinational force".

Q: "Where and when will the Italian contingent arrive?".

A: "It is still too early to say the precise date, but the Habib plan lays down gradual interventions".

According to the diplomat, the Italian and American soldiers should arrive "four or five days" after the Palestinians start pulling out and could disembark at Junieh or at the port of Beirut "controlled by the French".

Q: "You are here in west Beirut today. Will you have contacts with the Palestinians leaders and the Lebanese leftwingers?".

A: "I have already spoken with the Communist leaders. I will also see the Palestinians.

"It is one of my tasks to make contact with the various political forces, which are also armed militias.

"I must see if there is something which might hinder or make the Italian intervention in Lebanon (?unacceptable).

"It is my impression that everyone wants the multinational force to arrive".

MALTA'S ARCHBISHOP REPORTS TROUBLE WITH MINTOFF

AU172000 Rome ANSA in English 1941 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, August 17 -- Archbishop Joseph Mercieca of Malta met here today with Vatican leaders to discuss the grave tensions between the Catholic Church and the Laborite government on the strategic Mediterranean island.

The archbishop's schedule includes talks with the Vatican diplomatic chief Achille Silvestrini and other high-ranking officials.

In recent weeks, Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff has asked the prelate to leave the island because he gave "de facto" support to the nationalist opposition party.

The Archbishop called on the local Catholics to stay at home on June 29, St. Peter's feast-day, which the Maltese Government has now named as a work-day.

SPADOLINI EFFORTS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT NOTED

Press Optimistic

AU171536 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, Aug 17 -- The Italian press was generally unanimous today that current government crisis will soon come to an end and that Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini is about to announce the line-up of Italy's forty-second postwar government.

Milan's "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" said that "the decisive week for the formation of the new government began with a meeting between Spadolini and head of state Sandro Pertini at the airport with Pertini saying he will return to Rome when it is time to swear in the cabinet -- a sign that Spadolini's efforts will be successful".

The Rome daily "LA REPUBBLICA" [said] there will be a few difficulties, with some of the parties balking at a few details, but this will be only to justify the usefulness and correctness of the crisis.

"Spadolini now has to appoint his cabinet. The Socialists wanted early elections but had to pull back and it is now almost impossible to counter Spadolini".

"Pertini was instrumental in this crisis. He convinced the Socialists that elections would be damaging to their image".

Turin's "LA STAMPA" said that "Spadolini is now waiting for the parties to have their say while he is working on an economic document -- with the goal of keeping inflation under thirteen percent next year -- and is slated to meet with management and organized labor.

"On Thursday, barring any last-minute surprises, Spadolini will begin his last round of consultations".

Spadolini Meets With Unions

LD172112 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Premier-designate Spadolini held meetings with social groups. Here is a report by Michel Giammarioli:

As expected there were informal meetings during which an ample review was carried out of the main themes of economic policy without entering into the merits of any of them. For example, the problems related to index-linked wage increases and labor costs which are directly tied in with the question of the labor contract renewal have not been dealt with by the premier-designate. He outlined to employers and trade unions the characteristics of the executive's economic policy based, as stated in a communique issued by the Palazzo Chigi at the end of the talks, on the concept of struggle against inflation and recession within the framework of commitment to economic rigor and fiscal justice, which favors an end of confrontation between social groups over economic revival and development.

In practice, Spadolini confirmed his intention to resume the economic course which was interrupted at the time of the government crisis. Trade union criticism was therefore a foregone conclusion because it was already voiced last month after the approval of the economic decrees. Secretary of the CGIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor] Lama expressed his concern about the questions of employment and investment, while Secretary General of the GISL [Italian Conference of Free Trade Unions] Carniti confirmed that the problems of index-linked wages and labor cost were not discussed. Confederal Secretary of the UIL [Italian Union of Labor] Mattina expressed reservations about the distribution of sacrifices.

The fact that these were informal talks was also confirmed by president of the Confindustria [Employers' Federation] Merloni, who at the end of his talks with the premier-designate made a cautious statement: "Premier Spadolini got a lot of information from us and we hope that he will take it into account concerning the government program." As regards the most burning problem of confrontation between trade unions and employers over labor contracts, the premier-designate made no comment. However, this problem has only been postponed and the new executive will be compelled to deal with it at the very beginning of its existence.

Further Details

AU171939 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 17 -- Italian Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini met here today with organized labor and the Industrialists' Association in what was seen by observers as an important step in setting up a new government.

Spadolini's talks today were designed to give the premier-designate "useful factors" for a draft document on economic policy which will be subsequently submitted to the future government parties, a communique said.

But the labor leaders said there was "nothing particularly new" in what Spadolini told them, and that they retained their "criticisms" and "reservations" voiced before the outgoing government fell.

A labor leader close to the Christian Democrats, Pierre Carniti, asked Spadolini to promote a resumption of contract negotiations, "especially within the context of his prerogatives, as in the public employment sector."

More seriously, Social Democrat leader Enzo Mattina told reporters that Spadolini confirmed his intention of pulling out just the same economic proposals that were blocked by the crisis.

Spadolini's discussion with the industrialists covered what was later described as a "generic" discussion of relaunching the economy, labor costs and investments.

In other developments, there was a meeting of the Socialist Party's leadership at which Party Secretary Bettino Craxi "encouraged" Spadolini to seek "clear agreements" in order to agree to accept the premiership.

The final vote at the meeting, which included just three abstentions, gave the Socialist leaders a mandate to evaluate and decide as regards negotiations on solving the government crisis.

To Form 5-Party Government

LD172038 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 17 Aug 82

[By (Angelo Haver)]

[Excerpt] This evening Spadolini distributed a political-economic document among the five parties that would reconstitute the dissolved majority. Together with the preliminary 10 points on institutional reform, this document will represent the basis for negotiations on the new government that is expected to be formed by the end of the month, provided there are no complications, of course. The premier-designate's second round of talks with the five party delegations, will begin tomorrow afternoon. At 1700, Spadolini will receive the Socialists and at 2100 hours the Republicans. At 0930 on Thursday he will receive the Republicans, at 1130 the Liberals and, finally, at 1700 the Christian Democrats.

Spadolini Presents Plan

AU180838 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 18 -- Optimism was running high as Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini today continued consultations to form a new government, Italy's 42nd since the end of the Second World War.

Today he meets with Confcommercio and various farm organizations in the morning. This afternoon and tomorrow he meets with delegations from the Socialist (PSI), Republican (PRI), Social Democratic (PSDI), Liberal (PLI), and Christian Democrat (DC) parties. These five parties made up the previous Spadolini administration which fell August 7 when turncoat parliamentarians voted down key fiscal legislation.

On Tuesday, the premier designate met with business and labor leaders and then presented the parties with a ten-point economic policy document. The document contained the following:

1. The centrality of financial legislation for 1983.
2. Completion of the fiscal maneuver already launched by the previous government.
3. Credit available for the economy and the cost of money.
4. Investment and employment policies (energy, research, state run agencies).
5. Southern development.
6. The bolstering of agriculture structures.
7. Labor costs and contracts.
8. The labor market.
9. Public administration and civil servants' wages and work contracts.
10. A review of bills calling for expenditures. This "decalogue" encompasses the economic maneuver already agreed upon by the previous government alliance. The chief aim remains that of guaranteeing the nation economic stability by containing the inflation rate (and the cost of labor) under a ceiling of 16 percent this year, of 13 percent in 1983, and of 10 percent in 1984.

The only innovation is the available credit for the economy which would seem to involve a drop in the cost of money.

As Spadolini continues his government-formation talks, even the Socialists (who opened the crisis to begin with) declared themselves satisfied with the progress being made.

PCI ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON 'NEW POLITICAL PROCESS'

PM130953 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text of PCI Directorate resolution adopted 9 August: "Initiating a New Political Process"]

[Text] The following is the text of the resolution which the PCI Directorate adopted yesterday and which Comrade Enrico Berlinguer explained to the president of the republic in talks at the Quirinale.

The fall of the Spadolini government is conclusive proof of the failure of the political operation tried in the past 3 years. Absolutely vital reforms in the economic and social spheres and in the sphere of public mortality were set aside on the grounds that the crisis was being overcome. Petty power-motivated calculations were put before the nation's needs: The DC intended to use the alliance with the PSI to involve it in a policy stamped by conservatism and anticommunism; the PSI planned to use discrimination against the PCI to increase its bargaining power in the framework of an alliance with the DC. Thus the country's real problems were in fact avoided. It was no accident that government's were formed not on clear programmatic agreements but essentially on the basis of a distribution of positions of power. The damage was great. Thus political dialectics became increasingly obscure, frequently degenerating into quarrels among ministers and people in authority, and the very conflicting lines which arose within the majority were unable to find a clear outlet in Parliament.

Thus Parliament and the institutions saw their powers of control and leadership further reduced, while a growing area was occupied by secret powers, mafias and the P2 lodge. This is the situation. Therefore, it is not only wrong but paradoxical to blame Parliament for this situation and to point to a limitation of its powers as a way out.

All that has not only led to the deterioration everybody can now see and which led to this state of uncertainty and distrust among the citizens but has caused a serious division among the leftwing and reforming forces and has paved the way for a counteroffensive by the right at the economic and social levels too. It can be seen in the recent provisions contained in the outgoing government's economic, financial and fiscal operations. They are misguided and unacceptable. Above all they are unjust in that they mainly affect the working classes and lower middle classes, sparing the great inheritances and high incomes of the privileged classes and speculators. At the same time they are inadequate and contrast with the vital need to reduce inflation and current public spending while at the same time ensuring increased production and increased employment. A radical revision of the decisions taken is therefore necessary.

The PCI is resolutely opposed to an early dissolution of the houses. The resulting prolonged paralysis of government and Parliament would do further serious damage to the living conditions of the people's masses, to the economy and to the democratic institutions. Deprived of a responsible leader capable of expressing new lines, Italy risks much more than a temporary aggravation of the crisis. With growing unemployment, a new surge in the existing inflation, an increasingly uncontrollable state deficit and the shelving of the parliamentary inquiry into the P2 lodge, into the dealings behind the Moro crime and into the Banco Ambrosiano scandal, the risk of a social and moral crisis in which factors of tension and disintegration prevail would become acute -- with incalculable consequences for the maintenance of democracy and for Italy's autonomy and influence on the international stage.

Moreover, early elections have been opposed by the CGIL, the Italian Confederation of Workers' Unions, the Italian Union of Labor and various political forces, even in the government majority itself, like the DC, the Italian Social Democratic Party and the Italian Liberal Party; thus, the vast majority of Parliament and the country.

The five-party government, its policy and government method cannot be proposed again. Any attempt to revive them will encounter the PCI's very determined opposition. It is clearer than ever that the Communists' proposal of a democratic alternative to the present political power base and to the policies and government methods hitherto widespread is a national necessity.

The PCI — in confirming this objective, which involves the PCI's participation in government with a role corresponding to its influence in Italian life -- maintains that in the existing Parliament it is possible to initiate a new political process which will lead to solutions, even though gradually -- through the establishment of more correct and broader political and parliamentary relations — to the country's serious and pressing problems.

To that end, it is necessary to form a government different from previous ones.

That difference must lie both in the way it is formed and in the quality of its composition, in substantial changes of policy and program, the abandonment of methods of government and administration based on social and political discrimination, on patronage and on the distribution of positions of power.

The new government must be formed, as the Constitution specifies, by the independent, responsible choice of the prime minister without abuse or pressure from party secretaries and without the dealings and distribution of representation among party currents which have often bestowed ministerial posts on people who do not have the necessary ability and authority.

Competent, authoritative and suitable people can be chosen by the prime minister without prejudice in the parties and outside them, in Parliament and outside it. If we abide rigorously by such criteria, the government parties themselves will be asked to fully play their democratic and constitutional role, regaining a prestige among the citizens which has today been eroded by degenerate practices in their relations with the state and the authorities. It is absolutely vital to end such methods, starting precisely with the method of forming the new government.

The PCI is convinced that with a government produced by these new criteria it will be possible to avoid early elections and to promote free discussion and constructive debate in Parliament, establishing a new relationship with the PCI. On that basis it will be possible to implement a policy of economic development and financial recovery based on the principle of social justice; it will be possible to develop a more coherent and decisive Italian initiative in favor of detente, disarmament, a peaceful solution to conflicts; it will be possible to firmly and efficiently wage the struggle against terrorism, organized crime, the Mafia and the Camorra, and secret power like the P2 lodge.

On those bases and with the PCI's vital contribution, it will be possible to constructively tackle problems of administration and institutional reform in such a way as to increase the power of the constitutional bodies, especially Parliament, against the intrusion of centers of pressure and intrigue.

BANK HEAD QUESTIONED ON BANCO AMBROSIANO

AU141450 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 14 -- Governor of the Bank of Italy Carlo Azeglio Ciampi and Director General Lamberto Dini were questioned by a Rome magistrate handling a complaint filed Thursday by the outgoing president of the Italian Securities and Exchange Commission (Consob) Guido Rossi.

At about the same time, Rossi was questioned in Milan in connection with the investigation into the operations of Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's largest private sector bank. Rossi stepped down from his post as Consob president Wednesday and then filed a complaint charging Ciampi with alleged "procedural irregularities" in forcing the liquidation of Banco Ambrosiano last week.

Banco Ambrosiano, whose President Roberto Calvi was found hanging from London's Blackfriars' Bridge June 18 a week after he escaped Italy with a false passport, was liquidated last week, after a series of scandals broke out about the bank's foreign operations and a 1.4 billion dollar shortfall.

According to Rossi's complaint, the Bank of Italy should have provided his commission with more information before ordering liquidation of the large bank.

In Rome Ciampi was questioned for three quarters of an hour. He and Dini are believed to have upheld the regularity and transparency of the Central Bank when Banco Ambrosiano was quoted on the Milan stock market. The Bank of Italy officials said that at that time Calvi's bank appeared to be very solid and that Central Bank officials had not uncovered any irregularities in its operations.

In Milan, Rossi was questioned for five hours by the judge investigating Calvi's management of Banco Ambrosiano and was asked to clarify the steps taken to quote the bank in the stock market. Rossi told newsmen afterwards that [he] has great respect for the governor of the Bank of Italy and that he thought the meaning of his complaint has been blown out of proportion.

"I think someone has a vested interest in creating conflicts between the institutions involved in this affair", Rossi said. He added that he filed the complaint on a lawyer's advice "mainly to avoid possible future charges of irregularities".

Italian judicial sources in Rome said Friday that they believe that Rossi filed the complaint to protect himself from future developments in the Ambrosiano case.

DENMARK

PAPER VIEWS PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT 'IN DISARRAY'

PM171229 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 14 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Consequences"]

[Text] Are the Social Democrats disappointed that the Radical Liberals said 'no' to joining the government? As could be expected of a government and a party in disarray there are some who are disappointed, some who are pleased and some who are obviously indifferent.

One who is disappointed by the Radical Liberals' refusal is Ritt Bjerregaard, who has voiced her regrets with all the weight that comes from her position as leader of the Social Democratic Folketing Group. Bjerregaard told AKTUELT that the Radical Liberals' refusal is annoying because their participation in the government would have led to greater stability and would have given a firmer guarantee that the government would be able to press through some reforms. Here she is thinking, first and foremost, of the tax reform.

AKTUELT is one of those who are happy that the Social Democratic Party's invitation has been turned down and it has even gone so far as to say that it could almost be described as a relief. The paper pointed out that the trade union movement would not have been enthusiastic and it also said that a debate had started among the Social Democrats about the Radical Liberals' participation in government.

One of those who are indifferent is Anker Jorgensen himself. The prime minister was informed of the Radical Liberals' refusal and refrained from expressing an opinion on the matter. Now the government must find its Folketing majority wherever it can, he said, and in doing so he merely repeated a fact that is not new but a permanent feature of the present Folketing's relative party strengths.

What is interesting in the present episode between the Social Democrats and what has, up to now, been their support party is that the Radical Liberals want to steer clear of cabinet involvement. What is interesting is that the Radical Liberals, through this latest decision, have indicated their strong opposition to the government's present program. The Radical Liberals have no faith in the plan for a tax on interest, the plan for further taxation of pension funds to take effect from the new year or the sort of incomes policy which consists of summoning the two sides involved in negotiations to talks. It is this unambiguous position adopted by the Radical Liberals which led to Bjerregaard's bad mood. It is this position which has had such a rejuvenating effect on AKTUELT, which is already hinting at a fall election on the strength of it. And it is probably this same position which leaves the prime minister indifferent. For what is characteristic of Jorgensen's style of government is that he always clings to government power, even if along the way he is forced to abandon important areas of policy and even if he has to face the fact that Denmark's crisis is growing ever worse.

But how long can Jorgensen persist in this? His decision yesterday to bring forward negotiations with the other political parties is perhaps a first indication that he cannot hold out much longer.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT UNIFIL FORCES

NC172004 Paris AFP in English 1949 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Oslo, Aug 17 (AFP) -- Norway will continue to contribute with soldiers and equipment for United Nations' peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon (UNIFIL) for an additional two months if the Norwegian parliament approves of such an arrangement.

Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said this after a government meeting Tuesday and added that he would privately inform United Nations' Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of Norway's position.

The mandate for the UN peacekeeping operations in Lebanon expires on Thursday, but the UN Security Council will meet on Wednesday to have the mandate extended for two months.

After debating a prolongation of the mandate in the parliament's Foreign Relations Committee, the Norwegian Government will give its formal answer to Mr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Stray said.

The last prolongation of the UNIFIL mandate took place in the UN Security Council a few days after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS MEETING HELD 17 AUG

NC171545 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. In a statement prior to the meeting, Mr Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, stated that some points -- including that of the public service commission -- still remain in order to complete discussion on the question of executive authority. Mr Mavrommatis expressed the hope that as of the next meeting discussion can begin on the question of legislative authority. He also said that there were several issues to be taken up, such as justice, among others, before the territorial aspect could be discussed.

Mr Mavrommatis said it was difficult to estimate the time required to complete discussion of the document of evaluation of the talks but he said that, according to his estimate, discussions must be completed within 2 months.

Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot side's representative, stated that satisfactory work was being carried out at the intercommunal talks. We are proceeding slowly but cautiously, he said. Answering a question on the time required to complete discussion of the document of evaluation, Mr Onan said that the purpose of the talks was to find a settlement of the problem satisfactory to both sides. He added: Therefore, time should not be the sole criterion. However, this does not mean that any one side is trying to draw out the talks. Mr Onan said that not much time would be needed to complete the first round of discussions but, he added, it would be difficult to make a precise estimate.

COMMISSION CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'CRIMES' IN LEBANON

NC171130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] The session of the international commission of inquiry into Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which was held in Nicosia, has demanded the immediate end of the Israeli invasion in Lebanon, the end of the siege of west Beirut, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invasion troops, an end to the genocide of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the release of prisoners of war.

Announcing the session's conclusions at a press conference in Nicosia this morning, Chairman Platts-Mill has said the international commission of inquiry also demands that Israel pay compensation for the damage it has caused to persons, property and Lebanese public utilities. Mr Platts-Mill added that the commission appeals to all governments, parliaments and international organizations to express their solidarity with and render every material, diplomatic, political and moral support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The international commission has declared that no just and lasting peace can be attained in the Middle East without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab lands it has occupied since 1967, and unless the Palestinians are granted the right of independence and establishment of their own independent state, as well as the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The international commission has also appealed to the Israeli officers and soldiers to contribute to ending the war in Lebanon and appealed for a ban on the use of phosphorous and fragmentation bombs.

CYPRUS TO BE TRANSIT POINT FOR PLO WITHDRAWAL

NC181103 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Answering a question in Nicosia today, the government spokesman stated that Cyprus will be used as a transit point for the removal of Palestinians and injured persons from west Beirut. The spokesman also stated that the Cyprus Government has given its consent for Cyprus to be used for the purpose of transferring the multinational peace force to Lebanon.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON COMPENSATION FOR FOREIGNERS

TA181225 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that millions of lira have already been paid to foreigners to compensate them for their properties in northern Cyprus. Denktas added that other complaints were still being dealt with. Yesterday Denktas received David (Beck), the representative of the United Kingdom citizens living in Cyprus. A statement by the presidential information office says that Denktas promised his visitor that the chief judge at the compensation court would soon be appointed and that the 400 pending files on this subject would soon be referred to the pertinent committee. President Denktas recalled that the compensations were not unilateral and that there was property belonging to Turkish Cypriots in the south as well which was destroyed, or was seized illegally by Greek Cypriots. Denktas added that discussions on this subject were continuing with the interested parties and governments.

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA171614 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Bahdon Farah Moumin arrived in Turkey today for an official visit. The minister was met at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and other officials. In a statement on the minister's arrival, Turkmen said:

[Begin Turkmen recording] We are greatly pleased to receive in our country the foreign affairs and cooperation minister of the Republic of Djibouti. This is the first visit to Turkey by an official from that country, which makes this visit more significant. Close historic and cultural links bind our two countries, which are both members of the Islamic Conference. It is within this framework that Turkey aspires to develop its relations with that country in all fields. I am convinced that this wish is mutual and that the minister's talks in Ankara will contribute to this goal. Significant developments are presently taking place in the Middle East and Africa. I hope that during our talks we will be able to discuss these developments and carry out a beneficial exchange of ideas. [end recording]

In reply to Ilter's welcoming statement, the visiting minister said:

[Begin Moumin recording in French fading into Turkish translation] I am happy to be in your country. Turkey and Djibouti are linked by historic and religious ties. My country is located in a very strategic point of the African continent. I am convinced that cooperation between Turkey and my country will contribute to the solution of regional as well as international problems. Our goal is to promote relations between the two countries in all fields and to strengthen the links of brotherhood. This is the main reason for my visit to Turkey. [end recording]

Begins Contacts

TA181058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Bahdon Farah Moumin, who is in Ankara, has started his contacts. Turkish-Djibouti official talks were held this morning.

The visiting minister called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen this morning. After the two ministers conferred for a while, the delegations of the two countries began official talks. Development of economic and commercial relations between Turkey and Djibouti was discussed and an exchange of views was held on international and regional problems.

Bahdon Farah Moumin was then received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. Foreign Minister Turkmen was also present at the meeting.

Moumin will be received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren this afternoon. He will go to Istanbul this evening and he will leave Turkey on 20 August.

GOVERNMENT ASKS IRAN FOR SECURITY ON HIGHWAY

TA171638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Following an incident on the Gurbulak-Tabriz highway in which a Turkish driver was attacked, Turkey has requested that Iran take the necessary security measures on these roads. A statement by the foreign minister on this subject says that Mehmet Ekinci, a Turkish driver, was attacked and wounded on that highway.

The statement adds that the necessary representations have been made with the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and that Turkey has requested an early conclusion of the investigation of the incident and the apprehension of the culpits. It was also requested that Iran take all the necessary security measures on that highway. The statement concludes that the driver's condition is satisfactory, and that highway traffic between Turkey and Iran is continuing normally.

PRESS REPORTS COMMENT ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NC131553 [Editorial Report] The Istanbul Turkish language newspapers on 6, 7 and 8 August carry comments and criticism by members of the Consultative Assembly on the new draft constitution.

MILLIYET on 6 August, on page 9, carries comments made by some of the members of the defunct political parties. MILLIYET quotes Kemal Guven, former RPP deputy for Kars and former president of the National Assembly as saying: "It is impossible to approve this draft constitution in its present form. As a system, it is not clear what it gives and what it takes away. If this system is put into operation, it may lead to unrest and friction. The prepared draft constitution purports to usher in peace and tranquillity but in fact it foments trouble. It is impossible to approve of the new provisions concerning the judiciary and the press. It goes backward, not forward. The provisions, introduced in this draft constitution on fundamental rights, freedoms and trade unionism, do not deserve approval. They are provisions that usurp earned rights."

MILLIYET, on page 9, also carries comments made by Ali Topuz, former member of the defunct RPP and a former cabinet minister. Topuz says: "At this stage I wish to make this general criticism: First; the draft constitution is based on prejudice and bias, without analyzing objectively and realistically the reasons that brought Turkey to the 1980 crisis. Second; instead of ensuring a solution to problems and crises within a democratic period and through the will of the people, it aims at resolving these issues by increasing the powers of high-level institutions. Such a situation may damage the present parliamentary democratic system and eventually destroy it."

HURRIYET of 7 Aug, on page 9, reports that yesterday's debate on the draft constitution was watched by Head of State Kenan Evren and the other members of the National Security Council. The debate concentrated on presidential powers, freedom of the press and restrictions on workers' rights. According to HURRIYET, Aydin Tug, presidentially appointed member of the Consultative Assembly, made these comments on the presidential question: "It is my contention that for the settlement of crises, the president of the republic should be powerful and effective. But, unfortunately, the new constitution seeks to create a presidency which would have no responsibilities except to sign documents put before him. We observe that we are heading for a semi-presidential system. Under such circumstances, the president is elected by the people. So we have no choice but to have the president elected by the people."

According to HURRIYET, on page 9, Enis Muradoglu, Consultative Assembly member for Istanbul, was the next to address the Assembly. Saying that he could not but refer to the events that necessitated the preparation of this new constitution, Muradoglu added: "In any case, to enable us to make reasonable and realistic analyses and criticism, we need to know why we had to come to 12 September. In giving final shape to this constitution, our Assembly should not forget to what point anarchy and terrorism had come prior to 12 September, resulting in the deaths of a daily average of 20 of our fellow countrymen. Referring to freedom of press, Muradoglu said: "It is my conviction that no mention of a democratic parliamentary regime can be made in a country without press freedom."

On the same page, HURRIYET quoted the speech by Suleyman Sirri Kircali, Consultative Assembly member for Manisa. On the presidency: "Our 1961 Constitution was prepared in such a manner as to deprive our country of a powerful president. The president must be given vast powers. Under such conditions there would be no need for a prime minister." Kircali then contended that there was no need for a state consultative council either. Kircali also suggested that the term in office of a president be reduced from 7 to 4 years.

The next speaker was Ismail Arar, presidentially appointed member of the Consultative Assembly. Arar argued that the draft constitution was not convincing, satisfying or unifying and that it could not establish a delicate balance between the state and the people. He added: "It is very disappointing that despite having been drafted toward the end of the 20th century, the draft constitution does not tally with the realities of Turkey, nor does it respond to the needs of the citizens of Turkey."

Referring to the powers given to the president by the new constitution, Arar contended that the president's powers were too broad. The constitutional committee actually gave the president 37 different powers. Arar continued: "The number of powers is not important. It is the system that is important." In this part of his speech, Arar suggested the restoration of the senate and the bicameral system.

In its 7 August issue, on pages 1 and 4, GUNAYDIN reports that Assistant Professor Besir Hamitogullari, Consultative Assembly member for Mardin, referred to the high cost of living and the difficulties encountered by the citizens in making both ends meet, and added: "The draft constitution contains no provisions for eliminating unemployment, combatting poverty and providing some relief for the meagerly paid citizens." He also said that the constitution did not possess a national character and that "the draft constitution is not a national constitution because it deprives Turkey's three million youths between the ages of 18 to 20 of the right to choose one of the political parties nor does it give the workers and trade unions a chance to participate in positive and useful politics in an Ataturkist direction. This constitution is not a national one because it has also forgotten millions of artisans and peasants."

GUNAYDIN continues to quote Hamitogullari, who said the following while Head of State Kenan Evren was listening: "We have to prepare a consistent and contemporary constitution.... The balance in relations between the party in power and the opposition party must be maintained constitutionally. The president should not hold one political view only, nor must he be part of a political group. He must enjoy the faith and confidence of the entire nation. Today, Turkey has a candidate who possesses these characteristics. This candidate is Honorable Evren." CUMHURIYET of 7 August, on page 7, refers to the short speech made by Osman Yavuz, member for Konya, who maintained that the new constitution is capable of securing social justice, of respecting human rights, and of providing a democratic, secular state of law. On the presidential system, Yavuz said: "The draft constitution gives the president of the republic various powers but no responsibility. If a blunder is made through these powers, the office of the president of the republic could be dragged into political polemics. If we want a strong president, the president should be elected by the people."

MILLIYET of 8 August, on page 9, carries the views expressed by former politicians on the draft constitution. The paper quotes Celal Yardimci, minister of national education during the Democratic Party period. Yardimci said: "I shall have lots of things to say later, but one or two points have attracted my attention: These are the provisions concerning the election of the president and the prime minister. There are views that both the president of the republic and the prime minister could be appointed from outside as well as from within the National Assembly. I wish to criticize this stand vigorously." Yardimci is then quoted as stating categorically that the appointment of either the president or the prime minister from outside the National Assembly runs counter to the principle of national will.

MILLIYET DESCRIBES ASALA ORGANIZATION AIMS

N0180745 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Nilufer Yalcin report]

[Excerpt] MILLIYET has learned certain facts which have emerged from investigations being carried out both at home and abroad in connection with the Armenian terrorist organizations.

According to information we have managed to obtain, the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) is using a newspaper building in Beirut as an administrative center and is carrying out armed training exercises at various bases. The "Liberation Armenienne" which organizes the organization's activities in Paris and which is considered "legal" by the French authorities, is carrying out propaganda activities from a known adress. Ara Toranyan, leader of this organization, which a short time ago changed its name and formally announced its support for ASALA and which now signs communiques as the "Mouvement National Armenienne pour ASALA," is the person who appears on French television every time Armenians carry out militant action against Turks and who argues that the Armenians are justifited in killing Turks.

In April 1965 the Armenians staged their first demonstrations in various countries, using the "50th anniversary of the 1915 massacre" as a pretext. Attempts were made under the leadership of Tashnaks to place the issue on the agenda of certain international organizations. The appearance of the Armenians as "an organized terrorist movement" became a reality in 1975 after the 1974 Turkish peace operation in Cyprus. ASALA made its voice heard by carrying out a bomb attack on the office of the World Council of Churches in Beirut on 20 January 1975 and by issuing a communique in which it explained its structure, goals and activities.

According to ASALA, the policy pursued by the Armenian political parties and militants during the past 70 years went bankrupt, because they obtained no positive results for their efforts either from Turkey or from the governments of the countries they happened to be in. The Armenians' cause was coming to a fruitless end, and the massacre was being forgotten. Therefore, a new method needed to be worked out, based on Marxism-Leninism. Soviet Armenia was defined as a "liberated region," and cooperation was established with the organizations which support the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples so that the Armenian lands which remain in Turkey could be liberated.

According to ASALA, the Tashnaks and the Hinchaks harmed the cause by cooperating with certain opportunist politicians and circles in imperialist countries.

This was not the way out. The only way out was to work with international "liberation" organizations and to launch a worldwide movement from bases where these organizations were strong. The ASALA communique also stated that it was determined to work with the Greek, Iranian and Arab peoples, that is with the "peoples" of the countries neighboring Turkey, as their allies. In fact, ASALA based itself in Beirut and embarked on constant cooperation with the Hawatimah and Habash groups, which are the most radical Marxist wings of tha Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon. It then opened various special camps for training terrorists. ASALA itself has admitted that three of these camps have been destroyed during the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

As in the first days, ASALA is now in a state of friction with the Tashnak militants and with the terrorist organizations of this party. It is known that it has certain organizations in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus with which it collaborates very closely, and also in France, Canada and the United States, where it tries to put up a front of legality.

The known leaders are Agop Agopyan (who is reported to have died in the recent Israeli raids on Beirut) and Mihran Mihranyan and Murad Muradyan, all probably pseudonyms. The ASALA spokesman is Ara Alex Yenikomsuyan, who became known after a bomb explosion in a Geneva hotel room on 3 October 1980.

The surface extension of ASALA is the organization known as "Liberation Armenienne" in Paris. The address of this organization, directed by Ara Toanyan, a Frenchman by origin, is 50 rue Chateau Landon, Paris, 75010. This organization recently adopted the name "Mouvement National Armenien pour L'Asala." It publishes a magazine called HAY BAYKAR.

ASALA's extension in North America is known as "the People's Movement of the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (PM-ASALA). This organization made its name known at a press conference held at the Ramada Hotel in Toronto on 11 April 1982.

So far, ASALA has accepted responsibility for 33 attacks on Turkish targets and for 10 against targets in other countries.

The Armenian terrorists who, since 1980, have carried out attacks on Turkish and foreign establishments in foreign countries and who have tried to use various aliases, are in fact associated with ASALA, a fact which has emerged from the investigations being carried out.

"The 3 October" organization: This is an organization set up to pressure the Swiss Government to release Ara Alex Yenikomsuyan in whose hand a bomb exploded and others who were engaged in making bombs in a Geneva hotel on 3 October 1980. As will be remembered, Yenikomsuyan lost a hand and his eyesight. When these terrorists were arrested, the "3 October" organization, which is affiliated with ASALA, carried out 18 bomb attacks in order to bring pressure to bear on the Swiss authorities. All these attacks were directed at Swiss establishments and the Swiss people.

"The 9 June organization: This orgnization was set up to secure through pressure the release from prison of Jankochyan, who on 9 June 1981 killed Mehmet Savas Yerguz, contract secretary of the Turkish consulate general in Geneva. Like other organizations affiliated with ASALA, the "9 June" organization, too, receives its instructions from the center, and it has a leader of its own.

The "Orly" Group: This is an organization which was set up when an ASALA terrorist carrying a false passport in the name of Dimitriou Yorgiou was caught entering France. Inquiries revealed that the terrrorist was a high-ranking ASALA leader known as Monte Malkonyan. The Orly group has carried out 10 attacks since then, and it is still active. It is based in France.

The "Switzerland 15" organization: This organization derives its name from the 15-year prison sentence passed on Jankochyan. It is understood that so far three armed attacks have been carried out by this orgnaization.

"Justice Commandos of the Armenian Massacre": This is a terrorist organization set up by the Tashnak Party under the name Armenian Revolutionary Federation as a rival to ASALA. The Tashnaks first rejected the idea that the Justice Commandos was a terrorist organization attacked to them, but recently they have been showing signs of admitting it.

There are irreconcilable differences between ASALA and the Tashnaks. However, there are indications that these two terrorist organizations have recelty been cooperating, particularly in the United States. One of themain points which separates ASALA is that ASALA considers other countries, too, as targets, whereas the Justice Commandos wish to harm only Turkish interests.

"The New Armenian Resistance": This organization, which first made its name known through a bomb attack on the Turkish tourism bureau in Paris on 14 May 1977, has not since been known to have been involved in an armed attack. This organization carries out bomb attacks on targets not only in Turkey but also in other countries. Its most important characteristic is that it is the only organization that attempts to attack Soviet interests, but ASALA rejects this.

VOTCP CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST CONSTITUTION

TA131225 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The junta is continuing to attack the democratic forces on the eve of the constitutional referendum. Ecevit's conviction has become certain. Professor Sadun Aren has been arrested.

The prison term of 2 months and 27 days given to former Republican People's Party [RPP] leader Bulent Ecevit for statements he made to the foreign press has become certain. The military court has decided that the sentence should be carried out on the grounds that junta Edict No 70 further extended the parameters of the prohibitions of Edict No 52.

As you know, Ecevit lawyer Sahin Mengu had applied to the prosecutor to reverse the sentence because of the new elements in Edict No 70 recently announced.

Meanwhile, Professor Sadun Aren, a former official of the now defunct Turkish Labor Party, has been imprisoned under the pretext that he made communist propaganda in his lecture notes on macroeconomics.

The attack launched against communists, socialists and even officials of the RPP, which has been the ruling party in Turkey for years -- what does it show? What is the reactionary and military junta running after? What does it want to do? These questions are increasingly bugging the workers, peasants, the pro-labor people and the wide masses supporting the RPP. What does the junta want to do?

The Turkish Communist Part's [TCP] answer to that question is clear: The junta wants to institutionalize the reactionary and military police state. This regime is being imposed on the people in the form of a junta today and it will be imposed in the form of a reactionary parliament in the future. The junta's draft constitution is nothing but the legal shell of a militarist police state. Yet, how will this constitutional shell -- which is triggering great reaction from very wide circles -- be put into force? That is the question.

The junta is trying to impose the constitution on the people by means of eliminating the communists and revolutionary forces who are struggling for a national democratic constitution, as well as the RPP forces, the democrats and the patriotic forces who are defending the 1961 Constitution.

On the eve of the constitutional referendum, the junta is trying to terrorize and threaten the forces which will reject its constitution. Junta Edict No 70 eliminates the legal possibility of saying no to the constitution. Even the bourgeois press admitted that the edict was aimed against the communists, the progressive forces, the RPP officials and parliamentarians, and not the Justice Party administration. This shows who the junta is afraid of.

The junta is afraid of the forces that can say no to its constitution. It is afraid of the communists, of the progressive and patriotic forces and of the RPP members who defend the 1961 constitution. Under these conditions, what should the forces which are opposed to the junta's constitution do? They should do what the junta is afraid they will do. Establish unity of force and action against the junta's black constitution and in favor of freedom, democracy, peace and national independence.

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN-TURKEY TOURISM COMMITTEE -- Pakistani Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism Arbab Niaz Mohammad, who is currently on an official visit in Turkey, has said that his country plans to further develop its cultural, tourism and sports relations with Turkey. The visiting minister, who is touring Konya, said that it was decided at the end of the Turkish-Pakistani talks held in Ankara to establish a joint tourism committee. Announcing that the committee will hold its first meeting in Pakistan during October, Mohammad said that there are several areas in the field of tourism where his country could benefit from Turkey. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 82 TA]

EXPORT FIGURES SHOW INCREASE -- Turkish exports during the first 6 months of 1982 have grown by almost 30 percent in comparison to the same period last year. A statement by the state Institute of Statistics says that exports reached $2.54 billion during the first half of this year. Exports in June were $420 million, of which 67.7 percent were industrial products -- also an increase in comparison to exports last June. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 82 TA]

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BONN NOT OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF U.S. STUDY

LD181622 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government has so far received no official information about the U.S. Defense Department study on the possibility of winning a protracted nuclear war. This was stated by Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl in Bonn today with regard to reports in the Los Angeles TIMES about such plans. He left it open whether such a study paper existed. If it were made the basis of a new U.S. nuclear strategy, he said, then the relevant NATO bodies would have to be informed. This has not happened.

He doubted whether Ronald Reagan's administration will adopt the findings of such a study as its policy. The NATO summit meeting in Bonn last June made it clear that the Western alliance will use arms only for its defense. The U.S. President spoke in a similar vein in his recent address. The prevention of war was paramount for NATO. But this did not preclude studies on a nuclear war and its consequences by the general staffs of the nuclear powers.

AGREEMENT TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS FAVORED

LD181626 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn/Pirmasens, 18 Aug (DPA) -- In connection with reports on the storage of chemical weapons in the Federal Republic, the Federal Government has come out in favor of an international agreement on banning the use of chemical weapons. Speaking today to the press in Bonn, Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl also pointed out, however, that chemical weapons are stored on GDR territory "in very considerable quantities." The aim of every agreement, therefore, has to be to eliminate weapons systems of this kind in both parts of Central Europe, namely in West and East.

According to the television magazine program "Monitor," the six U.S. poisons depots in the Federal Republic are to be expanded and the weapons stored there replaced by "a new generation of chemical weapons." Neither Ruehl nor a representative of the Federal Ministry of Defense gave any further details. Government Spokesman Ruehl did, however, make express reference to the connection between the storing of chemical weapons in both parts of Germany. He said that Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski from the federal chancellor's office had told Rhineland Palatinate DGB Chairman Julius Lehlbach in June that the Federal Government is still making active efforts to have chemical weapons banned.

Apart from the DGB, the Palatinate SPD also made a strong appeal today to both the Bonn government and the Rhineland-Palatinate Land Government in Mainz for action. The storage of chemical weapons in U.S. depots must not be played down, Willi Rothley, Palatinate SPD area chairman, told DPA. The Federal Republic cannot support internationally the abolition of chemical weapons and at the same time allow the United States to store chemical weapons on German territory. Lehlback has filed a suit with the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe on the grounds that chemical weapons restrict the "basic right to life."

"Monitor" reported on Tuesday that in the Fischbach U.S. depot alone -- which is in the Palatinate close to the French border -- probably up to 10,000 tons of poison gas are stored. Shown as evidence were photos taken by an amateur. The Fischbach depot is to be expanded this year at a cost of $18 million (over DM45 million).

DPA NOTES EXPANSION OF GDR SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS

LD181429 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Aug (DPA) -- According to CDU/CSU development policy spokesman, Volkmar Koehler, GDR radio has considerably extended the external short-wave service of "Radio Berlin International," mainly for the countries of the Third World.

Koehler stated in the Union's press service today (Tuesday), that "Radio Berlin International" is currently broadcasting about 435 hours a week in 13 languages. This was 115 hours more than seven years ago. The main areas for broadcasts were Africa, Asia, overseas as a whole, Latin America, Portugal and Brazil.

There is a notable extension of Portuguese, Spanish and English programs for Third World countries. With regard to the content of GDR external broadcasts, he stated that the translated German-language manuscripts were not conceived in the spirit and language of the receiver country so, despite the "ether bombardment" from the GDR, there was still the hope that the Federal Republic's radio programs would be listened to more readily because they were more in tune with the listeners.

SUSPECTED GDR AGENT ARRESTED IN HAMBURG

LD181734 Hamburg DPA in German 1057 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Hamburg, 18 Aug (DPA) -- A suspected GDR agent was arrested in Hamburg on suspicion of espionage just before his planned return flight for Berlin. The head of Hamburg's Office for Protection of the Constitution, (Christian Lochte), stated today that the man came from Berlin to Hamburg by train on Tuesday using forged identity papers. After his arrest at the airport, a coded number, known to the Constitution Protection Service, was found, under which he was known at the East Berlin Ministry for State Security. The suspect was moved to the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe for further investigations.

The alleged spy, who claims to be 38-year-old East Berlin engineering graduate (Eberhard Drescher), would make no statement, according to (Lochte). The tasks of travelling agents include making contact with Eastern agents working in the West, supplying "dead letter boxes" and recruiting new agents. The forged identity document was a "real duplicate"; it had been made out in the name of a person who really existed -- a 35-year-old man from West Berlin.

GOVERNMENT CALLS ON DENMARK TO YIELD IN 'COD WAR'

LD181702 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government has called on Denmark in sharp terms, almost in the form of an ultimatum, to yield in the 'cod war.' This concerns the quota of catches for German fishermen off western Greenland which Denmark has rejected although it has been sanctioned by the European Community. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl told a Bonn news conference today that the cabinet expects the conflict with Denmark to be solved by next Wednesday. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been asked to negotiate with his Danish colleague.

PAPER VIEWS PENTAGON'S NUCLEAR STRATEGY PLANNING

DW171107 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial signed Ein: "Thinking Everything Over"]

[Text] Every U.S. Government is committed to continuing the discussion on the so-called nuclear strategy. The Reagan administration, too, is dealing with the questions about how and if the atom can be utilized militarily. It is rather doubtful, however, that the inquiries ordered to the Pentagon by the White House have reached a stage already, in which it can be said that, proceeding from the latest knowledge, the United States was in a position to win a nuclear war. The Los Angeles TIMES allegedly has learned -- and international observers agree with the interpretations of this respected paper of the West Coast -- that military experts had mapped out a new nuclear plan. The concept provided for a prolonged atomic war which could last for half a year at least.

Such formulations can only be confusing, for nobody can win an atomic war. This is known by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger as well as by his military advisers. It is known now that there exist several schools of thinking in the Department of Defense. Pentagon analysts were and are of different views. But this is only natural. Only careful consideration of even the most extreme views can yield results. Besides, decision-making on such issues is not up to the military but to the politicians. This is why rash critics ought to read what Caspar Weinberger has said about nuclear strategy. He admitted that nobody knew what would happen if mankind were stricken by the atomic apocalypse. He, however, stressed that the inability of predicting an atomic future does not dispense the responsible people from the duty of pondering all possible situations. Therefore the toying with ideas about the unthinkable forms part of the strategy for the prevention of war. This also seems to be the core of the Los Angeles TIMES' information.

The Soviets, by the way, are dealing in a similar manner with the atomic problem. They, too, have not tamed the atomic tiger yet. They, too, must occupy with ideas about what could happen if one were to saddle and even ride it. Seen from this angle the revival of the atomic discussion in Washington is useful. What matters, however, is to defend the analysts against the suspicion that they want to achieve in practice what they are dissecting theoretically.

BRIEFS

AEG-TELEFUNKEN LOAN -- Frankfurt, 18 Aug (DPA) -- Following detailed discussions, AEG-Telefunken's banks have agreed to grant the AEG-Telefunken receiver of a loan of DM1.1 billion, initially until 30 June 1986. AEG-Telefunken said the loan will be subject to the following conditions: 1) DM700 million of the total loan will be granted immediately to cover the requirements set out by the AEG-Telefunken board and the receiver; 2) the balance of DM400 million will be made available when the Federal Government grants a 100 percent guaranteee for a DM1.1 billion second loan to the receiver; 3) this guaranteed loan will rank equally with the unsecured loan to the receiver; and 4) the banks expect the staff and trade unions to support the necessary reconstruction measures. [Hamburg DPA in German 2024 GMT 18 Aug 82 LD]

FRENCH CONTINGENT DEPARTS FOR LEBANON

LD191028 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The first French contingent of the multinational interposition force departed on its journey to Lebanon three quarters of an hour ago. It will make a stopover in Cyprus first. Our correspondent, (Maurice Fusier), has just communicated this information to me. One hundred and forty men belonging to the 2nd Foreign Paratroop Regiment took their place onboard a DC-8.

Before their departure from Bastia, Minister of Defense Charles Hernu reminded the paratroopers of the importance of this mission. You are going to be the first to land, he said. Everything must be done so that there are no hitches. I am counting on you to demonstrate the expertise of French troops. A second group of 160 men and a large amount of equipment are also due to depart during the day on board three Transalls and a cargo jumbo jet of Air France.

LEBANON REQUESTS 3 OBSERVERS FOR ELECTIONS

LD181822 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpt] At the request of the Lebanese Government, France is to send three observers to Beirut for the presidential elections which begin tomorrow.

PLO OFFICIAL 'SATISFIED' WITH MITTERRAND'S WORDS

LD181700 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] PLO representative in Paris Ibrahim as-Sus expressed his satisfaction with what Francois Mitterrand said yesterday evening. He described it as positive, adding that Mr Mitterrand has the same vision of peace as the PLO. Mr as-Sus congratulates France for having helped -- I quote -- the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples find a way out of the Beirut conflict with honor and dignity.

ACTION DIRECTE BOMBS PARIS NEWSPAPER OFFICE

NC190625 Paris AFP in English 0616 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 19 (AFP) -- A bomb exploded early today at the offices of an extreme-right daily newspaper and was immediately claimed by the extreme leftwing "Action Directe" group, banned yesterday by the French Government. The blast, shortly before dawn at the premises of the tabloid MINUTE in central Paris, left major damage but no casualties. The devise had been placed against a window, police said.

Action Directe is believed to have carried out 30 terrorist attacks in France in the last [word indictinct] years.

In a long communique following this morning's explosion, it accused the right-wing newspaper of being a "fascist and racist rag." The paper, it added, had been the only one in France to have unconditionally supported Israel's act of "healthiness" in Lebanon.

Recent bomb attacks here have been directed at a number of Jewish targets, including a restaurant where gunmen sprayed diners with bullets, killing six and wounding 22.

Yesterday's government ban on Action Directe was the first after President Francois Mitterrand's announcement the previous night of major new anti-terrorist measures.

MINUTE publisher Jean-Claude Godot said in a radio interview he was "not especially surprised to have gotten a bomb. "In our latest edition we took an extremely clear position in favor of what the Israeli Army is doing in Beirut, that is, trying to destroy that nest of terrorism, the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) which is to some degree nourishing terrorism throughout Europe."

The Action Directe statement was left in a brown envelope on the windshield of a car parked near AFP headquarters. It said: "We demand withdrawal of Israeli troops and the appearance of the terrorists (Israeli Prime Minister Menahem) Begin and (Defense Minister Ari'el) Sharon before an international court for crimes against peace and humanity."

The group has claimed three attacks in Paris in recent weeks, against an Israeli diplomat's car, a branch office of a Jewish-owned bank and a Jewish-owned shop.

ARMENIAN TERRORIST NOT TO BE EXTRADITED TO U.S.

NC182252 Paris AFP in English 2242 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 18 (AFP) -- The Appeals Court recommended here tonight against extraditing suspected Armenian terrorist Vicken Tcharkhutian to the United States. The prisoner was expected to be released immediately. His lawyer said Tcharkhutian would then leave France by plane.

He was accused of complicity in attempted bombings in Los Angeles last May of Air Canada's installations and the Swissbank Corporation.

The Appeals Court's accusation chamber stated that the extradition convention between the United States and France provided for handing over arsonists, but that the allegations against the prisoner were not covered by the convention.

Mr. Tcharkhutian admitted being a militant of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), but denied involvement in the Los Angeles bomb attempts. In both incidents, the bombs were defused before they exploded.

After 11 people were killed in an attack by ASALA gunmen at Ankara Airport on August 7, an ASALA communique threatened further attacks in the United States, France, Canada, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland unless those countries released 85 Armenian prisoners, including Tcharkhutian, in one week.

Los Angeles police said they had established his guilt through fingerprints found on the Swissbank bomb and by taping telephone conversation before the Air Canada attempt.

Mr. Tcharkhutian, 29, an Iraqi citizen, was arrested June 6 at Orly Airport outside Paris. In July, ASALA claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion at the Place Saint Michel in Paris's busy Latin Quarter, and threatened more attacks if he were not released.

The advocate-general of the Appeals Court told the judges the 1909 extradition convention covers only arson, "and in French law the construction of a bomb cannot be likened to a fire." Although "regretting the convention's [words indistinct] he therefore recommended against extradition, the attorney general said.

French President Francois Mitterrand yesterday ordered a major police reinforcement and reorganization to fight terrorism. But Advocate-General Robert said: "The current circumstances should not put pressure on the court's decision. We must struggle against terrorism, but above all we must respect legal regulations." The French Government lacks authority to overrule the court.

SPADOLINI EXPECTS NEW GOVERNMENT BY WEEKEND

AU190925 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 19 -- Italian Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini expects to wind up his government-formation consultations here later today and should be able to form a new government by the weekend, Spadolini told reporters after yesterday's round of talks. He told the journalists that he could assure the country that the "tempo will be rapid as required by the urgency and gravity of the problems".

A two-and-a-half hour "meeting for deeper study" between Spadolini and the Socialists Wednesday ended with "notable convergence", an official source said, and Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi said he was "satisfied".

The Republicans also met with the premier-designate, later voicing their "full and affectionate support" as he seems to be "arriving at the final finishing-line of his toil".

Both party delegations said there had been no discussion of the makeup of the new cabinet, apparently indicating that there will be no obstacles for the premier's prerogative to choose his ministers as he sees fit, without pressures from the party secretariats.

BERLINGUER COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH SPADOLINI

PM181029 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The acting prime minister began consultations at the Chigi Palace yesterday, receiving at 1830 the DC delegation headed by Secretary Ciriaco de Mita. An hour later, the PCI delegation, headed by Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer and comprising Comrades Giorgio Napolitano, chairman of the Communist group in the chamber, and Napoleone Colajani, deputy chairman of the PCI senators, entered Giovanni Spadolini's study on the second floor.

At the conclusion of the conversation with Spadolini, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hous, Enrico Berlinguer released the following statement: "We have explained and spelled out to Senator Spadolini the significance of our proposal, aimed at averting an early election, ensuring the continuation of the legislative term until its normal expiration and initiating a new political process which will have its starting point in the formation of a government free from pressure by the party secretaries and from being divided up among the internal factions of the various parties, having recourse to honest and competent personalities inside and outside the parties. Although not deeming ourselves involved in negotiations on a program, we have also explained our viewpoint on the country's principal problems, beginning with the acute problems of boosting output, increasing employment and providing tax equality."

Next Berlinguer answered a number of questions put by journalists.

[Question] Would you be prepared to abstain with respect to a government which met your demands?

[Answer] Your question is relevant but premature. It is premature because we have demanded a government whose characteristics we have -- I believe -- spelled out quite clearly. We will see whether this government is formed. We will assess it when it has been formed and has presented itself in Parliament. We certainly believe that there is leeway and that every effort should be made. Our party has made a very serious effort to avert the prospect of an early election which we regard as harmful to the country's overall iterests, and especially to the state of the economy and of public finances.

[Question] Following the president of the republic's choice and the meeting which you have just had, it would appear that there is a degree of improvement in the situation, as it appeared until 2 days ago.

[Answer] I believe that our proposal has brought a new element into the situation and that at this moment it is for the other political forces to shoulder their responsibilities, as we have shouldered ours.

[Question] What is your opinion of the attitude which the Socialists have adopted over the last few days and also today? They appear to judge harshly the president's choice of Spadolini.

[Answer] It seems a rather nervous attitude, which I hope can be the object of rather more careful reflection on the novelty of our proposal and the effort to offer a possibile solution which it represents. I believe that it should be considered carefully even by a leftwing party like the Socialist Party.

[Question] In your opinion, has the acting prime minister taken your proposal into account?

[Answer] The acting prime minister -- I would like to recall -- even when he formed the previous government, acted with the intention of forming a government not rigidly subject to shareouts among the parties and their internal factions. However, he did not succeed in this attempt. But today we hope that he will be able to do so. This is largely dependent on his will and determination, and it depends also in particular, on the leeway allowed him by the various parties. We hope that he will be able to succeed in an attempt of this kind, which, we believe, corresponds to an objective requirement, particularly concerning the reorganization of the institutions and the functioning of the state.

BRIEFS

UGANDAN MARIJUANA SMUGGLER -- (ANSA) -- Rome, August 15 -- An Ugandan national was arrested over the weekend at Rome's international airport for possession of drugs. The man, (Waswa Sentamu Badru), arrived in Rome from Uganda and had hidden more than five kilograms of marijuana in his luggage. [Text]
[Rome ANSA in English 1855 GMT 15 Aug 82 AU]

MARQUES ON MISSION TO ANGOLA, RELATIONS

LD182110 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr Paulo Marques, returned from Angola in the early hours of this morning and said that the main purpose of his trip to Luanda was to apprise the Angolan Government of the recent (?rumor of a plot) against the Luanda Government being hatched in Lisbon.

This is how he responded to inquisitive reporters on his arrival at Lisbon airport.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Secretary of State, has this trip to Luanda, in your view, helped to further strengthen relations between the two states?

[Answer] No doubt. This trip to Luanda, carrying with me a message from my prime minister which I personally handed over to President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola with whom I had a lengthy talk -- has gone a long way once again to demonstrate the good relations existing between our two countries and the expansion which those relations have been undergoing in recent months.

[Question] Sir, can you disclose the contents of the message delivered to the Angolan president?

[Answer] I am sorry, I cannot.

[Question] Would you please confirm that during your talk with the president of the People's Republic of Angola you broached the so-called Cubango operation?

[Answer] Not directly. However, apart from the contents of the message delivered by me, we exchanged viewpoints on other aspects and within these other aspects we did exchange views on such incursions. When these incursions were referred to I had the opportunity to reaffirm the Portuguese Government's position -- which has, as a matter of fact, already been outlined in a statement made last week -- that we repudiate such incursions outright, pointing out how they are hindering the active search for a solution leading to peace in the area. [end recording]

'ZIONIST ACTION GROUP' ADMITS BOMB ATTACKS

NC190756 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 19 (AFP) -- A hitherto unknown "Zionist action group" early today claimed bomb attacks on Air France and West German Lufthansa airline offices here last Sunday, which left heavy damage but no casualties.

The group, in a call to the Portuguese ANOP news agency, said the attacks were in protest against French and West German Government policy towards Israel.

FINLAND

STENBACK COMMENTS ON UN'S INDISPENSABILITY

PM181413 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] At the Nordic foreign ministers' meeting in Helsinki in a fortnight, Finland will raise the question of what the Nordic countries can do to strengthen UN activities, Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback said at the annual consultative meeting for Finland's ambassadors abroad, held in Helsinki on Monday [16 August].

Stenback said that recent experience gives cause for major concern since in several different cases it has been possible to note indifference toward the world organization. The most serious of the regional conflicts at the present time is the crisis in the Middle East, where there are doubts about the credibility of the whole of the UN ability to function.

The UN Charter is still a perfectly usable foundation for the organization's activities, Minister Stenback said. It is in the interests of all nations that they note and recognize this, and for small states this is of vital importance, he said.

The parties involved in the bilateral and regional crisis frustrate and destroy the UN's ability to take action through their own short-sighted calculations. This has happened despite the fact that everyone should be aware that in the long run durable solutions cannot be reached without the world organization and its help. This is especially true of the Middle East, Foreign Minister Stenback said.

PRESIDENT KOIVISTO TO VISIT HUNGARY 16 SEP

LD182252 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto and his wife will make a friendly visit to Hungary at the beginning of next month. The visit will begin on 16 September and last for 5 days. The invitation to the president and his wife was extended by Hungarian President Pal Losonczi and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

PRIME MINISTER PLANNING SEP VISIT TO AUSTRIA

PM181501 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 14 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa will pay an official visit to Austria 21-23 September, the prime minister's office announced on Friday [13 August]: The visit will take place at the invitation of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kresky.

The prime minister's visit should have taken place last fall. However, because of president Urho Kekkonen's absence due to sickness, Mauno Koivisto (then-prime minister] was unable to go.

During the visit Sorsa and Kreisky will discuss current international problems and the situation in Europe.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC TO BEGIN 3-DAY VISIT 24 AUG

NC181655 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] President of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia Stambolic will arrive in Cyprus next Tuesday on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of President of the Republic Kiprianou. The Yugoslav president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Mojsov and other Yugoslav officials.

ARMENIAN MOVEMENT HAILS ASALA STRUGGLE

NC190645 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 19 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] Yesterday the Armenian People's Revolutionary Movement made the following declaration:

For the last 7 years the Armenian people have been waging an armed struggle against Turkish fascism which, from 1915 to 1922, with the approval and complicity of the imperialists, planned and carried out against our people the first genocide of the 20th century. The result of this genocide was the extermination of 1.5 million Armenians and the uprooting of the rest from historically Armenian territories, which are today illegally held by Turkey.

The impunity of 1915 has encouraged Turkish fascism to proceed with the implementation of the same policy, that is, genocide and the uprooting of the Greek people in Asia Minor, the Arab and Kurdish peoples and the people of Cyprus.

In 1975 the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) was established. Its main goal is the waging of armed struggle for the liberation of the territories occupied by Turkey.

The military Operation Erzurum (the seizure of the Ankara international airport) that was carried out by the Harmiyan Hayrik Commando suicide squad of the Armenian Secret Army has proved to Turkish fascism and its collaborators that their plots against the Armenian people and the other oppressed people of the world are doomed to failure. The heroic Operation Erzurum has also proved that the "ASALA backbone is made of steel" and that it will not be bent by the blows of fascism and its Zionist allies. The heroic fighters, who have proved that they are able to strike, will continue to strike at Turkish fascism inside its den.

The Armenian People's Revolutionary Movement hails the ASALA revolutionary struggle, because it believes that only the armed people's struggle will crown with success the efforts of our people and of all the struggling people.

As Armenians we hail with particular satisfaction the Erzurum operation, which expresses the Armenian people's wishes, and we piously bow to the memory of our martyred fighters. Along with this, we condemn the anti-Armenian stance of some governments in Europe and America and call on them to revise their reactionary attitude and to set free all the Armenian fighters who are held in their prisons.

The Armenian People's Revolutionary Movement calls upon all the Armenians of Cyprus to rally around the Armenian liberation struggle, which becomes broader every day, and to give it fresh impetus through their support.

On this occasion, the movement calls upon the Greek Cypriot people to assist the ASALA struggle in every way since this struggle is aimed at the common enemy: the Turkish conqueror.

Honor to the memory of the heroes of the Erzurum operation! Long live the Armenian national liberation struggle! Long live the revolutionary alignment of the struggling people!

TURKEY-DJIBOUTI TALKS END, ACCORD TO BE SIGNED

TA181540 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Turkey and Djibouti have agreed to sign an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a cultural exchange program with a view to developing relations between the two countries.

The official Turkey-Djibouti talks were held in Ankara today. According to the information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, at the end of the talks the two sides decided to develop bilateral relations in every field. Accordingly, an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a cultural exchange program will be drawn up as soon as possible. A beneficial exchange of views was also conducted during the talks concerning problems of the two countries' regions and international terrorism.

Meanwhile, Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received the Djibouti foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Bahdon Farah Moumin, at the Cankaya presidential mansion today. The visiting minister conveyed to Evren a message from the Djibouti president conveying good wishes and commenting on the relations between the two countries. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen also attended the meeting.

Moumin later visited the Machine and Chemical Industry Directorate General, where he was briefed on the work of the establishment and given a tour of the exhibition of its products. This evening, the visiting minister will leave for Istanbul. In Istanbul, he will tour historical and tourist sites and tourist sites and will depart Turkey on 20 August.

PAKISTANI CULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS 18 AUG

TA181649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pakistani Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism Arbab Niaz Mohammad concluded his contacts and tours, and left Turkey today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Mohammad noted that the economic and cultural relations between Pakistan and Turkey can be developed further. Pointing out that Turkey has great tourism potential, the Pakistani minister said that the work carried out in the field of Islamic culture is praiseworthy.

In his turn, Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu said that he held useful talks with the visiting minister and agreement was reached to develop cooperation in the fields of culture and tourism between the two countries. Evliyaoglu added that the subject of tourist exchange will be discussed during the talks to be held in Pakistan in the coming months.

GENERAL BUYRUK APPOINTED 2D ARMY COMMANDER

TA182032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The commander of the 2d Army and Martial Law Command, Gen Bedrettin Demirel, bid farewell to the members of the headquarters with a military ceremony in Konya today. Konya governor and Mayor Lutfi Tuncel, high-ranking officers, headquarters personnel as well as other provincial administrators attended the ceremony held in front of the 2d Army headquarters. Ground Forces Chief of Staff Gen Mehmet Buyruk, who has been appointed commander of the 2d Army and Martial Law Command, will assume his new post tomorrow.

BAN ON DAILY GUNES LIFTED AS OF 19 AUGUST

TA181656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The publication and distribution of the daily, GUNES, which was banned some time ago, is permitted as of tomorrow. The publication of GUNES was banned by the 1st Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command on 9 August 1982.

WORKERS DETAINED FOR UNAUTHORIZED MEETING

TA191026 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1200 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tarsus (Southern Turkey), Aug 19 (AA) -- Ninety-three members of TEKSIF (labour union representing textile workers) were detained for meeting in two local cafes to discuss the forthcoming union elections, it was announced. The union is affiliated with Turk-Is (Turkish Labour Confederation) which was not banned. Officials said an inquiry is underway.

OUR RADIO RAISES QUESTIONS ON BORDER SHOOTINGS

TA190929 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Station Commentary: "Who Incited the Two Soldiers?"]

[Text] Dear listeners, an armed clash occurred on 10 August at the Cildir district on the Turkish-Soviet border. The government informed the public of the incident after a delay of 2 days. However, the government distorted the incident in a bid to deceive the public, to fan chauvinism and to instill hostility against our neighbor the Soviet Union. The information on the incident was wrong and incomplete since all the details of the incident could not be made public. Why is the military junta concealing the details of the incident when a protocol signed by Turkey and the Soviet Union on this border incident states that the two sides reached an agreement on how the incident occurred?

The reactionary newspapers, happy to find a subject they could exploit, initiated an anti-Soviet campaign. In brief, those who are guilty began posing as innocent. Though the military junta knows that the Soviet side is not guilty, it closes an eye to this campaign being undertaken by the reactionary press organs.

Dear listeners, in the protocol signed by the Turkish and Soviet authorities in connection with the border incident of 10 August it is said that two Turkish soliders violated the Soviet border and opened fire, causing the armed clash. Though this fact has been accepted by the Turkish authorities who signed the protocol, why is this truth being concealed from the public? Is the military junta trying to cover up for those who incited the two soldiers to violate the Soviet border and cause an incident by firing at random? If these soldiers were not sent on the orders of someone in the army, why did these soldiers enter Soviet territory and why did they then fire upon the soldiers of a country which for 10 years has not missed an occasion to express its friendship? In the event the military junta's government refuses to reveal all the details of the border incident at Cildir as well as the content of the protocol signed in this connection, then it will have to bear the responsibility for similar incidents that might occur in the future. Then, our people will hold the junta generals and their government responsible for what happens.

This border incident has assumed a special significance since it coincided with innumerable plots being hatched by U.S. imperialism in order to poison the international atmosphere and to further strain world relations. The history of mankind is full of such small border incidents that have caused big wars that have cost the lives of so many people. The fact is that neither the Soviet administration and people nor our working people favor war. On the contrary, they want the elimination of the threat of war between two friendly nations. More than that, the Soviet administration is making every effort to silence all arms and to establish peaceful coexistence not only with our country but with the world at large.

In light of this fact, efforts by the military junta to conceal from the people some details of the 10 August border incident are a sign of a stand hostile to peace and detente.

Our people are aware of plots by U.S. imperialists and their collaborators to involve our country in adventures. These include the stationing of the Rapid Deployment Force in our country, the establishing of bases for the AWACS spy planes, the stationing of warplanes capable of carrying nuclear warheads and more. It is also a known fact that the U.S. imperialists have not given up even for a moment their aggressive intentions against the Soviet Union. The latest U.S. plans for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union which is expected to last 6 months are another sign of the existing dangers.

The junta generals must now disclose who incited the two soldiers. Who sent these two soldiers into Soviet territory? Who ordered these two soldiers to open fire on Soviet soldiers after violating the border? And finally, why is the junta administration hiding from the people the true details of the incident?

BRIEFS

POLICE RAPID DEPLOYMENT UNITS -- A law was published in the official gazette under which police rapid deployment units will be set up within the framework of the security organization. Under the law, which goes into effect on 1 January 1983, police rapid deployment units will be set up in cities and districts where the Interior Ministry deems necessary. The existing riot police will be turned into rapid deployment units. Personnel who will serve in these units will not be transferred to other security organization units unless they complete 3 years of service in the rapid deployment units. The period of 3 years can be extended by another 3 years. The units will be sent to other provinces for temporary duty whenever security and public order call for it. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 13 Aug 82 TA]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- This morning Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Turkey's ambassador to Tirana, Selcuk Toker; ambassador to Chile, Ekrem Goksin; ambaddador to Adu Dhabi, Taner Baytok; and ambassador to Helsinki, Metin Karaca. The new ambassadors, who were recently appointed to these posts, bade the president farewell. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Aug 82 TA]

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX -- The wholesale price index rose by 1.2 percent in July. The index had risen by 0.2 percent in Just last year. The Trade Ministry announced that the wholesale price index rose by 14.2 percent during the first 7 months of this year. The corresponding figure for last year was 14.5 percent. The retail price index rose by 1.4 percent in Ankara in July and by 1 percent in Istanbul. The rise in the retail price index in Ankara during the first 7 months of the year was 15.8 percent and in Istanbul 19.9 percent. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 82 TA]

HASHISH SEIZURE -- Some 51 kilograms of hashish were seized on Hatay's Samandag shore. The hashish was found in special packages washed ashore at Bahcederesi in Samandag district. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Aug 82 TA]

SPAIN

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE VIEWS F-18 'COMMISSIONS'

LD182042 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has issued a communique in reaction to a report in a Madrid daily which speaks of alleged commissions paid to intermediaries in Spain's purchase from the United States of F-18 planes in the framework of the Future Attack and Combat Aircraft [FACA] program. The ministry says that negotiations took place without intermediaries and the dealings were directly with the U.S. Defense Department and the McDonnell Douglas Company. The note from the ministry also says that it will ask the Americans for detailed information on these possible commissions, information concerning recipients of commissions and the amounts involved. Finally, the ministry says that all detailed information on the FACA program is available to the media as it has been to the members of the Congress and Senate defense committees and that it wants to see the utmost clarity in everything affecting this important purchase contract for national defense.

UNITED KINGDOM

DAILY: REAGAN DOES 'RIGHT THING' ON TAIWAN

PM181335 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Aug 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Reagan Bends on Taiwan"]

[Text] Both sides have made comparatively minor concessions in the joint communique published in Washington and Peking yesterday on the thorny question of American arms sales to Taiwan. Of the two, the United States seems to have moved rather further than China. America, the communique says, "intends gradually to reduce its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution." However, the communique does not announce any cut-off date by which arms sales will be ended, something which Peking had been pressing hard for. Nor does it say that arms sales will cease. In fact the administration is now expected shortly to submit to Congress a package for renewal of an agreement with Taiwan for co-production of the F-5E jet fighter aircraft.

China, for its part, has pledged to seek reunification with the mainland by peaceful means, and in a separate statement specifically dropped its demand for an immediate, complete cutoff of arms supplies. Peking had earlier been threatening to downgrade relations with Washington if this was not done. In effect, the joint communique is a typical fudge-up which both sides will feel able to defend. The reason why President Reagan can fairly easily be made to appear to have moved the farthest is that, the United States being a democratic country, there is a highly vociferous Taiwan lobby there which can claim that anything short of swamping Taiwan with a vast mountain of ultra-sophisticated weaponry for all time amounts to a sell-out. China does not allow lobbies.

The hook from which Mr Reagan would now seem to have removed himself, or at least must hope he has removed himself, was mainly of his own making. In his pre-election campaigning he fiercely attacked the Carter and Nixon administrations' downgrading of American relations with Taiwan and promised to do all kinds of things to reverse it. As so often happens, experience of office has prompted caution. Faced with the possibility that China would break off diplomatic relations and withdraw its ambassador from Washington, he has bent a little. He will be roundly assailed for it, but on the whole seems to have done the right thing.

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ON-SITE INSPECTION DEMAND OF SS-20'S REPEATED

LD201200 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government has underlined its demand that Moscow allow on-the-spot inspections to determine whether the Soviet Union has really stopped stationing any further SS-20 missiles, in accord with the moratorium announced by head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl was referring to statements by SPD Deputy Parliamentary Group Chairman Horst Ehmke in Moscow, who has described differing statements by the American and Soviet sides as insoluble in the short term.

On this subject Ruehl said the American reconnaissance results have always proved "very reliable and coherent." The Soviet Union has a good chance to set aside all doubts by allowing inspections on the spot.

RUEHL: GOVERNMENT WELCOMES PLO EVACUATION PLAN

LD201118 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government has welcomed the plan worked out by U.S. negotiator Philip Habib for the evacuation of the PLO from west Beirut. Government Spokesman Lothar Ruehl told the press today that this is a step leading to an end to the suffering of the population of Beirut, and creates for the first time in a long while the possibility that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon will be reestablished.

The Federal Government appealed to all those involved to contribute to the success of this plan and not to do anything that would endanger it. The government spokesman also welcomed the fact that France, Italy and the United States are willing to send an international peacekeeping force at the request of the Lebanese Government to guarantee the fulfillment of the evacuation plan. However, Ruehl stressed, the evacuation of the PLO does not yet mean the end of the Middle East problem. This continues to depend on the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people.

FDP OFFICIAL VIEWS SPD AS COALITION PARTNER

DW200903 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Interview with FDP Bundestag Group Deputy Chairman Julius Cronenberg in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] WELT: Mr Cronenberg, leading trade union officials object to the government's budget compromise. The discussion is increasing.

Cronenberg: I am certain that the trade unions will try to exert pressure on the government, because they are subjectively convinced to live up to their duty. Priority cannot be given, however, to "union interests" rather than to the interests of society. We do not need more debts and subsidies, what we need are productive jobs. The trade unions must ask themselves whether they have not bled the plants white in the past with their policy.

WELT: Karl Liedtke, your SPD group colleague, responded to the sharp budget draft criticism of metal workers executive board member Janzen with the reproach that the trade unions want to risk the fall of the social-liberal coalition.

Cronenberg: I can only say that this is more than surprising. We agreed with the Social Democrats on the budget draft in late June. A partner who no longer has the support of the trade unions loses quite some value for us.

WELT: The growth and unemployment data assumed in June are obviously no longer correct. The budget must be discussed once more. What position will be taken by the FDP in this respect?

Cronenberg: In the long run, nobody can spend more than he makes. Every kind of overly increased demand endangers the finance system. The FDP will uncompromisingly defend positions in line with market economy. In the past we could convince the Social Democrats that cuts must also be made in the consumptive field. The insight shown yesterday must also be the insight of tomorrow.

WELT: The play is also being rehearsed at the 1982 summer theater stage to replace Mr Genscher as party chairman.

Cronenberg: The party chairman is on firm ground. Nobody should foster any illusions in this respect. I do not believe that there are any serious FDP politicians who could act as a competitor.

WELT: Will the FDP withstand the fall or will it split?

Cronenberg: Splitting? The party will certainly not split. It is quite possible, though, that some people will run away. It is not defamatory if somebody realizes that a policy is no longer in line with his ideas. I do not rule out today that this or that person will leave the FDP.

WISCHNEWSKI FAVORS 'INTENSIVE DIALOGUE' WITH GDR

LD201254 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 20 Aug (DPA) -- Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, government representative in Berlin, has spoken in support of an intensive dialogue with the GDR. The GDR is also interested in this, he told the Berlin press on Friday. Both sides are trying to avoid any worsening of political relations.

The minister of state announced that he will continue his talk with GDR Permanent Representative in Bonn Ewald Moldt "in a few days." He expects progress in several negotiations, Wischnewski said, citing water protection as an example. Both sides are trying to find agreement wherever possible. A visit by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the FRG will be discussed at a suitable time, Wischnewski said.

GLEMP TO TAKE PART IN FRG CATHOLICS CONGRESS

LD191648 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Dusseldorf, 19 Aug (DPA) -- Primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, will participate in the 87th German Catholics Congress from 1-5 September in Dusseldorf, and will address the participants on the opening evening. Although it was initially uncertain whether the visit would take place, it has now been confirmed, the organizers said on Thursday.

FRENCH ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

NC200923 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The campaign of support for the Palestine Liberation Organization continues in West European states, this is paralleled by denunciation of the Israeli policy and its barbarous (?manifestions) in the Lebanese arena. This is being expressed amidst calls for achieving the nationalist rights of the Palestinian people to set up their independent state.

Representatives of 12 French organizations in Paris have expressed their anxiety regarding the dimishing of the possibility of securing a peaceful and lasting settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflcit. A delegation representing the 12 organizations has left for Geneva to present ideas on setting up a Palestinian state that is sovereign and enjoys all rights, and to demand that Israel abide by the resolutions of the international organization [the United Nations]. This is to be carried out before the international labor bureau, the headquarters of the human rights [as heard], the World Health Organization, the Ecumenical Council and the Red Cross International Committee.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE AGAINST ANGOLA CONDEMNED

PM181249 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The latest South African military attacks in Angola were "strongly condemned' by Paris on Monday, 16 August. Questioned on those operations in which, according to Pretoria, more than 300 SWAPO guerrillas were killed, the External Relations Ministry spokesman added that "that aggression is particularly shocking since the last meeting on Namibia in New York on 12 August between the 'group of five' (the United States, Canada, France, Britain, and FRG), the African frontline countries and SWAPO had made it possible to achieve major progress, particularly on the question of UN impartiality."

BEGIN TO ATTEND JEWISH SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD190924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] According to Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will attend a major conference on solidarity with Soviet Jews in Paris at the end of October. Peres says French Premier Pierre Mauroy will also take part.

PRESIDENT OF NEW CORSICAN ASSEMBLY ELECTED

NC201118 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Radical leftist Prosper Alfonsi was today elected president of this French Mediterranean island's new regional assembly, in a vote taken after a night of separatist bomb attacks.

He received 23 votes to obtain a simple majority in the third and final round of voting, after two inconclusive round in which none of the eight candidates obtained an absolute majority of 31 votes.

Mr. Alfonsi was tailed by Conservative candidate Jean-Paul de Rocca-Serra, with 20 votes, and Autonomist Edmond Simeoni with 9.

The Corsican National Liberation Movement had earlier claimed some 70 bomb attacks across the island early today, effectively ending a recent truce with French authorities in Paris.

POLICE ARREST 12 OF 'ACTION DIRECTE' GROUP

NC200814 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 20 (AFP) -- French police here today launched a dawn operation against militants of the newly banned radical "Direct Action" movement, arresting a dozen people, authoritative sources said.

The group, banned on Wednesday by government decree, claimed responsibility yesterday for a bomb attack against the offices of the ultra-conservative French magazine MINUTE.

The 12 people detained today were being questioned in connection with a number of other recent bomb attacks in Paris, the sources said.

Group leader Jean-Marc Rouillan was still being sought, they added.

Two militants of the group had been detained recently and questioned about a machine gun and grenade attack which left 6 dead and 22 wounded in a Jewish restaurant in central Paris on August 9.

The Direct Action group did not claim the restaurant attack.

BOMB EXPLODES AT TOULOUSE NUCLEAR PLANT SITE

NC191039 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Toulouse, Aug 19 (AFP) — A bomb exploded during the night outside the offices of a construction firm here working on the site of the Golfech nuclear power plant, causing no casualties but considerable damage.

The main building caught fire, and a temporary prefabricated office unit nearby was totally destroyed.

It was the second bomb attack [word indistinct] last night, within 24 hours of President Francois Mitterrand announcing new anti-terrorist measures.

POLICE DISMANTLE ASIAN DRUG RING, SEIZE HEROIN

NC191127 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 19 (AFP) -- French police today announced the dismantling of a major "Asian connection" drug ring, with the seizure of 22.5 kilos (about 50 pounds) of pure heroin, and the arrest of 20 Asians, mainly Chinese and Cambodian.

The heroin had a world market value of an estimated $30 million, and was one of the biggest drug hauls ever made in France, police said.

BEIRUT PEACEKEEPING FORCE FORMALLY AUTHORIZED

AU191937 Rome ANSA in English 1923 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 19 -- The Italian Government formally authorized today Italian participation in the multinational peace force to be stationed in Beirut with the aim of "contributing to the consolidation of peace prospects ... for Lebanon and the Middle East."

Responding to a request from the Lebanese Government and other parties involved in the evacuation of the Palestinians from the Lebanese capital, Italy is sending just over five hundred men from the "governolo" Battalion of Bersaglieri infantry to join French and United States troops on the international force.

In a message sent to Lebanese diplomatic chief Fu'ad Butrus today, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo announced authorization for the Italian ambassador in Beirut to sign the letter formalizing the agreement on Italian participation.

According to the message, the understanding must lead to a "stable truce" laying down the "premises for the concrete start to negotiations to solve a peaceful future for all the peoples in the Middle East in line with the aims of the United Nations".

Confirming Italian determination to see "violence and war" replaced by "the instruments of dialogue and negotiations", the foreign minister also announced that Rome is ready to make a contribution to the second phase of the emergency program for Lebanon being put into effect by UNICEF, the UN children's fund.

COLOMBO ON MIDDLE EAST, RELATIONS WITH USSR

AU191620 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, August 19 -- "I am convinced, as are other European ministers (and as the United States is a little more convinced now), that there cannot be peace in the Middle East without a solution to not only the Palestinian-Israeli conflict but also to the Arab-Israeli conflict", Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told the daily "IL GIORNALE".

In an interview appearing in today's edition of the paper, Colombo emphasized the role of Western Europe as a bearer of peace between Israel and the Arab world and as a mediator in U.S.-Soviet relations.

With regards to the Arab-Isaeli conflict, Colombo said that recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization is an "essential step to resolve the crisis".

In reply to a question on Western Europe's "understanding" towards Palestinian guerrilla activity, Colombo said "I certainly do not legitimize terrorist actions to solve a problem. The path to follow is always negotiation. As long as Israel continues to consider Palestinian issues refugee problems and the international community does not deal globally with the issue, there will always be fear of violence."

With respect to East-West relations, Colombo assured his interviewer that Europe's condemnation of Soviet policy in Poland and Afghanistan has in no way diminished.

Asked whether it is in Europe's interest to help the Soviet Union in its current economic crisis, Colombo replied: "In preparation for the Helsinki conference (in 1975) through to (the invasion of) Afghanistan and (the military crackdown) in Poland, the prevailing doctrine in Europe was a certain respect for zones of influence and a reciprocal code of behavior.

"Trade could have not only contributed to peace, but also thaw the granite Eastern Bloc".

In Colombo's opinion the issue is different and perhaps more dramatic today and he said that there are still conflicting views on the advisability of waging a trade and economic war against the Soviet Union.

SPADOLINI TO MEET PARTY SECRETARIES 20 AUG

AU200845 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Rome, August 20 -- Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini is slated to meet today with the secretaries of the five parties in his coalition which collapsed on August 7 to wrap up agreement on the formation of his second cabinet with the same government partners.

The round of statements released by party leaders in the evening contained no surprises and did not undercut the optimism generated for Spadolini's bid to form his second cabinet and Italy's 42nd postwar government.

Widespread fears that the government crisis would give way to the dissolution of Parliament and early general elections have virtually vanished since the Socialists, the nation's third largest party, declared their willingness to reenter the five-way coalition on condition that their demands for institutional reform be met.

The single hurdle to clear after today's consultations with the five party secretaries will be the naming of cabinet ministers in accordance with the premier-designate's intentions to strictly adhere to Article 92 of the Constitution, which empowers him to pick his cabinet free from party demands and the dicates of the delicate balances of power within the government parties.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EFFORTS TO FORM GOVERNMENT

AU191600 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 19 -- The Italian press speculated today on the makeup of the nation's forty-second postwar government now being put together by Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini.

Spadolini, a Republican, led the outgoing government of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and right-of-center Liberals and his own party which fell on August 7 when Parliament voted down a measure reducing the tax privileges of oil companies.

He is negotiating for a new government with the same partners on the basis of two platforms, one on economic policy and the other on institutional reformm

The first covers a series of "mini-reforms", above all as regards parliamentary procedure, and the second a strategy for global struggle against inflation and recession with the aim of giving Italy back its economic stability.

Milan's "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" said that "the two platforms seem to have passed the test, and with pretty good grades" but their "practical application" remains to be seen.

Rome's "LA REPUBBLICA" said that Spadolini's economic platform is "honest" and he has chosen a "classic" strategy.

However, the paper added, his chances for success are limited, particularly due to the world economic crisis which has hit the United States and even solid Germany.

The paper called this panorama "anything but reassuring": "With the dollar dropping and the mark vacillating, what else can Spadolini do but steer intelligently and modestly through so many hurdles and uncertainties, nearly all out of his and our control?"

On the other platform, particularly on the premier's prerogative to choose his ministers as he sees fit, without pressures from the party secretariats, press comment was more skeptical.

The Communist Party daily "L'UNITA" queried whether there really will be a "prime minister's party", or whether, once again, the parties will prevail in "cutting up the pie".

"Perhaps we are wrong, but we believe that big, albeit indirect manoeuvering has [been] under way to convince Spadolini not to take himself too seriously as regards his prerogatives".

"IL MANIFESTO", which stands to the left of the Communist Party on the Italian political spectrum was also skeptical.

"Should Spadolini present us not only the same party lineup and the same economic platform but also the same cast of ministers, frankly we would be watching not a remake, but the old move itself".

Turin's "LA STAMPA" was more optimistic and said that there is an authoritative guarantor -- Head of State Sandro Pertini -- for this new government and that it is thanks to Pertini that, "at least until spring, we need not fear any more surprises".

RED BRIGADES STEAL ARMS FROM MILITARY BARRACKS

AU191515 Rome ANSA in English 1513 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 19 -- A commando of the Red Brigades attacked an airforce barracks in Rome early this morning and stole a large quantity of weapons.

The Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack in an anonymous tip to a Rome daily saying the weapons will serve "metropolitan guerrillas and the international revolutionary movement".

Six of seven members of the commando broke into the barracks, tied up guards and fled with the weapons.

BALSEMAO DISCUSSES PORTUGUESE POLITICAL SCENE

PM191501 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] "Now that the Constitution has been reviewed, all the conditions exist for a period of institutional peace," Francisco Pinto Balsemao stated yesterday evening on Portuguese television's Channel 1, where he was interviewed in his capacity as Social Democratic Party [PSD] chairman on the "Front Page" program.

Making the keynote of his statement the need for the regular functioning of institutions and political stability (to prevent a permanently "precarious situation") and the importance of broadening "the bases of a consensus in terms of democracy," Pinto Balsemao stressed that the conditions have now been created for approval of the law delimiting the sectors [of the economy], whichmeans, he said, access by private enterprises to fields which have been barred to it, such as banking and insurance.

Praising the revision of the Constitution, which he once more described as possible but not desirable, the Social Democratic leader maintained that the commitments undertaken by the Democratic Alliance should be fulfilled until the end of the current legislative term. However, he added that in 1983 (since, according to him, "the local elections are not a national political test but a test of the parties' strength"), the parties of the parliamentary majority should "discuss calmly and serenely together the future of the Democratic Alliance."

However, the PSD chairman saw no alternative to the governing of the country by forces outside the ruling coalition, since, as he emphasized, the PCP sustained major political losses in the campaign it conducted this year, the Socialist Party [PSP] is experiencing an identity crisis and a potential presidential or Eanist party does not even exist.

As regards the PSP, Balsemao said that "it would not be possible, even theoretically, to contemplate any preferential rapprochement (by the PSD) with the PSP, when we do not know where it stands or where it is heading."

However, the PSD leader disclosed that, in his opinion, the Democratic Alliance parties should run with separate lists in the 1984 legislative elections.

With respect to the so-called presidential party, Pinto Balsemao (who described General Eanes as "a proven democrat") emphasized that he does not know whether there is an Eanist blueprint, adding: "if there is, it should be brought forth."

FRENCH PARATROOPERS ARRIVE EN ROUTE TO LEBANON

NC191430 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The first units of the French contingent in the multinational peace force arrived in Cyprus this afternoon en route to Lebanon. The peace force will supervise the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut. A total of 146 French paratroopers arrived at Larnaca Airport around 1500 today with about 200 more expected tonight. Military vehicles and other equipment have also been transported.

The French paratroopers have arrived in Cyprus from their bases in Corsica. Accompanying them is a French general who will head the French contingent of the multinational peace force. The French contingent's total will consist of 800 troops. The peace force will also be joined by 800 American and 530 Italian troops.

Further Report

NC201132 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Aircraft carrying units of the French military contingent in the multinational peace force for Lebanon continue arriving at Larnaca Airport. These units, with their equipment, are embarking on two French Navy ships which had earlier arrived at Larnaca Port and are expected to sail off for Beirut this afternoon.

The French military contingent, which will consist of 800 officers and men, will place under its control the Beirut harbor from whence the first Palestinian fighters will depart.

The Italian contingent, which will be deployed at the Beirut Airport area, is expected to go directly to Beirut from Italy. The U.S. contingent, which is aboard warships of the 6th Fleet, will disembark at Beirut next week and be deployed between the Christian and Muslim sectors of the city.

Larnaca as Transit Point

NC191219 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis met with U.S. Ambassador Ewing and discussed with him the likely use of Larnaca Port and Airport as a transit point for Palestinian combatants on the way to their various destinations within the framework of the arrangements for their withdrawal from Beirut. In connection with the same question, Mr Rolandhis also had a contact with PLO representative Bitar in Nicosia. The foreign minister expressed the Cyprus Government's readiness to provide the necessary facilities so that Palestinian combatants may pass through Larnaca Port or Airport as soon as implementation of the agreement among the interested parties begins.

KIPRIANOU APPLAUDS STAMBOLIC VISIT TO CYPRUS

NC201112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou stated today that the upcoming visit to Cyprus of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Stambolic acquires special significance because it is being made during a period of significant developments in the area of the eastern Mediterranean.

After referring to Yugoslavia's international role and especially to its leading position in the Nonaligned Movement, President Kiprianou stressed that we are linked to Yugoslavia by very friendly bonds which were consolidated by the two great leaders Tito and Makarios. He also stressed Yugoslavia's valuable support of Cyprus' struggle for the regaining of the Cypriot people's freedom and rights that have been trampled upon.

Concluding, the president of the republic stated that he looks forward with special joy to the possibility of repaying the warm hospitality shown to him during his visit to Yugoslavia and to the opportunity to have with President Stambolic an exchange of views on the international situation and developments in our national issue.

INTERLOCUTORS HOLD SCHEDULED MEETING 19 AUG

NC191717 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

In their statements prior to the meeting, both the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, as well as the representatives of the two communities at the talks said that the discussion of the executive authority question has been completed and that discussion will begin on the question of the federal legislative authority. Nevertheless, Mr Gobbi made it clear that at the present stage the discussion of certain subjects has not been exhausted and that they will return to them later.

At the same time, asked whether progress has been made on the issue of the executive authority, Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot representative, said: It depends on what one means by progress. As far as I am concerned, progress is made only when there is a coincidence of views on significant matters. We have not yet reached this stage, he noted. Mr Mavrommatis added that there are a number of differences of views concerning the executive authority question. Asked whether there would be one parliament, Mr Mavrommatis said that this was not necessary and that the Greek Cypriot side does not oppose the system of having two houses.

In his statement, Turkish Cypriot spokesman Onan said the Turkish Cypriot proposals provide for the existence of two houses. On the question of the executive authority, Mr Onan said that some progress has been made in the direction of understanding the views of the two sides. Concerning the composition of the central government, Mr Onan said they have made sufficient progress. In conclusion, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor said: When the discussion of the evaluation document is completed, it will become possible, at a second round of talks, to better understand every matter we have dealt with.

TFSC'S CAGATAY DENIES RUMORS ON RESIGNATION

TA191530 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Lefkose, 19 Aug (AA) -- Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus who is also the president of the ruling National Unity Party denied that he would resign. The annual convention of his party will take place in October with a faction of the party headed by Dr Dervis Eroglu reportedly prepared to contest Cagatay for party president. According to press reports, five National Unity Party deputies including Eroglu presented to Cagatay a memorandum last week in which they complained about lack of contacts between the government and the Assembly.

Meanwhile, press sources said a new political party will be formed in northern Cyprus with the participation of some of the deputies which allegedly will resign from the main opposition Communal Liberation Party in an attempt to replace the current coalition government with a new coalition.

GREEK SHIP TO ASSIST BEIRUT EVACUATION

NC192127 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Athens, Aug 19 (AFP) -- A Greek ship, the Alkyon, will be ready to leave tomorrow to help in the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon, a Greek Shipping Ministry communique announced.

The loan of the ship, which normally plies between the Cyclades Islands, is "just one of the government's measures" to facilitate the departure of Palestinians from Beirut, the statement added. No mention was made of the ship's possible route or eventual destination.

Last month, the Greek Government said it would transport Palestinian fighters from the Lebanese capital if so asked by their leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Greece has already said that it will accept 200-300 wounded Palestinians into Greek hospitals.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES COMING U.S. BASE TALKS

NC191547 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] During the negotiations that will start next month on the U.S. bases, Greece intends, among other things, to ask for its choice of weapons systems and for facilities for the supply of spare parts.

According to the government's viewpoint, this constitutes the most effective "guarantee" of the security of our borders because, as the government spokesman stated yesterday, "in the final analysis, a country's territorial integrity depends on its own ability to defend itself."

The government spokesman clarified that the prime minister has never asked for written guarantees from the United States, because something like that could possibly lead to undesirable situations, that is, to U.S. arbitration in the Aegean.

On the contrary, the government is continuing to steadfastly seek an agreement within the NATO framework, "through which the borders of every NATO country will be covered by the alliance against any attacks from whatever source."

The government spokesman's statement in connection with yesterday's press reports on the "guarantees" reads as follows:

"The prime minister has never referred to guarantees from the United States. Written guarantees of the Kissinger type are not an appropriate method, because very clearly they create dependence on a power center without precluding the fact that this dependence may turn into arbitration, something we would have no reason to accept.

"In December, during the NATO national defense ministers meeting in Brussels, the prime minister raised the issue of Greece's security within the alliance's framework. However, he did not ask that special preference be given to Greece. He asked for the general interpretation of a decision, an agreement, through which every NATO country's borders will be covered by the alliance against attack.

"In the final analysis, in the case of a local war a country's territorial integrity depends on its own ability to defend itself, and our government's course is precisely the strengthening of this possibility, that is, the country's self-centered defense shield. The government believes that this goal guarantees both the country's integrity and independence."

ASSEMBLY APPROVES DRAFT CONSTITUTION ARTICLES

Goals and Duties of State

TA191139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has adopted three more articles of the draft constitution on the basic goals and duties of the state, legislative authority and sovereignty. The articles adopted were returned to the Constitution Committee to be amended in line with the motions submitted at yesterday's session of the Assembly.

Article four, which defines the basic goals and duties of the state, is as follows: The basic aims and duties of the state are to defend the independence and unity of the Turkish nation, the indivisibility of the country, the republic and democracy; to secure the prosperity, tranquillity and happiness of the individuals and the community; to try to abolish the political, economic and social obstacles which limit the individual's basic rights and liberties in a manner inconsistent with the principles of social justice and of justice and to try to prepare the conditions necessary for a person's material and spiritual development.

The fifth article on sovereignty is as follows: Sovereignty belongs unconditionally to the nation. The Turkish nation exercises its sovereignty in conformity with the principles set forth by the Constitution through the means of the authorized organs [of government]. The exercise of sovereignty may in no way be left to any individual, group or social class. No person or organ may use a state power which does not have its source in the constitution. The last paragraph of this article stating "obligations arising from agreements envisaging membership in organizations having international authority are valid" was removed from the text by an Assembly decision.

The seventh article which was amended by the committee and adopted at the Consultative Assembly session today says that legislative authority belongs to the Turkish Grand National Assembly on behalf of the Turkish nation. According to the article, this power can not be delegated. However, the authority granted by the constitution to the president and the Council of Ministers to issue law-decrees is valid.

Suspension of Rights

TA192106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly approved three more articles of the draft constitution. Articles 13, 14 and 15 are on the misuse and suspension of basic rights and freedoms, and on the basic rights and freedoms of foreigners.

Article 13 says: None of the rights and duties specified in this constitution can be used to damage the state's indivisible unity with the country and nation, to endanger the Turkish state's or the republic's existence, to abolish the basic rights and freedoms, to cause the state to be ruled by a single person or class, to bring about the sovereignty of one social class over the other social classes, to create language, racist, religious or sectarian discrimination or to establish a state order, through any other means, based on those concepts or views. Those who misuse their rights or freedoms for these ends lose them. The courts are to decide on the loss of rights.

The law regulates the punishment to be given to those persons or organizations who disobey these prohibitions or who encourage or provoke others into disobeying them. None of the constitution's stipulations can be interpreted in a way to mean that they grant the right to engage in activities aimed at abolishing the rights and freedoms specified in this constitution.

Article 14 specifies the situations where the basic rights and freedoms can be suspended: Basic rights and freedom can be suspended partially or entirely in wars, martial law or states of emergency to the extent the situation calls for. Measures running counter to the guarantees envisaged by the Constitution can be taken at such times, but the following rules and freedoms cannot be violated: A person cannot be forced to disclose [words indistinct] opinions and beliefs [words indistinct] for survival and moral and material being, a person cannot be condemned or accused of these opinions or beliefs, crimes and punishments cannot be implemented retroactively, and a person is innocent until proven guilty.

Under Article 15, foreigners' basic rights and freedoms can be limited by law in accordance with international law.

Today, the Consultative Assembly returned Article 12 [illegible] the limitations on basic rights and freedoms to the Constitutional Committee together with amendment proposals.

The Assembly will convene at 1000 tomorrow to continue the debate on the draft constitution.

EEC TO LIFT DUTY ON COTTON THREAD EXPORTS

TA191706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] An agreement has been reached whereby the EEC will lift the 12 percent customs tax it levies on Turkish cotton thread exports to the Community. The agreement was signed by Turkish and EEC officials in Brussels today. Under the agreement, which goes into effect on 21 August, the price of the cotton thread exported to the EEC by Turkey has been raised by about 8 percent. It was pointed out that the price of cotton thread might change in line with the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton.

An announcement made by the EEC in Brussels says that the amount of Turkish cotton thread to be exported by Turkey to the Community has been limited to 25,500 tons for 1982, following an agreement with Turkish officials. It is noted that Turkey's exports of cotton thread to the Community are actually around that amount.

Last December, the EEC had imposed a customs tax of 16 percent on Turkish cotton thread exports to the Community on the grounds that the price was too low. The EEC lowered the tax to 12 percent in April.

BRIEFS

DEBTS RESCHEDULED -- Ankara, Aug 19 (AA) -- A part of Turkey's state debts to Holland were re-scheduled under an accord ratified Wednesday (Aug 18) by the Council of Ministers. The accord also enables Turkey to receive a supplementary credit of 5784 [as received] florins from the Dutch Development Bank. This credit will be used to repay debts due from July first 1982 to June 30, 1983. It will carry 2.3 percent interest and will be repaid as of June 30, 1991. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1205 GMT 19 Aug 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR TO VISIT GDR 25-27 AUG

AU192113 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr will pay an official visit to the GDR from 25 to 27 August 1982 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH ORGANIZED FOR NEO-NAZI

AU191105 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Aug 82 p 1

[APA report: "The Tenant of the 'Storage' Apartment Departed: Search for Vienna Neo-Nazi Abroad"]

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- Police are now searching with an international warrant for the well-known 32-year-old National Democratic Party activist Dr Hermann Plessl, in whose apartment the welding gear which Ekkehard Weil had used in stealing 300 kilograms of explosives in Salzburg was found on Tuesday. Plessl allegedly has gone abroad. It is presumed that four men participated in the theft of the explosives.

NETHERLANDS

NETHERLANDS TO BACK ANY OIL BOYCOTT OF S. AFRICA

NC192027 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Hague, Aug 19 (AFP) -- The Netherlands will support any international oil boycott of South Africa, Foreign Minister Andreas van Agt said in a letter to the Dutch Parliament's foreign affairs committee that was released here today. He told the committee president, Jan Nico Scholten, that the Netherlands had agreed to join in preliminary consultations with the oil-exporting countries and transporters who would implement such a ban.

The Netherlands was invited to participate in such a conference by the United Nations committee against apartheid.

Mr van Agt stressed in his letter that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would only be effective if it was backed by a mandatory resolution of the Security Council that was observed by all UN members. Failing such a decision, Mr van Agt proposed joint action by oil-exporting and transporting countries.

SPAIN

DEFENSE MINISTRY SUSPENDS F-18 PURCHASES

LD191740 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Defense has decided to suspend the purchase of F-18 planes until the report published yesterday by a Madrid newspaper on the payment of commissions to the tune of 500 million pesetas is clarified. The report published yesterday by the daily EL PAIS, which cited another report in the NEW YORK TIMES, says that the U.S. McDonnell Douglas Company, the plane's makers, will pay $4 million -- some 465 million pesetas -- in commissions to Spanish intermediaries and that the principal beneficiary will be the Spanish aeronautical company CAESA. In the same report, the Madrid daily pointed out the possible illegality of the commissions under U.S. law.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 163 23 August 1982

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KREISKY REFUTES SALE OF TANKS TO ARGENTINA

AU230918 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 21-22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Mallorca, Vienna (AZ) -- In an interview with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on Friday Chancellor Kreisky denied a report that he had announced to British Prime Minister Thatcher that Austria intends to promote the tank deal with Argentina blocked by the Falklands conflict. There was no conversation with Thatcher, he said. It had been pointed out in reply to a pertinent question from the Steyr Works, however, that peace has not yet been achieved between Great Britain and Argentina and that relations between Vienna and London would be excessively taxed by a tank deal with the Argentines.

As a result of the Falklands War the delivery of 27 Curassier tanks to Argentina was subject to the Austrian arms embargo.

ARMY COMMANDER STRESSES NEED FOR MISSILES

AU201359 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Leopold Esterle interview with Army Commander General Bernardiner; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Summary] [Question] In mid-October the second biggest maneuvers of the Austrian Federal Army will begin in the Kufstein area in Tirol. Some 14,000 soldiers will practice the principle of area defense, in this case fighting in an area protection zone. As is well known, the biggest maneuvers thus far were held in Lower Austria in 1979. Subsequent evaluation reports stressed that the principle of national defense is basically correct but that the idea of a militia system following the Swiss pattern is not yet generally well understood. General, it was noted after the exercise that the area defense concept is correct but that its past implementation has ranged from faulty to bad. Have there been any changes since your assumption of the post of army commander?

[Answer] "I regard the verdict that implementation has been bad as somewhat unjustified. Naturally, the area defense still has shortcomings and naturally the entire concept still has material gaps. I believe that these gaps are generally known to the public. We have weaknesses in our antiaircraft and antitank defense."

[Question] What do you have to say about equipping the army with missiles?

[Answer] "From the military-technical aspect we must request the best material and the best weapons systems available in order to expect the best possible results. These now are guided weapons in the antitank defense field; if possible, target-seeking guided weapons or also target-seeking guided weapons which can be fired from a helicopter. The fact that these guided weapons are self-propelled and hence termed 'rockets,' now causes us difficulty in obtaining them due to a provision in the State Treaty. I imagine there are developments which justify our obtaining appropriate weapons and which will make it easier for the federal government to absolve us of this State Treaty provision. But this does not prevent us from continuously striving or keeping in sight the fact that this State Treaty provision simply cannot be accepted by us in the long run.

[Question] Are you leveling demands, for example, against the foreign minister to intervene with the signatories of the treaty in this respect?

[Answer] "Properly speaking, this is a matter of concern for the chief of the department, that is the national defense minister, but these things are being expressed quite clearly in talks between the military leadership and the leadership of the department."

[Question] Area defense is a three-dimension affair. What is your personal opinion concerning air defense?

[Answer] So that there be no mistake: Airspace defense and interceptors are two things that are not exactly on the same level. The same thing applies to airspace defense as to antitank defense. There, too, a weapons system which is not now available or accessible for us is doubtlessly the optimal means, even more so than in antitank defense. In antitank defense there are ways out by means of types of ammunition and certain gun calibers, but this is not so in antiaircraft defense. The impact of conventional antiaircraft defense is, in my opinion, very, very limited. It involves weapons which hardly qualify as replacements for the self-propelled, target-seeking antiaircraft projectiles which we are forbidden to possess."

[Question] Ground-to-air missiles?

[Answer] "Yes, ground-to-air missiles, as they are called in common usage. There exist quite excellent products in this field, primarily in our neighboring country, in Switzerland."

[Question] General, what do you as an army commander have to say about the problem of an air police for the Austrian Federal Army from a position of a neutrality policy, in particular in connection with the "Golden Bonnet" (Goldhaube) project which is now nearing completion?

[Answer] "Yes, the last word was the catchword. I have, with the airspace observation system, the opportunity of establishing through a dot on a radar screen that airspace is being violated." "To put things brutally, I could say that so long as I cannot identify an object and so long as I cannot undertake anything, cannot issue a warning or deter the intruder -- I can, after all, also do without that dot on the radar screen. Hence to the government -- and I think the chancellor has also expressed this at the recent National Defense Council session -- the problem is only that at the moment such a expenditure cannot be politically justified."

[Question] Is it possible to say in conclusion that Army Commander Bernardiner would like to have the tools, and urgently at that, for the mere reason that otherwise the -- I believe 4 1/5 billion schillings which have been spent on the "Golden Bonnet" project so far -- would have been wasted?

[Answer] "That is too weak a formulation for me. I do not wish these things; I request them. We do need the interceptors."

DIE WELT SAYS U.S. TIPPED DUBCEK TO INVASION

LD201824 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Hamburg, 20 Aug (DPA) -- According to DIE WELT, in early August 1968 U.S. intelligence, in a move approved by Washington, informed the Czechoslovak party chief, Alexander Dubcek, about preparations to invade Czechoslovakia. According to the report, Dubcek received through a Swiss contact in Prague copies of the invasion plans of the armed forces of the five Warsaw Pact states involved in the operation.

The person who procured the plans was held as a Western spy in Bautzen and exchanged last year for GDR agent Guenter Guillaume. He is quoted as saying that Washington had hoped at the time that Dubcek would be able to avert the invasion. But Dubcek regarded the plans only as "a superb plant" [hervorragend gemachtes spielmaterial].

According to DIE WELT, the former spy is a 48-year-old FRG citizen who got the plans from the female head of the cipher department of the Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR. He was later arrested in Hungary. The woman, who had worked with U.S. intelligence, and her husband, a Soviet staff officer, were smuggled out to the West, and she is now living in the United States.

USE OF FORCED LABOR ON PIPELINE DOCUMENTED

LD211304 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Frankfurt, 21 Aug (DPA) -- The International Society for Human Rights has substantiated its claim, rejected by the Soviet Union, that approximately 100,000 prisoners were involved in the construction of natural gas pipelines in Siberia, with documentation on the use of forced labor. The documentation, released on Saturday in Frankfurt, contains statements by witnesses from the Soviet Union and those who have emigrated to the West.

The documentation quotes, among others, a Soviet prisoner who was involved. He had reported by telephone this summer that many prisoners in Soviet camps were willing to exchange the hard living and working conditions in the camps with the relative freedom of the forced laborer.

LAHNSTEIN DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD201602 Riyadh SPA in English 1222 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, Aug 20 (SPA) -- West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein left here today on his way to Saudi Arabia for an official visit lasting three days.

During his stay in the kingdom, the minister will hold talks with Saudi leaders on consolidating relations between the two countries. Agency reports quoted Finance Ministry sources as saying the talks would focus on the (?aspects) of world economic growth and increased cooperation among nations in economic, monetary, credit and trade policy.

In a press statement before departure, the minister noted Saudi Arabia's status as West Germany's most important Arab trade partner and largest source of oil. Saudi Arabia has since 1980 been West Germany's largest source of foreign capital.

Comments on Talks

LD221222 Hamburg DPA in German 1146 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn/Riyadh, 22 Aug (DPA) -- In his talks with Saudi Government representatives, Federal Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein did not negotiate on more credit to fill gaps in the federal budget. In an interview with DPA, Lahnstein said on Sunday, at the end of his 3-day visit to Riyadh, that there had not been any discussion on a Saudi injection of credit for the afflicted AEG company.

Lahnstein described economic relations between the Federal Republic and Saudi Arabia as excellent. Deliveries of crude oil from Riyadh to the Federal Republic appear to be secure for a long time. Lahnstein made it clear that Saudi Arabia could also contribute to a stronger growth in the world economy. His trip primarily served the purpose of discussing with the Saudis the conferences of the IMF and the World Bank scheduled to be held in the beginning of September in Canada. The matter of German weapon deliveries to Saudi Arabia was not on the agenda in his discussions in Riyadh.

The minister pointed out that the Saudis are prudent in their investment of capital abroad. Greater Saudi involvement in West German enterprises is not to be expected in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, the country's economic development favors more possibilities for German investment in Saudi Arabia and for improved cooperation with Saudi enterprises. Tax obstacles in this connection are to be reduced in negotiations which should take place this autumn.

BANKS 'OPTIMISTIC' ON POLISH DEBT RESCHEDULING

LD201540 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 20 Aug (DPA) -- German banks expressed optimism on Friday that the negotiations with Poland on the rescheduling of debts for 1982, which have long been in progress, might now be successfully concluded. It is reported that the following agreement is in the pipeline between the Polish authorities and the more than 500 Western creditor banks for the rescheduling of credits for $2.5 billion altogether which are due in 1982.

Ninety-five percent of the sums to be repaid will be rescheduled. The remaining 5 percent have to be paid in cash by Warsaw. As the Poles have been unable to repay "a dime" -- to quote one banker -- the 5 percent can be paid in installments up to 1983.

In return the Poles must repay the interest due of $1.1 billion in full. Half, that is $550 million, will be paid into a special fund by the creditor banks, which will then be made available again to the Poles as credit to pay for important imports. Poland's foreign debts total $27 billion.

DPA NOTES FORMATION OF NEW POLITICAL PARTY

LD221954 Hamburg DPA in German 1600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 21 Aug (DPA) -- An organization of the Maoist left has founded a new communist party, the Marxist-Leninist Party of Germany. Some 2,000 people from all parts of the Federal Republic attended the founding meeting in Duesseldorf's Philipshalle on 21 August.

The new party, which has its origins in the Communist Workers' League of Germany, founded in 1972, describes itself as a "workers' party." Its national paper is called ROTE FAHNE (RED FLAG). The party has declared the two superpowers, the United States and Soviet Union, its chief enemies. It regards the socialism practiced in Eastern Europe to be "degenerate." Party Chairman Stefan Engel said that the "peace movement" is a "positive force" but that it underrates "FRG imperialism" against which the "main thrust" should be directed.

SPD GROUP PLANS TO REEXAMINE NATO DOCTRINE

DW231041 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] Shocked by the recent nuclear war sandbox games of the U.S. Government, the Social Democrats plan at their next party congress, in the fall of 1983, to discuss not only the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, but also the so-far still valid flexible response doctrine of NATO and the role of the Bundeswehr in the Western alliance. The "new strategies" working group set up by the party Executive Board will take up its work on the SPD's new security concept on 8 September, right after the end of parliament's recess. The general aim: exploitation of new defense weapon technologies against tanks, ships and planes supposed to free NATO from the need to use nuclear warheads at an early stage. The Bundeswehr is supposed to be equipped in a visibly defensive way.

The new SPD working group is composed of, in addition to Chairman Egon Bahr, Oskar Lafontaine, the nuclear armament critic, Deputies Erwin Horn and Herman Scheer, Defense Ministry planning chief Walther Stuetzle and retired Gen Wolf Graf Baudissin. Defense Minister Hans Apel, who demonstrated hardly any will to reform in the Bundeswehr's long-term commission report, will be welcome at the Executive Board only as a guest.

REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY, TAX INCREASES VIEWED

DW230945 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 21-22 Aug 82 p 4

[Commentary signed A]

[Text] The Congressional vote in favor of a tax increase amounting to $98.3 billion is, first of all, a great political success for President Reagan. The President has demonstrated again that he is in a positinon to bridle the stubborn Congress in decisive moments. You cannot maintain that Ronald Reagan does not know how to rule.

But despite his Capitol victory, this President is not very convincing in substantiating his arguments. Could you not hear him for 2 years mocking delightedly the opinion that budget gaps could be narrowed or even closed with the help of tax increases? Was it not exactly this President who told Americans over and over that increasing taxes meant nothing but animating the insatiable spending desire of the state bureaucracy?

Naturally he can point out that the tax increases amounting to almost $100 billion will be more than offset in the course of the 3 years by the planned state expenditure cuts of $280 billion. Granted, U.S. inflation was cut by 50 percent and interest rates really began to drop -- however, who knows for how long? Many Wall Street experts agree that the apparently good signals are actually bad signals: America's economy is so badly off at present that hardly anybody has great investments in mind.

Now the cheerful man in the White House has changed course: He announces the opposite of what he was preaching thus far, and tells the Americans he is persistently continuing what he has been doing all the time. Reagan's new policy will have consequences -- but it is not consistent.

SECOND FRENCH CONTINGENT LEAVES FOR LEBANON

LD221028 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] A second contingent of French soldiers cast off from Toulon this morning. The soldiers, with assault rifles slung over their shoulders, went aboard the Orage, a tank landing ship, at 1030. The ship will reach Beirut on Friday or Saturday.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES FOR TALKS 22 AUG

NC221600 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 22 (AFP) -- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali arrived here today for talks with French officials on prospects for a global solution to the Palestinian question.

Mr Ghali will meet tomorrow with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

With the Beirut siege ostensibly at an end, sources in diplomatic circles here said France and Egypt plan to launch a new joint Middle East peace initiative, possibly in the next few weeks.

French official circles believe that the new situation offered by the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut offers a golden opportunity for an overall settlement. Any Franco-Egyptian initiative would be based on the principles of Palestinian self-determination, the mutual recognition by all parties in the conflict of each others' right to exist and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Last month, at the height of the siege of the Lebanese capital, the two countries submitted to the United Nations a peace plan along these lines but at the time it met with objections from the United States.

Sources here said that the major problem for France and Egypt was to convince the U.S. Government that there can be no peace in the Middle East without the participation of the Palestinians.

The regular contacts that have taken place between Washington and Cairo should allow Mr Ghali and Mr Cheysson to gauge possible U.S. reaction to any new peace plan.

In Paris, it is believed that at present the U.S. Government is seriously reappraising its Middle East policy.

BOMB EXPLODES IN PARIS' SEVENTH DISTRICT 21 AUG

LD211124 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Summary] We have just heard a few minutes ago that a bomb exploded just now in Avenue de la Bourdonnais in the Seventh District of Paris. The bomb had been placed in front of a building inhabited by the Spanish delegate to UNESCO. The bomb exploded while two members of the bomb squad were trying to defuse it. One of the men was killed and the other seriously injured.

Correspondent Dominique Souchier says the explosion took place just before 1030. The bomb squad had been sent there following a bomb alert. In fact, the bomb exploded the moment the two men were approaching the place, parcel or boobytrapped car -- it is not quite clear yet which. Material damage is considerable.

Contradictory Claims

LD211636 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Summary] Following the telephone call to AFP by someone claiming to be Jean-Marc Rouillan claiming responsibility for the bomb explosion in Avenue de la Bourdonnais today in the name of Action Directe, another caller, claiming to speak on behalf of Rouillan, leader of Action Directe, has denied all responsibility for the explosion.

Possible U.S. Target

LD212004 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] On the explosion on the Avenue de la Bourdonnais, the police do not exclude the possibility that the explosive device was fixed under the car of the American diplomat, Mr (Roderick Grant), who was the target. Mr Grant left his home 1/2 hour before the device exploded, exactly at the spot where his car had been parked all night. The bomb is thought to have been fixed under the floor of the vehicle and to have been dislodged without exploding when the car was started.

Lebanese Group Claims Attack

LD220721 Paris Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] In a telephone call to the French press agency AFP, the terrorist group calling itself the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Force claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion in Paris yesterday that killed one police bomb-expert and seriously wounded another. The same group said it was behind last January's killing of an American military attache in Paris and an attempted assassination of another U.S. Embassy official last November.

INVESTIGATION OF 'ACTION DIRECTE' GROUP REPORTED

LD202010 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Regarding the conditions of the Rue des Rosiers victims, doctors have noticed an improvement in the condition of the woman most seriously injured in the attack last week. Eight people are still in the hospital; two others were discharged this week.

In the investigation into other attacks claimed by Action Directe, the police drew a blank today; this morning they questioned 12 suspected militants of the clandestine organiztion, but this evening, after searches of their homes, these 12 people were released.

It is a ping-pong game between Action Directe and investigators. Each explosion claimed by this movement has regularly been followed by a round of questioning. The scenario is always the same; an investigating committee asks questions, they take statements, pass them on to [name indistinct] and then let them go. Sometimes they lock someone up, as was the case with [name indistinct], but for offenses other than taking part in a bomb attack. You could almost say it has become a routine, but of course, the investigators cannot leave any stone unturned.

Action Directe is in the dock, and with good reason. Action Directe strikes, the police retaliate, that's the way it goes. That is why, after official responsibility was claimed for the attack on Rue [name indistinct], 12 young people known to be suspected militants of the movement were questioned and put under police surveillance.

The searches carried out at their homes produced nothing -- no weapons, no incriminating documents, no inkling of any new bomb attacks; in short, no charges against them. Thus they were set free and the hunt continues. The police are doing their job, but without any great conviction. It is quite clear that the members of Action Directe now know that they are under surveillance, and if they had anything to hide, they got rid of it a long time ago.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO 'CHINESE CONNECTION' BEGIN

NC201918 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Parallel police operations were under way here and in Bangkok today to dismantle the so-called "Chinese connection" drug trafficking network between Asia and Europe. In the French capital, 21 suspected members of the ring arrested here on August 15 were formally charged today with illegal trading in drugs and with defrauding customs.

According to the French narcotics squad, those arrested were mostly ethnic Chinese but bearers of 10 different passports, including six British subjects from Hong Kong and four Cambodians, among them the alleged network's boss this side of the Indian Ocean.

He was identified as Wong Thai Minh, or perhaps Kao Wong, a wiry 28-year-old trained cook residing in the Paris suburb of Meaux. His alleged lieutenant and chauffeur, according to the police, was a 25-year-old Laotian waiter, Bounta Thau.

Another key member of the network was identified as 30-year-old Portuguese national I Kiung Lim, who allegedly convoyed 14 kg (30 pounds) of heroin from Asia to Paris in the false bottom of a suitcase. Travelling with him, said the police, was a 46-year-old Thai, Bangkok businessman, Aponpong Petcharabul, bearing a similar piece of luggage.

Lam Kam Dy, a 25-year-old naturalized Frenchman from Cambodia, was alleged to be the man who furnished the ring with caffein, used for mixing with the heroin, and which was reportedly stocked at the home of an unemployed Vietnamese cook, Vuong Quc Tu, 29.

The heroin was reportedly hoarded with another Vietnamese cook, 36-year-old Tiet Cam Quyen, where 23 kg (50 pounds) of the drug, worth about 30 million dollars on the street markets, was seized by narcotics agents. Also arrested were a Malaysian, a man from Singapore and a Chinese national, with professions ranging from unskilled automobile worker to merchant in dolls clothing, police said.

The investigating magistrate here, meanwhile, was trying to learn how the ring operated and how [words indistinct] were distributed within the network. Word was that the arrested were not talking. Fifteen more people were arrested on August 15, whose cases remain under review.

The heroin reportedly originated from the "golden triangle" astride Thailand, Burma and Laos, and was smuggled to Europe in the shape of 1-kg (2.2 pound) "loaves" or capsules dissimulated in body cavities.

Paris narcotics agents said they received vital help in the operation from Thai colleagues. The Thai tip-offs were relayed here by two French narcotics officials now permanently stationed in Bangkok.

Sources in Bangkok said today that the Thai narcotics brigade was on the point of making a number of arrests as a result of the successful Paris haul. Thai policemen, it was said here, already had under close surveillance a network of Thai and Chinese operators exporting heroin to Australia and North America as well as Europe via Hong Kong.

The problem in tipping off the French, according to information from Bangkok, was to time it in such a way that it would not jeopardize parralel investigations by Thai police.

The precautions taken must have been sufficient, it was thought here -- Thai police yesterday seized 18 kg (39 pounds) of pure heroin which was about to be shipped abroad.

BUFFER FORCE CONTINGENT DEPARTS FOR LEBANON

Advance Party Departs

NC201438 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Taranto, southern Italy, Aug (AFP) -- An Italian guided missile destroyer carrying an advance party from the Italian contingent to the multi-national force in Lebanon set sail from here today, an informed source said.

The advance party, which comprises some 20 officers and NCO's, is to make contact with commanders of the French and U.S. contingents to the force to coordinate their supervision of the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from west Beirut, the source said.

The full Italian contingent of 531 men and 29 military police, meanwhile, embarked today aboard three ships which are to set sail from Brindisi.

The convoy is expected to set sail tomorrow at noon and will take some 72 hours to reach the Lebanese coast.

Main Contingent Departs

NC210858 Paris AFP in English 0806 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Brindisi, Italy, Aug. 21 (AFP) -- The Italian contingent to the multinational buffer force in Beirut left this east Italian port early today aboard two landing vessels and a requisitioned car ferry, informed sources said.

The unit, expected to reach the Lebanese capital in 72 hours, is made up of 531 artillery troops and a squad of gendarmes to act as military police, the sources said.

The men were on the troop carriers Grado and Caorle, and the ferry Buona Speranza, escorted by the frigate Sagittario.

An advance group of 20 officers had already left for Beirut yesterday afternoon aboard the missile-launcher Perseo.

Spadolini Comments

LD202000 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The Italian Government is pleased with the positive conclusion of the negotiations for the evacuation of the Palestinians from Lebanon. A statement issued by Prime Minister Spadolini stated that the Italian Government has now renewed its own firm pledge to contribute to the reestablishment of conditions of peace in Beirut. For much too long, the note states, Beirut was unjustly subjected to inhuman suffering. In this context, the dispatch -- within the framework of the international peace force -- of Italian soldiers to Beirut is nothing other than a practical and concrete implementation of peace measures in a region deeply assailed by the horrors of war.

Envoy to Israel Interviewed

AU211504 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Tel Aviv, August 21 -- Italian participation in the trilateral peace-keeping force in Lebanon to be deployed at the weekend in Beirut during the evacuation of Palestinian forces from the capital will be conducted "on the same basis which caused Italy to join the multilateral force in the Sinai for the purpose of aiding the peace process in the Middle East along with the nation's partners in the European Economic Community" the Italian ambassador to Israel, Gerolamo Nisio, said here Friday.

In an interview given to the Israeli military network the ambassador recalled the EEC Venice declaration of 1979 and referred to the "objective of strengthening and facilitating the peace process in Lebanon in the interest of all the countries of the region.

"Mediation has a precise meaning in international law", the diplomat said in connection with Italian diplomatic activities. "We do not undertake mediation in a technical sense, but we add our efforts and commitment to international activities aimed at facilitating the natural aspirations of the Palestinians, guaranteeing security to Israel at the same time".

Nisio said that the decision to send an Italian contingent to Lebanon was "made by the government after discussion by the cabinet in which each party representative voiced his opinion. The Italian Government decision is unequivocal. It can certainly be said that the people of Italy are in favor of acts for the achievement of peace in the Middle East", the ambassador added.

In response to a question on the future of the Palestinian problem after the war in Lebanon, Nisio said: "Speaking on the strictly personal level, I would believe that after the war the Palestine Liberation Organization would conduct primarily political activities. This could be useful for bringing the problem to a head, for pushing on with initiatives and useful decisions for creating openings and a rethinking of the issues which might open the way towards a solution to the Palestinian problem with Israel and the other sides involved".

Spadolini Message to Troops

AU211513 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 21 -- The Italian premier-designate, Giovanni Spadolini, has sent a message to the 532 volunteers of the Bersaglieri Battalion Governolo preparing to depart for Lebanon for peacekeeping duties, in which he described the Franco-Italo-American force as "an effective instrument finally placed in the service of a high ideal, that of an international community which can curb local conflicts.

"The sincere and generous mobilization" of the enlisted men who agreed to take part in the Italian contingent, Spadolini continued, "is indicative of the adherence of the people, beyond social and political divisions and distinctions, to the ideals of peace, liberty and justice which distinguish the Italian democracy and republic".

In a statement released earlier Friday, the Rome government voiced "great satisfaction" for the successful conclusion of negotiations for ending hostilities in Lebanon and referred to the departure in the afternoon of an advance group of line officers and troops from the Taranto Naval Base for handling the technical and logistical preparations for the landing of the Bersaglieri battalion.

The premier-designate said that the Italian contingent represents the Rome government's "firm commitment" to the "reestablishment of conditions of peace in the city of Beirut, too long and unjustly subjected to inhuman suffering".

He said that the pullout of the Palestinian forces from the Lebanese capital can be expected to lead to "the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon" pursuant to the decisions of the United Nations.

SPADOLINI REPLIES TO REAGAN MESSAGE ON LEBANON

AU211941 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 21 -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini today replied to a message sent him yesterday from U.S. President Ronald Reagan after the positive conclusion of negotiations on Beirut which include the intervention of an international peacekeeping force made up U.S., French and Italian troops.

Spadolini confirmed the Italian Government's determination to cooperate closely with the United States in moving from a stage of pacification in Lebanon to the forging of an overall and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The premier reiterated Italy's commitment to promoting and strengthening an atmosphere of greater understanding and confidence between Arabs and Israelis.

Italy encourages the path of dialogue and negotiations, and the evolution of a political role for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which would lead to mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians, he said.

He also stressed the need for a solution that sanctioned the right of Israel to exist within secure borders.

SPADOLINI MEETS WITH COALITION LEADERS

LD202232 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Spadolini met this evening with the secretaries of the five parties of the future majority in order to define the program of his second government. Leaving the meeting for a few minutes, Spadolini read a statement on the government's aims. Among other things, he announced that a dual-chamber commission will be set up to study the question of institutional reforms. A 20-point agreement has been initialled -- 10 of an institutional nature and 10 of an economic character -- which will be embodied in a motion for a vote of confidence and thus be submitted to Parliament.

Spadolini stressed the commitment of the new government to improve the economic situation and to attain the three objectives of the fight against inflation. The rate of inflation will have to be reduced to 16 percent in 1982, to 13 percent in 1983 and to 10 percent in 1984. Spadolini should go the Quirinale next Monday or Tuesday to see the head of state, withdraw his reservations and submit a list of new ministers.

To Present Cabinet List

AU211939 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 21 -- Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini will report to head of state Sandro Pertini on Monday to present his list of cabinet members to head of state Sandro Pertini Monday morning at 1100 (9 GMT), thus ending Italy's latest government crisis. [sentence as received]

The crisis began on August 7 when Spadolini and the five-way coalition he headed stepped down over a rift which developed over financial legislation.

The new government is made up of the same five partners: the Christian Democrats, the Socialist, the Social Democrats, Republicans, and Liberals.

CDS' SUAREZ INTERVIEWED ON RETURN TO POLITICS

PM201341 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Aug 82 pp 14-15

[Interview with Democratic and Social Center (CDS) leader Adolfo Suarez by Miguel Angel Aguilar in Madrid -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What was the ultimate reason for your return to the political scene where you start out almost from ground zero, when so many people with such weighty arguments -- both professional and personal -- advised you to postpone your withdrawal [from the Union of the Democratic Center] while awaiting more favorable developments and circumstances? Were the vetoes mentioned by the CDS' founding manifesto decisive in prompting your return? Did you calculate the reaction which could also result in the personal sphere?

Answer: The vetoes are only symptoms of the underlying problems. In my opinion, there are two fundamental problems: in the first place, the increasing impression that real attempts are being made to limit the supremacy of civil power and therefore, ultimately, to put an end to the fundamental principle that national sovereignty resides in the Spanish people. It is obvious that there are people who wish to deprive us of the status of free citizens -- a status won with so much effort -- and return us to the position of subjects.

Second, there are clear attempts to radicalize the country and set the Spanish people against each other in two opposing sides. These attempts are being encouraged from the most conservative positions as a means of averting the feared Socialist triumph. Some people are also issuing veiled threats of regression to prevent that option. This stance seems to me, as regards electoral strategy, dangerous and harmful to Spanish coexistence, and as regards the blackmail which people are seeking to practice concerning voting freedom, clearly intolerable.

With respect to personal danger, it is sad to acknowledge it, but I accept that it exists. One of the reasons prompting me to return to active politics is that I might ensure that in the shortest time possible it will be meaningless to ask such a question in Spain.

Question: What feeling do you experience in setting out in the new CDS, for which you are seeking to win a place in the center, knowing that you will have to do so in an immediate electoral -- and therefore tense -- struggle against many of your own people, whom you launched into political life and who were close colleagues of yours, and also against your own past in the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]?

Answer: That influenced my decision considerably. On 14 December last, when my son was being operated on following the motorcycle accident which he suffered, I made a brief statement in which, as a result of Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's decision to take over the UCD party chairmanship, I resigned as an Executive Committee member and as a Political Council member, and I also added: "I am considering very seriously my resignation as a party member and will decide on this over the next few days." Since then I felt the need to resign from the UCD because I believed, perhaps mistakenly, and still believe, that the center's political blueprint would not be realized in all its intensity in a UCD in which so many personal political blueprints were still present. The presence of comrades very dear to me within the UCD caused me to postpone my decision, to attempt to reconcile the center's political blueprint which I wish to uphold with the UCD's name. I attempted to do so until the end, and when I realized that that was not possible, I opted to leave. Leaving poses many problems for me, not only the natural problems entailed by setting up a political party, but also the human problems of being in a political party different from the one in which there are still people with whom I worked a great deal over the last few years. It is true that it is so. I intend to tackle that reality through an attempt to avoid personal abuse. I have done so with all political forces; I am not going to fail to do so with the UCD. But it is also true that if a campaign to discredit me spreads from the UCD, I will respond appropriately.

Question: UCD and government personalities have explained, calculator in hand, that the current numerical allocation of seats to the 50 election constituencies -- 29 of which have under 6 -- and the D'Hont rule, according to which the results of the polls are applied, rule out the possibility of securing deputies' certificates with under 15 percent of the votes. Thus many ineffective votes in each of the provinces would be added up without any return being achieved at the national level. In short, their analysis concludes that an option such as that of the CDS could contribute in practice fewer deputies to a "progressive majority" than it will probably take away from it. What is your opinion on this point?

Answer: Your question seems to take for granted paltry results for the CDS and a decision already made on the use of those results. We set out with a will to secure a majority. We intend to put forward lists under the CDS' name in all constituencies. I view the possibility of preelection coalitions as very difficult, but, in short, it is the Constituent Congress which will make a decision. What I do consider necessary is that, after the election, a government supported by a broad parliamentary majority be formed. If we are successful in the polls we will invite other forces to join in our blueprint. If we are unsuccessful, we will be prepared to cooperate loyally with the victor, both from the opposition and through a legislative term pact, and even in a coalition government. Of course, this cooperation will always be given on the basis of respect for our program and ideological priorities.

Question: The most frequent criticisms of the CDS in the press over the last few days and statements by the UCD Secretariat reiterate the absence of important doctrinal differences from the party which you are leaving, and therefore reduce the reasons for the new foundation to an unimportant conflict of egos, tiresome for the electorate, which is increasingly perplexed by these moves. What do you have to say on the matter?

Answer: I have grave doubts that the UCD, with so many personal blueprints within it, is capable of a centrist political blueprint. Among us, a political will of that kind does exist. Homogenity and the desire that the party become consolidated do exist. In my opinion, that is a very important objective reason. My experience of many years demonstrates to me that on very many occasions the UCD has ended up with a declaration of good intentions, a pure agreement or a certain ideological document. Then, afterward, in reality, very strong tensions arise, because there are personal political blueprints.

It would have been far more self-serving on my part to have stayed in the UCD in a position of some prominence. It would have been more convenient for me, and I believe that I would have had a greater public presence by staying within the UCD. I believe that to do so ran counter to my deepest convictions that there really is a centrist political blueprint which is absolutely essential in Spanish political life. I could not make this happen from within the UCD. I wish that I could have done so under Landelino Lavilla's chairmanship, but I still believe that it is impossible.

Question: There has been speculation about a rebuilding of the center by means of an alliance in which the new CDS and Fernandez Ordonez' Democratic Action Party [PAD] could take part, together with the UCD...

Answer: With respect to the PAD, I held talks with Luis Gonzalez Seara. Subsequently, Javier Moscoso stated that they want no contacts with the CDS, and I am abiding by that for the present. As regards the UCD, in principle I do not deem an agreement possible. It has been hinted that we could run together in some constituencies. Nothing of the sort has been proposed. It is not even on the horizon of our intentions. We wish to uphold our own political blueprint. We, the sponsors of the party, are in favor of running in the election under our own name. We believe that the center must be more clearly defined over the next few years. We have also said that we will not determine what the possible policies of alliances are until the congress: first, because we need a period of reflection; and, second, because we wish to know what the people joining the party believe. We will not define our stance until September. We wish to run alone, but we are open to the debate which will occur at the congress.

FINLAND

SKP MINORITY RETURNS TO PARTY LEADERSHIP WORK

LD221444 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] The return of the Communist Party [SKP] minority to the work of the party leadership is now certain. The SKP Central Committee approved unanimously this afternoon the reunification proposal made by the Political Bureau yesterday. According to the Political Bureau's recommendation, Veikko Alho is to assume the duties of deputy chairman of the party and thus replace Seppo Taivianen who earlier refused to accept this post. Alho is also to become a member of the Political Bureau. The leader of the minority wing, Taisto Sinisalo, is to assume the duties of the chairman of the SKP international department.

The SKP minority wing withdrew from the activities of the leading party bodies last spring as a protest against the decisions taken by the extraordinary party congress.

CSSR'S STROUGAL TO VISIT FOR TRADE TALKS

LD210606 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal is to visit Finland in late October and early November. In connection with the visit, the Czechoslovak and Finnish premiers will sign a long-term trade development program. President Mauno Koivisto today authorized Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa to sign the Finnish-Czechoslovak agreement. Trade between the two countries has shown a deficit for Finland in the last few years but it is expected that an almost complete trade balance can be achieved this year.

FOREIGN MINISTER STENBACK PLANS DENMARK VISIT

PM181503 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 14 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback will visit Copenhagen 24 August. The visit will take place at the invitation of Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen. The Finnish Foreign Ministry has described the trip as a working visit.

The foreign minister will be accompanied by Deputy Departmental Chief Jaakko Blomberg and Principal Assistant Secretaries Leif Blomqvist and Henry Soderholm.

BRIEFS

NEW MOSCOW ENVOY NAMED -- The Finnish ambassador to Moscow will be changed at the beginning of next year. President Mauno Koivisto today appointed Aarno Karhilo, the Finnish ambassador to Paris, as the new ambassador to Moscow. According to the president's decision, the present ambassador to Moscow, Jaakko Hallama, will be transferred to special duties at the Foreign Ministry. [Excerpt] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 20 Aug 82 LD]

FIRST GROUP OF PALESTINIANS ARRIVES AT LARNACA

NC220505 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0415 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] About 400 Palestinian fighters, the first to leave Beirut in accordance with the agreement for their withdrawal, have arrived at Larnaca Port. The Cypriot ship that brought the Palestinians sailed into the port at 0600 [0300 GMT] today.

The Palestinian fighters will stay in Cyprus only for 2 hours. Immediately after their disembarkation, they will be taken to Larnaca Airport from where about 200 will leave for a military base in Amman, Jordan, and the others will leave for Baghdad.

Another 1,000 Palestinian fighters will leave Beirut today for Larnaca. Their departure is under the supervision of Lebanese forces and men of the French contingent of the multinational peace force in Lebanon.

Qaddumi Arrives

NC220918 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] The first group of approximately 400 Palestinian fighters, who arrived at Larnaca Port this morning aboard a Cypriot ship from Beirut, was taken to the airport and, after embarking on airplanes, about half of the fighters left for Jordan, and the other half for Iraq.

Mr Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, had arrived earlier at Larnaca Airport. He was welcomed by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, and they had a cordial discussion. Mr Rolandhis and Mr Qaddumi then went to the place where the Palestinian fighters were gathered and greeted them.

In an exclusive statement to our radio, Mr Qaddumi expressed his thanks to the Cyprus Government for its hospitality to the Palestinian fighters. Mr Qaddumi stressed that the Palestinians' struggle will continue, adding that this struggle will be both a political and armed one until the Palestinians return to their homeland and establish their own state.

At the same time, Mr Rolandhis stated that Cyprus, like the rest of the world, has admired the struggle and heroism of the Palestinians. Mr Rolandhis also reiterated Cyprus' full support for and solidarity with the Palestinians.

Qaddumi Press Conference

JN220925 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, held a press conference at Larnaca Airport this morning after meeting with the first group of Palestinian fighters who left Beirut yesterday.

At this press conference, Qaddumi said: We shall work on all levels, particularly the political level until the world at large recognizes the PLO. However, we shall never resort to the weapon of terrorism which the PLO condemned many times.

In reply to a question on whether the PLO will pursue the fighting against the Israelis alongside the Syrians in al-Biqa' Qaddumi said that the PLO will pursue the battle against the invaders wherever they are. He explained that the PLO will continue the struggle until the Palestinian people's rights are regained and an independent Palestinian state established.

After praising the Palestinian fighters, he stated that the PLO had agreed to leave Beirut to avert the destruction of the city and the Palestinian refugee camps and not because it was defeated.

Wounded To Be Treated

NC210653 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] Following instructions from the Ministry of Health, appropriate arrangements have been made in the local hospital so that it may accept for treatment the wounded Palestinians who will be arriving in Cyprus in the next few days.

From an initial assessment of the hospital's facilities, it has been established that the hospital can treat 60 wounded Palestinians.

According to other information, there is also the possibility of the hospital being used as a transit point for the 150 wounded who, as has been announced, will be taken for medical treatment to Greece via Larnaca Airport.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS KIPRIANOU ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD222002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Nicosia, Aug 22 (TANJUG) -- The Non-Aligned Movement has always been very instrumental towards the relaxation of tensions, and its constructive role not only will not diminish, but, on the contrary, will strengthen still more in the future.

This was stated in an interview to TANJUG by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou.

According to his assessment, further influence of the Non-Aligned on international events will depend on the further consolidation of solidarity and relations among the member-states of the movement, as well as on the intensification of efforts of the Non-Aligned for the solution of differences between them.

The Non-Aligned Movement has led the way on several occasions in defusing crises and suggesting practical ways of overcoming them, President Kiprianou said.

The Government of Cyprus, President Kiprianou said, attaches great importance to the maintenance of the spirit of cooperation which should be promoted, particularly by launching of global negotiations, in the framework of the United Nations (?for) the search of suitable solutions to major problems such as food, trade, energy and finance.

To this end, he [word indistinct] Cyprus will support any action that would be undertaken in international (?forums) such as the North-South dialogue and the South-South dialogue and other actions undertaken for the benefit of all the Non-Aligned.

President Kiprianou stated "deep concern" about the existing tension and all armed conflicts, especially those in Africa and in the Middle East.

The roots of conflicts between some Non-Aligned countries, President Kiprianou assessed, lie in the worsening of relations in the world in recent years and in occasional disregard of the principles of non-alignment by certain member countries.

(?Differences) between non-aligned countries emanate also from the influence of [word indistinct] policies, problems created by borders drawn by the colonialists and efforts to impose foreign models of government.

President Kiprianou said the relations between Yugoslavia and (?Cyprus) are at their zenith, but there is more room for their strengthening. The two countries have similar views on most important [word indistinct] they were founders of the Non-Aligned Movement.

PROGRAM FOR STAMBOLIC OFFICIAL VISIT NOTED

NC231144 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] President of the SFRY Petar Stambolic arrives tomorrow in Cyprus on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of President Kiprianou. Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and other officials will accompany the Yugoslav president.

Tomorrow afternoon, President Kiprianou will have a private talk with President Stambolic. Later, the two countries' foreign ministers will also take part in the talks. In the evening, at a special ceremony, President Kiprianou will award medals to Mr Stambolic and Mr Mojsov, and will honor the Yugoslav president at a dinner.

On the occasion of the Yugoslav president's official visit to Cyprus, President Kiprianou will, at 1900 on Wednesday, unveil the Makarios-Tito column, which has been erected on Elevtheria Square by the Nicosia municipality. Nicosia Mayor Mr Dhimitriadhis will then hand the Yugoslav president a gold commemorative plaque on behalf of the citizens.

Television and radio will, in a live link-up from Larnaca Airport at noon tomorrow, cover the arrival of the Yugoslav president and the welcome accorded him.

AKEL STATEMENT ON PAPAIOANNOU RETURN FROM USSR

NC201657 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has returned from the Soviet Union, where he went to rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. An AKEL statement says that Mr Papaioannou held contacts with political and social officials, and that he affirmed once again that the Soviet Union firmly and consistently supports the just struggle of the Cypriot people, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and a solution of the Cyprus issue within the UN resolutions and summit agreements.

DIKO WINS FAMAGUSTA PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS

NC230535 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Yesterday's Famagusta parliamentary by-election was won by Democratic Party [DIKO] candidate Zakharias Toulouras, who received 54.53 percent of the vote. According to the final election results, 56,170 votes were cast out of a total of 59,814; 54,442 ballots were valid. Mr Toulouras of DIKO received 29,687 votes, or 54.53 percent of the vote; Mr Dhimitrakis Pandelidhis of the Democratic Rally received 21,687 votes or 39.83 percent of the vote; and Mr Dhimitris Iliadhis of the Socialist EDEK Party received 3,068 votes, or 5.64 percent of the vote. At 0130 the Famagusta by-elections registrar, Mr Markou, according to law, declared Mr Toulouras the elected member of the House of Representatives.

OFFICERS REQUESTED TO ACCOMPANY PLO EVACUEES

NC211603 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] As the Lebanese radio station reported, the first Palestinian wounded will depart from Beirut today, or tomorrow morning at the latest, and about 200 will go to Greece by ship under the supervision of the International Red Cross. Greek officers, acting as observers and as a guarantee that the Habib agreement will be adhered to, will accompany the ships which will carry the Palestinians from Beirut to the countries where they will settle. This constitutes part of the Habib agreement, and the participation of Greek officers was requested officially from the Greek Government late last night.

Already, in the morning at 0545 [0245 GMT], five Greek officers from the Greek forces in Cyprus departed for Beirut from Nicosia by helicopter. In all, the Greek Government was asked to send five teams, and the departure of the first and the composition of the rest were ordered by Deputy National Defense Minister Andonis Dhrosoyiannis.

Meanwhile, as the government spokesman has stated, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat sent a telegram to the Greek Government thanking it warmly for the offer of the Greek officers and stressing that he accepts with joy and honor their presence on the ships that carry the Palestinians. Also in his telegram Yasir 'Arafat mentions that it will not be necessary for Greece to treat 300 Palestinian wounded as had been originally demanded but only 100 to 120. Furthermore, the Greek Government has been asked to accept, in some cases, the passage of Palestinians headed for other countries.

In addition, Minister for Health and Welfare Paraskevas Avyerinos has already prepared teams composed of Greek and Palestinian graduates from medical schools in Greece who, should the need arise, will accompany the ships which will transport the Palestinian wounded to our country.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO ACCEPT HELLENIZATION OF BASES

NC201457 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] The Greek proposals for the [U.S.] bases, which will be submitted to the U.S. side in September, will be drawn up having as sole criterion to serve national interests. The proposals will be completed at new meetings to be held by the Government Council of Foreign Affairs and Defense [KISEA].

The government considers to be a fiasco what was called until now the "Hellenization of the bases" and it would not accept it at the forthcoming negotiations.

This subject in particular will preoccupy the government at the second meeting of KISEA at which Greece will make the final formulation of its position.

The present status of the U.S. bases in Greece is described as a jumble of agreements that no Greek agency knows about. For this reason, the negotiations will aim at abolishing this status and establishing another one based on equality.

At the same time, Greece's aim at the negotiations will be to preserve the 7:10 balance -- a given fact now that aid to Greece and Turkey has been allotted by the U.S. Congress within this framework -- as well as to secure a "qualitative balance" leading to the modernization of the Greek Armed Forces.

RIZOSPASTIS OPPOSES U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS

NC211528 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Aug 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Bases and 'Exchanges'"]

[Text] A few days ago, both the prime minister and the government spokesman categorically stated that the famous and much-touted U.S. "guarantees" of our borders are not only useless but also detrimental because they create "relations of dependence" and end in "arbitration." However, it is obvious that if this is valid for the U.S. "guarantees", it is equally valid for the NATO "guarantees". It is also obvious that if the acceptance of guarantees creates dangerous dependencies, even greater dependencies are created by the operation of sovereign and (inevitably) uncontrolled bases on Greek soil and by the one-sided dependence on the West for the provision of arms and spare parts. Consequently it would be contradictory and unacceptable if, on the one hand, the government rejected the guarantees and, on the other, accepted a renewal of the status of the bases in exchange for the guarantee of a quantity of more sophisticated arms. It would be even more contradictory and more unacceptable if the government really aimed -- as the entire press yesterday reported, attributing it to authoritative sources -- at putting in order the previous status of the bases and giving them such a status as "befits independent and sovereign countries," because the country's "self-centered defense shield" cannot possibly be guaranteed, regardless of how many and which arms systems are given in exchange, if the status of the bases is retained.

The experience of 1974 has proven that the bases can foil any Greek defense plan. Therefore, neither the ratio of 7:10 nor the selection of arms should be the object of the next Greek-U.S. negotiations. The object should be the beginning of a process that -- slowly but steadily -- will lead to ridding the country of this death threat.

KKE AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH IRAQ PATRIOTIC FRONT

NC201500 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Iraqi Patriotic Front [IPF] representative (Nazihah ad-Dilami), who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Committee of International Democratic Solidarity, had a meeting yesterday with Comrade Andonis Ambatielos, member of the Political Bureau of the KKE Central Committee, at the offices of the party's Central Committee. At the meeting, they exchanged views on the Middle East situation and the Iran-Iraq war.

The IPF representative gave a briefing on the severe consequences of the war in Iraq, the intensifying mobilization of the Iraqi people against the war and stressed that the only solution is the formation of a national democratic government of unity in Iraq which would proceed toward a peace agreement with Iran and hold free elections.

Comrade A. Ambatielos expressed the concern of the Greek Communists over the continuing Iran-Iraq war, which only serves U.S. strategy in the area, and gave the assurance that the KKE will continue its solidarity with, and support for, the just struggle of the Iraqi patriotic forces.

PASOK SCORED FOR OPENING PATH TO COMMUNISM

NC201610 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 20 Aug 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Communism in Schools"]

[Text] If the Greek people wanted communism, they would have voted for the KKE and not for PASOK. However, as in all previous elections, the Greek people set the KKE aside and brought PASOK to power, because they truly believed that it was better than the KKE, that it had no totalitarian inclinations and that it would not endanger their democratic freedoms.

Indeed, many maintained that PASOK was a barrier against communism. Many had also hinted that Andreas...was a man of the Americans and that he came here to implement a satanic plan to restrain the communist influence. Today, all these people affirm that they were deceived. PASOK is laying the path of communism in Greece in a thousand ways. As if it were not enough that it handed the state's mass media to the KKE, opened to it the gates of the administration of the security forces and the armed forces, left it completely free at all levels of education, recognizing and honored its antinational action during the occupation as a national action.... Now it is also letting KKE propaganda infiltrate school books so that it can be taught to children. PASOK will be destroyed and will fall a day sooner than expected. What will it then leave behind? It will leave a youth full of KKE propaganda. Is this the reason the Greek people cast their votes for it, in order to turn their children over to communism before it abandons rule? The great services rendered to the communist movement by PASOK deeply concern us. And if there is no immediate and effective reaction from those who know what an increase in communist influence on youth means, the country's political future is outlined as dark and uncertain.

BRIEFS

TO VIMA SUSPENDS PUBLICATION -- With its edition today TO VIMA suspends its daily publication. This suspension is inevitable as a consequence of a gradual change in the conditions which directly influence the publication and circulation of newspapers in Greece, especially the morning ones. The recent announcement by the Greek post office that it has decided to suspend the distribution of morning newspapers to their subscribers is only one indication of the increasing difficulties. TO VIMA will keep alive its presence in the life of the press through its Sunday edition, which will continue regularly. [Text] [Athens TO VIMA in Greek 21 Aug 82 p 1 NC]

EXPLOITATION OF HYDROCARBONS -- A new institutional framework will be established for hydrocarbons research and exploitation which will be within the government's more general energy program. This was stated by Evangelos Kouloumbis, minister of energy and natural resources, who also referred to the public oil corporation's specific program for extensive research in 1982. Mr Kouloumbis described the finding of oil and natural gas in Katakolon as an event of historical importance because, as he said, it is the first important discovery by Greek hands. He also said that investments of $300 million will be made to extend and modernize the Aspropirgos state refinery, and declared that there is no thought whatsoever of increasing the price of fuel. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 20 Aug 82 NC]

TURKMEN LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN NIGER

TA211657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left Ankara today for Niamey, the capital of Niger, to attend the meeting of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers. The Palestinian question, Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and other problems concerning the Islamic world will be discussed at the meeting. The 13th Islamic Conference foreign ministers' meeting will end on 27 August.

DJIBOUTI MINISTER ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

TA201746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Bahdon Farah Moumin has ended his official visit and left Turkey. The Turkish-Djibouti joint communique has been issued.

The communique says that the foreign ministers of the two countries have reached a unity of view on strengthening and developing cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields. According to the communique, a decision has been made to sign an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries as soon as possible. An agreement has also been reached on the guidelines of a cultural exchange program.

The communique also states that the two foreign ministers have the same approach to international and regional problems.

FORMER PREMIER ECEVIT STARTS JAIL SENTENCE

NC201732 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Former social democrat Premier Bulent Ecevit went to jail here this afternoon to serve a prison term of two months and 27 days passed on him by a military court last month. The martial law court found him guilty of violating a ban imposed by Turkey's military rulers on statements by former politicians.

Mr Ecevit, who had already completed a two-month jail term last February for criticising the military regime to the foreign press, was sentenced this time for an interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL.

He had spent 54 days in detention during the course of his trial before being eventually released.

Still another case is in progress against the defiant social democratic leader, for an alleged interview given to the Norwegian daily ARBEIDERBLADET, for which the prosecutor had asked a jail term of at least five years. Mr Ecevit had denied having given such an interview to the Norwegian paper, and the Danish journalist who had "interviewed" him had sent a message to the court, admitting that it was a fabrication, leading his lawyers to expect that he would be acquitted.

PROSECUTION DEMANDS PRISON TERM FOR ERBAKAN

TA201549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Aug (AA) -- The military prosecutor demanded prison terms ranging between 2 and 7 years for Chairman of the banned National Salvation Party Necmettin Erbakan and 21 other NSP officials at Friday's hearing before an Ankara martial law court. The NSP officers were charged with violating the principle of secularism.

MINISTRY COMMENTS ON LIFTING OF EEC COTTON DUTY

TA201613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Aug (AA) -- The Foreign Ministry in Ankara confirmed the Turkish Government had agreed to raise the "minimum export price" for Turkish cotton yarn exports to the European Community parallel to price increases on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

In an announcement on the agreement reached between Turkey and EEC whereby EEC will lift the 12 percent customs duty it had imposed on Turkish cotton yarn while Turkey informed the EEC it is lifting the 15 percent duty it had imposed on iron and steel imports from the Community, the Foreign Ministry said both practices would go into effect starting Saturday, 21 August.

Turkey had also agreed to limiting cotton yarn exports to the Community to 75,500 tons in 1982, with the expectation that fresh negotiations would take place in September to decide on a quota increase for 1983.

The Turkish Government reserves the right to reverse its decision on imports from EEC "if speedy solutions are not found to restrictions on Turkish exports" which present "difficulties for the domestic ready-wear industry."

COMMERCE MINISTER VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

TA201157 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has said that the current economic stability policy has begun to yield fruit. Canturk held a news conference in Izmir today on the opening of the 51st International Izmir Fair and commented on the general economic situation and foreign trade.

Recalling that as a result of intensive efforts exerted within the framework of the economic stability program, the wholesale price index increased by 36 percent during last year. Canturk said that work is underway to further reduce this rate. He noted that during last year exports increased, foreign currency revenues went up and, as a result, the deadlock in imports was resolved and economic activities were normalized. Pointing out that the GNP, which decreased in past years, grew by 4.4 percent during last year, the commerce minister noted that this is a significant development at a time when numerous other countries were stagnating or even regressing.

Referring to price behavior during the first 6 months of this year, Canturk said that the wholesale price index went up by 14.2 percent compared to the same period last year and that this is lower than the rate last year.

The commerce minister recalled that the share of industrial products in total exports as well as total exports increased during the past 2 years, noting that this increase continued throughout the first 6 months of this year as well. Canturk said that as of last June, exports increased by some 30 percent compared to last year and reached a total of $2.54 billion.

Canturk explained that during the first 5 months of this year Turkish workers' remittances totalled $740 million and that it is now possible to meet import demands following the increasing foreign currency revenues. He added that the slowing down in the rate of increase of imports, which began last year, will continue this year as well.

Commenting on government support purchases of agricultural products, Canturk said that the support prices are determined so as not to disrupt the general price balance and in a way to fully appreciate the labor of the farmers. He also noted the support prices and the mode of payment may be changed, if necessary; in favor of the farmers. Canturk added that the Izmir International Fair plays an important role in promoting Turkey's economic potential and other values.

VOTCP REVIEWS ARTICLES OF NEW CONSTITUTION

TA201306 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Station Commentary: "No to Every Line of the Junta Constitution"]

[Text] As you know, dear listeners, since 17 August the junta's Consultative Assembly has been discussing the articles of the reactionary draft constitution. During sessions in which the National Security Council members were all present for a show of force, the first articles of the draft constitution were passed without any significant changes to their reactionary nature. On the contrary, a concession was made to the most reactionary and pro-American circles -- namely, even the Turkish words in the 1961 Constitution were changed and new Turkish words were replaced by the old Ottoman expressions.

The Consultative Assembly will soon begin discussing the most important articles. These are Articles 12, 13 and 14 of the draft constitution, which deal with the basic rights and liberties. These articles have been redrafted in a way that destroys the democratic essence of the former Constitution and which allows the continuation of the atmosphere which reigned during the 2 years of junta domination. These articles aim at laying the grounds for a militarist and police state in which, with a stand against the democratic system and the people, all kinds of progressive ideals and activities are banned with threats of prosecution. In its new form, Article 12 limits all basic rights and liberties with insignificant excuses.

The reactionary changes affected on the 1961 Constitution during the 12 March 1971 period are being preserved in the new draft. Moreover, the concept of limiting one's basic rights and liberties with the preservation of the rights and liberties of others is being installed. Who are these "others," dear listeners? The rights of the workers and toilers have been limited in the relevant articles of the draft constitution while the liberties of bosses and the land owners are being supported. These are the "others."

As if the exploitation of the people by those who own the factories, the banks and the large pieces of land were not enough, the rights and liberties of the people are being further undermined in the constitution. Article 13, moreover, stipulates that certain citizens will not be allowed to use their rights, which were curtailed anyway. Democratic rights and liberties, which have been limited under the excuse of preventing the misuse of rights, are being threatened with bans and restriction of rights.

The same article also bans propaganda that favors communism. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] has been banned in our country for the last 61 years. However, they already know that the TCP cannot be destroyed by bans and oppression and that there is no way to prevent the spreading of communist ideals among the masses. What has pushed them to include the ban on communism is the concern felt in face of the TCP policies and the inspiring ideals of socialism, as well as the defense put up by the large democratic forces -- including RPP and Peace Committee members and liberal writers like Mumtaz Soysal -- in the face of indictments in the military courts, which tried to involve them with communism.

The aim behind the ban on communism is, in fact, to hinder the propagation of all progressive ideals as well as the establishment of progressive organizations. All this was not considered enough, and Article 14 of the draft stipulates that even these democratic rights can be suspended partially -- in fact totally -- given certain conditions under a martial law in an emergency situation. The article adds that measures can be taken despite articles contrary to them in the constitution. In brief, a so-called economic crisis or any other false excuse will be considered a reason to declare an emergency situation in which the constitution -- which the junta itself prepared -- will be shelved and an overt dictatorship will be reinstated.

As you have seen, dear listeners, these three articles of the constitution lay the grounds for the elimination of the democracy. In a bid to appease the people, the junta may agree to some amendments in the draft. However, it is clear that it will not allow any changes in these three articles. A constitution which allows under certain conditions the restriction of all democratic rights and liberties cannot be considered a democratic legislation and cannot claim to reflect the genuine interests and aspirations of the people. This is the reason why our people should say no to this constitution and will say so.

PAPER NOTES ARMENIAN GROUP'S APPEAL IN GREECE

NC230712 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Aug 82 p 1, 9

[Ozgen Acar report from Athens]

[Excerpts] An organization in Athens that calls itself the "Armenian People's Fighters' Movement" (AKEL) has urged all Armenians living in Greece to rally round it.

According to the Greek newspaper MESIMVRINI, this movement issued a statement in which it "views with regard" the latest militant action in Ankara by the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] and strongly condemns the arrest of Armenians in the United States and in some European countries.

It is stated that there are about 10,000 Armenians in Greece, most of them living in Athens.

In an article which appeared in the pro-government newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA, writer B. Yeoryios Mavros attempted an assessment of the militant actions undertaken by ASALA, and he contended that "the Ankara incident was not a surprise. It was expected." Mavros said: "The only thing that ASALA asks is the liberation of Turkish Armenia so that a democratic and socialist Armenian state can be established." Mavros further contended that the second phase of the Armenian struggle is "to unite liberated Turkish Armenia with Soviet Armenia."

MILLIYET ALLEGES GREEK CYPRIOT-ARMENIAN TIES

NC230824 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Nilufer Yalcin report]

[Excerpts] In France, which is one of the countries where Armenian terrorist organizations have built their nests, the Greek Cypriots have begun to collaborate with the Armenians in their anti-Turkey campaign. Most of the administrators of a French-Cypriot association set up in 1977 have proved to be of Armenian origin, and the same Armenians are also running the "National Bureau of Armenian Culture and Traditions."

The Greek Cypriot lobby has intensified its activities, and, in collaboration with the French, it has set up a French-Greek Cypriot Friendship Association whose chairman is French Senate President Alain Poher.

The identities and addresses of the administrators of the "French-Cypriot Association" provide adequate proof of Armenian-Greek Cypriot cooperation. The chairman of this association, which formally started operating on 3 September 1977, is a so-called journalist named Gerard Stephanesco. The address of the association is 16 Rue de Jose Maria de Heredia, Paris 7. This is what the foundation permit says, but it has been established that this address is Stephanesco's residence.

Now let us look at the vice chairmen of the association:

1. Clergyman Pierre i'Hullier, leader of the Russian Orthodox Church in France;

2. Jean-Marie Daillet, member of the French parliament;

3. Paul Pin, lecturer at the medical department of Paris University, and also a leader in the Haute Seine region;

4. Emile Aslanyan, Armenian solicitor born in Tblisi [Soviet Union];

5. Dr Spiro Mazarakis, doctor of medicine, the only Greek Cypriot administrator; and

6. Alfredo Castler, member of the French Academy of Sciences.

In addition to these 6 vice chairmen, the secretary general of the French-Greek Cypriot Friendship Association is an Armenian named Jean Mardikyan. Greguar Atamyan is an accountant-member.

It is reported that former French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who is currently a member of the French Academy of Sciences, has registered as a member of the French-Greek Cypriot Friendship Association. We have also learned that Mrs Helena Arhveiller, notorious for staging anti-Turkey street demonstrations and for chanting slogans outside the Turkish Embassy, will undertake the secretarial duties of this new society. She is a lecturer on Byzantine history at Sorbonne University.

3D ARMY, MARTIAL LAW COMMANDER LEAVES POST

TA211731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Communique No 32 issued by 3d Army and Martial Law Commander Gen Selahattin Demircioglu -- recorded]

[Text] I leave my duties as 3d Army and martial law commander on 22 August 1982. I am transferring my duties of 3d Army and Erzincan, Gumushane, Trabzon, Rize, Giresun, Ordu, Samsun, Sinop, Amasya, Corum, Tokat and Sivas martial law commander to Gen Celal Bulutlar.

I extend my gratitude to all the judicial, administrative and security officials and especially to all the citizens in my region who have abided by all the laws and orders during my command.

[Signed] Gen Selahattin Demircioglu, 3d Army and martial law commander.

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EEC CHAIRMAN OLESEN CITED ON WASHINGTON TALKS

PM240801 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Aug 82 p 7

[Bent Albrechtsen dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, who on Tuesday and Wednesday [17, 18 August] held talks with the U.S. administration in Washington in his capacity of chairman of the EEC, said after his talks at the State Department that he has found what was for him a surprisingly positive attitude and a clear desire for the solution to the problems between the Americans and Europeans.

He put two concrete proposals to Secretary of State George P. Shultz -- the first that Shultz should travel to Brussels as soon as possible for an informal meeting with the EEC's foreign ministers to improve the negotiating climate, and the second that the next CSCE followup meeting in Madrid should lead to the European disarmament conference proposed by France.

Olesen said that he did not expect, nor did he receive any response to these proposals and that his overall aim -- also in respect to the U.S. sanctions against the Siberian-European natural gas pipeline and European steel exports -- had simply been to put forward the EEC views and give the Americans time to consider them.

A constant theme in Olesen's comments on his talks was that the problems between the United States and the West Europeans -- both political and economic -- have reached such dimensions and are being discussed in such a tense climate that they cannot avoid having an effect on security policy, and an intensification of consultations, including advance warning by the United States of new decisions, is necessary.

He was asked several times what the outcome would be if, now that European deliveries to the natural gas project are about to begin, the Americans act to prosecute European manufacturers.

He said that this would obviously worsen the situation and that this, alongside any continuation of protectionism, could finally weaken, if not lead directly to a catastrophe for, security policy.

The Danish foreign minister said that he had found George Shultz to be "the type of politician with whom it is possible to communicate." And he possesses the quality, which Olesen as a Dane values, of being able to speak frankly.

However, it was clear from Danish and U.S. sources that the talks did not produce any decisive new U.S. approaches to the continuing transatlantic problems.

Meeting With Regan Described

PM240807 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Aug 82 p 7

[Thorkild Dahl RITZAUS BUREAU dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen voiced his regrets at what he described as U.S. protectionist tendencies in his talks Wednesday [18 August] with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

The EEC nations take the view that U.S. economic policy has a direct effect on the European economies and is partly to blame for the high level of unemployment in the EEC countries.

However, Foreign Minister Olesen and Treasury Secretary Regan were able to take pleasure in a major fall in U.S. interest rates in the last 24 hours and it is expected that the fall will continue and find its way to Europe. The EEC nations have voiced regret at the high U.S. interest rates, because they attract capital which could otherwise be invested in the EEC.

Olesen said that the United States is showing clear signs of a tendency toward protectionism in such matters as the natural gas pipeline, steel, agriculture and shipping.

The U.S. Treasury secretary said that Europe must understand that there are more than 10 million unemployed in the United States, to which Olesen was able to respond that unemployment in the EEC is even higher.

Olesen said that he could not stress enough that in history protectionism has always led to even greater crises.

Regan said that the United States is satisfied with the support given to European agricultural products. During the talks Olesen said that the United States must remember that it exports five times as much agricultural produce to the EEC nations as they do to it.

TWO BOMBS FAIL TO EXPLODE IN VIENNA OVER WEEKEND

AU240804 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Aug 82 p 18

[Text] Two bomb attempts failed over the weekend in Vienna. On Friday one attack was aimed against the former premises of the banned rightist radical association "Babenberg" in Vienna's Neubau Ward on 38 Siebensterngasse. The second attack was planned against the building of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Vienna-Alsergrund, 9 Tuerkenstrasse. Both attacks failed because of defective fuses.

Several men present in the former premises of the association detected in the hall an iron pipe filled with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar, ready to explode. The fuse, a blade of straw prepared with black powder, had failed to detonate, however.

At about six o'clock in the morning on Sunday an alert policeman on the way to his post found another bomb parcel on a windowsill on the first floor of house No 9 on Tuerkenstrasse. It was held together with suction glue (saugkleber) and contained an aluminum lunchbox, also stuffed with chlorate of potash and sugar. The fuse consisted of some sort of match which had been tucked into a garden hose but only half of which had burned down.

The perpetrators, who are still unknown, had sprayed on the building the words "U.S. imperialism -- no good. Bang (bumsti)."

It is still uncertain whether there is any connection between the two bomb attacks. State police, who are still searching for the men behind an earlier string of bomb attacks prompted by anti-Semitic motives, are working at top speed.

Police are not at all underrating the significance of the cases, even though the construction of the explosives of last weekend looks rather amateurish.

A few days ago state police received through international channels confidential information about plans being made to attack certain embassies. Security authorities subsequently abruptly intensified protective measures. At that time, however, U.S. missions were not considered to be in danger.

Police are only slowly advancing in their investigations of the suspects in the black-powder attacks in Vienna and Salzburg. Ekkehard Weil, 33 years of age, is still doggedly keeping silent and his Salzburg companion, 23-year-old Attila Bajtsy is evidently taking pleasure in playing the role of terrorist: He had received his training in a PLO camp, he told companions shortly before his arrest...

TRADE DEFICITS WITH CEMA COUNTRIES INCREASING

LD231638 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 23 Aug (DPA) -- The CEMA countries are apparently intensifying their efforts to reduce their balance of trade deficit with the West. This emerges from a survey compiled by the Federation of German Wholesale and Foreign Trade Businesses in Bonn on trade with the East in the first 6 months of 1982. A growing credit balance could only be detected between the Federal Republic and Hungary. The federation says that in general the trade balance with the European bloc economies was reversed from a credit of DM991 million to a deficit of DM960 million.

This trend is most evident in trade with the Soviet Union. The federation commented that the trade deficit with the USSR is primarily due to increased energy deliveries in the first quarter of the year. With regard to Hungary, on the other hand, the credit balance rose from DM385 million to DM499 million in the period under review.

USSR Trade Detailed

DW231145 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Aug 82 p 87

[Text] The Soviets are trying hard to decrease their debts in the West by fanning an export boom to the Federal Republic. In the first half of 1982, the USSR supplied goods with a total value of almost DM6 billion, which is 59 percent more than the year before. This was achieved with only three products: oil, gas and gold. The export of oil and oil products almost doubled, to a value of more than DM2.7 billion. The supplied gas volume decreased, but since prices increased simultaneously, the gas bill increased by DM250 million to a total of DM1.6 billion. The Soviets' gold deal with the Germans increased tenfold to a total of DM14.2 tons; the yellow metal costs amounted to DM392 million. If the export boom continues in the second half of the year, supplies from the Soviet Union will amount to almost DM15 billion in 1982. The Germans will then have to cope with an unusually great deficit in their trade with the Russians, roughly DM6 billion.

BONN PLO SPOKESMAN WELCOMES U.S. STATEMENT

LD231134 Hamburg DPA in German 1052 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Aug (DPA) -- The PLO welcomes the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz over the weekend that Washington regards the settlement of the Palestinian question as being just as urgent as the formation of a strong Lebanese Government. This was stated by PLO representative in Bonn 'Abdallah al-Franji on Monday in an interview with DPA. It prompted him to draw the conclusion that it is a sign that "the United States is trying to correct its policy on the subject of Palestinian self-determination." Al-Franji added: "The idea of establishing a Palestinian state has therefore also triumphed in the West."

According to Al-Franji, following the PLO's evacuation from Beirut their main centers will be Damascus and Tunis. Tunis has been chosen because the Arab League and its important apparatus reside there. It is also near the West: "Using Tunis as a base, we will work intensively for further support and recognition for our demands in West European capitals." It is not yet certain whether PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will stay in Tunis.

At the same time, the PLO spokesman stressed that of all the Arab countries, Tunisia has always treated the Palestinians "the most decently." Unlike other Arab states, Tunis has not attempted to exploit the Palestinians for their own internal policies.

GOVERNMENT UNAWARE OF HOW WEAPONS REACHED PLO

LD231506 Hamburg DPA in German 1225 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Aug (DPA) -- The G-3 rifles made by the German company Heckler and Koch found among the PLO in Beirut by Israeli troops could have originated from arms of this type made under license abroad, the government said. It stated in response to questioning by CDU Deputy Hans Stercken on Monday that it does not know how the weapons reached the PLO.

The Federal Government pointed out that direct export of military weapons, for example the G-3 rifles, to Middle East countries involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict "has never been authorized in the past." In cases where G-3 rifles were exported to other countries, the receiver countries had to sign corresponding statements guaranteeing that they would remain there.

Stercken said in this connection that the Federal Government was insinuating that German weapons could "apparently fall into areas of tension and undesirable hands, since licenses for the manufacture of arms abroad are granted, and the production of these weapons is then no longer subject to German laws on arms exports." Stercken regarded this practice as a serious violation of the substance of the arms export law.

GENSCHER ON STATE OF COALITION, HESSE ELECTIONS

DW231245 Bonn ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Friedrich Nowottny on "Report From Bonn"; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] You have mentioned several times that you have made a decision in Hesse. You have decided in favor of the CDU, in favor of the new majority, as you call it. Will your alliance with the SPD hold in Bonn under such circumstances?

[Answer] The Hesse SPD opposes the decisions of the Federal Government, the federal-level SPD supports them.

[Question] In the preelection campaign you have fought hard against Holger Boerner, the SPD minister-president. You have sharply criticized the fact that SPD Federal Manager Glotz wanted to use dirty language in describing opposition leader Kohl's relations with the Americans. Is the chancellor not the next to be attacked sharply by you?

[Answer] As regards Mr Boerner, I was disappointed that he had personally attacked my colleagues Graf Lambsdorff, Hoffie and Gries in an incomprehensible way. I have rejected this. As regards Mr Glotz, it was a matter of assuring that the Hesse election campaign not be directed against our allies in the United States. We, the FRG, are allies of the Americans, satisfied allies, allies with equal rights. We must, therefore, look after our interests -- the Federal Government does so -- but we must still differentiate between those who are our allies and those who are not. I am against any campaign which could make the impression that we are equally remote from the United States as from the Soviet Union.

I want to recall that American troops are stationed in Germany also to permit the work of free trade unions. Soviet troops are stationed in Poland to prevent the existence there of free trade unions.

[Question] And the chancellor? Will he be the next to be attacked by you?

[Answer] If you know the chancellor's approach to the alliance and the United States, it is obvious that agreement exists between us and not contrast or a reason for contradiction.

[Question] Your party has jumped toward the CDU in Hesse. We will know on 26 September whether it has jumped too far. The question is being asked everywhere in the country whether Genscher will also jump in Bonn.

[Answer] Coalition problems are not a matter of jumping, and pertinent problems should not be overruled by tactical considerations. Wherever new majorities are necessary to implement the right policy -- the policy of change -- such as in Hesse, they must be formed. Wherever that is not necessary, work can be continued in a businesslike way.

CDU'S KOHL REJECTS SCHMIDT'S GRAND COALITION

DW240855 Hamburg BILD in German 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl; name of interviewer, place and date not given]

[Text] BILD: Chancellor Schmidt considers a grand coalition as basically possible -- do you?

Kohl: Basically all democratic parties are able to form a coalition. I see no sense at all, however, in talking about a grand coalition now because we do not have a state crisis, but a government crisis. It would be the most natural thing in the world if the worn-out government resigned. There will be no grand coalition.

BILD: Also if we had 4 million unemployed?

Kohl: In case of a national emergency, a temporary all-party coalition would be better than a grand coalition. But, fortunately, we are not in such a position.

BILD: Did anybody from the SPD ask you about a grand coalition?

Kohl: Yes. Naturally there are envoys. They always come when the Schmidt government is in great difficulties.

BILD: Schmidt says that the chances of his coalition are not very great any more...

Kohl: It is quite understandable that Schmidt feels resigned. An SPD majority does not believe in the success of the coalition any more and wants to become the opposition. In the forthcoming landtag elections the SPD will experience grave new defeats. And there is also the budget quarrel. If the government fails, we are prepared to take over with skilled personnel.

BILD: Do you believe that Genscher really wants a change?

Kohl: I don't know what Genscher wants. He knows that time is working against the FDP. The hour has come for the FDP to make a decision. It must decide what it wants by 6 November when it holds its party congress.

BILD: The government wants to submit the unchanged 1983 budget to the Bundestag. Will you discuss it at all?

Kohl: We do not pursue a boycott policy. Should the government reject our demand to submit a budget with realistic economic figures, we will try to change the budget in the commission debates. We would invite experts to join the commission.

SUBSIDIARY ORDERED TO SUPPLY PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

LD240852 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] There are indications of a coming test of wills between Washington and Paris. The minister of industry has confirmed that the Dressler-France Co., a subsidiary of a U.S. corporation, has been issued requisition orders to supply compressors to be used in the construction of the Siberia-Europe gas pipeline. Until now, Dressler-France had been observing the embargo imposed by U.S. President Reagan.

The position taken by France will no doubt be discussed today at the White House. So far, Washington has made no comment on France's decision, but this morning's PRAVDA has congratulated Paris for the firmness it is showing.

MITTERRAND MESSAGE TO NEW LEBANESE PRESIDENT

LD232138 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand has sent a message to the new Lebanese head of state, assuring him of France's attachment to the cause of Lebanese sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence. The French president expresses his hope that all Lebanese people be united to reconstruct a democratic, free and prosperous state, living in harmony with all its neighbours.

GHALI MEETS CHEYSSON, COMMENTS ON MIDEAST ISSUE

JN231612 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Aug (MENA) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson received here today Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs.

Following this meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, Dr Ghali said that Paris and Cairo both agreed on the importance of finding a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem and the fact that the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut cannot possibly represent a solution to this problem. The solution, he said, must take into consideration the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Dr Ghali said that Paris and Cairo also agreed to generate world public concern for Palestinian rights.

Dr Ghali said: We want to directly help the Palestinians through the UN Security Council debates and bilateral contacts. The important thing is to be able to help them, because by helping them solve their problem we are solving the problem of peace, which is the sublime aim of our diplomatic activity.

Dr Ghali added that Egypt has always given its full support to the PLO and the Palestinian people. Concerning U.S. support for the French-Egyptian plan, Dr Ghali said: We are in contact with the United States. We are full partners with it. It is very important that we maintain the coordination between European and U.S. efforts in the interest of peace in the Middle East. The important thing is to find a peaceful solution to this problem.

Concerning the U.S. position in the region, Dr Ghali said that U.S. Middle East policy is being reassessed. Egypt's role, he added, is to explain to the Americans certain important aspects of the Middle East crisis.

Asked if the peace process with Israel has stopped, Dr Ghali said: We are for maintaining peace in the Middle East.

Dr Ghali reiterated the Egyptian position of not receiving Palestinian fighters, saying: We do not want to receive Palestinian fighters without first reaching a political solution to their problem.

Dr Ghali added: We have thousands of Palestinian students in Egypt. Furthermore, tens of thousands of Palestinians live in Egypt. We are prepared to receive the wounded, but not the fighters. This is to show that we are against this temporary measure which does not solve the Palestinian problem. We will not go back on this decision.

Regarding the resubmission of the French-Egyptian draft resolution to the UN Security Council in a more specific manner, Dr Ghali said this draft resolution is being discussed with UN Security Council member states, including the United States, to gain their support when the draft resolution is presented to the council.

Asked if the draft resolution was presented directly to the Americans, Dr Ghali said: The draft resolution was, in fact, presented to the UN Security Council on 2 July. Therefore, the Americans and everyone else are aware of it. The recent political developments will require that we introduce several amendments to the draft resolution. The important thing is to obtain general consensus in the Security Council.

Asked if the Security Council will be called to convene soon, Dr Ghali said: No, not yet. Asked if Israel was consulted on the draft resolution, Dr Ghali answered in the negative.

CORSICAN SEPARATIST GROUP ENDS 1-YEAR TRUCE

NC201737 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug 20 (AFP) -- The separatist Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), which claimed responsibility for 81 overnight explosions throughout the island, today announced that it was ending a one-year-old truce.

In a message issued here today, the FLNC said it had decided to end the truce concluded April 3 last year because the government "has refused to broach the issue of the Corsican nation and colonialism is continuing."

The 81 overnight blasts, set to coincide with today's election of Corsica's first president of its new Regional Assembly, were the most numerous ever set off in a single night in the island's history.

Last year's truce lasted until February 11, when a total of 26 blasts went off in one night and a French soldier was killed.

The FLNC called for a boycott of the elections for Corsica's Regional Assembly earlier this month. The Corsicans were the first in France to elect a regional assembly as part of the Socialist government's vast decentralization program.

NEW ENVOYS TO POLAND, UGANDA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PM231449 Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for this Saturday, 21 August, announces the appointment of three ambassadors:

Mr Jacques Butin becomes ambassador to Uganda, replacing Mr Jean Clement. Mr Jacques Fesquet has been appointed ambassador to the Dominican Republic, replacing Mr Patrice le Caruyer de Beauvais. Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond has been appointed ambassador to Poland, replacing Mr Jacques Dupuy.

CRISIS ENDS AS PREVIOUS CABINET RENOMINATED

AU231533 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] [ANSA) -- Rome, August 23 -- The Italian Government crisis [that] opened August 7 came to an end today in record time when Premier-designate Giovanni Spadolini presented head of state Sandro Pertini with the names of his twenty-seven [as received] ministers drawn from the five coalition partners, the Christian Democrats, Spadolini's Republican Party.

The list the past and future head of government handed over to the president, who flew down for the occasion from his Alpine retreat in Val Gardena where he has been vacationing, is an exact copy of Spadolini's first cabinet, sworn in June 28 last year, down to the last minister without portfolio.

The ministers in the nation's 42nd postwar government are as follows:

Premier	Giovanni Spadolini, Republican Party (PRI)
Foreign Affairs	Emilio Colombo, Christian Democrat Party (DC)
Justice	Clelio Darida (DC)
Treasury	Beniamino Andreatta (DC)
Budget	Giorgio la Malfa (PRI)
Finance	Rino Formica, Socialist Party (PSI)
Defense	Lelio Lagorio (PSI)
Education	Guido Bodrato (DC)
Public Works	Franco Nicolazzi, Social Democrat Party (PSDI)
Agriculture	Giuseppe Bartolomei (DC)
Transport	Vincenzo Balzamo (PSI)
Post and Telecommunications	Remo Gaspari (DC)
Industry	Giovanni Marcora (DC)
Labor	Michele di Giesi (PSDI)
Foreign Trade	Nicola Capria (PSI)
State Industry	Gianni de M[illegible]helis (PSI)
Merchant Marine	Calogero [illegible]no (DC)
Health	Renato Al[illegible]mo, Liberal Party (PLI)
Cultural Heritage	Vincenzo Scotti (DC)
Tourism and Entertainment	Nicola Signorello (DC)

The seven [as received] ministers without portfolios are:

Mezzogiorno	Claudio Signorile (PSI)
Relations with parliament	Luciano Radi (DC)
Scientific Research	Giancarlo Tesini (DC)
European Community Affairs	Gustavo Abis (DC)
Public Affairs	Dante Schietroma (PSDI)
Civil Protection	Giuseppe Zamberletti (DC)

After receiving the list of names, Pertini signed the decree of nomination. The reedition of Spadolini's cabinet is scheduled to be sworn in later this afternoon and the first meeting of the cabinet has been announced for this evening.

The premier is expected to present his cabinet and government platform to Parliament next Monday to begin confidence debate.

Under Secretaries Confirmed

AU232004 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 23 -- Italy's new cabinet met today to name the undersecretaries. All of the undersecretaries in the previous government were reconfirmed.

The former undersecretary at the premier's office, Francesco Compagna, died recently however, and so was replaced by fellow Republican, Vittorio Olcese.

The deputy ministers total 57 divided among the five coalition parties as follows: Christian Democrats 31, Socialists 15, Social Democrats 5, Republicans 3 and Liberals 3. It was also confirmed that the government will go before the Parliament August 30 and that the confidence vote is expected to take place in the house on Thursday, September 2, and in the Senate, on Saturday September 4.

The cabinet today also approved the bill ratifying the agreement to send troops to the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Pertini Swears in Government

AU231940 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 23 -- Italy's 42nd postwar government was sworn in today by head-of-state Sandro Pertini.

Premier Giovanni Spadolini was sworn in in the president's private study while the new ministers waited in the Quirinale Palace's ballroom. One by one they too were called in to swear allegiance to the republic and the constitution. After the ceremony the ministers posed for pictures.

Head-of-state Pertini hurriedly left the palace to return to his Alpine retreat in Val Gardena where he has been vacationing.

Party Organs, Leaders Comment

AU240859 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 24 -- For the first time in the history of Italy's myriad government crises, a new government has been formed (the 42nd since World War Two) identical to the one it replaces.

Giovanni Spadolini once again heads a five-way coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Republicans (PRI) and Liberals (PLI). The cabinet was sworn in yesterday and is identical to the previous to a man. All of the former undersecretaries were also reinstated in their posts. The only change between the first Spadolini government and the second is that one undersecretary has died and therefore a new face was brought in to take his place. The goals of the two Spadolini-led governments are also the same: the fight against inflation, terrorism and organized crime.

The premier has brought in one change this time around however. Spadolini has launched a series of institutional reforms that should streamline government and parliamentary functioning.

The government crisis opened on August 7 when Spadolini, the first non-Christian Democrat premier since 1946, had to throw in the towel when key legislation was defeated by turncoats within the majority ranks and the Socialists said they were pulling out of the coalition.

Now that Spadolini, a Republican, is back at the helm of a photostatic copy of the previous government, many will be asking the Socialists just what they were up to when they repudiated the earlier administration.

It was especially recalled that finance minister, Rino Formica, whose law decree was shot down by the defectors, said that the Socialists would never accept reheated soup as a solution for the government crisis. This gastro-political warning was interpreted by most commentators as sounding the death knell for the five-way ruling alignment and signalling the start of a campaign for early elections (the present legislature is to expire only in spring of 1984).

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi, in a first encounter with Spadolini after the latter received a mandate to try to form a new government, was said to have firmly rejected the idea of another five-party coalition.

At that point early elections seemed inevitable. However, within a week the situation was completely turned around.

Head of state Sandro Pertini gave Spadolini his unconditional, full support and came out firmly against early elections.

The premier-designate worked out a decalogue of moderate institutional reforms and got the green light from the Socialists to go ahead with a reissuance of the old five-party formula.

The new government sworn in yesterday was welcomed by the five ruling parties and received negatively by the opposition forces.

The DC daily "POPOLO" said it did not share the criticisms and thinly-veiled irony of those who claimed to be disappointed that there was no novelty in the new government. The paper said it respected the way Spadolini had handled his government-formation task.

The PSI daily "AVANTI" chose to highlight the institutional reforms saying that this was not a victory for the Socialists alone but for Italian democracy.

The PSDI daily "L'UMANITA" took issue with the Socialists who had complained that the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats were trying to forge a government having the outside support of the Communists (PCI) and leaving the PSI out of the picture. "L'UMANITA" said the PSDI was firmly against any choice that could lead to hegemony by either the DC or the PCI but that it also opposed any new hegemony by the PSI as recently theorized by Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica.

The PRI daily "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" commenting on the fact that the new cabinet mirrored the previous one said that this was a novelty in the constitutional history of Italy. "A novelty of continuity", the paper added.

PLI Deputy-Secretary Alfredo Bioni said that since there was no change in the cabinet list it was to be hoped that there was a change in the attitude of the ministers towards each other in terms of working together responsibly and honestly.

Alessandro Natta, member of the PCI leadership said that in his party's view, the new government must be sharply criticized. Reproposing the same, identical cabinet which had already failed, in his view meant failing to resolve the crisis and failing to offer any guarantees that the country's most urgent and serious problems will be dealt with. Natta said it was disconcerting and worrying that the new government was an exact replica of the previous one.

Radical Party Secretary Marco Pannella said that the entire affair ended as squalidly as it began. Now even the Socialists' bluff had been called, he said. In the meantime the Radicals would continue to push for the holding of early elections.

Democratic Proletarian Secretary Lucio Magri said that more than ever before Spadolini had played the part of a passive notary public instead of a head of government picking his team of ministers free of outside pressures. It was the parties that confirmed the same men as before so as not to upset internal equilibriums, Magri said. This is not warmed over soup, he went on, it's "cold and rancid".

The president of the Confagricoltura (the agricultural association), Giandomenico Serra said it was wise of Spadolini to pick the same men as the country's economic and financial ills cannot wait.

Spadolini himself said that his administration had an important economic and social program to carry out and had to launch institutional reform. Keeping the same government structure facilitated these tasks, he claimed.

In reference to Formica's culinary metaphor, Spadolini said "cold minestrone is a good dish".

KIPRIANOU, QADDUMI DISCUSS AID TO PALESTINIANS

NC231709 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] President Kiprianou today received Mr Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who is currently in Cyprus. After the meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, President Kiprianou said, in response to questions, that a very friendly discussion was held with Mr Qaddumi on the latest developments and that views were exchanged on the way in which Cyprus can give further aid to the Palestinian cause.

Mr Qaddumi stated that he conveyed to President Kiprianou an oral message from PLO leader 'Arafat and from various PLO members. He added: The message expresses gratitude for the facilities and the welcome accorded to the Palestinian fighters in Cyprus. In answer to another question, Mr Qaddumi said he is pleased with the implementation thus far of the procedure for the transfer of the Palestinians from Beirut.

PLO Jeeps Unloaded at Limassol

NC231423 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The Cypriot vessel Sol Phrygin, which took on board 1,300 Palestinians from Beirut to take them to Tunisia, arrived today at Limassol Port and 21 jeeps were unloaded. The loading of the jeeps on the vessel led to a 6-hour delay in Sol Phrygin's departure from Beirut. Finally the ship sailed off when the Israelis were assured that the jeeps were to be unloaded before the Palestinians' arrival in Tunisia. The jeeps were unloaded at Limassol Port under the supervision of the National Guard and are now in strict custody until their final destination is decided. After refuelling and getting water and other supplies Sol Phrygin left Limassol Port for Tunisia.

ATAKOL MEETS ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS

TA231948 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyrpus 1930 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol, who is in Niamey, Niger, to attend the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting, is continuing to hold contacts there. He held separate meetings with the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Jordan. Last night, Atakol attended a dinner given by Niger's president in honor of the foreign ministers and delegation chiefs attending the conference.

Various political, economic, financial and cultural issues, including the Cyprus question, are on the agenda of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON VENIAMIN STATEMENT

TA231345 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot community was continuing the Cyprus intercommunal talks with sincerity and within the framework of the principles agreed upon with Archbishop Makarios on the founding of a bicommunal, bizonal, federal republic based on the equality of the two communities.

The president was answering questions this morning on a statement by the interior minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Veniamin. He said that the Turkish Cypriot community [word indistinct] that the Greek Cypriots were not at the negotiating table with the same aim as the Turkish Cypriots and that the latest statement by Mr Veniamin had confirmed this information. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side was not at the negotiating table with the purpose of facilitating for the Greek Cypriots to make plans for a solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with their own wishes. He added that as soon as the Turkish Cypriots were convinced of this Greek Cypriot attitude, they would also adopt a definite attitude.

President Denktas said that the latest statement by Mr Veniamin was beneficial in informing the world of the true intent of the Greek Cypriots and would especially enlighten the members of the United Nations when the Greek Cypriots made their recourse in the world body.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU STATEMENT

TA231343 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] President Denktas has reiterated that the parallel drawn by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, between the Cyprus problem and the Palestinian issue was an example that the Greek Cypriot leadership was determined not to see the realities in Cyprus.

The president was answering a question on Mr Kiprianou's statement on the visit to Cyprus by the chairman of the Yugoslav Presidential Council, Mr Stambolic, when Mr Kiprianou had claimed that if the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus were implemented, the Cyprus problem could be easily solved. President Denktas said that for United Nations resolutions to be valid there should be a contribution to them by the Turkish Cypriot community, who were the [word indistinct] partners of the Republic of Cyprus. But, he stated, since 1963 the Greek Cypriots were making efforts to prevent the Turkish Cypriot community from (?attending) international conferences on Cyprus. He stressed that for this reason any resolution adopted without the contribution of the Turkish Cypriot community was not valid.

President Denktas reiterated that the Cyprus problem could only be solved through intercommunal talks within the framework of the summit agreements with the establishment of a bicommunal, bizonal, federal republic and those who were searching for a formula for a solution outside this framework were deceiving themselves and the world.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC HIT FOR DISREGARDING TFSC

TA231339 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has described as pitiable for Yugoslavia to [word indistinct] complete disregard of the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community by the chairman of the Yugoslav Presidential Council, Mr Stambolic, during his recent visit to Cyprus. The spokesman said that Yugoslavia was considered the leader of the Nonaligned Movement and had made initiatives on the Cyprus problem and that the Turkish Cypriot community did not think that Mr Stambolic would not want to see the Turkish Cypriot community, which was one of the two communities living in Cyprus. But, he added, such an action had taken place and this action has [word indistinct] considerably the neutrality of Yugoslavia on the Cyprus problem. He stressed that Yugoslavia itself was a federation of autonomous and free people where equality was the basic principle and any [word indistinct] chairman from that country should not have disregarded the Turkish Cypriot community during his visit to Cyprus.

SAUDI DEVELOPMENT FUND PRESIDENT ARRIVES

TA231527 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1512 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Istanbul, 23 Aug (AA) -- President of the Saudi Development Fund (Muhammad al-Sughayyir) arrived in Istanbul Monday and was greeted by officials of the Finance Ministry. (Al-Sughayyir) is in Turkey to sign an $18 million credit agreement.

LIBYAN TRADE MISSION HOLDS CONTACTS IN TURKEY

TA231709 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Istanbul, 23 Aug (AA) -- A Libyan trade mission, led by the chief of imports from Libya's Ministry of Economy, (Shur 'Abbas), conferred with officers of the Istanbul Chamber of Trade "ITO" Monday.

Vice Chairman of ITO Dundar Ucar explained recent difficulties in trade between the two countries caused concern since they affected smaller firms in particular.

Member of the eight-man Libyan team (Mustafa Zighali) admitted there were some mostly minor problems because bilateral trade had grown so rapidly, and deplored the way the press had magnified or distorted some of the problems.

('Abbas) announced Libya intended to import a total of $5 billion worth of commodities in 1983, and they were investigating what part of this total could be imported from Turkey.

General manager of the Libyan construction firm "Ahlika" (A. Momen) was given a gold medal for heading the list of importers from Turkey.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL HOLDS SPECIAL SESSION

TA231528 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Aug (AA) -- The Supreme Military Council convened in a special session Monday, General Staff headquarters announced.

The special session of the council, which had met for its ordinary session early in August, "will designate the very limited number of successful and specialized armed forces staff with highly specialized training for which there is need," who will be re-recruited into active service although they have been retired due to the shortage of positions to which they could be promoted.

An amendment to Law No 1,076 on reserve officers, promulgated on 19 August 1982 allows such recall to active service for retired officers and NCO's who have not yet reached compulsory retirement age. They will receive full pay, but will not be considered for further promotion.

AIR FORCE GENERAL ASSUMES 'ATAF' COMMAND

TA231514 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Izmir, 23 Aug (AA) -- Chief of Staff for NATO Forces in Southern Europe Lt Gen James M. Thompson said the 6th Tactical Air Force "ATAF" continued to be an element of security and support in NATO's southeastern flank.

General Thompson was speaking in Izmir for the ceremony in which Lt Gen Necdet Hizel of Turkey took over as the 6th ATAF's new commander from outgoing commander Lt Gen Serafettin Ugur.

General Thompson noted that the critical importance of the southeastern flank increased day by day as it stood between Warsaw Pact countries and the countries of the Middle East, Africa and the Mediterranean.

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KREISKY DENOUNCES ISRAEL, SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

LD241048 Hamburg DPA in German 0950 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Hamburg, 24 Aug (DPA) -- In an article for STERN magazine, to be published in its next edition and prereleased to DPA, Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky sharply denounced Israel's action in Lebanon. He said that he is no longer available to mediate between Israelis and Palestinians. "For I no longer stand somewhere in the middle. I have taken sides, the side of the persecuted and oppressed."

Kreisky says: "Israel has been stripped morally.... Its rulers have shown their true face. The war in Lebanon has cost Israel the sympathies and support it won in recent decades. The world fears the madness of its leaders who rely only on the force of arms. I no longer want to have anything to do with this Israel, never again."

He perceived years ago that the Middle East problem could be solved only by recognizing the PLO and by the creation of a Palestinian state living in close cooperation with its neighbors, including Israel. When the Israelis realized that the U.S. might one day share this view, "they attacked me fiercely. For them I was enemy number two, after Hitler." But nobody could accuse him of being anti-Semitic, for he comes from a Jewish family and lost his dearest relatives under the Nazis. "At most, I can be accused of not being a Zionist."

The exodus of the PLO guerrillas, "which the Israelis have enforced with tremendous casualties," will not solve the Middle East problem, Kreisky predicted. New resistance fighters will spring from the civilians who remain behind. The guerrillas now being dispersed to other Arab countries will surely not retire into private life. So Israel will wage war again, against other Arab states. "There is little hope that Israel will change and be ready to compromise."

Kreisky criticized the Socialist International, which until a few years ago concentrated exclusively on Israel and largely ignored the Arab world. He will henceforth uphold his view "everywhere.... even in the Socialist International, which has never shown its true colors. Immense crimes have been committed. To remain silent is to become an accomplice."

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS VOEST HEADQUARTERS

AU241232 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 24 Aug 82 p 6

[Summary] "Linz -- Last weekend a 10-member delegation of Soviet engineers, technicians, steelworkers, trade unionists and shop stewards visited Upper Austria at the invitation of the central shop council of the Voest-Alpine Corporation.

"The guests from the USSR came from that steel combine in Lipetsk which was built by the Voest Works south of Moscow in 1966. The Soviet delegation visited the Linz works of the Voest-Alpine Corporation in Upper Austria and several other enterprises and was also a guest last Friday of the provincial leadership of the Upper Austrian Communist Party and of the trade union left bloc at the Austrian Communist Party house on Melichar Street."

Provincial party chairman and City Councillor Otto Treml welcomed the Soviet delegation and stressed the significance of trade relations between the Voest-Alpine Corporation and the Soviet Union and the GDR. The head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that "people throughout the world should cooperate for soical development and constant social improvement in a peaceful world."

SPD'S BAHR SAYS U.S. ACTING IN OWN INTERESTS

LD241240 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Aug (DPA) -- In the view of SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr, U.S.-European relations require that both sides of the Atlantic recognize the presence of both common and different interests. This applies all the more if America is heading for a confrontation with the Soviet Union, he says in an article for the SPD weekly 'VORWAERTS,' which was released in advance today. "America cannot impose such a policy on Europe. That would no longer be partnership." Only a challenge from the East could force such a policy upon Europe, "for we are not neutral."

Bahr quotes a recent remark by Dean Rusk, the former U.S. secretary of state, that America's friends in Europe "are allies, not satellites." Bahr accuses America of formulating and acting on its interests with the self-assurance of a superpower while being outraged, aggrieved, brutally or hesitantly indignant if other, weaker countries do the same thing. "America is applying a double standard." Political coordination within the Western alliance cannot work if it is intended only as a nice way of saying that Europe must do or not do what America thinks is right or wrong.

FDP LEADER WANTS SPECIAL CONGRESS ON MISSILES

DW250921 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Bonn, 24 Aug -- Berlin FDP politician William Borm suggests that the Free Democrats hold a special congress in early 1984 to decide whether they want new nuclear missiles to be deployed in the Federal Republic. Borm's suggestion is contained in a foreign and security policy motion of the federal FDP congress, whose text was made available to the press in Bonn on Tuesday. According to Borm, the FDP should support NATO's dual decision and demand the inclusion of all land and sea-based as well as airborne systems into the Geneva negotiations. In the light of the negotiation results, a special party congress should then decide on the actual deployment problem. Borm is heading the FDP federal committee for foreign, German and European policies.

LAHNSTEIN INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

DW241021 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0449 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Interview with Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein by reporter Proempers; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Federal Republic and its economy depend particularly on exports. Saudi Arabia's oil exports have been intentionally curtailed in order to stabilize prices. Does this pose future problems for German-Saudi Arabian economic cooperation?

[Answer] We have a positive result in this respect. In the first half of this year the FRG has achieved a trade balance surplus with the OPEC group, which was deemed impossible 2 years ago. On the other hand, with regard to Saudi Arabia, our most important partner in this area, it means that the economic planning of this country will continue on the principles laid down 1 year ago, but that Saudi Arabia will also have to act and calculate more carefully in the years to come. That will not necessarily curtail our economic relations, but most careful calculations with every pfennig will have to take place in the coming years.

[Question] It means that the current oil market situation is also backfiring at the revenues of Saudi Arabia. The Federal Republic depends very much on exports to the Arab area. Does this mean that export possibilities will decrease?

[Answer] I do not think that we must fear a decrease of such possibilities as a whole. The Arab market -- and particularly the Saudi market -- will remain an extremely interesting one, but developments do not come to a stop here, either. The first infrastructural phase has been mainly concluded, for example. More attention is now being given to private investments.

It was particularly interesting to me that the Saudis pointed out repeatedly the opportunities which small- and medium-size firms have in connection with Saudi partners. I hope that I will be able, together with my colleague the minister of economics and with the German economy, to implement these opportunities and the Saudi proposals at home.

[Question] Can you specify these proposals?

[Answer] It can be summarized by saying that the next phase of Saudi Arabian economic development, aside from some big-size projects on the Gulf coast, will be very much concentrated on medium-size and small firms. This will be a completely different form of cooperation than between big firms, in part also with government support. Our special German asset will be of advantage here; we are particularly strong in export matters if flexibility is needed. The result of smaller and medium-size firms is particularly good in this respect. Here we have chances, but contact lines must be established in the coming years. The government can and will help do that.

[Question] So far the government has taken over guarantees up to about DM21 billion for business with the Saudis. If I understand you correctly, the framework of guarantees will be extended.

[Answer] Saudi Arabia is in the best position in the FRG's economic balance. Saudi Arabia is the safest risk, if I may say so. We believe this will continue in the coming years. You are right, the consequence will be that the framework of guarantees will be extended according to our export chances.

[Question] Saudi Arabia is not only a debtor, but also a creditor of the Federal Republic. This spring a new credit agreement was concluded. Were new credits for the deficient federal budget mentioned in the talks you had?

[Answer] No. First, this was not necessary. You have pointed out already that my state secretary negotiated in February on the 1982 annual rate, so to speak. There was nothing additional to negotiate. Second, bilateral credit problems between Saudi Arabia and the FRG are much less important at present than problems we both have with third parties. You can imagine that such a case as Mexico has been discussed here very, very thoroughly as well as other problems in Latin America and elsewhere in the world. This has taken place just before the annual IMF and World Bank meetings in early September in Toronto.

MINIMUM AGE FOR SOLDIERS TO BE REDUCED TO 17

DW251103 Essen WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Alfons Pieper article]

[Text] Bonn -- Young men will be allowed to join the Bundeswehr at 17, according to a bill of the Federal Defense Ministry. With the planned change Defense Minister Apel wants to give young men without a job or apprenticeship and high-school graduates without a possibility to enroll in universities, an opportunity to advance their basic military service by voluntary application, so as to sensibly bridge the time to the beginning of their university studies or their entry into professional life.

Another point of the bill is that career soldiers and temporary soldiers will be obligated in the future to reimburse the training costs accrued if they leave the Bundeswehr prematurely. Until now this applied only to medical officer candidates.

This provision will in the future also affect those persons who, following successful studies at the expense of the "state," are recognized as conscientious objectors and therefore are not available to the Bundeswehr.

The amount to be repaid will be figured out according to the length of studies and whether the "service commitment" has really been fulfilled after the studies. Amounts between DM40,000 for graduated engineers or DM100,000 for pilots or physicians are feasible. According to statistics, some 115 officers requested early dismissal between 1974 and 1980. The losses thus suffered by the Bundeswehr run into millions.

The Bundeswehr Association welcomed Apel's motion to permit 17-year olds to join the Bundeswehr voluntarily. Chairman of the Association Volland demanded at the same time improvement of the attractiveness of the armed forces. At present the Bundeswehr is lacking 25,000 temporary soldiers. Many soldiers work far more than 56 hours a month without drawing adequate pay.

BRANDT ON TENSION BETWEEN SPD, TRADE UNIONS

DW251025 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt by reporter Ernst-Dieter Lueg on "Report"; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Can a breach between the SPD and the trade unions be avoided now that you have both criticized each other in an unusually rough way, and now that the trade unions have even announced that they want to demonstrate against the SPD-led government?

[Answer] Well, I see this quite differently. This is not the first time the SPD as a party and the trade unions as representatives of workers have not come to exactly the same conclusions in certain critical situations.

[Question] Earlier, however, it was different?

[Answer] You see, in postwar times, at the time of Adenauer and later when the Social Democrats formed the government and I was chancellor, we were quarreling over whether the fundamental enterprise law was the right thing. The DGB said we should have taken a definitely greater step. I can remember the sometimes rather lively discussions with Otto Brenner which were friendly, but very hard because we sometimes had different opinions, such as on the emergency law.

[Question] But now it involves the core, the economy.

[Answer] It involves the core. It must not be forgotten, however -- I understand it -- that the trade unions are right in two fields, even if the SPD cannot always agree with the way in which they express themselves. They are right to demand in the interest of their members that the state not withdraw from its responsibility to preserve jobs but maintain a more active employment policy. Those who voice this criticism sometimes underrate what is really going on, but they are right in pressing those who bear government responsibility. Second, they are right in demanding better-balanced social justice. It is a fact that many people make quite a lot of money in the FRG at present without paying any taxes. The people know it.

[Question] The SPD-led government did not prevent it?

[Answer] Finance Minister Posser of North Rhine-Westphalia, the biggest federal land -- the government and the laender are mainly involved -- has drawn our attention to his collection of cases and to the fact that depreciation must come to an end somewhere. But that is just a part of it. My issue was social balance in more difficult times.

[Question] The trade unions are fighting now against the social imbalance of the last budget decisions; new cuts in the next round between the SPD and the FDP seem to be inevitable. How should an agreement be found between the trade unions and the SPD? How can the pact hold if new burdens are added to the existing ones?

[Answer] First, it is not said anywhere that such burdens should exist only in the social political fields. It cannot be said, despite all the excitement which has been created, what the new estimates will show.

[Question] But naturally there will be conflict material for the SPD and the FDP?

[Answer] There will be conflict material as long as we are in such a tense economic and thus financial-political situation. That is correct.

COMMENTATOR WELCOMES U.S. ARMY UNITS' RESHUFFLE

DW231011 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Aug 82 p 8

[Commentary signed Ein]

[Text] The U.S. 7th Army plans to move parts of its divisions closer to their envisaged operation areas. This decision is not very much appreciated in the Federal Republic. Just by taking the example of an American tank unit you can demonstrate how important this planning can be for the so-called forward defense. The 3rd Battalion of the 63rd U.S. Tank Regiment is garrisoned in Augsburg. This unit, however, belongs to the 3rd Infantry Division stationed near Kitzingen. The distance to the units with which it must cooperate in an emergency is more than 200 kilometers. The tank battalion thus has no contact with the other troops. It does not have proper training grounds in Augsburg either. Repairs must be made in faraway repair shops. "Maintenance costs" are thus very high. But most of all, incorporation in the division's units in case of strategic concentration would lead to traffic chaos. Relocation is supposed to take place in the summer of 1983. Should we not energetically support the American initiative?

CHEYSSON ON BEIRUT, PIPELINE, U.S. RELATIONS

AB241412 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1020 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson interview with SUD-OUEST on 23 August -- place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] All the problems of Lebanon will not be solved by the departure of the Palestinians. After the departure of the combatants from Beirut, what could France do to help reestablish peace, independence and territorial integrity in that country?

[Answer] If one does not respond to the fundamental problems facing the Middle East, no particular aspect can be dealt with. If one does not tackle the Palestinian problem, one cannot answer the questions concerning the Lebanese or Israel. One would compel Israel to continue to live in permanent tension with its neighbors. Our intervention in Beirut was very limited. It made it possible to evacuate the foreign forces from Beirut, to restore the city to the sole framework of Lebanese sovereignty, to protect the population and to neutralize the capital. But nothing has been settled for all that.

In fact, we, the French, regret that this operation was not carried out in a wider political framework as we proposed from the beginning. We would have preferred that the decisions just made to liberate Beirut be simultaneously implemented in a political process of negotiations between the Palestinians and the countries of the region. As you know, we were defeated on the second point. Nobody wants to listen to it at the moment.

[Question] But there seem to have been some changes at the U.S. State Department.

[Answer] The United States has made important progress. This was demonstrated by the declarations made by the new secretary of state, George Shultz, on his appointment. He clearly stressed on this occasion that there is a political dimension to all these problems. That was a point of disagreement between us and the Americans which has now vanished. We are not yet in complete agreement with the Americans, since we believe that it is now necessary to enter into a negotiation in which the Palestinians should be the only partners. As you know, the Americans are not saying that and are not in a position to because of their commitment toward Israel.

[Question] What about the French-Egyptian draft resolution calling for the mutual recognition of the PLO and Israel? Are the Americans still opposed to it? Do you hope that the PLO will one day finally recognize Israel?

[Answer] A discussion on this resolution had begun at the Security Council but was later interrupted in order to give priority to the evacuation of Beirut. But it is still under consideration. My Egyptian colleague, Butrus Ghali, is now in Paris and we will hold a long working session on this theme.

[Question] Has the change which has occurred at the State Department contributed to bring the positions closer?

[Answer] I have just told you that a point of disagreement has disappeared. But apart from that a lot of time will still be needed to reach a solution.

[Question] Unfortunately, the hard line has never been as popular in Israel as it is at the moment.

[Answer] I will not allow a comment on the internal situation in Israel or on the support being given or denied its leaders. The great role of France and of the friends of Lebanon and Israel, as well as of all peoples who are interested in a stable peace in that region, must be put in contrast with the other possible development. This other development could take place in the form of partitions and with an ax: Lebanon would be divided and part of it entrusted to one power while the other is given to another power. There would be two competing vassal kingdoms facing the Russians and the Americans, holding a big pencil in their hands to draw a line dividing the proteges of each power. The pencil would be big so that the line would not be too clear or too distinct.

[Question] A lot of remarks have made about the objectionably harsh statement made by the minister of culture, Jack Lang, concerning American cultural imperialism. Is this statement compatible with our attachment to the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] We have some fundamental subjects of agreement with the United States. We will be in the American camp in the event of a catastrophe. There is no doubt about that. But this should not hinder us from recalling the fundamental points on which we disagree. Quite to the contrary: We also criticize them when we see them make decisions which do not take the problems of their allies into account.

[Question] Are you referring to the gas pipeline?

[Answer] I am referring to the interest rate. I am also referring to some of our contracts with the Soviet Union which they want us to cancel while they themselves repeatedly conclude profitable contracts for the supply of grains. Our points of disagreement also include the Third World. We believe that each Third World country has the right to express its identity and control its own destiny. Politically this is true as far as the choice of a political regime or of an alliance is concerned. This is also true as far as the economic and cultural fields are concerned.

[Question] A country like Mexico is on the verge of stopping payments. The World Bank forsees a gloomy future for the poorest nations. Do you not have the impression that some bad luck is threatening the Third World?

[Answer] I believe that there is remarkable blindness, intellectual laziness and stupidity on the part of the great economic leaders who do not want to understand that the best chance to free the world from the present crisis lies in development and therefore in the possibility of growth; that is in the Third World.

We failed in our desire to alert public opinion and I am obliged to note another very serious point of disagreement with the Americans. It is not that we are not understood when we raise the problems which I have just mentioned. The thing is that these problems are of absolutely no interest to some people. The best proof is that when we had a long discussion with the U.S. President on this matter he quickly agreed with us. But as his administration is not interested, there is no clear agreement.

FURTHER PRESS REACTION TO NEW GOVERNMENT

AU241713 Rome ANSA in English 1548 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 24 -- The Italian press today was full of comment on the formation of a new Spadolini government identical to the one that collapsed on August 7.

The evaluation of this rather unique situation was divided between the expressions of satisfaction voiced by Premier Giovanni Spadolini and the leaders of the five parties making up his coalition government, and those who could only ask, with varying degrees of puzzlement, anger or scorn, to what purpose the government crisis was brought on, if two weeks later everything was back to what it was.

All of the men in the outgoing cabinet were reconfirmed in the exact same positions, and all of the former undersecretaries were given back their posts. The only new face was that of Vittorio Olcese who was tabbed as an undersecretary at the premier's office to replace a fellow Republican who had died.

None of the papers really came up with an answer as to what the crisis was all about when the parties only ended up stitching the coalition back again just as it was before.

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA said that the outcome proved that the Socialists, after triggering the crisis, were not strong enough to benefit from it, creating a grotesque situation in which after having insisted that the former Spadolini team was incapable of governing the country, finished by endorsing that same team.

IL MANIFESTO, the mouthpiece for forces to the left of the Communist Party, said that the crisis had pointed up just how weak the Socialists are and how easily they can find themselves isolated. The Socialist Party (PSI) has had to learn the following lesson, although it is a bitter pill to swallow: "Either it must adjust itself to the Christian Democratic Party, or see itself weaken" or it must offer a serious opposition which means rupture, the paper claimed.

Rome's PAESE SERA said that the real crisis was still here and that it would not be long before the country was fully aware of it. It is the crisis of an impotent democracy and a ruling majority lacking all cohesiveness so that it has no strength to deal with the economic crisis, scandals, unemployment and urgent reforms, the paper said.

Milan's IL GIORNALE NUOVO said that it was not only the Socialists who had lost credibility with the man on the street as a result of the crisis, but all of the nation's political forces.

It seems that those within the "Palazzo" (that is, in the area of power) are unaware of the discredit being heaped on Italy's parliamentary system, which is not even truly parliamentary, but a system ruled by the party bosses -- a system more akin to the underworld techniques of the Mafia, the paper said.

Rome's MESSAGGERO said that Spadolini had explained to the head of state at the Quirinale Palace that in order to carry out his difficult economic policy he needed the same men at his side. The premier had emphasized the need to streamline government functioning and improve relations between the government and the Parliament, and picked a bi-cameral panel to draft the necessary institutional reforms, the paper said.

CORRIERE DELLA SERA said that for the first time the government placed men at the head of their ministries on condition that they complete the tasks they had begun.

In response to accusations of immobility, the new government might be able to boast continuity and efficiency, the paper said.

For the Communist daily L'UNITA, the government was put together once again by parties divvying up the power spots.

The disconcerting way in which the crisis was settled merely reflected the strange way it had begun, the paper added.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR GUARDS OF RAIDED BARRACKS

AU221916 Rome ANSA in English 1852 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 22 -- Arrest warrants have been issued against the five airforce men who were supposed to be guarding a Rome barracks when Red Brigade commandos raided the radio building on the premises and made off with a score of automatic weapons and guns.

The Defense Ministry announced that the warrants were slapped against the airmen on Sunday.

In the meantime, anti-terrorism agents were continuing their investigation of the assault on the Castel di Decima Barracks, in Rome's outskirts, on August 19 and believed they had identified five of the six members of the commando group as Natalia Ligas, 24, Marina Petrella, Barbara Balzarni, Vittorio Bolognesi and Luigi Novelli.

L'UNITA REPORTS CEAUSESCU-PAJETTA COMMUNIQUE

PM241021 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] Bucharest -- AGERPRES, Romania television and the Communist Party daily SCINTEIA have given great prominence to the communique on yesterday's meeting at the Snagov residence between President Nicolae Ceausescu and PCI Directorate member Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta. The meeting was attended by RCP Central Committee Executive Committee candidate member Comrade Miu Dobrescu and PCI Central Committee member Comrade Gianni Giadresco.

Having expressed his thanks for and reciprocated the greetings and good wishes conveyed on behalf of [PCI Secretary General] Comrade Berlinguer and the PCI Directorate, Comrade Ceausescu had a broad exchange of viewpoints with Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta on relations between the parties and on the principal international issues of the moment.

In this connection emphasis was placed on the complexity of the present world situation following the intensification of the policy of force and the acceleration of the arms race, the source of serious dangers and threats to peace and to the peoples' independence and sovereignty.

In this situation, the communique states, it is necessary for all states -- irrespective of their social and political systems -- and for the peoples and democratic political forces throughout the world to act steadfastly to halt international tension, to bring about the resumption of negotiation and detente, to promote a new policy of respect for the peoples' independence and for peaceful cooperation, to find a political solution for the current conflicts in the various parts of the world, and to eliminate the threat of force in interstate relations.

In the examination of the European situation emphasis was placed on the importance of the unity of all peace-loving forces in building a lasting system of security and cooperation on the continent, and the hope was expressed that, when it resumes, the Madrid conference can conclude with positive results so as to impart a new thrust to the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki final act to achieve the convening of a conference on trust and disarmament and that the continuity of the CSCE conference be guaranteed.

It was agreed that the efforts of all the world's peoples must be directed at halting the arms race, disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- an end to the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the removal of those already deployed, which would help to reduce international tension by eliminating the threat looming over the people's lives and tranquillity.

With regard to the Middle East situation, emphasis was placed on the need to find a political solution to the Beirut conflict, for a military disengagement, to guarantee Lebanon's integrity and independence and for a solution to the Palestinian problem based on the right to self-determination -- including the creation of an independent Palestinian state -- for the recognition of the PLO and the establishment of relations of cooperation among all the states that will guarantee the integrity and independence of all the countries in thr region.

Emphasis was also placed on the need to end the Iran-Iraq war by means of the withdrawal of both sides' troops behind the borders that existed before the war and the starting of negotiations to resolve the existing controversies between the countries.

During the conversation, emphasis was also placed on the importance of continually strengthening cooperation and solidarity among communist, workers, socialist and social democratic parties in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect. Emphasis was also placed on every individual party's right to formulate its own policy line in accordance with each country's specific national and historical condition.

The meeting took place in the cordial and friendly atmosphere characteristic of relations between the RCP and PCI, and the desire was stated that such relations between the parties and between the Italian and Romanian peoples be extended and strengthened in the future in the interest of both peoples and the cause of peace, security and independence.

PCI OFFICIAL ON PRAGUE INVASION, SOCIALIST IDEAL

PM241637 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by PCI Directorate member Aldo Tortorella: "Our Commitment To Uphold the Socialist Ideal and Keep It Alive"]

[Text] It was not a consoling statement with which Comrade Luigi Longo concluded the Central Committee's report on Czechoslovak events 14 years ago. "We know," Longo said, "that we have contributed and are now contributing, by our positions, our initiatives and our struggle, to upholding the socialist ideal and keeping it alive." Czechoslovakia was invaded the night of 20-21 August 1968 by troops from five Warsaw Pact countries a few days after a solemn meeting in which agreement between the Soviets and Czechoslovaks seemed to have been sealed. The Politburo immediately adopted a stance, followed 2 days later by the Directorate and 1 week later by the Central Committee: a stance -- as is known -- of dissent and condemnation. The debate in the party was fairly broad. It was the first time that such a clear and firm decision was taken: but it was possible to assert it -- and it was fully confirmed by the subsequent congress -- because it was the result of a long historical process and a lenghty development.

Despite everything, it was an extremely severe blow, even for comrades who had become more experienced through a longer and tougher period of militancy. But it immediately became clear that if the intention really was to "uphold the socialist ideal and keep it alive," not only was it impossible to accept the fait accompli and the accompanying explanations in any way but it was necessary to move on courageously and propose a different picture of internationalism and another meaning for the word socialism.

The very way in which the Italian Communists had felt it right to take sides during the Hungarian events did not mean passive acceptance. They had rejected the idea that the revolt could in a way be regarded as merely the effect of provocative machinations since no provocations could have met with that mass consensus unless there had been basic mistakes.

Nonetheless, on the one hand the war over the Suez Canal which was going on at the time aroused fears that imbalance was the main danger, hence fears of a general explosion. On the other hand, it seemed possible at that time to register that [Hungarian] tragedy as the conclusion of the historical chapter which the 20th CPSU congress had said it wished to close. Even though Togliatti -- alone among the major leaders of the communist movement -- had pointed out that the "personality cult" explanation was certainly not enough to account for the terrible events exposed by Khrushchev, there was still the very important self-critical courage and hope, therefore, of a new course, however tortuous, laborious and long it might be.

But when the military intervention in Prague unexpectedly took place, 12 years had already passed since the 20th Congress and the events in Hungary. Khrushchev had been replaced 4 years previously and many new hypotheses had come to an end. Certainly this did not only happen on one side. Kennedy had been assassinated and the war in Vietnam had flared up. The conciliatory pope had been succeeded by a more cautious one. However, the need for change could not be negated by the disappearance of those protagonists who had pointed to the urgent need for it and heralded it, albeit in different and conflicting ways. It was a year of great agitation, as people then said. It cannot honestly be said that the Italian Communists were inclined to support many of the ideas which were later to prove fragile and old fashioned. At most, some people criticized them for allowing themselves to be taken by surprise and for failing to guess what was developing over the course of time and generations. However, it is certain that they saw the need for positive responses to the demand and the need for change.

It was Longo, to be precise, who went to Prague that spring to show solidarity with an effort which was known to be difficult and opposed (as Longo too was opposed for first attempting dialogue with the young people in the student movements). The innovation lay in the fact that a communist party was leading its own people in the attempt to give a different face to a socialist-type society and state by making fundamental innovations.

That was why it was so important to oppose the stifling of that attempt. The first question of principle which the Italian Communists posed was that of the absolute defense of the autonomy and sovereignty of each state and each party. The idea of the leading state and leading party, which had already been rejected in solemn resolutions, was returning in practice. That position had to be reckoned with, by asserting and upholding the reasons for and legitimacy of the different lives and different conceptions of a possible socialism. Internationalism could not be restricted to solidarity -- which, however, had been comprehensible -- with a "socialist camp" identified with a military bloc and no longer with the parties of the third international matrix. A new internationalism called for much wider confines: In order to assert the cause of peace and detente, to demand less injustice in relations among men, it was necessary to have agreement among all the forces of peace and all the liberation forces.

At the same time, however, the problem of the unviability of a model conflicting with the actual situation which had been created was already emerging. That was the subject discussed by Togliatti in the Yalta memorandum and, before that, by the collective document on the 22d CPSU congress: the subject of socialist democracy. It was a question, Longo stressed, which the socialist-type societies ought to have faced and solved as "the condition, through the continued development of popular consensus and participation," of their very consolidation. But, at the same time, it was a decisive theme for the West's workers movement: to build "a socialist democratic society...which is pluralistic and rich in democratic ramifications which are neither centralizing nor dominated by bureaucracy...."

The facts themselves were to prove that the demand which the Italian Communists were then making corresponded to urgent needs. Of course, every country has its own history. Poland's history (and that of the Polish Workers Party) is quite different from that of Czechoslovakia. Therefore, although in the Polish events of 1956 hope had a communist name and was demonstrated with a sea of red flags, although in 1970 it still seemed -- although more tenuously -- as if the renewal could come from the ruling party, in 1980 the working class raised other symbols and followed other banners, and the signs which are again coming from Poland leave no doubt: The existence of mass opposition is very clear even though it contains different positions, but it is equally clear that it is not opposed by any visible ideological and moral force. It may be that in a given situation the army symbolizes a kind of national guarantee. But is it quite obvious that it is impossible to substitute force for politics and more especially for ideas. What might the outcome be in Poland? And what prospects are there in Czechoslovakia itself?

Certainly nothing could be more dangerous than new crusades, a new Manichaean spirit and portraying the countries which follow the Soviet model as the incarnation of evil. Detente is the main duty because peace is the supreme asset and because there cannot be development without security. At the same time, unless the very meaning of the word socialism is renewed or rediscovered there is no possible future for us. The identification of the state with the party has not only established traumatic conflict as the only possible way of renewal but has swept away the meaning of the party to the point (a point which can already be seen to have been reached in practice) of its disappearance. Leaving aside the leadership role and hegemony, the party becomes a public administration if the latter decays or crumbles. And if the very image of socialism is identified with a single model, that of the state-party which becomes the sole source of political, economic and social command, it is the very idea of socialism which is weakened with the decline of the single model. And the decline is inevitable as soon as the conditions of backwardness or extreme emergency which gave rise to and nurtured it are overcome.

Our concern for the fate of the European countries in which the first socialist-state experiments were carried out does not reflect a new form of Burocentrism. When having discussions with some comrades and some friends from other continents at a recent meeting, amid sincere respect for the Italian Communists, I heard this objection expressed by many: But are you not showing excessive emphasis? You should instead make a comparison with the massacre of the Palestinians, the thousands of people killed in El Salvador, the constant aggression against Nicaragua, fascism in Chile, the millions of human beings who starve to death, the endemic unemployment in the very metropolises -- the heart of developed capitalism....

But the answer is obvious: The man who precisely does not forget those infamies and wants to combat them feels an even stronger need to "uphold and keep alive" the socialist ideal. It would be a black day on which the Italian Communists too accepted the idea that, since all that it has been possible to achieve so far is socialism, it is better to give up. That would certainly not lead, as people on various sides think, to some kind of resounding support for the virtues of practicality but would merely lead to opportunist alignment with the status quo in our country. In that case we could certainly show cynical disinterest in the whole tragedy of the world, perhaps shedding a few appropriate tears.

Being realistic also means intending that socialism (the socialist idea, the first socialist revolutions, the socialist-type movement) is not the invention of thinkers or politicians, however great, but is seen as the sign of the exhaustion of other forms of organizing human relations. You just have to look at the most ordinary everyday problems (pensions, employment, wages...) to see that there are fundamental contradictions throughout the capitalist world. The question -- and it is practical -- is how to change, in what way and for what objectives. Anybody who says that the situation can be tackled without the idea of change has his head in the clouds (or, rather, is thinking only of his own interests).

Posing the question: "What kind of socialism?" does not mean paying tribute to other people's positions, ignoring the crises of the age in the name of your own independence or begging some kind of legitimacy from somebody. No. We know very well that other people, not we, must provide proof of real autonomy and real national capability. Raising the subject of a new socialism and a new internationalism is the duty of a force which does not wish to abandon the ground of the struggle for emancipation and human liberation, and it is a duty primarily to yourself.

Of course it is necessary to avoid what in our jargon is called "model building" and it is necessary to be able to live within a specific historical process, but since the events in Czechoslovakia, we have warned that there are "unrenounceable conditions" for that development (and the first is extending democracy), and that means that the elements of a different picture have already begun to be assembled. It should be noted that the mistake does not lie in building hypotheses (or theoretical models) but in denying the possibility of checking them and setting them up as dogmas: For instance, if the workers reject them then the workers, not the hypotheses, are set aside.

If anything, the criticism which might be leveled against us is not that we aimed too high but that we did not work fast enough on the task of the theoretical and practical rebuilding of the picture, not of a perfect society, but of the necessary changes (starting with those which are immediately possible). After the proclamation of martial law in Poland we completed another stretch of the path. Drawing conclusions from the fact and remembering what we had already said at the congress about the examination of individual mistakes and their repetition, we drew the general conclusions, making innovations in the analysis and view of the countries following the Soviet model and the socialist path which is now necessary. The facts show us that that step was right and that we must not stop, precisely because we cannot do without socialist ideals.

UCD'S LAVILLA INTERVIEWED ON PARTY'S PROBLEMS

PM241035 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Aug 82 pp 14-15

[Interview with Union of Democratic Center (UCD) Chairman Landelino Lavilla by Miguel Angel Aguilar in Madrid -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: As UCD chairman since Tuesday 13 July, how do you interpret the course followed by your party since the 1979 election victory and, more recently, since the "critical" sector's operation prior to the February 1981 Palma de Mallorca congress?

Answer: To me, the political course followed by the UCD since 1979, as regards political and government activity, seems positive overall, since it has involved the launching and development of the democratic institutions envisaged in the Constitution. However, I must acknowledge that there have been faults and shortcomings which we are seeking to surmount in the new stage which has begun.

As regards the UCD's internal problems, it is clear that they could not be resolved, unfortunately, at the time by means of internal debate and agreement and with the necessary discipline. The Palma congress spuriously ended the conflicts existing in the party. The approach I adopted at that congress was aimed at beginning a process of regeneration and clarification of the party as a centrist option.

Subsequent events have demonstrated that party members, including some who supported my viewpoints at Palma, ignored their centrist commitment and went over to other political options. In any event, I intend to regard the splits as surmounted and work with all those who still believe, as I do, in a centrist political blueprint.

Question: The time which has elapsed makes it possible to consider in perspective the political evolution undergone by some of the principal champions of internal democracy in the UCD, who at that time were so close to you. What objective role do you now attribute to them in the process of demolishing the center which has become evident over the last few months?

Answer: There is no real correlation between championing internal democracy in the party and some people's political evolution toward the right. Internal democracy, proceeding from a clarified membership base and identified with the centrist blueprint, still seems to me an inescapable need. By internal democracy I mean effectiveness of political debate within the party, observance of majority decisions and respect for minorities, with external discipline at all events.

The political evolution of those people to whom you refer has no connection with their defense of internal democracy. I simply believe that they have changed their minds, since they have joined another party or set up a new party.

Of course, I can find no objective reasons for that change of mind. It is impossible to explain somebody's departure from the party by the UCD's simultaneous rightward and leftward shift. The contradiction inherent in calling for unity among like-minded elements in order to break with those with whom they had hitherto shared a joint blueprint is obvious. There must be another explanation, in connection with the proximity of the election and the expectations which it arouses.

Question: Adolfo Suarez and Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's accounts of what happened at the trilateral meetings are contradictory. As the third participant, could you explain to us what were, in your opinion, the reasons, convictions or pressures expressed which brought about Calvo-Sotelo's known refusal to propose and support Adolfo Suarez' candidacy as his own. What were the real demands made by the former prime minister?

Answer: I already explained at the political council meeting that the three of us agreed that the situation required exceptional powers. There was no agreement that Adolfo Suarez should take over the chairmanship -- a takeover which he himself made dependent on its being proposed, supported and upheld by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

Question: At your first press conference as UCD chairman, on the evening of your election, you asserted that you would like to enjoy Adolfo Suarez' support. At the launching of his Democratic and Social Center, Suarez was generous with praise of you and reiterated his best wishes for the task with which you have been entrusted in the UCD. Can some agreement, as was indicated in Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo's statements during an air journey and as the Toledo provincial committee has already requested, be considered? On what foundations could it be effected? Would it take effect before or after the election?

Answer: I expressed my desire to enjoy Adolfo Suarez' support, and I did so both out of political esteem and out of the personal esteem and affection which I feel for him. Adlofo Suarez' decision to undertake a political blueprint parallel to the UCD but outside the UCD seems to me a mistake. I can see no objective reasons for a separate blueprint.

In addition, and as you know, the UCD's line, approved by the political council, is to make no coalitions prior to the election.

Question: Do the unmistakable characteristics of religious confessionalism and the far from negligible relations with the power centers of the big banks attributed to you foreshadow any specific attitude on your part toward the de facto powers, which are perceptibly intent on wresting the primacy laid down in the 1978 Constitution from the political power?

Answer: What you term de facto powers, referring apparently to the church and the banks, are not seeking, in my opinion, to wrest from the political power its constitutional authority. My religious convictions confirm my commitment to democracy, as the system which best guarantees the dignity of the human individual. That commitment was expressed by me unambiguously in the speech which I delivered before the congress on 9 December last and which certainly clearly expresses my idea concerning the primacy of political power.

Question: Whereas the 1977 and 1979 elections were struggles waged in the center of the pitch, to use a soccer term -- the centrist right was trying to win votes from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the socialist left was trying to win votes from the UCD -- last May, the Popular Alliance and the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations tried out a bipolarizing approach in Andalusia. Will the UCD opt preferentially for the right-left axes, in its coming campaign or will defense of the constitutional system of freedoms against the attempts to return us to authoritarianism take priority in its stances?

Answer: The UCD's great achievement has been to shape a political panorama, hitherto unknown in our difficult history, in which a majority sector of the voters could resist the traditional Spanish tendency toward extremism. But at the same time, a second, complementary, effect which strengthens the previous effect, has occurred: the center being occupied by a majority political force, organized in a genuine mass party, a centripetal tension has occurred in the leftwing and rightwing parties, attempting to extend their electoral borders precisely through the center and, consequently, creating approaches of progressive moderation. In my opinion, that is the most positive fact of this period -- a fact of a really historic dimension which no one may legitimately endanger in the name of electoral convenience or party interest.

From this viewpoint, the UCD, in confirming its centrist option, will attempt to avert, as far as lies within its power, the bipolarization of Spanish political life, which has had such a negative impact in the past on the stabilization of freedom and democracy in coexistence among the Spanish people. Within this approach our will to defend and maintain the Constitution in its entirety is clear.

Question: What plans do you have laid down for the UCD's regeneration? What are your forecasts concerning the Liberals who still remain in the UCD following Antonio Garrigues Walker's entry on the scene?

Answer: The UCD's regeneration requires an effort at all levels, conducted on the basis of a refined and clarified membership and aimed at a renewal both of the election platform and of personnel. All party bodies will work in this direction over the next few months. Our greatest concern today is to present a list of specific solutions to the problems worrying the Spanish people, surmounting once and for all the political class' excessive attention to its own problems. Our aim, I repeat, is to arouse the Spanish people's hope and confidence in their own capability for progress under firm leadership and with definite aims, which is what we seek to offer.

As far as the Liberals are concerned, my opinion is that their ideological contribution has been one of the UCD's essential components since its foundation, and forms part of our political heritage in everything concerning basic rights and public freedoms, the constitutional state and our idea of the parliamentary system and civil society's leading role in political action. However, I do not believe in the feasibility of an independent and separate Liberal blueprint, except one of a token and electorally marginal nature.

Question: You have asked for 6 months from your party, which end 13 January. With this timetable ahead of you, where would you tend to place the calling of an election, and on what foundtions do you deem possible agreements with other parliamentary forces, capable of guaranteeing the date chosen? How are the dangers of regression, which recently seem to be threatening, caused partly by government weakness, to be dispelled?

Answer: Maintaining at all costs a legislative term until its normal constitutional expiry is not in itself a virtue. What can be described as positive is that the conditions which make normal duration of legislative terms possible should exist. But when those conditions do not exist, the logical and advisable thing is to call a new election immediately to ensure explicitly the connection between the people's will and their parliamentary representation. I am now analyzing the possibility that conditions for continuing the legislative term exist, although, in my opinion, it is not possible to create those conditions artificially, on the basis, for instance, of short-term pacts or coalitions contrary to the parties' nature and confusing for their electorate. In my opinion, if this logic of parliamentary democracy is followed honestly, the system is consolidated. Moreover, I do not believe in real dangers of regression, or, even less, that they could result from government activity. However, it does not seem to me mistaken to believe that those who create instability in the established parties are not cooperating much in the consolidation of a democracy established precisely on the parties.

Question: The progressive right of the UCD was able to win democratic votes unambiguously in 1977 and 1979, and the moderate left of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party was voted for without scruples by a large number of Catholics. The conduct of both parties interacted in such a way that Spain became politically habitable. Do you regard that electoral profile of the UCD as valid for the next election, or do you deem preferable a clarification with the basic aim of preventing a socialist triumph at all costs?

Answer: The UCD's political message, characterized by its firm will to modernize Spanish society and its stance of moderation in political activity, constitutes a valid electoral profile for the next election. Our belief in freedoms and our desire to serve our fellow citizens' greatest possible progress and prosperity complete that profile.

We wish to compare our option before the electorate with the socialist option and with the conservative option, from which it clearly differs. But our option is not one of pure rejection of either but one of assertion of our convictions. I am not in favor of mere definitions through antagonism.

Question: The so-called natural majority, concerning which a strange triumphalism has been created, succeeded on 23 May in Andalusia in reducing the center right's election results to figures well below those secured by the UCD alone in 1979. What is your stance on this permanent proposal by Manuel Fraga?

Answer: In my opinion, the so-called natural majority is not a potential reality but a myth, in the sense that this word has in the social sciences. It projects the image of a fictitious and unattainable future which it connects with sentiments of specific social sectors to draw them into action. Those sentiments, undoubtedly existing in certain circles of Spanish society, are based on the belief that the Spanish people must necessarily align themselves in two single political sides -- right-left -- and that outside them there can be only ambiguity, confusion and lukewarmness. I profoundly disagree with the presuppositions of this approach, which are leveled directly against centrism's very foundations. Hence, paradoxically, this proposal, with the personal respect due to the man who made it, has had more destructive than constructive effects without, in my opinion, being able to create any real majority in practice.

SOCIALISTS' GUERRA REJECTS ELECTION PACTS

PM241201 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Aug 82 pp 10-11

[Interview with Spanish Socialist Workers Party Deputy Secretary General Alfonso Guerra conducted by Fernando Jauregui]

[Excerpts] Madrid -- Question: Now that the "natural majority" claimed by [Popular Alliance leader] Mr Fraga and the "majority for change" cited by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] are being discussed as conflicting ideas, perhaps it would be useful to start by specifying the substance of the rather nebulous concept of the "majority for change."

Answer: We are witnessing a policy -- which I reject -- of presenting faits accomplis with regard to what the Socialist Party will or will not do. We believe that perhaps people in Spain do not know exactly what must be done, but that they do know what they want. They do not want a continuation of the present situation: People are tired of what the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] has stood for in its various governments. They must be offered a new approach to political activity, to tackling problems, to discussion, to offering people the opportunity to participate and to informing the public... At present this need for change -- which is very clearly expressed in Andalusia -- is identified principally with the PSOE. If we win the elections, we do not want to monopolize government action. We would not want to monopolize it because our party had managed to win the elections: We would want this task of change to involve everyone who felt attracted to it. We do not want anybody with the intellectual capacity, the will and the sense of change to stay home because nobody has offered them participation. This has nothing to do with contesting the elections with one party or another. We will not contest the elections jointly with any other party; let this be absolutely clear: We will not make electoral pacts with anyone.

We will make no electoral pact with the Democratic Action Party, for instance. It is another matter if individuals support our idea who previously belonged to the UCD and who decided at some point -- not now, but previously -- to leave the party because they saw a regression in what they considered the center path. We will not inquire about the background of whoever wants to join this autonomous socialist plan.

Question: Perhaps it would be more interesting to hear you talk about postelection pacts than about preelection ones. For instance, what role would a party such as Adolfo Suarez' Democratic and Social Center play in such possible pacts?

Answer: Our plan is to obtain sufficient votes to enable us to govern without the need for any pacts. Though we are not so unrealistic that we are not studying other alternatives, our aim is to have no need to form pacts in parliament for numerical reasons.

Be that as it may, it is difficult to know at present with whom it will be possible to govern, because we do not know what will emerge from the center. The situation is becoming insane, with [UCD Chairman] Lavilla saying that the UCD is the center-center, which is like calling a product "coffee-coffee." At this rate, Suarez will claim to be the center-center-center.... Adolfo Suarez needs to seek a position that will set him apart from the UCD and has chosen one that is difficult to refute -- namely, that whoever wins, even if it is the PSOE -- and he took it upon himself to scare the Spanish public in 1979 with the possibility of a PSOE victory -- he will facilitate its task of government. From the electoral viewpoint, this position is an intelligent one, but it is unrelated to any conversations with us or to anything of that kind. Of course, I have not contemplated the possibility of an agreement between a group such as Suarez' and us immediately after the elections.

Question: Has the PSOE leadership contemplated a possible postelection pact with the UCD to set the "majority for change" against the "natural majority" preached by Fraga?

Answer: No. The fact is that the natural majority includes the UCD too. However, it is not now the natural majority but the natural minority. Or merely natural. It seems more natural for Messrs Lavilla [Popular Democratic Party leader], Oscar Alzaga, Herero de Minon and Fraga to be together than separate. However, they are not a majority: They will be in the minority. Probably this group will gel after, and not before the elections. It is almost inevitable.

Question: I would like you to talk to me about what might seem like three delicate points in the formulation of the socialist government program: first, the much debated issue of nationalizations; second, abortion; and third, military reform.

Answer: I cannot act as spokesman for our electoral program because it is being discussed right now and has to be ratified by the Federal Committee, so I can only state my personal opinion. With regard to nationalizations, there is a party committee studying the subject. A great deal has been said about it and the direction in which things are moving is well known. The term "nationalization" has been sanctified, which is something that Franco and the UCD have practised a great deal. It does not seem that there is right now a demand in the country that the economic situation be nationalized. Rather there seems to be a demand for a rationalization of everything that has been nationalized in this country, which is in a truly disastrous state. Anyone acquainted with the functioning of the National Institute of Industry organization and of that body's related enterprises will be truly alarmed, because it appears to have been determined by enemies of the public sector. A surgical scalpel must be brought to bear on the country's public sector, rather than extending it to some areas, such as energy.

As for abortion, it is a complex issue, but I do not know why it is always made part of election campaigns. Landelino Lavilla will raise it, having already stated that they will present a program of respect for life; it will be raised by the entrepreneurs, who have said that they will ask the PSOE what it thinks of abortion -- but of what interest is it to the entrepreneurs what we think about abortion? I have always said that nobody can be pro-abortion, but nobody can be essentially anti-abortion when there are 350,000 women every year in Spain who have abortions under subhuman conditions. Legal regulations must be introduced for this. But the regulations must emerge from government action rather than from an electoral debate.

With regard to changes in the military administration, we realize that the structure in this field is virtually untouched. It seems senseless to keep it so within a democratic system, so a reform must be examined with the military leaders directly involved. The UCD governments have done no more than to commit serious errors in this regard, such as the recent appointments, in which additional strength seems to have been given to those who not only do not incline toward the Constitution but who reject it. Or such as when one reads in the press that some of those involved in the 23 February attempted coup consider themselves "discriminated against" because they are in a certain prison rather than another.

It occurs to me that it is the other prisoners, crowded four to a cell -- and what cells -- who should feel discriminated against. The latter prisoners could suggest that all the prisons be decorated by Artespana, as the former gentlemen's prisons have been decorated. We regard all this as normal, whereas in a healthy country our laughter would reach the far ends of the earth. So many things must be changed: For instance, a country cannot organize its troops with a conception of an internal enemy; the conception must be of an external enemy. Moreover, the military administration must be a reflection of the civil administration, with the same structure of members, government, and so forth. These changes will benefit both the administered and the administrators.

Question: Has the PSOE sounded out the military with regard to how willingly it would accept a socialist electoral victory?

Answer: From a political viewpoint, this cannot even be considered. Whoever does so is relinquishing his rights. We are in a democratic system, in which the parties submit platforms and the people have the right to incline toward whichever platform they prefer. There cannot be a sector of the administration that rejects this. Such a political notion cannot exist, cannot be discussed.

Question: Nevertheless, we are told by someone of Adolfo Suarez' stature that there is a real threat of regression and that democracy has not been consolidated in Spain.

Answer: This is a way of setting himself apart from the UCD and from [Prime Minister] Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo. But of course it is true that democracy has not been consolidated, that it is fragile on account of several issues, such as terrorism, the economic crisis or attempts at regression -- which are always civilian. The right always kept quiet by saying that "the full weight of the law" will fall on criminals. But it does not fall on the powerful, who are carrying out the regression and who are civilians.

Question: Would the PSOE reopen the investigation into the civilian conspiracy behind the 23 February coup?

Answer: The PSOE does not need to reopen anything. The civilian conspiracy is active. There are people struggling against the democratic system, as can even be read in certain publications. When the democratic framework is abandoned, action must be taken. What if some newspaper is closed down? Obviously when somebody acts against the prevailing law, this law must act against that person, or against that newspaper.

Question: The employers accuse the PSOE of not having -- or at least of concealing -- an economic program. It is true that many people wonder how this country's economy would differ following a Socialist victory.

Answer: Even if we issued a million copies of our economic program to every leader of the Spanish Confederation of Employers Organizations, they would still level the same charge against us. Because it is they who are concealing our program: It is not in their interest to say that they are acquainted with it. But this is part of dialectics. As for the differences in the economy if we win, it is true that they are a certainty and that the cold reality of the facts is unchangeable. This is true, but it is not the whole truth. The problems, which are very difficult, are very difficult for everyone. We will be confronted with a situation of unemployment -- the UCD was faced with 700,000 unemployed, but we are now approaching the 2 million mark -- that is a serious problem for the UCD and will be so for the PSOE. But there are many other issues that can indeed be resolved, which are not so serious but which have not yet been resolved -- whether out of incompetence or because there was no desire to resolve them, I do not know.

Question: For instance?

Answer: There are many of them. Social security, for instance. There must be a reform of the social security system, which is not so difficult. Perhaps we cannot create an ideal model, but we can reduce the disaster. Another example is the law of incompatibilities, which the government always says is something trivial, which will not resolve the economic crisis: perhaps not, but it is of enormous importance in setting a morale example for the country. If serious incompatibilities occur....

Question: Some say that the reform and moralization of the public administration is the major challenge that the PSOE has set itself. What time scale have the Socialists set for reforming the administration.

Answer: The time scale which we set ourselves for all the reforms that we intend to carry out is that of the legislative term -- 4 years. Of course this includes short-term -- the famous 100 days -- medium-term and long-term measures. The reform of the administration will be difficult, but unless it is attempted how will it happen? If we set objectives of 100 percent change and achieve about 70 percent, we have achieved something, whereas the UCD has not even considered it, claiming that it would be like running into a brick wall.

Question: If the Socialists win the elections will there be a further drop in investments and a further increase in the outflow of capital? How will the PSOE control both phenomena?

Answer: This always exists, even when no change of government is expected. There are always people afraid of a socialist change. In the majority of cases this fear is entirely unfounded. There is no question of causing upheavals for anyone. But there is also a sector -- a very small one-- that does have reason to be afraid: those who adulterate oil or who establish fraudulent companies and then leave the country with the money. They do have reason to be afraid. Of course I have some ideas for preventing the outflow of capital, which would lose their effect if they were announced now. These ideas are difficult to implement but they are imaginative and unprecedented and could satisfy the people, and this is what matters.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ ON ELECTORAL TACTICS, PROGRAM

PM241511 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Aug 82 pp 3-4

[COVER-LA VANGUARDIA report on Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez 20 August press conference in Madrid: "Felipe Gonzalez Confirms 'No' to Nationalizations"]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- No sooner had he set foot in Madrid on his return from a fortnight's visit to Latin America than Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez confirmed that nationalizations are not included in the Socialists' government program.

Appearing very self-assured and optimistic regarding his party's chances in the general elections expected this fall, Felipe Gonzalez also advocated early elections ("because this legislative term is virtually finished and it would be absurd to continue it artificially"). Gonzalez also confirmed that the PSOE has no desire to present itself to the voters in a coalition but that it does not rule out postelection pacts "if we do not achieve an absolute majority in parliament."

"The vast majority of Spanish employers is not worried about nationalizations that a Socialist government might carry out because they know that this is not our desire," Felipe Gonzalez said at Barajas Airport yesterday. "Nevertheless, although it may seem paradoxical, some leaders of the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations are in fact worried about non-nationalizations.... I insist that it is certain entrepreneurial leaders who are worried about our moderation."

"The task of change," Felipe Gonzalez said, discussing with confidence his chances of coming to power, "transcends the confines of the political parties themselves." He said that the UCD won the 1977 and 1979 elections among other reasons "because of a certain fear of or psychological resistance to passing from an authoritarian system to a Socialist alternative.... These fears have been surmounted and the voters have turned their attention to a moderate leftwing option, among other reasons because the limit of the UCD's capacity for change has been reached. I believe that this is why the PSOE should now be a fundamental element in the implementation of change."

At first he avoided giving his opinion of Suarez' Democratic and Social Center operation, adding that it was difficult for him to discuss the problems of restricted world politics because he prefers to discuss the country's overall problems, but he did go as far as to say that the "drain" from the ruling party "is creating a threat of the UCD's disappearnce, without it being clear what could take its place. This causes me no particular satisfaction, rather the contrary." "I am worried about bipolarization," Gonzalez said, referring to [UCD Chairman] Lavilla's speech: "It is another matter whether bipolarization is a good thing when the UCD occupies a predominant position or is entirely bad when this position is occupied by others."

He denied immediate contacts with the leader of the Democratic Action Party [PAD], the Social Democrat Fernandez Ordonez or any other political leaders. "The PSOE," Gonzalez said, "will not form any preelection pacts with any political party. It would be illogical for a majority Socialist force that has achieved good results now to relinquish [the chance of] presenting itself with an autonomous blueprint. Postelection pacts are another matter. If we do not achieve an absolute majority in parliament that enables us to form a majority government, we will have to resort to such pacts, because the present situation in Spain's democracy does not permit the existence of a majority minority [that is, largest minority] government that is obliged to shop around for the vote it needs to approve a series of laws. From the viewpoint of electoral tactics we cannot say with whom we would form a coalition, because it would favor some forces and jeopardize th lectoral chances of others."

He did admit the possibility of PAD members joining the Socialist lists as independents: "An agreement could be reached with Fernandez Ordonez, but not with his party as such. In the conversations prior to this operation, which has not yet been defined, we made it quite clear that our lists will be presented under the PSOE's name."

Cover [possible reference to new news agency] persisted with the same topic, asking whether the same could occur with Adolfo Suarez' group. "Frankly," Gonzalez replied, "it would not be the same: It would be much more difficult for the voters to understand. It would not be the same for me to appear at an electoral meeting with Fernandez Ordonez as it would with Adolfo Suarez."

"The legislative term must not be extended beyond the minimum necessary," he said, in connection with the expected early calling of elections. He specified that before dissolving parliament "the map of the autonomies should be completed -- one of the few tasks that have managed almost to reach a happy conclusion. It would be illogical to leave pending the approval of the last four communities still to be set up".

NORWAY

EXPERT WELCOMES SOVIET OIL-PROSPECTING MOVES

PM241541 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Foreign Affairs Institute researcher Arne Olav Brundtland article]

[Text] It is obvious that we are now about to see increased Soviet offshore activity in the Barents Sea. Approaches to Norwegian firms which could supply equipment for such activities indicate this. It goes without saying that these activities are guided by considerations of Soviet interests and Soviet planning. But there is nevertheless good reason to welcome the oil-prospecting activities in the Barents Sea from the viewpoint of Norwegian energy policy, too. Soviet activities in the Barents Sea will provide experience which in all probability will demystify the Soviet Russians' ideas of what offshore oil-prospecting activities are. This will have to be seen as also benefiting Norwegian activities in the undisputed Norwegian sector of the Barents Sea. It is possible that we will reach greater clarity in the oil policy debate so that oil-prospecting activities on our part of the contental shelf in the north can take place on the foundation of oil policy and not security policy. The Soviet tendency to be unwilling to accept anything new and untried will be less evident in offshore activities the more the Russians themselves gain experience in the Barents Sea.

It has been pointed out in the debate that Soviet offshore activities in the Barents Sea will also involve the risk of activities in the disputed section of the sea. This is a problem which cannot be dismissed. But it can also be assumed that increased Soviet activities in the north could contribute to a greater understanding of the benefits of reaching a clear agreement on a demarcation line in the area. In the last few years it was only when it proved to be necessary from the practical viewpoint that it has been possible to reach agreements with the Soviet Union in the north, and the agreements have not gone any further than practical requirements demanded.

The possible involvement of Norwegian firms in Soviet offshore activities in the Barents Sea has been seen by some as a risk, because this could increase the probability that the Soviet Union would commence activities in the disputed zone. This is an assumption which is hardly relevant since the Soviet Russians could acquire the offshore equipment they need to start up in the disputed zone from non-Norwegian firms. The drilling ships supplied by Finnish shipyards are well suited for investigation of the disputed.

What Norway sees as an understanding for mutual restraint in order not to further complicate the negotiations on the outstanding issues in the north is a purely political understanding. It is central to Norwegian-Soviet relations whether the Soviet Union acquires this or that type of offshore equipment. A possible Soviet violation of this understanding would be a signal that the policy of low tension in the north cannot continue. On the basis of general Soviet foreign policy considerations and of security policy considerations in particular there is little to indicate that the Soviet Union is interested in increasing tension in the north. But what is important now is that the question should not be affected by whether it should be Norwegian or other firms which supply equipment for Soviet use in the Barents Sea.

At present it is difficult to say in concrete terms what could come from the chances of deliveries for offshore activities. The government has indicated that purely commercial agreements are okay, but that it assumes the new OECD credit regulations, NATO regulations on the export of sensitive equipment and the eliminitations which could be imposed by Norwegian firms' manufacturing licenses will be followed.

We have grown used to the idea that Norwegian offshore technology leads in many areas. But we could find that important components in what are otherwise Norwegian-developed systems, such as concrete drilling platforms, are manufactured under the type of license which requires U.S. approval for export to third countries. If this turns out to be the case and export permission is not given, we can probably look forward to a debate on embargo policy, and this on a much more concrete basis than in the case of the present conflict between the EEC and the United States over supplies for the Siberia gas pipeline, which has little effect on us in the present situation.

The conflict surrounding the U.S. boycott of supplies for the gas pipeline is one of the most serious burdens on U.S.-European cohesion at present. The boycott is also being sharply criticized by U.S. businessmen, and an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee has dissociated itself from it and pointed out that it does more damage to U.S. and Western interests than it does to the Soviet Union's. It is difficult to predict how long the boycott will remain in force. Reagan has shown that he can carry out sudden changes in policy if these prove to be necessary.

Nevertheless, the possibility of new Norwegian exports to the Soviet Union on normal commercial terms does raise the question of trade as a tool in policy toward East Europe. For a small country like Norway, which is vitally dependent on massive foreign trade, it is probably correct that no political limitations should be placed on commercial trade with foreign countries. Varying moods and attitudes in different countries with which we trade could make it difficult in the long term to regulate trade policy in accordance with the changing desirability of demonstrations of political wishes. Recognizing this also means recognizing that our ability to pursue a demonstrative foreign policy is also limited.

LABOR PARTY'S FORDE CITED ON POLAND VISIT

PM241607 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 21 Aug 82 p 17

[Interview with Labor Party Deputy Chairman Einar Forde; date and place not given]

[Text] "Tense and nervous" is how Einar Forde described the atmosphere in Warsaw. Yesterday a Norwegian Labor Party delegation returned from a visit to Hungary and Poland. His meeting with the harsh economic realities in Poland has made Forde doubt the aims of the economic sanction against the country. The delegation also included Labor Party International Committee Chairman Thorvald Stoltenberg and Oslo Labor Party Chairman Bjorn Tore Godal.

Forde described the day-long visit to the Polish capital as a day of unusually hard work. The delegation met Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. They also held talks with representatives of the Catholic Church and had a number of informal contacts.

"As much a politician as a military man" is how Forde described General Jaruzelski. During the talks he showed himself to be a very intelligent man, a Polish patriot and a soldier.

The picture the delegation painted of the economic situation in Poland is extremely gloomy. This year there has been a 20-percent drop in wages in real terms. Living standards are now at their 1972 level and half of all factories are still closed.

One of the concrete issues which the delegation wishes to raise in the near future is the question of the economic sanctions against Poland. Forde said that he could not see that the policy of sanctions against Poland had any reasonable point, but that, on the contrary, it is working in a direction detrimental to the countries in West Europe.

The delegation had no opportunity to meet members of Solidarity in Poland. But Forde stressed that it is difficult to see any normalization of the situation in Poland without Solidarity.

"With the impressions from Hungary fresh in my mind, however, I believe that any possible changes in Poland would take a very long time. They will not take place overnight, but will take many years," Forde said, adding that it now looks as if there will be some liberalization of news coverage from the country. One of the things mentioned was that Dag Halvorsen [ARBEIDERBLADET's correspondent, working from Vienna] will receive Polish accreditation.

One of the pleasing things the delegation had noted was that the Norwegian aid given to Poland was highly thought of as an effective form of aid.

"Something which has struck me is that we have perhaps spoken too little of the situation of political prisoners in Poland," Forde said, voicing the hope that in the future it would be possible to direct more attention to the plight of this group.

AFTENPOSTEN: DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE NEEDED

PM241527 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Priority to Defense"]

[Text] It is reasonable that every section of the national budget should be subjected to political evaluation -- an independent assessment against the background of the general economic situation, but in which other factors should also play a part. There must be careful discussion of each individual area of proposed spending. Now that several individuals have found reason to point out that this is also true of the defense budget, we find it difficult to understand why something so self-evident can give rise to full-page spreads in the newspapers. No one approves a budget running into billions without having discussed it first.

But it is just as evident that, even though differing views and assessments can be put forward, a responsible government will have little room for maneuver with the economic framework on which a credible defense force is dependent at all times. This is especially true of the present government, formed from a party with clear political commitments in this very area.

It goes without saying that defense credibility is not necessarily connected with percentages. The differences between a 3, 3.5 or 4 percent increase in the defense budget -- the current subject of discussion -- are very small seen in relation to the total sums placed at the defense forces' disposal. Perhaps after closer examination it will be possible to get "more defense" out of the funds already granted. However, an analysis of the defense and security policy situation shows clearly that other considerations weigh much more heavily. In an overall assessment the decisive factor is this -- Norwegian defenses are today suffering from such serious shortcomings that it would be directly irresponsible of the government not to take the necessary steps, and all the more so, since the governing party's spokesmen have in the past provided persuasive arguments in support of increased defense efforts. And as far as AFTENPOSTEN's information indicates, the government has also reached the conclusion that a 4-percent increase in the defense budget should be proposed -- in accordance with the commitments the Conservative Party has made in the past.

We note with pleasure that the government is in this way helping to remove every shadow of doubt or uncertainty attached to the priority given to defense. The government's position is also a logical extension of NATO strength targets for the period 1983-88 with greater importance attached to improving the most serious shortcomings in the NATO nations' conventional defenses, and thus raising the nuclear threshold. Achieving these strength targets will require a 4-percent real term increase in annual defense budgets for the whole alliance throughout the 6-year period.

Such increases seem unavoidable given the calls that are being made for raising the nuclear threshold. Here we agree with Lt Gen Tonne Huitfeldt, NATO's international staff chief, who said in a speech the other evening: "It is difficult to voice anxiety that nuclear arms could be used on the one hand and not do what is necessary to prevent their use on the other."

Because of omissions, delays and cuts in the NATO nations' defense programs in a period of determined Soviet military buildup, military chiefs with NATO are concerned that their conventional defense could only have the effects of a delayed tripwire and that they will be forced into the early use of nuclear arms. The desire to strengthen conventional defenses should be assessed against this realistic background.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN SUBMARINE DETECTED BY NAVY HELICOPTER

LD241034 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] A foreign submarine has again been seen in the southern Stockholm Archipelago, according to the newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET. The submarine was detected by the crew of a navy helicopter a few days ago, but the incident has been kept secret as the navy could not establish any further contact with the submarine despite an intensive search.

FRENCH PARATROOPS ARRIVE IN LARNACA 24 AUG

NC241943 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] One hundred and fifty French paratroopers arrived late this afternoon in Larnaca from where they will leave tomorrow on a French warship for Beirut. In the meantime French transport planes have been bringing to Larnaca military materiel which will also be forwarded to Beirut for the French contingent serving with the multinational force that is supervising the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters.

Italian Contingent

NC241100 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] An Italian naval ship arrived today in Larnaca harbor carrying units of the Italian contingent headed for Beirut where it will join the multinational force.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC ARRIVES, MEETS WITH KIPRIANOU

NC241803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Mr Stambolic, president of the presidency of Yugoslavia, who arrived in Cyprus today for a 3-day official visit, had talks with President Kiprianou on the Cyprus problem and on other international issues, on questions concerning the Nonaligned Movement and on the further promotion of Cypriot-Yugoslav cooperation.

The talks between the two leaders opened with a private meeting. This was followed by a broader conference with the participation of the foreign ministers of the two countries, Rolandhis and Mojsov, and of other officials from both sides.

In the afternoon the Yugoslav president received at the presidential mansion the heads of foreign diplomatic missions in Cyprus. Earlier he received and had talks with Mr Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. During this meeting as well as during the one with the foreign diplomats, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mojsov was also present.

Meets With Qaddumi

NC250856 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] In Nicosia, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chairman of the PLO Political Department, yesterday met with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia [Petar Stambolic], who is currently visiting Cyprus. He discussed with him [presumably the Yugoslav president] the developments in the current situation in Lebanon. The Yugoslav president affirmed that his country -- people and government -- support the Palestinian revolution to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people on their land. He said: Yugoslavia will not spare any efforts, through the Nonaligned Movement, on all international levels and in the United Nations, to support the Palestinian issue and to provide help to the PLO in all domains.

The Yugoslav president has given Brother Abu al-Lutf a letter of appreciation to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] for the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people in the face of the Zionist onslaught. He also extended an official invitation to Brother Abu 'Ammar to visit Yugoslavia a time convenient for him.

Stambolic, Mojsov Decorated

NC241955 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] During a special ceremony at the presidential mansion tonight, President Kiprianou decorated Yugoslav President Stambolic with the Grand Necklace of Makarios III and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mojsov with the Grand Cross of Makarios III.

In his address, President Kiprianou said he was conferring this decoration as an expression of great respect for Mr Stambolic himself and for the people of his country, for his struggles at the side of Marshal Tito both for the reconstruction of Yugoslavia and for the promotion of the nonaligned policy, and for the great interest which the Yugoslav president has been taking in Cyprus and the vindication of the Cypriot people.

The president of the republic extolled the relations between Cyprus and Yugoslavia, founded by the two great personalities, Makarios and Marshal Tito, whose task we have a duty to continue. President Kiprianou stressed that mankind is living in difficult times and that it is time for the Nonaligned Movement to be more decisive and to play a substantive role in diverting the dangers threatening mankind, and creating conditions of detente and a better climate for the solution of problems based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Nonaligned Movement.

President Kiprianou then praised Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mojsov and his contribution both to the United Nations and to other international organizations for the promotion of international peace and security and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Receiving the decoration, Yugoslav President Stambolic said the decoration is an expression of the friendly relations between the two countries and their people. Stambolic then paid tribute to the work of Ethnarch Makarios and Marshal Tito in founding the good relations between the two countries.

Referring to the international situation, Stambolic said it is necessary for the two countries to jointly develop activities for the promotion of equal relations among the peoples. The Yugoslav president then decorated Foreign Minister Rolandhis with the Yugoslav Star with stripes, for his contribution to the development of relations between the two countries and to the struggle for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement. Mr Stambolic had decorated Mr Kiprianou during his visit to Yugoslavia with the highest order of the Grand Yugoslav Star with stripes.

DENKTAS ASKS GOBBI TO REMOVE ARMS FROM SOUTH

TA251109 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has asked the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, to remove, as soon as possible, all the weapons and military equipment brought from Lebanon and left in southern Cyprus. Denktas invited Gobbi to his office today and conferred with him for some time.

In a statement he made after the meeting, President Denktas said: We discussed the issue of the weapons and military equipment brought from Lebanon and left in southern Cyprus. We asked the United Nations to do what is necessary to remove these from the island as soon as possible. We are justified in our demand and we will insist on it. We want to believe that the United Nations will fulfill its duties regarding this issue as soon as possible.

President Denktas also said that he drew Gobbi's attention to the issue of a cooperation between the Greek Cypriot administration and the Armenians. Denktas added: I drew his attention to the developments in southern Cyprus regarding the Armenians.

We have reliable information in our hands. I gave it to him and I asked him to draw the attention of the Greek Cypriot administration regarding this issue. If the Greek Cypriot administration does not prevent the developments regarding the Armenians and if it continues to make it possible for the Armenians to train terrorists there, this will lead to serious developments from all angles.

President Denktas noted that they also discussed with Gobbi the Cyprus question, about which the Greek Cypriots decided to apply to the United Nations. He concluded by saying, I believe that we share the view that there is progress in the intercommunal talks. Everybody knows the harm to be caused to the talks by this appeal to the United Nations by the Greek Cypriots. I explained our views on the matter to Mr Gobbi once again.

NEW COMMANDER APPOINTED TO TURKISH FORCES

TA241644 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Lefkosa, 24 Aug (AA) -- Brigadier General Hikmet Koksal took over Tuesday as commander of the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces.

President of the Turkish Federated State Rauf Denktas, speaking at the ceremony where Gen. Koksal took over from outgoing commander Brig. Gen. Kemal Yavuz, noted that the raison d'etre of the security forces was to ensure the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community in peace.

TERCUMAN CLAIMS BOMB ATTACKS IN NORTH FOILED

NC240942 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (AKAJANS) -- It has been reported that a terrorist organization set up in the Greek sector of Cyprus was planning to launch bomb attacks on various vital establishments in the TFSC but that the Greek Cypriot police has detected and foiled this in time.

Giving evidence before the court on a terrorist organization set up in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island, a Greek Cypriot assistant commissioner of police stated that this terrorist organization, whose name he did not mention, was planning to launch bomb attacks on vital establishments in the Turkish Cypriot sector, preparing the ground for devastating the sector of the island which has remained in the hands of the Turkish Cypriots.

In his statement before the court, Assistant Police Commissioner Fanis Dimitrio testified that this plan was detected and foiled by the Greek Cypriot police in time.

On the other hand, it has been argued that Lebanese and Palestinian convicts have been secretly released from prisons of the Greek Cypriot administration.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA -- Commerce and Industry Minister Andreou, who is in Damascus, has signed a trade agreement between Cyprus and Syria. Speaking at the signing, he referred to Cyprus' support for the struggle of the Syrian and Palestinian people. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1550 GMT 24 Aug 82 NC]

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ARTICLE ON ESTABLISHING UNIONS

TA241047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has adopted the draft constitution's 55th article, titled "The Right To Establish Unions." Under the article, adopted in this morning's session, workers and employers have the right to establish, without prior permission, trade unions and confederations of unions with a view to protecting and expanding the members' economic and social rights and benefits in their labor relations. Workers and employers are free to become members or to resign their membership and they cannot be forced to remain members or to resign from membership. Workers and employers cannot be members of more than one union simultaneously. The article also stipulates that the bylaws, administration and operation of the unions and their confederations may not conflict with democratic principles.

After adopting Article 55, the Consultative Assembly began to debate Article 56 on union activities. The debate was continuing when this news bulletin was prepared.

MITTERRAND TERRORISM STATEMENT SAID 'TOO GENERAL'

TA241533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Aug (AA) -- Foreign Ministry sources in Ankara described the recent statement on terrorism by President Francois Mitterrand of France as "too general". The sources expressed the hope, however, that the French Government may have "realized the seriousness" of the situation, despite the general terms used by the president on Armenian and international terrorism.

LIST OF CITIZENS TAKEN POW BY ISRAEL RECEIVED

TA241535 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Aug (AA) -- The list of Turkish citizens among prisoners of war taken by Israel in Lebanon is now in the hands of the Turkish authorities.

Informed sources said the Turkish Government would request the extradition of any persons on the list wanted for criminal offences in Turkey after establishing the true identity of each.

PROTECTION FOR TRUCK DRIVERS IN IRAN REQUESTED

TA241649 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Aug (AA) -- Turkey has asked the Iranian Government to take the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of recent cases of obstruction against Turkey truck drivers carrying goods to Iran and seizure of their load.

The request was made through the Turkish ambassador in Tehran, Foreign Ministry officials in Ankara said, and Iranian authorities promised to take the necessary precautions.

LIBYA TO PAY DEBTS IN OIL: CONTRACTS REINSTATED

TA241647 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Aug (AA) -- Libya has agreed to pay in oil its debts to Turkish contractors, exporters and workers which total around 150 million dollars.

In talks between a Libyan trade mission and (?officials) in Ankara, agreement in principle was reached on the importation by Turkey of 2 million tons of high-quality Libyan petroleum.

Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel will be going to Libya soon to discuss the details of the agreement, such as price and shipments.

Libya has also decided to re-order 18 million dollars worth of import contracts with Turkey which it had cancelled earlier.

TRANSPORTATION OF AFGHAN REFUGEES CONCLUDED

TA241702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The transportation of Afghan refugees of Turkish origin from Pakistan to Turkey has been concluded. The last convoy of 335 refugees, which arrived in Adana last night, was sent to its temporary center of residence.

The president of the interministerial committee on Afghan refugees, Kemal Yalcin, told Turkish Radio and Television that 3,806 refugees to be settled and another 21 free refugees were brought to Turkey aboard a total of 12 flights. Yalcin said that the refugees have been settled temporarily in empty public buildings or with their relatives in provinces where they will be permanently settled. The refugees were settled temporarily in Tokat, Kirsehir, Sivas, Gaziantep, Hatay, Urfa, Diyarbakir, Kayseri, Van, and Malatya. The refugees' permanent residences will be completed by 29 October 1982.

Meanwhile, the relevant ministries and organizations are continuing work in order to render the Afghan refugees productive as soon as possible. The refugees will be paid 4,000 Turkish lira monthly and 2,000 Turkish lira for children younger than 7 until they become productive.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK LEAVES FOR NIGERIA

TA221022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has left on an official visit to Nigeria. During this visit a Turkish-Nigerian trade agreement, which was initialed earlier, will be signed. Turkey's exports to Nigeria reached some $11 million last year. Cement, various chemicals and machine spare parts are among goods exported to Nigeria. Canturk will return home on 29 August.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DRILLING -- Ankara, 23 Aug (AA) -- The Turkish Petroleum Corporation, TPAO, will continue drilling near the town of Luleburgaz in Thrace in order to establish the extent of natural gas deposits there, officials said. Indications so far were that the deposits at a depth of 3,500 meters were quite rich. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 23 Aug 82 TA]

FERROCHROMIUM EXPORTS -- Some 15,000 tons of ferrochromium were exported during the first 7 months of this year from Etibank's ferrochromium plant in Elazig. The ferrochromium, which was exported to various European countries and the United States, brought in some $1.3 billion in foreign currency revenues. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82 TA]

SAUDI LOAN -- Turkey and the Saudi Development Fund signed a loan agreement for 62 million riyals in Ankara today. This low-interest and long-term loan will be used to finance a project by the Turkish Electricity Corporation. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82 TA]

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MINISTRY REITERATES POSITION ON PIPELINE EMBARGO

LD251126 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 25 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Economics Ministry has given moral support against the U.S. embargo to the turbine construction firm and AEG subsidiary, Kanis, as well as other firms participating in the European-Soviet natural gas pipeline project. A spokesman of the Federal economics Ministry said in response to questions on Wednesday that State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen had expressly explained again the position of the Federal Government on the natural gas pipeline project in a 20 August letter to various firms. This repeated previous criticism of U.S. President Reagan's embargo policy.

The spokesman added that although the firms concerned have not been asked directly to complete the orders for the USSR that have been started, the letter could be considered an indirect recommendation.

BRANDT CRITICIZES PENTAGON NUCLEAR WAR STUDY

LD251332 Hamburg DPA in German 1253 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 25 Aug (DPA) -- SPD leader Willy Brandt today sharply condemned the U.S. Defense Department study on the possibility of winning a nuclear war with the Soviet Union. Such considerations are ghoulish, Brandt said in FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (Thursday edition). On the occasion of the publication of the German version of the final report of the Palme Commission report on mutual security, Brandt said: "While the United States requests high government departments to think about how a nuclear war could be waged over 6 months and still won," the report of the commission states forcibly and clearly the consequences a nuclear war would have today.

FRG-GDR TRADE FIGURES FOR FIRST HALF OF 1982

LD251102 Hamburg DPA in German 2302 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (DPA) -- Intra-German trade increased by 14 percent during the first 6 months of this year in comparison with the same period in 1981. Turnover increased by slightly more than 800 million clearing units (CU) to 6.8 billion CU (1 CU equals 1 DM), according to the Federal Economics Ministry report issued on Wednesday. The total increase for all of 1981 was six percent to 12.5 billion CU. GDR deliveries to the FRG rose by 15 percent or 452 million to more than 3.5 billion CU. Its imports from the FRG increased by 13 percent or 366 million CU to nearly 3.25 billion, thus gaining a surplus of 278 million CU. The surplus in goods, not including services, was 468 million CU. Thus its accumulated trade deficit with the FRG, including the use of the interest-free overdraft facility (Swing), sank to less than 3.4 billion CU in the first half of the year, as compared to 3.65 billion CU at the end of 1981. The GDR has clearly concentrated on intra-German trade because of its foreign exchange difficulties.

GDR imports from the FRG increased particularly in agricultural products. Here a figure of 334 million CU was reached, an increase of 132 million CU or 65 percent over the same period the previous year. Another reason for this development is that, for the first time in a long time, the GDR bought grain from the FRG -- 200,000 tons, worth 100 million CU. In addition, there were purchases of feed worth about 45 million CU. There was also a 35 percent increase in GDR purchases of crude oil from the FRG, amounting to nearly 439 million CU. Early purchasing might also play a role in this. In nonferrous metals a strong increase of 58 percent, to 223 million CU, was achieved. The most important GDR exports to the FRG were crude oil products worth 931 million CU, an increase of 16 percent in the first 6 months. There was an above-average increase of 26 percent, to 407 million CU, in chemical products. GDR exports of agricultural products, on the other hand, increased by only eight percent to 370 million CU, which is obviously also a result of the growing economic problems in the GDR. GDR iron and steel exports to the FRG even fell by five percent and only managed to reach 122 million CU.

FINLAND, USSR DISCUSS ENERGY COOPERATION

PM251155 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] Oil-refining cooperation is one of the new projects proposed by the Finnish-Soviet cooperation commission's energy group. On Friday [20 August] the energy group wound up its sixth meeting, which was held in Helsinki. The protocol from the meeting points to the possibility of refining Soviet crude oil in Finland for subsequent dispatch to third countries.

The cooperation on refining would be arranged so that the Soviet Union would buy capacity from Neste [Finnish state oil company]. At present Neste has an overcapacity of around 1 million tons per year at its refineries. There have already been discussions between Neste and Soviet bodies. The intention is that oil would be collected from the Soviet Union or elsewhere and that the refined product would then be forwarded to third countries. The possibility of getting such a project going is at present quite small given the low price of oil products. But when prices gradually improve this type of cooperation will receive priority.

The cooperation commission's energy group was chaired this time by Director Erkki Vaara from the Trade and Industry Ministry. The Soviet delegation's leader was N.A. Lopatin. The group will next meet in September in Georgia. In the context of the oil question the possibility of transporting Soviet oil products to third countries via Finland was also discussed.

According to Director Vaara the energy group is now striving to give the proposals a more concrete form. It is intended that the ideas for cooperation on which agreement has been reached should be further worked on by various expert groups. As far as fuel questions are concerned, the Finnish delegation said that Finland is prepared to increase its imports of natural gas. Deputy Minister Lopatin said that at present Finland imports around 700 cubic meters of gas [figure as published] annually while past agreements have spoken of imports totalling 1 billion cubic meters. The Soviet Union hopes that Finland will be able to increase its imports so that the agreements can be fulfilled. Director Vaara said that a study of the best ways to extend the natural gas network was being conducted. The trade and Industry Ministry has a working group which is investigating the question. The working group is to present its report before the end of the year.

The nuclear power question is still being investigated, even though Finland has not yet reached any final decision on the matter -- the building of a new 1,000 megawatt nuclear power station. Next Monday [23 August] the Trade and Industry Ministry will publish a technical-economic study which has been conducted by a firm of Swiss consultants. Lopatin said that the Soviet Union has no doubts about the construction of nuclear power stations. They are the cheapest alternative. Coal-fired power stations are only economical in locations with local access to coal and where coal deposits will last for at least 100 years. He also pointed out that the Soviet Union is prepared to give Finland all the information it has on the problems concerning nuclear power.

The energy group's protocol also states that the two countries will in future be more determined than in the past in their search for regions in the world where they could cooperate in the delivery of nuclear, geothermal and hydroelectric power stations. They will also investigate the possibility of cooperation on electrification projects in developing countries.

The Soviet delegation also expressed its interest in Finnish equipment and technology for energy saving. Current cooperation projects include automatic heating plants, the exploitation of solar energy, the use of heat pumps, a reduction of waste in the electricity network and energy saving in the oil-refining industry. The group's members also described the supply of hydroelectric power stations to the developing countries as a promising new market area.

PLO SPOKESMAN ON UK ATTITUDE TOWARD PALESTINIANS

LD251608 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1455 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Britain should give practical backing to its statements on the Middle East during the Lebanon crisis, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation said in London today. Mr Khalid al-Hassan, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Palestine National Council, told a press conference that the PLO appreciated the change in Britain's attitude during the crisis. Britain now talked about the right of the Palestinians to have a homeland.

"But we want to see practical action, not just announcements. If this is a real change it must be connected with practical acts." And Mr al-Hassan suggested that Britain should recognise the PLO and deal directly with it.

The main danger after the Lebanon crisis was a political vacuum. The PLO wanted to see a political solution but had the means to act by force if necessary.

"I hope there will be no need to return to the type of violence of the 1960s. If the Palestinians get the right to self-determination and an independent state there will be no need for violence or war."

Asked how the Palestinians would fight, he replied: "There are so many ways to fight -- underground fighting, open fighting -- I do not know how it is going to happen."

Asked if the violence would be confined to the Middle East or if it might spread to Western Europe, Mr al-Hassan said: "We do not call our acts violence, we call it struggle. We must struggle against our enemy.

"I do not mean any kind of terrorist acts, if that is what is in your mind. It is our national struggle -- it is our right to use any means of struggle when peaceful means are not available."

Mr al-Hassan said the PLO had now to consider whether it would establish a government in exile. He did not think its activities would be restricted by the Arab countries in which PLO members were settling, and claimed that Arab peoples were "dissatisfied" with the way the Arab regime behaved in the last two or three months. "They were very important", he said.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI TO BE REOPENED

LD251424 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1405 GMT 25 Aug 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain is to re-open its consulate-general in Shanghai, the Foreign Office said today. This follows negotiations with the Chinese Government under which China will open a consulate-general in Britain in a city to be decided. Negotiations are still in progress but there is a possibility that Britain's new consul-general will be in office by the time Mrs Thatcher reaches China next month on a visit.

Britain's last consulate-general in Shanghai was closed in 1967 during the cultural revolution when the local authority took over the building.

Today's announcement reflects increasing trade contacts between Britain and China. There is a small British community in Shanghai and with China's new approach to the West the number of British traders has been growing. The Foreign Office said that Britain was conscious of the need for greater export promotion in China.

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES STAMBOLIC AT STATE DINNER

NC251320 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 25 Aug 82 p 1

["Text" of 24 August address by President Spiros Kiprianou at a state dinner in honor of Yugoslav President Stambolic in Nicosia]

[Text] Mr. President, I should first of all like to welcome once again to Cyprus, you, your wife and your retinue. Your visit to Cyprus, in response to my invitation, is an indication and proof of your interest in Cyprus and at the same time a proof of your desire to further strengthen the ties between our two countries. The friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples was founded by our two great leaders, Tito and Makarios, who, besides laying the framework for a close friendship and cooperation between us, made history by their contribution to the cause of world peace and understanding, their contribution to their countries and peoples and the establishment of the Non-aligned Movement, which was destined to survive and play an important role in international affairs.

I have no doubt whatsoever that your visit to Cyprus will contribute to the further strengthening of the ties between our two countries and our cooperation in all fields without exception.

Humanity, Mr. President, is today going through a critical period. Besides the various problems existing in many parts of the world, lately there has been a general revival of tension. And nobody can claim that detente, which prevailed for some time, exists today. Political antagonisms are heightening and military armaments are increasing in a general atmosphere of acrimony, while unprecedented cases of violation of international principles occur in various parts of the world. A recent example is the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which was carried out with unusual barbarity at the expense of the Lebanese people and the Palestinian fighters.

Apart from these, there continue to exist also local wars, such as the war between Iran and Iraq, two countries belonging to the non-aligned world. There exist also many other international problems which do not seem to be nearing a solution. The international situation is generally explosive and dangerous. I, therefore, firmly believe that now more than ever there is need for the reactivation of the Non-aligned Movement, which may not have material power, but possesses enormous moral and political power, especially when it acts decisively and in conditions of unity. I hope that the forthcoming non-aligned summit will prove to be a historical landmark both for the Non-aligned Movement itself and for the contribution it will be able to make to the cause of peace and detente and the facing of internatioanl problems.

As is well-known, the Cyprus problem is among the problems which remain unresolved. At this point I should like to express the gratitude of the people and the Government of Cyprus for the support and solidarity which Yugoslavia has been giving to the Cyprus people who are struggling for freedom. Yugoslavia has shown dedication and faith in the ideals of non-alignment, the principles of the United Nations Charter and the human rights declarations. It has shown dedication and faith in the principles contained in the Helsinki final act which should always govern relations between states.

Mr. President, eight years have gone by since Cyprus has fallen victim of the Turkish invasion and no meaningful progress has been achieved so far toward a solution to the Cyprus problem. Despite the repeated UN resolutions, for the adoption of which Yugoslavia has played a leading role, a large part of Cyprus continues to be occupied by Turkish troops. One third of our people continue to be uprooted from their homes, while we are still trying to ascertain the fate of missing Cypriots.

In the free areas of Cyprus we have tried to do as much rebuilding as possible, but lasting peace and prosperity of all the Cyprus people lie in conditions of absolute freedom and unity. Our targets are immutable and cannot be but the withdrawal of the occupation troops, the return of the refugees to their homes, the complete independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the island and a demilitarised and non-aligned Cyprus.

Regarding the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem, for which the intercommunal dialogue is being carried out, we have accepted federation. This, however, does not in any way mean that it would be possible for us ever to accept a solution of partition or division of any kind, or a solution which would divide Greeks from Turks on a racial basis. I repeat that the happiness of the people of Cyprus lies in the unity of the state and the people and the safeguarding of the inalienable rights of all citizens. We shall continue our efforts with a view to attaining our targets.

Upon the completion of the present phase of the dialogue and without denouncing the dialogue procedure, we shall call for a debate of the Cyprus problem in the UN General Assembly for we have to tell the world community what the situation is, who is responsible for the lack of progress, and to prove that there can be no progress unless Turkey abandons its expansionist and partitionist designs.

I believe that, despite the existence of many international problems, it would be a big mistake to underestimate the gravity of the Cyprus problem, for a bad solution to the problem, contrary to justice, or an indefinite prolongation of the present situation could lead to a new conflagration. Therefore, the Cyprus problem is a permanent threat to peace and security, particularly in this very sensitive area of the world. There must be an end to the Turkish occupation and foreign interventions.

I firmly believe that with a solution such as the one delineated by the UN resolutions and the high level agreements, Cyprus can prosper and become a bridge of understanding and friendship between three continents. Irrespective of difficulties our struggle will continue with determination. It is high time everyone was convinced that prolongation of problems, such as the Cyprus problem, serves no purpose, but on the contrary creates additional and greater dangers. Those on whom Turkey is entirely dependent must become aware of their responsibilities and their obligation to exercise their influence on Turkey. The drama of Cyprus, the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their rights and to establish an independent Palestinian state, which we fully support, the Iran-Iraq dispute, other causes of conflagration and generally the international situation, as it appears today, necessitate the mobilization of the Non-aligned Movement to the greatest possible degree. Your country and Cyprus, together with Malta, as non-aligned countries, as well as the neutral countries of Europe, have tried, within the Madrid conference, to play a constructive role. This has been appreciated. Despite all efforts, however, nothing much has been achieved. Fortunately efforts are continuing, for the Madrid conference must bring results if the Helsinki final act is to have any substantial meaning.

Our countries are closely linked both within and outside the Non-aligned Movement. I am convinced that this cooperation will become even closer. Above all we have a duty to fulfill the visions of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement and to promote the goals and principles of the movement. At this moment, this appears to be a historical need and a historical duty.

Regarding our bilateral relations, Mr. President, they are at a very good level. However, there is always room for further improvement. I am convinced that your presence here and our talks will contribute to the further development of our cooperation in all fields. I hope that during your stay in Cyprus you will feel and see the sentiments of true friendship of the Cyprus people and their leadership towards the people of Yugoslavia and their leadership. We have a duty to continue the course which has been charted by Tito and Makarios, and which has linked our countries and peoples so closely, for the good of our countries and peoples, for the good of world peace and security, for the good of freedom and justice all over the world.

I once again express our gratitude for the support of your country, Mr. President, and for your keen personal interest, which I noticed this afternoon during our talks, and which I never doubted.

I once again welcome you to Cyprus, and invite everyone to drink to your health and that of Mrs Stambolic, the well-being and progress of the Yugoslav people, the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and to the success of our efforts to create a better world, as envisaged in the principles and ideals of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Stambolic Dinner Speech

NC251335 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 25 Aug 82 p 1

["Text" of 24 August reply speech by Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic at a state dinner given in his honor by President Kiprianou in Nicosia]

[Text] Mr President, Madame Kiprianou, Dear friends.

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the warm words of welcome and for your cordial hospitality accorded to us since we set our foot on the soil of this lovely country, friendly Cyrpus.

Mr President, I am very pleased to have this opportunity to meet you and to visit your country which we in Yugoslavia have always regarded as a true friend. This friendship dates back to the days when Cyprus attained its independence, ever since the first meetings between the two outstanding personalities of your history and ours, the architects of the policy of nonalignment, President Tito and Makarios. These meetings have provided lasting foundations to our friendship, such as mutual respect, confidence and understanding. Today, in our mutual relations, we cherish these achievements, trying to promote them further by joint endeavours.

It is for these reasons that the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the present visit. For us this is another confirmation of the fact that our Cypriot friends are anxious, as we are, to see our relations even stronger and our cooperation more diversified. Today, in the context of mutual relations between countries, such aspirations are of inestimable value. Therefore, this meeting affords us an opportunity to review our bilateral cooperation so far, particularly in the economic field, and to find out what we could do so that it becomes a true reflection of our responsibilities and needs. For us this is even more important, since we are linked by our geographical position and our destiny in a region which could not remain outside major world developments.

Mr President, we are deeply concerned, just as you are, over the current international situation which, in many respects, has the characteristics of an acute crisis. Productive and creative energies of a number of peoples and countries are being wasted in a multitude of wars waged in the world today. We are witnesses to a senseless stockpiling of weapons. While the blocs and great powers are competing by using all available means, a large part of mankind is ever more seriously affected by inequitable relations, particularly in the economic field. On the other hand, international institutions concerned with cooperation and safeguarding of peace are less and less effective in bringing about the reopening of the avenues of agreement and the starting of talks on the essential interests of mankind, with the participation of all. In our opinion, these are the consequences of imposing the bloc concept of international security, a concept which did not and cannot bring peace and stability to the world.

Yugoslavia and Cyprus, as European countries, are vitally interested in the strengthening of confidence, security and unhampered cooperation of our continent and, thereby, in the world at large. This also emanates from their international position and the essence of their commitment to the policy of nonalignment. Our two countries attach exceptional importance to the resumption of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, since it is in the continuation of the spirit of Helsinki that we see the road leading to a stable and secure development of the countries of Europe and the Mediterranean -- regions of the largest military arsenals of the great powers and blocs.

Mr President, most closely related to these questions are the complex circumstances still prevailing in your country. We share the concern of many countries over the fact that no meaningful headway has been made towards resolving the Cyprus problem. We will continue to uphold -- as always in the past -- all efforts aimed at solving the Cyprus question in keeping with the United Nations resolutions and the positions of the Non-aligned Movement. Yugoslavia, as a friend of Cyprus, of the Cypriot Greeks and Turks, considers that the basis for this is the ensuring of full independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

As a multi-national community, we too have traversed an arduous road to achieve unity, equality and brotherhood of our nations and nationalities. Our own experience confirms even more our belief that conflicts can only benefit others, that therefore mutual trust should be built with patience and resolve, establishing such relations as will enable the two Cypriot communities to determine freely, in mutual dialogue and without outside interference and pressure, their own course of development. That is the only way, we believe, conducive to solutions which are in accordance with the legitimate and vital interests of the two communities, that is of all Cypriots. Only solutions along these lines can be lasting and just, and provide a concrete contribution to the strengthening of detente in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Mr President, dear friends, we have all pledged ourselves to transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and cooperation. At the same time, we are witnesses to the tragic events in our immediate vicinity, in the Middle East region. Israeli aggression against a sovereign, non-aligned country, Lebanon, and the genocide of the Palestinian population arouse our profound indignation and great concern not only as a new manifestation of the arrogant and terrorist behaviour of one country vis-a-vis the entire international community, but also as a most direct threat to peace in this part of the world and in the world at large. The recent developments in Lebanon confirm that no durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is possible without the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on the national soil. Such was also the common position of the non-aligned countries at the recent meeting held in this city. We highly appreciate the role of friendly Cyprus as host to that ministerial meeting and as an active participant in the on-going activities for rendering concrete assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Crises and armed conflicts are flaring up also in other parts of the world, in Africa, Southeast and Southwest Asia, Central America. In our views on the modes of resolving all these disputes and crises we have always proceeded from the same principles, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the policy of non-alignment. It is in this way that we also look upon the tragic already two-year-old conflict between two non-aligned countries, Iraq and Iran, with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations.

Mr President, at this difficult juncture in international relations, when the danger of war and uncertainty is hanging heavily over mankind, the principles and goals of the policy and movement of non-alignment confirm their viability and full value. We, who have committed ourselves to those principles and goals, are now called upon and bound to do our utmost to bring about a reversal of the current perilous development of international relations. In our view, shared by many countries outside our movement, non-alignment is, by its universal concept, the only guide for action which should and must be taken by the world today.

It is in this that lies the historical mission of the non-aligned policy. Precisely because of such a role of our movement, we attach exceptional importance to the holding of the seventh summit of non-aligned countries as soon as possible. I am saying this since we consider that full success of this highest gathering of the Non-Aligned can contribute to our joint activities and determine the basic course of our action aimed at resolving the vital questions of mankind, such as peace, security, freedom, development and universal progress.

The struggle for the realisation of these objectives constitutes a very significant field of cooperation between our two and other non-aligned countries. I am confident, Mr President, that the present Yugoslav-Cypriot meeting will constitute not only an important contribution to such cooperation, but also an impetus to our bilateral cooperation in many other areas, which is the wish of both sides.

In conclusion, allow me to raise this glass to your health, Mr. President, to the health of your esteemed wife and of all Cypriot friends, to the stable development of your country and prosperity of your people and to the further strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two non-aligned countries.

Kiprianou-Stambolic Talks End

NC260920 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The talks between the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stambolic and President Kiprianou continued and ended this morning at the Presidential Palace. The two countries' Foreign Ministers Rolandhis and Mojsov as well as other officials attended the talks. An official joint communique will be released on the talks. After the talks Mr Stambolic met with the pan-Cypriot refugees committee and with the committee of relatives of undeclared prisoners and missing persons.

The Yugoslav leader leaves shortly from Larnaca Airport returning to his country.

IMPORT PERMITS FOR ISRAELI GOODS TO BE STOPPED

NC261006 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Trade relations between Cyprus and Israel are being broken off or have at least diminished to a minimum after the invasion of Lebanon and the bustle that followed the importation of fertilizers from Israel, which had offered the lowest bid.

The government has been led to this decision after strong pressure not to accept the fertilizers and to suspend imports.

According to information we have received, the government will refuse in the future to issue import permits for goods from Israel, thus breaking off its trade relations with Israel. There are also reports that the government has refused lately to issue permits to Cypriot businessmen for the import of goods from Israel.

The fertilizers that have arrived in Cyprus, which were ordered a long time ago because of their low price, coincided with Israel's aggression against Lebanon and created serious problems for the government, which was pressured not to accept the fertilizers and to cancel the waybill. However, the government ultimately accepted the fertilizers but decided not to issue permits for the import of goods from Israel.

ONAN SAID TO URGE CONCESSIONS, FLEXIBILITY

NC241824 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] This afternoon another meeting was held at Ledra Palace within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks with the federal legislative authority as the issue.

In a statement to the press before the meeting, the Greek side's representative, Mavrommatis, mentioned that there is no unanimity in the two sides' approach to the issue. However, he added that each side explains its position to the other side. The representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, Onan, said in reply to a question as to whether there are points of approach on the issue, that the more the issue is discussed, the more points of approach appear. It is possible, Onan added, that we have reached the stage where both sides should make concessions and where the demonstration of flexibility by one side will be met by flexibility by the other.

Both interlocutors expressed the hope that during today's meeting the examination of the issue of the legislative authority, which began last Thursday, would be completed.

PAPER REPORTS ASALA TO OPEN OFFICE IN CYPRUS

NC250758 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 22 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Metin Catan report from Lefkosa]

[Text] It is being reported that the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), for which life became untenable in Beirut, will open an official bureau in Nicosia, which it will use as a channel for directing its international activities. According to information obtained from reliable sources, ASALA will pursue its activities from three centers. The first of these centers will be in Paris, where matters concerning public opinion and the conducting of propaganda will be handled. The second center will be in Athens and it will concern itself with resolving the financial aspects of the organization. The third center will be in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus, where Armenian youths joining the organization will be trained and where military matters will be directed.

The Armenian militants, who have had to abandon their bases in Lebanon following the occupation of Lebanon by the Israelis, have transferred their military center to the Greek Cypriot sector of the island, an action which implements the first stage of their survival. The second stage will be accomplished by bringing former EOKA leader Nikos Sampson to the leadership of the ASALA section which will prepare and implement ASALA's plans in the Middle East and Turkey. As is known, former EOKA leader Nikos Sampson was sentenced to death for murdering 32 British soldiers when Cyprus was under British administration. In 1960, when the Cyprus Republic was founded, Makarios pardoned him. Later, Sampson continued his EOKA activities through his newspaper MAHI, and finally he resorted to the militancy which led to the peace operation [by Turkey]. Sampson toppled Makarios and proclaimed himself the president of the Cyprus Republic. Following the Turkish peace operation, he was dismissed and subsequently arrested when Makarios returned to the island. He did not come back from France where he had gone for medical treatment.

On the other hand, it has been reported that Sampson secretly went to Greece from Paris and began contacts with a terrorist organization known as ALEK which stands for the Movement of the Armenian Peoples' Fighters. A Greek Cypriot newspaper called "ELEVTHEROTIPIA" carried an article signed by Yioryios Mavros, who says that a new leader specializing in terrorism has taken over and added that the Ankara raid should not be regarded as a surprise. The writer maintained that similar incidents will continue.

In the meantime, according to the Voice of America, Viken Charkutiyan, whom the French court has refused to hand over to the United States on the grounds that his case did not come under the extradition of offenders agreement between France and the United States, arrived in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus after being driven out of France. The VOA report says that Charkutiyan carries a Greek Cypriot passport and that in all probability he is at the "foreign students' camp" opened in the east of Larnaca.

Allegation Denied

NC251040 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday the government spokesman categorically denied Turkish allegations that supposedly the government has allowed the secret Armenian organization [Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia] (ASALA) to establish itself in Cyprus.

TRADE UNIONS TO BE BANNED FROM POLITICS

TA251525 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, Aug 25 (AA) -- The plenary session of the Consultative Assembly approved Article 56 of the draft constitution which bans trade unions from pursuing political ends, conducting political activity, or cooperating with political parties, professional organizations or foundations.

Under the same article, unions are obliged to deposit their funds in national banks, while union activity cannot be cited as a legitimate reason for not working.

The article also included a clause by which members dues are to be paid "directly" to the union.

The article was adopted in the form proposed by the drafting committee, except for the addition of one word, after lengthy debate over several amendment motions.

Members in favor of motions for deletion of the ban on political activity by unions pointed out the ban would be putting too many restrictions on various groups, perhaps to the point of setting up a one-party regime, and cutting off trade unions from being one of the bases for democracy.

Another member said barring the poor from organizing with "abstract" concepts such as "prohibition on politics," would encourage "the underground."

The motion was rejected.

Ministers of Labor and Social Security Turhan Esener and Sadik Side were present during the debate on Article 56.

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON TERRORISM, MIDDLE EAST

NC260738 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 21 Aug 82 pp 1, 9

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to MILLIYET correspondent Nilufer Yalcin on 20 August — place not given]

[Text] In an exclusive statement given to MILLIYET yesterday, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen expressed his views on such matters as the latest developments in Lebanon, the nature of Turkish-Greek relations, the Greek Cypriot recourse to the United Nations, Turkey's role in the Iran-Iraq conflict and the incident on the Turkish-Soviet border.

Turkmen was asked: "Turkish public opinion is sensitive and worried about the fact that Turkish terrorists were captured in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) camps, that the PLO and the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) are collaborating and that a large number of PLO guerrillas are based in Syria. What are your views on these matters?" The foreign minister replied: "The Turkish people's sensitivity is fully justified. It is deplorable that the Palestinian organizations have failed to take congnizance of this fact despite all our warnings. The PLO had assured us that there were absolutely no Turks involved in the attacks planned against Turkey by the organizations under its control. Now it is known that these terrorists existed, and the necessary investigations are being conducted.

"I do not really believe that the PLO members in Syria pose a great danger to Turkey. Lebanon was in a state of anarchy. In Syria, there will be a person directly responsible if any militant actions are attempted."

Replying to questions concerning the possibility of ASALA transferring its center to the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus or whether it will remain in Lebanon, Turkmen said: "As far as I know, Israel has not so far arrested any Armenian terrorists in Lebanon. It is known, however, that some ASALA members participated in the fighting in west Beirut. It is essential that from now on Armenian terrorists in Lebanon should not be allowed to carry out their militant activities. If, as you say, ASALA is permitted to transfer its center to the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus, this would be the most serious blunder the Greek Cypriot administration could ever commit."

When Foreign Minister Turkmen was asked to comment on the Soviet Government's avoidance of either apologizing for or deploring the recent border incident, his reply was: "We have constantly and consistently attached importance to the maintenance of good neighborly relations with the Soveit Union. The maintenance of such relations depends on the meticulous care taken in the preservation of mutual trust between the two countries. At this stage, it is impossible to reconcile the Soviet Union's approach to the border incident with what I have just said."

Question: Would you assess the effect of Arab-Israeli relations, particularly in light of thelatest developments in Lebanon, on Turkey's interests and on the peace of the region?

Answer: There is no doubt at all that the events in Lebanon have been characterized as a tragedy. The reason for this is that no one seemed to have taken into account the human dimensions of this tragedy. Thousands of innocent persons died in Lebanon and tens of thousands have been condemned to misery, hunger and hopelessness. Everybody watched the continuous, ruthless and immeasurable bombardment of Beirut on television. This was tragic indeed.

Undoubtedly, ending this aspect of the matter through the agreement reached is gratifying.

Question: What kind of developments do you think will follow this stage?

Answer: What is going to happen now? What is expected to happen is the creation of conditions necessary for Lebanon's survival as a sovereign and independent state, the adoption of further steps toward the recognition of Palestine's legitimate rights and the realization of permanent peace in the Middle East.

What is important from Lebanon's point of view is that it should be able to determine its own fate without any outside pressure, that no one should interfere in its internal affairs and that its territorial integrity and sovereignty should be respected. The necessary prerequisite for this is the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Question: Aren't the Syrian forces also expected to leave?

Answer: This problem must be resolved in accordance with the decision of the Lebanese Government. It would be a great error to think that with the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut that the Palestine question is over. The Palestine reality will persist. Peace and security will not be established in the Middle East unless the Palestinians secure the right to establish a state on the basis of self-determination. All the countries which will play a role in the establishment of peace in the Middle East should appreciate this fact.

Question: How do you explain the fact that the nearest countries, including most of the Arab countries, refrained until recently from accepting the Palestinian fighters?

Answer: It would be wrong to think that the delay in the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut was due to the refusal of any Arab state to accept them. I think that none of the Arab states had ever entertained such an idea. Their failure to announce their readiness to accept the Palestinians may have been due to their desire to see the Palestinians leave Beirut under safe conditions. It is certain that the Arab countries have not abandoned the cause of the Palestinians.

Question: In light of its attitude toward these developments, is the Egyptian Government on its way to getting itself accepted into the Arab community again? Will its efforts within the framework of the Camp David accords to secure recognition for the Palestinian autonomy be enough to resolve the issue?

Answer: We have all seen Egypt's reaction to the Lebanese events. There is no doubt at all that the Egyptians are ready to exert every effort to protect the rights of the Palestinians. On the other hand, as a big state in the area, Egypt will certainly continue to play an important role in the subsequent developments. As for the Camp David accords, it is obvious that it is not possible to resolve the Palestine question through autonomy. [as published]

Question: Can you say that the Arab states in the region sincerely support the Palestinians in their desire to establish an independent state?

Answer: All the members of the Arab League have pledged to support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This struggle is not yet over.

Question: A short time ago Turkey and Greece agreed to enter a period of tranquillity for the purpose of creating the atmosphere necessary for the resumption of a dialogue. But it is being observed that Athens is trying to take the Cyprus issue to the United Nations and to have all kinds of resolutions adopted both in the U.S. Congress and various European institutions. Is this approach compatible with the intention of creating the necessary atmosphere?

Answer: The essence of the gentlemen's agreement between Turkey and Greece is the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust. That is why both sides must evaluate their attitudes toward each other in a general manner. I do not wish to express an opinion on the issues you have just touched upon. What I have said recently is enough for the time being.

Question: Do you hope that the dialogue will be resumed during your meeting with the Greek foreign minister at the beginning of October?

Answer: This is going to be my first contact with the Greek foreign minister. It is not fair that we should expect extremely radical results from such contacts. What is important is the creation of mutual trust and the achievement of some progress toward the settlement of the problems. With this goal in mind, both sides have to develop a positive and constructive approach toward mutual relations.

Question: The Greek Cypriot administration has decided to refer the Cyprus issue to the United Nations and it has already started preparations. Will this attitude lead to the disruption of the intercommunal talks and to the adoption of certain measures by the Turkish Cypriot side?

Answer: It is up to the Turkish Cypriot community to decide about the intercommunal talks. We can only say that a new debate on Cyprus in the United Nations would be futile and would have a negative effect on the intercommunal talks.

Question: Do you intend to submit a draft resolution on Cyprus to the Islamic Conference meeting to be held in Nigeria this weekend?

Answer: As long as the intercommunal talks continue and as long as the Cyprus issue is not discussed at the United Nations, we will refrain from referring to the Cyprus issue at the Islamic conference. If the matter is brought up at the General Assembly, we will naturally expect all the Islamic countries to behave in such a manner that would not in any way adversely influence the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. We shall express these views at the Nigeria conference.

Question: Various speculations are being ventured in connection with your recent visit to Tehran with the honorable prime minister. Can you enlighten us about the objective and the outcome of these contacts?

Answer: At the time, our ministry issued a statement on this matter. Secrecy is the first prerequisite in the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

AUSTRIA

EXPORT SUBSIDIES REFUSED FOR ARGENTINE TANK DEAL

AU241229 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Aug 82 p 7

[Editorial report]

[Text] Vienna -- The tank deal between the Steyr Works and Argentina, reported by international agencies last week, was rejected by the Export Advisory Council. The Steyr Works wanted Austrian export promotion to finance the delivery of 28 track vehicles. The advisory council refused this, however, pointing out that Argentina is now involved in negotiations to reschedule its debts. As a result, the request was withdrawn. The Steyr Works now has some 250 units -- 1 year's output -- in stock.

VEW WORKS HOPES FOR SOVIET PIPELINE DEALS

AU251127 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Aug 82 p 1

[M.F. report]

[Text] The filling of orders for compressors for the Soviet gas pipeline by the Dresser-France firm, ordered by the French Government, has also revived the hopes of the state-owned VEW United Refined Steel Works for additional pipeline orders. There exists a cooperation agreement between VEW and Dresser-France under which both enterprises will jointly offer smaller compressors to the Soviet Union and other countries. Dresser-France is to supply the nucleus of these compressors whereas the VEW works would assemble the products in the Muerzzuschlag plant. Dresser-France and VEW had conducted preliminary talks about compressor deliveries for the pipeline in Moscow which were interrupted by Dresser-France because of the embargo. No offers have yet been made. It is now believed at VEW that these talks with Moscow will be resumed.

FRANCE

REPORTS ON 25 AUG COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD251456 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Here are the main points of the report on this morning's session of the Council of Ministers: On the subject of Lebanon, Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson insisted on underlining the exemplary attitude of the French contingent and the cooperation among all the parties responsible for the evacuation of west Beirut. Pierre Mauroy presented the government program for the coming 3 months, a program which is split into four parts: First, a strengthening of the apparatus of production in order to fight unemployment, inflation and external upsets; second, a continuation of the structural reforms already underway; third, the realization of new social advances and the development of solidarity; and finally, the development of France's international cultural influence. The government hopes furthermore for a reorientation of savings into productive investments. In order to do this legislative measures will be taken to protect and encourage saving.

MINISTER CHEYSSON UNDERGOES MINOR SURGERY

NC251759 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 25 (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson yesterday underwent minor surgery, it was announced today.

The Foreign Ministry, which [words indistinct] not specify the nature of the operation, said everything went well. Mr Cheysson, 62, was replaced at yesterday's cabinet meeting by his deputy for European affairs, Andre Chandernagor.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN

PEACE FORCE SHIPS TO ARRIVE IN BEIRUT 25 AUG

AU251609 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, August 25 -- The first contingent of Italian troops will arrive at the port of Beirut this evening and disembark tomorrow, it was learned here today. The two Italian ships (?"Carole") and "Buona Speranza", will be in the area of Beirut around 1600 GMT (18 local time) [as received] and are carrying 250 "Bersaglieri" who will disembark tomorrow morning at 0500 GMT (0700 local time).

Tomorrow evening between five and six (1500-1600 GMT), a third Italian ship (?"Grado"), will arrive with the remainder of the men from the Bersaglieri battalion "Governolo". By Friday the entire Italian contribution of 500 soldiers to the multinational peacekeeping effort should be in west Beirut.

The task of the Italians is to oversee the exodus of Palestinians overland towards Damascus, a Western diplomatic source told ANSA today. It was also confirmed today that Syrian soldiers belonging to "ADF", the dissuasion force sent to Lebanon during the 1976 civil war, will also leave Beirut by land.

U.S. Envoy Philip Habib, the architect of the evacuation plan, is scheduled to meet today with Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon to confirm the pull-out agreements.

NETHERLANDS

STINGER MISSILE PURCHASE DECISION APPROVED

PM251203 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The Hague -- The Second Chamber's permanent defense committee yesterday approved Defense Minister van Mierlo's decision to buy 646 portable Stinger antiaircraft weapons for a total of around 160 million guilders. Initially there had been doubts in the Chamber about the arms purchase which took the form of a large number of questions to the minister. But the minister was able to dispel most of the doubts in his reply to the Chamber.

As the minister had already pointed out to the commission, the need for weapons to counter low-flying attacking aircraft is most urgent. So urgent that for part of its total requirement of 1900 weapons, the Netherlands could not wait for a European project for the manufacture of such arms. For this reason Van Mierlo wants in the meantime to buy 646 Stingers from the United States, while waiting for European products to make up the remainder.

PORTUGAL

LISBON REPORTS CREATION OF NEW NEWS AGENCY

LD252332 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Fourteen [as heard] public and private news media organizations today signed a charter for a new news agency, "NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL," which could begin operating in the second half of September. Formalities for a 150,000 contos subsidy from the government have first to be completed.

Macedo e Cunha, chairman of the inaugurating committee, said that a veto by President Ramalho Eanes of the government decree closing down the ANOP news agency would pose no problem for the new agency. He said "NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL" is neither the successor nor the inheritor of ANOP.

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Western Europe

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SCHMIDT WRITES CONGRATULATORY LETTER TO REAGAN

LD270932 Hamburg DPA in German 0851 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Aug (DPA) -- In a letter to President Ronald Reagan, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has praised Washington's budget policy and attributed the present lowering of interest rates in the Federal Republic and several other European countries to that policy. He said that the lowering of interest rates in Europe, thanks to preceding developments with regard to dollar interest rates, was attributable to a large extent to Reagan's success, which has opened up prospects for a reduction in the U.S. budget deficit through tax increases.

Schmidt, who over past months has repeatedly criticized the U.S. interest rate and budget policy, also wrote in the letter to Reagan, which was published by the Federal Press Office today: "I congratulate you and hope that the lowering of interest rates will be lasting and will benefit your economy and ours."

BRANDT ARTICLE ON PALME REPORT, NUCLEAR WAR

DW261005 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt]

[Text] The German version of the final report of the so-called Palme Commission on "common security" was published recently.

While the United States requests high government departments to think about how a nuclear war could be waged over 6 months and finally still be won, the report states clearly and forcibly what a nuclear war would mean today: the certain death of many millions of people, the horrible lingering illness of additional tens of millions and even the possibility of our globe becoming uninhabitable for mankind at all. In the light of this, how ghastly is all speculation on the limitableness of nuclear wars and a "victory" in a nuclear conflict.

At the same time the report points to the dangers looming under the nuclear threshold; what a destructive effect the conventional weapons of our time can already have; how many wars after World War II have brought new misfortune down to men, above all in the Third World; and also what economic burdens result from the almost endless arms spiral. This is one of the main causes of the present world-wide economic crisis.

All this alone would have been worth the large effort the independent commission has undertaken, but equally important in my view are the proposals which have been submitted to avoid the catastrophe and halt the arms race. There are the numerous steps of a short-term effect which are recommended above all to the two world powers. They consist primarily of the proposal that the results already achieved of arms control negotiations be respected and abided by as a basis of more far-reaching proposals which are equally addressed to the East and West and boil down to the recommendation that in a comprehensive process of political confidence building tangible disarmament measures should be agreed upon which would mean a gain, not a loss, of security for both sides.

Especially impressive to me are the considerations referring to the United Nations, notably the strengthening of its ability to prevent, possibly from the start, or at least to quickly end armed conflicts, above all in the Third World. The terrible events in the South Atlantic, the Persian Gulf and Lebanon in recent months have drastically shown us how much suffering the people affected could have been spared if there were an internationally recognized peace-making force which could bring diverging interests into harmony by peaceful means.

I also want to mention the detailed suggestions which describe the possibilities of changing military industries into civilian productions, show the way of ensuring the nonproliferation of nuclear arms and aim at preventing the growing arms exports into the Third World. If realized, they could all substantially improve the chances of the future for our globe.

I am not supporting every individual proposal of the Palme Commission here. But each deserves to be closely studied and carefully considered. Public discussion on the ensuring of peace in the world will and must be continued in our country. If as many people as possible were guided by the analytical clarity and the strong desire for peace of the Palme Commission members, this would be a great gain for all of us.

CDU/CSU OFFICIALS MEET WITH U.S. SENATORS

LD261422 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Aug (DPA) -- Deputy CDU/CSU Party Group leader Manfred Woerner and the Union's foreign policy spokesman, Alois Mertes, had an approximately 2-hour meeting with a group of five U.S. senators on Thursday. They are in Bonn at present as part of a European tour. During the "very friendly and open exchange of views and information questions of the two countries' foreign and security policy were discussed according to the Union, including the recent differences between Europe and the United States.

Woerner and Mertes drew attention to the "extremely broad basis" which German-American friendship continues to have among the German people. In addition to the role of the Greens and Alternatives in the Federal Republic, economic questions in relations between the European Community and the United States and the need for a joint transatlantic strategy for economic relations between the alliance countries and the Eastern bloc were discussed. The visiting delegation, which had been received yesterday by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, includes the majority leader in the U.S. Senate, Howard Baker, and Senators David Boren, Nicolas Brady, Paula Hawkins and Mack Mattingly.

SPD WEEKLY PREDICTS END OF COALITION WITH FDP

LD261430 Hamburg DPA in German 1328 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Aug (DPA) -- Doubts regarding the continued existence of the SPD/FDP coalition in Bonn and conjecture about the FDP soon abandoning the government coalition are continuing. More fuel was added to the fire of discussion by a commentary in the SPD weekly VORWAERTS today which considered it likely that the FDP will change to a coalition with the Union before the end of this year. The CDU/CSU meanwhile has taken advantage of the serious differences within the ruling coalition regarding the 1983 federal budget to accuse the government of being incapable and the coalition of being practically at an end.

According to the VORWAERTS commentary, Federal Chancellor Helmut will not be able to count on FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher much longer. "Perhaps after the Hesse diet elections, but probably not until after the Berlin FDP congress at the beginning of November, Genscher will risk the leap to Strauss and Kohl." Genscher is charged in the commentary with having abused the chancellor's loyalty for months and having deceived not only the SPD but also his own party with regard to his coalition plans.

FDP Spokesman Herbert Schmuelling stated that the FDP will no more let itself be provoked by the "snipers" who were behind the VORWAERTS article than by faux-pas on the part of the SPD in the Hesse regional elections. The arrows of VORWAERTS appear to be aimed only at the FDP, but in reality are directed at the chancellor. SPD Executive Spokesman Wolfgang Clement described the commentary in his party's weekly as the opinion of its author.

HALF OF PEACE FORCE DISEMBARKS, OTHERS DELAYED

AU261607 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, August 26 -- The first contingent of Italians in the multinational peacekeeping force for Lebanon disembarked at Beirut today to help with the evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from the western sector of the capital.

Half of the 500 Italians in the special force arrived today.

The remainder, aboard the transport ship "Grado", had been delayed because of a mechanical breakdown during the trip.

The Italians will flank French paratroopers and United States Marines in overseeing the evacuation task.

As the 250 Bersaglieri came off the ship today they were welcomed by the ambassadors of the three Western nations taking part in the multinational force: Paul Marc Henry for France, Robert Dillon for the U.S. and Franco Lucioli Ottieri for Italy. They then went by convoy to the Sim'an zone which they are to control.

It is the Italian contingent that is to open the overland route the Palestinians are to take to Damascus.

The Italian ambassador said it was hoped that this mission would truly lead to peace in Lebanon.

To call the mission historic was too much, he said, but "we count on the fact that our presence can help settle the crisis."

Captain Marcello Morelli, one of the Italian officers who preceeded the troops by a few days, said that "ours is a mandate for peace".

As to the zone of operations assigned to the Italian contingent, he said that is neither easier nor more difficult than the others.

RED BRIGADES ATTACK ARMY TRUCK IN SALERNO

AU270920 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Salerno, near Naples, August 27 -- Responsibility for an attack on an Italian army truck here early Thursday afternoon has been claimed by the Red Brigades as medical sources reported that two of those wounded in the attack were "in a deep coma" early this morning. The Red Brigades message was received by a Neapolitan newspaper via the traditional anonymous telephone call yesterday evening.

"The Salerno attack is ours", the voice said, apparently locating the shootout in the campaign against NATO and the Italian Armed Forces announced by the Red Brigades last year.

According to eye-witness accounts, between ten and fifteen urban guerrillas, including some women, took part in the attack, opening fire on a truck with ten soldiers on board. Their booty was said to be only six rifles.

The shooting attracted the attention of a roving police patrol car. The urban guerrillas opened fire on the police agents, who replied, a first reconstruction showed. 24-year-old police agent Antonio Bandiera of Salerno was killed in the shooting, while three policemen, two soldiers and three civilians, including a seven-year-old child were injured. Of these, a policeman and a young passerby were said to be close to death in hospital.

This is the Red Brigades' fourth operation in the Southern Italian region of Campania, near Naples, this year. Police sources believe that the unit which made yesterday's attack is the same one as broke into the airforce barracks at Castel di Decima near Rome on August 19.

Experts say both attacks seem to form part of the campaign against NATO and the armed forces which the Red Brigades started in December last year by kidnapping American Brigadier-General James Lee Dozier in Verona. He was released in Padua more than a month later. Another action in the campaign was last February's assault on a barracks at Santa Maria Capua Vetere near Caserta. The Red Brigades' attacks on barracks are one of the means by which the urban guerrillas maintain their arms supplies.

POPE, AT MASS, URGES POLES 'NOT TO LOSE HEART'

AU261620 Rome ANSA in English 1533 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Castelgandolfo, August 26 -- For Pope John Paul Two it is his duty to the Madonna, to his homeland Poland, and to the Polish Church to take part in the jubilee for the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna's image at Czestochowa.

He made the affirmation today during a special mass at his summer residence at Castelgandolfo, near Rome, to celebrate the feast of the Madonna of Jasna Gora.

The papal mass was beamed live over Vatican Radio to Poland and all of Eastern Europe where it was doubtless heard with special emotion at Czestochowa where thousands of pilgrims gathered around the sanctuary of Jasna Gora.

Several Polish prelates and Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli were among those present at the special service held today in the pope's private chapel under the image of the Black Madonna, placed there by Pope Pius the Eleventh who had served as nuncio to Warsaw.

John Paul Two had promised last year to be at Czestochowa today for the celebration, but after martial law was imposed on Poland on December 13, the planned papal journey became more and more difficult, until last July Polish officials definitively turned thumbs down on the idea.

However, celebrations for the Black Madonna continue into next year and the same Polish officials told the pope that he would be allowed to make a trip to Poland in 1983.

Karol Wojtyla has already made a trip to his homeland since being made pope. The visit took place in June of 1979.

In his message beamed over Radio Vatican today, the pope recalled that during that 1979 trip he had been invited to return to Poland for the jubilee and that he felt confident that the statements made in relation to this pilgrimage would be carried through, an evident reference to the promises made him by Polish authorities in July.

He urged his fellow poles not to lose heart and not to cut themselves off from their roots, but instead to seek and find the spiritual strength shown by generations of Poles before them.

John Paul said he felt a deep link with Jasna Gora.

The pope concluded by saying that Poles should stick by each other, eliminating no one, so as to unitedly reconstruct the common good, not through force and violence, but through dialogue, eloquence and reason, which meant respect for every man and the ability to convince others.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES PLO EQUIPMENT, FRENCH PLANT

NC261930 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the Cyprus Government has agreed to receive Palestinian military vehicles and to place them in its temporary custody in order to facilitate the agreement for peace in Lebanon. A relevant agreement was reached between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Mr Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, following contacts with the U.S. side. The spokesman added that the vehicles will remain in the government's custody until the entire issue is settled and will then be delivered wherever they should be delivered.

On the Cyprus Government's reaction to press reports that France is building factories in the occupied areas, the government spokesman said the Foreign Ministry is in touch with the French Foreign Ministry and the French Embassy in Nicosia.

OFFICIAL DENIES PRESENCE OF ARMENIAN 'TERRORISTS'

NC251528 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that Turkish Cypriot leader Kenktas' allegation that there are Armenian terrorists, as he called them, in the areas under the Cypriot Government's control is absolutely unfounded. The spokesman said: There are no armed Armenians in Cyprus nor is there any question of Armenians arriving in the future. The government spokesman added: Mr Denktas' allegation as well as similar statements made recently by Turkish officials are part of a propaganda campaign by the Turkish side aimed at portraying the Greek Cypriots as supporting armed action against Turkish targets.

JUDICIAL POWERS DISCUSSED AT INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC261958 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. A UN communique on the meeting says there was a general discussion -- according to the agenda -- on the question of the federal judicial powers. The talks will be continued on Tuesday, 31 August.

Prior to today's meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, said in answer to questions that prior to the discussion of the territorial aspect there are still some other elements to be discussed besides that of the judicial powers.

Asked about the UN stance on Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas' statement and threats in connection with the transfer to Cyprus of Palestinian vehicles which are under the government's custody, Mr Gobbi said Mr Denktas protested to the United Nations and that the question is being studied. He added, however, that the United Nations never intervened in this operation.

Mr Gobbi also said he had a meeting with U.S. Senator Percy, but declined to discuss the contents of the meeting, simply saying that the U.S. senator wanted to be briefed on the Cyprus problem.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 26 AUG

NC261129 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stambolic completed his 3-day official visit to Cyprus and left for his country at noon. Mr Stambolic was seen off by President Kiprianou, Chairman of the House of Representatives Ladhas, Cabinet members, party leaders and representatives, chiefs of the National Guard and police; French Ambassador Olivier, the dean of the diplomatic corps and other officials. The National Guard band played both countries' national anthems at his departure.

Joint Communique Issued

NC261303 Nicosia PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

["Text" of 26 August joint communique issued on the visit of President of the Presidency of the SFRY Petar Stambolic to the Republic of Cyprus]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus from 24 to 26 August 1982.

2. The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, and his associates were accorded warm welcome manifesting cordial and friendly relations between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Cyprus and the mutual respect existing between the two countries

3. The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, and the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, had a detailed exchange of views on the international situation and all current international issues, as well as on the further promotion of bilateral relations and all-round co-operation.

4. The following personalities took part in the talks between the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, and the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou:

On the Yugoslav side:

H.E. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs
H.E. Cvijeto Job, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Yugoslavia to the Republic of Cyprus
Mr. Dragoslav Pejic, counsellor for foreign policy affairs to the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Mr. Ilija Djukic, head of the Department for the Neighbouring Countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs

On the Cypriot side:

H.E. N.A. Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs
H.E. St. Katsellis, minister to the president
Mr. P. Stavrou, under-secretary to the president
Mr. A. Sotiriadhis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus in Yugoslavia
Mr. K. Mikhailidhis, ambassador, ag. director-general of the Ministry to the President
Mr. E. Ipsaridhis, ag. director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. A. Siambos, counsellor-director, Foreign Minister's Office

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the world causing a complete stagnation of detente, increased presence of the cold war elements and particularly the aggravation of the dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the Middle and Near East and elsewhere which deepens the already grave state of international relations in general. Direct violation of peace in some regions and threats to peace in other parts of the world, together with the increasingly dangerous arms race and effects of other negative factors of the current situation seriously jeopardize world peace and security.

Both sides devoted particular attention to the Middle East crisis, especially to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, the question of Cyprus, the situation in southern Africa as well as to the situation in Europe.

The two sides condemned Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon and the genocide of the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples in Beirut, which constitutes the continuation of the policy pursued by Israel since its establishment, aimed at expanding its territory at the expense of its Arab neighbours and exterminating the Palestinian people. They underlined the great responsibility borne by Israel and all the countries supporting it.

The two sides reiterated their support for the positions contained in the joint communique of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries on the question of Palestine held in Nicosia, Cyprus from 15 to 17 July. They voiced their great concern over the extremely grave situation caused by the Israeli aggression, expressing their full support for the heroic struggle of the PLO and the Palestinian people. They underlined that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and that it must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Palestinian question and the Middle East conflict. Such a solution, which should be sought within the framework of the United Nations, must be based on the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, thus enabling the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative, to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return to their homes and their land, the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of their own independent and sovereign state in Palestine.

The Yugoslav side expressed its full appreciation to the Government of Cyprus for the successful organization of the recently held extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries on Palestine.

The two sides expressed great concern over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war which directly harms not only the interests of the two countries and their peoples but also those of the Non-aligned Movement, endangering also world peace. They called for the cessation of hostilities and peaceful settlement of the problems between the two countries and pledged their support to all the efforts exerted towards that end.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the policy of non-alignment, regardless of the difficulties and obstacles it encounters, remains the only factor and force ready to strive for, and capable of redirecting international relations to the road of peace and equitable international co-operation. In this context, the two sides emphasized their irrevocable adherence to the policy of non-alignment as an independent, global, non-bloc factor opposed to the policy of force, bloc rivalry, spheres of influence, intervention, imperialism, hegemony, racial and all other forms of foreign domination.

Considering that the non-aligned countries have a special responsibility in the present grave international situation, the two sides particularly stressed the need for a dynamic and joint action of the Non-aligned Movement at this juncture, especially with regard to the holding of the seventh summit of non-aligned countries as soon as possible. In this context, it was stressed that the non-aligned countries must adhere to the original principles, goals and criteria of the policy of non-alignment also in their mutual relations and in their activities on the international scene, as a norm of democratic international relations.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the way has been opened for an agreement on the venue and the time for holding the seventh summit of the non-aligned countries. They stressed the urgency for the settlement of the remaining questions in the matter, since the holding of the seventh summit as soon as possible is of essential importance not only for the unity of the non-aligned countries, but also as an action of the overwhelming majority of mankind aimed at reversing the further perilous deterioration of the international situation and rechanneling it to the road of detente encompassing all international issues and all regions of the world, with the participation of all countries.

9. The two sides expressed their concern at the fact that all efforts exerted so far have failed to solve the Cyprus crisis, the continuation of which jeopardizes peace and security in the region. They stressed that the cessation of the military occupation of part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and the complete demilitarization of the republic are indispensable for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem which would be in the interest of peace and security in the Mediterranean region and beyond. The two sides pledged themselves to an early solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions, the declarations of the Non-aligned Movement and the high level agreements of 1977 (Makarios-Denktas) and 1979 (Kiprianou-Denktas) and through meaningful, substantive and result-oriented direct negotiations, without any foreign interference or pressure on an equal footing between the two Cypriot communities, under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Yugoslav side reiterated its lasting support to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus as an important factor of peace and security in the Mediterranean and beyond, and as a country which plays a significant role in the activities of the Non-aligned Movement and of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe. The Cypriot side expressed its gratitude to the government and people of Yugoslavia for their consistent and full support, especially as a member of the contact group of the non-aligned countries for Cyprus.

10. The two sides voiced their concern over the aggravated international economic situation, particularly of the developing countries, and emphasized the need for exerting additional efforts to convene the United Nations conference on global negotiations, which would constitute a political step towards finding a way out of the deadlock, i.e. towards surmounting a stalemate in the negotiations and dialogue between the developed and the developing countries.

11. Yugoslavia and Cyprus have been following with concern the continuing arms race seriously threatening the independence of states and peace in the world.

Despite the known difficulties and obstacles, they are determined to continue to exert efforts, together with all non-aligned and other countries, aimed at its halting and launching the process of genuine disarmament.

12. The two sides agreed that active involvement and maximum efforts are necessary, particularly on the part of the neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe, to bring about the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting which will be resumed on 9 November 1982. In this connection, the two sides attach great importance to the forthcoming meeting of ministers of non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe to be held in Stockholm on 29th and 30th August 1982.

The Yugoslav side expressed its full appreciation to the Government of Cyprus for its successful guidance of the regional group of non-aligned countries of Europe since 1979.

13. The two sides reiterated firm support for the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa, condemned the recent aggressive acts of South Africa against Angola and Mozambique, and expressed their full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia headed by SWAPO.

14. The two sides noted with satisfaction the very successful development of the traditionally friendly relations and co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Cyprus in a number of fields which are continuous, stable and characterized by mutual respect and trust. They expressed their readiness to further develop these relations and to take concrete steps for further promoting and expanding their co-operation.

15. The two sides noted that additional efforts are required in order to broaden and increase trade exchanges and overall economic co-operation -- since there exist considerable unutilized possibilities -- and underlined their interest in promoting more advanced forms of co-operation, especially in the field of production and investment on a long-term basis.

16. The two sides noted that their relations in the cultural, educational and scientific fields were developing successfully and expressed their readiness to expand them further. They also voiced their mutual interest in further strengthening co-operation in the field of the press, radio and television.

17. All meetings and talks during the visit of the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Republic of Cyprus took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides noted identity or great similarity of views on all the issues discussed.

18. The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, extended an invitation to the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, to pay a visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FRENCH FIRM TO BUILD OIL PLANT IN FAMAGUSTA

NC251710 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Dispatch from I KATHIMERINI Paris correspondent Rikhardhos Someritis]

[Excerpts] Paris -- If there is no political decision by the French Government very soon to cancel earlier official approvals, France will be the first Western country to contribute -- considerably, too -- to the industrial development of Turkish-held Cyprus with all the political and, consequently, diplomatic consequences that this would inevitably bring about regarding the consolidation of Denktas' "state."

One of the largest French multinationals and a giant oil firm, Elf Aquitaine (the majority of this firm's shares belongs to the state and it is controlled by the government with regard to policy on petroleum products initiatives) has signed an important agreement with the Turkish petroleum products firm ONEL, which is building a lubricating and engine oils plant in the Cypriot city of Famagusta, which is held by the Turkish Army.

This case, which was only recently revealed through reports in the Turkish Cypriot press, led a few days ago to strong diplomatic representations by the Cyprus Republic to the French Ministry of External Relations, which promised to study the question in consultation with Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Foreign Trade Minister Jobert (who recently visited Greece). Representatives of the firm maintain that the agreement is "legal from all aspects," and hint that they do not have the right not to "honor" it.

The controversial plant, whose yearly production is expected to be 5,000 tons, will operate within the wider area of Famagusta harbor. According to concrete indications, the site to be "conceded" is Greek Cypriot property. According to reports, Elf Aquitaine signed the agreement (it has taken care that the contract not explicitly mention occupied Cyprus, but has left open every possibility of option with the Turkish firm) under pressure from the Turkish subsidiary of Renault, which is controlled by the Turkish officers' pension fund. Other reports connect the Famagusta affair with the well-known Elf Aquitaine interest in the likely possibility of "Turkish oil" (Could it be in the Aegean?).

Although the Greek Cypriot side is observing secrecy on the issue, its importance is not lessened; no one in Paris has any doubts that if the French Government (probably on the occassion of Mitterrand's visit to Athens) fails to change Elf Aquitaine's stance the Republic of Cyprus will suffer one of the most obvious and significant defeats in its struggle for survival which it has been waging since 1974.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON SENATOR PERCY'S ROLE

NC260809 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Replying to a question on whether Senator Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is playing a mediatory role with regard to the Cyprus issue, the government spokesman said he does not think that Mr Percy is playing such a role.

BRIEFS

MINISTER RETURNS FROM SYRIA -- Commerce and Industry Minister Andreou has returned from Syria. In Damascus Mr Andreou signed a trade agreement with Syrian Foreign Trade Minister Yasin. During his visit, Andreou visited the Damascus International Fair and held contacts for the promotion of Cyprus-Syria trade relations [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82 NC]

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ARTICLES GOVERNING STRIKES

TA260526 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Articles 58 and 59 of the draft constitution regulating the principles concerning strikes and lockouts and banning strikes and lockouts in small worksites have been adopted. Another article was sent back to the drafting committee for amendment.

Article 58, under the heading "The Rights of Strike and Lockout," which was adopted by the Consultative Assembly this evening, is as follows: The parties possess the right to strike and to lockout in case of disagreements during collective bargaining. The conditions and rules of using these rights are regulated by law. The rights of strike and lockout cannot be employed in contradiction to the rules of good will and in a manner detrimental to the community and to the national wealth. The trade union is responsible for damages caused by the workers and their union during a strike at the place where the strike is being held. Conditions under which strikes and lockouts might be banned or postponed are regulated by law. In cases where strikes and lockouts are banned or postponed, the disagreement is resolved by the High Arbitration Council. Strikes and lockouts for political purposes, strikes and lockouts of solidarity, general strikes and lockouts, occupation of workplaces, reduction of production and resistance [direnis] are prohibited. Sanctions are specified by law. Those who are not striking cannot be prevented from working.

Article 59, which was amended by the drafting committee in line with the motions submitted, stipulates that there can be no strikes, lockouts or collective bargaining in small workplaces employing no more than five workers and in charity associations and societies which are under state protection and which engage in public service. According to the article, suitable working conditions applicable to workers employed in the above-mentioned places will be determined by the Council of Ministers in accordance with collective bargaining periods.

The Consultative Assembly then referred to the drafting committee Article 60, which deals with the order of economic and social life and which regulates the principles concerning market control. The assembly will resume its debate on the articles at 1000 tomorrow morning.

VOTCP SCORES CONSTITUTION ARTICLES ON LABOR

TA261714 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "No to Every Line of the Junta's Constitution"]

[Text] Certain crucial articles concerning the working class are now on the Consultative Assembly's agenda. The 10 articles, from 50 to 60, of the junta's constitution are really knives thrust into the heart of the working class. These articles aim to perpetuate the fierce exploitation of labor and tyrannically oppress the economic struggle of the working class. They totally eliminate the limited syndical rights granted by the 1961 Constitution.

Article 52 already evinces that this constitution is the constitution of the exploiting class. The state, the article notes, protects the balance of interests in worker-employer relations and the labor peace. Dear listeners, what is the labor peace mentioned in the constitution? In a statement recently at tycoon Ibrahim Bodur's factory in Canakkale, junta ringleader Sahinkaya explained this, saying that his administration has established labor peace and will not allow its disruption. This is exactly what Sahinkaya said. This is what they mean by labor peace. Labor peace is what the junta has been doing for the past 2 years. It consists of silencing the working class through tyranny and sentencing it to starvation. According to the bourgeoisie, labor peace exists if the working class is silent and unable to enhance its struggle.

This can only be achieved through tyranny, because, contrary to what is written in the junta's constitution, a balance of interests can never be established between worker and employer in a capitalist society. Of course it cannot be established. One side is the owner of the factory and is yielding profits from every worker, which is his goal. The other side is the worker and possesses only his labor. The state, on the other hand, is supporting the bosses. As can be seen, their labor peace merely consists of forcing the worker to consent to what the boss is giving him. With this purpose, the junta's constitution makes the unions useless to the working class and the class struggle. The constitution does not allow free collective wage agreements. The high arbitration council will intervene on the bosses' behalf on every issue. Moreover, collective agreements will only compromise the issue of wages and the like. Issues such as the reduction of working hours and increased vacation time will henceforth be regulated by law alone. We have witnessed what the workers were given by law over the past 2 years. The working class is thus being prevented from broadening its rights. Furthermore, unions are banned from political activity, which prohibits the working class from taking an interest in the country's problems, acting in a bid to resolve these problems in its interest or uniting in action with other mass organizations. The junta's constitution very clearly reflects how the sovereign exploiting forces fear the working class and its revolutionary and leading role.

This constitution also aims to put an end to syndical organizations in factories and other work premises. It renders it impossible for workers' representatives to conduct any syndical activity in workplaces. Through this constitution, those who created an outcry because the safes of a few banks in the covered bazaar in Istanbul were broken into during the Ecevit government are now coveting the unions' safes. They wish to control the unions on behalf of the bosses. They are blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of the working class.

The junta's constitution has fully transformed the right to strike into a showpiece. Even in laws enacted according to the 1961 Constitution the right to strike was very restricted. Strikes were permitted only after numerous procedures and ceremonies and they were subject to the arbitrary bans imposed by the government. Now, even this limited right is being eliminated. Strikes are being transformed into weapons that do not function. Article 58 states that the right to strike may not be used in contradiction to the rules of good will. Since the working class can never have good will toward the bourgeoisie, which exploits it to the bone, it is up to you to imagine how useless the right to strike will become. The constitution further stipulates that a strike cannot continue for more than 60 days.

The junta's constitution attempts to divide the working class. Workers working at places employing less than 10 workers will not be considered workers. These workers' right to strike and make collective agreements or form unions is not recognized even on paper. The junta abandons millions of workers to the mercy of savage capitalists and at the same time it attempts to create strife between workers employed in small and large places. Past experience has shown that civil servants who do not have the right to form unions have continuously been provoked against workers. Now, the same thing is being attempted with workers employed in small work places. There are attempts to create enmity among workers and civil servants, who share equal interests and who should wage a joint struggle. The bosses, who will benefit from all this, on the other hand, are being accorded the right to lockout. If the workers are not satisfied with what the boss deigns to give -- and it is clear that they will never be satisfied -- then the boss will resort to a lockout. The bosses will impose their wishes on the workers through this threat.

The working class will say no to this constitution. It will say no to it not only in order to protect its own interests but also because this constitution does not safeguard the interests of all toilers, civil servants, small shopkeepers or peasants and it does not favor labor.

FRANCE

NEW CALEDONIA LEADER MEETS ON INDEPENDENCE

NC262040 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 26 (AFP) -- A Melanesian pro-independence leader from the French overseas territory of New Caledonia said today that the measure of autonomy which Paris plans to grant the South Pacific island should lead to independence by 1984.

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, vice-president of New Caledonia's Government Council, said after meeting with French Overseas Secretary of State Henri Emmanuelli that "only the native population -- excluding the French nationals living there -- should be consulted on the future possibility of independence."

Noting that the local parliament in Noumea, New Caledonia's capital, had already rejected three out of four Paris reform projects tending towards mere autonomy for the island, he said he had asked for an appointment with President Francois Mitterrand to press his point.

The pro-independence front already dominates the Government Council, the executive of the mineral-rich island, whose president however is named by France.

The current president, French High Commissioner of New Caledonia Christian Nucci, said in a television interview today after returning here from a visit to the South Pacific, Australia and New Zealand that "not a single state, not a single leader I met, wanted France to quit this territory."

Mr Nucci said that on the contrary the Pacific states "hoped for increased French influence in this part of the world grouped around three main themes -- the economy, scientific and cultural know-how and cultural affairs."

He predicted that the region would develop immensely in the next 20 years.

ICELAND

GOVERNMENT CRISIS REPORTEDLY LOOMS OVER ECONOMY

WA261300 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Magnus Gudmundsson of RITZAUS BUREAU]

[Text] Reykjavik. Lack of agreement within the Icelandic Government on new economic measures to deal with the most serious crisis since 1968 led on Thursday [19 August] to speculations regarding the viability of the government.

A week ago, the Central Bank of Iceland suspended quotations on the Icelandic krona. At the same time, the bank presented a proposal to the government for a devaluation of approximately 13 percent, as well as an increase in interest rates of from four to six percent. Already on Friday, the government said that the proposal of the Central Bank would be studied as part of a package solution.

But the government parties have not been able to agree on the contents of an economic package. Well informed sources are saying that the internal conflicts within the governing parties have worsened the situation.

The Icelandic coalition government consists of a breakaway group from the conservative Independence Party, the liberal Progressive Party and the leftist Socialist People's Alliance Party. Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen, who also is head of the breakaway conservative group, is attempting to mediate among the conflicting parties in his government. But the Porgressive Party and the People's Alliance are now openly blaming each other for the fact that that no economic rescue action has yet been decided.

Both the governing parties and the opposition have already begun preparations for an election campaign. They have placed advertisements in newspapers, in which they are trying to recruit candidates for their election committees. They assert that these preparations are only a formality, so that they will be prepared for a possible election campaign, whether it begins [earlier than scheduled] in the fall or [as scheduled] next summer.

Crisis Said Resolved

PM261033 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Aug 82 p 4

[RITZAUS BUREAU dispatch: "Anker Jorgensen Arrived and Icelandic Crisis Was Resolved"]

[Text] Reykjavik -- When Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen arrived for an official visit to Iceland on Sunday evening [22 August] the serious Icelandic Government crisis had already been resolved. The night before Anker Jorgensen's arrival the coalition government's three parties had reached a compromise solution to the country's most serious economic crisis since 1968. Official sources said that the solution had been speeded by the prime minister's visit. One of the Icelandic Government's decisions is a devaluation of the krona by 13 percent. This is part of a comprehensive economic recovery program. Yesterday evening Anker Jorgensen and his wife were the guests at a private dinner given by Icelandic Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen.

SPAIN

DEMOCRATIC ACTION WILLING TO RUN ON PSOE TICKET

PM261457 Madrid YA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Democratic Action Party (PAD) Secretary General Francisco Fernandez Ordonez stated yesterday that he would not mind running in the general election on the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] ticket, in statements made to the newspaper INFORMACION of Alicante at his summer residence in Santa Pola (Alicante). "I would not mind running in the election on the Socialist Party ticket." He said: "The problem is that I have a party -- the PAD -- and I must know what will happen afterward." "I am convinced," he continued, "that we will be in the same boat, and that both during the campaign and after the election we will both be attacked." "There may or may not be an agreement with the PSOE." He added: "I believe that there will be, but what is clear is that the line of least resistance is placing our people on the Socialist lists. When considering names, no objection has ever been raised to our taking part in the operation. Moreover, for my part I have never demanded to be among the foremost places on the list for Madrid." "I fully understand the attitude of the PSOE," he emphasized, "whose grassroots wish to run under its name, but everything can be resolved."

"Since it appears that they are going to win," he stated, "this deprives me of moral strength when negotiating. Moreover, it escapes nobody that we are a dwarf and the PSOE is a giant. In any event, all that I wish to do is to guarantee the PAD's survival before and after the election." "It is not that I am saying in advance," he explained, "that we are going to swallow the PSOE's program completely, although I believe that it is something that can be accepted without too many problems. I believe that no difficulties will arise in this respect."

"The two problems which could arise in reaching an agreement -- or rather, in not reaching one -- are already clear in Alfonso Guerra's statements: The pressures from their grassroots on the one hand, and the delicate matter of finding a formula which will appeal to us." Fernandez Ordonez concluded his statements by referring to Adolfo Suarez' Democratic and Social Center (CDS) in these words: "In my opinion, Suarez' operation, in which the PAD will never take part, is based on all the debris of the Union of the Democratic Center."

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Western Europe

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APEL: PIPELINE DISPUTE ENDANGERS WESTERN DEFENSE

LD271656 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 27 Aug (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel believes that the dispute between the United States and Europe over the gas pipeline deal is endangering the West's defense. NATO cannot live with this kind of exacerbation in the long term, he told the German Atlantic Society in Frankfurt today. The gas pipeline deal has become an issue of prestige. "We cannot go on carrying things to extremes. That is intolerable," he said.

BUNDESWEHR GENERAL VIEWS WARSAW PACT CAPABILITY

LD272140 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Aug (DPA) -- Lt Gen Wolfgang Altenburg, the commanding general of the 3rd Bundeswehr Corps, believes that, given an adequate early warning period, the Bundeswehr and its allies under the forward defense strategy could probably stop an attack by the first strategic echelon, the combat troops, of the Warsaw Pact forces. In an interview, he told the journal DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY that there would be problems if the enemy were able to put his second strategic echelon, that is, his reserves, into the battlefield before the allied divisions could be brought from overseas.

Altenburg, who is predicted to succeed Juergen Brandt as Bundeswehr inspector-general, said the first strategic echelon of the Warsaw Pact are the forces stationed in the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The forces based in the Western military areas of the Soviet Union are the second strategic echelons. In the event of war, he said, the essential task of the Western air force is not to fight the tanks "in front of my nose" but rather to cut the enemy supply lines.

In Bonn it was learned today that the Soviets have been enhancing for 1 year the striking power of their forces in the GDR. As part of a structural change they have increased the firepower and mobility of their land forces. According to Western estimates, 525,000 Soviet soldiers are now stationed in the GDR as well as 7,100 tanks. Some 2,000 new artillery systems will be added by the end of 1983. At present there are 20 Soviet divisions in the GDR. Competent quarters in Bonn are closely watching the numerical growth of the Soviet forces as well as the steady imporvement in the quality of their weapons.

GOVERNMENT 'RESERVED' ON NICARAGUAN MEDIATION

LD271654 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Aug (DPA) -- Bonn has responded with distinct reserve to the desire by the Nicaraguan junta for the Federal Government to join Venezuela and Mexico in taking steps to secure a peaceful solution to the crisis in Latin America. Daniel Ortega, the junta coordinator, recently announced in Managua that he will request mediation when he visits Bonn at the end of September.

Bonn diplomatic sources said today that the Federal Government has been working for some time together with the United States and all interested countries in Europe for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America. In Bonn's view, this can best be achieved by economic cooperation. This conflict should be resolved without the intervention of nonregional forces. The Federal Government is seeking through its contacts, including the coming visit by Ortega, to work for a peaceful settlement.

Against the background of the different assessments taken by Washington and Bonn of the situation in Nicaragua and the role played by the Sandinist junta, the Federal Government is clearly anxious not to upgrade the importance of Ortega's visit.

Government circles expressly emphasize that he will be visiting the Federal Republic at his own request. It is understood that he will meet Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on 26 September, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 28 September and pay a courtesy call on Federal President Karl Carstens.

Whereas Washington regards the junta as stooges of Cuba and Moscow and has suspended aid to Nicaragua, Bonn believes that to isolate the Sandinists can only aggravate Nicaragua's situation. Since the 1979 revolution Bonn has provided over DM137,000,000 for Nicaragua with its 2.5 million inhabitants.

SCHMIDT, JORGENSEN DISCUSS FISHING QUOTA

LD291559 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Aug (DPA) -- In a talk during an SPD election meeting in Wiesbaden yesterday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen failed to reach agreement in the dispute over the quota of catches for German deep-sea fishermen in the area off western Greenland. There had been no agreement in the legal views of the situation taken by the two men, a Bonn government spokesman said today.

In his talk with Schmidt Jorgensen said that he would communicate the Danish view in the fishing dispute to the chancellor in a written form. The spokesman said that Schmidt, during his talk with Jorgensen, had expressed much understanding for the very hard conditions of life of the Greenland islanders, for whom fishing is vital. In agreement with the Danish Government Schmidt invited the premier of Greenland, J. Motzfeldt, to visit the Federal Republic. The chancellor was hoping, said the spokesman, that Motzfeldt would visit Bonn in September.

SPD'S BAHR VISITS BEIJING, COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD271040 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt will visit the People's Republic of China next spring. The Chinese side has affirmed the invitation to Brandt in talks with SPD politician Egon Bahr in Beijing. Bahr said in Beijing today that Brandt would link his first visit to China at the end of March or the beginning of April with his trip to a Socialist International meeting in Australia.

For some time now the Chinese leadership has been trying to establish contacts with social democratic and socialist parties in Western Europe. The SPD does not yet have official links with Beijing.

Bahr, who has been in China since Monday, today met Zhang Wenjin, vice foreign minister responsible for Western Europe. In an interim assessment of his political talks in China, Bahr told DPA that his impression was that the difference and political disagreements between China and the Soviet Union are too great for them to be overcome in the foreseeable future. As a "large-scale normalization" is thus not possible, attempts are now being made to achieve small settlements, Bahr said, and pointed to the forthcoming resumption of trade between China and the USSR in the border area, sports contacts and other bilateral measures.

Asked about relations between China and the United States, Bahr said that the Chinese had stressed that for them the problem of American arms supplies to Taiwan has not been solved by the recent communique agreed on between with the United States as merely a first step and now wants to wait and see if the Washington administration keeps to the communique. In its relations with the United States the Taiwan question plays an "enormous role."

Bahr also said that he had a "very frank talk" with Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin about the world situation and the growing threat to world peace. They also discussed arms control questions.

Earlier, Bahr had also met Qian Liren, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. At the end of next week Bahr will travel to Moscow.

DM4.5 BILLION LOAN FROM SAUDI ARABIA PLANNED

DW301029 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 30 Aug 82 p 103

[Text] Neither Saudi Arabia nor people in Bonn are saying how much money the Federal Government will borrow from the Arab oil state. However, it will be about as much as the Education Ministry will spend this year -- DM4.5 billion. As of mid-August, the Saudis had transferred 2.7 billion of the total. Thus, in 1982 Bonn will incur considerably fewer debts with the Saudi state bank SAMA than in previous years. In 1981 the Federal Government borrowed DM11.2 billion from the kingdom and in 1980 about DM8 billion. The issue of credits was not a subject discussed in Riyadh the weekend before last during Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein's visit. The Bonn minister discussed the forthcoming annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Toronto.

GDR OFFICIAL ASKS ASYLUM IN FRG BOGOTA EMBASSY

LD272320 Hamburg DPA in German 2231 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (DPA) -- Manfred Jantschek, second secretary at the GDR Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, with his wife and two sons, has requested asylum in the FRG Embassy. The incident happened some days ago, but only became known on Friday and was confirmed by Bonn's embassy. Jantschek had held his post in Colombia for 14 months.

Family Arrives in Frankfurt

LD292304 Hamburg DPA in German 1601 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Frankfurt/Bonn, 29 Aug (DPA) -- The family of the secretary to the GDR ambassador in Colombia arrived in Frankfurt today on a scheduled flight. The secretary, Ursula Jantschek, her husband, Manfred, and their two sons had requested consular assistance in the FRG's Embassy in Bogota. In Bonn it was learned that the GDR Embassy in Bogota had tried to stop the Colombian Foreign Ministry from issuing an exit permit for the family.

FIRST GROUP OF IRANIAN DEPORTEES DEPARTS

LD261152 Hamburg DPA in German 1053 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Mainz, 27 Aug (DPA) -- The first 5 of 81 supporters of the Iranian revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, who have been in custody since the end of April following a brutal attack on compatriots with differing political views at a Mainz students' hostel, have been deported. The Rhineland-Palatinate Interior Ministry confirmed in Mainz today in reply to questioning that they were flown to Ankara on Tuesday and taken from there by railway to Tehran.

The Iranians agreed to their deportation. The ministry spokesman gave no details about when the Iranians still in custody would leave the Federal Republic.

REPORTS DIFFER ON NUCLEAR STATION ACCIDENT

LD272018 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Duesseldorf/Karlsruhe, 27 Aug (DPA) -- Conflicting accounts were given today about a mishap which occurred on 20 August at the Wuergassen nuclear power staion. The North Rhine-Westphalian Labor Ministry confirmed that radioactive dust was released when a sand filter was exchanged. But the exposure of workers and the room concerned was well within the permitted radiation level. "No one suffered injury," a ministry spokesman said.

However, according to the Federation of Environmental Action Groups, two workers were taken to the hospital. The staff had been asked to keep the incident secret. The 600 MW nuclear power station has been switched off since May for maintenance work. It was commissioned in 1972

CDU'S WISSMAN EXPECTS GOVERNMENT CHANGE

DW271035 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0421 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Interview with Matthias Wissman, federal chairman of the CDU Young Union, by reporter Heribert Schwan; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] It is again permitted to doubt the continuation of SPD/FDP coalition in Bonn. Political observers expect the FDP to jump to the CDU/CSU this year. Do you expect it too?

[Answer] I think there is a good chance that a change will take place this year.

[Question] CDU chief Kohl has given the FDP up to the end of this year to implement a changeover to the CDU/CSU. Is that the correct strategy?

[Answer] I think it is correct not to run after the FDP but to make it clear that if they do not make a political change, showing the courage to make a new beginning, the CDU/CSU must do everything to achieve an absolute majority in 1984. We cannot wait for 2 years and we will not run after the FDP for 2 years.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS EFFECT OF BANK RATE CUT

DW270939 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary signed FK: "At the Upper Limit"]

[Text] The new interest rate cut of the Central Bank Council was considerable. The Federal Bank went to the upper limit of the expectations it had itself created. A delay of the interest rate cut or a smaller cut would certainly have been considered as bad economic news. Now the businessmen, the average house builders and private credit customers can be happy about the considerable cost alleviations promised by Federal Bank President Poehl; according to the first reactions of the credit economy, it looks as if much more of the cheaper money will "reach" the final consumer this time. Not even the Federal Bank expects, however, that the cost alleviations will become a distinct impetus for the deteriorating economic situation. In order to achieve this bitterly necessary effect, the interest rate cut should have gone considerably beyond expectations. This is no longer a taboo, even for conservative bankers, because of the interest rate cuts in the United States and the regained balance of German trade. The Central Bank Council has again acted according to the principle of giving "priority to carefulness." The economy can expect further small interest rate steps; it will therefore wait before making investments.

It remains an absolute secret of the Federal Bank why the interest rate decisions should support the Bonn budget planners. Such an effect could be achieved through an improvement of the economic situation which would promise increasing revenues. It should be at least indicated to the Bonn politicians that they should not react to revenue decreases caused by the economic situation with constant expenditure cuts which aggravate the crisis. The bankers of the Federal Bank know very well that the unused capital market could stand further raising of credits.

MINISTER PLEDGES TO MAINTAIN PIPELINE CONTRACTS

NC272039 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 27 (AFP) -- France will not go back on contracts already pledged for the trans-European Siberian gas pipeline and also maintains its independence, French Research and Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement stressed today.

Mr Chevenement told the press here today that the contracts France had signed with the Netherlands, Algeria and the Soviet Union were aimed at reducing the country's dependence on oil, mainly imported from the Middle East and "often delivered by U.S. companies."

Washington's embargoes against Dresser-France and Creusot-Loire, he said, demonstrated that "a technological dependence has been established which could, in the future, limit our national independence in energy of in other domains." But there "cannot be a good alliance," he added, which "fails to respect national independence."

Commenting on U.S. sanctions against Creusot-Loire, Mr Chevenement said that "no fact" could explain the moves. It was comparable to a "hostage" attack, he said, adding that the government had called for an in-depth inquiry into the consequences of the sanctions.

This minister stressed that current problems between Washington and Paris should not be exaggerated. But he said that investigation into how to reduce France's technological dependence had begun.

[Word indistinct] Mr Chevenement said, "holds a position of solidarity." But he added that the ongoing pipeline issue could have the positive effect of triggering the development of competitive technological know-how. This would reduce "the disturbing technological dependence set up in the past," he said.

Europe, he said, could possibly upgrade cooperation with Japan.

Meanwhile, Dresser-France's management described the current situation as "serious" and said it was "deeply concerned" by the U.S. sanctions. The application of those sanctions, the management said, could lead to the company failing to receive the parts and supplies needed for continued production.

The management of Creusot-Loire refused to comment on the sanctions. But sources here said that a top-level team from the company had left for the United States.

MINISTRY DENIES REPORT OF MIRAGE SALE TO PRC

LD271848 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Mirage aircraft for China? It is rather difficult this evening to determine the truth. What is known is that there are negotiations in progress between France and China for the sale to Beijing of Mirage-2000 aircraft. The Chinese, in fact, want to modernize their air force and early this week confirmed that they were interested in the French Mirage aircraft. According to REUTER's, Charles Hernu, French minister of defense, has reportedly announced Paris's agreement to sell Mirage aircraft to the Chinese, a contract involving several billion dollars, naturally, which would provide for the assembly in China of some of these aircraft.

But this evening the Ministry of Defense categorically denied this report. These are imaginary reports, they say in Paris. No statement has been made either by the Ministry of Defense or by the minister himself. It is consequently rather difficult to work out the truth.

THREE IRA TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN PARIS SUBURB

NC300858 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 30 (AFP) -- The two men and one woman arrested Saturday night in the Paris suburb of Vincennes are Irish nationals and members of the Irish Republican Army, an authoritative source said here today.

The three, whose names figure on a list of international terrorists, were preparing to attack the British naval attache in the Dutch capital of The Hague, the source added.

The alleged terrorists were still being heard today by French criminal police, who refused comment.

They were also planning to attack British personalities and property in France and other European countries, according to authoritative sources here.

But reports sweeping Paris overnight that they planned to set off bombs in the French capital on Sunday in public places to kill and maim people were formally denied.

Their names were expected to be released by police this evening. France's leading police officer, Chief Commissaire Robert Broussard, is personally questioning the trio.

(In The Hague, Dutch police were today inquiring, at the request of Interpol, into the authenticity of identity papers found in the flat where the three alleged terrorists lived in Vincennes, a Justice Ministry spokesman announced.

(The spokesman said there was "a link" between these papers and the Netherlands, but did not give details.

(The spokesman said that information provided by Interpol did not mention any plans of attack against one or more British military attaches).

The provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) has carried out a number of attacks abroad against British targets. They assassinated the British ambassador to The Hague in 1979 and have bombed several British military targets in West Germany.

The IRA was founded in 1916 in Dublin "to fight for a united Ireland free from British oppression".

ITALIAN EXTREME LEFTIST CAPTURED IN PARIS

NC300911 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 30 (AFP) -- Oreste Scalzone, a former leader of Italy's extreme left Workers' Autonomy Movement sought since 1980 by Italian authorities, was arrested by police Sunday in central Paris, authoritative sources reported here today.

There was an international arrest warrant against Mr Scalzone, 35, in connection with two assassination attempts in Milan in 1977. He was first arrested on April 7, 1979, together with Toni Negri, another leader of Workers' Autonomy, and held without trial on charges of "armed insurrection against state power."

Released from prison temporarily for health reasons in 1980, he spent six months under house arrest before fleeing the country.

BERSAGLIERI ESCORT PLO, SYRIAN TROOPS TO SYRIA

AU271547 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Beirut, August 27 -- About two thousand Syrian and Palestinian troops were escorted from west Beirut to the Syrian frontier by Italian soldiers today in the first movement out of the Israeli-besieged Lebanese capital by land since the Palestinian evacuation began.

The Italian Bersaglieri infantry, who provided the escort, form part of a multinational buffer force that also includes American and French troops.

The convoy consisted of 225 military trucks, hired buses, jeeps, cars of all types and requisitioned civilian trucks forming a colorful, claxon-mad snake under the hot sun.

Some of the vehicles were stacked [with] the Palestinians' personal belongings including TV sets.

Frequent check-points on the seventy-kilometer route slowed progress to a rush-hour crawl.

Meanwhile, Italian military sources denied this morning that an Italian infantryman was wounded at the Galerie Sim'an in the last 24 hours.

The galerie is the area assigned to the Bersaglieri, just five hundred of whom recently got into Beirut. Yesterday, a news agency said one of them was hit in the leg by a stray bullet shot off by Fedayeen celebrating the departure from the Lebanese capital.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OUTLINES LEBANESE AID PROGRAM

AU271941 Rome ANSA in English 1907 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 27 -- A series of aid measures for Lebanon worth more than eight million dollars were announced by the Italian Foreign Ministry here today, according to a Foreign Ministry communique, both to give emergency assistance in various fields and to help in the "more ample" task of helping to start rebuilding the areas ravaged during Israel's invasion of the country and siege of Beirut.

The aid, which will go to Lebanese and Palestinians alike, will include anything from blankets and medicines to dried foods and finance. It will be channeled through airlifts, sea-links, and international organizations.

According to a detailed breakdown published by the Foreign Ministry, the aid planned so far is as follows:

--An airlift via Larnaka in Cyprus transporting medicine, tents and blankets to collection centers set up by the UNRWA, the UN organization in charge of aid to the Palestinian refugees.

-- The dispatch to Damascus of twelve tons of dried food to be sent on to Palestinian collection centers in Lebanon organized by the Palestinian Red Crescent, the local Red Cross.

--About 400,000 dollars sent to the Italian Red Cross to buy food, medicine, health equipment, tents and blankets.

-- Six thousand tons of rice to be sent as food aid through the Food and Agriculture Organization.

-- Contribution of about 180,000 dollars to UNICEF, the UN's children's fund, emergency plans to help children of Lebanon.

-- Commitment to a further contribution of 250 million dollars to the second phase of the emergency plan which UNICEF is drawing up for Lebanon.

This phase will involve direct aid, assistance for homeless mothers and children, the restoration of essential services in the Palestinian refugee camps, the reestablishment of water supplies, the rebuilding of health infrastructures, and the reestablishment of schools.

SOVIET SHIP ARRIVES FOR PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

AU281540 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Leghorn, August 28 -- The first two pumping stations made by the Florence-based engineering firm, Nuovo Pignone, for the Siberia-West European gasline are about to leave this port for the Soviet Union, a communique from the Cipriani Shipping Agency said here today.

The Soviet ship, Dubrovnik, of ten thousand tons, put in at the port yesterday. It will embark the machinery by September 4.

Each pumping station has three electric motors produced under license from the U.S. firm, General Electric. 42 motors are to be supplied for fourteen of the nineteen pumping stations along the entire gasline.

The Italian machinery was bought by the Soviet Union before the Reagan administration put on an embargo in an attempt to pressure Moscow over the situation in Poland.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RED BRIGADE ATTACK IN SALERNO

AU271555 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 27 -- The Red Brigades attack on an army truck in Salerno yesterday afternoon grabbed the headlines in the Italian dailies this morning, with most of them warning that the urban guerrilla group has finished its habitual summer truce and is back on the attack -- "in search of weapons and revenge" as the Rome newspaper LA REPUBBLICA put it.

The same paper said that the attack was undoubtedly a continuation of the Red Brigades' promised campaign against NATO and other military installations.

According to LA REPUBBLICA, one explanation for the attack may merely be that the Brigades need arms and that attacks on targets like barracks is one way of getting them.

Another hypothesis, LA REPUBBLICA argued, is that these attacks form part of an "aberrant plan to create the sensation of civil war, a psychological trick to hide the disastrous state of the terrorist gangs -- in brief, aiming high to conceal the reality".

Another Rome daily, PAESE SERA, pointed out that there is "alarm" over the fact that the southern region of Campania is becoming the "far west of a Red Brigandry that is increasingly insolent and bloody, which has put down roots in the soil of organized crime too, and which is reorganizing and rearming with a ferocious velocity".

The Turin daily, LA STAMPA, made the point that the Red Brigades have not moved south just to seek support from organized crime, but also to "lean on a population that has already been harshly tested and is therefore more available for rebellion".

The Communist Party daily, L'UNITA', argued that the grave thing is that the government and the competent authorities "have not taken the indispensable measures of vigilance and prevention in time".

According to L'UNITA', the attack was a blow at the military institutions with the aim of "disconcerting them and thus renewing the attack on the republican state".

Further Comment

AU281641 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 28 -- The need to refurbish their arsenal and a determination to strike at the army as a key institution in the Italian state were the factors that led the Red Brigades to attack an army convoy at Salerno Thursday, the Italian dailies agreed today.

The Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, added that the Brigades are also using southern Italy as their stomping ground in order to "recruit urban proletarians" and strengthen already existing ties with organized crime.

"This transformation," the daily asserted, "in fact coincides with the end of the Red Brigades as a clandestine structure impermeable to infiltration."

"But what they lose in secrecy, they are seeking to win back in ramifications and alliances", LA REPUBBLICA said. "This is the difference in quality of this fourth phase (of the Red Brigades history) and this is the real dangerousness of the phenomenon that could spill over into attempts at 'social war.'"

According to the Milan daily, IL GIORNO, seizing arms and munitions is only a secondary objective. "The major objective is linked to a certain political-military image that the terrorists want to offer of themselves" IL GIORNO asserted.

The same daily called on the Italian army to improve its organization and acquire the "mentality adapted to facing unexpected and sudden dangers" as a step towards improved self-defense. [sentence as received]

The Socialist Party mouthpiece, AVANTI, argued that the attack showed there had been a reorganization in the Red Brigades. "Probably, a strategic re-definition of the armed struggle is under way" AVANTI said.

IL MANIFESTO, the leading voice to the left of the Communist Party, said the Red Brigades' "new course" was aimed primarily at a "propaganda message".

According to IL MANIFESTO, military vehicles are attacked because of their symbolic value. "They strike at the armed forces and pierce military prestige, thus attempting to relaunch the decrepit myth of invincibility and super efficiency" the paper said.

Police Predict Autumn Campaign

AU281424 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 28 -- The Rome and Naples Red Brigades cadres have joined forces and are attempting to arm themselves to mount a terrorist campaign in the autumn, according to anti-terrorist police investigating the armed assault on an army jeep and van Thursday in the southern city of Salerno in which a policeman was killed and eight people were injured.

In the evening, at the end of a meeting chaired by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio on anti-terrorist strategy, police sources said investigators are certain that the Brigades activities in the two cities are flanked by terrorists from the north still at large after the spring crackdown.

Despite the effective police work conducted in freeing American Army General James Lee Dozier from his Brigade captors in January, in a raid on a Padua apartment, and substantial inroads made against the Brigades in the north and in Rome since then, many Brigade veterans have eluded capture, these sources noted.

Indicating the August 19 assault on an army barracks on the outskirts of Rome, in which terrorists made off with some twenty rifles and machineguns, and the attack earlier this week, these sources said that the unified Brigades terrorists have chosen army targets to replenish their weapons stocks.

According to the latest reconstruction of the terrorist ambush in Salerno, Thursday, three groups of terrorists opened fire on an army van and the escort jeep carrying enlisted men to the local barracks for the changing of the guard. After capturing six submachine guns, an exchange of fire was opened between the terrorists and public security policemen in a passing patrol van in which one policeman was killed and two soldiers, two other policemen and four passers-by were wounded. One of the soldiers and one onlooker were reported still in critical condition Friday night.

According to investigations in Naples, another hint that the Brigades may be planning an autumn campaign lies in a number of cars stolen in Naples over the last few days.

Three armed men stole a car from a Neopolitan garage Friday night and investigators said they had the impression they may have been urban guerillas.

There was a similar theft in another garage in the morning when two armed men stole a Fiat 132 after immobilizing the guard.

Early in August, the Brigades stole the three cars used on Thursday in the Salerno attack on the army convoy.

POLICE ANNOUNCE LARGE-SCALE DRUG ARRESTS

AU302041 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, August 30 -- 62 people were arrested at the weekend in an ongoing operation against drug traffickers in the north of Italy which has led to a total of 160 arrest warrants signed by Trento magistrates and the seizure of huge quantities of morphine and heroin, police in Milan reported Sunday.

What was described as one of the biggest drug rings operating in Italy imported morphine from Turkey, stored it in warehouses in the northern cities of Trento, Verona and Bolzano and sent it down to laboratories in Sicily for processing, before exporting the derivative, heroin, to the United States via the south France port of Marseilles. Through the same channels, the ring distributed uncut heroin in northern Italian cities.

A member of the Trento judiciary coordinating the investigation said that a number of the people taken into custody in the weekend dragnet will also be charged in connection with the alleged import of arms from the Middle East.

The magistrate underscored the ties known to exist in Italy between common crime and terrorism and disclosed that the drug ring is thought to have supplied arms to terrorist groups.

On Saturday, Milan police found seven-and-a-half kilograms of uncut heroin in a hotel room abandoned by a 25-year-old Egyptian national, (Abdel Monem Anwar Ismail), identified as one of the key figures in the north Italian drug ring.

The man had been arrested in June for carrying a false passport then dropped out of sight after his release August 14.

PCI OFFICIAL SCORES CONTINUED PSI-DC TIES

PM271535 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

[PCI Secretariat Member Alfredo Reichlin article: "To the Socialist Comrades"]

[Excerpts] When it came to the crunch, having stretched things to the limit, [PSI Secretary] Craxi returned to the alliance with the DC. Why, if, as this crisis shows, there is no longer any acceptable justification for it and its price is even higher than before? It is difficult above all to avoid the following thought: That he is afraid of a break in the PCI's isolation (which is what he gains from his position and the precondition for his bargaining power). It is not at all true that he fears being outmaneuvered by the PCI and an agreement on our part with the DC: This is the excuse invented by [PSI Deputy Secretary] Martelli, since it is quite obvious that our proposal of a different kind of government was directed not against the PSI but the DC power system. If the anticommunist prejudice lapses, the entire left comes into play, other forces and ideas are involved and the dialogue and the conflict with the DC undergo a qualitative change and take place no longer on the basis of the apportioning of power but on the basis of a quite different substance. Is this what Craxi fears?

The Socialist comrades will pardon us if we too now speak somewhat bitterly. But they must believe that we are not motivated by any desire for controversy or for propagandist revenge. The fact is that this cannot continue -- and this applies to the PSI too, whose loss of prestige is evident. An entire political phase is coming to a close. And we have not the least intention of limiting ourselves to complacently pointing to the ruins of so-called governability. The attempt made on various sides over the past 3 years to emerge from the crisis by means of a moderate stabilization and a shelving of the knot of historical, political and social -- but also state -- problems known as the "Communist question" has failed. But we are well aware that this has opened the way to a counter-offensive by the employers and the right, which now threatens to assail the entire left, for which the real problem is how to tackle it with others. However, the time has gone when only the Communist Party was made to undergo examinations. A far-reaching debate must be reopened within the PSI too. Is it permissible to press for it, or is this regarded as an attack, a provocation?

But Craxi will not accept it. It is true. However, let us be careful to ensure that this does not ultimately provide an excuse for factionalism and for abandoning the attempt to impart a new thrust to unitary initiative on the left. That would imply a failure to understand that in fact the conditions for such a new thrust are now more favorable. Why, and on the basis of what arguments, does Craxi not agree with this? This is the new factor to be used in order to address the entire socialist world with profound conviction. Until yesterday there were basically two arguments that to some extent justified the PSI's policy, even in the eyes of a certain sector of leftwing opinion. The first was that even if the difficult alliance with the DC did not constitute a turning point, it nevertheless constituted a "possible change" and in any case dealt a blow to the conservative forces. The second was that this path was an obligatory one, insofar as the "K factor" [PCI's degree of attachment to Moscow] ruled the PCI out of the game -- and not through any fault of the Socialists, who did no more than unwillingly recognize the anticommunist discrimination.

Both these arguments have been disproved by events and no longer hold water.

I belive that it is unnecessary to say that to respond to these obvious needs with a repetition of the Spadolini government is not arrogance; it is proof of blindness and impotence.

However, the questions troubling our comrades remain and are exascerbated: how is it possible to defend the left's unitary heritage without openly opposing a policy which threatens to break up the foundations of and destroy the requisites for that unity. And, on the other hand, how is a frontal confrontation which would lead to a laceration of the fabric and the instruments of struggle of the Italian workers movement (local authorities, trade unions, cooperatives, mass culture and so forth) to be averted?

These are the real dilemmas. There seems to me to be only one answer: to give the democratic alternative increasingly the scope of a great plan for transformation capable of involving the entire left, the broadest working class sectors and the country's modern intelligentsia.

How? Not only by defending our opinions but by taking up problems, opinions and values which, although distorted, underlied the political and social trends of the last few years, including the Socialists' growth.

An alternative, therefore, not as a deferral to the future, as a mere hardening of opposition, but as an attainment of a strong, independent position from which a great reforming party such as the PCI will redefine a constructive platform, conduct politics in all directions and formulate a democratic and unitary response equal to the Italian society's new problems.

POPE CONGRATULATES NEW LEBANESE PRESIDENT

AU261631 Rome ANSA in English 1542 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, August 26 -- Pope John Paul Two today sent a telegram of congratulations to Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Al-Jumayyil.

In his message, the pontiff voiced the hope that Jumayyil would successfully lead his country to peace in independence, promote national unity in respect for the rights of everyone, and pursue reconstruction and fraternal relations among all of the populations present in Lebanon.

The telegram ended with the pope invoking divine blessing for the Lebanese leader and people.

CORTES DISSOLVED; EARLY ELECTIONS SCHEDULED

Dissolution Decree Signed

LD271630 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] King Juan Carlos has accepted the dissolution of the Cortes proposed by the prime minister. The king has signed the corresponding decree. The decree for the dissolution of the Cortes will, according to the EFE agency, be published on Monday 30 August in the official state gazette which will foreseeably allow general elections to be held on 30 October, exactly 2 months from the date of publication.

Prime Minister Addresses Nation

LD272156 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Address to nation by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo -- live or recorded]

[Text] I have asked his majesty the king to sign the decree dissolving the Cortes. Article 115 of the Constitution allots responsibility for this important decision exclusively to the prime minister after deliberation by the Council of Ministers. This deliberation took place this morning and confirmed the veiw which I formed some time ago. In accordance with Article 115, the decree of dissolution sets the date of the elections and these will take place on Thursday, 28 October.

Since the investiture, I have on several occasions expressed my intention not to substantially bring forward the date of general elections, although I have always added that this intention should not be interpreted as a desire to finish the legislative term at all costs and to the last minute regardless of parliamentary and political circumstances. These circumstances have changed over the past few weeks with the creation of new political parties, so that they are different from those in which the present deputies and senators were elected 3 and 1/2 years ago.

In my opinion this situation does not permit the commencement of a new period of parliamentary sessions under acceptable conditions of stability and effectiveness. For this reason I decided on dissolution immediately before legislative work resumes in September.

It is a fact that all governments since 1977 have been minority governments. It is also a fact that in each case they have been able to find the necessary political support to carry out their programs. However, the government over which I preside would now be forced to enter into difficult and artificial pacts which would confuse public opinion and necessarily distort its views. I do not believe that either the prestige of the institutions or the effectiveness of government action would benefit if I were to insist on maintaining the appearance of parliamentary normality under these circumstances.

I have not been influenced by any party considerations in deciding to dissolve parliament. I have sought to be mindful only of the interests of Spain; respect for the Cortes and the desire to do what was necessary for the nation to have a government with majority support as soon as possible have been uppermost in my mind and above any other consideration.

Although there are always outstanding questions in political life I believe I have fulfilled the basic commitments of my investiture as far as economic policy, autonomous policy, public order policy and foreign policy are concerned. The singular and difficult circumstances of the past year and a half have not stopped us from making decisive advances in the construction of the state and the consolidation of the institutions. To go further -- and in politics one always has to try to go further -- it is now necessary to go to the country and ask the electorate to use its vote to create a parliamentary majority to continue the job.

In a democracy there is no room for a political vacuum and neither will there be one now while society is called to elections. The Constitution does not relieve the government of its responsibilities until the new Cortes is constituted and the debate and vote on the investiture is held in congress and the new government over which I preside will continue until that time, fulfilling its obligations with the same dedication and will which have always motivated it.

I would not like to turn this necessary explanation of the dissolution of the Cortes into the first part of an election campaign, but I do venture to ask those listening to see this dissolution as a normal procedure of any parliamentary regime and in no way as a sign of fatigue in those of us who have accpeted the responsibility of government.

The legislature which is coming to an end has seen a deep transformation of Spanish society and the government party has enjoyed an effective majority in support of peaceful and ordered change. This is the central feature of our political evolution and the one which should continue to be its driving force in the near future. The government party has the ability and the hope of once again enjoying the confidence of the people in order to continue the task undertaken in 1977. Nothing makes a change of majorities necessary, but it is the electorate which must now decide and I am confident that it will show calmness and maturity.

Many thanks.

AFP Report on Situation

NC272158 Paris AFP in English 2228 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Madrid, Aug 27 (AFP) -- The third series of legislative elections in Spain's seven years as a democratic country will take place on October 28, it was announced today, after King Juan Carlos abruptly dissolved parliament.

The voting will take place after a three-week campaign -- from October 6 to 26 -- that analysts said could seal the downfall of the Center Democratic Party, the only ruling group Spain has known since the death of Francisco Franco in 1975.

The main benefactor of the dissolution would be the Socialist Party -- for which polls have consistently predicted victory in any early election. Yet such a development could further compromise Spain's fledgling democracy, given the powerful military's antipathy toward the Socialists.

The Center Democratic leader, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, was faced both with growth in Socialist popularity and as many as 40 defections since June from within the group's own ranks.

So, during the first cabinet meeting since the government returned from a summer break, Mr Calvo-Sotelo decided not to seek compromise with three new centrist parties made up of defectors.

In a 10-minute televised speech tonight, Mr Calvo-Sotelo himself said that he made the decision "to avoid difficult and artificial pacts" with newly created centrist parties.

Since the Center Democrats had only 122 seats of 350 in the Cortes (parliament), Mr Calvo-Sotelo had no choice. After the cabinet meeting, he went to Palma de Majorca, where King Juan Carlos was vacationing, and asked him to dissolve parliament.

After the king complied, Mr Calvo-Sotelo explained on television that he had originally not wanted to move up the election date by five months.

He said his first mission, after an unsuccessful military putsch on February 23, 1981 led to his appointment, was to take the legislature to the end of its March 1983 mandate.

But, he said, the defections and creations of new parties had left him with no choice. "In a democracy, there is no room for a political vacuum," he said.

He added that any alliance with the other parties would have been simply an attempt to "keep the appearance of a normal parliamentary life." The Christian democratic image, he said, had already suffered enough.

Reaction was critical. Many of the Christian democrats' adversaries, who may have preferred time to prepare for elections, said the move was too sudden.

The Communist Party called the decision "precipitous. ...These are not early elections, they are overly early elections," said a spokesman. "The dissolution does not surprise us, but we didn't believe that the elections would be in October."

The three new centrist groupings -- former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez' Center Democratic and Social Party, the Democratic Liberal Party of Antonio Garrigues Walker, and the Democratic Popular Party (demo-Christians) of Oscar Alzaga -- also protested the decision's suddenness.

Mr Suarez also used the term "precipitous" to describe the decision, as did Mr Alzaga. Mr Garrigues said he thought the elections would take place "during the last 10 days in November."

The Socialists of Felipe Gonzalez and the conservative Popular Alliance of Manuel Fraga Iribarne -- the two parties who came out with the best showings in regional elections last fall in Galicia and last May in Andalusia -- would have preferred more time, analysts said.

But both reacted calmly. The Socialists said [words indistinct] Calvo-Sotelo's action reflected "governmental weakness," and Mr Fraga said the dissolution "does not take us by surprise."

Under the campaign timetable released late today, party lists of candidates for the Senate and Congress of Deputies must be submitted between September 8 and 10. Any coalition of parties must be announced before September 12.

The campaign period will coincide with a visit by Pope John Paul II, set for October 14 to 22. A papal nuncio, Father Antonio Innocenti, said the pontiff will visit Spain as scheduled and "speak as the pastor of all Catholics and all Spaniards.

"He will not place himself on a political level," Father Innocenti added.

But a Socialist Party official accused the Center Democrats of purposely scheduling the campaign to coincide with the visit. It is "absolutely intolerable," he said, for the government to "seek to involve" the pope in an election campaign.

Parties Begin Organizing

PA271831 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1726 GMT 27 Aug 82

[By Juan Frisuelos]

[Text] Madrid, 27 Aug (EFE) -- Spain will go to the polls on 28 October to elect a new parliament after King Juan Carlos I signed a decree today dissolving the chambers, presented to him by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

This puts an end to recent speculation about whether the elections were going to be advanced. The elections were supposed to have been held in March 1983. This decree sets the party electoral machines into motion with the elections as their goal.

These machines must be ready on 6 October, the date set for the beginning of an electoral campaign that will last until 26 October.

Most political parties -- except for the government party -- had been expressing their opposition to the advancement of the election, favoring completion of the present legislature.

However, the Socialist opposition admitted that perhaps there was no other alternative in the face of changes experienced in the country's political picture. A spokesman of the government party said that he believed the legislative period was already "about to end."

However, observers saw in Calvo-Sotelo's decision an attempt to no longer prolong his work under uncertain legislative conditions after the "flight" of a long number of deputies from his party to join other splinter groups of the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD).

In addition, it was believed that the advancement of the elections would hinder the electoral organization of the parties that split, particularly the Democratic and Social Center created by Adolfo Suarez, former chief of government and UCD founder and leader, and the formation of the Christian democratic Popular Democratic Party of Oscar Alzaga, which is promoting an alliance of conservative forces.

According to political circles, the Spanish prime minister and his team had sufficiently discussed these extremes at the time when they made the decision to dissolve the parliament and advance the elections.

Ever since Suarez announced the creation of his new party, there have been daily defections of party members, leaders and UCD legislators to join the Democratic and Social Center, which has not denied that it favors a government alliance with the Socialists.

The Socialists, who according to the latest polls would be the winners in the next elections, were cautious in expressing an opinion about the possibility of establishing post-electoral pacts and announced that they want to obtain a majority in government by themselves after making a good showing in the elections.

What hasn't been established yet is if the advancement of the elections will affect Pope John Paul II's pastoral trip to Spain between 14 and 24 October, although church circles stressed that "the preparations for the holy father's visit are still underway.

Party Leaders Comment

PA280012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Madrid, 27 Aug (EFE) -- The decision made today by Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo to dissolve the parliament and to move the general elections forward was received with a measure of surprise by the political parties, which have already started up the electoral machinery.

Adolfo Suarez, former president and leader of the Democratic and Social Center [CDS], said that Calvo-Sotelo's decision adds to the difficulties of the recently constituted CDS.

When Suarez was asked during a press conference whether he believed he was responsible for this decision, following the transfer of Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] deputies to the CDS, he denied this possibility and recalled that these deputies have remained at the unconditional disposal of the government party on parliamentary issues, and that he has done the same with his seat.

In conclusion, commenting on the coincidence of the pope's visit to Spain and the electoral campaign, Suarez said he felt that the pope's presence in Spain at this moment was not timely, "because there could be some people who would want to use the pope's messages and speeches as instruments."

Antonio Garrigues, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party [PDL], stressed that the moving forward of the general elections "is a surprise that forces a speeding up in the consolidation of the PDL."

For Luis Urunuela, executive member of the Andalusian Socialist Party, the dissolution of the parliament is a "frivolous policy with the sole objective of avoiding the breakdown of the government party."

Miguel Roca, a spokesman for the Catalan nationalist minority in the parliament, said the presidential decision "is bad but seemed inevitable."

He added that "because it was anticipated and not unexpected, the dissolution of the parliament prevents us from denouncing the origin of this decision, since it has to do with a transfer of state policy that is merely an internal confrontation of the UCD." [sentence as received]

In conclusion, Xavier Arzullus, leader of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV], said that his organization was not in agreement with moving the elections forward, although this action "favors the PNV, since its membership is stable."

DENMARK

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS OLESON

PM271143 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Thomas With RITZAUS BUREAU report]

[Excerpts] Finland is preparing the introduction of restrictions on the import of shoe soles for the Finnish shoemaking industry beginning with the new year. Danish exports worth around 20 million kroner are threatened.

The Danish Foreign Ministry takes such a serious view of the affair that it was raised by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen at his meeting with his Finnish counterpart Par Stenback, who was paying a short visit to Copenhagen yesterday, RITZAUS BUREAU reports.

The problem was not mentioned at the press conference given by the Finnish foreign minister after his talks with Olesen, but he did say that the two foreign ministers had discussed "minor trading problems between the two countries."

This was the Finnish foreign minister's first official visit to Denmark, and he said at the press conference that his talks with Olesen had chiefly been an orientation. The two ministers discussed the Madrid conference, the Middle East and Olesen's visit to Washington, as well as Nordic questions. The ministers agreed on a Danish-Finnish cultural fund — there is one such fund already in existence, but hitherto it has been under purely Danish control.

Foreign Minister Stenback also said that during the Lebanon crisis the Finnish Embassy in Israel has acted as a contact channel between the Soviet and Israeli Governments.

"We have passed on four letters, but regardless of whether or not we know their contents we have no right to comment on them," Stenback said. He said that since the Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 war the Finnish Embassy has been representing Soviet interests in Israel.

During his short stay the Finnish foreign minister also visited the Finnish Embassy in Copenhagen and Rosenborg Palace.

ICELAND

COALITION GOVERNMENT AGREES ON CRISIS PROGRAM

WA301145 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Aug 82 p 18

[Article by Kicki Borhammar]

[Text] From DAGENS NYHETER special correspondent, Reykjavik. A strongly restricted purchasing power, devaluation and measures to restrict imports — these points finally became the compromise which the Iceland coalition government could agree upon in order to save the country from its acute economic crisis.

Immediately after midnight [21 August], following the end of regular television programming, Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen, came on the air in a special broadcast to appeal to the Icelandic people for understanding of the measures which the government had decided to take. His appearance came after several weeks of tension following the closing by the banks of their foreign exchange departments and rumors of a government crisis in the media.

The most important of the measures which the government agreed upon is that the Icelandic krone will be devalued by 13 percent. The goal is to strengthen industry, especially the fishing industry, which is finding it increasingly difficult to assert itself in international competition. In addition, the fishing fleet is receiving direct subsidy in order to cover previous losses. It is thought that these measures will insure full employment and will reduce the deficit in the balance of trade, which otherwise is expected to rise toward nine percent.

The government also considered itself forced to break the tie between devaluation and inflation through a tight limiting of the so-called cost-of-living supplements, which are to be cut during the remainder of this year. A provisional law will limit the September supplement to 2.9 percent, while the December supplement will only be half as large as it would have been had the system been left unchanged.

According to estimates, this means that purchasing power will decline by about eight to nine percent.

This measure has aroused concern within government, but the People's Alliance -- which is close to the labor unions -- finally agreed on the limiting because, among other reasons, funds are set aside for compensating the lowest paid workers, and because the entire cost-of-living supplement system will be reformed next year. There are 13 sections in the crisis package, and aside from cost-of-living changes, the limitation on imports also plays a decisive role. An extra tax on certain import goods will be introduced with a six-month period, and purchasing of ships from abroad for the fishing fleet will be halted for two years.

Already on Sunday [22 August] the reactions to the crisis package were vocal, and the opposition was saying that the measures will not have any effect in the long run.

The package has caused irritation within the labor unions, and it is still not certain that the workers will accept the measures.

KIPRIANOU TO ADDRESS UNGA IN SEPTEMBER

NC261017 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] It has been announced today that President Kiprianou will leave for New York on or about 21 September to attend and address the UN General Assembly during its general debate. Among other things, the president of the republic will brief the General Assembly on the present phase of the Cyprus problem. During the debate on the Cyprus issue, he will stress the need for actions and measures to promote the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS TURKMEN'S 'FORTHCOMING SOLUTION'

NC271526 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Referring to Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen's statement [made at the Nigeria Islamic conference] about a forthcoming Cyprus solution, the government spokesman has stated that the government is not aware of the existence of any facts justifying this appraisal.

PERCY BID FOR KIPRIANOU-DENKTAS TALKS REPORTED

NC280745 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] According to authoritative reports, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Percy, who is visiting Cyprus, wants a meeting between President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas for discussion of the establishment of a U.S. university in Cyprus and other practical issues for a rapprochement between the two communities. The reports say Denktas has already accepted Percy's idea for the establishment of a prestigious U.S. university in Cyprus. Percy will not propose a meeting between Kiprianou and Denktas before he has fully explored possibilities both for its acceptance and success.

According to our reports, Percy will seek to visit and tour the occupied city of Famagusta, in which he has demonstrated special interest, during his contacts there. Percy has also shown great interest in the issue of the missing persons, which he compares with the issue of the U.S. missing in Vietnam. The senator has promised to raise the issue of the Cypriot missing persons both in the Senate and with the administration immediately after his return to the United States.

FRANCE NOT TO SANCTION TURKISH CYPRIOT TRADE

NC271124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Replying to a question on press reports that French factories will be established in the occupied territories of Cyprus, the government spokesman stated that the French side has given assurances that the French official position is not to allow the spread of French companies in the occupied part of Cyprus. He also added that a French Foreign Ministry official gave assurances that he would suggest the French authorities intervene to end possibly existing commercial relations between French companies and a Turkish Cypriot company.

The government spokesman said that 2 days ago a representative from a French company assured the Cyprus Embassy in Paris that no agreement has been signed with a Turkish Cypriot company, that his company has no relations with occupied Cyprus and that a purely commercial agreement had been signed with a Turkish company for the supply of certain raw materials for the manufacture of engine oils.

PLO WOUNDED ARRIVE IN LARNACA 27 AUGUST

NC271116 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] An International Red Cross hospital ship arrived in Larnaca this morning with 167 wounded PLO fighters. Twenty disembarked and have been transported to Cypriot hospitals for treatment. The rest will be taken to Greece. Welcoming the wounded, Minister of Health Pelekanos said the government's offer to accept Palestinian wounded is an example of solidarity with the struggling Palestinian people. It is, he added, an offer by the Cyprus people, who suffered the same ordeals during the Turkish invasion.

In addition, the president of the Lebanese Red Crescent, [as heard] Dr Fathi 'Arafat, brother of Palestinain leader Yasir 'Arafat who is accompanying the wounded, thanked the Cyprus Government for its offer.

DENKTAS SCORES KIPRIANOU'S 'RESORT' TO UN

TA261247 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1030 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] President Denktas has stressed that reporting to the UN General Assembly at a time when the intercommunal talks are continuing at a determined pace was destructive to the talks. President Denktas was replying to claims made by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, that the Greek Cypriot excuse for his resort to the United Nations was for telling the world community what the situation was and who was responsible for the lack of progress. He stressed that these claims were adding insult to injury because neither Mr Kiprianou nor any Greek Cypriot on his behalf had a mandate to tell anyone, let alone the United Nations, anything about a bicommunal matter without giving the same right to the other side to the talks, namely the Turkish Cypriot side.

President Denktas said Mr Kiprianou's presumption that he could do this was based on false premises and could not be accepted by the Turkish Cypriot people in any way or form. He stressed that Mr Kiprianou's attempt to (?inform) the world assembly one-sidedly was tantamount to international deception.

Mr Kiprianou's reference to what he calls the expansionist and partitionist designs of Turkey, President Denktas said, is a vain attempt to cover up the real causes of the Cyprus tragedy. President Denktas named these as the agreement between Archibishop Makarios and the then Greek premier, Mr Papandreou, to destroy the bicommunal partnership and independence of Cyprus with a view to annexing the island to Greece so as to expand Greece's boundaries to the shores of Africa in the wake of Alexander the Great. President Denktas recalled that Mr Kiprianou had been an active member of this conspiracy to destroy the bicommunal partnership republic [words indistinct]. But for the resistance of the Turkish Cypriot people to this [words indistinct] plot and Turkey's active objection to it today, Cyprus would have been colonized by Greece long ago. The president said that in the light of these realities, Mr Kiprianou's statement was a monumental exemple of international deception.

He stated that Turkey had liberated the Turkish Cypriot people and prevented the colonization of Cyprus by Greece. He stressed that Mr Kiprianou could not change this reality by resorting to international forums, and one-sided resolutions from such assemblies could not solve the bicommunal Cyprus problem. President Denktas reiterated: The place to solve the Cyprus problem is in Cyprus through the intercommunal talks. The formula for solving it is in the four-point agreement I made with Makarios and later confirmed with Mr Kiprianou. The objective is a bicommunal, bizonal federal republic. Any attempt to run away from these realities and to claim the right to speak for the whole of Cyprus will bring no good to the Greek Cypriot side.

TO VIMA SAYS 'ARAFAT TO ARRIVE IN ATHENS

NC291517 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 29 Aug 82 p 1

[By Panos Loukakos]

[Excerpt] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is coming to Athens this week, probably Wednesday or Thursday. 'Arafat will board a Greek passenger ship, which will be accompanied by three warships, one Greek, one American and one French. The convoy will go to Piraeus, where a popular reception will probably be organized. Yasir 'Arafat will stay for a day or two in Athens, where he will hold talks with Prime Minister Papandreou. He will then leave for Tunisia or Yemen on the same ship. The passenger ship Atlantis, which Yasir 'Arafat and 60 members of his staff will board, already set sail from Piraeus yesterday afternoon.

The Greek Government, in agreement with the U.S. mediator Mr Habib, are keeping the Palestinian leader's departure from Lebanon completely secret. Mr Habib has repeatedly expressed his thanks to the Greek side for the important role it has been playing in the bloodless withdrawal of the Palestinians from Lebanon. Yasir 'Arafat has probably decided to come to Athens to express the Palestinian people's gratitude to the Greek Government and also to meet Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou before proceeding to his new place of residence.

According to the same exclusive information obtained by TO VIMA TIS KIRIAKIS, during his voyage from Lebanon to Greece, the Palestinian leader will be accompanied by Greek officers and a representative of the Greek Government, who have already left for the location where 'Arafat and the 60 members of his entourage will be received. At the same time, stringent security measures are being taken in Athens for Yasir 'Arafat's imminent arrival, which coincides with French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Greece. However, the Palestinian leader's stay in Athens will not exceed 1 or 2 days at the most, as was primarily stated by an official source.

Today's TO VIMA TIS KIRIAKIS' report also resolves the more general confusion prevailing in the world on the Palestinian leader's movements. Foreign news agencies have repeatedly reported in cables from Lebanon that the Palestinian leader has already left the Lebanese capital by ship and that he is still there. Accordingly the initial timetable prepared by the Greek Government in cooperation with the PLO and U.S. mediator Philip Habib, Yasir 'Arafat will leave Lebanon on Monday morning and will be in Athens on Wednesday. However, changes in this initial plan cannot be ruled out because of the prevailing situation in Lebanon today and the arrival in Athens of French President Francois Mitterrand, which falls at the same time.

Wounded Palestinians Arrive

NC300932 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0600 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] At 0755 today, the International Red Cross hospital ship Flora arrived at Piraeus with 148 wounded Palestinians. They were welcomed by Fathi 'Arafat, a brother of the PLO leader, who had arrived in Athens to welcome the wounded Palestinians. They were also welcomed by Health and Welfare Minister Paraskevas Avyerinos, Merchant Marine Minister Yeoryios Katsifaras, Public Order Minister Ioannis Skoularikis and other officials.

Awaiting the wounded Palestinians at the pier were buses from the Injury Rehabilitation Center for those slightly wounded and 30 ambulances for those more seriously wounded. The wounded Palestinians will be taken for medical treatment to six hospitals in Athens.

DEPUTY MINISTER RESIGNS; EXPELLED FROM PASOK

NC272045 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Evstathios Panagoulis submitted his resignation to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou this morning, giving him at the same time a letter explaining the reasons for his resignation. The prime minister immediately accepted the resignation. Later, the prime minister and PASOK chairman, together with the movement's Executive Bureau, decided that the views Mr Panagoulis expressed in his resignation letter undermine the government's task of change and of the movement. For this reason, they referred the case to the PASOK Disciplinary Council, which met this afternoon and, with its decision No 392, decided to strike from PASOK membership Evstathios Panagoulis, member of the party Central Committee and deputy.

After his resignation, Mr Panagoulis made the following statement: I called on Prime Minister and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou this morning and submitted my resignation from the government. In a letter, I explained to the prime minister the political reasons that led me to this decision. I consider it unnecessary to stress that, even after my withdrawal from the government, I will continue to firmly struggle for substantive social change and for socialism.

Commenting on the contents of Mr Panagoulis' resignation letter, a government spokesman stated: Among other things, Mr Panagoulis accuses the government of not immediately withdrawing from NATO and the EEC and of not removing the U.S. bases from our country.

In its decision to dismiss Mr Panagoulis from PASOK, the movement's Disciplinary Council judged that Mr Panagoulis' letter to the movement's chairman constitutes an (?expression) of a concrete plan to destabilize the course of change. Another factor noted is that the resignation letter is dated 24 August and was handed to the prime minister on 27 August, whereas on 26 August, that is, yesterday, Mr Panagoulis participated in the Cabinet meeting without expressing any disagreement. The Disciplinary Council's decision says the contents of the letter include impermissible, false and insulting characterizations of the movement's features and government strategy. These characterizations were aimed at creating the base for acts of rebellion [apostasia], and it was attempted to present these characterizations allegedly as disagreements with the movement's policy, whereas in the charting of this policy Mr Panagoulis was participating in the determinating collective organs without ever expressing the slightest disagreement and even a political view.

The Disciplinary Council notes in its decision that in the past Mr Panagoulis repeatedly caused problems through his petty policy, which the movement's leadership tolerated because of its respect for the struggles by the Panagoulis family and in memory of his brother. In conclusion, the Disciplinary Council assesses that it is no accident that this time was chosen for this specific political action which attempted to undermine the cause of change in the face of critical political battles.

Papandreou Letter

NC272050 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 27 Aug 82

["Text" of 27 August personal letter from Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to resigned Deputy Interior Minister Evstathios Panagoulis]

[Text] Mr Panagoulis: You have chosen a new method of rebellion [apostasia] in order to deal a blow, in vain of course, to the course toward socialist transformation during a phase when the government of change, based on the people's inexhaustible forces, has started on a new, great attempt. In the face of critical political battles, you are attempting to deal a perfidious blow.

Today, however, we are not in 1965, and it is truly sad because today a member of the Panagoulis family is following the rebels' fate. Honoring this family's struggles and the memory of your brother, we accepted you into the movement and elected you a deputy for 3 years after 3 September [the date of his brother Alexandros Panagoulis' death]. You are the last who can invoke this historic initiative for the Greek people's path. Thanks to this memory, we even tolerated your petty partisan behavior, which is well known to every cadre and member of the movement. You participated in all the responsibilities for charting government policy and in the determinative collective organs of the government and the movement without ever expressing any reservations.

I have always received [Dhekhthika] you directly whenever you requested it without you ever expressing the slightest political view or even suspicion for diversification. Suddenly, you discovered your disagreements today and submitted your resignation from your post as deputy interior minister, which I immediately accepted. You have dressed your resignation with impermissible political characterizations. It is a pity that you chose this path.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA VIEWS NEW U.S. CYPRUS INITIATIVE

NC291611 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 29 Aug 82 p 16

[By our correspondent]

[Excerpt] Nicosia, 29 August -- Reports from Western diplomatic sources state that the Americans are moving toward a new, but this time, unofficial, initiative on the Cyprus issue. However, in order that they may proceed with this initiative and submit specific suggestions, they first want to secure a green light from both sides, which hesitate to give their consent, each one for its own reason.

Both Percy's and Derwinski's fact finding visits to Nicosia, as well as the visits of other U.S. congressmen and senators which will take place in September, strengthens the reports that the Americans want to play some kind of a role in the Cyprus issue, but that, at the same time, they do not want to show that they are acting behind the back of the United Nations.

On the other hand, it is clear that the Americans like some other Western countries, do not want the Cyprus issue to be debated at the UN General Assembly. However, the Cyprus Government is categorical on this matter, and it has already prepared a UN recourse, which President Kiprianou himself will submit when he goes to New York on 21 September to attend the General Assembly.

According to press reports, Senator Percy, who is continuing his stay in Cyprus, is pursuing a personal meeting between President Kiprianou and Mr Denktas for discussing his proposal on the establishment of a U.S. university in Cyprus (up to the standards of the Beirut university), as well as other matters concerning rapprochement between the two communities.

While the Americans aim at a new approach toward the Cyprus issue, the Turks are trying to create new tension by alleging that the "Secret Armenian Army" and the "Asala" organization have transferred their headquarters to Cyprus and that the Armenian guerrillas have allegedly camped in the Troodos Mountains. The Cypriot Government has described the Turkish allegations as unfounded and suspicious.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC POLICY FRAMEWORK

NC251742 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] National Economy Minister Yerasimos Arsenis today defined the general framework of the government's economic policy, particularly that concerning the investments-industry-development cycle, which includes economic measures that will be announced in September.

Mr Arsenis stressed that in its first 10 months, the government intervened decisively and checked the country's economic decline to the point that today prospects are better. He also stressed that the only way out for the development of the Greek economy is to directly increase productivity throught new investments. Mr Arsenis said the resources for the realization of the government's investments program will mainly come from reducing public deficits and streamling problematic enterprises that absorb large amounts of money as well as through increasing savings. At this point, the national economy minister said public corporations should stop being organizations of camouflaged underemployment and become models of effective organization.

Mr Arsenis classified the problematic enterprises into three categories and announced a series of measures, including the establishment by year end with the participation of other banking institutions of a special bank that will be under direct or indirect state control and which will provide development capital.

Mr Arsenis said three organizations will make the investments: the state, which will become the basic buyer of Greek products; private industry, which will be given facilities for this purpose; and foreign investors, provided, of course, that they serve our national interests. Mr Arsenis also said: In its development drive, the country needs the working people's help and support. He stressed that the conquests of the working class will be defended through decisions which, however, should be based on democratic procedures.

In conclusion, Mr Arsenis emphasized that our country is in the position to mobilize the necessary resources existing in Greece, utilize its human potentials and set into motion the process of investments and economic development without reducing the Greek people's standard of living.

PAPANDREOU MEETS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP

NC281539 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The Socialist International delegation that came to Athens from Beirut today described to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou the dramatic situation prevailing in Lebanon and its evaluations of that country's future. During the discussions the delegation held in Beirut with the PLO leadership, the Palestinians told its members that only four European personalities gave them substantive aid. They are French President Francois Mitterrand, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, former Swedish Prime Minister Olav Palme and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. At the same time, the Palestinians stressed the non-existence of a Soviet presence.

BRIEFS

MINISTER SWORN IN -- Dhimosthenis Dhimosthenopoulos, deputy from Kavala, was sworn in as deputy minister for national economy before President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis and in the presence of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at 1030. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Aug 82 NC]

MILITARY ATTACHE IN OTTAWA ASSASSINATED 27 AUG

TA271819 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The military attache at the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa, Air Force Staff Col Attila Altikat, was martyred at 1800 Turkish time. An Armenian terrorist organization has claimed responsibility.

According to reports reaching the Turkish Radio and Television news center, the incident occurred at a crossroads in an area of Ottawa housing embassies. Staff Colonel Altikat's car had stopped at a traffic light when an Armenian terrorist came out of another car and opened fire. Staff Colonel Altikat died instantly. The Armenian terrorist then fled into a nearby park on foot. Staff Colonel Altikat's body remained there for more than 1 hour.

News agencies report that the Canadian police have captured one person in connection with the incident, but that they have not made any statements about his identity. The police are checking all the roads in the area of the incident looking for the second assailant. The car driven by the second terrorist was later found abandoned near an apartment building.

A person called the AFP bureau in Montreal a short time after the incident and said that an Armenian terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

Evren Issues Message

TA271918 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren issued a message following the murder of Turkey's military attache in Ottawa, Air Force Staff Col Attila Altikat. Pointing out that the Armenian terrorists' base attacks were continuing, Kenan Evren said in his message: The Turkish Government is determined to take all the necessary measures to put an end to these murders which have assumed the nature of a war against the Turkish Republic and the Turkish nation. In this struggle, it has become essential for our state to use its power in the necessary places at the necessary times.

General Evren also said it was essential and useful for all humanity and responsible states to prevent the further spread of these base methods, which were a stain on humanity, in the international field.

Patriarch Condemns Killing

TA281946 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Istanbul, 28 Aug (AA) -- Patriarch Snork Kalustyan, head of the Armenian Church based in Istanbul, denounced the "inhuman murderer who does not recognize the God" who assassinated Turkish military attache in Ottawa, Col. Attila Altikat Friday. In a message of condolence to Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren, Mr Kalustyan expressed deep sorrow over the incident, stressing that "it caused deep sorrow for all Turkish citizens of Armenian origin as in the case of previous attacks of this kind."

SPOKESMAN ON ARMENIAN 'TERRORISTS' IN CYPRUS

TA271044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Amb Nazmi Akiman has said that it would be a great error on the part of the Greek Cypriot administration to allow Armenian terrorists to base themselves in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus. Reacting to journalists who noted that there are reports that the Armenian terrorist organization ASALA is settling in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus, Akiman said the developments on this matter are being very closely followed. Akiman said: Such a development would constitute a great error for the Greek Cypriot administration.

EVREN ADDRESS ON CONSTITUTION, DISSIDENTS

TA291258 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Public address by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Afyon on 29 August -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear citizens of Afyon, as the time nears to make the transition to a normal and democratic order, those who long for the old period [prior to 12 September 1980], the slaves of communism, anarchists and terrorists who have not been captured yet, traitors and enemies of the nation among us or those without country who have fled abroad are engaging in activities -- at times slyly and at other times overtly -- in a bid to slander this administration. They are disseminating unfounded and false reports. As you know very well, immediately after the 12 September operation, the elements opposed to this operation -- those elements wishing to divide and ruin the country do not hesitate even to sell the country to serve their interests -- attempting to continue their resistance for some time. When they realized that they would not succeed in this and that they were continuously being caught, some of them fled to foreign countries. Those who stayed behind did not hesitate, together with those who fled abroad and with external forces wishing to divide Turkey and abandon it to the claws of communism, to undertake subversive activities. They tried to apply pressure on Turkey through various pretexts via these external forces. Allegations that torture and human rights violations are taking place in Turkey were among these pretexts.

Now, I wish to call on those who made these allegations. Are the actions undertaken recently against foreign workers, especially Turkish workers, employed in various European countries -- actions such as burning down their homes or killing them by banging their heads against the ground -- compatible with human rights? The right to live is the most basic human right. Why do they not demand that measures be taken in all countries against the murder of our innocent diplomats who have not committed any crimes, and even our very valuable military attaches? Why do they not ask that these assailants, who have so far not been caught, be captured? Why do they remain silent when the assailants who have been taken to court are released after shamefully light sentences? Is this because the victims are Turks?

We have so far given numerous warnings, but these warnings have yielded no results. As of now, the Turkish state, the Turkish nation will feel free to take the necessary measures. My dear citizens, the Turkish nation is patient, but its patience has a limit. No one can stop it once this limit has been reached. This nation waited patiently for 11 years during the Cyprus incidents. However, in the end, it defended the right of our citizens there. We displayed great patience until 12 September, but when this wall of patience was crossed, the 12 September operation took place. In other words, let them not push us to the limits of our patience.

My dear citizens of Afyon, those who are collaborating with the external forces that I just mentioned also exerted extensive efforts to cut off foreign aid to Turkey. When they realized that they would not be able to ruin Turkey through this method, they engaged in an extensive campaign to secure the rejection of the new constitution. They began their work inside the country parallel to two communist radio stations, which started this campaign a long time ago which always broadcast against Turkey.

I would now like to briefly refer to the matter of the constitution. As I mentioned in my [word indistinct] speech, the constitution has assumed its final form. However, I would like to point out the following to those who say this constitution takes us further back than the 1961 Constitution: I have never at any place said that the new constitution will bring more advanced liberties than the 1961 Constitution.

On the contrary, I said the 1961 Constitution was too loose for us, we started moving too freely in it and this movement brought us to 12 September. I also added that we have to make certain sacrifices concerning individual rights and interests for the sake of the security and tranquillity of the community.

The radio stations that I mentioned earlier refer to my statement as workers' rights and interests rather than individual rights and interest. They are doing this in order to incite our self-sacrificing worker citizens.

My dear citizens, we must draw up a constitution suitable to our own structure, characteristics and conditions and with our strategic location in mind. We are not obliged to conform with Western constitutions. There is not just one single form of democratic government in the world. If you look, then you will see that they all have democratic names. Let us not take everything from the West and put it on like ready-to-wear clothing.

GENERAL EVREN ISSUES VICTORY DAY MESSAGE

TA301136 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's Victory Day message on 30 August 1982 -- recorded]

[Excerpt] This nation which sanctified this Anatolia -- which belonged to it for 1,000 years -- by the blood of millions of martyrs and turned it into its motherland, has been betrayed numerous times and is still being betrayed by internal and external movements and efforts which aim at dividing it and its country. I would like to reiterate once again that it is impossible for a foreign state to be established on even an inch of this land through lies, false allegations and slanders. Regardless of who the supporters of these ugly slanders are, it should be known that these aims will never be achieved, not through force, terrorism or any other method.

Numerous attacks have been launched in almost all the periods of our history to make use of our country's weaknesses, to divide the country and, ultimately, to eliminate the Turkish existence. Our nation faced these dangers in unity each time and overcome them. The price paid for being a free and independent state is the blood and tears and the suffering.

For this reason, we must know our history as a nation and geopolitical realities as a country. We are situated in the most critical region -- the Middle East -- in itself a sensitive area in the world balance. I would like to point out that the Middle East is now the stage for dangerous developments for world and regional peace and that these developments are causing concern. We must be strong against any kind of dangerous development. As I had pointed out earlier, we have friends when we are strong, but when we are weak even those who seem to be friends withhold their friendship.

In the world we live in and in accordance with historical evolution, the free and independent existence of states is closely connected with the balance of national interest that they can ensure in international relations. The conflicts of interest that rooted in history and assume their form in the country's geopolitics must be resolved by the leaders of a country in a future-oriented way and by taking into consideration any possible future developments. If these realities are ignored, the state's existence and permanence may be eliminated or irretrievable losses may be suffered. Such examples can be seen in the world.

As much as possible dangers from outside, we must be able to calculate how certain dangerous developments within the country can affect us. The Turkish nation has witnessed and lived through examples of this in its recent future and before 12 September 1980. Whenever there was a movement away from Ataturk's principles, which were at the basis of Ataturk's Turkey, the country's unity was endangered and the nation suffered very dark days.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN RETURNS FROM NIGER

TA281909 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who participated in the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in the capital of Niger, Niamey, has returned to Turkey. International problems and primarily the Palestinian and Middle East problems were discussed at the Niamey meeting.

TRADE MINISTER CANTURK RETURNS FROM NIGERIA

TA292020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Trade Minister Kemal Canturk completed his visit to Nigeria and returned to Turkey today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Canturk said the commercial agreement signed between the two countries on 25 August would increase in their commercial relations. Under the agreement, he said, Turkey would buy oil, iron and coal from Nigeria, and sell agricultural and industrial products to that country. Canturk also said an agreement was reached whereby Turkey would set up a beer factory in Nigeria.

FINANCE MINISTRY SAYS DEBTS TO JAPAN RESCHEDULED

TA271503 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Aug (AA) — Some 188.6 million dollars of Turkey's debts to Japan have been rescheduled, the Finance Minister announced in Ankara Friday.

Letters have been exchanged between the director general of the Treasury and Japan's ambassador to Ankara for repayment of guaranteed commercial loans extended by Japan to Turkey through the OECD and maturing from mid-1981 to mid-1982 over a period of 10 years, including an initial grace period of 5 years.

VOTCP: CONSTITUTION DENIES KURDS NATIONAL RIGHTS

TA280858 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "No to Every Line of the Junta's Constitution"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, one of the most frequently mentioned concepts in the junta's constitution is separatism and the indivisibility of the nation. Apparently, the junta's members are opposed to separatism. Through this, they are attempting to eliminate the Kurdish people's right to freely determine their own future. However, it is the junta's members themselves who are engaged in real separatism.

Article 75 of the junta's obscure constitution, which is currently being discussed by the Consulative Assembly, states that everyone who is connected with the Turkish state through the tie of citizenship is a Turk. According to this article, the Kurdish citizens in our country are considered Turkish.

The national existence of some 8 to 9 million citizens is thus being denied. One is even not permitted to say that they are a Kurd. This was the case in the past and the junta is perpetuating this racism.

This, dear listeners, is real separatism. It creates enmity between Turks and Kurds. Just think for one minute: Some 8 to 9 million Kurds do not have the right to study in their own language, develop their culture or live freely as they want. However, they exist and will continue to do so. In other words, according to the constitution, the citizens are not equal before the law. The Kurds do not have the same rights as the Turks. Why is this so? What right does the junta have to usurp the national rights of millions of Kurds? This is real separatism. The junta's constitution does not grant the Kurds the rights to study in their own language, develop their national culture or freely determine their own future. The constitution is thus advocating separatism.

All Kurds will say no to this constitution. The Kurdish people want to live with the Turkish people with equal rights and in a brotherly manner. They do not want to be slaves. We call on our Turkish listeners — to those who can say how fortunate it is to be a Turk and who cherish the historical and cultural values of the Turkish nation: If a constitution had banned you from saying you are a Turk or from reading and writing in Turkish, what would you have done? The 8 to 9 million Kurds are now faced with this situation and they are justifiably waging a struggle for their national rights and the right to say how fortunate it is to be a Kurd and they will continue to wage their struggle.

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] defends the interests of all — Turkish and Kurdish -- toilers in Turkey. It favors the friendship and fraternity between the two peoples. The TCP believes that a constitution securing the national autonomy and equality of rights of the Kurds is necessary for this. Harmony between the two nations can only be attained in this manner.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR — Head of state Gen Kenan Evren today received Algerian Ambassador to Ankara Mohamed Kadri. Kadri, who has been appointed to another post, bid Evren farewell. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Aug TA]

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UK'S PYM ARRIVES; HOLDS TALKS WITH GENSCHER

LD301226 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Aug (DPA) -- British Foreign Secretary Pym arrived in Bonn on Monday for a visit of several hours. Pym is to discuss European and international issues with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Pym, who assumed office in April, is in Bonn for bilateral talks for the first time at Genscher's invitation. In June, he took part in the Bonn NATO summit with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Topics Discussed

LD301548 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Aug (DPA) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and his British counterpart, Francis Pym, unanimously stressed in Bonn Monday the "vital significance" of the U.S.-European partnership for joint security. Therefore, everything should be done to prevent problems of the Soviet Bloc from becoming problems of the Western alliance, the two ministers stressed in an informal exchange of views, according to reports from the Foreign Ministry.

Regarding the developments in Poland, Genscher and Pym reiterated that the Western states expect that situation in the country under martial law [words indistinct]. In regard to the Middle East, they expressed the hope that after the acute crisis in Beirut has been overcome, serious efforts will be made to resolve the problems of the Palestinians. Bonn and London want to do everything in their power to help in the attempts at reaching a solution. The two ministers also discussed the problems of the EEC and stressed in this connection that the fishing dispute in the EEC should be (?resolved) soon.

FRG SEEKS HALT TO EASTERN BLOC RADIO JAMMING

LD301904 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Aug (DPA) -- The Federal Government is still making efforts "with the means at its disposal" to stop the jamming of Western radio broadcasts by the Eastern bloc countries. This fact emerged from the FRG Government's response -- made public today -- to Werner Marx, chariman of the defense committee. It was pointed out in the response that Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called on his Bulgarian counterpart to stop the jamming of Deutsche Welle broadcasts in Bulgarian.

Marx said that according to the government statement, emphatic protests were made last Spring to the Soviet Embassy in Bonn regarding the Soviet jamming of Deutsche Welle Russian and Polish language broadcasts. At the plenary session of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, Genscher criticized Poland's jamming of radio broadcasts. Marx commented that in the past few weeks an increasingly massive campaign by Soviet-controlled media has been observed against American transmitters in particular. One could assume that the Polish military regime is trying to blame its increasing internal difficulties on the so-called influence of foreign "agitation stations." Everyone knows that the American stations and Deutsche Welle in particular aim at the highest degree of objectivity in their broadcasts in order to be able to truthfully inform people in Eastern Europe about events.

LEFTIST FDP MEMBERS RALLY AGAINST GENSCHER

DW311003 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Aug 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Resistance is growing in the FDP to the political course of party chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Some 40 of the 400 FDP federal party congress delegates and a total of 1,100 leftist liberals throughout the Federal Republic have so far signed the leftist Berlin "Steglitz Initiative" appealing to Hans-Dietrich Genscher to resign.

Heinz Loeffler, an attorney in the federal cartel office, who initiated the appeal, told DIE WELT yesterday that a resignation motion will be submitted by the leftist delegates at the FDP federal party congress in early November in Berlin if the FDP fails to gain more than 5-percent of the vote in Hesse.

FDP, SPD DIFFER ON BUDGET, SHARPEN DISPUTE

LD311650 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 31 Aug (DPA) -- Differences between the SPD and FDP on next year's budget and remarks about the possible departure of the FDP from the government coalition have sharpened the coalition dispute today. The SPD Presidium stressed the party's determination to remain in power and strongly called on the FDP to make clear its intentions regarding a coalition. Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, both FDP, called today in Weisbaden for more budget cuts and social reforms in order to trim public sector budgets.

FDP Chairman Genscher said in Wiesbaden that the FDP must pursue a forward-looking policy with a partner who is prepared and able to do so. He said that the Federal Republic is at a crossroads. Changed conditions now call for basic decisions on how to resolve the problems. The 1983 budget will be the test of our determination to pursue a forward-looking policy. Limiting the public sector borrowing requirement must remain the key point of the budget discussions.

Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff called for a joint strategy which will clearly set forth the responsibilities of the state, business, employers, and employees to invest more in creating new jobs. He warned against assuming that the unemployment problem can be solved by implementing investment and economic controls, by raising taxes and levies, and by increasing debts. It is feared that the SPD will turn the resolutions of its Munich Congress into specific demands. If that happens, the Social Democrats will have to look for another coalition partner. "There is nothing doing with the FDP," he added.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH SAUDI ARABIA -- The Saudi Consolidated Electricity Company has placed orders worth DM153 million with the firm Siemens Munich/Berlin and its subcompany Trafo-Union in connection with the construction of a high-tension switch installation some 120 kilometers north of Jidda. [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 31 Aug 82 p 17 DW]

JESUIT ENVOY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO E. EUROPE

LD311536 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Father Giuseppe Pittau, assistant to the pontifical delegate to the Society of Jesus, has returned to Rome at the end of his visit to the Jesuits of Hungary and Poland. In Hungary, where he stayed 3 days, Father Pittau was able to see and speak in groups with all the 94 Jesuits still there. A communique from the Jesuit Press Office in Rome states that the presence is, in a certain sense, tolerated and, with the exception of three religious congregations of men and one women's congregation, religious [as heard] have not been officially recognized in Hungary since 1950. At the beginning, following immediately the decree to suppress them, all their goods were confiscated and about 100 Jesuits were imprisoned. This persecution no longer exists but Jesuits may not recruit new members and are condemned to a slow extinction. They cannot even have their own work. Many Jesuits have worked in factories and offices and only at the weekends have they been able to help in churches. The youngest Jesuit in Hungary is 57. Many of the old ones are in old people's homes and the government gives them a pension. Father Pittau presented the religious and government authorities with a strong request for permission not only for Jesuits but also for other religious [as heard] to be allowed to accept novices, to start their own works and thus to be able to assist the country's ecclesial needs.

The situation in Poland, where Father Pittau stayed 7 days, is completely different. There are some 700 Jesuits in Poland, with 400 in the Krakow province and 300 in the Warsaw one, while every year there are about 40 new novices. There are restrictions in Poland: They cannot open schools, in 30 years they have not received permission to open new houses or churches, they cannot publish magazines. But recently some permits have been received. But, despite these restrictions the Jesuits, in collaboration with the hierarchy, have created a network of well-organized apostolates.

COLOMBO HOLDS TALKS WITH SOMALI COUNTERPART

AU311956 Rome ANSA in English 1936 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, August 31 — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today assured his Somali counterpart Jama Barre of the Italian Government's willingness to make every effort to help normalize the situation in the African Horn.

In a meeting here in Rome, Colombo and Barre, who is on a private visit to Italy, discussed the latest developments in the African Horn crisis and clashes along the Somali-Ethiopian border.

According to a communique issued after the meeting, Colombo "voiced Italy's solidarity with the friendly Somali people".

The two ministers also discussed the state of Italo-Somali relations, particularly development cooperation.

INTERIOR, DEFENSE MINISTERS ON TERRORISM

AU311542 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, August 31 — Italy's Red Brigades terrorist organization has been forced to attack army installations to replenish their stocks of weapons because arms sources in the Middle East have dried up in the wake of the Israeli offensive in Lebanon, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni told a joint session of the defense and interior commissions from the two houses of Parliament.

The defense minister, Lelio Lagorio, addressing himself to terrorist assaults on army bases near Rome and in Salerno, in the south, said that the terrorists are aiming at two objectives. He identified these as demoralizing public opinion and the nation's defense apparatus and stocking up on military hardware with considerable firepower.

Lagorio declared that the nation's armed forces are more powerful than the Red Brigades terrorists and the new terrorist strategy will be seen to have been a big mistake.

The interior minister, in his statement to the joint meeting, reported that since the beginning of the year, 358 terrorist suspects have been captured by police, as compared to the 196 alleged terrorists arrested in all of 1981.

In early August, terrorists raided a military installation on the outskirts of Rome and made off with some twenty automatic rifles and machineguns. Last week, a terrorist attack on an army van and jeep in Salerno led to an exchange of fire with public security policemen in which two of the policemen were killed. The terrorists escaped with an undisclosed number of rifles and machineguns.

EXTRADITION OF TERRORIST REQUESTED FROM FRANCE

AU311555 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Milan, August 31 -- A request for the extradition of Oreste Scalzone, the leader of the Italian leftwing Autonomia Operaia arrested at the weekend in Paris, was filed today with French authorities by the Milan judiciary citing Scalzone's alleged involvement in the 1978 kidnapping and killing of Aldo Moro, the chairman of the Christian Democrat Party at the time.

Scalzone was taken into custody in Italy on April 7, and charged with armed insurrection against the state. After one-and-a-half years of pre-trial detention, the autonomy leader was admitted to hospital because of his deteriorating health and later released.

Six months later, he fled the country to take up residence in France, where he was living at the time of his arrest at the weekend with a regularly authorized residency permit.

At the time he left Italy, Scalzone wrote to another prominent leftwing activist, Franco Piperno, to the effect that he felt he "could not survive" another term of pre-trial detention. (Two requests for the extradition of Piperno from Canada in connection with his alleged connection to the Moro case have been denied by Quebec provincial courts).

Scalzone was linked to the kidnapping and slaying of the Christian Democrat statesman and former premier by testimony given to police by Antonio Savasta, a self-confessed Red Brigade terrorist involved in the kidnapping of American Army General James Lee Dozier in December last year.

NORDIC CONFERENCE ENDS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD311546 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Middle East situation was the subject of special attention at a meeting of the Nordic foreign ministers which ended in Helsinki today. Other key international issues were also discussed at the meeting, at which the foreign ministers expressed concern over increased tension and insecurity in the world. Hannu Reime reports on the Foreign Ministry press conference which has just ended.

The search for a correct wording, satisfactory to all five countries, about the Middle East apparently gave rise to the longest discussion among the Nordic foreign ministers at their meeting in Helsinki. The final communique, which was adopted unanimously, states that the Nordic countries give their full support to the efforts for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. The settlement should be based on the principles whose starting points are in UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. After referring to these frequently-cited documents, the foreign ministers say they support two principles in the Middle East. One is the security of all states of the area, including Israel, and the other is justice for all nations, including the Palestinian people. The legal national rights of the Palestinians should be implemented in such a way that they will gain the right to self-determination, which includes their right to take part in talks on their own future. Further, the Nordic foreign ministers support UN statements which condemn Israel's invasion and occupation of Lebanon as well as Israel's refusal to obey the Security Council resolutions. After expressing regret over the sufferings of the civilian population in Lebanon, the Nordic foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction that further bloodshed has now been ended. The foreign ministers give their strong support to the efforts of the United Nations.

Among other crises, the Nordic foreign ministers mention the situation in Poland, which is still described as serious. In this connection they express the hope that the partial release of internees will be followed by the release of all the internees. Further, the Nordic foreign ministers refer to the serious situation in South Africa and Namibia and condemn the policy of South Africa.

Referring to the disarmament talks taking place in different quarters and the strivings for disarmament, the foreign ministers exchanged views on a nuclear-arms free zone in the North: Unanimity in this matter went as far as a decision to continue contacts on the nuclear-free zone. Norway in particular views the idea of the zone with great reservation, and this became apparent at the press conference held at the end of the foreign ministers' meeting. At the press conference Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said that it is not possible to agree on the matter among the Nordic countries alone.

FINLAND

ENVOY DETAINED DURING WARSAW DEMONSTRATIONS

LD011010 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The Finnish ambassador to Poland, Taneli Kekkonen, and two embassy officials were detained by the militia yesterday during the demonstrations in Warsaw. This happened near the Finnish Embassy. They were released fairly quickly, and the incident was explained as a misunderstanding. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said this morning that the details of the incident are being investigated.

ICELAND

OPPOSITION PARTIES DEMANDING AUTUMN ELECTIONS

WA311600 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Aug 82 p 9

[Text] Reykjavik (NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA) The opposition parties in Iceland are demanding that new elections be called for in the fall, since it became clear on Tuesday that the coalition government no longer has a majority in the lower house of the Althing.

Member of the Althing Eggert Haukdal, who until now has assured the government a majority by his vote in the lower house, provoked the new situation when he announced that he had gone over to the opposition.

Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen's government still has a majority in the upper house, and a majority of one in the combined Althing, where a possible no confidence motion may be presented.

The opposition parties -- the conservative Independence Party and the Social Democrats -- are demanding that Althing members be called immediately into special session from their summer vacation as a result of Haukdal's announcement. The Althing is presently scheduled to meet at the beginning of October.

As a result of the new situation, the government will have problems keeping in place a number of economic measures it promulgated Monday [25 August] through provisional orders.

However, an Althing member from the governing coalition stated that Thoroddsen will probably put the provisional orders on ice until the budget bill for next year is debated in the combined Althing.

In this way, the government would be able to postpone the consequences of Haukdal's transfer to the opposition until after the beginning of the year. Since it is not possible to have elections in Iceland in the middle of winter, Thoroddsen would be able to maintain power into the spring, which is only a few months before the next regularly scheduled Althing elections are to be held.

NORWAY

WILLOCH SAYS NORWAY TO BE MAJOR GAS EXPORTER

PM311247 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 25 Aug 82 p 7

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Norwegian Gas to Europe in the Nineties"]

[Excerpt] Stavanger -- On Tuesday [24 August] Europe was informed of Norway's ability and desire to assume the role of an important supplier of gas on commercial terms beginning in the early 1990's.

At the opening of the ONS-82 oil fair in Stavanger Prime Minister Kare Willoch said that for technical reasons it is impossible to supply our European friends with gas from Sleipner, Troll or the Tromso field in the present decade. However, early in the 1990's the first of these fields, Sleipner, could come on stream. "Given these obvious limitations Norway is both willing and able to supply significant quantities of gas. This will be of great benefit to Europe's attempts to reduce its dependence on external energy supplies," Willoch said.

AFTENPOSTEN VIEWS PIPELINE BAN COMPLICATIONS

PM311311 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Gas Pipeline and the United States"]

[Text] U.S. foreign policy has gotten into a mess after the decision to block deliveries for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe. There will be every need for all new Secretary of State George Shultz's negotiating skill and loyalty -- two qualities for which he is esteemed -- when he will have to try to steer clear of all the problems the decision has led to.

The complications can be assessed from several viewpoints. The four leading West European allies on this point can be viewed as a collision between what is desirable in principle and what is possible in practice. It is possible in principle to have reservations about a project which will lead to a certain degree of energy dependency on the Soviet Union and which will also give the Soviet Union considerable foreign exchange income when the gas deliveries get under way. But in practice it is probably impossible to prevent the completion of the pipeline -- the Russians are quite able to build it themselves and measures taken by the West can hardly result in more than simple delays.

In the past Shultz has asserted that punitive economic measures against a state like the Soviet Union have no effect and he can point to a large number of such examples in this century. This view also lay behind his opposition to President Jimmy Carter's decision to make drastic cuts in grain exports to the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan almost 3 years ago. He also took the view that such a breach of contract would give the Americans a reputation for being unreliable trading partners and would therefore damage long-term U.S. interests.

In the present situation Shultz will be worth little unless he behaves loyally toward President Ronald Reagan. And at the same time he must work to maintain the best possible relations with the major U.S. allies. The latter part of his task seems to be growing ever more difficult, now that a U.S. company has been instructed by a court to halt its deliveries, while the company's French subsidiary has been instructed by the French Government to go ahead with them.

Behind this conflict the Russians are smiling -- in addition to the economic gains they will make from the export of gas they will also reap political capital from a disagreement which helps to increase the distance between Western Europe and the United States. The disagreement is even deeper, because a European assent to the boycott would cost jobs and earnings in a situation in which there is a surplus of neither.

Nor will the disagreement reach calmer waters since the reports that Soviet prisoners have been put to work on the pipeline. These have been denied by Moscow. But for one thing, such things are covered by the regime's concept of state secrets, so that it is "permissible" to treat the truth in an adaptable ad hoc fashion. And for another, a number of major Soviet industrial projects have been carried out with the help of prisoners even since the twenties. For economic reasons this is an advantage -- and for trade union, food and accommodation reasons too -- of course, from the "employer's" viewpoint. And the bitterness these prisoners must feel is far greater than the bitterness which has entered relations across the Atlantic.

THATCHER SEEKS TO IMPROVE ANGLO-IRISH RELATIONS

PM311313 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Aug 82 p 20

[Political correspondent James Wightman report: "Thatcher May Repair Links With Haughey"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher now seems prepared to try to repair with the Irish Republic the relations which were damaged by the Dublin government's lack of support for Britain over the Falklands conflict.

Diplomatic moves towards "fence mending" are expected soon.

There is likely to be discussion about a summit between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Haughey, the Irish prime minister, in Dublin towards the end of the year.

Ministers and officials will seek clarification of Dublin reports that Mr Haughey is losing enthusiasm for the proposed formation of a British-Irish parliamentary council.

The council has been under discussion since last year when London and Dublin agreed to extend contacts through intergovernmental committees of ministers and officials.

Hope of Links

There had been some hope of inter-parliamentary links being opened during the lifetime of this Parliament in London.

The plan has been for the council to comprise representatives from Westminster, the Dail (the Dublin Parliament), and the new Belfast assembly which Mr Prior, Northern Ireland secretary, is hoping to establish after elections on Oct. 20.

The council would be a "talking shop" for politicians without constitutional powers.

Mr Haughey gave the proposal his support initially, but he is reported to have changed his mind because of the frosty relations which developed between himself and Mrs Thatcher over the Falklands.

Mrs Thatcher was furious with him for his government's decision to break with the EEC sanctions supporting Britain against Argentina.

Plans Forgotten

Plans for a Dublin summit between the two prime ministers last July were quietly forgotten as Mrs Thatcher signalled that she was in no mood to meet the Irish premier.

But, with cross-border cooperation against the IRA still deemed by Britain to be working well despite the rift between the two governments, Mrs Thatcher now seems ready to move towards improving relations.

Mr Haughey's reported new attitude towards the inter-parliamentary council is seen as being related to the decision by the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party [SDLP] not to participate in the proposed Belfast assembly.

Mr Prior has said he hopes that the SDLP, the mainly Roman Catholic party, will alter its decision.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS GREEK GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

NC312212 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The government spokesman in Nicosia welcomed the Greek Government spokesman's statement as a reassurance of the need for total cooperation between the two governments and stressed that the matter of the occupation troops' withdrawal has always been and continues to be the basic goal of the Cyprus Government, as is the securing of the prerequisites for a totally independent, sovereign, territorially integral, united, nonaligned and demilitarized state of Cyprus.

Kiprianou To Visit Athens

NC312202 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] President Kiprianou had a long telephone conversation with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou tonight on the question of discussing the Cyprus issue at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. President Kiprianou will go through Athens on his way to New York to hold talks with the Greek Government.

INTERLOCUTORS DISCUSS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC312015 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] A new session of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel. A UN statement says that at today's session a discussion began on the issue of the regional governments. The next meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon.

Before the meeting, the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr Mavromatis, when asked to evaluate the present scope of the talks, said the situation continues to be the same as he had previously described. Asked to elaborate on the issue of the regional governments, Mr Mavromatis stated that in a federal system there is a federal government and regional governments. The issue being discussed, Mr Mavromatis added, is not a difficult one. Nevertheless, he said, it is possible that some difficult points might be discussed. Asked if the present round of talks will be completed by 21 September, when President Kiprianou is expected to leave for New York to address the UN General Assembly, Mr Mavromatis replied that it is hoped the greatest part of or even the entire evaluation will be completed. In answer to a question, Mr Mavromatis said it is very early to talk about a second round of talks.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, described the discussion on the issue of federal judicial power as very enjoyable. Asked if there was any progress on this issue, Mr Onan replied that he is very happy with the way the talks are being held. If we say, he added, that we have completed the discussion of the issue, that means both in depth and in width. Asked to disclose his views on the issue of the regional governments, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor said he will first disclose his views to Mr Mavromatis. Asked, finally, if all the issues on the agenda will be covered by the middle of September, Mr Onan replied that he does not think it is right to fix a timetable. He added: We do whatever we can. He also expressed the view that the discussion will be completed in a reasonable time.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN ATHENS ON ATLANTIS 1 SEP

NC011010 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived at noon today. The ship Atlantis, which brought the PLO leader to Greece, docked at Floisvos marina at 1210 [0910 GMT]. The Palestinian leader was met by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and government members. Yasir 'Arafat, who will be staying at a seaside hotel, will spend 24 hours in Greece, making use of the open invitation that had been extended to him by the prime minister. From Greece he will proceed to Tunisia for settlement.

Further Report

LD011140 Kuwait KUNA in English 1019 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Athens, Sep 1 (KUNA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Athens at noon Wednesday. 'Arafat was received at the port by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and four Cabinet ministers.

On hand to greet the PLO chief also was Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, Dr Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, in addition to Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Mahmud Abbas and Dr. Fathi 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society. The latter PLO officials had earlier arrived in Athens.

PAPANDREOU, KIPRIANOU DISCUSS RECOURSE TO UN

NC312152 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] President Kiprianou had a telephone conversation today with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on the draft plan for Cyprus' recourse to the United Nations.

The prime minister reassured Mr Kiprianou that the Greek Government is always ready to express its views on the final formulation of the text in a way that would serve the steady pursuit to bring about the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Cyprus and the foundation of an independent and unitary Republic of Cyprus.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO SYRIA -- Deputy Commerce Minister Theodhoros Pangalos, who returned from Damascus at the head of a Greek delegation, has stated that more Greek products exported to Syria will receive preferential treatment. The minister added that the Syrians have proposed to sign an agreement for Greece to supply Syria with great quantities of agricultural products. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 31 Aug 82 NC]

TURKMEN ON ARMENIAN 'TERRORISTS,' CYPRUS ISSUE

TA311552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 31 Aug (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Greek Cypriots would be sorry if, as reported, they allow the Armenian terrorist organization ASALA to move its base to southern Cyprus.

At a press conference Tuesday following his return from the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting in Niamey, Niger, Turkmen declined to give any names, but concurred that Armenian terrorists were receiving external support in the form of funds, supplies and training.

Turkmen said it would be a "mistake" to take the Cyprus issue to the U.N. General Assembly, for that would cut off intercommunal talks.

TURKMEN DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH GREECE, USSR

NC310754 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Interview with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen by Sedat Ergin in Ankara; apparent first part of an interview, the final part of which was published in the 31 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT -- date not given]

[Text] Question: What do you expect from the meeting you are going to have with your Greek counterpart Kharalambopoulos in Ottawa at the beginning of October?

Answer: The fact that the meeting is going to take place is in itself a positive development. Naturally, this is going to be the first contact. It is not fair to expect substantial results from a first contact.

Question: Can this meeting leave the door ajar to a dialogue?

Answer: The objective, as I see it, is to open the door to negotiations.

Question: Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has resorted to two concrete moves: First, he has persuaded the Greek Cypriot administration to refer the Cyprus issue to the United Nations. Second, he has improved his relations with the United States by using the Greek lobby against Turkey, the decision of the House of Representatives being an example. How wise is it for Turkey to soften its attitude toward Greece at a time when Papandreou is displaying such behavior?

Answer: I have no doubt about the wisdom of this agreement. The continuation of this tense atmosphere between the two countries is as much against Turkish as it is against Greek interests. The entire world is aware of this gentleman's agreement. It is certain that the side failing to observe this agreement will have to shoulder the responsibility.

Question: To what extent do Papandreou's acts tie in with efforts being made to create an atmosphere of mutual trust which this gentleman's agreement is to promote?

Answer: There are always contradictory situations in foreign policy.

The important thing is to be able to devise a policy in line with the interests of the state and according to the dimensions of this contradiction.

Question: How do we view the Greek Cypriot administration's recourse to the United Nations?

Answer: We know from past experience what will happen if the Greek Cypriots resort to the United Nations. Debates in the UN General Assembly have never been conducive to the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Question: How do you assess present Turkish-Soviet relations?

Answer: We are compelled to assess Turkish-Soviet relations in light of the recent border incident. Turkey has always attached importance to its relations with the Soviet Union and it has expressed this importance. However, for these relations to continue it is necessary to preserve an atmosphere of mutual trust. It is obvious that the latest developments do not conform to these prerequisites.

Question: Does this mean that some fluctuation has occurred in the traditionally neighborly relations?

Answer: In referring to the good-neighbor relations with the Soviet Union, we are not referring to general relations. We are directly referring to bilateral relations. Efforts have been exerted thus far to preserve this atmosphere of trust in bilateral relations. We believe that the Soviet Union has to continue to exercise care in this respect. This care has not been exercised by the Soviet Union.

Question: Similar disagreeable situations also occurred before the border incident, such as the criticism directed against Turkey in the Soviet press. Would you please comment?

Answer: Yes, we remember such articles appearing in the Soviet press. However, in its official statements the Soviet Government has told us that it attaches great importance to the continuation of the relations. We have expressed similar convictions. We are, however, unable to reconcile their attitude toward the latest incident with their past statements and approaches.

Question: At one time there was talk that you were going to visit Moscow....

Answer: There is no agreement whatsoever on this matter.

VOTCP SAYS IT 'SCARES' MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TA010903 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpt] This is the Voice of the Turkish Communist Party [VOTCP]. VOTCP is the voice of truth. It defends the interests of workers, peasants and the toiling people. It advances shoulder to shoulder with the democratic forces that struggle against the reactionary military junta. Every broadcast of VOTCP is echoed by the people and enhances their struggle. On the other hand, VOTCP scares the reactionaries and the tyrannical military junta. This is why the reactionaries are doing their utmost to obstruct the voice of the TCP. The reactionaries are exerting efforts to separate the democratic forces from VOTCP and stab the democratic front. The latest example is Evren's speech in Afyon.

The listeners of VOTCP are increasing daily. The democratic forces are listening to the voice of truth and to VOTCP. It is a duty to further increase the number of VOTCP listeners.

'OUR RADIO' RESPONDS TO EVREN'S CRITICISM

TA310844 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The head of the junta, Evren, discussed the broadcasts of Our Radio and the Voice of the Turkish Communist Party [VOTCP] during his public address in Afyon. It is obvious that Our Radio's broadcasts make the junta uneasy. Every administration based on oppression and brute force which conceals the truth from the people has been uneasy about Our Radio. They are right: Our Radio tells the truth. It is impossible for the people's enemies to be pleased about our broadcasts.

The head of the junta, Evren, said that we say "There is widespread torture in Turkey." It is true that we say that. Let Evren answer us: Is there not torture in Turkey? Earlier, we listed the names of those killed by torture. The junta has never commented on this. Everybody knows that torture is widespread in our country, that the junta's prosecutors, police force and martial law have arrested hundreds and thousands of patriots based on statements extracted through torture. Furthermore, the junta has had to start so-called investigations about certain torture incidents it has not been able to conceal. Trials, even if they were just for show, have been held and the junta has had to admit to torture in some of the incidents.

Now Evren says in Afyon that we have started a campaign about false allegations of torture. Evren may not blush but can he say that Our Radio lies? Let him say that. The people know very well who lies and who tells the truth.

The head of the junta, Evren, says that we are opposed to the constitution. Yes, we are opposed to this reactionary constitution. We are not the only ones who are opposed to it: the workers are opposed to it; the villagers are opposed to it; the farmers who have been pushed into misery are opposed to it; the civil servants and the patriotic democratic intellectuals are opposed to it. Shall we list more? In short, the people are opposed to it.

Now, Evren says that those who are opposed to his constitution are communists. No, not all those who are opposed to the junta's black constitution are communists. The junta knows that as well. In fact, that is why the junta is in a state about this. It is taking measures because it is afraid it might not get what it wants from the constitutional referendum. It says that everyone who is opposed to his constitution is a communist so that it can increase oppression and brute force. Will all those who want democracy give up on the struggle just because Evren is saying that? Will they be frightened and give up? That is the dream of Evren's gang. No, things will not turn out as they hope. The junta's threat will not affect or frighten the workers, peasants and intellectuals who are angered by the constitution. Our Radio will continue to tell the truth. It will continue to call on our people to struggle against the junta and the junta's black constitution. [Our Radio's signal jingle] This is Our Radio. Our radio has been waging a struggle for democracy for 22 years. Our Radio is the voice of the democratic forces, of the people. Our Radio is the merciless [word indistinct] of the enemies of the people. Our Radio reveals all the facts, one by one, concealed from the people. That is why the enemies of the people are so angry at Our Radio. Evren, the head of the reactionary military junta, tried to complain about us, about Our Radio, to the citizens of Afyon. Our people have been listening to Our Radio for the past 22 years. They have never heard us tell a lie. Evren is the head of a junta that conceals the truth from the people. Listen to Our Radio to learn about the truth concealed from the people by the junta. Make your friends and relatives listen to Our Radio.

AUSTRIA

MUBARAK POSTPONES SALZBURG MEETING WITH KREISKY

AU010904 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- A meeting was to be held this coming weekend between Chancellor Kreisky and Egyptian President Mubarak. Last night, however, this meeting was surprisingly called off by the Egyptian side. President Mubarak cannot leave Cairo because U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is coming to Egypt for important talks. The meeting with Kreisky, scheduled at the request of the Egyptian president, is to be held in the very near future.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK MEETS WITH KPOE'S MUHRI 30 AUG

AU311033 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 31 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- On Monday Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who has been in Austria for several days for an unofficial visit, called on Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Chairman Franz Muhri, accompanied by CSSR Ambassador Milan Kadnar.

In the talk, which, on behalf of the KPOe was also attended by Comrade Hans Kalt, Comrade Muhri welcomed the planned visit to Austria by CSSR President Gustav Husak. In this context, he expressed the hope for the continuation and further development of state and economic relations, which are of great importance for safeguarding jobs in Austria. In the cordial talks both sides stressed the importance of the need of specific steps for safeguarding detente and peace.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN ORDER FOR VOEST -- The Austrian Voest-Alpine Corporation has obtained a Malaysian order to serve as contractor for a natural gas direct-reduction plant in Sabah Province. The project will be financed by an 850 million schilling loan, export financing loans from other countries and a $30 million Eurocredit loan guaranteed by the Malaysian Finance Ministry. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Aug 82 p 7 AU]

LOWER DISCOUNT, LENDING RATES -- Effective 31 August the Austrian National Bank has lowered the discount and lending rates by 0.5 percent each, to 6.25 percent and 6.75 percent, respectively. Hans Haumer, directer general of the Erste Oesterreichische Sparkasse savings bank, welcomed this decision as an encouraging signal for further interest rate reductions in Austria. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 31 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

SPAIN

ETA-PM SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISBANDS ITSELF

LD011020 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Although we do not have full details as yet, the news this morning is that ETA-Political Military Front (Seventh Assembly) has decided to dissolve itself. The report is published today by the Bilbao newspaper DEIA. This is undoubtedly good news, a step forward in the struggle against terrorism, which could help to bring peace to the Basque Country. This branch of ETA-political Military -- the Seventh Assembly -- is the one which renounced armed struggle a year and a half ago, following the 23 February coup attempt. It is the branch of ETA-political Military which has sought peace, as opposed to the other branch -- the Eighth Assembly -- which obstinately persists in using the language of machineguns. Some members of Seventh Assembly are believed to have profited from the recent pardon measures resulting from the talks which have been going on between the government and Euskadiko Ezkerra [Basque Left Party].

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OFFICIALS RESPOND TO U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO

NC022144 Paris AFP in English 2123 GMT 2 Sep 82

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Paris, Sept 2 [AFP] -- Washington's sanctions against West European firms involved in the Soviet gas pipeline deal are a "dangerous precedent," according to West European trade officials. International experts and company executives say business confidence could be hurt by the punitive sanctions imposed against two French-based firms, one of them a subsidiary of a major U.S. corporation, which began deliveries last month of components for the Siberian pipeline.

By order of the French Government, they were defying a U.S. embargo on the supply of American oil and gas technology to the Soviet Union. They said efforts to improve the climate of international investment could be undermined by exposing companies to what one official described as "political arm-twisting."

Experts and officials in West European capitals questioned by AFP agreed that the underlying issue in the row between the United States and its Western European allies was not a commercial problem, but political disagreement over their economic approach to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The sources also suggested that the freedom of transfer of technology might be threatened if the U.S. sanctions, and the embargo itself, are maintained. They said there was a barely-veiled threat of countermeasures in the sharp protest note against the U.S. embargo that the 10 member-governments of the European Economic Community presented in Washington on August 12.

The note, which has so far not received any formal response, said the credibility of West European companies as "reliable suppliers" would be damaged in the longer term if they heeded the embargo. It said the "usefulness of technological links between European and American firms" would inevitably be called in question "if contracts could be nullified at any time by decision of the U.S. administration."

Officials of some West European countries said they felt the U.S. sanctions were "against the spirit" of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 1976 declaration committing OECD members not to discriminate against "foreign controlled" enterprises, but to grant them "national treatment," save when "[word indistinct] security interests" or similar concerns were at stake. It also laid down "guidelines" for multinational enterprises (MNES) to encourage "positive contributions" to their host countries and help resolve problems stemming from their operations, including those stemming from "concentration of economic power." The guidelines are "recommendations" addressed to MNES, not to governments, and deal with their relations with host rather than home governments. They say MNES should "take fully into account established general policy objectives of the member countries in which they operate" and that their affiliates "are subject to the laws of these countries." The text also says these enterprises should, "when granting licences for the use of industrial property rights, or when otherwise transferring technology, do so on reasonable terms and conditions."

Contract clauses requiring licencees to observe U.S. export legislation are not considered "reasonable" by European governments. One expert said Britain and France were likely to raise the problem of "extraterritoriality" at the next meeting of OECD's committee on investment and multinational enterprises.

PAHR ON IZVESTIYA-DIE PRESSE 'CONTROVERSY'

AU021235 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- At the Foreign Ministry an attempt is being made to play down the attacks by the Soviet Government organ IZVESTIYA on the U.S. administration and DIE PRESSE. Foreign Minister Pahr referred to the issue as a "controversy between newspapers" on which he did not want to comment.

As DIE PRESSE reported in its late Wednesday edition, IZVESTIYA had made a report by our Washington correspondent Georg Possanner the occasion to speak of "attempts by the Pentagon to torpedo Austria's status as a neutral country."

PAHR RECEIVES UN KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE DELEGATION

AU021224 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Pahr received a delegation of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea headed by Ambassador Mrs Edmonde Dever for a talk on the latest developments in the Kampuchean issue and its being dealt with within the framework of the United Nations. On this occasion, the delegation informed the Austrian foreign minister of their visits to various states. In turn, Foreign Minister Pahr informed the delegation of the results of the talks -- in some cases repeated talks -- which he has held during the past year with all foreign ministers directly interested in the Kampuchean issue (the ASEAN states, Vietnam, the USSR, the PRC and Burma).

Pahr, who is chairman of the UN International Conference on Kampuchea again stressed his skepticism regarding the Kampuchean resistance coalition, which includes followers of former chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the anticommunist National Liberation Front of Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge. Following his talks with Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Pahr declared that his ASEAN counterparts were taking a more optimistic view about reducing the influence of the Khmer Rouge in the alliance in favor of the noncommunist groups.

At any rate, all sides are in agreement that China will play the decisive role in the further development of the Southeast Asian region, the Austrian foreign minister declared. He added that he did not have the impression that the Soviet Union had any intention of expanding its position in that region, referring in this context to his visits to the USSR and to the SRV last spring and summer. Rather, it seemed to him that both Vietnam and the Soviet Union were interested in coming to an agreement on the Kampuchean issue.

The minister also stressed that he had been encouraged both by the ASEAN states and Vietnam to promote a dialogue between the parties involved.

In addition to the Kampuchean problem and the treatment of it at the forthcoming 37th UN General Assembly, Pahr and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also discussed the results of the consultative meeting of the European neutral and nonaligned states ("N and N" states). The Indonesian foreign minister will pass on Pahr's views on the position of the European "N and N" states on various international questions, especially within the framework of the United Nations, to his ASEAN counterparts.

REAGAN MIDEAST PROPOSALS RECEIVED WITH 'INTEREST'

LD021312 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA) -- President Reagan's new Middle East proposals were received with "interest" in Bonn today. Diplomatic circles also said that the U.S. initiative should be examined as soon as possible within the EEC. In Bonn it was attentively noted that Reagan placed the future of the Palestinians in the foreground as a central problem of the Middle East conflict. Middle East experts pointed out, however, that compared with the EEC's Venice Middle East declaration of 1980, the positions of the United States and the EEC countries continue to demonstrate important differences.

FDP lower house Deputy Juergen Moellemann, Middle East expert and president of the German-Arab Society, described Reagan's initiative as a "helpful step in the right direction." He stressed, however, that the principle of self-determination means that there is an obligation to see that "those affected are themselves involved in the creation of thier own Palestinian state or confederation."

Reagan had come out expressly against an independent Palestinian state in west Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Alois Mertes, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, called the proposals "constructive and balanced." They take into account all points of view that are important for a permanent Middle East peace settlement. The decisive problem is the form that the exercising of the Palestinians' right to self-determination takes. Mertes indicated that, like Reagan, the CDU/CSU considers a type of confederation with Jordan to be the most promising solution.

Regarding the question of Palestinian self-determination, in 1980 the Europeans went much further than Reagan, who rejected an "independent" Palestinian state. Bonn and its EEC partners want "full application of the right of self-determination." According to the prevailing interpretation, this includes the possibility of the formation of a Palestinian state. However, Middle East experts view the fact that Reagan warned against an Israeli annexation of west Jordan and the Gaza Strip and supports a negotiated settlement of their final status as a step towards the EEC position. There is also agreement that Israel's existence with recognized frontiers must be secured.

Further Reaction to Initiative

LD031200 Hamburg DPA in German 1059 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 3 Sep (DPA) -- The Federal Government has welcomed President Reagan's new Middle East initiative, which has already been firmly rejected by Israel. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said in Bonn today that the core of Reagan's proposals corresponds with the objective of the EEC's 1980 Venice declaration. Above all, this was expressed in the American emphasis placed upon the Palestinian question being the central issue of the Middle East conflict. Boelling underscored the need for a secure existence for Israel as a necessary element of a settlement.

Diplomatic circles in Bonn see no insurmountable contradiction in the American President's rejection of an "independent" Palestinian state and the Europeans' demands for "full exercise" of the Palestinian right to self-determination. They pointed out that the EEC Middle East declaration also did not call for an independent state. However, the full existence of the right to self-determination means that the Palestinians themselves would determine the political form of their future home, they said.

Boelling said that at their meeting in Copenhagen next week, the EEC foreign ministers will discuss the Reagan initiative, which has also been positively received in Paris and London.

FIRST REACTION OF SCHMIDT TO CABINET RIFT

LD021702 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Darmstadt 2 Sep (DPA) — The "lack of self-discipline" of some cabinet members cannot, according to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, simply be restored by a "stern word" [machtwort]. Schmidt was reacting personally for the first time on Thursday in Darmstadt before journalists, to the confrontation which openly broke out at the latest cabinet meeting between him and the FDP ministers, particularly with Otto Graf Lambsdorff. The federal economics minister had stated in a newspaper interview that the continuation of the Bonn government coalition and the future coalition policy of the FDP were dependent on the results of the Hesse Landtag elections on 26 September. Schmidt recalled that the members of the Federal Government were subject to the guideline authority of the federal chancellor. "This is aimed at Mr Lambsdorff," said the chancellor.

POLISH PRIMATE STRESSES NEED FOR CALM IN POLAND

LD021442 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Essen, 2 Sep (DPA) — According to the primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, his country requires calm in order to overcome future problems. "There is no sense in throwing stones," Glemp told some 500 fellow-countrymen today during a visit to the Golden Madonna in Essen Cathedral. He made a clear appeal to the Germans to continue to send food, medicine and cleaning supplies. He expressed thanks for the help so far, which has come "through Christian and human solidarity."

LIFTING OF TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS SOUGHT FROM GDR

LD021922 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA) — The governments of the two German states continued their discussions on the relaxation of personal restrictions desired by Bonn.

This discussion took place in Bonn on Thursday between Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski of the Federal Chancellor's Office and Permanent Representative of the GDR in Bonn Ewald Moldt. A Bonn government spokesman gave no details of the discussion.

The spokesman restricted himself to the announcement that Wischnewski conveyed the Federal Government's position to the GDR's answers in May to the GDR representative. In those answers, the GDR stated its position on Bonn's wishes for improvements, especially regarding travel. These desires had been expressed by Egon Franke, federal minister for intra-German affairs, at the intra-German summit meeting of December 1981. East Berlin's answers were privately described by the Federal Government as unsatisfactory. In particular, the GDR refuses to reduce the minimum exchange amount for visitors to the GDR.

BRIEFS

CALLS TO MOSCOW CANCELED — Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA) — Beginning today, STD telephone calls between the Federal Republic and Moscow are no longer possible. The Federal Postal Ministry said that telephone conversations with the Soviet capital must now go through the operator, as was the case earlier. The halting of the STD service, for which no reason was given, marks a new level in restrictions on telephone traffic between the Soviet Union and Western countries. Moscow had told the Federal Republic, Austria, France, Britain, the United States and other Western countries to expect a drastic reduction in STD telephone service beginning 1 July. The unofficial reason given for this is "technical problems." However, Western diplomats have suggested that the Soviet Government wants to prevent rapid and uncontrollable contacts between Soviet dissidents and the West. Connection by the operator means that phone calls to Moscow must be registered with the telephone exchange, which then makes the connection with Moscow. There can be a delay of several hours. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 2 Sep 82 LD]

MITTERRAND 'FAVORABLE' TO REAGAN INITIATIVE

LD021902 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] France is generally favorable to the initiative taken by the American President as evidenced by the comments of Francois Mitterrand, who is still in Athens concluding his official visit to Greece. Here is Francois Mitterrand talking to Dominique Souchiez [France Inter correspondent]:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] Let us follow the path of good sense. On the one hand, any measures which will allow the Palestinians to emerge from the tragic situation in which they find themselves today -- deprived of a country and thus of a homeland -- anything that will enable them to set up in a country, their country, the structures of which are their choice, one can discuss or think about what is the embryonic or completed nature of a state [sentence as heard]. In any case, this is the path which must be followed and that is what I told the Knesset when I visited Israel in March.

Moreover, one could not expect less from Mr Reagan nor from France either. Every policy in this region presupposes both the recognition of the State of Israel and the necessary guarantees for the existence of the other states. Everything that follows this path, the path of dual recognition, is accepted by me, by French diplomacy, as a favorable direction. It is not forbidden, even if this is a little late, to make one's thoughts clear in this sad business. I must say that the position of Mr Reagan appears to follow the path that we ourselves have defined. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS POLISH POLICE VIOLENCE

LD021238 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The French Government condemns the use of violence by police in Poland. In a communique, the Foreign Ministry noted that the events of 31 August confirm the belief that martial law is not a solution. A spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay stated that the goals defined by the French Government are proving to be more justified than ever. These goals include lifting the state of seige, releasing political prisoners and resuming a dialogue among the Poles.

PRESS LEAK PREVENTS ROMANIAN DEFECTIONS

OW021722 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 1 Sep 82

[By Serge Manucci]

[Text] Paris, Sept 2 (AFP) -- A French Secret Service plan to arrange the defection of Bucharest-based officers of Romania's "Securitate" spy service was ruined by a press leak, informed sources said today.

On Tuesday, the daily MATIN DE PARIS revealed that an exiled Romanian writer, Virgil Tanase, believed captured and killed by "Securitate" in Paris last May, was in fact, alive and well.

The daily said that Mr Tanase had in fact, been kidnapped by French Secret Service (DST) agents to prevent his assassination by a "Securitate" Colonel "Emil", acting on personal orders from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Colonel "Emil" later gave a press conference along with Mr Tanase and exiled Romanian author Paul Goma, also on the alleged death list, and the DST has been unanimously praised for the operation.

But the Romanian Embassy here today "categorically" denied Bucharest's involvement in plans to eliminate the writer and said that the "alleged" Romanian "agent," Colonel "Emil", was totally unkown "at least in Romania."

The charges laid against Romania, it said, were "totally abnormal within the framework of relations between states," and could "seriously endanger" relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, informed sources said today that there had been a further phase to the "Securitate" operation (?—) the flight to the West of several senior "Securitate" colonels and generals.

The daily QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS said that the DST had in fact arranged the defection to Paris of the powerful boss of "Securitate," General Pleiceta himself.

Colonel "Emil", who has been given political asylum with his family, had also promised to provide the DST with top secret "Securitate" documents.

But the story in LE MATIN DE PARIS and a French monthly magazine, ACTUEL, ruined this last part of the operation.

Informed sources here said the "DST believe that there was a 70 percent chance of General Pleiceta himself defecting to the West as he knew that he would be instantly dismissed and punished once the truth became known that Tanase had not been eliminated as ordered by the Romanian leader."

"In 1978 Securitate was practically annihilated by the president when its chief, General Pacepa, defected during a visit to West Germany. More than 200 Romanian agents abroad were recalled. Pleiceta, who is married to a relative of the president's wife, was then promoted to succeed Pacepa."

In their press conference, both Colonel "Emil" and Mr Tanase expressed regret that the press had revealed the whole affair too early, because it meant the failure of the final phase. But they did not say what it was.

The Socialist daily MATIN DE PARIS was deliberately "leaked" the whole Tanese story by a leading Socialist personality. The QUOTIDIEN today charged that it was President Francois Mitterrand himself, and that he was unaware of the final phase.

As for Mr Tanase, he today left the country house where he had been hiding out under police protection since May, to return to his Paris flat. But he told reporters that he still felt threatened by attacks from the Romanian president's men.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED — LE JOURNAL OFFICIEL on 28 August announced the appointment of Francois-Regis Bastide as ambassador to Denmark. He will replace Pierre Gorce, who recently retired. LE JOURNAL OFFICIEL on 27 August announced the appointment of Miss Francoise Claude-Lagontaine as ambassador to Barbados, replacing Rene De Choiseul-Praslin. [Excerpts] [Paris LE MONDE in French 29-30 Aug 82 p 3 PM]

SPADOLINI OUTLINES NEW GOVERNMENT PLATFORM

AU021551 Rome ANSA in English 1521 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 2 -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini returned to the lower house today to insist on the need to avert the dissolution of Parliament and early general elections in a statement to close confidence debate opened Monday when he presented his new five-party government to Parliament and the new government platform.

After affirming that the nation's economic, social and moral situation is too serious to allow delay, the premier said, "In this area, we feel we have gathered around us a new alliance for larger consensus for this government from the world of work and culture and from the coalition partners themselves".

Spadolini went on to reaffirm the validity of the five-party coalition in the government which is, at the same time, "the same and different". His remarks in this area were in response to sharp criticism from the opposition that the nation's 42nd postwar government, sworn in August 23, is an exact duplicate of the cabinet Spadolini headed from June 28 last year until August 7, when it folded following the pullout of the Socialist ministers.

The premier said in his reply today that the government is "the same in the makeup of the cabinet and in the parliamentary alliance but different because it has brought in platform elements intended to stimulate the political and institutional progress of the government."

Since he received his second mandate in August, Spadolini has complained that the structure of Italian Government is the weakest in Europe and will require institutional remedies to avert another government crisis of the type which occurred this summer.

After affirming that the new government intends to move quickly to come to grips with the social and economic ills of the country, the premier said that also "institutional problems" will be taken up.

"We have the experience of every type of coalition, he said, "including those supported by the opposition", a reference to the government of national unity which ruled with support in Parliament from the Communist Party from 1978 to 1979.

Among the more pressing "emergencies" cited by Spadolini were those connected to the economy and the resurgence of terrorism.

In the foreign policy area, the premier reiterated Italy's commitment to peace in the Middle East, to the European Economic Community and, with reference to developments in Poland, called for "the observance of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, signed also by Poland".

Receives Vote of Confidence

AU030906 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 3 -- The second government coalition of Premier Giovanni Spadolini, after winning a vote of confidence from the lower house Thursday, has gone before the Senate where the vote is expected Saturday morning.

The new government, a duplicate of its predecessor, is a partnership of five parties: the Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI), the Republicans (PRI) and the Liberals (PLI). All of them (?voted) in favor of the government yesterday, along with the South Tyrol Volkspartei, an ethnic minority grouping.

The opposition forces voting against the government were: the Communist (PCI), the "MSI" neofascists, the Radicals, the Proletarian Democrats and the leftwing Independents.

The vote was 357 to 247 and was called on a motion containing twenty points: ten on economic policy and ten on institutional policy. Spadolini has stressed that although his new government is the same in its cabinet makeup and in its parliamentary alliance, it is at the same time different because it has brought in platform elements intended to stimulate the political and institutional progress of the government. Since he received his second mandate in August, Spadolini has complained that the structure of Italian Government is the weakest in Europe and will require institutional remedies to avert another government crisis of the type which occurred this summer.

After affirming that the new government intends to move quickly to come to grips with the social and economic ills of the country, the premier said that also institutional problems will be taken up.

Spadolini's fellow Republican, Adolfo Battaglia, head of the PRI deputies in the house, last night stressed that the government did not plan to speed up its timetable for relaunching the economy through law decrees, despite threats by opposition froces to mount a strong filibustering campaign in the parliament.

Battaglia made the remark to squelch rumors that the government planned to call a series of confidence votes soon to win approval for important decrees governing economic policy. The Republican caucus leader said that it was legitimate to envision a general accord that would take into account the filibustering strategy without forcing the work rhythms of the two chambers.

COLOMBO HAS TALKS WITH U.S. MIDEAST ENVOY HABIB

AU022004 Rome ANSA in English 1953 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 2 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo voiced appreciation today for the latest U.S. Mideast proposals in his one-hour meeting with U.S. Presidential Envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib.

Habib came to Rome to brief Italian officials on the orderly evacuation of Palestinian combatants from Beirut, supervised by a multinational force of American, French and Italian troops.

Colombo also reiterated the Italian position that the Palestinian issue is the key to an overall solution of the Mideast crisis. Habib voiced his personal gratitude for the contribution of the Italian contingent and the support of Italian diplomacy in the negotiations to evacuate the PLO.

Habib also said that the evacuation of Beirut has not solved all problems. "The next step is to restore Lebanon's integrity and sovereignty and the United States has clearly spelled out its point of view on how to accelerate the peace process."

Colombo thanked Habib for his efforts for peace in the Middle East and said that the evacuation of Beirut is an important step for the peace process.

"We will continue to cooperate with European nations and the United States for an overall peace and a central point is a solution of the Palestinian problem". Colombo added that the latest proposals made by President Reagan are interesting. "We believe these proposals move in the right direction".

DENMARK

JORGENSEN ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

NC021834 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Sep 2 (AFP) -- Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's nine-month old Social Democratic minority government resigned here today.

Mr Jorgensen told the Danish state radio that the government would stay on in a caretaker capacity until a new cabinet was formed.

The surprise resignation of Mr Jorgensen's minority government came on the same day that the government had announced sweeping new economic measures aimed at reducing the nation's huge budget deficit.

But by the end of the day, Mr Jorgensen realized that he lacked the necessary political support -- both inside and outside Social Democratic Party ranks -- to enable his government to carry out its plan.

Later he announced that he will present his government's notice of resignation to Queen Margrethe II tomorrow, without calling elections.

An election so soon after polls last December 8, 1981 would not help solve the nation's problems, he said.

It is not yet clear whether the prime minister himself or one of the leaders of the non-Socialist opposition parties will take on the task of trying to put a new coalition government together.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO RECEIVES SOVIET AIR FORCE'S KUTAKHOV

LD021508 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Today President Mauno Koivisto received Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the USSR Air Force, who is currently visiting Finland. Tomorrow, which is the last day of the visit, Kutakhov will visit the military academy at Santahamina.

SKP PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES TO VISIT MOSCOW

LD021128 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of Communist Party [SKP] Diet Deputies will go to Moscow for about a week's visit on Sunday. The delegation will be led by the chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] Diet group, Vikko Saarto. A decision on the composition of the delegation was made by the SKP Politburo yesterday.

Besides Saarto, the delegation includes Diet Deputies Ulla-Leena Alppi, Matti Jarvenpaa, Ensio Laine, Pentti Lides, Helvi Niskanen, Unto Ruotsalainen and Sten Soderstrom. The invitation to the delegation was extended by the CPSU Central Committee.

The visit has already aroused disagreements in the SKDL. The composition of the delegation is regarded as one-sided because only members of the SKP are included. The party has stated that the disagreements are due to a misunderstanding; it was originally thought that the invitation had been extended to the Diet group of the SKDL, when in fact it was extended solely to the SKP, and therefore, the delegation is composed of just SKP members.

SPOKESMAN REITERATES DRAFT RESOLUTION PROVISIONS

NC021730 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The government spokesman today reiterated that the draft resolution in connection with Cyprus' forthcoming recourse to the UN General Assembly includes a demand for the withdrawal of the occupation troops. The spokesman rejected allegations about a decisive AKEL role in the shaping of the draft resolution and added that the draft resolution has not yet been discussed with any party, neither with AKEL nor with the appropriate political organ of the Democratic Party. The spokesman said that the draft resolution has been prepared so that it can be the subject of consultations with the Greek Government. He added: Therefore, any amendments that may be found necessary can be effected as a result of these consultations.

UN ENVOY SAYS 'OUTSIDE FACTORS INFLUENCE TALKS'

NC021730 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] This afternoon a meeting within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel to discuss the question of regional governments.

In a statement prior to the meeting, Mr Gobbi said that outside factors -- such as political needs and ambitions -- are influencing the climate of the inter-Cypriot talks.

Mr Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, answering a question on the view put forward by Mr Gobbi, said that he does not think that outside factors have influenced the climate or the atmosphere of the talks. He added: Of course, some statements and actions may exert some influence. Mr Mavrommatis also said that after completing the discussion on the transitional provisions, which will follow the question of regional governments, discussion on the territorial aspect will start.

In a statement, Mr Onan [Turkish Cypriot representative] said that the atmosphere at the talks is excellent and quite constructive. He added: Of course, outside statements which are not constructive influence the atmosphere. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor also spoke about making quite satisfactory progress although, as he added, the stage of putting down in writing what has been achieved has not yet been reached.

PROTEST TO FRANCE OVER FAMAGUSTA REFINERY

PM020921 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Aug 82 p 3

[Jean Delamotte dispatch]

[Excerpts] The Turkish oil company Onel has signed an agreement with the French company Elf-Aquitaine under the terms of which the latter will help in the construction of the factory which the Turks are building in Famagusta. That factory is to produce 5 million tons of oil products and industrial oils per year.

Cyprus' foreign minister presented a very violent protest note in Paris a few days ago. The Quai d'Orsay replied that it would study the question in conjunction with Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

It is being pointed out in Cyprus that the official visit which Francois Mitterrand is due to make to Athens on 1 and 2 September will enable him to take the decision to wait and to order "the whole question to be reconsidered.

DENKTAS REQUESTS INFORMATION ON ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

TA021551 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Lefkose, 2 Sep (AA) -- President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has requested information from the U.N. on Armenian terrorist activity in southern Cyprus. Denktas transmitted his request to Gen. Greindl of Austria, commander of the U.N. peacekeeping force on the island, in an interview Wednesday. There were repeated reports recently that Armenian terrorists who left Lebanon are setting up their new base in the Greek Cypriot zone.

ATAKOL RETURNS FROM NIAMEY, MAKES STATEMENT

TA011737 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol has said that, as in previous years, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus did not elicit a resolution on the Cyprus issue from the Islamic Conference in accordance with the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement, and will observe very carefully the attitude the Greek Cypriots adopt at international forums.

Atakol, who had been abroad for some time, returned to the island this afternoon. In a statement at Ercan State Airport, Atakol said that several political, economic and cultural resolutions were adopted at the Islamic Conference foreign ministers' meeting this year envisaging solidarity among the Islamic countries. He added: As in previous years, we did not elicit a resolution on Cyprus from the Islamic Conference, in accordance with Article 6 of the 1979 Denktas-Kiprianou agreement. We will observe very carefully and with great determination the attitude the Greek Cypriots will adopt in international forums in return for our sensitiveness and good will.

Atakol said that during the meeting in Niamey he held bilateral talks with the foreign ministers and representatives of various Islamic countries. He states that during these talks they discussed the political and economic problems of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, adding: We saw great understanding and a close interest on the part of the Islamic countries.

MILLIYET ON PLO ARMS REMOVAL, ASALA IN CYPRUS

NC030622 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Aug 82 p 11

[Akay Cemal report from Nicosia]

[Excerpts] TFSC President Rauf Denktas has stated that the U.S. Embassy has given assurance that the arms reported to have been brought to Cyprus by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) guerrillas from Beirut will be removed from the island.

Denktas further stated that he was informed by the U.S. Embassy that the 21 Sahara jeeps brought to Cyprus have been placed in U.S. depots in Cyprus, and added that these jeeps did not carry arms and that they will be removed from Cyprus this week by the Americans.

Reliable sources say that a group of Armenian militants were in Cyprus before the Palestinian guerrillas were flown to other countries from Larnaca and remained there afterward. It is reported that around 30 membets of ASALA will be sent to various European countries. It is further reported that ASALA members themselves have asked the Greek Cypriot administration for facilities. A secret agreement had been reached in this respect.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES GREEK POLITICAL LEADERS

NC022004 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Today PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat received successively at the hotel where he is staying at Kavouri Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis and KKE Interior Secretary General Yiannis Banias.

MITTERRAND HOLDS ATHENS PRESS CONFERENCE 2 SEP

NC021956 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Recorded reportage by Greek Radio-Television correspondent Aris Xipolitidhis]

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand this afternoon gave a press conference for Greek and foreign journalists at a hotel in the center of Athens. President Mitterrand arrived at the hotel accompanied by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Mr Mitterrand was introduced to the journalists by Mr Papandreou, who said:

[Papandreou] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. I consider it a special privelege to introduce the president of the French Republic, Mr Francois Mitterrand, to this press conference. For us, for all Greeks, his presence in our country has a special significance. In addition to the close friendly relations binding us within the framework of many common struggles in the European arena, this time we are also linked by the big experiment of the course to democratic socialism. Thank you very much.

[Correspondent] Then, President Mitterrand opened the press conference with the following statement:

[Mitterrand in French with superimposed Greek translation] (?In addition) to what Prime Minister Papandreou has said, I would like to express my pleasure at being before the press, moreover before the Greek and the international press, which includes the French press, of which I recognize many members here. I hope that basically this conference will deal with the aspects of my presence in Greece and with bilateral Greek-French relations, international relations within the framework of the European Community of the Ten, international relations in general, the Middle East problem and the conflicts on our planet. All of these topics were discussed either in my talks with President Karamanlis or in my talks with the prime minister.

We also had the so-called (?broadened) talks with the appropriate ministers. We have held discussions since yesterday morning through the end of this morning. We made a review, as far as it was possible in the short period of time, in a friendly climate. I have found myself again in a country I love, among officials whom I know very well and with a prime minister with whom we have old, friendly relations.

We ascertained a coincidence of views and very few deviations between Greece and France on political problems. In the international arena this is a rare event, and I believe it is worth noting.

Now, I will follow the tradition, that is, I will answer your questions.

[Correspondent] Then Mr Mitterrand answered questions from journalists and, among other things, said that: France will offer all its good offices, if requested, in maintaining the principles of the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus and the autonomy of its populations; France supports every effort for the Palestinians to acquire a homeland with the provision of granting guarantees for the existence of the state of Israel; there is no absolute coincidence of views between Greece and France on the Middle East issue, but, of course, Greece as an independent state has a sovereign will emanating from the assessment of its interests; during his discussions with the Greek Government, the question of Greece purchasing French Mirage military aircraft was raised but no final agreement has been reached; and that he was not disturbed at all by the simultaneous visit to Greece by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Supports Reagan Proposals

NC021914 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Athens, Sep 2 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today said President Ronald Reagan's proposals for a resolution of the Palestinian issue "seem to be headed in the same direction" as those put forward by France.

Mr Mitterrand, addressing a press conference here during an official visit to Greece, said France backs any policy that enables the Palestinians "to establish their own structures on their own land" and affirms the recognition of Israel and the guarantees necessary for its existence.

President Reagan yesterday put forward a five-point plan that called for full autonomy for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "in association with Jordan."

Interview to TA NEA

AB011734 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1110 GMT 1 Sep 82

[French President Francois Mitterrand's interview to TA NEA journalist Ira Feloukatzi on 18 Aug 1982 -- place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, France is playing a major role in the Mediterranean. Do you not think that during your term of office France has increased its presence there?

[Answer] I will not make any comparison with the tasks achieved by my predecessors. I will simply say that I was particularly prepared to consider that one of the political axes of French policy pass through the Mediterranean in both ways: East-West -- Middle East, Greece and France -- and North-South, due to the extension of France's policy to Africa initiated a long time ago and reactivated during the past few months.

I will add that within the framework of my previous functions as leader of a major political party in France I had already set up, in conjunction with the present Greek prime minister, a body designed for permanent consultations among five countries from what could be called Mediterranean Europe, even though Portugal is included. Since then we have organized several activities, cultural events in particular, which enabled us to better work out the Mediterranean dimension. Henceforth, I fully uphold what you have just said.

[Question] According to generally established opinion, the policy of the present government in Athens might make Greece a bridge between Europe and Middle East countries, in particular Arab countries. Mr President, what would be your assessment of this?

[Answer] I have already used this privileged relationship, if I may say so, and before making major decisions within the framework of France's relations with the various, often antagonistic countries in the Middle East. I have never failed to consult the Greek authorities, including during the recent Lebanon events.

[Question] In this regard, you will certainly allow me to ask whether Greece has always felt sympathetic to France's stand on the question of Cyprus?

[Answer] Yes, the Cyprus problem. On several occasions our minister of external relations has made our position known. It is necessarily aimed at strengthening the personality and the sovereignty -- therefore the unity -- of Cyprus. This calls for an approach based on negotiations with a view to overcoming the differences of which you are aware.

[Question] The Greek Socialist Government has stressed that it is confronted with a serious defense problem. A possible attack is expected not from the Warsaw Pact, but from a neighboring country, which also happens to be a NATO member country. What would then be the position of the alliance in which France is a member? Would NATO take measures? Which ones?

[Answer] I do not want to be led into such discussions. I will certainly have the opportunity to talk about this with Mr Karamanlis and Mr Papandreou, and if you agree, I will let those two leaders to be the first to be informed of France's position. It would not be appropriate for me to discuss this vital problem beforehand. Therefore, what I can say is that France feels its relations with Greece are very strong and we disapprove of anything that might harm Greece. But I will discuss all this with the two authorities, Mr Karamanlis and Mr Papandreou.

[Question] Mr President, can the European socialists -- and to what extent -- contribute to the improvement of the current situation in Europe and the world at large?

[Answer] Are you referring in particular to the relations with the Third World?

[Question] To Europe and the world at large.

[Answer] In Europe, we are part of the EEC. We are trying to improve the economic and social reality. We want this reality to fit in an indispensable social framework. Without the support of this social framework and this social reality, how can an economic policy possibly be devised? In this connection, I must say that Greece is one of the countries which has given me the greatest help.

The extension of the Common Market remains a question. As socialists, we abstained from voting on the admission of Greece. This did not mean we refused to see Greece join Europe; it was because we felt our government should give us certain assurances, in particular concerning the prospects for Spain's admission. The then-ruling government did not give us these assurances. This notwithstanding, I am pleased that Greece and France are now both in the 10-member Community. Concerning the admission of Portugal and Spain, the approach is different. During my recent trip to Spain, I made my position clear. For political reasons, I support their admission. If I lay down conditions on the economic front, it is with the hope that they will be met within a reasonably short time. This implies a sound dialogue, which we have begun.

[Question] Mr President, you are very experienced. I want to ask you this: Do you believe that Europe will again be economically independent?

[Answer] Yes, this depends on it. Europe will find reserve energy in itself. Europe is the world's greatest commercial power.

It has not succeeded in translating this commercial power into political power. What is needed is a common political will and the capability to overcome its contradictions in spite of being torn between East and West. Indeed, it is an essential part of the West. But we cannot ignore the geography and history of Europe. We must maintain relations with the East. And in view of this, we have not yet made sufficient headway. In a nutshell, what Europe lacks now is a clear political will and I intend to continue my efforts to develop this will.

[Question] Mr President, how do you consider relations between Europe and the United States? Our question particularly concerns the problem now posed by the American reaction to the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

[Answer] Our relations with the United States are generally good. We have an old alliance which has continued (?without any) hitch for more than 2 centuries now. Besides, we recently celebrated the anniversary of the decisive battle of Yorktown where the French and American troops won a victory over the British and thus ensured the independence of the United States of America. We are faithful to this alliance; we merely want to be characterized by respect for state sovereignties.

Concerning the affair of the gas pipeline, at the Ottawa summit conference of 1981 I told Mr Reagan beforehand that I was in favor of this project and that I would not accept an interdiction. There was therefore nothing new when I recalled this in Versailles a year later. I had already said it in Ottawa. Moreover, I expressed this in almost the same terms as Chancellor Schmidt. Therefore, we did not take the Americans by surprise. We have always maintained the following position: We have trade relations with the Soviet Union. Besides, these relations are quite weak. We have no reason to associate ourselves in a sort of economic blockade against the Soviet Union because this would be an act of war and we must do everything to avoid war. We support the regulations of the Western countries on the precautions to be taken concerning the sale of certain so-called strategic products. We are loyal allies, but there is no reason for us to do more than that and we want measures independently taken by France to be respected by our American allies. This is especially so because many of their arguments are excessive. We do not depend on the Soviet Union in any way: In 1990 the Soviet gas supply will represent 5 percent of our energy consumption. I wish to add that since the contract will be paid for in French francs at this time, when the price of the dollar has reached a really intolerable level, the Americans will understand that this is simply a reasonable reaction on the part of France.

[Question] Mr President, is this especially true because the United States also has trade relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Yes, they have been selling their wheat while at the same time subsidizing the American producers. It is true that they are selling for spot cash, but they are selling all the same. If France is offering the Soviet Union credit facilities involving an 11.6 percent interest while private German or Japanese firms are offering credit facilities involving 8 percent interest, people should talk about this matter a little more reasonably.

[Question] Mr President, France is among the countries supplying military equipment to Greece. Would you envisage the possibility of a parallel cooperation in the fields of advanced technology, which would be supplied by France and which Greece would develop in the industrial and commercial sector?

[Answer] I am completely prepared to envisage such a possibility. I rejoiced over the military agreement signed between Charles Hernu [French defense minister] and his Greek counterpart and I earnestly hope that this technological cooperation will be developed. We are prepared to continue with the discussions.

[Question] Mr President, are you optimistic concerning the talks between the two superpowers on disarmament? Do you think that there will be a balance between the two?

[Answer] In any case, this is what we should search for because peace depends on a balance between the two superpowers. I believe that what you and I have just said clearly demonstrates that they will be compelled to negotiate. As a matter of fact, they are negotiating, with a lot of interruptions, but they are heading in that direction. As far as I am concerned, I expect negotiations more especially because it is absolutely essential to put a stop to the arms race. In fact, it is not a question of disarmament but of reducing the arms stockpile. When the two superpowers begin to disarm -- they already have the possibility of destroying each other many times over -- France will examine which part it can play in this negotiation. This is not yet the case, however, and it is necessary that the two superpowers go much further in their discussions.

[Question] But France occupies a great position because of its courage...

[Answer] I hope it does. We are one of the very few countries possessing nuclear arms, but we are against the inclusion of these in the negotiation of the two superpowers because of the reasons I have just given: Before one could achieve a veritable disarmament involving a country like France, water would unfortunately flow under bridges. [as received]

[Question] Mr President, what is your position concerning the pacifist movement now developing in the world and even the United States?

[Answer] I always have sympathy for the pacifist movement. The development of great ideas has always contributed to the progress of mankind. However, we must try to distinguish between true pacifism and one that is not true. In Europe there exists a sort of pacifism that is sometimes inspired by powers like the Soviet Union which want the development of opposition to NATO's armament in Europe. Sometimes there is also a sort of national movement in certain countries like Germany which do not have the possibility of acquiring nuclear arms but which see the accumulation on their soil of arms over which they have no control. Thus, these countries may one day become theaters of operation and victims in the very first hour or quarter hour of war. There also exists, therefore, the pacifism that refuses this holocaust and this is understandable. But there is also the pacifism which is against Germany remaining in a dependent situation. I have nothing against this movement, I only want their promoters and militants to understand that a country's national independence is always defended at a great cost. As far as it is concerned, France -- which has no intention of attacking anyone and only wishes to defend its independence -- cannot afford the luxury of renouncing the means to achieve this independence.

EVREN 29 AUG REMARKS ABOUT COMMUNIST BROADCASTS

Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish at 1600 GMT on 29 August rebroadcasts General Evren's public address in Afyon, enabling the following passage to be inserted in the version of Evren's address published in the Western Europe DAILY REPORT of 30 August, thereby providing the text of the speech:

Insert after paragraph four. I would now like to read to you as a lesson some of the venom spit out daily by these two Communist stations. Listen well, my citizens: Look what they say. One of the radios is called the Voice of the Turkish Communist Party. At one point it says: "The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] calls on all our people. The situation is far worse for the working masses now than before. The obstacles before the struggle of the working masses are now more numerous."

Of course they are more numerous, we took many measures. The radio continues: "The struggle of all these masses calls for great sacrifice, for a stronger organization. It is necessary, during this harsh struggle, to gather forces for each step, to strike, with an energy 100 times more powerful than before, the weakest points of the plans of the enemy" -- by enemy they mean us, my dear citizens, they consider us their enemies -- "then to push back the enemy's counterattacks, thus becoming (?unified), to learn to win by losing time after time."

In other words, the radio says you cannot win if you do not learn how to lose. It says go on fighting.

The other radio, Our Radio, says: "Comrades..." Look how it addresses the people, not "my citizens" but "comrades." "...Comrades, those inside are being tortured, those inside are resisting." By "those inside" they mean the convicts. "Those inside are continuing to wage the struggle. The struggle outside must be stepped up." That is a directive to those who are not in prison to step up the struggle. "If we want to encourage those inside, to express our solidarity and join their resistance, we must unite the people's hatred and anger in our class struggle." They want to divide the nation into classes and win through a class struggle.

The radio of the TCP says on another day: "The TCP is saying to our people: If you want peace you must oppose NATO, slavery to the United States and the dictators. If you want democracy, you must struggle against U.S. imperialism, which is the main supporter of the junta that abolished democracy."

It would not be so bad if there was democracy in the country the radio is transmitting from, for then I would have said there were wide democratic rights there. We have a saying: Those in glass houses should not throw stones.

The radio goes on to say, "If you want work, bread and land, then you must oppose Turkey's membership in NATO and the arms expenditires which take the lion's share of the natural resources." Of course, their job will be easier if there is disarmament.

On another day, I am not saying the dates, the radio says: "The Turkish Peace Committee trial continues." The allusion is to a trial in Istanbul. "The leading scientists, artists and politicians of our country are on trial. The TCP calls on all our people: Let us save the officials of the Peace Committee from the hands of the military administration. Let us not allow peace to be put on trial. Let us eleminate the U.S. bases on our lands. Let us ave our future."

On another day, the radio says: "Many comrades are going through hard times because they were acquitted in the TCP trials that were based on tortures and slanders and are dying to do something with a great sense of duty and enthusiasm. On the other hand, party organizations are facing the attacks of the enemy at points of resistance they have set up. We did not reach the top of the bourgeoisie [as heard] but the military administration, the junta, has not given up starting new TCP trials or looking for resisting party organizations." [word indistinct] They say the junta has not given up trying them. I am not, and we are not initiating the trials. The prosecutors of our just courts are initiating the trials.

The radio says: "Another harsh duty awaits the acquitted comrades and all the progressive and patriotic forces: Strong beliefs and morale are essential for the struggle under conditions in which the enemy attacks continue. We must turn to our relatives, friends, our circles. We will weigh the party policies in our social circles. For that reason, we must know the party policies well. We must listen to Our Radio, which is a high-level comrade."

All the directives are being given to TCP elements within Turkey by means of these radios. There are more quotes but I do not want to waste time. Lately, these radios have started a campaign against the constitution. Every day they broadcast lies, slanders. I read you the quotes so that you will know about them, and so that you will know, if there are people like that around you, where they get their directives from. [end of inserted passage]

I would now like to briefly refer to the matter of the constitution. As I mentioned in my Erdek speech, the constitution [providing indistinct word]

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DRAFT ARTICLES

Articles on Religion, Press

TA011954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly adopted another seven articles of the draft constitution. The first to be adopted was Article 24 on freedom of religion and conscience. This article, which was rewritten by the constitutional committee, stipulates that everyone has the freedom of conscience, religious belief and opinion. Worship, religious rites and ceremonies are free but cannot conflict with public order, general morals or with laws enacted pertaining to this subject. Nobody may be forced to worship, to participate in religious rites and ceremonies or to reveal his religious beliefs and opinions. Nobody may be condemned or accused because of his religious opinion and beliefs or because he has or has not carried out the requisites of his religious faith.

The article stipulates that classes on religion and morals are obligatory in elementary and secondary schools and must be carried out under the supervision of the state, but non-Muslim students have the option of not taking religion classes. It adds: Because it is contrary to national sovereignty and republican principles, no one may exploit or misuse in any way religion or religious feelings or things considered sacred by religion with the aim of basing the basic social, economic, political or legal order of the state, even if partially, on religious rules or for the purpose of achieving political or personal advantage or influence. Those who violate this prohibition or who instigate others to violate it will be punished according to the law.

Article 30 on the protection of press organs, which was rewritten by the constitutional committee, was approved by the Consultative Assembly today. It stipulates: Printing houses and their annexes that were set up as press organizations in accordance with the law may not be taken over, confiscated or prevented from operating on the grounds of being criminal tools except if convicted of a crime committed against the state's indivisible unity with its country and nation, against the republic's basic principles or against national security.

Article 34, which was also rewritten by the constitutional committee, says that everyone has the right to stage rallies and demonstration marches, without arms and unaggressively without obtaining prior permission. The form, conditions and methods to be abided by in using this right will be specified by law. The state cannot postpone a demonstration by more than 2 months, except in those cases specified by the law. Organizations, trade unions and professional organizations that have the character of a public institution may not stage nor participate in rallies or marches outside their fields and aims.

Article 37, adopted by the Consultative Assembly after being rewritten by the constitutional committee, regulates the principles on crime and punishment. It says that except for exceptions specified by the draft constitution a punishment of general confiscation cannot be given and the administration cannot give a punishment that limits personal freedom. [as heard]

It stipulates that responsibility for a crime is personal and no one can be considered guilty until his guilt is determined. No one may be forced to make a statement or reveal evidence that would incriminate him or his relatives. Citizens may not be extradited to other countries for crimes.

Article 38, rewritten by the constitutional committee and adopted by the Consultative Assembly, stipulates that no one may be punished for an act which was not considered criminal by the law in force at the time of its commission. It also says that no one may be given a punishment more severe than the punishment imposed for that crime by the law in force at the time of its commission.

Article 41 stresses that the family is the basis of the Turkish society and stipulates that the state take the necessary measures and set up the necessary organizations for the purpose of ensuring the peace and welfare of the family and for the protection and education of the father and especially the mother and children.

Article 42 on the right and duty of education was adopted in its rewritten form. It says that no one may be deprived of the right of education and that education is one of the main duties of the state. Education must be in line with Ataturk's principles, with contemporary science and education principles and under the supervision of the state. Places of education that do not conform with these principles cannot be opened. The article also stipulates that the state take the necessary measures to extend literacy in the country.

After these articles were adopted, the Consultative Assembly began to discuss Article 44 on land ownership. The debates on the article were continuing when this newscast was prepared.

Political Party Activities

TA021327 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly today adopted another three amended articles of the draft constitution. The assembly began debating the articles included in the 'executive' section of the part entitled 'The Republic's Basic Organs'.

During today's session, which began at 1000, the assembly adopted in its initial form an article under the heading of the protection of small shopkeepers and artisans. The Assembly had earlier decided to add this article to the draft constitution. The article stipulates that the state will take measures to protect and encourage artisans and small shopkeepers.

According to Article 78, which outlines the regulations for political parties, these parties will not be allowed to engage in activities outside their statutes and programs. Political parties will be permanently closed if they engage in activities aiming to disrupt the state's indivisible unity between country and nation, to endanger the existence of the Turkish state or republic, eliminate basic rights and freedoms, install a government of the state by one individual or class or secure the sovereignty of one social class over another, create linguistic, racial, religious or secterian discrimination or establish through any other means a state based on these concepts or views.

The other provisions for the behavior of political parties are listed in the article as follows: Political parties may not join forces materially or spiritually with associations, unions, funds, cooperatives, professional organizations of a public nature or their parent organizations with the aim of pursuing or enhancing their own policies. The internal operations and decisions of political parties may not contradict the principles of democracy.

The article also stipulates that the financial supervision of political parties will be carried out by the Constitutional Court. The Chief Public Prosecutor's Office will in turn control the statutes and programs of the established parties and the compatibility of their founders' legal situations with the provisions of the constitution and law.

The activities of political parties will continuously be followed by the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. It will be possible to close down political parties by the Constitutional Court following a suit to be filed by the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. Party founders and members of the central administration organs who have been found -- through a Constitutional Court decision -- to have caused the closing down of the party by their actions or statements will not be able to establish new parties, even under another name or program. Moreover, they will not be allowed to operate in the administrative or supervisory organs of existing political parties.

Articles on Presidency

TA021746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly today adopted Article 115 of the draft constitution which defines the responsibility of the president. The article says that the president can be found guilty of treason to the homeland upon the proposal of at least 1/3 of the full membership of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and upon the decision of at least 2/3 of the Assembly.

Article 116, which deals with instances when an acting president can replace the president, was also adopted by the Assembly. The article stipulates that the president of the Grand National Assembly will be the acting president of the republic and will exercise his power until the president returns to duty in cases where he heaves his duty temporarily and until the election of a new president in cases where the offices of the president is vacated.

No to Popular Election

TA021522 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 2 Sep (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly Thursday rejected motions for popular election of the president and adopted Article 110 of the draft constitution which provides for election of the president by parliament.

Presidential candidates may be either from among members of parliament or others nominated by at least one-fifth of the membership. The candidate must be at least 40 years of age, with higher education, and a Turkish citizen for at least 10 years.

The president will be elected for a term of 7 years, but will not be eligible for re-election. His membership in the National Assembly and in any party expires upon his taking office as president.

Before the voting, several Assembly members had submitted motions to amend draft Article 110 in order to provide for popular election of the president. Suleyman Sirri Kircali claimed the parliamentary system was not in keeping with the Turkish national character, whereas a presidental system would prevent long-lasting vacancies in the presidential chair. Ertugrul Zekai Okte noted in Turkish history, the head of state has the symbol of unity, and was identified with the state.

Okte claimed popular election of the president would be "in keeping with our history, national culture, and aspirations." Election of the president by parliament would bring back party democracy to Turkey, to which he objected.

Besir Hamitoglullari also favored popular election of a strong president, but believed holding of the presidential election at the same time as the popular referendum on the draft constitution would weaken the president's position.

Drafting committee member Kemal Dal expressed concern over potential conflict between a strong president and a prime minister who would be backed by a parliamentary majority.

Member Halil Ibrahim Karal opposed popular election of the president, noting the parliamentary system was the "tradition" in the Republic of Turkey, including the era of Ataturk.

Noting the presidential system in underdeveloped countries deteriorated into a race by the generals, Karal said the era of heroes and egos was over. If the parliamentary regime had been degenerated, he added, it would be easier to degenerate an individual.

Drafting Committee Chairman Orhan Aldikacti said his committee opposed the motions. They had based the draft constitution on the parliamentary system, for they believed there were many risks to the other alternative, the presidential "ambitious political leaders" of badly system [as received] in a country where there were "ambitious political leaders" and malfunctioning political parties. The fact that the military had had to intervene 3 times since 1960 demonstrated that Turkish political parties had malfunctioned, Prof. Aldikacti added.

Article 84, adopted by the Consultative Assembly, allows citizens of at least 30 years of age and with primary education to run for election to the National Assembly. Judges and members of the armed forces are not eligible unless they resign first.

Council of Ministers

TA022032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has adopted Article 127 on the Council of Ministers' assuming duties and a vote of confidence and Article 128 on a vote of confidence while the cabinet is already in office.

According to Article 127, the cabinet list will be sumbitted in complete form to the Grand National Assembly; if the Assembly is in recess it will be called into a session. The article stipulates that within a week from its establishment the cabinet's program is to be read by the prime minister or a minister at the Grand National Assembly and that a vote of confidence is to be sought in the Assembly. Debates for the vote of confidence will begin after the passage of two full days after the reading of the program and the voting is to be held after the passage of a full day after the ending of the debates.

Article 128 on a vote of confidence while the cabinet is already in office is as follows: The prime minister may, if he considers it necessary after discussion in the cabinet, ask for a vote of confidence from the Grand National Assembly. The request for a vote of confidence may not be debated until the passage of a full day from the notification of the Assembly, and may not be put to a vote until the passage of a full day from the ending of the debates. A request for a vote of confidence may be rejected with only a simple majority of the full membership.

Article 126 on the formation of the cabinet was returned to the drafting committee for amendments. The assembly will meet at 1000 tomorrow to continue discussion of the articles of the constitution.

EVREN, COUNCIL MEMBERS VISIT ISLANDS IN AEGEAN

TA011722 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and the National Security Council members today visited Gokceada and Bozcaada, two islands off Canakkale. General Evren was briefed on the problems of the island this morning by the Gokceada district officer. Tevfik Fikret Dincer from the Turkish Radio and Television news center reports that General Evren later talked with citizens from Gokceada, including citizens of Greek origin who told him that they had no problems and were happy living on the island.

General Evren and the delegation accompanying him then went to Bozcaada. The National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, 1st Army Commander Gen Haydar Saltik, the National Security Council secretary general, and other generals and admirals accompanied General Evren on these visits.

General Evren and the commanders then went to Canakkale. The head of state and the National Security Council members will return to Ankara tomorrow.

TURGUT OZAL INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE PLANS

NC011253 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Interview granted by former Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to MILLIYET correspondent Emin Colasan at Side -- date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: It is rumored that you will plunge into politics. Can you comment on this?

Answer: I have always wished to serve the state and the nation. But human beings go through certain stages in life and acquire experience. Then those stages are left behind. I surely cannot be expected to accept an office of secretary general at the prime minister's office or of secretary general at the state planning organization. If I am to serve the nation from now on, it has to be politics. Because I feel I have attained that stage. My age is 55 and, after all, I am a pensioner too.

Question: How do you propose to extend this service under the present circumstances in Turkey?

Answer: I know that this service is extremely difficult under present conditions. My notion of politics is different. We have to tell the truth about everything.

Question: Did past political practices in Turkey run counter to your views?

Answer: The old practices have come to an end in Turkey. The nation wants politicians who can tell the truth. It needs politicians who can say: "This is the correct path. You want to follow another but you are on the wrong path." It seems to me that the nation is expecting a politician who is prepared to struggle for it. We shall wait a while longer and see.

Question: If your political plans do not materialize, what will you do? It is being rumored that you are going to join the World Bank.

Answer: If I do not enter politics, I will somehow earn my livelihood. Joining the World Bank at my age is out of the question.

Question: A while ago you said that could serve the nation only through politics. Are other doors closed to you?

Answer: Naturally, I can't be expected to accept employment anywhere. This is possible only through politics. However, I have not decided on this at the moment. I consider it still too early to decide. No one knows yet what stages our country will go through. But all this is providential. If it is preordained that I should do so, it will happen some day. But at this moment I am not committed to any such organization. I have made no clear-cut decision to enter politics. If conditions are suitable in the future and if I see that I can muster popular support, and if at that time I believe that I can serve, then it becomes natural for me to enter politics and serve my nation. This should be considered normal.

Question: Let us suppose that conditions turn out to be favorable and the party has been set up. Certainly you will be the leader of the party, won't you?

Answer: At this moment all this is entirely hypothetical. I cannot say anything.

Question: Let me ask you this then. In what party would you like to serve?

Answer: I can't answer that question either. I do not know what shape things will take. Turn off your tape recorder and let us talk more comfortably.

USSR EXPRESSES REGRET FOR 2 SOLDIERS' DEATHS

NC031107 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, Sep 3 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has formally expressed regrets over the deaths last month of two Turkish soldiers during an incident on the Turkish-Soviet border, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The two soldiers, who had accidentally wandered into Soviet territory while on patrol on August 10, were killed by Soviet frontier troops.

This triggered off strong protests from Ankara, which said the Soviet conduct violated existing agreements for the peaceful settlement of border incidents.

Rejecting Soviet claims that the Turkish soldiers opened fire first, Turkish authorities maintained they were shot in the back and refused medical treatment as they slowly bled to death.

The incident had led to the postponement by Ankara of a visit to Moscow by an official delegation.

The Turkish spokesman said today that "Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union will continue their normal course on the basis of good neighbourly relations."

TURCUMAN: COMMUNISM BEHIND ARMENIAN TERRORISM

NC030750 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 31 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Prof Fair Armaoglu]

[Text] It has now become clear that the Armenian terrorism directed against Turkey is another method established by international communism for the purpose of dividing and dismembering Turkey. This method is being implemented in two ways: On one hand, it aims at grabbing part of the Turkish fatherland and placing it under the hegemony of Soviet Russia in the disguise of an independent state. It is not at all difficult to imagine the enormity of the strategic advantages the realization of this dream would secure for the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, another aim of Armenian terrorism is to destroy Turkey's foreign relations, particularly those with the Western powers. Today the center of gravity in Turkey's foreign relations is the NATO alliance and its ties with the West. The reaction to be felt against a Western country after every Armenian crime committed is a blow dealt by international communism to these ties. According to their calculations, the more these ties are weakened, the more Turkey will be pushed into isolation so that the realization of the first aim will become possible.

The aim of the terrorist activities in Turkey before 12 March and 12 September was as much to destroy Turkey internally as to render it unstable and weak in the eyes of the West. We observe a similar characteristic in Armenian terrorism. We have noticed that whenever effective measures against terrorism are taken and efforts to consolidate internal stability are successfully made in Turkey, resulting in the improvement of relations with the West, Armenian terrorism is intensified. To put it briefly, Armenian terrorism is being employed as a means for the implementation of the multipurposed plans of international communism.

This situation brings before us a joint issue which both Turkey and the Western powers should study very carefully.

Turkey's problem is that it has to see that the reaction which our public shows toward the attitude our friends and allies adopt whenever terrorism is committed in their country is careful and reasonable. If we act harmoniously with our government in showing these reactions, we do a great service in dashing the hopes of international communism in this respect. This is extremely important. We must be exceedingly careful about not being tricked while we are making efforts to resolve our problems.

In response, our Western friends and allies should view the situation from the point of view of the extensive danger and threat to which the Western alliance and solidarity is exposed today. Turkey is capable of coming to grips with its own problems. But when it decides to do so , it may emerge the West, not Turkey, suffers the consequences. Efforts to forestall the reactions of the Turkish public toward Armenian terrorism would be to the benefit of the West more than anything else.

PAPER ON PEACE OFFENSIVE AGAINST ASALA IN CYPRUS

NC030735 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 31 Aug 82 p 6

["Corner Street" column by Ergun Goze]

[Text] The Palestinian guerrillas and the Palestine cause are two different things, just as a section of the Palestinian guerrillas forms part of ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia], which aids and abets Armenian terrorism. What have they got to do with holy Jerusalem or the Palestinian people? According to the findings of TERCUMAN, ASALA managed to leave behind in Cyprus "a suicide commando unit" while the Palestinian guerrillas were being transported from Beirut.

They say, "Something good comes out of everything." One outcome of the ruthless and unjustified treatment meted out to the people of Palestine by Israel was ASALA's return to Cyrpus, that is, to its fatherland. Thus, the bloody and filthy inner feelings of ASALA, the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece have been exposed once again. It has become undeniably obvious that they have jointly set up a terrorist club. The hands of ASALA, of the Greek Cypriot administration and of the Greek Government are stained with the blood of the 20-odd murdered Turkish diplomats. They carry the blood of our diplomats on their sinful shoulders. No one can deny this now, even the most pro-Greek members of our foreign service.

Now there is someone we can address ourselves to. The press reports that the Turkish Cypriot forces are in a state of alert. We see that our Foreign Ministry has drawn attention to this situation. Denktas' statements and the representations he has made through Hugo Gobbi are of serious significance. The least that can happen is that when the slightest harm comes to Turkish diplomats, Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot state will have the right to "launch a legitimate peace offensive against the Melkonyan Institute, which is the source of this movement."

This will, moreover, afford us the opportunity to explain on international platforms what sort of mischiefmaker the Greek Cypriot administration is. So much so that even if the whole of the island were to be occupied by the Turks, everyone would immediately realize that this would be less an act of occupation than an act of extinguishing the nest of international terrorism.

Now our foreign service must embark on certain diplomatic representations. It must stress that "as of now, if any harm comes to our diplomats, the Greek Cypriot administration and the Greek Government will be held jointly and successively responsible and the Turkish Government will pay back [in the same coin].

The foreign service must also convey this message to the United States, the Soviet Union, the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and NATO. This statement must make it absolutely clear that Turkey is serious and that the legality of the situation belongs entirely to Turkey. This is the official aspect of the affair. Another probably undesirable result of this situation may emerge. You may find that an underground organization calling itself "an association to protect the existence of the Turks against Armenian terrorism" will come into being and undertake to carry out reprisals against the Armenian terrorist in the Greek Cypriot sector. No one can know or imagine what may follow.

Who knows? There is a saying, "This is a blessing in disguise." We may rid ourselves of ASALA and of the perversity of those who are trying to take advantage of ASALA's parasitic nature, thus avenging the blood of our martyrs.

As Turkish journalists, we must "carefully watch" developments in this respect. We are using the word "watch" in its true sense, that is, in the way that the police watch bandits, murderers and criminals and hunters watch jackals, bears and wolves. ASALA must be watched....

Note: This article was written before the assassination of the Turkish military attache in Ottawa. [as published]

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Western Europe

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OFFICIALS STUDY OPTIONS TO END PIPELINE DEADLOCK

LD031910 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1833 GMT 3 Sep 82

[By John Pienaar, PA political reporter]

[Text] Senior officials from Britain, France, Italy and West Germany today agreed [on] a set of options for their governments to study before deciding their response to American sanctions over the Siberian gas pipeline.

At a four-hour meeting in Whitehall, they drew up a range of moves to break the deadlocked trade dispute. Afterwards the Foreign Office issued an optimistic statement. It said: "Various proposals for action were put forward in the spirit of cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the wider aspects involved and the role of the European Community." "These proposals will now be considered by the four European governments."

Britain was represented at today's talks by Sir Julian Bullard, Foreign Office political director. No mention was made of what the proposals might entail, and there was no specific reference to the meeting's attitude to proposals from the American special trade envoy, Mr William Brock, for an alternative set of anti-Soviet sanctions. But if ministers decide to adopt one or other of the options, the next stage will be a further meeting involving a representative from the United States, and an escalation of the talks to ministerial level.

No such move has so far been agreed, but the keen desire of Britain to find a solution to the confrontation has been openly stated by Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym.

The various governments, however, are united in looking to the United States to accept a reasonable compromise and drop the sanctions on firms taking up contracts in the massive pipeline project.

There is strong feeling in Whitehall, and among Britain's European partners, that major policy decisions should not be influenced by overt pressure from the American State Department. In particular, Britain and the other countries see the embargo as unjust, while operated at the same time as America is signing its biggest-ever grain deal with Russia. A meeting at ministerial level now seems likely after Sir Julian, the deputy permament under secretary responsible for European political issues, presents the package to Mr Pym at the same time as his counterprarts in the various European trade and foreign ministries.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the John Brown Engineering Group, Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, told shareholders today that the sanctions threatened over the pipeline contract may be less than originally feared.

He said he thought the sanctions would be restricted to contracts in connection with the pumping of oil and gas pipelines.

Two American-designed Italian turbines for the pipeline will be loaded onto a Soviet freighter tomorrow, a shipping company spokesman said in Rome tonight.

The Italian turbines are part of a 280 million pound order from Nouvo Pignone for 57 turbines and 19 compressor stations along the 3,500 mile pipeline.

ICC CHIEF DISCUSSES U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO

NC061944 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 6 Sep 82

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Paris, Sept 6 (AFP) -- Hans Koenig, secterary-general of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), which speaks for the world business community, today reaffirmed ICC opposition to economic sanctions, which he said, "have never worked."

Questioned on the effects of United States sanctions against European companies defying the U.S. embargo on supply of U.S.-designed equipment and technology to the Soviet Union, Mr Koenig said in an interview: "The ICC has taken a stand against economic sanctions several times. It has said that experience has shown that sanctions will not work. They sometimes produce exactly the opposite (of the intended) effect."

Recourse to economic sanctions amounted to "disrupting international trade, international transfer of technology (and) international division of labour," he added.

Commenting on the extension of the U.S. embargo to overseas subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. corporations, Mr Koenig said: "We object to extra-territorial application of national law." There had been attempts in the past, by the U.S., by the European Economic Community or Western European countries, to extend their national legislation outside their own territory, for instance in the field of anti-trust law. This "should not be encouraged," he said.

Mr Koenig said recourse to sanctions was also contributing to undermining business confidence.

"Business is...to a certain extent based on psychological factors," he said. "Since we are not yet as far as robots dictating business policy, human beings [word indistinct] -- and if there is no confidence, nothing will be done."

The ICC chief executive said empirical evidence showed that economic sanctions "have never worked." Likening the use of sanctions to "interference by man in nature" -- the introduction of the rabbit into Australia had resulted in a "national catastrophe" -- Mr Koenig said such measures could also have "unexpected results, (that were) certainly not in line with what was intended."

The ICC groups over 7,000 business and industry organisations and private enterprises in more than 100 countries.

KREISKY CALLS REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN 'MARVELOUS'

AU031055 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report on President Reagan's new Middle East initiative and first reactions]

[Excerpt] In an interview with KRONEN-ZEITUNG, Chancellor Kreisky said that he was "extraordinarily satisfied" with President Reagan's Middle East speech. "Now one can at last hope that a Middle East solution will be found because as everyone knows, America truly occupies a key position. As is known," the chancellor declared, "in the past I was not among Reagan's unreserved admirers, but what Reagan has now said on the Middle East is simply marvelous [einfach grossartig]."

Regarding the Israeli-U.S. dispute, Kreisky said it was the fault of those who had touched off the Middle East war. Although in world politics there will now be criticism of details and disputes over how to interpret the Reagan plan, the decisive aspect is nevertheless that the basic problem -- namely, the Palestinian question -- has been recognized, he said. Everything else will now take care of itself, and what a U.S. president has very clearly stated can never be revoked, Kreisky said.

Assails Begin, Sharon

AU061541 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Sep 82 p 1

[Report on Austrian radio interview, broadcast on 4 September, with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Majorca, where he is vacationing -- date not given]

[Excerpts] A large part of the interview was devoted to the Israeli problem. The Chancellor repeated what he had declared in an interview with the FRG magazine STERN: "I no longer want to have anything to do with this Israel, never again." Becoming more specific, he added that while Austria would maintain correct relations with Israel, he personally no longer wanted to have anything to do with Israel's present leaders. He said that he was convinced that there would have been a chance for a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem had Israel's leaders been ready for negotiations. The fact that they resorted to the methods of war, however, he regarded as an expression of a fascist mentality.

Kreisky said: "To me, Begin and Sharon are exponents of a mentality which was rightly called fascist in the past." He added that this had already been stated by Ben Gurion, and that he was merely repeating Ben Gurion's opinion.

Asked whether Hitler and Begin had anything in common, Kreisky said Hitler, too, resorted to war to enforce his policy. Kreisky declared that he made all these statements about Israel "least of all as Austrian chancellor" but that he felt morally obliged to make them because he was of Jewish origin and no one could accuse him of having an anti-Semitic mentality.

PAHR: U.S. PIPELINE POLICY 'COUNTERPRODUCTIVE'

AU031015 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "KH"]

[Excerpt] Alpbach -- Austria has now also officially joined the rejection front against the U.S. embargo policy on the gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union. At a press conference in Alpbach, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr described the U.S. policy as "not effective and counterproductive." Although Austria is not directly affected, he said it would not accept "any outside" influence on its trade policy. "We pursue our own course," he added.

Pahr does not believe, either, that the U.S. embargo can help the Poles. "The only effective policy is a combination of strength and cooperation."

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT, MINISTERS ARRIVE IN BONN

LD060938 Hamburg DPA in German 0908 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 6 Sep (DPA) -- Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger arrived in Bonn Monday for a state visit. He was greeted on his arrival at Cologne-Bonn Airport with a 21-gun salute. He then went on to the federal president's residence for a military reception ceremony.

Kirchschlaeger is accompanied by his wife Herma, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Trade Minister Josef Staribacher. In addition to Bonn, the 4-day state visit will take in Bremen, Munich and Bamberg.

Banquet Speeches Given

LD062318 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn 6 Sep (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens and the Austrian head of state, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, voiced their concern this evening about the political situation in the world. The occasion for the speeches was a banquet given by Carstens in the baroque Palace of Bruehl in honor of Federal President Kirchschaeger's visit to the Federal Republic. Kirchschlaeger said that Austria looked with apprenension towards Madrid where the CSCE conference had not yet arrived at concrete results. Kirchschlaeger affirmed that Austria intends to contribute to a decision on a European disarmament conference.

Carstens underlined his concern at the "extraordinary arms efforts in the area of the Warsaw Pact" and stressed that only a balance of forces could ensure peace in Europe. Carstens thanked Austria for its contributions in the CSCE conference. In addition he referred to what the two states had in common historically and culturally from Freud and Kokoschka to Arnold Schoenberg and Ingeborg Bachmann. Kirchschlaeger appeared pleased that no problems exist between the two states. The state guest, who had forgone a visit to Berlin, stated, however, "for us also, the international situation around Berlin is a gauge for the state of the international situation, not only at the European level, but at the global level as well."

Earlier today, Kirchschlaeger met with Carstens on East-West policy, the situation in Poland, the North-South dialogue, and disarmament and security.

SCHMIDT ON GOVERNMENT NEED FOR SELF-DEFENSE

LD032050 Hamburg DPA in German 1932 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Dusseldorf, 3 Sep (DPA) -- In the view of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, an individual can give up his right to self-defense, but a government cannot do so. The government is responsible for a whole people. Thus, armed forces and membership in the Western defense alliance are necessary actions the Federal Government must take. The chancellor made this statement on Friday evening at a large rally of the 87th German Catholic Conference held in the Dusseldorf Rhine Stadium.

Schmidt told some 35,000 listeners that in the Soviet Union it is apparently not realized that the USSR itself has a "quite exaggerated security complex," and does not realize that this causes fears and counterthreats in the West. The NATO dual decision is the result of the increased build-up of SS-20 nuclear missiles. Its significnace, however, lies in the fact that for the first time, it will not automatically lead to counterarming, but has provided 4 years time for negotiations on the reduction of missiles. The dilemma of nuclear deterrence can only be solved by total disarmament of nuclear weapons.

Amid occasional protests by young demonstrators, Schmidt said that for its part, the FRG has decided not to avail itself of nuclear weapons. It is therefore only fitting that the German federal chancellor should call on the nuclear superpowers to give up their nuclear arms.

The chancellor stressed the need to meet the security needs of one's neighbors also. He who does not talk to his neighbor nor listen to him, cannot preserve peace. Conflicting interests must be reconciled through compromise. He who cannot conclude any treaties cannot preserve peace either.

According to the chancellor, the preservation of peace is also necessary internally. If in a state, social peace "goes to the dogs" then external peace is also soon endangered. Many believe that peace would naturally follow if the FRG were to renounce all weapons. Schmidt does indeed respect an unconditional pacifist. However politicians, who have responsibility for many people,cannot renounce the defense of a whole people.

Both Chancellor Schmidt and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl received lengthy applause at several points. This was mixed with catcalls from groups of young people, who had come into the stadium with banners such as "Is your god the bomb?"

BONN DOUBTS U.S. ATTITUDE REGARDING CSCE

DW061055 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Sep 82 p 14

[Text] The Foreign Ministry views pessimistically the chances of the CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] follow-up conference in Madrid. The Bonn officials fear that the Americans, as they have previously, want to use the CSCE to expose the Soviet Union for the martial law policy in Poland. It is assumed that Washington is still not interested in serious negotiations on a European disarmament conference. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher tried in vain last week to interest his British colleague, Francis Pym, in an initiative to exert influence on the United States. The Englishman did not want to put additional strain on European-American relations, which are already burdened by the natural gas pipeline deal.

NEW 'CONTROLLING SYSTEM' ANNOUNCED FOR ARMY

LD062354 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Sep (DPA) -- The Bundeswehr will be managed more economically in the future. Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) announced in Bonn on Monday a new organizational concept -- a "controlling system". A "controller" directly responsible to the minister is to coordinate all arms programs, supervise production programs and supply the defense minister with information at all times. The "controller" will be at the center of the whole network.

This is designed to eliminate financial mistakes, such as that of the new "Tornado" fighter plane. According to Apel, Ministerial Director Heiniz Padberg is being considered for the post of "controller." At present Padberg is in charge of the arms department.

HONECKER ON DEVELOPMENT OF FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD051230 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 5 Sep (DPA) -- According to state and party chief Erick Honecker, the GDR wants to continue development of relations with the Federal Republic based on his talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Werbellinsee. The GDR is resolutely determined to adhere to what has been agreed upon, said Honecker today at the start of the Leipzig autumn fair. When journalists asked him whether he would be visiting the Federal Republic this year, Honecker replied that arrangements for a visit have not been made.

The head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin, Secretary of State Hans Otto Braeutigam, said in a short statement addressed to Honecker that the Federal Republic will make every effort to ensure a continual, stable and reliable development of relations and the creation of trust between the two German states.

Referring to the considerable increase in trade between the two states, Braeutigam underlined the desire for "favorable growth" in the political sphere, as well. In this area it is important to achieve steady advances, as have been made in the past. This also applies to progress in areas which "directly benefit the people." This serves both bilateral and international interests. Braeutigam is clearly alluding to stresses in relations between the two states caused by the drastic increase in the minimum exchange rate for Western visitors to the GDR which was implemented almost 2 years ago.

In his reply to Braeutigam's remarks, Honecker said that relations between the two Germanies have undergone a positive development along the lines embodied in the joint communique issued at the Werbellinsee meeting. In this connection, he referred to "atmospheric and other irritations" in the world.

Referring to economic cooperation, Honecker underlined the GDR's willingness to continue being very cooperative in this field in the future. This has a very favorable impact on the people of both German states. In view of high unemployment in the West, trade between East and West presents the best opportunity for improving employment now available. Braeutigam said that the FRG has also noted with satisfaction that trade in the first 6 months has again improved favorably.

The state of intra-German relations is to be discussed soon by Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski from the federal chancellor's office, and important politicians in East Berlin when Wischnewski attends the opening of an architecture exhibition from the FRG there on 13 September. Wischnewski will meet with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and, probably, other leading politicians. It is anticipated that the international situation will be among the topics discussed.

Trade Breakthrough Unlikely

LD052006 Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 5 Sep (DPA) — GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker, and the head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin, Secretary of State Hans Otto Braeutigam, underlined the positive development of intra-German trade at the Leipzig autumn fair which opened on Sunday. During a short visit to the display of the chemical firm BASF during his tour, Honecker said that this year a turnover of about DM13 billion is anticipated. Braeutigam described developments in the first half as remarkable in view of the present economic conditions, with an increase in turnover of 14 percent compared with last year, to a total of 6.8 billion clearing units.

West German exhibitors are cautious in their expectations concerning the further development of trade with the GDR. According to a survey by the German Chamber of Industry and Trade (DIHT), the majority of FRG firms represented in Leipzig do not expect a significant breakthrough in trade with the GDR.

GDR URGED TO HOLD DIALOGUE ON DISARMAMENT

LD061200 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Sep (DPA) — FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called on the GDR to undertake joint disarmament initiatives.

Genscher told the FDP Presidium on Monday, according to FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling, that the possibilities that the CSCE final act offers for cooperation between the Federal Republic and the GDR have by no means been exhausted. Despite their membership in different alliances, both German states can make important contributions to the disarmament debate. He cited as an example the Federal Republic's support for proposals concerning greater clarity and verifiability in disarmament agreements. The invitation to the GDR to engage in a dialogue on these issues is still open.

LAHNSTEIN VIEWS ON TORONTO IMF CONFERENCE

DW021041 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Interview with FRG Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein by reporter Koelsch; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What results do you expect to return with from this year's IMF conference in Toronto, in connection with the FRG's economic and finance policies?

[Answer] First, we must try to reach conclusions based on a discussion of the world's economic situation. The discussion will probably be quite extensive in Toronto. We note that economic development is generally slower, particularly in the industrial states. We will try to find out how strong an effect this will have on the FRG. The figures I just received from the IMF give little reason to deviate from the figures on which we have based our own considerations, including our budget considerations. We'll see once I'm there to what extent these figures will be adapted and enlarged upon.

Second, by supplying the IMF as well as the World Bank with reasonable means, we want to help ensure that the problems between rich and poor member countries of these two organizations -- problems which have not become smaller -- will not become even more complicated. The ability to limit the problems of developing countries through sufficient activities of the Fund and the World Bank, and not reduce the capability for positive developments to be maintained. In regard to this, there will be interesting and possibly controversial discussions with the United States. We cannot hope for anything more than interim results because formal decisions can only be made next year.

Third, we will try to obtain a picture of certain critical developments in individual areas -- I cite Mexico just as an example -- so that during the talks, not only between delegations but also between delegations and numerous banks present, it will be possible to look for ways to better prevent such crises so that perhaps they won't occur in the future.

POLISH PRIMATE ON CONTINUING FOOD SHORTAGE

LD031540 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Essen, 3 Sep (DPA) In the view of Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, the average Pole's monthly income is not sufficient to buy food. Glemp was reacting in a conversation with Caritas of the Ruhr Bishopric in Essen today to the concern of many German donors that there are adquate supplies of food in Poland now. "One can live on flour, milk and bread, but the people performing heavy labor cannot get by on this," the primate said. There is still a great shortage of meat, lard, medicine and baby food.

CHEYSSON APPROVES REAGAN MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD031804 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] France and America agree on the way in which to settle the crisis in the Middle East. The Quai d'Orsay has approved President Reagan's plan which consists of creating Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank. It is this plan, as you know, that the Israelis have categorically rejected.

However, French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson has noted that the U.S. proposals are inspired by the two principles to which France has always been attached -- the recognition of the right of states to live in security and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

After the events in Beirut, the Quai d'Orsay adds, the political dimensions of the Palestinian fact impose themselves on everyone.

LE MONDE REPORTS OUTLINES OF 1983 BUDGET

PM031243 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 82 pp 1, 31

[Alain Vernholes report]

[Text] A major curb on public spending; moderation in fiscal measures and the limitation of the deficit. The draft budget examined by the government on Wednesday, 1 September, bears the stamp of the times: austerity, desire to adjust public accounts, and extreme caution in innovations.

The state's revenues are up around 10 percent in the 1983 budget, in other words a considerably slower increase than spending (up 11.8 percent).

They comprise mainly taxes and largely continue the emergency measures taken last year for 1982. For instance, taxpayers whose taxes due this year were more than Fr 25,000 must pay an additional 10 percent, which is applied to the part of tax above Fr 15,000. That provision will be maintained for 1983 while being simplified and reduced. In next year's budget the threshold at which the additional charge starts will be increased to Fr 28,000. It is therefore only on taxes due in 1983 on 1982 incomes above that figure that the taxpayer will be affected by the tax. The alteration is mainly in the method of calculation: the section of tax exceeding Fr 28,000 will be subject of an additional 7 percent (and not 10 percent) instead of the section above Fr 15,000 as is the case this year.

The maintenance of the emergency measures also includes the limitation of the family allowance and the taxation of general bank charges.

The innovations are very limited. The decision to create a 65 percent band on the income tax scale had still not been taken before the cabinet meeting on 1 September. The "cautious" people pointed out that, for a relatively low revenue (less than Fr 2 billion) there was a likelihood of causing anxiety on the exchange market, on which the franc's position depends, of once again hitting the salaried cadres, already paying through the emergency an additional 10 percent, and the ceiling on family allowance, while aggravating the inequality of income created by tax fraud.

The advocates of this measure, however, pointed out that in a difficult period when the purchasing power of the majority of Frenchmen is going to drop, it is vital to do something to make the effort proportional to each man's means. Those remarks carried all the more weight since a difficult dialogue is starting with the trade unions on ending the wage freeze.

Although the debate on the 65 percent band remained open, the debate on succession rights seemed to have been concluded on the afternoon of Tuesday, 31 August. The basic allowance for direct legacies was to be increased from Fr 250,000 to Fr 275,000. Another innovation is that a fairly high rate, much higher than the present marginal rate of 20 percent, was to be introduced for the fraction of legacies exceeding Fr 10 million. On Tuesday it was decided to do nothing: neither to relax nor toughen the measures. But the debate was reopened at the cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

The fiscal part of the 1983 budget contains pleasant surprises, particularly the raising of the threshold for calculating wealth tax from Fr 3 million to Fr 3.2 million. This threshold is increased from Fr 5 million to Fr 5.4 million when the taxpayers liable hold professional property.

The raising of all bands of the income tax scale to take account of inflation (up by 10 percent) is also a pleasant surprise. This measure will prevent an insidious increase in tax pressure.

The fiscal aspect of the measures announced at the end of August to encourage long-term saving and direct it toward industry also has favorable aspects for taxpayers: an increase in the basic allowance on income and shares from Fr 3,000 to Fr 5,000; the institution of a 20 percent tax credit applicable to net purchases of French shares by future holders of share savings accounts; the replacement of fiscal credit by a system of tax credit for shares incomes. These measures are also favorable for companies which will be able to deduct the dividends paid on new shares form profit tax.

The 1983 budget could also contain the reduction and simplification of the present value added tax system in favor of a 15 percent fixed tax [taxation forfaitaire]. All these measures encouraging long-term saving are, it is true, tempered by the increase from 42 to 50 percent in the discharge levy on public deposits and from 38 to 45 percent on personal deposits. The whole operation would cost the state several hundred million francs in 1983 and would be balanced in 1984. Finally, the 1983 budget contains several tax and duty increases: on tobacco (up 8 percent) and on automobiles (up 8 percent on average, more for cars with bigger engines).

CARRIER FOCH REPORTEDLY SAILING TO INDIAN OCEAN

NC052241 Paris AFP in English 2231 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Toulon, France, Sep 5 (AFB) -- The French aircraft-carrier Foch, escorted by the missile-launching frigate Duquesne, will sail for the Indian Ocean tomorrow, presumably because of increased tension over the Hormuz Strait, key bottleneck on the oil tanker route from the Gulf, according to persistent reports here tonight.

In Paris, the Defense Ministry refused to comment on the reports, which said shore leave had been canceled for crew members of the Foch and for pilots assigned to the carrier and that the Duquesne had been put on alert Friday. The French Navy already has 15 other vessels steaming in the Indian Ocean near the strategic strait, where Iraq claimed over the weekend to have destroyed two oil tankers and two freighters and where Iran has threatened to "create insecurity" if its oil revenues are threatened by its conflict with Iraq.

DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA FOR URANIUM TALKS

NC032051 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 3 (AFP) -- A French Foreign Ministry delegation will arrive in New Delhi next week to resume talks on French deliveries of low-enriched uranium for the Jarapur nuclear power station, officials said here today. The delegation, headed by the chief of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, Jacques Andreani, will include experts on nuclear proliferation questions, an informed source said.

SPADOLINI GOVERNMENT WINS SENATE CONFIDENCE VOTE

AU041512 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 4 -- After winning a confidence vote in the Senate today the five-way coalition government of Giovanni Spadolini has assumed its full constitutional powers.

The number of senators voting was 292 and 146 constituted a majority. The vote was 177 in favor and 115 against.

The government won a confidence vote in the house last Thursday with 357 ballots cast in favor and 247 against.

COLOMBO: REAGAN PLAN HAS 'POSITIVE ELEMENTS'

AU031950 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 3 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today said that the Mideast peace plan elucidated by U.S. President Ronald Reagan contained important and positive elements for efforts aimed at ensuring peace to the region.

These elements come at a time when the evacuation of Palestinians from Beirut has been completed and underscore the centrality of the Palestinian political problem, a centrality that Italy has always recognized, he said.

Yesterday, Reagan proposed the creation of an autonomous Palestinian entity associated with Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank (territories occupied by Israel since 1967).

The foreign minister said that it was important that the American proposals reiterated the need to broaden the negotiations so that they involved the Palestinians in addition to Jordan. The American pledge to seek this wider consensus was in tune with positions taken repeatedly by the European Community and by Italy (such as the Venice Declaration) in favor of a global, just and lasting solution for the Middle East, Colombo said.

Colombo's remarks today backed up what he told U.S. Envoy Philip Habib in Rome yesterday. On that occasion the Italian official first voiced his approval of the Reagan initiative. Colombo also said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had sent him a detailed message spelling out the Reagan plan more fully.

ORGANIZATIONS OUTLINE MEDICAL AID TO LEBANON

AU031537 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 3 -- The most seriously wounded victims of the Lebanese war will be cared for in Italian hospitals and clinics, the Italo-Arab Friendship Association, the Solidarity Committee with the Palestinian People and the Italo-Palestinian Medical Association announced today.

The three organizations said in a communique released today that they have sent about 30 tons of medicines and medical equipment, more than 60 thousand vaccine doses, two ambulances, ten campers and two field hospitals to Lebanon. The aid was made possible thanks to contributions of private citizens, trade unions, the Foreign Ministry, the Transportation Ministry, local municipalities, the Alitalia Airline and the airforce.

POPE REMEMBERS POLISH DEAD IN SUNDAY SERMON

AU061530 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Castel Gandolfo, near Rome, September 6 -- Pope John Paul II chose his Sunday sermon at the papal summer residence here to remember the victims of the recent rioting in Poland on the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreements marking the birth of the Solidarnosc labor organization.

Addressing a group of pilgrims from his homeland, the pope made explicit mention of those who "died tragically" there in the last few days. He also had a special message in English for a group of Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

Will Call for Dialogue

NC040953 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Vatican City, Sept 4 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul is about to renew a call for dialogue between the government and social forces in his native Poland, to avert irreparable harm being done, according to Polish church sources here.

The pope, silent on the issue since Wednesday, had no intention of giving up his attempts to promote harmonious relations in Poland, and was convinced the Polish "crisis" was a stumbling block to international detente, Polish prelates said.

The pope did not refer to Poland at his Wednesday public audience this week, following Tuesday's demonstrations in 30 Polish cities, though he usually alludes to Poland in Polish at all general audiences.

But Polish clergy said that "if he remained silent then, it was to intervene later after having received direct and accurate news about the incidents..."

The pope's bureau in Castel Gandolfo, his summer residence near Rome, has been gathering information about Poland over the past few days. Prelates have been coming in from Poland, embassies here have transmitted reports from diplomats in Warsaw, and the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, is believed to have phoned the pope from Dusseldorf.

It is already known here that the pope plans to echo demands made to the Polish Government by Msgr Glemp with the support of other Polish bishops. These were for appropriate conditions for a resumption of dialogue, the release of all 637 inteernees including Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, an amnesty for all sentenced under martial law, and progressive resumption of trade union activity.

A week ago, the pope renewed his insistence that these demands be accepted by Polish head of state General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At a mass at Castel Gandolfo this week, when he had earlier planned to visit Czestochowa for the 600th anniversary of Poland's "Black Virgin" patron saint, the pope said: "One cannot build the common good through force and violence. It can only be built by dialogue among social groups excluding no one."

He urged Poles to avoid provocation, and backed a statement by Msgr Glemp asking Poles not to give way to anger and not to go out on the streets where the clandestine leaders of Solidarity had asked them to gather for 'peaceful demonstrations.'

The pope also renewed his backing for Lech Walesa -- whom he met last year -- on condition the Solidarity trade union remained "cautious and moderate" and avoided violence.

The pope was deeply concerned by the demonstrations on Tuesday and Friday, which spread to Czestochowa itself, and by the mounting tension in Poland, but he was still not discouraged, aides said. "He is hoping still that Gen Jaruzelski will backtrack.... He knows that there is no solution other than dialogue.

"To prepare for this, a goodwill gesture would be enough, such as the announcement of a date for the pope's pilgrimage to Jasna Gora (monastery home of the 'Black Virgin' representation), which has still not been fixed."

All the Poles would take this gesture as an overture to the pope and Polish Catholics for a reconciliation which otherwise would become increasingly difficult to achieve, Polish clergy said.

SICILIAN POLICE CHIEF ASSASSINATED 3 SEP

NC032010 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Palermo, Italy, Sep 3 (AFP) -- The former chief of Italy's anti-terrorist squads, General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, was assassinated tonight in the center of this capital city of Sicily. His wife was killed with him.

The general had been recently named police chief here, with the special assignment of fighting the mafia.

Mafia Suspected

AU041539 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Palermo, September 4 -- The identity of the organization responsible for slaying Palermo's prefect, General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, and his wife, in an ambush here yesterday evening was still shrouded in mystery early this morning as investigabors continued sifting evidence that might point a finger at the killers.

[Words indistinct], the Rome government's highest representative in the Sicilian capital, was apparently the work of a hit squad riding at least one high-powered (?motorcyle) [words indistinct] hospital sources, the police agent in Dalla Chiesa's backup car 32-year-old Domenico Russo, was in a coma and "clinically dead" as a result of the attack.

According to first reconstructions of the attack, the hitmen opened fire at just after 2130 local [time] (1930 GMT), shooting first at the small A-112 rpt A-112 car in which the general's wife was driving Dalla Chiesa home from work, and [word indistinct] at the Fiat 132 backup car.

Police sources said bullets extracted from Russo's head (?showed) that the arms used in the attack included a Soviet-made (?AK-47) Kalashnikov. Neither of the two cars was armor-plated.

Later, at 2248 local [time] (2048 GMT), an anonymous voice called the daily, LA GAZZETTA DEL SUD, in Messina to claim responsibility for the attack on behalf of the "guerilla party." "We have killed General Dalla Chiesa, a communique will follow," he added before hanging up.

Despite the phone call, most experts here believed the slaying was probably the work of the mafia, rather than political terrorists. They also pointed out that the Kalashnikov is used by organized crime and urban guerillas alike. According to these experts, one factor for blaming the killing on the mafia is that urban guerillas have never dared challenge the "honored society" on its own turf, where its control and complicities are virtually total.

Another factor was that Dalla Chiesa resumed his old battle against the mafia as soon as he took up his new posting in this Sicilian capital.

In one important move which may have led the mafia bosses to order the assassination, he met with Finance Minister Rino Formica Thursday to firm up a plan to track down the mafia's ramifications and chieftains through checks on bank accounts, apparently legitimate companies and business activities, and tax evasion, much as Dalla Chiesa used microscopic checks on home ownership and rentals to smoke out Red Brigades hideouts in the seventies.

Those who favor the idea of the urban guerillas' hand pointed to Dalla Chiesa's many successful operations against political terrorists in the seventies.

Apart from the phone call in Messina, there was also one to the ANSA bureau in Florence claiming the general was "eliminated by the organized proletarians," but investigators pointed out that both calls were made after the news of the slaying had gone out over the television.

Suspects Checked

AU061607 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) - Rome, September 6 -- Checks have been made on more than 120 persons in the continuing investigation of the slaying Friday in Palermo of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa.

Meanwhile, a policeman wounded in the ambush, 32-year-old Domenica Russo, fought what appeared to be a losing battle for his life in a local hospital.

At the site of the attack in which both Dalla Chiesa and his wife were killed, someone has placed a sign which reads: "This is where the hope of honest Palermo citizens died." People today were still bringing flowers to lay at the site of the brutal slayings.

A day before Dalla Chiesa was killed, Finance Minister Rino Formica held a press conference in Palermo in which he said that the Finance Guard had compiled a report on fortunes suspected of being tainted by mafia links. Dalla Chiesa was present at the press conference and the impression was that the prefect had been given this file.

However, the Finance Guard report has not been found among his papers and the Sicilian magistrate's office has ruled out the possibility that the prefect had it in his possession.

Apparently the mafia ordered Dalla Chiesa's assassination without concerning itself with whether the file had yet reached him or not.

Officials, Parties Comment

AU041438 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, September 4 - Demonstrations in memory of slain Carabinieri General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and against the violence of both the mafia and political terrorism were scheduled up and down Italy today as head-of-state Sandro Pertini cut short his vacation to follow the situation from the Quirinale presidential residence.

Breaking off his holidays for the second time -- the first was for the government crisis -- Pertini voiced "my, and the Italian people's, indignation and pain at this ferocious killing." He also described Dalla Chiesa as a "figure representative of the Italian people's determination not to give in to the barbarities threatening us."

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini promised that his administration would show that "democracy is stronger than any criminal organization, however vast its protections and cover."

The Christian Democrats described the slaying as "one of the most tremendous moments" in the clash between civil society and "those who want to destroy democracy," urging a response of "exceptional firmness."

The Communists, the Christian Democrats' major rivals and the major opposition party, said that the mafia's aggressiveness starts with the "democratic state's weakness" and argued that those responsible for slaying Dalla Chiesa had "complicity within the very apparatus of the state."

Push for Anti-Mafia Bill

AU041940 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 4 -- The Rome cabinet will be holding an emergency session here tomorrow morning to speed up approval of the anti-mafia bill currently before Parliament in response to the slaying of Palermo's prefect, General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, Friday evening.

The decision to push through the legislation as quickly as possible was taken this morning after intense consultations among the government parties and between the two houses of Parliament.

Sunday afternoon, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini will be answering questions on the fatal ambush in the Senate, and he will speak in the lower house on Monday. Monday afternoon, after Spadolini's speech, the lower house's justice and interior commissions will meet in joint session to continue examining the anti-mafia legislation.

The draft bill is a fusion of a draft submitted by the government last year and proposals from the Italian Communist Party signed by late MP Pio la Torre, the Communist Party's regional secretary for Sicily slain in a mafia ambush on April 30. The bill has 37 articles. The measures that still have to be discussed include some covering the property of, and preventive detention against, suspected mafiosi.

Meanwhile, in outlining their questions for Spadolini in the Senate, the opposition parties, and not only they, denounced, explicitly or implicitly the complicity between the mafia and the primarily Christian Democrat powers-that-be in Sicily.

New Decree

AU061948 Rome ANSA in English 1936 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 6 -- Italian President Sandro Pertini today signed the government decree setting up the new overlord's office for the battle against the mafia. The measure gave the high commissioner ample powers, including "powers of access to, and checks in, banks or other public or private institutes."

The new anti-mafia strategy ideated [as received] by Dalla Chiesa involved identifying those in Sicily, the mafia's stamping ground, who have got wealthy suspiciously quickly, in order to check out the presumably criminal origin of their wealth. According to the measure, the high commissioner can also monitor telephones and require companies involved in public contracts to supply all the information needed to establish who their effective owners are.

Replacement Named

NC051607 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Rome, Sept. 5 (AFP) -- The government today named secret service chief Emanuele de Francesco to replace Italy's assassinated mafia fighter, General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa.

Labor Minister Michele de Giesi said after a cabinet meeting that the 60-year-old Mr. Francesco, former police chief in Rome and Turin, was named government commissioner for Palermo, General Dalla Chiesa's official title. Mr. Francesco was named head of the Italian secret service (Sisde) in July 1981, replacing General Grassini, who had been implicated in the Masonic lodge scandal.

SOLIDARITY INTERVIEW ON BERN EMBASSY EVENTS

LD061910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The Solidarity spokesman in Paris categorically states that one thing is certain. The attackers of the Polish Embassy in Bern have nothing to do with the Solidarity Trade Union. (Daniel Czernik) was interviewed by (Brigitte Renaldy).

[Begin (Czernik) recording] This action has nothing in common with Solidarity. Solidarity, right from (?its beginning), has always shown that it is a humane movement and that the struggle itself, has been (?confined to) peaceful demonstrations since 13 December 1981. It has never envisaged the use of violence in relation to the military power in Poland. As for armed struggle or violence, (?it is not used) and never will be used. Solidarity has never had any armed groups among its members, not even clandestine ones. This action is really shocking and embarrassing for us, since the use of force with the situation that exists in Poland at present is, I think, something that will do no good. I think that this action is the work of rather irresponsible people and will really be of no help to the Polish people, who are presently under the yoke of the military regime. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS CONDEMN EMBASSY TAKEOVER

LD061550 Bern International Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Exiled members of Solidarity living in Switzerland have condemned the Polish Embassy take over, saying it could lead to further repression in Poland. The area around the embassy has been sealed off by police and a Swiss Government crisis [as heard] headed by the minister of justice and police, Mr Furgler, who is dealing with the emergency.

No Solidarity Link

LD061408 Bern International Service in German 1345 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the group which has seized the Polish Embassy in Bern refused to state the number of members in the group and stressed in a telephone conversation with news agencies that his organization has no links with the Solidarity organization. The building is surrounded by police, and a crisis center led by Justice and Police Minister Furgler has been set up.

DENMARK

POUL SCHLUTER NAMED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

NC031840 Paris AFP in English 1831 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, Sept 3 (AFP) -- Conservative Party leader Poul Schluter has been asked to begin negotiations aimed at forming a majority government, it was announced here today.

Queen Margrethe made the request after Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen tendered the formal resignation of his Social Democratic minority government earlier today, after failing to muster sufficient political support for a new economic program.

Mr Schluter heads Denmark's second largest party with 26 seats in the 179-seat parliament. He is in line to become Denmark's first Conservative prime minister since Jacob Estrup in the 1890's if he succeeds in assembling a working majority from the five other centrist and rightist parties.

After his meeting with the queen, Mr Schluter said he would not rule out the possibility that negotiations might lead to a minority government.

Last night, he had stated his preference for Conservative-Liberal coalition, while Liberal Party leader Henning Christophersen said he favoured a broader coalition government with a working majority in parliament.

Acting Prime Minister Jorgensen has said that neither he nor his party would participate in the first round of negotiations.

Mr Jorgensen said last night, however, that he did not rule out the possibility of his party stepping in again if talks between the opposition parties failed to result in a government.

The option of calling elections also remains open to the caretaker prime minister.

Mr Jorgensen announced his resignation last night when it became clear that left-wing parties would not support the government's planned cuts in public spending and welfare, and rightist parties rejected proposed new taxes on pension funds and foundations.

JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI CONFERS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW061441 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Sept 6 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, now visiting Copenhagen, met with Danish Foreign Affairs Minister Kjeld Olesen Monday.

Sakurauchi and Olesen exchanged views on Japan-Europe political cooperation, relations between the United States and Europe, East-West relations and the situation in Poland. They agreed on the need to step up dialogue between Japan and Europe.

Sakurauchi, on a 13-day tour of India, Pakistan and Europe, is scheduled to proceed to Amsterdam from Copenhagen Tuesday before returning to Japan on Wednesday.

Meets Prime Minister

OW070015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Sept 6, KYODO -- Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen of Denmark met with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Monday and expressed the hope that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will visit his country. Jorgensen, whose cabinet resigned last week, told Sakurauchi that Denmark's diplomatic policy and its policy of strengthening cooperation with Japan will remain the same despite the change in government.

Prior to his meeting with the prime minister, Sakurauchi was received in audience by Queen Margrethe II. The foreign minister also held talks with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen earlier Monday.

He is due to proceed to Amsterdam Tuesday before returning to Japan Wednesday.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT KOIVISTO LEAVES ON VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD061322 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto has left on a 5-day friendly visit to Hungary. Koivisto is to meet with Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar in Budapest tonight. Tomorrow Koivisto is to have talks with Hungarian President Pal Losonczi. On Wednesday and Thursday the president and Madame Tellervo Koivisto are to visit the Hungarian countryside. The president is to return home on Friday.

SKP DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD061004 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Diet deputies began a week-long visit to the Soviet Union today. The delegation left by boat for Tallinn where it is to continue to Moscow. The delegation is led by Chairman of the SKP Diet group Veikko Saarto and it includes seven SKP Diet deputies.

USSR'S AIR FORCE CHIEF KUTAKHOV CONCLUDES VISIT

LD031330 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, has concluded his visit to Finland. On the last day of the visit Marshal Kutakhov visited the military academy and attended a luncheon hosted by Gen Lauri Sutela, commander of the Defense Forces. During his 5-day visit, the commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force acquainted himself with the Finnish Defense Forces in Kuopio and Tikkakoski and with the Finnish wood processing industry at Aanekoski.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR IN OCT

LD021350 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Premier Kalevi Sorsa, will go to the Soviet Union in October. Sorsa will lead a political delegation representing the Social Democratic Party [SDP]. The visit will take place at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The last visit to Moscow by a corresponding SDP political delegation took place in 1974 when the delegation was led by the late chairman, Rafael Paasio. The delegation going to the Soviet Union in October includes the party's deputy chairmen, Veikko Helle and Pirkko Tyolajarvi, the party secretary, Erkki Liikanen, and the minister of the interior, Matti Ahde. In Moscow the members of the delegation will meet CPSU leaders. The exact date of the visit will be published later.

NESTE INSTRUCTS TANKER NOT TO APPROACH KHARK

LD041414 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] The state oil refining company, Neste, has stopped its tanker "Jaarli", which was en route to the Island of Khark to bring a cargo of Iranian oil to Finland. The vessel has received new instructions according to which it is not to enter the Persian Gulf through the Hormuz Strait before the company has studied the situation in the Persian Gulf caused by the Iraq-Iran war. Captain Alvar Backman of the tanker "Jaarli" said this afternoon to the radio news service that the vessel has received no information of hostilities directed by Iraq at tankers in the vicinity of Khark.

BRIEFS

POLICY STUDY WITH HUNGARY — Finland and Hungary are collaborating on a comparative study of the development direction and current problems of the scientific and technological policies of the two countries. The joint project of the Academy of Finland and the Academy of Sciences of Hungary is unique because a similar comparative study has not yet been carried out between countries with different social systems. The seminar of experts, which opened in Helsinki today, will discuss legislation concerning science and technology as well as decisionmaking and planning in this sector. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 30 Aug 82 LD]

SWEDISH NUCLEAR WASTE -- The Environmental Protection Department of the Ministry of the Interior asks for an urgent statement about Sweden's plans which call for nuclear waste to be deposited in the sea area in the municipality of Oesthammar in the vicinity of the Forsmark nuclear power plant. The department holds the view that according to the information released so far it is not possible to estimate sufficiently the significance of the project to Finland and the Baltic marine environments. A letter sent by the department to the Foreign Ministry stresses the protection agreements concerning the area. At the end of last week the Aaland provincial government expressed its concern to the Ministry of the Interior over the storage of the nuclear waste too close to Aaland. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 30 Aug 82 LD]

SWEDEN

SOVIET CUTTING OF PHONE CALLS TO BE PROTESTED

NC051138 Paris AFP in English 11[illegible] GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Stockholm, Sept 5 (AFP) -- Sweden will lodge an official protest with the Soviet Foreign Ministry over a Soviet decision to halt all direct-dial phone calls with the West, informed sources said here today. Following new restrictions announced by Soviet authorities Friday, only one line manned by a Soviet operator will now remain to handle calls between Sweden and the Soviet Union. The Swedish Government contends that the restrictions are a violation of the 1975 Helsinki agreements covering East-West relations.

FOREIGN OFFICE WELCOMES REAGAN MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD021254 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1240 GMT 2 Sep 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Britain today welcomed President Reagan's new proposals for the Middle East. A Foreign Office spokesman said: "His initiative offers a new opportunity to rebuild confidence between the parties in a politically realistic way. We welcome it as a constructive and imaginative step. The new U.S. ideas represent a serious attempt to take account of the concern of the interested parties and recognise that the future of the Palestinians is central to Middle East peace."

Mr Reagan's proposals were in a letter which he sent to Israeli leader Mr Menahem Begin. The president has called Israel to stop building and expanding settlements in the occupied West Bank, and has also urged closer links between the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Jordan. According to Israeli sources, he also warned Israel against further annexation of territory.

The Foreign Office said: "None of the parties concerned will find them wholly to their liking but it would be a tragedy if they were rejected out of hand. We hope very much that real progress can now be made towards a comprehensive settlement." But the Foreign Office was silent about Israel's response of the President's initiative.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER IN LONDON FOR TALKS

OW040147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] London, Sept 4, KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, now visiting Britain, Friday met with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and exchanged views on political and economic affairs between the two countries and the Middle East, Asia and East-West relations. During the three-hour London meeting, Sakurauchi and Pym discussed the official visit of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Japan, scheduled to start September 17.

The foreign minister arrived in London from Islamabad Thursday on the third leg of official visits to India, Pakistan, Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark. At the meeting, he proposed the strengthening of political consultation between the two countries at both ministerial and high working levels by taking advantage of the forthcoming visit by Thatcher to Tokyo. Pym said the British prime minister would talk with the Japanese Government leaders about ways to further promote Japan's direct investments in Britain and to improve the economic and industrial cooperation between the countries while she is in Tokyo.

Pym also agreed basically to Sakurauchi's proposal for the promotion of political ties between Tokyo and London. Pym said Britain looked like one of the best markets for direct Japanese industry and business investments, as Britain is a favorable ground as an export base for Japanese goods to be shipped to other European Community countries. Sakurauchi later briefly talked with British Secretary of State for Trade Lord Cockfield.

Cockfield asked Sakurauchi for Japan to take necessary steps to rectify the trade imbalance between the two countries, lopsidedly in favor of Japan, as a way to further expand bilateral trade relations. The foreign minister, in reply, asked him to watch closely for the time being the results of the Japanese Government's package to open its market for imported goods, although these trade policies were not likely to bring about effects in a short time. Discussions between Sakurauchi and Pym also included the Middle East peace proposal recently made by the U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Palestinian affairs.

Sakurauchi will leave London for the Netherlands Saturday after completing his itinerary in Britain, and later proceed to Denmark before returning home Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT-AKEL DIFFERENCES ON RECOURSE TO UN

NC021125 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] After the strong reaction by Athens on the draft plan of the Cyprus recourse to the United Nations, Nicosia was forced to change its text in a way which would approach Greek views, and specifically Mr Papandreou's philosophy, for the repositioning and internationalization of the Cyprus issue.

Reliable sources disclose that the long extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers the day before yesterday was crucial. Ministers maintained in it that the draft resolution plan must be changed to further coincide with the joint Athens-Nicosia line for repositioning and internationalization and to give more stress to the claim for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops.

The same ministers also suggested to President Kiprianou that he contact Prime Minister Papandreou directly and express to him his sorrow for what has happened and assure him that the Cyprus Government is ready to conform to his proposals so that Athens-Nicosia relations do not deteriorate.

The ministers' suggestion was obeyed, the text of the draft plan was changed and Kiprianou contacted Mr Papandreou, telling him of the Cyprus Government's decision to change the text. During the telephone conversation it was also agreed that Foreign Minister Rolandhis would go to Athens for consultations with the Greek Government.

The same sources disclose that AKEL is reacting to the changing of the draft plan and is insisting that it remain as is. According to AKEL, thus the differences with Athens will end once and for all, and what "Cyprus decides" will be practically defined, something which Mr Papandreou must understand.

AGREEMENT WITH ATHENS ON DATE OF UN RECOURSE

NC041132 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] The Governments of Cyprus and Greece have agreed that recourse to the present UN General Assembly on the Cyprus problem should take place next March -- after the presidential elections in Cyprus to avoid involvement of the national issue in the election campaign. The decision was made during Foreign Minister Rolandhis' talks in Athens. A joint statement on Mr Rolandhis' talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou says the following:

Within the framework of the close and sincere cooperation between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus for the promotion of the national issue, Mr Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, visited Athens and was received by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou at Kastri. During the consultations that took place, the question of Cyprus' recourse to this year's UN General Assembly [UNGA] was studied in detail. Both governments reaffirmed their decision to seek to discuss the Cyprus issue at the present session. With regard to the timing of a debate, the difficulties that might emerge because of the election campaign in Cyprus were put forward and were jointly assessed. The present session extends to September 1983 and, in view of these difficulties and to avoid involving the national issue in the election campaign, it was decided to seek recourse and a debate in March 1983 -- after the presidential elections in Cyprus. It was also agreed that following President Kiprianou's New York contacts, the two governments should discuss further actions to be taken before March 1983.

Mr Rolandhis also met Deputy Foreign Minster Kapsis.

Present at the meeting with the Greek prime minister were -- from the Cypriot side -- Cypriot Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis, Ambassador Mikhailidhsi and the director of the foreign minister's office, Mr Siambos. From the Greek side, the talks were attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis and Greek Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis.

Reasons for Postponement

NC061030 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 6 Sep 82 p 1

[By ALITHIA special correspondent]

[Text] Athens, 5 Sep -- Political observers close to the Greek prime minister have mentioned that differences between Athens and Nicosia have temporarily been put on ice, and that recourse to the United Nations has been postponed for the following reasons:

1. The Cyprus Government has said that renouncing the positions agreed to with AKEL would in essence mean ousting it from power. However, the government has let it be understood that previous promises have not been adhered to -- and that if Kiprianou is reelected, he will immediately identify himself with the Papandreou line and flout or ignore any other commitments.

2. The Greek Government bears in mind that soon U.S. or other Western initiatives will be manifested which will test Kiprianou's relations with AKEL.

3. The Cyprus Government cited reaction by various nonaligned countries and the Greek Government has in mind Russian reaction to the inclusion in the recourse of the demand for the withdrawal of Turkish forces as a priority issue.

Specifically, in its "draft plan" the Cyprus Government appears to be referring to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cyprus' territory [last word in English] alleging that this expression does not include the British bases which are "sovereign," thus obscuring the entire issue. Athens, however, feels that there is a need for strongly publicizing the demand for withdrawal of the occupation forces which are equated with the Greek military presence in the island but which is limited and of a defensive nature.

In addition, according to the same observers, Athens calls to mind previous firm promises given by Kiprianou from which he deviated under pressure from AKEL. Those promises concerned issues of political defense strategy.

According to other diplomatic circles in the Greek capital, the Kiprianou-AKEL cooperation cannot possibly continue vis-a-vis Greece's current relations and the initiatives the Greek prime minister is undertaking among the allies.

The same source observed there if AKEL was not in disagreement with Athen's course, there would have been no reason to cite possible preelection exploitation of the line of recourse.

Government Comments

NC061612 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Replying to a pertinent question, the government spokesman has stated that the Cypriot Government knows nothing about a Reagan plan for the Cpyrus issue.

The government spokesman also stated that the various press conjectures regarding the reasons that dictated the decision to discuss the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly in March 1983 instead of November 1982 are unnecessary.

The reasons for adopting this decision, the spokesman added, are only those clearly presented in the joint statement on the talks between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. The spokesman further stated that the efforts by certain papers to present the two governments as acting on the basis of criteria other than the aim to promote the Cyprus cause in the best possible way are unacceptable.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MEMBERS TOUR FAMAGUSTA

TA051612 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Members of the European Parliament visiting the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus have said that they support the settlement of the Cyprus problem through the international negotiations. They were speaking to reporters yesterday after touring the Famagusta area, where they visited the mass graves of the Turkish Cypriot civilians massacred by the Greek Cypriots, as well as the old city in the port area.

The parliamentarians said that so far they had one-sided information on the Cyprus problem, and that their visit to the Federated State had given them an opportunity to complete what was lacking in information they had on the problem. Referring to the international aid being sent to Cyprus, they said it was illegal for only the Greek Cypriot side to benefit from this aid. They would see that the Federated State also benefited from it.

Visitors Comment

TA062044 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] European Parliament members who paid an unofficial visit to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC], told reporters their impression of the TFSC. The delegation spokesman, Danish parliamentarian (Karl Morber), said that they were pleased to have the opportunity to see what was happening in Cyprus and to learn the difficult problems facing the Turkish Cypriots. He said that [words indistinct] and that they would brief the European Parliament groups they belonged to on the things they had seen and heard, and the things they would see in the TFSC. He added that he would personally relate the things he had seen in the TFSC at the opening session of the European Parliament.

The FRG parliamentarian stressed that the economic embargo implemented against the Turkish Cypriots by the Greek Cypriots was contrary to everything they believed in and valued. He said that he wanted to be briefed in detail about the issue, adding that the information he received would enable the establishment of an attitude and policy based on respect for human rights and helping the two communties equally.

Netherlands parliamentarian (Arie de Budde) said that he would ask the Council of Europe what was being done for the Turkish Cypriots in the north while talks were held with the Greek Cypriots in the south.

British parliamentarian (Firs) said that it was inconceivable for only one community to benefit from aid to a country while the other community got nothing. Stressing that this was contrary to democratic principles, he stated that one of the two communities living on the island was being discriminated against and human rights were being violated. He added that under these circumstances it was a mistake to extend aid only to the south.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION -- A 20-member delegation of the Cypriot Chamber of Commerce and Industry, headed by Chamber Chairman Avraamidhis, today left for the Soviet Union, where it will have contacts on Cyprus-Soviet trade relations. The Cypriot Chamber of Commerce delegation will sign a cooperation agreement with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It will also have contacts with officials of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and with members of organizations that have commerical ties with Cyprus. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 6 Sep 82 NC]

'ARAFAT CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT TO ATHENS

Receives Rolandhis

NC031802 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis today met in Athens with PLO leader 'Arafat. Rolandhis conveyed a warm message of support from President of the Republic Kiprianou and reaffirmed the government's and the Cypriot people's full support of the Palestinian struggle. He also conveyed, on behalf of the Nonaligned ministerial committee, a wish for a meeting by its members with 'Arafat. The Palestinian leader stated that he is ready to meet with the committee as soon as possible.

Thanks Papandreou, Greece

NC040721 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0700 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday, shortly prior to his departure from Athens for Tunisia, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat held a press conference. Referring, among other things, to PLO relations with the Greek Government as well as with Greece in general, 'Arafat stressed that prior to this war these relations were very strong, but now, he added, we are grateful to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the friendly Greek people for what they have done to support our fair struggle, and our people will never forget this strong support. He said: I am sure that through this friendly and strong support we will succeed in our struggle, we will be victorious. In conclusion, the PLO leader stressed: In the name of our people, our fighters, the PLO Executive Committee, I wish to say that we are grateful to the Greek people, very grateful to our friend, Mr Papandreou, for what he has done.

MESIMVRINI Interview

NC041526 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpts] In an interview he gave yesterday to Greek Radio Television before his departure, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat claimed that the invasion of Lebanon was not an Israeli attack but a "great U.S. conspiracy against the Lebanese, against the Palestinians, against the Arabs." 'Arafat attributed the fact that the Palestinians "had not been fully supported" by the Arabs to "U.S. influence."

"The United States" — he stressed — "used all its prestige to hamper not only the Arabs [from helping the Palestinians] but also others. This is most significant because it was quite obvious that it concerned a U.S. operation."

Furthermore, 'Arafat denied that there is some change in U.S. policy (despite the existence of the Reagan proposals), but added that "some change" is taking place in U.S. public opinion.

However, the Palestinian leader refused to reply to the question of whether he accepts the coexistence of Palestinians and Israelis in two separate states with an evasion: "Before we talk of the Israelis we should talk about the rights of the victims."

Concluding, 'Arafat expressed his gratitude for the support the Greek people and the Papandreou government gave to their struggle.

Departs for Tunis

NC031512 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat left at 1700 for Tunisia by a special plane sent by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Five Tunisian ministers were on board the plane from Tunisia in order to serve as an escort of honor for the Palestinian leader.

At noon 'Arafat called on Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at Kastri. During their meeting the two leaders examined the latest Palestinian developments. Shortly afterward Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias gave a luncheon in honor of the PLO chairman at his hotel.

GREEK PLAN FOR PALESTINE TO 'OUTFLANK REAGAN'S'

NC031508 Athens MESIMVRINI In Greek 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by Alexandros Velios]

[Text] Is our country going to attempt to mediate for the solution of the Palestine problem? This question was put to the government spokesman yesterday and his answer was as follows: "Until this moment there is nothing in this connection." He recalled that a long time ago there was a Greek initiative and recommendation to the EEC on the Palestine problem.

However, according to well-informed sources, the Greek Government intends to take a draft proposal to the EEC for the establishment of a Palestinian state. According to the same reports, this draft was the basic object of discussions which were held the day before yesterday at Kavouri between the prime minister and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The preparation of the final document regarding the Greek initiative has been undertaken by Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias who called on 'Arafat at Kavouri yesterday and had a 1-hour talk with him. It is also assumed that the Palestinian leader extended his stay in Athens by (at least) 24 hours for this reason.

The Papoulias-'Arafat meeting was preceded by a long meeting of the PLO Executive Committee at Kavouri under 'Arafat. This meeting was attended by all the members of this supreme administrative organ of the Palestine organization currently in Athens. According to the same reports -- there has been no official statement in this connection -- the object of the meeting was the Greek draft proposal to the EEC.

It is pointed out that the Greek mediation, provided that it would take final shape, would outflank the Reagan plan which provides for "full autonomy" for the people on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (while the Greek proposal will refer to an "independent Palestinian state").

SPOKESMAN HAILS STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

NC031902 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Following the Arab and European countries which have hailed the Greek Government's initiatives during the recent bloody crisis in Lebanon, the United States, in a statement released today by the State Department, voices absolute satisfaction with Athens' peace initiatives.

Commenting on the State Department statement, the government spokesman, Mr Dhimitris Maroudhas, made the following statement: The recognition of Greece's role in the pacification of the Middle East causes deep satisfaction. The Greek Government is watching developments carefully and it will definitely not hesitate to exercise any constructive influence in the interests of all the peoples of the region, of international peace and for the vindication of the Palestinian people's struggles.

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS AT PASOK YOUTH FESTIVAL

NC041658 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 4 Sep 82 p 16

["Text" of 3 Sep speech by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at opening of the PASOK "Youth Festival 82" in Zografos]

[Excerpts] Youth of Greece: This is the most majestic gathering of our country's youth, of the democratic people. Together we shall lay the foundations of the new Greece that many generations envisioned but could not build. Tonight, this unprecedented historic gathering constitutes the most decisive confirmation that our unyielding people will proceed with the opening of the avenue leading to the big change, to a socialist Greece, to a Greece which will belong to its people.

Youth of Greece: Out of the contradictions of world bipolarity, of the two centers, we aim at securing our territorial integrity and safeguarding our homeland's autonomy and national independence. Our country's geopolitical position has a significant peculiarity. North and South, East and West meet here. Therefore, in order to formulate a victorious national strategy, it is our duty to integrate this strategy within the complex of the corelation of forces in the European, Mediterranean and Balkan areas. It is imperative that our steps be weighed and, at the same time, be decisive and bold so that they may open the road to our national independence and the complete safeguarding of our national integrity.

Youth of PASOK, Youth of Greece: Because they tell us that we have deviated from the course we charted as a movement, that we do not keep the contract of honor we signed with the people on 18 October 1981, on 3 September 1974 [date of PASOK establishment], I would like to shout out loud from here -- so that all our compatriots in every corner of the Greek territory may hear it -- that the predominant targets of our movement are and will be first of all the dissolution of the two cold war military blocs. It is our firm belief that Greece must be out of the cold war blocs. It is also obvious that we cannot say that we have accomplished the target of national independence so long as there are foreign military bases.

Greece wants to belong to a pan-European society of people, a Mediterranean society of people. This means a struggle for us and a struggle for the people of the Mediterranean and Europe until they also shake off their chains and realize the people's sovereignty and full independence.

With consistency and faith in our movement's targets, we choose our foreign policy steps: First, we are formulating our relations with the Atlantic alliance, an alliance which resulted in the ordeals of the 7-year dictatorship in our country and the big tragedy of Cyprus. Second, we will soon proceed to renegotiate on the U.S. bases in our country, based on our goal that our national independence is incompatible with their presence.

[Following passage in bold type] Always bearing in mind not to endanger the country's territorial integrity; to contribute toward detente, peace and disarmament. [end bold type]

At the same time, as you already know, we have opened a dialogue with the EEC for the formulation of a special relationship that would allow for national planning. We have made it clear in our program and declarations as a government that this is a condition for Greece to stay within the EEC framework.

Of course, as far as our strategy is concerned, the critical factor in formulating our concrete policy is the danger from the east that our country has been facing for years. It is clear that Greek-Turkish relations color and affect our every move on the international chessboard and in our defense policy.

However, concerning our sovereign rights in the Aegean, I would like to particularly stress again that we do not claim anything, we threaten nobody, we lay the foundation of peace in our area. But we will never cede even an inch of territory nor even a inch of territorial waters or airspace. At the same time, we should also stress that — regardless of the outcome of a dialogue which has become chronic in Cyprus between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriot side, which is virtually Ankara and not Denktas — regardless then of this course, we align with and participate in the struggle for a Cyprus without occupation troops, for a united, independent and nonaligned Cyprus.

Youth of our country: Perhaps our people's and country's national defense readiness has never been so necessary. Only thus can we defend our territorial integrity and guarantee peace. However, this national defense unity and readiness mean unity between the people and the army, between the people and the armed forces. Only in this way we will be able to simultaneously guarantee peace and our borders.

GOVERNMENT FAILS TO EXPOSE AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

NC061431 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Sep 82 p 1

[By Alexandros Velios]

[Text] The Turks continue at a steady pace to violate our national airspace (of the 10 miles) even after the agreement reached on the moratorium. The government not only fails to announce these violations but, according to all indications, also avoids intercepting the Turkish aircraft or making relevant protest representations to Ankara — apparently so as not to disturb the (unilateral) truce (and, of course, not to irreparably expose Mr Papandreou's "nationally proud" policy toward Turkey).

For the same reason, the messages on Turkish violations are not even communicated to the Foreign Ministry by the Air Force General Staff [GEA], as was the case before the moratorium, but are conveyed "by hand" to the prime minister and Deputy [Foreign] Minister Kapsis — alone....

According to completely verified reports from the GEA (where the tactics being followed have caused some discontent among the officers), the Turks are maintaining a... regular tempo of two to three intentional violations a week. It is indicative that the first violation took place in the northeastern Aegean on the same day the agreement for the moratorium was ceremoniously announced [22 July].

More recently, two violations took place around the end of last week, one near Limnos and the other near Lesvos Islands. The latest violation took place at noon on 3 September when a Turkish aircraft entered our national airspace up to one nautical mile from Samos Island and went out of the Athens flight information region without being intercepted. According to appraisals by the GEA, this violation was made "on purpose."

So, under the so far impenetrable cover of the moratorium and with the government's tolerance, Turkey is stirring up its firm claims in the Aegean while we are approaching the time when the foreign ministers of the two countries will meet in Ottawa (2 October). Turkey is also renewing excatly the same provocations which Mr Papandreou some time ago, as the leader of official opposition, so strongly denounced....

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO REAGAN PROPOSALS

TA031423 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Turkey has received U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal on the establishment of an autonomous Palestinian administration under the protection of Jordan as a significant development toward securing a lasting peace in the region. Speaking to journalists, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman said the following on the issue:

[Begin recording] We view President Reagan's recent proposals regarding the Middle East dispute as a significant development aimed at securing a lasting peace in the region. Our first impression is that the guidelines of these proposals will contribute to formulating a basis and a framework for negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. We will continue to carefully analyze President Reagan's proposal and follow the reactions of the countries of this region to these proposals. [end recording]

In reply to a question on whether or not there was a change in Turkey's Middle East policy, Akiman said the following:

[Begin recording] We have not changed our view concerning the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. What we would like to state is not that the Reagan proposals incorporate the necessary formula for a comprehensive solution. We would like to state that these proposals have factors that might contribute to a basis and a framework for negotiations. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ARTICLES ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

TA030637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly adopted three more articles of the draft constitution today. Another article was referred back to the constitutional committee. The articles adopted this evening regulate the states of emergency.

Article 135 stipulates that the Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of the president, may declare a state of emergency for no longer than 6 months in one or more regions of the country or throughout the country in cases of natural disaster, dangerous contagious diseases or grave economic crisis.

Article 136 makes it possible to declare a state of emergency for reasons of widespread acts of terrorism and serious disruption of the public order. According to the article, the Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of the president, may declare a state of emergency for no longer than 2 months in one or more regions of the country or throughout the country if there are serious indications of widespread acts of terrorism aiming to eliminate the free democratic order or the basic rights and freedoms established by the constitution, or if the public order is gravely disrupted due to acts of terrorism.

Article 137 sets forth the arrangements regarding states of emergency. According to this article, the decision to declare a state of emergency will be published in the official gazette and will immediately be submitted for approval to the Turkish Grand National Assembly. If the Assembly is in recess, it will be called for a meeting immediately. The Assembly will be able to change the duration of the state of emergency and to extend this duration each time by 2 months at most, upon the request of the Council of Ministers.

Labor Dispute Article

TA061709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Article 149 of the draft constitution, which was adopted by the Consultative Assembly, stipulates that the high arbitration board directly and finally resolves labor disputes in cases where strikes or lockouts are banned or postponed. The board resolves disputes in cases where the strike or lockout continues for 60 days, upon the appeal of one of the sides or the labor minister. The sides can agree to appeal to the high arbitration board for the solution of their conflicts without resorting to a strike or lockout, or during the strike or lockout.

SUPREME COURT HEAD CRITICIZES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA061105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Head of the Supreme Court of Appeals Dervic Turhan, in an opening statement at a ceremony on occasion of the commencement of the judicial year, has said that irrespective of the system accepted, arrangements that will limit the independence and control of the juciciary or that will render it dependent on legislative and executive organs should be avoided in the new constitution. He added that the new arrangements should introduce provisions which will enable the judges to fulfill their duties without any cause for anxiety. Noting that certain articles of the draft constitution being discussed at the Consultative Assembly are not compatible with the principle of the independence of judges, Turhan added that these articles might render the judiciary dependent on the executive organ and that they might place it under the (?influence) of political powers. He concluded by saying that independence and guarantee of judges can only be insured through the principle of self-administration.

CURFEW IMPOSED FOR VOTERS' REGISTRATION 5 SEP

TA041643 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 Sep (AA) -- A nation-wide curfew will be in force Sunday as thousands of specially trained men and women will pay visits to households to register elegible voters for next November's referendum on Turkey's new constitution.

The curfew, to begin at 0500 hours, will last until 1900 hours. Every Turk over the age of 21 is elegible to register as a voter. The new law on the referendum says that every single eligible voter will have to register. Failure to do so is punishable by law, and violators may receive prison sentences of up to 6 months and a TL 5,000 fine.

Registration Completed

TA051649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The registration of eligible voters for the forthcoming referendum on the constitution has been concluded. The registration was reported to have been conducted normally throughout the country. The curfew imposed for the purpose of registration at 0500 has ended.

High Election Council Chairman Orhan Aydin said that the citizens abided by the rules and the registration was conducted in a satisfactory manner. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television, Aydin said that the voting lists will be put up on 25 September.

TURKMEN SPEAKS AT MILITARY ATTACHE'S FUNERAL

TA041429 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A state funeral was held in Ankara today for Air Force Staff Col Attila Altikat, Turkey's military attache at the embassy in Ottawa who was killed there by Armenian terrorists. Altikat's body was placed on a stand in front of the prime minister's office at 1130. After a minute of silence was observed, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen delivered a speech in which he said: The infamous and villainous Armenian terrorists have murdered a distinguished representative of our glorious army. Our nation is extremely angry and indignant. We are all impatient to settle accounts for this despicable murder.

Turkmen said Altikat had represented his country and army in the best possible way in Canada. He added that Turkey expected the Canadian Government to do everything possible to capture the murderers.

Turkmen said: Our country has faced systematic Armenian terrorism since 1973. Twenty-three persons have been killed abroad and seven in the country. Sixteen officials and citizens have been wounded abroad as a result of this terrorism and 82 inside the country. Some of the victims will be victims throughout their lives and some are still fighting death.

Armenian terrorism is being fed with a racist propaganda that distorts history and recklessly spreads lies and slanders against Turkey and the Turks. Our experience with Armenian terrorism and propaganda is not new. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, Armenian organizations resorted to the same methods to achieve their political goals, killing hundreds of thousands of Turks with hair-raising ferocity in Anatolia. Then they tried to make the world believe that these cruel murders were committed against them.

The foreign minister pointed out that there were some who believed in these slanders because the Armenian terrorists did not get the necessary answers. However, he added, this big lie will be seen for what is is once the historical truths are documented.

Turkmen stressed that the Armenian allegations were now being received with increasing doubt and suspicion and that strong reactions against Armenian terrorism were forming. Turkmen added: We will continue to fight Armenian propaganda with all the means at our disposal and with great determination.

The foreign minister reiterated that efficient international cooperation was the realistic way of ending Armenian terrorism which, from every aspect, is part of international terrorism. He noted that Turkey is doing all it can in that field, that it is constantly warning the countries where terrorism exists and that, in international forums, it insistently defends the necessity for international cooperation. He expressed his concern and disappointment over the fact that no substantial progress had been made on this matter. He said: The obstacle we meet in this field is the passiveness of certain countries in the face of terrorist incidents not aimed specifically against them; and, in some cases, even their tolerance of Armenian terrorism due to political considerations. There are countries that tolerate the training and equipping of terrorists in their territory, which almost grants them immunity by supplying them with [word indistinct] and which permits their official media to be constantly used by Armenian propaganda.

Turkmen noted that so far 25 Armenian terrorists have been captured in various countries, that some of them were released and some received sentences which were not proportionate to their crimes. He added: A lesson should be learned from the fact that those countries that opened their doors to Armenian terrorist and propaganda activities are now becoming the main targets of international terrorism.

The foreign minister stressed that Turkey would continue to strive for international cooperation against terrorism, adding that the dimensions of Armenian terrorism clearly show that in fighting terrorism it was not enough to rely solely on international cooperation.

Turkmen said that due to its conditions since 1975, Lebanon had become the main base of Armenian terrorism. He said: Lebanon should now stop being a center for terrorism. It must insure that now. On the other hand, we cannot tolerate the formation of another base in our region by the terrorists who left Lebanon.

Turkmen recalled that even at the weakest period of its history, the Turkish nation had not allowed Armenian terrorism and propaganda goals to be achieved. He added that those who thought they would be able to extract a few concessions from Turkey -- which had strengthened its national unity and solidarity and become the soundest and most stable country in the region -- were bound to be bitterly disillusioned. He said: It would be in their favor to grasp this truth, to give up their sick obsessions and to stop adding shameful pages to the book of world history.

Evren Answers Trudeau Message

TA041731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] In a reply message to Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's condolence message [over the death of the Turkish military attache in Ottawa], Head of State Kenan Evren has said that terrorism and acts of violence, which constitute a joint threat to humanity, can only be averted through international cooperation and joint determined action.

Evren said that threats of terror and repeated acts of violence against determined Turkish officials have caused great pain and concern in Turkey. He said: I was extremely moved by your expression of solemn promise in your message that Turkey is not alone in its struggle against terrorism. In fact, terrorism and acts of violence threaten humanity. This threat can only be averted through close international cooperation and determined joint actions. We sincerely hope that the investigation being carried out through the decisive attitude of your government will bring the culprits of these atrocious acts before the law. This will be a considerable deterrent force to the repetition of such treacherous acts.

IRAQI MISSILES SINK TURKISH VESSEL 4 SEP

NC061727 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, Sep 6 (AFP) Iraqi forces sank a Turkish vessel on September 4, the Turkish Foreign Ministry confirmed here today.

The Mars Transporter was hit by three missiles fired from the shore or from Iraqi military helicopters, which killed three crew members and wounded three more, the ministry said in a communique issued this afternoon.

The ministry did not specify the type of the ship. Captain Adnan Tok and 29 surviving crew members were taken to Tehran aboard [words indistinct] the communique said.

Announcing that the vessel when hit was in the front of a convoy about to enter the river leading to the Iranian gulf port of Bandar Khomeyni, the communique said that the Iraqi high command had as early as August 12 declared the area of this port and the oil terminal on Khark Island a dangerous zone.

The ministry also referred to an Iraqi communique issued on September 4 which said that two tankers were destroyed near Khark Island and two other cargo ships trying to enter Bandar Khomeyni were bombed.

Two tankers, flying Greek and South Korean flags, were sunk in the same zone in July, the communique said.

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KREISKY SHARPLY CONDEMNS JARUZELSKI REGIME

AU071402 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 4 Sep 82 pp 2-3

[Kurt Seinitz report on interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Palma de Majorca -- date not given]

[Text] The latest developments in Poland: mass protests, shot demonstrators, the further exacerbation of the regime's policy through mass arrests, exemplary punishment of "rebels," show trials against opponents of the regime, and purges at universities and factories have now caused even one of the most patient observers of the Jaruzelski regime -- namely, Chancellor Kreisky -- to man the barricades. Kreisky, in a KRONEN-ZEITUNG interview said, "such a course is doomed to failure!"

Up to now, Kreisky had been one of those Western statesmen waiting for the fulfillment of the Polish martial law regime's promise to open a constructive dialogue with the people. But nothing has been done in this respect, and since the events of 31 August, the gap between the regime and the people is wider than ever. Kreisky: "The new situation in Poland makes it virtually impossible to find a reasonable solution." The chancellor adds pessimistically, "things can certainly not go on like this much longer."

The news of the deadly police fire at demonstrators touched off a furious reaction by the chancellor: "That is naturally the result of the Crimea and of what was discussed there (early in August between Jaruzelski and Brezhnev). What is happening now in Poland is even worse than what happened in the past in the CSSR or earlier still in Hungary, because there the country's own people did not lend themselves to such things."

The chancellor is "downright pessimistic" regarding his own initiative planned for the fall for preserving Poland's ability to pay its debts and for bringing about an easing of the political situation in Poland. He said: "In view of the events in Poland, I fear that such an initiative will simply not meet with any support from Western public opinion. The prospects for Poland are bad, very bad."

AUTOMATIC DIALING TO USSR NO LONGER POSSIBLE

AU032042 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] As of yesterday, automatic telephone dialing between the Soviet Union and several European countries, including Austria, is no longer possible. As recently as a few months ago, the Soviet authorities announced without giving any reasons that the number of lines between Moscow and Vienna would be drastically reduced, thus making automatic dialing impossible. People placing phone calls to the Soviet Union must now once again place them through the post office, which results in delays of several hours.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR -- In the first half of 1982, Austrian exports to the USSR totaled 4.6 billion schillings, 23.7 percent more than during the first half of 1981, while imports declined 9.5 percent to 8.8 billion schillings in the same period. To ensure the continuation of this favorable trend, which would enable Austria to considerably reduce its trade deficit with the USSR -- last year's record deficit was 13.1 billion schillings -- two Austrian delegations will visit Moscow in September. These include a delegation of experts headed by Chamber of Commerce Chairman Sallinger 5-8 September, and a delegation headed by Trade Minister Staribacher 20-24 September to attend the 14th session of the joint Austrian-Soviet commission. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Sep 82 p 7 AU]

BELGIUM

PAPER WELCOMES U.S. CHANGE OF 'TONE' ON MIDEAST

PM081203 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4-5 Sep 82 p 3

[Michel Dubuisson commentary]

[Text] The thing which characterizes President Reagan's "new peace initiative" is a new tone rather than original ideas or the solutions proposed. For the first time a U.S. leader has placed the Palestinian problem at the center of the search for a settlement to the Near East conflict and has done so in terms which are unusual for Washington, clearly stating that the war in Lebanon did not solve anything. "The military losses of the PLO have not diminished the yearning of the Palestinian people for a just solution of their claims.... The departure of the Palestinians from Beirut dramatizes more than ever the homelessness of the Palestinian people. Palestinians feel strongly that their cause is more than a question of refugees. I agree.... For peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict."

In reaffirming the U.S. pledge to defend Israel's security, President Reagan also stressed that its military victories "alone cannot bring just and lasting peace to Israel and her neighbors" and that it is now necessary to "reconcile Israel's legitimate security concerns with the legitimate rights of the Palestinians." Those facts may well be self-evident but they still had to be, and have been, clearly stated by the U.S. President following the Palestinian fighters' eviction from Lebanon.

Although, as regards principles, Mr Reagan calls on the Israelis to recognize the Palestinians' aspirations and on the latter to recognize that their demands are linked to Israel's security, he did not make any particularly original proposals. While remaining faithful to the broad outlines of Camp David (free elections and transfer of internal authority in the occupied territories), he nonetheless prejudged the issue by ruling out the idea of a Palestinian state and Israel's annexation of the West Bank and Gaza (an annexation which would, however, violate Resolution 242, regarded as the cornerstone of any settlement), and above all by stating that "the final status of the occupied territories will have to be full autonomy in association with Jordan." Indeed, the second phase of the Camp David agreements makes provision for negotiations on the final status of those territories and does not specify or rule out any solution.

Israel's reaction was not slow in coming: a categorical and unanimous no from the Begin government.

On the Arab side caution seems to be de rigueur to the extent that Mr Reagan's statements coincide with some demands: a freeze on Israeli settlements, rejection of annexation and importance attached to the Palestinian question. On the other hand, there is no indication that the Arabs -- especially the PLO -- will be satisfied with preferential ties between an autonomous Palestinian territory and Jordan in place of an independent state. Moreover, there is no indication that King Husayn of Jordan is prepared to launch into such a political operation alone. He would probably not do so without the approval of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, in other words the PLO, to which things inevitably come back.

Mr Reagan's proposals are a continuation of the September 1978 Camp David agreements, rejected by the whole Arab world and by those primarily concerned -- the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The regional context has now changed. So has Washington's tone. Dialogue could at least begin if the U.S. ideas, which are still vague -- who, for example, would represent the Palestinians at the negotiations? -- were to be clarified.

FDP SPOKESMAN DENIES GENSCHER TO RESIGN

LD071214 Hamburg DPA in German 0916 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg/Bonn, 7 Sep (DPA) -- According to the Hamburg magazine DER STERN, FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher intends to resign from his post as party chairman if the FDP fails to clear the 5-percent hurdle at the Hesse elections on 26 September. If his party remains in the Wiesbaden Diet, Genscher intends to terminate the Bonn government coalition with the SPD before the Berlin FDP federal congress on 5 November, DER STERN notes, drawing from remarks apparently made by Genscher at a birthday celebration for the wife of top manager Bruno Schubert in Bogenberg, Bavaria.

Party spokesman Herbert Schmuelling commented in Bonn on Tuesday that this report is "like many others at present, part of a confusing game without any basis of truth."

SCHMIDT DETERMINED TO RETAIN GOVERNMENT POSITION

LD071654 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (DPA) -- Chancellor Schmidt today reaffirmed his determination not to relinquish government responsibility and not to give the coalition partner [FDP] any excuse for switching to the CDU/CSU. Speaking to the SPD parliamentary party, he rejected the idea of asking for a vote of confidence again in the Bundestag. The coalition partners supported a vote of confidence in the Bundestag in February. Schmidt expressly supported the budget decisions which were arrived at in conjunction with the FDP.

INTERVIEW WITH SPD'S BAHR ON CHINA TALKS

DW071041 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0547 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Correspondent Kroenig interview with Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, on the latter's visit to Beijing; date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What made the Chinese party chairman seek the dialogue with you?

[Answer] I believe that the Chinese took a look at the talks I had in Beijing earlier with the foreign policy experts in the party headquarters and the deputy chief of the general staff. They then deemed it appropriate, and perhaps also interesting, to have this dialogue materialize.

[Question] An offer was made for the opening of formal party relations, as it were, between the German Social Democracy and the CPC. But your reaction was not enthusiastic. Why is it that the German Social Democrats are reluctant to do something similar to what the Socialists in France are doing?

[Answer] Well, with the Social Democrats it's like this: We have made a decision which says that we will not establish any official party relations with communist parties. The French can do as they see fit. That's their business. The Chinese party boss did not come up with a proposal on this question. He just raised it, and I later answered it along the lines of my foregoing reply. This does not rule out talking with each other if and when discussions are of interest and both sides consider it appropriate. After all, we do have such talks with the Yugoslavs just as we had them with the Italians. And if anyone goes to Moscow or to East Berlin he simply has no choice but to talk with those in government, and that means the communists.

[Question] Surely it is interesting to hear in such contacts how the Chinese leadership views the world. All of us are aware of their suspicion of the Soviet Union. But in the meantime, the skeptical attitude toward the United States has obviously intensified as well.

[Answer] What I found is that the Chinese would like to keep the two superpowers at a distance and that they do not trust either of them. As far as China is concerned, the Soviet Union of course, constitutes the most serious threat, even though the Chinese do not believe in the existence of any danger of aggression. Nor do I believe that they need to be afraid of that. For China is practically invincible barring large-scale use of nuclear weapons, which no one is thinking of.

Especially after the foolish acts committed by the Americans recently with the arms deliveries to Taiwan, the Chinese have lengthened the distance from the United States. And the matter is not yet settled, which means that it is legitimate to assume that the topic of Taiwan will remain a permanent topic between the Chinese and the Americans. They oppose both superpowers, whom they believe harbor hegemonic ambitions.

[Question] It means striving for predominance in the world?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Is this how they assess the United States now under Reagan?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] That is a deviation from the former approach?

[Answer] You can well say that.

[Question] What do the Chinese say to the European discussion partners? What advice do they give the Europeans regarding their position between both superpowers?

[Answer] The Chinese are for independence. I have told them that they can afford that better than we can. Our situation is not comparable to theirs. The Americans stand with their forces on our territory and we need the Americans for security reasons, or stating it more correctly: We need the alliance, or even more correctly: Without the Americans, Western Europe is unable to establish a security balance with regard to the Soviet Union.

The Chinese understand that, but they maintain nevertheless that European unification must proceed more quickly to demonstrate greater independence with regard to the two superpowers. We have discussed it very thoroughly. We have also discussed the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles.

[Question] Are the Chinese equally interested? Do they understand the urgent wish of the Europeans that no deployment take place and that there should be disarmament?

[Answer] I have very thoroughly explained the meaning of our detente policy. I believe it was the first time I explained it so intensely. From this ensues the wish you have just mentioned in your question. I believe the Chinese are beginning to understand it. The problem is that they are very skeptical with regard to the chances of success. They believe that the chances of successful Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles are very slight.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] They believe that the two superpowers will do what they want without regard to the interests of others. At the moment neither of the two is interested in achieving results accordingly to the Chinese.

[Question] What did you tell the Chinese in this connection? You share the skepticism of the Chinese don't you?

[Answer] No, I am of the opinion that you cannot yet judge these negotiations. I don't believe you can judge the negotiations prior to the U.S. elections in mid-November or in early November. I don't expect much to happen there until that time. Only thereafter will we get an impression or be able to decide whether negotiations will make sense and have promise.

[Question] At any rate, it is interesting for you and now also for our listeners to hear how the Chinese assess the situation in the disarmament sector and how skeptical they are. How do you explain this skepticism?

[Answer] You could almost believe that if the negotiations were unsuccessful it would spare the Chinese making a decision. It is absolutely clear that if negotiations are successful and a few SS-20 missiles are removed and deployed where they can reach China, that it would mean that the Chinese must ponder in this connection the shifting of global power. This was an important point of the talks, which we discussed repeatedly in the course of the day. I think that the Chinese are pondering that more than they did a relatively short time ago.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER ON DECISION NOT TO VISIT BERLIN

LD071416 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (DPA) -- Austrian Federal President Rodolf Kirchschlaeger met Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks in the Bonn chancellor's office on Tuesday. This morning on the 2d day of his state visit to the Federal Republic, Kirchschlaeger received Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and Deputy SPD chairman, Minister-President Johannes Rau for separate talks at his residence, Schloss Gymnich, near Bonn.

At a press conference, the Austrian president defended his decision to omit a visit to West Berlin on his 4-day stay although the Federal Government had suggested it. He said the need for such a visit should still not be taken for granted. His decision is certainly not a demonstration against anyone, but is intended to prevent the situation in Berlin, which he sensed is a little more quiet at present, from becoming "topical" through possible protests. Neither is his decision to not visit Berlin a decision to "soften up" the GDR, which he intends to visit next year. In this connection, Kirchschlaeger stressed that neutral Austria maintains excellent relations not only with Bonn but also with East Berlin.

The SPD Parliamentary Group in the Bundestag regretted Kirchschlaeger's decision not to visit West Berlin. The group representative in the Foreign Affairs Committee, Peter Maenning, said that the SPD group is nevertheless still "fully aware of Austria's consistent and committed support for the interests of Berlin and Germany as a whole."

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1438 GMT on 7 September reported that an important topic of Kirchschlaeger's talks in Bonn was the disputed Rhine-Main-Danube Canal. Kirchschlaeger, addressing the press, again spoke strongly in favor of carrying on the project, the economic benefits of which are doubted by the Federal Government.]

AEG-KANIS TO SUPPLY TURBINES FOR USSR PIPELINE

LD072018 Hamburg DPA in German 1855 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Frankfurt 7 Sep (DPA) -- AEG-Kanis (Essen) will supply two turbines for the planned Soviet natural gas pipeline from west Siberia to West Europe this month.

The daily newspaper DIE WELT reports in Wednesday's edition that this is reliable information from the AEG head office in Frankfurt. The newspaper quotes the source as saying that now that French, British and Italian firms have supplied turbines to the Soviet Union, which include parts made under U.S. licenses, in spite of the U.S. embargo, AEG-Kanis no longer needs to hold back. Moreover, Bonn has encouraged the supplying of the turbines, it says.

The turbines that AEG-Kanis has contracted to supply involve licenses from the U.S. General Electric Company. The rotors from the two turbines that are now to be delivered were supplied by General Electric before the embargo was imposed. Three further rotors are in stock, which means that three more turbines can be completed. AEG-Kanis is to make a total of 47 turbines for the gas pipeline. The contract is worth about DM700 million.

EEC'S THORN ON U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD071440 Hamburg DPA in German 1220 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (DPA) -- In the view of EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn, economic sanctions of the type imposed by the United States in connection with the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal worsen the climate between Western countries.

Thorn stressed on Tuesday in Berlin that the dispute with the United States over this matter has to be settled, although basic positions need not necessarily be altered. The EEC countries are not all equally enthusiastic about the gas pipeline deal, but there is agreement that after the contracts had been signed the imposition of sanctions was not the right step.

Thorn, who has been meeting Mayor Richard Von Weizsaecker and other Berlin politicians during his visit to Berlin, stressed that the EEC will do its utmost to help Berlin in its special situation, including in relation to the crisis affecting the economically stricken AEG Telefunken electronics concern.

CHANGING U.S. EMBARGO POLICY REVIEWED

DW311033 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 31 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary signed STS: "Back Door]

[Text] President Reagan now seems prepared to give in with regard to the embargo conflict concerning the construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline. The door he had not very diplomatically slammed shut in the face of his allies by threatening to impose sanctions against European firms has opened a crack again for a transatlantic dialogue.

The juridically contestable supply restriction on the giant Siberian project was of no use anyway. The turbines are presently being loaded on ships in England and Italy and martial law continues to be imposed in Poland despite the threatening economic gestures. Now the amicable Washington offer indicates that the Europeans should at least delay the building of the pipeline. If the Europeans accepted that compromise, they would not be very reliable trade partners in the eyes of the Soviets and also admit succumbing to Reagan's changing foreign political moods.

Nevertheless, if the President -- surprised by the allies' protest -- is now looking for a back door through which he can withdraw from the sanction problem without losing face, the Europeans should not slam that door shut.

DANISH RELATIONS AFFECTED BY FISHING DISPUTE

LD021658 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA) -- The Federal Government is concerned about the development of relations with Denmark as a result of the fishing dispute. According to a government spokesman in Bonn on Thursday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has noted "with great attention and concern" a letter from Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen in which the latter expresses the Danish protest against fishing off of West Greenland by German fishermen. Because of the importance of the matter, Schmidt has instructed Secretary of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski to deliver the chancellor's answering letter in person.

In his letter to the Danish Government leader, Schmidt emphasizes once again the legal basis of the Federal Government's position which is also shared by the EEC Commission, according to which, German fishermen, in spite of the Danish and Greenlandic protests, are allowed to catch 2,000 tons of cod off west Greenland up until 22 September. Secretary of State Wischnewski will attempt to explain to Jorgensen the difficult position of the German deep-water fishing industry and its processing plants on the coast. The Federal Government hopes that the Danish Government will respect the decision of the Brussels commission.

As a precaution, the federal chancellor has also written to EEC President Gaston Thorn asking the commission to institute proceedings for breach of treaty against Denmark in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC treaty. Furthermore, Bonn is demanding early dates for possible proceedings before the European Court.

DANISH JOURNALIST ACCUSED OF SPYING FOR GDR

LD041650 Hamburg DPA in German 1329 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Karlsruhe/Flensburg -- A Danish journalist has been arrested on the German-Danish border near Flensburg on strong suspicion of having spied for many years for the GDR. The Karlsruhe Federal Prosecutor's Office revealed this on Saturday after a radio station in Copenhagen had reported the incident.

The 51-year-old Dane is to appear on Saturday evening before the investigating judge of the federal court in Karlsruhe. He will be informed of the opening of proceedings based on an arrest warrant, issued on 6 August. It will also be decided whether the accused will be detained or released on bail.

According to investigations carried out so far, the journalist, who was arrested in Friday while leaving the FRG for Denmark, is strongly suspected of having been a spy for the GDR secret service between 1958 and 1981 in Denmark, the FRG and the GDR. The spying activity is also said to have occurred in the military sphere. The authorities in Karlsruhe would give no details on the identity of the accused.

Danish radio said that the journalist was working in Bonn as a correspondent for several Danish media. The Flensburg house of the 51-year-old journalist, member of a German-Danish organization opposed to nuclear arms, has been searched.

BAUM SAYS DKP SPIES ON LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS

DW061227 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Sep 82 p 5

[Dispatch signed ME: "Baum: The DKP Informs the State Security Service"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 2 September -- As far as Federal Interior Minister Baum is concerned, "corroborated findings of the security authorities" indicate that a multitude of internal records of the German Communist Party [DKP], which is loyal to Moscow, are continuously trnasported to the GDR.

The minister provided this information on 20 August in response to an inquiry submitted in writing in the Bundestag. Deputy Hans-Joachim Jentsch (CDU) wanted to know whether the Federal Government deems justified the complaints by organizations of the new left that their activities are watched by the DKP and that members have been arrested on trips to the GDR on the basis of such information. In his reply, Baum draws attention above all, to the activities of the "DKP arbitration commission, which is responsible for the 'unity and purity' of the party and which gathers and evaluates information about other organizations competing with the DKP -- even applying conspiratorial methods." Besides, ultra-leftist groups in the Federal Republic are subject to direct spying -- not arranged by the DKP -- on behalf of the GDR's 'Ministry of State Security.' Addressing the inquiring party, Baum's reply ends with the passage: "The developments referred to in your inquiry might well be 'proceeds' of this espionage activity."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

AB071121 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 7 (AFP) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in a message here that latest developments in negotiations on Namibian independence were cause to hope for free and fair elections in the South African ruled country.

"Over the past few months, the Federal Government with their partners in the Western contact group have overcome great stumbling blocks on the road to Namibia's constitutional independence." Mr. Genscher said in a message read by West German Ambassador to South Africa Ekkehard Eickhoff.

The contact group also includes the U.S., Canada, Britain and France.

Mr. Eickhoff was addressing delegates at the annual congress of the Interessengemeinschaft Deutschschprachiger Sudwester, an organisation uniting German-speaking people.

Mr. Genscher's message, quoted by the news agency SAPA, went on: "The agreement over constitutional proposals, which coincides with our own democratic and constitutional principles, gives us hope for a future which be decided by all Namibians in a voluntary manner."

But the Foreign Minister noted that "we know all the difficulties have not been removed. The weapons have not been silenced and the last steps have not been taken."

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON SHIPS TO SAIL FOR LEBANON

PM071337 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Aircraft Carrier Foch Ready To Pick Up French Intermediary Force in Lebanon"]

[Text] The aircraft carrier Foch, of the Mediterranean Squadron, was placed on alert on the evening of Sunday, 5 September, as was the missile-launching frigate Duquesne. From Toulon, where they were still in port this Monday morning, 6 September, the two French warships are to set sail for Lebanon to pick up the French contingent of the multinational intermediary force which helped in the evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut.

The ASW corvette Dupleix and the logistical support ship Rance, two of the French ships which took part in transporting the French force between Cyprus and Lebanon, returned to Toulon last weekend. However, the ASW corvette Georges-Leygues, the destroyer D'Estrees, the amphibious vessel Orage and the frigate Premier-Maitre-L'her remained in the eastern Mediterranean basin.

It is generally thought in French military circles that the French contingent might leave Beirut around 10 September.

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC072026 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 7 (AFP) -- New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper arrived here today from Rome for a 48-hour visit during which he is to have talks centred on the European Common Market and the international situation.

Tomorrow, he is to have talks with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, European Affairs Minister Andre Chandernagor and Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson.

The talks will be dominated by French and EEC agriculture policy, notably on New Zealand's main exports, butter and mutton.

Negotiations have been continuing on establishing import quotas for New Zealand butter into Europe for 1983, official sources said here. In 1981, Europe let in 94,000 tons of the commodity and last year 92,000 tons.

After Paris, Mr Cooper will go on to Bonn, Brussels and London.

CONTINUED AID TO CHAD, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PM031411 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 82 p 36

[Unattributed report: "Paris Intends To Pursue Its Aid to Chad and the Central African Republic"]

[Text] On Tuesday, 31 August, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman reaffirmed France's desire to pursue its aid to poor countries like Chad and the Central African Republic and, as far as the former is concerned, to respect the OAU recommendations for its rebuilding. He said that French aid to Chad amounted to Fr63 million for the first 8 months of 1982 and to Fr74 million for the Central African Republic in the same period.

Half of the funds devoted to Chad, he stated, have been sent since Northern Armed Forces leader Hissein Habre came to power in Ndjamena.

The spokesman said that a new agreement for Fr10 million, included in the total, was recently signed by France's ambassador to Ndjamena and that that sum will be devoted to humanitarian assistance, health and food aid. Franco-Chadian cooperation is most evident in the rural section and in reviving the Chadian administration and the functioning of Ndjamena's public services (radio, telecommunications, water and electricity).

With regard to the Central African Republic, the spokesman specified that the rate of aid for 1982 was higher than for 1981 (Fr101 million for the year). He recalled that the French Government said in March that it would continue to give aid to the Central African Government's "worthy" national rebuilding program. Some 1,200 French soldiers are still in the Central African Republic under the terms of a defense agreement between the two countries.

PCF'S MARCHAIS URGES 'ARAFAT TO VISIT FRANCE

PM031011 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 31 August 1982 carries on page 7 the 1,000-word text of a message sent by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on 30 August in which he expresses his "emotion and respect for the example of resistance, courage and heroism which the Palestinian fighters have given the world" and expresses the PCF's continuing support for the Palestinian cause.

Marchais says: "For its part, the PCF intends to do everything at both the national and international levels to help further progress along this path."

"In that connection, a visit to France by you would have considerable significance. It would be a major point in our people's solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO, a step on the path to a just and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict."

"It is therefore, on behalf of all French Communists, that I confirm the invitation which I sent you. It remains more valid than ever."

"Before leaving west Beirut, you forcefully reaffirmed that the battle goes on for the Palestinian people's just national rights. In that battle you will always find the French Communists at your side with the greatest determination and efficacy."

LE MONDE ON 'BANKRUPTCY' OF POLISH REGIME

PM031119 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Bloody Failure"]

[Text] The two people killed (a provisional tally) in Lubin tragically demonstrate that the threats reiterated by the authorities before Tuesday's demonstrations were not merely intended to intimidate the Polish population. Not only did the junta have no hesitation in brutally repelling demonstrators armed only with stones or in rare cases, with Molotov cocktails, it also gave the police permission to open fire on the crowd. The bloodshed, if it does not lead to new demonstrations very soon, completes the gulf between the government and the population of which Msgr Glemp spoke last week. How could a government which has gone to such extremes agree, as the church and trade unionists are asking, to finally take into account its people's aspirations?

Tuesday's demonstrations are additional proof of the Poles' growing refusal to sink into silence and to submit passively to the restoration of the party's dictatorship. The initial reports on the clashes suggest that 40,000-50,000 people took part in them. That is not many in view of the 10 million members which Solidarity had and Poland's 36 million inhabitants. It is impressive however when you realize that the men and women who came out onto the streets did so in a totalitarian country in which martial law has reigned for 9 months.

Their own trade union leaders had warned them that there were likely to be casualties and that they could have few illusions about what the government's reaction would be.

Why did they take this action? The explanations of "romanticism" and a tradition of heroism are not enough.

The fact is that they live day by day amid shortages, lines and growing poverty in the face of the avowed bankruptcy of a regime which for 35 years has claimed to possess the recipe for happiness. Their courage did not serve a minority or even a bare majority of the population, but served an entire population which for 16 months during Solidarity's existence was able to limit its aspirations and demand not a change of regime, but only the right to be heard.

All they received in return for that moderation was a wave of arrests and the crushing of a freedom which had barely been glimpsed. Despite 9 months of martial law [apparent line drop] each watchword, each clandestine pamphlet calling on people to struggle only to attain that "national accord" of which General Jaruzelski is taking advantage of in order the better to destroy it.

What will happen in the future now that blood has been shed and now that, under the police charges, people have been heard to shout for the first time: "Let's separate from the Soviet Union"? Nobody can say as yet, but the wealth of detail with which the Moscow press reported Tuesday's clashes is enough to indicate that -- after a long confrontation which remained peaceful on both sides -- the situation in Warsaw has become very heated. On Sunday, General Jaruzelski admitted, with disarming candor, that the Poles were rejecting normalization. He has just demonstrated that, unless there is a prompt return to reason, all he has left is force.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The Journal Officiel for 1 September announces the appointment of Mr Michel Chatelais as Ambassador to Togo, replacing Mr Jean-Marc Voelckel. The Journal Officiel also publishes the appointment of Miss Francoise-Claude Lafontaine as Ambassador to Guyana, replacing Mr Rene de Choiseul Praslin. Like her predecessor, she will continue to reside in Port of Spain (Tranidad and Tobago), where she has been ambassador since last July. [Paris LE MONDE In French 2 Sep 82 p 3 PM]

AT LEAST 10 TOOK PART IN DALLA CHIESA SLAYING

AU070750 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Palermo, September 7 -- Officials investigating Friday night's slaying of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and his wife in Palermo said Monday that at least ten people were involved in the mafia-style ambush.

According to eyewitness accounts at the scene of the attack in downtown Palermo, the ambush was carried out by two killers in each of two cars, a BMW and a Fiat 131, driven by another two men, and a Suzuki motorcycle, with a hitman on the pillon seat behind the rider.

After leaving the scene of the ambush the killers set fire to the two cars and got into two waiting cars. With the drivers of these last two cars, the commando comprised at least ten people.

According to General Prosecutor Ugo Viola, Dalla Chiesa's killers belong to mafia clans which have survived the brutal gang warfare which has raged in Sicily for the last several months -- 103 victims in the last six months alone.

The internecine battles between the various mafia families in their Sicilian heartland are being waged over control of the multi-billion dollar heroin market, with an estimated turnover in 1981 of about 5.5 billion dollars.

The Palermo Office of the Treasury Guards issued a denial of press reports that General Dalla Chiesa had been in possession of documents on bank accounts of mafia suspects and that these documents disappeared after his death.

A communique said that Dalla Chiesa did not have these documents in his possession, since [they] are always kept at Treasury Guard offices.

Minister on Anti-Mafia Fight

AU070855 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 7 -- A joint session of the interior and justice subcommittees of the lower house will continue discussion today of anti-mafia legislation, which is expected to be made into law in record time.

Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni delivered a report Monday to the commission on the murder of Palermo Prefect General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and his wife in a mafia-style ambush Friday night.

Outlining the government's strategy in the battle against the mafia, Rognoni said that "police are not enough to combat the mafia. The state, in every one of its components, is needed against the mafia. And the state is not only the central government, but the entire system of institutional powers".

Rognoni went on to say that "the survival of the mafia is a mortification of the state of law", adding that the mafia is a phenomenon of power which can be uprooted only through penetration of its structures, following its national and international ramifications and controlling its money traffic.

Commenting on press criticism that the government did not grant Dalla Chiesa enough powers, Rognoni conceded that it is necessary to distinguish between the post of prefect and the task of coordinating a battle against the mafia.

However, Rognoni added, "this position has been constantly overloaded in certain circles with arbitrary and substantially limited interpretations of Dalla Chiesa's tasks".

Legal 'Gap'

AU070903 Rome ANSA in English 0836 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 7 -- A conflict of interest between the Italian state and the Sicilian region may have been triggered by the appointment of Emanuele de Francesco to the newly created overlord's office to corrdinate civil servant administrations and police in the battle against the mafia.

The question was raised Monday by several politicians in the house debate on the statements delivered by Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni in the discussion over new anti-mafia legislation and echoed the main topic Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini discussed in a long meeting with the president of the Sicilian region, Mario d'Acquisto.

In a statement to newsmen, D'Acquisto said that he informed Spadolini of "the region's unconditional consensus" over the appointment of the anti-mafia overlord and added that "regional powers have never been and could never be in contrast with the state authorities on an issue which is national and requires a national solution".

D'Acquisto, however, did concede that some doubts could be raised at the practical level over the overlord's powers which are not reflected in the legislation of the autonomous Sicilian region's statute.

The president of the region said that a regulation must be approved enacting an article of the regional statute concerning the powers conferred on the president of the region to coordinate law enforcement.

The regulation is long overdue, more than thirty years to be precise, since the autonomous region's statute was implemented in 1948.

The legislative gap may make De Francesco's job even more difficult.

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 6 SEP

AU070840 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 7 -- New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper will have talks here today with the Italian agriculture and foreign trade ministers and foreign undersecretary on New Zealand butter and lamb exports to the European Economic Community. Cooper arrived in Rome Monday evening.

The New Zealand foreign minister will depart for Paris this evening for talks on the same topic with French authorities.

NATO AUTUMN EXERCISES COMMENCE IN NAPLES

AU021935 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Naples, September 2 -- NATO's "Autumn Forge 82" manoeuvres were inaugurated in Naples today in what Supreme Allied Forces Commander General Bernard Rogers called "the intent to create a more efficient and prepared force in the alliance".

Rogers stressed that the manoeuvres were being inaugurated in Naples for the first time "to stress the value and vitality of this region for Western Europe and for the alliance". The manoeuvres, which involve more than 250 thousand troops in various parts of Europe, are planned "to put our organization in a condition to discourage war".

PCP'S CUNHAL DISCUSSES PARTY OBJECTIVES

LD080256 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party has been meeting over the weekend and today PCP Secretary-General Alvaro Cunhal held a news conference to announce the main decisions reached at the weekend meeting.

As for the forthcoming local elections, the PCP's immediate objectives are to increase the number of votes and mandates.

[Begin Cunhal recording] Our party's main objectives are to maintain and reinforce our popular alliance majority in town and parish councils; to increase the number of town and parish councils we control; and to increase the number of votes and mandates we receive. We believe that the party's reinforcement is essential not only to reinforce local power, not only because the people's interests must be defended by local authorities, but also so that through the reinforcement of local power Portugal's democratic system will be strengthened. [end recording]

Cunhal spoke about the presidential veto of the local government elections bill -- which obviously was not discussed at the Central Committee meeting -- expressing his concurrence, because the PCP viewed the bill as unconstitutional.

In its analysis of the political situation there were no major surprises. The PCP once more denounced what it considers the Democratic Alliance's putschism and continued to call on President Eanes to dismiss the government, dissolve the parliament, appoint a caretaker administration and call early parliamentary elections.

Something new and more harsh was said about the Socialist Party, a party that could not be relied upon, Cunhal said, to uphold democracy. The PCP Central Committee, he announced, had decided to step up the relations with Social Democatic Movement and with those Socialists discontent with the Alliance. However, after the news conference, Cunhal told a member of our news staff that it was still possible to count on the Socialist Party in the framework of democratic parties as long as its leadership changed some of its stances.

[Begin Cunhal recording] We believe that the Socialist Party, particularly if it is able to rectify the dangerous course of allying itself with reactionary forces, even today can be a very valid force in the framework of Portugal's democracy. By pursuing this policy of disaster, of allying itself with reactonary forces, the Socialist Party tends to become a party in disarray, disrepute and possibly with declining influence on national (?life). [end recording]

Asked to comment on the likelihood of a Eanes-sponsored political party being formed, Cunhal said that in his opinion there was a vacant area today which induced objective conditions for the founding of new parties.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING SPANISH AMBASSADOR -- In Lisbon today, President Ramalho Eanes received the outgoing Spanish ambassador to Portugal, Fernando Rodriguez Porrero y de Chavarri, who called at Belem Palace to say farewell to the Portugese head of state. Porrero y de Chavarri, who has been in Lisbon since June 1976, is to be succeeded in his diplomatic assignment by Ramon Fernandes de Soignie, who until now was chef de cabinet of Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca in Madrid. [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Sep 82 LD]

AIRCRAFT COMPANY'S CLARIFICATION 'SATISFACTORY'

LD041444 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] The Spanish Government is satisfied with the clarification it has received from the Mcdonnell Douglas Corporation on the possible commissions which it was thought had been given to intermediaries during the negotiations for the purchase of the F-18A Future Attack and Combat Aircraft. As you will recall, the government suspended the purchase operation while clarification was sought on this point.

According to the report sent by the American company, the office of Antonio Garrigues Walker received 3.5 million pesetas and that of Miguel Domenech 2 million pesetas for legal advice. There were, therefore, neither commissions nor intermediaries in the contract for the purchase of the aircraft.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Government will buy 40 (SL1-DLK) missiles from an American multinational for the Spanish Navy, to be deployed on a frigate under construction at the National Bazan Company. The same company is going to build an aircraft carrier similar to the Principe de Asturias for Australia. The contract means a guarantee of work for at least 3 more years for the company.

UCD LEADERS DEBATE POSSIBLE ELECTORAL PACTS

PM071035 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Sep 82 p 9

[Fernando Jauregui report]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] leadership yesterday opted for rejection of a preelection coalition with the Popular Alliance, owing basically to party Chairman Landelino Lavilla's firm stance of opposition, according to circles at UCD headquarters in the Calle Arlaban. Nevertheless, the final decision on the UCD's election plans and its possible coalitions with other political parties will not be taken until the next meeting of the National Executive Committee -- the party's top body -- which will meet in Madrid Tuesday, 7 September.

UCD Secretariat sources were stating yesterday evening, at the conclusion of the 3-hour meeting which ended after 2100 hours, that the majority of the National Executive Committee supports in principle party Chairman Lavilla's stance of running alone in the election.

Despite the fact that a substantial section of the UCD Secretariat favored a rapprochement with the Popular Alliance as the sole recourse, since every approach to Adolfo Suarez' Democratic and Social Center [CDS] has failed, Lavilla's stance kept matters in line with the initial plans. That is, the UCD maintains that it will run alone in the coming general election, although it will very probably include members of Antonio Garrigues' Democratic Liberal Party on its lists. According to reliable sources, Lavilla went so far as to threaten to use the "return clause" -- return of the party chairmanship to Calvo-Sotelo -- if the attempts undertaken by some members of the centrist Secretariat to force a coalition with the Popular Alliance continued.

UCD Secretary for Organization Rodolfo Martin Villa and several other members of the centrist leadership were proposing, as the sole solution to avert what they believe could be an electoral catastrophe for the party, joining the Popular Alliance's already proposed coalition with former UCD Christian Democrat Oscar Alzaga's Popular Democratic Party.

Laina, Intermediary for Agreement With Suarez

According to their viewpoints, since a coalition with Suarez' seceded centrists has become impossible, and reports on the province-by-province situation provided by Martin Villa having been analyzed, there was no alternative but a rapprochement with the Popular Alliance.

A coalition with the Suarist CDS became clearly impossible last week following a conversation between Suarez and Director of State Security Francisco Laina, who was sent as a mediator by Roson and Lavilla. According to what EL PAIS was able to learn, Suarez accepted in principle an electoral understanding between the UCD and the CDS, but demanded the immediate departure of Pio Cabanillas, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca and Rodolfo Martin Villa, among others, while also demanding that Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo retire from active politics. Lavilla regarded these terms as absolutely unacceptable.

GONZALEZ ON NATO, POTENTIAL COALITION ALLIES

PM061215 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Aug 82 p 15

[Miguel Barroso dispatch]

[Excerpt] Wiesbaden -- Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez yesterday emphasized his party's pledge to call a referendum on Spain's joining NATO if it wins power after the 28 October general election. Gonzalez -- who is in the FRG city of Wiesbaden supporting the SPD in the Hesse regional election campaign -- specified that "within the context of this referendum my party would advise the Spanish people to give a negative response, although," he explained, "our opposition to Spain's joining NATO should not be confused with opposition to that alliance's very existence." He also stated that he is opposed to a coalition government with the PCE, "because it would not be good for Spain."

Gonzalez refused to specify the PSOE's possible allies if it does not secure an absolute majority, although he categorically discounted the possibility of a coalition government with the Communists, "because it would not be good for Spain." In his opinion, beginning to consider the issue of postelection alliances means assuming that "we will not achieve our aim of securing an absolute majority." Nevertheless, he told this newspaper that "it is possible to establish a gradation of proximities to our proposal of an alternative for change. From that viewpoint, the closest group is Fernandez Ordonez' Democratic Action Party. There is also a declared amenability on the part of the Democratic and Social Center founded by Suarez, which seems to have adopted a center left course."

The PSOE secretary general did not even discount the possibility of an understanding with "Landelino Lavilla and what is left of the Union of the Democratic Center," but he noted that "there is complete incompatibility with Fraga's Popular Alliance and what revolves around him."

JAILED COUPLEADER TEJERO ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

LD040532 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Tejero Molina, in jail in Madrid, has announced his intention to run as a candidate in the general elections scheduled for October. This evening we called him. After asking for the name and identity card number of the director of this newsreel, Tejero Molina agreed to talk to us. The line was not very good so first here is a summary of his statement:

Tejero Molina confirmed that he intends to run for the Spanish Solidarity Party which he defined as an electoral party upholding a Spanish ideology, nothing else. He does not see any contradiction between his decision to run for parliament and his actions on 23 February 1981. He said he has dedicated his life to serving Spain -- with a gun, with words or even his bare teeth.

Here is the recording:

[Begin recording in Spanish] [Question] Lieutenant Colonel Tejero Molina?
[Answer] Yes, go ahead.
[Question] Good evening. This is Commercial Radio from Lisbon. Can you hear me well?
[Answer] So, so.
[Question] Is it true, Lieutenant Colonel Tejero Molina, that you intend to run for parliament?
[Answer] I want to, yes.
[Question] Why Lieutenant Colonel?
[Answer] I want to help Spain in any way I can.
[Question] The name of the party, we understand, is Solidarity. Is this so?
[Answer] Spanish Solidarity.
[Question] Spanish Solidarity. Well, what is the party's program?
[Answer] That is very simple. The program is the unity of the fatherland, order, social coexistence and work for all Spaniards.
[Question] Lieutenant Colonel, can your party be considered a party of the right, of the extreme right? How would you describe it?
[Answer] Well, it is, frankly, an electoral party.
[Question] But is it an ideology that can be described as rightwing or extreme rightwing?
[Answer] It is Spanish, nothing else.
[Question] Fine. Lieutenant Colonel, do you think you will get enough votes to get a seat?
[Answer] If I did not think so, I would not run.
[Question] Who is backing your party?
[Answer] The Spanish people, those who want to.
[Question] Do you not think that your candidacy might affect other parties with a similar ideology?
[Answer] Well, we could all run together.
[Question] Is there any coalition yet in prospect?
[Answer] No, we have not yet brought up the subject.
[Question] But is there a possibility of this? Would you do it?
[Answer] Of course.
[Question] With which parties?
[Answer] Well, any parties that stand by the same basic points that we advocate. All those that are Spanish, who only want the good of Spain.
[Question] Which of the existing parties do you think meet these criteria?
[Answer] Well, quite honestly I would rather not single out any party. Let them do it themselves.
[Question] Quite. One other question I must ask you is whether you do not think it is somewhat a paradox that Lieutenant Colonel Tejero Molina, who on 23 February 1981 entered parliament with a pistol in his hand, is now running in election for this same parliament.
[Answer] I do not think so. My life is dedicated to serving Spain whether with the gun, with the word or with my bare teeth. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Refused Leave

LD041354 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] According to a note from the Defense Ministry Information Office, the defense minister has decided to reject the application submitted by Civil Guard Lt Col Antonio Tejero Molina -- who was convicted for his part in the 23 February coup attempt -- requesting authorization to devote himself to political activity and stand as a candidate for a legally-constituted political party at the coming general elections.

GRAPO TERRORISTS 'REORGANIZED,' PLANT BOMB

LD061206 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Following the explosion of a bomb yesterday in Francisco Villaespesa Street in Madrid, police sources say that GRAPO (1 October Antifascist Resistance Groups), the terrorist group which was earlier practically broken up, has now reorganized. The bomb was found wrapped in a Republican flag and with an inscription recalling the death of Cerdan Calixto, one of the leaders of the terrorist organization, and announcing the continuation of the armed struggle. Police sources say it is most probable that this incident, since GRAPO has reorganized over the last few months and carried out a number of bank robberies to get money and arms. The same sources also say that is is probable that GRAPO will attempt various violent actions prior to the coming elections.

FINLAND

DIRECT DIAL TELEPHONE LINES TO MOSCOW CUT

LD040652 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Direct-dial telephone connections from Finland to Moscow were today cut for the second day. Automatic connections are, however, operating to some Moscow telephone numbers, including the embassies and commercial representations. According to a verbal report received by the director of posts and telecommunications from Moscow today, the situation is due to a considerable reorganization in the internal Moscow telephone network. The reorganization may take a long time. Direct-dial telephone calls from the Soviet Union to Finland were cut in July. At the same time the telephone links between Finland and the Soviet Union were reduced by 11 lines. At the moment there is a backlog of calls to the Soviet Union at the Helsinki telephone exchange.

BRIEFS

NEW SECOND FINANCE MINISTER -- Diet Deputy Jermu Laine has been elected second minister of finance to succeed Mauno Forsman in the government. The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party appointed Laine as the Social Democratic minister at Tampere today. The present second minister of finance, Forsman, will take up the post of managing director of the Coin-Operated Machines Association in the middle of September. Jermu Laine will take up the post of second minister of finance at the same time. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 1 Sep 82 LD]

ENVOYS TO ICELAND, SAUDI ARABIA -- The president of the republic appointed today the provincial governor of Aaland, Martin Isaksson, as Finland's first ambassador to the capital of Iceland, Reykjavik. Isaksson will take up the new post at the beginning of October. Foreign Affairs Counsellor Unto Turunen was appointed as new ambassador to Jidda, Saudi Arabia. He will take up the post at the beginning of next year. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 3 Sep 82 LD]

SWEDEN

COMPLAINT TO USSR OVER CURB ON PHONE LINKS

LD071116 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Sweden has informed the Soviet Union about its serious view of the greatly reduced telephone connections caused by the Soviet side. Sweden notes that it regards the measure as a violation of the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act concerning closer contacts between the countries. When receiving a high-ranking Soviet Foreign Ministry official in Stockholm yesterday, head of the Foreign Political Section Lennart Eckerberg also handed over a list containing the names of five persons who have applied for permission to leave the Soviet Union in order to be reunited with their families in Sweden.

2-Year Disruption Predicted

LD071734 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] It will take at least 2 years before telecommunications between the Soviet Union and Sweden can function normally again. This message was received by the Swedish Telecommunications Administration from the Soviet Long-Distance Telephone Communications Administration today. All telephone calls must now be booked through a telephonist in Moscow. The Soviet explanation for the disrupted telephone connections is that the telephone network in the Soviet Union is to be repaired and modernized.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO MEETS WITH PYM

AU071554 Rome ANSA in English 1541 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] -- London, September 7 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived in London today for a work visit and immediately met with Foreign Office Secretary Francis Pym.

The two men reviewed current international issues, European Economic Community problems, relations between the EEC and the United States and East-West ties.

The meeting was followed by a work-lunch.

Colombo will be back in Rome this evening.

Details of Visit

LD072224 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Italy and Great Britain have evaluated positively the proposals advanced by Reagan on the Palestinian question. This was stated by the minister of foreign affairs, Emilio Colombo, at the end of his talks at the Foreign Office with his British counterpart, Francis Pym.

The main themes discussed, apart from the Middle East crisis, were relations between the United States and Europe, certain specific problems of the European Economic Community and the situation in Latin America.

With regard to the friction between the United States and Europe caused in particular by the question of the Soviet gas pipeline, Colombo said that Italy and Great Britain are working to achieve a direct meeting at the ministerial level between the countries concerned in order to assess alternatives.

LABOUR LEADER FOOT ON NUCLEAR REDUCTION

LD031710 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1602 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Opposition leader Mr Michael Foot said tonight that a future Labour government would ban American cruise missiles from British soil and scrap the Trident missile project.

"Our own defence policies and priorities in this country should be established on a new, non-nuclear basis" he told a rally of Bristol disarmament campaigners.

"We should abandon the pursuit of a so-called independent nuclear deterrent and we should scrap all the vastly expensive Trident nuclear schemes."

This would enable Britain to find the resources for "adequate conventional defence," he said.

Mr Foot also dismissed claims by NATO Supreme Commander, Europe, Gen Bernard Rogers, that Labour's commitment to bar cruise bases was merely election rhetoric.

"The rejection of cruise missiles is not only an important item in Labour's preelection programme -- it will be carried into effect by us after the election.

"The refusal to accept a new breed of nuclear weapons on our soil is one of the steps which the next Labour government will be ready to take to help lead the world back from the nuclear abyss."

Mr Foot also attacked the recently-leaked Pentagon policy document which offered the prospect of the United States winning a "protracted" nuclear war.

"I hope that everywhere, East and West, in the United States and in the Soviet Union, we shall permit no return to the lunatic calculations about 'winning a nuclear war.'

"There is plenty of lunacy about without contemplating that last, largest lunacy of all."

Britain should move towards worldwide disarmament, starting with the rejection of military developments like the neutron bomb which "lower the nuclear threshold."

MENA INTERVIEWS DOUGLAS HURD ON REAGAN PLAN

NC071033 Cairo MENA in English 0930 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] London, 7 Sep (MENA) -- British minister of state for foreign affairs, Douglas Hurd, has underlined that the building of new settlements in Gaza and the West Bank by the Israelis is "illegal, wrong in moral terms and profoundly unhelpful to the cause of peace."

Hurd said in an interview with the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY correspondent in London on the eve of his visit to Cairo, that: "The British Government did not think the Israeli prime minister's rejection of American President Reagan's plan was surprising. I think it was inevitable that Mr Begin's government's first reaction should be negative," he stated. "Obviously, the American plan and the change in American policy has reopened a national debate in Israel, and we have made our own position regarding this initiative."

He expressed hope that, after some period of discussion and debate, the Israelis would come to the conclusion that the Reagan plan does offer them a basis for a just settlement.

Hurd said that the United States would sit tight and mobilise support for its initiative, pointing out that he did not expect any early further American move.

On the European stance as regards the American initiative, the British minister expressed hopes that the European ministers, when they meet at Copenhagen at the end of this week, would make the European decision clear, adding that the European stand on the principles [was] laid down in Venice and that they have been trying to influence American thinking, Arab thinking and Israeli thinking since then in accordance with those principles.

Hurd added that he would not expect a separate or contradictory European initiative in the next few weeks.

"Obviously, we have our own private view, and we will try to support the American move" Hurd said.

On the situation in Lebanon Hurd said he believed that "it was very important that the Israelis do pull out of Lebanon. I don't see any chance of Lebanon asserting itself as an independent state or having harmony with its own borders as long as there are Israeli forces there."

He further said that he was not optimistic that the Israelis would pull out quickly but added that "we will use whatever influence we have in that direction."

Hurd underlined that Britain is in close touch with all the parties concerned with the Lebanese problem, adding that he would be discussing this issue in Paris tomorrow and during his visit to Cairo and the Gulf area that would start later this week.

Hurd affirmed that the situation in Lebanon is still dangerous in spite of the fact that the PLO evacuation of Beirut is complete.

The Palestinians should be associated with the peace negotiations Hurd said adding that Britain understands the difficulties that the Palestinians are in.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Hurd said that he thought it is still worrying and that he does not see any mechanism for bringing the war to an end.

He underlined that the two parties find it difficult to agree on a means of ending the war, adding that while the war continues there is always the danger that it might spread. Britain supports efforts exerted to end this war, Hurd said.

On the Egyptian-British relations, Hurd underlined that his country has kept in close touch with Egypt for a long time now, adding that his visit to Egypt that would open on Friday is part of a series of contacts between the two countries.

He added he would discuss with Egyptian officials two main matters, Palestine and Lebanon, which he expected will take up most of their time.

SAUDIS SIGN SECRET COMMUNICATIONS DEAL

LD071732 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1649 GMT 7 Sep 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] The Ministry of Defence has signed a 200 million pounds secret deal with Saudi Arabia to extend the Saudi National Guard's military communication system, it was disclosed today.

The package includes satellite grounds stations, radio relays, civilian high frequency radio links, engineering works, maintenance and training, Whitehall sources confirmed.

Details of the deal are sparse, although the authoritative INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW says that Marconi Space and Defence Systems demonstrated its Marmoset satellite ground terminal in Saudi Arabia early last year.

The journal predicts that military satellites like Britain's Skynet IV series, made by British Aerospace, could eventually be bought by the Saudis to slot into the system.

The communications network's radio frequency plan, drawn up by the Ministry of Cable and Wireless, specified such a wide operating band that no single British company could supply suitable equipment, so this portion of the order went to Farinon, an American company.

A number of British companies are however involved in the deal codenamed Sangcom which will last two to three years.

Meanwhile, Marconi Radar Systems has won a 20 million pounds order from NATO for four Martello 3-D radars to boost its air defences. Two will be used in Britain and the others in Denmark.

The mobile systems, hailed as one of the most sophisticated in the world, will provide "instant" cover against air attack, filling gaps in the permanent 4 radar network.

The RAF believes Martello is "highly resistant" to enemy jamming and regards it as the keystone of Britain's new air defence radar screen.

Three other Martellos were bought for Britain last March. The first is already operational.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD; INTERRUPTION POSSIBLE

NC071922 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] A new session within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. The discussion on the issue of the regional governments continued. In a statement before the meeting, Mr Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the talks, said that after the completion of the discussion on the issue of the regional governments, possibly today, the discussion on the transitory provisions will begin. Mr Mavrommatis clarified that these provisions are on the time that falls between the achievement of an agreement and its implementation. In answer to a question, Mr Mavrommatis said that at the end of the month there might be a short interruption in the talks because, if the president of the republic goes to New York to address the UN General Assembly, it is very natural to ask the interlocutor to accompany him.

In a statement, Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, described the decision to postpone Cyprus' recourse to the United Nations as a very prudent action and as a good step forward. The decision, he added, is constructive and helpful, and I believe will produce better results both in the talks and between the two communities. Mr Onan affirmed the possibility of interrupting the talks for a short time because, as he said, some people, and perhaps Mr Gobbi, will go to New York. Mr Onan expressed the conviction that this round of talks will be completed by the middle of September.

The session began at 1700 and lasted for about 2 and 1/2 hours. A UN statement says that the discussion on the regional governments was completed at today's session. The next meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon.

TURKEY WELCOMES POSTPONEMENT OF RECOURSE TO UN

TA071132 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Turkey has received as a positive development the Greek Cypriot administration's decision to renounce taking the Cyprus question to the UN General Assembly.

Replying to questions by journalists on the issue, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman recalled that the intercommunal talks are continuing within the framework drawn up by the UN secretary general based on the Security Council resolutions. Akiman added that Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus have long maintained the view that a UN General Assembly intervention in the problem at a time when the intercommunal talks are continuing in a positive manner would be detrimental. Noting that an interference with the goodwill mission of the UN secretary general and taking steps which might damage the process of negotiations which are promising is a grave responsibility, the spokesman added: The fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has renounced making a recourse to the UN General Assembly at this stage, even though for other reasons, shows that it has grasped the essence of the problem.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND LEAVES FOR PARIS 6 SEP

NC071450 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] The President of France, Mr Francois Mitterrand, spent Saturday and Sunday at the villa of shipowner Ioannis Karras on the Khalkidhiki Peninsula. He spent most of his time reading reports from Paris and communicating with his cabinet.

The president spent Sunday swimming in Porto Karras in the company of some friends and took a yacht cruise around Mount Athos.

Mr Mitterrand flew by helicopter to Thessaloniki yesterday where he boarded a special flight for Paris.

DAILY REJECTS OFFICIAL DENIAL OF AIR VIOLATIONS

NC071520 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Deputy Minister for Press Affairs Maroudhas yesterday attempted to "laconically" deny MESIMVRINI's reliable reports that, even after the agreement on the moratorium, Turkish aircraft continue to violate Greek airspace. Answering a question from a journalist at yesterday's briefing of political editors, the government spokesman confined himself to saying, "no violation, no provocation against Greece."

As has repeatedly been the case, Mr Maroudhas' denials may serve some political expediency but do not render the reality. Air Force Gen Nikolaos Kouris, chief of the Air Force General Staff, sent a message detailing the most recent violation by a Turkish aircraft, which took place at 1449 hours on 3 September at the point 3742N-2705E (one nautical mile from Samos Island). Among other things, Air Force General Kouris reported: "In addition to breaking the international rules of air traffic (it entered the flight information region without a flight plan), the above-mentioned aircraft also violated our national airspace...."

The chief of the Air Force General Staff also pointed out that in another message he sent, he had referred to a "similar type violation" and that "...it is probable that these two violations were made on purpose."

KKE'S FLORAKIS CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT POLICY

NC071949 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] At a press conference today, Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, referred to the positions of the party's 11th congress.

Answering a question on the KKE stand toward the government, Florakis stressed that his party is criticizing the government because up to now, through the entire policy it is following, it is not opening the road to true change. Florakis added: However, this does not prevent us from supporting every positive democratic measure adopted by the government.

Florakis went on to point out that the solution for a true change today is a democratic government which would be based on all the forces of change and on the people. He also stressed that the KKE is prepared to contribute to such a prospect by either supporting or participating in such a government.

In answer to what KKE Secretary General Florakis maintained at his press conference, Government Spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudhas made the following statement: With their vote, the people selected the PASOK program of change and gave PASOK a parliamentary majority to implement it. PASOK will implement the program it has outlined to the people. The government has chosen its own strategy and tactics in accomplishing the targets of change.

KKE LEADER RECEIVES VISITING AKEL OFFICIAL

NC031540 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] KKE Central Committee Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis has received and had talks at the Central Committee headquarters with Comrade Yiannis Katsouridhis, member of the Secretariat and Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee, who is currently in Athens at the invitation of the KKE. Present at the meeting was Comrade Andonis Ambatielos, member of the KKE Central Committee Political Bureau.

During the meeting there was a briefing on the latest developments of the Cyprus cause and it was noted that there is full identity of views in connection with the recourse of the Cyprus Government to the UN General Assembly for the promotion of a Cyprus solution. Comrade Florakis assured Comrade Katsouridhis that the KKE is watching the Cyprus developments closely and that it will continue to actively support the Cypriot people's struggle for an independent, sovereign, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

ARSON AT KEE OFFICE BY POLISH WORKER SYMPATHIZER

NC031551 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 3 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] The KKE Communist Party offices in Patissia were set alight yesterday morning at approximately 6 am. Firemen were called to the top floor premises housed in an old two storey building in Patission St. It took about half an hour to extinguish the fire which was reported as having caused considerable damage. An unknown person, claiming to represent a "revolutionary action body" admitted to having caused the fire which was intended as a sign of solidarity in the Polish worker's cause.

FORMER PASOK DEPUTY ACQUIRES INDEPENDENT STATUS

NC072054 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] In a letter to the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Evstathios Panagoulis [former deputy interior minister and PASOK deputy] informed the body that he has become an independent socialist deputy.

INJURED PALESTINIANS ARRIVE ON GERMAN SHIP 6 SEP

NC071438 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Another 71 injured Palestinians arrived in Piraievs yesterday on the German hospital ship Flora. Most of them will be transported to hopitals in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Those who are in very serious condition will remain in Greece for treatment.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT GROUP CONVENES SESSION

NC071448 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] The European Parliament's socialist group, currently in Athens, began its sessions yesterday at the Asteria in Vouliagmeni, and concludes them on Friday.

The debates will include the examination of the memorandum on Greece-EEC relations, the prevailing political situation in Greece and various subjects concerning dencentralisation of authority and regional policy.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and various members of the cabinet will address the participants to explain Greece's views on the various subjects.

It should be noted that the participants include European politicans of international repute, such as former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, Mr Bettino Craxi, the president of the European Parliament, Mr Peter Dankert and a number of other personalities.

Following the opening of the session yesterday participants attended a dinner given in their honor by the president of Greece's parliament, Mr Ioannis Alevras.

Today the group will discuss subjects which will be included in the agenda of the next plenary session of the European Parliament. These subjects include: The Polish issue, COMECON, and relations with the EEC. At noon the politburo of the socialist group will give a working luncheon in honour of the members of the PASOK Executive Committee.

Tomorrow the Greek prime minister will address the session and explain his party's views on European unity and will also explain in detail the measures taken by the government for the country's reform.

On Thursday the foreign deputies will visit various cooperatives and villages ov Voiotia and Kopais, as well as handicraft units in the region of Attiki.

MUNITIONS COMPANY ACCUSED OF ILLEGALITY

NC031533 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Concrete evidence is in the hands of responsible state officials proving that Pir-Kal [a Greek munitions company] is involved in suspicious arms sales to countries abroad.

At the same time there are reports that the company of the Bodhosakis [Pir-Kal] foundation covers foreign multinational companies in the production of military materiel and appears in foreign countries as the supplier of arms of Greek manufacture.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that an agreement to supply Syria with military materiel from Pir-Kal, worth many millions, has been canceled after the government ascertained that the materiel was being sent to Iran through Syria.

Military circles have stressed that the value of the Syrian order raises doubt about the ability to fill it, as Pir-Kal's production capacity is well known. Specifically, it is being claimed that the production capability of Pir-Kal is much smaller than the order it has received. Consequently, to fulfill its obligations it must obtain from "somewhere else" the quantities needed for the order and this "somewhere else" is abroad.

Of course, this is not the first time it has been revealed that Pir-Kal has supplied juntas and extreme rightist regimes in South America and Africa with military materiel.

KKE charges in the form of interpellations in the Chamber are well known.

BULGARIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

TA071609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Istanbul, 7 Sep (AA) -- Bulgaria's Minister of Light Industry Rumen Serbezov said in Istanbul he was inquiring into the possibility of importing construction materials and cloth-weaving machinery from Turkey. Serbezov, accompanied by a five-man team, toured the exhibit of Turkish manufacturers at the Middle East trade center "Otim" in Istanbul Tuesday. He will fly to Izmir, where the annual trade fair is on, before going on to Ankara this week.

'LEGAL ASPECTS' OF SUNKEN VESSEL CONSIDERED

TA071444 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 7 Sep (AA) -- The Turkish Government is examining the legal aspects of the sinking of a Turkish vessel "Mar Transporter" by Iraqi rockets in the Persian Gulf, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman announced Tuesday.

The ministry had confirmed Monday the "Mar Transporter" had been sunk on Saturday, 4 September, by land and helicopter launched rockets fired by Iraqi forces from a distance of 15 to 20 miles as it was approaching in a convoy the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeyni.

Three of the 29-man Turkish crew died in the incident, while the other crew members and Captain Adnan Zor were flown to Tehran aboard a special plane.

TRIAL OF ARMENIAN TERRORIST BEGINS IN ANKARA

TA070959 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The trial of (Levon Ekmekciyan), the Armenian terrorist who launched an armed bomb attack at the Ankara Esenboga Airport on 7 August 1982, has begun. The suspect's identity was determined at the hearing today which was held at the Ankara Martial Law Command 3d Military Court. It was determined that the suspect was born in 1958 and that he has Lebanese citizenship. Later the indictment was read. The indictment said that the suspect arrived in Turkey by air on 27 July 1982 and that his friend, who used forged identity papers under the name of Bejdi Ahmet Haydar, arrived later overland. According to the indictment, the two suspects obtained two machineguns and three handgrenades from unidentified sources and prepared Molotov cocktails. The suspects visited Esenboga Airport two times, once on 4 August and a second time on 5 August, but did not engage in any action. The indictment continues that the suspects later decided to launch their attack on 7 August. Nine persons were killed and 78 injured as a result of the attack launched by the suspects on the afternoon of 7 August.

The indictment demanded that (Ekmekciyan) be sentenced to death for the premeditated murder of more than one person in accordance with Article 450 of the Turkish Penal Code. The suspect's interrogation began after the reading of the indictment.

Terrorist Denounces ASALA

TA071740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The trial of Armenian terrorist (Levon Ekmekciyan), who was involved in the Esenboga Airport massacre, continued this afternoon at the Ankara Martial Law 3d Military Court. (Ekmekciyan), who was interrogated in the morning, said he wanted to make a statement in the afternoon to warn his Armenian terrorist friends who were making a similar mistake.

He said: I am revealing my thoughts to enlighten the Armenian nation. I want the Armenians to wake up. I am calling on the organizations and parties which make nations fight each other for no reason at all and which drag the Armenians toward death. The Armenian nation must wake up and see the organizations and parties that drag it toward death. During the 30 days I have been in Turkey, I personally observed that the Turkish nation is the only nation which loves the Armenian nation, and that the issues we have been brainwashed about are lies and errors.

As a member of the Armenian terrorist organization, ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia], I am saying that the incidents which occur today are not the consequences of the events of 1915. They are simply games being played by the leaders of certain Armenian organization leaders for their personal and material interests. I hope the Armenian nation wakes up and purges itself of the dogs who dragged youths like me to such mistakes. I would like to especially point out that the things that were taught were unfounded. I am asking the Armenian nation to live with the Turkish nation as brothers. The Armenians can have a bright future if they have good relations with the Turkish nation. I reiterate and swear that I am extremely sincere in my opinions. I am speaking under absolutely no pressure.

Later, (Ekmekciyan) said that he considers himself a murderer must be executed not once, but 10 times. He added that if he were given the death sentence, he would mercilessly fight, until his last day, the organizations and parties that had misled the Armenian nation.

(Ekmekciyan) then said: I would like to say a few words to the Turkish nation. I made a mistake. The Turkish nation, the Turkish community should not make a mistake. The Turks should not be hostile and angry at the Armenians for this partisan movement that will obviously not last long. The Armenian terrorist circle is a small circle. The Armenians and the Turkish nation must do all they can to eliminate this circle.

Replying to a question by the court, (Ekmekciyan) said that he was in Beirut about 3 months ago, and from the conversations among his leaders he had understood that if Israel entered Beirut then the only asylum for the organization would be the Greek Cypriot sector. He explained that he understood that ASALA would settle in the Greek Cypriot sector because of the Turkish Cypriot-Greek Cypriot conflict, and turn the sector into a second Beirut.

Replying to another question, (Ekmekciyan) said that the ASALA leaders considered all the Marxist organizations in the world as natural allies. He named the PLO and the PKK [Kordestan Workers Party] as two of those organizations.

When the court asked him a question about the persons and organizations in Turkey which had helped him, (Ekmekciyan) asked for a closed session. The court agreed. After he made his statement, witnesses were heard. The majority of the witnesses said that they had been taken hostage at the restaurant of the airport, and had therefore only seen the terrorist who was killed. They had difficulty in identifying (Levon Ekmekciyan). Some witnesses recognized him, however.

Receives Death Sentence

TA072037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Armenian terrorist (Levon Ekmekciyan), who organized an armed bomb attack at Ankara Esenboga Airport on 7 August 1982, has been sentenced to death. The sentence was pronounced by the Ankara Martial Law Command 3d Military Court in accordance with Article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code, which stipulates that the death sentence is given to persons who engage in activities aiming at separating the whole or part of the lands under the sovereignty of the state from the administration of the state, at establishing an independent state on these lands or at placing these lands under the sovereignty of a foreign state.

During the afternoon session of the trial, the witnesses were heard and the prosecutor made his statement. He demanded the death sentence in accordance with Article 125 of the Turkish Penal Code. (Ekmekciyan) was then asked if he had anything to say. He said he had nothing to say and that he trusted Turkish justice. He added: I came here motivated by a belief. However, after this incident, I understand how ridiculous and wrong that belief was. I express my regrets for the last time and I declare that I will accept the verdict with respect.

After these remarks, the court was recessed until 2200. At 2200 the court announced the verdict sentencing (Ekmekciyan) to death, with the option of appealing the sentence.

FUGITIVE STOCKBROKER ARRESTED IN TUNISIA

TA071631 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 7 Sep (AA) -- Stockbroker Cevher Ozden, for whom a warrant of arrest is out on charges of fraud, has been apprehended in Tunisia, the Interior Ministry announced in Ankara Tuesday.

Tunisian police had arrested Ozden, better known as "Banker Kastelli," pending his extradition to Turkey, the ministry statement added.

Tunisian Police had informed Interpol of Ozden's arrest, adding they were waiting for the appropriate documents from Turkey in order to start proceedings for expropriation [as received].

NATO MISSION ARRIVES FOR CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA051602 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Sep (AA) -- A 32-strong NATO delegation, composed of the representatives of nations who are members of the alliance's Military Committee has arrived in Ankara on a good-will mission. The delegation also includes seven officials of the NATO Secretariat.

NATO parliamentarians will be received in Ankara by House Speaker Sadi Irmak, Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Deputy Chief of Staff General Necdet Ozturun.

The delegation will later travel to Erzurum and Istanbul before departing Turkey on September 9.

OUR RADIO ON WEINBERGER PRAISE OF ISRAELI ARMY

TA040950 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Weinberger has said that the Israeli Army is a model for Washington. U.S. war secretary Weinberger met Israeli war minister Sharon and Prime Minister Begin in Tel Aviv. He then visited Israel's weapons factories. In a news conference on his visit to Israel and on the official talks he held there, Weinberger said that the multifaceted relations of cooperation between his country and Israel were developing further, and that they were in full harmony on the contents of the [word indistinct] policies. Weinberger said: For us, the Israeli Army is a model of what a modern army should be.

The meaning of the U.S. war secretary's remarks about the Israeli Army is very clear. Weinberger described as a modern army the aggressive Israeli Army which has been the source of hot wars, which shed a lot of blood in the Middle East since 1967, which lately committed hair raising murders in Lebanon, killing thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese women and children, and which occupied Arab lands. This, Weinberger said, is a model for them.

With these remarks, Weinberger reveals the intentions and plans of the United States. [Passage indistinct] such an army receives the support and aid of the U.S. administration.

Aggressive Israel is killing Palestinians and Arabs in the Middle East with modern American weapons. Not only does Washington let this happen, it further increases its military aid to aggressive Israel. In fact, the main topic of the talks Weinberger held in Tel Aviv was on equipping the Israeli Army with new and more modern American weapons. Weinberger assured his strking force, the Israeli Zionists, about this issue. By saying they have common interests and full harmony regarding their policies, Weinberger gave the green light to the aggressor for new murders. Thus, he encouraged the aggressive Israeli Army, which he portrayed as a modern army and a model for Washington, to start new hotbeds of war in the Middle East.

TURKISH REACTION TO REAGAN PROPOSALS QUESTIONED

TA070751 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear Listeners, in a recent chat with journalists Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmir Akiman has embellished and praised the so-called new proposals put forward by U.S. President Reagan in connection with the Middle East. According to Akiman these proposals constitute an important step toward securing a lasting peace in the region. Mr Akiman has condescended to say that these proposals have factors that might contribute to formulating a basis and a framework for negotiations to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Dear Listeners, Akiman's statement points out a dangerous development. As is known, the primary and fundamental necessity for solving the Middle East problem is a lasting solution to the Palestinian problem. It is an accepted fact by the realistic world that this can be achieved through the establishment of a sovereign and independent Palestinian state. Statements made by the Turkish Republic until now had been in this line. At a news conference held on 31 August, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen stressed that the right of the Palestinians to freely determine their future (?cannot be taken away). Speaking at the Islamic Conference foreign ministers conference in Niamey, the capital of Niger, on 25 August, Turkmen said that the problem cannot be considered solved so long as the Palestinians do not establish their sovereign state. However, the statement made by the Foreign Ministry spokesman is not in this line at all because the so-called new proposals put forward by the U.S. President and broadcast to the world on American television clearly show that the Washington administration will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. There is talk of a so-called autonomy for the Palestinians living in these areas under the condition that they be dependent on Jordan.

Even if we cast aside all other aspects of Reagan's so-called peace plan, this aspect alone is sufficient to show that these proposals have nothing to do with a lasting solution to the problem. It is natural to expect that the foreign minister and the junta inform the public on this recent Foreign Ministry statement which might be considered a step backward in Turkey's Middle East policy, and in support of Israel.

Dear Listeners, certain circles, in order to portray this plan as positive, are pointing out that it has been rejected by Israel. Let us now pay attention to what Oktay Eksi has to say on the issue. In his article entitled "Is the Object Play or Peace?" in HURRIYET on 3 September, Eksi says: Israel's rejection does not mean that the issue is closed, because President Reagan did not sit down and draft this plan by himself. On the contrary, it is reported that this plan was announced after the U.S. administration consulted states it considers directly connected with the issue such as Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. This means that Menahem Begin and President Reagan had at least memorized their roles backstage before the play was put on. They had even completed the rehearsals, just as in connection with the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the U.S. opposition to it, when it later became clear that the United States was aware of it beforehand.

CUMHURIYET ON DEALING WITH ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

NC070557 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 31 Aug 82 p 2

["Window" column by Ilhan Selcuk]

[Excerpts] For the first time Armenian terrorists attacked an army officer and achieved results. This bloody crime provoked immediate reaction at home. The papers gave expression to the nation's feelings with headlines such as "Curse Be Upon Them," "Our Officer's Blood Will Not Be Left on the Ground (But Will Be Avenged,)" "Another Armenian Cowardice," and "Cowardly People."

Every section of our community everywhere discussed this incident all day long. People did not confine their talk to the way Colonel Atilla was assassinated. They kept saying, "something has to be done."

What can be done? What is an effective and convincing prescription? One newspaper reported that "striking teams" were ready to hit back. Even if this could be implemented, it should be done in absolute secrecy. What sense is there in doing it so ostensibly? What is more, are we in a position to extend full protection to all our diplomats abroad? If we have trained elements in this field, why haven't we used them yet?

It seems to me that in this, as in other cases, we are motivated by our feelings. We are carrying our anger in our hands like a handgrenade. The danger of this bomb exploding at home is the most horrifying aspect of this situation. We would thus be helping our foreign enemies in an inadvertent manner. The press and the Turkish Radio and Television Network (TRT) will have to act very cautiously. They must seek solutions which are not based on sentimental publications.

It is high time we realized that Armenian terrorism is based on a wider background or on a stronger foundation than it appears to be. We have to discover the source of this band of criminals and ascertain their true aims. Such realistic approaches cannot be carried out through sentimentalism.

We now know various terror organizations by their reputations and even by their names. The most valid method to be employed now is to determine the nature of the attitude we should adopt toward the states offering these organizations a safe haven. Don't we know that in the recent past the United States roused the entire world for the survival of a single American citizen? Haven't we read in the papers that for the safety of one single Jew captured by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Israelis acted like sparrowhawks? Why should we bend our heads submissively before foreign countries which are responsible for protecting our diplomats, military attaches, and other personnel?

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLAVAK TRADE DELEGATION -- A Czechoslovak trade delegation has arrived in Turkey to hold contacts on commercial and technical issues. The delegation today met with the administrators of the Turkish Union of Chambers. In a statement before the meeting, Turkish Union of Chambers Administrative Council Chairman Mehmet Yazar said that the volume of trade between Turkey and Czechoslovakia has been decreasing in recent years. He noted that the reasons for this decrease will be investigated and solutions will be sought to develop the volume of trade. In his turn, the head of the Czechoslovak trade delegation (Jaroslav Jachym), said that his delegation came to Turkey in a bid to develop bilateral trade and technical cooperation. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 82 TA]

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SCHMIDT WELCOMES REAGAN MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD081644 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed the Palestinian right to self-determination in the cabinet on Wednesday, and emphasized at the same time that Bonn believes that Israel has an inalienable right to security. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said after the cabinet meeting that Schmidt described U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new Near East initiative as an "important new initiative" for peace in the Near East.

Reagan's concept, according to which Israel would return occupied areas for true peace, corresponds to the view long held by Bonn that a lasting peace can only be achieved "on the political foundations of a negotiated settlement between both sides." "The Federal Government expressly welcomes the U.S. view that the path to peace in the Near East cannot ignore the Palestinians," Boelling quoted the chancellor. This is also true of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in the view of the Federal Government and all states in the EC.

SCHMIDT CHALLENGES OPPONENTS IN BUNDESTAG SPEECH

LD090914 Hamburg DPA in German 0841 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Sep (DPA) -- In his government declaration to the Bundestag, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt challenged the opposition to introduce a constructive vote of no confidence if it wants to take over the government. The chancellor said that he himself will not introduce such a vote, and he also has no intention of "juggling" with a so-called minority government.

He also challenged opposition leader Helmut Kohl to call for new elections in the event of a government takeover to gain legitimacy from the voters. Turning to the FDP coalition partner, Schmidt added that the venture of changing to a different policy also requires legitimacy through the voter.

Brandt on Coalition Survival

LD081652 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has again expressed doubts about the survival of the Bonn SPD/FDP coalition. However, he pleaded for an attempt to keep it intact by concentrating on specific issues, with an employment policy receiving priority. "I would be in favor of putting the coalition ship on a straight course," he said today. But he was not sure that the coalition would continue.

No Coalition Break

DW080857 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Correspondent Albrecht Reinhardt dispatch]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- When the SPD Bundestag deputies convened for their first faction meeting today, they hoped to gain some idea as to the durability of the coalition. Most Bundestag deputies followed the debate only via radio and television reportage.

Bundestag floorleader Wehner came up with a surprise. He read his colleagues a statement by his FDP counterpart Mischnick. The drift of the statement is that the liberals will fulfill their obligations in the coalition. This lessened the tension, although no one is overrating the gesture by the FDP partner. Mischnick did not, after all, say for how long and under what conditions these obligations would be met.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER ENDS BONN VISIT, FLIES TO BREMEN

LD081256 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Austrian Federal President Kirchschlaeger, who is on a state visit to the FRG, ended his visit to Bonn on Wednesday and has flown on to Bremen. He was bid farewell with military honors by Federal President Carstens. In the evening, the Austrian statesman intends to fly on to Munich.

WISCHNEWSKI REPORTEDLY TO MEET WITH HONECKER

LD081638 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Bonn government sources reported today that a meeting has evidently been arranged in East Berlin next Monday between the minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. Wischnewski will be attending the opening of an FRG exhibition in East Berlin. After talks with GDR politicians, he will visit Dresden and Leipzig.

The state of intra-German relations and a possible visit by Honecker to the Federal Republic will be the likely topics of Wischnewski's talk with the SED chief. Bonn government circles do not believe that the meeting will lead to much movement in intra-German relations. At the Leipizig fair, Honecker left it open as to whether he will accept Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's invitation to visit the FRG this year.

AEG DENIES REPORT ON TURBINE SUPPLY TO USSR

LD082040 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 8 Sep (DPA) -- The AEG group today denied a report that AEG-Kanis (Essen) will deliver two turbines this month for the Soviet natural gas pipeline which will stretch from western Siberia to Western Europe. An AEG-Telefunken spokesman said in Frankfurt that the executive board has not yet reached a decision on this matter.

MINISTER HOPES PIPELINE VIEWS WILL 'CONVERGE'

LD081756 Hamburg DPA in German 1656 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn/Bremen, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Peter Corterier (SPD), minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, today expressed the hope that views concerning the controversy with the United States on the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal will soon converge.

He told the Carl-Schurz society in Bremen that intensive talks have recently taken place with the Americans. There is agreement with the U.S. Government that East-West trade credits should not be officially subsidized.

He is concerned that the development put into motion by the U.S. sanctions against the European-Soviet deal could harm U.S.-European economic relations. Regarding U.S. fears that the deal will make Europe dependent on the Soviet Union, Corterier said that since the Soviet natural gas will be fed into a European grid, sudden stoppages in deliveries can be absorbed.

"In my view, it is better to consume Soviet gas now instead of using up our reserves. Otherwise, at a later date we may really have to depend on Soviet gas."

OFFICIAL SOURCES ON U.S. PIPELINE REALISM

NC081850 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Paris, Sept 8 (AFP) -- French Government sources here today congratulated the United States for its "realism" in softening its sanctions against a French firm for breaking the U.S. [word indistinct] on supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe.

Earlier in the day, Washington [word indistinct] to limit its sanctions against the firm, Dresser-France, to equipment and technology relating to the exploration, production, transport and refining of oil.

Dresser-France, [word indistinct] owned affiliate of the U.S. Dresser Industries, last month became the first firm to break the U.S. embargo on the use of American technology in the pipeline project.

The U.S. response was a ban on the transfer of all U.S. technology and equipment to Dresser-France and to the French group Creusot-Loire, which also supplied parts for the compressors.

Later, when it became clear that British, Italian and West German firms were also going to defy the U.S. embargo, Washington modified its sanctions against [word indistinct] in those countries to include only energy technology.

The French Government sources said the United States had taken note of the "great coherence" of Western European countries in their decision to go ahead with pipeline contracts.

The European Economic Community (EEC) in particular had challenged Washington's legal right to make European firms toe its line on the pipeline embargo.

The affair threatened to blow up into a trans-Atlantic storm until Washington began to soften its stand.

But trade unions represented at Dresser-France noted that the change in the U.S. sanctions made little practical difference, since 90 percent of the firm's activities have to do with the oil industry.

They said Dresser-France might still therefore have to close down within two months if it remained cut off from its mother-firm in the United States. And Washington has not yet announced any softening of its sanctions against Creusot-Loire.

BRIEFS

OFFICER KILLED IN BEIRUT -- A French officer from the engineers was killed in Beirut this morning. He was carrying out an evaluation of the damage and the work required in order to repair the building occupied by the UN buffer force. The officer was killed by a lone sniper in so-far unknown conditions. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 3 Sep 82 LD]

PLO CHIEF 'ARAFAT 'MAY' MEET COLOMBO NEXT WEEK

AU081933 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 8 -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat may well meet with Italian diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo when he attends the session of the Interparliamentary Union scheduled here next week, Christian Democrat veteran and former Italian premier, Giulio Andreotti, told reporters today.

Andreotti will be chairing the session. He refused to emerge from the cocoon of diplomatic language when asked about the Rome government's future attitude to the PLO. Asked if Rome would officially recognise the organization, Andreotti, who has held no government post since he resigned as premier in 1979, said: "Now, let's talk about the conference. 'Arafat is coming to the conference as a very welcome member of this session."

Andreotti also reminded his listeners that the Palestinian National Council of which 'Arafat is a member has always taken part in the work of the Interparliamentary Union.

Another leading Christian Democrat Luigi Granelli, an expert in international affairs, told the reporters that 'Arafat's presence in Rome was a "good step for arriving at recognition of the Palestinian people's political reality."

DALLA CHIESA'S SON ACCUSES DC IN FATHER'S DEATH

AU080908 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 8 -- The people who ordered the slaying of Palermo's prefect, General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, killed with his second wife in an ambush in the Sicilian capital Friday, should be sought "in the Sicilian Christian Democrat Party", the general's son charged here today in an explosive newspaper interview.

Interviewed for today's edition of the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, by leading journalist Giorgio Bocca, Nando Dalla Chiesa said his father even appealed to the Christian Democrat Party's leadership in an attempt to reduce the split with the local Christian Democrats.

"As soon as he arrived in Palermo, he understood, he felt that part of the Christian Democrat Party not only was not helping him, but was even against him," the younger Dalla Chiesa said. "I think my father also took steps with the Christian Democrat leadership where he could count on good friends to heal the split, but I do not know if he was successful".

Nando Dalla Chiesa also charged that his father was slain because he stated publicly that the mafia is in fact a reality that mixes "gangsterism with politics". And, in one significant, but disconcerting observation, the dead general's son reported that, on arriving in Palermo, his father discovered that some of the employees in the prefect's office were relations of incriminated mafia figures.

Commenting on the interview later today, Sicily's Christian Democrat Regional President Mario d'Acquisto termed Nando Dalla Chiesa's charges as "an act of intolerable ferocity".

Another leading Sicilian Christian Democrat Vito Ciancimino, whom internationally known author Leonardon Sciascia and many others have accused of connivance with the mafia, said that "if Nando Dalla Chiesa has proofs, he should have spoken to the Public Prosecutor's Office, not a journalist".

Palermo's Mayor Nello Martellucci, a Christian Democrat who has always denied that the mafia is present in the city, blamed the son's accusations on General Dalla Chiesa's death, but also charged him with "extremism".

Former Premier Giulio Andreotti also told reporters that the younger Dalla Chiesa's claims were a "wicked action explicable only by the emotion of the moment".

But union leaders came out behind the general's son, a highly regarded sociologist whose works include one on the mafia. Union sources announced that the three major labor federations are planning a demonstration and congress in Palermo next month to fill in a strategy for the battle against the mafia.

CHAMBER APPROVES NEW ANTI-MAFIA LEGISLATION

AU080933 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Palermo, Sicily, September 8 -- New anti-mafia legislation was approved by the Rome lower house's interior and justice commissions in joint session Tuesday evening by 57 ayes, three nays, and six abstentions.

The 44 clauses are designed to combat all of the various species of organized crime in Italy -- the mafia in Sicily, the camorra in Naples, and the n'drangheta in Calabria, not to mention political terrorism.

The new bill should receive final approval in the Senate on Friday. The two new crimes defined in the wording are mafia association and illegal competition imposed by threats and violence. Both crimes refer to the mafia tactic of eliminating the competition of honest businessmen by threats and intimidation -- or simply by physical liquidation.

Under the bill, and in recognition of Dalla Chiesa's path to the heart of the mafia, investigations into the estate of mafia suspects can be extended to their relations and family and to anyone who has done business with them in the last five years.

Another clause lays down that banks, the post office and public and private credit institutes are obliged to supply the magistrature with any information they request on mafia suspects. Moreover, the estate of mafia suspects may be confiscated and, if a mafia suspect is exiled to another part of the country away from his habitual residence, his goods may be seized if he cannot demonstrate the legitimacy of their provenance.

Other measures against exiled mafia suspects or proven mafia figures deny them the right to obtain any license for commercial activities, construction contacts, or public tenders.

Yet other clauses require special surveillance measures at building sites, which mafia bombs have often destroyed in order to exclude non-mafia construction firms from the field.

As regards sub-contracts for public works, these like full public contracts, will now have to be approved and authorized by the public administration. Other clauses give magistrates investigating the mafia ample powers to bug telephone and telegraph lines and, in a blow against the sewn lips that have long protected the mafia, new measures have been ordered to protect witnesses prepared to testify in trial against the mafia.

COLOMBO SLATED TO VISIT NORWAY 10-11 SEP

AU041450 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 4 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will be visiting Oslo on September 10-11 at the invitation of his Norwegian counterpart Svenn Stray, according to an official announcement here.

PSOE GOVERNMENT WOULD REVISE ACCORDS WITH U.S.

PM071321 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Sep 82 p 11

[M.B. report]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- In the event of achieving a parliamentary majority following the coming general election, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) will demand the revision of the new agreement on friendship, defense and cooperation signed by the Calvo-Sotelo government and the Reagan administration in those aspects relating to Spain's joining NATO. This agreement has been paralyzed following the dissolution of the general Cortes, since it requires ratification by the two legislative chambers for its entry into force.

Socialist International Relations Chief Elena Flores pointed out in statements to this newspaper that her party's stance on the military agreements with the United States remains unchanged and was already expressed on the occasion of the parliamentary debate on Spain's joining NATO. On that occasion the Socialist spokesmen declared themselves in favor of agreements with the United States "under conditions of equality and with the aim of not changing the balance of forces existing between the two blocs." In Flores' opinion, "what we know of the new agreement makes us assess it critically, since it lowers the agreements' status from treaty to agreement and falls within the context of the Atlanticist option adopted unilaterally by Calvo-Sotelo's cabinet."

"Moreover," the Socialist leader continued, "negative aspects persist, such as lack of control over the mooring of ships on our coasts and lack of guarantees in the control over the transportation of nuclear weapons, although the supervision of air traffic is increased." These reasons, combined with the fact that the agreement negotiated by the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) government falls within the context of joining NATO, which the PSOE condemns until a national referendum is held, will lead this party, if it secures a parliamentary majority, to request of the U.S. administration the revision of those aspects of the agreement signed with the UCD government not in keeping with the viewpoints upheld by the PSOE.

DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS ON POSSIBLE COALITIONS

PM081139 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Sep 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Madrid -- The assembly of promoters of the Democratic Liberal Party [PDL], chaired by Garrigues Walker, decided yesterday that the party should run in the election without losing its own identity. Hence there would be no pact with the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] if it is confined to the inclusion of liberal names on the centrist lists.

At the meeting there were intensive debates on the issue of coalitions. Finally, it was decided that the PDL should run in the election without losing its identity. Full powers are delegated to Antonio Garrigues Walker on condition that any electoral pact must respect the Liberals' identity. At the meeting there were voices in favor of a coalition with the Popular Alliance. Another sector declared itself in favor of a pact with the UCD, and there were even those who pointed out the desirability of running alone in the election.

Garrigues emphasized that he is in favor of securing a coalition of the Democratic and Social Center, the UCD and the Liberals to offer the electorate a genuine center option. "I believe that over the next few days there should be a dialogue among the three parties with the aim of reaching some kind of agreement. I personally do not share Suarez' opinion of running alone." Garrigues stated that the PDL will attempt to run in the 52 constituencies. After asserting that the prospects of an alliance with the UCD are serious and sound, Garrigues stressed that the final decision on the conclusion of alliances or agreements "should not be postponed more than 48 hours."

ROLANDHIS REPLIES TO CRITICS OF UN STANCE

NC081415 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis stated that the reasons for the postponement of the discussion of Cyprus' recourse to the United Nations are the same that were presented in the joint Athens-Nicosia communique dated 4 September. Rolandhis added that the people who cite the existence of other reasons, in reality dispute the credibility of both the Greek and Cyprus Governments. The foreign minister commented upon the speculative statements which are published in Greek and Cypriot newspapers in connection with the reasons which led to the postponement of the discussion of the Cyprus recrouse until March 1983.

Rolandhis mentioned that the claim that the postponement is allegedly due to the inclusion of this issue in the moratorium between Greece and Turkey is entirely unfounded. Equally unfounded, he said, are claims that the postponement is due to an agreement during the Athens consultations of 3 and 4 September 1982, or to suggestions by one or the other side, or to covert efforts for the cancellation of the recourse, or to reasons other than those mentioned in the joint communique.

It is truly surprising, he said, that the furor over the issue of the recourse is mainly being caused by those circles which have always stressed the need for close cooperation between Athens and Nicosia. This is happening precisely at the time when a joint decision has been made within the framework of sincere cooperation between the two governments.

MORE ARMENIAN TERRORISTS ARRIVE FROM LEBANON

NC090642 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 6 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] AKAJANS -- It has been reported that 50 more Armenian terrorists, who left Beirut with Palestinian guerrillas destined for Algeria, have come to stay in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus, raising the number of Armenian terrorists in southern Cyprus to 300.

It is reported that this latest group arrived at the Larnaca port on 31 August on board the ship, "Sol Georgios". The Palestinians were flown from here to Algeria, while the 50 Armenian terrorists were clad in Greek National Guard uniforms and taken to an unknown destination.

BAYRAK RADIO ON TURKISH ANARCHISTS IN SOUTH

TA071023 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the transformation of the south into a nest of anarchy by the Greek Cypriot administration will create grave consequences. Denktas replied to the Greek Cypriot announcement that there are some 400 anarchists in the south who have escaped from Turkey and who have requested asylum. Denktas said that this issue was as important and vital as the Armenian camps. He added: The granting of political asylum by the Greek Cypriot administration to anarachists who have escaped from Turkey is very closely linked to the security of the Turkish Cypriots. If they transform the south into a nest of anarchy, grave consequences might ensue. The Greek Cypriot administration should stop playing with fire.

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS ON LOCAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

NC081547 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Greece is in the stage of a live socialist course for change in a way which is peaceful, democratic and without aggavation. This signifies that democracy has ripened in our country. This was stressed by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in today's special, important address to the socialist group of the European Parliament, the work of which is being continued in Athens.

In presenting the Greek prime minister to the conferees, the chairman of the socialist group, former Belgian Minister (Ernest Glynn), said that in the eyes of all European democrats and socialists, Andreas Papandreou is the man who fought all the attempts and the conspiracies to undermine democracy in his country. Today, through many difficulties, he leads Greece on the path of success, with the support of the European socialists.

In addressing the socialist group, the prime minister analyzed the strength of the European Community and the characteristics of the Greek economy, such as industrial underdevelopment and low productivity -- the characteristics that define the Greek position as it is outlined in the aide memoire that has been submitted to the EEC. The prime minister specifically said: With good faith and will, we closely examine the possibilities for a special relation when we draw up the repercussions created by the entry of a country like ours into a group of industrially developed countries like the EEC.

In analyzing the present world economic crisis, the prime minister pointed out that it is the result of the failure of capitalism and the existing socialism to positively face the problems that amassed after the building up of Europe at the end of the Second World War. He proposed: Perhaps we must proceed along a third path, the path of democratic socialism with basic institutional changes, in order to return to the path of development. Greece and France are holding experiments toward this path. Prime Minister Papandreou characterized detente, disarmament and peace as the main goal of the present time, and stressed that every political action should contribute to blunting the East-West tension.

In a special reference to the national issue, the prime minister pointed out the occupation by Turkish troops of a great part of the Cyprus territory. With regard to our relations with Turkey, he said that despite the fact that we are going through a period of detente, moratorium, our country remains the only one which is threatened by another NATO country.

In concluding, the prime minister said that our history is such that it makes us sensitive to the struggle of all peoples for their independence. This is why we support the Palestinian people's struggle in establishing their own state so that peace may prevail in the Middle East.

Answers Questions

NC08139 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] After today's address to the socialist group of the European Parliament, Prime Minister Papandreou answered questions by socialist Europarliamentarians and said, among other things, that the time has come for all of us to think about the possibility of a true rapprochment between East and West Europe; that when we refer to North and South relations we must mean not only relations between Europe and Africa but also Northern and Southern Europe; that the issue of nuclear weapons in Greece is a matter exclusively for the Greek Government and that it is not subject to negotiations; and that Greece hopes that its efforts for the denuclearization of the Balkans will succeed and it is working very hard in this direction.

KKE'S FLORAKIS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 7 SEP

NC081615 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] "There will be a change in Greece regardless of whether or not this is favored by some political forces, because this need originates from the very acute problems that await solution." This optimistic and realistic KKE message, which is founded scientifically and completely on the Central Committee positions for the 11th KKE congress, was stressed by Secretary General Comrade Kharilaos Florakis during a press conference yesterday at the King Palace Hotel [in Athens]. Comrade Florakis presented to Greek and foreign press correspondents the basic points of this important document, and particularly stressed the following:

The Communists will do everything they can to rally together the broadest masses of change around the goals of change and to struggle for the realization of these goals. Our ambition, Comrade Florakis added, is that these goals should form the basis for the program of a government of real change, a government which will depend on all the forces of change. Referring particularly to the dialogue prior to the congress, he pointed out the deeply democratic character of the dialogue which is combined with the deliberate encouragement of the broad people's masses during the entire procedure of discussion and the enriching of the positions.

Analyzing the KKE attitude toward the PASOK government and its policy, Comrade Florakis pointed out that his party's criticism does not refer to the tempo or the tactics that are being followed in order to promote change but stems from the conclusion that the government policy does not open the road toward real change. He added: "However, this does not mean that we are heading toward a frontal confrontation with PASOK." Answering questions by newsmen, Florakis stressed the following: We do not say: What is the difference between Andreas [Papandreou] or Averof. We stay away from that kind of thinking because it does not correspond to reality. But the problem is not here. Today some quarters say: You go either with the government or with the rightwing. However, we propose something different. We propose a program of goals for real change. We invite the other democratic forces to come to an agreement with us on a program so that we may all proceed together toward the formation of a democratic government which will be based on all the forces of change.

In order to participate in a government, we must agree on a program. This is the first thing to be done, because nothing can be done without it. And this program must be the minimum and must open the road toward change. On the basis of this, we are prepared to participate in or even support a democratic government. We believe that as a result of the existing problems and the corelation of forces in Greece, no self-sustained government can open the road toward real change. The need for cooperation which we declared during the election campaign is being confirmed today by life.

Answering other questions, the Central Committee secretary general stressed the following: The KKE asks for the revision of the constitution so that the super powers of the president of the republic may be withdrawn and also the articles of the Constitution which provide foreign capital with great privileges, as well as a series of other articles, be abolished. After the Zionists' criminal invasion of Lebanon and the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, a new situation has emerged. Yasir 'Arafat and others are optimistic. We share this optimism from the view that whether the imperialists want it or not, one day the Palestinian problem will be solved. It may pass through many phases and difficulties, but it is inevitable. The Americans have already begun to acknowledge it; the "solution" they are offering to the Palestinian problem with the known Reagan plan is another thing. If the Greek Government wants to offer its good services or to mediate in the Palestinian issue, this could be directed in only one way according to the KKE view: toward finding a fair solution to the problem on the basis of establishing an independent Palestinian state.

Former governments have used profusely, as we would say, the policy and tactics of discrimination against the KKE. The PASOK government proceeds on the same line with regard to our party. We truly cannot understand why. The previous governments did not benefit from this. The "benefits" they had are well known. Why then should the PASOK government have better benefits, particularly when it declares in all tones change, equality of rights, defense of democratic freedoms and equality of rights and so forth?

MINISTRY STRESSES DETENTE POLICY WITH GREECE

TA081639 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0545 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara 8 Sep (AA) -- Turkey attaches great importance to pursue a policy of detente with Greece, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Akiman said today.

Greek Government spokesman yesterday denied Greek press reports that Turkish planes violate Greek airspace in spite of moratorium agreed upon. Akiman, confirming the statement of his Greek counterpart, said Turkish war planes follow the rules of CHICAO and ICAO, and violation of Greek airspace is out of question.

Turkey undoubtedly attaches great importance to pursue a policy of detente with Greece, he added.

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL WITH IRAN SIGNED

TA082105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Turkish-Iranian joint transportation committee meeting has ended in Tehran. A protocol on the meeting has been signed.

The protocol was signed by Orhan Buldac, Transportation Ministry deputy under secretary, on behalf of Turkey and by Iranian Deputy Minister of Roads and Transport (Karbasian) on behalf of Iran. The protocol envisages the further development of transportation cooperation between the two countries. According to the protocol, railway transportation between Turkey and Iran will be increased and the fees charged by the two countries' railway corporations will be mutually lowered significantly. Moreover, transit transportation to Iran via Turkey will be increased and 1.5 million tons of cargo will be transported during the coming year. In the protocol it was also agreed that the Gurbulak and Bazargan border checkpoints will be operated on a 24-hour basis and Turkish drivers' be provided security enabling them at the same time to benefit from all facilities.

MINISTRY DECLARES PERSIAN GULF DANGER AREA

TA081641 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Sep (AA) -- Ministry of Public Transport defined Persian Gulf as danger area and warned all shipping firms to take responsibility in sending ships to that area.

Iraq has declared that all ships carrying goods to Iran and bringing oil from this country will be considered as "enemy." The ministry warned that Persian Gulf area, especially Iranian, is within the range of Iraqi war planes and therefore is dangerous.

FRENCHMAN ACCUSED OF BEING ARMENIAN SPY

NC081735 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 4 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] A Frenchman spying for the Armenians has been captured in Istanbul. The security forces have also seized important documents and obtained important information. It is reported that the French spy has been detained. This spy, who was captured on 10 August, is named Lucien Reboul, aged 41.

This Frenchman, who is believed to have entered Turkey in the guise of a tourist, has close connections with the Armenians.

It is reported that the security forces have investigated the ties between Reboul and Armenian terrorist organizations and also the possibility of his presence in Turkey being connected with Armenian militant acts.

This Frenchman was found to be in possession of an extremely sophisticated wireless set equipped with a 2.75-meter aerial operating on 120 channels. He was first arrested for breaking the wireless law, but upon further investigation, it was discovered that his father-in-law is an Armenian. It is reported that he will be taken to court in the next few days.

In the meantime, the French press has launched a campaign for this Frenchman's release. The papers say: "The Turks have accused a Frenchman of spying," and maintain that Reboul is an amateur wireless operator.

LABOR CONFEDERATION SCORES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA081637 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Sep (AA) -- "We have not lost hope, yet", declared Mr Sevket Yilmaz, leader of Turkish Labour Confederation, opening the conference on the draft constitution in Ankara. In his opening speech Mr Yilmaz said democracy was the rule of majority, and asked whether Turkey would be ruled by the majority or by a handful of business tycoons?

With this draft, if adopted as it is, Turkey will not have a sound democracy, and the future will be dim. We believe the errors will be corrected. Rights and freedoms will be restored during the last stage. "We have not given up hope", he said.

"TURK-IS (confederation) represents free unionism. All we demand is freedom, peace and bread", he said and went on: "What we ask is respect for the rights and freedoms of the workers. And we shall always pursue that they are respected. Unionism means at the same time 'representation." If we are denied these rights, we can take off our ties, put on overalls and tour all 67 provinces for political reasons. "

Mr Kaya Ozdemir, taking the stand after Yilmaz, said that Turkish Employers Union who tried for years to entice political parties to curb the rights of workers but failed, seems now to have persuaded the drifting committee.

He continued: "Freedoms are not limitless. What is important here is the limit of freedoms. In the draft, limitations have become rules and freedoms exceptions."

He drew attention to the fact that all international conventions concerning human rights were undersigned by Turkey. "If the right to strike, right of collective bargaining are denied, no one can talk of free unionism," he said.

COMMANDER ADDRESSES NATO CEREMONY IN IZMIR

TA081718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the establishment of NATO's Southeast European Allied Ground Forces Command was marked with ceremonies in Izmir today. In the ceremony, the history of the command was read first. Then NATO Southeast European Allied Ground Forces Commander Gen Sedat Guneral inspected the honor guards.

In a speech at the ceremony Guneral said that Turkey, which is within the command's areas of responsibility, is the only NATO country against a threat directed toward the Middle East and the Mediterranean. He said: No friend or enemy war plan concerning this region can be developed or implemented without taking into account all of Turkey's potential.

Noting that NATO is a defense and not an attack organization, Guneral said that NATO's main philosophy consists of playing a deterrent role against a possible attack through mutual solidarity among its members and, failing that, meeting such an attack with a joint defense. Pointing out that NATO and its elements are formed by the countreis' desire and determination to live freely, General Guneral noted that the cost of this ideal is quite high and added: However, no matter how high this cost, it is not as high as living in bondage. This is why our countries, which have adopted the honorable and free living of their citizens as an ideal, have not hesitated in the past 30 years to pay this price.

Guneral recalled that his command is charged with defending one of the most strategically critical regions in the world and continued: The events in the Middle East have rendered this region more unstable and sensitive than ever. Unlike Central Europe, where a relative balance and stability has been secured, it cannot be claimed that bigger clashes will not erupt in this region at any time.

Guneral noted that no one must doubt that, as in the past, his command will continue to fulfill its duties in the best manner, explaining that certain existing shortcomings must be eliminated in order to fulfill these duties perfectly. He said: The most important of our problems, which are well known by other NATO countries and high NATO commands, is the supply of our forces' weapons and needs. Despite the fact that work is being done to resolve it, this aspect has begun to surpass our regional possibilities. Increased contribution by our allies to our forces is essential for the execution of such a sacred goal as joint defense. I have no doubt that, as in the past, all the relevant parties will continue to display this necessary interest and effort to solve our problems and help us.

Guneral added that as long as the world continues to be endangered by the known threat, NATO will pepetuate its existence as the protector of millions of people who are determined to live freely and that the existence of NATO will provide support for millions of people who aim to live freely.

The ceremony ended with a military parade. Meanwhile, Turkish Air Force planes flew over the NATO headquarters. National security Council member Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, NATO South European Allied Forces Commander Adm William Crowe, 1st Army Commander Gen Haydar Saltik, 2d Army Commander Gen Mehmet Buyruk, other generals and admirals and high-ranking officers attended the ceremony.

TCP ISSUES STATEMENT ON EVREN'S VOTCP REMARKS

TA081122 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement of 6 Sep 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Citizens, General Evren addressed the public in Afyon on 29 August. He directly attacked our party. His speech was broadcast on the state radio and television and was published in newspapers. Evren attacked the Turkish Communist Party [TCP]. He tried to defend the junta. Let us look at concrete facts: From the beginning our party stressed the junta's reactionary character. It told our people that a constitution imposed by the junta would be one fitting an oppressive, antidemocratic and military dictatorship.

In his speech, Evren did nothing but confirm these truths. He quoted passages from our broadcasts against the junta's administration. Yes, we are opposed to the domestic and foreign policies of the junta's administration. The junta defends the interests of a handful of monopolists, in utter contradiction of our people's and the wide working masses' interests, our national interests. It obeys the orders of the NATO chiefs and of the United States and pursues hypocritical policies. On one hand it tries to appear as a friend of the Arab peoples and on the other it announced only yesterday through the Foreign Ministry spokesman that it support Reagan's plan, which aims at strengthening U.S. hegemony in the Middle East based on Israel.

The TCP has been waging a struggle for the past 62 years against imperialism, reactionism and exploitation. The TCP is a more national party than any bourgeois party has been or will ever be. If the broad masses share the TCP's views today about the future of the regime and about the junta's constitution, that shows that the TCP defends our people's interests and all national interests and that the junta's constitution is really anti-people and antinational.

The junta is in a panic. Widespread reactions are being heard from the people. The junta has not been able to silence them. Our people have begun to defend their constitutional rights. Even members of the Consultative Assembly, which was appointed by the junta, are opposing the constitution. The tension in the army is growing. How can it not? Pentagon and NATO generals have turned our country into a busy inn from Edirne to Kars. On the other hand, even certain newspapers and foreign radios report that there will be changes in the government and in the National Security Council.

The issue of the constitution has become a mirror reflecting all the conflicts. The junta is trying to divide and frighten the progressive forces using the constitution as a bogeyman. It is frightening the opponents of the constitution by accusing them of following the TCP. This will not help.

The junta dare not tell the people the truth. In fact, Evren could not distort the TCP policies this time because the public knows our party's views about the constitution. He complained that the people constantly listen to the Voice of the Turkish Communist Party and Our Radio.

Evren is trying to portray the widespread resistence movement against the junta's constitution as the result of the influence of foreign forces. This is useless. The resistence is within the country. Furthermore, the progressive politicians, unionists, scientists and artists, of whom our people are proud, have been stripped of their citizenship rights and expelled from the country. These people organize protest activities, the roots of which are also inside the country.

Evren's junta cannot take even one step without the permission of NATO or the IMF. It defends U.S. imperialism. The TCP is opposed to the trampling of our national dignity by the junta.

Our people want labor, bread, peace, freedom, national independence and democratic constitution. First, the doors of the dungeons must be opened. Political parties must be granted freedom. Syndical activities must be free. The Turkish Radio and Television must make its microphone available to everybody. Let us see the junta do all this if it is not afraid of the people.

The TCP calls on all the democratic forces to beware of the junta's game of "divide and conquer" and not to be taken in by it. Let us be one fist in the constitutional referendum. Let us not let the junta's constitution pass. The TCP supports all the forces opposing this constitution and wanting a democratic constitution. The TCP calls on all our citizens to say no to the junta's constitution and to raise their voices for a referendum in democratic conditions.

[signed] TCP Central Committee, 6 September 1982.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY -- Mr Ercument Yavuzalp, a career diplomat and one of the highest ranking officials of the Foreign Office was Saturday named the new undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 82 TA]

NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADORS -- On 6 September Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received the Turkish ambassador to Brussels, Faik Melek, the ambassador to The Hague, Filiz Dincmen, the ambassador to Dakar, Tanju Ulgen and the ambassador to Khartoum, Kaya Pinar. The newly appointed ambassadors then bid Evren farewell. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Sep 82 TA]

PORTUGAL

ANGOLAN INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS WITH BALSEMAO

AB081154 Luanda ANGOP in French 1035 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, 8 Sep (ANGOP) -- Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao last night received at his Lisbon official residence Angolan Industry Minister Bento Ribeiro, who is currently on an official visit to Portugal at the invitation of his Portuguese counterpart, Baiao Horta.

The Angolan minister and his delegation were also received at a lunch yesterday by Portuguese Foreign Minister Basco Luis Caldeira Coelho Futscher Pereira.

Speaking on the purpose of his visit, Bento Ribeiro said that although the economic relations between the two countries have become quite important, there are still political aspects that require consideration.

Meanwhile, Angolan-Portuguese talks on industrial cooperation started late yesterday morning in the Portuguese capital. The two delegations will essentially seek to translate into fact the cooperation agreement signed between the two governments on the occasion of the visit made to Angola last April by the Portuguese head of state.

Among other functions, the Angolan delegation yesterday visited the Institute for Tropical Research in Lisbon and its facilities. The Angolan minister had talks with Frederico da Cunha, chairman of the institute's management board, who informed him that the institute is prepared to continue its cooperation with Angola.

It must be recalled that the institute assisted the Angolan Ministry of Industry in the creation of the Angolan soap factory inaugurated this year in Huambo.

UNITED KINGDOM

NOTHING FURTHER ON POSSIBLE SUBMARINE SIGHTING

LD060952 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0933 GMT 6 Sep 82

[By Joe Quinn, PA staff reporter]

[Text] No further trace has been found of a possible "intruder" submarine detected on Saturday near Britain's top-secret Clyde submarine base.

The Ministry of Defence said a helicopter search was expected to be called off later today.

The alert was raised when a navy Sea King helicopter form Prestwick, Ayrshire, "in the course of naval operations," made a sonar contact which the ministry is treating as a "possible intruder submarine" -- although it did say the object could be no more than a shoal of fish.

Other Sea Kings from Prestwick and Culdrose in Cornwall joined the hunt, as well as an RAF Nimrod reconnaissance plane.

The object was detected in the inner Clyde estuary -- an area close to both Britain's Polaris base at Faslane and the U.S. Polaris base at the Holy Loch.

The ministry said today: "So far there has been no further contact. It could have been an intruder submarine, and it could have been a shoal of fish. This happens about two or three times a year."

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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AL-QADHDHAFI, KREISKY TO TALK DURING STOPOVER

AU100915 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi will arrive at the Vienna Schwechat Airport for a stopover in the early afternoon today and will have a talk with Chancellor Kreisky. Al-Qadhdhafi has been in Prague. According to the Libyan diplomatic mission, Al-Qadhdhafi may proceed from here to Bulgaria and Romania. He has also received an invitation from Polish party and Government chief Jaruzelski to pay a friendship visit to Warsaw. It may well be that all the legs of Al-Qadhdhafi's trip are designed to prepare for a visit to Moscow.

U.S. SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES TIGHTER REFUGEE POLICY

AU091208 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Georg Possanner dispatch: "U.S. Warning to Asylum Country Austria: Refugee Policy Too Liberal"]

[Text] Washington -- The Reagan administration intends to tighten its policy of admitting refugees: it will soon inform Vienna that Austria, should it continue to grant asylum to a growing number of refugees from East Europe, cannot assume that they will be "automatically" taken over by the United States as was done in the case of Poland. In a talk with DIE PRESSE, Eugene Douglas, the U.S. President's coordinator for refugee affairs, called Austria's asylum policy "no longer just liberal, but permissive," as compared with that of Switzerland and Sweden.

"If one has to deal with a growing number of refugees who leave their country because of the failure of the Communist economic system and who for that reason are granted asylum in Austria, Vienna should not in principle assume that we will take over the burden on short notice," says Special Ambassador Eugene Douglas, defining the refugee policy of the U.S. administration. "Poland cannot be regarded as an example, but merely as a special arrangement made for a special case."

In Romania a tough winter lies ahead, as well as in some other East European countries, he said, and quite a few people will now "scrape together their last jewelry so as to get to Italy and Austria via Yugoslavia using bribery." Austria is certainly no police state and has open borders, he added, but its policy as a primary country of asylum is unproblematic only inasmuch as the coordination with those third countries which finally accept the refugees functions smoothly.

"The United States is accepting more refugees than all other countries -- this year the number accepted is 100,000," Douglas says, demonstrating Washington's endeavors. "We have spent $1.8 billion on this. But one thing is clear: The United States is not the ultimate way out, the country which accepts all those who are not wanted by others."

Douglas is not prepared to suggest any concrete proposals as to what Austria should do now; for example, closing its borders or signing an agreement with Yugoslavia providing for the return of refugees. "It is not for me to give any advice to the Austrian Government, let alone criticize it." But Reagan's refugee coordinator leaves no doubt about how he intends to present the problem in the very near future to Congress and the White House.

First: every single case must be examined regarding its worthiness in line with the U.S. regulations for admitting refugees -- economic cases have no chance.

Second: it must be made clear to Austria that although it looks nice to pursue an open door asylum policy, such a policy does not automatically guarantee that refugees can be shoved off on the United States.

Third: Austria should coordinate its policy more closely with the United States, and in the discussion it should be prepared as often as not to hear a frank or even harsh word.

In this context, Douglas mentioned that since October last year, the United States has granted immigration visas to 5,911 Polish refugees from Austria, and expressed the hope that an approximately equal quota will be authorized for the 1983 [as published] fiscal year.

Kreisky: We Will Maintain Our Policy

(Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M.") Vienna -- On Wednesday, Chancellor Kreisky reacted in a very reserved manner to the U.S. hints. Austria, he said, won recognition all over the world for its asylum policy during the Hungarian and CSSR crises, and this policy has also been maintained in the case of Poland. "And we will maintain our policy," Kreisky said, indirectly conveying the impression that it is the United States that is changing its policy.

DPA REPORTS SCHMIDT'S STATE OF NATION SPEECH

LD091020 Hamburg DPA in German 0713 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Sep (DPA) -- In an atmosphere of crisis with regard to the Bonn SPD/FDP coalition, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today reaffirmed to the Bundestag his determination to not relinquish the chancellorship. In his state of the nation speech, Schmidt forcefully supported the continuation of Social Democrat-liberal policies.

Schmidt stated his commitment to a policy of progressive improvements and of compromise with regard to the safeguarding of internatonal and external peace. He said that he has always tried to face up to the link between this attitude toward policy and duty. "At an especially difficult time, I will not shirk this," he said. The SPD and FDP policy for internal and external peace has been successful and promises to continue to be successful. "We have stayed on course in our peace policy and have thus been able to indicate the direction for others, too." The chancellor claimed. "In economic policy we have kept to a course that has brought us further than miracle cures could have. We have not allowed the welfare state to become a shunting yard for our economic problems." Schmidt stressed that on the basis of international comparison, the Federal Republic continues to have one of the highest standards of living, but he also stressed the need for sacrifices in the difficult economic situation, adding that many are prepared to do this. There are increasing signs thatthe Federal Republic is succeeding in overcoming its problems.

On individual political spheres Schmidt said:

Economy: The chancellor attributed the economic difficulties mainly to the effects of the world economic crisis. He said that the country's starting point for the securing of economic and social stability is better than in most other countries. Schmidt strongly opposed a policy of economic sanctions. He said that in the future also, the Federal Republic will steadfastly oppose such developments, obviously alluding to the American embargo policy in connection with the gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union. He said that Bonn's efforts for good and secure economic relations with the communist countries are also an important part of employment policy. In another part of his speech, he spoke of great agreement among the European allies in the matter of the U.S. embargo.

Unemployment: Schmidt said that unemployment will not be reduced to a tolerable level through a new economic recovery alone. The labor market situation will continue to become more difficult well into the 1980's because those born in years with a high birth rate will be coming into the labor market.

Budget: Schmidt indicated that a further budget deficit is expected. He said that there are strong indications that the economic forecasts for this and the coming year will have to be withdrawn. With reference to the request for reports from economic experts, Schmidt said that the government will not hold back from timely discussion of "supplementary adjustments."

Germany policy: Schmidt again called upon the GDR for a "substantive adjustment" of the minimum money exchange quota for visitors from the West, which it has doubled. He said that this measure has caused the GDR's standing among West Germans to suffer very badly. The minimum that the GDR must do in its own interests is to reduce the money exchange quotas to the old level for pensioners, the socially disadvantaged and young people. Schmidt suggested that the GDR's real motive is to limit contacts between the two parts of the German people. He also criticized obstructions in travel for people who earlier left the GDR legally. "We stress that the hopes of the people in the two German states for more meetings and closeness must not be disappointed." What they have in common and the will for common interests have survived, transcending what is divisive.

Schmidt stressed Bonn's continuing interest in the agreed upon return visit to the Federal Republic by GDR state and party head Erich Honecker. He said that there is no agreement as to when it will take place, however. "If this visit is to be fruitful -- which is what we want -- the political climate of overall relations must be in order."

Disarmament: Schmidt said that the Federal Government shares the longing for disarmament and a more peaceful world. Therefore, security through a contractually agreed upon military balance at a lower level of arms remains a main component of its peace policy. The chancellor "passionately" reaffirmed his appeal to the nuclear superpowers for arms reduction. "You have committed yourselves to nuclear disarmament. Keep this commitment." Schmidt again expressed the conviction that in Geneva the United States and the Soviet Union are negotiating very seriously on nuclear medium-range missiles, because they themselves must also be very concerned.

The chancellor expressed his commitment to the NATO dual decision on these weapons as a condition for the holding of the Geneva negotiations and gave the assurance that the government will continue to do its utmost to ensure that these negotiations achieve results before the end of 1983, which is the date set for the deployment of nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic. He said that the government sees the most effective possibility for this in close coordination with the United States.

Europe: Schmidt said that cooperation in the European Community is not in a good state at present. All the members are placing hope in the Federal Republic's presidency, which begins 1 January, because under the last German presidency the European Monetary System, which has since proved its worth, was created.

According to Schmidt, the CSCE process of detente and cooperation in Europe is threatened. He said that in the spheres of human rights, human contacts and information, there is a danger of retrograde steps, among which he listed the considerable restrictions on telephone traffic with the Soviet Union through Moscow's cancellation of direct dialling. Invoking the CSCE Final Act, Schmidt again urged the Polish Government to lift martial law, release the detainees and resume social dialogue.

In his government statement, the chancellor departed from his prepared text and in a personal statement challenged the opposition to bring in a constructive vote of no confidence.

"I have no intention of resigning," Schmidt stressed in his addition to the prepared text. He indirectly called upon the FDP to make its intentions clear.

Kohl Calls for Resignation

LD091234 Hamburg DPA in German 1002 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Sep (DPA) -- Replying directly to Helmut Schmidt's 2 hour speech in the lower house today, CDU/CSU opposition leader Helmut Kohl rejected Schmidt's challenge for the CDU/CSU to introduce a constructive vote of no confidence in the lower house next week. Instead he said that it was time for the chancellor to resign. In a democracy there was nothing wrong with the resignation of a chancellor and a change of government was "the most normal thing in the world," Kohl said. "The people have long ago lost all confidence in your coalition," he shouted.

Kohl suggested waiting for the results of the elections to the state diets in Hesse and Bavaria before continuing calmly with the debate which Schmidt had begun about the possibility of a new Federal Government. The CDU/CSU wanted a "new beginning, a different policy with a new majority in this house," Kohl added.

After speaking impromptu for about half an hour, Kohl returned to his prepared text. In concluding his contribution to the state of the nation report, he highlighted developments in German-American relations as a cause for concern. He said that anyone who called into question or even wanted to destroy friendship with the United States and membership in the Atlantic alliance and the European Community, which was the foundation of German policy, would also be destroying the foundation for a genuine detente policy and a policy of peace in Europe.

BRANDT STRESSES COMMON GROUND IN COALITION

LD091532 Hamburg DPA in German 1134 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Sep (DPA) — Speaking in the Bundestag [following Helmut Schmidt's state of the nation speech], SPD Chairman Willy Brandt was at pains to stress the common ground in the SPD/FDP coalition, especially in foreign policy. And he urged the Free Democrats to make a clear statement on their attitude toward the government coalition. The SPD stands behind the chancellor without any 'ifs and buts' until such a time as a majority in the Bundestag no longer has confidence in him. The SPD also stands by the mandate entrusted to it by the electorate in 1980 and expects it to be exercised in a clearly businesslike and politically reliable manner and not talked to death. "We ask our FDP colleagues to express themselves equally clearly on this."

In the 13 years it has been in power, the coalition has written an important chapter in German foreign policy which is recognized worldwide, Brandt said. Foreign and security policy remain the fateful questions for the German people in their situation, he said, noting in particular the need for disarmament. "Seen from a historical perspective, this will be the next phase of the joint responsibility of the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats -- not merely to leave it, but to tackle it afresh together, because it has only barely begun and has to be carried forward against so much resistance in the world." The Social Democrat liberal Germany policy, which has led the way "out of the shackles of a sterile position," also still stands more or less at the beginning of a long road. Brandt conceded that with the "sad spectacle" which it has presented since last summer, the coalition has prompted doubts, uncertainty and loss of confidence.

GENSCHER ON ARMS CONTROL TALKS, DETENTE

LD091430 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Sep (DPA) -- Speaking in the lower house today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the need to continue the policy of detente and the hope for successful arms control negotiations between East and West. As the first speaker in the afternoon session on the debate on the chancellor's state of the nation address, Genscher said that the dramatic question which had to be asked today was how a state of no war on the basis of deterrence could become a state of peace through trust.

Genscher stressed that despite events in Afghanistan and Poland, there had been progress in East-West relations. Between the United States and the Soviet Union there were more arms control negotiations than ever before, and the Federal Government had played an important part in bringing them about. Here the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons were of decisive importance because they were aimed at making the deployment of new Western missiles superfluous through a positive outcome of the negotiations. However, this lay not in the hands of the West but in the hands of the Soviet Union, which must give up its already deployed SS-20 missiles.

In this connection, Genscher strongly rebuffed criticism of the United States. He said he did not feel threatened by Western missiles that had still not been deployed, but by Soviet missiles that had already been deployed. This elicited loud applause also from the CDU/CSU parliamentary party. Anti-Americanism loosened the ties "which are linked to our security and freedom."

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG

LD100642 Hamburg DPA in German 2216 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Munich 9 Sep (DPA) -- Following a 4-day state visit, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has left the Federal Republic. He travelled Thursday night by special train from Munich, which was the last stop of his visit to the FRG. Kirchschlaeger had also visited Bonn, Bremen and Bamberg.

During a festive dinner given at the Munich Residenz, Kirchschlaeger thanked Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss for the friendly reception and the "good will towards our country."

KIRCHSCHLAEGER ON WHY HE DID NOT VISIT BERLIN

AU091145 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1018 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Paul Schulmeister interview with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger about his impressions during his current visit to the FRG, "this morning" -- recorded, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, another question: During your visit a lot of official understanding has been displayed on the part of the FRG for the Austrian policy of neutrality, but there was also an official expression of regret by the SPD Bundestag faction before your Bonn press conference, and subsequently also a similar statement by the West Berlin Senate, regarding your decision not to visit West Berlin. Official expressions of regret during an official visit are actually something rather unusual. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] To date, I have not been informed about any official expression of regret in the contacts I have had here with official FRG representatives. The visit was planned a relatively long time ago, it was jointly prepared, and it was carried out just as it had been planned in the preliminary talks.

[Question] But if you think of the West German press comment, which is at least in part rather unfriendly, is there not after all a certain dissonance, or is it rather merely a tempest in a teapot?

[Answer] I regret this dissonance. My visit was not meant to cause any dissonance, but rather to demonstrate the affinity and friendship between our two states and peoples. I said earlier that I am surprised that there is such a strong reaction precisely when the Austrian president does not go to Berlin, while there is no such reaction when other heads of state do not go to Berlin.

[Question] Could you, in conclusion, tell the Austrian listeners very briefly why you did not go to Berlin?

[Answer] The Austrian listeners know the answer: I have said from the very beginning that, in my attitude here, I should be guided by the attitude taken by other chiefs of state of European countries which are not NATO members, and that is what I have done.

CHEYSSON INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH LEBANON

NC092032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Dispatch by Voice of Lebanon correspondent Fadi Najjar from Paris]

[Text] In a special 70-minute interview by our radio with French Minister for External Affairs Claude Cheysson, he explained his policy and answered Lebanese criticism. We will try to sum up the interview as follows:

1. Regarding the principles France adheres to, Cheysson said: We support the unity of Lebanon within its borders, which we have recognized for more than 60 years. We support the character of Lebanon, its Arab affiliation, the coexistence of its numerous sects and its independence. And we reject any attempt by anyone to [words indistinct] and undermine the sanctity of its borders. We call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from it.

2. Regarding the Syrian presence, Cheysson said that the Syrian Armed Forces have come to Lebanon to contain the consequences of the civil war. As long as they enjoy Arab support, he added, their presence is legitimate. Today, now that Lebanon has rejected renewing the mandate, their withdrawal must be tackled in a continuous manner with the Israeli Armed Forces. [as heard]

3. Regarding the Israeli invasion, Cheysson said France has (?denounced) the Israeli aggression and calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli Army from Lebanon and [for Israel] to respect its southern borders. France, he added, supports the security settlements and guarantees for Israel on the Lebanese borders within an international framework, which President Mitterrand talked about a few weeks ago. We are ready to participate in these international guarantees and to send our forces, as we did in the Sinai, to be stationed at the Lebanese-Israeli borders if Lebanon asks us to do so He described the Israeli defense minister's threats on staying in Lebanon if it does not sign a peace treaty with Israel as unacceptable and said that Israel should withdraw in accordance with the Security Council resolutions, which in no way indicate that Lebanon is committed to sign a peace treaty with Israel. However, France welcomes any peace agreement between the two countries, as it did before when unilateral peace steps were undertaken.

Regarding the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, Cheysson said: In the initiative we introduced last June, we called for the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut, taking their weapons from them, and keeping the weapons in Lebanon. We believe, however, that the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut to the Arab states in organized, fighting and armed units is not the best solution and we regret that.

We would like to note here that Cheysson is misinterpreting the June initiative in a manner that would contradict its contents, because it never mentioned anything regarding the withdrawal of the Palestinians or taking their weapons from them. It is not accidental that Cheysson would interpret the official text in this manner.

The French minister added: 'Arafat has nothing to do with the presence or the departure of the French unit from Beirut -- this matter is decided on by us and Lebanon. Cheysson added: following the Fes summit we will (?reactivate) the French-Egyptian draft resolution in the Security Council. We are waiting for the results of the summit to put the final touches on it. He described Reagan's plan for peace as one that embodies a tangible development, but it is not sufficient.

Regarding bilateral relations, Cheysson said France is friendly to Lebanon, but not fraternal. He categorically denied that France has sacrificed Lebanon to serve the interests of the Palestinians in the recent crisis. He also refused to admit that the relations between the two countries have deteriorated in past weeks. He mentioned many things Paris has done for Lebanon during Mitterrand's presidency, such as proposals on arming it, granting it loans, increasing the French participation in the UN forces, sending a unit to Beirut which was the vanguard of the international force, shouldering the most difficult tasks and sending observers to supervise the presidential election.

Cheysson added: We wish to strengthen bilateral relations and we will rebuild our destroyed institutions in Beirut, unless Lebanon rejects this or rejects our role, which will be a surprise to us. Many Lebanese nationals took refuge in France during the war. Our culture continues to be an essential element in the culture of Lebanon. We lost an ambassador and a number of our soldiers in Lebanon. Also, we have never closed down our offices. I will be very happy to go to Beirut following the formation of a new cabinet. I believe that Lebanese and French officials will meet many times in the future and that they will discuss in detail how we can participate in rebuilding the state, with all of its institutions, and in helping it at the military and technological levels and in any other domain in which it needs our help.

Cheysson reiterated that President Mitterrand and his government have welcomed the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of the republic within the constitutional framework.

We asked the French minister whether he was apprehensive regarding the U.S. influence in Lebanon. He answered: We are two distinct entities. They are richer than we are, but they are farther away from you than we are. We and Lebanon are Mediterranean countries and we have joint and prosperous projects and we share a historical and geographical link.

PAST IRAN FOREIGN MINISTER SANJABI TAKES REFUGE

NC091948 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 9 (AFP) -- Former Iranian Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi has taken refuge in France, Iranian sources reported here today.

Mr Sanjabi, who served as foreign minister in the first provisional government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, was among the first Iranian political figures opposing the shah to join the camp of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the republic's creator.

He arrived secretly in France two weeks ago, according to the same sources, after having gone underground in Iran more than a year ago.

The former minister, who leads the national Iranian front opposition grouping, has since his arrival in this country made no contact with other representatives of the opposition gone into exile here, the sources said.

Official French sources have not so far confirmed Mr Sanjabi's presence here.

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES, WILL SEE MITTERRAND

AB091305 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Togolese President Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema arrived at the Orly International Airport early this afternoon for a 1-week private visit to France.

He was welcomed on arrival at the VIP lounge by Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, attache at the Bureau of African Affairs at the presidency.

The Togolese head of state is scheduled to be received in audience by President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace on Friday.

COLOMBO ON ITALY'S CONSISTENT FOREIGN POLICY

AU090901 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Viareggio, September 9 -- To overcome what he called "the crisis of peace," the West must give proof of compactness and unity, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told a roundtable discussion yesterday organized by his own Christian Democratic Party.

The subject of the discussion was DC action in the field of foreign policy from 1945 up to the present. The roundtable was held as part of the DC friendship festival which this year is being held in Viareggio (Tuscany).

Colombo said that Italy had already made its fundamental choices in favor of the Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community, and that it was not any new choices which were needed but rather a determination to act along principles inherent in those choices.

The DC leader recalled his own proposals made last February at Georgetown University in the United States for a Euro-American act of friendship that would strengthen democracy and cooperation in developing Third World relations, East-West ties and economic coordination among the Western countries. The minister said that consultations between Europe and the United States must be less episodic and fragmentary than they are at present.

As to the stabilization of East-West ties, Colombo said the dialogue must be developed along a plane of mutual respect between the sides in a condition of absolute parity on a strategic level.

He went on to say that Italy, despite her internal social and economic difficulties is perhaps the most stable of nations. Ever since the postwar period, Italy has made its fundamental choices -- the Atlantic and European ones -- and has stuck to them, he said.

The foreign minister then recalled Italy's actions to combat world hunger, to defend peace and to aid the most impoverished peoples. He continued by saying that the morality that inspires Italy has led it to uphold the aspirations of the Polish people and to feel deeply the cause of the Afghani people.

Continuing his address, Colombo noted Italy's moral support for the Palestinian peoples' cause while maintaining respect for the sovereignty and integrity of the State of Israel. Italy has always backed peoples struggles for independence throughout the world, he went on.

In this framework, Italy's international activity has always sought to promote the evolution of peoples laboring under authoritarian regimes or under the economic domination of a few. Italy has always been on the side of peoples who [are] subjected to strife and violence, as in Salvador, he said.

Others who took part in the roundtable discussion here were former premiers Giulio Andreotti, Arnaldo Forlani and Mariano Rumor.

While the overall internal political situation has become more embroiled, at least Italy's foreign policy has been safeguarded and kept away from the contradictions and polemics that have made the government's actions in other fields so difficult, Forlani told the participants.

DC, PCI REACTION TO DALLA CHIESA'S SON'S CHARGES

AU090855 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 9 -- Polemics sparked by remarks made by the son of Palermo's slain prefect, General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, to the effect that those who ordered the fatal ambush should be sought in the Sicilian Christian Democrat Party, have spread like wildfire through Italy's political circles.

In an interview published by a Rome daily yesterday, Nando Dalla Chiesa said his father even appealed to the DC leadership in an attempt to get the local Christian Democrats to cooperate with rather than hinder him in his battle against the mafia.

The DC national leadership reacted to the younger Dalla Chiesa's interview with a document labelling "vile, unjust and ungenerous" any attempt to drag in the party as being behind the ordering of the "tragic crime".

The same paper that published the interview with the slain prefect's son, today published a rebuttal from DC National Secretary Ciriaco de Mita who said that if it were true that the mafia had taken over the DC, the situation of democracy, not only in Sicily but in Italy, would be infinitely worse.

The Communist Party, Italy's largest opposition force, tended to make a distinction between national leaders and regional, Sicilian leaders in the Christian Democratic camp. The Sicilian PCI today formally called for the resignation of the regional president and Palermo's mayor, both Christian Democrats. However, national Communist leaders denied having called for the resignation of Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni, also a Christian Democrat.

Authoritative Communist veteran Giorgio Napolitano said that the political question was raised by the behavior of persons and groups within the Sicilian Christian Democracy and the failure of the DC leadership to move against those involved in scandals yet nevertheless left in positions of responsibility.

Achille Occhetto, another Communist leader, synthesized his party's position in an article appearing in RINASCITA. If the DC really wanted to turn over a new leaf, he said, it must have the moral and intellectual courage to help break the infernal knot between the power system and organized crime. Occhetto urged the DC to move in this direction rather than waste time showing itself scandalized by the severe condemnation leveled against by the Communist Party.

It is highly likely that these polemics will lead to a parliamentary debate which has already been asked for by Proletarian Unity deputies in a letter to house speaker, Nilde Jotti.

Son Repeats Accusations

AU092032 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 9 -- Nando Dalla Chiesa, the son of the general slain in Palermo Friday, today substantially reiterated his previous accusations that certain members of the Sicilian Christian Democratic machine had ordered his father's assassination.

In reference to the furious outcry raised by similar accusations he made in an interview published by a Rome daily yesterday, Nando said he saw in the insults he has received only further proof of the bad conscience of those who sought to minimize the influence of the mafia and paint the powerful underworld organization as nothing more than a handful of gangsters.

"I'm neither a rogue nor a coward and the infinite grief I feel has not blinded me", the general's son said. "I will in no way allow myself to be instrumentalized by the parties and am only trying to figure out who ordered my father's assassination and why", he said.

Nando Dalla Chiesa said he did not accuse the Christian Democratic Party but that he was convinced that the mafia power system that killed his father was, at least in part, interwoven with Sicilian administrative hegemony and political power, and therefore with a part of the Sicilian DC.

He noted that this was also the opinion of many Sicilians who have publicly expressed this conviction and that it was also the belief of the church in Palermo today. He ended by saying that it was also the conviction of all honest Italians and that it was because of this belief and the job he undertook, that his father was assassinated.

PAPAL VISIT TO SPAIN POSTPONED UNTIL NOVEMBER

AU071605 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, September 7 -- The visit to Spain by Pope John Paul II, originally set for October 14-22, has been put off until early in November, it was announced here today.

The announcement was made by Vatican spokesman, Father Romeo Panciroli. The switch was made so that the papal visit would not coincide with political campaigning for elections to be held in Spain on October 28.

The pope's Spanish itinerary will include Madrid, Avila (where Saint Teresa was born), Alba de Tormes (where the saint died), Segovia, Zaragoza, Barcelona, Santiago de Compostela, Toledo, Guadalupe (the Marian sanctuary there), Seville, Granada and Valencia.

POPE EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR POLISH INTERNEES

LD032020 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Today, the festival of the birth of the mother of God, a powerful storm passed over Rome. Shortly before the general audience, the heavens cleared up and in the freshened and sunny weather the weekly meeting with the holy father took place. As of now, the Wednesday audience will take place at 1700 and the direct relay by Vatican Radio will begin at 1715.

Speaking in Polish in a prayer to our lady of Jasna Gora, the holy father said: [Begin John Paul II recording] Every year, at the beginning of September, we recall the events of World War II which victimized so many on our native soil, and we strive to consider this terrible harvest of death in the spirit of faith, (?for instance through) mystery of your birth, Mary. In this light, the great community of the nation embraces all the compatriots who were caught up in the events of the war years of 1939-45. They live in our hearts.

At the same time, however, in celebrating the festival of your birth, Lady of Jasna Gorna, we express our greatest concern for those who have been torn away from their families by the events of the present state of martial law, who have been torn away from their accustomed life and work. We are concerned for the fate of the internees, whom the public and the church can aid. We are more and more concerned for the fate of those who have been imprisoned and sentenced, and with whom the public and the church have virtually no contact.

We think with the greatest unease of those in prison who resort to hunger strikes. All these brothers and sisters of ours belong to the great community of the nation, as did those 6 million who gave their lives during World War II. The nation has the right and duty to care for them, it has the right to exert itself so that all the rights of man are observed with respect to the prisoners, for are we not adherents of the Christ who said: I was in prison, and did you come to me? We commend unto you, Lady of Jasna Gora, Mother of the imprisoned Christ, all those who are interned and imprisoned because of martial law in our fatherland. [end recording]

L'UNITA: 'CHANGE OF COURSE' NEEDED IN POLAND

PM071527 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Emanuele Macaluso editorial]

[Text] In a small Polish working-class town, Lubin, two workers were killed by the police, who were trying, with their gunfire, to prevent a workers demonstration on the anniverary of the 31 August 1980 Gdansk accords. Another man died in Gdansk.

Several workers were wounded. Throughout the country, despite the presence of armed state forces and the government's threats, many workers protested and demonstrated.

The killings took place on Tuesday, 31 August, but the government, which controls all the media, denied them, claiming- that no deaths or injuries were caused by gunfire that day. This lie is a sign of weakness and arrogance, and in any case of contempt for national and international public opinion.

When we learned the news yesterday, a disturbing question formed in our hearts and minds. Why did these miners die? Why did they, together with thousands of other workers, defy the government's orders and demonstrate in the streets? This question must be answered, partly because the Soviet news agency yesterday described the demonstrators as "provocateurs collaborating with foreign centers of subversion." It is therefore advisable to speak clearly. These workers died while defending a sacrosanct and inalienable right -- the right to assemble, to meet and to organize, to count for something within society, to negotiate within the factory, to decide together with other social forces on their future as workers and citizens. This is a right that the workers, at different times and in different situations, have always claimed and for which they have fought in every country of the world. A right that has been repeatedly denied and violated throughout such a large part of the capitalist and "Western" world, from Turkey to Chile. A right -- and this is the serious point that we stress once again -- that is denied and violated in countries that invoke socialism.

In Poland this right of the workers to organize themselves freely, after many dramatic and bloody events, was gained in August 1980 by the working class and recognized by the state. This event had major repercussions not only in Poland but throughout the world. We do not now want to go back over all the stages of a beleaguered and difficult evolution, marked partly by errors, of a workers movement organized within the trade union, Solidarity. Nevertheless, the contradictions which, before that movement were exerting more and more intolerable pressures on Polish society did find a democratic, political solution. This solution began a new process whose outcome was difficult to foresee, partly because it was entrusted to a real dialectic -- but in a situation influenced in many respects from outside, by the USSR. In other words, the stance adopted by the latter would assume exceptional weight and importance not only for Poland but for the entire international workers movements.

The Polish events therefore tested the forces in that country that had begun political reforms designed to resolve the tough problems of a socialist society in a state of crisis and the possibility of a different approach to relations among the socialist states, particularly between Poland and the USSR, taking into account the historical aspects characteristic of these relations and also the blocs, which are, after all, a reality, though a process must be started to eliminate them.

Well, instead of coming to grips with these difficulties, the present Polish Government leaders, partly encouraged by the Soviet Government, chose the path of the military coup, of the state of siege, of arrests and courts martial, of internment and the banning of trade union and social organizations. The 29 December 1981 PCI Directorate resolution states that "These measures -- which are incompatible with our democratic and socialist ideals -- cannot resolve the Polish nation's profound crisis." The events of the past few days confirm this assessment and tell us that the Polish working class has not submitted and that the regime installed there is weaker than ever because the contradictions within society are more acute than ever and national feeling, outraged by a foreign conspiracy, is stronger than ever. Whoever still believes that the Polish situation can be approached by continuing along the blind alley taken last December is storing up further and even worse tragedies for the polish people. It would be a serious mistake to believe that the social and political groups opposed to the government consist solely of those who bravely defied the armed forces on Tuesday. The dissidence and opposition are much broader than that. Forces -- perhaps even substantial ones -- which at the church's request did not demonstrate this time could do so next time, and will do so unless a political solution to the crisis is found.

This solution must be sought with initiative, patience, flexibility and gradualism, so that everything can happen without further ruptures or violence. But a turnabout is a pressing necessity. The start of such a solution was indicated in the aforementioned Directorate resolution, which demanded "the immediate restoration of civil and trade freedoms, the release of detainees, the resumption of dialogue and a quest for understanding among the fundamental components of Polish society and life, namely the party, the trade union and the church, enabling them to work freely: Only the Poles, within full independence and autonomy and without any outside influence, can resolve their country's problems."

At this tragic time, marked by the deaths of more workers, we will continue to fight to assert, by force or argument, the right of the Polish workers and people, guaranteed by the national understanding that we mentioned.

Further Commentary

PM071151 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 1 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Almost a year after the 13 December coup the Polish crisis is far from resolved. Indeed, it seems to be becoming more complex, exacerbated and radicalized and could increase the difficulties of the forces which, despite everything, have worked for a "compromise," to prevent further ruptures and to begin a process of unitary recomposition of the nation. This is the significance of yesterday's dramatic events, which showed first and foremost that Solidarity, as an independent and autonomous agent, is still an active force within Polish society. Despite the blows received the trade union exists, demonstrates its ability to mobilize and shows itself to be a rallying point, not merely a symbol. In short, it is an essential reality with which General Jaruzelski's government must come to terms in a manner very different from street clashes.

This is because the 31 August demonstrations show that the interruption of the dialogue, however arduous and complicated it had become in the last months of 1981, did not in the least exercise the danger of conflict. The reason is clear: The 13 December coup -- as we pointed out back in the 30 December 1981 PCI Directorate resolution -- far from resolving the problems that led to the "Gdansk summer" and the recognition of the new and more flexible balance of forces that existed in the country, further complicated them. It suddenly interrupted a renewal process and dealt a heavy blow to the precondition for tackling the crisis: a continuation, within full independence and autonomy, along the path of the democratization of society and the state.

The significance of the 31 August 1980 Gdansk agreements lay precisely in the acknowledgement of this decisive point, this inalienable need for reform. The 13 December coup had an opposite significance, and in the past months the military government, by proposing again the legalization of a Solidarity deprived of its fundamental traits, perhaps deluded itself that the solution based on force had succeeded.

In fact it did not succeed because the regime's credibility could again only be built through the quest for consensus based on a political agreement with the other two components of Polish society -- Solidarity and the church -- both of which, we repeat, were well represented in Poland's political and social life, as confirmed by the events of yesterday and the past week. What will happen now that Solidarity has shown that it exists and the church stands as a major rallying point, as an outright "political force" that carries weight and influence and puts forward its own proposals for resolving the crisis?

How long can the military government continue to ignore them before the serious state in which Poland finds itself creates further, damaging upheavals? And what dimensions might be assumed by the Polish crisis if Solidarity and the sector of society that it represents are left with only the weapon of street clashes and if civil and trade union freedoms are not restored, if detainees are not released and if there is no resumption of dialogue and understanding among the country's three fundamental components? These are the worrying questions raised by yesterday's dramatic events, and which demand a rapid reply.

SUSPECTED TERRORIST SEIZED OUTSIDE ROME PRISON

AU090905 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 9 -- A woman armed with a handgun was arrested yesterday outside Rome's Rebibbia prison. When police approached her to ask for identification, she pulled the gun out of her handbag and fired into the air.

Taken to the police station she gave her name as Giuseppina de Lucia and said she was from Naples. However, officials believe she had given a false name and that in fact, she was casing the prison for a planned terrorist attack.

The woman parked her car yesterday outside the jail and then began to walk up and down outside the prison walls.

Two guards thought her movements suspicious and went up to her to ask for identification when she pulled out the gun and fired into the air. The guards quickly immobilized her and placed her under arrest.

Around a week ago, several shots were fired on a police patrol car near the same prison.

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTED RED BRIGADES TERRORIST

NC092104 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text Rome, Sept 9 (AFP) -- Rome police have arrested a suspected Red Brigades terrorist who has been on the wanted list for more than a year, authorities said here today.

Marina Sarnelli, 22, was arrested Wednesday in downtown Rome on suspicion of taking part in the killing of a high police offiical, Antonio Ammaturo, and his bodyguard, Pasquale Paola, in Naples last July 15.

Miss Sarnelli is also believed to be a member of the branch of the Red Brigades in Naples. This branch was created after the liberation of U.S. Gen James Dozier last January 28, and is considered the radical wing of the terrorist organization.

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON SHORT-NOTICE ELECTION

PM070935 [Editorial Report] Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 August 1982 publishes on pages 11-13 a series of articles by leaders of Spanish political parties on the calling of an early general election in Spain, generally expressing disagreement with the "haste" with which the election has been called.

Union of the Democratic Center [UCD[Chairman Landelino Lavilla describes the dissolution of parliament as "a correct decision, because it is in keeping with the constitutional provisions and the political situation which we are experiencing." Noting the emergence of "new political options," he adds:

"To continue parliamentary activity in September would have been counterproductive in view of the political forces' pre-election dynamic. Only by means of unstable, artificial and short-term pacts, contrary to the profiles of the parties themselves and confusing for the electorate, would it have been possible to continue legislative work under increasingly precarious conditions."

Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Filipe Gonzalez, after pointing out that the PSOE "has maintained since 1 March 1979 the desirability of the legislative term being completed for the benefit of the institutions' normal functioning," notes that "since last spring, and especially since the Andalusian election, the minimum conditions for the UCD government to complete its term of office have disappeared."

He expresses regret that the calling of an early election means that "the autonomy map is left incomplete," and points out that approval of the budgets for 1983 "had become an insurmountable difficulty in view of the conditions under which the UCD's crisis has developed." In addition, he warns of the danger of attempting to use the pope's impending visit to Spain "for the advantage of any specific electoral option," adding: "Those acting in that way could receive an enormous surprise, because the citizens of this country are politically mature and would reject any manipulation, apart from the disservice which those attempting this would render to the pope and the church."

PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo also asks why the election has been called prior to the approval of the outstanding autonomy statutes and of a new electoral law and dwells at length on the issue of the pope's visit, which "at the height of an election campaign becomes transformed into something which could be counterproductive and whose opportuneness creates a division of opinions even among the Christians themselves."

Noting that the Communists' "constructive proposals" for completing the legislative term were not heeded, he concludes: "For our part, we are prepared to appear in October before the voters with a program aimed at creating the advanced democracy envisaged by the preamble to the Constitution, at preventing the economic crisis from being resolved at the workers' expense and at seriously tackling the unemployment problem, the improvement of senior citizens' living conditions, the development of civil freedoms and the affirmation of the principle that national soveriegnty resides in the people."

Popular Alliance Secretary General Jorge Verstrynge Rojas asserts that "the early dissolution is not a good thing, especially when it is necessitated by events whose principal cause lies in the lack of political will of a government and its party to carry out the appropriate resolution of Spain's problems." Criticizing both the UCD's "inconsistency" and the PSOE's influence on government activity, he maintains that the present time poses "the imperative need to impart a new course to the country's life. A real and not spurious change is necessary. We regard the center-left of center-center formulas advocated by Suarez and Calvo-Sotelo in their lackluster terms of office as exhausted."

Democratic and Social Center Chairman Adolfo Suarez criticizes the "haste" with which the decision to dissolve parliament was taken, maintaining that it cannot be attributed to the formation of his party, whose members publicly pledged their unconditional support for the government. He also deplores the effect of the dissolution on the autonomies and the fact that the election campaign coincides with the pope's visit, and, as regards its impact on his party, acknowledges that it "adds to our difficulties, since we have just emerged as an organization." He continues: "However, we have stated repeatedly that our aim is to consolidate a strongly united progressive center party in the medium term and not to win an immediate electoral success -- which, of course, we will also pursue."

POLL SPECULATES ON 28 OCT ELECTION RESULTS

PM081117 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] According to the latest opinion poll commissioned by the government, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] will secure an absolute majority in the election if the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the Popular Alliance run separately on 28 October. If, on the other hand, the latter run together, the PSOE would be five deputies short of an absolute majority.

The poll, to which COVER-LA VANGUARDIA has had access, reflects the following picture: If the Popular Alliance, the UCD and the Democratic and Social Center [CDS] run separately the results will be as follows: The PSOE would secure 180 deputies (an absolute majority) Popular Alliance 80; UCD 35; CDS 15; and PCE 12. The remainder, up to the 350 deputies comprising the Chamber, would be spread out among the nationalist parties.

If the UCD and the Popular Alliance run together, the results -- again according to this poll -- will be PSOE 169; UCE-Popular Alliance 135; CDS 7; PCE 12.

UCD, PDL To Stand Together

LD091636 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the Liberal Democratic Party [PDL] will stand together in the elections and will also cooperate closely in all electoral activities because they are convinced of the need for a renewed and strengthened political center. This firm intention of cooperation between UCD and the PDL will continue after the general elections in the political and parliamentary spheres in the form most appropriate to provide stability and permanence to the centrist option. The manner in which the two parties will stand together at the coming general elections has not yet been decided.

According to Landelino Lavilla [UCD chairman], what they have agreed to so far is not a coalition, nor is it an annulment of either of the two sides. Antonio Garrigues and his party accept the leadership of Landelino Lavilla.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- At yesterday's cabinet meeting the following appointments and promotions were decided on: director general of foreign policy for Latin America -- Felipe de la Morena y Calvet; Spanish ambassador to Mexico -- Emilio Cassinello y Auban; Spanish ambassador to the PRC -- Mariano Ucelay de Montero, and Spanish ambassador to Honduras -- German de Caso Ridaura. [Excerpt] [Madrid Ya in Spanish 28 Aug 82 p 9 LD]

MINISTER CRITICIZES POLAND OVER HOSTAGE ISSUE

NC092122 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Bern, Sep 9 (AFP) -- The Polish Government endangered innocent lives by unjustly trying to blame the seizure of its embassy (here on) the suspended Polish trade union, Solidarity, Switzerland's justice minister said today.

"I am convinced that Solidarity had nothing to do with the 73-hour occupation that ended without bloodshed today," Justice and Police Minister Kurt Furgler said in an interview with French language Swiss television.

"You have witnessed the reaction of a regime that does not correspond to our philosophy," he said, "and immediately took advantage of the situation, endangering the lives of those who had nothing to do with this operation in Bern."

"I hope with all my heart that the Polish Government will take into account this distinction between terrorists to be punished in Switzerland, and imprisoned persons having nothing to do with the terrorist act," Mr Furgler said.

Father Joseph Bonscensky, a clergyman who at one point served as intermediary between authorities and the gunman, said on television that they had demanded three million Swiss francs (one million dollars) to end their occupation.

Father Bonscensky said the commando leader had told him Solidarity leaders were traitors and should be hanged.

Meanwhile, observers here credited the patience, tenacity reliable intelligence and correct choice of arms with ending the seige without injury or the least concession to the terrorists' demands.

FREQUENCIES FOR GDR RADIO PROVE 'FAVORABLE'

AU091408 Zuerich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 9 Sep 82 p 42

[Report by "N.R."]

[Text] With the new distribution of medium-wave frequencies in Geneva the GDR has successfully applied for several channels which were cleverly chosen not only from the technical supply point of view but also politically, as has now been shown by a systematic check on frequency utilization. The newly assigned channels are likely to impair, or make completely impossible, the reception of FRG transmitters in large areas of the GDR. Most affected is Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, whose frequency of 576 kilocycles, used by the Muehlacker transmitter, is now also used by the GDR transmitter in Schwerin. Since the Schwerin transmitter operates with a power of 250 kilowatts, the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk broadcasts now cannot be received throughout the GDR.

The GDR radio is operating the Seelow, Bernburg, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Wachenbrunn transmitters at the 1431 kilocycles frequency. This makes it very difficult [in the GDR] to receive the two neighboring channels -- one used by Saarlaendischer Rundfunk, the other by Radio Luxemburg.

However, the reform has also brought a pleasant surprise for GDR radio listeners interested in Western information. In the past the programs of RIAS [Radio in America Sector] could only be received in the direct vicinity of the Berlin or Hof transmitters, since all medium-wave frequencies were jammed. When the new frequency distribution plan went into effect, this jamming was discontinued. Since then, RIAS Berlin can be received interference-free everywhere in the GDR, even on medium-wave. The transmitters that were used as jammers in the past now serve as additional low-power regional transmitters for the Radio GDR 1 program.

SOVIET SHIP DEPARTS WITH TURBINES FOR PIPELINE

LD091450 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1417 GMT 9 Sep 82

[By Auslan Cramb, PA staff reporter]

[Text] A Soviet freighter, loaded with six turbines for the controversial Siberian gas pipeline, left the Clyde today to head for its home port of Leningrad.

The American Government has been waiting for the vessel to sail before slapping sanctions on the Clydebank firm of John Brown Engineering for breaching its anti-Soviet embargo by supplying the turbines.

The 4,000 ton Stakhanovets Yermolenko slipped from the dock at 2:00 pm to begin the seven-and-a-half-day voyage via the English Channel.

The vessel has been at the centre of an international row between Britain and America since it docked at midnight nine days ago.

JBE's managing director, Mr Graham Strachan, has said the company will go ahead with the rest of the order, but any sanctions on the transfer of technology could hinder its ability to do so. Recent reports, however, have suggested that President Reagan's embargo will be less sweeping than previously feared. JBE's shipping manager, Mr Douglas McCall said: "We believe the sanctions will apply the minute she moves from the dock." He added: "The loading has been slightly more difficult than we expected and has taken a few days longer because of crane problems. We are pleased and relieved to see it going and when it returns for the next load, things will go smoother."

He would not comment on the likely effect of any sanctions on the company, but said JBE remained confident it could complete the order. "We wouldn't be in business if we were not confident," said Mr McCall.

Security has been tight at the dock during the loading of the 500 crates, but when the vessel slipped up the Clyde last week there was little to give away the importance of the visit. Its master, Captain Vadim Sinitsin was happy to talk about the "good and healthy" trade between [Britain] and Russia. And said: "I hope I have to come back to pick up the remaining 15 turbines. I am under instructions from my company to load this cargo and I am just carrying out my job. I and my whole crew know about the row between Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher. But I also know that Mrs Thatcher has told JBE that they can send the turbines. As far as I am concerned, it is normal trade between my country and yours and I think it is good and healthy."

During Mrs Thatcher's visit to Scotland last week, Mr Strachan said he was pleased by the "excellent" support shown by the government.

Sanctions 'Enrage' Thatcher

LD092315 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2250 GMT 9 Sep 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher is tonight enraged that the United States administration have imposed sanctions on John Brown Engineering Ltd, and three of its subsidiaries for supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline.

The British Government is firmly of the opinion that John Brown, once it had entered into a contract, must be allowed to fulfil it.

Now, Mr John Smith, shadow secretary of trade, has written to Mrs Thatcher describing this latest embargo as "the most serious international trade crisis between Britain and the United States since the Second World War.

A Downing Street spokesman said: "The British Government regrets the U.S. decision and will have to study it before making up its mind what its reaction is going to be.

But it is plain that Mrs Thatcher is displeased with any attempt by the United States administration -- despite her general overall support for its policies -- to interfere with British commercial interests.

The prime minister has already made plain that any contract signed by a British company should be honoured.

The decision prompted immediate and angry reaction from MP's from all sides.

Mr Smith said: "This is the most serious international trade crisis between Britain and the United States since the war.

"The government should make it clear that any United States actions against any British companies are totally unacceptable and will be resisted completely.

"The United States are trying to enforce their own laws outside their own country."

Mr Smith added: "What is most silly about the whole affair is that the pipeline will be built anyway."

"United States grain farmers will not be asked to suffer but British companies are being asked to pay the price inbroken contracts."

Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge commented: "I was shocked to hear this news. This sort of behaviour by the United States is hardly that of our closest ally."

Firms Told: Ignore Embargo

LD101312 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1158 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The government orders, made under the Protection of Trading Interests Act, forbid the companies from complying with the U.S. ban, and make them liable to heavy fines if they do. Similar orders were issued to four other companies, including John Brown, on August 2.

Announcing the moves, which followed earlier reports today that Mrs Thatcher was furious with the Reagan administration's sanctions, the Department of Trade said in a statement that "the UK Government very much regrets this action by the U.S. Government." It added that the dispute was "damaging trans-Atlantic relations and should be settled as quickly as possible." The department's statement said John Brown Engineering had been complying with British law when it defied the U.S. embargo and supplied its turbines to Russia.

The government would consult other countries whose manufacturers were similarly affected and "will endeavour to persuade the U.S. to rethink." In the meantime, the government was today issuing directions to two further companies "forbidding them to comply with the U.S. embargo."

The government had "no wish to escalate the dispute, but in the absence of a mutually acceptable solution was determined to defend the UK's national interest.

"The latest orders are regarded as being the minimum necessary," the department said.

INTERLOCUTORS DISCUSS TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

NC091810 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. Prior to the meeing, interlocutors Mavrommatis and Onan stated that the discussion on the question of the transitional provisions was to begin and that following the conclusion of the discussion of this question the discussion on the territorial aspect would begin.

Prior to the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy, stated that he plans to visit New York, but that up to now there is nothing concrete. If his visit materializes, he said, it would be toward the end of September, in which case the current round of talks will be completed. Asked whether he knows if the two interlocutors will also visit New York, Mr Gobbi said that his impression is that Mr Mavrommatis and Mr Onan will also visit the UN headquarters. However, Mr Gobbi said that there will be no conference between him and the two interlocutors in New York. In conclusion he said that at present he does not see the possibility of a high-level meeting on the Cyprus problem in New York. He added: If meetings take place in New York, they will be for the usual consultations.

Asked to say something more on the question of the payment of compensation [to those refugees who will not return to their homes], Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan stated that in the case of any constitutional settlement a number of citizens will have to be compensated. He added: As to how this question will be settled and how money will be paid, this is a question to be discussed between the two sides at a later stage. The question of provisions, Mr Onan said, must be included in any constitutional settlement.

Asked what will happen following the conclusion of the study of the evaluation paper, Mr Onan said that it is early for him to say. However, he added, there is much work to be done. For example, he said, Mr Mavrommatis has not been an interlocutor from the beginning and it would be useful to discuss some questions which were not discussed with him. Mr Onan clarified that the discussions will definitely take place in Mr Gobbi's presence.

The Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, Mavrommatis, asked to comment on his long meeting with Mr Gobbi today, described it as very interesting and added that it was apparently necessary in view of the fact that there may shortly be a recess in the talks. Asked whether there will be an appraisal of the course of the intercommunal talks in New York among the UN secretary general, President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, Mr Mavrommatis said that there will definitely be an appraisal of the situation.

Mr Mavrommatis expressed the hope that prior to the recess of the talks and the New York consultations, the territorial aspect will be discussed. Asked where the question of the resettlement of Famagusta stands and whether this question is included in the territorial aspect, Mr Mavrommatis stated: We continue to consider the question of Famagusta as a priority, and we are treating it as such.

Finally, requested to say more on the question of compensation payments, Mr Mavrommatis stated that he did not wish to say anything on this question.

'Compensation' Explained

NC100753 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] A statement from the government spokesman yesterday explained what is being discussed under the heading "compensation" at the intercommunal talks as part of the "transition provisions".

The socialist EDEK party said that the discussion of "compensation means compensation for refugees and thereby means abandonment of the right of refugees to return to their homes."

But the government spokesman dismissed this theory and explains the essence of the discussion. He said:

As is well known, UN resolutions speak of "voluntary return of refugees." This means that at the appropriate time the need may arise to discuss the setting up of some kind of machinery that would make it possible for those refugees who might decide themselves not to return, to claim compensation. Of course, the question of compensation covers both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Regardless of this, however, one should have in mind that the term "compensation" does not cover only the cases of those refugees who may not want to go back, but also those who will return but will claim compensation for damage caused to their homes and properties.

Also, compensation may be claimed by civil servants due to changes that will inevitably come about with the new federal structure of the state.

Thus, even if it is assumed that all Greek Cypriot refugees will choose to go back to their homes, the need will still arise for some kind of machinery to deal with all these matters."

PAPAIOANNOU PRAISES POSTPONEMENT OF UN RECOURSE

NC091912 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Speaking at a meeting of Famagusta and Limassol party cadres, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, among others, stated that any recourse to the United Nations is insignificant without inclusion of the demand for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and all foreign troops from Cypriot territory. He added: A recourse to the United Nations by itself does not provide the solution, but a means for us to promote the solution that we pursue. Mr Papaioannou stated that the decision of the Greek and Cypriot Governments for the recourse to take place in March 1983 reveals a high sense of responsibility and prudence.

In referring to the solution that should be achieved of the Cyprus issue, the AKEL secretary general said the Cypriot people are not prepared to accept anything less than a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

GREEK, TURKISH NICOSIA MAYORS EXCHANGE VISITS

TA091951 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The Nicosia Turkish and Greek Cypriot mayors have exchanged visits in the Turkish and Greek sectors of the city within the framework of the Nicosia reconstruction plan.

Nicosia Mayor Mustafa Akinci visited the Greek Cypriot sector today. The mayor of the Greek Cypriot sector of Nicosia visited the Turkish Cypriot sector of the city yesterday. During their visits, the mayors were accompanied by the delegations composed of city planners and architects. The mayors were also accompanied by the Cyprus director of the UN development program, his aide, and the project director of the reconstruction plan. Development areas in both sectors of the city, the ancient city walls and historic sites were visited.

BCP OFFICIAL BEGINS VISIT AT AKEL INVITATION

NC100838 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee and chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party, is paying a short visit to Cyprus at the invitation of the AKEL Central Committee.

Mr Stanishev has already held a briefing meeting with AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou on matters of common interest.

At the airport, Mr Stanishev was welcomed by an AKEL delegation headed by Yiannis Katsouridhis, member of the Central Secretariat and the Political Bureau. Also present were representatives of the Bulgarian Embassy in Cyprus, headed by Ambassador Bocho Bochev.

ASALA STATEMENT ON ANKARA TRIAL OF ARMENIAN

NC100822 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] charges that the trial of Armenian fighter (Levon Ekmekjian) by Evren's junta was fabricated. Evren's junta the other day sentenced the Armenian fighter to death.

ASALA warns that it will soon give a most serious reply to this parody trial of (Levon Ekmekjian) who is accused of having been involved in the armed attack at Ankara Airport a month ago. The full text of the ASALA statement, which reached our offices yesterday, is as follows:

"To the humanitarian organization, the organizations for the defense of the rights of convicts and to world public opinion: The trial of our fighter (Levon Ekmekjian) was a parody and his so-called 'confession' was made under pressure and torture as can be seen from his appearance.

"It was obvious from his eyes that torture, electroshock and brainwashing had been inflicted on him. This was easily done after his physical weakness caused by the severe wounds he sustained during the 'Erzerum operation' and the seizure of the Ankara International Airport last month.

"We challenge the Turkish Government to permit the medical team of the International Red Cross to examine (Ekmekjian) and ascertain his condition.

"The 'trial' and the so-called 'confession' clearly manifest the filthy nature of Evren's junta. We know our revolutionaries very well and we believe that our fighter would not have made such a statement under normal mental conditions.

"Our reply to this parody trial will be given very soon and it will be extremely serious.

"Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia."

BRIEFS

LISSARIDHIS LEAVES FOR LONDON -- Lisarridhis, socialist EDEK party chairman, left for London today where he will preside over a conference of the Secretariat of the International Solidarity organization in the struggle of the people of the southern part of Africa against rascism, colonialism and racial discrimination. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82 NC]

CONSULAR ATTACHE MURDERED IN BULGARIA 9 SEP

TA091653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The administrative attache in the Turkish Consulate in Burgas, Bora Suelkan, was martyred in an armed attack by an unidentified person today. According to reports reaching the Turkish radio and television news center from various sources, the incident occurred at 1445. Suelkan, who was on his way from the consulate to his house, was shot in front of his home. He was martyred at the scene of the incident. No one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack.

According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, the revolver used by the murderer and six spent cartridges were found near Suelkan's body. Eyewitnesses said that the assailant was a short man wearing a mask. Various persons chased the assailant but could not catch him.

The Bulgarian ambassador to Ankara was invited to the Foreign Ministry following the incident. Ambassador Ercument Yavuzay was briefed on the incident. The Bulgarian ambassador was asked that the assailants be captured as soon as possible and that they receive the punishment they deserve.

Suelkan's martyrdom is the first attack against a Turkish official in the Eastern bloc. The Turkish ambassador to Sofia, Yildirim Keskin, immediately established contact with the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry and asked that the assassin be captured as soon as possible. Bulgarian Foreign Ministry officials said that the necessary directives have been given to high level Burgas officials in a bid to capture the assassin, and that a special security team has been sent from Sofia to Burgas to continue the investigation. The officials added that the necessary measures have been taken to more effectively protect the Turkish representations in Bulgaria. They also expressed their deep grief over the incident.

The Burgas police took security measures in the area following the incident, and launched an extensive operation to apprehend the assailant.

OECD COUNTRIES PLEDGE FURTHER ECONOMIC AID

TA101101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Some $500 million of the aid pledged by OECD countries to Turkey has been announced. Within the framework of the urgent aid program started in 1979 by the OECD, for this year the United States pledged aid amounting to $350 million. Italy, which extended a total of $115 million aid last year, announced that this year it will extend a $120 million loan, $100 million of which will be used to pay for its exports and $20 million for the Karakaya dam project. Belgium, in turn, announced that it will extend economic aid worth $7 million to Turkey this year.

Britain, FRG, Japan and France, who have pledged economic aid to Turkey this year, have not yet announced the amount of aid they will extend. The total aid to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD urgent aid program is expected to reach some $1 billion by the end of the year.

ARAB SUMMIT MIDDLE EAST PEACE PLAN WELCOMED

TA101027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] It has been announced that Turkey considers the Middle East peace plan adopted at the Arab League summit meeting constructive, positive and realistic in its general outline. Turkey's view on the new peace plan was announced by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman in Ankara today.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ELECTION ARTICLES

TA090932 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Consultative Assembly approved 10 more articles of the draft constitution yesterday and returned five articles to the constitutional committee. The constitutional committee deleted all the articles on the state consultative council from the draft constitution.

Article 76, which was adopted yesterday, stipulates that every Turkish citizen over the age of 21 has the right to vote in elections. Soldiers and NCO's serving in the army, detainees and convicts will not be able to vote in elections.

Article 90 stipulates that the Turkish Grand National Assembly can decide to postpone elections by 1 year if there is a war. The president will also be able to ask the Turkish Grand National Assembly to postpone the elections for the same reason. If an Assembly seat is vacated, a byelection can be held only once in every legislative period and only 30 months after general elections. If 5 percent of the Assembly seats are vacated, byelections will be held within 3 months. Byelections cannot be held 1 year before general elections. The president cannot ask the postponement of elections 1 year before the presidential election.

Article 91 stipulates that elections are held under the general administration and supervision of the judiciary.

Article 96 specifies the situations where membership in the Turkish Grand National Assembly is cancelled. If a deputy who resigns from his party joins another party or joins the government, his membership in the Assembly will be cancelled. A deputy who resigns from his party cannot be nominated by the central organs of any party during the next elections. Those deputies who were found not responsible in connection with their parties which were closed down by the Constitutional Court will continue to be deputies as independents. Those deputies found to be responsible will have their memberships in the Assembly cancelled.

Article 100 is on the Grand National Assembly Chairmanship Council. It stipulates that three elections will be held in one legislative period for the Assembly president, deputy presidents, secretaries and administrative officers. Those elected in the first round will serve a term of 1 year while those elected for the second and third rounds will serve 2 years each.

Security Council Members

TA091526 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Sep (AA) -- Temporary articles of the draft constitution will be put into writing on Sunday, September 12, well informed sources said today. The sources said, "state consultative council" is deleted from the draft, and the status of the members of "National Security Council" were defined as "consultants to the president."

Members of "the National Security Council" will act as consultants to the president following the referendum on the new constitution, and the consultants will carry on their "official ranks" until the new parliament is elected.

The terms of office for the presidential consultants will be seven years, the same as the president himself.

Radio, TV Administration

TA091604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly today adopted Article 167 of the draft constitution regulating the establishment and activities of the radio and television administration and news agencies. The article is as follows: The Radio and Television Administration and News Agencies:

Radio and television stations can only be established by the state and their administration is regulated in the form of public juridical personalities. Laws regulate the manner in which their organs are established and their functioning in accordance with the principle of impartiality. All radio and television broadcasting is performed in accordance with the principle of impartiality, taking into consideration the interests of the state and the nation. The selection of news and programs, their presentation and the fulfillment of the duty of helping Turkish culture and education is done in compliance with the requisites of the indivisible unity of the state, the country and the nation, of public order, or public tranquillity, of general morality and the fundamental principles of the republic. The correctness of news is secured. The director general of the radio and television administration and three of the administrative council members are appointed by the president.

The impartiality of news agencies established by the state or receiving financial assistance from the state is a principle.

Freedom of Press

TA091833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly has adopted Article 28 of the draft constitution in connection with freedom of the press. The article states that the press is free, that it cannot be censored, and that the establishment of a publication house cannot be linked to the condition of obtaining a permit or depositing financial guarantees. The article stipulates that, with the condition that provisions of international agreements remain secret, publication in any language other than the official one depends on permission. The article, which stipulates that the state is to take measures to insure the freedom of the press and of gathering information, also states that provisions in Article 26 on the expression and diffusion of opinions will be implemented in limiting the freedom of the press and news gathering.

The article further says: All those who publish and have published, no matter in what capacity, news and articles which threaten the domestic and external security of the state and the indivisible unity of the state, the country and the nation; and which are of a nature inciting mutiny and revolt, are held responsible in accordance with the laws pertaining to these crimes. In such instances, distribution can be prevented.

No ban may be placed on the publication of news concerning events provided decisions given by a judge are kept secret within limits specified by law for the purpose of carrying out judicial duty in accordance with its goals.

Continuous or noncontinuous publications may be confiscated with a judge's decision if an investigation and prosecution has begun in connection with offenses stipulated by law or -- in cases where preventive action is warranted -- by the order of the authority empowered by law to protect the indivisible unity of the state, the country and the nation, national security, public order and general morality, and to prevent crime. The article stipulates that the pertinent authority which decides on the confiscation should inform the authorized judge of its decision within 24 hours, and that if the decision is not approved by the judge within 48 hours, it is considered invalid.

TCP STATEMENT ON MILITARY REGIME ANNIVERSARY

TA091034 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement of 7 Sep 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] What has the junta done to our country in 2 years? The junta administration continues with its heavy oppression of our people. From our workers to our medium-income citizens, some 45 million people, except for a handful of rich men and the monopolies, have lived and are living the most difficult and most bitter 2 years of their history. The reactionary military dictatorship is looming over our country like a nightmare. The junta generals did not fulfill any of the promises they made to the people. They could not solve any of the vital problems facing our country. They led our country to the brink of a precipice.

They said they would prevent terrorism but theirs was a reign of terror. First and foremost they attacked our working class. They tortured the most distinguished sons of our people. They filled up the dungeons. They hanged young men. They crippled thousands of patriots. They released the leaders of terrorism, the Nationalist Action Party [NAP]. They said they would improve the economy. They exacerbated it instead. They worsened the crisis. They reduced the purchasing power of the workers, civil servants and peasants to the level of 20 years ago. They caused hundreds of thousands of citizens to have the little money they had grabbed by the banks, bankers and giant corporations. They accrued such heavy debts that the country cannot repay them in decades. They mortgaged the public economic enterprises and all the public assets to the World Bank. They gave, and are continuing to give, the money they collected from the people by threat of the bayonet to a handful of corporations which cannot keep their own factories and banks going.

They said they would bring democracy. They brought this black punishment constitution. They turned our country into a concentration camp. They are getting ready to maintain this order with a legal sheath with the help of the constitution they want to impose on the people.

They said they were in the footsteps of Ataturk. They betrayed all the positive heritages of Ataturk. They said they wanted friendship with all our neighbors. Instead, they began to obey the U.S. administration even more. They opened our lands to new U.S. forces. They brought our country to the brink of nuclear fire in the interest of Reagan and his ilk. They completely turned our country into a springboard of the U.S. administration and the NATO chiefs against the socialist countries and the Middle East peoples. They are waging campaigns against the Soviet Union which is our friend in time of need.

The junta generals separated our country from all the peoples that defend peace and freedom, from the world progressive public opinion. They came to power with the pretext of the NAP's fascist terror. Now, in order to remain in power, they are trying to make use of the attacks of a handful of reactionary Armenian terrorists attached to imperialism. They are trying to instill fear in the people. They abolished the constitution with brute force. Then they started to try patriotic unionists, politicians, scientists, peace lovers, youths and every progressive force with the pretext that they were going to abolish the constitution. They are afraid of the reactions of our people to the brute force and oppression and to their antipeople policies that trample our national interests. On one hand they are trying to insure the future of their power, and on the other they fight each other for higher positions. They want to impose this reactionary constitution on our people for the future authoritarian civilian regime, in harmony with all the reactionary forces. However, the rising reactions have further increased their fear and panic. They are trying to suppress and frighten our people by stepping up oppression, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

Even on the morning of 12 September 1980, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] said: This junta is not going to solve any of the problems of our people. Our people, the progressive forces, see the realities better than others today. The junta means hunger, unemployment, terror, bloodshed and tears.

We can show the brute force and hypocrisy of the reactionary military dictatorship, of the U.S. imperialism, the collaborationist monopolies, landlords and reactionaryism to wider masses today. There are increasing possibilities to support them in enhancing their struggle for bread, peace and freedom.

The TCP Central Committee wants all the party organizations and Communists both inside and outside the country to work with more dedication, more creatively and more actively, without forgetting the new dangers. The TCP now calls especially on the workers, peasants and all the progressive and patriotic forces, both military and civilian, to unite their forces and strike a heavy blow to the junta in the constitutional referendum. For that purpose, it calls on them to enhance their unity of action from now on. The TCP has supported and and will continue to support every step taken in that direction. The invincible power that will overcome and destroy the junta, and that will lead to success the struggle for independence, peace, democracy and socialism is the people's common struggle and unity.

[signed] TCP Central Committee, 7 September 1982

COURT REJECTS PETITION TO RELEASE ECEVIT EARLY

TA080820 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] A petition concerning Ecevit [former RPP leader], who is in prison because of his views and opinions, has been rejected.

The Ankara Martial Law Command 2d Military Court rejected a petition submitted by Ecevit's lawyers asking the court to deduct his period of detention from his sentence. Ecevit is serving a term of 87 days for having expressed his views and opinions in violation of the junta's resolution No 52. The lawyers said that Ecevit had been detained and taken into custody for his remarks to a Norwegian paper and for his statements to foreign televisions. Both cases still continue. The lawyers said the period of detention and custody should be deducted from Ecevit's sentence and Ecevit should stay in prison only 34 days.

BAYULKEN ON NATO RELATIONS, AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

NC100713 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 7 Sep 82 pp 3, 11

[Bulent Erandac report]

[Text] Ankara, [HURRIYET] — National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken has stated that the necessary aircraft to meet our needs, including F-104s, will be obtained from NATO countries. He added: "Thus our needs in this area will be met."

The following conversation took place between the HURRIYET correspondent and Bayulken:

Question: Would you give us some information on the latest position regarding Turkey-NATO relations? What is the situation on the decisions taken by NATO to strengthen the Turkish Armed Forces?

Answer: As is known, Turkey is a very important and valuable member of NATO. Our cooperation with every member of the alliance, and with Honorable Luns, secretary general of the organization, is continuing in the most productive manner. It is a known fact that NATO wishes to strengthen Turkish Armed Forces within the framework of the strength targets determined by the alliance.

It is also a known fact that unanimous decisions have been taken in this direction. These decisions are included in the communiques issued after the meetings of the NATO Defense Committee and periodic foreign ministers meetings. These decisions envisage military aid to Turkey in view of its economic condition. As is known, the United States and Federal Germany are giving us valuable assistance in this respect. The contributions of our Canadian allies too [sentence unfinished]

In conclusion, I would like to say that with the assistance of the United States and Federal Germany, coupled with our national efforts and contributions, the modernization of our armed forces is developing according to plan in a determined manner.

Question: When will it be known what type of aircraft will be produced by the Turkish aircraft industry? When will the foundations be laid? When at the latest will the Turkish fighter planes be able to fly? How many fighers will be manufactured? At what stage is the work at the Turkish aircraft industry?

Answer: The modernization program, in addition to the production project which I have mentioned above, contains development programs envisaging the maintenance and renewal of the aircraft currently used by our air force in accordance with the fast-developing advanced technology. We are progressing on this path in a satisfactory manner.

Moreover, we are obtaining the necessary suitable aircraft including F-104G fighters from our allies, who have partially completed their modernization programs, in order to replace our planes which have suffered normal depreciation or which are no longer serviceable. Our needs are thus being met.

CAPTURE OF 20 KURDISH SEPARATISTS REPORTED

TA091810 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the 1st Army and the Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Tekirdag, and Kirklareli Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that the armed robbery of a jewelry shop in Istanbul on 5 August was organized by the illegal Rizgari organization [a separatist Kurdish organization] and that 20 members of the organization have been captured. In searches conducted in the houses of the members, documents in connection with the organization's activities, some stolen gold and three revolvers were found.

BULVAR ACCUSES PLO, ARABS OF INCONSISTENCY

NC090654 Istanbul BULVAR in Turkish 4 Sep 82 p 3

["Politely" column by Hsamettin Celebi]

[Excerpts] If Turkey were only to turn its attention to its own vital interests in any matter concerning the Middle East, there would be an outcry from the Arab countries: "Is that all you care about Muslim brotherhood?"

According to the Arabs, Turkey, whose population is almost entirely composed of Muslims, should consider Muslim brotherhood the only criterion in international relations. Even in matters which could cause very little harm to the Arabs but which could bring great benefits to Turkey, Turkey must behave in this manner. That is, Turkey must not establish any useful relationship and if it has already done so, it must disrupt it, because this is what "Muslim brotherhood dictates."

Again according to the Arabs, Turkey must not trade with Israel. Turkish ships must not call at Israeli ports and Turkish planes must not land at Israeli airports.

Why do we mention all this? Because we wish to stress that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) militants and leaders are on such intimate terms with the Greek Cypriot and Greek leaders that it looks as if they are acting in this manner out of spite for Turkey, as if the "tyranny" the Palestinians suffered at the hand of Israel was greater than the tyranny the Turkish Cypriots suffered at the hands of the Greek Cypriots, and as if the Turkish Cypriots were not Muslims.

In the face this these events, we cannot help stressing one point quite clearly: It is these Palestinians who trained the Armenian criminals who showered bullets on the diplomats of the Turkish Republic serving in other countries. Again, it is these Palestinians who trained and sent back [to Turkey] the derelicts who cherished an inordinate desire to tear the Turkish state to pieces.

Turkey has long been aware of this situation, but the entire world has now also become familiar with these facts after the Israeli occupation of Lebanon through unrejectable documents.

Our nation feels deeply grieved in the face of all these bitter facts. To be more specific, it does not feel as much concern for the Palestinians as it did 3 months ago.

Just at this juncture, our foreign minister, Honorable Ilter Turkmen, repeatedly stressed at the foreign ministers' conference of the Muslim states that our support for the "cause" of the Palestinians will continue. Oddly enough, Turkmen's speeches were televised in the same program as reports that the Palestinians and the Greek Cypriots were closely embracing each other, that the Armenian terrorist training center had been transferred to the Greek Cypriot sector and that Denktas was making alarming statements.

The Turkish public has therefore regarded Turkmen's speeches as strange and will continue to do so. The Turkish public wants Turkmen now to turn to the entire Arab world and ask: "Is this compatible with Muslim brotherhood?" and to add: "If this state of affairs persists, we shall consider ourselves free to determine our actions."

Muslim brotherhood cannot be one-sided. It is high time the Palestinians realized this.

PORTUGAL

NEW ECOLOGICAL POLITICAL PARTY REGISTERS

LD091150 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] A new party has appeared on the Portuguese political scene. It is called the Portuguese Ecological Movement [Movimento Ecologico Portugues] -- [MEP]. The green party has already handed in its application for registration at the Supreme Court backed by 5,000 signatures, the minimum number laid down by the law.

The MEP's basic aims and objectives are said to be: defense of environment; public health safeguards; utilization of natural resources with due regard for nature and the good of man and peace; fight for total destruction of armaments and nuclear weapons; and against construction of nuclear power stations for use as source of energy.

GREECE

PAPANDREOU SAYS TURKEY MAKING NUCLEAR BOMB

NC091739 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 13

[Excerpt] In an address to the socialist group of the European Parliament as well as in answers to questions by the Europarliamentarians, Prime Minister Papandreou:

Clarified Greece's position within the EEC and NATO and on the Middle East.

Found the opportunity to present the Greek positions on the Cyprus issue and the Turkish threat in the Aegean.

Separated the issue of the U.S. bases from the existence of nuclear weapons in Greece, which is a matter of government policy and which is not a subject of negotiation.

Stressed that Greece always hopes for and proposes the denuclearization of the Balkans to which Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria also agree. Mr Papandreou said that this is opposed by Turkey only, and he cited foreign press reports according to which Turkey, together with Pakistan, is making a nuclear bomb.

KARAMANLIS SENDS NATIONAL DAY CABLE TO ZHIVKOV

NC091229 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] President Konstandinos Karamanlis has sent a congratulatory cable to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov on his country's national day.

Mr Karamanlis states in his cable: On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, please accept my warm congratulations as well as my and the Greek people's best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the neighborly and friendly Bulgarian people. I am convinced, Mr Karamanlis concludes, that our forthcoming meeting will contribute in developing the friendly bilateral relations for the good of peace and cooperation in the Balkans and in the world.

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SECRETARY LUNS URGES GRAIN EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

NC102130 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Brussels, Sep 10 (AFP) -- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Secretary General Joseph Luns today urged a grain embargo against the Soviet Union instead of the current U.S. embargo of the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

In a semi-private interview with a group of visiting United States journalists, Mr Luns said: "The best way to destablise the USSR is to keep them hungry."

This a reference to the argument that Washington was being hypocritical in expecting Europe to take the brunt in giving up lucrative pipeline contracts while the United States maintain its grain sales to the Soviets.

Mr Luns advocated sanctions against any country violating an embargo of grain sales to Moscow.

When the United States imposed a grain embargo on Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviets had no trouble simply transferring their purchases to other countries such as Argentina.

Referring to the row between Washington and European countries with firms going ahead with pipeline contracts in defiance of the U.S. embargo, Mr Luns said: "I am not saying Europe is blameless."

But the NATO chief took issue with the claim that the Soviet regime could be overthrown by by means of such moves as the U.S. embargo in the use of American technology in the trans-Siberian pipeline.

Mr Luns also disclaimed U.S. reports that French President Francois Mitterrand had broken his word with President Ronald Reagan by ordering French firms to proceed with pipeline contracts.

If President Reagan had discussed the pipeline row with his French counterpart, Mr Luns said, he had done so "so tactfully, nobody noticed it".

AL-QADHDHAFI, KREISKY HOLD BRIEF TALKS

AU102030 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2015 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] During a lightning visit this afternoon, Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi met with Chancellor Kreisky. The main topic of the 1-hour talk and subsequent press conference was the new Arab peace plan. This same afternoon, Al-Qadhdhafi departed by air for Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi Criticizes Summit

LD110838 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution has stressed that the Fes conference produced nothing, that its resolutions are valueless and that even the Zionists are not satisfied with Fahd's capitulationist plan, which offers them everything.

During a press conference held during his stopover in the Austrian capital yesterday, the leader explained that the Fes conference failed terribly and that the participants in it quarrelled and disagreed among themselves so that a number of participating leaders left without signing a single document. At the press conference, attended by a large number of Western and Arab radio and agency correspondents, the brother leader spoke of the nature of the existing conflict between the Zionists and the Arab nation. He said: The Zionists do not want peace and will only accept the destruction of the Arab nation; this is their target. He stressed the necessity for the Arab nation to confront the Zionist-American death seige; otherwise, it will have to accept annihilation.

The leader explained that the Arab nation's existence is being threatened by the aggressive nature of the Zionists, who have left peace no chance, because fundamentally they are not seeking peace but are working for the annihilation of Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf.

The leader dealt with the crime of dispersing the Palestinian resistance in a number of Arab countries, stressing that accepting this dispersal is considered high treason and that those who accept the Palestinians in their countries are committing this treason. He explained that the dispersal of the Palestinian people means destroying the rights of a people to live on earth and under the sun. He stressed that Palestine is the Palestinians' homeland and that the Zionists came from their original homelands to Palestine as occupiers. He wondered why the world does not accept the return of the Israelis to their original homelands and recognize the right of the Palestinian people to live in their homeland, Palestine, from which they were driven out by the force of arms.

Further Statements

AU101708 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Brigitte Fuchs report from Vienna's Schwechat Airport on stopover by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 10 September with recorded portions of Al-Qadhdhafi and Kreisky press conference statements; Al-Qadhdhafi remarks in Arabic with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpt] After talks which lasted more than 1 hour, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Chancellor Kreisky answered journalists' questions. Asked about the purpose of his surprising stopover in Vienna, Al-Qadhdhafi said:

[Begin recording] Chancellor Kreisky is our friend, and I wanted to know whether he was well, and thank God, he is well. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi does not think that the summit meeting at the Moroccan city of Fes was a success. He regards this summit as a failure and does not believe that he could be isolated within the Arab world. Regarding Arab-Israeli relations he said:

[Begin recording] Because Israel has not left any cause for peace at all, [as heard] they will always wage wars against the Arabs. The situation has substantially changed. Earlier, the Israelis claimed that they needed peace, but now it is the other way around, because the Arabs need peace vis-a-vis Israel. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi went on to say that he considered the dispersal of Palestinians among many Arab countries a mistake, and that this was why he did not admit any Palestinians to Libya. It would be better to send the Israelis back to the countries where they had come from.

Chancellor Kreisky then said that the attacks against his contacts with Al-Qadhdhafi are not justified: [Begin recording] I consider my relations with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi highly positive. [end recording]

The chancellor did not want to comment on the results of the Fes meeting, but declared that anything that served peace was useful at the moment. However, he added, Israel -- in contrast to the Arabs -- is not willing to negotiate at the moment. In conclusion, Kreisky recalled what he had said on the occasion of Al-Qadhdhafi's last visit to Vienna in March, a statement for which he was internationally attacked at that time: [Begin recording] "I fear that very soon there will be a war in Lebanon. You all know the facts." [end recording]

Kreisky Remarks

AU101853 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Report on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi and Chancellor Kreisky Vienna Schwechat Airport press conference on 10 September -- with recorded portions; Al-Qadhdhafi remarks in Arabic with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpt] [Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] I believe that the conference in Fes has failed -- as well, it is clear that the conference there has failed. [end recording]

Asked about the PLO, he said he had not been asked to accept its fighters and that he regarded any acceptance of the PLO as high treason. In reply to the question whether he was not afraid of finding himself isolated with his policy, Al-Qadhdhafi replied that Fes has not brought any new decision or consensus.

Then Kreisky commented on the Arab peace plan of Fes. [Begin recording] [Words indistinct] there can now be possibilities of negotiations for a peaceful solution. It is true that the Israeli Government rejects such negotiations. On the other hand, it is equally true that on the Arab side at any rate, one regards such negotiations as conceivable. That is the starting position. It goes without saying that I assess this more positively than Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. That is where the differences in our basic political attitudes lie. He is a revolutionary, and I am a politician who favors evolutionary developments. [end recording]

Asked about the meaning of his visit to Veinna, the Libyan politician declared: [Begin recording] Chancellor Kreisky is, well, our friend, and I wanted to know whether he is well, and thank God he is well. [end recoridng]

TELEPHONE SERVICE WITH MOSCOW RESTORED

AU111950 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The telephone communications between Moscow and foreign countries were interrupted yesterday for several hours. The Soviet capital could be reached again today from Vienna via the international telephone exchange. Other Western countries, Sweden and France for example, still have no telephone connections with Moscow. The international exchange in the Soviet capital explained the disruption as a technical breakdown in the Moscow telephone exchange.

According to the Moscow international exchange, telephone communications should return to normal by Monday. The failure of a computer at the Moscow telephone exchange should be repaired by then. The difficulties of the past few days should therefore not occur again.

[Voice of an Austrian telephone supervisor] The latest disruption in service today was between 0730 and 1300 hours. Yesterday we had a long disruption from 1230 to 1930 hours. Yesterday evening we had a shorter disruption of 1 hour at about 2000 hours.

TRUDEAU ANNOUNCES MAJOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

NC101806 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Ottawa, Sept 10 (AFP) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau today announced a major cabinet reshuffle involving the Foreign, Justice, Finance, and Energy Ministries.

Finance Minister Alan MacEachen became head of the Foreign Ministry, replacing Mark MacGuigan, who takes over the Justice Ministry. Justice Minister Jean Chretien replaces Marc Lalonde as energy minister, and Mr Lalonde assumes Mr MacEachen's post as finance minister.

Mr Trudeau also appointed Jack Austin, previously a junior minister without portolio, minister of state at the newly-created Social Development Ministry.

During his two and a half years as finance minister, Mr MacEachen, 61, came under heavy criticism because of his efforts to curb public spending to control inflation.

Critics assailed the last two Canadian budgets he presented for doing too little to bring down the rising rate of unemployment which is currently running at 12.2 percent, a record high.

Mr MacEachen leaves the Finance Ministry the day after the International Monetary Fund and World Bank governors' meeting in Toronto, which he organized. Informed sources said Mr MacEachen requested to be moved to the Foreign Ministry, which he previously headed from 1974 to 1976.

Mr Lalonde, 61, considered the Trudeau lieutenant who "gets the job done!" takes over the Finance Ministry at a time of economic difficulties for Canada.

As energy minister since 1980, he supervised a controversial policy designed to make Canada self-sufficient in energy. This policy brought Canada into conflict with the United States because of its goal of eliminating foreign involvement from Canadian energy interests.

Mr Chretien, 48, who takes over energy, is another important Trudeau lieutenant. As minister of justice, he was a driving force in Canada's moves to patriate Canada's Constitution which was enshrined in a British act of Parliament. Canada's new Constitution was promulgated last April.

Mr MacGuigan, 51, leaves his first cabinet-level post as foreign minister after a lackluster performance. His previous career as a law professor should prove useful to him in his new job as justice minister.

Mr Austin, who becomes minister of state in the newly-created Social Development Ministry, hails from western Canada, where Prime Minister Trudeau lacks widespread support.

Sources close to the prime minister said a second cabinet reshuffle involving other ministries could take place after by-elections in three constituencies scheduled for October.

The government list is:

Prime minister	Pierre Elliott Trudeau
External affairs and deputy premier	Allan MacEachen
Transport	Jean-Luc Pepin
Energy, mines and resources	Jean Chretien
Indian and north Canadian affairs	John Munro
Economic development	Bud Olson
Regional industrial expansion	Herb Gray

Agriculture	Eugene Whelan
Consumer and Corporations	Andre Ouellet
Finance	Marc Lalonde
Senate leader	Ray Perrault
Fisheries and ocean affairs	Romeo Leblanc
Environment and sciences	John Roberts
Health and social welfare	Monique Begin
Services and supplies	Jean Jacques Blais
Communications	Francis Fox
Defense	Gilles Lamontagne
Justice	Mark MacGuigan
Veterans	Bennett Campbell
Solicitor general	Robert Kaplan
National revenue	William Rompkey
Employment and immigration	Lloyd Axworthy
Public works	Paul Cosgrove

Ministers of State:

International relations	Pierre de Bane
External trade	Ed Lumley
Multiculture	James Fleming
Small industries and tourism	Charles Lapointe
Finance	Pierre Bussieres
Mines	Judy Erola
Social development	Jack Austin
Labour	Charles Caccia
Without portfolio	Serge Joyal
Treasury Council chairman	Donald Johnston
Leader of the Commons	Yvon Pinard
Secretary of state for culture and education	Gerald Reagan
Minister in charge of wheat bureau	Hazen Argue

TEXT OF SCHMIDT STATE OF NATION ADDRESS

DW090929 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 0700 GMT 9 Sep 82

[State of the nation address delivered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Text] Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen: To begin with, I endorse the friendly birthday wishes [by the Bundestag president] to all colleagues, male and female, who have not been individually named [applause]. Now to the matter at hand.

Since the last report on the state of the nation in April last year, the tensions in East-West relations have intensified. As a result, it has become increasingly difficult to formulate German policy in the shadow of such tensions. The SED and the GDR political leaders are making great efforts to promote their prestige and their political views here in our country and among the West German public. This prestige has suffered a great deal as a consequence of the doubling of the compulsory exchange rates. The Federal Government demands a major correction to this. [applause]

By the way, if we were in the place of the communist propagandists, the minimum which they would have to do in their own interests would be to reduce the amount to the old level, at least for pensioners, the socially underprivileged and young people. [applause] The East Berlin leaders are aware that we want the amount reduced to the old level for everyone. This would not entail any financial loss to the GDR because many more people would travel than do today.

If such a decision has not yet been made over there, then this is probably attributable to the desire to limit areas of contact between the two parts of the German nation. I will not rule out bureaucratic dogmatism in this respect. Both these points also apply to current hindrances to passenger traffic, for instance to those fellow citizens who previously left the GDR legally. Despite these burdens, it was possible last year to maintain inter-German relations and the situation in and around Berlin in a calm state.

The reason for my meeting with General Secretary Honecker was to achieve a better understanding of each other through direct dialogue, and thus jointly face the responsibility for peace. In this connection, the German compatriots in both states expected the governments to maintain and strengthen relations with each other on the basis of concluded treaties and on the Helsinki Final Act. It is the Federal Government's firm belief that such meetings should take place at regular intervals. They should become part of the normal operating procedure of the two German states in dealing with each other. For this reason, the Federal Government continues to be interested in the implementation of the agreed upon return visit by Mr Honecker. There have been no agreements on the date. If this visit, this return visit, is to be effective -- which we desire -- the political climate surrounding overall relations must indeed be in order.

The federal president and I recently congratulated Mr Honecker on his 70th birthday. Seventy years -- this surely is a date on which one takes a look at the past. Mr Honecker comes from the Saarland and probably thinks of it at times -- just as Herbert Wehner or Wolfgang Mischnick think of their Saxon homeland or Rainer Barzel of east Prussia. In this regard, German destinies are similar.

I will not ignore the fact that Mr Honecker lost 10 years of his life in the Brandenburg prison as an opponent of National Socialist rulers. Not many of the generation that had to bear this are still alive. Kurt Schumacher has been dead for some 30 years now.

We insist on the demand that Germans be allowed to talk with Germans. We insist that the hopes of the citizens of both German states for more meetings and closeness must not be disappointed. After all, despite all the elements promoting separation, what we have in common and the will for closeness remain alive.

I visited the Ratzeburg Cathedral during my vacation this summer. Even today, Ratzeburg is part of the diocese of the Land Bishop of Mecklenburg in Schwerin, the same diocese to which Guestrow also belongs. Both cathedrals have their origin in north German gothic clay brick architecture which testifies to the developed unity of German and European culture from Schleswig to the Baltic area. I was deeply moved by this dual experience: first Guestrow in the GDR, and then Ratzeburg on this side of the border, together with conversations with the people in those two churches. Thus, there are millions of Germans on both sides who are deeply moved by the fact that they cannot get together even though they want to be united. [applause]

Because the GDR State Council chairman as well as the FRG chancellor say that war must never again emanate from German soil, there is the requirement that not only do the two heads of government talk with each other, but that all Germans stay in contact with each other as well. [applause] This also applies to peace in Europe and to all citizens of Europe. It applies to the Poles, the Hungarians, the Czechs, just as it applies to Scandinavians, Austrians, Greeks and so forth. Whoever does not wish to talk with his neighbor and refuses to listen to him jeopardizes his own ability to maintain peace with his neighbor. [applause]

This applies much more to Germans with Germans for many other reasons. I underscore the view of colleague Genscher that both German states could and should make essential contributions to the discussion on peace and disarmament, regardless of their affiliation with different alliance systems. Concern about peace, however, is not confined to Germany alone. Fear and concern about the threats to peace are spreading in many countries. The demand for disarmament and the longing for a more peaceful world is finding greater expression everywhere this year. We all share this longing, and for this reason security through a contractually agreed upon military balance on a lower level of armament remains a major element of the Federal Government's peace policy. Weapons alone will not permanently safeguard peace and they cannot even reliably guarantee lasting security. Security is not simply the result of mathematical equations. Peace is based on frankness and confidence, on dialogue, on negotiations. Anyone who wants to be on good terms with others needs treaties. [applause] There will be no security in the long run between East and West without any treaties in general, and treaties on disarmament in particular.

After long opposition and a long debate here in the Bundestag, the Federal Republic ratified and signed the Nonproliferation Treaty. We Germans definitely renounced the possession of nuclear weapons and we will keep to our contractual duty. The Federal Government is thus all the more justified to repeatedly demand in the name of Germany that the nuclear powers eventually fulfill their part of the treaty. [applause]

With inner passion I repeat the appeal which I have twice voiced before the United Nations, an appeal to the nuclear superpowers in which I said: You have committed yourselves in the same treaty regarding nuclear disarmament. Adhere to this commitment! [applause]

For the Federal Republic, as the country against which most of the new Soviet medium-range missiles are aimed, the American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons are of special significance. The Federal Government has contributed both to the realization of this conference and to its negotiating goals. I am convinced that both sides will negotiate seriously in Geneva because they themselves must have great concerns in this regard.

These negotiations have been facilitated by the so-called NATO dual decision, which represents NATO's response to the stationing of Soviet SS-20 missiles. This is the first time that a decision does not build in the automatic reaction of catching up with the other side's increased armament. The crux of this decision lies rather in the proposal to reduce armament on a mutually agreed upon basis. It envisages a 4-year period for achieving such an agreement. The agreement is expected to achieve a balance through disarmament and not through increased armament. [applause]

The Federal Government will continue to strive with all its might for the achievement of results at the Geneva negotiations prior to the end of next year. We consider close coordination with the United States as the most effective element in this respect.

Our insistence on a contractually safeguarded balance means that we also consider unilateral disarmament by our side in the future to be just as destabilizing as a unilateral increase in armament by the other. I add that a contractual renunciation of our own power does not mean we will not resist a foreign power if it violates our human dignity and our human rights. It does not mean this.

We know from Hungary, the CSSR, Afghanistan, Lebanon, the Falklands and southern Africa that states repeatedly use force against other peoples. Thus we realize the actual dangers under which we live and against which we must protect ourselves.

A strong process of discussion has begun among the people's of North America and Europe on NATO's military strategy. People in North America, Europe, both parts of Germany and everywhere -- the people who are engaged for peace -- demand answers to their urgent questions. Viennese Cardinal Koenig described their fears as follows: After total nuclear destruction there will be nobody who can complain or make a new beginning. We are sitting on a powder keg, he said. We are afraid, yet we scoop more powder into the barrel. We speak of security and mean our security. We speak of disarmament and we mean the disarmament of others. However, security is also the security of others, and disarmament is also our own disarmament. [applause]

That from the quotation of Cardinal Koenig whom I have known and very much respected for years. [shouts] I am amazed to hear interpellations when someone speaks of his respect for another person. [applause]

I will add another thought to what Cardinal Koenig has said. Our soldiers will not wage war, but they will show a neighbor, were he to have belligerent thoughts in mind, that we can defend ourselves. Our soldiers will show that a great risk would be run if we were attacked by force, or if they wanted to force their political system on us by force or with threats. In such a case, we can defend ourselves. [applause]

This is the concept of deterrence. Mutual deterrence is nothing new in history. What is new, however, is the enormous destructive capacity of nuclear deterrence weapons. It is also new that the destructive power is enough to destroy the enemy's people more than once. It is new that these weapons can destroy all of humanity.

Together with Dr Kohl, I spoke a few days ago at the Catholic rally [in Duesseldorf]. I asked: Should a Christian threaten the use of nuclear weapons for deterrence purposes although he should know or at least foresee that he could not bear responsibility for the actual firing of these weapons? I added another question: Is it only us, the Christians, who feel oppressed by this dilemma? Doesn't the atheist Soviet general secretary, don't his Politburo colleagues have similar deep doubts?

We Germans, at the border of the two pacts, are forced more than others to deal with these problems. Therefore, I take the discussion on the state of and the development possibilities of Western strategy most seriously. I take seriously what colleague Bahr and others recently said about this, and I also take seriously what colleague Biedenkopf recently said about this in public.

I wish that everyone including the opposition, would consider the statements of Mr Biedenkopf with equal seriousness. I share Biedenkopf's opinion when he says that all people are jointly interested in preserving life on earth and the life of mankind. The nuclear danger has caused the people and their nations to form a partnership for survival. [applause]

I add that the will to survive alone is not enough to guarantee our protection against a military threat. We need agreements on arms reduction, and not only regarding

nuclear weapons. Agreed-on security can be achieved only through negotiations. The NATO commander in chief in Europe formulated it recently as follows: In my opinion, the only way to the future of a world we desire is through the negotiating table. We must negotiate on disarmament and arms control, on all kinds of armed forces and all kinds of weapons. This is the only way to stop the arms race on both sides.

General Rogers thus indicated that soldiers are also taking part in fulfilling the task which the pope formulated as follows for the Catholic rally: If the world situation should become increasingly threatening in view of totalitarian ideologies and a frightening arms race, you should try in your respective places to find politically responsible ways to find a peaceful solution of conflicts.

Ladies and gentlemen, our political action for security and peace is based on a sound and functioning Atlantic alliance. We contribute some 500,000 well-trained and well-motivated soldiers to the alliance. We are prepared to more than double this figure if needed for defense. At the same time, soldiers from six friendly nations in the alliance are stationed on our territory. These are facts we might well recall occasionally for some of our allies and the public opinion in their countries. I did this recently in California.

The American commander in chief in Europe knows that on the first day of a conflict, the Europeans would constitute 90 percent of his ground forces and three-quarters of his naval and air forces.

These basic facts are not changed by temporary differences of opinion -- I quote the Bonn NATO summit statement -- in a partnership of equals where nobody rules or is overruled. These differences of opinion change nothing in the basic fact. Decades ago, I think it was 20 years ago, Henry Kissinger published a book on American-European relations under the title of "The Troubled Partnership." This was 20 years ago. His compatriot, Robert Osgood, also wrote a book 20 years ago entitled "The Entangled Alliance."

I cite these two books -- some 20 years ago -- to show that by God, differences of opinion in the alliance are nothing new, but rather something normal. However, they must not become a burden. President Reagan has used a formula in this connection with which I wanted to create the right perspective for a few things on my trip through America. Both of us have spoken of family quarrels, and they can also be settled within the family, as in every family.

I noticed the correctness of this characterization during the intense talks the month before last which I had with an old friend -- new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. All problems involving American-European and American-German relations were touched on, naturally, including the problem of the American embargo in connection with the Europe-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal, as well as our relations with our neighbors in the East in general and the GDR in particular.

All these questions demonstrate, by the way, how great the consensus is between the European members of the alliance as well.

In this context, I would like to emphasize the trustful and intensive cooperation in which our relationshp with France and with President Mitterrand excels. [applause] This cooperation is also important in connection with the European Community. The Community is not in good shape at the moment. Many members are placing their bets on the German EC presidency -- we alternate every 6 months -- which will begin on 1 January. You will recall that under the last German presidency the European Currency System was created, which has since proved its worth at a time marked by profound instability on the foreign exchange markets and by rapidly fluctuating exchange rates.

European and Atlantic cooperation is also required for success at the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid scheduled to reopen in early November. This process, as far as the

Federal Government is concerned, remains an essential instrument for shaping East-West relations and for attaining further disarmament and security in Europe.

If we were to strike an interim balance of this process today, we would have a positive interim result -- despite disappointments and despite the events in Poland which we are following with profound concern these days again. Contacts between East and West would be weaker without the Helsinki Final Act. The people in Europe have derived tangible benefits from this treaty even if their hopes have not been fulfilled to the degree they expected. Let me cite two examples: Since Helsinki, since 1975, more than 225,000 Germans -- nearly a quarter of a million -- have been allowed to emigrate from Poland to the Federal Republic during this 6-year period. In the 6 years preceding that period, the number was only 68,000. Second, the World Federation of Lutheran Churches has published news about Lutheran communities far away in the East, in Soviet Kazakhstan. According to these reports, these communities, notwithstanding the serious concerns they have, have clearly been experiencing improvements in their situation -- improvements which they expressly attribute to Helsinki.

Yet, the Helsinki process is in jeopardy. Setbacks threaten the sphere of human rights, human contacts and information. This also includes the considerable reduction of long-distance telephone connections for private citizens in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, we can refer to the Final Act which also entitles us to demand from the Polish Government that it lift material law, release those incarcerated and resume the social dialogue. [applause]

Any long term policy expects setbacks. Therefore, only an unyielding insistence on our political objectives, and only patient courage and the trust in the commonsense of all parties involved can give our continent a peaceful future -- our continent and thus the citizens in both German states.

Everyone knows that our peace policy also has a North-South dimension. Many wars in the Third World can hardly be attributed to the East-West conflict but rather to other conflicts and miseries. We Germans comprehend that coping with the economic and social causes of these conflicts must also be part of a comprehensive peace policy.

That is why we have increased our development aid and cooperation with the Third World. That is why we also advocate the renunciation of force on other continents because renunciation of force is after all, a crucial component of the UN Charter's international law. [applause] This is why we not only respect the nonalignment of the Third World states but by our development policy we truly seek to actively promote and ensure this nonalignment because we recognize in nonalignment an important factor of stability for the world and thus a contribution to world peace. [applause]

In all this we take pains not to overrate ourselves. We are not a world power and we do not wish to be. Yet, we contribute our share with perserverance and with all the weight we have gained in the international community of states.

It goes without saying that the political crisis in the world exerts an influence on inter-German relations. It raises barriers to a greater height -- barriers which we had thought could be gradually removed. Nevertheless, it remains true that despite the partition imposed on them, the people in both states have not ceased to feel as one nation. [applause] To be sure, the Germans on both sides understand that they must live for a currently indeterminate period in two mutually independent states with different social systems and with different basic values. As nothing before, the construction of the Berlin Wall spoiled the hopes for an early removal of the partition. However, since that time the realization has grown that it is necessary to work for changes in relations between the two states for the benefit of the citizens and that this can only be done through negotiations and dialogue.

I want to stress here once again, and I wish to expressly state my agreement on this point with Dr Kohl who wrote on 13 August on the occasion of the anniversary of the

of the construction of the Wall: If the will for unity remains intact among our people, the Wall and the barbed wire will not last in the long run. [applause]

Social-liberal policy has contributed to this lasting will. The basic treaty was not able to settle the different positions on fundamental issues, yet it makes it possible to solve practical problems. It must be constantly renewed because it makes it possible to work toward reasonable relations between the two German states which will also be of practical benefit to the people. At the same time this inter-German policy is in the interests of European peace. Mr Genscher was right when he said that German policy as a European peace task also means emphasis on the Federal Government's and the GDR Government's special responsibility for the situation in Europe, for stability in Europe and for detente in Europe. At the time, Willy Brandt justly added that both parts of our nation expect their respective states -- and in a certain respect also the leadership of the other state, he said -- to live up to the responsibility which results from the particular interests of this divided nation. [applause]

The Bundestag is aware that this policy meets with the support of our allies. I draw the Bundestag's attention to the Bonn statement of 10 June which said that the continued success of the efforts of the FRG to improve the relations between the two German states is significant for ensuring peace in Europe. This is how all our allies jointly phrased it here in Bonn a few weeks ago.

This was also why we started consultative talks with the GDR on questions concerning arms control and disarmament, and we will continue these talks at the end of this month. Both German states must behave so that their relations will not cause any additional burdens on the East-West relationship. However, they should not stop there. Both states should also utilize their influence in their respective alliances to make peace in Europe more secure. We are certainly aware that both states are affiliated with different alliances and cannot be removed from them. As far as we are concerned, we need the alliance with our American and European friends, and we will continue to cultivate this alliance in the future.

The long-term relations between us and the GDR also naturally depend on internal developments in the GDR and within its state party, the SED. In its external propaganda, the SED represents itself as a monolithic bloc. However, there is movement behind the pretended loyalty to the party line; there are controversies, different assessments of the prospects for the future, doubts about the communist belief in progress and problems among generations cannot be ruled out. There are doves and hawks in the SED leadership, people who want more delimitation and people who wish more cooperation. These internal developments can indeed be influenced by our behavior. I hope that in the SED there are also opponents to the barrier installations along the border which are being continuously perfected and which cause very serious injuries and death. [applause] I hope that there are also some people in the SED who would like to essentially limit and humanize the political administration of justice in the GDR.

The policy of treaties has proved its value for Berlin. In well over 11 years the quadripartite agreement has operated successfully. Particularly for Berlin, the policy of detente and the management of conflicts have had a positive effect. The Federal Republic will not relax its efforts to strengthen Berlin's viability. [applause] It will not relax its efforts to this end even if it is necessary to more effectively use diminishing funds.

Good cooperation exists with the governing mayor of Berlin, Mr Von Weizsaecker. We agree that in vital issues of policy on Germany and on Berlin in the future, harmony between the Federal Government and the Senate is important. This is how we propose to keep things, and this also applies to the special economic anxieties which currently concern Berlin. [applause]

Not only Berlin, not only all of Germany, but all countries are currently in an economic crisis. The causes are, above all, the two oil price explosions in conjunction with

world inflation which had progressed very far even before. We coped relatively quickly with the first oil price explosion in 1973-74, but since the second one in 1979, the recession in all states has lasted longer than any other economic development lows of the postwar period. We did not anticipate that it would turn out that way. In any event, what we are dealing with is not a cyclic crisis along the lines of former national economic theory. Rather, all countries must adjust their economic systems to the changed world economic conditions and to the profound transformations of the past few years.

The Federal Republic, our economy, sells nearly 30 percent of its goods and services to foreign countries -- nearly one-third. For this reason we are naturally strongly affected by economic crises in other states. Every second car produced in our country must be sold on the foreign markets. Of 10 machine tools manufactured in Hanover and elsewhere in the FRG, 7 must be sold abroad -- and at a profit, not a loss. Thus our economy feels the effects directly if other countries are forced to restrict their imports because they have run up excessive debts and are no longer able to finance their imports. This applies to countries in Latin America, for instance Mexico, just as it does to the countries of the East bloc. For this reason it is of vital importance to the Federal Republic and to our workers and employees for the international credit markets to continue to function.

I agree with Mr Mischnick who said a few days ago that it is important to insure economic, social and sociological stability in stormy times. As everyone knows, he said, this task has become more difficult than ever for all industrial states through the worldwide phenomena of crisis. [applause]

Meanwhile, our country's starting basis for overcoming these difficulties is better than in most other countries. Throughout the years we have maintained a remarkable lead in stability over foreign countries, and we will do so in the future as well. In the Federal Republic today, consumer prices are only about 5 percent higher than a year ago, while the rate in Belgium is 10 percent, in France more than 13 percent, in Italy more than 15 percent, and so forth.

As far as unemployment is concerned, we are also making a relatively better showing than most other industrial countries, with the exception of Japan. In our country 6.5 percent of all wage earners are unemployed whereas the rate in France is more than 8 percent, in Great Britain 12 percent, in Italy more than 10 percent and in the United States nearly 10 percent. However, it is no great consolation to be relatively better off than other industrial countries. On the contrary, the fact that considerably greater unemployment exists on a worldwide scale has led to an alarming increase of protectionism. Many governments hinder to some degree openly or secretly the import of goods from other countries into their national economies. We do not do that because under present circumstances the receptiveness to international cooperation and mutual regard remains more necessary than ever. It is more seriously endangered than ever in the past decades. [applause]

One of the main reasons for the all-too-low construction and investment activities throughout the world, and thus for the inadequate employment, is an interest rate level which is excessively high for a world recession. This is attributable to rapidly increasing budget deficits -- some of which are still increasing -- of important industrial and developing countries and to their unheard-of balance of payments deficits. These countries range from Poland to Mexico.

The credit demands on international finance markets and world banks are too high. Many central banks counteract this with a restrictive monetary policy. Naturally this does not help overcome the employment crisis. When interest rates dropped in the United States in August, interest rates fell simultaneously in Europe and also in Germany. This indicates the great weight of the world's most important finance market in New York. Hardly any national economy can detach itself from it, and neither can we.

Even if, thanks to our policies, our interest rates in the past few years have always been far below those of the United States and of the world in general, they are nevertheless still much too high for any dynamic investment financing. [applause] The scarce money and the high interest rates check price increases, and that is a good thing. However, they also reduce general demand, and this is undesirable. For all these reasons the world as a whole must act in such a way so that the deficit countries remove the causes of their deficits and so that the surplus countries import. Their demand is needed. They must not contribute to increasing interest rates or maintaining them on a high level.

Meanwhile our balance of payments is sound again. Thus, just as during the time of the locomotive theory, hopes were placed on Germany and Japan early this week at the World Bank and IMF meetings in Toronto. We certainly do have the opportunity to be one of the first economies to climb upward again. However, this is not definite. Moreover, the world political crisis has become a constant threat to international trade and to international capital transfer. Unfortunately, the tendency has grown to wage political conflicts with economic sanctions. This costs jobs. [applause]

The Federal Government will also persistently oppose such developments in the future. Our efforts toward good and safe economic relations within the Western world, with the developing countries, but also with the countries of communist state trade, also form an important part of our employment policy. Of course, the world economic situation also has its effects on the communist countries -- including the GDR. Raw material shortages, energy problems and problems in the balance of payments know no ideological borders.

The GDR has reacted to its difficult balance of payments situation with great export efforts and import curbs. This has consequences on its own production, and in some fields it has already had tangible effects on supplies to the GDR people. In many countries with state trade supplying the citizens with important commodities creates considerable and growing problems, creates queues before shops.

What matters mainly in our country, however, is the issue of employment and then it is the question of whether we are able to produce and distribute more or less material prosperity. But in all this we cannot expect unemployment to diminish to a bearable degree through a new economic upswing alone. The situation on the labor market will be aggravated far into the eighties through the fact that age-classes with high birth rates will enter professional life while age-classes with relatively low birth rates will be on the top of the old-age pyramid and leaving professional life. To overcome unemployment it is indispensable that a larger portion of our gross national product be utilized for investment purposes and that the share of consumption expenditures be reduced accordingly. This, by the way, must also be linked with a fresh initiative for more participation of workers and employees in the productive assets. This is what we are working at. [applause]

The Federal Association of Industries (Bundesverband der Industrie) yesterday proposed what it calls a joint initiative by the Federal Government, the federal lands and communities for a recovery of public finances and for an increase in public investments. This is thought in the right direction. Since 1970, Ladies and Gentlemen, the share of investments in our gross national product, in all that we create and achieve, decreased from 26 percent at the time to less than 22 percent today. In this, public investments of the Federal Government, lands and communities decreased even more than these average figures. During the same period, however, the shares of the overall public and private social performances in the gross national product increased considerably, from 26 percent at the time to 31 percent. It is social expenditures which have contributed substantially to social stability in our society and which have also become an important basis for our economic efficiency. But as a result of the insufficient economic development as a whole we are compelled to limit the dynamic growth of the consumptive blocks of expenditures so that more elbowroom for investments is created, so that new and durable jobs are created and so that as a result the social safety net remains safe.

Hence, the improvement of the material situation of workers and employees and old age pensioners during these past 12 or 13 years is clearly visible. For instance, the collectively agreed upon paid leave for the average workers and employers increased from 22 work days annually at the time to 32 work days in 1981. Thus, for instance, incomes in real terms of those actively employed during this period increased by an average of 30 percent, whereas incomes from old-age pensions in real terms even increased by 43 percent.

The following figures show that this scissor cannot continue to be applied at will: 2 years ago, in 1960, 100 workers and employees had to contribute to the support of 38 old-age pensioners. Today it is more than 60 old-age pensioners and it is being anticipated that in the year 2000 -- and this is only 18 years from now -- 100 active workers and employees, who earn, produce and pay taxes and social insurance dues, will then contribute support for 70 old-age pensioners -- 100 workers and employees.

Thus long-term structural problems become visible for which medium-term solutions must be found, and we are getting prepared for it. Even if the present economic situation of our country, as I said, in an international comparison indicates in almost all fields that we have made very successful headway up to now, adjusting our economic structure, as for instance in the uncoupling of energy consumption from the economic growth, our situation remains very difficult, precisely in the structural respect.

What we need even more for the future is to economize on energy investments. We need long-distance heating. We also need environmental investments. We need water economy providence for the future and what we need most of all is private economy investments in performance and production capacities for modern and new products which other national economies cannot supply. Yet we cannot afford to be cheaper than many other states in the world because of our high wages and our high social achievements -- which are among the highest in the world. Because of them and the high degree of wage costs and wage extra costs, we cannot do that. As a result, we have to be faster and more modern with our products and offer them in a better way than others. This is where our future lies. [applause] Of course, most of the private and public investments cannot be paid in cash. To a large degree they need to be financed by credits. This is so with the cities, industrial enterprises and artisans. This is also so with private families; because he who wants to build a serial house needs a mortgage credit and cannot put it on the table in cash. That is self-evident.

Nevertheless: credit expansions for the purpose of financing operating costs with no security are not a general remedy for either the commune or industry. [applause]

This is why big loans and guaranties for the financing of operating costs with no security are to remain a major exception. The most spectacular example in this respect at present is AEG, whose crisis also has had its effects on thousands and thousands of smaller and medium-size enterprises. Nevertheless, do not consider this case as symptomatic of the German economy. Two other big enterprises of the same branch show that in the case of AEG it was mistakes made over many years by enterprise management as well as a failure of the supervisory board. [strong applause] Some of those working there today have inherited the problems from their predecessors, but the representatives of the banks on the supervisory board have worked there for many years and must take major responsibility. The banks are also very responsible for the future. [applause]

With the allocation of the two guarantees, the Federal Government wants to contribute toward achieving a thorough and lasting recovery of AEG. It also expects the participation of the respective federal lands, as far as factories in their spheres are concerned. [applause] But the precondition is that those primarily concerned must be ready to make sacrifices as well. The federal minister of economics won't allow himself to be dictated to by the banks, by those who share a high degree of responsibility for the antecedent events of the calamities. [strong applause]

We have special problems in the field of steel and -- partly as a result of this -- also in the field of coal. With the passage of the steel program in the summer of last year, the Federal Government has stated its readiness to take flanking measures for the needed restructuring process in this branch under certain conditions fixed in the steel-investment allowance law. It is now up to the enterprises to speedily clarify at long last all questions still open among themselves in connection with their assistance requests (foerderantraegen) so that the Federal Government will actually be in a position on 30 September 1982 to cast a first vote upon the notification of the EC Commission. For after all, it is not us who have wasted time.

As to the Federal Government's coal policy, I would like to say that the principle on the continuation of the energy program remains unchanged: Coal has priority in power generation and the Federal Government will see to it that the electricity industry economy will live up to its commitments to increase purchases of power plant coal according to the agreement on the generation of power (verstromungsvertrag), the so-called agreement of the century. [applause]

I have already said that as a result of its exposed situation, Berlin in particular, is naturally hit by the structural and economic difficulties. This is why the Federal Government along with the Berlin senate make efforts for completing work on the planned changes in the Berlin assistance law as soon as possible so as to correct the structural failures in the Berlin assistance during the past few years. During the fall I will invite, along with the governing mayor of Berlin, leading representatives of the economy and the trade unions for talks in Berlin on this subject, but also in regard to other issues related to Berlin.

Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot see any reasonable alternative to the basic lines of our economic and financial policy. I cannot see it abroad, as for instance where experiments were made with differing guidelines, which failed. We have not been taken in by the false conclusion that problems will solve themselves if only the state limits its activities or (?retreats). [applause] Judged by all experiences abroad, the consequence would be an even higher unemployment rate. But we also did not follow those examples of states that simply wanted to improve their situation by an overall revival of demand, because the consequences were inflationary development in the first place, and more unemployment thereafter. We will continue our middle-of-the-road economic policy for it's been shown that with this policy we have weathered the aftereffects of the world (economic) recession better (than others). Not to mention the countries in the East, which I do not want to cite as an example for comparison.

We know that we cannot solve our national economy's structural problems by a mere inflating of demand. On the other hand, we must prevent the overall demand from shrinking because otherwise a general process of shrinking would be engendered which would snowball. [applause] We were not and are not ready to join in any economic trend or to try out any new theory on our economy and on our jobs. [applause] But step by step we must release more funds in the public budgets' consumptive field and utilize them for investments. We have made the major initial steps with the 1982 budget, with the joint initiative of this spring, the '83' budget and the accompanying bills which will be submitted here tomorrow. And we will abide by all these things, ladies and gentlemen. [applause]

I want to add one thing clearly: Insecurity about the further development of the world economy as well as our current economic prospects are great. There are many things that indicate that the forecasts made previously for this year will have to be lowered along with those for the coming year. This is why the Federal Cabinet yesterday acting upon my proposal, has asked the council of experts to submit a special study on the economic situation until mid-October. [interjection] I beg your pardon? I know what I am saying [commotion, applause] As soon as the study is available, the Federal Government will comment on it, draw conclusions from it, and will not refrain from a discussion in due time on additional adjustments.

Tomorrow the SPD and FDP will jointly submit a package of bills to the Bundestag which will not only clarify our goals, but will also place them in concrete form in the legal-technical respect. The question remains as to what the CDU and the CSU actually propose to do. [prolonged applause] On the one hand, it is their tactic to avoid saying what they actually want and, on the other... [interjection] -- Yes, you want to take over, that I understood, but you yourself do not know yet what you want to do then [commotion, applause] -- and on the other, they use their majority in the Bundesrat to block a socially balanced policy. This is not the way you become qualified to govern Mr Kohl. [prolonged applause]

On the one hand, Mr Geissler, your secretary general, maintains that workers and employees and socially underprivileged people have never been at such a disadvantage as during the past 13 years. [commotion] Now, those who agree with that must tell me why, on the other hand, your Professor Biedenkopf -- our former colleague -- writes just the opposite, namely, that the material conditions of the majority of people have clearly improved during the past 15 years. [applause]

On the one hand, Mr Kohl and Mr Strauss reject the budget as a whole, maintaining that it is unbalanced and not socially directed enough, as you told the German Trade Union Federation. On the other hand, the opposition calls for further cuts in social service laws, meaning those laws which particularly benefit those people with low incomes. [interjections, applause]

You make friendly remarks to all sides, Dr Kohl, but you don't say what you really think. Maybe you don't think at all! [laughter, shouts, applause]

In the face of these interjections, I will quote some evidence. [shouts] There was a television discussion a week ago with Dr Kohl. Several journalists had the opportunity to ask Dr Kohl a number of questions. The first question dealt with the vote of no confidence. Dr Kohl answered: For me and my political friends, a political solution is unacceptable if it is not very clear before such a decision just how matters will continue politically. [laughter, applause]

Well, I can't criticize that answer. I find the following question to be consistent because the next logical question was what the program to counter that of the coalition would be like. Mr Kohl answered: The Social Democrats have suffered losses, the FDP was unable to enter the Hamburg Parliament and a new political force, the Greens, has appeared. That was the answer to the question about the program to counter the coalition's. [laughter]

Regarding the question about the weak points in the budget, you say, Mr Kohl: Well, it all begins with the figures. [laughter] The figures are incorrect and all of us know that we must make a new beginning. To the repeated question by a third or fourth journalist on the same television program -- the transcript from which I am quoting is available to every deputy -- whether this is not the time for the opposition to show precisely where something could be cut and how the budget should look in the view of the opposition -- to this question you avoided giving an answer for a third time.

Please make it finally clear what you really intend to do. I was a bit too sharp a moment ago, I'm sorry. But you must make it clear what you intend to do. [shouts, applause] You recently agreed with the DGB and with Ernst Breit when you said that you, too, were for creating more social justice than the Federal Government was. Please, you must also then say how you want to do this and at whose expense -- at whose expense? Otherwise it will remain an empty promise.

Naturally, when the situation becomes tense in the world, this also increases social tensions in the affected countries. This is so everywhere. In democracies with free trade unions, the workers' representatives will demand their rights. Their strongest means is the strike. In the GDR, however, strikes are forbidden and they are also not allowed in Poland. In countries with a communist system there are no independent trade unions fighting for the interests of those who could be subjected to the greatest pressure.

In our country, however, the free and independent trade unions are exercising their rights. That is fine. At present there is trade union criticism of the economic, financial and social policies of the social-liberal coalition, and I take this criticism seriously. What form does it take? The DGB and the trade unions demand a more equitable distribution of burdens in a critical situation. I certainly will not contradict this. [applause] Second, they simultaneously demand that the state assume massive loans to make investments. In this respect, however, the trade unions and the DGB must listen to counterarguments. I outlined them a while ago.

I will say a word in connection with the third demand -- a tax to assist the labor market [arbeitsmarktabgabe]. The DGB and the trade unions as a whole live up to their responsibility, and I have high regard for this. However, I ask for your understanding that the Federal Government and parliament are responsible for giving priority to the common welfare rather than to the interests of any groups. However, at present we see that almost all those representing special interests -- particularly those representing the interests of the economically strong -- are taking the floor voicing demands and protests. These interests include the Federation of German Industries, the Confederation of German Employers Associations, physicians, farmers and so on. The government and the parties will need strength to resist the pressure of the associations representing special interests, [applause] to resist them in the interests of justice and the common welfare. Not only trade unions and managers of special interest associations are nervous; above all, a large segment of the younger generation is nervous.

For many years it seemed to be an established fact that political life in the Federal Republic concentrated on the CDU, CSU, FDP and SPD. The parties represented in the Bundestag were in a position to absorb and represent all important social movements here. This has changed.

Many people, particularly young people, are looking for alternatives to traditional parties and our political life. Among other things, this is due to the fact that many people feel that the parties represented here in the Bundestag are not quite in a position to react quickly to urgent problems. As a collecting point of such young people looking for orientation, the Greens -- or the Alternatives and Greens -- have developed into a third, fourth or fifth force.

It cannot yet be called a new path. The substance and outline of this movement are very unclear. Some people pursue conservative and socially restrictive ideas, such as making cuts in the social and educational fields; others want to overtake the Social Democrats on the left; and still others dispense communist agitation. One of their elected spokesmen made the malicious assertion last week in one of our land diets that the CDU and some segments of the SPD considered war to be a consequence of their policy, and so on.

In many ways, the Greens can't all be classed together. Regarding the use of force, some adhere to peace and the renunciation of force while nevertheless approving of promoting their own political interests by force in their own country. Regarding constitutional order, they exploit all means of legal procedures, while on the other hand considering illegal actions as legitimate. On the one hand they are trying to enter communal and land parliaments, while on the other considering parliaments to be simply barriers to what is called funamental opposition, or to their concept of basic democracy.

In all these areas a basic fermentation and clarification process must take place. Nobody can really predict the results today. One thing is true, however -- the Greens have raised a number of legitimate questions and they have pointed out urgent problems, although their answers to difficult questions are often too simple. It would be wrong regarding the fermentation and clarification process if a separating line were drawn between them and the voters who elected them. That would be wrong. [applause] There is much longing and youthful idealism in that movement. [applause]

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to make a few remarks here for which I do not claim to speak in the name of the Federal Government as a whole. In connection with these remarks on the domestic political situation, I claim the rights granted by the Basic Law to the federal chancellor.

I see that the CDU/CSU is impatiently striving to take over. I repeat: You have not presented an alternative program. Mr Kohl praises conservative economic policy, he praises my colleague Mrs Thatcher and he praises President Reagan, but he rejects their much higher unemployment, inflation and interest rates as well as their tax increases. Mr Strauss rejects everything; he still stands by the total rejection strategy of Sonthofen. The Minister-Presidents Spaeth, Weizsaecker, Albrecht and Stoltenberg of the CDU feel and know that they are partially responsible for the whole thing, but they have not yet predominated. Yesterday the Bundestag faction and the opposition leaders wanted to immediately reject the whole budget. However, in contrast to the opposition in the United States, for example, you don't produce your own economic, social or budget political programs. [applause]

You want to gain government power -- and this is legitimate, by God -- but without plausibly saying for what purpose. Government power and responsibility go together. The word responsibility hangs together with the word respond, respond to questions. [applause]

You must give concrete answers to the questions about your firm intentions. There are obviously also some FDP colleagues hoping for such a shift into an uncertan future. The press has been reporting on it for weeks. These are mostly ambiguous statements. At any rate, we Social Democrats do not strive for a shift. I don't, and I also don't fidget with a so-called minority cabinet. [prolonged applause]

I don't see that a Kohl or Kohl/Strauss government could serve the public welfare of the nation better. I don't see it as regards an environmental protection policy, a legal policy, internal security problems, an education policy, or as regards conscientious objection or so-called examination of conscience. [applause] I don't see it serving public welfare better with regard to the inner liberality of our state as a whole. [applause]

We Social Democrats know that we have a majority in the social-liberal coalition, but we do not have a majority in the Bundestag, let alone the Bundesrat. If another majority should emerge in the Bundestag to pursue another policy, please keep in mind that there is Article 67 of the Basic Law. [applause]

Make us of Article 67 and enter a motion for a constructive vote of no confidence, Dr Kohl. Let us vote on it next week, [shouts, prolonged applause] and if your side is smiling at this, then I must say: Examine for yourself as to whether you have other intentions than those. [interjections] But the citizens in the country are rightly tired of the permanent talk, finesses and rumors [shouts, applause] presented each night on television. The citizens have a right to clarity, Dr Kohl. [shouts, applause] Internal stability and an unequivocal external ability for action [shouts] cannot be renounced in the world's dual crisis.

He who after a constructive no-confidence vote, which you just smiled at, but on which all your hopes are solely based [shouts] -- I will refer to the subject of new elections immediately -- he who after a constructive no-confidence vote becomes or remains chancellor has the right -- if the federal president so desires -- to bring about the disbandment of the Bundestag and new elections in accordance with Article 68 after a confidence vote. At present, I do not need another confidence vote. [laughter, applause] The voters of the Bundestag have given the social-liberal coalition -- and based upon this, the Bundestag has given me -- a four-year mandate. The confidence vote of February, 1982 was in compliance with this mandate. But if you, Dr Kohl, should be elected successor by the Bundestag in a secret ballot, then you actually would have to enforce new elections for the following two reasons: first, because a federal

chancellor not only needs Basic Law legality, but also because he needs the historical legitimacy that the voter can give him beyond any veiled preparation for a constructive no-confidence motion. [prolonged applause] And second, because you must tell the people beforehand what you actually want to do differently [applause] from the children's allowances to the supplementary contribution [ergaenzungsabgabe], from the defense budget to the Germany policy and from environmental protection to disarmament. You must tell them across the entire board what you really want to do in a different way. [prolonged applause]

If the voters of the country were to give you a majority on this, we certainly would not be pleased about it, but of course we would have to comply with the voters' decision. [shouts] Nevertheless, it might be that some of your potential partners in a no-confidence vote would like to circumvent new elections for reasons absolutely understandable to me. [interjections] Even those willing to run the risk involved in a change of politics would require legitimacy to do so. [prolonged applause] I respect the conscientious decision of each member of parliament, [shouts] but the greatest yardstick for self-examination must be the respect for the vote of the voters, the democratic sytem's capability to function and the prestige of the political parties. This is what Walter Scheel said 10 years ago today from this rostrum. [prolonged applause] And he added: Who actually has ever prevented a representative of the people from following his conscience and returning his mandate to the hands of the voters? Let us beware striving for big words if stalwart things are at stake. [applause] That from the quotations. I say that neither Social Democrats nor Free Democrats can run away when times are difficult. One cannot do this. [prolonged applause]

Over more than 8 years now, I have not made use of the competent guidelines according to Article 65 of the basic law. Rather, I always considered it my duty to take great efforts to achieving reasonable, practical and useful compromises equally acceptable to both sides. As far as that goes, the policy guidelines were always mapped out jointly, but as soon as they are established Article 65 of the Basic Law is applied to them by the federal chancellor. One can only escape from this by leaving the Federal Government, and the federal chancellor knows that traveling people must not be stopped. [prolonged applause, commotion]

So far we have jointly guided our country much better than many others through the world's political and economic crises. We can do this jointly in the future as well. [prolonged applause] In this connection, no coalition partner was ever overruled by the majority [majorizier], and this will not be any different in the future either. [applause] The fact that mistakes can be made in governing and that one can even burden oneself with guilt -- this I know quite well. In this regard, I remember nothing more distinctly from the past 13 years of the social-liberal coalition than the time -- almost 5 years ago exactly -- of the kidnapping of Dr Schleyer and the hijacking of the Landshut airliner. That was a time of long and trying weeks when decisions had to be made daily and when there were uncertainties in assessing values, methods of action and responsibility. I am still grateful today that all four Bundestag parties shared this burden for several weeks together. However, in less tragic and dramatic situations, a government must also always demand something of others. Democracy means sacrifices and concessions, Hans Heigert recently wrote. He is right, but there are certainly limits to what can be expected -- for the Social Democratis and me as well. [prolonged applause]

First, a basically deflationary fiscal policy cannot be expected of us [applause] because this would only drive everyone even deeper into recession at home as well as internationally. We must and want to explore all possibilities in the area of the public budgets so that interest rates can further decrease. However, we do not want to economize to the point where overall demand, the national economy and the social network are destroyed. [applause] This does not create jobs, this leads to a reduction in jobs. Second, the acceptance of built-in unemployment cannot be expected from Social Democrats. [applause] To the extent the economic indicators of the world or Germany continue to worsen in the fall -- and this unfortunately must be expected -- we will have to consider and to decide on additional steps. This applies to the Federal Government, to communities, cities and also to the federal laender.

Third, additional credits can be utilized only to a limited degree. In the first place, additional expenditures for restructuring public budgets would be required. Also, noticeably higher Bundesbank earnings will be available in 1983 than estimated at present as a result of the worldwide high interest rates. [commotion]

Fourth -- it has been the law for 25 years now. You have so far not submitted a motion providing for a change in this law. [applause] -- Fourth, in all this, social justice must be ensured. We have 22 million workers and 12 million old-age pensioners. Through their small sacrifices, they will release many more funds as a whole than the 1.5 million private families with an income of more than DM10,000 per month. Among the latter is a large number of independent and free-lance workers, high-ranking employees, managers with high earnings and so forth. We feel they should make much higher individual sacrifices than the old-age pensioners, who in the future will gradually have to pay half of their health insurance contributions. [applause]

Dr Kohl, whoever rejects the income tax splitting advantage of married couples being limited to DM10,000 a year as being antifamily -- that is, that married couples with an annual income of more than DM100,000 will enjoy a DM10,000 tax advantage and no longer DM15,000 -- whoever rejects this is really only serving the financial interests of the higher-level income groups and is merely camouflaging this fact with the constitutional principle on the protection of the family. [prolonged applause]

In this respect, I share to a great extent the view of our colleague Mrs Matthaeus-Maier [interjections] -- Well, she has expressed herself very clearly, and by the way, the protection of the family does not start with those with a DM100,000 annual income, but with the family of a person who is unemployed through no fault of his own and who has neither DM10,000 nor DM15,000. [prolonged applause]

Dr Kohl, precisely in connection with the chancellorship you are hoping for, I call on the opposition to unequivocally lay its cards on the table in this respect. [applause, interjection]

Fifth, under the precondition of social harmony and balance, the Social Democrats are prepared to consider long-term changes in the social network as a result of the changed overall social and economic structures. However, whoever thinks that besides the bills to be submitted tomorrow, further stops to possibilities for abuses in the social security network need to be created, should make concrete proposals for legislation. Whoever thinks this must also be ready to take additional steps to abolish still existing possibilities for abuse, for instance, in some free-lance professions, in income tax legislation in general, in agricultural tax legislation, in social legislation and so forth. [applause]

He cannot demand additional cuts in social benefits as long as he rejects additional burdens for those with higher incomes [applause] In this respect the trade unions have proposed the introduction of a general labor market contribution. The Federal Government considers this to be at the very least dubious with regard to constitutional law. The special levy envisaged by the Basic Law, however, was successfully implemented in a similar form in 1968-74 with regard to income tax, and 1976 with regard to corporation tax. At that time it did not hinder the 1969-70 boom achieved by colleagues Schiller and Strauss. On the contrary, it contributed to the financing of increased state investments and increased employment. I have read with interest the recent proposals in this regard by colleague Hoelscher.

I repeat to the house the support I have voiced several times for a temporary special levy at the expense of those people who are financially better off and who are subject to income tax. Mark my words, I am saying this in case general steps become necessary to solve the budget and employment problems. Naturally this and any additional steps would have to be discussed carefully.

However, you, Dr Kohl, should tell us clearly whether you reject the special levy permanently, or whether you want to keep it in reserve in case you become chancellor. [applause]

I'm not glued to my chair after 13 years of government work. However, I am against colleague Kohl becoming chancellor because I don't want to entrust our country to another majority which so far has not outlined anything with regard to foreign, security, finance, economic and social policy. [applause]

Some of you will certainly have read the editorial in London's Conservative THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, which predicted that if Mr Kohl became chancellor, he would practically follow very similar policies as the social-liberal coalition, handling them, however, with less experience. [laughter]

Those who want a change anyway should say so frankly and honestly. [applause] However, the voters for the Bundestag shouldn't be ignored. I don't have wrong parallels in mind in this connection, such as 1930 or 1932. Somebody recently compared me with Von Papen, the chancellor of the Reich, and later Hitler's vice chancellor, and this was in doubly bad taste. Nobody can mention me in connection with Hitler's stirrup holder, nor is it permitted -- although unsaid -- to associate my possible successor, Dr Kohl, with Hitler. [shouts, applause] I share your indignation, and with this remark I have spoken for the whole house here. [applause, shouts]

I fear that you didn't hear me correctly. The interjections must be the result of some misunderstanding. I have defended Dr Kohl as well as myself against such outrageous parallels. [shouts]

We Social Democrats recently commemorated Kurt Schumacher, who died 30 years ago. His example shows to everyone that you can't run away from your responsibility. I don't intend to resign and I'm saying this to all who have written concerned letters to me lately, including people from other parties. [applause]

If a historical epoch in the development of our state is to be broken off, please do this with clear view and a clear decision regarding those who want to achieve it -- and with a justification that will be worthy regarding the history of our state. Don't do it with irrelevant, artful arguments. [applause]

I am convinced that it is not necessary at all to break anything off. On the contrary, I noticed at the last cabinet session how we reached agreement without great effort in several significant fields. This applies particularly to the many environmental protection measures. This was possible because there is a stock of basic agreement [applause] -- agreement in many fields. I'm optimistic that we can solve the current problems together in a great common effort.

Next year the SPD will look back over a history of 120 years. We are proud of the contributions our party has made during four generations to the development of freedom and justice in Germany. We are also proud of the current social-liberal coalition and the internal change it has brought about in our country. [applause] We are equally proud of the respect we have achieved together with the FDP -- respect the Federal Republic enjoys today in Europe and the world. [applause]

We are proud to be a factor for peace recognized by East and West. It must remain this way. [applause] We are proud to have strengthened social peace in this country in a way which is very rare in the industrial world, and which is absolutely impossible in the communist world. [applause]

Many people, myself included, are simultaneously members of a party and of a trade union. The trade unions have made a decisive contribution not only to reconstruction work after the war, but also the development of internal peace and justice, and to freedom internally and externally. We are also proud of this. We will not permit anyone to drive a wedge between the trade union movement and social democracy in Germany which stem historically from the same root and which will stand together in the future as well. [applause] This applies to the current difficult times as well as to tomorrow.

DGB Chairman Ernst Breit said the day before yesterday at a trade union rally that the trade unions not only want to have a say in codetermination, they also want to share responsibility. Such an offer is not natural in economically difficult times -- times which are difficult for each enterprise. He said that trade unions will not sneak off when it comes to overcoming the consequences of the economic crisis -- he referred in this connection particularly to plants and enterprises -- and I know that all this comes from the inner conviction of the people he represents. [applause] I trust the German trade unions' desire to assume responsibility. They have demonstrated this before and they will do it again.

I wanted to say all this in my capacity as the federal chancellor. I will now return to the thoughts I have outlined in the name of the Federal Government.

We Germans have more neighbors than any other nation in Europe or the world. Basically, our geopolitical location in the center of this small continent makes it more difficult for the German people than almost any other people to live peacefully with all their neighbors.

Particularly in the last 100 years, the Germans have broken out of the center of Europe, waging wars against their neighbors. The most terrible example was Hitler's war which brought devastation to France and Poland as well as deep into Russia, Finland, Italy, north Africa and elsewhere.

However, the neighbors of Germany have also repeatedly invaded our country over the centuries. If you view geography and history, you will see that a lack of peace has been the fate of the Germans for centuries. The Federal Republic has made an end to this history, it does not want to erase it -- it cannot do that -- but it has started something new. Konrad Adenauer made a beginning with the treaties with the West. France, the so-called archenemy, has become a friend and a close alliance partner. It offered us a conciliatory hand just as our other neighbors in the West, North and South did.

With its treaties and reconciliation policies with regard to eastern neighbors the social-liberal coalition built the second pillar, the necessary supplementary action for gaining peaceful neighbors on all sides. In the meantime, all Germans understand that it is our task to preserve peace with all our neighbors. We have drawn the appropriate consequences in the meantime.

I'm very proud or rather, grateful that this basic orientation has gained ground in the souls of our people. The hundreds of thousands of packages which are being sent every month to Poland out of personal and private initiative demonstrate that despite the misery of having been expelled from Silesia, eastern Prussia, Pomerania and western Prussia, we have nevertheless realized that only reconciliation, only a policy of being a good neighbor, a policy that considers even an adversary to be a fellow man, will serve peace. The Poles have noted that this policy is not only pursued by the ruling people in Bonn, but that it is backed by the great German people as a whole. [applause]

We expect our partners in the alliance, our friends in the West, to understand how important peace and good neighborliness with all our neighbors is for us in view of our entire history. German domestic and foreign peace policy must be able to subsist with a view to the historic experience of our people. That is a difficult task. Honest preparedness for peace alone is not enough. You must act, negotiate and conclude treaties, particularly between both German states.

We can pursue this policy of peaceful action and of demonstrating the will for peace -- we here in Bonn -- more easily because we have built the German state which is morally, democratically and also economically the stronger of the two by far. We are more consolidated in many ways than the GDR. We therefore have the strength to endure many things without stopping to strengthen and establish new ties. We are serious about the preamble of the Basic Law. But we will do justice to the contents of the preamble only

if we don't let the political and humane prerequisites of the cohesion of the German nation deteriorate, even if many on the other side want to dissolve this cohesion wantonly. Without consistently seeking a compromise for the sake of peace, the preamble of the Basic Law cannot be implemented. [applause]

Our policy is aimed at gradual improvements, at possible changes with a view to the desired aim. It pertains to German-German policy. It pertains to peace policy between the West and the East as well as the North and the South. It also pertains to the policy of inner peace.

Such a policy consists of many mutual small steps, of a chain of compromises. I know that this causes suspicion that I am trying to somehow get ahead without principles, as some people say. I know this. The prophets of alleged great solutions which would immediately eliminate all problems are gaining followers. What we are doing is considered pragmatic, which is viewed as an abusive word.

This contempt comes from misunderstanding. Political action is not merely the result of morale, ethics, or theology. Pragmatic political action is the sensible use of means with a view to a morally justified aim. The means cannot be immoral either.

It means that political pragmatism does not forget the aim in daily routine work. And as regards the aim and all the talking about it, this policy does not forget either to implement what is possible every day. [applause]

I often think that policy as a whole must be the application of established moral principles in very changing situations. Therefore there cannot be practical, pragmatic action without duty, without ties to moral principles and basic values. At the same time this action permits preserving peace in a society and between states because of the desired compromise. This action also corresponds to the character of a democracy because it is based on so many values.

It creates peace because in a compromise it considers and even seeks the advantage of the other party. [applause] This is the opposite of opportunism. An opportunist is somebody who deceives others with regard to the necessities, difficulties or consequences of a compromise.

I have always tried to cope with my duty, with the tie between policy and duty, and I will not evade it, particularly not in difficult times.

Our policy of inner and outer peace promises to be continuously successful. Those denying this are being taken in by a modern trend which was described as follows by the American journalist and German expert John Vinocur. I quote: A bit of hatred of foreigners, a bit of romanticism, a bit of having the feeling of being a victim and fat slices of moralism and pessimism -- that is West Germany in 1982. End of quotation.

Doubtlessly we have to face hard times and some people have reason to complain. Unemployment is more than just the loss of income. A young person without a job as apprentice or a place as trainee has, by God, the right to criticize.

But how about those who follow a pessimistic mood without having a personal reason? A conservative writer of DIE ZEIT, Dieter Stolze, recently described it as persons who begin to stagger before really feeling dizzy.

We Germans in the Federal Republic should not be outdone by our GDR compatriots with regard to the ability to endure sorrows while preserving our spiritual strength. [applause]

We have kept to our peace policy course and we have helped others to orientate. We have kept to our economic policy course, which has gotten us further than some of the miraculous cures in the world. We did not let the social state become the shunting station of economic problems.

The quick decrease of the foreign trade deficit, the decreased price increase and the moderate wage agreements of this year have increased the chances for interest rate cuts and new investments. The measures taken this year to improve the employment situation will also show their effect. Every foreigner will tell us that we have kept to a good economic course.

Our living standard is still one of the highest. T. Germans are still world champions in traveling to foreign countries. And most people are still content with their personal economic situation without demanding much more. Many are quite willing to make sacrifices, and these sacrifices are necessary.

I am betting on this preparedness to sacrifice as well as on the alert heart and clear brain which is still stronger than pessimism and self-pity among our compatriots.

The British journalist Jonathan Carr, who is still among us here in Bonn -- he has not yet left -- has recently written in THE FINANCIAL TIMES: Once the current crisis is over, we hope to hear less about the German miracle and German tragedies and more about a medium-sized country which is mastering all its problems quite well under similarly difficult circumstances as we British.

Ladies and gentlemen, more signs are indicating that this will be achieved. In order to master our problems we need somewhat more confidence in our own strength and somewhat more courage at present. I would then have no fears about the future of this country -- or the future of the nation. [long applause]

POSITIVE ASSESSMENT OF FES SUMMIT RESOLUTION

LD101346 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA) -- The Federal Government today gave a positive assessment of the Middle East statement issued by the Arab summit in Fes. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling in Bonn today stressed the significance of the fact that the Arab states desire to participate in a process of negotiation in the future aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Boelling said that the plan contained "a number of quite positive proposals" which Bonn will now examine together with the EEC Governments. He said that the summit conference has obviously taken over to a great extent the eight-point plan of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Boelling also said that following the settlement of the Lebanon crisis, every opportunity for bringing about a comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace must be used.

BRANDT PESSIMISTIC TOWARDS SPD-FDP COALITION

LD122300 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 12 Sep (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt does not view the future of the SPD-FDP coalition in Bonn with optimism. In a Hesse radio program today, he said that his party still considers that it has a mandate until 1984. But he fears "that the train is slowly moving off in the other direction." Asked whether this means a break and the end of a phase of history, he replied: "That is indeed how I see it."

He thinks the second half of October will be the "crucial period." "I am sceptical about a possible consolidation of the present coalition in Bonn." There are clear differences of interest between the SPD and FDP because the parties feel committed to different groups. But an attempt must be made to find a common ground.

Brandt said that the conservative prescriptions for the economy have failed in the United States and in Britain. So it makes no sense if the CDU now wants to apply them in the Federal Republic. In this connection he supports the call by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for a surcharge on higher incomes. His party agrees with the trade unions in as much as all austerity measures must be based on social justice.

Brandt blamed some of the SPD's electoral losses on the FDP, the SPD's coalition partner.

CP'S MUHRI TALKS WITH DKP CHAIRMAN MIES

AU101340 Veinna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Duesseldorf -- At the invitation of the DKP party Executive Committee, Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri and Politburo member Ernst Wimmer have arrived in Duesseldorf. At the DKP headquarters in Duesseldorf they were cordially welcomed by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies for a talk on issues of mutual interest. On the DKP's side, this talk was also attended by Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the DKP Presidium and of the DKP Secretariat, and Dirk Krueger, head of the International Relations Department.

Communique Issued

LD111708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Duesseldorf, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The German Communist Party [DKP] and the Austrian CP, at the end of an exchange of views headed by the party chairmen, Herbert Mies and Franz Muhri, have decided to fight the further acceleration of the arms race more strongly. In a joint communique published in Duesseldorf, it is stressed: "The prime objective is to prevent the realization of the NATO decision concerning the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

COMMENTS ON IRANIAN DECISION ON GOETHE INSTITUTE

LD101348 Hamburg DPA in German 1115 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA) -- The Federal Government today regretted the announcement by the Islamic Republic of Iran that within the next 2 months it will take over the responsibility and running of the Goethe Institute in Tehran. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that this will mean a "reduction" in relations between the two countries in the important cultural sphere.

It was also pointed out in Bonn that high-level contacts exist between the two countries and that the Iranian side has not announced any "immediate implementation" of the plan.

GENSCHER URGES IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD121244 Hamburg DPA in German 1008 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Sep (DPA) -- FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has underlined the need for expanding and improving relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR. In connection with the visit by Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state at the Federal Chancellor's Office, to East Berlin, Genscher said on Sunday that such procedure is in the interest of the peoples of the two parts of Germany and also constitutes European peace policy.

According to Genscher, the importance of intra-German relations to East-West relations and the situation in Europe cannot be overly emphasized. The latest statements by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, according to which relations with the Federal Republic must be developed on the basis of the Lake Werbellin talks, had been carefully noted by the FDP. The quality of relations would now have to be improved through concrete agreements which benefitted the individual. Problems concerning the compulsory exchange levy would have to be settled satisfactorily.

MUBARAK-MITTERRAND TALKS TO CENTER ON MIDEAST

NC101333 Cairo MENA in English 1035 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 10 (MENA) -- Talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and President Francois Mitterrand, due to open here tomorrow, will focus on two major points, namely the Middle East problem and bilateral relations, MENA learned.

As regards the first point, it will be discussed in the light of the outcome of the Fes summit, the Egyptian-French draft set before the Security Council, President Mubarak's talks in Belgrade and Bucharest, France's contacts within the EEC and the recent proposals made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

MENA also learned that the Franco-Egyptian move will be based on a set of principles including the Palestinians' right to self-determination, mutual recognition, the right of the region's states to live in peace and the need to let the Palestine Liberation Organization participate in any negotiations to achieve a solution of the problem.

Regarding bilateral relations, the agency learned that there is a number of projects currently under consideration in the light of the outcome of talks held by Egyptian Minister of Industry Fu'ad Abu Zaghlah, currently visiting here, with Minister of Scientific Research and Industry Jean Pierre Stephan.

The Egyptian minister will report to President Mubarak tomorrow on the results of his talks.

Mubarak, Mitterrand Meet

LD111004 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak has just arrived at Orly Airport and was welcomed by Michel Rocard [minister of state for economic planning and development], as he disembarked from the aircraft. He is now at the Elysee Palace where he is having talks with Francois Mitterrand.

Mubarak Praises Reagan Plan

LD111322 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] On leaving the Elysee, President Mubarak said that President Reagan's initiative on the Middle East must be encouraged. The Egyptian head of state, who had just had talks for 1 1/2 hours with Francois Mitterrand, thinks that the objectives of the resolution of the Fes Arab summit are very good, but that it lacks any means of implementing these objectives.

Asked about a possible revival of the French-Egyptian initiative on the Middle East, Husni Mubarak replied: I think that at present it is better to support the iniatiative of the American President.

CHEYSSON DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN-FRENCH PEACE PLAN

NC111608 Cairo MENA in English 1550 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 11 (MENA) -- Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson asserted that the Egyptian-French draft plan for settling the Middle East cause has received great attention by some Arab countries, particularly as it completes President Reagan's peace plan in asserting the right of the Palestinians for self-determination.

Following his meeting with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Cheysson said the Egyptian-French draft occupies a special place. In the language of artillery, the U.S. initiative is launched at a short distance, the Fes summit is launched at a long distance, while the Egyptian-French draft comes in the middle.

PRESIDENT ON USSR'S USE OF DETAINEES ON PIPELINE

PM101559 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "If the Facts Were Confirmed, French Government Would Protest Such Iniquities"]

[Text] [Force Ouvriere Secretary General] Andre Bergeron had approached the president of the republic on the subject of the conditions under which the Siberian gas pipeline is being constructed [Footnote: the International Sakharov Committee had revealed that tens of thousands of detainees -- including political prisoners -- were being, or had been employed on the gas pipeline construction sites in very harsh conditions]. Mr Francois Mitterrand has just replied to the Force Ouvriere secretary general. The main points of that reply are as follows: "You know that I regard respect for human rights as imperative, and I have tried to ensure that it is constantly taken into account in the government's action. Contacts hitherto established on various occasions with the Soviet authorities have been used to make known our positions on the subject and to raise individual cases. That action will be continued.

"As regards the revelations to which you refer, they deserve to be examined very thoroughly and that is why I have requested more detailed information. If the alleged facts were to be confirmed, it goes without saying that they would be duly taken into consideration and that the French Government would protest such iniquities."

MINISTER CITED ON ABUSE OF ASYLUM PRIVILEGE

PM091101 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Interview with French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre by Edwy Plenet in Paris 3 September]

[Excerpt] [Question] The interior ministers of five European countries, including France, met in Bonn Thursday. Of what use is such a meeting?

[Answer] First, to compare experiences. Each minister recalls what has happened in his country between meetings and draws conclusions from it. We also discussed the situation created by the war in Lebanon and its consequences. I will not say any more about that.

[Question] Do you confirm the Abu Nidal trail which you mentioned after the Rue des Rosiers attack?

[Answer] I did not mention the name Abu Nidal. I said that some of the weapons used in the Rue des Rosiers were the same as those used in an attack on the Vienna synagogue and in the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London. It happens that the Abu Nidal group was involved in both cases....

[Question] Has there been any factor to confirm that feeling since then?

[Answer] There has been nothing to confirm or refute it.

[Question] On 10 August you expressed the wish that France review its asylum policy. What does that mean in practical terms?

[Answer] I expressed my ideas in a very brief way. The right of asylum as such is not in doubt. France remains faithful to it. What we must avoid is its being enjoyed by people who are not entitled to it.

At present, I note that a number of foreigners are not leaving their countries because of their political activity, but rather are coming to seek work in France and asking for asylum in order to receive identity papers and be able to enjoy social security coverage immediately. That is a fraudulent use of the right of asylum.

The second question raised is whether those who enjoy asylum can be involved in activities which are likely to endanger the lives of French nationals in other countries and on the national territory. What I said is that the "exercise" of the right of asylum must be specified.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR SAYS BREZHNEV 'EXTREMELY ALERT'

NC121854 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 11 (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here today from Moscow for two days of talks with French leaders which are expected to focus on the Middle East.

Mr Perez de Cuellar will breakfast tomorrow with Premier Pierre Mauroy and then meet President Francois Mitterrand for a private talk followed by lunch.

He said he would review the "problems faced by the UN" and added that the Middle East "will be one of the subjects broached."

He described his meeting last Thursday with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as "cordial and frank" and said the Soviet leader was in fine form. "He was very bright and active, and extremely alert."

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he was particularly interested in French views on the Middle East, since Paris was involved in Lebanon in both the United Nations interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and in the multinational buffer force.

Commenting on his call last week for an urgent Security Council meeting, he said it was too early to expect a response from international leaders.

But the "Soviets were extremely interested," he said.

Asked about the resolution adopted by last week's Arab summit in Fes, he said he felt personally that the Security Council should play a more active role in the Middle East but refused to comment on the Arab resolution.

MULTINATIONAL BUFFER FORCE TO LEAVE BY 14 SEP

NC102139 Paris AFP in English 2057 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 10 (AFP) -- The entire multinational force in Lebanon will have left Lebanon by September 14, official sources at the French External Relations Ministry said today.

Ministry officials declined to comment on a report from Beirut that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus had said the French group would leave Lebanon on September 21, and not next week as had been expected.

The 850 Legionnaries and parachutists arrived on August 21. They were later joined by units from Italy and the United States to oversee the withdrawal of Palestinian combatants from west Beirut.

U.S. and Italian troops were scheduled to depart tomorrow.

In collaboration with the Lebanese Army, the French soldiers also removed mines from raods linking east and west Beirut.

SPADOLINI OPENS TRADE FAIR, VIEWS ECONOMY

AU101444 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Bari, September 10 -- The Italian economic crisis was the theme of a keynote speech given here today by Premier Giovanni Spadolini as he inaugurated the Levante trade fair. The head of government said that the world economic crisis had worsened Italy's problems, having taken a toll on the country's structural weaknesses.

The government is about to launch its own packet of measures to remedy Italy's economic ills. As to work contract renewals and the cost of labor, Spadolini said the chief stumbling block was the present wage indexation system. The premier said his administration would play an active role in easing negotiations between labor and management on these delicate matters.

Zeroing in on the problem of underdevelopment in the south, Spadolini stressed the connection between economic recovery there and the success of the government's anti-inflation battle. He confirmed the need for extraordinary interventions in the south and the choice of industrialization at the basis of development plans for the Mezzogiorno.

The premier stressed the need for a convergence of all political forces to see to it that economic recovery was matched by institutional reforms.

As to the anti-mafia fight, he confirmed the fact that his government plans an all-out effort to stamp out organized crime, but warned that it was unfair to criminalize entire parties.

This was a reference to polemics sparked by the son of slain General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa to the effect that those who ordered his father's assassination were to be sought in Sicilian Christian Democratic ranks.

The Levante fair, the most important trade exhibit in Italy's south, is now in its 46th year. This year 9,000 companies from 50 nations are taking part.

The fair is an important trade center for countries that face on the Mediterranean and a key trade link between Europe and the Arab world.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES TOUGH NEW ANTI-MAFIA BILL

AU111940 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 11 -- The Italian Parliament definitely approved a new anti-mafia bill today which for the first time makes membership in a mafia clan a crime.

The Senate constitutional affairs and justice committees passed the legislation today. The bill passed the house last Tuesday. The 35 articles of the bill will go into effect in fifteen days.

The new legislation gives investigators unprecedented powers to explore mafia sources of wealth and influence. Another new punishable offence is illegal competition imposed by threats and violence, referring to the mafia's tactic of eliminating the competition of honest businessmen by intimidation or simply physical liquidation.

Other clauses widen police powers to investigate mafia suspects' estates, which can be confiscated if the legitimacy of their provenance cannot be demonstrated.

The new legislation is not limited to the mafia phenomenon alone, but covers all organized crime, including the Neapolitan Camorra and the Calabrian N'drangheta.

The law also creates a parliamentary watchdog commission of twenty deputies and 20 senators to supervise application of its articles. The legislation was approved with the votes of all the parties except the MSI neofascists and Radical Party.

Pertini on 'Mafia Plague'

AU111955 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Venice, September 11 -- Italian President Sandro Pertini said today that "we will resolve the problem of the mafia." Speaking with reporters during a private visit to Venice, the president commented on the controversy triggered by the murder of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiessa and his son's charges that the masterminds of the ambush are to be sought in the ranks of the Sicilian Christian Democrat Party.

Pertini said that "everyone cannot be lumped together. I know the Sicilian people -- honest, proud and the result of a long development of the civilizations that have inhabited the island." The president went on to say that "the mafia plague exists, but one must not implicate the entire Italian people in it.

"We have also had terrorism, which tried to exploit Italians' malcontent over low wages, housing shortages and unemployment. But (terrorists) were confronted with a united front of the people. Now terrorists ally themselves with the mafia. We will overcome this too," the president concluded.

DC LEADER SEES NEED FOR PCI 'CONTRIBUTION'

PM081543 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 5 Sep 82 pp 18-19

[DC Directorate member Giovanni Galloni interview granted to Fabrizio Coisson; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: With regard to the PCI's role, can the dialogue begun during the government crisis continue?

Answer: The dialogue is continuing in connection with the issue of institutional reforms, which is an important point for the new government. Obviously it does not exclude the PCI. Pertini himself has declared that it is not a topic restricted to the majority.

Question: Pertini has mentioned constitutional changes....

Answer: Obviously the PCI must contribute in this field: Constitutional changes require a qualified parliamentary majority, which is impossible without the Communists. But even in connection with other institutional changes, modifications to the rules of the game (which do not affect the Constitution itself, however), the Communists cannot be excluded. The PCI was correct when it said in this connection: Remember that the institutions belong not to the majority, but to everyone. Within the institutions the majority acquires only a temporary right of administration. These are the fundamentals of democracy. Nevertheless some people forget it.

Question: Who? When?

Answer: For instance, those who say: This ministry is Socialist or Social Democratic or Christian Democratic. The ministries are of the state, whoever happens to be in charge of them at a particular time. Is this merely a verbal habit? Unfortunately serious political abuses derive from this "verbal habit." And the opposition has every reason to criticize them.

Question: Could the PCI's contribution be decisive in other matters, apart from the institutional field?

Answer: This has already happened: We have had support or abstentions on important legislation -- for instance on the law on the arrest of tax evaders. Of course when there is PCI support or abstention the problem of rebel voting disappears. Indeed, it is the most certain way of resolving it.

Question: Does that mean that the PCI's contribution must be sought?

Answer: It certainly must be sought -- and not just to gain approval of certain laws. Indeed, it is not enough just to pass these laws: They must be implemented, seeking the country's maximum consensus. The broader the consensus in Parliament, the more efficient the implementation of the law.

Question: in conclusion, it seems that the most evident political outcome of this government crisis has been that the DC has shown Craxi that the PSI is not indispensable.

Answer: The PSI remains indispensable for this majority. But the PSI has learned from the government crisis that the privileged position that it enjoys is not without limits: not everything that the PSI wants has to be done. In other words, Craxi's party cannot consider imposing its will over everyone else's.

VATICAN CONFIRMS POPE'S WILLING TO MEET 'ARAFAT

AU111550 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, September 11 -- The head of the Vatican Press Office, Father Romeo Panciroli told newsmen today that Pope John Paul II was quite willing to meet with Palestinian Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat when he comes to Rome next week for the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union.

The press chief noted that the pontiff had recently spoken out on behalf of Palestinian rights and sympathized with the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

Panciroli mentioned no date for an eventual encounter between 'Arafat and John Paul II, however.

The PLO leader is slated to arrive in Rome on Wednesday in time for the second of seven plenary sessions of the Interparliamentary Union which opens its annual conference Tuesday and continues for ten days. 'Arafat will be able to brief the more than one thousand participants on the results of the Arab summit in Fez and prospects for peace in the Middle East.

It is believed that he himself requested the papal audience. While the Holy See does not have diplomatic relations with the PLO, high-ranking officials of the Vatican have met recently with PLO officials, but not with 'Arafat himself.

BANK OF ITALY TO INSPECT BANCO DI NAPOLI

AU111615 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 11 -- Italy's central bank, the Bank of Italy, announced Friday that it is about to carry out an inspection of the Banco di Napoli.

The inspection comes in the wake of demands by Internal Auditor Sterto Sanseverino for the resignation of four members of the bank's board of directors.

According to Sanseverino, the four members have violated banking legislation which bans members from having client relations with the bank without unanimous approval of the board.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD102242 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister of Italy arrived in Lisbon today on an official 3-day visit to our country. Speaking on arrival at Lisbon Airport, Giovanni Spadolini stated that Italy continues to support Portugal's bid for EEC membership. Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, for his part, expressed the satisfaction of his government and of the Portuguese people at this -- the first ever -- visit to Lisbon by an Italian head of government.

News Conference

LD112332 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The Italian Government has placed a palace in Rome at Portugal's disposal for the installation of a cultural department that will work for the dissemination of the Portuguese language in Italy. This piece of news was announced today by Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao at a news conference included in the program of his Italian counterpart Giovanni Spadolini's visit to Lisbon.

Spadolini reiterated Italy's commitment to a rapid conclusion of the negotiations on Portugal's entry into the EEC and to the acceleration of the reorganisation of common policies to render them more adequate to meet the demands of an enlarged EEC. He took the view that 1 January 1984 should be the date for Portugal's accession to full EEC membership.

The Portuguese prime minister said that our bid to join the EEC had a double goal: political, on the one hand, for the consolidation of democracy in Portugal; and structural, on the other, aimed at profound changes in our economic and social infrastructure.

At the news conference both heads of government reiterated their commitment to contributing to the strengthening of stability in the Middle East and to steadfastly seek an overall negotiated solution to the Israeli-Arab dispute. Both Portugal and Italy have welcomed with great interest President Reagan's initiative for resolving the Palestinian problem as well as the signs of openness and moderation that have emerged from the Arab summit in Fes.

Also raised was the contentious issue between Europe and the United States of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, and the situation in the Horn of Africa and southern Africa. With regard to southern Africa, the Italian prime minister stated that both his country and Portugal have an interest in contributing to a peaceful, negotiated solution to its crisis within the context of respect for the principles of the UN and OAU charters and freedom from outside interference.

Commenting on the rapprochement between Portugal and its former African colonies from the European standpoint, Spadolini said that Italy is gratified at such a turn of events, which will give a new complexion to Portugal's role within the Western alliance.

Spadolini described the withdrawal of the Cuban forces stationed in Angola and Mozambique as a contextual condition for the independence of Namibia and for the commencement of a process that will enable the countries involved to operate in a state of true independence.

Before returning for home tomorrow the Italian prime minister will have a meeting with President Ramalho Eanes, with whom he will also discuss Portugal's entry into the EEC, and the situation in Africa and the Middle East.

Spadolini has invited his Portuguese counterpart to pay a visit to Rome.

Dinner Speeches

LD110350 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao urged the Italian Government to an even greater commitment to supporting Portugal's bid of EEC membership.

Speaking in Sintra Palace at a dinner in honor of Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who began a visit to Portugal yesterday, Balsemao pointed out that, following a period dominated by technical negotiations, we have reached the point when the determining factor will be the political will to reach an agreement on Portugal's entry into the EEC. We think we should remind our friends of the concrete expression of this will, so as to prevent delays to something that delays alone cannot resolve, the head of the Portuguese Government stated.

In his speech, Spadolini said that Italy had always devoted interest and concern to the enlargement of the EEC to include Portugal and Spain and has always sought to contribute to a speedy and positive conclusion to the membership negotiations. He said that he was not unaware of the difficulties still to be surmounted so that the enlargement of the EEC may result in its growing stronger, but added that the risk of unacceptable delay should be avoided.

On the Middle East question Spadolini said that he had welcomed with the greatest satisfaction the peace initiative put forward by Ronald Reagan and that he has noted with the greatest interest the signs of openness and moderation that have emerged from the Arab summit in Fes.

Meets Political Leaders

LD121552 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Italian head of government's official visit to Portugal is coming to an end. Here is Cesario Leitao:

Giovanni Spadolini, who received PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal this morning, began a visit to the city of Lisbon at about 1030 after which he will return to the Italian Embassy. Later today, and before his departure for Italy, Spadolini will be received in Belem Palace by President of the Republic General Ramalho Eanes.

During his visit, which aims at Italian solidarity with Portugal, Spadolini received delegates of the political parties represented in parliament starting with Nascimento Rodrigues [of the Social Democratic Party], who discussed with him the problems involved in Portugal's bid to join the EEC.

[Begin Rodrigues recording] In this connection the position of Prime Minister Spadolini and his government has, as it publicly known, been one of firm support for Portugal's integration in the EC, and this position has now once again been reaffirmed to me at party level as this meeting was of a political nature. We have therefore noted Mr Spadolini's stand on the matter with great satisfaction. [end recording]

Concerning his party delegation's meeting with the Italian prime minister, Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal said:

[Begin Cunhal recording] With regard to this visit it is a well known fact that we advocate the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Portugal and all other countries of the world. We can therefore only be gratified when a step is taken toward strengthening and widening economic, cultural, political or diplomatic relations between Portugal and other countries [words indistinct] those which, like Italy, are so close to us both culturally and historically.

Concerning the meeting I have just had, it was a very interesting and open talk during which we had the opportunity to touch upon problems concerning the two countries and cooperation between the two countries, as well as problems pertaining to the international situation. I think it was a quite (?useful) talk. [end recording]

Concludes Visit

AU130836 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Lisbon, September 13 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini wound up a three-day visit to Portugal Sunday with a meeting with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Earlier, Spadolini had had two rounds of talks with his Portuguese counterpart Francisco Pinto Balsemao and with representatives of the country's five political parties.

Portugal "is an extremely lively country, a work at achieving a political objective it has pursued for years — membership in the European Economic Community," Spadolini said Sunday.

The Italian premier, the first to visit Portugal, assured Pinto Balsemao of Italy's support of the Portugal's entry in the EEC on the scheduled date of January 1984 and thereby help Portugal enter mainstream Europe.

The only party opposed to Portugal's entry in the Community is the Portuguese Communist Party, Secretary Alvaro Cunhal told Spadolini.

The Italian prime minister said that "the economic price Portugal will have to pay for entry should not be used as a pretext to postpone Portuguese and Spanish membership in the community."

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE — A trade agreement was signed today between Portugal and Zimbabwe to supplement the economic and technical cooperation agreement last July by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao. In the terms of the new agreement priority is given to the exporting to Zimbabwe of Portuguese tomato paste, table wines, port and madeira wines, clothes, pharmaceutical products, newsprint and paper pulp, tools and metal products. The agreement also provides for Zimbabwe importing machinery for agriculture and the textile, mining and footwear industries from Portugal. At present Portugal imports sugar, tobacco and asbestos, among other products, from Zimbabwe. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Sep 82 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA — Antonio Meneses Cordeiro has been appointed as Portugal's ambassador to Sri Lanka. An Oporto-born law graduate, Meneses Cordeiro has already served as a diplomat in Pakistan, France, Venezuela, Brazil, Bulgaria, Algeria and India. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 82 p 3 PM]

MINISTER REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO F-18 DEAL

PM101323 Madrid ABC in Spanish 8 Sep 82 p 25

[Maria Jose Mendez report]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- The Spanish Aeronautical Company S.A., the Fiscal and Financial Consultancy S.A. -- a firm to which Miguel Domenech belongs -- and Antonio Garrigues' lawyer's office are the three firms which received payments from the U.S. McDonnell Douglas Corporation, manufacturer of the F-18 aircraft which is to be purchased by the Spanish Government for the air force.

Defense Minister Alberto Oliart yesterday held a press conference for domestic and foreign news media to make clear everything concerning the Future Combat and Attack Aircraft [FACA] program and to comment on reports published over the last few months about commissions scandals, pressures and influences which might have existed to sway the government's decision, made official at the 23 July cabinet meeting, in favor of the purchase of 84 F-18A aircraft.

Alberto Oliart wished to make it very clear that the FACA program has not been interrupted. He stated categorically that "the purchase of the aircraft is going ahead."

Air Force Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Garcia-Conde answered a question about the prospect of the FACA program continuing after the election has been held, to which he replied that "the air force believes that national defense matters are above the parties."

U.S. Government Advice

Referring to alleged U.S. Government pressure to purchase the F-18A, Lieutenant General Garcia-Conde categorically denied this report, acknowledging that advice had come from the U.S. defense secretary, but in favor of the F-16C.

The air force chief of staff did not specify what kind of advice had been received, but asserted that "it did not convince us."

FRAGA ON HOPES FOR 'LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE' BLOC

PM081549 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Sep 82 p 8

[Interview with Popular Alliance Chairman Manuel Fraga Iribarne by Amalia S. Sampedro -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Do you believe that a coalition between your party and the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] will finally come about?

[Answer] I will refer to the communique which the Popular Alliance released on Monday. There have been no official contacts recently because our stance is already known sufficiently. But all the signs indicate that [UCD Chairman] Lavilla is not in favor of this idea, although the natural majority will be formed anyway, from above or below. And of course it will not remain unformed because of the Alliance, because we will make every kind of effort.

[Question] Is it true that Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo is now in favor of a coalition?

[Answer] Apparently so, but he was not in favor of dialogue when he had his premiership combined with the party chairmanship. He refused in Galicia and in Andalusia and, if Lavilla handed his post back to him now, I believe that it would be difficult to form this coalition, which -- I will not deny, either -- has aroused suspicions within the Popular Alliance.

But it is quaint that among the messages sent out by a disintegrating UCD there have been incredible demands to subject the coalition to conditions; demands which could have been accepted a year ago, but not now because of its precarious circumstances.

[Question] Why do you believe that Landelino Lavilla does not want this coalition?

[Answer] I believe that Lavilla is a thoughful and tenacious man, but he has not yet digested Suarez' departure and is obsessed by this issue, because he believes that Suarez has stolen the center area from him.

Suarez Will Be Judged by the People

[Question] Do you believe that Adolfo Suarez will have the good luck which some people expect?

[Answer] I sincerely do not. As is well known, Suarez and I have very few points of agreement, but I believe that the people will judge him by his conduct and by what he left behind: 2 million unemployed and a large number of victims of terrorism, among other things. He is also a man who has changed his party on at least three occasions, on one of them cheating the UCD and other people.

[Question] Could the UCD-Popular Alliance coalition which has now been resolved in the Basque Country extend to other regions or provinces?

[Answer] The Basque Country is an exceptional case, because the people who are in danger belong mostly to these two parties (there has never been a casualty belonging to Herri Batasuna or the Basque Nationalist Party), and perhaps this exception with all its nuances should be explained. On the part of the UCD the leading role in the agreement was played personally and very nobly, certainly, by Marcelino Oreja, with whom I held the final conversation just yesterday evening. Now there could be some difficulties stemming from this agreement, because in other areas people in the UCD are beginning to say: Why some yes and others no? And the fact is that, as the English saying goes: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

PDP's Contribution

[Question] What does Oscar Alzaga's Popular Democratic Party [PDP] contribute to the Popular Alliance?

[Answer] We are working for the setting up of a great liberal-conservative party, like the British party, and we accept all those political forces which can contribute to it. This is our final destination, although we are aware that that the transition from a miltiparty situation to a two-way situation will not be immediate. When accepting support we don't ask for anything. Rather than asking for credentials, we ask for a certificate of an honest course. As regards the PDP's contribution, there are outstanding personalities in that party; among them I feel deep respect for Oscar Alzaga. Moreover, it is a party which centers on Christian humanism and a model of society compatible with ours, and all this will help define that great center-right force. It must be borne in mind that it was not an easy move for them to leave the UCD.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD121930 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The rumors hve been confirmed. Jose Luis Alvarez is resigning as minister of agriculture and will be replaced by Jose Luis Garia Ferrero. The official state gazette will tomorrow publish the annoucement.

The resignation came this afternoon and is irrevocable. It was accepted by the prime minister. Jose Luis Alvarez had earlier resigned from the Union of the Democratic Center.

DENMARK

SCHLUTER PRESENTS NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT

NC101010 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Sept 10 (AFP) -- Denmark's new Conservative Prime Minister Poul Schluter formally presented his 21-member coalition to Queen Margrethe today. The four-party, non-Socialist minority administration replaces the Social Democratic minority government of Anker Jorgensen that resigned one week ago.

Eight Conservatives, eight Liberals, four Center Democrats and one representative of the Christian People's Party make up the new cabinet which takes office immediately. The ministers are:

Prime minister	Poul Schluter (Conservative)
Finance and deputy PM	Henning Christophersen (Liberal)
Foreign minister	Uffe Ellemann-Jensen (Liberal)
Labour minister	Grethe Fenger Moller (Conservative)
Housing minister	Nils Bollman (Center Democrat)
Energy minister	Knud Enggaard (Liberal)
Fishery minister	Henning Grove (Conservative)
Defence minister	Hans Engell (Conservative)
Interior minister	Britta Schall Holberg (Liberal)
Justice minister	Erik Ninn-Hansen (Conservative)
Industry minister	Ib Stetter (Conservative)
Economic affairs minister	Anders Andersen (Liberal)
Tax and public revenues minister	Isi Foighel (Conservative)
Church minister	Elsebeth Koch-Petersen (Liberal)
Culture minister	Mimi Stilling Jacobsen (Center Democrat)
Farm minister	Nils Anker Kofoe (Liberal)
Environment and Nordic affairs	Christian Christensen (Christian People's Party)
Minister for Greenland	Tom Hoyem (Center Democrat)
Social minister	Palle Simonsen (Conservative)
Transportation minister	Arne Melchior (Center Democrat)
Education minister	Bertel Haarder (Liberal)

Economic Policy Outlined

NC101710 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Sept 10 (AFP) -- Denmark's new non-Socialist coalition government outlined an economic course aimed at restoring business confidence at home and boosting the country's competitiveness abroad only hours after taking office today.

Like the retired Social Democratic administration, Prime Minister Poul Schluter's government will seek to trim at least 10,000 million kroner (1,150 million dollars) off next year's state budget deficit of 74,000 million kroner (8,700 million dollars) in order to right the huge imbalance in the national economy.

This goal is to be achieved, in part, through pending cuts in social welfare along a broad front. In return for wage restraints, employees will be offered as yet unspecified tax reductions and a voluntary profit sharing plan with private firms.

Industry is to receive tax relief as an incentive to step up production and increase employment instead of the present scheme of state subsidies.

The new Conservative prime minister reiterated his government's declaration of yesterday that Denmark has no plans to devalue its currency. "Confidence in the value of the krone both at home and abroad is a good start for a new economic policy," Mr Schluter said.

Although the new government [words indistinct] extra tax hikes, it will carry out tax increases on specific products and consumer goods planned by the former government, but not yet in force. The government does, however, foresee the possibility of introducing a wage and price freeze during the autumn.

Denmark's new foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, stressed that the nation's foreign policy will continue to be based on its membership of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Economic Community and the Nordic Council.

The government will present its economic policy in detail in a throne speech to be held in Parliament on October 5, the prime minister said.

FINLAND

TELEPHONE LINKS WITH USSR PARTIALLY FUNCTIONING

LD111030 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Summary] Telephone connections between the Soviet Union and West Europe which broke down yesterday have been functioning at least partially today.

"Telephone connections from Finland to Moscow started functioning again last night. Connections with the Moscow exchange broke down yesterday afternoon. The interruption of connections was due to a fault in the Soviet Union. Connections with Leningrad and Tallinn were functioning normally."

NORWAY

STRAY MEETS WITH COLOMBO; U.S. TIES DISCUSSED

AU102025 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Oslo, September 10 -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray today assured his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo that Norway is not now in a position to replace the Soviet Union in supplying Western Europe with natural gas.

Colombo, who arrived in Norway Thursday for a brief visit, met for a long discussion today with Stray who reiterated that even the United States has finally realized that Norway cannot supply West Europe's gas needs.

Norwegian officials made it clear that they agreed with the position held by Western Europe against U.S. sanctions against the Siberian gas pipeline. "It is exaggerated to think that Europe will become excessively dependent economically on the Soviet Union with the pipeline and that the economic advantages the Soviets will gain from it will endanger the West's security", Stray said.

But both the foreign minister and Prime Minister Kaare Willoch did not hide from Colombo their concern for the rift that has developed in U.S.-European relations and encouraged the Italian Government to continue in its efforts to promote talks between the interested parties to resolve the (?contracts).

Both Colombo and Stray rejected the term "split" in U.S.-European relations, opting for "diversity of opinions which do not alter the general political line of the Atlantic alliance". Stray said that he believes the Soviets are watching developments in the controversy before taking any concrete position at the Geneva disarmament talks. The Norwegian official stressed that it is in the West's interests to lay to rest any doubts about its ability to care for its security.

Colombo echoed Stray, adding that the best way to do this is through unity and firmness in the commitments made to restore [the] nuclear balance. Colombo is expected to return to Rome today.

TWO MORE UK COMPANIES TO IGNORE EMBARGO

LD101156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1123 GMT 10 Sep 82

[By Steve Levinson, PA economics correspondent]

[Text] The row between the U.S. and Britain over America's embargo on equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline escalated today as the government ordered two more companies to ignore the U.S. ban.

The move came only hours after the Americans announced sanctions against John Brown Engineering of Scotland for supplying six gas turbines to the Russians.

The two companies named by the Department of Trade today are the Walter Kidde Company, and the Andrew Corporation. Both are British subsidiaries of U.S. concerns.

The former, based in Northolt, Middlesex, has a 9,500,000 pounds contract to provide firefighting equipment for the pipeline, and the latter, based in Lochgelly, Fire, a 1 million pound contract for communications equipment.

The size of the orders is not nearly as large as John Brown's 104 million pound deal, but the new government directions will be seen as a sharp rebuff for the U.S. and its sanctions against John Brown.

John Brown Continues Orders

LD101320 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1315 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] John Brown said today it would go ahead with further turbine orders for the Russian pipeline despite the American sanctions.

The firm said a denial order had been received from the U.S. Government, but would not say what action it was taking as a result. A statement, issued by the parent company in London, said: "John Brown confirmed today that its gas turbine subsidiary, John Brown Engineering Limited of Clydebank had received the expected denial order from the U.S. Government which flowed from its having shipped six gas turbines to the Soviet Union recently.

The terms of the denial order are much as expected and are being studied. Appropriate action is being taken.

The company's stance on all its existing and future gas turbines contracts remains unaltered and as set out in recent statements by the chairman."

A spokesman said the company was unlikely to make any further public comment on the row for "some weeks."

The sanctions came yesterday soon after a 4,000 ton Soviet freighter slipped out of the Clyde with six of a 21-turbine order.

The turbines are considered vital not only for the 2,000-mile pipeline which will link Siberia with Western Europe, but also for job prospects on the Clyde where JBE employs 1,700 workers.

It is believed the sanctions will hinder the company's order for the other 15 turbines because part of the equipment used in their construction depends on U.S. technology.

The sanction announcement coincided yesterday with the government statement that the planned Trident nuclear missile service base, due to be built on the Clyde, was to be scrapped in favour of the U.S. Navy base at King's Bay, Georgia, where the Tridents will be serviced instead.

PYM STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF EUROPE-U.S. LINKS

LD101224 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1210 GMT 10 Sep 82

[By Geoff Mean, PA staff reporter in Copenhagen]

[Excerpts] Foreign Secretary Francis Pym tonight challenged Russia to restore faith in shaky East-West relations.

He proposed a four-point plan to Soviet leaders which, he said, would help regain Western confidence in their intentions. Mr Pym said that confidence had been seriously undermined since the days of the first SALT talks. The treatment of dissidents, the invasion of Afghanistan, the pressure on Poland and mounting evidence of the Soviets' military build-up had all increased Western doubts.

But, he said, there were steps that could be taken by Soviet leaders, without risking security, which would help win back confidence.

The foreign secretary, speaking at a meeting of the Anglo-Danish Society in Copenhagen, then outlined his challenge.

"I should like to see them accept the need for a negotiated settlement in Afghanistan and adapt their policies accordingly," he said.

He also wanted the Soviets to recognise that a degree of relaxation and diversity in Eastern Europe "is much more likely in the long run to contribute positively to the security of the Soviet Union than the present harsh policies of repression."

He said, if they did likewise at home it could help them, adding "repression intended to protect the Soviet people from contact with the outside world may in the long run provoke more opposition than it can contain."

Mr Pym said that stifling initiative and talent represented a serious obstacle to the economic and social development of the country.

He added that the Russians should take the small steps necessary in the disarmament field to start building up confidence in practical ways.

Mr Pym went on: "The ideas are there. If the Soviet leaders were to pick them up -- even if they move cautiously at first -- they would do much to restore the international reputation of the Soviet Union." He added that the Soviets would have an immediate and positive impact on relations between East and West.

In his wide-ranging speech, Mr Pym warned against complacency in the NATO alliance, reaffirmed Britain's commitment to the Common Market, and urged concerted European action to fight unemployment and stagnant economies.

He itemised Europe's main responsibilities as guaranteeing security, developing the full potential of the EEC, and promoting peace, prosperity and respect for human rights in the wider world.

He said NATO's success should not be taken for granted, and warned that the next 30 years could be harder than the last.

The link between Europe and North America would continue to be vital, he said, and expressed the hope that U.S. political leaders would play their part in explaining to the American people the importance for them of the transatlantic partnership.

"Anti-European feelings do exist in America just as Anti-American feelings exist in Western Europe. There is a danger here which we must guard against in a positive say," he said.

Mr Pym streesed the importance of maintaining appropriate defence spending, despite the temptation to devote more money to improve health, education and other services.

"Nothing is more expensive in the long run than to fall below the necessary level of defence. Peace cannot be had on the cheap. It has to be worked for and paid for," he said.

But resources are limited, he said, and it would be foolish to assume that the sensible objective of a more cost-effective defence between the NATO countries was beyond the alliance.

"If by reducing duplication or rationalising weapons systems we can secure either necessary improvements in our defence or release resources for other purposes, it would be mad not to do so," said Mr Pym.

On the question of nuclear weapons, Mr Pym stressed the need for NATO to strengthen its conventional forces.

"If our conventional forces could be made strong enough to hold off a Warsaw Pact attack without nuclear support, then the danger of nuclear war -- and, indeed, any war -- would be greatly diminished," he said.

Mr Pym went on: "The prospect may strike you as appealing, the bill would probably strike you as appalling. But the question is a serious one. Are people ready to pay an increased price in order to deal effectively with the threat of nuclear war?"

FOREIGN MINISTER REACTS TO TURKISH THREATS

NC111152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis today held separate meetings in Nicosia with the ambassadors of the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. He stressed that the Turkish allegations of there being armed Armenians, an armed Armenian organization [in Cyprus] or areas for training Armenians are completely unfounded. Mr Rolandhis stressed to the ambassadors that these Turkish allegations are part of the Turkish propaganda campaign which skillfully and deceitfully aims at misleading world public opinion in an attempt to prepare the ground for possible future Turkish actions against the Republic of Cyprus.

The foreign minister told the ambassadors that the Cyprus Government has informed the United Nations that it is prepared to render every facility for investigations at any place in the free areas to establish the groundlessness of the Turkish allegations.

At the same time, Mr Rolandhis has instructed the Cypriot ambassadors in the capitals of the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council as well as the Cypriot permanent delegate at the United Nations to proceed with similar activities.

The foreign minister also held a meeting today on the same subject with the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi.

Government Concerned

NC110804 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The government is giving serious thought to the recent Turkish threats in connection with the presence of Armenians in areas under state control, and is trying to diagnose the Turkish targets and aims.

The Turkish threats were discussed at two meetings held recently with the participation of top members of the security services.

Interior Minister Veniamin has informed the United Nations that the government is prepared to render every facility and area available to establish that there are no Armenian camps or an armed Armenian movement in Cyprus.

Following the recent Turkish allegations that the Melkonian Institute constitutes the center of armed Armenians, a Turkish journalist has been granted permission by the government, at his own request, to visit the institute today.

The government has informed all the governments that it is prepared to avail every facility to their members in investigating the unfounded Turkish allegations.

Nevertheless, the Turkish Cypriot press continues its lies about the alleged presence of Armenian organizations in Cyprus. In this connection, the newspaper BOZKURT alleges that "the center of the Armenian organization ASALA is in southern Cyprus."

The newspaper draws this conclusion from the fact that the statement of the Armenian Secret Army was distributed to the Greek Cypriot press immediately after the Ankara military tribunal convicted (Ekmejian).

PAPAIOANNOU WARNS AGAINST NEW U.S. PLOT

NC101037 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 10 Sep 82 p 1, 3

["Text" of speech by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou made at 8 and 9 September gatherings of the Famagusta and Limassol district cadres]

[Excerpts] Never before has mankind found itself so close to the brink of a thermonuclear holocaust as it is today. This is due to the inflammatory, warmongering policy of the U.S. Pentagon imperialists and all those who support their policy.

With their refusal to accept freezing the thermonuclear arsenal, control of strategic nuclear arms, gradual and complete disarmament as well as their failure to respond to the Soviet Union's statement that it will not use nuclear weapons first, the U.S. imperialists are embarking on the nuclear arms race heedless of the disastrous consequences that this inflammatory and aggressive policy will inevitably have for all of mankind.

In the Middle East, the U.S. imperialists have committed, together with their stooges, the Israeli Zionists, the gravest crime since World War II -- the genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots. The Israeli Zionists could never have committed this abhorrent crime had they not had the moral and material assistance of the U.S. imperialists.

The Israeli Zionists organized the barbarous aggression against Lebanon in complete understanding and cooperation with the hawks of the U.S. Pentagon.

The Palestinian, and more generally the Middle East, problem cannot be solved with the genocide of the Palestinians, through any other kind of warlike adventures, or with agreements of the Camp David type. The problem can only be solved on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions. The problem can only be solved peacefully and democratically at an international conference table with full respect for human rights and the principles of the people's freedom and independence. Pax Americana [printed in English] does not exist nor can it exist. There is only pax universalis [printed in English] and it is indivisible.

Concerning Cyprus, the events in Lebanon and the Middle East create additional and direct dangers because of the British sovereign bases, the U.S. spy stations and the Turkish occupation troops. The fact that there are also nuclear weapons at the British sovereign bases alone constitutes a danger of total destruction for our people.

Besides, it is not incidental at all that "Armenian terrorists" have been "discovered in free Cyprus by the Turkish chauvinists. This is very similar to the argument of the Israeli Zionists before they invaded Lebanon and embarked on the genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots. Could it be that the hawks of the U.S. Pentagon have come to the conclusion that after Lebanon it is the Cyprus' turn. This is so, because there are no "Armenian terrorists" nor would the Cyprus Government accept them, as was made clear officially.

If the U.S. imperialists, who are responsible for both the treacherous junta-fascist coup d'etat and the Turkish invasion in Cyprus, think that they can solve the Cyprus problem through the total occupation of Cyprus by Turkey, they would be adding another abhorrent crime onto their shoulders and would create a new hotbed of war and international tension. The numerically small, but spiritually big and indomitable Cyprus people -- who are struggling to drive the Turkish occupation troops and, generally, all the foreign troops out of their territory and complete their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity — will resolutely resist with any means at their disposal any new occupation plans; they have no other choice.

The Cypriot people, who have paid and are still paying a high price for the treachery of the junta-fascist coup that opened the doors to the Turkish Attila, will never accept anything less than a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitraized Cyprus. They cannot accept either confederation or any form of partition.

We will solve both aspects [internal and external] of the Cyprus issue within the UN framework and on the basis of the UN resolutions. We resolutely reject any other framework.

KIPRIANOU INAUGURATES NEW VILLAGE, MAKES SPEECH

NC121109 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has declared that the present leadership of the country will never sell out the Cypriot people's rights nor will it accept partitionist solutions, the faits accomplis or the results of the crime against our country. He stressed: We will resolutely continue the struggle and -- with the alignment of the Greek Government, the political world of Greece and the entire Greek people, who constitute the primary mainstay of our struggle -- we will reach the goal.

The president was speaking yesterday evening at the inauguration ceremony of the new village, Kividhes [Limassol district]. President Kiprianou also stressed: We have a duty to pass on to coming generations a Cyprus that will be completely independent and free, in which conditions of peace prevail and without foreign interventions or occupation troops; a Cyprus that will be sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned, demilitarized and with the right of refugees to return to their ancestral homes.

President Kiprianou added: Any solution of the Cyprus problem is inconceivable without the withdrawal of the occupation troops. We will not allow a change in our country's demographic character, he said. Mr Kiprianou also stressed that, along with the struggle for an end to occupation and restoration of our rights, it is imperative that we strengthen the socioeconomic substructure so that we may effectively confront any new difficulties. He also gave the assurance that the government, through appropriate planning, will gradually resolve the problems facing the farmers and all other classes of people.

President Kiprianou also said that another significant target of the government is to safeguard democracy and he stressed that the government is determined to protect it as the pupil of the eye and combat any attempt to cause anomaly or undermine democracy.

Upon his arrival at Kividhes the president was accorded a warm welcome by the residents of the village and people in the area. The president was addressed by the Kividhes community head, who thanked him for the strong interest he is showing in resolving the community's problems and declared the community's support for Mr Kiprianou's efforts toward finding a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

After the inauguration ceremony President Kiprianou chaired a meeting which discussed the community's problems and he outlined solutions to many of the problems.

PAPANDREOU PREVIEWS 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

NC121830 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Sep 82 p 8

[Speech by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at luncheon given in his honor at the International Fair in Thessaloniki on 11 Sep]

[Excerpts] The Greek economy has been in a new, difficult stage since 1979, a stage characterized by economic recession, high inflation, significant deficits in the balance of payments and problems of unemployment.

The obvious problems we are facing today are not due merely to short-term, coincidental situations of the Greek economy nor are they a reflection of the deep crisis typical of the international economy. On the contrary, they constitute an expression of the structural weakness of our development. Three general characteristics are obvious in our economy's development in the last decade:

First, the greatest portion -- about three-fourths -- of our national income was based on the services sector and not on industry, agriculture and the mining sector.

Second, the lack of rudimentary planning and priorities in our industry has led to an economic disorientation which corresponds to a "previous stage" in chronological development. What essentially happened was that we were advancing in the industrial sector looking backwards.

It is important to stress that the industrial capital that was amassed and the investments that were made in the 1970's focused on traditional branches and on sectors of declining significance in the international economy. Furthermore, many of the investments merely aimed at profit and not at new productive orientations. Thus, our productive base currently appears especially shallow, with very little vertical integration and technological base and also without essential qualitative diversification and dynamism.

In addition, by lagging productively our country has been downgraded in the international apportionment of labor. This means that not only other industrially advanced countries but also Third World countries are displacing our products and services in the international marketplace. Our exports focus on branches of declining significance which other countries discourage. Finally, the selection of nondynamic and technologically unadvanced branches has led to the deterioration of trade terms for our foreign transactions. As a result, Greeks are compelled to endure greater sacrifices to import the goods they need.

The third basic characteristic of our development experience is that the public and private sectors have shown a special lack of sensitivity and adjustment to the substantive changes brought about by rapid technological progress.

The new development strategy presupposes the correct listing of resources and priorities.

Within the framework of the 5-year plan for 1983-1987 we have selected the strategic sectors of the economy, we have introduced institutions for democratic dialogue and we have linked the public sector with private initiative. However, we must pass to new forms and relations of production. Municipal and communal enterprises, cooperatives, agents with a public base -- in short, the sector of public participation -- will play a decisive role in regional development. This sector can cover activities which private initiatives or the state machine are unable to serve.

We consider industry to be a branch of strategic significance because it decisively influences the development of all other branches of the economy.

For this reason we intend to increase the specific weight of industry. However, this increase will not be at the expense of the primary or tertiary sectors.

The role of the new industrial policy is to locate those branches that are viable and competitive on the international level, utilizing our comparative advantages. It is indicative that I mention the branches of high technology, microelectronics and biotechnology. At the same time, the new industrial policy should aim at the vertical integration of the productive procedure such as the local processing of our raw materials.

Thus the model of our production will come nearer to the model of local consumption and international demand.

The goal for agricultural economy is an increase in production and productivity. This will be achieved through the introduction of new technology and new institutions such as the agricultural-industrial cooperatives. Our basic aim is to promote animal husbandry and restructure plant cultivation. At the same time, we shall strengthen the processing and trade of our agricultural produce by cooperatives near the places of production.

The tertiary sector is already rather inflated. However, despite its extent,it is significantly lacking in the quality of the services it provides. Consequently, it needs to be restructured and purified. The presence of middlemen and profiteers must be restricted.

It is also time to exploit our international relations and geographic advantages. Greece is a link between Europe and the Arab world. In the future it could be the link between Europe and Africa.

We are living in a period when economic relations are increasingly determined by foreign policy. The current, genuine multidimensional foreign policy we are following is the only one that can economically utilize Greece's enviable strategic position. A comparison of the current situation with our long-term visions gives the measure of the effort that is needed in order to bridge today with tomorrow.

We are fashioning institutions and clear-cut measures that do not leave room for misinterpretation of the game rules, so that everyone will know their role and the framework within which they may move.

Being aware of the criticality of the circumstances, preposterous demands and endless discussions are not justified. We must start. Should improvements and corrective measures be needed, we shall deal with them in good faith during the course. We need action, pursuit of initiatives for investment and efforts to increase productivity.

The first step is to chart a new economic, and especially an industrial, policy, a policy that utilizes the country's potential and our comparative advantages.

The guidelines of our industrial policy are contained in the 5-year plan for social and economic development, which the government is formulating. This program, which is emerging from democratic procedures, covers the desirable apportionment of resources among the economic sectors and the geographic areas.

Another area in which the government is responsible is the preparation of the human element, which is a basic condition for success. The needs of the public and private sectors in specialized human potentials and the demands of contemporary technology are constantly increasing.

In order to deal with these needs, our educational system must be modernized. This procedure has already started, with the reform of secondary education and the principles which guide the laws for institutes of higher education. At the same time, the government is encouraging the repatriation of Greeks living abroad so that they, too, can help in our effort.

It is well known that sensitive sectors like the military industry and medicines should be under state control.

However, modern technology demands investments of great size with significant entrepreneurial risk and long-term perspectives which the private sector finds difficult to undertake, especially in countries like ours.

Consequently, the state itself must undertake investment initiatives from within specialized agents for development so that we can break the ring of technological underdevelopment.

Because of developments in the international economy, where an increasingly greater segment of transactions are being made on an inter ıte basis, the economic presence of the state is indispensable, especially when the transfer of technology and specialized capital equipment is being sought.

Thus, significant possibilities are opening up for the establishment of joint enterprises that will wed foreign technology with local raw materials, Greece's geographical position and its friendly relations with foreign countries.

An important duty of the state is also the creation of those institutions which will allow the harmonious coexistence and cooperation of the public and private sectors for the common purpose of promoting national interests and the people's needs. At the same time, social control over significant economic decisions should be guaranteed.

With regard to the traditional private sector, we seek that its operations will promote both general national interests and choices.

For this reason, the government of PASOK will proceed with the establishment of the necessary mechanism that will guarantee that the enterprises in the economy's strategic branches will operate within a framework that will be consistent with the state's development goals.

Such forms are: A) Supervisory Boards: As I have mentioned in the past, these boards deal with the basic decisions of enterprises in the strategic branches of the economy, while the daily administration is carried out by the management. It is thus assured that the significant decisions of the branches and enterprises with social significance fall within and are attuned to the aims of the 5-year plan and the economic development policy.

B) Planning Agreements: These agreements, which will be governed by a spirit of dialogue and consent by the contracting parties, are an additional means for democratic development in the manner of managing the economy.

The incentives that are given to enterprises constitute a concession by society to these enterprises. It is natural, therefore, that they undertake obligations that will promote the social interest. Thus, incentives will be attached in a systematic and clear-cut way to enterprises which by their size influence economic variables of more general significance by having these enterprises undertake certain obligations. These obligations will promote the aims and the choices of the general economic policy as these have been determined in the 5-year plan for economic and social development.

The areas which the planning agreements can cover are: the implementation of some specific productive or export program; increasing employment; adopting new technology; improving productivity; restraining prices; and undertaking investment initiatives linked with state supplies.

This system, which has already been implemented in several European countries, is one step ahead of nominal planning without reaching the boundaries of compulsion. It guarantees significant possibilities for effectuating benefits for society from planning at the level of sensitive enterprises while at the same time broadening the economic basis of our democratic institutions.

By simplifying bureaucratic procedures, private businessmen will be considerably freed from the present delays and expenses.

The small- and medium-sized businesses, which enjoy full state support in the area of credits and technical and organizational matters, play an important role in the effort for the reconstruction of our industrial foundation.

Modern technology allows the parallel coexistence of major and smaller units. Thus, the role of the small- and medium-sized businesses will be to supplement the new and technologically developed branches, which will allow our country to also enjoy the benefits of the new scientific-technical revolution that is taking place in our time.

During the past 11 months, the working people have noted that the country is at last being governed by a government that wants to promote and knows how to promote their interests and a government that has hastened to meet the working people's demand for a new progressive labor law. Along with this, at the beginning of the year the unacceptably low levels of some salaries, wages and pensions were increased.

The message to the working people is crystal clear: We ask for vigilance, patience and self-restraint. We, on our part, furnish the guarantee that, through the institutions which we are shaping, the results of economic progress will be distributed in a socially fair way that will reward the working people's efforts.

For the government of change, the question of economic development is not looked at solely from the quantitative point of view; it is a matter of quality, and finally, a political matter. It is a condition for national survival. The advancement of national independence and the defense of the people's sovereignty must be based on strong economic foundations.

Thus, a crusade on a national scale is needed: There should be a mobilization and rallying together of all the nation's productive forces.

We have a continuous dialogue with the people. We present and explain to them the difficult problems and the options we face, and we seek their support of our struggle.

The government could have followed the easy road of demagogy and could have made unfeasible promises. But for us there is only one road -- the road of sincerity.

Democratic planning is the means for the preparation of the 5-year plan. We do not arbitrarily talk about a list of wishes. We aim at the broadest possible popular consent in order to secure popular support of the measures which must be taken.

The people decide and the government implements.

For us, this is the essential part of planning: The people should take their fate in their own hands. Therefore, planning is the main part of the broader political procedure which will finally lead to social liberation.

The ideas that I have put before you constitute the axes of the 5-year plan, which will be announced by the end of the year; the investment activities, which the government is directly promoting; and the concrete economic measures for the rest of 1982 and for 1983.

EVREN TOURS DISTRICTS ON TAKEOVER ANNIVERSARY

TA121543 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1440 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Ankara, 12 Sep (AA) -- Head of State Kenan Evren today addressed the public in the Republic Square Park of Beypazari, where he went to conduct a tour.

The Anniversary of a Happy Event

In his speech, explaining the events that led to 12 September, Evren said: "We had the good luck to come to your district on the anniversary of a happy event, the 12 September operation. We had the opportunity to personally learn about your problems and grievances. Efforts will be made to solve these problems in accordance with their order of priority.

"I wish it were possible to tour all the districts and villages of Turkey and not only the ones in Ankara. It would then be possible to listen and learn about problems. In fact, in light of this principle, our administration has been trying, from the first day, to tour the various regions of our beautiful country.

"It is difficult to assess problems without mixing with the citizens. As it is, there are people who sit in Istanbul and Ankara and pass judgements by issuing statements or writing. My advice to them is to tour every inch of Turkey first, and then write or say whatever they will."

Evren, National Security Council members Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, as well as Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel then conducted inspection tours at the Cayirhan thermal power station, the Turkish Coal Works, Central Anatolia lignite works and the Softa installations. Evren and those accompanying him were briefed by Turkish Coal Works Director General Hasan Mumcu during their tour.

Thanks 'United Public'

TA121548 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Nallihan, 12 Sep (AA) -- Head of State Gen Kenan Evren said the 12 September takeover had succeeded not only through the efforts of the commanders, but with the backing of a united public. General Evren was talking to citizens of the town of Cavirhan in Ankara province after touring the thermal power station and lignite mines nearby Sunday.

Referring to the date, 12 September, which marks the second anniversary of the commanders' takeover, General Evren noted he and the other members of the National Security Council had chosen not to hold formal celebrations, but to spend the day among the people. Certain other annual celebrations had also been discontinued by decision of the council, he added.

ULUSU COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC POLICY, TERRORISM

TA111215 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that this year's rate of inflation is expected to remain below 30 percent. Ulusu has also announced that his government does not intend to deviate from its current economic program. Ulusu addressed the Turkish Union of Chambers congress in Ankara today. In his statement, Ulusu said that world economies have been experiencing hard times for some time and that high inflation rates, budgetary deficits, production declines and unemployment have afflicted all countries.

Pointing out that as a developing country, Turkey has problems stemming from past policies and world conditions, Ulusu noted: For the past 2 years, our administration has been pursuing a substantial policy necessitating serious sacrifices by our country in a bid to solve these interdependent problems whose solutions require different lengths of time, and it will continue to do so.

Ulusu noted that Turkey's most important problem consists of the balance of foreign currency and that defense, foreign policy and development are vitally linked to this problem. He continued: It is impossible to conceive of overcoming this problem by restricting imports and thus paralyzing the economy. This is why we have aimed to reactivate economic development as well as to ensure that the foreign trade balance ceases to be a restricting factor by directing our production capacity in a way that eliminates the chronic foreign currency bottleneck. I am pleased to announce that, despite adverse world conditions, we have covered great distances in both areas. We estimate that the 4.4 percent increase in the national income planned for 1982 will be realized and we intend to achieve a growth rate of nearly 5 percent for 1983.

Ulusu explained that during the last year, despite the 1 percent decrease registered in the exports of developed countries and the mere 3 percent increase in the exports of underdeveloped countries, Turkey was able to increase its exports by over 60 percent. Noting that this year too, world exports have continued to regress, Turkey has attained an increase of nearly 30 percent in its exports.

The prime minister stated that it is impossible to renounce the goal of fighting inflation and the efforts for developments and that this struggle is being pursued in a bid to reactivate the economy in a healthy manner, he said: The rate of inflation, which exceeded 100 percent, was reduced to some 36 percent during 1981. During the first 7 months of 1982, the wholesale price index rose by 14.2 percent. We estimate that by the end of this year the rise in prices will reach the level envisaged at the beginning and remain below 30 percent. Our efforts to bring the rate of inflation down further will continue in 1982 as well. Relaxing our struggle against inflation would be tantamount to destroying our accomplishments, wasting the sacrifices we made as a nation and doing an injustice to our citizens who have so far exerted efforts in this direction.

Ulusu declared that Turkey does not intend to renounce its goal of increasing its foreign currency income and curbing inflation or to deviate from the current economic program. Explaining that a continuous and sound economic growth is impossible without increasing productive investments and productivity, the prime minster said that in order to achieve this his government is implementing a general price policy, a foreign trade policy that is gradually becoming liberalized and a more careful public spending policy.

Ulusu said that his government is encouraging the private sector by eliminating ambiguities based on inflation, eliminating basic infrastructure deficiencies, providing incentives for priority sectors and meeting the foreign currency need. Noting that certain difficulties are encountered in the implementation of the economic program, Ulusu said: Solutions will be sought to these difficulties within the framework of the economic stability program by preserving consistency, and new arrangements will be effected on condition that general criteria are complied with and sound resources are found. However, let me note immediately that a change that will cancel the program must not be expected.

In his statement, Ulusu also referred to the attacks directed at Turkish diplomats and representatives by Armenian terrorists. He said: Armenian terrorists, who brought their despicable actions onto Turkish soil through the Esenboga attack, have now attacked our diplomat in an Eastern European country for the first time. The rage and [word indistinct] that we feel as a nation is limitless. Terrorism can be stopped only if all countries cooperate. However, we witness with grief and regret that Turkey's insistent international appeals on this matter have not yielded an effective result. Let no one doubt that Armenian terrorists, who believe they will subdue the Turkish nation through their abhorrent murders, will sooner or later drown in their bloody actions.

SPOKESMAN DENIES MANUFACTURING OF NUCLEAR ARMS

TA101634 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, Sep 10 (AA) -- Turkey is not interested in manufacturing nuclear weapons and there is no question of her cooperating with other countries for this purpose. The statement was made by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman in response to allegations made by Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou at the European Parliament socialist group meeting recently, where Papandreou claimed Turkey was cooperating with Pakistan to manufacture an atom bomb.

Akiman also criticized the Greek premier's allegation that Turkey was a block in denuclearization of weapons in the Balkans, noting Turkey was a signatory to the 1968 agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, accepting the control mechanism set up under the accord. If Greece believes it would enhance its own security, Akiman said, she is free to set up a nonnuclear zone in cooperation with any country of her choice.

FINANCE MINISTER NOTES RISE IN CREDITWORTHINESS

TA121550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Istanbul, Sep 12 (AA) -- Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu said Turkey's creditworthiness had risen well and above the levels in recent years, and Turkey had all the external resources to follow her current economic program. Kafaoglu made the comment at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport upon his return from the IMF and World Bank annual meetings held in Toronto.

Kafaoglu told reporters he had explained Turkey's insistence on basically maintaining her economic program at the meeting and in individual interviews with IMF, IFC [International Finance Corporation], World Bank officials and with finance ministers of the United States, Kuwait and several European countries.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ARTICLE ON APPEALS TO COURT

TA111256 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Sep (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly Saturday adopted Article 184 of the draft constitution on appeals to the Constitutional Court on charges of unconstitutionality for legislation, decrees or regulations. The right to appeal to the high court against such legislation is given only to the president of the republic, the leader of the opposition, and one-fifth of the full membership of the Grand National Assembly.

Article on Electing President

TA111453 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Sep (AA) -- If the new draft constitution is adopted, failure of the National Assembly to muster the majority to elect a president of the republic after four rounds of voting will automatically lead to new general elections. Draft Article 111 on the election of the president approved by the Consultative Assembly requires a two-thirds majority of votes for the presidential candidate to be elected on the first two rounds, and a simple majority on the third and fourth rounds. The whole process of electing the president should take no more than 20 days.

Two other articles redrafted by the committee will be voted on by the plenary session of the Consultative Assembly next week. They are: draft Article 106 which allows for a parliamentary investigation on a cabinet member if one-tenth of the membership sign the relevant motion, and Article 109 requiring the president to promulgate laws passed by the National Assembly within 10 days unless he vetoes them. If the National Assembly votes in favor of the same text a second time, the president must promulgate it.

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KREISKY HAILS REAGAN'S LATEST MIDEAST PLAN

AU141156 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1031 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Erich Eichinger report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference following this morning's cabinet session -- with recorded portions]

[Excerpts] PLO chief 'Arafat will not come to Austria for the time being -- this has now been confirmed by Chancellor Kreisky after the cabinet meeting. Domestic policy commitments made it impossible for him to spare as much as half an hour, he said, adding that the visit is not urgent. In an unresolved Middle East problem lies a genuine danger of war, but he, Kreisky, has no intention of acting as mediator, he said and added, commenting on the situation in general: [Begin recording] I believe that the entire Arab world is now in a process of reorientation, touched off and caused by the certainly very momentous statements of the U.S. President on this issue. I have looked at the information which President Carter sent me immediately after Camp David and compared it with what President Reagan has said and primarily what Secretary of State Shultz has communicated to me to clarify these statements. What President Reagan proposes goes very far beyond what President Carter said in the past on the basis of Camp David.

You know all about the very reserved attitude I adopted after Camp David because I was of the opinion that the key problem of the Middle East issue -- the Palestinian problem -- was discussed, so to speak, merely on the periphery in Camp David, and that no substantial proposals were made to solve it. Now President Reagan -- as emerges from the information supplied by Secretary of State Shultz -- has placed this problem in the center. Thus, we have a new situation, which in my opinion is really of decisive importance for the future. It will take a while... [Kreisky interrupts himself] and in this situation the Arab states must seek a reorientation if they want to utilize the opportunities that are now offering themselves. I do not bother to talk about the Israeli Government because it is probably not ready for a reorientation -- here it will be necessary to wait for political changes within Israel. [end recording]

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL TO HOLD CONFERENCE

AU141000 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Vienna (SK) -- Next week an economic conference of the Socialist International [SI] will be held in Vienna. It will deal with social democratic alternatives to the neoconservative economic policy. To date, delegates and observers from SI member organizations in 30 countries have confirmed they will participate in the conference, which is hosted by the Austrian Socialist Party. In addition, the conference will also be attended by observers from parties and organizations which are not SI members. The conference will be opened by SI Deputy President Chancellor Kreisky, who will also deliver the opening report.

NETHERLANDS

LABOR, LIBERAL PARTIES GAIN IN ELECTIONS

WA101515 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt] By winning 3 seats the Labor Party has emerged from the Second Chamber elections as the largest party. The PvdA [Labor Party] attained 47 seats. The CDA [Christian Democratic Appeal] lost 3 seats and totaled 45. The big winner is the VVD [People's Party for Freedom and Democracy] which added 10 seats and ended up with 36. D'66 [Democrats '66] lost more than half of its supporters and dropped from 17 to 6 seats.

Together the CDA and VVD obtained 81 seats, as opposed to the 74 they have at present and thus have a majority of 6 seats in the Second Chamber.

Result of Second Chamber Elections

	Chamber 1982		Chamber 1981		Chamber 1982	Chamber 1981
	Percent	Votes	Percent	Votes	Seats	Seats
PvdA	30.8	2,499,562	28.27	2,455,424	47	44
CDA	29.34	2,414,176	30.81	2,676,525	45	48
VVD	23.07	1,897,986	17.32	1,504,293	36	26
D'66	4.32	355,830	11.05	959,661	6	17
PSP (Pacifist Socialist Party)	2.27	187,150	2.12	184,039	3	3
CPN (Communist Party of the Netherlands)	1.79	147,510	2.05	178,147	3	3
SGP (Political Reformed Party)	1.90	156,782	1.97	171,370	3	3
PPR (Political Party of Radicals)	1.65	136,095	1.97	170,759	2	3
RPF (Reformed Political Federation)	1.30	124,018	1.24	108,013	2	2
GPV (Reformed Political Union)	0.81	67,234	0.82	71,090	1	1
CP (Center Party)	0.83	68,363	0.14	12,242	1	-
EVP (Evangelic People's Party)	0.68	56,363	0.05	3,632	1	-

SCHMIDT, BRANDT REJECT LAMBSDORFF PROPOSALS

LD141830 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 14 Sep (DPA) -- The SPD leadership today drastically stepped up its attacks on the FDP Minister of Economic Affairs, Count Otto Lambsdorff, over his economic, financial and social policy plan and indirectly suggested that the minister should resign. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that Lambsdorff's paper showed a lack of analytical ability astonishing in a Federal Minister for Economic affairs. Addressing the SPD parliamentary group, Schmidt and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt rejected Lambsdorff's proposals as unsuitable to fight unemployment and rejected them as a basis for negotiations on a SPD-FDP joint government policy. The SPD leaders had strongly rejected Lambsdorff's proposals in an earlier heated coalition talk with the FDP.

But FDP leadership circles stated today that the FDP representatives in the coalition had noted with satisfaction the federal chancellor's appraisal of Lambsdorff's paper. According to them, Schmidt said that this paper distinguished between points one could agree with, points one could discuss, and points to be rejected.

In interviews, Lambsdorff said that he thought that his paper could, in principle, be implemented with the CDU/CSU. Regarding conjectures about his possible resignation, he said that it was more likely that together with his closer friends, he would make a serious attempt to implement his ideas. Before the meeting of the FDP parliamentary group today, he said that he had been prepared for the heated discussion on his economic paper. Asked whether he had been surprised by the scale of the criticism, he replied: "I was not born yesterday, or at any rate, not as some people believe, the day before yesterday."

Federal Chancellor Schmidt called Lambsdorff's plan half-baked. He said that Lambsdorff was blatantly contradicting the joint economic, financial and social policy of the ruling coalition, and that the SPD did not support the economics minster's proposals in their entirety and they were no basis for negotiations. Schmidt conceded that some of Lambsdorff's ideas made sense and were in line with SPD thinking. Other points in his paper needed discussion and were worth discussing. Other, unacceptable aims proposed by Lambsdorff disregarded the social climate and were provocative to workers and the socially weak.

At the SPD parliamentary group meeting, Brandt for the first time openly raised the question of whether Lambsdorff could remain in the Federal Cabinet. Brandt found it strange that the minister was not asking himself how he could remain in the government when he evidently no longer agreed with the basis of the policy approved by the SPD and FDP in 1980. Brandt accused Lambsdorff of being clearly bent on paralyzing the coalition. Brandt expressed deep concern that the FDP leader Hans-Kietrich Genscher as foreign minister so restricted his presentation of Bonn's foreign policy, that the CSU parliamentary group leader, Friedrich Zimmermann, noted almost complete agreement.

Schmidt said that Lambsdorff's proposals did not meet the necessity of fighting unemployment. The economic analysis in Lambsdorff's paper was incomplete, very one-sided and disappointing, the chancellor said. He continued that it took no account of the Federal Republic's international and external environment. He noted that Lambsdorff had now presented his divergent plan, although since 1977 Lambsdorff had supported all government decisions and submitted the economic data for them.

Schmidt and Brandt called on the SPD to be united and to campaign aggressively for Social Democratic ideas. Schmidt said the SPD had no reason to lapse into "resignation" and must be careful not to surrender the initiative. "I want a combative attitude," he pleaded. Brandt called on the SPD to support Schmidt's leadership and not be fainthearted.

The SPD parliamentary group, in a resolution, expressed unanimous support for Schmidt and Brandt and welcomed the statement made by the SPD Executive on Monday. In that statement, the SPD Executive called for a surcharge on higher incomes, which the FDP rejects, financing for additional measures to fight unemployment and asked the FDP to state clearly whether -- on the basis of the Lambsdorff plan -- it wanted to renege on the 1980 joint policy statement.

Lambsdorff Interview

DW140937 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Interview with Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff by reporter Fides Krause-Brewer; date and place not given -- videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Question] The document (containing the suggested expenditure cuts] is probably not something the current coalition can support. Is it rather a declaration of war?

[Answer] No, it is not a declaration of war. It is not aimed at finding consideration among this or any other coalition. As I see it, it is a presentation of facts and suggestions for solutions based on factual requirements.

[Question] Do you believe you will find full agreement in your own party regarding your proposals?

[Answer] No, I'm quite certain that I won't achieve full agreement on all points. However, today's statement by the FDP Presidium satisfies me a great deal. We will discuss this document frankly and constructively, as should occur in a liberal party, and this is what I want.

[Question] Is it conceivable for this document to become the basis of coalition negotiations with the CDU?

[Answer] That is not my intention and I never considered it.

[Question] Would you be able to compromise if this document were submitted?

[Answer] I don't think it should be the basis of negotiations on such matters now. It is the conception of future economic policy, going far beyond the actual field of economic policy, with my main object being to act against increasing unemployment. I consider the fact that 2 million people who want to work are unemployed to be the worst kind of social imbalance. It cannot go on like this. I believe that the only answer is private and public investments. I want to be able to offer to everyone who is involved in economic life as many long-term basic conditions as possible. I want to provide reliable data so as to touch off these investments.

DPA REPORTS ON GDR DEBT REPAYMENT, ECONOMY

LD150328 Hamburg DPA in German 2307 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Sep (DPA) -- The GDR leadership's export drive is depriving many industrial sectors of the opportunities of modernization. It is not only neglected sectors that are threatened with decline; even such key industries as engineering and electronics are receiving fewer investment funds. There is a marked disequilibrium in the GDR's planned economy despite its desire for balanced growth.

The GDR Planning Commission relies on a growing export surplus in order to reduce the GDR's indebtedness to the East and West. In view of the declining growth in the first half of this year, this objective is likely to be achieved only by cutting down on imports. The concentration of fewer investments on a few selected growth sectors will not facilitate the modernization of the overall economy, the productivity of which is too low.

So far, East Berlin has been a reliable international debtor. However, in view of the changed political scene, the GDR cannot expect increased Western credits. In the view of the West German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), the GDR's conduct provides no economic arguments against the granting of followup credits.

The GDR planning commission has reversed the longstanding trend of rising debts to capitalist industrial states. Since 1977 the GDR's net debts had risen steadily from $5.3 billion to a record $9.6 billion by the end of last year. By the end of June it had fallen to $9.1 billion.

The GDR at the same time reduced its interest burden. In 1981 it still had to pay $1.3 billion in interest, almost a quarter of the value of its exports to the West. This year its interest payments will be $300 million less. One of the adverse factors is that the GDR must spend its surplus earnings in the Federal Republic because of the special clearing terms in intra-German trade. So only the foreign currency earned from exports to other Western states is available to pay off its international debts.

In view of this two-tier GDR-Western trade and the fact that 40 percent of the credits are run for less than 1 year, a rescheduling of debt repayments is a prime concern for East Berlin. But after the shock caused by the payments difficulties of various East bloc countries, the banks have been taking a harder attitude towards the GDR. In intra-German trade, companies have great difficulty assigning their claims on GDR firms to the banks.

In the GDR, the worldwide economic crisis, equally affecting East and West, is making special demands on the internal legitimation of the socialist system, the "correct ideological fighting position." Planning chief Gerhard Schuerer, who probably knows best the limits in controlling an economy which depends on flexibility and performance motivation, continues to aim for better statistics and an improved evaluation of economic data on a higher level. This line governs the 1983 plan debate. The authorities are asking for "verifiable commitments" instead of declarations of intent for enterprise competition programs.

In its trade with the East, the GDR can naturally rely only on the Soviet Union. Owing to the uncertainty about the longterm reliability of Poland, across whose territory the GDR and Soviet transport routes lie, the island of Ruegen is being built up as a major transhipment port. Starting in 1986, 6 railway ferries, each of which can carry 100 freight cars, will provide the German-Soviet link.

In the West, the Federal Republic is about to regain its major importance for the GDR economy, which was slightly reduced in the 1970's after East Berlin had secured international recognition, because the GDR's hard currency shortage is limiting its trade with other countries.

BRIEFS

DECLINING PRC TRADE -- Berlin, 13 September 1982 -- FRG-PRC trade is declining compared with earlier years. In the first 7 months of 1982, imports from the PRC amounted to DM1.01 billion while exports to the PRC totaled DM1.04 billion. Last year's imports for the same period totaled DM997 million and exports DM1.49 billion. [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 14 Sep 82 p 12 DW]

PREMIER MAUROY COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

PM140955 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Sep 82 p 44

[Unattributed report on interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy by Europe 1 Press Club in Lille on 5 September: "18 Months To Attain the Objectives of the 7-Year Term"]

[Excerpt] The premier turned to the new economic policy with a reminder.

"I met with journalists and I told them that the French people had tended to take us for magicians which we are not. We have not come to play at magicians but to herald new times, to pursue a different policy from that of the right, to launch major reforms, to have a different development model amid a grave international crisis with two handicaps which are equally serious: that of unemployment and that of inflation. A 14-percent inflation rate is not negligible; if Mr Barre had left us with a 7 or 8 percent inflation rate things would have been much easier." He added. "You spoke of a pause. But there is no question of pausing. The word is ambigious. That would mean that we are suddenly stopping our policy, that we no longer have an objective. When we took office in May 1981, with what we had told the country, in an environment which was not exactly the same as it is now, at a time when we had not experienced developments like the ones concerning the U.S. currency and the desire of governments, even Western governments, to resort to wild deflation, as they have done during 1982, would you have wanted us to tell this country that, after all, we had simply come to correct the right's mistake? We are going to correct those mistakes but we did not take office simply for that, we also took office to assert our policy. Of course, for 18 months we need to improve the situation, we need stringent management, we need to contain unemployment and combat inflation. A 14-percent inflation rate is much too high.

"That is why every effort will be made to rid ourselves of this excessive inflation and consequently to bring ourselves back to a level at which we can achieve our objectives. I think that we are logical, we have a policy and we have implemented it. We have encountered difficulties. We did not create them. We inherited them from our predecessors.

"We have a policy of improvement, a policy of mastering important balances precisely to be able to rid ourselves of these evils. After that we will come to the fulfillment phase in which we can achieve the objectives of the 7-year term."

Mr Mauroy then turned to monetary problems and reaffirmed the government's desire to remain within the European Monetary System, and stated: "I think that this currency is stable."

Overcoming the Freeze

The premier then discussed overcoming the freeze and especially the price freeze. He defined three general principles.

"The first principle is that we are going to negotiate with the representatives of the different branches concerned in September and October. The timetable for emerging from the freeze which will draw up sector by sector will take account of economic priorities, of course, and seasonal factors and the behavior of enterprises before and during the freeze.

"The second principle is that on 1 November we will move from a price freeze to price control. The freeze ends on 1 November. That control will be exercised within the framework of agreements covering the different sectors, and for professions or branches which do not sign the agreement, the statutory price control with which you are acquainted will be maintained.

"The third principle is that these negotiations will make it possible to define general price objectives for the end of 1982 and all or part of 1983. Of course, these price objectives will be varied according to a number of criteria, especially productivity -- that goes without saying -- or the position of some sectors as regards foreign competition.

CHEYSSON INTERVIEW ON FES SUMMIT, REAGAN PLAN

AB141243 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1040 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Interview with French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson on Europe One on 13 September -- place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the French position after Fes? I would also like to know whether the Mubarak-Mitterrand plan -- unless you call it otherwise -- is better than the Reagan plan, or is it a combination of the two or three plans? And then I would also like to ask you the following question: Is 'Arafat going to be received in Paris and if so, by whom? Can you tell us publicly your official opinion about Fes?

[Answer] The other day in Athens, the president of the republic said that we were happy about anything that went the right way, that is, anything that confirmed the principles which are dear to us and which we have been confirming for a long time now.

Fes undoubtedly represents progress by the Arabs in that direction. Why? Here we have all the Arab countries speaking with one voice, with the exception of Libya and Egypt, and we know that Egypt is very close to the Fes position. This has not happened for a very long time, and they are all speaking in positive terms. It was not a summit of refusal but one which proposed concrete solutions. To be sure, these were only objectives. These objectives strangly resemble those that Prince Fahd announced almost 1 year ago. He was then the crown prince. And you know what the reaction of the president of the republic was at that time. With some minor reservations, we believe that it was an important event because there is the possibility of opening negotiations. That is our reaction.... It is very interesting to note that this Fes summit was placed immediately after President Reagan's speech, that is, it was placed at the highest level as far as the Americans and the Arabs are concerned. Both sides are looking for a peace process and are considering the problem a political one.

[Question] Mr Cheysson, you have successfully answered two questions since my second question concerns the Mubarak-Mitterrand plan and its relationship to the Reagan plan. All the same, I would like you to tell me your own opinion and make a comparison between what I would call two recognitions. You have said that the Fes summit proposed concrete solutions. When As-Sadat recognized Israel, it was very concrete. It was a very explicit recognition. He said: "I am going to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv to see Begin" and he went. When 'Arafat says something or signs a document in which there is a point seven which provides for guarantees by the UN Security Council, everybody shouts: "This is an implicit recognition!" What do you think about the two forms of recognition? The very direct one and the one that dares not call its name.

[Answer] I do not hesitate to say that the recognition as envisaged by Fes surprises me: It is necessary to say 242. That is the number of the resolution which very clearly mentions the state of Israel. It is necessary to say mutual recognition. I am referring to the French-Egyptian proposal. Similarly, it is necessary that the Americans should finally agree that self-determination is a sacred principle and that there is no reason why this principle should not apply to the Palestinians just as it is being applied to the Namibians, the Afghans and the Kampucheans.

[Question] This is one answer. I would like you to expand it a bit. Do you not have the impression at the Quai d'Orsay and in Paris that it is the Pax Americana which is about to win and that it is the Reagan plan which now has the most supporters? Even the members of the Israeli Labor Party prefer it to other plans.

[Answer] I would like to say first of all that we were the first to express this idea which we now find in the Reagan plan. The president of the republic recalled this the other day, but this is not the most important thing. The important thing is to move towards peace. The American plan now constitutes the least common denominator. It is also too little in our opinion. But this least common denominator should be accepted by all if the prospect of going further still exists. As far as the Arabs are concerned, the weakness of the American plan lies in the fact that it does not say how far the self-determination of the former occupied territories can lead.

[Question] The last question, and many people are listening to you, there are passionate people in both camps: Those who believe that 'Arafat should be received in Paris and those who, as you know, would not tolerate him and will never tolerate him. My question is therefore clear: Will 'Arafat come here? If so, who will receive him? You or Francois Mitterrand? The pope is going to receive him.

[Answer] The president of the republic said many months ago that if 'Arafat comes to Paris he would be received as other PLO representatives have been received.

[Question] Are you not afraid of the reactions of the Jewish community following what you have just said? There are 700,000 Jews and we can say that some of them will find it difficult to understand.

[Answer] I did not say that 'Arafat will be received tomorrow. I have said what the president of the republic has already affirmed. He will be received when the time comes. Moreover, it would be difficult for me to understand these reactions if the president one day decides to receive 'Arafat. If 'Arafat comes here, this would prove that there has been progress toward peace.

NO AGREEMENT WITH INDIA ON URANIUM SUPPLIES

PM141549 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 82 p 24

[Patrick Frances dispatch: "Paris and New Delhi Note Their Failure To Agree"]

[Text] New Delhi -- The 3 days of talks between a French delegation headed by Mr Jacques Andreani, director of political affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, and the Indian negotiators headed by Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Sethna, which had been interpreted as reflecting the desire of Paris and Delhi to find a basis for agreement on the possible supply of French enriched uranium to the Tarapur nuclear power station near Bombay, ended on 8 September without the two parties succeeding in reaching an agreement. The discussions, which were held in a "very cordial" atmosphere, enabled the two delegations "to examine various aspects of the question" and "to clarify their respective positions." "The two sides will remain in contact," the Indian spokesman concluded.

The local press, which is stressing the firm Indian line, expresses its pessimism this Thursday, 9 September, about the continuation of the negotiations, offering the view that the failure shows the existence of apparently irreconcilable positions. According to THE TIMES OF INDIA, India is now preparing to reconsider the whole question. On the French side, however, people refused to dramatize an affair in which misunderstandings and sensitivity seem to play a major role.

Indeed, it was felt that discussions had certainly made possible a necessary clarification in that "there was a lack of understanding due to a lack of discussion." It is therefore "mission accomplished" for a delegation whose mandate was not to reach an agreement but to clarify some points and, above all, to remedy what may have seemed to be an inaccurate interpretation of the French positions. However, it was a disappointing mission in that there was recognition of failure to define the bases for a possible agreement and logical minds were visibly surprised by what had -- with the local press' aid -- assumed the scale of a controversy deemed to be exaggerated or even artificial.

Thus, it was strongly denied that France had effected an "about-face" and given in to outside pressures, stressing that an agreement in principle never prejudges the methods. "It is also necessary to remember," an informed observer pointed out, "the difficulties which can be involved in entering into an agreement concluded by others, especially when the substitution is made with some haste."

The French delegation, which was convinced that the proposals it was putting forward were perfectly compatible with the policy spelled out by the Indian leaders, could only try to convince its interlocutors that its demands were merely the reflection of principles laid down by French nuclear policy and that it was bound to insist on a minimum of guarantees.

Judging from the Indian spokesman's statements, it was not to succeed. Indeed, at the end of the talks it seemed that the remaining disagreement between Paris and Delhi related not to additional guarantees or to the right to check on the fuel supplied, but on India's acceptance of monitoring over the whole life of the materials supplied. In other words, on the precise scope of the existing agreements. That difference of opinion had already arisen between the United States and India, the latter having always considered that it would gain complete freedom when the contract expired in 1993.

Thus, the discussions ended with disagreement, not failure. "Each side will now consider the matter and we will have many opportunities for further meetings," the French side concluded. Noting that since Paris was not the client, it could not move any faster than the Indians wished.

That leaves Indian public opinion, stirred up by a press in which some newspapers are calling on the government to adopt an uncompromising line. It leaves the scientific "lobby," which apparently sees the failure of the Washington compromise as an opportunity to put an end to the Indian-U.S. agreement once and for all. Finally it leaves an opposition, one of whose representatives recently told us that accepting the French proposals would amount purely and simply to signing "the death sentence for India's nuclear independence."

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH MITTERRAND

AB111224 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, was on the second day of his private visit to France today. This morning he held talks at the Elysees with French President Francois Mitterrand. The talks between the two statesmen centered on bilateral cooperation between our country and France.

President Mitterrand and Eyadema also discussed the current situation of the OAU which is faced with a crisis following the admission of the Saharan Democratic African Republic [SDAR]. Our special envoy (Olade Diretapu) reports this from Paris: Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema attaches special importance to human contacts because of their invaluable contribution to human knowledge. Thus, true to himself and to his principles, the man of 13 January held long talks this morning with French President Francois Mitterrand, who received him in the Elysees. The talks, which lasted about 1 hour, naturally concerned issues relating to bilateral cooperation between our two countries. The two heads of state also discussed the Chadian problem as well as the current situation of the OAU, which has been faced with a crisis since the admission of the SDAR.

In an interview at the end of his audience at the Elysees Palace, this is what President Eyadema told French journalists:

[Begin recording] [Eyadema] Concerning the Chadian problem, you know that about a year ago we had to (?conclude) and discuss this problem. At that time, the OAU decided to give its assistance to Mr Goukouni, who was made president within the framework of the Lagos accord. But it happened that some months later, Hissein Habre, by force of arms, entered Ndjamena. You know that leaders exist because of the people. Without the people, the essence of their existence would not be justified. Since the time of his entry, a lot of Chadian refugees in Cameroon, Nigeria, Sudan and from almost alldirections continue to return to Chad. And we think, therefore, that we should help Hissein Habre to restore peace. Already he has stretched out the hand of reconciliation to all the factions. We therefore can, the OAU can, contribute to achieving peace in Chad, because these people have suffered too much. We must help them.

[Question] Mr President, did you also discuss the situation of the OAU?

[Answer] Of course, we discussed the OAU problem, because the OAU is currently going through a crisis, but we have the habit of saying: There is no problem without a solution. But there is not going to be one just now. We are conscious of this. The heads of state of the organization know that the OAU must survive. Therefore, we are busy doing all in our power to prevent the disintegration of this organization, which will soon celebrate 20 years of existence.

[Question] Will there be any extraordinary summit by the end of the year?

[Answer] Proposals are being made from all sides so that an extraordinary summit can be held to discuss the issue of SDAR admission. Togo made a suggestion that the admission of the SDAR be suspended to permit the discussion of this issue before a decision. If the extraordinary meeting is held, Togo will be present in order to do everything in our power to prevent the disintegration of this organization. It is easy to destroy, but it is not quite so easy to reconstruct.

[Question] Mr President, what was President Mitterrand's reaction to this problem? What was his viewpoint?

[Answer] President Mitterrand's viewpoint is that he desires the survival of the OAU because this is the only organization which makes it possible for Africans to discuss their problems and make achievements.

[Question] Mr President, the French president will visit Africa in January. Did you mention this in your talk? What can Africa expect from such an offiical visit?

[Answer] Togo has invited the president. You know that Togo's doors remain open to President Mitterrand.

[Question] Could you evaluate your program of self-sufficiency of food production?

[Answer] It is a success. Now, if you personally want to come to Togo to assess this, you will realize that the people are very satisfied with the success of the program.

LE MONDE SEES 'EVOLUTION' IN ISRAELI STANCE

PM140951 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Decisive Step"]

[Text] Has the Israeli Army's bloody thrust in Lebanon finally forced open the door to peace? By ensuring the victory of the "moderates" at the Fes summit, by allowing the PLO, basking in the glory of its resistance in Beirut to accept the essence of the "Fahd plan" which its most hardline elements forced it to reject just a few months ago, Mr Begin has placed himself in the strange position of having to suffer for his own victory. Aside from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who is absent from Fes and who, showing complete alignment with his hosts' positions, is displaying his disappointment in Prague and Warsaw at the fact that the fedayeen did not "commit suicide," as he was so obligingly advising them to do. All the Arabs heads of state have deserted the "rejection front." They intend to leave the Israeli Government chief alone on that front.

However guarded their language, they definitely took the step in Fes, without which any settlement remained an illusion. Neither the Palestinians, still reeling under the blow they have received, nor the Syrians, who are under enemy fire in Lebanon's Al'Biqa', opposed the now historic "point seven" of a document which expresses the desire for guarantees of peace for "all states" in the region and thus removes the old anathema against "the Zionist entity." It removes all the gloomy rhetoric with the dream of indefinitely ignoring -- or destroying -- the Jewish state.

Of course, positions -- especially on a possible Palestinian state -- are still very far apart, but it was vital to remove that obstacle so that diplomacy could come into its own again and Camp David might not remain a partial and futureless peace. It places Mr Begin in an unfortunate position by depriving him of "terrorists" and other inflexible adversaries to justify his own extremism. The fact that the Arabs said "done!" to the U.S. President and the triumph of the moderates, the U.S. Jewish community's welcome of the "Reagan plan" and the positive elements which the Israeli Labor Party opposition sees in it are starting a general negotiation process which has long been earnestly desired and which Mr Mitterrand in Paris will particularly welcome, since he described the "Fahd plan" as the most important element in the past few years.

Nobody really expects Mr Begin to change his positions. He will invoke, with references, the Arab ambiguities and "double talk." He will easily find justification for his rejection in the warlike statements of several members of the PLO leadership, in which extremists and moderates have always existed side by side.

Nonetheless, the very atmosphere of the interminable Israel-Arab confrontation has been altered for the first time. The partial Camp David peace is no longer challenged and the Egyptians look less like defendants than trailblazers. The Israeli prime minister -- even if he intends to hold an early election -- will have more difficulty in making his people share the warlike intransigence which befits besieged people doomed to death or glory. He will not be able to convince his American allies and friends that his policy is always the best and that "you always hurt the one you love" [qui aime bien bafoue bien]. If the evolution which has been started is taken into account in Israel, it is from the tragedy inflicted on Lebanon that the Jewish people will have drawn a promise of peace.

PERTINI VOICES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN HOMELAND

AU141538 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 14 -- Parliamentary representatives from about one hundred countries gathered in Rome today to open the sixty-ninth Interparliamentary Union annual conference. The meeting was inaugurated by Italian President Sandro Pertini who focused on what promises to be the key topic of the conference -- the Middle East crisis.

Pertini said, "Israel obtained a land and a homeland after a bitter exodus and cruel persecutions. The Palestinian people will also have a homeland...."

The president went on to say that "Palestinians are subjected to the same said sad exodus to which the people of Israel were subjected centuries ago. Like the Jews of that time, the Palestinians must leave the land of their fathers and wander through the world. May our solidarity accompany them."

Anticipation is running high for tomorrow's arrival of Yasir 'Arafat who has the status of observer as chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and will deliver a speech. Representatives of the Israeli parliament have already announced they will do everything they can to prevent 'Arafat from speaking from the podium.

DC'S DE MITA ON PSI, INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

PM131551 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 9 Sep 82 pp 2-3

[DC Secretary Ciriaco de Mita interview with Eugenio Scalfari; date and place unspecified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is it true that you represent the DC response to the Socialists' initiative?

[Answer] No, that is a fabrication. We have greater aims and ambitions: to try to resolve the country's problems, which are serious and grave. This is the responsibility not of individuals but of a ruling class, a cultural and political force, a system of social alliances. I have a precise and, I confess, somewaht worrisome feeling that we have all lost the capacity to make political proposals. Hence the country's lack of direction and the fragility of the institutions. There is the impression of a struggle to maintain or gain power, without any explanation of what will be done afterward, what use will be made of that power. So political life is in decline and the necessary management of interests threatens to become speculation.

[Question] Nevertheless, the first effect of your intentions has been increased hostilities with the PSI. This seems undeniable.

[Answer] Yes, it is true. But it was not I who wanted it so, and I still do not.

[Question] There has been talk of a conspiracy....

[Answer] Sometimes the Socialists display a complex: Everybody is against them -- the other parties, the press, the economic forces, the right, the left -- everyone against the Socialists. There are two possibilities: Either it is untrue and we are dealing with an illusion due to excessive protagonism, or the supposed victims of so much hatred are doing something to prompt hostile reactions. Personally, I am mistrustful of the symptoms of a persecution complex. Woe betide anyone who submits to them. What should we Christian Democrats say? Were we not for many years the favorite -- indeed, the sole -- scapegoat for all the country's ills? The bad governors, the corruptors, the reactionaries, the clericals, the allies of the hoods, the "Americans" and 100 other things?

The principal target for the armed attack of terrorism and the political attacks of non-Christian Democrats, Fascists, Socialists, Communists, Radicals — everyone, in fact? But we have always tried to reason, to draw distinctions, to avoid allowing ourselves to be overtaken by a persecution complex.

[Question] But you were in power and exercised power. And how!

[Answer] It is true, but that very fact demonstrates our tolerance and reasonableness and in all cases our profound adherence to democratic principles.

[Question] Have you always exercised power well?

[Answer] Not always.

[Question] Have you committed errors? Do you have any sins to repent?

[Answer] Errors, certainly. Sins, a few. We certainly need to improve ourselves. We are trying to do so. Is it apparent?

[Question] Moro told me that the DC's essential task in the seventies was to make possible an alternation in government leadership. It was for this very reason he believed that, following a national unity majority including the PCI, the next step should have been the PCI's entry into the government. The PCI would thus have completed its process of ideological and political revision and would have acquired full legitimacy, and the conditions for alternation would have been established.

[Answer] You see, then? A leader as eminent as Moro already had in mind the need to make possible alternation in the government leadership. We are not as attached to power as many people believe. In any case, we have lost much power in recent years....

[Question] Do you regret it?

[Answer] I am the head not of a charitable institution but of a political party. However, to speak very frankly, I am not very sorry. We have lost power but we are acquiring a capacity for analysis and reflection and -- even more importantly for a political party -- for political representation.

[Question] Is the Doroteo current dead in the DC?

[Answer] In the sense in which the term is used, I would say that, if it still exists, it is marginal. The DC has changed, and there is no turning back.

[Question] What about in the country?

[Answer] In the country there is indeed a crisis, a malaise affecting the institutions and public administration, and it is reflected in the political forces. The greatest self-criticism that we Christian Democrats must make lies precisely here -- in the fact that we have led and administered a major development in our country, but in so doing have gradually neglected our connection with the ideological values of our Christian inspiration. There was an extraordinary growth, but also an ideological impoverishment. And this applies to some extent to the other political forces too. It is this that has led to the difficulty of understanding and interpreting the very transformations caused and society's new demands.

[Question] Does this apply to the PSI too?

[Answer] You wrote a few days ago that the Socialist Party has the support, or at least the attention, of all the groups bidding for power. I believe this is so.

[Question] Does it worry you?

[Answer] Emergent interests must be represented and the value of efficiency must be carried forward, but not in an exclusive way. Otherwise, the risk of a "policy of confrontation" ["politique d'abord"] could emerge that in itself is certainly not an element of stabilization with respect to the democratic equilibrium. I am not saying that the PSI is an assault party -- indeed, I am convinced of the opposite -- but sometimes, as during the latest government crisis, dangerous temptations and attitudes emerge.

[Question] So you will be pushing the subject of institutional reform yourself?

[Answer] It is a subject that, as you have kindly pointed out, I have been pushing since 1967.

[Question] Do you have any precise ideas on the subject? You see, many people are now talking about a reform, or even a great reform, but when it comes to specifics, very little seems to be emerging. If you have any precise ideas in this regard, I would ask you to go beyong generalities.

[Answer] First, however, you must permit me to make a preliminary point. The reform of the institutions is not a matter of constitutional engineering. You do not wake up some morning with the fine idea of reforming the institutions. The issue arises when social and political relations have changed. A Marxist would say: when the structure has changed and the superstructure needs to be adapted to it. I say, more simply: when the democratic system is confronted with a difficulty, an obstacle that cannot be surmounted with the existing kind of institutions.

[Question] What is the obstacle?

[Answer] Moro said it, and he was not the only one to do so. The obstacle is that we are living in a blocked democracy, without the possibility of an alternative, of a change in the ruling class. Everything stems from that. When the inefficiency of the system is proclaimed, a problem is being indicated without reference to the cause. Would it suffice to replace politicians with technocrats? That is not the solution: It would be a false remedy. When a ruling class is immovable, there is a risk of its sitting back because it has no challenges to which to respond, no judgments to which it is subject. More or less the same applies in the case of cronyism. The problem is not an abstract one of efficiency so much as one of guaranteeing the administration's impartiality, which can be ensured more easily when there is a possibility of alternation.

[Question] But who is to blame for the fact that democracy is blocked?

[Answer] It is not a question of blame. If we started arguing about blame, we would never end. If you like, everyone is to blame, particularly the communists, who for decades remained tied to an ideological and political frame of reference that excluded them from the system. We too are to blame for having made this communist "diversity" a reason for immobility. But things have changed now.

[Question] How?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, we have long been persuaded of the need to create the conditions for a real democratic alternative.

[Question] What about the PCI?

[Answer] I believe it has fewer ties and less sectarianism than before, but I do not agree with its program and consider it impossible for the DC to govern with the PCI. This does not imply discrimination against the PCI, as the communists claim. It can take our place in government, if that is what the voters want, though the communists do not now seem to be on the crest of a wave: in fact... In any case, they are competing like the rest of us. Of course we Christian Democrats will not base our election campaigns on arguments and polemics valid 30 years ago, but which now seem obsolete.

[Question] That is just as well, Mr de Mita....

[Answer] But at that time there was some truth in it. Be that as it may, it belongs to the past. Now the country bases its decisions on other values: specific objectives, reliability and the blueprint for society. The one proposed by the PCI still smacks too much of the bureaucratic barracks. Anyway, it is the voters who must decide.

[Question] Toward what objective is the reform proposed by Craxi moving?

[Answer] Frankly, I cannot answer. The Socialists have hitherto explained very little of what they have in mind. They have stated a need, and this is shared. They have gone no further than that except for some vague hints. Be that as it may, I have the impression that there is a presidentialist tendency in them.

[Question] Do you hold a different stance?

[Answer] I believe I have already explained this. I believe that we should aim to build -- and to involve all the constitutional forces in building -- institutional mechanisms designed to enable us to surmount the block in democracy, to make alternation possible and thus to ensure the maximum protection of our extensive freedoms, the impartiality of the public administration and efficient management.

[Question] Let us look at specifics, starting with secret voting [in parliament], which the new Spadolini government has undertaken to restrict. I believe that the DC agrees, since it has ratified the government program. How does the restriction of secret voting fit into your view of institutional reform?

[Answer] The government agreement among the five parties envisages a reform of the parliamentary rules whereby the government can request an open vote on measures that it considers of particular importance to the implementation of its program. In practice, this amounts to the present "technical vote of confidence" expressed in another form. I hope that such a reform will take place as soon as possible, since I consider it beneficial to the lucidity and promptness of work in parliament. But, as you see, we are dealing here with minor issues. These are not the real problems. When calls are issued for open voting and there are outcries against rebel voters, what it being said, what is being admitted, if not that the executive is failing to express political strength, failing to control interests by political means and thus suffering their devastating impact? Of course, we can impose open votes, but we must also protect deputies' freedom and their direct and personal responsibility to the voters. Otherwise, we might as well abolish preferential votes and just vote for party symbols. If the personal bond between electors and electees is to be maintained, if deputies' individuality is still to have any importance -- and we believe it has a great deal -- then the demand for open voting should be accompanied by a ban on parliamentary groups' taking disciplinary measures against members who openly vote against the party line. It is a complex and difficult issue, but I believe that we must tackle it. Be that as it may, I repeat: The stability of the government will not be strengthened by introducing open voting.

[Question] How, then?

[Answer] There are various ways: the first is presidentialism -- a government of the president of the republic monitored by parliament. This method leads directly to the election of the head of state by the voters. I am not saying that this is an option to be rejected in horror, but I believe it would be a forced simplification of our political complexity. Another way would be to have the prime minister elected directly by parliament at the start of the legislative term.

[Question] This proposal, too, is a radical change.

[Answer] Yes, it is a change, but still within the scope of our constitutional principles. Indeed, even now the government fully assumed power only after it won parliament's vote of confidence. I believe it would be a step forward that would strengthen the government's stability to have it directly elected by parliament.

[Question] This is actually what happens in Britain and Germany because the head of government is simply the parliamentary leader of the party or coalition that wins the most votes in the elections.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Perhaps this could be achieved sooner by modifying the electoral system in the direction of a majority system. We would have government stability without having to invent any complex contrivances.

[Answer] I believe that support must still be gathered with the proportional system. The government's stability can be guaranteed in various ways. I have already indicated the possibility of its being elected by parliament for the duration of the entire legislative term (4-5 years). Another possibility is for the parties to form alliances before elections. This would mean in practice voting for a particular bloc; pluralism would be maintained and stability would also be acquired. The majority system could be the natural outcome of such a process. When I talk about a majority system, I always have in mind counterposed groups of parties.

[Question] The communists will never accept it. You began by saying that institutional reform must aim to make alternation possible....

[Answer] I confirm it. But I also believe that to aim at alternation while at the same time defending the present proportional electoral system is contradictory. I have the impression, however, that the communists are beginning to realize it. For instance, I know that they would be in favor of raising the threshold on the size of municipalities in which the majority system applies. At present, this system applies to municipalities with up to 5,000 inhabitants. It could be increased to at least 30,000 inhabitants.

[Question] Would you be in favor of direct election of mayors by the voters?

[Answer] No, I am in favor of an extension of the majority system in municipalities to a larger number of inhabitants.

[Question] I see a majority system, and a two-party system.

[Answer] Not a two-party system. I confirm that I consider it neither possible nor desirable in Italy. What we do need are two groups. The PCI is opposed to the majority system because it wants to retain what is called its "diversity" with respect to the other parties. As long as it remains, or claims to be "different," the PCI will have no chance of gaining a majority, even a relative one. The famous "overtaking" will not happen because the majority of voters will not entrust their fate to people who describe themselves as "different" at the outset. Therefore, the PCI still defends the proportional system, which guarantees its diversity and its regular representation. But if the PCI really wants an alternative, its supposed "diversity" will have to be discarded.

[Question] Let us continue. Would you retain the bicameral system?

[Answer] Here, too, I will state my personal opinion on what are very complex issues. I would keep both houses, but I would seriously examine the possibility of a distinction between their constitutional functions.

[Question] Do you have in mind a U.S.-style senate?

[Answer] The two countries' constitutions are very different, but I am indeed thinking of something of that kind. Note that though people usually believe that a strong government must be subject to few controls, precisely the contrary is true: the stronger the government, the more penetrating the supervision must be.

[Question] If I were to draw final conclusions from your argument, I would say that in the framework that you are outlining, members of government could not be members of parliament.

[Answer] That is indeed what I believe. There should be complete incompatibility between membership of the government and membership of parliament. There is a different role for the two posts. Moreover, in the present system a member of parliament who is not appointed under secretary at least once appears to be a failure. What sense is there in that? The parliamentarian must strengthen his own function of representing the people, specializing in the formulation of legislation and supervision of the executive; the member of government, on the other hand, must be able to manage a complex administration. It must be one or the other.

[Question] I will ask you the same question as before: Do you believe that your ideas on institutional reform coincide with Craxi's?

[Answer] I have already told you: I do not know. I do not know what aim the Socialists intend to pursue with the reform. They have not yet said what it is. What they have said is that, as things stand, they do not believe they can ally with the Communist Party and therefore want to govern with us. They have said something else too: that when the time is ripe they will set their sights on the alternative, on alternation in the government administration. I consider this a responsible and consistent plan. If they, too, are aiming to create the conditions for alternation, their blueprint for institutional reform cannot be too different from ours.

PCI'S INGRAO REJECTS CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

PM141529 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 11 Sep 82 p 7

[Franco Recanatesi report on PCI Directorate member Pietro Ingrao's 10 September press conference in Tirrenia: "No to Grand Reform"]

[Excerpt] Tirrenia, 10 Sep -- "You ask me what the PCI's position is on the grand reform. I ask you: What does Craxi, author of the proposal, mean by grand reform? I ask you this because frankly I do not know the answer." This is what Pietro Ingrao told the journalists who put questions to him at the L'UNITA festival. "The PCI does not express prejudiced opposition to anything, but what are we talking about if there is no platform and no specific proposals?"

[Question] What do you propose?

[Answer] In our opinion, the main aim should be to change the power systems. I am referring to the relationship between the ruling parties and the public authorities. And in this connection, I would ask [DC Secretary] de Mita and [PSI Secretary] Comrade Craxi, but also [Prime Minister] Spadolini: Do you consider it permissible for party secretaries to appoint ministers? For the parties of the majority to share out public posts? For the Industrial Reconstruction Institute to go to the DC, the National Hydrocarbons Agency to the PSI and the Manufacturing Industry Holding and Finance Company to the Italian Social Democratic Party? Who says so? Moreover, there must be a change of fiscal policy. Are the DC and PSI willing to tackle a thorough reform in this field? Next, observance of the constitution. Is it not a blatant violation to renew expired decrees? In short, as far as we are concerned, there are three essential points of institutional reform: a different way of forming the government, an end to partyism and a monocameral system.

[Question] Let us start with the formation of the government. De Mita proposed in yesterday's interview with LA REPUBBLICA that the government choose its ministers from outside parliament.

[Answer] I am not opposed to including in the government forces other than those represented by the parties. I am less convinced by the drastic nature of the exclusion. It implies the following aim: the government decides; parliament supervises and makes the laws. It is a way of skirting the real problem, which is, I repeat, to end partyism and the excessive power of the party secretariats. I am convinced that in order to govern, legislate and establish a real dialogue, it is necessary to merge the various experiences -- a government composed of both parliamentarians and nonparliamentarians.

[Question] Explain to us how the communists, who also constitute a party, want to end the parties' grip.

[Answer] I have already said so in part. It is necessary to act, within observance of the constitution, to prevent the secretariats from dictating cabinet lists and the parties from continuing with the impermissible sharing out of public posts, of which the state holding companies are the most obvious example. In short, to lessen the parties' hold on the state.

[Question] Why a monocameral system?

[Answer] It is best suited to providing a real picture of the country and reduces the weight and excessive power of the secretariats.

[Question] Open or secret ballots?

[Answer] Those who propose secret ballots want a particular form of executive: a government with no program and power in the hands of the secretariats.

[Question] De Mita maintains that it is contradictory to aim at alternation while at the same time defending the proportional electoral system. However, he addes that the communists are beginning to realize this -- so much so that they are supposedly in favor of increasing the number of municipalities with a majority electoral system.

[Answer] I believe not. I really do not believe so, on the basis of the discussions that we have had within the party and the documents and conversations with other parties. Personally, as Comrade Pietro Ingrao, I have no prejudiced reservations about this solution, but I would first like De Mita to offer specific and convincing indications of good will. Dozens, hundreds of municipalities and regional governments are experiencing crises, and these last for months, if not years. The five-party councils resign, create a crisis and then cause one delay after another.... The situation in Calabria is enlightening. Why do the municipal and regional authorities remain paralyzed? To give the disputants time to resolve their problems. I offer the following proposals: To set time limits for resolving crises. Does De Mita agree? If so, we can negotiate.

[Question] De Mita also says that the parties should establish alliances before elections. This would mean in practice voting for one bloc or another, thus ensuring pluralism and stability.

[Answer] No, that is the way to a majority system. Prior liaisons are always entirely sham and fall apart at the first disagreement. The five parties which swore allegiance to each other not before, but after the elections, do nothing but argue.

FINANCIAL RESTRICTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA LIFTED

LD150054 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0026 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Britain's financial restrictions against Argentina were lifted at midnight, a treasury spokesman confirmed early today (Wednesday). The lifting of the restrictions, imposed shortly after the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, was in response to an announcement last night in Buenos Aires that Argentinian sanctions against Britain would be lifted at the same time. The spokesman said that later today the treasury would put the necessary "statutory instrument" before Parliament to make the revocation legal.

The statement issued by the treasury read: "Her Majesty's treasury notes that the Government of Argentina have announced the lifting of their financial restrictions on the United Kingdom with effect from 20,000 hours Buenos Aires time -- midnight London time.

"Accordingly, the United Kingdom's financial restrictions on Argentina are being removed with effect from midnight London time, Tuesday, September 14."

THATCHER CITED ON UPCOMING VISIT TO JAPAN

OW141349 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] London Sept 14 KYODO -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday that her visit to Japan starting Friday will be aimed at deepening mutual understanding of common problems through talks with Japanese leaders.

Meeting with Japanese journalists here, Thatcher said during the visit she will seek an increase in Japanese investments in Britain.

Referring to current bilateral trade problems, she said that a solution to the issue will not be found without mutual recognition of each other's need to export its goods.

Interview on Visit

OW150203 Tokyo NHK Television in Japanese 2249 GMT 14 Sep 82

[NHK London correspondent Shibatsuji's exclusive interview with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on 14 September conducted entirely in English -- recorded, place of interview not given]

[Text] [Shibatsuji] Prime Minister, what would you like personally to see in Japan?

[Thatcher] Personally to see? I have a very interesting program. We are going to see the Science City. We are going to see one of the nuclear power stations which we helped to build, and we still supply the nuclear material. I have a special interest in that, being a scientist myself. We hope to learn something from you from the way in which we use your science to turn into technological advantage.

I shall also be meeting a number of your industrialists in the Keidanren. I have met them once before when I came in 1977, and we had a meeting which I remember well. It was most stimulating, and we exchanged views on the economic situation, the role of government in industry and the role of free enterprise, so I am meeting the Keidanren again.

I hope to see some of your wonderful cultural achievements. I went to see the great Japanese exhibition here. I was a patron of it, and I had a special visit around it before the public came in very early one morning. There were some exquisitely beautiful things there, and I enjoyed them greatly.

I have a meeting arranged with the press — always very important -- and perhaps most important of all, I am looking forward to talks with Mr Suzuki on a much more extended timetable than I have been able to have before. Previously, we have met at international conferences. This time one's whole attention will be given to talks between Japan and ourselves on how we see the world economic situation, the world political situation, and how we can help to further the things in which we believe.

[Shibatsuji] How do you see the prospect of future development of relations between the two countries?

[Thatcher] Well, I believe they are reasonably good. Japan is making quite a lot of inward investment into Britain. The factories that Japan has set up in Britain are working extremely well — indeed, quite outstandingly well. For many people, it has been a fresh start when they have gone to work in those new factories. Your management is excellent. You handle labor relations superbly. Our people seem to have dropped their restrictive practices when they have a fresh start. They have only one union, and they have a fresh start, instead of many, so that has been a success story, and we know the need for investment. After all, we ourselves have invested the world over in other countries because, sometimes it is vital to keep your business in that country, you have to start to manufacture in that country. [sentence as heard] So that is something that is going very well. We are trying to promote the sale of more British goods in Japan, and I am going to one of the very big department stores to promote such an effort, and I hope that will be successful.

We both believe in the open trading system. We both have to export to live. So much of what we export, a much bigger proportion of our national income than Japan does — much bigger, over a much wider range of goods. [sentence as heard] You have heavy exports over a particular range of goods. We have exports over a very wide range of goods. We want markets to be kept open if we are to continue to export, but we know that if we are to keep ours open, we require that other people keep theirs equally open because trade is a reciprocal business. Well, that is quite a lot to see and talk about.

[Shibatsuji] I wonder if you are aware that the scheduled meeting with Nissan officials will attract great attention in Japan too?

[Thatcher] I think it probably will attract great attention. There are many things we would like to talk about. I think we will talk more frankly and have more trust and confidence if we know that we can talk privately, and I do urge you to let that be so. There are occasions, you know, when reticence and privacy is more in the public interest than discussing everything openly, and so I hope that, that conversation will be able to remain private. And I have no doubt that both of us being used to a totally free press, will be able to talk freely and then just have a very brief message to the press. Do not expect to cross-examine us on every single thing. Otherwise, you will make us so nervous that the meeting might lose some of its constructive significance.

[Shibatsuji] On the subject of the Siberian gas pipeline, you have recently issued instructions to the company concerned to ignore the American sanctions and proceed to export. Do you see any possibility of the nature and strength of the Western Alliance sustaining a substantial change if not damage after the dispute?

[Thatcher] Yes, we had to issue those orders. We made commercial contracts. We keep our commercial contracts unless something quite devastating like a war intervenes. That is different, and we know you have to break them because there is a whole new situation. Had we been asked right at the beginning or told right at the beginning that this would happen, we would have never gone for these contracts, never have made them. But we entered into a contract; we will honor it. And so, the order was issued.

I am very sad that the whole question has arisen in this way -- very sad indeed. It is a difference between ourselves and the United States. The United States is still, of course, supplying her wheat to the Soviet Union. We stand by the United States in not exporting our most sensitive technology to the Soviet Union. We have never done that because we believe it is against our interests to do so. But these were not the most sensitive technology. But I want to make one thing absolutely clear, that this difference that we have with the United States will not undermine our fundamental friendship. It will not. It is in our interest to stay staunch and true to those things in which we believe, and I am sorry this thing should have occurred. I have to protect the employment or our people -- we have already enough unemployment -- and I have to protect Britain's word when she agrees to do something under normal commerical circumstances for other countries. But I stress again, the United States and Britain and Europe on the larger issues will remain true to one another. It is in our own interests to do so. It is in the interests of all those who believe in democracy and the world at large.

[Shibatsuji] Could you tell us when was the most critical moment for you throughout the Falklands issue?

[Thatcher] Well, the moment when the Falklands were invaded by the Argentines. That, obviously, was the worst moment because it was such an absurd thing to do. We did not think that they would invade -- I mean -- they must have known we would not sit back and do nothing, and therefore we had to send the task force, and then of course, it was something which I never expected to be involved in. A war is not a thing any prime minister expects suddenly to find they have to -- what can I say -- they have to get involved in, planning and executing. There were days of great anxiety because every decision mattered because they were a matter of life and death. But we achieved our objective. Our forces were wonderful in their professionalism, in their confidence, in the humane way in which they dealt with the Argentinian soldiers, and it is a great chapter in British history.

[Shibatsuji] Well, thank you very much, Prime Minister.

[Thatcher] It is a pleasure. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity, and I do so much look forward to my visit to Japan.

[Shibatsuji] And we wish you all the best on your trip to Asia.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD IN NICOSIA 14 SEPTEMBER

NC141732 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held this afternoon at Ledra Palace. A UN communique mentions that an exchange of views on the issue of the transitional provisions was made during the meeting. Before the meeting, the interlocutors, Mavrommatis and Onan, stated that there will be a recess of about 1-month after their meeting the day after tomorrow.

Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative to the talks, stated that a general discussion of various issues will be held at the meeting the day after tomorrow, which will be the last of the current round. Asked to comment on the latest statement by Onan, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, that after the completion of the evaluation he will have a personal discussion with Mavrommatis on the issues that were discussed when Mavrommatis was not an interlocutor, he replied that he did not think that a personal discussion will be held. Mavrommatis mentioned that during the recess he will go to Geneva to attend the conference of the committee on human rights, and then he will go to New York when the president of the republic goes.

Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan stated that a general discussion of various issues will be held at the meeting the day after tomorrow. Asked how long the recess will last, Onan said that he estimates it will last 4 to 5 weeks.

Perez de Cuellar on Talks

NC141200 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has stated that the intercommunal talks in Cyprus are continuing despite the fact that no solution to the problem is in view.

In a statement in Paris, as reported by the Hellenic radio television, Mr Perez de Cuellar also stated that the Cypriot Government has shown good will in deciding not to put the Cyprus issue before the UN General Assembly, something that will allow the international organization to intensify its efforts to achieve progress in the problem. In his statement, the UN secretary general stressed that the UN Security Council should be in a position to avert conflicts and this is why it wishes to strengthen its role.

Mr Perez de Cuellar stated that he had contacts with the permanent members of the Security Council to which he proposed a meeting to study ways to strengthen the council's role.

SPOKESMAN ON ARMENIAN ISSUE, GOODS IN NORTH

NC141130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] In reply to a question if the government is considering taking recourse to the UN Security Council with the aim of denouncing the Turkish side's threats and allegations of armed Armenians in Cyprus, the government spokesman has stated that this issue always has the government's keen attention but, he added, the government has not decided to take recourse to the Security Council.

In reply to a question regarding commercial transactions and the sending of goods to the occupied territory, the government spokesman has stated that the government considers the Turkish Cypriots equal citizens and it does not put terms on sending goods to the occupied territory as long as these goods do not strengthen the positions of the occupation troops.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

NC141611 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Today President of the Republic Kiprianou received the Romanian military delegation which is visiting Cyprus. The delegation was accompanied by Defense Minister Veniamin, Romanian Charge d'Affaires Alexie, Cypriot Ambassador in Romania Khatzimiltis, chief of the National Guard General Papanayiotou and Military Attache of the Romanian Embassy Colonel Manea.

President Kiprianou affirmed that this visit will contribute to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and expressed appreciation of Romanian's steadfast support of the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom and justice.

In reply, First Deputy Minister of Defense of Romania and chief of the Romanian Armed Forces General Staff General Milea, who heads the delegation, gave assurance of the respect enjoyed in Romania by President Kiprianou's efforts to find a just solution to the Cyprus problem. My country's government, he said, wholeheartedly supports your efforts for Cyprus' freedom and unity and for the restoration of the Cypriot people's rights.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR 14 SEPTEMBER

NC141646 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The fifth program for cultural and scientific cooperation between Cyprus and the German Democratic Republic for the years 1982-1983 was initialed today at the Foreign Ministry. The program was signed on behalf of the Cypriot side by Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry Markidhis and on behalf of the German side by the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Schurath. The main provisions of the program concern cooperation and exchanges in culture, arts, theater, education, sciences, literature, movies and sports.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- The commercial delegation of the Cypriot Chamber of Commerce and Industry has returned from the Soviet Union. A chamber statement says that the results of the delegations' contacts in the Soviet Union were satisfactory. The delegation met with representatives of the Soviet Union's Chamber of Commerce and Industry and with officials of the country's Ministry for Foreign Trade. During these meetings, Cypriot-Soviet commerical relations were reviewed in depth and the Cypriot delegation stressed the need for speeding up the purchase of spirits, wines and citrus. The Soviet side gave assurances that purchases will not be less than last year's. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Sep 82 NC]

NEW TAK DIRECTOR -- Lefkose, 11 Sep (AA) -- Journalist Kemal Asik has been appointed director fo the Turkish-Cypriot official news agency TAK by the Council of Ministers. Asik served on Turkish Cypriot radio and was working for TRT of Turkey in its Cyprus office before this assignment. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 11 Sep 82 TA]

TURKISH DIPLOMAT INJURED BY TURKISH EXILES

NC141410 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] The military attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens was seriously injured yesterday by leftwing Turkish exiles during a political demonstrations, police said. A police spokesman said Osman Boyalar, 42 was attacked by a group of Turks as he took photographs of a gathering of about 350 leftists outside Athens university. "His condition is serious but stable," a spokesman for Athens general hospital said.

Police said Boyalar refused to make a statement about what had happened.

Witnesses said the Turks dragged Boyalar across a street to the university campus, where police have no right of entry and began kicking and punching him. Greek demonstrators intervened and carried the Turkish diplomat, bleeding from head injuries, to a police car parked outside the university precinct.

About 50 leftwing Turkish political refugees, wearing cardboard masks, took part in the demonstration to mark the anniversaries of military takeovers in Turkey in 1980 and Chile in 1973. "Down with the juntas of Turkey, Chile and Poland," the demonstrators shouted. They carried banners reading "Victory to the Turkish People" and "No to Fascism."

More than 200 fugitives from Turkey's military regime have sought political asylum in Greece in the past 14 months. Many are leftwing extremists who take part in political activity here despite their refugee status.

Official Spokesman's Statement

NC142148 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Alacam, Turkish ambassador in Athens, today communicated with Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis who, according to press reports, gave him all of the evidence the government has at its disposal in connection with last evening's incidents at the university courtyard instigated by Turkish demonstrators against the Turkish air attache in Greece. At the same time, Kapsis arranged for the delivery of the air attache's car, which was parked near the university.

In Ankara, Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen asked that the perpetrators of yesterday's incident be arrested and punished and that any activities by Turkish citizens who have asked for asylum in Athens be prohibited. Turkmen added that this event, along with certain statements and the behavior of some responsible persons in the Greek Government, have violated the verbal agreement aimed at detente in relations between the two countries. At the same time, a statement by the Turkish Government mentions that Ankara wants to believe that the Greek Government does not share in the events, which run contrary to the spirit of detente.

The Greek reply, which will be given to Ankara tomorrow, reportedly stresses that the Greek Government hopes that the spirit of detente which prevailed after the moratorium will be maintained.

In connection with the entire issue, government spokesman Maroudhas made the following statement this evening: The Greek Government has quite objectively informed Greek Ambassador in Ankara Papoulias on the incidents. During his meeting with Turkmen, Papoulias stressed that the Greek police acted in an exemplary manner and without reproach; without magisterial orders, they violated the university sanctuary in order to offer help to the two Turkish military personnel. Papoulias also stressed that the Athens prosecutor has brought charges against all responsible people. Thus, the entire affair is in the hands of Greek justice.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC141630 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] A few days after Papandreou affirmed, on the occasion of Francois Mitterrand's arrival in Athens, that Greece belongs to the Atlantic Alliance (an advanced variation of the slogan "We belong to the West"), in a new interview with the Italian magazine EPOCA he attributes the confrontation of national problems to the foreign policy that was expressed through the phrase "We belong to the West." Specifically referring to his government's foreign policy, in this interview he claims:

"The Greek Government follows an independent multidimensional foreign policy and seeks friendly relations and equal cooperation with all countries. It is natural that within this framework, it also follows a policy contributing to the maintenance and further development of an atmosphere of detente, peace and international cooperation throughout the world, especially in Europe.

"For the specific exercise of our policy, we are naturally obliged to take into consideration current international conditions all the more when we are confronting national problems. However, we are simultaneously promoting our independent, multidimensional foreign policy on all great international problems.

"As a Balkan country, Greece follows an active policy of detente, friendship and cooperation in the Balkans.

"I should say that after the great step taken by George Papandreou in 1964, this policy was significantly promoted after the fall of the dictatorship by the current president, Konstandinos Karamanlis.

"Within the framework of this policy, the Greek Government reserves special interest for the idea of the denuclearization of the Balkans.

"This idea had been announced by the Greek Government as a concrete proposal during its policy statement. A similar proposal has been made by other sides, including by Bulgarian President T. Zhikov.

"The implementation of this idea could alter the political atmosphere in all of Europe and mark the beginning for the deescalation of the arms race, especially of the nuclear arms race, throughout the world.

"The establishment of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans certainly does not depend only on the Greek Government's stance. Greece is ready to discuss the means and the procedure for the implementation of this idea with all interested parties.

"There has been an initial reaction by the EEC Committee to the [Greek] note [for special treatment] which in a way can be considered encouraging to the extent that it recognizes the peculiarity of Greek conditions and the need for the introduction of special arrangements.

"The specific negotiations which will be held during the next months will show the extent to which Greece's complete accession to the EEC is incompatible with the need for the implementation of a national development program, something that is the government's basic goal and the country's urgent need."

REGIME PROTESTS EURODEPUTIES' NORTH CYPRUS VISIT

NC141641 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Sep 82 p 1

[By special correspondent Kostas Kekis]

[Excerpt] Strasbourg — The Greek Government, through its foreign minister, I. Kharalambopoulos, has conveyed to European Parliament President Dankert, who is visiting Athens, a document of protest against the conservative Eurodeputies' recent visit to the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus as guests of Turkish Cypriot politician Denktas.

According to press reports, Mr Kharalambopoulos stressed in his document that the European Parliament must respect the sovereign rights of Cyprus. He asked Mr Dankert to convey the Greek protest to the chairman of the Parliament's political groups.

At the same time, Mr L. Bournias and K. Kallias, Greek Eurodeputies of the New Democracy Party, made a strong protest yesterday during the plenary session of the Christian-Democrat political group to which they belong because four Christian-Democrat Eurodeputies have visited the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus with other colleagues from conservative political groups in the European Parliament and have made political statements.

TURKISH OFFICERS FLEE TO KHIOS, SEEK ASYLUM

NC141510 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Two Turkish naval officers sailed a small boat from Turkey's Aegean coast to eastern Greek island of Khios over the weekend and asked for political asylum, police said yesterday. They said the two fugitives, both 20 years old, claimed they were opposed to Turkey's two year old military regime.

More than 250 Turkish political exiles have fled to Greece in the past 14 months, according to security officials.

ARMED FORCES TO PARTICIPATE IN NATO MANEUVERS

NC141524 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Greece will participate in the Display Determination 82 maneuvers to be held from 17 September to 13 October in the area of the NATO southern wing. In connection with Greece's participation in the maneuvers, Deputy National Defense Minister Andonions Dhrosoyiannis has made the following statement:

We will participate in the Display Determination 82 maneuvers after long and difficult negotiations and under terms which do not affect our sovereign rights, even by an iota. Land, air and naval forces from Italy, Turkey and the United States; air and naval forces from Greece, land and air forces from Portugal; as well as naval forces from France and Great Britain will participate in the maneuvers. The maneuvers will be held within the framework of the alliance's annual training program, which is prepared the previous year.

PAPANDREOU TO VISIT KUWAIT 11-13 OCTOBER

NC132052 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will visit Kuwait from 11 to 13 October at the official invitation of the amir of Kuwait.

KUWAIT, PLO TO DEPOSIT FUNDS IN GREEK BANKS

NC121707 Athens TO VIMA TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Following the political recognition by all sides of Greece's efforts during the Lebanese crisis, the Greek Government's initiatives appear to be bringing the country economic benefits.

It is expected that Kuwait will deposit $500 million in a Greek bank, which will most probably be announced by Mr Andreas Papandreou during his visit there in November. Some of the capital handled by the Palestine Liberation Organization, around $200 million, will also probably be deposited in Greek banks. Thus, by the end of the year the total amount of Arab deposits in Greece will reach nearly $1 billion.

For obvious reasons, the matter is being handled secretly, but in any case the relevant consultations are in the final phase. Along with the deposits, the questions of Arab investments in Greece is also being discussed. However, this question is much more complicated, because the Arabs prefer to invest their funds in real estate rather than in productive investment.

DELEGATION TO DISCUSS ROMANIA'S TRADE DEFICIT

NC141514 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 14 Sep 82 p 12

[Text] Alternate National Economy Minister Ioannis Pottakis flew to Bucharest over the weekend for talks on economic links between Greece and Romania, a government spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman said Pottakis will prepare the ground for a visit to Romania next month by Premier Andreas Papandreou. He also is expected to discuss Romania's 50-million-dollar trade debts to Greece.

Since Greece joined the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1981, trade between the two countries has been conducted in free exchange and Romania's deficit has grown from $20 to $50 million. Despite a Romanian pledge during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Athens in May that the deficit would soon be covered through increased exports to Greece, an Athens Chamber of Commerce official said "little has been done so far." The chamber suggested last week that only a return to the clearing or barter system formerly operated with Balkan countries until Greece's EEC succession could ensure healthy trade relations with Romania.

The chamber asked the government in an open letter to pressure Romania into settling its debts, perhaps through ordering Romanian products for state-owned Greek firms. Greece exports mostly agricultural produce to Romania, in return for industrial machinery, cars and tractors.

CHILEAN CP LEADER ARRIVES IN ATHENS 13 SEPTEMBER

NC140628 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, arrived in Athens yesterday.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES TV RENAMED -- The Greek House of Deputies with the New Democracy Party deputies absent again from its session on Wednesday night, passed the bill providing for converting the Yened army TV station into a civilian TV channel and redesignating it ERT 2. Application of the new law is expected in 20-25 days and the new ERT 2 channel signal will then be on the air. The departure of New Democracy Party deputies was not connected with the Yened redesignation, which they accepted, but with the entire procedure bringing about such a change -- a procedure concerning which they expressed their reservations. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 10 Sep 82 NC]

FLORAKIS RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL -- KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis has returned to Athens from a visit to Portugal, where he headed a KKE delegation. In Portugal, Florakis held talks with Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Cunhal. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Sep 82 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON ATHENS ATTACK ON OFFICIAL

TA141446 Ankara Domestic Serivce in Turkish 1424 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman on attack against Turkish official in Athens on 13 September -- recorded]

[Text] An anti-Turkish demonstration was held in front of the Athens Univserity on Monday, 13 September. Our air force attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Lt Col Osman Boyalar, who went to the vicinity of the university to observe the demonstration, was attacked by the demonstrators and injured. We have recently been informed that his condition does not give rise to concern. According to information received from our embassy in Athens, the incident occurred as follows:

Boyalar and the senior military attache at the embassy, dressed in civilian clothes, went to the vicinity of the university to observe the demonstration. The demonstrators attacked Boyalar. Our senior military attache, Col Tuzuner, tried to rescue our air force attache from the hands of the demonstrators. However, he was also attacked while trying to intervene. The Greek Interior Ministry and the security forces, who were watching the demonstrations on a close circuit television, did not initiate an immediate intervention following the recognition of the air force attache by the demonstrators and their subsequent attack on him. When the incident proved to be grave, the Greek police took our air force attache away from the scene of the incident to the hospital. According to information furnished by the Greek Government, the demonstration was organized by extreme leftist factions and by Turkish citizens who are fugitives and are currently at the camp in (Lavrion).

Upon hearing of the incident, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen invited the Greek ambassador in Ankara to his office and protested the failure of the Greek police, which it was learned had been watching the incident on closed circuit television, to prevent the incident by intervening on time. He requested that the culprits be captured and brought before the law. The foreign minister also demanded that the Greek Government prevent the fugitive Turkish citizens from engaging in political activities. Turkmen stressed that this incident and the behavior and statements by various Greek officials violated the verbal agreement reached between the two countries aimed at ameliorating bilateral relations within the framework of mutual trust and detente.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENOUNCES ARMENIAN TERRORISM

TA141152 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A state ceremony was held in Ankara today for Bora Suelkan, administrative attache in the Turkish Consulate General in Burgas, Bulgaria, who was martyred by an Armenian terrorist last Thursday. Suelkan's body was placed in front of the Foreign Ministry at 1145. The ceremony began with a moment of silence for Suelkan.

In a statement at the ceremony, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that the government is deeply grieved over the loss of Suelkan. Pointing out that the responsibility for this murder also falls on the Armenian terrorists, Turkmen noted: We are full of the same despair and indignation. We are screaming out our condemnation and hatred.

Turkmen thanked the Bulgarian Government for its concern in bringing Suelkan's body to Turkey. He noted that Turkey insistingly expects the Bulgarian authorities to exert every effort for the speedy apprehension and punishment of Suelkan's murderer, adding: It is very difficult to find the words to express our anger and attitude in the face of the despicable assassinations and attacks, which are becoming increasingly more frequent. We all justifiably want every necessary step to be taken to quickly halt these loathsome actions.

This will, of course, be realized. However, as a state and as a nation that has undergone every kind of experience for centuries, we have to maintain our courage and cool-headedness. We will win this ruthless struggle through determination, but also through a cool-headed and prudent attitude.

The foreign minister said that the aims of Armenian terrorism have now become clear. He continued: Only recently, ASALA members explained these aims to a magazine in detail. Their goal is to influence the Armenians throughout the world and convince them that political gains can be obtained through armed actions, make world public opinion indentify with so-called Armenian cause, use the Armenian republic in the Soviet Union as a springboard, paralyze the Turkish Government, disconnect Turkey from the West and redirect it into Chaos. Is it possible for them to attain their goal as long as Turkey continues to be a strong and stable country and does not swerve from the sensible path?

Turkmen explained that Armenian terrorism has admitted that it is collaborating with all international terrorist organizations. He stated that the truly effective way to fight this terrorism is through close international cooperation. Pointing out that Armenian terrorists are caught before they are able to launch their attacks in countries that adopt this concept and realize the importance of fighting terrorism, Turkmen said that a recent example of this was displayed in Britain. He expressed the hope that Britain's responsible attitude will serve as an example to other countries as well.

Referring to the confession by Armenian terrorist Levon Ekmekjian, who participated in the Esenboga Airport raid, Turkmen said that it has become clear that youths are led into terror after being indoctrinated with erroneous information concerning Turkey and historical facts. Turkmen said that the media in countries that continue to allow Armenian propaganda should extensively review these confessions. However, it was sadly seen that this was not the case in this incident.

GUNES: GREEK CYPRIOTS 'DANGEROUS NEIGHBORS'

NC140809 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 9 Sep 82 p 3

["Lens" column by Refik Erduran]

[Excerpt] In the course of his trial, Levon Ekmekjian [the Armenian terrorist] made a very interesting disclosure when he said that his band had planned to emigrate to the Greek Cypriot part of Cyprus when they realized that they could not survive in Beirut. Thus, we must never again lose sight of the truth that our most dangerous neighbors -- dangerous because they do not act with logic -- are the Greek Cypriots.

The Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) militants are a small minority within the Armenian community. Those who see the Turks as satans from former worlds and who breed enmity from morning till night are the sizeable sections of that peculiar nation living in southern Cyprus.

Most of the Turkish Cypriot journalists are trying to surmount this handicap by doing everything in their power to bridge the gap with the community in the south. They participate in meetings in full force and generally try to refrain from rousing sentiment. There are those among Greek Cypriot colleagues who are trying to respond to those efforts, too. But they are only a few.

EVREN TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA 20 SEPTEMBER

TA141525 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1450 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Sep (AA) -- Head of State Gen Kenan Evren will leave on an official visit for Belgrade on 20 September as the guest of the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic. Evren's visit will last until 23 September.

In his weekly news conference today, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman made the following statement in connection with the 3-day official visit Evren will make to Yugoslavia:

"Head of State Gen Kenan Evren will hold bilateral talks with SFRY President Petar Stambolic. Meanwhile, official talks will be held between delegations and industrial installations in Belgrade and its vicinity will be visited.

"The Turkish Republic attaches importance to developing friendly relations in the Balkans and to peace and cooperation in the region."

Bilateral Relations

Economic relations between the two countries in recent years have been carried out within the framework of the economic, technical, industrial and scientific agreement signed on 12 May, 1979. Turkey and Yugoslavia have recently cooperated in building the brick factory in Kutahya and have cooperated on the issue of telephones and a telephone exchange system. Work is continuing to further develop cooperation.

"Trade relations between the two countries is as follows: Imports amounted to $30 million and exports to $19 million in 1978, imports $45 million and exports $35 million in 1979; imports $73 million and exports $25 million in 1980; imports $51 million and exports $25 million in 1981. Import figures for the first 6 months of 1982 reached $12 million and exports for the same period were determined as $15 million.

"The issue of developing economic, trade and cultural possibilities within the framework of the existing agreements will be discussed during the official talks between the two heads of state. Agreements in principle regarding the development of relations may also be reached during these talks."

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkman and technical experts are among the members of the delegation headed by Evren.

FIVE MEMBERS OF ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION CAPTURED

TA141630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Summary] The Press and Public Relations Office of the Army 6th Corps and the Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command had issued a statement saying that five members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party-Marxist-Leninist-Revolutionary People's Unity Organization who were trying to form cadres in order to reactivate their organization have been captured in Hatay.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR 10 DISK MEMBERS

TA131600 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1520 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Istanbul, 13 Sep (AA) -- The military prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for 10 members of the Research Institute of the Confederation of Revolutionary Works Unions [DISK].

Among those who face trial are Ahmet Yildiz, a member of the National Unity Committee, which had overthrown the Adnan Menderes government in 1960; and M. Teoman Ozturk, former chairman of the Chamber of Engineers and Architects. They are accused of attempting to overthrow the regime in the country and of forming an illegal organization for the revolution.

The military prosecutor has also demanded prison sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years for Prof Sadun Aren, founding member of the Turkish Labor Party [passage indistinct]. The defendants will face charges along with 52 DISK administrators, among them Abdullah Basturk, leader of the confederation.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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NATIONALRAT ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 24 APR 83

AU161416 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ) -- The next Nationalrat elections will be held on the last Sunday in April. In other words, on 24 April 1983. This was confirmed by Chancellor Kreisky in a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. Orginally, 15 May had also been under consideration as a possible election date.

LANC RECEIVES U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES POLANSKY

AU151334 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Sep 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "A.U., GPE"]

[Excerpt] [Vienna/Washington] -- The discussion which arose in the past few days around the new U.S. refugee policy, which was presented to Congress by Refugee Affairs Coordinator Douglas on Tuesday, has now also led to political activities in Vienna. U.S. Charge d'Affaires Polansky confered with Interior Minister Lanc. In an official statement by the U.S. Embassy, it was stressed that the total number of refugees accepted for immigration in the 1983 U.S. fiscal year should be as high as the 1982 total.

In the period 1 October 1981 to 30 September 1982, [as published] the Vienna embassy -- the statement continues -- has issued immigration visas to 7,196 refugees from East Europe. It is pointed out that the United States has done more than any other country in admiting refugees. At the same time, however, the role played by Austria as a first country of asylum for political refugees in stressed "with admiration." It is stated that Austria will continue to be supported in the future as well.

NORWEGIAN KING CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

AU161253 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1058 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] King Olav of Norway has ended his 4-day official visit to Austria. The monarch departed this morning from Vienna Schwechat Airport. In his talks with President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky, both sides stressed the good relations between Austria and Norway, which are free of any problem.

GDR TO INCREASE IMPORTATION OF CONSUMER GOODS

AU161327 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 82 p 7

[Summary] In the presence of the GDR ambassador to Austria, GDR State Secretary Gerhard Beil, first deputy minister of foreign trade, had a talk with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna yesterday, which primarily dealt with economic questions. "There was consensus that both sides are fulfilling their commitments in bilateral relations in an exemplary manner." Agreement was reached in principle on further intensification of these relations, and it was agreed that negotiations to this end will be held between the Austrian and GDR ministries concerned.

"Within the framework of future economic relations, an intensified importation of Austrian consumer goods by the GDR will play a prominent role. In addition, the GDR representative submitted a number of proposals for expanding bilateral economic relations in many fields."

GOVERNMENT COLLAPSES, FOUR DEPUTIES RESIGN

NC170940 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, Sep 18 (AFP) -- West German Social-Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government collapsed today after four Liberal ministers pulled out of the coalition.

The Christian-Democratic opposition immediately announced its agreement for early elections to be organized.

Replacements Announced

LD171046 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- After the resignation of the four FDP ministers, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will take over the position of foreign affairs minister, headed until now by the FDP chief, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Schmidt announced this on Friday in his statement to the lower house. The Economics Ministry, for which Otto Graf Lambsdorff had been responsible, is to be taken over by Minister of Finance Manfred Lahnstein. Justice Minister Juergen Schmude [title as received] is to administer the Ministry of the Interior, which until now has been headed by Gerhart Baum. Minister of Education Bjoern Engholm [title as received] is to perform the duties of Agriculture Minister Ertl, who has also resigned.

Schmidt Blames FDP

LD171050 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- In the lower house today Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has laid the blame for the break-up of the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition clearly at the door of the FDP. In his eagerly expected statement he said that since Genscher's "speech about a turning point" last year, it had been doubtful whether the FDP had the will to continue the coalition.

These doubts had been "considerably strengthened" since the Hesse FDP statement in favor of a coalition with the CDU [in the Hesse state diet]. It had "at no time been credible," as the Hesse FDP had insisted, that this coalition statement would not affect the cohesion in Bonn. Schmidt said that this assurance was, in fact, not even given anymore now.

The Hesse election is to be held on 26 September. The chancellor stressed that the reliability of the FRG Government in the areas of foreign and economic policies was indispensible. The situation demanded a government that was capable of action. FDP chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher and FDP parliamentary party chief Wolfgang Mischnick had failed to give a clear and unequivocal commitment to the Bonn government coalition. One sentence had been missing in FDP statements in the past few days: "The FDP stands firmly by the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition.

Schmidt stated that he had already stressed last week that "only new elections to the lower house can create full democratic legitimacy for another federal chancellor and for another policy." Together with his closest political friends, he was of the opinion that new elections "ought to take place as quickly as constitutionally possible."

Schmidt said that last week he had called upon the opposition to introduce a constructive vote of no confidence so that in this way another Chancellor could be elected. He said the opposition leader had replied that first, one should await the elections to the state diets in Weisbaden and Munich. From this he had deduced that "Dr Kohl does not presently believe that he can get enough deputies of the German lower house behind him.

Elections by Late November

LD171110 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- Following the breakup of the Bonn SPD/FDP coalition, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is aiming for new elections by the end of November as a way of solving the crisis. Speaking to the lower house today, Schmidt called upon all parties to hold talks next week on an agreement which would lead to new elections by means of the chancellor asking for a vote of confidence.

To laughter from the CDU/CSU ranks, Schmidt said that such an agreement must, however, include the renunciation by the opposition of a constructive vote of no confidence that aimed at the election of a chancellor from their own ranks. Schmidt said that in past weeks, leading CDU/CSU politicians from Franz Josef Strauss to Helmut Kohl had repeatedly demanded new elections. Now it was a matter of whether Kohl stood by his word. Schmidt said that German public opinion would universally welcome the proposal for immediate new elections.

Schmidt stressed that he and his party did not find it easy to bring about new elections by asking for a vote of confidence which they intended to lose. He was also aware that in new elections, the SPD would "not escape unscathed," but the SPD was a confident party which could also weather crises. Schmidt laid the blame for the breakup of the coalition at the door of the FDP because they had not committed themselves clearly and unequivocally to a continuation of the coalition even though there are still many things in common between the parties.

CDU/CSU CONSIDERING NO CONFIDENCE VOTE

LD171140 Hamburg DPA in German 1051 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU is considering a constructive vote of no confidence in order to end the Bonn government crisis. On Friday, at a special session the CDU/CSU parliamentary group left this option open for opposition leader Helmut Kohl in the event that he comes to an agreement to this effect with the Free Democrats. The union was thus reacting to the offer of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to bring about elections as soon as possible now that the SPD/FDP coalition has broken up. The parliamentary business manager of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Philipp Jenninger, told journalists of Kohl's view that the opposition would decide on the timing of elections and would now allow itself to be told when to hold the elections by the chancellor.

According to the course decided on by the union, the minority Schmidt government is to be dissolved by means of a constructive vote of no confidence and afterward, a CDU/CSU and FDP cabinet is to be formed. If such an agreement with the FDP should come about, the government thus formed would present its program and go into elections. Jenninger said that it was now up to the FDP to say which path it wished to take.

The chairman of the CDU/CSU group in the lower house, Friedriche Zimmermann, cancelled all his election commitments in Hesse and will discuss the political situation in the evening with the CSU chief Franz Josef Strauss.

GENSCHER: FDP PREPARED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

LD171246 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- Speaking in the lower house debate today, FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that his party was prepared to form a government capable of acting. If this did not prove possible, then fresh elections would have to be held. "We do not fear the decision of the voters," Genscher said.

He stressed that the FDP had respect for all other Democrats, and had "special respect for our partner of yesterday," the SPD. Genscher, who began his statement with the words "The coalition of the SPD and the FDP is at an end," gave the reason for leaving the government as the increasingly widening differences between the coalition partners.

KOHL REJECTS SCHMIDT OFFER, URGES RESIGNATION

LD171208 Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has rejected Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's proposal for talks between the parties with the aim of holding new elections and has called for the chancellor's resignation. In his reply to the chancellor's statement today, Kohl said in the lower house that Schmidt should stop maneuvering and should draw the "most natural and simplest conclusion" from the poor balance sheet of his period of government.

Kohl said, to lengthy applause, that the chancellor had, as a patriot, done his best in office, and "now it is your patriotic duty to resign."

In his reply, Kohl called upon the chancellor to ask for a vote of confidence, and made it clear that otherwise the opposition would introduce a vote of no confidence for the election of a new chancellor. Kohl said that then the CDU would try as soon as possible to form a government capable of action and then face the electorate. The CDU had no fear of the results. "We are convinced that our people need a new beginning," the opposition leader said to lengthy applause from the CDU/CSU benches.

EARLIER GENSCHER INTERVIEW ON LAMBSDORFF DISPUTE

DW161121 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Schroeder in the program "Balance" -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] The chancellor asked Graf Lambsdorff in cabinet today whether his concept should be considered to be a letter of separation. What did he reply?

[Answer] The chancellor asked the economics minister to outline his concept, which is quite natural in the economic situation we have now. The economics minister outlined his concept, the possibilities and necessities he foresees, as well as his statement that this concept should be discussed now. It was his aim to make a contribution to overcoming the unemployment situation. In doing this, he did not have any coalition policy intentions, which is being imputed.

I think that all these tactical things should be put aside. Our people demand government activity. We are determined to do that. This was demonstrated today in the businesslike cabinet atmosphere. I hope that the discussion of the Lambsdorff document will become more businesslike now. Everybody is invited to suggest improvements or changes.

[Question] The chancellor asked the minister to announce publicly this week that he does not intend to abandon the government policy basis with his document. Will Mr Lambsdorff make this statement?

[Answer] The minister of economics maintains -- and this is also my opinion -- that his concept lies in the framework of the common government policy. If new developments take place, it is quite natural to consider these ideas and how they can be further developed. What part of them will be incorporated in the government's policy is another question. Agreement must be reached on that. As long as something has not become the government's policy, you can only represent the agreed upon policy. I think that the talk between the chancellor and the economics minister late this week will serve the development of a businesslike discussion.

AFP OVERVIEW DEALS WITH GOVERNMENT'S COLLAPSE

NC171027 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, Sep 17 (AFP) -- A statement from the Social-Democratic group in parliament said that the chancellor had convinced the opposition of the need for general elections owing to a total deadlock between the coalition partners.

The Liberals, of the Free Democratic Party, had threatened to change camp and join the conservative Christian-Democrats over an economic policy dispute. The Liberals want austerity and cutbacks in social benefits, firmly opposed by the Social-Democrats.

This economic dissidence was led by Economy Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff, a Liberal, who over the past two weeks had pushed for policy changes rejected as "rightwing" by the Social-Democrats.

Count Lambsdorff's suggestions were largely backed by his party chief, Mr. Genscher.

Elections were not scheduled in West Germany until 1984.

Before the resignation of the four ministers became known, the Christian-Democrats had asked Mr. Schmidt today for a vote of confidence before resorting to elections.

Mr. Schmidt was addressing parliament as the resignations were announced, and a reply from opposition leader Helmut Kohl was expected to make it clear whether elections would be organized immediately or whether the Christian-Democrats would press for time to first organize a new coalition with the Liberals.

Count Lambsdorff openly favoured a Liberal-Christian Democratic alliance in pressing for economic policy changes, and Mr. Genscher was said to privately support the plan.

The economy minister's "anti-social" package aimed at off-setting a forecast budget deficit of nearly 30,000 million marks (12,000 million dollars) next year. It included limiting unemployment payments to one year, even in case of sickness, and trimming benefits from the present 68 per cent of the most recent net salary to 50 per cent for the first three months out of work.

Other measures included the suppression of paid maternity leave and financial help for school children, and increases in social security contributions from pensioners and the obligation for students to repay grants at the end of their studies.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CHEYSSON VISIT TO LEBANON

AB171023 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0935 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Communique on the visit of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to Beirut -- issued on 16 September]

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Claude Cheysson, was received in audience by Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Lebanese Republic, at 1030 on 16 September. Mr Cheysson was in Beirut to affirm to the legitimate authorities of Lebanon, on behalf of the president of the republic and the French Government, France's solidarity with Lebanon, which has again met with sad trials. That was the meaning of the message sent by Francois Mitterrand to Ilyas Sarkis soon after the assassination of the president-elect.

During his visit to Beirut, Mr Cheysson talked by telephone with Shafiq al-Wazzan, chairman of the Lebanese council, whom he could not meet because the route was blocked by the advance of the Israeli troops into west Beirut. Mr Cheysson conveyed the same message to Kamal al-Assad, president of the National Assembly.

By these actions, the French Government wants to show its support for the legitimate authority in Lebanon.

MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE ON BEIRUT FORCES' RETURN

AB161116 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0930 GMT 16 Sep 82

["Extracts" of communique issued following 15 September meeting of French Council of Ministers]

[Text] Lebanon-Middle East: The mission of the French contingent within the multinational intervention force in Beirut has ended well. Conditions have been created for the Lebanese Army to ensure order and security in the capital.

It is now essential that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon be undertaken immediately, as provided for by the resolutions of the UN Security Council, statements by numerous states friendly to Lebanon, and more recently, the Arab summit during its conference in Fes. The French Government attaches great importance to this insofar as, as stated on many occasions by the president of the republic, this withdrawal is a condition for the independence, integrity and restoration of full sovereignty of Lebanon; principles to which France remains deeply attached.

The Arab statement, which came after President Reagan's speech in Burbank, and which followed the positive reactions of many countries to the draft France-Egypt resolution which is presently being studied by the Security Council, confirms the desire of a greater number to engage in a process of negotiations for a peace based on the principles of rights, which France has recalled so many times, and which yesterday, constituted and tomorrow will constitute the basis of its action.

MITTERRAND STATEMENT ON STRENGTH OF FRANCE

AB161306 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0940 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Statement by French President Francois Mitterrand, given in Paris 15 September]

[Text] 1 The present disorder is due to the disintegration of the old monetary system, the serious indebtedness of large developing countries and the worsening of the world economic recession. This has resulted in speculative fevers, which in turn bear on gold and the major currencies, including the franc.

2 In order to respond to a new attack from the international operators, we must set up additional stringent measures needed to carry out our program.

3 We notice real and constant progress has been made on most of the plans, thanks to the efforts by a greater number of the people. This is not yet the case for the balance of trade, which suffers from the very old weakness of some of our structures of production. We must immediately mobilize the nation's forces and initiate the technical measures needed for this redress.

The government will use all appropriate measures within its means. Everyone should know that speculation cannot hope to lead France to devalue its currency in any way.

4 The systematic development of all the nation's true resources has begun. National cohesion through social justice takes first place; invention, innovation, training and research will make France one of the leading creative nations. The call to save toward productive investment will ensure the fullness of this renaissance.

I do not doubt that from month to month, the fertility of the new France economy will assert itself. It will bring to the country the vigor of its human resources. The state has the means to vouch for it. This cannot be done without the efforts of all. These efforts will be supported, and will be distributed justly.

JAPAN'S AID SOUGHT FOR FAST BREEDER REACTOR

OW161043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna Sept 16 KYODO -- France desires Japan's technological and financial cooperation when it undertakes a project to develop a large fast breeder reactor (FBR) for commercial use in 1985 or later, the head of the French Atomic Energy Commissariat said here Thursday.

Michel Peckqueur, general administrator of the commissariat, said in an interview with KYODO NEW SERVICE that the "superphoenix" fast breeder reactor now under construction in France will be put into operation around the middle of 1984. Peckqueur is now visiting here to attend an international conference on atomic energy.

After the completion of the project, he said France will embark on the development of a big fast breeder reactor for commercial use, although details of the project are yet to be determined.

But the commissariat will be able to work out details of the post-"superphoenix" project towa d the end of 1985, he said. He added France hopes to promote the project with the cooperation of other advanced countries, especially Japan, with advanced technology and abundant funds.

EYADEMA HOLDS 2D ROUND OF TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

AB160915 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally (RPT) and president of the republic, who is on a private visit to Paris, has held a second round of talks with French President Francois Mitterrand. For 2 hours, the two heads of state discussed various bilateral and world issues. President Eyadema did not make any press statement at the end of the audience.

In the afternoon, after the meeting with his French host at the Elysee, the founding chairman of the RPT received French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, who after the audience declared that he was impressed by the clear vision which the Togolese leader has of present problems.

On Tuesday, General Eyadema received a delegation of the France-Togo association led by Mr Gillard, its chairman.

Togo's policy of self-sufficiency in food production, the situation in Chad and the OAU crisis following the admission of the SDAR were the key subjects for their discussion. President Eyadema explained Togo's position concerning these issues to the French chairman. Talking about relations between rich and poor countries, he deplored the deterioration in the terms of trade. Pleading for an increase in assistance from the developed countries to those of the Third World, General Eyadema expressed himself in these words: "By helping us, you help us to help you."

JOBERT ON EUROPE'S ROLE VIS-A-VIS SUPERPOWERS

PM091455 Paris LE MATIN in French 30 Aug 82 pp 4-5

[Interview with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert by Henry Laurent -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] LE MATIN: Are you now convinced that Francois Mitterrand's France has the means to implement the policy and exert the influence it intends to exert abroad?

Michel Jobert: Venice was great not only because of its intellectual and artistic prestige, but also because its coffers were full and its arms respected. Without economic and financial strength, there can be no lasting influence. All French heads of state have observed that there could be no good foreign policy without an attentive and constructive eye on the economy. Precisely because France still enjoys that exceptional grace of being neither a big nor a small country nor even a medium-sized country, we constantly have to be concerned with its world role. As for the judgments which some people pass on France's foreign policy, there is no cause to be troubled by the exclamations made by various people. There is only one good foreign policy which follows the direction of our permanent interests. It is obvious that with the new majority, people at the international level are watching France live, fail or succeed with renewed interest.

LE MATIN: Does the foreign policy inspired by the head of state evoke a recent past for you?

MichelJobert: The government has taken very courageous options -- toward the Third World countries -- in national defense and international strategy. But it has also done so in the Near East where, in fact, we could have chosen to adopt a low profile. That is what many other people have done and they are satisfied with it. I will venture a Gaullist remark: Precisely because France is France, it could not merely watch. Its national instinct, as interpreted by its leaders, led it to adopt courageous positions which in fact correspond to what some people call its vocation. You know, courage is like gymnastics. When you practice it you cannot do without it any longer.

LE MATIN: We now have a difficult position to maintain in the Near East....

Michel Jobert: Any position is difficult to maintain in the Near East. When will people realize that we are not in a peace zone but in a war zone in which the vocation and interest of most of the protagonists is not peace but war? Do you think that the two superpowers aspire to peace in the Near East? They prove the contrary to us each day. It is therefore useful for there to be at least one country which is working for peace.

LE MATIN: We are clashing with the Americans in the monetary and commercial spheres and we are almost at war with them over the Siberian gas pipeline. On the other side of the Rhine, pacificism is giving its own reply to the Euromissiles decision.... what is happening?

Michel Jobert: What we are really seeing is that the Western world is mismanaging its affairs. You mention the economic and political difficulties with the Americans in the same breath as the rise of West German pacifism. But that is because the West's policy is not clear and is often unrealistic. Our place in the Western world is obvious. I would even say, without being paradoxical, that the USSR belongs to the Western world. Do you think that the people I meet in Moscow, Sofia, Bucharest or Budapest do not belong to the Western world? Of course they do. But they are caught in a political system to which they adapt to varying degrees and which does not correspond to our civilization. That system could have been an improvement on the latter. But it has developed in such a way that it has become a perversion of it, particularly because individual freedom has been crushed.

The Western world is unrealistic because it is divided. The two superpowers refuse to accept that anything should come between them and form a third reference point. When there is talk of pacifisim and an embargo on the Siberian gas pipeline, you can clearly see that that is an attempt to deny the European states the opportunity to define their own policy when it does not exactly follow the contours of a Soviet-U.S. joint administration. We are living in a world whose two pilots are ultimatley close accomplices. They are racing each other to keep the lead, primarily by trampling on everybody else.

LE MATIN: And you really think the Europeans can be more than just extras in that?

Michel Jobert: Let us stop being a clientele for the Soviets and the Americans. We are worth more than that. Let us be ourselves. Unless a country like France asserts that European thinking, it will have trouble breaking through that wall of prohibitions. In the military strategy sphere, France did not wish for excessive levels of armaments. It took note of them. Thus, from 1954, under Pierre Mendes-France, it initiated its nuclear effort. From that viewpoint, I note that president Mitterrand is more lucid and realistic than Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Chirac, who suspended the construction of our sixth nuclear submarine.

As for European destiny, it will not exist without courage, and any approach, however clumsy, that asserts that destiny is progress. Of course, the European peoples are not independent. But the important thing is not that de facto situation. The important thing is to want to be more independent in the future than we are today. That is being truly independent.

PCF'S FAJON REVIEWS BOOK ON WW II FORCED LABOR

PM161127 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Etienne Fajon article: "The Truth About the Departed Workers"]

[Text] A book by Jean-Pierre Vittori reveals the truth about the STO. The initials STO (Compulsory Labor Service) refer to workers conscripted and enrolled by force to perform slave labor in Germany. After so many years, it was high time that the French who experienced this situation were made the subject of an impartial and serious investigation. Jean-Pierre Vittori, a contemporary journalist and writer, has carried out such an investigation and his book "The STO," gives us the results.

Among other things, the book refutes the deliberate slander that places the STO in the same category as those who crossed the Rhine of their own free will. Of course, there were volunteers who were seduced by the fascist ideology, who believed the propaganda lies that their decision would enable prisoners of war to return, or who were guided by the hope of earning some money.

In fact, the number of deported workers totaled almost a million from our country alone. They constituted a substantial body of war victims, exiled and exploited.

"All these men have to be fed, housed and treated in such a way as to exploit them to the maximum at minimum cost." This excerpt from a letter from Fritz Sauckel to Rosenberg appears at the start of the work.

Fritz Sauckel was none other than general manager of the huge undertaking, the purveyor of foreign labor to Hitler's Germany. It was in this capacity that he found himself arraigned at the Nuremberg trials and was sentenced to death as a war criminal and hanged. In fact, he was answerable in law for the fate of the deported workers.

Basically, Jean-Pierre Vittori's book is a collection of eye-witness accounts. The author has spoken with dozens of survivors. He proceeds from the answers to a questionnaire sent to hundreds more. An appendix carries the principal official documents on this too-little known aspect of Nazi crimes.

Thus, we can relive the real nature of the deported workers' existence.

According to Sauckel's principles, they worked 12 hours a day, were treated like animals and lived in disease-ridden barracks....

People sometimes ask them: Why were they there? Were there no objectors? In our own country, did our party not urge the workers to avoid the roundups and to join the underground fighters? Undoubtedly, but at the time when conscription was at its height, under conditions of illegality and terror, the means available to the resistance for informing and enrolling labor conscripts fell tragically short of requirments.

Jean-Pierre Vittori shows us that the deported workers were nevertheless far from constituting a passive group. Many of them sought the most varied pretexts -- imaginary bereavements, real or fabricated illnesses, sometimes deliberate mutilation -- to obtain leave and never return. Others attempted to escape, and sometimes succeeded. Many of them resisted in their own way: by slowing up production, by inertia, by "mislaying" tools, or by resorting to sabotage, the slightest instance of which was punished by death. And of course, as in France, there were some who did nothing. "Let nobody expect me," Jean-Pierre Vittori says, "to fall back on Epinal's old picture of an entire people divided into resistance and collaborationists."

Having said that, how is one to explain the decades of silence about the STO or, worse, the resolute attempts to heap blame on them or dishonor them by likening them to the enemy's servants?

The explanation is obviously a political one.

The deportation of the labor force could only take place with the active involvement of the Vichy traitors. It was a law issued by Vichy on 4 September 1942 that authorized the conscription of French workers for Germany. It was another law from Vichy, dated 16 February 1943, that established the STO. Bearing in mind the valiant and courageous exceptions cited in the book, it was French accomplices of the occupier (policemen, gendarmes, mayors or employers) who ensured the execution of these vile laws. To blame the conscripted workers (that is, the victims) is just another way of whitewashing and clearing the names of all the former (that is, the guilty parties) and the cause that they served.

It is also a maneuver -- regrettably not unsuccessful, designed to set the war victims against each other, in particular, the conscripted workers and escapees from the death camps, the survivors of long and hideous suffering haunted by the memory of those who were never to return whether killed under torture, slowly assassinated or thrown into the crematoriums. But, who ever dreamed of placing an equals sign or drawing any kind of parallel between the former and the latter? Nobody, as far as I know. In any case, not the conscripted workers.

The conscripted workers seek neither praise nor glory. They simply want to be recognized for what they were; for people at last to stop denying them the status conferred on them by life itself and by the Nuremberg trial of war criminals -- the status of victims of war and of the deportation of workers. They have no demands other than those of fairness and truth, "the real truth." This is the title of the series in which editions Messidor publishes "The STO." By writing his book and combating caricatures of the objective truth, Jean-Pierre Vitorri is giving the conscripted workers their due and contributing to the success of their legitimate action.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MAURITIAN ISSUES

MB151315 Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Sep 82 pp 1-6

[Interview with Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister delegate to the ministry of external relations for cooperation, in Port Louis on 31 August]

[Text] [Question] For the first time, France is planning a regional cooperation project that will include a French territory and sovereign countries. Do you think this will mean setting up new structures in your ministry? By the same token, do you envisage the creation of a new regional cooperation agency?

[Answer] We strongly want to participate in regional cooperation if our partners agree to it of course. We think there are many things that we can do together as sovereign countries. As you know, France is also a sovereign country, and it is as an equal partner that we want to participate in this project. There are many things to do in many fields and I am sure -- I have discussed this with Jean-Claude de L'Estrac and other members of the Mauritian Government -- that we can soon, and in concrete terms, set up cooperation projects as soon as the Mauritian initiative is approved and put into effect by its neighbors. For our part, we have said we will support this effort and will participate within our possible means. I want to add that we will act through an EEC inermediary. The EEC delegate has confirmed the community's willingness to support such projects. We should not let this opportunity pass. At last, conditions favor the establishment of this regional cooperation. I am pleased about the Mauritian initiative.

[Question] Will you participate in this cooperation through the intermediary of Reunion or directly from France?

[Answer] I think all cooperation should be encouraged not only at the state level, but also at group, personal and organizational levels, and we will all have to participate. I have always, as French minister of cooperation and development, encouraged all forms of French cooperation; that is to say, not only at the state level, but for example, cooperation through nongovernmental organizations and through the French cooperation movement. During my stay here, I strongly hope to make contact with agricultural cooperatives, fishing cooperatives and also with the other forms of the Mauritian cooperative movement. And I think in this regard one should encourage all the participants. In Reunion, there are some people who are interested. The Reunion Chamber of Commerce and Industry has made some proposals to this end, and the Reunion Institute of Development wants to organize a symposium on regional cooperation next year. To me, all this seems encouraging.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just spoken about the role that France wants to play in this regional cooperation. Would this be possible without the political will of Reunion, which is solidly conservative? It is difficult to imagine for example, Michel Debre sitting next to Rastiraka or Aneerood Jugnauth to discuss regional cooperation.

[Answer] You conclude too quickly that Reunion is conservative. You should wait for Reunion to vote. You know there will be regional and departmental council elections, so don't prejudge the Reunion voters, who are mature and responsible and know where their interests lie. Having said that, I think there is interest in regional cooperation because the political conditions create certain opportunities today, and because a certain number of governments have similar ideas and political perspectives that would make things easier. At the same time, there is interest in our history and geography. In other words, it goes beyond political labels and I find it interesting that some Reunion officials in the economic and social sectors -- and they are not particularly known for ultra-leftist militancy -- have personally made these proposals.

[Question] Mr Minister, in a recent statement you talked about the development and the sharing of the riches in the scattered islands. Now that you are at the end of your visit, can you explicitly tell us the French stand on Tromelin Island?

[Answer] There is no subject that is taboo. France is ready to discuss with its partners and, in particular, with the Mauritian Government, problems that could arise, mainly the territorial status of Tromelin. It is certain that these different scattered islands of the Indian Ocean, besides their historical or symbolic value, which I do not discount, are mainly sources of present or potential riches and of security. I am thinking of the role of metereological safety and cyclones and of a series of operations that can be concretely set up to profit from exotic resources; for oceanographical research, for metereological observation stations and for the exploitation of mineral nodules. These are operations in which France has experience, a technological potential, a capacity that it wants to offer to the region as a whole. We think that through this active and friendly cooperation we can undoubtedly help the region rather than exhaust ourselves in discussions.

POLISH DIPLOMAT FLEES JAPAN, SEEKS ASYLUM

PM161541 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "A Polish Diplomat Is Apparently Asking France for Asylum"]

[Text] Mr Jozef Grochowski, the 45-year old economic attache at the Polish Embassy in Tokyo, and his 49-year old wife Anna, left Japan on Friday for France, where they will apparently seek political asylum. Mr Grochowski arrived in Japan in 1980 and was ordered to return to his country in September.

ACTIVITIES OF PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT CONTINUE

Meets Party Leaders

AU161955 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 16 -- On the Capitoline Hill and in the presence of Rome's Communist Mayor Ugo Vetere, Yasir 'Arafat today evoked the image of the Apostle Peter when he appealed to the hearts of the Roman people to back the Palestinian cause. The head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization has been in the Italian capital since yesterday to take part in the 69th session of the world Interparliamentary Union.

In an address given before city officials on the historic hill topped by the town hall, 'Arafat said that many long years ago a man from Palestine, a fisherman, entered not only the city of Rome but the very hearts of the Romans themselves. Now another man has come from Palestine, he went on. "I am not a fisherman but an engineer, but I too want to speak to the hearts of the Roman people so that they will back the cause of my people who suffer," he said.

For his part, Vetere said there could be no peace in the world until the Palestinians had a homeland and a state.

'Arafat greeted those members of Rome's leftwing city government present: the Communists and the Socialists. The Social Democrats and the Republicans stayed away from the meeting to protest the 'Arafat visit.

Later, the PLO leader conferred for 40 minutes with the president of the Christian Democratic Party, Flaminio Piccoli. 'Arafat outlined the latest political developments in the Middle East and urged Italy and Europe to encourage the unitary Arab project that came out of the Fes summit, a PLO communique said.

A DC communique said that the party had stressed the need for a diplomatic and political solution to the Mideast that guaranteed Palestinian rights to a homeland and the security of the state of Israel.

'Arafat next met with Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, also a Christian Democrat. The two men focused on the final resolution approved by the recent Fes conference. Fanfani presented the PLO leader with a book he wrote on the thirty-year efforts of Giorgio la Pira, (the late mayor of Florence) to promote world peace, and especially peace between the Arabs and the Israelis.

'Arafat also met today with Enrico Berlinguer, head of the Italian Communist Party, who reconfirmed the PCI's full solidarity with "the just and heroic struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to have a state." Berlinguer said he wanted to take this occasion, however, to express keen concern over developments in Lebanon where Israeli troops have launched a massive attack against the population of west Beirut and against Palestinian camps in and around the city.

At the end of their hour-long meeting, 'Arafat asked that the Italian Bersaglieri be sent back to Lebanon along with the French and U.S. troops that made up the peacekeeping force, this time to guarantee the safety of the Palestinian camps. The Bersaglieri went to Lebanon on August 26 and returned home a week ago.

Berlinguer said that the violation of the accords by Israel directly called on the three nations who sent troops into the peacekeeping force in Lebanon to find a way to halt the massacre and guarantee the inhabitants of west Beirut and the Lebanese and Palestinian people in Lebanon, the right to peace.

Appeals to Peace-Keeping Force

LD161754 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] 'Arafat concluded his visit to Rome with a press conference. The meeting with the journalists was to have taken place tomorrow, but it was held today because the PLO leader is leaving immediately due to the serious situation in Beirut.

He spoke about the situation in Beirut in particular. He demanded that Italy, France and the United States immediately send back their troops of the multinational peace-keeping force, which had given its word of honor to maintain peace in the Lebanese capital. He now asked them to honor the pledge. 'Arafat pointed out that he spoke to our foreign minister about his formal request and that Colobmo has already been in contact with Washington and Paris. The leader of the PLO also asked for the immediate summoning of the UN Security Council, and it appears that he has already spoken by telephone with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

The journalists put many questions to the PLO leader, who replied with his habitual smile and obvious answers. The Fes summit, he said, and the whole plan, not only the part which can be interpreted as favorable for the recognition of Israel, will be taken into account. The PLO does not express its views on the Reagan plan because a committee was set up in Fes by the seven Arab countries to follow the developments of this diplomatic initiative. 'Arafat also said a Palestine government in exile will be discussed shortly by the PLO National Council.

Incredibly, the Palestinian leader glossed over two questions, one from a Tunisian woman journalist who asked him about news of 3,000 Syrians massacred in the Al-Biqa' Valley, and one about the statement by 'Arafat himself made last August in which he accused a number of Arab countries of having given the green light to Israel's action against the Palestinians in Beirut.

Departs for Syria

AU170832 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) - Rome, September 17 -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat was in Damascus today after winding up a two-day stay here with a dramatic appeal to Italy, France, and the United States to send their peace-keeping troops back to Beirut in the wake of the Israeli occupation of the western part of the Lebanese capital.

The Palestinian leader left Rome just before midnight (local).

VATICAN COMMUNIQUE ON POPE-'ARAFAT MEETING

AU160848 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Vatican City, September 16 -- The Vatican Press Office last night released a communique on the twenty-minute meeting Pope John Paul II had with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat Wednesday. The communique stressed that the pontiff had agreed to receive 'Arafat because of John Paul's constant concern to do whatever possible to promote the difficult Mideast peace process.

During the talk, the pope voiced his good will towards the Palestinian people and his sympathy for their long sufferings, the communique said. The pope also voiced the hope for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict, achieved without the resort to arms, violence, terrorism or reprisals: a peace that would bring the recognition of the rights of all peoples in the area, and in particular, the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland and Israel to security, the Vatican note said.

Turning to the situation in Lebanon, the communique said that the drama there had worsened with the tragic death of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil.

The holy father strongly deplores this unspeakable act of terrorism and has voiced the hope that Lebanon's reconstruction will not be delayed so that it can serve as a precious element of stability and peace in the Middle East the communique added.

Pope Appeals for Calm

AU160855 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, September 16 -- Pope John Paul II dwelled on the Palestinian question, Lebanon and Jerusalem when he held his usual general audience in St. Peter's Square Wednesday. Earlier that afternoon he had a historic 20-minute meeting with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Addressing a crowd of around 20,000, the pope began by expressing his total censure of the attack which killed Lebanon's President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, and voiced keen concern for the consequences that "tragic episode" could have for Lebanon and for "the tormented Mideast region." He appealed to all Lebanese, Christian and non-Christian, to unite for the good of their homeland and to eschew violence. Lebanon must also have sovereignty over all of its territory, the pope stressed.

Turning to the Mideast as a whole, John Paul said he was following with careful attention all of the intense diplomatic activity underway to relaunch negotiations aimed at finding a global solution to the conflict. The Holy See, for its part, plans to contribute on the plane of moral principles, affirming, first of all, that the rights of all the peoples involved be recognized in a stable, adequate and fair way, he said. He listed as among these primordial and inalienable rights that of the right to existence, to the security of one's territory, and to one's identity.

He noted that two peoples, the Israelis and the Palestinians, have seen these rights, simultaneously or alternately, denied them. The Catholic Church looks upon both these peoples with sympathy and considers them the inheritors of rich, religious, historical and cultural traditions.

Repeating a question he posed some five months ago, the pope asked when, after so many disappointments, these two peoples would accept the existence and the reality of the other, and find the path to dialogue which would lead to a fair solution in which both sides could live in peace, dignity and freedom in an atmosphere of toleration and reconciliation.

Repeating his appeal to eschew all recourse to war, violence and all forms of armed struggle, the pope reiterated the position of the Holy See on the City of Jerusalem which can become a city of man in which believers of the three great monotheistic religions -- Christianity, Judaism and Islam -- live in full liberty and parity with followers of the other religious communities.

Israel Reponds Sharply

AU161000 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 16 -- A communique in which Israel labelled the meeting between Italian head of state Sandro Pertini and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat "an act that encourages international terrorism" was called totally inadmissible by circles at Palazzo Chigi (the premier's office) today. The gesture on the part of the Italian president, preceded by "his noble words" at the inaugural address before the interparliamentary assembly underway here, is to be seen in line with a policy of detente and peace based on the peaceful coexistence of the people of Israel, guaranteed of their security, and the Palestinian community having had its national identity restored to it, the same circles insisted.

Tel Aviv issued a sharp communique Wednesday charging that the Italian president had made a gift to those who perpetuate terrorism that threatens the basis of democracy and moral values. Sandro Pertini, addressing the opening session Tuesday of the interparliamentary assembly which continues here until September 22, voiced solidarity with the Palestinian people in exile. "Israel, after the bitter exodus and cruel persecutions, had a homeland: the Palestinian people too will have a homeland and our solidarity goes out to them," the Italian president had said.

At the end of an eventful day, 'Arafat met last night with Italian Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi for an hour and a quarter. Informed sources said that 'Arafat asked that all European Socialist parties push the NATO nations towards a more favorable stance with regard to the PLO.

Last night members of Rome's Jewish community staged a peaceful demonstration against the presence of the PLO chief in the Italian capital. The demonstrators wound up inside the city's synagogue to hear a speech delivered by Israeli Deputy Premier David Levi. He told an audience of around 1,000 that it was a pleasure to bring them greetings from Jerusalem, "your Jewish capital."

He said that this was a time when the Israeli people were fighting for their right to exist, in the face of enemies and in the face of those who say they are friends.

While the demonstration was going on, a paper bomb went off on the outskirts of the Jewish quarter in old Rome. It later turned out that the incident was touched off by a young out-of-work Sicilian who wanted in this way to draw attention to his plight. He was slightly injured in the blast.

Today 'Arafat is to meet with Italian political and labor leaders.

His departure is scheduled for Friday morning after a press conference.

Further Vatican Statements

AU161545 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, September 16 -- The Holy See was "confident" today that the message delivered by Pope John Paul II yesterday during the general audience in Saint Peter's Square, immediately after Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat's private audience with the pope, and the Vatican communique released in the evening would correct the assessment of the audience contained in an Israeli Foreign Ministry note made public yesterday.

The duty director of the Vatican Press Office, Don Pierfranco Pastore, told newsmen today the Holy See was confident that the Israeli view of the "significance and the content of the meeting" between the pope and 'Arafat would be (?set) straight by the subsequent developments.

The Israeli document voiced "disappointment" for the fact that the audience was held "despite numerous appeals from people and organizations [word indistinct] around the world urging the pontiff to refrain from meeting the head of an organization which has perpetrated countless crimes against the Jewish state and against the citizens of other countries. "The pope's decision," the Israeli Foreign Ministry note continued, "contradicts his declaration of January 1, [year indistinct] in favor of peace and against violence."

According to Israel, "by meeting 'Arafat, the pope augmented the stature (of the PLO leader) thereby committing a serious act because it threatens the process of peace, the personal desire of the pope himself and the supreme aspiration of the state of Israel."

The Vatican spokesman recalled the communique released in the evening after the private audience by the Vatican Press Office in which the meeting was attributed to the pope's "constant concern for favoring the difficult peace process in the Middle East."

The Vatican note also underscored the pontiff's hopes for "achieving soon an equitable and lasting solution for the Middle East conflict along with recognition for the rights of all the peoples of the region, especially the rights of the Palestinian people to their own homeland and that of Israel to security."

In the Wednesday general audience, the pontiff told the people assembled in the square that he was following with careful attention all of the intense diplomatic activity underway to relaunch negotiations aimed at finding a global solution to the conflict.

The Holy See, for its part, plans to contribute on the plane of moral principles, affirming, first of all, that the rights of all the peoples involved be recognized in a stable, adequate and fair way, he said.

Speaking of the Palestinians and the Israelis, the pope asked, "Is it unreal, after so many disappointments, to hope that these two peoples will accept the existence of each other, will find a way towards a dialogue aimed at an equitable solution in which each can live in peace."

On Monday, a Vatican reply to Israeli criticism said that the statement of an Israeli Government spokesman on the church's attitude towards the holocaust during the Second World War was an "outrage against the truth."

IRANIAN STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST KHOMEYNI REGIME

AU161020 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 16 -- Iranian students in Italy have begun a hunger strike to protest the repression of leftwing Muslims by the Iranian Government.

A communique released last night by the Association of Iranian Students in Italy, sympathizers with the organization of "The Mojahedin of the People" in Iran, said that the strike aimed at obtaining the expulsion of the illegitimate representatives of the Khomeyni regime and the condemnation of the Tehran government for the killing of 20,000 Mujahedin and the jailing of 50,000 political prisoners. The hunger strike coincides with the opening here of the interparliamentary assembly which represents 98 countries.

PSI LEADER CRAXI MEETS SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER

AU161024 Rome ANSA in English 0804 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 16 -- Italo-Somali ties were the theme of talks here Wednesday between Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre and secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi.

According to a communique released by the PSI, the talks also centered on Ethiopian threats and armed attacks on Somalia with the help of foreign forces and assistance.

Craxi accepted an invitation to travel to Somalia and confirmed the commitment of Italian Socialists to seek to bolster Italy's participation in the North-South dialogue. The PSI leader stressed the importance his party gives to the development of cooperation ties between Italy and Somalia.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD; NEXT SESSION 2 NOV

NC161828 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The last session in the current phase of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. A UN statement says that a general exchange of views was held at the session according to the agreed agenda. The next meeting will be held on 2 November.

In a statement before the session, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, stressed that the recess is necessary so that a general evaluation of the situation can be made and efforts exerted to bridge certain differences. In answer to a question on the forthcoming meetings UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar will have with President Kiprianou and the Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, he said that contacts at this level are always important and useful. Mr Gobbi said that the territorial aspect was not discussed before the New York contacts because of a lack of time. He also said that the territorial aspect is a very important problem and will be discussed at the new phase of the talks. Mr Gobbi said that he will leave for New York on 29 September.

Mr Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot representative, also stated that the territorial issue will be discussed in the new phase of the talks. Mr Mavrommatis ruled out the possibility of a joint meeting of the representatives of the two communities with the UN secretary general.

Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, said that Mr Denktas will leave for the UN headquarters around 10 October. He also said that there was no intention whatsoever of not discussing the territorial aspect of the problem in the last phase of the talks.

In view of today's session, Mr Gobbi met with Mr Mavrommatis, Greek Cypriot representative to the talks, today. Mrs Souliotis and Mr Stavrinakis, advisers to the talks, were also present at the meeting. Mr Gobbi also met Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot representative. Mr Mavrommatis also met today with General Grendl, commander of the peace force in Cyprus.

GREEK-CYPRIOT LEADERS' MEETING INADVISABLE

Government Opposition

NC171120 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Asked how the Cyprus Government views the proposal by Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis for a broad conference in Athens under Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the government stated that it does not consider the holding of such a conference advisable.

Papandreou Opposition

NC170807 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 17 Sep 82 p 10

[Dispatch by correspondent K. Serezis]

[Text] Athens, 16 Sep -- The proposal by Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis for a conference in Athens among all parties in order to study the Cyprus problem -- Athens papers also carried this proposal yesterday -- is not new to the Greek Government. Mr Kliridhis submitted a similar proposal in the past. However, the Papandreou government would not like to play the role of leader and thus be accused of interferring in Cyprus' domestic affairs.

There is the Cyprus Government, which can, if it so desires, undertake initiatives. Beyond this, there is also the National Council in Cyprus. Something similar to this was stated recently on another occasion by Mr Dhimitris Maroudhas, the Greek Government spokesman.

The initiatives in connection with the domestic front in Cyprus are the concern of the Cypriot side. The Greek Government's interest will never be demonstrated in this direction, particularly now in view of the elections and because of the possibility of Athens being accused of interfering in Cyprus' internal affairs or of partisan exploitation of such interest. This stance may change after the presidential election in February.

In Athens, it is being said that there is a misunderstanding in Cyprus with regard to the question of the disagreement between Nicosia and Athens over the handling of the Cyprus problem. It is added: It is believed by many that this is a dispute between nationalist-minded people and communism. On the contrary, the disagreement is in the existing different assessments of the approach to the question.

The Greek Government, say political circles, is opposed to being dogmatically committed to the one or the other superpower because this would impede the implementation of a multidimensional policy and the utilization of every available possibility.

The trouble with the Cyprus problem, as it appears in the present phase, that makes the Greek Government cautious is something else: The intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus is coming to a halt. What prospects are now opening? Will the dialogue be continued or will it be boosted through an initiative by the UN secretary general? Will the situation be explained through a recourse to the Security Council? Or will the situation be left as it is until the forthcoming recourse to the UN General Assembly?

The question will be examined by the Greek and Cypriot sides when Kiprianou and Papandreou meet in Athens when the Cypriot president reutrns to Cyprus from New York.

DENKTAS ON ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

TA161609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Lefkosa, 16 Sep (AA) -- President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus expressed his regret over the current visit to southern Cyprus of a Romanian military mission. Denktas told reporters Romania had up to now followed a carefully impartial policy toward the Cyprus question, while the current visit conflicted with its impartial stand.

There have been press reports but no official statement about the visit of Gen Vasile Milea, Romanian chief of staff, to the southern zone of the island under Greek Cypriot administration.

PAPER SCORES WEINBERGER LETTER TO PAPANDREOU

NC161601 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 16 Sep 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Provocative Letter"]

[Text] The insolent letter U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger sent to Prime Minister Papandreou leaves no doubt as to its real aims. The Greek Government is called on to align itself with the adventurous and aggressive policy of the United States and NATO. The U.S. secretary of defense demands, in a most provocative manner, that the Greek Government practically support the crazy arms race on which the United States and NATO have embarked and join the cold war anti-Soviet campaign. With outrageous impudence, warmonger Weinberger demands that the Greek Government give up all efforts to establish a nuclear free zone in the Balkans because such a thing runs contrary to the aggressive plans of the United States and NATO! This letter is tantamount to unacceptable and open interference in our country's internal affairs. This is an action by a Gualeiter and is reminiscent of past eras of servitude and submission to the Atlantic bosses. The government has every reason to reject it. However, it has not done so and has kept this a secret. But in similar cases in the past, at the time of rightwing governments, the present government party was denouncing -- quite rightly -- Washington's rude interference as well as the policy of the rightwing.

PAKISTAN DENIES TURKISH NUCLEAR COOPERATION

NC151904 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Pakistani Ambassador Mustafa Khan Malik called today on Deputy Minister of the Press Dhimitris Maroudhas and discussed foreign press reports that included an allegation that Pakistan has been cooperating with Turkey for manufacturing nuclear weapons. Mr Malik assured Mr Maroudhas that these allegations are totally unfounded, and added that his country has a very conservative nuclear program for peaceful purposes and that it does not intend to make, either alone or in cooperation with any other country, nuclear weapons that would disturb the balance in the region.

PAPANDREOU, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEET 16 SEP

NC162216 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Inflation at the end of the year will be lower than last year. This optimistic statement was made by National Economy Minister Yerasimos Arsenis at today's Council of Ministers meeting under Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Justice Minister Yeoryios Mangakis also spoke at the meeting, analysing the question of the Papakarias report [on the behavior of members of the Greek judicial corps during the junta administration in Greece]. The minister of justice said that he has given instructions that he receive the results of the preliminary investigation by 30 October.

Referring to the question of curch-state relations, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou described them as positive. He held a meeting on this question this morning with Archbishop Serafim.

AKROPOLIS WARNS OF KKE INFLUENCE OVER PASOK

NC161814 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 16 Sep 82 p 2

[From the"Laconic" column: "The Bases"]

[Text] PASOK as a government has become less demanding on our major foreign policy issues than when it was in opposition. We hope that it will avoid terminal solutions when the U.S. bases negotiations start.

The great difficulty lies in the fact that PASOK, with its preelection demagogy, has put shackles on itself. It is being pressured by KKE and the Communists which operate within its lines "to show consistency." Let it at last understand that KKE serves the Soviet and not the Greek interests with the simple theory that whoever works for the Soviet Union is also working for Greece indirectly, despite the fact that "in the long run," Greece is harmed. But the PASOK government has not undertaken the obligation to carry out Moscow's affairs (or has it undertaken to do so with some exchanges of which we are unaware?) If it really moves, as it says, with the country's interest as its yardstick, it must use the greatest mathematical accuracy to weigh the profits and losses that will arise from the various ways of handling the issue and choose the solution which will present the greatest advantages for the country.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS -- Prime Minister Papandreou received today the 13-member foreign and constitutional affairs delegation of the Norwegian parliament that has been in Athens since 13 September for talks with politicians on international issues. The Norwegian delegation will also meet New Democracy Chairman Evangelos Averof, KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis and (?President) of the Chamber of Deputies Yiannis Alevras. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Sep 82 NC]

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES CORVALAN -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received Mr Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, at Gstri this morning. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 16 Sep 82 NC]

COST OF LIVING DROPS -- The cost of living index dropped significantly in August as a result both of discounts in clothes and shoes and a drop in prices for vegetables, fruits, meats and other foodstuffs. Specifically, the consumer index dropped by 1.3 percent in August, whereas last year at the same month it dropped by 0.8 percent. [Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Sep 82 p 7 NC]

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON BEIRUT

TA161454 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara 16 Sep (AA) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman called Wednesday's Israeli attack on Beirut a "fresh blow to the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon." Akiman repeated his government's call for speedy withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, adding the latest attack in violation of the agreement on the evacuation of west Beirut demonstrated clearly that continued Israeli presence in Lebanon constituted "a serious threat to peace in the Middle East."

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN ISTANBUL

TA161443 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1350 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Istanbul, 16 Sep (AA) -- Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sahapzade Yaqub Ali Khan stopped over briefly in Istanbul Thursday morning on his way to the United States. Khan conferred with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who greeted him at Yesilkoy Airport.

HURRIYET: ASALA PLANS AGAINST TURKISH LEGATIONS

NC170812 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 14 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Geneva, (HURRIYET) -- It has been learned that the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA], whose strength has greatly diminised as a result of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the evacuation of the PLO camps, has prepared new acts of militancy against our legations abroad and "against the joint Turkish-U.S. defense installations in Turkey," calling these acts the "General Antranik Operations."

Meanwhile, the mystery of the bomb-filled suitcases which ASALA plans to send to Turkish embassies has been solved. It has been established that ASALA, which has become Turkey's misfortune, has placed 2.3 kilograms of high explosives known as "piten" in each of 10 suitcases in order to cause mass killings for this criminal plan.

The ASALA militants, who have been trained in the training camps at Nebatiye Sabra, Lebanon, and who consider themselves experts in carrying out these cowardly attacks, call themselves "Commandos of General Antranik." They are reported to have scattered to all parts of the world in order to carry out their criminal acts.

A militant who was caught in Switzerland and who gave information regarding the 'bomb-filled suitcases' disclosed that 2.3 kilograms of "piten" explosives were placed in 10 green colored Italian suitcases marked "Daligeria," fitted with a special mechanism and smelling like chocolates.

With the recent tightening of the belt round the Armenian militants, two facts have emerged: The center where the bombs used by the Armenian militants are made is in Switzerland and women militants are playing a big role in these militant acts.

HURRIYET ON MARTIAL LAW ARRESTS, DETAINEES

NC151148 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- The Martial Law Coordination Department of the General Staff has disclosed that at preset there are 493 persons in custody and 17,641 persons under arrest in the military prisons. It has also been stated that from the date martial law was proclaimed until 25 July 1982, 29,831 court cases were finalized in the military courts attached to martial law commands; 25,983 persons were subjected to various punishments.

During the same period, 36,494 cases were submitted to the military courts and work is still going on on 6,673 dossiers. At present, there are 7,312 persons convicted of ideological offenses.

VOTCP RAPS TRIAL OF PEACE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

TA161011 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The Peace Trial Is the Trial of the People"]

[Text] The prosecution of the Peace Committee members is continuing in Istanbul. This trial is as important for our people as it is for the junta. It is important for our people because what is on trial is the desire to live peacefully in a world free of wars. This is not the desire of the Peace Committee members alone. It is the desire of 45 million Turks. Our people are observing the trial of its desire for a peaceful existence and is aware of the junta's obscure aims. It realizes that U.S. imperialism is gradually pushing Turkey toward becoming a war factor in the region.

The Peace Committee trial is important for the junta as well. Through this trial, the junta wishes to stifle the voice of our people desiring and defending peace. Imperialist warmongers are moving about freely in our country. The junta is making concessions to the imperialists for a handful of discarded planes and loans and in order to keep the antipeople system alive.

Facilities are being secured for the activities of the AWACS spy planes and permission is being granted to the Rapid Deployment Force, namely the U.S. attack units, to be stationed on our soil in a bid to realize U.S. imperialism's plans in the Middle East. The junta is irresponsibly advancing on a road which will render Turkey the first target in the event of a nuclear war. The junta is prosecuting the Peace Committee members and the desire of our people for peace in order to do all these things without interference because the presence of a peace movement embracing the masses is not in the interests of the junta and its supporter, U.S. imperialism.

In his public address in Afyon, Evren particularly dwelt on the Peace Committee trial. Through this trial, he wanted to undo the bond of the people and to divide and destroy the forces of peace. Evren's Afyon address was a trap for the democratic forces and the peace forces. Therefore, Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Bilen, in his statement on the anniversary of the party's establishment on 10 September, drew attention to this trap, saying: The TCP calls on all national democratic forces to unite in order to defend peace. The junta is trying to prevent the formation of such a national democratic front through brutality. This is the main goal of Evren's Afyon address. Bilen continued: The TCP supports all the progressive democratic patriotic forces, organizations, parties and individuals and their struggle. The Peace Committee members, DISK administrators, youths and women arrested by the junta, barbarically tortured and tyranically tried, are all defending peace, the bread of the people, its freedom and democratic rights at the trials. The TCP is fully supporting these individuals, who are the honor and dignity of our people.

This proves to the world that the TCP is protecting the interests of the toiling masses and national interests. The TCP has been defending peace for 62 years. It is defending peace as it has defended the bread, dignity, rights and freedoms of our people. It has been defending them for the last 62 years. It is easy to see. When the TCP began to defend peace, the junta generals were either children or were not even born. The TCP continues to defend peace. It is defending all peace-loving patriotic people. It supports their struggle and will continue to do so. Forces of peace and democracy, the path to avoiding this trap passes through stronger support of one another and through mutual trust. Our suffering, poor and toiling people stand against the trial of peace because the future of our country is at stake.

PORTUGAL

GENERAL APPEALS TO U.S. FOR MILITARY AID

LD162216 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff Gen Melo Egidio today said that Portugal needs foreign military aid to fulfill its duties as a NATO member country. Speaking at a dinner in honor of his U.S. opposite number, Gen John Vessey, at Sao Juliao da Barra Fort, Gen Melo Egidio began by underlining the good relations between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of the armed forces, stressing that our country is undoubtedly one of the European countries most affected by the world economic crisis.

Gen Melo Egidio also said that as a full-fledged member of the Atlantic Alliance, Portugal feels that the removal or at least the minimization of such difficulties is absolutely necessary in order to ensure the capability and readiness required for the fulfillment of the mission to which we are committed within NATO. The Portuguese general emphasized that an increase in the aid which we have been receiving from our NATO partners is vital, particularly from those with greater economic resources, as aware as they are of our needs and difficulties.

The chief of the Armed Forces General Staff concluded by saying that he believes the United States will continue their efforts to maintain the effective and important assistance they have been rendering to Portugal.

SPAIN

KUWAITI OFFICIAL SHOT TO DEATH IN MADRID

NC161358 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Madrid, Sep 16 (AFP) — The first secretary of the Kuwait Embassy, Sayed Hassan Najeed, was killed today and his chauffeur wounded when a man fired on their embassy car here, police sources said. The sources said the assailant, whose gun was equipped with a silencer, fired several times on the consul's car before being chased and captured by police. The incident occurred near the Kuwaiti Embassy here.

The attack in the Spanish capital was reported hours after unknown gunmen opened fire on the Kuwaiti Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan, wounding Acting Consul Hammad Saleh al-Jutaili.

UNITED KINGDOM

GOVERNMENT SHOCKED AT AL-JUMAYYIL MURDER

LD151548 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1509 GMT 15 Sep 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain today expressed shock at the assassination of Lebanon's president-elect, Mr Bashir al-Jumayyil, and urged "all parties" to refrain from action which might increase tension.

In a statement, the Foreign Office said: "We deplore this resurgence of violence and in particular the murder of a man who since his election had committed himself to the search for peace between all communities in Lebanon.

"We hope that all Lebanese leaders will continue to work for reconciliation and national construction and that all parties will refrain from any action which might increase tension at this difficult time".

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TINDEMANS, PLO RESPOND TO SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

NC181310 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Brussels, Sept 18 (AFP) -- Four persons were wounded, two of them seriously, when a lone attacker machine-gunned Jewish worshippers as they filed into the city's biggest synagogue today to attend Jewish New Year ceremonies, police on the scene reported.

The lone gunman sprayed the crowd gathered at the entrance to the synagogue, located in the busy central Rue de La Regence, and then escaped on foot through a labyrinth of tiny streets around the building.

A policeman on guard outside the synagogue fired back, but missed the man.

An eye-witness described the gunman as short and well-dressed, with brown curly hair. He was carrying an attache-case, the witness said.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who rushed to the scene of the shooting, immediately denounced the "cowardly attack."

"We will do all we can to put a stop to terrorist actions of this kind," he said.

Mr Tindemans added that it was "high time" for the European nations to meet in order "to take the necessary measures to counter terrorism."

Jewish community leaders here, meanwhile, expressed total confidence in the Belgian authorities. The head of the synagogue's board, Roger Levy, asked the government to take measures to protect the community, but said he was confident of support from both Belgians and the Belgian police.

Today's attack was the seventh against a European Jewish synagogue since March 1979.

The last to date, the explosion of a booby-trapped van near a synagogue in Antwerp in October last year, left three dead and 106 injured.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office here also condemned the "cowardly attack."

"These attacks do not serve peace and damage the cause of the Palestinian people," the PLO said, adding that it considered that "attacks against Jewish buildings or against persons of the Jewish faith serve to divert public opinion from the reality of Zionism."

The "aggressions" perpetrated by Zionsim "has been widely demonstrated during recent events in Lebanon and by the occupation of Beirut." the organizations said.

GOVERNMENT 'STRONGLY CONDEMNS' BEIRUT MASSACRE

LD192024 Hamburg DPA in German 1617 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Sep (DPA) -- The Federal Government has expressed its "consternation and horror" at the massacre of Palestinian civilians in the two camps in west Beirut. A spokesman stated today in Bonn that the Federal Government most strongly condemns the "terrible bloodbath" among the civilian population and demands immediate and complete clarification. The immediate intervention of the UN Security Council was welcomed. The Federal Government saw the strengthening demanded of the UN presence in and around Beirut as a correct move to defuse the situation and avoid further bloodshed.

FDP MEETS TO DISCUSS NEW COALITION PROPOSAL

LD171654 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 17 Sep (DPA) -- The FDP Bundestag group met for a joint session with the party Executive on Friday evening in order to discuss a new coalition proposal in favor of the CDU/CSU following the breakup of the SPD/FDP coalition.

Party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher and group chief Wolfgang Mischnick both refused to comment before the session.

Mischnick said that this question is still wide open. Other participants in the session, when asked by journalists, gave different views concerning the question of new elections; some were in favor, others against.

Results of Coalition Vote

LD172050 Hamburg DPA in German 2040 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- The FDP National Executive tonight in Bonn has come out with only a small majority for coalition negotiations with the CDU/CSU. In a vote on the motion proposed by FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher to enter into coalition negotiations with the union, 18 executive members voted in favor, and 15 voted against. One executive member abstained. This was announced by FDP (?spokesman) Herbert Schmuelling.

FDP Member Resigns

LD172012 Hamburg DPA in German 1929 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 17 Sep (DPA) -- Former Berlin Senator Meyer resigned from the FDP National Executive on Friday in protest against FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Participants in the session said that Meyer took the decision because he could "no longer stand the leadership style of the party chairman."

Mischnick Sees Agreement

LD180848 Hamburg DPA in German 0702 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hamburg, 18 Sep (DPA) -- Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP parliamentary group, is confident that his party can achieve agreement with the union parties on the formation of a new government, above all, in the sphere of economic policy. On West German radio Saturday morning, [18 Sep], Mischnick said that he still harbors doubts about the question of elections. Elections should be the last thing to be considered since they mean that all bills presently before the Bundestag have to be postponed, and that for the time being there could be no economies, rather that new credits would have to be taken up.

The interview was made available to DPA in edited form.

FDP Will Continue Policies

LD181546 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Rothenburg, 18 Sep (DPA) -- According to Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, with the formation of a new majority in Bonn, the Free Democrats want to begin a great drive to create employment and uphold internal and external peace. At an election meeting of his party in the Bavarian town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber on Saturday, Genscher said that in this new majority the FDP would guarantee that the foriegn and security policy of the Federal Republic would be continued in the future on the same basis as the Free Democrats had helped shape it from the very beginning.

CSU General Secretary Edmund Stoiber called Genscher's remarks a "signal for a new beginning." His remarks contained many constructive elements for detailed talks in the coming days.

Coalition Supported

LD181340 Hamburg DPA in German 1248 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Duesseldorf, 18 Sep (DPA) -- The Executive of the North-Rhine Westphalian FDP, the largest land organization of the liberals, voted in a secret ballot on Saturday -- by a large majority -- in favor of the federal policy line of FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Eighteen members of the Executive voted to support Genscher's policy of negotiating on a coalition with the CDU and of holding elections next spring, but against holding a special, earlier FDP party conference.

Genscher Interview

LD181240 Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hamburg, 18 Sep (DPA) -- FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher has warned the SPD not to "cling" to a minority government in Bonn, for this would be an "insult to 2 million unemployed people." In an interview with the newspaper BILD AM SONNTAG, the FDP chief once again spoke out against immediate elections. He said: "We need laws on economy cuts. If these do not come about because parliament is dissolved, the debts will submerge us."

When asked how he viewed the small majority in the FDP National Executive favoring negotiations on a coalition with the CDU/CSU, Genscher answered: "The task of the FDP is always more difficult than that of the other parties. Although it is the smallest party, compared with the SPD and the CDU, it always has to push fundamental decisions through." In this connection, the FDP chairman mentioned the topics of market economics and the Western alliance in the post-war period, the 1969 reconciliation with the East and "the current improvement of the state's finances and economic upturn."

Genscher pointed out that the FDP Executive is primarily concerned with when elections take place. A coalition with the CDU/CSU has been supported by several members of the Executive, who only voted "no" because of the date of the elections.

On Friday evening, the FDP National Executive voted by only 18 votes to 15 to start coalition negotiations with the union parties.

CDU/CSU PARLIAMENTARY GROUP RECALLED FOR 21 SEP

LD181316 Hamburg DPA in German 1236 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Sep (DPA) -- In connection with the break-up of the government coalition, the CDU/CSU parliamentary group has been recalled to Bonn for Tuesday [21 Sep] as a precautionary measure. This was confirmed by a spokesman in Bonn on Saturday. Political observers assume that this step has been taken in connection with the constructive vote of no confidence planned by opposition leader Helmut Kohl for next week.

If the CDU/CSU reach agreement with the FDP on the formation of a new federal government by Tuesday, the opposition parliamentary parties can then decide on the introduction of the vote of no confidence.

CSU on Kohl Vote

LD181312 Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 18 Sep (DPA) -- As far as the CSU in concerned, CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl can be elected as chancellor on Friday by way of a constructive vote of no confidence. Friedrich Zimmermann, deputy CSU chairman and leader of the land parliamentary group in the Bundestag, told DPA on Saturday in Munich that the initial discussions with the future coalition partner, the FDP, are to begin on Monday.

Zimmermann said that the CSU is laying claim to just as many ministerial posts as the FDP -- four. He, Zimmermann, wants to take over the Ministry of the Interior. The CSU will not accept the FDP minister who previously held this office, Gerhart Baum. However, he could take on a function in another sphere within the new government.

The CSU will nominate Oscar Schneider (Nuremberg) as the new minister of housing. He is at present chairman of the Bundestag Committee for Town Planning. In regard to the other two ministeries the CSU is flexible, Zimmermann said. For example, Party Deputy Chairman Werner Dollinger, Chairman of the Traffic Committee Karl Heinz Lemmerich, Chairman of the Research Committee Albert Probst, and Bavarian Minister of Education Hans Maier (for the post of federal minister of education) are available. The CSU wants elections early next year.

The CSU Executive will meet in Munich on Monday to discuss the new situation and a coalition program.

MERTES OUTLINES CDU/CSU FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

LD171556 Hamburg DPA in German 1437 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- "A new coalition of the CDU/CSU and FDP would be the surest guarantee for broad continuity of the policy of active safeguarding of peace based on a reliable alliance with the West and a constructive dialogue with the East." It was in these words that Alois Mertes, the foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group today outlined the foreign policy aims of his party colleagues. He stressed: "The positions of the former Schmidt-Genscher government, which the CDU often helped to shape in recent years, have been supported unreservedly, clearly and cohesivelyby the CDU/CSU."

He said that as far as the Ostpolitik was concerned, the fights about it belonged to the past. The opposition also welcomed the fact that 3 years ago Genscher had taken up the CDU/CSU's phrase that "the Atlantic alliance must reach a cohesive and reliable strategy in the shaping of economic relations with the Soviet Union and its allies." The CDU/CSU does not want a hostile policy toward Moscow, but instead, a balanced policy of firmness and a readiness to reach understanding.

Mertes said that relations with the Third World also had to take into account the Soviet Union's expansion, in order to thus remove friction between Europe and America.

KOHL'S VIEWS ON FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

LD171828 Hamburg DPA in German 1808 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- A constructive vote of no confidence against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the Bundestag is likely to take place next week, if by that time the CDU/CSU and FDP have arrived at a clear arrangement, opposition leader Helmut Kohl indicated tonight in a special program on 2d German Television on the break-up of the SPD/FDP coalition.

The objective is to form a new government capable of acting at the earliest possible time, Kohl emphasized.

The CDU chief pointed out that the leading CDU bodies will be meeting on Monday.

Kohl on Future Plans

LD171344 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- Immediately after the lower house debate, opposition leader Helmut Kohl stressed that he wanted to form a viable government as soon as possible. He told newsmen that he intended to talk about further developments with FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Kohl's deputy, Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU), said he assumed that there would be an opportunity today to talk with the future coalition partner about the timetable.

Kohl said that the various CDU bodies wouod discuss the new situation at the beginning of next week. With regard to further developments in parliament, Kohl said that Genscher and he had put forward the same arguments. However, Kohl refused to name a date for the constructive vote of no confidence, and also ducked the question of whether this vote, which would topple Helmut Schmidt, would be introduced before or after the Hesse election on September 26th. It is also still unclear when the new election envisaged by Kohl and Genscher, should they be able to form a government, will take place. Kohl reaffirmed his opinion that it should be "soon."

Genscher on Kohl Votes

LD191650 Hamburg DPA in German 1224 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn 19 Sep (DPA) -- Opposition leader Helmut Kohl, in a constructive vote of no confidence against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the Bonn parliament, can, in the view of FDP chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher, expect a sufficient majority from the FDP.

In an interview on ZDF Television (Bonn Perspektiven) on Sunday evening, Genscher replied to the question as to whether Kohl can firmly rely on the FDP votes and risk a constructive vote of no confidence, with a plain "yes." Genscher admitted that the present development constituted a serious strain for his party: being the smallest party it has to make the most difficult decisions during any change. In the same program, CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss said that Genscher had told Kohl that during a constructive vote of no confidence, more than the mathematically required 23 FDP deputies would come out in favor of Kohl. "We assume that this promise by the FDP will hold good."

Genscher emphasized that all those involved want fresh elections. He does not believe there are difficulties with regard to dates. In his view, the elections should take place in the first quarter of 1983.

Strauss Interview

LD191658 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Sep (DPA) -- Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and minister-president, does not exclude a return to Bonn should the union gain the absolute majority in fresh elections after a Helmut Kohl transitional government.

Strauss, in a ZDF Television interview (Bonn Perspektiven) on Sunday, when asked whether he would be foreign minister in a government consisting only of the union, said: "Of course, in an all-union government I shall possibly be available for this or that office, in accordance with my experience, responsibility and my political weight."

At the same time, Strauss made clear that he is to maintain his candidature for the office of minister-president at the diet elections on 10 October. Therefore, should the coalition of CDU/CSU and FDP in Bonn come about, he would "not be available this time round."

Strauss affirmed his wish for the earliest possible fresh elections as desired by the FDP once the Kohl/Genscher government was set up.

BRANDT COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT STANDING IN ELECTIONS

LD190904 Hamburg DPA in German 0555 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Sep (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has left the question open as to whether Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as SPD top candidate will still be available should early elections only take place next year following the limited period of CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl's chancellorship.

In an interview on Bavarian Radio published in Bonn, Brandt said on Saturday evening that he is unable to give a reply to this on behalf of Schmidt. The SPD leadership has agreed during the past few days that Schmidt will enter the election campaign as top candidate "for the fresh elections proposed by us." The SPD advocates immediate fresh elections.

Schmidt proposed fresh elections for November in the Bundestag on Friday.

Brandt on Election Policy

LD191746 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Sep (DPA) -- The SPD intends to affirm its call for immediate fresh elections to the Bundestag at a special party congress within the next 14 days, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt announced in Bonn on Sunday following a party council session.

A unanimously adopted resolution supports the proposal of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for agreement by all parties on such new elections. At the same time, the SPD party council, the highest SPD body between party conferences, accused the majority of the FDP leadership of having broken its 1980 election promise. At the time, FDP chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher had said: "Anyone voting FDP guarantees Helmut Schmidt will remain as chancellor."

According to Brandt, Schmidt has stated his preparedness to be available as the SPD's top candidate in immediate fresh elections this year should CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl be elected new chancellor with the help of the FDP. A decision on who would be SPD candidate for chancellor at a later election date has not yet been made, Brandt said.

Minority Cabinet Meeting

LD171608 Hamburg DPA in German 1550 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA) -- The new SPD minority cabinet met on Friday evening under the chairmanship of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. It is thought that further government business is being discussed in light of the resignations this morning of the four FDP ministers. Immediately before the session, the chancellor and the three ministers who have taken over the posts of the resigned FDP ministers received their letters of appointment from Federal President Karl Carstens.

TEXT OF SCHMIDT ADDRESS TO BONN BUNDESTAG

DW171147 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0930 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Statement by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the FRG Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, in the report on the state of the nation on 9 September, I spoke with great concern about the FRG's domestic political situation. The situation was and remained characterized by uncertainty and insecurity with regard to the existence of the Social-Liberal coalition.

Since our colleague Genscher in the summer of 1981 coined the phrase about a turning point and used it several times thereafter, it became questionable whether the FDP wanted to stay with the government coalition and with the Social Democrats -- a coalition which was impressively strengthened by the voters in 1980 -- until the end of the 4-year election period. [applause]

These doubts have increased continuously since the statement by the Hesse FDP about the coalition. The reason which was first given for the agreement with CDU -- namely that they wanted to support the Social-Liberal coalition in the Bundestag through a CDU-FDP coalition in Hesse -- was never believable, and it is no longer needed. [applause]

I therefore used last week's address on the state of the nation as a way to stress the claim of the citizens for truth and clarity. Truth and clarity in the formation of a political will are prerequisites for a government and a parliament which are able to act. [applause] They are a prerequisite for internal and social stability and for a stable economic policy. They are particularly a prerequisite required for reliability of the government in foreign policy. [applause] In short, the political and economic world crisis calls for a federal government which is fully capable of acting.

My appeal and the plenary debate last Thursday unfortunately did not produce the necessary clarity. Dr Kohl did not accept my offer to achieve the chancellorship for which he is striving immediately through a constructive vote of no confidence in accordance with Article 67 of the Basic Law and to then hold new elections thereafter. Colleagues Genscher and Mischnick also did not unambiguously and clearly -- without ifs and buts -- speak up for their party's remaining with the Social-Liberal coalition. One clear statement was always missing -- and it was still missing this week, which ends tomorrow -- namely, the statement that the FDP would stand firmly by the Social-Liberal coalition. One paper was correct the day after the debate on the state of the nation when it said that Mr Genscher delivered a characteristically ambiguous speech and avoided tying his party down with regard to the coalition problem.

Since then, the doubts and the uncertainty about the goals and aims of the FDP have grown daily. I regret this very much because I believe as before, that there still is a great and solid stock of substantial political agreement between Social Democrats and liberals. [applause]

Therefore, I believe that we should have succeeded in a great common effort -- as far as this is possible for an individual industrial state which greatly depends on foreign trade -- to get out of the current difficulties without damaging social justice and upsetting social peace. [applause]

The prerequisite would be an honest and partaicularly limited will regarding common political interests. It would have to be clearly stronger than the joy and desire for changing tactics and for skirmishes in interviews based on political opportunism. [applause]

Cooperation is impossible if there are hidden and unspoken reservations. [applause] The often repeated and publicly used phrase of, I quote, new factual problems seeking new majorities, was reason enough to recognize the inner reservations of the speaker, namely colleague Genscher. Up until now, colleague Genscher, we have solved all factual problems in agreement with each other.

The citizens, the media and public opinion as a whole were almost in total agreement in considering the memorandum submitted to me by a federal minister late on 10 September as a divorce letter or, I quote, a manifest of secession, which means in German a document of separation. This approach was by no means eliminated by yesterday's statement by the minister of economics here in the Bundestag. I also cannot see that the memorandum is in agreement with the annual economic report for which the same minister is responsible.

It is also incomprehensible that the memorandum was meant for the medium-term and not the immediate future. In addition, in May the same speaker repeatedly told industrial circles that any government change in Bonn would not lead to large-scale or important economic policy changes because our state objectively does not have enough leeway to do this.

By the way, public opinion understood the memorandum very correctly. It really is aiming for a turning point -- a turning point away from the democratic social state as outlined by Article 20 of our Basic Law, and a turn toward a society you have to elbow your way through. [shouts, applause] Regarding the interjections by the CDU, I can only say: Ask the Catholic Worker Movement how it understands this. [applause]

The memorandum is obviously supposed to serve as a sign post for other majorities. At any rate, this impression is being consciously accepted and it is not being convincingly corrected.

The insecure situation which has resulted from the action of several FDP politicians cannot continue. Many land organizations and many individual FDP coalition partners are publicly quarreling with each other about the problem of whether to remain loyal to the coalition or whether a constructive vote of no confidence can be risked -- and if so, when. The party leadership should have eliminated the uncertainty and the additional economic insecurity created by all this, but this has not happened. [applause]

In the interests of our country, in the interests of our parliamentary-democratic government system and its reputation, and, last but not least, also in the interests of the social-democratic coalition partner, I can't and won't look on any longer as the Federal Governmemt's ability to act and its reputation are being constantly damaged. Nobody will hold it against me if I don't want to be torn down myself. [applause]

I asked the opposition last week to submit a constructive vote of no confidence and thus to elect another federal chancellor. The opposition leader replied that they want to first wait for the outcome of the Landtag elections in Wiesbaden and Munich. Only after that would they see what should be done. I gather from this, Dr Kohl, that at present you don't think you can get the support of enough Bundestag deputies. It can be gathered from the public discussions of FDP politicians that those who want to overthrow the current federal chancellor and replace him with Dr Kohl also want to wait for the outcome of the two Landtag elections and thus test the reaction of the voters to the envisaged FDP coalition change in Wiesbaden.

In other words, if the FDP overcame the 5-percent hurdle in Wiesbaden, this would give some FDP politicians in Bonn sufficient courage to overthrow the chancellor. If the FDP remained under the 5-percent minimum in Wiesbaden and thus had to leave Landtag, the same colleagues would perhaps be prepared to continue the ocial-Liberal coalition in Bonn. But a percentage point more or less in Wiesbaden is not a solid basis for a federal government. [applause]

In the first case -- 1 percent more -- it seems to me preparatory work is being done to pass the buck to the Social Democrats for a planned coalition break.

I stressed last week that irrespective of my expressed reference to the constitutional possibilities of a constructive vote of no confidence, only new Bundestag elections can bring full democratic legitimacy to another federal chancellor, another Federal Government and another policy. I repeat that the citizens are entitled to know the intentions with which a so-called new majority will actually be starting as well as how a different federal chancellor intends to respond to the nation's vital questions and what his leadership team, his team of ministers, will look like. Up to now, Dr Kohl has not responded with a single word regarding his intentions. Apart from you yourself, Dr Kohl, nobody knows whether you have other or even better solutions to the problems that are pressing all of us.

Since the last cabinet meeting the day before yesterday, I have examined the situation soberly with my closest political friends. Mr Brandt, Mr Wehner and myself have arrived unanimously at the conclusion that new Bundestag elections would indeed be the best way to get out of the current domestic crisis. They should be held as soon as possible according to constitutional law. [prolonged applause]

This is why we expressly agree with Minister-President Stoltenberg, and with Minister-Presidents Albrecht, Spaeth and Strauss as well as with colleagues Barzel, Biedenkopf and their Secretary General Geissler. These and other CDU/CSU leaders and also many others in this country have come out quite unequivocally in recent days for new elections. You yourself, Dr Kohl, told the West Faelische Rundschau in Dortmund a few days ago that what you would prefer most would be new elections, although you added that for the time being you could not see any realistic path to them. You also added -- and I quote verbatim -- that a minority government under Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tolerated by the CDU/CSU would be possible only if it were to prepare new elections in concurrence with the opposition. You went on to say, verbatim: I do not see any chancellor from the SPD who will make such an agreement. Dr Kohl you are mistaken because I am ready for such an arrangement and agreement, and I am very anxious to know whether you will stand by your word. [prolonged applause]

I now propose to the parties and factions represented in the Bundestag an arrangement, as Mr Kohl puts it, or an agreement for the purpose of holding new elections without delay. Everyone knows that the Basic Law offers a way to achieve them. It is, however, a very complicated way and it requires a political effort of will and the unanimity of a Bundestag majority. This road, which was taken once, 10 years ago, begins with the federal chancellor asking for confidence according to Article 68 of the Basic Law. In line with this, the federal president can dissolve the Bundestag at my proposal in the event that a preceding motion by the federal chancellor asking for confidence has not received a majority in the Bundestag.

However, as a second condition, the Basic Law prescribes that the Bundestag can be dissolved only if another federal chancellor has not been elected in the meanwhile through a constructive no confidence vote. The road toward agreement which I offer you is not an easy one for me and it is even less so for the major government party which carries me because in reality, full confidence exists between the Social Democratic Bundestag faction and the federal chancellor. [prolonged applause] However, for my part I am ready to set these considerations aside, and during the debate party Chairman Willy Bandt will speak on behalf of my party friends. I for my part am ready to set such considerations aside. So as to first, ask for a vote of confidence when it is agreed and, second, to ask my party friends to abstain from voting on this so that I then will be in a position to propose to the federal president that the Bundestag be dissolved.

Third, this road presupposes that it will be embarked on through a clear-cut majority of the Bundestag on the basis of an agreement, and fourth, for this agreement the opposition must of course, not make use of Article 68, paragraph 1, sentence 1, in other words -- I will explain this to those who aren't familiar with the Basic Law [commotion] -- in other words, the arrangement must include the opposition's renunciation of a vote of no confidence in the meantime. Otherwise, new elections would be postposed indefinitely, if you really want new elections at all. [prolonged applause]

The question of new elections to the Bundestag would in fact then become a subject for discussion at the forthcoming coalition negotiations between you and the FDP, our hitherto partner, and perhaps new elections would then not take place at all. I want to clarify one thing: I cannot -- and I naturally also do not want to -- I cannot bar you from taking the road of a constructive vote of no confidence, something which I actually asked you to do last week without having received any answer so far. If you were to embark on this road now, then there of course cannot be any cooperation from the federal chancellor. You must find out for yourself whether you can find enough votes within the FDP.

At any rate, I fell that the leader of the opposition must soon state when he actually wants new elections to be held -- elections about which the entire CDU and the entire CSU have been talking about in public. [prolonged applause].

Thus, I am ready to invite for a talk on such an agreement all party and faction chairmen of the Bundestag for next week. In this I am proceeding from the premise that new elections to the Bundestag should take place as early as this fall. As you know, the Basic Law prescribes in Article 39 that the new elections will not take place later than 60 days after the dissolution of the Bundestag. Thus I think of new elections by the end of November.

We all certainly are aware that the dissolution of the Bundestag in the midst of an election period must remain an exception. This is why, under the impression of the negative experiences gained from frequent dissolutions of the Reichstag in the Weimar Republic, the fathers of the Basic Law deliberatley had made the dissolution of parliament extremely difficult. This actually was a good and correct decision and they have left open only the single complicated way that I just described. But because the Federal Republic has come of age in the meantime and because Weimar conditions must not be feared in Bonn also in the future, I do not doubt that the voters will understand my proposal. On the contrary, I am convinced that public opinion in Germany will unanimously welcome the proposals for immediate new elections. [prolonged applause]

Messrs Brandt and Wehner and all my political friends and I are aware of the fact that Social Democracy at present finds itself at a downright political low ebb. We know that we most probably will have to suffer losses in the new elections. In the face of the world economic crisis, hardly any government party in a parliamentary democratic state can win over additional voters. This perhaps will also happen to us. But the SPD is a self-confident party that can also weather crisis. [prolonged applause]

It has often enough proved this in the course of its 120-year history in much harder times. We are bearing government responsibility with inward conviction but we are not glued to our chairs. [prolonged applause]

I do not overlook the fact that new elections are raising weighty questions for the FDP as well. It will need courage to agree to new elections, for it moved into the Bundestag in the 1980 election year with 10.6 percent of the second votes, when such results at present are not in the offing for it. [laughter] But it would not be in order, ladies and gentlemen of the FDP, if you wanted to get those mandates into a CDU/CSU-FDP government that you had won with poster titled such as "Schmidt, Genscher against CSU and CDU." [prolonged applause]

The FDP's critical situation was caused by some of your leading figures proper. I cannot spare you of the observation that you will be liable for your preceding action in the near future and I hope that you will be good debtors. [commotion] If a historical epoch in the development of our democratic community is coming to a close now ladies and gentlemen, and if the future of this development is uncertain now, then I would like to stress once again in this connection that I take pride in what has been achieved in the Social-Liberal coalition. [applause] This applies to the reconditioning of the reformed deficit, which we had come upon in 1969, this applies to the building of the social state and this likewise applies to our peace policy together with our partners in the alliance but also vis-a-vis our neighbors in the East. [prolonged applause]

I'm proud of this common achievement and I will defend it with great personal engagement. I back everything equally clearly which we have together agreed on up to this day. I belong to those Social Democrats who have created very close human and friendly relations with many FDP deputies in the course of the common work. I thank you all, particularly Wolfgang Mischnick [prolonged applause] and particularly all those who have been loyal to the Social-Liberal coalition up to the last hour. [applause]

I have met much good will in your faction with regard to Social-Liberal cooperation. My prodecessor in this office, Mr Willy Brandt, experienced the same. It has given us the strength over and over again which was necessary for the efforts to be made in controversies, to find compromises which were simultaneously useful for public benefit and acceptable to both coalition partners. This applied last to the difficult discussions on the 1983 budget draft and the ensuing texts of bills on 30 June and 1 July.

Thereafter I have tried in a long talk with colleague Genscher on 31 July again to stabilize the common interests. I did it again in the 25 August cabinet session and I wrote a personal letter to Mr Genscher in the same sense in the evening of 25 August. The letter led on 30 August to another talk. Up until that Wednesday, I have made every possible effort to preserve the common interests against the skeptics in both coalition factions. I didn't show lack of good will. [applause]

However, after the events of past days I had to lose political confidence in some FDP leaders. Further cooperation cannot be expected from the Social Democratic Federal Ministers or the federal chancellor. [applause] Messrs Genscher and Mischnick have known for 1 1/2 hours the text of the statement I am making at present. Mr Genscher just announced to me the resignation of the four FDP ministers.

I intend to head the foreign office myself up to the new elections of the Bundestag. I intend to make Federal Minister Lahnstein responsible also for the Ministry of Economics, Federal Minister Schmude also responsible for the Interior Ministry and Federal Minister Engholm also responsible for the Ministry of Agriculture [laughter, shouts] until the Bundestag has been newly elected. [shouts, applause]

If in such a serious hour a joke on my part is permitted with regard to the friendly CDU faces, I took Engholm because next to Joseph Ertl he is one of those who really know something about fish. [laughter, applause]

The opposition leader demanded a new beginning today in a Frankfurt paper. New beginning, Dr Kohl, is a very unclear word. Stick to new elections within the shortest possible time, which has been demanded last week with many interpellations from the opposition benches.

I quoted you a while ago as speaking of a minority cabinet in another press interview. I repeat that I don't want to fidget with that, I'm for new Bundestag elections. In the meantime, the Social Democratic ministers and I will do our duty, current government business will not suffer from it. It has not suffered so far, although this was hardly brought to the attention of the citizens.

I summarize: Not just many young Germans but also an always increasing number of older citizens feel more and more depressed by what those people in Bonn are doing. I can understand this concern very well because I share it.

Because I'm taking my reponsibility seriously, I refuse to look any longer on tactical maneuvers. [applause]

For us Social Democrats, the reputation and firmness of democracy are more important than gaining tactical advantages for our own party. [applause]

Time and again, I have made the serious offer to the coalition partner to strengthen the Social-Liberal Federation Government's capability of action through a great and joint effort and to perform creative government work also in the second legislation period, extending beyond the 1983 budget. Time and again I did not receive a clearcut answer. A single sentence would have sufficed to create clarity. It is lacking up to this day. Instead, I had to hear and read many times from Mr colleague Genscher that new objective facts (sachfragen) would create new majorities. I am under the impression that some of the FDP's leading figures were carrying on the consultations on the budget only pro forma because they are looking for a pretext so as to explain the change of partner to the public. [applause]

What has been said, written but never clarified for several weeks now about timetables and itineraries for a change, touches on the self-esteem of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, on the Social Democratic federal ministers and on my own self-esteem. But even if my own personal feelings are not so important, what remains important is that the government office must not be allowed to be harmed by such machinations. [applause]

Selfish partisan action may harm the reputation of the Federal Republic of Germany beyond our borders also. Reliability for our partners in the alliance and our neighbors in the West and in the East cannot be created through continuity in our foreign and security policy alone, but predictability for our allies and our partners in the first place, depends on the credibility of our democratic-parliamentary system.

This is why I am asking the parties and factions represented in the Bundestag to take a courageous step jointly, so as to put an early end in a convincing way, to the current domestic crisis. I thank you. [prolonged applause]

MITTERRAND STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN MASSACRE

LD182144 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] President Mitterrand has reacted to the announcement of the massacre of several hundred Palestinian civilians in two refugee camps located in west Beirut. This reaction has just been released by an Elysee spokesman.

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] The reports that have reached us from Beirut provoke a reaction of horror. Those who bear the responsibility for such excesses betray the causes that they believe they are serving. The international community must rise up against such massacres and draw up the necessary measures to prevent them. France has already intervened in order to facilitate the implementation of a peaceful settlement in the region.

In the present circumstances, France has decided to act once again. The minister of external relations is in touch with the interested parties in order to define the desirable initiatives, especially through the utilization of the resources of the United Nations.

'ARAFAT IMPLORES MITTERRAND TO STOP MASSACRE

NC181910 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 18 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasir 'Arafat today "implored" French President Francois Mitterrand to take urgent steps to halt the "barbaric" massacres in Lebanon and obtain the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Lebanese capital.

In a message to the president, later issued by the PLO office here, Mr 'Arafat said that "the Israeli Army is perpetrating terrible crimes against the Palestinian population inside and outside the Beirut refugee camps."

Israeli radio, international news agencies and international observers "have recognized the truth of the facts," he said.

"Responsibility for the Israeli Army's crime against the civilians of Beirut lies on the entire world," he said.

The crimes, he added, committed "after the departure of Palestinian troops" from Beirut, came "despite all promises and guarantees and violate the accords concluded with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib."

"Mr President," he said, "we entrusted you with the safety of the Palestinian refugee camps and their residents in Beirut. We entrusted them to the international buffer force and to United Nations observers. I therefore beg you to do all you can to halt the massacre of Palestinian women and children."

The Palestinian news agency WAFA, monitored in Damascus, said Mr. 'Arafat had sent similar "urgent, important" messages to Pope John Paul II, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

NC171811 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 17 (AFP) -- The French Government today demanded the "immediate" withdrawal of the Israeli Army from west Beirut and charged that Israel had violated the agreement that led to the Palestinian retreat from Beirut."

In an official statement released today, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said it was "absolutely necessary" that Israeli troops move back to positions held Tuesday before the drive west so that "immediate negotiations on the evacuation of all armed foreign forces from Lebanon can be undertaken."

The Israeli offensive since Wednesday and the accompanying bombardments are "a violation of the agreement accepted by the belligerents." Under this agreement, France, the United States and Italy sent roops to Beirut to man a buffer force to oversee the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters.

The situation since (?Wednesday) leaves large numbers of the civilian population without protection, since guarantees given in exchange for the evacuation of armed forces have been seriously compromised.

Mr Cheysson said France "denounced and condemned this new, unjustified challenge" by Israel and stressed that it was up to Lebanon alone "to ensure the continuation of its own institutions."

The statement also said it was "essential" to send United Nations observers to Lebanon, as called for in earlier UN resolutions.

TEXT OF STATEMENT ON BEIRUT 'OFFENSIVE'

PM201205 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18-19 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Paris Calls for Israelis' 'Immediate Withdrawal']

[Text] The following is the text of the statement issued by [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson on Lebanon:

The Israeli offensive in west Beirut since 15 September and the bombing accompanying that action are a violation of the agreement accepted by the warring sides, widely approved by the international community and which France, the United States and Italy helped to implement. This situation leaves numerous civilians unprotected, and the guarantees given in exchange for the withdrawal of the armed forces are henceforth seriously jeopardized.

France denounces and condemns this as an unjustified challenge. It is up to Lebanon and it alone to ensure the continuity of its own institutions. France thinks it is vital for the Israeli Army to return immediately to the positions it occupied on 14 September so that negotiations can immediately be started on conditions for withdrawing all foreign armed forces from Lebanon.

Durihg his brief visit to Paris, the UN secretary general's attention was again drawn to the need for immediate implementation of Resolutions 516, 517 and 518 on UN observers in Beirut. Their presence in Lebanon in adequate numbers on conditions to be drawn up with the Lebanese Government seems to be a vital step. France now asserts its determination to give full support to decisions which might be taken.

Ready To Send Troops

NC191151 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 19 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today announced that France was ready to send troops back to Lebanon to protect the civilian population.

Mr Cheysson, interviewed on television, said that he had discussed with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu how France could act jointly with the United Nations or "otherwise."

Cheysson Interview

AB201332 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Sep 82

[French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson's interview on television station Antenne 2 in Paris on 19 September]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, can you tell us France's position?

[Answer] Bombs and victims here, war, bombing raids, invasion and violations of international resolutions there. We now have massacres and summary executions. This cannot be allowed to continue. The international community must stand up against these excesses, President Mitterrand said in his declaration yesterday.

The civilian population must be protected. We asked for this protection right from the beginning. We the French made precise proposals right from the beginning. On 25 June, the president of the republic made an appeal to the world and we submitted to the Security Council a resolution which said: All armed forces should be evacuated from Beirut, which should be under the sole control of the Lebanese Army reinforced by international elements supplied by UNIFIL [United Nations International Force in Lebanon]. This is the UN force in Lebanon in which France had two batallions. The mission of this force would be to strengthen the Lebanese Army to ensure security in Beirut. The resolution received 14 votes for and one against. The opposing vote was that of the United States, which thus vetoed the resolution. Three months were thus lost and here we are now. The resolution unanimously adopted last night does not say only that there must be more observers, it also says that an international force should come to support the Lebanese Army. Here we are: The method of action we have been recommending for weeks and months now has at last been adopted.

[Question] The buffer forces returned from Beirut barely a few hours ago. Is France prepared to return to Beirut?

[Answer] Let me quote the president of the republic, for one cannot quote a higher authority: "France is determined to act again." This was contained in the statement he issued yesterday. We are prepared to do this at any moment. As early as this morning, the defense minister and I discussed how we could help the United Nations -- if, as we hope, the United Nations decides to send a force -- or what else we could do.

[Question] Mr Minister, the buffer force which was in Lebanon recently did not fulfill its role. Why did we leave Beirut before the end of its mandate, which was to expire on 21 September?

[Answer] The role of that force was to enable evacuation of the combatants in an orderly manner and in dignity. This was accomplished. This was so much the role of the force that its mandate was short. This was so much its role that one of its most important elements -- the American element -- never left the port. [Passage indistinct] Its role was not to protect the civilian population of Beirut, as this would have implied a much longer stay. Its role was not what we proposed on 25 June this year. This force should be in conformity with the decision of the international community and not with the ad hoc decision of three countries.

[Question] Was there no disagreement between the French, who were prepared to stay longer, and the Americans?

[Answer] Right from the beginning, there was disagreement on the way of dealing with this problem. As a matter of fact, it is necessary to recall the rest of the reasoning: There will be no peace in the Middle East unless the right of each state to security is recognized, beginning with Israel, and there will be no peace in the Middle East unless each state has a future. How can a people without a future, a territory and a homeland and who are aliens in the land, fail to arouse such a reaction? As a result, we have all sorts of passions including hatred as well as the horrible images of the past.... We must therefore deal with the political problem. This was what we proposed right from the beginning. It is tied to the immediate problems. The international community has a very clear duty; it must take immediate measures in less than 48 hours. It must also create a situation which can make it possible to take a political path leading to a future and to security.

[Question] What did you feel during your visit to Beirut a few days ago?

[Answer] In the first place, this very striking fact of the Israelis' entry into west Beirut. When you are in east Beirut, you can see clearly what is happening in west Beirut. We therefore saw the Israeli advance, we saw the Israelis enter the camps -- the Chatila camp -- and bombard the entrance to the camp in order to take control of it. But the other glaring impression I had and about which I speak with much seriousness is that the Lebanese people, whose passion one may fear unleashed at the assassination of their president-elect, agreed, with a remarkable and wise reflex, that a constitutional process should be engaged in as soon as possible to elect a new president in line with the recommendations of the texts. One could have expected exceptional measures -- but never. [as received]. The assembly has been summoned for Tuesday. Applications for candidacy were filed in perfectly normal conditions, which no one contested. There is every hope that in a few days time -- in a few weeks time -- there will be a president in Lebanon under conditions that you will term exemplary.

[Question] In spite of the massacre?

[Answer] I think it will go this way, and in this way Lebanon will demonstrate its desire for unity, which is above everything and which to us, naturally, constitutes the sacred principle of our action. We must help Lebanon to reaffirm its unity. Every external event which aggravates passions is a supplementary inconvenience which tends to compromise this evolution.

LE MONDE: AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH REOPENS OLD DILEMMAS

PM170929 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Back to 'Go'"]

[Text] There were very few people who thought that Bashir al-Jumayyil would complete his presidential term of office because he had aroused so much passionate opposition and implacable hatred on the left as well as on the right, even among "moderate" Christians. But who would have thought that he would be killed even before his investiture, and in his east Beirut domain in the "fortress" which his party headquarters constituted?

Bashir al-Jumayyil wanted to be "president of all the Lebanese." To that end, he had offered dialogue to the Muslims, partly represented by Mr Sa'ib Salam, who accepted it more out of realism than out of deep conviction. Most of the leftwing groups were in the same state of mind but did not have many illusions. The president-elect intended to disarm what he called the "private militia" and integrate his into the regular army, thus increasing distrust of it.

Even those who were prepared to give him a chance were following his efforts to reconcile seemingly irreconcilable forces with skepticism mixed with hope. The dilemma was great: If Bashir al-Jumayyil had been forced to sign a separate peace with Israel, he would have lost the support of Lebanese Muslims and of a section of the Christian community anxious not to cut the country off from its Arab "hinterland." If he had been forced to abandon such a settlement, he would have run the risk of considerably delaying the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Bashir al-Jumayyil had opted for a "balanced" language which did not exactly delight the Jerusalem government either. He had advocated the withdrawal of "all foreign forces" from Lebanon, and gave evasive answers to questions about the future of Israeli-Lebanese relations. He had not shown any haste to sign a peace treaty, which was also regarded as premature by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who recently maintained that "a treaty cannot be signed under the threat of bayonets." Mr Begin and Mr Sharon tried more than once to compromise the Lebanese president-elect, notably by announcing that they had had secret meetings with him, but it was to no avail. Bashir al-Jumayyil was clearly distancing himself from Jerusalem to ensure the "national reconciliation" which he earnestly desired.

The Phalangist leader's assassination also crushed the hope of normalization which a broad section of the Lebanese people cherished, and may open a new violent chapter in that country's tragic history. A civil war could be avoided assuming two hypotheses, that of the extension of Mr Elias Sarkis' mandate for a limited period and that -- more problematic -- of the election of a "consensus president" which the Muslims, prominent rightwing Christians and the left wanted. But in neither case would Lebanon sign a separate peace with Israel, thus delaying the withdrawal of General Sharon's forces and consequently that of the Syrians and the Palestinian fedayeen who remain in northern Lebanon.

That would bring us back to "go," and show, once again, that it is very difficult to separate the Lebanese problem from the Israeli-Arab conflict.

MARCHAIS: 'OVERWHELMING' SUPPORT FOR POLICY

PM170853 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "France Has Assets for Coping With Crisis"]

[Excerpt] Georges Marchais was the guest of the 1300 hours newscast on French television's channel 1 on Saturday. The secretary general, who was answering questions put by Yves Mourousi and Jean Marie de Morant, emphasized first of all the two aspects of the L'HUMANITE festival -- mobilization of the workers and the PCF's own contribution to that mobilization in order to forge ahead.

After noting that the overwhelming majority of Communists are resolutely in favor of the PCF's participation in the government majority, G. Marchais explained the Communists' tactics in the municipal elections: To check the right and ensure success for the left. Pointing out that Chirac is banking on defeat for the left in 1983 in order to demand an early election, the secretary general stated: "It is necessary to defeat the right and to consolidate all the municipalities which the left won in 1977. All the party's activity is directed toward that end."

Is There Nothing To Be Done?

G. Marchais referred next to the conduct of the new majority, whose assessment is favorable. If grave problems are being encountered, this is because the right is fighting back — primarily with its most favored instrument, the employers -- not forgetting the pressures of an international nature, such as those exerted by the United States. The secretary general stated that we must not give in to this dual pressure. This entails not reducing the workers' purchasing power and producing French goods. The PCF has decided to launch a major campaign on this issue.

"I recently heard a majority politician speaking of the international crisis." After recalling that he published an article analyzing the crisis of French society in L'HUMANITE 11 years ago, G. Marchais continued: "That crisis exists, and it is weighing increasingly heavily. But when I hear people presenting an apocalyptic situation, tending to argue that there is no more to be done and that work, wages and poverty must be shared, are they not joking?"

Problem of New Economic Order Is Posed.

"In our own country there are millions of people who are experiencing enormous difficulties in merely subsisting. In all the capitalist countries, millions of people are in this situation. In the United States 33 million people are living below the poverty line. So much for the capitalist world. As far as the Third World countries are concerned, hundreds of millions of human beings are hungry, ill and illiterate. They have certainly won their political independence, but they do not have the economic resources necessary to subsist. Is there nothing to be done in this field? Third, the socialist countries, which started from very low bases, have made considerable progress, but today they need international cooperation. Is there nothing to be done with the socialist countries? When I hear it said that the production system is to be developed no further and that it is no longer necessary to effect developments in scientific and technical research and to use our era's tremendous capabilities, I say that is a sick joke. Above all, we must not give in to this demagogic campaign about an inescapable international situation forcing the unemployed to remain unemployed and the poor to remain poor. No, there are solutions and France has assets.

"There is a need for a new economic order, and I do not deny that we are confronted with difficulties here: reservations in the capitalist countries and even reservations in the socialist countries, which I have often discussed with them. But the world can no longer live today as it has lived over the last few decades. The problem of a new economic order is posed. It is the necessary condition for forging ahead, because it is at the same time a matter of justice and a condition for extricating France from the crisis."

PCF LEADER COMMENTS ON MIDEAST, WORLD MOVEMENT

PM171127 [Editorial Report] Paris L' HUMANITE in French on 13 September carries on page 9 the 2,500-word text of PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais' opening speech at the international section of the L' HUMANITE festival at La Courneuve on 11 September. Addressing the foreign delegations, Marchais recalls the PCF's solidarity with national liberation movements throughout the world and goes on to devote the bulk of his speech to the Near East situation in light of the recent war in Lebanon. After hailing the "resistance, courage and heroism" of the "Palestinian and Lebanese fighters" Marchais stresses that the war "has solved nothing" and pledges to make every effort to ensure that France contributes "to the search for a peaceful solution."

Marchais welcomes the "plan for a settlement put forward by the Arab League." He goes on to condemn U.S. backing for Israel's invasion of Lebanon and criticized UN inaction. After stressing the advance of "the social, national and human liberation forces" in the world and imperialism's "disarray," Marchais concludes by reiterating the PCF's "new internationalism" outlined at the party's 24th congress, implying the PCF's complete autonomy as a party but its energetic cooperation with "all the communist and workers parties in all socialist countries" and "all revolutionary and progressive parties in Africa, Asia and Latin America."

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT

NC181051 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 18 (AFP) -- Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba arrived here today on a private visit to France for dental treatment.

Talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and other government officials are also scheduled, and political circles in Tunis said President Bourguiba would be expressing his concern at events in Lebanon.

Tunisia is the headquarters of the Arab League and has been selected as a provisional base by Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat following the evacuation of PLO forces from Beirut.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON STOPOVER

NC171110 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 17 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived here today for a stopover expected to last two or three days, on his way to New York for the autumn U.N. General Assembly session opening next Tuesday.

He said he would be meeting French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson this afternoon.

COLOMBO: READY TO PARTICIPATE IN BEIRUT FORCE

LD182054 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] This evening in Rome the Foreign Ministry issued a communique which states that Minister Colombo had been in touch with the prime minister and after consultations with Paris and Washington confirms that the Italian Government is ready to participate in an international peacekeeping force to ensure the safety of the population of the Lebanese capital.

Government Condemns Attack

AU191857 Rome ANSA in English 1835 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 19 -- The Italian Government Sunday voiced strong condemnation and censure "of the bloody actions perpetrated, or at least allowed, by the Israeli Army in Lebanon" and of the slaughter of hundreds of Palestinian refugees and other civilians in Beirut.

The government also launched a pressing appeal to Israel to immediately cease fire in accordance with a unanimous United Nations resolution and to start pulling its troops out of the Lebanese capital.

In the meantime, Italy would go ahead with the diplomatic initiatives begun by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, in concert with Premier Giovanni Spadolini, the government said. These moves aimed at the reassembling of the peacekeeping force made up of Italian French and U.S. troops and the immediate sending on of U.N. observers to Beirut so as to avert further massacres the like of which "strike the conscience of mankind", the government said.

Already Saturday evening the Italian Government issued a communique stating it favored the return to Lebanon of the multinational peacekeeping force.

Following the massacres perpetrated in Beirut, Italy announced it stood ready to once again take part in the force, clearly with the consent of Lebanese authorities, to help ensure the safety of the civilian population.

Colombo Comments

AU191909 Rome ANSA in English 1845 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Maratea (Potenza) September 19 -- "Words like execration and condemnation are inadequate in the face of the criminal massacre carried out in Beirut against civilians, women and children," Italian Foreign Minister Emilo Colombo told a convention of the Catholic Press Union of Italy here Sunday.

He said that in just a few days hopes for peace had been stifled "first by the assassination of Bashir al-Jamayyil, then by the illegitimate occupation of west Beirut by Israel, and finally by the massacre perpetrated yesterday".

Those who perpetrated the massacre and those who allowed it or at least did nothing to stop it were equally responsible he said. Israel must leave Beirut and Lebanon just like all of the external forces still present in that country, Colombo said.

"The Israeli cause is ever more isolated and weakened in the eyes of the world because of a policy based on aggression and violence. Now the international community can no longer stop short at moral judgements and condemnations. Political action is required," Colombo said. "Italy must and wants to do its part," he continued.

The minister recalled Italy's lastest moves to return the multinational peacekeeping force to Lebanon to safeguard civilians and to get the U.N. to send in a corp of observers. What was important now, he said, was that delays or improvidence did not open the way to more violence.

As soon as word of the massacre got out Saturday, the Farnesina (Foreign Ministry) convoked the Israeli ambassador to Rome to protest the fact that the Israeli Army had illegally entered west Beirut with the excuse of maintaining order, yet did not prevent the massacres, Colombo told the press union.

The foreign minister also said he received a message from U.S. Secretary of state George Shultz Sunday morning urging ready cooperation to deal with the dramatic developments in Lebanon.

Colombo also conferred telephonically with his French colleague Claude Cheysson who he will be meeting in Brussels Monday during a European Economic Community foreign ministers' council session.

Pope Deplores Killing

AU191900 Rome ANSA in English 1840 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Castelgandolfo, September 19 -- Pope John Paul II Sunday said there were no words adequate to express the condemnation of crimes so repugnant to the human, and Christian conscience, as the massacres perpetrated against civilians in Beirut.

Addressing around 7,000 people gathered outside his summer villa here for his regular Sunday benediction, the pope said that it was with deep grief and bitterness that he had learned of the horrible massacres carried out in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

There are reports of hundreds and hundreds of victims, children, women, the elderly, ruthlessly put to death, he said.

The pontiff voiced grave concern over this terrible demonstration of the forces of evil and the spiral of violence that is spreading through the world and invoked God's mercy for humanity which has fallen to such excesses of barbarism.

He also prayed that God would illuminate the people of the world and their leaders so that they can break this chain of mourning and rancour and with renewed fervor and commitment once again take up the path of dialogue and negotiation to at last achieve peace and reconciliation in the Middle East.

Protest at Israeli Embassy

AU191915 Rome ANSA in English 1842 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 19 -- A demonstration was staged in front of the Israeli Embassy in Rome Sunday to protest against the massacre of civilians in Beirut. A similar demonstration will be staged there again Monday.

The protest rally was organized Sunday by members of the Communist and Proletarian Democratic Parties.

Demonstrators shouted pro-Palestinian slogans and carried signs calling on Italy to recognize the PLO and Palestinian rights. "We feel we are Palestinians. We are all on 'Arafat's side," one sign said.

Proletarian Democratic deputies have announced that Monday they will boycott the ongoing conference of the Interparliamentary Union in sign of protest.

Other protest demonstrations will be organized in Italy throughout the week to condemn the Beirut massacres and show solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

CP Urges Break With Israel

LD182224 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party has asked the government to break off diplomatic relations with Israel.

COLOMBO FACES SENATE QUESTIONS ON 'ARAFAT VISIT

AU181533 Rome ANSA in English 0826 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 18 -- The two-day visit to Rome conducted by Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat for the 69th Interparliamentary Union conference moved into the domestic political arena today when Giorgio la Malfa, the Republican budget minister, charged that it was "inconceivable for a leader of international terrorism to be received by a government representative".

La Malfa's statement, appearing in an interview carried in today's edition of LA STAMPA of Turin, was a reference to 'Arafat's meeting with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Between his arrival in Rome early Wednesday morning and his departure for Damascus Thursday night, the PLO leader also met head of state Sandro Pertini, was received in private audience by Pope John Paul II, and encountered a number of the nation's political party leaders and other public figures.

Responding to the cabinet minister's statement on the Colombo-'Arafat meeting, described as private for reasons of protocol, the Foreign Ministry said, "as is well known by now, the encounter took place following an understanding reached within the government and among the coalition parties, of which La Malfa himself is a member".

According to a deputy secretary of the Socialist Party, another government partner, "the budget minister's statement on Italian foreign policy, on 'Arafat's visit to Italy and the position of the government and the other parties in the coalition sounds like a deliberate and useless provocation".

Taking the matter a step further, Valdo Spini said that La Malfa's remarks echo "the spirit of closure and arrogance" of the Israeli drive into Muslim strongholds in west Beirut this week.

The deputy secretary concluded his statement by noting that Italy's Socialists, in line with many other members of the Socialist International, have long recognized the PLO as a political movement and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Last night it was learned that the foreign minister will appear before the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission on Wednesday to respond to a number of queries filed by M.P.S on 'Arafat's visit to Rome against the background of developments in Lebanon following the assassination of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil and the Israeli move into west Beirut.

Another spokesman for a government party, Valerio Zanone, the Liberal Party secretary, commented last night, "during his visit, Yasir 'Arafat presented himself in a 'moderate' image but it appeared that he would not or could not take the exceptional opportunity offered as an observer to the Interparliamentary Union and in talks with the president and the head of the Catholic Church to announce without ambiguity that the PLO is finally ready to pursue a clear and realistic project for peace."

The leadership of the Social Democrat Party, another junior coalition partner, approved a document in which the party voiced "its serious concern for the means involved and the significance attributed to the PLO leader's visit to Italy."

Senator Cesare Pozzo of the neofascist MSI, Italy's fourth largest party, and a member of the MSI delegation to the Interparliamentary Union asserted last night that, "'Arafat's visit was not a diplomatic success but merely a propaganda triumph, which is quite another thing."

SPADOLINI VIEWS NATIONAL, EUROPEAN ISSUES

PM171203 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini by Manuela Paixao; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Italy was the first country to support Portugal's application to join the EC. The French Government recently demonstrated that it does not approve of our joining in the envisaged time frame. What is Italy's current stance?

Spadolini: I expressed before the European Council in Brussels the opinion that the enlargement to include Portugal and Spain represents a natural and essential development of the historic process which should lead to completion of the building of Europe. I intend to remain firm in this stance.

There are objective problems connected with a 12-member Community which should be resolved in the interest of the European blueprint's vitality itself. But we Italians hope that the process toward the necessary solution will not interfere with the timetable. That is why I am personally committed to some of my proposals put forward in Brussels which are aimed at defining a different method of organization during the transitional or premembership period.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will the agricultural problems, and especially the "wine war" between France and Italy, have a favorable or unfavorable outcome on our membership?

Spadolini: We are attempting to accelerate the revision of the common agricultural policy so that it can achieve a better balance in safeguarding Mediterranean products such as wine, oil and horticultural products. We have already taken some important steps in that direction by approving initiatives concerning the minimum guaranteed prices for wine and fruit. Our aim has been and will remain to eliminate or avert the causes of the disputes which, especially at the trading level, have occasionally occurred within the Community. Not everything has been done, of course, but there is, at least on Italy's part, the will and interest to continue along this path.

Cultural and Trading Relations

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What are the prospects for greater cultural and trading exchanges between Italy and Portugal following this visit, Mr Prime Minister?

Spadolini: In both sectors we are witnessing a dynamic development of our bilateral relations with Portugal. We are also aware of the extensive prospects for being able to do much more still, and we wish not only to take the opportunities but also to create new and better preconditions for their future development. In the cultural field, we are very pleased to learn of the spread of Italian in Portugal, and we hope that other initiatives in addition to study can be made soon with the aim of giving a new cultural impetus to our two countries.

In the economic field, I believe that the response to the joint aim of intensifying bilateral relations should be made through closer forms of cooperation in production and technology, even through the setting up of joint enterprises.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your government -- the first secular government in 40 years of the republic -- to some extent ends the DC's hegemony. Do you believe that your second government will last until the election in 1984?

Spadolini: I have never considered such a problem. On the contrary, I have always believed -- and I said so in Parliament during the government's inaugural session -- that we have a duty to govern; that is, to contain, channel and control the tendencies toward breakup and disintegration present in Italian society, as in all advanced industrial societies. With the duty of governing on this basis, the coalition of five parties with different traditions and histories -- the DC, the PSI, the Italian Social Democratic Party, the PRI and the Italian Liberal Party, assembled in the largest democratic coalition that Italy has known since the war -- was effected for the second time. It is a coalition which is aware of the grave problems which the country must tackle: from the economic situation to terrorism's offensive.

General Dalla Chiesa's murder in Palermo demonstrates that the battle against this cancer of society will still be long and difficult, and this is why the government did not waste a minute in appointing the general's successor and giving him extensive special powers.

As regards the duration, allow me to answer you in the words of a great Italian politician -- the DC leader murdered by the Red Brigades, Aldo Moro. Moro used to say, and I repeat: "We will perform our duty to the end, as if each day were equally the first and the last of our government."

PREMIER ON ANTITERRORIST STRUGGLE, ACTIONS

LD182230 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Spadolini made a speech in Naples at a meeting with the citizens arranged by the Republican Party. He said: From yesterday to today we have brought about a new phase in the struggle of the democratic state against terrorism and the camorra in Naples and the Campania. The government will carry out its commitment in view of the challenge which puts the sovereignty of the republican institutions in jeopardy. We shall have recourse to all the means which the new antimafia law, approved in its final form by Parliament, and the preceding legislation have put at our disposal.

PSI LEADER MEETS IRAQI PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL

AU181501 Rome ANSA in English 0842 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 18 -- The situation in the Middle East revolving around the Israeli push into west Beirut and the two-year-old war between Iraq and Iran were discussed here Friday during a meeting between an Iraqi parliamentary delegation, led by Prime Minister [as received] Na'im Haddad, and the secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi.

A communique released last night by the Socialist Party headquarters reported that they talk also took up "the joint intention of the PSI and the Ba'th Party of Iraq to foster the development of relations between Italy and Iraq which are already good."

The Socialist note also said that Craxi expressed hope for a negotiated solution for the Iraq war with Iran and favored the mediation efforts now conducted by Algeria.

SENATE SPEAKER RECEIVES SEVERAL COUNTERPARTS

AU171624 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 17 -- Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani today held a number of separate audiences which included:

- the speaker of the Sudanese parliament ('izz al-Din al-Sayyid),

- the speaker of the Iraqi parliament Na'im Haddad,

- the speaker of the Indian Parliament Bal Ram (Jakoar),

- Venezuela's Senate Speaker Godolfredo Gonzalez,

- and the president of the ongoing Interparliamentary conference, Rafael Caldera.

COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH SUDAN FINANCE MINISTER

AU170847 Rome ANSA in English 0843 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 17 -- Sudan would like to see an expansion of Italian credits to the east African state in order to finish off development projects which have already been started and to realize new ones in farming and fishing, according to Sudan's Finance and [Economic] Planning Minister Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur.

According to a Foreign Ministry communique here, the minister advanced the proposal during a meeting with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo yesterday.

The communique quoted Colombo as replying that he favored examining the request, but would like discussions to start only when Sudan's financial situation has been restructured.

Earlier, there was a meeting of the Italo-Sudanese joint commission chaired by Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi on current development projects.

According to the communique, Italy will contribute to projects in the fields of energy, health, farming and fishing, as well as professional (?planning) and the exploitation of water resources. It added that Italy will supply wide ranging consultation and advice on hold to give Sudan banking systems similar to those used by Italian savings and rural credit banks. [sentence as received]

DC SECRETARY DE MITA VIEWS PCI 'EVOLUTION'

PM171423 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 12 Sep 82 pp 16-17

[Interview with DC Secretary Ciriaco de Mita by Fabrizio Coisson in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: And so how do you view the PCI?

Answer: I believe that the yardstick for the PCI's evolution is not so much a shrewd ideological abjuration but rather its involvement in a process of institutional renewal. which is not merely institutional engineering but above all a cultural choice: It is tolerance; it is a measure of consensus; it is emancipation from preconceived truths. Accepting this institutional process means an objective rejection of dogmas.

Question: And translated into political terms?

Answer: It is the essential condition -- the only real condition -- for realizing a government culture and hence for developing that "complete democracy" which will lead to government alternatives.

Question: But do you believe that the PCI is prepared for this kind of development?

Answer: The proposal of the alternative would appear to embark upon this path. But there is still some improvization, some pointless arrogance, in the PCI's attempt to always justify everything without explaining its own choices and admitting its own mistakes.

Question: However, the PCI's line seems tied to a kind of exchange of "K factors" [orginial "K factor" -- PCI's alleged subservience to Moscow "kommunizm" -- was used to argue PCI's ineligibility to join government]: You, the DC, have so far excluded us from the government; now we intend to exclude you....

Answer: This line in itself serves to demonstrate the weakness of certain PCI arguments. When Natta says in the Chamber that the PCI is an alternative to the DC, he is in fact setting out an agreement to exclude the DC from the exercise of power. And in my opinion, he does this precisely in order to uphold and make people understand the PCI's strategy. But if that is how it is, the PCI cannot then theorize that the current system's shortcomings are due to the DC's parallel agreement to rule out a government agreement with the PCI.

Question: So where does the solution lie?

Answer: The problem is how to regenerate the power structures with a contribution from all forces, so that they can then be legitimized to alternate in the leadership of these renewed institutions. If we allow the subject to degenerate to the level of a mere slogan or expedient, we will lose the only opportunity to discuss the crisis seriously and in a manner untainted by the following two defects: Nostalgia for a past that no longer exists or the desire for a future that we are incapable of building.

Question: This is similar to [PSI Secretary] Craxi's dilemma: another center-left or an alternative....

Answer: This new pointer from Craxi deserves a thorough analysis on the political planes. One must proceed from the political situation as it actually is: At present I see no possibility of majorities other than the existing one. But this majority has a raison d'etre if it assumes responsibility for the future of our democratic life as well, that is, if it builds the conditions for a transition from a blocked democracy to a complete democracy. If this is the nature of what is called the "socialist ambiguity," then we agree with it.

Question: Even if it were to bring the DC into the opposition?

Answer: None of us imagines that when this process has developed the alternative cannot be realized by Communists and Socialists together. Nor do I believe that it will mean the defeat of the DC. In any case, the DC's transition to the opposition within a consolidated democratic system will mark the historic victory of the Christian Democrats in Italy.

UCD'S LAVILLA ADDRESSES PARTY CONVENTION

PM171139 Madrid YA in Spanish 12 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] [UCD Chairman] Landelino Lavilla delivered his speech [at 11 September UCD national convention in Madrid] in a fervent and powerful tone with electioneering characteristics, which drew ovations from the audience. Among other things, the centrist chairman said:

-- We have no right to disappoint and abandon the thousands of voters who placed their trust in us. We have expressed in a party the tradition of liberality, dialogue and understanding which had not hitherto been manifested in Spain embodied in this way.

-- The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] is different from the right and the left. We made an offer of a new state, and the people responded to us, to everybody's amazement. That transformation will enable us to continue to stand firmly on Spanish reality, with a better claim than other parties on our right and our left.

-- We also played a leading role in establishing harmony, and -- what is more important -- we have made that harmony a reality. Now it seems normal, but this was not foreseeable at that time. We have been the magnetizers of the other political forces.

-- Those who deny that the UCD is the party with the best chance are mistaken, because it is the UCD which is in tune with the Spanish people's enthusiasm. It is not true that the UCD's role is finished, because the longing for understanding among the Spanish people is not finished and because the dilemma of voting either for a conservative right or a still-utopian and immature left is not accepted. The Spanish people know that crushing centrism means crushing the Spanish people's chance for coexistence.

-- Those who are shooting at us from outside are not entitled to say that we are committing suicide. The desertions and disloyalties which have occurred in the UCD were desertions from the disloyalties to the center political blueprint. Those who have helped create the party's problems are no longer entitled to criticize us, because they view us not as something of their own which must be preserved but as something alien which must be destroyed.

Neither Natural Majority Nor Majority for Change

-- We must now make a new offer for a new society. The natural majority as hypothesized by the right is nonexistent in Spain. If we joined in that operation we would be betraying ourselves.

-- It is Fraga [Popular Alliance leader], who in the past upheld a center option, who has changed, aligning himself now with right. We are different from the right because we are not prepared to maintain a number of things from the past. We are not prepared to reform the Constitution or to restore the death penalty, even for the most abominable crimes. We do not like conservative demagogy.

-- We are not, under any circumstances -- nor will anybody be able to convert us into -- preservers of injustices or forms of discrimination.

-- The majority for change is unattainable on the basis of socialism, because the Spanish people do not want a total change or a transformation of society, but a reformist change of that society which precisely the UCD can carry out. The peoples who have advanced most in Spain are those who have been governed from the center, far from revolutionary creeds and ideologies.

-- The UCD has two great political priorities: the struggle against unemployment and the struggle for the rule of law. We must bring all the political and social forces to an agreement to make them join in the unemployment struggle. We believe in the spontaneity of private enterprise, and we must make this very clear.

-- The solutions to unemployment come through private and public investment, which creates new jobs.

-- The rule of law is an important issue in a democratic society. Law in a democracy should have greater social and moral force to obligate through being legitimized by citizens' free votes.

Convincing French Socialist Government

-- Considerable progress has been made recently in the struggle against terrorism and against common crime. A great deal of work has been done in this field. Tribute must be paid to the state security corps for the tireless work which they have performed. The penal code must be reformed and justice improved.

-- The struggle against terrorism must be included as one of the priorities of our foreign policy: coordinating the European nations' [action] against terrorism, and, very especially, convincing the French Socialist Government that the right of asylum must not protect those who attack our democratic system with goma 2 explosives and submachineguns.

-- I must now refer here to the issue of divorce, which the Popular Alliance is still brandishing as a flag of attack against us. Our election program in 1979 proposed the existence of a law which would make divorce possible, but with protection for family stability for political reasons.

There is a majority of believers who are not prepared to place their faith and their religious convictions at the service of political operations. There is a majority of believers who do not need their consciences protected.

-- The UCD will consolidate the process of the autonomies, but without seeking to revise Spain's history. The autonomies entail not revising history but safeguarding the personality and ethnic characteristics of each Spanish region or nationality.

-- Let nobody expect participation in a coalition government unless it is because the governability of the state requires it. We are not prepared to lose our identity through a bad pragmatism.

-- Spain is not socialist; we must break with that image of resignation which seems to proclaim a socialist triumph. Spain will support a proposal of change.

-- The strongest authority is democracy, which can make it constantly clear that its decisions are supported by the majority of the Spanish people. The electorate's faith has weakened when it has seen a possible weakening of the UCD in its own faith. This is what we must reaffirm.

RIGHTWING PARTIES SIGN ELECTION COALITION PACT

PM171447 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Sep 82 p 21

[Excerpt] There will not be sufficient champagne to celebrate the Popular Alliance's triumph on the evening of 28 October," an exultant Manuel Fraga said yesterday at the end of the signing of the rightwing coalition composed of the Popular Alliance itself, Oscar Alzaga's Popular Democratic Party [PDP] -- which defines itself as centrists -- the Aragonese Regionalist Party, the Valencian Union and the Union of the Navarrese People.

After a lengthy hug with Fraga in the presence of some 100 Popular Alliance and PDP members, Alzaga once more expressed regret at not having been able to include the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] in the coalition: "The UCD has chosen the path of consolidation through meetings and not by seeking convergences," he said, in a clear allusion to the UCD convention and to Landelino Lavilla's speech at it. The PDP, which last weekend received the entry of hitherto Minister of Agriculture Jose Luis Alvarez, yesterday enlisted Senator for Palencia Guerra Zunzunegui.

POLL ON ELECTION VOTING INTENTIONS REPORTED

PM171437 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Sep 82 pp 16-18

[Excerpt] Some 80 percent of the people who voted for the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] in 1979 do not intend to repeat their vote in the coming general election according to the data in the first of a number of opinion polls commissioned by the Center for Political Research and Techniques (CITEP) for a political panel called Report-2. In mid-August, when the questioning of the sample took place, 5.6 percent intended to vote for the UCD, 33.5 percent for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, 7.8 percent for the Popular Alliance, 3.7 percent for the PCE and 1.7 percent for the Democratic and Social Center.

Together with the overwhelming loss of its voters, the study demonstrates that the UCD is receiving scarcely any new voters -- only 1.7 percent of the abstentionists, voters for other parties and so forth -- and that adding this percentage to the core loyal to the UCD (which represents 3.93 percent of the total of the sample questioned) shows a definite vote for this party of 5.6 percent of the electorate. The study also reveals a leadership even weaker than the voting intentions and very slender prospects of the UCD winning votes in the "potential reserves" comprised by citizens who have not yet made their political choice.

MILITARY CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED IN WASHINGTON

LD181742 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The Governments of Spain and the United States have signed an agreement in Washington by which the United States will grant the Spanish Armed Forces a loan of $125 million to acquire U.S. military equipment. According to diplomatic sources in our country, the agreement falls within the budget of the U.S. fiscal year 1982 which ends on 1 October and which concludes the series of annual agreements of this kind which the two governments have signed within the framework of the previous bilateral treaty.

SWEDEN

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS GAIN MAJORITY IN ELECTION VOTE

LD192308 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2224 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Summary] With votes in 349 of a total of 362 municipal districts counted, the situation with regard to votes and seats gained by the parties is as follows:

	PERCENT
Moderate Unity Party	23.2
Center Party	15.7
Liberal Party	6.0
Social Democrats	46.1
Party of the Left (Communists)	5.5
Environment Party	1.6
Christian Democratic Assembly	1.9

The Socialists thus have 187 seats and the non-Socialists 162 seats.

Further Report

LD192346 Stockholm International Service in English 2300 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Sweden is to have a new government. In Sunday's general elections the opposition leftist bloc received 52 percent of the vote. The Center-Liberal coalition and (?their) Conservative ally received only 45 percent of the ballot cast. The country's largest party, the Social Democrats, will have 166 [as heard] seats in the new parliament. Their Communist ally should have 20 seats, and the total 186 [as heard] against just 163 for three center-right parties. The big losers in the election are the Center Party and the Liberals. The Center has dropped almost 3 percent in voters' support since the last elections 3 years ago while the Liberals have lost more than 4 percent. The Conservatives have gained 3 percent.

More than 6 million Swedes over the age of 18 were entitled to vote in Sunday's parliamentary and county council elections. Eighty-nine percent of those entitled to vote cast their ballots in Sunday's elections. That's the lowest figure here in Sweden in 10 years.

Falldin Government Resigns

NC200950 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Stockholm, Sept. 20 (AFP) -- Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin resigned with his government today following the parliamentary election victory won by Olof Palme, leader of the Social Democratics, with a comfortable majority.

Mr Falldin will continue in his post as caretaker premier until the new government is formed "in a few weeks time."

The newly elected parliament will hold its first session on October 4, and Mr Palme will formally become prime minister on October 8. Mr Palme was prime minister from 1969 until his defeat by a conservative coalition in 1976.

He will have the support of 186 votes in the 349-seat Riksdag (parliament) -- 166 Social Democrats and 20 Communists who traditionally support their ally without asking for a cabinet post.

KIPRIANOU DENOUNCES ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN BEIRUT

NC191715 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Cyprus has unreservedly condemned Israel's new aggression against Lebanon and the inhuman slaughter of Palestinian women and children and aged refugees in west Beirut.

In a statement, President of the Republic Kiprianou has stressed that the violation of the truce and cease-fire line of 15 September in Beirut by Israel, in conjunction with the contempt it manifests for the verdict of all humanity against its aggressive activities, constitute an unprecedented crime that must be dealt with determinedly by the United Nations through the Security Council. Cyprus, adds the statement by the president, reaffirms its support of the oppressed Palestinian people, expresses its revulsion at the new Israeli crime against Palestinian women and children and aged refugees and asks for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon so that its independence and territorial integrity, which are being violated by the Israeli aggression and the Israeli crimes against the Palestinian refugees and the Lebanese people, can be guaranteed.

AKEL Condemns Invasion

NC171711 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] AKEL issued a statement today strongly condemning the Israeli invasion of west Beirut. The statement stresses that an end must be put to the genocide of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The statement also says that the Israeli troops must immediately withdraw from Lebanese territory and stresses that the United Nations must act immediately.

SPOKESMAN ON GREEK-OWNED PROPERTY IN NORTH

NC171434 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The government spokesman was asked to state what the Cyprus Government has done or intends to do in order to effectively deal with the activities of the Denktas administration that aim at legalizing and issuing certificates of permanent ownership of Greek-owned property to Turkish Cypriots. The spokesman answered as follows:

Immediately after the intentions of the Denktas administration were demonstrated in connection with the legalization and the distribution of Greek-owned properties, the Cyprus Government studied the whole question persistently and decided that at this stage the following should be done:

1. To place the whole question before the Human Rights Commission European committee which will shortly meet in Strasbourg. As is already known, the Cyprus Government's third appeal against Turkey on the violation of human rights in Cyprus has been pending before the committee.

2. To seek the Greek Government's cooperation and support for Cyprus' appeal.

3. To have the Cypriot diplomatic missions provide greater enlightenment about the activities of the Denktas administration and the serious implications of these activities.

AKEL QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT ON 'NEW ANOMALY'

NC190737 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Ezekias Papaioannou, the AKEL-leftwing parliamentary spokesman, has submitted to the House of Representatives the following question:

"The abominable murder of Vrionis Yiannaka, a democratic figure of Kilani village, by A. Moustakas, an EOKA B member, and the fact that the murderer has been hiding and has so far not been arrested, affirm the soundness of the AKEL charges about new planes for anomaly in the country.

"In view of the fact that part of the extreme rightwing press has been showing concern not so much for the danger from anomaly but for the fact that such charges have been made, the competent ministry is asked to brief the House of Representatives on the following:

"A) What measures are being taken for the arrest and the exemplary punishment of A. Moustakas?

"B) What measures are being taken to recover all of the illegally held weapons and to decisively stamp out the criminal plans for a new anomaly?"

ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

NC171830 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] The Romanian military delegation left today at the end of a 5-day official visit to Cyprus. Head of the delegation, General Milea, first deputy defense minister and chief of the Romanian Armed Forces General Staff, expressed his satisfaction with the welcome and hospitality accorded the delegation in Cyprus. He said: This visit will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. A National Guard detachment presented arms during the delegation's departure at Larnaca Airport.

General Milea has invited Defense Minister Veniamin to pay an official visit to Romania. Mr. Veniamin has accepted the invitation. Bidding the delegation farewell, he said that the delegation's visit has undoubtedly contributed to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

In addition to Mr Veniamin, the delegation was also seen off by Romanian Charge d'Affaires Alexie, Cypriot Ambassador in Bucharest Khatzimiltis, National Guard Commander General Papanayiotou, National Guard Deputy Commander Major General Azinas and other officials.

EDUCATION MINISTER KILLED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

NC180619 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Last night Education Minister Panos Ioannou was killed in a traffic accident; two others were also killed. According to the police report, at around 2230 the minister's car, driven by Gendarme Petros Yeoryiou from Nicosia with Education Minister Ioannou and his wife, Chloi, as passengers, collided with an oncoming car on the Kokkini Trimithia-Ayios Trimithia Road. The report states that the minister as well as the driver of the other car, Ioannis Theofanous, 26 years old, from Paleometokho, and his passenger, Theofanis Savvas, 21, also from Paleometokho, were killed. The minister's wife and driver were seriously injured.

PAPANDREOU ASKS MIDEAST SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

NC182024 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] As soon as Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was informed about the new horrible crime of the massacre of noncombatant Palestinians at the Beirut camps he instructed our UN Delegate Dhoundhas to ask for an emergency session of the Security Council to deal with the question of confronting the new situation, which creates a direct danger of war in the Middle East. According to the Greek action, the Security Council is also called upon to condemn this new criminal genocide and to immediately send a UN multinational force in order to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and the agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

DAILY SUSPECTS FOREIGN MINISTER TO BE REPLACED

NC171624 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Deputy Foreign Minister I. Kapsis will substitute for Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos at the European Community's foreign minister conference to be held on Monday in Brussels. According to press reports, the Foreign Ministry sent a message to this effect yesterday. This event has been noted by government and diplomatic circles, because until now Mr Kapsis has not dealt, at least officially, with Community matters: As a rule, any time Mr Kharalambopoulos was faced with a obstacle, he was replaced by Deputy Foreign Minister Gr. Varthis, who is the minister responsible for Common Market issues.

Mr Kharalambopoulos did not participate in yesterday's cabinet meeting. His office reports that he will be absent until Monday. According to the same reports, Mr Kharalambopoulos did not go to his office the day before yesterday either, and it is rumored that he is slightly ill. It has been rumored among government circles that Mr Kapsis would replace Mr Kharalambopoulos as minister and that he would probably be used in another post, possibly as deputy prime minister. These reports, which are difficult to verify because of their nature, have given rise to various comments among government circles, who consider them to be a small reshuffle, particularly with the removal from such a key position of a person who has been enjoying Prime Minister Papandreou's trust since the beginning of his political career.

Diplomatic circles note more Mr Kapsis' temporary replacement of Mr Kharalambopoulos at the EEC foreign ministers conference. It is particularly noted that this meeting will involve the most serious issues occupying Europe today, as it will be the first meeting of the 10 foreign ministers since the summer recess.

Diplomatic circles also comment on the fact that the issues to be discussed are not in Mr Kapsis' area, but in the area of his counterpart, K. Papoulias, who is also in charge of the section of relations with the Arab world and Eastern Europe. Moreover, this meeting of the 10 foreign ministers will also include discussion of the Greek proposal to issue a joint resolution on the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian problem.

On this issue, the Greek delegation will have to expound on its arguments and, naturally, refer to the meeting between the prime minister and PLO leader 'Arafat during the latter's recent visit to Athens. However, the talks with 'Arafat were held by Mr Popoulias, who also attended the prime minister's meeting with 'Arafat.

Papandreou Denial

NC171941 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou made the following statement today: Rumors that Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, who is an elite member of the government, is to be replaced are devoid of any seriousness. Mr Kharalambopoulos is a personal friend of mine and enjoys my respect, that of the government and of the movement [PASOK]. On the other hand, the motives for such rumor mongering are very serious -- at a time when Mr Kharalambopoulos is to represent Greece at the United Nations and to have talks with his Turkish counterpart, Mr Turkmen -- and all attacks on Mr Kharalambopoulos constitute an undermining of our government's national foreign policy.

The prime minister stressed that other rumormongering in reference to our foreign policy, which is a proud Greek political position, also falls within the framework of national undermining.

KKE LEADER FLORAKIS CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

NC192104 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Speaking tonight at the Greek Communist Youth festival in Peristerion [Athens suburb], KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis outlined his party's positions on domestic and international issues. The KKE secretary general maintained that only a democratic government -- which would be based on all the forces of the change and would have behind it a robust, uniting, mass and popular movement -- could really accomplish its targets.

At the same time, Florakis criticized the government by maintaining that, despite certain changes it has brought about, it is not advancing on the road to true change. He added that the forces of change are many and strong and that the struggle will certainly be vindicated.

The KKE secretary general also stressed the necessity to hit at the privilges of big capital so that evil may be hit at its roots by erecting a barrier to the predatoriness of monopolies.

NEW DEMOCRACY'S AVEROF VIEWS GOVERNMENT POLICIES

NC192149 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] In a speech he made this evening at the Democracy Festival 1982, organized by the youth organization of the New Democracy Party in Thessaloniki, New Democracy Chairman Evengelos Averof criticized the government because, although it had declared that the people would climb to power together with PASOK, only the PASOK party machine has climbed to power.

Averof also criticized the government for its antismog policy, the bad course of the economy, the upheaval in justice and higher education and the factionalization in trade unionism. The New Democracy chairman also said that the radio and television media have become the agents of party propaganda and, in fact, of the left.

Referring to rumors that he intends to withdraw from the New Democracy leadership, Averof said that these are government fabrications and that soldiers, especially officers, never abandon a battle while it is being waged. After he announced a program for dealing with youth problems, especially the problem of employment, Averof expressed the opinion that the time is near when the golden Greek sun will rise to shed light on the quick march of the blue generation [referring to New Democracy Party colors].

In reply to a question on whether he wanted to comment on Averof's speech, the government spokesman stated: I do not think that there can be a reply to Averof's speech. Averof seems to be living in an imaginary world, a world he has constructed with his imagination and in which he has set for himself the role of officer.

SPOKESMAN DENIES LEAKING STATE SECRETS TO PRESS

NC191835 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 19 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Press Undersecretary Dhimitrios Maroudhas yesterday discarded the possibility that sensitive information might have been leaked during his daily briefing of political reporters.

"Under no circumstances," Maroudhas said, are there any national secrets disclosed in any form during the daily briefing of political reporters. Besides, I am not myself authorized to have knowledge of such information".

Maroudhas' statement referred to the controversy that developed over the story in the pro-government evening tabloid "THNOS" earlier this week. The paper, in a front page banner headlined story, had charged that comments made off the record by Maroudhas during the daily briefings were often reported by foreign correspondents to foreign embassies and the wire services, with possible harmful effects to foreign policy.

The Foreign Press Association Friday protested the implication that some foreign correspondents might be working against the country's interests, and Maroudhas in earlier statements had defended the record of foreign newsmen, recalling in particular their vital role in providing world public opinion with accurate information about Greece during the 1967-74 military dictatorship.

IRAN-EUROPE GAS PIPELINE TO STOP IN TURKEY

NC171647 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 17 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The visit to Athens of a U.S. businessman, who wanted to contact Greek officials to propose to them that the Iran-West Europe natural gas pipeline, which will run through Turkey and end in West Europe, should also pass through Greece, has been cancelled.

The government cancelled the visit by having its representative directly contact the U.S. businessman to advise him not to come to Greece. Thus, the businessman, named Zarb, in turn informed the U.S. Embassy in Athens that he has abandoned his intention to talk with Greek officials. Mr Zarb intended to meet with Mr Kouloumbis, minister of energy and natural resources.

Additional information states that the private investment bank, which Mr Zarb represents, is very closely connected with a French company dealing with the exploitation and transportation of natural gas.

A group from the French company and the investment bank have already decided that the pipeline from Iran will end in Turkey, from where the natural gas will be transported by ship to West Europe.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS -- Greek exports during the first 6 months of 1982 showed a 26 percent increase. According to figures released by the statistical service, during the January-June period our exports totalled 133 billion drachmas as compared to 105 billion during the first 6 months of 1981. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 18 Sep 82 NC]

TURKMEN: ISRAEL RESPONSIBLE FOR BEIRUT MASSACRE

TA191532 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Sep (AA) -- As far as Turkey is concerned, Israel is the primary responsible party in the Beirut massacre, when armed thugs killed hundreds of women, children and men in Palestinian refugee camps, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said Sunday.

In a strongly-worded statement, the minister condemned the brutal massacre of armed civilians in west Beirut, which was invaded by Israeli forces early this week.

(In Israel, hundreds of demonstrators chanted "Begin, murderer" while they also condemned the killings).

Noting that Turkey was shocked and terror-stricken when word was received about the brutal killings of Palestinians, Mr Turkmen said Israel would assume responsibility for the massacre as it first invaded the city and then violated all the agreements and her obligations concerning the evacuation (of the Palestinian fighters).

He said peace had to be restored in Lebanon withoutviolating the independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of that country. Turkey, as a first step demands the full evacuation of Israeli forces from west Beirut and believes that the formation and the early dispatch of an international force is necessary. Turkey expected the United Nations to take immediate and effective steps in this direction.

Mr Turkmen said Turkey was following the latest developments with deep concern as she was a regional power and these developments posed a serious threat to peace and stability in the Middle East.

EVREN SPEAKS ON CURRENT SECURITY SITUATION

TA181345 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren addressing the public in Tokat; 18 Sep -- recorded]

[Excerpts] As you know, last year I visited Pakistan. During my visit, I toured the refugee camps of some 2.5 million refugees. Among them there were refugees of Turkish origin. There were refugees who had previously applied to come to Turkey. But, their applications had not yet been processed. When I saw their living conditions I felt pity and gave the necessary order for them to brought to Turkey. As you know, they came to Turkey and you, the citizens of Tokat, requested that some of these refugees be settled here. We were very pleased with your noble act. We intended to come here as an expression of our gartitude and to see their places of settlement. We took this opportunity to come to Tokat. A while ago I saw their places of settlement and conversed with them. In the afternoon I will go to [name of place indistinct] and see them. I am here now before you on this occasion and I sincerely thank you for your manifestations of love.

My Dear Citizens, a week ago, last Sunday, the second anniversary of the 12 September operation was marked. We began the third year in an atmosphere of tranquillity, peace and security. In speeches I delivered in various parts of the country after the 12 September operation, I stated that our first and foremost task consists of providing security for all our citizens -- young, old, male or female -- who have for years suffered day and night from the lack of security of life in their homes, in the streets, in their places of work and in the schools. This is why, at every opportunity, we mentioned that we must struggle together as a nation against the anarchists and terrorists who created this lack of security, formed various organizations among themselves and who for the most part enjoyed support from outside, and asked for your help.

You will remember this. Thanks to the relentless work of our security forces and military units as well as the great help of our self-sacrificing citizens, who do not want this country to be surrendered into dirty hands and whose hearts are filled with patriotism, in a short time we led our Turkey into an atmosphere of comfort, tranquillity and peace.

One cannot talk about anarchy and terrorism in Turkey today. One cannot say that there is anarchy and terrorism in Turkey. However, every now and then one encounters the local lackeys of foreign forces who attempt to rebel again or reestablish those obscure organizations. Sometimes you hear of these on the radio, television or in the press. However, these people are caught and turned over to the judiciary before gaining strength.

My Dear Citizens, there are 7,400 suspects currently at large and being sought inside or outside the country. I wanted to inform you about this as well. The number is decreasing, however 7,400 of them are still at large. I want all my citizens to know this. In other words, all is not finished. Actually, in all my speeches I point out that under the current world circumstances it is impossible to entirely eliminate anarchy and terrorism and that this struggle must be waged continuously. I mentioned this in several of my speeches. Such incidents will always occur, but the struggle must not be relaxed and vigilance must be maintained at all times. If the administration and our people are alert, then the struggle with these elements will be easy.

Now, I would like to give you figures comparing the incidents -- not anarchic incidents, but all petty crimes -- that occurred in Turkey during 1981 with the incidents that occurred in another Western country, whose population may be greater than ours. The number of [word indistinct] crimes committed in that country during the course of 1 year is 20,678; the corresponding number for Turkey is 1,593. The daily average for that country is 57; for Turkey it is 4. The number of robberies that take place during 1 year in that country is 458,741; in our country it is 907. The daily average there is 1,250; 3 to 4 in Turkey. Burglaries during the course of year in that country exceed 6 million; in Turkey the number is 22,000. There, 17,270 burglaries occur every day; in Turkey there are 60 cases of burglary on a daily basis. These figures for Turkey do not include anarchic incidents, but are petty crimes.

As you can see, My Dear Citizens, following the fact that these incidents have greatly decreased in Turkey and the negligible nature of the figures I supplied, certain circles seem -- consciously or unconsciously -- to have forgotten the situation prior to 12 September. We also witness that these persons want to act as if a normal order has been restored and everything has been resolved. A week ago, incidents that occurred before 12 September were briefly screened on the television. Many of you may have watched this. What was shown on television is what the television cameras were able to register by chance. What about everything throughout the country that was not registered by the cameras? I know that certain circles are disturbed by the fact that these incidents are shown on television again. However, no matter how disturbing they are, in order to prevent this nation, which suffered great pain, from experiencing those dark days ever again, these screenings must be repeated from time to time so that lessons are learned, and if the perpetrators have any feelings of shame, then let them be ashamed.

These bitter and dark days were experienced here in Tokat as well. Here, too, they divided you into two or three groups by exploiting citizens' religious beliefs. They created strife among these groups and caused the bloodshed of our citizens in vain. Moreover, an incident such as occurred in Maras or Corum was barely avoided. We know this and you know it as well. Those who wanted to take advantage of the citizens' religious beliefs gathered part of the citizens under the aegis of a party. Such persons who want to exploit the religious beliefs of the citizens can emerge in the future as well. In the new constitution we will establish measures necessary to prevent such occurrences, however, they may again make such (?obscure) moves through other means that we have not thought of. In such a case, great tasks will fall on you in this matter. It is you who will deny them this opportunity. If you are alert you will not be deceived by their schemes.

Those who prepare the constitution and the laws cannot block every loophole. Ill-intentioned people are so numerous that they will find the loopholes in the laws or they will act through illegal means. You must be aware of these cases and give them the necessary answer they deserve.

My Dear Citizens, this is all I have to say on the subject of anarchy and terrorism. Now, I am proceeding to a second subject. In my speeches after 12 September I noted that the second most important matter before us is the recovery of the economy, which deteriorated because of an inflation rate of over 100 percent. There are also people who quickly forget those days. Or, there are people who long for their unjust and exaggerated profits of those days; for goods whose prices increased daily, not only weekly or monthly; for shortages of gasoline, cigarettes -- although produced locally -- light bulbs, cooking oil, salt, rice, coal and even tea, which is produced in our country but could not be transported due to the shortage of gasoline, and coffee, whose taste we forgot. Shall I mention more? How quickly they forgot all this. There are people who did not forget, however there are also people who are trying to make us forget.

The government devised a program in a bid to save the country from this situation created by high inflation rates and a foreign currency bottleneck. It followed this program with care. The most important aim was to curb inflation, reduce the rate of inflation. To this end, the government stressed measures to prevent the printing of money by the Central Bank without collateral and enacted new tax laws. These measures would inevitably be accompanied by certain difficulties, and they were. It was impossible to (?attain recovery) without enduring and overcoming these difficulties.

However, those who were opposed to this administration from the beginning continuously spread false rumors and disrupted things with ulterior motives in order to wear down the government and the administration.

They took advantage of the issue of brokers. There were even those who rejoiced at the bankruptcy of a large brokerage firm. They claimed that the bankruptcy would lead to the destruction of the administration. As you can see, the administration has not been destroyed. If a state is to go under with the bankruptcy of a single broker firm then that state is not a state. Then that state cannot be called a state but rather [word indistinct].

The government took all the necessary measures as soon as possible and put up with various difficulties in order not to cause losses to the citizens. The government did not behave in a way similar to reactions seen in many developed and industrialized countries where such incidents occur very frequently. The government did not say to the citizens as in those countries: Do whatever you have to. Did you consult me while investing your money?

You must be reading the dailies. In many Western countries, industrialized and rich countries, such brokers, banks, large firms and establishments are going bankrupt daily. The world is going through an economic crisis. However, this government, as I have already pointed out, did not leave the citizens alone to cope with the problem. It took all the necessary measures to minimize the damages caused to the citizens. The government is still doing all in its power on the issue. We have brought a certain order to the activities of these establishments, namely brokerage firms and others.

My Dear Citizens, an economic crisis cannot be overcome in a short time. Many measures have been taken to overcome this crisis. Had this crisis been only in Turkey then it would not be a problem. However, the whole world is suffering. Therefore, there are many who are taking advantage of this issue as well. They claim that the peasants' produce is being taken but the peasants are not being paid.

Furthermore, there are those who from time to time spread the rumor that the government will be changed and that the prime minister will be (?replaced). They are spreading these rumors with ulterior motives. Have I not been telling you that these persons spread lies because they are machines of lies and falsehood, because they are made of lies and wickedness?

Hav I not been telling you this all along? Here is the proof. You can see that our prime minister is next to me. All these rumors are lies and concoctions. Do not, I repeat, do not believe these lies. In the past as well, just after the 12 September operation, they [words indistinct]. Did they not try in vain to create discord among the Security Council members by claiming that the council members were in disagreement? The whole nation (?is a witness) that we did not fall into the trap of such intrigues. We knew well that such people would resort to all sorts of tricks and (?dangers). All the allegations spread are lies. We are performing our duties with a unity of mind and soul. Believe me, Dear Citizens, if the concoctions created by these people prove to be right, they will be overjoyed. They could not care less about the fact that the country would be destroyed, the nation divided. If, let us suppose, we do fight among ourselves, they will rejoice. We will advise them busy themselves for a while more with these sweet dreams which they wish would come true. Because, after a while these sweet illusions will disappear, as though they were the result of wine, and the world will crash down on them.

My Dear Citizens, I have not referred to the issue of the constitution. The time will come for this issue as well. I will talk about it as well, I will talk a lot when the time comes.

ACTING HEAD OF STATE DURING EVREN ABSENCE NAMED

TA181619 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, Sep 18 (AA) -- General Nurettin Ersin, a member of the National Security Council and commander in chief of the Turkish Land Forces will act as the head of state during Head of State General Kenan Evren's 4-day visit to Yugoslavia next week.

A statement to this effect from the office of the head of state was submitted to the Consultative Assembly Saturday.

ARTICLE ADOPTED ON DUTIES, POWERS OF PRESIDENT

TA171202 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly has concluded the debate on the articles of the draft constitution which have been redrafted by the committee. The provisional articles of the draft constitution will be submitted to the Assembly tomorrow afternoon.

Article 113, which was adopted at the Assembly this morning, defines the duties and powers of the president. Stating that the president is the chief of state and that in this capacity he represents the Republic of Turkey and the unity of the nation, the article further defines the duties and powers of the president.

According to the article, the Turkish Grand National Assembly will open on 1 September each year with the address of the president. The president, when necessary, will be able to call the Assembly to a meeting and will be able to send bills back for rediscussion. He will be able to file suits of nullity at the Constitutional Court. The president, who will be able to ask that the nullity decisions made by the Constitutional Court be reexamined, will also be able to request that the elections be postponed. He will also be able to decide that the elections be renewed.

The president will appoint the prime minister and accept his resignation. The article further stipulates that appointing the ministers and dismissing them, on the suggestion of the prime minister, and when necessary calling the cabinet to a meeting under his own chairmanship, are among the duties and powers of the president.

Deciding on the use of the Turkish Armed Forces, appointing the chief of the General Staff and declaring a state of emergency together with the cabinet are also among the duties and powers of the president.

The article also empowers the president to decide on the execution of death sentences or commuting them to life imprisonment based on the power of special amnesty.

The president will also choose members of the Constitutional Court, one fourth of the members of the State Council, the chief public prosecutor and his deputy, members of the Supreme Court of Military Appeals and of the High Military Administrative Court, members of the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, university rectors and the heads of the Turkish Central Bank and the religious affairs office. Furthermore, he will appoint the head and members of the State Inspection Council, the director general of Turkish Radio and Television and its three Administrative Council members.

According to Article 114, which was adopted today, the president will not be responsible for his activities in connection with his duties. The prime minister and the ministers concerned will be responsible for the president's decisions which are to be signed by the prime minister and the ministers concerned. The article also notes the decisions to be signed by the president alone.

Provisional Articles

TA181603 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, Sep 18 (AA) -- General Kenan Evren, Turkey's head of state will be proclaimed the president of the Turkish Republic the day Turkey's new constitution is approved by popular vote next November, the provisional articles of the constitution draft says.

These articles were made public Saturday by the drafting committee, which is headed by Professor Orhan Aldikacti. One new clause says that General Evren will retain his twin titles of the chairman of the National Security Council and the chief of General Staff until general elections are held. Once the new Turkish Grand National Assembly convenes and elects its presiding officers, the present National Security Council will transform itself into a republican council, and will hold office until the end of the president's 7-year tenure of office.

According to provisional Article 2, the new president's 7-year term of office will start the day the new constitution is approved in a national referendum.

Provisional Article 3 says that the republican council will be composed of the members of the National Security Council. These members will enjoy the same immunity as those enjoyed by the members of the new Turkish parliament.

The republican council will study specific laws sent to the president for his seal of approval, will study matters pertaining to general elections, declaration of an emergency, management of the Turkish Radio and Television, problems of the youth and rearrangement of religious affairs, shall take undertakings in internal and external security matters and will be briefed by the Council of Ministers of specific issues, either in writing or verbally.

Article 4 says that with the adoption of the new constitution previous laws on the constitutional arrangement, on the National Security Council and on the Consultative Assembly will be declared null and void. Thus the legal entity of the council and the Assembly will be terminated.

Articles Adopted

TA181903 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly has discussed and adopted the provisional articles of the draft constitution.

According to the 12 provisional articles, the head of the National Security Council and head of state will become the president the day the draft constitution is approved by a referendum. The National Security Council will become the presidential council following the general elections. Concerning the general elections, the government in power will remain in office until the Council of Ministers is formed. The National Security Council, governments formed during the administration of the council and the Consultative Assembly will not be held penally, financially or legally responsible for their decisions made during the period between 12 September 1980 and the day the Turkish Grand National Assembly begins functioning. Those who have not voted in the referendum will not be able to participate in the first general and regional elections and will not be able to submit their candidacy.

According to another provisional article, the Council of Ministers will determine the year in which the provision of exempting the minimum wage from taxes will be implemented.

VOTCP Urges Rejection

TA191701 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is an ardent defender of a national democratic constitution. The TCP is opposed to the junta's constitution, called the 1982 constitution, because the junta's constitution is not a national democratic one; because the junta's constitution is one of dictatorship and slavery to imperialism; because the junta's constitution is giving the reins to the hands of the Reagan administration and NATO; and because the junta's constitution renders the national economy dependent on the outside world. It is opting for a dependent and crisis-ridden economy instead of a healthy and independent one.

A statement issued by the TCP Central Committee on 16 December 1981, expressed the party's views on what kind of a constitution should be prepared. The party stressed that it is the ardent defender of a national democratic constitution. The party statement said the following: The constitution should be based on national independence, should aim at rescuing the country from the chains of imperialism and NATO and should defend peace instead of war.

The desire for national independence unites on a single platform the large democratic forces in our country, military and civilian patriots and all the citizens suffering from the yoke of imperialism. The TCP, which is organized throughout Turkey and which is waging a political struggle, supports every step taken toward the defense of national independence against imperialism. The Communists are ready to accomplish the most difficult tasks awaiting our people on this path. Yes, the Turkish Communists are opposed to the junta's constitution because it does not protect national interests against imperialism. The Communists support the demand for a constitution that legally secures the country's economic and political independence. They support the demand for a constitution that secures cultural values, that enriches our people's traditions and that is closed to the American way of life, to rotten capitalist trends and to the exploitation of religion.

The TCP proposes a constitution that will guarantee the rescue of our country from the chain and yoke of imperialism and NATO. The armed forces should be rescued from the Reagan administration and the war-crazy NATO generals. The country's defense requirements should be met, not in accordance with the interests of U.S. imperialism, not in accordance with an attitude of sacrifice in the name of imperialism but in accordance with a national defense concept that takes into consideration our national security. NATO expenditures are destructive for the workers, peasants and all the citizens with the exception of a handful of collaborationists. An end should be put to these expenditures. U.S. and NATO nuclear depots and bases in Kars, Erzurum, Diyarbakir, Adana and other parts of Anatolia should be dismantled.

We want a constitution that will close all possibilities to the disputes U.S. imperialism wishes to provoke in our region. We support a constitution that will put an end to all the extraordinary rights granted to the Rapid Deployment Forces. An end should be put to the spy flights being carried out, many times without the knowledge of governments, from the U.S. and NATO bases in Turkey. The plan to deploy AWACS in Konya should be thwarted.

The TCP proposes a constitution that (?orders) the government to pursue a peaceful foreign policy calling for the purge of nuclear arms from our country and our region. Such a constitution should guarantee good relations with all neighbors. It should support all the peoples struggling for their national independence. It should stipulate solidarity with the Palestinian people and the peoples of Namibia and not with those who wish to stifle the people's desire for national independence, such as Israel and the United States. The TCP proposes a constitution that (?bases) relations with all countries on the principles of equality and mutual interests and not on chains of slavery and concessions to imperialism. The Communists propose such a constitution. The TCP struggles for the rejection of the Junta's constitution, the constitution of dictatorship and dependence on imperialism. It dauntlessly explains to the people that saying yes to the junta's constitution is tantamount to completely renouncing national independence, which is one of the most sacred values of any nation. The Turkish Communists support all those in favor of national independence. They call on all of them to say no to imperialism and to the constitution of dictatorship and to struggle for a national democratic constitution.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS

TA171648 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Sep (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said if problems arising between Turkey and Greece damage bilateral relations seriously, there is proportionally more need for negotiations.

Akiman made the statement in response to queries from the press as to whether the scheduled meeting of the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers during the fall session of the NATO Council of Ministers to be held in Canada would be gone through with after the recent attack by Turkish political refugees on the Turkish military attache in Athens.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out Turkey had never set preconditions for the ministerial interview anyway, as her basic stand continued to be the settling of any disputes with other states through negotiations.

Hence it was normal for the Canada tete-a-tete, viewed as a preliminary contact anyway, to be held.

Akiman agreed there had been a verbal agreement between Turkey and Greece to create an atmosphere of goodwill and confidence between the two countries. The latest incident in Athens had extremely adverse effects, he noted, but added the Greek Government was also aware of this and had promised it would meet the reasonable and justified demands by Turkey, namely to bring the assaulters on the attache to justice and to prevent future demonstrations by Turkish fugitives from justice.

It was no use to debate at this moment whether the gentleman's agreement between Turkey and Greece was still in effect, as this verbal agreement was nothing more than a reflection of desirable rules of behavior such as "common sense, wisdom and restraint" which are always valid.

BULVAR LINKS ASALA WITH PASOK, EDEK PARTIES

NC171148 Istanbul BULVAR in Turkish 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Developments in recent months have clearly proved that Armenian terrorist organizations are in close collaboration with Papandreou's PASOK party and France's PSU [not further identified] party as well as with the Greek Cypriots. Although the collaboration between the Greek Cypriots and the Armenian terrorist organizations was known earlier, it has assumed a definite official form following the resolution that the Greek Cypriots defend the idea that the Armenians must be supported. They accept the argument that eastern Anatolia belongs to the Armenians -- an argument maintained by the Armenian terrorists.

The resolution advocates that the Armenians should be allowed to return to eastern Antolia and gives assurance that efforts will be made to persuade the parliaments of other countries to identify themselves with this idea.

The socialist EDEK party leads the other Greek Cypriot political parties, which are in close collaboration with the various Armenian terrorist organizations attached to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA]. It has been established that relations between the Armenian organizations and the socialist EDEK party have in recent days become much closer.

It has also been reported that in addition to the Greek Cypriots, the Armenian terrorist organizations are in close collaboration with PASOK, the socialist party which is currently in power in Greece. Representatives of the PASOK party were in the frontline during the demonstrations staged in Athens by the "People's Revolutionary Armenian Movement" known to be affiliated to ASALA in Greece.

The Greek Cypriot press appears to be extremely alarmed at the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has connived on the establishment of the Armenian military center in southern Cyprus.

Meanwhile, anti-Turkey slogans, written in Armenian on the walls in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island claiming part of eastern Turkey, are being erased.

WESTERN THRACE SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION MEETS

TA191720 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Izmir, 19 Sep (AA) -- The Greek Government is putting pressure on the Western Thracian Turks, the annual congress of the Western Thracian Turks Solidarity Association was told Sunday.

President Ahmet Aydinli said the Greek Government was violating all international agreements by its constant persecution of the Turkish minority in Greece. He said the (Lavrion) camp near Athens had been turned into an international base for terrorists.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES FOR NATO MEETING

TA191122 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] The deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun, has left for Brussels, the capital of Belgium, to attend the NATO Military Committee meeting to be held there. General Oztorun, who will be representing Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren at the meeting, will then visit military installations in the FRG and Britain. General Oztorun wkll return to Turkey on 26 September.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONTINUES ROMANIAN VISIT

TA191736 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Sep (AA) -- Mr Sabahattin Czbek, Turkish minister of agriculture, in Bucharest for an official visit, has been received today by Mr Ioniesu, Romanian minister of agriculture.

Turkish and Romanian delegations have examined the perspectives for a better cooperation between Turkey and Romania in the field of agriculture.

Mr Czbek is expected in Ankara next Thursday, after a brief visit in Constanisa, on the coast of the Black Sea.

TURKISH CLUB IN BAVARIA HIT BY MOLOTOV COCKTAIL

TA191210 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] A Turkish club in the town of Neustadt Bei (Kober) north of Nurnberg has been set on fire. A statement by the Bavarian police says that the assailants threw a Molotov cocktail at the club building from their car. The fire was extinguished by the 15 Turks who were at the club. The police said further that the assailants have not yet been identified, and that there were no casualties.

TWO SHIPS TO SAIL FROM BANDAR KHOMEYNI PORT

TA101501 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1450 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Sep (AA) -- It has been announced that the Iranian authorities have prepared a convoy to save the two Turkish ships confined in Bandar Khomeyni port.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that representations have been made to the Iraqi authorities to save the two Turkish ships, and that meanwhile Iran has prepared a convoy to enable the two ships to sail.

INTERPRETER FOR RAILWAY PROJECT KILLED IN IRAQ

TA171648 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Sep (AA) -- A Turkish interpreter working on a railway project in Iraq was killed, when the car he was in went into a prohibited zone near Baghdad Airport, by fire opened by the guards.

Sadi Bulent Sinar had just met at the airport the representative of a Turkish firm from Istanbul and they were driven by an Egyptian chauffer who lost his way in the dark, Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Ankara.

Sinar was employed by the Brazilian firm (Mendes Juniore) which is building the Baghdad-(Akashad) railway 215 km from the capital.

TURKISH-TUNISIAN EXTRADITION AGREEMENT ADOPTED

TA171651 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 17 Sep (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly committee on defense, interior and foreign affiars Friday adopted three conventions signed between Tunisia and Turkey. The conventions relate to legal aid in penal law matters and extradition of criminals, legal aid in civil and commercial law, and a consular agreement. Turkish broker Cevher Ozden, better known by his firm's name as "Kastelli" was recently apprehended in Tunisia. The Turkish Government had alerted Interpol after three Turkish courts issued warrants of arrest for him on charges of fraud.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY AGAIN LAUDS REAGAN'S MIDEAST PLAN

AU161259 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "HWS"]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- "We must never forget what debt of gratitude Austria owes to the American people. Never before have there been such good and close relations between the United States and Austria as in the period after 1945." With these words, Chancellor Kreisky opened on Wednesday morning in Vienna's First District a roving exhibition devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Marshall Plan. This exhibition, organized by the Austrian-American Society, will tour the provinces in the coming weeks.

"The Marshall Plan was a magnificent attempt by the American people to help the Europeans build up their economies again so that they could eventually carry on themselves," Chancellor Kreisky said in his speech. It was proof of American generosity that this offer was made to all European countries, irrespective of their political and social systems. "The fact that the states east of us rejected the offer at that time -- against their will -- has contributed to the difficulties they are now experiencing. At that time, their problems could have been solved."

From the subject of Austria's gratitude to George Marshall and John Foster Dulles, Kreisky turned to the present: "We are grateful that President Reagan has championed the Middle East problem with such engagement. The Austrian Government will support these endeavors with all its heart."

[Vienna KURIER in German, on 15 September, page two, states in its report on the same passage of Kreisky's speech: "In this context, Kreisky welcomed President Reagan's latest Middle East initiative and stressed that Austrian Government not only supports this policy with all its heart, but that it will also do everything in its power to promote it."]

PORTUGUAL

ANGOLA YOUTH DELEGATION VISITING COMMUNIST YOUTH

AB161244 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] An Angolan delegation of the (Yorta) MPLA youth organization led by its first secretary, Domingos Bartolemeu, is in Portugal for an official working visit at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Youth. On Tuesday, the Angolan youth delegation participated in a solidarity rally between the two countries. The rally was organized by the Portuguese Communist Youth and took place under the term: "The goal for peace against racist South African aggression of Angolan territory, against and apartheid and against imperialism."

Comrade Domingos Bartolomeu was also received by the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal.

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EEC MINISTERS CONDEMN MASSACRE, BACK UN MEASURES

NC201650 Paris AFP in English 1635 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Brussels, Sep. 20 (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of the ten European Economic Community countries today jointly condemned last week's massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut.

In a communique, the ministers expressed their "shock and deep repulsion" over "this criminal act," and called for all necessary measures to be taken to guarantee the security of the population.

The ministers vehemently condemned what they described as a "violation" of the peace plan engineered by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from west Beirut.

They voiced strong support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 521, which condemned the bloodbath and called for stepped up U.N. observer presence in Beirut, and said they would back any necessary complementary measures including deployment of U.N. or multinational forces.

The ministers said they were "convinced that the interests of Lebanon and the region demand the withdrawal as rapidly as possible of all foreign forces, except those authorised by the Lebanese Government, whose authority should be fully re-established throughout the whole national territory."

They also appealed to all sides in Lebanon to show moderation and "avoid new acts of violence" in the country.

PYM PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

LD201806 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1743 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Britain is ready to offer practical support for any new multi-national peace-keeping force in the Lebanon, Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym indicated today. This could involve sending troops, supplies, transport, or cash aid to the area to strengthen a fresh initiative now under consideration.

Mr Pym spelled out Britain's willingness to act during today's meeting in Brussels of EEC foreign ministers, who issued a strong declaration condemning the Beirut massacre.

Britain's role might involve providing observers to the team of up to 50, which is now being proposed should go into the area.

Mr Pym told a press conference after the foreign ministers issued their statement on the Middle East crisis: "We all condemn the atrocities and massacre at the week-end. We felt that very strongly. Obviously, it will put back the peace process and that is very regrettable."

Mr Pym said the 10 Common Market countries were very anxious to support "weak" and "divided" Lebanon. Such support certainly implied the withdrawal of all forces. Mr Pym said that a multi-nationalpeace-keeping force was now being considered by the U.N. secretary-general. Community countries fully supported the latest American Middle East peace initiative which, he said, was a sound basis for long-term peace.

Mr Pym promised that the EEC would do all it could to bring latest moves to a successful conclusion.

During their talks, the foreign ministers expressed the hope that a new international peace-keeping force could be assembled quickly.

This could involve French and Italian troops -- the only two countries representing the EEC so far involved in peace efforts. The prospect of other Community countries becoming directly involved would depend largely on the outcome of the U.N. secretary-general's present deliberations.

The response of the Lebanese Government was also to be considered. The ministers' declaration on the Middle East situation expressed readiness to support measures to ensure the safety of Beirut's civilian population. The Ten demanded immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from west Beirut and stated that it was in the interests of Lebanon that all foreign forces, except those authorised by the Lebanese Government, should be withdrawn.

The declaration states: "The tragic events in Lebanon have once again demonstrated that the Middle East can enjoy true peace and lasting stability only through a comprehensive settlement to be concluded with the participation of all parties, which means that the PLO will have to be associated with negotiations. Such a settlement should be based on the principles of security for all states in the region, including Israel's right to exist, justice for all peoples, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinians with all that this implies, and mutual recognition by all the parties involved."

The Ten also called for an expression of a will for peace from Israel.

COLOMBO URGES 'HARSH' EC RESPONSE TO MASSACRE

AU201956 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Brussels, September 20 -- The ten nations of the European Economic Community must "harshly respond to the massacre" of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut last week, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo insisted here today in a statement made to the EEC foreign ministers conference on political cooperation.

Colombo, who demanded an Israeli withdrawal from Muslim west Beirut and urged the creation of a United Nations peace-keeping force to safeguard the civilian population of the capital, declared that "the European Community must have no leniency for events such as those in Lebanon which have terrified the world.

"It makes little difference whether Israel was directly or indirectly responsible. The Ten must harshly respond to the massacre," he argued.

The foreign minister went on to note that the slaughter of hundreds of men, women and children in two Palestinian refugee camps by rightwing Christian militiamen has also devastated hopes for a settlement to the situation in Lebanon based on the agreement reached through the mediation efforts of American envoy Philip Habib. The agreement provided for the evacuation from Beirut of the Palestinian fighters under the supervision of an Italian-French-American peacekeeping force.

Referring to this accord, the foreign minister said that "Israel, by occupying west Beirut, committed an act which contradicts precise agreements, an act which cannot be allowed to pass by in silence unless there is a desire to acquiesce to this policy which is, either deliberately or because of an inability to control it, illegal and increasingly violent and arrogant."

At this point, Colombo recommended an Israeli withdrawal from west Beirut as a necessary first step towards the pacification of the capital. For the second step, the foreign minister said that the UN peacekeeping force must be reformed to guarantee the safety of the civilian population.

He noted that the Italian-French-American force was pulled out of Beirut, some three weeks after it was deployed, on the request of Lebanese authorities after it had completed its mission of supervising the evacuation of Palestinian fighters.

Colombo then named the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the extension of Lebanese sovereignty over all national territory as the final objective of all peace plans. He said that, "the chronic state of the occupation of Lebanon by Israeli, Syrian and other irregular troops cannot be left in place."

At the end of his remarks, Colombo said that the plan for Palestinian autonomy drafted by American President Ronald Reagan and the final document of the Arab summit in Fes are both factors capable of "facilitating a global peace process in the Middle East," but that no illusions should be created as rewards the immediacy of this goal.

Earlier in the day, it was learned that Italy and France, the two European countries which sent contingents to the multilateral force in Beirut, shared an identical position on developments in the capital surrounding the Israeli occupation of the west sector and the massacre of Palestinians.

Colombo and Claude Cheysson, the French minister for external relations, declared their governments' willingness to rejoin the peace force for a new mission in Beirut.

LATE REPORT: EEC DECLARATION ON MIDDLE EAST

AB211123 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1043 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Declaration of the 10 EEC countries on the Middle East on 20 September 1982 -- place not given]

[Text] The 10 express the deep shock and revulsion they feel as a result of the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut. They very strongly condemn this criminal act and appeal for necessary measures to ensure the security of the civilian population. They hail the UN Security Council's Resolution 521 and are prepared to support, to the extent they can, all appropriate complementary measures, including even the reinforcement of the UN group of observers in Beirut and the eventual deployment of the UN or the multinational forces.

They strongly deplore the violation of the Habib plan and demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from west Beirut. They are convinced that the interests of Lebanon and of the region necessitate the withdrawal as early as possible of all foreign troops with the exception of those authorized by the Lebanese Government, whose authority should be fully reestablished over the entire national territory.

The EEC member states remain deeply preoccupied by the situation in the whole of Lebanon. They strongly condmen the assassination of the Lebanese president-elect. They appeal to all the parties concerned to demonstrate moderation and avoid new acts of violence in that country.

The 10 reaffirm their solidarity with that friendly country, whose people have so cruelly suffered and whose fragile stability is being seriously threatened. They are convinced that the Lebanese people will be able to elect a new president in conformity with the Lebanese Constitution and effect national reconciliation. The tragic events which have occurred in Lebanon have again proved that the Middle East cannot achieve a veritable peace and lasting stability without a global settlement with the participation of all the parties concerned; this means that the PLO should take part in the negotiations.

This settlement should be based on the principles of security for all the states of the region, and include: Israel's right to exist, justice for all the peoples, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people with all that this implies, and mutual recognition by all the parties concerned.

The 10 note that the principles mentioned above have met with increasing acceptance. Consequently, they salute the new American initiative contained in the speech made by President Reagan on 1 September 1982. The 10 feel that this offers an important occasion to achieve peaceful progress concerning the Palestinian problem and that it constitutes a step toward the reconciliation of the contradictory aspirations of the parties.

The 10 appeal to all parties to seize this occasion to implement a process of mutual rapprochement which will lead to a solution of global peace.

In this regard, they stress the importance of the declaration adopted by the Arab heads of state and government in Fes on 9 September, in which they see an expression of the unanimous desire of the participants, including the PLO, to work in favor of the restoration of a just peace in the Middle East which includes all states in the region and Israel.

They appeal to Israel for a similar expression of a desire for peace. They feel that the discussion on the draft French-Egyptian resolution by the Security Council could play a useful role in the establishment of a common basis for the solution of the problems in the region.

The 10 continue to believe that the creation of a climate of confidence between the parties is a fundamental element towards the solution of global and negotiated peace in the region. Consequently, they feel that the Israeli decision to establish eight new settlements in the occupied territories constitutes a serious obstacle in the peace efforts and is even illegal according to international law.

The 10 confirm that they will actively continue their efforts to promote a solution of global, just and lasting peace. In this regard, they will maintain and develop their contacts with all the parties.

KREISKY BLAMES ISRAEL FOR BEIRUT INCIDENT

AU200915 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] In a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, Chancellor Kreisky said he was horrified at the mass murder [in the west Beirut Palestinian camps]. If the Israeli Army is not capable of guaranteeing that the civilian population is not murdered in a country which it has invaded and where it has defeated the enemy, then this task of guaranteeing security must be assigned to international units, Kreisky said and added: It is an incomprehensible disgrace that such genocide can occur in a country that is under military control.

IRAQI EMBASSY, AIRLINES OFFICE TARGETS OF BOMBS

AU210706 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] At midnight, two attacks were made on Iraqi institutions in the city of Vienna. The first explosion was at 2340 [local time] in front of the Iraqi Embassy in Johannesgasse. Two minutes past midnight an explosive device detonated in front of the office of the Iraqi airlines at Opernring. No one was injured but the material damage is considerable. So far there is no information on who is responsible for it. Along the front of the embassy building pieces of broken glass and parts of the facade were lying on the pavement. An Iraqi car with diplomatic plates was damaged. The explosion also caused concern among the guests of a hotel nearby. The offices of the Iraqi airlines was completely destroyed by the explosion. The shopwindows of an adjacent automobile shop were also destroyed. Several parked cars were damaged. According to the staff of a restaurant next to the building, there was suddenly a glaring flash. The shaking was likened by eyewitnesses to an earthquake.

PROMINENT FIGURES SPONSOR NEW PEACE INSTITUTE

AU101350 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Eisenstadt (APA) -- Recently the founding meeting of the Austrian Peace Institute Association was held in Vienna. The institute is to operate in Vienna and Schlaining [near Oberwart in Burgenland]. In compliance with the association statutes, Science Minister Hertha Firnberg was elected chairman and Burgenland provincial government member Tgerald Mader, deputy chairman. Chancellor Kreisky, Cardinal Koenig and Nationalrat Chairman Benya have agreed to act as members of the institute's board of trustees, which will be under the patronage of President Kirchschlaeger. The peace institute will begin operating at Burg Schlaining in 1983.

CDU/CSU, FDP LEADERS HOLD COALITION TALKS

LD201748 Hamburg DPA in German 1656 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep (DPA) -- The leaders of the CDU/CSU and FDP have met in Bonn this evening for their arranged special talks on the possibility of a new coalition government. The meeting, which is taking place in the parliamentary office of CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl, is attended on behalf of the FDP by Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Wolfgang Mischnick. The union is also represented by Gerhard Stoltenberg and CSU politicians Franz Josef Strauss and Friedrich Zimmermann, as well as Kohl.

The meeting was overshadowed by differences of opinion between the CDU and CSU regarding the date for parliamentary elections. Genscher, who according to his party spokesman, already had a meeting with Strauss in Bonn this afternoon, stated that this matter would have to be resolved between the two union parties.

Agree on Chancellor, Elections

LD202050 Hamburg DPA in German 2034 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep (DPA) -- CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl is to be voted federal chancellor on 1 October in a constructive no confidence vote against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The leaders of the CDU/CSU and FDP agreed on this recommendation to their parties on Monday evening in Bonn.

A statement read to journalists by the union group spokesman, Eduard Ackermann, at the same time notes that Kohl, as elected federal chancellor, will set fresh elections in motion before the end of the year so that new Bundestag elections can be held on the first Sunday in March 1983.

CSU Links Elections, Vote

LD201308 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 20 Sep (DPA) -- The CSU Executive calls for fresh elections for the Bundestag to be held before the end of the year. This decision was reached by the party's Executive on Monday at its special session in Munich with no opposing votes or abstentions. With the specific reservation of "holding fresh elections this year," the Executive of the CSU Bundestag group recommended supporting a constructive vote of no confidence to dissolve Helmut Schmidt's minority cabinet.

The CSU leadership also unanimously stressed the demand "that in the formation of a transitional government the CSU is given due consideration, according to its political weight and the ability of its politicians."

Bonn, 20 Sep (DPA) -- Questioned whether a constructive no confidence vote could misfire because of the CSU position, enabling Schmidt to enter fresh elections as chancellor after all, Strauss [CSU chairman] said Schmidt's cabinet has been decimated and incapable of action for so many months that an election campaign against him in such circumstances would be acceptable. Early new elections are in any case better than a "tortuous and lengthy transitional period."

"We can only recommend that the FDP makes no new demands in this connection," Strauss said, with reference to speculation about future government members. Former FDP Minister of the Interior Baum is unsuitable for the post of justice minister because of his views on legal policy. "We advise the FDP to make sensible suggestions." Strauss refused to specify names or numbers of CDU participation in a cabinet.

BRANDT, SCHMIDT AGREE ON ELECTION ISSUE

LD201358 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Sep (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Schmidt has reaffirmed his interest in immediate elections. Schmidt, who wants to (?lead) the election campaign if elections are held this year, has left open the question as to whether he will stand as leading SPD candidate if elections are held at a later date. Following the statement by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt that the SPD will decide on a candidate in the case of later elections, government spokesman Boelling refuted suggestions that there are differences of opinion between Brandt and Schmidt. The chancellor and the SPD chairman were in total agreement on this issue.

FDP'S MISCHNICK AGAINST EARLY ELECTIONS

LD201342 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Kassel, 20 Sep (DPA) -- The chairman of the FDP group in the lower house, Wolfgang Mischnick, has spoken against early elections. In an interview with the newspaper HNA HESSISCHE/NIEDERSACHISCHE ALLGEMEINE (Tuesday edition), Mischnick said he would welcome it if a new CDU/CSU-FDP coalition brought the current legislative period to an end in 1984 in a "normal way," that is, without new elections. He would not, however, resist an earlier election. Mischnick said it was important to come to an agreement on the formation of a government as soon as possible in the forthcoming coalition negotiations. His party would not make any demands as regards the cabinet composition. He excluded the possibility of the recent events in Bonn leading to a split in the FDP.

FDP BAVARIAN LAND EXECUTIVE BACKS COALITION

LD181644 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Rothenburg, 18 Sep (DPA) -- Only one member of the ten-member FDP Bavarian Land Executive opposed a coalition of the CDU/CSU with the FDP in Bonn when the Executive met on Saturday in Rothenburg ob der Tauber. At the same time, the body agreed with plans to arrange new elections in the spring of 1983.

Rhineland FDP on Coalition

LD171810 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Mainz, 17 Sep (DPA) -- The willingness to come out in favor of a coalition with the CDU prior to the 1983 diet elections appears to be becoming stronger within the Rhineland-Palatinate FDP. It seems that the liberals will no longer insist on a government partner which has an absolute majority. They had insisted on such a condition prior to the 1979 parliamentary elections.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG DIET PRESIDENT RESIGNS

LD201746 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 20 Sep (DPA) -- The president of the Baden-Wuerttemberg diet, Lothar Gaa (CDU) resigned on Monday with immediate effect. Gaa gave as his reason for resigning the strong attacks against him for allegedly combining his office with his professional activity in industry. Such attacks could damage the high office of the diet president, even if he is unaware of any responsibility on his part.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST COALITION

LD201046 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Sep (DPA) -- On Monday the Young Democrats close to the FDP announced a broad campaign within the FDP aimed at stopping the party leadership from entering into a coalition with the CDU/CSU at the forthcoming FDP congress and forcing party chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher and former Economics Minister Count Otto Graf Lambsdorff to resign. In view of the mood in the party, they were optimistic about success in this campaign at the federal congress to be held in Berlin at the beginning of November, or at an early special congress, the chairman of the Young Democrats, Werner Lutz, said at a joint press conference in Bonn with the chief of the young socialists, Rudolf Hartung.

The Young Democrats would not be fighting alone but with the social-liberal wing in the FDP. If, however, they were unable to prevent the FDP from returning to the "age of Bismarck," the Young Democrats would try to form a new party outside the FDP together with the social-liberal wing. FDP members were already "grimly determined" to do so. Hartung announced that the leftwing of the FDP would be discussing his plan of action at a congress in Norderstedt near Hamburg this weekend.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS BONN COALITION BREAKUP

DW201339 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Commentary signed Moe: "Under Pressure To Make a Move"]

[Text] After the initial contacts this weekend, the chairmen of the CDU/CSU and FDP will officially begin their negotiations today to set up a government. It is no longer a question of whether the three party chairmen have received the appropriate mandates. Now that the four FDP ministers have left the cabinet of Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt, the CDU/CSU and the Free Democrats are under pressure to make a move.

The "murder of the king," with the help of the so-called constructive vote of no confidence, can no longer be avoided if the decisions of 17 September are to make sense to the people. The internal CDU/CSU quarrel over the best Bundestag election date is of secondary significance now. According to the principles of representative parliamentary democracy, immediate new elections would have been the most convincing form of democracy. But politics are no beauty contest and a person like Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who wanted a change of power, must remain consistent with regard to his tactics.

The FDP leadership has burned the bridges behind it so that it has only the choice of either achieving as firm as possible a coalition agreement with chancellor candidate Helmut Kohl or destruction. In this connection, it is not so important whether the fall of Helmut Schmidt will occur prior to the Hesse elections next Sunday or not; there are several indications that the Hesse FDP could enter the Landtag again despite all the ado and the competition of the Greens. However, the essential agreements with Helmut Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss must be made prior to the Hesse elections for safety's sake.

These agreements must also take place because, by selecting a new chancellor, the new Bonn coalition partners want to stay a step ahead of Helmut Schmidt, who might still call a confidence vote. Such a vote would help the current government chief to alter his fate, but it could again put his successor under the pressure of time. Genscher told Kohl this weekend that he could promise him more than the 23 FDP votes necessary to be elected chancellor. The question remains, however, whether Kohl can rely on his team any more than Rainer Barzel could 10 years ago.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW201239 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Manfred Schell editorial: "This Week"]

[Text] The CDU/CSU and the FDP are apparently determined to act quickly and to show the face of the new majority. The new federal government is supposed to be set up quickly. Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher have made this promise and will be measured by how they fulfill it. The autumn performances in Bonn have lasted long enough.

In the interests of the FRG, it would be desirable for the new government chief and his ministers to start working this week. Increasing unemployment, economic and finance problems as well as our foreign policy can't tolerate a long government crisis.

So it has to be a matter of only days and not of agonizing weeks. Genscher prevailed in his faction and on his party executive board (although with a narrow margin). Pressure from land organizations to make the switch continues to increase, however. He doesn't want to supply his adversaries in his own house with the argument that he has ignored internal opposition. He could, therefore, want to hold the vote on changing chancellors only after the Hesse elections.

In the meantime, however, Schmidt's minority government cannot be expected to show any creative impulses. All government wheels have stopped. The federal chancellor has only enough strength and liberty to launch attacks at the FDP. As long as official statements are involved, he is supported by the SPD with the demand for new elections. The trumpet, however, is not producing a clear tone. It is probably just a matter of keeping the government apparatus available if the great election campaign were to take place unexpectedly soon. Maintaining the advantage is the slogan.

Is everything else mere appearance? Behind the scenes, which are being set to show a picture of unity, basic SPD changes are taking shape. According to reliable information, Chairman Brandt is supposed to take over the leadership of the faction after the Hesse elections, and Hans-Jochen Vogel is reportedly already slated as the next candidate for chancellor. This would mean that Schmidt is to be tolerated for another week. After that, he will have served his purpose.

FDJ-DBJR CHAIRMEN SPEAK ON YOUTH TOURISM

LD202304 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- The Federal German Youth Circles (DBJR) and the FDJ [Free German Youth] have both underlined their willingness to promote and expand youth tourism between the two German states. DBJR Chairman Josef Homberg said in a press conference that his organization puts emphasis on as balanced a relationship as possible in numerical terms in youth tourism between the two German states. FDJ Chairman Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo, refused to comment any further on the arrangements in the GDR for participation in youth tourism. He assumed that young people could travel from the GDR under given circumstances. He did not believe this would lead to a mass exodus of people.

MAUROY: GOVERNMENT 'READY' TO AID LEBANON

LD201458 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The premier today chaired the opening session of the Institute for Higher Defense Studies. At this session he said, and we quote: France remains ready to again come to the aid of Lebanon and to give support to the armed forces of that country. France continues to do all it can for peace, continued the premier, and will help Lebanon to regain its sovereignty, unity and integrity. Pierre Mauroy recalled that France had also wanted to see included in the mandate of the first multinational force the protection of the civilian population. The latest unhappy events have shown that the French fears were well-founded, he said.

Lebanese Request Received

LD201626 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Lebanon has officially requested the return of the Multinational Buffer Force. The French ambassador to Beirut, Paul-Marc Henry, was advised of this by the Lebanese prime minister at the conclusion of a meeting of the council [of ministers] this afternoon. The French ambassador confirmed that France will reply favorably to this request. There will be coordination with the American and Italian Governments and permanent members of the Un Security Council will be consulted. Lebanon wishes the French, American and Italian soldiers to return for a period of at least 20 days while the Israelis continue to leave Beirut.

Troops To Return

LD202120 Paris Domestic Service in French 2055 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Statement by President Francois Mitterrand -- live]

[Text] The massacre of the Palestinian innocents, which distresses international feelings, again covers Lebanon with blood. Without wasting any more time, the Lebanese Armed Forces must be able effectively to ensure the security of the civilian population in Beirut and its surroundings and to return the country to the exclusive authority of the legitimate government.

Now the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council cannot be implemented rapidly. I have thus decided, at the request of the Lebanese Government and in reply to calls from all sides -- notably from the Arab world -- that France will participate in the formation of a new multinational force which will be tasked with contributing to a return to security and the respect of the people's rights. The French soldiers who will carry out this mission will once again find themselves side by side with American and Italian soldiers. Our first contingents will be ready to assume their responsibilities in Lebanon itself within the next 3 days.

MARCHAIS ON TALKS WITH MITTERRAND ON UN FORCE

LD201818 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] As soon as the Beirut slaughter news was announced, Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais demanded an audience with President Mitterrand. Marchais was received at the Elysee at 1600. Here is the comment he made to Dominque Souchier after his meeting:

[Begin recording] I am very pleased to note that there is complete agreement between the president of the republic and myself on what seems to us an essential issue, namely that France is immediately ready to assume all its responsibilities in order that a UN international force can go to Lebanon.

The president informed me, moreover, that the necessary military measures have already been taken. Clearly -- and we are in agreement over this point -- if we do not reach agreement [on the UN force], then France is equally prepared to assume its responsibilities within the framework of a multinational force, that is, the three countries which have already been in Lebanon. But priority goes, and I repeat that, to the UN multinational force. That is France's position. [end recording]

CHEYSSON INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

AB171325 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1015 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Interview granted by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson to the magazine D'ETUDES PALESTINIENEES; date and place not stated -- interview carries embargo: "Text of interview to appear in October 1982; do not publish at this time"]

[Text] [Question] What is your evaluation of France's diplomatic action since the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli Army?

[Answer] Right from the beginning, France unequivocally condemned the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli Army and voted in favor of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 demanding the withdrawal of the aggressors. Later on it endeavored to avoid the destruction of west Beirut, the consequences of which would have been dramatic for the populations concerned and would have ruined for a long time the chances of a future dialogue. That was why the president of the republic appealed for a disengagement of the rival forces. On 25 June, France submitted to the Security Council a draft resolution in this respect. The draft resolution, which was approved by 14 countries, was vetoed by a permanent member. When the disengagement agreement was finally concluded, France -- at the request of the Lebanese Government and with the accord of all the parties concerned, including the PLO -- agreed to participate in the buffer force. As a matter of fact, the French contingent was the first to arrive in the Lebanese capital and we helped considerably to ensure that the departure of the Palestinian troops took place in security and dignity. Thus, our country did not spare any effort to avoid the unpardonable and safeguard the chances of a just negotiation between the concerned political forces in the region.

[Question] You have on many occasions expressed your fear that there would be a new Yalta in the Middle East. What do you mean by this?

[Answer] France firmly believes that all disputes between neighboring peoples should be dealt with by the parties directly concerned and, if necessary, with the help of friendly countries and the international community. If this is not done, the superpowers are naturally tempted to impose a settlement which -- like the Yalta settlement in Europe -- is effected in conformity with their own interests without really taking into account the interests of the peoples and states concerned.

[Question] The Habib mission is considered by some people in the Arab world as an attempt to avoid the possibility of an exclusively French initiative. What do you think about this?

[Answer] France is not so much worried about taking its own initiatives as about promoting efforts capable of reducing the tensions and opening the way to negotiation. The Habib mission aimed to avoid a tragic outcome in Beirut. It therefore received the support of the French Government, which is happy to have contributed to its success since this mission had the explicit support of the Lebanese Government and the PLO leadership.

[Question] What are the differences between the French and American Governments with regard to the creation of a Palestinian homeland? Have these differences been openly expressed?

[Answer] The French Government has always affirmed that Israel's security also entailed taking into consideration the need for a Palestinian homeland and consequently the need to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination with all that this implies. The U.S. President's latest declaration did not go to the extent of affirming this right, this is one of the differences between our position and that of the United States.

[Question] The events in Lebanon have confirmed that the Camp David accords do not constitute an adequate framework for the global solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Palestinian problem. What is your opinion?

[Answer] France did not wait for the invasion of Lebanon to express its position concerning the Camp David accords. These agreements made it possible to take a step forward by establishing peace between Israel and Egypt, but we are obliged to admit that they did not make it possible to deal with the problem of the other territories occupied by Israel in 1967, because they ignored the fundamental right of the Palestinian people to have a homeland.

[Question] Does the Fahd plan today constitute a solid base for a global negotiation of the Israeli-Arab conflict?

[Answer] The Fahd plan refers to principles recognized by the international community. It includes positive aspects to which France is very sensitive as it comes from an Arab state which is influential in the region. It will be very interesting to know the conclusions of the current Arab summit on the subject.

[Question] Is the Egyptian-French draft resolution at the Security Council a new international peace plan for the Israeli-Arab conflict?

[Answer] It would not be a question of a country foreign to the region proposing a plan. The French-Egyptian draft resolution being studied by the Security Council is aimed at recalling all the principles which should help a future political global solution of the Middle East problem. These principles are:

--The right of the states in the region, especially Israel, Lebanon and the future Palestinian entity, to live in peace within secure and recognized borders.

--The right of the peoples, especially the Israeli, Lebanese and Palestinian peoples to self-determination and all its consequences.

--The respect for international decisions which cannot be modified by unilateral actions.

--The need to solve problems through negotiations between the forces concerned, the PLO being associated with the negotiations.

[Question] Is it possible to envisage a negotiated solution in the Middle East without the active participation of the Soviet Union, as the American authorities believe?

[Answer] Certain modalities in a solution should probably be guaranteed by the international community, maybe the Security Council, probably the neighboring countries. The Soviet Union will therefore one day be part of the group of countries involved in the solution.

[Question] Who represents the Palestinians? To them -- including the people of Transjordan and Gaza -- to the Arabs, to a greater part of the international community, it is indisputably the PLO. What is France's position on this subject?

[Answer] It is for the Palestinian people to choose their representative as soon as they can do so. For the moment, the PLO, which represents the combat force of the Palestinians, must be the interlocutor with which dialogue must be engaged. The French Government, as well as its partners in the European Community, have been stating this for many years.

[Question] What do you think of the opportunity now of the formation of a Palestinian Government in exile, as the Egyptian president suggested?

[Answer] It is for the Palestinian leaders to determine which form their political expression should assume.

[Question] How can the PLO be asked to recognize the State of Israel when the Israeli Government denies the Palestinians a nation and affirms that it will never negotiate with the PLO?

[Answer] It is precisely to solve such prerequisites that we propose the mutual and simultaneous recognition of the rights to existence of each of the parties. This is the position expressed in the French-Egyptian draft resolution presented to the Security Council.

[Question] The European emissaries, Mr Thorn and Mr Van der Klaauw, have toured the Arab world as a commission of inquiry for a joint European initiative. Does it really exist? Where are we presently?

[Answer] Just as there cannot be a French action that will be in support of the initiatives taken in the region, there cannot be a European initiative which claims to substitute for the parties concerned. It is for the people in the region themselves to begin a process of negotiation to which -- if they are called upon -- France and its European partners would immediately bring their assistance.

[Question] To what do you attribute the absence and silence of the European Community faced with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon?

[Answer] On many occasions the states of the European Community have condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, particularly on 29 June during a European Council meeting in Brussels. Also, the Community and its 10 member states immediately responded to the appeals for humanitarian assistance. One cannot therefore talk of absence or silence in such a case.

[Question] How do you envisage your future relations with the PLO?

[Answer] Now as in the past, France -- which intends to establish confident and sincere dialogues with all the parties concerned, without any exception -- is maintaining with the PLO sustained relations that cannot be compromised by circumstances. It is maintaining these relations in all places where the organization is represented at all levels of its leadership.

[Question] Have the dangers of a partition of Lebanon been definitively ruled out?

[Answer] France is against anyone talking about putting in question Lebanon's territorial integrity. We are fundamentally and irrevocably attached to the country's integrity, independence and unity. The Lebanese are assured of the support of the French people in the event of one of these principles being threatened. That is why the (?French Government) has expressed its unequivocal support for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

[Question] How does French diplomacy think the situation in the Middle East will develop after the war in Lebanon?

[Answer] It is again necessary to affirm the political dimension of the Palestinian problem, whose solution is the condition for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. President Reagan's recent declarations were in accordance with what we have been advocating for a very long time now.

[Question] How do you envisage the future relations between the European and Arab countries outside purely economic cooperation?

[Answer] As a member of the Brussels commission and then as the French minister of external relations, I have often stressed the complementarity of Europe and the Arab world. We are united in the same community of values and of the vision of man. Our economic interests are tied together. War and peace have always affected us together. Cooperation is therefore an imperative and I am looking forward to the day when attention can be turned toward the edification of the common elements of our future.

MINISTRY: AL-MURABITUN LEADER NOT IN EMBASSY

TA201227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] In Paris, the Foreign Ministry officially denied that the head of the Al-Murabitun militias, Ibrahim (Klilat), has taken refuge in the French Embassy in Beirut. At last night's cabinet session in Jerusalem it was reported that (Klilat) is the prime suspect in the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil and that he was granted a haven by the French Embassy in Beirut.

Our Paris correspondent, Gil'ad Sher, has learned that the Phalangist representative in Paris and the former top candidate for the post of commander of the Lebanese Army, (Fu'ad Maliki), discussed this matter with the Israeli ambassador to France this morning.

PS FIGURES JUSTIFY GUINEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

PM201329 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Questioned in the corridors of the National Assembly on Thursday, 16 September, PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin stressed that the nature of [Guinean President] Sekou Toure's visit to France was part of the usual framework of interstate relations. He commented that "if economic, financial and cultural relations were to be limited" only to the countries practicing a form of democracy comparable to French democracy, "the number of countries with which we could maintain relations" would be small. "It is possible to tour Africa, Latin America and Asia and then return home and file away our speeches on the Third World," he added. According to Mr Jospin, the problem can be posed in simple terms: "Is it possible to have a Third World policy wihtout maintaining relations with Third World countries?"

That position was shared by most of the Socialist deputies questioned at their group's parliamentary meeting which began in Paris on Thursday, 16 September. "If we could really only talk to all those who... we would no longer receive anybody. [sentence as published] And even we would not always be received," Mrs Gisele Halimi (Isere) noted. Mr Philippe Marchand (Charente-Maritime), who is also a lawyer, thinks that Mr Sekou Toure's visit corresponds "to the need for international relations" but he does not find the visitor an attractive figure.

GROUP TO CONSIDER CUBAN DEBT RESCHEDULING

NC210750 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 21 (AFP) -- France may head a group of creditor nations to supervise rescheduling of Cuba's external debt, an informed source said here today.

The total debt is 3,500 million dollars and Cuba has asked for a 10-year moratorium on paying back 1,300 million dollars falling due between now and 1985.

The four main creditor nations are France, Spain, Japan and Canada. A Cuban delegation is currently touring a number of capitals to discuss Cuba's monetary position.

One subject being discussed is continued availability of a 1,000 million dollar line of credit recently granted to Cuba.

GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS; AID TO INCREASE

PM210839 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] France has decided to increase its aid -- mainly technological and economic -- to Grenada, the first socialist state in the Lesser Antilles, by allowing it to benefit from the aid and cooperation fund which is primarily reserved for French-speaking African countries.

That is the main result of the official talks which Mr Maurice Bishop, leader of Grenada's "people's revolutionary" government, has had in Paris with [French President Francois] Mitterrand, [External Relations Minister Claude] Cheysson and [Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre] Cot.

The visit illustrates the French desire to "cooperate with all the Caribbean states whatever their political system -- which they are perfectly free to choose -- and to encourage their mutual cooperation," Mr Cheysson said after a meeting with Mr Bishop.

Questioned on the possible repercussions of the French position on relations with Washington (which excluded Grenada from its Caribbean aid plan), Mr Cheysson said that he believed that it would be "unreasonable for any country to see any disadvantage in our cooperation policy."

Mr Bishop's visit follows visits by several Central American and Caribbean leaders, especially Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Nicaraguan junta leader Maj Daniel Ortega.

For his part, Mr Bishop expressed his "admiration" for French policy toward Central America and the Caribbean "despite Washington's pressures." He said that he believed that Paris has a "strategic role" to play "in face of the U.S. desire to destabilize and divide the countries in the region in order to recolonize them."

The French-Grenadian cooperation plans relate mainly to technical aid in the spheres of agriculture, food, and wealth (equipment, hospital extensions). They also relate to civil aviation. Grenada, which wants to encourage tourism, hopes to establish air links with Martinique and Guadeloupe and television (the island of Grenada, which is extremely mountainous, has only a small television transmitter with a limited range).

PREMIER REASSURES PS DEPUTIES ON TERRORISM

PM201217 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18-19 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpt] "You see, we are not sitting back and doing nothing in the face of terrorism." Speaking to the National Assembly and Senate Socialist group deputies, [Premier] Pierre Mauroy stressed the government's determination to put an end to terrorist actions. "Such outrages," the premier continued, "are, unfortunately, not a new phenomenon."

"We have had occasion to deplore such outrages over recent years. What I would like to note is that this terrorism is not a product of French society itself, unlike the Italian Red Brigades or, in the past, the Baader gang in Germany. It is, in a way, an imported terrorism linked with the Near East conflict."

The premier continued: "There are some people who are hostile to any French influence in Lebanon. There are some people who indulge in anti-Semitism and who readily strike in France since it is our country which has the biggest Jewish community in Western Europe -- a community which the government is anxious to protect as effectively as possible, although, as everybody realizes, it unfortunately cannot guarantee that all danger of attacks is now over."

At the end of his speech to the deputies the premier was informed of the attack which had just taken place outside the Lycee Carnot. He immediately returned to the Hotel Matignon and, with the president's agreement, received the Israeli ambassador to express his emotion.

Earlier, when addressing the PS deputies, the premier stressed various points: "I would like to pay tribute to the courage and sense of responsibility shown by France's Jewish community. I would like to assure it of the whole French nation's solidarity.... You have seen that the government has taken measures to strengthen the struggle against terrorism, particularly with a view to coordinating the action of the various departments concerned more effectively. There is already constant close coordination. That coordination is not carried out without some gnashing of teeth, but it exists."

"The determined struggle launched against terrorism des not cast doubt on France's vocation as an open-door country, a land of asylum.

"As regards extradition, for example, we will still be cautious and vigilant. But it must be clear that a mere political motive cannot afford protection to the perpetrators of grave actions which are unjustifiable in a democracy."

LATE REPORTS ON MULTINATIONAL FORCE, HABIB

Troops Depart for Lebanon

LD211314 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The first men of the French contingent to the multinational force in Lebanon have departed. This has been stated by an authorized source. They are members of the 11th Paratroop Regiment based in Toulouse.

Habib Meets With Cheysson

NC211300 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sep 21 (AFP) -- Special U.S. Mideast envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the withdrawal of Palestinian combatants from Beirut, is expected in the Lebanese capital tomorrow, a diplomatic source said here.

The source said Mr Habib would attend the swearing-in ceremony of Amin al-Jumayyil, elected president of Lebanon today.

The swearing-in will take place at 0900 GMT at Al-Fayyadiyah Military Academy in east Beirut.

(Mr Habib arrived in Paris today for a stopover on his way to Lebanon and had talks at a luncheon with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

(Ministry officials did not give any details of the meeting nor say how long Mr Habib would stay in Paris.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS -- The JOURNAL OFFICIEL for this Friday, 10 September, carries the appointment of Mr Dimitri de Favitski as ambassador to Cyprus, replacing Mr Philippe Olivier. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 82 p 7 PM]

MINISTRY CONFIRMS COMMITMENT TO PEACE FORCE

LD202232 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Reacting to the announcement made in Washington by President Reagan, the Foreign Ministry confirms that the American, Italian and French Governments are in agreement on resuming the international peace-keeping force in Beirut. The agreement was reached after intensive consultations between the three governments and accords with the Italian proposal made last Saturday [18 September]. A Foreign Ministry note states that the agreement is based on the request of the Lebanese Government. The urgency was stressed to Israel that its forces withdraw from west Beirut to make possible the deployment of the force. The force will carry out its tasks for a limited period of time and is aimed at enabling the Lebanese Government to exercise its own responsibilities. The force will act in conformity with the objectives of the United Nations, which was asked to strengthen the group of observers already present in the Lebanese capital.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CONDEMNS BEIRUT MASSACRE

AU201946 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 20 -- The worldwide chorus of condemnation of the slaughter of Palestinian refugees in undefended camps in west Beirut last week was joined today by Italy's Jewish community today which voiced "disgust, bitterness and sorrow for the recent tragic events in Lebanon" in a telegram sent to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and members of the Israeli Knesset.

After describing the massacre as an act "repugnant for the Jewish conscience," the message demanded that "those responsible for the slaughter, directly or indirectly, of whatever side or nationality, be identified and prosecuted".

The telegram concluded by insisting that "only the path of negotiations can lead to a solution to the conflict which has lacerated the people of the region for too many years".

COLOMBO CALLS FOR CLOSE MEDITERRANEAN LINKS

AU170834 Rome ANSA in English 0831 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 17 -- A Mediterranean convention should be created on the lines of the Lome Convention which links the European Ten to their developing African, Caribbean and Pacific partners, according to Italian Foreign Minster Emilio Colombo.

Addressing a Mediterranean congress of orthopedic and traumatological surgery here Thursday, Colombo said that the Rome governent's policy remains one of finding "linkage points" between the Mediterranean countries.

"Even if they are still divided by political contrasts", Colombo added, these points would make it possible for them to "create initially partial understandings as premises for more general ones".

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER MINTOFF PAYS BRIEF VISIT

AU181522 Rome ANSA in English 0814 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 18 -- Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff conferred with Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini on bilateral issues and the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East in a meeting in Naples Friday during a brief working visit to Italy. Later in the day, Mintoff met in Rome with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

In their discussion on developments in the Middle East, the Italian head of government told the visiting prime minister of the Rome government's condemnation of the "atrocious assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, the ongoing recourse to arms in that tormented country and the new bloody military action in west Beirut.

"It is imperative" Spadolini said, "that a new cease-fire be called, the indispensable premise for the complete and rapid withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon".

After referring to the need for a solution to the Lebanese crisis and Italian Government efforts in this direction, the premier said, "Italy intends to be receptive to and develop every constructive indication of detente and dialogue for the purpose of creating greater trust between the Arabs and the Israelis".

In this context, he referred to Rome's "satisfaction with American President Ronald Reagan's recent proposals for reviving negotiations on Palestinian autonomy and the conciliatory signals sent out by the Arab summit at Fez".

Speaking of conditions in the Mediterranean region, the Italian premier said that his government is working to "remove those obstacles in the way of stability and to broaden cooperative relations with all the countries in the region with respect for the principles of freedom and pluralism".

He said these efforts were undertaken with the conviction that stability in the Mediterranean would "assure greater stability in Europe and the world".

On the bilateral front, the two heads of government voiced satisfaction for the trend of trade relations and ties of economic, financial and technical cooperation developed in the context of accords signed in 1980.

WANTED RIGHTWING TERRORIST ARRESTED IN ROME

AU182003 Rome ANSA in English 1953 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 18 -- One of Rome's most dangerous neofascist terrorists, Walter Sordi, was arrested today in the Italian capital.

Head of the ultraright "NAR" (Armed Revolutionary Nuclei) group, Sordi is believed to have taken part in all of the attacks, ambushes and robberies carried out by neofascist terrorists in the capital in the past year.

Sordi, 21, has been at large since March of last year.

PCI, HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

PM210935 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 17 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Rome -- Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Foreign policy sections chief [presumably International Relations Department director] Comrade Matyas Szuros was received at PCI Directorate headquarters yesterday by PCI Directorate members Comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini, PCI Foreign Section chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi and Foreign Section deputy chief Comrade Rodolfo Mechini.

During a cordial conversation, attended by Hungarian Ambassador Janos Szita, an exchange of opinions took place on the European and international political situation, Italian-Hungarian relations and the further development of MSZMP-PCI relations.

LATE REPORT: REPUBLICAN PARTY CONDEMNS ISRAEL

AU210917 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 21 -- Italy's Republican Party condemned the Israeli Government both morally and politically for the errors it has committed, which are such as to deprive Israel of the sympathy "of all democratic consciences around the world," according to the "PRI" daily in an editorial believed to be inspired by Premier Giovanni Spadolini, who is also the party president.

The PRI's condemnation of the Beirut massacres was that much more serious and firm in that it comes from a party with a long history of sympathy with the cause of Jewish emancipation, the "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" editorial went on.

In response to criticism (chiefly from the Communists), the paper said that "our government was the first, in accord with the friendly governments of the US and France, to propose a return to Beirut of the peacekeeping force that had already guaranteed the peaceful evacuation of PLO guerrillas just a few weeks ago."

National Demonstration Planned

AU210919 Rome ANSA in English 0832 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 21 -- A national demonstration against the genocide of the Palestinian people will be held in Rome this afternoon. Similar demonstrations were staged in Rome, Milan and many other Italian cities Monday to protest the massacres in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut last week.

A march was organized through central Rome yesterday by leftwing groups and parties. They were addressed by a member of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's Rome office who called for true solidarity with the Palestinian cause and who also voiced the solidarity of his own people with the Jews themselves, who he called "other victims of the butcher (Italian premier [as received] Menahem Begin."

In Milan, around 6,000 people marched through the city, led by a PLO representative and a parliamentary deputy from the Italian Proletarian Democracy Party, Mario Capanna. Capanna wore a sign around his neck saying "I have nothing aginst the Jews but against Zionism and Nazism."

The demonstrators stopped in front of the Israeli Consulate's office shouting violent slogans against Begin.

FELIPE GONZALEZ CITED ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM201451 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Sep 82 p 12

[Excerpt] The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] yesterday approved its election program, which was explained by Felipe Gonzalez at a press conference. He said: "If the Socialist Party wins the election, we are prepared to take the state of the autonomies to its final conclusion; that is, Spain's unity."

Gonzalez referred to the opinions polls: "All the data tell us that we are the party which is going to win the election. However, there are still some doubts, such as whether we will secure an absolute majority. Our desire is to have that majority, which will enable us to form a homogeneous government, not composed exclusively of people holding party cards, but quite the contrary, since, aware of the desire for change demanded of us by society, we wish to make an effort at integration to serve this idea better."

With respect to the kind of campaign which will predominate, the Socialist leader stated that there will be a dialectic "between those of us who are advocating a change in hope and those who are advocating a backward change; there are political forces which want change but which regard us as incapable of effecting it and will agree with those forces advocating a backward change." He referred to those who are attacking the PSOE on the basis of the French experience: "I must tell them that if inflation has increased by 2 percent in France, the same thing has happened in Spain, and the aims are not comparable."

Concerning the campaign in Catalonia and the Basque Country, Gonzalez stated that there will be individual features, "since the electoral opponents will be different: At any event, we believe that there will not be excessive bitterness over the issue of autonomy policy; if we govern we will wish to promote full cooperation between the autonomous governments and the central government.

PDL WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD201140 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The Liberal Democratic Party (PDL) will not stand at the next elections following the collapse of their pact with the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD).

CAMEROON LEADER ARRIVES IN MADRID, MET BY KING

AB201925 Younde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The head of state, Ahmadu Ahidjo, has arrived in Spain at the start of a 3-day [as heard] official visit to that country. He was welcomed on arrival by the king of Spain, Juan Carlos.

POWERFUL BOMB EXPLODES AT IRAQI CENTER

PA210812 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0741 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Madrid, 21 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Police have reported that a very powerful bomb exploded at an Iraqi cultural center today, a few hours before the opening of a photo exhibit on the war between Iraq and Iran. The explosion caused great damage but there were no casualties.

The pictures were destroyed.

FINLAND

DECISION IN PRINCIPLE TO SEND FORCES TO LEBANON

LD201426 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The Finnish Government has taken a decision in principle to provide Finnish peacekeeping troops for the use of the UN secretary general to safeguard peace in Lebanon. The government has authorized Finland's permanent UN ambassador to contact the UN secretary general on the matter. The government has received a guarantee from the Ministry of Defense that a company of Finnish peacekeepers can be immediately detached for this duty, and according to Foreign Minister Par Stenback, Finnish troops in the Golan Heights will be considered for this duty. The government Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to endorse the UN Security Council statement which strongly condemns the massacre in west Beirut. The government holds the view that Israel is partly responsible for these events.

Stenback Interview

LD201926 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 20 Sep 82

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Excerpts] The Finnish Government has issued a statement condemning the massacre of the Palestinians in west Beirut. The government's statement says that Israel is partly responsible for the events in west Beirut. In connection with the statement, the government's Foreign Affairs Committee has also announced that Finland is prepared to send peacekeeping troops to Lebanon if necessary. Finland's permanent UN representative was authorized to inform the UN secretary general about Finland's readiness to participate in peacekeeping operations. This is what Foreign Minister Par Stenback had to say at a news conference this afternoon:

[Begin recording] [Question] Did the government (?discuss) the recognition of the PLO?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] the general attitude toward the PLO we have discussed, but no new decisions have been made yet. The discussion is sure to continue on the political level. There is no question of an actual recognition of the PLO or the preparation of a recognition, but of an arrangement of the relations (word indistinct].

[Question] Is this Beirut massacre and the situation in Lebanon in general the kind of phenomena which might, for instance, influence Finland's foreign policy in such a way that the foreign policy line would be increasingly dictated by [words indistinct]?

[Answer] This is a very tragic event and undoubtedly it will affect the opinions of Finns, but the principles which have dominated Finland's Middle East policy do not change as such on the basis of this tragic event. It does not affect the (?human) considerations, it will not lessen out condemnation of Israel in accordance with the Security Council view. We feel that since Israel announced that it had entered west Beirut for the specific purpose of protecting civilians, but in this situation had allowed -- or in the areas controlled by it, such a massacre had been allowed -- to take place, there is good reason to agree with this clear Security Council statement. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Par Stenback was interviewed by Markku Lehto.

SORSA ON USSR TRADE, MISSILES, NEUTRALITY, PLO

AU201236 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Chief Editor Manfred Scheuch exclusive interview with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on the occasion of Sorsa's official visit to Austria on 21-23 September; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] AZ: Finland's balance of trade with the Soviet Union shows a rather constant Finnish surplus, as distinct, for example, from Austria, where there is a deficit on account of the natural gas deliveries. Is Finland also importing Soviet natural gas? Are there any opportunities for larger purchases from the large neighbor so as to even up the balance of trade?

Sorsa: Finland has been importing natural gas from the Soviet Union since 1974. In that year, the construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to southeast Finland -- a joint project of the two countries -- was completed. In the past few years, we have imported about 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union. The capacity of the natural gas pipeline would permit even higher imports, but natural gas has not always been able to compete with the other sources of energy. Soviet natural gas meets about 3 percent of Finland's annual energy requirements.

At present, possibilities are being studied for increasing imports from the Soviet Union, but it is difficult to predict how soon tangible results will be achieved. One of the possibilities under review, for example, is on expansion of the natural gas pipeline to new places in southern Finland -- which is a big project both technically and economically and requires careful preparation.

Finland's trade with the USSR is at present marked by a very large Finnish surplus. Since our goods exchange is carried out on a bilateral basis, our trade should in the long run be more or less balanced. However, we do not want to balance it to the detriment of our exports, and that is why we are primarily attempting to find new import products in the Soviet Union. Natural gas is playing a prominent part in these considerations, and we hope that the problems which have hampered the growth of our imports can be solved.

AZ: One of the differences between Finnish and Austrian neutrality -- surely not a fundamental one -- is the fact that Finland's army has defensive missiles. Lately, one has heard about a plan to expand the antiaircraft defense around Helsinki. How far has this plan developed?

Sorsa: In accordance with the Paris peace treaty, Finland is entitled to acquire defensive missiles. Accordingly, Finland has actually acquired antiaircraft missiles for its army. Soviet territorial air defense missiles [territorialluftabwehrraketen] have to date been primarily acquired to improve the technical preparedness and for training purposes. At the same time, these missiles serve to strengthen the antiaircraft defense of the capital of Helsinki so as to bring it up to the latest level of development. The training of the air defense personnel has progressed according to plan. The territorial air defense missiles effectively contribute to strengthening the overall antiaircraft defense.

AZ: What would you consider to be the basic differences between Finnish and Austrian neutrality?

Sorsa: I believe it is neither expedient nor even possible to define the term neutrality so unequivocally that this definition could apply to all neutral states. That is why there are no two countries in Europe whose neutrality is identical.

If we look at Finland's and Austria's position, we should first of all take into consideration the fact that Austrian neutrality is based on a state treaty, while Finnish neutrality is based on the recognition of a consistently pursued policy of neutrality.

Every individual state -- whether it is neutral or not -- is seeking to pursue its own interests to the best of its ability within its own sphere of activity, which is of course, the legitimate endeavor as well as the duty of each individual state.

Any policy of neutrality is marked not only by formal factors but also by its economic interests. This explains the varied forms of neutrality. But it is precisely this variation that enables the neutrals to serve as an elastic connective tissue between the ossified blocs, and that is their most important function in the international society.

AZ: The situation in the Middle East continues to burden international relations. What is Finland's attitude toward the PLO?

Sorsa: The Palestinian question, in our opinion, is the most central issue of the Middle East conflict. We consistently advocate an overall solution which would not only guarantee the security of all states in the region but would also give the Palestinians the right to organize a state of their own, and in such a case would also ensure their right to national self-determination. We are of the opinion that the PLO must be entitled as an equal partner to represent its people at the negotiations in which an attempt is made to find a solution to the basic problem of the Middle East conflict. As early as 1974, we called for giving the PLO observer status in the United Nations and since then have maintained constant contacts with this organization with a view to opening a bureau in Helsinki. Since Finland only recognizes states, however, our relations with the PLO are only of an unofficial nature.

SWEDEN

VPK LEADER DEMANDS RIKSDAG COMMITTEE SEATS

LD202142 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Lars Werner, leader of the left party -- Communists [VPK], said today that against the background of the election result, his party demands seats in the Riksdag committees. Werner thinks that the VPK's 20 Riksdag seats should give the party 12 committee places. It is a requirement for a party to have at least 20 Riksdag seats in order to obtain seats in committees. The presence of the Liberal Party in the committees is also a topical question as the party is expected to gain 21 seats in the Riksdag.

PALME TO RESUME IRAN-IRAQ WAR MEDIATION TASKS

LD201806 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The future prime minister, Olof Palme, is to resume his mediation task in the Iran-Iraq crisis. His intention is to hold an early meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in order to discuss the continuation of his activity. Palme announced this late on election night when he was being interviewed by the international press at Parliament House.

SOVIET CREW REPORTEDLY 'VISITED' PROHIBITED AREA

LD171258 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] It is now believed that the crew of a Soviet vessel landed on Gotska Sandon [Swedish island north of Gotland] in the summer. Gotska Sandon is a prohibited military area. The security officer of the island (Hans Olin), says that in the early summer footsteps were found. At the same time, a Soviet vessel lay moored in the vicinity. (Hans Olin) says that the Soviet crew must have left the footsteps. He informed the coast artillery chief of Gotland about the matter, but no developments have as yet taken place. The police who usually investigate this type of territorial violation are not cognizant of the event, while the military command in Gotland has not received any formal notification.

U.S. 'BEARS HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY' IN LEBANON

PM201231 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Sep 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Out of Control"]

[Text] Israel has been carried out of its depth in Lebanon. The massacres in the Palestinian camps took place as result of Israel's policies, whatever the direct responsibility. Mr Begin and Mr Sharon thought they could mastermind Lebanon. They thought that they could produce a vassal state there, with obedient mercenaries to do their bidding. Pride goes before a fall; great has been Israel's fall. Israel is now seen to have been consorting with forces alien to the spirit of the founding fathers. Pictures of the dead women and children in the Sabra-Shatila camp, seen by millions throughout the world, willy-nilly, recall pictures from Auschwitz and Warsaw. Something has gone dreadfully wrong.

The United States bears a heavy responsibility. From the early stages of Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June, it was clear that a multi-national force would be needed to hold the ring if the only possibly beneficial result of the invasion -- restored Lebanese unity and independence -- was to come about. Yet no moves were made. It was only in the very last stages that penny packets of American, French and Italian troops went to "supervise" the Palestine Liberation Organisation's evacuation of Beirut. Even they withdrew hastily before the agreed date. Israel's policy has been to keep inter-Arab disruption at a maximum. President Reagan's task now should be to arrange for the immediate despatch of an effective Western multi-national force to oversee the evacuation of Lebanon by Israeli and Syrian troops and the country's reconstruction. It is action long overdue.

PAKISTANI MEETS WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY

BK171633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan met with British Foreign Secretary Pym in London today. Later, the British sources said that they held talks on the issue of Afghan refugees and the Middle East situation. Sahabzada Khan is on his way to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session.

THATCHER TRAVELS TO JAPAN FOR 6-DAY VISIT

For Japanese coverage of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Japan, including the first round of talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, see the Japan section of the 17 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISITS ABROAD

NC182253 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Commerce and Industry Minister Andreou today returned from his visits to Greece and Yugoslavia. Mr Andreou visited Greece at the invitation of [Greek] Commerce Minister Moraitis to attend the opening of the Thessaloniki International Fair. He also held talks with the Greek Government on matters under his jurisdiction. In Thessaloniki Mr Andreou had a brief conversation with Prime Minister Papandreou to whom he expressed Cyprus' gratitude for Greece's wholehearted support.

In Yugoslavia, Mr Andreou attended the Zagreb International Fair and participated in a congress on the industrial development of developing countries. He also reviewed Cypriot-Yugoslav trade relations with Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade Bojanic. The two men decided that a Yugoslav Government delegation should visit Cyprus to discuss ways of expanding trade between the two countries.

Mr Andreou was also received by the Yugoslav alternate prime minister [title as heard], who reaffirmed his country's support for the Cypriot people's struggle.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS TO MOURN WEST BEIRUT MASSACRE

TA201117 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A day of mourning has been declared in the TFSC following the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut. Flags will be lowered to half-staff in government offices and schools in the TFSC tomorrow to mourn some 1,500 Palestinians who were killed in the massacre.

In a statement issued in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today, TFSC President Rauf Denktas said that this massacre of innocent and unarmed people in the refugee camps in Beirut must be thought-provoking for the entire world. He noted: Those who perpetrated and supported this and who did not prevent it although they had the power to do so are known to humanity and history. Despite this, such incidents are daily being brushed aside with protests and new UN resolutions and the screams of innocent people are rising. We are grieved on behalf of humanity.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS RESUMES DUTIES AFTER ILLNESS

NC202135 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos again resumed his duties after a short illness that forced him to remain in bed. Kharalambopoulos will depart for New York on Sunday, where he will address the UN General Assembly on 30 September. On 1 October he will meet U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. The next day, 2 October, he will participate in the informal NATO foreign ministers' meeting which will be held in Ottawa. There the Greek foreign minister will meet privately with his Turkish counterpart, Turkmen.

SPOKESMAN SAYS OFFICIAL SOVIET VISIT PLANNED

NC201458 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The exact date of the visit to Athens by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov -- which, according to a report in KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA yesterday, will most probably take place in January 1983 -- will be fixed following the consultations currently taking place between the two governments.

Deputy Minister for Press Issues Dhimitris Maroudhas, who is also government spokesman, confirmed the report carried by KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA. Answering a question he said:

"The visit of a top Soviet official has been awaited for a long time." "The exact date has not yet been fixed."

According to the latest reports, the Soviet side has already sought to settle a number of economic issues with the Greek Government with the ultimate aim of concluding a final agreement during Tikhonov's visit to Athens.

Authoritative diplomatic sources say the USSR has proposed the Greek Government link our country with the natural gas pipeline from Siberia. It is even said that the Soviets have expressed concern over reports that the American pipeline to Western Europe, which will pass through Turkey, will probably pass through Greece as well.

KKE-INTERIOR DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

NC171512 Athens I AVYI in Greek 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Comrade Yannis Banias, secretary of the KKE-Interior Central Committee, and Comrade Ang. Dhiamandopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau and the person responsible for international issues, have left for Bucharest today at the invitation of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Central Committee. A meeting between the RCP and KKE-Interior will be held in Bucharest.

The two parties' representatives, headed by Comrade N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Banias will discuss current international issues, issues pertaining to policies in the Balkans, bilateral relations and other issues.

EVREN BLAMES ISRAEL FOR WEST BEIRUT INCIDENTS

TA201420 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren issued a statement on board his airplane en route to Yugoslavia today concerning the savage massacre of the civilian population in west Beirut.

Evren said that the Israeli forces who are controlling the area and the Israeli State bear great responsibility for the occurrence of the savage attack in west Beirut. Evren noted: We watched on television with horror the savage attack of forces that entered west Beirut. Whoever perpetrated this attack, it is savage and barbaric. The Israeli forces who are controlling the area and the Israeli State in general bear great responsibility for this attack. The entire civilized world must turn its eyes towards this area. As the Republic of Turkey, we condemn this incident and hope the United Nations organization will quickly take the necessary effective measures to provide tranquillity and security in this region.

EVREN LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGRADE

TA201147 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren today left for Belgrade as the official guest of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Evren was seen off at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by National Security Council member Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin with a ceremony. National Security Council members Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun attended the ceremony. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, certain ministers, military and civilian officials as well as the Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Ankara were also present.

Further Reports

For Belgrade TANJUG and radio coverage of the visit of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslovia including his talks with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other dignataries, see the 20 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. GROUND FORCES COMMANDER IN ANKARA

TA210836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] U.S. Ground Forces Commander Gen Edward Meyer has arrived in Ankara as the guest of National Security Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin. At Esenboga Airport, General Meyer was received by General Ersin. General Meyer will begin his official contacts in Ankara tomorrow. He will end his visit in Turkey on 27 September.

HUNGARIAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM REVIEWED

TA201600 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Sep (AA) -- The cultural exchange program between Turkey and Hungary dating from 1981 was re-examined Monday between teams headed by Turkish Undersecretary of Culture and Tourism Kemal Gokce and Hungarian Deputy Minister of Culture Ferenc Ratkai.

Gokce deplored the lull in the exchange of artists, films and exhibits recently, while he commended the Hungarian Government's decision to build a monument to the memory of Ottomon Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent.

The opening of Hungarian nationalist Kossuth's home to visitors in Kutahya, Turkey, would present another opportunity for better understanding between the two nations, Gokce believed.

He called for mutual translation of selected works, exchange of scholars and folk dance troupes.

SYRIA TO SETTLE 5,000 PALESTINIANS ON BORDER

NC210918 Istanbul BULVAR in Turkish 16 Sep 82 p 1, 9

[Text] Tel Aviv (BULVAR) -- Syria is preparing to allow 5,000 Palestinian guerrillas who left Lebanon to settle on the Turkish border. Well-informed sources say that these guerrillas belong to the Habash, the Hawatimah and the Jibril branches of the PLO which are affiliated with Moscow. It is reported that among the PLO guerrillas, who were trained together with Armenian terrorists in Lebanon, there are also Turkish terrorists.

Preparations to settle such a large armed group near the Turkish borders and not on the Israeli borders, and the fact that the group includes Armenians, is characterized by the Israeli authorities as a movement directed against Turkey. The Israeli media say that Turkey has been informed. As is known, Syria, which has a hostile attitude toward Turkey, is training both Turkish terrorists fleeing from Turkey and Armenian terrorists.

In other developments, the interrogation of a group of Turkish terrorists caught in Lebanon has been completed. Meanwhile, during a raid on a PLO center near the town of Sayda, a Turkish woman who spoke English quite fluently and her husband were captured. Israeli authorities say this woman shouted in English at the soldiers: "Don't kill us; we are not terrorists." And yet, she was seen continually passing rifle magazines and ammunition to her Turkish husband. The Turkish woman and her husband are still being interrogated.

The Israeli authorities have stated that they are preparing to return [to Turkey] -- those Turks whose interrogation has been completed. They reported that some of these people said they were doing this for money, but also added that some of these Turks were wanted in Turkey. Israel is still interrogating these people in order to find out whether they were involved in acts of militancy against it.

MILLIYET: GREEK-TURKISH RELATIONS DETERIORATING

NC210846 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A much tested era in the Turkish-Greek relations is closing and, in all probability, a new era full of dark clouds is beginning.

The same scenario is being repeated persistently over the years. After a period of tension and storm, the Turkish and Greek authorities have agreed on the following: "Let us soften the atmosphere, let us not provoke each other." As if promising Turkey a present, Greece has been saying: "We will avail ourselves of this relaxed atmosphere and move on to serious talks step by step." But when the date of those "serious talks" approaches, something is bound to happen to bring about a sudden increase in tension.

In the end, instead of carrying out serious bargaining on say the Aegean or on any other prepared topic, the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers hold sessions dominated by mutual complaints and end their meetings without achieving anything. Then there is more tension and again efforts to create a relaxed atmosphere. This vicious circle is thus allowed to continue.

Prime Minister Papandreou's attitude is crystal clear: "No talks can be held with Turkey so long as there is a military administration there... Greece has nothing to discuss regarding the Aegean."

This policy, which the Papandreou administration started in the early days with much noise, and which it has had to moderate as a result of foreign pressure and internal circumstances, has never changed.

Last May, although Turkey knew that the moratorium would not work and that it was a mere tactic by Papandreou for gaining time, it nevertheless accepted it. It did so in order to show the world that "it was trying again in good faith and giving Papandreou another change." What is more, Ankara remained absolutely faithful to the moratorium, while Athens acted exactly the opposite.

On the whole, Papandreou has restricted his speeches but he has never refrained from displaying his feelings at the most crucial moments. Almost as if he were using the Turks at the Lavrion camp, he did not prevent them from staging anti-Turkey demonstrations. He has openly supported the Armenians in Greece and Cyprus in their campaign against Turkey. He has failed to stop his propaganda for even a little while, which would help create an atmosphere of relaxation to which Turkey is so sensitive.

What has Turkey achieved from the moratorium? The question of the Aegean control command within the NATO framework is still on the shelf. [Greece] has acted in the meantime as if the airspace over the Aegean Islands was 10 miles and as if Turkey had accepted this. It has become clear that Athens is not going to Ottawa for serious talks.

The period ahead of us is a period full of tensions and dark clouds. The danger lies in the fact that Ankara has come to realize that no agreement can be reached with Papandreou. We must not doubt in the least that the world will be told that the "moratorium has been violated by the Turks." We must not therefore cherish the illusion that "the world has witnessed too" [as published].

So, within this framework, future developments will depend wholly on Greece's attitude. As long as Greece continues to prefer an escalation [of tension], tension will mount.

It would be very much in the interests of both the Greek prime minister and our region, which is shaken by dangers, if he stopped dreaming of becoming "the man who has brought democracy to Turkey" and chose relaxation to escalation.

So long as the Greek authorities do not abandon the idea of "we are trying to keep Turkey quiet," it will be terribly difficult to eliminate the tension between the two countries.

TURK-IS LEADER CRITICIZES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA201601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Sep (AA) -- President Sevket Vilmaz of the Turkish Confederation of Labor "TURK-IS" said the draft constitution as it stands after the first reading in the Consulative Assembly was "disappointing".

Opening a leadership training seminar for women workers sponsored jointly by TURK-IS and the Asia-American Free Labor Institute "AAFLI" which opened in Ankara Monday, Vilmaz said the draft constitution at the moment strips the worker of union protection, and (by lifting the check-off system of paying dues) dries up the financial resources of the unions for services to members through research, training, legal advice and cooperatives.

The strike, Vilmaz noted, was not a means of damage, but a sanction for social justice, a useful tool in capable hands. TURK-IS had always used the strike responsibly, he added.

If the strike is limited to a maximum of 60 days as the draft provides for, Vilmaz said, it will have no practical significance. The limit will reduce the bargaining power of labor to nil, while it will lead the employer into believing he can insist on his own demands to the end. "There could be no better way to disrupt labor peace" than to restrict the right to strike, Vilmaz retorted.

The TURK-IS president said he did not expect much from the second reading of the draft constitution in the Consultative Assembly, where the majority, and particularly the "learned men on the drafting committee" seemed to give vent to their own petty angers and dreams.

Vilmaz hoped the five-man National Security Council, which will review the draft constitution and make the final revisions, would produce a "contemporary and democratic" constitution worthy of the Turkish people.

FIVE KURDISH WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS DIE IN PRISON

NC180842 Paris AFP in English 0803 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Athens, Sept 18 (AFP) -- Five leaders of the Kurdish Workers Party have died in southern Turkey's Diyabakir Prison after a hunger strike begun on July 15, the committee for Turkish and Kurdish refugees in Greece said here.

The five, named as Kemal Pir, H. Durmus, Mustafa Karasu, Ali Gicek and Betrettin Kavak, were protesting alleged torture and summary executions in Turkey, three members of the committee -- their faces masked by scarves -- told a press conference.

The Greek Government had asked the committee not to do anything that might jeopardize moves to iron out longstanding differences between Athens and Ankara, the three added.

On Tuesday, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen asked Greek authorities to prevent Turkish refugees from taking part in political activity.

This followed an assault on a Turkish air attache during a demonstration the day before to mark the second anniversary of the military taking power in Turkey.

ELEVEN MEMBERS OF ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION CAUGHT

TA161644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Summary] Ankara security forces have captured 11 members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Partisan Organization. In their interrogation, the suspects confessed that they were engaged in training and organization work in a bid to reactivate the organization.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN TRADE MISSION -- Ankara, 17 Sep (AA) -- A Syrian trade mission was at the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Ankara Friday. The Syrian mission, comprising representatives of importing state enterprises, is headed by the general manager of Syria's foreign trade agency in chemicals and food. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 17 Sep 82 TA]

PERIODICAL BANNED -- Ankara, 17 Sep (AA) -- A Periodical entitled "HICRET" (Hegira) published in Cologne, Federal Germany, has been banned by the martial law commanders in Izmir and Erzurum. In the banning order of the martial law commanders, the periodical is described as of "extreme right-wing tendency" and opposed to the Turkish state and Government. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 17 Sep 82 TA]

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HUNGARY'S LAZAR PLANS OFFICIAL VISIT 28-30 SEP

AU221011 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of Chancellor Kreisky, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, will pay an official visit to Austria 28-30 September 1982.

Within the framework of this visit, Council of Ministers Chairman Lazar will visit the Ecclesiastical and Secular Treasury House, the graphic arts collection in the Albertina Museum and the Spanish Riding School, where he will watch the morning training program. Moreover, the program of his visit provides for a reception by the Austrian president, talks with the chancellor, a visit to the Volksoper and a press conference.

KURDS OCCUPY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL OFFICE

AU221138 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1058 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] This morning, some 30 Kurds and other members of the opposition in Turkey occupied the offices of the Amnesty International organization in Vienna's first district. According to one of the occupiers, this is a nonviolent act through which pressure is to be exerted upon Amnesty International to pay increased attention to the persecution of Kurds in Turkey. According to the occupiers, similar operations are currently also underway at the Amnesty International offices in the FRG, in Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and France.

IRAQI TERRORIST GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BOMBING

AU221005 Vienna KURIER in German 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] In a telephone call to KURIER on Tuesday, a terrorist group calling itself the "Iraqi Democratic Front" claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks on the Iraqi Embassy and the Iraqi airlines buildings in Vienna on Monday night. State security police immediately started a search for the anonymous caller, who made no reference to the motive behind the attacks.

To date, the investigation into the bombings has not brought forth any tangible results as to the identity of the perpetrators. They used 1 kg of TNT for each of the two explosive devices.

BRIEFS

NEW EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR -- Muhammad al-Taner Shash, newly appointed ambassador to Austria of the Arab Republic of Egypt, presented his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 10 September 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

MORE SOVIET OIL -- In the first half of this year, Austria imported from the USSR 30.6 percent of its total crude oil imports, compared with 25.6 percent in the first half of 1981. Saudi Arabia's share of Austria's total crude oil imported in the same period was 33.7 percent, compared with 40.1 percent a year ago. The reason for this development is that the price of Soviet oil was only 4,003 schillings per ton, while that of Saudi oil was 4,066 schillings. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

NETHERLANDS

CENTRISTS SEEN BLOCKING FORMATION PROCESS

PM221001 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Sep 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondents" report: "People's Party for Freedom and Democray's Attitude Toward Government Formation Negotiations Leader Is Improper"]

[Excerpt] The Hague -- Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] parliamentary group leader Lubbers considers the refusal by the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] to take any further part in the talks on the cabinet formation objectionable. According to Lubbers, the liberals [VVD] are causing time to be lost and are acting incorrectly toward the government formation negotiations leader, who is appointed by the head of state.

In talks with VVD parliamentary group leader Nijpels earlier this week, Lubbers urgently requested the liberal leader to continue to take part in the negotiations.

In his turn, Nijpels considers that it is a waste of time to continue to take part in negotiations which must of necessity lead to a cabinet comprising the Labor Party [PvdA] and the CDA or, the PvdA and the VVD, both with the possible involvement of Democrats '66. "It must be made clear that we do not favor these two combinations," Nijpels wrote in his letter to negotiation leader Nan Kemenade.

CDA parliamentary group leader Lubbers has advised his VVD counterpart only to terminate the talks after it is clear that there are insurmountable policy differences. According to Lubbers, such a point has not yet been reached -- first, because there have been no negotiations about socioeconomic problems and, second, because nuclear arms still have to be discussed.

The standpoint adopted by VVD parliamentary group leader Nijpels, who is supported by his parliamentary party, amounts to an embargo against the PvdA. Earlier this week, Nijpels said that there would have to be an earthquake with the PvdA before cooperation with the VVD would be possible. Thus, at present the VVD is excluding the possibility of cooperation with the PvdA. But Nijpels' letter to Van Kemenade says that in a later phase talks with the PvdA might be possible.

DE VOLKSKRANT VIEWS CABINET FORMATION SCHEDULE

PM221515 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 18 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The Hague -- It is probable that the Second Chamber groups of the Labor Party, the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66] will not be informed of the outcome of their leaders' talks with government formation negotiations leader Van Kemenade until after next weekend [25/26 September]. Then the Second Chamber groups will have to decide whether they are willing to proceed further with negotiations which could lead to the formation of a cabinet.

This is apparent from the timetable drawn up by negotiations leader Van Kemenade. At the end of next week, he will present to Den Uyl [Labor Party], Lubbers [CDA] and Brinkhorst of D'66 a list of major points in the field of social and economic policy. This cannot be done any earlier, because on Monday [20 September], the nuclear arms question will be discussed. On Tuesday, the budget will be presented to the First and Second Chambers and the head of state will read the queen's speech. On Wednesday and Thursday, CDA group leader Lubbers will be in Brussels for a meeting of the Brandt Commission.

Thus, Van Kemenade can discuss his socioeconomic list with the CDA negotiator on Thursday evening at the earliest, or on Friday. The work of the negotiation leader will also be delayed somewhat by the absence of D'66 Chairman Brinkhorst, who returns on Wednesday morning from a visit to the United States.

It is Van Kemenade's intention to raise the question of nuclear arms again at the end of next week. The Labor Party negotiation leader will also present the parliamentary group leaders with a note on the subject.

When these proposals from Van Kemenade have been discussed, the CDA group leader wants to consult his parliamentary group. Only after the discussion of socioeconomic problems and the nuclear arms issue will "the political minefield be charted."

It is primarily the CDA parliamentary group which will decide whether Van Kemehade, who will then be into his third week of government formation negotiations, will advise the head of state whether a coalition of other parties with his own stands a real chance of success. Given the divisions within the CDA parliamentary group, and the attitude of the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy toward the Christian Democrats, the possibility of such a coalition cannot be ruled out entirely.

But first, Van Kemenade must present proposals which make the disagreements on the subject of nuclear arms open to discussion. On the basis of the "political testaments" of the outgoing foreign and defense ministers and the party programs, Van Kemenade will attempt to formulate a proposal this weekend. He will discuss this proposal with Den Uyl on Monday morning and with Lubbers later in the day.

ARMS EMBARGO ON ARGENTINA TO BE LIFTED

PY211738 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The Netherlands has decided to lift the arms embargo it imposed on Argentina as a result of the conflict with Great Britain in the South Atlantic.

This information was disseminated in The Hague after consultations with EEC authorities.

A spokesman for the Netherlands Foreign Ministry has stated that there is no reason to maintain the embargo since there are no signs that the hostilities will be resumed.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD221432 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Sep (DPA) -- The Federal Government has called for an "immediate and complete clarification" of the massacre in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. A cabinet statement on the situation in Lebanon, read today by government spokesman Klaus Boelling, says that this must be done through an independent investigation.

The government also announces that in the course of its joint efforts with the EEC partners for a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement, it will "maintain and expand" its contacts with "all parties involved." Boelling indicated that this also included contacts with the PLO. Asked whether Bonn was interested in a talk with PLO head Yasir 'Arafat, Beolling said: "If Mr 'Arafat wanted to come to the Federal German Republic, then the matter would have to be thought over."

The statement again sharply condemns the massacre of the Palestinians in Beirut, which was probably committted by the Christian Phalangist milita, as a "criminal act." The government repeated its "deep shock and revulsion" at the bloodbath and demanded that all necessary measures be taken to prevent a repetition and ensure the safety of the civilian population.

In this connection, Bonn welcomed the move to increase the number of UN observers in Lebanon and the intention of the United States, France and Italy to send troops to Lebanon again. Israel is urged to withdraw its troops from west Beirut ("a violation of the Habib plan").

CDU/CSU PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VOTES FOR KOHL

LD211120 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Sep (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU parliamentary group voted almost unanimously today for opposition leader Helmut Kohl to be the candidate for chancellor at the constructive vote of no confidence a week from Friday. In a secret ballot, Kohl received 228 of the 231 votes cast. One deputy voted against, another abstained. Kohl himself did not vote. Afterward, he expressed great satisfaction at the result.

WISCHNEWSKI, NOT GENSCHER, WILL SPEAK AT UN

LD221048 Hamburg DPA in German 0931 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Sep (DPA) -- Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski (SPD) will address the UN General Assembly in New York on September 30th, taking the place of former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Nothing more is yet known about Wischnewski's plans. Wischnewski, who is functioning as a double minister in the Federal Chancellor's Office and the Foreign Ministry, will probably fly to New York solely for the purpose of giving the speech. He will be representing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the new capacity as foreign minister.

Well-informed sources in Bonn said today that State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry Berndt von Staden will fly to New York on 28 September. Genscher had arranged to have talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fishcer. It is not clear whether Von Staden can conduct these talks. It is expected in Bonn that Von Staden will be able to take part in the scheduled working meetings of the Namibia contact group of the five powers, among others.

FINANCE, ECONOMY, FOREIGN RESIDENTS DISCUSSED

LD211622 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 21 Sep (DPA) -- After the formation of a new government, the CDU/CSU and the FDP want to withdraw the 1983 draft budget put forward by the social-liberal coalition and present a new one. This was confirmed by FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher following further coalition talks with the CDU/CSU on Tuesday in Bonn. Genscher stressed that in the coming budget negotiations, the latest developments should be taken into account. "This is a difficult decision," he conceded.

The problems of finance, the economy and foreign residents were the main topics of the coalition talks between the leaderships of the two union parties and the FDP. It was said after the 2 1/2 hour talk that after the primary fundamental decisions have been made, further details will be elaborated in working groups. The next round of talks is planned for this Thursday.

CSU chief Franz-Josef Strauss, who left the talks before 1500 because of election commitments, told journalists: "We made a good bit of headway." The outlines discussed in the talks will now be fleshed out by experts. "Then the plan will be adopted," Strauss said. CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl also stressed that a good deal was achieved. He said that the balancing of the 1983 federal budget, the improvement of the economy and the problem of foreign residents were covered. Solutions must be reached by the end of the year.

POLL FINDS FDP SHARE OF VOTE TO BE 2.3 PERCENT

LD221636 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 22 Sep (DPA) -- The negotiations between the CDU/CSU and the FDP on the formation of a new federal government are being accompanied by continuing internal FDP divisions on which direction to pursue. One day before the third round of negotiations, four regional FDP associations pushed through an extraordinary party congress which, however, it will not be possible to hold before the constructive vote of no confidence against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt next Friday. Meanwhile, in a lightning poll for DIE ZEIT, the Allensbach Institute has found that at present, the FDP would only receive 2.3 percent of the votes in Bundestag elections.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL FDP PROBLEMS

DW231049 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Interview with FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Hirsch on 22 September, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Four FDP land organizations have demanded a special party congress. Will this special party congress take place, and could it possibly become a test of the FDP's cohesion?

[Answer] Certainly not a test of our cohesion, but there will be intense discussions. The four land organizations have a right to request this party congress. We are currently examining whether their request can be met by holding the federal party congress earlier than originally planned.

[Question] Mrs Schuchardt spoke today of a move forced on the party from above which caused the coalition to collapse. How do you view things?

[Answer] This was certainly not the case. The decisions we base our actions on are those of the FDP Federal Executive Board and the Bundestag faction. It must be expressly said in this connection that this majority decision -- a decision by a large majority of the Bundestag faction -- was responsibly made by elected deputies. The FDP is a liberal party and is a party loyal to the constitution. Therefore, no imperative commands exist in our party.

[Question] Some segments of your party's left-liberal wing have demanded immediate new elections. In Hesse, some segments of the party are even calling for an election boycott.

[Answer] There have been discussions on new elections. However, the majority decided to first get our house in order and adopt measures to combat unemployment, then face the voters. This will take place on 6 March.

[Question] The party's leftwing doesn't want to cooperate in Hesse; it isn't campaigning for the FDP.

[Answer] There are some people among them who make us happy by not campaigning.

[Question] Do you think that there is still a place for those people in the party?

[Answer] It is the responsibility of those people to decide this themselves.

NICARAGUAN HEAD OF STATE'S VISIT POSTPONED

LD221712 Hamburg DPA in German 0546 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 22 Sep (DPA) -- The planned visit to Bonn this weekend by the Nicaraguan head of state, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, has been indefinitely postponed "by mutual agreement." This was announced by the Foreign Ministry in Managua last night. A short statement gave as the reason, the "present political situation in the FRG." Ortega, who is coordinator of the Nicaraguan governing "Junta of National Reconstruction," was to have stayed in the Federal Republic for 3 days at the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S.-USSR GRAIN DEALS

DW220955 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Sep 82 p 13

[Commentary signed KPK: "Depending on Each Other"]

[Text] The Americans produce far more grain than they need themselves, the Soviets produce by far not enough for themselves. The Americans must try to sell their overproduction of grain and the Soviets must try to buy the needed grain supplies somewhere. The old and obvious procedure that the Soviet Union buys most of its needed grain supplies from the United States has experienced a political setback in the past 2 1/2 years.

In early 1980, there was the partial embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union under President Carter as an answer to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan; today there are President Reagan's sanctions against Moscow (because of developments in Poland) together with the attempt to block the Soviet-European natural gas pipeline deal. Despite this political hardening, America wants to increase its grain supplies to the Soviets. It is pressing for it almost as if nothing has happened.

You can understand it: American silos are bursting with grain, high interest rates are a great burden, and the new harvest is setting a new record. Political pressure exerted by the American farmers' lobby on the government is strong, demanding that something eventually be done. For such quantities however, only the Soviet Union, the great customer, comes to mind (also because of its purchasing power). Other sales possibilities on the world market have been more or less exploited. Hardly a day passed in the last 2 or 3 months without the U.S. secretary of agriculture telling the farmers somewhere in the country that he is optimistic with regard to an extension of the grain agreement between the two countries. Now, once it has been extended, he spreads optimism that Soviet orders will soon come in.

The Soviets, however, are in no hurry. However, they cannot afford "offending" the Americans by ignoring them. Without American help, the Soviets will be unable to close their grain gap in the long run. So, (gritting their teeth), both depend on each other.

MITTERRAND SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO AL-JUMAYYIL

AB231058 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1005 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Message dated 22 September from French President Francois Mitterrand to Lebanese President-elect Amin al-Jumayyil]

[Text] Mr President, I am anxious to address to you my warm congratulations as you are about to assume the highest functions of the Lebanese State in exceptional and extremely dramatic circumstances for your people, your family and yourself.

You have just achieved the much expected union of the Lebanese people around you. The indisputable authority conferred on you by the national will will enable you to ensure the progress of Lebanon on the path of final reconciliation and assert its presence and independence on the international scene.

In the name of the French people, who are more than ever by the side of Lebanon, Mr President, I address to you my warm wishes for the success of your mission as well as the expression of my personal sentiments.

MAUROY ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON LEBANON

AB221127 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1010 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Premier Pierre Mauroy's address to the National Assembly in Paris on 21 September 1982]

[Text] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen and deputies: Last evening the president of the republic announced to the country that French troops would take part in a new multinational force in Lebanon. He indicated that the mission of this force will be "to contribute to the return of security and respect for the rights of peoples." As in the case of the preceding mission, which resulted from the agreement we signed with the Lebanese Government on 19 August, our troops will act side by side with American and Italian soldiers.

The first French contingent of 350 men will be in place by Thursday evening. The second and third contingents will be dispatched as soon as possible.

The rapidity of our reaction befits the emotions aroused in France and in the whole world by the massacres perpetrated at Sabra and Shatila. The complication of circumstances denounced by the president of the republic last July has now produced the results he feared at that time. Unfortunately, the warnings issued by France were ignored and we are now expressing horror over this massacre of innocent people. France will never accept that.

The government regrets that the international community was unable to implement the clear proposals made by France on 24 June. We have lost 3 precious months. Faithful to the defense of human rights, France is now taking the necessary measures to put an end to the trials of the tragically tested population. As it would take too long to implement the UN Security Council decision, we have, with the agreement of the Lebanese Government and the countries of the Arab world, decided on an immediate multinational action.

France is also faithful to the policy it has always advocated with regard to the Palestinian people and which was expressed by the president of the republic on 24 June and 18 August. The preceding mission of the French troops in Lebanon consisted of ensuring the departure of the Palestinian soldiers from Beirut in security and dignity. It also consisted of saving the PLO leaders, who were threatened with physical elimination. We thus intend to safeguard the chances of a political dialogue with the PLO in conformity with what France has always advocated.

From the beginning of the Israeli invasion, France has continued to recommend that the PLO's abandonment of the military path should be compensated by the recognition of that organization's major political role. This is the idea that formed the basis of the French-Egyptian resolution submitted to the UN Security Council on 28 July.

Allow me to reiterate that to us, the immediate solution to the Middle East crisis lies in the evacuation of foreign troops from Lebanon and the respect of the following rights:

-- The right of all the states in the region to existence and security.

-- The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the founding of a nation.

-- Mutual and simultaneous recognition among the parties concerned.

We also remain attached to a Lebanon which is always threatened by civil war but which, in the midst of trials, arrives at endowing itself with a head of state by preserving the democratic functioning of its institutions. France will continue to do everything possible, so that Lebanon may recover its sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

In this present crisis, France trusts the democratic values of the Israeli state. It is sensitive to the moves requesting an independent inquiry by President Yitzhaq Navon, whose good faith cannot be questioned in the massacre of the Palestinians. It hopes that a similar move will be initiated by the new Lebanese leader.

The abominable excesses committed in Lebanon should not in any case serve as excuse for an anti-Semitic campaign. I say very strongly that the Jewish community in our country, which is celebrating its traditional festivals today, is the victim of odious and cowardly attempts. From the platform of this Assembly, I want to solemnly restate the solidarity of the entire French nation.

On 19 August, before the agreement reached with the Lebanese government and accepted by all the parties in the conflict was made public, I had alerted the presidents of the parliamentary assemblies of it by letter. Today, before the new agreement with the Lebanese Government is formalised, I continue to alert the national representation of it.

I wish to state that if this second mission is necessary, it is because the mandate given to the first international force was not to protect the civilian population in Beirut. At that time, we should have provided for the troops staying much longer.

In this regard, I observe that the French troops were the first to arrive and the last to return. The Americans left on 10 September, the Italians on 12 September and the French on 14 September. It is in conformity with the accords signed and the request made by the Lebanese Government that this withdrawal was made.

The mandate of the new international force should therefore be specified taking this precedent into account. Contacts were made soon after the election of Amin al-Jumayyil, the new Lebanese president.

Members of parliament, such is the meaning and the span of the decision announced by the president of the republic to the nation yesterday. This decision is in conformity with France's commitments and noblest historic traditions.

NO TIME LIMIT SET ON FORCES' STAY IN BEIRUT

LD221232 Paris Domestic Service in French 1045 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers session has ended, Dominique Souchier reports.

[Souchier] The cabinet discussed Lebanon, and on that subject, Charles Hernu has just pointed out to us that there was no time limit to the mandate fixed for the French forces which have departed for Beirut, forces which will arrive there before 1400 tomorrow. The minister of defense added: This second mission, if not more difficult than the first, is at least a more delicate one.

LE MONDE EDITORIAL ON BEIRUT MASSACRE

PM221021 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The massacre of the Palestinians in Beirut is not the first in the Near East's contemporary history, and previous ones have shown us that their perpetrators and victims illustrate the violence and martyrology of all the parties involved, of all religions and all ideologies, There are no longer any innocent people, except on an individual basis, and the guilty parties change. That is the absurd but inevitable logic of any confrontation which is based on the adversaries' denial of each other's existence and which aspires to carry on to the end.

As long as this is the situation in the Near East or elsewhere, there will be terrorism and massacres. Neither phenomenon is the result of a mistake or blunders. They are the products of a situation and, in some cases, a policy. It is certainly because of the policy pursued by its government that Israel is now confronting accusations because it bears grave responsibility in the Beirut massacres.

It bears that responsibility because the Israeli troops went much further than the objective initially announced, which was to guarantee peace in Galilee. That was not a mistake.

It bears responsibility because those same troops pursued their true objectives after Bashir al-Jumayyil's death by invading west Beirut. That was not a mistake either. The violation of the agreement was based on the need to maintain order. What order? Today it is an order of terror.

The traditional efficiency of the Israel Defense Forces, which were nonetheless so very present, so close to the scenes of the crime, was, it seems, lacking for 36 hours. How can we not think that the "opping up" -- a frightful term -- was allowed to be carried out in the Palestinian camps in west Beirut since from the beginning, that seemed to be the goal of the military intervention in Lebanon. How can people henceforth accept the explanations given by Mr Begin and Mr Sharon on which doubts are cast by their fellow citizens? If international and Israeli opinion demands explanations, it is from them that they must demand them. Emotion or anger cannot justify confusion between a policy and the destiny of a people; otherwise we would move from opposition of the former to condemnation of the latter, and in this case, slide down the familiar slope of anit-semitism.

The Jerusalem government's political responsibility is shared by those who thought it right to allow it to settle the Palestinian problem in its own way, not going too far but, nonetheless, going far enough. The U.S. leaders are ill-placed to complain about Mr Begin, to whom they have conceded so much. They claimed to exercise their responsibilities while refusing to shoulder them to the end.

If the United States wishes to play a pacifying role in that region of the world, it will have to show more personal courage and more perspicacity in the causes it supports. It may perhaps do better to come more into accord with its European allies' opinions.

Further Reaction

PM221115 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Eidtorial: "Mr Begin's Bankruptcy"]

[Text] If pain and pity bring lucidity, indignation and disgust tend to cloud the vision. The crime which has just been committed against hundreds of Palestinian civilians in Beirut was bound to prompt the inaccurate language of anger, or selfish exploitation of the horror. Nonetheless, it is necessary to try to draw from it its repercussions on the whole Near East situation -- repercussions which are already considerable.

In Lebanon itself -- however frequent atrocities have been in all camps in the past -- the Sabra and Shatila massacre, committed in cold blood outside the murderous insanity of the civil war, is in no way seen as a development or revival of the latter. Moreover, it has not prevented Lebanese Muslims from rallying to the candidacy of Phalangist leader Amin al-Jumayyil, who is going to be elected president of the republic more easily than even his brother Bashir. The massacre perpetrated by Israeli army auxiliaries who usurp the fine name of "free Lebanon" further increases the climate of national unity which, paradoxically, the invader has recreated against himself completing the work of an excessively long conflict of which every Lebanese is sick to death.

By deliberately concealing the massacre committed by its armed henchmen -- because no "blunder" could conceivably continue for 36 hours only 200 meters from the Jewish state's soldiers -- Israel has followed through Mr Begin's own insane logic. Fortunately, many Israelis do not launch themselves with him into that paranoia which sees in the "terrorists" -- and every Palestinian is presumed to be such -- absolute evil and a bunch of villains to be exterminated. It is to be hoped that revolt and disgust will bring about a change in Israeli opinion, moving toward more reasonable positions before the general election. In any case, the horror of the scense being shown on U.S. television will push the influential U.S. Jewish community in that direction, and hence toward the Labor Party.

Has the international community done its duty in full? Mr 'Arafat is condemning the absence of the intermediary force, and it is easy to understand his bitterness. Of course, as Mr Cheysson points out, the U.S., French and Italian soldiers did not have the job of "protecting civilians" and left when their mission was accomplished.

That mission could have been defined more liberally and realistically if the Americans, still suffering the effects of the Vietnam War, had not speeded up the withdrawal process and refused to take the slightest risk in the field even though they play a leading role in the whole affairs.

In any case, the tragic failure of the Israeli "pacification" shows that Lebanon is now more than ever in need of friends and protectors other than Jerusalem.

LE FIGARO Criticizes U.S.

PM220951 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The Beirut massacre is a crime and a mistake. The crime is unpardonable. The consequences of the mistake must be controlled and limited as far as possible. This is in the interests of Lebanon and of the entire international community.

It is futile to issues anathemas. It is necessary to analyze the causes and to consider what actions are to be carried out. The events in Beirut were not inevitable. The "c'est la guerre" of the military Pontius Pilates is unacceptable, and credit must be given to Israel for not having washed its hands of this tragedy.

Perhaps some day we will know exactly who the authors of the killings are. The only fact that is at all certain now is that they are Christian militiamen (but which ones?). It was known from the outset that there was a major threat that accounts would be squared between Lebanese Christians and Palestinians once the PLO military forces had left. This, moreover, was the argument used by the Israelis for occupying west Beirut last Tuesday night.

The Israeli army must now bear the burden of the responsibility that it decided to assume in this way. We opt for the hypothesis apparently closest to the truth, namely that the IDF [Israel Defense Froces], though reputed for its efficiency, was unable to control its Christian allies and to prevent the heinous crime committed by some of them.

What must also be stressed, it seems, is the responsibility of President Reagan and of the U.S. Congress. By grudgingly agreeing to send the Marines to Beirut and then suddenly withdrawing them very prematurely, drawing the Italian and French forces in their wake, the Americans took a huge risk out of cowardliness ("Let's not engage the boys," congressmen said), inconsistency and too many reservations. This inconsistency was again apparent last week when Washington tacitly approved, then officially condemned, the Israeli army's entry into west Beirut. A state which does not speak clearly does not risk being understood.

It is now obvious that the international buffer force should not have been withdrawn from Beirut, that on the contrary, its mission should have been extended. It alone could have properly guaranteed the transition in the Lebanese capital before that country's regular army took control.

The UN Security Council deliberated and reached a wise conclusion the other night in seeking specific and possible forms of action to restore a minimum level of control in Beirut. The return, albeit belated, of an internaitonal force was certainly a good decision.

Moreover, it must be realized that like it or not, the international community, and above all the countries most directly concerned (the United States, France, Italy, and so forth), must consider themselves responsible for Lebanon and take the necessary decisions, whomsoever it may displease. The time is more than ripe to deal efficiently and courageously with Lebanon's human tragedy and its consequences for peace.

MAUROY CITED ON MILITARY SERVICE, NEUTRON WEAPON

PM221441 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Sep 82 p 48

[Excerpts] Speaking to a civilian and military audience at the Higher National Defense Studies Institute Monday morning, 20 September, Premier Pierre Mauroy advocated a reform of military service whose length would vary from 6 to 18 months according to the post held by the young conscript. In addition, he expressed the view that the neutron weapon had a place in the French nuclear deterrence panoply.

"The definition of a new model for the army is now the subject of preparatory work on military planning for 1984-1988, Mr Mauroy said. When decisions have been taken, it will be possible to specify the number of men, the distribution among the different categories of personnel and hence the effects on national service. In other words, the positions put forward during the presidential election have not been abandoned."

Of course, there are economic constraints which prevent us from envisaging the abrupt reduction in manpower which would be caused by reduction to 6 months service without any compensatory measure. Thus the reduction of the length of military service can be studied after discussion of the planning law.

With regard to the neutron weapon (or neutron bomb), Mr Mauroy said: "Consideration is still being given to the enhanced radiation weapon. That nuclear weapon par excellence would make it possible to reduce the damage to the infrastructure necessary for maneuvering forces. It is therefore conceivable that it might take its place in our deterrence potential. But no decision has been taken yet. We are only at the stage of developing that weapon. That modernization and strengthening of our potential in no way involves a change in the countercity strategy. It is still the relentless but inevitable foundation of deterrence of the strong by the weak."

Such a development would eventually lead to the end of conscritption and the republican principle of the equality of citizens.

"It is necessary, therefore, to think about alterations to be made to military service, bearing in mind that the essential and even the only justification for that service is the country's defense. A reduction in its length can therefore be envisaged provided it makes it possible to maintain the military efficacy of the conscript units. [quote marks as published]

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH CHEYSSON

PM221421 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Paris yesterday and will spend 2 or 3 days here before going to New York to attend the UN General Assembly.

Nguyen Co Thach, who is a member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo, met with PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz. The warm and friendly meeting provided an opportunity to reaffirm the two parties' joint desire to develop their relations and contribute to the development of cooperation between France and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese foreign minister had talks yesterday afternoon with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. Before the meeting, Mr Nguyen Co Thach had specified: "We will discuss bilateral relations and the very important although discreet contribution which France is making to the maintenance of stability in Southeast Asia.

PCF'S GREMETZ, CPSU'S ZAGLADIN HOLD TALKS

PM221029 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Talks have been held at Central Committee headquarters between Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chief of the CPSU Foreign Policy Section, and PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz. They took place in a friendly atmosphere and provided an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on questions of common interest, notably on cooperation between the two parties.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PEACE FORCE

AU222035 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 22 -- The primary task of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon will be to offer assistance to [words indistinct] government in the Beirut area to enable it to restore its sovereignty and thereby guarantee "the safety of the population and put an end to recurrent violence", according to an Italian Foreign Ministry statement today.

The note said that efforts are under way at the diplomatic level to draft the joint American-French-Italian force [word indistinct] through exchange of letters between the Lebanese Government and each of the three countries sending troops to Beirut.

As for the duration of the force's mandate, the Italian Foreign Ministry statement said it is likely to be "limited in time without a pre-established expiration date".

Spadolini Comments

AU222105 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 22 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini today voiced "deep satisfaction" for the "rapid decision of the Washington and Paris governments" to adhere to the Italian proposal to send peacekeeping troops to Lebanon to "prevent further bloodshed" in Beirut.

Speaking at a cabinet session to formalize the government's decision to send an Italian contingent to Lebanon, Spadolini said that "the new mission is a first step toward an international action to restore peaceful conditions and effective independence in Beirut and in the martyred Lebanese nation.

"Italy's aim, in close cooperation with its European partners and the United States, is to assist in reestablishing full Lebanese national sovereignty within the framework of lasting equilibrium in the entire Mideast region, through a stable understanding between Arabs and Israelis".

During the cabinet meeting, the prime minister also voiced a "firm condemnation and reprehension for the bloody events which culminated in the tragic slayings of Palestinian refugees and civilians which have overwhelmed the friendly Lebanese nation".

Later in the session, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio reported on ongoing talks with the French and U.S. Governments and on the organization aspects of Italian participation in the multinational force.

The Italian Contingent will comprise one thousand troops -- Bersaglieri, paratroopers and marine units. Three hundred troops of the special marine units set sail this afternoon on board the vessel "Grado" from Brindisi.

Composition of Force

LD221740 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Israelis are said to be willing to leave Beirut by Sunday to enable the multinational force to take up its positions as requested today by French Foreign Minister Cheysson. The force is already en route. The French have arrived in Cyprus. As regards the Italians, the Council of Ministers will hold a special meeting in the senate in half an hour to formalize the dispatch of our troops.

The Italian contingent will be composed of 500 paratroopers, 400 more of the Bersaglieri Regiment, 200 (?engineers) and communication troops [cursori] and a platoon of police militiamen [carabinieri]. Armored cars and other vehicles are already being loaded in Livorno, while "grado" [amphibious craft] with marines aboard left Brindisi 3 hours ago.

Dispatch of Force Approved

LD222300 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has formalized the decision to reassign to Lebanon the Italian troops who will form a multinational control force with the French and the Americans. According to a government communique, at the end of the meeting Prime Minister Spadolini emphasized that Italy, in close cooperation with other European partners and the United States, aims to assist in the restoration of full national sovereignty in Lebanon within the framework of a durable balance in the Middle East region through lasting agreement between the Arabs and the Israelis.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON LEBANON, 'ARAFAT VISIT

AU221713 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 22 -- The Israeli military occupation of Moslem west Beirut last week, in the aftermath of the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, was described by the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, as "an extremely serious policy mistake" and a "flagrant failure (of the Israelis) to keep their word" as regards the understanding worked out through United States mediation with Lebanese authorities and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Colombo also reiterated the Rome government's "strong condemnation" of the massacre of Palestinian civilians conducted in the Beirut refugee camps of Shatila and Sabra in his statement to the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission today in response to queries filed on the situation in Lebanon and the visit to Italy last week of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

With reference to "claims of Italian responsibility" for events in the Lebanese capital connected to the withdrawal earlier this month of the American-French-Italian peacekeeping force, the foreign minister rejected these claims and cited agreements reached with the Lebanese Government.

These agreements, Colombo said, covered only the peaceful exacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut. It is clear, therefore, "that the Lebanese Government wanted the multilateral force to withdraw... as soon as this mission had been completed", he added.

Responding to criticism aired against the two-day visit to Rome conducted by the Palestinian leader, which included meetings with heads of state Sandro Pertini, with Colombo and other public figures and a private audience with Pope John Paul II, the foreign minister recalled that 'Arafat came to Rome on the invitation of the Interparliamentary Union, holding its 69th annual conference here, and that the PLO holds down observers status in the union.

Colombo also pointedly declared that 'Arafat arrived in Rome following the evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut and that in his new phase the issue of greatest concern is "the transformation of the PLO into a political movement which can contribute to a political solution to the Middle East situation".

These considerations, he said, led the head of state and the foreign minister to schedule meetings with the PLO leader. In conclusion, the diplomatic chief cited reciprocal recognition of Israel and the PLO as "the decisive problem" for the Italian Government".

MP's Call for PLO Recognition

AU222050 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 22 -- Many Italian M.P.'s today called for Italy's official recognition of the PLO reply to Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's report to the Senate Foreign Relations Commission on the Beirut massacre and Rome visit of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Colombo's speech in response to questions tabled by several members of Parliament confirmed the Italian Government's committment to "take steps in favor of the mutual, unequivocal and simultaneous recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Israel". The minister also said that the Italian Government considers this the key issue of its Mideast policies.

Christian Democrat M.P. Luigi Granelli voiced dissatisfaction over the government's "continuing reticence" on the issue of recognition of the PLO. "When Israel and the PLO mutually recognize each other", he said, "we will have already reached peace and, at that point, Italy's recognition of the representatives of the Palestinian people will be obvious and belated".

Socialist M.P. Margherita Boniver singled out recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians as a "priority issue" in the Middle East crisis.

Communist M.P. Dario Valori said Colombo's statements were "inferior to the gravity of the situation", adding that in order to defend the Palestinians, to pressure Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and support all negotiation initiatives in the Middle East "recognition of the PLO is required not only morally but also politically. The Italian Government has this duty to the massacred victims".

POPE SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW LEBANESE PRESIDENT

AU221701 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, September 22 -- Pope John Paul II today expressed his hope that the stricken nation of Lebanon might enter into "an era of true peace and stability" in a telegram of congratulations sent to Amin al-Jumayyil, Lebanon's president-elect voted into office yesterday following the assassination of his brother, President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil.

In his message, the pontiff referred to the "sorrowful circumstances which led up to your election" and said that he would "pray to the Lord to assist you in the serious responsibilities you are taking over so that your nation might come again into an era of true peace and stability through the efforts of your excellency and the people of Lebanon united in a desire to live according to the institutions of Lebanon..."

DOCKWORKERS TO BOYCOTT ISRAELI SHIPS 27 SEP

AU221657 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 22 -- All loading and unloading operations on Israeli registry ships tying up in Italian ports will be suspended next Monday, the Unified Transport Workers Federation announced today in a note which said that the boycott was planned to "express the profound horror and harsh condemnation of Italian dock workers for the massacres perpetrated against the heroic Palestinian people of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps" in west Beirut.

Two ships flying the Israeli flag were boycotted in Italian ports yesterday.

PSI, PCI LEADERS HOLD PUBLIC DEBATE ON RELATIONS

PM211309 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 18

[Eugenio Manca report]

[Text] Tirrenia -- "It is not true that we place the hypothesis of another center-left government on a par with that of an alternative government. A comprehensive alliance with the DC is impossible and out of the question. In any case, we know that [DC Secretary] De Mita aims to humiliate and subordinate us. Moreover, how can a party such as the PSI fail to work for an alternative?" Rino Formica, Socialist and minister of finance, made these statements before an attentive, lively and sometimes even unruly audience, which completely filled the debating hall at the Tirrenia [L'UNITA] festival. These statements are clearly different -- significantly different -- from the ones we have heard recently.

Formica was flanked by [PCI Secretariat member and L'UNITA editor] Alfredo Reichlin, who had just put to the Socialist leader -- but also to the entire audience -- a series of questions concerning not only the two parties' immediate options but the more general prospects for the Italian left. Has this left a historical and political role? Is it possible to commit the whole of it to a strategy of real change? How can confidence be imparted to people, to workers and young people, if the "blocked democracy" is regarded as unavoidable?

Formica's replies, as commented on by Reichlin, seemed to differ from recent statements by [PSI Secretary General] Craxi, according to whom the choice could be made without distinction between "a real center-left" and "a real alternative." Is the latter hypothesis therefore considered valid? Is the five-party coalition with the DC merely a temporary option? Is this a timid sign of a reconsideration?

Formica defended the PSI's government experience: It is true that the scope for reform is now limited, but the PSI has fought and is still fighting within the government for progress along the path of rigor, the defense of the industrial mechanism and the reinvestment of resources. But it is difficult to govern with such a burdensome heritage (as France's experience also shows). It remains to be seen whether we are able to fulfill the experience in a manner productive for the entire left or only for ourselves.

Responding to an interrruption from the audience, Formica said: No, our banner is not anticommunism. He portrayed Craxi's policy as an attempt to resolve a system within which the PSI is subordinate to the PCI within the context of the left and the DC dominant over the country and the other forces, while far from enjoying an absolute majority. Be that as it may, we must now look forward. We have two phases behind us: the center-left and the "national solidarity" government. Everybody has had the opportunity to reconsider those phases, possibly in critical terms. There is now talk of an alternative, but it will come closer only if we free ourselves of preconceptions, if we abandon the fixed idea that whoever is in government is subject to all kinds of contamination and that whoever is not in government is bound to stay there forever.

When the time came for the audience to put their questions, not all of them were actually in tune with the two introductory speeches. Some of them provided specific and regrettable evidence of the difficult nature of the dialogue between the parties, reflected animosity and even rancor and were not overparticular about details. Others cited the country's dramatic situation and people's personal and everyday experiences: the lack of work, uncertainty over labor contracts, the Socialists' ambiguity in local government, the struggle against the mafia and the camorra, which are strangling the southern regions, and the plight of elderly people.

But all the questions can be summed up in a single question: How can there be a credible prospect of change without the Communists' decisive contribution? If the PSI takes their exclusion for granted, does this not mean it is abandoning not only the alternative but even its role as a party of change?

Formica replied: The PSI is doing its utmost to conserve unitary relations in local government (objections from the audience); tax evaders can now be arrested because a law was passed thanks to the PCI's abstention (applause); nobody believes that the major institutional issues can be dealt with by slight majorities, and experience shows that the existing majority is not nonexistent, but that it fails when the confrontation is at its height. "What, then?" the audience asked polemically. The mafia and the P2 [outlawed Masonic Lodge] must be fought without quarter, but there is reason to wonder why the hidden powers have managed to organize and to penetrate even the state: Is it not partly because we and you paid too little attention the problems of the state for too long? The economy is important, but it comes after the building and defense of the democratic state.

Next it was Reichlin's turn: No, he said, the responsibility for the proliferation of hidden centers of power and for the decline of the institutions lies in very different quarters: Why was Moro killed at that precise political moment? No, the regression was not caused by the "national solidarity" arrangement, but by the fear that the way would be opened to the elimination of anticommunist discrimination. In any case, you must realize that this country of ours cannot be reformed by means of small adjustments with ambiguities in decisionmaking or shortcomings of efficiency. It is the structural problems, the fundamental options that are again at stake. The DC is now forced to acknowledge that the underlying cause of the Italian crisis and the decline of the state lies in the "blocked democracy," which rules out alternation and real changes. It acknowledges that the PCI is entirely justified in proposing itself as a government alternative with respect to the DC. But it hopes that the split in the left will relegate this alternative to the distant future. What is our reply? That the time is now ripe for the alternative? So let us start work now, Reichlin said amid applause, as we have done in recent months -- but without any temptation to form a front. The alternative must rally together different forces in a flexible fabric of experiences and ideas.

It is agreed that there must be no extremism, no intolerance and no preconceptions. Everybody must play their part -- but right away -- if democracy is to be unblocked, if we do not want to grant the DC eternal power.

AVANTI Report on Debate

PM220943 Rome AVANTI in Italian 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Paolo Gigante report:]

[Excerpt] Tirrenia, 16 Sep -- A major political debate took place yesterday evening at the L'UNITA festival between [PSI Directorate member] Rino Formica and [PCI Directorate member] Alfredo Reichlin. It was important not only because of the subjects discussed (the left's relations with the DC, the alternative, problems between the PSI and PCI) but because an attempt was made to shed light on equivocal matters and to have a practical and calm discussion even on the most controversial questions and the bitterest problems. In fact many of those polemics had their roots in the Communist camp because in most cases there was a tendency to disregard the PSI's role in the government majority and to establish relatively secret ties with the DC. Nonetheless the attention and the methods with which Reichlin approaches the PSI must be objectively pointed out, since they constitute a sign of innovation in the Communist position at least as regards the latest serious instances of opposition. The reasons for moving closer to the PSI will have to be closely examined and are probably partly the result of the line recently adopted by the DC Secretariat. It will now be necessary to verify in political behavior the desire for a resumption of dialogue among the leftwing forces expressed by Reichlin yesterday. Moreover Formica's calm and substantial reply gave him new elements for consideration in assessing the PSI's real position.

DA COMMUNIQUE BLAMES EANES FOR LEGAL DELAYS

PM230835 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Democratic Alliance summit "believes that the promulgation of the new text of the Constitution should be effected soon," and considers that the president of the republic's attitude "entails the danger of a paralyzation in the life of the democratic institutions." The communique, released following the meeting which the Democratic Alliance leaders held yesterday, states that for want of the promulgation of the law, the Assembly of the Republic cannot begin to debate today the laws on the constitutional court and national defense, "with all the resulting delays and political consequences."

The meeting, which began about 0900 hours and lasted until lunchtime, was attended by Nascimento Rodrigues, Angelo Correia and Antonio Capucho for the Social Democratic Party; Freitas do Amaral, Basilio Horta, Anacoreta Correia and Luis Beiroco for the Social Democratic Center Party; and Ribeiro Teles, Serra e Moura, Ferreira Pereira and Sousa Lara, for the Popular Monarchist Party, Pinto Balsemao was present for 1 and 1/2 hours, leaving afterward for Ireland, as we report elsewhere.

The communique, read out by Nascimento Rodrigues, expresses "deep concern at the political conduct which has been adopted by the president of the republic." It states that the Revision Law, approved over a month ago, is subject to compulsory promulgation, but Eanes has not as yet promulgated it or announced when he will do so."

The communique states that for that reason the Assembly of the Republic did not reopen on the envisaged date to appraise the laws on the constitutional court and national defense, and asserts that this postponement "does not benefit stability and security -- values which the state bodies' action should constantly guarantee."

The Democratic Alliance believes that promulgation will have to be effected "soon," and that the new text of the Constitution "should be the beginning of a path of peace and not a further step in the escalation of confrontation promoted by those who, acting outside and against the democratic parties, are merely pursuing selfish power interests."

The document also refers to the presidential veto on the electoral law and on the first date set by the government for the local elections. It states that at present "the date when the elections will be held is not known," and says that they will be governed by "a law approved by a minority government in 1976, which was not even appraised and approved by the Assembly of the Republic."

"It is above all the Communist Party which benefits from this decision," the document continues, pointing out the opportunity which the PCP keeps "to conceal behind another symbol its own party symbol." The president of the republic is also accused of not giving the government "an institutional support and democratic cooperation which the economic crisis and the country's development require," and of performing "actions capable of blocking or delaying government initiatives essential to the country's stability and to improving citizens' living conditions."

The Democratic Alliance leaders reaffirm in the communique their political course and the "stringent fulfillment of their program and of the mandate received from the people." During the meeting they also analyzed government action, which they deemed positive, and exhorted it to "remain firm in its conduct, aloof from secondary disputes which do not serve the state."

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS BEIRUT MASSACRE

PM221109 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 15

[EFE report]

[Text] As soon as it learned of the killing of the Palestinians in Beirut, the Madrid government expressed its most resolute condemnation, calling for international action to bring peace to Lebanon.

The diplomatic information bureau issued the following communique Saturday night:

"The Spanish Government, profoundly moved and outraged by the fearful tragedy that took place today in Beirut, whose victims were defenseless and innocent people, expresses its most resolute condemnation and censure of this inhuman act of barbarism, which lacks any justification, as do all acts of terrorism, wherever they may occur.

"The Spanish Government believes that it is an extremely pressing necessity to adopt international initiatives capable of guaranteeing the Lebanese population the security and peace they need, so as to find the formulas of coexistence that will permit the rebuilding of a free, sovereign and united Lebanese state."

POLITICAL PARTIES PREPARE FOR ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

PA211749 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1023 GMT 21 Sep 82

[By Gloria Valenzuela]

[Text] Madrid, 21 Sep (EFE) -- Spanish political parties are working on the final details for the electoral campaign, 2 weeks before its official opening date, while problems involving the candiates nominated for the 28 October legislative elections continue.

The possibility of a rupture within the conservative coalition between the Popular Alliance [Alianza Popular], AP, and the Popular Democratic Party [Partido Democrata Popular], PDP, has been ruled out; however, the absence of prominent PDP members on the list of candidates could still affect the alliance.

After AP leader Manuel Fraga apologized, the two parties announced that the coalition would be maintained, but it was learned today that Oscar Alzaga might abandon his PDP leadership and might even withdraw his candidacy.

The government party, Union of the Democratic Center, UCD, is also confronting problems in view of the breakdown of its pact with the Liberal Democratic Party, PDL, which will not participate in the elections.

Because of that breakdown, Ignacio Gomez Acebo, the UCD electoral campaign director resigned and a great number of Liberal deputies who are still in the government party decided not to participate in the electoral campaign.

As of today, former Minister Rafael Arias Salgado will be in charge of the UCD's electoral strategy, and preparations are continuing for the party's electoral campaign, which does not usually include massive rallies. On 23 September, UCD President Landelino Lavilla will visit Asturias (northern part of Spain) to outline his program, which will be based on a centrist platform.

AP leader Fraga has begun his campaign early, having started his "electoral visits" to various localities a few days ago. Last night in Madrid he announced his coalition's candidates and plans, emphasizing the defense of moral standards in social life and plans for a socially-oriented market economy.

Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, announced his platform to the press yesterday, noting that his party's campaign will concentrate on changing Spanish society and not on confronting other political parties.

In addition, former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez also began his campaign yesterday in Avila (central Spain), his native province. He announced the candidates of his party, the Democratic and Social Center [Centro Democratico y Social], which he described as "progressive, and free of dogmatism and intolerance."

Meanwhile, the heads of the Spanish Communist Party's electoral committees met in Madrid to discuss the final details for that party's electoral campaign, in which they will insist on presenting their party as "a decisive factor for democratic stability."

CENTRIST ELECTION PACT BREAKDOWN DETAILED

PM221459 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Sep 82 pp 3-4

[Text] Madrid -- Only 7 and 1/2 hours after its lists of candidates had been presented to the Electoral Council, the electoral pact concluded on 10 September between the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and Antonio Garrigues' Liberal Democratic Party [PDL] broke down at 1630 yesterday.

However, as late as 1430 the pact was considered sound: [UCD Chairman] Lavilla had agreed, following his morning talk with Garrigues, to give the Liberals the third place on the list for Madrid and first place on the Murcia and Rioja lists -- for Garrigues, Julio Pascal and Luis Miguel Enciso respectively.

Lavilla and Garrigues had held several other meetings over the past few days and were still negotiating at UCD headquarters on the Calle Arbalan from 2000 Saturday through 0200 Sunday. Next Garrigues briefed his party's Executive Committee at an all-night meeting. Following the next Lavilla-Garrigues meeting yesterday morning, the Liberals' Executive Committee was again briefed. From 1500-1630 Garrigues had a plenary meeting with the UCD Electoral Commission: It was at this meeting that the pact was broken.

UCD Secretary General Inigo Cavero announced at an impromptu press conference after 1700 that "the UCD's electoral agreement with the PDL has proven impossible." The breakdown of the agreement, under which the Liberals would have been represented in the Congress of Deputies not under their own name but under the UCD's, though they would have carried the PDL name in the Senate, was ascribed by Cavero to "the difficulties of inserting the Liberals' demands in the UCD lists." A little later Garrigues summoned the press to praise Landelino Lavilla's attitude and to criticize the UCD "apparatus," specifically the "Blues" [former Francoists] in the ruling party.

Several UCD and Liberal sources agreed, despite mutual apportionment of blame, that the resistance of the UCD's Rioja and Murcia provincial committees together with Martin Villa's opposition to granting the PDL top place on the lists, apart from an offensive by UCD liberal Camunas, who succeeded in placing four UCD liberals at the head of the electoral lists, were decisive factors in the breakdown of the pact. Furthermore, Minister Roson told UCD leaders that he would stand down as a candidate if Garrigues occupied third place on the Madrid list.

Both Cavero and Garrigues stressed that political cooperation between the parties would continue, though the Liberal leader seemed very skeptical regarding the chances of a "regeneration " of the UCD.

Apart from critical reactions from other parties, the breakdown also prompted some degree of commotion within the UCD itself: "I very much regret this rupture," said UCD liberal and Culture Minister Soledad Becerril, who was hoping to head the Jaen list, but who agreed to stand after Finance Minister Garcia Anoveros on the Sevilla list.

Fontan Retires

The most dramatic reaction came from former minister and UCD liberal Antonio Fontan, who wrote UCD Chairman Lavilla yesterday, announcing his decision to step down from his fifth position on the Madrid list "for personal reasons." PDL sources said that the decision is directly related to the breakdown of the pact. Fontan is replaced by another liberal, Joaquin Satrustegui.

On Saturday night the PDL Executive Committee, envisaging the imminent breakdown, drew up PDL lists for 31 provinces, with Garrigues heading the Madrid list.

However, the Liberal leadership body decided after 2100 not to contest the elections. Garrigues explained that this decision was due to the PDL's desire to avoid at present further elements of confusion in the country's political life and to avoid the dispersion of the center vote. He also stated his confidence that the public would appreciate the PDL's gesture as a contribution to raising the Spanish people's level of confidence in the exercise of political life. A party spokesman announced that they nevertheless plan to contest the next municipal elections and elections in the autonomous communities.

After several days and nights of internal tensions and tensions with Garrigues' Liberals, the UCD yesterday finalized not only its lists but also its electoral program, which will be examined by its Secretariat today, approved by the Executive Committee Wednesday and presented by Lavilla at the end of the week. The UCD was yesterday the penultimate party to submit its lists to the Electoral Council in Madrid. Only the so-called CUC, the Communist Unity Candidacy, arrived later.

SOCIALIST 'GOVERNMENT PROGRAM' SUMMARIZED

PM221555 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Sep 82 p 12

[Mariano Guindal report]

[Excerpts] Madrid -- The Socialists' government program was discussed by their Federal Committee at yesterday's meeting in Madrid, as expected. The complete program is 900 pages long and a summary, to be distributed during the election campaign, runs to 100 pages. The government program defines special lines of action in the economic, legislative, administrative and judicial fields, which the Spanish Socialist Workers Party intends partly to reform. As is known, the most prominent and controversial aspect is the nationalization of the electricity grid and the decision to purchase refloated banks.

The major priority aims envisaged by the Socialist program are the legislative implementation of the Constitution, the reform of the administration of justice, the reorganization of the public order forces and a determined struggle against terrorism: "Where there is no justice there is no state." To this end 30 laws have been prepared, approval of which is wanted within the first year of government -- especially the organic law on the judiciary.

As far as citizens' rights are concerned, the following laws, among others, are envisaged: conscientious objection; restriction of the use of computer science; right to reply and correction in the state-controlled news media; professional secrecy; law on asylum; popular legislative initiative and a law on juries; citizens' participation in education and in public administration; and a consumers' law.

In the field of education the university autonomy law and the amendment to the teaching institutions' statute have been prepared.

In the sphere of the administration of justice the drafting of a new penal code and of laws on safeguards, such as assistance for detainees and the writ of relief [recurso de amparo] and amendment to the Code of Military Justice in search of maximum jurisdictional unity are proposed. Giving judges autonomy, a new judicial demarcation and the provision of financial, human and material resources for defendants are also proposed.

Reform of Public Administration

The reform of public administration reflects a philosophy centering on three main ideas: administrative democratization, a struggle for efficiency and structural adjustment to the new state of the autonomies. To this end it is proposed to professionalize the Civil Service, draw up a computer science plan and an accountancy program, put an end to civil servants' uncertainty stemming from the process of autonomy transferences [of powers from the state to the autonomous communities] and change the current trend of declining purchasing power. A basic law on the Civil Service is also envisaged. A maximum period of 4 years for carrying out these reforms is given.

Economic Program

In the economic field, the principal measures concerning which have already been published by LA VANGUARDIA, the Socialists set themselves as an essential aim the struggle against unemployment: To this end, according to what Felipe Gonzalez himself told us, "we propose to make the economic system competitive through increased productivity, greater sharing out of the existing work with a policy of early retirement, financial support for small and medium enterprises, adjusting the liberalization of the financial system to the economic system, creating an atmosphere of social responsibility through the trade unions and creating a special fund for encouraging investment."

They intend to secure the necessary financial resources by rationalizing the public deficit and, above all, by combating tax fraud. The nationalization measures will be confined to the electricity grid and to exercising the option of purchasing refloated banks.

A few days ago, Gonzalez commented to COVER-LA VANGUARDIA that "if we win power, we will have to see what we find under the carpet. If the real figures coincide with the official figures, it will not be necessary to make any additional sacrifice, because our aim is to fulfill the commitments undertaken by the Union of the Democratic Center government with the social interlocutors in the Moncloa pacts, the AMI [expansion unknown] and the national agreement of employment, which it has not fulfilled.

CAMEROON'S PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO MADRID

AB222020 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] President Ahmadou Ahidjo today ended a 3-day official visit to Spain during which he held talks with Spanish officials on bilateral and world issues. From the Spanish capital, Madrid, George Ngua, who is with the presidential entourage, has this report:

[Begin recording] It was a warm and friendly goodbye that was accorded President Ahmadou Ahidjo and his party when they left Madrid this afternoon. All in all, President Ahidjo's visit to Spain has been a very successful one. The objective of this trip -- creating human rapport and rapproachement between on the one hand President Ahidjo and King Juan Carlos and on the other, between the people of Spain and Cameroon in the interest of international friendship and cooperation has been largely met. No agreements were signed during President Ahidjo's visit to Spain, but very knowledgeable sources believe that they are in the pipeline. These will concern especially the cultural and sectors and will go a long way to balance commercial exchanges between Cameroon and Spain. [end recording]

FINLAND

SORSA: PLO TO HAVE HELSINKI BUREAU 'THIS YEAR'

LD222302 Kuwait KUNA in English 1758 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna, Sep 22 (KUNA) -- The 'PLO' may open an office in Helsinki, Finland's visiting Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa said after official talks here Wednesday with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Sorsa told reporters here that he had a special interest in the views held by the Austrian leader because he was the best-informed politician on affairs of the Middle East.

The two leaders agreed in their assessment of problems in the region, said Sorsa, adding that Finland had also condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon in the strongest terms.

Finland's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were characterised by long-standing contacts on unofficial levels since Finland only recognized states. Helinski could not, therefore, grant a diplomatic status to the 'PLO' he said adding the PLO would be allowed to open a bureau in the Finnish capital sometime this year.

NORWAY

REACTION TO BEIRUT MASSACRE, ISRAELI ROLE

PM230941 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Sep 82 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report]

[Text] "The Norwegian Government is appalled by the massacre of innocent children, women and men in Beirut Saturday," Prime Minister Kare Willoch told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

"We fully endorse the international condemnation of this incomprehensible misdeed committed against Palestinian refugees. The full extent of the massacre and the identity of those directly responsible has still not been established. Those directly responsible will attract the detestation of the world community. It must be said of Israel's role that Israel as the occupying power has a responsibility to ensure that such violations cannot take place. However, they have not lived up to this responsibility.

"Saturday's events showed in full that the current situation in Lebanon is completely unacceptable. The world community must now use all its powers to bring about measures to ensure the reestablishment of the competence of the Lebanese authorities sothat there will once again be peaceful and orderly conditions in the country, and especially so that the civilian population can be protected against future violations, in accordance with the Security Council's unanimous resolution Saturday night. The Norwegian Government is following events closely," Willoch said.

"Israel bears no responsibility for the massacres in the two refugee camps in west Beirut," Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Kare Kristiansen commented.

"But Israel must accept its share of the responsibility for the general situation and for the fact that the murders were not prevented.

"The massacre is an act of revenge following the assassination of President Bashir al-Jumayyil and Israel has nothing to do with it," Kristiansen said.

He pointed out that the Israeli invasion of west Beirut is a violation of the agreement entered into when the PLO withdrew, but stressed that the move was made to prevent the feared retaliation for the assassination of Al-Jumayyil.

UN MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT ON SHOOTING OF GUARDSMAN

NC230647 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] A UN announcement confirms that a young national guardsman killed in Nicosia on Tuesday was shot by a member of the Turkish occupation forces. It says: During the evening UN Peace Force headquarters received the regrets and condolences of the commander of the Turkish forces over the incident, which is now being fully investigated by the UN Peace Force. The announcement adds that soon after the incident, UN peacekeeping forces increased their vigilance. Both sides are fully cooperating with the force commander, General Greindl, for the purpose of reducing tension in the area.

Turkish Radio Report

TA221835 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] A Greek Cypriot soldier who entered the prohibited zone between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot borders and who engaged in provocative behavior has been shot. The Greek Cypriot soldier died in the hospital.

According to a report from the Turkish Radio and Television Bureau in Cyprus, a Greek Cypriot soldier entered the neutral zone, into which entry without permission is prohibited, in the Omorphita region around 1630 yesterday and came as close as 3 meters from the Turkish guard post. The Greek Cypriot soldier, who engaged in provocative behavior and aroused suspicion and who did not obey orders to halt, was shot by a Turkish Cypriot guard. The Greek Cypriot soldier died in a hospital in the Greek Cypriot sector.

A statement issued by the Turkish Federated State administration expressed grief over the incident which resulted in the death of the soldier.

N. Cypriot Coverage

NC221340 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that at a time when the TFSC has increased its security measures along its borders with southern Cyprus in view of reports that Armenian terrorists have built their nests in the south, a uniformed person leaving the Greek Cypriot positions and attempting to infiltrate into the Turkish Cypriot positions in the Kucuk Kaymakli (Omorphita) area was shot and killed after he ignored warnings to stop.

According to a disclosure made by the Greek Cypriot side last night, this person, who turned out to be Khristakis Yeoryiou, a soldier from Parashkos in the Greek Cypriot National Guard, had indeed left his position and advanced toward the Turkish Cypriot position.

Despite the fact that this young man has died as a victim of a test case, Rolandhis lodged a protest with Hugo Gobbi and a complaint with Perez de Cuellar.

Greek Spokesman on Incident

NC230732 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Athens, 22 Sep (ATHENS NEWS AGENCY) -- In connection with yesterday's incident in Cyprus, the government spokesman has stated that the report by UN envoy in Nicosia, Gobbi, is being awaited.

According to press reports, the murder of the Cypriot national guardsman was the work of a Turkish Cypriot and not of a Turk.

In connection with the representations to Britain and Turkey, the government spokesman said that they were made by Greece within the framework of its role as a guarantor power to these two countries, which are also guarantor powers.

According to an appraisal by Athens, this action by Greece cannot influence the "moratorium" with Turkey because it refers to Greek-Turkish relations and not to the Cyprus problem.

Paper Expresses Concern

NC230856 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 Sep 82 p 5

[From the "Positions" column]

[Text] The killing of National Guardsman Khristakis Yeoryiou by Turks in the Omorphita area gives rise to many questions. One of the most important questions is the following: Should this murder be considered as an isolated crime or could it be that this is a deliberate action by the Turks aimed at causing exasperation and creating an anomalous situation. Furthermore, if the second part of this question applies, what would be the purpose of creating anomalous conditions which -- in any case and in the final analysis -- would be to the detriment of the two communities?

Our fears may be justified if we relate [factors such as] Mr Denktas' recent threats based on the nonexistent question of Armenians -- and the efforts made by the Turkish propaganda not only to create an issue but also to broadly portray it internationally -- as well as the attitude of the Evren regime toward this murder of National Guardsman Yeoryiou. It is well known to the Denktas and Evren regimes that there are no Armenian commandos in Cyprus. And yet they are insisting on this. The conditions that were prevailing at the confrontation line prior to the shooting of the national guardsman did not justify, in even the slightest way, such a crime. And yet the Turks shot and killed the national guardsman.

All these events have created justified concern for both the people and the state. Thus the state and the people must be vigilant in order to face any practical demonstration of Turkish veracity. Differences or partisan expediencies should not have a place where it concerns such most important questions. The danger is common and it is imperative that there should be unanimity in order to face it.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 22 SEP

NC221912 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1639 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou today received Soviet Ambassador Astavin with whom he discussed matters related to the UN General Assembly and Cyprus-Soviet bilateral relations. Astavin informed the president of the republic about the Soviet Government's decision to purchase additional quantities of Cypriot wines.

SPOKESMAN: NO KNOWLEDGE OF REAGAN 'INITIATIVE'

NC230735 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 23 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] The government spokesman yesterday stated that the Cyprus Government has no information that the Reagan administration is preparing to develop some initiative toward the Cyprus problem within the framework of an attempt for an overall settlement of the problems in the Middle East area.

Answering another question, the spokesman said that there is nothing new to report in connection with the allegations by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou about activities by coupist elements.

TURKMEN 'HORRIFIED' BY MASSACRE OF PALESTINIANS

NC230744 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 20 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said: "Turkey is deeply horrified and indignant at the bloodthirsty way hundreds of innocent people in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon were attacked and murdered."

Foreign Minister Trukmen has demanded the immediate evacuation of west Beirut. He made this statement after saying that Turkey is watching with anxiety the latest developments, which threaten the peace, stability and security of the Middle East: "These tragic events have taken place in west Beirut, which Israel has occupied contrary to the pledges it made. Therefore, it cannot rid itself of the sin and responsibility involved.

"Peace and security must be restored in Lebanon before its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are trodden underfoot. As a first step, Turkey believes in the need for the immediate evacuation of west Beirut and the formation of an international force for the purpose of restoring the people's confidence. We expect the Security Council to adopt rapid and effective measures with this objective in mind.

"As a country in the region, Turkey is watching with deep anxiety the latest events, which threaten the peace, stability and security of the Middle East."

Assembly Condemns Massacre

TA221250 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has strongly denounced the massacre of Palestinians in west Beirut, which is under Israeli occupation. Chairing today's Assembly meeting, Deputy Speaker Fehmi Istinyeli made a statement expressing the Assembly's feelings on the issue. He said: Muslim women, men, elderly, youth and babies were massacred by Christian militia under the protection of Isarelis in west Beirut. Now the entire human race is living the horror of this atrocious drama in Lebanon. I condemn and protest, on behalf of you all who represent the Turkish nation, this massacre of civilian Muslims living in an unprotected and defenseless region.

The fact that the human community is impotent in the face of the massacres and acts of terror being committed in Afghanistan, Lebanon and other regions of the world constitutes a disgrace for our century.

REFERENDUM ON CONSTITUTION MAY BE HELD ON 7 NOV

TA221905 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 22 Sep (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly was midway through the second reading of the 200-article draft constitution Wednesday while its constitutional committee started to work on new legislation on procedures for the popular referendum on the draft constitution.

Sources close to the committee said the date for the referendum was likely to be Sunday, 7 November. White ballots will be marked yes while blue tinted ballots will signify rejection. The committee is expected to submit the law on the constitutional referendum to the plenary session of the Assembly this week.

In the second reading of the constitution, only minor amendments were made in the draft, while most amendment motions, nine including those proposing to re-introduce the check-off system of paying union dues and to set up an unemployment insurance system, were rejected.

The Assembly had completed the second reading of the chapter on the legislature by mid-Wednesday afternoon.

'NATIONAL MOVEMENT PARTY' MEMBERS ON TRIAL

TA221838 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, Sep 22 (AA) -- Alparslan Turkes, leader of the suspended "National Movement Party" and his aides asked for their release at Tuesday's hearing of the party members' trial. The Martial Law Court in Ankara postponed decision on the defense plea for release until Thursday, the 29th of September.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of Turkey rejected former Public Works Minister Serafetin Elci's plea for release. Elci's hearing is scheduled to continue on the 19th of October.

In the Istanbul trial of "Peace Committee" officers, the court rejected the objections of defendant Orhan Apaydin and his brother Burhan Apaydin, both lawyers, that the case was outside the jurisdiction of a martial law court.

ANTI-TURKISH DEMONSTRATIONS IN EUROPEAN CITIES

NC221142 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 22 (AFP) -- Small groups of Turkish Kurds demonstrated simultaneously in European cities today to denounce the "repression" of Kordestan opposition movements in Turkey.

About 50 protestors gathered before the Paris bureau of the human rights organization Amnesty International to submit documents detailing the situation of Kurdish militants in Turkey while another 30 Turkish Kurds occupied Amnesty's Swiss bureau in Bern.

A group of 40 demonstrators took over the newsroom of WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in Essen, West Germany, demanding the publication of photos and articles on alleged torture and arbitrary arrests in Turkey, the newspaper said.

Demonstrators in Paris and Bern said five militants had died from a hunger strike in a Turkish prison.

Our Radio Report

TA211026 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] There have been protests against the junta in various FRG cities following the killing of five prisoners at the Diyarbakir prison. The killing of Dr Cemil Tanriverdi, who announced to the public the deaths of five of the prisoners and who had been on a hunger strike since the beginning of September in protest against the tortures and inhuman conditions at Diyarbakir prison, and the tortures in the junta prisons by MIT [National Intelligence Organization] agents, has also caused harsh protests outside Turkey.

Turkish and Kurdish workers, intellectuals and democrats who learned about these new murders by the junta from FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU's Friday edition, held demonstrations protesting the murdering junta in West Berlin and many other FRG cities on Saturday and Sunday.

Following the demonstration attended by hundreds of people in West Berlin on Saturday, mass demonstrations were held in Hamburg and Stuttgart on Saturday and in Cologne on Sunday. Some 500 Turkish and Kurdish workers attended the demonstration in Hamburg. The 2-year-long terror, oppression and tyranny of the military dictatorship in our country were protested. (?Many) communiques on the transformation of the Istanbul, Diyarbakir and Ankara prisons into torture chambers and on deaths resulting from tortures were circulated.

Some 300 people participated in the protest demonstration held in Stuttgart. The new murders by the junta at the Diyarbakir prison were compared to the recent Israeli massacre in west Beirut. The demonstrators said that the world public cannot remain silent in the face of these murders. During the protest demonstration held in Cologne, a group of representatives went to the radio broadcasting to Turkish workers employed in the FRG and requested that a communique denouncing the murders at the Diyarbakir prison be broadcast and that the news of the killings be announced.

BULVAR LINKS ASALA WITH PLO'S HABASH GROUP

NC230900 Istanbul BULVAR in Turkish 20 Sep 82 pp 1

[Savas Ay report from Nicosia]

[Text] It has been established that a priest named Keshishyan is the leader of the Armenians who are being trained in the Troodos Mountains in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island. Various circles giving information in this connection say that Keshishyan lived in Syria and Lebanon for many years.

Intensive contacts are being made among the Western news media in connection with efforts to establish new training camps on the Troodos Mountains as branches of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), the secret terrorist organization. The authorities refuse to disclose Keshishyan's first name. However, it is stated that he is connected with the Marxist-Leninist People's Method (Halk Yontemi) which was set up in the Greek Cypriot sector in 1978.

It has been ascertained from some documents seized by the Israelis at the Shatila camp that this organization is in collaboration with the Habash group which is the Marxist-Leninist branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

PAPER VIEWS RECENT TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

NC201444 Ankara YANKI in Turkish 6-12 Sep 82 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "As Turkish-Soviet Relations Become Strained"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning, the National Security Council was meticulously careful in its relations with the Soviet Union. It was pursuing the traditional Turkish policy of not disturbing our strong northern neighbor. For example, despite the persistent insistence of our Western friends, it has never been officially maintained that the Soviet Union is behind terrorism. Turkey has never shared the attitude of the Western world toward either Afghanistan or Poland, by maintaining that "Turkey's position is different."

Moscow felt increasingly disturbed when Turkish-U.S. defense relations gradually resulted in the signing of a defense pact, when work began on improving certain bases in Anatolia and when the European commanders of NATO came to Turkey one after the other and visited the east. Among these developments, the permission given to a 12-member U.S. delegation to climb Agri Mountain has led to an unexpected toughening in Moscow's attitude.

As a result of the personal interest shown by General Evren, "a group searching for Noah's Ark," led by an American astronaut, obtained permission to climb Agri Mountain -- permission not given to anybody for years. The Soviet Union believes that such attempts to search for "Noah's Ark" are in fact searches directed against its security. This has been communicated to Turkey on several occasions.

A day after the American delegation began to climb Agri Mountain at the beginning of August, two Turkish soldiers were killed by Soviet guards on grounds that "they entered the Soviet territory, despite our warnings. They refused to go back and they opened fire. They died in the clash that ensued."

This attitude placed the Turkish Government in a difficult position in the eyes of the Turkish nation. Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen used tough language against Moscow. His visit to Moscow was postponed. The visit of official delegations to Moscow was also postponed. Tension mounted. The argument that Moscow had a finger in the terrorism carried out against Turkey was being expressed more openly.

General Evren's speech in Afyon strained relations between the two nations to the utmost. Turkish-Soviet relations had not experienced such an adverse escalation since 1960.

After the 12 September intervention [of the Turkish Armed Forces] the direction of relations between the two countries has gradually changed. This is mainly due to the open support the United States extended to the National Security Council [NSC] administration and to the attitude the NSC had taken toward satisfying the United States in matters of defense.

Turkey has always believed that both the United States and the Soviet Union should exercise utmost care in their relations with Turkey. Governments in Turkey, in power either through popular vote or through military intervention, are required by the public to protect their prestige in their dealings with these two big powers. They cannot afford to be too soft beyond a certain point. Nor can they appear to be making concessions. If Washington and Moscow wish to preserve good relations they must never lose sight of this fact.

Now it is quite obvious that the gradually increasing toughening in the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the NSC administration is bound to spoil Turkish-Soviet relations, at least this term. This will cause Turkey to seek greater support for itself. It may effect changes in its "cautious" attitude toward the traditional policy it has been displaying toward Moscow. In this atmosphere, Turkey may change its attitude toward the defense issues which the United States had been proposing but which we have not been considering positively in light of Turkish-Soviet relations.

The objective of the NSC administration is to establish a stable democracy in Turkey and to turn over the administration to elected civilians. It is to be expected that during its term in office it will seek to protect its prestige before the nation. Moscow should not lose sight of this fact in all its future dealings.

Turkish-Soviet relations should not be spoiled in such a manner that they can not be repaired later. Both countries stand to gain a lot from this.

BRIEFS

WORKERS' REMITTANCES -- Ankara, 16 Sep (AA) -- Remittances by Turkish workers abroad reached 242.4 million dollars in July 1982, officials said. The total amount remitted by workers abroad in the first 7 months of the year reached 1,148 million dollars, as compared to 1,265 million dollars in 1981. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 16 Sep 82 TA]

GREECE

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT OF PAPANDREOU U.S. VISIT

NC221427 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 22 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] In view of a report published in a newspaper yesterday, the government spokesman stated that the Greek Government has no information about a contemplated invitation from the Americans to Papandreou to visit Washington nor have the Americans appraised the Greek Government of such an intention.

The fact is that during their meeting in Bonn last June Reagan had promised to continue his talks with Papandreou -- in Washington -- on issues that concern Greece. For this purpose he had asked then-Secretary of State Haig to brief him in greater detail. Following Haig's resignation, his successor, Shultz, undertook to brief him in this connection, but nothing more has been learned since.

In any case, during his meeting in New York with his U.S. counterpart on 1 October, Kharalambopoulos will have the opportunity to ascertain to what extent Shultz has been briefed on Greek issues.

VARIOUS DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM ROMANIAN VISITS

NC211922 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Greek-Romanian economic cooperation is expanding: By year's end the $75 million Romania owes to our country from the import of Greek products will be paid off. The payment will be balanced through Greece's import of buses and other road equipment, helicopters, fertilizers and other products.

This statement was made by Alternate Minister of National Economy Ioannis Pottakis on his return from Romania following talks with President Ceausescu and other government personalities. Pottakis said cooperation between the two countries will be expanded in the energy sector and in the creation of joint organizations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias also paid a 3-day visit to Romania. He also returned to Athens today. Prior to this visit, Papoulias visited Bulgaria.

The KKE-Interior delegation under Yiannia Bannias, secretary of the Central Committee, and Angelos Dhiamandopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee, also returned to Athens.

UNITED KINGDOM

PYM TO HOLD TALKS WITH GIBRALTAR LEADERS

NC221745 Paris AFP in English 1729 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] London, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- Gibraltar leaders will have talks next Friday with Foreign Secretary Francis PYM on the future of the Rock, official sources said today. The Gibraltar delegation will be led by Prime Minister Sir Joshua Hassan and will include the governor, Peter Isola and the economic development minister, Adolfo Cenepa.

A Foreign Office spokesman said no date had been fixed with Spain for the simultaneous opening of the frontier between the Rock and Spain and for talks on the future of the British colony. Such a move has already been called off twice this year. Communications between the Rock and the Spanish mainland were cut in 1969.

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PROPOSAL TO SUSPEND ISRAEL FROM IAEA FAILS

NC241615 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna, Sept 24 (AFP) -- The International Atomic Energy Agency today failed by a narrow four-vote margin to adopt a motion suspending Israel's membership.

The motion rallied 43 votes against 27, but needed four more votes to reach the required two thirds majority of 47.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON, UK'S PYM DISCUSS EEC PROBLEMS

PM270747 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "EEC budget Problem on Agenda Again"]

[Text] The British EEC budget demands, which have been dormant since the settlement in principle last spring, are again on the agenda and were the main subject discussed at the "regular consultations" which External Relations Minister Cheysson and Foreign Secretary Pym had over dinner at Celle-Saint-Cloud on Wednesday, 22 September. It is not so much the final solution, which has not yet been examined in depth, but rather the implementation of the decisions already taken (the funding of the relief granted to Britain for 1982) which is still raising problems. France apparently thinks that the state of its external finances rules out further generosity toward Britain.

Other Community problems (expansion, fishing) were also discussed, as was the Euro-Soviet gas pipeline problem, relations with the United States and the USSR and the forthcoming UN debate on the Falklands.

EUROPEAN-ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS CONFERENCE ENDS

LD241832 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 24 Sep (DPA) -- A European-Arab conference of parliamentarians has spoken out in favor of an independent European role in peace efforts in the Middle East. At the end of their 2-day meeting in Bonn on Friday, the 60 or so deputies from almost 20 European and Arab countries advocated the revival of the European-Arab dialogue. The delegates said that the massacre in the Palestinian camps near Beirut should be explained and those responsible should be punished.

WIENER ZEITUNG ON OPENING OF 28TH MBFR ROUND

AU241410 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[Text] At the beginning of the 28th round of the Vienna negotiations on a troop reduction in central Europe, which have been underway in Vienna since October 1973, NATO and the Warsaw Pact yesterday reaffirmed their determination to achieve an agreement on a step-by-step reduction of the armed forces, while at the same time blaming the other side for the sluggish pace of the conference in the past.

Both sides have presented drafts for a multiphase agreement in the past few months: The East a two-phase concept on 18 February, and the West a four-phase plan shortly before the summer break of the conference on 8 July. There is consensus that in the first phase of the implementation of either plan, only the American and Soviet Armed Forces in central Europe are to be reduced. Only in the subsequent phases are the other parties to the agreement to effect reductions to such an extent that the overall strength of land and air forces of both pact systems in the central European region will eventually be reduced to 900,000 men, of whom at the most 700,000 men may be land forces.

In press statements following the 314th plenary meeting of the Vienna conference, spokesmen for East and West made it clear, however, that there are still substantial obstacles hampering a coordination of the two draft agreements. On behalf of the Eastern conference participants, CSSR Ambassador Emil Keblusek above all criticized the fact that the West wants to exempt armament materials from the reduction and wants to confine itself to a reduction of personnel strength. Through its refusal to consent to an immediate freeze of the present troop strengths as a temporary, confidence-building measure, NATO is exposing itself to the suspicion that it actually wants to adopt the road of "one-sidedly raising its military potential" in central Europe and altering the mutual "approximate balance of forces in its favor.

In a statement read by U.S. press spokesman Moen, the Netherlands chief delegate, Willem de Vos van Steenwijk affirmed that the West continues to attach the greatest importance to the Vienna negotiations, and that it hopes for early progress following the presentation of its comprehensive draft treaty in July. The problem of an organic connection of the various implementation phases within "one single comprehensive agreement" has now been overcome, he said. But two key problems remain unresolved from the West's point of view: The coordination of the divergent figures that have been tabled, and agreement on associated measures that are to ensure adequate control of the planned troop reductions.

On the basis of its own records, NATO proceeds from the assumption that the East at present has approximately 150,000 soldiers more in central Europe than the West. This is contested by the Warsaw Pact delegates, whose official documents show an approximate parity of troop strengths. For years, the West has urged a clarification of these discrepancies, and regards this a key topic of the Vienna talks.

NETHERLANDS

LABOR PARTY MANEUVERINGS ON CRUISE ISSUE

PM270835 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Sep 82 p 9

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Labor Party Formulates Standpoint"]

[Text] The Hague -- The Netherlands Labor Party [PvdA], will not cooperate in "any form of active preparation for the deployment of new nuclear arms, that is to say, in any material measures of an administrative or technical nature in preparation for deployment." PvdA parliamentary group leader Den Uyl made this announcement Tuesday [21 September] in connection with what had been published about his talks Monday with government formation negotiations leader Van Kemenade. Den Uyl was referring to reports in yesterday's VOLKSKRANT, among others.

At present, the PvdA parliamentary group leadership's views on preparations for the possible deployment of new nuclear missiles in the Netherlands are becoming cleared. Monday, Den Uyl had allowed these to remain vague, and this led to some unrest within his parliamentary group. However, it became clear yesterday that the PvdA also differentiates between active and passive preparations for deployment, although no exact demarcation line can be drawn between these two preparatory phases.

However, it is clear that the party leadership does not take the view that measures which can be reversed at a given moment in time can be seen as passive preparations. On the contrary, the PvdA takes the view that "reversible" measures could also have a political effect, because they could create the impression that they have been preceded by a decision in favor of deployment. You don't start laying concrete foundations if you are not planning to deploy a cruise missile, although you later use the bunker for growing mushrooms, is the argument in a nutshell.

The same is true of "material measures of an administrative nature." Changes in siting plans designed to make the future deployment of cruise missiles possible are also unacceptable to the PvdA. However, the PvdA considers it both acceptable and desirable that the Netherlands remain involved in the NATO procedures right up to the time of a decision of the new European medium-range nuclear arms. On this point, the PvdA parliamentary group seems reasonably optimistic. It points to the fact that the U.S.-Russian negotiations in Geneva finally began 2 years later than planned and that the moment of deployment could therefore be as far off as the end of 1986.

In the subtle maneuverings around active and passive preparations, which have a lot to do with the present cabinet formation negotiations, the PvdA would probably like to make it clear that what is most important is the best possible Netherlands contribution to a security policy wit the major objective of reducing nuclear arms levels. For this, a "clear No" from the PvdA to the deployment of 48 cruise missiles would not be out of place, although many observers in The Hague are saying that the PvdA will have to make do with a "No in effect."

DPA REPORTS PROVISIONAL HESSE ELECTION RESULTS

LD262130 Hamburg DPA in German 2109 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] [No dateline -- as received] Hesse elections/provisional final result:

		Percent	Percent
Entitled to vote	4,051,026		
Votes cast	3,497,358	86.3	(87.7)
Valid votes	3,462,919		
CDU	1.579,519	45.6	(46.0)
SPD	1,483,176	42.8	(44.3)
FDP	106,825	3.1	(6.6)
DKP	12,619	0.4	(0.4)
EAP [European Workers Party]	2,372	0.1	(0.0)
Greens	278.186	8.0	(2.0)
Others	221	0.0	(0.3)

Distribution of seats: CDU: 52; SPD: 49; Greens: 9.

HESSE FDP CHAIRMAN DEMANDS NEW ELECTIONS

LD262100 Hamburg DPA in German 1839 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 26 Sep (DPA) -- The FDP regional chairman, Ekkehard Gries, has called for fresh elections in Hesse. All parties, apart from the Greens, were the losers in this election: "The land has been left ungovernable," Gries said in an initial statement this evening on Hesse television. The FDP did not succeed in its presentation of the liberal party after the break-up of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn in the way that was necessary. Perhaps too much had also been expected of the party. Asked whether he would resign from his office as regional chairman, he said the FDP will decide that at a meeting on Monday.

CDU'S GEISSLER COMMENTS ON HESSE ELECTIONS

LD261936 Hamburg DPA in German 1849 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 26 Sep (DPA) -- The reasons for the surprising result in the Hesse diet election were described by CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler as being the "state of suspense" in Bonn and the disagreements within the FDP regarding the formation of a coalition with the CDU/CSU. Geissler, the first prominent union politician in Bonn to comment to journalists this evening at the CDU party headquarters, said that the "confusion" within the FDP most certainly contributed to its downfall in Hesse.

Geissler stated that the future Bonn coalition partner had not presented a very "splendid picture" during the past few days. The CDU politician added, however, that he would have wished that the uncertainties surrounding the CSU sister party had not occurred either. Geissler was apparently alluding to the CSU's initial demand for immediate, fresh elections in the Bundestag.

Despite the Hesse election result, the CDU, according to Geissler, is sticking to its course in Bonn: A constructive vote of no confidence on Friday in the Bundestag with the election of Helmut Kohl as new federal chancellor, the presentation of a policy to revive the economy and fresh elections on 6 March. Geissler called for work to proceed on a solid and united front beginning Monday so that this concept can be implemented regardless of the Hesse election. This is necessary in the interests of the Federal Republic.

HESSE CDU CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR FRESH ELECTIONS

LD262052 Hamburg DPA in German 1833 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 26 Sep (DPA) -- The Hesse CDU's top candidate, Alfred Dregger, has demanded fresh elections for Hesse. The Union politician who expects cooperation between the SPD and the Greens, announced today in Wiesbaden, 1 hour after the polling stations closed, that he will resign his post as chairman of the Union in Hesse. Tomorrow, Monday, Dregger will inform the party bodies that in the future he will concentrate on his tasks in Bonn.

Dregger congratulated the Hesse prime minister, Holger Boerner (SPD), on his "party political success." But for Hesse, the election result is a "medium-sized disaster." In Dregger's view, shortly before the diet elections in Hesse, the situation for the CDU worsened dramatically. "It was not in Hesse that things changed, but in Bonn," Dregger said.

With reference to his resignation from the post of land chairman, which he has held since 1967, Dregger said that the party now needs a fresh perspective. He had done his duty in Hesse. "This result is a defeat for the Hesse CDU, for the CDU as a whole, and for me personally." Dregger will not run as a candidate in the election for the head of government in the new Hesse land diet.

Strauss on CDU/CSU Alliance

LD262002 Hamburg DPA in German 1916 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Sep (DPA) -- After the Hesse election result, there again must be very careful consideration of fresh elections at the earliest date, CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss said in a ZDF television interview. But he intends to "exclude nothing and be very careful," although there also has to be an examination of whether the strategy based on a lasting alliance between the CDU/CSU and the FDP is the only possibility. Now, one first has to see how the FDP reacts. "I was never an opponent, but I am very rational and skeptical toward such an alliance," said Strauss, and added: "I consider myself to be a liberal." At any rate, nothing has changed as regards the CSU's confidence in Helmut Kohl and his chancellor candidature.

SCHMIDT REAFFIRMS CALL FOR NEW ELECTIONS

LD261854 Hamburg DPA in German 1824 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 26 Sep (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the SPD leadership have reaffirmed their demand for immediate, new elections to the Bundestag in consequence of the Hesse election results. According to government spokesman Klaus Boelling, Schmidt stated that the Hesse election result shows that his assessment that the democratic and moral justification for a switch is lacking was correct. This judgement was confirmed, in Schmidt's view, by the Hesse electorate's votes. The election outcome shows, the chancellor said, according to Boelling, that there should be "fresh elections at all events and no further manipulations."

Deputy SPD Chairman Johannes Rau told journalists in Bonn that the Hesse election result confirms that social-liberal policy is not at an end, but can continue. "We now want fresh elections. We are sticking to this." The SPD continues to strive for elections to be held in November if possible, or at the latest, in December.

GENSCHER, KOHL, BRANDT DEBATE HESSE RESULT

LD262058 Hamburg DPA in German 1939 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Sep (DPA) -- FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher still wants to continue coalition talks with the Union on Monday in Bonn despite his party's defeat in Hesse. Speaking in a Bonn television discussion between the party chairmen, Genscher said this evening that the Hesse election result had changed nothing regarding the reasons which led to the end of the SPD/FDP coalition in Bonn. The social-liberal coalition was no longer able to solve the outstanding problems. That is why a new government is necessary to solve the problems.

Genscher conceded that the Free Democrats' defeat in Hesse could not be glossed over. Nevertheless, he regards the FDP's decision to seek a government with the CDU in Wiesbaden as being the right one, and there is nothing he will change in this respect. The picture of disunity presented by the FDP during the past few days could not have been one to attract voters. Recent developments in Bonn had certainly also influenced the election result. Apparently it is not possible to make clear the real reasons for the breakup of the SPD/FDP coalition in Bonn, which lay with practical issues.

Like Genscher, CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl also opposed immediate fresh elections to the Bundestag despite the election outcome in Hesse. Kohl, who spoke of a kind of state of emergency in the country, stressed that what is important now is not tactical party attitudes, but doing what is necessary from the point of view of state policy. The Union and the FDP now had to make clear whether they would take on the concrete responsibility of seeing that things take a turn for the better in the Federal Republic.

On the other hand, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt strongly reaffirmed the demand for fresh elections as proposed by the federal chancellor as the cleanest solution." He recalled that CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss also prefers fresh elections. Brandt stressed that the Hesse election result shows that the FDP has no mandate for its action in Bonn.

Asked whether the Hesse election result would have any effect on the planned no confidence vote to elect a new chancellor on Friday, Kohl stated that the election result would naturally have to be analyzed by the Union and the FDP and be taken into consideration. This would be discussed in the party bodies. Genscher pointed out that regardless of the Hesse election, the FDP National Executive's and parliamentary group's decision on a coalition with the Union has been scheduled for next Tuesday.

A sharp exchange of words between Kohl and Brandt occurred when the SPD chairman noted that the Hesse election result showed that there exists at present a majority to the left of the Union but not to the right of the SPD. Kohl then accused Brandt of planning to join up with the Greens. This would turn the axis of the Federal Republic "to the left" and would lead to a different policy which would not be that of social market economy and security in the Western alliance. Brandt strongly rejected this accusation, pointing out that the German Social Democrats know which alliance the Federal Republic is in and must remain.

HESSE SPD LEADER SAYS 'NO' TO TALKS WITH GREENS

LD261850 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 26 Sep (DPA) -- The election result emerging in Hesse has been described by Prime Minister Holger Boerner (SPD) as a "clear response to the FDP's disloyalty in Bonn." Speaking on Hesse television and radio, Boerner said this evening that as far as he is concerned, Hans-Dietrich Genscher is the loser in the Hesse election. The Hesse prime minister expressed satisfaction that his party had managed in Hesse, within just a few weeks, to disprove the election predictions, which gave only 31 percent of the votes to the SPD.

Asked whether he would seek talks with the Greens, Boerner stated that the answer remained "a clear no." The Greens are not coalition partners for the SPD in Hesse. "No one can blackmail me," Boerner said. He will remain in office until the new land diet is constituted on 1 December, and must then resign with his government. "Hamburg circumstances" are not provided for under the Hesse constitution. The first thing he intends doing is to introduce a budget for 1983. (?This is something all parties of the diet are called upon to do.)

Boerner gave no sign of "malicious pleasure" at the poor results of his former coalition partners, the FDP. The switch to CDU has not succeeded but "failed."

LEFTWING FDP MEMBERS CRITICIZE GENSCHER

LD251702 Hamburg DPA in German 1605 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Norderstedt, 25 Sep (DPA) -- A congress of leftwing FDP members in Nordestedt. near Hamburg, has called for the immediate resignation of FDP Federal Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and for a new party leadership. After more than 7 hours of discussion on the consequences of the break-up of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn, the 700 or so congress participants approved a resolution on Saturday in which Genscher is accused of seriously damaging democracy through extremely undemocratic behavior and putting the FDP in a difficult and dangerous (?position).

The congress called on FDP Bundestag deputies not to take part in the constructive vote of no confidence against Federal Chancellor Schmidt on 1 October and not to create faits-accomplis before the special FDP congress on 16 October.

A further strategy recommended by the congress is that the leftwing liberals should join forces. "The struggle for a liberal majority is not yet lost," the resolution states. The "disappointed and embittered FDP members" were called upon "not to leave the party, especially at this time, and abandon it to its gravediggers."

Further Opposition to Genscher

LD250856 Hamburg DPA in German 0002 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Norderstedt, 25 Sep (DPA) -- Berlin FDP Executive member William Borm has accused party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher of causing a crisis of confidence in the FDP by his breaking up of the social-liberal coalition in Bonn. At the congress of leftwing liberals in Norderstedt near Hamburg on Saturday, he called upon Genscher to resign, suggesting that he should take the consequences of this "historic guilt." At the same time, he called upon all leftwing liberals who "no longer feel at home in this FDP" to stay in the party, and said it is now time to coordinate and organize the liberal opposition within the FDP.

Genscher on FDP Future

LD251218 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Sep (DPA) -- According to FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher, there will be "no increase in the tax and contributions burden" as a result of the balancing of the 1983 budget sought by the CDU/CSU and FDP. In an interview on Saarland radio, Genscher said on Saturday that there will probably be shifts from direct to indirect taxation. This, however, is socially and economically desirable.

Asked about the discussion in the FDP about possible exclusions from the party, the chairman said that he is no devotee of proceedings to expel people. He does, however, expect those who believe that they cannot follow the party's line, to take the consequences for themselves. Nobody should succumb to the temptation of using the party as a sounding-board for a policy which the majority of the party does not want.

In answer to the question as to whether the result of the Hesse land diet elections on Sunday, in contrast to his previous assurances, will have an influence on the course of the Bonn coalition talks after all, Genscher replied that there will of course be no direct influence. However, he does think that the voters in Hesse will be aware that they can also improve the position of the Free Democrats in Bonn by their votes.

EXPORT BAN LIFTED ON FRIGATES TO ARGENTINA

LD242208 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Argentine Navy is to receive four frigates from the FRG. The Federal Cabinet lifted today the export ban which had been imposed because of the Falkland conflict.

PLO'S AL-IFRANJI ADDRESSES DEMONSTRATION

LD251454 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Sep (DPA) -- At a demonstration in the center of Bonn on Saturday, Palestinians once again blamed the United States and Israel for the massacre in west Beirut. About 5,000 demonstrators cheered PLO representative 'Abdallah al-Ifranji when he linked Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon with the Nazis, and announced even more determined resistance by the PLO. The war against Lebanon and the PLO, which according to Al-Ifranji caused more than 30,000 deaths, would not have been possible for Israel without U.S. support, the PLO representative stressed. He also bitterly reproached the Arab states: "They abandoned us again."

BOMBS EXPLODE AT IRANIAN, JORDANIAN AIRLINES

NC270813 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Frankfurt, Sept. 27 (AFP) -- One person was killed and a second injured during the night when three bombs exploded near the Frankfurt central railway station, causing extensive damage, the police announced today.

Police said two of the bombs were probably destined for the Iranian airline company, Iranair. One of them exploded at the company's offices and the other outside the adjacent West German Touropa travel bureau.

A third bomb exploded three hours later outside the Jordanian airline, Jordan air.

Police said the blasts appeared to be linked to the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war which broke out on Sept. 26, 1980.

LE MONDE: ARMY WORRIED BY THREATENED CUTS

PM241305 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 8

[Jacques Isnard article: "The Plan for a 'New Armed Forces' Worries Many Officers"]

[Text] While the three army corps which form the French battle corps have been carrying out a series of important maneuvers on open ground (terrain libre] since the beginning of this week, Premier Pierre Mauroy announced in Paris Monday, 20 September, that studies were being carried out to define "a new model for the armed forces" in the framework of the 1984-1988 defense plan which is due to be submitted to parliament next year.

In his speech to the Higher National Defense Studies Institute [IHEDN], the premier explained that the plan to restructure the armed forces will have effects on their manpower levels, the proportion of officers to conscripts and on the organization of national service, which could become a differentiated servce whose length would be variable.

That speech by Mr Mauroy will probably give substance to rumors in French units which were already reporting the government's intention to decree a considerable reduction in the number of soldiers, and which are causing, mainly in the army, a widespread feeling of anxiety aggravated by the prospect of budgetary austerity, which will not spare the Defense Ministry in 1983.

It is a sign of the times that general officers are rereading, pen in hand, what people called the Bloch-Laine report; in other words, the lengthy document written at Mr Francois Mitterrand's request by a commission chaired by the former inspector general of finances to draw up "the account of the situation" in France at the date of its submission in December 1981. At the same time, other general or senior officers are carefully organizing the visit which the head of state plans to pay to the army at Canjuers Camp (VAR) 15 October. That is a visit during which the general staff seems to be planning to show the man who, according to the constitution, is armed forces chief, that defense requirements are not as reported by the commission.

Why this stir in the army? Why this commotion, which is perceptible even in the regimental corps, as if people feared some fatal plan for a new radical reorganization following the one which the army suffered -- with bad grace even then -- between 1975 and 1980 under the iron rod of Gen Jean Lagarde, its former chief of staff, who was soon called to other duties?

It is an army which is worried, gloomy and anxious to know "how it is going to be treated," to cite a senior officer who has just become a regimental commander. This is what any outside observer who is fairly lucid can now see, and financial considerations alone -- in other words, the austerity which the 1983 draft budget promises the armed forces -- do not explain that state of mind. Indeed, the anxiety is created by other rumors and other intentions attributed to the government which stem from a statement by Defense Minister Charles Hernu which passed unnoticed the first time but has since been repeated, to the effect that if it was one day necessary to make choices imposed by circumstances, it was preferable to have fewer, better armed and better equipped men in uniform.

Savings

Moreover, it is a widespread attitude today, in foreign countries, too, to reduce the number of men in the armed forces when the budget remains the same in order to make up for the effects of inflation on the cost of equipment and to be able to buy increasingly expensive weapons. In France, since the end of World War II, the armed forces have frequently found it psychologically difficult to accept those "disengagements" of staff, as they were called, following the Indochinese and Algerian conflicts. Such operations have left scars on the memories of many officers who are still active, and young officers have often been led to fear a return to that eventuality.

At first sight, the premier's remarks to the IHEDN will increase that anxiety, conferring on it an almost official and in any case, legitimate justification. Since Mr Mauroy himself admits that he is planning "a new model for the armed forces," it naturally follows that that "updating" will change the number of men serving and, at the same time, the proportion of career soldiers to conscripts. There can henceforth be no doubt about government intentions.

Thus, the savings the French Army is being asked to make next year do not rule out a major reduction in staffing levels or even a reduction in all kinds of bonuses from all sources granted to certain categories of career officers. It is here, in particular, that the Bloch-Laine report comes in -- a report whose drafting was principally assisted by Gen Georges Buis and Col Jean Paucot, two former army officers close to Mr Hernu who apparently had a decisive influence.

What does that report say on defense among other things? Aside from the usual compliments about the sound nature and devotion of the French Armed Forces, there is a clear statement of the need for a "real will to innovate," which depends on the adoption of "permanent incentives to leave," without which, "staffing costs will increase without the quality of the staff being improved." The report is even more explicit: "It is impossible to ignore the fact that everybody's share comes out of the same envelope. That is what dictates 'difficult choices.' Budgets are hostile to multiplication by large numbers and," the report's authors explain, "the conscript force comprises large numbers."

Today, in view of what is already known about the defense budget, which stays at the same level in 1983, a rereading of the Bloch-Laine report becomes more interesting. The prospect of those famous "difficult choices" -- invoked before the report and by the report itself but rarely carried out by previous governments -- is giving rise to rumors in the military setup of a reduction in manpower which could affect 30,000 to 40,000 officers' and conscripts' posts.

Upside Down

And if the army is at present the most unsettled of the three forces, it is because it is also the one that has elicited from the budget committee, apart from praise for its capacity to adopt to change, severe criticism of its present organization and functioning. Indeed, one reads as follows in connection with its 15 divisions — 8 armored, 7 infantry --: "Many of those responsible for their possible future deployment believe that the newly created divisions are, on account of their structure, difficult to command." The report contains no equivalent assessment of the navy or the air force.

To scale down the army so drastically -- if the scale of the plan really is as rumored in the units -- would in fact be tantamount to having to conceive "a different army" from the one that exists in 1982. This comment came from a general officer in charge of an operational command, who observed, moreover, that the drafting of a contingent as young as 18, together with a major depletion of career cadres, would turn the army completely upside down.

But where the rub really comes is undoubtedly in the general staffs, which will have to examine and to prepare on the spot what will seem like a "contraction" of the major part of France's military strength, though, on the other hand, they are instructed not to make any modifications at all to the organization of the rapid assistance forces, otherwise known as the foreign intervention forces, which on the contrary will be strengthened and made even more versatile, since this is the government's wish as recently expressed by Mr Hernu.

Risks

For there is a choice: Either the army launches into making new savings on what is usually called its general costs, its infrastructure or training costs; and there will come a time when those savings, rapidly becoming impossible to contain, will be in danger of undermining the property -- schools and camps or garrisons -- necessary for trainings its units, or the general staff, under pressure of circumstances, will decide to cut into essential areas and the battle corps on both sides of the Rhine or the infrantry divisions in France -- aside perhaps from the Alpine Division, which has preserved its good image in the eyes of the authorities -- will here and there run the risk of having to lose some units or so-called organic elements of army corps, which will be dissolved, reshaped and even regrouped to save money.

Undermining, in one way or another, the present organization of the battle corps -- in other words, the two army corps in the FRG and in the east [presumably of France] and a third, smaller and more hybrid which, from its garrisons in central France, can come to their aid or act autonomously -- also means accepting the political and military risk of reducing the government's freedom of action.

Those so-called "test" forces, which are united under one operational command in time of crisis or conflict, need to be sufficiently big to maintain their full strength. They have the job of gauging a foreign aggression and brandishing the threat of their tactical nuclear weapons to warn the enemy that the use of strategic weapons would be inevitable if he persisted. Reducing their size below the necessary threshold therefore means lowering that guard and running the risk of not being taken seriously enough.

Hence, it is easy to understand the importance which the army attaches to the president's visit to Canjuers next month. That visit will give it the opportunity to show that the parachute forces are not a panecea and that the armored and mechanized units, the artillery and helicopter fighter squardrons -- which are certainly less rustic and more expensive -- have their place in a coherent military network which it would be a mistake to change before the commune elections, since local representatives are so acutely sensitive to those problems of the redeployment or dissoluton of garrisons.

CHEYSSON FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION ADDRESS

AB241325 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1020 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly met on 23 September under the chairmanship of its chairman, Maurice Faure, in order to hear External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson.

In his preliminary statement, the minister recalled the situation in Poland, the economic dispute between Europe and the United States and especially, the events in the Middle East and Lebanon.

Claude Cheysson remarked that the development of the situation in Poland was in conformity with the fears expressed, adding that no improvement was in sight as far as the political atmosphere was concerned and that the people's courage and calm determination were being confirmed.

Talking about the economic difficulties with the United States, Mr Cheysson specified that despite the will of the Washington government, the steel agreement concluded with the United States in the name of the EEC by its commission has yet to be accepted by the U.S. enterprises.

He stressed the totally unacceptable -- and according to some firms discriminatory -- character of the sanctions applied by the United States against the European enterprises supplying materials to be used in the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline.

Mr Cheysson affirmed that since the U.S. Government itself seems to be embarrassed by a situation that is so contrary to the principle of national sovereignty and the rules of market economy, the Europeans have no concessions to make to help free their partner from the impasse it personally created.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the minister recalled that the Iranian offensive of last July had been blocked by Iraq. After talking about the threats of a new offensive, he insisted on the resolution which -- thanks to the firmness and ability of the king of Morocco -- the Fes summit adopted to mark the solidarity of all the Arab countries against external aggression.

The minister then related the history of the events that have been taking place in Lebanon since 6 June. After the entry of the Israeli army, which had been condemned by France, the first priority had been to obtain help for the victims. This was why France submitted to the Security Council Resolution 512, which was adopted.

The president of the republic's declaration of 24 June and the immediate submission of another draft resolution by France were aimed at ensuring that Beirut was not crushed and that Lebanese authority was reestablished with the support of an international force. According to the minister, the U.S. veto of the French draft resolution caused a loss of 3 months.

Mr Cheysson also recalled how — thanks to the perseverance and ability of the American negotiator Mr Habib, to whom he paid tribute -- a multinational force had been set up making it possible to avoid the crushing of Beirut by guaranteeing the evacuation of the Palestinian forces. He observed, however, that the mission of this force was confined to the protection of the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters in an atmosphere of security and dignity. Its mandate could have been extended only at the request of the Lebanese authorities with the agreement of the Americans and the Italians. None of these conditions had been fulfilled, he said.

The minister pointed out that the day after Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassination, he went to Beirut to demonstrate France's solidarity with Lebanon. When the Israeli forces entered west Beirut, France published an official declaration condemning this act, which violated the arrangements of the Habib plan and resulted in leaving the civilian population without protection while the guarantees given in compensation for the evacuation of the armed forces were compromised.

Immediately after the announcement of the massacres, France entered into consultation with its partners. It proposed and ensured the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution calling for the strengthening of the UN observer team as well as the dispatch of a multinational force.

In view of the delays which negotiations with Israel would have entailed, it was decided that a tripartite force to be supplied by the United States, France and Italy should be set up in conformity with the simultaneous declarations of the French and U.S. presidents. The establishment of this force implied Israel's withdrawal from Beirut and its suburbs.

At the same time, Mr Cheysson stressed that Lebanon has elected a new president under very remarkable conditions and in a spirit of national unity which we greatly appreciate. On the future after the restoration of security in Beirut, the minister observed that the departure of all foreign armed forces from Lebanon is a priority objective, as the Security Council has demanded, and in line with the recommendation of the Fes summit, which envisaged a commitment on the withdrawal of Syrian troops after negotiations with the Lebanese Government.

This situation, Mr Cheysson insisted, must be placed back in a general framework -- one of a common political process confirming the rights of all states, including Israel, to security as well as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In this regard, the minister stated the opinion that the declarations of Fes and the Reagan plan both constitute political openings which must be welcomed even though there were shortcomings in both: The failure to mention the PLO's right to self-determination in the Reagan plan, and the nonmention of the principle of mutual recognition in the Fes declaration. These problems account for the interest, the minister remarked, in the French-Egyptian plan, which occupies a middle position and which the Europeans once again on 20 September accepted as a suitable basis for a future settlement. After observing that after recent events the chances for a settlement do not exist as long as the situation in Lebanon remains unchanged and as long as the foreign forces are not withdrawn, Mr Cheysson stressed that the clearness and firmness of France's position gives it a remarkable and unique authority in the Arab world.

Replying to questions, the minister first touched on the Beirut incidents and the need for an inquiry demanded by several members of the commission, remarking that since crimes were committed, this inquiry was necessary and that it was good for Israel to suggest it. He recalled that the premier, Pierre Mauroy, has accordingly congratulated the steps taken by President Navon and expressed the hope that the new Lebanese president would follow in his footsteps.

While waiting for this inquiry, Mr Cheysson declared that it is not good for a member of government to assess blame or to enunciate suspicions. Until now, all that it was possible to say in Washington, Paris and elsewhere was that the Israeli Armed Forces entered west Beirut in violation of existing agreements and that Israel's responsibility was involved in the events that followed. At this stage, the minister would not say more.

Responding to questions on the multinational forces, Mr Cheysson explained that the 1,000-member French contingent would in the future be under national command. He confirmed that the duration of the mandate must be agreed upon by the three, in consultation with the Lebanese Government, and that the mission of the contingent, which will not be a substitute for the Lebanese Armed Forces, would be to help Lebanese Government forces. In this regard, touching on the experience of the international forces in Lebanon, Mr Cheysson explained that these forces were estabished under ambiguous conditions.

Replying to questions concerning the PLO and the evolution of the protagonists, Mr Cheysson reaffirmed with respect to the PLO that France favored strengthening the political dimension in return for the disarmament of their armed forces. He noted that after a period of embarrassment, the Arab countries had a sudden beginning of unity in Fes, and that Egypt, which was happy to associate itself with France in the elaboration of a draft resolution, had begun to move closer to the rest of the Arab world. He explained that taken in a larger political context, King Hussein's declaration demonstrated that there was no contradiction between the Reagan plan and the creation of a Palestinian state. After expressing his views on the extent of President Reagan's shock at the recent events, the minister said concerning Israel, that although one should not make any judgement, it is striking to note the multiple signs of the vitality of democracy there. He stressed that the Soviet Union, which strongly supported Syria with its authority, did not play an active role.

France, the minister concluded, remains in contact with all parties and with all means. Mr Cheysson noted that if Mr 'Arafat came to Paris, he would be received as the other members of the PLO Executive Committee had been. The president would receive Mr 'Arafat when he felt the moment was right. Finally, after once again stressing the remarkable and unique nature of the election of Amin al-Jumayyil, the minister asserted that France cannot have any other attitude toward Lebanon but total support for its unity.

CHEYSSON URGES ISRAELI PULLOUT FROM BEIRUT

PM241433 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cheysson: Israeli Forces Must Withdraw From Beirut"]

[Text] Speaking to jouranlists as he left the cabinet meeting, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said that the deployment of the multinational force in Lebanon "requires the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from west Beirut and, moreover, that they be pulled back to the airport."

"I feel," the external relations minister added, "that talks with Israel on that subject have almost been completed."

For his part, Defense Minister Charles Hernu rejected accusations that the first intermediary force in Beirut was withdrawn prematurely. "France accomplished its mission," he said. "It had a mandate and a geographical zone and the first contingent had an intermediary mission. We were the first to arrive and the last to leave." "Contrary to reports I have heard in some quarters," he remarked, "Nobody asked us to stay."

FINAL TROOP CONTINGENT WILL ARRIVE 27 SEP

LD261644 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Summary] The final contingent of French troops making up the multinational buffer force in Beirut is due to arrive tomorrow night. The men are sailing aboard the aircraft carrier Foch and will bring the French strength in Beirut up to 1,070 men. Today, 35 French soldiers carried out their first mission, that of clearing mines around the entrances to the Shatila Palestinian camp, an essential task in helping searchers still looking for bodies in the camp.

CHEYSSON DEPARTS FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

NC261649 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sep 26 (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson left here today for New York, where he will attend the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly session.

Upon arrival today, Mr Cheysson is to hold a dinner meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He will also meet during his stay in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other diplomatic chiefs.

French Premier Pierre Mauroy will also travel to New York to address the General Assembly for France when it convenes on September 28.

SWAPO LEADER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON NAMIBIA

NC242220 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), arrived here today from Luanda for talks with government officials on the deadlock in international negotiations on Namibian independence.

Mr. Nujoma had a meeting here with Foreign Ministry official Francois Scheer, and was later to hold talks with representatives of the French Socialist Party, including National Secretary Jacques Huntzinger.

Mr. Nujoma said before he left Angola that the aim of his trip was to inform European opinion that there has been no progress in talks to bring about implementation of the United Nations settlement for South Africa-ruled Namibia because of "manoeuvres" by Pretoria, which, he said, enjoyed the active support of President Ronald Reagan's government.

Mr. Nujoma will spend two days here before visiting Belgium and possibly other European countries including West Germany.

In July, Mr Nujoma had talks here with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

MOROCCAN MINISTER 'SATISFIED' WITH TRADE TALKS

PM230937 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] At the end of a day of talks with several French ministers, Moroccan Commerce, Industry and Tourism Minister Azzeddine Guessous said he was "satisfied" with the results of those meetings.

A draft agreement on cooperation in tourism was signed Thursday evening at the offices of the secretary of state for leisure -- an agreement which gives new guidelines for French-Moroccan action in that sphere.

The talks with Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert and the research and industry minister's principal private secretary were devoted mainly to studying means of reducing Morocco's foreign trade deficit with France.

That deficit accounts for half the Moroccan trade deficit with the European Ten.

To reduce that deficit, which has been increased by Morocco's development effort and hence, imports of job-creating goods and wealth, Mr Guessous obtained an assurance that the French Government would encourage the purchase of Moroccan phosphates by the big chemical groups recently brought under its control by nationalizations.

"We think there is room for the sale of more phosphates on the French market...which is one of the best in the world," Mr Guessous said.

Among the other traditional export sectors, one of the problems raised was that of textiles in face of the protectionist measures taken in that sphere by France and more generally by the EEC.

COLOMBO'S UN, CANADA SCHEDULE OUTLINED

AU270846 Rome ANSA in English 0808 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, September 27 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, like other protagonists of the international scene, starts an intense round of consultations and appointments in New York today as diplomatic and political leaders converge on the United Nations headquarters for the world body's annual General Assembly.

At the end of the week, Colombo will be moving on to Montreal [as received] where, on October 2 and 3, there is an informal meeting of the sixteen NATO foreign ministers. Colombo is due back in Rome on October 4 after an absence of nine days.

In New York, his talking partners will include American Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet diplomatic chief Andrey Gromyko, and probably other foreign ministers too. Another probable date on his schedule is a five-sided session of Italy, Britain, West Germany, France and the United States to debate the crisis in Euro-American relations deriving from European participation in the Soviet Euro-Siberian gasline.

JOHN PAUL RENEWS OFFER TO GO TO LEBANON

NC242304 Paris AFP in English 2259 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Vatican City, Sept. 24 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II told Maximos V. Hakim, Lebanese patriarch of the Greek and Oriental Orthodox Church, today that he would travel to Lebanon "if it were really useful toward peace efforts."

The patriarch said after the talks that the pontiff had told him that such a trip "would have to be organized with the relevant authorities." Maximos also said he thanked the pope for his statements favoring Lebanese and Palestinian rights.

John Paul, he added, "renewed his love for Lebanon and his wish to continue all possible efforts toward returning to peace...in that little country that he is fond of." The pontiff said last summer that he was prepared to go to Lebanon.

COLOMBO BRIEFS CABINET ON BEIRUT TROOP DISPATCH

AU241548 Rome ANSA in English 1544 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 24 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo briefed the Rome cabinet here today on the dispatch of a new contingent of Italian troops to Beirut, confirming that a liaison committee of the Lebanese authorities and the three nations which have sent peace-keeping troops is already operative.

According to Colombo, the force of Italian, French and American troops has the mandate of ensuring "adequate assistance" for the Lebanese Government and armed forces in the Beirut area. This forms part of the effort to restore their sovereignty and authority in the capital so as to "guarantee the security of the civilians in line with the aims of the United Nations", he added.

He also noted that, while Italy stands by its "firm" judgement on Israeli responsibility in the Beirut massacres, it is deeply concerned about the manifestations of anti-Semitism that have appeared recently.

ITALIAN AVIATION WORKERS BEGIN BOYCOTTING ISRAEL

AU241525 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 24 -- Italian air transport workers today started a series of boycott actions against flights into and out of Israel to protest against the massacre of the Palestinians in Beirut. Pilots, flight assistants, and flight technicians are refusing to fly to Tel Aviv with planes of the Alitalia national airline all today. Other actions are planned till October 1.

LEADING JEWISH AUTHOR LABELS BEGIN 'FASCIST'

AU241613 Rome ANSA in English 1503 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 24 -- One of Italy's leading authors and intellectuals of Jewish origin today called on the Tel Aviv government to resign in an interview with the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA.

Author Primo Levi, who survived the Nazi death camps and is one of those few Italian writers with an international following, said in reply to a precise question, that he was fully prepared to describe Israeli Premier Menahem Begin as a "fascist". "For (Defense Minister Ari'el) Sharon, I don't know because I don't know his story", Levi asserted. "But for Begin fascist is a definition I accepted, and I think Begin would accept it too". "He was a pupil of Jabotinski who was the right wing of Zionism, declared himself to be fascist and was one of the people who was a talking partner for Benito Mussolini".

According to Levi, Begin stays in power "thanks primarily to the votes of the young people and the recent immigrants, in other words, not the refugees from Eastern Europe, but rather those Jewish who come from the Middle Eastern countries or who were born in Israel". "These are all people with strong animosity towards the neighboring states".

But Levi also said he does not believe in the "olive branch" held out by Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat. Commenting on the warm reception he was given in Rome last week, Levi said, "I saw, and my reaction was one of diffidence and even irritation".

Chief Rabbi Defends Begin

AU241955 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 24 -- "I deny that (Israeli Premier Menahem) Begin is responsible for what happened at Sabra and Shatila", Rome chief Rabbi Elio Toaff said in an interview with the Italian weekly "PANORAMA".

Asked about Israel's responsibility for the massacres, Toaff said "the camps had been opened to rout the Fedayeen. It was difficult to imagine what would happen, it was beyond any imagination that the Lebanese would skin their brothers".

The chief rabbi said the massacre was a repugnant act, "something nefarious which makes consciences rebel, even if the dead were enemies".

"Certainly Begin has committed errors", Toaff continued. "He should not have pushed as far as Beirut. He should have sat down to the negotiating table". But, according to the rabbi, these errors have been exploited by "the Arab oil producing nations and the Soviet Union to unleash an all-out anti-Israeli campaign of world proportions".

"PANORAMA" also carried another interview with an Italian Jew who voiced a much more critical attitude to Israel. David Meghnagi, promoter of a demonstration against Begin in Rome, said that the time has come to call Palestinians "our future brothers, all of whose rights must be recognized to repair the wrongs".

Meghnagi went on to say that "one of our duties is to have the Israeli left meet with the Palestinans, and begin to build a bridge". The Lebanese war marked "the blackest point of Israeli's history" he stressed, adding that the Beirut massacres have triggered a rebirth in Europe, "even in Italy", of anti-Semitic attitudes.

In other developments, the joint Jewish-Christian Friendship Association sent messages to newly-elected Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon urging that "those directly and indirectly responsible for the massacres be arrested and tried, to whatever confession [as received] they belong".

PCI'S SENATOR CALAMANDREI DIES OF HEART ATTACK

AU270840 Rome ANSA in English 0834 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 27 -- Italian Communist Party Senator Franco Calamandrei died here Sunday aged 65, only a few days after being hospitalized for a heart attack.

He was currently serving as deputy chairman of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Commission and as deputy chairman of the parliamentary commission investigating the Propaganda-2 Masonic scandal.

DC, PSI MINISTERS CLASH OVER ANTICRISIS MEASURES

PM240837 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 21 Sep 82 p 31

[Guiseppe Turani report]

[Excerpts] Cernobbio, 20 Sep -- It is frequently said, and has almost become a commonplace, that the path which Italian economy and society must take in the coming years is very narrow, tortuous, and fraught with possible paralyzing difficulties. Is it possible to see how narrow that path is and what obstacles there are between us and our future?

About 100 businessmen, trade unionists, politicians and academics attended a 3-day meeting in the Villa d'Este organized by the Studio Armbrosetti to try to answer those questions. As is customary in such meetings, there was no vote on a final document and everybody was free to reach their own conclusions. However, a great many things were clarified.

Treasury Minister Andreatta, a great expert on such questions and forecasts, stood up and immediately the already rather narrow path shrank considerably. His argument has the implacable logic of some theorems and yet it needs to be reported in some detail:

1 -- Behind those forecasts of a 1.5 percent growth there is a public deficit of around 85 trillion for 1983, Andreatta said. But we cannot afford such a deficit. It must be reduced by at least 20 trillion, bringing it down to around 65 trillion. What cuts can be made? The usual ones: pensions, health care, education. Public service charges will then have to be increased by 30 percent and even 80 percent, accordingly.

-- But if we make those cuts, Andreatta continued, and we cannot avoid doing so if we want to avert bankruptcy, the economy will be depressed and it won't be possible to attain even that modest 1.5 percent economic growth. We will probably settle at around zero growth, more or less.

At that point our path was narrowed to a knife-edge. Andreatta, backed by Goria, his party's economic policy chief, launched an idea aimed first at making the path disappear and then suddently expanding it, almost to the width a highway. Is it worthwhile, Andreatta and Goria ask, to put up with all those sacrifices, cuts, and increased public service charges to achieve zero growth and 14 to 15 percent inflation? No. The sacrifices are too great and the result too small.

So, it is better to see what happens if the sacrifices are increased: In other words, if we move toward a marked reduction in our living standards. How? Andreatta was very clear: Let us forget, he said, all previous discussions. Prime Minister Spadolini had planned to bring inflation below the 13 percent ceiling in 1983. Hence, we maintain that income can only increase by 13 percent in nominal terms or even by a few percent less. That will produce great hope and launch us strongly on the trajectory leading out of inflation.

In the short term, we will see wages increase less than prices, suffer a drop in living standards and the economy may have less than zero growth, in other words it may suffer recession. But after that, all the conditions for a strong, healthy and sound development will be recreated. The Andreatta theorem is essentially as follows: We are swallowing a bitter pill, but in small doses and hence are never either completely cured or really sick. Let's increase the dose and we will be cured. Moreover, that is what is being done in various degrees in all countries. We will not be the first in the world to accept a partial drop in our living standards. We could even be the last.

But it was on this specific point that Socialist [Budget] Minister Gianni de Michelis launched his offensive. The world, he said, is experiencing a very serious crisis; there are no more recipes or theories; and the things that Andreatta has just proposed are unviable because we could never achieve consensus. Therefore, we must stop thinking about combating inflation with an economic policy. We must make an effort at realism. We take the following two things for granted:

1 -- We will emerge from inflation very slowly.

2 -- The market economy, allowed to evolve freely, has brought us to the brink of international collapse.

From these points one deduces the following:

1 -- We must cease to be obsessed with inflation (which will be with us for many years in any case and begin to direct our minds and action toward development, even at the cost of a slightly higher level of price increases.

2 -- We envisage -- because it cannot be otherwise -- more direct state intervention in economic affairs. Above all, we must accustom ourselves to the idea of a state that works on the structures, that is, occupies itself with the major industrial sectors and directs their activities; in short, a state that has rather less to do with discount rates and works specifically with regard to enterprises so as to impart a new thrust to their future, in agreement with the trade unions.

PSI DEPUTY SECRETARY MAKES OVERTURES TO PCI

PM241027 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 18 Sep 82 p 7

[F.C. report]

[Text] Florence, 17 Sep -- [DC Secretary] De Mita's "Fluctuating" line "is prompting a resumption of the debate on the left of the alternative, which remains the PSI's prospect." This is the essence of the speech that PSI Deputy Secretary Claudio Martelli delivered in Florence yesterday evening during celebrations of the PSI's 90th anniversary.

Martelli argued that the DC secretary proposes on the one hand a government understanding with the PSI, while on the other demonstrates his wish to "bypass the alternation stage," that is, the advent of a Socialist to the Chigi Palace [prime minister's office], which, Martelli explained, "we consider necessary."

Furthermore, Craxi's deputy continued, De Mita has given a new boost to the strategy of bipolarism, which means that "the PCI, because of insufficient numerical strength, would remain in opposition while the DC would continue to govern.

"The DC secretary's unconfessed aim," Martelli added, "is to maintain an understanding with the PCI, relegated to the opposition, with the sole aim of bypassing Socialist alternation in the leadership of the government." But by trying to play the two major leftwing parties off against each other, "De Mita risks playing the sorcerer's apprentice and accelerating the advent of the alternative to the DC."

Following the signs of a thaw issused by [Socialist Finance Minister] Formica at the L'UNITA Festival in Tirrenia, Martelli's speech confirms the Socialists are now trying to resume the dialogue with the Communists. Indeed, the PSI leader gave a detailed list of the points of convergence between the parties. In foreign policy he cited the "very close, if not identical, stances" on Poland, El Salvador, the Middle East and the Falklands, though adding that a certain "distance" remains with regard to Euromissiles and security policy. Martelli also mentioned "convergences" in the field of economic, social and fiscal policy and on "the question of crime," that is, the struggle against the mafia, camorra and 'ndragheta [criminal organization], which requires a "regeneration of the state."

Where unshakable cultural and political disagreement does exist, however, is on so-called "peacetime Leninism" -- the term used by Martelli to indicate the overlapping of party and state bodies, a temptation which, in his opinion, still thrives within PCI ranks.

At the end of his speech Martelli returned to the subject of the alternative, which, in his opinion, cannot be communist-dominated, but must also be based on the contribution of secular forces of the left and center-left. Because "we do not accept the logic of bipolarism, we do not want to choose between subjection to the DC and subjection to the PCI, "he explained.

However, Martielli drew no conclusions in his speech, which he presented as reflections on the post-government crisis phase. But he did conclude with an appeal to the PCI not to ignore the Socialists' new willingness to conduct a dialogue among the leftwing forces. He did so with a hint of skepticism: "We will hear something new from [PCI Secretary General] Berlinguer Sunday. Though Berlinguer is one of those people who are always awaited but who never arrive."

The Socialists' celebrations in Florence will be closed tomorrow by Bettino Craxi.

TEJERO WON'T BE ALLOWED TO RUN IN ELECTION

LD242342 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Lt Col Tejero Molina will not be allowed to run in the general election. This has just been announced by government spokesman Ignacio Aguirre, the secretary of state for information. Ignacio Aguirre told us that the minister of the interior consulted the Provincial Electoral Committee on the possibility of Lieutenant Colonel Tejero standing in the elections and whether his candidacy was proper. According to the electoral committee, he is not qualified as a candidate.

CONSERVATIVE COALITION TO HOLD FOR ELECTIONS

PA232305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0946 GMT 22 Sep 82

[By Gloria Valenzuela]

[Text] Madrid, 22 Sep (EFE) -- The conservative coalition of the Popular Alliance, AP, and the Popular Democratic Party, PDP, will hold together for the Spanish legislative elections on 28 October, in spite of the serious problems that arose when certain PDP candidates were sidelined.

PDP leader Oscar Alzaga's final decision concerning the withdrawal of his candidacy for Madrid is still pending. Alzaga himself said that, in any case, his party will remain in the coalition with Manuel Fraga's AP.

"We will all campaign for the coalition," Alzaga said last night. Nevertheless, he said he would not announce his decision concerning the withdrawal of his candidacy until today. Alzaga, who appears in the sixth place of the AP-PDP slate for Madrid, threatened to withdraw when slates presented by other provinces failed to include several outstanding men from his party. One of the principal founders of the coalition, former Minister Jose Manuel Otero Novas, is among these.

The PDP is comprised of the most conservative Christian Democrats of Union of the Democratic Center, UCD, who recently abandoned that government party to join AP.

The "crisis of the slates" moved the other PDP candidates to consider withdrawing their candidacies. This did not materialize following many intense meetings between leaders from both parties.

In spite of the crisis, AP leader Fraga found time yesterday to start his campaign in Madrid with a visit to three marketplaces. He was met with the phrase, "the early bird catches the worm," in reference both to the hour of his visit, 0630, and his headstart over other competitors in this kind of activity.

Meanwhile, the UCD Executive Committee will meet today to add the last details to its election program, which will be presented next Monday. According to the latest reports, the program will especially stress "specific solutions to specific problems" and will avoid general definitions of societal models.

The meeting may also analyze the repercussions of the breakdown of the UCD's pact with Antonio Garrigues Walker's Liberal Democratic Party. According to statements by the government party's liberal sector, "this has had a negative effect on plans for reorganizing the centrist sector."

The other centrist force that will participate in the elections is the Democratic and Social Center of former President Adolfo Suarez. This party is hastily preparing its program, too. Its founding commission will meet today to decide on the definite date of its constituent congress, which will take place late this month.

Popular Alliance Program

PM270735 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Sep 82 p 18

[Text] The completion of Spain's integration into the Atlantic alliance is the prime objective of the Popular Alliance's electoral program with regard to foreign policy, within which context the recovery of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar is regarded as an ongoing issue. Fraga's party's foreign policy will defend as a priority the lofty aims of national defense, and its domestic policy will tackle, by means of legislative and government measures, the strengthening of public order and public safety.

The introduction to the Popular Alliance program on foreign policy contains a reappraisal of the role of training diplomats, which will be subject to a single foreign policy, ruling out sudden changes related to variable factors of national or party policy. With this in mind the Popular Alliance proposes to strengthen the Foreign Ministry and its links with the premiership, the General Staff, the deputy premiership for the economy and other bodies.

The prime objective of full integration into NATO is laid down from the viewpoint that the global nature of international conflicts makes any kind of isolation or false neutralism illusory, consistent with Spain's not being anyone's satellite and with the expectation of recovering Gibraltar. The Popular Alliance program states that this recovery has been impossible in an isolated Spain or through bilateral negotiations.

Other fundamental Popular Alliance foreign policy lines are the acceptance of Spain's integration into the Common Market; Spanish cooperation with Latin America -- in line with the principles of noninterference and interdependence, consistent with the condemnation of totalitarian regimes of whatever kind -- and the Arab world; and more active integration into a democratic West. "The State of Israel," the document adds, "is an unavoidable fact."

The Popular Alliance believes that national defense requires the greatest efforts to perpetuate the nation's existence and identity. From this stance, it highlights the importance of military defense for achieving an optimum level of national security, whose lofty aims will be taken into account in foreign policy, too. The defense of the peninsula and the surrounding sea is linked with and strengthened by the Canary Islands-Gibraltar-Balearic Islands axis.

Among national defense objectives, the Popular Alliance includes "the cultivation of the permanent national values and vitures vested in the military"; the modernization of the armed forces; the development of Spain's own maximum deterrent force; a guarantee of the fulfillment of the armed forces' constitutional duties; and the armed forces' internal autonomy.

One of the specific measures included in the program is a law of military organization to prevent the present indefinition and confusion of duties and responsibilities; the encouragement of exports of weapons and equipment; the reduction of the draft to 12 months and an increase in the voluntary enlistment; the progressive incorporation of women into the armed forces; a military training law and a civil service law; and a series of pay and social benefits.

Public order and security are regarded as important objectives in the Popular Alliance program but are not defined in detail. Short-term measures envisaged include the technical improvement and specialization of the security forces; territorial redistribution; the reinforcement of the intelligence effort; political solutions; antiterrorist action; the heightening of the security forces' morale; and the achievement of a climate of cooperation among the population.

Apart from this, the Popular Alliance considers fundamental "for the attainment of minimum guarantees of social prosperity" a struggle against drug abuse and juvenile delinquency.

PSOE, PAD LEADERS COMMENT ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

PM270733 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Sep 82 p 11

[Bonifacio de la Cuadra report]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- The secretaries general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] -- Felipe Gonzalez -- and the Democratic Action Party (PAD) -- Francisco Fernandez Ordonez -- yesterday presented publicly the agreement negotiated over the last few weeks between the two parties for the sake of the "majority for change," the Socialist leader emphasizing the positive political assessment made 16 September by his party's Federal Committee. Felipe Gonzalez denied that the pact with PAD will create an inclination toward social democracy, and asserted that, on the contrary, it would broaden the left's social base.

The general level of convergence between the two leaders included agreement on the absence of a priority for joining NATO, Fernandez Ordonez adding: Nor is there a priority "for leaving."

Felipe Gonzalez asserted that Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance is not a priority, even for those in favor. "For Spain, being in NATO is not essential," he said. Fernandez Ordonez stated that he agreed with the PSOE secretary general's words, but added: "Joining NATO was not an absolute priority at the time, nor is there an absolute priority for leaving afterward."

A foreign journalist asked whether Spain's military "disintegration" with respect to NATO would not irritate the military, to which Felipe Gonzalez replied, "nothing will disintegrate, because nothing is integrated." In addition, he recalled that, when joining was proposed, it was argued that Spain's option of remaining in or leaving NATO and the degree of membership would always be preserved. Summing up, Felipe Gonzalez asserted: "I do not believe that any trauma will occur; if some people are annoyed, that is another matter. Moreover, the allies have not helped to resolve Spain's outstanding international problems," clearly referring to Gibraltar.

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL OFFICIAL, ENVOYS APPOINTED -- Today the cabinet appointed Manuel Esquivias Franco president of the Supreme Council of Military Justice. The cabinet also appointed new ambassadors to Rome, Brussels and Gabon. The Spanish ambassador to Rome is (Jose Aragones) and to Brussels and Gabon, (Fernando Olivie) and (Joaquin Perez Gomez) respectively. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 82 LD]

FINLAND

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET OUTLINES 1983 DEFENSE BUDGET

PM241335 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 Sep 82 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Defense: Better Conditions for Conscripts"]

[Text] In the 1983 budget, the defense forces have been allocated 1,081 million markkaa for new acquisitions and the renewal of equipment. The sum is 249 million markkaa or almost 30 percent higher than in this year's budget. In total, next year's defense budget amounts to 4.2 billion markkaa, 17 percent more than in this year's budget.

The draft budget includes funds to improve the conscripts' economic position and their conditions of service and training, the army's equipment will be improved and its personnel resources expanded. The number of reservists drafted next year will be increased by around 1,500.

Next year around 37,000 men will enter service to complete their draft. This is around 1,000 fewer than this year. Attempts are also being made to allow volunteers to complete their national service in areas where unemployment is especially great.

Some 967 million markkaa for basic equipment and new acquisitions will go to pay for orders already approved. Changes in agreed index-linking arrangements and in rates of exchange play a part here.

Some 64 million markkaa have been proposed to cover new orders. Among the new purchasing programs proposed by the government are new low-level radar surveillance units for the air force, the renewal of the field artillery's outdated equipment, continued replacement of outdated vehicles and of the air combat forces' special equipment.

It is proposed that funds to cover the use and maintenance of equipment be increased from 550 to 663 million markkaa. This drastic increase is due to higher costs and the fact that materiel acquired during the budget year will be taken into service.

A total of 241 million markkaa has been proposed for expenditures on emergency and contingency stores. The cost of liquid fuel and lubricants, totaling 230 million markkaa, will be covered by the sum raised for emergency stores of oil products.

The Finnish UN force, which is taking part in the international work to safeguard peace, is also responsible for a number of bills. Next year's budget proposal contains a reserve of almost 3 million markkaa for this force. This money will be used for the force's equipment and training, wages for military observers, fees for pan-Nordic UN courses and other expenditures on maintenance, relief and administration in Finland.

Next year's budget proposal also includes funds for the employment of 650 people handicapped in physical, mental, social or other ways in permanent positions within the defense forces.

Compensation for the accident at the Lapua ammunition factory in 1976 totalling 390,000 markkaa is proposed in next year's budget.

FRICTION REPORTED IN SKDL OVER MOSCOW VISIT

PM241401 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Sep 82 p 8

[Jan-Anders Ekstrom dispatch: "Conflict on Finnish Left Wing Over Contacts With Moscow"]

[Text] Helsinki, Sep [no date given] -- A visit by a Finnish parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union has led to serious friction between the Finnish Communists and leftwing Socialists, who are the Communists' closest allies. The Socialists are accusing the Communists of discrimination in contacts with Moscow.

Since the war, Finland's Communists and lefwing Socialists have cooperated within the framework of the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL]. The Communists -- despite the fact that they have their own party, the SKP -- have allowed themselves to be represented in the Eduskunta [parliament] and in local government by the SKDL.

The present SKDL Eduskunta group comprises 4 leftwing Socialists and 31 Communists. The SKDL chairman is Education Minister Kalevi Kivisto, who is not a Communist. The SKP has always had more or less close contacts with the Soviet Union, while the SKDL has never succeeded in establishing firm contacts with Moscow. This is chiefly due to the fact that the Soviet Communists want to favor the SKP, but it is also said to be because Moscow viewed the SKDL's former chairman, Ele Alenius, with the deepest suspicion.

Thus, contacts to the East have always been a constant source of problems for the Socialists in the SKDL. For this reason, the Socialists were extremely happy when SKDL Eduskunta group leader Viekko Saarto was able to announce after a visit to the Soviet Union this summer that a delegation from the Eduskunta group was invited to visit Moscow. The Socialists were counting on the inclusion of a representative of their own in this delegation.

But this was not to be. As soon as the news of the invitation became known in Helsinki, an announcement from Moscow came that the invitation only covered Communist Eduskunta members. Saarto "had misunderstood" the invitation. The SKP Politburo selected those who would take part, and just over a week ago the trip took place.

This has given rise to sharp criticism from the Socialists and from the SKDL leadership. The Socialists take the view that the SKP should have dug its heels in and also nominated a noncommunist Eduskunta member to take part in the delegation -- or should have refrained from sending a delegation at all.

According to Kivisto, the whole affair is a question of principle. He has said that the SKDL Socialists "have been ruled offside in a most unique fashion on a central foreign policy question."

CREDIT QUOTAS TO INCREASE IN SOVIET TRADE

LD241730 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The credit quotas used in the trade between Finland and the Soviet Union are to be increased from R150 million to R300 million, or to FM1.8 billion. The increase in the credit limit was agreed upon in Helsinki today at the talks seeking to balance trade between the two countries. More detailed talks on trade between Finland and the Soviet Union next year will start in one month's time.

The governor of the Bank of Finland, Ahti Karjalainen, thinks that the reduction in trade next year may be very slight.

[Begin Karjalainen recording] There is no question of a catastrophe here. In the end, it is a question of exports which may have to be reduced next year somewhat from this year's level, but in any case the reduction will be under 10 percent. It is still too early to say how big it will be, as the talks on next year's trade are only just beginning. [end recording]

According to Karjalainen, the possible reductions in trade will not apply to the metal and shipbuilding industries.

[Begin Karjalainen recording] The metal and shipbuilding industries are by nature such that agreements in them are on a long-term basis; they have been concluded and it is of course difficult or impossible to alter them. In other words, this means that all other exports belong to the group where reductions have to be made, if they become necessary.

I think that it is the striving of our authorities to treat as equally as possible the different industries which may have to face reductions. But I want to emphasize that it is still quite premature to say more about it as in the course of the autumn, when the talks continue, all kinds of things may happen, hopefully also something positive so that it would not be necessary to implement any reductions in exports. This is also within the limits of the possibilities. [end recording]

At present, the trade with the Soviet Union has a surplus of FM 5 billion for Finland.

GENERAL KANNINEN CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

LD251940 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The official visit of Lt Gen Ermij Kanninen, chief of the general staff, to the Soviet Union concluded today. The visit was hosted by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. During the visit, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov received Lieutenant General Kanninen. Kanninen and his entourage acquainted themselves with the training centre of the cosmonauts in the area of Moscow and visited the Odessa Military District in the Crimea.

NORWAY

USSR PROPOSES JOINT PIPELINE PROJECT WITH OSLO

NC241858 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Oslo, Sep 24 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has proposed a joint project with Norway to build a pipeline to carry natural gas from the Arctic Ocean's Barents Sea to Europe, several Norwegian newspapers reported today.

They quoted informed sources as saying that the suggestion had come unofficially from the "highest level" in Moscow through the permanent Soviet trade commission here. A Norwegian Government spokesman would only say that there had been no official contact on the matter.

Gas from the Barents Sea can be channeled more easily towards Europe via Sweden or Norway than through the Soviet Union itself. The pipeline could feasibly be linked with the existing Norwegian pipeline from the North Sea.

Observers here noted that Norway is in competition with several European countries to sell equipment and technology to Moscow for the forthcoming Soviet oil prospecting campaign in the Barents Sea. They did not exclude the possibility that Moscow would propose granting Oslo such contracts in exchange for its agreement on the joint pipeline project.

STORTING PANEL CHAIRMAN ON TIES WITH EEC STATES

PM241355 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpt] "We must join the European political system. There is broad agreement on this objective in the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee. As far as political cooperation is concerned, our greatest problem is how we as a NATO member, but not an EEC member, can look after our interests in Europe's security and foreign policy. It is a weakness for Norway not to be able to take part in the EEC's work for a joint security and foreign policy," Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Kare Kristiansen (Christian People's Party) said.

In an interview with the HOYRE PRESSEBYRA Kristiansen pointed out that the situation for Norway today is completely different from that of 10 years ago.

"The situation is completely different, not least because our oil has altered the economic situation. For this reason the economic advantages of entering the EEC are not so attractive as they were 10 years ago," he said.

"In addition, the trade agreement we have negotiated with the EEC is satisfactory," Kristiansen said, and had the following to say about the arguments about the EEC's supranational effect, used by those opposed to Norwegian EEC membership in the referendum 10 years ago: "The supranational aspect of the EEC is considerably weaker. No one speaks now of eternal membership."

Guttorm Hansen (Labor Party) said that both sides in the EEC referendum can now see that the EEC did not develop into what we thought it would become. He pointed out that its most interesting aspect today is foreign policy cooperation. "Many people find the idea of an approach to this work appealing. But I believe that this is something determined by the changes in the political situation. In the running Norwegian debate on foreign policy, I have often said that Norway must move as close to the European political system as possible. I believe there is broad political agreement on this," Hansen said.

SWEDEN

CAUTION COUNSELED ON PALME CALL FOR COOPERATION

PM241415 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Olof Kleberg editorial: "Interpreting an Outstretched Hand"]

[Text] Two parties which believe in growth and which each put their hopes in their own well-tried recipe for continued use in the eighties won the election. The government parties, which struck a note of economic restraint without a rosy future, suffered heavy losses.

Workers' funds and the cutbacks policy created major antagonisms in the election campaign. Nevertheless, the Social Democrats still spoke of broad cooperation. On election night the victorious Olof Palme expressed his desire to reach "broad solutions" and not to "go to town on the nonsocialists." In other words: not confrontation, but an understanding.

It is true that more cooperation is needed in politics. In fact, this is absolutely essential if Sweden is ever to drag itself up out of the mud.

But an understanding presupposes that there is something on which to cooperate, as all three nonsocialist parties pointed out on election night. What is needed is a common vision, an insight that it is possible to achieve a great deal which will be of benefit to the country without abandoning long-term goals.

"It is possible to simultaneously tackle common objectives and still retain a clear view of differences," as Per Albin Hansson [Social Democratic prewar leader] put it in his famous "turning point" speech in 1935. He added something of importance: "Whether this happens under the leadership of a Social Democratic government is not for me an important question."

However, we must unfortunately note that this has become an important question for the Social Democrats under Olof Palme. 'Yes' to cooperation from a position of strength, but never in opposition -- this has been the maxim since 1976.

Even if the three-party government led to the creation of bloc politics in Sweden, the Social Democrats were energetic in their work to cement it. The only exceptions to the rule were the toleration of the Liberal Party minority government and the agreement on tax reform -- important exceptions -- nevertheless, the Social Democrats' main thrust was to oppose unpopular decisions in the hope of winning over popular opinion.

It is easy to understand why the nonsocialist opposition is dubious about the signals of cooperation. And the Left Party-Communist is of course, totally opposed to them -- any cooperation to the right would naturally make the Social Democrats even less dependent on the support of the Communists.

The Moderate Coalition Party has always been particularly skeptical of agreements with the Social Democrats. The political middle line which the party has never wanted to disturb and has refused to overstep is to be found immediately to the right of the Social Democrats. And the center parties, which have not enjoyed bloc politics, do not dare take the risk of further adventures after the tax reform and the election defeat.

The situation is especially difficult for the Liberal Party; after 6 years in government with compromises and practical concessions, the party's adherence to principle and ideology has worn thin. This is a serious problem for an ideological party without strong interest groups behind it. This is why it is really necessary, as Ola Ullsten has already declared, that the party pursue more of its own policies.

Even though spontaneous acceptance of the invitation to cooperate cannot be expected -- the party leaders are not so easily led as bank director Hans Cavalli-Bjorkman, who happily swallowed Olof Palme's hook on Monday's Radio Eko program -- it should not be buried in silence.

The Social Democratic leadership will also need to cooperate with the center parties to be able to resist all the party activists demanding "expansionist" policies and workers' funds. The party leadership wants to hurry ahead slowly and can hardly be willing to accept an increase in the budget deficit.

The party also has another reason. The economy is bound to be such a problem that meeting the voters in the 1985 election will not be pleasant; it is in this light that Tage Erlander's [former Social Democrat prime minister] sudden interest in a government of national unity is to be understood. Together the parties would be able to take the necessary tough measures.

Up to now, the Social Democrats' interest in broad solutions has been mostly tactical. There is no reason for the center parties to abandon their line of spending cuts merely to bring about a form of cooperation. Here it will have to be the Social Democrats who reassess after a period in power.

An outstretched hand must not be ignored. But it must be looked at closely. Before it meets with handshakes from other parties, it must be made clear that the intended cooperation will cover radical measures to turn the tide of developments in Sweden.

Cooperation like that is needed, no matter who is in government at the time.

AFTENPOSTEN ON PALME TAKEOVER AS PREMIER

PM241001 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The 'Conciliatory' Palme"]

[Text] Sweden's future prime minister, Olof Palme, has never been a good loser, and since the defeat he suffered 6 years ago -- when the Social Democrats were forced to hand over government power to the nonsocialists -- his involvement in Swedish politics has been characterized by an extraordinary sourness.

At the time of the government changeover in 1976, he made no attempt to conceal the fact that he wished the nonsocialist parties "in hell," to put it bluntly, after which he obviously determined to give priority to his international work at many levels, although not in the Nordic Council. This organization had become too small and insignificant for the former prime minister. As opposition leader on the domestic front, he flared up from time to time with his well-known attacks on Bohman [former moderate coalition party leader] and Falldin -- and scored many cheap points with his verbal skills. But he always left political observers with the open question of the Social Democrats' own alternatives and their political viability.

Much helped by the international economic crisis and the particular political situation created by the present split among the nonsocialists in Sweden, Palme will now be moving into the prime minister's offices in Stockholm -- as head of a Social Democratic minority government with 166 of the Riksdag's 349 seats behind him. With the support of the Communists' 20 representatives, which gives a Socialist majority of 186 seats against the nonsocialists' 163 seats, the new government can look forward to a quiet life, and it is up to the prime minister whether he actually will -- as he hinted in the election campaign -- force through workers' fund Socialism with the votes of the Socialist bloc.

However, in the euphoria of victory, it appeared that Palme had suddenly become more conciliatory toward both Swedish industry and the nonsocialist parties, and when it had become absolutely clear that he would again become Sweden's prime minister, he nevertheless expressed the hope that there might now be an end to the politics of confrontation. But this is something which only Palme himself can decide. There can be no doubt that if legislation for collective workers' funds is brought before the Riksdag, it will meet with opposition from a united nonsocialist front.

When in the near future Olof Palme takes over as head of government, he will be given the opportunity to demonstrate whether Sweden's fundamental economic problems can be solved using a socialist model. During the election campaign he has strewn promises around, which -- if they are to be kept -- will necessarily lead to a heavily expansive policy and massive tax increases. At a time when improving competitiveness is an obvious urgent task, Palme's recipe will help worsen the economic crisis rather than bring it closer to a solution. He could therefore be forced to change course fairly soon.

For Palme's -- and Sweden's -- sake, we must simply hope that the nonsocialist parties do not behave like bad losers, as Palme himself did in opposition.

THATCHER WANTS TO MAINTAIN HONG KONG STABILITY

LD241332 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1225 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The future status of Hong Kong as a British colony has been thrown into uncertainty following Mrs Thatcher's talks with Chinese leaders.

At a press conference in Beijing today, she stuck relentlessly to a communique issued jointly by her and Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping which tried to reassure Hong Kong about its future stability and prosperity.

She refused to discuss the sovereignty of the colony after the lease on the greater part of it runs out in 15 years, which is bound to raise doubts among Hong Kong's investors.

The principal aim of Mrs Thatcher's talks in China have been to avoid a Falklands-style confrontation over the future of Hong Kong.

Mrs Thatcher insisted that for the moment Britain stuck by the treaties which China has refused to recognise giving the UK control of most of the colony until 1997, and Hong Kong Island itself forever.

But she added that this remained the case only "until we agree to something else."

Her tactics in keeping quiet over today's meeting will have done little to build up confidence in Hong Kong, and the exchange when it opens on Monday, the day after Mrs Thatcher arrives there.

The statement agreed by the prime minister and Mr Deng read: "Today the leaders of both countries held far-reaching talks in a friendly atmosphere on the future of Hong Kong. Both leaders made clearly their respective positions on this subject.

"They agreed to enter into talks through diplomatic channels with the common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

Despite questions at the press conference, Mrs Thatcher refused to elaborate further.

China appears to be determined to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong while allowing the capitalist system to thrive in the colony, through which China gets 40 percent of its foreign exchange earnings.

It appears that the best the people of Hong Kong can now hope for is that while the sovereignty of the territory is regained by China, British administration will continue in some form.

Mrs Thatcher refused to accept that her lack of response to questions would do nothing to boost confidence in the colony. She said: "The people of Hong Kong are very realistic. I think they will look at the agreed statement, at every word of it, and note that the common aim is to maintain stability and prosperity. They will also note that Chairman Deng agreed to that statement."

UK COULD BECOME INDIA'S CHIEF ARMS SUPPLIER

PM241417 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Balram Tandon New Delhi dispatch]

[Text] New Delhi [no date as received] -- Mr Nott, Britain's defence secretary, flew to Bangalore from New Delhi yesterday after discussions about a "very substantial" Indian military shopping list.

Only two items have been identified: Harrier fighter-bombers and Sea King helicopters. But guns, tanks, missiles, and electronic systems could be involved. British and Indian sources acknowledge that the defense equipment deals explored during Mr Nott's discussions were substantial in range and number of items.

Neither side had been willing during the week since Mr Nott arrived in India to disclose details. But the Indian press yesterday indicated that the purchases could make Britain India's most important supplier for the army, navy, and air force. Britain, one of the major equipment suppliers, was recently nudged from its traditional position by the Soviet Union.

Discussions apparently touched on joint research and development of electronic systems. Indian defense experts have stressed that India must acquire anti-missile systems such as Sea Wolf, and the anti-aircraft Rapier.

British officials confirmed that India had some options on Sea Harriers. Eight have already been bought. British sources also confirmed that the Indian Government was going through the three phases envisaged in the agreement in the Jaguar fighter-bomber.

The original agreement, signed in 1978, provided for the purchase of 45 Jaguars; assembly from kits of another 45, and manufacture of 31 more, with some components made in India. The agreement gives India the option to manufacture up to 30 Jaguars.

SPOKESMAN ON FRG FRIGATES TO ARGENTINA

LD242214 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2126 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] West Germany decided today to go ahead with the delivery of four frigates to Argentina, despite objections by the British Government. The Bonn government gave permission for Hamburg shipbuilders Blohm and Voss to deliver the ships, powered by British-built Rolls-Royce turbines, at intervals of six months beginning in 1984.

A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that Britain had not officially been told that West Germany had lifted its arms embargo on Argentina, imposed at the time of the Falklands conflict. A West German Government spokesman said the embargo was lifted after EEC ministerial talks earlier this week.

The Foreign Office spokesman said: "We knew it had been discussed at the meeting. We would prefer, of course, for the embargo to remain, but these are not European Community agreements and it is for each government to decide its own policy. Our concern is to minimize the risk that Argentina will acquire military supplies which will increase the threat to the Falklands, particularly as the Argentines have still not yet acknowledged that hostilities are at an end."

The West German shipbuilding firm said four Rolls-Royce turbines built in Coventry were delivered before the embargo came into force. Four more were expected within the next few weeks, said a spokesman. They were released by the British Government on the understanding that the West German embargo on the delivery of the frigates remained in force.

Miss Jo Richardson, a member of Labour's National Executive, called on Rolls-Royce workers at Coventry to lodge an official protest about the engines going to Argentina.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TURKISH TANKS AROUND NICOSIA

NC261850 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] An official statement has described as absolutely unfounded the contents of today's report in an Athens newspaper under the title "Tanks Have Surrounded Nicosia." According to the newspaper report, a great number of Turkish tanks have advanced east and north of Nicosia together with a large number of infantry units which have been placed on alert.

SPOKESMAN ON REPORTS OF ANTI-ARMENIAN PLAN

NC250812 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman was asked to state whether it is true that the government has information that the Turks have prepared a plan to strike at Armenian targets in Cyprus and that this question occupied the Council of Ministers yesterday and the day before. The spokesman said:

"The government cannot disclose its information or contacts. In any case, it considers the question very serious and it continues to be vigilant. It is not true that this question occupied the Council of Ministers yesterday and the day before."

EDEK CALLS FOR UNITY UNDER NATIONAL FRONT

NC251754 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] In a resolution on political developments, the Political Bureau of the socialist EDEK party, mentions, among other things, that the conditions of occupation dictate that all the people should rally under a front for national salvation and alignment with Greece, which is the only hope for the salvation of Cypriot Hellenism.

It also says that this nationally necessary front is being undermined by conditions of polarization and national division and that the people's reconciliation is an obvious national necessity.

The EDEK Political Bureau resolution adds that if the country is to emerge from the current impasse, it is essential that the forces of the front for change be promoted to the proscenium of authority and all those who believe in the repositioning of the Cyprus issue and its fundamental internationalization be called upon to join this front.

GREECE REPORTEDLY UNDECIDED ON CYPRUS CONFERENCE

NC260738 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 26 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] The Greek Government has not adopted a stand in connection with Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis' suggestion to hold a conference on the Cyprus problem in Athens under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

This has been stated by a well-informed Athens source, commenting on various reports that were carried by the Cypriot press (not by TA NEA) regarding the Greek Government's stand.

TERRITORIAL DEMANDS 'RULE OUT PROGRESS' IN TALKS

NC260716 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The discussion of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem, which is expected to begin when the inter-Cypriot talks resume on 2 November, presents very serious problems that rule out progress. According to authoritative reports from diplomatic circles, the Turkish side has already put forward a demand that, following the submission of concrete Turkish proposals on the territorial aspect, it is now the turn of the Greek-Cypriot side to make the next step in this question and submit fresh proposals.

However, according to appraisals by diplomatic circles it is absolutely impossible for the Cyprus Government to proceed with such a step, because of the forthcoming presidential elections and because any fresh concession in the territorial aspect would arm its political rivals.

The situation being created is so serious that it will occupy UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar during his separate consultations with President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas in New York in October. The reports say that postponing the discussion on the territorial aspect should not be ruled out -- in which case the two interlocutors will deal with questions from the executive and legislative authorities that have not yet been completely covered.

In the meantime, UN authorities have prepared a voluminous document to assist in the discussion of the territorial aspect. The document is based on the two sides' positions and has 17 maps. These maps reflect the social-economic complications resulting from the geographical separation, as well as the security criteria cited by the Turkish Cypriots.

According to the same reports, the question of Famagusta will be discussed within the more general framework of the territorial aspect, despite the efforts which have been exerted to step up discussion on this question.

DENKTAS INTERVIEWED ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC230916 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] [Special] -- Head of state Rauf Denktas has stated that following the latest incidents in Lebanon, no solution can be drafted by the Security Council, even if it has the world's support. Denktas said: "Formulas unacceptable to the Turkish Cypriots cannot be implemented. The Greek Cypriot side will continue to blunder so long as it forgets that it must come to terms with the Turkish Cypriots."

The TFSC president, who was interviewed by a HALKIN SESI correspondent, was asked: "The Greek Cypriot press had published various comments on the adjournment for 40 days of the intercommunal talks. What necessitated this long holiday?" Denktas replied: "The true reason for the holiday is connected with the visit which both sides, as well as Mr Gobbi, are to make to New York. The second reason is that Greek Cypriot negotiator Mavrommatis will be busy in Europe during the month of October. The Greek Cypriot side has requested the adjournment, and we have had to accept it."

Question: "The Greek Cypriot press reports that after the holiday we shall submit suggestions regarding our participation in the administration and demand certain rights, including the right of veto, as with the 1960 Constitution. Are these reports correct?" Denktas responded: "The Greek Cypriots have the outlines of all our demands. When the time comes, the details, too, will be discussed. It is very natural that we should ask for guarantees much more effective and much stronger than those stipulated by the 1960 Constitution.

We will search for guaranttes which cannot be ridiculed and thrown into the dustbin like the right to veto. This is natural. If the past is not to be repeated, measures that counter such a situation will have to be taken. This is unavoidable."

Question: Kliridhis defends the view that the Cyprus issue cannot be resolved through the intercommunal talks. He suggests that all Greek Cypriot political parties get together with Prime Minister Papandreou and adopt new decisions. It was thought that Kliridhis had a more positive attitude.

Answer: Kliridhis is wiser and has greater maneuverability than Kiprianou. One can talk to him. But in fundamental decisions concerning the usurpation of the rights of the Turkish Cypriots, the denial of the partnership and keeping the door open to Enosis, for the time being creating a second Hellenic republic in the Mediterranean, Kliridhis is no different from the other Greek Cypriot leader. One depends on AKEL and the Soviet Union, while the other leans on the United States and Europe. But both aim at establishing their domination over Cyprus through all kinds of Byzantine intrigues. Indirectly, the meeting in Greece suggested by Kliridhis emphasizes the fact that those who tread the same path cherish identical goals.

Question: Kliridhis proposed that recourse be made to the Security Council for the attainment of a universally supported settlement to be imposed on Turkey. What is your opinion?

Answer: That is rather an illusion. Decisions taken at meetings where the Turkish Cypriots have no say and the accumulation of decisions which are based on the lie of the "Cyprus Government" [being the only legitimate government] do not carry enough weight to influence either Turkey or us. Those who think it is an art to procure such decisions by resorting to Byzantine intrigues are the ones who prepared and implemented the Akritas Plan aimed at exterminating the Turkish Cypriot community. They are now trying to enlist the world's support in their desire to complete the massacre of the Turkish Cypriots. I do not believe that the world will allow itself to be tricked after the disgraceful events in Lebanon. Such a thing cannot happen. Formulas unacceptable to the Turkish Cypriots cannot be implemented. So long as the Greek Cypriot side forgets that it must come to terms with the Turkish Cypriots, it will continue to blunder.

Question: Another proposal by Kliridhis refers to Article 37 of the UN standing regulations, under which parties concerned can present suggestions on disputed points. What is your comment?

Answer: The formulas which the Turkish Cypriot side does not accept cannot be forcibly implemented; such decisions cannot even be made. We oppose this method. Such a thing is not possible. The United Nations is not an organization that would dictate formulas to us on vital matters concerning our existence in Cyprus. As one of the two sovereign people on the island, the right to comment on matters concerning us belongs to our people. We have no authority to turn over this right to the Security Council.

Question: What will you do if you are confronted with such proposals?

Answer: No such proposals will be made to us in New York. A mutual evaluation will be made, which is natural.

DENKTAS: GREEK CYPRIOT PRESS DISTORTS INCIDENT

TA241418 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] President Denktas has declared that distortion of facts relating to the recent incident, which resulted in the death of a Greek Cypriot national guardsman, would be harmful. He was speaking to reporters after receiving the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, this morning.

The president invited Mr Gobbi to his office to draw Mr Gobbi's attention to imaginery reports in the Greek Cypriot press exploiting the incident. President Denktas said that he had told Mr Gobbi that the publication of such fantastic reports must be stopped. Mr Denktas said that such lies and exaggerations did not give the Greek Cypriots the chance to see and learn the facts. On the contrary, he said, they created anti-Turkish feelings among the Greek Cypriots.

Recalling that the Greek Cypriot national guardsman himself had caused the tragic incident by his provocative behavior, the president said that those who distorted the facts in order to spread anti-Turkish feelings would be responsible for the consequences. He said that members of the Turkish Cypriot security forces were stationed along the contact line, and allegations that Turkish soldiers were deployed along this line were ugly lies aimed at creating indignation within the Greek Cypriot community. The preservation of peace on the borders, he said, was the duty of both sides, and in order to preserve it, it was necessary to respect the rules.

ELECTION OF CYPRUS TO UN OFFICE CRITICIZED

TA241302 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the election of Cyprus to one of the vice-presidencies of the United Nations General Assembly was a new and deplorable sign of how much the United Nations is being misled with regard to the Cyprus problem.

The president said that it was a fact known for years that the person who appeared to represent Cyprus at the United Nations was only representing the Greek Cypriot side and not all of Cyprus. This representative, he added, had no power to speak on behalf of the Turkish Cypriots. President Denktas said the election was a new prize awarded to the Greek Cypriot aggressors on the island and as long as the Greek Cypriots received such rewards the road leading to reconciliation would get narrower.

President Denktas has also said that the recognition of the Greek Cypriot administration by the world as the legitimate Government of Cyprus was an obstruction to the settlement of the Cyprus problem through reconciliation.

The president was replying to questions by reporters on the appointment of new ministers to the Greek Cypriot administration. He said that these appointments were not valid, because they were not made under the 1960 Constitution. Therefore, in the south, there was no longer any constitution on which the so-called government could rely. In the south, there was only a Greek Cypriot administration. Mr Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot administration, with no power to speak for all of Cyprus, was committing a fraud by presenting itself as the legitimate Government of Cyprus and it was unfortunate for the world to accept this body as the Government of Cyprus. This, he concluded, prevented the settlement of the Cyprus problem through reconciliation.

BRIEFS

COMMERCE MINISTER TO BULGARIA -- Commerce Minister Andreou today left for Bulgaria at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Khristov, to visit the Plovdiv International Technical Fair. During his visit, Mr Andreou will discuss ways of developing Cypriot-Bulgarian trade relations. As was established during President Kiprianou's visit to Bulgaria, there are many possibilities for expanding economic relations between the two countries, particularly in commerce, industrial cooperation, agriculture and transport. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Sep 82 NC]

KHARALAMBOPOULOS DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK 26 SEP

NC261248 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos departed for New York at noon today at the head of the Greek delegation to the UN fall session of the General Assembly. The foreign minister will address the plenary session of the General Assembly, presenting Greek positions on international issues. He will give an official dinner in honor of UN in honor of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to which prime ministers and foreign ministers of various countries have been invited. He will also meet the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

On 2 October Kharalambopoulos will proceed to Ottawa, Canada, to attend the NATO foreign ministers conference. There he will also meet Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen, with which he will examine the framework of Greek-Turkish talks which will probably follow.

PAPANDREOU TO MEET WITH KIPRIANOU, KLIRIDHIS

NC241844 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On 8 October Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will meet with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou who will make a stopover in Athens on his return from New York. The Cypriot president will brief the prime minister on his contacts at the United Nations.

Earlier, on 4 October, Prime Minister Papandreou will receive the leader of the Democratic Rally party of Cyprus, Glavkos Kliridhis, at the latter's request.

'MORATORIUM' NOT AFFECTED BY CYPRUS INCIDENT

NC241522 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Greece's demarche to Turkey over Tuesday's incident in Cyprus in which a Cypriot national guardsman was killed by shots fired by a Turkish sentry, cannot affect the moratorium existing between the two countries as this concerns Greek Turkish relations and not the Cyprus issue.

This was stated in Athens yesterday after the government spokesman had said that the Greek demarches to both Britain and Turkey were made by Greece as a guarantor power for Cyprus to those two countries, also guarantors for the island. The spokesman also said that the authorities were now awaiting the report on the incident by U.N. special envoy to Cyprus Hugo Gobbi.

Press reports said meanwhile that the Cypriot national guardsman was killed by a Turkish Cypriot and not a Turkish soldier.

PAPER CLAIMS NICOSIA SURROUNDED BY TURKISH TANKS

NC261712 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Nicosia by an unnamed correspondent under the banner headline: "Tanks Have Surrounded Nicosia -- Turkish Alert-Greek Concern"]

[Text] Nicosia, 26 Sep -- A great number of Turkish tanks have advanced east and north of Nicosia together with a large number of infantry units which have been placed on alert. This has heightened the severe concern that the Turks are preparing something at the expense of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cypriot Government has taken all the necessary special measures. It has briefed the United Nations and units of the peace-keeping force have been mobilized. UN representatives and diplomats are also making efforts to lessen the tension.

There is the strong impression that the Turks are attempting to create an incident in order to justify a new attack.

It Was a Trap

It is characteristic that Cypriot Defense Minister Veniamin stated in an interview that the national guardsman who was shot dead by the Turks a few days ago was trapped. His body was found five meters behind his guard post and not in the neutral zone as announced by the Turks. This is pure murder, he said, and responsibility for it rests with the occupation troops.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis is due to leave for New York on Tuesday for a series of meetings with foreign ministers whom he will inform about the new situation on the island.

He will also meet with the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, Gromyko and Shultz, and will confer with his Greek counterpart, Kharalambopoulos, before the latter meets Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen.

1983 Is Critical

The UN special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi, has stated that 1983 will be a critical year for the Cyprus issue. "Both sides," he added, "consider that we must make a breakthrough in the impasse next year, because otherwise the talks will be viewed with skepticism. It will then be very difficult to achieve any progress in the future."

In an interview with the Nicosia newspaper I SIMERINI, Gobbi stated that some solution must be reached in 1983.

Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen

"The framework of the Greek-Turkish talks which may possibly follow" will be examined in Ottawa by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and his Turkish counterpart, Turkmen, on 2 October. It is recalled that Kharalambopoulos, who leaves Athens today, will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in New York next Friday.

I AVYI: LESSONS FROM 'TURKISH PROVOCATIONS'

NC231600 Athens I AVYI in Greek 23 Sep 82 p 5

[From the I AVYI column]

[Text] The murder in Nicosia of Greek National Guardsman Khristakis Yeoryios by the Turkish occupation troops is not a simple incident, regardless of how grave it may be. All indications are that it concerns a calculated act aimed at aggravating the situation in Cyprus at a time when the Cyprus problem increasingly involves the international community in a serious way.

The basic goal of Turkish policy and of its Turkish Cypriot organs is to "prove" that there is no basis for the coexistence of the two communities within the framework of a unitary state and that substantive partition is the only "realistic" solution. Within the framework of this goal the murder of the Cypriot national guardsman increases the atmosphere of tension, especially on the eve of the meeting -- in Ottawa, Canada on 2 October -- between Greece's Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Turkey's Foreign Minister Turkmen.

The first government reaction to this new Turkish provocation -- strong protests to the United Nations, the British and Turkish Governments -- is both positive and necessary.

However, there still exists the problem of charting a steadfast strategy in agreement with the Cypriot Government which will foresee and deal with all eventualities.

We stress this because, precisely at a time when a new insidious Turkish activity is being manifested with still unknown ramifications and implications (there are fears of a "command act" by the Turkish troops in free Cyprus with the alleged Armenian headquarters as a pretext;), the joint Athens-Nicosia line, about which so much has been written and said, seems to be undergoing a terrible ordeal. A characteristic indication of this disappointing and dangerous situation is the postponement of the recourse to the UN General Assembly, despite the official explanations that accompanied it.

We do not wish to appear as instigators or prophets of doom, but it would be a deadly mistake not to take as a warning the Turkish provocation in Nicosia the day before yesterday. Let us not hide. The luxury of petty party scheming revolving around the presidential elections in Cyprus, calculations which directly divide patriotic forces and have already adversely affected the direction that had been originally agreed upon between Papandreou and Kiprianou, is literally impermissible. The only tangible result of this situation is the emboldening of Cyprus conquerors, as shown by the recent Turkish stance, with the provocation the day before yesterday as the culmination.

Time for Tougher Stance

NC231620 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 23 Sep 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column]

[Text] The murder -- in cold blood -- of a Greek Cypriot national guardsman by Turkish soldiers on Nicosia's dividing line and the provocative violations of the Cypriot capital's air space by Turkish planes demonstrate that the Attila spirit hangs over the island. Ankara's intentions remain unchanged despite its hypocritical readiness to agree on opposition to provocations.

Therefore, let the government sweep aside rhetoric about a "moratorium" and the cultivation of an artificial atmosphere of conciliation with Turkey and let it follow a more determined and strict policy. After all, it was Papandreou who before the elections claimed that the Turks know only one language: the language of strength and determination. He used to warn that Ankara interprets conciliation as weakness and that it is emboldened by the exhibition of moderation. However, as prime minister, strangely, he follows a policy that is excessively tolerant and moderate. Is it not time he remembered his election promises and become at least as interested in the Cyprus problem as he is in the Palestinian problem?

KKE-INTERIOR ON LOCAL ELECTION SLATE WITH PASOK

NC241644 Athens I AVYI in Greek 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The march toward true self-government will not be easy. On the contrary, it will be a painful political struggle which, however, will win -- during the course of its progress -- all of the popular and democratic forces.

This was stressed at a press conference yesterday by T. Benas, member of the KKE-Interior Executive Bureau; P. Gazngas, deputy mayor [of Athens] and member of the party's Central Committee; and P. Papayiannis, candidate mayor of Kholargos.

At the same time, the battle is mounting for the municipal elections which -- as the speakers have said -- "could constitute a milestone in the development and prospects of the institution of self-government."

The three party spokesmen outlined the positions of the KKE-Interior on self-government and stressed that the victory of the joint KKE-Interior-PASOK election slates would mark not only new possibilities "for the members of the community to struggle for human existance in their towns," but also for a more general intervention by the people in the country's political, economic and social problems.

Referring more specifically to the political rallying together of the resistance Communists and the Socialists, T. Benas said that there could not be "full identity" [as published] which, besides, would be unrealistic. Benas added: "However, there is a common or parallel course, a common or parallel basis or view about the affairs of local self-government. In this spirit, you have proceeded toward joint slates with other political and social forces, mainly with PASOK."

At yesterday's press conference, the KKE-Interior also released to journalists the proposals it had submitted to the government concerning the role of the mass media (during the pre-election period as well as after the municipal elections). According to the assessment of the KKE-Interior, these proposals can contribute positively toward substantively and pluralistically confronting the major objectives of self-government, for the present and the future of the change.

PAPANDREOU TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

NC251746 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will pay an official visit to Belgium from 20 to 22 October at the invitation of the Belgian prime minister. Within the framework of his visit to Brussels, Mr Papandreou will also attend the activities to mark the European Convention. The prime minister's talks with his Belgian counterpart will cover bilateral issues.

PRIME MINISTER ACCEPTS HUNGARIAN INVITATION

NC241846 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will pay an official visit to Hungary. An invitation from the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, was presented to Papandreou by Hungarian Ambassador to Athens Istvan Dobos. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be scheduled through diplomatic channels.

EVREN STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM YUGOSLAVIA

TA231535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Statement by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren at the VIP Lounge at Esenboga Airport upon his arrival from Yugoslavia on 23 Sep -- recorded]

[Text] One of the benefits of this visit was the opportunity I had to meet with Mr Stambolic and the equivalent of our prime minister. During these talks, we found the opportunity to review developments in the world and especially in our region. We discovered during these talks that we have parallel views regarding world events. We have complete unity of views regarding various issues and similar views regarding other issues.

The recent incidents in Beirut have deeply grieved both Turkey and Yugoslavia. Of course, it is impossible to approve of such a thing. I expressed our views on the issue in a statement I made aboard the plane on my way to Yugoslavia. I was glad to note, while in Yugoslavia, that we share the same view.

We share the same views regarding the immediate conclusion of the Iran-Iraq war. We are taking steps to end this war both within the framework of the Islamic Conference and on our own. We hope that this war, which has been going on for over 2 years, will end as soon as possible.

During these talks we reviewed our bilateral relations, dwelling especially on the following issues: We agree that our economic relations and contacts are insufficient. In 1982, especially, our trade relations decreased. Both Yugoslavia and Turkey are sorry to see this decrease. We have come to the conclusion that this is caused by the fact that we are not well acquainted with each other and cannot determine what to import and export. Therefore, we have agreed that government officials and businessmen should exchange visits and determine what can be done in this regard. Both countries have the capacity and capability to increase these relations to a much higher level. The work necessary to accomplish this will be carried out.

Meanwhile, we were happy to observe that Turks living in Yugoslavia have all the rights granted citizens in all other republics. They have all the rights. They can teach in their own language in their schools. They can preserve their own culture. We wish that this lifestyle were granted to ethnic Turks living in other countries.

We also had some problems in the field of overland transportation. We have agreed that the transportation ministers of our two countries will meet in order to eliminate the bottlenecks in our overland transportation. I hope that in the near future this issue will be solved. The recent limitation of the TIR [International Highway Transportation] trucks to 10,000 annually created some bottlenecks. Various meetings will be held to increase this number. Actually, a modus vivendi has been achieved. The transit of the trucks accumulating at the border has been secured, but this is a temporary measure. Work will continue to increase this number.

The two countries have a large tourism capacity. We have decided to increase cooperation on this issue as well. Our cultural relations are good. We have also reached an agreement to further develop these ties. I had the opportunity to visit the secondary school in Monastir attended by Ataturk. This was a great pleasure for me. They, the Republic of Macedonia, in an act of appreciation, transformed this building into a museum last year, the year of Ataturk's 100th birthday.

In a section of the building, reserved as the Ataturk Corner, his bust is displayed, alone with pictures depicting his life. I would like to call on my citizens now. They have no pictures taken while Ataturk was in secondary school there. If there are any photographs taken during that period which we could send Macedonia, we would be very glad. There are no pictures of Ataturk taken during his school period. There are only photographs of him after he became an officer. We were extremely gratified to see that the whole building has been transformed into a museum.

Yugoslavia has always been opposed to terrorism. It is always ready to cooperate with us on this issue. We have no problems in this field because they also have suffered from acts of terror. Some of their diplomats have been attacked. They stated their readiness to cooperate with us in the struggle against terror.

Mr Stambolic has gladly accepted my invitation, saying that he will return my visit at the first opportunity. To summarize, our visit was very positive. As you know, we pursue a policy of maintaining good relations with our neighbors and with all world countries. Yugoslavia's policy is based on the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Thus there is an easy understanding between us. I hope that relations between our two countries will be further developed in the coming years.

TURKMEN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN ISSUES

TA241533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Sep (AA) — Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said his scheduled early October talk with Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos was intended to dwell on the procedure and framework for resumption of the dialogue between the two countries.

At a press conference Friday, before leaving for the UN General Assembly in New York, to be followed by the Montreal session of the NATO Council of Ministers where his meeting with his Greek counterpart is to take place, Turkmen said he expected the Palestinian question and Lebanon to be a major topic on the UN General Assembly agenda.

Refugees in Greece

Asked about reports tht Greece had issued permanent residence permits to Turkish fugitives from justice, Turkmen said as far as he knew these persons were classified as political refugees and lived at the (Lavrion) refugee camp.

Israel

Turkmen confirmed Arab and other Islamic governments wanted Turkey to sever relations with Israel completely; but added, "Everybody formulates its own policy."

Terrorism

The foreign minister pointed out international terrorism was not named as such on the agenda of the UN General Assembly because some states identified national liberation movements with terrorism, but the various manifestations of terrorism would be discussed under the title of assaults against diplomats.

The question of terrorism was also being taken up at the Council of Europe, Turkmen added, and what really mattered was to develop interstate cooperation for an effective campaign against terrorism.

The Greek Cypriot administration had informed the UN secretary general they would not allow terrorism in their zone, Turkmen said. He added the Turkish Government had taken the initiative to warn it would be a mistake to allow Armenian terrorist groups to settle in southern Cyprus as reported.

Turkmen said he also expected to meet separately with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz while in New York and Montreal.

On the complaint lodged by five European governments against Turkey to the European Human Rights Commission, Turkmen said the relevant documents were being examined by Turkish authorities at the (?moment). With regard to relations with the European Community, Turkman said these relations had fallen short of Turkey's expectations. (?He confirmed) Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin was conferring with EEC officials in Brussels at the moment.

Turkey's ties with the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly were "suspended". Turkmen also confirmed Turkey [words indistinct] with it at the moment. Hence there could be no question of a delegation coming to Turkey from the Assembly in connection with the draft constitution. Anyone was free, Turkmen added, however, to observe the referendum to be held November 7 on the draft constitution.

Noting Turkey was a member of the Islamic Peace Committee on the Iran-Iraq war, Turkmen said committee chairman President Sekou Toure of Guinea and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti were currently in contact with both governments and would inform committee members when necessary.

Statement on West Beirut

TA241513 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's statement on Lebanon massacres; 24 Sep -- recorded]

[Text] Turkey has felt great indignation and horror in the face of the cruel killing of hundreds of innocent persons in attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. These terrible incidents occurred in west Beirut, occupied by Israel in contradiction to its undertakings. Consequently, Israel cannot escape the moral responsibility for these incidents.

Lebanon's peace and security must be ensured without violating its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Turkey believes that, as a first step, an international force must be formed in a bid to evacuate west Beirut immediately and ensure the security of the population. We expect the UN Security Council to take speedy and effective measures to this end. As a regional country, Turkey is following with great concern the recent incidents, which constitute a grave threat to peace, stability and security in the Middle East.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK 25 SEP

TA251715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left for New York today to attend the UN General Assembly meetings. Turkmen will address the UN General Assembly on 1 October and explain Turkey's views on various international issues.

It was reported that the UN General Assembly will dwell particularly on the Middle East problem and the recent developments in Lebanon. After the UN General Assembly meetings, Turkmen will attend the NATO foreign ministers meeting to be held in Montreal [as received] on 2 and 3 October. The foreign minister, who will hold certain bilateral contacts during these meetings, will also hold a meeting with the Greek foreign minister in Montreal. This meeting between Turkmen and his Greek counterpart aims to revive the dialogue between the two countries.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS 1983 DRAFT BUDGET

TA251139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The 1983 fiscal budget bill has been submitted to the Consultative Assembly chairmanship. The budget was fixed at 2,600,000,000,000 lira. The civil servant salary coefficient was determined as 34 in the budget. The heating aid was raised to 5,000 lira.

Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu held a news conference in Ankara to give information on the 1983 fiscal budget bill. After assessing the foreign and domestic economic atmosphere in which the budget bill was prepared, Kafaoglu outlined the results of the implementation of the 1982 fiscal budget. He noted that it has become evident that the targets set for a 4.4 percent growth in the gross national product, a 25 percent annual inflation rate and a $6 billion export figure during 1982 within the framework of the stability measures being implemented will, to a great extent, be achieved. He then detailed the 1983 fiscal draft budget. A growth rate of 4.8 percent in the gross national product is foreseen for the coming year. A growth rate of 5.5 percent in the industrial field, 3.4 percent in the agricultural field and 4.9 percent in the field of services is expected. This growth will be secured by keeping the rate of inflation around 25 percent.

It is estimated that exports, which have doubled in the past 2 years, will reach $7.1 billion -- given an increase of 16.8 percent -- in 1983. The 1983 fiscal budget and program aim at continuing the struggle against inflation, securing a continuity in our export increases and solving the problem of unemployment, which has gained more importance in recent years due to the developments in our economy.

Kafaoglu said that of the 2,600,000,000,000 lira allocated to expenditures in general in the 1983 fiscal draft budget, 554,900,000,000 lira is allocated to investments. Noting that 1,980,000,000,000 lira will be secured from taxes, Kafaoglu added that domestic loans of 150,000,000,000 lira are forseen for 1983.

Kafaoglu said that a wage increase not below the 20 percent inflation rate aimed at during the coming year will be granted and that the civil servant salary coefficient has been increased to 34, in line with this policy. He added that the coefficient in fringe benefits has been determined as 9 and that the heating aid has been increased from 3,500 lira to 5,000. Noting that a 5 percent reduction in taxes will be secured in line with the amendments in the income tax and financial balance tax laws, Kafaoglu said that there will be a net increase of some 20 percent in the salaries of public service personnel. He added that the necessary arrangements will be made to achieve a similar increase in retirement salaries. According to information given by Kafaoglu, there will be a net increase of 20 percent in travel expenses, child allowances and family aids.

In concluding his news conference, Kafaoglu said: The financial policies to be pursued during 1983 aim at securing stability and eliminating the obstacles to development. The year 1984 will be the first of the fifth 5-year plan. This period of new planning will bring new possibilities and conditions to our economy. It is important that a healthy infrastructure and an economic atmosphere be achieved in 1983. Given the world economic conditions and those in our country, we should attach special importance to economizing in using our public resources and to increasing public savings.

DAILY REPORTS ON ASALA ACTIVITY IN CYPRUS

NC270748 Istanbul BULVAR in Turkish 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Savas Ay report from Nicosia]

[Text] The identity of the rich Armenians who extend financial aid to the Armenian terrorist nests in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus has been established.

It is now known that, acting in collusion with some Marxist Greek Cypriot youths, Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] militants receive extensive financial assistance from big shop-owners like Tilbiyan, Dedeyan and Bohcalyan.

Security officers have said that, in addition to these Armenians, the terrorists have also been extorting money from rich Greek Cypriots.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that arguments have been taking place between the ASALA terrorists and aged Armenians living in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island. The elderly Armenians say to the terrorists: "Are you going to leave us between two fires? The Greek Cypriots, as a matter of fact, treat us like second class citizens. They want to use you against the Turkish Cypriots. Aren't you aware of this?"

On the other hand, it is reported that Viken Sharkutyan, the Armenian terrorist who is known to have taken part in various bomb-throwing incidents against the Turkish Consulate-General in Los Angeles, has been chosen to lead the militants of ASALA in the Greek Cypriot sector. Sources close to the security forces say the Sharkutyan, who fled to France where the authorities refused to return him to the United States and who subsequently left France for Lebanon, arrived in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus and is preparing new acts of militancy.

STATE MINISTER CONFERS WITH EEC OFFICIALS

TA241641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Minister of State Servet Refik Pasin concluded his contacts with EEC officials in Brussels and left for Luxembourg today.

During Pasin's talks with EEC officials in Brussels, an agreement in principle was reached to release another $38 million of the $80-million special cooperation aid to Turkey. The aid will be used to finance various energy projects in Turkey. It was reported that the remaining part of the special cooperation aid by the EEC will be released in November.

Pasin, who left for Luxembourg today, will hold talks with European investment bank officials.

Comments on Relations

TA251716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Minister of State Servet Refik Pasin has said that preparations are continuing for Turkey's full membership in the EEC and that important work is being conducted in this matter.

Pasin, who held talks with EEC Commission and European investment bank officials in Brussels and Luxembourg, made a statement to Turkish journalists in Brussels. In his statement, Pasin said that agreement was reached during the talks to train experts by the private and public sectors and organize courses and seminars in order to develop relations between Turkey and the EEC. He added that bilateral talks will continue in a bid to increase the relations between Turkey and the Community.

Responding to a question on the export of textile products, Pasin noted that the talks between Turkish ready-to-wear manufacturers and the EEC Commission must be concluded in order to reach a general agreement on this subject.

VOTCP RAPS PROVISIONAL ARTICLES OF CONSTITUTION

TA211334 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear Listeners, the first round of debates on the 200 articles of the junta constitution, which is an indication of the [word indistinct] pressure and tyranny and which announces the black face of the forthcoming so-called civilian administration, has been concluded. Meanwhile, the dispute over government positions was continued. This dispute has been temporarily settled with the contribution of various advisers. In this manner, the provincional articles of the constitution were adopted by the Consultative Assembly within half-a-day. The essence of these articles is that the junta will constitutionally preside over the people for another 7 years. With these provisional articles, Evren will become the president and the other four tryants will become presidential council members.

The junta generals are so frightened of the future that they included among the provisional articles one that stipulates that they will not have to account for their deeds. Taking precautions against the possibility of an amendment to the constitution, they added a provision which renders any amendments impossible.

According to first reactions in the press, these provisional articles have convinced almost everyone that the system put forward by the junta is not a democracy. The truth is now apparent. However, one should call attention to the following points: The junta's constitution of oppression stipulates an antidemocratic system. Furthermore, the junta has announced that it will remain in power for another 7 years. It is now clear that the statements made in the past to the effect that there will be a return to democracy and that the power will be transferred [to a civilian administration] were aimed at deceiving the people. Those whc from the very first day, said that the junta would not leave of its own free will proved to be right. However, what we fail to understand is that the press is still referring to a 7-year interim period. This expression of "interim period" conceals the antidemocratic essence of the junta constitution. It is quite unbelievable that the regime of those who say that they will continue to remain in power is referred to as an interim period.

This constitution, together with its permanent and provisional articles, can only be rejected by the will of the people, and it can be amended by the people's power. The provisional articles do not introduce an interim period, but rather a period of darkness. The permission to conceal the truth should not be granted.

COURT REJECTS RELEASE PLEA BY ALPASLAN TURKES

TA241629 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Sep (AA) -- A martial law court in Ankara rejected the plea for release of Alpaslan Turkes, leader of the now-suspended National Movement Party.

The military court postponed the hearing of Turkes and his friends until 5 October.

FIFTEEN LEFTIST MILITANTS CAPTURED IN ANKARA

TA251554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 25 Sep (AA) -- Fifteen militants of an illegal leftist organization named "Turkey's People's Liberation Army-the Path of Turkey's Revolution" were caught in Ankara for trying to re-establish their organization crushed following the Sep 12, 1980 military takeover, officials announced Saturday. Following a series of police raids, the 15 were caught with incriminating evidence. According to the statement, they are being charged with armed robberies in Ankara and killing one during one of the robberies while trying to topple the present regime to establish a Marxist-Leninist one.

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FINLAND'S SORSA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

AU241230 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "SMO"]

[Summary] Vienna -- "Although Finland and Austria pursue a slightly different policy of neutrality owing to historical and geopolitical conditions, their joint membership in the group of European neutrals necessitates a regular exchange of opinions." This was stated by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa at a press conference in Vienna on Thursday, which marked the end of his 3-day official visit. At this press conference, Sorsa expressly stressed the important task of the neutrals for Europe, which is divided into two blocs, as well as for the international community as a whole.

Sorsa's talks with Chancellor Kreisky, in addition to questions related to the policy of neutrality, dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the Polish crisis and bilateral relations. "Regarding the situation in Poland, Sorsa stressed the Finnish position that the Polish people must solve their problems themselves, but he added, under the present conditions he failed to see any realistic alternative to General Jaruzelski's martial law regime."

As far as the Middle East is concerned, Sorsa said, Finland is following the decisions of the United Nations, which would also apply in the event of sanctions against Israel. "As a neutral country whose security is primarily founded on the functioning of international guarantees, he said, Finland -- like Austria -- is interested in enhancing the prestige of the United Nations as well as in the continuation of the CSCE process, which originated in Helsinki."

Regarding the envisaged intensification of economic cooperation between Finland and Austria, Sorsa promised to take up Kreisky's proposals for cooperation in third markets with the Finnish agencies concerned.

SINOWATZ IN PRAGUE TO DISCUSS HUSAK VISIT

AU271021 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Vice Chancellor Sinowatz has arrived in Prague for a 3-day official visit. Reportedly, Sinowatz will discuss with the CSSR government details of the visit to Austria of state and party chief Husak, which is scheduled for mid-November.

NETHERLANDS

PAPER DUBIOUS ABOUT VAN AGT CABINET'S PROSPECTS

PM271513 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Demolition"]

[Text] A very small cabinet seems to be able to open its mouth very wide as it leaves office. A short-term interim cabinet, whose participating parties are not much admired by the voters and which is only a caretaker, produces a budget full of crass, indeed extreme, political choices. The departing medical man, specialized above all in ancient therapies, calls ceremoniously for a much larger blood-letting after his previous blood-lettings have failed.

This would provide a great deal of hilarious material if there was a real hope of a new government team with a fresh and more sophisticated approach. The Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] and Democrats '66 [D'66] mini-cabinet has drawn up a series of plans which -- as is clear from the comments from the parliamentary parties -- chiefly satisfy the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy. Here we see the rise of the contours of a government accord, while government formation negotiations leader Van Kemenade is now forced to begin with an undeniably narrow framework for an alternative policy which will almost certainly be rejected by the CDA.

The D'66 has lent itself to this political game by Van Agt in the slaughterhouse of Van der Stee [finance minister]. Even the six remaining D'66 seats now seem to exist thanks to the ignorance of the electorate. Seldom has a party allowed itself to be enticed so far from its base by its leading minister.

Even the CDA parliamentary group is grumbling over the lack of social conscience in these proposals and the total absence of a policy to combat unemployment. In the next rounds of the government formation negotiations, this political group will have major opportunities to force corrections for the better on its actual political leader, Van Agt. There is a great chance that this will largely take place behind the scenes and that it could possibly be replaced by a renewed lecture from Lubbers [CDA parliamentary group leader] on the complicated concept of "true courage."

"It lies beyond the power of the government to awaken a sense of responsibility and a feeling of solidarity," was a phrase the outgoing cabinet included in the queen's speech (which was amazingly vague alongside the very outspoken budget). But it is within the power of the government to demolish the instruments and arrangemnts which give practical form to responsibility and solidarity or to renew them while preserving their real function.

Three cabinets led by Van Agt were primarily characterized by attempts at demolition and an inability to produce any renewal. The fourth Van Agt cabinet -- albeit unofficially -- is in the making. The scenario was given away on this year's drizzly budget day.

KOHL: NO CONFIDENCE VOTE TO BE INTRODUCED

LD280730 Hamburg DPA in German 0014 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 28 Sep (DPA) -- After 5 1/2 hours of talks, the CDU/CSU and the FDP agreed on a joint program of action Monday night. CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl told journalists that particulars will be discussed on Tuesday. He did not go into detail. He only said that a series of joint papers have been agreed on. With reference to the financial situation, savings were planned which would be distributed fairly among all groups of the population.

Kohl again stressed that in accordance with agreements with the CDU/CSU and FDP, a motion will be introduced today, Tuesday, for the vote of no cofidence for the election of the new federal chancellor on Friday in the Bundestag.

Genscher, FDP Favor Kohl

LD271656 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Sep (DPA) -- Even after its decisive defeat in the Hesse elections with a vote of 3.1 percent, the FDP intends to stick to the timetable for a government change in Bonn as agreed upon with the union parties [CDU/CSU]. Party leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher said on Monday after a 7-hour meeting of the FDP Presidium that his party continues to work toward electing CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl on Friday as the new head of government by means of a constructive vote of no confidence against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD).

Genscher stressed that the tasks which the FDP has to face in Bonn have not changed with the decision of the voters in Hesse on Sunday. It is necessary to adopt a federal budget with the required measures for stimulating savings and investments and then face the electors on 6 March next year for new elections to the Bundestag.

Answering a question as to whether in the vote next Friday there will be enough FDP voters for it to succeed, Genscher said that there will be a mock vote in the meeting of the [FDP] -- Bundestag group on Tuesday. "Then we will know how many deputies of the FDP Bundestag group will give their vote to Dr Kohl in the election for chancellor." Kohl will have to decide, taking this mock vote into consideration, whether he wants to stand. "We will encourage him."

In answer to the question as to whether there will be a majority in the vote of no confidence, Genscher answered: "That is what I am assuming." Asked whether he will link his political fate with the vote of no confidence, the FDP chairman said: "I link my political fate with the well-being of the party."

CSU'S STOIBER VIEWS COALITION WITH FDP

LD271016 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 27 Sep (DPA) -- According to CSU Secretary General Edmund Stoiber, future developments in Bonn now depends on the FDP. In an interview for North German Radio today, he said that the decisive question is: "Is the FDP a predictable and reliable political force or not?" At the moment, the CSU politician said, he does not know whether the statement on Sunday evening by FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher "will still be valid today or tomorrow." It is a question "to what extent Herr Genscher is still representative of the FDP." This will emerge during the next 24 to 48 hours.

According to Stoiber, the Union must in the main, "take care that it does not get landed with some of the trouble" which the FDP met with in the Hesse elections, undoubtedly as a result of its behavior in Bonn.

If the FDP could guide the situation and discussion in its own ranks toward a policy where one could say this is a clear and distinct direction, "then by all means, things can proceed according to plan," Stoiber stressed, referring to the constructive vote of no confidence against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt planned for Friday and the fresh elections on 6 March. If this were not the case, then everything would have to be reconsidered within a very short time. He could only say in this event that "I regard it as a very, very dangerous situation for the Union parties as a whole to go into the coming years, the next few months, with unreliable partners."

HESSE FDP REGIONAL EXECUTIVE MEMBERS TO RESIGN

LD272046 Hamburg DPA in German 2008 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Wiesbaden, 27 Sep (DPA) -- The 23 members of the regional executive of the Hesse FDP, headed by Interior Minister Ekkehard Gries, will resign collectively on 20 November. This will happen at an extraordinary party conference of the Hesse liberals, the location of which has not been designated yet. This was stated by party spokesman Frank Methlow on Monday evening following a 6-hour meeting of the party leadership body in the Wiesbaden regional diet.

The FDP spokesman said further that the regional executive has decided to make use of paragraph 7 of the party statutes and demand the expulsion of five prominent party members. These are the leading members of the social-liberal "Giessen Circle," Heide Lehmann, Theo Schiller and the former regional diet deputy Ulrich Krueger. Expulsion proceedings are also to be taken against the chairmen of the Hesse Young Democrats, Goetz Kaschubowski and Heinz-Hermann Stork. Both put their signatures to an advertisement distancing the left wing of the FDP in Hesse from the statements of their party in favor of a coalition with Alfred Dregger's CDU.

HESSE RESULTS 'IMPRESSIVE BACKING' FOR SCHMIDT

LD271448 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 27 Sep (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt feels that his political line, which he signaled on 17 September in the lower house with his proposal for immediate fresh elections to the Bonn parliament, has been confirmed by the result of the Hesse assembly election. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling told the press in Bonn today that the chancellor regarded the Hesse election as "impressive backing" for his course of action. Immediate fresh elections were the best and cleanest solution.

Asked whether the chancellor was perhaps now thinking of influencing developments in Bonn by resigning, Boelling said that Schmidt saw no reason to deviate from his line. It was for others to now draw conclusions from the Hesse election.

HAMBURG GREENS INCREASE DEMANDS FROM SPD

LD271626 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 27 Sep (DPA) -- The Hamburg Green Alternative List (GAL) wants to make more demands than it has made so far in the negotiations with the SPD to support an SPD minority senate. In a statement on Monday, the GAL said that the results of the Hesse elections show that a majority supports a change in politics. As regards the Hamburg SPD/GAL talks, this means that the SPD will have to "make considerably more changes in policy."

This switch in politics makes necessary, in Hamburg as in Hesse, a change in peace, environmental, economic and social policy. Those who consider the Alternatives and Greens as existing to create majorities for SPD policies will fail, the GAL statement said.

OVERVIEW OF PRESS REACTION TO HESSE ELECTIONS

DW271433 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0600 GMT 27 Sept 82

[Press review]

[Text] The outcome of the Hesse land diet elections is the main topic for newspaper commentaries today. The daily DIE WELT writes: A boundless surprise. No one expected the CDU to fail to gain an absolute majority and the Social Democrats to handily hold their ground -- this was little expected by the politicians concerned, and even less by the opinion pollsters, the absolute losers in these elections. We see that much has changed in the Federal Republic. The Free Democrats, of whom almost nothing is left, must feel hardest hit. They were literally cut in half and sent off. This result had been predicted by many and was not the biggest surprise of the day. The daily adds: The outcome will have very great repercussions on the Bonn government's plans. By the way, where were those CDU/CSU politicians yesterday evening who wanted to bring about immediate new elections? Silence everywhere, especially in Bavaria.

The HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The Hesse land diet elections ended with many surprising results. Most surprising of all, however, is the unexpected strong influence events in Bonn ultimately had on the Hesse elections. The breakup of the Bonn SPD/FDP coalitions provided a bonus to the Social Democrats in Hesse. An obviously strong bitterness about the liberals' tactic turned into an expression of loyalty to the SPD. There is no other explanation for the results achieved by the SPD. The fact that, despite all forecasts and despite all its own misgivings, it lost a mere half a percent of the votes -- which means that for the time being Boerner can continue governing -- can be considered by the SPD to almost be a victory.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE comments: The election results are first of all a catastrophe for the CDU/CSU. If the CDU was unable to assume power in Hesse now, when the situation seemed to be more favorable than ever before, when could it ever succeed? The Hesse elections have also dealt a serious blow to the FDP. Not only was it ousted from the land diet, but the FDP's entire new coalition policy was to have been decided in the Hesse elections. The Hesse elections were a vote on Genscher's and Lambsdorff's course, and the vote was devastating for the FDP. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE adds: What the consequences of the Hessian electorate's vote will be for Bonn is unforeseeable. The entire coalition policy of the CDU/CSU and FDP will now perhaps be impossible.

We read in the MANNHEIMER MORGEN: After everything that has happened, it was the Hessian's this time who by proxy reflected the mood in the republic and proved that the electorate reacts faster than the negotiators in Bonn. The CDU/CSU perhaps had a unique chance to win an absolute majority in Hesse for the first time. Two weeks were enough for Helmut Schmidt's challengers, totally irresolute and full of envy, to lose the wave of sympathy. If Kohl and Genscher had been able to push the vote of no confidence through last week, the result would have been different for Wiesbaden.

The Koblenz RHEIN-ZEITUNG remarks: Despite statements to the countrary, the debacle of the party which was cut in half following the resignation of its ministers from the social-liberal coalition in Bonn will not remain without effect on events in the federal capital, on Genscher's position and on the majority which has now become even less sure for Helmut Kohl's election as chancellor. The land diet elections were dominated by federal politics and the totally unexpected result for the SPD was largely attributable to the Schmidt effect.

His 17 September move kept the CDU/CSU in other areas, split the FDP and mobilized unthought-of forces in the SPD, which had been resigned for a long time. Within the CDU, however, in the final and decisive phase of the election campaign, the Strauss effect appeared as did some contradictions during the coalition negotiations with the FDP. The differences over the date for new federal elections have certainly been given a fresh impetus by the elections.

The BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG says: It is hard to conceive of a more clear answer to those in Bonn who are trying to form a coalition than that given by the Hessians. Alfred Dregger, who prior to the break of the social-liberal coalition, had been considered the invincible favorite for the minister-president's office in Wiesbaden and who on the eve of the elections for the fourth time was deprived of his victory by his fellow party members in Bonn, has already drawn conclusions for himself. There will be other conclusions to be drawn. For Bonn, the clear message from Hesse is that the experiment for a change begun by Kohl and Genscher, with a sensational false start, attempting to exclude the electorate, must be immediately stopped before it turns completely into a bad comedy. Nothing else will be of help now but new elections as demanded by Schmidt and Strauss in rare unanimity.

The NEUE OZ OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG has this to say: The change has come. However, it is entirely different from what the CDU and FDP had expected. By a sensational vote, the citizens in Hesse have stopped the political trend of recent years and also abruptly changed the political situation in Bonn. What seemed to be sure yesterday no longer holds true today. There will not be a change of government in Wiesbaden, and a constructive vote of no confidence against Schmidt does not now seem to have the necessary support. Thus, the loser is not just Dregger. Particularly hard hit are Genscher and Kohl because their concept of a change was not accepted by the electorate in a vote which amounted to a vote by proxy for Bonn. Moreover, the SPD was able to turn the vote in Hesse almost into a plebiscite for the present chancellor.

The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: There will be no situation in Wiesbaden like that in Hamburg. Through his attacks against the Greens, Boerner has blocked the road to cooperation. The election results confirmed his negative feelings. By the same token, the Greens, who are not really squeamish either in cultivating enemy images, will refuse to cooperate with the Social Democrats as long as Boerner holds the baton in Wiesbaden. In Wiesbaden, therefore, there will be no agreements on a case to case basis as in Hamburg. It has much rather become clear that Holger Boerner intends to continue with a caretaker government with a minority in the land diet. It certainly is not too daring to assume that the SPD is thinking of new elections which, in the shadow of Bundestag elections will improve the political landscape in Hesse in favor of the Social Democrats again.

The KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes on this subject: So we now have the situation of Hamburg also in Hesse. What is more, following Hamburg and Hesse, we will have to expect the same ratio of forces in the event of new Bundestag elections also. Neither the CDU/CSU nor the SPD can govern alone, and the Greens, who are replacing the FDP, do not enter into the matter because of their desire and that of the other coalition partners. What then? One great coalition of the CDU/CSU and the SPD? Will the country be ungovernable otherwise? No matter how important we may consider Genscher's FDP to be, this question is the most important result of the Hesse elections.

POLICE SPECULATE BOMBINGS DIRECTED AT ISRAEL

NC271227 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Frankfurt, Sept. 27 (AFP) -- Police here now say that three overnight bomb blasts that killed one person and injured another were probably directed against Israel. Authorities had earlier suspected that the attacks were linked to the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

Offices of Pan American Airlines and two West German travel agencies that arrange flights to Israel were the likely (?targets), investigators said. Police believe the first bomb, which went off at 12:35 a.m. near the offices of Iran Air not [words indistinct] the central rail station, had originally been left in front of the Pan Am facility.

A plastic bag, containing a detonator and an alarm clock, was reportedly discovered by two passers-by who tossed it into a trash can near Iran Air before going to the police.

The explosion, which occurred before police could reach the scene, caused no injuries but did an estimated 100,000 marks (40,000 dollars) worth of damage. An hour later, after authorities had sealed off the area, a second bomb exploded in front of the Mayco Touristic Travel Agency causing material damage.

Police reported that a third bomb went off shortly after 5:00 a.m. outside another travel agency, Iessler Flugreisen, seriously injuring the housekeeper of the building who later died in hospital. A passer-by was also injured and hospitalized. The blast caused damage estimated at 250,000 marks (100,000 dollars).

BALTIC STATES ON TRADE, TRANSPORT COOPERATION

LD272056 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Lubeck/Moscow, 27 Sep (DPA) -- The states bordering on the Baltic want to cooperate more closely in foreign trade, shipping, sea transport and tourism. This is the result of a meeting of the Baltic Chamber of Commerce which ended this weekend in Moscow. According to a spokesman of the Lubeck Chamber of Industry and Commerce on Monday, it was decided that a multilateral body for cooperation should look into these subjects.

In order to strengthen regional foreign trade, intra-German cooperation is to be strengthened, for example. A fourth intra-German economic meeting in Lubeck has been agreed upon. The Soviet delegation again expressed the wish for the conclusion of a shipping agreement with the FRG. The rail-ferry project Memel (USSR)-Rugen (GDR) which is to be completed in 1986 was discussed, as well as a connection between Memel and an FRG Baltic port.

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD262326 Hamburg DPA in German 2130 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Sep (DPA) -- A Mozambique Government delegation, headed by Transport Minister Luis Alcantara Santos, arrived in Bonn this evening for a 1-week official visit. The delegation will conclude an agreement with the Federal Government on starting development cooperation.

Mozambique, until now closely aligned with the Eastern bloc, last July, after years of resistance, accepted the "Berlin clause" in an agreement on German food aid and thus fulfilled the international law prerequisite for Bonn development aid. The Berlin clause, which Bonn includes in all international agreements, states that the corresponding agreement also applies for the land Berlin.

CHEYSSON WILL NOT DISCUSS PIPELINE WITH SHULTZ

LD280900 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Claude Cheysson will not discuss with George Shultz the question of French participation in the building of the Siberia-Europe gas pipeline as long as the United States maintain its sanctions. The French minister of external relations made this quite clear last night after his first meeting with the U.S. secretary of state. Lifting the sanctions, Claude Cheysson said, is a measure for the Americans to take unilaterally.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFINES FORCE'S ROLE IN LEBANON

LD271022 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Defense Minister Charles Hernu, has issued some clarifications about the mission which the French paratroopers are undertaking in Lebanon. The minister said that our soldiers are operating solely on the orders of the Beirut government. They will support the Lebanese forces in their task of protecting the civilian population. The third contingent of French troops disembarked this morning in Beirut. More equipment will be shipped out immediately.

LE MONDE ON ISRAELI REACTION TO MASSACRE

PM270739 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "General Sharon's Partial Confession"]

[Text] Mr Begin and Mr Sharon undoubtedly won a victory at the end of the Knesset debate Wednesday evening, 22 September. By rejecting by 48 votes to 42 the motion which would have forced the government to set up a commission of inquiry on the Sabra and Shatila massacres, a majority of deputies refused to start a major political crisis.

The proposal to set up a commission of inquiry was rejected, that is true. Nonetheless, Mr Begin was only able to extricate himself from that difficult situation by promising his allies from the religious parties to hold a different kind of investigation into the massacres. Thus, the matter has not been closed and the Israeli press -- which has already done most of the work -- can be trusted to continue its reserach. It will do so all the more since General Sharon unwittingly stressed the need for that by admitting in his speech to the Knesset that the Sabra and Shatila killers had entered the camps with the agreement of, if not at the request of, the Israeli leaders.

Far from satisfying public opinion, General Sharon's cynical explanations require many more explanations. For example, who were the killers who were officially given the job of purging the camps of the last Palestinian fighters in order to "spare" Israeli lives? Official circles in Jerusalem merely talk of "Phalangists" but so many lies have been told so far that one cannot help finding the statement rather inadequate.

There is another question: Why did the Israeli officers mounting guard at the gates of the camps allow the massacre to continue for 24 or 36 hours? General Sharon had the audacity to say that there had been no cause for anxiety since the orders given to the commandos made provision for "women and children to be spared." The HA'ARETZ journalists have just contradicted him again this Thursday morning by reporting the revelations of two Israeli soldiers stationed near the Palestinian camps who had warned their officers about what was happening on the evening of Thursday, 16 September.

Many Israelis are wondering about all these points, and especially about the three Begin aides who abandoned the government coalition back on Wednesday: Energy Minister Berman, Liberal Party (rightwing) Deputy Zeigerman, and Mr Milson, who was responsible for administration of the occupied territories.

A broad section of Israeli public opinion is also refusing to fallinto the trap being laid for it by Mr Begin which consists of exploiting the persecution and isolation complex from which his fellow citizens suffer to extremes. It is probable, therefore, that the political and moral crisis shaking Israel is only just beginning.

The same evolution is now beginning to be preceptible in the Diaspora. Many Jewish leaders, especially British and American, do not understand -- or understand only to well — why Mr Begin is afraid of the truth. The same is true of French Jews, although to a lesser degree. These are all healthy reactions. They are all reasons for keeping this debate calm and cool and combatting the Manichaeism to which some people would like to reduce it.

LE MONDE CRITICIZES ISRAELI ENVOY'S OUTBURST

PM241413 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Jacques Decornoy commentary: "Should Mr Rosenne Be Recalled?"]

[Text] Israel's ambassador to France believes that "what has been happening in the media over the last 48 hours is an incitement to murder against every Israeli and every Jew." (LE MONDE 21 September).

The accusation, responsible or not, is serious: -- First of all, because of its sweeping nature. Except perhaps under certain totalitarian regimes, there is no uniform entity called the "media," any more than there is a single press; -- next, and especially because of its gravity, that Mr Rosenne should equate every threat against the Israelis with threats against the Jews will cause no surprise. I will simply point out that a good many Jews and non-Jews do not equate an anti-Israeli attack (or a criticism of the Israeli Government) with an anti-Semitic action. This is a longstanding and banal debate.... Less banal, on the other hand, is the use of the word "murder."

It is not surprising that the representative of Mr Begin's government is displeased with certain commentaries. But the wording of his accusation suggests that he is irritated by the dissemination of certain reports -- written or televised. Well and good.... But the opinion can no longer be accepted when a body, which is no more or less immune to mistakes than the diplomatic corps, is accused of incitement to crime against Israeli nationals and against the Jews.

If such facts can be established, if, at least in the mind of the person raising them a shred of evidence can be put forward; the law should be invoked and allowed to decide.

If, on the other hand, the ambassador maintains his accustions without legal action being taken, the French Government is entitled to request that Mr Begin have himself represented in Paris by a diplomat who is worthy of that name and remains within the bounds of his mandate.

On returning home, Mr Rosenne will then have to attempt to restore to what he regards as rationality a good many Israeli and Jewish journalists who still believe in the freedom of the press.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT

AB241806 Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP) -- The official working visit of Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema to France, which served to reinforce bilateral cooperation, ended with an agreement giving French tuna fleets access to Equatorial Guinea's territorial waters.

Negotiations leading to a fishery agreement between Equatorial Guinea and the European Community will also begin very soon, Louis le Pensec, the French minister of maritime affairs, announced on Thursday.

According to observers, these negotiations should permit a definite solution to the dispute which occurred last August between France and Equatorial Guinea. At that time, the Malabo government ordered the French tuna fishermen to leave Equatorial Guinea's waters, where they were fishing.

Fishing is, with cocoa and timber, one of the main assets of the country, whose economy was devastated through 11 years of Macias Nguema's dictatorship.

On Friday, the last day of his visit, the president of Equatorial Guinea visited Concarneau, the main French port for tropical tuna fishing, at the invitation of Mr le Pensec.

On Thursday, the Equatorial Guinean president was received by Francois Mitterrand, with whom he discussed "the possibility of strengthening cooperation between France and Equatorial Guinea." He also met with Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, and Jean-Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development.

Bilateral cooperation mainly concerns the rehabilitation of the infrastructure. France participated in the overhauling of the port of Malabo, the rehabilitation of roads and the improvement of the Malabo and Bata airports as well as in the launching of the mining operations.

Teodoro Obiang Nguema will leave Paris on Saturday morning for Rome, where he will be received by the Pope.

COLOMBO CONFERS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU272016 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) New York, September 27 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo conferred here today with United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the Mideast crisis and Italy's participation in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Colombo began an intense round of consultations and appointments as diplomatic and political leaders converged on the U.N. headquarters at the world body's annual assembly.

Colombo told De Ceuellar that the Rome government joined the multinational force because of the impossibility of creating a viable UN peacekeeping force. Colombo and De Cuellar agreed that the UN Security Council should extend the UN troops' mandate in southern Lebanon, which Italy has supplied with a contingent of helicopters.

Israel has repeatedly shown hostility to UN troops, particularly in southern Lebanon. The Italian diplomatic chief and the UN official also discussed the possibility of a UN inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps under Israeli control.

This topic was also discussed earlier by Colombo with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who first urged such an inquiry in a letter to the chairman of the UN Security Council, Japan's Nishibori.

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO TO VISIT U.S. 3-4 NOV

LD271934 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has invited Prime Minister Spadolini to pay an official working visit to Washington. Spadolini will stay at the White House on 3 and 4 November for talks with Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz and other members of the U.S. administration. The prime minister will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Colombo.

DALAI LAMA ARRIVES IN ROME FOR BRIEF VISIT

AU271550 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 27 -- The Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of the Tibetan Buddhists, flew in here this morning for a visit which is being described as only religious and cultural in nature.

He arrived from Moscow via Budapest and will move on to Spain, France and West Germany, then returning to northern and central Italy to visit other Italian towns. Today, he will meet with Rome's Communist Mayor Ugo Vetere and in the afternoon, he will give a lecture on the theme, "Love, Wisdom and Compassion".

The fourteenth Dalai Lama came to Rome in 1973 and 1980. He met with Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul II, whom he may see again when he comes back to Italy.

Press Conference

AU272041 Rome ANSA in English 1946 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] ANSA, Rome, September 27 -- The Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhists, said here today that the situation in Tibet has improved in the last few years, especially after the end of the cultural revolution in China.

He added, however, that it is still not good enough for exiled Tibetans to return to their homeland, taken over by China in 1959. The Lalai Lama made the statement in a press conference at the Sant' Anselmo Pontifical College where he is staying during his Rome visit. He arrived here from Moscow via Budapest today and will move on to Spain, France and West Germany, then return to northern and central Italy to visit other Italian towns.

With respect to talks four of his representatives had with Chinese Government authorities four months ago, the Dalai Lama said they exchanged views on the current situation in Tibet, particularly religious freedom.

The Tibetan spiritual leader said his visit to Western Europe is at the invitation of several Buddhist centers and Tibetan communities and he is not on a "missionary tour".

The Dalai Lama also said he hopes to be received by the pope, either tomorrow, or during the second part of his visit to Italy October 16-24. He was already received by the pope two years ago.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT MAY MEET POPE, PERTINI

AU271614 Rome ANSA in English 1557 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, September 27 -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is planning to visit Italy, France and the United States as soon as possible in the search for aid to bring back peace and stability to his country, Lebanese television announced today.

According to the broadcast, Al-Jumayyil intends to request an audience with Pope John Paul II and will also address the UN General Assembly in New York.

Lebanese sources say he hopes to meet Italian President Sandro Pertini. He would also like to ask for an enlargement of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut to cover the whole Beirut region once the Israelis have withdrawn, the sources reported.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN SARDINIA

AU272012 Rome ANSA in English 1931 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Olbia (Sardinia), September 27 -- King Husayn of Jordan arrived on the Island of Sardinia today for a brief vacation in the exclusive Costa Smeralda resort area.

The king arrived on a Jordanian military aircraft and was welcomed at Olbia Airport by high-ranking local officials.

DETAILS OF NATURAL GAS DEAL WITH ALGERIA GIVEN

AU271913 Rome ANSA in English 1908 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 27 -- Italy and Algeria signed a deal here today governing Italian supplies of the North African state's natural gas for twenty-five years via a seabed pipeline between North Africa and Sicily.

The accord, which came after long negotiations, set the price of the gas at 4.41 dollars per million British thermal units (BTUs), each equivalent to about 27 cubic meters.

The contract, to be reviewed every three years, also provides for indexation of the price and the link between the flow of Italian exports towards Algeria.

The Rome government agreed to subsidize the deal in order to push the agreement to its conclusion. The government will pay SNAM of the ENI group the difference between the contract price and what the company considers a competitive price, 4.01 dollars per million BTU.

The subsidies will cost the Italian state about 90 million dollars a year.

A statement issued after the accord was signed by Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi said Italy signed the accord "to carry out a diversification of energy sources in order to increase the conditions of security of the Italian economic system".

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST LIBYAN OFFICIAL

AU272009 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Milan, September 27 -- Milan magistrates have issued arrest warrants against a Libyan Government official and another Libyan national for the murder of a Libyan businessman who had fled his nation for Italy.

It was announced here today that charges were filed one month ago against Muhammad (Abdulla Rashed Said), described as a high Libyan Government official, and Muhammad (Bu Asha Kalifa) in connection with the killing of (Azzedin Lahderi) in June 1980 near the Milan train station.

(Lahderi) was one of many Libyan expatriates who ignored strongman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's calls that they return to their homeland or face violence.

During that period, several Libyans were killed in Europe and in the United States, purportedly by hit squads sent from Libya.

NEW PRESIDENTS FOR IRI, ENI, EFIM ANNOUNCED

AU241628 Rome ANSA in English 1527 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, September 24 -- Italy's three major public sector holding companies were given new presidents by the Italian Government today after months of delicate maneuvering among the five government parties over who should control these nerve centres of the Italian economy.

The groups in question are the Instituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), which will be headed by former Industry Minister Romano Prodi, the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), to be led by Umberto Colombo and the Ente Finanziaria per l'Industria Manufatturiera (EFIM), whose boss will be Corrado Fiaccavento.

The appointments will only become effective towards the end of October because of the complex parliamentary procedure needed for their approval. The three groups control operational companies employing about 700,000 in Italy alone.

IRI, the largest of them all, has interests ranging from engineering to steel and from shipbuilding to communications, as well as a number of state-controlled banks. Its best known names for the general public are probably Alitalia, Italy's national airline, and the RAI radio-television network.

IRI gives jobs to more than 500,000. Its turnover in 1981 was about thirty thousand billion lire, equivalent to about 23 billion dollars and about 1.8 percent of Italy's gross domestic product.

ENI's special responsibilities are oil and chemical products. Its best known subsidiary is AGIP, the gas station people.

It employs more than 122,000 and its turnover last year was 37,000 billion lire, almost 28 and a half billion dollars. According to FORTUNE magazine's listings, it is the ninth company in the world, and third if you rule out the American giants.

EFIM covers the manufacturing industry. It was set up in 1962, and most of its interests are in the south. Its main aims are to reduce Italy's dependence on foreign supplies of metals, food and paper.

All the new appointees named today are youngish for the posts in terms of the usual practise in Italian Government service. Prodi is 43, Colombo 55, and Fiaccavento 45.

The first, who was industry minister from November 1978 to March 1979, is a Christian Democrat and an adviser to Christian Democrat Party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita.

He majored in law and has taught numerous university courses in Britain and the United States.

Colombo is an internationally known expert in his field since 1978. He has been president of Italy's Nuclear and Alternative Energy Board.

Before that he was deputy director-general with responsibility for research at the private sector chemical colossus, Montedison. He was the Socialists' candidate.

The Social Democrats advanced the name of Fiaccavento, who was thus confirmed at the head of EFIM where he has been president since 1979.

The appointments have been one of the many sources of polemic among the government parties -- the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's own Republicans.

But, as soon as they were announced, criticisms, initially from the extreme right, have already been levelled against them because they represent a policy of sharing out posts on the basis of party affiliation.

Prodi is IRI's third president after the extremely long tenures of Giuseppe Petrilli and Pietro Sette, both Christian Democrats.

ENI, which was founded by Enrico Mattei in 1952, has had a more difficult history since Mattei died, just ten years after his brain child's birth, in a plane crash which many people believe was engineered by opponents of the independent policies he was trying to put into effect.

Mattei was followed by Giuseppe Boldrini, Eugenio Cefis, Raffaele Girotti, a government commissioner Egidio Egidi, the Socialist Giorgio Mazzanti, and Enrico Gandolfi, a government commissioner appointed in March who will stay at his post until Colombo's appointment becomes official.

The three new presidents face one major task -- to reshape the corporations so as to reduce their massive debts which, according to a recent study carried out by Mediobanca, now amount to a total of 70,800 billion lire, or about fifty billion dollars.

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI VISITS: EANES HOSTS DINNER

LD280106 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] His name is Pal Losonczi, he is the president of Hungary and he arrived in Lisbon today on an official 2-day visit, repaying the visit of Ramalho Eanes to Budapest in March 1979. Speaking a short while ago at a dinner in Losonczi's honor, the Portuguese president pointed out that his visit to our country was possible because of the democratic spirit of our political regime, which has expanded the framework of our foreign relations.

Eanes spoke of our foreign policy which he described as sound, aware and without complexes or subordinations of any kind. He said that Portugal is seeking to contribute to the stability of the geostrategic balances and to support and collaborate in the negotiated and peaceful settlement of conflicts between states and regions. In this connection he mentioned southern Africa where, he said, Portuguese foreign policy is seeking to play a moderating role. This may have been a reference to the possibility, often mentioned lately, of Portuguese troops being sent to Angola as part of a peacekeeping force.

Eanes also touched on the question of Timor. As far as we are concerned, he stated, we shall do our utmost to bring about a settlement, a task which we are compelled to undertake by a question of national dignity and respect for the dignity of other peoples. He appealed to the international community: We trust that particularly those countries who have been striving for a political settlement may be capable of bringing about a convergence of efforts in order to find a rapid solution to this grave problem.

For President Losonczi's reply, here is a report by Cesario Leitao from Ajuda Palace: [Begin recording] The Hungarian president, for his part, stated it was only after April 1974, after centuries of sporadic relations, that an uninterrupted and organized relationship developed between our two countries.

Your visit to Hungary in 1979, Mr President, he told Eanes, was an important landmark for us in the development of relations between Portugal and Hungary. Losonczi stressed that neither the differences between our social systems nor the distance between our two countries should cause political barriers between our two peoples.

He later stated that the Hungarian People's Republic has no illusions as to the serious nature of the problems confronting all mankind. We are aware, Losonczi stated, that the implementation of the principles approved in Helsinki is not easy, but it is possible and necessary. There is no reasonable alternative to peace and peaceful coexistence, he stated, adding that it is important that we strengthen the ties between our two countries and develop our relations. We are ready to proceed along this course, he declared. [end recording]

Tomorrow, in addition to another meeting with Eanes, Losonczi will receive the Portuguese prime minister and visit the Assembly of the Republic and the Gulbenkian Foundation.

EANES ISSUES DECREES ON CONSTITUTION, ELECTIONS

LD242022 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The big news of the day is the declaration by President Eanes of a decree-law on the revision of the Constitution. The good news was announced to the press by the speaker of the Assembly of the Republic, Oliveira Dias, after being summoned by the president of the republic this afternoon. President Eanes has also declared a decree-law fixing the date of the next local government elections for 12 December. The two decree-laws are expected to be published in the government gazette early next week. The revision of the Constitution will come into effect thirty days after publication of the respective decree-law in the government gazette.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ADDRESS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA272204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1137 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Madrid, 27 Sep (EFE) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca said today in Madrid that the legislative elections scheduled for 28 October "will not bring about important changes in the foreign policy."

In a short statement made shortly before he left for New York to attend the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, the head of the Spanish diplomacy said that his speech at the UN "will not be affected by the imminency of the general elections."

According to observers, the Spanish minister's speech will center on three main subjects: the Middle East, with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon; decolonization, stressing the issues of Gibraltar and Malvinas; and international detente, placing emphasis on the Conference for European Security and Cooperation that will again begin meeting in Madrid on 9 November.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON STOPOVER

LD262322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] President Teodoro Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea arrived in Madrid this evening aboard a Spanish Air Force DC-8 from Rome. He is on an official stopover of 15 hours and was met at Barajas by Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo and Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca. Calvo-Sotelo and Obiang Nguema are due to meet at the Moncloa Palace at this moment.

The Spanish Government will be particularly interested in having a report from President Nguema himself on the 3-day official visit he has just paid to France. The French Government has been showing great interest in the former Spanish colony because it borders on two French-speaking nations -- Cameroon and Gabon. France has a dozen or so technicians working in Guinea and last year gave the country 300 million pesetas in aid. This is a paltry sum when compared with the 400 technicians and 11 billion pesetas Spain has provided for Guinea in the past two years. But France wants to step up its influence and in return for its aid has obtained the green light for oil prospecting and rules allowing French boats to fish in Equatorial Guinean waters.

Span's relations with its former colony are now cordial, after overcoming some recent tensions. Calvo-Sotelo and Nguema will be looking at the state of Spain's assistance, which for the sake of greater effectiveness has been concentrated in the fields of education, health care and agriculture.

At 2100 the Spanish prime minister will host a private dinner at the Moncloa Palace for Nguema, who will leave for home at 1000 tomorrow.

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT

PA240245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1005 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Madrid, 23 Sep (EFE) -- General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, will make an official visit to Spain from 7-10 October at the invitation of King Juan Carlos de Borbon. During his stay in Spain, General Suharto will be received by King Juan Carlos and will meet with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo. Among other activities, the itinerary for President Suharto's official visit includes a visit to Granada (in southern Spain).

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

PA270215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1851 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Madrid, 26 Sep (EFE) -- The Popular Democratic Party (PDP) constituent assembly came to an end in Madrid today with the election of Oscar Alzaga as president. He said that "we are going to render the Socialist triumphs unjustifiable." The PDP is the result of a split by the most conservative Christian Democrat faction in the official party.

Alzaga, who was a parliamentarian representing Spain's official party, the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), until recently, said before the PDP assembly that "we are not a party created for the elections; we are here to stay in Spain's public life."

In addition to Alzaga as president, the party's Board of Directors will include Eduardo Carrilles and Jose Luis Alvarez as vice presidents, Jose Manuel Otero as secretary general and Jose Ramon Pin as deputy secretary general.

The PDP assembly closed after 2 days of meetings in the Spanish capital. The PDP will run in the 28 October elections in coalition with the conservative Popular Alliance (AP).

AP'S FRAGA ADDRESSES MEETING, OUTLINES PROGRAM

PM270737 Madrid ABC in Spanish 21 Sep 82 p 29

[Excerpt] Madrid -- The need for a strong democratic state with a balanced system of autonomies; the defense of the market economy and private enterprise, together with a substantial reduction of fiscal pressure; the reform of the administration with a view to improving the professional standards of officials; freedom of education; Spain's integration into West European bodies; the use of all available laws to end terrorism.... These in short, are the chief ideas contained in the Popular Alliance election program presented by Party Chairman Manuel Fraga at a crowded meeting yesterday.

At the same meeting an announcement was made of the Popular Alliance-Popular Democratic Party [PDP] coalition's Congress of Deputies and Senate lists for Madrid. Jose Juiz Alvarez and Oscar Alzaga, leaders of the latter party, were conspicuous in their absence, though Gonzalez Estefani, chairman of the confederation of Spanish small and medium Businessmen, acted as the group's representative.

At no point during his meeting with representatives of the media did Fraga agree to comment on the meeting of the PDP caretaker committee then in progress on the stance the group would adopt following the difficulties posed by the preparation of electoral lists. He asserted that there was no cause for alarm and that his party has substitutes ready.

The Popular Alliance leader also harshly criticized the PCE and Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] election programs -- the others yet announced. He said the Communist program was a "mere compendium of ornamental trappings, because they are not of serious intent." As for the PSOE program, he rejected above all its economic content, which he considers unfeasible and liable to impoverish the country. He said its foreign policy would lead Spain into isolationism.

No to Constitutional Reform

Among other points in the program, he stressed that constitutional reform would not be proposed now, "since the country has other, more important problems facing it." He discussed the plan to reduce fiscal pressure "as a way of creating wealth and therefore jobs," and how to use all available means to destroy the terrorist phenomenon.

The main principles of the 276-page Popular Alliance program presented to the voters are as follows:

-- the advocacy of a moral approach to social life, based on Christian humanism;

-- service to Spain, as a nation with a rich and varied cultural heritage oriented toward the Hispanic world;

-- an institutional approach to the life of the community;

-- a strong and efficient democratic state that will protect human and social freedom within a legal framework;

-- a realistic economic system based on the real situation;

-- the creation and fair distribution of wealth;

-- Spain's occupying its natural and rightful place in today's world.

With regard to the political model, the program points to observance of the principle of the unity of the state -- national unity, the shared cultural identity of all Spaniards, the economic unity of the market and the development of the powers granted to the state by Article 149.1 of the Constitution to ensure the realization of the autonomies process envisaged in the Constitution, with adequate guarantees of order and stability.

Lower Fiscal Pressure

The economy was the subject on which the Popular Alliance had most to propose in the way of government action. It stresses the defense of the social market economy, based on free private enterprise, and a moderate and subordinate involvement of the public sector.

It also proposes a long-term neutral monetary policy, with a view to maintaining the peseta's domestic purchasing power and the clear creation of a money market. With regard to budgetary policy, the aim is strict control of public spending.

One of the key aspects, in the opinion of Popular Alliance experts, is the reduction of fiscal pressure by abolishing the wealth tax. All earned income below 750,000 pesetas a year would be declared tax free and it would be proposed that the Cortes withdraw the present bill on death duty and gift tax.

With regard to labor policy and welfare, the Popular Alliance proposes drastic reduction of the employers' share of welfare contributions and a consequent increase in the state subsidy.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Madrid, 25 Sep (EFE) -- According to oil sources, production in Spanish oilfields increased 6.8 percent during the last month of August, registering a production of 134,895 tons. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0947 GMT 25 Sep 82 PA]

FINLAND

KOIVISTO ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE, OTHER ISSUES

PM271311 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 23 Sep 82 p 4

["Today's Discussion" column: "Koivisto and Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpt] The second part of the interview with President Mauno Koivisto [no "first part" monitored] was published on Wednesday [22 September] in center party newspapers including SUOMENMAA. Among the issues raised by Koivisto were the nuclear-free zone, the current foreign policy debate and the bloodbath in Beirut. Regarding the zone, the president said: "If, for example, Finland and Sweden were to declare themselves a minizone, this could lead to a situation in which other countries would say that the decision had been made without their involvement, and that they did not intend to get involved in the future. During peacetime, the Nordic region is already a nuclear-free zone in practice. But if we want to ensure that the situation would remain unchanged during a crisis, the decision must obviously be made with the involvement of the nuclear powers."

Koivisto said that the nuclear-free zone is now dependent on the Soviet Union and the United States. Referring to PRAVDA, he said that the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss the matter and, when asked if the ball were now in the U.S. court, the president replied: "It seems as if the United States has no desire at all to take this ball, at least not in the present situation." When asked if it is not pointless for Finland to continue its efforts, Koivisto said: "It isn't pointless. Now is the time for a more active approach, because we have to consider which measures could give the desired results and which would not do so. Thus, our problem is what we still can do to move things along.

"The point of departure is that the Nordic countries reach agreement, but because of the nature of the issue, we should also involve the leading nuclear powers." After mentioning the stockpiling of heavy U.S. combat equipment in Norway and saying that the present government seems to be less active than its predecessor, and noting the ballyhoo about submarines in the Baltic, which Koivisto said should not give rise to hysteria, the president came to the foreign policy debate in Finland. He raised the question of Finland's behavior at the United Nations in connection with the treatment of the Middle East question.

"The position taken recently by Finland was tougher than that in June. But there is every justification for saying that the situation has also changed. There is no reason for assuming that Finland's political line should be dependent on what Israel does. We pursue our policy on the basis of our own points of departure, and they have not changed. We have every reason to follow the line which is now well established and is called the Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line.

"The discussion has now taken the road of calling for a higher level of activity along old lines, for more participation and for more statements of views. I consider it obvious that we must make clear our position in the world organization and also elsewhere. The alternative that Finland should keep silent does not exist. Even in the cases where we adopt no clear position, we must explain our stance; or we should always adopt a position. The question is: 'What position should we adopt and with what weight?'"

President Koivisto considers Max Jakobson's description of Finnish foreign policy as "vacillating" very badly chosen.

"Finland's much-discussed position adopted at the United Nations was largely based on careful consideration. And as far as the word 'anger' (suuttumuus) used at the United Nations is concerned, it was merely rhetoric.

"You should not draw from it the conclusion that the decision was made in anger. You cannot assume that the people who look after foreign policy should not be allowed to have feelings about what is happening in the world." Koivisto said, however, that Osmo Apunen had been exaggerating and had expressed himself badly when he wrote that the fanatical realists working on foreign policy should be sacked.

The president also expressed his horror at the recent bloodbath in Beirut. "It is appalling how people who call themselves Christians share in the guilt of such a bloodbath, which was made possible through the actions of the Israeli Government."

Finally, Koivisto said that a low foreign policy profile is possible on the condition that this does not mean inactivity.

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET VIEWS KOIVISTO INTERVIEW

PM271455 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 23 Sep 82 p 4

[Jan-Magnus Jansson editorial: "The President's Analysis of the Situation"]

[Text] Mauno Koivisto's interview with the Center Party press on central problems in domestic and foreign policy has aroused justified interest. It is the first political interview the president has given to Finland's domestic press. It seems natural that it is the Center party's readers that the president is first contacting in this way. For if the result of the presidential election left any wounds, and if there is a party where a certain amount of loss of direction still remains since the power handover, it is the Center Party, which, because of the change in president, was robbed of a number of the channels of influence it had previously had.

Let us first note that the interview is both personal and has content. You could also say that it is as concrete as you could expect a presidential interview to be. Koivisto himself said that it has been difficult for him to "refrain from making public statements on such questions as one has been very used to commenting on." It is tempting to comment on many small, thought-provoking passages in the interview, but we must stick to the broad outline.

One of the topics Koivisto touched on in the domestic policy section of the interview was the efforts to change the national Constitution. He said he was amazed that during the election campaign the parties showed so clearly that they were ready for changes in constitutional legislation, when the same parties -- at the time of the formation of Koivisto's government in 1979 -- were unable to reach any agreement at all on reforms in this area. Since the election, interest has once again cooled, but there remains nevertheless "some sort of readiness" for minor reforms, the president said. It covers changes in the method of electing a president, for example, the possible adjustment of statutes relating to majorities in the Eduskunta and the shortening of the president's term of office.

The loss interest in constitutional reforms is probably also related to Koivisto's attitude as president. He has made it clear that the president's power can be toned down without constitutional changes, and in saying so may have taken the wind out of the sails of far-reaching demands for limitations on the president's formal powers. The issue on which Koivisto's position is most clear is the reduction of the president's term of office. When he points out that two terms -- 12 years -- is a long time in international terms and that the idea of a two-term maximum "does not seem appalling in the least," we probably must interpret this as indirect approval of the reform plans.

Koivisto also answered questions on the composition of the government after the election and reached a conclusion which indicated that the previous government coalition would remain in office, unless the relative strengths in the Eduskunta are radically altered. He pointed out that the Finnish People's Democratic League is opposed to joint government with the National Coalition Party and that in such a situation the Social Democrats give higher priority to cooperation with the left.

In itself this is nothing new, but more a statement of a state of affairs which existed for years. However, what is interesting is Koivisto's own assessment of his role in this context. When the interviewer noted that the National Coalition Party is looking to the president and that it is hoping the president will open the way for the party into government, Koivisto replied that this was a strange way of looking at it and that the government should be born through negotiations between the parliamentary forces, without the president's dictating -- at least in the initial stages -- the road the parties should take.

An analysis leads to the conclusion, therefore, that the Communists' veto and the Social Democrats' priorities still block the National Coalition Party's road into government. The National Coalition Party could -- and this must be the conclusion to be drawn -- only govern as part of a purely non-Socialist coalition. And this is something which is not high on the president's list of wishes, since he takes as his point of departure the notion that the government should have two-thirds majority in the Eduskunta because of the rules of parliamentary procedure.

It goes without saying that one can only embrace the president's wish to give a more important role to the parliamentary forces in the formation of a government. Nevertheless, it is our view that the president's own desires and his views of what is best for the country are bound to remain a factor in government formation. Our first presidents, Stahlberg and Relander, did not hesitate to exert a certain amount of influence on the solution of government crises. If, for example, at some point President Koivisto indicates that the National Coalition Party's involvement in the government is of interest, this could in the longer term, at least, have an effect on the course of events.

The interview's section on foreign policy is both personal in tone and skillfully composed. A large part is devoted to Koivisto's attitude to the notion of a nuclear-free Nordic area. The picture which emerges indicates that he is both positive and realistically cautious. It is intended to clear up a few questions which arose in the past when Koivisto differentiated between two cases. The Nordic countries, or some of them, could reach agreement and proclaim themselves a nuclear-free zone, but if such a status is to have any significance in a crisis, it would be necessary for the nuclear powers to be involved in the arrangement.

Koivisto's comments on events in the Middle East and Finland's attitude to these are also interesting. The president had no reservations in his defense of Finland's controversial stance at the United Nations and explained that it was the result of long, cool assessment. He said that Max Jakobson's description of the vote as a "mistake" in relation to our foreign policy line was a "most unfortunate expression." At the same time, he censured Prof Osmo Apunen for his stated wish of getting rid of Jakobson as a political debater. Why, Koivisto asked, do people first call for an open debate and then find that they cannot tolerate the divergent views put forward?

Everyone will agree with Koivisto's unconditional condemnation, personal in tone, of the bloodbath in Beirut. At the same time, it should of course be stressed that not even in the present situation can "cool assessments" be neglected in Finland's practical policy in the Middle East or anywhere else. We can search in vain to be controversial or challenging in the president's analyses. But they do serve another purpose -- that of integration and putting forward such arguments as are understood and supported by various circles both in Finland and beyond the country's borders.

ROLANDHIS DEPARTS FOR UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS

NC281026 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis departed for New York this morning to head the Cypriot delegation at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. Rolandhis will also accompany President of the Republic Kiprianou at the meetings he will have with the UN secretary general, the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union and the members of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries. Furthermore, Rolandhis will have a meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and with foreign ministers and leaders of delegations from other countries.

ITALIAN UNIT LEAVES LARNACA FOR LEBANON 27 SEP

NC271227 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] An additional 400 men of the Italian contingent of the multinational force in Lebanon departed Larnaca by sea this morning. The Italian troops arrived in Larnaca a few hours earlier on board Italian Air Force aircraft.

MILITARY PARADE TO MARK 1 OCT INDEPENDENCE DAY

NC271622 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers have decided a military parade will be held at 1100 on 1 October on Severis Avenue in Nicosia to observe Cyprus Independence Day.

President Kiprianou will receive the salute of the parade. The president of the republic will give a reception at the presidential mansion from 1900 to 2200 on Friday to mark the anniversary.

PAPANDREOU STAND ON CYPRUS CONFERENCE UNKNOWN

NC271230 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Replying to a question on whether the Cyprus Government has any information indicating that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou supports the recommendation of Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis for an all-national conference, the government spokesman in Nicosia stated the government has no such information.

Answering another question on whether the Greek Government has separate contacts with Cypriot party leaders on the preparation of such a conference, the government spokesman replied that the Cyprus Government does not know of any such contacts.

UN SPECIAL ENVOY INTERVIEWED BY I SIMERINI

NC250818 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 25 Sep 82 pp 1, 10

[Interview with Hugo Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, by I SIMERINI editor Filippos Stilianou -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: In your opinion, how long could the intercommunal talks continue without concrete results?

Answer: Your question stems from the hypothesis that the inercommunal talks have been held without any result to date. I believe this does not reflect the account of the talks. We are holding a genuine dialogue at the Ledra Palace Hotel which has made it possible for each side to precisely determine its position. The dialogue has also made it possible to crystallize the points of agreement and disagreement. It is true that the philosophical confrontation that underlines the negotiations has not yet been bridged. However, until now there has been only one round [of talks] on the constitutional aspect of the (Waldheim) evaluation. Furthermore, when you discuss a global solution, the results would be a more or less final settlement.

As to how long the two interested parties are inclined to wait in order to achieve this goal, this is a question I cannot asnwer; but I can tell you that 1983 will be a crucial year. This is not only my view. Both sides believe that we must break the deadlock next year, otherwise the talks will be faced with skepticism and it would be very difficult to have progress in the future. Then there will be other political developments which will cause delay. For this reason, I believe that during the period following the presidential elections and the 1983 UN General Assembly we must achieve some solution. I do not think we will have a comprehensive solution, but at least an "almost agreement" on some questions would allow us to proceed.

Question: What will follow at the talks after the discussion on the evaluation is completed?

Answer: This is one of the problems we are facing now. I shall be in a better position to give you an answer when I return from New York. You know, we have not finished discussing the evaluation because there are certain elements which we did not have time to study -- for example, the territorial aspect and some aspects of the executive authority. We have almost finished with the constitutional points in the evaluation; this has given us a general picture of the two sides positions.

Question: When discussion on the evaluation is completed, will you go back to it? Are you not going to deal with the proposals at the negotiations table?

Answer: No, we should make an appraisal of this round in order to see on which points there can be agreement, and on which points we should exert greater effort. But this will also depend on the talks which the UN secretary general will have with President Kiprianou and with the Turkish side.

Question: At your last meeting with newsmen prior to the recess [in the talks], you stated that the forthcoming consultations in New York aim at bridging the differences between the two sides. How can this be done, since no political decisions can be made prior to the presidential elections in 1983?

Answer: We are continuously working to bridge the existing gaps. I understand that a preelection period does not always contribute to the adoption of certain political decisions, but at the same time this cannot interrupt preparatory work. When the positions of the two sides are presented through technical negotiations, then it is necessary to make political decisions. Without political decisions, we cannot proceed. Here the case is about negotiations, and, like all negotiations, it is understood that there should be give and take. It is easy to take, but one needs courage to give.

Question: In this case, it is the Turkish side that has taken and is very reluctant to give. Are there indications that it can be more yielding?

Answer: I cannot speak for others. I do not know whether your side or the Turkish side is prepared to make sacrifices, but I think both must find the balance between the points they will gain and those they will lose. They must proceed.

Question: Are you in a position to say whether the two sides are in a position to make political decisions?

Answer: This is a difficult question, as it requires my appraisal of the internal political situation. I am obliged to assume that they are both capable of making decisions, otherwise it would not have been possible to hold negotiations.

Question: You have also stated that important preparatory work for the territorial aspect is being carried out. Can you expand on this?

Answer: Unfortunately, I cannot expand on this question. But you can rest assured that we have undertaken much preparatory work and have prepared many studies on the question.

Question: According to the agenda, the question of Famagusta was to be given first priority at the talks, yet is is not being discussed at all. How did this happen?

Answer: The UN engagement on the question of Famagusta was reflected by some initiatives in the past. Those suggestions failed because of absence of unanimity between the two sides and not because of UN negligence.

Question: There are persistent reports that the UN secretary general will undertake an initiative on the Cyprus problem. Could you tell us what would determine the undertaking of such an initiative and what shape it would probably take, particularly in the light of the secretary general's recent criticism of the Security Council's inability to function effectively in the matters of international peace and security?

Answer: With regard to the Cyprus problem, the secretary general looks forward to a comprehensive solution, and he would be ready to study whatever ideas were submitted to this end. The reports that he is about to undertake a personal initiative are mere speculation. The secretary general's comment in connection with the security council's inability to function effectively in matters of international peace and security does not mean that he will terminate all UN initiatives for fair causes.

HALKIN SESI CAUTIONS BOTH SIDES DURING RECESS

NC240923 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Ali Mert]

[Text] Turkish community leader Rauf Denktas emphasized in a statement to our paper the other day that the intercommunal talks aimed at the settlement of the Cyprus issue have reached a delicate stage. The Greek Cypriot side has made a similar evaluation. In fact, not only the dialogue but the situation at the border has become serious as a result of reciprocal speeches and publications, proving that the question of security, too, is in a delicate state. On the strength of information emanating from various sources and in light of the disclosures made by Levon Ekmekciyan, who participated in the Esenboga massacre in Ankara, the Turkish Cypriot community is convinced that Armenian terrorists have settled in southern Cyprus and it has warned the Greek Cypriot leadership accordingly. In the meantime, the Greek Cypriot press has not remained idle. It has proclaimed Turkish Cypriots in the south spies, creating an atmosphere against those who fled to the south. Naturally, this state of affairs has affected the soldiers and security officials positioned on both sides of the border.

It is obvious that, as a result, the question of security has entered a delicate stage and, in view of the official and one-sided charges that those who fled to the south are spies, we cannot be expected to assume that those fleeing to the north are heaven-sent angels.

That is why, now when the intercommunal talks have been adjourned for 40 to 50 days, it is absolutely imperative that situations on the border be viewed quite calmly and that acts likely to provoke the opposite side or endanger its security be avoided. In trying to keep the Cyprus question alive, the Greek Cyprior side should refrain from creating tension. Refraining from creating unnecessary incidents and from causing probable loss of life should be its main concern.

A single spark sometimes leads to uncontrollable situations, just as a single match sparks a forest fore which could get out of control despite the superhuman efforts of hundreds of persons. There are infinite advantages to be gained if the leadership of both sides exercise utmost care in this respect. Instead of just taking precautions to lessen tension, if the Greek Cypriots do the wrong and dangerous thing by embracing the bands of armed Armenians, we will feel equally compelled to adopt extreme security measures against such conditions.

In reality, the shortest way out of these matters is for both sides to sit at the conference table and reach some reasonable agreement. But such an agreement should be based on strong foundations. Kiprianou, who acts with obstinacy, as well as his associates, reminds us of a goat meeting another goat on a narrow bridge. The story has it that both goats fall into the river, never abandoning their obstinacy.

ARCHBISHOP URGES HELLENIC ACTION TO RESTORE LAND

NC261224 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0720 GMT 26 Sep 82

["Text" of sermon given by Archbishop Khrisostomos at John's Cathedral in Nicosia on 26 September 1982 -- live]

[Excerpts] Turkey, a neighboring country, has invaded our island. It has uprooted our people from their ancestral homes; it has captured and held our territories. Its military presence constitutes a permanent threat to our entire country. Because of this situation, which is terrible for our people, agony and anxiety for the future of this country and the people are crushing us every day.

We are small and, unfortunately, do not have the possibility of dynamically claiming the restoration of our violated rights. We appeal to international organizations; we seek the support of small and great countries. We appeal to the United Nations to pressure Turkey into withdrawing its troops from our country. However, no one heeds us. No pressure is exerted on Turkey, first because the strong powers of the world -- for the sake of their own interests -- show indifference toward the unfair treatment of small countries. Then -- please note this -- we ourselves fail to portray our just cause in the necessary and proper dynamic manner. Thus, instead of being persuasive for the pressuring of Turkey, we have succeeded in putting ourselves on the same standing as the invaders, both with regard to the responsibility for creating the Cyprus problem and for the failure to achieve a solution for it.

What I am saying is not an exaggeration. The statement by Greek-American Congressman Paul Tsongas, who recently visited our island, is characteristic of our failure to persuade others about our just rights. This Greek-American congressman stated that no side in Cyprus has been displaying any interest in a political solution to the problem. If we have managed to make this Greek-American Congressman, one of our own people, form this sad idea about us, we wonder what strangers conclude.

Why is this? We must be sincere. It is due to the fact that we have adulterated our struggle. We have converted the struggle from one of liberation into one of territorial readjustments and constitutional reforms.

We have abandoned the substance of our problem, which is the capture and occupation of Cyprus by foreign troops, the uprooting of our people from their ancestral homes and the settlement there of both Turkish Cypriot and Turkish settlers. With the procedures we have been following we have consolidated Turkey's propaganda, namely that our problem is a mere intercommunal dispute which we, the Greek Cypriots, are responsible for creating. Thus, we have provided Turkey with the opportunity to wash its hands. Its crime has been forgotten and it is acquitted of all responsibility and guilt for what has been taking place in Cyprus.

For this reason, the policy for the repositioning of our problem -- the policy as declared by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou -- becomes a necessity. But we cannot possibly reposition our problem on a sound course on our own, following so many fruitless years on the wrong course, and be persuasive enough that Turkey may be pressured. As we have said, we are a small and weak country; we are negligible amid the great mass of the great powers' interests. Therefore, we must try to secure the assistance and support of more countries and more powers. But who will sincerely help and support us?

The horrible events in Lebanon this year have taught us that we are vainly awaiting any foreign help. Beyond some moral support from the nonaligned countries, and beyond some vague statements by others, aimed at causing sensations, it would be futile to expect support either from the West or the East. Only Greece, the motherland, only Hellenism can support us and align with us in our struggle for national survival, because we are part of the nation -- and this cannot be overlooked. For this reason it is imperative that we all mobilize ourselves -- without delay -- in order to bring about the mobilization and unity of all Hellenism in our struggle. It is an imperative national duty that we activate ourselves in order to achieve this mobilization and unity. Unity can be achieved not within partisan or personal framework, but on the basis of a joint line of struggle for joint goals. The metropolis of Hellenism, Greece, today offers the joint line of struggle and its most willing alignment with our struggle to restore our rights, which are being violated by the Turkish invasion.

But instead of accepting this alignment with emotion and national enthusiasm, it is sad to see that there are many -- some for the sake of broader political-ideological reasons or for narrow, temporary personal aims -- who either undermine or slander the motherland's offer. Noting this state of affairs, with grief and acting without partisan, political or personal considerations, our orthodox church addresses itself to all parties and organizations, to all people, and calls upon them to become conscious both of the dangers confronting us and the responsibilities that we bear, so that we may face these dangers. As we have said, it calls upon all to mobilize in order to join our forces with those of the motherland, with the forces of all Greeks, in a nationwide alignment and crusade to reposition our question, before the world, on its correct course. Thus we will be able to persuade the small and the great of the fairness of our struggle which will thus be freed from the adulteration and corrosion which have been brought about by the (?bogey) of long and fruitless intercommunal talks.

Let those who believe otherwise be set aside. Let he who is willing to give soil and water to the invaders for the sake of displaying or not displaying prudence by Hellenism be excommunicated, because he cannot be, he is not, Greek. He has not been brought up with the teachings of Greek grandeur; he has not been brought up with the glory of our race.

Government Spokesman Comments

NC272039 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Sep 82

["Text" of 27 Sep statement by government spokesman in response to Archbishop Khrisostomos' 26 Sep sermon -- read by announcer]

[Text] In his sermon yesterday, Archbishop Khrisostomos continued the policy which he introduced a long time ago, embarking on politicking and unbecoming attacks against the government and its handling of the national issue.

It is indeed regrettable, because the archbishop cultivates disruption and division in the name of unity by aligning with those whose goal is to undermine the government and its efforts to achieve a fair Cyprus solution.

The archbishop appears to believe that speeches decorated with rhetorical language, nice words and sloganeering can replace that systematized policy which -- each time based on a careful study of the given fact -- can lead up in the quickest and safest way to our goal, which is solely to deliver Cyprus from occupation and find a nationally acceptable solution.

The archbishop speaks about adulteration of the struggle and about its conversion from a national liberation struggle to one of boundary readjustments and constitutional reforms and provisions. The Government of Cyprus has never ceased to consider the struggle of Cyprus as primarily a struggle of liberation. It has never ceased to struggle for the liberation of our occupied territories and for returning the uprooted people to their houses and property. This is the primary and most substantive aspect of our struggle. However, this does not mean that we should not also exert efforts at the same time to settle the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem, a settlement which, if achieved, would hasten the end of occupation and would safeguard our people's rights.

The archbishop alleges that the procedure of the talks allows Turkey to portray the Cyprus problem as an intercommunal dispute. However, the present government neither invented nor first accepted the procedure of the talks. Intercommunal talks based on the UN resolutions were being held for many years following the invasion, with the approval of Cyprus' great leader, Ethnarch Makarios, and without the present archbishop voicing any disagreement. If he disagreed, why was he silent then, while he is attacking the government today? Could it be because it has been following precisely the same policy? Could it be that the proposals which were submitted at that time did not provide for percentages and constitutional reforms? Could it be that the archbishop believes that this was adulterating our struggle against occupation? He had said nothing publicly at that time.

The charge that the Cyprus Government is not acting with the necessary dynamism to put pressure on Turkey does not respond to reality at all. The government has never slackened its efforts to mobilize international quarters to pressure Ankara. The fact that to date no effective pressure has been put on the occupying power to comply with the UN resolutions does not mean that the government is not doing everything possible in this direction. The government will continue exerting every effort in this direction with the necessary consistency and persuasiveness.

By stressing the huge importance of Greece's support to and alignment with Cyprus, the archbishop is taking coals to Newscastle. The Cyprus Government has always believed, and continued to believe, that Greece's alignment is the mainstay of our struggle. However, this national alignment is being undermined, not by the Cyprus Government -- as the archbishop maintains, thus obviously reflecting the pertinent slanderous opposition charges -- but by those who, in order to serve their party interests and their political ambitions, exhaust themselves day and night inventing ways and means to poison, weaken and undermine the very close and sincere cooperation existing between the Cyprus and Greek Governments. Those who, from their chair or pulpit, judge or criticize the responsible government's positive and intensive efforts and actions for a fair Cyprus solution, do not serve the cause of Cyprus or strengthen, under any circumstances, the established alignment of Greece.

Through his declarations, the archbishop challenges -- without having such a right -- the government's patriotism, and in fact the patriotism of the majority of the Cypriot people. Moreover, he ascribes self-interested motives to the country's leadership in connection with the handling of the national issue. Both the president of the republic and the government reject such allegations as the worst of insults. The president and the government do not accept lessons of patriotism from anyone.

During our country's current crucial moments, the people expect positive approaches and constructive views from their leaders -- both political and spiritual -- and not a spirit of negation stemming from petty political expediencies.

CAGATAY VIEWS CYPRUS, MIDEAST IN BAIRAM MESSAGE

TA271823 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1330 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Sep (AA) -- Mustafa Cagatay, the prime minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, had issued a Bairam message.

Referring to various issues in his message, Cagatay said that the federated state has economic problems but that every possible effort is being exerted to eliminate them. Cagatay expressed the federated state's gratitude to the motherland for its help on the issue.

In his message, Cagatay further said: During this sacred Bairam of sacrifice, in our country where we suffer the strains of a political problem, our people have the tranquillity derived from fulfilling, with a sense of responsibility, their duty, aimed at securing a lasting peace. The bitter part is that a lasting peace can not be achieved through a unilateral wish and approach. While reiterating this view, which we repeat at every Bairam, I would like to point out that we expect our political counterpart to participate with equal sincerity in these efforts for peace.

The recent developments in the Middle East serve us daily as a bitter example of the great tragedies faced by humanity and the peoples in the event peace is not strongly guaranteed. We, the Turkish Cypriot people, do not wish to relive in our country our past regional tragedies and bloody events which leave deep wounds in the international field and we assume our responsibilities on the issue.

During these sacred Bairam days, we feel the profound and burning pain of the genocide campaign launched by the fascist Zionists against our Palestinian brethren in the Middle East. The Zionist occupationists, who have continued their imperialist climb through the most savage methods, despite all the peaceful steps taken by humanity and the United Nations, are responsible for the barbaric murder of hundreds of innocent people in the Palestinian refugee camps. Those who prepared the way for this horrible genocide are as responsible as those who pulled the triggers. They will carry the shame of this indelible human tragedy throughout history. Humanity should, without concessions, be determined to oppose barbaric attempts to eliminate the concept of justice under which the defenseless and the oppressed take refuge and should take measures against barbarism.

BRIEFS

LEBANESE SHIP SINKING -- A small Lebanese merchant vessel is sinking off Cape Arnauti [Cyprus] after sustaining engine trouble while en route from Turkey to Lebanon. Shortly after the 15-member crew was compelled to abandon ship, they were picked up by Royal Air Force helicopters and taken to Paphos. A U.S. Navy plane also participated in the rescue operation. The 4,000-ton displacement ship was not carrying any cargo. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Sep 82 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN U.S., BEGINS TALKS

NC271959 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Upon arriving in New York yesterday, Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos addressed a message to Greek Americans. Mr Kharalambopoulos will address the UN General Assembly on Thursday and will outline Greek positions on international issues. The foreign minister conveyed the warm greetings of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to Greek Americans and stressed the government's interest in the problems facing the Greek emigrants.

Mr Kharalambopoulos referred to his activities during his stay in New York. He will also go to Canada where he will take part in the [word indistinct] conference of the NATO foreign ministers and will meet with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen. As Mr Kharalambopoulos has said, this meeting aims at setting the framework in which the procedures will be made for opening some form of dialogue between the two governments so that there may be a climate of detente and good neighborly relations.

Answering a relevant question, Mr Kharalambopoulos said that during his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz it is likely that they will also exchange views on the question of the U.S. bases in Greece.

The Greek Government takes a favorable stance toward liberation movements and people's struggles to gain their freedom. This was one of the things Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos stressed to his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel d'Escoto, with whom he met this morning at UN headquarters. In his statements to newsmen after the meeting, Mr Kharalambopoulos expressed pleasure at meeting with freedom fighters, fighters who through hard struggles have managed to gain their independence, as he characteristically stressed.

Tomorrow Mr Kharalambopoulos will meet with the Polish and Egyptian foreign ministers. At noon, he will give a luncheon in honor of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. In the evening he will attend a dinner to be given by the EEC chairman and Danish foreign minister, Mr Olesen.

CSSR INTERMINISTERIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 SEP

NC272020 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation that will participate in the 2nd session of the mixed interministerial committee of the two countries arrived in Athens today. The delegation has been received by alternate National Economy Minister Ioannis Pottakis.

The conference will discuss questions of trade, industry, energy, scientific and technical cooperation and transport. In the field of trade, they will discuss the possibilities for doubling the quantity of trade exchanges and expanding the spectrum of exported Greek products. In the industrial sector, the conference will discuss specific proposals for establishing mixed enterprises for the manufacture of excavators, road transport material, tools, machinery and agricultural machines. In the energy field, they will discuss plans for building a lignite gasification unit. A special scientific and technical cooperation agreement will cover, among other things, the sectors of agriculture, particularly forests; energy, particularly lignite; and industrial production of porcelain crystals.

TURKMEN TALKS WITH NEWSMEN BEFORE NEW YORK TRIP

NC281252 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 25 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Ankara, (Special) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen held a press conference yesterday at which he dwelt on various issues. Expressing his views on developments in the Middle East, he said: "I cannot say that we are hopeful that the Israeli Government will choose the path of sagacity. Israel is pursuing an escalating policy of intransigence."

Foreign Minister Turkmen stated that he was aware that the Arab countries wanted Turkey to sever diplomatic relations with Israel and commented: "But every country defines its policy according to its own realities."

At his press conference yesterday, Foreign Minister Turkmen said that he was going to New York on 26 September to attend the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. He also said that he would attend the NATO ministerial council meeting in Montreal [as received] on 2 and 3 October where he would be meeting with the Greek foreign minister.

Stating that his meeting with the Greek foreign minister in Montreal had been determined earlier, Turkmen provided this information: "The program will be carried out. We do not expect a comprehensive meeting with the Greek foreign minister at this stage. I believe that we will draw up the framework for subsequent meetings. Our objective is to get the dialogue going. A mere desire for talks is not enough. We must also reach agreement on the framework of the talks."

Turkmen then said that the attacks on diplomats and the question of maintaining their safety is on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, but not terrorism itself. He added: "States have differing attitudes on this matter. Some states consider [the term] national liberation movement as conveying the same meaning as terrorism. Therefore, they are sensitive about the use of this term. However, terrorism will be taken up against the United Nations in all its manifestations. We have always attached importance to the establishment of international cooperation and solidarity."

When asked to comment on those who fled Turkey and are now living in camps in Greece, Foreign Minister Turkmen said that "there was no information that Greece has granted these people the right of settlement outside these camps."

Turkmen then stated that the Greek Cypriot authorities have informed the United Nations that they would not allow Armenians to embark on terrorist activities in their own region, and added that no "definite information" had been obtained that the Armenians have settled in the Greek Cypriot sector of the Island," and he reiterated that "such a thing was bound to entail serious consequences."

Referring to the answer Turkey is expected to give to the complaint of the European Human Rights Commission, Foreign Minister Turkmen said: "Turkey is still studying the documents. The necessary answer will be given at the appropriate time."

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM NATO MEETINGS

TA271902 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1330 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Sep (AA) -- General Necdet Oztorun, deputy chief of staff, returned home Sunday night from Brussels where he took part in the NATO chiefs of staff meeting. Gen. Oztorun, who represented Gen. Kenan Evren (head of state and chief of staff) at the meeting also visited the Federal Germany.

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KREISKY, 'ARAFAT MAY MEET IN TUNIS 10 OCT

AU301224 Vienna KURIER in German 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Erich Grolig report: Kreisky-'Arafat "Secret Meeting Planned for October in Tunis"]

[Text] A meeting with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat is on the program of Chancellor Kreisky's official visit to Tunisia, which is scheduled for 9-11 October. This visit had originally been planned for March of last year, but had to be called off because Kreisky fell ill.

As has been learned from circles close to Kreisky, a meeting between the chancellor and 'Arafat has been under consideration for some time. The last time it was planned for Vienna, following 'Arafat's visit to the pope in Rome, but was called off at the last moment. Now, according to the same source, the planned meeting is to take place in Tunis, where the PLO chief has set up his new headquarters.

Although no official date has been fixed for the talks between the chancellor and the PLO chief, the cancellery source says it is expected that Kreisky and 'Arafat will meet on 10 October.

It is already known what topics will be discussed on this occasion: The PLO chief will give the guest from Austria an outline of his view of the new Palestinian situation resulting from the Lebanon war. The Reagan plan, the Arab peace initiative, and the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East will also be discussed.

While KURIER has received confirmation of the planned Kreisky trip to Tunisia and the envisaged meeting with 'Arafat from circles close to the chancellor, the Interior Ministry has denied rumors about a planned visit to Tunis by Interior Minister Erwin Lanc. It had been reported that Lanc intended to visit Tunisia early in October with a delegation of his ministry to study Tunisian security institutions, and that he might also meet with PLO leaders at that occasion.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ON ECONOMY, USSR OIL CUTS

AU301307 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1140 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Friedrich Orter interview with Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar at press conference at the Vienna Concordia Press Club on 30 September -- recorded; Lazar replies in Hungarian followed by German translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, in view of Hungary's obtaining another $300 million loan at the beginning of this week, the impression is increasing that Budapest is experiencing serious difficulties in meeting its commitments -- 40 Austrian firms are currently waiting for their money from Hungary, and my question is -- what is the situation as regards Hungary's financial soundness?

[Answer] Since I had to expect such a question, I had this whole question very thoroughly checked directly before my departure from Budapest, and on the day of my departure I was informed by my assistants that at that time there was not a single bill from an Austrian firm that was unpaid. To date, Hungary has lived up to all its payment commitments, but I will not keep from you the fact that there are occasional delays here, just as there are sometimes delays regarding the payment of debts to Hungary.

[Question] There have been reports in the West that one of the reasons for Hungary's economic difficulties is the fact that the Soviet Union has cut oil and gas deliveries -- is that correct?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has complied with all contractual commitments vis-a-vis Hungary, but your information is correct inasmuchas -- on the strength of a bilateral agreement -- there has been a reduction of Soviet oil deliveries to Hungary. Let me stress again, on the strength of a mutual agreement.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, several hotels have been built in Budapest with a $300-million Austrian loan, $130 million are still unused -- can you promise that Austrian firms will continue to obtain construction orders from Hungary?

[Answer] I actually find myself in an easy situation here, because over and above the remaining $130 million, further credit offers are on the table. But one thing is sure -- namely, that where Austrian firms submitting bids prove to be competitive, we will certainly allocate orders to them. Let me add that although the granting of this Austrian $300 million in the past was of course very valuable aid for us, it was not just aid, but certainly also a business deal.

VICE CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ ENDS CSSR VISIT

AU301151 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Prague -- Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz yesterday ended his 5-day official visit to the CSSR and returned by car to Austria.

BRIEFS

DOLLAR COUNTERFEIT -- Vorarlberg police have arrested an FRG citizen by the name of Herbert Karl Schindlboeck, who tried to exchange fake $100 bills. He is 39 years old, from Kempten. A search of his car revealed nearly 1 million schillings worth of counterfeit bills of excellent quality. To date, Schindlboeck has not given the police any information as to where he obtained the counterfeit money. [Vienna KURIER in German 26 Sep 82 p 13 AU]

BELGIUM

INQUIRY ORDERED INTO 'ZAIRE BRIBES' CLAIM

PM301233 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

"P.L.V." report: "Zairian Bribes in Belgium?"

[Excerpts] Is it slander or scandal? Did several prominent Belgian figures receive "rewards" from Zaire for "services rendered" which were paid into Swiss bank accounts? That is what a report by Mr Erwin Blumenthal, a former IMF expert who is now retired, seems to suggest.

In an appendix to the report, Mr. Blumenthal reports written replies given to him by former Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl I Bond which, in particular, indict former Prime Minister Henri Leburton, [former Foreign Minister] Henri Simonet -- according to other sources, his wife alone is cited -- Mr Herman de Cross, Mr Alfred Cahen and Mr Arthur Doucy.

Mr Doucy is the only one to be directly accused by Nguza Karl I Bond on the grounds that he received several tens of millions of Belgian francs. As far as the others are concerned, there is only indirect evidence. For instance, the report reads: "Mr Davister told (Mr Nguza Karl I Bond) that Mr Cahen was well rewarded through a Swiss account for a service rendered." In the other cases, the report merely says, "It is said," and gives no proof.

[Prime Minister Wilfried] Martens referred to the matter at the end of the cabinet meeting on Friday, stating that "the government has been informed of a report by Mr Blumenthal on the situation in Zaire and has taken the appropriate measures." Indeed, the government has apparently asked the public prosecutor to open a fact-finding inquiry into the affair. Some of the people cited in the report have made similar requests.

It is too early to tell whether the affair will be taken seriously and whether it will have serious repercussions. In that connection, we questioned Communications Minister de Croo, who is cited in the report. He told us that he had not read the report and does not see how he could be implicated.

NETHERLANDS

MISSILE ISSUE DELAYS CABINET FORMATION

PM301545 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Unnamed "own corresondent" report: "Christian Democratic Appeal Rejects Nuclear Arms Proposal"]

[Excerpt] The Hague -- The Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] Second Chamber group will reject government formation negotiations leader Van Kemenade's proposals on nuclear arms, and in doing so, will bar the way to a cabinet comprising the Labor Party [PvdA] and the CDA. Unless Van Kemenade makes radical changes to his proposals, group leader Lubbers will propose to his group that it reject such a coalition and subsequently begin work on forming a center-right cabinet.

On Monday [27 September], Lubbers gave a political assessment of the government formation negotiations leader's nuclear arms plan.

"I have made it clear to Van Kenenade that I do not view the course outlined in the proposals as any solution." And: "I do not hold out much hope for a PvdA-CDA coalition. There were no surprises for me in the proposals for peace and security policy. That is bad enough in itself," said Lubbers, who added that on the basis of the Van Kemanade ideas which are on the table at present, he could not see the formation of a real and effective cabinet.

The CDA negotiator also refrained, he said, from suggesting what would for him be acceptable alternatives. "That is not my job. I have the feeling that the problem lies more at the door of the PvdA, which is sticking to its well-known position."

The CDA thinks nothing should be done or omitted that could damage the talks in Geneva. It would seem that the government formation negotiations leader's secret document contains proposals which the CDA cannot square with its basic position. On Monday, Democrats '66 group leader Brinkhorst said that the document was exclusively a procedural proposal and that it included no new ideas on peace and security policy.

Brinkhorst's remark and the government formation negotiation leader's political background leads to the assumption that his document is a counter to the view of his [PvdA] party colleagues Stemerdink and European Parliament Chairman Dankert. They take the view that the United States does not need to hurry with the deployment of cruise missiles to the extent that has been assumed. For this reason, a definitive decision may prove unnecessary in the life of the next cabinet. However, the CDA is firm in its support of the Geneva negotiations being pursued by the Americans on the basis of the NATO dual decision.

It seems unlikely that Van Kemenade will make many changes to his views, which will be made public today. Radical changes to bring them closer in line with the CDA would lead to oroblems with his own Second Chamber group.

Following his party colleagues [Prime Minister] van Agt and [Overseas Development Cooperation Minister] de Koning, Lubbers also stressed that the CDA is not very willing to rule with the PvdA. He did so in a letter to Van Kemenade, who had asked -- also in an open letter -- the CDA negotiator if he was still serious about his participation in the government formation talks. Van Kemenade wrote that he considered it "remarkable, to say the least," that Van Agt as well as the CDA Party Executive are expressing preference for the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, while Lubbers is taking part in talks which could lead to a cabinet with the PvdA.

NATO SPENDING INCREASE TARGET WILL NOT BE MET

PM301429 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Sep 82 p 16

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report]

[Text] The Hague — Next year, defense spending will rise by less than the 3 percent agreed by NATO in 1978. In the budget, the Defense Ministry writes that under the present circumstances, a 3-percent increase is "hardly a realistic proposition." This will mean that a number of projects will be postponed and, for example, the annual purchase of F-16 aircraft will be cut back from 24 to 18. In 1983, the number of personnel in defense will be reduced by around 1,500. However, on the other hand, the construction of a number of depots for U.S. Army materiel in the Netherlands will provide jobs for about 1,500 people.

As far as NATO's agreed 3-percent (real annual increase in defense spending) norm is concerned, the budget notes that in the last few years the actual increase has remained at around 1.5 percent. This means that a shortfall of 1.5 billion guilders has arisen, and this shortfall will increase to 7 billion if existing plans are put into effect.

The defense bill, a new 10-year plan for the Netherlands Defense Forces announced by the second Van Agt cabinet earlier this year, whose first phase will be reflected in next year's budget, has still not been made public. The government crisis in May and the resulting cabinet formation negotiations in the coming weeks or months have made it impossible to produce the bill and work out its effect on the defense budget.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC POLICY DRAFT PLEASES DEN UYL

PM301527 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Unnamed "own political correspondent" report: "Den Uyl in Agreement, Christian Democratic Appeal Very Restrained"]

[Text] The Hague, 24 Sep -- Labor Party [PvdA] negotiator Den Uyl agrees "in essence" with government formation negotiations leader Van Kemenade's draft proposals for policy in the field of social and economic affairs. After his meeting with Van Kemenade this morning, Den Uyl declared that the proposals "are a good attempt to find as broad agreement as possible between the PvdA, the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] and Democrats '66."

The CDA's reaction to the confidential 22-page document which Van Kemenade presented to the three parliamentary group leaders yesterday has been restrained. Next Tuesday, the three parliamentary groups will receive definitive proposals.

The CDA parliamentary group noted that the draft proposals contain a large number of alterations to the CDA election program. Group leader Lubbers will discuss this with government formation negotiations leader Van Kemenade this afternoon.

The CDA is still insisting on at least a 1-percent annual reduction in the budget deficit. A plan put forward by the National Federation of Christian Workers in the Netherlands was received enthusiastically by Van Agt, but later the Finance Ministry estimated that implementation of the plan would lead to a budget deficit of 6 billion guilders.

Without going into concrete detail, Den Uyl said that the draft proposals primarily "offered the prospect of bringing about economic recovery." He said that he was satisfied with the proposals and with what he thought was just distribution of the tax burden. Den Uyl remarked that he had expressed reservations on subsidiary matters where the proposals clearly diverged from the PvdA election program.

GOVERNMENT DENIES VISAS TO TAIWAN OPERA COMPANY

NC291902 Paris AFP in English 1823 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Hague, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- The Dutch Government has denied entry visas to 40 members of the Taiwan Opera Company for fear of offending China, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The Taiwan company had been due to present what was described as a "Beijing opera" at the central Dutch town of Hilversum next week.

However, according to the spokesman, the fact that the opera was not in fact from Beijing could have complicated tha already delicate relations between the Netherlands and China.

Relations between Beijing and The Hague were downgraded to charge d'affaires level in May 1981 following Dutch authorization for the export of two submarines to Taiwan.

BUNDESTAG DEPUTY MOVES NO CONFIDENCE VOTE

LD011016 Hamburg DPA in German 0930 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 1 Oct (DPA) — Moving the constructive no confidence vote submitted by the CDU/CSU and the FDP, Rainer Barzel accused Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of merely polemicizing against the opposition and of not having rendered an honest account. Schmidt had forgotten two promises that had been made: namely full employment and stability.

Brazel said that the opposition is making legitimate use of Article 67 of the Basic Law. He said that the attacks by the Social Democrats show that they have double moral standards and are insincere.

KOHL REPLACES SCHMIDT AS FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

LD011422 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] Helmut Kohl is the new federal chancellor. Of the Bundestag deputies, 256 voted for the constructive no confidence motion against Helmut Schmidt, and 235 opposed the motion. Four deputies abstained. All votes cast were valid. This was announced by Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen.

New Ministers Listed

LD011230 Hamburg DPA in German 1156 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Oct (DPA) -- Helmut Kohl has now completed his list of ministers, and the final decisions with regard to the posts of justice and transport have now obviously been made. The CDU has eight ministers and the CSU and the FDP four each. According to the listing as of noon today, the cabinet list should be:

Chancellor	Helmut Kohl (CDU)
Vice chancellor and federal foreign minister	Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)
Interior minister	Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU)
Justice minister	Hans Engelhard (FDP)
Finance minister	Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU)
Economics minister	Count Otto Lambsdorff (FDP)
Food minister	Josef Ertl (FDP)
Labor minister	Norbert Bluem (CDU)
Defense minister	Manfred Woerner (CDU
Family affairs minister	Heiner Geissler (CDU)
Transport minister	Werner Dollinger (CSU)
Minister of posts	Christian Schwarz-Schilling (CDU)
Construction minister	Oscar Schneider (CSU)
Minister for inner-German relations	Rainer Barzel (CDU)
Research minister	Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU)
Education minister	Dorothee Wilms (CDU)
Minister for economic cooperation	Juergen Warnke (CSU)

Philipp Jenninger (CDU), the present parliamentary manager of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, is to become minister of state in the chancellor's office and Waldemar Schreckenberger (CDU), at present justice minister of the Rhineland-Palatinate, is to be head of the chancellor's office. It is also intended to set up a special department in the chancellor's office for coordination of cooperation with the Laender, which will be headed by Friedrich Vogel (CDU) as state secretary.

SCHMIDT CRITICIZES CDU/CSU, FDP IN LOWER HOUSE

LD010918 Hamburg DPA in German 0809 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Oct (DPA) -- According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the change of government in Bonn to the CDU/CSU and the FDP has no moral justification, lacks credibility and is disapproved of by the vast majority of the people. In a statement made prior to the constructive no confidence vote intended to oust him and install CDU head Helmut Kolh as chancellor, Schmidt told the lower house today that over three-quarters of the people were in favor of new elections and saw the change being sought by the CDU/CSU and FDP as a breach of trust. Schmidt accused the new government partners: "Your method of operation is legal, but it has no inner, no moral justification."

The chancellor cast doubt on the honesty of the announcement by the CDU/CSU and FDP that they wanted to hold new elections on 6 March. He argued that Federal President Karl Carstens had expressed constitutional reservations about the agreement between Kohl and FDP head Hans-Dietrich Genscher and said that in the coalition agreement no mention was made of new elections. He said that Kohl's slogan about a "state emergency," which was not true, was meant to distract attention from this, because he did not want immediate elections.

Schmidt urged Kohl: "Please state today to the lower house and thus to the whole nation without any if's and but's that on 6 March we are going to vote for a new lower house and state how you intend to cause the dissolution of the present lower house for this purpose." He said that if Kohl failed to make such a statement today, he would threaten the credibility of the CDU/CSU and FDP. "These three parties want to join together in the parliament in a maneuver that is far removed from the mood in the country and that is viewed with disapproval by the large majority of our citizens." This change of government affects the credibility of the democratic institutions.

Schmidt accused the FDP and party head Genscher of having moved away, purposefully and progressively, since August 1981 from all earlier statements in favor of the continuation of the SDP/FDP coalition. Schmidt said that the FDP had replied to his call for a commitment to the coalition with threadbare statements. "It will be many years before the people forget this behavior."

Schmidt also reaffirmed his political and personal solidarity with many FDP politicians with whom he had worked since 1969, as well as with leaders Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner. "The political and human common ground that arose from this cannot be undone by tactical maneuvers."

Schmidt outlined the SPD's political guidelines in domestic and foreign policy in twelve points and linked this definition of the party line with criticism, warnings and demands addressed to a new government. He sharply attacked, in particular, the economic and social policy part of the coalition agreements of the CDU/CSU and FDP. "The overall direction of their financial and economic policy is wide of the mark," said Schmidt. "It can at best produce an illusory growth which will give way to increasing unemployment after a few months."

The chancellor gave a strong warning against the consequences of a policy of budget cuts and curbing demand. As in the United States, the result would be a higher rise in unemployment. He reproached the conservative-liberal coalition for "redistributing from the bottom up." Thus, tenants are to bear the burden for the landlords, and the housing bonus should be cut at the same time. Educational opportunities would be impaired, and those receiving social aid would be forced to make greater sacrifices than those receiving higher incomes. The trade unions' protest against this was reasonable.

Schmidt described the planned compulsory loan as a "monster." This measure completely, superfluously raises state borrowing, about which the opposition had so loudly complained, and did not make economic sense. He and the SPD still considered a surcharge for those earning more as a suitable instrument of social justice. While the compulsory loan, according to the wishes of the CDU/CSU and FDP, was tobe paid back later, the sacrifices made by schoolchildren, apprentices, those receiving social aid, child allowances and housing bonuses, as well as pensioners, would endure.

Schmidt gave the assurance that the SPD would oppose every attempt to displace social justice as an obligation under the Basic Law and to replace it with the every-man-for-himself principle. He also stressed internal liberalism as a condition for a humane society and expressed concern that legal and internal policy had been almost totally absent in the CDU/CSU and FDP coalition statement. He emphasized the awareness that most young people have of the liberal nature of the Federal Republic, even though they by no means agreed with everything that took place.

Addressing the Greens and the Alternatives, the chancellor said that the SPD did not want to place these groups, as in Hesse, "in quarantine." However, they must state their commitment to responsibility in parliament and to democracy, and realize that violence was not a suitable way of achieving political aims.

Schmidt said that FRG foreign policy must be imbued with the spirit of readiness for peace and must be peaceful in nature, and must further deepen reconciliation with its Eastern neighbors. Partnership was absolutely necessary, especially among states with opposing basic systems, interests and ideologies. He stated his commitment to the European Community and to NATO and to friendship with the United States of America and France, because they could only guarantee security and peace together.

Schmidt again emphasized the idea of a security partnership for the preservation of peace between East and West and reaffirmed the appeal to the superpowers for nuclear disarmament. He called for a critical and stimulating accompaniment to the Geneva negotiations on European medium-range weapons. If, however, these negotiations were unproductive, despite great efforts by the United States of America, then an appropriate counterbalance of the SS-20 missiles that were threatening the West was necessary.

All governments in the West and East must face up to the urgent questions of their people and the peace movements about how to break out of the vicious circle of the arms race. The answer could not be sought in either unilateral disarmament or unilateral arms increases.

Addressing Kohl directly, Schmidt gave the assurance that the SPD would keep a careful watch to ensure that its foreign policy guidelines were not twisted under the cloak of alleged continuity and reliability.

In policy on Germany, Schmidt affirmed the aim of maintaining the unity of the nation. He called on the future government not to allow the dialogue with the GDR leadership to end. "We must take every opportunity to strengthen the fellowship of all Germans and to make it a practicalexperience." The chancellor criticized the agreements of the CDU/CSU and FDP on this point as being only a blank sheet. The new government has to fill this out and must not restrict itself to repeating old formulas.

With reference to the change of government and the future attitude of the SPD, Schmidt said that he would not complain if the social-liberal government had to hand over responsibility. Change was part of the credibility of democracy. However, the lack of credibility was what depressed him about the present change.

Millions of employees put their hopes in the SPD as the force that would stubbornly fight for social justice. Millions of young and old people had the SPD to thank for more equality of opportunity and they could continue to count on this. The Germans in the GDR also placed trust in the policy of goodneighnorliness and the safeguarding of peace. "We Social Democrats are grateful for the trust," the chancellor closed. "Nor will we betray it in the future. Everyone can -- and must -- count on our constancy."

Views Coalition Prospects

LD302234 Hamburg DPA in German 2139 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA) -- Over one thousand sympathizers proclaimed their support for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with a torchlight procession this evening in front of the SPD party headquarters. Schmidt was welcomed with cheers which continued throughout his speech.

Schmidt said: "We do not want the 1980 election result to be stood on its head." He said that in Hesse the FDP "got what it deserved." He disputed that Genscher has a mandate to change the government "in his own way." In 1980, voters cast their votes for the FDP/SPD coalition for 4 years. Everyone who now supports his ouster must ask himself whether in so doing he could put aside the promise he made 2 years ago and the guarantee for the coalition's continuing existence.

On the new elections planned by a CDU/CSU/FDP coalition, Schmidt said that the new alliance is scared of fresh elections because "it knows exactly that the majority of the people do not stand behind it." Schmidt said he doubts whether the CDU/CSU and the liberals are intent on holding fresh elections on 6 March at all. They will find arguments to prevent them in any event. He said that today, a maneuver to deceive the German people is already underway.

On the policy of a conservative-liberal coalition, Schmidt said that only with the Social Democrats is a continuation of the peace policy possible, and added: "With them, new treaties will not come into being." Nothing is "more important than treaty on disarmament in Europe." He said: "We want the Russian missiles taken away so that there need not be any U.S. missiles." On domestic policy, Schmidt said that the CDU/CSU wants to renew legislation against extremists and to set up a state of snoopers.

Outlines Foreign Policy Aims

LD301356 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA) -- Addressing the diplomatic corps in Bonn today, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt summed up the foreign policy which he believes in with a grave warning against trade wars. "Safeguarding peace remains our priority task." He hoped with his speech to contribute toward "strengthening confidence in the continuity of our policy of peace," the chancellor said the day before the constructive no confidence vote in the Bundestag. Schmidt received the diplomatic corps in the Schaumburg Palace near the federal chancellor's office.

"You too must know that the FRG, despite the often harsh internal political disagreements, is and will remain a reliable partner in the world." He wanted to sum up his experiences after 8 1/2 years as federal chancellor, the Social-Democrat government leader said. He then named seven points which for him constitute the basis of a foreign policy geared to safeguard peace.

At the top of the list, Schmidt named trust in the Atlantic alliance. "President Reagan and I spoke this summer of disagreements within the family and, in so doing, implied that these disagreements can and will be settled within the family.

The federal chancellor underlined as the second point, a friendly alliance between Germans and Americans. It was, and is, impossible to imagine our policy without it." Schmidt recalled the American Revolution, which also bestowed upon the Germans the intellectual legacy of individual freedom of rights.

As point three, Schmidt once again endorsed the NATO dual decison and stated: "If the talks, despite the greatest efforts of our American friends, remain unsuccessful, then I will certainly be prepared to have U.S. medium-range missiles sited." Only a contractually established balance can protect the world from a continued arms race.

In points four and five, the chancellor stressed the importance of the European Community and German-French cooperation. The Community, which at present is not in a good economic state, is in need of fresh impulses, including those of reform after a quarter of a century. The cooperation between Bonn and Paris, initiated by Adenauer and De Gaulle, has become one of the main constant factors in the two countries' policy, regardless of who heads the government in the two capitals.

As his sixth point, the chancellor named the special interest of every federal government in adhering to the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe on the basis of equilibrium. Ostpolitik must not be allowed to "go under" even if a deterioration in the world politcal situation at present leads many skeptics to make negative prognoses. The Soviet leadership should also realize: "We have more to offer each other than gas or pipes or grain." The closer human contacts in Germany and certain progress toward reasonable relations between the two German states must be preserved in the national interests interests of the divided people.

As his seventh and final point, Schmidt described nonalignment as a decisive factor of stability and peace and his assurance that the Germans will continue to be reliable partner of the Third World in development policy. In conclusion, Schmidt made an urgent appeal to the countries represented by the ambassadors gathered in Schaumburg Palace never to allow dialogue between statesmen and governments to be broken off, even and especially in international crises, "no matter what good reasons one may have for leveling serious accusations at the other." He warned against believing, at this time of great threat to worldwide economic and financial cooperation, that one's own problems could be settled by pursuing a policy at the expense of others or trying to settle political conflicts by economic instruments. "We can only secure peace, we can only secure the ability of the world economy to function, together."

GENSCHER ON CDU/CSU-FDP COALITION AGREEMENTS

DW301203 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Interview with FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Reiche on 29 September; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Couldn't you really have pursued the same policy -- particularly in your old foreign policy department -- in a social-liberal coalition that you are now striving to promote within a new formation?

[Answer] In foreign and security policy matters it is important not to follow a zigzag course, but to continue the current FRG policy persistently and predictably. This is particularly of great importance for a country located on the dividing line between the East and the West. We were forced to note in the past, however, that some SPD groups were increasingly abandoning the Federal Government's foreign and security policies.

[Question] Will the alliance policy be continued in connection with the dual decision?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What about Ostpolitik: Will a stronger position be adopted in Bonn in the future?

[Answer] No, our policy toward our Eastern neighbors will be continued on the basis of treaties and will be supported by the desire to cooperate.

[Question] Regarding economic and social policies, in the old coalition couldn't you have proceeded almost exactly the same way with a view to unemployment?

[Answer] This is the actual reason for the split of the old coalition: The SPD was no longer in a position to make and implement the necessary economic and financial decisions. This was demonstrated by the criticism of the Federal Government's decisions of June and July. The attacks which are now being voiced against the plans of the new coalition -- attacks which cite the dismantling of social benefits -- demonstrate that the SPD is simply under pressure from its Munich decisions which demand more debts, more taxes and duties, and increased economic regulations. These attacks also show that it couldn't have supported the policy we are presently planning for the recovery of the German economy.

FDP'S MOELLEMANN ON COALITION AGREEMENT

Dw291217 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0550 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Interview with FDP Bundestag Deputy Juergen Moellemann by reporter Kroenig, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] If you look at the agreements you have made with the CDU/CSU, there is almost nothing you couldn't have agreed on with the SPD in the economic and social-political fields. On the other hand, you had to swallow some bitter pills. Was the liberal profile of the FDP blurred?

[Answer] I don't share this opinion at all. Looking at the program, which is a working program for 3 months -- seen soberly -- it couldn't have the character of a government statement which is usually produced at the beginning of a 4-year cooperation period. If I take a further look at the fields involved -- we were reasonable enough to concentrate on main issues -- I must say that there is continuity in the foreign and security policy fields, a policy which was very much characterized by Genscher and which lately had come more and more under the very critical influence of some SPD groups. The coalition collapsed in the fields of economic, budget and social policies because of its inability to act. It was a fact that we couldn't agree there any more because the basic concepts were too different.

Naturally, the current program is not an adopted program where the FDP could say: Look, the FDP position is faultless. However, we could not achieve this in any coalition. I must say that as a whole, the FDP influence in this coalition is obviously not smaller than it was in the former.

SCHMUDE PRESENTS REPORT ON EXTREMISTS, ESPIONAGE

LD291306 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn 29 Sep (DPA) -- Acts of violence and readiness to use force have increased among right and leftwing extremists in the Federal Republic. The Federal Republic still remains the preferred target of the Communist states' espionage services. Moreover, the number of members of foreign extremists organizations rose in 1981. These are the essential findings of the 1981 Protection of the Constitution Report submitted in Bonn on Wednesday by Federal Interior Minister Juergen Schmude (SPD). Because of the breakdown by the SPD/FDP coalition, his predecessor Gerhart Baum (FDP) was no longer able to conclude work on the report.

According to the report, at the end of 1981, some 1,850 (1980: 1,800) known neo-Nazis were either organized in the 18 (1980: 22) known neo-Nazis groups, or were active as their supporters or independent activists. The number of violations of the law by rightwing extremists rose, compared with the previous year from 1,643 to 1,824 and thus reached the highest level since the end of the war. Threats of violence increased from 123 to 189; an increase of 54 percent. The security authorities recorded 92 acts of violence (1980: 113) with a rightwing extremist background, including 59 with neo-Nazi connections. Schmude said that one characteristic was that violations of the law of a nature hostile to foreigners, numbering 297, increased by about 150 percent compared with 1980.

The number of members registered in the 73 rightwing extremist organizations and groups rose in the year covered by the report from 19,800 to 20,300. Antiforeigner campaigns in rightwing extremist circles, in particular against foreign guest workers, persons having received asylum and those seeking asylum continued and increased in the first half of 1982. Leftwing extremist activites likewise continued to gain ground, above all in the so-called "housing struggle" (squatting), the "peace struggle" and in actions against the building of the "western runway" of Frankfurt airport. The "German Communist Party" (DKP) and the "Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin" (SEW) together with their secondary organizations, according to the Protection of the Constitution Report, appear to still be capable of action and are increasingly aggressive.

The Protection of the Constitution Report states that leftwing extremists, through rioting and militant actions, had a more detrimental effect on public safety and order last year than in 1980. The new wave of protests which appeared in 1980 involving squatting, increased in militancy and spread in all parts of the republic. Acts of violence committed by German leftwing terrorist groups or ascribed to them, according to present information and numbering 129 -- 2 deliberate murders, 28 explosive and 99 incendiary attacks -- again increased markedly in 1981 compared with 77 incidents in the previous year.

The "Red Army Faction" (RAF) has apparently recovered from the setbacks of past years, as is shown by their attacks on the NATO air force base in Ramstein and on U.S. General Kroesen in Heidelberg. The "revolutionary cells" are pursuing their program of widening "armed resistance" with increasing intensity. They claimed responsibility not only for killing Hesse Economics Minister (Herbert Karry), but also for 6 explosive and 15 incendiary attacks. The great majority of the 4.6 million foreigners living in the Federal Republic are still law-abiding. The total number of members of foreign extremist organizations rose in the year covered by the report from 109,600 to 123,800.

According to the report, the increasing number of agents legally coming to the Federal Republic as alleged immigrants and as travellers with official jobs poses a particular challenge to counterintelligence in the Federal Government and the Laender, information from the political field with 37 percent [of agents' activities] was still at the center of enemy interest. Military espionage including missions against arms concerns totals 21 percent and is the second target of enemy spy work.

The main target was the Bundeswehr, its troop strength, barracks, depots, airfields, radar positions and missile bases. In the field of commercial and scientific espionage (18.5 percent) information from the vehicle, aircraft and shipbuilding industry was of primary interest. Counterintelligence was successful in making 38 arrests. In the first half of 1982 a total of 20 employees of enemy intelligence services were arrested.

LE MONDE CITES CHEYSSON NEW YORK REMARKS

PM301559 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Nicole Bernheim dispatch: "Cheysson Thinks West Should Draw Up 'Economic Strategy'"]

[Text] New York [no date as received] -- External Relations Minister Cheysson, who is attending the UN General Assembly, dined with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz the evening he arrived in New York -- Sunday, 26 September. He will leave for Montreal Saturday for a private meeting of Atlantic alliance foreign ministers.

Monday, Mr Cheysson met with the Egyptian, Argentine, Austrian and Polish representatives; Wednesday he will have talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, with whom he has not met since the latter visited Paris in June; Friday Mr Cheysson will attend a meeting of the contact group of Namibia before lunching with Mr Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart. This Tuesday he is having lunch with representatives of the New York Jewish community.

At a meeting with the French press Monday, Mr Cheysson said that his 3 hours of talks with Mr Shultz had taken place in an atmosphere of responsibility and mutual understanding. It was the first time that the French minister had met the secretary of state, although they had had many telephone conversations.

With regard to the U.S. embargo aimed at preventing sales of European technology to the Soviet Union, Mr Cheysson said that the French position was clear: The United States, he said, has adopted "arbitrary, extraterritorial and discriminatory measures which are incompatible with the market economy." Moreoever, in Mr Cheysson's view, a large country like the United States will not be able to hold to "such an aberrant idea."

Indeed, the embargo question was not discussed during his meeting with Mr Shultz, by common aggreement it seems. When reporting on Mr Shultz' talks, the State Department spokesman said that the subject had in fact not been raised "in detail" with either the French minister or the West German representative.

Clarifying his thoughts on the Atlantic alliance, Mr Cheysson said that, in his view, it is a "free alliance among equal partners...there is no 'leader.' There is only one country which is stronger than the others." The allies should draw up a strategy, and especially an "economic strategy." Of course, the French minister thinks it is necessary to limit and perhaps halt anything which might serve the Soviet Union's military interests. But by what right, Mr Cheysson said, does Washington forbid some European enterprises to trade with the USSR when the United States has just signed its biggest grain contract with the same country? He recalled that while French-Soviet trade fell by 25 percent last year and trade between the USSR and the FRG fell by 20 percent, U.S. trade increased by 50 percent.

Reforming UNIFIL

Despite those differences of opinion, Mr Cheysson described his meeting with Mr Shultz as "very promising." He added that it was "of the type which is essential between allies."

Moreover, there was complete agreement on other points, particularly on the use of the multinational force in the Near East. The two ministers gave priority to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and the restoration of security in Beirut. Paris and Washington also think that the multinational force is primarily intended to support the army and back up the protection of the civilian populations.

Asked whether the multinational force's presence could have prevented the massacre in the Palestinian camps, Mr Cheysson was doubtful; according to him, the disparity between the forces was too great and, moreover, the Israelis had taken up positions outside the sectors assigned to the French, American and Italian troops. Some Lebanese had called for the multinational force's first mandate to be extended, but nothing had been done officially.

The minister said he thinks that the 3,500 men of the multinational force should be able to accomplish its task. However, he did not rule out the possibility of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL], which is in southern Lebanon, being sent to Beirut: Moreover, 450 French soldiers in UNIFIL are being sent to the Lebanese capital to strengthen the contingent. But Mr Cheysson said he wants UNIFIL to be radically reformed: "We are determined never again to allow ourselves to be drawn into such an equivocal mandate," he said, criticizing the installation and organization of the UN forces in southern Lebanon and especially the fact that its command is installed in Israel. "It is with that type of equivocal situation that the United Nations runs the risk of being considered, [as published, presumably misprint for discredited] he added, mentioning UNIFIL's inability to prevent the Israelis' invading Lebanon in June. Nonetheless, France will vote for UNIFIL's mandate to be renewed 19 October.

The minister is obviously still worried about possible developments in Beirut: The protracted nature of the negotiations which have led to the -- still partial -- withdrawal of the Israelis from the Lebanese capital should prompt caution, he said, and there should be constant consultation between the members of the multinational force and the Lebanese Government to prevent misunderstandings.

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES MEETING ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD301226 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The president of the republic is at the European Council in Strasbourg. Francois Mitterrand just made a speech a few moments ago, addressing the Strasbourg International Human Rights Institute, a body which has as its aim the full and independent promotion of the protection and improvement of fundamental human rights. As the institute's charter declares, "the observance of such rights is an indispensible condition for the preservation of peace." The following is Francois Mitterrand developing a topical theme, that of crisis and freedom:

[Begin recording] What would Europe be if it were deprived of economic and social rights? Freedom is also something that has been achieved there. I know that you are here within this assembly in full awareness, because in a resolution you expressed the desire that a special statute should be drawn up in this field. It is in this very spirit, in my view, that the creation of the social charter can be conceived; this complementary and indispensible instrument of the convention on rights, the European Council seems to me to be an essential element for the thinking out process required in order to coordinate our efforts as states, governments, MPs and social partners so as to improve and correct economic and social discrepancies, and where possible, to halt the scourge of unemployment which threatens our democracies. Please believe that France will do its best to achieve such results because what is at stake is nothing less than the blossoming of man in his full dignity. [end recording]

'ALL STATE'S RESOURCES' TO COUNTER TERRORISM

PM301051 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Sep 82 p 16

[Jacques Isnard report: "The Government Compares International Terrorism With an Act of War"]

[Excerpt] The French Government compares terrorism with acts of war from outside against the national territory and thinks that that challenge should be met with all the state's resources, including those of its armed forces, as acts of legitimate defense justified by the 1959 law on France's military organization.

That deliberately all-embracing and almost offensive concept of this fight against international terrorism was propounded by Premier Mauroy at the beginning of this week in his speech to the Higher National Defense Studies Institute [IHEDN]. In such a solemn place and before such a select audience, none of the government chief's remarks passed unnoticed, and the premier obviously placed his remarks on terrorism at the end of his 45-minute speech to more effectively draw the attention of the audience -- composed of civilians and military personnel -- to the importance of his warning, which follows the one given by the head state.

"It is," Mr Mauroy said, "consistent with all forms of terrorism to push their theaters of operation into civilian populations foreign to conflicts.... Terrorism is a crime which uses the means of war and, in some cases, has the support of states.... In defense terms, it is an aggression against which a state's full resources should be deployed.... Indeed, terrorism's challenge is all-embracing. It calls for a defense which is also all-embracing.... We must make efforts to adapt our organization, our means and our plans of action to constantly changing hypotheses. That constant preparation...is now an integral part of the defense mission."

To justify the mobilization of all the state's resources -- Mr Mauroy mentioned the police, the civilian security forces [La Securite Civile], the armed forces, the gendarmerie, the legal system and "all other public services" -- in this struggle against international terrorism, the premier had no hesitation in invoking a fundamental document on the general organization of defense which dates from 1959 and which the Socialists criticized in the past because it struck them as essentially totalitarian due to its intention to generalize national security problems.

That document is the 7 January 1959 statute, which has the force of law and is still in force despite later adjustments which General de Gaulle, then premier, had largely inspired, aimed at establishing the main principles governing defense organization.

To support his remarks, the premier read to his IHEDN audience the first article of that statute, which gives defense the "object of guaranteeing at all times, in all circumstances and against all forms of aggression, the security and integrity of the territory and the lives of the population."

The message could not be clearer: The threats to the nation do not stem only from the dangers of a sudden invasion successfully "overcoming" nuclear deterrence; today, the most plausible threats are those of terrorism which "attacks the stability of our societies" without directly attacking "our might."

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON UN, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD302100 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 30 Sep

[Interview with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo by correspondent Empedo Clemazia, in New York; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister. The General Assembly appears to be (?dead) as a meeting place and as an effective means for the UN organization to adopt a precise role in world crises. I am thinking of the Falklands war, the Polish crisis, the situation in Afghanistan, and the situation in Lebanon. I see a frightening impotence on the part of the United Nations. Mr Minister, in your meetings in New York, have you noted an awareness of this crisis of the greatest international organization?

[Answer] The United Nations has, in fact, failed to come up to expectations in these various crises. Why? One must search for the causes of this state of affairs in the functioning of mechanisms and also in the greater or smaller support of individual states for the agreement that unites the members of the United Nations. Obviously, instead of this connection becoming stronger, it has weakened over the years. One must search for something that is more cogent than [words indistinct].

[Question] As a rule, international affairs are so urgent that it is difficult to ponder matters beyond the emergency. But I would like to go beyond the news with you, Mr Minister Colombo. The [word indistinct] crisis developed within the system of Western alliances. The Mideast crisis is linked to the forces present in that area. The Polish and Afghan crises are managed by the [word indistinct] Soviet bloc. Crises are no longer arising between the various systems but within those systems. Is this the new international emergency of the eighties?

[Answer] In fact, the growth of the international system does not make it possible to affirm, as one used to, that the great powers are capable of finding solutions to crises within their own spheres of influence. There are so many regional movements and other organizations, for example the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab League, the OAU, the Organization of American States. There are a number of realities today which render these spheres of influence heterogeneous. The great powers have difficulty [words indistinct].

[Question] You are implying that there is a need for a more effective political initiative by the medium-sized countries, like Italy. I ask you, therefore, Mr Minister Colombo, how can this initiative express itself for Italy following the impetus we gave the new multinational peace force in Beirut? Can we go further? I am thinking of political recognition of the PLO over and above the clause of mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel.

[Answer] Italy has taken initiatives which express the responsibility it has assumed in this area together with other countries. I think that our policy must be one of initiatives. If you ask me whether there are other initiatives that Italy can take, I say certainly. In light of the new situation, Europe must now make its contribution to the resumption of the [word indistinct] peace process. We face difficulties. The Arab world is more united. Israel reacts to the proposals made by the Arabs and also to those of the Americans. Therefore, Europe should play a role.

As for the importance of this particular aspect -- mutual recognition by the Israelis and Palestinians -- this is just one element in the process. I do not know whether it comes under initiatives. A climate of trust must be established and each of the two major protagonists can know that in the end it can count on (?Italy).

DETAILS OF COLOMBO-GROMYKO TALKS REPORTED

LD010010 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Dispatch from Italo Galiano in New York]

[Excerpts] The Colombo-Gromyko talks lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes in the offices of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. The talks reasserted what the political observers have noted for several months now; Detente is going through a rough time, dialogue is difficult and this has repercussions on all relations, including economic. As regards the problem of the Siberian gas pipeline, Colombo repeated to the Soviet foreign minister what he had already told U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, that Italy will honor pledges already made, the contracts already signed, for the supply of equipment to build the pipeline. Regarding contracts still to be signed and which concern above all the future supplies of gas from the USSR to Italy, we have to wait for the consultations among the allies.

East-West relations, as Colombo mentioned to journalists, dominated the talks with Gromyko. Gromyko said that martial law in Poland is that country's internal problem and that the Soviets intervened in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghans to stop Pakistani infiltration. The Italian side pointed out that events such as those in Poland and Afghanistan substantially altered the international balance and cannot benefit detente. Moreover, they are regarded with concern by the Italian Parliament, not only by the government majority parties. He found that the views of the two foreign ministers coincided one one point: There are no alternatives to detente. Efforts to improve matters cannot succeed until the concept of detente and the views of the two sides become more similar.

ECONOMIC FORECASTS FOR NEXT YEAR PRESENTED

AU302008 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 30 -- Italy's rate of inflation for 1983 will be 13 percent, GNP will climb by a scant 0.8 percent and the state deficit will come to 60,000 billion lire (over 40 billion dollars at the current rate of exchange) in the most optimistic of a pair of forecasts presented to the Rome cabinet today by Budget Minister Giorgio la Malfa. The document containing the two forecasts was unanimously endorsed at the end of today's long meeting.

According to the first set of projections, based on passage in Parliament before the end of the year of the entire set of economic and fiscal measures presented by the government this summer, inflation will decline from 17 percent for the current year to 13 percent next year and modest economic growth will be accompanied by a 1.5 percent increase in unemployment in industry.

On the plus side, according to the brightest of the two forecasts, the current accounts sector of the balance of payments will end next year only 1.280 billion lire in the red, some 910 million dollars. The second set of figures, however, based on the failure of government measures to win the approval of Parliament, foresees a rate of inflation soaring along at 20, GNP growth of 1.5 percent and a staggering public debt of 100,000 billion lire, over 71.4 billion dollars. The current accounts sector of the balance of payments, according to La Malfa's second forecast, would wind up 1983 12,600 billion lire in deficit, 9 billion dollars.

The Socialist state industry minister, Gianni de Michelis, said that the forecast would require further study and argued that, "a policy made up solely of cuts and credit restrictions leads nowhere. It is unacceptable to reduce inflation by raising unemployment". The Socialist and Social Democrat cabinet ministers, in general, spoke out in favor of elevating the 60,000 billion lire ceiling set on the 1983 budget deficit to avert, as one minister was quoted as saying, "the unbearable level of three million jobless". According to the budget minister, the growth of government spending has led to negative repercussions in all the industrialized nations and Italy must follow the lead provided by the United States with its mix of fiscal and monetary measures.

FORMER PREMIER SUAREZ ON HOPES FOR GOVERNMENT

PM301511 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Sep 82 p 15

[Excerpt] [Democratic and Social Center (CDS) leader] Adolofo Suarez appeared on television for an hour last night in the first of a series of interviews with political leaders to be broadcast this week. Suarez provided an image described as "cautiously conciliatory" by one of the reporters who interviewed him; did not smoke a single cigarette throughout the program; and showed complete control of the television medium.

The former prime minister said that if he takes part in the government resulting from the coming election, or if he is asked to take part, he will be in favor of renogotiating Spain's integration in NATO to achieve an integration in Europe "at all levels," including international cooperation to combat terrorism and the start of "progress toward resolving the Gibraltar issue."

Suarez said that the Spanish economy is entirely dependent on the international economy, except that "we are suffering the downpour without an umbrella." Consequently, he added, a long-term industrial policy should be planned and "action should be taken in the areas of the future, such as the major electronic and space industries, seabed research and research into renewable energy."

The CDS leader answered a question about how he viewed his own center group by citing the need for the supremacy of civilian power, the need to consolidate the democratic system and therefore the need to create tolerance among all Spaniards. He added: "We have the political will and also the ability to achieve this."

However, Mr Suarez confessed that "my plans in no way include winning the election." "I would prefer," he added, "to hear people say in 5 months' time: 'I was wrong not to vote for Suarez,' rather than 'I was wrong to vote for Suarez.'" The former prime minister said that "there are no plans" regarding a possible postelection pact with the Socialist Worker's Party, though "the next government must be very stong in Parliament, and we are all involved in the governability of the state, that is, so long as we are not nurturing putschists."

CENTRIST LEADER REAFFIRMS COALITION STANCE

PM300751 Madrid ABC in Spanish 24 Sep 82 p 25

[Antonio Palacio report]

[Excerpts] Oviedo -- During a press conference, at which he refused to disclose details of his party's election program to be presented next Monday, Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Chairman Landelino Lavilla simply said that the center program was a balanced one and that it was not true that 80 percent of it was devoted to economic matters.

With regard to the pact with the Liberals, he referred to his remarks last Sunday and merely stated that it was not a pact but a cooperation. He also said that the UCD was a party whose grassroots would not have permitted a form of cooperation with the Liberals in which the center party was in a minority or at a disadvantage vis-a-vis Antonio Garrigues' party.

He denied that there had been a strong group within the UCD Executive Committee favoring a coalition.

"Those who proved most in favor of a coalition," he said, expressed themselves in such a manner that such a coalition seemed impossible," and he pointed out that the Executive Committee session prior to the UCD national convention "voted by a large majority in favor of the center option, as agreed by the political council."

Lavilla explicitly denied the suggestion that his strategy could envisage a postelection center-left pact with the Socialist Workers Party: "Nor is there any agreement on -- nor does the strategy decided on envisage -- the creation of a coalition government."

UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CENTER ELECTION PROGRAM

PM301535 Madrid ABC in Spanish 28 Sep 82 p 28

[Text] Madrid -- The Union of the Democratic Center [UDC] election program begins with a declaration of principles, described as "inalienable postulates," then goes on to explain its various points. The program defends private enterprise, equal tax pressure, the penalization of abortion and freedom of education, among other things, and also discusses job creation. The postulates of the Center program are as follows:

1 -- The defense, implementation and maintenance of the Constitution, which is a political commitment for the vast majority of Spaniards and a fundamental rule of concord and coexistence.

2 -- Spain's unity, and solidarity among all the communities that make up the Spanish nation.

3 -- The consolidation and defense of the democratic institutions and the stability of the political system.

4 -- The primacy of the individual in all spheres of life, the elimination of discrimination, the protection and guarantee of civil and human rights, including the right to live and therefore the classing of abortion as a crime.

5 -- The rule of law, citizens' security and the defense of public order, with the adoption of whatever means are needed to combat terrorism within the context of the state based on law.

6 -- The primacy of civilian authority in the direction of military policy and administration.

7 -- The defense of the interests of the state and of Spaniards abroad.

8 -- Economic policy at the service of better and great fairness in the distribution of burdens and benefits.

9 -- The achievement of the maximum possible growth rate compatible with the basic balances of the economy, by means of private enterprise and support for employers as the motive force behind a reactivation, modernization and adaptation of the national economy. The public sector must set an example of promotion and reactivation and also containment of expenditures not generating immediate production activity.

10 - The need to stimulate and achieve agreement among social partners to deal with the economic crisis, combat unemployment and ensure peace, stability and social progress.

11 -- The pressing need to modernize state organization and administration (in the judicial, military, foreign affairs, economic, health and welfare fields), by improving officials' professional standards, rationalizing functions and activities, streamlining procedures and achieving more direct, simpler and quicker contacts between the administration and the citizens.

12 -- A special and priority approach to economic, welfare and promotional problems affecting young and old people.

13 -- The effective defense and protection of the family by means of legislative, economic, fiscal and cultural measures.

14 -- The defense of freedom of education, guaranteeing equality of opportunity and parents' right to choose whatever form of education they want for their children. The improvement of the quality and level and the expansion of public education and equal assistance to private education.

Also:

-- A policy of free enterprise and support for private investment as the motive behind economic recovery and job creation. Attention will be given to small and medium enterprises and cooperative companies.

-- The expansion of the area of irrigated land at the rate of 100,000 hectares a year. The transformation of some agricultural disaster loans into state subsidies to the sector.

-- The maintenance of the GIP growth rate at 3-4 percent in real terms.

-- The maintenance of the public deficit over the next 4 years, with the intention of subsequently reducing it so as to stimulate private investment.

-- A monetary policy that will slow inflation and increase credit to the private sector to provide adequate finance for enterprises.

Unemployment and Employment

With regard to job creation and the reduction of unemployment, the center election program states that a 3-4 percent growth rate in the GIP will permit the creation of a large number of jobs over the next 4 years.

To achieve a reactivation, which should in turn affect employment, the program recommends the adoption of nonrestrictive measures in economic relations with other countries.

Still against the background of the present crisis, the Center experts have written an epigraph entitled "Solidarity for Employment," which lists a series of measures for the underprivileged sectors of society. These includes: Greater flexibility in numbers of staff when renewing labor contracts (this measure is coupled in the program with the assertion of the inadvisability of freedom of dismissal), unreserved backing for part-time temporary contracts for training and work experience, and struggle against unemployment benefit frauds.

With regard to pensions, the program aims to achieve a minimum retirement pension equal to the minimum guaranteed wage.

The UCD considers it necessary to maintain the present level of fiscal pressure and the same balance between direct and indirect taxation. However, it makes an exception for families and businesses with regard to direct taxation. The way is left open to a reduction of this pressure "in plans to support business investments and in the case of families." It also places the fiscal emphasis more on consumption than on employment.

GONZALEZ DISCUSSES PSOE PROGRAM WITH PRESS

PM300853 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Sep 82 p 15

Alfredo Relano report on Socialist Worker's Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez 20 Sep press conference in Madrid]

[Text] Madrid -- Felipe Gonzalez asserted yesterday that he does not expect obstruction from financial sectors in the event of a Socialist victory at the coming elections.

The Spanish Socialist Worker's Party secretary general, who spoke to newsmen to explain his party's election program, rejected the possibility of a government pact with the army or of negotiations with Basque Homeland and Freedom [ETA] and argued the case for a "majority social pact" to resolve the crisis. With regard to foreign policy, he indicated as priorities EEC entry and the expansion of relations with Latin America and the Mediterranean area, including the Arab countries.

The press conference was held at the Castellana Hotel and was attended by no less than 200 reporters. The questions and answers were based almost without exception on the premise that Gonzalez will be the next prime minister. In his introductory remarks the Socialist leader suggested the possibility that the election campaign will center on the Socialist platform, "which is unusual, because it is normal for the campaign to center on criticism or defense of the government's action." He added that if this is not the case now, it is because it is difficult to specify which parties support the government's action in these elections. He also lamented the absence of a proper representation of the center-right political spectrum.

With regard to the Socialist platform, he explained that its foundation is to create confidence and to secure the support of various sectors of society, and he announced the progressive reduction of the working week and lowering of the retirement age. He added that some parties are offering the impossible when they claim they are prepared to eliminate the public deficit, cut taxes, facilitate the return of emigres and control inflation.

In answer to specific questions, he said that Spain's entry into the EEC will be a priority concern, "though not an obsession: It will not account for 90 percent of our foreign policy." He indicated as the other priorities in this field relations with the Latin American countries and with those of the Mediterranean area, including Arab countries. With regard to NATO, he confirmed his already expressed opinions: "Ours is not an anti-NATO stance, but an antimembership stance, which is not the same. We do not regard Spain's withdrawal from NATO as a priority, but the matter will be frozen and studied."

Asked whether it would be possible to imagine a government pact with the army, Gonzalez replied with a definite negative: "Errors may occur in the exercise of government, but the worst would be to not take any government action. A pact of this kind would be profoundly damaging to civilian power."

Asked about the possibility of a dual pardon for putschists and ETA members, he replied that such a parallel is unimaginable. With regard to the firm decision on the sentences in the 23 February [1981 attempted coup] trial, he said that "the good thing about them will be precisely their firmness."

With regard to the Future Combat Aircraft Program, he said: "We do not know how the decision was reached, and we would like to know. We will examine the matter without preconceptions and decide accordingly. We took no part in the exhibition of pressures, which gives us an advantage."

Financial Sectors

Asked about the possible obstruction of a Socialist government by financial sectors, he replied: "There may be some people who secretly wish for a trial of strength with a leftwing government, but I do not believe that anyone is planning any action. The financial sectors know more about figures than anyone else and know it would cost plenty to create conservative tension." He added that "we will make the utmost effort to show our willingness to facilitate an economic recovery" and said that "the famous model of society will not be altered by the nationalization of the electricity sector. Nobody is seriously worried about the nationalizations issue, even if they claim to be." He also said that "a democracy is consolidated when certain powers live and act outside the state apparatus."

He added that an end must be put to the situation whereby public enterprise has become a cemetery for failures in private enterprise, and claimed that the minimum total defrauded from the Finance Ministry could equal 50 percent of the budget deficit. "Determined action must be taken against this evasion."

With regard to possible changes in top posts, he announced that there will be replacements, based on a quest for criteria of efficiency rather than of political allegiance, adding that "we will have to revise extremely carefully the appointments made since 20 June, some of which could have been dictated more by financial sectors than by the ministries concerned."

With regard to terrorism, he announced that there will be no negotiations with ETA and that he hopes to secure greater cooperation from other parties in the struggle against this organization (?not on the basis of similarities of approach to government, but as a result of a general recognition of the problem"), and to painstakingly improve police techniques and deprive terrorists of popular support.

He ended the press conference by expressing his desire that the phase of Socialist government be remembered for its achievements in education: "Of all the inequalities, those in education seem to me the most serious."

ALZAGA ADDRESSES PDP CONGRESS, RAPS UCD, PSOE

PM300907 Madrid ABC in Spanish 26 Sep 82 pp 17, 33

[Luisa Palma report]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- The opening day of the first Popular Democratic Party [PDP] congress yesterday was devoted mainly to meetings in committees, which began debating the 15 reports submitted. The greatest interest was prompted by the analysis of the Spanish situation presented by Oscar Alzaga to the 1,200 party delegates shortly after the congress opened. His arguments -- applauded and cheered at several stages -- were based on three points: The weakness of the government's action; the crisis in the system of political parties; and the crisis of despair being suffered by the Spanish people as a result of the previous two factors. In this connection, the PDP leader examined the Union of the Democratic Center's [UCD] recent history, accusing it of a policy of "permanent improvisation" and blaming it for many of the problems currently besetting society, which "should have been resolved some time ago." Apart from this, he reasserted the need for a "young policy" and explained that his party was contesting the elections in a coalition as a result of its having been "loyal to our analysis of the situation." He devoted a large part of his speech to listing the "Spanish Socialist Worker's Party's [PSOE] serious errors," referring to its recent activities and its present attempt to "exploit the national dissatisfaction resulting from the UCD government and the consensus with the Socialist Party itself."

Alzaga noted the government's responsibility for the present lack of control in the economy. "And at the same time," he said, "the number of unemployed has risen to 2 million. Therefore the failure of the UCD's economic policy is a serious blow to hundreds [as published] of families and has brought us to an extreme economic situation." Alzaga repeated several times the need for an authoritative democratic government "with the utmost authority and efficiency" -- a government "such as would result from an election victory of the Popular Alliance-PDP coalition."

His criticism of the UCD, sometimes sarcastic and biting, earned lengthy applause from the delegates, augmented by guests to the congress, who included Fernando Suarez, several Popular Alliance members representing their party and Jose Antonio Seguardo of the CSOE [Spanish Confederation of Business Organizations]. The UCD, to which an invitation had been extended, was not represented, since the invitation was turned down and [Democratic Liberal Party leader] Antonio Garrigues Walker, who had also been invited was not there either.

Former UCC members who left recently to swell the PDP ranks, such as former Minister Jose Luis Alvarez, joined the applause for the PDP leader's remarks. "The UCD's guitar," Alzaga said, paraphrasing Machado's poem, "plays the jota today and the pentenera tomorrow, while voters' ears are obviously being diverted. They have withdrawn their support to the point that the party finds itself in a comatose state. What used to be the key party of our democratic system is now the principal source of weakness in the Spanish democratic system. This is why the PDP emerged with the resolute determination to make Spanish politics center on the old and permanent truths. Our aim was not to disunite but to unite. We were aware that the nonformation of the broad electoral coalition demanded by circumstances would objectively facilitate the PSOE's electoral victory. And the UCD's unilateral decision to refuse it ultimately disqualified it from voters' objectives. The UCD has turned its back on its origins and aspires to be a residual party so as to enjoy a place in the sun vis-a-vis a hypothetical PSOE government." Alzaga took the opportunity of his speech to clear up the subject of the incidents in connection with the presentation of the joint lists with the Popular Alliance and guaranteed his party's commitment to defending the coalition program, "acting with the utmost loyalty," in the interests of Spanish democracy.

BUDGET DEFICIT FORECAST FOR 1982 ANNOUNCED

PM301433 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 24 Sep 82 p 47

[Excerpt] The Finance Ministry's annual estimate of the budgetary balance for 1982 forecasts a state deficit of 756 billion pesetas, Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Anoveros announced at a press conference yesterday. The figure is the result of a budgetary deficit of 599 billion pesetas, resulting from revenue totaling 2,834 billion pesetas against 3,433 billion pesetas in expenditure.

According to the minister, it must be borne in mind that the forcast budget did not include the extraordinary payments of 55.3 billion pesetas approved by the government in March and the additional 120 billion pesetas in state unemployment benefit payments.

Garcia Anoveros said that this deficit is expected to be financed by a net increase in the public debt of 289 billion pesetas and funds of 501,586 million pesetas from the Bank of Spain.

ETA SEVENTH ASSEMBLY ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION

LD301326 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A press conference is being held at this moment at an undisclosed location in southern France by the main leaders of the terrorist organization ETA-Politico-Military -- Seventh Assembly — to announce the disbanding of this faction of ETA and the renunciation of violent means for the attainment of political goals. Newsmen were told to arrive at the venue at 0700.

This self-dissolution is the end of a process which began in February of 1981 a few days after the coup attempt staged by Lieutenant Colonel Tejero. At that time ETA-Politico-Military initiated a truce intended to give the political forces the chance to negotiate a solution to matters. A year later one section of the organization came to the conclusion that the truce had not been conducive to attaining the progress they were seeking, and as a result a split developed within the "Poli-Milis." This gave rise to the Eighth Assembly, which favored breaking the truce and resuming the armed struggle.

NORWAY

BRUNDTLAND VIEWS FUTURE POLICY TOWARD EEC

PM301609 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Labor Party leader Gro Harlem Brundtland "Saturday Guest" column article: "25 September"]

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the referendum on Norwegian membership in the EEC is a basis for reflection on our future policy toward Europe.

The question of EEC membership was decided by the referendum. Since then, there has been broad political agreement that this issue is no longer on the agenda in Norwegian politics.

The debate and the subsequent decision were harrowing and split the Norwegian people into two camps. The first task after the referendum was therefore to bridge the gap between the two opposing camps. We have succeeded in this and the wounds have healed over, but, for this, time was necessary.

The second task was to secure Norwegian economic interests vis-a-vis the EEC. This was done through the trade agreement which solved Norwegian industry's market problems. Since the agreement, economic and trading ties between Norway and the EEC have developed satisfactorily. Arguments used by both camps in the membership debate later turned out to have been exaggerated.

But in this work to bury old conflicts and solve the practical problems, the political perspectives attached to European policy have been absent.

The time now seems to be ripe for introducing the question to the political debate. In the eighties, policy toward Europe will gain new content and new dimensions as a result of developments between the United States, the Soviet Union and West Europe. Thus, the new Europe debate will not be about EEC membership, but about Norway's attitude toward and interest in these developments.

In this situation it is important that we extend our contacts with the EEC -- including those on the foreign policy level.

The foreign policy cooperation between the EEC nations have become an important factor in East-West relations and in international politics, and its results will be of great significance for our own country.

However, a closer alignment with the EEC and with West Europe does not mean that we will automatically support the EEC nation's decisions or views. We must assess each issue individually on the basis of our own interests and objectives. Issues vary; governments do too -- on both sides of the Atlantic.

If we take, for example, the current difference of opinion within the Western alliance over the view to be taken of the policy of detente, Norway itself has obvious interests to defend. They are that the policy of detente should be further pursued and that the objective is to overcome the division in Europe. Therefore, we must cooperate with the forces which stand for the same policy. This view of the necessity of continued detente must also determine our position on actual conflicts, such as the planned gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and West Europe. Another such concrete question is our attitude toward the peace movements and their goals. They are strong in the West European countries, but they are also growing strong in the United States. However, not all West European governments seem to be very interested in the peace movement's activities.

These, therefore, are some of the dimensions we must include in the approaching debate on our relationship to Europe. A good starting point for this debate is the fact that it can unite former promarketeers and antimarketeers and that it is a debate about our relationship to the whole of Europe.

KIPRIANOU DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

NC301920 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Independence Day message delivered by President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiridhon Kiprianou on 30 September; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the Cyprus independence anniversary I address warm greetings of love and honor to the cruelly-tried Cypriot people. I address to all a message of faith, militancy and hope; hope for overcoming the present trial and for better days to come for martyred Cyprus.

The honor for the achievement of Cyprus' independence, following tremendous sacrifices, belongs to all our people, who, under the inspired leadership of Ethnarch Makarios, rose to spheres of idealistic grandeur and added glorious pages to our history. However, eternal honor belongs to those who gave their lives in order to secure a free homeland for us, those who died on the scaffold of the gallows, in battlefields and ambushes, and as a result of tortures wherever the colonial dynasty tried to subdue the militant spirit of our people and stifle their aspirations. To these heroic martyrs, our people, our country, turn their thoughts with gratitude. By their example they have become models of virtue, a yardstick for human and national values. The places of their sacrifice have become places of national pilgrimage and their example inspires and guides us.

And this is not a mere figure of speech. For, only a few years after the declaration of Cyprus' independence, our people were once again called to new struggles in defense of their fatherland, which was in the throes of foreign-inspired internal rebellion and facing continuous threats of invasion by Turkey. And the period of unrest, abnormality and threats by Turkey, which were accompanied by the bombing of heroic Tilliria, lasted several years until insane people, the treacherous junta and their criminal collaborators, by their antinational coup of 15 July 1974, opened the gates to the hordes of barbaric Attila. A premeditated treachery and an organized crime were perpetrated against Cyprus, the very grave consequences of which our martyred people are still experiencing. I have often said and I repeat that the exclusive responsibility for this treachery against Cyprus rests only with the junta and their agents and not with the democratic Greek people.

On the contrary, Greece is, and always has been, our mainstay in all our struggles, particularly the critical moments we are passing through today. And today I once again express Cyprus' gratitude to the Greek Government, particularly to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the Greek political world and the Greek people, as well as Greeks everywhere, for all they have done and continue to do for Cyprus. Their support and solidarity gives us strength in our hard and difficult struggle for termination of the occupation and restoration of our rights.

Eight years have gone by since the perpetration of that terrible crime which caused thousands of dead, wounded and missing persons, 200,000 uprooted refugees and a truly biblical catastrophe in the areas swept by the Attila hordes, murders, rapes, humiliations and violation of all human rights. Eight years have elapsed and we are still looking for our missing persons, while one-third of our people continue to be refugees in their own country. Despite their hardships and the continuing drama, our people have not succumbed and are not prepared to abandon the struggle for freedom, for their rights. Reactivation and progress in the free areas and the endurance and militant spirit of our people, in their struggle to get what they are entitled to, have won universal admiration, and international support is continually growing. And in this direction, the government will continue to intensify its efforts until the necessary conditions are created to force Turkey to abandon her sinister plans against Cyprus and her unacceptable stand. Of course, it is not easy for humanity, which is plagued by so many international problems, to concentrate its attention solely on the injustice being done to Cyprus. However, I am confident that we shall bring this about.

In the 8 years that have gone by many efforts have been made through the intercommunal dialogue to achieve progress for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. The framework for such a solution is there and this is the decision of the UN Security Council the General Assembly and the summit agreements. Nevertheless, all efforts have come up against the negative attitude of the Turkish side and its arrogant policy.

We, for our part, have always shown good will, but, unfortunately, there has been no response. We shall continue our efforts for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem that would ensure complete freedom for Cyprus and the inalienable rights of our people. We are not going to capitulate under any circumstances. We are not going to accept, directly or indirectly, the results of the crime. We are not going to accept partitionist solutions of any kind, or any settlement that would lead our people to new adventures and endanger their survival.

Any solution to the Cyprus problem is inconceivable without the withdrawal of the occupation troops, without the termination of foreign interventions, without the safeguarding of the rights of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes and without ensuring all human rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens. Our aim is to ensure all prerequisites for a free, democratic and prosperous Cyprus. We are not inspired by chauvinism or intolerance.

I firmly believe that in a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, united, demilitarized and non-aligned Cyprus, all its citizens, without exception, can live in harmony, understanding and friendship, and can work together creatively for a happy future. Dissension brings separation and catastrophe. Unity brings peace and prosperity. Our people have gone through terrible experiences. It is time for security, peace, justice and prosperity to come permanently to this tragic country.

On this occasion I address a message of good will to the Turkish Cypriots who are now living under the occupation of Turkish troops and I assure them once again that we cherish feelings of understanding and friendship for them and that it is our conviction that cooperation with them is the foundation for peace and common progress. I also address myself to Turkey and call upon her to show, at long last, respect for international law and the rights of a small, independent and peace-loving state. I finally address myself to the world community, particularly to those who can exert effective pressure on Turkey and who must realize that the protraction of the Cyprus problem and the continuing injustice serve no one's true interests. I call upon them to take, at long last, measures in the direction of Ankara and make it abandon its sinister designs against Cyprus so as to open the way for a peaceful and just solution to the Cyprus problem, for the good of the Cyprus people as a whole and for the cause of international peace and security.

I address greetings to the relatives of missing persons and wish to assure them that we shall not cease our efforts until the fate of their beloved is ascertained. I address greetings to our heroic enclaved brothers who have won our admiration for their endurance and patriotism. I address greetings to the relatives of the victims of our struggle and assure them that their sacrifices for the securing and defense of freedom and democracy will not be in vain.

I also address greetings to our refugees who are in the vanguards of the struggle and would like to assure them that we shall continue to care for them until the day of return comes.

Finally, I address myself to all the Cyprus people and reaffirm our faith in and dedication to the ideals of freedom, justice, democracy and peace.

GOVERNMENT UNAWARE OF PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S PLANS

NC300955 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 30 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The government has no information on UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's planning to submit new ideas on the Cyprus issue in March to revive the [intercommunal] talks.

This statement was made yesterday by the government spokesman in answer to a question on yesterday's report in I ELEVTHEROTIPIA. The statement in question had been made to our paper by UN circles.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS DISCUSSES ROLANDHIS MEETING

NC300704 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0530 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] In a statement on his meeting yesterday with Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis in New York, Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos said they discussed ways of promoting the Cyprus issue in view of the recourse to the United Nations next March, after the presidential elections in Cyprus.

Asked if they discussed the possibility of convening a conference of Cypriot party leaders in Athens, Mr Kharalambopoulos answered in the negative, adding that no decision has yet been made. He said: The idea has merely been expressed. The Greek foreign minister will address the UN General Assembly today and hold separate meetings with the UN secretary general and the General Assembly president.

ROLANDHIS MEETS WITH SFRY, UK, INDIAN MINISTERS

NC010727 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Within the framework of his contacts at UN headquarters, Foreign Minister Rolandhis met with his Yugoslav counterpart, Mr Mojsov. During the meeting, which was cordial and friendly, they discussed the Cyprus problem, questions connected with the Nonaligned Movement and international problems to be debated by the UN General Assembly. Mr Rolandhis also met with Irish Foreign Minister Collins. They discussed the Cyprus problem, questions connected with Cyprus-EEC relations as well as international problems and bilateral relations between Cyprus and Ireland.

Late in the evening the foreign minister met with his Indian counterpart, Mr Rao. During their meeting they reviewed the latest Cyprus developments and discussed questions connected with the Nonaligned Movement. As is well-known, the next nonaligned summit conference will take place in India in 1983.

Mr Rolandhis also met with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Pym and discussed with him the Cyprus problem at present. They also discussed the question of university fees for Cypriot students in Britain and the need for the British authorities' special streatment of them.

ATAKOL LEAVES FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

TA301111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Kenan Atakol, left this morning for New York where he will attend the UN General Assembly meetings. During his stay in New York, Atakol will meet with foreign ministers or representatives of various countries. He will also make the preparations for the meeting to be held between the president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, and the UN secretary general. Denktas is expected to leave for New York next week to meet with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCES JUDICIAL REFORM MEASURES

NC010939 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou announced at last night's Council of Ministers meeting a number of measures to reform justice, thus returning the third great authority of the regime to the epicenter of government interest. Apart from the legislation being submitted to the Chamber of Deputies -- legislation which is also dictated by the Constitution, but which had not been submitted by past governments -- the prime minister announced that in order to reform the structure of justice there will be a new courts of justice organization and a new law on the qualifications of justices and the disciplinary law concerning them. The judicial organizational posts will be increasedby 200 in 1982 and by another (?200) in 1983; their remuneration will also be increased.

About the cleansing of justice, the prime minister said that the process of investigating the charges, particularly those included in the Papakarias report [on the behavior of members of the Greek judiciary during the junta] is proceeding at a fast pace and that the Papakarias report will be released, with the pertinent findings. He also said that voluntary retirement of justices will be institutionalized and that the institution of arbitration is being reformed. Mr Papandreou also announced measures concerning the penitentiary system and the legal profession.

Mr Papandreou said that, with the measures which will be completed during the coming 3-year period, the government will have brought about a deep change in justice so that it may be independent, effective and crystal clear, a true bastion of democracy.

ALTERNATE ECONOMY MINISTER ON TRADE EXCHANGES

NC292336 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Alternate National Economy Minister Ioannis Pottakis has stated that, within the framework of the multidimensional foreign policy, our country's economic relations are being further promoted with Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Libya and Kuwait.

More speficially, an economic cooperation protocol will be signed with Czechoslovakia. The protocol, among other things, provides for a doubling of trade exchange, the building in Greece of a lignite gasification unit and the establishment of mixed units [as heard] in the sectors of manufacturing trolleys, tractors, bicyles, excavators and so forth.

Through its official in charge of foreign trade, Switzerland has shown interest in the establishment of technology units with their exports directed to the Arab countries.

At the same time, Libya is interested in supplying Greece with oil and in the establishment of a mixed canning enterprise whose production will be absorbed by the Libyan market.

On Saturday, Mr Pottakis will leave for Sofia at the head of a Greek delegation. In Bulgaria, among other things, Mr Pottakis will discuss the use of Nestos River waters, the building in Greece of a unit for the processing of fruits and matters pertaining to the exchange of electric energy.

Finally, a Greek delegation will leave for Kuwait on Monday to prepare the discussions which Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will hold there.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TURKMEN-SHULTZ MEETING

TA301115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings, met with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz yesterday. In a statement after the meeting, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman said that relations between the two countries were reviewed at the meeting and that views were exchanged on the Middle East problem. Noting that the defense cooperation issue within the framework of relations between the two countries was dwelt upon, Akiman said that the United States recognized Turkey's importance for the defense of the West and that it wanted to assure Turkey on the issue. Akiman added that the two ministers expressed the view that the cooperation between their countries is based on mutual trust.

Akiman said that the Cyprus issue is on the agenda of the UN General Assembly this year but that no preparations have yet been made for its discussion by any committee. Akiman concluded by saying that during the NATO foreign ministers meeting to be held in Montreal on 2 and 3 October, Turkmen will meet with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Ionnis Kharalambopoulos. Turkmen met yesterday with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo and Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

A Turkish radio and television correspondent in Washington reports that Turkmen will address the UN General Assembly tomorrow.

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR TALKS IN TUNISIA

TA301113 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has left for Tunisia to participate in the Turkish-Tunisian joint economic committee meetings there. In a statement at Yesilkov Airport before his departure, Canturk said that a protocol on the economic cooperation between the two countries will be signed at the end of the committee meetings. Noting that beneficial talks will be held, aimed at further developing the economic relations between Turkey and Tunisia, Canturk added that an agreement on the export of some 100,000 tons of wheat or flour will probably also be signed. Stating that he will also hold contacts concerning various investments by the private sector during his visit, Canturk added that work is continuing to establish, jointly with Tunisia, a compressor factory and a marketing firm.

Canturk will return to Turkey on 7 October.

INVESTIGATION INTO DEATH OF TURKS IN LEBANON

NC300930 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Tel Aviv, (HURRIYET) -- We are going to obtain information from the 6th Fleet on the developments in Lebanon, and particularly in Beirut.

U.S. intelligence officers landing in Beirut will provide Turkey with information on such matters as "have Turks been killed?" and "what happened to the Turkish Embassy?"

Communications between Ankara and our embassy in Beirut have been disrupted. However, our Beirut Ambassador Gokce [name as published] will be coming to Ankara either tomorrow or on Tuesday to brief the Turkish Government.

The code box and important documents at our embassy in West Beirut have been destroyed. We do not keep any important documents at our temporary embassy in East Beirut.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen told HURRIYET that the Turkish Embassy in West Beirut has been partially destroyed by fire and that it is in a ruined condition. Turkmen further stated that investigations are continuing regarding the Turks said to have been killed in Lebanon. The Foreign Ministry has made representations to the Lebanese authorities and special inquiries have been instigated.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Akiman made this statement: "Our embassy in Lebanon has been abandoned. Our embassy officials found a temporary place for themselves in East Beirut. People may have gone in and out of our abandoned embassy during the incidents. The reports carried by our press regarding the condition of our fellow citizens in Beirut have been communicated to our embassy officials through Damascus. For obvious reasons, the Beirut authorities have been unable to investigate the death incidents in Beirut. The initiative of our diplomats has gone unanswered. We will undoubtedly make all the necessary representations to the Lebanese authorities when the incidents are truly verified."

From now on, Turkey will obtain information from the new security forces in which U.S. troops are also participating. The UN observers and U.S. intelligence officers will communicate their information to the United States, NATO and the UN General Secretariat. It is through these channels that Turkey will obtain information regarding happenings in Beirut. It is rumored that the United States has instructed its intelligence officers to find out whether Turks in Beirut were killed or not. If this is confirmed, Turkey will be able to bring home the corpses through the Office of the Special Representative.

UNIVERSITY LECTURER MURDERED IN ZONGULDAK

TA301657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Assistant Professor Argun Saylam, of the Hacettepe Medical School of Ankara University, has been killed in an armed attack in the vicinity of Zonguldak's Saframbolu District.

According to information received by a Turkish radio and television correspondent, Saylam left his car to remove tree branches on the road in Alabas, in Saframbolu's Ovacuma Quarter, as he was driving from Ankara to Amasra Quarter in Zonguldak's Bartun district. As Saylam left his car, pistol shots were fired at him by one or more unidentified persons. Saylam was wounded and attempted to leave the scene of the incident in his car, but he lost control of the car within 10 meters and it rolled down the sides of the road. Saylam died as his wife and daughter, who were with him in the car, were taking him to a hospital in Karabuk. Officials reported that an extensive investigation into the incident is underway.

BRIEFS

BALKAN TOURISM CONFERENCE -- The Balkan countries' tourism conference is continuing in Athens. Activities and proposals concerning the development of tourism among the Balkan countries are being discussed at the conference. A delegation headed by Tourism Ministry Undersecretary Kemal Gokce is representing Turkey at the conference, which will end tomorrow. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 30 Sep 82 TA]

MEAT EXPORTS -- Some 5,895 tons of meat have been exported from the Erzurum meat combine to Iran since the beginning of the year, and some $16 million in foreign currency have been earnd in exchange. Of the meat exported, 3,125 tons was mutton and 2,770 tons beef. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82 TA]

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY MEETS WITH LEBANON'S JUNBLATT

AU011140 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GB"]

[Text] On Thursday evening in Vienna, Chancellor Kreisky met with Druze leader Walid Junblatt, chief of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, for a talk on the Lebanon crisis. Junblatt is currently making a 2-week information trip through West Europe within the framework of the Socialist International. Junblatt is chairman of the Lebanese "national movement," a pool of several leftist parties including, among others, his "Socialist Party."

A chancellery source has described reports that Kreisky would meet with PLO chief 'Arafat during his visit to Tunisia in October as speculation for the time being. The source does not, however, exclude the possibility of such a meeting. Kreisky will pay an official visit to Tunisia 9-11 October, which will primarily be devoted to economic talks. The visit had originally been scheduled for March 1981, but had to be called off because Kreisky fell ill. A few weeks ago, a planned meeting between 'Arafat and Kreisky in Vienna was called off.

PRC EMBASSY GIVES RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

AU011408 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC (on 1 October), Ambassador ex-Minister Wang Shu and Mrs Yuan Jie gave a reception yesterday which was attended by Science Minister Hertha Firnberg and Justice Minister Christian Broda, former Ministers Ingrid Leodolter, Erich Bielka and Georg Prader, Austrian Socialist Party International Secretary Walter Hacker, National Bank Chairman Stephan Koren, General Wilhelm Kuntner, Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yefremov and other prominent figures of political, diplomatic, cultural and economic life. Attention was drawn to the positive development of mutual relations since the opening of diplomatic relations between Vienna and Beijing 11 years ago.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT REBUTS ANTILLES 'COLONIALISM' CLAIM

PM011417 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 29 Sep 82 p 3

[ANP dispatch: "Van Agt Dismisses Venezuelan Criticism"]

[Text] New York -- Prime Minister van Agt reacted "somewhat peremptorily" to a statement by the Venezuelan foreign minister in New York on Monday [27 September]. The latter said that the situation in the Antilles must be ended.

Without mentioning any area specifically, Venezuelean Foreign Minister Zambrano said that there are "no valid arguments for any European nation to have territory, authorities or troops in America." "Colonialism and neocolonialism have had catastrophic results for peace. We take the view that the colonialist bridgeheads which still exist in our part of the world must be evacuated as quickly as possible," Zambrano said.

Referring to the statement, Van Agt said that he had spoken briefly with Zambrano about the future. He said that ties between the Netherlands and the Antilles will continue to exist as long as the population wants them and that there will be immediate changes as soon as the population indicates a desire for them.

D'66 LEADER SETS TERMS FOR CABINET ROLE

PM291145 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Democrats '66 Will Only Join Cabinet With 'Active Security Policy'"]

[Text] The Hague -- Democrats '66 [D'66] parliamentary group chairman Brinkhorst takes the view that his party could only take part in a cabinet which could pursue an "active security policy." For D'66, this means the most effective way of preventing the deployment of the cruise missiles. It also means that careful account must be taken of progress in U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

Brinkhorst made this announcement after calling on government formation negotiations leader Van Kemenade. The D'66 parliamentary group leader added that he had no illusions that his party would be able to play a mediating role between the Labor Party [PvdA] and the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA]. Today the role of D'66 is a most modest one.

Brinkhorst showed understanding of the PvdA's stance of rejection, [of the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands] but said that the stance was inappropriate since it did not take into consideration the progress of the negotiations in Geneva. He said that he expected the Labor Party to show the same understanding of the D'66 standpoint, which he said was very different from those of the CDA and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, which are actually in favor of deployment.

The D'66 parliamentary group chairman said that he had little interest in hairsplitting between passive and active preparations for possible future deployment. "Town and country planning is not the same as a security policy," Brinkhorst said.

In the meantime, negotiations leader Van Kemenade has arranged detailed briefings by Ministry of Defense experts on the nature of these preparations. On the peace and security issues, negotiations leader Van Kemenade intends to present a "discussion paper" to the three negotiators of the PvdA, CDA and D'66 -- Den Uyl, Lubbers and Brinkhorst. He will hold further talks with them on the basis of this document.

Van Kemenade is using the same procedure in connection with socioeconomic problems. He then transforms the remarks and objections of the negotiators into "definitive documents." The government formation negotiations leader will probably publish these documents on Wednesday [29 September]. The parliamentary parties will then have to announce their views on these documents. This will probably happen on Friday [1 October].

KOHL MAKES STATEMENT ON ELECTION, POLICY GOALS

LD011550 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Oct (DPA) -- The new federal chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who was congratulated in front of the television cameras by his wife Hannelore with a kiss, described his election in the Bundestag as head of government of the Federal Republic as a "moving moment for me personally." Kohl said that the first and most important task now is to restore the awareness of the people of the Federal Republic of their own strength. This means boosting the economy, halting unemployment and "normalizing conditions" in general. Kohl stressed that this is, above all, an intellectual and moral challenge. "If we concentrate on it, we can do it."

Kohl gave the assurance once again that the intention is to have the new elections take place on 6 March which was agreed upon by the CDU/CSU and the FDP. He sticks to his intention, in view of the difficult economic situation, to fulfill important tasks immediately and then to submit himself to elections. "I have absolutely no fear of the voter," he said. At the same time, he emphasized once again that it had been completely legitimate, from a moral standpoint, to elect a new chancellor from the Bundestag and to form a new government. "But I want the vote of the elector." He is convinced that a correct path, in accordance with the Constitution, will be found.

Kohl called the Bundestag debate on the vote of confidence a "great day in parliamentary history," in view of the manner in which people spoke with each other in spite of all contradictions. When living democracy presents itself in this way, it is something great for a free country. Referring to the FDP deputies who spoke against him, Kohl said that respect for those with other political opinions is a part of political culture.

Kohl further announced that as federal chancellor he will pursue policies of the middle line. He sees himself in the line of CDU Chancellors Konrad Adenauer, Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kiesinger. Policies of the middle mean no new hostile entrenchment of positions. He wants to fight for political forces acting together and not against each other. The future of the Federal Republic is not to be found in extremes but in the middle.

Frau Kohl, who followed the debate from the diplomats gallery, said in answer to reporters' questions that they had been hours of enormous tension for her. However, she had not doubted for a second that there would be a positive result. One of Kohl's sons said he was "madly" delighted that his father had become federal chancellor. "But first of all, he is my father, then comes his job."

Interview on Major Issues

LD031220 Hamburg DPA in German 1031 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants fresh elections next spring, not only on a national level, but also on a regional level in Hesse and Hamburg. There would also be fresh elections in Schleswig-Holstein and Rhineland-Palatinate, which are already planned in any case. "I think this is an offer which should be accepted enthusiastically by many who are now on the streets demanding new elections," Kohl said in an interview on Second German Television on Sunday.

It is scandalous that demands for fresh general elections are being made in Hamburg of all places. "We have a government capable of acting there with a clear majority in the assembly," Kohl said. There is no reason to fear fresh elections if the Hesse results are applicable on a national level.

In the interview, Kohl regarded foreigners as the most important legal and domestic problem, whereby he supports a reduction in the "excessive" number of Turkish citizens in the FRG. This has to be carried out in a humane way.

His savings measures are based on sacrifices by a broad section of society. There is no other choice. On the question of why there are no heavier cuts in subsidies, Kohl again referred to social reasons. He would be indicating medium- and long-term solutions in his government statement. "At present, the revival of the performance motive is of paramount importance." He does not believe that people's happiness in the FRG depends on whether they work 40 hours or less.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees "clear differences" compared with the policy pursued hitherto in relations with the GDR. He wants to bring together as many people as possible, and not conduct a policy of separation. "But we want to conduct an honest policy, and having an honest policy means that those who really want peace cannot deny that orders to shoot on sight and the Wall are a continuing reproach against peace."

Kohl gave assurances that he wants to talk to SED General Secretary Erich Honecker "at the earliest favorable opportunity," but would discuss issues as a patriotic German. This means bringing concessions and reciprocal concessions into a more sensible relationship. The federal chancellor avoided the question of dates. He would first have to brief himself on the facts, since at present he only has as much knowledge as newspaper readers.

Kohl stated that paramount foreign policy tasks are first, to provide a new impetus for European unity, and second, the reestablishment of friendly and partner-like relations with the United States. They have been subjected to much friction. Contradictory interests are only natural and had arisen repeatedly since Adenauer's period, but the SPD, as the major element in the former government, had regarded Washington and Moscow as equally distant partners. He stood firmly in the Western alliance, but both East and West had to recognize that the Germans are reliable partners.

Referring to the dispute over the gas pipeline, Kohl spoke in favor of adhering to concluded agreements, but also regretted that the Americans themselves had only said "yes/no." [as received] He would however do everything he could to find a mechanism for reliable consultations which could in the future, prevent a drifting apart of this nature. On the disarmament issue, Kohl said he fully supports the NATO dual decision.

CSU'S STRAUSS CONGRATULATES KOHL ON ELECTION

LD011640 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 01 Oct 82

[Text] Munich, 1 Oct (DPA) -- Franz-Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and Bavarian minister-president, congratulated by telegram newly-elected Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl immediately following the counting of votes in the Bundestag. "With your election as federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the way is at last clear for a new political beginning, which our people need in order to be led out of the deepest domestic and foreign policy crisis of the country's history since the war."

"The chance of a new political beginning is for the CDU/CSU an enormous challenge and a responsibility to which we must fully dedicate ourselves," Strauss continued in his telegram, which was published by the CSU land executive and began with the words "Dear Helmut" and ended with "Your Franz-Josef." "Together we have fought for the turning, now we must realize it in close cooperation," the CSU head wrote. He wished Kohl "from my heart and in friendly solidarity," strength, health and "God's blessings."

During the debate and voting on the constructive vote of no confidence against Helmut Schmidt, Strauss was on a visit to Oberfranken.

CDU'S GEISSLER VIEWS BUNDESTAG DISSOLUTION

LD031806 Hamburg DPA in German 0101 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 3 Oct (DPA) -- According to CDU Secretary General Heiner Geissler, the new CDU/CSU and FDP coalition will be preparing the constitutional conditions necessary to dissolve the Bundestag in time for fresh elections on 6 March. His party regards this date as suitable. "However, we cannot dictate to the federal president with regard to the date, Geissler said on Sunday in the "Frankfurt Talks" program on Hesse radio. The new government under Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl can "only do what is most necessary in the next few weeks." In view of the dissolution of the Bundestag planned for the beginning of next year, the CDU/CSU and FDP government will have to concentrate on the most important tasks. Geissler asked for a "fair chance" in this connection. Never before has a government had to "take over such a difficult legacy," and there is therefore no reason for being euphoric.

The talk was made available to DPA in an edited version.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

LD020836 Hamburg DPA in German 0759 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 2 Oct (DPA) -- The future federal minister of finance, Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU), expects that the finance and economic policy decisions of the new government will show the first positive results in 1983.

In an interview with South German Radio, Stoltenberg said on Saturday that the burdens inherited by the Kohl-Genscher government are indeed catastrophic and the short term prospects depressing. The change of government cannot prevent unemployment continuing to rise during the winter, nor can it prevent unemployment reaching 2 million in February/March. "But," Stoltenberg said, "if we act swiftly and correctly, we can expect that later in 1983 the first positive effects on growth and employment will become visible and this development can be continued into 1984."

Stoltenberg described the finance and economic agreements of the new coalition as an immediate program. Moreover, Kohl's government statement will open up more long-term prospects. Thus, the entire revenue from the planned increase in the value-added tax is to be used for measures to stimulate the economy and to combat unemployment. At the same time, the future finance minister did not exclude the possibility that in this connection, other legal assets [gesetzliche besitzstaende] might have to be looked at.

An edited version of the interview was made avaiable to DPA in advance.

HAMBURG FDP DEMANDS GENSCHER RESIGNATION

LD020758 Hamburg DPA in German 0503 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Hamburg, 2 Oct (DPA) -- The Hamburg FDP organization has demanded the resignation of FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In a motion passed on Friday night by 50 votes to 44, the party organization expressed its disapproval of the way in which the FDP left the coalition with the SPD and formed a new government with the CDU/CSU.

SCHMIDT 'PERSONAL STATEMENT' TO BUNDESTAG 1 OCT

DW011245 Cologne Westedeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0801 GMT 1 Oct 82

["Personal statement" by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Text] Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The social-liberal coalition whose elected federal chancellor today is to be overthrown by a vote of no confidence, was convincingly confirmed in 1980 and given a mandate by the electorate for another 4 years. [applause]

The majority of the voters did not want to call Dr Kohl in 1976 or Mr Strauss in 1980 to the post of federal chancellor. [applause] At his party's election congress on 6 June 1980, the FDP chairman said, those who vote for the FDP guarantee that Schmidt will remain federal chancellor; the voters must know where they stand, without if's and but's: A decision for us and the FDP is a decision for the continuation of the coalition.

With my name also on their election posters, in October 1980 the FDP achieved a ve good election result, and in a joint statement immediately following the elections, the SPD and FDP chairmen expressly endorsed the desire for cooperation and joint responsibility for peace and social progress for the coming 4 years.

Since August last year, the FDP chairman gradually and systematically disassociated himself from all earlier statements. On 9 September this year, I asked him from this rostrum to give a clear answer. This answer would have required just one sentence. However, this sentence -- we firmly stand by the social-liberal coalition -- was intentionally avoided. Instead, 8 days later -- in the Bundestag session on Friday, 17 September -- the FDP made very thin statements to this house and the German people. Colleague Genscher, the people will not forget this behavior for many years. [applause]

Last Sunday, the voters in Hesse had the opportunity to express their opinion on this. Everyone is aware that the disastrous defeat of the FDP in Hesse was the voter's response to the FDP leadership's behavior here in Bonn. [applause] More than three-quarters of our citizens support new Bundestag elections. They consider the way the change is to be brought about by you today -- by secret ballot -- as a breach of confidence. [applause] They are bitter about having to view previous statements as deceit. [applause] The citizens know know that the Basic Law allows you to act this way, it is true, your actions are legal, but they lack inner moral justification. [applause]

Because all of you on the right side of this house sense this, the CDU, CSU and FDP announced publicly that they wanted to hold new elections in March 1983. I have doubts about the honesty of this announcement. [applause] After all, only 3 weeks ago many leading CDU and CSU figures were urgently demanding new elections now, but then in fact carefully dodged a dissolution of the Bundestag which was offered to you. [applause]

This also holds especially true for the CSU chairman. He also withdrew his demand for immediate new elections after the Hesse elections and the unexpectedly poor outcome for the CDU. [applause] Therefore, I address the opposition leader: Dr. Kohl, you know of the letter which the federal president sent to our colleague Binding, which was published on 29 September, the day before yesterday. The federal president says in this letter that at present, he cannot make a final assessment of the procedure you envisage regarding new Bundestag elections in early March 1983. He says that the discretionary decision he was to make in conformity with his duty and in consideration of all relevant circumstances can be made only if a federal chancellor brings the federal president into the game. With due reserve, the federal president has thus expressed his doubts about the constitutionality of the agreement reached by you, Dr Kohl, and Mr Genscher.

Therefore, I think it is very unlikely that you will really bring about a dissolution of the Bundestag in January so as to allow elections on 6 March, because I didn't find one single word on this in the written results of your coalition talks with the FDP, which were recently published by the German newspapers. I didn't see a word about this in the 22 pages.

Dr. Kohl, you want another federal government, and because such a federal government cannot come from a newly elected Bundestag, your earlier announcement of new elections in at least 6 months was very illogical. It was also intented to soothe angry voters, and your untrue slogan about a national emergency is intended to divert attention from the fact that immediate new elections are undesirable for you. However, a government must not be built on vagueness. [applause]

I understand your colleague, Dr Barzel, will speak after me. [applause]. I approve of your applause at this point -- Mr Barzel sometimes has my applause -- but please, Dr Barzel, on behalf of the CDU/CSU, explain without if's and but's to the Bundestag today and thus to all the people, that we will elect a new Bundestag on 6 March and explain how Dr Kohl will bring about the dissolution of the Bundestag to this end. [applause] If the CDU/CSU fails to make such a statement today, this may reassure the FDP chairman. However, you would thus jeopardize the credibility of the CDU, the CSU and the FDP as a whole. [applause] You would thus strengthen the impression that these three parties here in the Bundestag, far removed from the mood in the country, agree on a maneuver which is disapproved of by a large majority of our citizens. [applause]

This change of government you are aiming for affects the credibility of our democratic institutions. [applause] However, other values could also be jeopardized. I want to express my views on this in 12 points:

First, the credibility of institutions and responsible persons is one of the indispensable prerequisites for the viability of a democratic society and a democratic state. If the citizens cannot believe in the honest intentions of the persons acting at the top of the state, they will find it very difficult to believe in democracy at all. [applause] The greater the credibility gaps are, the smaller the ability of the parliament and government to act is. [shouts, applause] However, on the other hand, it is also true that the clearer the moral legitimation of a government is, the greater its ability is to open the citizens' minds and gain their support for government actions even in critical situations. [applause]

I add that the significant word dignity [wuerde] is contained in the word credibility [glaubwuerdigkeit]. [shouts] Our democracy needs dignity. [applause]

A large segment of our younger generation considers the credibility of significant institutions as being strongly endangered. [shouts, applause] Many of us older people find it difficult to understand these critical young people. Some of us, like myself, have learned something in the meantime. But it is important for both sides to learn, and for both sides to really take each other seriously, we must take each other's sorrows and fears as well as hopes seriously and try to understand each other. Without the idealism of the citizens there would be no moral state; without the balance of reason, blind idealism can lead to political romanticism and thus to danger. [applause]

Changes of governments belong to the credibility of democracy. I don't complain, therefore, if the social-liberal government will have to yield its responsibility. I do complain, however, about the lack of credibility surrounding this change and involving this kind of government change. [prolonged applause] The style, the hustle and bustle, and the haste and rush in which insufficient principles of a new government have been put down disclose disregard for the voters. [applause]

Second, the nation understands that its vital interests call for a policy of good neighborliness in central Europe. The experiences of World War II and the division of Germany have created a strong longing in us Germans for lasting peace. German policy must be and remain characterized by the spirit of preparedness for peace and peacefulness.

I add that even peaceful people cannot rely on their own longing for peace being sufficient to preserve peace. Peace must be renewed over and over again. This must be done particularly between those states which mistrust and threaten each other. They must particualry talk to and listen to each other. Partnership is absolutely necessary, particularly between states with contradictory basic systems, interests and ideologies.

Third, we stand by the European Community and NATO. Only together can we preserve our freedom and increase our economic prosperity. These organizations are and want to be organizations made up of liberal and constitutional state democracies; they are characterized by common values. This is and remains, in my mind, the joint approach of all parties of this Bundestag. [applause]

I would like to add that the North Atlantic alliance corresponds to the common interests of the Europeans and the North Americans in the United States and Canada. Only together can they all preserve their security, freedom and peace.

At the same time, the alliance is one of the most important links in German-American friendhsip. We Germans have taken over the individual's right to freedom from the great American Revolution. We are connected with each other through basic values regardless of how different we might be from each other. In such a friendship, mutual criticism is necessary and helpful. The one who suppresses criticism of a friend cannot remain a good friend in the long run. [applause] Whoever doesn't represent his own interests to his friend, can thus lose respect and friendship. [applause] For the very reason that I have been a critical partner of four American presidents and administrations, I profess my support for German-American friendship once more at this time. [applause]

German-French cooperation -- initiated 20 years ago by Adenauer and De Gaulle through the Elysee treaty and their embrace in the Cathedral of Reims -- must remain a main pillar in the policies of both states. [applause] This must be continued no matter who the government chief may be in Paris or Bonn. The extraordinary close cooperation with French Presidents Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand has filled me with great political and human satisfaction. We Social Democrats will continue to act unwaveringly in the future to expand German-French cooperation. [applause]

Fourth, German policy must further strengthen reconciliation with our neighbors in the East. Despite all ideological and foreign-policy differences of opinion, we need good-neighborly relations. The treaties with the East must not only be adhered to, they must also be practically applied and further developed. [applause] I would like to add that this also includes the 25-year economic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union. [applause] However, the peoples of the Soviet Union, the peoples of Eastern Europe and we in the West have more to offer to each other than natural gas, pipes, etc: [applause] We can offer each other the common experience of the most horrible war ever and -- this is one of the conciliatory elements -- we can offer each mutual contributions to the culture of Europe. [applause]

Also our deep depression over the martial law in the Polish People's Republic must not, and will not impair our will regarding reconciliation with the Polish nation. [applause] Considering the heights and horrible depths of 10 centuries of German-Polish history, my predecessor Willy Bradt and later myself, have initiated a new beginning in German-Polish relations. Honest and continuous efforts will be needed for these relations in the future.

Yesterday, I explained to the foreign ambassadors the continuity of German foreign policy. Dr Kohl, the Social Democrats will most carefully watch that the basic lines will not be bent under the cloak of alleged continuity and alleged reliability. [applause] Yesterday in New York -- the papers here are concentrating on domestic political events and no one is aware of this yet -- at the United Nations where Minister of State Wischnewski pointed out the foreign policy of our state, the FRG experienced an enormous demonstration of confidence by all representatives from all states regarding our foreign policy. I cordially ask you to maintain this capital. [applause]

Fifth, the meaning of our German policy and its innermost core is the preservation of our nation's unity. Both German states are aware of their responsibility for peace. The FRG must not let the dialogue with the GDR become disrupted. We must use every opportunity to strengthen the solidarity of all Germans and to make it a practical experience. We must not disappoint the hopes of the Germans in the GDR. The GDR citizens must be able to feel daily that we do not merely call them fellow citizens, but that we face them daily as their fellow citizens and that we belong to them. The fact that they are citizens of another state must not adversely affect our attitude.

Dr Kohl, I would like to add that your coalition agreement which was published in all the papers contains only an empty page on German policy -- only an empty page. I urgently ask you to fill in this empty page and not to restrict yourself to repeating old formulas.

You criticized my visit with the SED general secretary, but I know that this visit has encouraged millions of Germans to resist the ideology of delimitation of their functionaries. [applause] I will not forget the visit to the Guestrow cathedral surrounded by all the security officials. A church where Bishop Rathke talked to Mr Honecker and myself about the Christian's duty toward peace. It is true that we have to give nothing away to the GDR. Tough negotiations will be necessary in the future also. However, in the future, German policy must continue making the proverbial little steps, so that Germans will be able to meet each other and talk to each other, [prolonged applause] and so that they will experience in practice, belonging to a single people.

Sixth, through the Bundeswher we make our contribution to common Western defense. It carries weight in the sphere of power between the East and the West. It is an element in safeguarding peace that cannot be ignored. So long as no agreement on a reduced balance of armed forces has been achieved, there must be a common Western deterrence strategy. In other words, our Bundeswehr must be able to fight so that it never really has to fight. [applause]

I would like to add that the Bundeswehr meets with broad approval in our country. The obligation to serve in the armed forces, which Theodor Heuss rightly called the legitimate child of democracy, is the necessary link between the army and the people. We are satisfied to see that trade unions and the Bundeswehr have found an understanding for each other. The quality of our armed forces and our soldiers demonstrates that the main thing is not a high military budget, but rather the men, their motivation and their training are most important. [applause]

For the first time in more than 100 years, the German Armed Forces are not a factor in domestic politics. Those who can think along historic lines must view this as inestimable progress. We Social Democrats are proud of having made decisive contributions to this. [applause]

Those who, in contrast to conscientious objectors, accept alternate service, deserve the same respect as soldiers who are obligated to serve in the armed forces. In the interests of young men, it is high time Dr Kohl and Mr Strauss, for the CSU and the CDU, to finally end their internal quarrel, which has prevented the necessary amendment to the conscientious objection bill. [applause]

Seventh, the international arms race is threatening peace. No reasonable peace policy alternative exists to the policy of agreed gradual disarmament and an agreed balance on a lower level. [applause] Neither the West alone nor the East alone can guarantee peace for themselves. A secure peace requires the security partnership of both sides -- partnership with regard to peace.

I would like to add that as a country that has committed itself to neither possessing nor striving to gain its own nuclear weapons, the Federal Government must unwaveringly insist on our contractual claim that the superpowers reduce their nuclear weapons arsenals. [applause]

As a country where nuclear weapons are deployed, we Germans have a particularly vital interest in the Geneva INF negotiations on medium-range weapons. We must follow these negotiations critically and with great interest. If the negotiations should remain unsuccessful despite the greatest efforts by our American friends, we need an appropriate counterweight to the Soviet SS-20 missiles threatening us. [applause]

Negotiations and treaties on arms limitation and disarmament have today become a part of comprehensive strategic concept. Accordingly, the public discussions on strategy which have begun in North America and Europe must not be broken off, rather they must be strengthened.

All governments in the East and the West must deal with the urgent question from their citizens and the question from the peace movements in all these countries as to how the governments want to contain the dangers of the arms race, and when they will finally break out of the vicious circle. The answer cannot lie in unilateral disarmament because it would make us vulnerable to military and political blackmail. The answer also cannot be sought in unilateral arming. [applause]

Eighth, all economies are, at present, in a very critical process of adaptation. We give priority to the fight against unemployment. That is, the fight for new economic growth. Because of its own interest in jobs and growth, the Federal Republic must continue to use its international weight against protectionism which is spreading throughout the world today. For domestic political reasons, neither the Federal Government, nor land governments or municipalities must pursue a deflationary budget policy which would thus contribute to declining demand. [applause] Declining demand will not stimulate investment activities. The Federal Bank must finally make a decisive contribution to reducing interest rates. It has by far not exploited all the means at its disposal. [shouts, applause]

I would like to add that the leading position of our economy can only be maintained if the desire for achievements and the responsibility of workers and their trade unions is strengthened. They must not be weakened; social consensus and the maintenance of a stable social security network as the expression of a unified society are inevitable prerequisites in this respect.

We chose a middle road between two extreme economic theories which are actually being tried out in some Western states. We neither pursued an inflationary extension of state credits nor a deflationary policy of reduction. This has paid off: Our balance of payments is solid; our currency is stable; price increases in the Federal Republic are the lowest in the European Community, while our real income is the highest. [applause] I warn against the consequences of a deflationary policy.

According to their published agreements, the CDU/CSU and FDP want to cut budgets and thus decrease or lower general demand. They want to cut taxes for the economy, although the tax situation for enterprises today is the most favorable since the currency reform. [applause] The supply-side policy is to be copied. It will -- as in America, where it was attempted 2 years earlier -- lead to further unemployment. [applause] The situation will not be improved by the plan of the CDU/CSU and FDP to offset tax advantages through a turnover tax increase to which everybody will be subjected -- an increase, Ladies and Gentlemen of the CDU, which you denied us early this year with the justification that it was allegedly harmful to the economy. [applause]

The monster of a compulsory loan increases absolutely unnecessarily national indebtedness, something about which you have complained so loudly. [applause] Economically, the compulsory loan doesn't make sense; it is a structure which has as its only aim, helping save the face of the former economics minister. [applause] The general aim of your publicly outlined finance and economic policies is wrong. At best, it can touch off a short, false boom which will be followed in a few months by increased unemployment. [shouts] Yes, I understand that you already want to take precautions against such a case by holding the Social Democrats responsible for this, against your better knowledge. The critical citizens, however, will see through your intention to create evil myths. [shouts, applause]

Ninth, we all sense that millions of people in the West, in the communist countries and in the Third World are becoming increasingly concerned about their natural environment. Every politician and manager of an enterprise must develop a justifiable balance between economic and ecological interests in each individual case. Even if this is disagreeable, those who want secure jobs in the future must consider their effects on the environment. [applause] Those who defend the right to a viable environment must at the same time provide jobs which are also viable. [applause]

I would like to add that environmental protection is one of the essential areas of social-liberal agreement. In the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition paper, I have seen almost nothing about this. Does the FDP leadership intend to totally forget its environmental policy program? The protection of the natural environment requires international efforts. Treaties are necessary if the extermination of the fish resources in the world's oceans, the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the spread of sulphuric acid rain are truly to be prevented. [applause]

Tenth, throughout the world, economic stagnation or too-small growth is jeopardizing the financing of social security systems. Therefore, the dynamic activity of these systems must be limited. However, this must not go so far that the risks in life are shifted back to the individual and the principle of unity with those who are weak must not be cancelled. [applause] I would like to add that we have the highest real pensions and almost the highest social security benefits in Europe. They should not and must not be curtailed more than is indispensable for financial reasons. A curtailment for ideological reasons is in no way justified. [applause] We Social Democrats warn about a redistribution from below to above. [applause]

You want to create burdens for tenants to the advantage of the landlords and homeowners. At the same time, you want to cut housing allowances [wohngeld] and at the same time, educational opportunities are to be reduced and curtailed. Social welfare recipients will have to make more sacrifices than solvent wage earners. The protest by the trade unions against this is very understandable. [applause]

We Social Democrats consider the supplementary levy to be an appropriate instrument of social justice. However, if those who are better off financially are at a later date to get back the compulsory loan which you invested -- by the way, Graf Lambsdorff, what an extremely market-economic instrument this compulsory loan [shouts, applause] -- if this loan from those who are better off is to be repaid at a later date; whereas ultimately the sacrifices of students and apprenticies, of social welfare recipients, the sacrifices of pensioners and housing allowance recipients as well as of family allowance recipients will never be repaid, then this has nothing to do with social equality. [applause] What is more, you even want to retain -- and not even reduce at least -- the advantage for married couples with high incomes which results from tax splitting and amounts to up to DM15,000 every year.

Eleventh, the Basic Law binds our state to ensure justice. Necessary sacrifices are morally and politically justified only if they are fairly distributed, that is, if everyone is affected in accordance with his economic ability. We Social Democrats will oppose all attempts to curtail social justice and replace it with the principle of elbowing one's way through. [applause]

Twelfth, human society needs to have internal liberties. The quality of our democracy is decided, first of all, by the respect for the freedom and dignity of others. That is, by the degree of internal freedoms we really practice and preserve; without, freedom experienced in life there can be no political culture. [applause]

I want to add that I was recently asked to describe the feelings I had during the extended kidnapping Hans-Martin Schleyer and the crimes connected with it.

The person who asked me this question seemed to find it necessary to ask me whether at the time we had been guided by the raison d'etat -- I suppose I also answered on behalf of the CDU/CSU and the FDP colleagues who cooperated in the matter. In reality, our actions were not guided by the raison d'etat, but by our basic values and by the necessity to defend the internal freedom of our body politic, which we can only defend through firmness toward its enemies and those who despise it. [applause] The free society, the open society has millions of advocates and defenders.

I quote from the Freiburg theses of the FDP. This new phase was written and agreed on a good 10 years ago. This new phase of democratization and liberalization -- in the original sense of these words and not in the sense which today is often misused -- originates from a changed understanding of freedom which opens up to modern liberalism the new political dimension of liberalism which is no longer only democratic, but also social. What is important is not only formal guarantees but social changes in everyday reality. We Social Democrats still agree with that. [applause]

However, the intended personnel changes in the office of the minister of the interior are bound to create concern, just as much as the almost total absence of a justice and interior policy in your coalition agreement. [applause] Most young people are aware of our state's liberal policy, although they by no means agree with everything that happens in our state -- we don't either, and you do even less. However, there are also groups which underrate the value of freedom.

We don't want to put the new group which now will move into the Hesse land diet in guarantee, but the spokesmen of the Greens must know that the free democratic order is not to be disposed of. [applause] It must become clear to them that democracy cannot tolerate violence as a means of enforcing a political goal, [applause] and that democracy must offer resistance to the use of force. Coming out for changes and reforms is a right that young citizens have by God, just like us here in the Bundestag. But they can only do this legitimately to the extent they avow, without if's and but's, parliamentary democratic responsibility. [applause]

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, with the growing economic and social difficulties throughout the world, we Social Democrats over many years have persistently and continuously pursued our course of balance between the contrasting interests. Some 8 1/2 years ago I introduced the theses I read to you today into the coalition negotiations in similar words, just as the coalition partners at the time introduced their ideas, and on this basis a joint course was shaped. These theses which held true at the time also hold true for the present as well as for the foreseeable future. [applause]

I know that many loyal liberals inwardly say yes to our, to my, course. In recent days thousands have written me and sent me telegrams to express this. I have reason to feel political and personal ties with many men, and above all, women in the FDP -- my respect for the brave women of the FDP faction [applause] -- I have reason to feel political and personal ties with many men and women in the FDP with whom I have worked since 1969 together with Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner. Our common political and human interests which have developed here cannot be eliminated through technical maneuvers. [applause] They will continue to exist and we will certainly also experience them again. [applause]

I have served the social-liberal coalition for 13 years. I have done so out of my conviction and with inner satisfaction because I knew that this was a necessary service for our country and the divided nation. [applause]

I have served our country, our state in various offices. I have thus gained a lot of political experience and experience of life. I am grateful to those who called me to these offices and to those who helped me in my service.

Today, however, we Social Democrats look forward. We know that millions of workers base their hopes on the SPD as the force which will unwaveringly fight for social justice. [applause] We know that hundreds of thousands of people in the teaching and writing professions, artisans, independent entrepreneurs, people in helping and healing professions, in artistic professions have given their confidence to our liberalism. [applause] We know that not only millions of young people but also millions of old people have achieved more equal opportunities thanks to us; and that they continue, therefore, to count on us Social Democrats. [applause]

A final word: I know that this hour is being watched with concern on TV by the Germans in the GDR and also here in the Federal Republic. They all have confidence in our policy of good neighborliness -- and in our peace policy. [applause] We Social Democrats are grateful for this confidence. We will also not disappoint them in the future. Everybody can and must count on our continuity. Thank you very much.

Schmidt Schedule, Activities

LD012112 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 1 Oct (DPA) -- Deputy SPD Chairman Helmut Schmidt, who was voted out as federal chancellor on Friday, is now to turn to work in the SPD. Schmidt is spending the first weekend after his fall in his house in Hamburg. On Saturday evening, party friends want to organize a torch procession to his home.

On Monday, Schmidt returns to Bonn. That afternoon, in the federal capital, he will formally hand over the chancellorship to his successor, Helmut Kohl. He will also discharge his minister of state, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, as well as the secretaries of state, Klaus Boelling (press office) and Gerhard Konow (chancellor's office). In the evening, Schmidt will take part in a meeting of the SPD Presidium, which is to discuss the work of the party in its new opposition role. On Thursday, Schmidt is expected to play a part in the Bavarian election campaign.

DEPARTING PRC ENVOY URGES CONTINUED COOPERATION

LD010020 Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA) -- At the end of his 5-year term of office in the Federal Republic, Chinese Ambasador Zhang Tong spoke in Bonn today of "very great" prospects for economic cooperation. At a farewell luncheon in the Foreign Ministry's visitors house, which was attended by leading industrialists involved in trade with China, the 62-year-old diplomat, who formerly held a high military rank in China, spoke in favor of a strong Germany and urged a joint struggle against "hegemony and expansionism." This is the usual Chinese way of referring to Soviet policy.

State Secretary Hans Werner Lautenschlager, who at the moment is the highest ranking Foreign Ministry official present in Bonn, gave an assurance of Bonn's determination to further expand cooperation with the People's Republic of China. Zhang Tong's departure follows by almost 10 years to the day the beginning of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The development of friendly relations in this 10-year period were illustrated by both the ambassador and the host with references to the presence of 1,000 Chinese students and academics in the Federal Republic.

For the time being, the embassy will be headed by Minister Counsellor (Qi Huaiyuan) who at the end of the year is to take over the Foreign Ministry press department in Beijing.

MITTERRAND SENDS MESSAGES TO KOHL, SCHMIDT

LD021444 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] President Mitterrand has sent messages to two West German politicians -- one to yesterday's victor, the new chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and the other to yesterday's loser, the toppled Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

To Mr Kohl, Francois Mitterrand sent his wishes for success and his heartiest congratulations, noting the deepening of French-German relations and looking forward to the personal contacts which will be established, particularly at the next summit at the end of the month.

In his message to Helmut Schmidt, Francois Mitterrand stated that he is convinced that the development of relations between the two countries will not be affected by political changes brought about by the normal course of democratic life in Germany. He also told the former chancellor that he appreciated the close and trusting cooperation which had been established between them, both on the political and personal levels.

KOHL, GENSCHER TO VISIT FOR TALKS 4 OCT

LD031538 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] It is now official. New Federal German German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's first visit abroad as chancellor will be to France. He is coming to Paris tomorrow evening, the very day of the swearing-in of the new government in Bonn. Helmut Kohl will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who keeps his portfolio in the new cabinet. Helmut Kohl will be received at the Elysee by President Francois Mitterrand for a meeting in preparation for the next French-German summit, due to be held in Bonn on 22 October. The chancellor will return to Bonn the same evening.

PS AIDE ON POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL, PALESTINIANS

PM301603 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Jospin: We Have Not Sided With the Palestinians"]

[Text] In an interview published by the French Jewish monthly L'ARCHE, PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin disputes the feeling in some parts of the Jewish community that his party has changed its attitude toward Israel.

He states in particular: "If the Israeli army had reached the gates of Beirut before 10 May 1981, when we were in opposition, and if it had carried out bombing on a massive scale, we would have condemned it in the same way. I am anxious to say that that is probably because we have a different image of Israel in our hearts and minds....

"We have not 'swung' over to support for the Palestinians. For many years, we have thought that there is a Palestinian problem and have accepted that there is 'the Palestinian national fact.' For many years, we have had contacts with the PLO, but those contacts have also been limited for a long time. For example, they have never had an official character before or after 10 May. And that is because the PLO has not removed from its charter the articles which, even now, make provision for Israel's destruction. As for the document produced by the Fes summit, it is interesting but must be examined with caution. What does 'implicit recognition' mean? In my view, when you recognize somebody, you name him.

"We still disagree with the PLO on many aspects of its political methods, but the violent crushing of the Palestinians in Beirut of which some people were dreaming could not be accepted. We supported the French Government in its efforts to exert as much pressure as possible to achieve a political solution to the Beirut crisis and we do not regret that, not even as regards Israel.

"We think it would have been a major political mistake and a reprehensible human action to crush that movement by military means at the cost of even greater losses in the Lebanese population."

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED BY YUGOSLAVIA'S KOMUNIST

LD011520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct. 1 (TANJUG) -- "The class struggle in France has not stopped with the coming of the left in power. On the contrary, reforms carried out in favor of low-income workers and citizens heighten the vigour of the struggle to the extent to which "they are aimed against privileges and inequalities in French society."

This is how secretary-general of the Communist Party of France, Georges Marchais assessed, in his interview to KOMUNIST, the organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, first experiences of the left government in France [words indistinct] Communists participate together with Socialists.

Marchais underlined that the [word indistinct] government has "taken a number of measures which have already given initial results. The rate at which unemployment grew has decreased, and inflation, although still very high, has remained below the level reached in the previous seven-year period."

Having pointed to the crisis in capitalist countries, which affects France too, Marchais said the measures which the left government is taking in France meet with "significant obstacles and resistance," and especially pointed to economic and political pressures by the United States.

The Communist Party of France, Marchais said, has declared itself for socialism which will be democratic self-management and harmonized with the needs and taste of the French.

The leader of the French Communists stated that now, 15 months after the victory of the left, it can be said that the public opinion favourably assessed the presence of Communist ministers in the government.

Marchais demanded that the U.N. play a more significant more active role on the international scene.

Marchais pointed to the significant role of the Non-Aligned Movement in world affairs. He gave as example, the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned in Havana, which submitted highly constructive proposals "the realization of which would be in the interest of all peoples."

Responsibility for the massacre of the Palestinian people in Beirut, in Marchais' opinion, falls on the Begin government.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon, according to Marchais' assessment, is a fresh proof of the need to find a way out of the Middle East crisis. "Nothing can be solved unless the right to self-determination, to its own independent state, is recognized to the Palestinian people, unless the PLO, as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people takes part in negotiations," Marchais states.

Referring to relations between the Communist Party of France and the LCY, as well as to the presence at the 12th congress of the LCY (late in June), Marchais underlined that "the two parties base relations on mutual respect, independence and non-interference in internal affairs."

In his interview to KOMUNIST, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of France stated there are the wish and possibility for the promotion of cooperation between the parties of Yugoslav and French Communists.

GROMYKO GIVES EXTENSION ON GAS LINE DECISION

AU010835 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) New York, October 1 -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko assured his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo here Thursday that the USSR is ready to grant Italy another period of time to decide whether to go ahead and formalize the initialed contract for natural gas supplies to reach Italy through the Siberian-West Europe pipeline now under construction.

Gromyko and Colombo met on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly under way here for almost two hours.

The Italian Government decided to postpone a final decision on the contract after the military crackdown in Poland last December. It first had until March 30. The Soviets then extended the period to June 20 and then granted another extension which expired yesterday.

In reference to East-West relations as a whole, Gromyko said that they may deteriorate further because the Reagan administration continues to show a strong desire for supremacy which the Soviets will not second.

Speaking with newsmen after the meeting, Colombo said the encounter confirmed his impression of substantial immobility in Soviet policy. According to the Italian diplomatic chief, Gromyko rejected criticism of Soviet policy in Afghanistan ("we went there because they called us"), in Poland ("Polish events are internal affairs which do not concern us") and on disarmament, accusing the West and the United States in particular for the cooling of the detente process.

For his part, Colombo warned that if only lip service is given to detente, no progress in East-West relations will be possible.

Colombo and Gromyko did agree that the beginning of negotiations on theater nuclear forces in Europe (TNF) on strategic weapons (START) and talk of resuming negotiations on conventional arms (MBFR) are a sign of a thaw in an otherwise tense East-West relationship.

But Gromyko did not reply to Colombo's urging that the Soviet Union pursue a less aggressive policy. Colombo summed up Gromyko saying he is a man of stone, immobile in his views.

COLOMBO MEETS ISRAELI, ARAB COUNTERPARTS AT UN

AU022005 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) New York, October 2 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo gathered signs in his talks with Middle Eastern diplomats in New York this week that the time was ripe to try a new approach to settling the Middle East conflict, but peace moves have to be made quickly.

While in New York, Colombo conferred with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali, Syria's 'Abd al-Halim Kaddam and Jordan's Marwan al-Qasim and the PLO's Faruq Qaddumi.

The main concern of the Arabs, Colombo was able to confirm, was that Israel withdraw from Lebanon. The Israeli diplomat showed some "willingness" but gave no assurances.

Israel's hostility to U.N. troops in Lebanon, the Italian foreign minister indicated, will probably make it necessary for the Italian, French and U.S. troops of the multinational peacekeeping force to say on for an extended period.

TROOP INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANON ARRESTS DENIED

AU021600 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, October 2 -- An official spokesman today confirmed that about one thousand people have been arrested thus far by the Lebanese Army in West Beirut, for the most part in the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp.

According to the official account, the army has the task of tracking down foreigners who do not have residence permits. "We do not arrest Palestinians as such, but every Arab or foreigner who is in Lebanon illegally", the spokesman said.

The Burgj al-Barajinah camp was sixty percent destroyed by Israeli bombings in the last few months. It is located in the area under the supervision of the Italian contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force.

Contingent Commander Col. Angioni said "we do not take part in the arrests. Our soldiers have orders to report to headquarters any abuse of authority they are aware of."

TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS TO HELP REBUILD BEIRUT

AU011820 Rome ANSA in English 1531 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 1 -- An undisclosed number of Italian civilian technicians, specialists in fields ranging from engineering to telecommunications and medicine, are preparing to depart for Lebanon to contribute their expertise to the rebuilding of the devastated capital in efforts to be coordinated by the minister without portfolio for civil protection, Giuseppe Zamberletti.

An announcement released today by the Foreign Ministry reported that a senior official from the ministry Department for Development Cooperation will leave for Beirut to confer with Lebanese authorities and study a series of the most urgent rebuilding projects. The mission was ordered by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in the context of Italian Government initiatives for the people of Lebanon, according to the statement.

The minister for civil protection, in an interview published in today's edition of the Rome daily IL GLOBO said that he was now awaiting a green light from the Lebanese Government before sending in the first contingent of Italian technicians.

"We can be of considerable help to the Lebanese and leave behind tangible evidence of our effort", Zamberletti said and went on to mention the need to rebuild the capital's electrical supply system, the telephone system, roads, sewers and the waterworks. "Rebuilding the fabric of the city's services is better, far better, than sending boxes of medicine or clothing", the minister affirmed.

Many of the technicians were sent to the Italian south in the winter of 1980-81 following the earthquake which devastated many regions and left 2,000 dead.

FIVE THOUSAND MARCH IN ROME PALESTINIAN RALLY

AU021945 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 2 -- Signs calling on the Italian Government to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization and break off relations with Israel were carried through the streets of Rome today in a demonstration marking "national solidarity day" for the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. A PLO delegation marched with the estimated five thousand Italian students taking part in the demonstration. Its placard read, "'Arafat, we're with you all the way to victory".

Among the speakers at rally in Rome's picturesque [word indistinct] where the march wound up were a Palestinian students representative and a spokesman for the Lebanese left. The Palestinian speaker took pains to stress his peoples' contempt for the wave of assaults on synogogues in Europe. "Ours is not a religious war", he stressed. "We want to live with the Jews in [a] democratic and secular state where everyone has the right to exist".

DC WELCOMES ELECTION OF FRG'S HELMUT KOHL

AU021427 Rome ANSA in English 0814 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 2 -- The ITALIAN Christian Democrat Party (DC) has greeted the election of Helmut Kohl as West German chancellor with enthusiasm, branding the election "a sensational event". According to DC Chairman Flaminio Piccoli, the development was as sensational as it was predictable. "The German DC" Piccoli said, "has the historic merit... of leading the nation from the Hitlerian debacle to a position of extraordinary political and economic weight in the heart of Europe".

The West German Christian Democrats achieved all this, Piccoli said, "with the strength of their popular support and the commitment of Konrad Adenauer, an historic figure in the new Germany".

In his congratulatory message to Kohl, DC Secretary Ciriaco de Mita said he was "sure that the coalition you are heading will forcefully work to better the democratic and social progress of the friendly German population, which you will surely make more secure and firmer in its alliance allegiances and in the process of European unity".

RUMORS OF NEW GOVERNMENT CRISIS CIRCULATING

AU010840 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 1 -- Fears of another government crisis are creeping through the Italian political world again. The Christian Democrat Party faction which finds inspiration in Senator Carco Donat Cattin has indicated that the tensions between the Christian Democrats and Socialists, the two major partners in the five-way coalition which also includes the Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, over economic policy have reached the threshold of a crisis.

A statement released by the faction's wire service Thursday said that Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini "is thinking of closing Parliament by February".

The statement went on to say that the government "has lost control of the economy and can barely.... understand what is happening".

LAW INDUCING TERRORISTS TO COLLABORATE EXTENDED

AU021431 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt[(ANSA) -- Rome, October 2 -- Italian terrorist suspects who want to repent for their actions and take advantage of legislation offering lightened sentences in exchange for collaboration with the law have 120 days to do so, according to the terms of a measure just approved by the Rome government.

The government measure extends the term of legislation governing the treatment of so-called "repentent" terrorists for another four month period. The law originally went into effect on May 29 and expired on Thursday.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD021020 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1958 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao at UN General Assembly in New York -- live; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which is so openly contradictory to the legal norms the United Nations is fundamentally committed to observing, and which has been repeatedly condemned in this forum, continues to arouse strong condemnation of the Soviet Union's hegemonistic motivations. The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is also a factor of tension. My government associates itself with all the diplomatic demarches advocated or undertaken with a view to the peaceful resolution of these conflicts.

Mr Chairman, it follows from what I have said that the implications of the exercise of the peoples' right to self-determination are of obvious significance in the context of international relations. It therefore behooves the United Nations to impose respect for such a principle, which its member states have so firmly upheld and to which the great majority of the countries represented here directly subscribe. The question of East Timor should be viewed in this context. In effect, within the framework of the peoples' rights that this organization is dutybound to defend, the problem of East Timor and the need for the international community to ensure the exercise of the rights of the population of that territory have, as far as my country is concerned, a continuing importance of the first magnitude.

Portugal, which for the last 7 years has been unable to discharge its responsibilites as the administrative power, has repeatedly stated that it has no claims to the Timorese land, to which it is linked by history in a mutual relationship of human solidarity with its people, a relationship that has continued to this day and is reflected in the acute concern with which the Portuguese nation is following developments and looking forward to a solution in keeping with the international values of ethics and justice.

The Portuguese state has repeatedly stated: Our sole motivation is the exercise of a moral and national duty. Aware of the justice of our case and certain of speaking for the unanimous feelings of the Portuguese state and people, I wish to clearly reiterate Portugal's committed interest in actively cooperating with the United Nations, with recourse to all the mechanisms envisaged in its charter, so that through open dialogue we may endeavor to find a solution that will truly respect the interests and cultural identity of the people of Timor and will enable them to define their collective destiny.

North-South relations are usually reduced to a formal, limited differentiation between developed and developing countries. This dichotomy, however, does not reflect current reality. We have repeatedly upheld the need to recognize the various real levels of development and the benefits that can be derived from this recognition. Portugal, in the North's south, is at an intermediate stage of economic and technological development. Despite being a provider of aid within the measure of its possibilities, it is also a recipient of assistance, which is essential to the process of national development in which we are engaged. Portugal is an Atlantic country, an active member of NATO, a European country and a candidate for EEC membership. Because of its situation, Portugal can feel and understand not only the needs of the developing countries but also the difficulties experienced by more developed economies. Portugal's entrance into the European Economic Communities, which is one of the priorities of our foreign policy, will, we are certain, stregthen our ability to understand both sides of the problem and to cooperate actively in resolving it.

Continued economic growth depends to a large extent on intensifying productive investment, increasing productivity and preserving an open trade system.

Although it should be recognized that the grave world economic situation has not led to a radical increase in protectionism, I would like to express here the Portuguese Government's concern at certain protectionist measures that affect the exports of the developing countries and of the countries in an intermediate stage of development, like Portugal. We hope that the next ministerial meeting of GATT may formulate important decisions contributing decisively to the promotion of free international trade among all countries and groups of countries.

Policies that disregard basic human rights still exist and we continue to witness violations of such rights as a result of local conflicts or situations of instability or intolerance. The system of apartheid is a typical example. Our condemnation stems from the certainty that any form of discrimination, besides being unacceptable from the ethical and human standpoints, is also a negation of progress and culture.

If international stability is to be achieved, states must respect the rights of other nations and those of their own citizens. The United Nations has created a system and institutions to promote and supervise respect for human rights throughout the world. However, the number of cases that weigh on the moral conscience of the nations is increasing. In this context we are profoundly concerned at the dire conditions to which the people of Timor are being subjected and the violations of their cultural identity and rights, caused by the current state of affairs in the territory of East Timor. The pattern that can be discerned in the eyewitness accounts and reports from East Timor is conclusive proof of the moral and physical sufferings endured by the Timorese. Quite recently the problem of East Timor was highlighted in Geneva in a resolution approved by the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which recognized Portugal's diplomatic efforts to rectify the prevailing situation and called for international cooperation in the defense of the rights of the Timorese. Also in such a significant area of international ethics and justice, I reiterate Portugal's wish to contribute to the resolution of the many problems caused by the situation in East Timor, particularly in the broad framework of questions of a humanitarian nature.

I wish to reiterate, Mr Chairman, that with regard to both principles and human rights, Portugal's stand is very clear and amounts to the fulfillment of an ethical and political duty that we cannot shirk lest we jeopardize the values that guide our conduct. Likewise, I wish to reiterate Portugal's firm stand of wishing to see the search for a comprehensive solution to this problem in the context of an open and frank dialogue within this organization.

The Portuguese Government sincerely believes that this organization is equipped to provide a framework for the solution of conflicts, channelling them through dialogue and ensuring indispensable impartiality as a context for the meeting of minds. If the United Nations suffers from deficiencies, it is not to blame. Such deficiencies, so wisely analyzed in the secretary general's report, are ascribable, rather, to those whose interests they suit. This is why when a common will exists the United Nations provides the adequate institutional framework for the search for multilateral solutions. It is for the reaffirmation of this common will that all of us gathered here must fight relentlessly and without prejudice, demogogy or procrastination. The moral force of those who are in the right will always prevail. Thank you very much.

ARMED FORCES COULD ASSUME NEW ROLE IN AFRICA

PA012358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1324 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Lisbon, 1 Oct (EFE) -- In the near future, the Portuguese Armed Forces could return to assume a new role in former Portuguese colonies in Africa. This return would occur 7 years after Portugal's definitive departure from Africa.

Flavio Ponca, Guinea-Bissau's secretary of state for fisheries, said last night in Lisbon that he hopes that soon the Portuguese military "will be able to defend" the exclusive economic zone of that former West African colony.

He said: "We must have some guarantees that our waters are being controlled, because our wealth belongs to the people of Guinea-Bissau." The important official said that Portugal was "completely openminded" on the subject of "favorable" cooperation with his country.

Ponca came to Lisbon to sign a fisheries agreement with the Portuguese Government. The agreement calls for the creation of mixed enterprises and for bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, and professional formation fields as well as in fishery control.

The secretary of state for fisheries was received by the chiefs of staff of the Portuguese Air Force and Navy, General Lemos Ferreira and Admiral Sousa Leitao, respectively, with whom he discussed an eventual participation of the Portuguese Air Force and Navy in patrol functions in the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone of the African country.

BANK GOVERNOR STRESSES NEED FOR ECONOMIC 'JOLT'

LD020912 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portugese 2300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The governor of the Bank of Portugal, Jacinto Nunes, today presented the bank's report for 1981. It presents a worrying picture of the country's economic situation, with inflation at 25 percent and a foreign deficit in excess of 250 million contos. Our total foreign debt is nearing the 1 billion contos mark. [One conto equals 1,000 escudos.]

Jacinto Nunes said that stopgap policies must be urgently abandoned. The governor of the Bank of Portugal takes the view that the public must be told the truth, must be given a jolt, as he put it. We must give up our seafood and our cigars, he said metaphorically, adding that the government must present a package of restrictive measures even before the local government elections or we shall be in trouble.

BRIEFS

MINISTER VISITS PRC -- Minister of Industry, Energy and Exports Baiao Horta today left Lisbon for Beijing on an official visit which will last until 10 October. According to Baiao Horta, this trip represents a qualitative leap forward in trade relations between the two countries. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Sep 82 LD]

AUTHORITIES ARREST SENIOR MILITARY OFFICERS

LD022122 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministry of Defense Information Office issued the following official note this evening:

As a result of investigations carried out by the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior, military officers, accompanied by members of the state security forces, today arrested the following persons: Col Luis Munoz Gutierrez, Col Jesus Crespo Cuspinera, and Lt Col Jose Crespo Cuspinera. Various documents were obtained suggesting that those arrested were involved in activities against the security of the state.

Investigation of these activities is being vigorously pursued by the Ministry of Defense through appropriate senior officers and in cooperation with officials of the Ministry of the Interior.

We have also learned that several of the military officers who underwent prosecution for the 23 February events [1981 coup attempt] and who are presently being held in preventive detention at military barracks were placed incommunicado this afternoon, according to their lawyers. Among those placed incommunicado, these sources said, were Lt Gen Milans del Bosch, Gen Torres Rojas, Lieutenant Colonel Tejero and Maj Pardo Zancada.

The lawyers told EUROPA PRESS that they had not been given any official notification that their clients were being placed incommunicado and that they had learned of it from the relatives of the military officers. It is not known whether this event is in any way connected with the arrests today of two colonels and a lieutenant colonel.

Further Details

LD030024 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The arrests, according to the wife of Col Munoz Gutierrez, at least in her husband's case, were made on the grounds of an accusation of the suspected offense of conspiracy to rebellion. The arrests were followed by exhaustive searches of the suspects' homes.

Completely reliable military sources have said that the operation is the culmination of an investigation conducted jointly by the Defense and Interior Ministries, on the basis of initial information from the military intelligence service.

Military sources consulted by EFE have said that the arrests produced a large quantity of documents concerning what might have been preparations for a military conspiracy, the extent of which is not yet known.

Though there appears to be some kind of connection between today's arrests and one or more of those tried for the 23 February 1981 coup attempt, the sources consulted declined to comment on the possibility of the two matters being linked.

Statement Issued

LD032208 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Oct 82

["Official statement" issued by Defense Ministry 3 Oct]

[Text] In the early hours of yesterday morning, 2 October, on the suspicion that some members of the armed forces could be connected with a criminal operation aimed against state security, the following were placed under arrest: Artillery Col Luis Munoz Gutierrez, Artillery Col Jesus Crespo Cuspinera, and Lt Col Jose Crespo Cuspinera.

The military officers who conducted the arrests had precise instructions, which were scrupulously carried out, to advise the detainees of the reasons for their arrest, that they had the right to voluntarily remain silent and the right to a defense lawyer to assist them when they make a statement.

The detainees were taken to military establishments in the Plaza de Madrid and were immediately handed over to the proper judicial authority, which in this case was the captain general of the 1st Military Region, who ordered the opening of legal proceedings and appointed an investigating judge to the case, Colonel-Advocate Jose Munez Sanchez. It was not considered necessary to apply the special antiterrorist legislation to the detainees. It was only considered necessary to take the precaution of preventing them from communicating among themselves before they make statements in order to prevent them from coming to agreements which could hinder the subsequent development of the investigations.

At the time of the arrests a search was made of their homes, where documents were found containing the organization and plans for a possible action in the city of Madrid. This action aimed to control all access routes to the city and to occupy military centers. An attempt was also to be made to neutralize several ministerial departments and isolate and neutralize other centers and communications media.

The documents which were found have been handed over to the judicial authorities along with the detainees and are being analyzed and assessed in order to determine the true extent of the plot and the means the plotters had at their disposal. The military authorities have adopted the necessary preventive measures in instances such as this. The judicial steps taken so far have consisted of an initial statement by the detainees, which they made to the instructing judge today, and the procedures he lays down will be followed.

An investigation is being carried out by the appropriate services in order, naturally, to better clarify the facts. It is still too early to give precise details on the people involved and the developments, but as a basic security measure, and following authorization from the Supreme Council of Military Justice, one of the people convicted in the February 81 [coup attempt] trial, has been transferred from the Plaza de Madrid and the normal visiting regime was suspended yesterday for him and several others.

The Ministry of Defense and the military command will adopt the necessary measures in view of the facts and on the basis of an analysis and assessment of the documents obtained, whether they be administrative or disciplinary, without prejudice to those measures which are exclusively judicial and which will stem from open proceedings.

Defense Minister Comments

LD032228 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Alberto Oliart has made a statement in connection with t! arrest of three military officers yesterday in Madrid. This, in brief, is what he said:

[Begin recording] Documentation has been found in [words indistinct] of the first two which reveals a plan for a coup to take place on 27 October. For security reasons Lt General Milans del Bosch has been transferred to the 2nd Military Region. The circumstances are thoroughly known to the Ministry of Defense and the military command and also, as I said earlier, to the Ministry of the Interior as far as it is involved, and therefore everything is under control.

In addition, I want to insist in this case, as I have on other occasions, that among the military, which is made up of tens of thousands in the case of the army, there is the greatest security and control. The people implicated, just as on 23 February [1981], are a tiny minority. The majority of the military establishment is loyal to the institutions and I am convinced it is loyal to the democratic institutions of the king. [end recording]

Party Leaders React

LD031654 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Defense and Interior Ministries are investigating the true extent of the coup attempt which was aborted yesterday. The government learned of the plot on Friday night. In the early hours of Saturday morning, according to confirmation obtained by Spanish National Radio, the prime minister and the ministers of defense and interior were studying the situation, confirming that at that stage the coup had no possibility of succeeding.

It is understood that the three military officers who were arrested and placed incommunicado initiated the operation 3 months ago. Their aim was to take over a number of state centers and broadcasting networks on 27 October. Another significant piece of evidence arising from the joint activity of Defense and Interior Ministry officials who aborted the operation, is the capture of important documents on the coup conspirators' plans. Official circles are particularly insistent that the attempt is now completely under control and it is now impossible for it to be carried out.

The three arrested officers, two colonels and a lieutenant colonel, are being questioned now by the military investigating judge appointed to the case. The military judge has to decide within 5 days whether to prosecute, place in preventive custody or release them.

Meanwhile, the unanimous reaction of political leaders to the coup attempt is to describe it as an isolated incident which does not reflect the general attitude of the armed forces, according to Francisco Fernandez Ordonez [leader of Democratic Action Party]. Landelino Lavilla, president of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] also says that the arrest of the suspected coup conspirators is a guarantee of the stability of the democratic system. According to Socialist Javier Solana, the UCD is also responsible for not dealing forcefully enough with the issue. Santiago Carrillo [PCE leader] confesses to not having been surprised by the plot, while another Communist, Antonio Gutierrez Diaz, says that the spectre of fear is once again coming over the elections.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES PEACE PLAN

LD300114 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] In Madrid this afternoon Honduran Foreign Minsiter Edgardo Paz Barnica unveiled his country's peace plan for Central America. This plan proposes general disarmament in the region, the departure of foreign advisers, international supervision of compliance with the agreements, mutual respect of borders and negotiations benefiting democratic regimes. The Honduran minister said that Spain, through King Juan Carlos, could give effective assistance in implementing this peace program.

FINLAND

USSR'S TIKHONOV SCHEDULES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD221638 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto is planning a visit to Kostamus [Kostomuksha] at the end of November. After this visit, a Soviet official, Nikolay Tikhonov, is due to make an official visit to Finland, the president's office announced today.

President Koivisto intends to attend the inauguration festivities of the first stage of the ore enrichment complex in Kostamus on 23 November. It has been planned that the official visit of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Tikhonov, will take place after the president's visit to Kostamus.

CSSR'S LUBOMIR STROUGAL TO VISIT 11 OCT

LD291056 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubormi Strougal will arrive on an official visit to Finland on 11 October, it was stated by the Ministry of Foreign affairs today. During the visit, a long-term program for the development of trade between Finland and Czechoslovakia will be signed.

NORWAY

PAPER REGRETFULLY RECALLS 1972 EEC VOTE

PM300857 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Norway and the EEC"]

[Text] The referendum 10 years ago on Norway's relationship to the European Economic Community made it clear that membership of the EEC is not current Norwegian policy, nor is it likely to be in the foreseeable future. The majority of politicians in our country accept and respect the people's "No", even though the premises on which this vote was based are now highly debatable. It must also be stressed that those of us who hold the conviction that Norway's interests are best served by committed joint cooperation with the Western democracies cannot of course support assertions that it was best that things went as they did. Statements to this effect from former promarketeers can only mean that they have not understood the prospects offered by Norway's participation as an equal member in broader European cooperation on issues which also affect our country.

On the 10th anniversary of Norway's "No" to EEC membership, it must be acknowledged that we are still a part of Europe, both economically and politically. The worst economic crisis since the early thirties is demonstrating how dependent we are on reaching broader solutions to fundamental problems affecting our own part of the world. The majority of people have probably gradually become aware that these problems have an influence on our own situation. If the international crisis turns out to be of a more permanent nature, it will be the major deciding factor for Norway's own development and prosperity.

This is why it cannot possibly be wise of people who ought to know better to say that at least economically it was best that things went as they did in the referendum on Norway's relationship to the EEC. In economic respects, membership is, if possible, even more important than in 1972, seen from the viewpoint of European cooperation. Our trade agreement with the EEC, which functions perfectly as far as it goes, allows us no opportunity to take part in the formation of a policy better able to secure the prosperity of the people of Europe.

The foreign policy cooperation between the EEC nations, the European political system, has recently been the basis for renewed debate in Norway on our European policy. Even though this debate has seemingly softened up the previously unshakable frontlines, we would like to declare that we agree in principle with Knut Frydenlund, who does not think it particularly heroic that certain individuals are now suddently starting to run after the EEC on foreign policy matters. In this field, which more than any other underlines Norway's need for cooperation in an insecure and changing world and which as a result, was a major reason for the Norwegian application for membership, the majority of the Norwegian people have decided that Norway must stand out in the corridor when the decisions are being made. We must remember this view -- and this is something that prominent representatives of the EEC have indicated to us. It is only through full membership that Norway could have full rights of participation in the cooperation on foreign policy among the EEC nations.

Nevertheless, the Norwegian Government will consider it an important task to further develop the contacts already established, which have obviously been of mutual benefit. Beginning this year, Norway has been admitted to regular briefings on the EEC's foreign policy cooperation, but that is all.

The limits which Norway's "No" 10 years ago imposes on real constructive cooperation with the EEC are, of course, something which we must accept and learn to live with. But claiming that it was best that things went as they did testifies to a frivolous treatment of political realities.

SWEDEN

PALME PRESENTS SOME MEMBERS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

LD012308 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The future premier of Sweden, Olof Palme, today presented some members of his new government. The greatest surprise was caused by the appointment of the famous municipal politician, Boerje Andersson, as new minister of defense. Palme is to be officially appointed new premier in a week's time. According to today's announcement, Kjell-Olof Feldt will be, as expected, the minister of finance in the new government. Ingvar Carlsson is to become deputy premier and minister of cooperation. Anna-Greta Leijon is to have the portfolio of the minister of labor. Most of the new ministers, including the foreign minister, have not yet been named.

PALME URGES POLISH LEADER TO RELEASE DETAINEES

LD301958 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Olof Palme, appealed today in a telegram to the Polish premier, General Jaruzelski, for the release of the six imprisoned leaders of the democratic opposition group KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. Olof Palme also called on Jaruzelski to release all other political prisoners in Poland and said in his telegram that such a measure would be a step toward national reconciliation in the country.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON COUNTRY'S DEFENSE

LD012304 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Interview with Sven Olof Olson, new commander in chief of the Swedish Air Force, by Lars Ramsten; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Olson] According to my experience during the years here [as commander of the southern military district of Sweden, called Milo 5] there is no doubt that we feel, I believe more than any other part of this country, both among the military and the inhabitants, the closeness of the rather alert watchfulness that the superpowers have in, on, over and on the other side of the Baltic.

They are extraordinarily large military forces that we see in our vicinity and also hear, figuratively speaking. We are fairly close to an area of Poland. In the days of the Polish crisis, we have experienced a number of submarine incidents; we have numerous violations and near-violations of our airspace in southern Sweden.

[Question] What are you most worried about when you move away from here, from the point of view of your profession?

[Answer] Yes, I understand. During the past 10-15 years we have not exactly strengthened our defense of the country in general, because our economic resources do not permit us to live up to our goals, in my opinion. It is clear that I feel that in the army we have reduced the number of qualified units, brigade units, which at least in southern Sweden, will have to meet an aggressor early when he makes his presence felt. With regard to the air force, I have today in southern Sweden relatively few divisions; 15 years ago there were as many divisions in southern Sweden as there are now in the whole country.

[Question] It is natural that the future commander in chief of the air force say so, but on the other hand, today's aircraft are much better.

[Answer] Yes, but unfortunately the attacking side, whoever he is, is also much better. Let me also add that even in the navy, there are clear reductions in the number of qualified units.

[Question] There was an article in ARBETET before the submarine incident in Blekinge last autumn that earlier you had submarine warning devices deployed along the coast in different parts, but that they were removed because they were too expensive. However, would you not have been glad to have had such devices to give you warning a little earlier before the submarine came so far in?

[Answer] Yes, we would be very glad if we could maintain a watertight defense, to put it a little jokingly, but these devices you are talking about do not have such efficiency in relation to their cost and it was more profitable to take them out. But naturally, we would like to be able to invest more in that area, just as in many other areas.

[Question] Sven Olof Olson, you will now be commander in chief of the air force. It must be a cherished dream for an air force officer.

[Answer] Well, I have been satisfied with all my jobs. I was extremely happy as commander of the military area. I am willing to admit that I had never even gone so far as to dream of becoming commander in chief of the air force, but it will certainly be interesting and enjoyable.

[Question] The biggest task for you will be with the arrival of the JAS aircraft, the new military aircraft.

[Answer] I do not quite share your view because I think that the biggest task, or one at least equally important, will be to see that people do a good job in the present, that they look after those aircraft we now have in the 80's.

[Question] Are the people more important than the equipment?

[Answer] I mean both the people and the equipment we have. We have no JAS planes in the 80's, and the best foundation for there being a good JAS plane is that we [word indistinct] a good job with what we have now. But I share the view that the realization of the JAS project is naturally of very great importance.

[Question] Are you now quite sure that there will be a JAS aircraft?

[Answer] That depends on whether we make those efforts that we have promised to make in all quarters, and I believe that people will make them. The industry wants it because a considerably greater enthusiasm has been created since the political decision was taken in this right direction.

[Question] So there will be a JAS aircraft?

[Answer] I am sure there will be.

[Question] If you had been unsure on this point, would you have taken this job as commander in chief of the air force?

[Answer] It is a hypotehtical question, but naturally it has had influence in that the decision was so easy to make when I was asked.

NAVY, AIR FORCE SEARCH FOR 'FOREIGN SUBMARINE'

LD031300 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Navy and air force units have been searching since Friday for what is believed to be a foreign submarine in Stockholm's southern archipelago. The defence staff are very reticent about the search, but they confirm an earlier report that warning depth charges have been dropped.

Military exercises having no connection with the search and which have been taking place for a couple of weeks, are continuing.

'Spy Submarine' Found

OW030324 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Stockholm, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A new alert against a foreign "spy submarine" in Swedish waters has been received here while Swedish naval units are carrying out anti-sub maneuvers, Defense Ministry sources said Saturday.

A report said an unidentified submarine was lurking near the entrance to the top-security Ousked naval base.

A defense spokesman refused to confirm a Swedish television report that depth-charges had been fired to drive off one or more intruders.

The Defense Ministry said last month that violation of Swedish territorial waters by foreign submarines had increased considerably during the summer. Five spy subs had been definitely detected in Swedish waters, along with three other "probables."

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 2 OCT

NC020849 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] President Kiprianou left this morning for New York via Frankfurt to address the UN General Assembly and to have a number of meetings. The president will meet with Mr Kolay, the new General Assembly president; with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar; with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz; with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko; with ministers of other countries; and with the members of the nonaligned contact group on Cyprus.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport, Mr Kiprianou said that in his address to the General Assembly he will strongly repeat Cyprus' demand that the UN resolutions be implemented. He stressed that this is an obligation for the international community.

Concerning his meeting with the UN secretary general, he said that they will exchange views on the Cyprus problem in view of the Cyprus debate at the UN General Assembly next March. He also said that they will also exchange views on the course of the inter-Cypriot talks and that he will listen to the secretary general's ideas on further efforts to promote a Cyprus solution.

The president expressed the belief that, in general, his New York contacts will be useful and he will be able to get a picture of the views prevailing today in the international arena, particularly within UN circles, with regard to the Cyprus problem. He added: This will help us determine our future actions in connection with the problem.

President Kiprianou was seen off at the airport by House President Ladhas, who will be his deputy during his absence; by the minister of health and the minister to the president; by an AKEL house member, on behalf of the AKEL parliamentary group; by the FRG ambassador; by the chief of the National Guard; by the Larnaca district officer; and by other officials. The president will return to Cyprus on 9 October.

ROLANDHIS MEETS CSSR, ITALIAN, GDR MINISTERS

NC011545 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Within the framework of his briefing contacts in New York, Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis conferred late last night with his CSSR counterpart Chnoupek and with the Italian and GDR foreign ministers, Messrs Colombo and Fischer.

With Chnoupek he discussed the Cyprus issue and matters related to bipartite relations. With Colombo he discussed the Cyprus issue, relations between Cyprus and the European Community and international problems before the UN General Assembly. With Fischer he discussed the Cyprus issue, bipartite relations and international problems.

Today Rolandhis will meet the Syrian foreign minister and Bartholomew, who is responsible for the Cyprus issue at the State Department.

MINISTERS DISCUSS SOVIET FINANCING OF PROJECTS

NC300520 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Agriculture Minister Khristodhoulou has conferred with (Vitaliy Motozu), Soviet deputy minister for foreign economic cooperation [as heard].

They discussed matters of technical and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus in the sector of agricultural and water development. Special reference was made to the prospect of Soviet financing of development projects in these sectors.

KHARAVYI ALLEGES PLOT TO MURDER KIPRIANOU

NC040942 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] In cooperation with foreign powers, unrepentant adovcates of deviation and instability are preparing plans for the assassination of President Kiprianou and other political leaders of democratic parties. We have been informed by an authoritative source that the president was advised by phone last week of a plot against his life.

The report was conveyed to the responsible services, which increased measures for the protection of President Kiprianou who, naturally, is aware of the entire situation.

This development verifies the repeated charges of AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou that unrepentant coupist elements now threaten openly that "there will be no presidential elections: and that "there will be another round." Furthermore, the charges attest to the need for increased vigilance so that any new attempt at deviation may be nipped in the bud.

Commenting on the above reports, authoritative AKEL circles also noted the recent discovery of another quantity of illegal arms in Larnaca and stressed that a circuit of illegality exists and operates in spite of those people who mock the warnings of the party's secretary general.

AKEL charges had been received in the past with ironic smiles and comments about "danger-mongering." Life, however, has confirmed in a tragic manner their correctness, authoritative AKEL circles stressed.

In view of the above -- the same authoritative circles concluded -- it is necessary to take additional measures to discover all illegal arms (which according to a statement by the minister of interior amount to 12 thousand pieces, combat every movement at illegality and intensify to the utmost state and popular vigilance.

Security Measures Taken

NC041005 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 4 Oct p 10

[Text] Minister of Interior Khristodhoulos Veniamin last night confirmed a report that there was a plan for the assassination of President Kiprianou.

Veniamin stated to our newspaper that such a report had been indeed received and that the security authorities had taken "certain measures" during the past week.

"Finally," Veniamin said, "until Saturday (the day before yesterday), when the president left, nothing had happened."

SENIOR DIKO OFFICIAL VIEWS AKEL COOPERATION

NC031300 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Text of first of two-part exclusive interview granted to Andreas Kaouris by an unidentified senior Democratic Party official; second part to be published 5 October -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What do you believe would be the repercussions on the Cyprus issue of a victory for the Democratic Party (DIKO)-AKEL cooperation in the presidential elections?

Answer: We sincerely believe that Mr Kiprianou's reelection to the office of the president constitutes the best investment for the country's future. We base this firm conviction on the indisputable fact that President Kiprianou has all those qualifications and virtues which are vitally essential for the national, physical, political and economic survival of Cyprus. President Kiprianou is a responsible, consistent and honest patriot. He is distinguished by deep democratic consciousness, militant passion and wisdom.

Speaking, then, about the repercussions on the Cyprus issue of the victory for DIKO-AKEL, and consequently of President Kiprianou's reelection, we should stress from the beginning the aforementioned facts (the president's qualifications and virtues, democratic ruling, security and certainty, and economic stability) which we have experienced over the past 5 years.

These compose the foundation on which our people's physical and national survival, and in a wider sense our very national issue, are based.

So, the victory of the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and President Kiprianou's reelection will have as a first consequence the continued existence of this firm basis for our struggle. What the future development of the Cyprus issue would be is something we cannot accurately prescribe. What we can say now, and what we can at least prescribe, is that President Kiprianou will struggle with responsibility, wisdom, patriotism and consistency for a just and viable Cyprus solution under the UN auspices, on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. He will struggle by fully utilizing the Greek alignment within the framework of a sincere, unshakable and harmonious cooperation with Athens. He will seek unreservedly every international prop that is available, not only in the UN direction, but also any contribution and alignment of foreign countries, regardless of their ideological or political position. In addition to all this, however, probably the most significant guarantee which President Kiprianou offers the Cypriot people is that he will never lead the country to unacceptable solutions or adventures. The weighing of these facts by the Cypriot people, irrespective of political or partisan affiliation, would inevitably lead to the general realization that President Kiprianou's reelection to the office of the president constitutes a vital necessity for the country from every aspect.

Question: Your opponents are brandishing the danger of communism. They also maintain that there is a directorate saying that "Kiprianou is the president but the power is exercised by AKEL." What is your comment on this criticism?

Answer: Our opponents, blinded by their mania to assume power, have obviously forgotten where the true danger lies. They have forgotten -- a particularly important accusation made by them -- the Turkish occupation for which, moreover, they also bear responsibility and are looking for danger where it does not exist. The sloganeering about the alleged "communist threat" has turned into a really scientific method in Greece to spread rumors of danger.

They told us they wanted to "save Cyprus from the communists" and offered half of Cyprus to Atilla. Now they have again remembered the "communist danger" and the "salvation of Cyprus." This time, however, the people will not allow new treason nor will they, through their votes, build bridges for the legalization of the Turkish occupation.

Is there really any citizen who sincerely and seriously believes that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation is fraught with "dangers of Cyprus becoming communist?" It is enough for one to remember AKEL's long history, which is characterized by the wisdom and moderation of its leaders and members, to realize that its cooperation with DIKO is not of an ideological nature. Besides, this becomes crystal clear from a mere reading of the minimum program. The only case of "communist danger" would be if the extreme rightwing prevailed in the elections. In such an event, conditions of polarization and class confrontation would be created, a fact that might force AKEL to advance its ideological approaches.

The power is exercized -- and this must become absolutely clear in a responsible manner -- solely by the president of the republic and the government, as stipulated in the Constitution.

Question: There is the view that a government which ruled out any cooperation with AKEL would be more appropriate for positive intervention by the Western element to the benefit of the Cyprus issue. What is your comment on this position?

Answer: This view could convince only naive people. Even if an extreme rightwing government -- which would exclude not only AKEL but also DIKO and other center and rightwing forces -- were formed in Cyprus, the Western approach to the Cyprus issue would remain unchanged. This is so because, for the West, and the United States in particular -- as is obvious and has been repeatedly stated officially -- the decisive strategic point is Turkey and not Cyprus.

Besides, recent history leaves no doubt about the options of the West and, at the same time, rejects the silly argument that "if we belonged to NATO, the invasion would not have taken place." It is characteristic and we should not overlook it that the invasion was carried out exactly when the coup d'etat took place. Therefore, there was a possibility of Cyprus' joining NATO and ceding to the United States any military facilities it would request. Despite this significant possibility, the United States preferred to allow the development of the entire plan and the realization of the Turkish invasion by virtually making an option between Turkey on the one hand and the dependent juntist regimes of Nicosia and Athens on the other. Of course, since speaking about a "government acceptable by the West," certain circles clearly imply a government under Mr Kliridhis, we should also stress the following: The second phase of the Turkish invasion was carried out during the "presidency" of Mr Kliridhis who, it was rumored, even maintained special links with Mr Kissinger. So, if the matter was not included in the ultimate strategic plans of the NATO circles and Ankara, but was directly or indirectly related to the "ideological positioning of the Cyprus Government, why then, during Mr Kliridhis' "presidency," didn't the United States avert, when they had the power to do so, at least the second phase of the Turkish invasion?

To conclude this issue, we should also stress something else, which is indirectly linked with the approach of the "Western quarters." The options of the DIKO-AKEL cooperation, both in connection with the socioeconomic sector and foreign policy, are such that they are conducive to the positive activation of the Western element toward the Cyprus problem. We are in a position to know that, contrary to the allegations of certain rightwing newspapers, DIKO-AKEL cooperation and its program have not at all displeased the West.

UN TO PROMOTE NEW KIPRIANOU-DENKTAS MEETING

NC040952 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Telephone report to I DHIMOKRATIKI]

[Excerpt] United Nations, October 3 -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's goal is to hold a new summit meeting between President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas so that new approaches may be charted to overcome the deadlocks in the Cyprus problem directly endangering the intercommunal talks.

This is mentioned by well-informed sources of the UN Secretariat.

Cypriot circles preclude something of the kind, stressing that the Turkish side must respect what was agreed upon during the summit meeting between Kiprianou and Denktas.

In the first stage, the secretary general will have separate meetings with the president of Cyprus and with Denktas and after assessing the situation will suggest ideas and means for overcoming the deadlock.

TURKISH CYPRIOT ENVOY REACTS TO LETTER TO UN

TA291134 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Turkish Cypriot representative in New York Nail Atalay has pointed out that the Turkish Cypriot community has equal cofounder rights in Cyprus, adding that a government without the participation or consent of the Turkish Cypriot community can never be the legitimate Government of Cyprus.

Replying to a letter from the Greek Cypriot representative to the UN secretary general, Atalay noted that, through an agreement reached in 1960, the legal Republic of Cyprus was formed with the participation and consent of the Turkish Cypriot community; however, this partnership was destroyed by the Greek Cypriots in the name of Enosis. Atalay said that the arrival of Turkish soldiers in Cyprus prevented the island from being annexed to Greece, preserved the independence of the island and brought peace and freedom to the Turkish Cypriot people. In his letter, Atalay further stated that the imaginary and false allegations by the Greek Cypriot representatives do not change these facts.

TURKS THREATEN TO SUSPEND INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC030904 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] According to UN sources, the Turkish side has warned that it would suspend [dhiakopsi] the intercommunal talks if some preliminary agreement is not reached by the middle of 1983.

According to the same sources, the Turkish side has officially conveyed this warning both to the United Nations and at the negotiating table.

The Turkish side has also informed diplomatic envoys of various countries of its plans to suspend the talks after the presidential elections implying that, after the suspension of talks, it would proceed with the declaration of an independent "state."

UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus Gobbi was aware of all this when he said in his recent interview with I SIMERINI that 1983 would be a critical year for Cyprus.

If the talks are eventually suspended after the presidential elections and the Turkish side proceeds with the official declaration of a "state," the Cyprus issue may, according to the UN forecasts, enter a new period of crisis and tension.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON GREEK CYPRIOTS' ARMING

TA041042 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that too much medicine is detrimental to the individual, must as too much armament is detrimental to a community. Denktas replied this morning to journalists' questions regarding the continuing armament of the Greek Cypriots. Denktas said that statements made and (?parades) held clearly revealed the intentions of the Greek Cypriots. He added: Everyone is well aware that the Greek Cypriots are arming themselves and that they will continue to do so. I will say one thing. Too much armament is as detrimental to a community as too much medication is to an individual. We will follow the developments.

DAILY REPORTS PAPANDREOU SPEECH TO PASOK CADRES

NC031841 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Oct 82 p 12

[Report on speech by PASOK Chairman and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the party's cadres at the Sporting Club on 2 Oct in Athens]

[Excerpts] Today's pan-Hellenic gathering of the movement's cadres has a special political significance. It is of a critical nature. This is because it coincides with the 8th anniversary of life, struggle and establishment of PASOK, and especially with the completion of 12 months of change with PASOK in the government.

With certainty and optimism, and without any arrogance, we ascertain that our movement -- with the consent and participation of our people -- influences, formulates and determines developments in this country. Our course is visible and dynamic. All the signs of the times show and all -- friend and foe -- recognize that PASOK has a history. It is writing history. It is promising history.

The socialist government of PASOK has completed 12 months of life. This time period allows us to make the first objective political evaluation of our task. The evaluation of our task is not merely for museum or reporting purposes. Government policy is not a straight course which includes the total of some measures.

We constitute a new, historic social alliance of power. We call on all Greeks to overcome their party dependencies and join us. We do not underestimate the other political forces. We do not ignore their role. But...some leaderships believe in an obsolete dogma: that without their presence there can be no change. For this reason, they put forth their own percentage [in the parliamentary elections] as a guarantee of the quality and the depth of the change. They are merely seeking in practice to control developments.

This tune was exhausted before the elections. Unfortunately, however, it has been brought back "in view" of the municipal elections. They have not learned anything.

They should learn that change is not "cut" and "sewed" around a table for summit meetings. On the contrary, it is defined through political action, initiative and the unity of the people inside social areas and institutions. We are following our own, third road, which is different from social democracy and existing socialism.

Our movement was born among the people. We are giving the democratic and progressive forces of the country their lost historical identity and new prospects. In our movement underprivileged Greeks are equally allied. Four generations walk abreast in our movement. We are the hope of a generation that wanted, that could, but was not successful. We constitute the faith of a generation that was taught and has now matured. We are implementing the dream of a generation that is fighting and demanding. We do not have the right to fail.

In the year that has passed, the government of change, the PASOK government, our government, has proceeded with the first great institutional changes which constituted the vision and hope of our people.

Our achievements are:

-- The recognition of national resistance.
-- The abolition of the festivals of hatred.
-- National reconciliation.
-- The law on public administration; combating bureaucracy; vertical decentralization; abolition of plurality in civil service; ceilings in salaries.
--Decentralization; public participation; acknowledgement of local self-government; decentralization of areas and jurisdictions; democratic planning.
-- The safeguarding of trade union freedoms; Law 330; democratic dialogue with the productive classes; first steps for the participation of workers in the administration of their enterprises (public sector).
-- Radical changes in education; new law framework for the higher education institutes; abolition of entrance examinations for lyceums; new method for selecting entrants to higher educational institutes.
-- Health: Central Health Council; the institution of the hospital doctor; socialized medicines.
-- Democratization of the trade union movement; revival of the countryside.
-- Determined battle against middlemen; effective measures for the sale of agricultural products at prices which cover the cost of production.
-- Incentives and purification of the credit system; elevation of the role of small- and medium-size businessmen, credits to productive investments.

We described 1982 as the year in which our economy will pass through "a defile." However, with regard to incomes policy, we have taken measures and essentially proceeded with a redistribution of incomes through: A) the automatic cost of living adjustment; B) the tax scale; C) the emphasis we have given to the low-salaried people; and D) social disbursements (pensions to Greek women, farmers and so forth).

In the 12 months of PASOK government, faithful to our program, we have voted for the civil marriage and the deletion of adultery from the Penal Code.

-- We have purged the judiciary.
-- We have promoted youth's demands: vote at the age of 18; a ministry for the new generation.
-- We are abolishing the cross of preference [in elections].
-- We have established the Ministry for Greeks Living Abroad.

The second year will determine the course of change. We shall proceed with new institutional changes and implement those for which we have voted thus far. The following will begin producing results with popular participation:

-- Orientations for development.
-- The purge of public enterprises.
-- Tackling companies facing problems.
-- Tackling unemployment.
-- Supervisory councils.
-- Participation of workers.
-- The 5-year plan.

PASOK has inaugurated a new, genuine, multidimensional Greek foreign policy. PASOK rejects the logic of Europe's division into spheres of influence by the two superpowers, that is the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. It rejects the division of the world into two military-political blocs.

For us, these agreements are not valid as commitments. We merely take them into consideration in order to formulate our course through international bipolarity. From within the contradictions of bipolarity, we are trying to safeguard our country's independence and territorial integrity, and contribute to a new international order of things with relations of equality and independence among nations. We are actively contributing to the people's struggle for detente, peace, arms limitation and the establishment of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans, a prelude -- let us hope -- to the denuclearization of Europe. We support the national liberation movements of the peoples against neocolonialism and imperialism, regardless of the form they take.

We consistently follow the principle that Greece is a Mediterranean, Balkan and European country and that, consequently, our multidimensional foreign policy should express this.

Greece's self-centered and independent course should fall within the international, European, Balkan and Mediterranean juncture. We do not accept this juncture fatalistically and passively. On the contrary, we dictate our independence and -- whenever we can -- formulate new positive balances.

Within the framework of European political cooperation:

-- We disagreed with the enforcement of sanctions on Poland -- a position which was progressively accepted by many EEC countries.
-- We supported an opposite position to the composition and dispatch of a peace-keeping force to the Sinai under the Camp David agreements.
-- We called for convocation of the Foreign Minister's Council on Lebanon and the Palestinians with the resultant condemnation of Israel and the recognition of the need for PLO participation in the negotiations.
-- The Greek draft statement of the Ten on the Middle East was fundamentally accepted.
-- Under a Greek initiative, the Palestinian right for self-determination "with all that it presupposes" was accepted for the first time by the EEC summit conference.

In reference to the Middle East issue:

-- We invited 'Arafat to Athens and we diplomatically recognized the PLO.
-- We supported the establishment of a Palestinian state together with Israel's right of existence and security within the 1967 frontiers.
-- Our contribution to the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut was considerable.
-- In leaving Beirut, 'Arafat made his first stop in Athens as proof of friendship with the Greek people.
-- We expressed our full opposition to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and we supported all of the relevant UN resolutions.

In the Balkans:

-- We promoted peace, cooperation and friendship among the Balkan countries, with special emphasis on the proposal for denuclearization of the Balkans.
-- We visited Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, where we signed agreements for economic and technical cooperation.

In the Mediterranean:

-- Our policy consists of dedication to and promotion of the conversion of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation.

Relations with the Arab world:

-- Development of relations with all Arab countries.
-- Development of economic relations with Algeria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya.

Disarmament negotiations:

-- We promoted the Greek positions on achieving a balance downwards [and not upwards] and we expressed our opposition -- with special reservations in respect to NATO communiques -- to the installation of Euromissiles and generally to any additional nuclear weapons in Europe.
-- We supported the Geneva and Vienna talks and all of the proposals for a moratorium and on the first use of nuclear weapons.
-- Greece's presence in the special UN session on disarmament has been active.

Our strategic goals remain immutable. We are always consistent with our position that Greece should be liberated from the complex of dependence as this is expressed by our participation in NATO and the presence of foreign bases in our country. However, our national strategy dictates the selection of when and how in a way that will guarantee our fatherland's territorial integrity.

In no way do we have the right to mortgage or expose to danger our country's territorial integrity and democratic institutions. Thus, Greece's self-centered and independent course -- for victorious prospects -- falls within the international juncture and the correlation of forces in our area.

Thus, our resultant move demands: multilateral, nonaligned and multidimensional initiatives and an unwavering but realistic policy. We should bear in mind:

-- The revival of the cold war and the danger of a nuclear disaster.
-- The developing contrast between the United States and Europe.
-- The absence of the USSR from developments in the Middle East.
-- The USSR crisis of hegemony in the Eastern bloc.
-- The intense confrontation between North and South on an international scale.

More specifically, in reference to our national defense policy, we must take into consideration the NATO-Ankara-Athens triangle. Our policy on NATO of necessity passes through Ankara.

During the past year the Greek position differed from NATO policy on international issues such as Poland, the confrontation of the coalitions, and nuclear weapons in Europe, with the use -- for the first time in history -- of reservations and a separate paragraph in the communiques.

We are prepared to commence negotiations with the United States on the bases. The existing agreements have a clearly colonial character while, at the same time, they do not contribute toward strengthening our country's national defense. They serve the real U.S. interests in the area.

The negotiations will deal with:

-- The timetable for removing the bases.
-- The duration of their presence; guarantees on our national security; and the greatest possible control of activities on the bases.

The presence of nuclear weapons in Greece does not fall under the negotiations. The Greek Government maintains the full right to request their withdrawal whenever it thinks this feasible. We desire to incorporate withdrawal of nuclear weapons within the framework of a Balkan effort. Our decision, however, is final: to rid the Greek people of the danger incorporated in the presence of nuclear weapons here.

In reference to the great national issue of Cyprus:

-- The dossier of Cyprus will be opened within the framework of the Greek Chamber of Deputies.
-- Our government has repositioned the Cyprus issue with emphasis on the inability of the intercommunal talks to produce results under their current form (dialogue between Nicosia and Ankara) and on the necessity for withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops.
-- A proposal has been made for an increased peacekeeping force, with Greece undertaking to meet the expenditures in order provide guarantees for the Turkish minority.

In reference to the Aegean, I will limit myself to this statement: We claim nothing from Turkey -- a country with which we would like to develop relations of good neighborliness. At the same time, however, we are not going to cede a single handful of our fatherland's land, sea, subaquatic or airspace.

Strengthening the country's armed forces -- our defense potential -- is a prerequisite for both our territorial integrity and national independence as well as for peace in the area.

In conclusion, Papandreou referred to the [PASOK] congress and said, among other things:

The congress -- it has been scheduled for 1983 -- will be the culmination of 8 years of life, struggle and development. It will contribute to the crystallization of our strategy and to the revitalization and the readjustment of our movement's structure.

It will be the course for concentrating our experience, for unifying our strategy and our policy and for fruitfully amalgamating our ideas and our options.

KKE Reply

NC031809 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Statement of the KKE Central Committee Press Bureau, issued 2 Oct in reply to Prime Minister Papandreou's address to PASOK cadres]

[Text] It is not the policy for unification which is outdated, as Papandreou alleges. What has become outdated and harmful for change are the dogmas about "lots" and "independence," which are now conscripted to serve the municipal elections. The question is not -- as Papandreou mentions -- who controls developments. The question is that developments and, more specifically, the government's policy, have left the course toward change for which the people voted.

Thus, instead of undertaking a specific government obligation to promote the basic goals of true change, the speech the prime minister made today repeats "in view of the municipal elections," the well-known and indefinite promises, and even at this late date looks for the "historic time limit" for promoting change.

The notorious "lot cast for change" was not cast to give a privilege or a monopoly to anyone. It has fallen to the Greek people, who with their unity and struggle will conquer true change. It has fallen to all the political forces which truly want to contribute to the cause of change which the country requires.

[Dated] 2 October 82

[Signed] The KKE Central Committee Press Bureau

KARAMANLIS, PAPANDREOU NOTE CYPRUS ANNIVERSARY

NC011620 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tomorrow the Republic of Cyprus celebrates the 22nd anniversary of its independence. On the occasion, President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis sent to the president of the Cyprus Republic, Spiros Kiprianou, the following message:

On behalf of the Greek people and myself I address to you cordial wishes for the progress and prosperity of the brother Cypriot people. Through you I assure the Cypriot people that Greece will continue to give to Cyprus Hellenism its undivided support until their struggle has been fully vindicated.

In addition, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou mentions the following in his message to Kiprianou:

I address to the entire Cypriot people and to their political and religious leaderships the Greek Government's warmest wishes and my own personal wishes for the prosperity and progress of the Cypriots. Specifically, I wish that the Cyprus people's struggles for the maintenace of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity be vindicated soon through the withdrawal of the foreign troops and the finding of a just solution that will be in agreement with the Cypriot people's desires.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS MEETS WITH SHULTZ IN NEW YORK

NC020631 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos met yesterday at the sidelines of the UN General Assembly with Mr Shultz, his U.S. counterpart, and talked for approximately 30 minutes with him. After the two foreign ministers met, Ambassador Karandreas read the following joint statement to newsmen:

The two ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations and reviewed the international situation. Mr Shultz expressed his appreciation for Greece's contribution to evacuating the Palestinians from Beirut, and in general for Greece's role in the Lebanese crisis.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two ministers agreed that the negotiations on the U.S. bases and the other facilities the U.S. is enjoying in Greece will begin at the end of October. They expressed the hope that the negotiations will be concluded quickly. The meeting has been useful and positive and was held in a friendly atmosphere. From the Greek side, the meeting was attended by Karandreas, Greece's ambassador in Washington, and by Batsikakis, the foreign minister's adviser. Present from the U.S. side were Mr Bartholomew, senior State Department official in charge of the Cyprus problem, and State Department Director for Southern European Affairs (Kleisting).

The joint statement also says that Mr Bartholomew has been appointed special adviser to Mr Shultz and special U.S. negotiator for the negotiations on the U.S. bases in Greece. Mr Kharalambopoulos later stated that the negotiations on the bases will open in Athens.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON SHIPPING

NC011658 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 1 OCT 82

[Text] A 3-member Soviet delegation, headed by deputy Minister of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet Beletskiy, arrived in Athens at noon. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Secretary General of the Merchant Marine Ministry Vasilis Saranditis and Ministry officials.

Conferences will be held at the Merchant Marine Ministry on Monday and Tuesday on shipping issues of mutual interest.

AUTOMOBILE IMPORTS FROM JAPAN SUSPENDED

NC011606 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The import of Japanese cars will stop following the discontinuation of the issue of relevant permits. According to reports 10 days ago, the responsible committee of the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry stopped issuing licences to importers. Japanese cars, however, continue to clear customs because there are still old licences.

Cars from the EEC and other countries are being imported without any difficulty. The suspension took place because the balance of trade between Greece and Japan continues to be unfavorable for Greece.

GENERAL EVREN DELIVERS SPEECH IN BURDUR 1 OCT

TA011134 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has visited Burdur and Egridir. In a statement to the public in Burdur, General Evren said that the administration has no personal enmity toward anyone and that it is taking the necessary steps for the prosperity, tranquillity and development of the nation. General Evren said that all those living in this homeland should view one another with friendship and that disputes and anger should be forgotten.

Turkish radio and television correspondents Muhsin Cifteler and Mehmet Akscy report that General Evren left Antalya for Burdur this morning. General Evren, who was received by Governor Ali Ihsan Utku and military and civilian officials with a ceremony in Burdur, inspected the military units there. Evren later went to the governor's office and was briefed on the problems of the city. Burdur Mayor Ozdemir Bahar presented Evren with the key to the city and an honorary citizenship certificate. The mayor also presented him with a carpet bearing the portrait of Ataturk. Evren later addressed the public at the Burdur Republic Square. He said:

[Begin Evren recording] In my sacrifice Bairam message I said that the Bairam is a day in which disputes and anger are forgotten, peace is welcome and all friction and disputes are forgiven. Therefore, I expressed the wish that an end could be put to disputes among citizens. This is valid not only for the Bairam, but also after the Bairam. We hope that these disputes will not be resumed after the Bairam. We, all of us living in this homeland, are brothers. We are members of the same nation. We have the same blood. Therefore, we should view one another not as enemies but as friends. We personally carry no enmity against anyone. We consider everyone our friend. Our problem is the problem of the nation. It is not our personal problem. We are taking the measures necessary for the prosperity, tranquillity and development of this nation. We seek no personal gains.

Dear Citizens of Burdur, there is a point I always refer to in speeches in various cities and districts. We have to work hard. Here also, I would like to speak on the issue, even if only briefly. We have to work hard and produce a lot. It is evident from information I have obtained in regions I visited that our citizens have really expanded their areas of cultivation. They have increased their production and factories are now operating in an 80 to 100 percent capacity as compared with 30 to 35 percent previously. This is a great achievement. We are very happy because of it. However, we do not think this is sufficient, because in order to stand upright and to liberate ourselves from the pressures certain foreign countries plan to exert on us, we should not be dependent on them. Unfortunately, until now we needed their financial support. We have to produce a lot and export some of it if we wish to free ourselves from this dependence.

My dear Citizens, it is not enough to simply produce. We should also increase the nation's cultural level -- in other words, the education level. When we say citizens, we cannot distinguish between men and women. Our religion is not the dividing line either. Many of the Koran messages address both women and men. Then there is no such thing as men and women. Everyone should be more educated. If the civilized nations are currently more advanced than we are, it is because they have educated themselves. Today we acquire most of our technology from them and we are continuing to do so. If our cultural level increases, we can manage many technical areas on our own. Therefore, I will repeat what I say everywhere I go: You will educate your children. You will not differentiate between girls and boys. [end recording]

Evren went on to request that citizens work hard to overcome ignorance. He said it is the duty of every Turk to overcome ignorance through education. Noting that he had expressed this request to the Afghan refugees who settleed in Turkey, General Evren said that he had told the Afghan refugees that those who did not educate their daughters would be sent back.

Noting that there is no place for blind fanaticism in Islam, Evren said that those who behaved contrary to this principle put the Islamic world in a difficult situation at different periods. Giving examples of ignorant people who fell prey to blind fanaticism, Evren explained that this hindered the development of the Islamic world. Recalling that religious lessons were introduced into primary and secondary schools to enable the youth to learn the requirements of religion from educated teachers, Evren said: If children learn religion from enlightened teachers, they can struggle against those trying to force false information on them. They can then say: No, that is not so; we have studied the issue and it is this way. The lessons of religion introduced to schools are not against laicism. Our understanding of laicism is a separation of state and religious affairs and the noninterference of religious officials in state affairs. We will teach religion in our schools so our children will not be influenced by false myths and information.

On the constitution, Evren said: [Begin Evren recording] Even before the constitution was prepared, while debates were about to begin in the Assembly, many circles were against whatever would be prepared, because they were opposed to the 12 September operation. They knew that the constitution prepared would be different from the 1961 Constitution. That is why they were opposed to it. They are opposed to every single article. Watch carefully who they are. I will not tell you. A person who writes 28 articles -- 28 times -- is opposed to almost every word in the constitution. One would doubt his sincerity. The constitution has not yet assumed its final form. We are working on it. We hope to conclude our work around 20 October. We will submit it to a referendum on 7 November. Now, as you know, a census was taken for the constitution on 5 September in order to determine the voting lists. They went around to all the houses. Now these lists have been posted. I ask my citizens, all of you, to go and find your names on the lists. You have time before the 7th. Find your names or apply to have your names written. There have been many errors. I was told so in Antalya. Officials came, on census day, to an apartment building with 36 flats and wrote down everyone's names. However, when the lists were posted, only the names of three families appeared on the list. Thirty-three were missing. This may have been an error or it may have been done on purpose. It is your duty to correct these errors. Let everyone look for his name on the lists and have it written if it does not appear. There is a law, as you know, that says if a person appears on the list and does not vote, he cannot vote for the next 5 years.

We have also been informed that certain negative persons are writing slogans on the back of the Bairam greeting cards, urging people to say No to the constitution. Send these cards to us so that we can struggle against them as we have struggled against the anarchists. We will deal with such people through struggle. We will maintain for a long time the tranquillity and security the country needs. This is our duty. We need your help. [end recording]

After addressing the public at the Burdur Republic Square, Evren went to the mountain commando school and training center in Egridir. Evren is still visiting there. He will later leave for Isparta. During his visit to Isparta, Evren will also address the public. Members of the National Security Council, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahkinkaya and Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, are accompanying Evren on his visit to Burdur and Egridir.

Speaks in Isparta

TA021609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Isparta, southwestern Turkey, 1 Oct (AA) -- Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and other members of the National Security Council, with the exception of the naval forces commander, arrived in Isparta Friday from nearby Burdur and Gen Evren told a gathering of inhabitants: "If you trust us. you will say Yes to the constitution we have elaborated. If you do not, you will say No."

Calling on the citizens "not to be affected by negative propaganda against the draft, to use their common sense," Gen Evren said: "There will come a time when we will counter with bombardment those who now are bombarding this constitution."

"We do not want politics to enter the schools, mosques and barracks," Gen Evren said. "The mentality which once praised the Fatsa (Ordu Province) mayor naturally opposes the constitution now," he added. Referring to the press, he said, in brief: "We are introducing restrictions to the press which wants to divide the country through illegal means. We do not introduce anything for the other press. Members of the other press, my friends, must not take offense."

Some of the persons released from prisons after completing their sentences were "maintaining their old habits," Gen Evren said, adding: "Therefore, the struggle (against them) will be continuous. We will fight with those released from prison altogether so that we will not be driven to the Sep 12 climate once more."

Gen Evren especially criticized certain dailies without actually naming them for their publications before the Sep 12 takeover saying that one of them went so far as disclosing the names of the secret agents of the national intelligence organization "who were later shot" and criticizing a military unit for "counterguerrilla activities."

Returns to Ankara

TA031435 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 3 Oct (AA) -- Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and other members of the Security Council with the exception of naval forces commander wound up their Bairam holiday and subsequent visits to military units in the Antalya-Isparta-Burdur area and returned to Ankara Sunday afternoon.

During his stay in southern Anatolia, Gen Evren had addressed the people in Isparta and Burdur and called on them to use their common sense in voting during the constitutional referendum in November. He also criticized "certain adverse propaganda by circles opposing the draft."

TURKMEN MEETS CHATTI, PEREZ DE CUELLAR AT UN

TA020558 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is currently in New York for the UN General Assembly meetings, is continuing his bilateral contacts.

According to Turkish radio and television correspondent Gener Araoglu in Washington, Turkmen met yesterday with Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The war between Iran and Iraq was discussed during the Turkmen-Chatti meeting.

Turkmen's meeting with the UN secretary general lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The general situation in the Middle East and the recent developments in Lebanon were taken up during this meeting. Turkmen also explained his assessment of the Iran-Iraq war to Perez de Cuellar.

TURKMEN TALKS WITH KHARALAMBOPOULOS IN CANADA

TA040946 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Montreal to attend the NATO foreign ministers meeting, has met with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Ioannis Kharalambopoulos.

According to information obtained by a Turkish radio and television correspondent, measures to be taken to improve the level of relations between the two countries were discussed at the meeting, which lasted for about 40 minutes. Turkmen, who returned from Montreal to New York, will address the UN General Assembly today. He will express Turkey's views regarding various international problems.

To Meet Again in December

TA041046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] It has been announced that the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers will meet again in Brussels in December. During the NATO foreign ministers conference held in Montreal, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen held a meeting of some 40 minutes with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Ioannis Kharalambopoulos.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry on the meeting said the following: The Turkish and Greek foreign ministers, Ilter Turkmen and Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, met in Montreal on 3 October 1982. The two ministers reviewed Turkish-Greek relations and expressed their governments' determination to exert efforts toward developing relations between two countries. They have reached an agreement to take up the method and procedures of the talks concerning the problems between the two countries in their next meeting and to submit their recommendations to their governments. Furthermore, the two ministers have also reached an agreement to meet again in Brussels in December 1982.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU LEAVES FOR TUNISIA

TA041117 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has left for Tunisia as the guest of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzalia. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Ulusu expressed the belief that his visit to Tunisia will contribute to securing peace and stability in the region and will further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Ulusu noted that Tunisia has a distinguished role in the international arena due to its stand favoring peace and stability in the region. Noting that the traditional relations between Turkey and Tunisia are based on profound and strong ties, Ulusu added that a common culture, mutual understanding and respect have established friendly relations between the two countries.

In reply to a question by a journalists on whether he will hold talks in Tunisia on the Palestinian problem, Ulusu said that he might meet with PLO leader 'Arafat if he happens to be in Tunisia. The development of economic relations between the two countries will especially be discussed during Ulusu's visit to Tunisia. The establishment of air and maritime transport between the two countries of various industrial installations by Turkey in Tunisia will be discussed during the official talks. A joint economic protocol regulating trade between Turkey and Tunisia and an agreement on the implementation of legal decisions will be signed at the end of Ulusu's visit.

Minister of Culture and Tourism Ilhan Evliyaoglu is accompanying Ulusu in his visit to Tunisia. At Esenboga Airport, Ulusu was seen off by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara, Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Ambassador Ercument Yavuzalp, Ankara Mayor Suleyman Onder and the Tunisia charge d'affaires, Mahmound (Ayazi).

STATE MINISTER PASIN RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS

TA022025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin has said that the Beypazari and Tuncbilek thermal power station projects were discussed at meetings he held with EEC officials. Pasin, who held talks with officials from the EEC and the European Investment Bank in Brussels and Luxembourg, has returned home. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Pasin said that the textile issue was also discussed at the meetings he held with the EEC officials, and that an agreement was reached on the export of ready-to-wear clothing and on consultations regarding cotton yearn. Noting that positive decisions were made on cooperation in the field of education, Pasin added that he held beneficial talks with the president of the European Investment Bank in Luxembourg in connection with investments to be financed. He concluded by saying that work in connection with the projects to be financed by the bank will begin in 1983.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO BEIRUT ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA011612 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1445 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 1 Oct (AA) -- Our ambassador to Beirut, Yunus Gucel, has arrived in Ankara. According to information obtained by an ANATOLIA agency correspondent, Turkish Ambassador to Beirut Yunus Gucel arrived in Ankara with information on the recent developments in Lebanon.

The Turkish Embassy in Beirut was destroyed during the bloody clashes that occurred in Beirut. Officials said that embassy officials are continuing their work at a private building in a quiet section of the city, because the embassy building is uninhabitable.

Officials noted that communication with the Beirut Embassy is very difficult, but that contact is established through the Turkish Embassy in Damascus.

GENERAL STAFF ISSUES STATEMENT ON NATO EXERCISES

TA021527 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 2 (AA) -- NATO's "Display Determination-82" exercise, part of the alliance's autumn exercises series, started on Sep 20, will be completed Oct 13 with the participation of military units from Turkey, Greece, United States, Britain, Italy, France and Portugal, according to a statement from the office of the chief of General Staff Saturday.

Turkey will participate in the exercises of Oct 3. According to the statement, the exercise is aimed at reinforcement and support by the ground, naval and air forces of participating countries of NATO's southern region and displaying NATO solidarity. The exercise will be jointly executed on the Mediterranean, Aegean Sea and eastern Thrace. Part of the participating airforce units will be transported to other airports of other participating countries, including Turkey, in order to develop joint training.

JOUNRALISM UNION CANCELS SEMINAR ON CONSTITUTION

TA021521 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Istanbul, Oct 2 (AA) -- The Turkish Journalists Union [TGS] based in Istanbul had to cancel a seminar for discussions on the draft constitution when a permit required to stage such a meeting failed to arrive from the martial law officials until yesterday. The union announced it was cancelling the seminar in order not to provoke a serious situation.

SECURITY CAPTURES 15 LEFTISTS, SEPARATISTS

TA021040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] It has been announced that during operations conducted in Ankara, security forces captured another 15 militants belonging to the illegal separatist Rizgari organization. A statement issued by the Ankara Security Directorate notes that the captured militants established secret committees in Ankara and engaged in activities in a bid to reorganize their organization that collapsed after the 12 September operation. The statement added that the militants said their aim was to enlighten the toiling classes in the Marxist-Leninist line and overthrow the existing order through the use of arms and replace it with communist rule.

According to the statement, the militants robbed five jewelry stores in Adana, Ankara and Istanbul on various dates. Searches conducted in the residences of the organization where the militants were staying revealed 2 pistols, 2 magazines, 36 rounds of ammunition, banned publications and statements, false identity cards and the general archives of the organization. The Ankara Security Directorate statement also notes that the killing of a bank official in Ankara's Kecioren quarter on 20 January 1982 and the subsequent robbery of 4 million Turkish lira was perpetrated by the illegal Rizgari organization militants. One of the suspects of the bank robbery has been captured and the other identified suspects are being sought.

Three Suspects Captured

TA011706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Three brothers suspected of killing Assistant Prof Argun Saylam from the Hacettepe University, who was murdered near the Ovacuma subdistrict of Zonguldak's Safranbolu district after the road he was driving on was barricaded, have been captured. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from security forces officials, the three brothers, in possession of a shotgun, were captured. A ballistic examination confirmed that the shotfun was used during the incident. It has been determined that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. The three brothers have been detained. Saylam was shot while he was trying to remove the tree branches placed on the road.

VOTCP: JUSTICE MINISTER CALLS FOR MORE PRISONS

TA011823 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The justice minister of the junta, Mentes, has said that the prisons in Turkey are not sufficient and that another 40 prisons are necessary. At a recent news conference, Mentes said that currently there are 77,736 persons in civilian prisons in the country. He added that of this number, 46,017 are convicts and the remaining 31,719 are detainees. Noting that those in military prisons are not included in this figure, Mentes noted that the capacity of the civilian prisons in Turkey is 64,500 persons. He said: The existing civilian prisons in Turkey no longer meet the ever-increasing need. Of the prisons we planned to establish and open in 1982, only nine have been opened to service. We are exerting the necessary effort to commission a few other prisons by the end of the year. Some 40 prisons should be commissioned. The necessary allocation has been made in the 1983 fiscal budget on the issue.

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KOHL COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

LD050120 Hamburg DPA in German 2323 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterrand are aiming for the further development of German-French cooperation. They reaffirmed this in Paris this evening following Kohl's visit to the Elysee Palace.

Kohl told newsmen that French-German friendship is the "central element" in Europe. He stressed the "functioning" of relations between the Federal Republic and France, which he believes is necessary. He said that his first foreign trip to Paris as chancellor is also of a symbolic nature.

President Mitterrand said he hoped that "relations between our two countries will continue as before and will become more profound." This applies to both friendly bilateral relations and joint work within the European Community and the alliance. He said this during a 1-hour talk and dinner, in which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and French Premier Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson also took part. The framework of the political plans of the two state leaderships was discussed. European questions and security problems were also discussed. These topics will be discussed further at the next planned French-German summit meeting in Bonn on 21 and 22 October.

In reply to newsmen's questions, Kohl said that the different political tendencies of the French state leadership and the new Federal Government will not hamper relations between the two countries. He also spoke in favor of coordinating the Eastern policy of the Western countries.

The chancellor stressed that he is the Federal Republic's first head of government to come from the "political post-war generation." At the end of the war he was 15 years old and still too young to be involved in "guilt and atonement." At that time, the aim of all policy had been "overcoming the old national state and opening up towards Europe." To him today, this still means "above all, French-German friendship."

With his visit to Paris, he wanted to demonstrate his personal recognition of the close link between German and French history, which is also particularly personified by his Palatine homeland. [as received] He wanted to show how important the continuity and predictability of German policy is to him. Kohl recalled the German-French friendship treaty, signed by the then-federal chancellor, Konrad Adenauer.

He said that this treaty is the basis for his government's policy. Despite changed problems and times, the friendship that has grown up between the two countries over the decades is "the most important achievement of the post-war period." Europe can "only flourish when its cornerstone, Germany and France, functions." He is flying back to Bonn very encouraged after the meeting with Mitterrand, and hopes for many further talks of this kind.

Further Remarks

LD041818 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn/Paris, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl is optimistic about future cooperation with French President Francois Mitterrand. In an interview with French television before leaving for Paris for his first meeting with Mitterrand, Kohl said that, like Mitterrand, he is a political realist. He will try hard, he said, and added: "I am thoroughly optimistic." The interview was published in Bonn today.

The chancellor is convinced that a common basis will be found for continued cooperation with France in the European Monetary System. Kohl described his trip to France as a matter of course, as the German-French friendship treaty is a cardinal aspect of German policy: above all, that of the CDU.

Returns to Bonn

LD050132 Hamburg DPA in German 2313 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl flew back from Paris to Bonn late this evening following his lightning visit with French President Francois Mitterrand. Tomorrow the chancellor will travel to Brussels. Immediately following the Paris talks, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is flying to the UN General Assembly in New York.

Visits Belgium

LD050934 Hamburg DPA in German 0907 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brussels, 5 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived in Brussels on Tuesday for a lightning visit to meet with Belgian External Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans. The purpose of the meeting with the Belgian politician, who is also president of the European People's Party (EPP), is to prepare for the EPP congress, according to Christian-Democrat circles in Brussels, which is to take place in Paris on 7 and 8 December. (The EPP is the party organization of all Christian-Democrat parties in the EC countries -- DPA).

CHANCELLOR KOHL HOLDS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

LD041818 Hamburg DPA in German 1731 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has announced a 5 percent cut in the salaries of ministers and parliamentary state secretaries. At his first press conference as chancellor in Bonn this evening, he said that these cuts will apply from 1 November 1982 through 31 December 1984. A review will be made in 1984.

In his government statement on 13 October, he will point out that sacrifices will be demanded of German citizens. "I think it is a good thing that the new cabinet at its first meeting is showing by its example what it thinks to be right in the current situation.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher attended the press conference, which took place shortly after the first meeting of the new cabinet.

Kohl said that the timetable for international meetings set by his predecessor Helmut Schmidt will be adhered to. The German-French summit meeting in Bonn will take place on 21 and 22 October. The German-British summit meeting in Bonn will take place on 28 and 29 October and the German-Italian summit meeting will take place in Florence on 26 and 27 November.

The next cabinet meeting will be held on Thursday. Kohl will have talks this week with representatives of the trade unions, industry and employers federations to prepare for his policy statement.

The new chancellor made it clear that he wants to meet with the press regularly. He wants his contact with the press to be as frank and direct as possible. It is much better to "canvass for our policy" by frequent talks than to hold back in this field, he said.

Further Posts Listed

LD041304 Hamburg DPA in German 1146 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will make a government statement to the Bundestag next Wednesday (October 13). The ensuing debate is expected to last 2 days. This was announced today by the CDU/CSU Bundestag parliamentary group, to whom Kohl introduced his new cabinet. Kohl stated several times that he regards the coalition he leads as a government of the center which will pursue a corresponding policy.

Kohl's cabinet list corresponds with names previously announced for the individual ministries. It was additionally learned that CDU Deputy Hans Hugo Klein will be parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Justice Ministry, which will be headed by FDP Deputy Hans A. Engelhardt.

The newly elected CDU/CSU parliamentary group chairman, Alfred Dregger, announced that the CDU/CSU will assist the government through helpful criticism.

KOHL MAKES STATEMENT AT APPOINTMENT CEREMONY

LD041232 Hamburg DPA in German 1108 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Oct (DPA) -- The 16 ministers of the Kohl/Genscher cabinet received their documents of appointment today from the hands of Federal President Karl Carstens. The federal president received the ministers together with Helmut Kohl -- who was appointed federal chancellor on Friday -- in Villa Hammerschmidt. He wished them happiness in their future offices. The federal president at the same time handed them the appointment documents of their parliamentary state secretaries.

In a brief address, Federal President Karl Carstens pointed out the difficult tasks the new Federal Government faces, particularly with regard to the economic situation and the high rate of unemployment. He spoke out strongly in favor of contact with the younger generation, among whom unrest and fear are widespread, but who are ready, for the most part, for a dialgoue. Carstens stressed the "dignified forms" in which the transition to the new government took place. He thanked Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher for their intention of ensuring continuity of policy toward West and East.

Kohl thanked the federal president for his good wishes for his cabinet and gave his assurance that the government will work in the spirit of the Constitution and will be ready to engage in responsible cooperation. He stressed the special responsibility arising from the dominating economic problems and promised that the government would place itself at the service of world and domestic peace. It regards the preamble of the Basic Law, which called for German unity to be established, as a legacy. The country's younger generation provides grounds for every hope; any resignation in this respect is out of place. The government will set a good example through its dealings with its political opponents.

After the documents were presented, the federal president invited the members of the new government to have a drink.

CDU'S BARZEL DEFENDS NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

DW041009 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0858 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Speech by CDU Deputy Dr Rainer Barzel in the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, Mr Federal Chancellor: In well-chosen words you have again expressed the guiding principles of your policy. You have every right to do this. However, since we have known these principles for many years, it is striking for us to notice that you failed to point to two of your principles and promises -- full employment and stability. [applause] You say nothing about them for reasons I will discuss later. To begin with, I only want to state that at this moment, Mr Federal Chancellor, it would have been better, more honest and -- to use your words -- more dignified for the chancellor of the Federal Republic to give an account [applause] of debits and credits, of promises given and promises kept. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the people whom we serve and who elected us to act on their behalf; these people have the right to a government which has a majority and does a good job. The former majority broke apart.

The CDU/CSU and the FDP have formed a new majority through joint answers to existing questions. Accordingly, we submitted the motion in due time, which was submitted to you as Document 9/2004. It reads: Motion by the CDU/CSU and FDP factions under Article 67 of the Basic Law. May the Bundestag resolve: The Bundestag expresses no confidence in Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and elects Deputy Dr Helmut Kohl to be his successor as FRG chancellor. The federal president is requested to dismiss Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. This is the motion. [applause] The majority of this house is asked to accept this motion and thus clear the way for a new beginning.

When you talk about elections, Mr Federal Chancellor, you are aware of our written agreement, and you also know the Basic Law and the law on the parties as well as the necessary term of 60 days. We consider it necessary to signal the change in advance so as to make it clear that this is the beginning of a new policy which does not demand further interference by the state, but calls for more freedom for the citizens and more real social justice. [applause, shouts] Ladies and gentlemen, by this motion we are returning to normalcy with the largest faction providing the chancellor. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, nobody can fail to notice -- and we already stated this in previous debates -- that the SPD has become unable to govern. Nevertheless, you have the auducity to abuse us -- just think of the leaflet of yesterday — to abuse us, who now have to bring order to what you have left us. You have left behind empty coffers, mass unemployment and young people defrauded of a better future, ladies and gentlemen. [applause] But you defame us. You are responsible for the evils. You came to build a modern Germany -- this was your loud promise, don't you remember, Colleague Brandt? Now you are leaving because you turned the flourishing state which you took over into a crisis-ridden country. That's the state of affairs. [applause]

I say, no matter how you will react now — because this is my opinion — I state from this rostrum: Hats off to Mr Genscher, who acted to prevent matters from becoming even worse and going further downhill, ladies and gentlemen. [applause] If you, Mr Federal Chancellor, had tried to promote the agreed policy with equal consistency and toughness in your party, then you would not have seen the day that you are going through today. [applause]

I of course appreciate what the chancellor said in Bonn yesterday and what Mr Wischnewski said in New York yesterday about the future reliability of German policy. However, I also cannot ignore what the SPD simultaneously staged in Bonn. Those who heard and saw the news yesterday evening easily realized that the former coalition also broke apart for foreign policy reasons. Brandt and Eppler here, Schmidt and Wischnewski there. Germany can hardly be governed that way. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, since World War II, since 1945, there have been 100 so-called local wars around the world with 35 million people killed. There has been no war here in Europe because under Adenauer a European peace order was created in its free part -- a peace order which has made war in free Europe among or against one another not only unthinkable, but also impossible. [applause] And because -- and this is the second thing also under Adenauer -- deterrence based on the U.S. military presence here ensures peace. Ladies and gentlemen, so long as we have no controlled disarmament -- which we want to have — we need peace through deterrence. Those who harm this deterrence jeopardize peace. [applause]

I spoke about these problems in previous debates and don't want to reiterate what I said. However, let me make this personal statement. In our internal deliberations, which led to this majority and this motion, I stated as my most important argument my concern, based on foreign policy considerations about the future of peace and freedom. It seems to me that I didn't differ much from Mr Genscher.

Our place is not between the East and West. It is only through the West and in the West that we can work for a reconciliation of interests. Standing with both feet in the West, we want to extend our hand to the East -- our hand but not the legs we stand on. [applause] This must be and remain clear if peace and freedom are to last here.

Peace will remain. It is ensured best of all if it is secured by the freedom of movement for people as well as by the freedom of information and opinion between the East and West. Much remains to be done between the two states in Germany. The treaties with the East are valid. We will use them as instruments of an active, realistic, peace-loving policy. As I said, we will have our feet firmly in the West and extend our hand to the East. There is no doubt that we will do that, and I believe it goes without saying that we will stand by the EC and the alliance as well as by German-French friendship.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are today farther away from social justice, the most important value beside peace and freedom, than we were in 1969. [applause, shouts] I will not forget that large numbers of trade unionists in Bonn came to celebrate the results of Socialist successes. Those who came, ladies and gentlemen, are not available as a reserve army for a policy which was also a failure in the social field. They were proof of the crisis. This must be stated here. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, it is no secret that in addition to the political disaster, we are also experiencing financial collapse.

In this situation, it is urgently necessary for a new majority with a new government to submit a new program and then face the electorate. At a time when it is not easy to take over the responsibility -- I will elaborate on the situation later, Colleague Brandt -- we deliberately state that we, this new majority, are confident that we will clear up the mess. A better reality is necessary and better possibilities are also necessary. Our people face the alternative of either undertaking efforts like those after 1945 and in the fifties -- then we will make headway again -- or become second-class. That's the problem we face. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the yardstick of the new majority will not be the lame excuse that elsewhere matters are worse, but the claim that here it is better. Therefore, we choose a more ambitious goal. Namely, a change for the better, ladies and gentlemen.

Strictly speaking, I had expected more from the first FRG chancellor who, like me, belongs to the war generation -- I had expected a word about the intellectual tensions of our time, about our experience, about what must be said to young people here and in the GDR on the priority of humanity over every other policy.

If you resign from office, Mr Federal Chancellor, nothing is more to blame for this than your own party and, I am sorry to say, also its chairman. It certainly would have done our country good if you had always acted as unanimously when the FRG chancellor tried to pursue his policy as you did in rising just now, ladies and gentlemen. [applause] Your own fellow party members, Colleague Brandt, hampered your energy policy be changing necessities into options; undermined your security policy by turning firm consent into an open question; hindered you in pursuing an economic policy in accordance with the annual economic report by adopting a resolution at the party congress contrary to the demands which were rightly put forward in that report; refused to accept coalition agreements on the budget; and courted the so-called peace movement, which was clearly directly against your policy.

Ladies and gentlemen, when people in the countryask us -- and we have the same feeling as you, Mr Federal Chancellor, when you read your statement just now -- when people in the country ask us: Are you confident you can make a new start for more freedom through social justice as well as for secure peace, we conscientiously answer: Yes, we are confident we can do that. [applause]

FDP'S MISCHNICK JUSTIFIES COALITION CHANGE

DW041059 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in Geramn 1028 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Speech by FDP Bundestag floorleader Wolfgang Mischnick prior to no confidence vote against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: This is a difficult hour. In my opinion, it is a difficult hour for the state because we are aware -- no matter where we stand -- that the FRG's stability, which has been a foregone conclusion for over 35 years, is not so obvious today. This has been proved by land diet elections.

This is a difficult hour for the Bunestag because I know that many deputies, including myself, from the various Bundestag factions are torn between what had been considered the basis of the 1980 decision during the election campaign and what the Constitution instructs the deputy to do once he has been elected. It is a difficult hour for my party because it is the one which best reflects this discrepancy, this tension and the resulting relationship of tension. I admit quite frankly that it is a difficult hour for me. I helped quite purposefully bring about this coalition 13 years ago and I backed it to the last minute. [applause] Some people say that I did so for too long. These critics may be right.

Mr Chancellor, in a conversation before your statement to the Bundestag on 17 September, you made it clear that this coalition was nearing an end. I asked you whether this was contained in your speech, and you said that it was. I asked you whether you expected the FDP ministers to resign and you answered yes. I asked you if that did not happen, would you then dismiss them? You replied in the affirmative.

From your viewpoint, this is the message of your speech. It is no longer possible to cooperate. However, I would like to add, Mr Chancellor, that if you allow this to be called treason, it will disappoint me very much. [applause]

To prevent any misinterpretation, let me add that an agreement had been made in the coalition, and I have learned to respect majorities. I expect my friends to respect majorities, just as I respect majorities when they are set forth in a coalition agreement for the future. This is why I request that my basic views, which I continue to advocate, not be considered a kind of attempt to wriggle out of an agreement. It is necessary for me to expound my basic position again at this time with the same clarity with which I did so a few days ago, because this is part of the credibility which has been mentioned several times. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, this duty to act is not contrary to the views which have already been advanced in this parliament. Mr Chancellor, as the SPD floor leader, you said in reply to the speech I had to give in connection with the grand coalition's government statement -- and I quote: It was the parliament which has created a new government out of its own ranks. This is proof of the German Bundestag's ability to act. I fully agree with you. [commotion, applause] We don't have the same circumstances today, but they are silimar.

At the time, Helmut Schmidt also said that a government must be formed in keeping with the possibilities of a majority that is capable of working. This is what we intend to do.

Even at this time, I will not fail to assess the 13 years of governmental responsibility -- the subject of very much criticism -- in the same way as I have always judged it. Decisive new steps were taken in foreign policy and in Ostpolitik; decisive steps were taken in the domestic and social spheres and I continue to favorably assess the basic policies as I did then. [applause]

I will not deny that mistakes have been made in the process. Wherever human beings are active, mistakes will be made. This was true for the CDU-FDP government coalition, this was true for the grand coalition, this was true in the present coalition and it will be true for a future coalition.

What matters alone is that once one has realized that a mistake has been made someplace, one must have the courage to learn from this mistake. If in such a case, one is not burdened by ideology, but makes decisions based on commonsense, then it is easier to do so. We are trying to make decisions on the basis of commonsense. [applause]

It has been mentioned here several times -- and I am sure that colleagues from my own faction who will present a divergent view here will define their position on this -- that many actions now envisaged could have been handled as well in the old coalition while others could not. I say -- and this is not an accusation but a simple statement of fact -- that both the first reaction -- that it could have been done in the old coalition -- and the second reaction -- that something like this can never be done -- demonstrate exactly what the problem was in this coalition during the past 6 months: that divergent views exist in the SPD concerning these questions of economic and social policies and that the preconditions for further joint work have thus been lost to a constantly increasing degree. [applause]

In the past, we endeavored to create more room for action, and we will continue to do this in the future through our policy. We managed to achieve this in many fields. I am perfectly aware of the difficulty of this task in the fields of legal and domestic policies which we will be facing in a new coalition. I am aware of this.

We were able to set quite a few things in motion in foreign policy and in Germany policy which had been considered immobile 15 years ago. We will preserve what has been achieved; we will stay with this policy in the future as well, because there is no other way. [applause] However, we also realize that the need for more individual responsibility and for more individual readiness to solve these problems is now greater than the call for more state action.

Ladies and gentlemen, what emotionalism has brought us in some fields has become quite plain through the statement made after the Hesse elections by Dieter Burgmann, member of the Federal Executive Board of the Greens. He said that the Greesns would welcome conditions in Bonn that would be similar to those in Hesse. Ladies and gentlemen, this undermines the existence of our democracy. All members of this parliament must be agreed in the defense against this. [applause] We should not forget this at a moment when some decisions are painful.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the paralysis of our country in the past few weeks and months must be overcome at long last. The agony that has been suffered for weeks and months must come to an end. We will attempt to do this. I add that this will be an attempt. I do not claim that once a decision has been made today that all problems will have been solved. Just the same, it is necessary to begin with this attempt, to risk this attempt and thus to provide the proof that just as Helmut Schmidt said at one time in the Bundestag, majorities are capable of taking action. I have said earlier -- and this will become evident here in later speeches -- that regarding the readiness to embark now on this new course, I am speaking on behalf of only one, the major part of my faction. Naturally I would have been happy if unity had been attained. Let me add, though, that this would have surprised me because I was aware of the hard debate on these points within our own ranks. I understand that there are colleagues today who fail to see the necessity of what we are facing. On various occasions in this parliament, I have most expressly supported the right of every individual from other factions to express his own opinion. It goes without saying that this applies to the colleagues of my own faction as well.

It naturally cannot be expected that all the areas we have planned for this short period of time can be negotiated in the thoroughness I would desire. However, you may rest assured that we will make every effort to put into practice what we have planned. We simply have to make these decisions on material issues. This is why it is wrong to say now that the Bundestag ought to be dissolved. To me, this would be tantamount to avoiding necessary decisions.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to make two very personal remarks in conclusion. Mr Chancellor, we have cooperated quite closely over many years. I appreciate this work and I respect your achievements. I stand by this cooperation and I am grateful to you for it. It is a function of democracy that our ways must part now. There is one thing I would like to ask of you: Do not forget that you and I, that all members of this parliament, wish to serve the state and the people, and that for this reason, acts that will be carried out one way or another must be viewed in this way and no other. Many thanks for this cooperation. [applause]

Colleague Wehner, for more than 13 years we had to make very difficult decisions. Sometimes we faced decisions from entirely divergent positions. I think of the codetermination issue or the treaties where we had a common basis but different viewpoints. Yet there has always been a personally fair attitude. I thank you for this. In the most serious clashes of interests, we found solutions and jointly implemented them in compromises which proved their durability later as well. I came to know you as a fair partner, as a man who has often been misrepresented in public. It is painful to me that we have to part that way, Colleage Wehner. My esteem for you remains. [applause]

Colleague Kohl, if the vote turns out the way we expect it to -- and I am convinced that it will — you will have a fair partner because I regard fair partnership as an essential component of this democracy's credibility. [applause]

FDP DEMANDS 'MORE LOYALITY' FROM CSU'S STRAUSS

LD041520 Hamburg DPA in German 1431 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Oct (DPA) — The FDP Presidium today demanded more loyality of CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss toward the new Federal Government. FDP spokesman Herbert Schmuelling announced after a meeting of the Presidium today that the FDP leadership under party leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher supports the call by Bavarian FDP Chairman Josef Ertl to Strauss and the CSU "to support the work of the Federal Government and not to constantly sow mistrust toward the new government in Bonn and toward Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl." The government needs the full support of the responsible parties.

Since the FDP's switch from the Social-Democrats to the Union, Strauss has several times attacked the CDU's and CSU's new coalition partner and, contrary to the CDU and FDP leaders, called for immediate fresh elections to the Bundestag.

GENSCHER EXPLAINS BREAKUP TO FDP OFFICIALS

LD041300 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Oct (DPA) -- FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher has sent a letter to the members of the leadership bodies and party deputies explaining the reason for the coalition switch and calling on the Free Democrats to show solidarity and unity. In the letter, published today but dated last Friday, Genscher attributes blame for the breakup of the social-liberal coalition to the Social Democrats.

The "really tortuous process leading to the breakup of the coalition partners, which put a strain on the citizens and on all of us," resulted from the SPD's deviation from the agreed policies, he writes. Helmut Schmidt terminated the cooperation because he knew that the SPD would not withstand the test, as Genscher termed the final debate on the 1983 federal budget.

The SPD had become removed "at an increasing rate from the common foreign and security policy." In economic and finance policy, the SPD had also adopted positions "which deviated increasingly from common coalition policy." The FDP, on the other hand, had been been obliged "in view of the growing problems, which we did not foresee either, in the above-mentioned fields of economic, finance and social policy, to define and clarify our proposals for solving them in keeping with our own responsibility, making our own contribution and being entitled to do so."

In his letter, Genscher expresses his conviction that the FDP will continue to master the difficult problems ahead "if we now end the internal differences at our impending congress in a dignified manner and with a foreward-looking decision." What is important now, he writes, is to show solidarity. In elections, anyone who desires the success of other parties must ask himself whether the FDP is the right place for them.

SPD'S BRANDT REMARKS ON COALITION CHANGE

DW041533 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Speech prior to no confidence vote by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt at the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: Colleague Mischnick has just solved a damned difficult task in a way which touched all of us -- everyone felt it. I give you my respect, although you will understand, Colleague Mischnick, that in responding to the questions you raised I will come to different results in more than one case. I will get to that right away.

Much less is involved than saving the fatherland, Colleague Mischnick, with all due respect, this is merely a matter of party and power interests. This is exactly how most citizens in the country see it. [applause] Dear Colleague Genscher, I'm sorry, but what has happened indicates that you have outsmarted yourself and your party, but I'm certain you didn't outsmart the voters. [applause] The Hesse elections have shown that the voters don't care for too much smartness; most of them want clarity, unambiguity and reliability, and this is why the Hesse elections turned out to be a judgement against super tactics [applause] and why the CDU/CSU didn't score a majority.

Nobody can seriously contest that during its 13 years of existence, the social-liberal coalition -- and since I was involved in a leading position in the first part of the coalition I dare say this -- has written one of the outstanding chapters in the book of European and German foreign policies. [applause] We Social Democrats back this policy at this hour as well as the necessity to continue it. Detente is not a state of being, it is a dynamic process. [applause] Pacta sunt servanda, treaties are there to be fulfilled. This is natural, Colleague Kohl. However, they must be filled with life and extended, or what has been achieved will deteriorate. [applause] The CDU/CSU and the FDP said in their agreements that they will continue the peace and detente policies we have jointly developed. This is a high demand. You can count on us watching whether you live up to this claim. This also involves -- I'm continuing what the chancellor said in his speech this morning -- the idea of a comprehensive security partnership, as he has outlined here and in the United Nations, to do everything to safeguard peace in this part of the world. I hope we all agree that this must be the highest aim of everybody bearing government responsibility in ths country. [applause]

Every member will have to consider in his secret ballot whether the replacement of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by Helmut Kohl would bring us closer to the aim I just mentioned. [applause]

Without an independent liberal party, German policy will probably be the poorer. There is no shortage of tacticians in Bonn. [applause] There cannot be enough truly Free Democrats, regardless in which party, in this house and this Federal Republic. [applause]

We have gone through crises together, but we Social Democrats never wanted -- I say this with a good conscience -- to weaken you, to humiliate you, to incapacitate you and certainly not to destroy you.

I'm telling you that the SPD gave, and gives priority to representing the working people. [applause] This results in the new duty to stand shoulder to shoulder with those representing the workers in the plants and trade unions. The SPD doesn't isolate itself; it never has. We always found the support of master craftsmen, scientists and artists; we are approachable partners of social-liberal citizens and we frankly face those forces which have emerged from new social movements. Why shouldn't we also concern ourselves with those things emerging from the peace movement and initiatives of citizens? Whether you like it or not, this is a new, not very convenient and not clearly recognizable factor of political life which has appeared. Let's not fool ourselves: If there were new elections, we wouldn't know which blocs would be represented in the Bundestag in addition to the two large ones.

My party doesn't consider this as something fateful. However, we will concern ourselves with the issues and the people and we will be prepared to accept what belongs to us -- this will not touch the identity of the SPD. [applause]

My criteria for encounters, wherever they may take place, are clear: First, the rejection of violence is the main thing for us. There will be no compromise in this respect. Second, respect for what is contained in our Constitution and for the institutions established to implement the Constitution. Third, preparedness to respect the rules of our parliamentary democracy and to make use of them. Fourth, the realization that our state is a member of the European Community on the basis of treaties approved by the majority of our people and that this community must be further developed. As a result of developments after World War II, our state is a member of the Atlantic alliance for its protection, and it must remain a member until a European peace order permits or even requires the dissolution of military blocs. [applause]

We Social Democrats are against the overthrow of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, we are for his further successful work and we are for facing the voters together with him. Thank you for your attention. [prolonged applause]

DKP CHAIRMAN MIES VIEWS COALITION SHIFT

LD032056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 3 Oct (ADN) -- The fifth meeting of the DKP Party Executive took place in Duesseldorf during the weekend. Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, spoke on the subject of "countering the coalition of rightwing forces with a democratic alliance opposed to missile siting, in favor of peace, employment and the defense of democratic rights."

According to a report by the PROGRESS PRESS AGENCY (PPA), Mies began by pointing out that the fall of SPD Federal Chancellor Schmidt and the election of CDU politician Kohl as the new federal chancellor means a serious change in the parliamentary constellation and in the FRG Government camp. The fact that the DKP was not content during these momentous days with verbal statements said much for its feelings of responsibility, for its involvement aimed at a development directed toward peace, freedom and progress.

After the break-up of the SPD/FDP coalition, the DKP started a major action of informing the masses and actively participated in a number of meetings and actions organized by Social Democrats, trade unions and other democratic forces.

Herbert Mies stated: "We did and are doing this in the knowledge that in such a situation, the development of the extraparliamentary struggle is of decisive importance, that in such a situation, to wait and see is always a mistake; for by waiting and seeing, the opposite side is always able to gain ground. We became involved in the knowledge that the future political course of our country is now at stake."

At all stages of the developments, the DKP has always made it clear that it is fighting for a Federal Republic which plays a positive role in international life, which supports the continued process of detente and the safeguarding of peace. The DKP chairman noted in this respect: "This is also our line for the next stage of the fight, for the new challenge which we now face. We will employ our entire force for the action unity of the working class, for the alliance of all democratic forces, for the strengthening of the peace movement in our country."

Herbert Mies stressed his high regard for all democratic forces which do not remain passive during this time, but grasp that the order of the hour is "that the rightwing forces must be opposed with the solidarity of all those who stand for peace, employment and more democracy."

Herbert Mies said: "The fall of Helmut Schmidt and the formation of a CDU/CSU government signal a further move to the right and the real danger of a possible serious right turn in all areas of political and social life. Certainly, the social-liberal coalition broke up at the instigation of such FDP politicians as Genscher and Lambsdorff, but the more fundamental reason which led to the collapse of the coalition is the escalation of the capitalist crisis: the crisis of a policy which alternates between detente and confrontation; between verbal support for peace and support for the NATO missile decision; between promises of social reform and practical social dismantlement; a policy which tries to unite the primary place of capital and weapons interests with the preservation of trust in an SPD-led government."

Speaking to the members of the DKP party executive, Herbert Mies said: "It is no secret that the political climate in the FRG will become rough in the wake of the government change. But it cannot be said that we were surprised by such a change. The coming storm has been in the cards for a long time. Everyone could see that the result of the Schmidt-Genscher policy of military armament and social dismantlement would lead to resistance in our country. The envisaged dismantlement of social services even provoked resistance among those trade union leaders who were prepared, for various reasons, to tolerate this up to a point. But the pillage in the social field only became fully visible through the publication of the Lambsdorff paper, which basically only contained proposals for policies detrimental to the workers: in which the FRG was to be directed according to the will of 'business.'

"Such a policy could not be supported either by the SPD ranks or by the trade unions. In this situation, it was obvious that big business saw the only way of implementing its antisocial machinations in changing a Schmidt-Genscher government for a Kohl-Genscher government.

He said further: "A change of scene in government responsibilty has made clear more than once in the history of our nation that monopoly capitalism only leaves a social-liberal coalition at the helm as long as it can guarantee its profits. As soon as this is no longer the case, it is prepared to take the risk of increased opposition from the masses in order to ensure, with a "strong hand," that the burdens of the crisis fall on the shoulders of the workers.

Expressed simply, one can state that, as in the United States and Great Britain, an attempt is now being made in the FRG to ensure the extensive arming envisaged by the NATO decision, which threatens world peace by dismantling social and democratic achievements. The present Kohl-Genscher government is a real reflection of this. The coalition document is an absolute confirmation of it although it does not contain the full extent of measures to be taken against the workers, both in the field of social cuts and in the removal of citizens' freedoms."

"It would, of course, be favorable if a broadly based alliance of all forces to the left of the CDU were achieved, as alluded to by the SPD chairman, Willy Brandt. There exist justified doubts, however, as to whether such an alliance could be created in a relatively short space of time since large sectors of the SPD leadership are still not prepared to accept the demands of the peace movement for overturning the Brussels missile decision and to use the money set aside for arms to create jobs." The DKP has no reason to refrain from testing the will of the SPD leadership to block the antisocial, peace-endangering policy of the Kohl-Genscher government.

Herbert Mies continued: "We shall, therefore, continue to focus our mass work on the task of developing the peace movement in the FRG on the widest possible basis with the goal of ensuring that no new U.S. missiles are cited in 1983: in other words, that the Federal Republic does not become a launching site for new U.S. missiles, and of establishing, on the basis of a concrete job procurement program, which forces are prepared to help carry out the main points of such a program."

Herbert Mies went on to stress: "In order to properly wage the struggle against the rightwing coalition and the threat of a sharp swing to the right, we must exert sufficient pressure on the CDU/CSU-led government that there will be a limit to what it can do. Even a CDU/CSU-led Federal Government will not be able to do what it likes then. It will have to take into consideration the real political constellation, the awareness of peace and democracy by a large majority of our people, the different interests of various factions of big capital, the international balance of power and the extraparliamentary movements which are also penetrating the CDU. All this will have an effect on the rightwing conservatives' ability to act.

The DKP chairman spoke of the favor shown to big business interests, the abandonment of promised reforms, the excessive arms spending, the dismantling of democratic and social rights by the SPD Federal Government, and continued: "But at this hour, the important thing is what we can tell the working population as regards the possibility and necessity of all democratic forces: above all of Social Democrats and Communists working together in the struggle against a rightwing coalition. It is with this in mind that we support every political step taken by the Social Democrats in the interest of a peaceful democratic and social development in the FRG, that is to say, in the interests of working people and democratic forces."

With the formation of a government led by the CDU/CSU, the danger of the Reagan administration's feeling encouraged to station new U.S. nuclear weapons in the FRG in 1983 has increased. This can only be prevented if the peace movement and the anti-imperialist movement increase their strength and activities. "The struggle to prevent the stationing of missiles can now be given a new impetus by the Social-Democrats and the trade unions, and this is the important struggle."

The DKP chairman stressed: "The coming year must not be the year when missiles are deployed. We are of the opinion that all forces of the peace movement should not spare any effort now to win the Social Democrats over to cooperation in the numerous peace initiatives and actions, to the Krefeld appeal."

The Federal Government headed by the CDU/CSU is now further escalating its course of shedding the load of the capitalist crisis by an even more stringent policy of cuts and by the rejection of all demands of the trade unions. Herbert Mies said on this topic: "It is important, above all, that there is pressure to reduce unemployment and to create new work and training establishments."

The stance of the DKP in the decisive struggle to preserve peace, to defend social and democratic rights, is clear. "Everyone who is against the deployment of missiles, whichever party he may belong to, whatever his ideology, is not our opponent but our partner. Everyone who opposes the destruction of jobs, opposes a policy of cuts, is our ally. And everyone who participates in the defense of democratic freedoms is an alliance partner in our eyes."

In connection with the discussion concerning new elections, Herbert Mies stressed that in the event of new elections, the "DKP will campaign and initiate all necessary steps. Undoubtedly, however, in the event of fresh elections, the best thing would be joint action by all democratic and leftwing forces, a democratic election alliance on the basis of a common election program. The DKP supports all steps in this direction. If a partner-like alliance of democratic and leftwing forces, in which the DKP can cooperate on an equal basis, is the result, then it is prepared to withdraw its own lists."

In the final part of his report, Herbert Mies notes that the new situation certainly contains fresh dangers, but at the same time opens up opportunities for uniting, more rapidly and comprehensively, all democratic and leftwing forces. "The chance to show ourselves now and in the coming period as an indispensable force of the working people in this Federal Republic, a uniting force, has become not smaller but greater. It is up to us not only to overcome the dangers but also to utilize the opportunities."

LATE REPORT: SCHMIDT ASKED TO BE CANDIDATE

LD051058 Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn 5 Oct (DPA) -- The SPD leadership has demanded that the CDU/CSU and FDP government parties make clear publicly "how they intend to hold elections in March 1983." Meanwhile, the Social-Democratic Party Presidium, at its session on Monday evening, chaired by party Chairman Willy Brandt, unanimously requested that former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt lead the SPD in new elections as candidate for chancellor, should the government coalition keep its promise of elections on 6 March.

Schmidt, who so far has only expressed his willingness to stand at the SPD's leading candidate if new elections are held this year, has reportedly not yet made known whether he is willing to stand as candidate for chancellor if elections are held in March.

KOHL ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MITTERRAND 4 OCT

NC041933 Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 4 (AFP) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived here today for talks with President Francois Mitterrand, making his first visit abroad since becoming head of the Bonn government on Friday.

Before leaving Bonn today, Mr Kohl described his lightning visit to Paris as a "gesture of courtesy and good will" marking a "friendship between governments, but especially between two peoples."

Speaking in Bonn at his first press conference since taking office, Mr Kohl, a conservative, acknowledged the existence of "differences of viewpoint" with the Socialist French president on social politics and elsewhere.

The two leaders were to meet briefly here this evening, with Mr Kohl returning to Bonn directly after their talks.

SOVIETS PURCHASE 800,000 TONS OF FRENCH GRAIN

LD042224 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The USSR has just purchased 800,000 tons of French grain. The United States sold Moscow 1.3 million tons last week. The harvest was particularly bad this year in the USSR, with only 170 million tons of cereals harvested instead of the expected 238 million.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT

AB051220 Paris AFP in French 0841 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Oct (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand affirmed on Monday that the French-African summit scheduled to take place in Kinshasa (Zaire) on 8 and 9 October is "a method of dialogue," but that it should not serve as a substitute for regional and international organizations, particularly the OAU.

In an interview with Radio France International a day before his departure for Africa, the French head of state stressed the "informal" nature of this annual meeting, which allows Third World countries and industrialized nations faced with the world crisis to exchange experiences.

Mr Mitterrand, who is scheduled to visit Burundi, Rwanda and Congo, in addition to Zaire, also announced that he will visit Togo, Benin and Gabon in January. "I intend," he said, "to strengthen the ties between France and each of these states in the coming years."

Asked about the increasing participation of English and Portuguese-speaking countries in the French-African conference, he stressed that France was ready to accord its cooperation within its means while taking into account the "special debts" incurred through history to Africa's French-speaking countries.

Stressing many times that the Kinshasa meeting does not take the place of the abortive Tripoli OAU conference, Mr Mitterrand expressed satisfaction that some countries which could not attend that summit are going to Kinshasa. He felt that the French-African summit will afford the opportunity to "inform the world of the dramatic situation of a number of Third World countries and may hasten the awakening of certain industrialized nations." "France is proud to be present for this role," he added.

Concerning Chad, he stressed that France does not want to "be a sort of policeman who comes to the aid of one party or the other or a faction, in Chad or elsewhere."

Mr Mitterrand reaffirmed that France, putting aside all old imperialist or colonialist responses, hopes to cooperate with Africa in mutual respect.

He stated that Paris will continue to sign accords of cooperation and entente with African countries, and "alliances if necessary."

The French president also deplored the conflicts or threats of conflict in the Horn of Africa. "I believe," he said, "it would be unwise for imbalances to occur to the benefit of the superpowers."

Questioned on Namibia, President Mitterrand recalled that France plays a very important role within the Western contact group and that it makes initiatives "on the basis of the peoples' right of self-determination."

On the world economic situation and the deterioration of terms of trade, Mr Mitterrand termed this "one of the two or three most important problems of the world," stressing that it is "not only a question of solidarity but of interests well understood by all."

He deplored the fact that the idea of solidarity has been downgraded for some time, questioning in this regard the instability of the world monetary system and the deterioration of the prices of raw materials.

"It is a dramatic and unjust situation," he said. He recalled that France, since the leftist government came to power, has decided to increase its public assistance to development and to the less-developed countries. "But," he added, "we cannot through our own means alone substitute for the rest of the world."

Recalling France's position at the Ottawa and Versailles summits, he said that Paris intends to maintain and develop its aid to and in defense of the cause of the Third World.

Finally, questioned on human rights and in particular on the recent visit of Guinean President Sekou Toure to France, President Mitterrand affirmed that he "does not hide behind the reason of state." "Development is an indispensable factor in democracy," he said, adding: "Let us first of all apply the moral principles to ourselves."

President Mitterrand affirmed that in the past 16 months freedom has been broadened in France, and recalled that he had himself criticized unbearable regimes, like those in Chile and Argentina, and foreign interventions, as in Afghanistan.

He stated, however, that France cannot create "a regime to suit its convenience" and felt that a French presence assists the broadening of freedom.

LE MATIN ON 'FRAGILE' POSITION OF PCF'S MARCHAIS

PM010745 Paris LE MATIN in French 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Dominique Burg article: "Marchais: Rumors of Departure"]

[Text] At the first Central Committee meeting after the 1982 vacation period next Monday and Tuesday, it is Andre Lajoinie, chairman of the PCF National Assembly group and Central Committee secretary, who will present the report on the subject which predominates at present: "action for economic and national development, social progress and workers' rights." [PCF Central Committee Secretary] Maxime Gremetz will then present a report on international problems.

Andre Lajoinie has spoken in public over the past few days to present the report of the PCF parliamentary study meeting 16 September, which is his role, and to comment on the present situation in general on France-Inter 21 September. That would not be enough to make Andre Lajoinie the strongman of the PCF as the new political year starts if, at the same time, there was not a growing rumor not only among the journalists, but also in the ranks of the party itself about the fragility of Georges Marchais' present position. A series of statements made by the PCF secretary general himself have come to bolster the suspicions. At the L'HUMANITE Festival 11 September, Georges Marchais gave three pieces of information one after the other. First, he said that he does not take orders from anybody, "even from the Central Committee and the Politburo." And he added: "When I do not agree I say so, but I implement the majority decision." In addition, he announced the forthcoming publication of a "document" to which he "attaches a great deal of importance" but whose nature he did not reveal and which has been creating a great deal of expectancy in the party itself since then. Finally, 7 years after his heart attack, Georges Marchais revealed that he was going to have a medical checkup, the results of which he would publish. In addition to those hints, there are other elements: Georges Marchais remained silent throughout the summer, from his meeting in Ajaccio 22 June to his interview in L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE 5 September. That was 2 1/2 months, part of which time he spent in Bulgaria and part in France. Was that because of health problems or merely a desire to rest before starting a year which promises to be very busy in the political sphere?

Georges Marchais had already deliberately hinted at the idea that the PCF leadership was collective. He had never implicitly recognized that he was sometimes in a minority in the Politburo. The message which came through on French Television Channel 1 was that of a leader among others, and not that of the principal leader. There are more disturbing signs. All the indications are that the PCF number one no longer has all the means of ensuring that one single line is accepted by all party members and cadres, whereas until recently he was capable of defending and guiding all successive lines, even if they were inconsistent. Three examples illustrate that de facto situation: In Ajaccio on 22 June, Georges Marchais vehemently opposed the government decision to freeze wages and incomes. In the wake of that, the PCF printed 5,000 leaflets to support that idea. But at the same time, Andre Lajoinie toned down the criticism, not to mention Transport Minister Charles Fiterman who -- out of government solidarity? -- refused to join that battle. More recently, at the L'HUMANITE Festival, Politburo member Philippe Herzog launched a rousing appeal to the workers and party members to join the battle for national production, as [former PCF Secretary General] Maurice Thorez put it after the liberation. The following Wednesday, during the parliamentary study meeting, another tone was adopted: The deputies and senators, reflecting the state of mind of the grassroots in the constituencies, expressed their anxiety, one after the other, about possible "deviations" by the government under pressure from the employers or even from a "certain left." So much so that the final version of the declaration handed to the press the next day took account of that desire for a firm line.

The same vacillation can be observed in the foreign policy sphere. In the edition of the PCF weekly REVOLUTION dated 3 - 9 September, there is an unsigned editorial on Poland which reveals a marked change in the PCF on the subject. In particular, it mentions General Jaruzelski's "coup," an expression which the PCF has always refrained from using. There is no change of course, REVOLUTION editor Guy Hermier -- who was not in the newspaper offices when the editorial was published -- quickly stated. As a sign to party members to show that he was not involved, the day after the festival, L'HUMANITE published a photograph in which Guy Hermier is seen standing beside L'HUMANITE editor Roland Leroy and Jacques Estager, special envoy to Poland. It is rather unlikely that the journalist who wrote the editorial, who does not have any special position of responsibility, could have taken such an initiative alone. Two hypotheses can be envisaged: Either there are men in the party leadership who are in favor of a change in the PCF stance on Poland and are making it known, or REVOLUTION is deliberately adopting an open approach to a fringe group of intellectuals with whom the PCF is seeking reconciliation.

But the theory of doubletalk being used by the PCF, particularly in its attitude toward the government -- "one foot in and one foot out" -- is less and less credible. The successive adjustments which the party is making are more likely the result of a prfound difficulty in defining a strong line. That is especially true since Communist officials are aware of the disquiet which exists among the members and which is dangerously contributing to the party's passiveness. That is the significance of the many appeals for action by the workers, and of Paul Laurent's article in L'HUMANITE last Thursday calling on the party organiztions to "turn increasingly to the masses" and to "help them appreciate the present situation."

In these circumstances, it is possible that an increasingly persistent doubt might be appearing in some minds: Is George Marchais still capable of breathing new life into the PCF and restoring its unity? Without going so far as the theory of a plot, which has more to do with fiction than real practice in the PCF, there are grounds for wondering, for instance, about the reasons for Etienne Fajon's article devoted to deported workers, published on page 1 of L'HUMANITE on 7 September. The article mentioned the "volunteers" who want to work in Germany during the war, "whether they were seduced by fascist ideology, believed the propaganda lies that their attitude would enable prisoners of war to return, or hoped to earn some money." Those remarks seemed to be a dig at Georges Marchais since the circumstances of his departure for Germany have given rise to vehement arguments.

There are two possibilities: First, Georges Marchais is preparing to hand over control, under pressure from men who do not all think the same but who think it necessary to change the party leader. That would imply the start of self-criticism if the PCF wants to gain new dynamism when he leaves. That is not easy to achieve at present. Moreover, there is no obvious successor. Two very different men seem capable of assuming the position; Andre Lajoinie, the practical man, calm and serene, who could be a uniting force; or Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, who embodies the image of the competent, expert Communist and who undoubtedly has authority.

The second hypothesis is that Georges Marchais is preparing to restore control over the party in a way which would be particularly striking since the rumors about its destabilization would be abundantly proved.

BUDGET ESTIMATE ENDORSED; CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

AU021519 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 2 -- Italy's economic troubles and the moves Premier Giovanni Spadolini's Rome government coalition are taking to tackle them have become the issue of a heated political debate in the country.

All five parties in the coalition -- the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals -- endorsed the budget and economic planning estimates the government submitted for the year 1983, but the bickering did not stop.

One point on which the government and the parties of the majority agree, Republican Party (PRI) floor leader Andolfo Battaglia remarked yesterday, "is that the economic and financial moves drafted by the government in July have to be approved by December".

But, Battaglia admitted, some political groups in Parliament have already taken steps to delay passage of the measures or to knock them down, "setting a maneuver that could come close to toppling the parliamentary system into motion".

And Senator Antonio Bisaglia, a Christian Democrat (DC), warned that the "differing stands that emerged when the 1983 economic estimates were approved showed once again that the problems will worsen if they are not tackled with the necessary force".

For DC floor leader Gerardo Bianco, the government could push its economic policy moves through "as long as it takes parliamentary requirements... into account".

The dire consequences of a failure on the part of the government to push its economic maneuver through were aired by Industry Minister Giovanni Marcora (DC) in an interview appearing in Rome's IL MESSAGGERO today.

"If for one reason or another the economic maneuver fails", Marcora warned, "the government will have to resign en bloc and each side will have to take responsibility before the nations' eyes". "Without the financial and tax measures," Marcora went on, "it will be impossible to run the economy... and you can't just leave a critical time like this to chance and improvisation."

The Liberal Party approved a document last night stressing "the necessity and urgency of acting quickly on public spending, on interest rates, on wage indexation and other automatic spending systems without neglecting an effective investments-support policy."

PCI'S BERLINGUER VIEWS PCI-PSI RELATIONS

PM041131 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 22

[Interview with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer by local newspapers agency director Paolo Ojetti in Rome -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome -- The August crisis and the proposal, which is still valid, for a "different" government; relations with Craxi's PSI and De Mita's DC; the prospects for the democratic alternative; possible early elections; the normal current account which the PCI has with the Banco Ambrosiano; and the proposals for an Italian policy on the Lebanese question were the subjects of an interview Comrade Enrico Berlinguer granted to Paolo Ojetti, director of the local newspapers agency.

The interviewer began by reminding Berlinguer of the statement he made in Tirrenia [at the L'UNITA Festival[last Sunday about the present need for the greatest and most courageous, open approach to the PSI and the socialist area, the Catholic organizations and the democratic and popular forces. In view of the fact that Italian socialism today means Bettino Craxi and that the Catholic forces are not all leftwing, the question is whether the democratic alternative proposed by the PCI is really merely utopian.

Berlinguer replied that the need for agreement stems from the situation itself, even though that does not mean it must be expressed in a government "in which we are all together." However, he added, no party can pose as a condition that another party abandon its own identity, align with others or adopt another party's policy. The PCI is not asking the PSI to do that, and the PSI cannot ask the PCI to do so.

However, it is a mistake to think that the parties' present methods of organization and action are immutable, since the encounter of the various forces may lead them to reform.

Does that include the Communists? Ojetti asked. We Communists, too, was the reply. It is for that reason that the democratic alternative policy is also a policy of reforming the parties and the institutions and the relationship between the former and the latter.

When Berlinguer spoke about the "Socialist comrades" in Tirrenia there was more than one voice of dissent in the audience, and yet the Socialists are again talking about early elections and "restoring a balance" in votes between the PCI and PSI: Perhaps, it was asked, the PCI could afford to encourage that restoration of balance for the sake of the democratic alternative?

Berlinguer admitted that there was dissent among the crowd but said it was limited and quickly turned into general consensus when he recalled that if there is a real desire to help the Palestinian people then it is necessary to seek the broadest unity of forces, starting from unity with the Socialist comrades. As regards the "restoration of balance" in the votes, Berlinguer said that every party naturally fights an election campaign to capture more votes, not to lose them, and that is obviously also true of the PCI. On the other hand, the PSI, like any other party, has the right to increase support and votes for its own policy. What we oppose, the PCI secretary explained, is that the objective of "restoring a balance" as the PSI understands it is posed as a precondition for subsequently aiming at a democratic alternative. The latter is more important and urgent for the country than "restoring a balance."

The third question concerned the difference of opinion between the PCI and PSI on the subject of early elections: Why is the PCI opposed to them and the PSI so impatient to hold them? The reply was that when the PSI raised the question in August the Communists were opposed to elections both because they considered elections at that time harmful to the interests of the country and the workers and to the prestige of the institutions, and because the PSI was not putting forward any proposal for changing political lines and alliances after the elections.

The PSI's impatience to hold elections, Berlinguer added, can also be explained by the fact that the PSI is becoming increasingly aware of the untenability of the government experiment in which it has cooperated -- an experiment based on so-called "governability," which has been completely exhausted.

The next question concerned the PCI's proposal for a "different government, not only as a factor of public moralization but as a political and institutional innovation. In his reply Comrade Berlinguer recalled the phenomena of the government parties' occupation of the state, the resulting degeneration and the distribution of official positions.

Putting an end to that is the most important innovation, and that was the aim of the proposal for a "different" government. It would be a government no longer comprising "delegates" of the party secretaries and their factions but formed on the basis of a choice of ministers made autonomously by the prime minister both from within the parties and outside them, following the criteria of individual honesty and ability. And that method, Berlinguer added in reply to another question, should also be used at the local level.

Berlinguer was asked: Does a government of that type envisage the hypothesis of Craxi as prime minister? We are not ruling out or choosing anybody in advance, was the reply. The essential thing is that the person asked to form such a government should have and demonstrate the will to effect such a substanial change.

The conversation then turned to De Mita's DC: Have relations between the PCI and DC now changed? Berlinguer recalled that De Mita became secretary as a result of the defeat of the "preamble" majority [former DC faction] in the DC. De Mita now recognizes that there is no longer prejudice against the PCI and states that on the major subjects of the Constitution and state reform there can be areas of agreement between the majority and opposition, and that all represents "a new factor" which might pave the way for a "more correct and full democratic dialectic." De Mita has also made specific pledges on the moralization of public life and of the DC itself as regards the pollution caused in it by the mafia, camorra and hidden power centers. But in this extremely fundamental sphere there has as yet been no confirmation of that in the DC's specific actions and behavior. One particularaspect which the PCI regards as very negative is the DC's present full support for the economic and trade union policy line adopted by the General Confederation of Italian Industry. "It is strange, to say the least," Berlinguer remarked, "that such a stance should come from a secretary who was appointed with the decisive backing of the DC leftwing."

Ojetti asked Berlinquer: Is it true that there was a DC-PCI "lot" in August for a government without the Socialists? And he added: If a "different" government had emerged, how would the PCI's parliamentary readiness have been expressed?

A "different" government was not formed, Berlinguer replied, despite the fact that at first it seemed that it might be, judging from the first point of Spadolini's "10-point plan." We said that if that innovation had been made we could only have assessed its quality and scope in Parliament. It was therefore an abstract question -- and is even more so today -- to define how our possible readiness might have been expressed.

The conversation then turned to the forthcoming PCI congress, with a view to which "things seem calm" within the party, the interviewer said. It is true that our party's internal climate has improved, Berlinguer replied. But that is because the development of internal and international events has broadly supported the positions and initiatives which we adopted firmly and coherently in the recent period. However, there will be debate and it will be fairly interesting and lively, Berlinguer added, hoping that, as at other important points in the party's life and development, it might take place in a spirit which will consolidate the PCI's political unity.

PRC EMBASSY 'REGRETS' RECEPTION GIVEN DALAI LAMA

AU041545 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 4 -- The Chinese Embassy in Rome issued a statement today voicing the Chinese Government's "regret" over the meeting Rome Mayor Ugo Vetere granted to Dalai Lama a week ago.

The spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhists, in exile since China occupied Tibet in 1959, spent two days in Rome last week during which he was also received by Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

The Chinese Embassy statement said, "The Dalai Lama is not only a religious figure but an exile who carries out political activities. His reception at the Rome City Hall does not help the friendly relations between the Italian and Chinese peoples and we express our regret."

The Dalai Lama is on a religious and cultural tour of several European countries. He is expected to return to Italy after visits to France and West Germany.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES EXAMINE COUP DOCUMENTS

LD032302 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] According to a first assessment of the documents seized, which are being examined by the intelligence services, the men involved in the attempted coup, who were arrested, planned to contact, or had already done so, senior officers in various operative units and military garrisons throughout the country. The aim was for these officers to take over the units and garrisons, mounting a coup d'etat neutralizing the decisionmaking centers, broadcasting centers, news services and so forth. It is understood that these contacts were not with the appointed commanding officers of the units and garrisons, but with people who, because of their positions or other circumstances, could take them over and remove their commanding officers.

PSOE LEADER ON FUTURE COUP ATTEMPTS LIKELIHOOD

LD041656 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE], Felipe Gonzalez, has said in Seville, where he is paying a preelection visit, that a coup d'etat in Spain is not a viable possibility today.

As for whether there could be future coup attempts, Gonzalez said there could be one in November if there is a Socialist victory [in the general elections], and in view of the pope's visit. There could be other conspiracies in a years' time if a PSOE government fails.

The Socialist leader insisted that if his party wins the 28 October elections it will get right to the bottom of the whole network of coup conspirators.

GRAPO CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECENT BOMBS

PA011437 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1116 GMT 1 Oct 82

[By Juan Avila]

[Text] Madrid, 1 Oct (EFE) -- The sequence of attacks initiated by terrorist groups in Spain on Wednesday [29 Sep] has continued with the explosion of eight bombs in banks and employment offices in the Basque region early today. The most recent attacks began on Wednesday with the explosion of some 20 weak bombs in public buildings and businesses in various cities throughout the country in the past 24 hours.

The "October 1 Antifascist Resistance Groups" (GRAPO) has claimed responsibility for most of the attacks, which resulted in the death of one person. "ETA Military" claimed responsibility for two of them.

Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson believes that the chain of explosions is linked to the 28 October legislative elections. "The reports obtained by our security organizations," he noted, "lead us to believe that these explosions are connected with the electoral process."

In view of the threat of a terrorist offensive, Roson met with top state security leaders to analyze the extent of this wave of attacks and to establish the police strategy, given the upcoming elections and the pope's trip to Spain.

As for the five weak bombs that exploded early today at banks in Guipuzcoa (Basque region) and Pamplona (northern Spain), it is likely that these are new actions by the ETA [Euzkadita Azkatasuna], although no group claimed responsibility for the attacks. Three additional bombs exploded early today in employment offices in Bilbao, Baracaldo and Sestao in the Basque region. However, there were no casualties. In addition, police deactivated a fourth bomb in another employment office in Bilbao.

This chain of explosions coincides with the self-dissolution of the "ETA Politico-Military Seventh Assembly" faction, which was announced yesterday and viewed with optimism by the primary political forces. The interior minister viewed this dissolution as positive, though it "must not be interpreted incorrectly."

"It is a hopeful step," he added, "because it represents political and social progress and a reduction of violent positions in the Basque Country and in Spain, but we must not forget that there are other terrorist groups there." For its part, the Socialist Workers' Party said in an official note that "any decision" that contributes to the pacification of the Basque Country and to a reduction in terrorism must be viewed with satisfaction by the democrats."

With the self-dissolution of the "ETA Politico-Military Seventh Assembly" faction, the number of terrorist groups in Spain is reduced to the "ETA Military," the "ETA Political-Military Eighth Assembly" and "GRAPO," which is responsible for the latest explosions in the country.

FURTHER REPORTS ON DISSOLUTION OF ETA FACTION

LD301530 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] ETA Politico-Military Seventh Assembly, the faction which has been observing a truce since the abortive coup attempt of 23 February last year, has announced that it is giving up the armed struggle for good. This came at a press conference held in southern France at which former ETA members appeared with their faces uncovered and identified themselves by their real names. One of those attending was our collegue, (Luis Vaquero), who obtained the following interview with (Miren Lurdes Alcorta Santos), known until today only by her alias of (Argin):

[Begin recording] [Alcorta Santos] We feel that the armed struggle, if it previously had a certain raison d'etre and a certain popular support among the masses, is now on the decline. We have an autonomy statute, we have an autonomous police force, we have a Basque parliament, etc. These things undoubtedly give substance to democracy. So we believe that our disbanding will be a step in the democratization of Euskadi, in the democratization of the Spanish state, and that we are making a large contribution to normalizing political life in Euskadi. So, in short, we feel that ETA now has no raison d'etre, that there is no raison d'etre for violence in Euskadi.

[Question] Do you think the step you have taken may oblige or encourage other organizations currently still keeping up the armed struggle -- ETA Military and ETA Politico-Military Eighth Assembly -- to follow the example of the Seventh Assembly?

[Answer] As I see it, the Socialist Workers' Party will win the upcoming election. They are a democratic force, and many things will have to be looked at afresh. In other words, democracy is being established, and so other armed organizations will have to look at things afresh.

[Question] Now that you are going to reintegrate yourselves as individuals, as people living according to law, will you be doing so as members of any particular political party?

[Answer] Well, we are no longer a collective organization, so each of us will be making his own political choices. Personally, I am going to apply for membership in Euskadiko Ezkerra, and many of my companions are going to do likewise. [end recording]

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN ON DETAILS OF STOCKPILING PLAN

PM041035 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Contingency Stockpiling Details Clear"]

[Text] The detailed planning stage for contingency stockpiling in Trondelag for a brigade of U.S. Marines is now drawing to a close. The force's role has been defined and it has been stressed that the brigade must be able to be transported to Norway before hostilities break out, a report from the Defense Ministry states.

Joint Norwegian-U.S. planning has reached the stage where the main outline is clear on stockpiling, the composition of the force and how the brigade's operational capacity will be used in Norwegian defense plans.

The brigade will not bring tanks or amphibious armed vehicles with it. This is due to conditions in Norway and the defensive character of the force's role, the report states. Without giving the number of soldiers or support personnel, the ministry says that the brigade will be small and light by normal Marine Corps standards. It will bring its own antiaircraft defenses with it as well as 78 combat aircraft and 78 helicopters -- a force equal to the whole of the Norwegian Air Force.

The Defense Ministry Press Office pointed out that traditionally, Norwegian security policy has been a careful balance between deterrence and reassurance. In an assessment of the security policy consequences of contingency stockpiling, there is good reason to stress that the considerable airborne forces the brigade will bring with it are organized and trained for operations in direct collaboration with the ground forces. In other words, for defensive fighting on Norwegian soil. Measuring the aircraft's operational range into Soviet airspace, to assess whether they could be seen as a special threat by the Soviet Union, lies outside the operational guidelines of the Marine brigade. Modern airborne operations are very complicated and demanding. The operations rehearsed in peacetime reflect the plans drawn up for forces at war. Therefore, the Soviet Union's military analysts know very well that the Marine Corps aircraft will operate where the Marines are operating, the report states.

The ministry also stresses that the brigade's units are not organized or intended for any role in connection with nuclear arms.

As far as concerns the question of how much is saved by contingency stockpiling, it can be answered in terms of the number of transport aircraft which would be needed to airlift the force across the Atlantic. If the heavy equipment for a "normal brigade" is taken as the point of departure, the equipment which is not needed because of the Norwegian terrain and climate will mean a one-third reduction in the number of aircraft loads. To put it simply, you don't take desert equipment to Norway.

Taking remaining airlift requirements as the point of departure, contingency stockpiling turns out to reduce the need for air transport by an estimated two-thirds. The equipment and services Norway will contribute reduce this need by a little under 20 percent. The ministry's figures show, therefore, that the remaining need for the airlifting of men and equipment across the Atlantic is a little less than 20 percent of what the whole brigade would have required.

REPORT OF GREEK OPPOSITION TO KIPRIANOU DENIED

NC050914 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The government spokesman in Athens, Mr Maroudhas, stated last night that the reports in the magazine PROSANATOLISMOI [reportedly a pro-PASOK magazine] are unfounded. The magazine reported that Prime Minister Papandreou allegedly does not favor the reelection of President Kiprianou and that he will observe a harder stand toward the president of the Republic of Cyprus.

CAGATAY SAYS GREEK CYPRIOTS STALEMATING TALKS

TA041824 (Clandestine] Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that the contradictory stands adopted by the Greek Cypriot administration and the church are preventing the success of the intercommunal talks aimed at solving the Cyprus problem.

The TURKISH NEWS AGENCY in Cyprus reports that Cagatay, who is continuing his tour of villages, addressed the people on political and economic issues. Cagatay said that the inhuman embargo imposed by the Greek Cypriot administration and the impasse at the intercommunal talks as a result of the Greek Cypriot stand were among the most significant difficulties faced by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

Cagatay said: The contradictory stands adopted by the Greek Cypriot administration and the church on whether or not the talks should be held in exchange for the good will and understanding we have shown at the intercommunal talks are among the issues we should take into consideration while we are strengthening our state. While Mr Kiprianou states that he favors the talks, Archbishop Khrisosthomos expresses the view that the talks should cease immediately. The fact that the Greek Cypriot side is, at this stage of the talks and after so many years, still undecided as to whether the talks should continue clearly shows that the Greek Cypriot side does not fulfill its duty for the success of the talks. All states involved in the Cyprus issue should take these realities into consideration. We maintain the hope that these states will make the necessary [words indistinct] to the Greek Cypriot side for a peaceful solution which will enable the functioning of two bizonal, bicommunal, separate administrations with equal say within a federal structure as proposed by the Turkish Cypriot side and adopted by the states concerned.

Cagatay said that the government has launched a campaign for the development of the Turkish Cypriot economy and added that success in this field can be achieved only if every individual in society fulfills his responsibilities to the best of his abilities. Calling on consumers to put an end to waste, Cagatay said that, through the production of quality goods, producers can compete in European markets. Cagatay said: No matter what the difficulties, it is the fundamental duty of every individual to [words indistinct] the state we have formed.

FORMER OFFICIAL ON CHANGED INDEPENDENCE DAY

TA041519 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The former defense minister of the Cyprus Republic, Mr Osman Orek, has refuted a Greek Cypriot allegation that the changing of the republic's independence day from 16 August to 1 October was taken with the approval of the Turkish Cypriot vice president at [word indistinct] Council of Ministers meeting in July 1963. Mr Orek said the decision to change the date was taken at the meeting despite objections by the Turkish Cypriot side. He said he was one of the Turkish Cypriot ministers objecting to the decision on the grounds that it would not be realistic to change the actual date of independence to another date which had no meaning at all.

KARAMANLIS MEETS CYPRUS PARTY LEADER KLIRIDHIS

NC041647 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis today received Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, leader of the Democratic Rally party of Cyprus.

According to press reports, Mr Kliridhis will meet with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at Kastri at noon tomorrow. In the afternoon he will have a meeting with the official opposition leader, Evangelos Averof.

MINISTERS DISCUSS GREEK-TURKISH RELATIONS 3 OCT

NC041818 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A review of Greek-Turkish relations was conducted by Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen during yesterday's meeting in Ottawa, Canada. The relevant statement released by the Greek Foreign Ministry states the two ministers expressed their two governments' determination to make all possible efforts to improve relations between the two countries. They also agreed to meet again in Brussels next December in order to examine the framework of the dialogue and the processes and methods for conducting negotiations on matters of interest to the two countries.

GREEK-SOVIET MARITIME COMMISSION BEGINS SESSION

NC042010 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The work of the fourth session of the Joint Greek-Soviet Maritime Commission began at the Merchant Marine Ministry within the framework of the bilateral Greek-Soviet maritime agreement. The Soviet delegation is headed by Mr Beletskiy, deputy minister of maritime fleet. The Greek delegation is headed by Mr Saranditis, the secretary general of the Merchant Marine Ministry.

PAPANDREOU ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT AUSTRIA

NC050742 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has accepted an invitation from Chancellor Kreisky to visit Vienna. The date of the visit will be fixed through the diplomatic channels.

ENERGY COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH SWISS

NC022228 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 2 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Evangelos Kouloumbis Thursday [30 Sep] received a Swiss delegation headed by Ambassador Cornelius Sommaruga and Etienne Vallaton, Swiss ambassador to Athens.

Ambassador Sommaruga informed the minister of the intense interest of his country in cooperation with Greece in the energy sector, particularly in the study and construction of major units for the production of electricity, as well as various other ventures in the electricity sector.

The minister reviewed government energy policy and underscored the interest of Greece in cooperating with Switzerland.

GREEK OPTIONS IN BASE NEGOTIATIONS VIEWED

NC300822 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial by Alexandhros Velios]

[Text] Investments, investments, investments... It appears that Prime Minister Papandreou will now go to the Greek-U.S. negotiating table disguised as a businessman. The much-advertised "entirely new basis" for negotiations with the United States must be attributed to this. A start will be made by abandoning all traces of a set of political principles and the Greek requirements will now be centered mainly on the attraction of U.S. investments and much less on an increase (at least quantitative) of military aid or the attraction of economic aid from the United States.

This self-imposed restriction could logically be explained by the following:

-- A possible direct increase in military aid to Greece could disturb the ratio -- perhaps nominal but always desirable -- of 7 to 10 compared to Turkey.

-- A possible establishment of economic aid (e.g., in the form of rent for the bases) would clash with the unwillingness of the U.S. Congress in view of U.S. economic difficulties.

A sufficient amount of investments sought from the United States could be directly related to the requirements of the Greek war industry (as repeatedly stated by the Greek side) with the development of the armed forces and the national economy as a goal. An older line of thought expressed by the general staffs stressed: "There cannot be strong national forces without a stable and developed economy and, inversely, a stable and developed economy cannot be achieved without the feeling of security and effective defense guaranteed to the country's economic units by its own armed forces."

Official observers believe that there are prospects for cooperation between our war industry and the United States, particularly in the aeronautical construction and electronic equipment manufacturing sectors, in general, as well as in the development of production units for missile systems in Greece. Particularly in the vital electronics sector, the guidelines must be based on stated Turkish aspirations, with the aim of supplying our armed forces with the essential technology for the manufacture in Greece of all types of telecommunications equipment and, simultaneously, meeting all the requirements of our armed forces in the maintenance of the electronic portions of weapons systems.

Within this framework and based upon facts published from time to time, the Greek "schedule of requirements" (the shopping list according to the outmoded term) from the United States could, among other things, include the following:

-- Establishment of a unit for the partial manufacture and maintenance of superior-quality optical-electronic apparatus of modern technology in cooperation with the Hellenic Aerospace Industry and the Hellenic Arms Industry.

-- Purchase of multiple missile launchers, which are considered an ideal weapon in the defense of islands.

-- Utilization of the already existing possibilities within the Hellenic Aerospace Industry in order to guarantee manufacturing possibilities to meet industrial production of certain high-technology systems.

-- Greek undertaking of projects to meet NATO requirements in the telecommunications and electronics equipment sectors.

All these are a sample set of requirements which, by nature, must be aimed at a more distant goal: acquisition of a native ability to plan and produce weapons systems adjusted to the specific needs of the country, in parallel with the development of prospects for the export of Greek war materials.

The "accursed" governments of New Democracy, without a shadow of doubt, did lay down the foundations for this. In the lack of a national strategy Greece can, at least today, hope to develop a viable war industry, which is already national.

RIZOSPASTIS COMMENTS ON U.S. GENERAL'S VISIT

NC300015 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Sep 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column]:

[Text] The visit of Gen Edward Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff and possible successor to Rogers in the NATO command, can be described as anything but a courtesy visit. Meyer's purpose is to inspect the U.S. bases in Greece at a time when their use in supporting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, as well as in realizing the more general adventurous plans of the U.S. imperialists in the Middle East, is a very well-known fact. The aims of the U.S. imperialists here are also well known. They want the agreement [on the bases] to be signed as soon as possible, not only for the unimpeded operation of the bases, but also for the ceding of new "facilities" under the pretext of the aggravated situation in our neighboring area.

According to some reports, Meyer will ask the Greek Government for full military cooperation with the United States and NATO and, particularly, the holding of regular Greek-U.S. military maneuvers. The government's yielding to Washington's impertinent demands at various times has made the U.S.-NATO imperialists more audacious. They are not satisfied with participation only in the repeated NATO maneuvers, but seek our full alignment with the cold war policy of the Atlantic alliance. Therefore, once again, it proves to be self-illusion for the government to believe that it can follow an "independent and multidimensional foreign policy" by keeping the bases and remaining within the cold warlike NATO.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA -- At the invitation of the Romanian Government, a Greek delegation headed by Minister for Energy and Natural Resources Evangelos Kouloumbis has departed for Bucharest. Representatives of the Public Oil Corporation, the Greek Oil refinery of Aspropirgos and advisers of the minister are among the delegation. The purpose of the visit is to promote Greek-Romanian cooperation in the field of energy, especially oil. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 3 Oct 82 NC]

TURKMEN ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4 OCT

TA041604 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 Oct (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen of Turkey condemned the massacres at Sabra, Shatila camps and held Israel responsible for the killings during a speech at the 37th meeting of the U.N. General Assembly today, according to a Foreign Ministry statement.

The Turkish public opinion was deeply grieved and worried over the expansion of the Israeli attacks and the inhuman acts against the Palestinian people, Turkmen said, stressing that Israeli acts were brutal and the human loss reached incredible dimensions. "Everybody should know that there will be no peace in the Middle East as long as Israel is not effectively dissuaded from her uncompromising stance, her readiness to resort every moment to force, disrespect for interests of the other countries in the region, disrespect for the U.N. principles and resolutions," he stressed.

"The direction Lebanese events will take in the future will be vitally important for the region. Lebanon must be able to survive as an independent country and maintain her territorial integrity and unity. Lebanon must not be under the influence of any other country in the region, Turkmen said, stressing the need for withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and calling for "every effort to prevent any delaying tactics Israel may resort to."

"The situation in Lebanon has made the solution of the Middle East crisis even more urgent," Turkmen siad, calling for total withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands, recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to establish an independent state, participation of PLO in peace talks as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, recognition of the right to live in fully secure and internationally recognized boundaries for all states in the region and preservation of the Arab and Islamic character of the Al Quds (Jerusalem) city. These are the prerequisites of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, he stressed.

Gulf War

The Gulf war was a cause of concern and instability in the region, Turkmen said, expressing regret that efforts to end the war proved unsuccessful up till now.

Afghanistan

Referring to the invasion of Afghanistan, the Turkish minister expressed regret that the right for self-determination was taken away from that heroic people and wished that the U.N. secretary general's efforts would bring about a solution and foreign troops withdrawal.

International Terror

On terror victimizing Turkish diplomats, Turkmen expressed his wish that more effective international measures would be taken to prevent such acts. Citing examples of Armenian attacks, the minister said these were based on a propaganda campaign distorting historical facts. The Ottoman Empire collapsed following the First World War and many new states were established on its territories and the young Turkish Republic could not possibly be held responsible for incidents of that era. Historical (?documents) prove very well that the campaign of lies concerning the so-called Armenian massacre had nothing to do with the facts, he stressed.

Turkmen then listed the massacres perpetrated by the militant Armenians victimizing Turkish civilians in the past. He also referred to the fact that figures given by Armenians themselves hold that one million and a half Armenians had been "massacred," though the actual number of Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire was in fact less than 1.2 million people.

Nearly one million Armenians were living in the northeastern provinces then and half of these went into the Soviet Union, with the other half deported. (Nearly 400,000 left Turkey for European countries and the U.S. and nearly 100,000 preferred to remain in Turkey.) Turkmen stressed that over two million Turkish citizens lost their lives during the same war.

Turkmen also deplored the attitude of certain European countries who provide asylum to terrorists and said those countries would not be able to shed responsibility originating from these terrorist acts.

Economy

Referring to the world economy, Turkmen deplored protectionist measures being put into effect by most of the industrialized countries. This attitude would undermine efforts of progress by developing countries, he added.

Comments on Cyprus

TA041608 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 Oct (AA) — Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen referred to the Cyprus issue during his speech at the U.N. General Assembly today, praising the recent progress achieved in intercommunal talks.

The island, which had been in the past a source of dangerous tensions, has been enjoying stability for 8 years, the minister said, noting the efforts of the U.N. secretary general to bring about constructive talks between the two communities on the island.

"The encouraging progress of the intercommunal talks have reinforced our belief in them as the means for resolution of the difference," noted Turkmen, suggesting that the two communities boost up their efforts to achieve a valid solution within the framework of a federal structure. He advised leaders of both communities not to believe suggestions from parties trying to exploit the difference for their own interests.

Turkey remains "committed to the aim of achieving a just and lasting solution and goes on encouraging intercommunal talks under the auspices of the U.N. secretary general," he added.

The minister also referred to the Cambodian, Nambimian and Korean issues during his speech.

VOTCP ANNOUNCES PLAN FOR IMPROVED BROADCASTS

TA020936 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Dear listeners, in the face of the junta's censorship of the press, the task of the Voice of Turkish Communist Party [VOTCP] to inform our people about the truth is becoming even more important. Evren's recent speech in Afyon was another proof of the fact that our radio broadcasts are being followed by a large mass of listeners with great interest.

Our radio has decided to prepare more qualitative broadcasts. To this end, we have made certain new arrangements in our broadcasts. As of now, our editors will engage in more intensive work to enrich our programs and news. Meanwhile, dear listeners, you will notice that our radio broadcasts will gradually change in form as well. In addition, we will broadcast listeners' letters and replies to them in a more organized manner. Developments regarding the working class abroad will be spread throughout the programs, rather than only once a week.

As of today, our listeners will also meet the editors who prepare our programs. The VOTCP editorial group is awaiting assessments and criticism of our broadcasts by all our listeners through all possible means.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST SCORES WESTERN PROPOSALS AT VIENNA TALKS

AU011409 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday at the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in central Europe, the East again sharply criticized the Western draft agreement submitted on 8 July 1982. GDR chief delegate Andre Wieland expressed the opinion that the Western move "for all practical purposes amounts to a rejection of the offered understanding" and that it aims at achieving one-sided military advantages for NATO.

A Western press spokesman, on the other hand, stressed that the NATO countries have made essential concessions to Eastern ideas by adopting the concept of an organically-linked multiphase agreement and of a bindingly formulated reduction commitment by each individual signatory country.

AUSTRIA

INTERIOR MINISTER LANC ON NEOFASCIST ACTIVITIES

AU041110 Vienna WIENER ZIETUNG in German 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] According to Interior Minister Lanc, the fascist scene in Austria has never been as numerically weak as it is today. Nevertheless, deep-rooted prejudices could provide starting points for a potentially broad fascist movement. This was stated by Interior Minister Erwin Lanc at the opening of the "Karl-Muenichreiter-Forum" [Muenichreiter was a leader of the Socialist uprising in Austria in 1934 who was executed on 15 February 1934] in Vienna [on 30 September]. This is why the active struggle against these deep-rooted attitudes such as xenophobia is all the more necessary. Commenting on the current discussion about a ban of neofascist groupings, the minister declared that should such a measure be taken, the constitutional law principles must be observed.

In the opinion of the interior minister, the neofascist camp has been reduced to about half of its original size in the past 30 years. This potential, he said, now consists of about 15,000-20,000 people, who have adopted all fascist principles. The main problem is, however, that widespread attitudes among the population such as hostility toward anything foreign or support of capital punishment under deteriorating economic conditions could serve as a starting point for a broader rightist-radical movement, Lanc said.

A potential amendment of the Austrian party law would primarily have to provide for clear-cut stipulations permitting, in the event of their violation, the banning of the party concerned, Lanc declared. He added that it was impossible to ban any neofascist group on the strength of the current party law, which has been in effect since 1977, because it is actually merely a formal party registration law. In the event of an amendment -- a question which the Austrian Socialist Party will have examined by a jurists commission -- it must also be taken into consideration, however, that the banning of a party might produce a solidarity effect with this party among the population, Lanc said.

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PARTIES WELCOME NEW COALITION NEGOTIATOR

PM051527 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Unnamed "own correspondents" report: "People's Party For Freedom and Democracy and Christian Democratic Appeal Satisfied With W. Scholten as Government Formation Negotiations Leader"]

[Excerpt] The Hague --- People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] parliamentary group leader Nijpels in particular, has been enthusiastic in his reaction to the appointment of Mr W. Scholten, vice president of the Council of State, as government formation negotiations leader. The Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], for whom the appointment of Scholten also came as a surprise, also reacted positive on Friday evening [1 October]. Scholten, who in the Van Agt/Wiegel cabinet -- CDA/VVD cabinet up to May 1981 -- was defense minister for a time, received a request from the queen "to investigate in the short term the prospects of forming a cabinet which will be able to count on fruitful cooperationwith the States General."

According to Nijpels, who had advised the queen to appoint a government formation negotiations leader from his own party, the appointment of Scholten offers a good prospect for the formation of a cabinet comprising the CDA and the VVD. Nijpels stressed that Scholten had worked in an earlier coalition of Christian Democrats and Liberals and, he added, it was thanks to the VVD that Scholten had reached the post of vice president of the Council of State.

With the appointment of Scholten, the queen, who is herself president of the Council of State, ignored the advice of the majority of parliament members. The fact that Scholten is a member of the CDA does not mean that advice from this party has been honored. Constitutionally, Scholten is the queen's highest adviser and because of this, is thought of as an official who is above party politics. In this respect, the fact that Scholten has been entrusted with the government formation attempt is of great importance.

Scholten's brief is very wide in the sense that indications of the size of the majority on whose support the future cabinet will have to be able to count are absent. In the light of Scholten's predecessor Van Kemenade's activities, however, it is clear that he will begin work on the formation of a center-right cabinet.

DPA REPORTS BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO CHANCELLOR KOHL

LD051942 Hamburg DPA in German 1810 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Oct (DPA) -- Soviet state and pary head Leonid Brezhnev has expressed the desire for good cooperation with the new Federal Government. The message was relayed by the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov who, a government spokesman said, was received by Chancellor Helmut Kohl today for a half-hour talk. Semenov conveyed greetings from the Soviet leadership to the new chancellor.

GENSCHER, GROMYKO DISCUSS FRG-USSR RELATIONS

LD052310 Hamburg DPA in German 2125 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (DPA) -- In New York today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher invited Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Bonn. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Gromyko had responded positively to the invitation but that a date had not yet been set.

Following a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, Genscher also had a meeting with Gromyko. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that during the two-hour talk with Gromyko, Genscher had stressed that the new Federal Government was anxious to continue relations with the Soviet Union in the same spirit as before. He said that Bonn's policy in the sphere of arms control also remained unchanged.

According to the spokesman, the atmosphere during the talk was "just like before." Genscher said that they knew one another and behaved in a frank and friendly manner toward one another. Gromyko proposed a toast to the continuation of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic.

Much time was devoted during the talk to a discussion of the state of preparations for the planned resumption of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid on 9 November. Genscher was of the opinion that a liberalization of the situation in Poland would create a favorable climate in Europe for the progress of this conference.

The spokesman said that Genscher and Gromyko had agreed that the Madrid CSCE meeting must end with a specific result. He had also explained the [word indistinct] position on the Soviet-American negotiations on the limiting of strategic arms (START), and on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. Here Genscher had spoken in favor of the maintenance of the balance at the lowest possible level.

In connection with German-Soviet relations, Genscher expressed concern about delays regarding the departure of Soviet citizens of German ethnic origin from the USSR. He also pointed out that the number of those granted exit visas had been decreasing over the past few months.

Genscher said that the further development of German-Soviet relations on the basis of the Eastern treaties was the long-term aim of all democratic parties in the Federal Republic. The new Federal Government (?would) develop and flesh out its relations with Moscow and the other East European states on the basis of Eastern treaties and the CSCE Final Act.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI

LD301904 Hamburg DPA in German 1821 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] UN - New York, 30 Sep (DPA) -- Berndt von Staden, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, had an exchange of views with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today at the end of his political talks on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly.

According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Olszowski gave a comprehensive picture of developments in Poland. Von Staden stressed the continuity of Bonn's foreign policy and said that this also applies to relations with Poland.

Von Staden then noted that the three demands raised by the Western alliance with regard to Poland -- the lifting of martial law, the release of interness and the resumption of dialogue with the church and the trade union -- will continue to apply unchanged. For the Federal Republic, the Helsinki Final Act and the CSCE process resulting from it, continue to be the yardstick for all European cooperation.

WOERNER ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR, FRANCE

DW051445 Bonn DIE WELT in German 5 Oct 82 p 4

[Interview with Defense Minister Manfred Woerner by editor Ruediger Moniac, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] WELT: Mr Minister, you are known to be Francophile aside from your excellent connections with the United States. How do you want to animate military and military-technical cooperation with Paris and other allies, particularly the United States?

Woerner: As far as I know, great preparedness exists in France to animate strategic and military cooperation. Consultations on this issue are in the immediate offing. I myself would like to point out that I attribute greatest significance to intensified cooperation with France. I hear that the French have prepared concrete proposals; we will be eager to listen to them.

WELT: How about your approach to the United States?

Woerner: Also, a Federal Government headed by the CU/CSU Union will naturally represent German interests. Differing interests must be expected. In contrast to earlier governments and to my predecessor, however, I would like to handle relations with Washington in the spirit of mutual understanding, that is, preparedness to make mutual compromises. We will discuss this in mutual trustfulness and only in a confidential manner.

WELT: The new Bundeswehr weapons, such as Tornado, Leopard 2, Roland and antitank helicopters, are extremely expensive. What will you do ensure that military technology won't become too expensive in the nineties?

Woerner: Naturally no patent prescription exists in this respect. I will have the entire planning examined. One thing is certain, however. We must exploit the opportunities of modern technology. The almost unbelievable neglect of research and development must be stopped.

WELT: Must the flexible response strategy be further developed?

Woerner: Every strategy must be constantly adapted to existing realities. I see no alternative to the flexible response strategy. However, existing credibility gaps must be closed. They were created due to a decrease of our defense substance. The defense flexibility has suffered from it. The credibility gap can be closed only by strengthening the conventional fighting power.

WELT: You and other representatives of the CDU/CSU union reject the term "security partnership" propagated by Egon Bahr. How would you describe NATO's relations with the Soviet Union?

Woerner: First of all I want to make it clear that the FRG doesn't threaten anybody, and in particular, not the Soviet Union. However, Soviet armament can have as its only aim, placing us politically under pressure. There is no other way to explain it.

It goes far beyond the legitimate security needs of the Soviet Union. My first answer: More security will be created if the Soviet Union will be prepared to respect our legitimate security interest and pursue controlled and mutual disarmament together with us. In addition, work must be carried on with regard to a policy aiming for the decrease of political tensions and antagonisms. Our basic approach to the Soviet Union is aimed at cooperation. On the other hand, however, it must be clear to the Soviets that they cannot have our support while continuing their armament against us.

WELT: Do you have an impressive word for this kind of policy?

Woerner: The policy of actively safeguarding peace.

WELT: How does the role of nuclear weapons fit into security policy?

Woerner: The main task of our defense efforts is to avoid war, every kind of war, nuclear as well as conventional war. As long as the Soviet Union has every kind of nuclear weapons and as long as it continues to strongly increase its potential in medium-range weapons, we cannot renounce having nuclear weapons on our territory. Without nuclear deterrence, peace cannot be safeguarded under existing conditions.

WELT: How does the position of inspector general fit in the ministry?

Woerner: His position doesn't seem satisfactory to me in many ways. Changes, however, must be preceded by examinations.

WELT: How should the Buneswehr maintain its personnel strength in the nineties? Extended basic military service? Will foreigners be drafted? More volunteers or more reservists?

Woerner: I can only say that you can only expect me to perform miracles the day after tomorrow. At the moment, I am about to familiarize myself with the work.

Views Bundeswehr, Disarmament

LD051514 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 5 Oct (DPA) -- The Bundeswehr will remain an instrument for the guarantee of peace, in the words of the new defense minister, Manfred Woerner (CDU). In taking up his office in the Defense Ministry, Woerner said on Tuesday that much more effort had to be made than previously to convince the population of the reason and necessity for defense and the Bundeswehr.

Woerner had made it quite clear to the forces that the FRG is not threatening anyone. "But everyone should know that we remain resolved to courageously defend the rights and the freedom of the German people." Only if the Bundeswehr is capable of fighting will it not need to fight.

Woerner emphasized that the majority of the population supported the Bundeswehr. But among some of the younger generation -- and not only among them -- indifference, doubts, even rejection of defense is growing. A people that is not resolved to defend its freedom is gambling away its freedom.

Woerner made clear that the Bundeswehr is under the obligation to be most thrifty and economical. Money is in short supply. The defense minister emphasized that he is not averse toward disarmament with security. A defense policy without a serious desire for arms control has no chance in the parliamentary democracy of the FRG. What is needed is a mutual, balanced and controlled disarmament.

TEXT OF CDU/CSU-FDP COALITION AGREEMENT

DW010933 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 29 Sep 88 pp 3, 4

["Text" of provisional coalition agreement drafted by the negotiating commissions of the CDU, CSU and FDP]

[Text] I. 1983 Federal Budget

The 1983 federal budget will be redrafted on the basis of the coalition negotiations and the resolutions of the new Federal Government.

It will be presented to the Bundestag at the earliest possible date by the Federal Government and the coalition parliamentary parties. At this time, the old draft budget will be withdrawn. The federal budget will be passed in December 1983 [as published].

Concomitant Laws:

On the basis of the coalition agreements and the resolutions of the new Federal Government, the necessary changes and amendments will be introduced by the coalition parliamentary parties in the Bundestag commissions. The concomitant laws will be integrated into one law.

II. Tax Changes

The arrangements envisaged in the old government resolutions on company retirement funds and joint tax filing for married couples will no longer be applicable. The joint tax filing for married couples will be changed into family joint filing without financial disadvantage [kostenneutral] as of 1 January 1984.

The value added tax will be increased by 1 percent as of 1 July 1983. As of 1 January 1983, the revenue (gross cash receipts of DM2.2 billion for the state in 1983) will be used for tax relief to improve the framework conditions for investments, especially for medium-size enterprises. In this connection, the amount of tax to be paid by farmers in advance will be raised from 7.5 to 8 percent.

The measures envisaged include:

1. The promotion of the construction of private homes by allowing the deduction of interest on loans for new buildings.

2. Tax relief when insolvent enterprises or enterprises threatened by insolvency are taken over.

3. The promotion of new individual businesses including advisory assistance.

4. The limitation of the addition of permament debt interest costs for operating profit taxes, as well as of the addition of permanent debts for operating capital taxes with a financial compensation for the communities (business tax apportionment or increase of their share of income taxes).

5. As of 1 January 1984, additional relief intended to stimulate investments will be financed from additional value added tax revenues.

6. Investment aid: In 1983 and 1984, those with a taxable income of more than DM50,000/100,000 will have to pay a mandatory loan of 5 percent of their tax liability. This does not apply to taxpayers who make investments worth five times the amount of the loan in their own interprises. The loan will yield no interest and will be repaid during 1987-89, but not earlier than 3 years after the initial payment.

The loans will be used to further social housing construction of apartments and private homes as follows: for building loans and intermediate financing programs; for a program to promote the construction of rental apartments in densely populated areas and for a program to promote private property being used by the owners.

7. The government statement will list the following medium-term tasks: a marked decrease in structural deficits; a further reorganization of the tax system to promote investments and employment and the reduction of the overall burden of taxes and levies on enterprises and working people.

III. Proposals for Handling Pending Legislation Procedures in the Housing Construction Policy:

1. The amendment on land to be used for construction will be withdrawn.

2. The bill on the purchase of real estate (Bundesrat draft) will be fully discussed without delay after coordination with the laender.

3. It is assumed that the comparative rent bill (mietspiegel-gesetz) will not pass the Bundesrat. The comparative rent bill will be done away with.

4. It is assumed that the 1981 rent bill amendment will not pass the Bundesrat. The coalition factions will immediately submit a new rent bill which will be based on an initial draft with the following changes:

A) The admission of graduated rents in existing housing inventories [bestand].

B) Regarding rental contracts for a specific term, an informal settlement will be adopted in line with the proposal of the mediation commission.

C) The extension of deadlines for serving notice on the grounds that the owner needs the space for his own purposes will not apply in cases of conversion [unwandlungsfaelle].

D) The legally envisaged right to preemption will not apply to cases of conversion.

E) Comparative apartment rents will be based on data from the past 3 years.

F) It is permissible for an owner to use comparable objects or property he owns to prove rent is comparable.

G) The tolerance regulation [duldungspflichtregelung] will be reviewed with the aim of making the acceptability examination [zumutbarkeitspruefung] more objective.

H) The process of giving notice in one and two family houses will be brought in line with rented lodgings (possibly to be postponed for later amendment).

5. It is assumed that the draft law on advancing the assessment of real estate units will fail in the Bundesrat. This bill will be done away with. Agreement exists that, as a whole, all real estate must be reassessed. Rental property will be assessed as before, on the basis of the profit it yields.

IV. Federal Budget Economizing

The 1983 federal budget will be reduced within the fiscal framework of the concomitant laws (DM8.5 billion) by at least DM5 billion by cutting legal commitments and subsidies. Moreover, alleviations for laender and communities should be decided upon. Since the planned additional yields through a new regulation of campaign retirement funds pensions and the law on joint tax returns for married couples will not occur, federal budget cuts of DM5.5 billion are necessary.

The following have been agreed on: direct subsidies: cuts of DM500 million based on individual proposals to be worked out; public service: 1983 salaries for government employees will be established in 1982 by federal law.

The framework for the following 2 years will be outlined in a policy statement. The total public service financial framework for 1983 envisages a 2 percent increase as of 1 July 1983 (in addition there will be an amount of about 1.5 percent resulting from legal or wage agreement settlements as of 1 January 1983). With a view to the intended equal treatment of civil servants, employees and workers, the 1982 civil service salaries law will be implemented 1 month earlier than planned. Expenditures beyond this framework in 1983 will lead to cuts in slots that become vacant on the salary table [tarifbereich].

In contrast to current efforts, at least DM700 million must be cut from the 1983 federal budget. In this connection, a socially graduated personal contribution by civil servants to the special support benefits they receive should be aimed for in accordance with the model practiced in several laender.

V. New Social Policy Principles

1. Contributions to the Federal Labor Office [Bundesanstalt fuer Arbeit] will be assessed: A) For pension insurance according to the level of the unemployment insurance rate; and B) for health insurance according to 100 percent of the gross income. This will result in no federal budget changes with regard to earlier calculations by the Federal Government.

2. A regulation will be incorporated into the social legislation book (general part) to the effect that temporary voluntary renunciation of social benefits will not affect the basic legal right to such benefits.

3. Pension insurance contributions will be fixed at 18.5 percent as of 1 January 1984.

4. The pension adjustment date in all fields (pension insurance, accident insurance, care for war victims, agricultural pensions and equalization payments) will be moved from 1 January 1983 to 1 July 1983. The adjustment rate pf 5.6 percent will remain.

The delay in wage increases will have a corresponding effect on civil service pensions. Due to the pause in the adjustment of pensions, a considerable decrease of federal subsidies -- DM1.7 billion -- will be achieved in 1983 compared with the decisions of the old Federal Government: amounting thus to a total of DM3 billion. If necessary, parts of this amount can be raised within the framework of the Federal Labor Office.

5. Likewise, effective 1 July, health insurance payments from pensioners in the amount of 1 percent will be collected.

6. The flexible retirement limit should be reduced to age 60, with deductions computed on the basis of insurance rate figures. The deadline for putting this into force is to be fixed after a survey of its effects on the current financial situation of pensions insurance.

For workers and employees of public service, it is a precondition that they do not derive any benefits from the extra optional old-age insurance. The valid regulations for public servants remain unaffected.

7. The objective remains to strictly adjust pensions to the payments made. What is sought is a relief of the pension insurance from the responsibility for benefits other than pensions, as well as a new stipulation of the principles covering the Federal Government subsidy.

8. A patient's own participation in the costs for hospitalization will be extended to 14 days; children under age 18 will be exempted.

It is necessary to consider the question of whether the use of leave time in the case of cures can replace the envisaged individual contribution, in total or in part. What must be urgently pursued is the establishment of a clarity of expenditures for benefits covered by insurance under the social health insurance system. The consultation of the company doctor is to be intensified (Art. 369 B RVO) [Reich Insurance Ordinance]. The company doctor will be informed about every sick call.

Within the framework of the talks on the reduction of mixed financing [by Federal Government and laender]; it is planned to negotiate with the laender on a transfer of the responsibility for hospital financing and legislation.

On a long-term basis, safeguards covering the risk of permament care cases and for intensifying home nursing instead of hospitalization are to be pursued. Available benefits under the legal health insurance must be relieved of the payments for negligible or luxury therapies. Provisions will be made for penalties imposed for doctor's certificates issued as a favor.

9. Social assistance

The limitation of the increased rate for the standard aid payments for subsistence support (3 percent as of 1 January 1982) adopted in late 1981 will be set at 2 percent effective 1 July 1983, in keeping with the regulations for the public service and for the pensioners. The criteria for the future establishment of the standard rates are to be newly drafted during 1983.

It is planned to grant legislative authority to the laender for the planning and requirements in the field of public housing effective 1 January 1983. The objective is to reduce costs for permanent residents through social aid outside a home.

10. Labor promotion law

The constribution rate [for unemployment insurance] remains at 4.5 percent. It is agreed to more broadly differentiate the period on unemployment benefit payments in keeping with the periods during which contributions were paid. This is aimed at saving DM500 million in 1983 as against existing regulations. The percentage rates for unemployment payments and unemployment aid benefits will not be changed. The rates for the promotion of measures toward rehabilitations and for job promotion must be newly fixed, effective 1 January 1983. The savings in 1983 in this field, as compared with current regulations, will amount to DM500 million.

11. Children's bonus

Envisaged is the reduction of the children's bonus, effective 1 Janaury 1983, to DM80 for the second child (by DM20), to DM150 for the third child and every other child by (DM70), beginning at a net income level of DM42,000 per annum for married couples with 2 children, and with an increase in this limit of DM7,000 for each additional child. The savings in the 1983 federal budget: DM1.3 billion.

12. Training promotion benefits [bafoeg] for pupils

Benefits for pupils will be maintained only in the event of intolerable distance between home and school. The new regulation will take effect with the 1983-84 school year. Benefits for students will be converted to a loan basis, with a new system of repayment conditions. The new regulation will come into force with the beginning of the 1983-84 winter semester. The savings in the 1983 federal budget: DM200 million.

In this connection, the amount of tax exempt income for training purposes will be cut in half, effective 1 January 1984. The amount of child care will be reviewed with the objective of a doing away with proof of the use of that benefit, and of a lump sum assessment and a reduction in context with the introduction of the family joint tax return system.

As for rent support payments, structural streamlining has been agreed upon effective 1 January 1983, especially with respect to the definition of income or a linear cut. The savings in the 1983 federal budget: DM100 million. The sum of the savings envisaged for 1983 comes to DM5.3 billion. Further cuts of at least DM200 million will be submitted for the budget discussions. Potentially inadvertable additional requirements by ministeries will be decided upon in the course of 1983 in connection with a supplementary budget.

IV. Projects for the Promotion of Investments and Employment as Well as More Far-Reaching Tasks

Under the new draft of the 1983 federal budget, it is planned to increase the federal funds for important common tasks (regional economic promotion, agricultural structure, constructive of institutes of higher learning) as well as for other important community projects (hospital financing, townscaping). The Federal Government will submit to the laender a fair offer for balancing the payments of the childrens' bonus and for the new distribution of the turnover tax.

The Federal Government's program on initiatives for making a living will be considerably improved with regard to its conditions, effective 1 January 1983. An agreement will be sought with the laender for the purpose of harmonizing and concentrating the promotion.

A draft bill on the promotion of property accumulation by working people will be submitted after the Bundestag elections.

For the spring of 1983, it is planned to adopt proposals pertaining to the restructuring of the federal budget aimed at enhancing the investment quota and reducing the structural deficit, proposals which will entail an extra limitation of the federal budget deficit already effective 1 September 1983.

There is fundamental readiness to adopt, as soon as possible, the law on the streamlining of statistics on the basis of the Bundesrat's draft.

A. Policy on Germany and on Berlin

(Editor's note: There were no agreements on this point) [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German on 30 September 1982 on page 5, in a report on the final version of the coalition agreement, indicates that the following passage is to be inserted at this point: "The Federal Government's policy on Germany is based on the right due the German people to implement peacefully its right to self-determination. The Federal Government thereby lives up to the mandate of the Basic Law to complete Germany's unity in freedom. In the interest of peace in Europe and of the whole German people, the Federal Government will seek an improvement in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. In doing so, it will be guided by the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, the treaty on Germany, the inter-German basic treaty, and the letter on German unity.

["Inter-German trade remains an important element of cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Inter-German agreements must contain balanced, reliable services and return services in the interest of the people in divided Germany. This is why the Federal Government upholds the demand for a retraction of the increase in the compulsory exchange rate. The Federal Government will continue to urge the gradual mitigation of the inhuman conditions along the inter-German border in keeping with human rights.

["The Federal Government will keep in mind the preservation of the special legal and political nature of the inter-German relations. In order to keep the national problem open both inwardly and outwardly, the Federal Government demands the strict observance and full application of the quadripartite agreement on Berlin, the consolidation of Berlin's ties with the Federal Republic and the maintenance of Berlin's outside representation."]

B. Foreign and security policies

1. European integration

The Federal Government advocates the political enhancement of the European Community, especially the early adoption of the German-Italian initiative concerning a European act [for European unity] and will continue to champion the early EC accession by Portugal and Spain.

The Federal Government adheres to the close cooperation with France in all intra- and extra-European issues. [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT of 30 September reports that the above passage has been rephrased in the final version as follows: "The Federal Government accords special significance to close cooperation with France on the basis of the German-French treaty."]

2. Security and disarmament

The Federal Government unreservedly and unequivocally reaffirms the positions of the alliance. [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT of 30 September indicates that the final version has extended the above passage and added the following sentence: "The Federal Government unreservedly and unequivocally reaffirms the positions of the alliance including an effective defense. The service of our soldiers in the Bundeswehr is aimed at peace in freedom."] In shaping its relations with the Warsaw Pact states, the Federal Government will be guided by the principles of the Harmel report of 1967. It will continue to advocate the alliance positions which pertain to: The support of the U.S. position during the Geneva negotiations on strategic arms reduction (START); the negotiations on a mutual renunciation of land-based medium range missiles (INF) and the review of NATO's counterarming requirements in the medium-range field in the light of concrete results of these negotiations; the preclusion of the emergence of another grey zone in the field of the nuclear medium-range missiles of shorter range; the Vienna negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR); a concrete negotiating mandate for a European disarmament conference which, in its first phase, is to reach agreement on confidence-building measures ranging from the Atlantic to the Urals (KAE) [not further identified]; the Geneva negotiations on a complete and verifiable ban of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons; and the second UN Special General Assembly on disarmament in New York.

The Federal Government advocates the early adoption of the agreement on the ban of the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons, which has been submitted to the German Bundestag.

The Federal Government adheres to the principles of balance, transparence and verifiability in all its efforts toward arms control and disarmament. The Federal Government will further pursue the German proposals advanced in this field, for instance: practical proposals for the verification of a treaty on the ban of chemical weapons; disclosure of the military budgets; and the disclosure of the arms exports.

3. Treaties with the East and CSCE Final Act

On the basis of the treaties with the East, the Final Act of Helsinki and the international pacts on human rights, the Federal Government will continue the policy of active safeguarding of peace, genuine detente and dialogue and cooperation.

Such a policy also serves the interest of the people of our nation which is forced to live in two states. [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT of 30 September says that the final version renders the above passage as follows: "Such a policy also serves the interest of the people of our nation who suffer under Germany's partition."]

The Federal Government advocates the continuation of the Madrid CSCE followup meeting because it is there that the special German interests can be brought to bear.

The Federal Government will continue to support in the CSCE process, the endeavors of the people in Eastern Europe to achieve implementation of human rights.

4. The Middle East

The Federal Government continues to advocate a lasting peace settlement on the basis of the following three principles: Israel's right to exist within recognized and ensured borders; the Palestinian people's right to self-determination; and renunciation of force by all parties in the conflict.

It advocates the restoration of the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon.

In the future also, the Federal Government will champion the closest coordination between the European and the American Middle East policies.

5. Third World

The Federal Government advocates: The support of the efforts of the Third World states toward true nonalignment, wherefore the Federal Government advocates the pullout of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan; respect for the independence and sovereignty of the Third World states; support in the implementation of elementary human rights in keeping with the two UN human rights pacts; support of regional mergers; rejection of the attempt to transpose the East-West conflict on the Third World; and strengthening of the independence of the Third World by economic development aid. [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT of 30 September indicates that the final version renders the above passage as follows: "Strengthening of the independence of the Third World by economic development aid in the direction of more social justice and the implementation of the elementary human rights."]

As far as the Federal Government is concerned, the development of the Third World is a worldwide peace policy. This requires a trustful North-South dialogue aimed at building a stable cooperation between industrial and developing countries in the awareness of mutual dependence.

The Federal Republic of Germany participates in the political efforts for political conflict solutions all over the world. The dispatch of German troops to regions outside the NATO area is out of the question.

The Federal Government reaffirms the statements by the NATO conferences of Luxembourg and Bonn concerning the necessity of consultations with the other alliance partners on events in the Third World which might have an effect on their security. These consultations have the goal of an appropriate consideration of the West's strategic interests along the lines of Europe's and America's indivisible security.

Within the framework of the Western contact group (United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany) the Federal Government will continue to strive for a peaceful solution of the Namibia issue.

6. Economic relations with the European state trade countries

In keeping with the principles of the Harmel report, the Federal Government abides by the agreement reached at the world economic summit in Versailles to pursue a reasonable and nuanced economic course of action toward the USSR and Eastern Europe, in harmony with the joint political and security interests.

[Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT of 30 September indicates that the following additional passage has been inserted in the final vrsion; "In this connection, Western cooperation in the improvement of the international system for the control of the transfer of strategic goods and in the national enforcement of security controls plays a special role."]

To guarantee a uniform stance of the alliance partners on questions concerning East-West economic relations, the Federal Government will strive to achieve the establishment of a permament information and consultation organ within the Atlantic alliance framework.

The Federal Government abides by the NATO council decisions pertaining to economic measures by the alliance partners against violence in Afghanistan and Poland.

[Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT of 30 September reports that the last two paragraphs above have been deleted in the final version of the coalition agreement.]

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT CHANGE

DW051117 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Interview with FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Kopp in the program "Interview of the Week"; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Helmut Kohl received 256 votes as the new chancellor. Does this result reflect the ability to act which you hoped the new Federal Government would have?

[Answer] Yes, this is a majority stressing the ability to act and I'm very certain that there will be a greater majority now in the Bundestag for a businesslike policy. It is one thing when a deputy believes he is not in a position to elect a government, and another when he believes he is in a position to support the government's policy. It is every important for the clarity of the government program to ensure that the support which was shown on Friday is expanded during the time until 6 March.

[Question] You questioned the foreign political freedom of action which was once the core of the coalition. Continuity and predictability, labels you had given your policy, were no longer guaranteed in your opinion. If you were to meet with Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Gromyko in the near future, could your discussion partner then count on the new reliability?

[Answer] This is a reliability which must remain. Our country is located on the border between the East and the West. Clarity and continuity of foreign policy is of particularly great value here. It must stand the test in all fields of foreign and security policies.

This was indeed a problem for the FDP-SPD coalition because our citizens could observe how increasing segments of the SPD failed to support the foreign and security policies of the Federal Government after the 1980 Bundestag elections, and how foreign and security policies even became the instrument within the SPD with which to fight against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. This is a fact and it has not been forgotten. These internal party disputes of the Social Democrats in this field certainly contributed to the fact that the government had to struggle with increasing problems.

Now it is important for the new coalition to demonstrate with clear support of continuous German foreign and security policies not only to our own country and our citizens but to the world that the FRG, whose foreign policy has been one of constancy since the first day of its existence, will unwaveringly continue its policy.

[Question] The open rejection by some segments of the SPD and also by some parts of your party of NATO's dual decision as well as the bitterness about interference in the natural gas pipeline deal have reflected growing self-confidence in the face of the leading Western power. Do German interests permit a change of positions at all?

[Answer] This is not a matter of changing positions. On the contrary, continuity means maintaining and developing your positions. The test of survival for NATO's dual decision lies in the will to consider both parts to be equally significant. The Federal Government will use all its strength to help achieve a positive result at the current Geneva negotiations. The FRG Government, like all its Western partners, has proposed the renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles on both sides: in the West and in the East. These land-based medium-range missiles do not yet exist in the West. In this connection, we appeal to the Soviet Union to remove its land-based medium-range missiles. If it will do this, there will be no need for counterarmament. So the key clearly lies in the hands of the Soviet Union. It simply has to use it and we appeal to the Soviet Union to do this.

If the Soviet Union renounced its land-based medium-range missiles, it would be the first time for complete mutual renunciation to be achieved in an important area of weapons of mass destruction. That could be the starting point for disarmament negotiations which would then lead to mutual renunciation in other fields of weapons of mass destruction. In the negotiations on medium-range weapons, I see a chance to reduce arms race for the first time. Since we see how the people in the West and the East are concerned about peace and about the problem of how to decrease armament burdens, all sides should realize the opportunity to give real meaning to the term disarmament negotiations.

[Question] Mr Genscher, your political adversaries make the accusation that the coalition paper deals only vaguely with foreign policy, and that German policy remained a blank sheet. When will this sheet be filled out?

[Answer] It was made clear in the German Bundestag on Friday, that the assertion with regard to German policy is wrong; a definite document was adopted here also with regard to German policy. I haven't heard the accusation that it was vague, on the contrary, it has been recognized that this part particularly reflects the continuity of German foreign and security policies.

Forming relations between the FRG and the GDR naturally seems to me to be of special importance. I know that many of our fellow citizens in the GDR ask themselves these days whether the new Federal Government will continue to strive for an improvement of relations with the GDR, or whether they must fear that there will be tensions which will have a negative effect on the people's possibilities to meet each other.

I would like to tell our fellow citizens in the GDR, in my central German homeland, that the new Federal Government will use all its strength to facilitate a further positive development of relations between the FRG and the GDR. We know that German policy, the forming of relations between the FRG and the GDR, is European peace policy, that we Germans in the West and in the East should act on the basis of common responsibility not only for our country, but for peace in Europe, and that the new Federal Government considers it its task to contribute to an improvement of relations with the GDR to help our fellow citizens in the GDR to meet other people, thus doing what they expect us to do.

You can be quite sure that Helmut Kohl, the new federal chancellor in office, will be aware of his responsibility for the mutual relations of Germans and act respectively.

BREMEN FDP DEMANDS GENSCHER RESIGNATION

DW060957 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Bremen, 5 Oct -- The delegates of the Bremen FDP land party congress have adopted a motion demanding the resignation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher as party chairman. The vote was 39 to 38 with 1 invalid vote.

CDU/CSU BUNDESTAG GROUP ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

LD041044 Hamburg DPA in German 1028 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Oct (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU Bundestag parliamentary group elected the Hesse CDU politican, Alfred Dregger, as its new chairman today. Dregger thus succeeds Helmut Kohl, who became the new federal chancellor on Friday.

Dregger received 213 of the 220 valid votes cast. Three deputies voted against and four abstained.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES RISE IN SEPTEMBER

LD041048 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Nuremberg, 4 Oct (DPA) -- The number of unemployed in the Federal Republic has continued to increase in September, with 1,820,030 people out of work. This is the highest level for September since 1948, according to the Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg. In August, the figure was 1,797,100 unemployed.

The unemployment rate is now 7.5 percent compared with 7.4 percent in August. In September 1981, the rate was 5.4 percent.

The president of the Federal Labor Office, Josef Stingl, described the current job market situation to journalists today as "very bad."

CHEYSSON ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONSULTATIONS

PM051519 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 82 p 6

[Robert Sole dispatch: "Atlantic Alliance Foreign Ministers Tried To Draw Up 'Comprehensive Strategy' Toward Eastern Bloc"]

[Excerpt] [no date as received] Val-David (Quebec) -- Deliberately setting aside thorny conflicts like the Siberian gas pipeline, the Western governments are trying to draw up "a comprehensive strategy" toward the Soviet Bloc: That was the purpose of the informal meeting of the 16 foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance member countries, 2 and 3 October.

The formula was unusual. No agenda, no speeches, no communique. And, to escape the journalists, the 16 ministers and NATO Secretary General Luns were barricaded in a hotel in the Laurentian Mountains, each accompanied by only one aide. At the end of the meeting, there was a chorus ofpraise and self-congratulation. "It was frank, cordial and very positive, a real success," Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs MacEachen said on his colleagues' behalf. One of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' aides confirmed that judgement from New York, and at the Montreal airport, just before leaving for Paris. [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson uttered a graceful mea culpa: "I saw no point in this meeting. I was wrong. It was very, very interesting."

The ministers wanted to avoid the heavy atmosphere of the assemblies they hold twice a year. Since they were virtually all in New York for the UN general session, they could go on to Quebec and hence continue bilateral talks. As fate would have it, the man who initiated this meeting was also the only one absent from it: [FRG Foreign Minister] Genscher, who was detained in Bonn by the government crisis. He was replaced by Von Staden, a secretary of state.

By common consent, the participants avoided discussing the Siberian gas pipeline. The meeting, which had been arranged a long time ago, before the conflict arose, was not suited to the subject. Experts would have been necessary. Moreover, would it be appropriate to discuss the different treatments meted out to Creusot-Loire and Dresser-France in the presence of Turkish, Luxembourg and Icelandic ministers? The gas pipeline affair arose several times in passing, but was immediately set aside. What is the point of exploring that blind alley? "The Americans took a unilateral decision without asking our opinion," Mr Cheysson remarked, "it is their business."

[Question] Ought not the U.S. secretary of state to have taken advantage of the weekend meeting to explain his action?

[Answer] "No," Mr Cheysson replied, "the U.S. decision had already been taken. It ought to have been discussed before."

[Question] But in that case, who will break the deadlock?

[Answer] The United States has created a deadlock situation, not us. It is up to it to break it...."

In short, the ministers preferred to discuss other -- broader and more fundamental -- matters. After passing from one subject to another (arms control, the export of technology, terrorism...) the ministers ended by discussing a "comprehensive strategy toward the Eastern bloc countries, from the political, economic and military angles."

No decision could be taken at such a forum. The participants nonetheless envisaged a series of economic studies relating to subjects like energy, credit for the Eastern bloc and agriculture, to evaluate in particular the degree to which the Western countries are dependent on the Soviet bloc.

[Question] Who will carry out those studies? NATO?

[Answer] "Certainly not," Mr Cheysson told us. "NATO is not equipped for that, and we are not going to create new structures in it. Moreover, countries which are very important economically, like Japan, are not NATO members. Those studies could be carried out by the OECD."

That does not mean that France is opposed to discussions on economic strategy within NATO. Quite the reverse, it even claims to have been calling for them for a long time.

Mr Cheysson thinks that great progress toward consultation was made in Val-David: "Hitherto, the alliance was discussed in terms of military strategy. NATO members did what they pleased in the economic sphere, without consistency and without taking account of their allies' interests. In Val-David, it was recognized that it was high time to discuss politics in a comprehensive way, including economic decisions. Of course, each country must maintain complete freedom in the making of decisions. But it is natural that there should be consultations before having dealings with the Eastern bloc countries and that that should be done in accordance with the alliance's two fundamental criteria: our security and our interests."

LE MONDE ON U.S. CALL FOR TOUGHER COCOM STANCE

PM051405 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 82 p 6

[Jacques Amalric report: "United States Calls for Strengthening of COCOM Rules"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz probably adopted an understanding and pleasant approach at the meeting which the NATO foreign ministers have just held in Val-David in the Laurentian Mountains. Nonetheless, the United States was preparing to launch a new offensive in Paris this Monday, 4 October, to secure from its partners a strengthening of the rules of COCOM, [Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas] which has grouped the 15 NATO countries -- aside from Ireland [as published; presumably should read Iceland] -- and Japan since 1949.

This Monday's meeting -- secret, like all of COCOM's activities -- was to be devoted to reviewing the lists of strategic commodities the export of which to Communist countries is prohibited. Although the Europeans in general, and France in particular, were expecting merely a routine meeting, Washington has sent four senior officials from the State, Defense, Commerce and Energy Departments to Paris. The most well known -- and feared -- of them is none other than Richard Perle, Mr Weinberger's deputy, who is known to be the theoretician behind the embargo on supplies of both civilian and military technology to the USSR.

If the U.S. demands were accepted by Washington's partners, they would amount to a change in COCOM's approach. The United States would like to add to the strategic commodities banned from export, long lists of both civilian and military technologies and manufacturing methods. It would also like any deviation from those lists henceforth to be stopped (nonetheless that is a longstanding practice). Finally, it is demanding that COCOM be turned into a real agency staffed by a permanent bureaucracy. Only such a transformation, it believes, will make it possible to institutionalize the surveillance of enterprises and the coordination between intelligence services which it is demanding in order to ensure that embargoes are more effective.

Logically speaking, the U.S. demands should meet with strong resistance from France. Indeed, for Paris, COCOM as such, does not exist. According to people here, "it is a forum for 15 delegations which implement freely accepted rules with flexibility." There is, therefore, no question of agreeing to turn it into a heavy, binding machine, exceeding the military framework and eventually embracing all commercial activities.

"If the American view was accepted," people in the French capital add, "all trade with the communist countries, aside from grain sales, would eventually be banned. Even the sale of a shoe factory, for instance, would become strategic since it implies an improvement in the purchasing country's industrial organization." Finally, it is pointed out that "COCOM's purpose is not to impose economic sanctions, but to protect the West in the military sphere. The United States would do better to speed up the existing procedure. By taking a long time in replying to requests made to it, it is already scuttling a fairly large number of contracts without having to openly oppose them."

The Europeans expect the United States to present its demands as a "gesture." Indeed, that offensive within COCOM could be accompanied by a campaign on the theme: We are prepared to review our positions on the Siberian gas pipeline affair provided the Europeans adopt a more understanding attitude on COCOM's functioning, and take a more restrictive line in granting government-backed credit to the Eastern bloc countries. Such a campaign would be directed not so much at European public opinion as at public opinion in the United States, where some sections of the business world are increasingly critical of the policy imposed by Mr Reagan in this sphere.

PCF POLITBURO DENIES MARCHAIS TO STEP DOWN

PM060815 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Text of statement issued by PCF Politburo on 30 September]

[Text] Big business and the self-confessed right are using all the means still at their disposal to curb change. With them, the false left is advocating backpedaling and concessions.

On the strength of its recent 24th Congress decisions, and led by the leadership which it elected democratically, the PCF is determined to take action with the workers for social progress and the development of a sound and strong French economy.

Those who do not accept the decisions of universal suffrage are storming against that.

Not balking at any infamous action, they have launched an odious and ridiculous campaign in the past few days alleging that changes in the PCF leadership are being planned. They go so far as to suggest the possibility that Georges Marchais will soon abandon his post as secretary general.

The Politburo takes this opportunity to reaffirm its complete unity behind the party secretary general and its will to pursue its activity with all the Communists.

The adversaries of the new policy cannot tolerate the PCF's action and its dynamism in promoting the reforms desired by the French people. That is an additional reason for continuing to follow the same course with determination.

COLOMBO REPORTS TO PERTINI ON UN, NATO TALKS

AU051945 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 4 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo reported today to chief-of-staff Sandro Pertini on his visits to New York for the U.N. General Assembly session and to Canada for a round of NATO talks.

Colombo returned from Canada yesterday and met with U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib, who made a stop-off in Rome on his way back to the United States.

TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ALGERIAN GAS DEAL

PM051517 Rome AVANTI in Italian 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 14

[Article by Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria]

[Excerpts] The methane gas agreement reached yesterday is extremely important for Italy primarily because of the importance of the other party or rather the partner with whom we have concluded it. Algeria is a country of great political prestige not only in the Arab world but also throughout the African continent and among the nonaligned countries. It has and versified economic system with a broad variety of products, scale of enterprises and range of trade. It has an extremely rich and varied range of raw materials, not yet adequately exploited. It has launched far-reaching development programs to which the government continues to give priority in the medium and long term.

Moreover -- and this is its main asset -- it has entrusted its process of economic and social growth to a young and able governing class with a wealth of international experience and absolutely determined to give their country a very prestigious role.

Algeria regards Italy as a friendly nation with whom it shares a common historical and cultural legacy, a nation with a wealth of experience, knowledge and technology which cannot be suspected of hegemonist aims but is motivated by a desire for and interest in cooperation in the many cultural, economic, technological and financial spheres.

The agreement reached and the more general framework into which it falls do not have exclusively bilateral characteristics but extend to the will and potential for the creation of a more stable political friendship and cooperation agreement among the Mediterranean countries, constituting an element of stability and balance in this strategic area of the international scene.

The policy of cooperation and friendship among peoples requires actions and not just statements: This agreement is certainly a major step in that direction.

For those reasons, as Prof Umberto Colombo, new chairman of the National Hydrocarbons Agency, recently said with regard to the supply of Algerian gas, "the discussion cannot be reduced to a mere commercial transaction. It should be considered that the relationship between Italy and Algeria, a developing country which is making major structural and infrastructural investments, involves a considerable potential for industrial and enterpreneurial activity for our country."

Of course that did not mean signing an agreement without taking stringent account of economic criteria in determining the price.

The price established, which is equal to $4.41 per million British thermal units, is in line with the contracts recently signed by Algeria with other consumer countries and the contract between Japan and Indonesia. The existing SNAM [National Gas Pipeline Company] contracts with other suppliers (for example the Netherlands and the USSR), to which reference is often made, were concluded years ago when the energy market was radically different, and their price will be renegotiated to make the necessary adjustments.

As regards the agreements reached so far on the possible supply of Soviet gas, it must be remembered that we are talking about a price relating to a supply which will not start for 4 years and is hence subject to adjustments and alterations in keeping with the development of the energy market, where forecasts are often contradicted by reality.

The agreement with Algeria not only contributes to the vital diversification of sources, but also guarantees security of supply through the diversification of supplies. And that is an important, central consideration at a time when a decision will have to be taken on imports from the Soviet Union.

CRAXI CITED ON REVIEW OF PSI, PCI STANCES

PM041135 Rome AVANTI in Italian 28 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on closing speech delivered by PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi at the AVANTI Festival in Milan 26 Sep]

[Excerpt] Craxi then added: "We are putting forward a coherent line in the political debate. We were digusted by the polemics which the DC leveled at us in a spirit of intolerance bordering on open hostility which, when it appeared, we judged incompatible with the spirit of cooperation appropriate to an alliance and a government coalition. However, we did not fail to stress in a positive way any different element useful for creating an appropriate atmosphere, understanding and framework of solidarity. And that remains our position, still open to cooperation, despite the fact that the DC camp is still giving off the fumes of all-pervading and inquisitorial polemics which seem tailor made to create a suffocating atmosphere.

"We did not ask the Communists to join the PSI. We merely recalled that both Socialists and Communists go back a long way, that both carried and still carry the burden of historical legacies which have largely been overcome and that both have the duty to draw up an account of their past with rigor, intellectual honesty, realism and, above all, with their gaze turned to the future.

"For our part we have done that and are doing it, referring our earliest origins, developing themes for review and change, striving to find a list of principles and values which might be valid for the present and the future in the modern industrial society in which we are living.

"We asked the Communists to channel their review, which they have scarcely begun, in the direction followed by the Socialists, knowing that, if that happens, many things are bound to change, not only in our relations but with regard to possible developments. In the face of revolutionary ideologies and hypotheses without revolution the outlook of a modern reformism is bound to gain ground by its practicality, its adherence to reality, its correspondence with Italian society's need for change and progress. That is confirmed by the fact that the ideology and practice of reformism is already followed more in practice now that it is recognized as a legitimate principle."

Interview on Relations

PM051559 Rome AVANTI in Italian 25 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Reprint of PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi interview granted to L'ESPRESSO; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr Craxi, we really are witnessing another PCI-PSI pacification. Is the leftwing alternative becoming topical again?

Answer: Socialist-Communist relations are experiencing a cold shower. They pass from hot to cold depending on the topic and the circumstances. Overall, as is known, they are not good. At my party's congress in Palermo, [PCI Secretary General] Berlinguer was welcomed with applause out of a feeling of friendship and courtesy. We are still booed a lot at Communist rallies, however. The leftwing alternative is not a topical issue. Indeed, even the Communists talk in terms of a democratic alternate -- a formula open to many interpretations.

In any case formulas are always easier to interpret in the light of events and experiences. An extremely tactical version of the PCI's democratic alternative emerged in August. At that time the emperor was revealed in his new clothes. Speaking to the lower house, I was reminded of a polemic raised by my friend Leonardo Sciascia over the use of the word "battle." Sciascia wrote, polemicizing with the Communists: "You use the word 'battle' to describe standing behind a door, the door of the DC."

Not that it is not legitimate to seek accords with the DC -- we have done so and still do so -- but we declare the fact and accept the burden and responsibility for it before the voters, in the knowledge that Italy at present has neither the numerical nor political conditions for a leftwing alternative. This does not rule out the possibility, in the future, of different evolutions and innovations that could restore the issue to the agenda of political topicality. Individuals change, so too can parties and votes and, therefore, also political conditions. For the time being I merely point out that the necessary changes -- and one of these concerns the Communists -- are proceeding at a snail's pace and amid many contradictions.

Nevertheless, the Communists have resumed their insistent approaches to us, hammering away at the subject of the alternative. They ought to turn to the other secular parties too, whose role is certainly essential and decisive, especially since they have hitherto given no sign of willingness in that direction. In short, I always try to draw a distinction between propaganda and politics, what can be done and what would be desirable, the situation as it stands and what we would like it to be. And I advise everybody to do likewise.

Question: But there are Berlinguer's offers at the Tirrenia meeting [L'UNITA Festival], the overtures made to the PCI by colleagues of yours of the caliber of [Finance Minister] Formica and [PSI Deputy Secretary] Martelli....

Answer: Speeches in festival debates must be taken for what they are. They are of necessity never very profound. I think that a less superficial and distorted analysis could easily establish that the PSI has essentially continued to develop a united policy in the framework of straight and consistent guidelines. However, I thought Berlinguer's speech took a less harsh tone than has been used on other occasions and showed the principle of greater respect toward us and more balanced and moderate political criticism. When harsh tones were used I replied with equal harshness. In this case there was no need to do so. That is a much better state of affairs, irrespective of the political differences of opinion and conflicting elements which are often inevitably produced. The important thing is to create favorable conditions for dialogue, greater understanding and a convergence of views useful to the world of labor which we want to represent and to society's general progress.

Question: What did you and Berlinguer say to each other in the tense days of the government crisis in August?

Answer: We said absolutely nothing to each other. Throughout the August crisis no Communist leader, great or small, felt the need to hear my opinion on what was happening. We exchanged opinions and criticisms after the event and in the lower house under the gaze of public opinion.

Relations With the Communist Party

Question: You heard nothing from the Communists. However you Socialists also forgot to keep your allies informed. I refer to the Social Democrats to whom you were bound by a consultation pact.

Answer: That is not true. I wrote an article in AVANTI explaining certain circumstances which speak for themselves. The resignations were a democratic duty, even though some of our highly esteemed colleagues think that when a government is soundly defeated in Parliament its duty is to pretend not to notice anything, say a short prayer and prepare to take another defeat at the first opportunity. The serious point is that there was no demand for a consultation afterwards. Nonetheless we did not launch into polemics, merely taking note of other's polemics. We were asked to open a new chapter and we did so.

Question: So, how do you explain the fact that the secular alliance, to which you devoted so much tender care, has been abandoned?

Answer: I have never postulated the theory of a homogeneous, secular third force. I was, and am, aware of the differences and difficulties. I welcomed the growing responsibility and influence of the intermediate secular parties together with ours and, for my part, I have done what I could to help the processes of clarification, convergence and solidarity. If that has not, and is not, working in some way, do not ask me why. On the other hand, it is only through difficult trials that the quality of political relationships and their development potential and prospects can be assessed.

I do not think that the conduct which we have always followed in relations with the secular parties warrants reproach. Indeed, we do not hear any reproach. If anything, it is we who, in some cases, can appeal for thought. In politics, as in life, it is always better to have a long memory. We have developed a policy of agreement and good relations in that sphere and, of course, the time for assessment and complex evaluation will come for everybody as it always does.

The Experience of the August Crisis

Question: Do you have no reason to reproach yourself?

Answer: If you think about it, it is always possible to do better. That is being wise after the event. In fact, the August crisis was, fortunately, a quick one and from the start it took an inevitable course in some essential aspects. The start of the crisis was inevitable; once a useful basis for continuing cooperation had been identified, a positive solution was also inevitable. At least that was our view, since in the most difficult and tricky situations we have always tried to promote the policy of governability.

The obsession with, and fear of, elections eventually made people forget that the governability policy was, and remains, our basic line in a parliamentary term which we would not have liked to see end after running only three-fifths of its course.

For my part, I made no belligerent statements either on early elections or anything else, before or afterwards. Of course since everybody was talking about them some of our members did also. For my part, I merely regarded them as one of the possible hypotheses. Moreover, I have long bemoaned the fact that the parties in Italy have for months been heaving as if they were fighting an election campaign, creating an impassioned and tense atmosphere which frequently becomes paralyzing, precisely because it has no immediate outlet. This conduct can in one respect be considered partly physiological.

In the United States, at the turning point after the first 2 years of the presidency, they are already thinking about the next elections. Now in Italy the parties act with one eye on the elections. Hence their anxieties, hopes and fears and even a certain degree of propagandist dynamism. Hence the flourishing of regenerations, proud self-assertiveness and grit. And the more they look at the elections the more this happens, as is logical and natural. In any case, democracy is fortunately also witnessing some major debates in which the voters are the judge. I said the other day in Florence that some day, some year, we will vote. We are lucky. In other countries not only can you not really vote, but you cannot write, speak or meet freely.

Why Institutional Reform

Question: Even within the Socialist area some people are saying that perhaps it would have been better for you to "examine" your interlocutors' game, namely the government, including independents advocated by the PCI, among others....

Answer: People refuse to understand that this is no longer the time for petty moves and feints ranging from tactics to opportunism, or for leadership maneuvers. Yes, of course it might have been in our interests. But for what purpose? We have before us major specific problems in pressing need of solution. That is what we want to deal with.

Question: So let us discuss these specific problems. First, constitutional reform. You are accused of not being explicit, of having been the first to raise the issue but of subsequently failing to explain exactly what you want.

Answer: First the major parties must say their piece, because they bear the major responsibility. In any case, we have known for a long time exactly what we want.

Question: It seems to me that the Christian Democrats and Communists have started saying what they want and do not want. Now it is your turn.

Answer: Now we will speak, at the right time and as soon as the proper forum has been established.

Question: Could you reveal to us your personal opinion?

Answer: I believe we should proceed from the president of the republic.

Question: In what sense?

Answer: Have him elected by the country and no longer by Parliament.

Question: This would not make governments any more secure, however.

Answer: As far as governments are concerned, machinery can be introduced to facilitate their stability, or in any case weaken the factors of instability. Germany's experience over the past few days, for instance, has shown us that the principle of "constructive lack of confidence" works well. Furthermore, open ballots should be introduced to deprive the more unscrupulous pseudo-politicians, the plunderers of Parliament, of a weapon. There are other possibilities. We are examining all other countries' experiences. Last, there must be a proper reform of Parliament, primarily in the direction of a modification of the system of perfect bicamerialism.

Question: Tell the truth: Do you also have in mind an electoral law that will force the parties to ally and present their coalition leaders before the elections so that the voters can choose the future government by means of their votes?

Answer: Definitely not. We are also opposed to clauses such as the 5 percent clause, which are designed to exclude the minor parties from Parliament. Be that as it may, when I mentioned the grand reform, I was thinking not only of a constitutional revision but also of the reforms needed in public administration and local government.

Question: Are the Socialists willing to pursue a policy of rigor?

Answer: We have clearly stated this willingness. Our policy is one of rigor, reform and justice. But the painful point is still the fiscal situation. We must approach, albeit gradually, an acceptable degree of fiscal justice. We are still a long way from it. We are making a major and courageous contribution in this field.

Question: Do you, perchance, include a pinch of nationalism on your list of values?

Answer: Italy has experienced nationalisms that have drawn it into adventures and disasters. However, many citizens have been aware for some time of an unsatisfied need for national identification. This is confirmed by recent, always incidental, demonstrations. Consolidating national awareness means opening the way to a clearer view of everyone's rights and duties. It is always a major factor of moral strength. It is important that this element make headway, especially among the new generations. A national community without confidence in itself is bound to regress, not progress. I am not one of those people who confuse progressive critique with rhetorical laments and who talk about "poor Italy." Italian society has major elements of dynamism that must be encouraged, guided and organized more rationally. Confidence in Italy and in its future must not be considered a rude term.

Italy's International Role

Question: But nationalism can be dangerous in today's world....

Answer: Italy must think of itself and others in today's and tomorrow's world. It has an international role to play. It will succeed if it proceeds from a reformed and better organized domestic situation, and if -- as we are asking -- it establishes a foreign policy of peace, security and independence: a policy capable of defending the peoples' and human rights, based on principles, not on fluctuating opportunism; a policy that will place Italy in an active role in North-South cooperation, which is stagnating or regressing, with very serious consequences for world balances.

Socialists' Image

Question: You Socialists are changing your image in this field. Until recently you were strenuous defenders of Western values: Now, first with Argentina, and now with 'Arafat....

Answer: What change? We have adopted stances based on a careful examination of the facts and in accordance with our traditions; facts that have proven us right. Let us take the latest instance: I have always been a friend of Israel's, but today's Israel is unrecognizable; as for my friendship with 'Arafat, it is nothing new. Bear in mind that I first met 'Arafat way back in 1958 at an international students union conference in Beijing.

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO TO VISIT EGYPT 19-21 NOV

AU041535 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 4 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini will make an official visit to Egypt November 19-21 at the invitation of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Spadolini will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

MAFIA SUSPECT ARRESTED IN DALLA CHIESA KILLING

AU060829 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Reggio Calabria, southern Italy, October 6 -- An alleged mafia hit man has been arrested here on charges connected to the killing of the prefect of Palermo, Carabinieri General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, and his wife in a mafia ambush in the Sicilian capital on September 3.

State prosecuters here identified the suspect last night as 36-year-old Nicola Alvaro, an employee of an agricultural concern in the Calabrian region, and reported that he was arrested on a warrant signed by Sicilian magistrates.

After he was questioned for two hours here, he was transferred to Palermo. The suspect, long thought by police to be a hired killer for various mafia families, has been convicted in the past on charges of carrying a knife and criminal association.

The slaying of General Dalla Chiesa, who spearheaded the antiterrorist campaign in the north of Italy and was transferred south in May to lead the battle against organized crime in Sicily, shocked the nation and jolted the Rome Parliament into speedy passage of antimafia legislation.

TEN RED BRIGADE TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN NAPLES

NC031152 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Naples, southern Italy, Oct. 3 (AFP) -- Ten members of the Red Brigades, including the suspected leader of the Naples column, Vittorio Bolognesi, have been arrested in a major sweep in the suburbs here, a police source said today.

A police headquarters spokesman described the arrests as the "biggest anti-terrorist operation since the freeing of U.S. General James Dozier". The senior NATO general was released from a flat in Padua where he had been kept by the Brigades since being kidnapped in nearby Verona a month earlier.

During the raid here, in the suburb of Bagnoli, police said they unearthed two hideouts of the leftist terrorist organization and captured a quantity of arms. These included weapons stolen during a Brigades' attack on a barracks at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, north of Naples, last summer, and in a raid on an army convoy outside Caserta, in which three guards were killed.

Vittorio Bolognesi, 32, is a native of Bagnoli. He was wanted by the anti-terrorist squad since the kidnapping of senior Christian Democratic official Ciro Cirillo in the spring of last year. An anti-terrorist officer and Mr Cirillo's chauffeur died in the kidnapping.

Mr Bolognesi is also suspected of involvement in the murders of Christian Democratic Magistrate Raffaele Delcogliano and his chauffeur last April, and Naples Deputy Police Chief Antonio Ammaturo in July.

He is also wanted for questioning following military raids against barracks at Santa Maria and at Castel di Decima outside Rome, and on the Caserta convoy. A former worker at a railway engine works, Mr Bolognesi went underground early last year.

He is thought by police to have moved rapidly up in the leadership of the Naples column, one of the Brigade's most dangerous factions, going by the name "guerrilla party".

PAPERS REPORT DETAILS OF FAILED COUP PLOT

NC051346 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- Three Spanish Army officers who were arrested here Saturday and accused of planning to overthrow the government had contacted more than 100 soldiers in military units throughout the country, the independent newspaper EL PAIS reported today citing military intelligence sources.

The monarchist newspaper ABC, however, quoting well-informed sources, said that five officers were arrested yesterday in connection with the plot but provided no further details. A meeting of the Supreme Military Council was meanwhile expected to examine Saturday's revelations at a scheduled session later today.

According to EL PAIS, the names of the soldiers appeared in coded documents linked to one of the three accused officers, Colonel Luis Munoz, and photographed by army intelligence agents while he was having lunch with Blas Pinar, head of the extreme rightwing party Fuerza Nueva.

Press reports here pointed out that both the daughter and the wife of Colonel Munoz were activists in Fuerza Nueva and that Mrs Munoz had announced her candidacy for a Senate seat in the upcoming national elections.

It was not clear, however, to what extent the soldiers implicated in the documents had already become involved in the coup plans. The paper said the plotters, who had access to enormous financial resources, intended to name Lt Gen Jaime Milans del Bosch, leader of the aborted coup of February 23, 1981, the head of the Madrid Military Region.

The alleged organizers had likewise counted on tanks from the "Brunete" armored division north of the capital -- once led by Lieutenant General Milans del Bosch -- to take control of the principal sectors of the Spanish capital at dawn on October 27, one day before the scheduled general elections, EL PAIS said.

Sources cited by the paper said the outlines of a "national-populist" program had been among the confiscated documents that envisaged an end to constitutional rule in Spain.

The Spanish press elsewhere highlighted international condemnation of the planned coup and noted what it said was a change in the attitude of the United States. In contrast to its response to the 1981 coup attempt, the papers said, Washington has expressed its strong support for Spanish democracy.

The most significant internal reaction thus far appeared to come from Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, widely expected to be the next prime minister, who predicted that other attempts to overthrow the government cannot be ruled out.

In the absence of an official explanation from the Defense Ministry, the only new details provided officially yesterday came from Francisco Laina, director of state security, who said that at least six civilian conspirators were still at large and that authorities have tapped some 200 telephones.

Today's meeting of the Supreme Military Council follows a series of visits of leading Spanish civilian and military officials to the Zarzuela Palace, the residency of King Juan Carlos.

Although the meeting had been scheduled prior to Saturday's revelations, the attempted coup was expected to figure prominently in the discussions.

Reliable sources said the king had received numerous messages of loyalty from officers and military units throughout the country. The Spanish monarch, who Saturday summoned Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ascanio Togores, has been kept regularly informed on all aspects of the investigation into the attempt, sources added.

Further Details

LD051452 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Reliable sources report that the lists seized from Col Luis Munoz at the time of his arrest contain the names of over 100 officers, with coded information against each of them. The same sources say that the coup operation had no shortage of financial support, though no names of civilians were found on the lists. The plan apparently counted on the help of persons in a position to neutralize the captain-general in each military region. Well-informed sources also report that the conspirators were planning to make Jaime Milans del Bosch captain-general of the Madrid Military Region. Moreover, the documents seized from the conspirators on Saturday point to their having had important contacts in the [Brunete] armored division.

Supreme Council Statement

LD052242 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Thirty minutes ago the Ministry of Defense Center for Institutional and Social Relations issued a statement on the events which led to the arrest of three military commanders last Saturday: At its plenary meeting today, the Army Supreme Council received a detailed report on the activity of the defense intelligence services and the steps taken with regard to the irresponsible conduct of some army commanders, and expresses its unanimous and emphatic rejection of the said conduct.

At the same time, the Council expressly affirms its total and unswerving respect, loyalty and subordination to his majesty the king, the Constitution and the institutions. Similarly, it expresses its confidence in the commanding ranks whose (?line of thought) it can interpret with certainty, and in military justice which is already acting to clarify the events completely.

ETA FACTION OPPOSES ANNOUNCED DISBANDING

LD020232 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The Basque newspaper EGIN reports in today's edition that at midday yesterday it received a telephone call from someone claiming to belong to the Seventh Assembly of ETA Politico-Military who conveyed the disagreement of a part of the Seventh Assembly with the announcement disbanding the organization. According to the paper, the caller said the following, verbatim: A communique from ETA -- the armed organization for the Basque revolution -- Seventh Assembly sector opposed to disbanding: We are in total disagreement with disbanding the organization, basically because the risk of the Organic Law on the Harmonization of the Autonomy Process has not been removed and because there exists no prospect of freedom for prisoners. We also want to say that the disbanded group does not amount to more than 30 members. All of them are in exile. The caller concluded by saying: We will shortly issue a manifesto addressed to Basque working people.

This is the report published today by the paper EGIN in connection with the telephone call it received yesterday.

FINLAND

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET VIEWS UN CHIEF'S REPORT

PM051529 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Jan Magnus Jansson editorial]

[Text] There is much to indicate that in Javier Perez de Cuellar the United Nations has found a man who has both the intellectual capacity and sufficient energy to reactivate the powers the organization's Charter gives to its general secretary. This is also clear from his first annual report on UN activities, which is to be discussed at the General Assembly session which began the other day. It bears the stamp of special acuity and healthy realism and concentrates, unusually, only on the present UN crisis and its causes. You could say that the report contains iron rations for everyone concerned about the future of the United Nations.

Unfortunately, Perez de Cuellar is beginning his career at a time when the United Nations' star is more on the wane than it has ever been. Nor does the general secretary mince words, despite the report's consistently sober tone. "We are dangerously close to a state of international anarchy," he writes. And on several occasions he points out how this year, in particular, the organization has been set aside or directly snubbed on issues where it could have played an important role.

In his report, Perez de Cueller deals almost exslusively with security problems and concentrates on the solution of current conflicts -- that is, the sphere of activities originally considered to be the world organization's most central concern. This means that a large number of other questions which are interesting in themselves and which in the longer term have a relevance for peace and security, such as disarament, international legal concerns and social and economic development, are dealt with this time in mere mentions. "To save future generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetimes has inflicted unspeakable sufferings on humanity," was the main objective decided for the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. The nucleus of the secretary general's report discusses the prospects for and chances of fulfilling this main objective.

The report puts all the emphasis on the Security Council. It may seem unfair to ignore the General Assembly completely; it is true that nowadays it is mostly a voting machine, but in the past it has proved itself to be an effective political instrument. However, Perez de Cuellar's intention is to once again remind the world of the UN Charter's spirit and obligations, and the Charter's clear message is that the Security Council must bear the responsibility for the preservation of peace. In this respect the UN crisis is primarily the Security Council's crisis.

A particular point made by the report is not only that the Security Council is often left out in the cold during crises, but also that the council is only brought in when a crisis has become acute. The general secretary calls for permanent surveillance of crisis in the making and the commencement of discussions between the parties involved in a conflict at a very early stage. The informal consultations which have become a great deal more common in the council are described as "valuable," but they must not be allowed to become a replacement for constitutional action by the Security Council or an excuse for passivity.

The general secretary promises to make his own role more active and once again be more diligent in making use of the right enshrined in the UN Charter's famous 99th article to direct the attention of the Security Council to circumstances which threaten peace and security. He also offers the prospect of increased activities to collect facts in advance about situations which could give rise to conflicts.

The preventive role, which according to the Charter is the council's central task, would, in other words, come more to the fore than hitherto.

Of course, there are things which even a general secretary cannot touch on too openly. The central question of the relationships between the Security Council's permanent members, and between the superpowers in particular, is not subjected to detailed examination. It is even more difficult to imagine the report looking at the distrust which the "automatic majority" of socialist countries and countries of the Third World engenders among the Western members. But on many issues he is direct and to the point. He points out that member states often believe that the adoption of a resolution frees them from further responsibility in an issue, instead of believing that the resolution should be followed up by action. He points out that the peacekeeping operations, excellent in themselves, need the solid backing of member states to be effective. And, finally, he coins a phrase which deserves to be inscribed over the entrance to the headquarters in New York. "Debate without effective action undermines the organization's credibility." It could be added that the spirit of confrontation which has often prevailed in UN votes has not always been of use.

The annual report is, as has been indicated, largely a real revivalist call, and it was quite appropriate that Foreign Minister Stenback, in the speech he delivered last night to the General Assembly, should promise Perez de Cuellar's endeavors all possible support from Finland. The matter has been much discussed here, both officially and in the press, and it seems as if public opinion is in the process of shaking off the cynicism with which the United Nations' continuing decline has hitherto been viewed.

It is also healthy to be fully aware that the talk of Finland's interest in the continued existence of the United Nations -- it is also repeated in this year's official Finnish statement -- is more than just a phrase. Of course Finland, like other states, must look after its most vital relations, those with its neighbors, on a bilateral basis. But we should be fully aware what a catastrophe -- for the small nations in particular -- a breakdown of the UN system similar to the weakening of the League of Nations in the thirties would be.

This is not only due to the fact that the general political atmosphere would be even more uncertain without the channels and potential levers the United Nations offers. Our potential for influencing the world outside Europe also exists through the United Nations. In the global context, we carry very little weight. But through the UN channels, a small state has an opportunity to accept responsibility and make contributions everywhere on the globe. Now that there is so much talk in Finland of activity and initiatives, it should be stated: This activity will only achieve substance and durability through the United Nations.

NORWAY

DEFENSE FORCES ORDER WEST GERMAN SUBMARINES

PM051501 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Sep 82 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Norway Buys Six Submarines in West Germany"]

[Text] On Thursday [30 September] the marine forces' supply command will sign a contract with Thyssen Nordseewerke in Emden in West Germany for the purchase of six submarines for the Norwegian Defense Forces, with an option for the purchase of an additional two submarines at a later date. The contract price for the six boats is around 800 million marks, or 2.1 billion kroner.

The total framework budget for a six-vessel submarine project has been set at 3.13 billion kroner.

The framework for eight submarines is put at 3,896 million kroner. In addition to the boats themselves, this figure includes torpedos, command and weaponry control systems, communications equipment, building work and plant, project costs, spare parts and training costs.

The first boat will be delivered in February 1989. The remainder will be delivered at 6-month intervals beginning May 1990. The new submarines will replace Norway's present Kobben class submarines, which were also built by Thyssen Nordseewerke.

The new boats will be equipped with torpedos, sonar and periscopes made by German industry, while direction-finding equipment will be developed and supplied by A/S Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk. One reason for this is that a planned new series of submarines for the West German Navy is to have the same equipment as far as possible.

At the same time as the purchase contract is signed, an industrial protocol between the Defense Ministry and Thyssen Industrie A.G. will be signed in which the Thyssen concern will commit itself to giving Norwegian industry orders amounting to a minimum of 60 percent of the contract sum. In addition, the Thyssen concern has declared that it will do its utmost to increase this figure to 75 percent.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM NAMES NEW GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

LD051500 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Summary] The new Social Democratic government continues to take shape. Olof Palme has presented some new members of his forthcoming cabinet. Chairman of the Swedish Central Organization of Salaried Employees Lennart Bodstrom is to become foreign minister. Sten Andersson is to be minister of social affairs, Gertrud Sigurdsen is to be deputy minister of social affairs, and Bo Holmberg is to be minister for civil service affairs. At the opening of the Riksdag session today, Olof Palme will be officially nominated as prime minister.

Speaker, Deputies Elected

LD041302 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT ' Oct 82

[Text] The Riksdag unanimously elected today Ingemund Bengtsson, a Social Democrat, as the speaker. Ingegerd Troedsson, Moderate; Anders Dahlgren, Center Party; and Karl Erik Eriksson, Liberal, became deputy speakers. The Riksdag session will open tomorrow, but the members assembled today for the roll-call and the election of speakers.

FALLDIN ON POSSIBLE ACTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN SUB

LD051950 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Interview with Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin by correspondent (Arvid Lagercrantz) -- date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] To what extent is the military allowed to act against the submarine?

[Answer] Naturally we are not using directly [word indistinct] as this is different from a state of war in which the purpose would be to sink the submarine directly. However, the aim is to make it surface in order to identify its nationality.

[Question] But this means that this is something a little different from the principle observed until now, in other words, to expel the submarine.

[Answer] Well, that has been the main objective of the instructions which have been in force. But since they have begun to appear in the inner waters in this way, it is important that we can -- if possible -- make the submarine surface in order that its nationality can be established. We can thereafter make a protest to the country which is guilty of such violations.

[Question] The current situation is that you will soon leave the government and we will have a new prime minister and new government. You have had meetings with the leaders of the Liberal Party, the Moderate Coalition Party and the chairman of the Social Democrats. Are you fully in agreement about the (?measures) here?

[Answer] We have followed the same pattern as we did when we had the submarine in the Blekinge Archipelago. I am a little surprised that Olof Palme today, judging by everything, expressed disappointment that he had not received information. We have followed the same pattern as then, and it is quite clear that if Olof Palme and the Moderate Coalition Party leader turn to the commander in chief of the armed forces, they know that they will receive the same confidential information as the government receives. On the part of the government, we took the initiative today to call them to a joint information meeting given by the military leadership. This is a self-evident matter. But the formal responsibility for any measure rests on this government until Friday, until the cabinet council session when the change of government takes place. But, naturally, we must consult concerning any measures, and consultation took place today.

[Question] The VPK [Communist Left Party] leader was not invited today. Why?

[Answer] Well, in the government we have in this case and earlier drawn the line at those parties which are represented in the Advisory Council for Foreign Affairs.

Depth Charges Cause Oil Slick

NC050702 Paris AFP in English 0619 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, Oct 6 (AFP) -- The Swedish Navy found new evidence Tuesday night that an unidentified submarine was lurking near the top-secret Muskoe Naval Base, some 60 km (38 miles) from Stockholm, authoritative sources said. Sonar devices located a sub, and Swedish experts ascertained that a large oil slick which appeared on the surface after 20 depth charges were dropped had come from a sub.

They were not sure whether a fuel tank had actually been damaged or whether it was a trick by the submarines to gain time for an excape.

Meanwhile helicopters and patrol boats were scouring waters in the area. But experts believed the sub would not surface or put its snorkel above water for fear of being spotted by radar. Oxygen reserves could enable it to stay on the bottom another five or six days.

Incoming prime minister and Socialist Party leader Olof Palme, who takes office Thursday, denounced the sub's presence as an "inadmissible intrusion." He criticized the outgoing government bitterly for failing to keep him informed of the incident and he refused to comment on action taken by the military.

A navy spokesman said earlier that depth charges were being dropped to force the sub to leave Swedish territorial waters. But the outgoing prime minister and foreign minister, Thorbjoern Falldin, and Ola Ullsten, said that any intruding sub would be boarded and taken into port to interrogate the crew.

This was despite the fact that legislation providing for these measures is not due to become law until next July.

They called the [words indistinct] Swedish territorial waters a "brazen violation" and categorically ruled out a navigation error "so close to installations of obvious military interest."

Swedish defense had instructions to use all methods to force the sub to surface, but without damaging it or endangering the lives of its crew, officials said. Authorities believed the sub to be Russian, Polish or West German.

Sub Believed To Be Soviet

NC051644 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, Oct 5 (AFP) -- The Swedish Navy today stepped up efforts to locate an unidentified submarine believed to be lurking in waters near a secret underground base, as the search went into its fourth day.

The authorities believe the submarine, detected near Muskoe Island base south of Stockholm, to be either Russian, Polish or West German. The West German Defense Ministry had denied it is one of theirs.

This afternoon six depth charges were dropped as warning shots near the submarine, following 10 depth charges dropped yesterday. The navy also brought three more helicopters into the search, along with more patrol boats and a submarine. The vessels' aim will be to block exits for the submarine.

"We will make this one surface," an official spokesman said earlier.

Swedish Defense Forces spent the summer chasing submarines spotted by fishermen and pleasure craft, with five officially confirmed intrusions. Last October, a Soviet submarine ran aground near the Karlskrona base in southern Sweden.

Some experts believe the present intruder is a Soviet submarine identified in NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) jargon as belonging to the "Quebec" class, which comprises 30-crew vessels equipped with eight torpedoes or 16 mines.

DAGENS NYHETER EXAMINES OPPOSITION'S ROLE

PM011057 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Olof Kleberg editorial: "The Opposition's Uncertain Road"]

[Text] The government should govern, and the opposition oppose. So runs parliamentarism's classical principle. It is a principle which comes from Britain and which fits well into its two-party system. In countries with many parties it is subscribed to by groups on the extreme left and right. They are the ones who need clear antagonisms in politics before they are able to thrive.

For parties closer to the center there are often more than just two forces in politics. They understand the difference between government and opposition. But the fact that they are not far to the left or far to the right in politics means that it is easier for them -- actually and psychologically -- to understand their opponents. Sometimes this leads to cooperation within a coalition, at other times agreements with the government when they are in opposition.

This type of "result politics" has become characteristic of many parties of the center, such as the liberal FDP in West Germany, the Center Party in Finland, the social-liberal Radical Liberals in Denmark and the parties of the center in the Netherlands. From their opponents to the right and left (those who at the time are excluded from cooperation with these center parties) comes criticism alleging an unprincipled stance, loss of identity and unrealiability.

The attitudes of voters vary. In times of polarization like the present, the center is having difficulties, and not only in Sweden.

In the Swedish Riksdag, the Coalition Party now has more seats than the center parties together for the first time since 1932. Against them stands a Social Democratic government which -- as in the Social Democratic Party's golden age in the forties and sixties -- is bigger than the three nonsocialist parties together.

The Moderates' major advances and the center's retreat are creating a new climate in the Riksdag which will assemble next week. The Moderates have won a lot of new voters with their "tough" program, as the party puts it.

However, this toughness has applied not only to economic but also to political issues; violent criticism of the center government on the tax reform issue, a generally negative campaign against the Social Democrats on matters large and small, from the wage earners' funds to school grading systems. Nonsocialist voters have appreciated this toughness. The party can therefore be expected to continue this policy.

The Moderates run into two problems. The first is the disintegration of the three-party alternative. A three-party government was not a major concern for the Moderates in this election. They were chiefly concerned to win votes. But in the 1985 election the Moderates will have to be able to indicate how they intend to get into government. This will not be easy. For the time being, at least, Sweden is not Norway.

The second problem is the Moderates' intensified concern for their own interests. Those with higher incomes, home owners, people not dependent on state benefits are favored by their policies. How long will middle income earners, tenants and those entitled to state benefits support the party's tough cuts and its confrontation with society's major organizations? It will need skill like [former Moderate leader] Bohman's to win such a game.

The center parties have devoted themselves to result politics for most of the seventies. This is particularly true of the Liberal Party, which finds itself in special difficulties as a result. It does so want to be the party of ideas in Swedish politics.

Things have been easier for the Center Party with its interest-group-related spirit of compromise as its traditional base. Its intense conviction in the nuclear power referendum campaign broke this line, but now the party has once again returned to everyday political realities.

When party Deputy Chairman Olof Johansson talked with the Social Democratic STOCKHOLM-STIDNINGEN'S editor in chief, Sven O. Andersson, on radio's Kanalen program yesterday, he stressed the importance of cooperation across the socialist/nonsocialist divide on individual issues, despite ideological differences over the wage earners' fund question, for example.

Since the election, both [Center Party leader] Thorbjorn Falldin and [Liberal Party leader] Ola Ullsten have said that they do not want an understanding with the government just for the sake of the understanding. But neither should they oppose simply for the sake of opposition.

Both the Center Party and the Liberal Party now need to give more forceful expression to their individuality. But there are important questions where they must not allow the center cooperation from their period in government to be wasted. One of these important questions is the economy.

Because of his knowledge and experience, Thorbjorn Falldin could become the opposition's real leader. He could exploit this role to voice tough criticism of the Social Democrats if they begin to follow expansionist policies without cutbacks -- but also to make sure that all the cooperation bridges are not demolished. It is possible to pursue strong opposition without striving for total confrontation.

KIPRIANOU MEETS WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR, KHADDAM

NC051028 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] President Spiros Kiprianou met at UN headquarters with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Attending the meeting on the UN side were Assistant Secretary General Urquhart, Mr Sherry and Mr Pico, senior UN officials, and the UN secretary general's special envoy in cyprus, Gobbi. From the Cypriot side the meeting was attended by: Foreign Minister Rolandhis; the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the inter-Cypriot talks, Mavrommatis; Cypriot permanent delegate at the United Nations, Mousiouttas; and Deputy Permanent Delegate Sierifis.

A UN communique released after the meeting said that President Kiprianou and the UN secretary general exchanged views on the situation in Cyprus and studied the best ways to promote efforts for a solution. The communique adds that the question of missing persons was also discussed.

During the meeting, which was described as particularly useful, there was a review of the situation in Middle East in light of recent developments in the region.

It has been learned that the president of the republic informed the UN secretary general of the Cypriot Government's decision to make a recourse to the General Assembly for a Cyprus debate next March. The president of the republic also discussed with Mr Perez de Cuellar a more substantive role by the UN secretary general and the United Nations than they have played thus far for a Cyprus solution in accordance with the UN resolutions.

On his arrival at UN headquarters, the president of the republic was met by the UN secretary general and was received as the head of state. Mr Kiprianou also met with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Khaddam. During the meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, they discussed the Cyprus and Middle East problems. Mr Khaddam conveyed Syria's full support for the just cause of Cyprus and its people. He also conveyed a message from President al-Asad to President Kiprianou particularly expressing his thanks and appreciation for Cyprus' attitude during the recent crisis in Lebanon. Mr Khaddam will pay an official visit to Cyprus shortly.

Talks With Gromyko

NC051959 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Continuing his contacts at UN headquarters, President Kiprianou this afternoon met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. During the 45-minute meeting, they discussed the Cyprus issue in depth. They also discussed the Middle East issue and other international problems. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Cypriot Permanent Delegate at the United Nations Mousiouttas and the director of the foreign minister's office, Mr Siambos. On the Soviet side, the meeting was attended by Soviet Permanent Delegate at the United Nations Troyanovskiy.

The president of the republic also met with Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca. They discussed the Cyprus issue, nonaligned questions and other international problems occupying the UN General Assembly. The meeting was also attended by Mr Rolandhis.

Tonight, the president of the republic will meet with UN General Assembly President Imre Hollai and tomorrow with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

KIPRIANOU, MALMIERCA SPEAK AT 5 OCT DINNER

NC052248 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] President Kiprianou tonight met with UN General Assembly President Hollai and discussed the Cyprus issue. It was established that there is no problem with the Cyprus issue being discussed at the UN General Assembly next March, as has been decided.

President Kiprianou gave a dinner tonight for the chief delegates of the nonaligned contact group who are following the Cyprus issue. As is known, participating in the group are Algeria, Yugoslavia, India, Cuba, Guyana, Mali and Sri Lanka.

In an address during the dinner, the president referred to the significance of the Nonaligned Movement and thanked the members of the contact group for the interest they always show in a just solution to the Cyprus problem. The president stressed that with the support of the nonaligned countries it will be possible to reach a just and correct solution to the Cyprus issue that will safeguard the independence, unity, sovereignty and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus, adding that the withdrawal of the occupation troops and the full demilitarization of Cyprus will also be accomplished. President Kiprianou stressed: In such a Cyprus, all inhabitants would be able to live in prosperity and harmoniously. The president said the nonaligned contact group is well aware of the Cyprus issue, but that it would be expedient if its members would visit Cyprus.

Replying on behalf of the contact group, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca thanked President Kiprianou for the invitation and said that the contact group, as well as the entire Nonaligned Movement, will continue to contribute as positively and effectively as possible to the Cypriot people's struggle for full independence. Mr Malmierca stressed: You must have no doubt that the Nonaligned Movement will always play a leading part in this struggle. He added: Despite the long-term military occupation, the Cypriot people have succeeded in accomplishing a great deal in all sectors and deserve the admiration of the whole world. Mr Malmierca concluded: The main thing the Cypriot people expect from the Nonaligned Movement is support for and solidarity with their struggle for full freedom.

The Cuban foreign minister accepted, on behalf of the nonaligned contact group, President Kiprianou's invitation. It is expected that the members of the group will visit Cyprus before the debate on the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly next March.

DAILY: FOREIGN AGENTS BEHIND ASSASSINATION PLOT

NC050904 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] There was official confirmation yesterday of press reports saying that security authorities had received information about an attempt against President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou.

Commenting on these press reports, the government spokesman stated the following yesterday: "Indeed, a telephone call was received last week to the effect that there is a plan for an attempt against the life of the president of the republic." The spokesman added that, following this, security measures for President Kiprianou were strengthened.

According to supplementary reports, the security authorites possess serious indications that the plans for an assassination attempt against President Kiprianou -- plans also providing for the creation of general anomaly in Cyprus -- have been prepared by a certain foreign secret service.

According to the reports received by the security authorities, the plan to assassinate the president originated in a West European capital where this foreign secret service has been particularly active. After receiving the first substantive reports, the Cypriot security authorities are now directing their investigations toward tracing the Cypriot collaborators of this foreign secret service. Various elements with well-known undemocratic activities have already been put under surveillance and those conducting the investigations are optimistic that in the end they will be able to fully uncover this aspect of the plan.

The above-mentioned Cypriot undemocratic elements have reportedly had repeated meetings abroad with agents of the secret organization.

An official source stressed yesterday that the government is determined not to allow any deviation from lawful order nor to condone a revival of terrorist methods which prevailed in the recent past. The same source also stressed that the government, which is enjoying the support of the vast majority of the people, has both the will and the power to foil the conspiratorial plans of the foreign and local enemies of our country.

Spokesman on Press Reports

NC051212 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The government spokesman was requested to comment on press reports to the effect that the plot for an attempt against the president's life, which was the subject of a warning telephone call to the government, was prepared in a foreign country. The spokesman said that it would not be advisable to say more on this question.

Asked about the presence of teams of anarchists in Cyprus, the spokesman said that there is a team of anarchists which is under surveillance. The surveillance of this team, he said, was recently intensified because of its activities.

CONCLUSION OF SENIOR DIKO OFFICIAL INTERVIEW

NC051356 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 5 Oct 82 pp 3, 5

["Text" of second and final part of exclusive interview granted to Andreas Kaouris by an unidentified Democratic Party senior official; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The Democratic Party [DIKO] poses as a party of the center and of the progressive rightwing. How can its ideological position be reconciled with its cooperation with AKEL? In your opinion, would there be negative consequences for the Cyprus cause if AKEL were to be excluded from any cooperation and if DIKO were to cooperate with the Democratic Rally [DISI], with which there is almost an ideological philosophy? [as published]

Answer: DIKO covers a wide ideological sphere and its goal is to avert polarization. Our cooperation with AKEL is nothing less and nothing more than a joint decision to nominate a joint candidate for the office of president based on the minimum program. The issue is not ideological. This is very clear. DIKO and AKEL have agreed on a program of cooperation which safeguards and strenghthens the present socioeconomic system; that is, mixed economy. There is absolutely nothing that would change, or recall communist ideology in the minimum program.

AKEL did not impose any conditions or prerequisites for this cooperation. Everything was put in black and white and released to the people. The people can read and they possess both memory and judgment.

As for possible cooperation with the DISI, this is out of the question because DISI has been sheltering and depending on those who are responsible for our sufferings. Of course, this does not mean that we consider 32 percent of the Cypriot people extreme rightwingers. However, the majority of the leadership, and the decisionmaking centers and mechanism of DISI belong to the extreme rightwing.

Question: Would you favor a DIKO-AKEL cooperation with other political forces, and under what prerequisites?

Answer: Of course we would favor a broadening of the DIKO-AKEL cooperation with the participation of other democratic political forces. Those who are really concerned about the salvation of this country would only have to respond to the open invitation to broaden this cooperation and to provide bigger popular support for the candidacy of President Kiprianou and the policy he has been following.

As for the prerequisites for such a cooperation, this is a question which can be discussed, provided there are no conditions that would make such a cooperation impossible from the outset.

Question: President Kiprianou's political opponents maintain that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation undermines Greek alignment. How do you view this criticism and what is your stance toward Greek alignment?

Answer: This allegation is untrue; it is untrue because the Greek alignment is not a figure of speech but a substantive option which is addressed to the people of Cyrpus and is based -- in addition to the moral and legal duty to defend Cyprus -- on common national identity, tradition and history.

For the Democratic Party, the Greek alignment has been and will continue to be the cornerstone and most important mainstay of our struggle.

Thus, we consider as impermissible and nationally detrimental -- to say the least -- the policy of those who, by undermining and distorting everything, have been trying to cause a crisis in Athens-Nicosia relations.

Question: In view of the fact that the procedure of the intercommunal dialogue has not produced substantive results so far, why does DIKO, as the ruling party, not denounce this procedure? How, in your opinion, without denouncing this procedure, can it be possible to make substantive progress through the dialogue?

Answer: It is a fact that so far the procedure of intercommunal dialogue has not been productive, despite the good will and conciliatory attitude the Greek Cypriot side has repeatedly displayed. Our positions toward the Cyprus problem -- as put forward in the DIKO-AKEL program of cooperation -- are absolutely well known and clear, and they are based on the Makarios line.

The controversial point of which we are being accused by the opposition -- some of the opposition parties have even made a 180-degree turn -- is preccisely whether the intercommunal dialogue must be continued or denounced. Our stance is that if we denounce the intercommunal dialogue, this would not only fail to bring about the results our rifals expect, but on the contrary, would lead to unfavorable developments.

We must not forget that the West and the East, as well as the nonaligned countries, explicitly favor the procedure of the intercommunal dialogue.

Supporting the procedure of the dialogue does not mean that we support the indefinite holding of a dialogue without content. And, of course, it would never be possible to accept or legalize occupation or the presence of Turkish troops. Eliminating the results of the invasion, starting with the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, always constitutes the primary goal of both the president of the republic and the Democratic Party. This goal will remain the focal point of our policy regardless of whether there is a dialogue or other procedure.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FORMED

NC051222 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A conference was held on 27 September 1982 at the Pan-Cypriot Committee of Refugees [PEP] Building in Nicosia with the participation of the following parties and organizations: Democratic Party [DIKO], AKEL, Pan-Cypriot Labor Federation [PEO], Union of Cypriot Farmers, PEP, Pan-Cypriot Federation of Women's Organizations, Pan-Cypriot Federation of Students and Young Professionals, United Democratic Youth Organization, PEC's Youth Organization, the DIKO Press Office, Coordinating Committee of Parties and Organizations, Young Professionals Union of Cyprus, Pan-Cypriot Peace Council, SKYE [expansion unknown], and the PEO Press Office.

According to a released statement, the conference decided to form the Cypriot Committee of International Solidarity [Kipriaki Epitropi Dhiethnous Allilengiis (KEDA)]. The purpose of KEDA is to further promote and coordinate our people's solidarity with other peoples and also to further broaden and develop international solidarity for our people's struggle.

For this purpose, KEDA will associate itself with AAPSO and will also cooperate with the WPC, and the International Committee of Solidarity for Cyprus.

AAPSO representative in Cyprus, Faruq Hakimi, attended the meeting for the establishment of KEDA and addressed greetings. The KEDA lines are open to other organizations and democratic forces that would like to join.

The KEDA Secretariat was elected as follows: chairman, Mrs Rina Katsellis; vice chairman, Andreas Erotokritou; vice chairman, Mrs Mairi Papadhopoulou; secretary general, Dhonis Khristofinis; assistant secretary general, Mikhalis Olimbios; treasurer, Zakharias Filippidhis.

The statement adds: KEDA has sent a cable to the UN secretary general condemning Israeli crimes in Lebanon and asking for punishment of the guilty and for taking measures to prevent similar crimes.

A cable has also been sent to the PLO expressing unlimited support for the just struggle of the heroic Palestinian people whose sole legal representative is the PLO.

A cable has been addressed to AAPSO expressing full support for its goals as well as the wish for KEDA to join the AAPSO ranks.

TURKS REPORTEDLY BRING HEAVY WEAPONS INTO NORTH

NC060738 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The occupation troops have recently brought armored vehicles and heavy weapons from Turkey in order to reinforce the entire line of confrontation.

Specifically, according to information I ELEVTHEROTIPIA has received from authoritative sources, the Turks have brought a number of U.S. armored M-48 vehicles that were unloaded at Famagusta port.

The tanks were seen heading toward the headquarters of the occupation forces' armored unit stationed at Lysi. From there they are being deployed in the Tymbou area.

Along with this, the invaders have brought a large number of long-range recoilless guns, bazookas and mortar launchers as well as a series of FN [as received] weapons, including heavy submachineguns.

All of these weapons have been deployed at the border posts which are close to the National Guard posts.

The republic's authorities are also aware of these reports.

According to the same authoritative sources, the invaders have replaced the Turkish Cypriots who man the posts in the area of Pergamos and Pyla with Turkish mainland troops.

The Turks are already taking strict measures to prevent the Turkish Cypriots from having contacts with Greek Cypriots. These Turkish activities are described as very provocative and are aimed at causing aggravation and intimidation.

CBC RADIO, TELEVISION WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE

NC051110 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation [CBC] radio and television were silent for 12 hours since noon yesterday, and there will be two 2-hour interruptions daily as from today until Friday, as a result of a dispute between CBC technical staff and management.

Interruptions will be from 10 a.m. until noon and from 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. in the evening.

An appeal by the minister to the president, Mr Dinos Michaelides, whose ministry oversees CBC affairs, for a 15-day strike suspension to consider a pay settlement was rejected by the union. So was an offer by the CBC management to refer the case to arbitration.

The dispute showed no signs of an early settlement. The CBC announced that it is not prepared to negotiate under duress.

The CBC employs a staff of between 400 and 500 belonging to two unions, one representing the editorial and non-technical staff and the other the technical staff with some 100 to 150 members.

Management, in its statement, said the agreement with the union was concluded only last June and was approved by the CBC and union which now demands re-negotiation on the grounds that "certain facts have changed since".

The CBC statement said: "The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation is not going to discuss under the threat of strike action about an agreement which was only recently concluded after strenuous and long negotiations".

The union said it had given the CBC 10 days notice under the Code of Industrial Relations, and despite the good will shown by the union there has been no response to their demand for the restructuring and job evaluation.

At a meeting yesterday, it said further action will be decided on Friday at a general meeting of the union.

BRIEFS

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS -- Commerce Minister Andreou has returned from his visit to Bulgaria and Britain. In Bulgaria, Mr Andreou held talks with Foreign Trade Minister Khristov, with whom he discussed ways of increasing bilateral trade exchanges. In Britain, Mr Andreou spoke at the celebrations in London marking Cyprus Independence Day. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82 NC]

KHARALAMBOPOULOS RETURNS, DISCUSSES MEETINGS

NC052057 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos returned from Canada this morning. At the airport he was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis.

On arrival at Ellinikon Airport, Kharalambopoulos stated that during his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shulz in New York the exchanged views on international and bilateral issues. Shultz, he said, demonstrated understanding of the problems facing Greece. Kharalambopoulos expressed satisfaction with his meeting with Shultz, who thanked him for Greece's constructive role in dealing with the Middle East crisis.

On his meeting wiht Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen in Ottawa, Kharalambopoulos said that it was agreed to continue efforts to promote an atmosphere of detente between the two countries. During the next meeting we will have in December in Brussels, he said, we will discuss future processes and methods to be followed for the dialogue between the two countries. Relevant recommendations will be submitted by Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen to the Greek and Turkish Governments.

PAPANDREOU, KLIRIDHIS DISCUSS CYPRUS ISSUE

NC052145 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was visited at noon today at Kastri by Glavkos Kliridhis, chairman of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus. Also present were Leandros Zakhariadhis, deputy chairman of the Democratic Rally, and the director of the prime minister's diplomatic bureau, Makheritsas.

A review of the latest developments in the Cyprus issue was conducted. Also examined were prospects in view. Kliridhis explained to the prime minister his proposal for a conference of all Cypriot political leaders under the chairmanship of the Greek prime minister. This meeting falls within the prime minister's scheduled contacts with Cypriot political leaders.

As stated by the government spokesman, requests to see the prime minister have been received from Mr Lissaridhis and Mr Ioannidhis. The government spokesman added that the question of Kliridhis' proposal cannot be considered now because presidential elections are due to be held in Cyprus next February.

In the afternoon, Kliridhis conferred with the leader of the official opposition, Evangelos Averof, for 1 hour. During their meeting all aspects of the Cyprus issue were examined along with the proposal for a pan-national conference on the issue.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV COOPERATION -- Matters related to Greek-Yugoslav cooperation in the agricultural sector were discussed on 5 October between the secretary general of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, Khristos Papathanasiou, and the Yugoslav ambassador in Athens, Trajko Trajkovski. Yugoslav agreement to solve the Greek problem of storing cereal products was particularly stressed. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 5 Oct 82 NC]

TURKMEN: TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY PROGRESSING

TA060905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the transition to a parliamentary democratic system in Turkey is progressing according to the program and that with the completion of this program political problems between Turkey and various Western European and Scandinavian countries will be eliminated.

Turkmen, who is in New York, made a statement at the Foreign Policy Association meeting yesterday and commented on Turkey's relations with Western European and Scandinavian countries. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Kemal Akaydin reports that in reference to Armenian terrorism, Turkmen said that it is creating problems in Turkey's relations with certain countries, especially France. Turkmen also expressed his satisfaction over the observation he made at the NATO foreign ministers meeting held last weekend that there is a more pronounced consciousness of the issue of international cooperation against terrorism. Turkmen concluded by saying that Turkey insists that harsher legal punishment be meted out against acts of terror and that there be more cooperation in the control of arms trade.

Turkmen held various contacts in New York yesterday. He met with the foreign ministers of Algeria, Tanzania and Romania. Bilateral relations and international problems were discussed at the meetings.

PRIME MINISTER SENDS MESSAGES TO KOHL, SCHMIDT

TA051901 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Oct (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has sent messages to the new West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and the former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

In his congratulatory message to Kohl, Ulusu expressed his "belief that the interest shown in Turkey's problems and the relations between the two countries by Kohl and his party will continue and increase during his term in power."

Ulusu said that "Turkey is ready to cooperate both with the chancellor, himself, and the government he leads in line with the historic ties between the two countries, and the alliance of which they are members."

In his message to Schmidt on the occasion of his leaving office, Ulusu expressed his best wishes in his future life.

Ulusu stated that the good will shown and the efforts exerted by Schmidt to raise the level of relations and cooperation between the two countries to a most productive level during his term in office will be remembered with gratitude by the Turkish Government and nation.

Ulusu noted that "it is an undeniable fact that you have made great contributions to strengthening not only Federal Germany, but the entire Western alliance, and to developing world peace."

LIBYAN PETROLEUM SECRETARY ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA051158 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The secretary of the General People's Committee for Petroleum of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, has arrived in Ankara as the official guest of Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Fahir Ilkel.

In Ankara, Al-Maqhur first met with Ilkel. Speaking at the meeting, Ilkel said that the Turkish and Libyan economies are complementary. Noting that a large part of Turkey's petroleum requirement is met by Libya, Ilkel said that cooperation between the two countries is developing in other fields as well. Al-Maqhur said that cooperation between the two countries in the fields of construction and trade is in the process of reaching the desired level. The Libyan petroleum secretary concluded by saying that possibilities for further developing cooperation will be discussed at the talks.

Al-Maqhur will meet with Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp this afternoon. He will also be received by Acting Prime Minister Seyyat Baykara.

Meets With Baykara

TA051800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The secretary of the General People's Committee for Petroleum of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, who arrived in Ankara this morning, was received by Acting Prime Minister Seyyat Baykara this afternoon. In a statement at the meeting, Baykara said that Turkish-Libyan economic relations are constantly developing. Recalling that Turkish firms in Libya have undertaken projects grown some $8.5 billion, Baykara added that timely payments ensure the speedy conclusion of the projects. Al-Maqhur said that the good relations between Turkey and Libya should be an example to the entire Islamic world. Before his meeting with Baykara, Al-Maqhur met with Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp. Befor the meeting, Onalp said that the various problems of Turkish contractors working in Libya would be discussed at the meeting. The Libyan secretary of petroleum will stay in Turkey for 5 days.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY BEGINS LEGISLATIVE YEAR

TA051453 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly has begun the new legislative year. On occasion of the new legislative year, members of the Assembly placed a wreath at the Ataturk Monument in front of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and observed a moment of silence. Later, the Assembly convened at 1000 under the chairmanship of Konya Representative Sadi Irmak, who is the oldest member of the Assembly.

Irmak made an opening speech after the playing of the national anthem. He said that the Assembly will continue with its intense activities during the new legislative period in a bid to restore a normal and healthy democracy to Turkey. Irmak added that the Assembly prepared the constitution, which is one of its primary duties on the road to democracy, and that the laws on political parties and elections which will affect the future of the nation will be enacted within this legislative year. Irmak said that in addition to these major duties, the Assembly will also contribute to modernizing Turkey, in line with the Ataturk principles, and to the activities underway in the social field. He added: Our assembly will fulfill all duties as required with a sense of responsibility toward history and the people, and will receive the gratitude of future generations.

Irmak recalled that, since 23 October 1981, the day the Assembly began its activities, it has worked a total of 811 hours, enacting 131 bills. He added that there currently are 89 bills on the agendas of the committees. Irmak noted that all members of the assembly are working in accordance with the desires and inclinations of the people and with a sense of responsibllity toward the nation.

Elections will be held for the Assembly speaker and members of the Chairmanship Council at the Assembly's afternoon session, to convene at 1400.

Irmak Reelected Speaker

TA051542 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Consulative Assembly has begun the new legislative year. Sadi Irmak has been reelected Assembly speaker. Yavuz Kocak reports from the news bureau at the parliament on the new legislative year and the elections for speaker:

[Begin Kocak recording] On the occasion of the new legislative year, the Consulative Assembly held elections for a speaker and for other members of the Chairmanship Council at its afternoon session. A vote was taken to elect the president as soon as the Assembly convened in the afternoon. Five candidates were nominated in the election for speaker. They were: Esref Akinci, Teoman Ozalp and Namik Kemal Yolga, appointed by the National Security Council, Konya Representative Sadi Irmak and Ankara Representative Fevzi Uyguner. According to the rules and regulations of the Assembly, candidates must receive a minimum of 81 votes in the first two rounds of voting to be elected Assembly speaker. However, none of the candidates could win this majority. In the first round of voting, in which 148 members participated, Irmak and Ozalp each received 41 votes. Alkinci received 31, Yolga 21 and Uyguner 10. Three votes were blank. In the second round, in which 150 members participated, Irmak received 63, Ozalp 44, Akinci 27, Yolga 11 and Uyguner 4. One vote was blank in the second round. The third round of voting was held because the simple majority could not be achieved in the first two. According to the rules and regulations of the Assembly, the two candidates who received the highest number of votes in the second round participated in the third round. These candidates were Irmak and Ozalp. In the third round, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes is elected president. In the third round, 148 members participated in the voting. Irmak received 86 votes and was reelected speaker. Ozalp received 60 votes, one vote was blank and one was declared void.

In a short statement after being elected speaker, Irmak thanked the members for considering him worthy of becoming speaker.

The Assembly went into recess after the elections. After the recess, the Assembly convened under Irmak. Then the Assembly proceeded to elect the two deputy speakers. Eight candidates were nominated. The elections for the deputy speakers are still in progress. [end recording]

BAYULKEN URGES COOPERATION AGAINST TERRORISM

TA041829 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] National Defense Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken has said that international terrorism is systematically and consciously being conducted inside and outside the country, which has been chosen as the target, and that the dimensions are gradually reaching those of war. Bayulken made an opening speech, entitled "NATO in the Nineties," at a meeting organized by the Political and Social Research Foundation in Istanbul. He recalled that those attacking Turkish diplomats and attaches were the products of Armenian terrorism, which was the kind of international terrorism directed against Turkey. Bayulken said: On the occasion of this meeting, we reiterate our call to NATO countries and all the countries of the world to cooperate against international terrorism. The targets of international terrorism and the places through which it is channeled are known. Noting that past years demonstrated that detente cannot be as effective as a defense system, Bayulken added that detente should not be regional, but general, from the viewpoint of world peace and security.

The president of the foundation, Prof Memduh Yasa, also speaking at the seminar, said that for NATO to fulfill its deterrent role it should increase its military power, and political unity within the alliance should be secured.

Other speakers at the meeting expressed the view that NATO countries have different views on detente and that this causes a setback within the alliance.

PASIN ADDRESSES TURKISH, U.S. BUSINESSMEN

TA050912 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin has said that the economic stability program being implemented has made irrevocable changes in the Turkish economy and that the government is determined to continue along the same path.

Speaking at a meeting attended by Turkish and U.S. businessmen in Istanbul, Pasin noted that it is natural to face difficulties in the implementation of the stability program. Referring to economic relations between Turkey and the United States, Pasin said that the share of Turkish-U.S. trade within the overall trade volume is gradually decreasing. Pasin said that Turkey especially needs foreign investment directed to exports and that the economic policy being pursued will secure it. Pasin concluded by saying that Turkish and U.S. businessmen can cooperate on issues such as construction, industry and the marketing of foodstuffs.

The Administrative Council chairman of the Turkish Union of Chambers, Mehmet Yazar, said that statistics show that the stability program has been successful. Yazar added that the rate of inflation has dropped from 100 percent to 35 percent and that exports are increasing in a healthy manner.

The U.S. ambassador to Ankara, Robert Strausz-Hupe, said that the Turkish private sector has made considerable progress in the last 2 years. He added that Turkey might be accepted as a full EEC member earlier than expected as a result of the stand adopted by Turkey in its relations with the Community.

The president of the Turkish-American Association talked about the benefits of joint investments by the businessmen of both countries. An exhibition entitled "Turkey During the Republic Period Through Statistics" was also opened on the occasion of the meeting, which was jointly organized by the Turkish Union of Chambers and the Turkish-American Association, based in New York. The Turkish and U.S. businessmen's meeting, during which possibilities for cooperation will be taken up, will last 3 days.

MINISTRY REJECTS ECEVIT APPLICATION FOR RELEASE

TA051530 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The application by his defense lawyer for the release of former RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has been rejected by the Junta's Defense Ministry for the second time. In reply to the lawyers' second application, the Defense Ministry decided that they will not resort to a written order in connection with subtracting the time spent as a detainee from the time of punishment and releasing Ecevit, who is currently in the Ankara prison. It has been announced that the Defense Ministry decision on the issue has been submitted to the Ankara Martial Law Command's 3rd Military Court.

ARMENIAN TERRORIST SAYS ASALA ARMENIANS' ENEMY

TA051610 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Oct (AA) -- (Levon Ekmekciyan), condemned to death by Ankara Martial Law Court for taking part in an armed attack at Esenboga Airport in August, told journalists Tuesday: "The enemy of Armenians is ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia] and not Turks. The Armenian nation must know that. I regret bitterly what I have done. The dogs called ASALA came out as the defenders of the Armenian cause but their aim was evidently different. Their aim is to deceive Turkish youths and make them attack the Turkish nation."

During the 30-minute press conference, (Ekmekciyan) said, through an interpreter, ASALA had been putting pressure on his family, adding: "In case we had not staged an action in Turkey, ASALA would harm us and our families."

TWO LEFTIST ACTIVISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH

TA051651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Two members of the illegal revolutionary leftist organization [DEV SOL], Saadettin Guven and Baki Altin, accused of killing former Prime Minister Nihat Erim and a policeman named Ali Kartal, have again been sentenced to death by the Istanbul Martial Law Command's 2nd Military Court. The sentences were announced at today's hearing after the suspects and their lawyer made their defense. In its decision, the court stated that it had become evident that Guven and Altin had killed Erim and Kartal on 19 July 1980. Arriving at the conclusion that the suspects' action in question aimed at forcefully changing the constitional order, the Military Court sentenced Guven and Altin to death. The suspects were previously tried at the same court, together with four other DEV SOL members, for killing Istanbul Deputy Security Director Mahmut Dikler and policeman Turgut Ergulen, and were sentenced to death. However, the Supreme Court of Military Appeals has annulled the death sentences on grounds of incomplete investigation due to the absence of Mrs Erim's testimony.

COMMUNISTS SCORE TURKMEN'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

TA020940 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The statements by the junta's Foreign Minister Turkmen during his news conference in New York must have attracted your attention. First of all, Turkmen is an expert at making utterly contradictory statements in one breath.

For example, on the one hand Turkmen says that his government totally approves of the U.S. Middle East plan and that the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement, which is an integral part of the U.S. Middle East policy, has reached the state of implementation. On the other, he announces that he does not consider Reagan's recent proposals for a Middle East solution comprehensive. He states that his government supports the Middle East plan formulated at the Fes Arab summit. Which statement do you say is right? If the resolutions adopted at the Fes summit meeting are positive, then should not Turkey exert efforts for the implementation of these resolutions, acknowledge that the United States is the primary active supporter of recent Israeli attacks and reformulate its Middle East policy?

However, Turkmen does not say anything like this. On the contrary, he announces that the defense cooperation agreement with the United States has reached the stage of implementation and new aircraft types are being discussed. He talks happily about many-sided economic and military cooperation with the United States.

Dear listeners, Turkmen may sail through his news conferences with such double standards or blatant demogogueries. However, it is no longer possible to conduct a foreign policy through lies and deceptions; nor is it possible to deceive the people. The U.S. Middle East policy is clear. It is also clear what role the United States envisages for the junta within this policy. It is impossible to conduct a joint foreign policy with the United States, on the one hand, and attempt to appear likable in the eyes of the Arab people and convince our people about this so-called multifaceted foreign policy demagogy, on the other. The people contend that if you support the Palestinian and Arab people, then you cannot differentiate between the United States and Israel. The murderer of every annihilated and murdered Palestinian is not only Israel but, above all, the United States.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY APPRECIATES REAGAN LETTER ON MIDEAST

AU050843 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] At a meeting sponsored by the Karl Renner Institute at the Vienna Konzerthaus last night, Chancellor Kreisky announced that President Reagan had paid tribute to his efforts for a solution of the Middle East problems. In a letter, Reagan expressed the hope that joint initiatives could be continued. Kreisky said literally that he was personally satisfied with the U.S. President's letter and with the fact that Reagan has recognized the Palestinian problem as the crux of the Middle East problem.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON PENTAGON MISSILE RUMORS

AU051110 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- Contrary to recently published newspaper reports, the U.S. Defense Department has by no means called for missile armament for the Austrian Army, Defense Minister Roesch declared in an interview with EXTRABLATT magazine. Roesch: "There is a definite statement by the Pentagon that this issue has never come up for discussion."

SOVIETS CALLS OFF CARDINAL KOENIG'S VISIT

AU051113 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- The USSR visit planned by Cardinal Koenig has been called off. Koenig intended to meet with Catholic clergymen from Lithuania and Latvia. The official reason given by the Soviets for cancelling the visit: "lack of time." Unofficially, it has been learned that the Kremlin called off Koenig's visit because of disturbances in the Baltic countries. Cardinal Koenig intends to make the trip at some later date.

PORTUGAL

MARIO SOARES RULES OUT PS-CDS COALITION

PM051445 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mario Soares Tells Radio Commercial: Socialist Party Will Not Return to 'Unnatural' Coalition With Social Democratic Center Party"]

[Excerpt] Mario Soares said on Radio Commercial's "Domingueiro" program last night that his party will not form any more coalitions with the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] since such an agreement is considered unnatural. In this instance, the Socialist Party secretary general was answering a question put by Freitas do Amaral during the previous program regarding what the Socialist Party would think now about such a government arrangement.

The CDS chairman's question was broader than this, however, and was intended to make Soares say whether "he would make the same mistakes again." That is, whether "he would again reach parallel agreements of social import with the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-Intersindical and the PCP itself."

Having said that the question seemed "a curious one, revealing a guilty conscience on the CDS' part," the Socialist Party secretary general said that some center ministers "still feel nostalgia for the government," which proved "particularly important in increasing the conditions for a real financial recovery."

"The Socialist Party will form no more coalitions with the CDS because such an agreement would be unnatural," he said, adding that "the fact is that it was the president of the republic who pushed us into that government with his demand for a majority administration."

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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APN'S MOROZOV OUTLINES USSR'S POSITION ON START

AU061520 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Oct 82 p 3

[APN military observer Vasiliy Morozov article, "Barring the Way for the Arms Race" -- published alongside an article by U.S. Disarmament Agency Director Eugene Rostow under the common DIE PRESSE headline, "What Are the Essential Aspects for the United States and the USSR Regarding the START Talks Beginning Today in Geneva, and the Vienna MBFR talks?"]

[Text] In the opinion of the Soviet Union, the task of the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, considering their different structure, is to find such mutually acceptable long-term solutions which lower the level of the military confrontation between the USSR and the United States without impairing their security.

What is needed for this? Only one thing: Both sides must pursue the negotiations while heeding the principle of equality and equal security.

The negotiations will only be successful if one does not attempt to destroy the historical parity, and if the negotiations really aim at limiting and reducing strategic arms. Soviet military-political expert Col Gen Nikolay Chervov recently said when talking about the USSR's policy: "The essence of the Soviet policy is to block the way for the arms race. Among other things, the Soviet Union has proposed to freeze strategic arms quantitatively right now, and to introduce a ceiling for modernization; to ban the deployment of air-, sea-, and land-based long-range cruise missiles; to ban altogether, or to limit, the development of new strategic weapons; to abstain from any action likely to disturb the stability of the strategic situation and to preserve everthing positive that has been accomplished by the sides at the preceding negotiations."

And the United States? It continues to advocate so-called "drastic reductions," of which President Reagan had talked about as early as May 1982. The United States proposed to reduce the number of ballistic missile war heads by nearly one third (from 7,500 to 5,000) as well as to reduce the number of missiles to such an extent that they total about half of the present number of U.S. ballistic missiles (from 1,700 to 850 units).

In the case of the Soviet Union, 70 percent of the warheads are for ballistic land-based missiles, but in the case of the United States, this share is only about 20 percent, while 80 percent of the U.S. warheads are installed in sea-based missiles and strategic bombers. The U.S. President has publicly declared that the reductions must be carried out in such a way that they primarily affect the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles. The U.S. proposal is putting the sides in unequal positions.

As far as the Geneva negotiations on a limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe are concerned, no mutually acceptable solutions have been found here either.

What is necessary to lead the Geneva negotiations out of the cul-de-sac and to reach mutally acceptable agreements during the new round which started on 30 September? To ensure that the limitations to be stipulated are really equal, that they do not impair the legitimate interests of either side and ensure the halting of the nuclear arms race, it is necessary both on the NATO and the USSR sides to take into consideration the entire complex of nuclear intermediate-range arms, not just separate, arbitrarily selected elements.

Recently, USSR Defense Minister Dimitriy Ustinov decalred: "The Soviet Union has submitted proposals in Geneva which provide for the establishment of an extensive European zone of reducing and limiting nuclear weapons from the Arctic to Africa, from the mid-Atlantic to the Urals. It has been proposed to reduce the existing intermediate-range weapons in such a way that 5 years after the agreement there are at the most 300 units of this type of nuclear arms on the USSR and on the NATO sides.

The reduction could apply to all types of nuclear intermediate-range weapons -- missiles as well as aircraft. In this zone, the deployment of new types of nuclear arms, naturally including the U.S. missiles -- Pershing II as well as cruise missiles -- would be prohibited."

To get things moving, the Soviet Union had earlier unilaterally stopped the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the European part of its territory. It is no longer deploying intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the country. Rather, it is reducing them, and it is not deploying any additional intermediate-range missiles wherever the West European countries could fall within their range.

The Soviet Union remains faithful to the main goal, which consists in banishing the danger of a nuclear war and halting the arms race. The highly important Soviet initiative -- the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- also serves this noble goal.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON INTERCEPTORS, MISSILES

AU061302 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1157 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] In the opinion of Defense Minister Roesch, Austria will have no other choice but to buy interceptors in the next legislative period. At a discussion in Vienna, Roesch stressed that the interceptors were not intended in the event of a war, but to maintain Austria's air soveriegnty in peacetime. He added that this was the only way to safeguard the country's air sovereignty in peacetime. Roesch also opposed the idea of seeking a modification of the Austria State Treaty so as to permit Austria to buy missiles. A small country, he said, could not afford to disregard a treaty.

BRIEFS

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR -- (Abdelaziz Ben Hacene), newly appointed ambassador to Austria of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, presented his credentials to president Rudolf Kirschschlaeger in Vienna on 28 September 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

KOHL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S., FRANCE

DW061039 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1600 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Excerpt" from interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Peter Scholl-Latour; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kohl] I don't think it can be the aim of German policy to enter into some kind of fair-haired-boy relationship with the United States. The United States is our most important partner and the most important guarantor for the peace and freedom of our country.

On the other hand, France is our most important partner if we want to move decisively forward toward political unification in Europe -- 5 minutes before the deadline, so to speak.

I don't think you can say either/or in this connection; I think we must say as well as. That is the proper way to describe the German stand toward relations with Washington and Paris.

[Question] Were European defense problems discussed [in Paris]?

[Answer] That was naturally one of the main points of our discussions today. These talks were in preparation for the German-French summit which is to take place in Bonn in about 2 weeks. We will discuss this issue further then.

CARSTENS DISCUSSES PRC VISIT IN INTERVIEW

For a XINHUA interview of President Karl Carstens on 5 October about his forthcoming visit to China on 11 October, including his comments about the future of FRG-PRC relations, see the Western European section of the 6 October issue of the China DAILY REPORT.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH SHULTZ, GROMYKO AT UN

LD052106 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] On the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher met his U.S. and Soviet counterparts, Shultz and Gromyko. Genscher assured Shultz of the continuity of Bonn's foreign policy following the change of government. With Gromyko, he discussed East-West relations and the natural gas pipeline deal.

Further Meetings

LD061746 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] UN/New York, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar for an exchange of views on Wednesday.

To his Argentinian counterpart, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, Genscher expressed his satisfaction that the conflict between Great Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands has not done lasting harm to German-Argentine relations.

Genscher said that the FRG, which is the friend of both sides, did not take sides in this dispute and did not aspire to the role of referee. On 15 October, the states of the EEC will consider their attitude toward the draft resolution which Argentina intends to put before the UN General Assembly. The aim of the Latin American initiative is to get London to take part in negotiations on the Falklands.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Huang Hua, told Genscher that Beijing wants to continue its policy of opening up to the outside world. Huang Hua also spoke in favor of developing relations with the FRG, above all in the sphere of science and technology. The focus of his talks with the Angolan foreign minister, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, was the Namibian question.

RSFSR'S SOLOMENTSEV ARRIVES, HAS TALKS WITH RAU

LD061836 Hamburg DPA in German 1811 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf/Bonn, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Duesseldorf on Wednesday for a 6-day visit to the FRG. It is the first visit by a high-ranking Soviet politician since the change of government in Bonn. Solomentsev will meet Chancellor Helmut Kohl (DCU), Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and SPD leader Willy Brandt for separate talks in the federal capital on Thursday.

The head of government of the largest -- 17 million square km -- and probably the most significant Soviet republic -- it has more than 150 million inhabitants -- is visiting the land of North Rhine-Westphalia at the invitation of North Rhine-Westphalia minister president and SPD deputy chairman, Johannes Rau. During a 1-1/2 hour talk on Wednesday afternoon, Rau and his Soviet guest stressed the need to further develop the economic and cultural relations between the two countries. Rau told Solomentsev that the German people are looking with great concern but also with hope toward the Geneva disarmament negotiations between the world powers. The Duesseldorf minister president's office said in the evening after the discussion that there was specific discussion on possible cooperation in exploiting raw materials in the USSR and in agricultural projects.

MINISTERS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD061626 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Rainer Barzel, federal minister for intra-German relations, and Minister of State Philipp Jenninger of the federal chancellor's office, on behalf of the Federal Government attended a reception given by the GDR Embassy in Bonn today to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The prominent guests from the opposition ranks included former minister Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and Herbert Wehner, chairman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group.

Barzel described his presence as "quite natural." In addition to representatives of the diplomatic corps, many representatives of industry were present again this time at the reception in the Godesberg town hall.

GENSCHER VIEWS CONTINUITY OF BONN POLICY

DW061203 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Reporter Kalbus in New York; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have you been representing every aspect of the former detente policy here [during your talks]?

[Answer] The Federal Government will continue its alliance policy as well as the detente policy with the East. I have explained that in all areas of German foreign and security policy, we will continue consistently along the lines which have been supported politically for years in the Bundestag.

[Question] Regarding disarmament in the field of medium-range missiles, will the new German Government possibly press less for negotiated results in Geneva and willingly accept the deployment of these weapons?

[Answer] Everyone knows that we, as a country located on the border between East and West, are particularly interested in seeing that there won't be a new arms race and that disarmament negotiations will be successful. Therefore, no sensible person can expect from the new government what you just suggested.

No, people here know that we stand by the decisions that the alliance has made so far. This means equal stress on the offer to negotiate and on the determination to implement the decision we have made.

ECONOMICS MINISTRY 'REGRETS' U.S. SANCTIONS

LD061300 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn 6 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Economics Ministry has expressed regret at the sanctions imposed last night by the United States against four German firms which have supplied equipment for the construction of the Soviet-European gas pipeline. A ministry spokesman stressed that although this step had been expected, it could only be hoped now that the U.S. Department of Commerce would revoke its decision against AEC-Kanis, Mannesmann Anlagenbau AG in Duesseldorf and the Mannensmann subsidiaries, Essener Hochdruck-Rohrleitungsbau GMBH and Kocks Pipeline Planung GMBH. According to U.S. information, the sanctions decision is similar to those already taken against firms in France, Great Britain and Italy, which must now do without U.S. technology and equipment for the oil industry.

The ministry spokesman repeated the "considerable legal doubts" expressed earlier against U.S. intercession in existing agreements and supply commitments. The firms must ask themselves whether they want to continue co make themselves dependent on U.S. supplies. An ensuing trend to produce the corresponding technologies in the Federal Republic itself would lead to an "economically senseless duplication of work."

FULL EMPLOYMENT TO BE GIVEN 'TOP PRIORITY'

LD061342 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Nuremberg, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Reducing unemployment and re-establishing full employment are to be given "top priority" in the new Federal Government. Federal Labor Minister Norbert Bleum (CDU) told the administrative council of the Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg today that this is "now subject number one." Otherwise, all social policy would lose its very foundation, Bluem said.

It would not be possible to prevent 2 million people from being unemployed this winter. "But we must put our weight against this avalanche." Job provision steps, which the Federal Government helps to finance, are, in Bleum's view, "better than the fate of someone receiving unemployment benefits." With regard to the question of shortening work hours, he gives priority to a flexible age limit, without, however, excluding the possibility of reducing the hours in a working week.

The minister spoke out strongly for an open discussion of all social and wage issues here." This had nothing to do with autonomy in negotiating wage rates, which must naturally be protected and respected.

PRESS REACTION TO NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

DW041739 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's press comment deals extensively with the domestic and foreign policy beginnings of the new Federal government.

The Dortmund WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes: Federal Chancellor Kohl took over at a time when the country is in an economically difficult phase, when people are concerned about peace more than ever before and when parliamentary democracy is drifting toward a credibility crisis.

He said prior to his election that the most important thing needed to reactivate the economy was a new government, and now he has one. Regarding security, he said the most important thing was to strengthen our partnership with the United States which in his view had been neglected by the social-liberals. Now he has a chance to represent German interests in Washington and Moscow. He said the most important thing for the restoration of credibility was intellectual leadership. He can assume it now. In their own interests, all citizens will wish him good luck and success in this respect. However, in view of the extremely general nature of the formulated promises of the new head of government, there is no reason not to be skeptical. Kohl will have to be judged by the way he faces the challenges and fulfills his promises. That was a quotation from WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU.

The SAARBRUCKER ZEITUNG stresses: Assuming that early in March next year, a new Bundestag will be elected, the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition formed on Friday has damned little time to prove its worth. However, the special nature of the change of government through a constructive vote of no confidence also makes it quite clear that special achievements are expected of the CDU, FDP and CSU formation. If this were not the case, we could have quietly waited and seen former Chancellor Schmidt end up in a total mess, and the FRG make a new beginning in a state of quasi bankruptcy. This Sonthofen (place of CSU rally) view of the situation certainly still has many supporters in the CDU/CSU.

The Kassel HESSISCH/NIEDERSACHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE writes: Those who had expected that in forming the government the new chancellor would set a signal of austerity are disappointed. As before, the cabinet will have 16 ministers. The number of state secretaries will even be increased. This is not a good start for a government which announced it would proceed with economizing and would demand sacrifices by all, not lastly by the state. Federal Chancellor Kohl owes it to his credibility to first of all, dismantle bureaucracy in the cabinet and the Bonn ministries. In doing this, the proportion of the coalition parties must not be of importance. The elimination of some posts of ministers and state secretaries would not substantially relieve the federal budget, to be sure. However, the new chancellor could thereby prove that he is willing and able to keep his promises.

The Duesseldorf, RHEINISCHE POST has this to say: The success or failure of Bonn's new economic and social policies will largely be determined by the future relationship between the government and the trade unions. Chancellor Kohl has taken this factor into account by appointing Labor Minister Bluem, and Family Minister Geissler, federal chairman and member of the board of the Christian Democratic Workers Union respectively, to his government. Although they have succeeded in preventing the full adoption of Lambsdorff's positions by this social welfare state offer, they will yet have trouble with their trade union colleagues.

The Munich SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG remarks: Federal Finance Minister designate Gerhard Stoltenberg is not holding out the prospect of tangible success of the new government's effort during the first year, and this is a realistic assessment of the situation. It is not only an attempt to establish an alibi by referring to the burden inherited, but also a sober assessment of the time it takes economic-political decisions to produce an effect. However, this government must prove its success by improving the economic situation. If Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl views the combating of unemployment primarily as a spriitual-moral challenge and tries to outline the new policy as the merger of one's self within the community, then such phrases will be viewed as resulting from the exhaustion at the end of the day when there was a change of chancellor. They will not be considered to be a criterion for the usefulness of the new team.

The KOLNISCHE RUNDSCHAU deals with the Social-Democratic campaign against the new government coalition. We quote: With great haste, which was rare earlier when it had to solve its political tasks, the SPD has now staged a campaign to put the new CDU/CSU-FDP coalition in a disadvantageous light. In millions of leaflets and newspaper ads, the people who were governing yesterday are addressing the citizens. The SPD talks loudly about betrayal and manipulation. This is an unfair campaign because the party which is now leaving has been unable for a long time to fulfill the mandate of the electorate to govern the country and solve its problems. To that extent, it is good for the Social Democrats to propagate their views a millionfold and nationwide because politically interested citizens can form their own opinion. The mature voter who will be called to the ballot boxes next spring is confronted with views which cannot be proclaimed through objective contributions, but only in partisan leaflets and newspaper ads.

The following are two commentaries on the new federal chancellor's visit to Paris. To begin with, the KONSTANZ SUDKURIER says: Helmut Kohl was certainly not ill-advised to pay a visit to the French Government in Paris on the fourth day of his chancellorship because despite all the differences between the FRG's previous five chancellors, the German-French relationship has been one of the solid foundations of Bonn's foreign policy. This trip is certainly also beneficial for himself: On the one hand, he can continue in the custom of his two great predecessors Konrad Adenauer and Helmut Schmidt, whose personal efforts and close friendship with Presidents De Gaulle and Giscard d'Estaing led to much more than just good-neighborly relations between this and the other side of the Rhine; on the other hand, Helmut Kohl can in this way correct his image of being inexperienced in foreign policy. The fact that he has a lot of catching up to do in this field is undisputed even by his political friends. The foreign reactions to the change of chancellor in Bonn were characterized by the tribute paid to Schmidt rather than by an optimistic assessment of Kohl. Therefore, the new chancellor has begun his term in office with a clever and well-considered move. We wish him and this country further decisions of this kind. This was an excerpt from the KONSTANZ SUDKURIER.

The Oldenburg NORDWEST-ZEITUNG writes on the same topic: The new government's foreign policy beginnings do not spell any problems. It even seems to be very successful on a broad front because Hans-Dietrich Genscher has much greater support for his foreign policy from his new coalition partner than he had from the SPD faction. It is becoming clear that in foreign policy, Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher will continue the course of continuity which former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had defined to the diplomatic corps the day before he was voted out. It fits into this general picture for the chancellor and vice chancellor to fly to Paris this evening to pay French President Mitterrand a courtesy visit.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS FORCES' TASKS IN BEIRUT

LD061314 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Clarification from the Ministry of External Relations concerning the Middle East has just appeared on our teleprinters: French soliders in the multinational force are not taking part in combing operations in Beirut. They must not carry out military tasks, but simply ensure the security of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations; this involves mine-clearing operations, detection of booby-trapped cars and the recovery of arms, all of which come within the framework of general tasks for the protection of the population, the communique explains. The ministry of External Relations communique has been issued following the policing operation organized yesterday in Beirut by the Lebanese Army in collaboration with French soldiers.

MITTERRAND BEGINS CENTRAL AFRICA TOUR IN BURUNDI

For African and AFP reportage on French President Francois Mitterrand's tour of Central Africa, which will include Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire and the Congo, see the Central Africa section of the 7 October and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

MINISTER DELORS CITED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

PM061037 Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mr Delors Tells Us: 'I Have No Worries About Our Relations With Bonn'"]

[Excerpt] Naturally, it is still too early to know what repercussions will result in the international economic field from the change of government in the FRG. At present, Germany is not escaping the rigors of an environment that is forcing all countries to struggle within a particularly gloomy scenario.

Whichever party is in government in Bonn, there are a number of unavoidable facts, if only because of the role currently played by the dollar, which is changing from that of a reserve currency to that of a refuge currency [valeur refuge].

As far as France is concerned, there are no indications that relations between the countries will be substantially changed. "I have no worries in this regard," [French Economy Minister] Jacques Delors told us in this connection. "The Germans can only be very heedful as regards maintaining excellent relations with us. This relates to historical conditions," the economy and finance minister continued. "Ever since the friendship forged between General de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer, there has always been close consultation between France and Germany. This has been seen particularly in the way in which the EC's various growth crises have been surmounted. And it can even be claimed that the absence of conflict in Europe is basically linked to this capacity for consultation between the two countries."

According to Mr Delors, the leeway for the German economy remains very limited, which seems to be stressed by the German press. The only major factor that could have an effect depends on prepayments [anticipations], which would be justified by an improved psychological climate.

But the Germans have always been -- and will remain -- supporters of the market. They cannot be expected to bring about an artificial recovery. Unless the market produces satisfactory signs, German industralists will not invest.

"They softened the blow of the second oil crisis," Mr Delors said, "thanks to a traditional export outlet in the engineering industry. Otherwise, despite the excellent progress made in the auto industry, the Germans would not escape the phenomenon of industrial decline. They too are in the midst of the international crisis and can no longer count on an expansion of their exports.

Their response capacity is consequently reduced," Mr Delors recalled the excellent relations that he maintained within the European Parliament, as a deputy, with Christian Democratic representatives, some of whom were former trade unionists. He stressed their desire to maintain Europe as a framework for the quest for good relations between the two countries.

LE MONDE ON GEN ROGERS' 'NEW ATLANTIC STRATEGY'

PM060845 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Atlantic Strategy?"]

[Text] The future will tell what should be thought of the commitment made Sunday by the Atlantic alliance foreign ministers at an "informal" meeting in Canada to draw up a new "comprehensive strategy" aimed at governing their relations with the Eastern bloc. At a time when the Euro-American conflict on the Siberian gas pipeline has still not been settled (a new chapter could even be opened in that affair with the determination shown by the United States to strengthen COCOM [Coordination Committee for Export to Communist Areas] controls of sales of strategic equipment), there is reason to wonder about the chances which the "16," as the Canadian secretary of the state for external relations modestly called them, have of "finding joint solutions to their differences of perception."

There is another sphere in which other differences might emerge between the Europeans, some of them at least, and their U.S. allies: the military strategy sphere. Indeed, in a speech in Brussels 30 September, supreme allied commander in Europe, General Rogers. outlined a far-reaching change, similar to the one which led to the "flexible response" doctrine in the sixties.

According to the U.S. general, the old continent's defense effort should concentrate on the development of conventional weapons installed on high-precision delivery vehicles. These would have the mission of striking deep into the rear of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in case of invasion, and should alone be capable of halting the attack. Tactical or other nuclear weapons would not be eliminated, but would be kept in reserve to respond to a nuclear attack if the Soviets decided to escalate to that level.

In other words, the response would be even more "flexible." The "no first use," dear to Mr McNamara and to the scientists from East and West whom the pope has just brought together [reference to report on nuclear weapons commissioned by the pope from a group of Eastern and Western scientists] would be replaced by the "no early use," which amounts to almost the same thing. The role of the nuclear forces would be changed somewhat: They would henceforth deter destruction rather than invasion.

In doing that, General Rogers' intention is to satisfy the antinuclear movement which is very active in his own country and in Europe and which, he said, "wants the same thing as I do." It is not so certain that that movement will be prepared to support the 4-percent annual increase in real terms, which that doctrine implies according to him, for the alliance's military budgets. There is also reason to wonder whether the Soviets will allow themseleves to be convinced by the challenge which that presents them in the conventional sphere which has always been their strong point: Things would be different if the neutron weapon was regarded as a "conventional" weapon. However, the political leadership have not yet reached that point. Meanwhile,this new U.S. doctrine is not likely to produce greater flexibility in Moscow's attitude in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe. If those weapons are to become secondary, why would the United States fight to deploy new ones on the territory of allies who themselves have reservations?

France, which certainly intends to maintain its nuclear weapons as a deterrent against any direct attack -- and not only against the threat of nuclear destruction -- is, in any case, not prepared to espouse that new direction taken by U.S. strategists.

MARCHAIS, OTHER PCF LEADERS ATTEND PRC RECEPTION

PM060909 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Oct 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Reception at Chinese Embassy"]

[Excerpt] Many prominent people attended the reception given yesterday evening by the Chinese ambassador in France, Yao Guang in the embassy to mark the 33rd anniversary of the PRC.

[PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais and [PCF Politburo members] Maxime Gremetz and Roland Leroy attended the reception.

PRC ENVOY REGRETS CHIRAC MEETING WITH DALAI LAMA

NC061535 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 6 (AFP) -- The Dalai Lama today held a 30-mimute meeting with Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac and later met a number of guests in a room at city hall traditionally reserved for visiting heads of state.

Immediately after the official reception, the Chinese Embassy here released a communique expressing "regret" over the event, stating that the meeting between the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader and Mr. Chirac "does not favor the relations of friendship between the Chinese and French peoples."

However, the embassy communique noted a statement by Mr. Chiras yesterday reaffirming his esteem and friendship for the Chinese people," and describing the meeting with "the Tibetan Buddhist religious chief" as an honor which he, as mayor, would have in welcoming the Dalai Lama "in the name of the capital."

Mr. Chirac said in the statement that the 30 year task of building the Chinese nation, "which has spread across all the territories which make up the People's Republic of China. notably Tibet, has allowed France and China to pursue...a fruitful policy of understanding and cooperation."

At today's meeting, Mr Chirac told the Dalai Lama, who now lives in India with some 100,000 followers, that Asia and the West, despite their apparent differences, know that they are joined "by the same eternal reality that requires a search for improved mutual understanding."

LE MONDE REPORTS GOVERNMENT ALLIANCE SQUABBLES

PM061215 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Jean-Marie Colombani report: "The Majority, Stringency and the Crisis"]

[Excerpts] The PCF Central Committee meeting in Paris Monday 4 and Tuesday 5 October heard a report Monday morning from Andre Lajoinie, chairman of the PCF National Assembly group, devoted to "action for national economic development, social progress and workers' rights."

That meeting comes at a time when the question of financing the social security system is again giving rise to tension between Communists and Socialists at the government level. After the criticisms of some provisions in the social security recovery plan, [National Solidarity Minister] Pierre Beregovoy called on the PCF to respect government solidarity. For his part, National Assembly Chairman Louis Mermaz said in an interview to LA CROIX that "the union is an obligation which is binding on all."

This dispute within the majority raises the question of whether it is limited exclusively to social security or whether it concerns the new political course. Indeed it is clear that in Francois Mitterrand's view, priority should henceforth be given to reducing enterprises' costs.

"The government of the republic is not the parties' government": that reply by Pierre Beregovoy to the criticisms which the PCF is levelling at some major provisions in the social security recovery plan was not enough to deter the Communists. [Health Minister] Jack Ralite suggested in turn that the "feeling" which the Communist ministers expressed at the cabinet meeting 29 September was not the "agreement" of those ministers to which Mr Beregovoy referred when interviewed by the Europe 1 Press Club.

Thus, there is a problem concerning the rules of the game within the majority: The minister of social affairs and national solidarity thinks tht government solidarity must not suffer any attack in the present period; the health minister thinks that "nobody has the authority to report government deliberations."

If Mr Beregovoy wanted to insist, he could remind his colleague of the attitude adopted by another Communist minister -- [Transport Minister] -- Charles Fiterman -- following a government decision -- exemption of professional assets from the wealth tax -- which had led the Communist deputies to state that the government sometimes gives in to pressures from "the right and the employers." Mr Fiterman, a minister of state who had been placed in a difficult position by his own political friends, then remarked: "Government solidarity cannot be cut into slices like a sausage."

But it must be remembered that the first clash within the government took place 10 November 1981 over the restoration of the contribution of 1 percent of income. Mr Ralite had expressed reservations in the cabinet, as he did on 29 September. However, Mr Beregovoy could point out that, on this occasion, the government has taken account of the health minister's argument by not fixing any date for implementation of the criticized measures (daily rate to be paid by hospital patients and taxes on alcohol).

LEBANESE PRESIDENT TO MEET PERTINI, POPE 20 OCT

AU061948 Rome ANSA in English 1916 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, October 6 -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will come to Italy October 20 on official visit and will meet during his stay in Rome head of state Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini and with Pope John Paul II in private audience in Vatican, Beirut government sources confirmed today. Al-Jumayyil's trip to Rome will come at the end of a visit to the United States, beginning October 17, for meetings with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and American President Ronald Reagan. After Italy, the president will travel on to Paris to meet with head of state Francois Mitterrand.

The government sources here said that Al-Jumayyil can be expected to sign an agreement in Rome connected to Italian aid for the reconstruction of Lebanon. Thus far, Italy has earmarked a total of 11 billion lire (8 million dollars) for emergency aid for the war-stricken nation and is preparing to allocate a like amount for the job of rebuilding the country.

A Rome Foreign Ministry delegation, led by Minister Councillor Massimo Curcio, is now in Beirut mapping out with Lebanese authorities the construction of a residential center in the capital, the rebuilding of Beirut's old sector and the reactivation of the public transport system.

FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS TO VISIT 25-28 OCTOBER

AU051554 Rome ANSA in English 1538 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 5 -- West German chief-of-state Karl Carstens will make an official visit to Italy later this month, from October 25 to 28, the Italian president's office announced today. Carstens, who will be accompanied by his wife, is scheduled for an audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on October 28.

PALESTINIAN RED CRESCENT HEAD THANKS FOR AID

AU061958 Rome ANSA in English 1922 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 6 -- The chairman of the Palestinian Red Crescent, the equivalent of the Red Cross, (Fathi) 'Arafat, visited the National Association of Italo-Arab Friendship in Rome today and the Italian-Palestinian Committee for consultations on channeling the show of Italian solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese people. After voicing his organization's thanks for Italian efforts in assisting these stricken people, 'Arafat said that the work must now be directed towards south Lebanon where the population "has been abandoned and left to the Israeli occupation and the excesses of the band led by Haddad," a reference to the Israeli financed and trained Christian militiamen led by the cashiered Lebanese Colonel Sa'd Haddad.

The Palestinian Red Crescent intends to open an office in Rome to coordinate Italian relief for Palestinians and the Lebanese.

In the related development today, the Palestine Liberation Organization bureau in Rome accused Israel of continuing its policy of "repression and extermination" waged against the Palestinians in Lebanon and in the occupied West Bank territory and demanded that world public opinion safeguard the fate of these Palestinians. The PLO communique containing the charges also insisted that the Lebanese Phalangists, described as "the long arm of Israel" are murdering dozens of Palestinians every day and are "killing and conducting mass arrests" in West Beirut in dragnets thrown out often with the cover of the Lebanese Army.

The statement said that a number of Palestinian university professors have been expelled from the West Bank because they have refused to disassociate themselves from the PLO, as demanded by the Israeli occupiers of the Arab territory.

MINISTER ON PURCHASE OF SOVIET, ALGERIAN GAS

AU060940 Rome ANSA in English 0844 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 6 -- An Italian decision on whether to buy Soviet natural gas "must take into consideration the rebalance of trade with the Soviet Union," State Industries Minister Gianni de Michelis told newsmen in the evening in response to a question pending for the Rome government. Earlier this month, Italy was given another extention of the deadline for deciding on the purchase of Siberian natural gas to be pumped to Western Europe through the new Soviet pipline now under construction.

"Italy imports too much from the Soviet Union in relation to its exports to the country," the minsiter said and noted, "the same case was made for Algeria," with reference to the recently concluded deal to buy Algerian natural gas for a price pegged at 40 cents per one million BTU's over the prevailing world market price.

In this context, De Michelis acknowledged that the special commissioner in charge of the powerful State Hydrocarbons Agency (ENI), Enrico Gandolfi, had sent a letter to the ministry demanding a full explanation of all aspects of the contract before the government put a final signature on the accord.

De Michelis told the press conference that "the government is studying all aspects of the surcharge" and that ENI "will have the clarification it is asking for." The minister also dropped the assurance that the surcharge for the Algerian gas "will not weigh in on the SNAM budget" and that the government will demonstrate to parliament that the purchase agreement is sound.

AVANTI REBUTS PCI AIDE'S CRITICISM OF PSI

PM061103 Rome AVANTI in Italian 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Justified Mistrust?]

[Text] To assert, as [PCI Secretariat member] Deputy Napolitano does, that the PSI has increasingly based its political approach on the PCI's exclusion from the process of forming majorities and governments is simply untrue. On two occasions -- in 1976 and 1979 -- the PSI accepted early elections so as not to exclude the PCI. We will not pursue a third time the path of great hopes ill rewarded by those who recently, just so long as early elections could be avoided, limited themselves to the ambiguous proposal of a "different kind of government."

To assert, as Deputy Napolitano does, that the socialist requirement of aiming at an adjustment of the balance of forces is "illusory because the PCI is bound to remain the strongest left-wing party," may perhaps satisfy party pride, but carries no weight when it comes to the PSI's determination to grow within the left and nationwide, not resigning itself to inevitabilities that do not exist in politics. To assert, as Deputy Napolitano does, that "there are people within the PSI who do not realize that without an understanding with the communists, it is impossible to implement a policy of progress and reforms," cannot fail to prompt mistrust, unless this assertion is preceded or at least accompanied by the PCI's realization of the need for a thorough and consistent revision of ideological orientations and practical conduct.

POPE URGES RETURN OF 'TIME OF TALKS' IN POLAND

AU061706 Rome ANSA in English 1526 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, October 6 -- Pope John Paul II called for a return of "the time of talks" between the segments of Polish society today. Picking up a phrase used by Krakow Archbishop (Frantiszek Nacharski) during the weekly general audience today, the pope stated in part: "Not long ago, Cardinal Archbishop (Macharski) said 'We want the time of talking things over to return, and we shall leave no stone unturned to achieve this...in order not to lose any of the achievements of the past two years which made us feel the masters of (our) land." The pope urged prayers so that "...every man may obtain the dignity that blossoms within him through his ties with God."

JUNE COUPISTS TRANSFERRED FOR 'SECURITY REASONS'

NC062024 Paris AFP in English 2014 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct 6 (AFP) -- Four of the 32 soldiers convicted in June of participation in the abortive military coup of February 1981 were transferred to prisons outside the capital today for security reasons, the Defense Ministry announced. The four included the leader of the assault on the Cortes (parliament), Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero. The transfer followed by four days the arrest of three high-ranking officers on charges they were preparing a military rebellion for October 27, just before scheduled general elections.

While attributing the transfers to security considerations, the Defense Ministry communique (?stressed the situation of) tranquillity" currently reigning "in all military units" and the "genuine indignation" among members of the armed force at the "unreasonable behavior" of the officers just arrested.

The ministry denied rumors of fresh arrests in the armed forces and of the [word indistinct] of a list of 100 colonels among documents seized from the arrested men.

PRESS CONCERNED OVER FEW ARRESTS IN COUP ATTEMPT

NC061606 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct 6 (AFP) -- The campaign for Spain's legislative elections on October 28 began today with political leaders themselves pasting up posters in the capital. Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, brush and glue in hand, put up the portrait of Central Democratic Union Leader Landelino Lavilla while the man expected to head Spain's next government, Socialist Party leader Felipe Gonzalez, peered out from his party's poster, urging citizens to vote "for change."

Other leading politicians helping to kick off the campaign were Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo and Popular Conservative Alliance chief Manuel Fragairi Barne.

Meanwhile, there still was concern in Spain over the threat of a coup d'etat, five days after discovery of a plot to disrupt a socialist victory in the elections. The press was wondering about the extent of the plot, which reportedly was to be "hard" and might have even led to the killing of King Juan Carlos. Newspapers were wondering why only two colonels and a lieutenant colonel were arrested. Certain dailies cited well-informed sources who said 1,000 military personnel were contacted by the plotters, and not 100 as previously reported. The independent daily EL PAIS cited an unidentified North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) official who said that 2,000 of the Spanish Army's 40,000 officers were putschists. The DIARIO 16 newspaper recalled that 15 officers and 2,000 soldiers were all that was needed to bring the colonels to power in Greece in 1967.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, INJURY

PA070100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0934 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 Oct (EFE) -- A medium-power bomb damaged the offices of a bank in the town of Pasajes in the Basque region. The bomb, which had been placed outside the offices of the Bank of Viscaya, exploded at 0200. This new attack is part of a campaign against banking institutions launched by the terrorist group ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty]. The ETA has been demanding that the banks pay a so-called "revolutionary tax."

Meanwhile, in Pontevedra in northwest Spain, a child was injured yesterday when a detonator which he and his brother had found in a trashbin exploded in his hand. Unofficial sources say that the explosive device belonged to the 1 October Antifascist Resistance Group, GRAPO, which is blamed for a number of bombs recently placed in various Spanish cities.

PDP: ALZAGA CHAIRMAN, OTERO NOVAS SECRETARY

PM061051 Madrid ABC in Spanish 27 Sep 82 pp 2, 17

[Luis Palma report: "Popular Democratic Party Congress Ends"]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- Oscar Alzaga and Jose Manuel Otero Novas were elected chairman and secretary respectively of the Popular Democratic Party at yesterday's closing session of the party's first congress, as predicted by ABC.

CARRILLO ON PCE'S FUTURE OPPOSITION ROLE

PM051545 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 24-30 Sep 82 pp 6-11

[Apparent text of Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 16 September report to PCE Central Committee Session in Madrid: "No Progressive Changes Against PCE"]

[Excerpt] Irrespective of whether or not those concerned are irritated by the fact, one is surprised by the incredible ease with which the country has opened the way to a Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] election victory. In the Union of the Democratic Center's [UCD'S] case, this incredible ease is somewhat reminiscent of the way in which the Francoist Cortes and the movement were replaced at the time of the political reform.

Though among the voters there is obviously a very strong pull toward the PSOE, the fact is that the context for this pull was facilitated and encouraged by a number of factors within economic and social circles and the media, which threw open the doors of a government majority to the PSOE.

An attempt is thus being made to create a bipolarization in this country between a moderate PSOE and a right that is in no way moderate -- a disorderly right led by [Popular Alliance leader] Fraga Iribarne.

Socialist Concessions to the Right

We must be clear and state that to ensure that the doors to the government would be opened widely and easily to the PSOE, to what was the party of Pablo Iglesias, Largo Caballero and Indalecio Prieto, the PSOE has had to make major concessions to the right.

It is not I who says this: They should be angry with Nicolas Redondo, who said so in a leading magazine. He accused the PSOE of concerning itself more with seeking the employers' votes than with seeking the workers' votes.

But obviously -- and this, together with the preceding, is the reason for our criticism of the PSOE -- the PSOE has made a gift to the right in this election campaign -- vetoing the Communist Party. Furthermore, it is doing its utmost to reduce -- and, if possible, electorally eliminate -- the Communist Party. This stance on the part of the PSOE must warm the hearts of those who, when they directed the political change in 1976, wanted an incomplete democracy ranging from the movement to the PSOE to the outlawing of the Communist Party.

The Really Useful Vote

Since a PSOE victory is certain, as can be deduced from the opinion polls, it must be said that the useful vote for change -- and not the kind of change the PSOE is talking about -- is not so much a vote for the PSOE (which will receive an avalanche of votes from the UCD, from new voters and also as a result of abstentions), not so much the PSOE's guaranteed vote, but a vote for the Communist Party, which is directly under attack by Fraga and, regrettably, also by the PSOE.

Under these specific conditions, the really useful vote for real change in this country, to avoid another disappointment that will create the conditions for a radical regression to the right, is a vote for the PCE -- and not because our party now constitutes a government alternative. A party such as ours cannot yet constitute a government alternative, but it can, nevertheless, play a regenerate role, an invigorating role in Spanish politics. In short, it can be the guarantor of real change.

If our party has -- as it will have -- a substantial parliamentary group and is supported by the mobilization of the people's masses, the promises of change will not remain a mere promise, a mere trap, but will become a reality.

So that nothing stops, so that parliamentary acts and so that there are real changes in Spain, I repeat: The useful vote on the consistent left is the Communist Party vote.

The Communist Party group in the next Cortes will support the government headed by the PSOE in everything to do with measures of change, progress and advancement. The Communist Party will form no pincers with the right against the PSOE. However, it will oppose that government if it ever makes undertakings to the right harmful to the workers' interests, to the freedoms of the citizens or to the autonomies; which reduces the prerogatives of the people's sovereignty and maintains decisions harmful to Spain and to peace as members of NATO.

If we are now criticizing the PSOE in the election campaign it is precisely because our exclusion, which it proposes, and its flattery of the powers that be, now constitute a tactical compromise with the right to the detriment of the changes and advances that are possible in this country and to the detriment of the left.

We do not at all regard the PSOE as our adversary, but as a dangerous rival, when we see that it intends to eliminate us.

Our wish would have been for each of our parties to contest these elections with its own lists so as to establish its own strength and representation, but with convergent programs and with a desire for cooperation, not only between the two parties but also with the progressive and reformist sectors of the bourgeoisie. We are convinced that only a broad democratic alignment is capable of surmounting the resistance of the forces opposed to change.

PSOE: A Certain Totalitarian Inclination

On its own, the PSOE has show what I have called, and which must be properly understood as, a kind of totalitarian inclination. This inclination was revealed in its internal rules as a result of truly monolithic votes. It was confirmed when the PSOE refused to form political pacts, and when it absorbed -- I would say made extinct -- Fernandez Ordonez' [Democratic Action] Party, which is rejected by every individual and party, even if it is granted some consolidating positions. But I repeat, the PSOE, on its own, is not in a position to guarantee the changes.

The democratic forces must reach an understanding, and we have shown over and over again our unitary desire for cooperation with the PSOE. We have shown it in local councils, in the parliamentary committees and in the bodies of the autonomous communities. We are not to blame for whatever polemics there have been between the PSOE and the Communists. The ones to blame are those who have approached the start of the election campaign by denying the Communist Party absolutely everything, as pleases this country's extreme right.

DENMARK

POLITICIAN ON STATUS OF EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS

PM060939 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 1 Oct 82 p 7

[Social Democratic Party Foreign and Security Policy Committee Chairman Lasse Budtz "panel" article: "U.S. Happiness Over Denmark"]

[Text] The U.S. administration is viewing political developments in three of its West European allies with satisfaction -- West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. This satisfaction was recently expressed to me openly and candidly during a visit to Washington, but at the same time this satisfaction is also to be found in the newspapers.

Thus a few days ago, the NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the fall of Helmut Schmidt would make it easier to carry through the deployment of the West's medium-range missiles. The article added that NATO Secretary General Luns was certain that the Netherlands would accept missiles for deployment after the probable formation of a government of the liberals (conservatives) and Christian Democrats. And finally, it said that the formation of a new government in Denmark would mean that it would no longer be necessary to listen to Danish ministers' warning voices about [Western] reactions to the Soviet Union.

If Europe is taken as a whole, there can be no suggestion of a shift to the right -- think of France, Greece, Sweden and Spain. It is probable that the U.S. swing to the right has been stopped, something we will see demonstrated in the U.S. midterm elections in early November. But it is still rightwingers who are in power in the United States, and they have nothing against seeing Helmut Schmidt and Anker Jorgensen toppled.

The WASHINGTON POST and the LOS ANGELES TIMES have expressed some nervousness at the possibility that Schmidt might lose control over the West German Social Democratic Party. One commentator, for example, has said that under Willy Brandt's leadership, the party is in the process of working its way into a position of opposition to the deployment of the West's medium-range missiles, but that this opposition could be thwarted if Schmidt retains his power over the party.

Various members of the [U.S.] Senate advocate a foreign policy even more rightwing than Reagan's. They are very angry at the Europeans' attitude toward the Soviet gas pipeline, and in a real effort to punish the impudent Europeans, a Senate subcommittee recently voted by 12 to 1 for a 23,000-man reduction in U.S. forces in Europe. The senators were led by Alaska's Senator Ted Stevens who fairly illogically embarrassed the U.S. Administration in its attempts to reach a negotiated agreement with the Russians on conventional force reductions in Europe. Why in the world should the Russians enter into an agreement on reductions, when the Americans are cutting their forces of their own free will?

At present, the Americans are negotiating with the Russians in two other areas -- the long-range strategic nuclear missiles and the European medium-range missiles. Both Washington and Moscow, which I visited immediately before the U.S. capital, are somewhat nervous regarding what might happen if an agreement on medium-range missiles is not reached during the course of next year.

The United States, in particular, in response to calls from Europeans, has proposed that the Russians remove all their SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. In return for which the West would refrain from deploying 572 Pershing II missiles and the so-called cruise missiles. For the time being, the Russians have rejected this proposal and Moscow is complaining of a lack of movement on the American side. The Russians do not want to dismantle all their medium-range missiles, but they could perhaps agree to the adoption of a ceiling on the number of missiles -- a proposal rejected at present by the Americans.

But what will happen at the end of 1983 if no results have been achieved by then? Will a new, large-scale, expensive arms race begin? Will West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy immediately allow the deployment of the Western missiles? Will the United States agree to a ceiling, so that it would be possible at least to limit the number of missiles? Or will the Russians continue their attempts to have the negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms linked to the talks on long-range strategic missiles?

The Russians have proposed a ceiling on all types of nuclear arms, including aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear arms, a proposal which, according to U.S. sources, would lead to bigger reductions in the Soviet Union than in the United States. But the United States has dismissed the proposal because it includes medium-range missiles which, it is said, are absolutely necessary if the Russians do not remove all of theirs.

The negotiations are moving incredibly slowly, but they do provide sudden brief glimpses of otpimism. It ought to be in the economic interests of both countries that they reach some form of agreement or other. Some 315 SS-20 missiles have now been deployed. The Russians claim that they have suspended further deployment. The Americans deny this categorically.

If some form of agreement or other is not reached, the international climate could not avoid a grave deterioration, and this would increase the tension not only between East and West but also between Europe and the United States, because it is clearly the case that Europeans in general have a completely different view of the necessity of detente than the Reagan administration.

FINLAND

BANK OF FINLAND LOWERS MARK'S EXTERNAL VALUE

LD061406 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Bank of Finland has lowered the external value of the Finnish mark by approximately 4 percent. The decision was preceded by a consultation between the management board of the Bank of Finland and representatives of the government. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa says the government will support the decision by its own measures, which aim at stabilizing price levels and at improving employment.

The changes in the currency rate are believed to result from an improvement in the competitiveness of Finnish industry, which had weakened over the past few years. Bank of Finland director Rolf Kullberg thinks that the lowering of the external value of the mark will not significantly increase pressures on prices, because the international recession will be longer than predicted, and for this reason, the rise in both export and import prices will be slight. Kullberg says that the devaluation now carried out has been set at such a figure whereby demands for compensation in various quarters will be slight and other countries will not react.

NORWAY

BRUDTLAND SEEKS POSTPONEMENT OF MISSILE FUNDING

PM061439 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Oct 82 p 40

[Per Danielsen report: "Labor Party Wants NATO Funding To Be Postponed"]

[Excerpt] "Norway should not grant money at the present time for preparations for the deployment of new NATO nuclear arms in Europe," [Labor Party Chairman] Gro Harlem Brundtland said yesterday in a speech to the party's National Executive meeting.

This opens the way for a vehement security policy debate in the Storting. The possibility cannot be ruled out that the government will find itself facing a majority against it on this issue.

Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland pointed out that no other NATO nation in Europe has yet granted money for the construction of new missile launching ramps. She also asserted that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on European disarmament in Geneva would be harmed if deployment of the new missiles begins before we know what the results of the negotiations are to be.

Mrs Harlem Brundtland also stressed that it would be a violation of Norway's security policy traditions if the country were to exert pressure on the other NATO nations with an allocation of funds in this fall's budget. "We should not, and will not appear to spearhead this issue. It is reasonable for Norway to adopt a more wait-and-see attitude in line with the views the Norwegian Government used as a basis for its acceptance of the dual decision in 1979," she pointed out.

In comments to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA, Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said that there is no suggestion of Norway's leading the way with the allocation of funds for the development of missiles. "Nor is there any proposal for fund allocations which would amount to pressure on other NATO nations from Norway. What is at stake now is the implementation of a decision made jointly by the NATO nations long ago," the prime minister said.

When the issue was discussed in the Storting in June, 32 of the Storting's 155 deputies voted for a statement which asserted that "in the present situation," Norway should not collaborate in the construction of bases for new medium-range missiles in Europe. Three Christian People's Party deputies voted in favor of the Statement, as did two from the Center Party, the four deputies from the Socialist Left Party and the two from the Liberal Party. If all 66 Labor Party deputies now vote against the actual allocation of funds this fall, this will mean that at least 77 Storting deputies could vote against the government's proposal of funds of 49 million Kronor for the NATO joint program.

At a press conference after the joint meeting between the Labor Party National Executive and the party's Storting group, Gro Harlem Brundtland called for a more detailed investigation of the question by the government. She pointed out that the government has not dealt with the matter with the care and insight such an issue requires.

SWEDEN

POSSIBILITY THAT SUBMARINE MAY BE 'DRONE'

NC061945 Paris AFP in English 1931 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm 6 Oct (AFP) -- Swedish authorities were today considering the possibility that the unidentified submarine they have been tracking for several days might be nothing more than a drone.

Earlier, authoritative sources said the navy had found evidence of a submarine in the waters off the top-secret Muskoe Island Naval Base, some 60 kms (35 miles) from Stockholm.

Two defense research representatives, Lars Joether Stroem and Joergen Lexander, explained today that submarines were able to launch remote-controlled robots the size of a torpedo through their tubes.

The drones would carry electronic systems which would imitate the noise made by a submarine in a dive.

The two suggested that such a device might have triggered a Swedish coastal defense alert, while the mother vessel remained outside the Muskoe Base Zone.

Although the search continued today, activity appeared to have been somewhat reduced. Only four depth charges were fired off today, compared to around 20 in recent days, for example.

Some observers believed authorities were preparing public opinion for an admission of failure.

A general staff member expressed astonishment in a television interview that the large number of depth charges used had not brought the intruder to the surface. He also noted that the rocky, uneven underwater topography made spotting a submarine difficult.

Politicians meanwhile remained virtually silent on the matter. Only outgoing Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson dismissed as "hardly serious" speculation that a superpower may have deliberately mounted the affair to influence decisions on Swedish defense.

The conservative government of Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin is to give way tomorrow to the Social Democrat government of Olof Palme.

(In Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS held that "an atmosphere of tension is being artificially maintained by the propaganda service.

(One begins to wonder. Is there really an unidentified object in Swedish waters? Or is that version the fruit of artifice aimed at undermining confidence and compromising the traditional normal ties between the Soviet Union and the Scandinavian nations?")

KIPRIANOU, SHULTZ DISCUSS CYPRUS ISSUE

NC061750 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] In a meeting he had today with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, President Kiprianou asked that the United States exercise its influence on Turkey so that it will abandon its negative stance on the Cyprus issue. Kiprianou told Shultz that the Cyprus problem is an international issue that always remains within the UN framework. However, the president added, Cyprus expects the U.S. Government to exercise its influence on the Turkish side, because if there is no change in Ankara's stance, it is impossible to expect progress in the Cyprus problem.

During the meeting, which was held in the hotel where President Kiprianou is staying in New York, the president expounded his government's position on the Cyprus problem and gave Shultz a general briefing on all its aspects. Shultz described the briefing and his talk in general with Kiprianou as very useful. Furthermore, the U.S. secretary expressed the appreciation of the United States for Cyprus' role during the recent crisis in Lebanon.

The meeting was attended on the U.S. side by Bartholomew, who coordinates issues connected with the Cyprus problem in the U.S. State Department, and Jones of the office for Cypriot affairs; and on the Cypriot side by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Ambassador in Washington Iakovidhis, the republic's permanent representative at the United Nations Mousioutas, Director of the President's Office Vovidhis and Director of the Foreign Ministry Siambos.

KHARAVYI ON KIPRIANOU-GROMYKO DISCUSSIONS

NC061240 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 6 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Continuing his contacts at UN Headquarters, President Kiprianou met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko yesterday afternoon. The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY reported the following late last night from New York:

"Following today's meetings with the UN General Assembly president and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, President Kiprianou stated that during his contacts to date and, in general, during his meeting with Mr Gromyko, he met with full understanding when he explained his government's positions regarding a Cyprus solution. He also said that he and Mr Gromyko discussed the question of holding an international conference on the Cyprus problem. He also stressed that he does not expect any difficulty for the discussion of Cyprus' recourse at the General Assembly next March.

"Mr Kiprianou answered in the negative when asked whether an American initiative has been or is about to be put forth in connection with the Cyprus problem."

GDR'S HONECKER TO BEGIN OFFICIAL VISIT 14 OCT

NC052109 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and secretary general of the SED Central Committee, will arrive in Cyprus next Thursday [14 October] on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of President Kiprianou. The two presidents will begin official talks the same day. The talks will conclude on Saturday.

The president of the republic will invest the chairman of the GDR Council of State with the Grand Chain of Makarios III.

On Friday, Mr Honecker will go to Kykko and lay a wreath on the grave of Ethnarch Makarios. On Saturday, Mr Honecker will receive the committees of refugees and relatives of missing and enclaved persons.

During his visit to Cyprus, Mr Honecker will be accompanied by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs and member of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Guenter Sieber, chief of the SED Central Committee Directorate [title as heard]

LISSARIDHIS ANALYZES CURRENT CYPRIOT SITUATION

NC061400 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Socialist Party EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis, speaking at a press conference today, made an analysis of the current situation in Cyprus and explained the basic principles of the program to be proposed by the party for the Front of National Salvation and Alignment With Greece. Mr Lissaridhis said that the final program, on which special teams are working, will be released shortly.

Explaining the party's views on government policy, the EDEK chairman said that it does not serve the national requirements for handling the Cyprus problem, for compliance with democratic procedures and in the economic field. In the national field, he said it is noted that basic goals are being abandoned and that what had been agreed upon with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou was being violated. Mr Lissaridhis reiterated that if there is to be a solution, Turkey's final goals must become unfeasible. This, he added, can be achieved through the repositioning of the Cyprus problem on its sound anti-occupation basis, with insistence on the need for compliance with the UN resolutions and internationalization based on this repositioning.

In connection with the internal front, Mr Lissaridhis said that instead of becoming the center for people's unity, the government has become a factor for division and intolerance. He added that occupation conditions make the mobilization of all the people in the struggle for national salvation imperative.

As for the economic field, the EDEK chairman said that the situation causes serious concern and that the public debt is increasing dangerously. Mr Lissaridhis said that the goal is to balance production, which should be based on national resources. He also advocated taking austerity measures, restricting unnecessary imports, increasing exports and sound planning in behalf of the national economy with substantive control over capital reserves and investments.

Mr Lissaridhis explained the views and goals of his party on various other issues. He said the implementation of the EDEK program will provide the Republic of Cyprus with a fresh political, economic, social and moral physiognomy and will make it capable of facing any outside threat and any challenge from technological progress.

LISSARIDHIS DENIES WITHDRAWING FROM ELECTIONS

NC070905 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, leader of the Socialist EDEK Party, one of the presidential candidates for next February's elections, held a press conference yesterday to outline his election manifesto. He described as a "midsummer night's dream" rumours that he would withdraw from the presidential race. President Kiprianou, though he has the AKEL support, would not manage to secure the more than 50 percent majority needed for his re-election, he said, and was confident to be the winner in a second round which will be contested by the two top winners of the first.

So far there are four presidential candidates: the incumbent President Kiprianou, the Rally Party leader Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, Dr Lissaridhis and the former Greek Cypriot negotiator, Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis. All four declared earnest support for collaboration with the Athens government and Greek Prime Minister Mr Papandreou. But Dr Lissaridhis, a long-time friend of Mr Papandreou, said his "National Salvation Front" would ensure real collaboration.

If the second round was fought between him and President Kiprianou there was "much chance" that Mr Kiprianou would not be the next president, he said. But, he added if the second round was fought between Kiprianou and Kliridhis, then Kiprianou would be the president.

When he was reminded that his Socialist EDEK Party had polled only eight percent in the last general election, Dr Lissaridhis said that the percentages are never "fixed." Otherwise, there would be no need for elections.

In his summary of the election programme, covering 24 typewritten pages, Dr Lissaridhis claimed that Greece, the mainstay of the Cyprus struggle, is underestimated and even insulted, and said that the prestige of the Cyprus Government has fallen internationally. He also accused the government of causing national disunity instead of unity, and attacked the government's economic and social policies.

His main criticism however, was about the handling of the Cyprus national issue and of the intercommunal talks. He called for "conciliation and unity of all patriots" and said his government, if elected, will follow a police of "equality" with all parties without discrimination, and will ensure peoples involvement in the exercise of power.

About the British bases, he said that he would seek that the bases' territories be declared part of the Cyprus Republic and demand their abolition. But in answer to questions, he said that he would not at this stage seek abolition of the treaty of guarantee which includes Turkey, Greece and Britain, though he would seek abolition of the treaty of establishment.

On the question of nationalizations or "socialization of monopolies" as he called them, he included the oil refinery, the underground resources, cement, fertilizers and air transport.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON CUBA, HONECKER VISIT

TA061223 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Replying to a question on a statement by the Cuban foreign minister during a dinner given in honor of the nonaligned group by Greek Cypriot leader Mr Kiprianou in New York, President Rauf Denktas said that the approach of the Cuban foreign minister to the Cyprus problem was expected. He said that the Cuban foreign minister did not know the facts of the Cyprus problem and was continuing his country's policies. President Denktas stressed that the very presence of Cuba in the nonaligned group was unfortunate for all.

On the question of the projected visit to Cyprus of the East German leader, Mr Honecker, President Denktas said that Mr Honecker was coming to Cyprus to gather information and would undoubtedly want to see the Turkish Cypriots, who are one of the communities living in the island. He stated that if he did not visit northern Cyprus, Mr Honecker would see only the Greek Cypriot side. President Denktas extended an open invitation to Mr Honecker to come to northern Cyprus and see the realities for himself. He said that if Mr Honecker meets the Greek Cypriot displaced persons and the families of the missing persons he should also see the Turkish Cypriot displaced, the families of the Turkish Cypriot missing and visit the mass graves of the Turkish Cypriots massacred by the Greeks. The president added that the Turkish federated state would also formally invite Mr Honecker, and if he did not come, he would see only the Greek Cypriot part of the island and he would not be able to say that he had seen Cyprus and had contacts with the peoples of Cyprus.

PAPANDREOU ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT SYRIA

NC062007 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou today received Syrian Ambassador 'Ali al-Madani, who conveyed to him an invitation from Syrian President Al-Asad to pay an official visit to Damascus. The invitation has been accepted and the date for the Greek prime minister's visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

PROCEDURES FOR U.S. BASE NEGOTIATIONS DISCUSSED

NC061953 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] U.S. Ambassador in Athens Stearns today called on Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at Kastri at the former's request. At the meeting, they discussed the procedures to be followed for the opening of negotiations on the U.S. bases. The talks will be held between Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis and U.S. Ambassador Plenipotentiary Bartholomew, who will be entrusted with increased powers.

The negotiations will begin in the last 10 days of October and will concern the political framework and basic principles governing the new agreement. During the first phase of negotiations, Mr Kapsis will be briefing the prime minister and the foreign minister, as well as the other members appointed to the base talks. In addition to Mr Kapsis, the members of the committee are Air Force General Kouris, chief of the Air Force General Staff; Mr Makhairitsas, director of the prime minister's diplomatic office; Ambassador Zeppos, and Mr Papanikolaou, economic adviser to the prime minister.

When the first phase of the negotiations is concluded, the Government Council on Foreign and Defense Affairs [KISEA] will convene to decide on the proposals. When and if the proposals are approved, the second phase of talks will begin with the participation of all members of the appointed committees. This phase will be more technical and complete.

One of the targets of the first phase of talks will be the codification of all agreements that currently exist on the bases as well as many other [agreements] concerning the facilities enjoyed by the Americans. It should be noted that the written agreements number 108 and, in addition to them, there are also verbal arrangements for facilities. Together, they constitute the complex of the present status of the U.S. bases in Greece.

At 1230 tomorrow, U.S. Ambassador Stearns will visit Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis to regulate the procedural details and set the date for the opening of the first phase of talks.

POLITIKA THEMATA on Bases

NC021109 Athens POLITIKA THEMATA in Greek 1-7 Oct 82 p 15

["Bases" column: "The Bargaining Begins"]

[Text] While the dossiers, agendas and files on the negotiations for the [U.S.] bases and NATO are being prepared, PRAVDA launched warning shots against the PASOK government. It was on the day on which Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos was to leave for the United States (where he will meet with Mr Shultz, his U.S. counterpart, among others). According to a REUTERS dispatch, PRAVDA (the official CPSU organ) said that "there has been concern" because of the Greek Armed Forces' participation in the military exercises in the eastern Mediterranean, a fact that shows that the government has given in to U.S. pressure. Some circles view the Soviet criticism as an attempt to strengthen Greece's negotiating positions, since its delegates at the negotiations will be able to refer to this criticism in order to ease the burdensome conditions in these agreements.

Finally, it is recalled that the press criticism has coincided with the denial made a few days ago concerning Tikhonov's visit to Athens.

As the opening of the talks on the fate of the U.S. bases in Greece draws closer, the echoing from the popular sloganeering "out with the bases in Greece" becomes more and more distant. Today no one in the government talks about it. The issue being confronted is not the complete suspension of the foreign (American) bases' operation -- this may probably be envisaged in some extreme cases -- but the advantages that may result for national defense, for technological development and for the economy.

The basic negotiating element on which the Greek side will cast its card appears to be the view that the presence of these bases in Greece -- although aggravating the country's position by exposing it to manifold dangers -- does not promote its defense goals, but solely serves U.S. national and strategic interests. This view is also backed by the desire put forward at various times by various Arab states, which view the presence of these bases as a threat directed against them. The case of Libya and the Gulf of Sidra incident and Libya's open statement that "We will turn against the U.S. bases operating in the Mediterranean," with specific reference to Crete, is characteristic of such pressure.

With this general position that the bases do not serve NATO, but only the American interests, the Greek side expects to achieve still greater military aid as well as other military benefits deriving from pending Greek-allied issues connected with the Greek-Turkish dispute and the Turkish challenge over the Aegean. In addition, an impressive increase in the "rent" connected with the degree of broadening the role of the various bases in Greece will be pursued so that a number of urgent military expenditures may be settled.

The discussions about NATO will undoubtedly affect the talks on the bases to a considerable degree. But the latter as well may possibly help the Greek positions toward the alliance. During the dos-des [as receives] game, which gives the appearance of oriental bargaining, the winner is the one who always has both time and the press on his side. Both elements of negotiation favor the Greek views, provided that they are given specific shape and are presented correctly.

KKE DAILY CRITICIZES ADHERENCE TO NATO POLICY

NC061555 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 6 Oct 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Adherence to Atlanticism?"]

[Text] With the recent conference of its member countries' foreign ministers in Canada, NATO has once again proved that it is aggravating international tension and the cold war climate in the world and in Europe in particular. Once more the discussions revolved around new attempts to intensify armaments, economic war and aggressiveness against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The 16 NATO ministers agreed "to strengthen their forces and obligations" toward the "alliance." All this has been agreed unanimously -- that is, including the participation of official Greece, which was represented at the conference by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. However, speaking at the "sporting" club last Sunday, Mr Papandreou admitted that "Greece should be liberated from the complex of dependence, as this is principally expressed by our participation in NATO and the presence of foreign bases in the country." This is very correct, but gives rise to the logical question: What is the government doing to rid the country of the complex of dependence? Certainly Greece's already permanent participation in the cold war maneuvers of NATO and endorsement of the warlike communiques of the North Atlantic bloc not only do not help in ridding the country of the chains of dependence but, on the contrary, perpetuate the chains of dependence.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DELINEATE BORDER

TA061640 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1550 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 6 Oct (AA) -- The eighth round of talks of the Turkish-Soviet joint committee on the demarcation of the Turkish-Soviet border on the Arpacay dam and lake, which was jointly constructed by Turkey and the Soviet Union with the equal participation of both countries, will begin in Ankara on 8 October. A Soviet delegation arrived in Ankara today to participate in the Turkish-Soviet joint committee's eighth round of talks.

Work on the redemarcation of the Turkish-Soviet continental border was carried out between 1969 and 1973, and subsequently the Turkish-Soviet sea border and the continental shelf were determined. The final prints of the Turkish and Russian texts, which were prepared according to the comparisons and arrangements made in the documents drawn up during last year's talks, will be checked for the last time during the talks to begin on 8 October. The border documents are expected to be signed in the beginning of November.

With the signing of these documents, all work in connection with the redemarcation of the Turkish-Soviet border will have been concluded.

TURKISH, U.S. BUSINESSMEN MEET IN ISTANBUL

TA061703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The meeting between Turkish and U.S. businessmen has ended. Giving information on the results of the meeting, the secretary general of the Turkish Union of Chambers, Mehmet Saglam, said that the meeting prepared the foundation for the development and strengthening of relations between the two countries. Saglam said that U.S. businessmen assessed Turkey as a country in which serious investments can be made with confidence. Noting that a government establishment which encourages investments and insures them against various risks also participated in the meeting, Saglam said that the fact that the same establishment included within its range of encouragement firms that will invest in Turkey strengthened this view. Various economic issues were discussed at the meeting, held with the participation of 60 U.S. and 67 Turkish firms.

HURRIYET: CYPRUS GIVEN GREEK WAR MATERIEL

NC070916 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Cem Basar report]

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (HURRIYET) — Greece, which has begun to play a dangerous game, has secretly included Cyprus within its defense borders. "The Government Council of National Defense," which is is composed of Papandreou's close associates, has expedited the work of arming the Greek Cypriots in recent weeks. Papandreou's war council, which is referred to As Kisea for short, is purchasing arms for the Greek Cypriot army to fight the Turks. Papandreou's efforts are financed by the Greek Cypriot church, businessmen and various other sources, including the Greek Treasury. Some of the arms allegedly purchased for the Greek Army are entering Cyprus under the nose of the UN peacekeeping force disguised as "agricultural implements" or "factory materials."

Greece's Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is playing his own game by endangering the fate of the Greek Cypriots. Ankara interprets this as a desire on Papandreou's part to hurl Cyprus into a conflict between the south and the north, an adventure which will create problems for Turkey.

Back in 1971, Papandreou wrote articles which advocated "If we manage to turn Cyprus into a Vietnam, we can bring about the collapse of the junta in Greece."

The Turkish intelligence organizations have ascertained that a Greek Cypriot air force squadron has been formed in Greece. Greek Cypriot pilots trained at the Greek Air Force Academy are continually carrying out flying exercises on the Island of Crete with planes provided by Greece. These pilots number 20 to 25, but a new group will begin receiving training in Athens in the next few days. According to news from Athens, "the Greek National Defense Council" is also trying to obtain aircraft for the Greek Cypriot air force. A part of the 100 planes that Greece is obtaining to strengthen its air force will be allocated to the Greek Cypriot air force. These planes will include "Mirage-2000, "Tornado," "F-16" or "F-18." In the meantime, "A-7" air force squadrons of the Greek Air Force based on Crete are being prepared in such a way as to include Cyprus within their defense zone.

The Greek Cypriot officers and noncommissioned officers being trained at the armed forces training centers in Greece have greatly increased in recent months. It is noteworthy that these officers are being trained in the use of antitank weapons such as "Tow" and "Milan." It is also reported that C-130 transport planes are based on Crete to transport mobile detachments to Cyprus when necessary.

It has been established that Papandreou has turned Crete into a base of arms and military activity connected with Cyprus. M-24 and M-47 tanks have been piled up at the Ayios Nikolaos naval base on Crete ready to be dispatched to Cyprus. In the meantime, large quantities of arms and ammunition have been transported to the Greek Cypriot sector since the beginning of the year by the Greek naval force on ships chartered from Greek shipowners. These include unassembled helicopters capable of firing antitank rockets.

CUMHURIYET RAISES DOUBTS OVER DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NC051042 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[Editorial by Nadir Nadi: "Anxious Expectation"]

[Excerpts] The camel was asked, "Why is your neck so wry?" To which he replied: "As a matter of fact, what part of my body is straight?" No one can argue that we are not seeing a similarity between this centuries-old popular saying and the draft constitution that has assumed its final form in the Consultative Assembly.

The Turkish Armed Forces, which went into action at the last moment and halted anarchy and stopped the pre-12 September bloody incidents just before a civil war could break out, while achieving successful results, have unfortunately failed to produce the accomplishments we had expected them as regards leading our country to normal democratic order. What point have we reached today in the efforts of both the chief of General Staff and the forces commanders -- who together formed the National Security Council and the Consultative Assembly, which the National Security Council has called to duty -- to achieve conditions of natural freedom? The structural formation of the Consultative Assembly is a mistake.

Let us not return to the story of the camel's neck, but we would like to say that the draft the Consultative Assembly has referred to the National Security Council, where it will be given its final shape, looks at first glance as if it is designed to normalize the present transitional period or at least to prolong it until 1990. Will the president of the republic be elected simultaneously with the constitution? That is, will the honorable Evren, as the only candidate, become the president of the republic automatically if the constitution submitted to a referendum is approved? The entire press has unanimously stressed the fact that this could not be called [presidential] elections. Moreover, a person placed at the highest position of the state for 7 years will be vested with powers unprecedented in the history of our republic.

This honorable person will have the power to appoint as he wishes all the members of the supreme court of appeal, the general manager of the central bank, the rectors of the universities, the director-general of the Turkish radio and television network, the chief prosecutor of the republic as well as his assistant and many more important high-ranking officials. And yet a president vested with such vast powers will not be held responsible to any constitutional institution. Such powers and even more could be given to an authoritarian head of state during extraordinary periods in order to quell riots and combat anarchy. But this could be valid only for a temporary period. When rebellion and anarchy are suppressed and a return to normal order is secured, the democratic rules should come into operation. The draft constitution which we expect to assume its final shape at the National Security Council is now treating the extraordinary situation as if it was an ordinary one, and we fear that it carries the risk of plunging the state into social unrest and turning it into an administration impossible or difficult to run -- a state whose indivisibility with its country and nation we have always cherished.

We are a people who consider respect for the head of state a national tradition. A president vested with such vast powers but devoid of responsibility will, we fear, shake the initial respectability of the Presidency if the draft is approved by the electorate in its present condition.

The articles that comprise the draft constitution contain innumerable inconsistencies. This draft has failed to satisfy either the majority of the circle of scientists and scholars or the press, the workers' sector or the intellectuals.

If one has to put it briefly, the National Security Council is facing a very difficult task and their moral responsibility is equally heavy.

Our Radio on Constitution

TA061655 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Turkish Bar Associations Union has opposed the junta's constitution as a whole and has stated that this draft, which will be a setback to and cause crises in the Turkish community, should be redrafted.

The Turkish Bar Associations Union's General Council ended its 3-day meeting in Ankara on Monday and announced to the public by means of a report its views and proposals concerning the pre-12 September draft constitution. The report, approved by the Union's General Council and submitted to the National Security Council, described the draft constitution as the product of an archaic mentality. The following views appear in the first section of the report:

The Turkish Bar Associations Union believes that this draft constitution, which will greatly affect the future of the Turkish nation and state, entails very detrimental solutions. The union also believes that clearly stating the deviant philosophy on which the draft is based is the inevitable necessity of patriotism and duty.

This draft constitution, which was adopted at the constitution assembly and submitted to the National Security Council, will create lack of confidence among the voters and disrespect for the political maturity of the nation through the solutions it stipulates. This draft disregards all social and legal gains and fundamental rights and liberties and might drag the Turkish community into various crises. Therefore, we believe that the draft constitution should be redrafted.

The report later states the views and proposals determined by the fundamental principles, the fundamental rights and liberties, the legislative, executive and administrative and the judicial committees.

VOTCP Criticism

TA051900 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Turkish Bar Associations Union held its General Council meeting in Ankara on Saturday. The Bar Associations Union is continuing its work in the form of committees. The fundamental principles, the fundamental rights and liberties, the legislative, executive and administrative and the judicial committees formed at the General Council meeting, which convened to determine the views and proposals in connection with the junta's constitution, have discussed the 12 September constitution and have prepared their reports.

In an opening speech at the General Council meeting, the president of the Turkish Bar Associations Union, Atilla Sav, said that the draft constitution prepared and adopted at the Consultative Assembly is beneath the current power of the Turkish community and lags behind its political maturity from the viewpoint of its content, structure and language. Noting that the draft symbolizes a very grave setback from the viewpoint of the concepts of democracy and laicism as well as from the viewpoint of its being the constitution of a social state of law, Sav said that it is very difficult to talk about the democratic aspects of such a constitution. Stating that the limitations and [word indistinct] directed against the fundamental liberties and rights in the constitution and aimed at abolishing the essence of the fundamental liberties and rights, Sav added: The fact that the right to kill appears in Article 17, which regulates legislative rights, is a blatant example of the basic concept. The limitations brought to the freedom of the press and the freedom of thought, science and the arts [words indistinct].

The chairman of the Turkish Bar Associations Union General Council meeting and Ankara Bar Association president, Prof Muammer Aksoy, also addressed the meeting. He described the constitution as the product of archaic beliefs. Aksoy made the following interesting comparison: although the Abdul Hamid constitution was retrogressive in comparison to the Western constitution of the period, it constituted a step forward compared to the previous periods. The current draft is not a step forward but, in comparison to the previous constitutions, it has been prepared by a less free mentality. The current draft constitution has emerged as the product of an archaic mentality.

Aksoy also criticized the provisional articles of the draft constitution. Recalling that previously Evren was talking about the election of a president, Aksoy said that now provisional Article 12 of the draft envisages bringing the president to power without elections.

As is known, a day before the Turkish Bar Associations Union meeting, the head of the junta, Evren, speaking in Burdur and Isparta, clearly supported this constitution of dictatorship and said: This is our constitution. Those opposed to our constitution are also opposed to the 12 September operation. We will struggle against those who say no to our constitution. These were the threats made by Evren.

OUR RADIO SCORES FRG'S KOHL ON TURKISH WORKERS

TA061401 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the coming to power of the reactionary rightist forces in the FRG has created a very dangerous situation from the viewpoint of the future of the Turkish workers employed in that country and their families. This reality is confirmed by a statement made by the new German chancellor, Kohl, on television in connection with the Turkish workers. This statement shows that Kohl is determined to throw out a significant number of the Turkish workers in that country and force them to return to their country. Kohl also said that measures encouraging the Turkish workers to return to their country will be taken. What do they mean by these so-called measures?

As a first measure, the return of the Turkish workers to their country will (?be secured in exchange for a certain amount of money. If their return is not secured in this manner, then the workers will be forced to leave Federal Germany.

Whatever the methods and means, the government of the reactionary rightist forces in Federal Germany is determined to throw the Turkish workers out of the country. It is clear that the Kohl government is taking advantage of the presence of the military dictatorship in our country in its hostile attitude and actions against the Turkish workers employed in Federal Germany. Kohl and his partners are well aware that the junta officials in Turkey have taken no measures against the Turkish enmity seething in Federal Germany for a long time, that they have contented themselves with mere words and that their major goal is to confiscate the Turkish workers' money. However, Kohl does not want any noise made, even if insubstantial, over the expulsion of Turkish workers from Federal Germany. In order to achieve this, he tells the junta: If you do not voice any opposition to the expulsion of Turkish workers from Federal Germany, I will supply you with arms. Actually, the arms he intends to give Turkey are the old Leopard tanks and the F-104 aircraft discarded by the Federal German Armed Forces. Kohl will thus kill two birds with one stone. In the first place, he will throw out a large number of the Turkish workers employed in the country and, second, by selling the discarded arms of his army to Turkey he will make millions out of the bread of our people.

This is the way the Federal German reactionaryism wishes to realize its policy of Turkish enmity through the help of the military junta which it fully supports.

VOTCP OPPOSES RDF MANEUVERS ON TURKISH SOIL

TA051608 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The aggressive NATO circles and the Reagan administration are gradually increasing their aggression. They have intensified their efforts to create the misfortunes of war. The aggressive NATO circles and the likes of Reagan are confronting the Soviet Union, the socialist world, countries (?opposed to) war and millions of peace-loving people by developing new methods of aggression daily. Our people are in solidarity with the peace-lovers in this war between the pro-war circles and the peace-lovers.

However, democrats and fighters for peace are currently in jails in our country. A reactionary warmongering junta, following in the footsteps of the U.S. administration and the likes of Reagan, is in power. This junta has not only left economic regulations, which have brought poverty and privation to our people, in the hands of imperialist establishments, but it is also following orders from the United States as regards war provocations. This junta is now seeking ways to more easily fulfill U.S. directives through a constitution. As though sacrificing our soil to the Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] and granting new possibilities to the United States against our neighbors were not sufficient, now the junta is enabling the U.S. RDF to rehearse future attacks against our neighbors on our soil.

Our people do not want to attack our neighbors with the imperialists. Our people wish to remain friends with their neighbors. They wish to remain friends with our socialist neighbors, the Greek people, the Arab peoples and Iran. What is the RDF doing in our country? American soldiers, your country is far away from our country. Go to your homes. We do not want war rehearsals on our soil.

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NETHERLANDS

PAPER VIEWS COLLAPSE OF GOVERNMENT FORMATION BID

PM051431 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Sep 82 p 7

[Editorial: "No Time-Wasting"]

[Text] The Van Kemenade government formation attempt has entered its decisive phase. Or, to put it more correctly: It is now about to reach the failure which really had to be expected from the beginning. Whoever still cherished illusions about the possible formation of a cabinet comprising the Labor Party [PvdA], Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] and perhaps also Democrats '66 was able to wave them good-bye at the beginning of last week, when the PvdA Party Executive let party negotiator Den Uyl know clearly and quickly that on the question of the preparations for the deployment of cruise missles on Netherlands territory, only a categorical "No" is possible.

Leaving aside the question of whether Den Uyl would not have done better to leave the creation of room for negotiation within the PvdA to the government formation negotiations leader, on this very important issue a week ago Den Uyl suffered a loss of face and the slim chances of a PvdA leader forming a government were reduced to practically nothing.

The subsequent orchestrated-sounding suggestions from Socialist circles about a possible further postponement of Netherlands decisions were no longer able to prevent this. Such suggestions from a party which took part in the last few years' discussions with a categorical "No" as it position, sound odd, to say the least.

It was also striking that the Netherlands European Parliament chairman -- the Socialist P. Dankert -- also followed the party line in statements made in Washington. In the not so distant past, when Dankert was still moving in the Binnenhof [seat of Netherlands Parliament], his tune was somewhat different.

How slim Van Kemenade's formation chances were in his own view became apparent yesterday when he complained in an open letter to CDA parliamentary party leader Lubbers about what ministers one and two on the CDA electoral list, Ministers Van Agt and De Koning, and CDA Party Executive had said in the way of civilities toward the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy. The correspondence shows already that the search for someone to carry the blame for the government formation negotiations leader's impending failure had begun.

There is a slight fear that the CDA's Second Chamber group will be so mesmerized by this question of guilt that they will struggle with it for longer than necessary. It is to be hoped that they will not do so, that is, that they will quickly reject Van Kemenade's proposals if they do not consider their main points acceptable.

For wasting time in a competition like the present one would definitely be undesirable.

KOHL, GENSCHER VIEW RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD071654 Hamburg DPA in German 1546 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU) and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) have both given assurances of the predictability and continuity of Bonn's detente policy and Ostpolitik under the Christian Democrat-liberal coalition. In an exchange of views in Bonn today with chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Mikhail Solomentsev, Kohl said that on the basis of existing treaties and agreements, the Federal Republic will continue in its relations with the Soviet Union to be a sound, honest and reliable partner whose policy is directed at actively safeguarding peace, genuine detente, dialogue and cooperation.

Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Politiburo, who is visiting the Federal Republic at the invitation of North Rhine-Westphalia Minister-President Johannes Rau, is the first top Soviet politician to be received by Kohl since he became chancellor. Kohl stressed that his government's central task is to safeguard peace in freedom. He expressed concern to his guest at the continuing burden being placed on East-West relations by the situation in Afghanistan and current developments in Poland. He appealed to the Soviet leaders to allow ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union to leave for the Federal Republic if they so desire.

According to government spokesman Lothar Ruehl, the chancellor also stressed the importance of the Geneva disarmament negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons. He said NATO's dual decision remains a cornerstone of German security policy. Substantive steps by the Soviet Union are necessary in order to achieve specific results of negotiations in time, before the deadline for deployment of new Western medium-range missiles in autumn 1983.

According to the Foreign Ministry, at a lunch with Solomentsev, Genscher stressed the continuity and predictability of the long-term foreign policy with regard to the Soviet Union and the other East bloc states.

Solomentsev Continues Visit

LD071214 Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA) Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl received Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, on Wednesday [as received] for a discussion.

Solomentsev is on a 6-day visit to the Federal Republic. His program also includes talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

Kohl and Solomentsev have known each other since 1975. During a visit to the Soviet Union, Solomentsev was host to the CDU chairman.

GENSCHER CONFIDENT OF SANCTIONS SOLUTION

LD071442 Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA) -- There will be no change in Ostpolitik or the policy of detente by the new Christian-liberal coalition in the view of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. "All our partners in the Warsaw Pact" can rely on that, Genscher said on Thursday in an interview with North German Radio (NDR) released by the Foreign Ministry.

Answering the question whether he was expecting some delaying maneuvers from the CSU, Genscher said that he has no reason for such a supposition. The federal chancellor's government declaration to the Bundestag this coming Wednesday will make very clear once again "that we will proceed from a joint basis, and that is the basis of German foreign and security policy which already exists."

On the most recent U.S. sanctions against the German firms AEG and Mannesmann because of the natural gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, Genscher said that he is confident that within the framework of discussions on an overall Western strategy, these problems can be overcome very quickly. The measures which Washington has set in motion in the last hours is only the "wake" of the measures which have been taken in relation to other states in the Western alliance.

MERTES INTERVIEW ON GAS PIPELINE CONTROVERSY

DW071052 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2010 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Interview with Alois Mertes, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, by unidentified reporter, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The new government has hardly been in office 3 days and Washington is continuing its tough course [regarding the natural gas pipeline embargo deal]. Do you feel irritated?

[Answer] No, we expected this reaction. Once the French and British firms which were affected by the extended embargo experienced these measures [imposition of sanctions], we knew that the Americans would treat us the same way. Secretary of Commerce Baldridge added, however, that only equal treatment is involved and not punishment. The fact that we are already discussing with the U.S. Government the whole complex of the natural gas pipeline deal and economic relations with the Soviet Union is much more important.

You mustn't believe that the Europeans and the Americans are drifting apart. We are much rather on the way to an agreement, and anyone who believes that there will be a conflict between the United States and the Europeans over this issue is wrong because European and national interests cannot be separated from general interests.

The Americans as well as the Europeans have made mistakes. In the future we can no longer afford the luxury of separating economic from political issues. This is not a matter of punishing the Soviet Union. What is involved is the development of a Western strategy which will make international relations predictable. It is no good if every time the Soviet Union violates the law, the West stand in disagreement for years over how to react. We need a common and reliable Western strategy, and we are on the way to achieving it. I can tell you with absolute certainty that this is the view of the Federal Government.

ALLIED COMMANDANTS PROTEST EAST BERLIN PARADE

LD071714 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (DPA) -- The allied city commandants have condemned the parade in East Berlin as a "violation of the city's demilitarized status." In a statement, they protest against the "continuation of these kinds of illegal East German military displays." It says that East German military units, heavy battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, missile carrying vehicles, missile launchers and artillery pieces had taken part in "a demonstration in Berlin."

HERNU: NO TROOPS INVOLVED IN BEIRUT MOPPING-UP

LD071638 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] French troops did not take part in any mopping-up operations in Beirut. Defense Minister Charles Hernu has categorically denied such allegations. French paratroopers did not carry out any searches or arrests, he said.

MITTERRAND, TUNISIA'S BOURGUIBA DISCUSS MIDEAST

PM080903 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Oct 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Mr Bourguiba and Mr Mitterrand Congratulate Each Other on Their Near East Initiatives"]

[Text] [French President] Francois Mitterrand and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba had a 1-hour private meeting at the Chateau de Rambouillet on Monday, 4 October.

In a statement in which he portrays himself as a "messenger of tolerance and peace," Mr Bourguiba, who is in France on a private visit, said that the conversation related mainly to the Near East and that the two heads of state congratulated each other on "the initiatives taken by France and Tunisia respectively."

The Elysee, for its part, published a message sent by Mr Mitterrand to the president of the Tunisian Republic following the appeal launched on 26 September by Mr Bourguiba for "mutual recognition by Israel and the PLO." "You have once again solemnly rejected the language of violence and arms," the French president wrote in particular. "Your appeal rightly stresses that a lasting peace in the Near East can only be established on the basis of mutual recognition by the parties to the conflict. Rest assured that your message is an encouragement to all those who hope to make progress on the path of justice and peace."

MAUROY WARNS AGAINST DISMANTLING SOLIDARITY

LD072152 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Summary] French Premier Pierre Mauroy addressed the senate today on a number of topics. "The premier issued a warning to Warsaw. According to him, threatening the existence of, or dismantling Solidarity would present a hindrance to French-Polish relations. Poland's troubles can only be solved through a dialogue between the state, the church and Solidarity, he said."

NUCLEAR FORCES TO RECEIVE PRIORITY IN 1983

NC071451 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 7 (AFP) -- France plans to give priority to its nuclear forces in 1983, Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced here today.

Mr. Hernu told a news conference that his ministry's global budget next year would amount to 158,886 million francs ($22,700 million) -- an increase of 10 percent over 1982.

Of the total, 31.68 percent of the budget is to be devoted to deployment of nuclear forces, an "absolute priority," he said.

As it did last year, the defense budget amounts to 3,895 percent of the gross national product, Mr. Hernu noted.

Program authorizations for nuclear projects are to be increased by 24.6 percent over 1982, and payment credits (for current year expenses) by 14.4 percent.

New equipment includes 16 M-R missiles carrying six thermonuclear warheads each, and with a range of 4,000 kms (2,500 miles). The increase involved will enable French defense forces to keep three missile-launching nuclear submarines permanently at sea from early next year and to equip the new sub, the Inflexible, beginning in 1985.

Fifteen nuclear Mirage 2,000 fighters will also be financed, Mr. Hernu said. The planes will, beginning in 1988, carry a medium-range air-to-ground missile with a tactical nuclear warhead.

The Army will get a lesser 10.03 percent increase for operating expenses in 1983, while payment credits will grow by only 7.70 percent and program authorizations by 7.91 percent. New equipment to be ordered includes 87 AMX tanks, 225 armored vehicles and 3,000 tactical vehicles.

Air Force operating expenses will increase by 9.95 percent, payment credits by 10.91 percent and program authorizations by 5.62 percent. Combat aviation potential will be maintained through an order for 30 Mirage 2,000 fighters, according to Mr. Hernu.

Navy operating expenses are to be boosted by 10.71 percent, payment credits by 7.06 percent and program authorizations by 9.9 percent. Navy activities are to remain at 1982 levels: 86 days at sea for all ships, 100 days for the combat fleet and 15 hours flight time per month for Navy pilots.

Two anti-aircraft Corvettes are the only new vessels planned, although Mr. Hernu said that previous programs for Corvettes and nuclear submarines would be carried out.

WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PIPELINE EMBARGO

LD071338 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] More news on the issue of the American embargo on the Europe-Siberia gas pipeline: The 800 employees of the Dresser France firm affected by the White House measure held a demonstration late this morning in Le Havre on the occasion of a visit by External Trade Minister Michel Jobert. The trade unions are demanding the lifting of the sanctions which are posing a serious threat to the jobs of the firm's 800 employees and to 350 subcontracting firms.

PCF'S MARCHAIS WILL CONTINUE HIS RESPONSIBILITIES

PM061453 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "G. Marchais: A Congress Has Just Been Held"]

[Text] Questioned yesterday morning on leaving the Lariboisiere Hospital, [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais said that Prof Robert Slama who had carried out his health check was "very satisfied" and had told him to "continue his responsibilities and tasks" as before.

When a journalist asked him his opinion on the rumors that he was preparing to "abandon his responsibilities," Geroges Marchais replied that those who are waging that campaign "forget that a congress has just taken place" and that it was that congress which elected him to his responsibilities.

"That campaign," Geroges Marchais added, "which is not new but is now being stepped up, can probably be explained by the fact that the adversaries of change, the right and the false left are not satisfied with the activity of the PCF and its leadership alongside the workers and in the majority aimed at achieving progress." The PCF secretary general promised the instigators of that campaign "great disappointment."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ROLE IN BEIRUT ARRESTS

AU072009 Rome ANSA in English 1956 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 7 - The Italian Foreign Ministry announced today that neither the Italian troops nor the other contingents in the multinational peacekeeping force participated or contributed to police operations ordered by the Lebanese Government in the Beirut area in the last few days.

In a statement on reports of mass arrests in Beirut, the ministry said the liaison committee of the three nations taking part in the multination force -- United States, France and Italy -- and the Lebanese Government, had asked last Saturday, at an Italian request, for specific guarantees on the police operations and their conduct to avoid tensions.

The statement went on to say that the problem of a large Palestinian community in Lebanon, which in the past had direct agreements with the Lebanese Government, can be resolved only through further negotiations in the same framework.

The statement said that on learning of the first reports of the arrests in the Palestinian camps, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo immediately discussed the matter with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson at a NATO meeting in Montreal earlier this week.

The issue was also discussed by Colombo on his return from Canada with U.S. Mideast envoy Philip Habib in Rome.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT OBOTE CALLS ON PERTINI

AU061700 Rome ANSA in English 1521 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, October 6 - Ugandan President Milton Obote paid a call here today on Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini. The African statesman is continuing a private visit to the country after undergoing a successful operation in Pavia, in the north to clear a femoral artery.

Obote, who entered the hospital on September 13, was discharged Sunday.

Meets With Pope

AU051520 Rome ANSA in English 1511 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) - Vatican City, October 5 - Ugandan President Milton Obote had an audience today at the Vatican with Pope John Paul II. Obote came to Rome from Pavia, in the north, where he underwent an operation on a femoral artery.

BERLINGUER READS REPORT TO PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD071748 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The Communist Party Central Committee resumes its session today. It was opened yesterday by Enrico Berlinguer's report. Here is a dispatch by Gian Batista Fenu:

The 16th national congress to be held 23-27 February 1983 and the building up of the democratic alternative are the main themes of the discussions. These proposals were made by Enrico Berlinguer on behalf of the directorate to the Central Committee, which has been in session since yesterday in order to summon the national congress. The discussions are meant to develop on the basis of a political document, subject to amendments, which will be elaborated on by an appropriate commission to be appointed today and which will be presented at a new meeting of the Central Committee. This meeting will be held around 10 November before the precongressional discussions start.

Making his report, Berlinguer said it was a starting point for the preparation of the pre-congressional document. The report is divided into ten chapters and mainly deals with the democratic alternative, the policies, the social and political alliances and innovations to the party's action for implementing that deep turning point which the Communist Party advocates in opposition to the system of power established in Italy by the Christian Democrats. This system has continued for many years through various alliances and today through the five party coalition.

Berlinguer insists that the alternative -- and the first people to speak in the discussions ranging from (Capistrana), Lombardo Radice, to Libertini, Roasio and Peggio, did the same -- is now a reality and exists with the indispensable contribution of the Communist Party and the other left wing forces, the Italian Socialist Party in particular, the lay, Catholic and progressive forces.

The tone used by the Communist Party secretary in speaking of the Socialist Party appeared calm but also precise. Confronted by what the Communists regard as the failure of the five-party coalition and the possibility of early political elections -- and consequently of a likely decision tochange the date of the congress -- and also confronted by the role played in that coalition by the Italian Socialist Party, the Communist Party believes that the Socialists are at a crossroads: either continue in the competitive alliance with the Christian Democrats, with all the negative consequences inherent in that, or contribute in a particular and original way to building up the leftwing democratic alternative. The Communist Party believes that the Socialist Party is moving in the direction of the alternative. The Communist Party sees no prospects of cooperation in a government with the Christian Democrat Party. However, there is need to liquidate the attitude within the Communist Party which advocates, almost obsessively, the Communists joining the government. However, one must not exclude the need or the possibility of convergences with Christian Democracy in order to safeguard the democratic regime. For Berlinguer, it is necessary to distinguish between the Christian Democrat question and the Catholic question, a distinction sometimes blurred in the Communist Party, even if one is aware of the strong links between the Christian Democrat currents and the Catholic world. References were also made to foreign policy and to relations between the communist parties of the East and West. The political discussion of the alternative prevailed, however, while Berlinguer underlined that the precongressional debates will have to work out ways and means of developing internal democracy with the firm rejection of factions or organized currents.

POLICE ARREST 30 SUSPECTED NEOFASCISTS

NC061050 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, Oct 6 (AFP) -- Italian police have arrested about 30 suspected neofascists, including the son of a government official, in a nation-wide operation that also netted documents and weapons, well-informed sources said today. Marco Lombardi, 22, son of a Christian Democratic secretary of state for justice, is among those accused of belonging to the [Lavallini band, one of Italy's most wanted right-wing terrorist organizations. A Turin industrialist, Giuseppe Maggiora, 53, known as the Italian candy king, has also been questioned by legal authorities for having [words indistinct] his villa at Val di Susa, 80 kilometers (50 miles) from the French border, available to terrorists. Mr Maggiora's son was among those arrested.

[Rome ANSA in English at 0850 GMT on 6 October reports that five of the arrests were made in Rome, four in Milan, four in Turin and one in the central city of Perugia. Another terrorist suspect was thought to have been taken into custody in the Sicilian city of Catania. All were charged with subversive association and membership in an armed band. The leading neofascist terrorist suspects captured were identified as Alessandro Scaletti of Rome, 22, and the brothers Massimo and Stefano Procopio,"] [passage indistinct]

INTERIOR MINISTER ROSON ON COUP ATTEMPT

OW071800 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- A coup planned for the eve of general elections later this month and uncovered Saturday would have had "truly bloody consequences," Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson said today, as he pledged to get to the bottom of the plot.

Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, a ringleader of the failed February 23, 1981, putsch attempt, was the "apparent instigator" of the new plot, which was "much better prepared" than the first, Mr Roson said. [Paris AFP in English at 1617 GMT on 7 October reports the minister also said a number of civilians appeared to be implicated in the basically military conspiracy, called Opertion Cervantes, which was to unfold on the eve of general elections which the Socialist Party is tipped to win. The plotters were seeking to dissolve political parties and set up a military regime to end democracy, Mr Roson added."]

Unusual troop movements were reported by the Spanish press today in several garrisons close to Gibraltar, Lt. Gen. Milans del Bosch was transferred to an isolated residence in the region Sunday from Madrid.

The daily paper DIARIO 16, citing military sources, said that several regiments had been put on alert "by precaution and for security reasons" and confined to barracks for eight hours yesterday.

The Spanish news agency EUROPE PRESS reported movements and "unusual measures" linked to regiments at Linea de la Concepcion, San Roque and Tarina in the Gibraltar region as well as saying that pro-Milans del Bosch slogans had suddenly appeared on walls in the area.

A Defense Ministry spokesman denied the reports.

The ministry also warned the media against a number of false lists of soldiers allegedly involved in the latest coup bid, saying this might be a propaganda maneuver aimed at stirring up unrest in anticipation of the October 28 elections.

Mr Roson said preparation of the latest coup plot had perhaps begun before that of last year. The investigation would continue until all aspects were cleared up, he stressed. But, he warned, "the matter is a delicate one and must be handled calmly, without haste and by examining each step minutely."

Meanwhile, several city councillors in Algeciras, near Gibraltar, have strongly protested against the living conditions of Lt Gen Milans del Bosch. The house where he was now held -- normally the summer residence of the region's military governor -- was both luxurious and totally devoid of security, the councillors said, urging that he be transferred to a prison where security could be ensured.

Coupists Remanded in Custody

LD071928 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Examining Judge Colonel Jose Munez Sanchez, military judge in the 1st Military Region, has issued indictments against and remanded in custody the three military officers arrested last Saturday in Madrid for conspiracy to rebellion, according to information given to EUROPEA PRESS late this afternoon by reliable sources. The same sources added that the examining judge decided to issue indictments in view of the fact that there are reasonable indications of criminal conduct by Colonels Munez Gutierrez and Jesus Crespe Cuspinera and Lt Colonel Jose Crespo Cuspinera, the brother of the latter.

The sources told EUROPEA PRESS that the men were remanded in custody because the charge laid against the three officers is that of conspiracy to rebellion, which carries a sentence of more than 6 years. It is expected that the officers will continue to be detained at the military centers where they are at present.

Meanwhile, the lawyers of the three men have told EUROPEA PRESS that they intend to appeal against the examining judge's decision.

Further Details

NC072018 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Madrid, Oct 7 (AFP) — Sources close to Spanish military justice said that Col Munoz Sanchez's decision to lay charges was based on "the existence of rational proof pointing to misdemeanor." The charge of conspiring with a view to rebellion is punishable by a minimum six-years-and-one-day jail term. The charges were communicated to the officers' lawyers, who are expected to appeal.

Political parties here, currently in the midst of the campaign for the October 28 general elections, have urged for a full-scale inquiry on the plot and the arrest of all those involved. The inquiry, however, carried out jointly by the Defence and Interior Ministries, is likely to be extremely complex.

Documents seized in the homes of the three officers include lists of officers who, depending on their political views, were to be asked either to take part in the coup attempt or were to be neutralised to stop them from countering the military takeover bid.

FIVE GRAPO MEMBERS ARRESTED IN PONTEVEDRA

PA070430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pontevedra, Spain, 6 Oct (EFE) — Spanish security forces arrested five presumed terrorists today in Pontevedra, northwest Spain. The arrestees, a woman and four men, are presumed to be members of the 1 October Antifascist Resistance Group, GRAPO, which made itself known 45 days before the death of Francisco Franco, the previous head of state, by killing three policemen in Madrid. The arrestees' ages range between 25 and 30. It seems that these arrests result from Tuesday's placement of a package bomb near the Pontevedra municipal building. The bomb caused the injury of an 11-year-old boy.

INDONESIA'S SUHARTO ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

NC071628 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Madrid, Oct 7 (AFP) — The Indonesian chief of state, General Suharto, arrived here today for a four-day official visit to Spain aimed at promoting bilateral trade relations. Gen Suharto was greeted on arrival by King Juan Carlos, who visited Indonesia in November 1980. Gen Suharto is scheduled to spend 48 hours in Madrid for talks with the king and with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo before visiting Granada, in southern Spain, on Saturday and Sunday.

In Madrid, Gen Suharto, who is accompanied by a large delegation, plans to tour the headquarters of the National Industry Institute, the Casa Aeronautical Construction Firm and the Centunion Engineering Company, which recently obtained several large contracts with Indonesia.

The Indonesian leader was expected to sign today a technical cooperation accord, reliable sources said.

Political relations between the two nations are generally considered to be good, although President Suharto's visit brought a protest from Communist members of the Madrid Council, who decided to boycott a reception for him tomorrow hosted by the city.

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE VIEWS FRG CHANCELLOR CHANGE

PM070707 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial: "A New Chancellor"]

[Text] The West German Bundestag yesterday produced -- after a passionate debate -- the first changeover of chancellors not preceded by an election. Not without reason was it an act which fired minds. The Bundestag dismissed a chancellor who is considered the world over to be Europe's most significant politician. And in his place it appointed a chancellor with limited experience and a limited mandate. But the handover of power was a political necessity. Helmut Schmidt lost his ability to act when he split the Social Democratic-liberal coalition after one year of decline in its government cooperation, and renewal was needed if Germany was once again to have a stable government.

It would have been more clear-cut, if less practical, if the German political parties had accepted Schmidt's challenge to create a new government's political foundation through new elections now. The liberal party, which made the handover possible, was elected to the present Bundestag on the express promise that it would keep Helmut Schmidt in power and prevent Franz-Josef Strauss from taking over. This half-broken promise will be a question to be decided between the party and its voters in the next election, and it could cost it dearly. But by transferring government power from Helmut Schmidt to Helmut Kohl now without new elections, the liberal leader has perhaps done more to ensure stable government power in Germany in the coming years than a flight from responsibility could have done. There is no guarantee that an election this fall would have created a more durable foundation for the formation of a government. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that an election now would lead to a Bundestag without a majority capable of governing, and this would lead to four unstable years in German politics.

The German voters need a cooling-off period after the last few animated weeks and the new government has allowed itself 5 months before it will call an election. It is still doubtful whether there will be an election in March. The German Constitution does not give the chancellor an automatic right to call elections during the lifetime of a Bundestag if he is still able to govern and it could very well be that Federal President Carstens will reject a request for elections in the spring, so it is possible that Helmut Kohl could continue in office until fall of 1984. It would be in his own interest and in that of the FDP if things turned out this way. Kohl needs more time than a crisis winter to show his ability as chancellor after the many years in opposition. And the FDP will need even longer to overcome its internal divisions and convince the voters that the promise to keep Strauss out of office has been kept. A beginning has been made by the fact that the new government is calling itself a "regierung der mitte" [middle of the road administration] and that Strauss is remaining in Bavaria and keeping well away from Bonn. But more time is needed to subdue the past and ensure a future.

NORWAY

LABOR PARTY CHAIRMAN REVIEWS NATO DUAL DECISION

PM071315 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland article: "Norway and the NATO Dual Decision" -- words in capitals appeared in italics in original]

[Text] At the joint meeting of the Labor Party's National Executive and its Storting group, 1 October, I also dealt with this central topic in my introductory remarks on the

political situation. I reminded the meeting of the two crucial conditions which Norway stressed in 1979, and which were made clear in the foreign minister's report to the Storting that fall: That there should be no automatic deployment, but that the need for new missiles should be evaluated in the light of the concrete results achieved through negotiations and that special importance will be attached to the dominant views in those NATO member nations which will be directly affected by the dual decision.

Just as much importance should be attached to this latter condition today, almost 3 years later.

The analysis and the views presented provided a foundation for broad agreement on a conclusion: "It would be a break with our security policy traditions if we were in any way to urge or exert any other form of pressure on other NATO nations, which unlike Norway will be directly affected if deployment is implemented. It is also important that in the present phase of this difficult affair, Norway should adhere firmly tothis attitude. We SHOULD NOT AND WILL NOT APPEAR as some sort of spearhead on this matter.

"It is our decision that we will not have nuclear arms on our soil -- and we have always wished to safeguard detente. This calls for thoughtfulness and caution from Norway. However, we are forced to note that this reflective thoughtfulness -- fully in line with our security policy traditions -- has not yet set its stamp on our new government's treatmentof the affair.

"Several of the countries directly affected have not yet reached decisions, either about deployment on their territory, or on the actual allocation of special funds for NATO's joint budget for the preparations for possible future deployment.

"In the light of this, it would be neither natural nor correct for Norway to lead the way and make specific allocations of earmarked funds.

"It would be reasonable for Norway to here adopt a more wait-and-see attitude, in line with the principles the Norwegian Government used as a basis for its decision to support the 1979 dual decision."

I think that it is right that these main points should emerge clearly, partly because the NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report and several of the press reports and comments, including those in AFTENPOSTEN, contain either a partial or a directly misleading picture of a complicated, but immensely important issue.

The Labor Party has been particularly active on this issue and has stressed in particular the negotiations side of the 1979 dual decision. Our government was also an active advocate within NATO of ensuring that the negotiations were a fully equal part of the decision -- and that the zero-solution -- NO DEPLOYMENT -- was the negotiations' stated target. We were also involved in the decision that a high-level political body should be created to discuss the preparations and thereafter follow the progress of negotiations on a regular basis. We saw this as very important if we, including Norway, were to be able to achieve our clear political goals of reaching the necessary results through negotiations. Norway has a constant responsibility to look at all of the problems in this context. Assertions, including some from the prime minister, that the Labor Party has done a turnabout have no foundation.

When this issue was discussed in the Storting last spring, the Labor Party stressed the conditions which formed the basis of the 1979 dual decision, and emphasized that "We will attach the very greatest importance to assessing whether the preparatory work for possible future deployment could reach such a size or take such a form that it would undermine the negotiations section of the dual decision."

We concluded our remarks by formulating our demands for the government's further work on the matter as follows:

"These deputies have noted that the government will return to the Storting with concrete proposals for the allocation of funds to be included in future draft budgets. These deputies EXPECT that the government will AT THE SAME TIME present its assessment of whether the preparatory work could reach such a size or take such a form that it would undermine the negotiations section of the dual decision."

The Storting and opposition have not been given such an assessment: Not even in the comprehensive Storting report No 101 on security and disarmament, which was published early this summer. The situation in other NATO countries and the internal debate and decision-making processes taking place there are also an important part of such an overall political picture.

A defensible and thoughtful treatment of this issue, in line with our security policy traditions and our clear national interests, requires much more detailed treatment and a much wider perspective than those which the government is now adopting. It also requires a stronger desire, especially on the part of a minority government, to maintain close contacts with Storting.

It is not necessary for Norway in the present phase of this affair, to adopt a position so that we could to some extent be seen as a spearhead or a pressure in relation to more directly affected countries which have still not taken any steps toward making actual earmarked allocations of funds in their parliaments.

In 1979, before giving its support to the final decision taken by NATO, Norway waited until all the countries which in the event, would accept new weapons had reached their decision.

We should continue to follow this line.

There is no reason to describe this -- as has been done -- as some sort of break with Norwegian security policy and in our attitude to NATO membership. On the contrary, it might be that our choice of such a cautious line is most in accord with Norway's security policy traditions and position.

IRANIAN ENVOY REQUESTS, RECEIVES ASYLUM

NC071618 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Oslo, Oct 7 (AFP) -- The Iranian charge d'affaires in Oslo, Parvi Khazai, has asked for political asylum in Norway, it was announced here today.

Mr Khazai asked for Norwegian protection against the Iranian Government, which he described as "inhuman and medieval."

He said he hoped to join the leftist Mojahedin movement headed by Mas'ud Rajavi, who lives in exile in France, and the "National Council of the Iranian Opposition."

Mr Khazai charged that 20,000 people had been executed in Iran after summary trials and 50,000 people, including many children, had been imprisoned since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni came to power.

He termed the Iran-Iraq war as "senseless" and said it had cost the lives of 200,000 people.

Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman Greir Grung said later that asylum would be granted to Mr Khazai.

Norway has in the past condemned human rights violations in Iran.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian news agency NTB said that MR Khazai's successor had already arrived in Oslo, but the Foreign Ministry said it was not aware of this.

SWEDEN

SEARCH FOR 'SUBMERGED OBJECT' CONTINUES

NC080806 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, Oct 8 AFP -- The Swedish Navy dropped new depth charges near its top-secret Muskoe base early today in a new bid to flush out a suspected spy submarine, hours before newly elected Olof Palme was to take office.

Officials said the attack, following the dropping of two batches of four depth charges yesterday, indicated searchers were closing in on their target. A full-scale national alert began a week ago after a periscope sighting was reported.

But officials also warned that if a foreign vessel were forced to surface, Mr Palme, a Social Democrat returning to power after elections last month, could face an unusually delicate international situation.

Sweden has been highly sensitive to the possibility of foreign submarine intrusions in its waters since a Soviet Whiske-137 submarine ran aground near its Karlskrona base in the Baltic last October.

There was new speculation today that the latest "intruder," officially called a "submerged object", may have been approaches by one or even two submarines in a diversionary tactic. But officials refused to comment.

According to unconfirmed reports, it was also thought the suspected spy submarine, and one of the newcomers, may have tried and failed to force a way through metal barriers shielding part of the waters near the base.

The official general staff spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Evert Dahlen, said early today that the overnight depth charging indicated the search was narrowing. "We are aiming nearer," he said.

He refused to indicate the total or strength of the new charges. Yesterday's charges included some of 100 kilos (220 lbs).

Swedish Armed Forces, on full alert along the entire coast with all weekend leave cancelled, were thought to have prepared for a possible emergency surfacing of the vessel, whose crew were assumed to be suffering from shock.

An internment centre was also reported to have been prepared for any crew rescued in this way, and hospitals alerted to prepare for possible injured seamen.

The massive sea and air search was being followed from a specially installed press centre near the base.

The chief of the general staff, Admiral Bror Stefenson, warned during the night that the "intruder" could in fact escape, as it was never certain that the metal barriers had completely sealed off the region close to the capital.

But time was on the side of the Swedish defences, he added.

According to the Stockholm daily, DAGENS NYHETER today, submarines operating off the Swedish coast could be looking for possible sites from which intermediate nuclear missiles could be fired in an international conflict.

The Swedish coastal area offered possibilities for Warsaw Pact forces to aim at southern Norway, and to NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) forces to aim at Soviet and Polish naval bases, a military commentator suggested.

Foreign Minister on Search

LD071628 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Interview with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten by reporter (Jan Lindberger); date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is the submarine search a mere fabrication, Ola Ullsten?

[Answer] No, naturally it is not so. What is concerned here is that we have very many signs to the effect that there may be a submarine in Haarsfjaerden, and thus it is our duty to try to force this submarine to surface. And we shall pursue this goal until we either have it on the surface, or in the worst event, it has managed to disappear, or we can confirm there was nothing there. But such speculations that it is a bluff are built on [word indistinct] theory which is totally unrealistic in Swedish conditions in any case.

[Question] But the fact that TASS, the official Soviet news agency, spreads such comments, could this not show that the Soviet side means to say this is not a Soviet submarine, that it must be some other country's submarine?

[Answer] This is not a denial in itself. But, above all, we can say it is a press comment which TASS has published.

[Question] But it is an official comment.

[Answer] (?This is like) a press statement in Sweden and in other countries; it is not a government statement, nor is it a statement addressed to the Swedish Government.

[Question] What are our political relations like with the Soviet Union since last year's submarine incident?

[Answer] It is clear that if we obtain proof that a foreign power, in this case the Soviet Union, is spying on Swedish territory -- and it was obvious that this was the purpose in the Blekinge Archipelago incident one year ago — then we must protest strongly, and it is clear that this will worsen relations with the country concerned.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET ON NEED FOR 'STRONG DEFENSE'

PM071353 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "To the Defense Minister"]

[Text] Defense staff spokesman Maj Borje Johansson has confirmed that a foreign submarine is once again being hunted with depth charges in the Stockholm Archipelago: this time in the Muskoe area. It would seem that the hunt has been going on for several days.

Now that less information is being released to the public in order not to make it easy for foreign powers to build up a picture of our defense capacity and methods, the Swedish people are also finding it more difficult to form a picture of how the defense forces operate. Nevertheless, one thing is clear -- our ability to keep a foreign power at a distance has been called into question abroad. That is why the submarines are here.

The latest submarine is not a moderate coalition party invention. The election campaign is over, but the moderates' warnings of insufficient defense capacity remain. When moderate leader Adelsohn raised the alarm about shortcomings in our defenses against submarines, he was mocked for Soviet hysteria. The Center Party leader sang with a shaky voice a Solomon's Song of indignation over the fact that the moderates had been relying on information from the defense minister. Such words will now be seen in their correct light.

The new defense minister, Borje Andersson, has announced that he is ignorant of defense issues. He would do well to learn a first-hand lesson by listening to the message Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung delivered in the "Focus" column in Sunday's SVENSKA DAGBLADET. In it the commander states that Sweden is being drawn increasingly into the superpowers' sphere of interest. The repeated and serious violations are not only violations of Swedish territory; they must also be seen as preparations for action against Sweden in the event of a war situation, the commander in chief wrote.

Some foreign power or powers -- it does not matter which -- are playing games with us at present. In such a situation our leading politicians should make it clear that the Swedish people will not tolerate such treatment. They should also refrain from speaking of insufficient knowledge of defense issues or of the need to take money from military defense [to be used in civilian defense]. A strong defense force is the foundation of our nonaligned foreign policy.

Laments Navy's Decline

PM071349 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "In Peril On the Sea"]

[Text] When the nuclear-armed Russian submarine was aground outside Karlskrona last year, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Leif Leifland was rightly worried by the somewhat thin presence the Swedish Navy was able to produce -- one or other of its surveillance vessels. For his part Leifland would have preferred to see a number of frigates and destroyers.

The reason why the under secretary's justifiable wishes could not be fulfilled is quite simply that the vessels he called for no longer exist. In a sad announcement from the Defense Materiel Admnistration we can read the following under the headline "Vessels Scrapped":

"The destroyers Ostergotland, Sodermanland, and Gastrikland, the frigates Visby and Sundsvall, motor torpedo boats T49 and T52, and submarines Draken and Gripen, the mine vessel Alvsnabben and the picket boats Hano and Uto are remoed from service as of 1982-07-01."

Recently the newspapers were able to report that the last remaining destroyer, Halland, is to be withdrawn from service after making an important contribution to the Sydfront exercise; after a few years in mothballs in Karlskrona, it will be turned into scrap.

The significance of this cannot be argued away, either for Swedish public opinion or opinion abroad. Our Navy is losing yet another weapons system of considerable strength and importance, a system which will not be, which is not even planned to be replaced. Beginning now, the commander in chief has at his disposal no ships suited to providing the shipping protection which has long been considered to be an essential task for our defense forces in a war; nor is he able to produce an emphatic demonstration of strength in peacetime of the type the under scretary was right to call for.

The official reasons for the fairly undisturbed rundown of our naval defenses is the principle of "the light fleet." As a principle, it is simple and correct enough -- dividing the resources between a larger number of smaller vessels instead of between a smaller number of heavier vessels. Not putting too many eggs in one basket, in other words. Unfortunately, this clever rule has one serious limitation -- frigates and destroyers have actually undertaken tasks which cannot immediately easily be taken over by patrol boats or missile boats, no matter how excellent and necessary these are.

What is even more important is that the fundamental principle of the light fleet -- "more [word in original in italics] lighter vessels -- has not actually been applied. Undeniably, vessels have become smaller, but there are also fewer of them.

The embarrassing submarine incidents in the last few months should by this time have been a sufficiently emphatic lesson for the Swedish people that the Naval rundown has now passed the point at which the Navy's men, despite all their efficient and dutiful endeavors can no longer actually perform the tasks given to them, simply because they have not been given the tools which these tasks unavoidably require.

This circumstance is deeply worrying for Sweden. In the international context it seems almost lunatic. If anything emerges clearly and unambiguously from the last decade's military developments, it is the growing importance the West and especially the East are attaching to naval forces. Sweden -- in military-geographical terms almost an island, as former Navy chief Bengt Lundvall pointed out -- should not strictly need any pointers from outside to understand that.

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NC072222 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1452 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Speech delivered by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou before the UN General Assembly in New York on 7 October -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President: At the outset, I would like to warmly congratulate you on your election to the high post of president of the 37th session of the General Assembly and to assure you of our full cooperation and support. Having known you personally for a long time and being in a position to appreciate your outstanding qualities, I am confident that under your most able leadership, the Assembly will conduct fruitful deliberations and will successfully pursue the many important issues which are pending before it. In paying a well deserved tribute to you on this occasion, I recall the excellent relations we maintain with your country, Hungary.

At the same time, I would like to express our sincere feelings of appreciation to your predecessor, Ambassador Kittani of Iraq, for the exemplary way in which he presided over the deliberations of the 36th session of the General Assembly and the intervening, resumed and special sessions.

We are in the midst of such a depressing deterioration of the world political and economic situation that the possibility of general conflagration looms menacingly on the horizon. Detente is not nowadays a feature in the international situation. It is the opposite that prevails. We are living in a world characterized by continuous insecurity and crises, where the use of force is the order of the day. And what is even worse is that aggression, the violation of human rights and terrorism remain unpunished and unremedied because of the failure of the members of the United Nations to give the Security Council the necessary means for the enforcement of its resolutions. The failure of the United Nations to effectively deal with world problems causes a serious crisis of confidence which erodes the very usefulness of the organization.

The above crisis of confidence was recently further accentuated by the failure of the second special session devoted to disarmament to call a halt to the ever-escalating arms race and to conform to the directives of the final document of the first special session for the creation of an effective collective international security system concurrently with disarmament. The final document is emphatic and clear in asserting that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the UN Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces.

The nuclear arms control talks between the two superpowers, which were resumed last week in Geneva following their 2-month summer recess, justifiably attract the attention of all peoples in all continents, for upon their outcome lies to a considerable extent the so-much desired return to detente and, consequently, to the securing of conditions for the peaceful solution of international problems. Their success would be a major contribution to peace; that is why Cyprus joins all peace-loving countries in urging that utmost effort be exerted for their success.

Mr President, the present bleak picture dictates that the state of world affairs cannot and should not remain unchecked. It has consistently been the position of Cyprus that the Security Council be given the means for enforcement action for the maintenance of peace and security through the availability of a United Nations force as called for in Article 43 of the Charter. Such development would act as a catalyst [as heard] to the arms race and would make the decisions of the United Nations binding in a real sense. We have maintained all along that we should concentrate not merely on the adoption of resolutions and declarations, but also -- which is certainly more important -- on their implementation.

This is an absolute necessity if the United Nations is to perform the task entrusted to it by humanity. Let us listen to the voice of our distinquished secretary general and commence without further delay the process toward remedying the situation. If we fail to do so, we will not be doing our duty and the very future of the United Nations will be at stake, with the net result that anarchy and chaos will continue increasingly to prevail in the world instead of the rule of law and the principles of the Charter.

Recent debates on the question of Palestine and Lebanon brought to the foreground and demonstrated, in a crude and tragic way, the inability of this organisation to fulfill its paramount responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Ten Security Council resolutions went unheeded whilst the tragic siege of Beirut and the indiscriminate bombing and shelling were going on. The world organisation stood literally helpless when the Palestinians were targeted for extinction.

Mr President, in expressing my deep concern in this respect, I made a proposal in the past for the convening of a special sesion of the General Assembly to deal with the question of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions. Developments since then, as boldly and clearly elaborated upon in the report of the secretary general, have strengthened my conviction that it is imperative that the General Assembly, as a matter of urgency, consider in depth this question with the aim of producing definite and positive results. While repeating my proposal for a special session, for which consultations may commence, I today propose the inscription on the agenda of this current session of a special item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Resolutions," and have instructed the delegation of Cyprus to immediately enter into appropriate consultations in this respect. I urge the General Assembly to accept the inscription of this item and to attach to it the importance it deserves. I am confident that a full and constructive debate on this item will have the result of setting in motion the proper process toward finding the right answer to this extremely serious and outstandingly significant issue.

Equally, I wish to stress the significance of the continuation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the application of all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to which Cyprus reaffirms it commitment. Together with the other neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe, we are doing our utmost for the success of the follow-up conference to be reconvened in Madrid in November, which will substantively contribute to genuine detente in Europe and enhance the prospects of peace throughout the world.

Mr President, the Middle East crisis continues, confounded and bedevilled as never before, and it will not be solved without the withdrawal of Israel from all terrories it has occupied since 1967 and without the solution of the Palestinian question with the participation, on an equal footing, of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We hold the view that the Middle East problem is one of the most serious problems facing the world today threatening international peace, at the core of which is the Palestinian question. The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to dignity and freedom must be recognized, and the aspirations of the Palestinians for the creation of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state must be realized.

This has been our consistent and principled position on the Middle East, and we shall keep striving within the context of the United Nations, along with the other members of the Nonaligned Movement, to contribute to a just and lasting solution of this problem. It is in line with the is brotherly solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and Syria and the Nonaligned Movement that we hosted recently in Cyprus the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries on the question of Palestine.

In the same spirit, Cyprus participated in the ministerial committee framed at the above meeting, which had a number of constructive contracts aiming at the promotion of the rights of the people of Palestine.

We reaffirm our full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of the much-tormented Lebanon. The abhorrent massacre of Palestinian civilians, women and children has appalled and brought unparalleled shock to our people and has underlined the need for effective measures for the protection of all the population in Lebanon.

The war between Iran and Iraq continues unabated, causing much loss of life and property to two member states of the Nonaligned Movement. This is another tragic example of the inability of the world organization to meet its primary objectives of maintaining peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between states.

Mr President, there is hardly any other issue in international relations in regard to which the world community has been able to arrive at a higher level of understanding and agreement than the imperative need for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and, in particular, of its worst manifestation, namely, the odious doctrine of apartheid. And yet this abhorrent doctrine is still alive and so are other practices of racial discrimination, emanating either from internal oppression or from foreign aggressive designs. South Africa, most notably, persists in its defiant attitude toward the United Nations by flouting and ignoring the decisions of this organization, by denying every single tenet embodied in the Charter and by failing to respect the basic principles of equal rights of individuals and self-determination of peoples without distinction as to race, religion or sex.

I wish to reiterate once again our solidarity with the people of South Africa, and indeed, all oppressed peoples under colonialist regimes and foreign domination who continue to struggle for their freedom, equality and justice. We also reiterate our wholehearted support for the people of Namibia and express our conviction that their just struggle will succeed. To this end, it is necessary that Resolution 435 (1978) be strictly and urgently implemented as a whole to enable the people of Namibia to take their rightful place as an independent state. We also again voice our solidarity with the frontline states in southern Africa and condemn South Africa's acts of aggression against those countries, which are shouldering a major part of the struggle for the eradication of the evil of apartheid.

Despite the formidable achievements and the concerted efforts continuously exerted for decolonization, there are still territories under colonial or neo-colonial rule. I take this opportunity to declare once again that Cyprus fully supports all the efforts of the United Nations for the eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism in various parts of the world as well as for the adoption of measures aimed against the revival of colonialism. In the above context, I would mention the case of the Western Sahara, where the principle of self-determination has not yet been applied. Contrary to the numerous General Assembly resolutions on this subject, the Saharawi people have not yet been allowed to exercise their inalienable rights.

Mr President, the problem of Cyprus continues to be one of the most serious international problems threatening peace and security in the sensitive area of the eastern Mediterranean. This situation is yet another example of the inability of the United Nations to act by implementing its own resolutions. Eight years have elapsed since the Turkish troops invaded Cyprus and occupied more than 36 percent of its territory. Eight years of agony after the devastation and pillage. All human rights have been and continue to be violated by Turkey. Eight years of crude act of occupation.

Cyprus has come through many tribulations throughout her proud 7,000-year history, but it has never experienced such a sinister operation -- an operation whereby the occupation is coupled with the systematic attempt to change the demographic character of the occupied sector; an operationwhereby the indigenous population of the occupied territory was savagely ousted from its birthplace. A birthplace does not belong to any given generation of people. It is perennial in character, it belongs to history. So the aggression of Turkey against Cyprus is not only a present-day violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity, it is also a sacriligious trespass on one of the oldest recorded histories of the world.

The Turkish aggression and occupation brought upon Cyprus many scars which cannot be healed as long as the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity persists, as long as the Turkish Army of occupation is on our territory. Eight years have elapsed and we are still trying to trace the fate of more than 1,600 persons missing since the invading forces set foot on Cyprus. In spite of unlagging efforts, in spite of a number of resolutions adopted by this Assembly, no progress has been made on this purely humanitarian issue. We call upon the international community to make its voice heard clearer and louder in Ankara so that a workable arrangement may be achieved to trace the fate of the missing persons in a proper manner.

Mr President, I stand before this rostrum once again to convey to you the protest of the people of Cyprus at the continued Turkish occupation and, in general, at the contemptuous way which Turkey has been treating the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Cyprus, and to reiterate our demands for their strict and full implementation. The words of the secretary general in his report, which still reverberate in this hall, are really scathing and severely censorious of those who failed to comply with the United Nations resolutions against those who try to win an international objective by force.

The facts with regard to the Cyprus problem are well-known to this Assembly. Although we are victims of aggression and occupation, we have mustered all our good will in the quest for a lasting solution and permanent peace. The international talks, which have been going on in Cyprus for a long time, have produced no results of any substance due to the intransigent and negative attitude of Turkey. It is incumbent upon the international community, and particularly those who possess the necessary influence, to make Turkey remove its forces of occupation, abandon its sinister designs against Cyprus and fully comply with the resolutions of the United Nations.

Together with my assurance that we shall continue on our part to strive hard for a peaceful solution in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, I must categorically state once again that under no circumstances shall we accept the results of the crime committed against Cyprus or any solution which directly or indirectly might lead to the division and partition of Cyprus or which may amount to abandonment of the inherent rights of the people of Cyprus, such as the right of the refugees to return to their homes and properties. We envisage a completely independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, united, demilitarized and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus in which all the citizens, whether Greek Cypriot or Turkish Cypriot, Maronite, Armenian or Latin, will be able to fully enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms and cooperate for a happy and prosperous future in peace and freedom for generations to come. Our aspiration is to turn Cyprus from a place of conflict into a place of peace, something which would be a significant contribution to the cause of international peace and security. We aspire to turn Cyprus into a bridge of understanding and cooperation between three continents. I have no doubt whatsoever that if foreign intervention and interference cease and the unity of the country and the people are restored, there would be no problem which could not be overcome.

In the genuine desire to ensure lasting peace in our much-tormented country, some time ago I put forward the proposal for the total demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus. I declare that we would be prepared to agree to the stationing in the Republic of Cyprus, for as long as necessary, of an international United Nations police force which would supervise a united Greek Cypriot-Turkish Cypriot police force composed in accordance with the population ratio. I reiterate once again my proposal. The Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, offered to withdraw from Cyprus the small Greek contingent stationed under the 1960 agreements, provided, of course, that all the Turkish troops are withdrawn, in which case Greece would be prepared to pay for the additional expenses for an increased international force of the United Nations. We support this generous proposal of the Greek prime minister which was set out before this assembly again a few days ago in the statement of the foreign minister of Greece.

Mr President, the time has truly come for the international community to act resolutely in order to give effect to its verdict in regard to Cyprus. This unacceptable situation cannot go on indefinitely. It is because of the lack of any progress toward a solution of the Cyprus problem and because of Turkey's continuous disregard of the United Nations resolutions that we have asked for a new debate on Cyprus by the General Assembly in an effort to employ ways and means and take any steps and measures necessary to promote the implementation of the UN resolutions. I call upon this assembly to act effectively so that a potential source of danger can be removed in the interests of peace and international security and for the sake of the most sacred principles that the United Nations stand for.

Mr President, I fervently hope that mankind will come to its senses before it is too late; before the international anarchy to which the secretary general referred becomes a way of life on this planet with all the grave implications this would entail for the very survival of humanity. We trust that, under the guidance of the UN leadership, a new mentality will prevail and that, with the full support and cooperation of each and every member state, a new era will dawn, not of anarchy and conflict, but of peace, justice and international legal order in accordance with the principles of the United Nations. To this noble objective we, on our part, pledge our dedication and full support.

RADIO, TV TECHNICIANS END STRIKE UNTIL 15 OCT

NC081156 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The trade union of the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation technical employees announced that a general meeting of its members held today in response to an appeal hy Ioannou, the secretary general of the Confederation of Cypriot Workers, SEK, resolved to unilaterally call off strike measures until next Friday [15 October]. [No statement was made on the resumption of normal schedules by the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation.]

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RETURNS FROM EGYPT VISIT

NC050923 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Oct 82 p 10

[Excerpt] Communications and Works Minister Khristos Mavrellis has returned from a visit to Kenya and Egypt from 26 September to 3 October. During his visit, he was accompanied by Mr Yeoryios Khatzianastasiou, director general of his ministry, and by Mr Royiros Mikhailidhis, telecommunications officer.

On his trip back from Kenya, the communications and works minister stopped over at Cairo together with the director general of his ministry and met with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali with whom he discussed in detail and in a cordial atmosphere questions referring to the relations between the two countries.

Mr Mavrellis also met with Egyptian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Isma'il, with whom he discussed questions of competency. They settled some pending issues that refer to air links between the two countries.

DENKTAS SAYS ARMS IN SOUTH DETRIMENTAL TO CYPRUS

TA060957 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the concentration of deadly arms in southern Cyprus cannot be tolerated forever. Replying to reporters' questions in connection with Greek Cypriot press reports on the Turkish peace forces being reinforced with new arms and on an arms concentration in the north, Denktas recalled that since 1955 the Greek Cypriots have been spreading such rumors in a bid to conceal their own efforts at armament. Denktas pointed out that the Greek Cypriots have now begun spreading lies in connection with the Turkish Cypriots in a bid to diffuse the unpleasant atmosphere created by the arms they displayed on 1 October and to reduce the negative effects of a show which proved their bad intentions. He added: We are very closely following what they are doing and intend to do behind this screen they have created through these false reports.

Recalling in a statement made by the PEO secretary general to the effect that Cyprus can become another Lebanon and that the Greek Cypriots can be massacred by the Turkish Cypriots, Denktas said that this statement can be assessed as an effort to conceal their own goals.

Denktas noted that the arms concentration in the south will be of no help to the Greek Cypriots but that, on the contrary, it will be detrimental to the whole of the island. He added: The concentration of deadly arms in the south cannot be tolerated forever.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAID TO RESUBMIT RESIGNATION

NC071926 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] According to absolutely verified information, Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos resubmitted his resignation soon after returning from Canada. After he briefed the prime minister at Kastri on his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in New York and with his Turkish counterpart in Canada, Mr Kharalambopoulos again brought up his intention to leave his ministry. Following his dispute with his immediate subordinates, Deputy Ministers Varfis and Kapsis, he believes that there is no longer any chance of cooperation with them.

According to the same information, Mr Kharalambopoulos declared that his faith in the person of the prime minister and his devotion to the party are well known and that their personal relations will not be affected.

Fearing the dangerous consequences that the announcement of Mr Kharalambopoulos' resignation might have for his party -- at a time when PASOK is being rocked by conflicting factions and the repercussions on the deputies from the abolition of the cross of preference -- Mr Papandreou recommended that the foreign minister temporarily remain in his ministry and that his case will definitely be dealt with following the municipal elections.

Mr Kharalamopoulos' reaction to Mr Papandreou's recommendation is not known. In any case, however, it does not seem possible that he would refuse to respond to the prime minister's request so that he will not become involved in the crisis facing PASOK and be accused by the intransigents in the Executive Bureau, who are plotting against him, of betraying the change.

As is known, according to an exclusive report by AKROPOLIS, some days ago Mr Kharalambopoulos verbally submitted his resignation at Kastri and stopped going to his office under the pretext of recuperating from influenza.

This was so because he had been deprived of almost all of his responsibilities concerning the handling of political affairs, to which Mr Kapsis had been promoted, as is exemplified in the case of his undertaking the negotiations for the "moratorium." Mr Kharalambopoulos has also been deprived of his responsibilities in handling Common Market affairs, the responsibility of which had been exclusively undertaken by the other deputy minister, Mr Varfis.

However, the fact that Mr Kharalambopoulos' scheduled meetings with Mr Shultz and Mr Turkmen were forthcoming and in order not to give the impression that the Greek foreign minister was leaving his ministry because of disagreements with the prime minister over matters pertaining to the framework of his talks with his foreign counterparts, it was persistently suggested to him that he remain in his position at least for as long as was required for those meetings.

START OF U.S. BASE NEGOTIATIONS SET FOR 27 OCT

NC071929 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The negotiations on the U.S. bases in Greece will begin on 27 October. This date was fixed this morning during the meeting held between Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis and U.S. Ambassador Monteagle Stearns.

Spokesman on Base Talks

NC071636 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] A time schedule for the removal of the U.S. bases will be discussed during the negotiations that will open in the last 10 days of October and a time limit will be set, at the end of which, if no agreement is reached between the Greek and U.S. Governments, the status of the bases now in force will be terminated. The government spokesman referred to recent statements by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou -- who also touched on this issue in his speech on Saturday at the "sporting" club -- after the announcement of yesterday's meeting between U.S. Ambassador Monteagle Stearns and the Greek prime minister at Kastri.

Answering questions from newsmen, the government spokesman said:

Certainly, the time schedule for the removal of the bases to which Prime Minister Andreas Papandeou referred last Saturday will be a subject of the negotiations. Mr Papandreou has stated: "The negotiations, which will begin at the end of October, concern the time schedule for their removal and the duration of their presence, the safeguarding of our national security and the highest possible degree of control of the bases activities."

Mr Stearns will not participate in the negotiations.

None of the Greek demands related to the regulation of Greek-U.S. relations have been settled.

KLIRIDHIS LEAVES FOR LONDON AFTER ATHENS TALKS

NC071752 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 7 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] Mr Kliridhis, leader of the [Cypriot] extreme rightwing "Rally" party, left for London yesterday after having met in Athens with the president of the republic, the prime minister and the leader of the New Democracy Party.

RIZOSPASTIS Denounces Kliridhis

NC071750 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 7 Oct 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Imperialism's Mouthpiece"]

[Text] Great publicity was given to the visit and talks extreme rightest Cypriot politician Kliridhis held in Athens. And it is clearly understood from the government spokesman's statement that the protector of the coupists in Cyprus did not leave Athens "empty handed," because his proposal for the convening of a "pan-national conference" was not rejected by the Greek Government. With his proposal, Kliridhis seeks to downgrade the basis of the Cypriot state and especially wants to prove that the Cypriot Government is allegedly not handling the Cyprus problem correctly and is following the "wrong course!" Consequently, according to extreme rightist Kliridhis, a "pan-national conference" should be convened in Athens to "chart the correct policy" for the Cyprus problem. The role Kliridhis has played and is continuing to play in Cyprus is very well known. It is a disastrous role that facilitated the plans of the coup for Makarios' overthrow and the Turkish invasion. Currently, his party shelters accountable coupists and he has become the main lever for the imposition of a U.S.-NATO solution of the Cyprus problem, a solution that aims at abolishing the Cypriot Republic and transforming the island into a U.S.-NATO bridgehead. As the government spokesman in Nicosia has charged, Kliridhis is implementing the same undermining tactics to which the Ioannidhis junta and fascist Sampson resorted to overthrow Makarios. After all this, the question that easily arises is: What positive thing for the Cyprus issue can emerge from the government's consultations with Kliridhis?

MARITIME TALKS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDE

NC072022 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The fourth session of the mixed Greek-Soviet maritime committee concluded its work today. The session discussed various maritime problems as well as the progress made in maritime relations between the two countries. Proposals were also made for the further strengthening of Greek-Soviet relations in this field. The secretary general of the merchant marine and the deputy minister of maritime fleet of the Soviet Union, who were the heads of the two delegations, signed a protocol on the last day of the session.

PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS TO VISIT CANADA 14-18 OCT

NC071330 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The office of the president of the republic announced today that President Konstandinos Karamanlis will pay an official visit to Canada from 14 to 18 October at the invitation of Governor General Edward Schreyer.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST GREEKS' PLIGHT IN ALBANIA

NC071537 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 7 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] About 2,000 demonstrators marched on the Albanian embassy on Wednesday to protest the plight of ethnic Greeks in Albania.

Spokesman for the organizers, the Student Committee for Solidarity with Greeks in Northern Ipiros, said that "persecutions of Greeks residing there have increased" following recent reports from Tirana on an alleged landing in Albania.

The official Albanian news agency reported last month that a "gang of criminals" landed in eastern Albania but were "totally wiped out" five hours later.

Former Greek residents of northern Ipiros, an area in southern Albania, claim the region should be restored to Greece. Greek organizations here claim that 400,000 Greek-origin residents of the area are suffering persecution ranging from deprivation of ethnic rights to imprisonment.

The spokesman said that a protest, calling for the release of 25,000 Greek political detainees, and the re-opening of Greek schools and orthodox churches, was posted on the embassy's door when Albanian officials refused to accept it.

The demonstrators were carrying banners reading "Hands off the Greeks" and "No to a new genocide."

Police said the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

PAPANDREOU INSPECTS ARMY UNITS AT KOZANI 8 OCT

NC081220 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou visited this morning the 1st Army Corps headquarters at Kozani, within the framework of his closer contacts with armed forces. Mr Papandreou traveled from Athens to Larisa on board a transport plane and from Larisa to Kozani by helicopter and car because of bad weather conditions in the Kozani airport area. The prime minister was accompanied by Deputy National Defense Minister Dhrosoyiannis, General Army Staff Chief Lt Gen Panagopoulos, and 1st Army Commander Lt Gen Kourkafas. The prime minister attended a briefing at 1st Army Corps headquarters with the participation of staff officers. He addressed a gathering of officers and attended a luncheon given in his honor by Lt Gen Kasapidhis, 1st Army Corps commander.

In a statement to newsmen, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed pleasure over visiting Kozani and promised government support in overcoming the problems of the city and the province.

BRIEFS

PAPANDREOU INVITED TO AUSTRIA -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on Monday received the minister of commerce and industry of Austria, Mr Staribacher, with whom he had a long conversation on various bilateral matters. Mr Staribacher once more extended an invitation of long standing from Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for the prime minister to pay an official visit to Austria. The prime minister said that the date of his visit will be communicated to the Austrian Government through diplomatic channels. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 6 Oct 82 p 4 NC]

FORMER PRIME MINISTER DIES -- Former Premier Stefanos Stefanopoulos died on Monday from a lung ailment, his family said Tuesday. He was 83. He served as premeir for 17 months in 1965 and 1966, heading a center government. [Excerpt] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 6 Oct 82 p 4 NC]

YOUTH GROUP VISITING PRAGUE -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Youth Organization headed by its Secretary Spiros Khalvatzis is currently on a visit to Prague to attend the third congress of the Czech Union of Socialist Youth. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 6 Oct 82 p 6 NC]

JOINT DEFENSE GROUP HOLDS 2-DAY MEETING

TA071117 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The second meeting of the high level Turkish-U.S. joint defense group has begun in Ankara. Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun is heading the Turkish delegation at the talks. The delegation is composed of officials from the chief of the general staff's office, the National Defense and the Foreign Ministries. The U.S. delegation, headed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Richard Perle, is composed of officials from the State and Defense Departments. Security problems concerning the two NATO allies and regional developments are being discussed at the meeting that will last 2 days.

BORDER DEMARCATION TALKS WITH USSR OPEN

LD081144 Ankara International Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Talks have begun in Ankara on the redemarcation of the border on the Arpacay Dam -- which is being built jointly by Turkey and the Soviet Union -- and the lake to be created behind the dam. The Turkish delegation at the talks is led by Ambassador Asaf Inhan [former ambassador to Moscow] and the Soviet delegation is led by Paval Kuznetsov.

Work on the redemarcation is expected to be completed during the talks and an agreement will probably be signed in early November.

TURKMEN MEETS IRAQI, ARGENTINE MINISTERS

TA061701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York, has met with the Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, Sa'dun Hammadi, and the Argentinian minister of foreign relations, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari. The Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East issue were particularly discussed in the Turkmen-Hammadi meeting. In his meeting with Aguirre, Turkmen discussed the problems of Latin America and the Falklands.

Returns From New York

TA071901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who participated in the UN General Assembly meetings, has returned from New York to Turkey by air. Turkmen said that he will make a statement in connection with his trip tomorrow.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU'S VISIT TO TUNISIA

For Tunis Domestic and Ankara Domestic reportage on the visit of a Turkish delegation headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to Tunisia, including coverage of cooperation agreements, a joint communique and a news conference held by Ulusu, see the North Africa section of the 6 October and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

Ulusu Returns

TA072034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who concluded his 4-day official visit to Tunisia, along with the delegation accompanying him, has returned to Ankara. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure for Ankara, Ulusu said that provided the parties are willing, the Islamic countries have common points whose power might greatly contribute to establishing peace and stability in the Middle East and Mediterranean regions.

Ulusu said: The visit for the first time of a Turkish prime minister accompanied by two of his ministers to Tunisia has been received with satisfaction and happiness by the brotherly Tunisians. In my talks with the government officials of Tunisia, with whom we share a common culture and history, I saw that we have similar expectations regarding world peace and the happy future of our nations. As you know, Turkey has for a long time taken care to maintain good relations with its neighbors and the Islamic countries. The fact that on the one hand we are a member of the North Atlantic alliance, and on the other, we are a member of the Islamic community, has not only increased our stategic significance but also our responsibility toward friendly and allied countries. Primarily, we have to secure domestic peace and increase our economic power in order to fulfill our ever increasing historic and social responsibility.

Referring to the significance of supporting through economic cooperation, Turkey's political solidarity with the Islamic countries, Ulusu concluded by saying that his visit to Tunisia had been beneficial and positive from all points of view.

MILLIYET ON PLOT AGAINST CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

NC080920 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Akay Cemal report from Nicosia]

[Text] Greek Cypriot Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin has confirmed reports that a plan to assassinate Greek Cypriot leader Kipranou has been uncovered.

In a statement to KHARAVYI, organ of the Greek Communist Party AKEL, Venianmin admitted that information had been received to the effect that there was a plot to assassinate the Greek Cypriot leader and that certain precautions had been taken last week by the security forces. The Greek minister added that no incident of any kind had occurred until Saturday, the day of Kiprianou's departure from the island.

Acting on the information, the Greek Cypriot security organization cancelled all leave. A series of operations were carried out in the homes and offices of many suspects in Nicosia and Limassol, but they failed to obtain any worthwhile clue.

On the other hand, the AGON newspaper stated that certain groups observed to be in collaboration with foreign forces have intensified their efforts to create unrest in the Greek Cypriot sector in recent months. The paper added that reports about the plot to kill Kiprianou should be evaluated within this framework.

LABOR MINISTER ESENER ON WORKERS IN FRG

TA071947 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Labor Minister Turhan Esener has said that the views of the new government in the FRG on Turkish workers are being followed with care and concern. Esener said: Our government believes that it will be beneficial and appropriate for the FRG Government not to make unilateral decisions. Our government is therefore always ready for bilateral talks on the issue.

In a statement to Turkish radio and television, Esener said that the policy of the new FRG Government on the issue is to prevent the flow of foreigners into the country, to make returns attractive and to thus encourage them.

Noting that bilateral talks on the issue have until now been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, and that they have been directed to positive results, Esener added that the talks have been very beneficial especially from the viewpoint of the conditions for the return to Turkey of workers encouraged to do so, and of determining the extent of employment in Turkey. Esener said that the Turkish workers went to the FRG upon the invitation of the government and the firms in accordance with bilateral agreements, and added: Our workers should not be viewed as production tools or as a labor force reserve to be employed when necessary and to be discarded in times of economic difficulties. Esener said that the Turkish workers have some adaptation problems, and that these cannot be put forward as an excuse. Noting that FRG Chancellor Kohl's statement that humanitarian measures in line with social justice will be taken in connection with the return of workers to their countries was satisfactory, Esener said that these measures should not be a factor of pressure. Esener concluded by saying that the government insists that all possibilities should be secured so that the workers are able to decide whether they wish to return of their own free will, that all their financial rights be fully paid on time and that their future be guaranteed.

DEATH PENALTY UPHELD FOR LEVON EKMEKCIYAN

NC061444 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 6 (AFP) -- A military appeals court today ratified the death penalty against Armenian Levon Ekmekciyan for the machine gun attack at Ankara airport August 7 in which nine people were killed, it was announced here.

Ekmekciyan was captured alive after the attack, but his accomplice was killed. Another 72 people were hurt in the incident.

Ekmekciyan yesterday denounced in a statement to press "the dogs" of ASALA, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, for preventing his family from coming to Ankara from Beirut to see him, in spite of efforts by the Turkish Government to arrange a meeting.

Ekmekciyan also held ASALA responsible of creating enmity between Armenians and Turks.

TRIAL OF 19 DISK EXPERTS BEGINS IN ISTANBUL

TA071149 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The trial of 19 Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] experts has begun at the 1st Army and Martial Law Command's Second Military Court in Istanbul. The indictment, which was prepared by the military prosecutor's office and which was read at today's hearing, says that the suspects were in unity with the goals and actions of DISK, and that they wanted to overthrow the constitutional order by force in a bid to replace it with a Marxist-Leninist proletarian dictatorship. The military prosecutor demanded various sentences for the suspects.

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BELGIUM

LIBERALS, ECOLOGISTS MAKE GAINS IN ELECTIONS

NC111010 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, Oct 11 (AFP) -- The liberals and the ecologists were the two big winners in Belgium's municipal elections yesterday, confirming the trend in last year's general elections. Analysts noted that the widely predicted increased polarization along French and Flemish lines had not taken place. According to the latest results from the Interior Ministry, the liberals gained in popularity throughout the country, the Socialists held their own with varying regional results, while the Social Christian Party, which rules with the liberals, gained French Belgium but was down by five percent in its stronghold of Flemish-speaking Flanders.

The ecologists made remarkable progress, winning an average of seven percent of the vote and 10 percent in such areas as Antwerp in Flanders. They will sit on many town councils, where they are expected to take on the role of arbitrator between the traditional political parties.

The opposition Socialist Party held its own or made slight progress in French-speaking Belgium, benefitting in recession-hit cities like Liege and Charleroi from party President Guy Spitaels' policy of "uniting the left". The Socialists regained second place in Flanders, a position they lost in the parliamentary elections. The Democratic Union of Respect for Work (UDRT) failed to gain a foothold in the French-speaking regions, although UDRT members made their way onto several councils in Brussels. The Communist Party suffered losses, especially in French areas. Moving up in influence with the liberals was the People's Union (VU) regionalist Flemish party.

The Burgermeister of Brussels will once again be a liberal, confirming a tradition dating from the creation of Belgium in the nineteenth century, while the French FDF Party remained the main party in the capital.

NETHERLANDS

'GOOD PROGRESS' IN FOREIGN POLICY CONSULTATIONS

PM081527 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Unnamed "own political correspondents" report: "Good Progress in Government Formation Negotiations; No Nuclear Arms"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 6 Oct -- The Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) are making good progress in consultations with government formation negotiations leader Scholten on nuclear arms and foreign policy. It is likely that tomorrow the distribution of ministerial posts will also be discussed.

A spokesman for the government formation negotiations leader said early this afternoon that the talks are still going according to schedule. CDA and VVD circles are not ruling out the possibility that Scholten will present conclusions on a draft peace and security policy to negotiators Lubbers and Nijpels before Saturday [9 October].

This morning there were also talks about overseas cooperation and development, European problems and policy toward South Africa. This afternoon, Scholten is to hold talks with Cooperation and Development Minister van Dijk.

As far as peace and security policy is concerned, the main question is how the Netherlands' preparedness for nuclear missile deployment is to be formulated in a government accord. The CDA is not prepared to state at the present time that the cruise missiles must be deployed automatically if the Geneva negotiations produce no results or unsatisfactory one.

PROVISIONAL FINAL ELECTION RESULTS FOR BAVARIA

LD102350 Hamburg DPA in German 2320 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Excerpt] [No dateline given] -- These are the provisional official final results of the Bavarian elections:

Number entitled to vote: 7,956,116.

Turnout: 6,231,517: 78.3 percent; (76.6) [percentage from previous election].

Valid votes: 12,166,021 [Bavarian voters may vote directly for a candidate and also for a party list]

Party	Votes	Percent	Previous Election
CSU	7,090,936	58.3	(59.1)
SPD	3,877,032	31.9	(31.4)
FDP	429,832	3.5	(6.2)
Greens	558,087	4.6	(--)

Division of Seats

LD110016 Hamburg DPA in German 2342 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Munich, 10 Oct (DPA) -- According to the official provisional results, out of a total of 204 seats in the 10th Bavarian postwar regional parliament, the CSU will take 133 seats, which is 4 more than 4 years ago. The Social Democrats will receive 71 seats in the regional parliament, 6 more than in 1978.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS BAVARIAN ELECTION RESULT

LD102050 Hamburg DPA in German 2017 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Oct (DPA) -- FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher had admitted that his party suffered a 'heavy defeat' in the Bavarian elections and called on Free Democrats to regain future electoral prospects by showing cohesion. Speaking in a television program of party chairmen on the election result in Bavaria, Genscher said that only by regaining its cohesion could the FDP master its difficult situation and prove itself as a vigorous political party. A party fighting against itself, as it has done, is bound to confuse the voters. The FDP must make it clear to the electorate that the changes in Bonn had been deliberate and that the party supported it. The FDP must use the weeks ahead to rediscover its identity. The FDP congress, to be held in early November, must make matters clear to the electorate. At the congress, the minority in the party must respect the majority decisions.

Federal Chancellor and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl said that the Bavarian election result, in spite of the FDP losses, provides a clear confirmation for the middle of the road policy pursued by the new CDU, CSU and FDP government. Kohl supported Genscher's remarks on the FDP election performance. A party in which one section is daily quarrelling with its party leaders could not be surprised at the reaction of the voters.

The Bavarian election result, the chancellor said, showed that the hope of SPD Chairman Brandt for a new majority by the SPD and the Greens had not been borne out. There could be no question of a new majority.

SPD leader Brandt said that his party's electoral success in Hesse 2 weeks ago had not been contradicted by the Bavarian result. In Hesse, the SPD had almost achieved the same result as in the previous diet election, while in Bavaria it had even done a little better than 4 years ago. Brandt thought that the 'weight' carried by the CSU in national politics, if anything, appeared to be greater after its performance in Bavaria. The other coalition partner in Bonn, the FDP, had again suffered painful losses at a regional level.

Strauss on Election Results

LD101912 Hamburg DPA in German 1853 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Hamburg, 10 Oct (DPA) -- According to Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss (CSU), the Bavarian voters have clearly supported the new coalition in Bonn. The result of the Bavarian elections will help to stabilize the situation in Bonn. In a television program tonight, he said that the FDP failure to clear the 5 percent hurdle will not influence the government coalition in Bonn. However, after the Bavarian elections, the political fate of the FDP was wide open. Without the turbulence in Bonn, the CSU would probably have done even better and the SPD probably worse.

Regarding the Greens, who will not be represented in the diet, Strauss said that the electorate had acknowledged the good work done by the Bavarian government and had halted the triumphal advance of the Greens.

Further Comments

LD111648 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 11 Oct (DPA) -- According to CSU Chairman and Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss, the method and circumstances of the switch of coalition in Bonn contributed to the FDP's defeat in the elections in Hesse and in Bavaria. After a meeting of the regional executive of his party on the consequences of the CSU's "magnificent" performance, Strauss said in Munich on Monday that the FDP would have cleared the five percent hurdle "without trouble" if FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher had led the movement for fresh elections following the breakup of the coalition.

Were it not for the change of coalition in Bonn, the CSU would have polled "more like 65 percent" of the vote in the opinion of Strauss, but he said the "position we have maintained is more than enough." The CSU's 58.3 percent is a good sign for continuity and stability in Bavarian politics. Strauss saw the failure of the Greens to clear the five percent hurdle as a success. It is not a normal party. "The nucleus of the Greens is made up of leftwing radicals of various types," he stated. "I do not welcome the fact that the FDP has been thrown out of the diet assembly," said Strauss, adding however, "there are always casualties on the battlefield."

CDU PRESIDIUM ASSESSES BAVARIAN ELECTIONS

LD111856 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 11 Oct (DPA) -- In a first statement, the CDU Presidium has assessed the result of the election for the Bavarian state parliament as a vote for the Christian-liberal coalition.

The CDU Presidium views the CSU result as a confirmation of the successful regional policies of the Bavarian sister party, and also as unequivocal clear support for the policies of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Regarding the FDP situation, the CDU Presidium is convinced that following the internal party discussions, a "policy of the majority under Hans-Dietrich Genscher will prevail." The CDU/CSU Bundestag group chairman, Alfred Dregger, said that the FDP had been fully hit by the "campaign of lies about treachery." If the party does not achieve unity soon, its future existence must be in doubt.

SPD leader Willy Brandt expressed pleasure after a meeting of the Executive that the SPD was able to improve its position considerably in the Bavarian cities. The elections in Hesse and Bavaria have shown that the trend in the electorate for a seeming swing toward conservative forces have been broken. The Bavarian electorate had also disapproved of the FDP's wobbling and change of course and had thus confirmed that the FDP lacks the political legitimacy for the present government coalition.

BAVARIAN FDP MEMBERS TO BE POLLED ON POLICY

LD111616 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 11 Oct (DPA) -- A referendum of all members on Bonn's new course is to be used in preparation for its special party conference on 24 October and for the discussions leading up to the Berlin national party congress at the beginning of November by the Bavarian FDP leadership. On Monday, the regional executive decided to ask all 8,000 members in Bavaria three written questions following the clear failure by the FDP to surmount the 5 percent hurdle.

The questions are:

1. Should the Bavarian FDP support a continuation of the new CDU/CSU and FDP coalition in Bonn?

2. Do you recommend that the Bavarian FDP delegates should reelect Hans-Dietrich Genscher as national chairman if he stands again?

3. Do you consider the criticism, also within the Bavarian regional party, of the leadership of the national party in recent weeks as justified?

ERTL: FDP 'VICTIM' OF SPD SLANDER CAMPAIGN

LD101956 Hamburg DPA in German 1930 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Munich, 10 Oct (DPA) -- Josef Ertl, the Bavarian FDP chairman [and federal food minister], said that the FDP in Bavaria had been the "victim of an infamous SPD slander campaign." Speaking over Bavarian radio, he declared his support for the changeover in Bonn. A liberal party needed convinced liberals, he said. He conceded that the image of dissension projected by the FDP after the change of government in Bonn had harmed the party.

FDP DELEGATES BLAME LEADERSHIP FOR PARTY DECLINE

LD091402 Hamburg DPA in German 1115 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Schwaebisch Hall, 9 Oct (DPA) -- More than 400 delegates to the Baden Wuerttemberg FDP special party conference began their discussions about the pros and cons of the party's change in coalition with emotional clashes. Previously, the FDP land chairman, Juergen Morlok, spoke against condemning the federal chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher in a speech which received only moderate applause. At the same time, Morlok pointed to the overall responsibility of all the leading bodies in the party and Bundestag group for the change of coalition, for which he also accepted responsibility.

In the first contributions to the discussion, the delegates sharply criticized the leadership style of Morlok and Genscher and demanded the replacement of the leadership team which had betrayed the party. The change of coalition called into question the credibility of the FDP and initiated a "catastrophic" development into a splinter party with only 3 percent of the votes, delegates said.

KOHL, GENSCHER REAFFIRM MARCH ELECTION PLEDGE

LD102122 Hamburg DPA in German 2042 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 10 Oct (DPA) -- In a television program tonight, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher confirmed the pledge made in their coalition agreement to seek fresh elections to the Bundestag on 6 March. "Of course I will keep my word," the chancellor said. He said that talks should take place shortly with all parties and party groups in the Bundestag about fresh elections,

They should also discuss the future of Hesse, where an SPD minority government is in office. With regard to constitutional misgivings about the procedure to arrange new elections, Kohl said that elections were certainly possible. He said he wanted a solution in conformity with the Constitution and would submit proposals to this end.

KOHL TO STATE ELECTION DATE, ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD091758 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (DPA) -- According to information acquired by WELT AM SONNTAG, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU) will give a personal assurance in his government statement to the Bundestag on Wednesday that elections will be held on 6 March. The chancellor will also call on the German people to regard the elimination of the country's crisis situation and the necessary sacrifices this entails as a "national duty." This is reported by the paper in an article prereleased to DPA.

The paper adds that in his 1 and 1/2 hour long statement Kohl will outline the country's present financial situation and explain how his government will tackle the mountain of debts and what sort of investment is to stimulate the economy. In this, Kohl will draw on the independent estimates of Gerhard Stoltenberg, the new finance minister (CDU), according to which the number of unemployed will reach 2.4 million in 1983, rather than the 2.1 million reported by the former Federal Government.

According to Stoltenberg's calculations, the 1983 budget deficit will amount to the record sum of DM45 billion without further saving measures, rather than the DM28 billion as predicted by the former coalition. According to the paper's information, further severe savings measures are announced in Stoltenberg's paper.

TRADE UNIONS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC POLICY

LD101056 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Oct (DPA) -- The trade unions' massive criticism of the government program of the new Christian-liberal coalition is continuing. Karl Hauenschild, chairman of the chemical, paper and ceramics industrial trade union, said on Deutschlandfunk today that the measures agreed upon by the new coalition thus far do not seem promising for a speedy reduction in unemployment. Moreover, the planned savings measures lack any social balance since many of the restrictions affect only the employees and not the employers.

Hauenschild announced that at the end of this month the trade unions would make it clear at regional demonstrations that the coalition paper contains several points that must be condemned as "much more insupportable and unacceptable" than the contents of the old coalition's 1983 budget. It is hoped that the Bundestag will make changes in these plans.

The trade union chairman also rejected the planned 6-month delay of wage increases proposes by Labor Minister Norbert Blum (CDU). It is wrong to believe that firms will invest more if wage costs increase less steeply. Businessmen will only invest if they can sell their products. At the same time investment buying power is promoted, incentives must also be promoted.

GENSCHER ON FDP, FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEMS

DW081253 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 Oct 82 pp, 1, 3

[Interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, by Editor Herbert Kremp in Bonn; date not given]

[Excerpts] WELT: You are the foreign minister in the new government and at the same time FDP chairman. Will you give up the party chairmanship at the Berlin FDP congress in November so you can devote your full attention to foreign policy?

Genscher: No, I have always represented foreign policy in addition to my responsibilities as party chairman. This should also be possible in the future.

WELT: According to statements by some opponents within your party to the change of government, a leftist-liberal organizational merger is to be expected. Do you think you can guarantee the unity and new orientation of your party?

Genscher: Yes. It is not basically a new orientation but the necessity of now implementing the policy we outlined in the 1980 election program within the new coalition. This is because the Social Democrats were no longer in a position -- particularly in economic and finance policies -- to implement the decisions necessary to fight unemployment. Those who are criticizing the coalition decision ought to express this criticism within the party and justify their approach to the party. I believe it would be proper, so as to create clarity, if the opponents of the current coalition decision were to nominate their own candidate as party leader. In this way, they would offer someone as an alternative.

WELT: The differences between the FDP and the CDU/CSU are surely stronger than those between the FDP and the SPD in recent years. What is there to indicate the continuity of your basic features?

Genscher: We do have experience in cooperating with the CDU/CSU which dates back to the fifties and sixties. It was already seen then that as far as justice and domestic policies are concerned, the dividing line between the two parties -- meaning the FDP and the CDU/CSU -- is more prominent. This will continue in the future. This will not be surprising to anyone who keeps in mind the principles of a liberal party, on the one hand, and those of a Christian conservative party, on the other.

There are also different positions regarding specific questions of economic policy, yet not with respect to the fundamental support of the social market economy. This is something that unites the CDU/CSU and the FDP, whereas in his 1980 government statement, the chancellor at the time, Helmut Schmidt, could no longer support the social market economy despite our urging. He obviously realized even at that time what the course of his party would be. This anxiety was confirmed by the SPD congress in Munich in April this year.

WELT: You have just come from New York where you represented the new Federal Government in numerous talks. What you are stressing is continuity. Does this mean that all aspects of foreign policy in all fields will be pursued as before?

Genscher: The basic lines of German foreign policy are fixed. This is also in the interests of our country. They are also fixed because the basic lines of our foreign and security policies have been established as a part of European political cooperation and within the foreign policy common interests of the Western alliance.

Predictability and reliability are particularly important in the foreign policy of a country situated on the dividing line between East and West. In this respect, we must not run a slalom course, and in my talks in New York I found that my contacts in East and West, as well as in the South have welcomed with great satisfaction the clarity of the new Federal Government's foreign policy course.

WELT: Your agreement with your coalition partner refers to "genuine" detente. Does this term mean "realistic" or "constructive"? Does it modify a noun which lends itself to very broad interpretation?

Genscher: It has been shown that various meanings were attached to the term detente during discussions in the seventies. This is why I spoke of a realistic detente policy right after I assumed the office of foreign minister. The term "genuine" detente has become common in the Western alliance. This basically makes no difference, and this is why this term, which has been used repeatedly by NATO, has been included in our coalition agreement.

WELT: How is this specific concept of detente affected by the situation in Poland which is becoming more intense at present?

Genscher: I used my talks in New York to make it clear, particularly to the people I talked with from the Warsaw Pact -- who included a Polish deputy foreign minister -- that it is a foregone conclusion that the situation in Europe is influenced by developments in Poland.

WELT: You had your first talk with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. Do you have the impression that there will be perfect harmony of German and American interests regarding the fundamental assessment of Soviet policy, concerning the U.S. reaction to Soviet expansionism and regarding technology transfer?

Genscher: All the questions you just raised are covered by two significant documents. One of them is the decision of the Versailles economic summit and the other is the communique of the NATO summit conference in Bonn. These documents are relevant for the policy of the Federal Government as well as of the U.S. Government. Since this is the case, I can respond in the affirmative.

WELT: Were there any discussions about the natural gas pipeline deal and the U.S. Government sanctions imposed on companies in Germany?

Genscher: No. The U.S. Government naturally proceeds from the premise that the Federal Republic will remain loyal to its contracts in this particular case as well.

WELT: What will be on the agenda when Foreign Minister Gromyko comes to Bonn in response to your invitation?

Genscher: The date for his visit has not yet been fixed. Regarding this visit, it will be important for us to be able to discuss the international situation, East-West relations, and the state of arms control and of disarmament negotiations. In addition, the Soviet foreign minister should have an opportunity to obtain a direct impression of developments in the Federal Republic since the government change -- not only during talks with the foreign minister but also with the federal chancellor and the other parties represented in the Bundestag. In this connection it can be seen that the Soviet leadership, just as the leaderships of the other Warsaw Pact states, are adjusting realistically to this changed situation and are finding that the formation of governments is an internal FRG affair.

GENSCHER CONDEMNS BANNING OF SOLIDARITY UNION

LD091218 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called the banning of the independent trade union Solidarity by the new trade union law in Poland a serious violation of the Helsinki Final Act. This ban also contradicts all the assurances of the Polish leadership since the imposition of martial law in December last year, Genscher said in Bonn on Saturday.

Since then, the Polish leadership has again and again issued statements justifying the expectation that Poland will return to the path of reform and dialogue with all social groups involved, including the Solidarity trade union, and that the Polish Government will lift martial law and release the prisoners. "The expectation that these assurances would be fulfilled has once again been bitterly dashed by the new trade union law," the foreign minister said.

The government is deeply worried, according to Genscher, about the effect that the banning of a trade union, which was founded and supported by the majority of Polish workers, will have on mutual trust and thus on the policy of security and cooperation in Europe and on international relations. Together with its friends and allies, Bonn will continue to work for a return to the path of reform and dialogue, for the lifting of martial law and the release of the detainees in Poland.

KOHL RECEIVES ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO

LD081652 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl today receives Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Colombo is in Bonn for a 1-day working visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. After political talks in the chancellor's office, Genscher and Colombo began their exchange of views on European question and East-West relations.

Further on Colombo Visit

LD081842 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl intends to travel to Italy "if possible" even before the German-Italian consultations in Florence at the end of November, a government spokesman stated in Bonn on Friday. Kohl emphasized this intention to make a visit during a 30-minute conversation with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Kohl emphasized on this occasion the excellent state of relations, which he wishes to cultivate "quite personally." The federal chancellor also declared his full support for the German-Italian Europe initiative to improve political cooperation and (?noted) with satisfaction the agreement of both governments on their attitude to both parts of the NATO dual decision.

At the center of the exchange of views between Colombo and his German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher stood the "European Act," which both want to bring before the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 14 October as a contribution to the strengthening of West European political cooperation. Among other topics discussed was the followup Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which is due to resume on 9 November in Madrid. Genscher and Colombo also agreed on intensifying dialogue between the West Europeans and the Americans. Both foreign ministers expressed their concern about the situation in Poland.

A government spokesman emphasized the closer relations between Bonn and Rome by referring to the fact that Colombo was the first foreign minister to make a visit to the federal capital since the change of government.

KOHL, GENSCHER TO VISIT LONDON 19 OCT

LD081824 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will go to London on 19 October for a short visit. According to the Federal Press Office on Friday, he is going at the invitation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Kohl will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

USSR'S SOLOMENTSEV OPENS TRADE EXHIBITION

LD081436 Hamburg DPA in German 1302 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Duesseldorf, 8 Oct (DPA) The Soviet Union sees good prospects for trade relations with the Federal Republic. At the opening of the Soviet trade and industry exhibition in Duesseldorf today, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR Mikhail Solomentsev said he hoped that this, the biggest Soviet exhibition in the Federal Republic to date, will create a fresh drive toward the further development of contacts between the two countries.

In a greetings message to visitors at the exhibition which Solomentsev read, Soviet party and state head Leonid Brezhnev said that the exhibition was a joint contribution to the further development of goodneighborly, mutually advantageous relations between the countries. He gave the assurance that the Soviet Union is prepared to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to curb the arms race and to consolidate the foundations of peace on earth.

North Rhine-Westphalia Economics Minister Prof Reimut Jochimsen said that despite an increasing rigidity in international economic relations, it is possible to speak frankly with one another. He gave assurances that this continuity in foreign and detente policy was guaranteed, and not only by Social Democrats, pointing out that the new Federal Government had stated its commitment to it, also. With regard to Washington's recent criticism of trade with the East, Jochimsen stressed the land government's legal interpretation that contracts must be honored. It is false to use trade and economics as instruments of political pressure. At the same time, it is not possible to ignore the political causes of the so-called embargo policy, namely Afghanistan and Poland.

FRG'S WOLFF, SOLOMENTSEV SPEAK ON COOPERATION

LD111638 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 11 Oct (DPA) -- Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the Eastern Committee in German Industry, has warned against a further politicization of world trade. Foreign policy problems should not be solved by economic measures, stressed Wolff, in referring to the U.S. sanctions against the gas pipeline deal with Moscow. Trade partners throughout the world have to recognize that their partners in the Federal Republic are reliable. Wolff was speaking on Monday in Duesseldorf at the USSR-FRG commission, held in conjunction with a Soviet trade and industry exhibition.

Wolff regards economic relations with the Soviet Union as being far from exhausted, despite the differences in political systems, and even though the FRG is already the USSR's most important Western trading partner. In view of the increasing concentration on the energy field in German-Soviet trade, it is also desirable to expand imports of industrial and consumer goods from the USSR.

According to Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet side is also interested in strengthening economic cooperation. It is known that in the case of German firms, one is dealing with partners "who stand by their word and their commitments," Solomentsev said.

WOERNER VIEWS ON 'ZERO SOLUTION' FOR EUROPE

LD111836 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) hopes that the Soviet Union will take some action at the Geneva disarmament negotiations on medium-range missiles. In a DEUTSCHE WELLE interview, Woerner said on Monday that the West is firmly in favor of a zero solution. That is, East and West should not station nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. Woerner made clear, however, that if the Soviets did not take any action, they could be sure that the West would station medium-range missiles.

Britain has already declared its readiness to accept 160 cruise missiles. Italy wants to station 112. Woerner said that he believes that the other alliance partners would also stand by their agreements. Much depends on the example of the Germans. "If we break away, then indeed the others will also no longer participate." The Federal Government stands "united and unreservedly" by the dual decision.

In the interview, Woerner also expressed his "fundamentally positive" stance on American wishes to move more U.S. units closer to the intra-German border. But he emphasized that this could only happen step by step over a lengthy period. In addition, it is clear "that the Germans cannot finance this alone or even the greatest part of it." This is a task for all NATO.

With reference to the Bundeswehr, Woerner said that now the men had to be put into the foreground; the soldier and his quality. He saw training and leadership as priorities and he intends taking firm action against lack of discipline.

LAMBSDORFF HOPES FOR LIFTING OF U.S. SANCTIONS

LD081152 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Cologne, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff hopes that the U.S. sanctions against four German firms in connection with the natural gas pipeline deal will soon be lifted. On Deutschlandfunk today he stressed however that this will not "happen very quickly." He said that the settlement of the dispute between Washington and its four partners -- France, Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic -- must take place within the framework of the OECD.

Lambsdorff expressed in this connection the conviction that the United States does not want to wage a trade war against the Soviet Union. "We know the opinion of Secretary of State Shultz in such matters." He said that Shultz is a determined supporter of free world trade.

Last Wednesday, the Washington administration imposed punitive measures against turbine manufacturer AEG-Kanis and against three Mannesmann concerns.

MITTERRAND CONDEMNS POLISH BAN OF SOLIDARITY

NC112110 Paris AFP in English 2049 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 11 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand today condemned the decision Friday by the Polish parliament to ban the Solidarity independent trades union federation.

On return from a week-long African tour, Mr Mitterrand said: "I condemn this intolerable regression of rights which, despite appearances, stems less from circumstances than from the very nature of the system.

"This decision constitutes a new and dramatic attack on human liberties and rights in Poland. Furthermore, it is contrary to the engagements of the Polish head of government on December 13, 1981 (when martial law was imposed) and to the Final Act of the Helsinki agreement," Mr Mitterrand said.

"It is therefore this very system one must consider when making such a condemnation.

"France will do what it must to aid the Poles, in whatever circumstances, to continue to live without abandoning hope," he said.

Government Issues Communique

LD091340 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] "Total reprobation," these are the two words officially used in the communique issued by the Ministry of External Relations to condemn the dissolving of the Polish trade union Solidarity. The French Government also expresses its deep anxiety, the communique adds. The new laws will, in practice, lead to a suppression of Solidarity and of two of the Gdansk agreements' essential achievements: trade union pluralism and the right to strike.

French-Polish Dialogue Suffers

NC091338 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 9 (AFP) -- The French Government has expressed "great concern" over yesterday's adoption of new trade union legislation in Poland which banned the Solidarity union, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The legislation, he said, would lead to the suppression of two essential gains of the 1980 government-worker agreements in Gdansk which led to Solidarity -- the right to strike and the plurality of trade unions.

The French Government had on numerous occasions asked Polish authorities to lift martial law, free detainees and hold genuine discussion with Solidarity and the Roman Catholic Church, the spokesman said.

The measures "obviously pose a new stumbling block to French-Polish dialogue," the spokesman added.

LEBANON: TROOPS NOT INVOLVED IN SEARCH OF HOME

NC091332 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 9 (AFP) -- The French Defence Ministry today denied today that French paratroopers of the Beirut peace force had searched the home of a "leading Lebanese figure" yesterday.

The denial followed reports that French troops had searched the home of Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party.

MITTERRAND ASSESSMENT OF AFRICAN POLICY

LD100910 Paris Europe Number One in French 0630 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Jacqueline Patet report]

[Text] The ninth French-African summit is over. The next meeting will be held in Paris in 1983. So, what can we deduce from this 48-hour meeting between 37 African countries and France?

First of all, the redefinition by Francois Mitterrand of his African policy. An untiring advocate of the north-south dialogue, France will help the countries that need help but will do so within the limits of its possibilities.

In the final press conference held yesterday evening alongside President Mobutu. Francois Mitterrand spoke very clearly and pragmatically on this specific point, not concealing the difficulties that France is experiencing at present and expressing the hope that he not be the only one to realize this. His statements, which he had already made in Burundi and Rwanda, were appreciated by the majority of the countries present because they had the merit of being frank, even though he may have shocked some of them.

And then, Francois Mitterrand also made a point of reassuring the French-speaking nations who are worried at the expansion of their original group, and some, like President Bongo, even displeased at not being able to speak any more of the problems specifically concerning the former colonies of France.

Begin Mitterrand recording: Grasp all, lose all. On the basis of the core of French-speaking nations that I spoke of yesterday and which we have to preserve, it is better to stick to widening established relations with a series of African countries that have been willing to participate, since 1980, and which have increased each time in 1980, 1981, 1982, at the invitation of the annual chairman of the conference.

Consequently, I have no intention of expanding unnecessarily. I think that the point that we have reached is a good one and that it is advisable to specify properly the formula that needs to be made secure so that we may be able to speak of everything that affects our common interests and that we may also know what consequences to draw in the policy of cooperation, which must remain a sort of privilege: privilege of the [word indistinct], political privilege, cultural privilege and privilege of affection between France and Africa. [end recording]

[Patet] One can say that we shall all meet again in Paris next year, a more restricted formula. The decision has not yet been made by Claude Cheysson who I interviewed yesterday. Cheysson believes that there must be reflection on how to prevent a split in this French-speaking core.

Another positive step for the summit was the legitimization of Hissene Habre, introduced at the inaugural session as a head of state by President Mobutu without anyone leaving the room, and received that very evening for 55 minutes by Francois Mitterrand who promised to accelerate aid from France in the fields of health, food and telecommunications. The victor of Ndjamena is returning home as a full-fledged president.

Consequently, both in the sphere of political and of economic problems, Francois Mitterrand has endeavored to conciliate realism and generous ideas and, as he said himself: it is not always easy.

LE MONDE ANNOUNCES CHEYSSON WEST BERLIN VISIT

PM110941 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Cheysson Will Visit West Berlin 2 December"]

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay spokesman announced Wednesday, 6 October, that External Relations Minister Cheysson will make an official visit to Berlin on 2 December.

He will be received by the city authorities and will be guest of honor at a dinner given by the Berliner Pressekonferenz.

By Berlin, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman means the three Western-occupied sectors of the former German capital.

HERNU CITED ON NUCLEAR FORCES, ARMY ROLE

PM111211 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 82 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Hernu Hints at Forthcoming 'Alteration' in Doctrine Governing Use of Army"]

[Excerpt] Speaking to the National Assembly finance committee and to the press about the 1983 draft defense budget in Paris this morning, Thursday 7 October, the defense minister hinted at a forthcoming "alteration" "in the concept of the use" of the Army. "Anybody who tells me that he prefers an additional division of soldiers to a nuclear missile-launching submarine is living in the wrong age," Charles Hernu commented.

Expressing the view that "France is the only country which has dared to draw all the necessary conclusions from its nuclear power status," Mr Hernu said that "it is to that priority -- nuclear arms programs -- that we have sacrificed secondary matters on which savings had to be made."

The defense minister referred without officially supporting them, to the rumors reporting the prospect of a reduction in manpower in the context of a new reorganization of the Army.

"I have heard here and there that some people are worried about the Army's future, its size and its missions," Mr Hernu explained. "Allow me to tell you that the people primarily concerned, the Army officers and Army chiefs, are not worried. They know perfectly well that if the future military planning law introduces alterations in the concepts governing the use of the forces, it will not be to the detriment of their branch of the armed forces. They support the idea of a well-equipped army with greater fire-power and mobility in which the versatility of the forces will be increased."

"The optimum size of such a body will be determined by strategic choices included in the planning law," which is being drafted and which is to cover the years 1984 through 1988. "A decision of that order," the minister added, "cannot simply be the consequence of finances which are, by definition, always limited."

After recalling that "the defense of France's European borders requires a strong battle corps based on armored units; deployed on both sides of the Rhine" and that "the means available for rapid overseas assistance must not be reduced," Mr Hernu said that "the task of defending the national territory by surface means must be effectively divided between the Gendarmerie and the Army."

"The Gendarmerie must be responsible for intelligence, protecting installations and neutralizing infiltrated commando groups," the defense ministry stipulated. "The Army must fight the main elements."

HERNU VIEWS ARMS SALES' REGIONAL CONCENTRATION

PM111455 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Oct 82 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Eighty-Three Percent of French Arms Sales Go to Maghreb and the Near East"]

[Text] Defense Minister Charles Hernu has described French arms exporters' dependence on their Near East and Maghreb clientele as "excessive." Indeed, more than 83 percent of French military equipment sales to foreign countries go to those two regions of the world.

Mr Hernu gave that verdict last week when he presented the most recent statistics on the French arms trade to the defense commission deputies.

Export orders recorded for the first 6 months of 1982 amounted to Fr 26.4 billion compared with Fr 20 billion for the corresponding period of 1981. Total sales in 1981 were Fr 33.8 billion and in 1980, Fr 37.3 billion.

According to the defense minister, the exports for the first 6 months of this year can be divided as follows: Fr 9.2 billion for the aeronautics sector; Fr 5.5 billion for surface equipment and Fr 1.7 billion for the naval sector. The geographical distribution is as follows: 83.5 percent to the Maghreb, Near and Middle East; 5.5 percent to Western Europe and North America; 4.5 percent to Black Africa; 3 percent to the Far East; 2.5 percent to South America and the Caribbean and 1 percent to various other places.

Two kinds of dependence can be noted: 83 percent of sales go to the Maghreb and Near East, and 73 percent of sales are aeronautical equipment. At present, these are mainly supplies of Mirage-2000 and Alpha-Jet aircraft to Egypt and supplies of Crotale surface-to-air missiles and Exocet surface-to-surface missiles to Saudi Arabia.

After describing as "excessive" what he termed "the concentration of exports to a given region," Mr Hernu asserted his intention to increase the export of warships, notably to Brazil and Peru.

PCF'S LAJOINIE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 4 OCT

PM081449 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Oct 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The PCF's Active and Original Commitment to the Majority"]

[Text] [PCF Politburo member] Andre Lajoinie, accompanied by PCF Politburo member Pierre Juquin, gave a press conference late yesterday afternoon [4 October]. After summarizing the broad outlines of the report which he had presented to the Central Committee on the Politburo's behalf that morning, Andre Lajoinie answered journalists' questions.

The Politburo report, Andre Lajoinie stated, centers on "a proposal to the Central Committee and a political observation."

The proposal is: "To launch large-scale national action for economic recovery, social progress and workers' rights." That prolonged action will be "of national and class importance." It will be of national importance "because there will be no solution to the country's problems unless we win that battle." It will be of class importance because it presupposes "pushing back capital's chaos and speculations," and at the same time it presupposes that full account be taken of "the need to increase the workers' purchasing power."

The political observation is: "In face of the pressures exerted by the rightwing and capitalist forces, we think that the leftwing course will only be maintained by the workers' intervention."

Finally, Andre Lajoinie stressed that the Central Committee "strongly reaffirmed its commitment to the majority. That commitment must be active and original and capable of winning the people's support."

Since many journalists' questions related to the remarks on, or criticisms of, the measures envisaged for financing the social security system, Andre Lajoinie added: "We are not yes-men; moreover if we were, we would be doing a great disservice not only to the workers but also to the whole leftwing majority."

"I noted major democratic achievements, some of which, moreover, still have potential." Citing the example of the nationalized enterprises, Andre Lajoinie stressed: "We want them to act differently from capitalist firms...."

In addition to those achievements and that potential, "there are some measures which do not correspond to the promises made. Just look at the way in which the right seizes upon them each time and uses any shortcomings which the majority might have."

"When we make criticisms," Andre Lajoinie continued, "they are always accompanied by reasonable, realistic and moderate proposals. We are in the government to improve the French people's situation."

Asked about the Communist deputies' final vote on the social security plan, Andre Lajoinie replied: "We are going to make proposals and will judge according to the government's attitude. We are prepared to discuss the matter."

The proposal for charging living expenses in hospitals is "a source of injustice," he said. Recalling that the employers' debt to the social security is more than Fr 20 billion, Andre Lajoinie specified: "I am well aware that part of that sum corresponds to bankruptcies, but others are not paying their contributions. That is where we can find the Fr 2 billion-Fr 3 billion which would make up for the planned charge for living expenses."

Questioned on a possible meeting with [National Solidarity] Minister Pierre Beregovoy, Andre Lajoinie confirmed that a working meeting would shortly be held between the PCF parliamentary groups and the government. That meeting will take place on 14 October in the National Assembly, in [Premier] Pierre Mauroy's presence, and should be attended by the ministers responsible for the economic and social spheres.

Questioned on the campaign announced by the PCF, Andre Lajoinie then said: "We will not win the national economic battle if the workers' interests are sacrificed. We do not share the idea that purchasing power is not the most important question."

Mentioning the "strong pressure" exerted by the right and the employeres, he added in particular: "If the workers do nothing there will be a problem."

In reply to another journalist, Andre Lajoinie recalled that "virtually all Communists want the Communist ministers to be in the government. But that must not lead them into a passive attitude...."

"I think that the workers' action has been inadequate for the past 16 months." The 10 May 1981 was accompanied by "many illusions." Citing the case of the laws democratizing the enterprise, Andre Lajoinie stated: "Those are important laws which represent a considerable step forward. But is that enough? No, and the Talbot and Citroen workers realized that immediately."

Andre Lajoinie concluded by reaffirming that there "is no inconsistency" in the fact that the PCF defines itself as a struggling party and a government party. "There is a commitment to the government. If that commitment is to be effective, it must be active. That is in the interest of the entire left."

PCF'S GREMETZ ON TIES WITH CPC, OTHER ISSUES

PM111517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Oct 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "The Progressive Forces Must Unite and Act in Face of Imperialism's Aggression"]

[Text] [PCF Politburo member] Maxime Gremetz, accompanied by [PCF Politburo member] Pierre Juquin, gave a press conference yesterday afternoon at Central Committee headquarters. First he stressed some points in the report on foreign policy which he presented [to the PCF Central Committee session on 5 October] and especially the Near East.

An analysis of the events confirm that they are a setback for the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world and we are drawing conclusions from that setback by shedding light on the areas which U.S. imperialism's aggression can be seen, he said.

Maxime Gremetz asked: Has the balance of forces in the world changed? According to our analysis, it has not changed. But, he continued, one of the main lessons we must learn in face of the resumption of imperialism's aggression, especially under Mr Reagan's leadership, is that the progressive and revolutionary forces must unite and act for peace and disarmament, for a just and lasting peace in the Near East and for a new international economic and political order.

The PCF asserts its intention to assume all its responsibilities in achieving that unity at national and international levels, Maxime Gremetz concluded.

In reply to a question, he stressed the PCF's desire to ensure that the French people make their contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament, the independence and sovereignty of peoples and a new international order. Those are also lines already affirmed by the French Government.

Relations With the CPC

Questioned on China and relations between the PCF and CPC, Maxime Gremetz said: "We are paying sustained attention to what happened at the recent CPC congress. Following that congress, we consider that what we gleaned from our visit to China last spring has been fully confirmed. We welcome that.

"Can it be said that there are no longer any differences of opinion with the CPC? That is not how the question should be phrased. The Chinese Communists and we have a new concept of relations among Communist parties which takes account of each party's character and originality and takes account of and does not conceal areas of either agreement or disagreement."

During the visit by the PCF delegation headed by [PCF Secretary General] George Marchais which will leave for China 13 October, talks will be held at the highest level with the main CPC leaders, Maxime Gremetz said.

"We are watching with great interest," he continued, "the rapprochement taking place between China and the other socialist countries at the level of interstate economic relations. The fact that Leonid Ilich, one of those responsible for foreign policy in the Soviet Union is in Beijing is an event."

Questioned on the two parties' positions on Vietnam and Kampuchea, Maxime Gremetz recalled that the PCF determines its foreign policy in full independence and not in relation to the position adopted by any other party.

Against the Arms Race

With regard to the struggle against the arms race and for balanced disarmament, which many countries are demanding, whereas Mr Reagan is reviving the arms race, Maxime Gremetz stated that millions of French people could be united. "Areas of agreement are emerging, especially with the PS, with which we will hold a meeting to examine action to be taken in France," he said.

Stressing that young people throughout the world are in the vanguard of the struggle against the arms race and to ensure that the large sums of money it devours are used for other purposes, Maxime Gremetz stated: "We can progress toward disarmament if the peoples become involved. There are new possibilities for extending unity and action in that sphere."

LAGORIO SEES NO CHANGE IN ROLE FOR LEBANON FORCE

AU080829 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 8 -- It is extremely unlikely that the Italian Government could accept a change in the role for the 1,170 Italian troops in the multilateral peacekeeping force in Lebanon because of difficulties connected to the situation in that country, Defense Minister Lelio Lagario said in the evening.

The defense chief's statement on the Italian contingent, which flanks French and American troops in the peacekeeping force, came as the latest in a series of responses to embarassment in the three nations to the Lebanese Army's large-scale sweeps in Beirut in search of arms caches and illegal residents.

The trilateral force was returned to the Lebanese capital following the worldwide outcry over the Israeli-inspired massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps in Beirut in mid-September.

Lagorio declared, "our troops in Beirut were given the duty of safeguarding the Palestinian population and the pacification and consolidation of the Lebanese state".

After affirming that he did not believe the Rome government could accept a change in the role for the contingent, the minister recalled that this mission "was defined when the Lebanese authorities asked for our intervention. This is why news from Lebanon on searches of Palestinian camps has sparked unease and concern.

"I have expressed this thinking", he continued, "to the foreign minister and, as defense minister, I am following closely the diplomatic steps being taken". Lagorio said that the Italian military contingent "must not find itself in an untenable position".

Spadolini Voices Concern

AU081549 Rome ANSA in English 1531 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 8 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has called for broader powers for the liaison committee between the three nations in the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut and the Lebanese Government in personal messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand.

The committee comprises the ambassadors of Italy, France and the United States in Lebanon and newly-elected Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Spadolini also voiced his government's concern for the police operations of the Lebanese Army in Beirut and mass arrests in Palestinian refugee camps. Spadolini suggested that the liaison committee be given specific guarantees and be informed ahead of time on the nature and purpose of the police operations in areas patrolled by the multinational force.

The message stressed that the peacekeeping force's mandate is to facilitate the Lebanese authorities' task of restoring order and sovereignty in Beirut. Spadolini urged that Lebanese authorities speedily inform the committee of the identity of the people arrested and the reason for the arrest.

Cabinet Discussion

AU082005 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 8 -- Lebanese Army police operations involving mass arrests and reports of brutality against Palestinians in Beirut were discussed today by the Rome cabinet in connection with the role of the multilateral peacekeeping force in Lebanon made up of United States, French and Italian troops.

Premier Giovanni Spadolini, the premier's office reported, briefed the cabinet on his letter to French President Francois Mitterrand and American head of state Ronald Reagan in which he voiced his deep concern for Lebanese Government police operations conducted in Beirut and called for upgrading the role of the liaison among the three nations' forces and between the peacekeeping force and the Beirut government.

The communique released by the premier's office said that Spadolini underscored Italy's desire to achieve precise guarantees on the nature and scope of these police operations.

On the request of the premier, Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio provided the cabinet with a detailed report on developments in Lebanon, speaking for Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo who is now out of the country.

In remarks to newsmen at the end of the cabinet meeting, the defense chief said that, in connection with the police operations "Italian diplomacy, alongside French and American diplomacy, is energetically pushing Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to assure that all this is conducted within a state of law. The president offers guarantees. We are asking for further clarification".

Lagorio added that he has told the cabinet of moves to obtain guarantees that "there be supervision, international surveillance, in these concentrated areas where people are being arrested". [passage indistinct]

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO CONDEMN BAN OF SOLIDARITY

AU091903 Rome ANSA in English 1903 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 9 -- The Polish parliament's decision yesterday to ban the Solidarnosc independent labor organization, the first of its kind in Eastern Europe, met with harsh criticism from Italian Government officials this morning, with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini describing the measure as a "disquieting factor for disturbance" in East-West relations.

According to a communique from Spaolini's office, the Rome government believes that, now, it is more necessary than ever for the Western allies to intensify joint actions to ensure that the Polish Government lives up to its pledges to respect human, civil and labor rights -- "as allowed in the final acts of Helsinki and other international conventions signed by Poland".

The communique also pointed out that the measure will embitter relations between the government, the Catholic Church and the "social forces" in the East European state, "pushing hopes for a real dialogue in the country further into the distance".

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo was equally harsh, describing the Polish parliament's decisions as "of exceptional gravity". "In particular, these are facts which regard every civil man, in particular every European, since they contravene those norms for living together that all the European governments signed with the final acts of Helsinki", Colombo asserted. "Our protests must be raised up very firmly".

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources disclosed that the Danish ambassador in Warsaw, acting on instructions of the EEC of which Denmark is duty chairman, contacted the Polish authorities before yesterday's note in an attempt to prevent approval of anti-union measures.

These sources, like Spadolini and Colombo, pointed out that the vote was in conflict with the pledges which the Polish authorities made when military rule was declared in the country on December 13 last year. In this context, the sources pointed out that the measure can only postpone the prospect of an improvement in our relations with the Warsaw authorities, an improvement which we would dearly have liked to see".

Pope Speaks Out

LD101442 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 0830 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Editorial Report] Vatican City in Polish to Poland at 0830 GMT on 10 October broadcasts a live relay from St Peter's Square in the Vatican of the canonization ceremony of the Polish martyr Reverend Maximilian Kolbe. The relay of the ceremony and the mass, which is celebrated by Pope John Paul II in Latin, is accompanied by intermittent comment and description in Polish by an unidentified announcer.

In his homily, delivered in Italian according to the announcer, the pope gives tribute to Reverend Kolbe for his sacrifice and notes that his canonization has been requested by the Polish and German bishops. The homily is followed by procession of pilgrims and clergy from various countries, including Poland, according to the announcer.

Following a brief greeting by the pope to the various pilgrims at the end of the mass, at 1116 GMT the pope makes a short speech in Italian which the Polish announcer translates as follows: "Events of the past few days in Poland, when the Solidarity trade union as deprived of its right to function within the law, are well known. These events are giving rise to resolute objections and protests by international public opinion in many quarters.

"What is being witnessed is a violation of the basic rights of man and society. The Holy See and the church in Poland have done everything in their power to prevent this violation. They will also continue to defend the legitimate rights of the working people. On this solemn day of the canonization of Saint Maksymilian Kolbe, I ask all people of good will throughout the world for prayers for the Polish nation:" [pope emphasizes the last four words]

The live relay from St Peter's Square concludes at 1120 GMT.

Calls for 'Return of Union'

LD111442 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Speech by Pope John Paul II to delegation of Polish bishops on 11 October in the Vatican -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Recent years have brought about a movement of social and moral renewal in Poland, based on the correct striving to strengthen the dignity of man and human labor, a movement of renewal with which millions of Poles link their hopes for a better and more joyful tomorrow for Poland. It is important that the significant contents and values of this renewal not be wiped out from Polish reality.

I am enduring the present situation in Poland together with you and many others. I said to the leaders of the federation of trade unions from various countries at a special audience on 9 February of this year: I share your conviction that the return of true and full respect for the rights of the working people, and in particular their right to their own trade union, which has already been created and legalized, constitutes the only way out of this difficult situation. Work is the key to the life of society, work undertaken of free will and not imposed by force, work which brings with it toil but which at the same time can make people free and true believers of their community.

Intent on Visiting Poland

NC111746 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Vatican City, Oct. 11 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II said here today that he had every intention of going to Poland next September for ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the Shrine of the Madonna of Czestochowa.

The pope, speaking before 10,000 Polish pilgrims who had come to the Vatican for the canonisation of Polish Father Maximilian Kolbe, said it was his "right and duty as a church leader and a Pole to make the journey."

The pontiff cancelled a planned visit to Poland last August, and new doubts have been expressed about the journey since Friday, when the Warsaw parliament adopted a new trade union law banning Solidarity.

There was some booing when the official delegation arrived for today's papal audience. But the crowd cheered when the pope expressed regret over the absence of Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, who decided that it was preferable to remain in Poland because of the tense social situation in the country.

The pontiff expressed thanks to Polish bishops for their work with "internees, prisoners and their families."

Alluding to those who, because of martial law, have been forced underground, Pope John Paul II called on the church to continue to support them, "because they also are a part of the nation."

Urges Release of Internees

AU120841 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, October 12 -- Pope John Paul II spoke to ten thousand Poles at the Vatican Monday while Polish workers in Gdansk, the city where the now-banned Solidarity trade union was born, staged an eight-hour strike and clashed with police.

Polish pilgrims were in Rome for Sunday's canonization Ceremonies of Polish priest Maximilian Kolbe, who gave his life in 1941 at the Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp to save the life of another Polish prisoner.

A large statue of imprisoned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was placed prominently on the stage from where the pope spoke to the pilgrims. Some murmurs and sounds of protest were uttered by the crowd when the Polish Government delegation entered the hall towards the end of the audience.

Earlier, the pope stressed the absence from the canonization ceremonies of Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp. "We are all deeply touched by the eloquence of the fact that Archbishop Glemp could not attend the ceremony. We deeply feel the problem which forced him to remain in Warsaw, guided by a sense of his pastoral duties and those of primate".

In a recent letter to the pope, Glemp said he did not want to leave Warsaw in this difficult situation. Three days ago, the Polish parliament outlawed the Solidarity trade union.

Speaking without written notes, the pope addressed Polish authorities and urged the release of imprisoned union leaders "so that crying may cease" in Poland.

Speaking of his planned visit to Poland, already postponed indefinitely last August because of martial law, the pope said "it is my duty and my right, as bishop of Rome and as a Pole, to make this trip" and voiced the hope that "the necessary conditions" for the trip come about.

The delegation entered the audience hall after a meeting with Vatican roving ambassador in East European nations Msgr Luigi Poggi and with Vatican secretary for public affairs Msr Achille Silvestrini.

Before the audience, the pope had received forty Polish bishops in a private audience.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS CONDEMN ATTACK ON SYNAGOGUE

AU092002 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 9 -- Indignation, consternation and condemnation were unanimously voiced in messages which Italy's state, government, party and other leaders sent to Rome's Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff after this morning's bomb attack on the Roman synagogue.

President Sandro Pertini offered assurances that he would mobilize all the means of the state to track down the "criminals who have besmirched themselves with this ignoble crime, wherever they may come from".

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who went to the synagogue immediately after the attack to coordinate first aid operations, sent a telegram saying that the "disease of anti-Semitism must be removed from our country in the name of the ideals of tolerance, justice and liberty for which we have always fought".

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo sought to break any presumed link the attackers may have thought they were indicating between the Italian Jewish community and the "tragic events" in the Middle East, describing this as "unacceptable', "unjustified", and "to be condemned". He also made it clear that Italy intends to protect its Jewish community "on a par with any other of the communities making up the nation".

Speaking on the [words indistinct] the lower house, Speaker Nilde Jotti recalled [words indistinct] World War II resistance, the Italians showed "active solidarity..." against the Nazis rounding up the Jews...".

She also (?warned) that maximum energy and all the institutions and democratic forces must be mobilized to prevent the spread of such dangerous germas as (?racism) and anti-semitic hate".

Rome's mayor, Ugo Vetere, also went to the synagogue as soon as he heard of the attack, voiced the Romans' indignation and convened a session of the city's Committee for the Defense of the Democratic Order (?in the afternoon).

All Rome Italian (?parties) and trade-unionists issued statements voicing solidarity with the Italian Jewish [words indistinct] condemning the use of violence and attempts to (?foment) racial hate and anti-Semitism in the country.

Pope Sends Message

AU091912 Rome ANSA in English 1907 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, October 9 -- Pope John Paul II today voiced his "firm condemnation" of this morning's attack on the Rome synagogue with a telegram to Cardinal Vicar of Rome Ugo Poletti whom he requested to pass the message on to Rome's Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff.

The message also said the attack was "all the more grave" because it was perpetrated against the Jewish community's place-of-worship. The pope added his "fervid prayers" for the victims, describing the attack as an "explosion of hate and blind violence" and urging "peace and fraternity among all men".

Condemns Attack in Sermon

AU111409 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, October 11 -- Pope John Paul II asserted the "firm and irrevocable condemnation pronounced by mankind's conscience against anti-Semitic hate" in his traditional morning sermon to the crowd gathered in St Peter's Square Sunday.

The occasion for the condemnation was the terrorist attack Saturday morning against the Rome synagogue leaving one child dead and over thirty others injured.

Voicing his "deep pain and heartfelt solidarity" with the Jewish community in Rome, the pope placed the attack in the context of Sunday's canonization of Polish Friar Maximilian Kolbe, who died in the Nazi extermination camp of Auschwitz in the Second World War. On the Nazis' extermination fo the Jews, Pope John Paul said that the "tragic fate of so many Jews pitilessly suppressed in the concentration camps has already had its firm and irrevocable condemnation from mankind's conscience, but unfortunately, still in our times, criminal episodes of anti-Semitic violence are repeated."

'Arafat Condolences

LD101908 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a message of condolence to President Pertini. The message expresses solidarity with the victims of the vile attack and their families. 'Arafat states: With deep sorrow I heard the news of the criminal act against the Italian Hebrew faithful. Personally and on behalf of the PLO Executive Council, I send my deepest condolences to you and the Italian people and the families of the victims. The Palestinian people, who suffered and still suffer because of similar criminal acts against women and children, consider these terrorist acts harmful to the whole of mankind.

Jews Plan Protest

AU111427 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 11 -- The 13,000 Roman Jews will stop work, pull down the shutters of their businesses and shut up their homes this evening and tomorrow to attend the funeral of two-year-old Stefano Tashe, killed in the Saturday morning attack on the Rome Synagogue which also left 37 injured, (?four) of them gravely.

The attack called up a unanimous chorus of condemnation and indignation throughout Rome and Italy, while the Italian Jews attacked the "campaign of anti-Semitic hate" which Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff said had been permitted "almost totally" by Italian democracy, culminating with the visit which Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat made to Rome in mid-September.

But 'Arafat sent Italian President Sandro Pertini a letter as soon as he heard of the attack describing it as "base" and condemning "all the monstrous practises which are taking victims among innocent citizens both in Italy and in our camps in Lebanon."

"The Palestinian people, which has suffered, and is still suffering, because of similar criminal acts against its women and children, particularly during the recent massacres in Lebanon, thinks together with the PLO, that these terrorists acts are harmful to all humanity," 'Arafat added.

Apart from all the Italian political parties, the attack was also condemned by Pope John Paul II in his Sunday sermon in St Peter's Square and by Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, a member of the PLO's National Council, who described it as "sacrilegious, criminal, immoral and hateful."

According to the police reconstruction of the attack, the terrorists numbered five men plus possibly a woman, all certainly "professionals" and, according to eyewitnesses, presumably "Middle Eastern".

They were armed with hand-grenades and caliber-nine sub-machine guns. The latter were made in Eastern Europe and are one of the most common weapons in use in Lebanon. The four bombs all exploded and the terrorists covered their flight with the sub-machine guns. The hand-grenades killed the child and caused most of the other casualties.

The police, which have a summary description of all the assailants and what eyewitnesses say is a perfect photofit of one of them, tend to exclude all telephone calls so far received claiming responsibility for the attack. They have come from persons claiming to speak on behalf of the Red Brigades and the Revolutionary Armed Nuclei, this latter an extreme rightist urban guerrilla group.

The investigators have asked for help from other police forces in Europe to establish eventual analogies between the attack in Rome and other attacks recently made against the Jewish communities in France and Austria.

The closest analogy is with the August 1981 attack on the synagogue in Vienna. There, the assailants waited outside the building until the congregation started coming out and then threw bombs among them, killing two and leaving nineteen injured.

In Italy, there has been a certain increase in attacks on Jewish targets since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and especially after the massacre of the Palestinians at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

Seeking a possible mastermind for the attack, many information sources have named (Sabri Halil al Banna), better known by his code-name, (Abu Nidal), the leader of the "Black June" terrorist group.

("Abu Nidal") was one of the founding members of the PLO, but was expelled from the organization after clashes with the other Palestinian leaders. According to Western intelligence sources cited here, he found a haven and support first in Iraq and, then, in Syria. The same sources blamed him for bloody attacks in London, the assault on the Vienna synagogue, the massacre at Rome's Fiumicino Airport, and the assassination of PLO officials in various European capitals.

He is believed to have about five hundred guerrillas under his command, and his signature is said to be the used PM-63 shells found on the scene of the attacks he has organized, precisely [words indistinct] at the Rome synagogue.

CABINET DISCUSSES STEEL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

AU091417 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 9 -- The crisis in the Italian steel industry sparked by a world-wide crisis for steel makers and EEC moves to solve the European steel crisis by ordering cutbacks in production was discussed by the Italian cabinet Friday.

The cabinet was called into session after an announcement that the steel mill at Bagnoli near Naples would be closed down brought workers and other demonstrators onto the streets. Naples, a city with myriad problems ranging from organized crime to high unemployment, cannot afford to lose the jobs which the steel complex provides.

In one move, the cabinet approved an EEC decision that production quotas for the Italian steel industry should be cut by forty percent in the fourth quarter of the year.

But it also agreed to restructure the Bagnoli steel mill while the workers there can still draw unemployment welfare because of the impact the factory's closure would have on Naples' social and economic fabric.

Explaining the decision to close down the factory, Public Sector Industry Minister Gianni de Michelis said "there was no other alternative, both in view of relations with the EEC and in view of the Italsider group's present situation."

Italsider is the state-run firm that owns the mill. According to De Michelis, the mill is made in such a way that it has to be closed down for a complete refit before it can be opened again.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL RESIGNS AFTER SON'S ARREST

AU081940 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, October 8 -- The Christian Democrat undersecretary at the Justice Ministry, Raffaello Lombardi, whose son was taken into custody earlier this week in a nationwide police dragnet which led to the arrest of 22 neofascist suspects, tendered his resignation with Premier Giovanni Spadolini today.

POLICE REPORTEDLY STAGE HIJACKING OF PLANE

NC120951 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, Oct 12 (AFP) -- Italian Police are believed to have staged the seizure of an Alitalia plane in Bolivia overnight in a bid to capture a suspected rightwing Italian terrorist wanted here in connection with the 1980 Bologna railway station bombing that left 85 people dead.

The Italian ANSA news agency, quoting police sources, said that rightwing terrorist Pierluigi Pagliai, 28, accompanied by a strong escort of Italian police officers, was aboard an Alitalia DC-10, currently en route for Rome after refuelling at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

A spokesman for the airline company here said he had "no information" on the incident, initially reported to be a hijacking. But according to the latest information available, Pagliai, charged with involvement in the deadly 1980 Bologna railway station explosion, was seized in Bolivia by Italian police, who then commandeered the DC-10.

ANSA said that the officers also attempted but failed to capture Stefano Della Chiaie in Bolivia, believed to be an associate of Pagliai in the Bologna bombing.

Reports on how many passengers were aboard the plane were totally contradictory. A spokesman for Alitalia said that the plane, commandeered during a stopover at Santa Cruz, Bolivia, was carrying around 200 passengers.

But in San Juan, an official for the Puerto Rican company Aviation Services said that 16 passengers and 14 crew were on board, contradicting an earlier report from the company stating that a total 36 people were on the plane.

The plane was stormed by eighteen gunmen at Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on Sunday. They put Pagliai aboard after taking him from a hospital there, airport authorities reported earlier in La Paz.

Pierluigi Pagliai was wounded last Saturday receiving two bullets in the head in a reported revenge shooting.

The Alitalia DC-10 airliner had been forced down by electrical trouble at Santa Cruz 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) east of here on a flight from Recife, Brazil. The plane finally took off from La Paz for San Juan overnight.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT SOMALIA 19-21 OCT

AU091723 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 9 -- Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio will visit Somalia on October 19-21 at the invitation of the Somali Government, an announcement said here today.

He will meet President Siad Barre and hold talks with Somali Government officials, including first deputy premier and defense minister, General Mohamed Ali Samatar.

THREE ARRESTED IN DALLA CHIESA MURDER CASE

AU070833 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Palermo. October 8 -- Three alleged members of a mafia family in Catania, in the southern Italian region of Calabria, were arrested Thursday in Palermo on charges connected to the mafia slaying of the Palermo prefect, Carabinieri General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, his wife, Emanuela Setti Carraro, and his police escort, Domenico Russo, in an ambush in the Sicilian capital September 3.

Palermo magistrates in charge of the investigation, according to judiciary sources here, do not think, however, that the three suspects took part in the killings. The trio, identified as Nunzio Salafir, 32, Salvatore Genovese, 37, and Antonio Ragona, 28, also had warrants out for their arrest for the killing of mafia boss Alfio Ferlito, shot to death in Palermo June 16 during his transfer to a higher security prison. Three carabinieri police escorting Ferlito and the driver of the automobile were also slain in the ambush.

A Soviet-made kalashnikov machinegun was used on the mafia chieftan and his escort, the same type of weapon Dalla Chiesa's killers wielded.

The three suspects are thought to belong to the Catania family headed by Benedetto Santapaola, also sought by police in connection with the killing of Alfio Ferlito, and of Dalla Chiesa.

Three others linked to the same mafia clan are also in custody on charges of drug trafficking and criminal association.

NEOFASCIST 'NAR' TERRORISTS ROB ROME BANK

AU082036 Rome ANSA in English 1942 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 8 -- A band of self-proclaimed neofascist terrorists shouting "we are the NAR" (Armed Revolutionary Nuclei) rushed a Rome bank today, hurled a hand grenade and fled with an undisclosed but reportedly large haul of cash. The grenade explosion left two persons lightly injured.

NAR grabbed the headlines earlier this week when a nationwide police operation led to the capture of 22 neofascists terrorist suspects, many of whom are alleged activists in this extremist organization.

PRESIDENT EANES BEGINS 4-DAY AUSTRIAN VISIT

LD111646 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The president of the republic today began a 4-day official visit to Austria. Although it has been described as basically a protocol visit, topical international issues and bilateral relations are expected to be discussed during Ramalho Eanes' stay in that country. The Portuguese and Austrian presidents are expected to discuss relations between European and African countries, bearing in mind the importance which Austria attaches to Portugal's contacts with some African countries. East-West relations,including the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, are also to be touched upon.

Eanes is accompanied by Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira and councillor of the revolution, Brig Pezarat Correia. Eanes' retinue also includes writer Natalia Correia, conductor Antonio Vitorino de Almeida, and the director of the newspaper DAIRIO DE LISBOA, Dr. Ruela Ramos.

General Eanes will hold talks with the Austrian president and with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky as well as with the leaders of the liberal and people's parties and industrial representatives.

Eanes is expected to return to Lisbon on Thursday evening.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COUNCIL MEMBER

LD102004 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The Angolan foreign affairs minister has spent a few hours in Lisbon on his way back to Luanda from the United States. During his stopover in the Portuguese capital, Paulo Jorge met Lt Col Melo Antunes, member of the Council of the Revolution, with whom he discussed the situation in southern Africa, namely the negotiations over the independence of Namibia, and Portuguese-Angolan relations. Jorge was met at Lisbon airport by the Angolan ambassadors in Portugal and Italy, Fernando Franca van Dunem and Telmo de Almeida, respectively, with whom he also had a working meeting.

MINISTRY CONFIRMS SEVEN KIDNAPPED IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD120924 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry confirmed in Lisbon yesterday the kidnapping of seven Portuguese in Mozambique. The kidnapping was carried out by members of the Mozambican National Resistance [RNM] and constitutes, according to political observers, an act of retaliation on the part of the guerrillas against measures already taken by the Portuguese Government to curb the Lisbon activities of RNM spokesman Evo Fernandez.

DEFENSE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON COUP PLOT

LD111512 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Report by Defense Minister Alberto Oliart to the Standing Committee of the Congress of Deputies, detailing investigations into the attempted coup -- live]

[Excerpts] [Live relay picks up Oliart remarks in progress] In addition, the same reasoning expressed in the remarks concerning the investigations that are underway must be used when speaking of the judicial procedure. In this case, the public prosecutor is carrying out a thorough investigation, assisting the examining judge in clarifying the facts. Any indiscretion can cause difficulties and hinder the success of this judicial investigation. And, in order to gain complete knowledge of the facts, which we all desire, it is essential that the activities of the public prosecutor and the examining judge be conducted with the secrecy which the law not only offers, but imposes. As regards the secrecy of the summary proceedings demanded by the law, I wish to forestall those who, forgetting the legal imperative, demand of the government data, lists, documents and names which, as part of the summary proceedings, cannot be released without incurring the penalties contained in the penal code.

The military rebellion of 23 February 1981 and the present facts which the judicial authority has provisionally considered as representing a conspiracy to rebellion, have in common the fact that both projects, although in different stages of implementation, proposed to interrupt or radically change the democratic institutions in Spain and thereby go against the majority will of the Spanish people.

The plan which was due to be carried out on 27 October was based on a series of concerted actions, some taking place simultaneously, others linked to each other, aimed at neutralizing the principal centers of civilian power and military commands as well as those people who would probably have opposed the operation. Following this, martial law was to be declared and roadblocks set up in Madrid, closing access roads, and railway stations and Barajas Airport were to be occupied.

In outline, the possible consequences of the operation, as it was envisaged, would be as follows: the arrest or neutralization of people who would be presumed to oppose the coup -- this neutralization or arrest to take place in their own homes around dawn; and the taking over and neutralization of the top civil and military decision-making centers, the communications media and headquarters of political parties. This action was also planned to take place at dawn.

Synchronized to take place at the same time as the above actions, the captaincy general of the 1st Military Region [Madrid] was also to be occupied and the captain general neutralized. A lieutenant general was to be named as the new captain general who would take over command of all the armed forces. A state of martial law was to be declared throughout the whole of the 1st Military Region and an operation codenamed Marte was to be activated in all the other captaincies general.

As for the involvement of military forces, the action was to begin with the deployment of those men committed to the conspiracy in the military units who, after overcoming possible resistance to their action, would occupy predetermined targets. The plan envisaged the deployment of artillery pieces in positions which would allow them, if necessary, to fire on the Zarzuela and Moncloa Palaces and also on the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff and the general staffs of the three branches of the armed forces.

The plan for Madrid envisaged using small units, squads, sections or companies, but not in the structured, organic way in which the military structure operates, and which the plan describes as committed to the objective of isolating and paralyzing Madrid on the basis of three concentric belts.

After an analysis of the best date and time to carry out this concerted action, the plan concludes that this should be carried out on 27 October between 0800 and 0830. The neutralization and occupation of the principal centers of political power and military command, as well as the neutralization of people who would probably be in position to obstruct or hinder the success of the possible action, would be carried out by small action groups, as I said, and by commandos called blind obedience commands.

Who would make up these groups? Military men, armed civilians? Well, at the moment we do not know exactly. In the documents seized from the arrested men there are no lists of civilians who could possibly be implicated in the coup plot, only those named as having to be neutralized. But we estimate that in some cases it was expected that these groups could be led by members of the armed forces coming from units or military centers distinct from the operational units. Every one of these action groups and commandos would have a precise, designated target, as well as, in some cases, a minute study of the personnel and weapons required to carry it out.

To summarize, we can say that as a whole the plan was carefully thought out and developed in the utmost detail. It reveals a careful examination of the possible targets, contains proper information for putting this into effect and, in short, appears to be sufficiently well drawn up to make its execution possible.

The plan as I have described it to you has a number of clear and fundamental differences from the attempted coup d'etat of 23 February [1981]. The most important difference is that the latter rebellion attempted to take over political power, so that that from that center of power democratic institutions could be smashed. On the other hand, the plan now under investigation aimed to neutralize and replace the military command as its first objective, and immediately afterwards, to likewise neutralize the political power, revoke it and replace it with the presumed victorious rebellion.

At this point we want to stress again that the first priority of the plan was the neutralization of the military commands, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, the head of the general staffs of the armed forces, the heads of the principal operational units in Madrid, and captiancies general of certain military regions. I think these details should be perfectly clear. It is also important to stress that the plan appears to have been drawn up around small armed groups, squad-type units, sections or perhaps companies, and does not count on any organizational or operational unit. This leads to the assumption that it was accepted that there would be a clash between army commands with unpredictable and unforeseen consequences.

The best assessment of what this plot entailed can be seen from the fact that charges have been pressed by the examining judge. This signifies the existence of sufficient reasonable indications that the men charged aimed to carry out an action of this kind. It appears evident that the men arrested are probably not the only ones implicated in the planned operation, and that people implicated in the various levels of the projected operation are still to be discovered. The state security services have for some time been devoting particular attention to a number of people close to or integrated in what can be called old regime groups who could, at the right time, take over the task of leading, organizing or financing things, although at the moment sufficient evidence to bring charges against them has not been gathered.

It is also true that we must exercise extreme caution in order to avoid prejudicing the success of subsequent investigations and intelligence, and this considerably limits us, even at the risk of giving rise to certain feelings of dissatisfaction among those who might hope for more information on these events.

At the moment, the investigation into the case is being conducted in parallel and in a coordinated way by both the Ministries of the Interior and Defense, and the Ministry of Defence intelligence services are working at full capacity.

An investigation is also being carried out by the Ministry of the Interior into the activities of a certain, very recently created political group to see whether it could be using the organization as a screen to cover up the conspiratorial activities of some of its members.

Meanwhile, a careful investigation is being carried out in each military region by the military commands. When this is over and the results are put at the disposal of the judicial authorities and the public prosecutor's office so that they can add this information to the judicial proceedings which have been or can be instituted, they will then adopt the requisite administrative or disciplinary measures.

Because the investigation is underway at the four levels I have described, because the plan is known and there cannot be any surprise, and because the organs of justice of both the government and the military command are now acting, I can affirm that the situation is under control.

In addition, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to assure you that the categorical statement from the Army Supreme Council reflects the indignation and grief of the overwhelming majority of generals, commanding officers, officers and NCO in the Spanish Army who view with concern the irresponsible behavior of a small number of their colleagues, which could cast a shadow of doubt over their irreproachable loyalty to the Constitution, to the institutions, to the legitimate government and to the supreme commander of the armed forces, his majesty the king.

Today, more than ever, the armed forces are a firm guarantee of the permanence and development of the democratic institutions in Spain, of this parliamentary monarchy which makes us the equal of and unites us with the countries of the free world with whom we belong and which to continue to belong. Today, more than ever, the sovereign will of the Spanish people, freely expressed through the polls, unites our rejection of those who want to muzzle that sovereignty with the feeling of the immense majority of these who don the uniform of the Spanish Armed Forces. Let neither vile conspiracies, evil intentions or rashness cloud this profound unity. I must, therefore, request that you refrain from unjustly and indiscriminately attributing to the whole of the armed forces the irresponsibility of some who represent very few or none, as opposed to those who daily do admirable credit to their military virtues, their professional competence and their dedication to the career of arms; who behave and will behave with discipline, loyalty and trust in their commanders; who have the firm resolve to take responsibility together for the defense of the prestige of Spain; and who have rejected with indignation this conspiracy against the freedom and the dignity of the Spanish people.

Finally, I wish to tell you that the government's action in this case was based exclusively and solely on the defense of the supreme interests of the state and the democratic institutions in order to prevent anything paralyzing or disrupting the electoral process which we are now going through. It is in the firmness of this conviction, and in trust in the democratic institutions and justice, that our guarantees lie and always will. Thank you very much.

Details of Coup Plan

LD081516 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In 19 days and at this time of day "operation MN," "Operation (Marte)" -- not "Operation Cervantes" as the press has been calling it -- would have been well under way. Using the element of surprise, at 1000 a communique would have been read out from this radio station announcing the establishment of a military junta. The day of reflection [just before elections] 27 Oct, would have become a day of retrogression.

This is the objective cited in the 504 handwritten pages seized from Col Munoz Gutierrez after his arrest last Saturday. Five hundred pages. This is sufficient evidence for the examining judge to issue indictments and order provisional imprisonment on the grounds that there are reasonable indications of the offense of conspiracy to military rebellion.

Five hundred pages, a plan -- according to sources an as-yet incomplete plan -- to neutralize the power centers in Madrid, declare a state of war in the 1st Military Region and isolate the capital of Spain. Then, according to the (?text) by Munoz, the other military regions were to follow suit.

Operation "(Marte)" or "MN" -- perhaps National Movement [Movimiento Nacional] -- as it is called in the seized documents, would have been carried out by between 70 and 100 commando groups, each comprising from 4 to 40 men. The main places to be taken over were four ministries -- defense, interior, foreign affairs and culture -- the news media -- including newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations -- the Zarzuela [royal residence] and Moncloa Palaces [prime minister's residence] and the captaincy-general of Madrid. At the same time the main political leaders, members of the autonomous governments and public figures would be held at their homes. The possibility that arms have been used was not ruled out.

Interior Minister Roson said yesterday that it would not have been a bloodless coup. "Operation (Marte) MN" included a plan for the psychological orientation of the public via the creation of situations of instability and even (?unlimited actions) provoked by the conspirators as a result of any acts of terrorism that might taken place. However, it has been denied that the coup attempt had any connection with the rumors of preparations for alleged attack on Former Prime Minister Suarez. It is possible that the recent bomb attacks attributed to GRAPO [1st of October Antifascist Resistance Groups] could have been perpetrated by coupist elements.

There is no mention in the seized documents of either the air force, the navy or the state security corps -- in principle, support would have come exclusively from the army. Moreover, the signs are that neither Colonel Munoz nor the Crespo Cuspinera brothers were the ringleaders of "MN," but rather were links in a chain. The text of the plan speaks of installing a new captain-general in the 1st Military Region, but does not mention any name.

CALVO-SOTELO DENOUNCES DELAY IN EEC ENTRY

PA110341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1846 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 10 Oct (EFE) -- Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, who has returned from an official visit to Denmark, today voiced his dissatisfaction with what he termed an unacceptable delay in Spain's entry to the European Economic Community (EEC).

"Despite the repeated assurances that the EEC member countries have periodically given to Spain," he said, "the truth is that the negotiations have been characterized by slow proceedings and delayed decisions." "This delay," he noted, "is not acceptable to the Spanish Government. It cannot be explained to the Spanish or European publics, and it cannot be justified on political or technical grounds."

"It is not politically justifiable," he said "because Spain has an accepted and unquestioned right to take its place in the building of Europe. The technical reasons and arguments that have been given for the delay are no justification and are not convincing."

"The Community," he added, "would be assuming a serious historical responsibility if it did not accept, above all present difficulties, giving a new and decisive push for the entry of Spain."

Nonetheless, Calvo-Sotelo stressed that Belgium and Denmark have clearly demonstrated their political will to facilitate Spain's entry into the EEC and have expressed hope for progress in the negotiations.

FINLAND

NO INVITATION TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT FOR VISIT

PM111537 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Virolainen Will Not Invite Yasir 'Arafat]

[Excerpt] Finnish Eduskunta Speaker Johannes Virolainen will not be inviting PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Finland. Yesterday afternoon, Virolainen announced after discussing the matter with Foreign Minister Par Stenback that he does not consider himself able to act as host.

The speaker refused to comment in greater detail on his brief announcement, which merely stated that "after having studied the matter" he is unable to assume the task of inviting the PLO leader.

The decisive factor would seem to have been the announcement that the government does not expressly advocate an invitation to 'Arafat. According to the agreement reached Monday and yesterday among the foreign minister, the prime minister and the president, the matter will not be raised again within the government.

SORSA WELCOMES CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL ON ARRIVAL

LD111122 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has begun his 2-day official visit to Finland. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa welcomed his visitor at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport. Foreign Minister Par Stenback was also present. President Mauno Koivisto received Premier Strougal at the president's palace half an hour ago. A luncheon given by the president in honor of the Czechoslovak premier is to begin in a few moments' time. The talks between Premier Strougal and Prime Minister Sorsa will follow after the luncheon. A protocol designed to balance and develop trade between our countries in 1982-85 will be signed later today.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD112144 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] A program aimed at balancing Finnish-Czechoslovak trade was signed just over an hour ago in Helsinki. The program was signed by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, who arrived in Finland today, and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. Premier Strougal is now describing the program to the media. Our reporter, Hannu Reime, is at the press conference.

[Reime] Premier Strougal concentrated chiefly on explaining the content of the agreement at a press conference in Helsinki which is still in progress. According to Strougal, this is the first agreement of its kind signed by Czechoslovakia with a market economy country. It applies both to bilateral economic and commercial projects, and to joint projects in third countries. The agreement forms a framework for the expansion and balancing of trade, but does not contain any detailed regulations or agreements on economic projects. Of these, the Czechoslovaks have presented the Finns with a list containing the projects of interest to the Czechoslovaks.

The agreement covers the period from the current year to 1985, and it includes, among other things, an agreement on trade credit which is to be increased five-fold.

Among individual deals, Premier Strougal mentioned the modernization of the machines at a paper mill in the town of Hostim in Eastern Bohemia. The value of the deliveries is about $4 million. The Finnish-Czechoslovak mixed commission will work to expand the list of cooperation projects and to confirm the projects. All in all Premier Strougal believes the agreement will balance Finnish-Czechoslovak trade, which so far has shown a considerable deficit for Finland.

Premier Strougal was also asked about the effects of the Polish situation on Czechoslovakia. According to him, events in Poland have no political effects on Czechoslovakia, although relations between the two countries are very close. Strougal regarded the recent development in Poland as positive from his point of view but added that he had no illusions about it.

RADIO, TV OFFICIAL DENIES USSR PROPAGANDA CLAIMS

LD101756 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The Finnish Broadcasting Company [Yleisradio] has refuted allegations published in a Tallinn afternoon paper that Finnish television programs are designed to influence the opinions of the Soviet people. The Tallinn afternoon paper says in its article published a few days ago that Finland has directed an ideological weapon against socialist ideas. The article says that Finland acts in cooperation with the United States. The article claims that the American RCA Company built the Finnish television transmission aerial in order to extend the coverage area toward the south.

Yleisradio Director General Sakari Kiuri notes that Yleisradio produces programs only for the Finns and does not try to influence other countries. Director General Kiuru says also that the transmitting equipment in question has been manufactured by German and Japanese companies and that its power level is in accordance with international agreements. The Yleisradio management is astonished at the article published by the Tallinn paper and empahsizes that the company's relations with neighboring countries are in good order in every way.

MINISTERS VOTE AGAINST ECONOMIC PACKAGE

LD101536 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The Finnish markka is to be devalued by 6 percent. Today's economic decisions have led to a government crisis, as the People's Democrats and Communists voted against them. Our political editor, Heikki Kymalainen reports:

We now have the news that at the session of the Council of State, which ended a moment ago, the government approved the devaluation and the economic package linked with it by votes 14-2. The two opposing votes belong to the Finnish People's Democratic League [SDKL], Ministers Jarmo Wahlstrom and Jouko Kajanoja.

A cabinet meeting is now in progress at which the documents and bills that have been drawn up over the weekend will receive their final blessing. By these economic solutions, the majority of the government believes it is able to carry on until March next year.

The information received in the afternoon that Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has made the devaluation and the economic package into a government issue has not so far given rise to any conclusions. And thus, we do not yet know whether the behavior of the SKDL ministers can lead to a government crisis. Minister Kajanoja said a moment ago that the prime minister has asked the Finnish Communist Party and SKDL leaderships to participate in negotiations. Sorsa will, however, have to wait till the SKDL chairman, Kalevi Kivisto, returns home from abroad. This will probably happen tomorrow. The government will take 30 minutes to present its decision on devaluation at the banquet rooms of the Council of State.

This is Heikki Kymalainen, at the Palace of the Council of State.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD092102 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today concluded his brief visit to Finland and left Helsinki for Moscow. During his 2-day visit he had talks with Foreign Minister Par Stenback which primarily dealt with developing Finnish-Vietnamese cooperation. President Mauno Koivisto also received the Vietnamese foreign minister.

NORWAY

SJAASTAD SCORES LABOR PARTY EUROMISSILE STANCE

PM081329 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Norwegian Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad interview with Terje Svaboe: "The Labor Party Misinformed About NATO?"]

[Text] "Both Belgium and the Netherlands are paying their part of the NATO infrastructure program. It is wrong of Labor Party parliamentary leader Gro Harlem Brudtland to claim that Norway would be a 'spearhead' if we were now to begin to allocate funds to meet our share of the expernses incurred in the preparations for possible future missile deployment." This was stressed by Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN. Sjaastad said that Norwegians were confusing the debate in the two countries about deploying missiles on their territory with the commitment to accept one's share of the joint expenses.

It was in connection with the Labor Party's "turnabout" on the missile issue that it was said that Norway would be moving ahead of Belgium and the Netherlands if a decision were now made to allocate funds for the possible future deployment of new missiles in Western Europe. Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad told AFTENPOSTEN:

"If Norway were not now to pay its share of the costs, Norway would be the only country not fulfilling the commitments laid down in the 1979 NATO dual decision. Thus Norway is not in a situation where it could find itself some sort of 'spearhead' but on the contrary, would be the only country not allocating the necessary funds."

The defense minister said that Norway would be meeting around 3 percent of the cost of the preparations for missile deployment. Belgium and the Netherlands are paying their share. He pointed out that it would seen this fact is being confused with the debate taking place in the two countries about whether the missiles should be deployed in Belgium and the Netherlands or not.

[Question] Does the new Labor Party position amount to a break with the 1979 dual decision?

[Answer] One of the foundations for the decision was that NATO would begin preparations for possible deployment to show that it would move to such a step if necessary. Such an approach lends the NATO dual decision greater credibility.

[Question] And this means that the Labor Party's national executive is moving away from commitments which the party's own governments have made?

[Answer] It could appear that way but I think that the move from the Labor Party is based on incorrect information about what is happening in the other NATO nations and not on a desire to run away from earlier commitments.

[Question] What coments do you have to make about the claim that the government is presenting proposals for fund allocations to the Storting in order to put the opposition in a tight spot?

[Answer] This is a claim that I thought we had done away with this spring. We have been giving regular reports on the costs of the NATO infrastructure program. [answer ends]

Since the Labor Party statement, there has been much interest in what effect it could have on the stances of the parties of the center. When the matter was discussed this spring, three deputies from the Christian People's Party and two from the Center Party voted against following up the dual decision. AFTENPOSTEN has spoken to several representatives of these two parties, but there is little to indicate that the Labor Party's "turnabout" will lead to more members from the parties of the center expressing opposition to the fund allocations.

Storting Deputy Ragnhild Q. Haarstad (Center Party) voted against the allocations this spring and told AFTENPOSTEN that she has not changed her mind. She takes the view that the government should now withdraw its proposal that funds be allocated. Ragnhild Q. Haarstad will not change her position even if this means that her vote could lead to the government's being faced with a majority against it in the Storting.

"This is not a question of tactics, but of realities. I am counting on Prime Minister Willoch having the wisdom not to make the life of the government depend on an issue of this nature," Ragnhild Q. Haarstad said.

LABOR PARTY PAPER ON FUNDS FOR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM111451 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 2 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Missile Wisdom"]

[Text] At the joint meeting between the Labor Party National Executive and Storting group yesterday, there was full agreement that Norway should at the present time not make any allocations of actual funds for the possible future deployment of new NATO nuclear missiles in Europe. This means that the Labor Party will oppose a proposal from the government for such allocations.

The Labor Party's position is logical when viewed against the background of the issue's previous history and the developments which have taken place since the so-called dual decision taken by NATO in December 1979. It does not represent any break with Norwegian security policy, but is the result of the traditional role we have played on such issues. The point of departure for this role is Norway's base and nuclear policy.

It is well-known that the Nordli government attached great importance to the fact that the duel decision had two sides to it: The decision in favor of negotiations was just as important as the decision in favor of deployment. The Labor Party has seen it as its special duty to influence the negotiations section of the decision. The procedure to be followed is that before the end of 1983, when a final decision will be made about deployment, the results of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe will be evaluated. The question of deployment will be evaluated in the light of these negotiations.

We are dealing here with a delicate situation, a situation which at the same time is of vital importance to all of us. For the Labor Party an important point is that Norway must behave the whole time in a manner which will not reduce the chances of progress in the talks.

When the dual decision was adopted in December 1979, Norway stressed that deployment should not be automatic but that the need for deployment should be assessed in relation to the results of the Geneva negotiations. In addition, special attention should be paid to the assessments of the other NATO nations directly affected by the decisions. In other words, countries which -- unlike Norway -- are to have or already have nuclear arms on their territory.

The debate on nuclear missiles in Europe is not the same today as it was in 1979. The peace movement which has grown up both in Europe and the United States has had an effect on political life. It is a force which responsible politicians cannot simply ignore. The new situation is one of the reasons why countries like Belgium and the Netherlands, where some of the new missiles are earmarked for deployment, have still not made the constitutional decisions necessary and naturally have not allocated any money to this end. In the Netherlands the question is also on the agenda of the current government formation negotiations.

In such a situation, it would be a break with all Norwegian security policy traditions if we moved ahead and were a so-called "spearhead" on an issue such as this. We see no good reason why Norway -- of all the NATO nations -- should allocate funds to NATO's joint finances for the preparations for possible deployment before the countries which are directly affected take such a step. And so that there is no misunderstanding, we stress, as did Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland, that it is not the money which is the main concern here, but the political effect such a budget allocation could have.

In the present situation surrounding the missile question, it is the Labor Party's view that Norway should adopt a more wait-and-see attitude than the government is clearly planning. For this reason, the Labor Party Storting group will give its support in some form or other to attempts to have the question of fund allocation postponed this fall.

The Labor Party's position has been reached on the basis of a detailed assessment of what it is right for Norway to do on this issue. The party will attempt to win a majority in the Storting for such a view. We hope that none of the parties in the Storting -- and certainly not the governing party — will go on the defensive and refuse to look at the question afresh. In itself, the Labor Party position could unite the whole Storting behind it.

IRAN DIPLOMAT: IRANIAN EMBASSIES 'SPY CENTERS'

NC081416 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Oslo, Oct 8 (AFP) -- An Iranian diplomat in Oslo who asked for political asylum yesterday in Norway, said today that Iranian embassies in Scandinavia and elsewhere were used as spy centers against opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's regime. "These embassies are used as bases for Khomeyni's gestapo -- people without any diplomatic experience who see persecution of opponents of Khomeyni as their only job," the former charge d'affaires of Iran in Oslo, Parvi Khazai, told a press conference here today.

He alleged that the charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in Stockholm, Kalanter Nia, had participated in the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, starting on November 4, 1979. Mr. Nia was described as a terrorist who had organised attacks on Iranian students in Sweden.

Mr. Khazi said he decided to defect after an ardent supporter of Ayatollah Khomeyni had arrived in Oslo from Stockholm on Thursday and was appointed the new attache at the Oslo embassy.

A spokesman for the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said last night that Mr. Khazai would have no problem in getting permission to stay. Mr. Khazai had spent two years with Iran's embassy in Oslo and prior to that one year in Stockholm. While in charge at the embassy in Oslo, he had sabotaged instructions from the Foreign Ministry in Tehran, Mr. Khazai said.

He alleged that many of the bombing incidents in Iran have been arranged by Ayatollah Khomeyni's people to hurt the resistance movement. Many of the death attempts were carried out prior to international conferences where criticism of the situation in Iran could be expected, he added. Iranian embassies were instructed to use these death attempts in their propaganda activities, he said. He said he had once received such instructions by Telex.

SWEDEN

STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER PALME TO RIKSDAG

LD081012 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 0800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Government statement delivered by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme at the Riksdag in Stockholm on 8 October]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the directions of the form of government, I will now announce to the Riksdag the names of the ministers who will form the government with me:

Deputy Prime Minister	Ingvar Carlsson
Minister of Justice	Ove Rainer
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Trade	Lennart Bodstrom
Minister of Defense	Borje Andersson
Minister of Social Affairs	Sten Andersson
Minister of Communications	Curt Bostrom
Minister of Economy & Budget	Kjell-Olof Feldt
Minister of Education	Lena Hjelm-Wallen
Minister of Agriculture	Svante Lundkvist
Minister of Labor	Anna-Greta Leijon
Minister of Housing	Hans Gustafsson
Minister of Industry	Thage Peterson
Minister of Civil Service Affairs	Bo Holmberg
Ministers without Portfolio	Gertrud Sigurdsen
	Bengt Goransson
	Anita Gradin
	Birgitta Dahl
	Roine Carlsson

The government will later, after talks in accordance with the codetermination law, make proposals for certain changes in the organization of the ministries. This is expected, among other things, to mean that the Ministries of the Economy, Budget, Trade and Civil Service Affairs will be abolished and that two new ministries [names indistinct], will be established. The Riksdag will be informed about this in the prescribed manner.

The government will firmly and determinedly observe the policy of neutrality. This independent policy supported by a strong defense contributes to peace and stability in Northern Europe. If war threatens, a strong defense will help us preserve peace. Swedish territory will be protected against violations with all available means. The trust in our will and ability to preserve our neutrality must be maintained. Neither fears nor expectations must be created that Sweden will give up its neutrality even under strong external pressure.

The Swedish nation stands united by the basic lines of this foreign policy, it is an invaluable resource which must be preserved.

In the Nordic countries there are no nuclear weapons. The government regards it as important that this situation continue. The government is striving for agreements which, among other things, will make the North a nuclear-free zone. Such agreements will reduce tension between the blocs and lessen the risk of the Nordic countries becoming objects of nuclear attacks.

The arms race continues and is increasing. It swallows a frighteningly large part of the economic and technical resources required for the fight against mass unemployment and mass [word indistinct]. The government will conduct an active policy of peace, which among other things, aims at promoting real disarmament.

Violence rules in many parts of the world. International law is violated by attacks across borders. Agreements banning the use of torture and providing protection for civilians are deliberately broken. The decisions of the UN Security Council are ignored. For a country such as Sweden, this is a dangerous development. The government will strongly maintain the principles of coexistence between nations written in the United Nations Charter.

It will work for a strengthening of the possibilities of the United Nations to eliminate the threats against peace and to intervene in the violations of peace.

We want to show openness toward the rest of the world, and we are prepared to take part in extensive international cooperation. With our Nordic neighbors, we want to further develop the lasting, close and extensive contacts. We want to investigate what can be done to promote further cultural exchanges. Through our joint efforts we want to obtain the greatest possible benefit from our economic and technical resources.

The government intends to promote all-European cooperation with the European Security Conference, and work to continue the policy of detente in Europe. Expanded cooperation between the European countries is necessary in order to break the economic crisis and to reduce the frighteningly high unemployment. On the basis of our cooperation in the North, within EFTA and our free trade agreement with the EEC, we want to increase the exchange of experience and seek agreements for mutual benefit.

Many Third World nations are still fighting for independence, and fighting against internal and external oppression; these nations have our support. Distress prevails in the large majority of the developing countries. The richer countries have a duty to take part in the fight against distress. We must do this in a spirit of solidarity, and also because we know that the anxiety and despair created by distress and injustices threaten to lead to violence and war. The North and South have a common interest in promoting economic development and a more just world order.

A generous policy with regard to refugees is an important expression of international solidarity translated into practical action. The government will strongly work against those tendencies toward racism and discrimination against immigrants which have recently manifested themselves in the Swedish society.

The government will implement the 1982 defense decisions, an immediate analysis will be made of the economy of the JAS project [planned new military aircraft].

Mr Speaker. The new government takes office in a situation that is extremely serious for the country. The economy has weakened over several years, and during 1982 the downward trend has grown stronger. There is no brightening on the horizon in either the domestic or international economies.

The situation in the Swedish economy is marked by basic structural imbalances. Our exchange of goods and services with the rest of the world continues to show a deficit. The deficit in the state budget continues to grow. Since the middle of the 1970's, industrial employment has decreased by 160,000 persons. The volume of investments had decreased by one-third. Industrial production development has been weaker than in any other comparable country. The continuing industrial decline means that the base on which our prosperity is built is being undermined at the same time that our ability to repay foreign loans is being reduced.

The employment situation is now deteriorating most rapidly. Unemployment will reach new record levels, the number of available jobs is falling. [Words indistinct] not yet seen the full effects of the past few years' policy of savings and cuts. For a considerable time to come, the labor market will have lingering effects from the policy conducted until now.

To go further along this path would mean a continued rapid increase in unemployment. To counteract this the authorities would be forced to undertake massive support measures to keep industry alive. Sweden would to a growing degree have to [word indistinct] with an economy maintained by state subsidies. Sweden as an industrial nation would be threatened and the growing foreign debt would gradually undermine our national independence.

The economic policy must now be reorganized. We must try to stop the present decline and put wind in the sails of the Swedish economy.

The economic policy now recommended by the government has as its goals: First, to mobilize the whole nation and all our resources in the fight against unemployment; of particular importance is to limit youth unemployment. The majority of the people in our country should agree that one of the most important things in our society is for young people to have work. It is important that young people should not have to feel as if they are standing outside society. Second, to create a balance in our economy and reduce the need to borrow abroad. A central link in this work is to strengthen and develop the industrial basis of our economy. The burdens that will be necessary to safeguard employment and our economic independence, must be borne by all groups in society and must be shared. Third, to fight inflation. The other goals of our economic policy cannot be reached in the long run unless we get the high price (?increases) under control.

Mr. Speaker. The board of governors of the Bank of Sweden decided this morning to lower the value of the Swedish krona by 16 percent. This measure aims at creating confidence in the Swedish krona, and at improving the competiveness of the economy both in the international markets and the domestic market. Together with an aggressive policy of investment, this will properly stimulate Swedish industry. The devaluation means that the level of costs and profitability of the enterprises will improve greatly. The elimination of industrial capacity and employment -- which continues at present -- will be halted and preconditions will be created for increased production, investments and increased employment over the long run.

In order to achieve these goals and to make the devaluation acceptable [word indistinct], forms of profitsharing will be proposed, the taxation of property will be increased and the subsidizing of shareowning will be limited. Further, special measures to protect vulnerable groups such as families with children, will be considered. The devaluation will temporarily raise the (?rate) of price increases in the Swedish economy. It will lead to a certain lowering of real wages and consequently a lowering of the standard of living. This is a necessary precondition for an increase in production and employment in industry and for a reduction in our foreign trade deficit. It is proposed as a necessary sacrifice in order to repair the Swedish economy following the developments of the past few years. Attempts to compensate for the once-only adaptation resulting from the devaluation will only lead to lasting high inflation and falling employment. [sentence as heard]

The government has no doubts about the Swedish people's readiness to make sacrifices provided they give results and are equally shared. The reduction in the value of the krona must be followed by a tight finance and budget policy. The government intends to implement a strict scrutiny of expenditures in the coming budget work. Certain taxes will have to be increased; an important part in the work to improve the state finances is a reduction of subsidies to the economy. Through the devaluation of the krona -- and other measures which the government intends to take -- the preconditions will be created for us to free ourselves from the policy of subsidies.

The government intends to propose an extensive program of increased investments, mainly in the areas of transportation, construction, energy and environmental protection. A special program for the modernization of and additional construction to existing housing will be formulated. The government intends to invest in a better utilization of Sweden's own raw material resources. In order that the forestry industry will be able to obtain the raw materials required, measures will be taken to achieve increased timber-felling within the framework of lasting and economically sound forest management.

An investment and development program for the mining and minerals industry will also be formulated.

The government will contribute to a balanced growth of the public sector. Work will be resumed for an expansion and improvement of childcare and care for the elderly. In order to stop the increase in unemployment as soon as possible, the government intends to implement with all its strength, labor market measures. Above all, measures will be taken to reduce the high youth unemployment. The government wants to create good preconditions in order that the municipalities and the participants in the labor market will be able to contribute actively to the fight against youth unemployment.

A central part of the government's economic policy is that the temporary price increases, resulting from the devaluation, will be succeeded by a determined fight against inflation.

It includes the expectation of the development of costs and the fight against a speculation economy. A general price freeze is introduced in order to limit price increases in connection with the devaluation.

An increased accumulation of capital is a basic condition in the long run for the realization of a good economic development and for the safeguarding of future employment. Such an accumulation of capital can be realized only through the cooperation of the wage earners. In this respect, the wage earners will directly contribute to the new investments, which can ensure employment, incomes and the social welfare in the future. (?From) this it follows that the wage earners, through the wage earners' funds, must be able to influence the use of the resources.

The government will invite those connected with the labor market, economic life and others concerned, to talks regarding the formulation of an increased accumulation of capital with the cooperation of wage earners, as well as regarding the continued direction of the economic policy.

The small and medium-sized enterprises form an important part of the Swedish economy. A large part of the development and renewal, which is necessary in industry, will occur in the smaller enterprises. The government will make proposals for investments in the small and medium-sized enterprises.

While measures are taken to strengthen and develop existing industries, purposeful investments are necessary for the long-term development and expansion of industrial and technological expertise. High-level technical research and development work is a necessary precondition for such a development. This applies even to basic research within the natural sciences and biosciences. In a democratic society, research in social sciences is of great value. It is important that the resources intended for research and development are used in the best possible way. A thorough coordination of research resources will therefore be an important part of the government's work.

An important part in the work to reduce the trade deficit with the rest of the world is to reduce our dependence on oil. This task, together with the task of gradually abolishing nuclear power, will place great demands on the energy policy. Strong measures must be taken quickly to conserve energy and to develop new alternatives to replace nuclear power and oil. Swedish industry has an important role in this task.

Economic development over the past few years has caused worries even in the area of agriculture, both for certain farmers, especially newly-established ones, and for the consumers. It is now (?our) task to guide the different links in our food supply with the purpose of forming an overall food production policy.

The labor market is shaky in the whole country. The situation in Norrbotten is especially serious. Therefore, a development program for Norrbotten will be introduced.

There is no room for costly reforms in the social services. Therefore, the government's efforts must primarily be directed at defending those forms of security the dismantling of which has begun over the past few years.

Equal sharing demands that society makes sure that some people will not be able to escape their share of responsibility. The government will intensify the fight against economic crimes and tax fraud. A special commission will be appointed to lead this work.

An important task for the new government, even in times of economic crisis, is to support good social and cultural conditions for children and young people to grow up in. In order to coordinate the government's efforts for children and young people, a special delegation will be appointed.

Drug abuse is growing and has become an increasing problem for both individuals and the whole society. Strong countermeasures must be taken. The government will convene a special commission for the fight against drug abuse.

The protection of the environment, at places of work, in the home, in nature, is an important part of the government's policy. A commission on toxic substances and chemicals will be appointed to deal with problems resulting from the increased use of chemicals. Strong measures both on a national and international scale are required to fight against acidification as well as air pollution caused by industry and traffic.

The problems, anxieties and insecurities can be effectively met only through a uniting of forces to get Sweden going. We must increase production, we must increase productivity, we must work together more, in order to create a better future. These are good preconditions for political and economic progress.

NAVY DROPS DEPTH CHARGE ON UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT

NC111918 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, Oct 11 (AFP) -- The Swedish Navy aimed a depth charge today at an unidentified object at the bottom of a fjord near the secret naval base of Muskoe, a military spokesman said.

Captain Sven Carlsonn said the Navy, which has been searching for a foreign submarine in coastal waters for the past 10 days, detonated an underwater explosion at a target outside the submarine trap.

The spokesman refused to give the exact location of the explosion or confirm whether the target was in fact a submarine, saying only that searches had undertaken an intensive examination of the explosion debris.

The latest Swedish Navy revelation heightened warning interest in the search for the mystery submarine, which is feared to have escaped the trap set in Hors Fjord.

Captain Carlson added that for the past 48 hours, searchers had received no sonar signal indicating the presence of the submarine in the area. Last night a high-ranking defense spokesman said the probability of the submarine still being in Swedish waters diminished daily.

ARMED FORCES' LENNART LJUNG ON STRATEGIC THREAT

PM111513 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Swedish Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung "Focus" article: "We Are Increasingly Affected by Pact Interest -- passages in capitals printed in boldface]

[Text] There have been periods in our history when it has been natural to answer the question "who is threatening Sweden?" with an unambiguous reply pointing to a particular country or the leader of a particular nation as the party most closely responsible. Today things are not so easy. There is hardly a single country or a single individual who could be said to be the only or the major threat either to world peace or to our country.

The superpowers and the major military blocs doubtless do have various ambitions which in a given situation could also lead to tangible risks for small nonaligned nations. But their actions are to agreat extent determined by their relationship to each other. Even though you might want to increase your field of influence, you have in the majority of cases to take into consideration how steps to this end are viewed by the other superpower or power bloc.

NATO and the Warsaw Pact have built up a military security system in Europe which with all its weaknesses and inbuilt risks, nevertheless amounts to a balance which in many cases seems to function as a stabilizing and peace-preserving factor. This is a balance which cannot be weighed on sensitive scales and cannot be measured weapon against weapon; but it does still exist as a rough measure. We can regret the fact that peace and security have to be based on military materiel, and it is possible to work to find other solutions, but realistically we have to accept that this situation is going to last for a long time to come.

NATO-Warsaw Pact as a security system chiefly affects Europe. It is difficult to imagine that either side would DELIBERATELY start a war against the other in the present situation. Awareness of the appalling consequences of such a war in Europe is doubtless considerable on both sides and must therefore have a strong deterrent effect.

But a European war -- into which we could also be drawn -- could arise without fundamental intention or any desire to start it. It seems more correct to ask WHAT is threatening the peace in our part of the world than to ask WHO is threatening it. This does not, of course, exclude the possibility that one or other of the superpowers could be making a greater contribution than the other to the creation of situations which release the risk of war.

What is it then that could increase the likelihood of a military threat to Sweden? The list of causes could doubtless be made very long, and I will make do with pointing out some circumstances which could be of special interest.

Major tangible disturbances in the reciprocal total military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- in both nuclear and conventional arms -- seem to involve particular risks. If one of the superpowers is given the idea that it would "win" a war in Europe with limited losses on its own side, the restraining factors decrease and then the superior party could seem a threat not only to its main opponent but also to countries outside the pacts.

Of course, it is generally sufficient that one side believe that it is greatly superior for danger to arise. This is one of the reasons why open and truthful reports of military strength on both sides are so important.

It must be pointed out that the preservation of this balance does not exclude the possibility of arms limitations. For obvious reasons such agreements are of the greatest importance.

The military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is important for us not only as a general stabilizing factor. With such a balance, the main opponents' forces are to a large extent, tied to each other in crisis and war situations and the conditions for major military actions against Sweden are reduced. This increases our chances of keeping out of a war, always assuming that we have a defense force which is strong enough. Thus in certain situations such a tangible imbalance also increases the direct threat to Sweden.

But even if the internal military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact can be maintained, this does not exlude the possibility of open military conflicts in Europe and threats to the peace of Northern Europe. And there is also a great risk that extra-European conflicts, which one or both of the superpowers is participating in or is drawn into -- directly or indirectly -- is transferred to Europe.

It seems as if the superpowers are finding it more and more difficult to control conflicts in various parts of the world. Their ability to exert pressure does not seem as great as it was in relation to the situations which have caused the problems. The examples of Afghanistan, Central America, Iran-Iraq and Israel-Arab nations point clearly to a tendency toward "disobedience" with respect to superpower influence. There is a growing risk that such conflicts could escalate and spread. They could even constitute a threat to peace in Europe.

The degree of threat to Sweden's security is also dependent on the importance Swedish territory could have for NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the event of an open conflict in Europe.

Unfortunately we are forced to note that military interest in Northern Europe has increased. The Soviet naval buildup in the Barents Sea and the Baltic may be assumed to have a cause unconnected with the situation in our immediate area, but it does nevertheless have an effect on the military situation in the Nordic area.

Developments have also led to a situation in which NATO has increased its ability to establish an early military presence in the Nordic area through the measures for the contingency stockpiling of military equipment in central Norway.

The growing presence of nuclear-armed Soviet submarines in the Baltic is alarming.

The development of cruise missiles which could be operated across Swedish territory could in the long term lead to a new type of threat.

We are forced to take the surveillance and maneuver activity constantly taking place in and across the Baltic and North Sea areas from both the NATO and Warsaw Pact sides as an expression of strong interest in these sea areas and their immediate surroundings.

The repeated serious violations by submarines must not only be seen as extraordinarily threatening peacetime violations of Swedish territory: They must represent operations which foreign powers could find it useful to carry out against us in a war situation.

In the light of present circumstances, it is difficult to draw any conclusion other than that Sweden is affected to a greater extent than in the past by the interests of the military superpowers. It is also reasonable that this should influence our threat scenario and should require particular attention when we come to determine the size and shape of our defenses. Weak defenses, or defenses unable to instill respect during peacetime -- that is, seem credible in the eyes of outsiders -- increase the risk of threats being translated into facts.

Here I have touched only on a military threat to Sweden and included only some views on what could give rise to such a threat. This does not mean that I underestimate other types of threats to which we could be subjected -- those of an economic or psychological nature, for instance.

However, in my opinion, the military threat has dimensions different from those of other forms of threats. If the military threat is put into practice, our independence as a nation and our freedom as individuals are immediately and drastically put at risk. It is, therefore, necessary that measures designed to meet these threats be given the highest priority.

DECISION ON JAS WING CONFIGURATION NEEDED

PM111033 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 30 Sep 82 p 6

[Sven Svensson report: "Decision Now Needed on JAS Wing Design"]

[Excerpt] The new Swedish combat aircraft, the JAS, will be an immediate hot potato for the new Social Democratic government. In a few weeks' time, the government must decide what type of wing the new aircraft will be equipped with.

During the election campaign, Olaf Palme said that the Riksdag decision to build the JAS will not be scrapped. However, the project must be kept within its projected budget of 25.7 billion kronor up to the year 2000. Certain technical changes could be made to avoid overstepping the budget.

In the contract which has already been signed, there is an option for a so-called Rockwell wing. This would make the project more expensive by several hundred million kronor but would give the aircraft improved pursuit capability.

The group of firms collaborating on the JAS project will present a tender for the Rockwell wing to the Defense Ministry by 1 October. This tender is expected to remain in force for a month. For this reason the government will have to reach some far-reaching decisions about the JAS in the next few weeks, since the aircraft's wing construction plays an important part in determining the aircraft's configuration in several other respects.

A transition from the conventional wing being used in the basic model of the aircraft to a Rockwell wing for better pursuit capability will effect a number of subsidiary systems in the aircraft. If the wing type has not been chosen, it is impossible to decide which landing system should be selected or where various components are to be situated in the body of the aircraft.

KIPRIANOU MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM UN

NC091920 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Statement made by Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, at Larnaca Airport on 9 October following his return to Cyprus from New York — recorded]

[Text] In New York, where, as is well-known, I addressed the UN General Assembly, I had a number of contacts on the Cyprus problem. I had a very long talk with the UN secretary general, exchanging views on the current stage of the Cyprus problem and on the steps that should be taken to promote a solution in accordance with UN resolutions. Final conclusions were not made; we will stay in touch with the UN secretary general and consultations will continue. However, the discussion was very useful and I must stress the UN secretary general's vivid interest in the Cyprus question.

The first issue we discussed with the secretary general was that of missing persons. Perez de Cuellar is very greatly interested in this issue and, despite existing difficulties, he is making every effort to overcome and finally find a way out of this problem so that the tracing of the missing persons' fate can begin as soon as possible. We discussed all aspects of the Cyprus problem.

We also talked with the president of the UN General Assembly, with whom we discussed the issue of the debate on the Cyprus problem to be held at this year's session of the UN General Assembly. There will be absolutely no difficulty for the General Assembly debate on the Cyprus problem that is planned for next March.

We discussed the latest developments with the Nonaligned Movement's contact group, and the contact group reiterated its full support for Cypriot positions. I expect the nonaligned summit conference, which will take place in New Delhi in early March, to be exceptionally interesting in every respect, especially regarding the Cyprus problem. I believe that the result will be satisfactory for Cyprus to such an extent that it will influence the debate and the outcome of the debate on the Cyprus problem at the UN General Assembly, given the fact that the conference will precede the General Assembly debate.

I had various other contacts with foreign ministers and representatives from different countries. Among these contacts, there was a meeting with USSR Foreign Secretary Gromyko, who reiterated his country's positions toward the Cyprus problem -- basically, support for implementing the UN resolutions. We exchanged various views both on the developments of the Cyprus problem and on international issues. I believe the meeting was very useful and that it will contribute to even further cooperation between the two countries.

I also had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. It was our first meeting since he assumed his duties. I was given the opportunity to analyze the Cyprus problem for him in great detail -- all of the problem's aspects and our viewpoints. It was a constructive talk; it was a useful talk, I would say, as Shultz himself described it. During our meeting, Shultz expressed his country's appreciation -- which, after all, is a general appreciation -- of the role Cyprus played during the recent tragic events in the Middle East, especially those in Lebanon.

During my stay in New York, I met with the president of AHEPA [American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association], the president of the Federation of Cypriot Associations, Archbishop Iakovos and other representatives of Greek Cypriots living in the United States; and with representatives of the mass media, to whom I put forth our thoughts and views on the Cyprus problem. I believe that this visit to New York was useful in every respect in promoting our national cause.

KIPRIANOU ANSWERS QUERIES ON UN TALKS, ASALA

NC082102 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou gave a press conference in New York last night during which, in reply to questions by reporters, he put forth the government's positions on the various aspects of the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou was introduced to the press conference by Assistant UN Secretary General (Atashi).

In reply to reporter's noting that in a draft plan for a resolution at the nonaligned meeting no mention is made of the intercommunal talks, President Kiprianou said that, basically, the nonaligned countries are dealing with the Cyprus problem's external aspect, which concerns the issue of aggression, the termination of the intervention, the withdrawal of the occupation troops and the demilitarization of Cyprus.

In reply to another question connected with the intercommunal talks, the president said: The talks, which have been going on for a long time, have not produced any results. I do not think that the procedure is to blame. It is the fact that the Turkish side, and when I say the Turkish side I mean Turkey, is continuing to follow a partitionist policy and has not at all abandoned its partitionist philosophy. Consequently, it is obvious from the things that have been said, at least during the last stage of the talks, during which the positions of the two parties became very clear, that we have contrary aims. Whereas we have accepted federation as the internal structure of the Cyprus state and are working on the basis of a federation, the Turkish position has always demonstrated that they seek partition. Regardless of the fact that if one talks of two states with a loose union between them, of two completely separate states, or of division, in any case it concerns a form of partition or a form of solution that could lead to partition with unforeseen consequences for the Cypriot people and the area. The time has come to decide which is the best way to proceed to a solution of the Cyprus problem. I have had some consultations with the secretary general on this issue and we shall continue these consultations.

For our part, we have done everything we could. But let us be realists. In addition to the fact that we are under occupation, something that creates many difficulties, and the fact that the occupation is an unacceptable thing, the fact that Turkey is following a policy of division makes any progress in the talks impossible unless there is a change in its position. I think that a determined effort should be made in Ankara's direction so that it will abandon this position.

In answer to a question about the truth of press reports that President Reagan will perhaps propose his own plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem when the Middle East crisis has subsided, Kiprianou said: There is no plan. This is not true. We shall applaud any effort within the UN framework, especially any effort toward convincing Ankara to abandon its negative policy. It is no secret that the United States has a lever it can use to influence Ankara if it so wants, but this does not mean that initiatives outside the UN framework should be undertaken in the form of plans and so forth.

Then President Kiprianou was asked how he reconciles the positions of the two sides in the intercommunal talks. He replied: The fact is that the Turkish Cypriot leadership receives its instructions from Ankara, and they make no secret about it. Let us not forget that Turkish Cypriots are living in the area currently occupied by Turkish troops. Despite the fact that talks are being held between the two communities, it is absolutely clear that the Turkish Cypriot leadership receives its instructions from the Turkish Government. This is why we are talking of intransigence by Turkey. Let us put the issue another way. Let us suppose that Turkey decides to abandon the philosophy of partition and division. I do not think that any Turkish Cypriot, including Denktas, would be able to oppose this.

In reply to another question, Kiprianou said that the issue of the British bases in Cyprus concerns Cyprus and Britain and does not fall within the framework of the Cyrpus problem as it currently stands. He added that Britain owes Cyprus millions of pounds, not only for the bases but also for the facilities, millions that it has not paid. He also said that the Cypriot Government favors a Cyprus that will be completely demilitarized, but added that this issue is not part of the Cyprus problem.

In response to a question in connection with press reports about the existence on Cypriot soil of bases of the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and whether he has had contacts with the Turkish Government on this issue, President Kiprianou said: We have been in contact with the United Nations and various governments. The difficulty with the Turkish Government is that, although Turkey has invaded our country, it does not recognize Cyprus. It is the only country in the world that does not recognize Cyprus, despite the fact that it is we who should not recognize it. This, however, is another issue. We are in contact with the United Nations. All the necessary investigations have been carried out. There is nothing of the kind in Cyprus and, of course, all measures are being taken so that nothing of the kind develops. There is an Armenian community that has always existed in Cyprus. There are no armed Armenians in Cyprus.

In reply to a question on whether he expects the Cyrpus problem to be discussed at the current meeting of the General Assembly, Kiprianou said: We intend to have a debate on the Cyprus question during this session, perhaps at a resumed session or an extended session, sometime in March. There are two reasons for this: One is that we shall have presidential elections in February and we do not wish this vital issue to be involved in domestic policy. The other is that the conference of the leaders of states and governments of nonaligned countries will be held in early March in New Delhi, and we believe it would be expedient that a discussion of the Cyprus problem during that conference precede a full discussion at the General Assembly.

Answering another question on why we want the Cyprus problem to be discussed by the General assembly this year while it was not discussed in the last 2 years, the president said: It was not discussed for 2 years in an effort to give as much time as possible to the intercommunal talks so as to ascertain whether progress could be achieved. This does not mean that discussion at the General Assembly is incompatible with the talks in any way. However, in order to avoid situations that could be taken or misinterpreted as creating problems, we thought: Let us not have it discussed for 2 years and let us see whether the talks can produce substantive results. Unfortunately, no substantive results have been achieved and it is our duty to inform the international community of recent developments, brief it on what is happening and try to find ways and means for new decisive efforts through the General Assembly, through the United Nations, toward the direction of a solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with UN resolutions.

On the repercussions of the Middle East problem on the Cyprus issue, President Kiprianou said in reply to a question: Of course, the Cyprus issue is not part of the Middle East problem. We are very near and we feel the repercussions of the things that are happening in the Middle East, but Cyprus is not part of the Middle East problem. The Cyprus problem is a separate problem between Cyprus and Turkey. Despite the proximity, the situation in Cyprus has not been affected in any way. Of course, because of its geographical position, Cyprus has offered the help it could under the circumstances, and this demonstrates how useful Cyprus can be in this sensitive area of the world if it is completely free and peaceful.

In answer to a question on whether bringing captains who use the occupied Famagusta port -- which is illegal -- before Cypriot justice obstructs the reconciliation of the two communities, Kiprianou said: This is not an issue of reconciliation. Efforts for the legalization of the invasion and its results are something completely different from reconciliation. We are in favor of reconciliation, but let us not forget that the main obstacle to reconciliation is the fact that an occupation exists in Cyprus and that the two communities -- Greek and Turkish Cypriots -- cannot have contacts and cooperate as I am sure they would wish to. We support reconciliation, but this is not an issue of reconciliation.

It is another issue. For example, would it be reconciliation were we to close our eyes to the illegal efforts to sell the properties of the Greek Cypriots to colonizers from Turkey and members of the Turkish Army? This is not reconciliation, and we shall never accept such a thing.

GROMYKO CONFIRMS INVITATION FOR KIPRIANOU VISIT

NC110956 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou will definitely go to Moscow before the end of this month for talks with Soviet leaders. During a meeting President Kiprianou had with the friendly country's Foreign Minister Gromyko at UN headquarters, Gromyko reconfirmed the invitation for Kiprianou to visit.

This report was confirmed to us yesterday by telephone from New York and by senior diplomats of the Soviet Embassy in Nicosia, but details on the president's trip have not yet been learned. However, according to reports we have checked and verified:

First, a definite date has been fixed for the visit, which will be announced in the next few days (and in any case this week;

Second, the settlement of the final details of the trip, which will last about 4 days, has begun through diplomatic channels.

According to the same authoritiative reports:

President Kiprianou's talks in the Kremlin with President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders will be determinative of the Cyprus problem, something that will be immediately apparent in the joint communique that will be issued;

Simultaneously, and parallel with the purely political aspect of the talks, President Kiprianou and Soviet leaders will sign a number of significant agreements on commercial, economic and cultural issues.

President Kiprianou will be accompanied to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

KIPRIANOU DISCUSSES FAMAGUSTA ISSUE WITH SHULTZ

NC111034 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] During the meeting he had with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in New York President Kiprianou raised the Famagusta issue separately, as a priority issue.

As we have been informed, the president said that, regardless of the search for a total solution, the Famagusta issue must be given the priority that had been agreed upon and that Turkey must be coerced to agree.

The U.S. secretary showed understanding of the whole problem and manifested positive intentions to carry out some activities in this direction.

President Kiprianou carried out other parallel activities specifically on Famagusta which will continue.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT ATHENS, MEET PAPANDREOU

NC111244 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] It was officially announced today that President of the Republic Kiprianou will depart next Sunday at noon for Athens, where he will have a meeting with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou the next day.

The president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Minister to the President Mikhailidhis.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES SOVIET, GREEK ENVOYS 11 OCT

NC111822 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou received today Soviet Ambassador Astavin. President Kiprianou also received Greek Ambassador Zakharakis.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS DENKTAS CLAIM ON ARMS IN SOUTH

NC081847 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The government spokesman has rejected the statement by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas in which he expressed concern because of the alleged accumulation of arms in the south, as he said, and in which he warned, as he said, that this will not be condoned.

In his statement, the government spokesman stressed that Mr Denktas' concern is definitely hypocritical and that it has propaganda aims. The spokesman's statement added: Apart from the fact that in no way could there be talk about an accumulation of arms in the free part of the Republic of Cyprus, those who can be justifiably concerned are the inhabitants of the free areas because Cyprus has been the victim of invasion and a considerable part of it has been under the occupation of 35,000 Turkish troops -- equipped with the most modern aggressive weapons -- for 8 years.

The National Guard's armament, the spokesman added, aims exclusively at defending the free areas. Therefore, he concluded, Mr Denktas' protest aims at misleading world public opinion as to who threatens whom in Cyprus.

I SIMERINI CRITICIZES KARAMANLIS FOR NOT VISITING

NC111111 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Karamanlis"]

[Excerpts] So Karamanlis is going to Canada. When will he come to Cyprus? Since 1959 when he signed in Zurich the agreement on the return of the Turkish Army to Cyprus, he has been avoiding Cyprus, tormented by most heavy feelings of guilt.

The Greek president has lacked sympathy for Cyprus' struggle for a long time. Sometimes justifiably, sometimes unjustifiably, sometimes instinctively he has seen the Cyprus problem as a great annoyance to the nation [Hellenism] and Greece. At this point we should stress something which very few people noticed: Karamanlis was denounced for the Zurich agreement. In Greece, Zurich was branded as treason.... Karamanlis has never been able to understand why Makarios was considered the national leader and hero while he was judged to be a national traitor because they signed the Zurich agreement together.

For us, the leader of the Greek state and the Greek prime minister, together with each Greek Government, are sacred. We may disagree, we may criticize, we may be in anguish, but our intention and our goal is to save ourselves, and our salvation will come from Greece. For this reason, it is impossible for us to accept fear of responsibility, regardless of its origin and Karamanlis' rejection to at least be photographed with Cypriot opposition leader Kliridhis was a manifestation of his fear of responsibility. Karamanlis used Kliridhis in 1974 to arrange his own installation in Greece. But then he almost rejected him within the framework of the convenient fashion of that era....

The issue, however -- always and now -- is not the relevant history and behavior. The issue is Cyprus and its salvation, Greece and the nation's future. The leader of the Greek Republic is showing a cool stance on this issue. It is his right to want to end his political history with Greece's accession to the EEC as his achievement. However, it was during his era that the nation suffered certain amputations and history will be unreserved in its verdict. Nations live and progress through visionary leaders. Declines and falls come through fear of responsibility, pseudoluxuriances and dispirited leaderships. Only if he comes to Cyprus will he understand what we mean and the demand the nation and history have had of Greece's leader for many years. Only then will he understand what it means to have left us at the Turks' mercy "because of distance" in the electronic era....

Spokesman Scores Criticism

NC111840 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The government spokesman expressed severe disapproval over today's I SIMERINI article criticizing the president of the Republic of Greece, Karamanlis. The spokesman stated that Karamanlis not only has no lack of sympathy toward the struggle of Cyprus, as I SIMERINI alleges, but has always demonstrated his love and strong interest in the struggle of the Cypriot people whom he has supported and assisted in many ways.

The government spokesman added that any attempt to sling mud at Karamanlis, to degrade his personality and devalue his great offer to the Cypriot cause and to Hellenism more generally degrades not Karamanlis but his accusers.

Slandering the president of the republic of Greece, the spokesman added, coming after the recent attack by I SIMERINI against Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, only confirms that this newspaper tries not only to undermine but also to neutralize and render useless the relations between Greece and Cyprus by creating feelings of suspicion and displeasure among the Greek Cypriot people against Greece.

DAILY SAYS SECOND PLOT AGAINST KIPRIANOU FOILED

NC111026 Nicosia KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Today our newspaper reveals -- and simultaneously denounces -- to the Cypriot people that there was a second plan to assassinate President Kiprianou. The plan was nipped in the bud by the state security authorities and the gang of conspirators was broken up.

The plan was woven by elements with a criminal record. According to verified reports, the focal point of the conspirators -- all of whom are Cypriots -- was Limassol.

Certain reports on the movements of the criminals were conveyed to the security authorities. Following this the coupists' prospective murderers were put under surveillance. As a responsible source told this newspaper, "such measures were taken as to make implementation of the plan impossible." The source did not specify what measures or activities were taken to foil the conspirators and their criminal plans.

Additionally, we mention that the events took place in March-April 1981 and for obvious reasons were kept absolutely secret all this time.

Political circles who were invited to comment on our revealing reports -- only 1 week after the publication of our exclusive report about a recent plan to assassinate President Kiprianou -- observed that in essence AKEL's consecutive warnings and denunciations that illegality has raised its head have once again been tangibly confirmed and that at last all those who care for the country and its future should push aside election campaign hatreds and passions and look up -- the danger is not imaginary.

The enemies of Cyprus and of our people's just cause are moving -- and have moved -- to create a new anomaly and abnormality. They are aiming at abolishing the country's democratic institutions and completely disolving the Cypriot state. This is the bitter but objective truth.

Minister of Interior Khristodhoulos Venaimin, under whose consideration we placed our reports, described them as "very correct." The minister added that it concerned "a most grave case" and that he had no doubt ("I am 100-percent convinced," he said) of the existence of a conspiracy and a plan to physically eliminate President Kiprianou.

Spokesman Confirms Plots

NC111242 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] In reply to a question connected with a report published today that in March 1981 there was a plan to assassinate the president of the Republic, the government spokesman said that there had been specific and positive reports that an attempt would be made against the president. The spokesman added that the conspiracy was foiled shortly before it was to be implemented, following the taking of precautionary measures by the security forces under the personal guidance of Minister of the Interior and Defense Veniamin. He also said that reports concerning similar movements exist even now and that the situation is being watched closely.

FORMATION OF PANCYPRIOT UNITY MOVEMENT ANNOUNCED

NC100859 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 10 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The founding of the Pancypriot Unity Movement was announced yesterday. It "unreservedly" supports "the repositioning of the Cyprus issue" as undertaken by the Greek Government and, at the same time, calls upon the people to support Yeoryios Ioannidhis as a candidate to the presidency, describing him as "a nonpartisan political personality, a wise and experienced politician who is inspired by democratic sentiments and love for the people."

The declaration of the Pancypriot Unity Movement states:

"1. Cyprus is still confronted by the dire consequences of the coup and the invasion. Turkish intransigence and the weaknesses of international diplomacy did not permit any positive progress toward a solution of our national issues. Occupation, the tragedy of the missing persons and the plight of the refugees continue.

"The domestic front appears fragmented as never before. The militant spirit has been dangerously weakened. The catholic unity of spirit and cohesion have been replaced by division and bigotry. Strong party rivalry, instead of helping democratic dialogue and cooperation, leads to unavoidable political clashes. Polarization appears as a threat with unforeseeable consequences for the country's future.

"2. Under these conditions which surround our national issue and our domestic affairs, the fate and future of our country is at a critical juncture.

"The search for a just and viable solution requires correct and coordinated action and planning. If this is to be achieved, it is essential to have unity and brotherhood among the people as well as a collective spirit in the planning and handling of the militant course toward survival and justification.

"3. The above conclusions, concern and a sense of duty to serve, were the only reasons encouraging the founding of the Pancypriot Unity Movement for the sole purpose that it may contribute toward a cleansing, toward dealing with the dire dilemmas which today confront Cypriot Hellenism and, because of the forthcoming presidential election which appears as a means and a starting point for the Cypriot people to lay the correct foundations for unity and collectivism.

"4. The movement believes in and sincerely and unreservedly supports the repositioning of the Cyprus issue by the Greek Government. In the difficult times through which our country is passing, agreement on positions and tactics on the Cyprus issue with the metropolis of Hellenism -- which is the support of our struggle -- is a historic obligation as well as the uncompromisingly correct course to follow.

"5. The movement believes in democracy and the existence of political parties, which are an imperative element for democracy and contribute toward promotion of national cooperation and unity among all the forces of the country in the collective handling of national problems.

"Despite this, the movement believes that under the current situation and under the present political party situation in Cyprus, the claiming of the presidency by any one political party cannot produce the desired solution. The tensions, fanaticism, foreign and domestic inspired hatreds and differences cannot possibly provide a solution to the question of the presidency which could unite and bring cohesion to the people.

"The movement supports the idea that the only course for the fighting Cypriot people lies in the support of a nonpartisan political personality who enjoys the confidence of the political parties. This option is, today, the best solution which could neutralize polarization, lead to a strengthening of the militant spirit and contribute to the creation of a firm and strong domestic front which is the imperative prerequisite for the survival of Cyprus and its people.

"The salvation of our country is a primary obligation and duty and this is, it must be, the quintessence of the goals of every political party, of other organizations and of all of Cypriot Hellenism.

"6. The movement lauds the offer of Yeoryios Ioannidhis to serve the people. The election to the presidency -- with the support of all -- of a wise and experienced politician who is experienced and inspired by democratic sentiments and love of the people like Ioannidhis will serve in the best possible way the cause of Cyprus.

"The Pancypriot Unity Movement was founded in order to promote national unity and it believes that the election of Ioannidhis to the presidency will not only strengthen the domestic front but will also furnish the Cypriot struggle with the necessary strength and authority on the international scale.

"7. The movement will work selflessly in every direction, with faith. It calls upon the people and the political leaders as well as on all the political personalities of the country to consider the crisis through which the country is passing; it calls on them to unite in brotherhood for a new start based on peoples unity, collective effort, cooperation an on the offer of the services of everyone who can give in order to strengthen the bastions of our struggle.

"The movement calls upon all those who, irrespective of political affiliation, wish to fight for the neutralization and lifting of the current impasse to consider that such a struggle for the survival of our half-occupied fatherland is not incompatible to their party affiliations.

"8. We address ourselves to all the parties -- leftwing, rightwing, socialist or center -- and to all the patriots who are concerned over the current situation, who listen to the cries of pain arising from the oncoming calamity and who believe that responsibility, patriotism and love for the country can allow us to be optimistic for a better tomorrow.

"The movement believes that the people can be led away from hatreds, fanaticism and narrow party interests, to join hands for a new, militant and responsible start."

DENKTAS ON 'UNCONCILIATORY ATTITUDE' OF GREEKS

TA091128 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that it is doubtful whether the Greek Cypriot leadership wishes to reestablish a partnership administration in Cyprus.

Speaking at the Islamic Banking Institute this (?morning), Denktas gave extensive information on the phases of the Cyprus problem. Noting that the Turkish Cypriot community, which was displaced three times between 1963 and 1974, believes in a solution based on a federation founded on a historical and geographical [word indistinct] as a guarantee against the denial of its existence and massacres, Denktas said that the talks are continuing in this direction. However, statements by the Greek Cypriot leaders and the unconciliatory attitude of Greece are preventing the desired progress. Pointing out that it is doubtful whether the Greek Cypriots want a partnership administration, Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots, who are no longer able to carry out armed attacks against the Turkish Cypriot people will defend themselves against the economic and political pressures and attacks. He added that they will prevent the expansion of the Greeks and Greek Cypriots on the island and the annihilation of the Turkish Islamic existence and culture.

CAGATAY DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

TA100550 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, as well as the delegation accompanying him, left Cyprus for Ankara last night. The Turkish Cypriot delegation, which is paying an official visit to Turkey, was received at Esenboga Airport by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara, chief of the Turkish Cypriot desk at the Prime Ministry Vahit Guneri, as well as other Turkish officials and the Turkish Cypriot representative in Ankara.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS PROTEST JOURNALISTS' RESTRICTION

TA090930 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot authorities have protested the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has prevented two Saudi journalists from crossing to the north. It has been announced that the director of the minorities desk, Erol Ertuga, invited the UN political affairs advisor to his office yesterday and submitted the Turkish Federated State's protest of this inhuman act by the Greek Cypriot administration officials, who frequently make speeches on freedom of movement. Ertuga asked the UN official to take the necessary steps as soon as possible.

KARAMANLIS UNABLE TO ACCEPT REAGAN INVITATION

NC081744 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] In answer to questions from newsmen on press reports about an invitation from President Reagan to President Karamanlis, the Press Bureau of the Presidency of the Republic has announced, among other things, the following:

U.S. President Reagan has invited Mr Karamanlis to visit Washington on the occasion of the holding of a congress there from 4 to 6 November jointly sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Institute of Political Research. According to the invitation, Mr Karamanlis was to be the main speaker at this White House function and was also to be the guest at a luncheon given by the U.S. President, with whom a private meeting was to be held.

The president of the republic thanked Mr Reagan for this honorary invitation and expressed regret that he could not possibly respond. Mr Karamanlis is not able to make the visit because he will be paying an official visit to Canada from 14 to 18 October, dates that cannot be altered. Thus, if Mr Karamanlis were to respond to this invitation, he would have to either prolong his absence from Greece for more than 20 days or visit the American Continent twice within a short period of time.

PAPANDREOU DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO KUWAIT

NC111355 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou departed at 1300 today for Kuwait on a 3-day official visit. The prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Minister of National Economy Yerasimos Arsenis, Public Works Minister Athanasios Tsokhatzopoulos and Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister on Press Affairs Dhimitrios Maroudhas.

SPOKESMAN DENIES FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNING

NC081734 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Oct 82

[Text] "Unfounded, ridiculous and worthless" is how the government spokesman described the AKROPOLIS report that Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos has twice submitted -- the second time the day before yesterday -- his resignation because of disagreements with Deputy Foreign Ministers Kapsis and Varthis. According to the AKROPOLIS report, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou suggested to the foreign minister that he continue in office until after the municipal elections.

SPOKESMAN REASSURES KKE'S FLORAKIS ON U.S. BASES

NC101955 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] In a statement he made today, KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis claims that U.S. officials' consecutive visits to our country worry the democratic forces regarding the course of the negotiations on the U.S. bases. He wants the framework for the negotiations to be discussed in parliament.

In reply to Florakis, the government spokesman said the following: Florakis should not worry. The government will negotiate the issue of the bases within the political framework mentioned in the declaration of the PASOK government policy published before the elections and in Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's policy statement in the chamber. Consequently, the political framework of the negotiations is both given and known. The government will proceed with the negotiations, whatever the result may be, it will bring the issue to the chamber, which is the sovereign body according to the Constitution.

A debate will be held there and decisions made. Consequently, Florakis has no reason to worry now that the PASOK government is implementing a nationally proud and independent foreign policy.

I KATHIMERINI on Bases

NC101656 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The critical problem of finding the necessary capital to fi ce the country's economic rebound now seems to have been included within the framework . Greek-U.S. relations, and its solution is almost certainly linked to the fate of the negotiations for the bases and the purchase of new weapons systems that will guarantee a balance of forces with Turkey for the next 4-5 years. As the Greek Government's options and possibilities for drawing foreign capital and attracting foreign invesmtents are daily being limited in view of the international banking system's crisis and our economy's unfavorable development, dependence on U.S. supply sources becomes greater.

Economic observers claim that the great deficits that will be created in the 1983 balance of payments -- of course, provided that in accordance with its declarations, the government will proceed with a bold investment program -- will require foreign loans of at least $2.5-$3 billion in order to cover them. Such colossal sums cannot be found in the international money market by a country such as ours, which has been beset by an economic recession for 4 years. In order to find such sums, we need support from a strong power or a group of rich countries.

These tough dilemmas stiflingly demarcate possible maneuvers by the Greek Government and attach a new and important dimension to its efforts to multilaterally defend and safeguard national interests. Therefore, it is certain that in these circimstances, the country's economic priorities will decisively dominate:

1. In the negotiations for the status of the U.S. bases in Greece, the first stage of which will begin in Athens on 27 October. Unofficial reports insist that provided the entire issue -- as is expected -- is resolved satisfactorily for both sides, Greece will receive a lump sum (in addition to the rent) approaching $1 million. It has not yet been clarified whether this sum will be free or a long term loan by a large U.S. bank under such favorable terms as to be tantamount to free aid.

2. In the selection of the type of fighter planes that will cover the Greek Air Force's needs for the next 5 years. Latest reports mention that whereas the dominant idea until a short time ago was to apportion the relevant orders among many airplane producers, the American F-16 now appears to be the great favorite.

The United States has reacted positively to the approaches toward U.S. sources of supply which the Greek Government has made in the current state of affairs and on the basis of impeccable national criteria. There is a pervasive impression in international economic circles that the United States will offer both its own forces and, above all, its influence on rich Arab countries and the international banking system so that Greece may deal with its critical economic problems.

Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti banks have already been encouraged by large U.S. banks, with which they are closely linked, to deposit Eurodollars in short term or time deposit accounts with Greek banks, thus strengthening our country's weak exchange reserves.

Furthermore, special interest has been manifested by the Americans and by Secretary of State Shultz personally for the success of the Greek prime minister's trip to Kuwait, which will begin tomorrow. Before assuming his current office, Shultz headed a huge construction company which even now has great projects under construction in Kuwait.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA on Bases

NC081602 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Oct 82 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "New Yes to the Change"]

[Text] Thirty-eight years were needed to erect the huge complex of dependence that was woven around and inside our national area by the English -- during the first stages -- the Americans, and NATO in cooperation with the Greek right, a complex that is incorporated in 108 agreements and an equal number of technical protocols.

The people were fully aware of this reality. The leader of the change was fully aware of this maze. It was for this reason that he made it clear during the election campaign that it was not possible to automatically rid ourselves of this complexity from one day to the next.

Now, before one year of the PASOK government has passed and despite the "belated faithful" and the self-appointed "guarantors of true change," the government has completed the reconnoitering stage as well as the stage of complete briefing and calculation of every move on the chess board and prepared the critical "game" of negotiation it is entering with clear goals and possibilities.

During this game, the other side will use all the ploys it knows. It will plot all the pressures it thinks it can exercise. It has willing pawns which in fact are in threatening positions opposite ours.

For this reason, the government needs its own front of support, which only the people can give and will give. In this critical October, the people will triumphantly renew their trust in the change, leaving behind old partisan dependencies and offshoots. A battle is now being waged so that Greece may belong to the Greeks and, as we proceed in this battle, the people will not allow anyone to present as "reduced" -- as many expect and attempt -- the popular foundation of the change vis-a-vis its negotiators.

On the contrary, the people will use the opportunity of the municipal elections to triumphantly confirm their support of the movement and the government of change, the movement and the government of national dignity and independence, the policy of responsibly and harmlessly -- for the people -- ridding the complexity of the 108 agreements with which the right tied us to Atlanticism's chariot.

PASOK DEPUTY EXPELLED FOR VOTING AGAINST BILL

NC112134 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] In a letter to PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou, Deputy for the Messinia Constituency Aris [Aristodhimos] Bouloukos says that he disagrees with the abolition of the cross of preference and that he will vote against the pertinent bill in the Chamber of Deputies.

In connection with this, the government spokesman made the following statement: The PASOK disciplinary board held an extraordinary meeting and decided to dismiss Aris Bouloukos following his statement to the PASOK chairman that he will vote against the bill on the abolition of the cross of preference.

The decision of the disciplinary board says that the abolition of the cross of preference was one of the basic positions in the government program of PASOK which was approved and unanimously decided by the PASOK Central Committee prior to the historical victory in the October 1981 elections. The abolition of the cross of preference was a preelectoral commitment on the part of PASOK. It was part of the covenant of honor and was announced by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou both on television and at all the preelectoral gatherings.

RIZOSPASTIS DENOUNCES ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

NC091554 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 9 Oct 82 p 3

[From the "Radical" column: "Collaborator of Secret Services"]

[Text] The collaborator of American secret services, Paul Anastasi, is continuing the serial of his planned provocations. Under cover of his role as "foreign correspondent," he conveys his bosses' dirty forgeries to THE NEW YORK TIMES, forgeries that are later brought into Greece by papers that are friendly to him in the extreme rightwing and by the well-known "nonaligned" paper. Drawing his evidence, as he says, from "Western diplomatic services" (!) the other day he published a slanderous dispatch against RIZOSPASTIS in THE NEW YORK TIMES. His recent appearance in the forefront is not coincidental, nor is his attack on RIZOSPASTIS on the eve of municipal elections. In general, his provocative reports are part of the cold war, anti-Soviet campaign which the American imperialists and NATO have launched. Again I AVYI is not absent from this dirty imported campaign. (Indeed, this time it has been overtaken by Anastasi and has lost...first place). In a front page report yesterday, it stressed the danger of buying off West European papers with "Soviet funds." Could it be that the simultaneous publication of anti-Soviet provocative reports by the collaborator of Western secret services, Paul Anastasi (his Greek name is Avlos Anastasiadhis) and the fresh, mean outburst of anti-Sovietism by I AVYI are mere coincidence? But even if it were a mere "coincidence," both the P. Anastasi "dispatch" and the I AVYI report are governed by the same crazy anti-Sovietism and antisocialism. As for P. Anastasi, the competent Greek authorities must make it clear to him that his "activities" have no relation with his role as foreign correspondent, particularly since he openly admits that he collaborates with foreign secret services.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC -- The deletation of the Union of Greek Women has returned from China. This is the first women's delegation to visit China following an official invitation from the Federation of Women of China. The delegation, comprised of Kalliopi Vourdhara, Konstandina Yiannopoulou, Kharis Papayeoryiou and Efi Papakhristou, had as it main goal the exchange of views on matters of joint interest in the social and educational systems of the two countries. During its stay in China, the Greek delegation visited various cities and got acquainted with the federation's local organizations. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Oct 82 NC]

AMBASSADORS TO SWEDEN, UK -- President of the Republic Karamalis today received the new Greek ambassadors to Sweden, Yiorgos Khrisoyannis, and to the United Kingdom, Ioannis Kiriazidhis, who will shortly leave for their posts. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Oct 82 NC]

TURKMEN COMMENTS ON TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS

LD081738 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1230 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 8 Oct (ANATOLIA) -- (?During a press conference in Ankara this morning) Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen reported that successful results had been obtained at the NATO foreign ministers' conference and said that there is a unity of views among NATO countries on all basic issues.

Foreign Minister Turkmen said: "The fact that we have had a meeting with the Greek foreign minister and issued a press release does not mean that Turkish-Greek relations have been settled.

"All problems are out in the open. And, naturally, future developments will hinge on the behavior of the two sides. It is absolutely certain that we shall carefully watch the behavior of the Greek Government.

"The talks between the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers do not constitute a new element. We have not yet established a procedure. We shall take up the question of procedure at the meeting to be held in Brussels in December. A Turkish-Greek dialogue has begun, but no procedure has been established. We have not established a procedure. We shall establish this at the next session. We did not take up this topic at this meeting. I had a very short meeting with the Greek foreign minister this time. We touched on relations between Turkey and Greece in general terms.

"The word moratorium is not in our dictionary. It is not a term we use. We came to agree on the need for maximum efforts to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence. It is natural that we shall continue within this framework. If a dialogue is to take place, if the two sides are to hold talks on issues, it will be necessary for them to mutually avoid provocative statements, provocative behavior and faits accomplis.

"We make no claim that we have solved all our problems with Greece. We have not let ourselves be carried away by an illusion that we have transformed the atmosphere between ourselves and Greece into an excellent one. We are aware of the attitudes and behavior of Greek parliamentarians in international parliamentary forums. This is a matter of record. When we mention this to the Greek Government, they say: We are unable to exercise control over this; we are also unable to exercise it over our own party. This is what they have always said; this is also what the previous government used to say. There are also other matters of Greek attitudes and behavior. We favor the creation of a calm atmosphere in the present conditions."

A journalist asked for the minister's comment on an advisory resolution passed by the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe asking for equal rights in the constitution for religious minorities. Foreign Minister Turkmen said:

"I see no need for comment as we are not members of the consultative assembly. We declared earlier that full equality between citizens of all religions in Turkey already exists in the constitution. If they have raised this kind of question, it is entirely superfluous and misplaced.

"We shall create our own constitution ourselves. We shall enact our own legislation ourselves. [sentence indistinct] Various views and various documents come into being in such forums. Don't let us exaggerate their importance."

At his press conference today, Foreign Minister Turkmen said the following in reply to a journalist's question concerning Armenian terrorism in Cyprus:

"We do not have information that terrorist organizations in Lebanon have based themselves in southern Cyprus. As you know, the Greek Cypriots have informed the United Nations that the latter are free to carry out any necessary investigation in Cyprus.

According to UN observations, there is nothing of the sort so far. We had earlier issued the necessary warning. We are very well aware that the Armenian terrorist organizations have set themselves up in Lebanon and that all their centers of activity are in Lebanon. (?I have said this) several times before. Before now, the Lebanese Government could not manage responsibility for its own country. From now on, Lebanon will be responsible for all events in its country. In this sense, we shall be dealing with the Lebanese Government on this matter."

Foreign Minister Turkmen gave the following reply to a journalist who said that the foreign minister had directly referred to Armenian terrorism on an international platform and asked whether this may mean that there is a change in Turkey's policy:

"No, it does not mean a change in Turkey's policy against Armenian terrorism, but I felt the need to provide a more extensive explanation about the extent and propaganda basis of this terrorism to help make the nature of this terrorist movement understood better. The object was to inform world public opinion; it was not to change the nature of the Armenian question."

Asked whether there had been an initiative at the NATO ministerial council to increase military and economic aid to Turkey, Foreign Minister Turkmen said:

"Talks at the NATO meeting were held within a wider framework. I had bilateral talks with the U.S. secretary of state. These talks touched upon issues of defense and economic cooperation between the United States and Turkey. I explained our views on these. He, in turn, underlined the importance his government attaches to the development of Turkey's defensive power and to Turkey's political and strategic importance."

Asked if Turkey will sign the treaty discussed at the International Law of the Sea Conference, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said: "We shall not sign the treaty."

Views UN, NATO Meetings

TA091108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen statement at a news conference in Ankara on 8 October -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Every year the foreign ministers of all member countries explain their governments' foreign policy and express their views on the international situation at the UN General Assembly. The same thing is being done this year. All the foreign ministers are addressing the Assembly. Some have already addressed the Assembly and some will do so soon. I addressed the Assembly on 4 October and expressed Turkey's view of the international situation and various problems. In my address, I referred to the problems of the Middle East, Afghanistan and terrorism, as well as various Far Eastern problems, together with armament and the international economic situation. I also briefly referred to the Cyprus issue. I expressed our satisfaction over the continuation of the Cyprus intercommunal talks.

This year I talked more extensively on the problem of terrorism. I stressed the need for international cooperation in connection with international terrorism. Referring directly to Armenian terrorism, I tried to point out how this terrorism (?operates) and how the propaganda it uses is contrary to historical realities.

The UN meetings are beneficial not only from the viewpoint of the speeches made, but especially from the viewpoint of creating opportunities for meetings between the foreign ministers of different countries. Like many of the other ministers, I found the opportunity to meet many of my counterparts. I held bilateral talks with approximately 30 foreign ministers. Furthermore, I met with the UN secretary general and this term's Assembly president. Many issues were taken up. Views were exchanged on bilateral as well as international issues.

The NATO meeting was held at a site near Montreal, in Canada, on 2 and 3 October. This meeting was not organized as an official one. The foreign ministers arrived at the meeting alone. This gave them the continuous opportunity to hold meetings. All the ministers were very satisfied to hold such meetings. In this way, the talks were more sincere. At the end of the NATO meeting, the Canadian foreign minister announced the results of the meeting on behalf of all the other ministers.

We can summarize the results of the NATO meetings as follows: Primarily, the ministers shared the view that the meeting was successful. They stressed that this unofficial atmosphere was very appropriate for an exchange of views. It has once more become evident that there is unity of views regarding all basic issues among the NATO countries. On the other hand, although there are various problems within the alliance, almost all the ministers pointed out that their governments are determined to solve them. Another point which should be noted with satisfaction in connection with the NATO meeting is that more importance was attached to the issue of terrorism. There was a unity of view regarding the struggle against terrorism, and as a result a decision was made to continue work to secure an effective struggle against terrorism.

CYPRUS' CAGATAY MEETS WITH TURKISH OFFICIALS

TA111020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Turkish Cypriot Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, began his official talks today. Cagatay visited Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning. Later, Cagatay, as well as the delegation accompanying him, met with State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Beykara, who is also a member of the Cyprus Coordination Committee. The implementation of the Turkish Cypriot budget for fiscal 1983 as well as other economic issues were discussed during the meeting. Turkish Cypriot Economy and Finance Minister Salih Cosar and Public Works and Communications Minister Mehmet Bayram are accompanying Cagatay in his talks.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ANKARA

LD082340 Ankara International Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Meetings have been held on cooperation between Turkey and the Arab Republic of Egypt in the field of the defense industry. A military delegation from the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by Maj Gen (Abussattar Amin), contacted the headquarters of the chiefs of staff and inspected some military and industrial establishments. A briefing was given to the visiting Egyptian delegation at the Defense Ministry. The visiting delegation, after conducting inspections in Istanbul, will leave Turkey on Monday, 11 October.

CONSTITUTION DRAFT SAID TANTAMOUNT TO CENSORSHIP

TA110752 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0740 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Oct (AA) -- A panel meeting sponsored by the Contemporary Journalists Association on Saturday heard one speaker charge that the proposed Turkish constitution would bring setbacks for the Turkish society. Mr Mahmut Tali Ongeren, a university teacher, said especially the clause permitting law enforcement officers to seize publications before distribution was tantamount to censorship. Other speakers said the draft was reactionary and did not befit the Turkish nation.

FIGURES ON OIL PRODUCTION FOR 1982 ANNOUNCED

TA091449 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1350 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Oct (AA) -- Forty-five percent of the oil production plan has been reached in the first 6 months of 1982.

Production of some 2,514,000 tons of crude oil is planned for the year 1982. In the first 6 months of 1982, 1,152,000 tons, which constitutes 45 percent, have been produced.

During the January-June period of 1982, the Turkish Petroleum Corporation has produced 495,000 tons, Ersan Oil 2,600 tons, Mobil-Doew 118,000 tons and Shell 537,000 tons of crude oil.

Crude Oil Production Program

As is known, this year the Turkish Petroleum Corporation has planned to produce 1,118,000 tons of crude oil, Ersan Oil 6,000 tons, Mobil Doew 250,000 tons and Shell 1,140,000 tons.

Meanwhile, the refineries are planning to process some 16,185,000 tons of crude oil. Of this, 7,040,000 tons have been processed in the first 6 months of this year.

TURK-IS LEADER ON RETURN OF WORKERS FROM FRG

TA091124 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The leader of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [TURK-IS], Sevket Yilmaz, has said that the inclination of the new FRG Government to send back, en masse, the Turkish workers employed in the FRG, is not compatible with humanitarian values. In a statement on the issue, Yilmaz said that sending back the Turkish workers, who have been contributing to the FRG economy extensively for over 20 years, would be contradictory to the agreements and historical ties of friendship between the two countries. He said: Annulling the labor of some 600,000 Turkish workers, who revived the FRG economy at a time when it was going through a most severe crisis from the viewpont of the work force, and who played a great role in bringing it to its current level, can create an international incident. Yilmaz noted that expelling over 1,700,000 persons, including families, because of superficial excuses is tantamount to forcing them into an unjust exodus. Yilmaz continued: If the FRG Government is going to lay off workers on the grounds of the country's unemployment or the economic crisis, and if this layoff is being thought of in the form of groups, it should meet with the Turkish Government first and reach the necessary agreement, as was the case for the employment of the workers.

Noting that the Turkish workers employed in the FRG have various rights and interests, Yilmaz said that these workers should be sent back with their consent, and that their social security should be insured.

THREE FORMER LEADERS TO APPEAR IN COURT

TA110738 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0730 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Oct (AA) -- Three of Turkey's former political leaders, Bulent Ecevit of the dissolved Republican People's Party, Necmeddin Erbakan of the National Salvation Party and Alpaslan Turkes of the Nationalist Action Party are to face martial law courts Tuesday for non-related offences.

Mr Ecevit faces charges of damaging the reputation of the Turkish Republic abroad by means of slandering statements. Erbakan is accused of exploiting religious feelings for his political ends and Mr Turkes faces the death penalty for criminal offences.

The three are being tried in separate cases, but all scheduled to face the same number one martial law tribunal Tuesday.

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KREISKY ENDS TUNIS VISIT, COMMENTS ON PLO

AU121454 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky ended his 3-day official visit to Tunisia and returned to Vienna late in the afternoon. The meeting with PLO leader 'Arafat that had been anticipated with keen interest did not materialize since 'Arafat did not return to Tunis in time from Jordan. However, Kreisky conferred at his residence with other leading PLO functionaries. Within the framework of his official visit to Tunisia, the chancellor met with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali as well as with Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi.

During his stay in Tunis, the chancellor dealt extensively with the Middle East problem. On Sunday, following a visit to the Arab League, where he had a talk of some 40 minutes with Deputy Secretary General Asad al-Asad, Kreisky met for a long talk with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a close associate of 'Arafat who is regarded as the number two in the PLO, as well as with the PLO representative in West Europe, as-Sartawi, who resides in Paris. It was the first meeting between Kreisky and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], who is known to be rather reserved as far as contacts with the West are concerned. Both of them were obviously impressed after their talk, which focused on the changed in the U.S. attitude toward the Palestinian problem.

"Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], too, fully supports 'Arafat's policy of being ready for negotiations," Kreisky said after the talk. "That is why the PLO is intensively seeking support from the United States. In politics, there are often strange developments. This movement which, after all that happened could actually be full of hatred, is showing a different face. The PLO is aware that it has tried hard without having achieved anything, but that on the other hand, it has gained political prestige. That is why it now wants to open the door to the United States," the chancellor declared.

Not only the Reagan statement on the Palestinian problem but also Reagan's latest letter to Kreisky, in which he appreciated the chancellor's Middle East policy, strengthen the PLO's hope for winning support in the United States -- the more so as the Palestinians had to realize during the latest events in Lebanon that the superpower USSR did not have anything to offer them but sympathy. Kreisky is at present preparing a reply to Reagan and intends to explain in an enclosure everything he regards as important and appropriate in the current situation. "I will keep this deliberately short, as one should if one wants something to be actually read," the chancellor said.

Kreisky and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] agreed that the PLO should not do anything that could disturb the current process. In a talk with WIENER ZEITUNG, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said in this context: "We are not killers."

However, Kreisky is certainly aware of the fact that this readiness for negotiations on the Palestinian side is being ignored by the current Israeli regime.

"But this attitude certainly cannot be maintained in the long run. However, there will be a long process of change of public opinion in Israel, last but not least because Reagan too, has already made statements along these lines," Kreisky said, expressing the opinion that the surprising Reagan statement is bound to touch off a process of forming public opinion in the United States as well, with a "deep rift in the Jewish population" already becoming evident. The PLO, according to Abu Iyad, also counts on an increasing readiness for peace in Israel, as has manifested itself during the Tel Aviv mass demonstration against the massacre in the refugee camp and even more so by the fact that the Begin counterdemonstration was simply called off.

Kreisky believes that Israel's Lebanon operation served three goals: To liquidate the PLO in southern Lebanon, to install in Beirut a regime which finds a basis for making peace with Israel, and to induce the Palestinians through massacres -- "this was tolerated by Israel," Kreisky said -- to flee from the country. Further massacres have obviously been prevented only by the protest of the world public.

Kriesky attaches no importance whatever to the fact that no meeting with 'Arafat materialized in Tunis. Abu Iyad had pointed out the reasons to Kreisky. "I consider it far more important for 'Arafat to have talks in Jordan with King Husayn than to meet here with me," Kreisky said. "There had been mortal enmity between Jordan and the Palestinians. If a new basis can now be found, this is highly useful." In this context, Kreisky declared: "Israel's Defense Minister Sharon told the Palestinians: 'Chase away the Jordanian king, then you have your Palestinian state.' This what has drawn the two together."

In the present situation, Kreisky does not belive, either, that Israel will withdraw from Lebanon. Should this nevertheless happen, the chancellor considers the present strength of the international forces as not adequate.

SPA Cites Kreisky

LD121406 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 12 (SPA) -- Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in an interview that the war in Lebanon had led to important developments in Israel, forcing hundreds of Israelis to protest against their government.

In an interview published jointly today by 'UKAZ and AR-RIYADH newspapers, the chancellor reasserted Austria's "full support for the Palestinian people in the struggle to" recover their legitimate rights.

"There is an obvious change in the American stand, although this change is not enough yet to raise hopes to reach a peaceful settlement for the Middle East problem," Mr Kreisky added.

He noted that there were inevitably two super powers and said the Soviet attitude during the peak of the Lebanese crisis was "evidently a stand of sympathy."

The chancellor said: "There is a need to enlighten the American public opinion on the Palestinian cause because such a turn will lead to a change in the international stand on the cause."

Mr Kreisky denied he was involved in mediation efforts to resolve the Middle East problem.

"Israel will not recognise my role because of my friendship with the Palestinians and my support for their legitimate rights," he added.

PORTUGAL'S EANES ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU121242 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] Portuguese President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes arrived in Vienna yesterday for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The Austrian president welcomed the guest and his entourage at Vienna-Schwechat Airport and accompanied them to the Imperial Hotel. At the airport, President Eanes was also greeted by Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

Yesterday afternoon, President Eanes and his wife paid a visit to President Kirchschlaeger and his wife at the Hofburg. Afterwards, working talks were held there which were also attended by Portuguese Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira and Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, the two countries' ambassadors and high-ranking officials. Last night the guests attended a performance of the Vienna state opera.

Today, General Eanes will visit Parliament, the Spanish Riding School and the Vienna city hall, and will have a talk with Chancellor Kreisky in the afternoon. On Wednesday, the Portuguese guest will inspect the Voest-Alpine corporation in Linz, and on Thursday he will visit Salzburg. Thursday afternoon, Eanes will return to Portugal by air from Salzburg.

GROUP AGAIN DEMANDS THAT ARMY HAVE MISSILES

AU121623 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9-10 Oct 82

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] The "action for Austria group sponsored by Dr Piaty, chairman of the Austrian Physicians' Chamber, has again demanded that the Austrian Army be equipped with anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles. The spokesman for the group, retired General Kragora, declared that the defense minister's rejection of this demand was made against his better judgement. Today missile weapons are part of the standard equipment of any army in the world, he said. To renounce such weapons because of the State Treaty ban means that the mandatory defense of the country cannot be carried out at all, or only with excessive sacrificies. Apparently, Kragora added, an appropriate arming of the Austrian Army runs counter to the strategic intentions of the superpowers.

TWO SUSPECTED OF 'INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE'

AU081210 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] On 5 October, Austrian police arrested two persons suspected of industrial espionage to the detriment of the nationalized companies Voest-Alpine AG and Chemie Linz AG. The two suspects -- 42-year-old Heinz Pascher, owner of an engineering and consulting firm in Linz, and his technical assistant, 28-year-old Edwin Maier from Nussbach, Upper Austria -- are believed to have acquired blueprints and data on technical installations from the two nationalized companies, inflicting on them an estimated damage of 120 million schillings, if the information has come into the hands of foreign competitors.

A search of the suspect's homes revealed 25 large folders full of technical documents or copies of such documents orginating from the two companies. It is not yet known whether any confidential technical information has already been passed on to foreign competitors. Police are currently also investigating several other persons who might be involved.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT FORMATION AGENT SEEKS 2-PARTY CABINET

PM121127 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Government Formation Negotiations Leader Aims for Christian Democratic Appeal-People's Party for Freedom and Democracy Cabinet"]

[Excerpt] The Hague -- Government formation negotiations leader Scholten wants to work quickly on the formation of a cabinet comprising the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD]. Monday evening [4 October] he appointed two working groups of Second Chamber members from both parties which must present reports by next Saturday.

There is a working party A for financial, social and economic policies and a working party B to ascertain the main problems between the CDA and the VVD in the area of "welfare policy in the broad sense." Scholten himself will go through the nuclear arms issue with Second Chamber group leaders Lubbers (CDA) and Nijpels (VVD).

Democrats '66 [D'66] were put out of the running Monday, the government formation negotiation leader's first working day. In turn, Scholten had asked Lubbers, Nijpels and D'66 Second Chamber group leader Brinkhorst whether they were prepared to investigate "positively and constructively" the possibilities of forming a CDA-VVD-D'66 cabinet. Only after a positive answer would there be further talks about the procedure to be followed.

Lubbers and Nijpels (whom Scholten had told of his desire to involve D'66) immediately replied affirmatively. Brinkhorst first consulted his Second Chamber group and then announced that he was unable to answer so general a question with a "yes." He first wanted some room for some evaluation of the policies which would make a CDA-VVD-D'66 cabinet possible; but this was a possibility which he had already told Scholten's predecessor, Van Kemenade, was extremely small.

Labor Party Second Chamber group leader Den Uyl also met Scholten Monday, because the latter thought it important to inform him personally that he would be devoting his attention to the possibility of a CDA-VVD cabinet, perhaps with the inclusion of D'66. The Labor Party will not be involved in the coming talks, and since Monday, this also applies to D'66.

DPA REPORT ON 13 OCT KOHL BUNDESTAG STATEMENT

LD131122 Hamburg DPA in German 1002 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 13 Oct (DPA)-- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has spoken in favor of a policy of the middle way and renewal. In his government statement to the Bundestag on Wednesday, two weeks after the political changeover in Bonn, Kohl blamed the Social Democrats for the fact that not only an economic crisis but also deep insecurity, fear and helplessness are spreading in the FRG.

As a way out of this situation, Kohl announced a four-point program of urgency, which has as its aim the fight against unemployment, the securing of the social net, the realization of a humane policy with regard to foreigners and the renewal of foreign and security policy bases.

Kohl also appealed, as he expressed thanks to the trade unions, to all parts of the population to support the new government in its attempt to master the crisis outlined by him and to awaken fresh confidence. He added that this request was also expressly directed at the opposition. Kohl stressed: "Our nation needs new hope, new confidence, new trust in itself. We know that our fellow citizens have high expectations of our policy of renewal."

Concerning new elections, Kohl confirmed the named date but left the means of achieving them open. He said that the CDU/CSU and FDP agreed to let the voters decide on 6 March. "This is the view of the Federal Government." He said he knows that it is not simple, from a constitutional viewpoint, to realize this view. But he said he assumes that a solution could be found. The chancellor expressed the expectation that all parliamentary groups and parties will participate in such a solution.

Kohl announced talks in the near future on the possibilities offered by the Constitution for new elections. But he also referred explicitly to the proposals made by a Bundestag commission of inquiry regarding a change in the Constitution with the aim of dissolving the Bundestag.

In his government statement, Kohl spoke of a shocking starting position. This winter we have to reckon with almost 2.5 million unemployed. Overall economic production has been decreasing for months. Never have there been so many company bankruptcies as in this year. Almost 200,000 young people are unemployed.

The checking of finances, which the new government did some days ago, revealed a still more critical situation of state finances than presumed by the CDU/CSU before assuming government responsibility. Every day of the year, public finances incurred debts of more than DM200 million. At the end of this year, federal debts will amount to more than DM300 billion. Without the government change, the actual budget deficit for 1983 would have risen on a federal level alone to DM55-60 billion. With social security too, the coffers are empty and reserves almost exhausted.

Kohl said that this situation is due solely to the world economic situation. German industry has been burdened to the limits of its capacity, and working people have been first tested and then burdened far beyond their ability. "Our own growth, employment and financial problems mainly result from the fact that German industry is no longer in a situation to deal with the new foreign trade requirements." What could have been corrected with relatively small sacrifices in the past has to be corrected today with greater pain and over a longer period.

"Now it is important to stop the continuing slide of our economy. Most things indicate that the nadir has still to be reached. No policy can pay off these debts of the past in a short time. We expect the first positive results of our program for economic growth in the second half of 1983." Fundamental successes can be expected only after several years.

Kohl emphasized the following points:

Combatting unemployment: Private and public investment is to be stimulated for the creation of new jobs.

Supplementary budget: Public borrowing is to be controlled by strict budgetary discipline. There will be an immediate supplementary budget for 1982. Due to expenditure requirements which can no longer be changed, net borrowing for 1982 will be approximately DM40 billion.

Foreign and security policy: Kohl underlined that the foundations of German foreign and security policy are NATO and friendship with the United States. For successfully securing peace in Europe, Kohl said that balance and defense capability, disarmament and arms control, as well as dialogue and cooperation are necessary. Military balance must be kept at the lowest possible level of arming. The Federal Government gives total support to the NATO dual decision of 1979. Only if Moscow realises that it can firmly reckon with the stationing of American medium-range missiles at the end of 1983, can on expect a readiness [on Moscow's part] to contribute to achieving results in the negotiations. Kohl emphasized the West's negotiating aim of a bilateral "zero option."

Europe and the Third World: The government intends to give special consideration to relations with the Soviet Union and will aim for a steady development. The government is very concerned about developments in Poland. Kohl demanded that martial law be lifted in Poland, that all internees be released, that dialogue with the church be continued and the ban on Solidarity lifted. "Our aim remains the political union of Europe." The European Parliament must be strengthened. The government will continue to work for cooperation with the Third World.

GDR and Berlin: The GDR can be assured that Bonn will keep all agreements, Kohl said. Intra-German trade is an important tool of cooperation. On the basis of the 1951 treaty and ts supplementary agreements, the FRG is prepared to contribute to an expansion of trade -- also to the benefit of Berlin. Bonn insists on a withdrawal of the rise in the minimum amount of currency exchange for East Berlin and GDR visitors. Kohl expressly gave a statement in support of Berlin. "The German situation is focused in Berlin." The government sees Berlin as a political task and as a chance for all Germans. It will actively support the economic strengthening of Berlin.

Preview of Kohl Speech

LD121630 Hamburg DPA in German 1620 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- In his policy statement, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will ask citizens to support his policy of the center. The chancellor will base his appeal in parliament tomorrow on the economic and budget situation, for which he primarily blames the Social Democrats. Kohl outlined his program at a meeting of the CDU/CUS group today.

Also, SPD federal manager Peter Glotz today critized the policy of the new CDU/CUS-FDP coalition, in particular, its economic and foreign policy. Speaking to the press in Bonn, he called for a clear statement on how to arrange Bundestag elections on 6 March.

In his policy statement tomorrow, Kohl will describe the present state of affairs and submit a crash program designed to consolidate the federal budget and to stimulate investment. The sacrifices citizens will have to bear in the social field are to be shared fairly. Kohl proposes to deal with the medium-term outlook regarding foreign and security policy, policy regarding the GDR and other fields. They are likely to include the treatment of aliens and scientific research.

Federal Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU) will deal with budget policy in parliament tomorrow afternoon. He told the CDU/CSU group today that the new government's inheritance from the old government was much worse than had been originally foreseen. Hitherto, things had been hushed up. Alfred Dregger, the chairman of the CDU/CSU group, said that Federal Labor Minister Norbert Bluem's call for a "respite" in social policy was a wise and courageous signal appropriate to the country's situation.

GENSCHER TO RUN AGAIN FOR FDP CHAIRMANSHIP

DW121057 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister and FDP chairman, by reporter Schmidt-Holtz on 11 October in Bonn -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] When will the time come for you to consider resigning as party chairman?

[Answer] The question must be how the FDP can overcome the unquestionable difficult situation. We have suffered serious defeats. I said yesterday in this respect that it is most important for the FDP to stop fighting against itself and to use the Federal Party Congress to make the personnel and other essential decisions with which it wants to enter the federal elections.

[Question] This means that you will run again?

[Answer] Yes.

PRESS DISCUSSES BAVARIAN ELECTION CONSEQUENCES

DW111315 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 11 Oct 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The main issue of today's commentaries is the result of the Bavarian landtag elections.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf writes: After the bitter experience made by Dregger 2 weeks ago in Hesse, the CSU success of almost 59 percent is amazing. The SPD naturally expected a stronger forward impetus in Bavaria due to the alleged rage of the people because of the change in Bonn. Not much of this remained once the votes were counted. Some of Schmidt's striving for revenge was satisfied though, because the Bavarian landtag, just like the one in North-Rhine Westphalia, will have only two factions. The situation looks bad for the FDP with its traditions.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE maintains: In a certain way, developments were boring for a considerable part of the public. The fact that the main force, the CSU, could not be deprived of its function as the main pillar of all Bavarian domestic policy eliminated the sensation of uncertainty. Most Bavarians don't feel bored at all by their own conservatism. So people were struggling with decisions of secondary significance: Franz-Josef Strauss couldn't give up his desire for revenge with regard to the FDP, although exactly the opposite would have served the current Bonn coalition. Next spring at the latest you will see whether an eliminated FDP would bring alleviation to anybody. The opposite will be the case.

SUDKURIER of Konstanz states in this connection: October 10 didn't bring any relief to Kohl's battered government partner. The FPD wing which is fixed upon the social-liberal past, almost fanatically pursuing self-destruction could very soon become the new coalition's critically weak point. The coming FDP congress in November, where the existence of a sovereign liberal party will be involved after all, will touch more on politics in the Federal Republic than yesterday's Bavarian elections.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: The politicians were observing the FDP from the very beginning. Since it is traditionally more rightist in Bavaria than in other federal laender, it might have had a slight chance to survive there. However, the Bavarian voters didn't give the FDP that chance. This is obviously the reaction to the way in which party chief Genscher has made the change in Bonn. The somewhat surprisingly great defeat in Bavaria will continue to be an impetus for his internal party adversaries. The loser of the Bavarian elections is, therefore, not even the FDP. You can safely say without exaggeration that the loser's name is Genscher.

AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE has the following to say: The orientation process in the FDP, which can lead to a split, will certainly be accelerated now. Strauss however, cannot be jubilant. He must acknowledge for a second time that the CSU has lost votes. The outcome of the elections will not weaken the CSU position in the new Bonn alliance of the CDU/CSU and the FDP. However, it should be a reason for pondering about the future federal-political course of the CSU. Maybe it will become more subdued and balanced now, because the Bavarian elections are after all an indication of what could happen if the Bundestag elections were held at an earlier date.

NURNBERGER NACHRICHTEN points out: Strauss can deal in a rough way with the deteriorating FDP which was severely punished in Bavaria also, telling it that it is just being temporarily tolerated in the Christian-liberal Bonn coalition. The Bavarian elections on Sunday demonstrated that the FDP is not presentable any more in the republic. It cannot claim to be a third power any more. It has already done away with its future. Consequently, only a new beginning can help.

DIE WELT comments as follows: The main fact of the Sunday elections is that in the future, a two-party parliament will meet in the Maximilianeum [Munich parliament building]. Franz-Josef Strauss correctly assessed the mood in his country by directing his election campaign consistently against the FDP. He achieved that the FDP couldn't make up for the losses of social-liberal voters through gains from the CSU. Hans-Dietrich Genscher is now in an even worse position than before. As regards the outcome of the ecological movement, the election result just confirms how little the Greens have to say in Bavaria, the recreation and industrial country. The Hamburg and Hesse nightmares -- a system paralyzed by the Greens -- couldn't threaten the CSU area anyway.

WIESBADENER KURIER notes in this connection: Bavaria demonstrated that it can neither be compared with Hamburg or Hesse. Life is really different between such towns as Hof and Lindau. It still remains to be seen what additional claims the CSU will make in Bonn on the basis of yesterday's election results. It is certain, however, that Franz-Josef Strauss has stood his most personal test. This will give an additional impetus to his Bonn ambitions.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN writes: After this Sunday, the Bavarian's pressure on the new Bonn coalition, a coalition which he had morsely accepted, will increase. Party chief Genscher has to defend himself on all sides now against internal party critics, against the SPD and against a significant group in the formation of his new coalition partner. The Bavarian election result is just what Genscher needed.

HNA HESSISCHE/NIEDERSACHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel states: The FDP experienced another Waterloo. It is a question whether the FDP and particularly its party chief Genscher can survive it. Doubts in the party will increase with regard to the new course. The chairman, as well as Graf Lambsdorff: the advocates of the change, will have a hard time at the Berlin party congress. They might not find the necessary support there. Franz-Josef Strauss, however, feels fully supported. He will exploit his election victory right away in Bonn.

MUNCHNER MERKUR writes: What Strauss has said on the election night and what he didn't say in a suggestive way justifies the statement that the failure of the liberals fitted in his plans. It stresses his right to have a say in Bonn and it adds additional weight to his skepticism with regard to the Free Democratic partner in Bonn. Chancellor Kohl cannot consider the Bavarian result as support; he must much rather consider it an additional handicap.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen maintains: The most important effect this will have on the Bonn scenery is the fact that Franz-Josef Strauss will carry even more political weight in the CDU/CSU union. Support of the voters is for him a confirmation of his concepts with regard to Bonn's course. It must be expected therefore, that he will exert even more influence than before. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl is in for something now.

FRG-SOVIET ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN IN BONN 12 OCT

LD121216 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- The German-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation met in Bonn this morning for its 11th session. The German side of the commission, which includes leading representatives of German industry as well as government officials, is led by Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. Leader of the Soviet delegation is Leonid A. Kostandov deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Lambsdorff on Poland, Pipeline

LD122130 Hamburg DPA in German 1901 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn 12 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Minister for Economic Affairs Count Otto Lambsdorff tonight referred to the indissoluble link between economic relations and political developments. He expressed to USSR Vice Premier Leonid Kostandov the concern felt by Western governments over the worsening Polish situation.

Speaking at a dinner on the occasion of the 11th meeting of the German-Soviet inter-governmental economic commission, he said that no Western government wants a trade war with the Soviet Union. The new Federal Government stands by the obligations entered into by previous governments, but Bonn will not neglect the political and security interests of the Western alliance.

Regarding the controversial natural gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, he said: "We stand by this project." The Federal Government assumes that the deal can be completed according to schedule, but no one should gloat at the current differences among the Western partners in their assessment of the project. "We must all have an interest in East-West economic relations being governed once again by firm rules on which one can and must count." he said.

On Economic Relations

LD121306 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff (FDP) has stressed the readiness of the new Federal Government to continue to develop economic relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the opening of the 11th session of the German-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation in Bonn today, Lambsdorff stated that the Federal Government adheres to the agreement made by the Western partners at the world economic summit in Versailles this year on further economic cooperation with the USSR and East Europe. The aim of this agreement is a "reasonable and delicate economic approach" in economic relations with the East whereby these relations must be "in harmony with common political and security interests." According to Lambsdorff, the control of the transfer of strategically important goods plays a special role in economic relations with the state trading countries.

The minister stressed the importance of the commission's meeting at this time. He expressed the Federal Government's hope that the general foreign policy picture will also improve through joint efforts by East and West. "At any rate, everything must be done to avoid creating any further strains," Lambsdorff said.

Referring to the present state of trade relations, the minister stressed the high proportion of Soviet energy exports in present trade. Approximately three fourths of all imports from the USSR are in the energy sector. As a result of an above-average increase in oil exports during the first few months of this year, the Soviet Union has now achieved a balance of trade surplus with the Federal Republic. "This is not a point which causes us great concern," Lambsdorff said, "but the Soviet Union should increase the proportion of industrial goods in its exports to the Federal Republic."

Lambsdorff called upon the Soviet members of the commission, which is headed by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to use the foreign exchange income arising from the new gas pipeline deal for corresponding purchases from the Federal Republic. Thus the USSR would continue to be an interesting partner in the future, particularly for the West German investment goods industry. In the minister's view, an improvement in cooperation between the two countries in the industrial sector can occur only by way of extensive enterprise and market cooperation.

Soviet on New Projects

LD131230 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Oct (DPA) -- Negotiations on German-Soviet cooperation in further major projects in the USSR after the natural gas pipeline project were announced by Leonid A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, at the end of the 11th German-Soviet economic commission meeting in Bonn. The chemical sphere was under consideration above all.

SOVIET EXPERTS GUARANTEE PIPELINE DEADLINE

LD121258 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 12 Oct (DPA) -- The Soviet Union still guarantees the scheduled completion of the planned gas pipeline. "It is a principle of Soviet policy to keep to commitments it has undertaken so long as the contracting partners do likewise," Yuriy Sorokin, adviser to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, told the press in Hamburg. The gas pipeline deal between the Soviet Union and West Europe is in the interests of both sides.

Sorokin is in Hamburg at the head of a Soviet commission of experts for preliminary talks on the international "Energy '83" congress to be held there from 19-23 April 1983.

The Soviet experts expressed their strong interest in all forms of energy. The commission comprises experts from the State Committee for Atomic Energy, the Ministries of energy resources [title as received], Coal Industry and Gas Industry and from the Space Research Institute.

Nuclear energy plays a key role in his country, Prof Sergey Fanchenko of the State Committee for Atomic Energy stated. He said the strong development of the nuclear capacity is a result both of aspects of environmental protection and of the shortage of raw materials. In the Soviet Union, nuclear power plants, whose safety standards are continually being checked, are approximately 2-3 times more expensive than traditional installations for generating electricity.

The energy experts indirectly admitted that there are also problems in the Soviet Union with "acid rain" resulting from coal power plants. New plants are being constructed, mainly in Siberia -- in other words, far away from the main centers -- Prof Konstantin Vinnitskiy of the Coal Ministry stressed. Electricity is transported more than 2,500 km, as far as the Ural area.

Discuss Mining Cooperation

LD121324 Hamburg DPA in German 1031 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf 12 Oct (DPA) -- The Soviet Union will start the gas supplies to West Europe, agreed as part of the gas pipeline deal, in 1984 as planned. The agreement will be observed despite the U.S. sanctions, V.I. Khalatin, chief of development in the Soviet Ministry of Gas Industry, stressed in Duesseldorf at the German-Soviet economic conference. According to this Soviet expert, the development of the gas industry in the Soviet Union has priority in the current 5-year plan over the various sources of energy. Oil exploitation will be the main item in the next 5-year plan.

In the view of Russian experts, there are also good opportunities for cooperation with the USSR for German manufacturers of mining equipment. Open cast coal mining equipment will have to be able to handle solid rock in the future and thus have greater cutting power, stated K.B. Vinnitskiy, director of the Mining Institute of the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry [name and title as received], in Duesseldorf. Since lignite mining on the Rhine may one day face a similar problem, joint development work would undoubtedly be useful.

PRC DELEGATION MEETS WITH HOECHST BUSINESSMEN

LD121524 Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Frankfurt 12 Oct (DPA) -- A delegation from the PRC today met with representatives of Hoechst Chemicals to discuss possibilities for intensifying the development of relations, particularly in the technological-scientific field. According to Hoechst, the delegation, which was led by a deputy minister for the chemical industry, wants to strengthen its contacts in the Federal Republic with the German chemical industry.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET 'ARAFAT IN TUNISIA

LD13036 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Claude Cheysson is in Tunisia. The minister of external relations is to meet the head of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat.

LE FIGARO VIEWS PREEMINENT U.S. WORLD ROLE

PM111439 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "U.S. Power"]

[Text] Last week, when [FRG] Chancellor Schmidt's fall was announced, the White House made it known that Washington was leased at the accession to power in Germany of a government inspired by the same philosophy as the Reagan administration. That was merely the moderate expression of a profound satisfaction, evidence of which could readily be obtained in the United States.

Morever, it was impossible to be surprised by that: Immediately after the U.S. President came to office, during the visit which [former French Foreign Minister] Francois-Poncet made to him, we heard several representatives of the new administration openly express a wish for the Social Democratic chancellor's departure. His attachment to maintaining direct dialogue with Moscow, his desire to preserve what he called "the gains of detente," especially for relations between the two Germanies, and his obvious desire to see Soviet-U.S. negotiations on strategic arms reduction end in agreement, displeased a Washington where people expected the FRG to align more rigorously with U.S. policy, especially toward Russia. Thus, one of the Reagan administration's desires has been fulfilled and, rightly or wrongly, it thinks it will henceforth find in Bonn a more attentive ear for its recommendations.

This episode is just one of those which, for some time, have been illustrating U.S. supremacy on the international stage and the U.S. "superpower" role. That is now symbolized by the fact that the dollar is now worth more than Fr 7. The significant reduction in the inflation rate shows that the U.S. economy's structures were better able than others to combat one of the Western system's main vices.

And during the recent international crises we have seen that it is indeed U.S. policy which determined everything or almost everything.

In the Falklands affair, the United States gave the British forces the decisive tool for their successes by lending them the help of the U.S. aerial and satellite detection and surveillance network.

In the Near East, Washington determined the successive phases of the war in Lebanon, first enabling the Israelis to win the day in the field, giving the Arab countries some verbal or symbolic satisfaction which sufficed to keep them passive, and finally organizing the settlement of the conflict and showing that it alone could influence the whole region's fate, to the exclusion of any other power, including the Soviet Union itself.

Rarely since World War II has the United States appeared more clearly to be "the superpower." And yet, who does not remember that not so long ago it was fashionable, especially in France, to bemoan the "decline" or "decadence" of the United States: Of course, that fashion had an ulterior motive among some of the people who set it. The aim was to convince the Europeans, especially the French, that the days of nonconformism and independence were over and that it was now necessary to align completely with a U.S. leader which was already weakened far too much. In the case of others, it was simply an erroneous analysis.

They were taken aback by the effects on American society of the defeat in Vietnam, and they thought that the United States would refrain from any new foreign intervention for a very long time and that, in any local or regional crisis, its reactions would necessarily be weak and limited.

That was losing sight of the essential point: The logic of power would necessarily lead the United States to defend its world interests, impose its views and crush resistance if necessary.

The Balance of Forces

It was also losing sight of the real balance of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union. The USSR's military strength safeguards it from any threat, gives it considerable influence in European affairs and enables it to arm and support its partners, even distant ones: But it is difficult to use in international crisis, especially since the Soviets would then have to commit themselves which would mean running too many risks. The United States, however, is alone in possessing the whole range of means of using its strength: strategic and military, of course -- and the efficacy of that was seen in the Falklands and in the Near East, where they were merely used through Britian and Israel -- but also economic, industrial, monetary, financial, political, diplomatic and even cultural.

But the thing which characterizes the Reagan administration in particular is its will to use all the means its power provides to ensure that the United States no longer suffers the setbacks it experienced in the past in Indochina but also elsewhere, especially in Africa, "in the wake" of the fall of Saigon. The U.S. leaders' determination cannot be overemphasized, and people in Europe are not fully aware of it: They are absolutely convinced that the setbacks suffered by their camp, before and after 1975, were leading to general disaster, that they were perfectly avoidable; that they can now be remedied; and that the United States can now inflict much more serious setbacks on its enemies.

An Offensive Policy

What is valid for America's adversaries is, in a sense, also valid for its allies. In that connection the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline affair is a fairly good illustration of the Reagan administration's state of mind. Its spokesmen do not give the impression of being convinced of the validity of their arguments themselves. It soon became clear that their aim is to organize the whole of economic relations between East and West according to the concepts and imperatives of U.S. policy. Thus, Washington's objective is much broader, and the affair itself might be forgotten if the Europeans agreed to the galvanization of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas] on which there have already been far-reaching projects and which would have the effect of almost completely controlling and largely freezing trade between the industrialized Western countries and the communist states. In that sphere, a serious offensive can be expected from the Reagan administration. Thus it can be seen that U.S. policy is now and will remain offensive in all circumstances and in all spheres.

The U.S. superpower is probably not destined to be eternal, any more than any other before it.

It is even already possible to discern the things which are eroding its foundations: its inability to control the development of the Central American revolutions; the aggravation of the Western economic crisis which has been played down in Europe for so long out of conformism and blindness; the extraordinary and literally uncontrollable proliferation of military spending which has forced the Reagan administration to increase taxes by $100 billion although it wanted to reduce them -- an increase without which it would not have balanced the budget nor, as a result, obtained the reduction in interest rates which it expects it to produce and the economic recovery which would result from that.

But, for the time being, it is this U.S. superpower which remains at the center of the international system. And the policy which a country like France should follow for its independence will necessarily have to draw all the necessary conclusions from that.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON JOBERT TALKS IN INDIA

PM081307 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Patrick Frances dispatch: "Paris and New Delhi Want To Make Their Commerical Relations 'A Model of North-South Cooperation'" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, accompanied by a delegation of around 20 French industrialists, concluded an official 4-day visit to India on Monday 4 October. In particular, he visited Bombay and had talks with Prime Minister Gandhi and several government members. Gen Bernard Capillion, French Air Force chief of staff, for his part, arrived in New Delhi for a 7-day visit on Sunday 3 October. He met with the Indian defense minister on Monday.

New Delhi -- Mr Jobert's visit, which took place with a view to Mr Mitterrand's forthcoming visit to India, coincided with the third meeting of the French-Indian Joint Commission which made a detailed review "in a warm atmosphere" of economic and commercial relations between the two countries. For Paris, the aim was to "review expanding trade." At the economic level, India and France, whose commercial relations were traditionally modest, have in fact become "preferential partners." There is understandable satisfaction since French sales in 1981 increased by 43 percent over the previous year and since there are "very broad opportunities for expanding bilateral industrial cooperation."

In addition to the progress made in cooperation in the coal sector; the expansion of oil cooperation; the aid agreement reached with the French electric company; the agreements signed in the telecommunications sphere and Thomsom-CSF's offer in the sphere of wireless beams; the final communique mentioned in particular, the possibility of French participation in iron and steel; port and agricultural projects; the negotiations under way between an Indian company and Renault for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles and the formation of a working group on chemicals.

France seems to attach special importance to the Institut Merieux offer relating to a project which, as Mr Jobert stressed, aroused Mrs Gandhi's and Mr Mitterrand's interest. It is true that Paris sees it as "an exemplary cooperation project" because of the fact that it would involve the transfer of a developing technology.

Everything would have been perfect if the Indians had not been anxious to modify that picture somewhat by pointing out that although Indian imports have indeed increased greatly, India's sales to France have, on the other hand, remained more or less stationary over recent years and that the various contracts recently signed by French enterprises will lead to a major increase in its trade deficit.

Since India's capacity to maintain its present level of imports is largely determined by its foreign currency receipts, New Delhi thinks that it is in the two sides' interests for France to study "how it could help India to increase its exports."

Hence, the suggestions formulated by the Indian delegation: The dispatch of sectorial purchasing missions (a mission of French purchasers is in fact due to visit India shortly); French aid for improving and increasing India's trade promotion efforts in France; the establishment of bureaus with the job of identifying possible spheres and partners for bilateral industrial cooperation; the creation by French companies of subcontracting and subassembly production units whose products would be exported; and French action in the EEC to help India. In this connection, the French delegation expressed the view that the renewal of the multifiber agreement between the EC and India should enable the latter to increase its textile sales to France.

At the end of Mr Jobert's visit, the main thing which will be noted is the common objective to set up "a model of relations in keeping with the two governments' desire to make joint efforts to help establish a new world economic order." There is a "political" desire to see the strengthening of "mutually advantageous economic cooperation in order to make it a model of North-South cooperation." As Mr Jobert said in confidence, the aim is to ensure that the present honeymoon between the two countries ("things are really going very well") is also reflected in specific results at the level of economic and commercial relations, with the concern to avoid a situation in which "nothing happens between visits" and without losing sight of the fact that "we also sang the same song" with China without the results living up to the expectations.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEW ON VISIT TO AFRICA

AB091027 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1335 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Interview with French President Francois Mitterrand by Paris International Service Director Herve Bourges on 4 October 1982; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, you will participate in the conference of heads of state of France and Africa in Kinshasa on 8 and 9 October. This ninth summit, apart from the French-speaking African states, is more than ever open to English and Portuguese speaking countries.

How do you conceive of this broadening of France's relations to the whole continent? And how do you reconcile it with your desire, which has been affirmed on many occasions, to maintain and strengthen privileged relations between France and French-speaking Africa?

[Answer] I believe all these are reconcilable, first of all because this broadening is the fruit of a need felt by the participants of this conference. Basically, no one insisted; there was no propaganda. The interest of this annual conference, whose venue, as you know, alternates yearly between France and an African country, has been increasingly felt as a method of dialogue without equal. We will not claim in Kinshasa to use this meeting to serve as a substitute for the OAU. We do not claim to be an organized international institution, but we use history; the fact of being French-speaking permits the grouping of heads of state and governments and ministers who have had the same experience and are faced with the same problems: those of the Third World, with their counterparts of the industrialized countries, who are faced with the world crisis which in particular affects the Third World.

How do you harmonize France's special duty, that is, maintaining privileged relations with French-speaking Africa, and this broadening? It is done naturally. First of all, there are other countries which are French-speaking but which were not directly attached to the French zone of influence during the colonial era.

I will visit three such countries: Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire during my coming (African) trip. I myself as president of the French Republic have had the pleasure of receiving heads of state of Angola, Tanzania, Somalia and others who, as you know, are English- or Portuguese-speaking.

Basically, this corresponds to the need of the African peoples to strengthen their ties. And since they believe they ought to meet in the company of France, why would I not be happy about it? This is in line with my own desire, so long as its understood that France must know exactly what its means are, and while we are ready for any invitation to cooperate, we reserve the main part of our means and our attentions for the countries to whom we have incurred a special debt, a debt of history, which I mentioned above and which are the French-speaking countries.

[Question] Your visit to Africa takes place at a time of serious world tension. Continuing with the political problems which preoccupy your African counterparts: We can cite the present crisis in the OAU after the abortive Tripoli meeting; the new situation in Chad; the fight for influence by the superpowers in the Horn of Africa; the difficult decolonization of Namibia; and finally, to a certain extent, the repercussions of the Lebanese and Palestinian tragedy...

What is France's position on all these points which will surely be discussed in Kinshasa? What does the president of the French Republic intend to say?

[Answer] France's position is, I repeat, not to serve as a substitute for any existing international organization or institution, particularly the OAU, which has its own mission: that of assembling all African countries to deal with problems which are strictly African and to relate these African problems to the rest of the world.

Basically, it is lucky that many of the countries which could not go to Tripoli for reasons which I do not have to comment on or examine here, are meeting in a few days time in Kinshasa. To be precise, however: This conference is not to take the place of the OAU conference. I insist on the informal nature of these things. Simply, men who are in authority will meet around the same table. They will know their limits and the framework of this meeting, and they can offer suggestions to inform the world of the dramatic situation of many Third World countries, and maybe, hasten the awakening of a certain number of industrialized countries. France is proud to be present for this role.

You asked me specific questions... You asked me about Chad. I will say about Chad what I could say of any other (country). That Chad is going through a particularly tormented period in its history. That is a situation which fortunately many other African countries do not know. We have ourselves acknowledged the situation, which was previsouly acknowledged by the OAU. We do not want to play a role that will not be ours and neither do we want to be a sort of policeman who will go to the aid of one party or the other or any faction to impose French views on the internal policy of any given country, Chad in particular.

I am trying -- this does not take much effort, and I want to remain loyal to the recognized leaders of any particular country -- not to make a personal choice. I do not have to do it. It is left for Chadians to choose, not me. If through the use of force or by popular support, their choice is this or that person, inasmuch as they are trying to achieve the unity, integrity or independence of an African state recognized by France as a true state or a fundamental historical entity, I do not have to look for anything else. I could have personal feelings.

I could be worried or happy over any particular development. But when any development occurs in which I am not involved, I want France to discard its old imperialist or colonialist reactions and make a step forward on the African soil. It should cooperate in faith, in friendship and in particular with mutual respect. This is the manner in which France should deal with these problems. It is understood that France will continue to sign agreements of cooperation and entente, and if necessary, of alliance. We do this with many contries in Europe, as is the case within the European Community, for example. Why can't I do this with African countries? This touches on the problem of dependence and security. This cannot be an issue of domestic policy. That is how I see the Chadian problem and I hope that Chad, a country which has suffered so much, achieves -- as quickly as possible if this has not already been accomplished -- all the necessary reconciliations.

Concerning the Horn of Africa, here also I see the situation as it is. I deplore conflicts or threats of conflict, you know this. I think it would be unwise to have an imbalance between the superpowers. What I say of one also concerns the other; it is not in the interest of African countries for their local conflicts to come under the thumbs of countries which believe they have a sort of universal mission because of their power. France is not one of these countries. France is a great country which can -- legitimately perhaps -- think that Africans rely on it as a country which has given up all the strings of the past.

Concerning Namibia, you know that France is playing an important role. It is a member of the group of five, and even within the group of five, it enjoys a maximum authority and exercises its right to take initiatives inaccordance with the people's right to self-determiniation.

You spoke about other problems, including the Palestinian issue. You know France's position concerning this tragedy. We wanted to express, according to our conception, what these people's rights are.

Regarding Israel, I have already said it: France, which for a long time maintained relations with Israel but pretended that it did not know that country ...I went there, I held out my hand to the Israeli people for whom I have so much friendship. But I also took the opportunity offered me to say frankly before the Knesset -- with my fundamental desire to see that the security of Israel is assured within sure and recognized borders -- that I believe the solution of any Middle East problem should be based first on the mutual and initial recognition of the right of the people of Israel to live in freedom, sure of themselves and well protected from the real threats around them and second, on the right of the Palestinian people to have a fatherland in which they can build institutions of their choice. Is there anything more reasonable than that?

At that time, people saw my visit as a special symbol... They were right. It was an important symbol. But they forgot my words. Later, these words were echoed. In fact, I explained in Jerusalem itself the way I see the Palestinian problem. Later, they remembered what I said there. To be brief, I will only speak about the end of the tragedy in Lebanon, the shelling of West Beirut, the occupation of that part of the city and finally the massacres in the Palestinian camps. I told the Israeli Government -- which was in West Beirut and had just carried out a very rapid military raid -- that it was not necessary to do anything that would deepen this human tragedy.

The reason for this raid was highly debatable although it was a success. I believe it was in Israel's interest to listen to me. Look at the consequences: the shelling of an entire city, Palestinians and civilians killed.

France was the first country to suggest that a buffer zone be created and that a multinational force be despatched to this buffer zone simply to ensure that the Palestinians leave in dignity and that their lives are spared. What is more normal than this? I am sure that Israel, after examining my stand, will see that it was a just position. Israel is a country with many democratic impulses and it has had long experience with human suffering. My stand, which was said to be favorable to the Palestinians, was an objective one. It was necessary to ensure the survival of people who deserve it. If a similar situation should occur in Israel -- God forbid -- I think nobody should doubt that I would also say that Israel has a right to live. This is a policy of equality and of the same language. The message is the same for both parties. I am not trying to please anybody. I am trying to defend the interests of peace in that part of the world as well as the reputation of France.

[Question] The world is deep in an economic crisis which hits the poorest countries hardest. On several occasions in Paris as in Cancun, you stated "it is important for France to put an end to the deterioration in the terms of trade of which the Third World countries are victims by regulating and stabilizing prices of raw materials." But the situation has continued to worsen. Is France now planning new bilateral or multilateral solutions to get out of this vicious circle? Does it have a new strategy to suggest to its African partners?

[Answer] Should I repeat that this is one of the two or three most important problems in the world now? I say so not only because I have a feeling of human solidarity toward these hundreds of millions of people -- very soon they will be in the billions -- living in the Third World, but also because it is in the interests of all, in particular the industrialized countries which in their crisis are just beating about the bush. They can develop new markets and have new exchange of all types before the end of this century. Therefore, it appears to me that the fundamental task is to serve mutual interests which is in line with the necessary solidarity.

It is true that all this could be described as talking to deaf ears; these well-known ideas seem to have been ignored for some time now. It is true that as long as we do not have a stable international monetary system and as long as the industrialized countries do not succeed in practicing a policy that guarantees the prices of raw materials which, as you know, in some countries can drop considerably between two seasons, it will be impossible to build any lasting plan of cooperation and durable development.

This places some Third World countries in a dramatic and unjust situation: unjust because they have mineral resources; and unjust because they have a qualified labor force; unjust because they have courageously made sacrifices in many cases to prepare for their future.

Concerning a policy of self-sufficiency, some have adopted it but not many, and the industrialized countries are in most cases not interested in assisting them. Not France anyway. Not the European Community...But also in answer to your question: Can we, alone, substitute for the rest of the world? It is impossible. I have already ensured that France's contribution -- which international institutions said should be similar to contributions of other countires -- has been increased by 0.3 percent, from the figure of 0.7 percent, where it stood when I began my 7-year term of office.

We will fulfill our obligation toward the least advanced countries. We have developed bilateral exchanges and the African countries which are listening to me should now know that France has been and remains available to provide development equipment and investments...in short, it is prepared to contribute to the human, economic and social development of these countries, but we cannot substitute for the industrialized countries which do not understand their duty. We have made fervent appeal; we pleaded. This is what I did in Versailles. I will do it again on other occasions and I hope to do so before the World Bank: in particular before its energy commission. Those non-oil producing countries that have the means to develop their energy sources like water, the sun and forests should be assisted by the World Bank. As long as the IMF does not increase and -- why not -- double its budget, the world industrial crisis will continue to deepen.

For its part, France wants to maintain and develop its aid. Concerning the industrial world, it defends only one cause: that of the Third World. I wish this cause was better understood.

TANJUG: SOCIALISTS, CPSU TO RESUME CONTACTS

LD090116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 8 (TANJUG) -- Contacts between the French Socialist Party and the Soviet Communist Party which were interrupted last year because of the events in Poland will be resumed. A delegation of French Socialists will attend on December 21 the celebration of the 60th anniversary of foundation of the Soviet State, it has been announced in Paris.

The party's national secretary responsible for foreign relations, Jacques Huntzinger, who will head the French delegation said that after the departure of Social Democrats from power in Bonn, the French Socialist Party became "the strongest party in power" from the ranks of the Socialist International and that such a situation enforces "new responsibilities" upon it.

Moscow-Paris relations, which also included regular exchanges of top level visits, cooled off after the Socialist victory in France. Already during the election campaign, Francois Mitterrand harshly attacked the conduct of the Soviet Union, especially concerning Afghanistan.

While remaining consistent to tis assessments of individual aspects of Soviet state policy, the French Socialist government (also including four communists) is apparently aware that the time passes and the U.S.-Soviet dialogue persists in spite of all.

Paris considers that the "new situation" is also due to the change in Bonn, with implications still difficult to discern.

POLICE OPERATION BRINGS SUSPECT BACK TO ITALY

NC122242 Paris AFP in English 2118 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, Oct 12 (AFP) -- Suspected extreme rightwing terrorist Pierluigi Pagliai, believed to have planted the bombs which took 85 lives and wounded 200 people at the Bologna railway station in August 1980, was flown home to Italy today in a spectacular operation orchestrated by Italian police.

Pagliai, 28, who was severely wounded in a shootout in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on Saturday, was in a coma when he arrived here aboard an Alitalia DC-10 requisitioned by Italian authorities. He was taken to hospital, where he was being guarded by anti-terrorist agents.

The Interior Ministry here said in a communique today that "the new Bolivian Government" had cooperated in an Italian request to deport Pagliai and Stefano Delle Chiaie, wanted for their suspected involvement in the Bologna massacre. While Delle Chiaie "managed to escape Bolivia, Pagliai was arrested and handed over to Italian authorities aboard an Alitalia Airlines plane requisitioned for this purpose," the communique said.

"Besides Pagliai, who was wounded by Bolivian police during the capture, secret service and police agents were abroad the plane," it added.

(In La Paz, however, the generally reliable newspaper PRESENCIA reported today that Pagliai's capture was a joint U.S.-Italian operation, and said the suspected neo-Nazi was shot and seriously wounded by the Italian agents sent to seize him.

(Presencia added that Pagliai's departure from Bolivia was moreover arranged through the intervention of U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr who, according to the paper, paid [words indistinct] fees demanded by Bolivian airport authorities before they would authorize the plane to leave La Paz for Rome.)

The Rome reports have not mentioned the U.S. angle, concentrating on the success of Italian police in bringing the suspected terrorist back to Rome after a monthlong transatlantic police hunt.

Accounts of the capture have been [words indistinct]. First news that Pagliai was aboard the plane broke yesterday in La Paz, when it [word indistinct] that an Alitalia airliner had been hijacked in Santa Cruz after being forced down there by electrical trouble. According to reports, the plane had been traveling from Recife, Brazil, to La Paz. All passengers disembarked when it landed in Santa Cruz, in Bolivia's eastern highlands, and informed sources in La Paz said that Pagliai had been put aboard by 18 gunmen.

The 18 originally reported to be members of the paramilitary [words indistinct] group reputedly involved in Bolivia's lucrative cocaine smuggling racket), turned out to be Italian police who took Pagliai from the hospital where he was recovering from gunshot wounds sustained in a shootout Saturday.

After taking off from Santa Cruz on Sunday, the plane landed in La Paz where it was immobilized for 24 hours before heading for San Juan, Puerto Rico. It left there for Rome last night after refuelling.

Pagliai, one of five neo-Nazi suspects wanted by Italian authorities for the Bologna railway massacre, sustained bullet wounds in his neck and lower back in the shootout during his capture, and was unconscious during the flight to Rome. Wanted for a 1974 rightwing extremist attack in Brescia, northern Italy, the suspected terrorist had gone underground in 1976, fleeing to South America. The Brescia Appeals Court dropped charges against him last month for lack of proof, but Pagliai had married an Argentinian woman and remained abroad.

Commuting back and forth from Argentina to Bolivia, he reportedly worked for the rightwing military regimes in those countries. Witnesses in La Paz alleged that he was involved in the torture of suspects there, as well as in the cocaine trade, allegedly controlled in part by the former Bolivian Government. An international arrest warrant was issued for him last September, when Italian authorities made there first breakthrough in the investigation of the Bologna bombing.

Italian Interior Minister Virgilio Rognoni, currently in New York for a lecture series on terrorism, today thanked the new Bolivian Government for ordering Pagliai's expulsion, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

PERTINI, SPADOLINI AT SYNAGOGUE VICTIM'S FUNERAL

AU122012 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, October 12 -- A long, silent embrace between Rome's Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff and Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini was one of the flashes that characterized the funeral here today of the two-year-old Stefano Tache, killed in the Saturday morning attack on the capital's synagogue.

The other authorities, besides Pertini, who attended the funeral services included Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Justice Minister Clelio Darida and Rome Mayor Ugo Vetere. An estimated 5,000 Rome Jews were gathered outside the synagogue when the small white coffin arrived, carried by pall-bearers on foot from the nearby hospital.

POLICE FOIL ATTACK ON CARABINIERI BARRACKS

AU111520 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 11 -- An attempt at dawn today by a group of armed gunmen to raid a "carabinieri" police barracks in downtown Rome was foiled by police patrolling the premises.

Four presumed terrorists tried to enter the barracks in an auto painted blue to look like police car. Made suspicious by a large package inside the car and the presence of another auto with foreign plates parked close by, the policeman on guard duty refused to open the gates.

The gunmen jumped out of the car and tried to plant the package against the wall of the barracks. The guard fired shots and the terrorists escaped after a brief gun fight, without having left the package behind.

There were no casualties among police.

DALLA CHIESA WITNESS GIVES PRESS INTERVIEW

AU121533 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, October 12 -- The Milan daily IL GIORNO today carried an interview with a man who wishes to remain anonymous who says he witnessed the mafia killing of Palermo Prefect General Alberto Dalla Chiesa, his wife and a police escort and whose testimony has already led to formal charges against five men in connection with the triple murder.

"I clearly saw the face of the man who shot. I am ready to testify at the trial. I decided to speak with a journalist because I am afraid", the man is quoted as saying.

The witness said in part: "I want to say that if I am killed it will be because everything was not done to prevent [it]. I want a paper to know my name, and the way, thanks to my testimony, light has been shed on the Dalla Chiesa murder, the details which enabled the authorities to identify the two killers and, through their names, to uncover the network of complicity".

The witness recognized both the killer who shot the three victims (Nicola Alvaro, arrested last week) and the man who was driving the car from where the shots were fired. Thanks to this eyewitness account, investigators have begun to uncover the network of complicity which led to the murders. But the man fears for his life.

In the interview, the man said that last Thursday, a Palermo magistrate let slip a phrase during a press conference "which makes my safety precarious".

"There is no other explanation for the anonymous calls which began Friday morning at my home, or the people following me." Feeling threatened, the man decided to confide in a newspaper. This case -- that of a man who challenges the mafia, notoriously vindictive with betrayers of the code of "omerta" (silence), is almost unique in Italy.

He went on to say that on the street where the ambush took place, there were many people that night. "I even saw police officers. Is it possible that I am the only one, someone from northern Italy, who has testified?" he is quoted as saying.

COMMANDER ON ADDITIONAL LEBANON PEACE TROOPS

AU121543 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, October 12 -- Four hundred more Italian troops will arrive in Lebanon tomorrow and Thursday to join the multinational peacekeeping force, Italian contingent commander Col Franco Angioni told ANSA today.

Seven Italian Air Force planes will land at Beirut tomorrow with a field camp, medical personnel and a disinfecting team -- a total of 123 soldiers, junior and senior officers. In addition, ten Red Cross nurses will also arrive with the troops.

On Thursday, a Bersaglieri company and a platoon of marines will also be airlifted to Beirut Airport. Col Angioni said the new troops will not replace any already in Lebanon. "There is work for everyone here and no one is coming home for the moment."

COLOMBO MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI 11 OCT

AU120915 Rome ANSA in English 0841 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, October 12 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo discussed the prospects for peace in the Middle East Monday with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

A statement issued after the meeting said that Colombo and Klibi discussed the Middle East situation in light of the recent Arab summit in Fes and peace proposals made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, as well as diplomatic efforts under way by the European Economic Community.

Klibi voiced appreciation for Italy's participation in the three-nation peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

EANES COMMENTS ON SENDING TROOPS TO ANGOLA

LD121310 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Report by Cardoso Pinto]

[Excerpts] Austrian television this evening carried an interview with Ramalho Eanes [president of Portugal].

Eanes said that Portugal maintains good relations with its former colonies, namely with Angola where, according to the Austrian television reporter, 15,000 Cuban soldiers remain. The question arose about recent talks in Lisbon of sending troops to the People's Republic of Angola.

[Begin Eanes recording] It was I who mentioned the possibility of Portuguese troops being sent to Angola. It has always been my view that sending Portuguese troops to Angola should never aim at replacing the Cubans, but that it could take place within the framework of an international, multinational force under the aegis of the United Nations. This force would act as a buffer between South Africa and Angola and its aim would be to bring about conditions for the establishment of peace in the region.

Portugal regards the rapid establishment of peace in that part of the world as particularly important for three basic reasons: First, as part of the international community Portugal is concerned about any situation that may be conducive to war, to the destruction of peace, and the situation prevailing in the region of southern Africa falls within this category. Second, because Portugal increasingly seeks to act in accordance with what culture, history and geography have made it -- a European country. It seeks therefore to respond within its potential to the concerns and needs of Europe. Europe is showing great concern over this problem and a great need to cooperate with that part of the world. Third, Portugal respects Angola as an independent country; it seeks to maintain with Angola an unequivocal relationship between sovereign countries; but it cannot forget, and does not wish to forget, the interesting emotional relationship that exists between the two states. Thus, Portugal is interested in helping Angola solve its problems, because by helping to solve Angola's problems, it will be helping itself. A peaceful and developing Angola will be an excellent area for Portuguese of all areas of activity and skills to go and help in finding the path to development, at the same time, naturally, helping Portugal in every respect, including economically. [end recording]

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

PM121011 Copehnagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Oct 82 p 10

[Editorial: "The Liberal Policy"]

[Text] This is how a Liberal government acts. Since the presentation of the government's program, no one can doubt that it has demonstrated a strong desire to change developments in society on the basis of a liberal approach. A path has been indicated which will lead the country away from the Social Democratic governments' increasingly socialist objectives. Whether the government has a long or a short life, Poul Schlueter's opening speech will remain standing like a milestone. It is impossible to know in advance to what extend the four-party government's policies will be successful in the longer term. But for the population, it is a challenge, the effects of which will leave their mark on the future.

The government has the biggest task any since World War II has faced. Under the threat of economic collapse, it could have chosen to fight its way through the difficulties with a few shortsighted proposals, which could have had their inspiration in previous governments' attempts to formulate crisis policies. However, it has had the courage to force the Folketing and society by means of a set of proposals, which must be seen as drastic, to admit that there is no future in crisis packages and hurried solutions. There is an immediate need for an in-depth intervention which both lays the foundation for more favorable developments and contains the germs of a process which will create the framework in important social areas for a society which ensures a liberal future.

The prime minister used strong words to directly appeal to Danish industrial and commercial life. This is something that a Social Democratic prime minister has never done. It is from industry and commerce that success will come, and it is industry and commerce which must accept the main responsibility for seeing that the policies the government intends to pursue are turned into practical action in society. The new tools which the government is giving industry and commerce are such that for the first time in many years, those working in industry and trade must feel a strong urge to make special efforts. The government wants to stop rising costs, which have thrown a number of large and small firms off course. This why the government is proposing a temporary wage freeze and the suspension of limits on overtime and work rates. This is why it wants to hold next year's wage increases within a very small margin. But at the same time, the government considers it very important that no proposals for constraints on companies' freedom of action be implemented. It will keep an eye on prices, but a price freeze is not part of its program.

The government is a confirmed opponent of the notion that companies can be helped through the crisis with financial arrangements. It wants the companies to look after themselves under somewhat freer circumstances than they have up to now. But it wants to give some help by working out legislation which could promote the investments necessary for increased production.

Just as important is the policy the government wants to pursue on public spending. Where other governments would move to increase the tax burden, this government is going in the opposite direction and implementing savings and increases in revenue from tarrifs and fees. This will no doubt stir up opposition in some circles -- the fact that there will be reductions in the level of public services -- and there will be opposition both to the introduction of sick benefit changes and cuts in maintenance allowances. But in reality, there is a feeling throughout the population that the present systems are not only unworkable economically but are being utilized in a despicable manner.

The government need not worry that some people are shouting loudly. The majority feel in their hearts that society has now reached a watershed and that it should retreat from it.

The prime minister's strong appeal will no doubt be heard, and after the forceful presentation of its working program, the government has clearly shown that it intends to pursue policies which will redirect developments. The results will be a long time in coming. It cannot be otherwise when changing governments -- and the Folketing -- have pursued policies which did not deliver the goods but merely consisted of jumping from one crisis solution to the next without having the strength to do what was right. The prime minister does not want to trick anyone into thinking that the problems will be solved in a year or two. Unemployment, the balance of payments deficit and the budget deficit will all continue to exist. No one could be simple enough to imagine that any government would be able to dispose of these problems in the course of a few years.

What is important is that the new government has shown a strong desire for concrete action and the capacity to formulate policies significantly different from what society has been living with for a number of years. And it is fortunate that this desire and capacity is carried on in cooperation among four parties based on a liberal political outlook. The government's policies are "No" to further state control and a "No" to restriction. In this respect, the program is a challenge to the Social Democrats and the Socialist parties. But it is also a call to the people to consider whether society should be formed on the basis of liberal ideas or on socialist dogmas which have long been dominant in changing Folketing majorities.

Each new government meets the Folketing with the hope that it will be able to carry out its tasks with greater success than its predecessors. For the new government, there is also the possibility that its hopes will inspire the belief in the people that society can once again find a framework which can create balance and stability.

FINLAND

POLAND EXPECTED TO CAUSE CSCE DIFFICULTIES

LD121210 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1040 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The nine European nonaligned and neutral countries are to aim at a successful conclusion at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid, which is to be resumed in a month's time, although the international situation is extremely difficult. This was noted by representatives of these nine countries who held a meeting in Helsinki today. The Madrid meeting is to be resumed on 9 November. Representatives of the nonaligned and neutral countries told STT [FINNISH NEWS AGENCY] today that the forthcoming talks will be difficult partly due to the situation in Poland.

CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL CONCLUDES VISIT 12 OCT

LD121630 Helsinki International Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has concluded his 2-day official visit to Finland. On the last day of the visit today, an agreement was signed according to which the united paper mills plant in Jylhavara is to deliver equipment worth 20 million Finnish marks to Czechoslovakia. Yesterday Strougal and Premier Kalevi Sorsa signed an agreement on Finnish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED -- Today President Mauno Koivisto appointed Ambassador Ossi Sunell as Finland's ambassador to Paris starting at the beginning of next year. Kurt (Uggeldahl), head of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department was appointed to succeed Sunell as Ambassador to Canada. The inspector of Finnish representations, (Carolus Lassila), was appointed the new head of the Protocol Department. [Text] Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 8 Oct 82 LD]

SWEDEN

FURTHER ON COMPOSITION OF PALME'S GOVERNMENT

PM121451 [Editorial Report] Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER on 9 October in its page 9 report on the composition of the new Palme government lists the following five ministers' portfolios:

Gertrud Sigurdsen -- deputy minister of social affairs
Gengt Goransson -- culture minister
Anita Gradin -- immigration minister
Birgitta Dahl -- energy minister
Roine Carlsson -- deputy industry minister

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON CURRENT ISSUES

PM111031 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Oct 82 p 6

[Erick Liden report: "Getting to Grips With JAS"]

[Text] "The spring's defense plans will remain unchanged but we will look again at the cost of the JAS project. If total costs remain around 25-26 billion kronor up to the year 2000, then there will not be any need to reassess the JAS project." This assurance was given by Borje Andersson, Olof Palme's great surprise as defense minister. He is taking the great amount of public attention with obvious calm and assures his questioners that he will be studying the actual issues involved as soon as possible.

"Today defense is quite a new field for me. My experience from my days as a conscript dates from 1951 when I did 10 months' basic training as a signaler with the Dalarna Regiment, I 13, in Falun. Part of my duties during my time in local government in Borlange included civil defense questions.

"One of my first steps will be to meet [present Defense Minister] Torsten Gustafsson, who I have not met before, to gain an insight into current problems at the Defense Ministry. I have already met Swedish Armed Forces' Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung today and he welcomed me to the post and looked happy."

Borje Andersson said that he was approached by Olof Palme Wednesday [29 September] and that he answered "Yes" on Thursday after a day to think things over. "I was very hesitant, but felt that it was my duty to accept the post after many years in the party. However, there will be major changes in my life and I will have to discuss things with my family. I expect to go on living in Borlange and commute to Stockholm.

"In the future, we will continue to need a defense force which enables us to prevent unpleasant events such as submarines visiting our archipelagoes. And the new defense legislation has already set aside 1 billion kronor for improved surveillance around our country.

"I also intend to work to improve the conscripts' economic situation, and the goal is a payment of 30 kronor per day by 1987."

Olof Palme justified his choice of Borje Andersson with the observation that a person with strong personal qualities is now needed to lead the Defense Ministry -- a person who can also show firmness and determination. "Experience has shown that this is needed if Swedish security policy is to have credibility. The specialist area can always be learned, and with Borje Andersson's deep involvement in the Social Democratic Party, a government tradition is being followed."

Borje Andersson confirmed that he is not afraid of unpleasant decisions: "I am not afraid of making decisions on various issues. Somebody has to do so at various points in time."

FOREIGN OFFICE DEPLORES SOLIDARITY DECISION

LD090852 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0808 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] London, 9 Oct (PA) -- The government "strongly deplores" the Polish Government's decision to dissolve the independent trade union Solidarity, the Foreign Office said last night.

The Foreign Office added in a statement: "Her majesty's government regards this development as constituting a further obstacle to the restoration of normal relations with Poland."

The statement said the decision to dissolve Solidarity made "the resumption of genuine dialogue in Poland very difficult," and suggested that "the policy of the Polish Government is one of confrontation rather than reconciliation."

The statement reads:

"Her majesty's government, while wishing to develop its relations with Poland and the Polish people, strongly deplores the recent action by the Polish regime against Solidarity.

"The clear intention of the new legislation is to effect the dissolution of a free trade union which, before the imposition of marital law in December 1981, had the support of 10 million members.

"Her majesty's government regards the action taken as contrary to the objectives stated on several occasions by the Polish leadership in seeking to justify martial law, which were to establish unity and the process of renewal and reform and to resume the dialogue with the various elements of the Polish society.

"It is also inconsistent with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

"This deplorable action renders the resumption of genuine dialogue in Poland very difficult and indeed, suggests that the policy of the Polish Government is one of confrontation rather than reconciliation.

"As the foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance stated on 11 January 1982: 'Only with reconciliation and genuine negotiation can the basic rights of the Polish people and workers be protected and the economic and social progress of the country be secured.'

"Her majesty's government regards this development as constituting a further obstacle to the restoration of normal relations with Poland."

THATCHER ON COMMITMENT TO NUCLEAR DEFENSE, NATO

LD090908 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Oct 82 p 8

[By Peter Pryke, Walter Aburn, Anthony Looch and William Weekes]

[Excerpts] Mrs Thatcher had a firm answer yesterday to those who have urged her to trim her policies in the run-up to the general election. It would be a betrayal to take such a course, she said.

"People in Britain have grown to understand that this government will make no false promises, nor will it fail in its resolve," she stated in her final address yesterday to the conservative conference in Brighton.

Turning to the subject of nuclear weapons, Mrs Thatcher said that it dwarfed party politics "and every other issue of our time." Weapons powerful enough to destroy the whole world had been invented. Others had created political systems evil enough to seek to enslave the whole world.

"Every free nation must face that threat. Every free nation must strain both to defend its freedom and to ensure the peace of the world."

The first duty of a British Government was the defence of the realm. Amid loud applause she promised: "We will discharge that duty."

Ever since that war the principal threat to the country's safety had come from the Soviet bloc. Twenty-six years ago the Russians marched into Hungary. Twenty-one years ago they built the Berlin Wall. Fourteen years ago they reconquered Czechoslovakia.

Three years ago they entered Afghanistan. Two years ago they began to supress the first strirrings of freedom in Poland.

"They knew the strength of the human spirit. "They knew that if freedom was allowed to take root in Poland, it would spread across Eastern Europe, or perhaps to the Soviet Union itself. They knew the beginning of freedom spelt the beginning of the end for communism (applause).

"Despite these regular reminders of the ruthless actions of the Kremlin, there were still those who seemed to believe disarmament by us alone would so impress the Russians that they would obligingly follow suit (laughter).

"But peace, freedom and justice are only to be found where people are prepared to defend them. This government will give the highest priority to our national defence, both conventional and nuclear (applause).

"I want to see nuclear disarmament: I want to see conventional disarmament as well. I remember the atomic bomb that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I remember, too, the bombs that devastated Coventry and Dresden.

"The horrors of war are indivisible. We all want peace, but not peace at any price: Peace with justice and freedom (applause)."

She said that Britain sought agreement with Russia on arms control, and wished to reduce the levels of both conventional and nuclear forces. "The reductions must be mutual. They must be balanced and they must be verifiable.

"Though I understand the feelings of the unilateralists, I understand the anxieties of parents with children growing up in the nuclear age. But the question -- the fundamental question -- for all of us is whether unilateral nuclear disarmament would make war less likely.

"I have to tell you it would not. (applause) It would make war more likely (hear, hear: applause). Aggressors attack because they think they are going to win. They are more likely to attack the weak than to attack the strong.

"The springs of war are not in 'arms races' real or imaginary, but in the readiness to use force or threaten force against other nations."

She recalled Bismark's words: "Do I want war? Of course not; I want victory."

The causes of war had not changed as we knew to our cost. "But because Russia and the West know there can be no victory in nuclear war, for 37 years we have kept the peace in Europe. That is no mean achievement. That is why we need nuclear weapons, because having them makes things more secure."

She attacked the decision by the Labour Party in Blackpool last week in adopting a new official defence policy by a huge majority. It was now clear beyond doubt that given the chance, the Labour Party would dismantle Britain's defences wholesale.

Aneurin Bevan had pleaded with an earlier Labour conference not to send a Labour foreign secretary "naked into the conference chamber." "Well, it's a good thing there is not going to be a Labour foreign secretary.

"Yet the Labour Party wants to keep Britain in NATO, continuing to shelter behind American nuclear weapons so long as they are not on our soil. What utter hypocrisy -- to expect an insurance policy but refuse to pay the premiums."

Millions of Labour supporters will be thoroughly disheartened by Blackpool. "I say to them: Forget about the militant tendency, come over and join the Tory tendency."

She said a strong united Western alliance was a guarantee of our peace and security, a beacon of hope to the oppressed people of the East bloc.

"Britain is a reliable ally and with a Conservative government, will always remain so: Reliable in NATO; reliable beyond NATO; an ally and friend to be trusted."

REPORTAGE OF FRANCIS PYM'S VISIT TO SYRIA

For Damascus Domestic Service reportage on the visit to Damascus by Francis Pym, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, including his meetings with President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, see the Syria section of the 12 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

MILLIYET INTERVIEWS KIPRIANOU ON ASALA, TALKS

NC090837 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Report by MILLIYET correspondent Sami Kohen in New York]

[Text] In a statement to MILLIYET, Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou has disclosed that the Greek Cypriots would, by no means, allow the Armenian terrorist organization known as the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] to continue its activities on the island. Replying to a question in connection with reports that ASALA has moved or is preparing to move to the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus from Beirut, Kiprianou said: "Such a thing is out of the question. There is an Armenian minority living in Cyprus. They circulated some pamphlets the other day. But there is no basis to reports that there are armed Armenians on our territory and that they wish to use Cyprus as a base for their militant actions. Our government does not, by any means, intend to allow or conspire at such activities."

The Greek Cypriot administration has begun to search for new methods of negotiations since it believes that the present intercommunal talks have yielded no positive results. Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly sessions, is having "consultations" with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar as well as with various other authorities on this subject. He is going to meet U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in addition to the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries.

The aim of these efforts and contacts is to secure the commencement of "expanded" talks after March to replace the intercommunal talks within the framework of the resolution adopted 3 years ago at the UN General Assembly.

Kiprianou, with whom I met at his hotel in New York, said this in connection with his contacts and consultation: "The intercommunal talks have been going on for some time. Although the position of both sides has assumed clarity, basically these positions have not changed at all. Although we have not opposed these talks, we see that no positive result has been achieved in any way. If we are to be realistic about it, the formation of an [expanded] committee must be decided upon. A committee composed of various countries can give a new impetus to the Cyprus talks under the supervision of the United Nations. We are now having consultations with various countries regarding the steps to be taken from now on."

Stating that "the intercommunal talks could not go on like this," Kiprianou recalled that a similar committee set up by the United Nations has proved effective in the settlement of the Namibian question. He supported the view that "similar views and new methods could be expounded in the case of Cyprus, too."

However, Kiprianou admitted that his contacts and efforts at this stage have not been "finalized" and that he would make further efforts.

The Greek Cypriot administration, contrary to its former tendencies, has given up submitting the Cyprus question to the United Nations. It has sufficed to have it included on the agenda. When asked the reason for this, Kiprianou attributed this decision to the election campaign in the Greek Cypriot region, and added: "We do not want this issue to be exploited for domestic policy reasons."

Kiprianou is the strongest candidate in the presidential elections, to be held in the Greek Cypriot sector in February. He enjoys the support of the communist party, AKEL. The Greek Cypriot leader stated that he was going to watch the course of the intercommunal talks until the elections, but after March, the Cyprus question might be referred to the UN General Assembly. Kiprianou added: "Our aim in the UN General Assembly will be to act as constructively as possible toward easing the settlement of the Cyprus issue."

Kiprianou admitted that the Cyprus question has failed to invoke the concern of world opinion and the UN General Assembly talked very little about it following the events in Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq conflict and other "hot incidents". Kiprianou continued: "The world press is concerned with areas where blood is being shed. For this reason Cyprus has been dropped from the headlines. Naturally, it is a nice thing that there is no bloodshed in Cyprus, but it is high time we realized that the Cyprus issue cannot remain unresolved indefinitely and that we should draw the attention of the world to it once again. The earlier this question is resolved, the better it will be. It would be better both for the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots as well as for Turkey and Greece and the entire region...."

Kiprianou stated that an atmosphere of mutual trust should be created between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities which have been living apart for a long time now, and added that "this is quite possible." When asked how this could be achieved, Kiprianou said: "A UN police force can be assigned to maintain security on the island. This international, unbiased force will be responsible for security. This force will replace the Turkish Army which is currently stationed in the north of the island. If Turkey does not intend to either partition the island or annex the northern part of it to the mainland, why then does it keep this force there continually? The withdrawal of this force will greatly ease the solution of the Cyprus issue."

Recalling that both the territorial and constitutional issues have reached a point of stagnation in the inter communal talks, Kiprianou went on to say that the Greek Cypriot side identifies itself with the idea of a federation and that it wishes for an "independent nonaligned, united and federated Cyprus." But the Greek Cypriot leader immediately added this: "We want a true federation; what the Turkish side wants is a confederation. This is unimplementable on a small island like Cyprus. That is why I believe that our disagreement is not confined to details. It is connected with our fundamental views and philosophy. The Turkish Cypriot side is in favor of a confederation, which will actually divide the island, while we wish a federation which will bring about closer cooperation between the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots and which will bring greater happiness and prosperity to both communities. "What we want is a lasting settlement so that the Cyprus question will never be brought up again."

KIPRIANOU MOSCOW VISIT ARRANGED FOR 28 OCT

NC121206 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Soviet Government has set 28 October 1982 as the date for President Kiprianou's official visit to Moscow. This was announced to Mr Kiprianou by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko during their recent meeting in New York. An official announcement on the visit will be issued simultaneously in Moscow and Nicosia.

Asked yesterday to comment on press reports about the visit, the government spokesman said: "I am not authorized to make any statement for the time being."

The official visit to Cyprus by Hungarian President Losonczi, which would coincide with the period of President Kiprianou's absence in the Soviet Union, has been postponed.

DAILY: TURKEY PLANS MILITARY PROJECTS IN NORTH

NC130955 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Ankara planned and is now implementing in the Turkish occupied areas of Cyprus a complex of military bases that would cover the needs of all three branches -- infanty, air force and navy. The Cyprus Government is in possession of facts and information about Ankara's military plans, which were prepared about 2 years ago by staff officers at the Turkish pentagon.

In addition to equipping the infantry with modern arms, these plans include establishing two air bases -- one at Krini, where the foundations for an airport existed before the invasion, and the other on the Mesaoria Plain -- building missile-launching sites at the foot of the Pentadaktylos Mountain range, and establishing three naval bases -- a defense base in the Kyrenia area and two attack bases, one the Morphou area and another in the Karpasia area.

Mr Mustafa Cagatay, "prime minister" of the Denktas' regime, also spoke indirectly about the Turkish invaders' military plans in his Ankara statement yesterday. Referring to the armament of the Greek Cypriot side, Mr Cagatay said:

"The fact that the Greek Cypriots are equipped with modern arms dictates the early completion of certain strategic projects in the federated state. For this reason, as a federated state we consider it essential that certain basic projects which were decided upon during our visit to Ankara in November 1981 are completed as soon as possible."

Mr Cagatay asked "that the Greek Cypriot side see the realities and abandon its intransigent stand," and added:

The Greek Cypriot forces are being rapidly equipped with modern arms. Because of this, the question of completing certain strategic projects in the "federated states" acquires high priority.

An official source was told O FILELEVTHEROS that many foreign diplomatic missions in Cyprus are also aware of Ankara's military activities in northern Cyprus. The same source added that the clamor that the Turkish side recently created about the alleged establishment and activity of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in the free areas as well as about "armaments" and "military activities" of the Cypriot state aimed at covering up its own warlike plans against the independent Cypriot state.

DELEGATION ATTENDS AAPSO TASHKENT MEETING

NC121226 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 12 Oct 82 p 12

[Excerpts] An AKEL and Democratic Party [DIKO] delegation has left for Tashkent to attend the meeting of the AAPSO Presidium.

AKEL is represented by Dh. Khristofinis, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the Cyprus Committee for International Solidarity [KEDA], and DIKO is represented by A. Erotokritou, lawyer and KEDA deputy chairman.

The meting (11-14 October) coincides with the 26th anniversary of the establishment of AAPSO.

As is known, the meeting will also discuss the application of KEDA to become a member of AAPSO.

AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou has sent the following cable to the anniversary meeting of the AAPSO Presidium being held in Tashkent (Soviet Union):

"The Cypriot people and their vanguard, the working class party AKEL, extend fraternal greetings and warm congratulations on the 25th AAPSO anniversary and wish further successes in the organization's noble targets. With the conviction that your meeting will constitute a milestone in the condemnation of the U.S.-Israeli crimes of genocide against the heoric Palestinian people and against the whole of mankind, we expect that, among other things, you will reaffirm your support for Cyprus."

SPOKESMAN ON EDEK LEADER'S 'MUDSLINGING'

NC081027 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis surpassed himself in excesses and monstrous allegations with what he said in his recent press conference. Everyone knows that excess is the most characteristic attribute of every statement, expression and action by EDEK's leader.

This was underlined by the government spokesman in his reply to what Lissaridhis said in his press conference in which, as the government spokesman stressed, the leader of EDEK considered it expedient to resort to his notorious mudslinging against the government and to repeat his unfounded charges about the handling of the national issue, economic policy and other matters.

After noting that repeated, mouth-closing replies, supported by established facts, have been given to Lissaridhis' unfounded polemics against the government, the spokesman underlined tha the people, who are in a position to judge, have drawn their own conclusions and have made their own evaluations on the policy of EDEK and on the importance which it is wise to attribute to Lissaridhis' periodic statements, and particularly to the promises which he so lavishly makes.

Continuing, the government spokesman then replied to Lissaridhis' high-handed allegations th there are prevailing conditions in Cyprus which remind one of a totalitarian regime. He adde

"He argued that the conditions prevailing in Cyprus 'bring to mind a totalitarian regime.' He spoke about 'oppression of EDEK followers,' about 'blackmailing of citizens,' and so on. However, it appears that for Lissaridhis the words have lost their meaning or that he gives his own meaning and interpretation to words which are diametrically opposed to the established ones. Obviously, EDEK's leader must have noticed that in totalitarian regimes th opponents of those in power cannot hold press conferences and attack the government, much les have an opportunity to resort to mudslinging. If he truly lived under a totalitarian regime, Lissaridhis most certainly would not have been permitted to present his own party's program nor even to run as a candidate for the presidency. Can Lissaridhis explain how it is that under conditions of 'totalitarianism,' or 'oppression and blackmail' he can talk of the prospect of increasing his party strength to the degree that he will be able to be elected as president of the republic? Does he know of any totalitarian regime under which the opponents of the government are given equal opportunities to present their views over the radio and television?

"It is lamentable that a party leader who wants to appear to care about this country and to b concerned for its future stoops to the level of slander, solely for the sake of promoting his own personal ambitions. Lissaridhis should not argue that his attack against the government does not harm the country, because he would be naive if he thought that his slanders about totalitarianism do not insult the state of Cyprus or that they will not be wildly exploited by our enemies.

"While the leader of EDEK wants to give the impression that he is concerned about the national interest, which he allegedly places above all else, he does not hesitate to place this national interest beneath the narrow party interest, thus disregarding the negative effects this has on the national issue. Lissaridhis ought to understand, at long last, that with his monstrous excesses he fails to promote his narrow party interests and that he also fails to serve the wider national interest of the country."

PAPER SPECULATES ABOUT U.S. FLEET IN AREA

NC090953 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The U.S. fleet is off Cyprus. This information was passed on to our newspaper yester by an authoritative source which added: The presence of the 6th Fleet in the area is related to current developments in Lebanon. This authoritative source, however, did not explain why 6th Fleet is off Cyprus.

In the meantime, foreign diplomats told our newspaper that according to their own information the situation in Lebanon has not stabilized, at least not that can be seen from latest reports.

"On the contrary," they added, "concern is expressed over possibilities of a clash between Israel and Syria over control of the Al-Biqa' Valley, which is considered possible from one day to the next. This danger," they added, "has already existed for several days and a strengthened U.S. presence in the area could be related to this danger."

The press spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia, whom we contacted last night, did not deny our information. He did, however, relate the presence of the 6th Fleet in our area to the presence of U.S. Marines in Beirut as part of the multinational force. The U.S. official also explained that the 6th Fleet does not announce its moves in the Mediterranean and that it conducts continuous maneuvers. In conclusion, he mentioned that the 6th Fleet has separate bases, the most important of which are situated in Italy and Spain.

MOVE FOR INDEPENDENT RADIO-TV NETWORK REPORTED

NC090932 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Moves toward the establishment of a new radio-television station are being made by representative personalities of Cypriot society. According to authoritative reports available to us, during recent meetings these personalities urgently discussed the issue and concluded that the time is ripe for the establishment of a public company which will install and operate a private radio-television station, as is the case in other Western countries.

Related reports indicated that the idea for the establishment of an independent radio station stems from the conclusion that the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation long ago ceased to represent the people of Cyprus objectively and impartially and that it has become a tool of the state and a means for dissemination fo the government's propaganda.

Authoritative legal circles who were presented with this information told I SIMERINI that the establishment of a private radio station is not unconstitutional and added:

"Article 18 of the Constitution makes the law on radio unconstitutional because this law does not coincide with the constitutional provisions for freedom of communication, free movement of ideas and freedom for establishing parallel businesses."

As is well known, in the past the government referred to the law on radio in order to discourage and frustrate a similar attempt for establishing a private and independent radio station.

PAPER SCORES DENKTAS' INVITING OFFICIAL VISITORS

NC081008 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 8 Oct 82 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "We Should Watch Their New Tactics"]

[Text] On the occasion of the visit to Cyprus by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, the Turkish side is inaugurating new tactics which we must watch carefully. To date -- this also having applied to the visit of SFRY President Stambolic -- Denktas limited himself to protesting against such visits from the Turkish viewpoint that there is no legal Cyprus Government. He has now changed tactics. The leaders of the other side have now resolved to invite leaders who visit us, asking them to also visit the occupied area under the alleged argument that if they do not see how the Turkish Cypriots live they will be unable to see what Cyprus is really like. Naturally, this is a cheap argument. Our appropriate services, however, must make a note of it. They must react in the appropriate manner. Since the Turkish leadership attempts to diminish the authority of the Cyprus Government, we must neutralize the jurisdictions of the Turkish leadership so that its recognition remains the exclusive "privilege" of Ankara.

We consider it absoltely out of the question that what has been scheduled for the Honecker visit be abandoned in order to facilitate his possible visit to the occupied area. For us this is unthinkable. If Denktas wishes to meet the GDR leader, he is welcome on this side.

O AGON: KIPRIANOU'S UN STATEMENT 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

NC090859 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 9 Oct 82 p 1

[From the "My Opinion" column: "A Constructive Statement by Kiprianou"]

[Text] We laud and find President Kiprianou's New York statement that, "the time has come to consider the best way to proceed with efforts for promoting a solution to the Cyprus problem," constructive.

In conjunction with Kiprianou's conclusion that the intercommunal talks have produced no result, this statement proves there is concern for the president about what has to be done and what methods must be discovered to promote a solution to the Cyprus issue.

The intercommunal dialogue has been turned into a parody and, under prevailing conditions, as well as because of the way in which it is being conducted, it is not expected to produce any solution, as the Greek Government very correctly stated. As the president correctly underlined, it is not the process itself which is responsible for the failure. Responsibility rests with:

1. -- Turkish intransigence and Ankara's insistance upon a divisive solution to the Cyprus issue and

2. -- Inability of the partnership [Democratic Party-AKEL] to change the situation in order to make dialogue more basic and effective.

Consequently, as Kiprianou states, we must seek new methods to promote dialogue. How is it possible, however, to discover new methods when one of the corulers in Cyprus is immovably in support of negotiating for the sake of negotiating and the other partner supports this policy? How can new methods be discovered when Ziartidhis declares that, "even if the intercommunal talks are discontinued 1,000 times we will continue to request their resumption"? How can new methods be discovered when under their minimum program the two cooperating parties declare that, "under the current criteria and today's facts, the process of intercommunal negotiations is the best indicated process for a peaceful, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue"?

The government will be unable to proceed toward the discovery of new methods for promoting the Cyprus issue so long as it does not have the approval of its supporter, that is, of AKEL.

So long as AKEL insists that we must proceed only with the intercommunal parody, then we much doubt whether Kiprianou will be able to promote new ideas on the Cyprus issue.

In any eventuality, we will wait and see how Kiprianou plans to implement what he stated in New York. We will continue to hope that this time his declarations and words will not remain empty ones.

GREEK, TURKISH CYPRIOT MAYORS OF NICOSIA MEET

TA121427 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The second meeting of the International Consultative Council in connection with the Nicosia master plan began at the Ledra Palace Hotel today. The meeting is being chaired by the Cyprus representative of the UN development program. The Turkish and Greek Cypriot mayors of Nicosia, Mustafa Akinci and Dhimitriadhis also attended the meeting. Various proposals in connection with the master plan will be taken up during the meeting, which will last for a week.

DENKTAS WARNS GREEK CYPRIOTS ON RECOURSE TO UN

TA100936 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Commenting on recent Greek Cypriot intentions for a recourse to the United Nations in March, or the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries, President Rauf Denktas has said this would contradict the goals of the intercommunal talks and efforts being exerted to solve the Cyprus problem. He added that to make decisions in contradiction to the intercommunal talks, while continuing to attend them, would not be considered acceptable by the Turkish Cypriot side, or favorable to finding a solution to the Cyprus issue. When the right time comes, Denktas said, the Greek Cypriot side will witness our reaction to these steps.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR UN, TO MEET PEREZ DE CUELLAR

TA121039 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas left for New York today to meet with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and make various contacts. In a statement at Ercan State Airport before his departure, Denktas said that during his meeting with the UN secretary general, the phase reached at the Cyprus talks will be assessed and views will be exchanged on the path to be pursued from now on. Noting that this will be [word indistinct] contact, Denktas said that these assessments were necessary.

Referring to the armament of the Greek Cypriot side, Denktas said: The extensive armament of the Greek Cypriots cannot be tolerated. This issue is gradually gaining prominence. We have given the necessary warnings on the issue. It will be my duty to discuss this issue as well with Mr Perez de Cuellar. It is the duty of the United Nations to take the necessary measures concerning issues that might exacerbate the situation between the two communities. The United Nations should be closely concerned.

Commenting on the possibility that Perez de Cuellar might submit new proposals regarding the Cyprus problem, Denktas said: Reports that Perez de Cuellar will submit new proposals are wrong and have an ulterior motive, because he occupies a position authorized to help both sides involved in the Cyprus problem. It is not likely that he will submit new proposals.

Denktas expressed the hope that positive results will be achieved on all aspects of this trip, which will take some 10 to 15 days. Denktas will also meet with the representatives of various countries in New York. He will be briefed by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol on his contacts. Atakol and the Turkish Cypriot participant in the intercommunal talks, Umit Onan, will accompany Denktas on his New York visit.

LABOR GROUP DENOUNCES BANNING OF SOLIDARITY

TA121429 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot Federation of Labor Unions [Turk-Sen] has strongly denounced the dismantling of Solidarity in Poland. In a statement on the issue, Turk-Sen leader Taskin said that the federation strongly denounces the Polish military administration's decision to close down Solidarity and to abolish the right to strike. Taskin said: We would like to note that we will continue to support with all our means the struggle waged for syndical rights and freedom and the (?courage) shown by the overwhelming majority of the Polish people and workers through Solidarity.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS

NC112202 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Oct 82 p 9

[Interview with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou by ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent G. Votsis on "The Goal. of Change for 1983"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr. Prime Minister, you were given many opportunities recently to render a detailed account of the government's achievements. Therefore, we will not deal with them. Now that the Cassandras and the calamitymongers have been proven wrong, could you tell us which, for you, was the most difficult moment during the past 12 months and on what matter you felt most satisfaction?

Answer: It is a fact that during the past year there were very few moments which I would not describe as difficult. It is not an easy thing to proceed with institutional changes in an antiquated state apparatus and to have to deal with the interests and ways of thinking which dominated the country for decades.

As to the moment of my greatest satisfaction, there was not one but many. These were the moments of my direct communication with the people as well the moments of successive implementation of PASOK's preelection promises and of meeting the peoples' demand for institutional changes to the greatest possible degree that we could within 1 year in authority.

Among the measures we implemented, I separate the following:

-- Recognition of the national resistence [movement of 1940 to 1944], which was a vast historic necessity;

-- Legislature against Law 330, which guarantees trade union freedoms;

-- The draft law on higher educational institutions, which opens the way to a reorganization of university education;

-- Socialization of medicine, which will protect the health and interests of the people;

-- Democratization of the cooperative movement, which will revitalize the countryside;

-- Decentralization within the spirit of a new approach to the institution of local self-government; and

-- Abolition of the cross of preference [parliamentary elections], which will alter the political stage at its foundations.

The moments of my greatest satisfaction were those which justified our struggle step by single step. These were the moments when the people proclaimed their support and participation in our movement and in their very own government through meetings which very often took the character of a universal plebiscite. These were the moments when the visions and expectations of the people started to become reality.

Question: Could you list the most important priorities facing the government during the coming second year of change, and which do you forecast to be the greatest difficulties you are likely to meet?

Answer: During the past year we laid the foundations for change and created the prerequisites which will permit us to proceed toward building the new Greece during our second year so that gradually we will have a democratic and free socialist society.

The second year will be decisive for further progress toward change. First of all there will be implementation of the institutional changes which were ratified to date. New institutional changes,considered as imperative, will be recommended to the Chamber of Deputies. There will be intensified efforts to protect our national independence, promote social justice, modernize the state, its services and departments, and to improve the quality of our life.

Emphasis and priority will be given to cleansing and strengthening our economy and to controlling inflation, with a parallel strengthening of healthy private initiatives, as well as state control over economic activity.

As of 1983, therefore, we must have the following:

-- Commencement of results from the new orientation toward development;
-- Coping with the question of problematic businesses;
-- Struggle against unemployment;
-- Operation of workers' participation in businesses; and
-- Commencement of the implementation of the 5-year plan.

We will also give emphasis to the implementation of decentralization and of strengthening the institution of local self-government.

We will most certainly be faced with difficulties. Some of these can be forecast, but others cannot. No matter what these difficulties may be, however, the government is prepared and determined to deal with them with balanced planning, efficient execution and, most of all, with the peoples' participation and consent at every single step as its main weapons.

Question: The recent legislative reformation of the [prime minister's] political bureau has sparked fresh criticism to the effect that, although you advocate decentralization, the functioning of the government constitutes a model of super centralization. Regardless of whether or not the criticism is founded, it is a fact that you personally have undertaken too many responsibilities. How can you cope with all this, and for how long will this go on?

Answer: These are two different questions and I will answer them separately. The opposition press has said that we are establishing a "super ministry," a "White House" and so forth. When one reads such comments, one wonders if those who have written all this have ever bothered to find out how a modern government functions and how a prime minister works in our times. Moreover, one wonders if they have ever tried to learn the composition or number of the staff that helps the prime ministers of countries with the complexity of the problems of our country in the exercise of our duties. If they had tried, they would have noted that such services are absolutely necessary for the fulfillment of the prime minister's mission, since the prime minister is responsible to the people for the efficiency and effectiveness of government policy. The bureau which we are establishing, and which is being organized in such a way as to respond to modern needs, is irrelevant to the problem of decentralization, which is one of the fundamental goals of our government. We have never said that the prime minister's responsibilities will be decentralized, that others will be briefed on behalf of the prime minister, that others will make the decisions which the prime minister has to make, or that others will watch the progress and production of the state machine.

In connection with your second question, I simply state that I cannot say whether as prime minister I have undertaken many or few responsibilities. But I can assure the Greek people that I have undertaken all the responsibilities which they have delegated to me with their mandate on 18 October 1981.

The responsibilities of my office may tire me, but they give me pleasure and strength to continue working for the realization of our movement's goals, for the socialist transformation of our society and the fulfillment of change.

Question: They accuse you of leaning toward a "single party system" or even of "hegemonism", in general, within the area of progressive forces. Will the "national people's unity," as you have conceived it as a strategic option, be politically demonstrated solely by PASOK and the mass organizations which it controls?

Answer: The strategy of national people's unity has never aimed at the "single party system" and our movement has never had, nor does it have, the need or desire to embark on acts of "hegemonism." But it should not be overlooked that the Panhellenic Socialist Movement is so wide and massive that, for reasons of historical coincidence, it plays a leading role within the progressive area. That is, a self-sufficient movement which conveys the people's mandate, PASOK, by virtue of right, is heading the struggle for change. But this does not mean that we underestimate the role other progressive political forces can play. The change does not depend on our own will or on our narrow partisan interests. The changes being carried out by PASOK, the third road which we are following, are different from social democracy and the existing socialism. With the strategy of national people's unity, PASOK is building a democratic, free Greek socialism with pluralism, decentralization and partisan multiplicity of voices.

The national people's unity is a strategy of power which creates and secures the necessary social and political prerequisites in order to conquer both our direct and ultimate goals. Within the framework of this strategy, PASOK had called all the unprivileged Greeks -- regardless of the narrow, partisan area to which they may belong -- to rally around the all-people's movement which is struggling for national independence, territorial integrity, social justice, democracy and socialism. And this call has met with the people's response, as was proved in the 1981 elections. The main element of national people's unity is the activation of all the antirightwing forces, the progressive forces. This does not mean that we are seeking a summit coalition or the monopolization of mass organizations by PASOK. It means that we are seeking to secure a military convocation and alignment against [word indistinct] and against reaction, against dependence on foreigners and against the rightwing. With this strategy we are charting a fresh course together with the people. We are building a new democratic and free socialist Greece. With the strategy of national people's unity, with the people's consent at every step, we are facing the difficult problems of the present and looking foward to our country's future with confidence and optimism.

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT ON TALKS WITH CARLUCCI

NC121626 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent Sp. Karatzaferis]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense Andreas Papandreou yesterday morning had only a 1/2 hour meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci at Kastri [Papandreou's residence] to discuss Middle East problems and the "well-known decision to start negotiations on the U.S. bases on 27 October." U.S. Ambassador in Athens Stearns was present at the meeting.

As Prime Minister Papandreou let it be understood in his statement to ELEVTHEROTIPIA after the meeting, Carlucci discussed the special issues (purchase of fighter aircraft, U.S. proposals, bases, etc.) with the two Greek deputy ministers for national defense, Andonios Dhrosoyiannis and Pavsanias Zakolikos.

Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou made the following statement to ELEVTHEROTIPIA:

"As you say, this was a very short visit which gave us the opportunity to exchange views, primarily on Middle East problems. We did not touch upon questions dealing with the bases in any way, with the exception of the well-known decision to start the talks on 27 October.

"Naturally he [Carlucci] conferred today with the two deputy ministers for national defense. At this moment, I am not certain what was discussed, but here [at Kastri] our talk was rather a review of Middle East problems."

Question: What about the aircraft, Mr Prime Minister?

Answer: We made no reference to them.

Authoritative sources from the Ministry of National Defense revealed that the two sides discussed "general defense matters" and, answering a question, explained that discussions also included "matters related to the bases and the purchase of fighter aircraft from the United States." The same sources stated that "the Middle East issue was also discussed."

Apart from the two deputy national defense ministers, taking part in the talks were the chief of the Air Force General Staff, Air Force General Nikos Kouris, and the chief of the 14th Branch of the National Defense General Staff, who is responsible for armed forces supplies.

Further Details

NC121720 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Oct 82 p 12

[Text] In addition to other things, the visit to Greece by U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci aims at implementing the efforts of the American leadership to use the Greek Government's policy as a forerunner for its Middle East plan.

According to a statement by the government spokesman yesterday, during Mr Carlucci's meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou, special emphasis was put on the Middle East and less on bilateral questions. Regardless of the effort to lower the significance of the discussions on bilateral questions -- this can be seen from the aforesaid statement -- it is a fact that the reference to the Middle East question only a few hours prior to the prime minister's departure for Kuwait is of particular importance, especially following Mr Papadnreou's very positive stance on the Reagan plan for the Middle East, expressed in his interview with a Kuwaiti paper.

Although the government spokesman refused to answer concrete questions, it is a fact that during yesterday's Papandreou-Carlucci meeting in Mrs Stearns' presence, the discussion evolved around the entire network of Greek-American relations. The Pentagon's distinguished representative, Mr Carlucci, did not further clarify the U.S. position toward the question of so-called "defense aid" that will be given in exchange for keeping the bases in our country. The pertinent discussion was held from the point of view of the correlation and ratio of "aid" being given to Turkey. According to reports, during this meeting, which took place about 15 days prior to the holding of talks on the bases, there was discussion on questions connected with aspects of the Greek-Turkish dispute and the U.S. role. (this is now an arbitrator's role.)

Carlucci also met yesterday with Deputy Defense Ministers Dhrosoyiannis and Zakolikos.

In addition to other things, they discussed the question of the supply of war planes. Conveying the Pentagon's pressure, Carlucci insisted that these planes should be the F-16 and F-18, which are built by an American monopoly. According to sources, there now remains the political decision on the question and the implementation of the decision by the appropriate committee.

MINISTRY DENIES ULUSU MADE STATEMENT ON IRAN

TA130905 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0835 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Oct (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu did not make any statement during a recent press conference in Tunis to the effect that Iran did not want to end the Gulf war, according to a Foreign Ministry clarification Tuesday. Certain agencies misquoted the prime minister who definitely did not make any such value judgement, the ministry stressed. In reply to a question, Bulent Ulusu said the Islamic Peace Committee maintained its attempts to end the war and that Turkey was making bilateral and multilateral contacts to support these attempts, but since the fighting goes on, it was not possible for him to make an assessment of the chances for these attempts at this point, the ministry statement said.

TURKMEN INTERVIEWED ON CYPRUS TALKS, MIDDLE EAST

NC130832 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to MILLIYET correspondent Sami Kohen in New York; date not specified]

[Text] Question: At your meeting with the Greek foreign minister in Canada, you arranged to meet again in Brussels in December. Why did you not reach an agreement at this meeting on a substantial dialogue, on the date of the negotiations, as well as on the method and procedure for these negotiations?

Answer: You are right. We could have fixed all of this at this meeting, but they did not want to hold such negotiations yet. The Greek Government is newly appreciating the need for such talks. As a matter of fact, we had guessed before the meeting that these talks would be limited. I had stated earlier that nothing much should be expected from this meeting.

Question: Do you think that the decision to carry on the talks at the ministerial level and the desire to settle the outstanding issues through negotiations is an important step?

Answer: Yes, this is a beginning. True, the issues are still unresolved, but it is important that the dialogue resume.

Question: A gentlemen's agreement was reached earlier between the two governments, calling on both sides to refrain from provocative statements and acts. What decisions have you taken to avoid upsetting this agreement?

Answer: The matter cannot be resolved by issuing a communique. If both sides refrain from such speeches and behavior, the talks can gradually be placed within a more concrete framework. The most important prerequisite for this is to avoid faits accomplis.

Question: Have you obtained such an assurance?

Answer: Assurances don't have much value either. The Greek foreign minister stated that they are not against Turkey's interests and that they would try to continue to work for the relaxation of the atmosphere. There is a saying in English: The taste of the sweet is understood when it is eaten."

Question: Will the procedure and the method of negotiations be determined at the meeting in Brussels?

Answer: We hope so. Until then, both sides will carry out a mental exercise and preparation on this subject.

Question: Kiprianou has stated that he is having consultations for the purpose of finding a method which will prove more effective than the intercommunal talks. Do you think such a change is necessary?

Answer: A change in the method of talks is feasible only if it is accepted by both sides. Neither we nor any other country wish to search for a settlement outside the intercommunal talks, as we have observed in the speeches at the UN General Assembly. They are all in favor of continuing these talks. An old UN suggestion that a committee should be set up is utopian.

Question: Is it not disturbing from Turkey's, as well as the Turkish Cypriots', point of view that the intercommunal talks should protract, resulting in "failure" to achieve a settlement?

Answer: The problem of the Turkish Cypriot community on the island has been resolved. They are now living on their land in security. But, naturally, lack of a settlement is not a good thing. Therefore, we suggest the continuation of the present situation and we are trying to facilitate a settlement. The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus shares our views.

Question: In his address at the UN General Assembly, the Greek foreign minister tried to describe Cyprus as "under occupation," likening it to such countries as Lebanon and Afghanistan. He stressed that there could be no negotiations before the Turkish troops are withdrawn from the island. What are your comments?

Answer: Everyone is aware of the fact that the circumstances of the military intervention in Cyprus were different. The Greek foreign minister referred to the treaty of guarantees in his speech, adding that Greece also has guarantee rights. It is a pity that the Greeks are 22 years late in realizing the existence of such a treaty. Turkey carried out the intervention on the strength of this treaty.

Question: In your address at the UN General Assembly you stated that Turkey supports the Reagan plan and the proposals the Arab League prepared in Fes for the settlement of the Middle East question. These two plans differ from each other. Which of these two plans do you prefer, and which do you think will facilitate a solution?

Answer: The plan put forward in Fes reflects a balanced and realistic attitude. These proposals are now known to all. What is important is beginning the negotiations. The question of which is better should be pushed aside, and the mechanism of negotiations should be started as soon as possible. In the meantime, those supporting the negotiations should be determined.

Question: Do you mean the PLO's tendency should be determined?

Answer: No negotiations can be held without the PLO. Conditions regarding the PLO's participation are developing favorably. The resolution adopted in Fes is a step beyond the views expressed in the Reagan plan. I think we are going through the most suitable period for such negotiations. Those concerned should not be too late. Such suitable conditions cannot always be found.

Question: You stated in your address at the UN General Assembly that Turkey was disturbed by the way Israel behaved in Lebanon. What aspect of this affects Turkey?

Answer: This behavior endangers the stability of the region to which we belong. We are worried about this.

Question: Is severance of diplomatic relations with Israel being contemplated?

Answer: No comment.

Question: The other war in the Middle East, that is the Iran-Iraq conflict, has flared up again. Turkey had exerted certain efforts before. Is it expected to act similarly now?

Answer: The Iran-Iraq conflict is gathering momentum. The Islamic Conference will further its peaceful efforts. We will contribute to these efforts as much as we can.

Question: What is the position regarding ASALA's center in Beirut following the latest events in this city? Is it being transferred somewhere else?

Answer: It is understood that, for the time being, this center has not been dispersed. I have no idea if it has transferred somewhere else.

Question: Will you take any steps to see that ASALA is kept under control if it is going to stay in Beirut?

Answer: Those places were formerly under the PLO's control. A confused state of affairs prevailed then. Now the Lebanese Government is trying to establish state authority in Beirut and throughout Lebanon. As soon as the Lebanese Government establishes this authority, we will take up this matter with them most energetically.

PRIME MINISTER HOSTS DINNER FOR CAGATAY 11 OCT

TA121435 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish 0500 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that Turkey will continue to contribute to the [Turkish] Federated State of Cyprus' efforts directed toward the future as it has in the past.

Ulusu gave a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him at the foreign guests' mansion last night. Speaking at the dinner, Ulusu expressed his satisfaction at having Cagatay in Ankara and at the exchange of views concerning issues which are directly related to the life of the Turkish Cypriot community. Ulusu said that the close contacts between the two countries have been continuing through the visit he made to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in May and the subsequent visit to Turkey by the federated state government and legislative assembly members.

Noting that joint efforts in connection with arrangements and measures aimed at securing a stronger economic structure in the federated state are continuing and that they have reached their final stage, Ulusu said: As a result of joint activities, measures aimed at regulating the economic life of the federated state have reached their implementation stage. In addition to the speedy implementation of these measures in the near future, I hope that activities on big investment projects directed toward the future will soon show their positive effects on the life of the Turkish Cypriot community, as well as on their economic efforts. The uninterrupted continuation of efforts in this direction and their serious progress toward results undoubtedly depends, above all, on the establishment of an atmosphere of political stability within the Turkish Cypriot community. I believe that our compatriots and the political cadres that have assumed responsibilities within the federated state administration are aware of this reality. Turkey will continue to contribute to the federated state's efforts directed toward the future, as it has until now. Ulusu concluded by expressing his assurance that the existing close cooperation between Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the atmosphere of mutual understanding will continue through joint and constructive efforts as has been the case in the past.

Also speaking at the dinner, Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot community is continuing today, as well, the sacrifice it made for self-preservation until the peace operation.

Noting that the federated state is acting in full awareness of the aid supplied by the motherland to enable the Turkish Cypriot community to strengthen its economy, Cagatay added that the speed of economic strengthening depends upon the realization of investments. Cagatay said that the federated state has various problems in the economic field, but that some of them are being surmounted. Noting that the greatest power in surmounting the economic difficulties was derived from the motherland's support, Cagatay said: In addition to our domestic difficulties, there are also outside pressures. We believe that we will be able to surmount these difficulties together with the motherland.

Contacts Continue

TA121357 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay [of TFSC], who is in Ankara, is continuing his bilateral contacts. Cagatay met with Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun this morning and conferred with him for some time. Cagatay also met with the [word indistinct] under secretary of the Prime Ministry, Candemir Onhon. The Turkish Cypriot representative in Ankara accompanied Cagatay on these visits. Cagatay, Economy and Finance Minister Salih Cosar and Public Works and Communications Minister Mehmet Bayram will be received by Head of State Kenan Evren tomorrow. Cagatay and the delegation accompanying him will leave for Cyprus on Thursday after having concluded their contacts. Cagatay will hold a news conference on his contacts at the Foreign Ministry on Thursday before his departure for Cyprus.

Meanwhile, the official talks between the Turks and Turkish Cypriots are continuing. The talks continued at the committee level this morning. The activities of the committees will be assessed at a high-level meeting to be held at 1430 today. The 1983 fiscal budget of the federated state, its implementation, economic issues, and transportation problems are being discussed at the official talks that are expected to end today.

To Meet Evren 13 Oct

TA121930 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The official talks between the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot delegations ended following the work done this afternoon. The committees set up by the two delegations continued their work until noon today. It was reported that the official talks ended this afternoon at the end of the assessment work carried out at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

Meanwhile, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara will give a dinner in honor of the Turkish Cypriot delegation headed by Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay at the foreign guests' mansion this evening. Cagatay, Economy and Finance Minister Salih Cosar and Public Works Communications Minister Mehmet Bayram will be received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren tomorrow morning.

DENKTAS ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK

TA121041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, who is going to New York to meet with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, has arrived in Istanbul. Before his departure from the island, in a statement at Ercan Airport, Denktas said that the UN secretary general will not put forward new proposals regarding the solution of the Cyprus problem. Denktas will meet Perez de Cuellar on 14 October.

MARTIAL LAW COURT ACQUITS BULENT ECEVIT

TA121507 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 12 OXt 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 12 (AA) -- President of the now defunct Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit was acquitted Tuesday of the charges that he had given statements lowering the prestige of the state to a Danish reporter who later had them published in a Norwegian daily. The Martial Law Court heard the written testimony of the reporter involved, (Jean Stage), stressing that he did not interview Ecevit.

No evidence was found to the effect that Ecevit harmed national interests by disseminating false, exaggerated or deliberately concocted news abroad or that he violated the Communique No 52 of the National Security Council banning former politicians from making statements, according to the court, dismissing the case in line with prosecutor's suggestion Tuesday.

PROSECUTION PRESENTS EVIDENCE AT TURKES TRIAL

TA121237 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1215 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 12 (AA) -- Alparslan Turkes, president of the now defunct Nationalist Action Party, was absent due to illness from the Tuesday's session of the Martial Law Court trying him along with other officials of the party. The court heard Tuesday documents presented by the prosecution one of which, a radio order to provinces from the Interior Ministry (date not specified) which says, according to reliable sources, Ulku Ocaklari (extreme-right ideologists clubs) could not find sufficient dynamite (?and could) use liquefied heating gas tubes instead in their actions.

Another document read was a letter written to Turkes by a person named Nurettin Omurtak declaring: "Let the tongues of those letting our secrets be cut, let me be killed myself if I betray the cause."

TERCUMAN JOURNALIST BEGINS 3-MONTH JAIL TERM

NC130925 Instanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Nazli Ilicak, one of the writers of the TERCUMAN newspaper, went to jail yesterday to begin serving a 3-month prison term for writing an article entitled "Fascism Is on Trial."

Ilicak, who is the wife of TERCUMAN's owner, Kemal Ilicak, was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment by Military Court No 2 of the Istanbul Martial Law Command for contravening Decree No 52 of the National Security Council. Her solicitors' appeal to the National Defense Ministry to have of the court's verdict annulled has been rejected. Nazli Ilicak, whose sentence has been confirmed, was taken to Sagmalcilar Prison yesterday by Ahmed Atesli, director of the Istanbul Criminal Investigation Department.

MILITARY COURT REJECTS ARMENIAN'S APPEAL

NC130916 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Ankara -- The Military Supreme Court of Appeals has confirmed the death sentence passed on Armenian terrorist Levon Ekmekjian. The 1st Department of the Military Supreme Court of Appeals met yesterday and discussed Ekmekjian's appeal against the death sentence passed on him. Having completed its work on Ekmekjian's dossier, the court confirmed the death sentence.

As is known, as a result of the attack two Armenian terrorists launched at Esenboga Airport, 9 people lost their lives and 74 were wounded.

The death sentence passed on Ekmekjian can be carried out only after it has been approved by the Consultative Assembly and the National Security Council.

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CHANCELLOR KOHL DELIVERS GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

DW131229 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1001 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Government statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen. The coalition of the center (laughter) for which the CDU, CSU and FDP have united, is beginning its work in the most serious economic crisis since the founding of the FRG. [applause]

This crisis has shaken the confidence of many people and of many compatriots in our state's ability to act. This new government became necessary because the old, the former government, proved incapable of fighting unemployment, safeguarding social security and restoring order to the disorganized state finances. [applause]

Particularly after the SPD congress in Munich, it became increasingly evident that the ways of the former coalition partners were parting. The SPD deserted its own government chief in urgent issues of domestic and foreign police; Chancellor Schmidt lost his majority. [applause]

As all of us know and witnessed, particularly during the debates in this chamber, the FDP did not take its decision lightly. The interests of our country and in keeping with the Constitution, it made a new government possible. This coalition of the center will lead our country out of the crisis. [applause]

Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, our people are entitled to learn the truth at this hour [commotion, applause]: the truth about what has been done and what needs to be done.

What is the situation in the FRG at the moment? We are experiencing unemployment worse than that during the reconstruction years. Nearly every 14th wage earner in the Federal Republic is without a job. This winter nearly 2.5 million people could be without jobs and even more of our citizens are anxious about their jobs. After 2 years of stagnation, overall economic production has been decreasing for months.

Never before in the FRG's history have as many companies closed as this year, and never have so many private enterprises been eliminated. This alone has cost roughly 500,000 jobs in the past few years. This year, ladies and gentlemen, this sad record of bankruptcies will be exceeded. Some 15,000 or more companies will have to file for bankruptcy, causing the loss of far more than 100,000 jobs. What is even worse, 200,000 young people are without jobs; many of them cannot find training and thus not only are without jobs, but also without the opportunity to obtain vocational qualifications.

Our economy's ability to create new jobs through investments has been considerably weakened. While the investments quota in normal economic years was about 24 percent of the gross national product, it is less than 21 percent today. At the same time, taxes have increased so rapidly that a skilled worker in the Federal Republic must today turn over to the public coffers roughly 60 pfennings for every addition mark earned. Yet, ladies and gentlemen, even this was not enough and the state still had to incur greater debts.

Anyone knows that no growth can be achieved this way. This is the second time that our gross national product will be smaller than that of the preceding year. How are we to be optimistic if these problems are also aggravated by a loss in real income by both earners and entrepreneurs for the second consecutive year?

The venture capital share of the German economy, which amounted to about 26 percent 10 years ago, has dropped to less than 21 percent in the meantime -- and in some essential middle-class fields it has dropped to even less than that. It is threatening to drop even further.

Ladies and gentlemen, the crisis of growth and employment has simultanously very clearly revealed the financial crisis of our state. The initial audit which the new Federal Government had to make revealed a more critical situation in state finances than the CDU/CSU had reason to believe while in opposition.

Ladies and gentlemen, the opening balance sheet is alarming: Late this year -- a few weeks from now -- the debts of the Federal Government will total more than DM300 billion. The debts of the Federal Government, the laender and the communities added together will total more than DM600 billion, and if the railroad system and the Federal Post Office are included, they will amount to roughly DM60 billion by the end of the year.

Public debts increase daily by more than DM200 million. This new indebtedness is hardly enough to pay the annual interest burden. Unless quick action is taken -- and this would not have been possible if new elections had been held -- the Federal Government's actual budget deficit for 1983 alone will have increase to between DM55 billion and DM60 billion. [shouts] Ladies and gentlemen, I can understand your alarm, but I fail to see how you can laugh in the face of such a balance sheet after 13 years. [applause]

Regarding social insurance, the coffers are also empty and the reserves have nearly been consumed. The financial reserves of our social security systems are exhausted even though the burden of contributions on the incomes of workers and employees has risen considerable since 1970.

Ladies and gentlemen, how could this have happened? To begin with, it is certainly true -- and I will also state this at the beginning of this statement -- that the international economy is in a profound structural crisis in large parts of the world today. [interjection] I have just repeated a passage from my speech of 2 weeks ago, Colleague Wehner. [applause] However, with your kind support, I will now continue. The reference to international problems must not cloud our view of the problems we have made for ourselves. [applause] The present international economic crisis is above all one of individual national economies, as the council of experts recently pointed out. The limits of the German economy and its workers were first tested and then greatly exceeded. Our own growth, employment and financial problems largely result from the fact that the German economy was no longer able to cope with the new foreign trade challenges. Demands on the state and the social security systems were based on the optimistic concept of constant and strong economic growth. When the high growth rates didn't materialize, the insight and strength were lacking to draw the necessary conclusions and make the necessary corrections. [applause]

The corrections which were not made at a time when they would have been possible with relatively small sacrifices, must be made up for today with more suffering and more time spent. Ladies and gentlemen, if what we must do now had been done from the beginning, the sacrifices we are forced to make today would not be necessary. [applause] It is important to halt the continuing decline in our economy. Unfortunately, there are many indications that we still have not reached the low point. No policy will be able to pay off the mortgage of the past within a short time. We expect the initial positive effects of our program for economic growth and employment to occur in the second half of 1983.

However, basic successes can be achieved only over several years because in the coming years large numbers of young people will have to find jobs also. This is the state of affairs, ladies and gentlemen. This also is the reason why we have now taken over the government because we don't want to be responsible for the decline turning into a plummet. [applause] Therefore, we now need a new economic and a new social policy.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is not one of the usual government statements at the beginning of a 4-year legislative period. [commotion] I note that we at least agree in adding up the years, ladies and gentlemen. The coalition parties of the FDP, CSU and CDU have agreed to hold elections on 6 March 1983. This is also the Federal Government's opinion. [applause]

I am aware that it is not easy under the Constitution to implement this intention. [shouts of "Hear, hear"] However, I assume Colleague Wehner that you, as SPD faction chairman, and Colleague Brandt, as SPD chairman, together with the other faction and party chairmen, will accept my invitation to jointly talk about the possibilities provided by the Constitution and also discuss the ways outlined by the Bundestag commission of enquiry on constitutional reform. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I am quite sure that we will jointly find a way because we are jointly saying outside these halls -- some even in their own poster campaigns -- that we want to hold elections. We will hold elections on 6 March. [applause]

I want to stress again that this is no traditional government statement. [applause] I am going to explain what we will do immediately. However, I will point above all to the most important points and principles on the basis of which we will initiate a policy of renewal in the years to come.

We are not only in an economic crisis, ladies and gentlemen. There is deep insecurity, nourished by fear and helplessness -- fear of an economic decline, concern about jobs, fear of environmental destruction, fear of the arms race, the fear of many young people about their future. Some of our young compatriots don't know what to do, drop out and resort to nostalgia or utopia. Here we see a challenge to our duty as citizens and parents -- a challenge to our civic sense and to our persuasive power. [applause]

The ideologies of the achievers and the purveyors of salvation [macher und heilsbringer] have not enhanced the sense of reality or intensified self-responsibility, and have misunderstood the spiritual challenges of our time. [applause] What we need is to return to the virtues of wisdom, courage and moderation. [applause] The question for the future is not how much more the state can do for its citizens. The question for the future is how freedom, dynamics and self-responsibility can develop anew. This is the idea on which the coalition of the center is based. [applause]

Too many people have lived at other people's expense for too long: The state at the citizens' expense, citizens at their compatriots' expense and -- we should say this quite sincerely -- all of us at the expense of the coming generations. Social peace and social justice now command that we give performance and self-responsibility a new chance. Ladies and gentlemen, the CDU/CSU and the FDP form a coalition of the center to mark a historic new beginning. What was possible in 1949 under conditions of serious mental wounds and material burdens is also necessary and possible today. [applause]

The unification of social, Christian and liberal thought was the characteristic feature of an epoch which is rightly considered as the most successful era of German postwar politics. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, I quote a liberal fellow fighter of that time, Thomas Dehler, who said: The liberal idea of man is deeply connected with Christian truth. Man has his dignity as God's image, as a holder of an immortal soul and as a unique and unmistakable personality. Preserving this dignity is a liberal obligation. [applause]

Our state, the FRG, was founded on the free consent of its citizens. Thirty years ago, Konrad Adenauer led the Germans into the community of the free peoples of the West and built the FRG's foreign policy on this. Reconciliation with France and with the people and state of Israel was achieved. We became a respected partner in the Western alliance. The social market economy was a creative work -- it not only signifies prosperity, it is also the foundation of a social order of peace which is considered a model in many countries of the world even today.

Over the years we implemented the principle of solidarity through effective pensions and codetermination, through the continuation of wage payments in the event of sickness, and through the factory management law and the formation of wealth. During those years, some 12 million expellees and refugees helped build the FRG. Confidence in the state based on justice as well as democratic self-confidence and a new political culture grew. In a tense epoch, the Federal Republic gained internal stability and the confidence of its neighbors. To quote Ernst Block, the Germans learned the dignity of walking upright again. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is this heritage on which we can build our policy and it is this heritage from which we draw the strength to do what is necessary today. What do we want to do today? What must be done now and today? Our program of priorities is focused on four main points. First, we want to create new jobs. Second, we want to safeguard the social net. Third, we want to implement a humane policy for foreigners here. Fourth, we want to renew the foundations of German foreign and security policy. [applause]

Colleague Wehner, I can understand that following these stormy days it is hard to practice the role of opposition. For 13 years we found it hard often enough, too. However, we had to learn and you will also have to do so, and the sooner you learn it in good style and dignity, the better it will be for the Bundestag. [applause]

Above all, we want to create and preserve jobs. First, by promoting private and public investments. For this, the economy needs a view of the future free from unnecessary burdens, uncertainties and bureaucratic regulations by the state. In the public sectors, the emphasis must be shifted away from the consumption side to utilization oriented toward the future. This applies to expenditures as well as revenues.

Therefore, the Federal Government will raise budget expenditures for the regional promotion of the economy, the promotion of the zonal border areas, university construction and the agricultural structure as well as for other important common projects like the financing of hospitals and the reconstruction of the cities.

In addition, we will undertake initial steps toward tax reductions for the middle class. The additional revenues for the government resulting from the increase in the value added tax on 1 July 1983 will be returned -- in contrast to what was envisaged by the former government -- to the citizens and enterprises in line with the same bill. [applause] These tax reductions to strengthen the economy's investment and innovation ability will be further developed and intesified beginning in 1984, when the additional value added tax revenues will be available for the entire year.

Second, we want to give new stimuli to housing construction. In addition to the immediate improvement of tax incentives for private home building by allowing limited deduction on loan interest, we have envisaged a program of intermediate financing of savings contracts for housing construction, measures to promote social housing construction in densely populated areas and additional assistance for those occupied by the owner. [applause]

The financial means for this amount to about DM2.5 billion and should be obtained through repayable interest-free investment loans in 1983-84 from citizens with higher incomes. However, this must not impair their own investment activity.

Ladies and gentlemen, in doing this we are using an instrument which Ludwig Erhard, one of the fathers of social market economy, used successfully in 1952 for reconstruction work. Increased housing construction doesn't just produce more apartments, but also more income and increased demands in many economic fields.

Third, we want to break the wave of bankruptcies by reversing the trend and encouraging the establishment of new business ventures. [applause]

Particularly, small and medium-size enterprises as well as independent professions with their creativity and courage as entrepreneurs as well as their adaptability, are indispensable for economic and social progress. [applause]

Fourth, we want to create more professional training slots for young people. The Federal Government will immediately submit new bills to eliminate regulations which hinder vocational training. [applause] In addition, together with the appropriate trade organizations, it will study how additional temporary training facilities can be created or other training measures organized for the coming difficult years.

Fifth, we want to improve enterprises' opportunities to make a profit, thus increasing the accumulation of their capital. Investments for more jobs occur when there are positive expectations regarding profits as well as sufficient capital. We trust that the partners in determining wages will be fully aware of this in making their decisions. The taxation policy must also take these facts more into consideration in the future. [applause]

As a first step, we will reduce the business tax in 1983. In doing so, we will ensure that communities receive offsetting payments.

Sixth, we want to clear the way for the application of modern technologies and the development of new technologies, particularly in communications. Special responsibility in this field will be born by the German Federal postal authorities, who must contribute to strengthening our economy's competitive ability and to overcoming the current weak growth rate. The planned development of the cable network, the introduction of new services as well as the inclusion of satellite technology in a modern communications network will produce effective stimuli for investments and new technologies. [applause]

In this connection, it is important to point out that a transportation system oriented toward the future is of utmost importance for economic growth and new jobs. In this connection, it must also be said that the further development of the German air and space industries must be safeguarded for general economic reasons as well as for defense purposes. [applause]

Seventh, we want to ensure rational and low cost energy supplies. German hard coal will remain the main domestic energy source. [applause] To ensure that our country remains an attractive location for industries oriented toward the future and for jobs secure against crises, we cannot and must not renounce the exploitation of nuclear energy. [applause] It is therefore necessary to solve the waste disposal problem in the near future. I intend to become most personally involved in this problem by holding talks with the federal laender. [applause]

In these difficult times, we will assist the German steel industry in its difficult period of adjustment, which must also include a cut in its capacity.

Eight, we are for free international trade and currency and capital exchange. We support the strengthening of GATT and reject any kind of protectionism. [applause] We attribute particular significance to the forthcoming GATT Council of Ministers meeting in these times of international economic crises.

Ninth, we will promote a monetary and currency policy directed at combating inflation. We support the independence of the Federal Bank. [applause] The German Federal Bank is a guarrantor of our currency's stability. We are very much indebted to the Federal Bank. Employment and growth problems cannot and must not be solved with an easy money policy. With our finance policy, we will support the Federal Bank to create the prerequisities for a further decrease in interest rates. [applause]

Tenth, we have decided on a priority budget program intended to put the disrupted federal finances in order. We want to give priority to getting new indebtedness by public authorities under control through strict budgetary discipline. According to the catastophic results of the audit, we will immediately submit an additional supplementary 1982 budget. Because of declining revenues and expenditure commitments which cannot be altered on short notice, the net amount borrowed for 1982 will increase to about DM40 billion -- a truly grave burden we have inherited. [shouts, applause]

My dear colleague, I would have been grateful if you had made that remark here 4 weeks ago. [shouts]

Based on current legislation, the net amount borrowed by the Federal Government in 1983 would amount to far more than DM50 billion. That is irresponsible. [shouts, applause]

Therefore, we have agreed to quickly pass the supplementary bills submitted by the old government with a few changes and to reduce the 1983 federal budget by at least another DM5.5 billion through further cuts, particularly in the area of subsidies and legal benefits and the early regulation of civil servant salaries. [applause]

According to initial estimates, these far-reaching decisions will contain improvements for the leander and communities amounting to about DM3 billion for 1983. In doing this the Federal Government is meeting its coresponsibility for the financial situation of all public budgets.

Ladies and gentlemen, we live in a critical economic situation which calls for a difficult balancing act. We must pursue a convincing consolidation policy while simultaneously not curtailing demand too much. This calls for patience and sense of proportion.

The Council of Experts correctly pointed out the difference between structural deficits and those caused by the economic situation, something that can hardly be predicted beforehand. Our consolidation policy is clearly aimed at the structural core. The experts have, therefore assessed this policy in a positive light. In the new election period, we will submit further bills to reduce the structural deficit even more beginning in 1984. Our aim is clearly and plainly to return order to the state through orderly finances. [applause]

With the program of priorities as a whole, we are aiming for renewal by moving away from state control and toward more market economy, away from collective burdens and toward personal achievements; away from encrusted structures and toward more flexibility, personal initiative and intensified ability to compete. [applause]

This innovation policy is the only way which promises success in strengthening the financial bases of our social network. To do this, we must expect our fellow citizens to make sacrifices and to be prepared to demonstrate solidarity. This solidarity, ladies and gentlemen, calls for a pause in social policy.

What pensioners, recipients of social benefits, civil servants and others are expected to do must apply to everyone. The pause in social policy represents a signal and I think a chance for new considerations and a new beginning as well. To safeguard the bases of a solid social policy we have decided:

First, the next adjustment in pensions will be postponed by half a year until 1 July 1983, but the increase of 5.6 percent will remain. The date for the adjustment of legal accident insurance, war victim pensions, old age subsidies for farmers and the equalization of burdens payment will be postponed by half a year. The postponement of civil servant pay increases will have a corresponding effect on the pensions of civil servants.

The participation of pensioners in their health insurance payments will be also postponed until 1 July 1983. The pension insurance situation that is shaping up calls for an increase in health insurance participation by pensioners by 2 percent in each of the next 2 years. We will ensure that recipients of minimum pensions will not be unreasonably burdened.

In the event of a short-term adverse change in economic data, the Federal Government will take precautions in good time to counteract potential liquidity problems of the pension insurance.

Second, the financing problems of the Federal Labor Office make it necessary to compute the contributions for pension insurance by the amount of the annuities [lohnersatzleistungen] granted. Unemployment insurance benefits are to be graduated more than before and will depend on how long contributions have been made. [applause]

Third, to limit the cost increase in legal health insurance, the Federal Government will extend the patient's share of costs to 14 days' hospitalization. At the same time, children under 18 will be exempt from paying such a share. The medical review of sickness certificates must be improved through the enhancement of the company doctor service.

Ladies and gentlemen, anyone calling in sick without being sick acts in a selfish and unsocial way. [applause] Anyone certifying that another person is sick when the latter is not is a party to the exploitation of the insurance system. [applause]

The Federal Government will not push for the reduction in the Federal Labor Office's contributions to legal health insurance that had been proposed previously. However, it is indispensable for physicians, dentists, the pharmaceutical industry and hospitals, together with the insured people themselves, to contribute their share to limiting the cost increases in the public health sector. [applause]

Fourth, we want more flexibility in the working world. Anyone wishing to withdraw from working life early on a voluntary basis should have an opportunity to do so without this placing an additional burden on pension insurance.

Fifth, in the next legislative period, the pension reform adopted in 1957 must be adjusted to the changed demographic and economic conditions so that is can continue in the future as well. In this respect, the relationship of contributions to the pension is unavoidable as far as we are concerned. We intend to place Federal Government subsidies on a solid foundation. Survivor benefits must be reformed in line with the verdict handed down by the Federal Constitutional Court.

Sixth, it is part of our social system for broad strata to participate in the required asset accumulation in the economy. This is why the Federal Government intends to introduce an appropriate bill on the promotion of broad asset accumulation after the Bundestag election. [applause]

Allowing workers and employees to participate in the productive capital of companies provides the opportunity to improve the capital accumulation of the companies and, through an employment-oriented wage policy, to prevent income and asset distribution from shifting to the disadvantage of the workers and employees.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is the objective of our social policy to concentrate the social benefits offered by the state and by society on the truly needy people. Where there is room to strengthen the principle of quid pro quo, we will exploit it. We will preserve the social state by consolidating its economic foundations. [applause]

The third key point in our program of priorities pending new elections is the policy on foreigners. The existence of a large number of people with different mentalities, cultures and religions together with Germans places difficult tasks before all of us -- the state and society, foreigners and Germans. These tasks require a patience and tolerance, and they require realism just as they call for fellowship of man.

In its policy concerning foreigners, the Federal Government is guided by three principles: First, the integration of the foreigners living among us is an important goal of our policy on foreigners. Integration does not mean loss of one's own identity, but the coexistence of foreigners and Germans with as few tensions as possible. Integration is possible only if the number of foreigners in our country does not increase further. Above all, it is necessary to prevent unlimited and uncontrolled immigration. [applause]

Second, the Federal Government will maintain the halt to recruiting and restrict family reunions -- especially in the interests of the children, who are entitled to a family of their own. The Federal Government will work to achieve, by means of association agreements [assoziierungsabkommen], that no wave of immigrations will be set loose again. [applause]

Third, it is necessary to facilitate the return home of those foreigners who wish to go back to their homeland. Every person has a right to live in his homeland. The foreigners in Germany should be able to decide freely. However, they must definitely decide whether they wish to return to their homeland or stay with us and integrate. With representatives of the Federal Government, the laender and communities, the Federal Government will set up a working commission, which will submit its proposals and recommendations early next year. As a concluding remark, we will do everything to prevent any abuse of the right to asylum. [applause]

The fourth key point of our governmental work in the next few months is represented by the foreign and security policy. This policy remains one for freedom, [applause] one for peace in Europe and throughout the world, [applause] one for all German people's right to self-determination, [applause] one for Europe's unification, [applause] and one for human rights and against hunger and misery. [applause]

The foundations of German foreign and security policy are the North Atlantic alliance and the friendship and partnership with the United States of America. [applause] It is an alliance which does not threaten anyone and which does not aspire to superiority, but which cannot and will not tolerate lasting inferiority for the sake of preserving peace. [applause]

At this point, let me recall a central passage from the Bonn statement of the alliance dated 10 June 1982. It says in part: None of our weapons will ever be used except in reply to aggression.

Our friends and allies, but also our partners all over the world, must know that they can rely on the straight line and the predictability of our policy. [applause] A wavering position is fatally dangerous for the FRG. The alliance is the crux of German reason of state. [applause, interjection]

It is amazing that you are getting excited about this. Up to now I had believed that this was our common opinion. [applause]

What is bound together here is the basic values of our liberal constitution which we support, the socioeconomic order in which we live and the security which we need. [applause] This creates clear priorities for the Federal Government.

First, we will remove U.S.-German relations from the twilight and reaffirm and stabilize friendship. [applause] For this reason, I will be going to Washington in a few days to make my contribution to deepening partnership through intensified consultations and enhancing mutual exchanges on all levels. [commotion]

Second, the Federal Government renews its support for the Atlantic alliance. It forms the basis of our policy of actively safeguarding peace. [applause] One provides security for the other in fending off a common danger -- this is security partnership. [applause]

Without reservations we stress the overall strategy of the alliance for our relations with the East as stipulated in the Harmel Report and reaffirmed at the Bonn NATO summit meeting.

Contains the instruments for successfully safeguarding peace in Europe -- balance and defense capability, disarmament and arms control, dialogue and cooperation. The Federal Government advocates that the burden be shared fairly in the alliance, especially in this connection.

Third, it is our primary objective, through concrete, balanced and verifiable negotiation results, to establish and stabilize a military balance on as low a level of armaments as possible. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, creating peace without weapons is an understandable desire, a wonderful dream, yet it is above all a fatally dangerous illusion. [applause] Creating peace with weapons alone would be a deadly delusion. Creating peace with constantly fewer weapons is the task of our era. [applause]

This is why we support the initiatives coordinated in the alliance which together represent the most comprehensive arms control offer ever made to the Soviet side. Without reservations, the Federal Government adheres to the 1979 NATO dual decision. [applause] It is the very decision which offers negotiations on the reduction and limitation of Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear systems. The Federal Government will live up to the decisions and promote them at home -- the part involving the negotiations and, if necessary also the part involving counterarmament. The Federal Government recalls that it is one of the merits of a Social Democratic-led Federal Government and a Social Democratic federal chancellor to have demanded the decision and to have pushed it through within the alliance. [applause]

Only if the Soviet Union is aware that it must definitely count on the deployment of U.S. systems in Europe beginning in late 1983 can we expect that it will contribute to good results at the negotiations. The Federal Government supports the Western negotiating goal of a bilateral zero solution, that is, full renunciation of Soviet and U.S. land-based medium-range systems. In the first government statement by the new Federal Government, I also call on the Soviet Union and its leaders to react positively to these proposals. [applause]

The Federal Government expressly endorses the U.S. proposal advanced within the framework of the START negotiations to decisively reduce the stockpile of strategic nuclear weapons on both sides. We want early progress to be achieved at the Vienna MBFR negotiations. In addition, within the framework of the CSCE, we advocate the establishment of an arms control forum that will include all of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. At the CSCE follow-up meeting, we will expressly advocate the adoption of a balanced final document, a precise mandate for the convocation of a conference on disarmament in Europe. In its initial phase, this conference is to map out new and militarily significant confidence-building measures for all of Europe. [applause]

Within the UN framework, we will advocate the continuation of the dialogue with the Third World on security policy. In this context, we attach special significance to the further development of confidence-building measures in this sphere as well.

Ladies and gentlemen, within the framework of the Geneva disarmament committee, the Federal Government pursues the goal of a complete ban on chemical weapons through a reliably verifiable international agreement. This would also do away with chemical weapons in all of Europe. [applause]

In view of the experiences of our people in this centrury, especially in two great wars with all the distress and misery that visited our country, we tell all our citizens, and we declare this to all peoples of the world: We Germans want neither nuclear nor conventional war. What we want is peace in freedom. [applause]

Fourth, we want to open news ways to European unification. The European concept has created reconciliation beyond the borders and laid the cornerstone for a lasting peace in Europe. European policy was and always is one aimed at peace in freedom.

We must make our citizens aware of this more than ever through very concrete steps, such as a reduction in border controls, the intensification of cultural relations and the improvement and intensification of youth exchange activities. We all know that in connection with building Europe, special significance must be attributed to German-French cooperation, which by now has become a great tradition.

We are also aware that the individual citizens in our country must feel that the European Community serves their personal interests. This will be possible only if we continue along the path to our goal of the political union of Europe. [applause]

This means -- I hope, Colleague Brandt, that we agree -- that the European institutions' ability to act must be improved. The Council of Ministers must again consider itself to be an organ of the community and must be primarily guided by common European interests. In matters covered by treaties, it must be able to make majority decisions. [applause]

The European Parliament must be strengthened so that it produces important political impulses. This mainly includes the development of its spheres of responsibility and common work on a European constitution.

The Federal Republic repeats here the statement of the preceding government to the effect that this government supports Portugal's and Spain's membership in the European Community. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, you all know that much has to be done within the framework of the community to create new jobs and reduce regional imbalances. We all know that a common agricultural policy is of central importance for the development of Europe in the years to come. The political development of the community is served by the German-Italian initiative aimed at a European document. This is intended to provide new political perspectives on the path to the European union.

Fifth, every Federal Government must take into consideration the special responsibility which results from the partition of our country and its location on the border with the East. An active peace policy with regard to the states of central and Eastern Europe remains a permament task of German foreign policy. In this connection, we give precedence to the peoples' interest.

On the basis of concluded treaties and the Helsinki Final Act, the Federal Government will continue to strive for true detente, for dialgoue and cooperation. We want to contribute what we can to making the partition of Germany and of Europe -- the heavy burden of our history -- more tolerable for the people involved and to maintaining good relations with our neighbors in central and Eastern Europe.

The Federal Government will devote special attention to relations with the Soviet Union and will strive to continuously develop them. However, the Federal Government cannot ignore the grave setbacks and hindrances created by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, by the depressing situation in Poland, and particularly by the excessive Soviet armament. [applause] We will use every opportunity in talks with the Soviet leaders to clarify responsibility for this and to press for positive changes to the degree we are able.

The Federal Government views developments in Poland with great concern and sympathy. [applause] The Federal Government wants to continue on the path to understanding with the Polish people and fill the treaty of 7 December 1979 with life to the degree we are able.

At the same time, I would like to emphatically remind you of the common Bundestag decision of 18 December 1981 which says: We demand that martial law be lifted, that all those arrested by released, that the dialogue with the church be continued and that the ban on Solidarity be lifted. [applause] The ban on the independent Solidarity trade union is not only a breach of promise made by the Polish Government and not only a violation of the Helsinki Final Act, but a chilling blow to the Polish people. [applause]

Father Maximilian Kolbe was cannonized last Sunday. He sacrificed his life in Auschwitz as a martyr for reconciliation. I want to take this opportunity to thank the churches for paving the way to understanding between both peoples. [applause] The Federal Government will strongly support this work of the churches. I call on our fellow citizens to continue to help. As was done previously, we will grant free postage over Christmas for packages. [applause]

The Federal Government considers economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA states to be an important part of its overall East-West relations. It expects the Soviet Union to live up to its responsibility with regard to East-West relations.

The Federal Government will continue its economic relations on the basis of existing treaties and in accordance with the Harmel Report, the alliance's Bonn statement of June 1982 and the agreements of the Versailles economic summit. In doing so, the Federal Government will naturally take the alliance's security interests fully into consideration.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Helsinki Final Act has a chance to become a charter for the European states' living together. It is also significant for the people. It is therefore also in our interests to continue this process.

Sixth, world peace is not only being threatened by weapons, but also by poverty, hunger and death in many parts of the world. In the framework of its international peace policy, the Federal Government thus wants to continue to strive for cooperation with the Third World states on the basis of partnership. Our aim is a world system of peaceful cooperation.

Solidarity with the poor in the Third World concerns everyone in our country. The state, the churches, the economy and the private involvement of social groups must work together. The development policy has been supported for years by a large majority of our citizens. This common conviction must be preserved and strengthened, and I find that a large number of our young people are providing us with a good example in this respect. [applause]

The dynamics of the private sector must complement public development aid. Considerable reserves can still be opened up in medium enterprises and the trades. Private initiative must increasingly become the driving force of sound economic growth in the developing countries as well. [applause]

We respect the independence of the Third World states and support their efforts for real and true nonalignment. We are against any policy of hegemony. We reject force, intervention and interference. We are for respect and the implementation of human rights throughout the world. [applause]

Seventh, we want to have peace in freedom. We have been living in peace for more than 30 years. This would have been impossible without the Bundeswehr. [applause] Without the Bundeswehr, there would be no peace in the future. Those who stand for peace and freedom must not concern themselves. Service in the Bundeswehr is service for peace, and thus, honorable service. [applause]

A people not determined to defend itself will lose its freedom as well as peace. All of us must make more efforts than before to convince our young citizens in particular of the meaning of defense and of the Bundeswehr. Universal military service is indispensable for our defense. Theodor Heuss correctly called it the legitimate child of democracy. We will ensure that the burdens of defending the country are distributed more equitably. [applause] If we want to strengthen our young people's willingness to perform this service, everyone must be called to do his duty for the community. Those who have rights also have duties. Many young people don't understand that 40 percent of each age group perform neither military nor substitute service.

The government parties have agreed to work out proposals for fair recruitment procedures, the process of determining conscientious objectors, and the organization of a substitute service and the guarantee of an adequate number of substitute service positions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have explained to you the most urgent tasks we want to tackle in the next few months. This marks the beginning of our policy of renewal and the initial steps on the path out of the crisis. However, our citizens also have a right to know what goals and principles determine our future policy.

This government will create new common interests -- the common interests of the political center in Germany. A society with a human face requires internal peace. To create this peace is the most important task of our legal order.

We don't understand law as an instrument of power of the social classes, but as an agreement of free citizens on the basis of common values. In this sense, we want to develop our free and social nation of justice. [applause] We want to return the state to its original tasks and at the same time ensure that it can reliably fulfill them. This requires an efficient civil service loyal to the Constitution. The strengthening of civil service is an obligation for this government. [applause]

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: We want a society in which individual efforts are again worthwhile and simultaneously lead to some progress for the community. We don't want a capitalist or socialist society where people elbow their way through. [applause] We want a society where people are confident they can achieve things themselves and don't wait for the state. We want a society aware of its responsibllity to nature. The responsible consumption of energy and the protection of nature help ensure our natural foundations of life. Economic growth and environmental protection don't stand in opposition to each other. An economy which is oriented toward the future requires the preservation of its ecological bases. In fact, effective environmental protection is only possible with technology. [applause]

I ask all our citizens and responsible people to carefully utilize the resources of nature -- the soil, water and air. We face the challenge of preserving the riches of our flora and fauna, and in doing this, we particularly rely on cooperation from our agriculture. [applause] The successes achieved so far in ecological policy are due to the cooperation of all parties represented in the Bundestag. I hope we will be able to strengthen and deepen this cooperation.

Ladies and gentlemen, we want a society where science and research can develop in freedom. They have traditionally been part of our spiritual culture and at the same time the origin of new technologies and jobs with secure futures. Our country cannot do without an intellectual elite. [applause] A free society requires the opportunity for everyone to express his opinion. The mass media are highly responsible for the preservation and strengthening of our free order.

The diversity of opinions requires a variety of organizational forms. The political blockade against the development of modern communications technologies will be stopped. [applause] Together with the laender, the Federal Government will restructure the media system. The diversity of opinions will be expanded, the citizens' power of judgment challenged and the exchange of information and opinions beyond national borders strengthened. Ladies and gentlemen, we want to see ourselves as guardians of social groups. Therefore, we fully respect labor-management autonomy. [applause, shouts] Well, ladies and gentlemen, I am not surprised to hear that remark. The free expression of one's opinion means to us, of course, that a federal minister can express his opinion. That's the difference. The responsible position of a German politician means to us that he takes a stand on current urgent problems and does not dodge making decisions. [applause]

At this point, the Federal Government wants to express its thanks and appreciation to the trade unions. [applause] I wonder why you are excited. The representatives of the German Trade Union Federation, the German Employees Union and the Civil Servants Association talked with us recently and were extremely satisfied that this government opened a dialogue in its first week in office. [applause] Democracy as we understand it, ladies and gentlemen of the SPD, involves talking with each other, and not about one another. That is a decisive difference. [applause]

We all know the important contribution the trade union movement has made to our country's economic and political reconstruction. It was not only for this reason or only to demonstrate our appreciation that I resumed the dialogue with the trade unions immediately after taking office. We will continue this in a few weeks. However, before parliament, I ask everyone and every group in our country -- the trade unions and employers, industries and trade, workers, employees, civil servants, independently employed professionals, artisans and farmers -- to support us in our efforts to cope with the crisis and create new optimism and hope. [applause]

I also expressly address this request to the opposition. Parliamentary democrary needs an opposition. We can and will argue about the right way, but we should be in agreement that we will never question each other's good will to want the best for our fatherland. [applause]

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, our economic problems are serious and require all our strength. However, many people today are suffering less from material poverty than from loneliness and from a lack of security and of a sense of belonging. They are lacking goods that they can't buy on the market or get from the state.

I quote Wilhelm Roepke, one of the spiritual fathers of the social market economy: The market economy is a necessary condition for a free, happy, wealthy, just and orderly society, but it is not enough in itself. He added: The ultimate fate of the market economy is decided outside the sphere of supply and demand. I think, therefore, that our concern about economic prosperity must not blind us to the psychological well-being of the people. The wealth of nations is not based on economic growth rates alone but on human values, virtues and ties. [applause]

After more than 30 years, the Federal Republic has arrived at the crossroads. We must decide in which direction we want to continue -- do we want to continue in the direction of a larger state, in the direction of constantly growing mammoth entities in the administration and at schools and hospitals, or do we want to return to the direction of recognizable entities and to a society with a human face. If we thoughtlessly continue along the old road, ladies and gentlemen, we will plunge the people into a new alienations caused by an anonymous bureaucratic welfare state after just liberating them from the alienation of capitalism by way of the social market economy. [applause]

In this connection, it is of utmost importance and in line with the Federal Government's desire that the leader and communities come into their own again. The federal order, ladies and gentlemen, is more than a constitutional principle -- it is an important result of our history and an expression of our political culture characterized by the distribution and control of power and by freedom and self-responsibility. The leander and communities should perform those tasks which they can carry out more effectively than the Federal Government. [applause]

We want the citizens to help themselves and each other more. The political structural principle for this is a working up from below [subsidiaritaet]. It means each smaller community has precedence over larger ones. What the smaller communities can achieve must not be removed from their shoulders by larger communities. [applause] Families, neighborhoods, independent sponsoring organizations [free traeger], initiative and self-help groups as well as social services can produce more civic sense and more civic responsibility than will ever be possible for large anonymous institutions. [applause]

Our social policy will help whereever possible to create, build and preserve voluntary social initiatives of the citizens. Therefore, we will start a competition of social initiatives and honor special examples of and cooperation where it is practiced. We do not just want to complain about bad examples in the Federal Republic. We want to set signals by way of good examples. [applause] In the future, our state must also help those who are in distress and really in need. However, only if people increasingly help each other can the human quality of our body politic grow.

The sovereignty and independence of the churches and religious communities and their coresponsibility and participation in shaping public welfare are an indispensable condition for a free state and free society. A society with a human face needs the voice of the churches, their frank and critical words, their social commitment and their active charity. We thank the churches for these great achievements. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it has become fashionable in our country to complain about the young generation. I think most of these complaints are exaggerated and largely irrelevant. Most of our young citizens offer us an example through their fresh imaginations and readiness to serve their neighbors. [applause]

The Federal Government welcomes the cooperation of so many young people in the FRG in groups and associations which have social, political, cultural, religious and athletic functions. Young people seek and find in these groups comradeship and friendship, human closeness and security. There they make use of the opportunity to bring meaning into their own activities through their participation. We should more often talk about and recognize this. This constitutes part of the contribution in the dialogue with the young generation. [applause]

The Federal Government will take seriously the new social movements and the projects of young people supported by these movements. It will constructively debate their form and content. Young people are entitled to meet with understanding, and they also have a right to contradict. [applause]

The Federal Government is aware that especially our young citizens expect us to do everything to reduce the oppressive unemployment of the young. The fact that many people's first experience with working life is unemployment is cause for bitterness and often resignation. We will do everything possible to provide our young citizens with good training and, if possible, jobs. [applause]

Our country's future depends on the qualifications, the education and training of the young generation. Last Friday, I pointed out in initial talks with top representatives from the German economy, trade, banks and crafts how urgent this problem is, and received assurances. I am grateful for these assurances and am sure that they will be kept this time too, just as they were kept in the past. [applause]

A central point of our policy if family policy. It is in the family that man learns the virtues and manners which give our society humanistic features -- love and confidence, tolerance and regard for others, readiness to sacrifice and share in responsibilities. Our guiding image is the family of partnership which is marked by the partnership between husband and wife and between parents and chidlren. The community of parents and children provides fulfillment in life and happiness.

Our liberal society, ladies and gentlemen, does not have nay specific picture of woman -- not that of housewife or of working woman. An increasing number of women view their profession as just as an important part of their life's planning as the family. The Federal Government will work toward creating more options for combining family and job for women and men a like. Part-time work and job sharing are options. We should really make rapid headway in the implementation of this course through an amendment in the legal provisions. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, as far as we are concerned, a job in one's vocation is not just work outside the home, it is also the work of the housewife in the family and with her children. [applause] Therefore, the Federal Government will improve the individual social security standing of women, as soon as this is financially feasible and can be financed, and chalk up the years spent in the rearing of children to pension insurance. [applause] Along with the number of children, the economic potential of the family weakens. This is why the equalization of family burdens is of very great significance to us. Despite the difficult financial situation, ladies and gentlemen, we have not envisaged a general cut in the children's bonus. [applause]

In a time of scarce funds, it is a commandment of social justice and necessity that parents having higher incomes must be satisfied with lower children's bonuses. [applause] We do not ask the people of the low-income brackets to make these sacrifices, but those who can much rather be expected to make them. We intend to make the taxation provisions more family-considerate. Effective 1 January 1984, the split tax assessment system for married couples will be changed into a split assessment for families. [applause]

It is not just the small family, but also the community of generations in the family that provides society with human features. Especially the solidarity of the generations reflected by their mutual abandon in situations of distress, in sickness and need for care, testifies to the strength of the community in life called the family. This strength can do more in these respects than any state assistance alone ever could. [applause]

By means of corresponding measures for promoting housing construction, the Federal Government will help to again achieve several generations being able to live under one roof and children looking after and caring for their parents in their old age. [applause] For this purpose, we need more social services such as, for example, social stations, which have had a beneficial impact as a center of unpaid cooperation in many FRG laenders. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the decrease in the FRG birth rate and its disastrous consequences are bound to concern everybody. We are aware that many parents would like to have more children than they have. I believe that all of us in all spheres of society must contribute toward turning our country into one that is considerate of children again. [applause]

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, renewal includes the recollection of German history. The national state of the Germans has broken apart. The german nation has remained, and it will continue to exist. [applause]

All of us know that overcoming the partition is possible only in historical periods of time. It is in a special manner that 1983 will remind us of highs and lows in our history; Martin Luther was born 500 years ago; German dictatorship, and with it, the way to disaster, began 50 years ago; it was 30 years ago that the workers in East Berlin revolted against the communist tyranny. These events urge us to recall our own history.

Our republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, emerged in the shadow of catastrophe. Meanwhile, it has a history of its own. We intend to work toward having a collection on German history since 1945 set up in Bonn, the Federal capital, as soon as possible; a collection that will be dedicated to the history of our state and of the divided nation.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, all of us cannot bring the unity of the nation about by force. Yet the preamble of the basic law is applicable to all of us: The entire Germany in free self-determination.

The wall, the barbed wire and the order to shoot are not and cannot be the last word between East and West in Germany, in Europe and in the world. Humaneness and commonsense refuse to tolerate this. [applause]

Ideas are free, and people must be able to move from Germany to Germany without the danger of death. [applause]

The will of the Basic Law has found entry in the contractual agreements with our Western friends, but also in the treaties with the Eastern neighbors. We respect the rights and responsibility of the four powers with respect to Germany as a whole and to Berlin. The three Western powers support our policy on Germany. A modus vivendi has been agreed on with the East. We adhere to these treaties. We will utilize them as instruments of an active peace policy.

The GDR, ladies and gentlemen, may rest assured that we abide by commitments made and we likewise expect the GDR to abide by the letter and spirit of these treaties. [applause] This also means consolidating peace in the center of Europe by the preclusion of violence in the pursuit of political objectives and the improvemnt in the situation of separated people. What applies here in a particular way is what Hans-Dietrich Genscher has said: policy on Germany is European peace policy. [applause] The letter on German unity dated 12 August 1970, which is part of the treaties, unequivocally formulates the goal of our policy: working toward a state of peace in Europe in which the German people will regain their unity in free self-determination. In the interest of the Germans and their neighbors in Europe, the cooperation of the German states must be improved. We will continue the negotiations and talks that are in progress. We are interested in comprehensive, longer-term agreements for the benefit of the people and on the basis of the valid treaties.

By loyalty to contracts, the Federal Government understands that it is not permissible to call in question post facto what had been in accord between the two parties when the contract was concluded. This also includes the agreement that certain fundamental questions have remained open in connection with the basic treaty. These do not lend themselves to settlement today, either.

It is not in keeping with our interpretation of loyalty to contracts if the settlement of these questions now were made the precondition for the further development of relations.

Ladies and gentlemen, inter-German trade remains an important element of cooperation. The Federal Republic of Germany is prepared to expand this trade for the benefit of Berlin as well on the basis of the Berlin Agreement of 1951 and its addenda. But we do insist on the retraction of the increase in the minimum exchange rate for visitors to East Berlin and the GDR. [applause]

It is easy for the GDR to indicate its readiness and will for improving relations. The GDR Government is aware of our wishes with respect to the improvement in tourist travel and visitor traffic, above all for Berlin. This year the GDR has undertaken some small steps in this direction. All the same, ladies and gentlemen, we are still far from normalization and from the good neighborliness envisaged in the basic treaty.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the situation of Germany is reflected in the focus on Berlin. The Federal Government considers Berlin a political task and an opportunity for all Germans. What we advocate is the guarantee of the strict observance and full application of the quadripartite agreement. What we advocate is the consolidation and development of Berlin's ties with the Federal Republic and the preservation of Berlin's outward representation by the Federal Government.

The Federal Government promotes the joint efforts required for the compensation of Berlin's isolated situation. This applies to the aid to Berlin and the promotion of Berlin just as it applies to the communications routes to and from Berlin. [applause] The Federal Government will champion Berlin's economic strength. The objective is to halt the far above-average decrease in industrial jobs over many years and to insure employment that has a safe future and will be competitive. [applause]

In pursuing the agreements made by my predecessor, I will, jointly with Berlin's governing mayor, invite the representatives of the German economy to Berlin to discuss the options of an intensified Berlin engagement. [applause]

The social and economic viability enables Berlin to handle tasks on behalf of all Germans which must be handled for all Germans. Berlin remains the criterion for judging the state of East-West relations, and Berlin is the symbol of the unsolved German problem. [applause] The problem in all of Germany, on this side and beyond the wall, may rest assured: We will serve our German fatherland tenaciously, patiently and peaceably. [applause]

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, our people needs new hopes, new optimism, new self-confidence. We are aware that our fellow citizens place great expectations in our policy of renewal. The first German democracy was destroyed by the extremists from the right and the left. The second German democracy has been built out of the political center of our people, and I am profoundly convinced that it will also find the strength for renewal in this center. [applause] This is why we are looking toward the future with optimism, and our optimism, ladies and gentlemen, is based on what we can do, what we believe, and we stick to that.

First, we believe in the dignity of man, his uniqueness and his freedom. This ties us all together.

Second, we are convinced that free initiative and performance are better for the individual as well as for the whole than are state dirigisme and tutelage. We trust in the citizen who takes his future into his own hands. [applause]

Third, we realize that performance, the creative work of man, has social meaning and constitutes a social obligation. Anyone refusing to perform even though he could acts in an unsocial way. He exploits his neighbor. [applause]

Fourth, we think it is just to again emphasize the interconnection between give and take. Whoever denies this interconnection makes our people poorer and jeopardizes the bases of social security.

Fifth, we advocate the view that the weak and needy are entitled to the solidary assistance of all. But we realize that people need more than just money and care.

Sixth, we trust in the will for community in our people. We know that partnership and solidarity exist above and beyond all groups and social boundaries.

Seventh, we believe that it is the foremost duty of free citizens to make every effort to defend freedom and to preserve the hope for freedom harbored by others. What applies without any change is the passage with which Konrad Adenauer concluded his first government statement before the German Bundestag on 20 September 1949. What he said was this: We hope -- this is our goal -- that we will succeed with God's help in leading the German people upward and in contributing toward peace in Europe and the world. [lengthy applause]

FDP'S GENSCHER OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POLICY

LD131930 Hamburg DPA in German 1635 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 13 Oct (DPA) -- The FDP chairman and foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Gesncher, defended himself emphatically at the beginning of his speech [to the Bundestag in the debate on Kohl's statement] on the attacks of the SPD. He accused the former coalition partner of defamation, which would damage their joint foundations. What had been set in motion before the state elections in Bavaria and Hesse by the Social Democrats, including the disturbance of meetings by SPD functionaries, was "no contribution to internal peace." Genscher called the diary of the former government spokesman, Klaus Boelling, which is about the last 30 days of the coalition and which was published this week, a "cold-bloodedly planned disparagement."

The FDP leader, whose remarks were repeatedly accompanied by interjections from the SPD group, went into detail about the end of the social-liberal coalition. The SPD, which since October 1980 had gradually distanced itself from the policies of the Federal Government and had not been ready to continue the economic and social course agreed by the SPD and the FDP, is to blame for the collapse. What was economically necessary had been blocked by the social policy decisions of the SPD party congress in Munich.

Genscher emphatically defended the program of the new government against the criticism of the SPD. The "coalition of the center" of the FDP, CDU and CSU wanted to guarantee the continuity, predictability and clarity of German foreign and security policy. "We want to achieve the economic and social renewal of our country and thus also to free forces to effectively combat unemployment. We want to secure and develop our free state, which is based on the rule of law," Genscher said. It is not a question -- as the SPD insisted -- of a return to a selfish society, but a question of creating a society with responsibilities instead of demands. The aim of the new policy is not to save ourselves only to die, but to save ourselves to be strong.

Genscher gave assurances that the government would submit itself to the judgement of the electors on 6 March. Before this election, the new coalition wanted to "put the house in order." By passing the federal budget and the savings laws, "we are not running away from our responsibility; that too is our electoral duty," Genscher said. "The liberal party is more than just a chancellor-electing body." Genscher accused the former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, of not using the opportunity to call new elections.

Genscher said that the coalition of the center, made up of the Union and the FDP, had founded the social market economy after the war and had led the Federal Republic into the Western alliance. This was something the new coalition could carry on today.

Turning to the Social Democrats, Genscher demanded an end to the idea that they had a party monopoly on peace policies. Every government of the Federal Republic, from the very beginning, had pursued peace policies. Genscher also gave a strong warning against the theory that the Federal Republic could create creater security for itself by equally distancing itself from both superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. The Federal Republic is allied to the United States "because they are democrats like us." The Federal Republic's relations with the United States also determined the FRG's weight with the USSR.

Genscher gave another strong assurance that the continuity of previous foreign policy would be maintained. The new Federal Government would not only respect treaties with the East, but fulfill them thoroughly. The government wants good neighborliness and detente with the Eastern states. In this connection, Genscher sharply criticized the ban on the free trade union Solidarity in Poland, which is a barrier to East-West relations in general. "Solidarity" would live on as a symbol for social innovation, because symbols could not be destroyed by bans.

Genscher declared his strong support for the Germany policy, which he called the heart of the policy of the new government. "The GDR leadership should know that the Federal Government will be a reliable partner on the basis of the treaties and agreements reached," the foreign minister said. "We will face them [the GDR leadership] with the will to negotiate and conduct a dialogue." Both German states have a particular responsibility for the preservation of peace. "It is true and it must always be true that no more war -- either hot or cold -- must emanate from German soil."

SCHMIDT SAYS CDU/CSU WANT TO 'AVOID' ELECTIONS

LD140912 Hamburg DPA in German 0835 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) Former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) accused the CDU/CSU and FDP leadership of wanting to avoid fresh elections, contrary to their assurances. Following the government statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, it remains completely open whether Bundestag elections will take place on 6 March, Schmidt said in a statement published in Bonn today.

Explaining his views, Schmidt said that at the moment, the FDP would get less than 5 percent of the vote and would thus be excluded from the Bundestag. The CDU/CSU has no chance of an absolute majority and is dependent on the FDP for forming a majority. That is why Chancellor Kohl, although he spoke of a date for fresh elections to the Bundestag, nevertheless refused to take the road provided by the Basic Law for this eventuality. Kohl deliberately gave no consideration to resigning as a means to fresh elections and made no other proposals either. CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss refrained from demanding immediate fresh elections after the Hesse election result demonstrated that the CSU has no chance at all of gaining an absolute majority.

LAMBSDORFF SEES NO PROSPECT FOR GROWTH IN 1983

LD141002 Hamburg DPA in German 0831 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff (FDP) regards the fight against unemployment as the most important task of the immediate future. As the first speaker in the second day's debate on Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government statement, Lambsdorff said at the same time that there is no "more difficult task."

According to Lambsdorff, the new Federal Government is expecting no real growth in 1983. Lambsdorff, who was also economics minister in the previous government, stressed that he will retract nothing of what the SPD and FDP had done together.

Lambsdorff expressly emphasized the "leadership" of former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was respected throughout the world. This had increasingly diminished, however. The economics minister unequivocally blamed Schmidt's own party for this. Lambsdorff made it clear that broad sections of the SPD had withdrawn their support from Schmidt, for example in the nuclear energy question and on security policy.

Alluding to strong personal clashes on the first day of debate in the Bundestag, Lambsdorff said he would not participate in disparaging others. What is important now is to pursue the correct road. A revival of the economy cannot be expected immediately. "The road will be a rocky one." Lambsdorff strongly supported the principles of social market economy.

KOHL HOLDS BONN TALKS WITH USSR'S KOSTANDOV

LD132000 Hamburg DPA in German 1933 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl met Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in Bonn on Wednesday. They discussed German-Soviet economic relations.

A government spokesman said that the federal minister of economic affairs, Count Otto Lambsdorff, and the FRG ambassador to Moscow, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, were also at the discussion. Kostandov attended the 11th session of the German-Soviet economic commission in Bonn as the head of the Moscow delegation.

DIE WELT REPORTS ON USSR, EAST BLOC SPIES IN FRG

DW140815 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Oct 82 p 1, 3

[Manfred Schell report]

[Text] Bonn -- The counterintelligence organization "recognized" a total of 238 members of the permanent "GDR" representation and of East European embassies and state missions in Bonn and West Berlin as being aides of foreign intelligence services. Some 199 additional persons are suspected of engaging in espionage, says the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution's (BFV) report on "Realization From 1981 Anti-Espionage Activities."

Of the permanent "GDR" representation in Bonn with its official staff of 46 people, which actually amounts to 71 including the cooperating wives, 8 persons were recognized as being intelligence people. Additional information says that among them is also the representation's deputy chief, Botschaftsrat Schindler. Counterintelligence also registered that a woman who was formerly employed by the main administration for collection of foreign intelligence of the Ministry for State Security (MFS) in East Berlin advanced to become Schindler's aide. According to a BFV list, one aide of the trade-political department of the "GDR" representation in Duesseldorf and one person of the GDR "foreign sales and procurement organization" in Duesseldorf were "recognized" as being spies. The number of suspects in the field of the "GDR" representation and other organizations is given as 15.

According to BFV figures, main activities emanate from the Soviet Embassy and other Moscow state installations. Some 109 members were considered to be "recognized" as aides of intelligence services. Some 77 people are considered as suspects. According to these figures, some 31 spies incuding the staff of the military attache, sit in the Soviet Embassy, 6 in the Soviet Union's trade representation in Cologne, 13 in the Hamburg Consultate General, 3 in the West Berlin Consultate General and 50 in the Soviet military missions in Baden-Baden, Buende and Frankfurt.

The BFV "recognized" one of the Soviet correspondents in Bonn as a spy. Counterintelligence also assumes that one aide of "Sovexportfilm" also works for the intelligence organization.

Of the Polish Embassy personnel and the personnel of other Polish state installations, some 36 people were identified as intelligence people; the number of "suspects" is said to be 20. As regards the CSSR, 29 people were "recognized" as intelligence aides, with the trade and consulary department in Cologne being considered a center with 13 people. Moreover, 24 persons were considered to be suspects. In the field of Bulgarian representations, 13 people were considered to be "recognized" intelligence aides. Among the Romanians there are 19 people; among the Hungarians 3, and the Yugoslavs 7. In the Cuban Embassy in Bonn there are four spies. Among the Chinese personnel, 6 people were recognized as being spies.

According to the BFV, the antagonists' intelligence services have taken over in addition to their "traditional" task of gathering information, further missions called "active measures." An officer who defected in 1979 said that the KGB's aim is to undermine through disinformation the FRG's confidence in the United States as an alliance partner. The BFV report says that the KGB used some 200 aides for this "special service," with 50 of them sitting in the "Soviet foreign press agency NOVOSTI."

Next to disinformation efforts and espionage, intensified efforts are being made by Eastern intelligence services to evade embargo regulations. "According to available realizations, the East bloc states are engaged in a systematic technology procurement program to support military armament."

In addition to the Soviet Union and the CSSR, Bulgaria is also active. The Bulgarian trade attache is said to have attempted "to evade embargo restrictions by ordering small quantities from various firms" producing electronics (laser technology, quartzes, modules). In order to cover the matter up, he had also had the products sent to him as a "private individual."

The BFV is convinced that the existing instruments for the prevention of embargo violations "are not sufficient."

MINISTER OF STATE JENNINGER RECEIVES GDR ENVOY

LD121640 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- The minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Philipp Jenninger, today received the head of the GDR mission in Bonn, Ewald Moldt. The meeting is regarded as Moldt's inaugural visit to the new Federal Government. Jenninger deals with intra-German affairs in the Federal Chancellor's Office.

BARZEL PLEDGES TO CONTINUE LINKS WITH GDR

LD121824 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] East Berlin, 12 Oct (DPA) -- During a brief visit to East Berlin today, Rainer Barzel, the minister for inner-German relations, said that the new Federal Government will use existing treaties with the GDR and other East bloc states as "an active policy instrument." Bonn will not let the treaties gather dust in the drawer. "Everything that has been agreed on remains valid." Current talks or negotiations with the GDR will be continued, said Barzel, who had expressed himself in similar terms after his talk in West Berlin with governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker.

After a walk across the Alexanderplatz to the Marienkirche and along Unter den Linden, Barzel, accompanied by State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam, the head of Bonn's permanent mission in East Berlin, said that much can be done by way of quiet quid pro quo. He expressed interest in widening cultural contacts.

Asked whether the new Federal Government would no longer refer to two German states, Barzel said that two states do of course exist in Germany. He confirmed that ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's invitation to Erich Honecker to pay a return visit to the Federal Republic will stand.

In West Berlin, Barzel criticized the drastically increased minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors introduced by the GDR 2 years ago. This action infringes upon previous agreements and had set up a "financial wall," he said.

During his visit, Barzel had talks with federal representatives in Berlin. From the Shoeneberg town hall he drove across the Heinrich-Heine-Strasse checkpoint to East Berlin, where he visited the FRG permanent mission this afternoon. He said that no talks with GDR officials are scheduled.

'ARAFAT: MEETING WITH CHEYSSON 'FRUITFUL'

LD131844 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat met with French Minister of External Relations Mr Claude Cheysson in Tunis this afternoon. The meeting lasted 2 hours. After the talks Yasir 'Arafat described the discussions with Claude Cheysson as fruitful. He said they covered important issues such as the Palestinian issue, the Middle East problem, the situation in Lebanon and the international situation. There is no comment yet from Mr Cheysson, who is preparing to return to Paris after this spectacular handshake with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis.

Cheysson on Talks

LD141044 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Claude Cheysson has accused Israel of hindering the commitment of the PLO to a political settlement in the Middle East. The French minister of external relations said this yesterday following his talks in Tunis with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. However, Cheysson made it clear that Yasir 'Arafat will not be coming to France for the moment and will not see Francois Mitterrand so long as the PLO does not formally recognize Israel's right to existence.

'SMALLER' MEETINGS WITH AFRICAN NATIONS DESIRED

AB140846 Paris AFP in English 0826 GMT 14 Oct 82

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (AFP) -- France, though heartened by the large participation in last weekend's Franco-African summit in Kinshasa, wants to change the meeting into a smaller type of political club, informed French sources said Wednesday.

An ideal formula, the sources said, would be an annual informal meeting, including what one source called the "inner circle" of French-speaking African countries. This could go all the way to the Maghreb countries of northern Africa, Egypt and the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa. [as received]

President Francois Mitterrand also favors the creation of a non-African French-speaking cultural group that would be separate from the African body, the sources said.

"Confronted with the crisis in the Organization of African Unity, the catastrophe would have been to give in to temptation and substitute Kinshasa for Tripoli and give the impression of a parallel OAU," said one source.

He was referring to the OAU summit planned for August in Tripoli, which did not convene because of a boycott by countries opposed to the inclusion of the self-proclaimed Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

The same source also expressed fear that the Franco-African summit could open itself to "indiscreet ears," such as Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi denounced the meeting, saying it smacked of neo-colonialism.

The Kinshasa summit attracted a record number of African participants and observers -- 36 of the 51 OAU nations -- including a large number of English-speaking observer countries. France has appeared somewhat alarmed at this massive presence, although it has publicly expressed satisfaction at the broadened participation.

Concerning Chad, which dominated discussions in Kinshasa with the tacit recognition of new leader Hissein Habre, France said experts are now in Ndjamena to establish a list of requirements for priority aid. Jean-Pierre Cot, cooperation and development minister, is due in Chad in November, the sources said. The sources said Chad was "very prudent" on questions of military cooperation and that the subject was not discussed.

LE MONDE ASSESSES RESTORATION OF TIES WITH LAOS

PM120847 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 82 p 6

[Jacques de Barrin dispatch: "Each Side Is Waiting for the Other To Take the First Step"]

[Excerpt] On 4 July, new French Ambassador Jean-Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste received the keys of the embassy building. On 12 July, the Paris envoy presented his credentials. Two days later, surrounded by 6 aides, he invited around 100 guests to celebrate national day. Thus, the two countries restored relations which both sides deem to be "natural."

"The normalization of our relations with Paris is already a positive factor in itself," Mr Phuy Phanh Ngaosivath, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Relations with Western Countries, stated. "But so far it is still a wait-and-see policy." To gain a better idea of Paris' intentions towards them, the Vientiane leaders are awaiting the forthcoming return of Prince Souvanna Phouma, a government adviser, who met with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson during his private visit to France.

There are no serious disputes between the two countries to be cleared up before cooperation resumes its normal course. It is necessary, at most, to decide what to do about several tens of millions of francs in unpaid credit. The Vientiane authorities are hoping that Paris "will wipe the slate clean," as has already been done for other less developed countries.

Although he welcomed the resumption of diplomatic relations "with great pleasure," Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit could not help mentioning, probably deliberately, the causes of the quarrel which has now been settled: "Despite our warnings, French diplomats and the ambassador himself were at that time inciting Laotians to flee to foreign countries."

Was the USSR, which has a strong presence in Laos, going to be offended by the reconciliation? Soviet diplomatic circles deny that: "We are convinced that France will not make any blunders." It is admitted that "France enjoys a store of sympathy here" and that it can help the country in many spheres, especially the cultural sphere, "but within certain limits." The same circles specify, for the benefit of those concerned, that the cooperation should be "free from any political designs."

"We want to open dialogue with the Lao authorities gently and without preconditions," Mr Lacoste stressed for his part. What will be the content and scale of that cooperation? The debate has been opened. Mr Vongvichit is asking the French Government to "study the possibility of giving Laos the necessary aid." Mr Ngaosivath was more specific and more down-to-earth: "What we need is mainly capital and equipment. We have enough men and technicians."

The Vientiane leaders, who are distrustful in this sphere, do not regard the cultural aspect in the broad sense of the term as a major element in that cooperation. Of course they hope to obtain material -- notably school books -- to facilitate the study of French, which is the most commonly taught language here, ahead of English and Russian. But the idea of sending students to study in France, for instance, does not yet seem to be considered. Do some not think that it is "natural for a socialist country's future cadres to be educated in other socialist countries?"

The Vientiane leaders, who are anxious not to appear to be asking favors, would prefer Paris to make specific proposals. The French think that it is up to the other side to "set the tone," since they cannot evaluate the country's needs properly. It is often the first step that counts.

ACCORD REACHED WITH JAPAN IN SCIENTIFIC FIELDS

NC131906 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 13 (AFP) -- France and Japan agreed to extend scientific and technical cooperation to "new fields" during a three-day bilateral conference ending here today, the Foreign Ministry reported.

The sixth meeting of the Franco-Japanese commission on scientific and technological cooperation agreed to extend cooperation to "heavy equipment, scientific and technical information, [word indistinct] materials, electronics, energy, biotechnology, space, and oceanology," a Foreign Ministry communique said.

The communique noted that the French delegation, led by Jacques Thibau, the director of the Foreign Ministry's department of cultural, scientific, and technical relations, "expressed its interest in future cooperation with Japan in robot development and biological and medical engineering."

The Japanese delegation was led by Japanese Ambassador to France Hiroshi Uchida and Minoru Harada, the director of Japan's science and technology agency.

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PM130921 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Oct 82 pp 4, 5

[Speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at PCF Central Committee meeting in Paris on 5 October: "Neither Sterile Extremes, Nor Giving In to Pressure"; first graf is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] We publish below the full text of the speech which Georges Marchais delivered at the end of the Central Committee meeting:

Comrades, I naturally do not intend to go back over all the problems which were thoroughly examined in the reports submitted by [PCF Politburo members] Andre Lajoinie and Maxime Gremetz and in the rich discussion which followed them.

I will restrict myself to just one question -- but everybody will agree that it is decisive: How should the Communists act today in the internal and international situation which we are experiencing?

As several comrades have said, many workers are now informing us of their concerns regarding the situation and the prospects. They are asking us: "How do you Communists see things? And what are you going to do?"

We Are Continuing

Our answer is clear: We are continuing. We are continuing to work in the government, in the majority and throughout the country in keeping with the fundamental choices which we have been following for the past 15 months.

In June 1981, we decided to participate in the country's government on the basis of an agreement which we concluded with the PS. We did so with a clear objective: To do everything within our power in the framework of the balance of forces reflected through universal suffrage, to meet the French people's expectation; to take advantage of all the opportunities offered to progress toward a solution to the country's problems.

Our 24th Congress in February this year unequivocally reaffirmed that line. We explained that the Communists' attitude was the same in the government, in parliament and throughout the country: To try to "help those concerned, to use in the appropriate ways, each new opportunity to solve problems" and thus to contribute "to securing all possible improvements."

Our Central Committee session has just confirmed that we are not going to deviate from that in the slightest in the coming period. We are determined to continue to take resolute action at all levels where we have a presence, to reduce difficulties, to clarify the situation and the prospects, to unite the people's forces and to develop their action on all questions affecting their future. We will continue to neglect no possibility or opportunity for making progress. And we are going to do that with the awareness that those efforts and that constructive and unitary contribution by the Communists is vital if the policy chosen by the French people is to be pursued in good conditions.

In the past 16 months, work has been accomplished and progress achieved. But, as the saying goes, not too much. We have only just started moving in the direction of the objectives chosen by the French people. The initial measures taken and the initial reforms introduced have succeeded -- and this is important — in curbing the deterioration of the situation, but have not yet succeeded in making real progress toward solving the country's major problems.

In those conditions, the workers, the people who voted for the left in order to see a real improvement in things, have grounds for thinking that there is still a shortfall in the accounts, that this is not enough and that since what has been done has produced a slight improvement, it is now necessary to continue with determination in order to attain the desired results. Of course, that must be done responsibly and realistically, taking account of the real difficulties which we are facing. But we must take account of them, not to give in to them, but examine the best and vital means of overcoming them. In short, the Communists' position is neither to rush ahead into sterile extremes nor to give in to pressures and abandon the objectives chosen by the French people but to pursue, on a realistic basis, a policy in keeping with the joint pledges made to the country.

The same constructive desire inspires our attitude at the international level.

The report presented by Maxime Gremetz highlighted the fact that the escalation of the class struggle which we are observing in our country can also be found at the world level, where tension has increased recently.

U.S. Imperialism's Aggressiveness Is Increasing

Indeed, the Reagan administration has given a new dimension to imperialism's aggressive policy. The United States is stepping up its pressures and diktats in all spheres.

On the military level it is stepping up the arms race, and that poses serious threats to world peace and is ruinous for the peoples, particularly the peoples in the socialist countries who are forced to make the necessary efforts to counterbalance its effects and ensure their security. At the same time, the United States is trying to extend its network of foreign military bases as was recently seen in Somalia and Morocco. And Reagan, who has just asserted that American troops are going to be in Lebanon for a long time, intends to seize on the situation created in the Near East to further strengthen U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean.

At the same time, in the economic and political sphere the U.S. administration is trying to call into question the positive achievements in Europe of the policy of peaceful coexistence, cooperation and mutually advantageous exchanges among peoples. For instance, it has no hesitation in resorting to sanctions against anybody who dares refuse to bow to its orders, like Dresser-France.

Those dangerous machinations, that new dimension to imperialism's aggression must not deceive us: Far from being a sign of its strength, they are a sign of the aggravation of its crisis.

That crisis, as we have frequently demonstrated, is no passing, temporary phenomenon: It is a systemic crisis which calls into question the capitalist world's very structures. That is why U.S. imperialism sees the effort to stem the changes being made at the world level and regain lost ground as a life-and-death question for it. It is thus using all the means at its disposal -- and they are considerable -- to curb the development of countries which are building socialism, to stem the forward march of peoples and national liberation forces and also to make the other capitalist countries shoulder some of its difficulties.

The Fight for Human Rights Is Our Fight Par Excellence

It is also that desire to give greater power to that counter-offensive in a situation of accentuated crisis which explains U.S. imperialism's gigantic efforts in its campaign of deception on "human rights."

We analyzed the real reasons for that campaign at our 24th Congress. We highlighted the cynicism of the operation, which consists in concealing a political campaign to systematically slander socialism behind apparently humanitarian or moral motives in order to destroy the hope which it represents in the eyes of hundreds of millions of men and to acquit capitalism, giving it the benefit of the doubt.

We recalled how the advocates of the capitalist order were in no position to invoke human rights, since they have trampled on them so much throughout the world and are continuing to do so from South Africa to El Salvador, and from Guatemala to South Korea. We must now tell Reagan and his friends forcefully once again, at a time when their hands are still steeped in the blood of Palestinian and Lebanese martyrs, that we will not allow the noble cause to be sullied. The reality of the capitalist world is primarily that millions of men and women in it have no rights.

We are aware of the fact that some people say to us: "That is all very fine, but you forget human rights and no longer mention them when it comes to Poland, Afghanistan or Kampuchea."

We say to those people: You are mistaken, you are being deceived. We do not forget anything. Quite the reverse, let us talk about it.

What about Poland? Yes, we were guided first and foremost by lives of Polish men, women and children. From the first day, we said: Every effort must be made to prevent bloodshed. Every effort must be made to prevent civil war or foreign intervention. And we added: It is not by violence or confrontation, but by national accord that friendly socialist Poland will be able to correct serious past mistakes and start implementing far-reaching reforms aimed at economic efficiency, social progress and democracy in all spheres, including in particular the existence of independent trade unions having real rights. And today we think that nothing should hinder the search for a political solution making it possible to lift martial law, release the imprisoned people and rapidly introduce the vital reforms which Poland needs.

In saying that we refused to join the general hue and cry, to join all those who are prepared to sacrifice both the Polish people's interests and the interests of peace in that region of the world, with all the incalculable consequences which such a situation could have for our continents's security, we acted in that way and will continue to do so precisely because of the lofty idea which we have of human rights.

What about Afghanistan? Yes, we were guided first and foremost by the lives of Afghan men, women and children. From the first day we said: The Afghan people, like any other people, must enjoy the principles of sovereignty and noninterference. Like any other people they have the right to ask for aid from an allied country to face an external aggression. We also asserted our solidarity with a people defending their revolution, which gives them a policy of progress, democratic reforms and extension of individual and religious freedom against imperialist attempts to use external support to restore a feudal government based on a terrorist dictatorship, the darkest obscurantism, serfdom and the negation of any women's rights. Finally, in this case too, we took into consideration the interests of international peace, refusing to see a zone of tension and confrontation created in that part of the world.

Constructive proposals have been made for guaranteeing Afghanistan's independence and noninterference in its internal affairs, and for a decision to withdraw the Soviet troops. Discussions have been opened. We hope that they will succeed as quickly as possible in rapidly creating the right conditions for a political solution and in ensuring that the Afghan people can progress along the path of their development. Is there a position more in keeping with that people's rights and interests? We, for our part, cannot see one.

What about Kampuchea? Yes, we were guided first and foremost by the lives of Khmer men, women and children; by the lives of those survivors of a terrible genocide perpetrated over a 4-year period, by the lives of those people who, liberated thanks to the Vietnamese Army, are now relearning their culture, courageously building the conditions for a progressive future and who need active international solidarity.

The fact that in order to blacken Socialist Vietnam, which was victorious over the world's most powerful imperialist army, the Khmer people's torturers are being painted as victims, that those assassins are still regarded as the Kampuchean people's legal spokesmen in the international institutions, merely makes the hypocrisy of those so-called upholders of human rights even more odius: For them, a people's most elementary and vital interests count for nothing when it comes to slandering socialism.

Well. We Communists stand by the Kampuchean people in their struggle to rebuilt their country and we hope that the Vietnamese Army will return home -- as its leaders have, moreover, said that it will -- as soon as Kampuchea's independence and security are fully guaranteed.

Our position is therefore clear. We have no reason to apologize for our convictions as regards Poland, Afghanistan or Kampuchea. Quite the reverse: They show that, in our view, the battle for human rights is not merely a window dressing or a propaganda trick but a central and constant concern in our ideology and action. Not only are we going to continue our battle in that sphere in which nobody is in a position to tell us what to do since we have the committee for the defense of freedom and human rights which I have the honor to chair, we are also going to extend it.

It is to meet that great requirement of our time that we are going to make every effort to step up and extend solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Our party has already tried to ensure that there is growing condemnation of the Israeli aggression among French opinion and that horror is expressed at the chain of destruction it has caused and at the program perpetrated in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. France played a positive role in imposing an end to the massacres. The French Government decided on the rapid dispatch of troops as part of a multinational force. Our soldiers should therefore help guarantee the safety of the Palestinian and Lebanese populations. We think it more necessary then ever to set up an international force which, under the UN aegis, would ensure implementation of its resolutions. Begin must withdraw his troops. And Lebanon's unity, independence and integrity must be guaranteed. There must also be greater support for the only proposals likely to lead to a just and lasting peace in the Near East, in other words: Israel's withdrawal from all the territories which have been occupied for 15 years, recognition of the Palestinians people's national rights, and implementation of international guarantees to ensure peace and security for all states in the region, including the Palestinian and Israeli states.

Comrades, some people paint a black picture of the situation and say that there is no way out of the present and that the future is blocked. To those who sincerely think that, we say fraternally: "You are wrong."

Sixteen months ago, a great hope carried the left to power. That hope is still alive deep down in our people. Of course there are obstacles on the road. But we expected that. And all the indications are that we can overcome them if we tackle them with determination and if a powerful people's movement is formed and acts.

That remark is also valid for the international situation: Imperialism's aggressiveness is real, but we can look to the future with confidence in that regard too. It is possible to avert the dangers the situation holds. Considerable forces exist for doing that and they can come together, unite and act to promote the great objectives of peace, disarmament and international cooperation.

We Communists are detemined to make every effort to obtain practical results in that direction. We are convinced that it is by that constructive activity as a party of struggle and of government, that our party gives living proof of its irreplaceable role and of the need to step up its fight.

Constantly Improving the Party's Democratic Life

Thus, working for our party's progress and to boost its influence is not only a completely legitimate objective, but is also vital to the people's forces' battle. In that respect, as some comrades have said, several aspects of the situation should hold our attention. Many workers are worried by the battle being waged by the right and the employers, and want to see the policy being implemented develop in the right direction. They are inclined to turn toward those who have always defended them -- the Communists -- and are more attentive to what we are saying to them. Prejudice against us is gradually being dispelled. New opportunities for unity are emerging. Those new signs should encourage us to strengthen our organizations, to boldly propose party membership and to ensure that all Communists have their card and to constantly improve the party's democratic life, as the 24th Congress urged us to do.

On that subject, allow me to make a final remark on a question which has used up a great deal of ink and produced a great deal of malice in all the sections of the press which are hostile to us.

During the French Television Channel 1 program which was made at the L'HUMANITE festival, I said in reply to a question, that I was not in the habit of taking orders from anybody.

Just look at what has been said about that: You would think that it was a sensational revelation.

Well, since that expression gave rise to the most conflicting commentaries -- and, it must be said, ramblings -- let us make things clear.

Yes, we forcefully state that the PCF does not take orders from anybody. We do not take orders from Moscow, since that is where people are determined to locate our alleged guardians, or from anywhere else. The PCF is a major party: a party which determines its own policy itself in full independence, a party which jealously guards that freedom of action and which never allows and never will allow anybody to curb it. There are differences of opinion, disagreements -- some minor and some very major -- with other Communist parties. It discusses them openly and considers that that should not hinder cooperation with those parties on the major objectives which we share. It is in that spirit that a delegation from our party will visit Beijing in the next few days.

What is true of the PCF's external life is equally true of its internal life. Nobody takes orders in the PCF. If you become a Communist it is precisely because you are a man, a woman, or a young person who refuses to live in a subservient way, who rebels against the capitalist order and who deviates from the ready-drawn paths of the dominant ideology. You do not refuse orders by becoming a Communist merely in order to take them subsequently. That is why the PCF member doe snot take orders from his cell secretary; the cell secretary does not take orders from his section secretary; the section secretary does not take orders from his federation secretary; the federation secretary does not take orders from the party secretary general, and the party secretary general does not take orders from anybody. Each of them is absolutely right. Each of them brings alive this democratic party in which people debate, make proposals and freely express their opinions on all subjects and in which people always prefer the authority of the argument to the argument of authority. And the reason why, after discussion, every Communist respects the majority decision and takes action with his comrades is that he is a democrat and that he places the effectiveness of the battle he is fighting for the workers and the country above any other consideration.

Consequently I repeat: Yes, the PCF does not take orders from anybody. The docile pens of those who follow the financial powers and the capitalist society's conformists must resign themselves to the fact that that is how we are. And we are not prepared to change.

Continuing on the 24th Congress Path

Comrades, those are the remarks which I wanted to make to you at the end of this rich Central Committee session.

As you see, we give a clear answer to the question: "How should the Communists act today?": guided by one concern -- the interests of France and its people -- they are working in all spheres to rally as many people as possible to overcome the obstacles and progress toward a solution to the problems. In other words, faithful to their pledges, they are continuing to implement in an open, constructive and offensive way the great policy which they defined at their 24th Congress: to progress toward a French brand of socialism by democratic means.

SPADOLINI, PCI CRITICIZE POLISH GOVERNMENT

LD132000 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The PCI has adopted its stance on the latest events in Poland. A statement by the party Secretariat states that these events confirm that the imposition of the martial law and repression of rights, freedoms and trade union organization do not constitute a way out of the social and political crisis in Poland. The Italian Communists, the statement adds, renew their protest and condemnation of acts which are unacceptable and which sharpen tension and widen the gaps in social and political relations.

In the opinion of Prime Minister Spadolini, too, the events in Poland show the incapacity of the Warsaw government to resume a constructive dialogue with the social forces. Renewing Italy's solidarity with the Polish people, Spadolini stated that the government will undertake the necessary initiative to consolidate the policy toward Poland which has been agreed with the European and Atlantic allies.

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST VIOLATIONS IN LEBANON

AU140852 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 14 -- Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio has put Lebanese authorities on guard against perpetrating "severe human rights violations" in Beirut.

"If legitimate authorities (in Lebanon) do not show a considerable sense of responsibility in evaluating the political weight they bear in leading Lebanon back to complete justice, there is a risk that they will find themselves wtih some serious episodes of human rights violations," Lagorio told the Italian lower house's defense commission Wednesday.

Italian peacekeeping troops are currently stationed in Beirut, along with American and French units, to assure a smooth normalization process after three months of Israeli bombings and seven years of civil war.

Lagorio admitted in his account to the house commission that the general situation in Beirut is "characterized" by the police operations" ordered and carried out by the Lebanese Government". Lebanese authorities, he said, have thus far taken 1,441 people into custody in their house-to-house searches and mass arrests. Of these, 615 are Palestinians, 189 Lebanese and about 600 of "other nationalities".

The Italian military command in Lebanon, the defense minister said, reported 126 arrests in the (Burj al Barajinah) and Sabra refugee camps between October 6 and 11. Large quantities of arms were reportedly seized in the two camps.

The command has not filed any complaints of violence or atrocities to date, Lagorio specified. He added that observers from the multinational peacekeeping force have received authorization, requested by Italy, to visit the detention camps where the arrested are being held.

No Italian soldiers have taken part in the police operations, Lagorio stressed while voicing pride in the popularity enjoyed by the Italian contingent, particularly among the Palestinian population. "The Italian contingent is well-behaved and well-liked by the local populations, especially the Palestinians", Lagorio boasted.

"Lebanese and international political commentators have commended the skill, seriousness and humane nature of the Italian troops," he assured.

Not without a touch of complacency, Lagorio noted that the British press, which poked fun at the Italian troops in the first peacekeeping mission, had drastically changed its tone and was now giving "extremely flattering" accounts of their performance.

PSDI SECRETARY LONGO TO VISIT CHINA 13-25 OCT

AU121605 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) October 12 -- The secretary of Italy's Social Democrat Party Pietro Longo will leave for China tomorrow for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese people's institute for foreign policy.

Longo will return to Rome October 25.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH IRAQ TO BE EXPANDED

AU130955 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 13 -- There is still potential to further expand relations between Italy and Iraq despite the ongoing war with Iran, according to Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria.

Speaking with reporters Tuesday after meeting his Iraqi counterpart Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, he pointed out that Italy is now Iraq's second supplier in Europe and third in the world. "But we can do more", he asserted. According to Foreign Trade Ministry sources, Iraq would like Italy to increase its presence in industrial and oil projects, farming and irrigation, transport, public works, and technical cooperation.

The Iraqi minister is here for the fourth session of the joint Italo-Iraqi Economic Cooperation Commission lasting from Tuesday through Friday. In the last year, so the meeting was told, the Italo-Iraqi trade account showed an Italian deficit, but in the first seven months of 1982, Italy showed a surplus of about 76 million dollars by increasing its exports by 81 percent.

Prospects for next year give Italy an even more important role in the Middle Eastern state. The GIE group, for example, is involved in supplying the Iraqi electricity board with two "key in hand" plants and negotiations are under way for a total of 1088 million dollars for three more plants at (Al-Madain), 'Amara and Basra.

In oil prospection, Italians are linked to projects like the development of the oil fields at al-Halfaya and Majnun and the doubling-up of the Rumaylah-al-Hadithah pipeline. There is also the possibility of the Italian companies, OMI and EFIM, taking part in the building of sugar mills, a project to which the Iraqis attach great importance.

There are also good possibilities for Italy in a project to build a new city of 300,000 inhabitants south of Baghdad with factories producing 125,000 cars, 25,000 industrial vehicles, and 15,000 tractors a year.

SOMALI LEADER ON SOVIET THREAT TO MIDEAST, AFRICA

AU121550 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, October 12 -- "We are in the trenches also for you Europeans. Moscow is aiming at Middle Eastern oil sources to strangle your economy", Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said in an interview appearing in today's issue of the Milan daily IL GIORNALE.

In Siad Barre's view, it is necessary to block Soviet plans which have a single purpose: getting their hands on Mideast oil and on black Africa. "Moscow's design", the Somali president said, "is very clear from here: use Ethiopia, Aden and South Yemen as a platform for expansion into the black continent.

"Today it's Somalia, tomorrow it will be Oman, day after tomorrow North Yemen. First they will get complete control of the Indian Ocean, the Arab Gulf, the Red Sea, then it will be Kenya, then Sudan, all nations squeezed between two fires.

"And what is the West doing?" Siad Barre continued. "It hesitates and in the meantime the others get into position. Political solutions can be found only when there is equilibrium. When equilibrium is lacking, there are no solutions."

LA REPUBBLICA VIEWS STATE OF MAJOR PARTIES

PM131419 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Alberto Ronchey article]:

[Text] There is the economic crisis: Some ministers fear that the public deficit could top 100 trillion lire; inflation is already over 17 percent and unemployment stands at 10 percent, not counting those receiving unemployment fund payments. There is the functional crisis in the institutions: Government instability deriving from the electoral system itself; and slow and muddled legislation resulting from a repetititve and inefficient bicameralism exacerbated by the excessively large group of a thousand parliamentarians required to make laws. But the three major parties are in crisis too.

Hitherto, the DC has collected the largest number of votes in all general elections (nine parliamentary, eight municipal and provincial, three regional and one European). But to what extent will it be able to continue ruling the next time? Its confessional fabric has been eroded by the secularization of society, as was demonstrated by the 1981 abortion referendum as compared with the one on divorce in 1974. Moreover, in secular political terms there is no indefinite guarantee against wear and tear on the DC power system after a third of a century. Since the PCI failed to "overtake" the DC in the seventies, the day of Craxi's PSI is now at hand.

The De Mita Secretariat would like to prolong [aggiornare] the now long-standing "bipolarism" based on the DC as the dominant force in the government and the PCI as the dominant force in the opposition, leaving the Socialists the thankless obligation of choosing between subordination to one or the other. The rider being that, even though the DC could now lose its structural bases of consensus and the PCI is involved in a comprehensive, albeit incomplete review of its traditional characteristics, in all that time the PSI has never abandoned its resolute criticism of both the major parties. De Mita's calculated response looks like a policy which vacillates between government alliance with the PSI and comparison-dialogue with the PCI, which does not exclude occasional understandings aimed mainly at assuaging the Socialists' ambitions.

The official DC line now is that there is no longer any prejudice against the PCI, even though certain problems do persist in both ideological terms (vestiges of Leninism) and in terms of the relationship with the USSR (the Euromissiles question, unilateral disarmament, the Comiso base and the conspicuous vestiges of Sovietophilism).

Nonetheless, the theory that there is no longer preclusion of the PCI conceals a contradiction. If that is the case, why is it acceptable for the Socialists to be in government but not the Communists? Is it not true that many Christian Democrats think that the Communists are often more responsible and reliable than the Socialists in the sphere of the economy and public order?

De Mita may reply that the PCI cannot participate in the government if there is a desire to overcome the "blocked democracy" situation in Italy, since the task of providing an alternative falls to the PCI as the second party.

But so long as there is no realistic prospect of an alternative and if Craxi's Socialists are really inflexible, why rule out a "grand coalition" between the two leading parties, similar to the one already tried in the FRG between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats from 1966 to 1969, when the SPD alternative to the CDU had not yet developed? The only possible explanation is that a communist or "Eurocommunist" party, despite everything, is still not social democratic. The PCI is not the SPD. But is that not, therefore, a preclusion?

The practical reason for the avowed abandonment of any preclusion of the PCI is rather that the Christian Democrats, to preserve as much power as they can, do not balk at playing the Communists against the Socialists when appropriate. Andreotti explained that in simple terms in January: "When the 'Preamble' [former DC faction] established that the DC would not form a government with the Communists, enormous contractual power was conceded to the other party, which remained the only possible ally. It is as if, having two bakers available, I solemnly stated that I would never use one. The other would give me bread but would ask me to beg for it." That is largely the source of the internal conflicts in the recent governments between Christian Democrats and Socialists, leaving aside the controversies on the economic crisis and on the institutional crisis itself, in addition to the insecurity, vacillations and troubles of the DC.

The PSI in turn must take account of the fact that the historical crisis from which it is trying to emerge stems from the events of a twofold subordination: first toward the PCI (with the tendency to form a front at the end of the forties and in the early fifties), then toward the DC (with the center-left governments in the sixties and early seventies). Craxi's aspiration to break the DC-PCI "bipolarism" presupposes, therefore, that the PSI is no longer subordinate to the former in government and to the latter in opposition. Now, in fact, the Socialists exert pressure on and sometimes even adopt an arrogant attitude to the Christian Democrats, although they are allied in the same government coalition. That happens because, on the one hand, the DC, alone or with the minor secular parties, does not have a majority; and, on the other, because such behavior seems a necessary precondition if the PSI is to alter the existing balance of forces with the PCI to its own advantage.

The PSI's change of course under Craxi has had some success, since it has moved from 10 percent of the votes to the threshold of 15 percent in local government elections in recent years. However, if success is to influence the government coalition, it must be demonstrated in parliamentary elections. The DC was alarmed and gradually stepped up its countercriticism until the last congress, at which polemics against Craxi's supporters predominated, together with some overtures to the Communists.

Craxi could already have faced a trial of strength before or immediately after the DC congress, to the extent of having to bring forward the parliamentary election. But the Socialists took the initiative by withdrawing their ministers from the first Spadolini government only at the beginning of August and taking the opportunity of an incident in Parliament. It was too late to bring the general election forward to October, without the confidence, moreover, of being able to tackle an election campaign under conditions of isolation (which, however, could also have focused public attention on the PSI), without the certainty of being able to counter the Christian Democrats' efforts to form a government tolerated by the PCI (although no longer supported by the PSI), but especially without the conviction of being able to reject one after another the four or five candidates for the Chigi Palace who might be proposed by President Pertini before the early dissolution of Parliament.

The difficulties of the situation for the Socialists were considerable. But should they not have foreseen them in advance? Now, the second Sapdolini government is as marked by strife as the first. The prime minister is reduced to the role of an exhausted mediator between Socialists and Christian Democrats, while the PSI is in danger of wearing itself out under the burden of ministerial responsibilities in an increasingly difficult economic situation ("1983 will be extremely bleak"). Hence, there is an unease in Craxi's party which was unknown until a few months ago. Last, the PCI has for 3 or 4 years been the protagonist of a third crisis; not only is it aware of an underlying landslip in its cultural and electoral hinterland, which is barely curbed with a strenuous organizational mobilization, but, following the change effected by Craxi in the PSI, it is almost impossible that a leftwing coalition dominated by the PCI will prevail in Parliament, whether it loses votes again or whether it succeeds in more or less holding its positions.

Berlinguer's party has not succeeded in entering a government with the DC, nor can it deem itself able really to gather around itself an alignment sufficiently coordinated, unprejudiced and realistic for the success of the alternative to the DC. The Socialists, who deem it necessary to change first of all the balance of power between the two leftwing parties, who are also pressing for a more decisive revisionist evolution of the PCI, are not willing. But neither is the PCI, which, following the "break" with the USSR, must placate and control its traditional grassroots, prepared. In fact, Vadim Zagladin -- the CPSU's "ambassador" -- is now being awaited in Italy at Berlinguer's invitation to demonstrate that, if there are disagreements, either there is no "break" (as was said by the pro-Soviet Armando Cossutta) or it can be mended.

The fact remains that the Communists, too, who today often disagree beyond the ostensible harmony owing to "centralism" and the "ban on factionalism," are in crisis and without prospects. The election forecasts are worrying, and political forecasts as regards both compromise with the DC and an alternative together with the PSI are shaky. Berlinguer's supporters may sometimes have the impression of being at the center of "triangulation," but they seem destined to discover every time that certain DC or Socialist "openings" toward them are for ulterior motives and of a token nature.

BUDGET MINISTER REPORTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU131009 Rome ANSA in English 0848 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 13 -- The Italian economic crisis is part of a general crisis of development which has hit the Western industrial states, but in Italy it is the growth in budget expenditure and the public deficit that have assumed macroscopic proportions, according to Italian Budget Minister Giorgio la Malfa. Addressing the lower house Tuesday, he said budget expenditure rose from 35 to 52 percent of national income between 1970 and today, while the public deficit climbed to fifteen percent of gross domestic product this year, when 2-4 percent is the norm in other industrial countries.

La Malfa and Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta were tabling the financial bill and draft budget for 1983, two documents without which the nation's life will grind to a halt and which must be approved by the end of the year. Last year's experience persuaded the government to trace the general lines of its budget policy as early as the summer, but the government crisis in August slowed things down. Now, the government wants the measures to be pushed ahead as fast as possible so that the financial bill is approved before the year is out, and not in the middle of next year, as happened with the bill for 1982.

La Malfa argued that some inflationary factors can be traced to the budget, though they are nourished by pressures on costs, above all when national work contracts are being renewed. To get things back into balance in 1983, he said, the public sector deficit must not top 60,000 billion lire (almost 43 billion dollars), and the monetary base and labor costs must not expand by more than thirteen percent. At the same time, however, the state's budgetary needs compared to a fixed ceiling for inflation of sixteen percent will be more than 69,000 billion lire, almost 20,000 billion more than the upper limits laid down by the government.

Andreatta took the same line as La Malfa. "It is illusory to think one can escape from the grip of the recession by running up thousands of billions of lire in deficit", he asserted. In an indirect answer to Socialist ministers who want a bigger deficit in order to reduce unemployment, he said the "straitjacket of the international recession does not permit us to lengthen our pace."

Italy, he added, must follow the example of West Germany, France and Japan by limiting present consumption in order to promote employment and growth through investment. But lower inflation can only start with working incomes, and not prices, he argued. He added that the only exception was public tariffs which must grow faster than the inflation rate planned for 1983 since the dificit of bodies like the National Electricity Board has grown two-and-a-half times between 1960 and 1982.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON TRANSFER OF PUTSCHISTS

PM131355 Madrid YA in Spanish 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The transfer to various military regions of four of the 23 February [1981, date of attempted coup] prisoners and a denial of further arrests and the existence of "lists of colonels" were the only new developments which occurred yesterday concerning the alleged coup planned for 27 October. Countering rumors and enlarging on the initial, incomplete reports about the transfers of several 23 February prisoners, the CRISDE (Defense Center for Informational and Social Relations) issued the following communique in the early hours of yesterday afternoon:

"It is the Ministry of Defense's intention to convey through this center all the information on the events connected with the 2 October arrests of two colonels and a lieutenant-colonel that can be released within the bounds imposed by the requirement of not disturbing the investigations underway or violating the mandatory secrecy of the indictment being drawn up. To this end it is announced:

"1.-- It is denied that there have been further arrests. This morning (yesterday) only Colonels Munoz and Crespo and Lieutenant Colonel Crespo are at the judiciary's disposal.

"2 -- It is also denied that the documents seized include a list of names of 100 colonels, as some news media have reported.

"3 -- Yesterday morning, for security reasons and following the Supreme Council of Military Justice's authorization, the following defendants in trial 2/81 were transferred: Colonels San Martin and Manchado to the 8th Military Region; Lieutenant-Colonel Tejero to the 3rd Military Region; and Captain Acera to the 2nd Military Region.

"4 -- With respect to the speculation concerning the time at the disposal of the investigating judge to file an indictment, it is explained that Article 672 of the Code of Military Justice sets at 5 days the maximum time for proposing or ordering detainees' release or preventive detention, which in this instance expires 7 October. The code sets no time for filing an indictment.

"The CRISDE confirms the situation of calm existing in all military units and the genuine indignation detected among the members of the armed forces at the irresponsible conduct of some army field officers.

"This center intends to continue to supply the public with all the information of interest that arises."

NEW REGIONAL COMMANDER AFFIRMS LOYALTY OF ARMY

LD131916 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The new captain general of Galicia has condemned coup activity among some members of the armed forces and spoken in defense of the constitutional order. Lt Gen Fermin Casado Cepeda, who up to now has been chief of army engineers, was sworn in as captain general of the 8th Military Region at a ceremony held in La Coruna today. We asked him his opinion about recent military events.

[Begin recording] [Casado] I refer you to the note issued a few days ago by the Supreme Army Council, to which I belong. The basic point of the note was a condemnation of those acts. Basically we believe -- well, no, we are sure -- that this is a very tiny minority of individuals who we regard as irresponsible, totally irresponsible. These were actions which [few words indistinct] and an attitude which we see as irresponsible and leading nowhere.

[Reporter] How would you say the morale of the Spanish Armed Forces stands at this moment?

[Casado] The armed forces are very united. Their morale is very high. There is complete unity among commanding cadres. The fact that a tiny majority, among all the activities... the thing is that, as with a priest when [few words indistinct] and somebody does something... the military are not doing that. [sentence as heard] In any profession there are always a few people who, through irresponsibility or overexcitement [words indistinct] say certain things (?they should not). But the immense majority of the armed forces are united and prepared at any moment to fulfill the tasks assigned to us by the Constitution.

[Reporter] Are there any particular expectations about the elections coming up?

[Casado] In the armed forces? No. We are just so many more Spaniards. Each of us will vote as he sees fit. And as far as that goes, within the armed forces we treat it as just one more thing in the life of the nation. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MILITARY JUSTICE CHAIRMAN SWORN IN

LD131856 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Lt Gen Manuel Esquivias Franco was sworn in at midday today as chairman of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, a post which has been vacant since Lt Gen Alvarez Rodriguez was transferred to the active reserve. The new chairman takes over at a time when the military justice apparatus once again has officers to try for coup plotting: the 23-F case, the verdict in which has been appealed against in the supreme court; the three officers recently arrested; and others who will have to be court-martialed, or tried by a military court of justice in the case of any general.

Lt Gen Esquivias Franco sees the role of the Supreme Council of Military Justice as a jursidictional body having the task of applying the laws passed by the legitimate authorities in accordance with the constitution. He describes it as a jurisdictional body which [words indistinct] in accordance with legislation in force and subordinated to the laws which the nation passes for itself, and in the drafting and passing of which we play no part unless we are consulted. [Esquivias, read by announcer] Laws, under our Constitution, are made by the legitimate representatives of the people. We do nothing more than respect them and apply them as we loyally understand them when called upon to do so. So it is not really correct to speak of an independent military authority. I said this just a month ago when I was sworn in as captain general of Galicia and I feel it right to repeat it now. We are not what is often called a de facto power, and the distinction between civilian authority and military authority which some people would like to put forward does not exist. There is but one sole, legitimate power, that established under the Constitution, and that authority is for all of us, including the armed forces, to respect and observe.

We were not able to offer you these words in Lt Gen Equivias' own voice, since the media were not admitted to the ceremony. Not even photographers were allowed in . However, the television was there.

Lt Gen Esquivias Franco ended his speech with the following words of respect and obedience to the king of Spain: [Esquivias, read by announcer] I accept this post with discipline and hope. I learned from the first time I put on a mlitary uniform. And with hope because I am being asked to serve Spain in this field of justice. I offer this service to Spain and to his majesty the king, supreme commander of the armed forces, and I also reiterate my loyalty and obedience, along with my respectful devotion, devotion which he had earned from all Spaniards through his able conduct in the office of head of state. Long live Spain. Long live the king.

FINLAND

DEVALUATION SETS OFF TENSIONS IN GOVERNMENT

PM131005 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Markka Devalued by Six Percent -- Finnish People's Democratic League Out of the Government?"]

[Excerpt] The government's package of economic measures in the wake of the devaluation of the Swedish krona was agreed upon yesterday afternoon under dramatic circumstances. The People's Democrats voted against the package, which chiefly comprises a 6-percent devaluation of the Markka, comprehensive support measures for industry and commerce, and an increase in the sales tax from 1 July next year.

The Finnish People's Democratic League representatives voted against the agreement at the meetings of both the executive board of the National Bank and the government. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa was reluctant to draw any conclusions from this, but the state now seems to be set for the People's Democrats' exit from the government.

Sorsa decided to wait for Education Minister Kalevi Kivisto's return from a trip to Bulgaria before reaching any conclusions. Sorsa will meet Kivisto and the other Finnish People's Democratic League leaders in the next few days. Kivisto, who is chairman of the group of People's Democratic ministers, will probably return home today.

Yesterday, the Center Party and the Swedish People's Party ministers decided to lend the prime minister their support in his treatment of the People's Democrats' obstruction. Yesterday, Sorsa was obviously irritated, but said that he still hoped that it would prove possible to find a way out which would prevent the collapse of the government.

SWEDEN

LJUNG COMMENTS ON ANTISUBMARINE MINE EXPLOSION

LD131144 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] We have spoken on the telephone to Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lennart Ljung. We asked his view about the big news report by DAGENS NYHETER today about the finding of a distress telephone buoy in Mysingen, understood to have come from a submarine and thus interesting. This is what he said about the matter:

[Begin recording] [Ljung] We do not know of this report about a loose distress buoy in Mysingen. We have not received such a report. We have checked our sources in various ways but have not had the report confirmed.

[Question] Do you thus deny this report about the existence of a distress buoy?

[Answer] I deny that we have a report about finding a distress buoy. I cannot, of course, deny that the paper concerned knows something. We have also made enquiries to the paper in order to get information about this, but so far we have not received any such information. We do not know about it.

[Question] Would you know about such a distress buoy is there was one?

[Answer] If there were a distress buoy floating around in the search area in Mysingen now, then the chances of our seeing it should be great.

[Question] Late yesterday evening there was talk of a new indication of a submarine. What was that, can you tell us?

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. In the actual area in southern Mysingen we found one or two indications that there could possibly be a submarine in the area.

We also, after exploding a mine on Monday, sent divers down yesterday. We have not yet had any reports from the divers or from the Belos [submarine rescue ship], which has been on the scene, of anything having happened there with regard to a submarine.

[Question] But you confirm that divers are searching there for a damaged submarine?

[Answer] No, they have been down to see if there is anything, in general, at the bottom in connection with the mine explosion which took place. These investigations have so far been negative.

[Question] This explosion of the mine, how actively was it done? Can we say that it marks a new stage in the submarine hunt, a new, harder attitude?

[Answer] Well, it was carried out with the clear intention of seriously damaging a submarine if there was one there.

[Question] If there was a submarine, you say?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Thus you cannot confirm that there was a submarine?

[Answer] No, we cannot do that because there may be technical phenomena of various kinds which result in our not being able, with 100 percent certainty, to say in such a situation that it was a submarine. But if it were, exploding the mine in the way we did should reasonably have caused a great deal of damage to a submarine.

[Question] You were therefore prepared in this situation to really crush this submarine?

[Answer] I do not want to say crush it, but we were prepared to cause very serious damage to a submarine, and we have thus set off a mine with that purpose.

[Question] Are you prepared to do so again?

[Answer] Yes, we are.

[Question] This must mean that the search has taken a new turn?

[Answer] No, from the beginning we have said that with the means we have we shall try to force the submarine to the surface, and this means that we must cause the submarine such damage that it cannot do anything other than surface.

[Question] That could also mean that the crew could die?

[Answer] Yes, that cannot be excluded. There must always be a risk in intruding into Swedish waters. [end recording]

PAPER ON IMPLICATIONS OF BODSTROM APPOINTMENT

PM131317 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Naturally"]

[Text] As SVENSKA DAGBLADET was already able to report on Tuesday [5 October] Central Organization of Salaried Employees [TCO] leader Lennart Bodstrom is to be foreign minister in Olof Palme's Social Democratic government. This was also the most spectacular announcement that came during the press conference Palme gave later in the day.

The choice is a natural one. From Olof Palme's own viewpoint he has made a good decision. Bodstrom will fit in well as his foreign minister.

Lennart Bodstrom has proven administrative skills. During his years as TCO chairman he has worked with various international questions and contacts. However, these have been mainly limited to trade union issues and contacts with the rest of Europe. A foreign minister's area of involvement is greater.

As an individual, Lennart Bodstrom possesses several qualities which could stand him in good stead in his new work. He is representative, he has no difficulty making contact with people, he does not let differences of opinion, including major differences, get in the way of communication and of talks which need to be held. He also has the ability -- when he thinks it desirable -- affably and obligingly to tell people that they are talking nonsense.

He has a good knowledge of language and likes to travel. And he thrives in the role of representative.

In addition it is not difficult for him to put across a tough point of view (we are still talking of the advantages from Palme's viewpoint). And, as Olof Palme pointed out, he has indeed shown that he is able to stand up to hard treatment.

It is also possible to add that Bodstrom through his conscious fight -- sometimes above, sometimes below the surface -- for collective wage-earners' investment funds has undoubtedly shown that he deserves a reward from the Social Democratic Party.

He will suit Olof Palme perfectly. It is well known that Olof Palme's own main interest lies in the field of foreign policy. He will make sure that in the future also, Sweden's leading foreign policy maker will be Prime Minister Palme and not Foreign Minister Bodstrom. Bodstrom will accept this loyally: "There will be no rivalry between Olof Palme and myself, that I can assure you," Bodstrom emphasized yesterday. No doubt there will not be. Bodstrom also delivered a little speech about Olof Palme's unique excellence as a foreign policy maker.

Palme has broken with all tradition and neglected to appoint a qualified diplomat as foreign ministry under secretary. Instead, the post will be filled by the Social Democratic Party's controversial international secretary, Pierre Schori, who has several times already attracted not always flattering attention because of prejudiced foreign policy statements in the sloppy Marxist genre. This means that Palme has arranged to further strengthen his grip on foreign policy.

During his years as TCO Chairman, Lennart Bodstrom has emphatically rejected every suggestion that he has been the Social Democrats' tool -- which he has been. Yesterday's appointment came as confirmation of what most people already knew. He has thrown away the mask, you might say, if that mask had not already been perfectly transparent.

But of course, Bodstrom's elevation is yet another reason for TCO members to note the systematic politicization of TCO leaders in a particular direction. As far as the chairman is concerned, this has not gone on in full public view -- although it has been obvious. Now the political situation in the country is such that the truth may be revealed.

In the process, the TCO's credibility -- already seriously undermined -- as a politically neutral organization in party terms, has received another blow so serious that it could be difficult for the TCO to regain the country's confidence.

ANNOUNCEMENT CONFIRMS KIPRIANOU VISIT TO USSR

NC132040 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The following official statement was issued simultaneously in Moscow and Nicosia tonight.

Following an invitation by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou will visit the Soviet Union at the end of October 1982. As has been learned, the visit of the president of the republic to the Soviet Union will begin on the evening of 28 October.

LISSARIDHIS DEPARTS FOR AAPSO TASHKENT MEETING

NC131110 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the socialist party EDEK and candidate for president of the republic, has left for the Soviet Union to participate in the 11th assembly of the AAPSO Presidium. Dr Lissaridhis is vice president of the organization. The assembly opened in Tashkent yesterday and will continue until Thursday.

PALESTINIAN ISSUE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN NICOSIA

NC121212 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The foreign ministers of nine countries, including Cyprus, who are acting as representatives of the Nonaligned Movement on the Palestinian issue, will meet in Nicosia next Wednesday, 20 October, to assess the results of their activities thus far.

The nine foreign ministers, including Mr Rolandhis, will then visit Tunis for consultations with Palestinian leader 'Arafat and adopt decisions for their future activities.

This meeting of the foreign ministers in Nicosia again brings international interest to the forefront of the pioneering role Cyprus is playing in the Palestinian issue.

The nine foreign ministers, who form the committee that was elected in Nicosia by the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, are those of: Cuba, Cyprus, India, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Benin, Guyana and Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the Council of Ministers has appointed Mr Sotiriadhis, the republic's ambassador in Belgrade, as ambassador in Bonn as of 10 January 1983. The FRG Government has given its consent for the accreditation. The Foreign Ministry has announced that Foreign Minister Rolandhis has decided to entrust the duties of director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Mr Iakovou, the republic's ambassador in Bonn, as of 5 January 1983. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Oct 82 NC]

PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM VISIT TO KUWAIT 13 OCT

NC131908 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the ministers who accompanied him on his official visit to Kuwait returned to Athens this afternoon.

Talks 'Absolutely Successful'

NC132002 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Absolutely successful is how Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou described his talks with Kuwaiti leaders. He stressed that it was noted that this country has the political will to assist Greece adding: Thus, it is up to our country to submit concrete proposals.

Mr Papandreou, who returned from Kuwait at 1630 [1430 GMT] together with the ministers who accompanied him, also said that the horizons opening now in the two countries are very wide, positive and hopeful both in the field of trade and investments as well as close cooperation in other fields.

Answering questions by newsmen on board the plane which brought the Greek delegation to Athens, the prime minister said that the government has achieved much during the 12 months it has been in power.

1. In the field of foreign policy, it has opened new roads and adopted pioneering positions within the EEC and NATO.

2. In the field of economy, it has succeeded in halting the crazy decline. In addition, as will be seen from the account to be made before the Chamber of Deputies in 2 months, the country's economic life is on the road of stability.

3. During the past year the government took a number of institutional measures which have contributed to radical change in the political, social and economic stage of the country which, thus, with the people's support, is on the road of reconstruction, which will be completed during the current or the next 4-year period.

Asked about recent political developments in connection with the abolition of the cross of preference in the elections, Mr Papandreou said that the effort to undermine PASOK will not help the rightwing at all because the movement, which is building on the (?bitter) experiences of 1965, knows both the opponent and the people and it is in a position to face all undermining activities with steel-like unity.

Kuwaiti Coverage

For Kuwait Domestic Service, KUNA and Athens Domestic Service reportage on Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's visit to Kuwait, including a news conference and a joint communique, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 14 October Middle East and South Asia DAILY REPORT.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES CHAMBER SESSION 13 OCT

NC132136 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The abolition of the cross of preference constitutes a major political event for which the PASOK government received the people's mandate on 18 October 1981. This was stressed in the Chamber of Deputies tonight by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou during the debate on the bill abolishing the cross of preference for the parliamentary elections.

We are completing 1 year since PASOK's coming to power, said the prime minister, and I state categorically that we are going to fulfill the entire program of government policy. The covenant of honor which we have signed with the Greek people will be observed. We will struggle with them to build a Greece that will respond to the visions of many generations, a proud Greece that will belong to its people and not to oligarchies. We probably may not be able to achieve miracles, but we are in a position to make advances in connection with the founding of democratic institutions through the bill we have submitted to the Chamber and the ones to follow.

For the PASOK government, there are three pillars of democracy: the parliament, local self-determination and trade unionism. With these three pillars we put an end to the centralist state that lasted 160 years. During our days in office a democratic dialogue has begun in every part of Greece, and the voice of the citizen is being heeded. The national representation is the [word indistinct] and crucial pillar of democracy. Our goal is the elevation of parliament, the elevation of parties and the deputy's role [words indistinct].

Mr Papandreou added: We have committed ourselves to the people with regard to the electoral system. This can be summed up as follows:

1. The right to vote to all those over 18 years of age. We have done it.
2. The abolition of the cross of preference.
3. The financing of the parties so that their dependence on private organizations can be terminated.
4. The introduction of the simple proportioanl representation system.
5. The right to vote to the immigrants, seamen and youths studying abroad.

The vote, together with the abolition of the cross of preference, will be for the citizen a vote of political and ideological conscience.

Referring to the uproar over the cross of preference, the prime minister said that this excitement is artificial. He said that the people are watching developments without passion and that they are participating in the task for change.

Mr Papandreou stressed: We have lived through hard struggles and we have gotten to know defections like that of July 1965, which will go down in history. We are proud of the genuinely multidimensional policy we are following and of its results. Today, Greece has a voice in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The prime minister then referred to the country's economic situation and stressed: Despite the fact that we have exercised a bold income policy, inflation will be considerably reduced. The national income, instead of being reduced, as was the case in 1981, will be increased in 1982. The balance of payments will be such that the deficit of $2.5 billion will drop to $2.1. The deficit in the public field will be much lower than that at the time of New Democracy.

KARAMANLIS DEPARTS ON STATE VISIT TO CANADA

NC140933 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis is beginning an official visit to Canada. Mr Karamanlis left for Canada at 0815 today. Mr Karamanlis, who is the guest of Canadian Governor General Edward Schreyer, will visit Ottawa for talks with Canadian Prime Minsiter Trudeau. He will then proceed to Montreal and Toronto, where he will meet local political leaders and the leaders of the Greek community there.

GENERAL EVREN RECEIVES CAGATAY, MINISTERS

TA140833 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0755 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Oct (AA) -- Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received Wednesday morning the visiting Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, for talks on bilteral relations. Turkish Cypriot ministers of economy and public works were also present at the meeting.

DENKTAS DEPARTS ISTANBUL FOR MEETING AT UN

TA140820 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyrprus, Rauf Denktas, will meet with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in New York on Thursday in order to discuss the Cyprus problem. Denktas, who left Cyprus on 11 October, departed Istanbul for New York by air today. Perez de Cuellar and Denktas are expected to review the latest developments in the Cyprus issue. Denktas will return to Cyprus on Monday, 25 October.

ULUSU COMMENTS ON PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC PROGRAM

TA140845 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0745 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Izmir, 14 Oct (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, currently in Izmir, met leading businessmen and industrialists of the Aegean region Wednesday and told them: "We are determined to maintain our basic preference and policy of greatly encouraging production and exports."

"New and additional measures will be adopted in the fields of promotion, investments and foreign trade in order to eliminate the adverse effects on our domestic economy of the potential major developments or changes in world economy," the prime minister said, adding: "It is public knowledge that positive results have been obtained through the economic stability and development program up till now. This program will be further developed and maintained, for this reason, I want to express, once more my conviction that no concessions be made from this program in implementation."

Exports sector is one of the driving forces of Turkish economy, he stressed, adding that the government was attaching great importance to eliminate factors impeding growth of exports. The prime minister also stressed that agricultural products were still an important export item for Turkey.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER SUBMITS REPORT ON CONSTITUTION

TA121103 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 11 (AA) -- Consultative Assembly member directly elected by the National Security Council Feridun Sakir Ogunc submitted to head of state of president of the National Security Council Gen Kenan Evren a report concerning the draft constitution on Monday, according to informed sources.

"The part concerning basic rights and liberties as well as the articles concerning social and economic rights and duties may create a social crisis in the future," he reportedly said. Recalling that he himself voted against the draft at the Assembly, the draft in its form could not assure labour peace, he stressed, adding that "these are the reasons why we honestly said no to the draft."

He called for a revision by the National Security Council of the articles concerning labour union rights and a more realistic and constructive approach towards labour rights.

LABOR MINISTER ON TURKISH WORKERS IN FRG

NC141121 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[Semih Eriguc report from Ankara]

[Excerpts] In a statement to TERCUMAN in connection with Federal German Chancellor Kohl's words, "we are going to reduce the number of Turkish workers in the next 5 months," Minister of Labor Turhan Esener said that our workers would not be left at the mercy of the new government in Germany. He added: "We are always open to discussion with the German Government on the subject of the repatriation of our workers."

Drawing attention to the fact that there are about 2.5 million of our compatriots working in Germany, the minister of labor said that if countries employing foreign workers decide to repatriate them, they have to assure the future of every worker. Esener further stated that the question of reducing the number of workers in Germany will be discussed with the Wuertemberg labor minister, who is expected to visit Turkey this month. He urged that "Turkish workes deciding to return home should act of their own free will without being influenced in any way."

Minister of Labor Esener continued: "The German Government, which is going to implement a new program to reinforce their economy, will not, we hope, say 'there are far too many Turkish workers; let them go' without waiting to see the outcome of their campaign against unemployment. There are very many Turkish workers working in the Federal Republic of Germany at great sacrifices."

Esener continued: "We are convinced that Turkish-German friendship, which is based on strong foundations, will, with understanding, overcome the difficulties which may develop. There are about 2.5 million of our workers in Germany. Their repatriation is bound to create certain social and economic problems."

Official Critical of FRG Stand

TA140825 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0710 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Oct (AA) -- Consultative Assembly member from Mardin, Besir Hamitogullari, said in a speech at the Assembly Wednesday Turkish migrant workers would be entitled as of 1968 to free circulation in the EEC countries and the recent Federal German decision to send back Turkish migrant workers was in fact an attempt to prevent such free circulation.

No European country would be permitted to treat Turkish workers as "Kunta Kinte," the abused negro slave, he stressed, calling on the government to adopt "a vigorous and active policy."

2ND ARMY MILITARY EXERCISE CONTINUES IN ANATOLIA

TA121656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The General Faruk Gurler exercise is continuing in southeastern Anatolia. Mock enemy forces crossed a bridge in today's exercises, being held under the command of the 2nd Army. Those impersonating the friendly forces defended against enemy forces. Today's exercises were supported by air and artillery units. Health services to the public at the installations opened by the Red Crescent and Gulhane Military Medical Academy are also continuing on occasion of the exercises. Some 5,100 people in the region benefited from the health service and the necessary medications for treatment were distributed.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

TURKEY URGED TO REVISE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NC062231 Paris AFP in English 2215 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Strasbourg, eastern France, Oct 6 (AFP) -- The West European Parliament today called on Turkey to revise its draft constitution, judging the text undemocratic.

A resolution voted by the Parliament said the Turkish constitution -- whose draft text will be submitted to referendum next November 7 -- must "ensure the pluralism of political parties and trade unions, the protection and equal treatment of religious minorities; the preeminence of law and the separation of powers, and incorporate safeguards for human rights and basic freedoms."

The resolution reflected the conclusions of three West European constitutional experts, one of whom, Professor Hans Gammeltoft-Hansen (Denmark), said: "One cannot consider the text as satisfying the obligations and aspirations that a modern constitution in Western Europe must meet or as guaranteeing a system of democratic government."

In the debate preceding the vote, Greek and Portuguese Socialists demanded Turkey's exclusion from the Council of Europe. French Socialist Roland Beix called Turkey "the Council of Europe's bad conscience."

But British Conservatives urged that Turkey's military junta be "given a chance" and abstained from the vote on the resolution.

AUSTRIA

ALBANIA OFFERS POWER, NICKEL, CHROME ORES

AU121636 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Oct 82 p 7

[Summary] At a Vienna press conference on 11 October, Trade Minister Staribacher, who last week visited Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia, declared that Albania has offered Austria Electric Power deliveries of 150 million kilowatt hours per year. According to Staribacher, such power supplies could either be effected via Yugoslav transit power lines or conceivably by feeding the Albanian power into the Yugoslav power grid and feeding corresponding supplies to Austria from Slovenian powerplants. Technical details are to be discussed in talks between the power companies of the three countries, and final decisions could then be made in trilateral talks between Albania, Yugoslavia and Austria, he said.

Staribacher also declared that Albania displayed an interest in generally expanding its trade with Austria, and to this end offered to further expand its nickel and chrome ore exports to Austria. Since under the provisions of its Constitution, Albania is committed to balance its foreign trade, higher exports to Austria would permit it to place with the Voest-Alpine Corporation a long-pending order for a ferrochromium plant worth 72 million schillings, the minister declared.

Commenting on his brief visit to Greece, Staribacher expressed the hope that the long-term agreement with that country providing for the delivery of 3,500 Austrian trucks annually will again be extended. As to his visit to Yugoslavia, he said it mainly served the preparation of the next session of the Austrian-Yugoslav joint commission scheduled for 18 October in Vienna.

Noting that Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics, is currently in Austria to attend a session of the joint Austrian-Bulgarian commission, Staribacher said that the Bulgarian guest will use the opportunity for contacting numerous Austrian firms. At yesterday's meeting of the commission, Bulgarian tabled the wish for higher wine, fruit and vegetable exports to Austria. In addition, a cooperation agreement between the Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch automotive corporation and the Bulgarian Balkan car company was signed.

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST

AU141603 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 14 -- The Middle East problem can be solved only by providing a state for the Palestinians, according to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's explanation of his move to grant official recognition to the PLO. The 71-year-old Kreisky said in an interview appearing in Rome's IL MESSAGGERO daily today that "a new historic phase has opened up in the Middle East" with the latest peace proposals from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Arab summit in Fes.

Reagan's proposal calls for the creation of an autonomous Palestinian state attached to Jordan while the plan approved at the Arab summit meeting in Fes calls for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

"It will take several years before the process leads to a settlement," Kreisky acknowledged. "Naturally, a lot will depend on the development of internal politics in Israel," he added.

The Austrian Government leader was strongly critical of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, not least because, he reasoned, "the armed intervention sparked a sweeping wave of hate towards Israel, and hate does not produce good results." The important thing now, Kreisky insisted, is that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization hurry up and recognize each other.

Kreisky, a Jew, dismissed Israeli accusations that his pro-Palestinian sympathies made him an anti-Semite. "I come from a Jewish family and I lost all my relatives to the Nazis" he disclosed, "and no one can accuse me of anti-Semitism."

According to Kreisky, who has been in power in Vienna since 1970, it is simply "ridiculous" to haul anti-Semitism into the picture in judging other peoples' opinions. "Israel is naked right now, offering its true face to public opinion," he argued, noting that the war in Lebanon had stripped Israel of the support and sympathy it had acquired in the last ten years.

"The whole world fears the madness of its Zionist leaders who try to solve their problems with the use of arms" Kreisky insisted, announcing that he didn't "want anything to do with (Premier Menachem) Begin's and (Defense Minister Ari'el) Sharon's Israel."

The Austrian leader also branded the accusations lodged against the pope in Rome for having granted an audience to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat as "disgraceful." Attacks like the one against the Rome synagogue on Saturday have nothing to do with 'Arafat or the PLO, he said.

In Kreisky's opinion, the Palestinian civilians who are not expelled from Lebanon will become the next freedom fighters, "sparking a new chain of conflicts." Even the guerrillas who moved to other Arab states cannot be expected to transform into citizens of their newly adopted homes. "The PLO will build itself up again and new wars will start breaking out with other Arab countries," he predicted.

The only solution, for Kreisky, will be for Israel and PLO to recognize each other and accept new peace moves that lead them on "a realistic path to the future."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BENIN -- Dr Tassilo Ogrinz, Austrian ambassador to the Ivory Coast, who has also been appointed ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin, presented his credentials to Benin President Mathieu Kerekou on 1 October 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Oct 82 p 3 AU]

KOHL WELCOMES REAGAN'S ARMS CONTROL COMMITMENT

LD142032 Hamburg DPA in German 1926 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl has emphatically welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's commitment to progress on the path to a balanced control of arms in East and West. In talks on Thursday with Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the chancellor, according to the Federal Press Office, at the same time stressed the significance of the American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on the reduction of medium-range and intercontinental strategic nuclear weapons. What is needed is to establish and stabilize the military balance at the lowest possible level of arms by means of balanced and verifiable negotiation results.

Rostow, who is on a tour of several European capitals, briefed the new Bonn head of government on the latest state of the Geneva negotiations. On Friday, Rostow will meet in Bonn with Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU).

The chancellor also spoke in favor of close cooperation within the Western alliance on all questions related to arms control. The joint proposal by the West for a so-called Zero Option for American and Soviet medium-range weapons would be the best solution because this would mean that both sides would renounce one category of weapons.

SED'S VERNER CRITICIZES KOHL'S 'COLD WAR' SPEECH

LD141416 Hamburg DPA in German 1138 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Dresden/East Berlin, 14 Oct (DPA) -- The GDR has accused Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU) today of having reverted back to cold war formulas in his government statement. Paul Verner, SED Politburo member responsible for security questions, said in Dresden that the statement made the previous day by Kohl contained little which could further peace.

The federal chancellor's assurances of adhering to existing agreements contrast with the fact that he declared the alliance with the United States as being the Federal Republic's raison d'etat and said that NATO's arms decision should be implemented at all costs. With regard to relations with the GDR, Kohl used "nationalistic tones" which recalled cold war times. For both German states there can only be a peaceful future if they pledge themselves to a policy of peaceful existence and are guided by this in their actions. The GDR is doing this, and this is also demanded by the basic treaty of international law, Verner said in addressing the 15th CDU Congress in the GDR.

In a lengthy report on the government statement in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the accusation was levelled at Kohl that although there was no lack of pledges to peace in his speech, his other remarks gave rise to "a certain amount of skepticism since he used phrases which stem from cold war times." The GDR can rely, Kohl said, on the fact that his government will stand by commitments undertaken. At the same time, however, he spoke "heedlessly" of German unity and the "openness of the German question." In doing so, he stood in contradiction to reality.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND raises in this respect the question as to whether the new government wants a sort of "treaty allegiance with limited liability." "Although there is much talk of easing relations, when it comes to practical terms GDR passports are not recognized." Bonn's unreasonable attitude with regard to respecting GDR state citizenship is the main hurdle to increasing human contacts. The GDR must therefore ask itself how the youth exchange is to continue under these conditions if GDR state citizenship is not even respected.

FRG, GDR DIPLOMATS DISCUSS CSCE FOLLOWUP MEETING

LD141934 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Berndt Von Staden, state secretary in the foreign office, had talks today with Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR permanent mission in Bonn. They discussed current issues related to the Madrid CSCE followup meeting. The leaders of the two countries' delegations to the CSCE conference also attended the meeting. The foreign office gave no further details. The last intra-German exchange of views on CSCE issues took place in February 1980 in East Berlin.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH THAI COUNTERPART 9 OCT

LD091500 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila discussed today in Bonn opportunities for more intensive cooperation between the EEC and the southeast federation of states, ASEAN. The Thai minister is currently chairman of the ASEAN committee of ministers. The foreign office said that Genscher and his counterpart talked over breakfast at Genscher's home. They spoke primarily about the FRG's EEC presidentship in the first half of 1983. In February 1983, there will be a meeting of EEC and ASEAN foreign minsters in Bangkok.

Genscher and Sitthi Sawetsila also discussed the Kampuchean problem. The foreign office pointed out that the government firmly supports the efforts of the ASEAN states to bring about a peaceful solution in terms of the recently formed exile government of Prince Sihanouk. In a lecture to the German Society for Foreign Policy Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stressed the full support of ASEAN for the coalition government of Sihanouk, which in the final analysis could present to Vietnam an alternative to the expensive puppet regime in Kampuchea. He warned about the growing Soviet presence in Southeast Asia.

KHOMEYNI FOLLOWERS DEPORTED TO IRAN 14 OCT

LD141800 Hamburg DPA in German 1733 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Frankfurt/Main, 14 Oct (DPA) -- On Thursday evening, 26 Iranian students who had been detained for months were flown from Frankfurt to Tehran on a regular Iran Air flight. Most of the Iranians had been released from detention in the Rhineland Palatinate pending deportation so that they could arrange personal matters before they returned home.

They were among the 86 Khomeyni supporters who were arrested on 24 April after a bloody attack on Iranians with different political views in a Mainz student residence. There are still 43 students in detention who took part in the attack at the end of April.

NEW SCHESWIG-HOLSTEIN PREMIER BARSCHELL ELECTED

LD141424 Hamburg DPA in German 1150 GMT 14 Oct

[Text] Kiel, 14 Oct (DPA) -- Uwe Barschel, former interior minister of Schleswig-Holstein, was elected the new minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel today. At a special meeting of the land diet, the 38-year old politican gained the necessary absolute majority in the first vote with 37 votes out of 73.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS -- During the first 8 months of 1982, the deficit in the FRG's current account decreased from DM25.2 to DM5.4 billion, but so did the surplus in the FRG's overall balance of payments from DM4 billion to DM200 million. [Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9/10 Oct 82 p 33 DW]

FRG'S WOERNER ON PARIS TALKS WITH HERNU

LD142152 Hamburg DPA in German 1947 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (DPA) -- The new Federal Government wants to exploit to the fullest the possibilities of the Franco-German treaty in respect to security cooperation. Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said this on Thursday evening in Paris after his first meeting with his French counterpart Charles Hernu.

Woerner agreed with the view that since France ended its military integration with NATO, security policy had only been dealt with peripherally in the consultations by the two states. He stressed: "The exclusion of security policy is less than ever in accord with German interests." Bonn wants to respect Paris' wish to maintain French independence with regard to nuclear strategy, which is a "significant additional deterrent factor." But one wants to know what French intentions are and to coordinate with them.

Woerner said that Hernu and himself saw in their several-hour meeting in Paris the beginning of fruitful and trusting cooperation. Woerner gave no specific details of the talks on security policy and arms cooperation. He pointed to the 21-22 October Franco-German summit in Bonn and the round of talks between the four foreign and defense ministers held in Bonn immediately prior to the summit.

To questions about the shelved project of the Franco-German battle tank -- which the French are especially keen on -- Woerner pointed out that he still had to study the files. He wanted in no way to raise any expectations if he wasn't sure of being able to fulfill them. The new government would issue no cheques if it wasn't sure of being able to meet them.

The minister also wanted to use his visit to underline Franco-German friendship which, irrespective of the government of the moment, remained a "cornerstone of a Free Europe and of the Atlantic alliance." When asked, he stressed that he saw no problems resulting from the different party-political basis of the two governments. "I do not have the feeling that we are talking a different language," Woerner said. Nor did he have the impression that the French Government is taking a wait-and-see stance until the Bundestag elections on 6 March. There was no hesitation when one wanted to establish clarity as quickly as possible.

LE MONDE CITES MITTERRAND ON ZAIRE, CHAD

PM141427 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Oct 82 p 3

[Philippe Decraene dispatch: "France Will Respond to Any Request for Participation in Chad's Recovery"]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa -- During the 9th conference of French and African delegation defined the meeting's objective on Friday, 8 October, thus: "The aim is not to end the OAU crisis as if by magic, but simply to make progress toward a solution...." In the ranks of the French delegation, there was talk of "drawing up tactics making it possible to save the organization." Moreover, the French and Africans agree on many questions from South Africa to Namibia, from North-South dialogue to security problems. With regard to Chad, both General Mobutu and Mr Mitterrand had the opportunity to express their views in the speeches delivered in the People's Palace on Friday morning.

Whatever the scale of the efforts by the participants to ensure that it is not impossible to "see the woods for the trees," in keeping with the wish of many delegations, it is in fact Chad which is the main concern.

In that connection, Mr Mitterrand stated that: "France will respond to any request made to it to participate in Chad's recovery... It is not its place to take decisions for the Chadian people."

In the evening, after a 45-minute private meeting with Mr Hissein Habre, chairman of the Chadian State Council, the president of the French Republic seized the opportunity to explain this thinking when speaking to several French journalists: "It is not for me to choose the African countries' heads of state.... We do not want to interfere in internal problems.... I do not need a reconciliation with Chad.... France speaks with one voice: it is addressing Chad.... We have an ambassador in Ndjamena and, to the best of my knowledge, he has never left there...."

Increased Aid to Zaire

For his part, Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle specified that France was continuing its aid to the Chadian state "irrespective of its government," and was making every effort to help it to maintain its unity," national cohesion and independence. According to Mr Vauzelle, some funds planned for Chad will be "speeded up."

In a 1-hour speech on Friday morning, in which he caused the French head of state to be warmly applauded several times, President Mobutu himself asked the conference to take various emergency measures to help the Chadians. The Zairian head of state and, in his reply, Mr Francois Mitterrand, advocated a restructuring of international economic relations, condemning the arms race and the superpowers' hegemonistic policy and the revival of the cold war. The two statesmen each stressed the threat to peace posed by the delay in Namibia's decolonization and South African apartheid, which the Zairian president described as a "crime against humanity."

While the latter condemned those who are the cause of the African states' foreign debts, Mr Mitterrand recalled some of the major principles behind French policy toward the Third World: "self-sufficiency in food, energy independence, appropriate industrialization, self-centered [autocentre] development and interdependence between North and South...." He then recalled his constant "appeals to international conscience and common sense," stating that he "constantly" repeated "the same speech at the risk of wearying people."

Condemning "market laws" and berating "short-term profits," Mr Mitterrand asked his audience to carefully prepare for the so-called Lome III negotiations on the association between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states. With regard to security, he remarked: "Wherever a conflict persists, the parties involved lose proportionally more freedom...." Then he concluded: "Peace and security are the very conditions for development."

For his part, General Mobutu had drawn a bold parallel between De Gaulle, who portrayed himself as black Africa's political emancipator in Brazzaville in 1958, and Mr Francois Mitterrand, who ought to be the architect of economic decolonization of that same part of the world in Kinshasa in 1982. When he hailed the French head of state as "the guarantor of Africa's security," and "the defender of its economic interests," he drew a wave of applause.

The summit already appears to be an undoubted success for Mr Mobutu. Zaire, which was previously ostracized by a section of black Africa and by a section of the international community, is now, thanks to its president's diplomatic skill, making a dazzling reentry into the concert of nations. Moreover, Mr Mobutu confirmed that the French Government had only been concerned with interstate relations since May 1981: "The aid which Paris now gives us is much more advantageous at the economic level than the aid which we received in Mr Giscard d'Estaing's days," one of the Zairian president's close aides told us, taking that opportunity to criticize the "excessive spending" on constructing the radio center and the international commerce center in the capital -- two buildings constructed with French aid several years ago and whose maintenance has proved ruinous. "That was what the old cooperation was like..." he told us, stressing the fact that French aid at present was constantly increasing and that it was now alloted to productive sectors.

COT INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT, RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

AB141810 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1135 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Interview on Europe I with French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot on 12 October 1982]

[Excerpt] [Question] It is already being said that when you were in the opposition during the term of office of the former regime, you were opposed to the former head of state's African trips.

[Answer] What I noticed in this regard is that the Franco-African summits progressively became a heavy, rigid and bureaucratic structure with a busy agenda. Since last year, they have regained their simplicity.

[Question] My second question is on "which Africa?" I would like us to make a distinction that must be made -- and which you yourself make as a democrat -- between African democracies like ours and the dictatorships which are quite different from us.

[Answer] Before responding to your question, I would like to say a word on the Brazzaville meeting, because it was also important. It was the first official visit paid to the Congo by a French head of state since 1958. And Francois Mitterrand was accorded an extraordinary welcome by the people of Brazzaville -- to such an extent that President Sassou-Nguesso had to make a second and third tour to the most populous areas in order to show his guest to the people and to enable them to express their great joy.

[Question] Is it because the regime was Marxist-Leninist that the French heads of state stopped going there?

[Answer] They were no longer going there because the regime is Marxist-Leninist. I am now going to answer your question. It is true that Africa has its own diversity. It is true that there are regimes in Africa that do not respect the rights of man. On the other hand, there are others that are models of democracy. Such diversities exist in Africa, beginning with the "Marxism" of Brazzaville to the most moderate, the most conservative regimes one can imagine. It is this diversity which makes Africa what it is today. As you know, such diversity goes with the world as it is, and not as one would like it to be. This does not prevent France from remaining true to its message and, specifically, to its message on the rights of man, and I try to repeat this wherever I go.

[Question] Even when you see Sekou Toure and Mobutu?

[Answer] Even when I see Sekou Toure and Mobutu. I even had the opportunity to explain this to them. France does not hesitate, France continues to insist on the amelioration of the situation of the [words indistinct] France and Africa is another. We were at a summit meeting; we did not go to see Mobutu.

[Question] Mr Minister, which answer will you give to the Americans if one of their papers should accuse us of being particularly interested in Africa's riches?

[Answer] I will tell them that in fact, France has a priviledged relationship with Africa. This is part of France's power. It also means that France's message has been heard, understood and welcomed. I am happy about it.

MITTERRAND 'WARNS' HAITI ON FUTURE AID

NC141920 Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 14 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand today warned Haiti that future French aid would take into account the degree of "public freedom" in that country.

Mr Mitterrand issued the warning after accepting the credentials of several new ambassadors, including Emmanuel Guerrier of Haiti.

"The needs of developing countries are enormous," Mr Mitterrand observed. "You (Haiti) would gain by modifying your image throughout the world. Indeed, no effective economic aid and no perceptible economic progress can be made without a flowering of public freedom."

"Cooperation between our two countries," he added, "should also promote a rapprochement of our two peoples and contribute to improving the condition of Haitians as a whole."

COMMUNIQUE ON FRANCE-JAPAN COOPERATION MEETING

AB141505 Paris Diplomatic Service in French 1145 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Ministry of External Relations communique issued in Paris after the French-Japanese joint scientific and technical cooperation commission meeting on 13 October]

[Text] The sixth session of the Franco-Japanese joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation was held in Paris on 11,12 and 13 October 1982. The Japanese delegation was headed by His Excellency Hiroshi Uchida, Japan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France, assisted by Minoro Harada, director general of the Science and Technology Agency. The French delegation was led by Jacques Thibau, director general for cultural, scientific and technical relations in the Ministry of External Relations.

This meeting is of very special importance as it takes place following the French president's visit to Japan and the Versailles summit's decision to revive scientific and technical cooperation.

The first day was devoted to evaluating the existing cooperation instituted by the intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation of 2 July 1974.

On the second day, the two delegations discussed the prospects for extending cooperation to new areas, namely:

-- heavy scientific equipment
-- scientific and technical information
-- new materials
-- electronics
-- energy
-- biotechnology
-- space
-- oceanology

The French delegation further expressed its interest in cooperating in the field of robots and medical engineering.

The two parties decided to hold the seventh session of the joint commission in Tokyo in approximately a year.

GEORGES MARCHAIS HEADS PCF DELEGATION TO PRC

LD131948 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Georges Marchais is leaving for China at the head of a PCF delegation. The 15-day trip could be called historic since it marks a reconciliation between the Communist Parties of France and China. The two parties have been quarrelling since the sixties, since the break between the Soviet Union and China.

Meets With Hu Yaobang

LD141316 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Immediately after arriving in Beijing, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, was received by his counterpart, Hu Yaobang, who wanted to set the tone for the meeting at once.

It is natural, said Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party, that two Communist Parties should diverge on certain questions. From Beijing here is our special correspondent, (Alain Barbot):

French and Chinese Communists are meeting again and it is in the logic of things. It is the result of converging evolution -- the Chinese are moving closer to Moscow, while the French have distanced themselves slightly -- to such a point that today one is tempted to say that the two parties are following parallel roads based on the construction of a socialism which suits their respective countries and the rejection of any one model of socialism.

Interest in this meeting is dual. For French Communists it is a chance to affirm their independence of Moscow. After meeting with the Italian leader Berlinguer and attending the Yugoslav Communists' congress, Georges Marchais is now in Beijing and is the third black sheep for the Kremlin. For the Chinese, it is an opportunity to regain a foothold in the international communist movement by renewing links with those who are more or less Moscow's friends.

That being said, beyond their convergence on the denunciation of U.S. imperialism or the arms race for example, there are also differences on Afghanistan or Kampuchea, to cite only those. This is the subject of talks which began this afternoon between Georges Marchais and Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang. It is not a matter of reaching total agreement or an alignment with Beijing by the French Communist Party, but of making a balance sheet of agreements and disagreements. And after more than 20 years of quarrelling, that is already much when one recalls that only 2 years ago the Chinese did not restrict themselves in denouncing the lackeys of Soviet imperialism.

L'HUMANITE VIEWS NEW POLISH TRADE UNION LAW

PM141453 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Jacques Estager article: "The Polish Trade Unions: What Future?"]

[Text] Following the dissolution of the trade unions, there must undoubtedly be great emotional shock among the Polish working class. Nonetheless, it is by national accord that Poland will finally be able to overcome the consequences of the serious mistakes made in the past by implementing the far-reaching reforms which are vital for economic recovery, social progress and democracy. Independent trade unions, enjoying effective rights, are necessary for achieving that.

A settlement obviously also implies the release of the imprisoned trade unionists. In that respect, it is to be hoped, as General Jaruzelski suggested, that the adoption of the new trade union law will start a rapid evolution toward lifting the state of emergency.

The cause relating to the creation of new trade unions and involving the dissolution of the trade unions which have existed since the fall [presumably fall 1980], include Solidarity, was no surprise. Indeed, for several months public opnion has known that at the beginning of October the Sejm would have to give its verdict on a bill defining the trade unions' role and place it in Polish society -- a bill which has been in the process of being drafted for more than a year.

At the same time as the work of the parliamentary commission appointed for that job, a public debate started last February and continued for several months on the subject: "What kind of trade unions should Poland have?" That debate, which was conducted in the enterprises, was widely echoed in the press, where the most diverse and conflicting opinions were expressed. There was relatively extensive participation by Solidarity members.

General agreement emerged on rejecting the concept and practices which prevailed before August 1980; in other words, those of a trade union subordinate to the political authorities and integrated into the enterprise managements.

But post-Gdansk trade union practice also posed fundamental questions. There was the following among others: What function should an independent trade union have in a socialist system? Can it reject joint management and joint responsibility in economic development, as Solidarity obstinately did throughout that period?

It emerged that many workers who supported Solidarity thought that the trade union ought to shoulder all its responsibilities in running the collectivized economy and abandon a purely critical and negative attitude. It was that which initially led the government to envisage the possibility of Solidarity's resuming its activity after the lifting of the state of emergency, provided it was strictly limited to the trade union level.

In addition, government circles were counting not only on that positive reaction from the working class but also on the existence in the Solidarity leadership of a realistic and moderate faction represented by Lech Walesa and elements close to the church. There was hope that faction would prove capable to bringing the movement back into the strict framework of trade union activity and rejecting all political opposition to the regime.

Events did not confirm that expectation. In the past few months, dialogue has not been established between the government and Solidarity's moderate faction. In addition, the opposition groups' hold over Solidarity's clandestine centers has been strengthened, leading them into a course which had little in common with trade union activity. By staging street demonstrations, which the workers' movement never did in the summer of 1980, those centers adopted a political line of confrontation with and opposition to the regime in practice under Solidarity's authority. Hence it could be foreseen, especially after 31 August, that the trade union movement was not going to reemerge in the form it had before 13 December. A chapter in Poland's history had been closed.

However, although most workers did not follow Solidarity's political itinerary, they still have the initial image and concept of that movement -- that of the summer and fall of 1980, that of an authentic workers' trade union. Solidarity assumed the quality of a real myth and symbolized the hopes and victories of those periods for them. Such a movement could have been one of the vital forces in the socialist renewal and change. A different line prevailed which eventually led to the present situation.

Nonetheless, that situation does not remove the essential ideas which are the basis of the Gdansk agreements. This aim of the new law is not to establish puppet trade unions. The government needs authentic, truly independent trade unions just as much as the working class does.

A new concept of the trade unions' role and place in a socialist regime emerged in the summer of 1980. That concept remains. It is one of the Polish workers' movement's achievements and may influence future trade union action. The mass of Solidarity members, who are attached to real trade union action and refuse to indulge in political opposition, have the opportunity to play a major role in the new trade unions. That is probably why the initial reactions in Poland from Solidarity circles and from the episcopate, while condemning the Sejm vote, are relatively moderate.

The future is not closed for those who want real change and the democratization of the regime. The vote which has just been cast in the Sejm is not a sign of a harder line, as the campaign at present being orchestrated in France claims. The Polish authorities are well aware that the country cannot recover without the active participation of the working class and society as a whole. The trade unions and self-management are two essential components of socialist democracy. Both are vital to the success of the reforms undertaken.

Moreover, by restoring trade union activity, the government intends to remove one of the main obstacles to the national accord policy formulated by General Jaruzelski. That return to trade union activity is being carried out at the cost of the dissolution of Solidarity, which constituted -- nobody denies it -- a historic moment for Poland.

Will it be possible to overcome the disappointments and divisions to make the new trade unions an instrument of the renewal in the sprit of the Gdansk agreements? The answer rests with the Polish people.

'ACTION DIRECTE' TIED TO INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

NC142036 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Two arrests here this week have given police hard evidence of direct ties between the outlawed extreme-left "Action Directe" group and international terrorism, French officials said today. The two were among seven people hauled in Tuesday and yesterday in a police crackdown on Action Directe, which was dissolved by presidential decree on August 18. But the arrests of Frederic Oriach, 29, a leader of the group, and Christian Gauzens, 25, also turned up documents -- including a handwritten statement by Mr Oriach -- implying the group's involvement in at least four attacks in the French capital in August and September.

The most recent of these was the explosion of a booby-trapped car belonging to an Israeli diplomat working for his Defense Ministry's purchasing annex here. The attack, on September 17, left the diplomat and two others seriously injured. The statement also said the group was involved in placing a bomb outside the Paris apartment of an American diplomat that killed two police explosives experts in August. Another attack outside a citrus fruit company dealing with Israel left one woman wounded, while the fourth attack against a tool company also trading with Israel caused only material damage.

Joseph Franceschi, secretary of state for security who coordinates the new anti-terrorist units set up by President Francois Mitterrand in September, today stressed that he now held "personal proof that Action Directe is supported logistically and tactically by international terrorist organizations...anti-Zionist and pro-Palestinian organization."

Action Directe has claimed to have carried out 30 attacks, mostly against Jewish targets in Paris. Among the documents found this week was a list of 40 Israeli banks or stores in Paris targeted for attacks, the reports said.

Three of the four attacks described on Mr Oriach's hand-written statement were claimed by a shadowy group calling itself the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions (LARF) about which police seem to know little. The LARF also claimed to have tried to assassinate the U.S. Charge d-Affaires Christian Chapman in January 1981, to have shot dead the U.S. Deputy Military Attache Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Ray last January 18, and to have killed the Israeli Second Counsellor Vacov Barsimantov last April 3.

Action Directe was founded in 1979 and police believe it has a membership of about 50 men and women between 20 and 30 years old. It claims to be anti-American, anti-Zionist and opposed to luxury ways of living.

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTED ETA MILITARY LEADER

NC132112 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bayonne, southwestern France, Oct 13 (AFP) -- French police have arrested the suspected leader of the military wing of the ETA Basque separatist guerrilla organisation, authoritative sources said here today. Jesus Abrisketa Korta (Cxuxo), 33, was arrested at Saint Jean de Luz in the French Basque region Monday, along with Jose Ostoloza Pagoaga, 27, who was later released. Police were on the lookout for Mr Abrisketa Korta following the discovery of an arms dump here on April 27.

During searches for the suspected ETA leader, the officers seized documents on what ETA calls the "revolutionary tax" -- sums of money demanded under threat from leading Spanish businessmen by the guerrilla [word indistinct].

GOVERNMENT EARMARKS MORE RELIEF AID FOR LEBANON

AU141622 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 14 -- The Italian Foreign Ministry has earmarked more than one million dollars worth of additional emergency relief supplies to Lebanon.

The supplies, which include foodstuffs, will be distributed in Lebanon in the next few days by the United Nations organization for refugees.

The latest aid allotment for Lebanon brings the total of Italian emergency relief for the war-stricken Middle Eastern state to 9.5 million dollars.

The ministry's development cooperation department also announced plans to ship health units of physicians and medical aides to Lebanon later this month. The units, which will be equipped with medical supplies, will be stationed in Lebanon for a period of six-to-eight weeks.

In addition, groups of Italian volunteers and Red Cross workers will offer their assistance at the (Acca) and (Wadi) hospitals on the outskirts of Beirut, the only two centers offering health services to a large population of elderly and child refugees.

The Rome government has offered to help in the Lebanese re-construction effort and Beirut authorities said they will explore the areas in which to fit the aid coming from Italy through both bilateral and multilateral channels.

POPE REPORTEDLY URGED 'ARAFAT TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL

AU140849 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 14 -- Pope John Paul II urged the Palestinians to recognize the State of Israel, repudiate all forms of violence and help restore order in Lebanon when he met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat at the Vatican last month, according to a leading Vatican journalist.

The Roman Catholic Church leader granted an audience to 'Arafat on September 15 while the PLO leader was in Rome to attend an annual Inter-Parliamentary Union session.

Virgilio Levi, assistant editor-in-chief of the Holy See's daily newspaper, "L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO", disclosed the gist of the pope's remarks to 'Arafat in a televised interview aired Wednesday in Italy.

The pope started off by saying "the Palestinians are a people worthy of respect, like every other people", Levi reported. The Palestinians, John Paul went on, have a right to a homeland "but at the same time they have to recognize Israel's right to security, which implies the right to see its existence recognized".

The church leader also advised the PLO leader to "contribute" to Lebanon's return to normalcy, the restoration of its "sovereignty, autonomy and identity".

The pope was harshly criticized by the Israeli Government for receiving 'Arafat and resentment heightened considerably after Saturday's attack on Rome's synagogue.

POLAND'S LOPATKA ON PLANNED PAPAL VISIT, WALESA

AU122013 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 12 -- Polish Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka denied having any knowledge here today of Pope John Paul II's presumed demand that martial law be lifted in Poland before he returns for another visit.

"I have no knowledge that the end of the state of war in Poland has been laid down as a condition" for the pope's next visit home, the Warsaw government official told a press conference in Rome.

Lopatka attended ceremonies in St Peter's Basilica Sunday for the sainthood of Father Maximilian Kolbe, a Polish priest who gave his life at Auschwitz in 1941 to save another prisoner. Other representatives from Warsaw on hand for the ceremony included Deputy House Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski, Deputy Premier Komender and State Council member Kazimierz Morawski.

The pope told Polish pilgrims in Rome Monday that he considered it his "duty and right" as bishop of Rome and as a Pole to make his planned trip home and voiced the hope that the "necessary conditions" for the trip come about.

The Polish religious affairs minister called the pope's speech "very interesting". The pope spoke from a platform on which a large statue of interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa had been installed. Among other things, he criticized those who were driving the Polish people "to tears".

[Words indistinct] were being arranged in talks between the church leader himself, the Polish Government and local episcopate in the East European state. The date of the visit would have been disclosed earlier this month, the Polish minister asserted, if Polish Primate Jozef Glemp hadn't cancelled the meeting he was scheduled to have had with General Jaruzelski.

As things stand now, he added, the date will probably be announced sometime before next February. In any case, the visit is scheduled for 1983. The pope's last visit to Poland was in June 1979.

The news Lopatka had of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was that he "lives in a private home and is in good condition". Walesa has been under house arrest since December 13, 1981.

"When Walesa will be released, his situation might get much worse", the religious affairs minister commented.

Lopatka went on to say that there were no specific plans, for the time being, for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See. He did, however, voice the hope that relations between the two sides continue to improve.

A mixed Vatican-Polish commission has been at work for eight years studying relations between the two sides. The Vatican team is headed by Nuncio Luigi Poggi, an expert in East European affairs who met with the Polish Government delegation in Rome yesterday.

"We conveyed our government's desire to have Poggi more often in Warsaw", Lopatka said today, adding that the papal envoy replied that he would probably be going to the Polish capital in the spring because "he doesn't like our winters".

Asked to comment on Monday's riots in Gdansk, the Warsaw government leader refrained, saying that he only had fragmentary reports about what happened. "It would be imprudent to deal with certain issues", he added.

RED BRIGADES INFORMER TELLS OF LINKS WITH ISRAEL

AU150817 Rome ANSA in English 0813 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 15 -- Links between the Israeli secret service and Italy's Red Brigades urban guerrillas were described Thursday by Alfredo Buonavita, a founder of the Red Brigades who later disassociated himself, in testimony at the trial for the kidnap-murder of Aldo Moro four years ago.

According to Buonavita, the Israeli secret service repeatedly tried to offer weapons and sums of money to the Red Brigades during the seventies in exchange for an "intensification of conflicts" with law enforcement officers in Italy aimed at fomenting "insubordination and chaos" to convince the United States that Israel, rather than Italy, could be its "privileged partner in the Mediterranean".

The former Red Brigades chief said he learned of Israeli interest in the urban guerrilla group in 1974 from Mara Cagol, wife and comrade in arms of Brigades leader Renato Curcio, who was killed in a shootout with police a few years later. According to Buonavita's account, the Israeli secret services' overtures were turned down, despite their "helpful" tips.

In this light, the witness told how he was entrusted with carrying out the murder of a police informer who was living in Germany. The operation failed for technical reasons but he said Israeli agents had supplied the information indicating where the informer could be found "to try to convince us".

PLANNED EXPENDITURES ON SOUTHERN PORTS CUT

AU140914 Rome ANSA in English 0842 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 14 -- The Rome government has announced plans to cut expenditures on port facilities in southern Italy down to size after realizing that a colossal sum had been allocated for extending those facilities way beyond projected shipping traffic requirements.

Budget Minister Giorgio la Malfa said that the planned investment of fourteen billion dollars was way out of proportion with respect to the relatively modest hike in traffic expected in the south for the coming years.

A Budget Ministry inspection, La Malfa disclosed, revealed a "total absence of planning" in Italian port development. He blamed the failing on what he charged was a lack of coordination between southern development planners, the Public Works Ministry and regional authorities.

The investments that have been requested, the budget minister asserted, would enable the ports of the south to almost quadruple their shipping capacity from the present 56 million tons a year to 225 million. The most optimistic forecasts, however indicate that shipping traffic in the south might, at the most, double in volume by the year 1990.

The government's economic planning panel has received port expansion plans that would make the ports in the south twice as big as the whole national network now stands.

Announcing drastic cuts for the sake, he said, of preventing public funds from being wasted, La Malfa took pains to stress that "it was not a matter of pinching funds from southern development". The aim, he added, is to make sure that "the funds are channeled into investments that are more productive in terms of employment and development in the very same southern regions".

TEJERO MOLINA WINS RIGHT TO RUN FOR OFFICE

LD141702 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] We now turn to Lieutenant Colonel Tejero's presence at the head of the electoral lists of the recently-created Solidaridad Espanola: On the eve of the elections, Tejero is now officially a candidate. The 3rd Court of Administrative Law of the Madrid Provincial Court issued a judgment at midday today stating that Lieutenant Colonel Tejero Molina is under no kind of legal status that would prevent him from transferring to a status of retirement from the Civil Guard. It therefore declares that the case of ineligibility does not exist. According to an official note issued by the Press Office of the General Council of the Judiciary, the verdict only examines whether the candidate, Tejero Molina, as a member of the armed forces, holds an active service or retired status, the latter having been requested by the interested party and refused.

The full text of the official note is as follows:

The 3rd Court of Administrative Law of the Madrid Provincial Court today issued a judgment by which it considers the appeal submitted by Solidaridad Espanola, a party registered at the Ministry of Interior, against the decision by the Madrid Provincial Electoral Board to exclude Antonio Tejero Molina as a candidate to congress for the said party. The Electoral Board has not questioned, nor has the Ministry of Justice doubted, that Antonio Tejero Molina enjoys full political rights in his status of a person convicted and sentenced by the Supreme Council of Military Justice, as the sentence has not been made final and is the subject of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The verdict only examines whether the said candidate, as a member of the armed forces, holds active service or retired status, the latter having been requested by the interested party and refused. Considering that transfer to said status is a strictly regulated matter and that there is no legal condition which would prevent the interested party from transferring to a retired status, the court declares that the case of ineligibility put by the Electoral Board does not exist.

SUAREZ' CLOSING SPEECH TO CDS CONGRESS REPORTED

PM131353 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Oct 82 p 16

[Fernando Jauregui report]

[Excerpt] "Perhaps it is advisable to point out that the use of arms and personnel in the armed forces is not allowed simply by virtue of having studied for a military career but stems from a civil power which emanates from the people." This was one of the several sentences with which a rapturously acclaimed Adolfo Suarez closed the constituent congress of his party -- the Democratic and Social Center [CDS] -- yesterday evening before about 1,000 people, counting delegates and guests. Under current Spanish political circumstances, the constant defense of the primacy of the civil power over military power had a particular impact on the audience.

"The democratic state cannot be tolerant of those who gravely attack the supreme value of national coexistence. It cannot be tolerant of those who, under the pretext of alleged political ideals, murder and kidnap servants of order and freedom and peaceful citizens, or of those who, illegitimately arrogating for themselves the representation of an essential institution such as the armed forces, which was created to defend the fatherland and the Constitution, attack the Spanish people's sovereignty and the supremacy of the civil power which embodies it," said Suarez, who was elected CDS chairman with no vote against and with four blank votes.

In his speech closing a congress which proved peaceful and scarcely argumentative, based essentially on support for him personally, Suarez avoided any reference to his political opponents and, as expected, proposed a state pact among the parliamentary forces to guarantee the democratic system's stability, an appropriate response to the economic dilemma and Spain's coherent and respected presence in the world. But at a subsequent press conference he said that "although other parties may proclaim very similar aims," the Union of the Democratic Center guarantees neither reformism nor progressiveness, which are the CDS' hallmark, and therefore a postelection union of the two forces will be impossible." [quote marks as published]

Democracy Threatened

With an impressive visual and musical accompaniment, which at times was reminiscent of a de luxe discotheque, those present chorused the party anthem and expressed with their acclamations their absolute loyalty to the CDS leader. Suarez dwelt on his idea of "reformist progressiveness," stressing that, as far as he is concerned, the word "reform" does not mean "something must change so that all will remain the same." "Democracy in Spain," he said, "is gravely threatened by the same interests which opposed it and which are now seeking to use it as a means to maintain situations of monopoly and injustice which the Constitution itself and reality itself make unacceptable." He referred to the need for "each to perform his duty and for social, economic and even institutional groups to take responsibility solely for the tasks which concern them, and not to aim at becoming centers for making political decisions which are not theirs to make and which we will not allow them."

He criticized abstentionist attitudes -- "continuism will soon lead us to an irretrievable situation" -- although he acknowledged that "the Spanish people cannot be asked to tighten their belts indefinitely, without hopes of improvement." "The Spanish people will surmount the crisis, and they will achieve this not with analgesics which soothe for a moment but with imagination and everybody's work." He concluded by asserting once more the CDS' commitment to the governability of the state, "to give Spanish life stability and to contribute to harmony."

At a press conference following the congress, Suarez denied receiving any kind of pressure to withdraw, and categorically denied the rumors suggesting his possible withdrawal from the election. He said that the armed forces will respect "without the slightest doubt" the election's outcome, and emphasized that the CDS will be on the side of the political forces which have similar aims, referring obviously to the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, although "we are prepared to facilitate governability, not to sell our support."

Suarez denied that the CDS is a kind of Spanish-style Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party: "The state pact which we advocate, along the same lines, for instance, as the Moncloa agreements, represents a historic blueprint which will be headed by the party which wins the election, and it will do well to capitalize on it." Concerning possible international alignments, he said that these are in crisis: "We are not seeking those we resemble; only how to resolve, every instant, Spain's problems."

ETA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECENT ATTACKS

LD141118 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Early this morning a quite powerful device exploded at the Banco Hispanoamericano's branch in Irun, Guipuzcoa. No one was hurt in the blast but there was extensive damage to the building.

In a telephone call to the EGIN daily newspaper ETA-Militar has claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack in the Vizacaya town of Marquina on a Civil Guard convoy in which two guards were wounded. ETA-Militar also claimed responsibility for the attack in Santurce on 8 October in which a Civil Guard was seriously wounded and for the attack last Saturday in Behobia in which a retired Civil Guard captain was killed. The terrorist organization said that it will continue its actions during the election campaign.

DENMARK

THOUSANDS PROTEST ECONOMIC AUSTERITY PROPOSALS

NC141650 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Thousands of workers, students and unemployed demonstrated in Denmark's major cities today to protest the government's economic austerity proposals. Some 100,000 people assembled in front of the parliament building in Copenhagen, police said. An estimated 100,000 public employees held an anti-government demonstration there yesterday.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter's month-old four-party coalition risks being toppled in 100 days if a parliamentary majority votes down its economic program, which includes a wage and price freeze, abolition of inflation index-linked wage regulation, and cuts in welfare benefits and services.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE ON SWEDISH DEVALUATION

PM140919 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Swedish Krona"]

[Excerpts] The devaluation of the Swedish krona follows in the wake of devaluations of the Norwegian krone and the Finnish markka. The Swedish decision is by no means a surprise, since it has been expected for a while in connection with the government changeover there. However, a devaluation of 16 percent is somewhat more than most people had been expecting.

In reality, Sweden's economic problems are a great deal more massive than they seem at first sight -- from Sweden's unemployment figures for instance. For many years, economic trends in Sweden have been cosmeticized by the effects of a comprehensive system of public support, and on the whole, production and employment in Swedish industry have been moving for a lengthy period in what is a worrying direction in the international context.

In itself, the Swedish devaluation will improve Swedish exporting industry's competitiveness. This could create difficulties for a number of Danish companies, since these will find it harder to compete on the Swedish market, which is one of the most important for Danish industrial products. However, there is no reason to assume that the Danish Government will follow the Swedes along the road of devaluation.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT PARTIES APPROVE 13 OCT 'COMPROMISE'

LD141700 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The government parties today approved the compromise settlement achieved yesterday between the Social Democrats and People's Democrats. The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Politburo this morning approved the compromise agreed between Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and the representatives of the SKP and the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] after a ballot. The voting was 4-3. According to a Politburo statement, it holds the view that the compromise on the procedure will create prerequisites for a continuation of the present left-center government cooperation. The negative effects of the devaluation package for the workers, especially for families with children, are great. For this reason, the SKP cannot accept the view of the majority in the government or contribute in the Diet to decisions in accordance with the package, the statement approved by the Politburo reads.

Yesterday's government compromise is presently being discussed by the SKDL League Board and is expected to be approved by the Board after a vote. The situation will be examined by the People's Democrat Diet group in the afternoon.

The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] today expressed its satisfaction with the fact that it is possible to overcome the government crisis in such a way that no government party will vote against the economic decisions made in the Diet. In its statement, the Executive Committee said that the continuation of government cooperation is of primary importance from the point of view of the economic measures connected with the devaluation and stabilization talks. Immediately after the devaluation decision, the SDP began preparing measures aimed at lessening the negative effects of the devaluation, especially with regard to families with children and others with low incomes, the statement says.

The Executive Committees of the Center Party and the Swedish People's Party [RKP] held their own meetings about the government situation today, but did not issue any statements on the matter. It was noted by the Center party that a statement is not necessary since the government crisis was resolved yesterday. Within the RKP the settlement has, however, aroused irritation. According to party Secretary Peter Stenlund, the RKP is concerned over the fact that the parliamentary rules have not been observed in a truly orthodox manner. The cause of the irritation in the RKP is the fact that the People's Democrats will be allowed to abstain from voting in the Diet in the debate on the economic package connected with the devaluation without any consequences for the government.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO ISRAEL

NC141448 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Oslo, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Mr Svenn Stray has postponed an official visit to Israel, originally planned for next month, it was officially announced here today.

Observers here said the visit had been postponed because of the recent massacres of Palestinians in Beirut.

S. STRAY VIEWS NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PM141537 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Oct 82 p 20

[Interview with Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray by Per Egil Hegge: "Unwise To Force an Agreement Which Does Not Exist"]

[Excerpt] "The dominant tone of the NATO foreign ministers' informal meeting in Canada last weekend was the strong desire to demonstrate that the alliance is standing together, and that we are aware that this coherence is of vital importance," Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN. He said that recently the disagreements over the Soviet gas pipeline has destroyed this picture. The matter was mentioned but not discussed at the meeting in Quebec. In the foreign minister's view, the atmosphere there was a clear expression of the fact that everyone took the view that this unfortunate business is without importance for coherence and agreement on vital questions.

"There was great interest in the idea that there should be discussion of a number of problems in expert groups which do not directly affect NATO's military position so that there would be more reliable material for the evaluation of the allies' joint interests when decisions have to be made. Many were anxious that the free trade system which has grown up since the war could find itself under pressure in a period of recession. The idea of these expert groups won broad support -- from France, too, which has traditionally taken the view that NATO should not discuss things which are the province of other bodies. However, France did strongly stress that a decision should not be made on this. But the Canada meeting was not one for making decisions and had no agenda."

[Question] In a couple of speeches recently, you have said that NATO should not strive for agreement on matters which are not of vital importance, but should content itself with a lower level of ambition. What view do the other NATO nations take of this?

[Answer] Attempts to force agreement on questions where there is no agreement seldom lead to good results.

[Question] But does this mean that a beginning will now be made to categorize issues to decide whether they are vital or not?

[Answer] This should be done more informally. My idea is based on the notion that NATO should discuss as many questions as possible. But on issues which do not affect defense and security policy directly, we should not try to force agreement when the circumstances are not right for this. It would be better to note that differing views exist. If you do try to force agreement, you will end up with conflict. This could give misleading signals both to the general public and to the Eastern bloc in particular. I find it easy to imagine that the conflict surrounding the pipeline could affect the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Geneva negotiations. The Russians could think that there is disagreement about the missiles when there is a disagreement about the pipeline. What I have tried to say to the East European foreign ministers I have met is this: Do not bet on being able to divide Europe and the United States, for then you would be doomed to fail.

[Question] It would seem reasonable to ask you about the latest moves by the Norwegian Labor Party on the missile question.

[Answer] It is most important that doubts are not created about the following: If there are no results from the Geneva talks, the new missiles will be deployed, no matter how regrettable we think this is. Statements from the Labor Party could also indicate that they are based on a misunderstanding that Norway, by allocating funds for preparatory work for the missiles as part of the NATO infrastructure program, is interfering in the internal affairs of Belgium and the Netherlands -- that is, the question whether the missiles should be deployed on their territory. This is something which Norway, which does not want nuclear arms, must not do. The Belgians and Dutch must reach their own decisions. If they say 'No,' the missiles will be deployed elsewhere.

[Question] But could not the 49 million kroner have been "buried" in the defense budget?

[Answer] It is a somewhat remarkable idea that we should try to keep hidden the fact that we are involved in this. It would also conflict with the present government's basic view that nothing should be kept secret for political reasons, but only when security considerations require it.

[Question] As far as the lower level of ambition is concerned -- is not the gas pipeline so important that it cannot be seen as a second-class problem?

[Answer] It is not that easy to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to that. The type of problem the pipeline represents has an important aspect which affects the alliance's security -- the fact that energy dependence on the Eastern bloc would be dangerous. But I believe that the question was tackled wrongly by the United States. For when the Americans reacted, the pipeline was contractually a fait accompli. It is also clear that the pipeline will not lead to any real dependence on the Soviet Union. The Americans should therefore have said: "Is it wise to travel further along this road?" Then the reactions in Europe would have been different. I also have the impression that there are strongly divided opinions in the United States on whether the country acted particularly wisely here. But those who were behind the U.S. actions are probably those who are today finding it most difficult to accept the opposite view.

[Question] Would it be exaggerating the disagreement to say that the pipeline is to be taken as an expression of different views of how the relationship with the Soviet Union should be?

[Answer] In the United States there is a greater emotional interest in reacting to the Soviet Union by implementing measures because of Poland or Afghanistan. The European nations are more aware that no matter how much you may dislike Soviet behavior, you cannot alter it through economic sanctions.

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST U.S.-EEC 'FOOD TRADE WAR'

PM121001 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Oct 82 p 4

[Dispatch by agricultural correspondent Godfrey Brown: "American-EEC Food Dumping Feud 'Danger to All' Says Walker"]

[Text] Copenhagen [no date as received] -- For America and the Common Market to compete to dump their food surpluses on to world markets would be absurd, irresponsible and damaging, Mr Walker, agriculture minister, said in Copenhagen yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that Mr John Block, the American agriculture secretary, is seeking President Reagan's backing to introduce a subsidy programme for selected American agricultural exports in retaliation against the Common Market's subsidised food exports.

And Mr Paul Dalsager, EEC commissioner for agriculture, spoke of serious consequences if the Americans undercut the world market price for dairy products, where the EEC had marketing agreements with New Zealand.

World prices would fall, and this would increase the cost to the EEC budget. The cost of supporting the dairy sector was already considerable, and one of the biggest budget items.

But he maintained that in cereals, the Common Market was selling grain to countries like the Soviet Union, China and North Africa, at higher prices than the Americans.

Both men were speaking after an informal meeting of Common Market agriculture ministers in Copenhagen.

Mr Walker said he thought it was important for the European Community and the United States to come to an agreement on trading policies.

Asked about the impact on the Common Market budget of a food trade war with America, Mr Walker said that if the Americans got into the game of competing with the Europeans in dumping foods around the world, Europe could afford it more than they.

"The American farm subsidy at present is of gigantic proportions," he said. Whereas Europe had some social excuse because of the large numbers of small farmers on low incomes who had to be supported through subsidies, the American subsidies went to very big farmers.

"If they want to go in for a world dumping competition it would be very bad for the United States and for America's budget -- Mr Reagan is very keen on his budget," Mr Walker observed.

Such a position would be absurd. "We are both free democracies in a world where free democracies are not all that common and we need to have a sensible, rational policy together and not against each other," Mr Walker said.

He said earlier that it was totally untrue for the Americans to argue that the Community was outrageously subsidising farm exports and must stop. "If you look at the American pattern of supporting agriculture, they do things on a very similar scale," he said.

It must be in the interest of the Western world to recognise that between now and the end of the century it was likely the world was going to want more food. The West was capable of producing more food and must organise its world distribution to try and meet those demands.

"Some of those demands will be paid for commercially, and some will be in the form of food aid programmes," he said.

"But to go in for disagreement and irresponsible dumping of food against each other would be bad for the economies of the Western world and bad for the rational system of food distribution throughout the world."

He hoped there would be objective talks between the United States and the Community on these matters, and by objective he meant taking clear account of the reality of the American scene as well as the reality of the European scene.

EDITORIAL URGES 'OPEN TRADING ENVIRONMENT'

PM120941 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Oct 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Back to Protectionism"]

[Text] World recession is proving the kind of malarial swamp in which protectionism breeds freely. The American threat to counter Common Market subsidies to food producers in Europe is only the latest symptom of deteriorating trade relations between Europe and America. The long-standing argument over European exports of steel to America and the more recent disagreement over equipment for the Russian pipeline have already undermined the health of the trading relationship to the point where an atmosphere of deep suspicion prevails.

In these circumstances it is better to negotiate from a position of strength inside a large trading bloc like the EEC than for a relatively small country like Britain to swim amongst the sharks in the open sea. Nevertheless the government's aim should be to reduce the barriers between rival trading blocs rather than lend its support to increasing them. There are disturbing signs that protectionism is on the increase even inside the community. Cod wars and wine wars are fought, government preference for national suppliers continues and more sinister non-tariff barriers involving the creative interpretation of local standards are sometimes reported. Nor can one pretend that our own government's general attachment to free trade is unqualified. On the principle of helping some of our less competitive industries to adapt by buying them time (with consumers' money) the government has actively participated in negotiating a new multi-fibre arrangement and has passively supported the industry to industry agreement on Japanese penetration of the car market.

As the first ministerial meeting for nine years organised by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade approaches next month, it is as well to re-state the case for as open a trading environment as possible. Restrictions on trade reduce the incentive to industry to build on its strengths and withdraw from the areas in which it is weak. Taxes on imports fuel inflation to the detriment both of consumer and producer. A tax on imports, it has been said, is a tax on exports after the effect on wage claims of higher import prices is taken into account. Import protection embalms jobs rather than creating them.

HONECKER, ENTOURAGE BEGIN 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

NC141149 [Editorial Report] Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek at 0916 GMT on 14 October broadcasts live from Larnaca International Airport the arrival of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. Honecker is accompanied by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; and Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee. The announcer says that Honecker is paying a 3-day official visit to Cyrpus at the invitation of President Kiprianou, who visited the GDR in June 1980.

The announcer states that the plane carrying the GDR State Council chairman touched down at 0921 GMT. At 0922 GMT President Ciprianou, House of Representatives President Ladhas, Minister of Foreign Affairs Rolandhis, and the Cypriot ambassador in Berlin and the GDR ambassador in Nicosia walk toward the plane. The announcer states that GDR State Council Chairman Honecker and his accompanying entourage disembark from the plane and are welcomed by President Kiprianou and other Cypriot officials. A small girl hands the visitors a bouquet of flowers.

At 0932 GMT the national anthems of both countries are played and the announcer states that the Cypriot officials are lined up to greet the GDR State Council chairman. Kiprianou and Honecker then inspect a guard of honor.

The announcer says that AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis and other party leaders, cabinet members, dean of the diplomatic corps Soviet Ambassador Astavin, house members, the National Guard, the police chiefs and other officials are among those at the airport to greet Honecker. The announcer says that the GDR leader also meets members of the GDR Embassy and East German children who are receiving treatment at Kyperounda Hospital. The live relay ends at 0941 GMT.

Begins Official Contacts

NC141757 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and SED Central Committee secretary general, who is on a 3-day official visit to Cyprus, will shortly begin official talks with President Kiprianou. The talks, which will be continued and will end on Saturday, will deal with the Cyprus problem, bilateral relations and the international situation. Mr Honecker and Mr Kiprianou have already had a private meeting and the president of the republic is now decorating the GDR State Council chairman with the Grand Necklace of Makarios III.

At 1600 Mr Honecker received the heads of diplomatic missions at the presidential mansion. He then received the senior adviser of the UN peace force, Mr Holge, and then Peace Force Commander General Greindl. Present at the meetings were the members of Mr Honecker's entourage.

Tonight Chairman Honecker will attend an official dinner given in his honor by the president of the republic.

Receives Makarios Necklace

NC142050 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] During a special ceremony at the presidential mansion this afternoon, President Kiprianou awarded the Necklace of Makarios III, which is the highest decoration of the Republic of Cyprus, to Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and secretary general of the SED Central Committee.

Speaking during the ceremony, President Kiprianou said the following:

[Begin Kiprianou recording in Greek followed by German translation -- translated from Greek] Mr President: I would like to again express the joy of all of us here in Cyprus -- of the people, the government and myself personally -- at your presence here. This is proof of your great interest in Cyprus and in the Cypriot people, who are struggling for their freedom. I firmly believe that your visit will contribute still further to strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. As a proof of appreciation for your great interest in Cyprus, for your efforts for detente and peace in the world and for your consistent support of the Cypriot people, who are struggling for their freedom, I award to you the highest decoration of the Republic of Cyprus, the Necklace of Makarios III. [applause] [end recording]

In his reply, Mr Honecker said:

[Begin Honecker recording in German followed by Greek translation -- translated from Greek] Mr President: I am deeply moved by the award of this highest decoration of the Republic of Cyprus. I accept it, bearing in mind that with this our people are being honored, because they have always considered it their great duty to support other peoples in their struggles for sovereignty and independence. Thus, the award of this decoration will be accepted by our people as an expression of the close, friendly ties which link our two peoples. Allow me, Mr President, to thank you very much for the award of the decoration which bears the name of that internationally renowned statesman and first president of the Republic of Cyprus. As I have already said, it is a particular honor for me, a highest honor, to receive it from you, Mr President, because you are continuing Makarios' work to steadily defend your people's national interests and to struggle decisively for peace, sovereignty and the independence of your country, without outside intervention. Bearing in mind particularly the present international situation, the friendly relations, full of mutual confidence, and the relations of peaceful coexistence as they exist between our two states, (?all this) constitutes a positive factor for political stability, particularly in this region. In this connection, allow me to observe that I am certain the talks which we will have will promote joint action for peace and detente.

As I have already said, the honor you are giving me is a deep symbol of the friendship between our two peoples, and it is also an honor for (?the working people) of the German People's Republic, who consider this decoration an honor and obligation to support the courageous Cypriot people in their struggle for the complete restoration of independence, sovereignty [words indistinct] [applause] [end recording]

Present at the ceremony were the members of the entourage of the GDR president, the Cypriot ministers of foreign affairs, commerce and to the president, members of the diplomatic corps and other officials.

Meets With Kiprianou

NC142121 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and secretary general of the SED Central Committee, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, and President Kiprianou held their first round of talks this afternoon, lasting about 2 hours. The talks covered the Cyprus issue, bilateral relations and international issues. The two presidents had a private meeting at first, and were later joined, from the German side, by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and State Secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and GDR Ambassador in Nicosia Schurath. The talks were attended from the Cypriot side by Foreign Affairs Minister Rolandhis; Minister to the President Mikhailidhis; Commerce Minister Andreou; Under Secretary to the President Stavrou; Cypriot Ambassador to the GDR Angelidhis; and by other officials.

The talks will be concluded on Saturday and a joint communique will be released.

Awarded Commemorative Plaque

NC142143 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker called on Mr Dhimitriadhis, chairman of the Nicosia Municipal Committee at the municipal building this evening. Mr Dhimitriadhis introduced Honecker to the members of the Nicosia Municipal Committee and then, during a special ceremony, awarded him a commemorative plaque. Present at the ceremony were Foreign Affairs Minister Rolandhis, Minister to the President Mikhailidhis, Commerce Minister Andreou, Under Secretary to the President Stavrou, Cypriot Ambassador in Berlin Angelidhis, and the members of the GDR State Council chairman's entourage. Honecker expressed thanks for the honor and said that he considers it symbolic of the traditional Cypriot hospitality.

Reaffirms Support for Struggle

NC150620 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Mr Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, who is leading a major delegation on a 3-day official visit to Cyprus, stressed that the Cyprus problem must become the focal point of the world's conscience.

Speaking during his first meeting with President Kiprianou at the presidential mansion yesterday, Mr Honecker also said that we cannot talk about peace if international problems -- including the Cyprus problem -- are not solved.

Mr Honecker reaffirmed his country's support for the Cypriot people's struggle for an independent, sovereign, nonaligned and demilitarized country.

President Kiprianou referred extensively to the Cyprus problem, stressing that this is a question of an occupation which has been going on for 8 years.

Mr Kiprianou stressed the need for an international drive undertaken in a more intensive way so that the Cyrpus problem may be resolved in accordance with the UN resolutions. He called upon international society to strongly pressure Turkey to abandon its expansionist designs against Cyprus and repeated the proposal which he made at the UN General Assembly that the question of implementing the UN resolutions be examined by the United Nations.

President Kiprianou declared full devotion to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and expressed the hope that the Madrid conference would be successful.

Kiprianou and Honecker spoke in favor of disarmament, detente and reducing arms levels.

During the discussion on bilateral questions, the two leaders expressed the desire for further strengthening the good relations between the two countries.

I SIMERINI VIEWS GREEK PARTIES' POLITICS

NC150903 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] According to reports received by I SIMERINI from Athens, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is seriously concerned over the fact that the AKEL-Democratic Party [DIKO] alliance is being used by some Greek forces which are moving against him.

According to the same reports, the AKEL-DIKO alliance appears to be utilized mainly by the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece [KKE] (Exterior), which is cooperating closely with the AKEL leaders and which sometimes dictates the policy on Greek affairs to them.

We are informed specifically that the violent AKEL attack on Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, who was described as a tool of both imperialism and Denktas, was dictated by the KKE (Exterior) leader, Mr Florakis himself.

According to Athens reports, the main reason Mr Papandreou has failed to enforce his stance during his recent dispute with the AKEL-DIKO alliance is due to the roles played by the KKE (Exterior) and Moscow.

In the meantime, we are informed that there has been some criticism from EDEK leaders in connection with the attitude of PASOK and Papandreou toward the abusive attacks by the AKEL leaders. The EDEK leaders have described the PASOK-Papandreou attitude as "soft."

However, EDEK has secured the backing of PASOK as a party -- but not of the PASOK government -- although the EDEK leadership expected that this backing would be more decisive, due to the fact that EDEK leader Lissaridhis will be running for the office of president of the republic.

Although both the alliance and EDEK have close connections with Athens quarters -- with which they have identified themselves -- recent developments have proved that the Democratic Rally does not have such connections.

ATHENS SPOKESMAN CITED ON DENKTAS' STATEMENT

NC150845 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The government spokesman in Athens has made the following statement:

Repositioning the Cyprus problem, the PASOK government has stressed internationally that the presence of Turkish occupation troops actually impedes the effectiveness of an intercommunal dialogue, because in this way the dialogue is not one between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, but one between Nicosia and Ankara. The spokesman added: Our government has made a proposal: With the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus and the termination of occupation, and in order to weaken the argument that the Turkish minority would be in danger in such a case, our government proposed to undertake any additional expenses that would be involved in increasing the UN peace force -- which would be capable of preventing any Greek Cypriot action. The spokesman said that it is natural -- precisely because of the great international repercussions from the Greek Government's proposal -- that Mr Denktas would try to change world public opinion by resorting to stories about the so-called aggressive intentions that Nicosia or the Athens government have. His allegations are unworthy of a reply.

Speaking at a news conference at UN headquarters, Mr Denktas alleged that the Greek Cypriots are concentrating arms.

HURRIYET INTERVIEWS DENKTAS PRIOR TO UN VISIT

NC141256 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 10 Oct 82 pp 11 12

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia], (HURRIYET) -- We have had a special interview with Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas prior to his visit to New York on 11 October. Denktas stated that he would review with the UN secretary general what has been accomplished in the intercommunal talks so far and evaluate what could be done in the future. He added that they would dwell seriously on two issues which lend importance to this meeting with the UN secretary general: One is the continually increasing militant statements of the Greek Cypriots, the second is the Greek Cypriot military parade on 1 October, which confirms their militancy. Denktas made this disclosure to HURRIYET: "A short while ago, Greek Cypriot Interior Minister Veniamin stated that they were continuing the intercommunal talks in order to gain time to complete their preparations.

"As a continuation of the same statement, he felt the need to stress that they also possess arms which they did not display on 1 October. That is, they obviously need time to complete their preparations for slaughtering us. This is clearly taking the Turkish Cypriot community for fools.

"This attitude lacks the good will which is needed in the search for peace."

Stressing that these acts and behavior on the part of the Greek Cypriots are not developments that manifest the desire to establish a joint state, head of state Denktas stated that the United Nations bore great responsibility. Drawing serious attention to the arming of the Greek Cypriots, Denktas said: "The United Nations bears great responsibility. While we are exerting efforts to secure peace and while we, as a sign of good will, are trying to keep Turkish peace forces at the minimum, the Greek Cypriots have embarked on an armament race. They are building an airfield in the Paphos district which, we are sure, they will use for military purposes.

"It is the duty of the United Nations to counter such perilous developments. Unless this is done, it will be incumbent on us to adopt defense measures against developments which will endanger our people and land. We are watching very closely all aspects of the situation. The conflagration should be prevented. Precautions should and will be taken to prevent the violation of peace."

Denktas then emphasized that the way the Cyprus question is presented by the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots is utterly wrong and fallacious. He added: "The Cyprus issue is not confined to certain rights which Greece will grant to the Turkish Cypriot community on the island. It is an issue which requires the reestablishment of a republic based on partnership, which was destroyed in 1963. Turkey has not occupied Cyprus. Turkey has eradicated Greek occupation on the island. The Cyprus question will be resolved within the framework of these facts."

CAGATAY RETURNS FROM 'CONSTRUCTIVE' ANKARA VISIT

TA141439 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has returned to the federated state after talks in Ankara with the Turkish Government on the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Speaking at a news conference in Ankara this morning before his departure, Mr Cagatay described his talks as very constructive and said that they had dealt with the political, economic, financial and transportation problems of the Turkish Cypriot community. He repeated that the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot side for a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem had not yielded any results because of Greek Cypriot intransigence. The prime minister said: The recent display of Greek arms secretly shipped to the south (?gave) the necessary warning about the danger of the armament that had been given to the Greek Cypriot side through the United Nations.

In reply to a question on the Greek Cypriot proposal for a withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus and for increasing the number of the UN troops on the island, Mr Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot side had not received such a proposal. [Words indistinct] in favor of the settlement of the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks and the Turkish troops would stay in Cyprus until the future of the federated state is fully guaranteed.

Referring to reports on the presence of Armenian terrorists who (?settled) in Cyprus, the prime minister said that the situation is being watched very carefully. He stated that part of the claims about the Armenians could not be proven. However, other claims had come from reliable sources (?which prompted) the Turkish Cypriot side to make the necessary investigations. The claims that some militants of the Armenian terrorist organization, ASALA, settled in Cyprus during the withdrawal of PLO guerrillas from Beirut had some credibility. Consequently, the United Nations authorities had been warned and the attention of the Greek Cypriot side had been drawn to this. If the situation becomes dangerous, he said, all the necessary measures will be taken.

HURRIYET CITES VISITING CAGATAY ON ARMS, ASALA

NC150736 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Bulent Erandac report]

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said: "The Greek Cypriots are engaged in arming themselves in an unnecessary and meaningless manner in Cyprus, an island so close to Turkey. I hope that when this arming reaches dangerous dimensions, Turkey will not hesitate to take the necessary measures."

Disclosing his views on various issues to HURRIYET, Cagatay said: "This danger is not confined to the TFSC alone. When that point is reached, the same danger will affect Turkey, as well. When it becomes imperative to adopt precautions, Turkey will have to act in conjunction with the TFSC."

The TFSC prime minister also stated that the Greek Cypriots continue to obtain arms from Greece as well as from other countries and that the balance of power has been upset. He added: "If this is allowed to continue, it is possible that we would take certain precautionary measures, too. The Greek Cypriots paraded their arms on 1 October. It is not difficult to realize from what countries the arms are obtained once you look at their trademark. It is impossible for Turkey to permit the Greek Cypriots to be armed to such an extent."

Cagatay said emphatically that it was high time representations were made to the countries which sell arms to the Greek Cypriots.

Prime Minister Cagatay also referred to the Armenian militants who have established themselves in the Greek Cypriot sector, and said: "The southern part of the island, which is under the control of the Greek Cypriots, has become the center of the Armenian terrorist organization known as the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). We have ascertained that following the PLO's departure from Beirut, ASALA militants have been placed in certain camps in southern Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot administration's attention has been drawn to this. When the Armenian militants are known to have gone into action to the detriment of either the Turkish Cypriot community or Turkey, everything possible will be done to counter the activities of ASALA or other organizations."

Stating that the Greek Cypriots have been trying to distort facts concerning the existence and activities of the Armenian militants, Cagatay added: "It has been observed that the Greek Cypriots were badly disturbed by the reaction shown by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots. We are watching the matter closely. Whenever a harmful situation arises, it will be eliminated by implementing all of the necessary measures."

TFSC Prime Minister Cagatay has begun his official contacts in Ankara. Cagatay met first with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and then State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara.

It has been reported that the talks were centered on implementing the 1983 budget and on other economic matters.

News Conference, Departure

TA141151 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mustafa Cagatay, has said that his contacts in Ankara have been concluded positively within the framework of traditional solidarity and cooperation. Cagatay said that Turkey has undertaken to finance an infrastructure worth over 4 billion lira in the federated state during the 1983 fiscal year.

At a news conference in Ankara before his departure, Cagatay said that he exchanged views on political, economic and financial issues with Turkish officials. Noting that the federated state aims at being self-sufficient in the economic field, Cagatay added that this cannot be realized without the contribution of the motherland. Cagatay said that decisions were made at the talks to establish a central bank and a development bank in the federated state, and to reorganize the public economic establishments. Noting that the transporation issue was also discussed in a bid to develop agriculture and tourism, Cagatay added that the pertinent establishments will discuss the issue again in the comming days.

Cagatay said that efforts aimed at finding a just and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem are continuing, and that the comprehensive and acceptable Turkish Cypriot proposals are being accepted more and more by other countries. Cagatay concluded by saying that the Greek Cypriot side should see these realities and should renounce its intransigent attitude. Cagatay later left Ankara.

At Esenboga Airport, Cagatay was seen off by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister and Cyprus Coordination Council member Seyyat Baykara and other officials. Turkish Cypriot Minister of Economy and Finance Salih Cosar and Minister of Public Works and Communications Mehmet Bayram left for Nicosia with Cagatay.

TURKISH, YUGOSLAV SECURITY OFFICIALS END TALKS

TA141648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] It has been announced that Yugoslavia will facilitate procedures for Turkish citizens transiting the country and that it will attempt to solve their problems. These views were expressed in a joint communique issued following the 3-day meeting between the Turkish and Yugoslav security officials in Istanbul. A decision was made to effectively cooperate in the struggle against drug smuggling at the talks held between the Turkish and Yugoslav delegations, headed by Security Director General Fahri Gorgulu and by the assistant secretary of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Dragutin Papovic. At the talks, views were also exchanged on the necessary measures to prevent international terrorism.

TRANSPORT PROTOCOL WITH NETHERLANDS SIGNED

TA141157 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] A Turkish-Netherlands protocol aimed at increasing highway transport has been signed in Ankara. In a statement at the signing ceremony, the deputy under secretary of the Transportation Ministry, Orhan Buldac, said that highway transport from the Netherlands to Turkey will reach 25,000 tons by the end of the year, and that transport to the Middle East countries via Turkey will reach 44,000 tons during the same period. He added that there has been a great increase in highway transportation between the two countries in recent years, but that Turkey's share in this is continuously decreasing. Noting that a unity of views has been reached on increasing Turkey's share, Buldac said that measures had been taken to encourage and strengthen the transporters.

The head of the Netherlands delegation and head of the Highway Transport Department said that the two countries share a positive approach regarding transport relations, and that the talks have been beneficial.

TCP SENDS GREETINGS TO BOLIVIAN COMMUNISTS

TA141719 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General I. Bilen to Bolivian Communist Party -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee greets you on behalf of the Turkish Communists and people.

We sincerely congratulate the Bolivian democratic forces for the great victory won following the bloody and sacrificial struggle waged for many years under the leadership of the Democratic and Popular Unity. The establishment of a constitutional order in Bolivia as a result of the active struggle of the masses against all the pressure, tyranny, torture, threats and provocations by the military dictatorship is a gain not only for your country.

The fact that the Democratic and Popular Unity has assumed power and the fact that a parliament elected by the people's vote in 1980 began to function is a development that exceeds the borders of your country. The unity of all the democratic forces within a single front in Bolivia and their courageous struggle are a great source of power and inspiration for the Turkish working class and our country's democratic forces, which are currently struggling under conditions imposed by the reactionary military dictatorship, in their struggle for peace, democracy and national independence.

Dear Comrades, we wish you new and great successes in this new phase of the struggle waged by the Bolivian people on the path to democracy, national sovereignty and social progress.

With our communist greetings, [signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 12 October 1982.

ULUSU SAYS WORKERS' RIGHTS TO BE PROTECTED

TA141301 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that even the most trivial rights of the Turkish workers employed abroad under the guarantee of laws and international agreements will not be left undefended. Ulusu asked the workers to refrain from acts which might be interpreted as renouncing these rights.

The high coordination council for the problems of workers employed abroad has met in Ankara. In an opening statement, Ulusu noted the inclination and statements of the new FRG coalition government concerning the reduction of the number of foreign workers employed in the FRG. Stating that unemployment is on the rise in the FRG and that the number of unemployed in that country is expected to reach 2 million in the near future, Ulusu said that these negative developments directly concern the Turkish workers employed in the FRG. Ulusu added that Turkey is aware of the negative economic developments in the friendly and allied FRG, but that Turkey cannot remain a spectator to the loss of Turkish workers' rights in this situation. Ulusu said that activities in connection with the workers employed abroad should be intensified, and a unity of views should be reached on the issue among the various (?units). Noting that there will be attempts to solve the problem through talks between the administrators of the two countries, Ulusu continued: Naturally, it is out of the question for our workers to renounce social rights guaranteed by the laws of the countries they reside in, and especially their retirement rights, which are to be gained soon. Therefore, we should not allow our workers, who are close to retirement and acquiring other such social rights, to panic and renounce these rights. Ulusu said that a plan will be drawn up to prevent the violation of the workers' rights, and that it will be implemented as soon as possible. Ulusu added that great duties befall all institutions of the state and especially the press on this issue. Ulusu said: Care should be taken to avoid creating an atmosphere of panic which might lead to renouncing gained rights, desperation and intimidation.

Ministers and the representatives of various related establishments are participating in the high coordination council meeting.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS BILL ON RALLIES FOR REVIEW

TA140826 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0700 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Oct (AA) -- The government withdrew Wednesday from the Consultative Assembly government-elaborated "bill on meetings and demonstrations" which had been awaiting debate for some time. The memorandum sent by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu to this effect said the bill would be reviewed.

FORMER MINISTER'S VIEWS ON CONSTITUTION REPORTED

TA121918 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Former Minister Hasan Esat Isik has criticized the draft constitution saying that it will bring an authoritarian system. In his statement, published in various dailies, Isik briefly said: The authorities of the president have been greatly exaggerated in this draft constitution. This draft introduces an authoritarian system. We should refrain from resorting to methods employed by the Turkish sultans.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON INTEREST RATES

TA141657 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1610 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Oct (AA) -- Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu said a comprehensive study of the Turkish banking system was being made to determine the measures to be adopted. In a statement during his recent trip to Izmir, accompanying Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Kafaoglu told Izmir businessmen the measures to be adopted would resolve many problems raised by the businessmen concerning high interest rates. The industrial sector had been wanting, for some time, lowering of interest rates, but all of the proposals tabled by the industrialists would "diminish state input and revenues" which the current government policies rule out, he stressed.

Studies concerning banking system would be completed by the end of the year and the credit and bank interest rates could be somewhat lowered with a series of amendments, he added.

ECEVIT'S PRESENT JAIL TERM REDUCED BY COURT

TA141618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Oct (AA) -- The Military Court of Appeals decided Thursday the 54 days Bulent Ecevit, president of the now-defunct People's Republican Party, spent in detention earlier this year must be deducted from his present jail term because he was acquitted Tuesday of charges of lowering Turkey's image abroad under which he had served detention.

Ecevit began August 10 his present sentence of 3 months and 27 days for violating Decree No 52 of the National Security Council banning former politicians from making political statements. The actual date of his release will be determined by the martial law prosecutor.

DIYARBAKIR AIRPORT TO REOPEN FOR TRAFFIC 15 OCT

TA141445 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1420 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Diyarbakir, 14 Oct (AA) -- It has been reported that the Diyarbakir Airport will reopen to traffic tomorrow.

According to information obtained from Diyarbakir Governor Erdogan Sahinoglu, the repair and mairtenance work that started at the Diyarbakir Airport on 25 September has been concluded.

Sahinoglu said that with the repair work completed at the airport and with the new runways that are ready to resume traffic, flights that were transferred to Batman since 28 September will revert to Diyarbakir as of Friday.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

OFFICIALS DISCUSS STEEL 'CONCESSIONS' TO U.S.

LD141450 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] EEC officials in Brussels have begun talks on possible concessions to the United States.

This is, in fact, a last minute attempt to avoid U.S. sanctions against the European export of steel. This week the European Commission agreed to make new concessions to the U.S. steel industry: A whole series of special steel products has been added to the list of products, the export of which should not exceed the volume of 1981.

PORTUGAL

PRESIDENT EANES RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD142318 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The president of the republic returned from Austria a short while ago. The aircraft carrying Ramalho Eanes back to Portugal landed at Oporto's Pedreas Rubras Airport. Here is a report from our Oporto newsroom:

The president of the republic was welcomed by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, General Garcia dos Santos, Major Souse e Castro, General Melo Egidio and other distinguished public figures. After reviewing the honor guard, the president of the republic addressed the Portuguese people:

[Begin recording] The objectives of my state visit to Austria have been achieved. I believe that the cordial relations between the two countries and the long-standing friendship between the Austrian and Portuguese peoples were very evident during my visit.

During this visit we signed a cultural agreement which will enable us to consolidate activities which are already being carried out in the framework of cooperation between the two countries and to widen such activities to other sectors.

I invited President Kirchshlaeger to visit Portugal and the invitation was accepted. Thank you. [end recording]

After this statement at the airport, the president of the republic proceeded to the Bolsa Palace where the congress of the Business Council of Northern Portugal is being held.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BACKS PALESTINIAN STATE

NC141559 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Strasbourg, France, Oct 15 (AFP) -- The European Parliament called today for the first time for the creation of a Palestinian state. Expressing "solidarity with the Palestinian people in their trials," it adopted a resolution tabled by the Socialist, Conservative and Liberal groups, as well as the Christian Democrats and the Italian and Greek Communists.

The assembly noted that the "odious massacres" at Beirut's Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps took place at the time when the Israeli army was in Beirut with the stated aim of maintaining order.

The parliament demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon which were not there by express agreement of the Lebanese Government.

It said an overall solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict meant "political recognition of all the states in the region, a country for the Palestinian people and the restoration of the Lebanese state's full sovereignty."

EEC COMMISSION FORECAST ON ECONOMY 'GRIM'

NC171054 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, Oct 17 (AFP) -- In a broadly grim forecast for the economy of the European Economic Community (EEC), the Community Commission has estimated that unemployment will exceed 11 million at the end of 1982, rising to 12 million in 1983.

The economy will continue to stagnate overall and there is a danger that the 10 members could be caught in long-term economic doldrums partly because of a failure to adapt to a new business climate, the Commission has indicated in its annual 1982-83 economic report to be adopted on Wednesday.

The report said that this autumn the EEC entered the second phase of a two-stage recession, adding that the fourth year of economic recession will begin in a few months' time.

The Commission, the administrative arm of the EEC, has had to revise its forecast for 1982 because the expected upturn did not occur. The Commission now says that EEC output will increase by only 0.3 percent against an earlier forecast of two percent, and unemployment in member countries will exceed 11 million at the year-end, representing 9.4 percent of the working population.

But inflation will have slowed down more than expected to 10.5 percent against 11.8 percent last year.

The balance-of-payments deficit on current account will also have fallen to 15,000 million dollars, or 0.4 percent of gross domestic product, against 20,800 million in 1981, or 0.8 percent of GDP.

National budget deficits will remain stable overall in relation to the 1981 figure amounting to 4.9 percent of GDP.

The Commission stressed that 1982 was marked by two realignments within the European Monetary System (EMS) which reflected inadequate convergence of fundamental factors in member economies.

In 1983, activity will remain weak, with GDP growing by 1.1 percent provided there is an upturn in the second half of 1983. Another condition is that lower inflation and interest rates boost consumer spending and investment.

The Commission is also counting on a 2.2-percent upturn in world trade due to a two-percent increase in GDP in the United States.

This weak outlook, coupled with the contracting labour market and school-leavers, will increase unemployment to above the 12 million mark, or 10.3 percent of the working population, at the end of 1983.

The EEC's terms of trade should continue to improve with the balance-of-payments deficit on current account amounting to 0.3 percent of GDP, while the deficit could be overcome altogether so that a balance is achieved. West Germany and the Netherlands will continue in surplus, while other countries, including France and Italy, will remain in deficit.

Low growth means that budget deficits could worsen, although the Commission's broad forecast is that they will remain stable.

The Commission fears that the Community could enter a long period of low growth amounting almost to recession. One cause could be external upheavals such as oil price hikes and major international conflicts. Another cause might be the Community's delay in adapting its economy and its increasing difficulty in reacting to the changing economic environment.

To reduce the threat of unforeseen developments, the Commission has stressed the need to press ahead with moves toward energy independence on the basis of nuclear power and appropriate energy pricing policies.

It also urged the establishment of adequate arrangements to monitor the world banking system as Europe is one of the foundations of the banking network.

Europe has fallen badly behind in the development of new technology because of inadequate integration of the domestic market and the maintenance of protectionist structures in member states, the Commission said, adding that priority should be given to investment.

This will require a transfer of resources into real productive activity which in turn will require a restructuring of public expenditure which currently comsumes 50 percent of GDP.

On world trade, EEC members must push Japan and newly industrialized countries into adopting a trade policy which is as open as the Community's, the Commission said.

KOHL RECEIVES EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S THORN

LD160622 Hamburg DPA in German 1690 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl received in Bonn and Friday, Gaston Thorn (Luxembourg), president of the commission of the European Community, for an exchange of views on topical political questions which lasted over 1 hour. According to the Federal Press Office, the further development of the Community and the preparation of the accession to the EC Presidency by that Federal Republic in the first half of 1983 were at the center of the talk.

Earlier, Thorn had had separate talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU). During the talk with Genscher, which was attended also by Food Minister Josef Ertl (FDP), problems of fishery policy were also discussed. Stoltenberg indicated to Thorn that the new Federal Government was not considering changes of the existing arrangement for the financing of the Community. Stoltenberg also explained to the EC president the difficult budget situation of the Federal Government and its financial policy concept.

JENNINGER COMMENTS ON INTRA-GERMAN RELATIONS

LD171050 Hamburg DPA in German 1020 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Stuttgart, 17 Oct (DPA) -- Philipp Jenninger (CDU), state minister at the chancellor's office and in charge of contacts with the GDR, has said that the most important task of intra-German relations is "to arrange practical solutions and results."

Jenninger, speaking on South German Radio, said there is no point in wanting to enforce -- especially at the present time -- different legal views on which no agreement has been reached since the Bonn-East Berlin basic treaty was concluded. Jenninger also commented on GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker's criticism of Chancellor Kohl's government statement. He expressed the Federal Government's hope that "a detailed and careful examination by the GDR leadership will lead to a more balanced and more realistic assessment of the chancellor's government statement."

STOLTENBERG PRESENTS ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

LD161832 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 16 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU) has presented a three-stage program to improve state finances, revive the economy and afford relief to taxpayers. In an interview in the WELT AM SONNTAG, Stoltenberg said there would be interest relief for housing construction retroactive to 1 October this year. Relief for medium-sized firms is planned from 1 January 1983, and at the beginning of 1984 there will be a reduction in taxes paid independently of profits for the manufacturing industry. After that, major tax reform will be tackled.

In Stoltenberg's view, the additional revenue from the increase in VAT [value added tax] would create a broader framework for tax relief beginning in 1984. This is primarily aimed at providing tax relief for firms.

The aim was to find quick-acting methods of combating the negative trend in the economy. This included an investment loan, which would raise Dm 2.5 billion and benefit the housing industry. Stoltenberg stressed that the loan will be interest-free and repayable in any event.

LAST OF DETAINED IRANIAN STUDENTS RELEASED

LD151844 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Mainz, 15 Oct (DPA) -- The last 43 of a total of 82 Iranian students who had been kept in detention since April, following the bloody attack on their compatriots in Mainz, have been released, Bernhard Vogel (CDU), Rhineland-Palatinate minister-president announced in Mainz on Friday. On Thursday, 26 Khomeyni followers had been deported.

Vogel said that general amnesty had not been granted to the 43 Iranians still remaining in the Federal Republic. They would be allowed to remain on German territory until they had completed their studies. Due to their involvement in the attack on their compatriots with different political views, in a Mainz students' hostel, the usual criminal investigation procedure will be started against them.

BRIEFS

AID TO PHILIPPINES -- Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA) - The Federal Government is providing Dm 43 million by way of grants and low-interest credits to the Philippines to promote development in rural areas. This was agreed at the end of the government negotiations between the two countries in Bonn on Friday, the Economic Cooperation Ministry announced. The Philippine side was represented by Planning Minister Pacido L Mapa, who had also talks with the new Bonn economic cooperation minister, Juergen Warnke (CSU). [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 15 Oct 82 LD]

STATE SECRETARY APPOINTMENTS --Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Paul Harro Piazolo, former department head in the Baden-Wuerttemberg Science Ministry, today took office as the new state secretary of the Federal Education Ministry, replacing Hermann Granzow. The Federal Cabinet today confirmed Klaus Kinkel, who up to now has been president of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), as state secretary in the Justice Ministry. Kinkel had headed the BND since 1979. Diether Stolze, a copublisher of the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT, has been appointed state secretary for the management of the information and press office. Ludwig Rehlinger (CDU) becomes state secretary in the Ministry for intra-German Affairs, Manfred Baden becomes state secretary in the Labor Ministry and Lothar Ruehl (FDP) becomes state secretary in the Defense Ministry. [Hamburg DPA in German 1550 GMT 7 Oct 82 LD]

MITTERRAND TO MEET WITH AL-JUMAYYIL 20 OCT

NC152032 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Canjuers military base, southern France, Oct 15 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand said here today he will receive Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in Paris on October 20.

Mr Mitterrand made the announcement during an inspection visit to his military base.

Mr al-Jumayyil, due at the United Nations in New York, and in Washington, on October 18 and 19, was expected to spend 24 hours in Paris, including a working lunch with Mr Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson was expected to attend.

An authoritative source in Paris said the two presidents would discuss the post-war reconstruction of Lebanon and restoration of its unity and independence.

The visit by Mr al-Jumayyil, elected September 21 after his brother, President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, was assassinated, would be the first by a Lebanese head of state since President Ilyas Sarkis was received by former President Valery Giscard-d'Estaing in 1978.

Mr al-Jumayyil, who will be accompanied by Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim, was expected to go from Paris to the Vatican.

MITTERRAND VISIT TO MOROCCO OFF; HASSAN TO VISIT

NC152034 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 15 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand will not visit Morocco, as planned, at the end of this month, but instead Morocco's King Hassan II will shortly visit Paris, official sources said today.

The Foreign Ministry, in a communique explaining the cancellation of the visit, said because of King Hassan II's wish to visit France, it had been decided that the two leaders should meet in Paris.

The communique added that a date for the meeting would be fixed shortly.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN TALKS ENCOURAGED

JN151631 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Replying to a question by a PETRA-JNA correspondent in Paris, the official spokesman of the French Ministry of External Relations explained his government's assessment of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. He said that France is following these talks with concern and stresses its support for any Arab or international efforts that may contribute to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. France, he added, underlines the importance of taking into consideration the Palestinian people's legitimate rights in determining their future and the right of each state in the region to live in peace.

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES FRENCH-SOVIET TIES

PM151349 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 82 p 7

[Maurice Delarue report: "Mr Mitterrand and the USSR Ambassador Discussed the Deterioration in French-Soviet Trade"]

[Text] USSR Ambassador Chervonenko had a meeting lasting a little more than 45 minutes at his request with Mr Mitterrand on Tuesday, 12 October. The essence of the talks, the ambassador stated on leaving the Elysee, was "a detailed exchange of views" on French-Soviet relations in the political, economic, commercial, scientific and technical spheres.

When the journalists asked him whether the Polish crisis was not likely to jeopardize French-Soviet relations, the ambassador replied: "We believe that what has been undertaken in Poland will, on the contrary, help to improve the situation in that country. The best thing is not to interfere in those internal affairs. We must believe in the Polish people's wisdom, patriotism and political will. They will find their own solutions."

It is true that the meeting was not directly connected with events in Poland. Mr Chervonenko, who has had regular meetings with French presidents for nearly 10 years, requested an audience in July, and the date for it had been fixed for some time. The world situation was reviewed, and it is highly unlikely that Poland was not discussed at least briefly.

Nonetheless, as Mr Chervonenko said, the main part of the meeting was apparently devoted to bilateral relations, which are still rather cool. Of course, ministerial visits are scheduled (Agriculture Minister Mrs Cresson will visit Moscow shortly, as will Research and Industry Minister Chevenement -- probably a little later), and the PS is restoring contacts with the CPSU. It is also true that Moscow welcomes the French Government's firm line in the gas pipeline affair.

But France does not appreciate in the slightest the considerable deterioration in French exports to the USSR (the deficit will reach Fr 10 billion in 1982), and the French Government is wondering whether the Soviets are using trade as a means of blackmailing France into a more flexible line on the international problems concerning the USSR. We cannot assume that Mr Mitterrand made his feelings on the subject known to Mr Chervonenko.

In this context, no visit to Moscow by Mr Cheysson, still less by Mr Mitterrand, is being envisaged in the near future, although Paris is not ruling out the possibility of such a visit when it seems useful for improving relations between the two countries.

MALI PRESIDENT TRAORE ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

NC171734 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 16 (AFP) -- President Moussa Traore of Mali arrived here today for a two-day official visit to France which is expected to be essentially devoted to the Mali's serious economic and financial problems.

France is a major source of financial aid for the west African state. It is chief among its import suppliers, and is also chief client for Mali's exports, notably cotton.

During his visit, General Traore is to meet Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. He is to meet President Francois Mitterrand on Tuesday evening.

In Algiers earlier today during a stopover, General Traore had [words indistinct] with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

No details of the two men's talks were revealed, but observers believed the crisis in the organisation of African unity prompted by the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) may have been raised.

Algeria has backed the Polisario Front guerrillas who have [words indistinct] the western Sahara. The guerrillas, who are fighting Morocco for control of the territory, have an office in Algiers.

The Malian president is member of a five-state committee seeking to reconvene the OAU summit before the end of the year. The summit [words indistinct].

MITTERRAND: NO PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON BOMB YET

NC151741 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Conjuers military base, southern France, Oct 15 (AFP) -- France is not going ahead with production of the neutron bomb yet because "the time is not ripe", President Francois Mitterrand said here today.

In his first visit to a French Army camp since taking office 17 months ago, Mr Mitterrand said he had asked for further research on the neutron bomb to allow France "to begin production immediately...if I so decide".

"But the time is not ripe," he said. "We have other military priorities".

The president was queried on whether France had decided to produce the bomb following a report by the Paris-based English-language daily, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The paper said Mr Mitterrand informed the new West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that France was going ahead with production of the neutron bomb during talks a fortnight ago.

(In Washington, a State Department spokesman denied that America had given any technological aid to help France produce a neutron bomb or that France had asked for such aid. THE NEW YORK TIMES today claimed that the French Government had given the green light for the production of the neutron bomb.)

Mr Mitterrand, who today watched a demonstration launch of the Pluton tactical nuclear missile here, stressed his firm commitment to a further buildup of France's nuclear deterrent force.

France can defend itself only if "we succeed in integrating Navy nuclear forces, airforce nuclear capacities and the army's nuclear weaponry", he said.

The country must build up a strategic nuclear deterrent force strong enough to persuade its enemies that if France goes to war, it can inflict considerable damage, he added.

INDIA TO PURCHASE MIRAGES, EXOCET MISSILES

LD172238 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] It would appear that India has signed an agreement for the purchase of forty Mirage-2000 aircraft as well as other equipment including some Exocet missiles. The news given out by an Indian news agency adds that the agreement was signed last night. The Indian Ministry of Defense has refused to make any statement. Last January, Paris and New Delhi had concluded a protocol concerning the purchase of the Mirages.

'PAINFUL' FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT ANNOUNCED

LD161728 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The figures for France's foreign trade are painful for Mr Michel Jobert [foreign trade minister] who this morning announced that the deficit for September has risen to 12.2 billion francs. It is the worst figure since the beginning of the year, except for June when the deficit was 13.2 billion francs.

Exports are stagnant, the minister of foreign trade said, but imports are rising at a rate of 5.5 percent, which is a strange phenomenon after two devaluations which have made French goods more competitive abroad.

MARCHAIS, DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO BEIJING

For Beijing coverage of PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais' visit to the PRC, beginning 14 October, including greetings from General Secretary Hu Yaobang and discussions with Premier Zhao Ziyang, see the Western Europe section of the 14 October issue and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

PCF MINISTER ON GOVERNMENT ACCORD, POLISH CRISIS

PM151511 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on Radio Luxembourg interview with French Minister of Public Office and Administrative Reform Anicet le Pors -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] To the ritual question "is being a Communist minister a comfortable position?" Anicet le Pors replied by stating the conditions which prevailed on the Communists' entry into government: the agreement reached with the PS and the result of the recent elections. "It is in that context that the Communist ministers are acting." Anicet le Pors said that "there has been no instance in which the Communist ministers as such have been isolated from the rest of the government." Then he stressed that "the government must speak with one voice once decisions have been taken" and that the Communist ministers "express their views in the cabinet or interministerial committee meetings." "In my view," the minister added, "we are in the government, fully in the government, and for a very long time to come."

With regard to the positions recently adopted by the PCF Central Committee, he said that "the free debate on major ideas, which is valid for the ministers, is all the more valid for the majority parties."

With regard to the forthcoming municipal elections, A. le Pors hoped that there would be "a union of all the leftwing forces which led to the formation of this government."

Finally, turning to Polish problems, Anicet le Pors stated: "The premier has spoken on the government's behalf. Anything which attacks workers' rights in any country is not good for the world's development." Then he expressed the hope that those problems might be approached "with responsibility," without doing "anything which might undermine any effort in the right direction." He continued: "I am not in a position to express a judgement with confidence: This is a matter of concern for all men and women of feeling in our country."

PCF MEMBER PAUL LAURENT ON POLICY TOWARD POLAND

LD151136 Paris Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Interview with Paul Laurent, PCF Political Bureau member, by unidentified reporter; date and place not specified, -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Good morning, Paul Laurent. You are a member of the Communist Party Political Bureau; now when we looked at events in Poland almost a year ago now, the PCF, put a priori confidence in General Jaruzelski to return some order to Poland. Today it seems you are changing your attitude slightly. Does this mean that almost a year later you have been disappointed by General Jaruzelski?

[Answer] A year ago we were already very worried by the situation in Poland and wanted things to develop in the direction of a resumption of dialogue and national agreement in order to progress toward a release of prisoners and to develop independent trade unions. It is true that this process is complex and that it is still not at all well underway in Poland at the moment. We are continuing the same direction because our original choice was that of rejecting a bloodbath, of avoiding a growing tension within Europe and of removing the risks of outside intervention.

But our wishes are even stronger than a year ago. We see that the government is maintaining its search for understanding and dialogue even if it is not meeting extraordinary success at the moment, and I heard your guest yesterday [reference to an interview on 14 October]. It seems to me that we must continue to hope that things will be not be resolved by violence, but by dialogue among the Polish people. This is our position, which has not changed, but we are looking more urgently for a development of the situation, I would say.

[Question] Do you think, for example, that the new trade union law adopted just a week ago constitutes a good chance for opening up a dialogue?

[Answer] It does open the door legally for the existence of trade unions, for trade union pluralism, for the existence of the right to strike under certain conditions, so perhaps there is an opening, and we fervently hope that all social forces in Poland will get involved in it.

[Question] If the situation in Poland does not settle down -- for the moment calm has returned to Poland because the shipyards in Gdansk in particular have been militarized, which is a way of ending dissent -- if this situation does not develop, would you not be tempted to distance yourselves rather more from the Polish regime; would you not be tempted to go further than a simple concern, even a serious concern that you have?

[Answer] Let us not prejudge events. Our wish is in the opposite direction, and that's what we are aiming for. We think we should not take the side of those who are stirring up the embers; things are sufficiently complex and sometimes even tragic, so we do not need to add to them.

PCF PAPER REJECTS CHARGE OF COALITION SPLIT

PM151559 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Trial of Strength?"]

[Text] "Trial of strength started between the PS and PCF", "Technique of tripping people up or giving selective support" -- various commentators think that the recent [PCF] Central Committee meeting give reasons for boosting their hope of seeing us leave the government coalition.

LE MATIN, which seems to want to outdo LE FIGARO on this subject, has difficultly in concealing its jubilation at the thought that there might be a split between the Communists and the Socialists.

In support of its theory, Mr Perdriel's [LE MATIN editor] daily invokes the statements made by [PS First Secretary] Lionel Jospin and [PS National Secretary] Jean Poperen, who, according to it, "reminded the Communists that government policy cannot be divided and must be judged as a whole."

That interpretation does not correspond exactly to the Socialist leaders' public statements, since [French Premier] Pierre Mauroy recently stressed in an interview to DER SPIEGEL that our party was "playing its role normally while upholding its own positions" and that he had not "noticed the slightest deviation from government solidarity" by the Communist ministers.

However, in view of what is at stake and the complexity of the situation, it is useful to try to shed a little light on a problem which some people are trying to obscure, with some success.

We are participating in the government on the basis of a compromise agreement involving reciprocal pledges. We are struggling for the success of the new policy and we do not want any return to the course followed by a right which demonstrated its harmful nature for so many years. That is the choice which we made and to which are sticking.

That does not mean that we have been turned into disinterested spectators or into harem mutes. We plan an active part in government action at all times.

PS National Secretary Paul Quiles once expressed the hope that the PS would not become a "shapeless" party but rather a "proposing, driving force" and asserted that it "should use all its critical qualities, without going to extremes, to influence the final decisions" taken by the government.

It will be readily understood that what is valid for the president's party is even more valid for ours.

Our overall support for the government -- and we did not set conditions for it -- is not inconsistent with our opposition to some decisions which run counter to the pledges made.

It is true that since June 1981, the government has adopted major social measures and democratic reforms. For instance, there was the initial revival of consumption, thanks to the increase in the minimum wage and social benefits. There were the nationalization, decentralization, the extension of workers' rights, the wealth tax, the 39-hour week, the week of paid leave, vocational training for young people, research, the creation of a fund for major works and the incentives for young farmers to get established.

It is also true that a number of recent government decisions appear to be more like concessions to the right and the employers: for instance the wage freeze; the granting of exemptions from the wealth tax; the hospital living charges under social security; the continuation of closures in the iron and steel industry and the stagnation of coal production.

Hence the emergence of some discontent in the country which was expressed in the by-elections. Only yesterday, [RPR leader] Jacques Chirac, who has a short memory, asserted that the policy pursued by the Socialists and Communists was leading "to social regression and a drop in living standards."

It is precisely because we do not want those bankruptcies to return, and because we want the government's policy to succeed; it is because we want to maintain a leftwing course and keep the promises made to the electorate, it is because of all those things that we are calling on the workers to intervene in the debate, defeat the pressure exerted by the financial powers, and take part en masse in large-scale national action to win back the domestic market and achieve social progress.

Our objective is not to weaken the governemnt, but instead, give it the broadest possible popular base by enabling it to keep the promises it made. If a trial of strength has been started, it is with the right.

CHIRAC ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF SPYING ON RPR

NC132102 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 13 (AFP) -- Conservative opposition leader Jacques Chirac today accused France's Socialist government of setting up a special political police force to spy on his neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) party. But the Interior Ministry denied the accusation and said that Mr Chirac was trying to divert attention from damning charges levied against him this week.

Mr Chirac, who is also the mayor of Paris, was charged earlier this week with involvement in two corruption scandals involving nine million francs (1,285,000 dollars).

The satirical weekly CANARD ENCHAINE today accused Albin Chalandon, an RPR leader and chairman of the state-run ELF-Aquitaine Oil Company, of having secretly financed the 1981 presidential campaign of Mr Chirac. The paper said that two million francs (285,000 dollars) were siphoned off from the firm's West Africa subsidiary ELF-Gabon for the Chirac campaign. But the oil company today denied all involvement in the pay-off.

The second case revealed this week involves seven million francs (one million dollars) that the Paris Town Hall allegedly arranged to be paid to "dummy" consultancy firms before building contracts were awarded.

In a press conference today, Mr Chirac described the allegations as a political campaign geared to "discredit the Paris Town Hall," six months before the vital French municipal elections. He said he was conducting his own inquiry into the alleged housing scandal and termed the ELF-Gabon affair a pack of "lies."

The charges and counter-charges come in the wake of increasing friction between the Socialists and the RPR following the government's decision last week to go ahead with a centralisation bill geared to undercut the powers enjoyed by the mayors of France's biggest cities. But while the Socialists have said the bill is necessary to give people greater powers in local government, the RPR has charged that it simply aims at whittling away Mr Chirac's hold over the Paris Town Hall.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA -- The Journal Officiel for this Tuesday, 5 October, carries the appointment of Mr Jean Soulier as ambassador to Indonesia, replacing Mr Dimitri de Favitski who was recently appointed ambassador to Cyprus. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Oct 82 p 4 PM]

NEXT ARIANE LAUNCH -- During the 33d congress of the International Aeronautics Federation in Paris, Mr Vignelles of the Center for Space Studies stated that the next launch of the "Ariane" rocket will take place "at the end of January at the earliest." Everything will depend on the conclusions of the commission of investigation comprising the European Space Agency and the National Center for Space Studies, and of the working group made up of specialists. On 15 October at the earliest, the former should publish its report on the exact causes of the failed launch of 10 September. On 8 November, the latter will make a statement on the compliance of the sixth launcher with the results of this investigation. The definite decision concerning the launch date should be made on 15 November, according to the same source. The next "passenger" of the "Ariane" rocket on its sixth launch could be one of the two European satellites: "Exosat," a scientific satellite which was to be launched in November, or "ECS-1," a European communications satellite. [Paris LES ECHOS in French 29 Sep 82 p 12 WA]

RESPONSE TO U.S. SEIZURE OF PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

LD162316 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has intervened over the halting or seizure in the United States of four General Electric rotors destined for the Nuovo Pignone Company in Florence. The Italian Embassy was instructed to take action in Washington to clarify the nature of the measures.

A Foreign Ministry note pointed out that as far as the fulfillment of contracts already signed between the SAIPEM company and the Soviet Union is concerned, the Italian side confirmed the position to the effect that contracts already signed most be observed. If there is any question of an indirect impact on Nuovo Pignone because of the sanctions against supplies for the Soviet gas pipeline, then its consequences would be even more serious.

TRADE UNIONS PROTEST BANNING OF SOLIDARITY

AU161543 Rome ANSA in English 1511 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Palermo, October 16 -- The unified Italian trade unions, CGIL-CISL-UIL, sent a message of solidarity today to the outlawed Polish trade union Solidarnosc and levelled charges against the Warsaw regime which banned the first free Polish trade union last week.

The three unions have organized two days of "democratic struggle against the mafia" here and the union secretary generals, Luciano Lama, Perre Carniti and Giorgio Benvenuto, arrived in Palermo yesterday.

The message said, "The trade union movement and the one hundred thousand Italian workers gathered in Palermo to demonstrate against terrorism and organized crime and for development and democracy, firmly condemn the banning of Solidarnosc.

"Even in this moment, once again so tragic for the destiny of Poland, the union movement of Italian workers stands alongside the underground Solidarnosc and its jailed leaders.

"The gains of Solidarnosc were not only gains for the Polish people but have enriched the patrimony of ideas, of struggle, of values and experiences of workers throughout the world."

SPADOLINI VOWS TO CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST MAFIA

AU161941 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Palermo, October 16 -- "Democratic Italy fully accepts the mafia's challenge", Premier Giovanni Spadolini solemnly pledged today at the end of a two-day anti-mafia demonstration organized by the nation's three major labor organizations.

"We came to Palermo to testify that we have not forgotten, that we do not want to forget anything of what has happened", Spadolini exclaimed. He was referring to the September 3 slaying in downtown Palermo of Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, the government-appointed prefect sent here in the spring to coordinate anti-mafia police operations, his wife and police escort.

The two-day demonstration got off to a start Friday at the prefecture with the unveiling of a bronze bust of the slain law enforcement official. Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni was on hand at the unveiling ceremony with a statement vowing to break into the mafia's nationwide and international connections.

The union organizers of the event threw the weight of the entire workers' movement behind the fight against the mafia which, it was recalled, makes fourteen billion dollars a year -- 16 times the Italian Justice Ministry's entire annual budget -- just [on] profits from heroin sales.

Spadolini described the triple slaying in the Sicilian capital as "one of the worst and most disquieting acts of terrorism in Italy's tormented post-war history" which represented an all-out challenge to "this democratic and republican state".

INVESTIGATION LAUNCHED ON PLO, RED BRIGADE TIES

AU150917 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Venice, October 15 -- It has been revealed that an investigation is under way here on alleged supplies of arms from the Palestinian Liberation Organization to the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group in Italy.

According to unconfirmed reports, the public prosecutor's office has requested the investigating magistrate to issue an international arrest warrant against PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. No decision has yet been taken.

The investigation began after the kidnappers of General James Dozier were captured at the beginning of the year and many of them decided to cooperate with the police.

According to their account, in 1979, Red Brigades chief Mario Moretti sailed to Lebanon where a group of Palestinians loaded a large quantity of arms on the boat which then returned to Venice where the weapons were divided among the various Red Brigades columns and foreign terrorist groups.

Meanwhile in Rome, Thursday PLO representative Nimr Haddad charged that the leak of the Venice investigation is a "political act of provocation" against the PLO. In a statement, Haddad said that "the PLO has always condemned international terrorism, both by the Red Brigades and (by other groups) and for many years has offered every form of cooperation in the battle against terrorism.

"Leaks of this kind do not help the truth in the battle against terrorism in Italy or in the rest of the world or in the battle for a just peace in the Middle East.

"This is an act of a political nature, a provocation against the PLO at a time when Israeli propaganda insists on repeating such charges and insinuations".

ALESSANDRO NATTA PREVIEWS PCI CONGRESS DEBATE

PM151541 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 10 Oct pp 1, 24

[PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta interview granted to Enzo Roggi in Rome; date not specified]

[Excerpt] Rome -- The recent meeting of the PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission marked the start of the PCI's congress campaign. We discussed this with Comrade Alessandro Natta. Our conversation began with an aspect rather neglected by the press, namely the profile or character that it is intended to impart to the congress. Natta said:

"The fact that it was decided to make a document the basis of the debate means that the aim is not a general reorganization and redefinition of party strategy, but a major, direct intervention in a political situation that will clarify and advance our proposal of a democratic alternative.

For this very reason, I fail to understand the worries expressed by some comrades regarding the date of the congress. It seems to me that a period of 4-5 months cannot be considered insufficient, and that there is no basis for the fear of the profundity and freedom of our debate being influenced excessively by outside events. It is true that the political situation is acute, tense and exposed to possible rapid evolutions. But, apart from the fact that there is no guarantee that the situation in the second half of 1983 will be any more relaxed, we believe that a congress debate is all the more specific and productive inasmuch as it is not separated from the overall political and social dynamic. Obviously, this does not mean restricting ourselves to immediate and short-term issues.

[Question] An "entirely political" congress is something of an innovation in our tradition. Does this not leave us open to the objection that there is an intention to ignore or minimize certain ideological problems, certain "awkward" issues which have hitherto not found the entire party united?

[Answer] You are referring to major issues such as the third way, the verdict on events in Poland and our conception of internationalism and real socialism, in general. Well, I really do not believe that concentrating our congress deliberations on our political proposals can obscure any of these elements. Nobody has in mind any pragmatic evasiveness. That would be absurd. Our very proposal embodies and is based on an ideological substance and socialist outlook that we do not want to see obscured: Indeed, it will be necessary to stress the links between strategy and political proposals, to have the most open and elucidating debate on this topic, with the intention of taking up whatever valid points may exist even within critical stances and the outside contributions that we will invite.

[Question] This raises the question of the forms and what you call the "spirit" on the congress debate.

[Answer] It seems to me that Berlinguer's report to the Central Committee was itself an innovation. He did not present a document in which every issue was complete and resolved. Of course, the democratic alternative proposal as the linchpin of the agenda was quite explicit. But all the issues connected with it were presented precisely as subjects to be examined in depth and defined in the document that we will approve in November and that will, in turn, be not a platform to be accepted or rejected, but a document to be discussed, enriched and explained. With regard to innovations, I consider important the decision to publish, at the request of those concerned, amendments and political stances that are not approved at the various levels of the congress. There will thus be a full circulation, an awareness and a dialogue throughout the party on the themes of the congress dialectic.

[Question] On the subject of the democratic nature of the congress debate, Comrade Cossutta has said that it must be prevented from becoming a "campaign of elucidation...."

[Answer] I do not understand the objection about "elucidation." On the contrary, I believe that it is the right and duty of the leadership bodies to give an account of their work and the congress proposals, to explain and to elucidate their decisions and proposals. If we really want clarity, this is the precondition. As for the relationship between democracy and unity, I believe they are both interrelated and essential values. There is no need to smash down doors that are already open. It is entirely obvious and natural for us Communists that we must pursue the objective of unity. Democracy is the form of this process: Otherwise there is false unity or crystallized splits.

[Question] Do you mean that the dialogue must necessarily be based on a unitary premise?

[Answer] What I mean is that the debate must be open, sincere and direct, but also correct: That is, it must not proceed from the preconceived desire to set oneself apart irrespective, to transform points of discussion into antitheses, into a platform within which to gather and to condense various forms of dissent.

We need to debate, understand, deliberate and decide. This implies great democratic vitality and openness, which is something different from a census of forces around a "truth" conveyed from above. I would like to add that unity is certainly no fetish, but a political factor to be pursued and defended always for the sake of the party: indeed, not only does it give us strength in action and confidence in initiative, but it also gives us the confidence of those who look to us and a guarantee to our interlocutors. Unity is also a guarantee of the party's autonomy -- political and national. This is a linchpin that we will allow nobody to undermine. Basically, the democratic dialectic is a stimulating and creative element: Predetermined and systematic contraposition is an element of weakness.

[Question] The question of the representation of dissenters at successive levels of the congress has been raised....

[Answer] I cannot understand what is being proposed here either -- perhaps a "fast lane" that passes vertically through the congresses." But at all levels, the congress assembly is the ultimate authority and decides who the delegates are to be: There can be no automatic privileges for anyone. It is something else that must be guaranteed: Everyone's absolute freedom to speak, to make themselves understood, to put forward proposals, to request a pronouncement on their proposals and to be elected on the basis of whatever consensus they may secure.

[Question] I would like to ask you: In your opinion, were this "spirit" and these criteria for the debate reflected at the latest Central Committee and Central Control Commission session?

[Answer] Yes, apart from Cossutta's speech, the central bodies did, I believe, send the correct message to the party -- the will and the commitment to hold an open discussion and to deliberate in depth and in a spirit of unity. The differences of viewpoint had the valid character is a -- partly critical -- effort of enrichment and reflection. This has absolutely nothing to do with "power" tactics or any intention to keep score.

OFFICIAL SUGGESTS POLICY FOR HORN OF AFRICA

AU180835 Rome ANSA in English 0818 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 18 -- The West, and Western Europe in particular, should act urgently and energetically to work out a policy for the strategic Horn of Africa, according to Italian Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi. Writing in Sunday's edition of the Socialist Party mouthpiece, AVANTI, Palleschi, who recently got back from a visit to Somalia, claimed that the zone, together with Afghanistan and Iran, is one fork of the "Soviet pincers" designed to block the Middle Eastern region, "which guarantees the most important energy sources necessary for the West European countries".

According to Palleschi, West European policy for the area should consist of three main points: A strong economic, diplomatic and military aid for Somalia, which he claimed was "now the principal objective of the Soviet Union's aggressive maneuver". A renunciation of the military option for solving the Somali national problem in Ogaden, and the analogous problem to the north in Eritrea. Moves to ensure the rebirth of Ethiopian independence before it is lost to Soviet hegemony.

According to Palleschi, there are two conditions for "committed" European and Western cooperation with Ethiopia: A pacification of the southern frontier and the opening of unconditional peace negotiations with Somalia. The opening of Ethiopian society to "cooperation with our society and our culture".

He added that the West must stand by Somalia to "ensure its security against any aggression or threat of destabilization". At the same time, he asserted, there must be economic and cultural cooperation with Ethiopia so as to "build, with facts, a peace alternative and real non alignment against Soviet political and military hegemony."

PRESIDENT EANES ON CURRENT POLITICAL PROBLEMS

PM151513 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Portugal Is Experiencing Crisis of Confidence"]

[Excerpt] The president of the republic has said that it is necessary for the central bloc of Portuguese society to unite on what is essential to make it possible to surmount the "grave crisis" which the country is experiencing and which he described as a "widespread crisis of confidence." Ramalho Eanes made this assertion yesterday at a luncheon held for him by young supporters of his repeat candidacy in the 1980 presidential election. In the head of state's opinion, it is essential that the central bloc of Portuguese society overcome the stage of "discord and dispute," with a view to resolving the nation's problems.

Within this context, he said, lie young people's problems, which range from securing their first jobs to housing, and to which he promised, within his sphere of competence, to make the response which is "feasible." In passing, he regretted not having undertaken systematic contacts with citizens of this age group, explaining this shortcoming by the "systematic campaign of slander" of which he has been a target.

Eanes linked the lack of a solution to young people's problems with the absence of an adequate response to the crisis which Portuguese society is experiencing, which, in his opinion, is a widespread crisis of confidence whose repercussions on the economic field have finally affected the country as a whole. To explain the atmosphere of "lack of confidence," Ramalho Eanes said that there are reasons of an exogenous nature, such as inconsistency, ambiguities and the mistakes made over the last few years; and of an endogenous nature, in which connection he made a historical digression which he took back to the Salazar regime and the fall of the empire.

Left Had No Cultural Alternative

Although maintaining that the crisis was inevitable with the end of the era of empire, Eanes asserted that this continuation is partly due to the absence of a cultural blueprint providing an alternative to that of the conservative bloc on the part of the left which took power after 25 April [1974].

"Without it," the president of the republic said, "the essential galvanizing element of the political transformation of Portuguese society was lacking."

Without fully answering the question of how to emerge from this deadlock, Eanes confined himself to pointing out the need for unity of the central bloc of Portuguese society, from which a blueprint may emerge accommodating everybody -- specifically, young people -- as he made a point of emphasizing. However, he promised that in due course he will express more clearly his thinking on the issues raised.

BALSEMAO COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL THEMES

PM180803 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Balsemao Deems Campaign by 'Critical Sector' Unlikely"]

[Excerpts] "As Social Democratic Party [PSD] chairman, leader of the Democratic Alliance and prime minister, I am above all mindful of the problems of the Portuguese people and the state, Pinto Balsemao said in an interview broadcast yesterday by Radio Commercial's "Domingueiro" program, referring to the forecast offensive by the "critical sector" against him, following the local elections and at the time of the Social Democrats' congress, scheduled for January.

Asked about the "guerrilla warfare" between the government and the president of the republic, Balsemao blamed forces outside the two state bodies for the problems which have arisen.

"Public opinion has gradually found who the originators and instigators of the 'guerrilla warfare' are; frequently, neither the president nor the government but forces which are seeking to create an atmospehre which will make it possible to serve better their not always clearly democratic aims," the prime minister stressed.

Regarding both the president and the government as legitimized by democratic elections, Balsemao stated that on the part of the government "the intention to respect the sphere of competence and powers of the other state bodies has always existed, while demanding in return that those state bodies respect the government's sphere of competence and powers."

Confronted next by a listener with the possibility of an alliance between the PSD and the Socialist Party [PSP], Balsemao, although not totally ruling out that hypothesis, described it as not very feasible, at least until 1984, stating that the matter can only be tackled in practice "when the PSP begins to define its stance."

"We are firmly committed to the Democratic Alliance," he stated, "and regard it not only as a coalition but as a blueprint for society which will only be ended when any of those taking part sees fit. When we signed the agreement in 1979, we set out a horizon until 1984. If at that time we believe that the Democratic Alliance remains the political formula which best defends the Portuguese people's interests, nothing prevents its continuing."

Referring directly to the possibility of alliance with the PSP, Balsemao asked: "With what PSP? -- with Dr Soares? With the Secretariat? With Eanes' supporters?"

"Alliances entail clear and not weak and hesitant programs, strategies and leaderships," he stressed.

Support for Opposition Is Decreasing

Last, answering the accusation that the government which he heads is unpopular and is losing support, Balsemao said that the number of those who believe that the government "is governing better rather than worse" is significant.

"Whereas a percentage above 30 percent say that the government is capable of tackling the major national problems, a decreasing percentage say the same of the opposition," he said, stating that the number of those who believe in the opposition is not much above 15 percent.

"Obviously there are difficulties, and we do not disregard them," he asserted, pointing out that Portugal is highly vulnerable to what happens abroad -- to "all the fluctuations of stronger economies."

"There is an international crisis, and that crisis, unfortunately, is not fiction," he said, stating that this is reflected in government actions, citing the instances of the FRG, Sweden and Japan.

"At this moment," he added, "I must be one of the most long-standing prime ministers in Europe, and this is certainly symptomatic of the political difficulties caused by the economy."

AUTHORITIES SEEK TO BLOCK TEJERO CANDIDACY

LD160148 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpt] At the press conference following [Friday's] cabinet meeting, the secretary of state for information reported that the government has ordered its judicial services to study every means possible of appealing the court decision granting Lieutenant Colonel Tejero Molina the right to be an election candidate.

Controversy Heightens

NC170844 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct 17 (AFP) -- The Madrid Electoral Board confirmed Saturday that jailed putschist Antonio Tejero Molina could run for parliament, but mounting national outrage made it questionable whether the right-wing extremist would be allowed to serve even if elected.

The electroal board has first ruled out the candidacy of Lieutenant Colonel Tejero, who is serving a 3-year prison term for his leading role in an attempted military coup in February 1981.

Overruled by a Madrid court, on grounds that the putschist had appealed against his sentence and had applied for retirement from the paramilitary Guardia Civil, the board certified that he could run in the October 28 legislative elections as top candidate for a newly-created extremist splinter party, "Spanish Solidarity."

Felipe Gonzales, leader of the Spanish Socialist Worker Party (PSOE), who is expected to become the first leftist prime minister in Spain since the end of the civil war in 1939, said that if Col Tejero were elected, he would ask the Congress of Deputies to declare him unfit and unworthy to sit in parliament.

State Prosecutor Jose Maria Gil Albert said that the prisoner Tejero could not exercise his political rights even if he were elected to the Cortes.

The outgoing centrist-conservative prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, said his government would study all possible legal methods of annulling the Tejero candidacy before the balloting. Mr Calvo-Sotelo said in the northern city of Oviedo that there was no risk of a coupe d'etat in Spain, despite the failed 1981 attempts and the discovery early this month of a plot scheduled for the day before the expected Socialist electoral victory.

The premier expressed confidence in the government and military intelligence services -- which short-circuited the latest planned coup -- and said the vast majority of the army opposed putsch tactics against Spain's young post-Franco democracy.

FIVE MEMBERS OF TEJERO-BACKED PARTY ARRESTED

NC171655 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Granada, Spain, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Five members of the extreme rightwing Spanish Solidarity Party, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, were arrested here Friday, police said today.

Four of the Solidarity Party members, two of them minors, were apprehended while engaged in target practice. They reportedly told police that the 9 mm Star pistol they were using was given to them "for no specific purpose" by another party member, who was then arrested. The arrests took place as tension mounted in Spain prior to the October 28 parliamentary elections.

5TH MILITARY REGION OFFICER ARRESTED 17 OCT

NC171513 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Zaragoza, Spain, Oct 17 (AFP) -- A ranking officer believed to be involved in an attempted military coup uncovered early this month has been placed under house arrest only 11 days before Spain's general elections, it was reported here today, as a new spate of overnight bombings swept the country.

A lieutenant-colonel serving in the 5th Military Region, headquartered here, was temporarily suspended from service Thursday and placed under house arrest, the daily EL DIA DE ARAGON reported today. The officer's detention follows the October 2 arrests of three ranking officers suspected of organizing an attempted military seizure scheduled for October 27, the eve of elections.

Tension meanwhile continued to mount throughout the country today with eight overnight bomb attacks in five Spanish regions. In the western town of Logrono, a bomb exploded at the headquarters of the Spanish Socialist Party, tipped to win the October 28 general elections.

Two attacks against a power-line and a transformer near the Basque town of San Sebastian, believed to have been staged by members of the military wing of the ETA Basque separatist movement, caused a blackout in several nearby villages.

Observers said that other blasts in Valencia and Barcelona may have been carried out by members of the small leftist armed GRAPO [1 October Antifascist Resistance Groups], who have called for a boycott of what they term the October 28 "electoral farce". A night-watchman was slightly wounded in the Barcelona attack on a government office building. Other explosions occurred in the northern Asturias region.

GENERAL ON 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST ARMED FORCES

LD152040 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Lt Gen Lacalle Leloup, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said today during a military ceremony in Madrid that whoever attempts to use arms against their own officers causes immense harm to the armed forces and to Spain, not only because they commit a crime, which carries a very severe sentence in the Spanish justice code, and because it goes against the essence of military life, but because this damages the trust which the Spanish people have in the army. Lacalle Leloup urged people not to listen to calls to provocations from any source against the armed forces, which aim to break the discipline and unity of the army.

DEMOCRATIC, SOCIAL CENTER PROGRAM SUMMARIZED

PM151032 Madrid ABC in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p 37

["R.R.S." report]

[Text] Madrid -- "There is not, nor will there be after the election, a government capable of tackling alone the crisis experienced by the country. That is why we emphasize the need for all the political forces to cooperate in a state pact with the party which emerges triumphant 28 October," Adolfo Suarez said yesterday at the ceremony of presenting the Democratic and Social Center (CDS) election program.

Suarez explained that his proposal does not represent a desire "to be in the goverment which is formed," but a support which could be reflected in parliament. "We are not seeking," he said, "positions of power, only to contribute our effort. Our idea does not involve a government of concentration."

Valid Interlocutors

"To some extent, and with greater aims, our proposal would be centered on new Moncloa pacts.

It would be advisable to define some issues to surmount the crisis through progress, never as a method for surviving. And the pact is perfectly feasible, because its success is connected with commonsense."

With respect to the valid interlocutors of that agreement, Suarez stated that the trade unions and employers should take part, in addition to the political forces. The armed forces? "No," he added, "the armed forces are under the government's orders, and there is nothing to negotiate." As regards his relations with the employers, the CDS top leader stated that "in our country, even though some people represent the employers, this does not mean that many of them do not accept our party's policy and even belong to it, because there is pluralism in the Spanish confederation of employers' organizations. We are prepared to engage in dialogue with them, despite the personal differences which may exist."

Program's Contents

"The defense of the democratic system, a response to the economic crisis and Spain's coherent and respected presence in the world" are prominent within the election program, whose basic ideological principles have been reported over the last few days. Thus the preamble states that "either we fully join now the group of [words apparently dropped in newspaper] countries heading for a regression, a relapse into underdevelopment." In broad outline, the guidelines of the CDS' election platform can be summarized as follows:

-- Spain's presence in the Western world; to negotiate the specific terms of Spain's joining NATO, which entail joining the EEC and the unrenounceable recovery of Gibraltar.

-- In defense, that the armed forces should guarantee national sovereignty and the constitutional order; reduction of the period of military service; rejuvenation of the high-ranking officers; and harmonizing the code of military justice with the Constitution.

-- In the autonomy field, reform of the administrative system and full application and implementation of the organic law on the financing of the autonomous communities.

-- Economic policy should be based on a long-term industrial policy, encouraging the setting up of future-oriented industry (electronics, agroenergy and so forth); increase investment from the current 19 percent of GDP to 25 percent; and increase of public saving through control over the growth of current expenditure.

-- In employment, the creation of 170,000 new jobs per year, 140,000 of which would be for people entering the labor market for the first time, is proposed; intensification of the image of enterprises as instruments of development and social welfare; harmonization of the various tax systems affecting enterprises; and specific lines of financing for small and medium enterprises.

-- In education, compulsory free education until the age of 16; and support for private education and university autonomy.

-- Right to operate private television; and a system of public assistance for the written news media.

-- In health, to control health expenditure by introducing rational management criteria in hospitals; and to guarantee free hospital care.

-- In consumer affairs, promulgation of the consumers' statute and classification in the penal code of the aggravating circumstances applicable to foodstuff frauds; and increased penalties.

-- Last, the CDS defends the right to life and declares itself opposed to abortion.

FINLAND

SKDL RATIFIES COMPROMISE; TO STAY IN GOVERNMENT

LD180204 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] League Council today voted to approve the government compromise negotiated last week by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and the party leadership. The League Council, which met in Karjalohja, decided to support continued SKDL participation in the work of the government by a vote of 30-13.

In its statement, the League Council endorses the negotiated settlement and holds the view that it creates conditions for avoiding a government crisis. The statement points out that the sociopolitical measures included in the neogitated settlement must be prepared so that they are ready when the diet starts debating the matters connected with the economic solution.

SKDL Chairman Kalevi Kivisto regards the decision by the League Council as unambiguous and said that in his view it means the SKDL will stay in the government.

SOVIET PAPER ATTACKS SKDL PARTY LEADERSHIP

LD151758 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The newspaper NEUVOSTO-KARJALA ["SOVIET KARELIA"] published in Petrozavodsk, has criticized the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] leadership in harsh terms. NEUVOSTO-KARJALA also accused some Finnish newspapers of joining the campaign against socialism. Here is a report by Reijo Nikkilae in Moscow:

The NEUVOSTO-KARJALA editorial is headed: Whose Interests Does the "Reform" Serve? The word reform is in quotation marks. By reform, the Soviet paper means the recent articles by SKDL Secretary General Jorma Hentila in the SKDL Swedish-language paper and, as NEUVOSTO-KARJALA says, in the columns of several other papers, demanding that the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] should revise the outdated tenets of Marxism-Leninism. NEUVOSTO-KARJALA also accused Hentila of attacking Soviet foreign policy.

Although the article, which takes up three columns of the foreign affairs page of NEUVOSTO-KARJALA, begins by criticizing four Finnish newspapers -- UUSI SUOMI, ILTALEHTI, HELSINGIN SANOMAT and ILTA-SANOMAT -- as the Petrozavodsk paper says, for joining President Reagan's crusade started in June against [words indistinct], communist and workers' parties and all forces of peace and progress, the real target of the criticism is Secretary General Hentila. He is accused of abandoning Marxism-Leninism and, according to the paper, of trying to build obstacles between the different forces functioning in the SKDL, to isolate the communists, who are the soul of this movement, and to set the SKDL against the Communist Party. This is stated by NEUVOSTO-KARJALA, which also says that Hentila is trying to sow distrust among the Finnish people concerning the peaceful nature of Soviet foreign policy.

SKDL Chairman Kalevi Kivisto is also mentioned in the article. The paper says that Kivisto's allegation that the peace champions movement is a tool of the Communists also aims at disparaging the SKP. The SKP receives support in the article when the SKP, the paper says, rejects as erroneous the SKDL's views as a party-type organization with a kind of general socialist ideology.

TASS has transmitted the NEUVOSTO-KARJALA article in its entirety through its English-language service. This did not happen when NEUVOSTO-KARJALA criticized diet Deputy Arvo Kemppainen less than a year ago. This is Reijo Nikkilae in Moscow.

A Tallinn evening paper last week criticized Finnish television programs which were said to be attempting to influence the views of the Soviet people. According to the paper, Finland has thus directed an ideological weapon against socialist ideals.

SPA INTERVIEWS MINISTER OF STATE HURD ON MIDEAST

LD152156 Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] London, Oct 15 (SPA) -- British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd, in an interview with SPA, praised King Fahd's contribution to peace in the Middle East.

He said that the monarch's efforts had greatly helped to get the Arab countries behind a peace strategy at the Fes summit.

Mr Hurd noted that the Lebanese "tragedy" had produced a complicated situation in the area, and expressed the hope that the Arabs would be able to reconcile the Fes plan and peace proposals made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

He also stressed the need for all parties to take part in the peace negotiations.

Mr Hurd said the Palestinians have a right to self-determination and to a state. He urged that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) be associated with negotiations, "just as they are in Amman with King Husayn."

The British minister was probably referring to recent talks in Amman between PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn on future relations between the organization and Jordan.

The Israelis must be shown that their present policy of trying to settle in the West Bank and military occupation, "is not going to work," he said.

From the European point of view, the 10 EEC partners have decided at their Brussels meeting last month to try and help things forward along with the Americans, he added.

On the Gulf war, Mr Hurd declared that he was anxious about the security of the Gulf, and said that as long as fighting continued, "militarily, no one will win."

He welcomed the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as a good thing and applauded Saudi efforts to achieve a mutual defence arrangement among council members.

On his views about Afghanistan, Mr Hurd emphasized that it was important that what was happening there should not be forgotten. "Britain and Saudi Arabia [word indistinct] together continue to show that they have not forgotten Afghanistan," he said.

He urged the U.N. General Assembly, when discussing Afghanistan between now and the end of the year, to renew its stand on the issue. Mr Hurd believed there would be effective cooperation between Egypt and other Arab countries in future.

The minister said Britain would continue to assist Oman militarily with loaned service personnel and a naval presence would be maintained, especially with the increasing Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean. He added that Britain was looking at the possibility of assisting the Yemen Arab Republic and there would likely be military training and advice from British service personnel as well as help in other fields.

Speaking about developments in Poland, Mr Hurd said Britain "is very concerned over the situation. The latest developments were serious, particularly the attempt to suppress Solidarity," he added.

Turning to the problems arising out of American sanctions on supplying equipment to the Soviet Union for the Siberia gas pipeline, Mr Hurd said he was sceptical about the use of sanctions.

"The pipeline argument had shown that there must be a framework in the future within which such East-West projects can be judged," he added.

PAPER VIEWS WEST'S IMPOTENCE REGARDING POLAND

PM141159 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Oct 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Our Duty to Poland"]

[Text] Events in Poland now demand more than ever that Western governments should re-examine the moral bases of their relations with both Poland and the Soviet Union. For we must face the fact that nothing we have done so far has prevented the banning of Solidarity. Neither is any combination of financial measures available to us (withdrawal of credits, sanctions, refusal to re-schedule debts) nor even the breaking of diplomatic relations likely to save Solidarity in the foreseeable future. The Poles seem to be quite alone, heroically, romantically but hopelessly resisting a tyrannical government whose increasing repression is the very currency of its survival.

This admission of impotence does not come easily to us in the West. The liberal 19th-century concept of foreign policy, briefly exemplified by this country at the zenith of its power, taught us that beneficent states might act as moral policemen within the frontiers of less beneficent neighbours. This concept may have made some sense when one country, Britain, stood far above its rivals but it has in the 20th century proved wholly impracticable. Our so-called defence of Poland in 1939 was in reality based on far broader as well as more self-interested notions. Since the end of the 1939-45 war we have tried to pretend that where we could not alter events they were not worth altering. Now there are things happenings in Poland which we would dearly love to alter: yet we are at last forced to own up to our powerlessness.

There is, of course, an option open to the West -- and it may well be that we are incapable not only of acting as moral policemen but also of acting in our own self-defence -- and that is to arm much more heavily. But the Soviet Union could only be coerced into allowing free trade unionism in Poland by a very demonstrable Western superiority. Until that distant day, it will be more honourable for us (and more helpful to the Poles) to admit that we can at present do little than to encourage them in their struggle.

GDR STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN HONECKER'S VISIT

Lays Wreath at Makarios' Grave

NC151228 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Today GDR State Council Chairman Honecker and President Kiprianou went to Throni, where Honecker laid a wreath at Ethnarch Makarios' grave. The wreath had the inscription: To the distinguished statesman and founder of the state of Cyprus, as a token of memory and honor. Honecker was accompanied by Mr Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary general; Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and the other members of his entourage. Kiprianou was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Rolandhis, Minister of Commerce Andreou and other officials.

On arrival at Throni, the two leaders were accorded a warm welcome. A National Guard detachment presented arms while a guard's band played.

The two leaders were also warmly welcomed at Kykko Monastery, where they were met by Abbot Dhionisios and the monastery fathers. Answering an address by the monastery's abbot, Honecker thanked him for the welcome and said that his meeting with Kiprianou serves the cause of peace and independence of the peoples of the two countries. Honecker said he was deeply touched to lay a wreath on the grave of Ethnarch Makarios, with whom, he said, we met in Helsinki and expressed our peoples' will for peace. He added: Rest assured that the exchange of views with President Kiprianou precisely serves this humanitarian purpose -- that is, the consolidation of peace based on justice, independence and the sovereignty of peoples, and on the shaping of their lives without foreign interventions. Honecker concluded: It is in this sense that I see my presence at this holy place. Honecker and the members of his entourage toured the monastery and were briefed on its history. On the way to Throni Honecker and Kiprianou were welcomed enthusastically by the people and the students of Pedhoulas. Mr Poullis, the Pedhoulas gynmasium principal, addressed Honecker, while girl students gave him flowers. Honecker thanked them for the warm welcome accorded him.

Toasts at Banquet

NC152149 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou gave an official dinner last night in honor of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and secretary general of the SED Central Committee. Kiprianou expressed deep appreciation and warm thanks to Honecker for his great interest in Cyprus and its cause.

Referring to the international situation, Kiprianou said that humanity today is faced with an extremely dangerous situation and that we must work hard to revive detente and avert a deterioration of the situation.

What concerns humanity as a whole, he added, is the fact that the principles and ideals for which it has shed so much blood are being trampled upon. As a recent example he mentioned developments in neighboring Lebanon.

President Kiprianou also referred to international issues such as the Middle East, the Palestinian issue and the Iran-Iraq war. He said that while these issues exist there has been no progress toward disarmament. If there is to be peace in the world, he said, an end must be put to arms races and there must be a gradual disarmament.

President Kiprianou also said in his toast that the United Nations is not to blame for being unable to enforce its Charter and resolutions but that its member states are to blame. However, the United Nations will not survive, just as the League of Nations did not survive, unless there is a satisfactory solution to the problem of implementing UN resolutions within a logical period of time.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, President Kiprianou stated:

[Begin Kiprianou recording followed by German translation -- translated from Greek] A classic example of the inability -- not of the United Nations but of the international community -- to restore justice and implement UN resolutions is the case of Cyprus. You are well aware of the Cyprus issue, Mr Chairman. For 5 years now a large part of Cyprus has been under Turkish occupation. Repeated efforts for progress have not yielded any results. The procedures are not responsible for this. Turkey's completely negative attitude, which flagrantly ignores and violates UN resolutions and international law is responsible for this.

Many present the Cyprus issue as a complicated one. Basically, the Cyprus problem is very simple. What is our goal and our vision? It is to convert this land, this small land, into a land of permanent peace and prosperity for all its people.

To achieve this, however, we must have absolute and real independence. An end must be put to the occupation and the rights of all citizens must be restored, including the right of the refugees to return to their ancestral homes. We must have a completely sovereign, territorially integral, federated, united, demilitarized and nonaligned state. All foreign intervention must be terminated. Only then will Cyprus and its people prosper and Cyprus will be turned from a land of anomaly and friction into a land of happiness, permanent peace and freedom to the interest of all its people and to the interest of international security and peace in this sensitive area of the world. [end recording]

President Kiprianou then stressed that we will continue our efforts despite difficulties. Speaking on the purely humanitarian issue of the missing persons, he said there has been absolutely no progress because of Turkey's refusal to cooperate.

President Kiprianou then mentioned that the majority of Turkish Cypriots are suffering and stressed that the happiness and prosperity of all, the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus, lies in the unity of the country and the people.

Concluding, President Kiprianou stressed that we will continue our efforts and our difficult struggle and that Honecker's visit will contribute to the further development of the already existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman of the GDR Council of State Honecker, replying to President Kiprianou's toast, expressed satisfaction that cooperation between the two states and peoples has developed in all respects since their last meeting, in June 1980 in Berlin.

Honecker then expressed happiness over the considerable, as he described them, successe of the Cypriot people in overcoming the heavy losses since the 1974 developments, as well as in the development and reconstruction of their country.

He also expressed appreciation for the contribution of Cyprus -- an active member of the Nonaligned Movement -- to safeguarding peace.

Honecker said the principles of the UN Charter and the principle of resolving differences in international politics through negotiations must be resolute for the peaceful coexistence of peoples.

Referring to his talks with President Kiprianou, Honecker expressed satisfaction over the agreement on both the mutually beneficial further development of relations between the two countries and on their evaluation of the international situation.

On the Cyprus issue, Honecker stated:

[Begin Honecker recording in German followed by Greek -- translation from the Greek] Mr President, we agree that the principles of the UN Charter and the principle of revolving differences in international politics through negotiations must be resolute for the peaceful coexistence of peoples.

For this reason, and particularly at present, we resolutely place ourselves in support of progress toward a solution of the Cyprus issue. I share your view that the presence of NATO forces in Cyprus threatens not only the Cypriot people but is also a source of danger to peace in the Middle East.

A just and permanent solution to the Cyprus issue, including the total demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus is, consequently, in the interest of all peoples. We share the view that settlement of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem could be undertaken through an international conference under UN auspices.

Every intervention in the Cypriot people's domestic affairs is, in our opinion, impermissible. The legal rights of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, of both communities, must be respected.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, our joint action toward the continuation of the cause of detente and for the creation of confidence and disarmament also aids a solution to the Cyprus issue. We are certain that the Cypriot people's struggle for independence, sovereignty, unity and the nonaligned character of their country will be successful.

Be certain that along this road to happiness and peace we will be on your side in the future with active support and solidarity. We wish you progress and new great successes. [end recording]

Meets With AKEL's Papaioannou

NC151946 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, today conferred with AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, with whom, according to a statement issued by AKEL, he exchanged mutual briefings in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere. The statement adds that, Honecker and Papaioannou stressed the full identity of views by their parties on all matters discussed. Papaioannou decorated Honecker with the highest AKEL decoration, which commemorates its 50th anniversary.

Delegations Discuss Trade

NC151954 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Talks were held this afternoon at the Ministry of Commerce between Cypriot and GDR delegations to review bilateral trade relations. In an address, Gerhard Beil, deputy minister for foreign trade and head of the GDR delegation, expressed the desire to purchase one million pounds worth of Cypriot products by the end of 1982; primarily wines and spirits, lemons, tobacco and clothing.

Commerce and Industry Minister Andreou, who headed the Cypriot delegation, referred to the increase of trade between the two countries and expressed the certainty that, through implementation of practical measures, there would be a further expansion of trade. Officials from both sides also attended the talks.

Receives Refugees Committees

NC161834 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] This morning Honecker received the Pancypriot Committees of Refugees and Relatives of Missing Persons at the presidential palace. The two committees thanked him for the GDR's support and solidarity. Replying, Honecker reiterated his country's support on all issues touched upon by the committees.

Visit Ends 16 Oct

NC161445 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Following a 3-day official visit, GDR State Council Chairman Honecker left the island for Kuwait shortly after noon today. Honecker was seen off at Larnaca Airport by President of the Republic Kiprianou, President of the House of Representatives Ladhas, members of the Council of Ministers, dean of the Diplomatic Corps Soviet Ambassador Astavin, Cyprus' Ambassador in East Berlin Angelidhis, GDR Ambassador in Nicosia Schurath, leaders or representatives of political parties, the chiefs of the police, and National Guard and other officials. Honors were presented by a detachment of commandos and the National Guard band.

BERLINER ZEITUNG INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

AU151643 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 14 Oct 82 p 4

[Klaus Wilczynski report on interview with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis "shortly before the visit of Erich Honecker, slated to begin today" -- place and date not given]

[Text] Shortly before the visit to Cyprus of Erich Honecker, slated to begin today, Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis granted our representative Klaus Wilczywski an interview on questions of Cypriot foreign policy. In reply to the question of how Cyprus is using its great international prestige, acquired through its principled policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, in the present complicated situation, the minister declared:

"We are living in a period of very dangerous political confrontation. Cyprus is a small country which cannot play any important part regarding the development of political trends. On the other hand, we are among the active members of the Nonaligned Movement. In this capacity we have undertaken within the framework of the movement every possible step to ensure that peace and detente predominate in the world. We know that at this time it is not very easy to ensure such a development, but we must nevertheless continue our endeavors."

For the Success of the Madrid Meeting

Minister Rolandhis pointed out that the role of Cyprus in Europe is at present "much more specific." [as published] Regarding the Helsinki process and the forthcoming continuation of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE countries, he said: "Together with other nonaligned and neutral countries we have done a great deal to make the conference possible. Since then, this group of states has met repeatedly to ensure that the Madrid meeting comes to a successful conclusion. We have only just now discussed this problem at a meeting in Stockholm."

Minister Rolandhis also outlined his country's attitude toward the Middle East problem, which directly affects Cyprus because of the geographic proximity.

"We most sharply condemn Lebanon's invasion by Israel and all atrocities that have been committed in this connection in Beirut." Regarding a solution to the problem, he declared "we cannot conceive of any solution which ignores the justified demands of the Palestinian people for implementing their basic rights, including their right to a state of their own. These rights must be implemented. Nor can there be any just and genuine solution without the PLO. The world and all countries concerned over the Middle East problem must not lose sight of these aspects."

The minister then commented on the state of the endeavors to resolve the Cyprus problem.

In its present form, the problem is determined by the Turkish military intervention. "Hence, the same thing that happened these days in Lebanon could very easily happen in Cyprus.

"Forty percent of our territory is occupied; 30,000-40,000 Turkish soldiers are stationed in our country. These are the most important factors of the Cyprus problem." He described the withdrawal of the foreign forces as the "cardinal problem, the prerequisite without which there can be no solution."

In view of the difficulties confronting Cyprus, he said, his government has declared its readiness for internal Cypriot talks between representatives of the Greek and the Turkish-Cypriot populations. Rolandhis said in this context: "A just solution must guarantee the unity of the republic. The federative constitution that is to be established must be based on the same principles as it is in all other federal states -- on the guaranteed unity of the state and human rights." Only under such circumstances can the UN decisions on Cyprus be implemented, he said.

Minister Rolandhis paid tribute to the aid which Cyprus received from the international community in its endeavors to bring about a just solution of the problems. "We have received aid from the nonaligned states, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. There has also been a certain amount of support from the Western camp. But those are exceptions. The Soviet Union, however, has always been at our side. Without this aid we would no longer exist." Cyprus regrets that the United Nations to date has not been able to put through its Cyprus resolutions. "Nevertheless, we must not cease to struggle for their implementation."

High Point in Relations with the GDR

With the statement "our relations are excellent," the minister began answering the questions about GDR-Cyprus relations. He referred to the vivid dialogue between the two sides, his own visit to the GDR, the return visit of Foreign Minister Fischer to Cyprus, and President Kiprianou's GDR visit, during which he accompanied him, and drew the following conclusions:

"GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker will arrive in our country shortly, paying us a visit for the first time. This completes the full cycle, a cycle that we have with only a very few countries. This proves how good our relations are." Minister Rolandhis said this assessment also applied to the personal relationship between the politicians of the two countries, as between the two foreign ministers, and said: "The visit by Erich Honecker will be the high point of the relations between Cyprus and the GDR. We know that."

KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR ATHENS TALKS 17 OCT

NC171216 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] A short while ago, President Kiprianou left for Athens, where he will have a meeting tomorrow with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. The president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Minister to the President Mikhailidhis.

At Larnaca Airport, the president was seen off by House of Representatives President Ladhas, who will be acting president during his absence, members of the Council of Ministers, Greek Charge d'Affaires Saudis, deputies, the chiefs of the National Guard and police and other officials.

KLIRIDHIS DISCUSSES TALKS WITH GREEK LEADERS

NC142202 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Democratic Rally [DISI] Chairman Kliridhis has made a statement on his recent visit to Athens and his meetings with Hellenic Republic President Karamanlis and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. Mr Kliridhis said that during his meeting with Mr Karamanlis he noted that Mr Karamanlis' interest in Cyprus is still strong. He added: The president of the Hellenic Republic continues to have a national affection for martyr Cyprus.

The DISI chairman said that his meeting with Prime Minister Papandreou was equally friendly and cordial and that Mr Papandreou's concern for the Cyprus issue is touching and creates a feeling of optimism for Cypriot Hellenism.

Mr Kliridhis said that during his Athens talks his suggestion to hold a national conference in Athens under Mr Papandreou's chairmanship was discussed. He also said that he does not question the timing of the conference and that DISI is ready to participate in such a conference, either prior to or after the presidential elections. In conclusion, he said he considers Greece the Cypriot people's mainstay.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ALLEGATIONS ON ARMS BUILDUP

NC160920 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government has vehemently denied "preposterous allegations" of Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas in New York, about arms pile-up in the south to attack Turkish Cypriots.

The government spokesman in Nicosia yesterday underlined that the weapons of the National Guard are purely defensive and the intentions of the Cyprus Government peaceful.

Greek Cypriots have no intention to attack Turkish occupied areas, he said in the most emphatic denial ever of Turkish allegations about threats from the Greek Cypriots in the south.

"The military superiority of the Turks with thousands of troops from the mainland is such that the Turks themselves describe as 'suicide' any Greek Cypriot attempt for military confrontation". This gave both the right and the duty for strengthening defences for protection against a possible new advance by the Turks.

He said the constant repetition is undoubtedly aimed at misleading world opinion and creating wrong impressions regarding the correlation of military power in Cyprus and of the intentions of the two sides.

Mr Denktas said Turkish forces in the north numbered only 17,000 men, but the government spokesman said "it is well known" that an occupation force of about 40,000 Turkish troops, armed with the most modern weapons, is stationed in the north and there was a substantial and well trained force of armed Turkish Cypriots.

The government spokesman said: "Indicative of the bellicose spirit which the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been trying to instill in the Turkish Cypriot youth, is the fact that even girls and primary school pupils bearing arms took part in military parades organised in the occupied areas on various occasions, and photographs published at various times in the Turkish Cypriot papers are irrefutable evidence of this".

Greek Cypriots have no intentions of attacking areas under Turkish occupation, not only because they believe in peaceful means but because they do not have the military means.

STATEMENT OUTLINES POLICY ON TURKISH DEFECTORS

NC161332 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] An official statement issued yesterday confirms the reports that two Turkish Cypriots, who appeared in the free areas as defectors, have been arrested on charges of spying. Specifically, it was reported that the two arrested Turkish Cypriots, after having asked for refuge in the area under the government's control, returned secretly to the occupied areas and then came back again to the free areas.

EDEK and the Cyprus Democratic Labor Federation [DEOK] announced that two Turks who had taken refuge in the free areas and later returned to the occupied areas have been executed by the Turkish junta.

Because of this announcement, an official statement was issued saying that the government has no information or evidence confirming this allegation and noting the following: "The Ministry of Interior and Defense is fully conscious of its responsibilities and the clamor around this issue does not serve any useful purpose."

With regard to the question of Turks and Turkish Cypriots defecting to the free areas, the [official] statement says that the government's policy is the following:

"The Cyprus Government is dealing with the question of Turkish Cypriot defectors and Turkish fugitives on purely humanitarian criteria and guided by the more general interests of the state. It has never refused any legal services to Turkish Cypriot defectors and Turkish fugitives and has always satisfied their every logical and just demand. The government has helped many of the Turkish fugitives to go abroad, at their own request, to countries of their own choice. The Turkish Cypriot defectors, who live in the free areas controlled by the state, enjoy equal treatment and have the same rights as all the citizens of the republic without any discrimination and any allegations that any form of pressure is being exerted on them are absolutely unfounded. The Turkish fugitives enjoy the treatment of a 'visitor,' as is the case with all foreign nationals who live temporarily on Cyprus. The government's impartiality toward both the Turkish Cypriots and Turkish fugitives and its sincere interest in serving them, of course, does not mean nor is it possible to imply any intention of tolerating any possible illegal activities by them."

With their announcements, EDEK and DEOK referred to press reports about the handing over of two Turkish dissidents to the occupation troops and their execution by Ankara's military junta noting that:

"These reports -- if they are true -- make the Cypriot Government an accessory and accomplice of the Turkish fascist regime as well as coresponsible for the murder of democratic people fighting against fascism.

DENKTAS MEETS PEREZ DE CUELLAR IN NEW YORK

TA151023 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has said that the Greek Cypriots are continuing their armament and has asked the United Nations to prevent this dangerous development.

Denktas, who is in New York, met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar today. In a statement on the meeting, Denktas said that he had reached a unity of view with the UN secretary general that progress is being made at the intercommunal talks and that there is no other way for a peaceful solution of the problem. Denktas said that he had briefed Perez de Cuellar on recent statements made by Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou that were in contradiction to the intercommunal talks, the Greek Cypriot proposal to take the problem to the nonaligned conference and armament in the south. Denktas added that he drew Perez de Cuellar's attention to the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community and that he had asked that the Greek Cypriot leadership be called to pursue the right path regarding other issues as well.

After his meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Denktas held a news conference at UN headquarters in New York. Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots were continuing their armament through advanced weapons purchased from certain countries and that they were reinforced by some 12,000 Greek soldiers. Denktas added that in the event of an armed clash the Greek Cypriots can mobilize some 80,000 armed soldiers, that they are in the process of building an airport in Paphos and that they have started training pilots. Noting that there are reports to the effect that Greece is (?supplying) aircraft to the Greek Cypriots, Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot community cannot remain silent in the face of these developments. Denktas added that the United Nations should prevent these dangerous developments in southern Cyprus.

Denktas will return to Cyprus on 25 October.

DENKTAS ADDRESSES TURKISH CYPRIOTS IN NEW YORK

TA180556 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that if the Greek Cypriots insist on being armed, they will ultimately regret it. Denktas, in New York for talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the Cyprus problem, made this statement during a meeting he held with the Association of Turkish Cypriots in New York. Turkish Cypriots from New Jersey were also present at the reception given in honor of the Turkish Cypriot president.

A report by the Turkish Cypriot news agency [TAK] says that the meeting opened with an address by the president of the association, Ali Sencer, who expressed his pleasure over President Denktas' visit.

Speaking at the meeting later, President Denktas expressed his gratitude to Turkish Cypriots in New York and New Jersey for their support for the Turkish Cypriot cause. Reviewing the latest developments in the Cyprus issue, Denktas said that he doubted that the Greek Cypriots wanted to solve the Cyprus problem based on a partnership with the Turkish Cypriot side. Recalling that the Greek Cypriots were constantly buying missiles and other modern arms from foreign countries, the president said: The policies pursued by the Greek Cypriot side are unreasonable. These are the same policies practiced by Papandreou. If they continue in this way, they will face problems and will ultimately regret it.

Recalling that Turkish Cypriots rights have a history of 400 years, and that there is no way to deny them, Denktas said that these rights were preserved at the expense of sacrifices and lives from 1955 to 1974. He continued: These rights are aimed at providing the Turkish Cypriots with a decent life, with opportunities to advance and with the possibility of refusing to bow to the Greek Cypriots. These rights are based on the existence of two entities living with equal rights in a bizonal Cyprus. These rights were saved from usurpation by the Greek Cypriots through the sacrifices of the Turkish soldiers during the July 1974 peace operation as well as by the Turkish Cypriot fighters and through our solidarity with our motherland in the accomplishment of our cause. It is the realization of these facts that will pave the way to the solution of the problem. Whether a solution is reached with the Greek Cypriot side or not, the Turkish Cypriot community will continue to progress in all fields.

Denktas concluded his address by reviewing the benevelant efforts being exerted by Turkey for the solution of the Cypriot problem. An album of Ataturk pictures was presented to Denktas in a ceremony held after the meeting.

Denktas is expected to continue his contacts in New York today.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA -- The Council of Ministers has appointed the republic's deputy permanent representative in New York, Sierifis, ambassador to Belgrade beginning 15 January. The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has given its consent. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 13 Oct 82 NC]

TURKISH CYPRIOT WATER PROJECT -- It has been announced that the first part of the Guzelyurt derivation project that will solve, to a great extent, the irrigation problem of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, will be completed 8 months ahead of schedule. The Turkish Cypriot minister of agriculture, natural resources and energy, Irsen Kucuk, said that the first part of the project will be inaugurated on republic day. Noting that the 8 billion lira project is being financed by Turkey, Kucuk said that with the completion of the first stage ahead of schedule, some 120 million lira will be saved. Kucuk concluded by saying that with early conclusion of the regulator and canal projects, which are part of the first stage, [word indistinct] waters can be channeled to the region this year, thus greatly contributing to economy. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82 TA]

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF MUNICIPALITY ELECTIONS

NC180841 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Here are the latest results of the country's four largest municipalities: Athens municipality: At 1006 out of 1060 polling stations, Dhimitris Beis, who is supported by PASOK, KKE (Interior) and EDA [United Democratic Left] received 38.27 percent; Vassilis Efraimidhis, who is supported by KKE, 18.57 percent; and Tzanis Tzanetakis, who is supported by New Democracy, 37.94 percent. There will be a runoff election next Sunday between Beis and Tzanetakis.

After the election results, Athens Mayor Beis made the following statement: I address my warmest thanks to the people of Athens, who once again honored me with their ballots. Next Sunday the victory of the people of Athens will be overwhelming; it will be one more victory for change. With all of the democratic population of Athens, we will continue the struggle in order to broaden its directions and make life in the capital more human.

Referring to the results of yesterday's Athens municipal elections, Athens mayoral candidate Tzanis Tzanetakis made the following statement: With their verdict yesterday, the people of Athens gave a proud victory to the independent and supraparty slate -- new breath for Athens. At the same time, they irrevocably condemned the previous municipal authority's incompetency and party subjugation. With their ballots, Athens men and women also expressed their disapproval of the municipal elections' factionalization, which was imposed by the government and followed by the other parties.

Piraievs municipality: At 332 out of 366 polling stations, Yiannis Papaspirou, who is supported by PASOK, received 36.68 percent; Aristidhis Skilitsis, who is supported by the right, 42.14 percent; and Dhimitris Salpeas, who is supported by the KKE, 20.02 percent. There will be a runoff election next Sunday between Yiannis Papaspirou and Aristidhis Skilitsis.

Thessaloniki municipality final results: Thanasis Yiannousis, who is supported by KKE, received 22.55 percent; Sotiris Kouvelas, who is supported by New Democracy, 40.86 percent; and Theokharis Manavis, who is supported by PASOK and KEE (Interior), 34.10 percent. There will be a runoff election next Sunday between Kouvelas and Manavis.

Patrai municipality: At 133 out of 134 polling stations, Theodhoros Anninos, who is supported by KKE, received 30.31 percent; Grigoris Solomos, who is supported by PASOK and KKE (Interior), 41.64 percent; and Andonis Filias, who is supported by New Democracy, 28.05 percent. There will be a runoff election next Sunday between Anninos and Solomos.

Minister Views Elections

NC180857 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Statement by Minister of Interior Yiorgos Yennimatas; date and place not specified -- read by announcer]

[Text] In an atmosphere of tranquillity and democratic exaltation, the people freely choose their municipal and communal representatives. As the responsible minister, I believe that in these elections the great winner will be local self-government itself. The municipal and community elections will give a new impetus to this democratic institution that has been borne from the people, so that we may intensify efforts to acknowledge the municipalities and communities and all new institutions for popular participation and decentralization as bastions of democracy, creativity, development and progress. Now is the time of the people in the towns and villages of our country.

Spokesman on Results

NC180821 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Commenting on the first results of the municipal elections, Government spokesman Dhimitris Maroudhas stressed the following: There has been a sweeping PASOK victory in the municipal elections and a shrinking of the New Democracy because towns have been lost where for years New Democracy has traditionally elected mayors. To prove this, I shall give some data which have become known thus far: New Democracy has lost the towns of Rethimnon, Aiyion, Corinth, Lamia, Komotini, Ioannina, Xilokastron, Kiato, Dhidhimothikho, Soufli, Ayios Nikolaos, Livadhia, Glifadha -- a traditional area of the right -- Kilkis, Lefkadha and Navplion; that is, 21 towns which always elected a mayor of the right did not do so this year.

In the previous municipal elections, New Democracy elected a total of 118 mayors. According to our calculations, in the first and second rounds New Democracy will not elect more than 18 or 19 mayors this year. Conversely, in the previous municipal elections PASOK elected 73 socialist mayors. Now, on the basis of the emerging data, it has elected 40 mayors in the first round; and in the second it will elect 172 to 173 out of a total of 276. As regards communities and towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants, the PASOK victory amounts to 70 percent.

Then the government spokesman gave an example from the nome of Evritania, where out of 81 communities and one municipality PASOK won 73 communities and the municipality. Then the government spokesman reiterated that so far PASOK has won 40 municipalities, KKE has won 8, an independent has won in Mikonos, and New Democracy has won 12. From among the municipalities where so far PASOK was the first, the government spokesman went on to say: I mention as typical examples Iraklion, Kalamata, Rethimnon, Sitia, Iera Petra, Ayios Nikolaos, Neapolis of Crete, Thivai, Andritsaina in the Peloponnese -- which used to be an old bastion of the right -- Zakinthos and Igoumenitsa.

As regards Athens and Piraievs, the government spokesman mentioned the following: As of 0010, Tzanetakis had won 38.39 percent, Beis 38.03 and Efraimidhis 18.00 percent. However, very many polling stations have not yet been reported -- more than 300; thus, we may have changes. In the previous municipal elections in 1978, Beis had won 40.63 percent -- always in the first round -- Plitas of New Democracy had won 42.15 percent and Mikis Theodhorakis of the KKE had won 16.31 percent. In Piraivs, Skilitsis had won 48.70 percent and Mikhetis of New Democracy 5.6 percent. Kiriakakos, who had been supported by PASOK, had won 45.70 percent. Therefore, I want to say that voting in the municipal elections differs from voting in the parliamentary elections because New Democracy -- in the parliamentary elections -- did not attain the 42 percent that Plitas did. If we compare the figures of the previous municipal elections with the 38 percent which Tzanetakis has currently won, a reduction of 4 points is apparent. Furthermore, Beis won 40.63 percent in 1978, but PASOK won 44.02 percent in the parliamentary elections. Thus, here too we see another difference.

Party Statements

NC180017 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2315 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Party leaders and mayoral candidates made statements tonight on the municipal election.

The prime minister made a statement to Greek Radio and Television, ERT, correspondent Ikonomopoulos: [Begin Papandreou recording] I must tell you that I am deeply touched by the huge victory for change. This is the first time in the recent history of the country that the people have expressed their support, through the municipal election, of the government's task. It is clear that in most capitals of the country's administrative divisions, in most of the great and small cities, the slates of change have won a crushing victory.

Naturally, there are great cities in which the battle continues. The crush of the right-wing, however, will be final in these cities next Sunday. It is a fact that the rightwing has been decimated. Nearly all its bastions, with the exception of some (?small ones) have fallen. I must admit that for me and my aides, the members and cadres of PASOK, this great victory gives us strength and hope for the great, creative task which we have undertaken -- to bring about the great change in our fatherland.

I must add something else. Because we, as a movement and as a government, greatly rely on the role of local self-government, on decentralization, on the participation of the people in all the processes that have to do with the people and are critical for their future, we feel that the people have given us mayors, community leaders, and municipal and communal councils with which we can work in order to create the Greece of tomorrow. [end recording]

Statement by Evangelos Averof, chairman of New Democracy [read by announcer]:

The political message from the municipal elections is clear and impressive. In all the great cities and despite the fact that PASOK was bolstered by alliances, it lost approximately 15 to 20 percent of the strength it had 1 year ago in the parliamentary election. In contrast, New Democracy has shown increased percentages everywhere, despite the wild exploitation of authority carried out by PASOK through threats and an unprecedented effort to influence the electorate through the information media or through its party cadres. I must note that thanks to their maturity, the Greek people have warned the government to put an end to its course, which is destructive for the country. I must also laud the fact that this warning is shared by the younger generations which voted for the first time and which proved they know how to protect the nation and the future of Greek youth. PASOK wanted to give a political character to the municipal elections and the opposition parties accepted the challenge. The results are catalytic and any effort to alter the fact and change the result given by numbers will not change these results. All can draw their conclusions.

Commenting on the results of the municipal election, KKE Secretary General Florakis made the following statement: The first results of the municipal elections bring a clear political message. They confirm that the greatest majority of the people are firmly in favor of the cause of change. The difference is that today broader democratic forces of the people understand that the cause of change also enjoys considerable support from the KKE. The proper political conclusions must also be drawn from the fact that joint slates of the democratic forces are demonstrating an impressive success.

The political office of the KKE Interior Central Committee issued the following statement:

The slates of democratic cooperation won the first position in many municipalities of the country. This fact confirms the firm insistence of the people upon the cause of change. The rightwing lost a great number of municipalities and communes and has shown a drop, in comparison to the municipal elections of 1978, yet it has large percentages in the great urban centers. The disruptive policy of the dogmatic Communist Party [KKE Exterior] has contributed to this result, because it aimed at purely narrow party benefits. The great majority of candidate municipal councillors of the KKE Interior and the democratic cooperation slates demonstrate the effect of the unification policy and views of our party on local self-government among the people. In most municipalities the battle will be continued next Sunday. Today's results show this battle will be victorious for the democratic cooperation slates and open up new prospects for local self-government.

Athens mayoral candidate Tzanis Tzanetakis, referring to yesterday's municipal election results in Athens, made the following statement:

The people of Athens gave an obvious victory to the independent and nonpartisan slate "new spirit for Athens" with their vote yesterday. At the same time, they unreservedly condemned the failure, inefficiency and party servility of the incumbent municipal authority.

With their vote, the Athenians also condemned the party character given to the municipal election which was imposed by the government and which was followed by the other parties. The Athenians proudly showed that their views were not being affected by the scandalous intervention of the government in the election confrontation and that they were not intimidated by its efforts to influence the will of the people.

This is purely a victory of the people of Athens, a victory which will be completed next Sunday when what remains of the party spirit and servility which, until yesterday, resorted to a fight to the death between the parties, will try to unite with the sole purpose of capturing the municipality for party benefits. I call on all Athenians to meet the second, more critical battle with the same feeling and faith and with even greater enthusiasm. Every vote is valuable for the final victory and definitive for the fate of Athens.

Athens mayoral candidate Vasilios Efremidhis [KKE] stated: I salute the tens of thousands of democrats of Athens who honored us with their vote. We are also determined to honor their confidence in us through our struggle. Although our slate is not among the two leading slates which will take part in the second round, change in Athens has won an important victory. Our slate has so far received 50 percent more support than in the 1981 election. For the slates of Beis [PASOK] and Tzanetakis, the percentage differences were either insignificant or negative. Our slate surpassed the percentage received under the slate with Mikis Theodhorakis in the 1978 municipal election. By contrast, the Beis and Tzanetakis slates do not even meet the percentages of 1978. Our slate ensured its presence on the Athens Municipal Council, something which did not occur in 1978 under the Mikis Theodhorakis slate.

From the political aspect, therefore, we emerge as the ascendent force from these municipal elections in Athens. This confirms our insistence on the need for cooperation on an equal footing between the democratic forces. As we bound ourselves prior to the election, our struggle for Athens will be continued with the same intensity and feeling after the election, both in and out of the Municipal Council. Our victory is not just an election percentage. It is a live and vital force which will continue the struggle against large-scale interests and for a human city which will be the bastion of change and democracy.

PAPANDREOU REITERATES ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO SECURITY

NC152310 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou was quoted today as saying an overwhelming majority of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO's) members no longer wanted to question Israel's existence or security.

The official Greek news agency ANA said Mr Papandreou who is a strong supporter of the PLO made the comment yesterday to Greek journalists accompanying him home after a visit to Kuwait.

Asked if Arab countries understood the cost to Greece of its pro-Arab policies, the prime minister replied that there was a widespread and deliberate misunderstanding of the government's position.

"At no stage have we adopted a position that cast doubt on the existence and security of the State of Israel. We have made that absolutely clear in all our contacts with the Arabs and the Palestinians" Mr Papandreou said.

"And I should add that they (the Arabs) at least today -- and the PLO in its overwhelming majority -- do not desire to raise the question of the existence and security of Israel" he said.

Mr Papandreou who gave an emotional welcome to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat when he arrived in Greece from Beirut six weeks ago at the start of the Palestinian evacuation from Lebanon has maintained close contact with the PLO since his election last year.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC172113 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou went to Athens today. Tomorrow he will meet with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. As Kiprianou stated, there will be an exchange of views on Cyprus developments, while general aspects of handling the Cyprus problem will also be discussed.

At Ellinikon Airport, Kiprianou was received by: Alevras, president of the Greek Chamber of Deputies; Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis; director of the prime minister's political bureau, Makheritsas; Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Khatzimiltis; and Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zakharakis.

[Begin Kiprianou recording] Our purpose in visiting Athens is to exchange views with Prime Minister Papandreou on Cyprus developments. I will also brief him on my recent contacts in New York. We will also discuss matters related to the handling of the Cyprus problem between now and the discussion of the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly, which is expected in March. We will, naturally, also discuss more general matters related to the handling of the Cyprus problem. I am particularly happy to be in Athens once again. [end recording]

Tomorrow's meeting with Papandreou will take place at 1030 at Kastri. [Papandreou's private residence].

SPOKESMAN ON ULUSU REMARKS ABOUT RELATIONS

NC161342 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] At a press conference he gave today, Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu also referred to Greek-Turkish relations. Ulusu said that the Turkish side is assessing as a positive step the fact that the two countries' foreign ministers decided to meet again in December in Brussels to define the procedure of the talks that will be held between Greece and Turkey.

We believe, the Turkish prime minister said, that if solutions are found through negotiations that will balance the interests of the two coastal countries of the Aegean and which will be consonant with equity, it will be possible to restore friendship and cooperation between Greece and Turkey on a stable basis.

In connection with Ulusu's statements, the government spokesman noted the following: First, in the meeting in Canada between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers, Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen, it was agreed that they should again meet on 9 December in Brussels to discuss and investigate possibilities for formulating a framework for a dialogue between the two countries.

Second, the principle of equity, which Turkey has always put forth, aims at disputing the legal status in force in the Aegean as this has been determined by international treaties and agreements.

Third, Greece undoubtedly wishes and aims at consolidating peace in the area and at developing relations of good neighborliness between the two peoples.

ECONOMIC TIES WITH ARAB STATES TO BE PURSUED

NC132046 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Greece is promoting the signing of economic and technical cooperation agreements with all Arab countries within the framework of the multidimensional foreign policy for closer ties with the Arab world, stated Ioannis Pottakis, alternate minister of national economy.

He added: Along with this, the Greek services abroad will be manned with commercial counselors; a department for Arab countries will be established at the ministry of national economy; and more frequent conferences with the Arab ambassadors in Athens will be promoted, because they play an important role in the development of Greek-Arab relations.

Mr Pottakis also pointed out the vast opportunities for an increase in Greek exports since the 18 Arab countries represent an important market of 165 million people. During 1981, these countries imported $107 billion worth of goods.

I KATHIMERINI VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF KUWAIT TALKS

NC142305 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial: "The Talks in Kuwait"]

[Excerpts] The enthusiastic prelimary announcements on the visit by the prime minister and four ministers to Kuwait are -- at least thus far -- not in line with the results. It is not known whether the delay in signing specific agreements is due to insufficient preparation or to a true inability by the friendly Arab country to undertake commitments in the direction desired by Greece.

However, since the Greek economy's current needs, both for financing investments by the state sector and -- principally -- for increasing the Bank of Greece's exchange reserves to cover imports for more than 20-25 days, cannot possibly be postponed, the blocking or lack of Arab sources of capital compels us to seek other sources.

One of these alternative sources, to which we traditionally resort, is the international banking system, but the possibilities for securing loans to cover our increasingly burgeoning balance of payments will be lessened by two factors. One negative factor is the currently unreserved hostility of the Jewish element, which significantly controls the international banking system. The second negative factor is the absence of "support" by the International Monetary Fund for significant -- not less than $2.5 billion -- loans if the Papandreou government rejects the tough conditions this organization sets for its loans, which also encourgage private banks.

It is very reasonable for the Greek Government not to appear especially eager to accept such conditions on our economy for IMF loans, especially since accepting these conditions would mean completely abandoning our economic and social policy. This policy may not have been clarified yet and the measures that have so far been taken may not presage it, but it does not cease to want to be "socialist," that is, of an anticapitalist nature.

It is now clear that margins for additional solutions to finding foriegn capital have become very narrow. The results of the economic talks in Kuwait prove to be more important than usual interstate contacts, even if they were not successful.

ULUSU NEWS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

TA161740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the economic policy being implemented will be continued, the healthy balance being established in the economy will be preserved, savings will be encouraged, and the rate of inflation, which has been brought under control, will not be allowed to grow through monetary expansion. Ulusu said that development cannot be realized through foreign loans, and that special importance has been attached to activating the country's potential to earn foreign currency instead of supports such as foreign loans, which have a certain price. Ulusu noted that with submitting the constitution to a referendum, another significant phase in the path toward establishing a healthy democratic system will have taken place. He added that any foreign individual or organization wishing to observe the referendum can do so. Ulusu expressed these views at his eighth press conference, which he held in Ankara today.

At the beginning of the news conference, Ulusu said that the anxiety-ridden period prior to 12 September was far behind, and that an atmosphere of tranquillity and security has been achieved. Ulusu added that as a result of measures taken, there has been a considerable decline in incidents of anarchy. He noted that this success has been achieved within the framework of the laws, and without establishing extraordinary courts. Ulusu expressed his views on the economic situation and the policy being pursued on this issue as follows:

[Begin recording] The most important factor in the solution of our social problems and unemployment is to continue economic development in a regular manner, within the framework of a sound economic structure. We have achieved positive developments in this direction through various measures, despite the stagnation in world economics. The production increase and the economic revival which began in 1981 are continuing. Recent estimates show that national income will increase by 4.4 percent in 1982. Economic development will gradually speed up and continue. We have aimed at an increase of 4.8 percent in our national income during 1983, with an approach which will avoid much pressure on the economy. We expect the rate of inflation, which was reduced from 100 percent to around 30 percent in 1981, will continue to decrease as planned in 1983 as well. The price index during the period between September 1981 and September 1982 went up by 23.5 percent. We will continue to combat inflation. Our goal for 1983 is to reduce the price indices to around 20 percent.

The foreign currency balance is a critical issues for our country. It is impossible to continously depend upon special foreign loans. It is impossible to continue development based on artificial support. Actually, such kinds of support are not without a price. Therefore, we have attached great importance to activating our country's potential to earn foreign currency. As a result of the measures taken, important developments have been achieved on the path to establishing a healthy balance of payments. Our foreign currency needs are being met more and more by our own resources. Our foreign currency earnings from exports and from worker remittances are more and more able to meet our imports. While we were able to meet only 70 percent of our imports a few years ago, we expect this to increase to 95 percent this year. I would especially like to point out that our foreign currency deficit, which was over $3 billion in the recent past, will be reduced to a level below $500 million in 1983. Our exports, which increased by over 60 percent in 1981, are continuing to develop. Our export figures reached $3,360,000,000 by August. On the other hand, the structural change in exports is continuing. Our industrial goods exports, which were some 30 percent of our total exports for many years and which reached 49 percent in 1981, are continuing to increase. We expect our industrial exports to make up 57 percent of our total exports in 1982.

As for our imports, we are able to import without interruption and on time all the goods we need for both production and investment. The volume of imports has been fixed at $10 billion for 1983 in line with our development targets. [end recording]

Commenting on the problems of workers employed abroad, Ulusu expressed the belief that it is necessary and beneficial for the authorized Turkish and FRG organs to discuss the problems that arise in this field. Ulusu said: Our government believes that a return is possible if all the social rights of our workers, and especially their retirement rights, are secured and if they return of their own free will. We would like to express once more our determination on the issue. He added that the government will stand by the workers with all its resources, and with the domestic and foreign workers organization.

Ulusu then expressed his government's views on foreign policy. Recalling that the tension between the East and West is continuing, and that this tension is adversely affecting the disarmament talks, Ulusu said that the government takes care to contribute to efforts aimed at reducing tension, and to adopt a constructive and positive attitude regarding issues concerning Turkey.

Recalling that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the subsequent deplorable developments increased tension in the Middle East, Ulusu said that Turkey condemns the massacre committed by Israel and shares the profound sorrow of the Palestinians and Lebanese in the face of their human and material loss. Ulusu added: Efforts exerted in the international field toward the speedy withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, especially following the evacuation of Palestinians from Beirut, are very important.

Noting that Turkey is very concerned about the continuing war between Iran and Iraq Ulusu expressed the wish that the war, which is a source of pain for these two neighboring and brotherly countries and which depletes their resources, end as soon as possible.

Referring to Turkish-Greek relations, Ulusu said that Turkey maintains the view that the disputes between the two countries can be solved only through negotiations, and that it is ready to negotiate. He said that the agreement reached between the foreign ministers of the two countries in Montreal is assessed as a positive step. Ulusu said: We believe that if equitable solutions balancing the rights and interests of these two coastal countries in the Aegean region are found through negotiations, then relations of friendship and cooperation based on strong foundations can be established between Turkey and Greece.

Ulusu said that the EEC has various difficulties, but that it has adopted a stand exceeding the dimension of these difficulties in relation to Turkey. Ulusu expressed the hope that the Community will change this unjust stand which is contrary to the basic philosophy of the partnership.

On international terrorism, Ulusu said:

[Begin recording] Armenian terror, which is a link in the chain of international terror, is trying to stand on lies and slander which distort the realities of t e past. This foundation, which constitutes racist propaganda aimed at slandering Turkey and the Turks and at instigating enmity against our nation, is bound to collapse. As a matter of fact, we now see that those who had been content to believe in unilateral claims are beginning to have more objective views on the issue as more and more historic facts, based on documents, begin to surface. We will continue our determined efforts to enlighten the public on the issue. Armenian terror, which is walking hand in hand with international terrorism, and the Armenian propaganda supporting this terror should be viewed as a whole. Various West European and American press and news organs that supply material for this propaganda or are a tool of this propaganda are actually serving terror. Furthermore, we are sorry to observe various acts of deplorable irresponsibility such as the light sentences given to Armenian terrorists, or even their release, due to various domestic interests. [end recording]

Ulusu said that Turkey believes in the benefits of international cooperation on the issue, but that at this stage the most effective and reliable measures can only be taken by Turkey. He said: Everyone should know that we defintely will not allow the Armenian terrorists, who were based in Lebanon, to find a new base in the region.

In the last part of his news conference, Ulusu said the following:

[Begin recording] As a nation which has defeated domestic terror in a short time, we know how to deal with international terror. Our country, which now has a more stable and strong situation than in the past, is capable of invalidating the goals of those who hope to secure certain interests through Armenian terror. Those who have caused the death of many innocent people and the destruction of their families because of an imaginary cause should prepare to account for their bloody deeds. The 12 September operation has brought peace and tranquillity to the country. Our government has taken the necessary measures to eliminate the impasse faced by the country's economy, and is succeeding in keeping the rate of inflation, which had reached some 100 percent, below 30 percent. Our efforts on the issue will continue and there will be no return to the difficult days caused by excessive inflation.

With the submittal of the constitution to a referendum on 7 November 1982, another stage in the path to establishing a healthy democracy in Turkey will have been realized. [end recording]

Ulusu later replied to questions by journalists. In reply to a question, Ulusu said that activities aimed at uniting the various social security organizations, and at eliminating the differences in salaries paid by the various organizations, are continuing. Ulusu said that the situation of various social security organizations, which were faced with bankruptcy prior to the 12 September period, has been ameliorated and that they have reached (?self-sufficiency).

In reply to another question, Ulusu said that civilian and military vehicles will be manufactured at the installations to be built jointly by the Federal German Mercedes firm and the Turkish Motor Industry and Trade Corporation [TUMOSAN], which will cost some 25 billion lira with foreign capital of some DM200 million. Ulusu added that no one should be anxious about this partnership, which is based on national interests.

In reply to another question, Ulusu said that the government has not invited an observer or delegation to the country for the referendum. Recalling that Turkey is a free and democratic country, Ulusu said those who will arrive in Turkey to observe the referendum, no matter who they are, will be assisted.

Comments on Cyprus Issue

TA171621 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1130 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Press conference by Prime Minister Ulusu in Ankara on 16 Oct -- intercepted in progress]

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] Cyprus

At a time when the world witnesses grave international disputes without the slightest trace of a dialogue or an effective negotiating process between the interested parties, for the last eight years a stable tranquility prevails in Cyprus. The efforts to reach a final, peaceful solution to the Cyprus question [words indistinct] procedure and gained sustained momentum. We would like to hope that this positive development with regard to Cyprus will be reckoned as an historic opportunity by the two communities to find a just and lasting settlement to the Cyprus question without delay. We believe that a final solution to the Cyprus issue can be achieved if the existing negotiating process under the auspices of the UN secretary general and the agreed concrete framework are preserved. We appreciate the constructive and responsible attitude adopted by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC].

The importance we attach to the economic and social development of the Turkish Cypriot community in a peaceful and secure [words indistinct] support to the TFSC in this respect is well known. During the recent visit to Ankara by the prime minister of the TFSC, Mr Cagatay, economic and financial issues within the framework of the draft budget for the 1983 fiscal year were considered. It was agreed that measures relating to the realization of the healthier economic order in north Cyprus should be implemented in the near future. The positive results we have obtained represent a new manifestation of the close cooperation and solidarity existing between Turkey and the Turnish Cypriot community.

Foreign Economic Relations

As I indicated earlier, Islamic and Arab countries continue to occupy the most important place in the external economic relations of Turkey. This fact at the same time highlights the role of Turkey in meeting the needs of the regional countries.

On the other hand, Turkey has started contributing effectively to the efforts of the regional countries in developing their industries and infra-structure. Turkish contractors and entrepreneurs have undertaken contracts in the Middle-East and North-Africa worth 15.3 billion dollars.

While entering these new markets and opening its economy, Turkey also wishes to further promote its existing trade with industrial countries. The increase in our commercial relations with the United States is indeed significant and testifies to our capability of exporting to industrialized countries in volume.

The problem of cotton yarn between Turkey and the EEC has been temporarily solved by an agreement signed on 30 July 1982. In this agreement, our government accepted the minimum price application to cotton yarn exported to the EEC, and the exporters associations have agreed to a restriction of 75,500 tons during 1982. This volume will be increased in 1982 and the rate of increase will be determined through negotiations.

On the other hand, the Community has decided to freeze our T-shirt exports to EEC markets as of July 28, 1982. This decision had an adverse effect on our textile industry.

This question has been taken up with due importance at the talks of Minister of State Mr Pasin held in Brussels on 23 and 24 September. Finally, it has been agreed that the Community phase out the restrictions according to formula, that the dialogue be continued in order to explore possibilities of working out a just and constructive solution to the textile problem, a sensitive issue for both sides, and that as a first step, representatives of the Turkish private sector discuss the question with the representatives of the Community. In this context, contacts by our government and the private sector are continuing.

We observe that the Community has adopted an attitude far beyond what can be justified by their difficulties in this respect and which to a certain extent we view with understanding. Our government sincerely hopes that this attitude, which not only contradicts the very philosophy of our association relationship but is also unjust, will be changed.

FRG LABOR OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON WORKERS

TA180728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The labor minister of the state of Baden-Wurttemberg in the FRG, (Schiller), arrived in Turkey yesterday to begin talks with Turkish officials in Ankara today. Baden-Wurttemberg is an area in which a great number of Turkish guest workers are employed. The FRG official and the delegation accompanying him will meet with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Labor Minister Turhan Esener. The visiting official is expected to meet later with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] leader as well as Turkish Confederation of Employer Unions [TISK] administrators. Various problems of Turkish workers employed in that area will be discussed during the meetings.

The FRG labor delegation will then proceed to the Kulu district of Konya to visit a factory built with funds from Turkish workers employed in the FRG. The delegation will depart Turkey on Thursday, 21 October, after visiting Istanbul.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TURKEY

TA161110 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] A PRC military delegation headed by the deputy chief of the General Staff of the PRC People's Liberation Army, Zhang Zhen, has arrived in Turkey. During its stay in Turkey, the delegation will officially visit Istanbul, Ankara, Kirikkale and Golcuk. The delegation will leave Turkey on 24 October.

U.S. DELEGATION MEETS DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIALS

TA151324 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation composed of advisers to members of the U.S. House of Representatives is holding contacts in Ankara. The delegation was received by National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken this morning. Bayulken said that the delegation, which will later visit Greece and Portugal, will be briefed on issues concerning NATO. National Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Ragip Ulugbay was also present at the meeting. The delegation was later received by the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun. The delegation will leave for Greece after concluding contacts in Turkey.

U.S.-LICENSED FIRM TO SHIP TRACTORS TO IRAN

NC172357 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 17 (AFP) -- The Turkish Cumitas firm has won a contract to export 5,000 JG-2040 (79BG) type tractors to Iran, economic circles have reported here.

The first shipment is due to be forwarded to Iran this week, the delivery of the total being completed by May 1983, the sources added.

Cumitas, in agricultural machinery firm in southern Turkey, operates under licence from the U.S. John Deere agricultural machinery constructor.

Meanwhile, Turkey has exported 47,668 tons of wheat and barley worth about five million dollars mainly to Libya, and also to Jordan and Lebanon, in the space of a single month, economic sources said. Exports of wheat and barley will continue to these countries, the sources added.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu told a press conference this weekend that Turkey's exports to Islamic countries constituted 41 per cent of its total exports 1981 and 49.8 per cent during the first six months of this year.

BULENT ECEVIT RELEASED FROM PRISON 15 OCT

TA151102 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Oct (AA) -- Bulent Ecevit, the former prime minister and leader of the now-defunct Republican People's Party, was released from Ankara Central Prison today. He was acquitted yesterday after being prosecuted for insulting the prestige of the state in an interview given to a foreign journalist. He was jailed on 20 August.

EVREN, ASSEMBLY SPEAKER VIEW LEGISLATIVE PERIOD

TA151105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that if the laws on elections and political parties that are to be prepared by the Consultative Assembly are not well adapted, various difficulties might arise.

General Evren received Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, who has been reelected, and the Chairmanship Council members at the Cankaya Mansion today. Speaking at the meeting, General Evren said that the Consultative Assembly went through a period of intense work and that this was appreciated by the entire country. Noting that new, important duties befall the Assembly during the new legislative period, General Evren said that if the laws on elections and political parties to be prepared during this period are not well adapted, various difficulties might arise. He expressed the belief that the Consultative Assembly will continue its activities successfully and he later congratulated the newly-elected members of the Chairmanship Council.

Irmak said that the Assembly will continue its activities with determination and firm belief in its work. Irmak added that the commonsense of the Turkish nation, tested many times in the past, will once again manifest itself at the referendum on the constitution. Noting that the laws on elections and political parties are very important, Irmak said the Assembly will exert extensive effort to prepare these two laws in a way that will best answer the country's needs. He added: Above all, the needs of the nation and the world situation will be taken into consideration. However, the great experiences of recent history, which are more important, will be borne in mind. We are charged with creating and preserving an atmosphere that will not drag the country to another pre-12 September period.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER ON FUTURE POLITICAL SYSTEM

TA171633 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 17 (AA) -- The armed forces would return to the barracks following the general elections and the "system Turkey seeks is not a political life without politics," announced in a written statement Sunday Tevfik Alpaslan, member of the Constitutional Committee of the Consultative Assembly.

The retired general went on to say: "It is quite evident now who had been and have been those persons who tried to divide the motherland, their collaborators, anarchists and terrorists who want to divide the state, provokers of sectarian strife, stagers of marches with red flags in their hands, killers of hundreds of citizens." Not only politicians were responsible for the events of the pre-Sep 12, 1980 period, he said, adding that Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren's recent speech in Afyon testified to that fact.

On the other hand, Alpaslan said those politicians who have not been investigated or convicted should not be banned from elections.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETS

TA151521 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Oct (AA) -- The Supreme Council of Coordination of Economic Affairs met Friday with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu in Cahri and discussed the EEC decision to halt raising imports from Turkey and the problems related to EEC purchases of Turkish cotton yarn, teeshirts and readywear.

Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara, State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin, ministers of finance, trade, industry, energy, customs and transportation as well as state planning organization officials attended the meeting.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSING FISCAL BUDGET

TA151337 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly Budget Planning Committee has begun to discuss the 1983 fiscal draft budget. Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu has said that the 1983 fiscal draft budget aims at struggling against inflation, securing a continuity in export increases and solving unemployment in accordance with economic developments.

In a statement while presenting the draft budget to the committee, Kafaoglu said that the 1983 budget has been fixed at 2.6 trillion lira. He added that an inflation rate of 20 percent and a growth rate of 4.8 percent are foreseen during 1983. He noted that exports are expected to reach $7.1 billion, with an increase of 16.8 percent.

Noting that the draft budget aimed at a price increase of 20 percent, Kafaoglu said that employees' salaries will be increased in line with the price increases. Kafaoglu added that, with this in mind, the coefficient of civil servants' salaries has been increased from 30 to 34, the coefficient of fringe benefits has been increased from 8 to 9, and heating allowances have been increased from 3,500 lira to 5,000 lira.

Kafaoglu said that with the implementation of the amendments to the income tax and the financial balance tax, the government will decrease by 5 percent the overall tax burden of salaried persons. He added that additional net increases of some 20 percent are planned for travel expenses, children's allowances, family aid and others. He noted that the necessary legal arrangements will be submitted to the legislative organ as soon as possible to secure a net increase of some 20 percent in retirement salaries.

Kafaoglu said that of the public expenditures of some 2.6 trillion lira envisaged in the 1983 fiscal draft budget, 1.98 trillion will be secured from tax revenues, 150 billion from domestic loans and the remainder from various other sources. Noting that 60.26 percent of the investment planned during the 1983 fiscal year will be realized by the public sector, and 39.74 will be realized by the private sector, Kafaoglu added that more weight was given to the energy, transportation, communications, manufacturing, civil servant and village teachers' housing sectors by the public sector.

Kafaoglu said that more importance will be attached to measures aimed at reducing costs and increasing productivity in public economic enterprises as compared to last year, and that the bill prepared to enable enterprises to make a reassessment will soon be submitted to the legislative organs. Kafaoglu added that, thus, the capital market will be given an opportunity to function and develop.

Giving information on new arrangements to be made within the tax management during 1983, Kafaoglu said that tax declaration forms will be simplified, that the contents of conciliatory establishments will be expanded [as heard], and that bureaucratic procedures will be reduced. He added that measures will be taken to enable tax collection through banks.

Kafaoglu said that the financial policies to be pursued in 1983 aim at stability and eliminating obstacles blocking development. He expressed that belief that this draft budget will create new possibilities in the nation's economic and social life, and that it will speed up development in a stable atmosphere.

Also speaking at the committee, Chairman of the Budget and Planning Committee Tandogan Tokguz said that the committee will approach the draft budget with a totally technical method, and that it will take care to carry out its work with a full sense of responsibility, bearing in mind the historic duty it has undertaken.

Work on the draft budget will be concluded on 5 November. The draft will later be referred to the Consultative Assembly General Council where it will be discussed for 20 days. The draft budget will then be taken up at the other wing of the constituent assembly, which is the National Security Council. The 1983 fiscal budget will be implemented as of 1 January 1983.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON CONSTITUTION CANCELLED

TA151323 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Balikesire, western Turkey, 15 Oct (AA) -- "Last Words on Draft Constitution," the panel Balikesire Bar Association and the local journalist' association had wanted to co-sponsor was cancelled Thursday when authorities did not issue the permit required. The two organizations has invited various academicians, journalists and lawyers to take part in panel discussions.

AUSTRIA

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU151205 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna -- Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert arrived for an official visit in Vienna on Thursday. The visit is part of the regular annual exchange of opinions between Austria and Switzerland. During the visit, international questions of mutual interest will be discussed, primarily the East-West situation in the light of the latest events in Poland, the policy of the neutrals and nonaligned countries at the Madrid CSCE followup conference, questions of the Council of Europe and the Austrian experiences as a member of the United Nations.

During his stay in Vienna, Pierre Aubert will have talks with his counterpart Pahr as well as with Chancellor Kreisky. He will also be received by President Kirchschlaeger for a talk. The Swiss guest was last in Vienna in September 1980. His first visit to Austria was shortly after he took office in 1978.

MZALI, KREISKY SPEAK AT BANQUET; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For Tunisian reportage on Dr Bruno Kreisky's visit to Tunisia, see the North African section of the 15 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

NETHERLANDS

POLICE ARREST PAKISTANIS IN HIJACK PLOT

NC172124 Paris AFP in English 2032 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Amsterdam, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Dutch police today arrested 18 Pakistanis suspected of plotting to hijack a Pakistan International Airways (PIA) jetliner, a public prosecutor said here.

The prosecutor of the Amsterdam court, E.R. Manschot, said Dutch police made the arrests in Amsterdam and three other cities in raids on the homes of 16 of the suspects, one of whom was a woman.

The police were tipped off that a group of Pakistanis hostile to the current regime of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq were on the verge of highjacking a PIA airliner in either Amsterdam or London, Mr Manschot said.

The suspected plotters were probably members of the radical wing of the Pakistan People's Party, led by the son of the late Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Mr Manschot added.

Mr Bhutto was executed for complicity in murder after General Ziaul Haq took power in a military coup.

As plotting a crime is not an indictable offence in the Netherlands, 16 of the suspects, who are Netherlands residents, were later released after being booked for illegal possession of arms. The two others, who were found to be residing illegally in the country, would be turned over to immigration police for expulsion, the prosecutor added.

The PIA jetliner scheduled to leave Amsterdam today for Karachi with a stopover in London departed after special security measures were taken, Mr Manschot added.

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PRESIDENT OF EEC ON SUPPORT FOR LEBANON

NC181534 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 11-17 Oct 82 pp 42-46

[By Claude Khoury]

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen, currently president of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC), has pledged that the EEC will continue to support efforts to bring about a "complete and prompt withdrawal of all Israeli forces, as well as the departure of Syrian and all other foreign forces" from Lebanon and to strengthen the authority of the Lebanese Government.

In an exclusive interview, Elleman-Jensen told MONDAY MORNING last week that the EEC's commitment to a strong and independent Lebanon was best demonstrated by the participation of some of its members in both the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut and the United Nations Interim Force in south Lebanon (UNIFIL). The continued presence of UNIFIL was an important factor for stability in the area, he said.

The September 23 accession of Amin al-Jumayyil to the presidency held out hopes of strengthening government authority and moving towards national reconciliation in Lebanon, although this appeared conditional on the removal of foreign forces from the country, the EEC president said. In written answers to MONDAY MORNING's questions, he also expressed the Ten's readiness to help in the momentous task of rebuilding Lebanon from the rubble.

Elleman-Jensen, a liberal member of the Danish Folketing (parliment), welcomed President Ronald Reagan's Mideast peace propoals as "an important opportunity for peaceful progress on the Palestinian question." He also described the Arab peace strategy outlined at the Fes summit meeting in September as "an important development," and reitereated the EEC's call for a similar expression of a will to peace on the part of Israel."

The Reagan proposals call for Palestinian "self-government" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. The Fes plan stipulated an Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist by proposing "Security Council guarantees (for) peace among all states of the region, including the independent Palestinian state."

While the Reagan proposals do not foresee any role for the Palestine Liberation Organization in peace negotiations, the Fes plan reaffirms the Arabs' commitment to the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people.

The EEC chairman expected intensive diplomatic activity in the coming months to see whether common ground between the two plans could be developed. The Ten will pursue their efforts to "help reconcile the parties' conflicting aspirations... (and) bring differing views closer to each other," he said.

Elleman-Jensen held talks with the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qadumi, in New York on October 1 in the first high-level EEC-PLO meeting since the PLO's August evacuation from Beirut under a U.S.-negotiated agreement. He said he told Qaddumi, who is the PLO's equivalent of a foreign minister, that "if the PLO will pursue a political course, then the Ten are prepared to expand their contacts with the organization."

In the EEC chairman's view, one event that will have "profound political repercussions" in the Middle East is last month's massacre of Palestinian civilians in refugee camps in Beirut, while the city was under Israeli occupation. "History tells us that tragedies have brought people together in a common attempt to avoid recurrences," Elleman-Jensen said. "We must all pray for this to happen in Lebanon."

Lebanon and the Ten

I asked Elleman-Jensen how the EEC proposed to help Lebanon's new President Amin al-Jumayyil achieve his stated aim of freeing the country of all foreign forces and what, in his opinion, were the chances of an early pullout by Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanon.

"The Ten have often spoken in favor of a united and independent Lebanon," he said.

"We firmly believe that the election of Mr Amin al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon holds out hopes of a strengthening of central authority in Lebanon and of moving towards national reconciliation.

"However," he added, "progress in this direction seems conditional upon the complete and prompt withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon, as well as the departure of Syrian and all other foreign forces, except those which may be authorized by the Government of Lebanon. The Ten will continue to support any efforts to this end.

"Let me also recall that member countries of the Ten participate in the multinational force in Beirut and in UNIFIL. These forces bear witness to the attachment of the Ten to the strengthening of the authority of the Lebanese Government."

Troops of the two EEC members, France and Italy, together with the United States, make up the peacekeeping force sent to Beirut first to supervise the PLO evacuation in August and again to support the Lebanese authorities and protect civilians following the camp massacre.

UNIFIL was sent to south Lebanon following Israel's 1978 invasion of the area, and the mandate of the force -- made up of contingents from, among others, EEC members France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Italy -- will be up for renewal at the UN Security Council on October 19.

The international force was brushed aside by the Israelis when they invaded Lebanon on June 6, and Tel Aviv, which is demanding "appropriate security arrangements" for the south before it agrees to withdraw from Lebanon, is said to oppose extension of the force's mandate.

But the Lebanese authorities are in favor of keeping the international troops in the southern region, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told UNIFIL Commander Major General William Callaghan last week.

Elleman-Jensen, speaking for the Ten, took a view similar to that of the Beirut government:

"The continued presence in Lebanon of UNIFIL is in our view an important element for stabilizing the situation in the area," he said.

As to the humanitarian problems created by the Israeli invasion, and efforts to rebuild war-shattered Lebanon -- a task which Lebanese officials have estimated will cost at least 12 billion dollars -- Elleman-Jensen said: "The Ten continue to assist in the relief operations in Lebanon.

"We have also expressed willingness to assist in the reconstruction of the country."

War and Peace in the Middle East

This summer's fast-moving developments in Lebanon have reaffirmed the EEC's view that a comprehensive settlement is needed to bring peace to the Middle East, the Danish minister told me.

"The tragic events in Lebanon are but the latest element in a chain of violence and counter-violence in the Middle East. These events have in the opinion of the Ten once again demonstrated that only through a comprehensive settlement between all parties concerned can the region enjoy true peace and lasting stability.

"In the view of the Ten, the basic principles on which such a settlement should be based are those contained in the Venice declaration of June 13, 1980 -- namely, security for all states in the region, including Israel's right to exist, and justice for all peoples, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinians with all that this implies. Acceptance of these principles would imply mutual recognition by all the parties involved.

"President Reagan's new Middle East initiative contained in his speech of September 1 offers an important opportunity for peaceful progress on the Palestinian question and a step towards the reconciliation of the parties' conflicting aspirations. The Ten also consider the statement adopted by Arab heads of state and government at Fes on September 9 to be an important development. The Ten have called for a similar expression of a will to peace on the part of Israel.

"President Reagan's proposals and the statement adopted at Fes contain points of potential convergence, although we recognize that there are also marked differences between them. We expect intensive diplomatic activity in the coming months with a view to seeing whether common ground between the two sets of principles can be developed.

"We think that a hopeful basis has now been established on which to proceed. That is why the Ten have urgently appealed to all parties to seize the present opportunity to initiate a process that may lead to a comprehensive peace settlement.

"When I met with Mr Qaddumi in New York on October 1, I pointed out that the Palestinian people may never get a better opportunity than at present to be rewarded for a courageous gesture. By this I referred to the need for a clearer and more explicit statement by the PLO concerning Israel's right to existence and security."

Since the EEC welcomed both the Reagan initiative and the Fes strategy, I asked Elleman-Jensen whether it intended to try and bring the American and Arab viewpoints closer together.

Without specifying a bridging role between the U.S. and the Arabs, he spoke of a generally conciliatory approach by the Europeans.

"Since the adoption of the Venice declaration in June 1980 the Ten have pursued an active diplomatic role in order to help reconcile the parties' conflicting aspirations, on the basis of what we consider basically a balanced approach," he said.

"We will continue these efforts and do our utmost to bring differing views closer to each other," he added.

The EEC chairman skirted questions on whether the Fes plan's implicit recognition of Israel represented a breakthrough in the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the Ten's readiness to support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He also declined to give an opinion on the desirability of an international conference to solve the Middle East conflict, saying this had not been discussed by the Ten.

I asked Elleman-Jensen if the EEC supported Jordan's Palestinian-Jordanian federation.

"The Ten are convinced that King Husayn has an important role to play in the efforts towards a comprehensive settlement," he answered without further elaboration.

Political PLO

Elleman-Jensen's October 1 talks with Qaddumi were the latest in a series of meetings between EEC officials and PLO leaders. Although EEC member states -- with the exception of Greece -- do not formally recognize the PLO, they have called for the PLO to be "associated" with peace efforts, and there has been some speculation that the Europeans, or at least some of them, could play a key role in bringing about a U.S.-PLO dialogue.

The American Government says it will not talk to the PLO unless and until it unequivocably recognizes Israel's right to exist.

I asked Elleman-Jensen to clarify the EEC's position on the PLO and to enlarge on his talks with Qaddumi.

"We find that the role of the PLO in a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict is an important one. When I met Mr Qaddumi in New York on October 1, I pointed out that if the PLO will pursue a political course then the Ten are prepared to expand their contacts with the organization.

"My meeting with Mr Qaddumi was a political signal from the Ten. We want the PLO to show willingness to choose political means. We think the PLO has already given proof of this through the Fes declaration and we want them to continue to pursue this line. Our attitude to the PLO is based on the clear expectation that the Palestinian people will pursue its objectives by political means."

Following his meeting with Qaddumi, Elleman-Jensen had said that expanded ties would not include EEC recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Such recognition, he had said, would be "contrary to the traditions of a democratic country" because the PLO was an organization -- not a state -- and because the Palestinians had not expressed their preference in a vote.

The EEC chairman expressed revulsion at the Beirut massacre. But he suggested this event, tragic as it was, might offer an opportunity for peace in the future.

He put it like this: "We were all as human beings shocked and revolted at this barbaric act against the Palestinian refugees. I believe that the massacre will also have profound political repercussions for developments in the area.

"History tells us that tragedies have brought people together in a common attempt to avoid recurrences.

"We must all pray for this to happen in Lebanon also."

SWITZERLAND'S AUBERT ON POLAND, CSCE CONFERENCE

AU181523 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The serious situation in Poland will undoubtedly also affect the negotiations of the Madrid CSCE followup conference which is to be resumed on 9 November after an interruption of over half a year. This was stated [at a press conference] in Vienna yesterday by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, who said that he was sharing his host's -- Willibald Pahr's -- concern over the process of detente. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 16-17 Oct 82, page two, cites Aubert as having said in this context "that it would not do to hush up the 'brutal violation of human rights' in Poland and not to talk about it in Madrid, since Poland after all, is one of the signatories of the UN Charter and of the Helsinki Agreement and thus is committed to respect human rights." Nevertheless, Aubert went on to say, Switzerland and Austria want to do their duty and go to extreme lengths to exhaust all opportunities for dialogue. However, their aim is not to sign a document at any cost, he said. The importance of this conference, he declared, lies in the fact that it is Europe's only forum where questions of security can be discussed. The only tabled document, No 39, as is known, is an initiative by the neutrals and nonaligned countries, in whose drafting Austria and Switzerland played a prominent role.

Aubert named as another topic of his Vienna talks the endeavors to have the Council of Europe play a more active role. No other institution has adopted anything like the European human rights convention and set up a human rights tribunal.

On Thursday Aubert had a first working talk with his Austrian counterpart and a 1-hour talk with Chancellor Kreisky, primarily about the Middle East and Poland. Yesterday he continued his working talks. At noon he attended an official luncheon given in his honor by Pahr, and called on President Kirchschlaeger in the afternoon. Commenting on pending bilateral problems, he said that they were so insignificant that they were not discussed at the minister's level but merely by civil servants of the two countries.

CSSR'S GUSTAV HUSAK PLANS VISIT IN NOVEMBER

AU181325 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, will pay an official visit to Austria in the second half of November.

IRANIAN AIRLINE PILOT DEFECTS IN VIENNA

AU181456 Vienna KURIER in German 18 Oct 82 p 14

[Text] An Iranian aircraft captain defected in Vienna on Saturday. As has been learned from Iranian exile circles, 34-year old Kehyan Djahan Fakhr is going to apply for political asylum today. The pilot, who is in a hideout at present, explained his step by referring to the mass executions by the regime of terror in his home country.

Fakhr took advantage of the regular "Iran Air" flight: Tehran-Istanbul-Vienna-Frankfurt-London, to defect during the stopover in Vienna. As was learned at the Vienna-Schwechat Airport on Sunday, 75 passengers on the plane left the Boeing 727 at 1243 hours on Saturday, among them presumably also the Iranian captain, who did not report for duty on Sunday morning. Thus, the scheduled flight to London via Frankfurt was cancelled and the aircraft was rerouted to Istanbul without its captain and with 35 passengers aboard.

At Schwechat Airport, no one from the "Iran Air" Company could be contacted on Sunday afternoon. And the Iranian Embassy also denied any detailed knowledge of the incident. The Austrian Interior Ministry at this stage has confined itself to waiting until the pilot contacts Austrian authorities.

NETHERLANDS

MINISTER SAYS UNIFIL MANDATE MUST BE CHANGED

PM181153 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "UNIFIL Participation Depends on Conditions"]

[Text] Schiphol -- Outgoing Netherlands Defense Minister van Mierlo considers that certain conditions will have to be fulfilled if the Netherlands is to participate in the UNIFIL force in southern Lebanon for longer than the 2 months to which the cabinet has agreed. Lebanon must create the conditions under which responsible help can be given; the UNIFIL mandate must be altered to fit the new situation and foreign troops (Syrian and Israeli) must withdraw, the defense minister said at Schiphol Airport after returning from a week's visit to Lebanon.

The visit convinced Van Mierlo of the necessity of temporarily extending Netherlands participation in the peacekeeping force for a further 2 months. A withdrawal would wipe out all the plans currently being worked on to help the country out of its present difficulties. All the plans assume that the UNIFIL presence will continue for a number of months, the minister said. On Friday, [15 October] Van Mierlo will brief the cabinet on these plans. This afternoon he will hold consultations with the Second Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, and on Thursday there will be a debate in the Chamber.

In Lebanon, Van Mierlo held talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil and U.S. negotiator Morris Draper. He said that he had made it clear to both of them that it would be a great mistake to take the continued presence of the UNIFIL forces for granted. Van Mierlo wants to see certain conditions fulfilled because, he said, it is being too easily assumed that the UNIFIL force can continue on the present basis with its present composition. He considers that the mandate must be changed to fit the new objective. If this is to be the preservation of order and security in southern Lebanon, the UNIFIL force must be given greater powers, Van Mierlo said. There must also be further discussion of the rule that infiltrators have their confiscated arms returned to them after 24 hours.

Van Mierlo was full of praise for the work of the Netherlands UNIFIL battalion of around 800 men; the cornerstone of the peace force, as the minister put it. He said that the picture of a battalion demoralized by the Israeli invasion was completely untrue. The battalion is once again convinced of the usefulness and necessity of its work. Not being able to intervene during the Israeli presence was irksome, but otherwise order was well maintained, especially the exclusion of Major Haddad's Christian militia, which is hated and feared in the region, Van Mierlo said. If the UNIFIL force were withdrawn, Haddad would move directly into the vacuum -- something which the population views with alarm, the minister said.

KOHL ADDRESSES BERLIN SENAT, PRESS CONFERENCE

LD181846 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has assured the Berlin Senat that the subsidies for air traffic passengers to and from Berlin will continue at the present level. The former government had wanted to gradually reduce the subsidies. This met with strong criticism in Berlin. The federal chancellor made this announcement at a special session of the Berlin Senat which he attended today to mark his inaugural visit to Berlin as the new head of government.

It was also agreed that a conference of top representatives of major firms would be held on 11-12 December with the chancellor to discuss investments in and for Berlin. The conference, which is intended to help safeguard the dramatically diminishing number of industrial jobs in Berlin, had been planned by the previous Federal Government.

Kohl, speaking at a press conference in Schoeneberg Town Hall this afternoon, stressed that Berlin must be regarded as a national responsibility. It must also be made clear to the average citizen that the city is a seismoghaph of political and historical developments and a piece of the future. It must be made clear to the citizens to a greater degree that Berliners are not to blame for their situation, but that it is a result of German policy and history. Kohl announced that during his international contacts, he would increasingly draw attention to the city's special situation. This also applied with regard to the world economy.

The federal chancellor expressed a desire to keep anything connected with Berlin out of Bonn party politics. They must succeed in making everything that was done for Berlin a matter for joint action.

Kohl announced that in the future he would pay more private visits to Berlin, the birthplace of his wife Hannelore, who was accompanying him. Whether his desire to also visit East Berlin from there could be arranged in his new post remained open. He would, however, regard it as a "painful restriction" of his personal freedom of movement if he, "as a German, could not go to Germany." The federal chancellor stressed at the same time that his government is proceeding in its relations with the East from realistic positions. Particularly in relations with the [word indistinct -- presumably GDR], it is important not only to observe the existing treaties but to fill them with life.

Governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker (CDU) thanked Kohl before the press for having paid the first of his "visits in Germany" to Berlin. During their talks they discussed not only basic issues but specific day-to-day policy matters. Berlin's current main problems -- the job situation and economic future -- were the main subjects of the Senat session with the chancellor and of a 90-minute conference with representatives of employers, trade unions and parliamentary groups, Weizsaecker said. Kohl earlier met with officials of the CDU in the Town Hall.

During the evening, Kohl visited the Kurfuerstendamm and afterwards visited the archives of state porcelain manufacture recently exchanged by the GDR in Schloss Charlottenburg. There followed a reception in the palace given by the governing mayor for Kohl, who leaves Berlin later this evening.

On his arrival at Schoeneberg Town Hall at about 1330 GMT, Kohl was greeted by approximately 100 people. Many welcomed him with applause, but there was also some booing. This was repeated when Kohl later appeared on the Town Hall balcony.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON FDP PRESIDIUM SESSION

DW181409 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 15 Oct 82

["Excerpts" from interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, by reporter Friedrich Nowottny in Bonn; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Genscher] We had a discussion of several hours [in the FDP Presidium] and achieved a number of results. Colleagues Bangemann, Graf Lambsdorff and Baum were given the task of working out a document for the national party congress on the political aims of the Free Democrats. Then we discussed what our actions would be at the party congress on the coalition problem. Everyone present indicated that he would not demand that the decision to form a coalition with the CDU be overturned at the congress.

[Question] How about the FDP chairmanship -- will you run again?

[Answer] Yes, I intend to be a candidate at the national party congress. I explained that to my colleagues today. We discussed it very frankly. Colleague Ronneburger expressed his intention to run as an opposition candidate for federal FDP chairmanship at the Berlin FDP congress.

[Question] Candidate to run for the chairmanship? How will the party accept all this? Hasn't your renewed candidacy put the party to a new test of internal strength?

[Answer] I supported the formation of a coalition with the CDU/CSU once the old coalition had come to an end on 17 September. I consider it necessary to place this decision before the national party congress so that this decision can be confirmed, and that the one who was and is heading the party in this situation can face the decision of the party congress. I consider it absolutely correct, however, for an opposing candidate to have been nominated because criticism has been expressed. Those who expressed the criticism must have an alternative regarding the person of the chairman. I think this is the proper opportunity for the party congress delegates to make a decision. It will be easy to decide because both candidates agree that the decision to form a coalition with the CDU/CSU will not be rescinded.

[Question] Didn't Mr Ronneburger fail to vote for the new FDP/CDU/CSU alliance?

[Answer] He did, and he has never denied it. Now that the decision has been made, however, he believes it ought to be supported.

Ronneburger on Candidacy

DW181443 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2335 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Interview with FDP Bundestag Deputy Uwe Ronneburger by reporter Illert in Bonn on 15 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ronneburger] We are in agreement that the coalition which has now been formed will continue and that there will be no turning back. The federal chairman has decided to run again for candidate, and for the sake of clear positions I decided to oppose him to give those party groupings which are currently irritated the opportunity to express their will.

[Question] If you should win the election, what would your program be like? How would you explain the FDP's position to the voters? How would you explain the FDP, which forms a coalition with the CDU/CSU but which has a chairman who is very reserved regarding this coalition?

[Answer] I don't believe it will be difficult at all to make our party's own position clear in a coalition. This was the case in the old coalition and it will be the same in the current coalition, only in different fields because political decisions will over? on different points now and not on the same points as before.

[Question] If Hans-Dietrich Genscher wins a slight majority at the Berlin party congress, how do you see your own future? How do you see the future of those party members who will vote for you? Will there be a split or will the party remain together?

[Answer] We will remain together. I will do what I can to make the Berlin party congress one of integration, not separation.

STENBACK, GENSCHER TALK ON CSCE, DETENTE

LD181628 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Oct (DPA) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback arrived in the Federal Republic today for a 2-day visit. During lunch with his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Stenback stated that there is no feasible alternative to detente.

The Finnish foreign minister spoke of his desire for detente, particularly in connection with the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, which is to be resumed on 9 November. The prospects for this conference were the main subject of the first discussion between the ministers this morning. Genscher stressed in this respect West Germany's conviction that talks must continue and aim for success despite the strain resulting from circumstances in Poland, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman. The aim will continue to be a "substantial mandate for a disarmament conference in Europe."

At the start of the talks, Genscher praised Finnish policy as a factor of constancy and stability in Europe and called German-Finnish relations "excellent."

The extensive exchange of views also covered East-West relations, including economic relations in particular and questions of arms control talks. The Middle East situation and the state of the Namibia issue were also discussed.

A Finnish spokesman also announced that Minister Stenback underlined his concern at the weakening of the United Nations in settling disputes. Finland and the rest of the Nordic states were seeking means of reestablishing the United Nations' role as envisaged by the Charter.

Stenback and Genscher will meet again tomorrow morning for a working breakfast. The Finnish foreign minister will then pay a courtesy visit to Federal President Karl Carstens. In the afternoon, Foreign Minister Stenback flies to Hamburg, where he will address the Overseas Club.

In his luncheon speech, Genscher praised the steady contribution by Finland's policy of neutrality toward peace and political stability in Europe and in turn, took the opportunity of describing the new Federal Government's concept of continuity. "We shall continue in the future to aim for dialogue and not confrontation with the East European states," Genscher said. Real detente between East and West is only possible, however, on the basis of a military balance at the lowest possible level. Genscher stressed the high degree of agreement between the two governments, "especially on the central issues of safeguarding peace." This included both talks on medium-range missiles and efforts to seek better ways of solving conflicts in the Third World.

CHEYSSON HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN TUNIS

AB151311 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1110 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Press conference by French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson in Tunis on 13 October]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, What was the topic of your discussion with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee?

[Answer] I am here on an official visit to the Tunisian Government. This visit follows many others and also precedes many others because the Tunisian prime minister himself will visit Paris within a few days. The PLO chairman, who has just returned from a very important journey, kindly agreed to receive me. As you know, we seize every opportunity to meet with the PLO leaders. I personally had the honor to receive the members of the Executive Committee several times in Paris. I met with Mr Qaddumi in New York. I have just met with Chairman 'Arafat. We discuss the same topics each time.

First of all, the fate of the Palestinians. The Palestinian civilians [words indistinct] in the greatest penury and even under some threat. This was the first topic we discussed and this is not surprising. The PLO chairman is first of all responsible for the lives of his compatroits. He asked me questions concerning what our contingent within the multinational force can do as well as the role of the UN International Force in Lebanon. This occupied a large part of our discussions.

Second, we naturally talked about the possible and imaginable developments which the PLO chairman placed within the framework of the declaration adopted at the Fes summit. He wanted to know how I and the French envisage the possible followups of this Fes summit. This led me to compare the Fes summit declaration with other declarations such as the Reagan declaration, which constitutes a very incomplete overture as far as the French are concerned, as well as with the French-Egyptian proposal to the Security Council which contains -- as Chairman 'Arafat has admitted -- all the principles which could lead to a settlement. These were the topics of our discussion.

[Question] Did you discuss Chairman 'Arafat's possible visit to Paris?

[Answer] No!

[Question] What is the French position concerning the mopping up operations now going on in Palestine?

[Answer] First of all, we do not accept the expression "mopping up." Because right from the beginning we have had some fears concerning this plan, we intervened jointly with our two partners of the multinational force and told the Lebanese authorities that we could not, even passively, contribute help in or be present in mopping up operations. There have been operations by the Lebanese Armed Forces. We asked the Lebanese authorities to give us every assurance concerning the conditions in which the arrests were being made. We have been assured that the aliens in an irregular situation would be expelled to their countries of origin. We have also been given assurances concerning the treatment of those being detained. Our ambassadors have the right to visit them.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you now feel that the PLO is definitively engaged on the path of a political settlement which could lead to the recognition of the State of Israel?

[Answer] I would have like to say yes because as you know, this has always been the French theme: that in the very serious circumstances which followed the invasion of Lebanon, there is a chance that the PLO will take the path of a political settlement and adopt political channels; I cannot yet say yes because to take the path of a political settlement, all the partners must reach an agreement.

I am not revealing any secrets by telling you that at the moment, the most heavily armed and most powerful partner in the field -- that is Israel -- is not showing any sign of adopting the path of a political settlement.

[Question] Was this 2-hour meeting with Mr 'Arafat in the PLO chairman's residence in Tunis designed by France to give some more comfort to the Palestinian leader?

[Answer] If Mr 'Arafat was comforted by anything, it was by the authority which his organization demonstrated during the tragic events I have just recalled, because this authority was indeed demonstrated in the struggle as well as the very difficult decisions which had to be made in Beirut and the discipline with which these decisions were executed. These are the things which give comfort to Mr 'Arafat's authority and not the visit of an external affairs minister.

JOBERT HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI OIL MINISTER

NC182258 Paris AFP in English 2159 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct, 18 (AFP) -- Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi and French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert today began three days of meetings here of the mixed Franco-Iraqi commission, touching on possible French financial help for Baghdad.

Iraq is France's major arms client, but future cooperation is being hampered by Baghdad's growing financial difficulties, and particularly by Iraq's war with Iran, which is forcing Iraq to cut back its oil exports.

French sources said Mr Taqi stressed his wish to restore oil shipments to France, which until 1980 made Paris its second-biggest oil client. But these shipments have since dwindled to only 2.3 percent of France's total oil imports.

They added that the ministers also discussed nuclear cooperation.

The two sides have been holding talks, albeit with steadily-dwindling enthusiasm, on the possible reconstruction by the French of a new nuclear research center in Iraq following the destruction of the Tammuz nuclear plant by Israel in June last year.

TEXT OF MARCHAIS SPEECH AT BEIJING BANQUET

For the text of PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais' speech at a banquet held 15 October in Beijing, see the Western Europe section of the 18 October China DAILY REPORT.

LE MONDE VIEWS OUTCOME OF AFRICAN SUMMIT

PM181501 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Philippe Decraene dispatch: "The End of the Kinshasa Summit"]

[Text] Kinshasa -- "This region has made it possible to gently reintroduce Hissein Habre into the circuit," a French delegation member told us on Saturday, 9 October, at the end of the ninth conference of French and African heads of state. Development and Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot told us shortly before the reading of a final communique, which was almost completely devoid of interest: "After the speech at the solemn opening session had been delivered, it was a very skillful move to cancel all plenary sessions and replace them with a series of informal meetings aimed at keeping the discussing of serious affairs away from the indiscretions of the press ...or those of the ministers...." In short, some wholehearted supporters of the French ideas regarded it as "great skill," "the most perfect expression of summit diplomacy."

During the press conference which they gave at the People's Palace on Saturday, the French president and his Zairian host -- who was triumphant -- accompanied by the Rwandan president, showed great satisfaction. "The historic originality of Franco-African relations expresses the originality of this conference," Mr Mitterrand explained good-naturedly and expressed the view that "relations between France and Africa have never been so cordial." Nonetheless, it is not very likely that the experiment of these two crazy days characterized by a series of cancellations, postponements, long waits, then sudden adjournments, will be repeated soon.

Instead, there is an inevitable move toward narrowing the family circle. The next Franco-African summit, scheduled to take place in France in 1983, should clearly see that "kernel" of French-speaking countries limited to itself once again. Officially, people were pleased with the meeting. They debated with pleasure, showed a touching concern for constant harmony but, nonetheless, it is clear that the French-speaking countries were troubled by the fact that it was no longer an intimate meeting. "If you try to embrace too widely, you embrace badly," the French president said.

It does not seem that much progress was made in reconciling adversaries and supporters of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], which is a real bone of contention among the OAU members. "We will go to Tripoli," President Mobutu reiterated, "but Zaire does not regard the SDAR as an independent state.... Therefore if the SDAR is present, my delegation will be forced to leave the conference hall." And on Saturday morning, the Zairian president had stated on the subject of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in referring to his statements prior to the Kinshasa meeting: "He says terrible things."

Although Mr Hissein Habre undoubtedly held the limelight, carefully cultivating his image as "a man of the desert," avoiding the press in order to meet it more effectively later, Chad's problems nonetheless remain completely unsolved. Zaire, which intends to play a role in overcoming the Chadian tragedy, has begun to advance its pawns by inviting Ndjamena's new "strongman" to visit Kinshasa. "I did not impose him, I invited him because it was necessary for Chad to be present here," the great director of the Kinshasa ballet subtly explained, and he is the one to draw immediate benefit from this high mass celebrated with an external piety which was too ostentatious to be experienced in an atmosphere of truly sincere communion.

Receiving the press at a very late hour of the night, Mr Hissein Habre stated: "It is the actual existence of power which makes the government." His remarks were clearly aimed at France, which for several weeks has made no secret of the fact that it wants a real cabinet to be formed in the Chadian capital. Then, while saying for the benefit of his peers that "the Kinshasa summit has shouldered its responsibilities," he immediately stressed what he regards as the limited character of the official recognition which has just been granted to him, stating: "The people give us legitimacy. We have had that legitimacy for a long time and we will keep it until the people withdraw it from us...." That is one way of giving a public reply to certain French objections to him which the 45-minute meeting he had with the French president possibly did not completely dispel.

A Few Conclusions

Aside from the expressions of official satisfaction which are traditional in such circumstances, aside from the personal triumph for General Mobutu, a few conclusions can already be drawn from that conference: First, the French and Africans are more determined than ever to limit themselves to interstate relations, irrespective of any political, or what is more, personal consideration: The cases of Chad and Zaire constitute two striking illustrations of that.

In addition, in Kinshasa France described the main outlines of its African policy on the basis of general principles defined at UNESCO in Paris during the conference devoted to the least developed countries. It also reassured it French-speaking interlocutors on the consequences of the reform of the Cooperation Ministry, explaining, with praiseworthy skill, that although that increased the external relations minister's authority, the preferential relations between France and its former African colonies had nonetheless been preserved.

But the ambiguity of the Kinshasa meeting's results can be most accurately assessed by noting the Africans' extraordinary expectations from the French Government. "France is irreplaceable," its partners say in essence, to the great satisfaciton of the French president and those accompanying him. But faced with the scale of such hopes, are the French not inevitably doomed to diappoint those who glorify them?

MAUROY ON GOVERNMENT 'SOLIDARITY,' ELECTIONS

PM181029 Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Oct 82 pp 3-6

[Interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy by Didier Buffin, Alexis Liebaert, Guy Claude Pedriel -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] [PS First Secretary] Lionel Jospin has reminded the PCF that support for government policy cannot be "selective." In the final analysis, ought the majority parties to support your policy without demur?

[Answer] [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais told his party Central Committee meeting that progress has been made in the past 16 months but that "we have only just started moving toward the objectives chosen by the French people." That is what I have constantly said. He added that he did not want "either a headlong flight into sterile extremes, back-pedaling under pressure or the abandonment of the objectives chosen by the French people." He called for "the continutation, on the basis of the actual situation, of a policy in keeping with the joint pledges made." That is what I have constantly said and done.

I require government solidarity to be respected and I ensure that it is. As head of government, I would not fail to intervene if the slightest difficulty arose. I would like to add that in any government action there are easy and popular decisions and others which are difficult and unpopular. Neither the members of the government nor the majority can make do with supporting the former and criticizing the latter.

[Question] So you fully support Lionel Jospin's remarks?

[Answer] Our statements are based on the same analysis.

[Question] Do you set a limit on majority solidarity? For instance, would you think it natural if the Communist deputies did not vote for the social security bill?

[Answer] Things have not come to that: What I think is natural is that there should be discussions and criticisms. We had discussions within the government, then a decision was taken in the cabinet under the president's authority. The deputies are not there to say "bravo" automatically. Nonetheless, it is clearly understood that a solution must be found to the social security deficit. We have made proposals. The debate can remain open provided that the aim is to really reduce the deficit. It is impossible to say yes to everything which increases it and no to everything which reduces it.

[Question] By-elections and the canton elections have shown some disaffection among your voters. How do you view the forthcoming municipal elections?

[Answer] By-elections are still showing a degree of disaffection. They do not emulate the conditions of a major political campaign like the one which will take place in March. In addition, canton elections often show choices which conflict with those made during presidential or parliamentary elections.

I am not in the least pessimistic about the municipal elections. Six years ago the left won a victory which you yourselves described as exceptional. Young, high-quality teams were then installed. They have ensured high-quality administration in many cases. The voters will decide primarily on the basis of that situation. But, of course the national situation also affects that type of election: We are implementing a freeze policy which is increasingly well understood and is producing its first results, and they will be extended. In March we will have emerged from this situation. Provided we pursue our policy with the necessary determination to maintain good price indexes and to improve the economic situation, I am convinced that the French people will have no reason to penalize the government, still less the leftwing teams which will have proved their competence.

[Question] As leader of the majority, do you think it is important for Socialists and Communists to be together on united lists, or will you allow them to oppose each other in the first round instead?

[Answer] Look at the example of Lille: I am mayor of a big city. For 6 years I have been providing an administration with a leftwing union commune team and in good conditions. Naturally, I intend to continue, and I am going to head a united list again from the first round.

FITERMAN ON POLAND, PCF ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

PM180821 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Government's Effort Is Part of the Will To Develop France"]

[Excerpt] Transport Minister Charles Fiterman was the Europe 1 Press Club's guest yesterday evening. He was questioned for 1 hour on the main current problems.

The Communist minister was first questioned on Poland. He said he was "concerned by what is happening as a Communist, because it is a socialist country and, as a democrat, I am concerned with freedom and the necessary link between freedom and socialism and, as a Frenchman, who has ties of friendship with that country and is concerned about peace and security in Europe."

Then he continued: "I am convinced that it is up to the Poles themselves to face the problems and find solutions through national accord among all the country's forces for economic and social recovery, for resuming the path of extending democratic freedom, achieving the release of the detainees and the restoration of basic freedoms, and promoting the reforms which Poland needs."

He then condemned the attempts by the RPR and UDF to exploit this question in a petty political way.

Turning to the PCF Central Committee's recent meeting, he expressed the view that the Communists' assessment indicates that major, positive decisions have been taken by the government, progress recorded and results obtained and, at the same time, there is anxiety about the difficulties. "The Communists fully maintain their determination," he added. "Georges Marchais said: We are continuing. There is therefore no actual, planned or pending change of line. We reaffirm our intention to participate in the government.... The Communists have decided to bring about progress in the people's movement and put forward proposals to steer the country out of the crisis."

Questioned on the statements made by Lionel Jospin regarding the PCF, Charles Fiterman described them as "more balanced and moderate than people have said." With regard to government solidarity, the minister explained that "the government has rules which enable the ministers to contribute to the collective drafting of proposals. The president then has the power to arbitrate. Solidarity in action is vital, the government cannot act with broken rains."

PS' JOSPIN ON ECONOMIC POLICY, LEFT UNION

PM181307 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 82 p 14

["J. M. C." report: "The PS' Explanation Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Mr. Lionel Jospin launched the PS mobilization and explanation campaign to support the left's policy at a press conference on Thursday, 7 October. "We think we have reached a key point in our action," the PS first secretary stressed, before adding: "The success of the government's economic and social plan is a decisive issue for the country."

Mr Jospin explained that public opinion is "still hesitant" and that the PS' intervention should lead it to rally to the government program. "If we succeed in persuading the protagonists in economic life to commit themselves to the present process of reducing inflation, it may be a turning point in the country's economic history," Mr. Jospin also said before pointing out: "The aim is to bring about a real reconciliation between the left and the economy."

Questioned on relations between the Socialists and Communists and on [PCF Politbure member] Andre Lajoinie's recent statements, the PS first secretary stressed: "The debate must not stagnate. The PCF's proposals must be examined for their intrinsic value and we must debate them with it. But it is clear that saying 'all you have to do is...' cannot work very well. For there is no miraculous solution and we must therefore tell the PCF: It is necessary to have a comprehensive view of things. We must show the Communists that is is necessary to judge the policy as a whole and its chances of success and, above all, remind them that the alternative will be between the left and the right and not between the left and the left."

Questioned on the desire expressed by [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais to see united lists drawn up to support outgoing mayors in the coming municipal elections, Mr. Jospin replied: "We cannot accept that idea. Payment according to position [rentes de situation] is not good in the economy. It is even worse in democracy.... Our advance positions are that wherever our candidates were ahead of Communists in recent ballots, they should head the union lists, aside from exceptions, which we will discuss with our partners. Where that is not the case, Socialists are in no position to demand that they head the list except in exceptional situations."

COLOMBO CALLS REAGAN STAND ON USSR 'ILLOGICAL'

AU180855 Rome ANSA in English 0847 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Hasselet, Denmark, October 18 -- The Reagan administration's decision to sell wheat to the Soviet Union while banning the sale of U.S.-licensed technology to the same country by European firms is "illogical", according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Colombo was speaking with reporters Sunday at the end of a formal session of the European Community foreign ministers here. One of the main concerns was the American ban on the sale of European manufactured equipment for the Soviet gasline to link Siberia to Western Europe.

Currently, four pump rotors ordered by the Italian company, Nuovo Pignone, from General Electric in August are being held up by the ban at the port of New York. But, according to semi-official sources on the fringe of the meeting here, the rotors are not even intended for the Soviet gasline, but for the one linking Italy to Algeria.

On Saturday, Colombo asked the Italian ambassador in Washington to take steps with the State Department to clarify the export embargo, and the American reply is still awaited.

But the Italian firm is not the only one to have been hit by the embargo, which President Ronald Reagan introduced in an attempt to bring pressures to bear for an end to military rule in Poland. Others in France, West Germany, and Britain have also been affected.

According to Colombo, the "illogicality" of the American position is that the Reagan administration has asked the European Ten to bear the weight of the reprisals against the Soviet Union while agreeing to sell the Soviet Union 23 million tons of wheat a year.

But, even if the Ten foreign ministers said they remain "perplexed" at the American position, they also confirmed their readiness to discuss overall East-West relations in the near future so as to avoid misunderstandings which might turn into a political and economic showdown between Europe and the United States.

During their talks, the ministers also voiced pessimism over the Polish situation, with some of them wondering whether the attitude of the Polish leaders was not enough to suspend the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Madrid.

(In Rome, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday that the step with the State Department was designed to establish whether the American measure was directed against supplies under contracts already signed with the Soviet Union).

(According to the sources, if this is the case, the Italian Government will stand by its position that signed contracts must be honored). The sources added that, if the measure against Nuovo Pignone was an indirect consequence of the ban on supplies for the Soviet gasline, the Italian Government would consider it in an even graver light).

(Foreign Undersecretary Raffaele Costa added that the Italian Government has been "coherent in contesting all unilateral decisions on the gasline...between allies, the definition of the problem can only be found globally").

On Lebanon the EEC ministers agreed that the Ten EEC countries must contribute to rebuilding the Middle Eastern state. As the Ten's duty chairman, Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen will be going to Beirut early in November to see what contribution the EEC can make.

On the fringe of the meeting, Colombo met with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, to discuss the imminent visit of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to Rome and Paris.

PLANT WORKERS PROTEST PIPELINE EQUIPMENT BAN

AU181615 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Florence, October 18 -- Workers at Nuovo Pignone's plants in Tuscany laid down their tools this morning to protest the Reagan administration's move to impound shipments of rotors ordered from General Electric in August.

The ban on delivery of the pump rotors to Nuovo Pignone was the latest move taken by Washington to implement its embargo on pipeline technology to the Soviet Union.

The material impounded in New York was to have been employed in the manufacture of turbines and compressors in Nuovo Pignone's plants in Florence and Massa Carrara. The completed equipment is supposed to be fitted into pumping stations the Italian firm is building for both the Siberian and Algerian natural gas pipelines.

PERTINI RECEIVES, REASSURES JEWISH GROUP

AU182033 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 18 -- Italian President Sandro Pertini told a delegation of Italian Jews here today that he was happy to have met Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat last month because it gave him the chance to tell the Palestinian leader that his people "has a right to its homeland only if it recognises the state of Israel".

Reporting on their meeting with Pertini, the delegates from the Union of Italian Jewish Communities cites the head-of-state as saying that 'Arafat accepted his viewpoint.

Rome's Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff, who was in the delegation, told the reporters that Pertini seemed "very struck and indignant over the recent episodes of anti-Semitism and offered us all his commitment on order to fight these returns to the past".

On October 9, terrorists hurled four hand-granades at the crowd outside the Rome synagogue, killing a two-year-old child and injuring 37 others leaving the building after a religious service.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S TRIP TO SOMALIA PREVIEWED

AU181652 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Mogadishu, October 18 -- Italian military aid to Somalia, aimed at creating a "defensive and non-strategic" balance of power between Mogadishu and Addis Ababa on the Horn of Africa, will be the major topic of Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio's talks with Somalia authorities here this week.

Largorio is scheduled to arrive later today for a visit leading up to Thursday's celebrations for the anniversary of the revolution that brought Siad Barre to power thirteen years ago.

Plans for Italian defense assistance to Somalia, which have already been arranged by the two governments, will be discussed tomorrow by Lagorio and his Somali counterpart in the Mogadishu leadership, General Samatar. Lagorio has already gone over the terms agreement when he met with Somali Foreign Minister Jama Barre in Rome last summer. His talks with Samatar tomorrow will be "exploratory" in nature and the details will be mapped out later by experts establishing the exact amounts and types of aid to be extended.

Lagorio will be travelling here today from Jidda, where he went after making an inspection Sunday at (Sharm-al-Shayk) of the Italian contingent in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

Three Italian mine-sweepers with ninety men aboard are keeping a patrol on the Tiran Straits at the southeastern tip of the Sinai Peninsula to ensure peace between Israel and Egypt.

After winding up his visit to Somalia, the Italian defense minister goes to Khartoum and then returns to Egypt at the weekend to attend ceremonies marking the fortieth anniversary of the battle of Al 'Alamayn.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP RESCHEDULES VISIT FOR 25 OCT

LD182300 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Monseigneur Glemp, primate of the Polish Church, will visit Italy on 25 October. The archbishop of Warsaw will stay in our country for about 10 days. It is known that Monseigneur Glemp was not able to be present in Rome for the canonization of the Polish Saint Maximilian Kolbe because of tension arising in Poland after the dissolution of free trade unions.

A Foreign Ministry note refers to the Polish primate's recent public stance. The note points out the Warsaw military government's unwillingness to give a constructive reply to the efforts of the Polish Catholic Church in favor of a resumption of dialogue among the main national forces.

ITALY, BRAZIL SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD190226 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro is paying an official 2-day visit to Rome. He met President of the Republic Pertini and his counterpart Emilio Colombo. The two ministers spoke about the Falklands aftermath, about the renewed understanding between the European Community and the Latin American countries and about the main problems of the present international situation, ranging from East-West relations to the North-South dialogue. The two ministers also signed an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation.

DC LEADER CALLS FOR UNITY AT PARTY MEETING

AU161430 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 16 -- A call from Christian Democrat Party (DC) Secretary Ciriaco de Mita for Italy's five governing parties to stick together through the thick and thin of the present legislature and even the next one got a cautious reception from the other four parties in the coalition.

Opening the DC National Council session in Rome Friday, De Mita announced that his party had no plans to quit the ruling partnership "even if the representative power of some of the coalition parties should alter in the meantime". The latter was an apparent reference to changes that could come about in the balance of political power in the next elections, which may be called as early as next spring.

The Socialists, the DC's major partner in Premier Giovanni Spadolini's coalition, were so cautious, they didn't comment at all. Observers expected a response to come from Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi tomorrow, when the party holds a meeting on administrative reforms.

The Social Democrats (PSDI) answered in an editorial written by Deputy Secretary Ruggero Puletti for today's edition of the party newspaper "L'UNITA".

De Mita's call for a common political stand is all right, he basically said, as long as the other four parties in the coalition -- the PSI, PSDI, Republicans and Liberals -- tighten their ranks to prevent the DC from dominating the situation and prevent coalition in-fighting from enfeebling the government's actions.

Spadolini's Republican Party also voiced guarded agreement with De Mita's proposal. PRI leadership coordinator Biasini insisted, however, that the first thing that had to be done, before any legislative pact can be made, is for the five parties to see to it that the government's financial legislation and austerity measures get parliamentary approval.

In his opening remarks to the DC National Council, De Mita criticized the Socialists for having sparked the government crisis in August. "The re-installment of the same premier, the same ruling arrangement, the same ministers," De Mita said, "did justice to an improvident crisis."

As for the Communist opposition, the DC leader reiterated his party's role as the "cultural, historical and political alternative to communism."

The contradiction-ridden Italian economic crisis, De Mita said, required a "pact for development" between the ruling parties. If the nation's social forces (labor and management) and other parties refused to discuss economic issues openly and constructively, he added, the only alternative is for the coalition to "take its responsibility."

Inside the DC, De Mita's speech was generally considered to contain an appeal for closer party unity and a more unified party management.

Party Supports Spadolini

AU180903 Rome ANSA in English 0841 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] ANSA Rome, October 18 -- There was no change in the Italian Christian Democrat Party's (DC) top leadership apparatus as a result of the meeting of the party's National Council which wound up two days of debate here in the early hours of Sunday morning.

Party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita, who leades the party's majority faction, offered the minority, led by former Premier Arnaldo Forlani and former Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, representation in the party's directive apparatus, but the offer was turned down.

But the final resolution indicated that both majority and minority still support the present government led by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini. The government is a five-way coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals, and Spadolini's own Republicans.

The major difference between the two factions was one point in the resolution on which the minority abstained voicing the party's position on this August's government crisis, this ended with an identical re-edition of the previous administration.

After the vote, spokesmen for the minority said the meeting had started "a march towards increasingly close unity" in the party, "which must be determined according to a political line elaborated with the consensus of all."

The National Council was the first chaired by De Mita since his election as secretary and, according to observers, it marked a confirmation of his policies, among which party unity has priority.

AUTHENTICITY OF PAPER'S COUP DIAGRAM DENIED

LD182204 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] This evening, the Interior Ministry issued a note in response to the report which appeared in today's issue of DIARIO-16 under the title "The Line of Investigation of the Coup Conspiracy."

The note claims that neither the anti-coup squad nor any other police department or Interior Ministry agency has drawn up any kind of diagram pointing — even as a hypothesis -- to connections among persons, bodies or institutions as part of the so-called "web of conspiracy" which bears any resemblance to the DIARIO-16 report.

The note goes on to say: When the DIARIO-16 writer Fernando (?Relein) recently paid a visit to the minister of the interior and showed him the diagram which has now been published in the newspaper, he told the journalist that although the diagram might contain the names of persons who had been investigated -- with different results -- it was not the same as the working documents used by the anti-coup squad. For this reason, the minister recommended that it not be published. Therefore, in the case of the report's publication, the responsibility and onus for proving the authenticity of the diagram and the information it contains rests with DIARIO-16. The Interior Ministry denies the authenticity of the document, which is claimed to be a photocopy, and the anti-coup squad dissociates itself from the conclusions drawn by DIAIRO-16.

Legal Action Against Paper

LD182234 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Press note from Ministry of Defense Information Office — read by unidentified spokesman; date and place not given]

[Text] In view of the publication by a Madrid newspaper of a document supposedly drawn up by the Interior Ministry and mentioning, along with the names of persons tried for the offense of military rebellion [those involved in the 23 February coup attempt], the names of military institutions and members of the armed forces who enjoy the full right to their own honor and good names and given that no proof whatsoever exists as to the veracity of the report, the Ministry of Defense makes known the following:

1. Under the provisions of Article 176 of the royal ordinances of the armed forces, which ensures state protection for members of the armed forces when the latter are the object of insults or distortions directly related to their military status, the ministry has brought the matter to the attention of the prosecutor in the Supreme Council of Military Justice in order that as many actions as may be appropriate under the law be instituted against the appropriate persons to uphold the honor and good names of the military institutions and their members.

2. The ministry has also sent instructions to its legal assistance department to provide all the necessary assistance to those mentioned in the published report so that, where appropriate, they may be able to exercise their right of objection, as provided for in Article 4 of the law protecting a person's basic rights.

3. Democratic institutions and parliamentary monarchy are not defended by the reporting of inaccurate, suspect or incorrect information or of rumors which, as this ministry had pointed out on a previous occasion, benefit only those who would like to attack the security of the state; they are defended by the judicial and administrative means available under the law in a state based on law.

MORE OFFICERS REPORTEDLY IMPLICATED IN COUP

LD181316 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Everything appears to indicate that the coup planned for 27 October, in which three artillery officers have already been arrested, is even greater in scope as far as the persons implicated in it are concerned. In Zaragoza -- and there has been no denial by the military authorities -- a lieutenant colonel, also in the artillery, is understood to have been temporarily dismissed from his position as head of the second section of the General Staff of the Captaincy General. The person concerned is Lt Col (Juan Vicente Grande Saez de Censino). This military officer is now at his home at the headquarters of the captaincy general.

All the news media in Zaragoza today say that another man of the same rank has been arrested. His name is not known at this time.

At the second section of the General Staff in the Zaragoza Captaincy General there has been no comment on this possible arrest in response to requests from the media, which had good relations with Lt Col (Grande) because of his position. Lt Col (Grande) had just undertaken a military retraining course in Madrid.

Several newspapers recall that the coup conspirators' intended to replace the present captain general of that military region, Lt General Carvuano, with the retired Manuel Cabeza Calahorra, a codefendant of the putschist Milans del Bosch, who was condemned for his part in the 23 February coup attempt.

Possible Suspect Transferred

LD181432 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] We have just received a report that Lt Colonel (Juan Vicente Grande Saez de Censino) has been ordered immediately transferred to Pontevedra, according to an order published today in the Army Official Gazette. The officer was on the General Staff of the 5th Captaincy General headquartered in Zaragoza and has now been transferred to recruitment and mobilization zone No 82 based in Galicia under the Pontevedra military administration. As you will recall, Lt Col (Saez de Censino) is the same man mentioned in the Madrid daily EL PAIS on Saturday and in today's ABC as the one presumably under house arrest as a result of the investigation into the coup plot planned for 27 October.

TWO ARRESTED FOR PLANNING BOMB ATTACK ON UCD

LD151322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpt] This morning, two of the ultrarightwingers arrested in Madrid on Monday were handed over to the national high court. They are (Francisco Lopez Laguna), 21, and (Jose Maria Calle Celestino), 18, members of the Youth Front. The police found them in possession of a sports bag containing an explosive device with which they intended to carry out an attack on the Union of the Democratic Center's [UCD] offices in Toledo. The other two detainees, brothers (Ricardo) and (Martin Saenz de Ynestrillas), 17 and 16, respectively, were still being held incommunicado this morning under the antiterrorist law at police headquarters. According to a police note, the (Saenz de Ynestrillas) brothers were going to provide the transport to Toledo. The two will be handed over to the national high court tomorrow.

THREE SUSPECTED GRAPO MEMBERS ARRESTED

NC151547 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Three members of the anti-fascist terrorist organisation GRAPO, suspected of being involved in a recent spate of bomb blasts in the north western province of Galicia, have been arrested, police announced today. The three were named as Enrique Alvarez Abalde, Sebastian Rodriguez Veloso and Pedro Duque Rodriguez.

GRAPO -- meaning Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups of October 1 -- has called for an "active boycott" of the legislative elections set for October 28 in Spain.

EIGHT BOMBINGS IN VARIOUS CITIES LINKED TO ETA

PA171645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1307 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 17 Oct (EFE) -- Eight explosive devices were detonated at dawn in electric power companies, financial institutions and a headquarters of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE, in various parts of Spain. One person was slightly injured. Two of the bombs exploded in a high-tension tower and a transformer of the Iberduero Electric Company in Oyarzun and San Sebastian, respectively, in the Basque region. Although no terrorist group has claimed responsibility, the attacks on Iberduero fall within the campaign that the Basque terrorist organization ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] is waging against that electric company in charge of the Lemoniz nuclear powerplant.

Explosive devices were also detonated in banks and commercial establishments of Asturias and Valencia in northern and eastern Spain, respectively. They caused no casualties. In Asturias, the homemade bombs equipped with timing devices damaged the branch of the Gijon savings bank and the central offices of the hydroelectric company El Cantabrico in Oviedo. In Valencia, the attacks on an automobile dealership and the main office of the Spanish bank of credit were also carried out with explosives set off with timing devices.

The attack on a PSOE headquarters occurred in Logrono. According to the initial investigation, the bomb contained more than 1 kg of C-2 [Goma-2] activated by a time fuse. The explosion destroyed the front door of the headquarters and caused heavy damage inside the building.

One person was slightly injured by the explosion of a time bomb in the National Social Security Institute in Barcelona in northeastern Spain.

GUARD POST IN NAVARRA ATTACKED, ONE KILLED

PA152317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pamplona, Spain, 15 Oct (EFE) -- A civilian was killed and two civil guards -- rural policemen -- were slightly wounded, in a terrorist attack on a civil guard post in Leiza, Navarra, in northern Spain today. The civilian was killed by a burst of machine-gun fire during a change of guard.

Civil guard sources told EFE that the attack was perpetrated by several men, who threw a grenade and fired machineguns from bushes near the post, causing heavy damage to the facade of the building. Although no one has claimed responsibility for the attack, the techniques used, experts say, bring the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] terrorist organization to mind.

This is the fifth attack to produce victims in the Basque region and in Navarra since the announcement of general elections in Spain. In previous attacks, four policemen, a sailor and an insurance company director were killed and three civil guards wounded. Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson recently said that these attacks were expected and that "terrorist actions against the electoral process would continue."

BRIEFS

NEW RNE DIRECTOR -- Homero Valencia Benito has been appointed director of Spanish National Radio (RENE). Hemero Valencia Benito, at present the deputy director of Spanish television news services has worked for national radio since 1969 and has been editorial secretary, deputy director and director of news services. The appointment of Homero Valencia follows the dismissal of Ramon Villot y Villot on 8 October. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Oct 82 LD]

FINLAND

BRIEFS

SOVIET MINISTER'S VISIT -- USSR Meat and Dairy Industry Minister E.F. Antonov has begun his 1-week visit to Finland. Antonov had talks with his host, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Taisto Tahkamaa, this afternoon. Later today the visitor is to negotiate with representatives of the central union of agricultural producers about the cooperation between Finnish and Soviet meat and dairy industries. In the course of the week, Minister Antonov is to acquaint himself with Finnish food industry enterprises in various parts of the country. On Friday an agreement on cooperation in this sector for the next few years will be signed. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 18 Oct 82 LD]

SOVIET OIL TO FINLAND -- Neste Oy [National Oil Company] will buy from the Soviet Union 1 million tons of crude oil for marketing in the world markets. The deal will take place within the framework of the normal Finnish-Soviet bilateral trade and will thus significantly reduce the imbalance in the trade between the two countries, it is stated by Neste. This is the first time that Neste will receive crude oil from the Soviet Union for further sale to third countries. The value of the deal is over Fm 1 billion. The deal will raise Neste's oil imports from the Soviet Union this year from the earlier agreed 8 million tons to 9 million tons, Neste states. The imbalance in the Finnish-Soviet trade at present is just under Fm 5 billion in Finland's favor. The additional purchase of crude oil will thus reduce Finland's surplus to under Fm 4 billion. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 14 Oct 82 LD]

FINNISH-SOVIET ORE COOPERATION -- The transport of iron ore pellets from the (Kostamus) mine in the Soviet Union to the Raahe works of Rautaruukki Oy will begin on an experimental basis at the beginning of next year. It is estimated that 50,000 tons per year will be transported during the first stage, with the amount growing to 400,000 tons later. An agreement on the practical arrangements for this railway traffic was concluded between the Finnish and Soviet railway authorities at talks which ended in Kostamus today. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 15 Oct 82 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- On Friday, 8 October, Mr Ossi Sunell was appointed as Finland's ambassador to France commencing 1 January. Mr Aarno Karhilo, the present ambassador, was recently appointed ambassador to Moscow. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Oct 82 p 4 PM]

NORWAY

IRANIAN CHARGE SEEKS ASYLUM, DENOUNCES REGIME

PM190733 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Oct 82 p 9

[Aasmund Willersrud report: "Iran's Embassies Are Real Gestapo Centers"]

[Text] "I ran the Iranian Embassy in Oslo like a real embassy, not like a "Gestapo center" as the terrorist regime in Tehran ordered," the asylum-seeking Iranian charge d'affaires, Parvi Khazai, said at a press conference in Oslo yesterday.

The day before he had asked for political asylum in Norway and officially given his support to the Iranian Mojahedin opposition movement. He showed documents which he had received from Tehran recently with instructions for him to work against and denounce Iranians in Norway.

"They gave us orders to persecute Iranians who are opponents of the regime. We were asked to name them and refrain from helping them with passports or other consular services. In fact, we were not even allowed to issue documents stating that they were students. All someone had to have done was to have said something negative about Khomeyni."

"Every week we used to receive circulars full of names in the diplomatic mail. When an Iranian came to the embassy, we were supposed to check the name immediately. If he was on the list, his passport was to be confiscated. Then we were supposed to put the person in such a position that he would be forced to leave the country." However, Khazai said that he had never taken a passport from anyone.

At the press conference, the diplomat said that it is Khomeyni himself who is staging many of the big explosions in Tehran in order to discredit the opposition movement in the eyes of international public opinion. Khazai showed a telex he had received from Tehran immediately after one of the major bombings. "Use the explosion in the press, put the blame on the opposition movement," was what it said. "I have proof that the message was written and made ready for dispatch to all embassies BEFORE [word italicized in original] the explosion took place," Khazai said.

The former charge d'affaires said that he remained at his post as long as possible to help his fellow countrymen in Norway instead of informing on them to Khomeyni's executioners. He decided to act quickly when an Iranian arrived from Stockholm to replace him 2 weeks ago. Does he feel personally threatened?

"These people are capable of anything," Khazai said. "They are not official diplomats, but they are chosen from the roughly 50 Iranians loyal to Khomeyni living in Stockholm."

"He also claimed that Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Stockholm (Kalantar Nia) organizes the hunt for Mojahedin supporters in Sweden. He is a real terrorist, and was one of the so-called students who occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran," Khazai said.

The persecution of opposition supporters in Sweden has, for example, taken the form of attacks on Iranian students' homes in Lund, Norrkoping and Stockholm simply because of peaceful demonstrations. Khazai was himself stationed at the embassy in Stockholm before coming to Oslo.

Now Parvi Khazai talks of "We in the Mojahedin." He presented documents which confirm in his view that the most grotesque violations against people occur daily with the regime's blessing. "The Revolutionary Guards tap the blood of condemned people before they are executed," Khazai said, and showed a cassette with the Ayatollah's voice giving orders about procedure: "We need the blood badly, please take it from all prisoners. It cannot be obtained any other way."

SWEDISH DEVALUATION SHOWS 'UNCOMMON CYNICISM'

PM181203 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Swedish Cynicism"]

[Text] It goes without saying that it is up to any government to take the measures necessary in the light of its country's interests. But we would arrive in a chaotic situation if everyone acted like the Swedes and tried to solve their economic problems by exporting them -- to their neighbors in the first instance. The 16-percent devaluation of the Swedish krona represents a gross violation of the rules which apply to currency cooperation among the industrialized nations. And the Swedish Government's move is particularly serious if Nordic economic cooperation, of which the Swedes themselves have spoken so eloquently and passionately, is to have any meaning. When Norwegian Finance Minister Rolf Preshus described the Swedish devaluation as a serious backward step for Nordic cooperation, he was putting it mildly considering the circumstances. From the viewpoint of Nordic cooperation, we are witnessing most uncommon cynicism from the Palme government.

The violent reactions created by the Swedish devaluation among Sweden's neighbors must be viewed in the context of what over the years has emerged as something of a Swedish pattern of action. At the Nordic Council and in other forums of organized Nordic cooperation, it has been possible -- particularly for Norway -- to point to growing Swedish protectionism. It is noticeable how the Swedes often make decisions affecting the economy and trade as if they were a law unto themselves, as if they had no idea of the effect their measures would have on their neighbors' problems. Thus, this is not the first time the Swedes have pushed their difficulties onto others.

In the last few days, there have come warnings against exaggerated Norwegian self-satisfaction. It has been pointed out that Norway has also devalued no less than twice in quite a short time. To the extent that this is supposed to be a serious assessment of the economic situation in Norway and Sweden, respectively, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the comparison is a shaky one as far as some of its central points are concerned. And there is of course a great difference between a devaluation of 3 or 6 percent and a devaluation of 16 percent. The Swedes most recent devaluation of the krona, which was originally to have been 20 percent, cannot be assessed in isolation, but must be viewed in the context of last year's 10-percent devaluation. This fully confirms that consideration for its neighbors has not mattered much to the Swedes.

As a matter of course, we assume that the last few days' currency shocks in the Nordic area will have repercussions in the bodies whose task it is to further promote Nordic economic cooperation. They will need to talk openly about the problems. As far as the effects of the Swedish devaluation of Norwegian industry are concerned -- a topic to which we will return in greater detail at a later date -- it is clear that there is great confusion among politicians. Special arrangements will have to be made, but it would be an illusion to think that the problems of industry could be solved with subsidies and selective support arrangements. The situation which has recently arisen makes it even more necessary to pursue a policy which can bring costs down and increase the companies' competitiveness.

SWEDEN

PAPER VIEWS PALME'S SECURITY POLICY PROBLEMS

PM151415 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Swedish Security Policy"]

[Text] The new Palme government enters office at a remarkable moment for Sweden's security. The hunt in Harsfjarden has revised fundamental questions for ordinary people as to how protected we can actually be in an age of deterioration in relations between the major power blocs. The only things the politicians must devote their attention to are strategic economic decisions. The prime minister has himself pointed out the necessity of participation on the international scene, where he does, of course, belong more than any other Swedish party representative. With Olof Palme as prime minister and Pierre Schori as foreign ministry under secretary, many Social Democrats are hoping for a new world role for Sweden.

As foreign minister, Ola Ullsten followed the Social Democratic tradition of quickly and firmly condemning unsatisfactory situations and violations, particularly in the Third World and especially by the superpowers. It is possible to imagine a considerably more tame policy. However, the fact remains that during the 6 nonsocialist years, Swedish foreign policy did shift emphasis. Palme will not simply be able to take over where he left off. Security policy -- separate from traditional diplomacy -- has acquired greater weight in the Swedish debate than it had in the middle of the seventies.

Many nonsocialist decisionmakers have been more interested in Europe and our immediate environs than in the Third World. But more importantly, there has been the change from relative detente to a deterioration in superpower relations.

At the government level, the Defense Ministry has been overshadowed by the Foreign Ministry on security issues, especially in times of crisis. Because of their personal interests and temperaments, both Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Leif Leifland have become key figures in decisions requiring military knowledge; we need only look at the latest submarine incident.

It is a reasonable development that security policy should principally be pursued and coordinated by the Foreign Ministry. The choice of the novice Borje Andersson as defense minister indicates that Palme is fully aware of this.

A central section of Swedish security policy -- for geographical reasons, if for no other -- concerns Sweden's relations with the Soviet Union. An article in DAGENS NYHETER by peace researcher Wilhelm Agrell on this topic has met with both agreement and criticism.

On the whole, the general assumption is that Agrell is advocating a less demonstrative policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union -- what is important should be to reduce Soviet mistrust of Swedish neutrality. However, many people missed Agrell's recommendation that Sweden should have "seized" the grounded submarine in the Blekinge Archipelago. Open force! -- it is a hazardous notion that the Soviet Union would have appreciated this more than what actually did happen.

Ola Ullsten has rejected the idea that Sweden is under growing pressure from the Soviet Union. It is true that nothing has happened at the official level, but it is indisputable that in many other ways the Soviet Union has shown remarkable displeasure with Sweden. Most recently, TASS has been speaking of the submarine hunt in Harsfjarden as "perhaps an intentional fabrication with the aim of smashing the trust and the traditionally normal relations between the Soviet Union and the Scandinavian countries."

The point made by critics like Agrell is that Sweden has no basic strategy as far as relations with the Soviet Union are concerned. It is not necessarily enough to fall back on "nonalignment in peacetime with the aim of neutrality in wartime." The discovery of a Soviet submarine in Swedish territorial waters close to the shore called for a fully considered approach -- as far as behavior, tone and so on are concerned -- for which no one was really prepared.

The Palme commission's motto is "common security." A fundamental idea here is that one should "build security together with one's opponents." Palme and his colleagues on the commission also want to give the United Nations greater powers for the prevention of crises.

In such a case it would be logical -- at least as a first step -- to report a submarine incident to the Security Council rather than rely immediately and exclusively on one's own national military resources. For a Palme government it will probably also be logical to make a greater use of franker and more frequent dialogues with the Soviet Union.

Major questions -- and difficult ones; security policy will be a central concern -- with all the problems and possibilities it bring with it -- for the Palme government.

JOINT CYPRUS-GDR COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED 16 OCT

NC161915 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 16 Oct 82

["Joint communique of the state visit of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, to the Republic of Cyprus, 14-16 October 1982"]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, paid a state visit to the Republic of Cyprus from 14 to 16 October 1982.

During his stay the distinguished guest from the German Democratic Republic laid a wreath to honour the first president of the Republic of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios. Erich Honecker paid a call on the mayor of Nicosia, visited sites of cultural and historic interest and acquainted himself with the life of the Cypriot people and their achievements.

The president of the Republic of Cyprus handed over to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic the highest distinction of his country, the Makarios III Order.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou held official talks in a friendly atmosphere, discussing questions relating to the further deepening of bilateral relations as well as current international issues.

Also participating in these talks were: from the side of the German Democratic Republic:

Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, member of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, member of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Beil, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, member of the People's Chamber and its Foreign Affairs Committee; Guenter Schurath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the Republic of Cyprus.

From the side of the Republic of Cyprus:

Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; Dinos Mikhailidhis, minister to the president; Patroklos Stavrou, under-secretary to the president; Ambassador Angelos Angelidhis; Kharalambos Hadjipanayiotou, director-general, Ministry of Finance; Vanias Markidhis, acting director-general, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kharis Vovidhis, director of the President's Office; Ilias Ipsaridhis, director, Political Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Alekos Shambos, director of the Minister's Office.

During the visit, the following agreements and accords were concluded:

-- Convention between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cyprus on legal assistance in civil, family, labour law and criminal matters;

-- Agreement on the mutual recognition of education certificates and academic degrees;

-- Convention between the government of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and capital;

-- Agreement concerning waiver of visa requirements for holders of diplomatic and service passports;

-- Executive programme on cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1982 and 1983.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kipraianou were gratified to note a successful development of relations between the two peoples and states in all areas and a remarkable progress since the meeting of the two heads of state in Berlin in 1980. Cooperation between the two countries has been significantly promoted by the further development of mutually advantageous relations under strict observance of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, and the similarity of views concerning basic international issues, as they were reflected in the communique agreed in 1980. Stable relations for the benefit of both peoples reflect the viability of the concept of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the two countries' desire for peace.

The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, praised the progress achieved by the people of the German Democratic Republic in further developing the national economic potential and expanding social welfare schemes as well as the GDR's contributions towards strengthening peace, European security and detente and towards disarmament. He had words of particular appreciation for the active solidarity of the German Democratic Republic with the struggle of peoples for respect for their sovereignty for national and social liberation and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

President Kiprianou thanked the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic for the unswerving support and unshakable solidarity they have extended to the just struggle waged by Cyprus and her people. He gave a detailed account of the efforts made by the government and the people of his country to bring about a just, democratic and stable solution of the question of Cyprus.

President Kiprianou emphasized that Cyprus was making its own contribution towards ensuring peace and towards disarmament and arms limitation both on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in pursuance of the principles and declarations of the Non-aligned Movement. In this regard President Kiprianou recalled his proposal for the demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus as a contribution to the wider efforts on the matter.

Erich Honecker highly praised the achievements of the Cypriot people in building an efficient economy and consolidating democracy. He commended the contribution made by Cyprus to international efforts for peace, national independence and cooperation. He accentuated his appreciation of the active role of Cyprus within the Non-aligned Movement.

Erich Honecker informed about the efforts undertaken by the working people of the GDR under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in implementing the decision adopted at the party's 10th congress. Although confronted with more complicated external conditions, the people of the German Democratic Republic had continued making headway in further shaping the advanced socialist society. Erich Honecker explained the GDR's economic strategy to ensure dynamic economic growth on the basis of scientific and technological progress, intensification and higher effectivity of production with a view to successfully pursuing in the 1980's its course of united economic and social policies in order to consolidate and gradually improve the people's material and cultural living standards.

In this context Erich Honecker explained in detail the German Democratic Republic's foreign policy, which is aimed at securing peace, halting the arms race and opposing confrontation and boycott policies. He further explained that mindful of its historical responsibility to ensure that never again will a war start from German soil and that the present and future generations will be saved from the catastrophe of a nuclear inferno, the GDR consistently works for the continuation of detente and the expansion and intensification of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

The German Democratic REpublic and the Republic of Cyprus reaffirm their determination to develop further their mutual relations on the basis of strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, and to continue their political dialogue as in the past.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou stated with deep concern that the course shifting from the policy of detente and dialogue to confrontation and the accelerated arms race have led to an exacerbation of the international situation. The dangers to world peace, which emanate from hotbeds of tension and conflict, have alarmingly increased. Mankind feels increasingly frightened of a world-wide nuclear inferno.

Both sides regard concrete measures for arms limitation and disarmament, notably in the nuclear field, as the effective means to counter these dangers. They are highly concerned about the planned deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and its repercussions on European security, world peace and detente.

Both sides resolutely rejected policies of discrimination, boycott and interference in the internal affairs of other states and stressed the need for strict respect for the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides agreed that the safeguarding of peace is the principal objective of our time. They underlined the urgency of concrete steps to preserve peace, stabilize detente and achieve disarmament, commending all realistic contributions to this end. The obligation which the USSR has undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was commended by Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou as a significant contribution to the efforts to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and to advance confidence in international relations.

They expressed their expectation that the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on a limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and strategic armaments as a whole on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security will lead to success.

Both sides underlined the usefulness of a dialogue at the highest level between states with different social systems as a means to enhance mutual understanding, to build confidence and to reduce existing tensions.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou shared the view that the improvement of the international situation largely depends on the development of relations between the European states with different social systems. Particularly in the present dangerous international situation, Europe as the cradle of detente can give new and strong momentum to the efforts for safeguarding peace. Both sides pointed to the specific importance of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which has established under the international law the framework within which to build relations of states with different social systems in accordancd with the post-war order as emanated in Europe.

The two statesmen reiterated the readiness of their countries to do everything in their power for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. During its resumed session with a view to adopting a substantive and balanced concluding document, which would also include a mandate for the convening of a conference of confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe as well as adequate provisions regarding respect for and implementation of the principles of the Final Act. They reaffirmed their view that the process of security and cooperation in Europe in pursuance of the Helsinki Final Act is an urgent need to preserve and strengthen peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation on this continent. Erich Honecker appreciated the constructive role of the European neutral and non-aligned states at this meeting and recalled that the GDR immediately subscribed to the Stockholm appeal of the foreign ministers of these countries to make fresh efforts for a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

Both sides underlined their profound interest in the achievement of positive results in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe as well as in the Geneva committee on disarmament, and reaffirmed their readiness to make their contributions within the scope of their possibilities.

The Republic of Cyprus and the German Democratic Republic support all efforts directed at converting the Mediterranean into a region of peace and cooperation. In the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act they advocate the extension of confidence-building measures to that region, the withdrawal of warships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, and the renunciation of the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of the European and non-European non-nuclear-weapon states in the Mediterranean area.

Both sides support the worldwide movement against armaments and for peace and international security which is gaining momentum and is increasingly involving broad sectors of society. They emphasized the resolve of their countries to join forces with all those who are prepared to take action in line with the charter and resolutions of the U.N. with a view to opposing the aggravation of international tensions and the danger of a nuclear war.

Both sides stressed their determination to continue their consistent efforts to achieve political solutions to all international conflicts with due respect for the sovereign rights of the peoples.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou strongly condemned Israel's brutual aggression against Lebanon and the crime of genocide committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. In this respect they stated the full responsibility of Israel. They expressed their deep concern at the extremely serious situation caused by the Israeli aggression and voiced their full solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, as well as with the Lebanese people and all victims of the Israeli aggression.

They call for the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and for the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes, self-determination and establishment of an independent state of their own.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou expressed deep concern at the lack of progress in resolving the Cyprus problem. They deplored the fact that the resolutions of the UN on Cyprus have not been implemented and they called for their full and speedy implementation. They emphasized that the withdrawal of all foreign troops which occupy part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus is indispenable for a just and lasting solution, ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Both statesmen have accentuated the need for an early solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the UN resolutions, the relevant declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement and the high level agreements of 1977 and 1979 through constructive, substantive and direct negotiations, without any foreign interference, on an equal footing between the two Cypriot communities, under the UN auspices, and through all other necessary steps within the framework of the UN.

Both statesmen reaffirmed their view that a representative conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations would significantly advance the prospects of a life of peace for the Cypriot people. They re-emphasized that the complete demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus would not only be in the interest of the Cypriot people but would also promote peace, security and stability in the region of the eastern Mediterranean.

Both sides deplored the subsisting armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They are in favour of the earliest possible settlement of that conflict by peaceful means and welcome the initiatives launched to this end by the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou supported the proposals concerning the establishment of zones of peace in various parts of the world, as an essential precondition to promoting detente and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

Both sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for their right to self-determination without external interference or pressure.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou valued the movement of the non-aligned countries as an important and positive factor in the search for solutions to complex international issues. They noted with satisfaction that the Non-aligned Movement is actively involved in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism. In the face of the tense international situation the non-aligned states have a greater responsibility for the preservation of peace, for international security, for arresting the arms race and for averting a nuclear war.

The two sides pointed to the high responsibility of the United Nations in safeguarding peace and security and promoting harmony among nations. They voiced their resolve to lend their active contribution to strengthening and enhancing the organisation's effectiveness based on strict respect for the United Nations Charter.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou expressed profound satisfaction at the manner in which the visit proceeded and the results it produced. They valued these results as an essential contribution to the further all-round development of bilateral relations as well as to the strengthening of peace, and they reaffirmed their determination to systematically continue the political dialogue on the various levels.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, expressed his sincere thanks to Spiros Kiprianou for the extremely warm welcome and the generous hospitality accorded to him and the members of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

Erich Honecker invited the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, to pay an official visit to the German Democratic Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The two sides agreed on the simultaneous publication of this joint communique in the capitals of the two countries, Berlin and Nicosia.

LISSARIDHIS DISCUSSES MEETING WITH PAPANDREOU

NC181924 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Socialist EDEK Party Chairman Lissaridhis made a statement after his return from Athens, where he met with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and had talks on the Cyprus issue. Mr Lissaridhis expressed full satisfaction and said that there was absolute identity of views on the questions which were discussed. Mr Lissaridhis said that they analyzed all aspects of the Cyprus problem and its correlation with Greek reality, as well as the general situation in the region. The EDEK chairman added that he again noted the Greek prime minister's strong and deep interest in the Greek Cypriots and their fate and stressed that utilizing the alignment that is being offered constitutes an urgent national necessity.

AKEL'S PAPAIOANNOU CONGRATULATES KKE LEADER

NC181915 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has sent KKE Secretary General Florakis a message congratulating him on this party's success in the [municipal] elections.

The message states that with their vote the Greek people have shown that the change in the country is inseparably connected with the unity of all the democratic and progressive forces.

DAILY CLAIMS TURKISH ESPIONAGE CASE UNCOVERED

NC181139 Nicosia ALITHIA TIS DHEFTERAS in Greek 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] According to private reports received by ALITHIA, a grave case of espionage was recently uncovered in a key position "near" the General Staff but outside the National Guard. According to our reports, the case concerned the delivery of documents to a foreign embassy for channelling to the Turkish side.

According to the same reports, the case occupied the Ministerial Council's last meeting. Immediate and effective measures were taken to neutralize the leaking of the documents without any objection from the person against whom the accusations had been made.

At the same time, we have been informed that the responsible authorities are following the Turks' increasing spying activity in the free areas, in which foreigners who are in Cyprus under various capacities are being used.

According to some observers, the intensification of the spying activity recalls the pre-invasion period during which a Trukish agent had in midspring (that is, in summer) [as published] opened a fur shop in a commercial area in downtown Nicosia.

The responsible authorities are now seriously vigilant, but they should be strengthened by the general public concerning anything suspicious that may come to their attention.

Furthermore, the Turkish side's search for excuses for a new military operation causes apprehensions. Typical of this are the new tales about arms which Denktas expressed in New York after the propaganda failure concerning the Melkonian Institute [an Armenian school in Nicosia], in which it seems the services of a foreign embassy were involved. The commando operation the Turks had been preparing, and which was foiled after strict warnings by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, could have extended to a broader clash, given Melkonian's proximity to the National Guard General Staff.

Further Reports

NC191034 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The exclusive reports that were published in ALITHIA yesterday about a grave case of espionage at a key position near the National Guard General Staff not only have not been denied, but have been confirmed by various authoritative sources whom we have contacted.

As we reported, the case has occupied the Ministerial Council, and the involved person, who occupies a high position, was silently neutralized. In addition, we have been informed that the culprit was caught redhanded photographing documents after he had channeled other documents to the services of another embassy so that they would end up on the Turkish side.

It is understood that during the investigation of the case charges were explored in conjunction with the involved person's personal circumstances, which presented "blanks and anomalies" in certain aspects.

Public opinion has been shocked by this espionage case and persistently asks to be informed:

1. Why does the government remain silent and not reveal the case?

2. Why isn't the neutralization of the alleged culprit being done through the proper channels, that is through the courts?

3. Is it possible that benefits will be given to the culprit after his neutralization?

4. Why was the implicated person allowed to deal with the Ministerial Council instead of the proper measures being taken?

5. If evidence existed and was shocking and convincing enough to make the implicated person accept his removal, why was it not sent to the prosecutor in order to lay the foundations for a file for penal prosecution?

6. Why was the treatment for such a case so lenient and tolerant?

Until the proper explanations have been given, the handling of this very grave case will continue being viewed by the public as one scandal on top of another.

Daily Claims Israel Involved

NC191037 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] According to our reports, important documents connected with Armenian activities were recently leaked to the Israeli Embassy and then through that country's secret services (Mossad) to the corresponding Turkish services.

According to our reports, these documents concerned reports by the republic's security authorities on Turkish claims concerning the alleged activity or existence of armed Armenians in Cyprus.

OFFICIAL SOURCE CITED ON STATE-CHURCH 'DIVORCE'

NC161002 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Archbishop Khrisostomos, who is second on the official protocol list after President Kiprianou, was not invited to the official dinner given in honor of Mr Honecker.

When a correspondent asked a government official why President Kiprianou ignored his beatitude, the latter replied: "Now you understand it. The state-church divorce is final. The archbishop will not be invited again to official activities."

When the correspondent remarked that things may change, the government official said in both a serious and joking manner: "As long as there is the AKEL-Democratic Party minimum program the archbishop will not be invited...."

O AGON: TURKS INCREASING ARMS IN THE NORTH

NC181202 Nicosia O AGON TIS DHEFTERAS in Greek 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] In the past 10 days the Turkish occupation forces have been strengthened with a new type of artillery gun and with special army units that have manned the confrontation lines. They have further restricted the peace force members' movements in the occupied territories and banned them from visiting or passing through the entire line.

The Cyprus Government has informed the peace force of the new Turkish military reinforcements and at the same time denounced the new situation that is being created to various governments and to the UN secretary general.

The security authorities possess information on the new military reinforcements, which are considered to be very great, on the advancement of units to the confrontation lines and, according to the same reports, on the preparation of a helicopter port in the area of the village of Asha.

In addition, small military vehicles which use diesel oil have been moved to the occupied territories. Some time ago the Turks replaced their tanks' engines with a new type of engine that burns diesel oil.

The new arms have been brought by ships via Famagusta port and then been moved to various areas in the occupied territories.

In order to cover up the transport of the new arms, the Turks invented the alleged arming of the National Guard. Subsequently, Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas stated that the National Guard will attack the Turks.

Twenty days ago, the Turks reportedly transported to Cyprus special helicopters for very fast, aggressive operations. In order to cover up these activities, they invented the issue of the Armenians in the free territories.

The Cyprus Government has taken all necessary measures to deal with the situation the Turks have created with the new arms they have brought to the occupied territories. It has made the necessary representations in various directions. Meanwhile, the Turks have forbidden the UN forces to circulate. Their movement takes place only after a special permit has been granted and only on a special route that is specified for them.

DENKTAS, CAGATAY WARN GREEK CYPRIOTS ON ARMS

NC190722 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 15 Oct 82 p 1, 11

[Necdet Berkan report from New York]

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] President Rauf Denktas stated that Greece and the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus continue to amass troops on the island and added: "The number of Greek and Greek Cypriot troops is currently 80,000."

Denktas had a 30-minute meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar yesterday. Later he held a news conference at which he said that Papandreou and Kiprianou want to convert Cyprus into a Greek island. To achieve this goal, they are continually amassing troops and piling up arms.

On the other hand, TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay warned the Greek Cypriot administration, saying: "The Greek Cypriot side must not indulge in dangerous games by arming."

Replying to Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's proposals that the Turkish troops withdraw and that the UN peace-keeping force be reinforced, Cagatay said: "The Turkish troops will withdraw from the island only when the security of the Turkish Cypriot community is assured. Turkey and the TFSC are resolutely determined on this."

ATAKOL RETURNS TO CYPRUS AFTER NEW YORK VISIT

TA190620 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Kenan Atakol returned home yesterday from New York. Atakol was in New York in order to prepare the ground for President Rauf Denktas' talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the Cyprus issue, to attend the UN General Assembly sessions and to hold contacts.

In a statement at the Ercan [Tymbou] State Airport, Atakol said the UN secretary general's assistance was sought for foiling the economic embargo being imposed by the Greek Cypriot side on the Turkish Cypriot community. He continued: During my stay in New York, I had the occasion to meet and talk with representatives of various countries. During these bilateral talks, I reviewed the latest developments on the Cyprus intercommunal talks and explained to representatives of countries which allowed the imposing of an economic embargo by the Greek Cypriot side that their stand was not helpful for the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem and that, on the contrary, such a stand caused a more intransigent Greek Cypriot attitude.

On his talks with the UN secretary general, Atakol said that he was reminded that his semiannual reports on the Cyprus issue failed to mention the economic embargo being imposed on the Turkish side by the Greek Cypriots and that he was asked to do so in his next report. Atakol added that the secretary general's assistance for the elimination of this embargo was also requested. Atakol said that the UN secretary general's attention was also drawn to the efforts being exerted by the Greek Cypriot side for armaments, and that his intervention on this issue was asked.

Atakol said that he had given the necessary reply to the ugly statements made by the leader of the Greek Cypriot community, Kiprianou, at the UN General Assembly. He added that his reply was distributed among all UN representatives and to the press. Atakol said that THE NEW YORK TIMES published his reply to Kiprianou and added: During my stay in New York, I tried to reply to and counter the ugly propaganda being conducted by the Greek and Greek Cypriot representatives at the United Nations. I made helpful contacts in order to explain our views and policies.

Atakol was also present during talks held between President Rauf Denktas and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

OZGUR REELECTED RTP LEADER AT NICOSIA CONGRESS

TA171719 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Ozker Ozgur has been reelected leader of the Republican Turkish Party [RTP]. The seventh congress of the party was held in Nicosia today. Ozgur addressed the congress and referred to various issues. On the Cyprus issue, Ozgur said that imperialism viewed Cyprus as an unsinkable aircraft carrier. Ozgur said that the Greek Cypriot Orthodox Church, EDEK, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in power in Greece and the opposition New Democracy and the Democratic Party, which is the extension of imperialism in Cyprus, prevented the solution of the intercommunal problem. Noting that the establishment of an independent nonaligned federal republic purged of imperialist bases in Cyprus depends upon the solution of the intercommunal problem, Ozgur said that his party wishes to speed up the intercommunal talks in a bid to achieve a speedy solution.

Referring to domestic problems, Ozgur said that the government is resisting the [word indistinct] of the constitution, and that it is exacerbating the economy. Ozgur expressed the belief that the arms race should be stopped, that military pacts should mutually be dissolved, that relations among countries, irrespective of their social systems, should be developed and that [word indistinct] should be based on mutual trust among peoples.

Meanwhile, the PLO representative in Cyprus, who is observing the RTP congress, expressed his wish for the success of the congress. Referring to the genocide of the Palestinians by Israel, he said that the culprits should definitely be punished by the world.

The congress later discussed issues on its agenda and made various decisions. A motion was submitted and adopted to postpone the discussion of an amendment on the rules and regulations of the party to the extraordinary rules and regulations amendment meeting to be held at a later date. Later, elections were held for membership in the Central Administrative Chairmanship Council, the High Honor Council and the party [word indistinct]. Ozgur was the only candidate for party leadership in accordance with a party center decision. Being the only candidate, he was reelected the RTP leader.

DAILY URGES CONFRONTING TURKISH PROPAGANDA

NC161150 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 16 Oct 82 p 1

["My Opinion" column by "the Observer"]

[Text] We are again confronted with a well-planned and organized campaign of lies by the Turkish side which, under the pretext of the alleged armament of the Greek Cypriot side, aims at misleading world public opinion and covering up Turkey's dark targets against Cyprus.

First we had the clamor about the alleged delivery of Palestinian fighters' arms that passed through Cyprus to the National Guard. After that, we had the campaign about the alleged existence of Armenian fighters in the free areas. Now we have the fabrications about the armament of the Greek Cypriot side and preparations for an alleged attack against the occupied areas.

All this is not incidental. It proves, on the one hand, the effectivenss and devilish manner in which the Turkish propaganda machinery operates and, at the same time, reveals that there are specific Turkish targets, although unknown to us, in Cyprus that the Turks would not hesitate to hit if the opportunity were given, and they are seeking the pretexts for this purpose.

Of course, nobody here in Cyprus believes that there are Armenian fighters or that we are being armed to attack and liberate our lands by crashing the military colossus called Turkey.

It is not important, however, what we believe. What is important is convincing world public opinion -- to which Denktas is basically addressing himself -- that all this is a question of fabrications and frenzied allegations and is not reality.

However, the fact that we account for and defend ourselves for something which Turkey and Denktas should apologize over is sad and indicative of the failure of our enlightenment efforts.

This is so, because we should have done what Denktas is doing now. It is Turkey and Denktas who should be giving a reason and defending themselves for the presence of 40,000 Turkish troops and the continuous arming of these troops with modern and heavy arms.

Unfortunately, there is negligence in this as well. Instead of moving to systematically condemn the Turkish armament by citing evidence before world public opinion and foreign governments, the government now comes to apologize and defend itself against the Turkish fabrications.

What are the republic's diplomatic services doing abroad? What is the inter-governmental enlightenment committee doing? What is the Press and Information Office doing?

Of course, all that Denktas is saying are lies. In our capacity as the press, regardless of whether we support or oppose the government, it is our duty to support the government in its efforts to confront the Turkish propaganda. Furthermore, it is our duty to point out and stress the need for the government to awaken and activate its appropriate agencies for enlightenment.

This is so, because it appears that most of the government agencies have been carried away by the preelection excitement. The Press and Information Office, for instance, instead of exercising maximum activity to repel the Turkish propaganda, has become active in refuting the positions of the parties opposing the government; it is contending with the parties and newspapers and deals negligibly with repelling the Turkish propaganda.

So, it is time for the government to awaken and prepare its enlightening counterattack. Let the government, at least, forget the February elections for a while and let it deal with the crucial national issues.

ATHENS REPORTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS

NC181331 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Municipal elections were held throughout the country yesterday in a calm atmosphere resulting in a sweeping victory for the democratic forces.

At least 172 mayors were elected by PASOK, as compared to 73 in 1978. In other words, there is a 237 percent increase. New Democracy elected 18 or 19 of those it supported as compared to 118 in 1978; in other words, there is a decrease of strength by 84.7 percent. PASOK won 90 percent of communities and towns with up to 10,000 inhabitants.

Runoff elections will be held next Sunday in a great number of municipalities. Runoff elections will be held in Athens between D. Beis and Tz. Tzanetakis; in Piraievs between I. Papaspirou and A. Skilitsis; in Thessaloniki between S. Kouvelas and Th. Manavis; and in Patrai between Th. Anninos and G. Solomos.

Results were released a short while ago on 1023 out of 1060 polling stations in Athens. D. Beis received 38.32 percent; V. Efraimidhis 18.57 percent, and Tz. Tzanetakis, 37.92 percent.

In Piraievs, at 350 out of 366 polling stations I. Papaspirou received 36.65 percent; D. Alpeas 20.08 percent; and A. Skilitsis 42.09 percent.

Final results for Thessaloniki: S. Kouvelas 40.86 percent; Th. Yiannousis 23.55 percent; and Th. Manavis 34.1 percent.

Final results for Patrai: Th. Anninos 30.26 percent; G. Solomos 41.59 percent; and A. Filias 28.15 percent.

In nome capitals, 19 candidates supported by PASOK were elected as compared to 4 supported by New Domocracy. A total of 40 municipalities controlled by mayors supported by New Democracy now have PASOK-supported mayors.

Spokesman on Averof Statement

NC181003 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In reply to Averof's statement on the municipal elections, the government spokesman stated the following: Averof once again is unrealistic. A mere reading of the figures would convince him that New Democracy has suffered an overwhelming defeat throughout the country. The proud and independent PASOK victory, which approaches 90 percent in municipalities and communities proves that the 48 percent it won previously in the parliamentary elections has been surpassed.

New Statement, Reply

NC182020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] New Democracy Chairman Averof made a statement tonight in which he maintained that the government and the mass media have been trying to misinterpret the municipal election results and to conceal the PASOK loss compared to the 1981 parliamentary elections. The New Democracy chairman also maintained that New Democracy has considerably increased its strength and that the same goes for the extreme leftwing, stressing that the KKE has outflanked PASOK and that this requires special attention.

MESIMVRINI ON PASOK'S 'DISTORTION' OF ELECTION

NC181835 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "'Change' Now Enters a New, Adventurous Phase"]

[Text] Numbers are implacable. The ruling party has suffered an impressive shrinkage of its popular base. It emerges deeply wounded from the first round of the municipal elections. In an effort to somehow patch up its wounds it will have to rely on very dangerous potions during the forthcoming second round of voting at the end of this week. Without guaranteeing any cure, these potions will shake even further the ruling party's authority, self-reliance and aura.

Numbers truly illustrate the merciless, dramatic collapse of the people's confidence in the party which, exactly 1 year ago, triumphantly won the [general] elections and rose to power. No delayed sophistry (like that which the government's propagandists are already concocting and which their pen-pushers will broadcast), no after-the-fact resurrection of the theory of nonpolitical municipal elections (which was layed to rest by the prime minister himself with his impermissible last-moment intervention in support of all the chosen candidates of "change"), no after-the-fact distortion of the loss (as allegedly the unavoidable aftereffect of being in power) could now bridge the gap between the expectations nurtured (and advertised) by PASOK's cadres, who raved with enthusiasm, and the painful, for them, head-on collision with the reality of 17 October 1982.

The numbers which emerged from the polls ridicule -- let us recall everything -- the pseudoscientific Gallop polls with which they tried to create an artificial "trend" through the progovernment press, which never learned its lesson from previous gaffes. The insignificant and naked numbers pulverize the PASOK newspapers' vast and stentorious headlines which forecast a "sweeping victory" and the "crushing" of its opponents as well as the conquest "on the very first Sunday" of the greater municipalities by the greens [PASOK's color].

Numbers give the lie to the prime minister -- and we are sorry that we are obliged to underline this -- who, after his heavy impropriety in the morning, committed a second one just after midnight by distorting the political conclusion of the vote in an effort to present -- by deceiving his followers -- an unquestionable failure as a success. He will be the first to suffer for this, because, as of today, Papandreou is entering an adventurous phase and it is questionable whether slithering compromises will be sufficient to deal with the overt and covert extortion efforts by the remaining "forces of change" which (turning necessity into a virtue) he hastened to congratulate.

The numbers, which the Ministry of Interior and the slow-minded ERT [Greek Radio and Television] attempted to conceal, to complicate, and to delay, clearly point toward a grave danger, even more threatening than expected by those most concerned about the country's political affairs -- the ruling party's trend toward popular-front methods in an effort to control the popular base. Next Sunday wise citizens (and there certainly are many of these within PASOK's ranks) will be given the opportunity to drastically express their opposition to such dangerous developments.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA URGES LOCAL SELF-ADMINISTRATION

NC181905 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Oct 82 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "New Life"]

[Text] The local and village authorities' fresh term of office opens a new era for the institution of local self-administration. This era's main characteristic will be the exercise of true local authority, that is, to trace on the spot, study and resolve local problems.

Replying to Mr Averof, Government Spokesman Dhimitris Maroudhas observed: With his fresh statement today, Mr Averof is attempting to amend the statement he made yesterday. But unfortunately for him, there are the clear numbers. Unfortunately for Mr Averof, PASOK's great victory in the municipal elections is conveyed by clear numbers. Whom is Averof trying to persuade when he himself has not been persuaded by what he said yesterday? As for all the other allegations he has made, they would have been very useful were he writing a novel.

It is high time that the municipalities, and not the ministries' bureaucratic procedures, have the authority to decide where and how kindergartens, nursery schools and elementary schools should be established.

The role of ministries and public organizations -- for example, the organization for the construction of school buildings and so forth -- should be of an advisory nature.

The local self-administration should take over urban transport, parks and public utilities which are now in the hands of various public-law corporate bodies which are not part of self-administration.

It is high time not only to strengthen local self-administration but, through decentralization, which has been identified with this strengthening, also to free the central government from a bureaucratic burden that has been created by the rightwing's concentrationism.

The new life in local self-government will, at the same time, give the government the life and breath which are so valuable to it. The citizen will behave entirely differently when he knows that the solution of local problems is exclusively within the local authorities' powers.

Thus, an end will be put to continuous representations and memorandums to ministries for the establishment of local libraries, stadia, parks, sewage works and so forth.

But if all these things are to be done, along with the submission of the 1983 budget, there should be a solution not only to the problem of state financing but also that of the self-financing of the municipal and village authorities, and of finding fresh revenues and fresh resources for the organization of local self-administration.

PAPANDREOU REMARKS TO U.S. PAPERS ON BASES

NC182045 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Oct 82 p 16

[By ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent P. Makrias]

[Excerpts] New York, 18 Oct -- Prime Minister A. Papandreou has warned the United States that if there is no agreement within a certain period of time, then the U.S. bases must go, according to a dispatch by NEW YORK TIMES correspondent (Marvin Hone) from Athens. The time for the talks will be agreed upon by the interlocutors, Papandreous stated.

In an interview with the U.S. correspondent, the prime minister insisted that he is not seeking a confrontation with the Reagan administration. He added:

"Either there will be an agreement, or else we have finished with the status of the bases. In other words, supposing that we do not reach an agreement within a period of 6 or 9 months, no matter what it may be, if we fail to agree on this, it does not mean that the bases will remain as they are. It means that they must go."

The dispatch states that Papandreou is being subjected to strong pressure from the Communists and his own Socialists to issue a proclamation closing the bases.

Papandreou now states: "It was not one of the high priorities, but the time has now come. I am not sending an ultimatum to Washington, but I believe that it must understand that the current status cannot be continued."

Papandreou said that the Americans also want a speedy conclusion to the negotiations, and one of the prime minister's close aides said that Greece estimates a 6-month to 1-year period to conclude all phases of the talks.

The duration of the new agreement, Papandreou said, will be determined at the negotiating table. Sources close to the government speak of keeping the bases until there is an agreement for the dissolution of the NATO and Warsaw Pacts.

Papandreou stated that the bases are not related to Greek national defense or to NATO, but that they are "exclusively U.S. bases and that they were established under the neocolonial climate which followed the civil war."

Papandreou refused to say what his government is seeking in exchange, but added that since the bases do have some strategic value to the United States, the question of Greek national defense could be connected to the issue of the bases.

Careful Steps

The government will not undertake any unilateral action on the removal of the U.S. bases or on withdrawal from NATO and will avoid high-handed actions that could expose Greece to a Turkish attack, Prime Minister Papandreou said to WASHINGTON POST correspondent Lauren Jenkins.

In his interview, which is published on the newspaper's front page, the prime minister stated:

-- The question of the bases and relations with NATO now have a secondary position after national defense, which could be helped by the United States and NATO.

-- The need to defend the country against Turkey forced him to postpone implementation of some of the more radical foreign policy positions.

-- The negotiating position on the bases is known only by the prime minister himself, Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and President Karamanlis.

-- What is of particular interest to him is the duration of the agreement on the bases and some control over their use so that information is not passed on to Turkey and hostile actions against third countries are not undertaken.

-- He has not asked the United States to stop any of its activities on the bases, not even electronic surveillance of Libya.

"We are against the bases, which limit national independence," Papandreou stressed.

KIPRIANOU, PAPANDREOU MEET IN ATHENS 18 OCT

NC181233 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou talked this morning in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on developments in the Cyprus problem. They outlined prospects. The meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere and a climate of sincere cooperation, began at 1030 and lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours. The meeting was attended on the Cyprus side by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Minister to the President Mikhailidhis and Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis. It was attended on the Greek side by Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis and Ambassador in Nicosia Zakharakis. Ministry officials from both sides also attended.

As our special correspondent has reported, the meeting reviewed developments in the Cyprus problem. A reciprocal briefing between the Greek prime minister and the president of the republic also was held. In addition, the latest developments were reviewed and prospects were evaluated pending discussion at the United Nations, which is expected to take place next March. Finally, the issue of missing persons was discussed.

At the end of today's meeting, Papandreou told the press that his cooperation with Kiprianou will continue and will be completed tomorrow night during a dinner that will be given in honor of the president of the republic. Before the talks in Kastri, [the suburb where Papandreou lives] the Greek prime minister received a delegation from the Cyprus Committee for Missing Persons and Undeclared Prisoners. The basis of the discussion was a memorandum that the committee had submitted to the Greek prime minister before the meeting. The committee's representative expressed full satisfaction with the meeting with Papandreou.

DAILY WARNS AGAINST TURKISH ULTERIOR MOTIVES

NC161721 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 16 Oct 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Who Is Threatening Whom?"]

[Text] Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas' statement that the Greek Government is encouraging the Greek Cypriots to make military preparations in order to launch a blitzkrieg against the north and conquer the areas currently occupied by the Turks is an ill omen. Predatory powers usually find some future danger as an excuse to justify their own military preparations or their own aggressions and we have no doubt that Turkish chauvinism has not satisfied its predatory voracity by occupying 40 percent of Cyprus. Its ulterior goal is to gobble up the entire island and extend itself to the Aegean. After all, it does not coneal its intentions. Therefore it is forging the necessary excuses to justify its future adventurisms. Even recently the Turkish foreign minister questioned the Greek status of the Aegean in his talks with his Greek counterpart. Consequently, let us keep our eyes open and be ready for any eventuallity, principally by taking care of our national front's unity. As regards Mr Denktas' "apprehensions," there is a very effective way to dissolve them. It is the demilitarization of Cyprus with the simultaneous increase of the UN peace force. The Greek Government has offered to undertake the relevant expenses. Thus, Mr Denktas will be able to sleep well if, of course, there are no malicious plans on his side.

PRC DELEGATION CONTINUES ANKARA CONTACTS

TA181942 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhang Zhen, has begun his official contacts in Ankara. The PRC military delegation headed by Zhang visited the chief of the General Staff headquarters this morning. Zhang Zhen was received by Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun with a military ceremony at the headquarters. Zhang was later received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. National Security Council members, namely Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, were also present at the meeting. The PRC ambassador to Ankara, Zhou Jue, was also present at the meeting between General Evren and Zhang. The PRC military delegation later called on General Oztorun and conferred with him for some time. National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken also received the PRC military delegation. National Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Ragip Ulugbay was also present at the meeting.

The delegation later visited the Ataturk Mausoleum, laid a wreath and paid its respects. Zhang wrote the following in the special book at the mausoleum: High respects and greetings to the founder of the Turkish Republic and its army, to Ataturk. Zhang will continue his contacts in Ankara tomorrow as well.

FRG LABOR MINISTER MEETS TURKISH COUNTERPART

TA181127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The labor minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the FRG, Dietmar Schlee, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, has begun his contacts, calling on Labor Minister Turhan Esener this morning. After being received by National Security Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, he will also meet with officials from the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] and the Turkish Confederation of Employer Unions [TISK]. The official talks, to be headed by Esener, will be held tomorrow. The various problems of the Turkish workers employed in Baden-Wuerttemberg will be discussed at the meeting.

Schlee will visit a factory built with funds from Turkish workers employed in the FRG in Konya's Kulu district on Wednesday. He will leave for Istanbul the same day and will depart Turkey on 21 October.

Kohl's Stance on Turks Viewed

NC150734 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 11 Oct 82 p 4

["Here Is the World" column by Zafer Atay: "While the Curtains Are Going Up"]

[Excerpts] Let us first talk about Helmut Kohl. This so-called master politician, who became chancellor of such a gigantic country as the Federal German Republic at a most unexpected moment, has proved even before occupying his chair that he is after cheap successes. In a statement he made on television 24 hours before officially assuming office, he said: "The Turks in Germany have increased. We are going to reduce their number." And then he began his program which is intended to disgust the Turkish workers and drive them away.

Kohl is also taking advantage of the atmosphere of "hostility for foreigners — hostility for Turks" supported by certain politicians burning with an inordinate passion for votes.

It is true that Germany is in the grip of an economic crisis. But the Turkish workers are not responsible for it. The Turkish workers are experiencing more than their share of this crisis. Of the 2 million unemployed, 170,000 are our compatriots. They are industrious people, but as the fountains of the economy are choked up, they are helplessly waiting like their other, nearly 2 million, fellow workers.

What will Kohl do? Will he oust Turkish workers who possess all the necessary documents and who have been living in the FRG for 10 years? This is not possible. "Respect for the laws" of which the FRG claims championship, will obstruct Kohl. After staying in Germany for a definite period, no foreigner can be driven out of the country.

If 1.5 million Turks brush aside their pointless ideological skirmishes, their regional quarrels and individual interests and appear before Kohl in defense of their legal rights, the German Government can do nothing to harm them. As consumers, 1.5 million Turks are contributing extensively to the German economy. Even a small-scale boycott would be enough for Kohl to attract lightning toward himself. What about the billions of marks reportedly belonging to the Turkish workers in the German banks? What, we wonder, would happen if these sums were to be withdrawn and deposited with Turkish banks or with branches of American or Swiss banks? Wouldn't the German bankers rush to Kohl's doorstep?

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN DEPARTS FOR IRAN

TA190529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has departed for Tehran as the official guest of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The Turkish foreign minister is expected to return home on Friday, 22 October after concluding his visit.

TERCUMAN ANALYZES PAPANDREOU STATEMENT ON TURKEY

NC181048 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 13 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Professor Fahir Armaoglu: "Papandreou's Sincerity..."]

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, who is on a 3-day visit to Kuwait, posing as an apostle of peace, told a Kuwaiti newspaper that he was sincere in his desire to establish ties of friendship and cooperation with Turkey. The Turkish Government must have considered this statement important, because the Turkish Radio and Television Network (TRT) gave prominence to it.

We hasten to add that there is nothing new in the Greek prime minister's statement, nor is it sincere. We cite the following reasons:

1. For one thing, the TRT has not given the full text of this statement. It has only quoted the above-mentioned sentence. This is deceptive, because, when the full text of the statement is read it can be seen that Panandreou has only reiterated what he has said before. This is what he has been saying: "Greece claims nothing from Turkey, but Turkey has persistent demands for Greece."

2. In making this statement to the press of an Arab state with which Turkey is developing relations, Papandreou is pursuing a double tactic. First, he is trying to win the sympathy of the Arab world by showing the so-called importance a Christian Greece attaches to its relations with a Muslim Turkey.

Second, he is slyly accusing Turkey of being engaged in arming. When his statement is closely examined, one would think that it is not Greece but Turkey which is militarizing the Aegean islands, contrary to existing treaties. He sounds as if Turkey is provoking an arms race. This is Papandreou's shrewdness for you.

3. By accusing Turkey of provoking an arms race, Papandreou may have planned to influence the United States, with which he is going to discuss the question of U.S. bases in Greece toward the end of this month. The Greek press has begun clamoring that insuring Greece's security be taken up during these talks. Naturally, the Greek press means security against Turkey.

One might think that after a year's failure in his economic plans Papandreou may be wishing to soften his relations with Turkey in order to concentrate on economic issues. There are no indications in Greece's present policy of a change of method and conditions in the economic arena. Such a change would require that certain steps be adopted. And yet there is not the slightest indication of this.

In conclusion, we must not characterize Papandreou's speech as an expression of sincerity. On the contrary, it should be evaluated as an insincere attempt, slyly undertaken against Turkey. What is more, we have to bear in mind that Papandreou, who has based his entire political life and future on his animosity for Turkey, is not a man who would give up certain inordinate desires and tactics in a year's time.

FUGITIVE BROKER FACES TRIAL IN ISTANBUL 18 OCT

TA180840 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0825 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Istanbul, 18 Oct (AA) -- Cevher Ozden, owner of the insolvent "Kastelli" brokerage house, the largest in Turkey, will be put on trial today on charges of embezzlement and fraud. Ozden, recently extradited from Tunisia, faces imprisonment of at least one year and three months.

DEV YOL TRIAL BEGINS IN ANKARA MARTIAL LAW COURT

TA181128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The trial of the illegal Revolutionary Path [DEV YOL] organization has begun at the Army 4th Corps and Martial Law Command First Military Court in Ankara. Of the 574 suspects connected with the trial, 498 are under detention. The identities of the suspects are being determined at today's hearing. Once this has been done, the indictment will be read. Three hearings a week will be held until the trial is concluded.

PEACE COMMITTEE MEMBER RELEASED TEMPORARILY

TA151516 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Istanbul, 15 Oct (AA) -- Niyazi Dalyanci, former director of the private Turkish News Agency (THA) became the first defendant to be released on a temporary basis pending conclusion of the trial in the "Turkish Peace Committee case." Trial of the 27 members began in June for "trying to establish in Turkey a communist pro-Soviet regime" and engaging in communist propaganda. Dalyanci is accused of making "statements which can discredit the Turkish state abroad."

The martial law court decided, on the other hand, to call for prosecution of Prof Cetin Ozek, one of the lawyers defending members of the Peace Committee being tried for contempt of court since he had accused at court the judge of violating the laws.

VOTCP ON CONSTITUTION SECURING WORKERS' RIGHTS

TA171408 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is an ardent defender of a national democratic constitution.

The TCP is opposed to the junta constitution, which is called the 1982 constitution. The TCP calls on the Turkish working class and the people to unite in the struggle against the junta's constitution, and to oppose this constitution in unison. This constitution is one that defends the interests of a handful of holding companies and monopolist bosses who are blinded to everything, including the workers and laborers, except ever-increasing profits. This constitution is one that usurps the rights and interests of the workers and laborers.

In replying to the question "what kind of a constitution should replace the junta's constitution?" the TCP underlines the following point: "The constitution proposed by the TCP is one that fully recognizes the freedom of the working class and all those employed to sign collective wage agreements, to strike and to form unions. The Turkish working class wishes to be organized within the framework of free trade unions. The workers are opposed to every kind of prohibition and limitation in connection with forming unions and becoming members or renouncing membership. The workers want to unite within the framework of free unions based on class interests, independent of the bosses and their (?state), and administered and controlled by no force other than the working class. The workers want democratic unions where they will have the right to express their opinions and make decisions, and whose rules and regulations, policies and administrators will be determined by the workers alone, without any outside pressure or limitation. The TCP supports, with all its strength, these demands by the Turkish working class. The Turkish working class wants the right to stage unlimited strikes, general strikes and solidarity strikes, and wants a free collective wage negotiation system on behalf of all those working, including civil servants. The TCP proposes a constitution that will legalize all the demands of the working class.

All limitations placed on rights that might be secured through collective wage negotiations should be lifted. The butcher of wages, the so-called High Arbitration Council, should be abolished. Attempts to create different scales for the minimum wage should be frozen, and a minimum wage policy which guarantees a decent existence should be implemented. All articles that usurp the rights of workers and laborers employed in small enterprises should be abolished. The incredible police measures taken against strikes should be considered offenses. All obstacles facing union activities in work places should be removed. There should be an end to efforts aimed at placing the unions under the financial and administrative control of the bosses and their state. The human crime, called a lock-out, should be constitutionally banned and all regulations that place workers' rights at the mercy of the bosses and governments should be stopped.

The TCP proposes a constitution that bans the prosecution of workers because of union activities based on class interests. The Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] trial should be stopped immediately and all unionists, workers and experts who have been detained, who are being prosecuted for defending the class interests of the workers, who have received various prison sentences and for whom the death penalty is being demanded, should be released.

The TCP believes that a constitution that guarantees all the rights and freedoms of the workers will, inevitably, be a constitution that secures all the rights and interests of the entire Turkish people, because the working class is the most exploited class in our country. The guarantee of workers' rights and interests is tantamount to securing the rights and interests of all of the other classes and strata that earn an honest living. It is tantamount to securing rights and interests of the overwhelming majority of the nation. The TCP is an ardent defender of such a national democratic constitution. Therefore, our party calls on the workers as follows: Workers affiliated with DISK, the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is], the Turkish Moral Rights Workers' Trade Union [Hak-Is] or those not affiliated with a union, unite to put a stop to the junta's constitution.

Peasants, civil servants, artisans, intellectuals, youths, patriotic officers, unite your strength with that of the working class if you want to put an end to hunger and oppression. No to the junta's constitution. No to the constitution of the employers, the bosses, the collaborationist monopolists and the landlords.

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PAHR OPPOSES ISRAEL'S SUSPENSION FROM IAEA

AU191103 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] "I regret that the accreditation and participation of Israel in the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in Vienna was prevented, and I also regret that the United States has reacted to it with measures that hinder the work adn the functioning of the IAEA." This was stated by Foreign Minister Pahr in a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in connection with the suspension of the remaining payments due this year to the IAEA from the United States.

"Our basic attitude is to oppose the expulsion from an international organization. We regard the universality principle as very important and decisive," Pahr went on to say. "Every state should have the opportunity to participate in solving problems. We would never vote for an expulsion but, on the other hand, we are not against justified criticism of states.

"In the specific case concerned, Austria abstained from voting on the resolution in which Israel was criticized, but it did vote for the validity of Israel's accreditation," the foreign minister declared.

REFUGEE SITUATION BELIEVED TO BE IMPROVING

AU191033 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16-17 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] Geneva (APA) -- According to a report of the Austrian Interior Ministry to the Executive Council of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees, the refugee situation in Austria has continued to improve during the past few months. Although refugee camps continue to be overcrowded, the number of refugees assigned quarters in small hotels and private rooms has declined to 10,000. According to the report, the influx of refugees from Poland since the proclamation of martial law has not declined as drastically as had originally been expected: Since December 1981, 5,200 Poles have requested political asylum in Austria. In 1981, 29,901 Poles applied for political asylum in Austria. On 1 October 1982, there were only 8,172 Poles among the 12,554 refugees from East European countries who requested political asylum in Austria.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

AU191150 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Abdurahman Jama Barre, foreign minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, arrived in Vienna on Monday for a 3-day official visit. In the afternoon on the same day he met with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr for working talks focused primarily on the critical situation in the Horn of Africa where a border war between Somalia and Ethiopia has been raging for several weeks. Barre will also be received by President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky.

Barre is the first foreign minister of Somalia to pay an official visit to Austria.

BRIEFS

LOWER DEFICIT WITH EAST -- In the second quarter of this year, Austria's trade deficit with East European countries was 2 billion schillings, compared with 3.5 billion schillings during the first quarter of 1981. This favorable development was due to a 4.5 percent increase in Austrian exports to East European markets and a 10.5 percent decline in imports from this region. The export increase was confined to exports to the USSR, which went up 31.7 percent, and the CSSR, which increased 12.8 percent, while exports to the other East bloc countries were lower than during the corresponding 1981 period. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Oct 82 p 7 AU]

KOHL, HONECKER MEETING 'POSSIBLE' BEFORE 6 MARCH

LD191650 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Saarbruecken, 19 Oct (DPA) -- Peter Lorenz (CDU), the Federal Government's representative in Berlin, believes that a meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, is possible before 6 March 1983, the tentative date for elections to the Bundestag. He made this remark during an interview with Saarland Radio today.

Asked about the Federal Government's use for the first time of the phrase "two states in Germany," Lorenz said that this has always been CDU usage. However, one wants to avoid confrontation over terminology. In all official matters the language of the treaty on the basis of relations between the FRG and GDR of December 1972 will be adhered to.

KOHL DEPARTS FOR UK FOR TALKS WITH THATCHER

LD191538 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl this afternoon left by air for London for talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He is continuing the series of courtesy visits he is paying to Western capitals.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is accompanying the chancellor. Kohl's trip is also intended to prepare for the British-German consultations due to be held in Bonn at the end of next week. The chancellor will be returning to Bonn tonight.

HELSINKI REPORTS GENSCHER, STENBACK REMARKS

LD191928 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has said that the FRG's foreign policy is not changing, although there has been a change of government in the country. Foreign Minister Genscher said in an interview granted to the Finnish Broadcasting Company that the Federal Republic is interested in promoting the process of detente, which began in Helsinki. According to Genscher, the Federal Republic has positive views toward the convening of a European disarmament conference. Genscher granted this interview at the conclusion of Foreign Minister Par Stenback's visit to the Federal Republic. Here is a report by our correspondent:

Foreign Minister Stenback ended his visit to Bonn over a long breakfast with Foreign Minister Genscher. The breakfast was a continuation of yesterday's discussions, but on a more open and less formal level. The main topic of discussion was the Madrid CSCE follow-up and the possibilities of bringing the development -- which took form in the Helsinki document -- to an honorable conclusion, as Foreign Minister Genscher put it.

Genscher was also able to describe the topics of the West German-Finnish talks and the policy of Kohl's new Federal Government. The change from Schmidt to Kohl does not mean changes in foreign policy, Genscher assured. There has been no change in the political line, and there is no intention of making any change. Genscher said that the FRG is situated between the East and West, and that it is in the interests of the FRG to maintain the continuity and credibility of the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany. Genscher added that in the future also, Bonn will want to make use of every possibility for increasing East-West cooperation and for creating an extensive network of East-West agreements, which would pave the way for a true policy of detente.

The Federal Republic does not, according to Genscher, wish to assume the role of mediator between the two superpowers. It would be, Genscher said, an overestimation of oneself and would not correspond to the position of the Federal Republic of Germany. Genscher also said that Bonn is, above all, working within the framework of the European Community and NATO.

Regarding the main topics of the West German-Finnish foreign ministers' talks -- the CSCE and the Madrid conference -- Genscher said: Despite our different positions, Finland is a neutral country and we are a member of the European Community and the Western alliance. We are equally interested that the Madrid conference should set as its clear task the convening of a European disarmament conference that can agree on extending confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Genscher did not consider the idea of nuclear-free zones in Europe as realistic. The Federal Republic, too, aims at limiting armaments and at disarmament, but Genscher said that the policy of the Federal Republic goes in a different direction by negotiating the gradual elimination of the different weapons systems. Genscher said that if we strive for more realistic steps in the field of disarmament, we must take into account the weapons systems and their entire scope. This will begin with the START alks, continue with the talks on the medium-range weapons, the MBFR talks and, as I hope, with a European disarmament conference. This is, in my view, a more realistic way.

DIE WELT LISTS GDR DEBTS TO WEST BERLIN

DW190837 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16-17 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Berlin -- East Berlin owes the West Berlin Senat about DM500 million because for decades the "GDR" has failed to fully pay for electricity expenses for the intercity railroad or to compensate Western health insurance institutions for their social security contributions. The Senat Chancellery has now submitted an appropriate list of charges to the House of Delegates.

According to this list, the demands of health insurance and old-age insurance institutions on the "GDR" amount to DM200 million alone. West Berlin's power supply enterprise, the "Bewag" Company, is owed DM22 million for electricity. There are unpaid bills amounting to DM55 million -- some of them 20 years old -- for construction work on Reichsbahn [GDR railroad] premises in West Berlin.

DIE WELT has learned from former Reichsbahn employees who were dismissed by the Reichsbahn Directorate in East Berlin after the intercity railroad strike in the fall of 1980 that the list of debts by the Senat is incomplete. For example, the "GDR" deducted from the wages of its West Berlin employees approximately DM100 million in income taxes alone, and since the wages are 25-30 percent below the salary level of the federal railroad, the "GDR" has cleared a profit of about DM290 million over a period of more than 30 years.

DEFENSE MINISTER REAFFIRMS ATLANTIC SOLIDARITY

LD200954 Hamburg DPA in German 0929 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hagen, 20 Oct (DPA) -- Defense Minister Manfred Woerner wants to consolidate the Atlantic alliance and remove any differences which have arisen, particularly in relations with the United States. Two weeks after assuming office, Woerner stated today at the 26th meeting of Bundeswehr commanding officers in Hagen that no one should have any doubts that the new Bonn government will uphold German interests with the utmost determination. There should be even closer cooperation with France on security policy.

Addressing about 400 admirals and generals, Woerner said that he faces a mountain of unresolved problems. In the Bundeswehr, priority should once again be given to the individual.

BUNDESWEHR OFFICIAL ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD191934 Hamburg DPA in German 1210 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Hagen, 19 Oct (DPA) -- Inspector General Juergen Brandt has made it unmistakably clear that the siting of the first new NATO medium-range nuclear missiles will start in West Europe at the end of 1983 if no results have been achieved by then at the East-West Geneva disarmament talks.

Addressing the 26th commanders' meeting in Hagen today, Brandt told about 400 generals, admirals and colonels that the Atlantic alliance's dual decision could become the focus of domestic policy discussion during the next 12 months. "In all these arguments, the Bundeswehr will be one of the targets, one of the objects for attack."

Altogether, 96 of the 464 cruise missiles planned for Europe are to be sited in the Federal Republic. In addition, 108 Pershing II missiles are to be sited. England has already declared its readiness to take 160 cruise missiles. Italy will take 112. The Netherlands and Belgium have so far reserved their position on the issue.

Brandt noted that it seems to be a problem for many citizens to identify with the Bundeswehr's task. It is noticeable that society tends "to discharge and delegate its will for defense to the Bundeswehr and to leave concern for external security to a few politicians and soldiers." He sees with satisfaction, however, that soldiers, and particuarly officers, have learned to discuss their mission publicly. It would be important in discussions about peace "for the Bundeswehr and its soldiers to submit themselves to discussion freely and with self-confidence and to use this to consolidate their own motivation, as is already happening."

CSU'S STRAUSS CONSIDERS BUNDESTAG ELECTION

LD191842 Hamburg DPA in German 1638 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Munich, 19 Oct (DPA) -- CSU Chairman and Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss is thinking about running for election to the Bundestag on 6 March. According to Bavarian Government spokesman Hans Tross, he told the CSU parliamentary group in Munich today that if his party were to ask him to be a candidate, he would "very seriously" consider it.

In such an event, he is sure to be the top candidate on the CSU regional list. If the FDP should fail to be represented in the new parliament and the CDU/CSU gains an overall majority, Strauss is tipped as the likely vice chancellor and federal foreign minister.

In a report to the CSU group today, Strauss described the new Federal Government as a "transitional government" with an "emergency" program. In the long term, the new coalition cannot exclude other important areas of policy, besides economic, financial and social policy, from its program.

BULGARIAN AGENT REFUSES TO TESTIFY IN TRIAL

LD191940 Hamburg DPA in German 1636 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Duesseldorf, 19 Oct (DPA) -- The trial of 30-year old Dimitur Manolov from Varna began today before the Duesseldorf higher regional court. It concerns the betrayal of an escape bid to the Bulgarian intelligence service which resulted in the imprisonment of two women in the GDR. The charge against Manolov is that as an agent of the Bulgarian State Security Committee intelligence service, he prepared in August 1980 the escape of two GDR women via Bulgaria to the Federal Republic for a payment of 10,000 marks, but at the last minute, out of a sense of loyalty to the state, reported the plan to his control named "Stefan" in Varna.

Following his betrayal, the initiator of the escape plan, a businessman from Essen, and his two Australian friends were arrested in Varna and released only after a payment of 50,000 marks each. Manolov is also accused of having spied as a travel courier on German vacationers engaging in illegal currency deals in order to get them to spy for the Bulgarian intelligence service.

Manolov was arrested in November 1981 in Essen and has been in custody since. He had confessed when interrogated by the Federal Criminal Investigation Office and the examining magistrate, but later retracted his confession. He refused to testify at today's trial.

MIDEAST COMMITTEE OFFICIAL ON RECOGNITION OF PLO

JN192136 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Paris -- Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, yesterday evening received (Charles St Proux), head of the French Committee on Peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to a PETRA correspondent after the meeting, (St Proux) said that his talks with Cheysson dealt with the role that France is playing in efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. He said that our stand is like that of the head of French foreign diplomacy who had stated that France will do its best to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and establish an independent Palestinian state.

(St Proux) added that he had informed Claude Cheysson that the Arabs had shown every flexibility and response through the Fes summit resolutions to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and that the international community must now act to force Israel to show flexibility and responsibility in its stands to achieve the Palestinian people's national aspirations and withdraw from the Palestinian and Lebanese territories. He said that he had asked Cheysson to have France implement its initiatives in the Middle East in a practical manner by officially recognizing the PLO and inviting PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to pay an official visit to Paris.

The French Committee on Peace in the Middle East comprises French personalities from various political trends and is working to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

GRAIN PURCHASE DEAL CONCLUDED WITH PRC

LD191450 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] For the first time in the history of France and China, the two countries have signed an intergovernment loan agreement for the purchase by China of 700,000 tons of cereals on credit. China is to buy a total of 875,000 tons of French wheat; cash will be paid for 175,000 tons and the remaining 700,000 tons will be covered by the loan granted by the Paris National Bank and the agricultural credit bank. The French Government will reimburse the two banks the difference between the very low rate granted to the Chinese and the current rate on the international market.

LE MONDE VIEWS ANGOLA GESTURE ON CUBAN TROOPS

PM191505 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward a Settlement in Namibia?"]

[Text] By its complexity as much as by the interests at stake, the negotiations on the Namibian conflict are probably one of the most frustrating for the incalculable number of governments, movements and organizations involved in them. Nonetheless, there is reason to wonder, with all the usual reservations, whether the negotiations have just taken a new step since Angola made it known through its ambassador in Paris on Thursday, 14 October, that it accepted the idea of "making a gesture" as regards the withdrawal of Cuban troops from its territory.

Of course, caution requires us to stress the importance of the conditions which accompanied that proposal: that Pretoria should stop military intervention in Angolan territory and put an end to "to all military, logistical, air and surface aid to the armed gangs which are infiltrating Angola from Namibia" (in other words to the armed supporters of Mr Savimbi's National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola); that South Africa should also agree to sign a cease-fire in Namibia and to withdraw its troops from that country in keeping with the UN resolutions, handing it over to the "blue helmets [UN forces]."

In addition to that series of conditions, there are reproaches addressed to the United States, the only Western negotiator, Angolan Ambassador de Almeida said, to be "obsessed by the Cuban problem," and which still "links Cuban withdrawal (from Angola) with the Namibian independence process." Nonetheless, for the first time Luanda is recognizing the reality and parallel nature of the dual negotiations launched by the Reagan administration: While the broad outlines of a Namibian settlement have been achieved -- as [External Relations Minister Claude] Cheysson recalled in Dar es Salaam last weekend, when he stated that the "contact group" (United States, France, FRG, Canada and Britain) had accomplished its task, the implementation of that plan was stumbling and possibly still is stumbling against the discussions opened at the same time between Washington and Luanda on the Cuban military presence in Angola.

It was in vain that Mr de Almeida again denied the link between the two. He nonetheless repeated that if there is a Namibian settlement, Cuba and Angola will analyze "the resumption of the implementation of the program for the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban forces in a period of time decided by the two governments."

Whatever happens, any optimism must be tempered by the scope of the task still awaiting the negotiators in guaranteeing that the Angolan Government will not be defenseless the day its Cuban allies announce their withdrawal. In that regard, France probably has a "guarantor's" role to play. Indeed, the fears of a regime weakened by years of war and which inherited a bankrupt economy cannot be underestimated.

Since there is every reason to think that Mr de Almeida spoke with his government's agreement, the fact remains that Angola has just, in a way, made its entry into the American negotiations. The extreme caution of the initial South African reactions -- Pretoria initially refused to make any official comment on the Angolan "gesture" -- moreover suggests that in so doing, Luanda has placed the ball in the South African court. The Angolan "gesture" could be epoch-making.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT

PM151057 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Message to Africa"]

[Text] Judging from the warmth of the welcome, Mr Mitterrand's second African tour has been as unsurprisingly successful as the first tour he made in May. The Kinshasa French-African summit even provided the head of state with an opportunity for "fruitful" exchanges with a large number of leaders, including Mr Hissein Habre, whose authority Paris no longer disputes. However, one cannot help wondering about the scope of the message which France delivers to its black African partners on the occasion of such visits, which are so rich in folklore and demonstrations of friendship.

First, in these times of economic difficulties, the fight against terrorism, the massacres in Lebanon or the suppression of freedom in Poland, it is not very surprising that the French public shows no passionate interest in the very serious questions posed, as the Kinshasa final communique stresses, by "the thorny problems of the constant deterioration in trade terms" for states which are victims of "the deterioration in the international economic situation." The French merely paid routine attention to that.

Mr Mitterrand probably took care to remind the Africans that France's aid was "a useful, sometimes, necessary contribution, but merely complements talent for work and the gift of imagination." Despite that explanation, France's African partners nonetheless seem to be counting on increased aid from Paris. In view of the serious difficulties at home, would it not have been better to place more emphasis on the inevitable limits of French aid?

To suggest, as people now are, that France will devote 0.52 percent of its gross national product to Third World aid in 1982 -- as against 0.42 percent this year -- is perhaps a little risky when you do not yet know what the French gross national product will be next year and when you are aware of the little public support for that plan.

The France-African summits are traditionally an opportunity for an exchange of news and explanations among partners who do not always understand each other. That is a useful function and explains the grumbling of a large number of French-speaking countries about the presence in Kinshasa of a large number of invited [non-French-speaking] countries -- nearly 20 -- an exercise which will probably not be repeated at the next summit in Paris in 1983.

Finally, any policy, if it is to be intelligible, must be able to rely on appropriate tools. The reason why France's African policy gives the impression of a degree of confusion, as in the past, is because there still seems to be too many decisionmaking centers and because the Elysee is all too often forced to intervene, as a last resort, to restore some order and reassure its African partners. In addition, the prestige and means of action of the Development and Cooperation Ministry -- which ought to be that policy's preferential tool -- are already feeling the effects of a reform whose scope and interest are not understood in Africa.

Paris' task is particularly thankless since a large number of French-speaking Africans have an instinctive affection for France and have complete confidence in it. But, rather than merely attack U.S. monetary policy -- a proper but easy target -- would it not be better to tell Africa more emphatically that it must rely primarily on itself?

LE MONDE VIEWS ALGERIAN ECONOMIC LINKS

PM191357 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "New Phase Between Paris and Algiers"]

[Text] "New vision," "new course," "new tone," "France and Algeria are setting the example," "a historic and exemplary type of cooperation." Those are a few of the expressions which Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert and Algerian Planning Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi used liberally to describe the results of the joint Franco-Algerian Grand Commission set up on 21 June which has just met in Paris.

However paradoxical it might seem, it is also the first time since independence that such a body has met and that the French and Algerians have examined the content of their cooperation point by point.

An internal document about 40 pages long specifies the different projects which they plan to carry out, which is natural, but it also defines the "new spirit" of that cooperation, which is unprecedented as they took pleasure in stressing. "We are not prohibiting imitation but, instead, recommending contagion," Mr Jobert and Mr Brahimi stated. Moreover, that line of action had been drawn up by a "think tank" in keeping with the political recommendations inspired by the new international order and formulated by President Mitterrand and President Chadli Bendjedid after their meeting in Cancun and the French head of state's visit to Algiers.

Thus, four main axes have been chosen. Cooperation will form part of an overall assessment of relations between Paris and Algiers; the two governments pledge to ensure that the work is sustained in order to guarantee its smooth running; the two countries will encourage the promotion of all actions likely to enable a real transfer of technology and control of development; they will coordinate technical and economic cooperation through vocational training operations which should encourage the reintegration of immigrant workers.

Although liberal, this approach is nonetheless realistic. For the first time since 1971, France, whose balance of trade has always been favorable, will record a heavy deficit in its trade with Algeria this year because of the increase in the price of oil and the gas imports. In order to face foreign, especially Japanese, competition, French enterprises must offer "something extra," and that is the transfer of technology.

The Algerians, who are refusing to establish a direct link between the signing of the new contracts and the gas agreement, state that their ambitions are on a larger scale. In any case, they have given practical form to their desire for cooperation by adopting a more flexible attitude which made it possible to conclude a major agreement of transport under the terms of which France will construct the Algiers subway in particular. In addition, the Algerians assert that the business they gave to French enterprises during the first 6 months of the year is worth Fr 15 billion.

Beyond the figures, whose importance cannot be denied, Paris and Algiers consider that the turn which their relations have taken is different from the artificial reconciliation in 1975: Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Algiers at that time had been essentially political and hence subject to moods, whereas the interweaving of economic and social exchanges contains a guarantee of permanence.

DIRECT ACTION: NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLOSIONS

LD191348 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Direct Action states that it was not involved in the attack of the Lycee Carnot and the explosion of the booby-trapped car in the Avenue de la Bourdonnais in Paris which killed two bomb disposal experts. A letter which arrived at the France-Inter editorial offices from certain groups close to Direct Action denies the recent news reports following the arrest of Direct Action activist Frederic Oriach.

Gerome Bernaldi [France-Inter journalist], you have examined the document that Direct Action sent to our office. Can you guarantee its authenticity?

[[Bonaldi] Yes, in two ways. First the way in which the document reached us, by the same route used for claiming responsibility for attacks; a very complicated and secret route which prevents any attempt at deception. Then this document of eight sheets was typed on the same typewriter that was used previously to claim responsibility for two attacks which were identified as being by Direct Action.

[Announcer] In this document, Direct Action tries to present itself as being less dangerous than it is reputed to be?

[Bonaldi] Yes, it is very clear and precise. One: The organization has nothing to do with the murderous attacks of this summer. Two: Direct Action has no organizational link with the militants of the Armed Revolutionary Lebanese Faction. Then the document condemns the hysterical campaign, the fabrication of falsehood, lies and unrelated facts.

Is it sufficient, the document says, to manipulate an unbalanced person who places a bomb at Gare St, Lazare at 1800 and to claim that Direct Action did it, for people to demand our heads, promoting incomplete stories, to in fact call for a lynching? The document, which carries yesterday's date, does not mention Frederic Oriach, who was arrested last week, and it does not say whether the former activist was a member of Direct Action.

In fact, the extreme left organization is trying to correct things to some extent. Direct Action has always had precise and clear targets -- anti-Zionist and not anti-Semitic targets and symbolic attacks which were never murderous. [Passage indistinct] Avenue de la Bourdonnais and the Lycee Carnot, we were not involved, including through the intermediary of the Armed Revolutionary Lebanese Faction. We are not linked with them.

COLOMBO SCORES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST FIRMS

NC191934 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today lashed out at U.S. sanctions on European firms breaking Washington's embargo on the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe.

In an interview published in the newspaper IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Mr Colombo attacked Washington for putting the Italian firm NUOVO PIGNONI on its blacklist of firms having supplied U.S. technology for the pipeline.

Nuovo Pignoni, along with West German, British and French firms, has been barred from receiving any U.S. energy-related technology because it supplied Moscow with pipeline equipment made under U.S. licence.

Mr Colombo said the U.S. had taken "extra-territorial and retro-active" measures against the Italian firm, since it had signed its pipeline contract with Moscow before the U.S. embargo was imposed.

But the Italian foreign minister stressed the need for a re-examination of the West's global economic strategy towards Warsaw Pact countries. He said such a study should include the transfer of strategic equipment, high technology and energy credits to the communist bloc.

Mr Colombo added that the current pipeline row between Washington and its European allies could serve to produce a "broader" vision of trade links with Moscow, as well as strengthen the "foundation of Western solidarity".

The Italian press, meanwhile, reported that Italy is still waiting for a reply to its complaint to Washington on Saturday that authorities in New York had seized General Electric gas turbines en route to Italy.

The turbines were due to be delivered to Nuovo Pignone, which is an affiliate of the state-owned ENI oil company. ENI subsequently confirmed that the turbines were earmarked for the trans-mediterranean gas pipeline from Algeria, and not for the Soviet pipeline.

The press here also reported another pipeline mishap on Saturday at the Italian port of Livorno as a 60-ton gas compressor for the Soviet pipeline was being loaded onto the Soviet freighter Alexander Dovchenko.

The compressor slipped from a crane onto another compressor already on board. They were both badly damaged and had to be returned to the factory at Florence.

COLOMBO, BRAZIL'S GUERREIRO DISCUSSES FALKLANDS

AU190910 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 19 -- The situation in Latin America after the Falklands war was the topic of discussions here Monday between Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his visiting Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

The two ministers also discussed East-West relations and the North-South dialogue. The two diplomatic chiefs agreed on the need for a resumption of dialogue between Argentina and Britain in a "more serene" climate.

Colombo added, however, that discussion of the Falklands issue at the United Nations will be "delicate" and "will not be speedily concluded". The Italian minister stressed that it is important that "the UN vote have the broadest possible unity".

POPE TO RECEIVE LEBANESE PRESIDENT PRIVATELY

AU190905 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 19 -- Pope John Paul II will receive Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at the Vatican Thursday in a private audience. Al-Jumayyil will go to the Vatican immediately after his arrival in Rome from Paris.

The pontiff has repeatedly voiced the desire to visit Lebanon, and particularly war-devastated Beirut. It is believed a papal visit will be discussed during the audience.

PERTINI HAS PRIVATE LUNCHEON WITH POPE JOHN PAUL

AU192004 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, October 19 -- Pope John Paul II was Italian chief- f-state Sandro Pertini's luncheon guest today at the medieval presidential estate of Castelporziano between Rome and the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The private luncheon, an unprecedented event between heads of the two states, came amidst a mounting controversy in Italy about the Vatican bank's (IOR) involvement with the bankrupt Banco Ambrosiano and its alleged "moral" if not legal, liability for the 1,287 million dollars shortfall in the Milan bank's accounts.

The Vatican radio gave no account of today's talk, saying only that the pope had accepted the invitation, "warmly extended for some time", for the sake of "thanking the president for his visit to the Vatican and for the considerate care he showed", during the pope's [word indistinct] the May 1981 assassination attempt.

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS ANTI-JEWISH ATTACKS

AU191555 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 19 -- Italian foreign policy has always asserted "in the most explicit way" Israel's right to its existence and security and the Palestinians' right to their land, Italian Interior Minister Virgioni Rognoni told the Senate here today in answering questions on the October 9 attack on the Rome synagogue.

The attack left a two-year-old child dead and some 37 persons injured. They were the victims of four handgrenades hurled into the crowd leaving the synagogue after a religious ceremony.

According to Rognoni, there has never been space for anti-Semitism in Italy, even during Fascism "as shown by the rejection of the Fascist racial laws by the country's civil conscience".

He added that after the attack the Italian authorities have now organized a permanent guard for all possible targets of anti-Jewish attacks in Rome.

In other points, he confirmed that the Italian police is working in close cooperation with other European police forces because of "analogies with other anti-Jewish attacks which suggest a single criminal design".

In the search for the mastermind behind the synagogue attack, heavy suspicions are centered on Palestinian dissident (Abu Nidal), who was expelled from and sentenced to death by the Palestine Liberation Organization a few years ago and is now seen as the guiding hand behind the slaying of PLO officials in Europe and attacks on various Jewish targets, including the synagogue in Vienna.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN TO VISIT 20 OCT, MEET BERLINGUER

AU190858 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 19 -- Vadim Zagladin, a member of the Soviet Communisty Party Central Committee and head of its Foreign Bureau, will arrive in Italy tomorrow at the invitation of the Modena Gramsci Institute, the Italian Communist Party's Marxist research center.

Zagladin will deliver a speech on Soviet foreign policy. Zagladin will also have talks with the Italian Communist Party's International Research Center (CESPI) and will meet with Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer.

Zagladin said in an interview with the PCI newspaper "L'UNITA" that his visit to Italy "falls within the framework of the development of relations between the Italian and Soviet Communist Parties, to which we attribute a great importance".

This will be the first visit to Italy by a Soviet official after the Italian party's condemnation of events in Poland. With reference to the banning of the independent trade union Solidarity in Poland, Zagladin said that "first of all it was decided not by the Polish Government but by the Polish parliament, the highest state organ in the country.

"Secondly", he added, "it was not a banning of one union or another, but adoption of a law which foresees the construction and development of the union movement in Poland on a new basis, which eliminates the negative residues of the past".

PCI SECRETARIAT ATTACKS BAN ON SOLIDARITY

PM191403 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Oct 82 p]

[Apparent text of PCI Secretariat 13 October statement]

[Text] The serious news about the tensions and clashes taking place in Poland following the dissolution by law of the trade union Solidarity, with which the majority of Polish workers identified, confirms that the recourse to martial law and to repressive measures damaging to the rights of freedom and of trade union organization do not constitute a solution to the social and political crisis that has existed in Poland for over 2 years. The PCI renews its protest and condemnation in connection with actions and measures which are in themselves unacceptable and which exacerbate the tensions and splits in social and political relations.

This is not the way to bring about and develop the free and responsible dialogue among the various representative and components of Polish society, which remains the prime and essential condition for starting, in the interests of socialism itself, to resolve the crisis by means of a policy of democratic renewal and thorough reforms.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- (ANSA) Rome, October 1 -- Two million 119 thousand Italians are unemployed, 9.2 percent with respect those holding down jobs. [sentence as received] The latest quarterly statistics released here Thursday show one million, 624 of the jobless are under 29 years of age, and of these, 36.2 percent have high school or university diplomas. Unemployment strikes particularly hard at women, 15.1 percent of the working age population compared with 6.2 percent of working age men. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 1 Oct 82 AU]

PRODUCTION FIGURE SETBACK -- (ANSA) Rome, October 2 -- A sudden industrial setback in June dragged the level of Italian production 3.9 percent lower than it was a year earlier, according to the latest figures released by the National Statistics Board. The consumer goods industries took the worst fall, tumbling 5.2 percent, while the production of investment goods slipped 4.7 percent with respect to the level registered in June 1981. The first six months of year saw the production index hoisted a mere 0.3 as compared with 1981 even though there was ten working days more on the calendar. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 2 Oct 82 AU]

FREITAS SEEKS UNANIMOUS APPROVAL FOR DEFENSE LAW

PM181431 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] "The government is prepared to consider proposed amendments to the national defense law from the opposition parties, provided they respect the principles embodied in the revision of the Constitution," Prof Diogo Freitas do Amaral asserted in Oporto in the course of a meeting with northern journalists, during which he gave an account of the document, which will be submitted to the Assembly of the Republic for debate and approval next Thursday.

The deputy premier and defense minister emphasized that "we do not regard it as a perfect or complete document," but defended his wish to see it approved unanimously. However, he stressed that was not necessary, while expressing the hope that it will win the approval of the deputies of the "two-thirds majority who approved the revision of the Constitution."

The national defense law, Freitas do Amaral explained, is a keystone for building the state and is needed for Portugal's physical and legal order. In his opinion, the document could only be drafted now, because of the previous existence of Council of the Revolution, and also because "the conditions for its being approved in the Assembly of the Republic have only now been found."

The text now approved by the cabinet was submitted to the political parties a few days ago, and has elicited, according to Freitas do Amaral, no proposed amendment. However, the defense minister warned, "this does not mean that none will arise in the course of the debate in the Assembly of the Republic."

In Freitas do Amaral's opinion, this national defense bill is identical to those implemented in most European countries, and its principal aim is to "resist an external enemy." In this context and confronted with a comparison with Loureiro dos Santos' document, Freitas do Amaral maintained that that military man's document represents a conception rather widespread in Latin America, but "entails some dangers," since it envisages struggle not only against "an external enemy but also against an internal enemy," -- something which, in the defense minister's opinion, "lends itself to the overthrow of institutions, regardless of democracy."

SWISS EMBASSY BOMBING CAUSES NO DAMAGE, INJURIES

PA181501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1431 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Lisbon, 18 Oct (EFE) -- A fire bomb exploded at the Swiss Embassy here. The bomb caused no damage or injuries. An official disclosed that the ambassador found the bomb, a "Molotov cocktail" type, at the embassy door this morning. He had awoken when he smelled something burning.

A Hungarian exile claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call. He said that he "tried to burn the embassy to draw the developed countries' attention to the refugee problem."

Apparently this was carried out by Adam Paragh, a Hungarian who tried to hijack a Portuguese "TAP" airliner in October 1978 and divert it to Madeira.

Paragh was tried in Lisbon on that occasion and the court considered him "not dangerous" to society and released him.

TWO ARMY OFFICERS TRANSFERRED FROM MADRID

LD191226 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Military sources have told Spanish radio that the Armed Forces Official Gazette today published the compulsory transfer of Infantry Lt Col Angel (Sanchez Aranda) from Madrid to Almeria and of Col Antonio (Cisque de Canut) from Madrid to Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Engineer Col Antonio (Cisque de Canut), who is on the active service list, was held in enforced standby [disponible forzoso] in the Madrid garrison and is now transferred to a post in the offices of the military governor of Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Lt Col Angel (Sanchez Aranda), who is also on the active service list and holds a General Staff diploma, occupied a post on the staff of the Captaincy General of the 1st Military Region and is now transferred to the Recruiting and Mobilization Zone No 93, which is administered by the military governor of Almeria.

These compulsory transfers are provided for by Article 55 of the 1976 regulations on filling vacancies, which give the minister of defense wideranging administrative powers in such matters.

UDC'S LAVILLA COMMENTS ON ELECTION ISSUES

PM191339 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 7 Oct 82 p 12

[Interview with Union of Democratic Center (UCD) Chairman Landelino Lavilla during car journey from Madrid to Chinchon by Ramon Pi and Pau Baquero -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Let us take, Mr Lavilla, the first hypothesis: The UCD wins and governs. What are the principal priorities, the guidelines of a government policy?

[Answer] Within the election program as a whole, I will highlight two priorities especially: economic policy, whose fundamental aspect is the struggle against unemployment, and the strengthening of the democratic system. In economic policy, important gains have been achieved over the last few years: Our dependence on oil has been reduced; inflation has been halted; there has been an increase in exports; and, for the first time, in 1982 we have curbed the process of destruction of employment. Henceforth, we must begin recovery with criteria substantially different from those of the Popular Alliance and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]. We must increase private enterprise; we do not want a leading role for the state. It is also necessary to support investment and rebuild employers' margins to allow the earning of profits, which are the driving force of new investments and new jobs. Without entering into the wrangling over figures, we believe that more jobs can be created with this approach than with the economic policy proposed by any other party. In addition, we believe that the tax burden should not be increased, although we do not foresee a reduction of taxes. Nor can the budgetary deficit continue to grow, although to cannot be eliminated drastically but will have to be reduced gradually.

[Question] And as for the second priority?

[Answer] I am proud to have helped create a Constitution which has given us a framework of stability in order not to dramatize each electoral struggle lest it appear that vital values are being put at stake. That is why I do not like to state the issue in emphatic terms and say that we are staking the model of society, because then we would be doing the system's stability a disservice.

Our political philosophy is the defense of the world of civil freedoms, everyday freedoms, because people sometimes also speak emphatically of freedom in general, and forget the specific freedoms which make it possible to say that we live in freedom and which are those which ultimately constitute the framework of a free society. [answer ends]

Fundamental Differences From Popular Alliance

Landelino Lavilla does not like to speak of the other parties when asked to do so; he prefers to speak of his party and what it represents in Spanish life. In his opinion, it is for the Democratic and Social Center to explain the reasons for its departure from the UCD. "Because I have seen no basic grounds with respect to its political stance and that which may be inferred from the UCD's election platform." As for the Popular Alliance, Mr Lavilla maintains the continuation of a fundamental difference as regards the Alliance's desire to amend the consititution, "although this is a point which they have eliminated for electoral purposes." Another important difference lies in the different approaches to tax policy. Lavilla rejects the term "tax counterreform," which is being applied to the UCD's policy, but he denies at the same time agreement with the Popular Alliance's viewpoints on some taxes, "such as the capital tax, which we do not wish to abolish, and still less call it a confiscatory tax."

When we asked the UCD's top leader about the electorate's possible confusion as regards several options presenting themselves to it as centrist, this was his reply: "The UCD is presenting itself as a center party, and the Democratic and Social Center is attempting to do so. The other political forces -- and this is a fundamental difference -- are struggling to occupy the center area. All the parties are making an effort at moderation in their election platforms, which voters would do well to compare with their respective fundamental and program declarations. However, I categorically assert the full consistency between our election platform and what we have declared at our congress. In the UCD there is no disguising of attitudes or playing down of stances."

"Spain Is Centrist"

In Mr Lavilla's opinion, Spain is sociologically centrist and has found its political expression in the UCD. In his opinion, the other parties are currently appealing to that centrism to converge in what he terms a central area. "I am proud to head a party capable of historic operation which is to act as a catalyst for this general moderation. I know that this is to some extent an electoral servitude for us, but this is also our greatness. Now then: The UCD is the center; other parties aim to occupy a central aim. It is not the same. Centrist voters must therefore go toward the genuine center; a center which is solely the UCD."

[Question] Let us turn, Mr Lavilla, to the second hypothesis. The UCD does not win and the PSOE governs. What do you believe the Socialists' conduct in power and the UCD's conduct in opposition would be?

[Answer] You have put it well. This is a hypothesis, and I accept it as such, because, of course, I do not accept as a theory the reality of a Socialist triumph. I will go further: I can see no sound reasons for any likelihood of a Socialist triumph. But taking the hypothesis which you put to me, I will say that from the Popular Alliance's stances it is impossible to win the election and it is undesirable that it be won from the Socialist stances. Why is it undesirable? Because the ideological slant, the underlying principles, the direction in which they wish to take society, matter more to me than some specific and measurable points in the PSOE's election program. Obviously, I do not find it desirable to move toward a socialist society. There are some points which make it possible to glimpse that slant, which appears very faintly in the election program, but exists: for instance, the call for the democratization of the power structure in enterprises or the strengthening of the Ministry of Culture -- which was criticized once by the Socialists under the accusation of cultural dirigisme against the UCD -- or some aspects of the philosophy of unionization. The underlying significance of the guiding elements of Socialist policy matters to me. And I do not find that desirable for Spanish society.

[Question] And as for a UCD in opposition?

[Answer] I have already referred to our deep democratic convictions. If the Socialists win the election and can translate that victory into a parliamentary majority, the Socialists must be able to govern normally. That is beyond dispute. But, naturally, we will maintain our political proposals, which are essentially different from those of the Socialists in many respects and in their underlying inspiration. We will maintain the major program points which inspire our political action and will seek to insure that they are implemented as far as possible, in accordance with the parliamentary game. And again under this hypothesis, I believe that the UCD's major role will be to rebuild from there the great center option as an alternative to that hypothetical Socialist government. [answer ends]

Before concluding the interview, we could not forget the thorny issue of the centrist party's crisis. Lavilla asserted that crisis is now history, adding, however, that, "if the diagnosis and the exposition which I made 18 months ago at the Palma congress had been accepted, the party would probably have ended its crisis at that moment, and with Suarez as chairman. I wanted to change the party without changing the chairman, and what has happened is a change of chairman without changing the party."

Lavilla acknowledged that the centrist crisis' process of maturation has been very lengthy --"a wretched process." But now that that process has been completed, Lavilla's confidence and faith in his party are complete, to the extent of stating with complete conviction that, "considering what will happen starting from 28 October, the essential factor which can balance and stabilize the process lies in a strengthening of the UCD as a political option."

"Spanish Democratic Process Is Irreversible"

The whole issue of the latest military events could not be left out of the conversation with the UCD chairman, who is, moreover, the man who was presiding over the Congress of Deputies when the chamber was attacked with submachine guns on 23 February [1981]. "Operation Cervantes" and what it entailed earned this opinion from Landelino Lavilla:

"I have described these attempts as pathological in a situation which must generally be described as normal. At the same time, I have highlighted the guarantee constituted by the fact that it was the Defense Ministry and Interior Ministry services themselves which thwarted the attempt. Whether we do or do not have pathological incidents of this kind, the Spanish democratic process is irreversible. I believe that we must all work to insure that the Spanish people exercise their rights freely and genuinely on 28 October, without external influences on what constitutes the supreme action of a democracy, which is voting. This episode must not work as a factor of encouragement of the vote of fear; by no means.

DENMARK

CUBAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BILATERAL TALKS

NC191437 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Cuban vice-president, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, arrived in Copenhagen today for a three-day official visit.

During his stay, Mr Rodriguez will meet with Prime Minister Poul Schluter and Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen, as well as have a private audience with Queen Margrethe II.

The situation in Central America and the Caribbean, Cuba's military engagement in south-western Africa and East-West relations are among the topics expected to be discussed, sources here said.

Mr Rodriguez is also expected to stress Cuba's desire for a rescheduling of its mounting foreign debt repayment obligations to Western creditors, the same sources said.

The Cuban debt to Denmark stands at around 250 million kroner ($27.77 million).

Denmark had a balance of trade surplus with Cuba in 1981, exporting goods worth $5 million kroner ($6.11 million) and importing Cuban goods worth 20 million kroner ($2.22 million).

FINLAND

TELEPHONE LINKS WITH USSR REMAIN DIFFICULT

LD191520 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Difficulties in telephone connections between Finland and the Soviet Union continue. In the last few weeks it has been almost impossible to place a call from Finland to the Soviet Union, particularly at night, according to the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications. Difficult telephone connections have reduced the number of telephone calls between Finland and the Soviet Union by 50 percent this autumn. In June, over 30,000 telephone calls were made from Finland to the Soviet Union. In September, the number fell to 15,000. During summer it was still possible to dial direct from Finland to the Soviet Union, but a few months ago telephone traffic between the two countries changed over entirely to the manual switching system.

SWEDEN

POLISH 'REFUGEES' LAND, REQUEST POLITICAL ASYLUM

LD192132 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Summary] An aircraft with 20 Polish refugees on board landed just after 1900 at Sturup Airport outside Malmoe this evening. All refugees, 15 adults and five children, immediately asked for political asylum. They reached Sweden after a dramatic flight over the Baltic. The single-engined crop-dusting plane took off after dark and made an intermediate landing, taking several refugees on board.

Before the plane left Polish airspace at about 1700 [as heard] it was discovered and shot at by pursuing Polish Air Force planes. The refugees opened a door of the plane and threw strips of tinfoil out to confuse the pursuers' radar. Neither the plane nor any of the refugees were hurt by the shooting. The plane then flew low over the Baltic in the direction of Bornholm.

The pilot made contact with the air traffic control in Roenne and was told to fly directly to Sturup. Air traffic control there was alerted. Therefore, Swedish interceptors were never sent up to meet the plane. The refugees have now been taken to Malmoe for accommodation and further questioning.

PA REPORTS THATCHER MEETING WITH FRG'S KOHL

LD192034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1943 GMT 19 Oct 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] A "meeting of minds" emerged at No 10 tonight, when Mrs Thatcher met the new West German chancellor, Herr Helmut Kohl, for 1-1/2 hours of talks. The chancellor, who, took over as head of the West German Government earlier this month, is a right-winger and he and Mrs Thatcher agreed not only on domestic politics and economic policy but also on world developments.

It was their first meeting since Herr Kohl became leader, but they are to meet again next week in Bonn when Mrs Thatcher flies to the Federal Republic for the latest in the series of twice-yearly meetings between Britain and West Germany.

The two tonight discussed only briefly the crisis in relations between Europe and the United States which has blown up over the efforts of the American administration to limit common market steel exports the America.

But they did not seek to pre-empt the outcome of tomorrow's crucial meeting of the West Germany Cabinet to discuss proposals which could lead to German agreement on a joint European approach to the United States on the issue largely thrashed out today by Common Market officials in Brussels. The two leaders also surveyed East-West relations, including the Siberian pipeline which is also a contentious issue between Europe and the United States.

While the two leaders met together with only interpreters present -- neither speaks the other's language -- Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym and the German Foreign Minister Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, were holding parellel talks at the Foreign Office. Then the foreign ministers joined the prime minister and Chancellor Kohl along with the Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, for dinner at No 10.

They were to continue their discussions later.

After dinner at No 10, the two leaders spoke to newsmen, and Mrs Thatcher said: "If I might put it this way, I think it was a true meeting of minds." She added: "We know full well one another's views on how to tackle the great problems which face both Germany and Great Britain. We are both affected by the world recession, and we have very similar ideas about how we should approach that recession to overcome it."

Steel prices were also discussed, with particular reference to the U.S. duties on European steel exports imposed from next Thursday [21 Oct]. Britain's contributions to the EEC budget formed another topic, to be further discussed when the two leaders meet in Bonn next week. Poland was considered, in the context of East-West relations. "We are both staunch members of the Western alliance, and whatever problems there may be between the members of the alliance, hey are small compared with what unites us," declared Mrs Thatcher.

Chancellor Kohl said he was grateful that Mrs Thatcher would visit Berlin with him, "To show the understanding that you feel for the situation of my divided country." Differences between Britain and West Germany were very small, he said and both wanted to further the alliance "which is for both of us the very basis of our policies."

There were "certain differences" on the Common Market, "but I am of a new generation," declared Chancellor Kohl. "I am the first federal democrat chancellor who was a child of the post-war generation, who in the years after the war fought passionately for a united Europe, and I will do what is in my power to see we will move forward towards European unity in this decade."

ARAB COMMITTEE VISIT TO UK, U.S. 'DELAYED'

LD191502 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1355 GMT 19 Oct 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Long-running negotiations are still continuing over the possible visit to London of a high-ranking Arab delegation seeking a Middle East peace settlement, the Foreign Office said today.

But according to diplomatic sources, the difficulties centre on how far a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation can be received as part of a delegation by senior ministers either in London or in Washington.

The Foreign Office said last week that the Arab League delegation was likely to visit London at the end of this week or early next week following a visit to Washington.

But today a spokesman said: "Talks to settle a date for the visit are still continuing."

Officials said they now did not expect the delegation to be in London until early November. The visit to Washington had also been delayed.

The delegation is expected to be led by King Hassan of Morocco and to include foreign ministers from major Arab states and as such would almost certainly be received by Mrs Thatcher.

The Foreign Office said today the delegation would be welcome in London, and added: "We have been told that the delegation would be led by King Hassan and will comprise the foreign ministers of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Syria. We have not been asked to receive a PLO representative in the delegation."

A spokesman for the Arab League office in London said arrangements for the visit were still being negotiated and it was expected that a representative of the PLO would be involved in talks at some stage.

It was still uncertain if King Hassan would be in London in person.

The Foreign Office earlier said that in July a British minister received an Arab League delegation which included a representative of the PLO.

NO INVOLVEMENT IN PLAN TO OBSTRUCT ARAB COMMITTEE

LD191208 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Oct (SPA) -- A British official source has denied that Britain participated with the U.S. Government in drafting a plan to abort the task of the seven-man Arab committee. In a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, published today, he said Britain had absolutely not participated in drawing up such a plan. He said obstructing the task the Arab delegation was not permissible. The British official reaffirmed that Britain does not object to receiving an Arab delegation which includes the PLO. He said Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, had previously paid several visits to London. The official pointed that the British Government expects that the Arab committee will submit a detailed report about the beginning of its mission in Washington, which will start Wednesday. It is recalled that the seven-man Arab committee, under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco, will visit Britain 26 October.

ISRAELI EMBASSY DENIES 'UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES'

NC200903 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 20 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] In a letter sent to O KIRIKAS yesterday, Israeli Ambassador Dover states, among other things:

"The allegations you published in today's edition of your newspaper, which indicate an imaginary relationship between the activities of Armenians and the leaking of information to the Embassy of Israel, are fabrications. The contain not a single trace of the truth. The Israeli Embassy in Nicosia," Dover adds, "has never had nor will ever have, in any manner or form, any connection with underground activities."

In yesterday's edition, O KIRIKAS did not allege that the Israeli Embassy was related to, took part in or encouraged underground activities. What O KIRIKAS wrote was that certain reports in its possession mentioned that the Israeli Embassy received information related to the activities of the Armenians.

KLIRIDHIS STATEMENT ON KIPRIANOU'S MOSCOW VISIT

NC200918 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 20 Oct 82 p 1

["Exclusive statement" by Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis on President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow; date not given]

[Text] Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis does not believe that Soviet policy on the Cyprus issue will in any way change so that decisive Soviet pressure is brought to bear on Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus. In an exclusive statement to O AGON on President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow, Kliridhis stated:

"In the past the president of the republic made repeated visits to Eastern countries. He discussed the Cyprus issue and joint communiques were issued. Yet the Cyprus issue continues to remain at a standstill, because no effective pressures were exerted upon Turkey by the countries he visited to have the occupation forces removed and the UN resolutions implemented.

"Kiprianou's visit to Moscow, which was repeatedly called off in the past, is undertaken now after formation of the Democratic Party-AKEL cooperation and just before the imminent presidential election.

"I do not believe that Soviet policy on the Cyprus issue will be altered in such a way that there will be fundamental Soviet pressure on Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus and implement UN resolutions.

"I would still like to hope that with respect to the Cyprus issue, the result of the Moscow talks will not be just another Kiprianou trip overseas."

O AGON Views Visit

NC171156 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 Oct 82 p 1

["My Opinion" column by the Observer]

[Text] President Kiprianou's coming visit to Moscow constitutes a significant political event. Without any hestation or reservations, and despite this visit's unpleasant background, we greet Mr Kiprianou's trip to the Soviet capital with the expectation that it will produce positive results.

However, Mr Kirpianou's visit is not a routine trip. It is imperative that the visit be prepared very carefully so that it will really be useful. Mr Kiprianou has to seek a clarification of certain points of Soviet policy on the Cyprus issue so that the Cypriot people will know what they can expect from the Soviet Union.

It is well known that the Soviet Union gives Cyprus moral support, which is expressed through its favorable votes at the United Nations as well as through communiques expressing solidarity with the Cypriot struggle. However, it is also very well known that:

-- Until now, the Soviet Union has not courageously condemned by name the Turkish invasion and occupation; and

-- The Soviet Union has not thus far resolutely demanded the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and confines itself to generalizations, by demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Therefore, the results of Mr Kiprianou's visit will be worthless if he goes to Moscow and secures a scentless, tasteless and colorless communique that reiterates the well-known Moscow position without this communique /clearly and unequivocally/ [slantlines denote boldface] condemning the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus and demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

The Cypriot people demand -- and this is fair -- more concrete and practical help from the Soviet Union. They demand that this superpower adopt a firmer stand toward the Turkish invasion and contribute more resolutely to the efforts to drive the invaders out.

It is no secret that the tolerance which the Soviet Union has demonstrated toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the genocide against the Soviet Union's allies -- the Palestinians -- has caused unpleasant impressions here and justified doubts as to whether this country would be prepared to hasten to the aid of Cypriot Hellenism in the event Turkey aimed to complete its crimes against Cyprus.

This is another serious point on which Mr Kiprianou should seek to receive specific answers.

-- Is the Soviet Union prepared to take preventive measures against a possible new attack by Turkey on the island?

-- If such an attack were launched, with what practical means could the Soviet Union protect the independence and nonalignment of our homeland?

So, there are many things in the Soviet stance toward the Cyprus issue that must be clarified. This is why we consider this visit to be of significance.

The reiteration of well-known, standard, platonic declarations, which would not add anything to the entire, well-known picture, cannot satisfy our people. In order to become successful and useful, the president's Moscow visit should essentially result in:

-- A clear Soviet condemnation of the Turkish invasion and occupation;

-- A clear demand for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces; and

-- The granting of means by the Soviet Union to Cyprus to safeguard its independence and avert or neutralize any new criminal attack against our homeland.

This is what the Cypriot people ask from the Soviet Union; nothing less and nothing more; and they hope they will receive them....

KKE CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON 19 OCT PLENUM

NC200858 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Statement released by the Press Office of the AKEL Central Committee following the 19 October plenary session]

[Text] The second plenary session of the AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee was held yesterday, Tuesday. It dealt with the question: "Political developments after AKEL's 15th congress and our new duties."

A statement released by the Press Office of AKEL's Central Committee states:

"Ezekias Papaioannou, the party's secretary general, presented a wide-ranging recommendation on the subject. The recommendation covered and shed light, in an analytical and factual manner, both on international and domestic political developments. Special emphasis was placed on the critical and delicate situation in the Near and Middle East areas, on the progress and the prospects of the Cyprus political problem, on developments on the domestic Cypriot front, on the historic and definitive character of democratic cooperation between the Democratic Party and AKEL, and on the forthcoming presidential election.

"AKEL's secretary general proclaimed in the most emphatic manner that the gates to democratic cooperation are and will reamin wide open for every Cyproit patriot and democrat. He appealed to all patriotic and democratic forces, irrespective of their political position, to strengthen the ranks of cooperation for the salvation and justification of our people and our fatherland.

"The plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee unanimously ratified the document of the Political Office and the recommendation of the party's secretary general. After a responsible and richly fruitful discussion, the plenum approved the AKEL leadership's handling of all the burning issues of interest to the country. It interpreted and declared the enthusiasm, faith, optimism and certainty of the party as a whole in the triumph of the national-salvation line of AKEL and the gala reelection of President Spiros Kiprianou in the February 1983 election.

"The plenum concluded its work with the slogan: 'As of today, every democrat and patriot must work for the election triumph of the democratic cooperation, for the victory of Cyprus and its liberation cause.'

"Andreas Fandis, the party's assistant secretary general, presided over the work of the AKEL plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

"The text of the extremely important address by E. Papaioannou will be published tomorrow, Wednesday, 20 October."

BRIEFS

TURKISH CYPRIOT EXERCISE -- The commando units of the Security Forces of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus carried out a successful exercise in the (Kentilarion) region on 18 October. In a statement before the exercise began, Security Forces Commander Brig Gen Koksal said that the exercise was part of the 1981-82 training program, that it aimed at applying what has been taught during the training year, and that it thus measured the level of training. (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 18 Oct 82 TA]

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

NC191805 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Oct 82 p 14

[NBC Television interview with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Over the weekend you referred to the retention of the U.S. bases in your country by saying that the agreement on the bases must be completed within a certain time. What period of time will you be laying down?

Papandreou: This period is something to be defined by the two parties. What I really meant is that the present state of affairs, which was introduced in 1953, is truly unacceptable (today). There is nothing similar in any other European country and this means that we must ask for the early conclusion of the talks. I mean up to 6 months, but of course I am waiting for U.S. Negotiator Bartholomew and we will have the opportunity to decide together on a jointly agreeable date.

Question: Does your government consider the statement about a period of time as anything other than an ultimatum?

Papandreou: No, that is precisely what we do not want to do. We have made it absolutely clear to our allies and to the United States that we do not intend to proceed with unilateral actions. We are certain that the U.S. side will have the sense to behave honestly with us.

We know that the United States is a strong country with important strategic interests in this part of the world. We are not seeking a confrontation, but a solution. And according to the indications I have from the U.S. Government, the climate is very positive.

Question: What terms do you seek in these negotiations?

Papandreou: As you very well realize, if I disclosed them, I would not be a good negotiator. But I can basically say one thing: First of all, these bases must not jeopardize our relations with other the Mediterranean countries with which we maintain good relations.

I shall refer to a second issue which pertains to our country's national defense. Rightly or wrongly, we are greatly concerned about this, which we call a threat to the Aegean, to the Aegean sea, a threat that comes from Turkey, an ally. At this time we have managed to agree on a moratorium between the two governments and two countries and, therefore, I do not intend to go into details. But it is clear to us that the Atlantic alliance, NATO and the United States, itself, with its presence, with its bases, must take into consideration the fact that Greece believes it is threatened by an ally. It is a unique, almost unimaginable situation. And for this reason all the negotiations must be correlated with the question of Greece's security and territorial integrity.

Question: Don't you fear that any hard line you might adopt toward the U.S. bases or the military arm of NATO would push these two powers into the arms of the one you are afraid of, that is, Turkey?

Papandreou: Of course this is a possibility which one must bear in mind, and I have made it absolutely clear to the Greek people that we do not intend to proceed with any action that would jeopardize our territorial integrity in any way.

On the other hand, I am not prepared, nor are the government or the Greek people prepared, to say "Yes" to everything, solely because of this possibility. We will not talk under pressure or duress. We behave as equal, as ethically equal.

Question: I would now like to talk about the Middle East. Last week, after your visit to Kuwait, you stated that the majority of PLO officials no longer wish to question the existence of Israel. What has to be done so that the PLO will state this publicly and officially?

Papandreou: Simply and solely, the issuance of a statement that the Palestinians are entitled to have their own homeland and that measures will be taken to determine this homeland. President Reagan's proposal is a very important first step. At Fes the Arab states and governments went beyond Reagan's statement, and I think that some climate is being created that would allow 'Arafat to state: "Yes, we recognize the existence of Israel within its borders that existed prior to 1967, and we wish the guaranteeing of the security of its borders." I am sure that this is absolutely feasible.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, by implementing the aforesaid, you say that the PLO officials are prepared to drop from their statements any reference to the destruction of Israel?

Papandreou: The vast majority of PLO officials and Yasir 'Arafat himself are absolutely prepared to do this, but they do not want to act unilaterally. In any case, for them the most important step at this moment is that the Reagan government decide to meet and talk with them. They believe that their representative should enjoy the right of recognition [as the representative] of the Palestinian people.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES PRESS LUNCHEON 19 OCT

NC192007 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Hellenic Radio and Television reporter Aris Xipolitidhis reports:

The government and PASOK were conscripted to serve the Greek people's interests, stressed Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, speaking at noon today at a luncheon in his honor by the Union of Foreign Correspondents, during which he analyzed the government's domestic and foreign policies. The luncheon was given at the Grande Bretagne Hotel and was attended, apart from the prime minister and Mrs Papandreou, by President of the Chamber of Deputies Alevras, many ministers and deputy ministers, ministry secretary generals, bank governors, other officials and many Greek and foreign newsmen.

The prime minister was addressed by Chairman of the Union of Foreign Correspondents Katsaros. Addressing the luncheon guests, Papandreou stated:

[Begin recording] I must say that we are proud on this day when we complete 1 year in power. I believe that, over and above the concrete achievements which we can mention, there is also something else which one cannot easily define. This is what we can call the political climate. In essence, it is the relationship between the state and the citizen. Perhaps the most important think which PASOK has to offer Greece is to make the citizen an active citizen, to give the Greek people the opportunity to participate in the country's public life with maturity and determination and to forge the nation's progress toward the future.

In other words, first of all there is the reconciliation of the state and the citizen and the state and the people. Without a doubt there is much we could have done better. The people know this, but the people also know that all of us, the members of the government and the movement's cadres, were all conscripted to serve the genuine interests of the people and the nation in the same way that we and the people conceive them and express them.

Concerning the country's foreign policy, we have so far done our duty exactly within the framework which we announced to the people, both before the elections, in announcing the government's policy, and in our government policy statement in the Chamber of Deputies.

We are following a genuine, multifaceted Greek foreign policy. We recognize and stress that Greece belongs simultaneously to Europe, both Western and Eastern Europe, because in principle, we do not accept that the Potsdam and Yalta Agreements can control Europeans' lives. Nearly 40 years have passed.

We are a Balkan country and here we also continue a tradition which was inaugurated after the war, under Yeoryios Papandreou, which was successfully pursued by Konstandinos Karamanlis and is today being continued with much warmth by the PASOK government.

We want good neighborly relations. We want the Balkans to truly contribute to peace, detente, disarmament and the European continent. Toward this end we have already held many contacts and we will hold many more.

We are also a Mediterranean country. We are connected to Southern Europe. We must stress that North and South, the problem of North and South, exists not only between Europe and the Third World in Africa, but as in our case, for example, also in the heart of Europe, between Northern and Southern Europe, with very important and difficult problems which must be solved if Europe is to acquire a true identity and totality.

In the Mediterranean area, more broadly, we not only pursue the traditional Greek policy of relations, but we also strive to warm them up, to expand them, so that the Mediterranean countries, the countries of the Middle East, and, further away and deeper, the countries of Africa fulfill the role that suits them and the formulation of the history of our times.

We know that we are a small country and we have no high views about the prospects available to a small country. Yet we believe that every country, no matter how small, has the duty to contribute positively and in accordance with the expectations and values of its people toward the progress of humanity.

In reference to the great social changes in our country, whose foundations were already laid during the first year, we cannot but state that we are proud and deeply satisfied. It is true that a great task was accomplished this year. This lays the foundation of the long-term progress of the country toward the desired great change. [end recording]

Remarks on Cyprus Issue

NC192135 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Papandreou stressed that the Cyprus issue has never been, nor is it, a Greek-Turkish issue. Answering questions by newsmen during a luncheon in his honor by the Union of Foreign Correspondents, Mr Papandreou added that the Cyprus issue is an international issue; a problem of the indepence and integrity of a UN member country.

Referring to the intercommunal dialogue, Mr Papandreou stated that the dialogue taking place in Cyprus is feigned and nonexistent, because, he added, no dialogue is being held between Mr Kiprianou and Mr Denktas or between the two interlocutors, but it is rather a dialogue between Nicosia and Ankara, which is presently there with a considerable modern military force and is holding 36.4 percent of Cypriot territory.

Mr Papandreou added: I sincerely do not believe that the present dialogue can lead anywhere. It is simply dragging on. It has been 8 years, he said, and if the dialogue is continued at the present rate, it will take another 8 years.

Mr Papandreou stressed that the Cypriot people have a right to freedom, integrity and national independence. Mr. Papandreou said that the Cyprus issue has two aspects -- the external and the internal.

As for the internal aspect, Mr Papandreou said, this must be solved exclusively by the Cypriots and neither Greece nor Turkey has a say in it. He added: Although we admit that the Hellenism of Cyprus is a continuation of the Hellenic nation, as a Hellenic state we have no claim, nor does the Greek state have any other say on the communities, apart from that of a guarantor. He added: Of course, the same applies to Turkey.

Mr Papandreou said: As a guarantor power it is our duty to mobilize the international public so that the Turkish Government may understand that the occupation of any part of Cyprus cannot be continued. Mr Papandreou repeated his proposal for the withdrawal of the Greek Army contingent in Cyprus and of the Turkish occupation troops and for increasing the UN peace force -- the additional expenditure of which would be undertaken by Greece -- so that all the interests of the Turkish community may be fully protected. This is, for us, the repositioning of the Cyprus issue.

Answering a question in connection with a conference on the Cyprus issue under his chairmanship, Mr Papandreou said he intends to complete his contacts with all the Cypriot political leaders, but added that he does not consider it right and proper to hold a joint meeting in Athens under his chairmanship prior to the presidential elections in Cyprus. Afterward, he said, we will decide.

Asked about the Cyprus dossier, he said that immediately, at the beginning of November, the Greek Chamber of Deputies president must promote the establishment of an interparty parliamentary committee of inquiry which will proceed with an investigation of the Cyprus dossier. It is clear, Mr Papandreou stressed, that the investigation will not take place solely in order to brief the government or the committee, but in order to brief the Greek and Cypriot peoples on what happened in 1974 -- the case of the highest treason in the country's modern history.

Further Comments

NC200617 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Answering a question on the domestic situation in Cyprus, Papandreou replied that any statement he makes on Cypriot domestic affairs is to no purpose. I am not the one, he said, who is in a position to judge and determine progress of political affairs in the Republic of Cyprus. I respect the political will of the Cypriot people.

It is natural that when I am with the political leaders of Cyprus -- where there are clearly different views and strategies among the various parties -- I discuss, I listen and I speak. He emphasized that this is not a question of public statements, but a question of cooperation toward attaining a common goal for the people of Cyprus and the people of Greece.

KIPRIANOU, PAPANDREOU END TALKS; ISSUE STATEMENT

NC200629 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] President Kiprianou concluded his consultations in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on Cyprus developments with a working dinner which Papandreou gave at Kastri [Papandreou's private residence] last night. The following joint statement was released after the dinner:

Within the framework of the close and sincere cooperation and the regular consultations between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus, President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou visited Athens and conferred with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on 18 and 19 October. During the consultations, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Cypriot developments to date were reviewed and a particularly useful exchange of views was held on prospects facing the national issue.

The two governments evaluated the situation and made decisions on necessary actions in view of the nonaligned summit conference and the subsequent debate on the Cyprus issue at the UN General Assembly.

The humanitarian issue of Cypriot and Greek missing persons was also examined, and decisions were made for its speediest and most effective promotion.

The consultations were attended on the Cypriot side by Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Minister to the President Mikhailidhis; and the director of the President's Office, Vovidhis. Attending on the Greek side were Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis; the director of the Prime Minister's Office, Makheritsas; and Greek Ambassador to Cyprus Zakharakis.

KARAMANLIS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CANADA

NC191212 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis has completed his official visit to Canada. He returned to Athens this morning.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION TOURS MILITARY SCHOOLS

TA191558 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhang Zhen, is continuing his contacts in Ankara. He called on the armed units school and Training Division Commander Maj Gen Mehmet Onder this morning, and conferred with him for some time. After the meeting, Zhang Zhen and his delegation observed exercises carried out by the armed units school and the division command.

Zhang and his delegation then visited the gound forces academy commander, Major Gen Fikret Kupeli. Zhang also toured the ground forces academy and observed sports demonstrations by the students.

Zhang and his delegation then toured the military electronic equipment industry's installations in Macunkoy, Ankara, and were briefed by the officials.

Visits Chamber of Commerce

TA191747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhang Zhen, today visited the chairman of the Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Stock Exchanges, Mehmet Yazar. Yazar said that the PRC delegation's visit to the Union of Chambers was a sign that the economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries would develop. Zhang said that the developed countries could not extend sufficient aid to the developing countries, and therefore the developing countries must develop their economic relations with other developing countries. He pointed out that for the peace and happiness of Turkey and the PRC, his country wanted relations between the two countries to develop within the framework of the principle of mutual benefit. He added that a commercial delegation from the PRC would soon visit Turkey.

BADEN-WURTTEMBERG LABOR MINISTER NEWS CONFERENCE

TA191757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The labor minister of Baden-Wurttemberg in the FRG, Dietmar Schlee, has said that it is out of the question for the Turkish workers in the FRG to be sent back to Turkey by force. In a news conference he held after official talks between the two countries ended in Ankara, Schlee discussed the main lines of the new FRG Government's policy regarding foreigners. He said that by trying to stop the flow of foreigners into the country, his country was trying to help the foreign workers already living in the FRG to adapt. He added that they were considering taking a series of measures to encourage foreign workers in the FRG to return to their countries, including a lump sum payment of their unemployment, old age insurance and children's premiums. Another measure to encourage them to return was to create job opportunities in their own countries, he added. For this purpose, he said, the FRG would increase the financial aid it extended to the developing countries, both directly and through international organizations.

Replying to a question, Schlee said that there was no systematic hostility against foreigners in the FRG, and that certain small incidents could not be described as hostility to foreigners.

Schlee will tour a factory in Kulu, Konya, tomorrow. The factory was set up by Turkish workers who had worked in the FRG. Schlee will then go to Istanbul. He will leave Turkey on Thursday.

GENSCHER SAYS FRG WILL NOT SUSPEND TURKISH AID

NC200742 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 17 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Emre Aygen report from Strasbourg]

[Text] Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stated that German aid to Turkey has not been suspended. Genscher, who is in Strasbourg to attend the European Parliament, which is the consultative organ of the EEC, answered questions from the GUNES correspondent on this subject. Stating that rumors in EEC circles to the effect that Germany would suspend aid to Turkey did not tally with the truth, Genscher added: "We have a newly-formed government. I can only give the parliamentary commission the report on aid next week. Aid to Turkey will continue."

The Federal German foreign minister, who has been accused by Hans Bradens, his Social Democrat Party colleague, of delaying the report on Turkey, stated that the new government will clarify this situation. When asked to comment on the question of reducing the Turkish workers in Germany, Genscher said: "This matter has been subjected to certain provisions in the protocol of the newly-formed CDU-FDP coalition government. I cannot say anything beyond this."

As is known, the coalition protocol envisions reducing the number of Turkish workers and adopting measures which will serve as incentives for their repatriation.

Following the bilateral talks Federal German Chancellor Kohl had with Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, he stated that despite the increasing unemployment in Federal Germany the Italian workers in Germany will continue to work there. Kohl added that the new government will try to find a solution to the question of foreign workers, but the solution would not push the Italian workers into a difficult position.

The Federal German chancellor will visit Italy at the end of October in order to discuss the question of labor in Europe with Prime Minister Spadolini. IL TEMPO, published in Rome, reported that the repatriation of the Turkish workers will be one of the priority measures to be taken in the search for remedies to unemployment.

FRG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

TA192020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A protocol was signed in Ankara today envisaging cooperation between Turkey and the FRG in the fields of agriculture and forestry. The protocol was prepared at the end of the meeting held by the Turkish-German agricultural cooperation agreement executive committee. It was signed by Erkan Benli, the deputy under secretary of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, who was also the head of the Turkish delegation, and by (Peter Baron), the head of the FRG delegation. In a statement at the signing ceremony, Benli said that an agreement was reached for the two countries to undertake joint investments in agricultural tools and machinery, as well as in the mlik and meat processing industry. Benli also said that the two countries would exchange agricultural research results and agricultural and forestry experts.

In his speech, the head of the FRG delegation said that significant progress was achieved in the field of agricultural cooperation between the two countries. He expressed the belief that this cooperation would be lasting.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

TA191628 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1605 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Oct (AA) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union, but that the date has not been set yet.

Speaking at his weekly press conference today, Ambassador Akiman said that Turkmen would visit the Soviet Union, and added "the relations between the two countries are suitable for such a visit."

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

TA191612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 19 Oct (AA) -- The National Security Council has adopted the draft consitution which will be submitted to a referendum on 7 November 1982. The draft adopted by the council provides that the referendum, if in favor of the constitution, will endow the chairman of the National Security Council with the title of president of the republic. The president will serve under the oath he took as head of state back on 18 September 1980.

Former Politicians

A 10-year ban on political activity will be imposed, according to the draft adopted by the council, on the leaders, other national officers and administrative board members since January 1980 of the party in power and the main opposition party on 11 September 1980, while a 5-year ban will be in effect for members of parliament on the first of January 1980.

The 10-year ban prohibits those involved from founding or membership in political parties, or becoming party or independent candidates in general or local elections. Former MP's are prohibited only from founding or taking active office in political parties.

Former life senators and senators from the president's quota who have been prosecuted for contempt of the state or have joined a political party are also prohibited from membership in any political party for a period of five years.

Presidential Council

The draft constitution provides for the National Security Council to maintain its functions until a new parliament is elected and convened following general elections. The council will be transformed into a presidential council for a 6-year term following the formation of the new parliament, at the end of which it will dissolve.

The council will have the function of reviewing all major legislation within the first 10 of the 15 days allotted for review by the president.

Grand National Assembly

The 400-seat Grand National Assembly will be elected for a term of 5 years. The council amended Article 52 of the draft constitution which had obliged workers to pay labor unions dues directly to the union, replacing the clause by a new one which says the mode of paying dues to labor unions will be prescribed by law.

Any labor union officer is required to have served 10 years as a worker. Multiple membership in labor or employers unions is prohibited. Another clause in the first draft, which held minimum wage tax-exempt, has also been deleted by the National Security Council.

Published in Official Gazette

TA200558 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The new Turkish constitution, which has been ratified by the National Security Council and which will be submitted to a public referendum on 7 November 1982, has been published in the Official Gazette.

The constitution draft was prepared and adopted by the Consultative Assembly before it was passed by the council. Simultaneously with the approval of the new constitution in the referendum, the head of state and president of the council will become the president of the republic for a period of 7 years with the full authority and rights invested in him by the new Turkish constitution.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON GREEK OFFICIALS' STATEMENTS

TA191546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has pointed out that a positive dialogue has started between Turkey and Greece, adding that it was now necessary to refrain from making statements that might damage this development.

Replying to a journalist's question about the recent statements by Greek Government officials about Turkey, Ambassador Akiman recalled that the Turkish-Greek dialogue was restarted with the 3 October meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries in Canada. He said that during that meeting, agreement was reached on issues that could yield results, adding: While the dialogue is developing in that direction, we hope that the official statements also lie in that direction.

MEETING ON ISLAMIC AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

TA191750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting began in Ankara of the Islamic countries Food Security and Agricultural Development Conference Subcommittee. The subcommittee is assessing the work being done to increase the agricultural production of the Islamic countries and make them agriculturally self-sufficient. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sabahattin Ozbek, who is the current chairman of the meeting, said in an opening speech that Turkey, which attaches importance to cooperation among Islamic countries, is one of the few countries in the world to be self-sufficient in agriculture and food. Ozbek pointed out that a report was drawn up on Turkey's agricultural potential within the framework of the decisions adopted at the first Islamic countries Food Security and Agricultural Development Conference, held in Ankara last night.

The minister also said that a project was underway regarding the regional agricultural and hydrological research and training center to be set up in Turkey, adding that this center would contribute to the agricultureal development of the Islamic countries. Pakistan's Minister of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives Mohammad Fazil Janjua, who also attended the meeting, pointed out that his country supported efforts to increase the Islamic countries' agricultural production. He added that food security had vital importance for Islamic countries. The United Arab Emirates' and Senegal's agricultural under secretaries are also attending the subcommittee meeting, which will last 3 days.

Meanwhile, Pakistan's Janjua called on Ozbek this morning and conferred with him for some time. In a speech at that meeting, Ozbek said that they would assume the work to be done to develop the agricultural cooperation between the two countries. Janjua said that agricultural technology had shown great progress during recent years, and that his country wanted to benefit from this technology.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received Janjua at 1700 today. In a speech at the meeting, Ulusu expressed his great pleasure at seeing the visiting minister in Turkey. Ulusu pointed out that beneficial contacts were being held with Janjua in Ankara, adding that the aim was to raise the cooperation between the two brotherly countries to much higher dimensions in all fields. The prime minister stressed that Turkey observed every positive development in Pakistan with interest and appreciation.

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SOMALIA'S BARRE TALKS WITH CHANCELLOR KREISKY

AU201118 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, on the second day of his official visit to Austria, A. Jama Barre, foreign minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, met for a talk with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Earlier, the guest visited parliament, where he met with Nationalrat and Bundesrat deputies. Foreign Minister Pahr gave an official banquet in honor of Minister Barre at the Vienna Pallavicini Palace.

YUGOSLAV FINANCE SECRETARY ON AUSTERITY MEASURES

AU200924 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Erich Macho report on austerity measures taken in Yugoslavia, including interview with Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Finance Joze Florjancic in Vienna today, with recorded answers in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpts] The occasion for the minister's visit to Vienna was the seventh session of the so-called mixed government commission which wound up its talks this morning without any immediate specific results. The Yugoslav side expressed a number of desires. The toughest nut to crack is the request for a $100 million loan which Yugoslavia wants from Austria. But this will remain wishful thinking. In addition, Yugoslavia is interested in generous financing of the Karawanken Tunnel as well as in additional preferential tariff rates. There is hardly any possibility of complying with these Yugoslav wishes at the moment, however.

As far as preferential tariffs are concerned, Austria cannot grant any preferential tariffs within the framework of GATT to other states on a bilateral basis.

At the talks, Austria was concerned above all with blunting the edge of the Yugoslav travel restrictions which particularly affect Carinthia and Styria. Trade Minister Staribacher today appealed to the Yugoslav minister to review these measures which unfavorably affect Austria. In an interview with the Austrian radio and television service, the Yugoslav minister stated in this regard:

[Begin recording] We have adopted these measures to improve our economic situation and exports. I have promised Minister Staribacher that the Yugoslav side will carefully examine all suggestions from abroad because we still are, as before, interested in good cooperation and open borders. We shall do everything possible to prevent these measures from having a stunting effect on the relations with the neighboring states, and above all, with Austria. [end recording]

Asked how long Yugoslavia will pursue this policy of austerity, of belt tightening or, in other words, how long the Yugoslav citizens will have to put up with these restrictions, the minister said:

[Begin recording] This largely depends on the world economic situation as well as on the extent to which we in Yugoslavia succeed in overcoming certain difficulties. We have never hidden our difficulties before the world because we hope that the world and the neighboring states will show understanding for them and that they will help us to overcome these difficulties soon. [end recording]

Financial Crisis Precarious

AU201054 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz and Torsten Weidnitzer report: "Yugoslav Financial Crisis: Only the United States Can Still Help"]

[Text] Vienna -- Yugoslavia's financial crisis is worse than has been publicly admitted by Belgrade. That is why Yugoslav Finance Minister Florijancic is seeking to raise large new international loans.

As an important trade partner, Austria is also considered by Belgrade as a potential lender, since new Austrian exports to Yugoslavia and the repayment of old Yugoslav debts to Austria and the payment of interest on these debts are at stake. Yesterday, the joint Yugoslav-Austrian Commission held a meeting in Vienna. The Yugoslav side was headed by Finance Minister Florijancic. High-ranking Austrian civil servants, who do not wish to be named, have confirmed that as long as 3 weeks ago Yugoslavia informed Austria of acute financial problems and of Belgrade's wish for loans ("the situation is extremely precarious and complicated").

In a talk yesterday with KRONEN-ZEITUNG, a leading official of the Austrian National Bank drew a rather gloomy picture of Yugoslavia's economic, finance and debt situation. 'They are at their wit's end. In the past few weeks many large foreign banks have precipitately withdrawn their capital from Yugoslavia, so that at present there are acute payment difficulties there. Theoretically, it would be best if Yugoslavia's financial position were internationalized, as was done some years ago with Turkey, and if an international financial body were to do a general taking of stock in Belgrade so that international aid operations and their distribution among various countries could be initiated. At present, the Yugoslavs are seeking financial aid everywhere, but it would be best for them to for them to go straight to Washington, because the United States should actually take the greatest interest in economic and political stability in Yugoslavia. Under Tito, such a development would have been impossible because he would immediately have used his contacts with Washington. But the present Belgrade leaders are to proud on the one hand and too unsure of themselves on the other. They lack the necessary authority and self-assurance."

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLERS SEIZED -- Vienna police have arrested two Turks -- Sadri Gueldez, 53, and Hasan Oedek, 34 -- on the premises of the Vienna southern terminus, and confiscated a belt containing 600 grams of pure heroin found in their possession. The two men had been passengers on the Orient Express and had hidden the 4 million schillings worth of heroin in a toilet on the train, but were denied entry into Austria at the Spielfeld border checkpoint because their papers were not in order. They crossed the border illegally and rented a car to Vienna, where they succeeded in finding the railroad car on a siding, and in retrieving the heroin, but were noticed by a police patrol and taken into custody. [Vienna KURIER in German 12 Oct 82 p 16 AU]

CABINET APPROVES EC-U.S. AGREEMENT ON STEEL

LD201512 Hamburg DPA in German 1422 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Cabinet has approved the agreement between the European Community [EC] and the United States on limiting European exports of tonnage steel and alloyed steel under certain conditions.

Government spokesman Diether Stolze announced after the cabinet session today that the prerequisites for approval of the agreement by the German side are that "the burden of limiting exports should be shared" in the Community and the consent of the "Eurofer" Steel Manufacturers' Association should be obtained. In addition, agreement must first be reached among the EC partners that an extension of the agreement to other products would only be possible by unanimous decision of the Council.

The steel package worked out between the EC and the United States provides for a reduction of the U.S. market share of EC steel from the present 6.3 to 5.75 percent.

With regard to the U.S. wish that Europe's voluntary restriction should also be extended to steel pipe, the Federal Cabinet decided to approve the exchange of letters between the EC and the United States with the proviso that the consultations aimed for do not already commit the Community to actual measures. Furthermore, the Federal Government believes that the export target amounts envisaged in the exchange of letters for pipe exports to the United States will not be accepted by the German steel pipe industry. Washington and Brussels have agreed that both sides would confer as soon as the EC's share of the U.S. pipe market exceeds the current 5.9 percent.

Producers View 'Difficulties'

LD201722 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Government shares the opinion of German steel manufacturers that not they, but rather other European producers are responsible for the present situation. Thus, there is also understanding for the argument that the German taxpayer should not pay for the sins of others.

According to government spokesman Stolze, the cabinet was of the opinion, when making its unanimous decision approving the EC-U.S. agreement on steel, that the German steel inudstry ought not to be further burdened. It had been easier for Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff to agree because the "appropriate" quotas for limitations on deliveries were to be negotiated not by the authorities, but by the steel producers themselves. Stolze said that the Federal Government did not expect, however, that the national steel industry would not to have to accept any burden at all.

Following the cabinet decision, German steel producers of tonnage and high grade steel still see considerable difficulties on the way to reaching an early final agreement. In the opinion of German steel managers, the "sharing of the burden of restricted exports" is, for them, the decisive question in order not to be punished unjustly. The provisos made by the Federal Government are important for the steel industry, which fears that the agreement means that there will be export losses in tonnage and high grade steel of 250,000 tons per year.

GENSCHER 'WILL RESIGN' IF HE LOSES NOV ELECTION

DW201109 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Bernt Conrad report]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- If Hans-Dietrich Genscher is defeated by his current deputy, Uwe Ronneburger, in the 5 November elections in Berlin for the FDP chairmanship, he will resign as foreign minister and vice chancellor. "The Free Democrats will then have to look for a new foreign minister," circles close to Genscher said.

It was explained that a defeat by Ronneburger at the FDP congress would make Genscher half as valuable as foreign minister. According to Genscher, such a weakening would not only be unacceptable to him, it would be detrimental to the FRG's foreign policy.

PRESS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S EMBARGO POLICY

DW201207 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 20 Oct 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has declared his readiness to lift the sanctions imposed on West European suppliers for the building of the Soviet natural gas pipeline if the allies suggest effective measures to deal with Moscow's misdeeds in the future.

In this connection, DIE WELT says: What is keeping the Western allies from complying with this? It can't be just their feelings of hurt sovereignty. The White House has quite clearly indicated its understanding regarding this point with the desire to discontinue the sanctions. It has now been widely realized in Washington that something is wrong with the direction they are heading. Even Security Adviser Clark, a man prepared to learn and able to listen, is open to this realization. [as received] There is agreement among the allies with regard to an important point: Nobody is interested in building the second pipeline the Soviets would like to have.

The NURNBERGER NACHRICHTEN states: Just 4 days after Reagan's offer to increase the grain export quota for Moscow, the U.S. Trade Commission presented a surprise in its recent report, which discloses that President Reagan's current argumentation is not quite correct, to put it mildly. For the first time this year, the Soviets didn't have to pay cash and were able to use U.S. bank loans to finance their grain purchases without protests from Washington. The whole embargo policy is that Reagan is now considering how to abandon the idea of sanctions without losing face. The allies can believe that he is serious. It can no longer be kept a secret in Washington that the Reagan administration has maneuvered itself into an awkward situation with its theories on trade with the East.

WOERNER, CARSTENS ADDRESS MILITARY LEADERS

LD201642 Hamburg DPA in German 1356 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hagen, 20 Oct (DPA) -- In a DPA interview held in connection with the meeting of Bundeswehr commanding officers, Woerner made it clear that he wants to let the soliders know that here is a minister "who feels with you, who is there for you and who will stand before you."

Above all, he wanted to explain to the young conscripts the purpose of their service and to utilize them in such a way that they did not have the impression that they are just wasting time.

"Naturally, the Federal Republic's alliance commitments are the heart of our policy, but it is also important that the Bundeswehr be able to carry out its mission. That is to say, for me, the situation in the Bundeswehr naturally has the highest priority." He said he did not intend to dodge making savings, but at the forefront was the fulfillment of the mission, "and what is necessary for this and what must be done."

Federal President Carstens, addressing the 400 admirals and generals, told the commanding officers that no responsible stateman should exclude thoughts of defense from his considerations. The West is striving for a reduction of weapon arsenals on the condition that the other side do likewise. The Atlantic alliance is pursuing a policy of negotiations with the goal of gradually reducing the arms level by means of balanced and verifiable agreements, while at the same time upholding the principle of equilibrium at the lowest possible level. A unilateral renunication of nuclear weapons on the part of the West could be the end of the strategy of flexible response, the aim of which is to prevent war. Carstens again urged that continuing public discussion regarding peace be taken seriously. In his view, however, no Bible commandment could be interpreted in such a way as to mean "that we should leave our own country and people unprotected to an attacker."

Woerner said it is a central part of his work to participate in the public debate on peace and the policy of guaranteeing peace through deterrence. The government is not going to let itself be pushed around "by a noisy minority." This also applied to the public oath-taking ceremony and the grand tattoo. Service in the Bundeswehr is service for peace, and therefore, honorable service. "Those who wear a soldier's uniform do not need to be ashamed of it nor hide themselves." The peace debate is mainly limited to the nuclear aspect. West Europe's real strategic problem, namely, the Soviet offensive capability in central Europe, is still hardly playing any role.

In Woerner's view, there is every chance of real disarmament. A prerequisite for successful disarmament talks, however, is that the West not allow itself to become divided and that it negotiate in an unwavering, patient and tough manner. The West is sticking unswervingly to NATO's dual decision.

Moscow is in a position to prevent the siting of new U.S. missiles by reducing its SS-20's.

RAF-LINKED GROUP CLAIMS ARSON RESPONSIBILITY

LD201700 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Frankfurt, 20 Oct (DPA) -- An anonymous group has claimed responsibility for the arson attacks on four American cars in Frankfurt on Monday night, in which damage totaling DM7,000 was caused. A letter marked with a five-pointed black star sent by the group, which claims solidarity with the Red Army Faction [RAF], was delivered to a Frankfurt daily newspaper today. The police announced that in the letter, the writers state that their actions were meant to commemorate 18 October 1977, the day when Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan Carl Raspe committed suicide in Stammheim Prison in Stuttgart.

LATE REPORT: GERMAN-FRENCH SUMMIT BEGINS

LD211120 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The 40th German-French summit began in Bonn this morning. As a preamble, the ministers of foreign affairs and defense from the two countries talked on nuclear strategy. Diplomatic sources say that it is the first time since 1966 that France is prepared to give information concerning her nuclear defense strategy to one of her allies.

Ministers Hold Discussions

LD211014 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA) -- German-French consultations began in Bonn this morning with a discussion on security policy between the French and West German foreign and defense ministers. The real "summit" will take place this afternoon after the arrival of the French president, Francois Mitterrand.

Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Claude Cheysson together with Defense Ministers Manfred Woerner and Charles Hernu met at the guest residence of the foreign office to establish how to proceed with their plans for closer cooperation.

Consultations on security policy were urged at the last summit in February in Paris and are now being held for the first time. According to government circles, no concrete agreements are expected as yet. The topics of discussion are expected to include joint arms projects and the cost of French troops stationed in the Federal Republic.

Speculation on German involvement in French nuclear strategy is being regarded with great caution in Bonn today. Defense Ministry circles expressly referred to Minister Woerner's comments at the meeting of Bundeswehr commanding officers in Hagen. He said that although close cooperation on security policy is of exceptional importance, it has nothing to do with forming an axis and certainly nothing to do with a nuclear axis. Woerner is said to have added this remark to his speech only at the last minute.

AL-JUMAYYIL ARRIVES, MEETS WITH MITTERRAND

NC201806 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The third phase of the presidential tour began this afternoon when President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in France following two successful and productive phases in New York and Washington.

President al-Jumayyil has held a series of discussions and contacts, foremost being the Lebanese-French summit discussions, which were held between President al-Jumayyil and French President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

The discussions, which included a working luncheon in honor of the Lebanese president, began at 1400 today [Beirut time] and continued for about 2 hours. The meeting was attended on the French side by Premier Pierre Mauroy and Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson. The meeting was attended on the Lebanese side by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, Minister of Water and Electricity Resources Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni and Development and Construction Council Chairman Dr Muhammad 'Atallah.

At the end of the meeting at the Elysee Palace, President al-Jumayyil spoke to newsmen.

President al-Jumayyil said that his talks with President Mitterrand prompt him to be optimistic regarding Lebanon's future. He explained that, in particular, the talks dealt with the French political support for the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon, the deployment of the Lebanese Army, the technical and financial aid for the rebuilding of Lebanon and the question of a durable and just peace in the Middle East. President al-Jumayyil pointed out that he sensed that the French president had an amicable understanding of Lebanon's problem.

He said: Lebanon is passing through the phase of restoring independence and sovereignty over its territories following years of foreign occupations. Thus, the multinational force, in which France is participating, will prove its effectiveness with the help of the Lebanese Army in reestablishing the sovereignty of the Lebanese state. President al-Jumayyil added: We also discussed the social and economic conditions of Lebanon -- conditions which require all kinds of aid in order to rebuild and develop Lebanon.

After working luncheon, President Mitterrand confirmed President al-Jumayyil's sacrifices aimed at rebuilding the national identity and said that France will be at the side of Lebanon in view of the friendship which binds it to Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil thanked the French president by saying: We have no doubts concerning the friendship of the French people. There are letters between us written with blood -- the blood of your soldiers who were martyred or wounded in Lebanon.

The Lebanese and French presidents exchanged the highest medals.

French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson has expressed his country's affirmation of its complete commitment to support the Lebanese authority, whose pillars have been established through a national upsurge aimed at adhering to the independence of Lebanon. He added: This incites our admiration.

Replying to a question on the multinational force, Minister Cheysson said: We discussed all the topics that concern the Lebanese president because he is the one who decides and directs, and we strengthen his authority. The Lebanese president has raised the topic of the multinational force and the international force in south Lebanon and its possible future role if the necessity appears for the presence of an element belonging to the United Nations that can contribute to the imposition of respect for commitments from this side or the other to their neighbors. We are ready.

Cheysson added: In light of our capabilities and in coordination with the other friends of Lebanon and within the framework of the European family, we are ready to carry out what the Lebanese president wishes. This, of course, includes the multinational force.

President al-Jumayyil then received French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Louis Mexandeau. This meeting comes within the framework of completing the talks he is holding in Paris in the various political, economic, military and development spheres.

It was learned in Paris today that France has agreed to participate in the international team working toward the rebuilding of Lebanon. This is the team that will be formed under the aegis of the World Bank.

The French Government today entrusted Socialist Deputy (Alain Hector [Hautecoeur]) with the task of coordinating French aid to Lebanon, including the task of modernizing the telephone networks.

[Paris AFP in English at 1549 GMT on 20 October reported that "Informed sources said France had agreed to join the United States in sponsoring an international aid group for Lebanese reconstruction, under the aegis of the World Bank. French agreement was expected to be announced during Mr al-Jumayyil's visit, the source said."

["A presidential spokesman said France would give sympathetic consideration to any requests from the legitimate Government of Lebanon. No specific figure has been mentioned for the reconstruction aid, but the Lebanese director-general of finance, Khattar Chabli, said recently that the amount might exceed 20,000 million dollars. Other sources, however, have spoken of 12 to 15,000 million dollars. Given the extent of damage to Lebanon's economy in the past seven years, donor countries would be unable to assume the entirety of Lebanese reconstructions, informed sources said."]

Statements Following Meeting

LD201942 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On leaving the Elysee Palace the Lebanese president voiced his optimism when speaking to France Inter reporter (Jean-Noel Cadoux).

[Begin Al-Jumayyil recording in French] My visit to France and my talks with President Mitterrand appeared to me to be highly satisfactory. Political support for the evacuation process; military aid to help deploy our own forces; and technical and economic help with the reconstruction of the country are indeed the elements which, due to our traditional links with your country, we were particularly urged to seek in France. Lebanon is in the process of recovering its full independence and territorial integrity after years of occupation and interference from abroad and of mourning and destruction. This recovery demands an acceleration of the process of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory. The multinational force, in which France is taking part together with the United States and Italy, has proved its efficiency in helping the Lebanese Army to gradually deploy its troops throughout the country, starting with the capital, which has finally been reunited. All I can say for the time being is that these talks give me serious reasons to be optimistic about Lebanon. [end recording]

Talks With Other Officials

NC202150 Paris AFP in English 2111 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Mr al-Jumayyil said his meeting with Mr Mitterrand, attended by French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Ministers Claude Cheysson of France and Elie Salim of Lebanon, was marked by "friendly understanding."

Mr al-Jumayyil also met separately with Mr Cheysson, Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Postal and Telephone Minister Louis Mexandeau, who, according to sources, confirmed France's support for the reconstruction of Lebanon and the restoration of its sovereignty.

At the meeting with Mr Cheysson, the evacuation of foreign troops from Lebanon, a subject he discussed with Mr Reagan in Washington, was reportedly raised.

His meeting with Mr Hernu reportedly centered on technical military cooperation between the two countries, and use of a 600-million franc (86 million dollar) credit line France has granted Lebanon to modernize its army.

Mr al-Jumayyil accorded France profuse thanks for its assistance, but left little doubt that the U.S. played the primary role in Lebanon's security and restoration, saying, "The United States is a strong ally."

He said he was planning a political tour of Arab countries which he had asked for a halt to escalating tensions, saying "Lebanon has offered the Arab and [words indistinct] much more than all the other Arab states combined."

Reiterating his wish for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, Mr al-Jumayyil said he hoped for an increase in the multinational force to 30,000.

Television Interview

NC202133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2026 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The French Television Channel One held an interview with President al-Jumayyil in which he spoke about Lebanese affairs and the aims he hopes to achieve from his current American-European tour. In his interview, he concentrated on the subject of preventing from reoccurring what had taken place in Lebanon during the past 8 years and on continuing to work to rebuild and reconstruct with new realities, a new mentality and new spirit.

Replying to a question on what had been said about the United States'seizing control of Lebanon on the basis of its recent initiatives to help Lebanon solve its crisis, President al-Jumayyil said: Many have been the countries which attempted to seize control of Lebanon but failed. As for the United States, its hand in Lebanon is the hand of friendship and not that of imperialism or domination. Its hand, in addition to the hands of France and all the states, is friendly and peace-loving to Lebanon and the area. They are all in the service of peace in Lebanon and in the area because peace in Lebanon is the key to peace in the Middle East.

Replying to a question, President al-Jumayyil said: We have asked for military aid from the United States and France for rebuilding the Lebanese Army and supplying it with the modern weapons and equipment it needs to meet its national responsibilities and to be on the level of effective modern armies. President al-Jumayyil added: No one can seize control of Lebanon because Lebanon today, as it had been in the not distant past, is its own master and master of its fate and relies on its many friendships in the world, including the American and French friendships.

On his meeting with Walid Junblatt at the press conference in the Marinier Palace and whether he considered it a realization of national unity, President al-Jumayyil said: Mr Junblatt has always been at my side and he has never been far away because to us, the big and broad aims are one. However, the minor differences are marginal in Lebanese political life and cannot be fundamental because of the conformity of the firm principles on which all the Lebanese -- leaders, officials and people -- agree.

Press Conference

NC210108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Report on "text" of press conference by Lebanese President al-Jumayyil at Marinier Palace in Paris on 20 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency said: To begin with, it is imperative for me to say that President Mitterrand and I are in full agreement, without even the necessity for elaboration in the discussion of some subjects. An identity of views exists between us concerning almost all of the matters that have been raised. France stood on our side in the most difficult phases through which we have passed. We and President Mitterrand have discussed the issues of peace in the Middle East in general and, naturally, the issue of peace in Lebanon in particular. Furthermore, we have dealt with the future of the international force. At this point, I quickly confirm our agreement on increasing the number of these forces and broadening their jurisdictions.

Likewise, our viewpoints have been identical on giving the UNIFIL in southern Lebanon greater importance and more effective strnegth within what has been decided upon concerning the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces and armed factions.

The UNIFIL will definitely be called upon to assume additional responsibilities and to deploy on large areas of Lebanese territory. However, as regards the specific areas, it is incumbent on us to await the coming weeks. The reason is that the Lebanese issue is closely linked to a set of unforeseen elements of an external nature. In light of these given facts, we will lay down a timetable.

After having made his terse statement, the president was asked: Has President Mitterrand agreed to reinforce the French force present in Lebanon?

He answered: We have not dealt with all the details. President Mitterrand affirmed his sympathy with Lebanon. At any rate, as I have already said, France has been on our side, particularly under the regime of President Mitterrand. In addition to the good feelings, the backing was even more important. At the luncheon, I expressed to President Mitterrand the Lebanese people's appreciation of the French forces -- the blood of French officers and soldiers has been mixed with the blood of all the Lebanese in serving the values which France and Lebanon defend. The level of the French-Lebanese relations is higher than that of emotions, particularly following the intense backing that France has extended in the direction of peace in Lebanon.

He was asked: You have lauded France and President Mitterrand. However, it seems that the United States is the key [to the solution].

He answered: We are in full agreement with President Mitterrand in this respect. The relations between France and Lebanon are based on a group of elements, including the joint cultural heritage as well as other factors. However, this does not preclude our relations from also being good with the United States. Our relations with the United States have always been excellent, particularly in this phase, because President Reagan is exerting commendable efforts in the service of peace.

What President Reagan can now offer because of a group of factors -- you can imagine some of them, particularly with regard to his relations with the State of Israel -- constitutes a basic factor in the return of peace to Lebanon. In this capacity, the United States has a primary role to play in the rebuilding of Lebanon. I believe that we are agreed on this point. The European Community and our Arab friends are exerting numerous efforts within the task of reconstruction.

We now have two principal objectives: 1) security; 2) reconstruction.

In the domain of security and in the realm of rebuilding, I believe that the United States is an important ally of Lebanon. We defintely adhere to the development of our relations with the United States. However, this does not induce us to foresake loyal friendships, solid friendships and friendships going back a long time, such as our friendship with France.

He was told: I see Walid Junblatt next to you.

He said: Mr Walid Junblatt has always been at my side; he has never been far away.

He was also asked: Does this signify that a national reconciliation has been achieved?

He answered: You are aware that where Lebanon is concerned, one must distinguish between two things: one must distinguish the minor and marginal differences, or the minor discussions on Lebanese daily political life, from the basic rules. This is because the basic ingredients of Lebanese policy are: Lebanon's unity, Lebanon's solidarity with its Arab environment and with the Arab world, and the struggle for a just and lasting peace that would preserve the Palestinians' interests. Therefore, these are the three basic ingredients of our policy, naturally, in addition to openness to all the world. I believe that in this domain, neither Walid Junblatt nor Amin al-Jumayyil differ.

He added: Naturally, there are always marginal discussions on some aspects of Lebanese democracy -- and this democracy should be above all other considerations. We live in a democratic country. Walid Junblatt is the head of the Progressive Socialist Party and I was a member of the Phalangist Party, and each of the two parties has a specific ideology. However, this does not prevent us from being in agreement -- Walid Junblatt and I -- on the need to protect democracy in Lebanon, to protect individual political liberties and the ideological and philosophical liberties.

In my belief, we are all agreed on this point. However, the day when all the Lebanese will form one party and have the same vision of political life in Lebanon will definitely spell the end of Lebanon. It will have lost its raison d'etre and its mission, which lies in ideological plurality and the plurality of religious beliefs and plurality in general at all levels. It is imperative that all these things melt in a Lebanese melting pot to which we all adhere.

He was asked: Do you indeed believe that you can tell the Israelis and the Syrians: Please, get out of Lebanon, or are you relying on President Reagan to put things in their true perspective in this respect?

He answered: As you know, Lebanon is Lebanon, Lebanese territory is Lebanese territory and the Lebanese people are the Lebanese people. Therefore, every foreign force that takes action [mumarasat] on Lebanese territory is a foreign force and an artificial force. The day will come when every foreign force will be compelled to withdraw from Lebanon. However, who we thank for this is not the relevant question.

The transplanting of any foreign body on another living body is a difficult matter. The prominent specialist, Dr Barnard, has not as yet successfully carried out some transplant operations on the human body. Nor do I see how we would be able to transplant a people alien to the Lebanese people on a Lebanese body and on a Lebanese land. A day will come comparable to those throughout the course of our history when we saw other occupiers. We saw other occupations. We saw other foreign armies that felt at ease on Lebanese soil. They sought to implant domestic differences to strengthen their colonization and occupation of the land. We saw all the foreign forces being impelled to leave Lebanon and for Lebanon only to remain stronger. Lebanon will triumph. Lebanon will very soon, I believe, recover its independence, sovereignty, and its distinguished trait, particularly its role in the Middle East and in the world to serve peace. This will not be an artificial peace into which they sometimes want to draw us or impose on us.

He was asked: Has President Mitterrand promised you something in the cultural domain?

He answered: We raised this aspect, among others, at length with President Mitterrand. We talked for some time about France's abandonment of its cultural presence in Lebanon. We raised this aspect extensively. I believe that we were in agreement on the need to initiate new activities within this context and on the likelihood of cooperating to create the atmosphere for a culture in which we would be in full partnership.

He was asked: how about the Francophones?

He answered: We are still a member of this council [as heard]. President Hilu was its chairman. He is always an active member and we always figure as a member of this society.

He was asked: Has the misunderstanding been removed between France and the Phalangist militias, which charge French policy with being more pro-Palestinian than pro-Lebanese?

He answered: At any rate, it is the French press that has been criticized, not the French Government. If the French press has been criticized, then this is something normal. I personally criticize the Lebanese press from time to time. The reason is that in France and in Lebanon, we find ourselves in two democratic countries and everyone has the full right to criticize the Phalangist Party or the Palestinian resistance. Anyway, this matter does not jeopardize the wishes of all the Lebanese and French for cooperation and coordination of stances in the service of peace.

President al-Jumayyil was asked: The talk was about politics, not about the French press?

He answered: Naturally, at critical moments, the Lebanese want France to be more on their side. Naturally, an initiative, such as the meeting between Mr Cheysson and 'Arafat in Tunis, angers a number of Lebanese, who believe that 'Arafat was the cause of Beirut's destruction and the cause of many calamities and that his actions had led to Israeli reactions on the land of Lebanon. Nor are the Lebanese gratified to see Mr 'Arafat exonerated through this meeting. However, France is a sovereign country and France has its policy, and this policy must be understood. But this does not change the fact that France has not recoiled vis-a-vis any sacrifice to extend a helping hand to Lebanon. The most eloquent proof of what I am saying is the blood that was shed by some French officers, and even by some diplomats, in serving Lebanon, its cause and its peace in a better manner.

He was asked: How about the relations with Syria?

He answered: In my UN speech, I was very clear. We are interested in establishing very friendly and fraternal relations with Syria. The reason is that the ties that bind the Lebanese and Syrian people are much stronger than the factors of dissension between the two peoples.

Regrettably, during a specific phase, the Syrian Government harmed the good relations that should and must exist between Syria and Lebanon. We hope that Syria will understand that it is imperative for Syria's forces to leave Lebanon in the very near future in the interests of both countries. We have a relationship with Syria within this framework and I hope tht we and they will be able to obtain positive results in the near future. We do not believe in lasting animosity among peoples. A specific problem has estranged the Lebanese people from the Syrian people and we are desirous of setting up sincere and fraternal relations -- and I hope that we will succeed in our task.

He was asked: And the Lebanese attitude toward Israel?

He answered: We should not speak of peace between Lebanon and Israel. When they talk to us about this peace, then we will have an opinion to give in this respect. Anyway, it is clear that this aspect of the problem can only be tackled within the framework of a Lebanese agreement, within the framework of Lebanese solidarity and within the framework of consolidating security in Lebanon.

He was asked: Will there be a coming visit concerning financial aid?

He answered: There will definitely be a visit -- a tour of the Arab world. It will not be a visit for begging. We are not that kind of people and that is completely out of the question. Naturally, it will be a political visit to defend the cause of Lebanon with all our friends in the Arab world. Now, as regards the financial matter: Naturally, we are in need of contributions from all the states friendly to Lebanon. The Lebanese have a basic role in the field of development. The Lebanese have always relied on themselves, even in this domain. All assistance must be that of backing. However, it is incumbent on the Lebanese to personally assume their responsibilities for the task of reconstructing the country. These contributions will not be charity -- may I quickly, specifically point this out -- but will be accepted as investments. The Lebanese are able to build the country on their own.

He was asked: How about the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon?

He answered: What is important for us is to accede to the complete and immediate withdrawal of the Palestinians, the Syrians and the Israelis from Lebanon. This is the stance of Lebanon -- the other points do not concern us.

He was asked: Will there be future meetings with 'Arafat?

He answered: This matter has not been raised. If it is in Lebanon's interest, then we have no problem about meeting anybody, whoever he might be.

He was asked about the Arab and foreign forces.

He said: I do not know whether it is possible for a human being to be half French or three-quarters French. One is either Lebanese or not at all. Are the Syrians Lebanese? While awaiting [an answer] let them become as such.

He was asked: What is the nature of the aid which the World Bank will offer for the reconstruction of Lebanon?

He answered: I contacted the World Bank, which is helping Lebanon. I am in a position to say that there are large Lebanese consortiums which have hammered out a kind of agreement to help Lebanon. Soon, we will be able to talk with more ease about these projects and about the fundamental assistance in the adventure of reconstruction.

He was asked: How about backing for and sympathy with Lebanon?

He answered: The signs of sympathy that have been shown by many friendly powers arouse our satisfaction, and this is a factor of hope as far as Lebanon is concerned. Many friendly powers have expressed their desire to stand on the side of Lebanon so that it will recover its security and sovereignty. However, at this time I cannot give details in this respect.

He was asked: Do you have any comment to make on the plans forwarded by Jordan and the PLO for the resolution of the Middle East crisis?

He answered: The sole plan in which I believe is the Lebanese plan -- it is summed up as follows: the withdrawal of the Syrians, the withdrawal of the Israelis and the withdrawal of the PLO. This is the sole plan agreeable to us.

Lebanon is the key to the Middle East. Without peace in Lebanon, there will be no peace in the Middle East. We insist that peace in the Middle East must pass through peace in Lebanon. And the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon is the basic role of my visit to the United States, France and Rome. We hope that the big powers will help us ensure an immediate withdrawal.

He was asked: What about the future of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon?

He answered: I hope that the problem of the Palestinian civilians will not enter the market of Arab efforts to outbid each other and Arab contradictions. Let the Arabs cease these attempts at outbidding each other; let the slogans stop. Lebanon has offered for the Palestinian cause and for the Palestinians themselves more than what the Arab community and all the Arab states have offered in this respect. I greatly regret this campaign of calumnies to which Lebanon has been recently exposed as the result of some lies and disinformation stemming from the subject of the camps and the protection of the Palestinian nationals in Lebanon.

Lebanon has discharged its full duty toward the Palestinian nationals in Lebanon. Lebanon has given social and economic care to all the Palestinians lawfully residing on its territory.

I regret to say that some Arab states are still the hostages and captives of the logic of cheap efforts to outbid each other at the expense of the Palestinian people themselves. In lieu of offering real support for the Palestinians, they throw stones gratis at Lebanon to prevent it from discharging its duty in this realm.

He added: The Lebanese Army has made a total of 1,400 arrests -- all made by virture of warrants issued by the military public prosecution. Some 500 detainees have been released. Where is the calamity if the Lebanese state -- to protect its citizens and security and the lives of its compatriots -- has apprehended some saboteurs or some of those who have infringed law and order in Lebanon? Therefore, the individual, political and ideological liberty -- all these liberties are held sacred in Lebanon. They are the raison d'etre of Lebanon and the cause of Lebanon's continuity. They are the basis for the role that Lebanon plays in the Arab world. We scrupulously adhere to these liberties and to the protection of all the subjects who lawfully reside in our territory. These matters are given facts of Lebanese policy and of the Lebanese presence. Therefore, we have had enough of casting doubts and efforts to outdo each other. We will continue to ensure the climate of freedom and dignity, we stand prepared to perform all the dictates of our duty and to intercept all the dens of sabotage and all the dens that infringe the law on the Lebanese scene despite the tendentious information campaigns that this readiness will cost us, regardless of the doubts that will be case by the tendentious and hireling people who cast doubts, and irrespective of the rabid campaigns that will occur on the Lebanese scene.

Lebanon has endured enough. We have had enough of destruction and ruination. We have had enough of doubts cast on the Lebanese sacrosancts. As of 23 September, I assumed my full responsibilities before God, before the homeland and before my conscience. I will continue to pursue this line so that I will protect freedoms, the Lebanese citizens and the safety and sovereignty of Lebanese territory. I will do these things at the expense of all those tendentious persons who cast doubts, all the hirelings, and all the rabid campaigns that are trying to take us back to the war in which we found ourselves in the past few years; that is, a free-of-charge war, murder and destruction.

President al-Jumayyil added: I will try to summarize what I have said in a few words: There is a campaign of calumnies that has been launched against the Lebanese Army and against Lebanon and it has been directed against this army's attempt to organize its affairs, to put its house in order, to control the dens of intrigue and terrorism always present in this house -- dens that operate within the hearing and sight of the whole world to destroy Lebanon and to return us to the past years of internecine fighting.

The Lebanese Government will bear all its responsibilities in this respect, regardless of the campaigns of calumny that claim to defend individual and political liberties. The reason is that it is highly necessary to control the forces of evil that try to crack all these liberties. This struggle will continue with the assistance of the judiciary that oversees all the security operations that are carried out by the security forces in Lebanon. We absolutely insist on safeguarding all guarantees for all those residing in our territory. At the least, we hope that no one will enter into a discussion with us about our security and that nobody will try to outdo us concerning our future and our dignity. In particular, we do not want our absolute determination to avert Lebanon's return to the internecine fighting and to end the conspiracies that are concocted at the expense of our independence and sovereignty to be the object of any discussion.

He was asked: France asks Lebanon what it wants. Today, did you ask for your needs from France?

He answered: I believe we have specified the needs. We have specified them in detail today and the response was also in detail.

He was asked about Lebanon's relations with the PLO.

He answered: Lebanon has always been an asylum and a haven. It has always respected a man for being a man. It has respected man's dignity without stopping to think of his nationality. Ultimately, the Palestinians are human beings and brothers as well. We are responsible for their dignity, security and comfort and we work on this basis. Unfortunately, there are residents in our land -- Palestinians and others -- who have exploited this democratic atmosphere and [word indistinct] Lebanon's absolute sanctifying of freedom and individual liberties to commit excesses aimed at cracking these liberties and destroying Lebanon's democratic edifice. We must be very clear: Lebanon has always been the carrier of the banner of humanism for man and the pioneer of liberties and democracy in the world or in an environment built on intolerance and on the various modes of dictatorship.

In this environment, Lebanon figures as the sole country for which liberties constitute an integral part of its raison d'etre. Therefore, all our efforts are now channelled toward safeguarding a sound atmosphere that would foster the growth of a correct understanding of liberties and democracy in their full and complete sense.

We stand alongside the Palestinian people lawfully residing in Lebanon who discharge all their duties prescribed by Lebanese law. However, we will absolutely not slacken, regardless of the intensity of the campaigns of calumnies being launched by a specific press against us, in destroying all the forces of evil that aim at stabbing Lebanon's message itself.

To a final question, his excellency answered: We hope that Lebanese sovereignty will be restored throughout the Lebanese territory -- from the north to the south and from the coast to Al-Biqa'. I hope that I have been clear in explaining Lebanon's reality. I hope that the world press, which has mobilized itself for this meeting, conveys the truth as it is.

AFP, AP SIGN AGREEMENT ON TELEPHOTO SYSTEM

PA201243 Paris AFP in Spanish 1315 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The press agencies FRANCE PRESSE (AFP) and ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) today announced the signing of an agreement for joint exploitation of a numerical photo transmission system prepared by AFP.

AFP is completing installation of a new interior telecommunications network based on a system called "Sytin" in order to tend to the need of its consumers in the news information photo service in France.

AP will soon use the same system in its own distribution networks in order to combine the transmission of data and photos.

The transmission of text is basically done numerically. However, photo transmission techniques considerably limit the capacity and speed available for the transmission of texts when both are integrated in a single circuit, which often forces consumers to resort to two different circuits.

The AFP procedures focuses on the conversion of traditional photo signals into numerical data, which permits the simultaneous transmission of photos and texts in a single circuit without altering the capacity or speed of transmission, which are fundamental for the text.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH -- The Journal Officiel for Saturday, 9 October, will carry the appointment of Mr Samuel le Caruyer de Beauvais as French ambassador to Bangladesh, replacing Mr Rene Moreau. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 82 p 6 PM]

SPADOLINI TO DISCUSS USSR PIPELINE ON U.S. VISIT

AU201010 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, October 20 -- The controversy between Europe and the United States over American sanctions applied to European firms supplying the Soviet Union with parts and equipment built on U.S. license for the trans-Siberian gaslines will be "at the center of my talks in Washington", Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini said in the evening. Spadolini will travel to the U.S. capital later this month on official visit on the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

In an interview in an Italian weekly on newsstands today, the premier noted that "relations between Europe and the U.S. are going through a very delicate phase. The positions taken by our ally across the Atlantic as regards the trans-Siberian gaslines are a demonstration of this".

Spadolini went on to affirm that, "this deadlock will not be broken by moving towards greater conflict but by going in the opposite direction, that of strengthening the partnership between Europe and the U.S.".

The premier's remarks came against the background of the U.S. Customs seizure in New York of General Electric turbine parts ready for shipment to Italy's Nuovo Pignone, on contract to build turbines and compressors for the Soviet and Algerian gaslines. Nuovo Pignone, blacklisted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, learned of the seizure on October 15 and on the following day, Saturday, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo instructed the ambassador to Washington, Rinaldo Petrignani, to seek a clarification of the move.

On the same issue, the head of the small right-of-center Liberal Party, Valerio Zanone, filed a query with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on government intentions for "the debated and debatable Italian participation in the construction and financing of the Siberian gasline".

In his query, the secretary of the government party also raised the question of Soviet political prisoners forced to work on the gasline project.

The president of the Tuscan region, where Nuovo Pignone is located, sent a letter to the premier yesterday in which he voiced his "extreme concern for the serious difficulties" which could be created for the state company as a result of the American sanctions. Mario Leone also affirmed that "only through the mutual understanding of each side's requirements and positions and a sincere spirit of cooperation" could the impasse be resolved.

Sources close to Nuovo Pignone management yesterday said that the U.S. Customs seizure of some three million dollars worth of turbine rotors would have no immediate effect on the company because of its "extremely diversified" production of turbines and compressors and other equipment.

In another development yesterday, the premier's mediation bid to get the trade unions confederation and public and private industry back to the bargaining table led to a breakthrough with the announcement that labor-management talks on the cost of labor and wage indexation will begin October 27.

COLOMBO CONFIRMS LEBANESE CAMPS BEING INSPECTED

AU200928 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 20 -- A representative from the Italian Embassy in Beirut and officials from the French and United States Embassies in the capital are currently conducting visits to detention centers where people arrested during Lebanese Army police operations are being held, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said yesterday.

The foreign minister referred to the checks conducted by representatives from the three nations in the peacekeeping force in a statement to the Senate before ratification of the international treaties covering Italian participation in the Sinai and Lebanon peacekeeping forces.

Colombo told the Senate that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has provided ample assurances to the committee of the three nations' ambassadors of his desire to avoid illegality and violence and said that the visits to the places where the detainees are held began yesterday.

Going back to the reedition of the three-nation peacekeeping force, following the completion of the Palestinian evacuation, the foreign minister said that Italian diplomatic steps aimed at returning the force to Beirut were begun immediately after the Israeli-inspired massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps on September 17 and 18.

He also recalled that the Rome government repeatedly intervened with the Lebanese authorities to press home the need for a normalization ocess in Beirut in the framework of legality and order.

$10 Million in Aid

AU202000 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, October 20 -- Italy will allocate a total of 13 billion lire, some 10 million dollars, in emergency assistance for the reconstruction of Lebanon, Italian Minister Massimo Curcio announced here today.

The Italian official is heading up a Foreign Ministry delegation currently conferring with Lebanese authorities on the nation's most urgent requirements and the role Italy can play in meeting these needs.

The minister said that the Lebanese authorities have indicated three priority sectors, water supplies, electrical power and communications. He affirmed that Italy is in a position to provide parts, equipment and technicians for rebuilding these indispensible services now totally broken down after eight years of civil strike and four months of bombardments.

Another project referred to by the head of delegation was for the construction of some 10,000 housing units for the estimated 50,000 homeless in Beirut and in south Lebanon. Curcio said that a final decision on the scope of the Italian contribution to this reconstructions is likely to be announced tomorrow to coincide with the visit to Rome of Lebanese head of state Amin al-Jumayyil.

The delegation includes three experts from the Foreign Ministry Department of Cooperation and Development, an architect and two engineers.

It was also announced today that next week, Italian doctors and medical supplies and equipment will arrive at the (Acca) hospital in the capital whose patients are mainly Palestinian refugees from the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA LIFTED

PY201338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1220 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria today signed a decree through which his country lifts all economic sanctions imposed on Argentina as a consequence of the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

The government decree annuls the suspension of the export of all types of strategic products to Argentina. With the signing of the new legal document, trade relations between the two countries will again be ruled through the framework that was in force before the EEC imposed sanctions as a consequence of the Malvinas war.

GAS DEAL NEGOTIATIONS DUE TO START IN ALGIERS

AU200945 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 20 -- Lengthy and complex negotiations for the Italian purchase of Algerian natural gas will be pushed forward another step today with the arrival in Algiers of an Italian delegation for consultations with officials of Sonatrach, the Algerian state energy agency, on the technical aspects of the future contract.

The delegation includes officials of the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), ENI's engineering subsidiary, SNAM, and is led by Manin Carabba of the Foreign Trade Ministry. Their job will be to transform into a contract the general agreement reached at the end of September by the Italian foreign trade minister, Nicola Capria, and Algerian energy minister, Belkacem Nabi.

The Italian delegation and Sonatrach officials will begin work on the purchase price for the Algerian gas, to be pumped to a Sicilian terminal through the transmediterranean pipeline, a price indexation formula and the terms for the revision of the contract.

One of the most hotly debated points of the general agreement is the price of 4.41 dollars per million BTU's 40 cents over the current market price. The surcharge has been defended by the Rome government on the basis of the [word indistinct] requirements to diversify the nation's energy supply sources and expand trade with North African nations.

SNAM, which will be responsible for the Italian end of the contract, will be reimbursed for the 40 cent surcharge through a mechanism the foreign trade minister is expected to announce tomorrow when he goes before the house Industry Committee to report on issues connected to the Algerian and Soviet gaslines.

POPE REPORTEDLY TO SPEND CHRISTMAS IN BEIRUT

AU201621 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Tel Aviv, October 20 -- Pope John Paul II is planning to celebrate midnight mass this Christmas in Beirut in order to pray for peace in the Middle East, two journalists from the Tel Aviv daily, YEDI'OT AHARONOT, said here today.

According to the reporters, who were quoting what they described as Vatican sources, the Catholic leader will also visit the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila where, just over a month ago, Lebanese rightists massacred hundreds of refugees while the Israelis controlled the area and access to the camps.

According to the journalists, the pope will discuss his plan with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil when they meet at the Vatican shortly. But the pope "has no intention of visiting Israel", the journalists added.

According to the two reporters, the pope plans to fly to Beirut on December 24 and stop in Beirut for two or three days, visiting both the Muslim and Christian sectors of the Lebanese capital, celebrating various masses, and going to the refugee camps.

The two journalists are (Yael Esri), who lives in Switzerland, and (Edwin Eytan), who lives in Paris.

VATICAN DENIES POPE, PERTINI DISCUSSED IOR CASE

AU201628 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, October, 20 -- The Vatican City today denied that Pope John Paul II and Italian President Sandro Pertini discussed the disputed relations between the Istituto per le Opere Religiose (IOR), the Vatican bank, and the Milanese Banco Ambrosiano when they met for lunch yesterday.

"I am able to say that the meeting was marked by cordiality and courtesy", Vatican spokesman, Father Romeo Panciroli, told newsmen in reference to the luncheon offered by Pertini at the presidential estate at Castelporziano south of Rome.

"Questions regarding the IOR were not dealt with, and there was no reason to do so", Panciroli asserted. He was also asked about reports in a Florence newspaper yesterday of a meeting in recent days between the pope and the commission of cardinals whose job is to oversee the IOR's activities.

Panciroli confirmed the report, saying "that corresponds to the truth", but he rejected out of hand further details which the newspaper supplied of an apparent split in the commission. The paper said that Cardinal Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli is in favor of a "negotiated solution" to the debts which Italy claims the IOR ran up with the now-liquidated Banco Ambrosiano, according to some reports a matter of over a billion dollars.

The paper said Casaroli was prepared to solve the dispute by paying over 450 billion lire, or about thirty million dollars at present exchange rates, but the other cardinals do not agree. "This is the fruit of personal inference and imagination", was Panciroli's comment.

L'UNITA REPORTS BUFALINA CONTACTS IN PRC

PM201037 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Oct 82 p 7

[Siegmund Ginzberg dispatch]

[Text] Beijing -- Comrade Paolo Bufalini, of the PCI Directorate, has met with Qiao Shi, on the CPC Secretariat and director of the CPC International Liaison Department. The cordial conversation, which was also attended by other CPC leaders, was the last of several meetings, over the past 2 weeks on what was Bufalini's first visit to China.

At his meetings in Beijing, as in the provinces; Bufalini received full information about China's economic, social and political situation, with special reference to the swing that has taken place in recent years and that was ratified by the recent 12th CPC Congress. He, in turn, provided information about the Italian situation.

During these same meetings, Bufalini told us, the principal topics of the international situation were discussed. In particular, there emerged fundamental agreement on the decisive point of the need to safeguard world peace. In connection with the primary need for peace, there was also discussion of China's relations with the United States, the USSR, Western Europe and the Third World.

Asked about the current Sino-Soviet talks in Beijing, Comrade Bufalini told us that he considers these talks significant and important, inasmuch as he believes that, even though long-existing disagreements between China and the USSR raise complex problems that are certainly not east to resolve, the fact that there has been a resumption of discussions in itself positive.

Bufalini also told us that in all his meetings in China over the past 2 weeks -- both at the top and in the provinces and places of production -- both the Chinese comrades and we ourselves emphasized with pleasure the friendly and continuous development of PCI-CPC relations.

SPECULATION OVER BRITISH MOVES IN GIBRALTAR

LD201300 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The cancellation on short notice of the Staffordshire Battalion's return to Britain from the Rock of Gibraltar, the recent arrival of a detachment of the British 32d Guided Weapons Regiment equipped with blowpipe antiaircraft missiles and the arrival of a number of ships in the last 24 hours, all seem to confirm the forecast made last Sunday by THE SUNDAY TIMES that Gibraltar's defenses are being reinforced in a manner unprecedented in recent years to guard against any eventuality which might arise from the Spanish elections on 28 October.

A British military spokesman in the colony announced that the Staffordshire Battalion have cancelled their return to the United Kingdom and will not for the moment be replaced by the 7th Gurkhas Battalion -- veterans of the Malvinas -- because of immediate difficulties over settling them in local training camps.

While THE SUNDAY TIMES report said this reinforcement might be motivated by the possibility of a military coup in Spain before or immediately after the general election, the Madrid newspaper ABC today carries a dispatch from Algeciras quoting the Foreign Ministry representative in Gibraltar as saying the British Government wants to be sure that the Rock is militarily prepared for any emergency. The Foreign Ministry official in Gibraltar said these changes of units have no political significance and are for excluviely military reasons. When journalists asked him whether those military reasons derived from confidential reports from the British Foreign ministry on the situation in Spain, the spokesman declined to comment.

UCD'S CAVERO ON ELECTION, PARTY DIFFICULTIES

PM191301 Madrid YA in Spanish 4 Oct 82 p 72

[Interview with Union of Democratic Center (UCD) Secretary General Inigo Cavero by Maria Luisa Donsos and Anabel Diez -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] YA: The latest opinion polls do not give the UCD more than 15 deputies. Do these estimates agree with those which your party has?

Cavero: It is usual to enter into a war of opinion polls in an election period. Without indicating the source or number of samples, the parties publish polls as suits them best. We have our own polls, but we believe that it is not yet advisable to enter into that war. Nevertheless, that dearth of votes and seats is very far from the truth.

YA: But you are aware that the UCD's decline will be a reality in a few days' time. In the analysis which your party will have made of the possible causes of its decline, which causes figure foremost?

Cavero: Just as is happening in most European countries, the consequences of the current economic crisis are being suffered by the ruling party, and the opposition is benefiting from not having experienced that weakening.

YA: You do not mention in that analysis the internal struggle which has occurred in your party and the deplorable spectacle which it has presented to the public.

Cavero: A process of agglutination (acoplamiento) has taken place; people have gone to their natural places. But it is those of us who are in the UCD who have a clear idea of a center political blueprint, even though having to regret the departure of the man who has our founder and first chairman -- Adolfo Suarez. He has adopted another center blueprint, and it is he who will have to explain what its differences from the UCD are. I have already seen one; he is planning to make a rapprochement with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] after the election.

Safeguard Seats

Ya: And how do you assess the defection phenomenon in the UCD in that stage of agglutination which you mention?

Cavero: The basic problems really began in the second stage of the legislative term, when lists of deputies were no longer circulating and no replacements were occurring. The deputies increasingly felt that they were the owners of their seats, forgetting they had won them through inclusion on a UCD ticket. When the election was approaching, they believed they had to safeguard their seats.

Ya: You have planned the publicity campaign basing yourselves on sentences or thoughts of Landelino Lavilla, taken from a past speech. Many of them condemn the left as being "immature and utopian." Can you explain their basis?

Cavero: A rejuvenation has occurred in the PSOE, and although much of it is positive, it cannot fail to be assessed by a rival party. A considerable section of the PSOE is comprised of people who are too green and inexperienced in administration. Moreover, I can see considerable contradictions in the economic program, and I am also worried that the trade union federations may be the real economic policy chiefs.

Ya: Lavilla's maxims also contain references to an authoritarian right. What is your opinion of the efforts which Mr Fraga is making to restrain himself?

Popular Alliance's Authoritarianism

Cavero: It is a salutary intention of Mr Fraga to appear as a moderate and unauthoritarian man. But I believe that the right has in its conservative viewpoints an authoritarian cast contrary to the trend of the times and to the necessary modernization and evolution of Spanish society. I would like the Spanish people to see video recordings of some of Mr Fraga's speeches in the Congress of Deputies, and not merely the image of the Popular Alliance leader seated in front of a few journalists to demonstrate his dialectical skill, to which the reporters also contributed. Of course, he walked away with the match.

Ya: At any event, the UCD's campaign seems to be directed almost exclusively at attacking the PSOE, and, to a lesser extent, the right. So, can we define the Socialists as your opponents in this election?

Cavero: Our real opponent is the one which wishes to oust us from power, which is the PSOE. Next, there is a party such as the Popular Alliance and its satellites, whose sole obsession currently, as throughout the legislative term, is to dynamite the UCD. Naturally, we must confront rivals of various kinds.

Ya: The UCD's credibility has been entrusted to Lavilla. However, his authority was called into question on 19 September, when the pact with the Liberals was broken. As you already know, there was talk of a battle once more, which was won by your party's blue sector.

Lavilla, the Peacemaker

Cavero: A party has its own structure, and an operation as traumatic as is entailed by an organizational vacuum in certain provinces cannot be carried out in 2 months. Nevertheless, there have been important renewals which are to be observed in certain provinces. Mr Lavilla has helped to pacify the UCD, although it was no easy matter. As for the Liberals, I hope that in a not very distant future Mr Garrigues and Mr Lavilla will demonstrate that there are possibilities of cooperation.

FINLAND

NORDIC DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING OPENS 20 OCT

LD201320 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A 2-day meeting of Nordic defense ministers opened in Helsinki today. The ministers meet regularly twice a year to discuss common matters connected with United Nations' peace-keeping operations. In connection with the meeting, the ministers will take a cruise aboard the minesweeper Pohjanmaa near Helsinki to view Finnish naval defenses. The program also includes a visit to Suomenlinna. The meeting's host is Defense Minister Juhani Saukkonen.

ICELAND

FINNISH PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

LD201454 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto has arrived on a state visit to Iceland. He was met at Reykjavik Airport by, among others, President Vigdis Finnbogadottir and Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen. The first day's program included a visit to the Reykjavik Manuscript Institute and a gala dinner to be given by President Finnbogadottir. Tomorrow, President Koivisto will have talks with Prime Minister Thoroddsen.

The state visit will end on Saturday.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN

PM181143 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Necessary Change of Course"]

[Text] This fall's discussion of the budget in the Storting will chiefly be a question of whether the majority of politicians are prepared to be party to the change of course which the Willoch government considers necessary to get the economy moving again, and in doing so, safeguard employment and the welfare state. The main problem in the Norwegian economy is that the level of prices and other expenditures has become so high that Norwegian firms are having ever-increasing problems selling their goods and services. They are simply too expensive in comparison with what other countries have to offer. If we do not succeed in reversing this trend, we must simply prepare ourselves for significant unemployment in Norway, too. It is this situation which the government is seeking to attack in its economic plans for 1983 which, through a series of measures, aim at resurrecting competitiveness and creating a better economic foundation for the solution of urgent public and private issues.

The first comments on the draft budget which has been put forward could indicate that the Labor Party is intent on continuing to pursue an erroneous policy, with increases in public spending, tax increases and higher inflation. The result would inevitably be the further weakening of Norwegian competitiveness and not the reverse, which is what the government's policy amounts to.

It hardly comes as any surprise that the Labor Party should be groping in the dark and be unable to present a realistic alternative for the solution of the problems we are now facing as a nation.

However, it is worrisome that the government's support paties, the Christian People's Party and the Center Party, according to the comments on the budget to date, are playing with the idea of weakening the very foundation of the Willoch government's budget proposals. The "spending parties" are once again living up to their reputation and have already hinted at several hefty spending increases at the same time they are reducing the government's proposals for real tax reductions, merely referring to index-linked adjustment of the tax system instead.

The government's proposals for tax reductions are a central, decisive part of its overall economic strategy, where the efforts to improve competitiveness appear as the main task overshadowing everything else. As Finance Minister Rolf Presthus stressed in yesterday's budget speech, the personal tax reductions proposed by the government could be the largest and most important contribution to those firms in difficulty, because the tax reductions could slow down the upward trend in wages and operating costs. If the Christian People's Party and the Center Party were to adopt positions whereby that the government would run the risk of not winning a majority for its tax proposals, it could be necessary for Prime Minister Willoch to use the cabinet question for the first time since he took office. If the very foundation of its economic policy were to disappear, the government would have no business being in office. The prime minister has already voiced this view on several occasions in the past.

Taking the circumstances into consideration, the government has made a correct political decision, firmly intent as it is on combating unemployment in both the short and long terms. The budget has been given an unmistakable social profile, and this means the consolidation of the welfare state and the secure society we have constructed. We are on the right road -- in accordance with what was promised before the election.

COCKFIELD SPEAKS ON U.S. TRADE POLICY, GATT

LD202140 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2116 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A stern warning about the consequences of a shift by America towards protectionism came tonight from Trade Secretary Lord Cockfield.

He told the Lords that the world was watching with interest and real concern how the U.S. Administration was coping with strong pressure in Congress, fuelled by the recession, for new trade legislation.

"That could easily, in the guise of 'reciprocity' or of 'domestic content' bring America into conflict with its multilateral trading obligations in the GATT", he added.

The fears had been accentuated by the behaviour of the American administration over steel and the Siberian pipeline.

"A development of this kind, that is a move on the part of the United States in a protectionist direction, would be one of the biggest blows a great market economy could deliver to the open international trading system", Lord Cockfield said.

Speaking in a debate on the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting, he added that the government should not blindly and unthinkingly follow a liberal trade policy for all sectors and in all circumstances.

But policy decisions for governments became more difficult as major departures from open trading, or fears of such departures increased.

"It is unreasonable and unrealistic to expect that any major trading country will continue to keep its market open to exports from another country if its own exporters are shut out of that country's domestic market," Lord Cockfield said.

The benefits of a liberal trading system were very great.

"If my home market is open to you, your home market ought to be open to me on equal terms."

Lord Cockfield said the November GATT meeting had the chance to take a limited step in that direction.

The House rose at 9:28 pm.

ULSTER ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESEMBLES OPINION POLL

PM200941 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Oct 82 p 20

[Editorial: "Voting for Nothing"]

[Text] Even by Irish standards, today's election in Ulster is an extraordinary affair. The assembly to be elected will, in the first instance, have no power and its ability to achieve power will depend on its accepting certain conditions which all the main participants in the contest have already rejected.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) (the chief representative of the Roman Catholic minority), though it is putting up candidates, has announced that its members will neither sit nor accept their salaries.

It believes, correctly, that its principal opponents will never agree to power sharing, and that the whole exercise will therefore turn out to be either fatuous or a fraud. Mr Paisley and his Democratic Unionist Party speak quite kindly of the assembly, knowing that it will have some sort of Unionist majority and pretending to believe that Mr Prior will in the end hand over power to that majority rather than admit that he has fathered a dead duck. The Official Unionist under Mr Molyneaux (the solid, traditionalist party which used to take the Tory whip), is profoundly disillusioned. Many of its members, including its leader and Mr Powell, would like the assembly to be dissolved at the earliest opportunity and before it has had time to do irreparable harm to the union by pressing demands which no British Government could accept. They would like to see Ulster governed like any other part of the kingdom. Since, however it is not in the nature of assemblies to demand their own annihilation, they will begin by demanding that this one should have all the powers enjoyed by the old Stormont parliament; this they know will be rejected.

The Alliance Party (Ulster's equally sanctimonious equivalent of the SDP) [Social Democratic Party] is well disposed to Mr Prior's plan, as to all other types of confused moderation. But it will be surprising if it does very well. The best hope is that the Official Unionist (a stable and decent party) will do vastly better than Mr Paisley, and that the SDLP (which firmly rejects violence) will maintain its strength against those Republicans who more or less overtly support the IRA [Irish Republican Army]. This is not so much an election as an opinion poll. As the latest violence shows, however, the information which it will yield is being bought at a high cost.

PAPAIOANNOU REASSERTS AKEL STAND ON CYPRUS

NC201212 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stated in his recommendation at yesterday's regular session of the plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the party that the Cyprus issue must be solved through intercommunal talks within the framework of the United Nations, through our own intensive struggle, through its all-sided internationalization and through the convocation of an international conference within the framework of the United Nations.

Papaioannou stated that it is an unquestionable fact that the presence of Turkish occupation troops in Cyprus creates a difficult and unilateral situation for the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks. The Cypriot people, he added, will never cease their struggle for withdrawal of the Turkish occupation and all other foreign troops from their territory.

He also stated the Cyrpus issue has been, and remains, correctly positioned since Ethnarch Makarios was alive and that it was, and remains, a question of ridding Cyprus of the Turkish occupation and imperialist intervention in our domestic affairs.

Papaioannou said there is not a single AKEL document or statement by its cadres which does not position the Cyprus issue on its correct foundation.

GREEK, TURKISH TRADE UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

NC191901 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The Pan-Cypriot Trade Union of Public Servants and the trade union of employees of Denktas' administration have decided to cooperate on a permanent basis for the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation in order to avert the great dangers which, as they say in a joint statement, are created by the present situation and which threaten Cyprus' future.

The joint statement was released following a meeting that representatives of the two trade unions had at the seventh International Congress of Public Servants held in Prague. Within the framework of their cooperation, they have decided to work for the holding of an all-trade union conference in order to discuss practical measures and joint action on a permanent basis among the trade unions and other mass organizations for the promotion of good will, mutual confidence and cooperation among the working people of the two communities.

In their statement, the two trade unions voice concern and anxiety over the great prolongation of the Cyprus problem and ask for its settlement without any further delay through peaceful means. They also expressed support for the procedure of the intercommunal talks for a solution based on the UN resolutions, a solution which will provide for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned, federal and demilitarized Cyprus.

DENKTAS MEETS ISLAMIC LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES

TA201500 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, held a meeting with representatives of the World Islamic League in New York. In a speech at a dinner given in his honor by the Islamic League, Denktas called on the Islamic countries to act in unity and solidarity in the just causes of the Turkish Federated State and the other Islamic countries. Relating how the Turkish Armed Forces had saved the Turkish Cypriots from Greek Cypriot cruelty with the 1974 peace operation, Denktas expressed the Turkish Cypriot community's sadness about the negative attitudes of certain countries regarding the Cyprus problem.

A representative of the World Islamic League, (Aladdin Harufa), said that the unity and solidarity of the Islamic world was important for the Turkish Cypriots' national cause. He added that the World Islamic League would help the Turkish cypriots.

DAILY COMMENTS ON MOOD OF GREEK-CYPRIOT TALKS

NC201010 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 20 Oct 82 p 3

[From the "Independent" column]

[Text] It did not escape notice that President Kiprianou's latest visit to Athens was undertaken in a sufficiently warm atmosphere and that it was given continual television coverage. This was not the case for the two gentlemen's other meetings following the announcement of the minimum program [Democratic Party-AKEL cooperation]. If one ignores the expedient embraces and certain formal smiles, Kiprianou and Papandreou kept a distance between them created by the minimum program and the abuse AKEL directed against Papandreou.

It now appears that something has changed. All indications point to a certain rapprochement, or at least a certain mutual tolerance. This is no way surprises us, because it is something which we forecast based on the possible developments of Greek domestic affairs. Papandreou is faced with serious problems both inside and outside his own party. He would in no way want his problems to be expanded under the light of the Cyprus issue, particularly after the results of the Greek municipal elections which allow the Communist Party of Florakis [KKE] to attempt a regulatory role in the country's political affairs. Naturally, observing protocol in no way means that the differences in Athens-Nicosia relations have been smoothed out. This remains a burning issue.

PAPANDREOU QUESTIONED BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

NC202110 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Oct 82 pp 7, 13

[Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's answers to questions at a luncheon by foreign press correspondents in Athens on 19 October]

[Excerpts] Question connected with Greece's attitude toward the Polish situation.

Answer: Within the EEC framework as well as on other occasions, we have unreservedly denounced the proclamation of martial law in Poland. We have radically disagreed with the approval of sanctions against the USSR and Poland. We have been fully vindicated on the European and world-wide level. Even the United States is violating its own regulations by sending grain and cereals to the USSR in astonishingly historical quantities.

Question connected with the positions of PASOK and the government toward NATO, the bases, the EEC and the "alliance" with the KKE during the municipal elections.

Answer: I do not know to which alliance the reference is made because, as you know PASOK participated in the vast majority of the municipal areas with its own candidates.

PASOK, the Government of Greece, does not believe in the division of Europe into two cold-war blocs. It does not overlook this division because today it is, unfortunately, a given fact in Europe's international life. Greece does not wish to belong to any military bloc and, consequently, not even to NATO; we have not concealed this, we do not conceal it and we do not change our stance, particularly since NATO supported the dictatorship in Greece for 7 years and has let Cyprus be led to a real tragedy. As I said at the sporting club gathering, every step in our foreign policy must be guided by ensuring the highest possible security and independence as well as our territorial integrity. For each step we must be responsible to the people. We will do and are doing whatever we can without jeopardizing the security of the nation or the people.

As you know, with regard to NATO, there are already serious problems with the military arm of the alliance, problems which refer to the "triangular relations" of NATO-Ankara-Athens. We have not managed to resolve these problems during the past 12 months and, consequently, Greece has not fully reciprocated on the content -- as it is being interpreted -- of the agreement on Greece's reintegration, that is, the Rogers agreement.

I cannot predict the future. But I confine myself to this answer. With regard to the U.S. base, we have stressed and do stress that the presense of foreign bases in our country limits our national independence and the national people's sovereignty over our country. The U.S. bases do not serve any direct national defense interests of our country and, of course, they are not a continuation of Greece's commitments toward NATO. The bases exclusively serve -- unless one views them within the framework of a world war -- the strategic interests of the great United States in this region, particularly at a time when the U.S. role in the eastern Mediterranean and in the Middle East is greatly reinforced as a result of the neutrality toward developments being shown by the USSR. We have invited the United States to a dialogue, a dialogue in connection with the future of the bases.

We stressed prior to the [parliamentary] elections, as well as in our policy statement, that it is not our intention to unilaterally take by surprise the superpower called the United States, that first, the framework of the presence of the bases -- that is the timetable -- will be shaped through a dialogue; second, there will follow the terms under which, during that period of time, the bases will operate within the framework of the given timetable; and third, that the existing agreements -- they number 108 -- introduce a colonial status (this is the result of civil war) and that such a status is unacceptable. If the two parties do not come to an agreement, if the talks do not arrive at a positive result, then the bases must go.

With regard to the EEC, I think a few words would suffice. We have raised the question of special relations with the European Community. We believe that, with the framework in force, a country with such a relatively low per capita income within this club of rich countries will be unable to soundly and successfully plan its agricultural, industrial, economic or social development. I am glad the EEC has displayed both a strong interest in and desire for dialogue, a dialogue which is now continuing and for which, of course, I cannot say anything more today.

Question connected with the municipal and communal election results and particularly with the increase in KKE strength and the repercussions on government policy.

Answer: I would first of all like to say that I am not in a position -- I am saying this sincerely -- to assess whether there has been any flow [of voters] from PASOK to the KKE, where it happened or how much it has been. I would like to recall that during the 1981 parliamentary elections PASOK received 44 percent of the votes in Athens. During the same occasion, but in the case of the Europarliament, we received only 31 percent at the same moment. This means that, indeed, the parliamentary, Europarliamentary and municipal elections cannot be subjected to the same analysis as equal, equivalent or uniform things. I also wish to tell you something else: The government has its program, its strategic goals. We would rather not be in power than violate any one of our strategic positions or strategic goals. Therefore, any bargain with any party -- a bargain that would change our goals -- must be ruled out in advance.

Question connected with Greek-Turkish relations and cooperation in commercial and other levels.

Answer: As you know, it has been a few months since it was agreed between the two governments to observe a moratorium, that is a truce, in connection with provocative statements or provocative actions in the Aegean area.

I can generally say that this truce has been observed and, as a consequence, Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos met with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen in Ottawa on 2 October and agreed to meet again -- this is actually the content of the meeting -- in Brussels on 9 December in order to explore the possibility of a "dialogue framework" for the so-called Greek-Turkish differences.

When I refer to the Greek-Turkish differences I wish to make it clear that I do not refer to the Cyprus problem which, for us, has never been and is not a Greek-Turkish issue. It is an international problem, a problem of the independence and integrity of a UN member country.

Question as to whether the handling of the problem of the bases is within the framework of the international balance of power.

Answer: Allow me to say something about the balance [of power]. As has been said by others on many occasions, the balance -- so long as the two blocs exist -- is a prerequisite for peace. This balance must be sought downwards through disarmament and not upwards through an arms race.

With regard to the balance of nuclear terror, we believe that there the question surpasses human logic. There is balance not only with regard to nuclear arms, but at many levels.

For example, when the program of Great Britain, of the present British Government, mainly for submarines, is completed, England alone will be in a position level with the USSR. Today the United States can do this many times. The Soviet Union can do this many times. It is clear that the balance in the question of nuclear arms has ceased to have any meaning, but I can add that, for us, the presence of Euromissiles, medium-range missiles, Pershings and cruises on one hand, and of SS-20 on the other, constitutes the greatest and most direct danger for Europe.

We must not forget that one of the strategies being mentioned is that a nuclear conflict between the United States and the USSR can be confined to the European continent, therefore it is feasible, therefore it can be inserted in some strategy. For this reason, beyond any technological analysis, PASOK says no to nuclear arms in Europe, no to nuclear arms in the Balkans, no to nuclear arms in Greece.

Now let us address the question of the bases. Of course the only significance of the bases -- whether they are in Greece or Italy -- which, as I said, concern U.S. strategic interests, is a conflict between the two blocs; they do not directly concern the Greek cause. But we are unable to see the problem from this world-wide point of view. I think that the Greek Government has a primary and supreme duty to its people, who have made huge sacrifices during two world wars but who have been kept in a satellite-like status and have seen their interests sacrificed for the sake of the various strategic interests of the superpowers that prevailed each time.

Question connected with the prime minister's forthcoming visit to Romania.

Answer: This visit will take place in November at the invitation of Romanian President Nikolay Ceausescu. And it is natural that I should attach such great importance to this visit because Mr Ceausescu has contributed not only to good-neighborly relations, detente and friendship in the Mediteranean region, but also because, with his really world-wide reputation and his systematic and continuous efforts, he is contributing to peace, detente and disarmament. Thus, for us it is a meeting that is being undertaken with great pleasure and we believe it will further consolidate our relations and peace in the Balkans.

Question connected with a likely visit to Washington by Mr Papandreou and with the nature of the negotiations on the bases.

Answer: As I have said in the past, the dialogue on the bases is primarily a political dialogue. For this reason, as it has already become known, the first phase of the dialogue, which is a decisive one, too, refers to the general principles which are of a political nature. The technical processing on another level, the technical level, will follow.

It is probable that after a procedure which will have taken form and shape in Athens it may be considered useful to have a meeting with President Reagan. If both sides consider this useful, I would be glad to go to Washington. At this moment there is no invitation; moreover, I do not consider the talks as having started; they have not taken form or shape, and it would be clearly premature to have a meeting at a summit level. In my opinion, something like this would be much more effective after the conclusion of the first phase of talks in Athens.

PRIME MINISTER PAPANDREOU INVITED TO VISIT SYRIA

NC202030 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam has made a short stopover in Athens while en route to Washington. Mr Khaddam was met by Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, who also gave a luncheon in his honor.

During their brief meeting, Mr Khaddam conveyed an invitation to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to visit Syria. The Syrian foreign minister left Athens at 1600 today.

RIZOSPASTIS SCORES PASOK VIEW OF ELECTIONS

NC191844 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[From the "Commenting on Developments" column]

[Excerpts] Yesterday things were very downcast for the pro-government press and particularly for ELEVTHEROTIPIA and ETHNOS. What could they say in the face of the implacable truth of numbers, when for an entire month they celebrated in advance "PASKOK's sweeping victory" while they presented the KKE as being dragged to the fray in order "to save face"?

Naturally, these two newspapers had learned their lesson well from Hellenic Radio and Television, which truly raved in partisanship and discrimination. We will only refer to certain late developments which caused its audience justified indignation. Hellenic Radio and Television proceeded with two unprecedented interventions in an effort to influence the electorate: On Saturday it broadcast the prime minister's pre-election speech in the Chamber of Deputies and at noon Sunday -- while voting was in progress -- it broadcast similar statements by the prime minister. While broadcasting results at night, the candidates of democratic cooperation were dubbed as PASOK candidates; municipalities represented by united KKE slates were often totally deleted by the "brain" who proved himself sufficiently "anticommunist."

The very same methods were used by ELEVTHEROTIPIA and ETHNOS. "Green [PASOK's color] Mayors Everywhere" were seen by ELEVTHEROTIPIA. "Greece Turned Green," started ETHNOS' political reportage. Where did they find this?

The truth is entirely different:

-- First of all, the people ratified cooperation between the democratic forces. Wherever there were democratic cooperation slates, the defeat of the rightwing was crushing, right from the first round.

-- With their mass support of the unified slates supported by the KKE, the people confirmed the basic necessity of supporting the KKE so that it can proceed with the cause of change.

-- The people condemned theories about "self-sufficiency." Wherever the democratic forces in the election were divided, the slates supported by PASOK lost considerable ground.

-- The rightwing cannot be dealt with through PASOK's divisive one-party policy. Wherever this policy undermined cooperation, the rightwing avoided collapse.

-- The people have stentoriously rejected PASOK's anticommunist cooperation with the various hot-air balloons of the "Interior" [KKE] and the united democratic left type. Not only did these hot-air balloons fail to add anything to PASOK, but, on the contrary, they managed to deprive the slates supported by PASOK of percentages far greater than their own strength. Once again the "Interior," with its anticommunist monomania, in exactly the same manner as it behaved under the "alliance," proved itself to be a repulsing, dissolving and unlucky factor.

Instead of accepting these simple truths, certain pro-government newspapers prefer to rave about "green pastures." How long, however, will they be able to underestimate their readers in this manner? Don't they understand that their readers have eyes, that they can see and that they cannot accept the color of a red orange as green? Do they fail to understand that theories about "self-sufficiency" and "the lot of fate" upon which they based all their circulation and other hopes are not supported by the people who, once again, are in favor of cooperation for the sake of change?

PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDES CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA201923 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhang Zhen, who is on an official visit to Turkey, has completed his contacts in Ankara. Today he visited the installations of the machine and chemical industry institution in Kirikkale and was briefed by the officials there. The military delegation headed by Zhang then called on the base commander in [name indistinct], Brigadier Gen Erdogan Oznal, and conferred with him for some time. The military delegation then went to Istanbul.

PRC HEALTH MINISTER TO ARRIVE IN ANKARA 24 OCT

TA201529 Ankara ANTOLIA in English 1500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Oct (AA) -- Cui Yueli, minister of health of the People's Republic of China, is expected to arrive in Ankara Sunday for a weeklong official visit at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart Kaya Kilicturgay. During their talks in Ankara, the two ministers will discuss prospects for cooperation in the matters concerning health.

Cui, accompanied by director general of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Isakcan) and health officials of Hunan and Henan provinces, will tour medical centers in Ankara and Istanbul.

TURKEY, BULGARIA DISCUSS RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

TA201810 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting has begun in Istanbul where various issues concerning railway transportation between Turkey and Bulgaria are being discussed. The Turkish delegation at the talks is being headed by State Railways Director General Ender Cetinkaya and the Bulgarian delegation by Deputy Minister of Transportation and Railways Director General Ferdov. The delegations are discussing the electrification of the Bulgaria-Sirkeci railroad,scheduled to be completed by 1985, well reducing fares and increasing transit transportation. A protocol will be signed at the end of the meeting, which is to last 3 days.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION MEETS TURKISH BUSINESSMEN

TA201801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] An Egyptian trade delegation in Turkey met Turkish businessmen at a meeting held in Istanbul. During the meeting, where ways of developing economic relations between the two countries were discussed, Mehmet Yazar, the chairman of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Stock Exchanges, pointed to the importance of the two countries' positions in the Middle East and added that Turkey and Egypt can cooperate for their economic development. He said that, although trade between Turkey and Egypt was not at the desired level, it had grown in 1982. He added that during the first 6 months of the year Turkey's exports to Egypt amounted to $76 million and its imports from that country to $65 million.

The head of the Egyptian trade delegation, (Izzat Mohammad Gidan), expressed a desire for the development of foreign trade between the two countries and invited the Turkish businessmen to Egypt.

Dincer Asena, the Trade Ministry agreements director general, said in a speech that Turkey, which was using high technology and skilled workers, could help Egypt in its economic development.

The meeting was also attended by Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut, representatives from the concerned ministries, officials from the Istanbul Chambers of Industry and Commerce and from the Commercial Stock Exchange.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN WANTS TO VISIT TURKEY

TA191859 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has said that he wants to visit Turkey soon to hold talks with Turkish officials on regional issues concerning the two countries. In a statement to the ANKARA NEWS AGENCY in Amman, the king said that there were good relations between Turkey and Jordan, and that he attached great importance to the development and strengthening of these relations in all fields. He also said that Turkey had a special place in the hearts and mind of the Arabs.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO PAPANDREOU REMARKS

TA201458 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1448 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Oct (AA) -- "Turkey has no claims on the territories of her neighbors, Greece included," reiterated Nazmi Akiman, the Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman Wednesday. In reply to a recent statement by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece to the effect that "NATO must take into consideration that Greece is faced with the threat from Turkey," the spokesman stressed that he did not know to what extent Mr Papandreou believed his own words, adding: "Anyway, it will be useful to reiterate that Turkey does not have any territorial claims on Greek land."

RESOLUTION FORBIDS CRITICISM OF CONSTITUTION

TA201851 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[National Security Council Resolution No 71 issued on 20 Oct -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Since the Consultative Assembly began to debate the new draft constitution on 4 August 1982, our citizens, the press, the high judiciary bodies, universities, unions and associations have criticized it very extensively, freely and democratically with a view to developing and improving it in such a way that it can enable our country and nation to be enhanced in security, peace and prosperity. The National Security Council has consistently followed the views, suggestions and criticisms expressed by these institutions and establishments and has taken them into consideration in its own work.

2. Since the new constitution gained its final form in the National Security Council and was published in the Official Gazette, henceforth the duty of officially familiarizing our lofty nation with the constitution will be fulfilled on behalf of the state by means of speeches to be delivered by our head of state on the radio, television and during visits to certain provinces, from 24 October 1982 until 5 November 1982. In this situation, it has been deemed necessary to add the following Clause 4 to Section B of Article 1 of National Security Council Resolution 70:

(4) The (?temporary) articles of the constitution which have been drawn up to ensure a stable, secure and speedy passage to a parliamentary and democratic system, and the speeches to introduce the constitution to the nation, to be delivered by the head of state on the radio and television, and during his visits within the country, cannot be criticized, nor can any verbal or written statements be issued against them. This decision goes into force with its publication.

[Signed] Head of State, Chief of the General Staff and President of the NSC Gen Kenan Evren; Ground Forces Commander and NSC member Gen Nurettin Ersin; Air Force Commander and NSC member Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya; Naval Forces Commander and NSC member Adm Nejat Tumer; Gendarme Forces Commander and NSC member Gen Sedat Celasun.

BAYULKEN ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE

TA201405 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that the Greek Cypriot side's extreme desire for and efforts toward arming themselves will lead to negative developments on the island and that these developments will also affect relations between Turkey and Greece. In a speech at the Consultative Assembly Budget and Planning Committee, Bayulken said that efforts were being made to make the national industry meet the defense requirements so that the war force of the Turkish Armed Forces could be raised to the desired level against internal and external threats. The national defense minister recalled Ataturk's principle of "peace at home, peace in the world" and added that Turkey did not covet anybody's land. However, he added, we are determined not to give away even an inch of the land within our national borders and the entire world should know this very well.

Bayulken noted that Turkey, which has a powerful armed force, would remain a balancing element in the most sensitive part of the world. He went on to say that Turkey was fulfilling its duties to ensure unity and solidarity within the NATO alliance. He added: We expect our friends to be aware of our loyalty and react in kind to our good will in our bilateral and multilateral relations.

Bayulken then said: The Middle East has become one of the most sensitive parts of the world as a result of recent developments. Turkey is the NATO country closest to this area. The policies pursued by our government are developing our relations with the Middle Eastern countries from every aspect. The further development and strengthening of these good relations would also contribute to the favorable solution of any problems that might arise in NATO's southern wing. This is as much a natural action Turkey would take as a result of its historical development as it is an absolute requirement of its economic development and interests. As always, Turkey is continuing to pursue a peaceful and balanced policy in the face of incidents occurring in the Middle East. In this way, Turkey remains an element of security and stability and thus helps the efforts to protect peace.

The defense minister stressed that areas of instability were increasing in Turkey's region and there was no sign that these negative developments would stop. Therefore, he added, the issue of Turkey's having a sufficient deterrent defense power was gaining special importance.

Bayulken stated that Turkey was exerting efforts to have good relations with all its neighbors. Despite that, he added, weapons obtained from Eastern and Western countries were observed in the Greek Cypriot parade held on 1 October. Bayulken added: I believe it would be appropriate to recall that we do not find convenient the Greek Cypriot side's extreme desire and efforts to arm themselves. Such efforts, that upset the balance in Cyprus, hurt the Turkish Cypriot community's sense of security and also have a negative effect on the negotiations being held on the island. Ultimately, negative developments on the island would harm the interests of both communities and would also affect our relations with our neighbor, Greece. We believe that good, neighborly and friendly relations and mutual cooperation with Greece would be useful, mainly regarding the strategic positions of the two countries, as well as other factors. We also believe that our problems can be resolved through bilateral talks.

VOTCP INTERVIEWS BILEN ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

TA191228 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Interview with Turkish Communist Party Secretary General Bilen by unidentified correspondent on the occasion of his 80th birthday, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Good day, Comrade Bilen. On behalf of the technical and editorial staff of the Voice of Turkish Communist Party [VOTCP] radio, I would like to greet you on your 80th birthday wishing you many more years of struggle and success. All the staff express their desire for many more years of collaboration with you.

[Answer] I thank you all. I also want to express my hope for the (?success) of the staff of VOTCP radio and its sister station, Our Radio. With their valuable work, they are greatly contributing to the struggle of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] being waged under very difficult and dangerous conditions.

[Question] We have received a large number of letters greeting you on your 80th birthday. In addition to greetings from various party provincial committees and other party organizations, there are letters from a large number of our young listeners and workers. They are all wishing you a long life and many years of successful work. Taking into consideration the current existing conditions, we thought you might not be able to answer each and every one of these letters. What would you like to tell them on this occasion?

[Answer] I would like to address them directly.

[Question] Please, Comrade Bilen.

[Answer] Dear Comrades, my working and young friends: I am very happy to be able to stand with you in your class struggle. I am grateful for the valuable letters you have addressed to me. All the words of praise you have addressed to me actually belong to the honorable struggle waged by our party for 62 years. I am convinced that every member of our party is worth the sacrifices we have made. The TCP, which waged a consistent and difficult struggle for the sake of our working class and our people for 62 years, is [word indistinct]. The TCP is our most lofty possession as well as our most powerful weapon. The struggling elements of the party -- workers, toilers and youths who are loyal to the party -- are struggling at the most difficult period in our history, showing courage against the aggressive NATO, U.S. imperialism, the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie as well as against the reactionary junta of the generals. The coming generations will not forget the sufferings and acts of bravery which arouse feelings of pride.

On 7 November, all humanity will mark the 65th anniversary of the great October revolution. Workers of my generation had also marked with joy this revolution, carried out jointly by workers and peasants for the first time in the history of mankind. I will never forget how the wonderful news of the great revolution reached our district, an area of poverty, where I was born and raised. This day is a great anniversary. It is the date which intimidated all the capitalists and tyrants in the world.

As a result of an interesting coincidence, on that very day, 7 November 1982, the Turkish working class, the toilers, in fact, our poverty-stricken population of 45 million, will go to the polls for a referendum on the constitution. That day does seem an auspicious one for the generals and it will not be one. Our people are capable of telling the military dictators, who continuously drag our country blindly into fire behind U.S. imperialsim, to stop. The blue color of the no vote in the referendum is the symbol of peace. Peace brings more [word indistinct] and liberty.

We Communists have never known any particular interests other than the interests of the working class and the toilers. No matter what the enemies of the class struggle claim, we were born as toilers and we are living (?among) them. For 62 years, the bourgeoisie has ruthlessly attacked and oppressed our party and the most valuable work of our people. The situation is no different today. The bourgeoisie will go on attacking us until the day it collapses.

We are still under heavy pressure. I warmly greet our struggling party members as well as the resisting working friends and the young girls and boys of our youth organization. The same goes for Communists who refuse to bow to oppression in the dungeons. I respectfully greet those who sacrificed their lives for the happiness of the people.

I greet my 80th birthday with the same feelings that I had on the day I joined our party in the Halic District of Istanbul. That day was my birthday. Exactly 62 years ago I joined the ranks of our great party. Like you, I also owe everything to the party founded by Mustafa Suphi and his followers. I know of nothing that makes me prouder than being in its ranks. The TCP is waging its struggle under the most difficult of conditions, but it will nevertheless be successful. Long live the TCP, the party of the Turkish working class.

MILLIYET ON U.S. PRESSURES CONCERNING RDF

NC141200 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 8 Oct 82 p 2

["Viewpoint" column by Professor Mumtaz Soysal]

[Excerpts] Turkey is under a double-edged pressure from its biggest ally, both officially and through public opinion. The first pressure comes from certain circles in the United States which want Turkey to say "Yes" to the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), intended, without much thinking, for use against the Soviet threat to the Persian Gulf. The second pressure is that they [these circles] expect Turkish authorities, as well as all of the Turkish people, to say unanimously and in a most pronounced manner that "the Soviet Union is the only responsible force behind the terrorism which has brought us to the 12 September military intervention." This is an attitude which would undermine Turkey's relations with its northern neighbor in a manner that would not be easy to repair, knowing as they do how dangerous Turkish-Soviet tension would be to world peace.

All of this is part and parcel of another big wave which was formed during Reagan's election campaign and which gained great momentum when he came to power, wanting to mobilize both the state and the public behind it. It wishes to end detente in the world, to stimulate rearmament and to support a preposterously expensive "electronic war" industry. Like all human beings who put something into their heads and invariably walk in the direction of their noses, these very "intelligent" people are also committing the most serious blunder: treating other people as stupid.

For example, is it possible for Turkey as a state and nation to stupidly say "Yes" to an RDF which would completely destroy its chances with the Arab states, with whom it has barely managed to improve relations over the years, even to the extent of increasing its trade with the Middle East and obtaining cheaper oil?

Nevertheless, as a state and a nation, Turkey has to be vigilant during these days, despite all kinds of pressures. It has to put its own interests above the big interests of others and to bear in mind that it has got to continue to be an element of peace and good neighborliness in the region. "Doctor No's," who are after dangerous games which could destroy the entire world, are brainless enough not to see that the strongest assurance for the security of the Middle East is a Turkey with a healthy economy, free people, peaceful relations and unmolested neighborliness. Staying away from them is the greatest service that Turkey can render to both itself and to all mankind.

CUMHURIYET Comments

NC200938 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

["The Truth Behind the Events" column]

[Text] The U.S. Middle East policy may be assessed from various angles. It may also generally be argued that though it may appear to be successful and dexterously manipulated at times, it still intensifies crises and leads to explosions. What is left of the Camp David accord today is a little ash and a little smoke. The explosion in Iran can be considered the biggest event leading to the collapse of the visions of the White House. Examples in this vein are numerous. The policy Washington is pursuing in the Middle East, sometimes getting in front of Tel Aviv and sometimes hiding behind it, has taken the form of a fixed idea -- from the viewpoint of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) -- in connection with the Persian Gulf. The intensification of the RDF movements and bases which would protect the monarchies of the Gulf means to create a network of U.S. strategy with new connections.

As always, Washington looks for and supports governments which tend to serve this objective. Both the White House and the CIA are involved in this. Vacuums and discriminations have periodically been observed between the official U.S. policies and the CIA. It is difficult to talk of a difference in the tone of this policy in the Middle East. Washington is seeking a comprehensive basis for its Middle East policy alongside its military strategy in the Persian Gulf. The administrations of the countries which would form this basis are facing a dilemma. If the administration which identifies itself with the policy of "surrender" to Washington loses its popular support, the danger grows in intensity. The risk of being isolated from the Islamic world is another source of anxiety.

Two main rules have always prevailed in U.S. foreign policy: 1. Administrations saying "Yes, sir" to the wishes of the United States are supported, even if they happen to be undemocratic; 2. Unfortunately, the United States feels free to turn its back on a foreign country with an administration which grows weak and disintegrates.

U.S. "support" and "ingratitude" is the dialectic of the dilemma. That is why "wise" administrations do not trust U.S. support and know that this support is not an assurance of "stability" for their administrations.

We hope that Turkey, which seeks "stability" in the Mediterranean between the Islamic world of the Middle East and the democratic world of Europe, has rulers experienced enough to perceive such simple facts.

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES -- Turkey's exports in the first 8 months of 1982 have increased by 28.8 percent compared to export figures for the same period in 1981, and have reached $3.36 billion. According to a statement issued by the State Statistics Institute, export figures for August 1982 were 21 percent more than for the same month in 1981. Imports in the first 8 months of 1982 reached some $5.5 billion. Turkey has planned to reach $5.6 billion in exports by the end of 1982. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 82 TA]

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION -- It has been learned that of the eight wells drilled in Thrace, three have proven productive and production will soon begin. PETROL VE ARAMACI (petrol and the researcher), organ of the Turkish Petrol and Geologist Association, reports that there are large quantities of oil and gas in these wells. [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 13 Oct 82 p 3 NC]

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RECORD BUDGET DEFICIT ENVISAGED FOR 1983

AU211041 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] At yesterday's meeting of the Austrian Nationalrat, Finance Minister Salcher presented the 1983 draft budget. It provides for expenditures of 399.4 million schillings (1982: 368.3 million schillings), and revenues of 325.6 billion schillings (1981: 309.1 billion schillings) and a gross deficit of 73.8 billion schillings. In his budget speech, the finance minister stressed that no tax increases are planned for 1983. He pointed out that the large deficit was accepted deliberately, because the budget policy must be oriented to the overall needs of the national economy, and also because the government continues to give priority to maintaining high employment.

SFRY RECEIVES SOME FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS

AU211042 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] During his visit to Vienna, the Yugoslav finance minister did not obtain any super loan running into billions of schillings, but the Austrian Kontrollbank will continue to adopt secondary liability for loans granted to Austrian producers for exports to Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's debts to Austria at present total some 8 billion schillings.

Work on the Karawanken Tunnel project can now finally start after the recent Vienna negotiations when Austria consented to prefinance about 70 percent of the construction costs of the Yugoslav part of the tunnel, on condition that this part of the construction work be carried out by Austrian firms. The tunnel is to be completed by 1990.

BARRE URGES SELF-DETERMINATION FOR OGADEN

AU211140 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GWO"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- Somalia does not raise any territorial claims against Ethiopia, but it is afflicted with the consequences of the Ethiopian aggression: Most of the 2.5 million refugees whom Somalia has had to admit to its territory come from the Ogaden region, whose people should determine their own future in a referendum under international control. This was stated by Somali Foreign Minister Jama Barre on Wednesday in Vienna at the conclusion of his 3-day official visit to Vienna.

During this visit, the Somali guest had talks with Chancellor Kreisky, to whom he conveyed a personal message from Somali President Siad Barre. In talks with the chancellor and with Foreign Minister Pahr, he discussed the possibilities of expanding Austrian-Somali cooperation. Barre focused on the problems in the Horn of Africa, a question which aroused the strong interest of his Austrian interlocutors. Barre left Vienna on Wednesday afternoon and proceeded to Switzerland.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU211132 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, foreign minister of the Federative Republic of Brazil, arrived in Vienna Wednesday night for an official visit -- the first by a Brazilian foreign minister to Austria. Today, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will have working talks at the Foreign Ministry, then attend a luncheon given in his honor by Foreign Minister Pahr, and in the evening he will visit the Vienna State Opera. On Friday, a visit to Parliament, talks with Chancellor Kreisky and a visit to President Kirchschlaeger are scheduled. The minister will leave Austria by air on Saturday morning.

KOHL WELCOMES FRANCE'S MITTERRAND TO BONN TALKS

LD211628 Hamburg DPA in German 1519 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA) -- For the first time in his role as federal chancellor, Helmut Kohl welcomed French President Francois Mitterrand in Bonn on Thursday afternoon for French-German governmental consultations.

Kohl: 'Closer Cooperation'

LD212030 Hamburg DPA in German 1909 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has stressed the desire for even closer cooperation between the FRG and France. At a dinner in honor of French President Francois Mitterrand on Thursday within the framework of French-German consultatins, Kohl said that he wants to do his utmost to promote this close cooperation. This applies to foreign policy and to action within the EEC and on economic issues. Kohl said that Europe's only future lies in the community between Germany and France.

Kohl stressed, as he already had done during his visit to Paris, the continuity of French-German cooperation. Even his first conversation with Mitterrand had shown him "that a German chancellor, even one who is new to the job, never has to start from scratch in French-German affairs." He can fall back on what had been begun long ago and what in the course of the years had been enriched "with real and substantial cooperation." French-German friendship is firmly anchored in the people, irrespective of the governments of the day. It is the politicians' task to keep on giving this cooperation "new and powerful impulses."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his French counterpart Claude Cheysson discussed East-West relations. According to a foreign Ministry statement, both took the view that in the context of overall political and economic relations with the Eastern bloc states, there should be as soon as possible, a stance which has been attuned to that of the United States. Current EEC problems were also discussed.

Greater Defense Cooperation

NC212002 Paris AFP in English 1924 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, Oct 21 (AFP) -- France and West Germany will step-up cooperation on security and defense issues, West German diplomatic sources said here today after a six-hour meeting of the two countries foreign and defense ministers.

The discussions were part of a two-day French-German summit that opened here today with talks between French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

A joint declaration will not be published until talks have finished tomorrow. But four themes are expected to dominate the summit: The economic crisis in the Western world, defense and security in Europe, relations between Western Europe and the superpowers, and the economic recovery of the European Community.

No details were released after the initial, two-hour private meeting between Mr Mitterrand and Mr Kohl, which was immediately followed by talks between the chancellor and French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Beforehand, however, West German political circles said both sides would try to seek ways to revive their respective economies and that Bonn was determined to support the French franc -- under heavy pressure in the monetary markets -- and supports the franc's position within the European Monetary System.

After the meeting, on security issues, both French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and his West German counterpart, Manfred Woerner, expressed satisfaction with the talks, though Mr Woerner denied speculation of any new nuclear axis between Paris and Bonn.

Diplomatic sources said the possible use of French tactical nuclear weapons, in case of conflict, were at the center of talks. But informed sources here denied reports that any such nuclear cooperation would include the future use of French-made neutron bombs along advance battle lines -- West Germany's east border -- against Warsaw Pact tanks.

The sources said today's discussion was the first of a new type Franco-West German consultation on European defense issues.

Bonn, in particular, wants to be kept informed of any changes in French defense policy, particularly concerning tactical weapons that would be used on West German soil.

These include, according to the sources, the new Hades missile with a 350 km (218 mile) range and the possible future production of a neutron bomb by France.

Though no decision has been made by Paris, Mr Mitterrand has asked for more research into this armament, which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has called the "anti-tank weapon par excellence" that could be "useful for the central European sector."

Carstens Receives Mitterrand

LD220834 Hamburg DPA in German 0806 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens received French President Francois Mitterrand in Bonn this morning for a talk on current political questions. The talk opened the second day of the French-German consultations.

After the talk, the agenda included a continuation of the exchange of views begun yesterday between Mitterrand and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

BRANDT ON EAST-WEST POLICY, MISSILES, DISARMAMENT

LD210948 Hamburg DPA in German 0854 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has expressed support for the new Federal Government in its assurance of continuity regarding its policy toward the East. "We have noted and are not afraid to welcome the fact that the present Federal Government has announced its desire for continuity in the development of East-West relations," Brandt said today at a German-Soviet conference of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Bonn. The SPD will take the government at its word and measure it on the basis of this assertion. The SPD also recommended foreign partners to do likewise.

Addressing the Soviet Union, Brandt also promised the SPD's "full support" for any contribution toward stabilizing East-West relations; any strengthening of detente and cooperation; any effort to prevent a return to the cold war and any step aimed at ending the arms race. Good, fruitful and forward-directed relations between the Soviet Union and Federal Republic are of such exceptional importance, not only for the two countries but for all of Europe, that their cultivation and further development should not depend on changes in the leadership of one country or the other.

According to the SPD chairman, maximum confidence-building continuity and reliability in relations with the Soviet Union means that the German-Soviet treaty "must not only be observed very meticulously, but also be filled with life again and again." This includes, Brandt said, indirectly criticizing the U.S. sanctions policy toward Moscow on the gas pipeline deal, "so that we should let no one hinder us in continuing and, where possible, intensifying mutually useful economic and technological cooperation."

Brandt called for continuation and revival of the policy of detente, as well as decisive steps toward disarmament. He underlined the SPD's goal of "security partnership" with the East but at the same time, stressed the Federal Republic's membership in the Western alliance as the basis of its security policy. Brandt strongly appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union, who are negotiating in Geneva on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, to be ready to compromise. The Germans, who are threatened by these weapons, "must urge those responsible, with great emphasis, to remove unilateral threats and to create such conditions that the basing of new medium-range weapons here is made superfluous."

The SPD leader described the initial positions at the Geneva talks as being unable as yet to reach agreement. Each side would have to consider carefully what is possible and necessary in the way of compromises in the interests of greater security for all parties. "Nothing would be more devastating for the entire system of East-West relations than for Geneva to remain unsuccessful," he said.

Brandt warned the Soviet Union against deceiving itself into thinking that the SPD, in its new role as opposition party, would change its attitude with regard to the NATO decision on medium-range weapons. The SPD desires a satisfactory outcome of the talks and would take a stand on the question of siting new medium-range missiles in the light of results from Geneva. "No one should doubt our determination in this respect to do what is necessary in the interests of our state's security."

LAMBSDORFF SEES DOWNWARD ECONOMIC TREND

LD211118 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 21 Oct (DPA) -- In the view of Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, economic development in the Federal Republic could "for the time being" proceed even further in a downward direction. Addressing the 2-day conference of German enterpreneurs which opened in Berlin today, Lambsdorff said that it is therefore particularly important to strengthen the economy's investment power. Wage policy can be decisive in helping improve conditions for more investments and more employment.

Lambsdorff called on enterpreneurs to the advantage of every opportunity to provide job training. He said that the new coalition will pursue a "sounder finance policy" than the previous one did and adapt the social security system to the changed growth conditions "without endangering the system itself." Subsidies will be taken away from firms, but investment conditions will be further improved.

The chairman of the Association of Young Entrepreneurs, Thomas Selter, said that the political change in Bonn was necessary both from a social and economic point of view. Selter described the Federal Government's planned cut of 1 percent in subsidies as disappointing since industry itself had proposed higher cuts.

WARNING TO USSR: ADDRESS TRADE IMBALANCE

NC212125 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 21 (AFP) -- France has warned Moscow that it could reconsider its deal to buy Siberian gas if the growing trade imbalance between the two countries is not checked, Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert said here today.

In terms of the gas accord signed by Paris and Moscow early this year, France will buy 4,000 million cubic metres of Siberian gas each year starting in 1984. This will be in addition to 8,000 million cubic metres of Soviet gas already being bought each year by France.

The two countries are due to meet in Moscow in December for a meeting of the Franco-Soviet mixed economic commission.

Mr Jobert was addressing a press conference just one day after the French cabinet announced an emergency plan to improve France's fast-deteriorating balance of foreign trade. He noted that Soviet imports of French goods had progressed slowly over the past year, with [words indistinct] into contracts with West Germany worth six times as much its contracts with France. But Mr Jobert added that the Soviet Union was "beginning to understand" the problem, citing as an example the food deal for 1982/83 signed by Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson during her visit to Moscow last week.

Mrs Cresson told the press conference that the Soviets now appeared to understand that the growing Soviet-Franco trade imbalance was "unacceptable" to Paris. Her meeting with Soviet Cabinet ministers included some tough bargaining, during which the Soviets refused to buy nearly as much French grain as the French would have liked.

As a result, observers said, the food deal was notably vague on detail and figures.

During the 12 months that ended on August 31, French exports to the Soviet Union totalled 9,900 million francs (1,400 million dollars), compared to imports of Soviet goods worth 20,500 million francs (3,000 million dollars). This left France with a trade deficit of 10,600 million francs (more than 1,500 million dollars).

The deficit for 1982 is expected to be around 12,000 million francs (1,700 million dollars), up from 8,300 million francs (1,200 million dollars) last year and 4,500 million francs (640 million dollars) in 1980.

More on Trade Imbalance

LD212150 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] [Minister of State for Foreign Trade] Michel Jobert has just revealed that the government is firmly determined to restore the balance of trade between Paris and Moscow. At the present, the balance is seriously in favor of the USSR. Unless something is done, Michel Jobert said, it is possible that the Siberian gas agreement could be called into question.

PREMIER HAS 'POSITIVE' TALK WITH PCF GROUP

PM211401 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 82 p 9

[Patrick Jarreau and Alain Rollat report: "Mr Maurov Stresses Need for Majority Unity"]

[Excerpts] [French Premier] Pierre Mauroy addressed the Communist deputies and senators in the National Assembly on Thursday, 14 October, at the end of the 1-day working session during which the PCF elected representatives had discussions with Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors, Labor Minister Jean Auroux and Budget Minister Laurent Fabius.

Also attending were Research and Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Social Affairs Minister Pierre Beregovoy, Employment Minister Jean le Garrec and Vocational Training Minister Marcel Rigout. Education Minister Alain Savary and Minister for Public Office Anicet le Pors, who were also present, were unable to speak because of lack of time; another meeting with those two ministers is planned.

Speaking to the PCF representatives last, Mr Mauroy expressed the hope that the majority parties would work together in the same spirit as they did after the liberation and, in that connection, he recalled the appeals for collective effort launched in 1946 by Maurice Thorez. The political, economic and social context is different now, but according to the premier, the leftwing parties must express the same determination in ensuring the country's recovery.

Mr Mauroy stated in particular: "I think it is vital not to return to debates which undermined the left in the past. Of course it is true that history is not only made up of conflicts among men; it is also shaped by their dreams and utopias, and the left must always bring hope.

"But it is important not to confuse dreams and illusions. And to those who might be tempted to take up the attitude launched in 1936 that 'everything is possible,' I would like to say: 'No, everything is not possible immediately.' Governing means making choices, picking out priorities, respecting a timetable."

Couching his remarks in very careful terms to avoid upsetting his audience, the premier then called on the Communists to ensure that any criticisms they might make -- whose legitimacy he does not dispute -- do not undermine majority solidarity too much: "I fully accept that some decisions may be displeasing and be criticized," he stressed, "but let us not deceive ourselves: There can be no government action which is popular in every respect. We have been forced and will in the future certainly be forced to take unpopular measures. Nobody can accept the positive and reject the negative aspects. The majority must show solidarity, but that does not mean it must automatically give its approval to the government."

National Assembly PCF Group Chairman Andre Lajoinie said that the exchange of views had been "frank and positive." The Communist parliamentarians, Mr Lajoinie said, echoed the reactions which they are hearing in the country, "without disguising the truth, even when it meant expressing dissatisfaction and even discontent." Mr Lajoinie specified that the Communist parlimentarians' aim was not to "take into account the positive aspects of government action and leave the negative aspects to others."

The Communist parliamentarians "stressed the obstacles and difficulties" which are hindering the "national economic renewal," Mr lajoinie said. The chairman of the assembly Communist group mentioned "the difficulties inherited" and those which are the result of the behavior "of the rightwing and capitalist forces" and even behavior "of some economic forces, even in the nationalized enterprises."

"We emphasized to the government that, in our view, the effort to increase purchasing power, especially that of the workers and low and medium wage-earners, while ensuring their social protection, is completely indivisible from the effort to progress toward national economic recovery," Mr Lajoinie said. The workers, he added, must "benefit from" that recovery. Mr Lajoinie stressed the need for measures to establish social and fiscal justice, especially in the 1983 budget, and measures to "combat unemployment and create jobs."

The premier's office noted that "moderation" and a "constructive attitude" prevailed throughout that day and considered that the result of that meeting was therefore generally positive. And that is a source of satisfaction for the premier which is particularly appreciated, since he had rather feared right up to the last minute that things might be different.

LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL ARRIVES, BEGINS CONTACTS

AU211533 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 21 -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived here today from Paris on the last stage of his tour of the capitals which have sent troops to the Italo-Franco-American international peace force in Beirut.

Immediately on arrival, after a brief chat with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo at Ciampino International Airport, Al-Jumayyil helicoptered to the Vatican City for a private audience with Pope John Paul II.

Following their usual practise for private audiences, Vatican sources would say nothing about what was discussed, but it is almost certain that one topic was the possibility of a papal visit to Lebanon. Asked if he was going to invite the pope to Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil told reporters on arrival, "We'll talk about it."

His meeting with the pope lasted 35 minutes, from 1005 to 1040 GMT. Al-Jumayyil, the third Lebanese head-of-state to have a papal audience, then had a private meeting with Cardinal Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli.

The Lebanese leader, who spoke at the United Nations and met with President Ronald Reagan in Washington before meeting with President Francois Mitterrand in Paris and coming here, helicoptered from the Vatican to the Quirinale presidential residence in Rome for luncheon and talks with Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini.

Meeting With Pope

NC211620 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Vatican City, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Pope John Paul II today, asking the pontiff to help his war-torn country "through your solicitude and your prayers," and receiving the pope's confidence in his fledgling government.

Asked if he had invited the pope to Lebanon, Mr al-Jumayyil said after their 35-minutes one-on-one meeting in the pope's private library that the pope "needs no invitation. In Lebanon, he is always welcome."

In an official exchange in the presence of Mr al-Jumayyil's 13-member entourage, the pope offered condolences for the death of Mr al-Jumayyil's brother, assassinated President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. And he expressed confidence in the new Lebanese Government, saying, "although it came to power at a time of national turmoil, it will actively contribute to a permanent solution to the Middle East crisis and to a solution the problem of the Palestinian people."

"Lebanon will be able to accomplish that in an active and concrete manner," the pope told the Lebanese president. "While remaining within the framework of its independence, your country will be able to smoothe over the still deep divergences that persist between the conflicting parties."

He assured Mr al-Jumayyil of the Vatican's "cordial and impartial aid" in "recovering real independence and full sovereignty for the Lebanese state over all of its national territory."

"All Lebanese," said the pope, "must feel that they are equal, in their rights as well as in their obligations to their homeland, while maintaining ties with their respective communities...thus will the new Lebanon be reborn."

Mr al-Jumayyil said Lebanon owed the fact that it was on the road to recovery to "a favorable international combination of circumstances." "These times demand still greater effort and vigilance on our part, and on that of our friends," he told the pope, "and when they speak, or think, of friends of their country...the Lebanese, whatever their religious beliefs, think of your holiness and the papacy."

The Lebanese president spent a total of about an hour and 40 minutes at the Vatican, meeting also with Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

He was received with full honors, including a rendition of the Lebanese national anthem by Lebanese living here, and at the conclusion of his meeting with the pope the two exchanged traditional gifts. The pope offered a book of Rafel Fresco reproductions and three papal medallions, the president, a Phoenecian urn in a gold-encrusted cedar chest.

During Mr al-Jumayyil's visit, an anonymous phone call to a Rome newspaper claimed last night's victimless bombing of the Lebanese Embassy here in the name of "communist groups for proletariat internationalism."

Mr al-Jumayyil was to meet later in the day with Italian President Sandro Pertini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. He returns home tomorrow.

Attends Pertini Luncheon

LD212000 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Lebanon's tragedy was the focus of the talks held between President Pertini and Lebanese President al-Jumayyil today at the Quirinale presidential residence. After the talks, Pertini entertained his guest to luncheon. Al-Jumayyil awarded Pertini the greatest honors of his country as a sign of gratitude for the Italian initiative in favor of Lebanon. This evening, al-Jumayyil will hold talks with Spadolini and Colombo.

This morning, the Lebanese president was received by the pope in the Vatican.

Visits FAO Headquarters

NC212138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Official talks followed the luncheon and concentrated on what Italy can give to Lebanon so as to guarantee the withdrawal of the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from its territory and its reconstruction.

Following his talks with the Italian president, President al-Jumayyil went to the FAO headquarters where he was received by the FAO Lebanese director Dr Edouard Sauoma. The Lebanese president discussed with Dr Sauoma the program of FAO aid to Lebanon and the reactivation of agriculture in Lebanon.

Requests Troops Remain

LD212246 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Lebanese President al-Jumayyil has asked the Italian Government to maintain the troops of the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon and to strengthen them until the Lebanese Army is in a position to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Lebanese president had already hinted at this during his luncheon with Pertini but the subject was discussed in depth this afternoon by Foreign Ministers Emilio Colombo and Ilyas Salim. Italy will study the question if the same requests for a possible agreement are made to the other two countries of the multinational peace-keeping force, the United States and France.

This morning Al-Jumayyil was received by Pope John Paul II who showed his confidence in the government of the new president for a final solution of the Middle East crisis and for the settlement of the Palestinian problem. These two topics were also at the center of Al-Jumayyil's talks with President Pertini. This evening the Lebanese president met Spadolini at Villa Madama.

Talks With Spadolini

NC212223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini held a dinner banquet tonight in honor of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and the accompanying Lebanese delegation. The Italian prime minister delivered an address in which he dealt with the historic relations between his country and Lebanon, the concern which his country had shown to Lebanon and its people during the [Lebanese] crisis, as well as its contribution to entrenching peace in Lebanon through participating in UNIFIL in south Lebanon and in the multinational force. He also dealt in his address with cultural and economic relations and expressed his country's readiness to give aid to Lebanon in all domains to enable it to rise from its fall and resume its message and distinguished role in the East in its capacity as the best bond between the East and the West since the dawn of history.

In reply, President al-Jumayyil delivered an address in which he thanked Italy for its efforts and contribution toward the restoration of peace to Lebanon through its forces operating in the south and in Beirut.

In the afternoon President al-Jumayyil visited the FAO headquarters and held a meeting with its Director General Edouard Saouma. They discussed the nature of the FAO contribution to the process of reactivating the agricultural sector in Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil then presided over a working meeting at the FAO headquarters with Mr Saouma, and the executive director of the Food Program, (James Ingram), and their aides. They discussed the possibility of this organization providing food aid and redeveloping agriculture in Lebanon.

After President al-Jumayyil had left the FAO headquarters, FAO Director Edouard Saouma said to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY that he was very proud of the visit, which had the character of special relations. It was the first time that a Lebanese president had visited the FAO headquarters in Rome.

Dr Saouma added: During the years of the crisis [in Lebanon], the organization gave food aid to Lebanon worth over $50 million. He added: We have decided to send to Lebanon very soon a food and development delegation to draw up a plan for developing agriculture and implementing the projects in which we will participate by giving aid, including medicines and fertilizers, and by allocating credits for many years. He added: I shall visit Lebanon soon to hold contacts and reach an agreement on a working program for a period of over 3 years -- a program whose implementation will help in developing agriculture in Lebanon.

Around 2000 tonight, President al-Jumayyil and the accompanying delegation held talks with the Italian prime minister and the foreign minister on the situation in Lebanon.

MARCINKUS DENIES VATICAN BANK-AMBROSIANO LINKS

AU211028 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 21 -- the Vatican Bank "is and was extraneous to all the operations ever carried out by all of the former Banco Ambrosiano's holdings", according to its chairman, American Archbishop Paul Marcinkus.

The man who runs the Vatican's finances broke his silence on the delicate affair to issue a blanket denial of all responsibility in the sensational collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano last summer. The denial came in an interview granted to the Catholic "IL SABATO" weekly, the first Marcinkus has given since the scandal broke.

According to many, and these many include Italian Government officials, the letters of "patronage" Marcinkus signed over to the Ambrosiano's late President Roberto Calvi made the Vatican's Institute for Religious Works (IOR) liable for debts, amounting to some one billion, 290 million dollars, incurred by the protected party.

But Marcinkus played down the letters, insisting in his interview with "IL SABATO" that "they never had the value of a guarantee". The American archbishop disclaimed any responsibility for the financial strategy followed by Calvi, who was found dead in mid-June hanging from London's Blackfriars Bridge. Official British police reports of his death as a suicide have been challenged by many in Italy including the victim's wife.

"I'm the president of an institute", Marcinkus reasoned, "and I try to work for its own aims... I have always tried to prevent it from going into areas that were not in its realm".

Marcinkus admitted that he "certainly" knew, at least in part, what Calvi was up to. "We had normal business relations, that's no mystery... but his schemes and strategies were none of my business".

As for relations between the Vatican Bank and the Italian state, which according to many have suffered the effects of the recriminations accompanying the Ambrosiano affair, Marcinkus stated in part: "We owe utmost respect to the regulations in effect in Italy but, at the same time, the Vatican has to have financial autonomy, which is indispensable for pursuing its aims".

Asked if the IOR would be willing to pay up its debts if the measure that forced the Ambrosiano into bankruptcy was repealed, Marcinkus' only reply was "the IOR has always met its debts, as long as the debts were effectively contracted".

At the height of the scandal last summer, Cardinal Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli appointed three international financial experts to a commission with the job of investigating the IOR's relations with Ambrosiano. The panel has wound up its probes, but the findings have not been released.

TWO DC MP'S TO DEFECT ON VALUE ADDED TAX

AU211040 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, October 21 -- Italy's five governing parties appeared headed today for another round of bickering after two Christian Democrats in Parliament announced plans to defect the majority's ranks on a government-sponsored financial measure. The two, M.P.'s Publio Fiori and Mario Usellini, told the lower house Finance and Treasury Commission Wednesday that they planned on voting with the opposition on a measure calling for a reform of the value added tax scale. They explicitly announced their agreement with the arguments against the measure put forth by the Italian Communist Party (PCI).

The same value added tax reform was the banana peel on which Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government slipped in August, when it had to resign from office after the Socialists, offended by coalition defections in Parliament, pulled out their support. The measure which brought the government down once and might, if the Socialists so decide, drag it down a second time, was sponsored by a Socialist minister, Treasury Minister Rino Formica. The August crisis lasted two weeks. The exact same coalition, with the same premier and the same ministers, were sworn back into office when it ended.

As of early this morning, there was no official reaction to the two Christian Democrat M.P.'s move. Some observers believed the government may be saved this time by the format the defectors used, giving prior notice that they will vote with the opposition Communists in a "personal capacity".

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN TO MEET BERLINGUER 25 OCT

AU220927 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 22 -- Senior Soviet Communist Party official Vadim Zagladin will meet Monday with the head of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, an encounter described as highly unlikely Wednesday and Thursday, during the first two days of Zagladin's visit to Italy, because of the chill in relations between the two parties since the declaration of martial law in Poland last December.

The report of the meeting put on the calendar for Berlinguer and the deputy chief of the Soviet Party's Foreign Bureau came last night in a communique on Zagladin's talks yesterday with an Italian party delegation led by the PCI's senior foreign policy spokesman, Giancarlo Pajetta.

The Soviet party official's visit to Italy is officially described as a lecture tour on the invitation of the Gramsci Institute, the Italian party cultural center. Some political observers read into his acceptance of the invitation a prelude to a thaw in relations between the Soviet party and the West's largest Marxist alignment which were strained to the breaking point by the PCI's hostility to Soviet policy in Poland. The Soviet party last spring came close to "excommunicating" the PCI from the Soviet-led communist camp because of its outspoken challenges to Soviet policy and the role of the Soviet party as the undisputed arbiter of communist orthodoxy.

The PCI communique on yesterday's talks referred to the "differences of view" between the two parties and reaffirmed the usefulness of "discussion" between the sides.

The points covered, the communique reported, were the situation in Poland, conditions in the Middle East and international tensions in the economic fields.

Political observers said in the evening that a degree of progress must have been made in Zagladin's consultations with Pajetta towards closing the gap between the two parties, otherwise a meeting with the Italian party secretary would not have been scheduled for the Soviet official.

PCI'S BERLINGUER OUTLINES CONGRESS AGENDA

PM201557 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Oct 82 pp 10-11

["Text" of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 6 October report to PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome]

[Excerpts] 1 -- Date and Preparations for Congress

On the basis of the regulations of the party constitution, which state that the national congress must meet every 4 years, the Directorate proposes that the Central Committee and Central Control Commission convene the 16th congress on 23-27 February 1983 in Milan.

The time needed to start and carry out the precongress debate in the cells, sections and federations makes it impossible to hold the national congress earlier than the date proposed. However, it should not be set back any further, so as to maintain a sufficient lapse between the end of the congress and the local elections, which will probably take place in the late spring in two regions, a number of provinces and several municipalities.

The reasons that have prompted us, and still prompt us, to fight to ensure that the eighth legislative period run its natural course through 1984 are well known. However, one cannot entirely rule out the possibility of Parliament's being dissolved in the first half of next year, as a result of thrusts from other political forces and the exacerbation of the conflicts among them.

If this happens, the Central Committee and Central Control Commission will have to reexamine the issue of the date for our congress.

On the basis of the date now proposed, the precongress debate could start in about mid-November on the basis of a document to be approved by another Central Committee and Central Control Commission meeting on about 10 November.

It is proposed that the draft document be prepared by a special committee, which will have about a month's working time ahead of it. Another committee, which too will be appointed at the end of this meeting, will examine the organizational problems and proposed amendments to our constitution to be submitted to the national congress.

As soon as the document has been published, the cell assemblies and section congresses should begin, so that a timetable for these meetings must be prepared right away.

The federation congresses should take place between 9 January and 6 February 1983.

Obviously, every congress body must pronounce itself on the document and can submit its amendments to the next higher body. It is proposed that suggested amendments rejected by the Central Committee be published together with the Central Committee document, if so requested by those who submit them.

The proposed timetable demands that, while every effort be made to promote the maximum democratic participation by members, there also be a simplification of the congress machinery, organizing its functioning without collateral or purely ritual precedural complications.

The occasion of the congress could indeed be a step forward toward a streamlining -- whose need is recognized -- of the party's work and internal life.

The task of the present Central Committee and Central Control Commission meeting is to define the character and the aims of the congress, to issue pointers for the drafting of the document to be submitted at their next session and to approve the regulations regarding the proportional balance between members and delegates at the various levels of the congress, which could be the same ones that applied to our previous congress.

What kind of congress do we need? It seems to the Directorate that we need a congress that will take major action with respect to the political situation, that will issue and assert a clearly defined proposal that will place the party at the center of a broad action, both within society and within the institutions, to achieve the change of course that we call the democratic alternative.

This character that we should impart to the congress demands that during the period of the precongress debate the party refrain from closing in on itself.

The actual facts of the situation demand a variety of political and mass initiatives from us with a strong spirit of struggle, openmindedness and a quest for alliances on issues such as: the defense of peace; the problems of economic policy; the social and class conflict, on whose outcome the country's political future largely depends; and the struggle against terrorism, the mafia, the camorra and devastating scourges such as drug abuse. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that the congress period coincides with the 1983 membership campaign and precedes the by-elections, which must by law be held in the spring.

Because of the charater the congress debate should assume, the Directorate believes that it should be based on a policy document instead of, as on previous occasions, on a secretary general's report (as at the 14th congress) or theses (as at the 15th congress).

It is not a matter of establishing the best method in an abstract manner. Under present conditions, the proposed document seems to us the form best suited to the political aims that we set ourselves.

What is the difference between theses and a policy resolution? With theses, the aim is a comprehensive and detailed organization of our analysis and proposals. And this task was performed positively by our previous congress -- so much so that the theses that it approved are still valid in their basic principles.

A resolution implies a choice of topics, highlights the most burning and dramatic issues to be broached, both in the immediate term and in relation to fundamental prospects.

Furthermore, the advantage of the policy document is that it is less unwieldy and easier to distribute and read, which facilitates a broader involvement in the debate.

2 -- International Framework of Italian Crisis

If it is believed that the central issue of the congress is how to build a democratic alternative, as a necessity for Italy and a topical political objective (naturally, with an awareness of all its implications and therefore not restructed solely to the question of government), then the issues to be used as a basis for discussion are as follows:

A -- What is the policy of the alternative: In other words, what approaches and proposals constitute its objective and substance;

B -- What social and political alliances and what movements must be promoted and organized to achieve the democratic alternative; and

C -- What innovations must be introduced to our party's methods and approach, since it is inconceivable that there be a democratic alternative without the PCI, without what it stands for and is within Italy and Europe, without its having or being able to perform a decisive role.

The democratic alternative itself constitutes a major operation of regeneration of society, the state, politics and the parties, and we wish to give an example of how we possess this ability to regenerate ourselves in every direction necessary to be equal to this national task set to us by the situation in which we are living.

We will give this example by means of an internal democratic debate, whose breadth, correctness and honesty we believe cannot be matched by any other party.

Centering the congress on the building of a democratic alternative does not imply reducing the place which international issues must occupy in the debate.

These issues will occupy a prominent place, both because action for a democratic alternative cannot ignore the framework of political and economic relations surrounding our country's situation and because the present international framework presents our party with tasks that must in any case be performed, irrespective of the Italian political and government situation.

Whether or not we succeed in proceeding with the building of the democratic alternative, it is our duty -- now a pressing duty -- to contribute all our strength to the world struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and cooperation, with a view to a new international economic order; and it is equally impossible for us to abandon our existing characteristic commitment to an in-depth examination of the problems of socialism, of its rebirth and establishment on a European and world scale in the new historical phase in which we live.

So it is only for convenience of presentation that I will deal with these issues, as far as they affect the party's international tasks, in a separate section at the end of my report.

But we must first take a rapid glance at the present international framework, because it is partly from that, too, that we perceive the need for a democratic alternative in Italy and the PCI's role within it.

First, it must be reasserted that it would be a mistake to feel overwhelmed by such vast problems and such serious dangers as now assail mankind, failing to also see the events and forces that make it possible to tackle those problems and avert those dangers. I am referring above all to the advance of the liberation movements of the oppressed classes, the nations and the women's masses which characterize our century and to the extraordinary opportunities to improve mankind's life provided by revolutionary scientific discoveries and technological innovations. But even looking at the international political events of recent weeks, not everything is negative. It is enough to consider two events: The world reaction which has, albeit belatedly, isolated and, at least for the time being, blocked the Israeli Government's bellicose attitude, in a condemnation joined by many Jews both in Israel and elsewhere; and the signs of an improvement in relations between China and the USSR -- an innovation which could have beneficial effects on the international climate and international relations.

But it cannot be denied that the world panorama is now characterized by dramatic tensions, hugely magnified problems and frightening uncertainties.

The remainder of my report will consist of very concise pointers and, sometimes, notes and questions, since both it and the ensuing discussion at this meeting should have the sole aim of providing pointers and guidelines for the document to be drafted by the committee which we will elect at the end of our proceedings.

3 -- Why Democratic Alternative Is Necessary

Italy is suffering dramatically as a result of the repercussions of the European and world economic and political crisis and of the exacerbation of U.S. pressure on Europe, and is directly involved in the nuclear arms race (existing missile bases, construction of Comiso base).

To explain on the basis of Italy's alignment with the model provided by the other European capitalist countries, which are also suffering a crisis, is no longer a credible solution. The Italian economy's objective interdependence with the European and world economy, while demanding greater innovative initiative on the international plane, must not prompt a neglect of the specific domestic causes at the root of the Italian crisis, which are carrying it toward a decline and to the brink of collapse.

Here reference must be made to the historical and structural socioeconomic causes examined on other occasions (the backwardness of agriculture, the imbalance between north and south, our major dependence for supplies of raw materials and energy, the cumbersome and rigid nature of the structure of public spending, and so forth). Italy's inflation is not only the result of world inflation.

Political causes are of decisive importance -- first and foremost the incomplete democracy, because of the prejudiced exclusion of the PCI from government. This discrimination has managed to survive a long time, but has accumulated in economic and social development, in the life of the institutions and in the parties' role distortions which the exacerbation of the crisis now renders intolerable. To what extent and in what ways -- this is a question that could be discussed -- may the stubbornness of the anti-socialist and anticommunist, and the sole anticommunist, prejudice have negatively influenced the conduct of our opposition?

This must be examined, but always remembering that Italian Communists have never strayed from the democratic rules.

Now, in view of the pressures and the ungovernability of the situation, the PCI's proven staying power and the substantially intact strength that it still possesses despite so many vicissitudes, there is broader recognition of the need to unblock the system of political and government relationships as it has been built up in Italy over the past 35 years.

The experience of recent years, since the end of the national solidarity majority (an incomplete and inadequate attempt, caused to fail instead of being carried forward to its necessary developments) is another factor.

What is the substance of the "governability" operation and of the five-party formula? The ambitions and unrealistic political plan (based on an erroneous analysis of the domestic and international economic and political situation and a narrow view of society and the state) was to restore the Italian situation to normality without the Communists, and indeed in the hope of, and with the intention of, reducing the PCI to a marginal force.

In fact, this operation has helped to shift class relations to the right (as is apparent first and foremost from the employers federation's present offensive) and has accentuated the unleashing of corporativism and patronage.

4 -- Some Proposals on Problems of State, Economics and Foreign Policy

What solutions must the democratic alternative set in motion? And what social and political alliances and what movements do these solutions require?

Neither this report nor, I believe, the document must present a detailed program, but rather a series of points that will highlight a line and a conception of what is needed for the economic and social development of today's Italy.

We, too, could agree on giving the priority to the problems of the institutions, the state and the functioning of democracy, though specifying immediately that the problem of specific institutional reforms, though it exists, is not the principal one.

Italian democracy's ills stem not from the written constitution but from what has been called the "material constitution," namely the combination of decisions, practices and methods which we are agreed on calling the "blocked democracy."

The 30 years and more of prejudice against the PCI has led to a confusion of the parties' role with that of the state and to the growth of more or less concealed parallel powers.

The proposal of a "different kind of government" was no impromptu, August sally but a result of the fundamental assessment that prompts us to forcefully assert the need to restore a distinction between the parties and the bodies and agencies of the state and, therefore, on the one hand, to free the state from the cancer of cronyism among the ruling parties and, on the other, to restore to the parties their full role in social and civil life and in shaping and representing the citizens' will.

More people are now obliged to acknowledge that the morality issue, which we were the first to raise, exists in precisely the terms which we have just now briefly indicated.

There have been some specific results, too (the blows dealt to the P2] and other illegal and criminal centers of power that have established themselves in the financial world and within the body of the state; the failure of the brazenly cronyist attempt made in the appointments of the new chairmen of the Industrial Reconstruction Institute and the National Hydrocarbons Agency).

But the battle must be continued. What points can we indicate, apart from new criteria in the formation of the government?

The reform of the state-shareholding industries. The matter of appointments to state agencies, public services, cultural institutes, and the media, starting with the Italian Radio and Television Corporation.

Public administration: Is it possible to establish the absolute rule that all appointments be made by competition?

Presidents and councils of local public health bodies: Can they be thoroughly freed from the practice of cronyism among the parties (a practice which in this case involves our party too)?

Another issue that arises -- and that must be stressed in our battle -- is that of real democratic life within the trade unions, parties and mass organizations.

Then there are the problems posed by technological innovations, and particularly by the development of computers and communications, in relation to the citizens' involvement in democratic life.

Last, there are the specific problems of the functioning and reform of the institutions:

-- Monocameralism, or a differentiation of the functions of the two houses;

-- The reform of the investigating authorities;

-- Parliamentary regulations;

-- The prime ministership; and

-- Local authorities, and particularly a critical appraisal of and possible proposals concerning the experience of regional decentralization.

The antiterrorist struggle: the reasons for the recent successes, the need not to lessen vigilance and action.

The struggle against the mafia, the camorra and drug abuse: a return to the ideas and proposal formulated in recent months. The implementation of the La Torre law.

Economy: This is the most complex point, in which, partly through the congress debate, the maximum effort of lucidity and invention must be made, rallying to this task not only th party's internal forces but also outside forces and groups.

A more vigorous demystification of the campaign that has portrayed labor costs as the central issue.

The point of departure should be the main elements of policy material. In general, our approach should rest on three linchpins: development, rigorousness and equity.

A -- A policy of development, and therefore the rejection of any prospects of stagnation and recession, which are unacceptable, primarily because of the social costs (increased unemployment and a widening of the gulf to the detriment of southern Italy) but also because it would lead to Italy's greater isolation from the European and world economy and to its decline.

The need for a selection of sectors in which the largest investments must be made (starting with agriculture, scientific research and all aspects of the education system): A selective reduction of money costs.

Innovations not only in production techniques, but also in products (as discussed at the Turin workers conference):

The central issue is how to increase the output of the entire economic process, but there are also the questions of the increase of productivity in individual enterprises and of the length of the working week.

National employment service, as a way of tackling growing unemployment and using the labor force in socially useful projects; a comparison of our proposal with those of Ruffolo, Napoleoni and others.

Matters concerning the introduction of autonomous and direct workers' intervention and control (not via the trade unions) in the economic and production process. The trade unions' role is different.

B -- Rigorousness and financial reform, as the precondition for a policy of development. How to implement a policy of rigorousness that will safeguard the workers' fundamental economic and social gains.

-- Revenue (a fiscal policy of the kind frequently suggested);

-- A struggle against wastefulness and inefficiency in all fields, for a prudent usage and saving of existing resources. A consideration of the advisability of campaigns and mass mobilizations to identify and halt the various kinds of wastage within the public administration and enterprises and among private individuals. Apart from its economic benefits, such an initiative could help to enhance and to spread social awareness;

-- Possible forms of intervention to rationalize and contain expenditure on security, welfare, health, and so forth.

C -- Equity, as the precondition for a policy of rigorousness.

Apart from fiscal measures, further proposals should be examined to permit action with respect to the pay and pensions jungle, caused and increasingly exacerbated by the explosion of patronage and corporativism. The definition of clear and binding regulations to prevent the existing, scandalous inequalities and privileges and the introduction of a pay and pensions scale based on the protection of the underprivileged and underprotected and observance of the values of competence and professional standards. This scale should range from minimum guaranteed levels to absolute ceilings for pay and pensions for all fixed-salary workers in all sectors and at all levels.

One final consideration: Economic calculations usually ignore a factor that can in some cases alter them substantially: the factor of the consensus (or lack of it) of the broad masses, that is, their involvement and initiative (consider how this factor has acted or could act at certain times and circumstances, such as, the struggle against wastage, output at work, the containment of damage caused by natural disasters, and so forth). We should always take into account the importance of this factor and make use of it in all circumstances -- whether, obviously, to strengthen our demand for a change of political and government conditions that will make that factor fully operative, or in taking initiatives that will set us in the forefront in the practical solution of problems.

Foreign policy: We must recall and reassert the stances adopted by us in connection with Italy's membership of the Atlantic pact and the EEC, matters concerning arms reduction and security, East-West detente and North-South relations.

The democratic alternative should have as one of its results the release of Italian foreign policy from the habits that have consistently characterized it hitherto: The habit of being strongly influenced, for domestic reasons, by ideological prejudices and by anticommunist propaganda requirements.

This habit has helped to substantially restrict our governments' capacity for initiative, but above all it has caused them to neglect the defense of national interests in all forums and bodies in which they could have and should have been resolutely defended.

5 -- Social and Political Alliances; Mass Movements

Reassertion of the traditional principle that guides us in our policy of alliances: to work for the creation and operation of the broadest possible alignment of forces. Attention must be given not only to the parties but also to the real forces and movements that exist and are active within society.

Reference must be made not only to the classes, sectors and categories defined by the trade unions, but also to the major international issues (peace) and domestic issues (the problem of the south, the women's issue, the Catholic issue, and so forth) that embrace areas that transcend all social sectors.

The present trend, reflected partly in government policy, is toward bringing together a combination of interests in order to convince them that the way out of the crisis is a reduction of the living standards and democratic rights gained by the working class over decades of struggle, starting with a blow, inflicted in economic, trade union and political terms, on the lowest paid workers' sectors.

There must be no concessions in the defense of these sectors, not only for reasons of equity, but also because of their central position within society, within the workers' movement and within our party and because of their ideological motivation.

But we must not restrict ourselves to defending the class from the current attacks. This raises the question of what criterion should guide our quest for social alliances in the present specific situation.

In general, it seems to me that the criterion should be to aim to rally all forces wanting the maximum development of the country's economic potential and therefore the inevitable task of reform and transformation, efficiency and rigorousness. We believe we are the party that most desires a strong and healthy development of the production forces. But these demands, which objectively conflict with the power system built by the DC and its government allies, can also strike a chord among a large proportion of the forces now within that system.

We must pay particular attention to the following:

A -- Southern Italy;

B -- Peasants;

C -- The combination of forces (scientific researchers, specialized and trained personel, workers in the advanced services sector, and so forth) who are usually described as the "emergent sectors" (recognition of the specific nature of these sectors and of their role in the country's economic and social development; facilitating the formation of their own autonomous organizations, and so forth).

6 -- The Parties

-- The PSI. Any attitude toward the PSI based mainly on the change of its "nature," rather than of its policy, is mistaken, and the source of errors.

The exhaustion of the hypothesis on which the PSI has worked in recent years confronts that party with a dilemma: whether to persist with the competitive alliance with the DC, thus exposing itself to all the negative consequences that could derive from it, or to assert its own autonomous and particular role within the context of a democratic alternative plan.

This choice has not yet been made and cannot be taken for granted. But there are now growing possibilities that the PSI will increasingly reflect on the country's situation and will thus be prompted to opt for the democratic alternative.

We believe that an explicit statement of preference for this prospect would help to clarify political relations, but would above all prompt new confidence and energies in all the workers and peoples forces in the battles to resolve, through regeneration, many of our present problems and to accelerate a substantial change in the country's political leadership.

-- Leftwing forces and groups outside the PCI and PSI (a certain leftwing area).

-- The intermediate parties.

-- The DC. A full restoration of the distinction -- which became rather less clear for some of us, especially during the democratic solidarity period -- between the question of the DC and the Catholic question, while bearing in mind the interconnection between them, if for no other reason than the fact that a considerable number of politically active Catholics vote DC.

We have no plans for government cooperation with the DC. This does not rule out the need for and possibility of convergences for safeguarding the democratic system and other specific objectives, even at the national level.

The need to avoid a splitting of the country and a reactionary shift among DC voters is still valid. De Mita's performance as DC secretary must be assessed on the basis of his achievements.

How to stimulate the DC on the issue of relations between the parties and the state, the struggle against the mafia and the camorra and the elimination of the contamination of the institutions and ruling parties stemming from and nurtured by the DC power system.

7 -- The Area of Catholic Organizations and Movements

One can no longer talk about the "Catholic world" as a compact and homogeneous area. But it is wrong to argue that the Catholic question has lost its importance.

The need to extend our knowledge of this area and to pay renewed attention to all the innovations that have emerged within it. There seems to be no need to revise the basic analysis made by the party through its ultimate developments in the 15th congress theses.

But there are points to be made and new problems to be tackled. There are two in particular:

A -- A new and stronger party initiative with respect to the Catholic question must be considered one of the decisive areas in the assertion of the democratic alternative policy.

Indeed, the democratic alternative must not be characterized as a "secular" alternative and must not be limited to a contraposition of a secular alignment to a Catholic alignment. Of course the democratic alternative is, as far as government solutions are concerned, an alternative to the DC and its power system. However, it is not a matter of forming preconceptions or establishing a prejudice that sets non-Catholics against Catholics: The decisive factor, if any, lies in and is determined by the dialectic between those who accept and those who do not accept a program of reform and regeneration. If this is the true, decisive factor, there is certainly also an essential contribution to be made by forces of the Catholic area in building a policy of regeneration and in forming a majority that will put it into practice, partly because, without such a contribution and if the alternative proved to be simply a secular alignment, it would inevitably be exposed to the moderate blackmail of the socially and politically conservative forces, which carry undeniable weight within the secular area too.

B -- The other point to be stressed is that the field of encounter and convergence with movements and organizations of the Catholic area must not be restricted to the pursuit of specific economic and social objectives, but must include the major long-term issues, within a mutual acknowledgement of values and the building of new values, for whose sake one must work against war and rearmament, injustice and poverty, exploitation, alienation and underprivilege and against the oppression of the weak, whether individuals, classes or peoples; against drug abuse and against phenomena that are repugnant to Catholic consciences too, such as the mafia, the camorra and the private embezzlement of public funds.

Furthermore, how many times have members of our party and of these organizations worked together voluntarily and gratis at tragic moments of natural disasters (from the Florence floods to the Campania and Basilicata earthquakes), in the care of the ill children and the elderly; and how often have they found themselves side by side in movements such as the peace movement?

8 -- Aids and Obstacles to Democratic Alternative

The foregoing brief indication of topics, approaches and initiatives should clarify the kind of process by which the democratic alternative can be built. It is not restricted to the objective of a new government, though it implies that as well.

It is necessary to eliminate the mental attitude whereby our entry into the government becomes an obsession, so that, unless it happens right away, there is nothing we can do.

We have seen, however, that there is a great deal to be done in involving and guiding the necessary forces in ensuring the victory of the democratic alternative -- much to be done with regard to proposals, struggles and initiative and in the political field, in social life and in the cultural world.

And the forces to be involved are not only the parties -- still less as they are now -- but the broader range of energies to be found inside and outside the parties and whose revival and mobilization can impart thrusts to the regeneration of the parties themselves, including our own.

Though there is much to be done, something has already been done, especially in recent months. Things now are not as they were before the August government crisis.

The DC and PSI may be continuing their government cooperation -- but with more acute contradictions that will, unfortunately, be reflected in the functioning of the institutions, though these have created and will continue to create broader scope for our own initiative in all directions.

Indeed, it is now possible to talk in terms of the resumption of a current in favor of us, though we do so cautiously, because it is still limited, subject to opposition and not irreversible.

It is made apparent by various signs: the repercussions of our proposal of a different kind of government; a more widespread awareness in the country of the validity of things that we have long been saying about the fundamental nature of the economic and political crisis (basically, the country is increasingly realizing that it has been misled by governments over the years); the success of the L'UNITA festivals and of our membership campaign; a certain increase in party activity; and a resumption of attention toward us on the part of other parties and political and social areas.

This is important not only and not so much because it gives the lie to the simplistic thesis put forward by some politicians and self-styled political experts who have forecast the inexorable decline of all communist parties by virtue of their very nature, but above all because the growth of a current of interest and confidence within the PCI is an indispensable, if not sufficient, condition for the affirmation and advance of the prospect of a democratic alternative and, meanwhile, for the workers to wage today's battles more vigorously.

If it is true that a current favorable toward us has begun to emerge to some extent, it must mean that, basically, our policy in recent years has not been mistaken and that the party has, on the whole, succeeded not only in defending itself with sufficient energy from attacks, traps and overtures for ulterior motives, but also in tackling new problems and taking initiatives that are beginning to bear some fruit (from our stances on Poland to those on public morality, from the battles for peace to our examination of the issues raised by new technological and scientific progress.

A self-critical examination is therefore needed, and the congress debate will doubtless accomplish this. But I believe it would be inappropriate to carry out a self-flagellation, in which our affairs of recent years were regarded as a sequence of errors.

This critical examination must be very careful, especially in precisely identifying which of our shortcomings or which obstacles created by outside circumstances or individuals can hinder, halt or deviate our struggle for the democratic alternative. The most serious and difficult of these obstacles is the burdensome nature of the economic, social and trade union situation. Indeed, there is a contradiction between the potential inherent in the political situation and the evidence of difficulties and even degenerative tendencies within the workers' movement. Hence the need, which is now more pressing than ever, for the party to mobilize all its forces to restore combativeness and confidence to the workers.

The second obstacle is the holding power and resistance of the DC power system, especially in the south. There is now a more favorable climate for the condemnation of the evils that this system has created and still creates every day. But experience has shown that condemnation is not enough and that, by not going beyond that, only frustrations are caused. It is therefore necessary to examine more carefully (this should be another prominent topic in the congress debate) which struggles and initiatives in all fields can attack and ultimately undermine the social and even cultural bases of this power system.

The third obstacle is the de facto monopoly that the ruling parties and certain economic groups of big speculators and financiers exercize over the mass media. One of our Central Committee meetings was devoted to this very serious problem: The indications that it produced must be debated so as to further enrich them, but must above all be the subject of more effective initiatives for implementing them.

9 -- Concerning the Party

This section of my report does not provide the possible stocktaking of the party's activity over the past 4 years (which could perhaps find a place in the document). An assessment should be carried out at various levels and on a national scale, so as to draw all possible lessons from the way in which the party has responded to the difficult situations and arduous trials of this period (the end of the national solidarity majority, the PSI's new course, events in Poland and the situation in other socialist countries, and so forth).

There has been a strong, basic steadfastness. But, for instance, to what extent have sectarian-type lapses or areas of fluctuation and yielding occurred? What action was taken in both cases? I am now referring only to the needs that must be satisfied so that the party will be made equal to the task that it has to perform for the democratic alternative, so that it can be its principal instrument.

The first requirement, obviously, is that of a party more open to society and more willing to carry out the necessary innovations within itself. If this is lacking, the systematic change of the party's lifeblood cannot take place.

There have been considerable instances of such openings, especially with respect to women, who now constitute one of the party's most vigorous forces and who are establishing themselves in leadership roles.

But there are also instances of persistent deafness and a continuing lack of interest, particularly with respect to the young and the Italian Communist Youth Federation, but also with respect to other strata (trained personnel, for instance). And here and there there are relapses toward a lack of communication with women, too. Similarly, there is inadequate representation in the leadership bodies of the workers' and intellectual cadres involved in research, production activities, teaching and cultural life.

The need to carry out political activity in new fields and with new objectives to be interconnected with the new mass movements is more proclaimed than carried out in practice; and the same applies to the utilization of skills.

This is perhaps partly because it is insufficiently borne in mind that party membership is no longer regarded by many people as something affecting a person's total cultural, moral, private, behavioral and living options; the party is still less regarded as the source of all the values on whose basis a person gives meaning to his life. This applies to many people. For many others there is a separation of many options and values from a unifying -- and to some extent preconstituted -- logic embodied in party membership.

But this is a fact of our time to which we must succeed in adapting ourselves, partly because it accords fully with Article 2 of our party constitution, which requires as a condition for party membership adherence to its political program, not to any conception of mankind and the world.

There is no contradiction between the concept and practice of a party more open to society and to the new horizons steadily being opened up by culture and science and the reinvigoration of the characteristic elements of the party's approach -- elements that are no less indispensable now than before -- in order that the PCI be a force capable of opposing the disruptive thrusts operating within society, prompting confidence and hope and giving an impetus to the development of real political democracy.

The communist way of life: observance by everyone of all regulations and of all the rules of our constitution. Democracy and unity: Our experience and that of other communist and workers' parties shows the damage that can be caused, on the one hand, by bureaucratism and on the other, by the polarization and crystallization of stances.

The congress debate must examine ways of developing internal democracy -- but with a steadfast rejection, I believe, of factions and organized currents.

Once such a phenomenon has started, it can make it very difficult to safeguard the party's political and organizational unity -- a unity that is a valuable asset that must be defended against new dangers, some originating from outside, as a guarantee of the party's strength and its internal democratic life.

Working structures and methods: An examination of what measures can bring about a streamlining and simplification. An examination of the ways in which comrades working within the trade unions (and the other mass organizations) can participate more actively in party life.

10 -- The Party's Tasks in the International Field

On this point, too, a choice of topics to be submitted for debate must be made. The three points could be as follows:

A -- The peace struggle and movement. An assessment of what has been done since mid-year last year and of the lessons that can be learned from the movements that have developed in Europe, the United States and Japan.

The need for the peace movement to maintain and strengthen its autonomous character with respect to the states, military blocs and parties.

This pluralistic and autonomous characteristic of the movement implies the following two things in particular: that the movement's various components maintain the complete freedom to carry out their own autonomous initiatives within the peace struggle; and that the movement not only not aspire to a monopoly over the peace struggle, but also recognize the value of the involvement of other movements, institutions and organizations in this field and seek the broadest possible dialogue and most varied contacts, with a view to helping to ensure that the peoples' awareness and desire for peace is represented as widely as possible and will therefore profoundly influence states' and governments' policy in the direction of disarmament, cooperation, the abandonment of the use of force, detente and peace.

To reassert and update our stances and proposals on the problems of arms reduction and the peaceful solution of conflicts. To reflect on what initiatives and contacts can be carried out to bring about more effective coordination of the peace movements on the European scale.

B -- For a new international economic order. How to follow up the peace and development charter.

What more can our party do, particularly to create a broader knowledge and awareness -- on the part of the Italian and European peoples masses and workers' movement -- of the terms of the problem of underdevelopment and of its connections with the developed countries' economic crisis?

How to make relations between the West European workers' movement and the Third World progressive forces more frequent and stable. Could consideration be given to the organization of a conference -- Euro-African, for the time being -- as the first initiative in the direction of a conference embracing the entire Third World?

C -- The issues of socialism

An examination and development of our deliberations since the previous congress (particularly following the proclamation of martial law in Poland) so as to update our analysis of the existing situation in the East European countries and at the same time to reassert, on the basis of the contradictions of today's world, the need for socialism.

We have chosen the path of looking reality in the face, without pretences or self-censorship.

It seems difficult to deny, partly in the light of the events of recent months, that several socialist countries, starting with Poland itself, are unfortunately manifesting phenomena of crisis, stagnation and regression, the reasons for which we are trying to identify.

To do so does not imply abandoning a class position or espousing reactionary theses and abandoning internationalism. In any case, nobody can say that we have failed in our duties of solidarity with respect to the peoples struggling for freedom.

On the one hand, we believe that, within a framework of detente, there not only must be but also can be economic and political reform in those countries; and on the other, and above all, we believe that there is a more pressing need than ever to advance toward socialism in the advanced capitalist countries by means of paths, methods and solutions that must not repeat the ones pursued in the Eastern bloc countries, which belong to an obsolete historical phase and which do not correspond to Western characteristics and traditions.

Our position is therefore scientific, not based on feelings or temperament, and not designed for ulterior motives. What can be done to make the ideas and objectives that form the foundations of the third way and the new internationalism clearer and more popular?

I conclude this report, which was intended to provide only some starting points for the drafting of the precongress document, which will be drawn up on the basis of the debate that will take place at this meeting.

Some commentators have already decided that our congress will avoid speaking out clearly on the most burning issues and that it will be characterized by "power pacts" among various, supposed pro-this or pro-that groups and currents.

I am sure that our congress will give the lie to these ridiculous speculations and that it will succeed in tackling all the issues that really interest and concern the Italian workers and people in a responsible, innovative, democratic and unitary manner, thus satisfying the expectations of the party and the country.

Cossutta Challenges Agenda

PM210831 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Oct 82 p 10

[Unattributed report on PCI Directorate member Armando Cossutta 7 October speech at PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome]

[Text] I believe, Armando Cossutta said, that we are all agreed in wanting to make the congress a major opportunity for strengthening party unity. As things stand, this unity appears if not exactly threatened, then certainly weakened and to some extent debased. And to be frank, this applies not only to the issues on which I myself have expressed disagreement. I am referring to certain international issues on which my opinion still differs from certain deliberations expressed here by Comrade Berlinguer and on which, depending on what the congress document says, I reserve the right to reassert my explicit disagreement or not. But also with regard to other fundamental points of policy, on which, within the party and even its leadership groups, there exist differences and sometimes outright divergences, or at least systematic discrepancies, which are the cause of serious disorientation and constitute a burdensome hindrance to our entire action. They are, I believe, emergent reflections of a multiplicity of tendencies present within the party but which are rarely broached openly and are in fact more often deprived of a frank debate and a fully democratic appraisal.

For instance, these include certain issues concerning the economic situation, beginning with the ones concerning labor costs. If it is true, as Mediobanca's [Credit Bank] latest figures on the 1,176 foremost industrial enterprises show, that labor costs per 100 lire turnover have fallen from 23.51 lire in 1969 to 15.6 lire in 1981, the government's policy must be opposed vigorously; moreover, a critical assessment and major revision must be made of the stance adopted by the trade unions, which have effectively agreed to discuss labor costs. They cannot be negotiated, however. I believe that any further discussion of them would be a purely antiworker and anti-trade-union action.

The consequences of the crisis can and must no longer be brought to bear solely on wage earners.

To give another example, divergences also exist on certain issues having to do with political relations -- with the Socialists and with the DC. In my own work in the local government section, I constantly have to note their existence. The vicissitudes of certain city councils, such as the ones that have led to administrative agreements between the PCI and DC -- and only between the PCI and DC -- in certain municipalities in Calabria have prompted major justified disagreements within our ranks, not only within that region but, because of their repercussions, in many parts of the country.

Thus, we see the emergence of a real problem for the congress debate -- what method can really facilitate the strengthening of party unity. I am sure, as I believe we all are, that only a fully democratic debate can facilitate unity, while the blunting or diversion of the debate can only facilitate the crystallization of tendencies. If we want -- as we all do -- to really surmount them, I believe it is necessary to bring them to light by means of a debate aimed at unity, but one that is frank and not diplomatic. On the basis of this debate, it must be decided what each of these tendencies really stands for at present. No section of the party that disagrees with another can consider surmounting these divergences except by means of a dialogue. And this dialogue must be conducted in such a way as to present it from assuming the aspect or guise of a "campaign of elucidation."

I believe that a congress debate developed on this basis can regain unity through action. For this to be effective, there must be a thorough conviction of the many, since it is not easy and perhaps impossible to ensure that everyone is convinced -- a thorough conviction of the many, but with the involvement of all; and therefore a possible, conscious and logical discipline on everyone's part.

To achieve this result, attention should also be paid to certain practical and organizational aspects of congress activity.

I believe that I, too, must make an observation about the actual date of the congress. The danger is that it will take place in close proximity to early elections, and it seems to me that, depending on how events develop, we should take prompt measures to avoid this risk. In any case, it will take place in close proximity to scheduled elections -- the by-elections involving about 10 million citizens, 20 percent of the entire Italian population and 2 whole regions, 4 provinces, 7 provincial capitals and over a 1,000 municipalities. Nor can one rule out the possibility that before then other very major municipalities could become involved in the same round of elections. In this connection, there is among the federations involved a very justified concern to devote the utmost of their energies to the election campaign in the months ahead, in the full knowledge that it will be all the more effective if conducted in advance of the official dates; it is enough to consider the campaign for an account of past activity, the mass consultation for the definition of programs and choice of candidates, the elucidation of political platforms and the quest for alliances. This all threatens to hinder the congress debate, certainly in those federations and to some extent elsewhere, too. On the other hand -- and this is the point -- it must take place frankly and openly. A propagandist-type debate would ultimately not benefit election propaganda itself.

Another observation regarding method concerns the party secretary's indication in favor of the publication of amendments to the congress document proposed to the Central Committee but not adopted by it. I fully agree with the suggestion and consider it a very valuable innovation. It will enable the entire party to have an accurate idea of any possible divergences and to discuss them. The aim would certainly not be a debate for its own sake, but to guarantee that the congress reflects the real attitudes of the entire party at all levels.

Last, I want to stress what I consider another very important aspect: the election of delegates.

I believe that every congress body must be recommended to adopt, within the context of the present statutory provisions, whatever procedures for electing delegates are most likely to guarantee the faithful representation of the whole of the congress grassroots throughout its subsequent stages. This would particularly apply in cases where the debate highlighted any specific points of political disagreement. It would also be desirable for a section's delegates to be chosen from among the members of that same section, as a rule.

Berlinguer Responds

PM201445 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Oct 82 pp 1, 16

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 7 October closing speech at PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission session in Rome: "Unity and Clarity on Alternative Line"]

[Excerpt] Rome -- More than a proper reply, Comrade Berlinguer's Thursday speech to the Central Committee and Central Control Commission was an examination of certain specific topics and arguments (and also certain tones) that emerged during the debate.

In any case, a complete and conclusive reply to the debate as a whole would have been inappropriate, since this session of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission was not at all conceived as the start of the precongress debate, which can in fact start only when the document that will form the basis for that debate is ready, and therefore not before the Central Committee session planned for November. The purpose of the present meeting was to provide some pointers for the work of the committee appointed to draft the congress document.

But, Berlinguer said, at the start of his concluding speech to the Central Committee and Central Control Commission, Comrade Cossutta decided that this forum was already an opportunity not so much to express disagreements on specific points in my report (which would have been entirely legitimate and was in fact done by others) but for polemical declarations which, above all, concerned not what was said in the report but rather, matters which will be the duty of the precongress committee and then the Central Committee to deal with.

Comrade Cossutta thus gave the impression, as Comrade Scano pointed out, of wanting to make some gratuitous distortions, almost with the intention of rallying all possible "malcontents." This is not forbidden, as long as we agree that it is not forbidden to point it out, either.

Berlinguer gave two examples from Comrade Cossutta's speech of this "distortion": The method in which he raised the issue of labor costs was the first of these examples.

The PCI secretary general recalled that his report stated the issue clearly -- in fact, serving as the starting point for the section concerning economic policy -- in order to indicate the need to react vigorously against the mystification that has been carried out on this point by the adversaries of the working classes, who accuse labor costs of being chiefly responsible for the difficulties being experienced by enterprises and inflation. Moreover, there was no neglect of the difficulties created by a certain surrender on the part of sectors of the trade union movement to the campaign unleashed by the employers, which in fact succeeded in portraying labor costs as the central factor in the exacerbation of the economic situation.

The party has reacted to all this, and since we have already received indications from various sides concerning trade union meetings at factories at which criticisms are emerging regarding certain trade union proposals, Berlinguer continued, we believe that the PCI must intervene to explain its position precisely, which does not coincide with that of certain trade unions, not even entirely with that of the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

Our party's conduct has therefore been extremely clear on this issue, Berlinguer said, but it does not deny that the problem exists; such an assertion must be regarded either as a purely demagogic stance or as evidence of a failure to fully understand the problem itself.

Entering briefly into the merits of the issue, Berlinguer referred to Chairomonte's remarks in this connection, also in disagreement with the arguments put forward by Cossutta (namely, the Mediobanca figures cited by Cossutta and presented in a note by Raffaelli concern percentage labor costs against turnover and are therefore a "variable," dependent on other percentages, the chief of which, in the case of the companies under consideration, is the vast increase in money costs, black interest [interessi passini]and indebtedness). What these data -- certainly interesting -- do confirm, however, is that labor costs are not the prime cause of firms' difficulties, but certainly not that the labor costs problem does not exist. It is therefore a matter of seeing how to tackle this problem (this, in its various aspects, was broached at the Turin workers conference.

Next, Berlinguer cited another example from Comrade Cossutta's speech, namely the connections -- in relation to preparation for the congress -- between democracy and unity, democracy and debate, lucidity and unity.

For one thing, I do not fully understand whether we on the Central Committee are intended to give section and federation congresses some kind of instruction to give preference, when appointing delegates to higher levels of the congress, to dissenting, rather than to consenting, comrades. It must be stated right away that dissent, like consent, can sometimes be partial, and in any case I cannot understand how we could attack the full sovereignty of congresses at all levels to elect their own delegates. They will decide the composition of their delegations and therefore also how many cadres should be included, compared to comrade delegates that do not belong to the apparatus.

The important thing, the PCI secretary general explained, is that at the congresses there be full freedom for the expression of opinions, the full opportunity to submit amendments to the document and to adopt different stances in votes, a guarantee that amendments submitted to the Central Committee itself will be published even if not adopted (if so requested by their authors). These are the things that the leadership bodies must undertake to guarantee during the precongress debate.

Furthermore, Berlinguer continued, there is another point in Comrade Cossutta's remarks that I do not understand. That is, in connection with the difference between a free exchange of opinions and a "campaign of elucidation," whether, in criticizing the latter and preferring the former, he believes that the leaders should in general forgo speaking so as to give comrades and the public outside the party all the requested or necessary clarifications. Of course, it is not obligatory for anyone within the Central Committee or the Directorate to provide such elucidations, but I for one, Berlinguer said, will try to provide them and I believe that many other comrades in the Central Committee and Directorate will try to take part in this task of elucidation, which is part of the task of formulation in which we are involved.

Apart from these two, let us say, specific issues, Berlinguer also broached a more general topic, namely the relationship between lucidity and unity. The one requirement must not prevail over the other, he said. Though it is true to say that positions must be clear, it is also true that the objective of party unity must not be entrusted solely to it.

He made two observations regarding this drastic assertion: The first is that there is no reason to believe (and it often does not happen) that the various stances that emerge during a debate will all inevitably be mutually divergent and contrasting, to the extent of prompting a clash and requiring a pronouncement. There are often differences and even nuances that it is difficult to reduce to the formula: "Unity only through lucidity."

There are stances that can be adopted wholly or in part: Sometimes this has led to muddled formulas and of course this is wrong and must be avoided, but often, however, the correct line has prevailed, which implies "taking account" of comrades' viewpoint, even when at first sight they may have seemed mistaken, either wholly or in part.

Berlinquer referred to the reactions prompted in certain comrades by the stances adopted by the party on events in Poland. This will be discussed again when the congress document is discussed, he said. But I do not believe that we need to modify our stance (events, including those of the past few hours, confirm that those stances were based on reality). In any case, even comrades who have expressed reservations regarding those stances must be heeded so as to take account of the real demands that sometimes lie at the root of their anxieties, especially if they are sincere; and we must rather carry out effective action to persuade them.

I say this, Berlinguer continued, to return to the idea that there need not always be a conflict and a vote on every issue (though this may often become necessary); and to say that unless the party's political and organizational unity is viewed as an end in itself, a result to aim at consciously, then, while I doubt that we would achieve results even on the path of clarity, I am certain that we would not achieve them on the path of unity, and the party would split.

Why must unity also be a goal, an asset to be pursued for its own sake? It is, as we well know, the decisive precondition for the party's capacity for mobilization, struggle and intervention outside; and it is the precondition for confidence and tranquility within the ranks of the party itself. If the internal atmosphere has improved in recent months -- and I believe that it has, though still to an inadequate extent -- one of the reasons, though not the only one, is that there has been a free and sincere effort by all the leaders to surmount, partly on the basis of the new factors that have recently entered the Italian political situation, certain instances of unilaterality which, because of the forms in which they were expressed, had created unrest within the party's ranks.

The requirement of lucidity must therefore go hand in hand with the requirement of unity. And this applies all the more today, that is, when we find ourselves confronted with a relatively new factor. I am referring to a continuous activity from outside our party aimed at damaging its structure and unity. I would like to repeat here and now that I believe that we must warn those carrying out this activity that unless this activity ceases, it will obviously appear no longer as a passing and marginal factor, but as evidence of inadmissible interference in our party's internal life that must be condemned as such in Italy and within the international worker's movement.

L'UNITA: 'UNACCEPTABLE TURNING POINT' IN POLAND

PM180907 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Romano Ledda commentary]

[Text] The Polish situation has reached another dangerous and unacceptable turning point. We wish to state this very clearly and with concern: The Polish military government's decision to present the Sejm with a measure (on which we have already reported) that outlaws Solidarity and any form of autonomous trade union organization is a grave and negative one.

There are three principal reasons why. The first concerns the commitments made immediately after the 13 December 1981 coup d'etat. Indeed, at that time assurances were given that in no case would Poland return to the pre-summer 1980 situation. This was stated publicly and solemnly. Well, those commitments are now being negated with an act that finally eliminates the trade union gains ratified by the Gdansk accords. This implies a backtracking, in principle and in practice, from one of the most significant innovations and hopes of the Polish experience.

The second reason stems from the possible developments of Poland's domestic situation. The military government's decision exacerbates the profound rift that exists within Polish society and political life. The struggle against Solidarity and against the millions of workers that it still represents is now translated into an administrative act, becomes "law" and makes formal a further separation between government and the masses. This is also partly because it affects more than just Solidarity.

The attack against this essential component of modern-day Poland also further complicates relations with the other decisive component, constituted by the Catholic Church. The threads of a three-way dialogue, already made thin by the 13 December coup, are being further jeopardized to make way for factors of division and contraposition. With what prospects? This is the most worrying question. How will the country's stability and governability be guaranteed? By entrusting them solely to the use of force? Is it possible to believe that further painful upheavals can be avoided by following such a path?

Obviously, these questions -- which, it must be remembered, are assailing a country crucial to the present European balance -- cannot be answered by repeating that because of the state conditions had arrived at by December 1981, it was a matter of "inevitable" measures. It was not true then and it is not true now, because then, as now, the only realistic, possible and feasible prospect is renewal in the economic and social fields and the political system. This must be pursued by acknowledging the real forces at play -- in short, by proceeding to political negotiation and dialogue with the autonomous representatives of the working class and the church. Despite the coup d'etat, the conditions for the reactivation of a political dialogue that would gradually replace the acknowledged "exceptionality" of a military regime still existed. But this option was not taken.

And so we come to the third reason for our concern. We know we have issued a severe assessment of the East European societies, and on this point we have had -- and still have -- an impassioned debate among our comrades. We are certainly not pleased to see a further practical demonstration of that assessment in Poland. The Polish junta's decision confirms yet again the phenomena of regression that we have mentioned, the crucial embarrassment of a politicosocial model which (albeit with all due differentiations), trapped between demands for reform and authoritarian structures, always eventually gives the priority to the latter. Therefore, we were not mistaken when we spoke of a "historical phase" that was coming to a close and when we put forward thought-out and serious material for reflection and analysis. This problem concerns not only the worker's movement, but whoever regards with justified anxiety the complex and widespread crises shaking the world, including the ones in Eastern Europe.

Indeed, nobody is unaware that the Eastern bloc countries' stability is fundamental to the evolution of peaceful international relations. There must therefore be an acute awareness of the facts and a realistic approach to the problems. In other words, we must realize -- if we want to remain in touch with history -- that renewal processes in the Eastern bloc societies can only be gradual, advance in stages and experience further vicissitudes and autonomous protagonists (such as Solidarity). This is why sanctions, pressures or reprisals,and incentives or lack of incentives fall within a panorama which, on the one hand, is petty and which, on the other, exerts a negative influence. Instead, it is necessary to respond to the problems posed by the Eastern Bloc countries' crisis -- and to so many other problems now assailing the world -- with innovative outlooks, ideas and proposals consistent with the full development of a detente with a new substance equal to this world of the eighties. Very briefly, this means building an international framework dominated no longer by the logic of power blocs, but by new forms of autonomy, by a real democratization of world orders and by new developments in interstate economic relations. It also means -- primarily for us but also for the broad alignment of leftwing and democratic forces in Europe and beyond -- coming to grips immediately with the major issue of the advance of socialism and democracy in the West.

We now clearly reaffirm our condemnation of the Polish military government's decision and express our anxiety regarding the developments of what is still a very critical situation. We request a responsible awareness from everyone. It would be dangerous to pursue the kind of "realpolitik" that justifies and absolves everything, just as it would be equally dangerous to play the card of those whose sole aim is to destabilize. Being realistic does not imply doing nothing or being rash. Political realism consists of the ability to seek, indicate and initiate solutions to the problems with which reality confronts us. This is the work being carried out by Italian Communists in the fields of ideology and political action, without pedantic presumption or fatuous extremism, but with an awareness of the international responsibilities of the major force that they represent and that they constitute.

PAPER INTERVIEWS EANES ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PM211359 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "It Will Soon Be Possible To Make Appropriate Response to Situation"]

[Excerpts] "This worrying political situation requires a careful assessment on my part, above all, a careful assessment of how and when I must act politically -- I must do so under conditions which make it possible to achieve democratically stable, or at least stabilizing, results, and, of course, with the minimum disturbance and the maximum effectiveness," the president of the republic stated in an interview broadcast yesterday in Radio Comercial's "Domingueiro" program. Ramalho Eanes also emphasized that "conditions will soon converge for a response" to the principal issues of the current Portuguese political situation.

Ramalho Eanes, who had been questioned about the reasons why he did not dismiss the government, pointed out that the current government originated from a parliamentary majority which, he said, "will have to demonstrate whether or not it is capable of responding to the hopes which it created and which to some extent justified the electorate's choice."

Referring to the current situation in Portugal, Eanes stated that the "government has displayed difficulties in resolving the crisis, but the majority has implicitly and repeatedly asserted that this is the prime minister and this is the government which it wants and supports." As for the opposition, the president stated that the alternatives which it has put forward "are not very strong -- they have confined themselves to demanding the calling of an early election without jointly proposing a new political solution or solutions."

"There are also other political leaders who assert that it is advisable to allow time to enable the potential for agreement and even effectiveness embodied in the law on revision [of the constitution] to be explored," he added.

"Considering, as is my duty, these implications of the rules of the functioning of democracy, I do not forget that they also include recognition of and respect for my election and respect for my powers and for the political values which in my conduct and even in my political program finally won the Portuguese people's electoral support."

"I have no doubt," Ramalho Eanes stressed, "that conditions will soon converge for a response which I hope will be appropriate to all these issues, which are obviously complex."

Disagreement on Presidential Party

Asked about his stance on the forecast presidential party, Ramalho Eanes stated that he disagrees "with the model or the theory of the so-called presidential party."

"I personally do not believe in and therefore do not advocate parties without clear political programs and without social bases," he said, adding immediately that it is because this is so that he cannot "believe in or advocate parties which seek to replace the clear political programs which I mentioned and the social bases which they represent by a person, whoever he is, including, of course, a president of the republic."

Again declaring himself in favor of the formation of a "central bloc," Ramalho Eanes stated that that area is sought "by an electorate which I regard as steady, stable and well-informed and which does not as yet correspond to a fully defined party stance."

"I have long believed that that is detrimental to political stability and even to the strengthening of democracy and of its ability to respond to the population's problem insofar as it is through that response that democracy is strengthened and consolidated and prevails."

"If the existing political parties do not succeed in defining a stance which will attract that central electorate steadily and surely, I believe that we will only be able to accept the following: either we will continue with difficulties or we will witness the birth of new parties which will meet that need," he added.

Veto Is Presidential Prerogative

When asked whether by the use of the power of veto, regarded as frequent by the listeners, he is not "playing into the opposition's hands," the president maintained that the issue has been exaggerated by "a certain section of the press" and fabricated by the so-called "creators of political facts."

"The constitution grants the president of the republic the right and duty to veto, whether because of unconstitutionality or politically, "Ramalho Eanes pointed out, adding that "whether the action pleases or displeases the opposition is a matter which, although of interest, does not necessarily determine any stance of the president of the republic on the matter."

Next, Eanes enumerated the documents which had been vetoed. Out of the 672 the government had sent to the president's office by Saturday, 656 were promulgated, 12 were vetoed and 2 are awaiting promulgation or veto (the one updating salaries of the personnel of the ministerial offices and of the president's civil and military households, and the one winding up ANOP).

As regards the Assembly of the Republic's documents, Ramalho Eanes stated that since the beginning of the second legislative term, 88 decrees have been submitted and only 5 of those were vetoed, and he stressed that none of them was confirmed on the second voting in the plenum, which demonstrates that parliament accepted the grounds for the presidential veto.

MINISTER CORREIA ON 14 OCT LISBON STRIKES

LD171048 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT Oct 82

[Text] Speaking last Saturday in Carrazeda de Ansiaes, Braganca District, the minister of internal administration announced a tough riposte to the acts of sabotage and illegal actions carried out by the PCP and the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersyndical [CGTP-IN].

Referring to last Thursday's events in Lisbon, Minister Angelo Correia described them as an attempt to plunge the country into chaos. The minister, who was speaking at the Carrazeda Town Hall, added that should such acts recur, the police will act with determination, firmness and confidence.

As is known, the CGTP-IN called strikes in the largest industrial enterprises in the Lisbon area last Thursday. The strike, protesting the alleged attempts by the government to close down state-owned companies, seriously affected the supply of electric power, which was cut in parts of the capital and other areas in the country. The Lisbon city center was without power for almost 24 hours, apparently due to acts of sabotage on power transformer pylons. This brought underground train services to a complete standstill and caused traffic jams in the streets of the capital as the cuts affected the computer that regulates traffic lights in the city. Even television broadcasts in the Lisbon area were affected for 47 hours. They could only be resumed when a police detachment escorted a group of electricity company technicians to the spot where a power cable had to be repaired.

In addition to the aforementioned statements by Angelo Correia, it is known that the government has ordered a strict inquiry into last Thursday's power cuts so as to ascertain who was actually responsible for the alleged acts of sabotage on the power distribution network.

NEARBY MILITARY EXERCISE CAUSES PALACE SCARE

NC211922 Paris AFP in English 1905 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- Tension was running high in Spain today as both politicians and the man in the street wondered about rumours of military maneuvers with legislative elections only a week away.

Less than three weeks after an alleged right-wing military plot to disrupt the elections was discovered on October 2, King Juan Carlos's guards were put on maximum alert Tuesday when an unidentified military convoy approached the Varzuela Palace, about 30 km (19 miles) from Madrid, the ABC newspaper reported today. The guards remained on standby, added ABC.

A reliable source said the palace had earlier received an anonymous phone call warning of preparations for an attack on the palace. Sources close to the king's security forces said the warning was taken seriously and that 2,500 royal guards were put on alert "by precaution" due to the "many rumors circulating in Madrid on attempts to destabilize democracy."

It was while watching for suspicious military movements that the guards spotted the military convoy, which included several pieces of artillery, from the Brunete armored division stationed near the capital. Certain of the Brunete's units participated in the failed putsch in February 23, 1981.

ABC said the royal guards were told to fire if the convoy came within 100 metres (300 yards) of the palace.

The Defense Ministry later said the convoy was returning to its barracks after carrying out target practice which had been scheduled in this region.

The elections are expected to bring the left to power, and the prospect of a Socialist victory has brought warnings from both right and centre about "Marxist collectivism". The extreme right has sworn to do all it can to stop a Socialist victory.

According to the reliable source, "the royal guard's command learned Tuesday of certain anonymous rumours but thought it best to take them seriously. These rumours coincided with the traveling overnight of a small military unit in the region, which was shown later to be a normal exercise." "The command ordered the royal guards on alert until it had verified the identity, itinerary and destination of the military unit," the source added.

While the alert was thus said to be only a "coincidence," it showed the jumpy mood in the Iberian peninsula as the crucial elections draw nearer. Much has not been disclosed concerning the coup plot for October 27, the eve of the elections. Two colonels and a lieutenant colonel were arrested on October 2 in connection with this. Defense Minister Alberto Oliart said the putsch would have involved shelling the Zarzuela Palace.

A source closed to officials at the king's residence said the royal guards would remain on alert until the elections.

TRANSFERS OF MILITARY OFFICERS IMMINENT

LD211422 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] In an article by (Conde Zavala) in the newspaper DIARIO-16, it is reported that between 10 and 20 military officers will be transferred from their posts in the next few weeks as a result of the decision made by the military command concerning those suspected of being most inclined to participate in coups or those considered by superiors to be closely affiliated ideologically to the previous regime.

According to the newspaper, the replacement of these officers will be carried out gradually and discreetly. It states that these steps are not sanctions in principle, nor is there any reason to link them with the so-called "colonels' coup," although they have been taken as a result of the investigations into the 27 October coup plot known as "Operacion Marte."

ETA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR 20 EXPLOSIONS

NC211407 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] San Sebastian, Oct 21 (AFP) -- An anonymous phone call to a local radio station today said the Basque separatist ETA organisation was responsible for 20 explosions last night in the Basque country and Navarrap Province.

The caller said he belonged to the military ETA Eighth Assembly -- and ETA faction dedicated to using violent means in the pursuit of its aims.

The Eighth Assembly agreed at the beginning of this year to continue with terrorist action in contrast to the ETA-PM Seventh Assembly which renounced violence on September 30 last year.

SANTIAGO CARRILLO ON TIES WITH SOCIALISTS

NC210822 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Preelection fever is rising throughout Spain. The Spanish Socialist Party has every chance of winning the parliamentary election, said Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo in an exclusive interview with the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY. Replying to a question, Santiago Carrillo said his party will support the Socialists against pressure from the rightwing, although the Socialist Party refuses all cooperation with the Communists. We will also fight for a plebiscite on the question of our joining NATO, and we will support a nonaligned policy for Spain, he said.

DENMARK

ELLEMANN-JENSEN CITED ON CURRENT EEC ISSUES

PM211045 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Oct 82 p 5

[Klaus Justesen report: "Ellemann-Jensen on EEC Middle East Round Trip"]

[Text] The 10 EEC nations are once again attempting to play a prominent role in the Middle East. The first step will be a surprise visit by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen to Lebanon and Jordan in early November. However, Israel is not included in this first phase of the foreign minister's travel plans.

Time and time again the EEC has attempted to play a decisive role in Middle East peace endeavors. However, up to now it has had to make do with general statements and demands. This time the initiative will take a more concrete form. One of the things Uffe Ellemann-Jensen will look into is the possibility of EEC economic support for the reconstruction of Beirut.

The Danish foreign minister will travel in his capacity as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers. The decision was reached at a meeting between the EEC's ten foreign ministers at Hotel Hesselet in Nyborg. After the meeting, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said that in the view of the Ten, the next few months will be extremely important in the endeavors to reach a peaceful solution. A fiasco would have far-reaching consequences for the whole world.

The visit to Lebanon is to stress support for the new government and for the calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops. At the same time, Ellemann-Jensen will look into the possibilities of giving economic aid. The EEC is willing to make significant sums available. At present, the Commission is looking into concrete projects.

Uffe Elleman-Jensen said that he wants to visit Jordan because everything indicates that that country will play an increasingly important role in the peace process. However, the Ten do not feel that there is any need for a visit to Israel at the present moment. This is remarkable, for in the past the EEC had attached great importance to visiting both sides at the same time. "But we are waiting for Israeli reactions to our demarche," the Danish foreign minister said.

"The Ten admitted that the international peace-keeping force in Lebanon will need to stay there for some time to come. Its mandate will run out shortly, but the EEC is prepared to extend it by 2 months. The force comprises French, Italian and U.S. troops.

The foreign ministers were clear in their rejection of the attempts being made at present, by Iraq, for example, to have Israel excluded from the United Nations. This would have disastrous consequences not only for the United Nations, but also for international cooperation, the ministers said.

At the Nyborg meeting, the dominant topic was the EEC's relations with the United States. The Ten reject confrontation, but it is clear that trans-Atlantic relations -- already tense -- have deteriorated.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen was bitingly sarcastic in his comments on the U.S. announcement of renewed grain sales to the Soviet Union. In his opinion, the arguments of reliable supply and the United States' own trading considerations were not convincing. The EEC has used the same arguments for its deliveries for the Siberian gas pipeline.

The steel conflict with the United States will come to a head this week. On Wednesday, [20 October], West Germany will decide whether it will accept a compromise among the Ten designed to prevent a trade war.

Bonn is under tough pressure and will probably give in, but this will happen only hours before time runs out on Thursday.

The Ten are worried by and pessimistic about developments in Poland. However, they reject the U.S. call for new sanctions and have promised more food aid instead. The Danish foreign minister hinted at the possibility of a visit to Washington to discuss the many problems in EEC-U.S. relations. However, this is unlikely to take place before his visit to the Middle East.

LIBERALS CRITICIZE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' NATO STANCE

PM211111 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Oct 82 p 5

[Kim Bang-Sorensen report: "Nonsocialist Disapproval, Socialist People's Party Jubilant"]

[Text] The Social Democratic Party's refusal at the moment to grant money for the 572 NATO missiles, which are planned for deployment in Western Europe, has caused surprise among the nonsocialist parties as well as on the left.

Whereas the Socialist People's Party greeted former Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's change of heart with satisfaction and called it an important victory for the trade union movement's peace forces, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen (Liberal Party) described it as "deeply regrettable."

Liberal Party defense spokesman and Folketing Defense Committee member Arne Christiansen described the Social Democratic 'No" as irresponsible. "I thought that the Social Democrats were a responsible party as far as Danish foreign and alliance policy is concerned, but their sense of responsibility seems to have fled now that the party finds itself in opposition."

Nor is Arne Christiansen able to shake off the thought that considerations of a possible election have a decisive factor for the change in the Social Democrats' attitude: "If this is the case, it could be a Social Democratic attempt to win back votes lost to the Socialist People's Party. If this is true, then the party's stance is even more irresponsible."

The Social Democratic stance now means that there is no longer a majority in the Folketing to approve the allocation of around 35 million kroner which Defense Minister Hans Engel will soon request from the Finance Committee in order to pay the Danish contribution to the infrastructure program, thus signaling Danish acceptance of the NATO missiles.

NATO Reaction

PM211109 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Oct 82 p 5

[Klaus Justesen dispatch: "Surprise in NATO Over Anker Jorgensen's 'No' to Missiles"]

[Text] Brussels -- Former Danish Prime Minister and Social Democrat opposition leader Anker Jorgensen's turnabout on the question of 572 new NATO nuclear missiles has caused suprise at the organization's headquarters in Brussels. High-ranking sources have said that the situation would become untenable if the Social Democrats were to succeed in blocking Danish payments to NATO.

Anker Jorgensen wants to suspend some of the payments to the so-called NATO infrastructure program. The suspended payments are those which he considers would be used in the preparations for the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, which are intended to counterbalance the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles.

The joint infrastructure program was begun in the fities, when it was used to finance the construction of air bases. Since then it has been extended to also include communications and early warning installations and much else.

Now it is time to prepare for the deployment of the new missiles. Preparations include ground installations and defenses.

Denmark makes a contribution of 3.7 percent to the infrastructure program. This represents a total of 160 million kroner in the present budget year. Experts say that it is impossible to tell how much will go to missile installations. In Copenhagen, opponents of the NATO plans have claimed that a sum of around 35 million kroner is involved.

Brussels is pointing out that the Danish Folketing has already accepted a 5-year defense spending program for 1980-84. The annual expenditure involved has since been approved by the Folketing Finance Committee. The plans for the 5 years total 1 billion kroner.

Anker Jorgensen justified his turnabout by saying that Denmark should wait to see the attitude of the countries in which the NATO missiles are to be deployed. NATO headquarters is unable to understand this argument. It is said that the Netherlands, for example, supports the deployment of the missiles but is still debating whether they should be deployed on Dutch territory. The Netherlands, like the other NATO nations, supports the infrastructure program. "The situation would be totally baroque if the Danish contributions were now to be blocked," high-ranking officials said unanimously yesterday.

ICELAND

LAMB PURCHASE, ECONOMY, UN OCCUPY FINNISH TALKS

LD211342 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Finland has promised to buy 100 tons of lamb from Iceland next spring. This was announced following the talks held by President Mauno Koivisto and Foreign Minister Par Stenback with the prime minister of Iceland, Gunnar Thoroddsen, in Reykjavik today. The Icelanders emphasized the importance of the deal for the country's economy, as there is a considerable overproduction of lamb in Iceland at present. It was also confirmed after the talks that Finland will increase the amount of the Finnish-Icelandic cultural fund by Fmk 100,000.

During the meeting, which ended in the afternoon, President Koivisto described the state of the Finnish economy following the devaluation to Prime Minister Thoroddsen, who for his part briefed the Finns on the political situation in his country.

International issues were also discussed. Prime Minister Thoroddsen said that Iceland supports President Koivisto's view that the Nordic countries should take the initiative to restore the prestige of the United Nations.

President Koivisto's program during his state visit includes a tour to the south coast later today to see Icelandic agriculture. The president will return home on Saturday.

NORWAY

CHEAPER ALTERNATIVE FOR HAWK MISSILES SOUGHT

PM211525 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Knut Falchenberg report: "Hawk Plans Collapse: Missile Offer Too Expensive"]

[Text] The question of the choice of antiaircraft missiles for Norwegian air bases has taken an unexpected turn after it became clear last week that the U.S. offer of the Hawk missile system would be considerably more expensive than expected.

It will not therefore be possible to implement the original plans for the purchase of Hawk missiles for Norway, sources in the Defense Ministry told AFTENPOSTEN. Norway will now turn to Sweden to look at a "Swedish alternative," a simplified version of the Hawk, while contacts with the Americans and the suppliers of the Roland and Rapier missiles are maintained.

Last Friday [8 October] the Defense Ministry received a so-called letter of offer and acceptance from the U.S. authorities. Norwegian officials were somewhat surprised when it became clear that the document from the United States was more in the form of proposals for various solutions than a final offer. There was also surprise when the figures for the cost of the Hawk were added up -- it was clear that the bill for the version of the Hawk in the numbers that Norway had been contemplating would exceed the budget allocation. The Hawk was considerably more expensive than the Norwegians had expected. A contributory factor here was the growing strength of the dollar.

The long-term plan for the Defense Forces which is presently being worked on contains a ceiling on how many kroner can be allocated to antiaircraft defense, and it is clear that the original Hawk plans recommended by the armed forces chief exceed these limits.

Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad has given the missiles issue high priority and has asked his civil servants to reach a solution which can be presented to the Storting before the end of the year. On the other hand, any notion of being able to include the missile question in the Storting's discussion of the defense budget in November has been abandoned.

Initially, the Defense Forces will turn to the Swedish authorities to make a more detailed examination of the solution the Swedes have chosen for their Hawk missiles. This includes simpler installations which make use of Swedish-produced radar in various functions. The antiaircraft defense materiel administration and the high command's antiaircraft defense inspector have been told to contact the relevant Swedish bodies as soon as possible while Norway maintains contacts with the U.S. suppliers. Such a "Swedish" solution would mean that Norway would purchase part of the Hawk system from the United States while other parts could come from Sweden. Another possibility being evaluated is whether it would be possible in purchasing the Hawk to reduce materiel requirements and choose somewhat simpler equipment and installations at air bases, or whether it will also be necessary to reduce the installations, at present planned for six air bases.

The original Norwegian plans for the Hawk sought an agreement under which part of the system would be leased from the United States while other parts would be bought. According to the information received by AFTENPOSTEN, it is not the leasing section of the agreement which has provided the price surprises, but the section covering the cost of the planned modernization program. It was stressed to AFTENPOSTEN that the Defense Forces' political leadership still attaches importance to the industrial aspect of the choice of missile system, and that the Hawk's competitors are still in the running. It is well-known that the German-French Roland system and the British Rapier have always been under consideration in the decision-making process.

SWEDEN

OLOF PALME ON NORDIC ZONE, GULF MEDIATION

PM210855 Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme by Alain Debove in Stockholm on 15 October]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mrs Alva Myrdal has just received the Nobel Peace Price for her efforts in favor of a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Are you in favor of that plan?

[Answer] I am very much in favor of it. But of course it is not easy to achieve since the Danes and Norwegians are NATO members and since nuclear arms could be deployed on their territories in the event of war. It is necessary, therefore, for the two military alliances to make concessions or take initiatives. Such a zone is of interest to us Swedes because it would move nuclear weapons even further away from our territory. It would probably also help to reduce tension in the region. But the Soviets must make a gesture and NATO must abandon the nuclear option in Denmark and Norway.

[Question] What kind of concession might the Soviets make?

[Answer] Several kinds, but for instance, it would be an excellent idea for them to withdraw their nuclear-armed submarines from the Baltic. Those submarines are not particularly appreciated. I think that such a zone should include the Baltic.

[Question] With regard to submarines, could you comment on the latest incident in the Stockholm Archipelago?

[Answer] I do not know what nationality it is, but if a submarine has indeed entered the region, it is a serious violation of our territorial integrity, but it is important to realize that it is extremely difficult to force a submarine to surface. We are going to adopt a tougher position in the future. It is necessary to be tough because we are neutral and neutrality is a political matter. The world must realize that we will always be neutral.

[Question] In the final analysis, is Sweden not serving NATO's interests better by being neutral than if it were not?

[Answer] I do not know, but I do know that it is in our interest to remain neutral. NATO and the Warsaw Pact must realize that we are prepared to defend that neutrality in all circumstances, even if we are subjected to strong external pressure.

[Question] The UN secretary general has entrusted you with a mediation mission between Iran and Iraq, but so far it has produced no results.

[Answer] I do not know whether it has or not, but I am carrying out the mission. The situation is very serious and I am following events closely. It is a terrible and pointless war which is causing enormous loss of human life and economic resources. In my opinion, it is entirely possible to find a solution, but the warring parties must first show a real desire for peace.

NAVY BEGINS SEARCH FOR SUB OFF SIMRISHAMN

LD211802 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Navy received a fresh report about a submarine this morning. Two truck drivers said that at approximately 0800 today, they saw parts of a submarine conning tower just outside Simrishamn. According to the armed forces staff, a routine search and analysis has begun in the area.

EC-U.S. STEEL AGREEMENT ON CUTBACKS CONCLUDED

LD211502 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1456 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A peace pact to end the transatlantic steel war was finally agreed in Brussels today -- eight minutes before time ran out. The West German Government decided to join her EEC partners in offering a package deal of steel export cutbacks to appease the U.S. steel industry, which has been claiming unfair competition from subsidised EEC shipments.

The end of the 10-month steel war has meant a sacrifice for EEC steelmakers who have had to agree to cut their U.S. exports by an average 8 percent until 1985. However, with the sharp slump in U.S. demand the effect will be far less dramatic than the proposed crippling tariffs.

Today's agreement came after days of intense discussions to persuade the West Germans to fall in line. But shipments of steel pipes and tubes -- crucial for Germany which supplies 70 percent of Europe's pipe and tube exports to the U.S. -- will be pegged at 5.9 percent of the American market. Last year Europe exported 10.9 percent of such products to the U.S. West Germany has agreed to a monitoring system coupled with consultations between the EEC and America if pipe and tube exports exceed the agreed quota.

NOTT LEAVES ON 'SECRET' VISIT TO FALKLANDS

LD211702 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1633 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr John Nott flew secretly to the Falkland Islands today to visit the British forces stationed there. He left London to fly via Ascension Island, but his trip was not being confirmed in Whitehall for security reasons. This is his first visit to the islands since the crisis. Foreign Office Minister Mr Cranley Oslow visited the Falklands earlier this month, the first minister to do so since the fighting. Mr Nott is expected back in London some time next week.

PA REPORTS ON RESULTS OF ULSTER ELECTIONS

LD220116 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0045 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] At the end of counting tonight, 36 candidates had been elected to the 78 seat Northern Ireland Assembly.

The state of parties was: OUP, [Official Unionist Party] -- 14: DUP [Democratic Unionist Party], 8; SDLP [Social Democratic and Labour Party], 7; Sinn Fein, 3; Alliance, 3; Popular Ulster Unionist, 1. The constituency breakdown is: North Belfast: John Carson, OUP. Four more to be elected. South Belfast: The Rev Martin Smyth, OUP; Edgar Graham, OUP; James Kirkpatrick, OUP; Stuart McCrea, DUP; David Cook, Alliance, constituency complete. West Belfast: Gerry Adams, Sinn Fein; Dr Joe Hendron, SDLP; Will Glendenning, Alliance; Thomas Passmore, OUP, constituency complete. East Belfast: Peter Robinson, DUP; Denny Vitty, DUP; Jeremy Burchill, OUP; Oliver Napier, Alliance. Two more seats to be elected. Armagh: Seamus Mallon, SDLP; Harold McCusker, MP, OUP, five to be elected. North Antrim: Rev Ian Paisley, DUP; Jim Allister, DUP, Joseph Gaston, OUP. Five more to be elected. South Antrim: James Molyneaux, OUP; Fraser Agnew, OUP; the Rev William Beattie, DUP; Ivan Davis, DUP. Six more to be elected. North Down: James Kilfedder, Popular Unionist; John Taylor, OUP. Six more to be elected. South Down: Frank Feeley, SDLP; Eddie McGrady, SDLP; Paddy O'Donoghue, SDLP; James Wells, DUP; William Brown, OUP, Raymond McCullough, OUP. One more to be elected. Fermanagh and South Tyrone: Owen Carron, Sinn Fein; Ken Maginnis, OUP. Three more to be elected. Mid Ulster: The Rev William McCrea, DUP. Five more to be elected. Londonderry: John Hume, SDLP; Martin McGuinness, Sinn Fein. Five more to be elected.

KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM ATHENS

NC211824 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] President Kiprianou this afternoon returned from Athens where he held talks on Cyprus developments. In a statement at Larnaca Airport, President Kiprianou stressed that his talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou have been particularly useful. He said: We have covered all the issues that concern the present phase of the Cyprus problem. There was a very broad review of developments and possible prospects. There was also an exchange of views, and decisions were made as to what should be done in view of the discussion of the Cyprus problem at the nonaligned summit conference next March and the Cyprus debate at the UN General Assembly later, probably also in March 1983.

We also discussed, said the president, the question of missing persons and decisions were made on this question in connection with its promotion.

The talks, in general, were held in a cordial atmosphere and within the framework of the sincere and close cooperation that exists between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus. We will continue, President Kiprianou stressed, this close and sincere cooperation in order to promote our national cause. I want to say that I am pleased with my Athens talks with the Greek Government.

President Kiprianou added: Hellenic Republic President Karamanlis asked me to convey his warm greetings to the Cypriot people. I also had the opportunity to meet Greek official opposition leader Averof, KKE Secretary General Florakis and almost all the leaders of the Greek parties.

The president concluded: I noted again the same thing. The Government of Greece is fully alligned with the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom and justice, while the interest of the political circles, the Greek people and all Hellenism is unabated and continuous. We rightly consider Greece the mainstay of our struggle.

DAILY CITES LIBYAN COMPLICITY IN CYPRUS INVASION

NC211103 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] An important Libyan strategic role during the invasion of Cyprus was revealed with a great dose of pride by Al-Qadhdhafi's ambassador to Ankara, (Dr 'Isa). This revelation by the head of the Libyan Peoples Bureau (this is the name given to Al-Qadhdhafi's embassies overseas) in Ankara is included in an article published by the Turkish English-language magazine, MIDDLE EAST REVIEW.

As is known, there have been other press mentions in the past about the Libyan role during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. This, however, is the first time that an official admission is made by a leading official of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime.

In his MIDDLE EAST REVIEW article, published last September (page 21), (Dr 'Isa) proudly admits reports that Libya's role during the Attila invasion of Cyprus was important and mentions that Libya is now trying to develop economic relations with Turkey, in contrast to what is happening with Greece.

The position of Libya in 1974, supported by a photostat copy of the ('Isa) article in the Turkish magazine, was denounced in an interpellation in the Greek Chamber of Deputies by New Democracy Deputies Andhrianopoulos, Papadhimitriou, Sofoulis and Khatzigakis, who ask whether the Greek Government intends to ask for explanations from the Al-Qadhdhafi regime about the provocative statements of its diplomatic representative in Ankara.

Libyan Denial

NC220757 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Athens, 21 Oct -- ATHENS NEWS AGENCY -- The People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Athens has issued a statement in connection with reports carried by some Greek papers referring to a statement reportedly made by the secretary of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Ankara, to the effect that the Jamahiriyah assisted Turkey during the invasion of Cyprus. The People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Athens gives assurance that the so-called statement is untrue and "fabricated" and that it has been officially denied by the People's Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Ankara.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA ARRIVES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

NC212220 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement at the ministerial level, arrived in Cyprus tonight to participate in a conference of the nonaligned committee for the Palestinian issue.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mojsov, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto and Indian Foreign Ministry Director General Pandex will arrive in Nicosia tomorrow. Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis is also participating in the committee.

The conference will be held in light of the committee's meeting in Tunis with PLO leader 'Arafat in accordance with the ministerial committee's mandate. The day after tomorrow [23 October] the four foreign ministers will leave Nicosia for Tunis to join the other members of the committee, who will go there directly from their countries.

AKEL'S PAPAIOANNOU DELIVERS RECOMMENDATION

NC211138 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[19 October recommendation by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou]

[Excerpts] The secretary general of AKEL delivered the following recommendation:

The second plenary session of the party's Central Committee and the Central Control Committee meets in order to evaluate international and Cypriot political developments since AKEL's 15th congress, and to define our new duties accordingly.

The first, imperative conclusion we can draw is that the international tension, which commenced a long time ago, continues, because the reasons which caused it continue to exist. These reasons are none other than the notorious theory of dictation "from a position of strength" used by the U.S. imperialists with the support of some of their allies.

This antiquated and anachronistic imperialist theory leads to the nuclear armaments race with dire consequences for the world in case of a third world war. The time when the imperialists were able to dictate "from a position of strength" has passed for good. The existence of the all-powerful socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, has put an end to this state of affairs. There are only two courses open to the world today: war or peace.

War today means thermonuclear annihilation and retardation of human civilization by thousands of years. The U.S. imperialists are committing a crime against humanity when they opt for the course of war.

There is, however, also the course of life, creativity, joy and happiness -- that of a higher civilization -- and this is the course of peace. The champion of this course is the Soviet Union, which was born for peace. The great October revolution was staged for peace and socialism and the first act of the young Soviet state was for peace. Socialism and peace are interrelated and inseparable.

The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, and particularly its unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, won the esteem, appreciation and respect of all liberal and peace-loving humanity. Only the circles of the U.S. Pentagon, and certain others who are influenced by these circles, approach these peaceful Soviet proposals in a negative manner by insisting on adhering to the calamitous course of the armaments race. The peoples of the entire world, however, together with the people of the imperialist countries, have already made their choice and this is the course of peace.

The recent barbaric Israeli attack in Lebanon, which is the product of the strategic alliance of the Israeli Zionists and the United States, falls within the criminal, warlike plans of U.S. imperialism for world domination. The course followed by Hitler's Germany is now being followed by the United States of America. There is no reactionary, facist regime in the world which is not supported by them, aided by them and toward whose stay in authority they do not contribute.

The attack in Lebanon and the massacres of the Palestinians could not have happened if the Zionist neo-Nazis of Israel did not enjoy U.S. support. This is proved by the U.S. imperialists' use of the veto within the UN Security Council in an effort to prevent sanctions against Israel.

Certain circles, even in Cyprus, attempted to blame the Soviet Union of allegedly abandoning the Palestinians. The truth, however, is that only the Soviet Union helped the Palestinian fighters with arms during the 3 months of their heroic resistance against the Israeli invaders and the Lebanese Phalangists. The Lebanese Government not only rejected the offer of Soviet aid but even avoided an appeal to the United Nations.

The various critics of the Soviet Union, who wanted it to intervene -- uninvited -- in Lebanon, are the same ones who criticized and continue to criticize it because, in response to an invitation from the legal Government of Afghanistan, undertaken on the basis of an existing agreement, it hastened to help it against the foreign-motivated, attacking guerillas.

Comrades, it is not at all an exaggeration to say that what the U.S. imperialists did in Lebanon, using the Zionist neo-Nazis of Israel, they could also do in Cyprus by using the Turkish occupation troops. The Democratic Rally-affiliated press protests because we pointed out this danger in the past. They said we were "danger-mongering" and called upon the Cyprus Government to deny it. However, why did they call upon the Cyprus and not the U.S. Government?

For a long time now, the U.S. imperialists have wanted to give the Cyprus issue their own solution, which is nothing less than a conversion of Cyprus into their base through partitioning it and through striking at the liberation movement of the Cypriot people, and the leftwing movement in particular.

As was the case with Israel, the U.S. imperialists, had they wanted to, could have prevented the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, particularly because they also had the Soviet proposal for joint action in order to prevent the invasion and restore constitutional order on the island with the return to authority of the elected president, Makarios. They could also force Turkey to observe the UN resolutions on Cyprus and to withdraw its occupation troops.

Most certainly, the Cyprus issue was and remains a question of ridding Cyprus of the Turkish occupation and of imperialist intervention in our domestic affairs. It is a question of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

There is not a single AKEL document or speech by party cadres which fails to position the Cyprus issue on its proper foundation or which fails to underline the liberation, anti-occupation and anti-imperialist character of the struggle we are waging.

In the first paragraph of the minimum program for cooperation between AKEL and the Democratic Party, it is stressed: "The Cyprus problem continues to be a problem of foreign intervention, of invasion and occupation and of stark violation of the rights of the Cypriot people."

With respect to the solution of the Cyprus issue, the two cooperating parties stress: "Considering the Cyprus problem as a question of foreign plots and intervention climaxing with the coup, the invasion and the continued occupation, and expressing their concern for the lack of progress toward a solution of the problem, the cooperating parties declare they will struggle for:

"A) A just, peaceful, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus issue on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and summit agreements;

"B) Ridding Cyprus of foreign troops and attaining its full demilitarization;

"C) The continuous internationalization of the Cyprus issue to the greatest possible degree; and

"D) Strengthening the entity of the Cypriot state.

"The Cypriot problem has two aspects: domestic and foreign. This is the proper foundation and framework for the solution to the Cyprus issue. The methods of struggle for the solution of the problem cannot and must never be confused with the policy for the solution of the Cyprus issue, which is an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus. The Cyprus issue has been correctly positioned ever since the time of Makarios.

It is a fact that the intercommunal talks did not show any basic progress. It is for this reason that it was resolved to have the Cyprus issue debated by the UN General Assembly next March. The lack of fundamental progress in the intercommunal talks is due to various factors, foremost of which are: Ankara's intransigence, which is encouraged and nurtured by the imperialist element and particularly by U.S. imperialism, and Turkish expansionism, which threatens the entire island of Cyprus and has its roots in U.S. imperialist strategic policy. We must never forget that the Turkish occupation troops are NATO troops and that they simultaneously serve NATO war plans and goals. When, therefore, we speak of Turkish occupation troops and about Turkey, we must know they are supported by U.S. imperialism and by the reactionary forces of NATO.

Therefore, in their struggle for liberty, the Cypriot people have to fight against the imperialist forces of NATO. Some people, like the leaders of the Democratic Rally, support our full subjugation to imperialism and say that we cannot cope with imperialism because we belong to the West, which can help us solve the Cyprus issue. This is a servile policy which places the interests of imperialism and its flunkeys above national interests, above the interests of the Cypriot people and their liberation cause.

With the policy, the leaders of the Democratic Rally aspire to play the role of the Lebanese Phalangists in Cyprus. We have said it many times and we repeat that imperialism and NATO could solve the Cyprus issue, but the solution they will give, if we allow them, will be an imperialist, partitionist and enslaving one. In other words, it will be the Lebanization of Cyprus.

The socialist and the nonaligned countries have proved themselves the true friends and supporters of the Cypriot people in the titanic struggle they are waging for their liberty. It is thanks to these countries that we have the UN resolutions in support of Cyprus. It is thanks to the support of these countries and thanks to our own resistance that U.S.-inspired Turkish plans for the conquest of all of Cyprus by Turkey were defeated.

We will solve the Cyprus issue within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. Most of all, we will solve it through our own intensive struggle, through the support and assistance of the brother people of Greece and the democratic Greek Government, through the solidarity and support of the socialist and nonaligned countries and of all the liberal and peace-loving peoples of the world. We will solve it through its all-sided internationalization in all possible directions and through convocation of an international conference under UN auspices. The domestic aspect of the new, independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized state, however, will be solved by the Cypriots, Greeks and Turks, within the UN framework and with UN assistance through the intercommunal talks.

The recent official visit of Erich Honecker to Cyprus, the talks and agreements signed with the Cypriot Government, the joint communique issued, as well as the imminent official visit to Moscow by President Kiprianou, will strengthen our entity as a state and the liberation struggle of our people.

It is an indisputable fact that the presence of the Turkish occupation troops creates a difficult and unilateral situation for the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks. Their presence encourages and nurtures Turkish intransigence. The Greek Cypriot side has demonstrated all its good will in the intercommunal talks by responding to the relevant provisions of the UN resolution and we believe this will be appreciated by the member states of the international organization when the Cyprus issue is debated at the UN General Assembly next March.

The domestic front has a tremendously important task in the successful conduct of our liberation struggle. As we all know, this front is not solid. This is because they, having destroyed this country and led it to the present tragic situation, not only fail to understand the huge crime they have committed, but also continue to insist upon dividing the Cypriot people.

With what we have said, we do not mean that there are no democratic rightists within the ranks of the Democratic Rally. There are such people, but, as was the case in the 1981 House of Representatives election, those elected were supported by the crosses of preference given to them by EOKA B. It is likely that in the future these very same elements may prevail, because they also have a better organization. AKEL and the democratic forces not only have no hatred against the honest rightist democrats who, for various reasons, were influenced to vote for the Democratic Rally, but we are ready to welcome them into the ranks of democratic cooperation whenever they decide to join. The same applies to all the other rightist democrats who voted for the small parties or who are organized under these parties.

The gates of democratic cooperation were and will remain wide open, even on election day. The fact that the patriotic and democratic forces did not all unite on the basis of a joint minimum program and for a joint candidate is not because of a refusal by the two parties [AKEL and Democratic Party] which did, in the end, cooperate, but rather because of the personal ambitions and disagreements between certain leaders over questions of line and tactics for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

The minimum program for cooperation is a program which, when applied in practice, guarantees a democratic and just solution of the Cyprus issue based upon the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. It guarantees the liberation of Cyprus and its conversion into a progressive democracy in which Greeks and Turks will cooperate harmoniously and will construct a joyous and happy life for all.

The enemies of democracy have said very much about the minimum program for cooperation which is only lies and slander. Many have presented this cooperation as subjugation of the Democratic Party to AKEL and others as the subjugation of AKEL to the Democratic Party. Some rave about "the communist danger," while others find ogres and monsters in it.

The truth is totally different, however. The two parties have agreed to cooperate on the basis of the minimum program and have even left the doors wide open for others who might wish to join. The two parties, which belong to different ideological-political camps, fully maintain their independence and even the right to disagree and criticize each other on issues not incorporated within the minimum program.

The coming presidential election has a great and decisive importance for the life and future of the people and of Cyprus. Which are the forces which basically clash and claim the presidency in the election? There are only two. These are the forces of the extreme rightwing reaction and great capital, which identify their fate with imperialism, the very forces which united with those who destroyed Cyprus. Then there are the forces represented by the democratic cooperation of the Democratic Party and AKEL. All other forces which stay away from the democratic cooperation and who in any way disrupt this cooperation unconsciously only help the extreme rightwing Rally leadership.

We will never forget that we are waging a struggle for life or death, for the liberty of Cyprus. The enemy lies in wait, ready to exploit, at every possible opportunity, a chance to implement his enslaving plans. We will not forget that we must live and prosper in this land which is called Cyprus. We will not forget the 2,000 missing persons, or the tens of thousands of refugees, or the enclaved people. We will always remember that this country belongs to its people and that we have the sacred and inviolable duty to liberate it and to hand this land over, territorially integral, to future generations.

We would like to hope that our political opponents will respond so that the election is conducted with exemplary law and order as well as decorum, as is proper for this long-suffering people of ours, as is proper for the honor of all those who sacrificed what is most valuable, their lives, for the liberty, progress and happiness of our superb people.

DENKTAS: PAPANDREOU LEADING ISSUE TO 'IMPASSE'

TA211906 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Head of state Rauf Denktas, who is in New York, has charged that with his statements and actions, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is influencing the Greek Cypriot community and leading the Cyprus problem to an impasse. Denktas said: Papandreou is trying to prevent the establishment of a bizonal federation within the framework of an agreement I had reached with Makarios. He is also trying to protect his position in his country by continuing to show hostility to Turkey.

ANATOLIA reports that Denktas held a news conference with press and television reporters from various Arab countries. Denktas said that Papandreou was encouraging the Greek Cypriots to arm themselves and, like his father, pushing the Greek Cypriot community toward disaster.

Denktas said: We are determined to continue with the bilateral negotiations with good will. The UN secretary general has stressed once again that the intercommunal talks are the only way and that results can be obtained from them if there is good will.

Denktas called on the Islamic world to follow the developments in Cyprus more closely. He said: The Greek Cypriots seem determined to go on with their struggle to usurp the rights of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people who have protected their culture in Cyprus for centuries. That is why the Greek Cypriots are arming themselves. That is why they have been imposing an economic embargo on us for years. Unfortunately, certain Islamic countries are unwittingly supporting this embargo.

Replying to a question, Denktas said that the issue of border adjustments would be discussed during the debates on the territorial issue and, therefore, today the problem of Maras [Varosha] did not exist.

DENKTAS ON GREEK-GREEK CYPRIOT COMMUNIQUE

TA220807 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Commenting on the joint Greek-Greek Cypriot communique issued following the visit of Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou to Athens, President Rauf Denktas has said that the communique stresses the (?determination) of Greece and the Greek Cypriot leadership to remove the Cyprus issue from the framework of the intercommunal talks. Noting that the policy of taking the Cyprus issue to the nonaligned summit and making unilateral decisions incompatible with the realities of Cyprus, is dangerous from the viewpoint of the soundness of the intercommunal talks, Denktas added that seeking the approval of the UN General Assembly on a unilateral decision to be adopted at the nonaligned summit would adversely affect the intercommunal talks. Denktas said that in the event such an initiative is taken, in contradiction to the views and proposals of the UN secretary general, then we will have to reasses the situation. Referring to the section of the communique which states that priority wi-l be given to the missing persons issue, Denktas stressed that if there is a party which should give an account to the world of the missing persons issue, that party is the Greek Cypriot one. Denktas said that obstructing the activities of the Missing Persons Committee, which also has a UN representative, instead of facilitating it and diffusing false information to the world, were not compatible with humanity and good will.

In reply to a question by various press officials, Denktas said that the comparison made by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in Kuwait between the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon and the disaster faced by the Greeks in Micro Asia [Kucuk Asya] as well as the "invasion" -- as Papandreou called it -- of Cyprus in 1974 was, to put it mildly, demagogy. Denktas said that comparing the incident which he called the "1922 Izmir tragedy" with the sacred struggle of the Palestinians was the greatest insult to the Palestinians on the part of Papandreou. Denktas said that the Palestinians are struggling for their rights, land and people, and striving not to fall into the (?traps) of Western imperialism. Denktas added that the Greeks, who wanted to stab the Turkish nation with British (?armored vehicles), arms and money and who were the tools of British imperialism in 1922, learned a historic lesson. Denktas recalled that the time has come for the Islamic countries to put a stop to Greece's policy of expansion in Cyprus, bearing in mind that Papandreou [words indistinct] from the Islamic world to annihilate the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community. Denktas added that the true face of Greece should be revealed.

O AGON SCORES LACK OF COMMON LINE ON ISSUE

NC211042 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 21 Oct 82 p 1

[From the "My Opinion" column: "This Is the Common Line: - Kiprianou, Rolandhis, Ziartidhis Against Papandreou"]

[Excerpts] "There is no dialogue. It is only figurative, because there is no dialogue between Kiprianou and Denktas or between the two interlocutors. It is a dialogue between Nicosia and Ankara, which maintains a modern military presence over 36.4 percent of Cyprus; in other words, it occupies one-third of Cyprus. Without bad faith, but sincerely, I do not believe that the current dialogue can lead anywhere. It is only a waste of time. Eight years have already passed and if the dialogue is continued at the current rate, then another 8 years will pass." (A. Papandreou)

"Even if dialogue is discontinued 1,000 times, we will request its resumption." (A. Ziartidhis)

"The cooperating parties declare that the process of the intercommunal talks within the framework and under the aegis of the United Nations is, under the current facts, the most appropriate for the peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the domestic aspect of the Cyprus issue." (Minimum program of the Democratic Party and AKEL)

"Dialogue is something provided for under UN resolutions. Naturally, we do not want a fruitless, protracted dialogue but we have every obligation toward this country and toward this people to exhaust all margins in order to ascertain whether progress is possible. If we exhaust all margins, then most certainly other methods will be undertaken." (Spiros Kiprianou on 11 November 81)

"Despite all difficulties, the method of dialogue is the most appropriate course in the sector of our national issue. We must continue to strive and we must even protect this process, because if just views on the Cyprus issue ever prevail in Ankara, then dialogue will be the vehicle toward termination and a solution." (Nikos Rolandhis on 15 May 1980)

President Kiprianou is due to return to Cyprus today. He will once again speak to the people with the usual and stereotypical statements about "absolute agreement," "close cooperation," "a joint line" and "identity of views."

Perhaps he will also reiterate that the opposition and the press undermine relations between Athens and Nicosia. However, the statements of the Greek prime minister the other day -- made while Kiprianou was in Athens -- are unquestionable proof of total disagreement between the two governments on the course to be followed to promote the national issue.

So long as this different evaluation, coupled with the different philosophies of the two leaderships, remains, then the Cyprus issue will not see better days. It is condemned to remain in stagnation and uncertainty. No coordinated effort will be undertaken, no appeal to the United Nations is likely to succeed and in no case will the cause of Cyprus be promoted.

The parody at the Ledra Palace [Hotel] will be perpetuated without any result; Kiprianou will go on waiting to exhaust all margins; Denktas, in the meantime, will strengthen his faits accomplis and he will proceed with the execution of the projects which will give a substructure to his pseudo-state and on a nice and bright morning we will hear the proclamation of the Turkish Cypriot state, always with the alleged intercommunal dialogue in progress, the dialogue which certain naive people consider as a preventative element to such a tragic development.

It is then that responsibilities will be sought from those in authority. It is only then that it will be proved how harmful and how calamitous are the options adopted by the "salvationist" minimum program....

PAPADREOU, ENTOURAGE LEAVE FOR BRUSSELS 21 OCT

NC210900 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, accompanied by his wife, departed for Brussels on an official 2-day visit. At noon, the prime minister will confer with his Belgian counterpart Martens. At the same time, the aides of the two prime ministers will be having a private meeting.

Papandreou is accompanied to Brussels by the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs Grigorios Vafris and Ioannis Kapsis; Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister on Press Affairs Dhimitrios Maroudhas and the Director of the Prime Minister's Diplomatic Office Khristos Makhairitsas.

This afternoon, Papandreou will confer with Chairman of the EC Executive Committee Gaston Thorne and immediately afterwards he will visit the Europalia exhibits. On Friday, he will meet the chairman of the Flanders Socialist Party, (Van Kerk).

PAPER SAYS REVISION OF NATO ARTICLES SOUGHT

NC211034 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Oct 82 p 1

[By Nikos Simou]

[Excerpts] According to our information, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will raise the question of revising certain basic provisions of the North Atlantic treaty at the NATO Defense Planning Committee the beginning of next month. This initiative by the Greek prime minister, which falls within the framework of promoting some solutions to pending foreign issues, aims at widening those cases in which the other NATO member states regard an armed attack against another member as an attack against all of them.

When the text of the treaty was formulated in 1949, it primarily referred to belligerent actions emanating from Eastern bloc countries. Mr Papandreou will ask that it be defined so that it refers to an "armed attack" wherever it may emanate, and that there should be a corresponding reaction by the allies. In this case, acceptance of this proposal would, in a wider sense, constitute satisfying the Greek demand -- which was mainly raised to the U.S. quarters -- for guarantees for the national borders.

At the same time, during the Greek-NATO dialogue on the establishment of the Larisa command, an attempt will be made at the military levels for the alliance to accept the status on the operational control of the Aegean that existed prior to 1974, specifically that the military committee's decision MC36/2 be put in force. According to this decision, Greece is responsible for the air defense of our national airspace within the Athens Flight Information Region [FIR], and also that the limits of advance warning and tactical attack operations coincide with this FIR.

Diplomatic circles have considered the stand that NATO appears to be adopting on these Greek positions as positive and expressed the undoubtedly optimistic forecast that the dispute with the alliance is likely to be resolved by the end of the year. In any case, such a likelihood presupposes the consent of or a passive reaction from the Turkish side, which should be combined with something given by the Greek side in return. For instance, our country would be prepared to proceed with some facilities in the question of flight plans by military aircraft in the Aegean airspace as well as with arrangements in the dispute over the continental shelf.

According to existing indications, these facilities that our country is prepared to offer constitute a section of an informal package deal within which the Greek-Turkish dispute would find its solution.

For this reason, diplomatic circles have described Mr Papandreou's initiative at the NATO Council as a very careful step toward securing some guarantees which, because they would be placed within the framework of the more general functioning of NATO and its purposes, would not directly raise a question of danger from the East -- something that would not incite Turkish intransigence.

Government Denial

NC211525 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman yesterday stated that Prime Minister A. Papandreou will not raise the question of revising Article 5 of NATO [treaty]. The spokesman was referring to a report in yesterday's issue of I KATHIMERINI which disclosed that Mr Papandreou "would ask at the Defense Planning Committee for broadening those cases in which the other member states of the alliance regard an armed attack against another member as an attack against all of them." The government spokesman further said that the prime minister had earlier asked that NATO adopt some decision on the basis of which it would undertake the obligation to confront a danger against a member state from wherever it may emanate.

It is pointed out, however, that the report in I KATHIMERINI did not say that the prime minister would ask for a revision of the article, but would ask that it be defined that "an armed attack be regarded as such from wherever it emanates and that there should be corresponding reaction by the allies." It was merely noted that if the Greek proposal was accepted, NATO -- which is exclusively competent -- would be compelled to broaden Article 5 of its charter.

AKIMAN'S STATEMENT ON GREECE DEEMED 'POSITIVE'

NC211504 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Oct 82 p 16

[Excerpt] "Positive," this is how the Athens government spokesman described late last night the statement which Mr Akiman made in Ankara to the effect that "Turkey has no territorial claims on her neighbors, Greece included."

AKROPOLIS REPORTS PASOK-KKE POLITICAL BARGAINING

NC211013 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Mr Panandreou is hardening his stand artifically in order to cover up his negotiations with the KKE in view of the second round of the municipal elections next Sunday. At the same time, reliable information says that progress is being made in the political marriage between PASOK and KKE with the following main elements: participation in the government by two ministers of joint choice, according to the preference of KKE; appointment of six nomarchs of Communist choice and Mr Papandreou's commitment to establish simple proportional representation and not a "system" as the prime minister wants to do.

According to the same information, Mr Papandreou does not reject these conditions set by the KKE.

However, Mr Papandreou would counterpropose that actually Mr Theodhorakis and Mr Glezos participate in his government and not just two ministers whom the KKE would like to participate.

This is done so as to reduce both interparty and broader reaction that he "had surrendered" unconditionally to the KKE and irresistibly yielded to the conditions set by it.

All this took place backstage in complete secrecy.

For this reason, it is not ruled out that for reasons of expediency on the part of PASOK or KKE, this may lead to either party attempting to deny the information AKROPOLIS is disclosing today.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ISTANBUL

TA211812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his delegation today visited 1st Army Commander Gen Haydar Saltik and War Academies Commander Gen Ismail Hakki Akansel in Istanbul.

Zhang was received at 1st Army Headquarters by Staff Commander Major Gen Ekrem Dinc and by other officers. Zhang and his delegation held a meeting with General Saltik who later gave Zhang a shield with the emblem of the 1st Army Command. Zhang said that the purpose of their visit was to further strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

Zhang then went to the War Academies Command where he was received with a military ceremony by General Akansel. The visiting deputy chief of the General Staff then called on North Sea Area Commander Vice Adm Dogan Toktamis in his office and then inspected the Taskizak military dockyards. He also visited the Istanbul Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG LABOR MINISTER DEPARTS

TA220628 Anakara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The labor minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the FRG, Dietmar Schlee, has concluded his contacts and has left Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Schlee said that it is impossible to pay return premiums to Turkish workers employed in the FRG. He said that the FRG will try to help the Turkish workers establish work sites in Turkey which will guarantee their future in their own country. He concluded by saying that FRG employers will be encouraged to invest in Turkey.

TURKMEN ON IRANIAN-TURKISH GAS, OIL PIPELINES

TA211653 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 21 Oct (AA) -- A final feasibility protocol on the proposed oil and gas pipelines to connect Iranian oil installations to Turkish terminals will be signed here with an Iranian delegation expected to arrive in December, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said on his return home Thursday from a 4-day visit to Iran.

"Our exports to Iran increased considerably reaching 335 million dollars in the first 9 months of the current year, but we do not think development of commercial relations only is sufficient. We are making significant efforts to bring about increased economic cooperation on a more general basis," he added.

PAKISTAN WANTS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PACT

TA211815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Pakistani minister of food, agriculture and cooperatives, Mohammad Fazil Janjua, has said that his country wants to benefit from Turkey's rapidly developing agriculture. In a statement he made during a tour in Eskisehir, the visiting minister pointed out that production per unit was high. He said that Pakistan wanted to sign a bilateral agreement to benefit from this developed agricultural technology. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sabahattin Ozbek said that efforts were being made to increase exports of agricultural products. He stressed that 34,000 hectares of productive agricultural land was being used as residential and industrial areas and added that legal measures would be taken to change this.

TURKISH-BENELUX VISA TALKS BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA220630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting in which the visa requirement imposed by Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg on Turkish citizens will be reviewed has begun in Ankara. The issues of lifting the visa requirement, and easing the requirements until the decision to impose visa requirements is repealed are being discussed at the meeting. At the talks, the Turkish and Benelux delegations are being headed respectively by the deputy legal and social affairs director of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Zeki Gonen, and a Belgian representative, Ambassador (Coeyer).

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL ON GREEK CYPRIOT ARMING

NC220754 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[Nur Batur report from Ankara]

[Text] Aydin Tug, spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Consultative Assembly, has said: "During the past year, Greece and particularly the Greek Cypriot administration, have indulged in an intensive arming activity."

Tug, who served as the chairman of the Cyprus Coordination Committee for several years, stressed that the policy of patience pursued by Turkey toward Greece does not stem from weakness. Adding that Greece's attempt to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles will give rise to dangerous consequences, Tug reiterated that Turkey would not make the slightest concession on its rights in the Aegean.

Tug also maintained that the Greek Cypriot administration was also engaged in extremely dangerous games, and added: "Allowing the Armenians to turn Cyprus into a nest for terrorist organizations has added a serious dimension to the situation. For the first time this year, the arms purchased have been displayed, also making it known that a vast quantity of these arms are stockpiled.

"We believe in, and sincerely support, the settlement of the Cyprus issue through the intercommunal talks. Nevertheless, Turkey is in a position to cope with unpleasant contingencies. We believe that the Greek Cypriot administration should abandon its long-term, imaginary plans. Otherwise, such perilous games will prove detrimental and not beneficial to the Greek Cypriot community."

EVREN AGENDA FOR CONSTITUTION FAMILIARIZATION

TA211450 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren will visit 11 provinces from 25 October to 28 October and from 30 October to 4 November with a view to officially acquaint the citizens with the new constitution on behalf of the state.

General Evren will begin this program on 24 October with a speech on radio and television. He will discuss the constitution in public in Trabzon on 25 October, in Erzurum on 26 October and in Diyarbakir on 27 October. General Evren will begin his second tour in Kayseri on 30 October, will address the public in Adana and Antalya on 31 October, in Izmir on 1 November, in Kocaeli on 2 November and in Edirne on 3 November. He will address the public in Istanbul and Eskisehir on 4 November.

General Evren's program of familiarizing the citizens with the new constitution will end with a speech on radio and television on the evening of 5 November.

According to a statement issued by the General Staff Directorate General, in his tour, General Evren will be accompanied by the National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tuner and Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun as well as Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

RPP'S GUNES CRITICIZES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

NC220944 Ankara YANKI in Turkish 18-24 Oct 82 p 12

[Interview granted by former Republican People's Party [RPP] Interior Minister Hasan Fehmi Gunes to YANKI in Ankara -- date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you evaluate the preparation of the draft constitution?

Answer: It cannot be argued that a democratic method was adopted in the preparation of the draft constitution. Since constitutions are broadly defined as "collective agreements," they should give priority to the expectations of the communities, organizations and sectors attached to them in their drafting. It is the representatives of these sectors that will reflect the expectations of the community in the constitution. Neither the representatives of the people nor the representatives of the groups or sectors were assigned any task in the preparation of this constitution. This is why the draft prepared by appointed people cannot be considered democratic. Another matter that should be raised about the draft are the restrictions imposed on criticism of it.

Question: Is the draft constitution adequate to secure a transition to democracy?

Answer: It is impossible to answer your question positively. I do not think the draft aims at an immediate transition to democracy. On the contrary, it aims at a specific period without democracy. There are institutionalized indications of this in the draft. The draft has also banned the organizations and institutions from politics. Democracy is a system of institutions and associations, and these organizations constantly influence one another.

Question: How does this situation reflect on the government?

Answer: Certain councils and committees created by the draft constitution through the system of appointments have been given powers over those to be elected by popular vote and national will. The economic-social council and the presidential council have been vested with such powers. In practice, this will lead to governments and political parties which will be unable to implement their programs. In other words, there will be political parties, but there will be no political party programs.

Question: Do you consider the antiviolence measures in the draft constitution adequate?

Answer: Let me first state that I do not share the conviction that the 1961 Constitution was the source of the acts of terrorism which were committed before 12 September. The 1961 Constitution embodied all the measures necessary for dealing with the problems created by violence. For example, the declaration of martial law was possible. Had all the institutions and establishments sharing power in those days, as well as all those entrusted with authority, carried out their mission efficiently, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws stipulated by it, the difficulties could have been resolved. There would have been no need for the above-mentioned institutions to incriminate one another.

Question: How do you evaluate the balance between the employers and the employees as provided by the draft constitution?

Answer: The most appropriate answer to this question would be the adage "Equal freedom to both the wolf and the lamb means death for the latter." I believe that through the draft constitution the workers' unions are rendered so incomplete that they will not be able to function like those in contemporary democracies.

Question: What sort of administration do you believe the draft constitution aims at?

Answer: The new constitution's objective is to institutionalize a militarist administration and to convert it into a constitutional regime.

ALPASLAN ON EXCLUSION OF FORMER POLITICIANS

NC211325 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Ankara, THA -- Retired Lt Gen Tevfik Fikret Alpaslan, member of the Constitutional Commission, has stated that it is not possible to hold former politicians entirely responsible for the pre-12 September events and added that depriving these politicians of the right to elect and be elected would run counter to the principles of a state of law.

In a statement issued yesterday, Alpaslan maintained that what Turkey wanted was not "a policy devoid of politics" and added: "It is my conviction that it would be wrong to treat those politicians who try to destroy the state and divide the nation in the same way as those who try with all their might to defend the state, its security forces and the indivisible whole of the fatherland and nation."

Recalling that those who formed illegal organizations, staged demonstrations carrying red-star flags in their hands, and shed the blood of hundreds of fellow countrymen, as well as their inciters, have been detected and prosecuted before unbiased courts, Alpaslan added that the 1961 Constitution was too flexible, it "encouraged some people to harbor treacherous ideas and indulge in militant acts."

Stating that politics is a difficult business and that politicians develop under difficult conditions, Alpaslan added: "Depriving persons -- who have not been proved guilty -- of the right to elect and be elected by brushing them aside, be they party members, party administrators, parliamentarians or ordinary party sympathizers, would be contravening the rules of law and righteousness, as well as the superiority of justice and the differentiation between crime and punishment. If we insist on this decision, we shall be leading the nation to discussions and misunderstandings, which might last for years, when we return to normal democratic order."

Alpaslan finally stated that the nation had already identified those who had led it into dark days and that it would eliminate them at the first elections.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- A protocol has been signed with Czechoslovakia according to which more Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks will be able to transit that country. The annual quota has been raised from 500 to 4,000. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82 TA]

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY -- A protocol has been signed with Italy under which the two countries will cooperate for the restoration of mosaics found in archeological digs in Turkey. The protocol was signed in Ankara by Kemal Gokce, the Culture and Tourism Ministry under secretary, and by Bartolomeo Attolico, the Italian Ambassador to Ankara. Under the protocol, Italy will also contribute to the training of restoration experts in Turkey. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Oct 82 TA]

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PAHR CRITICIZES BRAZIL'S IMPORT POLICY

AU221055 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Last night, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who is presently paying an official visit to Vienna, described the relations between the two countries as free of problems but capable of being expanded. In a talk with Austrian journalists, the Brazilian minister declared that the most important reasons for his visit to Austria were to exchange views on the international situation and on development problems. In a working talk, Foreign Minister Pahr among other things, drew attention to the worries of Austrian firms, which are represented in the Brazilian market by subsidiary companies or through license agreements. Pahr complained about Brazil's restrictive import policy.

PALESTINIAN SENTENCED FOR SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

NC221820 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Vienna, Oct 22 (AFP) -- A 29-year-old Palestinian from the Israeli-occupied West Bank was sentenced to life imprisonment today for masterminding the murder of a Viennese councillor on May 1 last year and an attack four months later on a Vienna synagogue that left two people dead and 30 wounded.

Bahij Mohammed Younis of [word indistinct] whose trial opened under heavy police guard here today, retracted a full confession he had made after his arrest in Salzburg and denied any part in the terrorist attacks or any knowledge of their authors.

The men who carried out the synagogue attack [words indistinct] been given life sentences, the maximum penalty under the Austrian penal system.

The only point Younis conceded [words indistinct] various arms and explosives at Bibumd.

Investigators had found not only the arm used to kill the councillor, Heinz Nittel, at Younis' home but also the [word indistinct] of the two terrorists, caught, arms in hand, outside the synagogue just after the attack.

The trial shed little light on Younis' underground activities here or on the preparation of execution of the attacks.

He told the court he was a member of a Palestinian group called Harkat Fatah and was the victim of a dissident Palestinian group called Al-Asifah that, he said, often blamed other movements for crimes it committed.

The name Al-Asifah has been linked with a dissident Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal [Hassan Al-Banna].

BELGIUM

LEBANON MAY ASK EXPANSION OF PEACEKEEPING FORCE

LD221506 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Lebanon may ask Belgium to take part in the multinational force. Several Italian newspapers today claim Beirut may ask four countries -- Britain, Belgium, Spain and Morocco -- to supply contingents to back up the peacekeeping force of French, Italian and U.S. troops already deployed in Lebanon.

This news originated from indiscreet remarks by Italian high officials who took part yesterday in talks between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Italian officials.

ATHENS REPORTS PAPANDREOU ACTIVITIES ON VISIT

NC221530 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Final negotiations on the Greek aide-memoire to the EEC will begin in February according to a statement made by the chairman of the European Council, Gaston Thorn, during the meeting he had yesterday in Brussels with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The prime minister, who is paying an official visit to Belgium, had talks yesterday with Belgian Prime Minister Martens. Papandreou, who will end his visit tonight to Belgium, will meet today with the Chairman of the Flemish Socialist Party (Van Kirk).

Concludes Visit

NC221715 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou ended his official visit to Brussels and returned to Athens this afternoon. Before leaving the Belgian capital, in a press interview, among other things, he said that he hopes the Spanish Socialists will win a great victory in the elections which will be held in Spain next week. Such a victory for Gonzales, the leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party would mean the stabilization and consolidation of democracy in Spain, Papandreou added.

Press Conference Report

NC221930 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Early this evening Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou returned to Athens after completing a 2-day official visit to Belgium. Before departing the Belgian capital, Papandreou held a press conference with Greek and foreign reporters. We will now broadcast relevant reportage that was sent to us from Brussels, shortly before the prime minister's departure, by our correspondent Aris Xipolitidhis.

With the interview he gave at noon at the Brussels international press center, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou completed his official visit to Belgium during which he visited the Europalia exhibition and had talks with Belgian Prime Minister Martens and Chairman of the Council of the European Communities Thorn. Today's interview was watched by numerous Belgian and other foreign reporters and correspondents of foreign news agencies and newspapers in the Belgian capital and by the correspondents of the Greek press who had accompanied the prime minister on his trip.

In his introductory statement, the prime minister analyzed the government's domestic and foreign policy stressing that it aims at protecting the Greek people's interests. Referring to domestic policy, Papandreou described 1982 as a year of great institutional changes and after mentioning the most significant of the laws the Chamber had passed, he said that the government's goal is to modernize Greece within the framework of the socialist transformation of the Greek society.

On economic policy, the prime minister said that the government's goals for 1982 were the arrest of the Greek economy's slide, the redistribution of income for the benefit of the poorer classes and the rekindling of the economy so that in 1983 the national product can increase by 2 or 3 percent.

Then Papandreou referred to his talks with Belgian Prime Minister Martens, which he described as especially useful, and with Gaston Thorn with whom he discussed the course of the communal problems and the Greek aide-memoire. Subsequently, the prime minister replied to reporters' questions and among other things he said:

-- That the Greek Government is profoundly identified with the peace movement and with all efforts to remove nuclear arms from the European continent;

-- that the government will not take any step that will endanger the country's territorial integrity and peac in the area;

-- that Greece has not yet implemented certain of its commitments within the framework of the Rogers agreement concerning its return to NATO because the interpretation that is being given to its implementation is nationally unacceptable and as an example, he cited the existence of ambiquities which allow Turkey to dispute the right of the Greek Armed Forces to be responsible for the protection of the Greek area;

-- that he considers as very positive for the improvement of the atmosphere between Greece and Turkey the recent statement of the Turkish Government spokesman that Turkey has no claims or designs on Greece;

-- that the EEC confronts with good will, friendly disposition and understanding the demands which Greece has put forth in its aide-memoire and that in the spring of 1983, the EEC will give its final reply;

-- that significant room exists for the development of relations between Greece and Belgium;

-- that the present moment is the last and most decisive opportunity for a final solution of the Middle East problem;

-- that he feels special satisfaction at the stance the EEC has taken on the Middle East problem, a stance that recognizes the right of self-determination for the Palestinians and recognizes the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people; and finally,

-- that he hopes for a great victory for the Socialist Workers' Party of Gonzales in the upcoming elections in Spain so that democracy can be consolidated in that friendly country.

MITTERRAND: RELATIONS WITH FRG REMAIN GOOD

LD220944 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Although economic problems as well as the problems of rebuilding a very sick Europe were talked about yesterday during the 40th French-German summit -- the first between Francois Mitterrand and Helmut Kohl -- it was defense issues above all, which were noteworthy. The talks between the French and German defense ministers were exceptionally long. There was also some talk of jointly building a helicopter rather than a tank.

As to the climate of relations between the two countries, they remain excellent despite the changes of government. Francois Mitterrand stressed this yesterday at the end of the official dinner:

[Begin recording] The Federal Republic of Germany and France are solid democracies in which changes of government are part of the rules of the game. I told your predecessor last year that the change in government in France in no way put in doubt, naturally, the quality of the links between us. And today you have given me the same assurances for the same reasons. Our political choices are there and they are different, but there are so many points on which our policies converge. There are a certain number of values, those of our civilization, and a historical knowledge which has led us to establish our friendship and the feeling that our close agreement can guide our future. [end recording]

Seeks European Deterrent Force

LD221122 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] This morning a second round of private talks was held in Bonn between President Francois Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. After yesterday's broad review of the international situation, the two statesmen will today tackle the issues of security and defense. Following this the two full delegations will begin working. Francois Mitterrand's entourage is saying that France would like long-term cooperation with West Germany. The aim would be a European deterrent force.

Kohl on Talks

LD221322 Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand has been invited by Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen to address the Bundestag on the 20th anniversary of the Franco-German treaty. Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced this to newsmen today in connection with the 40th Franco-German consultations.

According to the Federal Press Office, a date has not yet been set for the address. The last foreign head of state to address the Bundestag was President Ronald Reagan.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he was satisfied so far with the course of the consultations, which end this afternoon. They have done good work in a very open, very friendly and very cordial atmosphere.

The chancellor primarily stressed that for the first time security policy consultations had taken place between the foreign and defense ministers of the two countries. Both countries were members of the Atlantic alliance, and both regarded coordination in security questions as being necessary. The aim of the consultations was to bring opinions on these questions closer together and to reach joint lines. Kohl announced that in the future this body will meet twice yearly. The meetings will be prepared by coordinating groups.

The chancellor took this opportunity to stress that as before, he considers close cooperation with the United States in all security questions to be necessary. There is no "either-or policy" but only an "as well as" policy. For the Federal Republic especially, close cooperation with the United States is of great importance. Despite "occasional disharmony" this also applies to relations between Europe and the United States.

Kohl said that in the consultations, both sides agreed to continue dialogue with the East despite severe setbacks. They are also pursuing joint aims with regard to the CSCE process. He said the actions against the Solidarity trade union in Poland have been strongly condemned. They place a heavy strain on East-West relations.

Mitterrand stressed that there had been no talk in the consultations about the Federal Republic joining in France's nuclear strategy. Nor had there been any mention of a possible transfer of nuclear technology to Germany. Mitterrand also stressed that a financial contribution by the Federal Republic to the development of French nuclear power was not under consideration.

In the consultations there had also been no talk about financial problems that could arise in connection with the stationing of French forces in the Federal Republic. A **reduction** in the number of French troops in the Federal Republic had also not been a subject of discussion. They had discussed Germany's own security in connection with France.

Naturally, there was discussion of the economic aspects of bilateral relations, with all the questions linked to this, including the industrial sector. Agriculture should also not be forgotten.

Mitterrand expressed his thanks that he would be able to address the Bundestag to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Elysee treaty. This would give him an opportunity to speak directly to the German people. He said Kohl would also be invited to Paris, but he gave no details of this visit. He said France-German friendship is becoming stronger and stronger.

No FRG Nuclear Association

LD221432 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The FRG will not be associated with French nuclear strategy. This is a denial of certain rumors which Francois Mitterrand made clear at the close of the 40th French-German summit. The question was not even mentioned, the head of state stressed. He also pointed out that he had never thought of asking for financial assistance from the FRG to develop our nuclear force.

The talks with Helmut Kohl primarily concerned the security problems peculiar to West Germany and the modernization of tactical French forces.

Talks End

LD221108 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand ended the Franco-German summit in Bonn today with a final personal talk. This was followed by a full meeting of both government delegations in the federal chancellor's office.

Kohl Statement

LD221742 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- After the end of the German-French consultations, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl made the following statement:

"Mr President, Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen: We are holding this press conference at the end of the German-French consultations. It is the 40th German-French consultation following the adoption of the German-French friendship treaty.

"It is to me a great pleasure and above all a great honor that I, only a few days after taking over the office of federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, can preside together with you, Mr President, over this press conference. Indeed, a favorable situation has arisen for us in that I was your guest at the Elysee Palace within hours of my election and we were able to prepare for yesterday's and today's session in that preliminary talk.

"Together we have done good work in a very open, very friendly and, I felt, very cordial atmosphere. It has been shown that German-French friendship over the past decades has grown and deepened in such a way that the government changes that took place in France a year ago, and in the FRG quite recently, had no effect on the steady continuation of friendly relations. I think this is a magnificent result of the policy of our two countries, but it is also an important contribution for Europe.

"The 20th anniversary of the German-French friendship treaty is in a few weeks' time, in January. We, the president of the republic and I, have decided together to celebrate this event both in Paris and Bonn in a fitting manner. It is a great pleasure for me to announce that Herr Richard Stuecklen, president of the German Bundestag and the president has accepted this invitation.

"Ladies and gentlemen, naturally, in the course of the talks we have also discussed the internal development of our countries. We have discussed our common concern for achieving progress in the fight against unemployment, especially youth unemployment. For both governments these are the central questions, pure and simple.

"Another important topic to me, in the runup to the German presidency of the EC as of January next year, was of course the developments within the European Community — developments with which we cannot be pleased and which give cause for a number of concerns. In my government statement last week I pointed out that we intend to make a fresh start and that we think it important that European concerns also progress at the half-time stage of the European Parliament. [sentence as received]

"Particular prominence was given in our talks to security policy questions. After 19 years we have activated for the first time an agreement under the German-French friendship treaty which very pointedly refers to the development of a common security policy.

"I can announce to you that in execution of the mandate given by the heads of state and government at the German-French summit in February 1982, the foreign and defense ministers of the two countries met yesterday for a first extensive exchange of views on questions of defense and external security. The FRG and France are both members of the Atlantic alliance. Although their situations concerning defense problems are different, they do have common concerns regarding their security and are therefore of the opinion that closer coordination in these questions would be in their common interests. These talks permit the application of the regulations of the 1963 German-French treaty concerning defense, which aim at bringing the views of the two countries closer together and formulating common concepts. The two sides adhere to the view that both parts of the twin decision of 1979 are of equal significance in the interests of common security. They also agree that the inclusion of the French nuclear armed forces in the American-Soviet arms control negotiations will not be considered.

"The president of the republic and I have agreed to the proposal of the four ministers -- the two foreign and the two defense ministers -- to continue the extended exchange of views. We have also arranged for the ministers to meet twice yearly. We have also arranged for a coordinating group consisting of high-ranking representatives of the four ministries to get together between these meetings and to prepare for these meetings. This coordinating group will convene subgroups for special questions.

"For us this is a very important continuation of the spirit and contents of the German-French friendship treaty because here, an important step is taken with our French neighbor in a particularly direct manner. However, to guard against any misunderstanding, I should make it quite clear that close cooperation with the United States in all questions relating to this area is just as necessary and is a matter of course.

In security questions -- especially as regards the questions just mentioned -- the Federal Republic does not have an either-or policy, but rather one of, not only-but also.

"Within the framework of our talks we have had intensive talks on East-West relations. We discussed the need to continue the dialogue with the Eastern bloc countries despite the serious setbacks in the recent past. We intend to work together to continue the CSCE process and we pursue common objectives in the impending resumption of the Madrid review conference.

"We especially agree in condemning the banning of 'Solidarity' in Poland by the trade union bill of 8 October. These oppressive measures, which are also a violation of existing agreements and promises, are, we both believe, a continuing heavy strain on East-West relations.

"We are both agreed that the close cooperation with the United States, above all the import of European-American relations, continue to be of great importance in our every day politics. We are also convinced that despite broad common interests and occasional dissonances that cannot be overlooked, the common relations between the Europeans, but also those between the individual European states and the United States -- and I am thinking here not least of the FRG -- are of the greatest importance.

"As a last item I should like to point out that we are agreed that cooperation in the industrial, technological and cultural areas, which has witnessed a positive development over the years, will continue to play an important role. On behalf of the FRG let me clearly state that I have asked Dr Lenz, the new coordinator for German-French affairs, to undertake special efforts in this direction, together with his French counterpart."

AFP Reports on Talks

NC221620 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Some differences remained between the two countries regarding France's hope of reducing its trade deficit with West Germany, which could reach 30,000 million francs (4,285 million dollars) this year, reports said.

But on defense matters both leaders announced that French and West German foreign and defense ministers would meet twice annually to discuss mutual security matters.

Mr Mitterrand also announced the creation of a permanent bilateral defense and security committee of senior officials from both governments that, he said, would prepare work for the twice-yearly ministers' meeting.

The committee was planned for under a 1963 French-German treaty designed to bring about a "rapprochement of defense doctrines" but was never activated because of what experts here said were West German, reservations at the time.

Mr Mitterrand today said France and West Germany "must give prior consideration to security problems" relating to West Germany alone and to both countries.

But he specified that nuclear cooperation and transfer of French nuclear technology to West Germany were "out of the question", and that West Germany would not finance French nuclear development.

He added that security questions had focussed essentially on the modernization of French tactical forces and that the financing or trimming of French forces in West Germany had not been raised.

While Paris has also authorized more research into the neutron bomb, both Mr Mitterrand and Mr Kohl ruled out the use of any such French-made weapon on Germany's border with the East. Colonel Jurgen Reichardt, spokesman of the West German Defense Ministry, said that the U.S. nuclear arsenal remained the foundation of "West Germany's security policies". Despite the special relationship with Paris, he added, Bonn would strive to maintain balanced relations with all the allies of North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr Kohl, meanwhile, disclosed that Mr Mitterrand would address the West German Bundestag (parliament) next January on the 20th anniversary of the Franco-German peace treaty.

On economic issues, both leaders said priority must be given to the fight against unemployment, which has affected nearly four million people in France and West Germany.

Mr Kohl also reaffirmed his country's determination to support the French franc in the European monetary system.

But Bonn made it clear that there was nothing it could do to reduce France's trade deficit with West Germany.

Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff said it was a question of industrial competition and that West Germany remained firmly opposed to any protectionist measures.

Mitterrand on Talks

LD222002 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The 40th Franco-German summit ended this afternoon in Bonn. Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand agreed to maintain the dialogue with the East bloc countries while condemning the banning of the Solidarity trade union in Poland.

Problems of defense and security appeared to dominate the Franco-German summit. Much was said about weapons and strategy, and in this sphere the two countries will be cooperating very closely, more closely than at present, without however France's losing the slightest degree of its independence.

In his talks with Helmut Kohl, Francois Mitterrand carefully weighed every word:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] In order to avoid any confusion, I noted that these discussions did not, and could not, deal with any possible association of the FRG in France's nuclear strategy with any transfer whatsoever of French nuclear technology to Germany, or with reaching any agreement on financial assistance from the FRG to the French nuclear force.

All right, you will say, what did the talks deal with? They dealt with what is essential, that is, a reciprocal exchange of information, and how the French force, how our strategy would apply to Germany both on the ground and in the air, how this strategy relates to German security, arising as it does from decisions made by France which are a matter of our national sovereignty. [end recording]

The talks also indicated a palpable rapprochement of the staffs of both countries. Here is Dominique Souchiez on the line from Bonn:

[Souchiez] This is perhaps a tiny step towards a European defense. For the moment, and doubtless for a long time to come, the phrase will not be used. There is no question of associating the Germans in French nuclear strategy: the security of Federal Germany has always been based on American nuclear might, and it continues to be based on that.

Nevertheless, twice a year the ministers of defense and of external relations will meet, and a permanent mixed commission will be entrusted with these questions of security. This means that they will talk together, for example, about the (?Ades) missiles, which are to replace the Pluton missiles in the 1990's, which are deployed on the Federal German border.

A reciprocal exchange of information, they say, but in practice it is quite definitely a question of bringing the military doctrines closer together, with a view of arriving at common defense policies. In order to better stress continuity, Francois Mitterrand pointed out that this aim was featured in every clause of the 1963 Elysee treaty signed by Konrad Adenauer and General de Gaulle.

Mitterrand Departs

LD221616 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- The 40th German-French summit ended in Bonn on Friday afternoon. Immediately after a dinner given by him in honor of Chancellor Helmut Kohl at Ernich Castle near Bonn, French President Francois Mitterrand returned to Paris by air. Earlier, the two politicians had once again underlined the importance of German-French friendship. Both Mitterrand and Kohl had emphasized in this connection that the close relationship remained unaffected by the change of governments in the two countries. Change is one of the rules of the game of democracy.

GENSCHER EMPHASIZES ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT

LD241628 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) has emphasized that arms control and disarmament are "indispensable components" of German foreign and security policy. In addition to the talks underway between the United States and the USSR in Geneva, an arms control forum should be created within the framework of the CSCE, Genscher said to mark the "week of disarmament" which begins worldwide on Sunday. To help build up confidence and secure peace, a working conference, to be held in 1983 in the Federal Republic, is also being prepared. Scientists and experts from all over the world will be invited.

The Federal Government advocates a total ban on chemical weapons. "These weapons should be dismantled on a worldwide basis and thus in Europe, too, through a reliably controllable agreement," said Genscher. Together with the disarmament talks in Geneva and the Vienna talks on troop reductions, there is also an opportunity for making important contributions to stability between East and West and hence to world peace. An arms control forum should cover all of Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals." The goal is to convene a conference on disarmament in Europe which, in its initial phase, should work out new and militarily significant measures which will build trust. Genscher recalled Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's (CDU) government statement which underlined the priority security policy goal as being to establish military balance by way of concrete, balanced and verifiable negotiation results at the lowest arms level possible.

LAMBSDORFF, ERTL ADDRESS MUNICH FDP CONGRESS

LD241302 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Munich, 24 Oct (DPA) -- Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff has strongly supported Hans-Dietrich Genscher's reelection as FDP chairman. Speaking at a special congress of the Bavarian liberals in Munich today, he asked who would vote on 6 March for a party that sends its chairman, under such circumstances as at present, "into the desert." He sharply attacked the Schleswig-Holstein FDP leader and rival candidate, Uwe Ronneburger, for wanting, in the event of his election as FDP federal chairman, to give up the Economics Ministry within the Bonn coalition.

The Social-Democrats' slander campaign, which can be read in the diary of former government spokesman Klaus Boelling, is not only aimed at finishing Genscher politically and morally, but also "at destroying his existence as a citizen," Lambsdorff continued. Genscher had worked for 10 years within the party for the integration of the minority, to such an extent that it had even agitated the majority. "It is this very minority which today is kicking him in the shins," Lambsdorff said.

The Bavarian FDP chairman, Josef Ertl, finds it depressing that the SPD's "campaign" during the past few weeks has not been without effect within the FDP itself. Critics in the FDP must ask themselves whether they are "not being drawn into the slipstream of another party," Ertl said at the congress. Ertl hoped that the special Munich congress could be a "clarification process" within the Bavarian FDP. Only unity could lend the party credibility and a new profile. Controversial issues must be dealt with fairly and honestly "right out in the open and without inner reservations." Attempts to fasten political content onto individual persons obscure the problems.

The Bavarian FDP leader again rejected the "myth" that "sinister machinations" on the part of the liberals had led to the breakup of the coalition with the SPD. By means of "campaigns aimed at clouding the issues and apportioning blame," the SPD is trying to divert attention from the fact that the process of decline in the social-liberal coalition had extended over several years in view of the "already latently existing internal differences."

FDP'S RONNEBURGER ASKS GENSCHER NOT TO RUN

LD231100 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Flensburg, 23 Oct (DPA) -- Chairman of the Schleswig-Holstein FDP Uwe Ronneburger, has called on federal chairman of the liberals, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, not to run again for his present office at the forthcoming federal party conference in Berlin. Ronneburger, who wants to run for the highest office in the party, said today at the FDP Land party conference in Harrislee, near Flensburg, that Genscher's withdrawal "would have been and would still be seen by the party as honorable." In Ronneburger's opinion this would not constitute any admission of "guilt".

DPA REPORTS BAVARIAN FDP CONGRESS' VOTING RESULTS

LD241836 Hamburg DPA in German 1648 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Munich, 24 Oct (DPA) -- Today a special congress of the Bavarian FDP in Munich voted by a majority against the immediate resignation of FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher. After over 5 hours of heated debate, a majority of 254 votes were cast in a secret ballot against motions calling for his resignation; 157 delegates supported the motions.

A majority of 257 delegates rejected demands for the resignation of Bavarian FDP Chairman (Josef Ertl), while 146 voted for his resignation and 11 delegates abstained. There was a majority of 213 votes for a motion censuring the Bavarian FDP Executive for expressing complete confidence in Genscher's policy immediately after the collapse of the SPD-FDP coalition, while 181 voted against the censure motion and 16 abstained. A large majority voted against any further consequences for the Bavarian FDP Executive. A clear majority came out in favor of continuing the new coalition in Bonn.

In contrast to the vote on the issue of Genscher's immediate resignation as FDP chairman, 226 delegates voted against a renewed candidacy by Genscher while 182 delegates voted for Genscher's reelection as FDP chairman in Berlin. In the event that he not be reelected, 304 delegates were in favor of Genscher remaining as foreign minister and vice chancellor, with 83 voting against.

By a vote of 218 to 191, the Bavarian FDP congress censured the party leadership's procedure in the coalition change. The majority criticized the fact that the change took place without previous general elections. Three hundred and fourteen voted for, and 98 against a motion criticizing the failure to have a debate on the issue within the party. There was a very close vote on whether the coalition agreements on cardinal points of legal and environmental policy are at variance with the basic FDP positions, with 199 delegates voting yes and 198 voting no.

The congress recommended that the Bavarian delegates to the FDP national congress in Berlin not reelect Genscher if he stood again for the party chairmanship. The vote on this recommendation was 224 to 181.

More on FDP Vote

LD241620 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 24 Oct (DPA) -- The Bavarian FDP has opposed by a majority vote, Hans-Dietrich Genscher's reelection as party chairman. In a vote which served as a basis for debate at the extraordinary land congress of the FDP in Munich, 54.5 percent of the members voted against Genscher's reelection. Nearly 70 percent believed the criticism of the FDP leadership's style in connection with the switch in Bonn, is justified; 65.2 percent, however, were in favour of the FDP remaining in the new coalition. Fifty seven percent of the nearly 8,300 Bavarian FDP members took part in the written questionnaire.

Genscher Reelection Probable

LD241842 Hamburg DPA in German 1730 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Hamburg, 24 Oct (DPA) -- FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher can probably count on a clear majority for his reelection at the FDP national congress in Berlin at the beginning of November. This is suggested by a clear vote of the North Rhine-Westphalian FDP delegates for Genscher. Delegates from North Rhine-Westphalia account for over 25 percent of the votes in Berlin. The mood in other regional FDP associations suggests that Genscher is certain to be reelected. The Bavarian FDP congress, while voting against Genscher's immediate resignation, also voted against his being a candidate for the FDP chairmanship in Berlin.

BRANDT VIEWS POSSIBLE SPD COOPERATION WITH GREENS

LD231922 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Oct (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has urged his party to be more receptive toward new social movements for peace and environmental protection but, at the same time, has set conditions for working with them. There need not be any conflict between these social currents and the SPD, Brandt said on Saturday in Bonn at a meeting between the SPD Executive and young people. He himself has tried to "listen and have an open mind about what is going on now." But there should be no illusions about the possibilities for immediate cooperation, Brandt added, alluding to the Greens.

Brandt underlined his view that there is an electoral majority to the left of the CDU in the FRG in numerical terms. However, he opposes any ideas that encompass SPD cooperation with the Greens. In principle he is not against such cooperation but takes a very skeptical view of it in present circumstances. An essential condition for cooperation between the SPD and the new social groupings is recognition of the principle of nonviolence and the FRG's attachment to the Western alliance as long as there is no European peace mechanism, and a willingness to compromise, without which democracy cannot function and policy cannot be shaped.

Brandt expressed these views at an SPD forum attended by around 130 young people.

CHEYSSON ON EAST BLOC POLICY, ALLIES' EQUALITY

PM220913 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mr Cheysson: We Do Not Accept That the Organization of the State Should Have Priority Over Human Rights"]

[Text] While condemning Soviet policy, notably as regards human rights, respect for which is "the basis of our foreign policy," Mr Cheysson reaffirmed on Monday 18 October, his determination to pursue cooperation with the USSR and the Eastern bloc countries.

That cooperation, the external relations minister added during a lunch given by the Friends of the French Republic, should be "as close and audacious as possible" provided, he added, that "this does not increase their military potential and does not jeopardize our strategy as a whole."

Stressing that he was speaking in the presence of Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko, Mr Cheysson said: "We reject any system which constrains man's freedom and expression. We do not accept that priority should be given to the organization of the state, parties and structures, whatever their nature, over man's right to express himself in complete freedom."

Mr Cheysson then mentioned "elements which surprise and sometimes worry us in the attitudes and behavior of Eastern bloc neighbors." "How can I fail to mention the present events in Poland which, although they are not surprising -- they could be foreseen back in December -- are nonetheless painful, and how can I fail to mention the occupation of foreign countries, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and other countries," he said.

Mr Cheysson also rejected the notion of a "bloc" within the alliance [presumably Atlantic alliance]. Of course, he said, the United States "is our biggest, most powerful ally. We need it. We welcome its military and defense effort," but, "we do not agree to recognize that it possesses any other superiority of any kind at all.

There is no "leader" the minister said. "We are equal partners who should hold discussions on equal terms. The strategies, not only defense, but also political and economic strategies, which we should implement together toward the Eastern bloc countries should be drawn up together in conditions of complete equality, each country having the opportunity to oppose the decision taken by another."

OUSTING OF ISRAEL FROM UNITED NATIONS OPPOSED

AB221518 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay spokesman reiterated on Thursday [words indistinct].

"We are categorically and firmly hostile to any move, undertaking, proposal or measure aimed directly or indirectly at depriving Israel of its membership in the United Nations and its attendant rights.

"There are two fundamental reasons, he explained, for France's position: Our attachment to the principle of UN universality and our desire to see everyone recognize Israel's right to existence. As is stated in the French-Egyptian resolution (on the Middle East crisis), we wish for a mutual and simultaneous recognition of the parties and we encourage any progress toward that direction.

"We are totally committed, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said to Israel's Foreign Minister Shamir in New York. Ever since that day he has relentlessly said this to his interlocutors, Africans and Arabs in particular. On each leg of his recent trip to Africa he did not fail to appeal for mutual recognition of the parties at his press conferences."

LE MONDE DESCRIBES MAUROY MEETING WITH PALME

PM221203 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Alain Debove report: "Mr Mauroy Thinks the Social Democratic Experiment Is a 'Permanent Reference Point'"]

[Text] Stockholm -- [French Premier] Pierre Mauroy arrived in the Swedish capital on Monday 18 October, to greet Mr Olof Palme after the Social Democrats' victory in the parliamentary elections on 19 September. During a private meeting, the two heads of government discussed economic problems and particularly the increase in unemployment. They agreed that only the modernization of the industrial apparatus and a return to reasonable growth would make it possible to eventually absorb that underemployment again.

The Swedes are skeptical about the chances of combating unemployment by reducing the length of the working week or lowering the retirement age. Those measures, it is thought here, in fact favor rationalization and perhaps also the use of robots in production systems.

In Mr Mauroy's view, Sweden is still a reference point for socialism and he almost made his counterpart blush by saying in a press conference: "The administration of this country by the Social Democrats for half a century is a constant reference point for us. I have always thought that what has been achieved in Sweden is the best that has been achieved in the world as regards a social justice and welfare policy."

In the foreign policy sphere the two heads of government noted broad agreement on the Near East, Central America and North-South dialogue. Sweden welcomes the fact that the French Socialist Government has decided to considerably increase public aid to the developing countries to reach the goals set by the United Nations in the next few years.

The only real point of disagreement relates to the Scandinavian plans to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. According to Mr Mauroy those disagreements can be explained by the fact that Sweden has chosen armed neutrality to ensure its national defense and France has chosen deterrence and membership in the Atlantic alliance. However, the two countries hope that a conference on disarmament in Europe can be rapidly convened to reduce the arms buildup.

In addition, the two governments expressed their intention of encouraging bilateral trade which has always, or almost always, been in the Scandinavians' favor.

POSTPONEMENT OF MITTERRAND MOROCCO VISIT VIEWED

PM220949 Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Oct 82 p 4

[Roland Delcour dispatch: "Mr Mitterrand Postpones Visit to Rabat"]

[Text] Rabat -- The fact that Mr Mitterrand's visit to Morocco, scheduled for 28 to 30 October, has been postponed until a later unspecified date is interpreted here as a sign of a "redeployment of Moroccan diplomatic action" which, in other words, has changed the order of its priorities.

Following the Casablanca disturbances in June 1981, and the arrest the following August of Mr Abderrahim Bouabid, secretary general of the opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces, the Moroccan Government had, at the beginning of this year, seemed to give priority to normalizing relations with France. That normalization now seems to have been achieved: The king's visit to Paris in early 1982 followed by the visit to Rabat by Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Education Minister Alain Savary gave Morocco the assurance that Franco-Moroccan relations were again "cruising along" to cite the expression used by an editorialist in the AL MAGHRIB newspaper — the organ of the National Assembly of Independents.

In these circumstances, according to informed circles, it could seem less urgent to receive the French president, while at the same time the success of the Fes Arab summit, secured with U.S. help, was placing Moroccan diplomatic action in the Near East at the forefront again in agreement and close cooperation with Washington.

The persistence with which the king wanted to strike while iron was hot and go to Washington, New York and finally London, at the head of the seven-man committee which has been given the job of explaining the Arab peace plan adopted in Fes to Mr Reagan, at the United Nations and then to Mrs Thatcher, reveals that reversal of priorities.

Morocco is officially presenting things in a more neutral way, invoking the timetable excuse: The king will meet with Mr Reagan on 22 October and will not visit the United Nations before 28 or 29 October so that his visit to London, originally scheduled for 26 and then 27 October will be postponed until 1 November. In those circumstances it became impossible to maintain Mr Mitterrand's visit on the planned date.

Aside from this shift in the order of priorites, many Moroccans will recall that Mrs Bourequat's mysterious disappearance [reference to disappearance in Paris of Moroccon oppositionist] showed clearly that the "anti-Moroccan" lobby in Paris, which is still being discussed here, was still capable of exploiting the distrust of the Moroccan regime or even latest hostility toward it existing for instance in the PS.

In regard to Mr Mitterrand's visit to Morocco, and in view of the importance which the two countries attach to maintaining their good relations, it is to be hoped that a date will soon be fixed for the French head of state's visit.

RELEASED CUBA POET VALLADARES ARRIVES 22 OCT

NC221300 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Cuban poet Armando Valladares, 45, released from a Cuban prison yesterday after 22 years following an appeal from French President Francois Mitterrand, arrived here today from Havana via Madrid.

He was welcomed by his wife and by French presidential counsellor Regis Debray, a former collaborator of the late guerrilla fighter Che Guevara.

COMMITTEE URGES MITTERRAND TO SAVE SHCHARANSKIY

LD241528 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The committee for solidarity with Jews in the USSR has issued an appeal to President Mitterrand asking him to do his utmost to save Anatoliy Shcharanskiy just as he saved the Cuban poet Valladares.

The latest news on the Soviet dissident interned in a camp in the Urals is very alarming. He has been on a hunger strike since 23 September to protest the conditions in which he is being held prisoner and it would appear thathe is dying.

TURMOIL, PROTESTS OVER CANCELLED DEFENSE ORDERS

LD222206 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A row is brewing following the cancellation of Fr 17 billion of military funds from the 1982 budget. A certain number of orders for equipment will not be placed, and among the orders scrapped are those for 25 Mirage-2000 aircraft, 47 AMX-10 tanks, 26 55-MM cannons, and several reconnaissance and antisubmarine aircraft.

The opposition deputies are protesting loudly, and the majority deputies are not satisfied with this cancellation which was made without their being consulted.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu said today that he will provide details in the National Assembly on 12 November. The Socialist deputies of the Defense Commission have demanded a meeting with Pierre Mauroy next week.

Hernu Issues Statement

LD231434 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Charles Hernu has issued a clarifying statement. The minister of defense, in connection with his budget and in particular the cancellation of nearly Fr 13 million worth of program authorizations, indicates that contrary to what has been said, nothing has been abandoned in the modernization of the French Armed Forces. Charles Hernu pointed out that certain orders have simply been transferred from one year to the next, that the cancellation of certain items represents less than 6 percent of the Defense Ministry equipment budget, and that despite these movements, its budget will increase by more than 10 percent.

I remind you that Socialist deputies, worried at these budgetary modifications, have asked the government to explain itself on this question. Furthermore, they have demanded a meeting with the premier next Wednesday.

MITTERRAND THWARTED BY PS ON AMNESTY BILL

NC221722 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 22 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand has been thwarted by his own Socialist Party in an attempt to grant rehabilitation to eight surviving generals who attempted to seize power from France in Algeria in April 1964.

Last night's vote was Mr Mitterrand's most decisive defeat by Socialist deputies in the National Assembly since the left came to power a year-and-a-half ago.

It was an indication of the depth of bitterness lingering in France over the Algerian war that ended 20 years ago.

The bill, drawn up by the Cabinet at Mr Mitterrand's request, would have granted surviving putschists total amnesty and reinsertion in their former military units for purposes of restoring benefits and pensions. Criminal amnesty had already been granted in recent years.

But, during a heated debate on the bill that ran late into the night, the Socialists, attacked by the Communists, made wholesale changes, including two amendments excluding the eight surviving generals, who include Edmond Jouhaud, 77, and Raoul Salan, 85.

The Communists, declaring that "coups d'etats are not forgotten," and the traditional Gaullists led by Michel Debre and Jean Foyer, respectively prime minister and justice minister at the time of the war, had made it clear they would oppose rehabilitation for the putschists.

The law as finally passed, by an overwhelming vote of 413-1 with two abstentions, granted amnesty to a dozen French officers who, taken prisoner by the Vietnamese during the French-Indochinese war, joined Vietnamese ranks.

PCF'S JUQUIN COMMENTS ON TRADE UNIONS, POLAND

PM221001 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed Report: "The Socialist System Needs Real Trade Unionism"]

[Text] PCF Politburo member Pierre Juquin yesterday devoted his weekly report on Europe 1 to the situation in Poland.

First he reaffirmed that it is up to the "Poles and them alone" to "solve the crisis," but he expressed the view that "this crisis poses universal questions, particularly that of trade union rights," because "no society can progress in our time without independent trade unions."

In support of that assertion Pierre Juquin mentioned the situation in Turkey and the harmful trade union practices which are in force in the FRG and the United States.

These attacks on trade union rights, he said, are natural under capitalism. Then he stated that "socialism is the only system which can allow trade union rights to develop fully." "At the same time," he continued, "true trade unionism is life insurance for a Socialist society.... All the countries which are building socialism are faced with that key question."

P. Juquin then "deplored the fact that years of aberrant policy should have placed the Polish Communists in a situation in which the least terrible move was to proclaim martial law." "It is all too true," he added, "that their mistakes have harmed all those who are struggling for socialism in the world."

He then reiterated the PCF's desire to "prevent the crisis from turning into a tragedy." He stated that "Poland will only escape the trap by accepting dialogue, detente and democracy at the same time as work." It will be impossible to build a future, he stated, "without all the workers, and particularly without the millions of people who have chosen Solidarity."

Finally he expressed the hope that "the trade unionists who are still interned might be able to spend Christmas at home" and that the "implementation of the new law might enable the workers to form living trade unions as laid down in the Gdansk agreements."

ARIANE WILL NOT BE LAUNCHED UNTIL APRIL

NC221132 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 22 (AFP) -- The next launching of the European Ariane rocket will not take place before the second half of April 1983, the French National Space Studies Center (CNES) and the European Space Agency (ESA) said today in a joint communique.

The rocket will be used to put two satellites into orbit -- a European ECS-1 telecommunications satellite and a ham radio operator AMSAT satellite.

The last Ariane launch, on September 10, was a failure.

The new launch time was decided after a meeting by an enquiry commission set up to probe the failure of Ariane-5. According to its findings this failure was due to a fault in the rocket's [word indistinct] turbine pump but experts were unable to say for sure what caused it.

The commission has recommended dismantling all turbine pumps due to be used in future launches and applying certain measures designed to improve the performance of the pump's gear system.

In order to satisfy Ariane's customers, the ESA and the CNES said that dismantling operations would be speeded up to "reduce repercussions" on the launch calendar.

The sixth version of the Ariane rocket will start undergoing tests in January and should be ready for launch by the second fortnight in April. The communique said no more precise date could be fixed for the time being.

Had the Ariane-5 launch in September been successful, the next launch should have taken place on November 11. It was to have placed an ESA Exosat satellite into orbit. This will now have to wait until the same time next year.

REAGAN STILL UNCONVINCING ON SOVIET GRAIN SALES

PM220935 Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Abundance of Foreign Wheat for Moscow"]

[Text] "I don't care what the Americans think of us as long as they feed us." That remark, which a cartoonist in the CHICAGO SUN TIMES recently placed in the mouth of a Russian soldier on guard in Afghanistan, is more appropriate than ever after Mr Reagan's announcement on Friday 15 October that the United States is authorizing the USSR to buy up to 23 million tons of grain during the present U.S. fiscal year (which ends in September 1983).

The volume, the U.S. president said, will be safe from embargo "unless there are extreme circumstances." The only condition is that the purchases should be decided upon in November and the deliveries made within a period of 180 days. Mr Reagan did not specify what he meant by "extreme circumstances," and he admitted that he could not guarantee that Soviet purchases will reach that level.

According to U.S. Agriculture Secretary Block, the "presidential decision has nothing to do with the elections (Congressional elections in November), it has everything to do with the harvest." Of course, nobody in the United States or in Europe will believe the first statement. But it is true that the midwest farmers, backed by their elected representatives, had recently become more and more agitated due to a record harvest leading to enormous surpluses and hence to falling prices and numerous bankruptcies. U.S. agricultural income in 1982, taking inflation into account, is the lowest it has been for 50 years.

Mr Reagan stressed once again, for the benefit of his European allies, that the grain sales have nothing to do with the purchase of gas: "We are making the Soviets pay for the food they buy from us. We are not giving them any subsidy or any Western currency," he said.

That argument is no more convincing now than it was before. The Soviet leaders probably need currency, and the gas contract ultimately renders them a considerable service in that respect, but their population's supply difficulties pose them a much more acute problem -- an immediate problem -- whose "crucial political importance" was stressed by Mr Brezhnev this year. And it is that problem which Mr Reagan is solving for them.

He is even solving it so well that the same leaders, whose grain deficit will, according to some estimates, pass the 45 million ton mark this year, can afford to pick and choose among the offers made by other supplies. [Agriculture Minister Edith] Cresson has ended a visit to Moscow, apparently without obtaining a firm promise on the sale of 3 million tons of French grain per year as she hoped. Moscow will apparently not go above 1.5 million tons although France's trade deficit with the USSR is likely to treble this year.

As can be seen, it is not so easy to "extract currency" from the Kremlin and the latter is spoiled with choices in the face of "capitalists" falling over each other at its gates to make good the deficiencies of its "Socialist" agriculture.

AL-JUMAYYIL WANTS PEACEKEEPING FORCES EXTENDED

AU231530 Rome ANSA in English 1514 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 23 -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil named as his priority objective clearing his country of all foreign forces before the end of the year in an interview carried in today's edition of the big Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, in which he also confirmed his request for strengthening the United States, French and Italian contingents in the peacekeeping force in Beirut and expanding the force's role.

Al-Jumayyil left Rome yesterday at the end of a 24-hour stay in the capital for talks with head of state Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and a private audience with Pope John Paul II.

In connection with his requests to the three nations to beef up their troops' strength in the Lebanese capital, the president said, "Aside from the campaign of slander, the Lebanese Army has given a good show of itself, shown itself capable. But now it is not sufficient to guarantee order in the entire country! There is the need for someone to help us so that new brigades are not [as received] set up and trained. I believe that we must immediately apply a military draft in Lebanon" he added.

Al-Jumayyil said that before the multilateral force can be strengthened, it must operate more incisively and extend its role throughout the country, including Christian East Beirut, if necessary.

"The American Marines, for exmaple, should have been deployed in (Baabda) (East Beirut) around the Presidential Palace but this has not been possible yet because the Israelis have refused to withdraw."

Speaking about his talk here with the Italian president, Al-Jumayyil described it as "a meeting between friends which strengthened the ties of friendship which already existed between our two countries." He added that during his visit to Italy, he had attained the goals he had set for himself.

Colombo Agrees

AU231515 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut, October 23 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo confirmed that Italy is in favor of extending the multinational peacekeeping force's mandate in Beirut to other parts of Lebanon. The statement was made in an interview with the Lebanese daily AN NAHAR Thursday. The request was made by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil who wound up his official visit to Italy on Thursday.

Colombo told the interviewer that "in principle, we agree to expanding the mission of the multinational force on the condition that the other two participating countries (the United States and France) also agree."

Al-Jumayyil Departs

AU221551 Rome ANSA in English 1544 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome October 22 - Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil flew home to Beirut today after a two-day visit to the Italian capital.

His talks in Rome with chief-of-state Sandro Pertini, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo and Pope John Paul II dealt with problems connected with Lebanon's reconstruction effort.

Press on Visit

AU221717 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, October 22 -- Leading Italian dailies highlighted Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's request for "soldiers and arms" and his unstated invitation to the Pope to visit Beirut in their coverage today of the "young and suave" Lebanese leaders' visit to Rome.

Arriving from Paris, Al-Jumayyil conferred here Thursday with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, chief-of-state Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini and had an audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

"Soldiers and arms is what Al-Jumayyil asked for in his talks with Italian leaders," Rome's IL TEMPO daily reported. The Lebanese president basically asked Rome authorities to send more troops to bolster the Italian contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut. The impression he made on Italian leaders, the daily added, was that of "a skillful and cautious man who has made a careful assessment of his country's delicate situation."

Italy's readiness to grant his request and boost its role in the peacekeeping force was reported on the front page of Rome's LA REPUBBLICA daily. "(Italy) laid only one condition -- that a decision (to expand the role and size of the peacekeeping force) be made jointly with the other partners to the force, France and the United States," LA REPUBBLICA said. "In Rome too, therefore, Al-Jumayyil got what he was after when he set out on his 'thanks-giving' trip," which wound up in Italy after a series of talks in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand, the daily concluded.

The conservative IL GIORNALE daily of Milan described Al-Jumayyil as "young and classy" who, with a black tie in mourning for his slain brother Bashir, displayed a mixture of "shyness and determination" in pursuing his mission.

Al-Jumayyil's message in Rome, the Christian Democratic Party newspaper IL POPOLO said, was the same as in the United States and France: "The Beirut government needs an army of at least 50,000 to 60,000 men to defend Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. At present, it has no more than 15,000 men."

As for the aid Lebanon will need to re-build the war-shattered nation, Rome's PAESE SERA reported today that the Italian Government "committed itself... mainly in the fields of electricity, telecommunications and transportation."

Turin's LA STAMPA daily dwelt on the possibility of Pope John Paul II making a visit to Lebanon, picking up on an Israeli press report that the church leader will be going to Beirut for Christmas. The report, LA STAMPA noted, however, has not been confirmed by the Vatican.

The "visible emotion" on Al-Jumayyil's face when he left the Vatican after meeting with the pope was described by the Italian Communist Party newspaper, L'UNITA: When asked by a reporter if he had invited the pope to visit Lebanon, L'UNITA' said, his reply, "the pope is at home in our country, he needs no invitation," was implicitly affirmative. His only other reference to the invitation was the answer he gave reporters at the airport as soon as he arrived, "I'll discuss it (the invitation) with the pope."

Al-Jumayyil's statements apart, the fact is that no announcement came yesterday on the pope's plans to make the visit, either to Beirut or to the whole area of the Holy Land, Rome's IL MESSAGGERO said. The daily wondered whether the Vatican's reluctance stemmed from "a cautious stance towards the often intransigent Christian Maronites" or a decision "to wait for the Israelis to leave and see Lebanon regain its full independence."

Milan's IL GIORNO daily measured the full hour the pope granted to Al-Jumayyil against the twenty minutes he gave Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat in mid-September. The pope, the daily said, showed his approval of Al-Jumayyil's style as "a president who stands above factions". According to IL GIORNO, the church leader may very well make a trip to Beirut at Christmas and visit the Palestinian camps there.

EGYPT'S 'ALI ARRIVES IN ROME, MAKES STATEMENT

NC212236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2121 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Rome from Geneva this evening. Upon arriving in Rome, Kamal Hasan 'Ali made a statement in which he explained that his visit to the Italian capital is in response to an invitation from Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to attend the meeting of the higher joint Egyptian-Italian committee for cooperation between the two countries. He said that this visit is also within a more general and comprehensive framework related to the dialogue between the two countries -- a dialogue which has acquired new dimensions since President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's last visit to Rome.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that his visit also falls within the context of the policy of constant coordination and consultation between Egypt and Italy on the basis of the increasing interest we always give to Italy's important role in both the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin as well as its being a link between Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out in his statement that he will hold talks with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on the latest developments in the Middle East, the new changes that have occurred in this respect as well as the strengthening of the bilateral relations between the two countries in the various fields. He said: On this occasion, I would like to address a greeting of appreciation and respect to His Excellency Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, whom we will have the pleasure of receiving in Cairo next month.

He added: I am delighted to come to the immortal city of Rome for the second time in 1982. My first visit was last January during President Husni Mubarak's official visit to Italy.

He said that this visit will confirm the strong cultural and historical ties that have always bound the Egyptian and Italian peoples throughout the ages as well as the strong relations between our two countries. He also lauded the pioneering role Italy is playing with regard to the Middle East issue.

Statements on U.S.

NC212335 Paris AFP in English 2232 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Rome this evening to begin an offical three-day visit to Italy, mentioning in an arrival statement that Egyptian-Israeli relations "have seriously deteriorated because of the Israeli moves in Lebanon."

As to the U.S. proposal for a Jordanian-Palestinian federation, Mr 'Ali stressed that "any hypothesis of federation must be based on the desires of the Palestinian populations on the West Bank and in Gaza, and on the wishes of the Jordanian population."

Meets With Colombo

NC221507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Oct (MENA) -- Political talks began in Rome today between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East in light of the recent developments, Italy's distinguished role in Lebanon and in the area in general, and ways of bolstering bilateral relations in various fields.

Following the talks, the joint higher Egyptian-Italian committee held a meeting attended by a large number of experts and specialists in economic and technical cooperation from both countries. The committee will hold another meeting tomorrow. 'Ali and Colombo will meet again to agree on specific decisions regarding bilateral cooperation.

Details of Talks

AU222016 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, October 22 -- Egypt's relations with Italy were described as "a cardinal point" of Cairo government foreign policy by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who conferred here today with the Italian diplomatic chief, Emilio Colombo, before the opening of two days of meetings of the Italo-Egyptian mixed commission on economic cooperation.

Hasan 'Ali, who arrived in Rome last night to co-chair the commission sessions, held an unscheduled meeting in the morning with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arranged through Colombo's offices shortly before Al-Jumayyil was slated to have returned to Beirut at the end of a twenty-four-hour stay in Rome. The Italian foreign minister commented that this encounter will lend "wideranging political significance" to the first meeting of the mixed commission, intended to relaunch Italo-Egyptian economic and commerical relations.

The Egyptian diplomatic chief, speaking of his country's ties to Italy, said that Egypt recognized Italy's "leading and constructive" role in the European Community and in the Mediterranean. Referring to precise Rome government initiatives, Hasan 'Ali said that Italian participation in the multilateral peacekeeping forces in the Sinai and in Lebanon "represents" a guarantee for stability in the Middle East with positive repercussions also on European security."

During his talk with Colombo, Hasan 'Ali provided the foreign minister with a detailed rundown of the Egyptian position on Middle East issues after referring to Egypt's "sincere good will." [Words indistinct] continuing relations with Israel, the minister declared that episodes such as Israel's unilateral annexation of the Golan territory, the declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state, along with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, have left "[word indistinct] impression on the people of Egypt" and indistinct] degree of chill toward the Government of Israel." [Passage indistinct]

Relations With Israel

NC221802 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today said public resentment in Egypt over the actions of the Israeli Government had strained relations between the two countries. Mr 'Ali, in a meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, said the freeze in relations was in response to Israel's 1981 attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and the invasion of Lebanon.

He said Egypt had "shown all the goodwill possible" toward the government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr 'Ali also met here today with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. It was the first official diplomatic contact between two countries since 1979 when Egypt was ousted from the Arab League for its involvement in the Camp David peace process.

In a 20-minute session shortly before Mr al-Jummayyil left Italy to return to Beirut, Mr 'Ali said Egypt was prepared to participate in efforts to restore peace to Lebanon.

A communique from the Italian Foreign Ministry said the encounter had been arranged through the good offices of Mr Colombo.

Mr 'Ali, who is expected to remain in Italy until Sunday, is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and President Sandro Pertini.

Joint Communique Issued

NC231722 Cairo MENA in English 1655 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, Oct 23 (MENA) -- Egypt and Italy today called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon the presence of which is not approved by the Lebanese Government.

In a joint communique, the two countries said that the resumption of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in the future is contingent on Israel's pull-out from Lebanon, and the expansion of the peace process so as to include other parties.

The communique contained the outcome of the joint Egyptian-Italian committee which convened here under Egyptian Deputy-Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The Egyptian and Italian foreign ministers exchanged views on the main world issues, notably those pertaining to the Mediterranean region and the latest Mideast developments, the communique said. It stated that the two sides' viewpoints were identical on a large number of issues that were discussed. The two sides also expressed the wish of continuing their cooperation and friendly consultations in the future. The communique characterised contacts between Egypt and Italy as a key factor in realising peace and stability in the Mediterranean Basin region.

The two sides paid special attention to the Lebanon issue, the communique said. It stated in this connection, that they both condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, and underlined the need for the pull-out of all foreign troops whose presence is not (not) approved by the Lebanese Government.

The Egyptian minister expressed deep appreciation for the active and positive role played by Italy in the search for a just and durable Mideast peace, particularly through its participation in the Sinai multi-national peace keeping force and observers (MFO) and its contribution to the multi-national peace-making force in Lebanon, the communique said.

During the talks, the Egyptian deputy-premier and foreign minister also expounded in detail his government's views and assessments of the latest Mideast developments, specially as regards the Reagan peace plan and the Fes Arab summit conference results, the communique added. The Italian foreign minister expressed deep appreciation for the clear-cut analysis of the Mideast issue made by the Egyptian ranking official, emphasising Italy's undertaking to bring about a positive development in the region through its close relations with all countries in the region and its constant consultations with its EEC partners.

The Italian side reviewed during the talks, the intensive contacts undertake by Foreign Minister Colombo in connection with the Mideast issue, the communique said.

The significance Italy attaches to the EEC declaration regarding the Mideast, issued on June 19, 1982 and Italy's positive assessment of the Reagan peace plan were also underlined in the joint communique. The Italian side pointed out the new encouraging elements discussed at the Fes summit in connection with Lebanon.

In this regard, the Italian minister briefed the Egyptian deputy-premier and foreign minister on the high-level contacts that took place between Italy and Lebanon, emphasising his country's undertaking to provide Lebanon with means of overcoming its difficulties, the communique said.

About Egyptian-Italian relations, the communique stated that the Italian minister confirmed his country's commitment to dealing with problems of joint cooperation within the framework of the existing close and friendly political ties binding the two countries.

'Ali Meets Al-'umayyil

NC230813 Cairo MENA in English 0730 GMT 23 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, Oct 23 (MENA) -- The Cairo press reported that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in Rome before he left the Italian capital back home. According to an AL-JUMHURIYAH report, President al-Jumayyil gave 'Ali an important message to President Husni Mubarak.

'Ali told the Lebanese president during their discussion of the situation in the Middle East and efforts for the establishment of peace in Lebanon that Egypt is prepared to participate in any effort enabling peace to be established in Lebanon and normal life to be restored in the country.

PCI EXPELS PUBLISHER ON EVE OF ZAGLADIN TALKS

AU250847 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 25 -- The Italian Communist Party announced Sunday the expulsion of Roberto Napoleone, publisher of the newly-formed periodical INTERSTAMPA which offers a forum to pro-Soviet Italian Communists who do not follow the policies of Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer. The announcement was made in the PCI daily L'UNITA' Sunday edition and charged that Napoleone "wanted to foment a press campaign" against the PCI.

The time chosen to expel the publisher has fueled speculation among Italian political observers. The announcement in L'UNITA' made no mention of other authoritive PCI members who write for INTERSTAMPA such as historian of religions Ambrogio Donini and philosopher Ludovico Geymonat and came on the eve of today's meeting between Berlinguer and Soviet Communist Party official and Foreign Affairs Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin.

Observers have pointed out two specific political implications of the move: the party considers the contributors to INTERSTAMPA not lost causes and therefore not heretics; and at the same time the party is sending a specific warning to the Soviet Communist Party should the Zagladin visit be directed at a change of course by the PCI.

INTERSTAMPA was created in February as a "periodical for documents and information on peace" and followed the PCI's harsh condemnation of the Soviet Union after the military crackdown in Poland in December. The periodical started off with eight thousand subscriptions and its other contributors included the late Communist veteran Paolo Robotti, who had lived in the Soviet Union through the Stalinist purges, and Senator Nino Pasti, former deputy supreme commander of NATO for nuclear affairs and a major figure in the pro-Soviet "movement for peace." The periodical also intended to help create "Leninist centers" throughout Italy to stimulate the study of Marxism-Leninism.

INTERSTAMPA was immediately criticized by the PCI. In July, L'UNITA' carried an editorial which warned that the periodical's goal was the creation of "support organizations" in conflict with the PCI.

In September, Napoleone was quoted in an interview with the Milan daily IL GIORNO as saying that he had received from Paolo Robotti, who had died the previous month, documents which proved the "specific responsibility" of several Italian Communist officials for the death of 99 people killed in the Soviet Union in the Stalinist period. The PCI denied the charges and Napoleone said he had never made the statement. A few weeks later, Napoleone reiterated the original statement in an interview with the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO, hence the PCI's decision to expel him from the party.

RED BRIGADES MURDER GUARDS IN REVENGE FOR 'SPY'

AU221706 Rome ANSA in English 1503 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome October 22 -- The Red Brigades' ruthless slaying of two bank guards during a holdup in Turin Thursday left a stunned Italy wondering today what the terrorist organization was up to next. Five assailants entered the bank, made the guards and customers lie face down on the floor, forced the cashier to empty the safe and, before fleeing, shot the two guards dead. They left a document on the scene of the crime saying that this was the Red Brigades' revenge against Natalia Ligas, recently arrested in Turin as one of Italy's most wanted terrorist suspects.

According to the written tirade against the woman, Ligas was a police spy who had infiltrated Red Brigades ranks and was responsible for the arrest of many guerrillas. She allegedly got herself "arrested" on purpose, to flee the death warrant the organization had issued against her.

The revelation took most of the press by surprise. Milan's IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA, for example, suggested that the action indicated a deep split in the Red Brigades organization. "The terrorist Natalia Ligas, captured last week at a Turin train station, suspected of no less than eight murders, is no longer 'Comrade Ligas'...now she's 'a beast' and a 'police spy'" IL CORRIERE noted in its account of the Red Brigades "explanation" for yesterday's assault. IL CORRIERE remembered that when Ligas appeared at the trial for the 1978 kidnap and slaying of Aldo Moro she refused to enter the same courtroom "cage" with the terrorists who had turned state's evidence. That move, and yesterday's assault, the Milan daily concluded, show that the Red Brigades have not gotten over the deep splits that have divided their ranks.

Rome's IL MESSAGGERO, admittedly bewildered, could not figure the "why" of "the ruthless, absurd execution" of the two guards and said the document left on the scene was "hard to figure out, and especially hard to believe." "Every limit was broken yesterday," the Communist Party mouthpiece L'UNITA decried. "No adjective to describe the barbarous massacre of the two poor patrolmen is adequate." The Nazi SS was said to be 'perhaps' the only other organization in history capable of that kind of "gratuitous ferocity," [quotation marks as recorded] the daily added.

The assassins, Turin's LA STAMPA daily said, unmasked themselves as "death emigrants in the violated city" of Turin, whose "only surety is a growingly tighter solitude with their demented and troubled dreams." "Winter is back, the season of crisis is back and the Red Brigades are back," Rome's IL TEMPO daily announced bitterly, adding that "they are back in Turin, the industrial giant, the city-factory." "And they are back killing," the paper said, "because that's the language they speak, that's their profession."

PAESE SERA of Rome reported that Natalia Ligas will be questioned in a secret place by Turin's investigation judges today. "If she is really an 'infiltrate,' the paper indicated, "she may be able to supply precious tips for further investigations." The same daily recalled that Ligas is due to appear at the Moro trial again on Monday and indicated that there may be some big surprise in store. "Once her diguise has been lifted," PAESE SERA said, "Natalia Ligas may decide to 'empty the sack' and her revelations could bring about a sensational turn in the proceedings."

REGIME WOULD CONSIDER SENDING TROOPS TO LEBANON

LD231522 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] [unidentified correspondent] Lebanon radio said this morning that President Amin al-Jumayyil will ask Spain, Greece, Britain and Morocco to send troops to strengthen the multinational peace-keeping force there. Al-Jumayyil believes that he needs at least 30,000 foreign troops.

[Announcer] With regard to the report from our Tel Aviv correspondent on the Lebanese Government's request to the Spanish Government for troops to be sent to Lebanon as part of the peace-keeping force, the Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that no such request has yet been made, although it says that such a request would be studied with the utmost interest if it were made.

BASQUE AREA TENSE FOLLOWING BOMBINGS, ARREST

NC231247 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] San Sebastian, northwest Spain, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Tension continued to grip Spain's troubled Basque region today after overnight bomb blasts at three banks, five days before the general election. There were no casualties.

The blasts were reported by police at Vergara and Mondragon. The Basque separatist organisation ETA-Military began a campaign last June against banks which refused to pay a "revolutionary tax."

The blasts came after the wife of the suspected head of ETA-Military was arrested yesterday in Guipuzcoa Province, near the French border, according to reliable sources. Ana Maria Abrisketa was taken to police headquarters in Madrid, where she would be charged under the anti-terrorist law, the sources said. Her husband, Jesus Abrisketa Korta, was arrested recently in southwest France. No details were given on the reason for Mrs Abrisketa's arrest.

LEFTWING COALITION VOWS TO WIN ELECTIONS

PA250235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2237 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] San Sebastian (Spain), 24 Oct (EFE) -- During an electoral rally of the extreme leftwing United People (Herri Batasuna -- HP) nationalist coalition, a group of hooded men posted the ETA initials and a poster of the stand which read: "Organized, we will win."

The electoral rally, at which several coalition candidates spoke, was held in the Andeta bicycle drome in San Sebastian, filled with people who on several occasions chanted slogans supporting Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and amnesty and opposing the Lemoniz nuclear plant and the state security forces. HP leaders reiterated their "democratic breakaway" position and harshly criticized the rest of the political organizations.

A few hours earlier Xavier Arzullus, president of the Basque Nationalist Party -- the leading political force in the Basque region -- had attacked the HP at a party meeting in the same location. Arzullus had said: "We do not understand those who, shouting 'long live the ETA' and favoring armed struggle without condemning bloodshed, refuse to engage in the civilized politics for which they are participating in elections."

FELIPE GONZALEZ CALLS SANTIAGO CARRILLO 'DUMB'

PM221301 Madrid El PAIS in Spanish 15 Oct 82 p 13

[Bonifacio de la Cuadra report: "Harsh Attack by Felipe Gonzalez on Santiago Carrillo in Industrial Area of Asturias and Leon"]

[Excerpt] Leon -- "When Santiago Carrillo asserts that I am no socialist, he is saying what he was saying 40 years ago about his own father," Felipe Gonzalez stated yesterday in one of his few electoral attacks on the Communist leader, precisely at the gateway to one of the few Spanish areas in which the PCE could "bite away" voters from the Socialists: the industrial areas of Asturias and Leon.

At a press conference en route to the rallies at the Carlos Tartiere Stadium in Oviedo and the Leon Sports Pavilion, the Socialist leader denounced Carrillo's intention of helping the right to prevent the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] achieving a majority, and described this attitude as "definitive and as defining" the Communist role in this election. Felipe Gonzalez referred to Carrillo's accusation against the PSOE, which was based on a document presented as confidential but of which, however 600 copies have been published. The Socialist leader linked the manipulation concerning this document -- to which the PCE secretary general has attributed a PSOE stance especially hostile to the Communists -- to ignorance or malice on the part of that "little bagful of nastiness," an expression with which he described Santiago Carrillo, whom he excused on the grounds that in the school where he learned democracy perhaps he was not taught the electoral techniques used in the above-mentioned document, which considers that both the center parties and the PCE, in view of their proximity to the two sides of the political area occupied by the PSOE, are the Socialists' electoral opponents.

The use of this document in a distorted manner by Santiago Carrillo as a pretext for attacking the PSOE earned the emphatic condemnation of Felipe Gonzalez, who accused him of being "not only a malicious but also a dumb political leader," incapable of reading a document of the above-mentioned characteristics. When expressing these criticisms of Carrillo, Felipe Gonzalez announced that he was making an exception, since he usually prefers not to concern himself with him during the election campaign.

As regards a possible coalition of all the center right forces to counter the majority minority which the PSOE will probably secure, Felipe Gonzales pointed out that the idea of this coalition is one which Manuel Fraga is advocating, but not other leaders of that political area such as Landelino Lavilla and Adolfo Suarez. He asserted that the aim of some of the traps which are being set for Landelino Lavilla during his election campaign is precisely to strengthen that rightist coalition, whose sole political purpose is to oppose the Socialist triumph.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AMBASSADOR KILLED -- French Ambassador to Spain Raoul Delaye died after a car accident about 1630 this afternoon on the Burgos-Malaga highway. The car, which was being driven by his wife, left the road and overturned. Mme Delaye was very seriously injured and is in the hospital in Burgos. Another person whose identity is not known but was apparently a servant of the ambassador was slightly injured and is also in the hospital. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Oct 82 LD]

FINLAND

GAS PIPELINE COMPRESSOR STATIONS FOR USSR

LD222240 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Finland will deliver seven new compressor station buildings with equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline in the Soviet Union. Osuuskunta Metex has concluded a contract worth almost 75 million Finnish marks with the Soviet Mashinoimport organization. The agreement is a continuation of the deal connected with the building of the gas pipeline, concluded by Metex a year ago.

SDP PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES ON MOSCOW VISIT

LD241644 Helsinki International Service in Swedish 1530 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] left for Moscow today. The delegation is led by Premier Kalevi Sorsa and is to stay in the Soviet Union for 1 week. The program of the visit will be fixed after the delegation has arrived in Moscow. Finnish SDP delegations have visited Moscow twice earlier, in 1968 and 1974, at the invitation of the CPSU.

MEAT, DAIRY COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD222228 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A Finnish-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the meat and dairy industry was signed in Helsinki today. The agreement is in line with the visit of Soviet Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry S.F. Antonov to Finland this week, during which he acquainted himself with the Finnish meat and dairy industry. Within the framework of the cooperation agreement there will be discussions on the tenders of Finnish enterprises for the possible designing and building of highly-mechanized meat and dairy industry plants in the Soviet Union, among other things. It was also agreed between Finland and the Soviet Union to hold joint meetings of meat and dairy industry experts in 1983-84.

ICELAND

KOIVISTO DEPARTS FOLLOWING STATE VISIT

LD231054 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] President and Mme Mauno Koivisto have concluded their state visit to Iceland. The president and his wife left for home half an hour ago. The flight from Reykjavik to Helsinki will take nearly 4 hours. The state visit to Iceland lasted 3 days. Besides Reykjavik, President and Mme Koivisto acquainted themselves with the historical sights and the agriculture of the country. When speaking at the gala dinner last night, President Mauno Koivisto renewed the invitation to President Vigdis Finnbogadottir to make a state visit to Finland.

SWEDEN

PALME DISCUSSES TOUGHER STANCE ON SUB VIOLATIONS

LD221344 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Press conference by Prime Minister Olof Palme in Stockholm on 22 October with reporters (Staffan Ekendahl) and (Thomas Hempel) — recorded]

[Text] [Palme] Regulations for the investigation of violations by submarines will be examined by a commission for adoption. We have already pointed out that the Swedish Government has the option of ordering the military to sink a foreign submarine in Swedish waters. Whoever is considering a violation of Swedish territory must take into account that the government will in the future use this option.

It has been said in various quarters, above all in our own country, that what has happened has reduced the credibility of the Swedish policy of neutrality. I am convinced that this is not the case.

[Reporter] Doesn't it matter then how many submarines come into Swedish waters? Is the Swedish policy of neutrality not harmed?

[Palme] What I have now said means a toughening of [word indistinct] reminder, for purposes of prevention, that the government has the possibility of intervening and ordering the military to sink a foreign submarine in Swedish waters. (?There are) greater possibilities to do that than to expel a submarine or force it to surface.

[Reporter] But if we cannot prevent submarines from coming here, must not the Swedish policy of neutrality still be questioned?

[Palme] Not at all. This is a total misunderstanding of the content of a policy of neutrality. What can be expected from us is that we have the will and ability to react as well as possible against these types of actions. But it is a misunderstanding to believe that the policy of neutrality means that one should be able to prevent all violations of Swedish territory. To be able to manage that we would have to turn our country into a fortress.

[Reporter] But there are those who lately have questioned our policy of neutrality for this reason in particular. Is this not of any importance?

[Palme] No, because [words indistinct]. (?I) think it is [word indistinct] regrettable that it is chiefly in Sweden that this happens. And this indicates [words indistinct], should I say, a lack of national self-esteem, which I think is regrettable. [Words indistinct] merely because we have not been able to force this submarine to surface when no other country has succeeded in doing so, and then to say, look, now our policy of neutrality has been called into question.

[Reporter] Olof Palme, can one in fact make the superpowers believe that you are serious about sinking a foreign submarine in Swedish waters in peacetime?

[Palme] Yes, we shall do that if we think it necessary. This announcement that much tougher measures may be considered is important to those who are considering such violations.

More on Foreign Subs

LD221120 Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Sweden is to adopt a tougher attitude now to violations of Swedish territory. The Swedish Government is prepared in future to give the Armed Forces orders to sink foreign submarines in Swedish waters. At a press conference in Stockholm today, Friday, Swedish Prime Minister Mr Olof Palme said that he wished to give foreign powers this reminder as a precautionary measure.

The government also disclosed the directives to the parliamentary commission that is to review the submarine incidents and draw conclusions from this chain of developments. The commission will, for example, study what motives there may be for using submarines to violate Swedish territory and also shed light on the Swedish defense system's possibilities of discovering, identifying and expelling foreign vessels in peacetime.

WHITEHALL CITED ON SOVIET 'TOP AGENT' DEFECTOR

LD230934 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0859 GMT 23 Oct 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, is expected to move quickly to try to defuse the value of one of its top agents who has defected to Britain. Vladimir Andreyovich Kuzichkin was listed as a vice-consul at the Soviet Embassy in Iran. He fled the embassy in June and arrived in Britain a few days ago. He is now being debriefed in a secret house near London. Whitehall took the unusual step of highlighting that Kuzichkin was a major catch for Western intelligence. "This is not an ordinary run of the mill affair," an official said.

Officials however are refusing to say just in what respect he is valuable -- whether he can provide a background to Soviet intelligence activities in Europe, or, more likely, give details of KGB activities in the highly sensitive Middle East. If this is just a ploy by British intelligence to boost morale of intelligence agencies, the Soviet will quickly be able to discount claims. It is assumed, however, that the value of Kuzichkin will lie in identifying Soviet agents in the Middle East, and the operations of the KGB in the volatile Iran.

American intelligence agents are expected in London to seek to interview Kuzichkin. The Soviet Embassy in London was informed that Kuzichkin had been given permission to stay in Britain, and immediately asked for consular access. This request was passed on to Kuzichkin but there is no indication yet that he has agreed.

The listing of Kuzichkin as a vice-consul in Iran is regarded as normal in KGB operations. His job was to act as the linkman with the communist Tudeh Party. Iran, because of its strategic position in the Middle East, is now more than ever a battlefield between Western and Soviet intelligence.

Since the revolution which brought Ayatollah Khomeyni to power, Iran has added a new element of instability to this crucial oil producing area. Because of its new importance only top agents are assigned to operate there. Kuzichkin is assumed to have brought valuable documents with him when he fled from his embassy. So far Whitehall is reluctant to say where Kuzichkin has been since he fled from the embassy in June. The moves to highlight his importance to Western intelligence will cause a stir in the Middle East, in particular in Iran itself.

This could represent a setback to the Soviet efforts to strengthen its position in Iran and will help to make Eastern diplomats more suspect under Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime. Diplomatic observers felt that this might be one of the objectives in Western intelligence thinking. Kuzichkin, in his middle thirties, is married without children. His wife has apparently not chosen to accompany him to the West.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF ULSTER ELECTION RESULTS

LD221156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1148 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Four more successful candidates were announced today making 40 of the 78 assembly seats filled. Candidates elected were: North Antrim: Sean Farren, SDLP; North Down: Simpson Gibson, DUP; South Down: George Graham, DUP; Mid Ulster: Denis Haughey, SDLP. This left the state of the parties as: Official Unionists 14, DUP 11, SDLP 8, Sinn Fein 3, Alliance 3, others 1.

A further nine candidates were elected to the assembly later today, taking the total to 49. The Official Unionist Party now has 17 seats, the DUP 14, SDLP eight, alliance six, Sinn Fein three, UPUP one. The latest candidates to be elected were: North Belfast: George Seawright, DUP; Armag: James Nicholson, OUP; North Antrim: Sean Neeson, Alliance; North Down: John Cushnahan, Alliance; Lord Dunleath, Alliance: Londonderry: Jim McClure, DUP; Jack Allen, OUP; North Antrim: Jack McKee, DUP; Roy Beggs, OUP.

RADIO CITES DETAILS OF KIPRIANOU'S VISIT TO USSR

NC231822 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Today the government spokesman in Nicosia stated that the upcoming visit to Moscow of the President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou will be a working visit. The spokesman added that Kiprianou will have talks with the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev which will cover the Cyprus issue. The program of Kiprianou's visit to Moscow will be announced next week.

Spokesman Terms Visit 'Regular'

NC240834 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday the government spokesman disclosed to the press that the visit President Kiprianou will pay to Moscow at the end of the month will not be an official state visit but a "regular" -- as he described it -- visit. Despite the persistent questions by the press representatives, the government spokesman refused to say anything more on the nature of the visit or about its program. He only said that the program includes talks between Kiprianou and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

In reply to a question as to who will welcome Kiprianou on arrival in Moscow, the spokesman said that he did not know and added that details of the visit will be made known later. As is well known, the visit will begin on 28 October.

The spokesman disclosed that the visit is not official when the journalists, who will accompany the president on his trip, asked to learn the program so that they could prepare themselves accordingly.

Commenting on this development, political and diplomatic observers expressed the viewpoint that it is a downgrading of Kiprianou's visit, given the fact that there will not be a presentation of arms for him nor will the leader of the Soviet state meet him. According to protocol, honors are presented only to official visitors.

Government Denial

NC251022 Nicosia O AGON TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 25 Oct 82 p 12

["Text" of 24 October statement by Cyprus Government spokesman]

[Text] Under banner headlines, a section of the opposition press is talking about the downgrading of the president's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union while Democratic Rally leader Kliridhis has even reached the point of alleging that the visit will merely acquire the nature of a visit by a community leader.

The allegation that Mr Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union has been downgraded is absolutely wrong because no mention has ever been made about an official visit (state visit) either in the official announcement on Mr Kiprianou's visit or in pertinent announcements that followed. A mention was simply made about a visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr Kliridhis' interpretation that President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union has been downgraded to the level of a community leader's visit is absolutely arbitrary and could only be given by the Turkish side. It is pointed out in this connection that the invitation of the Supreme Soviet is addressed to Mr Kiprianou as president of the Republic of Cyprus and that Mr Kiprianou -- again as president of the republic -- will hold talks with Mr Brezhnev, president of the Soviet Union. He will attend a dinner to be given in his honor by the Supreme Soviet which will also be attended by Mr Brezhnev, and a joint communique will be issued on the talks.

Because Mr Kliridhis seems to doubt the usefulness of the president's visit to the Soviet Union, it is recalled that Mr Kiprianou has also paid similar visits, that is, visits which did not have the "state visit" character, to other countries. However, Mr Kliridhis never claimed that those visits had the character of a community leader's visit.

From all this, it is deduced that -- although there is no question of President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union having been downgraded -- an attempt is being made to create the impression that this is the case and all this is done within the framework of tactics by certain circles to view everything, even matters connected with the Cyprus issue, in light of partisan interest.

REASON FOR KIPRIANOU, KARAMANLIS NOT MEETING

NC221626 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] In answer to a question why the meeting between President Kiprianou and Greek President Karamanlis did not take place and whether the fact that the meeting was not realized indicates Mr Karamanlis' disapproval of Mr Kiprianou's policy as has been alleged by a newspaper, the government spokesman has made the following statement:

The allegation about the disapproval of President Kiprianou's policy by Greek President Karamanlis causes consternation. As is well known, Mr Karamanlis returned from his visit to Canada at noon last Tuesday. The day before yesterday Wednesday, President Kiprianou was visiting Tinos [Greek island]. Yesterday, President Kiprianou had a telephone contact with Mr Karamanlis and had a long conversation. After that, it was not necessary to have a personal meeting. The two presidents agreed to meet during the next meeting visit to Athens by Mr Kiprianou. In his statement yesterday, on arrival in Cyprus, President Kiprianou said that the Greek president had asked President Kiprianou to convey his warm greetings to the Cypriot people.

Besides, Greek Ambassador Zakharakis has issued the following statement: I am authorized to state that the reports in today's press about the nonrealization of a meeting between Greek President Karamanlis and President Kiprianou are absolutely false.

KLIRIDHIS OUTLINES PARTY POLICY AT NICOSIA RALLY

NC222120 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Democratic Rally [DISI] Party held a pan-Cypriot rally at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia tonight. In his speech at the rally, DISI Chairman Kliridhis criticized the Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL cooperation and said DISI is launching an unyielding struggle for democracy and change. Kliridhis reiterated DISI accusations about attempts to factionalize the state machinery and about favoritism. He also criticized the decision to discontinue live relays of the House of Representatives sessions by the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, describing such a decision as a blow against democracy.

Kliridhis went on to say that the decision to run for the office of president in the forthcoming presidential elections is irrevocable and announced 20 points of a program which, he added, aim at consolidating and safeguarding democracy.

Among other things, Mr Kliridhis said that if he is elected president, he will immediately resign from the DISI chairmanship because he cannot have two roles at the same time. He also said that the program provides that the right to vote be given at the age of 18, that the Ministry of Interior and Defense be divided into two separate ministries and that the Ministry to the President be abolished. Mr Kliridhis added that any jurisdiction for the dismissal of public servants by the Council of Ministers for reasons of public interest would be abolished and absolute competency enjoyed by the Public Service Commission.

Mr Kliridhis also suggested that the institution of government commissioner be established and proposed that the proportional representation electoral system be applied in the municipal and communal elections. He also said that legislation regarding the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation should be radically revised so that, among other things, representatives of political parties may participate in the body that would determine the corporation's policy.

NONALIGNED COMMITTEE ON PALESTINIANS MEETS

NC231103 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The nonaligned ministerial committee on the Palestinian issue met in Nicosia this morning. Cyprus is participating in the committee. The meeting was held in view of the meeting the committee members will have in Tunis with PLO chief 'Arafat.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca chaired the meeting, which was attended by Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mojsov, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto and representatives of the Indian, Guyanese and Sri Lanka foreign ministers.

Addressing the members of the committee, Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis said the basic mandate given to the committee was to visit Beirut and to work out ways of further supporting the Palestinian cause. We were prevented from implementing the basic part of our mandate because we were prevented from visiting Beirut.

Rolandhis then said that after the consultations in Nicosia, the committee members will visit Tunis where, tonight and probably tomorrow morning, they will meet with 'Arafat and exchange views on methods and types of aid and support which the committee and the Nonaligned Movement could offer the Palestinian people.

In conclusion, Rolandhis stated that after meeting with 'Arafat, the committee members will once again have consultations among themselves on future action to be undertaken.

In his statement, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca thanked the Government of Cyprus for making the meeting possible in Nicosia. This meeting, he added, will give us the opportunity to reassert the solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement toward the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and to once again request the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Malmierca also mentioned that during their meeting with Palestinian leader 'Arafat, they will analyze the current situation and the consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and discuss the necessary steps to be taken to allow the committee to conclude the work entrusted to it.

Committee Meets Kiprianou

NC231254 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The nonaligned ministerial committee on the Palestine issue, which met in Nicosia this morning, has reaffirmed that a solution to the problem must guarantee the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from occupied Palestinian and other Arab lands, including Jerusalem, which will allow the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights to return to their homes and for self-determination, national independence and establishment of an independent and sovereign state of Palestine.

A communique issued following the meeting states that the committee studied the developments which have intervened since its last session in New York and evaluated the extremely serious situation created by the Israeli invasion.

After its meeting, the committee was received by President of the Republic Kiprianou, whom it briefed on its activities in accordance with its mandate. The committee also exchanged views with President Kiprianou on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue.

Departs for Tunis

NC231612 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The nonaligned ministerial committee on the Palestinian issue, which held a meeting in Nicosia this morning, has left for Tunis where it will meet with PLO leader 'Arafat.

DAILY LINKS POLICE CHIEF WITH ESPIONAGE CASE

NC240851 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] On the basis of exclusive reports, O KIRIKAS is in a position to disclose the allegations that were put forth for the dismissal of the deputy policy chief, Pavlos Stokkos.

Specifically, the government acted as a result of reports it received on an alleged responsibility by Stokkos for leaking government documents to the Israeli Embassy. Stokkos explicitly denies these allegations and considers himself to be the victim of a frameup.

According to our reports, the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia equally strongly denies the allegations. However, the government does not attach great significance to these denials because in cases like this no "admission" is usually expected.

Meanwhile, according to our reports, the documents that were leaked concern the movement of Palestinians -- not Armenians, as mentioned in the first reports. The documents in question consist of many typed pages which, among other things, contain about 400 names of Palestinians who had either passed through or are in Cyprus. All the names are in a confidential dossier which, according to our reports, for some reason -- still unknown -- was photocopied by a person about whom reports and claims are still disputed.

The government considers Stokkos responsible for this because he allegedly did not take measures to stop the photocopying. It still remains a mystery what happened to the photocopied list.

According to our reports, when Minister of the Interior Veniamin asked for the photocopy, it could not be found. The explanation given by the responsible people to the minister is that the photocopy was "destroyed" as useless on the same day that, by coincidence, it had been demanded by the minister.

The government's reports are that the photocopy of the document was leaked to the Israeli Embassy.

AKEL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES RESOLUTION

NC241140 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 24 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] The second regular AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum, which convened in Nicosia on 19 October, discussed the Politburo's report "Political Developments After the 15th AKEL Congress and Our New Duties" and the report of the party's secretary general, E. Papaioannou, and resolved the following:

A. Internal Developments

1. The main axis around which all internal political developments revolve is the presidential elections and the cooperation of the patriotic democratic forces Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL on the basis of the joint minimum program and the joint declaration for the support of Kiprianou as the joint candidate for president in the next presidential elections.

The plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee firmly believes that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and the minimum program correspond to the demands of the tough and difficult liberation, antioccupation, anti-imperialist struggle of our people as well as to the vital socio-economic interests of the working people.

The plenum considers the minimum program to be a historic political act for the benefit of the Cyprus people, the significance of which extends beyond the Cypriot area. This program springs from Cypriot objective reality itself, serves the needs of our people's struggle against imperialism and the Turkish occupation, the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem, survival and vindication and democracy, internal normality and outlines a popular socio-economic financial policy for the rise of the Cyprus people's living and cultural standards.

2. The plenum ascertains that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and the minimum program have been approved by the people and have met with broad response among the masses of the Cypriot people. At the same time, however, this cooperation has become the target of a blunt attack by imperialism, local forces of the reactionary extreme right and the representatives of the reactionary big capital, the chief coupists of EOKA B, the leadership of EDEK, the archbishop and other reactionary circles.

Bitter because of the significant success of the patriotic democratic forces, imperialism and the reactionary right are frenziedly assailing the parties of the cooperation and the minimum program. This unprincipled frenzied attack by the party of the reactionary extreme right and EOKA B is explained by the evaluation of the fact that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation impedes the Democratic Rally Party rising to power, foils imperialism's plans for the imposition of its own solution to the Cyprus problems and rids the patriotic democratic forces of the center and national bourgeois class of the oppression and guardianship of the reactionary extreme right.

3. The plenum ascertains that in addition to the reactionary extreme right and its party, forces and situations, which normally should have joined an almighty common front with democratic cooperation for the country's salvation, are at odds with it. Unfortunately, the leadership of EDEK and of the other parties as well as the archbiship and various personalities, motivated either by narrow partisan interests, personal aspirations, petty partisan aims or personal passion against President Kiprianou, the cooperating parties' joint candidate for president, have united and are assailing, with the same intensity as the reactionary local and foreign forces, the cooperation and the joint minimum program.

From the day following the announcement of the DIKO-AKEL cooperation, all these forces embarked on an unprecedented campaign of distortion slander and mudslinging against the cooperation and the minimun program and against the leadership of our party and DIKO.

In their blind attack, both the Rally Party and the leadership of EDEK and their press pay no respect either to principles or to institutions. Without the slightest sense of responsibility, egoistically motivated, they are following a policy for the undermining of every institution, the destabilizing and undermining of the Cypriot state's existence. Their stance in the House of Representatives and their various manifestations outside it confirm these aims and goals.

In their attack against the cooperation of the patriotic democratic forces, its enemies exploit relations between Athens and Nicosia and exert every effort for the creation of a rift between the two governments so that they may serve their narrow partisan interests.

The plenum once again declares that, with a profound sense of responsibility, it will continue and intensify its efforts for the consolidation and strengthening of the close friendly relations between the Governments of Cyprus and Greece in order to serve the tough and difficult liberation, antioccupation, anti-imperialist struggle, the struggle for a peceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of UN resolutions and the summit agreements of 1977 and 1979.

4. The Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum reaffirms the position of a previous plenum regarding the next presidential elections in accordance with which:

"Our party's principal strategic aim in the presidential elections is to block the road of the reactionary right to power" and repeats that: "Our party will strive to elect a democratic president from the patriotic democratic forces." The Central Committee and the Central Control Committee declare that the party's main, central duty and that of every democrat and patriot is the triumphant election of the candidate of the patriotic democratic forces, Kiprianou, as president of the republic in the presidential elections of 13 February.

The plenum calls on all party organizations, the party aggregate, every democrat and patriot, to work with faith, enthusiasm and optimism for the victory of the cooperating patriotic forces in the presidential elections and the defeat of the reactionary extreme right and of those who have joined it. It calls the party aggregate, all the democrats and patriots and every progressive Cypriot to a constant activation, to a constant rally for the victory of democracy, for the triumph of the joint candidate of the patriotic democratic forces, Spiros Kiprianou.

The plenum stresses that in the battle for the presidential elections, in addition to the practical organizational measures, enlightment, propaganda and our press will play a decisive role. Our press should publicize and defend even more courageously and decisively, with dynamism and persuasiveness, the line and positions of the party, the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and the minimum program.

5. The plenum ascertains that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and the joint minimum program has endured this tough ordeal despite internal and external attacks by all sides that oppose it. The runoff election in Famagusta of 22 August was a kind of plebiscite and poll of public opinion for the DIKO-AKEL cooperation and the minimum program.

The plenum assesses the result of this election as an approval and ratification by the people of the cooperation and the minimum program and as an answer and condemnation of the attack by the reactionary extreme right, the leadership of EDEK and other parties against the cooperation and the minimum program.

6. The Central Committee and the Central Control Committee plenum reaffirms its devotion to the need for unity among all patriotic democratic forces of the Cyprus people. Our party believes that in view of the critical international and domestic conditions and in view of these serious dangers that loom for Cyprus and the world, the most urgent duty for every patriot and democrat is to work for the achievement and forging of the unity of all patriotic democratic forces.

AKEL sincerely believes that the minimum program can and should constitute the result of the unity and cooperation of all forces of the Cyprus people, who place the interest of the tough and difficult struggle of our people for survival and vindication above partisan and narrow personal egoistic interests. Despite all difficulties, our party will continue to exert every effort for the broadening of unity and cooperation among all patriotic democratic forces and the creation of a pandemocratic patriotic front. We call on all these forces to proceed with democratic cooperation.

7. In the period under review, the Cyprus people continued their struggle for the implementation of the UN resolutions, the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and of all foreign forces, the return of the refugees, the tracing of the missing persons' fate and of rapprochement between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. They continued their struggle for a just, peaceful and mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions, the summit agreements and the correct course and tactics of the struggle.

Once again, our party declares that the Cyprus problem never was an issue of irreconcilable differences between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots. The Cyprus problem was and will remain an issue of the Cyprus people's opposition to imperialism and its broader plans for the Middle and Near East, and since 1974, an issue of invasion and occupation of 37 percent of Cyprus' soil by the Turkish occupation troops and of rapprochement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The plenum ascertains that the talks, which continued during this entire period, have not marked substantive progress. This lack of progress in the talks, which prolongs the stagnation and immobility of the Cyprus problem with unpredictable dangers for Cyprus, is due: (A) First of all to the U.S.-NATO imperialist factor's reaction against a solution to the Cyprus problem which would serve the vital interests of all of the Cyprus people -- a reaction that after the recent developments in Lebanon is expected to become even stronger. (B) To the intransigent course which -- with the encouragement and principal support of leading U.S. Government circles -- the military junta of Ankara is obstinately continuing, followed faithfully by the chauvinist Turkish Cypriot leadership. (C) To the international tension worldwide and especially in the area near Cyprus, the Near and Middle East, which has become dangerously explosive as a result of the Israeli Zionists' aggression in Lebanon.

Despite the existing serious difficulties for progress in the talks, the Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum stresses that everything possible should be done to overcome the current stagnation and that substantive and constructive talks be held to open prospects for a just and peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. The recourse we are planning to the United Nations should aim at guaranteeing the more active support and role of the international organization so that the necessary prerequisites can be created for fruitful and effective talks for the Cyprus problem's solution. With our recourse to the United Nations, we must also seek to promote the necessary convening of a special international conference for the implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus and the solution of the international aspect of the Cyprus problem.

Undoubtedly, the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and of all foreign troops from Cyprus constitutes an indispensable prerequisite for a permanent and stable solution of the Cyprus problem and for the smooth democratic evolution and peaceful coexistence of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

9. The Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum applauds the recent visit to Cyprus of the Secretary General of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Germany Honecker as well as the upcoming visit of President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou to Moscow. It considers these visits and talks between the state leaders of the two countries as a significant contribution to the struggle for the further internationalization of the Cyprus problem and the just, peaceful and mutually acceptable solution of the problem.

10. The Central Committee and the Central Control Committee plenum ascertains that despite the painful consequences of the coup and the Turkish invasion and the continuing occupation, despite the unfavorable consequences of foreign factors, the Cypriot economy continues -- albeit at a reduced rate -- its ascending course. Its situation favorable compares and is much better than the situation of many capitalist countries. Contrary to most capitalist countries -- with their economies in recession, stagnation or experiencing a reduction in production -- and which have a high percentage of inflation and unemployment, Cyprus' economy shows an increases in production, although at rates which are lower than those of previous years, a significant drop in inflation and a minimal percentage of unemployment.

Taking these facts into consideration, the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum believes that the noise raised by the party of the reactionary extreme right and the coupists, the circles of reactionary big capital, the leadership of EDEK and other political and economic personalities, who put forth unfounded and outrageous claims that the Cyprus economy is on the threshold of collapse and bankruptcy, constitutes a distortion of reality aimed at serving preelection demogogic objectives and the creation of panic among the people, especially among businessmen and industrialists. These claims are being deliberately put forth for the sole purpose of a policy that is barren and without principles and which serves the more general political aims of Cyprus' implacable enemies to undermine the Cypriot state's enity.

11. Despite the ascertainment that the Cyprus economy is not in a crisis and that it continues its ascending course, it nevertheless faces certain serious problems the most important of which are:

a) The increasing financial deficit and public debt.
b) The large deficit in the balance of trade.
c) The tendency to reduce investments and
d) Unemployment, even though to a small extent.

To deal with the problems of the Cypriot economy and to attain a new ascending course with faster rates of development, the economic and financial policies set out in the minimum program must be followed and the specific and practical measures included in it, which will encourage investment activity and will contribute to the rise of development rates, the reduction of unemployment and the general improvement of the Cypriot economy, must be implemented.

B. International Developments

12. In the field of international developments, the main characteristic remains tension in international relations, the revival of the arms race with U.S.-NATO imperialism obstinately follows and tries to impose and the steadfast and persistent struggle of the people and the international peace-loving forces against the policy of tension, for the defense of detents, the arrest of the dangerous arms race, the avoidance of a thermonuclear war and the safeguarding and consolidation of peace throughout the world.

13. The main responsibility for the dangerous tension in international relations is to be blamed on the Reagan administration, which is the representative of the most reactionary bellicose circles of international imperialism. Following a policy of international hegemony and sovereignty, the Reagan administration has engaged in an unprecedented arms program (wasting billions of dollars), thus seeking the guarantee military supremacy against the Soviet Union and against the countries of the socialist community in general in the vain hope that it will impose its will and the interests of U.S. imperialism on an international scale from a position of strength.

By following such a policy, the most reactionary imperialist circles, headed by U.S. imperialism, are utilizing every opportunity and excuse to create disturbances in various parts of the world, intervene in various ways in the internal affairs of other countries, promote and impose their own policy and support facist and reactionary regimes and governments submissive to the orders of U.S. imperialism.

As a result of the inflammatory and adventurist policy of U.S. imperialism, the international situation has become much more complex and dangerous than in the past.

Contrary to this policy of the most reactionary bellicose forces of imperialism, the Soviet Union, at the head of the socialist countries, follows with complete to consistency a peace-loving, Leninist policy and decisively struggles in the frontline of the world's peace-loving forces for the defense and safeguarding of peace and the salvation of humanity from the danger of thermonuclear war.

The Soviet Union's offer not to be first to use nuclear arms as well as its realistic and concrete proposals at the United Nations and at the Geneva and Vienna talks show the correct road for the consolidation of detente, gradual and controlled disarmament and the prevalence of the principle of peaceful coexistence and of peace in the entire world.

15. The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy in conjunction with the fact that all peoples are increasingly feeling more and more the serious dangers for the transformation of humanity into the holocaust of a thermonuclear war -- toward which the leading circles of U.S.-NATO imperialism are pushing through their policy -- constitutes a source of inspiration and encouragement for the people in their struggle for safeguarding peace. The people are rising in movements unprecedented in their militancy and massiveness against the misanthropic policy of U.S.-NATO imperialism.

In conditions of very sharp competition and the exacerbation of the international situation, the development of the socialist countries' economies and the strengthening of their defense potential in conjunction with the struggle of the peoples constitutes a guarantee for the bankruptcy of the unholy bellicose imperialist plans.

16. The Central Committee and the Central Control Committee plenum applauds the important successes of the KKE in the recent municipal elections. The results of these elections constitute a triumphant victory for the forces of progress and change.

The principal message which the election results address to the Greek people is that the Greek people have determinedly rejected the reactionary right and its policy. With their votes, the Greek people have declared that substantive change in the interests of the workers and the working people of Greece is possible only through the contribution and active role of the KKE and a sincere understanding and cooperation on the basis of principles by all democratic progressive forces who are the agents of change.

17. During the period we are reviewing, international tension and especially tension in the Near and Middle East dangerously deteriorated as a result of the U.S. inspired aggression of the Zionists in Lebanon.

The main aims of the joint policy of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli Zionists with their aggression in Lebanon were: (A) To crush the Palestinian fighters and destroy their vanguard -- the PLO -- and the imposition of a solution on the Middle East problem on the basis of Israeli and U.S. interests in the areas. (B) The elimination of the Lebanese patriots and the handing over of power to the Phalangists, the collaborators of Israel's Zionists; (C) The withdrawal of the Syrian troops from Lebanon and the preoaration of the ground for aggression against Syria at a later stage. (D) The installation of U.S. and more generally NATO troops in Lebanon under the cloak of "peace makers" and Lebanon's transformation into a U.S. base against neighboring peoples and the Soviet Union.

The barbarian aggression of U.S. imperialism and Israel's Zionists and the crimes of genocide which they committed against the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese people caused the indignation and protests of international public opinion and were repeatedly condemned by almost all the governments of the world and by the UN General Assembly.

The Central Committee and the Contral Control Committee applaud the majestic and mass support and solidarity of the Cyprus people with the Palestinian fighters and the patriotic forces of Lebanon which were manifoldly manifested, especially through strikes and militant protest marches, during which our people condemned the aggression and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon, the implementation of UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem and the settlement of the Middle East problem.

The 2nd AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum, fully aware of the critical situation through which humanity is passing as a result of the inflammatory and dangerous bellicose policy of the most reactionary cricles of international imperialism, headed by the leading circles of U.S. imperialism, considers that the most urgent duty is the struggle to frustrate the misanthropic plans of the bellicose imperialists for the safeguarding of peace, gradual full and controlled disarmament and humanity's salvation from a thermonuclear war.

In these critical moments through which Cyprus is passing, and in view of the increasing dangers from developments in our neighboring area of the Near and Middle East, our party appeals to all patriotic democratic forces of the people to rally to an almighty patriotic front in the struggle for the confrontation of any plans by imperialism against Cyprus, for the safeguarding and strengthening of Cyprus' state entity and for the success of the tough and difficult struggle for survival and vindication.

The 2nd AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee plenum asks the party aggregate, all the patriots and democrats to mobilize and activate all their forces with faith, enthusiasm and optimism in the battle for the presidential elections, which is of huge political significance, the principal goal being:

-- To triumphantly elect to the presidential office the joint candidate of the cooperating parties, DIKO-AKEL, Spiros Kiprianou.

O AGON CALLS UPON AKEL TO HELP CONFRONT DANGERS

NC221024 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 22 Oct 82 p 1

[From "My Opinion" column by "The Observer:" "Existing Danger -- the Lebanization of Cyprus"]

[Text] It is an absolute correct assessment and there is justification in the concern that "what the American imperialists have done in Lebanon -- to employ the Zionist Israeli neo-Nazis -- could also be done in Cyprus by using the Turkish occupation troops."

We have no reason to describe this statement by Mr Papaioannou as danger mongering. On the contrary, we agree that the danger indeed exists and we cannot possibly disregard or diminish the importance of this danger. Furthermore, this column recently pointed out precisely what Mr Papaioannou said and stressed the need for serious consideration of the situation so that we may not find ourselves in Lebanon's tragic position.

In a few words, this is what has happened in Lebanon:

The Americans, through the Israelis, have returned Lebanon -- by means of steel and fire -- to their absolute control because they deemed that that country, as a result of the presence of Syrian troops and Palestinian fighters, was being removed from American control and influence and was about to fall into the arms of the other superpower.

Now Lebanon is back in the orbit that the Americans want; Mr Papaioannou admits this. "With the barbarous Zionist aggression against Lebanon," Mr Papaioannou said, "The American imperialists have succeeded in putting the Lebanese Phalangists in power..." However, we add: Now Lebanon has a pro-American government, it is under the absolute control of the Israeli occupation troops; the Palestinians are gone; the Syrian troops can no longer control the situation; and the leftwing elements of the country are being persecuted. This is Lebanon today: desolated, destroyed, under the control of foreign troops and a cemetery. But it is an American bastion!

It would not cost the Americans anything to do the same thing here. In Lebanon, they had the Israelis; in Cyprus, they have the Turks. And being ruthless when they must serve their political-military interests, they would not think twice about moving Attila against us if they say that Cyprus was getting out of their control.

It is fortunate that AKEL sees the emerging serious dangers to our country and is conscious of the fact that our future hangs from a thread that is actually in the hands of one of the superpowers.

But it is not enough that AKEL should see this; it has a duty to act as well, or rather not to act in a way that would provide the Americans with the opportunity to do in Cyprus what Mr Papaioannou fears.

This paper would be the last to say that national dignity must be sacrificed or that everything must be surrendered to the Americans so that our people may become a sad and lamentable servant of the Western powers in order to appease the Americans and serve American interests.

However, we have a duty to see international realities, the harsh realities, the position of Cyprus, its surroundings, its ties, and then proceed carefully, with clear vision and caution through the reefs of conflicting international interests.

We can preserve our independence, we can continue to belong to the nonaligned world and we can be friends with the Eastern countries, but we cannot push Cyprus toward other directions or put our fate and our people's future at stake.

The way things have developed, one mistake is enough to push us to catastrophe. And AKEL, which is the main political force in Cyprus, must constructively contribute to facing the major dangers that are threatening Cyprus and to refrain from actions or mistakes that could lead Cyprus to what it fears -- the Lebanization of Cyprus.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRANCE

NC231616 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] An interparty parliamentary delegation headed by House of Representatives President Ladhas left this afternoon on an official visit to France at the invitation of French Senate President Boher. The delegation will hold talks with both the Senate president as well as with French National Assembly President (Mermaz) on bilateral and international issues with special emphasis on the Cyprus issue.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport, the house president praised the relations between the Cypriot House of Representatives and the two French legislative bodies and expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit will contribute to the further strengthening of these relations as well as the Cyprus-French relations in general. Mr Ladhas also said he will meet with the French foreign minister and other members of the French Government. He also added that France will be asked to help in tracing the fate of missing persons. The difficulties in Cyprus' association with the EEC as well as Cyprus' relations with the Council of Europe will also be raised.

The delegation consists of Deputies Petas, Lordhos, Psillidhis and Katsounotos.

DENKTAS' CLAIMS ON UN RECOURSE, ARMS REFUTED

NC231930 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] In response to statements made yesterday in New York by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, the government spokesman has reiterated that the Cyprus Government is obliged to again bring up the Cyprus issue at the United Nations because the hopes for a change in the unyielding Turkish stand, as well as for an attempt to lift the deadlock, have been dashed. The spokesman has also described as absolutely unjustified Denktas' allegation that recourse of the Cyprus issue to the United Nations is harmful to the course of the inter-Cypriot talks.

The spokesman also once again refuted Denktas' allegations that the Greek Cypriots are feverishly arming themselves and intend to launch an attack against the Turkish Cypriots. Nevertheless, the spokesman added that nobody can question the Cypriot Government's right to strengthen the defense of the republic's free areas in view of the Turkish aggression and the continuing occupation of a considerable part of the republic's territory.

The spokesman said that the government has given instructions to the republic's permanent delegate at the United Nations to denounce to the secretary general and the Security Council members the threats that have been expressed in a Turkish Cypriot paper calling on Turkey to bomb Cyprus.

DENKTAS DEPARTS NEW YORK FOR LONDON 22 OCT

TA230602 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Cyprus problem would be solved through a federal framework in accordance with the agreement he reached with Makarios in 1977. Denktas departed New York last night for London after he completed his contacts there.

In a statement to the Turkish Cypriot news agency [TAK] correspondent before his departure, Denktas expressed satisfaction over his contacts in New York. He said that despite the intensified propaganda carried out by the Greek Cypriots, he reminded representatives of interest organizations and countries of the suffering caused by Greeks and Greek Cypriots to the Turkish Cypriot community from 1963 to 1974. He added that he also explained the efforts being exerted by the Greek Cypriots to eliminate the Turkish community's partnership rights in Cyprus.

Denktas continued: In accordance with the 1977 agreements, the Cyprus problem will be solved within a federal framework, and to present the Cyprus issue as a problem that began with the Turkish peace operation of 1974 will never be successful.

Commenting on his visit to New York, Denktas said that during his stay he was witness to the means the Greek Cypriots used in their propaganda campaigns and the issues they tried to highlight. He added: We must exert more efforts in a bid to spread the truth. The strengthening of our Foreign Ministry and our information efforts have reached a crucial point.

Defining the Turks living abroad as the voluntary emissaries of both Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community, Denktas said these must be provided with the necessary information so that they can be of use in the propaganda efforts. He added that measures to this effect must be taken immediately.

Denktas visited New York for talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem. Foreign Minister Kenan Atakol, as well as the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the Cypriot intercommunal talks, Umit Onan, also attended the talks. During the talks, an identity of views was reached to the effect that the Cyprus problem can be solved only through peaceful negotiations. During his stay in New York, Denktas had occasion to meet representatives of various countries in order to brief them on the Turkish Cypriot views on the problem.

RADIO REPORTS NEAR FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

NC242230 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2220 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Latest Municipal election results:

Athens: On 1046 out of 1060 polling stations: D. Beis [PASOK] 55.90 percent, Tzanis Tzannetakis [New Democracy] 44.10 percent.

Piraievs: On 337 out 366 polling stations: I. Papaspirou 54.31 percent, A. Skilitsis 45.69 percent.

Thessaloniki: Th. Manavis is elected mayor with 55.52 percent.

Patrai: Th. Anninos is elected Mayor with 52.28 percent.

Breakdown of Results

NC242216 [Editorial report] Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek at 2200 GMT on 24 October reported the following breakdown of municipal election results for both 17 October and 24 October:

	Total Municipalties	17 Oct	24 Oct (as of filing time)
PASOK and supporters:	151	89	62
New Democracy	41	34	7
KKE and supporters	34	10	24
Independents	14	3	11

At 2100 on 24 October, Athens Domestic Service reported that "out of a total of 204 mayors elected in both rounds of the municipal elections, 17 and 24 October 131 were supported by PASOK and other democratic forces, 39 were supported by New Democracy, 24 by the KKE and 10 were independent.

Papandreou on Elections

NC242126 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2050 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] We have just been informed from the main studio that we have a videotape with a statement by Prime Minister Papandreou to our political correspondent Thanos Oikonomopoulos:

[Begin Oikonomopoulos recording] Mr Prime Minister, the situation is practically completely clear and the results fully justify your forecast of last Sunday. What new statement do you have to make today?

[Papandreou] I must state that I am deeply touched. With their vote, the people gave another crushing victory to PASOK, to the forces of change. It is true that the vote of 1981 once again and with much greater emphasis stresses the faith of the people in the work we have undertaken -- to create a new Greece that will come up to the expectations of the Greek people and the nation.

It is a crushing victory, and one could say that the map of Greece has turned green [PASOK colors].

[Oikonomopoulos] Permit me to make an observation. The results so far show certain peculiar, to say the least, alliances between the various political coalitions. How do you see these alliances, Mr Prime Minister?

[Papandreou] I would like to say this: In any confrontation between PASOK and the KKE, New Democracy decisively gave its vote in support of the KKE; in other words, when faced with the option between PASOK and the KKE, it opted for the KKE. For this I believe that New Democracy no longer has the right to talk about a popular front in this country.

There is something else. The leader of New Democracy has led his party into a course leading into an impasse both ideologically and politically. I would say that it has suffered not only an election defeat, but also a moral defeat of the first order. I would like to know what New Democracy truly is, what it represents on the political map of our country. Mr Averof ought to think about this. [end recording]

Averof on Results

NC242301 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] New Democracy leader Evangelos Averof made the following statement:

As can be seen from an analysis of the election results, the electorate places New Democracy as the leading self-supporting party with a percentage of approximately 41 percent. This is a great and very important political development. Efforts are already being made through the radio and television and through the distortion of numbers to alter the true picture of the results. This cannot be done. Numbers speak their irrefutable language.

The political conclusions from the municipal election could be deduced from the first round and are very clear: PASOK's strength was perceptibly weakened and, by contrast, New Democracy's strength increased considerably. These conclusions emerge further strengthened after the second round of the municipal election.

In no case did the candidates supported by the front receive the total votes which PASOK and the KKE received separately a week ago. Many of the forces joined under the broader, democratic and liberal area represented by our great front.

There is special significance in the fact that in Athens and Thessaloniki, as can be deduced from all previous elections, the results show that the candidates supported by New Democracy each received approximately 44 percent.

Another conclusion is that since PASOK took power, it has paved the way for the KKE in such a way that in only one year the KKE has increased its forces perceptibly. The first to be concerned over this ought to be the leader of PASOK, particularly because in many of his overtures he was outflanked and overrun by the KKE.

The confidence of the Greek people in New Democracy, despite an unprecedented climate of terror, is a mandate for our great front to continue the battle for restoration of the genuine democratic institutions. We were also given this mandate by a great percentage of our vital youth, which once again proved its faith in democracy. I assure the Greek people that we will respond to this mandate.

KKE's Florakis Comments

NC242302 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis made the following statement in which, among other things, he said:

The second round of the municipal election is a real popular plebiscite in support of unity, democracy and progress in our country. The first conclusion, he stressed, is that the forces of change were jointly superior to the conservative forces, and that this is a victory achieved thanks to the contribution of the KKE as well.

The second conclusion is that the slates supported by the KKE had great success and won important municipalities in the country.

Athens Mayor's Remarks

NC242140 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2110 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] We have just been given a recording of the statements by Athens Mayor Dhimitrios Beis:

[Begin recording] [Announcer] The balance has tilted and the Athenians are celebrating. We are expecting the mayor of Athens to make his first statement. Mr Mayor, the Athenians await your first statement. What do you have to say?

[Beis] My colleagues and I are deeply touched. The people of Athens truly won. For the second time, they gave their mandate to the forces of change so that they can complete their task and all of us, united -- the municipal authority, the people and the democratic forces -- with the support of the government of change, will proceed toward change.

[Announcer] We have a statement by Mr Tzannetakis which I will read:

Candidate mayor of Athens Tzannis Tzannetakis released the following statement on the election results: The result of yesterday's election in Athens most certainly does not offer itself to celebrations by those who won. On the contrary, it gives pride to all who opposed stark party bargaining. Only a simple comparison of the figures demonstrates that the slate of "new spirit for Athens" [the Tzannetakis slate] has won the confidence of the greatest majority of Athenians while Beis relied on the concocted majority of the parties. [end recording]

I KATHIMERINI Analysis

NC191714 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] It is estimated that PASOK has lost 10 percent of its following in the country during its year in office. This percentage has been approximated from the results of yesterday's municipal elections. More accurate and precise figures are not possible because of the peculiarities of alliances, the dispersal of party forces and the effect of candidates' personalities on many municipalities and communities.

It is equally difficult to accurately estimate PASOK's loses and the gains of the other parties, specifically of New Democracy and the KKE. In any eventuality, in the great cities the party of the extreme left [KKE] appears to have gained a larger percentage than that of New Democracy. This fact has, since yesterday, become important in PASOK-KKE relations, because the extreme left is increasing its pressure for "broader" collaboration with the government while the majority party is demonstrating an increasing inability to resist KKE demands.

On the part of New Democracy, it is indicative that this party was unable to exploit its noticeable election gains by having more mayors and community leaders elected compared to 1978. On the contrary, it lost many municipalities, and this has allowed PASOK to boast about an increase in the municipal authorities affiliated to it and gloss over the loss it has suffered in total election strength.

New Democracy's inability to exploit its percentages was primarily due to two reasons: 1. To bad choices and the dispersal of its strength in many cities where two or even more of its candidates ran for election. 2. The PASOK-KKE cooperation in many of the municipalities and communes through the nomination of joint candidates for the first round of the election.

In giving analytical facts to the press on who was elected, the government spokesman, in summarizing, stated:

"A total of 89 mayors were elected from among PASOK candidates either with PASOK's own votes or through cooperation 'with other democratic forces.' New Democracy elected 34 and the KKE elected 10."

He added: "In the runoff elections on Sunday (for 140 mayors), PASOK will have candidates in 127 municipalities, New Democracy in 92 and the KKE in 25. In 40 municipalities where New Democracy-supported candidates were elected in 1978, 'candidates supported by PASOK' and 'other democratic forces' were elected in this election. The opposite -- a New Democracy candidate elected in a municipality held by a PASOK candidate -- did not occur anywhere."

The spokesman continued: "In respect to the communes, PASOK increased its influence from 695 communes in 1978 to 1,993; New Democracy dropped from 2,134 to 951 communes; and the KKE dropped from 114 to 109. The results from 3,000 communes are still not in."

During the discussion which followed with representatives of the press, the government spokesman was unable -- or he did not want -- to provide facts to demonstrate in exactly how many municipalities "members or friends of PASOK" were elected by votes cast exclusively by the ruling party's electoral supporters.

The fact that this information was not made available on the municipalities and, particularly, on the communes, where the government is presenting the election result as proof of the broad acceptance of its policies, has drawn the attention of political observers, as this is the only clue to the self-sufficiency of the ruling party and, conversely, of its dependence upon the KKE, which is already advertising its own contribution to the election results.

The KKE is attempting to present the election results as popular approval of its basic line, with participation in government policy with the "true change" as the goal.

BOMB FOUND IN AMERICAN UNION IN ATHENS

NC221648 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Because PASOK did not implement its preelection announcements regarding the abolition of the U.S. bases in Greece, Greece's withdrawal from NATO and so forth, an anarchist organization under the name "Autonomy" decided to place bombs in various points in Athens, principally those of U.S. interest.

The above is mentioned, among other things, in the organization's leaflets which were found last evening behind the statue of Elevtherios Venizelos.

Earlier, unidentified people had telephoned newspaper offices and had said that the organization "Autonomy" had placed bombs in the U.S. Embassy in Athens and the offices of the American Union, which is housed in the building at No 22 Massalia Street. The newspapers informed the police and during the search that followed, nothing was found in the U.S. Embassy, whereas in the offices of the American Union a homemade dual firing [as published] bomb was indeed found. It had been placed under a table in the lounge of the American Union on the 6th floor. The bomb was handed to a bomb disposal expert while the Athens general security began investigations.

PAPANDREOU LEAVES MEETING WITH EVREN OPEN

NC231700 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] During a press conference before 300 Greek and foreign (by four fifths) reporters in Brussels yesterday, the prime minister indirectly extended an invitation to Turkey for a dialogue -- a dialogue with Evren.

Considering that the "moratorium" has produced positive results (he made a pertinent statement), and obviously in a hurry to proceed into negotiations with NATO for the settlement of outstanding issues (the establishment of the Larisa headquarters and the definition of control boundaries in the airspace), in reply to a question by a Turkish reporter, Papandreou gave full explanations on the conciliatory stance which he as the government has now adopted regarding Turkey.

In fact, during these explanations, he went as far as to turn indirectly against almost all European parliamentary governments.

"I would like" -- he said verbatim -- "to make it clear that there are some misunderstandings. I never said that I will not meet or have a dialogue, when a dialogue is necessary, with the Turkish Government. Our positions, of course, my positions, those of my advisers and of my party, are well known. We waged a battle against the Greek dictatorship, but this does not mean that our relations with countries that do not have parliamentary democracy should be suspended because were we to proceed on that basis I think that in the end we would remain alone or almost alone. Truly the world is somewhat far from the ideals of popular sovereignty, democracy and social justice. Consequently, it is wrong to say that we are awaiting a change in Turkey in order to proceed on any dialogue."

In addition, increasingly smoothing his positions on NATO from interview to interview he disclosed that in meetings with the alliance's military leaders, he is trying to find solutions in order to "implement some commitments which the country has undertaken within the framework of the Rogers' agreement."

ROMANIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES BILATERAL COOPERATION

NC222250 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Romanian Foreign Trade Minister [as heard] Ion Stanciu accompanied by Romanian Ambassador in Athens Brad today called on Deputy Communications Minister Konstandinos Aslanis and discussed matters of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of transport and communications. Specifically, they agreed on cooperation between Greece and Romania in technical-economic matters within the framework of preparations for the relevant agreements which Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is to conclude with this friendly country during his visit to Bucharest in early November.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAQI VISIT

NC241542 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 24 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] The Greek-Iraqi interstate economic committee will meet by the end of this year to decide on the specific sectors in which technical and economic cooperation between the two countries will be developed. A decision to this effect was taken during the four-day official visit to Iraq of Public Works Minister Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos. The minister returned to Athens on Friday following a series of what have been described as "constructive talks" with senior Iraqi Government ministers.

At his meeting with the Iraqi foreign minister, Mr Tsokhatzopoulos handed him a letter for the Iraqi president from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The Greek minister and his Iraqi interlocutors exchanged views on developments in the two countries, and discussed matters of common interest. The Iraqi side reaffirmed its deep appreciation for Greece's policy towards Arab problems, with special regard to the Palestinian issue. Mr Tsokhatzopoulos expressed the Greek Government's wish for a quick end to the Iraq-Iran war and for success of the efforts of the Iraqi leadership and people for the development and reconstruction of their country. The Greek minister briefed Iraqi officials of the forthcoming operation of an agency which will be responsible for the overseas activity of Greek technical firms, and both sides expressed appreciation of the work being accomplished by such concerns operating in Iraq.

EVREN SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION IN ANKARA 24 OCT

TA241200 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren on 24 October in Ankara, carried on radio and television -- recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear citizens, more than 2 years have passed since the day I addressed you on 12 September 1980. During that time, I announced, in speeches I made in various places and at various times, a timetable for moving on to a democratic parliamentary order. You have seen that we carried out the stages of that timetable even before the dates we had set earlier. We have fulfilled every single one of our promises. Now, we are before our dear nation with the new constitution that will be submitted to the public.

After this constitution is accepted and approved by the Turkish nation, a new party law will be prepared, and thus political parties will be established in our country once again. Immediately after that, a new election law will be passed and general elections will be held in the autumn of 1983, or at the latest, in the spring of 1984. Thus the Turkish Grand National Assembly will be established and in this way a new period of democracy will begin in the life of our nation.

Undoubtedly, the things I told you from this loudspeaker and this screen 2 years ago, on 12 September 1980, are still fresh in your minds. I told you then and during the speeches I delivered in my news conferences and trips within the country that a very frightening future was being prepared for our nation and country; that by creating a power vacuum, certain circles had brought the Turkish state face to face with a very grave and vital threat.

The reasons and conditions which made the 12 September operation inevitable should not be forgotten even for a moment, because if we forget the past, we cannot understand the present satisfactorily. If we do not draw lessons from the past, from our history, then we cannot organize the future. History should be known well and lessons must be drawn from it. If we do not draw lessons from it, that history can recur. Those who do not want the recurrence of the past must draw lessons from the past. Otherwise, they cannot save themselves from the recurrence of history.

Unfortunately, some of us seem to have forgotten the disasters of the pre-12 September period. Yes, my dear citizens, some of us have forgotten the past since the day the present peace, tranquillity, law and order were restored. Either these people have weak memories, or they were not faced with a personal tragedy before the 12 September operation. Some of them, however, are trying to pull the measures we are trying to take -- to prevent the recurrence of history in the life of our state and nation -- toward their own personal or class interests in the belief that the Turkish Armed Forces will save the country from renewed disaster anyway. There is yet another group which is trying to make our citizens reject the measures we are trying to take for the future of our state, nation and country and thus prevent a recurrence of history. This group is trying to make our citizens reject these measures by making them forget the hell, suffering and desperation of the period prior to 12 September 1980. All this is with the aim of bringing Turkey to the point it was at then.

However, you my dear citizens, must not forget the reasons of the past if you do not want to relive those dark days of bloodshed, fire, death, suffering and desperation, those days of fear for your lives and desperation that the country was slipping through your fingers, those days of fear and worry for your homes, children, yourselves and your motherland. If you do not want to relive those dark days of bloodshed and fire, then you must not forget them.

We believe that a constitution is successful if it ensures the country's and nation's unity, the presence and power of the state and the citizens' maximum happiness.

We are confident that our dear nation agrees with us that the holy duty of truly protecting the Turkish Republic can be considered fulfilled only in this way, and that our nation will interpret the meaning of the armed forces' main duty along those lines in an approving manner.

I know that every Turkish citizen will ask himself the following questions in order to say yes to the constitution, which we prepared together with the Consultative Assembly and which we are submitting to the acceptance and approval of our dear nation: Is our state becoming stronger with this constitution? Will this constitution bring power to the state, peace and tranquillity to the country? Will our children be able to go to school without fear for their lives? Will our children be educated in a school in peace and tranquillity? Will they be able to study in peace and tranquillity? Will we be able to work in peace and tranquillity in our offices, shops and other work places under the protection of the state, the law, the rules and regulations so that we can earn our living? Will there be or will there not be persons who will shoot us while we go from home to work and back? Will we be able to sit in front of our windows in the evening without fear of being shot? Will we be able to sleep in our beds in our homes without having anarchists break down our doors, raid our homes or throw bombs into our homes?

Will our factories and other installations which have a great place in our country's economy be able to operate productively without raids, occupation by certain groups or without damage?

Our citizens will ask: Will we be able to live in complete Islamic brotherhood, regardless of our sects, as Muslims believing in the same and only God, without any sectarian provocations? Will we be able to carry out the requisites of our religion, rites and worship? Or will those who used to condemn and provoke us for our sectarian differences still find it possible to spread their evil?

Our citizens will ask: Will the unity of our nation, which is thousands of years old, be protected? Or will our nation be divided into such subgroups as classes and turned against each other as enemies? Will the unity of our motherland of 1000 years be protected? Or will there be persons who will try to divide our country -- which gives us life and bread -- and establish new states, fiefdoms or 'liberated' areas? Will there be people who will raid our villages, set fire to our towns, throw bombs in our cities and shoot at our houses in order to divide our country and give it away to our enemies, in order to leave us homeless, landless and without a country? Will we once again have "liberated" streets, "liberated" quarters and "liberated" cities where even state forces were afraid to enter? Will our young sons shoot each other daily with various weapons given to them? Will they kill each other in civil strife? Will we go to the funerals of 20-30 youths every day, the victims of terrorism and anarchy?

And lastly, our citizens will also ask: Will the order and tranquillity of our society be disrupted once again by internal and external enemies and, in that society, will we once again see the emergence of shortages, high cost of living and inflation in a collapsing economy?

These will surely be the first questions our citizens will ask themselves. These will be the first questions they will ask themselves -- and very justifiably -- us -- although we will not be there -- when they go to vote for the constitution. I answer these questions with confidence: My dear citizens, if you are careful in protecting this constitution, if you follow up to see that the laws that the constitution says must be passed are passed and if you patriotically and with love of the nation support the states and governments to be established with this constitution, then you will not relive those dark days of the pre-12 September period.

This constitution has become the target of unjustified, unnecessary and unfair criticism. On the other hand, certain circles are doing all they can to confuse the citizens.

You might be displeased about one or two points in the constitution which concern your profession. However, if you stop and think and assess well why those points were written the way they were, you will see they are right. You must appreciate that it would be wrong to reject the entire constitution just because you do not like a few of the 177 articles.

Trusting your love of the country and of the nation, your loyalty to the state and the republic, I vouch for this constitution. Close your ears to provocations and to deliberately confusing and erroneous allegations about the constitution.

A counterpropaganda campaign was started against this constitution even before its articles were announced. Furthermore, an opposition was started 3 to 4 hours after the preliminary draft of the constitution was announced by the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee on 1? July. A campaign was thus started without reading the preliminary draft, without understanding it, without having time to grasp the interrelations of and reasons for the articles. That campaign was started to frighten the Constitutional Committee, the Consultative Committee and even us.

We can divide the reasons for this opposition propaganda in the following manner in accordance with the various groups. Some groups are trying to get the citizens to reject the constitution, thus having them reject the legitimacy of the 12 September operation as well, and therefore making it appear as if the Turkish Armed Forces were defeated. All this is done in order to leave the country without a government. If they succeed, they think they will be able to divide the country into who knows how many parts, divide our nation, unsurp its independence and freedom, establish certain small (?slave) and puppet states on this eternally Turkish land and wipe the Turkish Republic from the face of the map. These are the sweet dreams they plan to achieve by means of their counterpropaganda. To divide the Turkish nation and enslave it, to divide the Turkish land and establish certain puppet governments is to wipe Ataturk's Turkish Republic from the face of the world. We gave them our answer on 12 September and after that. Let us repeat it once again: Even if one single patriotic Turk remains on this beloved land, these enemies of the Turks, these brainwashed traitors, will not be able to touch even one inch of Turkish land. They must know this full well and forget their treacherous aims.

Another group of people that started another anticonstitutional propaganda campaign in a bid to have it rejected are those who think that the interest of their circles and their class will be damaged by the provisions of this constitution, that they will lose their immunity and their superiority over all the other citizens, that their interests based on usurping the nation and the state will be damaged, that they might have to give an account of the illegal profits they have made and that their activities might be hindered. These persons have no interest whatsoever in the unity of the nation, the indivisibility of the Turkish nation, the future of the Turkish children, their future happiness and prosperity. They are only anxious about being able to continue their illegal profits and robberies. They are well aware of the fact that if a period of strong administrations begins and the administration of an impartial and powerful president is launched, the past period of profiteering will not be able to continue as before. The most beneficial atomsphere for these people is one in which the nation is divided, in which the government in a so-called position of power remains a confused spectator of incidents, anarchy and terror reign, and the organizations of anarchy remain on their payroll. This is why these persons have taken a stand against the constitution and against us and have launched an opposition campaign with all their might. They are under the impression that if the constitution is rejected, impotent and confused governments will return and they will be able to continue their treachery, robberies and profiteering while continuing their liens on these governments. No. Definitely no. I advise them to forget that life of treachery, robbery and profiteering they are so used to as soon as possible.

A third group of people are the politicians who could not have imagined even 10 percent of this constitution we present to the nation and who could not even have dreamed about such a constitution. The primary goal of the opposition campaign that they launched some time ago and which they are trying to slyly and secretly continue is not this constitution. It is the Turkish Armed Forces, which have presented this constitution. What the opposition campaign actually wants is not the rejection of this constitution. What they want is it to be adopted, but for us to be rejected. If we are rejected, they will come to power and presumably they will have the country in their hands and will govern it as they wish through this constitution, whose perfection they could not even dream of, and through the new powers granted to the executive branch.

My dear citizens, the Turkish Armed Forces was forced to intervene in the administration on 12 September 1980 for the third time in the last 30 years. Each time the Turkish Armed Forces returned to the barracks, and it is about to return this time as well. However, if those who derail the regime, democracy, the state once every 10 years and who brought the state to the brink of a destruction unprecedented in the history of the republic this last time tell us "You came, you eliminated anarchy, terror and secessionism. However, now your job is done. Return to your barracks and leave our state to us" instead of apologizing to the Turkish nation, we cannot see this logic and accept it. This state and this nation is not without owners. This state and this country has always belonged and will continue to forever belong to the Turkish nation. The Turkish Armed Forces, which is an indivisible part of this nation, serves this nation through its willpower. We have prepared and submitted to the nation a new constitution through the trust and beliefs we have derived from our beloved nation. However, it is beneficial to point out a fact. We will not abandon the future of the state, the country and the constitution and the life and future of the Turkish nation to the whims of certain ill-intentioned individuals and the enemies of the country. We could not prepare a constitution they wanted and aspired for.

Actually, there will always be those who criticize the constitution no matter what it entails. It is also a fact that those who criticize this constitution cannot agree among themselves. Therefore, it will be no surprise to us if there are a certain amount of negative votes. The important thing is that the constitution be accepted by a great majority of the Turkish nation. One should vote in favor of the constitution if one does not wish to relive the period prior to the 12 September operation, if one does not desire the state, the country and the nation to be divided, if one expects all citizens to live in tranquility and security and, as a consequence, if one wants a strong state, a happy nation and a regime in which democratic rights are used in a way compatible with individual, national and state concepts and if one wants to look to the future with hope and security.

My dear citizens, I will explain to you the various aspects of the constitution at the same time over the radio and television every day beginning tomorrow when I start my tour of various provinces. I wish you a happy future of security and tranquillity and extend my love and respects.

Begins Tour of Country

TA250613 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren will go to the Black Sea port of Trabzon on the first leg of a tour of 11 provinces, during which he will officially present the new constitution to the people. General Evren is expected to address the nation in Trabzon today, in Erzurum tomorrow and in Diyarbakir on Wednesday, 27 October.

On the second leg of his tour, General Evren will go to Kayseri on Saturday, 30 October. He will then proceed to Adana and Antalya on Sunday.

We will be in Izmir on Monday, 1 November, in Kocaeli on Tuesday and in Edirne on Wednesday, 3 November. General Evren will make his last speeches on the constitution in Istanbul and Eskesehir on Thursday, 4 November. The head of state will conclude his tour with a speech over Turkish radio and television Friday, 5 November.

National Security Council members and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, as well as Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, will accompany Head of State Gen Evren during his tour.

NSC SECRETARIAT CLARIFIES COMMUNIQUE NO 71

TA231159 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1130 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Oct (AA) -- Public comment on the draft constitution is not prohibited except for criticism of the provisional clauses, according to a clarifying statement from the Secretariat of the National Security Council.

The statement said edict No 71 by the Council issued on 21 October prohibits only criticism of the provisional articles and the speeches to be made by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren during a 2 week campaign tour featuring the constitution.

Hence expressing of opinion on the main body of the constitution is free under council edict No 70 through 4 November, two days before the actual constitutional referendum.

TURK-IS LEADER COMMENTS ON MINIMUM WAGE

TA231121 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1105 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Oct (AA) -- Chairman of the Turkish Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is" Sevket Yilmaz said the level minimum wage and severance indemnity could not be frozen.

Referring to current budget talks in the Consultative Assembly committee, Yilmaz said statements made in committee were not binding on his confederation, which had recently presented "package proposals" on these topics to the government. Yilmaz made the statement before meeting with members of the Turk-Is administrative board Saturday morning.

On reports that certain union leaders affiliated with Turk-Is intended to form a new political party, Yilmaz said political activity and setting up a political party were different things. The administrative board had not taken any decision on the matter, he added.

ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA231034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The first anniversary of the establishment of the Consultative Assembly is being celebrated. The assembly speaker, Sadi Irmak, and the assembly members laid a wreath at the Ataturk monument at the Turkish Grand National Assembly and paid their respects. Irmak will give a reception at the Turkish Grand National Assembly this evening.

EVREN ISSUES MESSAGE ON OCCASION OF UN DAY

TA241905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The 27th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations is being celebrated. Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has issued a message on the occasion. He recalled that 51 states, among them Turkey, united 37 years ago with the aim of creating a happier future and a just and peaceful world at the international level.

General Evren said: Today, the United Nations, with its 157 members, has attained the character of a universal organization which has collected almost all of the countries in the world under its roof. These states which have united within the UN framework aim at ensuring international peace and security, developing human rights and fundamental freedoms, putting an end to racism and colonialism, realizing a balanced disarmament and securing better living conditions for humanity through economic and social development. We believe that the member countries should act in full realization of the great responsibilities that befall them if the historic goals set by the organization are to be attained.

Noting that the efforts exerted by the United Nations in ensuring peace and security were being appreciated, Evren added: In addition to efforts to secure world peace, detente and disarmament, the United Nations is continuing its activities aimed at establishing a more just and equitable new international economic system. We hope these efforts yield results in a short while and contribute to solving the problems of developing countries.

Turkey, which is proud to base its policy on great leader Ataturk's principle of "peace at home, peace in the world," is determined to continue its constructive and effective contributions to the organization's activities in line with the UN Charter and fully aware of the duties and responsibilities that befall the member countries.

Ministers On Anniversary

TA241908 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The UN-Turkish Association has organized a meeting in Ankara on occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. Speaking at the meeting, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that the world wants peace and tranquillity but that great pessimism is currently reigning in the world. Noting that it was primarily armament, which has reached a very advanced stage, the rapid population increase, environmental pollution, consecutive wars and various economic problems which were among the reasons for this pessimism, Turkmen said that the United Nations is exerting efforts to dissipate this pessimism. Turkmen added that the United Nations is not sufficiently successful in its efforts because the organization does not have a willpower separate from the states that form it.

Also addressing the meeting, National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken said that the arms race and technological developments in this field have reached dimensions threatening human life. Bayulken added that, under these conditions, it has become inevitable for the United Nations organization to be transformed into a universal peace and joint defense system. Noting that many years ago Ataturk had succinctly expressed the UN goals through his principle of "peace at home, peace in the world," Bayulken added that Turkey has always made sincere contributions to the organization in line with this principle.

President of the UN-Turkish Association Prof Cahit Talat reported on the establishment and activities of the United Nations. He added that in accordance with a resolution adopted by the United Nations, the week following 24 October will be celebrated as disarmament week in Turkey as well.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS CYPRUS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA221723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that Turkey supports the intercommunal talks which aim at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem and which are held under the auspices of the UN secretary general as well as the secretary general's duty of good will.

Asked to comment on the reports that the EEC had drawn up a plan envisaging the establishment of a European peace force for Cyprus, Ambassador Akiman said that Turkey had no information about this issue. He added that the Community members, outside Greece, supported the intercommunal talks which aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem and which were held under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

Ambassador Akiman recalled that the Danish foreign minister had addressed the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Community on 28 September and had explained the EEC's policy regarding Cyprus along those lines.

Akiman said: Turkey's policy is obvious. The negotiations which aim at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem have a certain established framework. Turkey supports the intercommunal talks which are held within this framework and under the auspices of the UN secretary general, as well as the secretary general's duty of good will.

TURKMEN SCORES GREECE'S BEHAVIOR TOWARD NATO

TA221553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 22 Oct (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said the behavior of Greece under Premier Andreas Papandreou within NATO was a "question mark" not only for Turkey, but for all the allies.

Answering questions on his ministry's budget during discussions on the draft budget for 1983 at the Consultative Assembly committee, Turkmen said NATO member countries were aware that from the viewpoint of its foreign policy in general, Greece behaved like a "non-aligned country." He told the committee on planning and the budget that Turkey had not set any pre-conditions for starting a dialogue with Greece, while Greece had proposed that both sides refrain from "provocative statements." Unfortunately, Turkmen said, Greece had not complied with its own proposal recently.

The foreign minister said, in response to a question from a committee member, his government supported the right of the Palestinian people for self-determination and to establish their own state, but added, "We are displeased, to say the least, with some activities of certain organizations affiliated with the PLO".

Turkish missions abroad were better protected through measures now being taken, Turkmen said, expressing satisfaction with the recent indications that international organizations were taking the problem of terrorism more seriously. He called for international cooperation against terrorist attacks on Turkish diplomats.

FORMER MINISTER ON AEGEAN, CYPRUS ISSUES

TA231514 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Bursa, 23 Oct (AA) -- Former Defense and Foreign Minister Hasan Esat Isik said in Bursa if the West is to discuss the questions of the Aegean and Cyprus, it should do so within NATO, and not in the EEC or during Greek-U.S. talks.

Isik said apparently unilateral acts of goodwill by Turkey, such as lifting of Notam 714 over the Aegean, saying yes to the return of Greece into the military wing of NATO and agreeing to a moratorium on adverse comments or acts, had been "insufficient to curb Greek ambitions."

If the United States has to give any kind of guarantee, it should be for the demilitarization of the Aegean Islands held by Greece and not for seconding Greek fait-accomplis carried out in the Aegean.

Apparently, Isik said, neither unilateral patience nor unilateral concessions and goodwill were of any use.

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PAHR ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., POLISH SITUATION

AU251145 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15-16 Oct 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Relations With United States Untroubled"]

[Excerpts] In Sunday's "TV Press Hour" program Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr denied that the relations between Austria and the United States are troubled [gestoert]. To him, neither the fact that no ambassador to Austria has been appointed for 8 months nor the noninvitation of Chancellor Kreisky to the United States constitute negative peculiarities in these relations.

The foreign minister declared that the neutrals and nonaligned countries could not put up with the conditions in Poland. In reply to critical questions regarding Austria's introduction of obligatory visas for Poles, Pahr referred to the U.S. visa policy. He declared that it was necessary to keep entries under control, and assured that no one could leave Poland without an exit visa, anyhow.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEFENDS ARMS EXPORTS

AU251325 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23-24 Oct 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report on Brazilian Foreign Minister Guerreiro Vienna press conference -- no date given]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- "Austria is playing an important part in East-West relations, and also in the North-South dialogue." This is how Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who is paying an official visit to Austria, paid tribute to his host country at a press conference. He said that he discussed with his counterpart Pahr problems of an economic and political nature.

Asked to comment on the fact that Brazil is one of the largest arms exporters to the Third World, Saraiva Guerreiro declared that the Brazilian arms exports to these countries were "ridiculous compared with what the superpowers are supplying." However, he stressed in this context that Brazil never supplies arms if the balance of power between states would thereby be disturbed.

He does not see any problems in the relations between the Brazilian state and the church. Saraiva Guerreiro stressed in this context that "it is only natural for the government to be criticized sometimes." Brazil, he said, has 330 bishops, some of whom happen to hold critical opinions.

The Brazilian foreign minister finally turned to economic questions. In this context, he indicated the possibility of further import restrictions for 1983, designed to get the country's debts under control.

OPEC Projects Discussed

PA250135 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 0534 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Vienna, 22 Oct (OPECNA) -- The preliminary phase of the Mucanha Vuzi coal development project in Mozambique -- considered a worthy example of South-South cooperation -- is progressing according to plans, it was officially disclosed today in Vienna.

The OPEC Fund for International Development and the Brazilian Government are financing the project. Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Elisio Saraiva Guerreiro received a report on the project during his visit to the OPEC Fund office in Vienna.

OPEC Fund General Director Ibrahim Shihata welcomed Saraiva Guerreiro and praised Brazil's role in South-South cooperation and expressed the hope that cooperation between Brazil and the OPEC Fund will increase.

Shihata talked about Mozambique's coal development project and Cape Verde's telecommunications project, which the OPEC Fund and Brazil are financing.

The coal project will determine the technical, economic and financial possibilities of coal exploitation in the Muchanha Vuzi region. They are also interested in improving Cape Verde's telecommunications system.

Shihata said that "South-South solidarity and cooperation can help increase developing countries' self-sufficiency and develop more equitable international economic relations."

There are other areas of cooperation in which they can participate, such as commercial exchange, joint production and development of energy, scientific, technological, food and agricultural resources.

The Brazilian foreign minister said that the OPEC Fund is an important asset to international cooperation which agrees with Brazil's philosophy.

Saraiva Guerreiro expressed his gratitude to the OPEC Fund. He said that "he could not visit Vienna without calling on the OPEC Fund office."

Shihata was accompanied by other joint directors of the OPEC Fund and Saravia Guerreiro by Geraldo do Nascimento de Silva, Brazilian ambassador to Austria.

A Brazilian official told OPECNA that "for Brazil, Mozambique's coal project is a model example of South-South cooperation."

DREDGES FOR SOVIET GAS PIPELINE PROJECT

AU221906 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Linz -- On the occasion of a visit by [Austrian Communist Party Chairman] Franz Muhri to the Linz shipyard, Board of Directors Chairman Wild gave an outline of production and sales of the Austrian shipyard corporation. In this context, he referred to the good connections with the Soviet Union, stressing that in the past few years the corporation has succeeded in securing additional Soviet "customers." In addition to the 165 ships which have already been delivered to the Soviet Union or are still under construction, orders for large dredges for the construction of natural gas pipelines and for grain elevators were obtained. A project providing for the delivery of refrigerator ships for vegetables is now under discussion.

NUCLEAR SAFETY AGREEMENT WITH CSSR REPORTED

DW251203 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Oct 82 p 14

[Text] Austria is to be the first West European country to receive protection against reactor accidents in an Eastern state. During his state visit to Vienna in November, Czechoslovak party chief Gustav Husak will sign an agreement according to which both states will guarantee the mutual exchange of information on planned construction work, safety regulations, warning plans and fallout data in the vicinity of nuclear powerplants. The CSSR currently has one nuclear powerplant in operation and one under construction. Two additional plants are planned in south Bohemia and south Slovakia. According to information from the "Charter 77" civil rights movement, two serious nuclear accidents occurred in the CSSR in 1976 and 1977, as a result of which radioactive gas entered the atmosphere and two workers died. Power output statistics for 1979 indicate that real power production was less than 50 percent of technical capacity. This shows that the reactors were in limited operation for long periods or were even shut down.

PAHR CRITICIZES SFRY'S TRAVEL-CURBING MEASURES

AU251144 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Vienna (AZ, APA) -- The latest measures taken by the Yugoslav Government contradict the decisions of Helsinki. This was stated by Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr on Sunday in the "TV Press Hour" program [carried by Vienna Domestic Television Service at 1000 GMT on 24 October]. He declared that Austria would take appropriate steps to protest the travel obstructions.

"If Austria has adopted a very reserved attitude on this matter to date, then this has been because Vienna is interested in stability in this neighbor country," Pahr said. Asked about the latest developments in the United Nations, Pahr declared that they give cause for concern about the future of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations. In regard to obligatory visas for Polish citizens, Pahr pointed out that the United States, although surely being very open-minded regarding the immigration of refugees, nevertheless has not abolished obligatory visas for such refugees.

Exceedingly rigorous checks are currently being carried out by the Yugoslavs at the border. Controls are mainly focused on coffee, of which no more than 0.75 kilogramms may be imported, and on Yugoslav dinars, the importation of which is also restricted.

Gas Coupons Withdrawn

AU251252 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The Yugoslav authorities today unexpectedly withdrew the authorization of the Austrian Automobile Club [OeAMTC] to issue gas coupons for persons traveling to Yugoslavia. New instructions must be awaited, it was said. The measure is obviously connected with the most recent 20 percent devaluation of the dinar as a result of which gas coupons became cheaper in Austria.

According to an OeAMTC spokesman's statement, there is some risk in traveling to Yugoslavia until the situation is clarified.

Since the OeAMTC is forbidden to sell coupons and foreigners can only acquire gasoline with coupons in Yugoslavia, there is now virtually no possibility of obtaining gasoline in the neighboring country.

The ARBOe [Socialist Motorists Association] points out in a press release today that there is an opportunity for motorists to purchase Yugoslav gas coupons at the border crossings on the Yugoslav side. These coupons can only be paid for with foreign currency, however. The amount of 13.3 liters of premium gasoline can now be purchased for a 500 dinar coupon; 143 schillings must be paid for this coupon.

KREISKY ON AUSTRIAN ARMY FALL MANEUVERS

AU251617 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 2050 GMT on 22 October carries a 20-minute report by Reserve Major Walter Selevec on the Austrian Army's fall maneuvers held 17-21 October in the Woergl region of Tirol. According to the moderator introducing the report, the maneuvers were the second largest in the history of the Austrian Army, with 14,000 soldiers, 165 armored vehicles, 1,600 other vehicles and 60 horses participating.

Selevec analyzes the maneuvers in great detail, arriving at the following conclusions: The morale of the soldiers was surprisingly high; small firearms -- "assault rifle 77" and "machinegun 74," both made by the Austrian Steyr Company -- are fully up to international standards, although there are still some old weapons -- such as the Russian "MP 410 submachinegun" -- in use; heavy infantry weapons are inadequate, heavy mortars are lacking; artillery is outdated -- some guns dating back to the Korean war -- range and firing speed are inadequate, and so are ammunition stores in some cases.

There are no antiaircraft and antitank missiles; available antitank weapons have an inadequate range (400-800 meters as against 2,000 of modern antitank and tank weapons); the Austrian "Cuirassier" tank destroyer is good, but its weapon's range is only 1,000 meters, and the Army has 100 fewer than it should have (owing to lack of funds); Austrian air defense weapons consist of 72 3.5-cm antiaircraft guns with a range of only 3,000 meters, so that there is virtually no defense against planes flying above that altitude; the Army has no interceptors -- its 23 Saab jets are usable only as training planes or as close-support fighters, and they will have to be decommissioned by 1986; there are some 400 groups of pillboxes but it will take another 25 years before all required fortifications are completed; there are difficulties in maintaining the militia structure of the Army because three-quarters of the draftees prefer to serve 8 months in one stretch, so as not to have to participate in militia exercises in subsequent years; the interim target of a 186,000-man militia army by 1986 will thus only be reached by the early nineties, when the militia army is scheduled to reach its full strength of 300,000 men.

Noting that Defense Minister Roesch refused to comment on the maneuvers, Selevec stresses that Chancellor Kreisky — for the first time in 5 years -- took a stance on national defense: In reply to the question of what the Austrian Army is capable of doing today, Kreisky said: [Begin recording] Our army is not capable of going up against a superior enemy -- we are not capable of that, whether in terms of equipment or otherwise, but this holds true not only for us but also for other small countries which are better armed than we are. However, wars are not only waged by superior powers but often by proxy; military conflicts are provoked on the periphery of politics, so to speak. And a country like Austria must be able to defend itself against such military actions by proxy, and that is indeed feasible, expecially when the defense can rely on the support of the people. Surely it would be conceivable for us to spend more money on national defense, but in view of the many tasks facing us I believe that the amount we are spending now on national defense is relatively adequate. Nevertheless, I believe that certain endeavors will become necessary in the future so as to equip the Austrian Army as well as possible. [end recording]

Asked about the possibility of buying interceptors, Kreisky said: [Begin recording] These proposals for buying interceptors all entail a tremendous amount of money which runs into the billions, and at the moment we are not in a position to allot such amounts for this purpose. Naturally, it is argued that the French are ready to buy Austrian goods in turn, -- I won't deny that -- but the revenues for such goods will go elsewhere while the federal treasury must pay for the interceptors from taxpayers money, and I believe that we do not have these funds at the moment. The question is whether there are any interim solutions -- I am not in a position to judge that -- but other countries do not have the latest interceptor models either. [end recording]

Asked whether he could conceive of any government initiative regarding the use of antitank and antiaircraft guided missiles by the Austrian Army, Kreisky said:

[Begin recording]: I did try — long ago, when I was still foreign minister — to bring about a change in the allies' attitude in this respect, but the Soviet Union always very vehemently rejected any modifications of the relevant State Treaty article, and apparently its attitude has not changed to date. [end recording]

Summing up, Selevec says that 98 percent of the Austrians support national defense in principle, the soldiers are well motivated, and with the "zone defense concept" Austria for the first time has a realistic defense doctrine, but the constant shortage of funds prevents these sound prerequisites from being adequately transformed into military strength. After the big fall maneuver, military experts are agreed that "Austria could handle military defense only to a limited extent," he says.

CHANCELLOR KOHL INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY, EUROPE

PM251307 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Oct 82 pp 1-2

["Exclusive" interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl by Jean-Paul Picaper in Bonn 20 October]

[Text] Question: How much importance do you attach to Franco-German relations?

Answer: Franco-German relations are one of the foundations on which our policy rests, one of the great results of postwar European history.

You will feel that when we welcome President Mitterrand and his delegation here in Bonn today and tomorrow, just as it was perfectly natural for me to visit Paris first in my capacity as new FRG chancellor. As the Palatinate and former minister-president of a land which borders on France, I have always attached particular importance to Franco-German relations.

What Adenauer and De Gaulle started more than 20 years ago, and has been developed since not only between the governments but between the populations of the two countries, is cooperation and reliable friendship irrespective of changes in the people who assume political responsibility in our countries. The Elysee treaty sealed that cooperation.

The fact that Europe is now closely united is largely due to the fact that our two peoples showed that they were capable of cooperating and reconciling their interests not only at the bilateral level, but primarily in the EC framework, and also in the framework of the Western alliance and during economic summits.

In my government declaration I stressed the special importance which Franco-German cooperation, with its great tradition, has for Europe.

It is certainly not just a question of cooperation at the government level. It also applies to the several thousand sister cities which now exist, exchanges between universities and, above all, meetings between young people. For instance, the Franco-German Youth Office has already enabled more than 4 million young Frenchmen and Germans to become better acquainted and understand each other better.

That also applies to the economic sphere: Today each of our countries is the other's most important trade partner. The same is true of common security. We are still extending and developing our exchange of opinions in that sphere.

French and German enterprises also want to join together to meet the technological challenges by increasing industrial cooperation. We have already been practicing that cooperation for years in the sphere of space and flight navigation, and we are having preliminary discussions in other spheres.

Contributing to Europe's Growth

But a great deal still needs to be done: One important condition which is necessary for mutual understanding between our peoples is that each should know the other's language. Above all, we must make our younger generation understand the opportunities offered to it by learning and mastering the other country's language. I, for instance, am very happy that one of my sons is able to study in France.

The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Elysee treaty next January and all the events which will be held on that occasion will enable our peoples to pay tribute to the work accomplished and to give new impetus to cooperation in all spheres.

Question: Some French observers fear a strengthening of the German currency and hence a weakening of the franc. Is that hypothesis justified? Will you maintain the European Monetary System [EMS]?

Answer: The FRG Government regards the EMS as a major step toward European monetary integration. Over years characterized by disruptions in the international economy, the exchange rates among the currencies of the participating states have been able to evolve in a relatively stable manner thanks to the EMS and that has facilitated the process of adapting balances of payments in the EC. Thus, the FRG Government is determined to pursue close cooperation with its partners in the EMS.

The priority objective of German economic policy is the return to appropriate economic growth and the elimination of unemployment. The FRG Government is, therefore, not pursuing any restrictive or even deflationary policy. Quite the reverse: By our growth and employment policy we also want to contribute to a healthy growth in Europe. Those objectives are shared by the French and German economic policies.

Thus, the FRG Government does not see how dangerous tension could subsequently arise in the development of exchange rates between the mark and the franc. Our new government program creates the necessary margin for new interest rate reductions to encourage new investment and, at the same time, help the exchange rates to calmly evolve within the EMS.

Question: Are you determined to implement the two parts of NATO's dual decision?

Answer: There is not the slightest doubt about that. The Soviet leaders must realize that the negotiations now going on in Geneva offer them a great -- but also the only -- chance of preventing the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. But for that to be achieved the Soviet Union must in turn abandon its medium-range missiles which are already threatening us.

Strengthening the European Parliament's Role

We want to establish and stabilize the military balance at the lowest possible arms level. Thus, the United States would first like to achieve a reduction in the Soviet lead in the arms sphere through practical results from the negotiations. That is the aim of the Western proposal for a "zero option" to which the FRG Government remains firmly committed. But if the negotiations do not succeed, we will also implement the second part of the dual NATO decision by accepting the modernization of the U.S. weapons.

Question: You have expressed the hope that Europe will speak with one voice at the end of our century. What will you do to step up European integration?

Answer: European integration is one of our most important future tasks. What we must do now is give it new impetus, draw new paths leading to unification, including political unification. That requires, for instance, an improvement in the existing EEC institutions' capacity for action. The Council of Ministers must once again regard itself more as a community institution and allow itself to be guided by common European interests. Moreover, the European Parliament's role must be strengthened.

The German-Italian initiative for a Europe act aims to help give a new perspective to the process of European unification.

When our turn comes to chair the EC on 1 January, we will work particularly for the adoption of that Europe act, which will increase the Community's cohesion and European political cooperation, and for progress in the negotiations with Portugal and Spain to expand the Community in the interest of the security and stability of West Europe as a whole, and above all, to strengthen the economic bases which will enable the Community to pursue its development at the political level.

Europe-United States: Restoring Confidence

I am aware that the Community alone cannot solve the serious unemployment problems with the means at its disposal. It is primarily the member states themselves which must accomplish that task through their economic policies. But in cases where the Community is called upon to make decision, the risk of each country being placed in a minority will probably exert a beneficial constraint which will encourage compromise.

In my view, it is a priority political task and an absolute necessity to find joint answers to the challenges posed by the difficult international economic situation. We ought to develop that feeling of solidarity.

Question: What kind of relations will this Europe have with the United States? What do you think of the trade conflict between the United States and Europe?

Answer: The Europeans and the Americans agree that the Western alliance is "a community of equal partners" in which nobody dominates or is dominated. Such a community of equal partners will develop all the more naturally if the voice of the West European countries carries more weight. And that is the reason why not only are the West European countries trying to speak with one voice as often as possible, but also why the United states has from the start also given its support to that process of West European unification. There has recently been some friction on both sides in the Euro-American friendship. Mutual confidence must come back into its own and for that to be achieved, the two sides must become fully aware once again of the prime importance which common interests have. I will visit Washington very soon to contribute to that.

Let us now turn to the second part of your question: The problems which exist in the steel sphere, in agricultural trade and with regard to the Europe-Siberia gas pipeline deal all result from differing economic and regional interests. In the future, there will also be intensive consultations between the Europeans and Americans relating to the commercial sector, the objective being to ensure that differences of opinion on some individual questions do not damage the foundations of a joint political and economic strategy. In that context, I would like to recall, among other things, the consultations which took place in early October in La Sapiniere in Canada at the informal NATO meeting. Those consultations made it possible to reach broad agreement on the need to draw up common lines for the West's action toward the East, including East-West economic relations.

Question: On which main areas will your economic policy concentrate?

Answer: I have taken office as FRG chancellor in the middle of the most serious economic crisis since the FRG was founded. That crisis has a world dimension but it is also due to mistakes made in our own country. The starting points for my economic policy are therefore already given, namely: The struggle against low growth and unemployment by increased effort in our own country and by close cooperation with partner countries on that policy.

I am aware that an economic improvement must begin at the national level. And that is why the FRG Government has adopted an emergency program which gives priority to the stimulation of private and public investment to enable new jobs to be created. We are going to restructure public sector spending and revenue with a view to promoting growth. The main axes will be as follows: increased public spending on investment; tax relief, especially for small and medium enterprises; new incentives in the construction sector; encouraging new technologies; an increase in the availability of apprenticeships; an energy supply which is rational and advantageous as regards cost; and the pursuit of the stability policy. In order to implement this program, it will be necessary to gradually stabilize the state budget and simultaneously reduce subsidies and benefits.

Effective cooperation at the bilateral level with partners within the EEC, in the family of Western industrialized countries and also within the different UN organizations is equally important. We are all dependent on an effective division of labor at the international level and on a stable financial and monetary system.

Kohl Views Talks

DW251349 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2140 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Friedrich Nowottny in the "Report From Bonn" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] It seems that the agreed security cooperation was the most important point of discussion between you and the French president. Doesn't this give a completely different emphasis to German-French relations?

[Answer] There are two significant points in our consultations, the 40th since the conclusion of the German-French friendship treaty in 1963. The first point is not concrete, but is the equally significant atmosphere of the talks. We have a new FRG Government made up of different political party relationships -- these are most important points to be considered -- and yet we had an unusually friendly beginning for our cooperation in a very good atmosphere.

Secondly, we took another look at the German-French friendship treaty and did something that has been planned for 19 years, namely, included our common security policy in our considerations and discussions.

[Question] The French president said that geography dominates strategy. In connection with French neutron weapons, does this mean that these weapons will also be deployed on German soil with the French troops stationed in Germany?

[Answer] Regarding the first part of your question, it is a very logical consequence of all policy for geography and geopolitics to dominate tactical and strategic action. The Rhine is barely 300 meters wide in the area of Strasbourg. This means that what affects Alsace and Lorraine naturally also affects those areas of the Federal Republic such as the Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland or that part of Baden belonging to Baden-Wuerttemberg. What you mentioned in the second part of your question was neither hinted at nor discussed. The issue of neutron weapons didn't play a role at all.

[Question] So there will be no deployment in the Federal Republic?

[Answer] That didn't play a role at all. We didn't discuss it at all. There was no such request and no discussion on the subject.

[Question] Won't security cooperation with France irritate the United States, which has always stressed its special position in the Federal Republic and in West Berlin?

[Answer] I don't think so: I even think the opposite is true. It is a long-standing and very understandable demand of the United States -- of all administrations over the past 30 years -- that the Europeans should kindly -- and I understate that -- come to and do what is good for them. In taking note of today's statement, the United States can be most satisfied that the French, the French Government, have also expressly encouraged the Federal Republic and its government to stand by both parts of NATO's counterarmament decision -- the first part which approves verifiable international disarmament efforts; as well as the second part, which refers to deployment if no progress is made toward disarmament. I much rather think that since the Americans often rightly say to the Europeans: You speak of a division of labor, but what do you actually do? -- then the Americans can only, and certainly will, appreciate the fact that the Germans and French are cooperating more here in the center of Europe. This cooperation is in no way aimed against the Americans -- I want to say that clearly; it is cooperation which compliments cooperation with the United States and which should simultaneously promote the Europeans' efforts.

No 'Bilateral Alliance'

LD221144 Hamburg DPA in German 1003 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA) -- In response to a DPA inquiry today, Federal Defense Ministry spokesman Juergen Reichardt gave assurances that no agreements on nuclear weapons were made during the Franco-German consultations in Bonn. Reichardt described any such speculation as "absurd and groundless." He said that the French had not made any offer in this connection.

In the talks between Defense Minister Woerner and his French counterprart, Charles Hernu, the subject of a possible reduction in the number of French troops in the Federal Republic, which had been hinted at in press reports, was not mentioned. Reichardt said that no attempts were being made towards a "bilateral alliance" between France and the Federal Republic. Despite the special relationship with Paris, Bonn wanted to cultivate close cooperation with every NATO ally. Reichardt said that there would be no "solo efforts" in German defense policy.

Reichardt told DPA that the nuclear power of the United States remained the basis for the Federal Republic's security. "This cannot and will not change." He stressed that the fact that other European powers -- France and Britain -- were in the alliance "increases our security."

MISCHNICK ON FDP PROBLEMS, NEW ELECTIONS

DW251539 Bonn DIE WELT in German 23-24 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview with FDP Bundestag faction chief Wolfgang Mischnick by reporter Stefan Heydeck; date and place not given]

[Text] WELT: Mr Mischnick, are you afraid that the FDP could disintegrate at, or subsequent to the Berlin party congress?

Mischnick: No. The FDP has stood and overcome graver crises. However, I don't underrate the current convulsions. I want to convince those fellow party members who are making it difficult for themselves that only cohesion can have a creative influence on politics. Those who are seeking their fortune outside the party in their own organizational form are indulging in unrealistic hopes. There is no room for two liberal parties within the political reality of the FRG. They would share the blame for a considerable weakening of political liberalism and for attempts by other, by no means liberal, forces to take over.

WELT: You refused to run as candidate for the party chairmanship although you are considered to be an "integrating figure." How do you intend to achieve agreement among the quarreling wings?

Mischnick: First of all, I see my tasks as lying within the faction. I will devote my strength mainly to this. I expect Berlin to show the direction of further work. I am firmly convinced that the democratic decisions of the majority at the party congress will be respected by most of my colleagues. The FDP Bundestag faction will have to express the full extent of liberal convictions through its parliamentary work. We will thoroughly discuss within the party our program's aims, not only regarding budget and fiscal policies, but also regarding foreign, security, legal, domestic and environmental policies. These must be explained to the voters in an understandable way.

WELT: You are charged with pushing, together with Genscher and Lambsdorff, the FDP to change the coalition. Were you under pressure? What were the reasons for your decision?

Mischnick: During the more than 35 years of my political life, I have never allowed myself to be pressured and I will not yeild to any pressure in the future, let alone exert pressure on others. I try to make my decisions based on facts. This was true in this case.

After Chancellor Schmidt terminated cooperation with the FDP on 17 September, it was necessary to react quickly. We liberals know from our own history that if we don't muster the strength and courage for political action, it will only be to the advantage of others. That was the case, for example, when the grand coalition was established in 1966 in the Federal Government and in Baden-Wuerttemberg. A party caught up in disagreement is quickly caught offside.

WELT: Do you think that new elections will be necessary once the new Federal Government has been set up according to the Basic Law?

Mischnick: I expressed my opinion on 9 September when the first hint concerning new elections was given by former Chancellor Schmidt. Since then, media comment has increasingly shared my reservations. My consistent warning is that we shouldn't interpret the Basic Law according to party political considerations, but that we should act according to its spirit and content. The agreement on new elections suggested by Helmut Schmidt was not in line with the meaning of the Constitution. I have the same reservations regarding 6 March, the date for new elections.

As long as there is a stable majority in parliament, the government should continue throughout the entire legislative period, that is, 4 years. Proposals to change the Constitution so as to make earlier elections easier seem very questionable to me. This would mean changing a basic idea of our Constitution and creating the danger of conditions like those of Weimar.

You must most carefully differentiate between basic reservations concerning constitutional rights and the promise to hold new elections. As matters look today, most of the deputies are for new elections. I will accept this vote as a democratic politician. I expect others, however, to also adhere to democratic rules of the game.

WELT: Isn't there the danger that the FDP, as in Bavaria and Hesse, will remain under the 5-percent mark on 6 March so that conditions like those in Hamburg will exist in the Federal Government, thus making governing impossible?

Mischnik: The FDP still has the task of convincing the voter by its actions of the need for the balancing element of a liberal party. The examples of Hamburg and Hesse demonstrate that if the FDP is replaced by others in parliament, stable conditions will no longer exist. The Alternatives understand very well why the FDP is to be their target. Wherever no liberals exist with their contributions to reasoned progress in our democracy, there is fertile soil for radicalization.

WELT: After losing his office, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called the FDP an "annoying coalition partner"...

Mischnik: The former chancellor's transformation seems rather strange to me. For 13 years the FDP was apparently good enough as a partner to the SPD in implementing policy. I am astounded how with such language the Social Democrats are downgrading their own achievements in the government after the fact.

The truth is different. We liberals supported Social Democratic Chancellor Schmidt for 9 years, although the SPD wasn't the strongest faction in the German Bundestag. For awhile we were subjected to the charges of the CDU/CSU. We considered this alliance to be necessary for political reasons -- particularly regarding necessary foreign political action.

Through all these years the FDP stood by the compromises it negotiated. The liberals will not deny their role today. We will not criticize those things which still exist from the social-liberal government. The liberal climate in our country, our peace policy, and progress in legal and environmental policies -- all these are achievements we are proud of. They will remain the bases of our future work.

SCHMIDT REPORTEDLY WON'T BE CANDIDATE ON 6 MAR

LD260916 Hamburg DPA in German 0840 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn 26 Oct (DPA) — According to well-informed SPD circles, former Federal Chancelor Helmut Schmidt has decided against standing as chancellor candidate for the SPD in the elections to the Bundestag planned for 6 March. The sources reported today that Schmidt announced his decision to the meeting of the SPD Presidium on Monday evening in Bonn. His decision has not been officially confirmed. Schmidt intends to announce and explain his decision this afternoon before the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group.

During talks prior to the meeting of the Presidium and in consultations of this leadership body, the SPD leadership, including party Chairman Willy Brandt, tried once again to change Schmidt's mind with regard to his decision not to stand as a candidate for chancellor. Schmidt had also held discussions earlier with close colleagues of the latter part of his chancellorship. The government leader, who is almost 64-years old, was unanimously requested by the Bundestag party group and the SPD leadership bodies during the days following 1 October, when he was voted out in the Bundestag, to lead the SPD in fresh elections.

Following Schmidt's refusal, SPD Presidium member Hans-Jochen Vogel (56) and Northrhine-Westphalian Minister-President Johannes Rau (52), who is deputy SPD chairman along with Schmidt, are considered to be the party's most favored candidates to lead the party. It was learned that the SPD leadership intends to make a recommendation for the nomination of the SPD chancellor candidate by the time the "minor congress" of the SPD leading bodies is held on 18-19 November in Kiel. The official nomination will then follow at the 21 January congress in Dortmund.

STRAUSS CONFIRMED AS BAVARIAN MINISTER-PRESIDENT

LD261132 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Munich 26 Oct (DPA) — Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss was confirmed in office for a further 4 years today. Strauss (67), who has been the Bavarian government leader since 1978, received 125 out of 195 votes cast in the Munich Land diet. Sixty-one deputies voted against, four vote cards had someone else's name on them and five were considered invalid.

In the new diet, in which only 2 parties are represented, the CSU has 133 deputies and the SPD 71. Four years ago Strauss likewise received 125 votes, with 71 votes against and 4 invalid.

CAR PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AB251025 Paris AFP in French 0730 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Paris 25 Oct (AFP) -- The CAR [Central African Republic] head of state, Gen Kolingba, arrived in Paris Sunday evening on a 2-day official working visit during which he will hold talks with President Francois Mitterrand.

President Kolingba is accompanied by Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala, Thomas Mapouka, Alphonse Kongolo and Denis Wangao, the ministers of foreign affairs and international cooperation, public works and urbanism, economy and finance, and industry and commerce, respectively.

The CAR head of state will aslo meet with Jean Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation and development; Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations; and Charles Hernu, minister of defense, as well as the officials of the National Center of French Employers.

The talks will be centered on economic questions, particularly on aid from Paris to Bangui.

AID FOR ALGERIAN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PM251139 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 82 p 6

[Paul Balta report: "France Will Build First Section of Algiers Subway"]

[Text] France will build the first section of the Algiers subway -- 12 out of the network's total 64 km -- and two railroad sections. It will very shortly sign a major sectorial agreement with Algiers on transport similar to the one concluded in June in the sphere of city planning and housing, it was stated on the evening of Tuesday 12 October at the end of the 2-day Franco-Algerian joint commission meeting held in Paris. Algerian circles even specified that French Transport Minister Charles Fiterman will visit Algiers in early November "to complete the agreements and sign the documents."

Indeed, one of the working groups which was still meeting while Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert and Algerian Planning Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi were attending a reception at the National Center for Foreign Trade, reached an agreement on conditions governing the financing of the transport projects. The details are not yet known, but it is known that finance will be credited [bonifie] by the French public authorities. The total value of the subway contract is around Fr 8 billion, of which Fr 4.5 billion is recoupable [rapatriable]. It should be remembered that Sofretu, a subsidiary of the independent Parisian transport system, had already won the contract to design the project (Fr 150 million) and build a tunnel (Fr 76 million). The system should come into operation in 1985 and transport some 20,000 people between Bab el Oued and Maison Carree.

Since Algeria has planned the construction of 1,500 km of railroad for the next 10 years, linking Algiers to the Moroccan border and to the eastern part of the country, France will be entrusted with two 370 km sections. They will be Ramdane-Jael-Jijel and Ain Mlila-Tebessa. The value of the whole project will apparently be around Fr 14 billion. In addition, other projects apparently look favorable, notably Constantine Airport and various port development and road infrastructure works. Finally, discussions are underway in Algiers -- although it is not possible to predict their outcome -- on the sale of civilian and military aircraft and helicopters to Algeria.

In the agricultural sphere, the two sides studied the possibility of achieving a long-term agreement which might make it possible to doube French agricultural and food exports to Algeria. France, whose exports in that sector reached Fr 1.3 billion in 1982, apparently hopes for an annual rate of Fr 2.5 billion starting in 1985.

Five Working Groups

In the construction sphere, the convention signed in June related to the construction of 60,000 houses in 3 years worth a total of 8.7 billion. On 25 October, the sector committee is due to meet in Paris to discuss the content of future programs and the spirit of cooperation in that sector. The Algerians -- who plan to build 100,000 houses per year -- think that the French could build around one-third of them, representing some Fr 10 billion. They apparently want the French authorities concerned to encourage the grouping of medium-sized regional enterprises which could be entrusted with part of the program.

In order to ensure the success of the negotiations, he joint commission had set up five working groups. The first, called the "horizontal group," which had an overall view of the problems, dealt with coordination. It also had the job of defining the new principles relating to the transfer of technology and technical cooperation and of examining finance problems. In addition, it drew up new formulas for ensuring quality work in the interest of both the supplier and buyer. Finally it examined the question of settling disputes.

The other working groups were as follows: agriculture and fishing, energy and industry, transport and infrastructure and construction and housing. The spirit which prevailed in the meetings was that of abandoning the "prefabricated" solution and "viewing cooperation as an integrated operation which goes from the technical study of the project to the use of the product," which presupposes more extensive coordination between the two sides and a real transfer of technolocy accompanied by vocational training.

UGANDAN REFUGEES IN RWANDA TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

NC221156 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 22 (AFP) -- The French Government is drawing up an aid programme for the 30,000 people who have fled from Uganda into Rwanda since the beginning of the month with accounts of "harassment" by Ugandan authorities.

The Cooperation and Development Ministry has hosted two meetings this week with representatives of other ministries and French humanitarian organisations to coordinate emergency relief.

After a meeting yesterday reliable sources said the government had agreed to pick up the bill for the cost of flying out medical supplies provided by relief organisations.

A first load of medical supplies is expected to leave early next week after a request for help from the Rwandan authorities.

This latest wave of refugees from Uganda consists of people of Rwandan descent, many of whom have lived in what is now Uganda for several generations.

The refugees said that they fled to escape harassment by members of the ruling Uganda People's Congress.

PCF'S MARCHAIS INTERVIEW ON PCF-CPC TALKS

LD251114 Paris Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Telephone interview by announcer Arlette Chabot in Paris with Georges Marchais, PCF general secretary, in Beijing -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Good morning Mr Marchais, and thank you for coming straight from your lunch with Deng Xiaoping to answer our questions. First, I would like to ask you how, in your opinion, has this Franco-Chinese reconciliation between the two countries' Communist Parties become possible, how do you account for it, is it the effect of time or is it the result of Mao's disappearance?

[Answer] This has been a long process you know. We started discussions with our Chinese friends some time ago, but here the discussion has been frank, friendly and open. We have not tried to (?shy away from) anything. We have examined of course those points on which we have different positions, and of course we have examined all the points on which our views converge. The result of this is a very large field of convergence, both...

[Question, interrupting] I would like to ask you on exactly which points your views converge, and, especially, on which points do the two Communist Parties diverge?

[Answer] Let us look first of all at what seems to me the most important thing, that is to say, the points on which we converge.

[Question] Go ahead.

[Answer] Well, we agree on the need to act in favor of the struggle for peace and disarmament. We agree on respect for the independence of states and for their security. We agree on the struggle for social progress, democracy, socialist democracy, socialist legality and of course we consider the need for a new international economic order to be very important. The third major question, if I may say so, is the nature of relations between our two parties, that is to say, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for each other's positions, acknowledgement of differences where these exist, and on this basis, a large degree of common cooperation.

There is something I can tell you now: We have invited a CPC delegation to come to France. The reply is positive, they have accepted our invitation. We will henceforth have a L'HUMANITE correspondent in Moscow [as heard] and we have now achieved a very large cooperation plan. In other words, I am very very satisfied with the work that we have accomplished after almost 15 hours of discussion.

[Question] And what are the points that separate you?

[Answer] What separates us? We have of course different positions on Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Our two parties maintained their own positions, positions which are well-known. Having said that, both sides have noted the will to find a political solution to these two questions, and we have agreed, of course, as far as we can within the given possibilities. It must not be forgetten that here we are in a socialist state, but we ourselves are not at the head of a socialist state; but let us say that at the level of our parties, everything that we can do for a solution acceptable to all the parties will be done.

[Question] Mr Marchais, in effect both sides have therefore recognized the right to Chinese-style socialism and the right to French-style socialism, each Communist Party being independent and autonomous. In this case, how does proletarian internationalism stand today?

[Answer] As for proletarian internationalism, we defined this at our (?24th) Congress, this is well-known. We do not have the time to expand on this now at any great length but I will sum up the essential points:

First, you have to start with the idea that it is for each communist party to determine both the course and content of the type of socialist society that it wants to build. Second, proceeding from this, it is essential to respect each party's independence of action. Just as there is no model of socialism which we should copy, so there should not be any kind of "father party," that is to say, a party which enjoys prerogative over the others. Every party is on a footing of equality, noninterference and mutual respect, as I said a moment ago.

[Question] So is there after all, Mr Marchais, an international communist movement still remaining?

[Answer] No, there is not. The communist international did exist but it has disappeared. It will be the historians' job to give an account of its activity with both its positive and negative aspects. Today there is no... it is out of the question that there should be a new center of the communist movement either on the world scale or on a regional scale. However, there is cooperation, which is normal between communist and workers' parties; this can be multilateral and it can be multinational. Therefore, there is a communist movement, if I can call it that, in the sense that in the world there are a large number of communist and workers' parties, some of which are in power and some of which are not, but there is no structured communist movement which could work out a single strategy, a single policy to which the various communist parties should be tied.

[Question] Some people here have been seeing your visit to China as...

[Answer, interrupting] Excuse me, I think I may have made a slip of the tongue....

[Question] Yes, please go ahead.

[Answer] I think I possibly made an error in talking about a L'HUMANITE correspondent in Moscow....

[Question] In Beijing you mean?

[Answer] Of course, there is already a correspondent in Moscow, and I meant to say Beijing.

[Question] Yes, it should have been Beijing, of course. Some people here in France have been surprised to hear you paying, so to speak, homage to Khrushchev in Beijing, a man who is not exactly held in honor in China; why all of a sudden have you started talking about a man who has seemingly passed into oblivion?

[Answer] I have never forgotten Nikita Khrushchev. Everybody knows that, not only in may own country but also in the Soviet Union. I believe that Nikita Khrushchev rendered a huge service to the international communist and workers' movement at the 20th CPSU Congress which denounced Stalin's crimes and violations of socialist legality, and I would add, paid a huge service to humanity by advocating a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence between states of different social regimes. In other words, Nikita Khrushchev made his contribution to the development of part of our scientific theory.

While coming out of the mausoleum where Mao Zedong's body lies, I was asked this question. I replied as follows: I believe that my Chinese friends have been absolutely right in bringing to the forefront Mao Zedong's positive contribution — the Long March, the beginning of the building of socialism -- but at the same time they criticized his errors — the Great Leap Forward, but especially the Cultural Revolution. I said I believe that this is a good method, and that this is the method we are using to assess the contribution of all great revolutionary fighters to the development of our theory. I brought up the examples of Maurice Thorez, Gramsci, Mao Zedong, Khrushchev, and I could mention examples like this of other great revolutionary fighters from all over the world. I would further add another aspect, that is, that now experience of the building of socialism already exists. Moreover, you know very well, Arlette Chabot, that this is what led us to renounce use of the Marxist-Leninist formula. It is clear that Marx and Engels played a considerable role -- they are the founders of our theory of scientific socialism -- it is beyond doubt that Lenin made a very important contribution to its development, but 60 years have now passed and we say that to reduce our theory simply to Marxism-Leninism is to forget the role played by great revolutionary fighters, some of whose names I have just mentioned, and above all it is to forget the experience of the construction of socialist society. That is why I spoke as I did when I came out of Mao Zedong's mausoleum.

[Question] Before coming to French affairs, because I think you heard Lionel Jospin [PS secretary] appealing to you directly a few moments ago, I would nevertheless like to ask you briefly how you found China, did you find that the Chinese people are happy?

[Answer] Listen, this is the first time that I have been to China so it is the first time that I have met and had talks with a CPC delegation. I was aware, of course, of the state of underdevelopment in which China found itself in 1949. For example, in Shanghai, I met militants, men and women, who told me that each year thousands of men and women died of hunger, and this is a situation which unfortunately today we know only too well in far too many countries. Moreover, I know what was done at the beginning, immediately after the victory of the Chinese democratic revolution, but I also know the consequences of the errors committed, errors to which the 12th CPC Congress, which has just taken place, returned in the report by Comrade Yaobang.

Taking all this into consideration, and without exaggerating of course, there is no doubt that we cannot compare the Chinese standard of living to that of the French, we cannot compare the situation in Chinese agriculture to that in French agriculture, we cannot...

[Question, interrupting] The French situation is rather better....

[Answer] We cannot compare industrial development in the two countries. However I can say that I, and my comrades in the delegation -- so I am not the only one -- have met eminent French noncommunist personalities here and we are extremely suprised at the changes that have taken place since the Cultural Revolution was abandoned, since the 3rd Central Committee session resulting from the 11th Congress. Let us say that in the 6 years which have passed, the results achieved in China in every sphere are absolutely remarkable. The 12th Congress set out new prospects for the next 20 years, and I have the deep conviction that by means of consistent work based on clear political policy and clear targets set out by the 12th Congress, the next 20 years will have a few surprises for those who call the socialist system into question.

FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS ARRIVES, MEETS PERTINI

AU251941 Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 25 -- West German President Karl Carstens arrived in Rome today for an official visit at a time when Italy and West Germany have never been in such close agreement on a wide spectrum of issues. Carstens, accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met with President Sandro Pertini at the Quirinale Palace shortly after his arrival.

Pertini stressed the need to create a Europe "which speaks, which counts, and which occupies the place it has the right to in the dialogue among continents".

While Pertini and Carstens met, Genscher and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo had a first round of talks on European issues, the East-West dialogue and relations between Europe and the United States.

Tomorrow, Carstens will have another encounter with Pertini together with Genscher and Colombo and later he will meet with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini. On Wednesday, the West German president will visit Palermo, returning to Rome by evening. On Thursday, he will be received by Pope John Paul II at the Vatican. On Friday, he will visit Milan and then return to Bonn.

Carstens' visit to Italy is in return for Pertini's visit to West Germany in 1979.

Pertini Hosts Dinner

LD251548 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn/Rome, 25 Oct (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens has underlined the will for a further unification of Europe so that it becomes "stronger and can place still greater weight onto the scales of international politics." During a dinner which Italian President Sandro Pertini gave on the first day of Carsten's 5-day state visit to Italy, the federal president also emphasized in Rome on Monday evening the close ties between Germany and Italy, above all in the areas of language, culture and law.

Carstens praised his Italian host as a "courageous fighter for freedom and justice" and as an "example for millions of people." The federal president made a point of thanking the over 600,000 Italians living in the Federal Republic "whom we appreciate as excellent workers and fellow European citizens." Carstens also emphasized Italy's role in the preparation of the European Community.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD251954 Hamburg DPA in German 1856 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Rome/Bonn, 25 Oct (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo, agreed during a 2-hour meeting in Rome that no consideration can be given to a trade war with the Soviet Union and that this would also be against the interests of stable East-West relations. This was reported by the Foreign Ministry in Bonn. Genscher is accompanying Federal President Karl Carstens on a state visit to Italy.

During the exchange of ideas, Genscher reported in detail on the new German-French consultations on security policy and stressed Chancellor Kohl's statement on "the vital significance of the role of the United States in the Atlantic alliance." This was followed by a detailed discussion of European-American relations. On this occasion, Colombo expressed his satisfaction with the French statement on giving equal significance to both parts of the NATO dual decision, the zero option as well as rearmament.

COLOMBO CALLS SOVIET STATEMENTS 'PARTIAL LIES'

AU252012 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 25 -- The Soviet Union's position on Afghanistan, and even more so on Poland, is static, according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in an interview appearing in the latest issue of the Milan weekly "OGGI".

"Moscow acts on positions of principle and does not look at reality", Colombo said. "The Soviet Union, therefore, says it is extraneous to events in Poland (and accuses the West of interfering). Moscow claims Soviet troops are in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghani Government to defend it from subversion (fomented from abroad)".

The Italian diplomatic chief continued saying that "diplomatically, one could say these are partial lies. The West does not accept this interpretation. It remains firm in its judgement that those facts are a great obstacle to resuming a constructive dialogue which has no alternatives".

L'UNITA COMMENTS ON PRAVDA 'FRATERNAL' ARTICLE

PM251507 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 20 Oct 82 p 7

[Giuelietto Chiesa Dispatch]

[Text] Moscow -- "Experience shows that attempts to strengthen a proletarian party's positions by denigrating the activities of other sectors of the communist movement, weakening international contacts and replacing them with relations with openly reactionary and anticommunist forces, though they can yield temporary benefits, ultimately lead to the inevitable outcome of harming such a party and its political prestige." This is the most significant part of a lengthy PRAVDA editorial article which broaches, rather transparently, issues under discussion among communist parties.

The headline ("The Foundations of Internationalism") and still more the subhead ("From the Ideological Front") provide no particular indications regarding which "proletarian party" is the subject of the critique, though it seems rather unlikely that the CPSU paper's article, signed by academician Isaak Mints, is without specific references to the present political situation. The topics contained in it are not new, however. Neither is the assertion that within the world communist movement it is necessary to take account of the diversity of conditions under which each party finds itself working and that therefore a differentiation of tasks is permissible, though, ultimately, "proletarian internationalism" as defined by the founders of scientific communism was, and still remains, the cornerstone of that movement and the guarantee of its unity.

Academician Mints' article comes a few days after PRAVDA's publications of the report delivered by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Kostantin Ruskov to an important national meeting of cadres in the Estonian capital, at which there was a discussion of the party's tasks in the present phase of the "ideological struggle" between the two opposed social systems. Even ruling out any fortuitousness in the publication date of Mints' article, however, it is still difficult to establish any kind of link between the two temporally adjacent events. One can only note that the CPSU paper's attention currently seems centered particularly on the topics of the ideological battle, either outside the international workers movement or to "call to order" its components considered less well disciplined.

COSSUTTA COMMENTS ON DEBATE WITHIN PARTY

PM221029 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Rome -- [PCI Directorate member] Comrade Armando Cossutta has granted an interview to PANORAMA on the occasion of the publication of his book entitled "The Wrench," in which he reasserts his critical stance with respect to the party's international assessments and his statements at the recent Central Committee session concerning the coming congress.

Cossutta says that the book's publication is an element in the deliberations on international affairs still underway among the Communists. Coming to specifics, he says he became convinced that "the wrench took place because of the use of a method anachronistic for a party such as the PCI. In my opinion, there has been little ability to distinguish among the various levels of theory, historical assessments and political proposals." Issues such as the verdict on the exhaustion of the October Revolution's motive force should not be made the subject of a vote and be made binding for the entire party. However, other issues, such as breaking off all relations with the CPSU, can be decided by means of a vote — "though obviously everyone will remain free to decide whether or not to remain within the party." In other words, there should be a better definition of what is subject to party discipline and what can remain open to debate.

The element allegedly lacking in the party's international analysis consists, according to Cossutta, of an underestimation of the imperialist swing that has taken place in the United States since the killing of the Kennedys. Hence the importance of the fact that "despite its errors, the USSR has played the role of a counterweight to this imperialist United States. Without the USSR, recent history would be completely different." With regard to events in Poland, Cossutta says that he does not conceal "the responsibilities of the Polish United Workers Party," but that he does not accept "the generalization, the dismissive verdict on the entire experience of real socialism." He explains that he intends to dedicate his analyses to young people, who are ill informed about the international situation by the newspapers ["L'UNITA," he says, "is certainly a little better, but it could do more, much more"].

With regard to the 16th PCI congress, Cossutta expresses the opinion that "very important issues concerning the very nature of socialism are at stake." He also says that he identifies with the "third way" line, for which, however, "there is no need to cause wrenches with the tradition and reality of the revolutionary and socialist movement where it has become established." Even on the internal substance of the line, "there are differences of assessment outside out party," which can, however, be overcome by means of debate.

The rule of submission to the majority will is valid, but, Cossutta says, "this will has not yet been expressed and the line has not yet been defined." Hence the need for an open discussion and to "provide room for all stances" — a "discussion that will provide a clear picture of the real situation within our party." As for how to achieve this, he says that his ideas are not clear. Last, Cossutta suggests that if his remarks to the Central Committee had been made by another comrade, "nobody would have taken any notice of them." Indeed, according to Cossutta, even greater disagreement was expressed by [PCI Directorate member Pietro] Ingrao — "but Ingrao does not initiate motions; Ingrao is not a struggler."

PSDI SECRETARY SEES THAW IN SINO-SOVIET TIES

AU251956 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 25 — China looks favorably on a thaw in relations with the Soviet Union, according to Italian Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo on his return from China today.

Longo said that the conditions set by the Chinese for the recent resumption of talks between Chinese and Soviet officials are considered preliminary and irrevocable by Beijing: Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the possibility of creating a free and independent Kampuchea and a lessening of Soviet pressure on its borders with China.

The Social Democrat secretary said he could not say what results have been achieved but remarked that he was told by Chinese officials that this was a first round of talks which may be followed by many more.

FINLAND

ANDROPOV TO HEAD DELEGATION IN CPSU-SDP TALKS

LD251536 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Yuriy Andropov, member of the CPSU Politburo, is heading the Soviet delegation in talks with representatives of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP]. The SDP delegation, led by Chairman, President Kalevi Sorsa, arrived by train in Moscow this morning, and talks with the CPSU delegation will begin in the Kremlin tomorrow. Reijo Nikkilae reports from Moscow:

Speculations about who will be sitting on the other side of the conference table to lead the CPSU delegation after Mikhail Suslov ended today when Sorsa was informed of the composition of the CPSU delegation. It is headed by one of the most authoritative persons in the CPSU, Politburo member Yuriy Andropov, who became Central Committee secretary last May. Besides Andropov, only Brezhnev, Kirilenko and Chernenko are members of both the Politburo and the Secretariat. The talks with the SDP leadership are also attended of course by Ponomarev; Vitaliy Shaposnikov, head of the CPSU West European Department; Vasiliy Konotop, Moscow area party secretary; Aleksandr Rumyantsev, chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; and Prof Anatoliy Lukanov from Brezhnev's office.

It is intended to complete the talks tomorrow. On Wednesday, the visitors are to leave for the shores of the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan, which President Kekkonen visited during his last state visit. So far Sorsa and his delegation do not know whether Brezhnev will receive the delegation. This has happened during Sorsa's two previous visits here as leader of the Socialist International disarmament group.

NORWAY

PRIME MINISTER WILLOCH TO VISIT FRANCE 1 NOV

PM251553 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Oct 82 p 8

[Elisabeth Holte Dispatch: "Official Visit to France for Willoch"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 21 Oct -- Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch will arrive in Paris 1 November for an official visit. The following day he will hold talks with President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

The visit is the result of a French invitation issued by External Relations Minister Cheysson during his lightning visit to Norway a few months ago. Prime Minister Willoch has already paid official visits to London and Bonn.

SWEDEN

NORDIC AIDES DISCUSS UN PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

PM251527 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 Oct 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Nordic Defense Ministers' Meeting: 'Sticking Strictly to the Subject' Also This Year's Motto"]

[Text] Current political questions, possible changes in the military interest in the Baltic and the Swedes' abortive "submarines hunt" were topics not discussed at the meeting begun by the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Finnish defense ministers in Helsinki Wednesday [20 October].

At a press conference Wednesday afternoon, Finnish Defense Minister Jahuni Saukkonen asked expressly that the journalists present limit themselves to questions on the United Nations' peacekeeping activities.

"The official talks only dealt with questions to do with the United Nations," Saukkonen said, although he admitted that there were unofficial conversations on other topics.

He also pointed out that at their regular traditional meetings the Nordic defense ministers do not usually discuss current political questions, nor do they intend to do so in the future.

Saukkonen praised the Nordic nations' cooperation within the framework of peacekeeping activities and said that it is hardly possible to find similar cooperation anywhere else in the world. For example, the Nordic system of joint officer training for UN service is unique.

In a communique from the meeting, the ministers devoted particular attention to the situation of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon, the so-called UNIFIL. The ministers pointed out that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June and the subsequent occupation has meant that today UNIFIL is unable to carry out its mission.

The defense ministers expressed their regret at this development and stressed how important it is that the force be given the opportunity reasonably soon of carrying out its mission in a meaningful way.

The ministers also stressed that the UN peacekeeping activities and their financing must be based on the principle of the member states' collective responsibility.

Danish Defense Minister Hans Engell, Norwegian Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad, Swedish Defense Minister Borje Andersson and Finnish Defense Minister Juhani Saukkonen took part in the meeting.

IRAN'S ENVOY TO SENEGAL REQUESTS ASYLUM

OW251828 Hong Kong AFP in English 1816 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, Oct. 25 (AFP) -- The Iranian charge d'affaires in Dakar, Mohsen Eskander, announced here today he plans to request political asylum in Sweden. Mr Eskander, aged 35, said he left Dakar at the end of last week for Sweden and will apply officially for asylum tomorrow. He said he left Senegal for fear of reprisals from the Iranian Embassy after it received his decision to leave the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

He said that in order to fight against "Ayatollah Khomeyni's barbarous and inhuman regime," he plans to join the left-wing Iranian Muhahideen Movement, headed by Mas'ud Rajavi, now in exile in Paris, and the "National Council of the Iranian Resistance." "We helped Ayatollah Khomeyni overthrow the shah in order to establish a democratic regime," he said, "but the present regime is even more insupportable than the previous regime."

He said he had been planning for some time to break with Tehran and that the arrival a few months ago in Dakar of "a Khomeyni regime agent" instructed to spy on him had hastened his decision. Mr Eskander was posted to the Dakar embassy in August 1981. He was also accredited to Mali, Mauritania, Guinea-Conakry, and Gambia. He expressed the hope that he would soon be joined here by his wife and son, who are at present in Tehran.

Recently the Iranian charge d'Affaires in Oslo, Parviz Khazai, requested political asylum in Norway.

DAILY REPORTS PROGRAM OF KIPRIANOU USSR VISIT

NC251125 Nicosia KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] President Kiprianou's meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the big country friendly to Cyprus, will be the focal point of his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

According to our information, the meeting will be held the day after the Cypriot president's arrival in the Soviet capital (Friday) and will take place in the Kremlin. On the same day, an official dinner will be given in honor of the Cypriot delegation.

Later, after conclusion of the various talks, President Kiprianou and his entourage are expected to visit two Soviet republics -- Latvia and Georgia. President Kiprianou will first go north to Riga, capital of Latvia and then south to Tbilisi, capital of Georgia.

It is expected that the Cypriot president will leave Tbilisi on 2 or 3 November to return to Larnaca. During his visit in Moscow, President Kiprianou will lay wreaths at the Lenin mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier.

TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION INCREASES IN 1982

NC251333 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Speaking at a press conference today, Soviet Trade Attache Grigory'an stated that trade between Cyprus and the Soviet Union during the first 9 months of 1982 surpassed trade during all of 1981 by 14 percent and totaled $66 million. Mr. Grigory'an also stated that two Soviet experts have discussed with Cyprus Goverment officials the possibility of Soviet-Cypriot participation in the solution of irrigation and water supply projects, particularly in the Karkotis River scheme. Now, he added, technical problems for a number of projects are being discussed. Work for these projects will be concluded toward the end of the year. Mr Grigory'an said that with long-term economic cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union, there are prospects to further develop economic relations and trade between the two countries.

DENKTAS ACCUSES GREEK CYPRIOTS OF WAR PLANS

NC260917 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Dogan Buluc report from New York]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to HURRIYET, TFSC President Rauf Denktas said: "Greek Cypriots are after wrong calculations. I believe that they are planning to carry out a very short and limited military operation against us in Cyprus. They are preparing a very cautious plan which will counter the intervention of Turkey, Greece, NATO and the Soviet Union. We have to be cautious and prepared."

Pointing out that the Greek Cypriot administration has been engaged in an intensive arming activity, Denktas quoted the Greek Cypriots, who have been warning Turkey, as saying: "We have built a wall of rockets. No plane can penetrate this."

Denktas continued: "On 1 October, at a military parade, the Greek Cypriots displayed heavy tanks, antiaircraft guns and antiaircraft rockets. They have purchased various types of war materiel from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Brazil, as well as fighter planes from Greece. They are having their pilots trained in Greece. The Greek Cypriots defense minister stated that they did not expect any positive result from the intercommunal talks. He added that all they needed was the time that the intercommunal talks would provide. They are engaged in serious preparations for war."

Denktas stated that Nikos Sampson, the EOKA terrorist leader who carried out the coup against Makarios, was in close touch with the Armenian terrorists in Europe. He has close relations and is in close cooperation with them.

In the special interview we had with him, President Denktas said: "Kiprianou first pardoned Sampson on grounds of ill health and then sent him to Europe to collaborate with the Armenian terrorists. Adopting Paris as his center, Sampson is shuttling between France and Germany in efforts to promote the militant acts of the ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia] and other Armenian terrorist organizations against Turkey."

EEC-CYPRUS AGREEMENT REPORTED NOT HELPING TURKS

TA260633 Anakara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] It has been announced that the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities on the island should benefit equally from the possibilities granted by the EEC to Cyprus, and from the benefit secured through the EEC-Cypriot partnership agreement. The statement on the issue was submitted to the press prior to the FEC-Cypriot partnership council meeting, which convened in Luxembourg this evening. The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus cannot benefit from the trade possibilities granted by the EEC to Cyprus within the framework of the partnership agreement, because of Greek Cypriot hindrances.

NEW TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWSPAPER BEGINS PUBLICATION

NC251208 [Editorial Report] A new 8-page Turkish Cypriot daily called "ARAYIS," which means "search," began publication on 19 October 1982. It is not stated how often it will appear. Presumably, it will be published biweekly and purports to be the organ of the "Patriotic Intellectuals Union." ARAYIS is published at the Balkin Sesi Printing Press, P.O. Box No 755, Telephone No 72773, Lefkosa [Nicosia], Cyprus. The proprietor is the union itself, with Omer Adal as the chief editor.

According to bureau background information, this union was initiated by Raif Denktas, TFSC President Raul Denktas' son. The Executive Committee of the General Council of the union is composed of Raif Denktas, Oguz Kusetoglu and Husrev Cagin. At a meeting held at the Saray Hotel, Raif Denktas read the program of the union.

An unattributed article in ARAYIS, "Why Arayis?" says: "Our community is in search of something. The outcome of partisan practices in the past 6 years has disillusioned our people. Our people have been left in a vacuum. The parties purporting to determine a direction for the people are devoid of such a direction themselves." The article says further: "The Patriotic Intellectuals Union has voluntarily undertaken, with great moral courage, the task of continuing the search for conditions free from degeneration, far from party intrasigence and free from prejudices. It aims at developing and perfecting these conditions within a scientific framework."

It is painstakingly explained that ARAYIS is not an imitation -- presumably referring to the magazine of the same name published by former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, which later banned by the Turkish National Security Council. The article concludes: "ARAYIS reflects the present conditions prevailing in the Turkish Cypriot sector and the views of the patriotic intellectuals who are trying to interpret these views."

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ISTANBUL, GOLCUK

TA221831 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Zhang Zhen, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the military delegation accompanying him have completed their visit to Istanbul and Golcuk. The delegation was received at the Golcuk Military Command with a military ceremony. Zhang then conferred with Fleet Commander Adm Zahit Atakan. The delegation then toured the installations of the fleet command and visited the Golcuk dockyards commander, Rear Adm Nezih Isel, and inspected the dockyards.

The visiting delegation then went to Istanbul to the naval academy in Heybeli Island. After visiting Academy Commander Rear Adm Ilhan Aran, the delegation toured the academy and was briefed by the officials. The PRC delegation also visited the air force academy and met Academy Commander Major Gen Ahmet Corekci.

The PRC delegation will leave Turkey on Sunday, 24 October.

To Depart 24 Oct

TA231659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Zhang Zhen, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who has been in Turkey for some time, visited military museums and tourist installations in Istanbul today. Zhang and the delegation accompanying him visited the military museum in Harbiye today. The military organized a special performance for the visiting delegation. The delegation then visited the Besiktas naval museum and the tourist installations in Camlica. The delegation will leave Turkey tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the PRC minister of public health, Cui Yueli, will arrive in Turkey tomorrow. Cui and the delegation that will accompany him will hold contacts and visit Ankara and Istanbul and will leave Turkey on 1 November.

PRC PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA241728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] PRC Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli and the delegation accompanying him have arrived in Turkey as the official guests of Health and Social Welfare Minister Kaya Kilicturgay. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Cui said that the possibilities of medical cooperation between the two countries will be sought in talks to be held between the Turkish and PRC delegations in Ankara. Cui and the delegation will go to Ankara this evening. The PRC delegation will return to Istanbul on 27 October, after concluding its contacts in Ankara, and will leave Turkey on 30 October.

Begins Contacts

TA251906 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] PRC Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli, who is in Ankara as the guest of Health and Social Welfare Minister Kaya Kilicturgay, has started to hold contacts. He held his first meeting with Kilicturgay. Before the meeting, the visiting minister said that they were pleased to see the development of the relations between the two countries.

He noted that during his visit he would hold an exchange of views on issues pertaining to health. Kilicturgay said that during the talks they would look into cooperation possibilities in the field of health and that the visiting minister would inspect certain health installations.

Cui then called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. He was later received by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara, who pointed out that the diplomatic relations which were established between Turkey and the PRC had shown great development. He added that this development had reached the stage where the two countries were holding an exchange of views on health issues. Baykara stressed that Turkey could especially benefit from the PRC's work on keeping down the population growth rate.

Holds Talks in Ankara

TA260948 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Talks aimed at Turkish and PRC cooperation in the field of health have been held in Ankara. At the talks, the Turkish delegation was headed by Health and Social Welfare Minister Kaya Kilicturgay, and the PRC delegation by Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli.

In a statement before the talks, Kilicturgay said that views will be exchanged on developments in the health field in the two countries during the talks. Expressing the belief that cooperation on the issue will increase as a result of the talks, Kilicturgay stressed that all the knowledge and experience accumulated by all countries in the health field are the joint possession of all humanity. He concluded by saying that possibilities for making better use of this technical knowledge and experience will be sought.

The delegations briefed one another on the health policies pursued in their respective countries. The PRC delegation will visit the Gulhane military medical academy, the medical school and various hospitals this afternoon. Cui and the delegation accompanying him will continue their visit tomorrow as well, and will leave for Istanbul on Thursday.

PAKISTANI AGRICULTURE MINISTER NEWS CONFERENCE

TA221749 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Pakistani minister of food, agriculture and cooperatives, Mohammad Fazil Janjua, is continuing to hold contacts in Turkey. Today he held a news conference in Bursa. Our correspondent Niyazi Mentes reports from Bursa:

[Begin recording] Turkey and Pakistan agreed to exchange fertilizers within the framework of the bilateral agreement they will sign. In a statement he made in Bursa today, the Pakistani minister of food, agriculture, and cooperatives, Mohammad Fazil Janjua, said that the historical and eternal brotherhood between Turkey and Pakistan would be further strengthened by commercial ties. He said: If we are friends and brothers, why should we not provide what the other lacks?

According to Janjua's statement in Bursa, Agriculture Minister Sabahattin Ozbek will soon go to Pakistan with a delegation of agricultural experts. [words indistinct] helping a brotherly country. While Turkish agricultural experts will train personnel in Pakistan, Pakistani experts will come to Turkey to train Turkish agriculturalists on milk production.

Janjua stated that the two countries agreed to support each other and that at the end of a bilateral commercial agreement Pakistan would become a bridge for the export of Turkish agricultural products to the Middle East and Asia. It is reported that Pakistan will buy large amounts of phosphate fertilizers from Turkey and will sell it nitrogen fertilizers in return. The two countries decided to help each other on similar issues as well.

The visiting minister praised Turkey's industrial [presumably he meant agricultural] efforts, adding that he came to Turkey for that reason and that he was touring agricultural installations. He said that his country needed Turkish agricultural experts for setting up similar agricultural techniques. He added that his visit had been very fruitful.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sabahattin Ozbek pointed out that Turkey wants to export agricultural products to Asia in parallel with the Middle East and Europe. That is why, Ozbek added, we will prevent agricultural land from being used residentially or industrially. We have prepared a proposal on this issue and submitted it to the prime minister's office.

Ozbek stressed that due to certain reasons, houses, apartments and industrial installations had been built on some 35,000 hectares of fertile agricultural land during recent years. He added: We are absolutely determined. We will not allow the elimination of agricultural land.

The visiting Pakistani delegation, which had toured Bursa and Karacabey during the past 2 days, left for Yalova. [end recording]

Visits Installations

TA231702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Pakistani minister of food, agriculture and cooperatives, Mohammad Fazil Janjua, has visited the agricultural installations in Yalova and Adapazari. Janjua, who visited the state production farm and the Ataturk Garden Cultivation Research Institute in Yalova, accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sabahattin Ozbek, was briefed on animal taming and hot house cultivation. Janjua later went to Adapazari where he visited the tractor factory of the Turkish Agricultural Equipment Board. He said that his government is thinking of making use of Turkish technical possibilities in building tractor factories in Pakistan. Ozbek said that possibilities for exporting the onions and potatoes grown in the region are being explored. Janjua then left Adapazari for Istanbul.

EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION CONTINUES CONTACTS

TA251901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] An Egyptian trade delegation, which has been in Turkey for a while, held a meeting with Trade Minister Kemal Canturk in Ankara. During the meeting, Canturk said that the Turkish Government wants the trade between the two countries to be lifted to the highest level and a close cooperation established by undertaking joint investments in various fields. Canturk added that, for this reason, the state was building the necessary infrastructure. He stressed that it was up to the businessmen of the two countries to develop the economic relations.

The head of the Egyptian trade delegation pointed out that the joint investments to be undertaken in the free trade zone in Port Said by Egyptian and Turkish businessmen were in their final stage. He added that investments in free trade zones in Egypt would be exempt from customs and said that the two countries could cooperate on the transit trade to be made through such zones.

The Egyptian trade delegation also visited Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut and Transportation Minister Mustafa Aysan.

TUNISIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN ANKARA

TA241727 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Tunisian Interior Minister Driss Guiga has arrived in Ankara as the guest of Interior Minister Salahattin Cetiner. Guiga, who will hold contacts in Ankara until 27 October, will later visit Istanbul. He will observe the Republic Day parade to be held in Istanbul on 29 October. During his stay in Turkey, he will attend various exercises and briefings to be held in his honor.

LABOR MINISTER ON TURKISH WORKERS IN FRG

TA241832 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Labor Minister Turhan Esener has said that the FRG can not force any Turkish worker in the country, even if unemployed, to return to Turkey against his will. In a statement to the ANKARA NEWS AGENCY, Esener said that during his meeting with the labor minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Schlee, who was on a visit to Turkey last week, they discussed the drawbacks of unilateral actions against Turkish workers. Noting that Turkey will be categorically opposed to unilateral decisions taken against the workers, Esener added that he had reached a unity of view with Schlee on giving priority to Turkish workers in new employment fields opening in the FRG.

EVREN SPEECH ON CONSTITUTION IN TRABZON 25 OCT

TA251433 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Public speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Trabzon on 25 October, carried on radio and television -- recorded]

[Summary] My dear citizens, the time has come for me to talk about the constitution. A lot has been said and written about the constitution. We took everything into consideration. We gave the constitution its final form and published it. "While doing that, we did not act out of an inferiority complex or an admiration of anything that is foreign. We did not copy the constitutions of other countries. We studied them well and used those ideas which were appropriate. Every country has its own characteristics and there are as many constitutions as there are countries. Our constitution is one that fits us.

"One of the deficiencies of the old Constitution was that it paralyzed the government regarding certain issues. The power and authorities of the state were insufficient. The governments were made somehow helpless before the persons who created anarchy and terrorism and their only solution was to declare martial law. Problems could not be solved even under martial law. All rights and freedoms were granted to those who would use them for evil purposes. The citizens who gave the governments the power to rule them expected the governments to solve the problems, but the Constitution and the law did not give the governments the necessary authority to solve the problems."

At the time, if a policeman or a gendarme shot an armed terrorist who was fleeing, that policeman or gendarme was arrested and convicted. So policemen were not going after the terrorists and anarchists because they knew they would be punished if they shot them. We changed this situation with the new constitution.

A lot has been said about the limitations on basic rights and freedoms. Those who criticized these limitations are those who are afraid that they will not be able to repeat the things they did prior to 12 September 1980. With the new constitution, we brought the following limitations: "The basic rights and freedoms also include the individual's duties and responsibilities to the society, his family and other persons." In other words, a person cannot violate another person's rights just because he himself has such rights.

The old Constitution said that basic rights and freedoms could be limited by law if they were used against the unity of the state, the country and nation, against the republic, national security, public order, public interests, general morals and general health, but that "the law could not touch the essence of the basic rights and freedoms."

"Of course, if you cannot touch the essence then you cannot do anything."

In the new constitution, we first added "national sovereignty" and "law and order" to that list. We also said that the basic rights and freedoms cannot be used against the requisites of a democratic society.

We brought another limitation by saying that "none of the rights and freedoms cited in the constitution can be used to damage the indivisible unity of the state, country and nation, to endanger the Turkish state and the republic, to eliminate basic rights and freedoms, to enable -- and pay attention to this point -- a person or class to rule the state, or to enable a social class to be sovereign over other social classes. This is important because it means you cannot try to establish a dictatorship, communism or fascism." We also limited these rights and freedoms by saying that they cannot be used to create discrimination based on languages, race, religion or sects or to establish a state order based on such concepts.

Another important and new clause in this constitution is the one that says that "none of the constitutional articles can be interpreted to mean that they grant the right to engage in activities aiming at eliminating the rights and freedoms cited in this constitution."

This constitution is being criticized. They can say whatever they like and they can write whatever they want. We will not leave the path we know is the right one. We will do the most appropriate thing for this nation, which has suffered too much, and we will give it what it deserves. " We will do what you citizens want.

I wanted to start my tour from Ordu, but there is no airport there. I wanted to start there because the citizens of Ordu's Fatsa District suffered greatly before 12 September 1980. They were harassed, threatened and used by a group of gangsters who called themselves revolutionaries. In fact, several journalists wrote that these gangsters were indeed democratic individuals working for the good of the citizens. Now the people who wrote such lies claim that they support the 12 September operation. We do not believe them. Those who used to make communist propaganda also say the same. We do not believe them either.

Why did we ban the former political party members from political activities? Because, after 12 September we tried to form a coalition by taking two ministers from one party, another two from another party, and so forth. These people immediately consulted with their leaders, who told them not to take the positions. These party leaders are now spreading news throughout the country to ensure a no to our constitution, simply because they will not be able to take part in politics if this constitution is approved. Do you see their personal interests at work?

We banned these people from participating in political affairs because we want our citizens to be free of them, to rest, for 10 years. Our people have had enough of them. There are many people who can rule our country. Our nation has produced and will produce great men.

BROCHURES, POSTERS ISSUED ON CONSTITUTION

TA251550 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The National Security Council has published posters and brochures about the constitution. The posters call on the citizens to vote in the constitutional referendum to be held on 7 November. They say: "Come to the ballot box on 7 November for the constitution." They will be posted in places where everybody can see them.

The brochures include some articles of the constitution. One million of them have been printed. They aim at informing the citizens about the basic principles of the constitution.

Also, booklets containing the full text of the constitution have been published. They are to be distributed especially among public institutions and establishments, factories, cooperatives and similar places.

These publications, which were prepared by the National Security Council so that the people can become familiar with the constitution without any misinterpretations, will be sent to all the provinces today.

HURRIYET ON ELECTION BAN ON FORMER POLITICIANS

NC250935 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 20 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eski: "Politicians and the Constitution"]

[Text] According to Ankara newspapers the constitution to be submitted to a referendum is about to be revealed to the public. It is reported that the National Security Council has carried out intensive work on the constitution and changed some of the sections.

Naturally, it is impossible to know which sections have been amended and in what form before the text of the draft is published in full. Nevertheless, a report reaching the Ankara bureau of HURRIYET has clarified a question which has been causing concern for a long time.

According to information obtained by our colleagues, one of the sections of the constitution stipulates that those who were "members of parliament on 11 September 1980 will be barred for 5 years from participating in the elections and those who were party leaders on that date will not be permitted to participate in elections for 10 years."

Let us first stress one point: the political cadre in power on 11 September 1980 tops the list of those who should be held responsible for degenerating the democratic regime in Turkey. They are the ones who came forward with the argument that they could "provide a better administration for the country." Contrary to these arguments, it is they -- with the exception of a few -- who have spoiled everything.

Therefore, there is a lot to be said against those who bore "political" responsibility on 11 September 1980. They must be made to pay the cost.

But who is to say these things and who is going to make them pay the cost?

As far as we are concerned, it is directly up to the "nation" to say these things. In other words, only the electorate should be in a position to decide on this issue.

You might argue "our electorate does not liquidate these cadres!"

It is true. The electorate will naturally support those they are used to supporting, those they are in touch with or those who will serve their short-term self-interests. This can be said of other countries as well. This is the general attitude of the electorate. Therefore, no matter how many irresponsible persons may be among such cadres, it is impossible for the electorate to liquidate a political cadre through a single election. It is impossible but it is not "essential" either. In that particular cadre, there certainly are also persons who could be useful in political life through their experience, commonsense and maturity. Their experience is extremely important until the new political cadres get used to the administration and political life of the country. They will be able to contain the impetuosity and the immaturity of the inexperienced politicians, who would probably "seek to rediscover America." They could advise them on problems which they had experienced before. More temperate solutions could be suggested by them.

Turkey experienced these phases in its first parliament after 1961. The political tension had risen so high then because of the elected "amateurs" who, quite unnecessarily, caused Turkey two serious crises in 2 years -- one on 22 February 1962 and the second on 21 May 1963.

It was not said in vain: "Had mankind learned its lesson, history would not repeat itself."

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EEC TO ASK ARGENTINA TO RESUME NORMAL TRADING

LD251846 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1757 GMT 25 Oct 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Text] Argentina is to be asked to resume normal trading with the EEC. A formal approach to Buenos Aires will be made soon, EEC foreign ministers decided today at a meeting here. The initiative was launched by Britain in a bid to normalise commercial relations with Argentina, which are still in disarray in the wake of the Falklands war.

Although the UK has already lifted its trade sanctions against Argentina, Buenos Aires is still discriminating against British exports. Several other Common Market countries also continue to face problems in their commercial dealings with Argentina.

The EEC olive branch will be offered in the form of a letter to the Argentine Government, the text of which has already been prepared, urging the restoration of normal trade relations in the near future.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym told his colleagues this afternoon that the UK's initiative was a sign of British willingness to get back to normal with Argentina. But the UK is not prepared to restore full diplomatic relations at the moment, and an arms embargo against Argentina will remain in force. Some other EEC members, however, have already resumed arms dealings with Buenos Aires.

GREECE

SPOKESMAN ON TIMETABLE FOR U.S. BASES TALKS

NC260624 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Greek Government considers 6 to 9 months as a reasonable period of time for the conclusion of the talks on the U.S. bases that open tomorrow at 1100 between the Greek and U.S. delegations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The timetable on the negotiations was included in a statement made by the government spokesman yesterday. The spokesman added that Greece will not proceed with unilateral actions and that the time for the termination of the negotiations will be announced following advance agreement between the two delegations. The government spokesman stressed: The Greek Government is in a position to fully secure, in the best possible way, the country's independence and to clear up what the agreement on the bases would be since, as it is already well known, there are 100 agreement texts to date in connection with the status of the U.S. bases in our country.

SPAIN

FALANGE ESPANOLA DE LAS JONS WITHDRAWS LISTS

LD252330 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Just 3 days before the elections, one of the parties is pulling out. Falange Espanola de las Jons has withdrawn its lists of candidates from the elections of 28 October. According to the party's national leader, Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, the reasons include the fact that splitting the vote is damaging for Spain and favors a victory for Marxism. Finally, Falange Espanola de las Jons calls on all those who might have voted for it to use their vote freely, recommending that the vote be given to parties that will forestall a victory for Marxism.

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SCHMIDT WILL NOT STAND IN CHANCELLOR ELECTIONS

LD261510 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Oct (DPA) -- Former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt officially announced to the SPD Bundestag group today that he would not stand as chancellor candidate in new elections to the Bundestag. Schmidt gave as his reason that "it would be dishonest to stand as a candidate in public elections for an office which I seriously fear I would really only be able to perform for a fraction of the legislature period because of health reasons."

Schmidt announced that he still wants to represent his constituency of Hamburg-Bergedorf in parliament. His stepping down means "a chance to free the way for younger forces in our party."

CSU's Strauss Views Decision

LD261708 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Munich, 26 Oct (DPA) -- CSU Chairman and Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss has described Helmut Schmidt's decision not to stand again as the SPD's candidate for chancellor as an expression of deep political disappointment. Speaking to newsmen in Munich today, he predicted that the Social Democrats would not achieve the same election result with anyone other than his opponent in the 1980 federal election. He said that an analysis of the Hesse and Bavarian elections confirmed that the majority want an end to the Schmidt/Genscher government, but that at the same time, the majority disapproves of the manner in which the chancellor was ousted.

Strauss said that for a long time he thought that Schmidt was in poor health, but he never mentioned it so as not to create any false impression. He said that Schmidt's decision not to stand would bring back to the SPD some of the voters from the "Greens" who had rejected Schmidt's policies but who would be more inclined to accept Brandt, Erhard Eppler or Vogel. Asked whether this means fresh prospects for him in Bonn, Strauss said mockingly: "It's not so very interesting for me any more: Wehner's gone, Schmidt doesn't want to, so what have I to gain anyway?"

No Decision From Rau

LD261250 Hamburg DPA in German 1149 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Duesseldorf, 26 Oct (DPA) -- The North Rhine-Westphalian SPD has vigorously opposed the idea of the North Rhine-Westphalian minister-president and deputy party chairman, Johannes Rau, standing as chancellor candidate in the 6 March Bundestag elections. It has also been reliably learned that Rau himself does not want to move to Bonn.

On behalf of the SPD group in the North Rhine-Westphalian diet, and to applause from the group, party group leader Karl Josef Denzer today urged Rau, who was present, to remain as minister-president in this most densely populated federal land. Although the request made by many party friends to Rau to take over the chancellor candidature following Helmut Schmidt's refusal did honor to the Duesseldorf party leader and the entire North Rhine-Westphalian SPD, Denzer said "Johannes Rau cannot, in my view, comply with this request in the interests of North Rhine-Westphalia and the North Rhine-Westphalian SPD." North Rhine-Westphalia, as the largest federal land, as the only state with an absolute SPD majority, and with major structural difficulties, now needs a top man as minister-president "and that man is Johannes Rau," Denzer said.

Rau would not commit himself this morning before the land diet party group. He only said that until Helmut Schmidt had definitely announced his decision to the Bundestag group, he, Rau, would not comment on the situation.

FDP MEMBERS SET UP 'LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS'

DW261009 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Wilm Herlyn report]

[Text] Bochum -- In reaction to the change of government in Bonn, "liberal associations" have been set up by FDP members at the municipal level in several federal laender. Their goal is "to fight the Kohl-Genscher government" and are intended to be a collection point for liberals "to hinder the deterioration of a movement which up until now considered the FDP its home." The founders hope, as does Bochum council member Ernst-Albrecht von Renesse, that prominent FDP politicians will also join the association after the national party congress on 7 November. Von Renesse told a press conference yesterday that the association will be based on the Freiburg principles [of the FDP]. Martin Budich, chairman of the Young Democrats of North Rhine-Westphalia, announced that a "liberal association" will be established tomorrow at the land level.

BRIEFS

EXPORT SURPLUS -- FRG foreign trade achieved a high export surplus in September 1982. According to data issued by the Federal Office of Statistics, the September export surplus amounted to DM5.2 billion. In September 1981, the export surplus was DM3.5 billion, in August 1981, DM2.7 billion. [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE in German 26 Oct 82 p 1 DW]

CAR'S KOLINGBA SAYS FRENCH TO INCREASE AID

AB251818 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 25 (AFP) -- France will step up its overall aid to the Central African Republic, Central African leader General Andre Kolingba said today after talks here with President Francois Mitterrand. And he added that there were "certain problems" which the (?French troops stationed) mainly in the western town of Bouar under a defence agreement could help to resolve.

General Kolingba said that the French Army presence was economically important to his country. "We have every interest to maintain it to enable us to resolve certain problems in our remoter regions," he added.

"There has never been any cloud between France and the CAR," General Kolingba said today. "Co-operation remains dynamic, in spite of what the newspapers say."

LE MONDE: ALGERIA BUYS FRENCH ARMORED CARS

PM261043 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Oct 82 p 12

[Unattributed report: "French Armored Vehicles for Algerian Gendarmerie"]

[Text] The October edition of the specialized magazine, DEFENSE ET ARMAMENT announces Algeria's purchase of 44 Panhard M3 armored vehicles, which are intended to equip the Algerian Gendarmerie, which has around 15,000 members. The French Defense Ministry is making no comment on the announcement of the contract.

The M3 vehicle, which weighs a total of 5.8 tons, is a 4-wheeled armored vehicle equipped with a light turret mounted with a 12.7mm machinegun and able to transport 12 men.

LE MONDE WARNS OF DANGERS OF PROTECTIONISM

PM261047 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Established Pact"]

[Text] A foreign trade balance preserves national independence. Countries like Britain and Italy experienced the reverse of that since they were forced to borrow from and submit to the IMF. So far, France has not been reduced to that extreme but, because it forgot the rules of the game, it must now try to restore a trade balance within the framework of bilateral negotiations.

This is a serious admission of weakness since it makes it necessary to disturb the normal functioning of international trade because the country is failing to profit from it. France is not in the position of the United States, which succeeded in forcing Japan to moderate its exports "voluntarily." Since it cannot follow a policy of force, it must rely on its partners' understanding.

The start of negotiations with countries like the FRG, the United States, Japan or the USSR, with which there are growing deficits, also reflects a return to a degree of bilateralism which is contrary to free trade. With 1 month to go before the GATT ministerial session in Geneva, France, by violating the spirit of the treaty, can already be placed in the dock. On the front page of its Thursday edition, the FINANCIAL TIMES, which, on 19 October, had already secured or even sold the Bank of France's gold [in its writings], mentions fears of revived protectionism in connection with the French measures to improve trade.

Although they are not on the same scale as the problem, the measures announced after the cabinet meeting on 20 October will, it is true, result in a strengthening of customs and exchange controls, which are one of the subtle forms of protectionism.

But every country puts on that kind of show and it is very difficult, if not impossible, to classify the violations of a free trade which, moreover, was always more of a dream than a reality.

The risk is that these dangerous practices will be stepped up throughout the world, since all governments can justify their machinations with apparently good reasons. In France, a whole slew of explanations for the deterioration in foreign trade have been put forward. Some are to do with the economic situation, like the dollar's rise or the aggravation in the world recession, and others are structural, like the production apparatus' failure to adapt, not to mention the bad habits of the public sector and the rather unpatriotic behavior of the French people who are indirectly accused of buying too many foreign goods. Those explanations do not seem very original and it is very late to put them forward.

Although external constraints should not be regarded as inevitable, they exist. Each country must find its own future course that lies between opening up completely and isolation. Such a choice obviously implies great lucidity. But could the foreign deficit, like the tide, be more surprising than predictable?

Views Steel Dispute Resolution

PM261059 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The End of the Steel Conflict"]

[Text] The final obstacles which existed among the Ten to the signing of the agreement to voluntarily limit steel exports to the United States were overcome on Thursday, 21 October. By means of various arrangements, the Germans abandoned their reservations. The Washington administration then announced that the complaints against the Europeans submitted by the American iron and steel producers had been withdrawn.

The agreement, which covers a period from 1 November 1982 to 31 December 1985, can now be implemented. According to [EEC] Commission Deputy Chairman Davignon, who is responsible for industrial affairs, it will impose a reduction of around 9 percent in European exports compared with 1981 exports. Supplies of steel tubing are not covered by the agreement. But a separate exchange of letters places them under close surveillance: Consultations (whose aim can only be to fix a ceiling on European sales) will take place if Community exports exceed 5.9 percent of the U.S. market.

As Mr Davignon pointed out, the agreement bears a close resemblance to those which the Community is imposing on its own foreign steel suppliers. It is a compromise between Washington's concern to protect an iron and steel industry which is running at less than 50 percent production capacity and to openly avoid protectionist measures which would have increased the risks of a trade war among the Europeans, and it illustrates the trend toward the "contractualization" of international trade in the face of the crisis or even toward a disciplined protectionism.

Relief prevails on the European side. Of course, nobody is crowing: the EEC still thinks that the complaints submitted by the U.S. industrialists were not justified with respect to the GATT rules on subsidies. The Community iron and steel producers are being forced to make an inevitable sacrifice. But the situation would have been much worse for those industrialists if an agreement had not been reached and if compensatory duties had been imposed on European steel imports when they entered the United States, as would inevitably have happened following the complaints submitted. The agreement enables the Community iron and steel producers to sell in good, secure conditions on a profitable market.

Another source of satisfaction is that the EEC states accepted the division of sacrifices drawn up by the Commission. The latter sees its role in administering the iron and steel industry crisis as increased. Unless the European coal and steel community collapsed, which would spark off a major crisis, that administrative role will become more evident over the next few months when it will be necessary to impose factory closures far exceeding those planned in the programs drawn up in each of the producing countries in order to ensure the adaptation of the industrial tool to a markedly falling demand.

Finally, as Commission Deputy Chairman Haferkamp pointed out, the agreement reflects the two sides' desire to settle a whole series of difficult questions by negotiation. It could possibly create a better atmosphere at a time when other aspects of the trans-Atlantic dispute are about to be tackled, such as the gas pipeline and agriculture.

MITTERRAND SUCCESS IN DEFINING FRG MILITARY TIES

PM261135 Paris LE MONDE in French 24-25 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Franco-German Strategy"]

[Text] Cooperation between France and the FRG, in the form it has taken since the Elysee treaty, whose 20th anniversary in January will give Mr Mitterrand the opportunity to address the Bundestag, is still an essential sphere in the two countries' diplomacy. The anxiety which might have been aroused by the French president's alleged intention to strip it of its "preferential" character, and then by the political change in Bonn, never materialized.

At least that was the message which was given out loudly and clearly at the 40th summit in Bonn on Thursday, 21, and Friday, 22 October, by extending this cooperation not so much to the military sphere -- where there has been cooperation for a long time with some success -- but above all to strategic consultation. It is true that in the present state of the French economy, German benevolence is literally priceless.

But at a time when a section of German opinion again seems to be experiencing neutralist leanings in a fairly confused internal political situation, France could also stand to gain from involving Bonn more closely in its strategic thinking. That is especially true since pacifism on the other side of the Rhine is often mainly directed against the Atlantic alliance, to whose military organization Paris no longer belongs. Indeed, it is as if each of the two governments was trying to preserve the other from a harmful temptation: that of neutralism in Germany and that of protectionism in France.

It is true that this strengthening of military and strategic cooperation primarily relates to the exchange of ideas. This makes it particularly significant to see the guarded terms in which Mr Mitterrand felt bound to present this strengthening. While placing himself in De Gaulle's great shadow — was he not the cosignatory of the treaty, one of whose hitherto neglected provisions the aim is now to implement? — the president spelled out the interpretations to which the Franco-German decision should not give rise: The head of state's intention was probably to quash some views that a "Paris-Bonn nuclear axis" was going to be created or that the FRG was going to prefer the French "nuclear umbrella" to that of the United States. But there was also clearly a concern not to revive in France itself a quarrel likely to recall, even if to a lesser degree, the quarrel aroused by the plan for a European defense community in 1954. The debate on German rearmament probably no longer has the same impact today. Nor, moreover, does it have the same legal framework, since the FRG renounced the possession of nuclear arms in 1955. But the head of state was bound to realize that the question is still "sensitive," at least for a section of opinion: for his communist allies who are as vigilant toward the FRG as they are understanding toward the GDR, for the Gaullists but also for a considerable number of Socialists.

Thus Mr Mitterrand had to present the strengthening of strategic cooperation both as great progress in Paris-Bonn relations and as a decision implying no major military change for either country. He seems to have succeeded fairly well.

L'HUMANITE Views Summit

PM261315 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "Community in Distress?"]

[Text] The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG describes the France-FRG summit, which is continuing today, as the meeting of a "community in distress."

Indeed, the days are over when some people went into rapture over the FRG's "economic miracle" and when Giscardian propaganda could strive to present West Germany as a "model." Following 2 consecutive years of recession, with unemployment which has increased 50 percent since the beginning of 1982 and which, it is forecast, will put more than 2.5 million workers on the streets in 1983, the FRG is in the throes of a crisis.

Economic problems were to be discussed at the Bonn summit. In that respect, it obviously would be appropriate to examine France's trade deficit with the FRG, which is a crucial question for our country. That deficit, which increased from Fr 16 billion in 1980 to Fr 23 billion in 1981, is constantly growing worse: it is at Fr 8 billion just for the first 3 months of this year, and that makes it possible to forecast a deficit of around Fr 35 billion to our detriment by the end of 1982. That is an unhealthy situation which makes a major contribution -- a good third -- to our foreign trade deficit.

When the FRG's exports to France exceed French exports across the Rhine to such an extent, how can our currency be defended and unemployment be reabsorbed in our country? Cooperation worthy of the name is only appropriate on an equal footing, and it must be exercised in the two countries' interest.

The present state of commercial relations between France and the FRG seriously jeopardizes our economy. It deserves a serious examination in order to remedy it.

Military questions were also discussed at the Bonn summit. Although West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner deemed it appropriate to say that the exchange of views on that subject did not mean "the start of a nuclear axis," the FRG press is scarcely making any secret of certain West German ambitions.

For instance, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG deplores the fact that the FRG's participation in French nuclear deterrence is still dubious and especially that the Bundeswehr does not have "a right to express its view" (mitsprache) on planning objectives.

The GENERAL-ANZEIGER stresses in different terms that France should adopt not a national defense strategy, but a "forward battle" strategy -- in other words, that of fighting on the Elbe, on the FRG's eastern borders.

Those are dangerous designs which are aimed at calling into question France's right to pursue a policy of security and independent defense.

The plans which Mr Helmut Kohl cherishes regarding the intensification of European integration also tend toward the limitation of our national sovereignty. For instance, in an interview granted to LE FIGARO, the Christian Democrat chancellor preaches the extension of the European Assembly's powers and abandonment of the unanimity rule in the EEC Council of Ministers.

In addition, Mr Kohl advocates deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. In his investiture speech in the Bundestag, moreover, he gave unreserved backing to the U.S. policy aimed at excessive arms levels.

Nonetheless, it is not a further aggravation of the arms race which would facilitate the solution of the problems posed by the crisis. In order to overcome the latter, it would be better to seek detente and gradual and simultaneous disarmament. Mr Kohl, for his part, seems to prefer the military blocs policy. That is certainly not favorable to the development of cooperation between France and the FRG, conceived not as a community in distress, but as a community for social progress and contributing to peace.

ANSA REPORT ON MARCHAIS BEIJING PRESS CONFERENCE

AU261545 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beijing, October 26 -- French Communist Party (PCF) Secretary George Marchais said here today that the long freeze in relations with the Chinese Communists has ended.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his thirteen-day visit to China, Marchais said that "after a long period of 'shadows' in relations between the French and Chinese Communist Parties... our two parties have agreed they will have normal relations from now on, relations of friendship, solidarity and fruitful cooperation".

The thaw in the tensions that began in 1965 was capped with a cooperation agreement between the two parties.

The PCF secretary conceded that "differences" still exist, citing Afghanistan and Cambodia, but the "agreements" are important because they signal the existence of a world communist movement in respect of the original paths to socialism which each party has the right to follow.

Marchais added that the independence of all communist parties, the negation of any "leader party" or a "center of world communism" are the principles on which the PCF and Chinese Communist Party agree and which made his visit possible.

The "alienation" of the Chinese Communist Party after the Soviet party's Twentieth Congress (in 1956 ed.) "is a fact for which all (communist parties, ed.) bear responsibility", Marchais said.

He cited at least two points of "agreement" between the two parties: Firstly, peace and disarmament and, secondly, "the aggressiveness of American imperialism".

"Comrade Hu Yaobang (Communist Party secretary general) and I...condemned in particular the United States moves in the Middle East, in Central America, in southern Africa and in Asia." In reply to a question on this latter geographical area, Marchais cited Taiwan and "the cruel dictatorship" of South Korea as examples.

The PCF secretary cited Afghanistan and Cambodia as examples of disagreements with the Chinese Communist Party.

The PCF supports the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and says it favors a political solution of the issue, while China considers the presence of Soviet troops in the country a threat to its own safety.

In Cambodia, French Communists claim that Vietnamese troops liberated the country from "Pol Pot's genocide" and "helped save Cambodian civilization". China, on the other hand, considers Vietnam a "regional hegemonic power" that wants to dominate Southeast Asia.

Marchais concluded saying that the accords reached between the two parties are: accreditation of a correspondent of the PCF mouthpiece "L'HUMANITE" to Beijing, regular exchanges of study groups, particularly at the Paris Marxist Institute, participation of representatives of "THE PEOPLE'S DAILY" at the "L'HUMANITE" fair in France, and a visit to Paris by a Chinese Communist Party delegation.

MARCHAIS SEEKS RELEASE OF SHCHARANSKIY

OW270544 Hong Kong AFP in English 0515 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct. 27 (AFP) -- Georges Marchais, the head of the French Communist Party, said Tuesday in Pyongyang, North Korea, that he hoped to convince the Soviet Union to release Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, a Soviet dissident.

In a French radio interview, Mr. Marchais also said the French Committee for Liberty and Human Rights was instrumental in securing the release last week of Armando Valladares, a dissident Cuban poet. Mr. Marchais is chairman of the rights group.

Mr. Marchais, whose party is generally aligned with the Soviet bloc, is on a tour of the Far East. He arrived in North Korea after talks with officials of the Chinese Communist Party.

"In April, I was in Cuba -- and Fidel Castro assured me that Valladares was properly treated in prison," Mr. Marchais told the radio station, referring to the Cuban president. "He promised me a clemency measure at a moment he judged opportune."

"In the same way, our committee is acting for the release of Shcharanskiy," he told the radio station. "I can say no more today, but I hope to obtain in that case the same result as with Valladares."

Mr Shcharanskiy, 34, a Jewish computer specialist, was refused permission to emigrate to Israel in 1973. He was sentenced in 1978 to 13 years in prison on charges of high treason, espionage and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

PCF'S LEROY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST, POLAND

PM251151 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Universality of Human Rights"]

[Text] It was because of the request of [PCF Politburo member] R. Leroy that France Inter's weekly "Friday Evening" program was devoted to human rights yesterday.

Speaking in the debate, the L'HUMANITE editor immediately asserted "the universality of human rights," which cannot be "sliced up" in any circumstances. But he noted that the campaign purporting to be for human rights was launched around 10 years ago to "kill the hope which socialism had aroused and acquit capitalism, giving it the benefit of the doubt." Then he recalled that the men who defend the exploitation regimes to which colonialism and wars gave birth are in no position to wage that battle.

He continued: "When a Polish worker dies in Nowa Huta, it is tragic; when a French worker is murdered by an employers' commando group, it is tragic.... But in the first case there is a situation which is the result of the distortions suffered by the socialist system and, in the second case, a phenomenon which is in the capitalist system's very nature."

Roland Leroy then stated that the Communists "stand by all victims of repression, coercion and censorship in the colonialist capitalist countries but also -- they have already said this -- in the socialist countries."

With regard to the socialist countries, he spoke of "distortions" and "mistakes and errors" but asserted that none of them has regressed on a historical scale. Returning to Poland, he expressed the view that the solution to the problems could only be "democratic and Polish."

Finally, he reaffirmed that in France the Communists want to build a society in which political, economic and social democracy exist together, "a French brand of socialism."

FRG'S CARSTENS CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROME

AU261550 Rome ANSA in English 0803 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 26 -- Visiting West German chief of state Karl Carstens will pay his respect to more than three hundred victims of a World War II Nazi reprisal massacre before meeting again today with his Italian counterpart Sandro Pertini.

Welcoming Carstens to Rome Monday, Pertini said that the "parallel history" of Italy and West Germany in the past thirty years has provided an "essential" contribution to Europe and to "overcoming the disastrous national rivalries of the past".

Europe, Pertini urged, with Spain and Portugal in its ranks, should become "a great economic and political community" with a "serious peace policy", fighting against "bloc" politics, the Berlin Wall and the arms race.

The same theme of Europe was the leitmotif of Carstens' speech too. He urged an "ulterior growth" of the European Community, which should play a bigger role in international politics for the sake of "peace, mankind and the well-being of its 271 million members". The West German president also called for a process of self-determination leading to German re-unification.

Reiteriating the 'great passion' he has for Italy, Carstens cited the close ties linking the Italian and West German peoples, their cultural traditions, political and economic ties as well as the 600,000 Italian immigrants making a "valid" contribution to his country's growth.

Before meeting Pertini again today, Carstens will pay a visit to the "Fosse Ardeatine" monument standing at the site of Nazi massacre and common burial-ground. He is also scheduled to visit the tomb of the unknown soldier at Italy's national monument in downtown Rome.

The meeting with Pertini later this morning will be attended by the two countries' foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo. Then he will be Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini's guest for lunch.

Genscher and Colombo met for three hours on Monday to discuss the recent summit talks between French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, strains in European-American trade relations and bilateral ties.

The West German diplomatic chief assured Colombo that no "new agreements" had been made between Bonn and Paris to alter their status in NATO alliance. All that Mitterrand and Kohl did, he added, was underscore the "particular relevance" of France's and West Germany's common security problems.

Both Genscher and Colombo agreed that European-American relations were "vital" for their joint defense and stressed the need for a joint strategy towards the Soviet Union, not in terms of a "trade war" but as a key factor for "European security".

On Monday, Carstens paid a visit to Rome Communist Mayor Ugo Vetere at city hall. The West German chief-of-state is due to fly home tomorrow after an audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

Views Relations With Italy

AU261614 Rome ANSA in English 1526 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 26 -- West German President Karl Carstens discussed relations between his country and Italy, the problem of Italian workers in Germany and reunification the two Germanies in an interview appearing in today's edition of the Rome daily "IL MESSAGGERO".

"Relations between West Germany and Italy have been in the past and are now good. We can depend on these relations to take a further step forward, together with the other European nations, 25 years after the creation of the European Economic Community.

"Our two countries drew the same political consequences from the catastrophe of the Second World War: reconstruction of a united Europe and a strong union with the great North American democracies", Carstens remarked in the interview.

The West German chief-of-state then dwelled at length on Italian President Sandro Pertini, with whom he met yesterday on the first day of his state visit to Italy. Carstens spoke of Pertini not only as president but as a person who "inspires feelings of respect and friendship."

Pertini who as an antifascist spent years in exile and in jail under the Nazis, visited West Germany three years ago and in that occasion visited a former Nazi concentration camp in Bavaria. Today Carstens will pay his respects to 335 Italians killed in a Nazi reprisal in Rome in 1944 and buried in a common grave at the Fosse Ardeatine.

Speaking of the past, Carstens said "we must never try to forget what happened then. I repeat, President Pertini embodies both the suffering and the reconciliation. There lies the importance and the greatness of what he has done for bilateral relations and for Europe itself."

Turning to the problem of unemployment in his country, Carstens mentioned Italian workers in West Germany (about 600 thousand). I cannot say they will be spared unemployment because the entire population is affected by it, but I can assure them that they are not worse off than German workers....".

Speaking about relations between East and West Germany, Carstens claimed that "the intimate tie between the two Germanies still exists" and that all Germans hope to remain "fraternally together".

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD261840 Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 26 Oct (DPA) — On the basis of the initiatives of their foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo, the FRG and Italy want to shape and promote European cooperation. Both sides spoke strongly in favor of an early expansion of the community to include Spain and Portugal. The talks took place on the second day of President Carsten's visit to Italy at the residence of the Italian president.

It was learned today following a talk lasting about 2 hours between President Sandro Pertini and President Karl Carstens that both governments are striving for an early meeting of the European Council. According to sources in the German delegation, Pertini spoke in favor of the longest possible periods in office for the two foreign ministers, Genscher and Colombo, in the interests of the foreign policy continuity of the two countries.

They said that Colombo called for closer integration of EEC institutions under government control and for a strengthening of the institutions. He said that it is necessary for the formation of opinion and decision-making between the 10 member states, which had become static, to be reinvigorated during the German presidency in the first half of 1983.

With regard to Poland, the two presidents are understood to have been of the opinion that West Europe must not reconcile itself with the situation there and must not leave Poland alone with its supply problem. Colombo and Pertini are understood to have strongly criticized the Soviet Union's arms policy. They hold the Soviet attitude, including the pressure being applied to Poland, responsible for the negative developments in Soviet-American relations.

Communique Released

AU262002 Rome ANSA in English 1952 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 26 -- Problems ranging from European unity, relations between the European Community and the United States and East-West relations to developments in the Middle East and the situation in Lebanon were covered today in a talk held by West German President Karl Carstens, on official visit to Italy since yesterday, and Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

A communique released at the end of the meeting reported that the visiting president and the premier reconfirmed their intentions to foster a climate of confidence and mutual understanding in the Middle East in bids based on the right to existence and security of all states of the region.

The two statesmen also agreed, the note said, on the point that "if this objective is to be reached for the tormented Middle East, the voice of reason and dialogue must prevail over the absurd recourse to the logic of arms and violence".

On the issue of strained ties between the U.S. and Europe, Carstens and Spadolini underscored the importance of overcoming the current difficulties connected U.S. Soviet gas-line sanctions and of drafting a joint strategy for economic and commercial relations with the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

COLOMBO PESSIMISTIC ON POLAND, PIPELINE SANCTIONS

AU270838 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, October 27 -- Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that not much hope can be attached to prospects for resuming a productive dialogue between the West and Eastern Europe and identified "the problem of Poland (as) one of the crucial knots in East-West relations" in a statement made to the Senate Tuesday.

Colombo also discussed the pending Italian decision on the purchase of Soviet natural gas to be pumped to Western Europe over the trans-Siberian pipeline now under construction. The foreign minister, responding to queries on developments in Poland following the Warsaw parliament decree dissolving the independent trade union movement, Solidarnosc, insisted that this piece of legislation "is the negation of the policy of national understanding General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared he intended to pursue, even after the coup of December 13 last year".

Discussing the Italian position on these issues, Colombo affirmed that "it has been clear and adequate" and added, "Italy, along with its allies, is now considering what the most suitable response might be to these most recent developments".

He went on to say he was convinced that political pressure "exercised in a harmonious and coordinated fashion among the Western countries could produce positive results". Italian activities in this area, the diplomatic chief declared, are conducted in keeping with the requirement to "impede a drastic worsening of the situation in Poland, a change which would involve a violent and irreparable break in East-West relations".

Continuing his statement to the Senate, Colombo affirmed, "we will not abandon the people of Poland. We support these people in their domestic struggle, those who continue the struggle, despite repression, for conditions more worthy of their traditions of culture and civilization".

Fielding queries on the "pause for reflection" the Rome government decided on before confirming the contract for the import of eight billion cubic meters of Soviet gas annually for 25 years, the foreign minister said that the issue was still being examined by the government.

The most recent Soviet extention of the deadline for an Italian decision, put on ice following the declaration of martial law in Poland last December, runs out Sunday. The original contract, signed by a subsidiary of the state energy agency, ENI, also provided for a one billion fifty million dollar stake in the pipeline construction for Italian industry for the supply of turbines, compressors and other parts and equipment.

Addressing himself to the side of the contract for the purchase of Soviet gas, Colombo referred to the need to settle differences among the five parties in the Rome coalition and to an assessment of "present and future energy requirements in relation to the possibility of diversifying our supply sources".

"As regards the general problem of Italian supplies for the Siberian pipeline", the foreign minister continued, "Italy, as have other European countries, has clearly maintained the position that contracts signed before the events in Poland must be honored."

He went on to affirm that the American sanctions applied to European manufacturers supplying the Soviets with parts and equipment built on U.S. license "cannot be applied not only because they extend beyond U.S. territory but also because they would have a retroactive effect".

At the beginning of October, U.S. Customs officials in New York seized four General Electric turbine rotors ready for shipment to Italy's Nuovo Pignone, a company on contract for parts and equipment for the Algerian trans-Mediterranean gasline and the Soviet gasline.

In this connection, the foreign minister said it will be necessary, in seeking out a solution to the problem, to steer clear of "dangerous answers or countermeasures against the United States". He recalled that Italy has been pressing for a global approach to the issues to replace unilateral sanctions which are, inevitably, conflictual in nature.

The foreign minister told the Senate that efforts now underway are aimed at a settlement for all matters connected to trade with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union "with full respect for the interests of all countries and consideration for the sacrifices of each".

PCI AIDE DENIES ZAGLADIN RECEIVED 'OVATION'

PM261013 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Oct 82 p 6

[PCI Bologna Federation Secretary Renzo Imbeni letter to L'UNITA]

[Text] Dear Macaluso [L'UNITA editor] Please accept this observation concerning a statement made in some reports, including L'UNITA's, of Zagladin's talk at Bologna's Gramsci Institute. The statement in question is the assertion that there was a virtual ovation when Zagladin said that the USSR will always defend socialism "to the last drop of blood." Frankly, that is an exaggeration. There was a large and attentive audience at the Gramsci Institute, mostly attracted by legitimate curiosity in an important event. There were a very large number of speakers, who can be divided into three categories: journalists, whose questions mostly concerned PCI-CPSU relations and Poland; foreign students attending Bologna University (Greeks, South Americans, Iranians, Palestinians; and representatives of the Gramsci Institute, which organized the talk, whose arguments were highly critical of the positions expressed by Zagladin. It is very strange that such a course of events could have prompted one newspaper to say: "The PCI men did not speak up, so Zagladin was able to score a point in his own favor." Many others reported events differently: "Those who expected some kind of spectacular contest between supporters and adversaries of Moscow were somewhat disappointed" (PAESE SERA); "Silence and folded arms during the 'toughest' parts of the report and polemically prolonged applause from the minority of the audience" (CORRIERE DELLA SERA); "Sincere applause came only from a few groups of sympathizers of the 'peace struggle' group, from Senator Nono Pasti's supporters and from a few white-haired party members" (IL MANIFESTO).

So there were no ovations. There were several bursts of applause for comrades of the Gramsci Institute -- for the comrade who asked: "When you people in Moscow take your decisions do you realize the difficulties that you cause for our struggle?"; for the Palestinian student who bitterly informed Zagladin that he could not share his optimism about the Middle East; and for Zagladin at the end of his talk and his subsequent replies. On a couple of occasions, when certain passages were considered significant, the applause was of the nature of a claque (a few people clapped loudly and for a long time). The audience mostly reacted with "silence and folded arms" to this demonstration of uncritical approbation of the theses expounded. This being so, the Gramsci Institute can be satisfied with the success of the initiative and we Italian Communists can also be satisfied with having given further proof that we prefer dialogue and discussion to fabrication, even when stances are so far apart and so different on matters of principle and on specific acts of great importance to the peoples' future.

POPE VOICES DESIRE TO IMPROVE TIES WITH PRC

AU261537 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Rome October 26 -- Pope John Paul II has voiced confidence that "the obstacles between the Holy See and Beijing will be removed and that an appropriate channel will be found for resuming and pursuing talks between the two sides.

The Polish-born pope left the Vatican last night to pay a call on the Gregorian University in downtown Rome to commemorate Jesuit scholar Matteo Ricci, the pioneer of talks between China and the Roman Catholic Church four centuries ago.

Matteo ricci's grave in Beijing was compared to a wheat germ hidden in the earth which will one day bring an abundant harvest. "It represents an eloquent appeal in Rome and Beijing to resume the dialogue started by him four hundred years ago with so much love and success", the pope said.

According to the pope, a resumption of dialogue will make it possible for Chinese Catholics to feel at home with their national community as well as within the church. "We are sure", the church leader asserted, "that it would be a benefit to the Chinese nation as well as to the Catholic Church...."

The pope also voiced the hope that Jesuits may one day be able to return to China, where they were highly valued for their culture at the time of Matteo Ricci.

CORRIERE DELLA SERA GOES INTO RECEIVERSHIP

AU231512 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, October 23 -- As of Thursday, Italy's most widely circulated daily newspaper, Milan's "CORRIERE DELLA SERA", and the Rizzoli publishing empire went into receivership. Two court-appointed receivers are now at the helm of the publishing empire.

The two receivers are Luigi Della Rocca and Luigi Guastri. Their task is to draft a list of the publishing firm's creditors and prepare two creditors' assemblies which in just over three months from now will have to cast a vote in favor or against the receivers' year-long management.

Publisher Angelo Rizzoli had asked the Milan court to put his vast publishing firm into receivership to get a reprieve from his creditors who had called in his debts in the last two months. According to Rizzoli estimates, the firm has a total of 200 million dollars of outstanding debts.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ INTERVIEWED ON PARTY POLICIES

PM261441 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Oct 82 p 13

[Interview with Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez in Orense by Ramon Pi; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The government program for the next 4 years put forward by the PSOE; is it a socialist party? What is left of the socialist aspiration? What is being dropped, albeit only temporarily, from the Socialist program?

[Answer] I know that that debate is public and also that it has arisen within my own party. But the question is: Of what does the Socialist program consist and how does it define itself? In my opinion, if socialism has a possible definition, it is the enhancement of democracy. If there is any way of defining socialism, as I feel and believe it to be, it is as I have just said: in the individual field, the enhancement of individual freedoms; in the collective or social field, the enhancement of social freedoms.

[Question] But it cannot be said that that is its exclusive heritage, defining socialism.

[Answer] Of course not. The fact is that a program such as the one we are attempting to articulate and set in motion could also be accepted to a very considerable extent by a progressive bourgeoisie. That is absolutely true. In that sense, when asked whether the program is specifically socialist, it must be said that it is not -- not in that sense. It is a national program in a real sense of the term, and not hypernationalist. It seeks to resolve national, overall problems.

[Question] According to that, what is termed the PSOE's maximum program -- the fundamental aim, the socialist utopia -- would be at the end of that path, if you continue in that direction...

[Answer] The problem lies in the fact that the party's maximum program is a declaration of principles which inspired the beginning of a struggle which, at the beginning of the century, was exquisitely modest and cautious in its demands. In the thirties, the main Socialist demand was the 8-hour day, which was not introduced until Largo Caballero arrived at the Ministry of Labor. You will see: The plan for building a socialist society never ends. [answer ends]

How Will PSOE Program Be Financed?

The economic aspect of the PSOE's 4-year program constitutes an essential part of the overall program. In the interview broadcast on television it took up half the time available. But returning to it now was inevitable. The crisis situation, unemployment and the tremendous public deficit are certainly alarming signs and truly constitute challenges for any political force which comes to power.

Gonzalez explained to LA VANGUARDIA the guidelines of his economic program, which are summarized in this way: It proceeds from the assumption that the stagnation of the GDP in fact implies its irremediable decline. It is therefore necessary to increase the GDP, revive the economy as a condition for emerging from the crisis and combat unemployment. In accordance with this approach, the basic strategy intended to be followed is clearly Keynesian. The GDP will increase if investment is encouraged, if public expenditure increases, if exports are boosted and -- in order not to fuel inflation -- if domestic consumption remains stabilized and import costs are reduced as far as possible.

In the PSOE's strategy, the driving force to bring about increased private investment will be public investment -- selective public investment which will serve the sectors which require fewer imports and which promote our economy's export capability. Private enterprise must respond to ensure that the whole functions in accordance with the plans laid down.

Control over domestic consumption will be introduced to prevent inflation taking off on this side. To this end, wage increases will be adjusted to the estimates of the increase in the inflation rate forecast for the following year. According to Socialist estimates, the aim is to reduce the inflation rate to less than 10 percent within 4 years (it is currently 16.5 percent). This control over purchasing power is the principal element correcting the clearly expansionary nature of the PSOE's economic program, which in its secretary general's words, is a "controlled expansionary program."

However, we asked twice the extremely specific and fundamental question in view of this set of forecasts: Who will pay for this policy? How will the inevitable and very considerable increase in public expenditure -- not only in investment but also current expenditure -- be financed? There was no reply. So far there has been a single call for a crackdown on fraud, which Socialist spokesmen sometimes consider sufficient to curb the deficit and sometimes do not. But it was not possible to secure a detailed explanation of fiscal policy -- whether taxes will rise, and in accordance with what criteria; or of monetary policy -- will the "machine for printing bank notes" be cranked up?; or of budgetary policy -- how far is the deficit going to be taken and how will it be wiped out? The PSOE's "controlled expansionary program" has the consistency of any clearly Keynesian program, but it is a mystery in everything concerning its financing.

NATO, United States

The Socialists' opposition to Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance is known only too well. The gradual deescalation of the PSOE's formulations in this respect -- opposition to joining, withdrawal by a simple majority in the Chamber, a referendum, freezing of membership status without direct involvements in defense issues -- have not erased, however, the Socialist Party's negative attitude toward the Western defense bloc. But the fact is that, in addition, there now arises an issue closely connected with the former, which the revision of the agreement already negotiated with the United States and awaiting ratification.

[Answer] The Spanish right believes that it can create problems for us by making clear our apparent contradictions, and it is now brandishing an alleged irritation on the part of the Americans if we revise the agreement....

[Question] But it was not the Spanish right but the Americans themselves who said they were hoping that a future, different government would respect the inherited agreements.

[Answer] Yes. The Americans have some extremely sound practices in their foreign policy which I would like for my country. For instance, they have the sound practice of ratifying in the Senate any agreement or treaty with other countries. It must be assumed that they would allow us to have that sound practice. Or is the Spanish right going to make us give in to the extent of denying us the possibility of ratifying, or otherwise, an agreement? So far there is a bilateral agreement which I describe as technically good -- better than the previous agreements -- but which could pose a problem for us. A bilateral agreement must meet two requirements: Spanish needs and, in this instance, U.S. needs. The needs which I am interested in defending are Spanish needs. If that agreement meets Spain's defense and security needs, there will be no problem. If the Western bloc's defense needs are being considered, I do not need the agreement. They already have enough with the Western bloc. Why do I want an agreement? The protection of our weak points in defense, not the northeast border, matters to me. [answer ends]

Coalitions

One of the issues which political observers are already pondering in this election period is the morphology, the shape, of the government which will emerge from the polls.

[Question] Let us take, Mr Gonzalez, several hypotheses. Would you govern relying on a majority minority?

[Answer] No. I believe that, in order to govern, a majority which will be independent of a systematically precarious situation in parliament is necessary.

[Question] So what is the Socialist Party's hope?

[Answer] That is clear: to win by an absolute majority.

[Question] And if that is not achieved?

[Answer] Well then, I can see two possibilities. One which I suspect would be for all the more or less camouflaged rightwing parties to reach agreement, even if they had only one deputy more than the Socialist Party, to prevent the Socialist Party's governing. That is one of the possibilities which I suspect. If that does not happen, or is impossible because of the parliamentary arithmetic, there is the other possibility, which would be that of making a necessary effort at aggregation to secure a majority. However, I sincerely believe that we can secure an absolute majority. [answer ends]

National Autonomy Pact Is Necessary

The issue of the autonomies is a mandatory topic for LA VANGUARDIA in a meeting with the PSOE secretary general. One of the pivotal points of the political confrontation in Catalonia is precisely the different conceptions of the organization of the state of the autonomies. Gonzalez said in this report:

"My idea of what could happen in the future from the autonomy viewpoint is as follows: I believe that wide-ranging but serious agreement on the implementation of autonomy is necessary in Catalonia and in the state's communities as a whole. That agreement entails a policy of transferences of powers, services and personnel, and it entails above all a solid conception, it being understood that solidarity is something required not only by the central government of the autonomous governments but also by each autonomous government of the states as a whole. And I believe that it is necessary to attempt to achieve a kind of major agreement on the implementation of autonomy which will far and away transcend the petty misfortunes which minor electoral confrontations may involve.

[Question] A pact, an agreement, among whom?

[Answer] All the institutional sectors should be involved in that: the governments of the autonomous communities and the whole of the party political or politico-parliamentary representative forces of each of the communities. For instance, I wish to comment now on the Basque Country. I would deem it splendid to receive from the Basque Country the proposal of the minimum common denominator of the Basque Country's autonomy aspirations. Minimum common denominator for whom? For all the political forces involved. Don't tell me this or that party defines or expresses autonomy, even if it has 40 percent of the votes.... which it does not have, anyway; we alone have over 50 percent of the votes in Andalusia. A minimum common denominator expressing the desire capable of being shared by everybody.

[Question] And could that agreement which you propose include a reconsideration of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process?

[Answer] The organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process is currently subject to the constitutional court's opinion, and it is the latter which will tell us in what way it is in keeping with the Constitution.

[Question] Of course, but I am referring to a hypothetical reconsideration of what is left of the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, of what is approved as constitutional.

[Answer] If you wish to make me say that I am going to scrap the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, to use a graphic expression, I say that I am not going to scrap it. What I do say is that the organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process seems to me completely inadequate for the blueprint for the implementation of autonomy which I want. Somebody will immediately say that I want more of an organic law on the harmonization of the autonomy process, and that is not so. What I want is to undertake a real implementation of autonomy which will involve us all, to prevent the autonomies being made the target for confrontation among the political parties, because it should be one of the foundations, one of the pillars of democracy, of what is called basic consensus for the functioning of democracy. Otherwise it is impossible to build the state of the autonomies. Of that I am fully aware.

PCE'S SARTORIUS COMMENTS ON PARTY PROBLEMS

PM261501 Madrid YA in Spanish 18 Oct 82 p 60

[Interview with PCE Executive Committee member Nicolas Sartorius by Anabel Diez and Maria Luisa Donoso; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] YA: In what way do you believe the thwarted putschist conspiracy will influence the election campaign?

Sartorius: As a political assessment, I believe that the matter demonstrates once more something that we in the PCE have been tirelessly repeating. There are conspiring elements attempting to overturn the current political situation. When democracy is threatened, democratic forces should unite against that threat. The transition is not yet over.

YA: And what impact could it have on the voting trend?

Sartorius: On the one hand it could make the vote of fear work, although I do not believe that this will have great results. The opposite could happen: That is, it could arouse sympathy toward the most vigorous stances against putschism. It is the PCE which is adopting the strongest stances; the proof is that the standing committee of the congress met on our initiative.

YA: If the PCE registers a considerable decline in the next election, do you envisage any kind of strategy to prevent the party from splitting?

Sartorius: Well, first of all, I must say that the latest opinion polls register a significant rise for the PCE. But at any event the party will not split. Obviously there is higher morale within the party with good election results, but at any event nothing will happen to the PCE.

Legacy With Difficulties

YA: Continuing with the hypothesis of an unfavorable result for the PCE, would the party attempt to make its voice heard through the workers' commissions?

Sartorius: I believe that the PCE should have its own voice. The workers' commissions are an independent trade union and will continue to have an independent policy whatever happens.

YA: In your opinion, what are the causes of the PCE's poor results?

Sartorius: In the 1979 legislative elections and afterward in the municipal elections, we rose. But after the policy of consensus broke down, a very strong trend toward a two-party system began to assert itself through the news media and other forces. The 23 February [1981] coup may have also created some fear which harmed the PCE's prospects, and there have also been shortcomings and mistakes on its own part.

YA: But, over and above these objective factors, do you not wonder why the Communist Party does not take root in Spanish society?

Sartorius: Obviously it is a question which we should ask ourselves. When a party loses votes in a democratic society, the fact is that it has not succeeded in communicating well. It must also be borne in mind that we have emerged from 40 years of dictatorship, and there is a whole image of the Communists. The legacy we received has brought us many difficulties.

YA: So are you already resigned to never surmounting the "20 deputy" barrier?

Sartorius: Not at all. I believe that the PCE has a considerable area in the future. If we do things well, we have a considerable future.

YA: What do you believe is the reason for the deliberate distancing of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] with respect to the PCE?

Sartorius: It could be due to the fact that the PSOE leadership is seeking to gain ground for the PCE; a tactic which leads to the weakening of the left. I approve of the PSOE's growing by enlarging its area rightward, but it is not logical with the program it is putting forward for it to take away votes from the left. If that policy of sidelining the PCE is confirmed, it is a concession to the right. Nobody believes that changes can be made in Spain by splitting the left and setting it at odds with itself, because it is not merely a matter of sidelining a name but of sidelining those who are socially behind the PCE; 2 million people who voted for us in 1979, and this is an essential force for making any change in Spain.

YA: But is not the PCE convinced at heart that the PSOE will have to reckon with you, just as has happened in the city councils?

Sartorius: I do not know at what level, but the PSOE will have to reckon with us at some point. The problem is the timing, because it could come too late and a dynamic of weakening and failure entered if they attempt the adventure of change on their own.

No Blank Check

YA: Might you set some condition for cooperating with the PSOE?

Sartorius: Even if a joint policy is conducted, nobody hands over a blank check. Agreements are achieved on the basis of negotiations, and in a policy of unity everybody makes concessions, but everybody also gains. I believe that Socialists, Communists, Adolfo Suarez and Lavilla would find two or three issues on which to agree. I cannot understand why the Socialists, who have a historic opportunity to head an operation which will alleviate this country's problems, are adopting the stances they are. We would also benefit -- but the country especially.

MADRID PAPER CARRIES PREPOLL VOTING FORECAST

PM261325 [Editorial Report] Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 October 1982 publishes an eight-page special supplement containing the results of an opinion poll on voting intentions in the 28 October Spanish general election, conducted 16-19 October among 18,255 people throughout Spain by Sofemasa.

Allowing for the trend, the poll forecasts the following distribution of votes: Spanish Socialists Workers Party (PSOE), 42.9 percent; Popular Alliance, 21.2 percent; Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), 5.7 percent; PCE, 5.2 percent; Democratic and Social Center (CDS), 3.5 percent; others, 8.5 percent; blank votes, 1.3 percent; don't know/no reply and undecided, 11.7 percent.

These results indicate the following allocation of seats in the Congress of Deputies: PSOE, 193-217; Popular Alliance, 87-107; UCD, 7-12; PCE 8-11; CDS, 4-5; Convergence and Union, 8-9; Basque Nationalist Party, 8-10; Henri Batasuna, 4-5; Republican Left of Catalonia, 1; Basque Left, 3; others, 1.

In answer to a question about personal preferences concerning the future prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez (PSOE) scored 44.4 percent; followed by Manuel Fraga Iribarne (Popular Alliance) with 22.7 percent; Adolfo Suarez (CDS) with 6.2 percent; Landelino Lavilla (UCD), with 4.6 percent; and Santiago Carrillo (PCE), with 4.5 percent.

ARMY TO ENSURE MAXIMUM SECURITY FOR ELECTIONS

NC261542 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct. 26 (AFP) -- The Spanish Army began taking up positions today at public buildings and strategic sites in major cities in preparation for Thursday's legislative elections, a reliable source said here.

The army has been assigned to ensuring security of public buildings and installations to free state security forces for surveillance of voting offices and political figures, the source said.

All Spanish police are to be on patrol Thursday, the Interior Ministry has said.

In Bilbao, meanwhile, police sources reported an abortive grenade attack today on two police armored vehicles travelling there from San Sebastian. A grenade exploded behind the second vehicle, the sources said.

The two assailants, who were in a car, carried a grenade-launcher and a machine-gun, the sources added.

In another development, three suspected members of the Basque Military-ETA organization have been arrested in Guipuzcoa and Navarra, the government's anti-terrorist command announced here today.

Those arrested were accused of supplying Military-ETA with information on barracks in the Basque Country, movements of police and Civil Guard vehicles and on police and industrialists.

On October 2, authorities uncovered plans for a coup d'etat plot the day before the vote, while the Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups of October 1 (GRAPO) have warned they would attack polling places.

DENMARK

U.S. POLISH SANCTIONS 'ADD INSULT TO INJURY'

PM211155 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Oct 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Europe's Frustration"]

[Text] The attitude toward the United States which emerged at the EEC foreign ministers' meeting at Nyborg was very critical, and rightly so. Despite all the efforts to find a compromise in the current conflicts over steel exports and the pipeline, the U.S. administration seems almost to be intent on making things worse in its relations with Europe. Two weeks ago the same circle of ministers attended a similar weekend meeting with their U.S. counterpart in Canada, where allegiance was sworn and promises of consultations on the issues which could divide the United States and Europe in the future were made. But obviously the news of this has not yet reached Washington. Early last week President Reagan proclaimed -- without consulting the governments in Europe -- new sanctions against Poland in reaction to the dissolution of Solidarity. At the end of the week he announced that the Soviet Union will be allowed to buy an additional 23 million tons from U.S. grain stores with an additional guarantee that U.S. deliveries in the next 6 months will not be halted by a new grain embargo. With one hand Reagan is waging a trade war against the Soviet Union using Europe's industrial exports, and with the other he forswears the notion of imposing sanctions on U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union, as if it were his intention to add insult to injury.

Little wonder that the European foreign ministers showed their dissatisfaction and asked their chairman, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, to make representations to Washington about the total absence of briefings and consultations. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen will be able to explain the critical attitude at the right time and place -- by word of mouth, in writing and by using body language. After the Nyborg meeting he was a little vague about when he would do so, and he is rightly dubious about whether now is the right time. It is a fact that it will be impossible to talk to the United States before the elections. Reagan's announcement of guaranteed embargo-free grain was an offer to the Soviet Union, but first and foremost it was a message to U.S. farmers. A fall in incomes in the Midwest farming states is giving rise to serious political concern in these weeks prior to the election because it could mean a decrease in the number of Republican votes and only massive grain sales to the Soviet Union can put matters right. The Soviet Union did not buy more than half of last year's 23 million-ton harvest [surplus], and less than 2 million tons of this year's harvest has been sold to the Soviet Union, whereas [Soviet], purchases in Canada are much greater. Reagan will have to do what he can, and more, to show the farmers that he wants to end Soviet reticence, even though this will cost him votes in Nyborg.

FINLAND

FINNISH SDP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

For Soviet and Finnish reportage on the Soviet-Finnish talks now taking place in the USSR, including the arrival of the Finnish delegation on 25 October names of the members in the delegations, and summaries of the Tikhonov-Sorsa talks, see the Western Europe section of the 27 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIST PARTY SPLIT ON DEVALUATION TACTICS

PM261659 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[Unattributed report: "Kajanoja Loses in Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Vote"]

[Excerpt] Friday's [22 October] meeting of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee was a tough showdown with the party leadership and a clear demonstration against the way in which the Communists acted in connection with the devaluation crisis. Party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja, contrary to his expectations, did not win the approval of the Central Committee for the party's agreement with the Social Democrats.

Kajanoja himself was the first to admit that he seemed to be the loser and that the vote must be seen as some sort of vote of no confidence in the party leadership.

However, the Central Committee made do with demonstrating its dissatisfaction. A direct rejection of the agreement -- which would probably have led to Kajanoja's having felt obliged to resign and would have made the split in the People's Democratic Movement a fact -- did not win the support of the majority of the members.

Although such a proposal was put foward by a group within the Communist Party's minority faction, it was voted down with a comfortable majority.

The two proposals which were left in the final vote were Kajanoja's, which could be interpreted as direct approval of the agreement with Sorsa and which followed the line taken by the Finnish People's Democratic League Executive meeting during the weekend by 30 votes to 13, and a proposal from Tutta Tallgren, who had voted against the agreement at a meeting of the Communist Party's Politburo.

Tallgren's proposal simply expressed regret that the decision about the terms for future cooperation in government by the People's Democrats was made over the heads of the Central Committee, without directly rejecting the agreement reached by the party leaders.

In the final vote Tallgren's proposal won by 27 votes to 23.

USSR PROTESTS THATCHER'S WEST BERLIN VISIT

LD261326 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1311 GMT 26 Oct 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] The Soviet Union today officially protested to Britain over the arrangements for Mrs Thatcher's visit on Friday to West Berlin.

The protest was delivered by the Soviet ambassador in London, Mr Viktor Popov, to Foreign Office Minister Mr Malcolom Rifhind.

Mr Popov had asked to call at the Foreign Office this morning specifically to deliver the protest.

The Soviet Union is protesting that when Mrs Thatcher visits West Berlin, she will be accompanied by the new West German Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl.

The Soviet Union says Dr Kohl's presence breaches the post-war agreement between Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union on the administration of Germany.

The Soviet Union invariably protests when West German politicians visit West Berlin on official business, and the Foreign Office is regarding today's move as a "ritual protest."

Mr Popov was told at the Foreign Office today that Britain did not agree with the Soviet interpretation of the agreement and that the British Government did not consider the agreement will be breached by Dr Kohl's accompanying Mrs Thatcher to West Berlin.

PAPER VIEWS REAGAN ATTITUDE TO USSR TRADE

PM211335 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Oct 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Trading With Russia"]

[Text] Two large trade deals between the West and Russia are causing fierce dissension between America and the European NATO allies -- America's grain sales to Moscow and European co-operation in financing and building the Siberian gas pipeline. President Reagan has now said that the United States would be willing to lift the embargo on equipment for the pipeline if the European allies agree to "a better set of restrictions." Administration officials later said that the United States was looking for a "broad redefinition" of the economic relationship between East and West. This provides an opening which European governments should seize on with alacrity. If the European response is sluggish and cynical a great opportunity will have been missed.

There is no more urgent task for the West than to agree on how to handle economic relations with Russia during the next few crucial years. These will be the years which will see the changing of the guard in the top Russian leadership. What sort of leadership will emerge, post-Brezhnev, could be strongly affected for good or ill by perceptions in Moscow of the West's economic policies. The Soviet economy is in a perilous state. There must be those in the younger echelons of leadership who are keenly aware of the dangers of collapse unless more liberalised economic policies can be introduced into the present ossified system.

Western policies should be designed to offer Russia incentives to liberalise internally. This is where Mr Reagan's policy on grain sales is most open to criticism. The President has justified it by saying that it drains off hard currency from Russia, whereas the pipeline will be feeding hard currency in. That may be true, but the greater truth is that it is cheaper for Russia to buy American grain than it would be to re-structure her agriculture. The new American quotas for grain sales, if all taken up, would mean that the United States would be supplying more than 55 per cent of total Soviet grain imports. Without the assurance of imports of this size, those who want economic liberalisation would have a much stronger hand to play.

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS AT EEC MEETING IN LUXEMBOURG

NC261056 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0630 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The foreign minister of the republic, Mr Rolandhis, speaking at a meeting of the Cyprus-EEC Association Council in Luxembourg said that relations between Cyprus and the EEC have entered a stage of deep crisis. He said it was essential that negotiations start at the beginning of next year so that the second financial protocol can come into force in January 1984. Mr Rolandhis also referred to the trade gap between Cyprus and the Community which, he pointed out, was widening year by year. He observed that in 1981 Cyprus' trade deficit with the EEC was 179 million pounds compared with 134 million in 1980.

Speaking afterwards, Mr Rolandhis expressed disappointment over the way Cyprus was being treated by the EEC. He said: In the case of the Falklands, the Community imposed sanctions against the aggressor and came out in support of Britain, but in the case of Cyprus, the Community was punishing Cyprus, which was a victim of aggression. Mr Rolandhis described the concessions offered by the Community as insignificant and said the Cyprus Government will decide on the basis of his report whether to hold negotiations on the EEC offer.

Returns to Cyprus

NC261437 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned this afternoon from his visits to Tunisia and Luxembourg. In Tunisia, Mr Rolandhis attended the meeting of the committee of non-aligned countries for the Palestinian issue with the PLO leader, Mr 'Arafat. Mr Rolandhis also had a private visit with the PLO leader. In Luxembourg, the foreign minister led the Cypriot delegation in the 8th session of the Cyprus-EEC Association Council.

SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES KIPRIANOU'S MOSCOW VISIT

NC261240 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that President Kiprianou's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union objectively constitutes a very important event within the framework of efforts for the internationalization and promotion of the Cyprus cause, and for strengthening the Republic of Cyprus as a state which, he stressed, Cyprus' enemies have been striving so hard to undermine. For this reason, the spokesman emphasized, it is not right to give interpretations and to make speculations that serve the plans and the intentions of Cyprus' enemies.

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT TO BE RESTORED IN 1983

NC260835 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Egypt and Cyprus have agreed to restore relations to their former high level in 6 months' time. The agreement was reached during a meeting held in Cairo about 15 days ago [as published] but which was kept secret. The meeting took place between Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ali and Cypriot Communications and Works Minister Mavrellis, who was accompanied by Mr Y. Khatzianastasiou, secretary general of the Ministry of Communications and Works.

According to our information, it was agreed that a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce should visit Cairo very shortly, to be followed a little later by a delegation of the Cyprus House of Representatives. The invitation will come from the Egyptian side.

Mr Mavrellis and Mr Khatzianastasiou were authorized by the Government of Cyprus to negotiate an agreement for the restoration of relations between the two countries during their visit to Cairo. During this visit they also discussed questions connected with Cyprus Airways flights.

When in Cairo 20 days ago [as published] on their way to Kenya for an official visit, Mavrellis and Khatzianastasiou met with 'Ali and had a cordial talk, during which it was agreed to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The meeting was kept secret and nothing was announced by either the Cypriot or Egyptian side.

According to our information, both Egypt and Cyprus favor the restoration of relations, which were severed following the well-known incidents at Larnaca Airport a few years ago.

DENKTAS ON TALKS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

TA261917 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas has said that there is no way other than the intercommunal talks for an agreement to be reached between the two countries. He added that he and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar share the same opinion regarding this issue.

Denktas arrived in Istanbul this evening after holding talks with the UN secretary general in New York regarding the Cyprus problem. In his arrival statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Denktas said that Perez de Cuellar agrees with him that approaching the Cyprus problem from other angles would endanger the intercommunal talks. Denktas stated that during the talks he asked Perez de Cuellar to ensure that the United Nations does whatever is necessary about the accumulation of arms in Cyprus by the Greek Cypriots.

Denktas said that while in New York he held meetings with the representatives of several countries and briefed them on the Cyprus problem.

Denktas will spend the night in Istanbul. He will go to Cyprus tomorrow.

KONUK: NO NEED FOR EEC PEACE FORCE ON ISLAND

TA251615 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Acting President and President of the Legislative Assembly Nejat Konuk has said that under the present conditions of peace and security there is no need for an EEC peace force to be stationed in Cyprus and that it is out of the question for such a force to be stationed on the island.

Asked to comment on reports about a proposal to station a peace force composed of troops from EEC countries in Cyprus, Konuk said that the Turkish Cypriot Government did not know of such a proposal and that, in fact, there was no need for such a move.

Konuk recalled that in July 1974 Turkey had used its right and the authority granted to it by international agreements and intervened in Cyrpus. In so doing, Konuk added, Turkey saved Cyrpus' independence as well as preventing a terrible massacre of Turkish Cypriots. And during the 8 years that have since passed, there have been no incidents between the two communities on the island.

COMMENTATOR URGES BOMBING OF MISSILES IN SOUTH

NC260945 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 22 Oct 82 p 4

["Through My Eyes" column by Semih S. Umar]

[Excerpts] The Kiprianou administration, which has arbitarily transferred the anniversary of the establishment of the Cyprus Republic from 16 August to 1 October, organized a show, out of ulterior motives, to display some missiles and other heavy weapons. This show by the Greeks, who are notorious for their boastfulness, must have annoyed sensible Greek Cypriots. They, too, know quite well that whatever has so far befallen the Greek Cypriot community and Greece is the result of having inflated ideas.

We do not know if what happened to Syria in Lebanon recently can open the eyes of the Greek Cypriots. But for those who have eyes to see, the truth is that ghastly-looking weapons like missiles and aeroplanes, which the Syrian friends of the Greek Cypriots purchased from the Soviet Union for millions of dollars, were wasted and almost never used. This is no different from what will befall the Greek Cypriots, who will keep on admiring the missiles and begin dreaming of superiority. One does not have to be a genius to realize that the only purpose the missiles and heavy weapons can serve in Cyprus is to provoke Turkey, but we do not know if the Creek Cypriots possess this kind of wisdom. If they did, they would see that the geographic position of Cyprus as an island deprives the Greek Cypriots of any kind of defense against Turkey. The Greek Cypriots would be wise to ask themselves what purposes these missiles will serve against the Turkish planes which -- taking off from a base in Kayseri -- could reach the skies of Cyprus, wave after wave, shaking the face of nature, knowing as they do how to escape detection by radar.

Or do they expect the Greek planes based on Crete to successfully protect Cyprus and enable their missiles to operate successfully? Yes, but if this does not happen, won't the entire island become a graveyard for the Greek Cypriots? Is there no one among them, we wonder, who will explain to the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots that an attack against the Turkish Army in Cyprus could in all probability end up in Athens?

However, we are of the opinion that what Turkey must do immediately is to determine the position of these missiles and other military installations as well as the centers of the anti-Turkish organizations and bomb them without delay. Otherwise, the stupidity of the Greek Cypriots will cost them, as well as us and the entire island, a lot.

BRIEFS

TRADE RELATIONS WITH BAHRAIN -- Commerce and Industry Minister Yeoryios Andreou has met with Bahraini Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Habib Ahmad al-Qasim and discussed bypartite issues, including the imminent visit of a Cypriot trade delegation to the Arabian Gulf states. Al-Qasim assured Andreou efforts will be made for the success of the Cypriot trade delecation. The two ministers expressed satisfaction over development of trade relations between the two countries and agreed to make efforts toward their further improvement. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 26 Oct 82 NC]

PAPANDREOU RECOMMENDS PASOK DEPUTY'S EXPULSION

NC262102 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The cabinet meeting under Prime Minister Papandreou dealt this evening with the municipal election and its results. After a proposal by the prime minister, Interior Minister Yennimatas analyzed the election results and stressed that, on the basis of an objective estimation, the goal of electing municipal and communal officials who, in their greatest majority, believe in the institution of local self-government, which they will promote, was achieved. In this way, Yennimatas stressed, local self-government, through a continual transfer to it of authority and funds, will soon reach the fulfillment of the government's vision for a local self-government, fully functioning in the service of the people.

The prime minister announced his recommendation to the cabinet that PASOK Deputy Dhimitrios Khondrokoukis be referred to the disciplinary council with a request for expulsion. The prime minister stated that, with the exception of Khondrokoukis, all the movement's deputies voted in favor of the abolition of the cross of preference in the Chamber of Deputies and that those absent sent cables stating that they favored abolition. Papandreou then referred to the benefits of the abolition of the cross of preference, stressing that the measure opens new horizons in the country's political history.

RIZOSPASTIS CRITICIZES PASOK OVER ELECTIONS

NC261829 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 26 Oct 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column]

[Text] Candidates supported by the KKE last Sunday clashed with PASOK-supported candidates in 37 municipalities. This confrontation was not necessary, because the course of democratic cooperation was open. The ruling party, however, did not want to follow this course. At the least, this confrontation could have had the character of democratic competition. The PASOK leadership, however, did not want this either. It threw into the election battle not only the authority of its ministers but also all the advantages of power, employing them in the very same manner as the rightwing: threats, promises, handouts and all sorts of bargaining. Despite all this, the KKE-supported candidates won in 24 of the 37 "duels." Why? Because the majority of citizens preferred the most able and unity-minded mayors and condemned the candidates who broke up democratic unity and put forth the question of PASOK's "self-supporting character" instead of promoting the interests of the citizens. In addition, the spectres of cold war anticommunism, which the government candidates and Averof attempted to resurrect, proved ineffective. Even conservative citizens have confidence in the KKE's handling of their interests. Finally, it was also because the followers of the ruling party, after 1 year's experience, do not have any more faith in its self-supporting character and turn their hopes toward the prospect of democratic cooperation. PASOK, the government and the prime minister must draw their lessons from these election results. This, however, cannot be done through unfounded and dangerous allegations like the ones delivered by the prime minister in his evening statement, when he lost his cool because of the election results.

BRIEFS

EEC AGRICULTURAL FUNDS -- Greece will receive 60 billion drachma in 1983 from the European Community Agricultural Fund and specifically from the section which guarantees the prices of agricultural products. As stated by Agriculture Minister Simitis, the EC committee predicts that Greece will receive approximately 57 percent more funds in 1983 than in 1982. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Oct 82 NC]

TUNISIAN INTERIOR MINISTER BEGINS CONTACTS

TA251903 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Official talks between the Turkish and Tunisian interior ministers were held in Ankara today. Tunisian Interior Minister Driss Guiga, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, called on Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner this morning. Cetiner said that they would exchange views on issues concerning their ministries and that he would brief the visiting minister on the activities of the Interior Ministry and affiliated organizations. Cetiner said that the purpose was to further develop the relations between the two countries.

Guiga said Ataturk was a great leader for Tunisian youth. Guiga pointed out that since Tunis had gained its independence it had had close relations with Turkey and that they wanted to develop these relations even further.

The visiting minister later held separate meetings with the deputy commander of the gendarme forces and with the security director general. He then called on National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken. In the afternoon, he was received by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara.

The Turkish and Tunisian delegations headed by the interior ministers of the two respective countries held their official talks in the afternoon. They discussed the fields on which the two countries will cooperate. Guiga will visit the gendarme school and police institute in Ankara tomorrow.

Security Cooperation

TA261347 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The Turkish and Tunisian security organizations will cooperate in fighting international terrorism and narcotics, it was announced at the end of the official talks held in Ankara between Turkish and Tunisian delegations headed respectively by Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner and Interior Minister Driss Guiga.

The Interior Ministry has announced that the Turkish and Tunisian security organizations will cooperate in training, fighting narcotics and international terrorism. According to the announcement, the security officials of the two countries will hold more frequent contacts to develop their cooperation.

ASSEMBLY RATIFIES ACCORDS WITH TUNISIA, SYRIA

TA220857 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0845 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 21 Oct (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly ratified Thursday the following accords:

-- Turkish-Tunisian consular affairs accord;

-- Turkish-Tunisian mutual legal assistance in judicial and commercial affairs accord;

-- Turkish-Syria extradition of criminals and mutual legal assistance accord.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers approved an accord signed with the U.N. development program for preservation of historically and geographically important Goreme (Cappadocia of ancient times) region under which the U.S. will supply 107,000 dollars as well as architectural experts.

Turkey and Czechoslovakia signed a protocol Wednesday on highway traffic between the two countries. Under the new protocol, the quota of Turkish trucks transiting Czechoslovakia was brought up to 4000.

MEETING ON BENELUX COUNTRIES' VISAS CONCLUDES

TA222050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The meeting on the visa requirements imposed by the Benelux countries, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, on Turkish citizens has ended. During the meeting, which was held in Ankara, Turkey asked the Benelux countries to lift the visa requirements. The Benelux delegation said that this was impossible at this stage.

Our correspondent has learned that at the meeting the two sides discussed the measures that can be taken to simplify the VISA procedures. The Benelux delegation was told that asking Turkish citizens applying for a visa to produce a return ticket was creating problems. The Turkish delegation asked that this requirement be lifted. The Benelux delegation said that this request would be studied.

Meanwhile, the Benelux countries agreed to grant visas more easily to those Turkish workers who retired in those countries, came back to Turkey, and then had to return to those countries for certain procedures.

The next meeting on the issue will be held in Luxembourg at a date to be set later.

RAILWAY PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED 22 OCT

TA221836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A protocol was signed in Istanbul today at the end of 2 days of talks between Turkish and Bulgarian railway delegations. Under the protocol, the Europe-Bulgaria-Sirkeci railroad, which is scheduled to be completed in 1985, will be electrified. Also, the necessary measures will be taken to improve the communications system in the railway network between Bulgaria and Sirkeci.

SPOKESMAN DENIES SECRET TALKS WITH U.S.

TA261612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Oct (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman dismissed press reports that the U.S. had secretly contacted Turkey. "The reports were due to a deliberate misassessment of the high level talks between the delegations of the two countries at the joint defense group meeting."

The report in question concerned modernization and enlargement of a number of airports in Turkey, alleging that those airports would be used in an operation the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force might launch in the Middle East and the Gulf region and that the U.S. had secretly contacted Turkey to this effect.

EVREN SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION, RELIGION

TA261340 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Erzurum on 26 October -- recorded]

[Summary] My dear citizens, as you know, I explained various aspects of the constitution in Trabzon yesterday, and over radio and television the day before yesterday. I referred to various criticisms levelled against it. Actually, this is the purpose of this tour. This is our third visit to Erzurum since the 12 September operation.

My dear citizens, you will recall that prior to the 12 September operation, Kars and Erzurum, two neighboring big and historic provinces, treated one another as enemies. They would not let the buses of each other's province cross their respective territories. It was a very bitter experience. It was not the citizens of these two provinces who cultivated this enmity; it was perpetrated by traitors who desired the destruction of this nation and country and the elimination of our unity and solidarity. Thank God that today fraternity, unity and solidarity reign here as well as everywhere in the country.

As you know, I told you that the previous constitution, which enabled those who wanted to disrupt the unity and solidarity of our nation to continue their activities, would be revised and submitted for your approval. I had even given a timetable. Now I will give various explanations in connection with the various articles of the new constitution, which will go into effect with your approval on 7 November.

"As I announced in Trabzon yesterday, we did not copy this constitution from those of Western countries. We took care to prepare a constitution suitable for the Turkish nation. Some ask whether the Turkish nation does not deserve to have a constitution like the ones in Western countries. Of course it deserves it. It is because the Turkish nation deserves it that I have not made any amendments to the fundamental rights and freedoms that appear in many Western constitutions. As I tried to explain to my citizens in Trabzon yesterday, this constitution does not bring any limitations to those who use these fundamental rights and freedoms within the framework of the law, but to those who try to use them with the aim of destroying them, those who have treacherous goals such as destroying or dividing the state, those who use these rights and freedoms in that direction, and those who say: I have fundamental rights and freedoms and I use them as I please. The limitations are directed toward those treacherous people."

Prohibitions are not introduced on behalf of well-intentioned people. We have created certain limitations in a bid to prevent the activities of such persons and punish them in the event they engage in these activities. Those who currently oppose the constitution have opposed every single law enacted and organization set up since we assumed power on 12 September 1980. Whether justified or not, they have opposed every measure we have taken because they see the world through the blackened glasses they have chosen to wear. Everything hindering the regime which they desire is invalid, detrimental and unacceptable. After having opposed every single economic, educational, health and other measures taken, now they are opposed to the constitution.

"The second article of the constitution says that the Turkish Republic is a democratic laical social state of law loyal to Ataturk nationalism and respectful of human rights based on the basic principles stated in the preamble of the constitution within the framework of the concepts of public tranquillity, national solidarity and justice. This is the second article of the constitution. Now they have begun to oppose that part which refers to Ataturk nationalism. They say that the name of Ataturk should not be included in the constitution. "Some claim that this article was prepared in a way which will enable large capital groups to interfere in state administration. The spirit of this article is far from implying such a thing, but those who are opposed to private capital will interpret everything in that way.

Our constitution includes all kinds of freedom. Do not heed the intentional cries and sly propaganda of certain circles. Our constitution includes all the fundamental rights and freedoms which have existed in Turkey for a long time, as well as those that have been included in the civilized world following recent developments. Every right and freedom mentioned in the UN Charter and other international declarations appear in our constitution. However, no doubt certain limitations have been brought to these freedoms and rights in light of the experiences following the 1961 Constitution.

In the history of humanity and democracy, no nation or individual has accepted the existence of unlimited rights and freedoms. There are no unlimited rights and freedoms. If such a concept is accepted, then equality among individuals will be eliminated because through the brute force or economic power of a certain class, various individuals might infringe on the rights and freedoms of others. However, if we want to be able to say that the people of a community are free and have all kinds of rights and liberties, we must make sure that all individuals enjoy the same rights and liberties equally. The freedoms and rights of an individual end where those of another begin. The same limitations are valid for relations between the citizen and the state. Such limitations exist everywhere and in every constitution. The general limitations brought in a bid to ensure the interests and safety of the state and the nation are cited in Article 13 of the constitution. "I will now enumerate these limitations:

"1. The indivisible unity of the state, together with its country and nation;
"2. The principle of national sovereignty;
"3. The republic and its characteristics;
"4. National unity;
"5. Public security and tranquillity;
"6. Public order;
"7. General morality;
"8. General health;
"9. Public interests.

"Freedoms might be limited to serve these goals. If an individual attempts to destroy these principles, he will be prevented. These limitations will be determined within the framework of the law. In addition, if necessary, certain rights and freedoms will be limited for special reasons, and again, within the framework of the law. To sum up within a single sentence all that I have said: The interests of the public come before the interests of the individual every time and concerning every issue. If not, there is anarchy. The interests of the community and the nation cannot be sacrificed to the interests of a single individual or a certain group."

My dear citizens, you are well aware of the fact that one of the major characteristics of the Turkish Republic established by Ataturk is laicism. In other words, it is the separation of state and religious affairs. I have stressed time and again that laicism is not an enemy of religion. As a matter of fact, Article 24, which deals with the freedom of religion and beliefs, says that every individual has the freedom of conscience, religious beliefs and conviction. Religious services, worship and religious ceremonies are free. No one can be forced to attend religious services and ceremonies or make public his or her religious beliefs. Furthermore, no one can be denounced or blamed for his religious beliefs. If we have a look at this article, we can draw the following conclusions: "Neither the state nor any organization or individual acting on behalf of the state has the right to ask an individual whether he has a religion, if so, which one it is, or to which sect he belongs within that religion. No one can force any individual to answer such questions. It has been accepted that religion is an issue between God and the individual. It is up to a person to choose his own religion and sect.

"Neither an individual nor the state can denounce or blame a person because of his religion and sect. The issue of worship depends upon the individual's personal belief. He may worship in public or in secret. He may choose to attend religious services and ceremonies. However, there is another provision which is a requisite of laicism. No one can attempt to erase the social, legal or economic order of the state on religious rules, even if partially.

The state and religions [words indistinct] separately. Just as a laical state cannot attempt to shape religions, sects, forms of worship, religious services and ceremonies, an individual cannot demand that the state's basic order be shaped in accordance with his religious and sectarian requirements."

"Moreover, a laical state is responsible for supplying religious services to its people to enable them to learn the requirements of the religion they believe in and to enable them to implement it. Our non-Muslim citizens have their own religion, religious funds and community administrations. They supply these services themselves in accordance with the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty. As for our Muslim citizens, who constitute 98.5 percent, they have religious buildings, places of worship and works inherited from their ancestors. It is the duty of the state to preserve them."

There are those who claim that a laical state cannot build mosques, that it cannot restore them and that it cannot pay the salaries of religious officials. Their aim is clear: They want to divide the nation. "We cannot, under any circumstances, sacrifice our national unity. They better get this fact clear. Those who try to portray laicism as a manifestation of antireligionism are not just those who are devoid of religious beliefs or who want to crush Islam. Unfortunately, we have been observing for years that those who have been unable to completely grasp the principles of our religion, despite the fact that their religious beliefs are strong, have also taken a stand against laicism."

"We have also observed certain politicians and certain individuals who have been pursuing their interests by taking advantage of the situation. We have observed those who have tried to gain political or personal influence by provoking the religious feelings of the citizens and by taking advantage of their lack of religious knowledge. Therefore, we have had provisions in our constitution on the issue since 1961. No one can exploit or misuse religious feeling or things considered religious or sacred for personal or political interests or influence."

At the time, there were those who aspired to establish a religious state and who exploited the people's religious feelings in order to seize power. They engaged in such activities following the abolition of the caliphate. Their activities reached a peak shortly before the 12 September operation. There were those among them who even favored a sultanate. According to Islamic principles, the office of a head of state is not acquired in accordance with heredity.

The reason we introduced lessons on religion into our schools is to prevent deception of religious issues. In my previous visit to Erzurum, I had said that religious lessons would be introduced in schools, and I asked you not to send your children to secret Koranic courses. Now we have included this in the constitution. Our children will thus learn about their religion in the state schools, through state lessons. In this manner, we are serving the principles of laicism. Laicism does not mean that the citizens should be left ignorant on the issue of religion, and thus be left in the hands of the instigators of sectarian differences.

"My dear citizens, with commonsense, will weigh the good and bad, and will cast their votes accordingly. The members of the former parties which have been dismantled, anarchists or terrorists who have not been captured -- by saying members I mean specific people, not all members -- those who continue their negative attitude with the aim of establishing another regime in Turkey, might try to persuade you to vote against the constitution. Actually, they are trying to do this now. We know that. They spread the word around. Do not be influenced by their persuasion. They serve their own interests. If you want the tranquillity, security and stability the country needs, if you believe in and trust us, then vote in favor of this constitution. If you do not believe in us, then vote against."

My dear brothers, my statement ends here. I thank you for the warmth, enthusaism and the love shown me and the other National Security Council members. I extend my best wishes.

VOTCP REPLY TO EVREN STATEMENT IN TRABZON

TA261059 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the head of the junta, Evren, made a speech in Trabzon yesterday. He spoke at a square surrounded by bayonets and military vehicles, and filled with civil servants from various state offices, forced to attend Evren's address, and other persons collected from different places. The junta had previously banned criticism of Evren's speeches. Evren is capable of addressing the public only through this shield of bans, bayonets and oppression. He is afraid of the people. This fright is reflected in his every speech and word. What did Evren say in Trabzon? He only openly threatened the people. He tried to intimidate them.

Evren said: In the past, when the power of the state by chance touched a citizen, everyone, including the parliament, used to rebel. Evren added that in the past when a policeman killed an individual he was arrested and prosecuted. Now, Evren said, the power of the state, namely its police and gendarmerie, will intentionally break the heads of the people and no one will oppose it, no one will be able to oppose it. The police will be free to commit murder, and no one will be able to touch the police. This is the way Evren explains the constitution which they propose to introduce. Evren is talking openly. He says: If you say no to the constitution, we will try everything in our power to crush your heads. If you say yes, we will again crush your heads. However, we will do it with your vote. Evren speaks clearly because he is supported by the bayonet, since he is afraid of the people. Dear listeners, we have a proverb that says "the oppression of the coward can be dreadful."

Let us stop to think, dear listeners. While Evren was criticizing the 1961 Constitution in Trabzon this morning, while he was trying to [words indistinct] the [word indistinct] incidents through lies and slanders, while he was defending the former [word indistinct] governor, Resat Akkaya, who is a member of the fascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP] while he was insulting all the political party members, while he was trying to profit from the bullets spent by the Armenian terrorist by trying to give the impression that those who oppose the constitution are in collaboration with these terrorists, while he was trying to create dissent among workers, technical personnel and civil servants through lies and while he was busy with all this demagogy, had a citizen listening to him said: "Pasha, you are not telling the truth," what would have happened? Wouldn't he have been shot on the spot on grounds that he was an anarchist?

Evren's constitution introduces such a regime of terror and oppression against those who seek their rights and those who tell the truth. Evren says that the anarchists will be shot. Who are the ones he calls anarchists? The 2-year junta trial period has clearly answered our question. Hundreds of unionists who have no connection whatsoever with anarchy and terror, thousands of workers, patriots, youths, women and intellectuals who fill the jails are being prosecuted. Even RPP leader Bulent Ecevit was jailed.

Our people were opposed to terror and fed up with the atmosphere of terror prior to the 12 September period. However, the juntaists have released the ringleaders of terrorism, namely the NAP members, and have knowingly refrained from revealing the dark center of terror. They jailed all those who expressed the wishes of the people for employment, bread, peace, democracy and national independence, claiming that they were terrorists.

Evren urged the people in Trabzon to vote in favor of the constitution. What kind of an answer would Evren have received had he asked the people of Trabzon if they wanted more bread, employment and soil? What kind of answer would he have received had he asked if they approved of the 10 military bases granted to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in eastern Anatolia, if they wanted to fight with their neighbors on behalf of the United States, and if they approved of transforming Anatolia into a nuclear cemetery?

The junta generals can face the people only through the protection of the bayonet because they have endangered the people's bread and the country's future. They want to crush all those wanting employment, bread, democracy and peace by branding them anarchists. They are protecting only the interests of the U.S. imperialists, a handful of money lords and the profiteering robbers who make millions through just a telephone call.

Evren's speech in Trabzon threatening press officials, writers in favor of democracy and the administrators and members of political parties shows only one thing, dear listeners. If our people do not say no to this constitution, if all the democratic forces do not intensify their struggle to achieve this end, the junta will increase its oppression in the future. It will do everything in its power to crush all opposition. We can see very clearly what the future has in store for us.

The Turkish Communist Party, from the very start, pointed out the disasters the junta regime would bring. Unfortunately, time has proven us right. we are again warning our people. If we do not say no to this junta of generals who are ready to continue their oppression because of their cowardice and fright, tomorrow will be worse than today.

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS FOR REFERENDUM

TA261613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Oct (AA) -- According to the recently-completed official register of eligible voters, 20,722,602 Turkish voters will be entitled to vote in the 7 November referendum on the draft constitution. Some 414,565 officials will be in charge at 82,913 voting centers all over the country.

VOTCP: COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONCERN ON REFERNDUM

TA230719 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] In a news conference he held in Brussels yesterday, Council of Europe Secretary General Franz Kurasek said that a delegation would be sent to Turkey to observe the public referendum to be held for the new constitution on 7 November. Expressing his concern over bans imposed by the military administration on the eve of the referendum, Kurasek said that the Council of Europe has oppointed a German, a Dane and an Italian professor of law to study the text of the new draft constitution. Kurasek expressed his belief that the study would be beneficial, and added that the Council of Europe General Assembly to meet in January would determine the council's stand toward the military rule in Turkey.

BUDGET COMMITTEE ADOPTS ENERGY MINISTRY BUDGET

TA260637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel has said that the first target in energy planning should be to exploit domestic resources in the best possible way. He added that the second most important issue is the most rational and economic use of energy.

The Consultative Assembly Budget Planning Committee today adopted the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry's 1983 fiscal budget. Members who addressed the committee while the budget was being discussed said that the banking activities of ETI bank should be developed and strengthened in line with the bank's establishment goal, and that mining should be made into [words indistinct]. The speakers, who requested that activities aimed at transferring electricity payments to the Turkish electric power enterprise be speeded up, stated that activities in connection with the Ataturk dam should be dealt with carefully, and that importance should be attached to coal exploration, production and the use of domestic technology on the issue.

Replying to criticism, Ilkel said that the Turkish Petroleum Corporation [TPAO] will open 32 exploration and 24 production towers in 1983. Noting that crude oil production in 1982 is expected to reach 2.5 million tons, Ilkel said that eight companies have been granted 114 oil prospecting permits in 1982, and that 70 of the permits went to the TPAO. He added that there was an increase of some 55 percent in TPAO's oil prospecting activities in the first 9 months of 1982 as compared to the same period of 1981.

Ilkel said that the third and fourth units of the Hasan Ugurlu dam and the first unit of the Oymapinar dam will be operational in 1983. They will contribute an additional 997 million kilowatt hours of energy to the system. Ilkel noted that 92 irrigation, 24 energy and 8 potable water projects are included in next year's program.

Noting that new iron, nickel, magnesite and uranium beds have been found as a result of the mineral exploration activities conducted in 1982, Ilkel said that with the recently discovered resources, total coal reserves have reached some 8 billion tons.

The committee adopted the ministry's budget following Ilkel's address.

TRANSFER OF WESTERN ARMY TO EAST DENIED

TA261605 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Oct (AA) -- Foreign Ministry Spokesmen Nazmi Akiman has said that a WASHINGTON POST article and news item Jack Anderson wrote concerning Turkey amounted to Mr Anderson's "personal estimations and imagination." The paper had said that the Aegean and Western Turkish Army would be transferred to the east and published certain comments, Akiman added.

The spokesman stressed that the situation of the Turkish forces was being determined "according to defense requirements only."

Modernization of airports would take place not only in the eastern part of the country but in other regions as well, according to requirements, and NATO will finance it, officials told Anadolu Ajansi [ANATOLIA].

VOTCP NOTES YILMAZ SPEECH AT LABOR MEETING

TA261151 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey at 0600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting has been held on occasion of the (50th) anniversary of Turkey's becoming a member of the International Labor Organization [ILO]. Speaking at the meeting held in Ankara, Turk-Is [Turkish Confederation of Labor] leader Sevket Yilmaz said that Turkey has not been able to implement the agreements signed with the ILO or the obligations it has assumed. Noting that a great majority of the Turkish workers are deprived of their right to form unions and to conduct collective wage negotiations, Yilmaz said: There is discrimination between workers and civil servants. If all employed people, irrespective of the sector they work in, if all workers and civil servants are granted the right to form unions and to conduct collective wage agreements, then this problem, which has become a constantly bleeding wound, will be solved.

Criticizing the fact that various ILO agreements are still to be approved by Turkey, Yilmaz said: The limitations brought to syndical rights and freedoms in recent years have been reported to the ILO. Referring to the fact that certain circles have been exaggerating the number of work days lost as a result of strikes, Yilmaz said that the number of work days lost as a result of industrial accidents far exceeds those lost because of strikes.

It is reported that the discrepancy between Yilmaz's statement at this meeting and the one he made only yesterday, to the effect that Turk-Is viewed the junta constitution as positive, has become an issue for discussion in workers' syndical circles.

TURK INVOLVED IN ATTACK ON POPE BEING EXTRADITED

TA261920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Omer Ay, who had supplied terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca [who shot the pope] with a fake passport, had (?helped) murderers and was subsequently apprehended in Hamburg by Interpol, is being brought back to Turkey.

According to information received from the Security Directorate, Ay has been given over to the custody of Turkish security officials in Hamburg.

Ay was being sought for supplying arms to the murderers of lawyer Zeki Tekiner and grocer Yavuz Yukselbaba in Nevsehir on 17 June 1980, for sheltering the suspects and for supplying a fake passport to terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca who then shot the pope. After it was understood that Ay had fled the country, the Security Directorate applied to Interpol and arranged an international arrest warrant. Ay was apprehended in Hamburg, FRG, on 14 February 1982. The decision to extradite Ay was taken following steps taken by the Turkish Covernment. There is also an arrest warrant for Ay issued by the 2d Army Command Military Court.

TERCUMAN: PAPANDREOU BASIC ISSUE IN RELATIONS

NC260827 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 21 Oct 82 p 4

[By Professor Fahir Armaoglu: "A Strange Situation"]

[Text] Whoever understands the true situation in Turkish-Greek relations since the introduction of the moratorium story and can explain it to others deserves a prize. It is impossible to say that the present condition of these relations is different than before the moratorium was accepted.

In fact, it is wrong to use the word moratorium in diplomatic relations as this term has a financial connotation. "Moratorium" means a delay in the payment of debt. The meaning of the word here is for both sides to suspend accusations and quarrels for a time. Therefore, the term "gentleman's agreement" as used by Turkey is more correct.

Although the term is correctly used, it is wrongly applied. What sort of agreement is it where the Turkish side always keeps silent while the Greek side continues to talk and attack Turkey. Is this the aim of the gentlemen's agreement? At least in the past, correctly or incorrectly, some kind of reply used to be given to Greece's attacks, particularly to those emanating from Greece's blackmailer Papandreou. Now even that is not done because a moratorium or a gentleman's agreement is in force. So, Papandreou is continuing his blackmail activities. As long as Turkey keeps silent and he talks, the accusations leveled against Turkey will eventually acquire justification.

The matter has reached such a state that only Turkey has been talking about the advantages and usefulness of the moratorium or gentleman's agreement, as if Turkey is securing great advantages from this situation. In fact, the situation is totally different, and the existing agreement is functioning only one-sidedly. So much so, that this agreement is binding on Turkey but not on Greece. Turkey must lose no time in giving this agreement a new character.

As for Turkey, we must admit in advance that the issue between Turkey and Greece today is not the Aegean, the FIR line, airspace or the Cyprus issue. The fundamental issue of Turkish-Greek relations is Papandreou, who has absolutely nothing to do with the rules of morality or the concept of good will. A politician who only a few months ago threatened to expel the U.S. bases, abandon NATO and leave the EEC, but who retracts his pledges today, cannot be considered a statesman.

It is not possible to enter into negotiations with such a person. That is why Turkey must freeze its relations with Greece for the time being; suspend them until serious and reliable changes occur in Greece. Today's Greece can neither be a village nor a city.

OUR RADIO URGES PUBLIC TO LISTEN TO BROADCASTS

TA221147 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Dear listeners, the junta generals have approved the constitution they have forced upon the people. With communique No 71, they have banned criticism of the provisional articles of the constitution and the statements to be made by General Evren during his tour of various provinces, which will broadcast over television and radio. Evren and the other junta generals are increasing prohibitions, pressures and oppression. Meanwhile, our people will not remain silent in the face of this black document. "Our Radio," which manifests the voice of our people, their aspirations and wishes, from the very beginning pointed out the reactionary antipeople essence of this constitution. No matter what the generals do, they are not able to silence the voice of "Our Radio." In these coming days, on the eve of the referendum, "Our Radio" will continue to pierce the censorship and bans of the junta heads together with the democratic forces.

Dear listeners, we will broadcast the developments of the previous day every morning at 0600 Turkish time [0300 GMT] starting from 23 October. General Evren, who will make a statement in Ordu on 24 October, will have the reply he deserves from "Our Radio" on the same day. You can listen to replies to the statement Evren will make on 5 November over television and radio and to all his other statements daily on "Our Radio." Dear listeners, listen to all the broadcasts of "Our Radio" from 0600 until 2400. Ask your friends, relatives and acquaintances to listen to "Our Radio." Let General Evren and the other junta heads continue to issue bans. Let them declare immunity for themselves and their constitution. "Our Radio" will continue to voice the aspirations and wishes of our people. Report and spread what you have heard over "Our Radio" in factories, villages, districts, coffeehouses, schools, offices and the barracks. The realities concealed by the mouthpiece of the junta, namely the Turkish radio and television, the unspoken and unrevealed realities will be broadcast by "Our Radio." Tune your radios to the 31.3 meter ban shortwave from 0600 to 1800 and to 48.4 from 2000 to 24000.

VOTCP SCORES CONSTITUTION, URGES REJECTION

TA210911 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement issued on 20 October]

[Text] After making one or two insignificant changes, the National Security Council has ratified the draft constitution prepared and passed by the Consultative Assembly. This oppressive constitution, which favors the collaborationist, monopolist bourgeoisie and the profiteers, is being imposed on our people through the use of force. There is nothing here which was unexpected by our party or the progressive public. Hopes for substantial changes to be carried out by the Council in the constitution draft have not been realized. On the contrary, the article concerning the Higher Education Council [YOK], an organization known for its hostility toward the university students and youth in general, which was discarded from the draft constitution by the assembly, has been reinstated by the council.

Under heavy criticism, the Council was obliged to eliminate the article from the draft on the payment of trade union fees. Nevertheless, as a whole, the new constitution completely curtails trade union rights and liberties. The constitution has denied young workers the right to join the administration of the trade unions.

Officials belonging to political parties dissolved following the 12 September coup are being banned from carrying out any political activities.

Members of the last National Assembly are also not allowed to carry out political work. In this way, the generals are seeking to eliminate not only the organizations of the working class and the democratic forces as a whole, but also all democratic forces whom they consider to be their rivals.

In its successive publications, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] has tried to warn the public on the contents of the new constitution draft. Those opposing the constitution already constitute a considerable force among the masses. The recent attacks by the military junta on the TCP, the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], the Textile Workers Trade Union and the Turkish Peace Committee members are only a sign of its fear on the eve of the constitutional referendum.

At this stage, a more intensified struggle is a necessity. There are pessimistic views to the effect that no matter what, the military junta will be able to force through the constitution in the referencum. Such views only serve to weaken the determination and struggle of the masses. The TCP warns our public against such demagogic rumors largely spread by Justice Party circles. These circles claim that in order to avert a crisis, a yes vote should be used in the referendum. They are deceiving the public with the expectation that the constitution can always be amended. The truth is that in the event this oppressive constitution is ratified in the coming referendum by a show of force, the present crisis will worsen. Encouraged by the votes it receives in the referendum through force and deceit, the stand of the military junta will become oppressive.

Only the rejection and tearing up of the constitution at the 7 November referendum will further strengthen those in favor of democracy. The moment the people say no to the military junta and its constitution, a way to solving the crisis will emerge. Preconditions will be created for the formation of a democratic government against the generals that our people do not want. To the polls for the constitution referendum! No to the military junta and its constitution!

[Signed] TCP Central Committee, 20 Oct 1982

VOTCP URGES KURDS TO BOYCOTT EVREN SPEECH

TA261412 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] People of Diyarbakir: "The junta chief Evren, who has turned your lives into hell, is coming to Diyarbakir for the third time. Do not go to listen to him." Let Evren and his generals speak to themselves.

The constitution he will talk to you about brings nothing that is favorable to you, the citizens of Diyarbakir, to the 45 million people who live in the country or to the millions of Kurds. "It is this junta which has plunged the knife of high prices, unemployment, lack of medical doctors, lack of medicine and lack of land into the chest of all the Turkish workers and you. This constitution will plunge the knife even deeper."

He is calling on you Kurds to say yes to his constitution, but Evren bans you from speaking Kurdish or from listening to Kurdish music.

If you want schools, roads, bread, doctors and medicine, if you want to be able to speak in Kurdish and to listen to Kurdish singers, then go to the ballot box on 7 November and vote no to the constitution. Do not go to listen to Evren on 27 October. By not going to listen to him, by leaving the junta generals and their lackeys alone, you will be showing that you are determined to vote no to the constitution.

You are workers. As one of the millions who live in Turkey, you are subjected to brute force. You are Kurds, therefore you are doubly exploited. The junta generals are trying to eliminate you. You 800,000 citizens of Diyarbakir: Do not go to listen to Evren and vote no on 7 November."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. MBFR DELEGATE: FINAL DOCUMENT BY SPRING

LD261830 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The United States believes that the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces in central Europe, which have been in progress for several years, are approaching the final stage. Richard Staar, chief U.S. delegate to the Vienna talks, said at a press conference in Helsinki today that the Warsaw pact and NATO will be able to sign the final document of the talks as soon as next spring. Staar said that reaching agreement on a mutual reduction of troops in central Europe would give a positive impetus to the American-Soviet talks in Geneva on the reduction of the number of nuclear missiles.

PORTUGAL

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIALS TO VISIT LISBON

LD242350 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpts] An official source in Lisbon confirmed today that South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Roelof Botha will be visiting Portugal on a date yet to be arranged and that Deputy Minister du Plessis will be in Lisbon this coming Tuesday and Wednesday.

The visit to Lisbon by Deputy Foreign Minister du Plessis [title as heard] is made at South Africa's initiative. He will be having talks at the Portuguese Foreign Ministry on bilateral relations and the international situation, with particular reference to southern Africa. No other meetings are envisaged.

Roelof Botha will be coming to Lisbon at the invitation of his Portuguese counterpart, Futscher Pereira. He will also be visiting other European capitals.

MOZAMBIQUE ENVOY CITED ON TIES WITH PORTUGAL

PM261051 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mozambique Steps Up Relations With Portugal"]

[Excerpt] Muradali Mamadussen, the Mozambique president's special envoy, was granted an audience yesterday by President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, to whom he conveyed personal messages from Samora Machel, the contents of which were not disclosed.

Following the meeting with the president of the republic, which lasted an hour, Mamadussen said that the meeting took place within the "framework of the fairly intensive development that has taken place between Portugal and Mozambique," stressing that "within the pattern established there must be regular contacts."

Muradali Mandussen cited as factors illustrating the intensity of Portuguese-Mozambican relations, the presence in Portugal of his country's public works and housing minister, Julio Carrilho, and the arrival next week of Defense Minister Alberto Chipande.

Defense Minister Arrives

LD261400 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Mozambique Defense Minister Alberto Chipande arrived in Lisbon today on a 7-day official visit to our country at the invitation of Portuguese National Defense Minister Freitas do Amaral.

The South African deputy foreign minister is also in Lisbon for a direct contact with [words indistinct] in Portugal.

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NATO TRAINING FOR ARMY OFFICERS CRITICIZED

AU271414 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 26 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by "J.B.": "With NATO Against NATO?"]

[Summary] The Austrian Army has been practicing defense maneuvers against a NATO attack in Tirol. "Surely it is praiseworthy that in the 27th year of its existence, the Austrian Army also wants to defend its neutrality against the West." However, it is not only VOLKSSTIMME reports about the open cooperation between the Austrian Army and NATO agencies over the "golden bonnet" air control system -- which have never been refuted -- that cast doubt on the seriousness of a concept of defense in all directions. Only recently, despite protests by the Steyr Works, M-60A3 tanks worth 800 million schillings were bought in the United States. But there is also something else which is not so well known to the public: "Top-ranking Austrian officers are being given training in the United States, and that does not count the courses for signals officers in the United States that are included in the price of certain U.S.-made radio equipment and are thus virtually regarded as part of the deal. Nor does it count the training courses for 'ranger' [English term given] officers in the United States. Rather, it is the participation of Austrian officers in 1-year general staff courses ('U.S. Army command and general staff course') at Fort Leavenworth, the general staff academy of the U.S. Armed Forces." And who has attended this course? For example, Division Commander Brosch-Fohraheim, who has been commander of the Austrian National Defense Academy since January 1981. Earlier, he had been the personal aide of Defense Minister Schleinzer and, earlier still, an active officer in the Hitler Wehrmacht for 6 years. Now he is in charge of the entire training and advanced training of officers, especially of the high-ranking officers. "Thus, it can surely be said without exaggeration, that NATO-trained Division Commander Brosch-Fohraheim holds a central control and coordination position through which he is able to establish special personal contacts."

To ensure that the division commander does not become too lonely as far as NATO is concerned, Colonel Dialer -- who from June 1978 to June 1979 attended the general staff course at Fort Leavenworth -- was recently appointed head of the institute for higher officers training at the National Defense Academy. Colonel Dialer will be in charge of courses for staff officers, troop commanders, logistics officers and general staff officers. In turn, U.S. officers attended the 3-year general staff course of the Austrian Army, 1979-1981, together with officers from France, Italy and Switzerland.

"Perhaps the gentlemen were studying the 'Austrian road,' the Alps, or perhaps simply our neutrality." "Or could it be that they informed us about the NATO offensive plans and only in this way made it possible to hold the first anti-NATO exercise?" "At any rate, it is a fact that NATO-oriented officers and the army of a neutral state are hardly compatible, even less so if one knows what is being taught at Fort Leavenworth."

SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS 27-29 OCT

AU271014 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] The Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] will hold a party congress in Vienna 27-29 October. Today, the 577 congress delegates will be addressed by former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who arrived in Vienna yesterday, and will hear reports by SPOe Central Secretary Fritz Marsch, Deputy Party Chairman Karl Blecha and SPOe parliamentary floor leader Heinz Fischer. There will also be a discussion of these reports today.

On Thursday, the second day of the party congress, party Chairman Bruno Kreisky will deliver his report, and on the same day the new national party executive board will be elected.

On Friday, the last day of the party congress, the 91 proposals and 26 draft resolutions submitted by the party organizations will be discussed. These proposals and resolutions mainly deal with questions concerning the labor market, antifascism and social problems.

NETHERLANDS

DE VOLKSKRANT: ATTITUDE TO NATO SPENDING 'ODD'

PM271421 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Defense"]

[Text] On the same day that the negotiators from the Christian Democratic Appeal and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] agreed in the draft government accord to cut the NATO defense budget growth norm of 3 percent down to 2 percent, NATO Commander in Chief Rogers suggested in Brussels that this growth norm should be increased to 4 percent. Initial reactions in The Hague made little of the suggestion. There is no official agreement on 4 percent, The Hague said, and so anything like that is out of the question. This sounds somewhat odd at a time when the two most probable government parties are carelessly turning the existing official agreement on an annual growth rate of 3 percent into one of 2 percent.

Rogers' argument is relatively simple. If NATO wants to remain a credible defense force at the same time the role played by nuclear arms is reduced, a great deal of money will have to be spent on the modernization and expansion of conventional defenses. Hence the 4 percent, which according to Rogers has already been fixed in the alliance's estimates for the 1983-88 period. The classical dilemma from the fifties has returned. Either more money for conventional arms (the famous hundred division once proposed in Lisbon), or a larger role for nuclear arms. Netherlands cabinets of the time were quick to let the figures speak for themselves.

However, much has changed in the last 30 years, not only in international relations, but also in the climate of the Netherlands discussion around defense spending and nuclear arms. Security policy is still subject to budgetary considerations. Whoever followed the VVD election campaign must be surprised at its standstill on NATO and the fact that the party's commitment to at least maintain the defense growth rate in a government accord is translated into massive cuts in growth.

From a purely national viewpoint, a figure of 2 percent is not difficult to defend. In fact, it is based on a realistic assessment of actual developments since 1979 (the year of the 3 percent agreement) and shows that the percentage has not yet been achieved. Nor does it seem to be anyone's policy to leave defense out when enormous cuts are being made everywhere in public spending. But it should be remarked that this has little to do with a consistent security policy within the framework of NATO.

BRINKHORST TO BE NEW EEC AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

PM261105 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Oct 82 p 1

["Own political staff" report]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 21 Oct -- Mr L.J. Brinkhorst will become the EEC ambassador in Tokyo at the beginning of November, the EEC Commission decided yesterday. This means that Brinkhorst, who is at present the Democrats '66 group leader in the Second Chamber, will leave the Netherlands Parliament after having been a member for 5 years.

SPD'S SCHIMDT MAKES RESIGNATION STATEMENT

DW280739 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Statement by former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt presented to the SPD Bundestag faction on 26 October]

[Text] I. I am grateful that Herbert Wehner gave me the opportunity to make a personal statement after I reached a decision at the end of last week. I know that what I have to say will cause not only agreement but also criticism.

I will deliver my statement to the Bundestag faction first because I feel most responsible with regard to you. For three decades I have considered this faction to be my political home. For 3 years I have headed the faction myself and I have a lifelong feeling of comraderie with it.

First of all, I want to express my cordial thanks for the many letters from and talks with colleagues from the faction and the party. I also want to express my thanks for the thousands of letters and telegrams from citizens from all over our country.

In this connection, I have experienced much regret as well as resentment regarding political developments since late September. However, I have also received many expressions of sympathy: I most sincerely thank everyone who has addressed me.

The advice I received however, was very contradictory: On the one hand, I was advised and requested to run as the leading candidate in the March elections; one the other, I was advised not to do just that.

In all these messages there was a certain indignation over the actions of Mr Genscher and the majority of the FDP as well as hope for a quick return to a Social Democratic government. There also was concern about the long-term effect of a political change to the advantage of the rightists. Naturally, concern over the loss of mandates also played a role, and in many cases there was also clear concern over the future political course of our party.

Outside the party -- that is, among the people in general -- concern over the continuation of our rational and responsible peace policy clearly plays the main role.

At the same time, some controversies of recent years receded amazingly far into the background. For example: economic and finance-political controversies; social political controversies; the quarrel over nuclear energy and the quarrel over the possibility of a radical environmental protection policy; the quarrel over the alliances's dual decision; and the quarrel over the unity of defense and disarmament strategies.

II. I have honestly examined the arguments of all discussion partners and everyone who wrote me. In doing this, I have come to the following political conclusion:

1. Although I am quite prepared to realize my own mistakes and omissions, I couldn't -- and I wouldn't abandon significant views, aims and methods of a policy which I, together with others, represented and developed for more than 16 years as federal chancellor and, before that, as a minister and faction chairman.

2. Therefore, I cannot imagine holding coalition negotiations after 6 March -- not with the CDU/CSU or with the Greens. Everyone will understand that Mr Genscher couldn't be my partner in any respect. Under the present conditions, I can't and won't represent my political concepts other than as I have done before -- the last time in the 12 points of the 1 October government statement.

3. I became aware that some comrades were urging me on because they hoped that Schmidt's candidacy for chancellor would result in strengthening the continuation and constancy of Social Democratic policy. I also realized, however, that some comrades simply wanted to temporarily hold off the above-mentioned controversies as well as other differences of opinion.

4. I understood that for us Social Democrats it is now important not only to abstain from endangering our ability to govern, but much rather to strengthen this ability. We must be able to take the Federal Government on short notice.

I think I am quite able -- as before and also in the future -- to deal with adverse trends so as to hold to the planned and unchanged political course.

III. However, I have considerable reason to question whether and for how long I could continue this due to physical and health reasons. This was the main reason for the time I needed [to reach a decision]. The examination by the opinion of my internist in Koblenz and his colleagues after more than 10 years of treatment by the same physicians led to the following result: In 1972 I had a thyroid illness. Since then I have a considerably smaller thyroid and must take medication daily. In 1980 I had severe myocarditis. Since the summer of 1982 my heart action has been considerably impaired, and this led to the need for a pacemaker. The prognosis for these problems is uncertain. All three of these life threatening diseases could be cured by rest; I couldn't afford to do this because of the hectic activities resulting from political developments.

I am describing all this in such detail not because I am seeking compassion: anyone who treats his health in such a way must bear full responsibility himself. I am describing these problems in order to make last week's medical decisions understandable.

Last week I was urged to work 8-10 hours daily instead of 15-16 hours, to take much more leave, sleep more, have more free time and not subject myself to the pressure of appointments.

To summarize all this in one sentence, I would say: It would be dishonest to stand as candidate in public elections for an office which I seriously fear today I would only really be able to perform for just a fraction of the legislative period owing to health reasons.

This opinion would have been the same for potential Bundestag elections in the fall of 1982 -- something I didn't know 4 weeks ago.

IV. For these reasons I have decided -- with a heavy heart -- not to follow the appeals which the party executive board and the Bundestag faction have addressed to me. I informed the party and faction chairmen accordingly beforehand, as well as the Presidium last night.

I don't want to keep it a secret that I also discussed it with a man from my church -- as I often have in my life. He convinced me -- in good knowledge of all circumstances -- that as things stand, my decision wouldn't bring me in conflict with my own moral concept of fulfilling one's duty -- and also not with my duties with regard to the party.

I had arrived at this conclusion myself -- and it was not easy for me.

I sincerely ask you, therefore, to let me step gracefully from the center of the political fight.

Naturally, I want to continue to represent the constituency of Hamburg-Bergedorf parliament. Naturally, in the future I will also be at your disposal in parliament and in the election campaign, to the extent desired by the leadership of the party and the faction.

V. I am convinced that this step offers an opportunity to free the way for younger forces in our party. As of today, everyone will be needed.

I want to offer my help beforehand to the Social Democrat who, after the necessary decisions by our party organs, will lead us in the coming Bundestag election campaign.

In this connection, I am particularly concerned about one point: It is often very lonely not just in the top office of the state, and it is necessary to conceal the loneliness as well as the injuries you have suffered; it can be very lonely just being a candidate for the top job as federal chancellor. Not only opponents, but your own comrades as well, can be very offensive with their egotism.

If the term solidarity is supposed to have more than theoretical value, then practical conclusions must be drawn from this basic value.

One of the conclusions is as follows -- Walter Hesselbach mentioned it a few days ago in his eulogy of Heinz Oskar Vetter: Discipline is the legitimate child of solidarity.

Indeed, without political discipline, solidarity among us Social Democrats wouldn't be worth much. Therefore, in the future I will contribute as much as I can to the following old rule which is again becoming applicable: diversity in internal discussions -- but unity in outward action.

I will be fully available with advice and action for the new man to help him bear his burden. Naturally, I will also be available to Klaus von Dohnanyi and my Hamburg comrades: My home town needs a clear Social Democratic mandate.

Nobody will have reason to doubt my deeply rooted Social Democratic attitude. I have devoted my life to Social Democracy and its aims and tasks -- and this will continue to be the case.

CABINET AGREES ON BUDGET, ECONOMY MEASURES

LD271750 Hamburg DPA in German 1649 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 27 Oct (DPA) -- On Wednesday, after a full day of discussions, the federal cabinet has decided on the federal budget for 1983 and the second supplementary budget for 1982. Next year, net borrowing is to rise from the original figure of DM28.4 billion to DM41.5 billion. This year it will rise from DM33.9 billion to DM39.9 billion. Total federal expenditures in 1983 will rise 2.9 percent above the 1982 target, to DM253.5 billion. In order to limit debts, savings to the tune of DM5.65 billion are to be made next year. One of the most important measures is an increase of unemployment insurance contributions as of 1 January, not to 4.5 percent -- as had been planned -- but to 4.6 percent. Other measures include savings in the civil service, a 6-month delay in the implementation of pension increases and the introduction of income limits for child benefits. Value-added tax will rise from 13 to 14 percent on 1 July 1983 and a levy on higher wage-earners to aid investment is to benefit, above all, housing construction.

UK-FRG SUMMIT TO DISCUSS PIPELINE EMBARGO

NC272008 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, Oct 27 (AFP) -- Defence problems and the transatlantic row over Washington's embargo of the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe will dominate this week's Anglo-German summit, West German Government sources said here today.

The two-day summit opens here tomorrow.

(In London, British Government sources said that Premier Margaret Thatcher hoped to use the meeting to push her quest for a long-term solution to Britain's budget tussle with Margaret Thatcher's Common Market partners.)

But the German sources said that the EEC budget problem was unlikely to feature on the agenda.

They stressed that Chancellor Helmut Kohl wanted to forge a common position with London on the pipeline dispute in preparation for his visit to Washington next month, when he will meet President Ronald Reagan.

They added that Bonn would also be informing Britain about its defence talks with France last week.

Officials here have noted with interest Mrs Thatcher's recent declaration on television that she backed the installation of new U.S. missiles in Europe if Moscow refuses to dismantle its SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe.

Military strength reinforces peace, while weakness merely attracts war, she said, adding that it was "illusory" to support stronger conventional forces in Western Europe while at the same time urging unilateral nuclear disarmament.

(At the summit, Britain is likely to take every opportunity to complain that its contribution to the European Economic Community budget is too great, since the budget is devoted mainly to agriculture -- a relatively small part of the British economy.

(London therefore wants a corrective mechanism to cut its budget contribution over the next four years. It has threatened to suspend its budget payments if a satisfactory accord is not reached.

(The EEC Council of Ministers agreed at Luxembourg yesterday to grant Britain a refund on its 1982 budget contribution, but a longer-term solution has still to be found.)

The two leaders, who met briefly last week in London, are also likely to discuss the enlarging of the EEC and the EEC approach to next month's ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

BRIEFS

CSU APPOINTMENTS -- Munich, 26 Oct (DPA) -- CSU General Secretary Edmund Stoiber will enter the new Bavarian cabinet as state secretary in the state chancellery. This was announced by Minister-President Strauss to journalists in Munich today. Stoiber is to retain his office as CSU general secretary until the 6 March Bundestag elections, when CSU diet Deputy Otto Wiesheu is to become the new general secretary of the party. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1203 GMT 26 Oct 82 LD]

CREDIT TO INDONESIA -- Bonn, 27 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Government has granted Indonesia credit to the tune of DM60 million for projects to improve the portable water supply on Java and Sumatra. This is one of the results of three days of German-Indonesian Government talks on economic cooperation which ended in Bonn today. Altogether, Bonn has promised fresh development aid amounting to DM154 million, of which DM32 million are non-repayable grants. According to the Ministry for Economic Cooperation, it was also agreed that FRG experts should advise the Indonesian Government in developing industrial plants on Java. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 27 Oct 82 LD]

OFFICIAL DENIES CUT IN SOVIET OIL IMPORTS

NC272004 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 27 (AFP) -- France has not stopped or suspended import licences for oil and oil products from the Soviet Union, a Ministry of Foreign Trade official said here today.

He was reacting to reports from reliable sources that the Energy Ministry last week told several oil companies, including the firms [Cie. Francaise de] Raffinage and ELF, to temporarily cut their imports of refined oil products from the Soviet Union.

The official conceded, however, that France wanted to "adjust" its imports of Soviet oil and oil products to match its real needs and to safeguard its export interests.

French purchases of Soviet refined oil products reached 2.2 million tons over the first eight months of the year -- 56 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Recently France warned that it would reconsider its purchases of Soviet gas if Moscow did nothing to help cut its big trade surplus with France.

CYPRUS' LADHAS MEETS WITH CHEYSSON 26 OCT

NC270850 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] House of Representatives President Ladhas, who is heading an interparliamentary delegation to Paris, met yesterday with External Relations Minister Cheysson. Mr Ladha briefed the French minister on the present phase of the Cyprus issue, stressing that the unwillingness of Turkey to find a solution to the problem increases and aggravates human rights violations, an aspect of which is the missing persons problem.

The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY has reported that Mr Cheysson stressed the French Government's sensitivity over every instance of human rights violations and reaffirmed French interest in finding a fair solution.

CP LEADER MARCHAIS ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG 26 OCT

For Pyongyang media coverage of French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais' visit to the DPRK, see the 28 October and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CHINA REFUSES COMMENT ON POPE'S OVERTURES

AU271606 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beijing, October 27 -- China replied with a "no comment" today to Pope John Paul II's overtures for rapprochement between the Vatican and Beijing, whose relations were interrupted more than thirty years ago.

The reply, while apparently curt, is actually a sign that the Chinese Government has acknowledged the desire expressed by the pope to re-open a dialogue with China and its four million Chinese Catholics, according to diplomatic sources here.

The Foreign Ministry's "no comment" probably reflects the delicacy of the moment and the Chinese Government's desire to pursue through confidential diplomatic channels the process begun publicly by the pope, according to the sources who say they are optimistic a semi-diplomatic contact will be made.

On Monday, the pope had voiced the confidence that a dialogue could be re-opened with Communist China. He also voiced the hope that members fo the Jesuit order -- who founded the Chinese Catholic Church when Jesuit Matteo Ricci came to China four centuries ago -- could return to the Asian nation.

During a ceremony to commemorate Ricci in Rome, Pope John Paul read a message which several observers said took pains to avoid the distinction between Taiwan (which the Vatican recognizes as representative of China) and the mainland and warmly addressed "the entire Chinese people."

The sources said this latter point will be appreciated by the Chinese Government which has always been very suspicious of foreign religious hierarchies and their influence in China.

POLAND'S ARCHBISHOP TO VISIT SPAIN WITH POPE

NC272142 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Vatican City, Oct 27 (AFP) -- Polish Primate Jozef Glemp has been invited by Spanish bishops to take part in the start of Pope John Paul II's visit to Spain which begins next Sunday.

Archbishop Glemp will travel with the pontiff to Spain, then return to Rome for two days before leaving for Warsaw on November 4.

A spokesman of Rome's Polish Institute said the Polish primate will be in Terente next Friday and Saturday for talks with Italian unionists and to receive a peace prize from a local Catholic group.

Pope John Paul II's pontifical visit to Spain will last until November 9.

THIRD WORLD OFFERED COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE

AU261532 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Nairobi, October 26 -- Italy has offered technical aid to developing countries to improve their communication systems for the sake of furthering a relationship of cooperation between industrialized nations and Third World countries, according to Italian Post Office Minister Remo Gaspari.

Addressing the local assembly of the International Telecommunications Union in Nairobi Monday, Gaspari indicated that the overall aim of Italian policy was to see to it that the world's communications network was made to run better.

In a meeting with the Kenyan post office and telecommunications minister on Monday, Gaspari stressed the need to speed up the employment of "Italcable's" tourist data system, "Dardo". The Kenyan side said it was ready to come to terms with Italy on an agreement for developing the service.

Italy has been a member of the international union's Board of Councilors since 1885, an office that was confirmed for another term during the current assembly.

GOVERNMENT WINS TWO VOTES OF CONFIDENCE 27 OCT

AU271938 Rome ANSA in English 1924 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 27 -- The Italian Government won two votes in the Rome lower house today to scotch predictions in the newspapers this morning that Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's team of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans was moribund.

"You gave me for dead", said Spadolini after the lunchtime vote to reporters. "What will you find to say when I decide my government should fall?"

The government first won a confidence vote on a government decree fixing increases in value added tax. The vote was, by Constitution, a nominal one so no surprises were expected with 348 ayes beating 237 noes.

The second vote was secret and was on the overall measure submitted by the cabinet. This had been the subject of heated polemic among the government partners. But the government won by an only slightly reduced majority of 318 ayes to 258 noes.

CRAXI, PSI DIRECTORATE DISCUSS ECONOMIC POLICY

PM271007 [Editorial Report] Rome AVANTI in Italian 8 October 1982 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,000-word unattributed report on PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi's 7 October speech at a PSI Directorate meeting on economic policy. Craxi confirms his party's commitment to "a policy of rigorousness, reform and justice," explaining that this implies "a sense of balance and gradualness." He calls for a long-term program of reform in public finance, whose present "imbalance" he identifies as "the most serious factor of distortion in the present situation." He recommends special assistance to small and medium enterprises to assist the recovery of production.

Craxi promises "consistent backing" for the government's decisions and says that "any lapse of solidarity within the majority on essential elements of the financial decrees and bill proposed by the government would be unacceptable," though "suggested improvements could emerge from the parliamentary debate." He calls for "a particular commitment from the Socialist parliamentary groups to ensure no repetition of the repeatedly criticized instances of unjustified absenteeism or disaffection."

The same issue of AVANTI also carries on page 1-2 the text of a 1,000-word Directorate document approved at the same meeting. With regard to fiscal policy, the document calls for a "containment of public spending," "a major recovery of fiscal revenue by means of a tougher fight against evasion" and "the introduction of taxes that will adjust the balance of the tax burden between dependent workers and other taxpayers" and "a new thrust to investment" "within the context of a reduction in real terms of the 1982 deficit."

The document also recommends the following measures to assist a recovery of private investment:

"1. A significant reduction in lending rates;

"2. Support for exports, the granting of improved credit terms and the supply of adequate welfare services to enterprises;

"3. An active labor policy in line with known party stances; and

"4. A policy to stimulate production by providing incentives for technological innovations, professional training and the diversification of production."

The document describes the recent agreement for the purchase of Algeria methane gas as "highly positive," adding that it will not jeopardize the "Soviet gas question."

PSI'S CRAXI REJECTS BROAD ALLIANCE WITH DC

PM271011 Rome AVANTI in Italian 10-11 Oct 82 p 1, 5

[Unattributed PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi interview, reprinted from IL MESSAGERO; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Conflicts and disputes persist among the major democratic parties. What are their political and strategic causes?

[Answer] I cannot list all the conflicts, disputes, difficult disagreement, and growing mistrust among the democratic parties. I would have to write a pamphlet on it, and I do not have the time, even if I had the inclination. Too many situations are contradictory and so many others deserve careful analysis and, in some cases, severe criticism. All I can say is that for months, not days, we have been witnessing a progressive erosion of political relations in general, and little has been done to contain this trend. There are troubles that are afflicting the major political forces in particular, and there is a tendency to offload these tensions outside. It is no coincidence that we are the favorite target of so much attention, of varying degrees of sincerity, and of so much polemic, which is achieving absolutely nothing and which serves only to keep the temperature up. Furthermore, there is a superimposition of topical political issues and of strategic formulations or examinations which obviously complicate interparty relations. It is difficult to discuss our present and future duties, commitments and propensities if at every step suggestions or questions are raised concerning the more distant future. Finally, the political forces have scented the elections. They all frantically proclaim that they do not want elections, but in fact they do have elections in mind and in any case have been acting for months exactly as if they were in the midst of an election campaign. This all creates an artificial and exhausting climate.

[Question] What are the PSI's political and institutional proposals for a positive solution to these now-chronic conflicts?

[Answer] We will center our research, our initiative and our political will in the coming months' activity on five essential issues for Italy's future, with an eye to the possible scenarios of the years ahead. I am talking about the problems of our economic development and the problems of planning, modernization, strengthening and conversion that this involves. I am talking about the social question and the real inequalities that characterize our society, if examined properly, and that are due not to the phenomena of the end of the last century but to the phenomena of the end of this century and that must be tackled in accordance with a table of values in which unjust egalitarianism is not confused with just equity.

I am talking about institutional reforms, or rather a grand reform embracing all aspects of the revision, reorganization and reform of our public structures.

I am talking about the major struggle against crime and violence, against the corruption and bullying which various forms of mafia -- major criminal organizations widespread in the south and with ramifications throughout the country -- systematically conduct, thus creating a climate of increasing insecurity, uncertainty and protest. I am also talking about better defending our country against foreign incursions, spies, agents provocateurs and assassins. Italy must be defended against this, particularly its capital -- this Rome which has too often seemed an open and defenseless city, where attempts can be made on the pope's life, death sentences can be carried out and all kinds of attacks perpetrated, the latest of which was the evil one against the synagogue.

Finally, I am talking about the "international question," which concerns Italy's role in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Third World and wherever there are active Italian communities; its peace initiative within security and independence.

The Socialist initiative will remain within the most specific context possible. We want to understand Italy, its real needs, its capacities and possibilities for progress and development, which I still consider substantial. It is not a matter of eliminating political conflicts. Democracy thrives on disputes, contrapositions and rivalries. By characterizing our action by a sane idea of modern reformism, we would like to help Italian political life regain its sense of a healthy specificity that will eliminate or reduce the gulfs that have often occurred between the political world or the politico-bureaucratic blocs and society as a whole, in all its expressions and values.

[Question] The DC secretary has proposed a preelection pact among the five government parties. The PSI rejects it. Why?

[Answer] We have never accepted the advances aimed at forming a leftwing "joint program" for a hundred good reasons, and we do not want to accept the advances for a "joint program" with the DC for more than a hundred good reasons. We want to maintain our fully autonomous position in every respect. This does not mean we are abandoning our policy of openness to possible forms of cooperation within agreed contexts. It does not mean that, when the time comes, we will not say words that are less than clear to the voters. [sentence as published]

[Question] You have confirmed that at present the conditions for the alternative do not exist. But unless at least a minimal dialogue is begun on the left on the major issues, is the PSI not in danger of being made the prisoner of cooperation with the DC and therefore of DC-PCI bipolarism?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, we have always kept open the dialogue on the left. We have offered many fields for dialogue and have stimulated debates that we considered, and still consider, of essential value for an elucidation of the aims of the various Italian leftwing forces. Unfortunately, we have often had to raise our shields to protect ourselves from the rain of blows being directed against us and also to be able to return them effectively. Things are difficult but not impossible. We have always sought a convergence on the major issues, albeit proceeding from different parliamentary stances, among all the progressive forces. This remains our firm stance.

[Question] An embryo of a secular pole emerged in recent years. Why did this tendency not survive the impact of the August government crisis? What can, and will, the PSI do to regain ground in this regard?

[Answer] We still attach particular importance to good relations, cooperation and, if possible, the development of strategy among the forces of the secular and socialist area. Nevertheless, it would be better for the future to entrust the possible resumption and consolidation of such a process to facts rather than to summit meetings. However, it is not we who have strayed from this outlook and this context. The DC regarded this Socialist attention toward the secular parties as a dishonest and unjust attitude with respect to itself. It talked about a political area as if it were a colony or protectorate. From the outset it received different replies. It will probably receive more of them, and everyone will be able to judge and assess them.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE AGREES ON SPEAKER CANDIDATE

LD280406 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] After a six-hour summit meeting tonight, the three members of the Democratic Alliance reached an agreement: Both the DCS [Social Democratic Center] and the PPM [People's Monarchist Party] agreed to support the PSD [Social Democratic Party] candidate for the post of speaker of the Assembly of the Republic.

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHIPANDE BEGINS TALKS IN LISBON

MB261303 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Mozambique's minister of defense, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, is beginning talks today in Lisbon with Portuguese officials to clarify the extent of military cooperation already agreed on between the two countries. General Chipande is heading a seven-member delegation which will meet with the Portuguese minister of defense, Diogo Freitas do Amaral. A memorandum agreeing to military cooperation was signed in April this year, and Portugal has since sent a small shipment of light arms and uniforms to Mozambique. Both sides have acknowledged that cooperation is not likely to take the form of Portuguese instructors in Mozambique.

During the visit to Portugal, Lieutenant General Chapande will spend 5 days in Great Britain for talks with British Minister of Defense John Nott. He will also visit firms manufacturing uniforms and military equipment, and visit the parachute regiment.

PAPER WELCOMES REAGAN SHIFT ON PIPELINE ISSUE

PM271327 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Concession"]

[Text] The decision recently announced by President Ronald Reagan to cancel the U.S. technological embargo on the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe and to consider jointly with his allied European countries more effective alternatives that will force the USSR to ease the situation in Poland constitutes a rational and courageous stance which will not fail to exert a positive influence on the dialogue between the two sides of the Atlantic. Since politics must not be viewed within the narrow limits of "point scoring," that which now appears to be a defeat for Reagan is above all a victory that facilitates the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance, which is thus given the chance to clarify its relations and try to redefine a global strategy based on a balanced and coherent platform.

Let us not delude ourselves, however, regarding the reasons which motivated this concession by the White House. For those still in doubt, it has been proven that the "Old Continent," despite its acceptance of U.S. leadership, is unwilling to accept decisions that ignore its autonomous interests. Although the pipeline issue has been portrayed as a "family quarrel," as Helmut Schmidt called it, the fact is that a crisis of confidence was created between Washington and the European capitals. French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson went so far as to talk in terms of a "progressive divorce" when his country and the FRG, with the British Government's backing, finally broke the U.S. boycott.

A practical man, as he had already shown by yielding to the southern farmers' pressure over the grain embargo, President Reagan has now recognized the failure of what was his first major attempt to force Europe to adopt a concerted action against the Kremlin. The fact that Ronald Reagan has backed down does not, in itself, imply a reformulation of his country's policy with respect to Europe, possibly as a result of a realization of the influences acting upon it. But it does constitute at least a recognition of the failure of a certain obsolete approach to dealings with the Old Europe, an approach which the Europeans, headed by Giscard and Schmidt, or Mitterrand and Kohl, seem increasingly unwilling to accept.

PREELECTION CURRENCY CONTROL, SECURITY ENHANCED

LD271308 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The government has set special measures in motion to control the possible flight of capital and public security during the political period from election day to the formation of a new government, which is expected to take place in mid-December. According to information received by the EFE agency from sources at the State Secretariat, the government believes that there is no reason why the transfer of power resulting from the elections should pose problems in the functioning of public administration. Control measures have been stepped up at air and sea ports to prevent the illegal trafficking of currency. As far as public security is concerned, the army has begun covering certain areas so that the entire state security forces can devote themselves to guarding electoral colleges, public figures and buildings.

KING RECEIVES PARTY LEADERS, ASSURES CIVIC PEACE

NC272036 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct 27 (AFP) -- King Juan Carlos today told Spain's political leaders that he was firmly committed to "the defense of the Spanish Constitution and the sovereign will of the people".

The monarch made the pledge at a meeting with the leaders of the seven political parties for which Spaniards will be casting their ballots tomorrow (Thursday) in legislative elections. The party leaders pledged to work together loyally following the election for a consolidation of democracy, despite their ideological differences. The meeting took place at the royal Zarzuela Palace here and the gist of what was said was disclosed by the various leaders.

Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader tipped to win the ballot, said the king had denounced in advance all attempts from whichever quarter to interfere with civic peace in Spain. Manual Fraga Iribarne, leader of the Conservative Popular Alliance, said the meeting with the king served to reassure Spaniards in the face of rumors circulating in Spain about the possibility of a military coup attempt.

Other party leaders in the meeting, which also dealt with Spain's preoccupying economic situation, included Santiago Carrillo of the Communist Party and former Premier Adolfo Suarez of the Democratic and Social Center. Also present at the palace was the current Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo.

MOVE TO OUTLAW PARTIES WILL NOT AFFECT ELECTIONS

LD280022 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry has asked the General State Prosecutor to initiate proceedings to outlaw the Spanish Solidarity -- Tejero's group -- and the Spanish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). But, because the move is being made at this time, it will have no effect on the election. Today, 28 October, the two parties are still legal. Any decision to the contrary can be taken only by the national high court.

The General State Prosecutor -- who did indeed say a few days ago that there could be grounds for declaring Spanish Solidarity illegal -- has the right to ask the courts to suspend the two parties provisionally. But even if that decision is made it will not take affect until after election day.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ ON LATIN AMERICAN TIES

PA261916 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 25 Oct 82 p 19

[Article entitled "Latin America -- A Policy of Brotherhood and Commitment" by Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and "leading candidate" in the 28 October general elections in Spain; exclusive for CRITICA]

[Text] Madrid, 23 Oct (special for IPS) -- Two important events have occurred within the electoral campaign in Spain that involve Latin America.

On 12 October, the rightist and leftist political parties expressed their foreign policy views in support of intensifying relations with the American continent.

And now, as we think about the elections only a short time before the voting on 28 October, we are full of joy on hearing news that is cause for pride among the admirers of Spanish literature and the Spanish people in general: Garcia Marquez has won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

It is interesting to note the Spanish rightwing's verbal rapprochement with the American reality. One might innocently accept it were it not that rightwing representatives had the opportunity to undertake such an ambitious supranational project in recent Spanish history.

What has been the result of that, in my view nonexistent, foreign policy? Simply put, well-known concepts that should be the basis of any Spanish foreign policy have been drafted. However, the Spanish rightist organizations frequently use such phrases as: "economic bridge with Europe, privileged relations, Hispanic American aspiration," and others.

It is truly regrettable that in this area of Spanish policy there has been little change between the governments of the dictatorship and the governments of transition.

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE, proposes a fundamental change in this policy, in that sincere and practical content should be given to relations with Latin America. If there is one thing that defines our proposal for change, it is a new morality in both domestic and foreign policy.

If we win the elections, we will make great efforts to expand current relations with Latin America, strengthening the ties with those nations and with all democrats on the American continent. The PSOE will not stop at a mere declaration of principles, even though the principles are substantial, so that all of our party's foreign policy can be focused. Instead, in the next few years we will be multiplying the exchanges with Latin America.

The PSOE's foreign policy is inspired by the political change that the Socialist Party is proposing. As in all areas of the program, we think that we must overcome those economic concepts that rule the world and divide it into two large blocs that are confronting each other and dragging the rest of the countries to who knows what.

In this sense, Latin America and Spain have common objectives, because one cannot view the development of peoples without including the international struggle for detente and disarmament.

Concepts such as public freedoms, political democracy, social equality, access of all citizens to education and cultural anticolonialism are included in the political change proposed by the PSOE.

Obviously, we are not trying to ignore the geopolitical area in which we live and the nations with which we have been traditionally united. Spain's policy has a Western orientation, which is not incompatible with a growing Iberian American dimension nor with the liberation of the communities and men of all continents.

Therefore, with a Socialist government, Spain will be increasingly more aggressive in the international arena in defense of human rights. Thus, the PSOE actions in foreign policy will encompass:

1. Active cooperation in promoting the new international economic order, which should place economic relations among countries on the basis of real equality. For this reason, it will support measures to prevent continued exploitation of one area of the world by another, which leads to the perpetuation of colonialist ties through subtle procedures.

2. Uncompromising defense of human rights, whether individual, collective, political, economic or cultural.

3. Solidarity with the peoples who are struggling for democratic freedoms. The Socialist foreign policy seeks to increase Spain's solidarity with democrats who live under the yoke of dictatorships.

The future lies in this policy of cultural, technological and ecnoomic exchange among the nations of the Iberian American community. The PSOE is willing to bring the new orientation in Spanish policy into harmony with exchanges with Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.

With the Socialists in government, our nation will be able to create the necessary rapprochement between "Old Europe" and the future of the nations, which unquestionably lies in Latin America.

If Europe has a number of values and technological advances that can counterbalance the weight of the superpowers in future, Latin America and Spain can contribute imaginative ways of solving common problems and possess, in many cases, an unexploited potential of energy in various sectors of production.

All of this is in addition to our common objectives, which the European continent has forgotten in many cases, the result of historical inertia. Therefore, Spain and Latin America have a common plan for society, a humanistic view that places man above anything else and that focuses on his freedom and equality as the center of any policy.

Spain's geogrpahic location in Europe has not affected our common historical ties, which have sometimes been distant.

FRG TV INTERVIEWS THATCHER ON EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

DW271133 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Interview with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by correspondent Walter Helfer at Downing Street in London, date not given, in English with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Prime Minister, there is both good and bad news these days on the British economic front. You have impressively reduced inflation, but on the other hand you are facing the highest unemployment rate since the war. Do we in Europe have to live with this high unemployment rate or do you see any way in the long run to stop this vicious circle of inflation and unemployment?

[Answer] Yes, but inflation and unemployment are not alternatives in the long run. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment, inflation has to go down first, even though this is not all. On a short-term basis, the struggle against inflation entails a considerable increase in unemployment, but not in the long run. Unemployment is our biggest problem. A worldwide recession is coinciding with technological changes. We must restructure our industry to take into account the changes that have occurred in the Far East and in some of the developing countries.

This means that we must cope simultaneously with three problems. We must operate with sound finances, encourage enterprise and those who can create new products and have inventive genius, and encourage those who can translate them into successful industries.

[Question] When Federal Chancellor Kohl was here last week, he expressly stated that European solidarity is one of the major objectives of his policy. Still, the Common Market is in the worst state ever. What do you expect the Europeans in general and the Federal Republic in particular to do to make the EC viable in the future?

[Answer] I wouldn't say that the Common Market is worse than ever. There will always be quarrels in a family. However, that does not mean that the family does not want to stay together. The best contribution we all can make is to pursue a sound economic policy. This greatly facilitates cooperation.

We just managed to agree on a very, very difficult problem with regard to steel. The worldwide overabundance of steel is a real problem. We have managed to agree on that for the benefit of our countries, and I hope we'll manage the other problems as well -- for example, the problem of the next EC budget. I don't think it is right for the Federal Republic to pay such huge amounts into the EC coffers while the other countries pay nothing at all, except Great Britain, of course. We must negotiate on this on the basis of fairness and equality. I am the first to understand that.

[Question] Prime Minister, just as Federal Chancellor Kohl, you see the best guarantee for ensuring freedom in a militarily strong West Europe. What will happen if the Soviet Union refuses to accept the U.S. proposal, the so-called zero option?

[Answer] Well, we of course both agree that we have to be strong. A bully or a tyrant will attack the weakling. We support President Reagan's proposal. However, if the Soviet Union aims its SS-20 missiles at targets in Europe, we must have something equal. If the disarmament talks fail, the U.S. cruise missiles must be stationed in Europe. Strength protects peace and security, weakness attracts war. We must always remember that.

[Question] Aren't you concerned about the growth of the European peace movements which advocate unilateral disarmament? What is your answer to this problem?

[Answer] I've tried to give an answer in what I've already said. If we say we're going to unilaterally give up our nuclear weapons, why should the Soviet Union ever want to negotiate? The Soviets would then have attained their objective; they would have ensured that we could neither retaliate nor deter. There is no sense in fighting with conventional weapons because the Soviets would eventually come with the nuclear threat. We would then have no means to deter or stop them because people go to war when they believe that they have a greater chance of winning than losing.

Nuclear powers can be held in check only with the threat of a nuclear retaliatory strike. We have had peace in Europe for 37 years now. The nuclear powers have ensured this peace better than others have. We've had 140 conflicts with conventional weapons in the world since World War II, but not a single one of them between the nuclear powers. This certainly demonstrates that nuclear power means immense deterrence and protects peace.

The movement for unilateral disarmament threatens peace, freedom and justice, to which we have an innate right but which are extremely fragile, unless we defend them.

[Question] Prime Minister, both the old and the new chancellors have the same first name. However, the personality and the way of thinking of the new conservative federal chancellor are different. The first Helmut, Helmut Schmidt, held different political views than you have, yet you two developed close cooperation and mutual respect. How do you visualize German-British relations under the new government which you will be meeting with the day after tomorrow?

[Answer] Helmut Schmidt's ideas are very similar to mine with regard to inflation, sound economic policy and competitiveness. Our cooperation was excellent, especially in the economic field, and both of us were aware that the United States is the guarantor of freedom in Europe. Chancellor Kohl and I also have similar views. Germany and Great Britain will get along excellently. Both of us know that we must defend freedom, that we must cooperate closely with the United States and that we must keep the democracies of Europe close together within the EC. All those things are common ends, and we will work together steadily to achieve them.

[Question] Thank you very much indeed, Prime Minister.

[Answer] My pleasure.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR MOSCOW, MAKES STATEMENT

NC281034 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] President Kiprianou left for a visit to the Soviet Union this morning at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR and of the Soviet Government. In a statement prior to his departure, President Kiprianou stressed that he attaches special importance to the talks which he will have with Mr Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, at which they will discuss the international situation and a number of specific international problems, with emphasis on the Cyprus problem. I do not doubt, President Kiprianou said, that these talks will be very useful in every respect and that my visit will contribute to the further development of ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cyprus.

Further, the president expressed his deep appreciation for the consistent and firm Soviet support for the Cypriot people's struggle for vindication and solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the UN resolutions, in the adoption of which the Soviet Union has played a particularly important role. President Kiprianou stressed: These resolutions, which constitute the political shielding of the Cyprus cause, must be implemented soonest, not only for the sake of Cyprus and its people but also for the benefit of peace and security in the region. I do not doubt, the president added, that the Soviet Union will contribute substantively in this way. President Kiprianou stressed: It is necessary to end the occupation as soon as possible and to restore the rights of the Cypriot people and of Cyprus as an independent state and equal UN member country.

In conclusion, the president extolled the achievements of the Soviet Union in the last 60 years in all fields. The president of the republic will return to Cyprus on 2 November.

Status of Visit Questioned

NC271356 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] O KIRIKAS has been authoritatively been informed...that the Soviet Union unilaterally and without consulting the Cyprus Government changed the character of President Kiprianou's visit from "official" to "ordinary" and, finally, from "ordinary" to..."touristic."

Authoritative observers have stated that the visit has ultimately become...a "touristic" one. They added: President Kiprianou will remain in the Soviet Union for about 144 hours. Of these, only 90 minutes will be allotted to high-level "negotiations" at the Kremlin, in a meeting which will be held on Friday evening. When it is taken into account that about half of this time will be spent "translating" from Russian to Greek and from Greek to Russian, then the exact time of "negotiations" will be 45 minutes. The rest of the "visit" will be spent in "official" luncheons, visits of the presidential couple to museums and the "Bolshoi" Ballet Academy and a tour of vast Russia, -- clearly "touristic" activities.

In addition, we are informed that the Soviet Union, for its own reasons, which so far have remained unexplained, has decided to change the character of President Kiprianou's visit from "official" to ..."ordinary", a term unknown in international diplomacy.

The notification of the change which the Soviet Union unilaterally decided was telexed by Cypriot Ambassador in Moscow Angelidhis to Foreign Minister Rolandhis on Wednesday, 20 October, when he was in Athens.

According to reports received by O KIRIKAS, Mr Angelidhis was summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow and his "attention was drawn" to the fact that the Cypriot press and official statements mention an "official" visit, while the visit is simply a "working visit" [last two words in English]. Indeed, not only was his attention drawn to this but he was told that the Cyprus Government must immediately clarify things or the Soviet Embassy in Nicosia would issue a pertinent statement that "would put things in their place."

The officials became disillusioned as soon as the message was received in Nicosia. Many meetings followed to study ways to deal with the issue. Soviet Ambassador Astavin was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was "warmly asked" to regrade the visit to an "official" one. Mr Astavin was unyielding "because," as he said, "he had pertinent instructions from his government." The Cyprus Government remained "silent" for 4 days and then made an..."innocent" and quiet statement.

We are disclosing the following additional information: There is a telex in the Cyprus Foreign Ministry from Mr Angelidhis, Cyprus' ambassador in Moscow. We challenge the government to publish this. The Cyprus Government heard the news in the telex with "surprise, bitterness and rage."

A special permit was issued to Mr Kiprianou for his visit to the Kremlin last September, because until then Mr Kiprianou's name was in the list of "undesirable" visitors.

Meanwhile, when asked whether the assessment of Mr Kiprianou's visit to Moscow as "ordinary" and not "official" took place with the Cyprus Government's consent or unilaterally by the Soviet Union, the government spokesman stated: "No expediency is served by answering this question."

Also asked when the Soviet Union notified the Cyprus Government of the change of the character of the visit, the government spokesman replied that "there was no question of changing the character of the visit."

AKEL Statement

NC272006 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The AKEL Central Committee issued a statement today welcoming President Kiprianou's [forthcoming] visit to the Soviet Union and the talks he will have with Mr Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, as a significant political event for Cyprus and the Cypriot people. The AKEL Central Committee statement adds that the results of the two leaders' talks will undoubtedly have a positive contribution toward promoting the struggle which the Cypriot people are waging for a peaceful and just solution to the Cyprus problem based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements.

The AKEL statement further adds: This visit, which is approved and welcomed by the struggling Cypriot people and all the true friends of Cyprus, as well as the summit talks, will also contribute to the further internationalization of the Cyprus issue and to presenting and promoting the idea for the convocation of a special international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY, EXTOLS TIES

NC271756 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] President Kiprianou today stressed that a new, decisive effort must be exerted to promote the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus. Receiving the credentials of new French ambassador to Cyprus, Mr Dimitri de Favitski, President Kiprianou denounced Turkey's intransigent stand for the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks and stressed that the Cyprus issue must be resolved, in the interest of the island's people as well as of peace and stability in the area.

President Kiprianou said: We believe that the occupation troops must withdraw and an end be put to the occupation as well as to any sort of foreign intervention. The president of the republic stressed: With the help of the international community, I believe we will be able to attain our goals and France can play a very significant role in achieving this.

Mr Kiprianou extolled the very friendly relations between Cyprus and France and expressed his thanks for the positive French stand on the Cypriot issue.

Presenting his credentials, the new French ambassador stressed that his country believes that the Cyprus solution cannot come from the faits accomplis but it can actually come from the difficult and essential dialogue which the two communities are conducting under the UN secretary general's auspices. He also said that the main aim of his mission is to firmly strengthen the links between France and Cyprus.

DAILY ON INTERVENTION IN RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC271257 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 27 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] According to information received by I SIMERINI, the restoration of Cypriot-Egyptian diplomatic relations, which were broken in 1978, has been called off after the intervention of Libya and Syria. According to our information, both Libya and Syria have made it clear to Foreign Minister Rolandhis that they oppose the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

The Libyan and Syrian opposition appeared at exactly the moment when a concrete initiative had been manifested by Egypt aiming at restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries. According to our information, Mr Rolandhis mentioned this Libyan and Syrian intervention in the issue of our diplomatic relations at a discussion with the official parliamentary committee on the issue.

Cypriot-Egyptian relations have thus once again been frozen and Egypt is evading making another attempt. Cypriot-Egyptian relations were broken in March 1978, nearly 5 years ago, and since then the Cypriot Government has exerted no specific efforts to restore them.

Meanwhile, when asked about the issue after a pertinent press report, the government spokesman stated that Cypriot-Egyptian diplomatic relations have not been restored. The government spokesman added: "There has, however, been an improvement in the general relations -- in foreign relations, the airlink between the two countries and the rank of the diplomats appointed in Cyprus and Egypt respectively. These diplomats are of a higher rank than before.

The spokesman also stated that the recent meeting in Cairo between Communications and Works Minister Mavrelis and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister as well as with the minister of civil aviation, Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, was not secret, it having been announced.

DENKTAS STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM NEW YORK

TA271629 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Statement by Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas at Ercan State Airport on arrival in Cyprus on 27 October -- recorded]

[Text] I went to New York to meet the UN secretary general, to make an assessment of the intercommunal talks and to exchange views on the Cyprus issues. This has been done. Our view is that there is no way other than the intercommunal talks to solve the Cyprus problem. The UN secretary general shares our view of this issue. We believe that taking the issue to other international forums will adversely affect the process of the talks. [Words indistinct] shares the view that the problem should be solved through talks. This view is also shared by other diplomats with whom I held contacts.

While we were there, we learned that the Greek Cypriots wanted to take the issue to the Nonaligned summit and to have a resolution adopted in line with their views. We held contacts with the representatives of Nonaligned countries. We explained to them that this path might block the intercommunal talks. We were received with understanding on this issue as well. We were told the following: Resolutions to be adopted at such forums should not affect or concern you. These resolutions are adopted. The important issue is for you to remain together and to solve the problem. If we are to remain together, we have to spend our energy positively at the negotiating table. Therefore, they should not distract our attention. They should not keep us busy in other places. This is the thesis we defended.

We were able to establish good contacts and a good dialogue with press and publication organs. I believe that it was a beneficial and positive visit from all points of view. I believe that this visit will be beneficial to strengthening the process of the intercommunal talks. I hope that the Greek Cypriot side will make a similar assessment and will refrain from acts that might adversely affect the talks.

Naturally, we explained our views and complaints concerning the economic embargo being imposed on our community. We reiterated our views everywhere. We especially tried to make our views on the issue known in the Islamic world. We drew their attention to the fact that the Islamic countries are unwillingly helping the Greek Cypriots in their economic boycott. I believe they showed understanding and that various acts on the issue can be expected in the near future. However, I would also like to add this point. There are certain duties that fall on us. In order to perform these duties as desired, we should have (?domestic) unity and solidarity, we should be strong and we should be in full cooperation with the motherland in solving our problems.

The issue of transportation is an important one. Important steps are being taken to solve this issue as well. We called on the world, and especially the Islamic world, to look at the Greek Cypriot attitude on this issue. I believe this was effective. Press officials especially promised to let their governments know what a disastrous thing this is. Naturally, I am very happy to be home. I thank you all.

CAGATAY VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH

TA271530 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said that the decision to establish a Turkish Cypriot central bank, which is an important development in (?self-sufficiency) in the economic field, has definitely been made. Cagatay visited [names indistinct] villages yesterday evening and listened to the complaints of the farmers. Cagatay said that since the day when the possibility of using Turkish monetary units was granted to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot monetary policy was [words indistinct].

Cagatay said that the hopes pinned on the intercommunal talks are weakening because of the intransigent and deceitful attitude of the Greek Cypriots. Cagatay noted that the Greek Cypriot side was intensifying its economic embargo on the Turkish Cypriot community in the face of the developing Turkish Cypriot economy and its increasing exports. Cagatay said that while the federated state was receiving aid only from Turkey, the Greek Cypriot side has received aid of over $72 million from the European Council to be used in the housing field. He added that the federated state was speedily developing despite all these difficulties. Noting that this development could be seen in the figures attained, Cagatay said that the domestic revenues of the state had increased considerably since 1975. He noted that this fact was appreciated by the officials of the motherland.

PAPANDREOU MESSAGE TO NATION ON OKHI DAY

NC272334 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] In a message on the 28 October anniversary, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stresses: On this day, 42 years ago, our motherland was subjected to the cowardly attack of the Fascist invaders. The Greek people en masse defended with heroism and self-denial our ancestral land. Forty-two years ago, the armed forces and people united to write a deserving page for our nation's history and once again proved that, as our national poet said, magnanimity in people is not measured by acres but with the glowing of the heart and with blood. Our people resisted the German-Italian hordes, refusing to bow down at a time when almost all of Europe had already yielded.

The Greek contribution to the fight against the Axis forces was decisive and the praise for the heroism of Greek fighters by the great men of the time show that small countries can also play a big role in the course of the people's struggles for freedom and national independence.

The continuation of the national liberation struggle by the fighters of the national resistance has revealed the historic grandeur of our people. The contribution made by the 1940 generation constitutes an example to be imitated and a source of pride and optimism for the coming generations.

Today, 42 years after the epic of 1940-41, our country is in a crucial phase of its history. A dangerous crisis is raging in our area, various claims are being made against our sovereign rights in the Aegean and a part of our national area remains under the occupation of foreign troops. We have both declared and proved that peace and equal cooperation with our neighbors constitute the main axis of our foreign policy. However, we must repeat once again that the Greek people will never accept the trampling under foot by anyone of even one inch of national territory, airspace or water. The historic example of the 1940 okhi [Greek refusal to surrender], the pannational unanimity in the face of outside dangers and the inseparable fraternity between the people and armed forces constitute the nation's shield in confronting any outside danger and, at the same time, represent a source of optimism for a peaceful future, the prime minister's message concluded.

Address to Armed Forces

NC271223 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 27 Oct 82

["Text" of the order of the day by Andreas Papandreou on 28 October okhi anniversary]

[Text] Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, mobilized children of our people, and men and women of the armed forces: With pride and national unanimity the Greeks are celebrating this year again the anniversary of 28 October 1940. They are celebrating and honoring the history of the Greek people and the unequal and titanic struggle against the merciless Fascists and Nazi invaders. With the worthy armed forces as protagonists and with the solidarity of the people, our fatherland fought alone against the very strong German-Italian Axis on the snow-capped mountains of Ipiros and Macedonia, when almost all of Europe had been subjugated.

The Greeks once again showed mankind that they know how to struggle and sacrifice themselves, if needed, for their freedom and national independence. The armed forces proved worthy of the honor and the fatherland's trust. In this unequal battle, the armed, iron-clad hordes of the hated Axis occupied the country, but not the Greek people. The immortal Greek soul remained unsubdued and free in order to continue the heroic national resistance.

The great contribution of our fatherland to the victory of the Allies and the shattering of the Axis received worldwide recognition. Everlasting honor and glory will accompany those who contributed to the 1940 epic and the strugglers of the national resistance against the foreign occupation troops.

Our country is in an area of serious, dangerous international crisis, of which the development and repercussions on world peace are still unknown. Various claims are being made against Greece while part of our national area is occupied by foreign troops. Greece wishes a peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all the peoples, and particularly with its neighbors. It is exerting toward this aim continous and sincere efforts in the hope that they may generate equal response. We do not claim anything from anyone but we do not intend to surrender to anyone even an inch of territory of sea or airspace, or sell out our sovereign rights. Our declaration toward all directions that we are determined to defend our fatherland constitutes the strongest factor of consolidating peace.

In this crucial turn of the nation's history, the strength and alertness of very strongly armed and proud armed forces and the excellent fraternity with the people constitute the strongest factor in preventing foreign dangers and are the best guarantee of our national independence and territorial integrity. Long live 28 October. Long live our armed forces. Long live the Greek people.

KARAMANLIS SPEAKS TO THESSALONIKI ARMY OFFICERS

NC280742 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0500 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] An official luncheon was given yesterday in honor of President Karamanlis at the club of Thessaloniki garrison officers. Speaking during the lundheon, the president of the republic stressed that the double anniversary [the liberation of Thessaloniki city on 26 October 1912 and the 28 October anniversary] which we are observing today is a source of pride for our nation. But it is also a great lesson both for us and the foreigners, foes and friends.

The liberation of Thessaloniki 70 years ago, said Mr Karamanlis, was a major milestone in the long Hellenic history. The triumphs of 1912 and 1913 have provided us with the measure of our nation's vigor and have instilled in us confidence in our people's future.

The president of the republic further stressed that, with the same enthusiasm and unanimity that prevailed at that time, Greece faced the Fascist provocation in 1940. The two Axis partners underestimated Greece's capabilities.

After stressing that the country's armed forces are fully equipped and perfectly trained, as well as capable of defending the honor and integrity of the country, Mr Karamanlis said that the international situation is today gloomy and compels us to keep our national shield invulnerable, to continuously reinforce our armed forces along with our diplomatic mainstays, but above all to develop national unity.

GREEK-U.S. NEGOTIATIONS ON BASES BEGIN 27 OCT

NC271225 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Greek-U.S. negotiations on the question of U.S. bases in Greece commenced today. Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos this morning received the heads of the two delegations who then had a private meeting. A meeting with attendance of all members of the two delegations followed.

On Saturday, members of the two delegations will visit the U.S. bases at Ellinikon and Nea Makri and on Sunday the bases at Soudha and Gournai in Crete.

KKE Reacts to Talks

NC272256 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] In a message, the KKE Central Committee greets this year's 42d Okhi Day anniversary [28 October] stressing: The disturbing thing is that, while our people expected the present government to vindicate their struggles for national independence, the present government is proceeding, and moreover on the eve of historic okhi, with opening negotiations with the U.S. imperialists that would virtually keep their bases in our country, which mortgage our people's peaceful future and their national independence, by demanding exchanges. [sentence as heard]

Commenting on this KKE statement, the government spokesman made the following statement: The PASOK government does not accept lessons from the KKE regarding its program for gaining and consolidating our national independence. Uncommitted to any decisionmaking centers abroad -- either in the West or East -- the PASOK government is laying down firm foundations for an independent Greece that will belong to its people.

RIZOSPASTIS Questions Intent

NC271544 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 27 Oct 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column]

[Text] Deep concern prevails among the Greek people at a time when the Greek Government inaugurates talks with Reagan's envoys on the bases of death. This feeling is absolutely justified, because all indications demonstrate that the government, submitting to the asphyxiating pressures of the U.S. imperialists, starts today's talks not for the purpose of having the bases removed -- as it had emphatically bound itself to do in its policy statement -- but to preserve them. Lucid proof of this is to be found in the cynical statements by Washington officials that they are not concerned over the fate of their aggressive attack bases in Greece, as well as in Papandreou's recognition of "the strategic interests of the all-powerful United States"! [punctuation as published] in our neighboring Middle Eastern area -- a fact which, according to his logic, makes preservation of the bases "essential."

Thus it becomes very obvious that the government is now abandoning one of its main preelection and postelection promises about the removal of the U.S. bases from our country. The notorious time schedule for removal of the bases has been turned into a time schedule for their preservation and the talks which start today will, in reality, be nothing but bargaining over some "exchanges" with which the government hopes to gild the pill of the new agreement which will be phraseologically prettied up. Nothing, however, justifies preservation of the bases in our country. It is the government's duty to heed the unyielding Panhellenic demand for their removal from Greece. This must be the only purpose for the talks.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA VIEWS OUTCOME OF ELECTIONS

NC262209 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 26 Oct 82 p 4

[From the "Views" column]

[Text] The battle of the municipal elections is over. Now that the slogans have died out and the voters' cheers are over, it is time for a calm reassessment through constructive criticism, without political expediencies and with only the promotion of change as a yardstick. It would be politically dangerous, ostrich-like behavior if we did not note, with justified concern, that in urban centers New Democracy succeeded, despite its worst domestic condition, its problematic leadership and the forecasts of its imminent split, in gaining a considerably high percentage of votes.

Facing the facts calmly, this means that some social, rather than party, rallying took place around its slates and certain reactions were expressed. It is very easy, but also rather effortless to say that the electorate "veered toward the right" in reaction to the "leftwing policy" that the government is following.

Moreover, under the same reasoning, we must accept that the considerable support for the KKE in several municipalities means exactly the opposite, namely that some citizens who voted for PASOK in 1981 reacted in this way to the implementation of a "rightwing policy" by the government.

Both these views constitute an oversimplification of the problem and an easy explanation. However, the problem is very complicated. Citizens who traditionally belonged either to the right or to the communist left voted for change in 1981 and gave power to PASOK. Why did they do this?

Because they truly awaited a change or another policy to solve their daily problems. Some were fed up with the impotent right while others wanted to escape from the stereotyped, contradictory line of the traditional leftwing. They wanted action and decisions.

They welcomed the vision presented by PASOK for completely specific utilitarian reasons -- to wipe out air pollution, to break the hold of bureaucracy, to abolish personal influence in the hospitals and treatment in the first or third class.

They gave it authority to cleanse the judiciary. And it took the personal report of a retired magistrate to start proceedings against six judges. They gave it the authority to strike at and wipe out the middlemen. However, nothing has yet become more attainable for the consumer.

The people recognize that PASOK truly "wants" to resolve the issues of transportation investment and unemployment, as well as the institution of the "free education" to solve the problem of draining the workers' pockets for preparatory schools. These are the basic reasons the people supported PASOK once again.

At the same time, however, by withdrawing in urban centers the votes that they "loaned" in 1981, both rightists and leftists wanted to stress their dissatisfaction not so much for PASOK's deeds as for its omissions. Irrespective of to what degree one or another measure was "rightist" or "leftist," protest was over the scarcity of measures in certain sectors, over their referral and over their postponement.

The government is doing well in the countryside. This is not unrelated to the fact that PASOK appears stronger in the provinces. Obviously the farmer is more satisfied than the worker and the petit bourgeois of the city.

Here, however, in the melting pot of the city, for a whole year after the victory, no substantive measures have been adopted on the transportation issue. No serious solution has been adopted for the environmental problem. The working conditions in public services have changed slightly. Hardships at hospitals and social insurance foundation medical centers reign supreme. No important public works are visible. No decision whatsoever has been promoted for a unified social insurance agency. No "revolution" has taken place in the cultural sector.

The ministries, ministers, deputy ministers and secretary generals have multiplied, but they have not done the expected work. Perhaps Andreas wages "the battle for Greece" in international issues. Someone, however, must also wage with more determination the battle of the ordinary Greek, so as not to hear once again the notorious: "We are doing well abroad."

I KATHIMERINI SCORES 'DISTORTION' OF ELECTIONS

NC261728 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 26 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial: "After the Election"]

[Text] Examination of the situation created after the municipal elections — fanaticism and extremism apart -- leads to certain, self-evident conclusions which cannot be overturned by tightrope balancing or high-handed misinterpretations.

Criticism in good faith -- although a rare phenomenon among leaders and the "led" — leads to the recognition of a very significant political phenomenon: the start of the erosion of voters who last year gave PASOK a great majority -- the truth of numbers is irrefutable.

Cooperation between PASOK and the KKE led to the victory of slates supported by the government front in most of the country's municipalities. This was clearly declared by the KKE secretary general, who even expressed his displeasure over the prime minister's television statement late Sunday night. He even stated to a newspaper friendly to him:

"The prime minister could not have celebrated a victory, particularly not in Athens, Piraievs and Thessaloniki, if he had not had the support of the KKE -- particularly definitive support." It is correct to render unto Ceasar "what is Ceasar's."

As to the question publicly asked by Papandreou about the role of New Democracy on our country's political map -- an absolutely untimely and unfounded commentary in this instance -- the reply is rather self-evident and this in itself ought to raise certain questions. According to Papandreou, does the opposition -- this great balancing factor in public life, the controller and critic of those who handle public affairs -- play no role at all? Should the opposition not exist? This is an innovation which has not been attempted to date except in states where totalitarian regimes prevail.

Despite a bitter protest over the way in which the preelection apparatus was operated by the government, through harsh positions, brainwashing, petty political sloganeering, party-controlled television and the unheard of mobilization of all and sundry, at this very moment, without disagreement with the election of any of the mayors and community leaders, we believe that the institution of local self-government must play a salvation role, particularly in the large cities and in the capital.

Decentralization is a definitive factor for the country's progress. It is wanted, supported and required by the countryside. On the other hand, Athens also has an imperative need for a municipal authority which will work productively for the city's good. With the adequacy of funds which the government has promised to give, with the strength of decisions that, as announced, it possesses, there will be no excuse if every single measure needed to save the capital is not immediately implemented.

In order to always set things in their proper place, we must admit that the capital's municipal authority -- even though it renewed its term of office with the support of the KKE -- at this very moment does represent the will of the majority. Since the situation developed in this way -- for better or for worse -- all Athenians now expect and demand implementation of the preelection promises by Dhimitrios Beis, who emphatically assured us that "now he knows how and he will."

The immediate future will demonstrate whether the new Athens mayor's preelection campaign was nothing but fireworks, to what degree the dangerous phenomenon of distortion of facts has become commonplace for certain public personalities, and if it will influence our daily lives.

EVREN SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION IN DIYARBAKIR

TA271317 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Diyarbakir on 27 October -- recorded]

[Summary] My dear Diyarbakir citizens, first of all I would like to greet you and explain why I am unable to visit the neighboring provinces. I would have liked to visit all the provinces, but the lack of airports in some of them prevented us from doing so. I send my love and greetings to all my citizens in Mardin, Siirt, Bitlis, Hakkari and Mus.

My dear citizens, soon after the 12 September operation, I came to Diyarbakir and addressed you all at this square on 14 October 1980. As you may recall, shortly after we landed in Diyarbakir, a Turkish airlines plane was hijacked to Diyarbakir. The Anarchists are serving their terms in prison. The anarchic incidents which were abundant in the various parts of the country have today been eliminated. Many of our citizens who were forced to desert their homes and homelands for fear of death during those anarchic times have returned to their homeland. I said that the state would deal with the anarchists and the terrorists and this has come true. I also said that all we needed was your help. As you can see, we, as a nation in unity, are capable of surmounting all the difficulties.

"You should always bear in mind that the number of countries that bear feelings of real friendship for the Turkish nation is low. There are also countries that have never desired the development of this nation into a great state through unity and solidarity. Such forces will make the most of every opportunity and will exert every possible effort to cause Turkey to regress to the period prior to the 12 September operation. In addition to the foreign forces, there are also domestic forces among us who support and help these foreign forces. They are waiting for the opportune moment. These treacherous domestic forces have begun engaging in activities in collaboration with their foreign partners during these days when preparations have begun for the transition to normal order. They will increase their activities once normal order is established. You should not doubt this fact. We, though unwillingly, received as normal the activities they are engaged in now and the ones they will carry out in the future. These forces have hitched themselves to a certain ideology and they have been brainwashed. Whatever is done or said to them is futile. Even if you chop off their heads, you will not be able to separate them from this deviant ideology they have come to believe.

"There are some among them who have seen the realities and who have chosen the right path afterward. We cannot deny this fact either. However, they are the minority. We do not expect these brainwashed people to say yes to the constitution we have prepared and we have submitted for your approval. We do not expect those whose interests have been damaged and hindered and those who are pursuing their own interests to endorse the constitution either. We also believe that those who live in a dream world, who are not acquainted with the realities of Turkey, who consider Turkey similar to those countries which have established a democratic system some 200 years ago and who do not like what we have prepared because it is not in accordance with the constitution of those countries, might vote against the new constitution despite their goodwill. We are not sorry for this either. Do you know what really concerns us, my dear citizens? What actually grieves us are those who said, "no one can disobey the state and those who disobey will be crushed" while they had the state power in their hands and who were not able to crush the rebels. It is again those who, though they believe that the constitution which we have prepared is suitable, spread the word around and among the former organization members that the constitution should be rejected just because their parties have been closed down and they will not be able to regain their position."

I know that you will not be influenced by such propaganda. You will use your commonsense. However, I say all this so you will be aware of what they are capable of. This nation does not want to return to those dark days.

If you recall, while speaking here on 14 October 1980, a citizen among the crowd said: "Pasha, let there be no more parties." I replied: "There can be no democracy without political parties." I know that that citizen did not say what he did because he did not believe in democracy. However, the political parties, through strikes and quarrels among themselves, caused the nation so much pain that they made the nation say: "Better no democracy than this kind of democracy." They forced our citizens to wish there were no political parties.

In my speeches in Trabzon and Erzurum, I talked about criticism leveled against the provisions of the constitution dealing with fundamental rights and duties, their limitations, and precautions against their misuse. I explained the differences between the old and new constitutions. "Today I will give you information on political rights and duties and the activities of political parties. One of the most important fundamental rights and freedoms of a citizen within a political community is, no doubt, individual immunity, followed by the right to participate in state administration. It is through participation in state administration that citizens can organize their other rights. This has been true throughout history. Human beings have first demanded individual immunity." In democracies, citizens participate in state administration, and they have a say in the formation of law and order through their representatives in the legislative organs. The rights which enable a citizen to have a say in the administration of his country are called political rights and freedoms. The first condition for the exercise of these rights within a democratic system is participation in all elections on the part of the citizen, and the expression of his beliefs concerning developments in his country. A citizen should be ready and willing to participate. However, a citizen should always bear in mind his great responsibility regarding his political rights and freedoms for the happiness of the community. All citizens should closely follow developments in the country. However, he should not bring politics into his house, into his work and into the streets.

The Turkish nation has never been destroyed despite many domestic and foreign enmities and defeats. It has always known how to regain its strength and to continue a free existence. The Turkish Republic was established because of these qualities.

Turkish citizens should exercise their political rights with a sense of responsibility. However, sometimes mistakes are made. Unfortunately, the results of these mistakes can be very dangerous. We only have to recall our experiences prior to the 12 September operation. The country and state was faced with an attempt at destruction, both domestic and foreign in origin. The country was divided into "liberated" areas and foreign or made-up flags were hoisted to replace the Turkish flag. The security forces were divided among themselves. These were the conditions that prompted military intervention.

My dear citizens, it is impossible to have a democratic political life without political parties. "However, the transformation of democracy into a dictatorship of parties is tantamount to the elimination of the democratic regime. Political parties are the prerequisites of a democratic life. We should not doubt this fact. However, they are not the only factors of such a regime. Placing the political future of the country and the political rights and freedoms of millions of citizens in the hands of only a few political leaders, and some 50 or 60 political party administrators, is tantamount to renouncing the democratic regime in another way." We have to take measures to prevent a party democracy from becoming a party dictatorship. For political parties to be the inalienable factors of a democracy, they have to be established in a really democratic manner in relation to their internal structure and activities.

"Our new constitution introduces a principle which states that all establishments, whether they are parties, associations, labor unions, foundations or professional establishments, will remain within the area of their established goals and duties. There will not be parties disguised as associations, associations disguised as parties, labor unions disguised as professional establishments and other establishments disguised as foundations.

"Political parties will be permitted to engage in political activities. No establishment whatsoever can engage in political activities without having the essence, identity and structure of a political party. In return, political parties will not be able to engage in union and association activities. They will not be able to deal with issues pertaining to professional associations and foundations. Every establishment will remain within its own framework."

"In accordance with our new constitution, political parties based on regional principles cannot be established. Political parties based on a single or a few social classes, a certain community or class, a certain religion, sect, language, race or sex cannot be established, because this is considered secessionism. It is contrary to the principle of the indivisible unity of the state, nation and country. Established parties should serve citizens throughout Turkey. Parties cannot address a certain region or class. This establishment would then become an association and not a party."

"Again according to our new constitution, political parties cannot receive orders, directives of financial aid from foreign countries, international establishments, international labor unions, associations or groups. They cannot act in accordance with the decisions of these foreign establishments. Otherwise, they would come under the orders and dictates of a foreign establishment. International agreements can only be signed among states. Again, in accordance with the new constitution, political parties cannot establish women's, youth or similar auxiliaries which are discriminatory by nature. They cannot form organizations or engage in activities outside the country. What does a women's auxiliary or a youth auxiliary mean? They might as well set up auxiliaries for the elderly and the middle aged. What kind of thing is this?

"They take high school kids, make them party members, and train them as militants. They indoctrinate these kids. They create partisanship. Political parties that act contrary to all the points I have mentioned might be closed down in accordance with a Constitutional Court decision. Deputies and, if there are any, government members belonging to parties closed down for the above-mentioned reasons end their terms in office together with the decision to close down their parties.

"Furthermore, a deputy who has resigned from his party cannot join another party. He can only remain as an independent deputy until the end of that term." You are applauding now because you also disapprove of this. I have dwelt upon this aspect of the constitution, namely the political parties, because it was here that a citizen asked me why there should be political parties. Under normal circumstances, I am sure he feels differently. At the time he was fed up, as many others were.

This nation has also lived through periods where there were no parties. Dictatorship is not suitable for our nation. Ataturk said that the administrative system most suitable for the Turkish nation is a republican one. We cannot betray this system entrusted to the Turkish nation. At the time, some of our European friends did not believe our word. Actually, they did not want to believe. They thought that the Turkish Armed Forces intended to continue this administration. No one within the Turkish Armed Forces favors a dictatorship. The members of the armed forces were raised to believe in and protect the Ataturk principles. Those who act to the contrary are mercilessly removed from this community.

"We are moving to a democracy not because our European friends want it, but because it is a form of administration must befitting the Turkish nation. Had our European friends left us alone on the issue, we might have accomplished what had to be done in a shorter time."

We are submitting a constitution stipulating a free democratic parliamentary system which is most suitable to the nation, which will prevent a return to the period prior to the 12 September operation, which will not create opportunities for ill-intentioned people who desire to destroy and divide the nation, which will not require frequent recourse to the declaration of martial law, and which will serve all those who are well-intentioned. Do not believe in reports from the left or the right with ulterior motives.

If you believe in us and trust us, then there is no problem. Perform your duty on 7 November, go to the ballots. The country's future is bright. This constitution will further strengthen the Turkish state and nation. Our respectability in the international arena will thus increase.

To conclude, my dear citizens, I extend to you my best wishes, on my behalf, on behalf of the National Security Council members and the prime minister.

VOTCP: Crowd Not Receptive

TA280953 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The junta generals had the courage to speak in public squares only after they frightened the people with bans and terrorism. But they did not get what they expected, because our people do not and will not remain silent in the fact of oppression and brute force. The people of Diyarbakir serve as an example. They listened to Evren's speech mostly in silence and did not applaud him as he expected. In the end, the people shouted their demands: Jobs, factories and bread. They courageously shouted these demands in the face of the junta generals, including Evren.

This strong defiance means that the Diyarbakir people will say no to the black constitution which will not bring jobs, factories or bread, but oppression, brute force and shortages of goods.

The junta generals got the answer they deserve in Diyarbakir. Now the reactionary military junta is trying to conceal from the people the response of the Diyarbakir citizens. The television reports on the people's reaction in Diyarbakir were censored. That will not help though, because every single citizen in Turkey will hear the defiance of the courageous people of Kiyarbakir.

Citizens who are listening to Our Radio, you must tell your friends and relatives what the Diyarbakir people did. As we said before, dear listeners, the junta generals only dare to appear and speak in public squares after they have stepped up oppression and brute force. While Evren was speaking in Diyarbakir, progressive forces and democratic Kurds were on trial in junta courts in Kiyarbakir. The tyranny in prisons especially intensified that day.

And in Istanbul, before Evren started his tour to beg for votes, the junta police were arresting people as fast as they could who were saying no to the constitution. Some 50 citizens were detained in Istanbul for saying no to the constitution. The junta generals are wrong. It is not only 50 or 60 people who say no and who believe that no should be said to the black constitution. It is millions, it is the vast majority of the people. In this way, the junta is trying to scare the people but it will not work. They could not prevent the crowds that gathered by force in Diyarbakir from saying "factories, bread and jobs," which really meant "no to the constitution." The junta will not be able to prevent the people from saying no to the constitution because our people do not want Evren's dictatorship. The junta generals will not be able to [words indistinct]. Our people will say no to the constitution.

BRIEFS

MEAT EXPORTS -- Erzurum Chamber of Commerce and Industry officials have stated that meat exports from Erzurum in the first 9 months of this year have increased by 400 percent as compared with the same period last year. They added that some $55,177,000 has been learned from these exports during the first 9 months of this year, which reached some 22,661 tons. According to official information, 8,000 tons of meat were exported from the Erzurum combine of the meat and fish association, and the remainder was exported by private exporters. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Oct 82 TA]

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U.S.-USSR GRAIN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

AU281225 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on extending an agreement on U.S. grain sales by 1 year opened in Vienna today. The agreement, which was signed 7 years ago, envisages the sale of 6-8 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union annually. President Reagan has offered Moscow leaders an additional 15 million tons of grain and has guaranteed delivery within 6 months if an agreement is signed in November.

KREISKY VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION, U.S. RELATIONS

AU281424 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Johannes Fischer and Markus Sommersacher report on Austrian Socialist Party (SPOE) chairman, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky speech at the 27th SPOE Party Congress in Vienna on 28 October]

[Excerpts] Approximately 3 minutes ago, Chancellor Kreisky ended his speech, which was followed by prolonged, stormy applause. At present, there is a pause during which the election of the new national executive committee is being held. Kreisky wanted to make clear to the delegates how he and the government party will seek to cope with the problem which at this time is worrying people most -- namely, the international economic crisis which more than ever before has now also begun to affect Austria.

Kreisky said that he had expected the crisis of capitalism, but the economy of the communist countries has also come into a critical situation.

[Begin Kreisky recording] The economic order of these countries is in trouble, and it is primarily characterized by one aspect -- that the working people have, to a large extend, been denied the right to the product of their labor. For, do not forget one thing -- everything we are experiencing at present in Poland has originated from the distress of the working people, from their anger that they could not buy enough foodstuffs or other essential goods from the product of their labor, from their earnings. [end recording]

The conservative governments such as that of U.S. President Ronald Reagan or Margaret Thatcher in England, Kreisky said, had no recipes either. And the liberal economic policy, has also failed throughout Europe. What should young people be told now, when they ask what the Social Democrats' answer to this development is? Should Social Democracy help repair this capitalism which is the cause of the crisis? At any rate, the chancellor said, the SPOE must come up with one answer:

[Begin Kreisky recording] First of all, we must remain the representative of the interests of the working people, regardless of how the vocational group structure within this class is changing -- for example, fewer blue-collar workers and more white-collar workers, and so forth. They are all equally affected by unemployment and by the consequences of this economic system. This statement alone will be of little help for them -- rather, they expect a party that represents their interests to actually do something about it, and this, comrades, has been the Austrian road. [end recording]

There is a worldwide credit crisis, Kreisky said. This credit crisis must be overcome -- otherwise the consequences will be unforeseeable. Politically, a solution can only be found through the policy of detente, because a policy of economic boycott against the East bloc countries is wrong.

[Begin Kreisky recording] The idea of simply forcing the East European countries to their knees by not supplying them with pumps is, if I may say so, naive, [applause] in view of a development which many of us have experienced ourselves. [end recording] Austria, at any rate, has also profited from this worldwide policy of detente which must be upheld, he said.

[Begin Kreisky recording] Do you really think that, had there not been the policy of detente until a few years ago, the biggest U.S. concern would have set up one of its large plants only 30 kilometers from the demarcation line that goes across Europe [reference to General Motors plant near Vienna]? We in Austria have not only pursued a good policy, we have also profited from the policy of detente in Europe. But for this policy of detente, Austria would today be situated in the shadow of a frontline of the cold war, and all great initiatives would have failed and all great endeavors would have been futile. [end recording]

The policy of detente also vis-a-vis the United States was demonstrated by the chancellor, when he strongly emphasized praise for America's policy [begin Kreisky recording]: The United States knows very well that Austria is its loyal and most truly devoted friend, because we know very well what the United States and its people have done for us. But certainly, friendship cannot mean that we always have to say yes and amen to everything htat is said or every idea that is expressed over there, indeed, the 'amen' being less important than the yes. [end recording]

FRG'S SCHMIDT ATTACKS U.S. FINANCIAL POLICY

AU281245 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 82 p 3

[Report on speech delivered by former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, guest delegate to the 27th regular national party congress of the Austrian Socialist Party, at the Vienna Stadhalle on 27 October 1982]

[Excerpts] In discussing what he called the "double-topic" -- peace and the world economic crisis -- Schmidt said that the growing tension between East and West is endangering peace inside and outside of Europe. Other additional conflicts could also emit the sparks that blow up the powder keg, thus touching off the big confrontation. At the same time, economic and social destabilization is taking place in the countries allied with the superpowers. "The whole world economy is sick," Schmidt declared. "We are experiencing the second big depression in this century."

In Schmidt's opinion, this crisis was touched off by the inflationist financing of the Vietnam War by the United States. "The United States is at present experiencing a very serious setback of its entire social and economic system," Schmidt added. "Thus, the U.S. national economy, which is turning out 35 percent of the world's gross production, is burdening the whole world through its self-made recession. The high interest rates are strangling everything. The tightened belt of U.S. financial policy has become the garrote for the rest of the world," Helmut Schmidt said.

BRIEFS

NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR -- Ajit Singh, newly appointed Malaysian ambassador to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 15 October 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR -- Shilendra Kumar Singh, newly appointed Indian ambassador to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 15 October 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- Dr Johann Mathe, newly appointed Austrian ambassador to the Argentine Republic, presented his credentials to President Reynaldo B. Bignone on 14 October 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

NETHERLANDS

NEW DELAYS IN GOVERNMENT FORMATION TALKS

PM281339 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBALD in Dutch 25 Oct 82 p 1

["Own political staff" report: "People's Party for Freedom and Democracy call to Christian Democratic Appeal: Do not reopen draft agreement negotiations"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 25 Oct -- The People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] will not allow any attempts by the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] parliamentary group to reopen sections of the draft government accord reached last week. This morning VVD negotiator Nijpels asked the CDA through his CDA counterpart Lubbers, whether the party is ready to accept the government accord as a basis for a coalition.

Around lunchtime, the VVD parliamentary group published an official declaration stating that Nijpels has neither put "the political question" to Lubbers as to whether or not he will adhere to the conclusions of the socioeconomic working group, nor given him a time limit for a reply.

The government formation talks under negotiation leader Scholten lasted only a short time this morning. Nijpels said that this was because the negotiators wanted to give the specialists in various areas in the parliamentary groups an opportunity to resolve differences of opinion, primarily on the size of cuts over the next 4 years and taxation policy from 1 January.

After the new delay in the negotiations, Nijpels was unwilling this morning to estimate how much longer they are going to take.

The CDA emphatically denied this morning that it wants to reopen sections of the accord. There is no question of political difficulties, and the CDA expects that in a day or two the talks on the socioeconomic disagreements will be concluded.

BRIEFS

SURINAMESE AMBASSADOR -- The Netherlands Government has recently approved the appointment of Mr Henk Herrenberg as Surinamese ambassador to the Netherlands. Herrenberg's most recent posting was Guyana, where he was Surinamese charge d'affaires. It is well-known that Suriname has not had ambassador-level representation in the Netherlands for some time now. Herrenberg will soon present his credentials to Queen Beatrix. [Text] [Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Oct 82 p 6 PM]

THATCHER ARRIVES FOR SUMMIT, MEETS WITH KOHL

NC282102 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, Oct 28 (AFP) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a brief meeting on her arrival here today for the start of the 12th British-German summit.

Mrs Thatcher was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Defence John Nott and Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin.

The British delegation was dining later today at the chancellor's official residence.

The two leaders were due to meet tomorrow for two and a half hours, after which they were to address a press conference. At the same time the various ministers were to meet their counterparts.

Early tomorrow afternoon, Mr Kohl will accompany Mrs Thatcher to West Berlin where the British premier will deliver what her aides said would be a major speech on freedom.

The Germans regard this as one of the highlights of the visit. But the Soviet Union has officially protested against it as a violation of the quadpartite agreement on Berlin.

Taking centre-stage at the summit will be relations between East and West, and between Europe and the United States.

The West Germans will be giving the British details of their defense talks with France next week. And German sources said that the two countries would be trying to forge a common approach on the trans-Atlantic row over the U.S. embargo on the use of U.S. technology in the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

They are particularly upset by sanction imposed by Washington on European firms which flouted the U.S. embargo, most of them on instructions from their governments.

The subject will be raised by Mr Kohl when he visits President Ronald Reagan in Washington on November 15.

The British and West German leaders will also be looking at the situation in Poland, and at the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe which starts in Madrid on November 9.

British sources said that the tussle in the European Economic Community over London's demand for lower contributions to the EEC budget would feature prominently in the talks.

But West German officials doubted whether much time would be spend on this issue.

Consultations Resume

LD290938 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- In the 2-day English-German summit in Bonn, political consultations resumed on Friday morning. Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met for a second exchange of views in the chancellor's office. Afterward, the conference began with the foreign and defense ministers, those in charge of the Economic and Finance Ministries and other participants. The main themes of the Bonn talks, which began the previous evening, are the European-American relationship, East-West issues and EEC problems. Among these are the Geneva disarmament talks, the natural gas pipeline deal and the steel dispute, which has now been settled.

Talks Termed 'Fruitful'

LD291150 Hamburg DPA in German 1123 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have expressed their satisfaction with their 2-day talks within the framework of the English-German summit in Bonn. Immediately prior to departing in a British military aircraft for Berlin, both Kohl and Thatcher told journalists in Bonn that the consultations were fruitful and had been held in a pleasant atmosphere. They said the main topics had been alliance issues, EEC problems and East-West relations.

Kohl stressed in particular the fact that Mrs Thatcher is going with him to Berlin. The visit to Berlin lends special importance to the English-German consultations. It is "tremendously significant for us." Mrs Thatcher said that she has never seen the Berlin Wall before. She assumed that it will be a "dramatic experience" for her to stand there for the first time.

Both politicians stressed that as regards security, they are interested in making progress in disarmament. What is important is to continue to secure peace with fewer financial means in the future. Kohl stressed that the Soviet Union has to realize that the second part of the NATO dual decision will be implemented if there is no progress at the negotiating table.

Mrs Thatcher described the dispute over the natural gas pipeline deal as a transitory issue. She hoped that there will soon be a solution on this point. Kohl earlier stressed that the solution of the steel issue is a positive sign for European-U.S. cooperation.

NDP PLANS TO RUN IN MARCH BUNDESTAG ELECTIONS

DW281123 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Frankfurt, 27 October -- The National Democratic Party [NDP] intends to take part in the coming Bundestag elections. This was recently decided by the party Executive Board in Woelfersheim/Friedberg. The rightist radical NDP intends to run in all federal laender with land election lists and district candidates. According to the NDP press office, the main points of the election campaign will be "ensuring peace through German unity" and "mastering the electronic revolution." The NDP said it will not run in the Hamburg municipal elections on 19 December but will run in the Rhineland-Palatinate landtag elections in March 1983.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON VISIT BY BANGUI'S KOLINGBA

PM290949 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mr Cheysson Stresses the Stringent Measures the Bangui Government is Taking to Improve the Situation"]

[Text] "It is the legitimate authorities which we are supporting in the Central Africa Republic," External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said on Monday 25 October, when proposing a toast to Central African Republic Head of State Gen Andre Kolingba, whom he was hosting at dinner at the Quai d'Orsay as part of his official working visit to France.

Mr Cheysson stressed the stringent measures which the Central African Government is taking to improve the situation "inherited from the past," despite "daunting problems and at the price of great sacrifices." General Kolingba, for his part, deplored the "glaring inequalities" between the industrialized and Third World countries which might, he said, "lead to serious upheavals."

On leaving the Elysee, where he had just had lunch with Mr Francois Mitterrand, General Kolingba, when questioned on French aid to his country, replied: "Not only is France going to continue its present effort, but it is going to increase it." With regard to military cooperation, the Central African president remarked: "By its presence in the Central African Republic, the French Army is playing an economic role and we all stand to gain from keeping it there to enable us to solve some problems in our remote regions."

Finally, the Quai d'Orsay indicated that the talks which President Kolingba had during a working breakfast with Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pieree Cot on Monday essentially related to bilateral cooperation. In this connection the spokesman added: "France's effort in this sphere should accompany the stringent measures already being taken by the Central African Government." It was recalled that French budgetary aid to Central Africa amounted to Fr 74 million in the first 8 months of 1982 and that it is considerably higher than last year, when it amounted to Fr 100 million for the whole year.

SPADOLINI ASSESSES GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE

AU281020 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 28 -- The Rome government, "with the largest majority in Parliament in the history of the republic but with the sharpest diversity among the coalition partners as well," has performed well in the battle against terrorism, in foreign affairs, in renewing the armed forces and secret services commands, and in the fight against inflation, Premier Giovanni Spadolini has affirmed. The premier's praise for the work of his coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own Republican Party came in an interview carried in today's edition of the authoritative Milan Daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA.

Spadolini's assessment covered the period from June 28 last year, when he was sworn in as Italy's first non-Christian Democrat premier since just after the war, to the present. His first period at the helm was ended in early August when the coalition collapsed following a Socialist defection. Later in the month, a carbon copy of the cabinet was sworn in to end the brief government crisis.

On the anti-inflation front, the premier noted that the rate of the cost of living increase was trimmed from 22 percent last year to between 16 and 17 percent for the current year. After remarking that inflation is still "too high", he said that a constructive dialogue between labor and industry is now required and voiced his satisfaction that "the most untouchable fetish of labor's mythology" has crumbled.

The premier's reference was to the automatic wage indexation mechanism which emerged from a 1975 labor-management agreement to provide equal cost of living allowance increases to all workers. The CGIL-CISL-UIL trade union confederation has recently agreed in principle on the requirement to "cool off" this escalator clause.

Still on economic issues, Spadolini said that the government's package of austerity measures now before Parliament is geared to relinking Italy to the "locomotive of Europe". He insisted that he intends to do "the possible and the impossible to persuade public opinion that the government has attempted to take all the avenues" to subject the interests of the state to the duties of a sound economy, and that it will pursue these aims "even at the cost of a government crisis involving the danger of early general elections".

Speaking about institutional overhaul, one of the planks in the platform of the Spadolini II government, the premier said it is "ridiculous and presumptuous" to indicate deadlines for changes in the Constitution such as creating a presidential republic.

On the anti-terrorism front, the premier affirmed that in order to survive, terrorist movements are now seeking the protection of organized crime and named "the mafia, the camorra (the Naples version of the mafia), the n'drangheda (the mafia in the southern region of Calabria) and the P-2, the outlawed secret Masonic lodge)".

With reference to East-West relations, the premier said that one of the points of reference must be European-United States ties. He went on to condemn the seizure in New York of General Electric parts for the Italian company, Nuovo Pignone, supplying parts and equipment to the Soviet trans-Siberian gasline and the Algerian pipeline.

COLOMBO MEETS SFRY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU282027 Rome ANSA in English 1942 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 28 -- The spinoff in Italy from the economic clampdown enacted by the Yugoslav Government was discussed here today in a meeting between Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the Yugoslav minister for foreign trade, Milenko Bojanic.

The visiting minister explained that the rigid austerity measures, aimed at flattening domestic demand, were decided on as an essential instrument for fighting a rate of inflation now hovering at 26-27 percent for the year.

The Italian foreign minister replied that the Rome government understands the need for the Yugoslav economic measures but underscored that, because of negative repercussions on traffic across the border, they may lead to a downturn in Italo-Yugoslav cooperation, which he described as "excellent" up to date.

After his meeting with Bojanic, Colombo conferred with the president of the Friuli-Venezia Julia region, Antonio Comelli, who briefed the foreign minister on the problems now arising in the border areas of his region as the result of the Belgrade government measures.

Before the recent application of these measures merchants in the Friuli region, and especially in the port city of Trieste, had been conducting a booming business with Yugoslav day-trippers crossing the border to buy a wide range of foodstuffs, clothing, electrical appliances, automobiles and other items either unavailable in their country or priced out of reach. This traffic is now drying up due to severe Yugoslav currency controls and gasoline rationing.

COLOMBO MEETS MANAGERS OF U.S.-BLACKLISTED FIRM

AU282118 Rome ANSA in English 1957 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 28 -- The threat to jobs and other problems created by Italy's Nuovo Pignone, a manufacturer of turbines and compressors for the Soviet trans-Siberian gas pipeline and the Algerian trans-Mediterranean gasline, as a direct result of the United States blacklisting of the company were discussed in Rome today by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the managers and union representatives from the state firm.

Earlier this month, four General Electric rotors worth some three million dollars were seized by U.S. customs in New York when the parts were ready for shipment to Pignone on a purchase order completed before the application of U.S. sanctions. The sanctions were ordered against European manufacturers supplying the Soviets with parts and equipment built on U.S. license.

In his talks with the Pignone officials today, the foreign minister reiterated the Rome government opposition to the sanctions and the seizure of the G.E. parts in response to what Pignone management and labor spokesmen described as the "extremely serious situation" created by these developments.

Another problem for the Rome government in this connection is the variety of views on Italian parts and equipment for the Soviet gasline and on the Italian purchase of Soviet natural gas which have been ventilated by the five parties in the cabinet.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU281958 Rome ANSA in English 1931 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 28 -- The leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization can no longer control the thousands of Palestinian fighters dispersed throughout the Arab world following the exodus from Lebanon and the more than 400,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon unless negotiations are immediately set in motion to lead to the creation of a Palestinian state, the PLO representative in Rome, Nimr Haddad, said today.

Addressing a press conference after his return from Tunis, where he met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Haddad said that 'Arafat is very "worried" about this current state of affairs.

He went on to say that Europe, and especially Italy, must pressure Israel to "politically recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." The PLO, for its part, intends to propose starting up a dialogue with all the Israeli forces willing to enter negotiations. This proposal, the representative said, will be launched in November to the Palestine National Council and, subsequently, to the National Congress.

Within the terms of the proposal, the PLO will discuss with Jordan the future of the Israeli occupied territories and the prospects for the creation of an independent federated state. The chairman of the Italian-Arab Friendship Association, Emo Egoli, told the press conference of the association's recommendation for an international conference to be held in Rome for bringing PLO leaders and Italian representatives together.

MALAYSIAN HEAD OF STATE CALLS ON PERTINI

AU271548 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, October 27 -- The head of the Federation of Malaysia, Haji Ahmad Shah Sultan Ibni Abu Bakar paid a courtesy call on Italian President Sandro Pertini at the Quirinal Palace today. The Malaysian leader is on a private visit to Italy.

PERTINI APPEALS TO BREZHNEV ON SHCHARANSKIY

AU281526 Rome ANSA in English 1506 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, October 28 -- Italian President Sandro Pertini has urged Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to make a humanitarian gesture for imprisoned dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, it was announced here today. Pertini has sent a message to Brezhnev concerning the 34-year old mathematician who is serving a thirteen-year sentence for "espionage and treason handed down in 1977.

Since September 27, Shcharanskiy has been on a hunger strike to protest conditions in the forced labor camp near Perm. The dissident's health has seriously worsened, according to his wife, who recently asked the United Nations to intervene with Soviet authorities.

Shcharanskiy has been active for fifteen years in fighting for human rights in the Soviet Union and for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate freely. One of the reasons for the hunger strike is that he has not been allowed to receive visits or communicate with the outside world for the last ten months.

PAJETTA NOTES PCI-CPSU PROFOUND DIFFERENCES

AU281022 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) - Rome, October 28 -- The head of the Italian Communist Party foreign bureau, Giancarlo Pajetta, confirmed that "there are still profound differences" between the positions of his party and the Soviet Communist Party following talks held here by Italian Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer and the deputy head of the Soviet Party's international bureau, Vadim Zagladin.

The Soviet official left Rome yesterday at the end of a week-long stay in Italy.

In comment appearing in today's edition of the PCI paper, L'UNITA, Pajetta went on to say, "I feel that these meetings with Zagladin were a good thing and served to broadly confirm our positions."

In his comments published today, Pajetta referred to the "frankness" of the discussions between Zagladin and Italian party officials and said the two sides agreed on the seriousness of the present international situation.

COUNTRY HOLDS GENERAL ELECTIONS; PSOE WINS

Record Voter Turnout

NC282056 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Madrid, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Spaniards today participated massively in the third legislative elections since the death of dictator Francisco Franco seven years ago.

After Spain's 40,000-odd polling centres closed at 1900 hours GMT, Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson announced a voter participation of about 80 percent of registered electors. It had been 79.24 percent on June 15, 1977 and 68.02 per cent on March 1, 1979. This record participation, helped by sunny weather almost everywhere in the peninsula, was probably due as much to the important stakes at issue as by the multiple pressures on potential abstainers.

Special interest focused on the voting in (?Spain's Basque) provinces. The massive turnout there was seen as a resolute endorsement of the democratic road towards greater autonomy that the region long sought to obtain through militant or terrrorist action. It was the first time, observers noted, that all political parties of the faction-ridden area had called on their supporters to go to the polls, and the call was heeded.

There was an impressive calm throughout the Basque region, with a single exception. In Bilbao, a police bomb disposal expert was killed while trying to defuse a bomb planted in front of a bank. In this part of the country, too, there was the possibility of a Socialist victory over the hitherto strongest party there, the Basque Christian Democrats.

Socialist Leaders Arrive

PA282032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1944 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Bernt Carlsson, secretary general of the Socialist International, and Portuguese Socialist Leader Mario Soares, arrived in Madrid today to accompany their Spanish colleague Felipe Gonzalez in the night of the vote count.

Carlsson arrived from London and said that it is very important to witness today's elections in Spain as they consolidate the Spanish democracy which, he stressed, "makes all European democrats happy."

Soares, who, like Gonzalez, is vice president of the Socialist International, said that this is another occasion on which he will accompany the Spanish Socialist leader. He will be with him during the night of the vote count. According to Soares, the Portuguese people have followed today's elections "with great hope and interest."

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez also left for Madrid to be with Gonzalez during the night of the vote count which, according to polls, could culminate with his electoral victory. According to Spanish Socialist sources, Jose Montenegro, Panama's labor and social welfare minister, is also expected in Madrid in addition to Netherlands Socialist Joop Den Uyl and Italian Socialist Bettino Craxi.

Early Projection

PA290006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2333 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Interior Ministry sources have confirmed the trend that reflects a victory by an absolute majority for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] in the general elections held in Spain today. The conservative coalition of the Popular Alliance and the Popular Democratic Party holds second place.

Alfonso Guerra, deputy secretary general of the PSOE, said that so far his party has obtained 202 of the 350 seats in the Congress of Deputies. He added that the Popular Alliance had garnered 101 seats.

The Socialist leader said that this information came from a poll carried out by his party at 1,706 of the 40,514 voting tables throughout Spain.

An Interior Ministry source cited by the Spanish Radio Broadcasting Association [Sociedad Espanola de Radiodifusion] confirmed the voting trend announced by Alfonso Guerra.

PSOE Majority Confirmed

PA290026 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0005 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 28 Oct (EFE) -- An Interior Ministry spokesman has officially confirmed that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] has obtained an absolute majority in the legislative elections held in Spain today. The announcement was made at 2323 GMT when almost all the votes cast for the Congress of Deputies had been counted.

With almost all of the votes counted, the provisional official results of the elections are:

Party:	Percentage	Seats:
Spanish Socialist Workers Party	45.7	194
Popular Alliance	24.9	97
Union of the Democratic Center	7.2	13
Spanish Communist Party	3.8	6
Democratic Social Center	2.6	2
Basque Nationalist Party	2.1	8
Herri Batasuna	1.0	2
Convergence and Union	4.5	12
Republic Left of Catalonia	0.7	1

Blank Votes: 0.4 percent
Null Votes: 1.8 percent
Rate of Participation: 75.67 percent. [all figures as received]

Interim Report

LD290308 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0225 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] Here at the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions, Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson is just beginning his second appearance this evening to talk about yesterday's elections in Spain. [Roson] Here are the results:

Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE]	198 deputies
Popular Alliance (AP)	104 deputies
Democratic Center Union (UCD)	13 deputies
Convergence and Union	12 deputies
Basque Nationalist Party (PNV)	8 deputies
Spanish Communist Party (PCE)	5 deputies
Coalition of parties in the Basque provinces [AP-UCD]	2 deputies
Democratic and Social Center	2 deputies
Herri Batasuna	2 deputies
Euskadiko Ezkerra [Basque left]	2 deputies
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC)	2 deputies

The count is now for all practical purposes over 99 percent in all provinces. Any changes now might affect only two or three deputies. You know as well as I do, from the way the d'Hondt rule operates, it is very unlikely that there will be any further change, though of course it is possible.

Latest Election Results

LD290510 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Shortly after 0400 the Interior Ministry issued a list of the distribution of seats after 100 percent of the votes had been counted in practically all provinces. This distribution is slightly different from the one we have been giving up to now.

Democratic Center Union (UCD)	11
Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE)	201
Spanish Communist Party (PCE)	5
Popular Alliance (AP)	105
Convergence and Union	12
Basque Nationalist Party (PNV)	8
Herri Batasuna	2
Democratic and Social Center	2
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC)	1
Basque Center-Right Coalition [AP-UCD]	2
Seat still to be allocated	1

UCD Concedes Defeat

LD290008 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2246 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Interview with Union of the Democratic Center Chairman Landelini Lavilla by unidentified correspondent in Madrid on 28 October -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Lavilla] Well, I think that, without all the details being known, the overall picture if clear, and the results constitute a victory for the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party. I would like to congratulate it publicly on this victory, as I have personally congratulated its secretary general, Felipe Gonzalez, with whom I spoke a few moments ago to convey to him on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, our congratulations on the results.

More on Congress of Deputies

NC282258 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, Oct 28 (AFP) -- The Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) will have an absolute majority in the 350-seat Congress of Deputies (lower house of Parliament) after today's legislative elections, a leading centrist politician said tonight.

Inogo Cavero, secretary-general of the Democratic Center Union (UCD), the outgoing government coalition, conceded the absolute majority to the Socialists shortly before midnight as votes were still being counted.

Mr Cavero also said that elections results so far confirmed the polarization of Spanish politics -- a surge by the left, considerable gains by the right-wing "Popular Alliance," center.

The UCD official said the Popular Alliance, headed by former Franco minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, would win even more seats than the 87-107 estimate predicted in recent polls, while the centrists would have only about 7.

Basque Left Gains Seat

LD290944 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0750 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Our colleagues in San Sebastian have been able to confirm that Juan Maria Bandres, number one candidate for Euskadiko Ezkerra [Basque left] will get a seat.

Council of Ministers To Meet

LD290946 [Editorial Report] -- Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish at 0759 GMT on 29 October reports the following: "Until the new government takes over, the Calvo-Sotelo cabinet will continue as acting government. The prime minister has convened a session of the Council of Ministers to begin at 1600 GMT. The cabinet will study the election results and the things to be done from now on."

PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES PSOE'S GONZALEZ

PA290202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0128 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 29 Oct (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo called Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], on the telephone this morning following the PSOE victory in the legislative elections. "I have just called the PSOE secretary general," Calvo-Sotelo said, "to congratulate him and voice my hope that he will use his success for the good and at the service of Spain."

On learning of the results of the elections, in which the Union of Democratic Center [UDC] did not fare well, the prime minister said: "I am not disillusioned. The liberty, peace and order that prevailed in these elections demonstrate the deep roots of the democratic institutions in Spain, and this has greatly pleased me."

Calvo-Sotelo recalled that "if yesterday's meeting at the Zarzuela Palace (where the king and queen of Spain live) was a success for the parliamentary monarchy, I believe that today's elections have been a success for the democratic system."

Finally, he indicated that there is a power gap [as received] because "the Spanish Constitution has anticipated this situation. I continue to be prime minister with all my powers, and until the new prime minister is inaugurated I will continue governing with the same energy and firmness as always. There is no power gap."

GONZALEZ VICTORY SPEECH CALLS FOR CALM, UNITY

LD290244 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0139 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Victory speech by Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) leader Felipe Gonzalez; place not given -- live]

[Text] At this point in the night, from the figures which have been released, it is clear that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party has obtained the majority backing of the Spanish people in these elections. [applause]

I should like to begin by expressing thanks for the statements from other parties and leaders who have recognized this result. This victory, which will become official once confirmed by the provincial electoral boards and by the Central Electoral Board, bestows upon the Socialist Party the honorable duty of directing the nation's government for the next 4 years. [cheering]

We are ready and prepared to assume the responsibility which the Spanish people has conferred upon us. From this very moment I want to call upon all political forces, institutions, autonomous communities, town councils, trade unions, business organizations, the media and finally all quarters of national life to unite and to give their support to this party in the common task of finally consolidating democracy in Spain, overcoming the economic crisis, and concluding the construction of a state of autonomies. All of them will find our attitude to be one of dialogue and cooperation in advancing toward a solution to the problems of our fatherland in accordance with the interests and aspirations of the majority of Spaniards.

No citizen need feel isolated from the beautiful task of modernization, progress and solidarity which we must all carry out. The collaboration of every Spaniard within his allotted sphere is vital to achieve progress in Spain. Likewise, the effort of all civilian officials, the military and forces of public order, in the service of the people and in favor of the general interest, is fundamental and necessary.

We also repeat our intention of acting in international affairs in defense of the interests of Spain, for peace among nations, for detente and dialogue, and for the freedom of peoples suffering violations of human rights. [applause]

We also reaffirm our resolute aspiration to reintegrate Gibraltar into our national sovereignty. [applause]

May I be permitted to offer emotional regards to the Latin American community. [applause]

The Spanish Constitution, which was approved by the people and approved by the king in 1978, has functioned correctly, facilitating the handover of power, which is one of the essential principles of democracy. Therefore, over and above the feelings which any individual may have, it can be said with satisfaction that the third general elections have been held cleanly, and thereby the winner, more than any party in particular, is democracy and the Spanish people.

I would also like tonight to make an appeal to the whole Spanish people -- an appeal for calm; an appeal to continue the magnificent example they have set on 28 October at the polling stations; an appeal for calm which is all the more necessary at this time, to avoid any kind of misunderstanding or any kind of provocation.

We have a great people -- the Spanish people -- who deserve all our sacrifices. Thank you. [applause] Thank you. [applause]

Statement on Foreign Relations

PA290103 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0008 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), said today that it is necessary to attend to Spain's relations with Ibero-America and not to remain obesessed with Europe.

In an exclusive statement to EFE before learning about the results of the elections, which the PSOE won, Gonzalez added that from the official standpoint there has been no ambitious program thus far in Spain in regard to relations with Ibero-America. "We have a great historical opportunity now, Gonzalez said, because in 10 years we will have the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America. [quotation marks as received]

The Socialist leader said that he had talked about this with some Ibero-American presidents and political leaders, and that he had made the suggestion to them to establish political, economic and cultural goals for 1992. "If we manage to implement this project, Spain's relations with the Ibero-America will multiply in every sense," he asserted.

Gonzalez said in connection with Central America's problems that Spain may have there "an active, very solid and firm presence through a peace proposal that we and our friends in America have already described as 'The Little Helsinski.'" It involves a security and cooperation agreement that would be signed by all countries in the region as an initial step toward the development of much more intensive cooperation later.

In this sense, he added, Spain has the "advantage of its geographical and poltical distance from the conflict and the advantage of being close in every sense to the sensitivity of the Central American peoples, and I believe this is perceived by everybody."

As for Spain's relations with the United States, the PSOE's secretary general said that they will be good in the event of a Socialist victory because "there are no conflicts between the two countries."

"North America may realize that Spain could have great weight and value in solving some of the problems that are now plaguing all Ibero-America."

On the topic of military cooperation treaties, he said: "I do not want my country to belong to NATO, and I don't want it to belong to the Warsaw Pact, either. Actually, I would like military agreements to disappear, and this is the philosophy with which we are going to work."

He added that "as for the problem of Gibraltar, we will never cease demanding Spain's territorial integrity, but we will not use force, either."

Finally, the Socialist leader said in connection with Spain's admission to the EEC that it is necessary "to insist and to insist seriously."

PARTY LEADERS GIVE REACTIONS TO PSOE VICTORY

PCE's Carrillo

PA290228 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0156 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 29 Oct (EFE) -- Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), said during a news conference that the PCE will support the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) against the pure and hard rightwing. "Although with fewer deputies than we had expected, we are going to support them with an organized party capable of mobilizing substantial masses of workers," Carrillo said.

"We will strengthen the work of the working masses, improving, learning and moving on with the slogan of 'So that nothing will stop' (the PCE's slogan during the last electoral campaign)."

"I wish to remind those who think that the PCE's setback in the elections may be a death certificate or a sign of weakness that Fraga (leader of the Conservative Popular Alliance) had very poor results in 1979 but has obtained approximately 90 deputies in this election."

According to data released by the Interior Ministry, the PCE obtained approximately 6 seats and has therefore suffered an important setback compared to the previous elections, when it obtained 23 deputies.

Popular Alliance's Fraga

PA290215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0845 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Conservative leader Manuel Fraga today said that his "Popular Alliance" Party is "a political force necessary for Spain, whose role will be to defend the voters and honestly and definitely work for the consolidation of civil peace."

In a statement to the news media after receiving the first returns, Fraga said that his party has received four times more votes this time than in the 1979 elections and 10 times more seats in the parliament.

According to provisional official reports after counting most of the votes, Popular Alliance had received 24.9 percent of the votes, which would give this party 97 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, second only to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE, which won the elections.

As an opposition party, the role of Popular Alliance will be "to watch what the government is doing," Fraga said. In a Madrid hotel Fraga congratulated his supporters, who cheered the conservative leader.

DENMARK

PAPER VIEWS JORGENSEN STANCE ON EUROMISSILES

PM261029 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Anker Jorgensen's Missile Halt"]

[Text] In December 1979, NATO adopted its famous dual decision with the support of Anker Jorgensen's government. In order to strengthen Western Europe's defenses against the massive buildup of Soviet nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe, NATO decided to seek the reestablishment of military balance in two ways -- the alliance itself would on the one hand create balance by modernizing its missile defenses with comparable weapons which could begin to be deployed in Western Europe from the end of 1983, and on the other hand, the United States would seek in negotiations with the Soviet Union to be held before this date an agreement on mutual nuclear arms reductions, so that balance might be achieved at a lower level.

The new missiles will be deployed in countries to the south and west of central Europe, but not in Denmark and Norway, because the new missiles will have nuclear warheads. But they are part of joint defenses in accordance with the joint strategy which also covers Denmark and Norway against attack and the cost of deploying the new missiles is to be met from joint funds. During the debate which preceded the dual decision, Anker Jorgensen's defense minister told the Folketing that Denmark would pay its share of installation costs over a 3-year period in accordance with NATO's usual method of sharing such costs. Things should have been clear enough from this statement. And earlier this year Anker Jorgensen's foreign minister expressed his surprise in the Folketing that the Socialist Left Party could raise the question of whether the Danish Government had committed itself to paying part of the installation costs -- this was clear from the dual decision itself and from what the defense minister had said about it before it was approved by the Folketing.

"Denmark's contribution to the costs is a sum amounting to 75 million kroner over a 3-year period," Anker Jorgensen's foreign minister told the Folketing in June. But here in Denmark things follow their crooked socialist course. Anker Jorgensen is prime minister no longer, his foreign and defense ministers no longer make statements, and now Denmark is not going to pay its share -- the allocation of funds is to be left until Anker Jorgensen has seen how things are going with the missiles.

It is possible that Anker Jorgensen could block allocations to cover the commitments the country accepted during his period in government, and it could be that he will find it opportune to do so with the help of the NATO opponents in the Socialist People's Party and the Socialist Left Party. But apart from a little leftwing conniving, in poor taste and possibly expensive in terms of esteem, he would only succeed in damaging faith in Denmark within the framework of allied cooperation. He will not be able to influence the course of political events. Perhaps he will be able to make the present government announce that it is forced to fall into arrears with its payments to the alliance while the Geneva missile negotiations are going on. But in the longer term he will be unable to prevent it from honoring Denmark's commitments.

FINLAND

U.S. MBFR LEADER SEES TALKS IN FINAL PHASE

PM281529 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 22

[Unattributed report: "NATO and Warsaw Pact To Sign Agreement?"]

[Text] In the U.S. view the MBFR talks in Vienna are entering their final phase. U.S. delegation leader Richard Staar thinks that the Warsaw Pact and the Western military alliance could sign a final document as early as next spring, 10 years after the talks began.

On Tuesday [26 October] in Helsinki, Staar said that an agreement would have a positive effect on the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons. However, the U.S. negotiator said the Vienna talks have been conducted separately. The talks cover the two military pacts' troops in Europe. Twelve states from the NATO side and eight states from the Warsaw Pact have taken part in the talks.

Staar pointed to the draft final document drawn up by NATO which was presented to the other side 8 July. According to Staar this was the first time really an initiative from the West has been thoroughly considered during the last 9 years of negotiation. According to Staar, this summer a Warsaw Pact representative said, by way of initial reaction to the draft, that it was a step in the right direction. When the talks continued in September however, the socialist nations' tone was much more dismissive.

However, the United States believes that the negotiations could be wound up by the spring, provided the parties can agree on the final stumbling blocks in a "businesslike and constructive manner." The two biggest stumbling blocks in the negotiations are the numbers of troops and the monitoring of any future agreement.

The first stumbling block covers the Warsaw Pact's troops numbers in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. According to NATO, there are 170,000 more soldiers than the Warsaw Pact has indicated, that is, a total of 975,000. Staar said that the Warsaw Pact's representatives have adhered firmly to their own assessment of troop numbers. He noted, however, that NATO's figures could include units which do civilian work.

As far as the other stumbling block is concerned, the Warsaw Pact has suggested that satellite surveillance of each other's troops would be enough. However, more recently they have shown signs of possibly accepting occasional observers. Staar stressed that NATO wants a clearer monitoring system which would prevent secret troop movements after the transitional phase.

The Eastern bloc was the first to present a document for an agreement. According to the Americans, the proposal could not be accepted because "it did not contain anything new."

The Western proposal wants to reduce troops in four stages. First, the Soviet Union and the United States would reduce their troops in central Europe. In the second, third and fourth stages it would be the turn of East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. On the Western side, British and Canadian troops in Western Europe will be affected by the cuts. France has not been taking part in the talks. A figure of 700,000 men has been proposed as the maximum size for the two military pacts' armies. Including the Air Forces, the ceiling would be set at 900,000 men. The Navies have not been the subject of negotiations, Staar said.

Staar is in Finland on a 3-day private visit. During his stay he will meet Foreign Minister Par Stenback and other representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

NUNEZ THANKS FINLAND, REPROVES U.S. ACTIONS

PA280300 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki -- Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the [Nicaraguan] State Council, launched an appeal today to the international community to help avert a war in Central America. Only with the help of the international community can we stop the United States from going ahead with its aggressive plans, Nunez said. He added that relations with the United States will improve when the Reagan administration stops giving aid to the 6,000 former Somozist guardsmen in Honduran territory. Nunez said that in the event of a war, Central America will suffer the consequences. The countries of the area will be the ones that bear the destruction, death and economic chaos.

Nunez, who is heading a State Council delegation currently visiting Finland, invited members of the Finnish Diet to visit Nicaragua so that they can see for themselves the tensions in Central America. Nunez said that if they visit Nicaragua they could help prevent a situation similar to the one in Lebanon. If we manage to prevent or delay the war in Central America, we can work with absolute freedom to improve our political system, Nunez said.

He also thanked Finland for its vote in favor of Nicaragua filling the Latin American seat at the UN Security Council.

SWEDEN

SUBMARINE POLICY, BUDGET REVISION URGED

PM291001 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson Editorial: "Submarines and Strategy"]

[Text] The Swedish people are bound to want answers to the following questions:

Were there foreign submarines in Harsfjarden and Mysingen, and if so, how were they able to get so close to important Swedish military installations?

Do the Defense Forces have the right resources for apprehending intruders; is the overall balance between different branches of the Armed Forces and between different types of weapons the right one?

Have we been kept reasonably informed?

The directives the government will announce today ought to make it possible for the new Submarine Commission to raise all these questions and assess their significance for Sweden's future security policy.

At present a strong and irritated sector of public opinion is calling for increased resources for submarine hunts. There is an obvious risk this could lead us into a fruitless skirmish over our military budget. First we should make room for a debate dealing more with the principles involved in important sections of Swedish security policy. There is a national awareness that things have gone awry: The appointment of the Submarine Commission is a symptom of this.

Information about politically and militarily sensitive intermezzos, so-called incidents, is an obvious problem. For obvious reasons neither the authorities nor mass media in Sweden have any really soilid experience on such news reporting. The problem has, however, been much discussed within the framework of what are called pyschological defenses. Perhaps on both sides there has ben an exaggerated picture of the openness possible.

In the Karlskrona Archipelago last fall and in Harsfjarden the Defense Forces were kept busy providing quarters for the press and others. This could lead to undesirable expections. In the first incident, however, there was a boat which had run aground. In the second, however, it turned out to be an exercise in "possible" and "probable" submarines, "indications" and so on. Journalists have been irritated that their informants were often poorly informed on the situation. Unfortunately, this can often happen in really serious crisis situations.

The armed forces commander in chief has stated on several occasions that a foreign submarine actually was in Swedish waters. However, we still know little about the actual directives given to the military by those politically responsible in the last few weeks. A gradual approach seems to have been taken to the method which is to be implemented beginning 1 July next year, when some new weapons should be ready for use. The question remains, however, whether there was agreement between the demands for results from the former and the present governments and the methods, which for political reasons, they were prepared to approve. The question can be taken further.

There is much to indicate that the Navy has very few resources for prolonged submarine hunts in our difficult waters, whereas the possibility of making a traced submarine surface by using force is greater. Increasing hunt resources could give the authorities breathing space for political judgements in future concrete cases, but would probably require additional spending increases over and above the allocations already made for submarine hunts. Increasing military action capabilities seems cheap in comparison, but could swiftly turn acute incidents into tense political situations. The choice of course here could be difficult.

Efforts in peacetime to prevent intrusions into domestic Swedish waters would make great demands in terms of personnel and expenditure, and it still would not be a guarantee against incidents.

Where would the money be found? The other evening, the armed forces commander in chief repeated in a speech in Karslkrona his regret that military defenses have not been given more resources. He also raised the question of striking a new balance between traditional defenses against invasion and the Armed Forces' readiness to deal with incidents. For decades the Navy has been forced down the list of areas of spending. As recently as this year, a 5-year defense bill has passed which did not change this fundamental circumstance. This happened after the events off Karslkrona. In full agreement on the principle of giving priority to wartime defenses, both the political parties and the branches of the defense forces have allowed the Navy to give priority to submarines and surface attack capacity, that is, torpedo (missile) boats.

The question is whether many people (the politicians? and public?) are really prepared to change tack and invest large amounts in incident readiness and submarine pursuit. Public opinion, probably somewhat outraged at present, has hardly had time to realize this would alter the thrust of our overall defenses.

Nevertheless, strengthening Sweden's military capacity to deal with intermezzos in peacetime is both wise and necessary given the present state of public opinion and for reasons of credibility. Something must be done soon and without too many changes to the current defense arrangements. New pedagogical and psychological tricks are needed.

Above all, Swedish security policy could be more in need of a more carefully prepared political strategy than we realized.

FORMER EMPLOYEE CRITICIZES 'CRUDE' GCHQ SECURITY

PM281131 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Oct 82 p 17

[Colin Randal report: "Security at Spy Center 'Dismayed Americans"]

[Excerpts] Americans attached to the top secret government communications headquarters at Cheltenham, the centre of a new spying row between Washington and Whitehall, made no secret of their dismay at the level of the base's security, a former employee claimed yesterday.

Reports suggesting that the headquarters has been the target of the most damaging Russian penetration of Western intelligence since the 1939-45 war came as little surprise to Mr. Alex Lawrie, 59, who worked there as a linguist for 22 years before retiring last December.

Mr. Lawrie, an expert in Portuguese and African languages, and now a Labour member of Gloucestershire County Council, said:

"It was always clear that the American people we had working there were not too happy about the state of security.

"They were probably too polite to say it in so many words, but gave the impression that our security steps were a bit crude when measured against theirs. The distinct impression they gave was that they were not very enamoured of our quality or level of security."

Since the arrest of a former employee on charges under the Official Secrets Act in July, Mr. Lawrie has repeatedly remarked on what he feels to be ineffective security at the base.

He said yesterday: "My view of the security at the headquarters is that if you turned up by accident you would probably be sent packing, but if you were determined to get in at all costs you could do so."

Mr. Lawrie described two instances which, he said, supported his claims. About 12 years ago, he said, a gang of unvetted decorators were permitted to work in the base at night and were suspected by staff of having searched desks and stolen personal items such as books or cigarettes.

"When I raised this on three separate occasions, the reply was always the same to the effect that employees, not the management, were responsible for their personal belongings," said Mr. Lawrie.

His other example concerned the staff pass system. A colleague, married to another employee, once inadvertently used his wife's pass to enter the base. "He only discovered it when he got to his desk and I can assure you he and his wife don't look remotely alike."

Mr. Lawrie, a left-of-centre Labour councillor, supports many of the policies which appeal to Mr. Wedgewood Benn, credentials which might normally be expected to inspire to campaign for the closure of an establishment devoted to electronic eaves-dropping for Western intelligence.

But he said: "I am not advocating more and more draconian measure, though I confess it always struck me that random searches, much as I would have hated them, would have been a logical measure.

"Whatever politics you are involved in, if you accept the need for such a place, you have to accept the need for sensible security.

"My central complaint is that the staff themselves should be consulted. Although you are bound to get the occasional bad apple in such a large group of people, 99.9 percent of employees are absolutely conscientious and concerned about security and should be treated as assets, not as potential suspects."

KIPRIANOU IN MOSCOW: HOLDS TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

For Soviet and Cypriot reportage on President Kiprianou's visit to Moscow; which includes his arrival in the USSR, the Brezhnev-Kiprianou talks, and the Brezhnev and Kiprianou speeches at the dinner honoring Kiprianou, see the Western Europe section of the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DENKTAS VIEWS KIPRIANOU VISIT TO MOSCOW

TA281641 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the visit to Moscow of the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, Spiros Kiprianou, has no special significance. In a statement on Kiprianou's visit to Moscow, Denktas said: Although this visit is thought provoking from all aspects, I do not believe that it will affect Moscow's Cyprus policy. Recalling that the Moscow policy concerning Cyprus favored the nonalignment and independence of Cyprus and the understanding and coexistence of the two communities on the island, Denktas added, Moscow supports the intercommunal talks. Beyond that, issues such as purging foreign forces from the island and other [word indistinct] and persuasions can be discussed after peace is achieved. Therefore, Kiprianou [words indistinct] (?will not gain anything). However, the fact that a person who announced that Cyprus is Greek and who represents a community that aims at avoiding the talks and at placing Cyprus under Greek subjugation was invited at such a time is probably not very pleasant and we regret it. I do not think that the visit will have a special significance.

'ARAFAT ACCEPTS KIPRIANOU INVITATION FOR VISIT

NC290910 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 29 Oct 82 p 1

[By special correspondent Andros Mikhailidhis]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct -- PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will visit Cyprus at the invitation of President Spiros Kiprianou.

This was announced by President Kiprianou to the journalists who are accompanying him on his visit to the Soviet Union.

The president had a brief conversation with the journalists, who congratulated him on his 50th birthday, before the Cyprus Airways plane took off from Larnaca Airport.

According to our information, the renewal of President Kiprianou's standing invitation to the Palestinian leader was conveyed by Foreign Minister Rolandhis during his recent meeting with Mr 'Arafat in Tunis.

The visit to Cyprus by Mr 'Arafat, who has accepted the invitation, will take place around the end of November or the beginning of December.

Acceptance of the invitation was reconfirmed to Mr Kiprianou by Mr Qaddumi, head of the PLO political affairs department, during their brief conversation yesterday at Larnaca airport.

Mr Qaddumi, who was coming from Damascus en route to Athens, also had a private conversation with Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

Mr Qaddumi is expected to accompany Mr 'Arafat on his visit to Cyprus.

KIPRIANOU TO ADDRESS DIKO-AKEL RALLY 28 NOV

NC271858 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] An announcement by the Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL democratic cooperation says that on 28 November a Pan-Cypriot rally will be held at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia. The main speaker at the rally will be Mr Kiprianou, candidate president of the two cooperating parties, DIKO chairman and president of the republic. AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou will also speak at the rally.

UN SPOKESMAN: UN ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN TALKS

NC280912 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 28 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] According to REUTHER, a UN spokesman in New York -- referring to a report that Greece and Cyprus will ask the international organization to undertake a more active role in the intercommunal talks -- expressed surprise and stated that the United Nations is already playing as significant a role as circumstances permit.

"The report -- attributed to well-informed sources in Athens and reported by REUTER in a dispatch from Athens after the recent Kiprianou-Papandreou talks in Athens -- stated that a UN observer attended the talks but rarely participated, and that Athens and Nicosia would like the presence of a strong UN group to make suggestions and provide good services in the intercommunal talks."

In a statement yesterday the UN spokesman [in New York] stated that the UN secretary general has always provided his good services in accordance with the Security Council mandate, and that the intercommunal talks are being carried out under the secretary general's auspices by his special representative, Mr Gobbi, who is backed by strong teams both in Nicosia and at UN headquarters. The UN spokesman stated in conclusion that, as indicated in the UN secretary general's report to the Security Council, his special representative is playing an exceptionally active role in the talks, having the cooperation of both sides.

In answer to our correspondent's question last night, Mr Holger, UN political and legal adviser in Cyprus, in his temporary capacity of press spokesman, stated that he knows nothing about the statement by the UN official in New York as reported by REUTER.

However, he stated that he was aware of a previous REUTER dispatch from Athens, and added that the reference to a limited UN involvement in the intercommunal dialogue is untrue. He added: "Mr Gobbi's involvement in the negotiating process is strong, despite the fact that his mission is one of facilitation and not mediation." Nevertheless, he continued, if both sides think that the United Nations does not play a significant role, it is up to them to say so officially and make proposals.

Replying to another question, Mr Holger stated that Mr Gobbi, who returned to Cyprus many weeks ago, as of next Tuesday will have meetings with the Greek Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Mavrommatis, who will return from Geneva on Monday, as well as with the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, who returned with Mr Denktas.

He concluded, saying that the next session of the talks has originally been fixed for 2 November.

ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED AT GREEK-U.S. TALKS NOTED

NC281634 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] During the negotiations for the new Greek-U.S. agreement on the [U.S.] bases, the Greek Government will pursue substantive advantages which will aim both at securing indirect but clear guarantees of Greek territorial integrity and significant economic exchanges. This was stressed by diplomatic observers on the occasion of yesterday's start of the relevant talks between the two sides' delegations who, at the same time, took into consideration the prime minister's recent statement that negotiations with the United States should be connected with the issue of Greece's security and territorial integrity.

Simultaneously, diplomatic observers predicted that the agreement will be couched in such terms as to satisfy both sides and cover them -- especially the Greek side -- on the domestic front so that the new realistic positions of the PASOK government will be more acceptable to that segment of public opinion which had been excessively influenced by the movement's old extreme positions.

It is not accidental that on the eve of the start of the Greek-U.S. talks, a spokesman of the State Department said that "a lasting and effective U.S.-Greek defense relationship, including the granting of facilities by Greece to the United States, is in the mutual interest of both countries."

Indeed the Greek side, always according to the same diplomatic circles, would not object to granting certain facilities -- to which the U.S. side is already used to -- in exchange for the satisfaction of certain demands that are connected with guarantees of the country's territorial integrity. Such a guarantee, though it may not "pass" through the Greek-U.S. agreement but through the Atlantic Alliance -- which in principle the Greek Government seeks -- can be achieved only at the initiative of the U.S. side. For this reason the course of the Greek-U.S. negotiations will be parallel to the talks with NATO and indicative of this is the fact that government circles have expressed the optimistic viewpoint that outstanding Greek issues with the Atlantic alliance may be settled by year's end.

According to the same circles, the Greek Government will seriously take into consideration, during the relevant negotiations, certain points of the U.S.-Spanish agreement, perhaps not those that limit the possibilities for granting some greater facilities by the Greek side -- under the prerequisites we've mentioned -- but in any case those points that would create a precedent which would affect certain critical points of the Greek-Turkish dispute. For instance the Spanish side has been successful [in its agreement with the United States] getting the flight plans of U.S. military planes when they enter the Madrid flight information region. As is well known, one of the Greek-Turkish differences refers to Ankara's refusal to submit flight plans when entering the Athens flight information region.

According to other reports, it has not yet been settled whether the Greek-U.S. agreement for the bases will include secret protocols. This will be decided during the course of the negotiations but most probably it may become necessary that certain arrangements be cloaked with the exceptionally classified nature of the secret protocol.

KKE OKHI DAY MESSAGE CRITICIZES U.S. BASES POLICY

NC281602 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 28 Oct 82 p 1

["Text" of KKE Central Committee message marking 28 October anniversary]

[Text] The KKE Central Committee greets this year's 42d anniversary of the Greek people's heroic struggle on the Albanian mountains. At that time, the Greek people en masse said no to fascism. Despite the attempts by those in power at the time to keep the Greek people divided, the latter threw themselves united into an unequal fight. The Greek people continued the struggle and wrote the immortal epic of national resistance stirred by the lofty ideals of national independence, people's sovereignty and prosperity.

Since that time, the history of this country is marked by our people's big struggles to materialize the visions of the fighters of Albania and national resistance, to shake off the new imperialist chains that were forged in our homeland after the war and to place in the hands of people their own fate and the homeland's fate.

The disturbing thing is that, while our people expected the present government to vindicate their struggles for national independence, the government is proceeding on the eve of the historic okhi [no] with the opening of negotiations with the U.S. imperialists that virtually aim at the maintenance of their bases in our country, which mortage our people's peaceful future and national independence, in return for "exchanges."

Today's anniversary does not only refer to the past: it is a call for people's unity in building a new, independent, peaceloving Greece without foreign bases, outside NATO and with a sovereign people whose toil would not be robbed by the foreign and domestic monopolies.

With this timely militant message, the Greek people are celebrating this year's anniversary of the big no.

27 October 1982.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece

PASOK DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL EXPELS DEPUTY

NC272258 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1938 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] PASOK's Disciplinary Council resolved on 27 October to expel Deputy Khondrokoukis for violating the basic principles of the movement.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- A representation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by their president, Mr Petur Georgiev Dyulgerov, arrived in Athens Tuesday at the invitation of the General Confederation of Greek Labor (GSEE). The Bulgarian Trade Unionists will stay in Greece for four days, and will have discussions with the leadership of GSEE on trade union matters of common interest. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 28 Oct 82 p 4 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VIEWS ON NEAR EAST ISSUES

JN281017 Amman JERUSALEM STAR in English 28 Oct-3 Nov 82 pp 1, 32

[JERUSALEM STAR report]

[Text] Ankara -- Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said this week that Turkey strongly condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the resultant massacres in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. He reaffirmed Turkey's support for the Arab cause, and said there could be no peace without self-determination for the Palestinians.

In a wide-ranging exclusive interview with STAR staff writer Ahmad Dabbas, Turkmen spoke of Turkish-Arab relations, Turkey's position in the international arena and its apprehensions concerning the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

On the Lebanon invasion, he said Turkey believes strongly that all states in the area must respect that country's territorial integrity. One of the first prerequisites to achieve this end must be the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Turkmen believes that now is an ideal time to achieve settlement of the Palestinian problem. The Palestinians have suffered setback in Lebanon, but have also gained a political advantage from the events there. There should now be a "creative effort" to achieve peace, he said.

He welcomed the Reagan proposals as an important change in the American position, which can contribute to a framework for negotiations between the parties. The Turkish Government also felt the Fes proposals were constructive in that they showed the willingness of all the Arab countries to search for a peaceful solution for the Middle East problem. The Fes meeting was also important because it elaborated a common Arab position, which has been lacking until now.

Asked what he saw as solution to the Palestinian problem, Turkmen emphasized that, above all, it must include self-determination for the Palestinian people; and that they must have the right to form their own state. Turkey is opposed, and has condemned repeatedly, attempts by Israel to consolidate its hold over the West Bank and Gaza. It believes that Israel's current policies and its "mounting assertiveness" are not only diminishing the chances of a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem but are "creating a security risk for the whole area".

Turkmen feels that Turkey does not necessarily have a specific role to play in the peace process but that, as a member of NATO, it is well placed to use its influence to encourage the Europeans to be more forthcoming in negotiations for a Middle East peace. He sees the fact that the Europeans have already taken a "much more advanced position" on Palestine, and have accepted the need for self-determination for the Palestinians, as a very encouraging sign.

He also reaffirmed Turkey's support for the PLO, he said Turkey already supported the PLO in all possible fields, and that it has reduced its relations with Israel to "the bare minimum." Formerly Turkey had a high level of representation in Israel but this has now been reduced to the level of second secretary. Turkey has no significant economic relations with Israel, either.

Turkmen said he understood that the question of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Israel was a "sensitive" one for the Arab countries. He hoped they would bear in mind, however, that Turkey "has its own constraints" and that its policy has to be "multidimensional." It has an important relationship with the United States, an important relationship with Western Europe; and because of this must be "very careful" in certain matters.

He said he does not think that Turkey's relationship with Israel in any way impairs its ability to help the Arab countries or to support the PLO. Asked if Turkey intended to invite PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to visit the country, Turkmen said he already has standing invitation.

Turkmen expressed his concern about the continuing war between Iraq and Iran. Turkey has considered the war to be "a tragedy from the beginning," he said. "It is a fratricidal war" between two of his country's direct neighbours, and this involves grave dangers for all concerned. He firmly believes that it would be in the interest of both countries to put an end to the bloodshed as soon as possible and to resolve their problems in a peaceful manner.

Turkey is trying its best in this respect as a member of the Islamic peace committee, which has endeavoured to exert its good offices between Iraq and Iran. The committee has not achieved any results so far, but "the situation is complicated and further patient effort is worth while."

Turkey has not tried to play a unilateral role in the peace process, but has worked to promote the efforts of the Islamic peace conference. Representatives from Iraq and Iran have visited Turkey and the Turkish prime minister has gone to Iraq.

As the fighting has now escalated the committee will have to consider the best time to continue with its efforts.

Turkmen is optimistic about relations between Turkey and Greece. Although Cyprus is one of the "unresolved problems of the world," he sees it is as one which creates "the least of difficulties."

He said that at least on the island "the situation is calm, there is no fighting and negotiations between the parties involved are continuing." These negotiations have been under way since August 1980, and there has been substantial "give and take" between the parties.

As far as direct Turkish-Greek relations are concerned, Turkmen said "there have always been difficulties with peace" between the two nations. Turkey has always been willing to solve these difficulties through negotiations, but there has tended to be an atmosphere of mistrust between the two countries.

Recently, however, there have been moves toward a better understanding. Turkmen met the Greek foreign minister in Canada, and they decided to continue their talks and to take up, during their next meeting in December, the question of procedures for future discussions.

Turkey is anxious to develop good relations with Greece, in the belief that their long-term interests are convergent. Turkmen believes that the problems between them can be solved.

On Turkey's relations with the Arab world, Turkmen said his country has been very active in developing closer relations and hopes to do more in the future. He said there are many "deep-rooted ties" between Turkey and the Arab countries "in the field of religion, in culture and in the field of common history."

He believes that this common history, which perhaps at one time was "a negative factor," is now becoming a positive factor because both sides have "forgotten the bad days and now remember only the good days."

The relationship between Jordan and Turkey is a particularly sound one, according to Turkmen. Relations between the two countries have never been tarnished by any problem, and Jordan has a special place with the Turks. Turkey also attaches great importance to Jordan because of the "crucial role" it is destined to play in developments affecting the Middle East. Turkey is eagerly and enthusiastically awaiting a visit by His Majesty King Husayn and the government believes there is complete mutual confidence between the two countries.

Turkmen also looks forward to growing cooperation and integration among the countries of the Islamic world. He considers last year's summit at At-Ta'if to have been "a great success," and hopes that the Islamic world will build upon its achievements. Although the Islamic countries "do not represent a geographical unity," Turkmen believes they can cooperate effectively, first in safeguarding their common interest in the world, second in developing their own relations and third in upholding their common cultural heritage and values.

He regrets the differences between Muslim countries, such as the war between Iraq and Iran, but while not expecting a sudden breakthrough in relations among the Muslim states, he believes a gradual growth in cohesion is definitely possible.

Turkmen also talked about the new Turkish constitution which is currently being reviewed by the National Security Council. He stressed that the constitution is intended to lead Turkey back to a democratic system. Turkey will once again become a parliamentary democracy, and will enjoy "all the freedoms which exist in democratic countries."

GOVERNMENT WARNS U.S. ON GREEK MOTIVES

NC270957 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[Nur Batur Report]

[Text] Ankara, (TERCUMAN News Desk) -- Following disclosures by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the effect that Turkey poses a threat to Greece and that he would seek assurances from the United States, the Turkish Government has warned the United States "not to allow itself to be deceived by Papandreou."

In the representations made to the U.S. State Department, Sukru Elekdag, Turkish ambassador to Washington stressed that the Greek prime minister's arguments were totally unfounded and added: " A threat directed at Greece from Turkey is out of the question. Turkey has no territorial claims on any of its neighbors, let alone Greece."

Attention has been drawn to the true objective of the campaign against Turkey, which was launched on the eve of the Greek-U.S. negotiations in connection with the Joint Defense Cooperation Agreement and the U.S. administration has been urged not to be tricked by Papandreou. It is noted that the Greek prime minister's arguments about imaginary threats are in sharp contrast to the fundamental principle of an alliance of which both countries are members. It has been said that if one of the countries who unite on the idea of security feels insecure as to the other's intentions, that country's position in the alliance is incompatible.

In the course of these representations, the U.S. Government was asked to communicate these points to the Greek authorities, and reference has been made to reports that some time ago the U.S. administration gave Greece assurances, expressing the hope that their fears were unfounded.

It has further been stated that the Turkish Government expects the United States to preserve its present attitude toward Greece since it believes that this would be to the advantage of both Turkish-U.S. and Turkish-Greek relations. Attention has been drawn to the fact that if an assurance were given to Greece by the U.S. administration this too would adversely affect Turkish-American relations.

As is known, in 1976, when the Greek Government demanded an assurance from the United States against Turkey, then Secretary of State Kissinger responded to the Greek Government with a letter. The U.S. tendency to provide assurances to Greece provoked reactions from Ankara.

During former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Turkey last May, journalists asked him: "Is Kissinger's letter valid? Would you refer to this letter yourself?" Haig replied: "We want Turkey and Greece to resolve their disputes through peaceful methods and through bilateral talks. The letter in question is in the archives."

GUNAYDIN DEFENDS SUSPENSION OF EX-POLITICIANS

NC260901 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 21 Oct 82 p 3

["Pressure Cooker" Column by Necati Zincirkiran: "What Were We Expecting?"]

[Text] Every military coup entails certain consequences. When we look back on the past, we remember that one prime minister and two cabinet ministers were sent to the gallows.

As for coups carried out in other countries, we wake up in the morning and hear of bloodbaths. There are the results of military intervention, even when they are justified. We should probably consider it natural that all coups end in sad circumstances. But it is true that despite pressure from various circles, the Turkish Armed Forces, which carried out the 12 September intervention, refused to set up special courts to try the politicians. Nor did they prepare dossiers which would send them to the gallows. Instead, when everything was over, they turned to the leaders of the past era and said to them: "You, as the persons who caused democracy to deteriorate in Turkey, and imperiled the future of the country, cannot engage in politics for the next 10 years. Let other people engage in politics for awhile now." This is what the Armed Forces considered appropriate.

It should not be forgotten that those who adopted this decision and who are running the government are a military administration. This administration could put on trail, either in groups or individually, the political leaders and cadres of the former regime and could have them punished through the courts. Were all of them blameless? Democracy is not child's play. But in the past, it was turned into child's play by a few leaders. Each of these leaders was exploring intricate ways and means to stay in power while the state was on the verge of collapse. It is impossible to forget all this.

In adding a temporary article to the new constitution, which is now in its final form, the leaders and administrators of the parties subjected to public prosecution have been banned from political life for 10 years. In ushering in a new era in Turkey, this era is bound to bring certain new conditions. All of us familiar with the pre-12 September tableau ask: Can General Evren be expected to address himself to the leaders he has punished and say "Gentlemen, come to the political arena and demonstrate your skills again"?

AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE ARREST OF 50 OPPONENTS

TA281130 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 1st Army and the Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Tekirdag, Kirklareli Martial Law Command -- date not specified]

[Text] It has been determined that, during the work being conducted in connection with the constitution and under conditions where every opinion can be freely discussed within the framework of the law, certain remnants of extreme leftist and separatist organizations, as well as fanatics and exploiters of religion and faith -- who are puppets of external circles, enemies of democracy and freedom and who think only of dividing the country -- started a campaign urging people to vote against the constitution and either mailed or distributed postcards, brochures and letters for that purpose.

With the help of sensible and patriotic citizens and following certain measures, a total of 50 of those anarchists and terrorists, who realize that the present Constitution will not let them have the conditions prior to 12 September 1980 for their despicable aims, have been caught with the equipment they have been using in their crimes. Numerous postcards and pamphlets ready to be mailed to various addresses or distributed were found on these persons' or in their homes. The security forces also found the printing machines which printed the pamphlets, one Kalashnikov rifle, one Sten gun, five pistols and a large amount of hidden ammunition for use in activities. Legal action has been started against those arrested.

More on Arrests

TA290930 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0900 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Istanbul, 29 Oct (AA) -- Fifty militants of both right- and left-wing extremist groups were taken under custody by security forces in Istanbul for conducting propaganda against the draft constitution. A statement from the martial law command said the militants had been distributing handwritten and printed pamphlets at homes in the city. A clandestine printing press, automatic weapons and several pistols were also confiscated during the operations.

The detainees included 39 members, including 6 girls, of illegal leftist groups calling themselves the Turkish Communist Party, Revolutionary People's Union and Proletarian Liberation. The 11 right-wingers belonged to the group called Young Raiders.

Rightist Militants Captured

TA271805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Summary] Eleven persons belonging to an illegal rightist organization have been captured in Izmir's Bergama district. According to a statement issued by the Izmir Security Directorate, during their interrogation the suspects confessed that they were involved in the martyrdom of a police officer in Bergama on 19 August 1979, that they engaged in armed assault, that they raided various building and offices, and that they extorted money from the people in order to purchase arms for the organization.

MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION PUT ON TRIAL

TA280628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The trial of 34 members of the Turkish Communist Party-Marxist-Leninist-Renewed Constructions [Turkiye Komunist Partisi -- Marksist Leninist -- Yeniden Insa Orgutu] began at the 1st Army and Martial Law Command 3d Military Court today. The military prosecutor charged that the aim of the organization, whose previous name was People's Unity [Halkin Birligi], was to destroy the constitutional order through an armed popular struggle and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist order. The prosecutor also charged that to achieve their aims the suspects carried out robberies and murdered one person. The prosecutor asked various sentences for the suspects.

MILITARY COURT COMMUTES DEATH SENTENCE

TA281621 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Adana, Oct 28 (AA) -- An Adana martial law court commuted a death sentence it pronounced to life imprisonment for a left-winger.

Defendant Ali Serti, had been found guilty of attempting to overthrow the constitutional order and of membership in an outlawed left-wing extremist orgnaization, but his sentence was commuted because of good conduct and confessions he made while under detention.

PRC HEALTH MINISTER LEAVES FOR ISTANBUL

TA281638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] PRC Public Health Minister Cui Yueli, who is in Turkey on a visit, has left Ankara for Istanbul. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Cui Yueli said that the PRC will provide the necessary help and information to develop acupuncture therapy in Turkey. He added that as a first step they will send literature and supplies to the Ankara medical school. Cui Yueli, who will hold various contacts in Istanbul, will leave Turkey on 1 November.

EVREN'S ERZURUM SPEECH ON RELIGION CRITICIZED

TA270925 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear Listeners, the head of the military junta, General Evren, is continuing his tour of the country, explaining to the people the contents of the black constitution. In every province, the general is promising what the public there expects to hear. These promises are based on deceit and lies. Yesterday, in the eastern Anatolia Province of Erzurum, he tried to exploit the religious feelings of its inhabitants. In his speech, Evren on the one hand condemned the exploitation of religion, while on the other claimed it was his prerogative alone to do so. He said that to fast during Ramadan is an exploitation of religion, as is praying in public. And when our religious citizens oppose his constitution and the junta, he raves. The general concealed from the public the fact that imams of several mosques who dared to oppose the junta constitution have recently been detained.

Looking at the blue skies, the general tells the public it is a miracle that while he addresses them there is no rain, as if to say he is to a kind of prophet. This same Evren does not hesitate to detain religious officials.

All business conducted by Evren is based on deceit and lies. Though he pretends to be a believing Muslim, he never misses an occasion to lie or resort to demagogy. That is what he did during his speech in Erzurum. On the one hand he imposes by force the junta constitution, which eliminates all fundamental rights and liberties, and on the other, claims that it includes all rights and liberties. This is certainly a big lie.

Here are more examples of his deceptions: The general pretends to condemn the rule of the Ottoman sultans, yet he imposes a constitution that invests him with similar powers. The constitution makes him the sole ruler. He is beginning to believe that every word he utters is law. He sends those he dislikes to the dungeons, accusing them of exploiting religious feelings. He then claims that his father also was a hodja [words indistinct].

The head of the junta delivers all of the state's potential into the hands of the rich, those who marry off their children in the Hilton Hotel at a cost of millions of lira, and he then pretends that the military administration has brought equality to the nation. Is this statement not also a lie? His lies are already causing difficulties for him. Everything he says is [word indistinct]. The sky may not serve Evren in his prophesies, but it might serve to remind the people of the blue slip of rejection during the referendum.

In his efforts to deceive our religious Muslim citizens, Evren has begun to contradict himself. In his efforts to exploit the religious feelings of these citizens, he has made a few blunders. His lies will ultimately catch up with him. Every threat he makes will boomerang. The detention of religious officials will not intimidate our Muslim citizens, who will vote against the junta's black constitution.

Dear citizens of Erzurum, you have listened to Evren. You have heard his threats. The only thing left for you to do is vote against the black constitution that Evren says he deserves.

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319TH MBFR PLENARY SESSION HELD IN VIENNA

AU291124 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "East and West Hoping for Progress; 9 Years of Forces Reduction Talks in Vienna"]

[Text] After 9 years of negotiations, representatives of the Eastern and Western delegation at the Vienna forces reduction talks expressed on Thursday the hope that the current difficulties can be overcome and progress can be achieved in order to eventually arrive at an agreement. According to an Eastern press spokesman, Polish chief delegate, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki declared that the Warsaw Pact states had left no stone unturned to show ways of bringing about a reduction of troops in central Europe. It is regrettable, however -- Przygodzki continued -- that to date, the Western side has failed to display a constructive approach, and that the draft agreement tabled by the East has been "virtually ignored" by NATO states.

Speaking on behalf of the Western side, FRG chief delegate Ambassador Walter Boss declared that at the conclusion of the ninth year of the Vienna negotiations, he was hoping for a "turning point." He welcomed the fact that this year each side had tabled a draft agreement. However, Boss drew attention to the "fundamental differences" between the two drafts. The West German chief delegate called for a businesslike discussion which, he said, could eventually lead to an "agreement in principle."

The preliminary talks on a reduction of forces in central Europe began in Vienna on 31 January 1973, while the first round of the negotiations was officially opened on 30 October 1973.

U.S.-SOVIET GRAIN NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDE

AU291300 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet grain negotiations ended in Vienna today. According to U.S. reports, the Soviet Union has not made any concrete commitments regarding purchases of 15 million tons of grain which the United States had offered in excess of the long-term quota agreement.

U.S. delegation leader (Lodwick) stated in Vienna today that the Soviet Union was unable at the moment to make exact statements about the quantity of grain needed from the United States because the harvest results from the southern parts of the USSR are awaited and the import requirements cannot be established until they are ready.

The 7-year U.S.-Soviet grain agreement expires in September 1983. It envisages annual purchases of 8 million tons of U.S. grain.

CSSR SEEKS EXTRADITION OF REFUGEE FOR MURDER

AU281554 Vienna KURIER in German 28 Oct 82 p 15

[Erich Grolig report: "Dark Affair Around Defected Bearer of Secrets; Former CSSR Officer Arrested on Murder Charge"]

[Summary] Austrian authorities are currently investigating a mysterious affair concerning a Czechoslovak refugee who has been granted political asylum in Austria. He is 35-year-old Rostislav Rostocil, who was arrested on 23 October in Moellersdorf near Baden after Prague demanded his extradition on the charge that he had murdered and robbed an Egyptian by the name of Muhamed N. Kallin. "Since in the eyes of the CSSR authorities, Rostocil is regarded as a bearer of secrets, Austrian authorities are taking a rather sceptical view of the charges, because it is a well-known East bloc method to bring criminal charges against refugees whose return is sought." Criminals whose guilt can be proven are extradited by the West. In this case, the CSSR extradition request does not specify any details of the alleged crime.

Rostocil, who entered Austria in 1980 by illegally crossing the Yugoslav border and was subsequently granted political asylum the same year, had served for 7 years in the CSSR Army, the last 2 years as a lieutenant in a ground-to-ground missile batallion in Stara Boleslav in Bohemia. Even though he left military service as early as 1969, he is still regarded as a bearer of secrets according to People's Democratic practice. Fearing that he might be kidnapped, he had ignored several invitations to come to the CSSR Embassy in Vienna for a talk following his defection. Since Austrian authorities suspect that the Prague secret service is involved in this affair, they are determined to investigate the charges in a particularly painstaking manner.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING OMANI ENVOY -- Muhammad Ali Umar Tahir, charge d'affaires of the Vienna embassy of the Sultanate of Oman, who has headed the embassy since 1979 and is now due to return home, gave a farewell reception on 27 October 1982 which was attended by prominent public figures, including Defense Minister Roesch. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Oct 82 p 3 AU]

POLISH DEBT RESCHEDULING -- According to information from Frankfurt bank circles, agreements on rescheduling Polish debts falling due in 1982 are to be concluded between 500 Western creditor banks and the Polish People's Republic on 3 November in Vienna. Vienna bank circles have confirmed this report. Reportedly, the already concluded negotiations would have permitted an earlier signing of the agreements but in consideration of U.S. creditor banks, a date after the U.S. congressional elections has been chosen, because in view of economic sanctions of the U.S. Administration against Poland and the USSR, the rescheduling of Polish debts is a rather controversial issue. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 82 p 7 AU]

NETHERLANDS

LUBBERS TO FORM NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT

NC301421 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The Hague, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Christian Democrat Ruud Lubbers, a former economics minister, was asked today to form a new coalition government, it was announced officially here.

The centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and Liberals is expected to have 81 seats in the 150 Dutch lower house elected last September 8.

Mr Lubbers, aged 43, will be prime minister and the Christian Democrats, with 45 seats, will hold eight portfolios, including foreign affairs, finance, defence and agriculture.

The Liberals, with 36 members of Parliament, will take the Transport and Cooperation and Development Ministries along with four others.

This last week, the two parties reached agreement on government budget cuts and a prices and wages freeze to come into effect on January 1.

Under the new government's policies, the buying power of the Dutch will go down by three to four percent next year for the better off, and by 1.5 percent for low salaried workers.

Cuts will be made in education, housing and child allowances, while 6,500 public service jobs will disappear.

In matters of defence, Mr Lubbers will announce that the Netherlands will deploy North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missiles if there is no progress at the Geneva European arms limitation talks.

SCHELTEMA DISCUSSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL ROLE

PM291531 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 23 Oct 82 p 3

[Netherlands UN Ambassador Hugo Scheltema interview with Pieter Graf: "In the Security Council I Will Express Only Netherlands Views"]

[Text] New York, 23 Oct -- "Views that I express in the Security Council will be purely Netherlands views. I will not be acting with a mandate from the EEC, just as Britain and France do not and Ireland has not done."

The statement comes from Mr Hugo Scheltema, the Kingdom of the Netherlands permanent representative at the United Nations and who from 1 January 1983, will hold a seat on the Security Council. Scheltema himself stresses the word "kingdom." "The kingdom still included the Antilles."

Scheltema described the work of the Security Council as extremely interesting. "For 2 years, the Netherlands will once again have an opportunity to take part in discussions and decision-making in the most important organ of the United Nations in the field of peace and security. The kingdom had a half period in 1946 and a subsequent full period in 1962 to 1964 with a seat on the Security Council."

[Question] What else does a seat on the Security Council mean?

"Extra work," was the short reply. To which Hugo Scheltema added, "not different work, but work in another UN body."

[Question] Will your staff be enlarged for this extra work?

[Answer] That is a personnel question that I cannot and do not want to answer. This is a question which the minister must look into at the right time. I can only say that the staff I have at my disposal at present are highly qualified and in my honest opinion would be equal to the work. At present, no expansion is being considered.

[Question] What problems do you anticipate in the field of peace and security?

[Answer] The problems which also face the General Assembly -- the Middle East, questions such as the war [Scheltema looks for the correct formulation) or the conflict between Iraq and Iran, perhaps the Afghanistan question, southern Africa, Namibia and of course, possible future new international conflicts.

[Question] Will there also be an improvement in information?

[Answer] In what ways is it not good?

[Question] A little while ago there was talk of Netherlands contribution to the multinational force for Beirut. The Netherlands permanent UN representative said "No" and The Hague said, "Yes, if we are asked."

[Answer] I cannot see any discrepancy. It is a hypothetical question. No request has been received. If a request were received -- well, the government has made no statement about the possibility.

[Question] Will the Netherlands permanant representation now publish so-called 'position papers'?

[Answer] I am not aware that information as far as the present permanent representation is concerned has fallen short. There can be no doubt that we have paid much attention to information. But for 'position papers' I would have to refer you to the Foreign Ministry, for it is there that the Netherlands' position is determined.

What I hope for and expect is greater interest on the part of the Netherlands media in the United Nations and in the work of this mission, because interest is considerably less than it was 25 to 30 years ago.

[Question] You will be retiring soon. Will this create any problems?

[Answer] In the middle of next year I will reach pensionable age, but I cannot imagine that the minister will send a successor who is not an expert or who does not have sufficient experience of the work here. I really do not see any problems here.

[Question] It is true that in order to win the seat on the Security Council the Netherlands made concessions on the recognition of the present regime in Kampuchea?

[Answer] No.

[Question] There is therefore no suggestion that we will not begin a slow process of recognition of the Khmer Rouge?

[Answer] There is no connection.

DEFENSE MINISTERS DISCUSS NATO DEFENSES

LD291402 Hamburg DPA in German 1335 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- The British Army of the Rhine in the FRG, which is about 50,000 men strong, will not be reduced in size. This was made clear in Bonn by Defense Minister Manfred Woerner and his British counterpart, John Nott, during the English-German summit, during which they also discussed joint interests within the framework of arms cooperation. The Defense Ministry announced after the talks that Woerner thanked Nott "for an assurance of the undimished presence fo the Army of the Rhine." The British troops were also a guarantee of the frontline defense of Great Britain in the BRG.

The Defense Ministry stressed that both sides assured that their governments are adhering to the NATO dual decision. "If the reports by our U.S. ally for a contructive result to the Geneva negotiations fail due to Soviet resistance, both countries will station the planned weapons systems."

The Defense Ministry said that Woerner informed Nott on the security and defense policy talks in the framework of the Franco-German consultations held a week ago. "There was no confirmation of speculation on alleged mistrust or concern on the part of our British guests," the ministry said.

Thatcher, Kohl Visit Berlin

LD291526 Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 29 Oct (DPA) -- British Prime Minsiter Margaret Thatcher arrived on Friday afternoon for her first visit to Berlin. She landed at Gatow airport in the British sector accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The miltiary welcoming ceremony was attended by the allied commanders fo the city, the allied envoys and Mayor Richard von Weizsacker.

Thatcher Berlin Speech

LD291528 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Excerpt" from speech given by Margaret Thatcher in Berlin on 29 October; punctuation as received]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (DPA) -- "This city reminds us that we live in the shadow of a great power which denies all that we believe in, that we must be vigilant, strong and determined to defend freedom and justice if our peoples are to keep the way of life they have freely chosen. (...)

(The wall is) a gloomy monument to a violent, hopeless ideology. Every stone bears witness to the moral bankruptcy of the society it is supposed to protect. (...) The communists shrink from no means to keep the people in the country. (...)

The wall is a constant reminder that those who suppress the freedom of our Eastern neighbors are at the same time aiming to extinguish our own freedoms. We must do our utmost to prevent them from ever being successful in this.

To protect peace we need the necessary means and the will. Both must be absolutely clear if we want to deter our potential opponent. As regards the means, we must maintain an adequate measure of conventional and nuclear weapons. (...)

As members of NATO and of the EEC we have a more comprehensive collective responsibility. (...) If freedom is attacked in one place, then it will be harmed everywhere. If we in Europe do not fulfil our commitments in one place, then our readiness to fulfil them in another will be called into question."

"Berlin teaches us something else': That strength and determination not only preserve peace (...), but also can lead to a reduction of tensions, to greater cooperation between East and West. A paradox? No. Weakness provokes the attacker; strength leads to talks and negotiations. (...)

There are forces which are stronger and more effective than the machinery of war. One cann chain a man but not his thoughts. One can enslave someone but one can never dominate his spirit. Every decade the Soviet leaders have been reminded that their pitiless ideology can only survive because it is maintained by force. But the day will come when the anger and frustration of people is so great that they will no longer be contained by force. Then the building will be cracked. The cement will crumble. Poland teaches us this lesson.

They will try to shore up the building but the world knows that in Poland things will never again be as they were before. The innovations and reforms which the Polish people desire have to be introduced or there will be no lasting stability or prosperity in that unhappy country. (...)

The Kremlin knows that when given a free choice, the people choose freedom. One day freedom will dawn on the other side of the wall."

Kohl on Talks

LD291644 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- The official text of the final declaration [abschlousserklaerung] from Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the conclusion of the English-German consultations on Friday in Bonn:

Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen: What State Secretary Stolze said is quite correct: The consulations in Bonn are over. But this 12th English-German consultative meeting primarily gains special significance in my view because you, Prime Minister -- and it is a great pleasure and honor for me to be able to accompany you -- will visit Berlin for the first time during your period of office after you leave here.

I must thank you very warmly for this. Your visit to Berlin is especially significant for us. It is a gesture of friendship and of the cordial feeling for all Germans, for you to visit the former capital, that we will go together to the Reichstag, and that you will have a very personal impression and a very personal experience regarding the situation in Berlin.

The division of our fatherland, the division of the city can only truly be understood if one sees it with one's own eyes, almost feels it. I thank you warmly for this. This 12th German-English summit is the first discussion we have been able to hold between both governments here in Bonn after the change of government. I had the great pleasure of being able to meet and speak to you 10 days ago in London.

The completely normal course -- I should like to put it that way -- of the talks shows the good level of English-German relations. Irrespective of the current government or of a change of government, our common conviction is shown in our fundamental political views.

It is a relationship of steady and mature friendship. It is based on the common interests of our two countries. It is embedded in our international obligations, whether it be in the EEC or in NATO. Great Britain is also a guarantor of our security, of the peace and of the freedom in our Federal Republic of German. The existence of the Rhine army is part of the history of freedom in our country. Great Britain is one of the protecting powers of Berlin. I have already referred to this.

Our talks -- both the private talks we have held and the consultation which our colleagues, Genscher and Pym, Woerner and Nott, Graf Lambsdorff and the Ministers Howe (as heard) and Jenkin and Stoltenberg and Chancellor of the Exchequer Howe have had -- served to intensify these relations.

We have of course, also talked about the internal developments in our countries, about the prime aim of our governments to revitalize the economy and to fight to reduce unemployment: particularly unemployment among the young.

We have also spoken in depth about international relations, about the world economic situation, and we agreed on the view that the increase in protectionism is a dangerous development. We have spoken about the unsatisfactory developments within the European Community, a topic which particularly affects us Germans because at the start of next year we shall be taking over the presidency, and that we should do all we can to make the Community capable of action even if times are difficulty. We are in complete agreement that it is absolutely vital for Europe that we intensify the partnership with our friends in the United States, to remove as soon as possible many misunderstandings which have arisen over recent months. That partnership for us means close ties while at the same time understandaly maintaining our own interests.

We both take the view that the solution which has now been found in connection with the steel issue is an optimistic sign for this cooperation.

We discussed the worrying development in Poland. Both governments are following with great and warm sympathy the especially difficult situation of the Polish people. We agreed that humanitarian aid must be continued. Above all, we agreed that the Polish Government must keep to the treaties which have been concluded. I refer to the CSCE final acts. This contains above all, the necessary freedom of movement for the trade unions, for the church and the promised dialogue with the church.

Regarding security policy, we agreed that the close cooperation within the alliance must be continued and that Great Britain and the FRG can make their own special contribution to his. We expressed our shared hope that the disarmament negotiations will proceed further and, if possible, produce positive results.

In this conversation, I have stressed once again that the government I lead, just like the government of my predecessor, is committed to both parts of the NATO dual decision; that we in the FRG want to be a reliable and a predictable partner in the alliance; that a promise made is valid and that the Soviet Union must know that only real successes at the negotiating table can prevent and stop the counterarming envisaged in the second part of the dual decision.

These are all the remarks I wish to make. I say thank you once again for the friendly, for the warm, frank manner in which we have spoken together. For me, it greatly encouraged our work. I should like to announce that we envisage the next consultations to take place in London in April, probably 22 April.

Thatcher Remarks on Talks

LD291744 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- According to an unofficial translation, the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, said at the end of the German-British Government consultations:

"Chancellor Kohl, I thank you very much for the cordial welcome and for the very fruitful and pleasant talks which we have had. I also thank you for what you said about the Berlin visit. I am very pleased to make the visit, very pleased that we shall be going together. It is my first visit to Berlin. It is, of course, a unique city, unique in the structure of its government and of its protection, unique in the courage and determination of its people. I have not yet seen the wall and expect it to be a traumatic experience for me. Quite naturally, we detest walls which enclose people; but this wall is a permanent reminder that people will choose freedom when they have freedom of choice.

Now, about our talks: Chancellor Kohl and I obviously held talks on strategic issues. The detailed discussions were held between the groups of ministers mentioned by Chancellor Kohl. If you will allow me, I would like to group my remarks in three categories.

First, we discussed the problem concerning the Western alliance; and on the whole we approached these problems in a similar manner. There is the resolve to secure peace with freedom and justice, but we would like to be in a position to do this at as low a cost as possible today, on the condition that at each stage we can secure the agreement of the Warsaw Pact countries, agreements which can be ratified.

Therefore, we are working toward two things at the same time: There is the determination to secure freedom and justice, and there is the desire to do this at a lower level of expenditure, on the condition that we are able to negotiate on this. In the Western alliance there are one or two temporary problems between the United States and ourselves, such as the Siberian gas pipeline. We hope that this will be resolved soon and that the sanctions will be lifted so as to overcome this problem, so that we will be able to concentrate on matters which are so very important to all of us.

We had an extensive discussion about Poland, this tragic country whose people are so very much yearning for freedom which we take for granted; and of course, we also discussed Poland's economic situation and the need of the Polish people to survive the coming winter.

Next, we dealt with the other great area of which we both are members. the European Community. There have been very good reports from the Community over the past few days which have renewed both our belief in it and our determination to tackle our problems. The achievement of a steel agreement was one such success. The achievement so quickly of a fair agreement on the budget question was also a big success. We most earnestly hope that the first long-term agreement may now follow, which the Community has been aiming at for a long time, namely the fisheries agreement. We do not yet have a common fisheries policy, but nine of us have already reached a consensus. We hope that Denmark will join this consensus in the next few days so that we may conclude this great, new joint fisheries agreement for the whole Community. Our course has always been, and this goes without saying, very constructive as far as all the EC problems are concerned. If major budget problems arise again in the future, we will tackle them again on a strategic basis.

The third category of subjects which we discussed concerned economic questions, and we both look forward to the economic summit conference. Chancellor Kohl is, of course, to have a prior meeting with the American President. We are approaching this summit totally believing that its purpose will be to get to know each other's objectives and ways of thinking and embark on a cooperative course to the extent possible. Finally, we can achieve the best possible cooperation and the best possible chances for prosperity and stability only when each and everyone of us is able to bring his own economic house in order so as to cooperate better with the others. We are totally in favor of open trade and regret that other countries, in many different ways, do not support such a system as energetically. We note that this requires genuinely open trade and genuine competition. But at present, there are a number of things which are not genuinely open and competitive, and this too is not really fair.

If I may be allowed to say a word about the atmosphere of our talks: At our meeting in London I noted that our views are similar. We had a truly magnificent exchange of views and, if I may use this analogy, we were on the same wavelength. I believe that the talks today between Chancellor Kohl and myself and with the ministers, the foreign ministers, the finance ministers, the trade ministers and the defense ministers, have given us a great feeling of trust for fruitful cooperation in the future. One cannot ask for more. We thank our hosts very much for their hospitality and for the atmosphere which has led to such very successful bilateral meetings."

Kohl on Berlin 'Stability'

LD291734 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin 29 Oct (DPA) -- During British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Berlin, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl referred to the city's stability. At Schoeneberg Town Hall, the chancellor said he hopes thatthis stability will continue. Kohl advocated that East-West cooperation be continued. The four-power agreement will also have to be strictly adhered to and fully applied in the future.

Kohl thanked Mrs Thatcher for her visit to Berlin and emphasized that these expressions of gratitude are "on behalf of the compatriots in the East and West." Berlin stands for the freedom of Germany. The chancellor emphasized the openness of Berlin to influences from Europe and all parts of the world and said that the city also owes this to the willingness of the allied powers to protect Berlin.

In this connection, Kohl expressed special thanks to the British soldiers in Berlin. He referred to the common interests of the Federal Republic and Great Britain. The strongest tie is the will to freedom which must be rewon and defended daily. The will to peace in freedom is unbroken and is stronger than all ideology, the chancellor said. The historic challenges can be met when this "article of faith" is observed.

GENSCHER REMARKS ON FRG SECURITY POLICY, SCHMIDT

LD301428 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 30 Oct (DPA) -- Not even the so-called manifesto of the former FDP general secretary, Guenter Verheugen, which calls for an evaluation of the NATO dual decision can induce Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher to move away from the current security policy. The FDP chairman said in an interview for South German Radio that he will do everything in his power to ensure "that the continuity and reliability, predictability and straightforwardness of the German foreign and security policy cannot be called into question." It is entirely up to the Soviet Union to seize this "magnificent opportunity" for real disarmament.

Genscher said that former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's refusal to accept the top candidacy is a capitulation in the face of the internal contradictions within the SPD. Furthermore, it has not been the first capitulation either. Schmidt had already given up at the SPD's Munich party congress.

SPD NAMES VOGEL TO BE CANDIDATE FOR CHANCELLOR

LD291658 Hamburg DPA in German 1419 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA) -- On Friday, the leadership of the SPD named the Berlin opposition leader and former federal justice minister, Hans-Jochen Vogel, as its candidate for the chancellorship. At the same time, with a view toward the expected elections to the Bundestag on 6 March, the SPD leadership once again raised the party's claim to form the government. Three days after former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt decided not to run for the chancellorship again, the SPD Executive unanimously voted to accept the candidate jointly proposed by Schmidt and party leader Willy Brandt. The Executive called on the 56-year-old Vogel to run for election at the party conference in Dotmund on 21 January as final confirmation of his candidacy for the top office.

GENSCHER RECEIVES LOWER SAXONY FDP SUPPORT

LD311756 Hamburg DPA in German 1704 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Fallingbostel, 31 Oct (DPA) -- Today the Lower Saxony FDP supported party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the change of coalition in Bonn, but by an extremely small majority. During the extraordinary party conference in Fallingbostel (Soltau-Fallingbostel District), 148 delegates voted for Genscher's reelection as federal party chairman on 7 November in Berlin. There were 147 votes against the motion. Regional chairman Heinrich Juergens expressed the view in the weeks preceding the party conference that Genscher is "no longer tenable."

In addition, a majority of the regional Executive managed to approve a motion supporting the coalition with the CDU/CSU. A slender majority of delegates believe that merely "the way in which the coalition agreement with the CDU came about with lack of information and grassroots party participation" is open to criticism.

The Executive's motion, approved by the party congress, says with regard to the coalition with the CDU/CSU that "liberal concepts" must be realized within it. Current agreements with the Union parties should be "supplemented from the 1980 election program."

FDP LEADERS MAKE TV PARTY POLICY STATEMENTS

LD311306 Hamburg DPA in German 1112 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 31 Oct (DPA) -- Representatives of both the left and right wings of the FDP asserted over the weekend that in their view, there would be no split in the liberal party at the Berlin congress.

FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated on ZDF [Second German Television] today: "I see no danger of a split." All delegates at the congress agree that majority decisions must be accepted.

With regard to demands from his party that he should make it clear before the congress whether he would also resign as foreign minister following an election defeat as chairman, Genscher said: "I think it would be wrong for me, as chairman of the party to try to constrict the delegates' freedom of decision and influence their views by making a statement on this question." Everyone in the FDP now has to draw closer together. "No one has a monopoly claim to the morality of his attitude and his arguments."

FDP party group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick is also "convinced that no split in the party will occur in Berlin." Contrary to various representatives of the party's left wing, who do not regard it necessary for the liberals to make a statement on the coalition prior to the coming Bundestag elections, Mischnick holds the view that the congress in January should decide on a coalition statement. "I personally believe that a coalition statement is necessary." Mischnick believes that a return to the SPD "is not possible under the given circumstances." He believes that a majority will decide on continuing the present coalition "naturally, under certain practical conditions, which must be worked out."

Genscher's rival candidate at the Berlin congress, Uwe Ronneburger, speaking on the same television program, stressed that the coalition agreement with the Union is only valid until 6 March. "This coalition had a brief time in office clearly limited until 6 March," Ronneburger said. "After 6 March, the decision will be made by party congresses, the voter, and not by a chairman alone." In a future coalition, the "liberal element of policy" must be expressed more clearly than in current coalition agreements with the Union.

MERMAZ WELCOMES SPANISH ELECTION RESULTS

LD201232 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] There have been few reactions as yet to the results of the elections in Spain, but it is worth noting the reaction in France by Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly, who states that the success scored by the Spanish Socialists shows that Democratic socialism is current in Europe. All defenders of freedom today feel happy and encouraged, writes Louis Mermaz, who then goes on to say that this is the dawn of a new era in Spain.

HERNU SENDS MESSAGE TO INJURED MEN IN LEBANON

LD301500 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Charles Hernu has sent a message to the French paratroopers injured in Lebanon. I remind you that four paratroopers were slightly injured yesterday by the accidental explosion of a grenade in a Palestinian camp near Beirut. Such incidents show how difficult our mission is, the defense minister wrote: To accomplish it, Charles Hernu concluded, our troops must have cool heads and show the great self-control they have exhibited since their arrival in Beirut. Seventeen people have been injured among the French troops in Lebanon since August.

MILITARY STUDYING NEUTRON BOMB DEVELOPMENT

NC312029 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 31 Oct 82

[By Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 31 (AFP) -- French military advisors are apparently planning to incorporate the neutron death ray bomb into France's tactical nuclear force.

While a final decision to go ahead with such plans rests with the government, recent moves by military advisors to reorganise the French Army and redefine methods of modern warfare in built-up areas point to the coming use of the neutron bomb by the French armed Forces.

The government continues to maintain that no decision has been taken yet on the production of the bomb.

But several recent statements by ranking defence experts here show that the army has been seriously investingating the use of the limited range neutron bomb, intended to kill human beings while leaving buildings unscathed.

Colonel Bruno Chaix recently said in STRAGEGY, a magazine published by the French National Defence Studies Foundation, that vast areas in Eastern Europe that once served as ideal passages for invading forces, has now been built up and could only be taken by forces using "a high proportion of neutron arms".

Turning to the recent war in Beirut, he said that the classical military notion of front and rear lines was not totally outmoded. War in a built-up zone, he added, meant that an army could transport only a limited amount of classical weapons, but was also unable to resort to tactical nuclear arms with an explosive power of over 10 kilotons.

Col. Chaix said the Army must incorporate the neutron bomb into France's nuclear "warning strategy".

The Army, he added, must adopt new combat methods adapted to war in built-up areas and civilians must learn to cope with the possibility of a war taking place on their doorsteps.

OFFICIAL: FIRST ARMY MAY BE REORGANIZED IN 1983

NC301933 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 30 (AFP) -- France's First Army Battle Corps, partly stationed in West Germany, faces both reorganisation and spending cuts under the 1983 budget, a ranking Defense Ministry official hinted.

Georges Lemoine, secretary of state (Junior minister) for defence, implicitly confirmed this week that a plan to streamline the First Army was being studied by ministry planners.

"Evolution" was necessary to keep pace with defense problems posed by geography at home and overseas, Mr Lemoine said.

The First Army, which accounts for 200,000 men among the Army's total 350,000 troop strength, is split into three corps: The first has its headquarters in Baden-Baden, West Germany, the second in Metz, eastern France and the third is based at Saint German Paris.

It comprises eight armoured divisions and five artillery regiments equipped with a total of 30 Pluton tactical nuclear missle launchers, 1,2000 tanks, 3,000 armoured vehicles, 400 field guns and 400 helicopters.

From 1991 onwards, the First Army will handle France's new Hades tactical nuclear missiles which have a range of 350 kms (236 miles) and which will replace the Pluton, with a range of only 120 kms (75 miles).

Mr Lemoine said that besides the sort of redeployment called for in peace time, there was a need to "increase mobility and firepower, perhaps at the expense of manpower".

Informed sources said redeployment could mean the creation of more "airborne" divisions or units which would have both increased mobility and be better adapted to battle conditions in the unbanished areas of most of Western Europe.

It was also being debated, Mr Lemoine said, whether the deployment and orientation of the First Army, with its frontlines currently facing the north east, were best suited to its double defence role both to boost NATO forces and for the ground defence of France.

As for French tactical nuclear weapons, they were over-dependent geographically and materially on classical forces, Mr Lemoine said.

The French president's right to order nuclear weaponry to be used had to be boosted, he added.

Meanwhile, in a report Thursday to the Government Defence Commission, Communist MP Jean Combasteil said that with the exception of 3,000 national servicemen to be detached for gendarmerie duty, there should be "no significant changes" to the overall manpower of the Army under the 1983 military budget.

Mr Combasteil said troop strength was a vital force in urban areas of Western Europe where the terrain was unsuited to tanks.

Analysing the repercussions of a budget reduction of 3,200 million frances (450 million dollars) decided by the government, Mr Combasteil said that this year the Army would have to do without 26 motorised AUF-1 cannons, six AMX-30 B2 tanks, 55 AMX-10 P tanks, 47 AMX-10 RC tanks, 728 tactical vehicles, 50 armoured vehicles, 30 fast drilling units, and 630 million frances about 90 million dollars) worth of ammunition.

Next year however, Mr Combasteil said, supplies would include 44 AMX-10 RC, which "would be the last", 26 AUF-1 cannons, 15 short-range "Roland" anti-aircraft defence systems, 19 Gazelle SA 341 and 342 helicopters, 43 AMX-10 P and PPC tanks (against none this year), 3,000 tactical tyred vehicles and 225 armoured vehicles against 220 this year.

REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADER CRITICIZES MITTERRAND

NC301111 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 30 (AFP) -- President Francois Mitterrand is the "supreme guide of the socialist disaster" in France, outspoken former Interior Minister Michael Poniatowski has charged in the latest issue of his party organ "REPUBLICAN LETTER".

In a verbal onslaught on the Socialists in September, Mr Poniatowski called the government "a bunch of clowns" with the president as "super-clown," in a speech to the Republican Party.

In his latest attack, the former minister under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that France was now suffering the effects of the "mistakes, incompetence and inability of the socialist ideologists and theoreticians now in power".

Citing unofficial economic forecasts published by the European Community, Mr Poniatowski wrote that "what elsewhere is a crisis will turn here into a disaster. Downhill today, diaster tomorrow and catastrophe the day after that" he said.

Mr Poniatowski is honorary chairman of the Republican Party.

BOMB ATTACK DAMAGES SOVIET-OWNED SHOP IN PARIS

NC011110 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 1 (AFP) -- "Slava," a Soviet-owned jewellery shop in central Paris, was badly damaged in a bomb attack early today after being named Friday in a length article on Soviet espionage in France. Nobody was hurt.

The bomb was placed just outside the front door of the shop, whose window is protected by bullet-proof shutters, and exploded at 3 a.m., blowing out windows and damaging three parked cars.

"Slava" is the name of a watch-making factory in Besancon, eastern France, founded in 1961, in which the Soviet Union has a 90 percent share-holding.

The attack was claimed by the "Bakunin Group-Gdansk, Paris, Guatemala, Salvador" in a sealed letter addressed to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

A communique said that "from now on we will attack the real social parasites: Bureaucrats, shopkeepers, police who sell here the products of people exploited in Poland and the Soviet Union. We plan to internationalise the combat of Polish 'punks and hooligans,' as PRAVDA calls them."

The Bakunin group, named after the 19th century Russian anarchist, has claimed two previous bomb attacks, both on February 11 -- one against a Chilean-owned firm and the other against a French firm importing meat from Argentina.

The chairman of "Slava", until his death last January, was Maurice Dejean, a former French ambassador to Moscow (1955-64). He was for years the chairman of the Franco-Soviet Association.

The current issue of the weekly newsmagazine "L'EXPRESS' has a cover story on "Soviet spy secrets in France," and names Mr Dejean as being "close to the Soviets".

PCF LEADER MARCHAIS RETURNS FROM PRC, DPRK

NC300812 Paris AFP in English 0756 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 30 (AFP) -- French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais returned here today after a two-week visit to China and North Korea, and described his wide-ranging talks in Beijing as "a complete success."

Mr Marchais said discussions during the visit, which ended a 20-year break between the Chinese and French parties, "marked a broad agreement on the essential questions."

In Beijing he met Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping, Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

During the visit, the two parties signed a co-operation agreement under which the French Communist paper L'HUMANITE will open a Beijing office. A Chinese Party delegation was also invited to visit France next year.

In Pyongyang, Mr Marchais had talks with North Korean President Kim Il-song.

MARCHAIS SPEAKS ON NEW PCF-CPC RELATIONS

PM291629 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Oct 82 p 5

[Apparent text of preliminary statement by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at a press conference in Beijing on 26 October: "A Great Factor of Hope"]

[Text] Opening the press conference which he gave in Beijing yesterday morning, Georges Marchais stated:

Ladies and gentlemen: We have now reached the end of this 13-day visit to the PRC. Of course, I cannot convey to you in this preliminary statement all the impressions and assessments the comrades in our delegation have amassed as they come to the end of this visit. We have seen, heard, discovered and learned so much that we do not have enough time to describe it all this morning.

I would, therefore, like to limit myself to the two ideas: the things which strike us as being the two fundamental lessons learned from our visit.

The first is that after a long period in which a "shadow" hung over relations between the PCF and CPC, to cite Comrade Hu Yaobang's expression, our two parties have established, and are now going to have normal relations: the relations of friendship, solidarity, and fruitful cooperation which ought to exist among communist parties. That is a great event.

The second lesson is that, as I said last Thursday when speaking to the teachers and students at Fudan University in Shanghai, our visit has convinced us that the French people are kept in ignorance about too many of the realities of this vast country, about the real problems and the major achievements of the socialist society being built here.

The Restoration of Relations Between Our Two Parties

Before answering your questions, allow me to discuss each of those two points.

First, therefore, I will discuss the restoration and development of relations between our two parties. I am aware that in France, and possibly also in the international press, various -- and moreover often conflicting -- hypotheses have been put forward in an attempt to interpret the significance of our motives in coming here.

And yet, the explanation is very simple and can be found clearly written in the documents and decisions which we adopted at our 24th congress.

In that connection, I would like to recall that we explicitly stressed at our congress our desire -- and I quote -- "to develop our relations with all communist parties, including the Chinese and Albanian Communist Parties." But above all, and more fundamentally, we asserted at that congress our desire to work for a concept of internationalist solidarity corresponding to the realities of our time -- a concept which we called "new internationalism." Without, of course, limiting ourselves to that question, it seems to us that the development of relations with the CPC is a good illustration of that concept.

A New Internationalism

As I explained in reply to a question from a student at Fudan University, by new internationalism we mean unswerving respect toward all parties which have socialism as their objective of the particular path which they think best for building the original socialist society, which stems from their national conditions.

For our part, as you know, we have defined an original path for building an original socialist society -- a democratic path to a new society closely corresponding to our country's history and situation -- what we call a French brand of socialism.

And we found in our interlocutors the same desire as we have to start from their society's situation to find the appropriate answers to the social, economic and political problems which it is encountering. In short, we who are struggling for a French brand of socialism have observed here the search for a Chinese brand of socialism.

I had already stressed on 17 October, when talking to French journalists, that this common objective -- an original socialism, appropriate to our respective countries -- is a major area of agreement between our two parties.

The second aspect of the new internationalism follows from the first. If there is no "model" for a socialist society, there cannot be any "leadership party" either, enjoying prerogatives which the others do not have; there cannot be any "center" of the communist world, whether on a world or regional scale.

Thus, we are striving to maintain relations of friendship and solidarity with all communist parties in the world on the basis of independence, mutual respect, equal rights, noninterference and we are doing so on the basis of the idea that the growing diversity of experiments in struggle is a major advantage for the world revolutionary movement: that, in those conditions, different assessments, and disagreements are natural and that the main aim should be to seek all possible points of agreement for joint action with independence and originality for each party.

Open and Calm Discussion

Relations between the CPC and PCF constitute a good example of that concept from this viewpoint too. Everybody knows that our two parties have different opinions and disagreements on particular questions. We make no attempt to conceal that and we discussed them in a direct, open and calm way. And in doing so we did not merely make do with expressing rigid positions but showed a desire to make possible better mutual understanding.

For example, as I had stressed at the end of our first talks, although our respective positions on the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan remain unchanged, we both advocated a political solution to those two problems. As you can see, the days of anathema and excommunication are over. At the end of our talks we were thus able to pick up a broad area of agreement between our two parties and we drew up a cooperation plan.

Solidarity Against Imperialism

This brings me to the third aspect of the new internationalism: its dimensions. As we said at our congress, "we show solidarity, on the basis of the great objectives which we share, with all forces in the world struggling for peace, progress, justice, freedom, independence and socialism." We intend to contribute to developing the broadest joint action with all those forces and we think that in the framework of that emancipating struggle for the whole of mankind, the communist parties have an irreplaceable role to play.

We know -- we have noted it on many occasions here and have been informed about it as regards France -- that the restoration and development of relations between our parties is prompting great satisfaction among the French and Chinese Communists and workers. And we are convinced that all the anti-imperialist forces, all the forces of peace and justice, the workers and young people throughout the world will regard the fact that the PCF and CPC, those two great progressive forces, have been reconciled and have decided to cooperate, as a great element of hope.

That is particularly understandable at a time when imperialism's aggression, particularly that of U.S. imperialism, is considerably heightening tension in the world.

In that connection, we made a detailed examination of our respective assessments in the international spheres and that discussion enabled us to observe that there are many points of agreement in our analyses and also, of course, real differences.

Sino-Soviet Relations

Since, as I said, there is no question of avoiding the problems, I will start with the differences.

Everybody knows that our Chinese comrades think that the independence of nations and the sovereignty of their peoples are now jeopardized by what they call "superpower hegemony." In that context they reiterated to us that they described the policy of the socialist countries, especially that of the Soviet Union, as "hegemonistic." To illustrate that, they invoked the problems which exist on China's borders.

For my part I said, on our delegation's behalf -- and this is the feeling of our whole party -- that we greatly regretted the persistence of the dispute between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and China, between the CPSU and other communist parties and the CPC. We feel this simply because it is socialist countries and communist parties which are involved on both sides.

We informed our interlocutors, therefore, of our hope to see communist parties act in the same spirit as we have done with our Chinese comrades: looking resolutely to the future; openly discussing problems; and thus progressing, even if it takes a little time, toward the normalization of interstate relations and toward the establishment of healthy relations among communist parties, making it possible for both respect for the independence and dignity of each, and the common struggle for the objectives they share.

Like you, I noted that that was the desire expressed to French journalists on 17 October by the CPC secretary general. I also note that Leonid Brezhnev has just reaffirmed the same wish in Baku, after having done so in Tashkent. We hope that things will progress in that direction.

Many Points of Agreement

All that brings me to the second aspect of our discussions on international problems: our points of agreement, and this is the essential thing. I said that they are numerous and I will stick to two decisive questions on which our two parties expressed similar assessments.

The first is that peace is rightly the main, fundamental aspiration of peoples and that every effort should be made to preserve it and to progress toward disarmament with security for states.

The second is that Comrade Hu Yaobang and I stressed imperialism's aggressiveness and, in particular, condemned the U.S. machinations in the Near East, Central America, southern Africa and Asia.

Merely spelling out those two points of agreement and the prospects which they open up for joint action, clearly shows that normal relations between the French and Chinese Communist Parties work in favor of union and action at the international level for peace, justice, freedom and human progress. That is an excellent thing and is bound to be regarded as such by all.

I now come to the second lesson learned from our trip, which stems from what we have seen since we have been here.

The French and Chinese journalists who followed us in Beijing and in the provinces we have visited over the past week can bear witness to the warmth and kindness with which the Chinese population welcomed our delegation wherever we went. Friendship for France and the French people is obvious among the Chinese people and their leaders -- be it Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Zhao Ziyang or Comrade Deng Xiaoping -- all informed us of their desire to considerably develop relations, trade and cooperation between our two countries. People here expect a great deal from France.

We consider that that fact is a great opportunity for our country. Of course, once we return to Paris we will take what action we can to ensure that that opportunity is taken advantage of, so that the relations between France and China, those two great friendly nations, can be consolidated and developed, especially in the economic and cultural spheres.

This visit has taught us a great deal as French citizens and it has also given us a great deal as French citizens and it has also given us a great deal as French Communists.

Indeed, our visit has given us clear confirmation of the assessment which we made of socialism at our 24th congress. I recall that we stressed on that occasion -- and I quote -- "the contribution of the peoples building socialism, at the same time as the diversity and present limitations of that enterprise."

A Realistic View of Socialism

In a capitalist country like ours it is clear that it is mainly -- you could even say exclusively -- socialism's mistakes which are highlighted. Those mistakes exist. We do not deny them. We try to have a lucid, realistic view of the building of socialism, that great human task, which is not free from problems, trial and error and mistakes which are sometimes tragic.

Of course, if they are not remedied in time, the latter can lead to serious difficulties in the revolutionary party's relations with the people and in the building of socialism itself. Moreover, that is what we have, unfortunately, seen happen in Poland.

But can those difficulties be used as an argument to proclaim socialism's failure? We think that that is absolutely impossible. The results obtained in all spheres by many socialist countries demonstrate this.

Since we are in China, let us see what the position is: Before 1949, before its revolution, China was the symbol of absolute poverty, and the blackest despair for the people with, alongside it, the revolting opulence of a tiny minority. We visited Shanghai. The people who experienced that period told us that they remember the days when thousands of men, women and children died in the street for lack of food or medical care, amid general indifference.

China Is Progressing

China is a developing country; it belongs to that Third World in which hundreds of millions of human being are now suffering from hunger, poverty, chronic diseases, illiteracy, and underdevelopment; that Third World in which there are 1 billion people unemployed; that Third World in which bloody colonialist or neocolonialist dictatorships are massacring, torturing, imprisoning and humiliating people.

However, what have we seen in China? We have seen a country which is still poor in many respects, but which has overcome famine and epidemics, in which supplies of food and commodities are guaranteed and which enables each of its members -- and there are 1 billion of them -- to be fed, clothed, given health care, housing and education.

We have seen a country which is working, which is striving to improve its agriculture, which is being equipped with all kinds of industries -- a country proud of its initial results which is striving to develop responsibility among its peasants and workers for their work.

Finally, we have seen a tranquil country, a country whose leaders stressed to us the importance which they now attach, after stormy years, to the development of socialist democracy and respect for socialist legality by all.

Those same leaders assured us that things had been improving year after year since 1976 and 1978, that China was progressing and that they were thus gradually making progress toward solving the vast economic, social, political and demographic problems which their country is experiencing.

You know that we are not in the habit of believing what we are told, but what we have seen here leads us to believe that assessment. If the tragic mistakes, stressed by our Chinese comrades themselves, are taken into consideration, the progress made can be assessed.

France Will Flourish With a French Brand of Socialism

All that is, of course, bound to make us think, because in our country, in France, the problems are not of the same nature or scale and our economic, scientific, technical and human advantages are much greater.

We do not have 1 billion mouths to feed; ours is a country in which the average standard of living is high by comparison. We do not have an emerging economy, ours is an industrialized country. We did not emerge from fuedalism and colonialism 33 years ago. We have 200 years of democratic traditions.

And yet, there are 2 million unemployed people in our country. There are huge social inequalities there. Factories are being closed and farmers ruined; the opportunities opened up by scientific and technical progress are not exploited. Democracy will stop all too often on the threshold of the enterprises, and knowledge and culture are still the prerogatives of a minority.

Well, that is an example of a crisis in the system. It is the very real crisis of the capitalist system -- a deep-seated, lasting, all-embracing, structural crisis.

Indeed, when you see what is happening here in entirely different conditions, how can you fail to imagine what the socialist transformation could do for France with all its advantages? Let me make myself clear, I am obviously not proposing to use Chinese recipes for French cooking. The PCF is, as I said, proposing to build a society in France designed and realized for the French people by the French people -- a French brand of socialism. In other words, it is proposing to tackle the deep-seated cause of the crisis which our country is experiencing and to provide the appropriate answers. That is the context in which we are placing our battle.

As you can see, we are leaving China with the strengthened conviction that, as was said at our congress, "France will flourish in socialism and that, in return, socialism will flourish in French style." If that was its only achievement -- and I have shown that that is not the case -- this visit would not have been in vain.

Ladies and gentlemen, those are the ideas which I wanted to convey to you. Forgive me for speaking for so long, but you will agree that I had a great deal to tell you. I and my comrades in our delegation are now ready to answer your questions.

SPADOLINI, COLOMBO DISCUSS UPCOMING U.S. TRIP

AU301553 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 30 -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will try to patch up trade disagreements with the United States when they go to Washington next week for six-day visit starting November 2.

Reporting their plans for the visit to the cabinet in Rome Friday, Spadolini [and] Colombo labled the sanctions "unilaterally" applied by Washington against the Italian turbine manufactureres, Nuovo Pignone, "unacceptable". A "sturdy partnership" between the two shores of the Atlantic, Spadolini said, "will be all the more effective when Europe's role as an active political subject on the world scene is strengthened."

The world economic crisis, the Italian Government leader went on, "particularly gives the European-American partnership a role of propulsion and co-responsibility".

These were some of the reasons cited to highlight the necessity of "settling the differences and disputes in trade relations to both sides' mutual advantage".

In Washington, Spadolini said he will try to go over in detail "the guidelines for a global strategy" in East-West trade relations, the economic policies of the West's major industrialized nations and North-South relations with the U.S.A. leadership.

Spadolini told the cabinet that his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other members of the adminstration will deal with the major issues of common interest between Italy and the U.S. moves to revive the detente process and efforts to achieve peaceful settlements of the world's conflict.

He reiterated Italy's commitment to "restoring conditions of peace and stability in the Beirut area" and promoting moves to get the Middle East negotiations process back on its feet. He specifically cited, in this regard, the Arab peace proposals drafted last month in Fes, Morocco, and Reagan's latest Middle East peace proposals.

In his own foreign policy statement, Colombo said the Polish Government's recent step to outlaw the Solidarity independent trade union movement would "certainly not help East-West relations". Colombo stressed the "particularly intense" relations Italy had with West Germany and the moves the two countries have made to reactivate the European unification process.

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON GONZALEZ VICTORY

AU301445 Rome ANSA in English 0806 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 30 -- Italian political and labor leaders have welcomed to Spanish Socialist Party's stunning electoral victory but not without a touch of apprehension about the winner's proposition to put the Iberian state's membership in NATO to a public referendum.

Premier Giovanni Spadolini wired Spanish Socialist Party leader Felipe Gonzalez to say that the "important and significant electoral victory rewarded his correct political leadership of the party...." The Spanish party was commended for its "coherence" in pursuing "ideals of justice, progress and freedom" and "its assertion and consolidation [of] the democratic course in Spain, a key member of Europe's past and future".

Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi said Gonzalez' victory was "a major assertion of Spanish democracy". The "fraternal" relations linking the Italian and Spanish parties, he added, made the Spanish victory a cause for "particular exultation and delight".

But, speaking for the Christian Democrats, former minister Vito Lattanzio said straightforwardly, "we hope that Felipe Gonzelez backs down on (referendum) plans that risk putting Spain on the edge of Europe and outside the Western alliance".

Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said it was an important event that there is another West European nation, besides France, governed by a socialist party.

Social Democrat Party Deputy Secretary Carlo Vizzini called the Spanish vote "a great response" to the fears that have erupted for the survival of democracy in the country. "Mediterranean Europe", Vizzini added, "is opting for socialism as a government force and, for us, this is a cause for comfort and hope".

The Socialist victory in Spain was taken by the Italian Liberal Party as "evidence of the Spanish electorate's desire for change within the available democratic alternatives it had".

The "thought that the Spanish government is returning to the hands of the party from which it was taken by threat of fascist arms in 1936" provided an "enormous emotion" for socialist labor leader Giorgio Benvenuto. According to Benvenuto, secretary of the **UIL** [Italian Union of Labor] labor organization, Gonzalez' win had "opened a concrete prospect of Mediterranean socialism, which is in a position to strengthen the historic tendencies of northern Europe".

'ARAFAT SAYS DIALOGUE WITH ISRAEL POSSIBLE

AU291544 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome October 29 -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat declared that "Our program calls for the creation of a Palestinian state in every piece of territory Israel withdraws from or is liberated. We therefore favor the creation of a appearing in today's edition of the Rome paper, LA REPUBBLICA. [sentence as received]

Referring to opposition to his policy from within the PLO, 'Arafat recalled, "I was not elected president by 99.99 percent of the votes. I had a majority. There is debate between the majority and the minority. The PLO is a democratic organization".

He went on to describe the Mideast peace plan made public by American President Ronald Reagan as, "positive for the fact that an American president, for the first time, takes a position against Israeli annexation policy and negative because Reagan failed to recognize the PLO and opposed the creation of a Palestinian state".

Following the Palestinian exodus from Beirut, 'Arafat continued, "Our military force is intact. Our political strength is doubled. Arab solidarity has been strengthened and our own experience, also in assessing the role of certain mediators, has grown".

When asked if he would like to send a message to Israel from the pages of the Italian daily, the PLO chief said "I would say that dialogue between us is possible. You and we can work together for peace in Palestine and throughout the Middle East".

In this connection, 'Arafat described as his "many friends in Israel" all those activists in the Peace Now Movement and "all those who are in prison for having defended the need for dialogue to reach a just solution to the problem of Jewish and Palestinian coexistence".

Referring to his talks in Rome last month with head of state Sandro Pertini, Rome Government leaders, and Pope John Paul II, the PLO leader said, "in my encounters with the pope and President Pertini there was an exchange of ideas on the issues of peace in the Mideast.

"I listened to their opinions with interest and respect. This doesn't mean I am in agreement with all they said". The thrust of the Italian side in consultations with 'Arafat was a recommendation to strengthen the political role for his organization and wind down the military side of the PLO.

TALKS BETWEEN SPADOLINI, MITTERRAND ANNOUNCED

AU291950 Rome ANSA in English 1906 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 29 -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini will be visiting [words indistinct] (?for a period of) consultations between the two countries, according to an official communique here. Spadolini is invited by French head-of-state Francois Mitterrand. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

COURT LENIENT WITH COOPERATIVE TERRORIST

AU281041 Rome ANSA in English 0814 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Genoa, October 28 -- A convicted Red Brigades terrorist found guilty on the charges of participating in, organizing and leading an armed band was given a three-year sentence suspended for ten years [as received] by the Genoa criminal court Wednesday in a decision certain to spark considerable debate among jurists and the general public.

Enrico Fenzi, who was prosecuted as the theoritician behind the Genoa cadre of Italy's largest terrorist organization, benefited from the lenient sentencing allowed by recent legislation aimed at turning terrorist suspects states evidence. The terrorist will stay behind bars, however, awaiting a future trial for other charges pending against him.

Fenzi was first arrested, tried, acquited of terrorist-related charges and released in June 1980. He was taken into custody against in April 1981 in an operation in which Milan police captured one of the key figures in the terrorist organization, Mario Moretti.

In its ruling handed down yesterday, the Genoa court recalled that evidence provided by Fenzi led to the arrest of one of the city's most-wanted terrorist suspects, Francesco lo Bianco. The statement referred to the need to extend "thanks" to those "penitent terrorists" who have contributed to the battle against terrorism and noted that Fenzi, if he were transferred to a medium security prison, "would not live through the night".

In another development, one of the leading defendents in the trial of the Red Brigades' kidnapping and killing of Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro in 1978, Valerio Morucci, and six other terrorist suspects disassociated themselves "radically from the present terrorist movement".

A letter containing what the seven described as "our renunciation of the terrorist present" was forwarded to Italian newspapers last night.

PERTINI APPEAL FOR DISSIDENT PASSED TO SOVIETS

AU291533 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Moscow, October 29 -- A message from Italian President Sandro Pertini to Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev on the case of the imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoliy Scharanskiy was turned over today to the deputy chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry First European Department, V.G. (Yefimov), by the first councillor of the Italian Embassy in Moscow, Franco Tempesta. The contents of Pertini's letter were not disclosed in either of the two capitals.

NEW CONSTITUTION SUPERSEDES COUNCIL REVOLUTION

LD292020 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] With the revised constitution coming into force at midnight tonight, the Council of the Revolution will simultaneously cease to exist. This afternoon, the council issued a farewell message which states, in part:

Many and painfully disquieting doubts trouble us concerning the future of the Portuguese. There is a growing restoration of old privileges and persistent activity by political and economic pressure groups aimed at restoring the old economic and social order and, therefore, the old political domination over society as a whole.

In the view of the Council of the Revolution there is an ever-widening gap between the constitution's economic and social blueprint and everyday political practice. The latter, it adds, is aimed at the restoration of an outmoded and inadequate economic model which will necessitate the kind of authoritarian and antidemocratic political back-up that is beginning to take shape in the repressive violence to which there has been recourse on occasions.

We have been reading extracts from a communique issued by the Council of the Revolution this afternoon at the end of its last meeting.

State Council Sworn In

LD310014 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The swearing-in ceremony of the Council of State by President Ramalho Eanes took place about 1 hour ago. The council is a political advisory body to the president of the republic and was created by the revised constitution that came into effect today.

The council is chaired by the head of state and has another 16 members: The president of the assembly of the republic, the president of the constitutional tribunal, the prime minister, the ombudsman, the heads of the Azore and Madeira regional governments, five officials elected by the assembly of the republic and another five chosen by the president of the republic.

BACKGROUND COUNCIL MEMBERS IDENTIFIED

LD31448 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Three of the 16 members of the Council of State were not sworn in by the president of the republic on Saturday. They are Ombudsman Pamplona Corte Real, head of the Madeira regional government, Alberto Joao Jardim, both traveling abroad, and the president of the constitutional tribunal. This post is still vacant because the tribunal has not yet been set up.

The swearing-in of the Council of State coincided with the coming into force of the new constitution. The Council of State is a political advisory body to the president of the republic. The council is chaired by the head of state and is made up in addition to five figures chosen by the latter, of the speaker of the assembly of the republic [Oliveira Dias], the prime minister [Pinto Balsemao], the president of the constitutional tribunal, the ombudsman [Pamplona Corte Real], the head of the regional governments of Azores and Madeira [Mota Amaral and Alberto Joao Jardim, respectively], and five party figures elected by the assembly of the republic.

While there were not surprises regarding those elected by parliament, as their names are already known, the same cannot be said about those chosen by the president of the republic. Their names were disclosed a few hours before Saturday's swearing-in ceremony held in Belem Palace.

The major surprise is engineer Nobre da Costa, who had never been tipped as one of General Eanes' nominees. The remaining four figures chosen by the head of state are Lt Col Melo Antunes, Professor Henrique de Barros, Dr Gigueiredo Dias and Dr Miguel Galvao Teles.

Alredo Nobre da Costa, aged 59, is regarded as a technocrat, and is the grandson of an Indian Brahmin and a Danish woman. He was secretary of state for heavy industry in the sixth provisional government, minister of industry and technology in the first constitutional government of Mario Soares, and prime minister of the third constitutional government annulled by parliament on 14 September 1978.

Lt Col Melo Antunes, on the reserve list at his own request since last week, is 49. He was minister without portfolio in the second and third provisional governments and minister of foreign affairs in the fourth and sixth provisional governments. He was a member of the Armed Forces Movement and of the Council of the Revolution, as well as chariman of the constitutional committee. He is regarded as a very close friend of Gen Rammalho Eanes and is a candidate to a post in UNESCO. He also has connections with Portuguese-speaking African countries.

Professor Henrique de Barros, aged 78, was minister of state in the first constitutional government, president of the Constituent Assembly, chairman of the National Planning Council and member of the political commission of the committee of support for President Eanes' reelection. He is a prestigious political figure in the country and resigned from the Socialist Party in October last year.

Dr Figueiredo Dias was member of the constitutional committee since January 1979 by choice of the president of the republic and is currently a lecturer at Coimbra University.

Dr Miguel Galvao Teles, aged 42, is a lawyer and expert in constitutional law, as well as legal adviser to the president of the republic and a lecturer at the faculty of law of Lisbon University, where he worked at one stage as assistant lecturer to Professor Marcelo Caetano.

The remaining 10 members of the Council of State -- sworn in by the president of the republic and elected by parliament -- are Professor Mota Pinto and Dr Nuno Ridrigues dos Santos, representing the Social Democratic Party, Mario Soares of the Socialist Party, Professor Freitas do Amral of the Social Democratic Center Party, and Alvaro Cunhal representing the Portuguese Communist Party. By virtue of their office, the Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic Oliveira Dias, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, and the Head of the Azores Regional Government Mota Amaral, were also sworn in as members of the Council of State.

MADRID REPORTS ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN SENATE

LD291838 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] According to the provisional distribution of the 208 seats in the Senate, the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] has obtained a substantial majority. The Socialists get 134 senators; Popular Alliance -- People's Democratic Party get 54; the Basque Nationalist Party and the Catalan Coalition each get 7; [Union of Democratic Center] UCD, gets 4; the Asamblea Majorera of Fuerteventura gets 1; and there is an independent senator for Soria, Ramon Cercos. According to official figures from the Interior Ministry, the final figure for turnout in yesterday's elections is 78.67 percent. Total abstentions therefore amounted to 21.33 percent. Turnout was therefore higher than initially forecast.

U.S. CONGRATULATIONS ON SOCIALIST VICTORY

LD291712 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The latest foreign reaction to the Socialist victory in yesterday's elections in Spain comes from the United States where the State Department has congratulated Felipe Gonzalez and his party on the victory. A spokesman for the State Department said that the Spanish people can feel proud of the working of its democratic institutions. The U.S. administration in its official statement reaffirms its firm support for the democratic process in Spain and hopes to work closely with the next Spanish Government.

Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer has assessed the Socialist victory not only as an event of great importance for Spain but also for the cause of a Europe more united in democracy.

CABINET MEETS, EVALUATES ELECTION RESULTS

LD292136 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers met this afternoon at the Moncloa Palace. The cabinet, headed by Calvo-Sotelo, examined the election results. Of all the ministers, only one -- Pio Cabanillas, currently minister of justice -- will be a deputy in the next legislature. None of the others, not even the prime minister, has won a seat.

Antonio Casado reports from the Moncloa Palace: Today's meeting of the acting government lasted nearly 2 hours. It began at 1700 and ended around 1845. The Secretariat of State for Information announced that the press conference which usually follows cabinet meetings will not be held on this occasion. Instead, journalists were handed a note which reads as follows:

The Council of Ministers met today in extroardinary session at the Moncloa Palace to evaluate the results of yesterday's general election and to make some additional decisions to implement the aid measures adopted in connection with flooding in the east of the country.

EFE SPECULATES ON GONZALEZ CABINET APPOINTMENTS

PA300383 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2331 GMT 29 Oct 82

[By Carmen Armesto]

[Text] Madrid, 29 Oct (EFE) -- A new page has been turned in political circles, while the old guard politicians digest their electoral defeat in the 28 October voting. And the page regarding the new men who will play a leading role in the country's politics for the next 4 years remains to be written.

They are "the president's men." Their names mean nothing yet to the electorate, save for the fact that they were part of the team that collaborated with Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez in achieving his party's spectacular conquest of power in the latest elections.

They are a group of over 12 men with a median age that does not exceed 45 years, who began their career as Socialists during the 60's and 70's while their party was underground and ran into difficulties with the authoritarian Franco regime, going into exile in many cases.

The list of likely candidates for the ministries and top posts in the new administration starts, according to observers, with Alfonso Guerra, 42, deputy secretary general of the party, who is a technical engineer and holds a degree in philosophy and letters.

Guerra is perhaps the most widely known socialist figure because of his vigorous and often ironic dialectics and also because he was spokesman for the Socialist parliamentary bloc in past legislatures. He led his party's election campaign and looms as vice president of the new government.

Jose Carvajal, who belongs to the Socialist old guard, is the strongest candidate for president of the Senate. Like Gregorio Peces-Barba, who is a professor at the University of Madrid, Carvajal may become the new president of the Congress of Deputies.

Enrique Tierno Galvan, the incumbent Madrid mayor, has indicated that he does not intend to quit his current post to take up new duties in Felipe Gonzalez' administration.

The Socialist reserves include other names that are still unknown to most Spaniards. Most of them entered politics through their careers as economists, technicians and professionals in various fields.

Javier Solana, a physicist, studied in the United States and has been a member of the Socialist executive board since the last party congress, like Guillermo Galeote, a physician, who heads the party's National Image Department.

Jose Maria Benegas was born in Caracas, (?Venezuela), while his parents were in exile following the Spanish civil war. He was elected vice president of the International Socialist Youth and is a member of the party's executive board.

The list of new men on the Socialist board includes such outstanding economists as Enrique Baron, Carlos Solchaga, Joaquin Leguina, Miguel Boyer and Ernest Lluch.

Another man who in all likelihood will be in the next government is Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, who was a minister during the previous centrist government.

Ordonez was finance and justice minister when his Social Democratic Group was part of the centrist democratic coalition but a few months ago decided to bolt the government party and join the Socialist Party. He has become known during his political career as the father of the "fiscal law" and the "divorce law," which moved ahead during his tenure as finance and justice minister.

FELIPE GONZALEZ SAYS U.S. TREATY TO BE STUDIED

PA311642 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1619 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Madrid, 31 Oct (EFE) -- Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish Socialist leader and the country's president-elect, has granted a long interview to the CAMBIO 16 magazine. He said that "he will not make the mistake of underestimating the Latin American countries as a whole. Instead, he will advocate close relations with those countries."

He also said that, given that there will now be a Socialist government in Spain, "all responsible Latin American politicians, whether dictators or not, must know that we will always promote a policy ensuring democratic pluralism and the defense of human rights." According to the Socialist leader, neither the French community of nations nor the British Commonwealth should fall into the trap of underestimating the Hispanic community as a whole.

Gonzalez said: "Everyone knows that I do not like dictatorships. However, I am not going to break diplomatic relations with any Latin American government." Gonzalez also discussed the viability of the current cooperation treaty with the United States and made specific reference to Spain's integration into the NATO military alliance.

He said that technically speaking, the current treaty with the United States appears to be better than its predecessor. He added: "However, there might be points that would be unacceptable to us and that would have to be studied very, very carefully." He said the treaty will be studied to see if its philosophy establishes that bilateral relations are linked to the need to join NATO.

Based on that premise, he placed the greatest emphasis on the fact that it is up to the Spanish Parliament to ratify or reject international treaties. He said: "There can be no commitment unless there is a referendum. The people have the opportunity to choose for themselves, and the referendum on joining NATO is an example of this."

Another key point broached by the future president was in answer to the specific question as to whether Spain will establish diplomatic relations with Israel during the Socialist administration. Gonzalez said: "I believe that historical trends will allow us to reestablish relations with Israel at the same time that a solution is found for the Palestinian people. Perhaps when we reestablish relations, it will be with someone other than current Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin."

ELECTION RESULTS SEEN 'VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY'

PA310119 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1102 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Madrid, 29 Oct (EFE) -- Without exception, leaders of the principal Spanish political parties termed the results of legislative elections which gave the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE, an overwhelming majority "a great victory for democracy."

Landelino Lavilla, president of the Union of the Democratic Center Party, UCD, expressed his satisfaction because the elections have shown that democracy has become stronger. The UCD had previously been the government party and was the biggest loser during the elections; the party only won 13 seats in congress in comparison to 168 in 1979. In addition, he explained that the UCD was defeated because that is the price it has to pay for the prominent historical role the party has played." He also said that the PSOE success was due to the Spanish political center's shift to the right. He emphasized that the more a political opponent moves to the right (?as the Socialist Party did), the better its chances of winning.

Communist leacer Santiago Carrillo, whose party also suffered a defeat in the elections, going from 23 seats in 1979 to only 5, stressed that the PSOE-AP [Popular Alliance] bipolarization produced in Spain "is very dangerous. The PSOE will have a government, but it will not have the power." Former Spanish President Adolfo Suarez said that "the Spanish people have voted freely" and he is personally satisfied with the efforts made because the election results "are good for democracy." His recently created party, the Democratic and Social Center, CDS, participated in the elections for the first time and won two seats.

In addition to the political parties, labor unions, businessmen and the banking sector termed the participation in these elections (75.67 percent of the electorate) as positive for democracy. The two principal unions in the country -- the Communist-Oriented Workers' Commissions, CCOO, and the Socialist General Union of Workers, UGT -- hailed the PSOE victory as "a victory for the Spanish people."

FINLAND

POLISH TRIP SPARKS CRITIQUE ON POLICY COORDINATION

PM291509 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Jan-Magnus Jansson Editorial: "Not Enough Coordination"]

[Text] Inadequate coordination in Finnish foreign policy has become so noticeable that it has begun to cause irritation and amusement. It could also cause nostalgic sentiment of "things weren't like this before." In general it is true that the stricter regime under President Kekkonen prevented escapes from the fold. But we must be careful about idealizing the past. Blunders happened then too. The best-known case was that of Nordek [projected Nordic economic community] when a lack of cooperation between the leading personalities -- whether it was due to clumsiness or, as has been claimed, to a conscious attempt to set a trap -- led to Finland's reputation being jeopardized over an issue much more important than an invitation to a controsversial potentate or a visit to a country under martial law.

Nevertheless it is clear there should be a foreign policy framework within which actual steps are taken. It is possible to imagine that a visit by the Eduskunta speaker in his capacity as chairman of the IPU would not always lie outside this framework. Official Finland has stressed that events in Poland are the country's own internal affair. Unlike the case of the PLO, Poland is a state with which we maintain normal diplomatic ties. Nor would it be wrong to assert that the major section of Finnish public opinion sees General Jaruzelski mostly as a victim of circumstance. However, the fact remains that Virolainen's visit took place at a point in time when repression in Poland had reached what so far is its zenith.

The Eduskunta speaker should have been aware of all these circumstances and therefore was responsible for making his decision. In his actions the speaker is not the subordinate of the executive power, even though we should expect comments from government circles. There is, therefore, no reason for either the president of the republic or the government to assume a responsibility which is not theirs. However, there is every reason to express a wish for better coordination.

During the discussion it has been claimed that Virolainen's actions are a sign of his naivety in foreign policy. Perhaps, but it is just as possible that he was aware that the criticism he ran the risk of incurring is balanced by the gains made both inside and outside the country in circles which have not been particularly fond of him in the past.

The Eduskunta as such is on the sideline of events. It is represented chiefly by its foreign affairs committee and also has, apart from the powers which the constitution grants it directly, the task of shaping public opinion on foreign policy questions. It would be an important step if it were to put a greater effort into this task, which it has not carried out effectively for a long time. The fact that as long as Jowannes Virolainen is speaker, he will insist on also leaving his stamp on foreign policy which will also have an indirect effect on the Eduskunta's position on various issues.

President Koivisto considered the matter to be important enough to raise it at his press conference in Reykjavik, where he avoided all the pitfalls involved. On the subject of Virolainen's dual role as Eduskunta speaker and IPU chairman, he said that these could lead to varying expectations and that there was good reason to look "seriously" at the conflicts to which this could lead. This can be read as a minor criticism, but it can also be read as an objective statement that such conflicts could arise in the future too. The same statement could be made of Prime Minister Sorsa's involvement in a high-ranking post in the Socialist International.

Taking a realistic view of the matter, it is hardly likely that such role conflicts can be avoided, but what we can demand are firm definitions of what our foreign policy calls for and a system of consultations between the leading decision-makers which at least minimizes the risk of difficulties.

The most important thing to emerge from Koivisto's statements in Reykjavik was to be found in his firm refusal to adopt an authoritarian approach to the foreign policy debate. It is reasonable to assume it is possible to carry on a civilized debate without it being necessary to reach conclusions about it having something to do with democracy's ability to function, the president said. This is a theme which he has raised in the past in his speech at the Eduskunta jubilee, for example, and it obviously shows a deep conviction of his. Here he should have the support of all those who do not believe that democracy must function only within certain circumscribed areas.

However, debate is one thing, action another. The former does not need to stick strictly to our foreign policy line, but the latter should. When Koivisto took office some observers, chiefly foreign ones, even prophesied that he would soon be forced against his will to apply the tighter grip which was characteristic of his predecessor. It is possible that Koivisto will have to become more active in drawing up the guidelines. However, this should not be allowed to happen at the expense of his ability to wait patiently for public opinion to clarify and for a consensus to be formed -- an ability which up to now has been one of his great strengths.

VIROLAINEN VISIT: SOVIET VISAS DENIED NEWSMEN

NC291621 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki, Oct 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has refused visas to Finnish journalists due to accompany Speaker of Parliament Johannes Virolainen to the Soviet Union on Sunday.

A delegation led by Mr. Virolainen, a former prime minister and foreign minister, is to pay an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

Half a dozen reporters were to accompany the parliamentary delegation on the week-long trip, but last night the Soviet Embassy said that the reporters had not been granted a visa.

According to Mr Virolainen, the explanation given was that journalists could not be accommodated in Moscow because of the anniversary celebrations of the revolution.

NORWAY

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT: NATO MUST STAND FIRM ON PLAN

PM291253 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch interview with Thorleif Andreassen: "Missile Affair Criticism of Us Unfounded"]

[Text] "There is no foundation for criticism of the government's handling of the missile affair," Prime Minister Kare Willoch told AFTENPOSTEN.

According to NRK [Norwegian broadcasting authority], leading circles at NATO headquarters in Brussels take the view that Norway has handled the affair poorly. The allocation of funds for installation work in connection with the possible deployment of new nuclear missiles should not have been made public. The Dagsnytt radio program claimed that this is the view taken at NATO headquarters and that the Norwegian missile conflict has created concern there.

"We have not received any information to indicate that the NRK claims are correct. However, the Labor Party has criticized the way the government has handled the question. This criticism seems unreasonable. When the government puts forward proposals for joint finances for NATO projects it would be impossible to avoid telling the Storting what the money is to be used for," Kare Willoch said, adding: "Nor were we able to conceal the fact that Norway had committed itself to involvement in this before we assumed government responsibility."

[Question] But the government is now going further than was the practice in the past with the publishing of information of such issues?

[Answer] I do not want to comment on former practice here. However, in this instance we would have failed in our duty to inform the Storting if we had not presented it with the facts. The matter was mentioned as early as 1979, when the NATO ministers' meeting decided that the installation work would be financed jointly. It is a misunderstanding to claim it is a separate item in the government's proposed defense budget. There is a sum of 3 million kroner which must be deducted from the sum Norway will receive from NATO. This is part of the system of two-way payments which all in all means that Norway receives funds. What we are asking the Storting to vote for is merely approval that payments to Norway from NATO will total 328 million kroner.

[Question] But would the government not have been wiser to have covered itself by talking to the Labor Party first?

[Answer] In our opinion on this point the defense budget is merely a cautious successor to past decisions by the NATO Council of Ministers which have been supported by the three most recent Norwegian governments. The proposal is in full agreement with the Storting's treatment of the same matter in June this year. Any reasonable view would indicate that this would be "cover" enough.

[Question] Does NATO fear the contagious effect of the Norwegian missile controversy?

[Answer] Yes, this is one of the most dangerous aspects of the new signals from the Labor Party. Look at Denmark. Anker Jorgensen is already going against what he stood for when he was prime minister. Such stances could give the Soviet Union the impression that they do not need to make any concessions in order to escape the new nuclear missiles in the West, because these missiles will not be deployed. The result could be that the disarmament negotiations could be unsuccessful and that the Soviet Union will acquire a catastrophic superiority. This is why the NATO nations must stand firm on the plan they adopted in 1979.

STORTING MISSILE DEBATE: DUAL DECISION, FUNDS

PM291511 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Oct 82 p 3

[Morten Malmo and Einar Solvoll report: "Labor Party: No Money for Missiles at Present"]

[Text] "The Labor Party view is that we should not at present approve the allocation of any earmarked funds for preparations for missile installations under the terms of the NATO dual decision," Labor Party parliamentary leader Gro Harlem Brundtland told the Socialist Left Party's Stein Ornhoi who in the debate on the king's speech at the opening of the Storting asked for a clear answer about how the Labor Party will vote in the Storting later this fall when the missile issue comes up for discussion.

Conservative Party parliamentary leader Jo Benkow said that if Norway became the first nation in NATO to draw back from accepting its share of the cost of measures on which the alliance is agreed this would do irreparable damage to Norway and to the NATO solidarity on which Norway is so dependent. Benkow warned against losing the trump card NATO has vis-a-vis the Soviet Union to persuade this superpower to reduce its nuclear arsenal directed against Western Europe.

Christian People's Party parliamentary leader Kjell Magne Bondevik also stressed that no changes should be made to the strategy drawn up to force the Soviet Union to reduce the numbers of its nuclear missiles. The ultimate goal must be the dismantling and removal of all nuclear arms and the idea behind the "dual decision" was that NATO should be able to halt the deployment of Soviet missiles from a strong negotiating position.

Center Party parliamentary leader Johan J. Jakobsen pointed out that the Labor Party's leaders are continuing to give assurances that the dual decision is unchanged and that Norway will take part in financing the preparations in line with the commitments Norway made under a labor government. However, he warned against trying to cover up real political disagreement.

Progressive Party leader Carl I. Hagen wanted to provoke an actual vote on the missile question during the debate on the king's speech, and has put forward a "concrete proposal" which involves Storting support for following up the dual decision with the actual allocation of funds. It is probable that the Storting president will reject such a vote this evening, by pointing out that the question is at present being discussed by the Storting Defense Committee as a budget issue.

The Socialist Left Party's Kjellborg Lunde said that the peace movement is now becoming so strong that it is a real threat to the military power structure and the political "men of force" who still believe that conflicts can be resolved through the use of force. The Liberal Party's Mons Espelid said that 3 years have passed since NATO adopted the dual decisions. Since then disarmament talks have only been going on for 3 months. This is not in agreement with the conditions of the so-called "dual condition," Espelid said, recommending that the debate on a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area be resumed instead.

BRUNDTLAND'S SPEECH ON MISSILE FUNDS CENSURED

PM281715 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Brundtland's Insinuations"]

[Text] Are the government and the Conservative Party, of all people, now to be blamed because the broad national agreement on foreign and security policy appears to be developing serious cracks? Many people probably could not believe their ears when Labor Party Chairman and parliamentary leader Gro Harlem Brundtland insinuated this in her main speech in the debate on the king's speech delivered at the opening of the Storting. After stressing the value of national unity and broad support for our line must not be underestimated, Harlem Brundtland added:

Long-lasting damage could be done if a well-prepared Norwegian line and our feeling of unity on vital issues are weakened. Here, even more than in other fields, the government's own profile and actions set the tone and are by far the most crucial. Many people today are expressing concern over some of our experiences....

This boundless impudence comes from the leader of the party which is fully intent on breaking our commitments to NATO on the frequently discussed missile question. If the Labor Party were to vote against the allocation of funds for the preparations which are a result of the 1979 NATO dual decision, we would see the most serious split on a vital security issue since World War II. Despite constant efforts made by the governing party to achieve the broadest agreement possible on the issue, both former Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and former Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund have made it clear that in a vote on the issue this fall, the Labor Party would oppose earmarked allocations for the preparation of missile installations in connection with the dual decision.

The scope and importance of this issue is most clearly shown by the fact that government circles in Washington, the capital of our most important ally, simply refuse to believe that the Labor Party will actually do what Gro Harlem Brundtland and others have said. They naturally assume that Norway will adhere firmly to the negotiating strategy and the commitments to which the Nordli and Harlem Brundtland governments were party in the past.

During the debate on the king's speech yesterday, Prime Minister Kare Willoch declared that on this issue the government has only loyally followed the commitments made by the two previous governments on Norway's behalf, with the broad support of the Storting. It goes without saying that the government in power does not want to be party to any contravention of any agreement with the Alliance on which Norway, perhaps more than any other country, is dependent.

In the work to insure negotiations on arms control and disarmament lead to positive results, we have really only one way of applying pressure to reestablish equilibrium -- give the Soviet Union a choice between reducing its own superior nuclear forces or accepting the deployment of new nuclear arms in the West. The objective is an agreement which reduces Soviet forces and in doing so makes the deployment of new missiles in the West superfluous.

SWEDEN

PALME: NEUTRALITY DEFENDS INDEPENDENCE, PEACE

LD291422 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Report on speech of Olof Palme, Swedish Prime Minister, by (Bertil Jacobsson), date and place not specified]

[Text] The question of peace and neutrality was taken up by Olof Palme today when he addressed the teachers' union congress. Olof Palme again wanted to make it clear Sweden will use all means to repulse violations of Swedish territory, but he also wanted to make clear the Swedish government's view of neutrality.

[Begin recording] In the first place neutrality is not a military concept even though it is defended by a reasonable defense force. Neutrality is a question of confidence and a consistent policy. (?I want) to make it clear that Sweden will remain neutral. We are not going to create fears or hopes in anyone, that we shall deviate from neutrality, not even under strong external pressure. [End recording]

It is for this reason we must create confidence in regards to foreign countries, Palme said, and also pointed out that concerted effort for peace is another way of maintaining confidence in Swedish neutrality. Palme thought that we must show we are prepared to defend our independence and that we must also put up a show of force for peace.

[Begin recording] Neutrality does not consist in our building a fortress, it consists of our building up friendship by working for peace, and this must be a fundamental direction in our foreign policy. [Words indistinct], we are a small country, but we have a duty to take part in the work for peace according to our ability, whether the work concerns disarmament, aid to poor countries or actions to preserve peace anywhere in the world. [End recording]

NAVY OVERTIME CEILING CURTAILS NEW SUB SEARCH

LD291308 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Navy has found new signs indicating the presence of submarines in the southern archipelago. However, this discovery comes at an unfortunate time. The Navy has already used up too much overtime, they must now curtail such searches despite the latest indication. Correspondent (Per Holmgren) reports: During the night between Wednesday and Thursday, the Navy found new signs indicating the presence of one or more submarines either in or outside Harsfjarden. Unconfirmed reports say that one of the Navy's marking buoys, which show the location of submarine nets at the northern barrier between Mysingen and Harsfjarden had shifted. Thus, it may have been caused by a submarine which wanted to get through the net -- either to get out of or into Harsfjarden.

This new submarine trace comes precisely when the Navy is reducing its search for such submarines. According to Navy sources, the search for the submarine will cease after 1630 hours [local time] today. Why? Olof (Forssberg), head of the legal department of the defense staff, refers to the rules concerning overtime. It is probably due to the fact, (Forssberg) says, that the Navy has now quite simply hit the overtime ceiling and cannot therefore impose any more overtime on its personnel. Other than this comment, not much information is forthcoming from military quarters. In fact, the search leadership at the naval base in Musko has stated that we are working all the time with an opponent who has all the answers while we ourselves are running around blindfolded.

DEFENSE STAFF REPORT: GAPS IN SUB HUNT STRATEGY

PM281545 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 26 Oct 82 p 5

[Olle Ekstrom Dispatch: "Swedish Report: Submarines Already Gone by 7 October"]

[Text] Stockholm -- Despite the use of 35 depth charges and 4 loaded mines against the suspected submarines in and around Harsfjarden in Stockholm's southern archipelago, the intruders succeeded in escaping by 7 October at the latest, 1 week after the first submarine alarm. This emerges from a report which the Swedish Defense Staff will publish shortly. The report gives a detailed account the submarine hunt in the waters in question, including the dropping of depth charges and the detonation of mines. The report will be used in training for future hunts, which Navy chief Per Rudberg would happen again quite soon, according to a statement in Sunday's [24 October] SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

The Defense Staff confirms that three mines were used 7 October. The first was probably triggered by mistake when the mine lines were activated. The fourth mine was detonated Monday 11 October. According to the Defense Staff, the submarine or submarines in Harsfjarden were able to slip out through the northern barrier because during the first few days the barrier was not as impenetrable as it was described in the mass media. For example, because of a shortage of suitable technical equipment, by slowly creeping along the bottom the foreign submarines were able to avoid detection by the passive hydrophones, which cannot search for targets. Only when the helicopters with their active hydrophones established contact again in the early hours of Friday, 8 October, was it possible to drop a carpet of depth charges in the Mysingen channel. In a gap between helicopter patrols, the defense forces lost contact with the submarine and it left Mysingen either directly, or later, at the time of the mine detonation 11 October.

Now a detailed technical investigation will be made of the electronic equipment which detonated the mine. If the magnetic coils reacted to something other than a submarine or ship, they will be adjusted immediately. It has proved impossible to verify theories that the submarine was able to slip out after firing a torpedo, for example. The search of the seabed in Harsfjarden and the Mysingen channel is continuing, but by Monday [25 October] had still not come up with anything.

ALITHIA OUTLINES PROBLEMS WITH KIPRIANOU USSR TRIP

NC311015 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The touristic leg of the Kiprianou visit to the Soviet Union ends today (the touristic leg has been both overtly and covertly longer than the political leg of the visit) and it is expected that the Cypriot delegation will try through messages to Moscow to save face through the release of a communique -- if one is finally released -- more presentable than the one which the Soviet side insisted should be drafted during its long deliberations. The deliberations were (just like the touristic leg of the visit) longer than the actually useful time that was devoted to talks....

Diplomatic circles in Nicosia yesterday pointed out that Brezhnev has refrained in every way from offending Turkey as the power of invasion and occupation, and Turkish contentment has been expressed in a statement by Denktas.

On the other hand, the Soviet president declined to reciprocate the call for "more active support" or to agree in any way with the Athens line for repositioning [of the Cyprus problem]. This line demands the withdrawal of the occupation army, its replacement by a peace force and the facing of the problem not as...an "imperialist conspiracy" but as a question of Turkish invasion and occupation, which is really the case.

According to the same diplomatic circles, the Moscow ice will not thaw and the Cypriot delegation will arrive at Larnaca Airport in a cold sweat like "people who have come in from the cold."

In the meantime, members of the AKEL Leadership have begun talking during their confidential contacts about Kiprianou's "goofing".

According to the AKEL leaders, in his speech Kiprianou should not have raised the question of a "more active role" by the Soviet Union. Such a reference implies an indirect admission that Moscow's current role (a role which AKEL is concealing with difficulty) is not actually active. This contradiction at the expense of Moscow has been pointed out by foreign news agencies.

A second element which the AKEL leadership also considers "goofing by Kiprianou" is his reference to positions that were reminiscent of Papandreou's statements rather than of the minimum program line.

Again according to the same AKEL leaders, who are closely connected with the Soviet Embassy, Kiprianou's aforesaid "misconduct" was because he felt he had to impress both Nicosia and Athens, without taking into account the exploitation of the question by the Western news agencies (something that has already happened) and without consideration of the contradictions in which he was going to get involved.

In their confidential appraisals, AKEL circles have criticized Kriprianou for insisting on issuing a joint communique for his personal prestige, following the downgrading of the visit, without taking into account that the communique might be more degrading.

DIPLOMATIC, UN SOURCES SEE 1983 AS CRUCIAL

NC310834 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] According to forecasts by diplomatic and UN sources, 1983 will probably be the most crucial year in the course of the Cyprus problem.

That 1983 will be a crucial year for the Cyprus problem, and probably for the Aegean as well, is one of the facts that was noted during the recent talks Cypriot political parties held with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and President Karamanlis. Specifically, fears are already being expressed that the intercommunal talks will collapse during 1983 if no unexpected development takes place.

If the intercommunal talks are suspended, according to our information, one should not rule out Mr Gobbi's resignation from the post of the UN secretary general's envoy in Cyprus. The collapse of the intercommunal talks may possibly lead to a new crisis that would result in tension in the island.

The Turkish side is already preparing to face such an eventuality through the creation of new faits accomplis, as Democratic Rally chairman Glavkos Kliridhis disclosed in his address to the 22 October rally.

The eventuality of a new crisis is, according to our information, one of the questions that Turkish Cypriot "prime minister' Cagatay discussed with Turkish leaders during his recent visit to Ankara.

Within this framework, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been recently intensifying its efforts to secure more concrete support from the Islamic states. A first concrete evidence of such support is, according to the Turkish Cypriot press, the establishment of the Islamic Bank with Saudi, Pakistani and Egyptian capital.

U.S. Initiative Reported

NC300926 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from permanent Athens correspondent Mimis S. Konstandinidhis]

[Text] Athens, 29 Oct -- I have been authoritatively informed by foreign diplomatic sources in Athens that an American initiative on the Cyprus problem is in full progress. The EEC members also know about this U.S. initiative, and it is considered certain that it constitutes part of a general effort by the West to resolve the Cyprus problem in parallel with the Middle East problem. The same sources specifically stressed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has briefed Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen on the U.S. initiative. It was expected that during their recent New York meeting, Mr Shultz was going to brief Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko as well.

The same sources concluded by saying: This American initiative must be considered the most important one the United States has undertaken since 1974. It aims at simultaneously resolving all the burning questions that entail great dangers to the region of the Middle East and that are causing unrest within the southeastern wing of NATO.

HOUSE LEADER LADHAS RETURNS FROM PARIS 28 OCT

NC291236 Nicosia CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 29 Oct 82 p 28

[Text] The President of the House of Representatives Yeoryios Ladhas returned home yesterday from a visit to Paris at the head of parliamentary delegation. His plane was delayed and did not land at Larnaca until after the departure of President Kiprianou for Moscow. As a result the acting president of the house, Communist Party Chief Ezekias Papaioannou found himself acting briefly, unofficially, as acting president of the republic as well. Ladhas took over the acting role upon his return and Papaioannou returned to acting in the house.

DAILY SAYS U.S. 'SPREADING RUMORS' ON BASES

NC312234 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 31 Oct 82 p 4

[By Kostas Angelopoulos]

[Excerpts] The first phase of the negotiations on the U.S. bases in Greece begins tomorrow at the Foreign Ministry. Effective tomorrow, Deputy Foreign Minister Yiannis Kapsis and the "special negotiator" Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew will alone, or practically alone, begin to discuss the political prerequisites for the two governments to proceed to sign an agreement on the U.S. bases. The texts of the previous agreements, as far as the Greek Government is concerned, do not exist. The dialogue is thus being held with the goal of formulating an agreement that will not resemble the 1953 "arrangements" -- arrangements that allowed the United States for 30 years to use its bases more or less however the U.S. Pentagon wanted and according to how the State Department perceived U.S. relations with its satellite countries.

While the negotiations begin with the Greek side well prepared -- with proposals that needed many months to be outlined -- in Athens some have undertaken to spread rumors that would establish a "difficult atmosphere" for the Greek delegation and would create inactivity and tension in its flanks.

The Americans are spreading rumors from many "channels" and in every way that Washington supposedly "does not consider its bases in Greece very important, that it has alternative solutions and that, as a last resort, if it is pressured much it will close them and transfer them elsewhere .... The Americans also do not fail to circulate other "frightening" rumors in their press, such as the current report by Jack Anderson on the "three new air bases" that the United States will establish in friendly Turkey....

On the other hand, PASOK's rightwing political rivals are playing the other other game in Greece; saying that "the negotiations have substantively ended, the negotiations are being held for the eyes of the world, the PASOK government has given in to the U.S. pressures an that the agreement will be worse than the old New Democracy had tried to sign!

Of course, the government knows very well how important the bases in Greece are to the United States. The leadership of our country's armed forces also knows that very well. Athens knows well how it is easy to say something and how difficult it is to realize the "threat" ("if you ask much of me, I take the bases and go"). This is the reason why, despite all the "rumors," the government steadily proceeded in outlining proposals which, in addition to settling an explicit time limit on the agreement, also aim at providing guarantees for national security and sound economic exchanges.

How long will the first phase of the negotiations that begin tomorrow with Mr Kapais' and Mr Bartholomew's face-to-face meeting last? The time will be determined in their first meetings. It is not expected, however, to last more than 3 or 4 months. The Greek Government does not want the negotiations to "drag" in any way. Any "slackening" will be to the benefit of the United States. This is why the Greek side insisted on outlining texts during the negotiations and refused the U.S. proposal for oral talks during the first phase, which would not have given the talks a quick pace. Things for Mr Papandreou, however, are clear; he is not prepared, as he has publicly declared, to proceed with unilateral actions. If the United States, however, refuses to provide Greece with the guarantees that it is asking for its many levels of national security and for exercising its independent foreign policy, then the decision for the withdrawal of the bases within a specific time limit would not at all be illogical.

'SETTING TERMS' FOR U.S. BASES AGREEMENT

NC291523 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 13

[By K. Angelopoulos]

[Excerpt] The Greek Government is not inclined to proceed with the signing of an agreement on the U.S. bases if the Americans do not accept a series of terms which Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis will communicate in writing to "special negotiator" Bartholomew on Monday, the day of the opening of the Greek-U.S. negotiations on the political level.

According to authoritative reports, if the United States rejects the spectrum of Greek proposals in connection with the "political framework," Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will make clear that the bases may be removed within a year's time.

For the Greek Government, a prerequisite for the conclusion of an agreement is the acceptance of the following terms:

1. The fixing of a timetable over 4 years with the possibility of renewal or annulment every year, and for a total period of 8 years after which the agreement will cease to be in force.

2. Full control, on various levels, over the operation of the bases by a committee which will belong to a special service to be established in Athens for this purpose.

3. The ruling out of installing any type of nuclear weapon on the bases.

4. In no case should the bases operate in a way that would affect our country's foreign policy.

5. Ensuring an exceptionally high monetary compensation in the form of grants (payments of a lump sum, military materiel, loans, writing off debts and so forth) on a yearly basis.

Last Wednesday, the delegations of the two countries met for the first time at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and discussed procedural questions.

It must be noted that, even if an agreement is finally signed between Greece and the United States, the Greek Government is resolved to proceed with the closure of one of the four bases (at Ellinikon, Ne Makri, Gournai or Soudha) for reasons of national security.

Operations will cease at that base although some of them will be transferred to one of the other three bases in a way and at a time to be defined in the course of the negotiations.

Government Denies Reports

NC301613 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] With regard to yesterday's ELEVTHEROTIPIA report on the Greek-U.S. talks, the government spokesman describes the published report as "conjectures and an analysis by the paper's editor."

The government spokesman added that the same applies to all reports published on the issue lately, and stressed: "We have not submitted terms and therefore in practice the talks have not yet begun. The terms that the government will lay down cannot be known in advance either to the United States or to the press."

POLITICAL INCIDENT REPORTED AMONG ARMY CADETS

NC311032 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 27 Oct 82 p 1

[By M. Kanimas]

[Text] The entire fourth year class at the Army Cadet Officers School is threatening to resign. The cadets wish in this way to demonstrate their indignation over their commander's decision to commit before the disciplinary board next month their leader, who is also the leader of all the students, together with eight sergeants major of the same class, on the charge of ill-treating one of their colleagues who belongs to the first year class. Authoritative sources said yesterday that it is likely the cadet officers will carry out their threat.

The controversial incident for which the fourth year cadets are blamed took place 20 days ago. The "class" leader, who is the son of an Army colonel, had an argument with a first-year student who admitted that he belongs to the KKE. According to some reports, letters with KKE propaganda material were found in the possession of the first-year student.

During the "discussion" that followed, the communist cadet officer defended his ideology, thus provoking his more senior colleague, who became enraged, and as a result the two men came to blows. Eight fourth-year sergeants major then went to the assistance of their leader and beat up the first-year student.

The incident was reported to the Army General Staff by letter directly by the fourth-year cadet officer. According to other reports, the incident was communicated to the Army General Staff personally by the cadet, who went there for this purpose.

Papandreou, Averof Disagreement

NC311126 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 30 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] The prime minister and minister of national defence, Mr Andreas Papandreou, in reply to a statement by New Democracy leader Evangelos Averof, said on Thursday:

"The leader of New Democracy is assuming an immense responsibility by making vague references to reports concerning political activities within the framework of the armed forces. Perhaps he is attributing to us his own habits.

"Mr Averof had a supreme national obligation to seek a meeting with me since I am personally responsible for the armed forces.

"He could very well refer to us his concern or any information he may have on the subject. But he had no right whatsoever, particularly on this great anniversary of the "Okhi" day, to put in doubt the devotion of the armed forces to their unique task, the protection of the country. "I have repeatedly stated, not only to the people but also to the armed forces, that my government will never tolerate any party activities in the armed forces, whichever party this may be.

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the armed forces has the right to have his own political leanings, but in no way has he the right to involve these political leanings in the implementation of his duties. I only hope that Mr Averof realises the immensity of his error."

Mr Averof, in his statement, said that if the reports in the newspapers concerning an incident at the Evelopidhon officer cadets academy are true, then it means that a disturbing situation seems to be building up in the armed forces. For as the incident is reported by the press, he said, it shows that an effort is being made by the communists to subjugate the armed forces with the tolerance of the government.

The government is responsible for this situation because it has decided not to examine any longer the curriculm vitae of the youths admitted to the academy, he said.

Mr Averof said that the armed forces had reached a top level of training and can guarantee in the best possible way the security of the country. But incidents like the one which took place at the academy will distract officers from their main duty and obligations. Mr Averof called on the government to publish the letter of the young cadet who was the cause of the dispute.

The government spokesman, commenting on the statement of Mr Averof, said that the relevant authorities are carrying out a detailed investigation of the matter. He added that "Mr Averof, with his statement, is no doubt trying to influence the investigation, and such an attempt is unacceptable."

Investigations Completed

NC31130 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The investigations into the incident involving fourth year and first year students of the cadet officers school -- an incident which has been given dimensions disproportionate to its nature -- have been completed and four cadet officers have been committed before the school's disciplinary board, which will rule whether or now they should be dismissed. According to a statement to newsmen by Deputy National Defense Minister Dhrosoyiannis, another four cadet officers who were involved in the incident have been given the disciplinary punishment of 30 days imprisonment, but no offense under the competency of the military penal jurisdiction has been established. The first year student is not committed [before the disciplinary board] and he has not asked for the instituting of criminal proceedings against his colleagues, who are facing disciplinary action.

PAPANDREOU SENDS GREETINGS CABLE TO GONZALEZ

NC291351 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou has sent the following cable to the winner of the Spanish elections, Felipe Gonzalez:

Dear Friend Felipe Gonzalez; I am deeply touched by your clear victory, a great victory for democratic socialism in Spain. We are certain that under your worthy leadership the Socialist Government of Spain will safeguard the democratic institutions and will lay the foundations for change. The forces of Democratic Socialism have already taken over the governments of three south European countries. With close cooperation, we will be able to contribute to detente andpeace as well as to freedom and prospeity for our people.

[Signed] With comradely greetings, Andreas Papandreou.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS TALKS WITH QADDUMI 29 OCT

NC291415 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos received this morning Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO political department, with whom he held talks. Mr Qaddumi will also have contacts with other government officials.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICE REPORT ON TERRORISM

TA291827 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Report by the General Staff's Office on the role of terrorism in Turkey -- live or recorded]

[Text] It has been announced that so long as an international cooperation is not secured in the struggle against terrorism and so long as the desires of the countries that have certain goals concerning Turkey are not changed, international terrorism and terrorism in Turkey, which is an extension of it, cannot be prevented.

A report issued by the chief of the General Staff's Office assessed the anarchic situation in the past and prospects for the future. According to the report, 39,852 ideological incidents took place in Turkey between 26 December 1978, the day martial law was declared, and 11 September 1982. While 60 percent of these incidents occurred between 12 September 1979 and 11 September 1980, this percentage dropped to 3 in the year following 12 September 1982. While a total of 3,856 persons were killed in incidents that occurred prior to 12 September 1980, 581 persons were killed in the period following 12 September 1980. A total of 56,386 persons have been captured as a result of a series of planned operations following 12 September. Of those captured, 54 percent were leftist activists, 13 percent rightists activists, 6 percent secessionists and the remaining 27 percent constituted those who had no specific ideologies.

Of the 822,632 weapons seized in the period after the declaration of martial law, 96 percent were seized in the period following the 12 September operation. A total of 52,788 persons were arrested in connection with ideological incidents following the declaration of martial law. Of these, 26,399 persons received various punishments for their crimes. On 1 September 1982 there were 546 persons in custody in connection with ideological incidents, 17,540 persons under arrest and 6,512 convicts in prisons or being held in custody.

During the 20-month period prior to the 12 September operation, 5,347 court files were concluded while this number reached 30,420 during the period following the operation. The martial law legal authorities opened a total of 540 investigation files following claims of torture and mistreatment by 4 October 1982. While investigation is continuing in connection with 316 of these files, it has been decided that in 171 cases there was no ground for prosecution. There are still 37 files at the courts and trials involving 16 incidents have been concluded. Of those being tried in connection with the allegations, 17 persons are in custody and 76 are not. Thirty-four persons were acquitted following their trial and 15 were given various sentences.

According to the report, as a result of the investigations carried out following allegations that 204 persons were killed by torture in the period following the operation it was determined that only in four cases were the deaths caused by torture. Of the remaining 70 cases of death, it was determined that 25 were from natural causes, 15 were suicides, 5 were killed while trying to escape from the security forces and 25 were killed during clashes.

The last part of the report says: So long as all countries do not cooperate very closely and so long as the desires of the countries that have certain goals concerning Turkey are not changed, international terrorism and terrorism in Turkey, which is an extension of it, will not end. It is a fact that the atmosphere of anarchy and terror experienced in Turkey -- which is situated at the focal point of various ideologies, historic goals and economic and political interest calculations due to its geographic and geopolitical position in the world -- was also created by the political, economic and social problems existing in underdeveloped and developing countries; and that these problems were especially exploited by the perpetrators of destructive activities.

The failure to solve these problems, which were experienced in almost all the Turkish strata prior to the operation or which had reached huge dimensions through the joint efforts of domestic and foreign destructive factors, has corroded our community in all aspects and has reached a level threatening the country's unity.

Noting that every state should take measures to struggle against unlawful and terrorists' activities in a bid to secure its national unity and integrity, the report said that the Turkish Armed Forces implemented the 12 September operation and thus a historic decision which retrieved the country from the brink of a civil war.

Recalling that through the operation the plans of destructive elements to destroy the country from within were thwarted, the state was reclaimed and their functions were made operational once more and the transition to a democratic parliamentary system based on sound foundations with a constitution prepared in line with Ataturk's principles, the report added: Although armed activities in Turkey were rendered ineffective and taken under control shortly after the operation, it should be known that this does not mean that the destructive elements engaging in activities before the operation have completely been eliminated. When given the opportunity, these destructive elements are still engaging in various activities as can be understood from the following figures: A total of 1,170 incidents occurred between 12 September 1981 and 11 September 1982 with an average of 98 incidents per month; a total of 57,181 weapons of various types and sizes have been seized by the security forces during the same period with a monthly average of 4,765 weapons; a total of 327,123 bullets have been seized during the same period with a monthly average of 27,260. A considerable number of organization members are still being captured and weapons and ammunition are still being seized in operations conducted by the security forces.

The remnants of these destructive elements will want to use every opportunity in the future, as was the case before the 12 September operation, in order to cause ideological confusion among the masses, to destroy the morale of the people, to create the image that the current system is impotent, and to thus render ineffective the power and authority of the state by exploiting sensitive issues in a bid to destroy from within and from without the unity of the country and the nation of the Turkish republic; to prevent and destroy the process of contemporaneity in line with the Ataturk principles; and to establish a system guided by their own ideology and views. Because it is impossible to erase ideological views from conditioned minds within a period of 2 years, the report added that given the same conditions, those with destructive ideologies will try to repeat the past incidents with the help of outside forces. Noting that raising generations loyal to Ataturk's ideology and his principles within a strong state structure was the definite solution to rendering ineffective destructive ideologies, the report said that this can be realized only within the framework of a certain educational process.

The report added that the international character of terrorism called for measures on the same level. Recalling that international understanding and unity in action were not secured against terror, the report enumerated as follows the measures that should be taken on the issue:

Terrorism should be viewed as a threat directed against all countries and, above all, a unity of view and cooperation should be secured on taking joint measures against it. A definite stand should be adopted against acts of terror. There should be close cooperation on the issue of intelligence and information, and documents to be obtained should be transferred to other countries. Mutual aid should be secured on education, technical personnel and equipment.

No asylum should be granted to terrorists being sought for their activities, and they should be extradited as soon as possible to the country searching for them. No opportunity should be given to terrorists to obtain the weapons and explosives necessary for their activities and no opportunity should be given to their training.

The report said that if these measures are not taken, with each passing day it will be more difficult to prevent international terrorism. The report concluded by saying: If the state and the people cooperate, if there is political, economic and social unity and strength and if there is a trustworthy, impartial and successful administration, the future capabilities and opportunities of the destructive elements can be brought under control and can be rendered ineffective as is the case today.

GENERAL EVREN GIVES SPEECH ON REPUBLIC DAY

TA291614 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 29 (AA) -- "Our primary duty is to prepare a happy and secure future for the next generation, and the only way to do this is to protect and preserve our state and country. The first step towards this goal at this time is to go to the polls on November 7 (date of the constitutional referendum) and to vote according to your conscience," Head of State Gen Kenan Evren said Friday prior to the parade at Ankara hippodrome marking the 59th anniversary of the republic.

"We are celebrating the 59th anniversary of the republic in calm and security, with great expectations for the future," Gen Evren said, appealing to the people to vote "yes" if they did not want to relive the chaotic days of the pre-Sep 12 (1980 military takeover) period. Following are the highlights of Gen Evren's speech:

-- "Ataturk's spirit is in no doubt with us today. He is happy because his greatest, holiest work, the Turkish Republic, has been saved once more." Having summed up the Turkish war of independence resulting in the republic, Gen Evren said: "The nation who, at the end of centuries of struggles, took into her own hands the power to self-determination and thus opened the period of national sovereignty, indeed could not live [words indistinct] could not possibly share that sovereignty with anyone else. Liberal democracy can be crowned and complemented only with the republic, which is a merit."

"It is impossible to rule out the political and moral responsibility of former political leaders and their close associates in the way the country came to the pre-Sep 12 conditions, though no criminal proceedings have yet been concluded against them."

"During Ataturk's time and after him, certain acts of sabotage were staged from time to time against the republic and basic structure of the state, but the greatest and bloodiest one was staged during the pre-Sep 12 period."

"Following the May 27 (1960) military intervention, the 1961 Constitution was approved with good intentions but it had many loopholes leading to rapid exploitation by hostile circles. During the 10 years of its implementation, it became evident that the constitution ruled out responsibility in return for unprecedented rights and liberties. The "social (welfare) state" established in 1961 was interpreted by some as a "socialist state." Certain persons brought about arbitrary and conflicting implementations in the name of supporting the rule of the law. The separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers turned into a conflict between those powers."

Summing up the developments since 1960, Gen Evren said the amendment of the political parties law would institutionalize political morals.

Denouncing the "lords who try to have the nation reject the new constitution elaborated to bring about happy days for the nation, through treacherous under-the-board propaganda," Gen Evren asked: "Will not history and the nation ask them to reply to this question some time; "What if you accidentally succeeded in sabotaging the new constitution, what would you do? You who almost sunk this country in full sight of the nation, who stayed as server while you had the state in your hands and the most terrible sabotage against the republic was underway? They still lack wisdom."

"The Turkish Republic will live to eternity."

EVREN COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION IN ANTALYA SPEECH

TA311546 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Antalya, (southern Turkey), Oct 31 (AA) -- Turkish Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren arrived Sunday afternoon in Antalya, the second stop in one day of his 11-province official tour to promote the draft constitution. Addressing a gathering in this Mediterranean town, Gen. Evren said, in brief, they saw it fit to remain in power for seven years so that the new constitution "is not suspended" and so that "it takes roots."

"No one thinks about how we can proceed on the way of contemporary civilization without being overturned or making any further accidents or about how we will remove and correct the position of the overturned car with help from everybody but every organization seems to peck at the constitution at this place or that trying to figure out how they can gain advantages or self-interests," Gen. Evren said, adding: "Those who have great responsibility for the events which brought Turkey to Sep. 12 are not standing idle either, thinking that the nation will still do their biddings.

"I did not have any provision included in the constitution saying that former presidents of the republic will become automatically members of parliament (this was a provision in the 1961 Constitution). I do not want it. In case I have fulfilled my debt towards this great nation, this is the greatest happiness for me. In case there is any need for such a provision, they can add it to the constitution later, introduce it for other presidents. Other members of the National Security Council too, did not want to remain in power for life. We have come together, we will go together when our task is finished."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MODERNIZATION OF AIRPORTS

TA301554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 30 Oct (AA) -- "NATO does not intend to pressure any of the regional countries to make them any concessions or to harm their independence in any way," Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken told ANADOLU AGENCY Saturday.

"The memorandum of understanding on modernization of certain airports limited to the NATO agreement and in line with NATO plans is nearing completion," the minister said, dismissing claims that the efforts were related to the Rapid Deployment Force created by the U.S. with different aims. The agreement in question is a technical agreement which foresees mutual assistance at times of major threat NATO may face under the Rapid Deployment Forces and such agreements had been made by all other NATO countries too, the minister added.

More on Bayulken Statement

TA301630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 30 Oct (AA) -- Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken told ANATOLIA AGENCY that Turkey wishes peace and stability in the region and solidarity between regional countries. "Turkey makes the efforts required to achieve this aim," the minister said, adding that Turkey was going to implement a modernization plan involving the armed forces.

"Implementation of this plan requires increased military aid," Bayulken said, stressing that a strong Turkey was the guarantee of peace and stability in the region.
Bayulken went on to say, in breif : "Turkey's foreign and defense policies are determined by his own government. Turkey's position is sufficiently clear. It is necessary to approach with prudence to comments from circles trying to create certain apprehensions concerning Turkey's foreign policy."

TERCUMAN ON U.S. PLAN TO MODERNIZE TURKISH ARMY

NC010920 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 27 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Professor Fahir Armaoglu: "What Is Going On?"]

[Text] The activities of the Americans in Turkey have recently increased in a conspicuous manner. Many Americans, important and less important, such as Admiral Crowe, NATO commander for southern Europe; the CIA director, U.S. senators desirous of climbing the Agri mountain, director of the office for Turkey, Greece and Cyprus [title as published] of the State Department and even researchers of the U.S. Library of Congress keep entering and leaving Turkey. These people are holding overt or covert contacts with several Turks in an official or unofficial capacity. It is even said that many civilian Americans of various walks of life came to Tekirdag where NATO exercises were carried out a few days ago. U.S. consuls in Turkey's big cities are engaged in canvassing public opinion regarding the 7 November referendum and the prospective political parties.

Just as we were about to ask "what is going on?" Jack Anderson, one of the renowned TV commentators and writers of the United States, also well-known for the accuracy and reliability of his reporting, let the cat out of the United States' bag. According to Anderson, the United States will modernize the Turkish Armed Forces, but in return it demands three bases in eastern Anatolia, one of these bases being in Mus. Moreover, Anderson argues that the United States wants our Aegean army, which has been formed against Greece, to move to eastern Anatolia as this would mitigate the worries of Greece and eliminate the opposition of the Greek lobby in U.S. Congress to the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces.

Let us first stress the existence of two factors in this report: One is securing Turkey's participation in the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) which was formed by the United States in 1980, while the other factor refers to the removal of the Aegean army to Eastern Anatolia for the purpose of reducing tension between Turkey and Greece which would result in reactivating the southeastern wing of NATO. Let us point out that Jack Anderson published this report on the eve of the commencement of the U.S.-Greek negotiations. It is understood that with this plan, which appears to be very complicated, the United States is seeking to kill a few birds with one stone.

We hasten to point out that the United States is playing a very dangerous game with respect to Turkey. We must not lose sight of the fact that a rapid development has been observed recently in Turkish-American relations. But the Turkish Government must clearly explain to the Turkish people its attitude toward the RDF, NATO and its relations with the United States. Is there a new and extremely serious danger threatening Turkey or the Middle East that would necessitate action exceeding the framework of NATO? The Turkish nation has a right to know this before other frogs are scared.

Report Denied

NC011016 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 27 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Ankara, ANKA -- When Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman was asked to comment on arguments put forward by journalist Jack Anderson of THE WASHINGTON POST that Turkey is going to give the United States three military bases in eastern Anatolia, he replied that Anderson's report was "entirely the product of imagination."

Akimam made this statement in connection with this matter:

"Turkey's military strength is adjusted in accordance with the defense needs of our country. No other factor apart from the defense needs is taken into consideration in establishing this position.

"As to the military aid extended by the United States to Turkey, this too is determined in accordance with Turkey's needs within the framework of NATO. Therefore, Jack Anderson's report is purely the product of his imagination. It goes no further than this."

BULENT ULUSU MESSAGE MARKS REPUBLIC DAY

TA291014 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0920 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, 29 Oct (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said the Turkish people would soon demonstrate once again that they are mature enough to shoulder the responsibility for the preservation of their 59-year-old republic.

In a message for Republic Day, October 29, Ulusu noted the Turkish people would not accept any political system other than democracy, and would soon be re-drawing the framework of the parliamentary democratic order through a new constitution.

He called on citizens to work and produce harder for national development.

Ambassador to Cyprus

Turkish Ambassador to Lefkose [Nicosia], Inal Batu, in a message broadcast for Republic Day over Turkish Cypriot Radio, called on the Greek Cypriots to refrain from an arms race that might upset the peace and calm that has been reigning on the island for the past 8 years. The Turkish diplomat stressed the importance of unity and togetherness in the Turkish Cypriot Community.

PRC HEALTH MINISTER VISITS ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY

TA310831 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0825 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Istanbul, 31 Oct (AA) -- Cui Yueli, minister of health of People's Republic of China, visited Saturday the pharmaceutical faculty of Istanbul University and received information on various kinds of herbs of medicinal value. These plants received increased attention during the recent years, the visiting minister said, adding that especially Japanese researchers have been visiting China to study plants of this kind. The Japanese buy from China 90 percent of the herbs they use in medicine, he added.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER MEETS IRAQI OFFICIAL

TA310751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Transporation Minister Mustafa Aysan, who is in Iraq on an official visit, has met with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan for talks. In a statement following the meeting, Ramadan said that the visit of the Turkish transportation minister was a sign of the good relationship existing between the two countries. Pointing out that relations between Iraq and Turkey have further developed recently, Ramadan said that the two neighboring Islamic countries were linked with solidarity.

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BELGIUM

LE SOIR REPORTS PAPANDREOU OCT NEWS CONFERENCE

PM290935 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report on press conference given in Brussels by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on 22 October: "Greece Is Opposed to the Blocs Which Divide Europe"]

[Text] "Greece's objective is to be outside any military system, but my country must also take account of the fact that the military blocs exist just as the balance of power exists," Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said at a press conference Friday.

"PASOK (the ruling Greek Socialist Party) has its own ideology and is not anxious to change it. For example, it thinks that Europe should not be the victim of bloc politics. The tougher U.S. line recently adopted toward the Soviet Union and the whole policy relating to the deployment of medium-range missiles both on the U.S. and Soviet side lead Greece to support the peace movement," Mr Papandreou added.

"My country also wants to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone."

"We Greeks have bitter feelings toward NATO. It was because of NATO that we had the colonels and it is because of NATO that Cyprus is still partly occupied by the Turks," Mr Papandreou added.

The Greek prime minister had meetings with several Belgian ministers during his visit to our country and he reached agreement with Defense Minister Vreven for the Greek secretary of state for defense to shortly visit Belgium to examine possible joint investment in the arms and military technology sphere. Greece is seeking contacts with "small" countries which pose fewer problems, he said.

As regards Greece's EEC membership, Mr Papandreou stressed the fact that his country must be able to develop at a sufficiently rapid rate not to be "absorbed" by the EEC, hence the Greek initiative to present a memorandum to the EC. That memorandum is now being examined by the Commission, which is preparing its technical answers to the Greek requests before submitting its report to the Council of Ministers, probably in February.

The Greek prime minister spoke of the Communist's "attentive and friendly" view of his country's memorandum.

Questioned on Greece's position on the Near East -- a major question for his country, as Mr Papandreou pointed out, since it is situated where Europe and Asia meet and since its foreign policy is adapted to that position -- he said that Athens thinks that Israel's existence must be recognized by all and that the existence of a Palestinian state should also be accepted by all. He expressed his respect for 'Arafat, who is "remarkably moderate in view of the genocide in Beirut about which everybody knows."

USSR CRITICISM OF BERLIN VISIT REBUTTED

LD011208 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 1 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government countered on Monday the sharp Soviet criticism of the visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to West Berlin accompanied by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. A government spokesman said in Bonn that the chancellor claims it his self-evident right to visit Berlin.

This was especially the case when the chancellor, as in this particular case, accompanied Mrs Thatcher, as representative of one of Berlin's protective powers. The spokesman added that apart from this, Chancellor Kohl has repeatedly expressed the firm will that the quadripartite agreement on Berlin should be strictly adhered to and fully applied.

CHADIAN PRESIDENT HISSEIN HABRE SEEKS AID

LD301208 Hamburg DPA in German 1141 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Oct (DPA) -- Hissein Habre, the new president of state of the African republic of Chad, has made an urgent appeal for help to the Federal Republic because it is a matter of "life and survival" in his country. In an interview on Deutschlandfunk, Habre asked today for help in acquiring means of transportation, the development of hospitals and medical supplies. German help will also be welcome for schools and the water supply. After 17 years of civil war, his country lacks all the basic necessities.

The Federal Government on 22 October began sending relief goods worth DM10 million to Chad. These funds are still from last year's budget but could be spent only after the end of the civil war.

SPD'S VOGEL TO STAND AS CANDIDATE FOR CHANCELLOR

LD011506 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 1 Nov (DPA) -- Berlin SPD opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel intends to move into the Bundestag as Berlin deputy and stand in that capacity as candidate for the office of federal chancellor. Vogel gave notice of this final undertaking on Monday at a joint session of the SPD regional Executive and the SPD group of the Berlin House of Representatives. The deliberations were attended by the former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt and party chief Willy Brandt.

After considering all the circumstances, Vogel intends, despite his former promise to remain in Berlin until 1985 -- the end of the election period -- to follow the request to stand as chancellor candidate.

FRG-USA COMMUNIST PARTIES APPEAL TO WORKERS

LD311842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf, 31 Oct (ADN) -- At an international rally in Essen on Saturday, the German Communist Party (DKP) and the Communist Party of the United States of America, PPA reports, directed the following appeal to the working people of the FRG and the United States:

In a situation which is dangerous for peace and for the people's future, the Communist Party of the United States of America and the DKP jointly address the working populations of their countries, and the forces of the democratic and peace movements in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

We see with concern how the dangers to world peace grow. Peace is threatened today more than at any other time since the end of World War II. Responsibility for this lies with the reactionary forces of the United States and NATO. Their lunatic nuclear armament [policy], their criminal nuclear first-strike and "limited nuclear war" strategy, their striving for hegemony and military superiority conjure up the danger of nuclear catastrophe: a thermonuclear holocaust.

Abolish Nuclear Arms Before They Destroy the World

In a nuclear war, there would be neither winners nor losers, Nuclear war spells destruction. There is no such thing as a "limited" or "winnable" nuclear war. Struggle against the nuclear war danger is literally a matter of survival for the peoples of the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. The nuclear arms drive must be halted, Nuclear weapons must be abolished before they destroy our nations and our planet.

Therefore, we appeal to the workers and employees, all peaceloving people, all democratic forces, to strongly demand still more than hitherto:

Put an end to the arms madness;

stop the arms race; and

freeze nuclear arms.

This would be a first step toward more far-reaching measures for nuclear disarmament.

The year 1983 must not become the year of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic and Western Europe. The NATO missile decision must be rescinded.

With Passion Against Anticommunist Deception of the People

We resolutely reject the big lie of a threat from the East. We passionately fight against this criminal deception of the people. It was with anticommunism and anti-Soviet incitement, with racial and national hatred that the march into World War II, that resulted in 50 million dead, began.

We tell our peoples the truth, and the truth is that no threat emerges from the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, as in the other socialist states, there are no arms monopolies, no concerns which profit from armaments and war. Workers and peasants, party and government know but one objective: to secure peaceful conditions for communist and socialist construction in their countries. Socialism and peace belong together.

The Soviet Union extends the hand of peace to the nations. This is proved by its numerous proposals for safeguarding peace and for concrete disarmament steps. The Soviet Union's solemn renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms is especially important for safeguarding peace.

We demand that the U.S. Government follow the example of the Soviet Union and, before all the world, also renounce the first use of nuclear mass destruction weapons. Then there will be no first use, then there will be no nuclear arms use whatsover,

Boycott and Sanctions Policies Are Anti-American and Anti-European

Our peoples need good relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Hence, we resolutely protest the boycott and sanctions policy of the Reagan administration and its policy of an anticommunist crusade. This policy is directed against the fundamental interests of the working people of the United States, the Federal Republic and the other West European countries. It is anti-American and anti-European. Especially in view of the sharpened crisis in our countries, the growing mass unemployment, economic cooperation with the Soviet Union safeguards hundreds of thousands of jobs.

We appeal to American workers and employees, the working people of the Federal Republic and West Europe: Do not allow the Reagan policy, boycotts and sanctions to destroy your own existence. Fight against Reagan's punitive actions which are meant to hit the Soviet Union, but which are also directed against the working class of our countries.

For Increased Resistance to Crisis Burdens, Let the Rich Pay

Already today the working people of our countries have to bear the burdens of the adventurous NATO arms drive. Social rights and benefits are cut. Mass unemployment grows. Real wages fall. The young are cheated out of their future. The bitter results of the capitalist crisis, of the lunatic armaments are shifted onto the working people while at the same time the rich and superrich grow constantly more rich and more powerful. Growing worries for the working people, growing riches for big capital, these are the realities of our countries.

Our parties, who act and fight among the working people, strive with all their might to increase resistance against the policy of transferring the burdens of crisis onto the working people's shoulders.

In the interest of a successful defense of social rights and living standards, we call for an increased fight to reduce arms expenditure. Not military armament but social armament: That is what is needed right now.

Solidarity With All Who Fight Against Suppression, for Freedom and Independence

Our solidarity belongs to all people who fight for national freedom and independence, such as the brave Arab people of Palestine; all peoples who offer resistance to bloody fascist dictatorships such as in Chile, South Africa, El Salvador; and all peoples who defend their freedom and independence against imperialism's attacks such as in Cuba and Nicaragua.

We appeal to the working class, to the peoples of our countries, to strengthen solidarity with all antiimperialist forces.

Cooperation Strengthens the Democratic and Progressive Forces

We communists of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the United States of America affirm our willingness to cooperate in partnership with all peaceloving and democratic forces who are committed to safeguarding peace, and to the social rights of working people.

Comradely cooperation and unity of action of the working class multiplies the power of the people in the fight for its vital interests, strengthens the broad alliance for peace and life, and unity and solidarity give strength. Toward this we communists make our contribution.

The objective now is to do everything to safeguard peace and the future, to stop the arms madness and social cuts, to prevent nuclear missiles and to defend jobs.

LE MONDE CITES HAIG ON MIDEAST, OTHER ISSUES

PM011305 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 82 p 6

[M.T. report: "General Haig's Regrets"]

[Excerpt] Former U.S. Secretary of State General Haig has begun a short visit to France at breakneck speed. On his first day, Thursday 21 October, he successively dined with a few journalists, answered the Europe 1 Press Club's questions and then faced several hundred businessmen assembled by the Executive Club, the organization which is staging his visit and is bowing to the heavy rates charged by major U.S. lecturers (costing $20,000, Mr Haig's "performance" is, in that respect, among "the pick of the bunch," like Mr Carter and Mr Kissinger).

On each occasion, the former secretary of state was questioned on his role in the Lebanon war. Had he been informed of the Israeli plans and had he approved them, as has been alleged? Mr Haig was clear on the second point but ambiguous on the first: "From my first visit to Israel in the spring of 1981," he told the press club, "I warned the Israeli Government against what was considered, at that time, to be an intended offensive operation." At the same time, he advocated an urgent solution to the Lebanon problem which, in his view, should precede the resumption of the Camp David process. That was what happened, since the "Reagan plan" for a Near East settlement was only unveiled once that obstacle had been removed: "None of what the president said in September," he specified during the lunch, "had not been on his desk for months."

COT SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS FACING THIRD WORLD

AB291243 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1045 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Excerpts" From address by Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Affairs for Cooperation, to a meeting organized by the Henri Laugier Association on 28 October; place of address not given]

[Excerpts] One does not need to be an expert or a very shrewd political leader to be aware of the degradation of the international situation: The economic and financial crisis affecting the North and the South as well as the East and the West; the escalating crises including those in Poland and El Salvador where fundamental freedoms are being flouted; the multiplication of conflicts especially in the Third World, resulting in the deaths of tens of thousands of people; the dislocation of economies by war, the wastage of fabulous resources, the enslavement of peoples and the exertions of pressure and influence, as well as intolerable interference by the superpowers.

This degradation of the international situation can be seen in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, in Afghanistan, in the invasion of Lebanon, in Central America, in southern Africa and so on. What does this lead to? It leads to the fact that in certain Third World countries possessing some resources, the chances of economic, social and political development are being ruined by war and the arms race. It also results in the fact that some particularly deprived Third World countries do not have the means either to develop themselves or to protect themselves. They are victims of both economic and military insecurity, and they often dearly pay the political price of their weakness and vulnerability to the superpowers.

It must be noted with bitterness that the disarmament efforts have not yielded any great result during the past few years. The failure of the second extraordinary session of the United Nations is a formidable illustration of this -- maneuvers largely dominated good will. There were a lot of accusations, denunciations and regrets, but not enough progress.

The best way of progressing in this field is to reject all hypocrises and ruses. We must not force ourselves into the belief that certain solutions are possible.

We know that several overarmed countries are opposed to all fundamental disruption of the world military situation. We know that several Third World countries are also helping to foil the disarmament effort because they are anxious to keep certain military options open.

In these conditions, let us be realistic in our reflections and proposals. We must have two main preoccupations: First of all, development and then the developing countries' right to security. We cannot have one without the other. The threats against the Third World are not only military; they are also mainly economic and political.

For 1 and 1/2 years now, France has loudly been proclaiming its solidarity with the Third World -- its solidarity in the political, economic and security fields as well as in the field of the reduction of tensions.

It has adopted clear positions against apartheid and racial discrimination and for the self-determination of peoples, independence and nonalignment. It has increased its development aid. It has supported the demands for a just remuneration for raw materials. It also supports the efforts for the launching of global negotiations.

France has often affirmed and demonstrated this solidarity because we are convinced that in this period of crisis and tension, the only solution is cooperation. We will relentlessly repeat this. We will emerge from the crisis and avoid war only through cooperation, solidarity and the security and development of the Third World. These objectives can be achieved only at this price. They will be achieved only by transcending the dangerous, selfish and narrow conception of economic and strategic national interests as well as idealist speeches which have no relationship with the hard reality of the situation.

FURTHER REPORT ON MARCHAIS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM291651 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Oct 82 p 9

[Jean-Emile Vidal dispatch on press conference given in Beijing by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 26 October]

[Text] After the speech which he made at the beginning of his press conference in Beijing, Georges Marchais answered the many questions of the journalists. Questioned on the content of the PCF-CPC cooperation plan, the PCF secretary general stated:

"We have invited a CPC delegation to visit France on a date which the two parties will jointly decide. Comrade Hu Yaobang warmly accepted that invitation. We proposed that a L'HUMANITE journalist should come and work as permanent correspondent here in Beijing. That proposal was also immediately accepted. We also decided in principle that exchange visits by study delegations on specific subjects should take place, that permanent cooperation between our research institutes be set up and that cooperation between our newspapers and periodicals be encouraged. In addition, it was decided in principle that exchange visits by delegations of French and Chinese Communist journalists should take place. Chinese research workers will take part in the theoretical colloquims which the Marxist Research Institute is holding next January. Finally, RENMIN RIBAO will henceforth take part in the L'HUMANITE festival. Those are a few aspects of the broad cooperation agreement adopted."

Time and Patience Was Necessary

In reply to a journalist who asked why the PCF had "taken so long" to come to Beijing, Georges Marchais said the the question of relations between the CPC and the other communist and workers' parties was not a minor question.

Those relations seriously deteriorated from the sixties onward. "As I reminded Comrade Deng Xiaoping yesterday, all the communist and workers' parties without exception, bear some responsibility," he said. "There were differences of opinion. They ought to have been discussed. It was a serious mistake to ostracize the CPC, and responsibility for that stance is shared by all."

It therefore took time and patience to remedy past mistakes and arrive at this new concept which now prevails in relations among communist and workers' parties. "And we French Communists feel we have made our contribution to that. Since the 22d congress, we have worked in earnest to restore the normal relations beteeen our two parties which will henceforth exist," Georges Marchais stated. "We did not decide to make this visit just like that, one fine day. We worked on it seriously and that is why the result has been positive."

Things Are Moving Between the USSR and China

Questioned on what he thinks might be the timing and phases of the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union, Georges Marchais said that he obviously could not answer that question. "What I can say," he continued, "is that things are moving. Moreover, I note that most journalists in the world are saying that. Some are doing so with satisfaction, others to their chagrin. But everybody admits it. Well, when things start moving and you have discussions, I not only hope but am convinced that progress can be made. I will not say it will be rapid but reasonable. I think that, in particular, because -- I will not say any more than this -- I have heard some proposals made by the Soviet side and some proposals made by the Chinese side. I am convinced that there is a basis for serious discussion which will scrupulously respect each side's independence. It will be a serious discussion which will not attempt yet again to lay all the blame on either side. As soon as the rather black chapter of the past is closed, as Comrade Hu Yaobang and I did for our two parties, and you look to the future in the interests of the two peoples of the two states, and more generally, the whole world, then there are real, serious possibilities of making progress."

The Kampuchean Problem

[Question] What role can the PCF play in solving the Kampuchean problem?

[Answer] Special ties woven by history exist between the Vietnamese workers' party and the PCF. THe late lamented President Ho Chi Minh was one of the PCF's founders. For years, we struggled together against French colonialism. During the long and bloody war waged by U.S. imperialism with the aim of destroying Vietnam, as Francis Coppola shows in his film "Apocalypse Now," the Vietnamese and French Communists struggled side by side. That (piece of) history made it possible to establish indestructible links between our two parties. Vietnam is close to the hearts of several generations of French Communists. What happened in Kampuchea cannot call all that into question.

The Vietnamese legitimately protected their borders against Pol Pot. With Kampuchean patriots, Vietnam saved the Kampuchean people from the total genocide which Pol Pot wanted and which had already caused the death of several million people, and the total destruction of the Khmer civilization and its vast cultural wealth. Those are the facts which overwhelm those who claim to support human rights and still support Pol Pot and his allies. Nonetheless, our solidarity with the Vietnamese workers' party is not unconditional any more than it is with any communist party.

Our position on Kampuchea is clear. Each of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula, as it is called -- Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- absolutely must maintain its own existence, its sovereignty and independence. That certainly does not conflict with special mutually advantageous cooperation. Moreover, an agreement has been reached among the three countries' governments on that basis. Well, if that agreement were not scrupulously respected by Vietnam once the Kampuchean people's security is guaranteed against the Pol Pot gang's return, if the Vietnamese troops do not then withdraw from Kampuchea, we should not only express our complete disagreement but would take action to ensure that the promises made were kept.

Consequently, there is no task more urgent for us today than to help Heng Samrin's government, Kampuchea's only legal government to rebuild its country, in all spheres, following the disaster which it experienced, to create the right conditions for a return to normal situation, in particular for the population's security and life.

As you can see, our party not only has a consistent policy on that question but it is also taking action to solve the problems posed.

Poland

In reply to the question on the CPC's and PCP's positions on the situation in Poland, Georges Marchais said that there was agreement between the two parties. "We think that it is an internal Polish affair, that that country must move toward far-reaching economic, social and democratic reforms to solve the problems and that it is necessary to do that by discussion. That is a matter which concerns the Polish people."

The Defense of Freedom

[Question] Cuban poet Valladares has arrived in Paris after spending 22 years in Cuban prisons; in addition, according to some reports, it would seem that dissident Shcharanskiy has started a hunger strike. Does that not continue to pose for you the problem of democracy in the socialist countries? And what is your position on these two particular problems?

"I expected that gesture of clemency by Fidel Castro," Georges Marchais replied. "We had discussed that question when I visited Cuba in April with my friend Maxime Gremetz. Fidel Castro had justified the sentence passed on Valladares, who, he said, was responsible for the death of young soldiers. He had assured me that he was being properly treated in prison. Nonetheless, he had promised me a gesture of clemency toward Valladares soon, when he thought the time was right. He had asked me to show discretion about that discussion. I kept my promise to do so. As you can see, the Committee for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights, which sometimes acts openly and sometimes not, out of a concern for efficacy, played its role in that affair.

"We are taking the same kind of action in Shcharanskiy's case. I will not conceal the fact that, according to our interlocutors, it is a complicated case. And I hope that we will succeed in that case too."

L'HUMANITE REPORTS MARCHAIS PYONGYANG ARRIVAL

PM010945 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Oct 82 p 9

[Jean-Emile Vidal dispatch: "Warm Welcome in Pyongyang"]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 26 October -- Several thousand people waving bunches of artificial flowers, welcomed the PCF delegation when it arrived yesterday at the airport in the DPRK capital. The women were wearing the traditional long dresses in brightly-colored silky material, with high, fitted waists.

[PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais shook hands several times with his enthusiastic hosts. The same evening, President Kim Il-song received the delegation in the hall of the Palace of Congresses which is a sumptuous building decorated with different kinds of marble. He then gave a solemn banquet during which toasts were proposed, the texts of which we will publish tomorrow.

During the meeting which preceeded the meal, after words of welcome, Kim Il-song painted a brief picture of the situation in Korea 30 years ago when the imperialist aggression was raging and when bombs and guns were pounding this country day and night. Pyongyang was reduced to ashes as were all the cities. All the trees were burned. There were only three half-ruined buildings in the capital.

"We rebuilt everything; all the buildings and trees which you can see are less than 30 years old, " Kim Il-song stated. "The Americans said that it would take us at least 100 years. But the people's strength is so great that in 30 years we have removed all traces of the war. You have seen part of Pyongyang. People do not live badly in the rural districts either."

PCF OFFICIALS HERMIER, GARCIA VISIT LEBANON

PM021113 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Oct 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: PCF Delegation In Lebanon]

[Text] A PCF delegation comprising Guy Hermier, deputy and Politburo member, and Jean Garcia, senator and Central Committee member, has visited Lebanon.

On its arrival in Beirut, the delegation was received at the French Embassy. Invited by the Lebanese Communist Party on the occasion of its 58th anniversary, it took part in the reception organized on that occasion. In Lebanon's current situation, that reception constitutes an important politcal event in which many Lebanese political personalities, including three ministers, took part.

The delegation visited the French UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon.

Guy Hermier and Jean Garcia also visited the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps. General Granger, who commands the French troops of the multinational force in Beirut, received the two PCF representatives.

During its stay, the delegation had many meetings with various Lebanese political personalities -- inter alia, with the deputy speaker of the National Assembly, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and leaders of the Lebanese National Movement.

The delegation was received by the Lebanese Communist Party leadership. The two PCF leaders were given a warm reception everywhere. Guy Hermier reaffirmed the Franch Communists' complete solitarity with the Lebanese people and support for their struggles for a free, democratic and united Lebanon.

PREMIER WANTS LARGER LEBANON INTERNATIONAL FORCE

PM011447 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 30 Oct-5 Nov 82 p 22

[Joseph Fitchet report]

[Excerpts] For the first time in contemporary Arab history, Italy is playing a role in the Middle East and the Italian soldiers -- known as the Bersaglieri with their feathered hats -- are taking part in the multinational force in Sinai and in the peace-keeping force in Lebanon. This is the first time that Italian forces have been sent abroad since World War II.

Italy has its particular role to play within the framework of the Western world in that it has a distinctive policy in the Mediterranean. It also wishes once again to play an effective diplomatic role. Such a policy has its risks. A wave of anger swept Rome following the attack on worshippers leaving a small Jewish synagogue in the Italian capital. Critics have asked: "Why are Italian forces being sent to Beirut to protect the Lebanese when the Italian authorities seem unable to protect Italians in Rome?"

I obtained the answer to this and to other questions regarding the Italian role in Lebanon and the area when I met with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini in his office.

I asked Spadolini if the recent terrorist attack in Rome would lead to a change in Italy's commitment to play a role in Lebanon and Sinai. "Absolutely not," he replied. The Italian prime minister said that the attack came from outside Italy. His aides pointed out that the method of operation and the Polish weapons used in it are similar to the method and the weapons used in previous operations in Paris and Vienna.

Spadolini said that what is important is that Italy will adhere to its role in the Middle East because it is seeking to occupy a prominent place in the West's dynamic policy in the area. The reasons for this stand are complex and interwined. Italy is now emerging from the stage of cautiousness in which it has lived for the past 30 years. Also, the Socialists are close to power in Italy, and they want to prove their worthiness in the field of foreign policy by supporting initiatives that serve Western interests. Moreover, there are strong trade relations between Italy and North Africa and other Mediterranean countries.

During his interview with me, Spadolini said that the Middle East area has proved important in showing the extent of the Italian diplomacy's success. The Italian prime minister went on: "The first thing that President Reagan did when I met him for the first time in Ottawa more than a year ago (the industrial states' summit) was to ask me whether Italy would participate in the multinational force in Sinai to ensure the Israeli forces' withdrawal." Spadolini's answer was affirmative.

Italy's participation with the United States in the Middle East has led to Spadolini's being invited to visit Washington later this month. The Middle East will be one of the major topics of the Italian-U.S. discussions.

Spadolini wishes to strengthen the international force in Lebanon (in fact more Italian troops were sent after my interview with him). He also wants the United States to use its position and prestige to prevent "any violation of human rights in Lebanon."

Spadolini added: "What we want is a balanced solution in the Middle East that will provide for restricting Israeli military strength." Although Spadolini did not meet Yasir 'Arafat during his recent visit to Rome, he, like many European leaders, is only postponing recognition of the PLO until the opportune moment. Nevertheless, Spadolini told me that his views are identical with those of President Pertini and the pope, after Pertini and the pope were accused by the pro-Israeli press, following the meeting with 'Arafat, of "encouraging Arab extremism and even Arab terror."

An influential counselor in the Italian Government told me: "We know that at a later stage we will come into conflict with certain forces in Lebanon. This is why we believe it necessary to increase the numbers of the U.S.-French-Italian forces to 15,000-20,000, so that this force can provide real assistance to the Lebanese Army in controlling all Lebanese territory and maintaining security. Of course, increasing these forces' numbers will increase Western influence in Lebanon. Italy, which for example has given guarantees to Malta against Libya, believes that the time has come for the West to help the moderate Arabs. This, at least, is what Spadolini says and believes in.

ESCAPED RED BRIGADE TERRORIST RECAPTURED

AU291537 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Milan, October 29 -- A 28-year-old convicted terrorist who escaped from a maximum security prison last December 3 in a spectacular jailbreak was recaptured last night by carabinieri police in Milan in an operation which also netted an undisclosed number of terrorist suspects.

Susanna Ronconi, the 28-year-old daughter of a former Air Force officer, had served just over one year of a fourteen-year sentence she received from a Turin court when she and three other convicted female terrorists escaped from a hole blasted in the wall of the Rovigo prison last December. The explosion killed one passer-by. Her conviction in Turin came at the end of a trial on a series of charges related to her activities in the Red Brigades between 1976 and 1978, when she climbed to the top of the terrorist organization, and in the front line movement after 1978.

ROME PCI BODY EXPLAINS NAPOLEONE EXPULSION

PM271015 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 24 Oct 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Editor Roberto Napoleone Expelled From PCI"]

[Text] Rome -- The editor, Roberto Napoleone, has been expelled from the PCI. The decision was taken by the Rome Federal Control Commission, which met in accordance with item 54 of the party regulations. A communique states that "in past weeks, by granting a number of interviews to the press, Comrade Roberto Napoleone has created a political incident by prompting a press campaign against the party. This campaign has been carried out with statements released first to Milan's IL GIORNO, then to IL MESSAGGERO, on material which Comrade Paolo Robotti allegedly entrusted to him before his death.

"The Federation Control Commission emphasizes that nobody has asked, or intends to ask, Roberto Napoleone to place the material which he claims is in his possession at the party's disposal or not to publish it. He is free to do what he wants with this material. The fact remains that through his conduct, Roberto Napoleone has deliberately nurtured a press campaign against the party, thus violating the relationship of trust inherent in membership in our organization. For these reasons the Federation Commission has decided on his expulsion from the party, in accordance with item 54E of the party regulations."

Rome L'UNITA Comments

PM010855 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 26 Oct 82 p 3

[L'UNITA editor Emanuele Macaluso commentary: "Editor Napoleone's 'Subtleties'"]

[Text] Yesterday the majority of Italian dailies gave incredible prominence to Roberto Napoleone's expulsion from the PCI, decided on unanimously by the Rome Federation Control Commission. The National Hydrocarbons Agency [ENI] newspaper IL GIORNO, supporter of the DC, was the one that went beyond the ridiculous.

Indeed, it carried the following huge front page banner headline: "Friend of Lenin's Expelled." Just like that. In other words, someone who fought in the October Revolution. And it did not stop at the front page, because further items followed in other parts of the paper. CORRIERE DELLA SERA reported the news in a prominent front page item, as if it were a major world event.

Try rereading how these and other newspapers reported the news of the expulsion from the PSI of members and intellectuals such as Tristano Codignola, Agnoletti, Ballardini, Bassanini and others. The use that these newspapers make of those who oppose the PCI shows that these newspapers make of those who oppose the PCI shows the small-mindedness of certain journalists, but also the tenacity of national and foreign forces in trying to weaken the PCI by whatever means. Whoever opposes it immediately becomes a fine person and a hero. Consider the contemptuous way in which the press attached the label "Kabul-ites" to comrades who thought differently from the PCI Directorate on Afghanistan or Poland, and how the same press tries to portray the same comrades as being pursued like the first Christian martyrs and as upholders of freedom, debate, democracy, tolerance and so forth.

But let us come to the facts that led to Roberto Napoleone's expulsion. On Wednesday 29 September Napoleone summoned a journalist from IL GIORNO and "granted" him an interview. Thus, and only thus, we learned that the papers left by Comrade Paolo Robotti, who died on 6 August, included a sealed envelope addressed to Napoleone. This envelope, the editor says, contains the names of comrades who, having emigrated to the USSR to escape fascism, were killed during the Stalinist repressions. In his interview, Napoleone says that "in these papers Robotti documents the precise responsibilities of certain communist leaders in these members' deaths." Then he adds: "I now have a great responsibility in my hands and I have not fully decided what to do with these papers." He had already taken a decision, and that was to give an interview. Indeed, only he knew about the sealed envelope and no journalist could have had the intuition to interview him on a subject unknown to anyone.

But let us proceed. Next Napoleone denied having made the remark about the Italian Communists' responsibility (which the interviewer confirmed, however) but, in another interview, with IL MESSAGGERO, returned to his disclosures and nondisclosures, while still hinting at doubts and mysteries, omissions and responsibilities. In other words, he did enough to spark off a major press campaign against the party and its leaders, past and present.

His bad faith and disloyalty reached their high point in both interviews when he referred to his relations with the party. In his interview with the newspaper that supports the DC, when the interviewer asks him why, as an editor, he did not publish everything, Napoleone replies: "I am a politically committed editor enrolled in the PCI, so perhaps my final decision will be to give all these papers to the PCI's archives, and then the party will decide what to do with them." Consider the subtlety of that "perhaps," which is the interpretative key to the entire interview. In IL MESSAGGERO (a newspaper supporting the PSI) Napoleone says precisely as follows: "In any case I am prepared to hand these papers of Robotti's to my party, which can then decide what to do with them. It is too great a responsibility for me. Barring any subsequent factors that could occur and persuade me otherwise, we shall see." There is another "subtlety" here in his "barring," which speaks volumes. It is clear to anyone that if Roberto Napoleone wanted to hand the documents to the PCI, there was no need to turn to IL GIORNO and IL MESSAGGERO to inform them of it, and there was no need for any authorization or permission if he wanted to publish them.

Napoleone neither published Robotti's documents nor entrusted them to our archives but used them to send "messages" with his "perhapses" and his "barrings" and to unleash a scandalistic and infamatory campaign against the PCI, as can be seen from all today's and yesterday's newspapers. But the PCI has nothing to hide, nothing to request and nothing to give, so these messages could not be, and were not, heeded. The only sure and incontrovertible fact is Napoleone's disloyalty to the party of which he was a member. And it is this fact that prompted the Federation Control Commission to adopt, as was its duty, a message perfectly in line with the letter and the spirit of party regulations.

MOZAMBICAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON 'POSITIVE' TALKS

LD020030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Mozambican National Defense Minister Chipande this evening described the outcome of his visit to Portugal as the most positive that he could ever have expected. He was speaking at a dinner given in his honor by Gen Melo Egidio, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, at Sao Jorge Castle in Lisbon. Alberto Chipande said that his words reflect the fruitful nature of his talks with his Portuguese counterpart Freitas do Amaral. Before leaving for home, Alberto Chipande will be received by the president of the republic today.

Maputo Report on Visit

MB011356 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The Portuguese Armed Forces have started their full cooperation with the Armed Forces of Mozambique. The chief of the Portuguese General Staff, Melo Egidio, said this in Lisbon yesterday during lunch in honor of the visiting Mozambican minister of defense, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande. General Egidio said the two countries should work together in search of solutions that would serve the interests of the people of Portugal and Mozambique -- peoples who know each other very well.

In reply, General Chipande said the meeting reflected the profound historical and cultural ties which link the two peoples. There was a time when the Portuguese and the Mozambican armies were in opposing sides, he said. But despite this, they have managed to wipe out fascism; to defend the peace that both peoples wanted. The time has dome, General Chipande said, to join hands and establish defenses for firm and secure cooperation. The Mozambican defense minister leaves Portugal tomorrow to pay a visit to Britain.

COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION FIGURE DEPLORES 'MALAISE'

LD292052 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] At the ceremony officially marking the cessation of activity of the Council of the Revolution, its spokesman, Lt Col Vitor Alves made an analysis of the country's political and economic situation. Describing the prospects ahead as disquieting, Vitor Alves said that on the last day of its existence the Council of the Revolution is assailed by many concerns and anxieties.

[Begin Alves recording] The concerns and anxieties expressed by the Council of the Revolution on its last day in office are due to the social climate of frustration, disenchantment and even despondency that gradually has taken root in Portuguese society and which often manifests itself in a dangerous lack of faith in the effectiveness of the democratic institutions. This is a virus which must be fought. However, it must be recognized that the malaise does not lie with the people, rather it stems from the incapacity revealed by the political forces for finding adequate answers to the people's aspirations for greater progress and well-being, for greater equality and justice. The malaise stems from the apparent lack of political alternatives which would make possible a true democratic choice and possibly provide a way out of the present deadlock and crisis in the system. The malaise lies with the lack of effective destiny, thus bringing about the atrophy and weakening of representative democracy.

The malaise lies in the continued insistence on a political mode of speech that no longer has much in common with social reality, in recourse to oratorical styles and to a stifled rhetoric that distorts reality. It lies in a lack of ethical and political consistency that adulterates and perverts the very practice of democracy and seriously compromises the transparence and honesty which should regulate the relationship between the institutions affecting the solidity and foundations of the democratic state of law. The malaise lies in the persistent recourse to methods of interparty struggle which, when all is said and done, serve only to discredit the political parties and the politicians who find themselves regarded with growing mistrust by broad sectors of the population. [end recording]

GONZALEZ ON NATO PARTICIPATION, EUROPEAN DEFENSE

PA011433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1120 GMT 1 Nov 82

[By Ramon-Luis Acuna]

[Text] Paris, 1 Nov (EFE) -- Felipe Gonzalez, the future president of Spain, has defined here his country's new foreign policy by saying that "Spain's exit from NATO, in case it should occur, does not have to be received badly among the friendly Western countries." In statements for the magazine POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, the new winner of the legislative elections expresses the firm belief that there are other formulas to contribute to the defense of the West "without the need to join an alliance like NATO."

Among these alternate formulas, Gonzalez stresses that of an "autonomous project of a European community for defense" ["proyecto autonomo de Comunidad Europa de defensa"] which his party wishes to introduce.

According to the young European statesman, "Concerning NATO, the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] believes in submitting to the people's will as expressed in a referendum. [Quotation marks as received]

This new Spanish stance does not mean that "the cultural values of the West" won't be "firmly defended both inside and outside our borders." Furthermore, this change in stance is reinforced by the "defensive solidarity that Spain maintains through a bilateral treaty with the United States and the defensive solidarity that might derive from future treaties with the European Continent."

In his statement, which was simultaneously published in Spain by the monthly magazine MAYO, Felipe Gonzalez made it clear that "if the contents of the bilateral agreements between Spain and the United States respond in the future to the idea of equality, which must be the rule between two sovereign nations, the PSOE will maintain this military alliance with the American state."

For the Socialist leader, its definitive integration and alignment within NATO "does not benefit Spain." It does not benefit it because due to this situation "the negotiations with the EEC have not been speeded up, and the United Kingdom has not changed its stand of vetoing the decolonization of Gibraltar."

Not only have these issues not been resolved, but they are "more entangled every day," Gonzalez commented before going on to review these issues.

The solution of the conflict between Spain and Great Britain regarding Gibraltar "is completely independent of Spain's membership in or withdrawal from NATO." The PSOE does not accept the description of Gibraltar as a "strategic" colony connected with Europe's defense.

"Felipe," the name by which the Socialist leader is familiarly called, wants the "immediate decolonization" of Gibraltar and declares himself willing to resume negotiations with Great Britain. In this regard, the PSOE wishes "to count at all times" on the inhabitants of Gibraltar, who are isolated from the rest of Spain. This is a situation that he wants to resolve promptly.

There is no other possible market in Spain's future than the EEC, and the head of the next Socialist government feels that "naturally, there will be an open dialogue" with the French socialist Government, which opposes Spain's entrance into the EEC.

Although he predicts that there will be a "Madrid-Paris" rapprochement, Gonzalez can foresee the difficulties inherent to this matter, especially when he says that since his government will defend Spain's national interests "at any cost, it can understand that our French Socialist neighbors would do the same."

Nonetheless, he expects "greater sincerity" in this matter, and he proposes a search for new negotiating formulas for Spain to join the treaty of Rome, and especially to implement the practice of definitely closing those chapters which have already been negotiated separately.

PSOE'S MORAN GIVES VIEWS ON NEW FOREIGN POLICY

PM011505 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct-1 Nov 82 p 2

[Interview with PSOE Foreign Policy spokesman Fernando Moran by "Th. M." in Madrid -- date not given]

[Text] Madrid -- A policy with Gaullist overtones -- that was how Mr Fernando Moran, the PSOE's main expert on international questions and a senator in the last parliament, defined the foreign policy strategy which his party will follow once in government.

"We do not think that all international problems should be approached from the angle of East-West opposition, because such a concept is bound to generalize local conflicts. That must be avoided, especially in such a sensitive region as the Mediterranean."

Mr Moran denied that the differences between the outgoing Spanish Government and the PSOE are limited to the problem of NATO membership. "It is our overall concept of international policy which is different," he stressed. "Spain has so far essentially tried to obtain legitimization of its new democratic regime from other countries, especially Western Europe. That is not enough. We, too, firmly support our country's entry into the EEC, but that cannot be the sole axis of our policy. In the same way, recognition that we belong to the Western world should not prevent us from seeking greater autonomy within it."

A Referendum

Although the PSOE program makes provision for a referendum to decide whether to keep Spain in NATO -- to which the Socialists are opposed -- it does not specify the date of that referendum. "We do not want to rush it, because we must give our partners time to make the vital readjustments in preparation for our possible withdrawal," our interlocutor stated. "What we must do immediately, however, is to freeze the current negotiations on our participation in the alliance's integrated military organization. One of our main objectives is to contribute to world detente, and we will not achieve that by joining a military bloc and thus altering the international balance of forces. That is particularly true since NATO membership does not improve our defense capability and reduces our influence in other regions, such as Latin America or the Arab world." However, Mr Moran added: "Nonetheless, Spain does not want to reduce the West's overall defense capability. That is why it accepts the U.S. right to use four bases on Spanish territory."

With regard to entry into the EEC, Mr Moran stated that it depends on "a political agreement with Paris which must be allembracing. France is potentially the ideal partner for us, given our similar interests and concepts in the international policy sphere. The problem is that the French Government has not had a Spanish policy for a long time and that today it does not have a Mediterranean policy which is in keeping with its European policy."

Finally, with regard to Gibraltar, Mr Moran hinted that a Socialist government might quickly open the border between the rock and the mainland, ending the blockade imposed by Franco in 1969. At the same time, it would present the Spanish claim to the United Nations.

POPE ARRIVES FOR VISIT; ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU020940 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Madrid, November 2 -- Talks with Spanish Government authorities and with Socialist Premier-elect Felipe Gonzalez will make this the most political day of Pope John Paul II's "purely religious" visit to Spain. The church leader is also scheduled to pay a visit to the royal family at the Zarzuela Palace and celebrate a requiem mass for the dead at the De la al Mudeva Cemetery.

The pope arrived in this Roman Catholic country for a ten-day visit on Sunday, three days after the Spanish electorate swept Gonzalez's Socialist Workers' Party into power. He took pains to stress at the airport that his visit was of "a purely religious nature, above all political matters". He spent the entire day Monday, in fact, asserting the religious message that marked the life of St. Theresa of Avila, a church mystic and reformer, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of her death.

Early in the morning he went to the medieval town of Avila, where Teresa was born in 1515 and where she became a nun and reformer of the Carmelite order. Three thousand cloistered nuns greeted the pope from Rome at Teresa's Monastery of the Incarnation and showed that they knew very well what "consumer society" is all about by the multitude of tape recorders they carried, for the occasion.

The pope extolled the virtues of silence and complained that it was not observed enough in this day and age. Many of the nuns were visibly embarrassed when they ventured out of the monastery with the pope for the first time in 30, 40 and, in at least one case, 52 years.

John Paul celebrated mass for an estimated 1 million outside the walls of the city. King Juan Carlos, his wife Sofia and their children were in the front row. Later in the days, the pope travelled to Alba de Tormes, some 50 miles away, where St. Teresa died on October 4, 1582. There, he ended the fourth centennial celebrations by recalling the mystic who through ecstasies, actions and ideas, was able to transmit an effective message of renovation to the church, which at the time was involved in drafting the counter-reform at the Council of Trent.

At the nearby pontifical university of Salamanca, the Polish-born pope indicated the years of the Council of Trent (1545-1563) and the period immediately following it as the "golden era" of Spanish theology. Today's theologues, he said, should take their example and pursue the guidelines laid down by the second Vatican Council in 1960's which he added, offer the same creative response to today's cultural requirements as the Trent Council did 400 years ago.

FRENCH PREMIER CONGRATULATES SOCIALISTS' SUCCESS

LD291622 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Carlos Castillo reports from Paris:

[Begin recording] In a note released early this afternoon, French Premier Pierre Mauroy ays that in terms of its extent and significance the resounding success of the Spanish Socialists is the most important event of the post-Franco period. He then added: I do not ignore the fact that between our two countries there still exist misunderstandings and obstacles which must be overcome. The entry of Spain into the EEC is a common concern. We must seriously work together to effect it. Our intention of achieving this cannot be doubted. Premier Mauroy concluded by saying: It is a calm people with their minds made up which have expressed themselves in massive numbers by their vote -- expressed their aim of living in peace and freedom and their confidence in the democratic institutions which they have bestowed upon themselves. [end recording]

FINLAND

VIROLAINEN HEADS DIET DELEGATION VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD311616 Helsinki International Service in Swedish 1530 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] A Diet delegation headed by Speaker Johannes Virolainen has just left for Moscow. The visit takes place at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation includes representatives of each Diet group. The last visit of a Finnish Diet delegation to the Soviet Union took place in 1973 and a delegation of the Supreme Soviet visited Finland in 1976.

SFRY'S VISITORS TO DISCUSS MADRID CSCE 3-5 NOV

LD271112 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY presidency, and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will visit Finland next week, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The visit takes place at the invitation of the Finnish Government, and is described as a friendly visit. Zarkovic, who represents the eight-member presidency of Yugoslavia, and his entourage will arrive in Finland on 3 November and the visit will end on 5 November. According to the information issued by the Foreign Ministry, the high-level talks during the visit will deal, above all, with the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference to be resumed in a couple of weeks.

TRADE BALANCE THEME OF SDP TRIP; TIKHONOV VISIT

LD311500 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] returned from Moscow today. The chairman of the party, Premier Kalevi Sorsa, said the atmosphere of the visit was very positive and that the mutual trust between the two parties has increased. The party leaderships of the SDP and the CPSU also discussed Finnish-Soviet trade. Chairman Sorsa said that he presented Finnish views concerning the improvement of the trade balance regarding short-term and long-term trade relations to the Soviet side. According to Sorsa, the trade balance will probably be discussed in more detail during the forthcoming visit to Finland of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov.

CP CHAIRMAN 'UNEXPECTEDLY' VISITS MOSCOW

LD011612 Helsinki International Service in Swedish 1530 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Communist Party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja arrived unexpectedly in Moscow today. He will return home tomorrow, but first will hold talks with Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Secretary and Vitaliy Shaposnikov, head of the International Department of the Central Committee. It is not yet known why Kajanoja is visiting Moscow.

NORWAY

FLAWS IN U.S. CALL FOR GAS FIELD EXPLORATION

PM011525 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Norwegian and Soviet Gas"]

[Text] The skeptical views expressed by U.S. Paris Ambassador Evan Galbraith on the future prospects for Norwegian gas production are very similar to the views already put forward by U.S. Government representatives in talks with Norwegian politicians. They are also found in the assessment U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Richard Perle made during the talks he had here in Oslo in June. In short, the U.S. view is Norwegian gas will come too late -- Soviet gas could take over so much of the market in the course of the 1990's that there will be no room for Norwegian gas sales. Based on this, they reached the conclusion that exploitation of Norwegian gas fields in the north should be speeded up.

There is not much wrong in the logic of this argument, but it will not do as a guideline for a practical policy. First, it is doubtful whether the timetable could be speeded up enough to make any appreciable difference, even if Norway succeeded in scraping together the record investments necessary. Second, the technology needed has not been developed or tested yet, and gas production under the climatic conditions of the northern waters of the Norwegian Sea is not something you start without perparation.

The central point in U.S. worries is that large parts of industrialized Western Europe will become dependent on Soviet energy. It is difficult to see what the reservations are toward such a development, if it ever comes. In the first place there are disadvantages to being dependent on other parts of the world, and, secondly, this means that the dependence will be spread in such a way that no single supplier, and certainly not the Soviet Union, acquires such a dominant position that it could easily be tempted to exert political pressure.

On one point Ambassador Galbraith is right: The Soviet price policy with its short-term contracts and its prices below the market price suggest that the intention could be to underbid and consequently knock out other suppliers, including Norway. However, in a situation in which Norway has sold the whole of its gas production up to the year 1990 there is little we could do about this. As expensive as the exploitation of the gas fields now ready for exploration is bound to be -- and the bill would be much bigger if exploitation were to be accelerated -- the Soviet Union with its present overcapacity and its special price policy would always be in a position to sell more cheaply if it wanted to.

And given the situation in which the industrialized nations now find themselves, it is also most unlikely that they would commit themselves to giant investments in Norwegian waters. Such a commitment would also mean a promise to buy the gas when it would come on line. At present it is totally impossible to predict how much energy Western Europe will need in the 1990's, and no matter how appealing Ambassador Galbraith's assessments may be from a theoretical and security policy viewpoint, they are bond to fail in the face of the problems caused by the investment climate and other practical difficulties.

SWEDEN

PRESS HIT FOR SNIPING AT BODSTROM'S VIEW OF U.S.

PM011013 Stockholm STOCKHOLMSTIDNINGEN in Swedish 20 Oct 82 p 38

[Editorial: "Bodstrom again"]

[Text] One Swedish foreign minister tells the UN General Assembly: "The conflict in El Salvador is a struggle between the remnants of an oligarchy and the people's demands for greater justice."

Another says: "In Central America centuries of oppression have given rise to a revolutionary situation."

One foreign minister says: "Our criticism of the United States covers the U.S. support for a regime which is growing increasingly more isolated and which is deeply responsible for a comprehensive reign of terror against the population."

The other says: "It is obvious that a foreign power, the United States, is playing an important role in holding up shaky dictatorships."

We say: There is a consistency in these views and this characterizes Sweden's assessment of what is happening in Central America. It is only nuances and sometimes not even that, which distinguish the first foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, from the second, Lennart Bodstrom.

For that matter there is also consistency in the actions of the United States and the Reagan administration. There are protests against Sweden when the nonsocialist government's foreign minister criticizes the United States and there are protests when the Social Democratic government's does so. Former Foreign Ministry under secretary and current Paris Ambassador Sverker Astrom rightly removed the drama from the whole business on Monday evening [18 October] in an interview on the Kanalen radio program.

It is, therefore, all the more surprising that some nonsocialist newspapers -- not only papers which support the Moderate Coalition Party, but also the Center Party's chief organ, SKANSKA DAGBLADET and an otherwise sensible liberal newspaper like NERIKES ALLEHANDA -- are unable to refrain from taking the U.S. reaction as a basis for crass attacks on Lennart Bodstrom (and the new Foreign Ministry under secretary). Social Democratic ministers must of course expect to be hunted by political opponents. The attacks are now in full swing. This is all part of the distribution of roles in politics, and shame on any Social Democratic minister who is not criticized in SVENSKA DAGBLADET or EXPRESSEN.

But the present criticism of Lennart Bodstrom possesses a meddlesomeness and an opportunist quality which leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth. Nor is it to be found in all nonsocialist newspapers. DAGENS NYHETER, EXPRESSEN, and NORRTELJE TIDNING among those we have read, disassociate themselves from it. However it is to be found in enough newspapers to be worth pointing out, and to stress what should go without saying -- that Swedish foreign policy and Sweden's right to stigmatize violence and oppression have not changed as a result of the change in governments.

BODSTROM ON FINNISH TRIP, NORDIC ZONE, SUBS, PLO

LD012054 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, who will arrive on a visit to Finland on 2 November, said in Stockholm a moment ago that he will not be bringing any new initiatives concerning the nuclear-free zone in the North. Bodstrom says he is coming to Finland primarily on a familiarization visit. Correspondent Juhani Lompolo interviewed the foreign minister before his departure from Stockholm.

[Begin Lompolo recording] New Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom will not be bringing any new initiatives concerning the nuclear-free zone in the north, but he is coming to Finland in order to hear the thoughts of the Finnish Government on the matter. This is how Foreign Minister Bodstrom described the purpose of his visit to the Finnish Broadcasting Company. He also said he is coming to Finland in order to become acquainted with his Finnish counterpart and other government representatives.

Foreign Minister Bodstrom also noted that the major issues in Swedish foreign policy are formed on a very extensive basis in the Riksdag, so that no very great changes are to be expected in the policy of the new Social Democratic Government. Bodstrom referred to the statement made in the Riksdag about the northern nuclear-free zone, which says that the government will maintain contacts with the governments of the other Nordic countries on this matter. On this basis, Foreign Minister Bodstrom is going first to Finland and later in November to Norway and Denmark.

In the past few days there has been a discussion in Sweden on the statement made by Maj Beitt Theorin, newly-appointed disarmament negotiator, according to which -- contrary to views expressed earlier -- the inclusion of the Baltic in the nuclear-free zone is not a precondition for the establishment of such a zone. According to Theorin, the Baltic would naturally become part of the zone afterward. Foreign Minister Bodstrom did not want to make an accurate and specific statement on the matter, but expressed the hope that the Baltic would be included in a possible nuclear-free zone.

In discussing with Finnish journalists the recent unsuccessful submarine hunt conducted by Sweden, he said that the government believes that confidence in Sweden's neutrality has not decreased on the international scale because of the submarine fuss. In his view, the superpowers have not questioned Sweden's desire to remain nonaligned. On the other hand, in the aftermath of the submarine hunt the Swedish Government has made it clear that in the future the government could order the military to bomb a foreign submarine in order to destroy it.

When he was asked further whether the Swedish Government intended to invite PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to visit Sweden, Bodstrom said that the government does not have any such intentions. Bodstrom said, however, that he believes that Israel and the PLO should be able to negotiate on the solution of their mutual problems. [end recording]

KIPRIANOU-GROMYKO MEET ON CYPRUS ISSUE MATTERS

NC291832 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] President Kiprianou was received today by Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko for talks in which various special matters connected with the Cyprus issue, including the missing persons issue, were discussed.

USSR Talks 'Very Useful'

NC292110 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Kiprianou completed his talks with the Soviet leadership, and in the afternoon left Moscow for Riga, capital of the Soviet Republic of Latvia. Before departing for Riga, President Kiprianou met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, with whom he discussed various issues connected with the Cyprus problem, including the issue of the missing persons.

In a statement he made to the journalists, who had accompanied him from Moscow to Riga, the president of the republic expressed special satisfaction at the talks he had with the Soviet leadership and stressed that they had been very useful. The visit to the Soviet Union, he added, is very interesting and significant. He also said that his talks yesterday with the Soviet leadership, headed by President Brezhnev, and his talks today with Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Gromyko had been most substantive and had covered the international situation, bilateral relations and, naturally, the Cyprus issue in all its aspects.

KHARAVYI ON U.S. COORDINATOR APPOINTMENT

NC291249 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "The Responsibility of the United States"]

[Text] The appointment of Mr Christian Chapman, "senior official of the diplomatic service" of the United States, as "special coordinator" for the Cyprus issue presages a new intensive U.S. involvement in the attempt to find a Cyprus solution.

The more active U.S. involvement in the Cyprus issue -- instead of giving us hope -- fills us with concern and fear because it reminds us of the old, unacceptable plans of Ball, Acheson and Lemnitzer. It even reminds us of the recent American-Canadian-British plan. It reminds us of the U.S. responsibility, as a leading NATO power, in the great crime of the 1974 coup and invasion. It reminds us of the negative and hostile U.S. stand at many sessions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

We do not deny that the U.S. Government could play, both in the past and at present, a more decisive role in the solution of the Cyprus issue in its capacity as leader of NATO and as a permanent member of the Security Council. The fact that the United States could play a positive role was pointed out to it many times not only by us, who asked it to put pressure on Turkey and compel it to comply with the UN resolutions, and not only by the Soviet Union which proposed U.S.-USSR cooperation in promoting a just and lasting solution, but also by the U.S. Congress which in 1975 reached the point of imposing an embargo on the export of arms to Turkey.

Even today, there is only one way in which the United States can contribute toward the achievement of the correct, just and lasting solution of the Cyprus issue: to press Turkey's junta to abandon its intransigence and accept a solution based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements which have also been signed by Denktas. The key to the solution are the end of the Turkish occupation, and the "immediate withdrawal of foreign troops" as mentioned in the UN resolutions.

Greece has repeatedly stated, through its Prime Minister Papandreou, that it is willing to withdraw the small unit of the Greek forces in Cyprus [ELDYK] and finance UN security forces for a transitional period.

Although the official statement of the U.S. State Department defines "the support of the intercommunal negotiations being conducted under the UN auspices in Cyprus" and assistance to the UN secretary general as the purpose of Mr Chapman's appointement, our people are justified in being concerned over the more active U.S. involvement. This is so, not because our people do not want the assistance of all countries toward a Cyprus solution; not because they do not believe in the decisive role the United States could play; but because the NATOite Turkish occupation could be terminated even today if only the United States persuaded by force the junta to accept a solution based on the UN resolutions and on international law. Mr Chapman's involvement in the work of the UN secretary general, under whose auspices the international talks are conducted, can only bring about difficulties and confusion. Other mediators and coordinators are not needed. Mr Perez de Cuellar is well aware of the Cyprus issue and must be assisted by the Security Council and other authorized organizations.

If the U.S. Government really wants now, 8 years after the intervention of NATOite troops in Cyprus and 8 years after the NATOite occupation of 37 percent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, to assist in the solution of the Cyprus problem (and the inter-NATO dispute it has caused), the only thing it has to do is pressure and persuade by force its economically, militarily and politically dependent [Turkish] junta to comply with the relevant UN resolutions, the summit agreements and with international law.

TURKS ISSUE ULTIMATUM ON GREEK PROPOSALS

NC020907 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Turkish side has sent an ultimatum to the Cyprus Government demanding a clarification of its positions on all aspects of the Cyprus issue by September 1983 or else the Turkish side will proceed with a "reappraisal of the situation" and the adoption of all those measures which, in its opinion, are imperative.

According to our exclusive information: The Turkish ultimatum has been handed to the government through the United Nations and calls on the Greek Cypriot side to submit complete proposals on all aspects of the Cyprus issue.

The Turkish side claimed that since it has submitted concrete proposals on both the constitutional and territorial issues, the Greek side is also obliged to respond by submitting its own concrete proposals.

We are informed that the Turkish side demands that the Greek proposals be submitted immediately, without further delay, at the negotiating table. However, the government notes that such a move is impossible since we are in a preelection period, which does not facilitate the adoption of such critical decisions.

However, the government said that after the presidential elections it will proceed with the adoption of "serious decisions" on the Cyprus issue.

Following these assurances, the Turkish side agreed to move the date for meeting the demands of its ultimatum to September 1983 but warned at the same time that if the Greek Cypriot side does not submit concrete proposals on all aspects of the Cyprus issue, it will proceed with the adoption of decisions.

Reliable political circles have told O AGON that the Turkish side may break off the dialogue on the premise that it has submitted comprehensive proposals on all the aspects, whereas the Greek side refuses to reciprocate even though it has been given enough time to submit its own proposals.

The same circles have also not ruled out the possibility of [the Turkish side] adopting additional measures such as the declaration of a separate state, settlement of Famagusta and so forth.

The same circles have also remarked that recent threatening statements by Turkish Cypriot leaders are not irrelevant to the whole situation that is developing.

In this connection, it is recalled that just recently, Mr Denktas has threatened a "reappraisal of the situation" and the adoption of measures, implying that breaking off the dialogue is included in these measures. Turkish Cypriot pseudo premier Cagatay has also stated that "crucial days" are awaiting Cyprus.

2 NOV INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS POSTPONED UNTIL 9 NOV

NC011157 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] A statement issued by the United Nations states that tomorrow's session of the intercommunal talks has been postponed. A new session has tentatively been scheduled for Tuesday, 9 November.

MILITARY AIRPORTS REPORTEDLY BEING BUILT IN NORTH

NC011108 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Lately, the Turkish occupation forces in the north have begun work on struction of new major military projects for the purpose of facilitating the Turkish Air Force.

According to reliable information, which the Republic's responsible authorities also have, some of these projects aim at improving existing airports and building a new one at a location considered suitable for military aircraft.

A long time ago, the Turkish forces began to reorganize the airport near the small Turkish Cypriot village of Krini situated west of Geunyeli. This airport could not operate because of the topographical position of the runways in relation to the high Pendadaktylos Mountains which are very close. Thus, the aircraft could not land and the Krini runway was abandoned.

However, Turkish specialists replanned and built a new runway "facing" the opposite direction of the old one which they also extended. It must also be pointed out that other areas of the airport have been enlarged so that aircraft and helicopters can land simultaneously.

The new military airport, which the Turkish occupation forces are trying to build is in the heart of the Mesaoria [plain] near the village of Nea Sparti, (Gaidhouras).

The third project concerns extensions and other work at the occupied Tymbou airport.

SOVIET AUCCTU DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT 1 NOV

NC011230 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions, headed by Central Council Secretary Ivan Gladkiy, arrived in Athens today at the invitation of the Greek General Confederation of Labor [GSEE]. The Soviet delegation will stay 1 week and has already begun talks with the GSEE Presidium on trade unionist and labor issues of interest to working people in both countries. Bilateral and international problems of interest to working people as well as the promotion of trade union relations between Greece and the Soviet Union will also be discussed. The Soviet delegation will also have talks with branch federations of working people and will visit factories and other places of work.

AVEROF HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE: GOVERNMENT REPLY

NC292235 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] New Democracy Chairman Evangelos Averof gave a press conference today to foreign journalists and Greek political correspondents. The conference covered the results of recent municipal and community elections, which Mr Averof said, show that PASOK suffered a decline and New Democracy and the KKE were strengthened. Mr Averof noted the unprecedented terrorism that was exercised during the elections. He compared data and stressed that the election results are not analyzed by numbers alone but also in terms of political messages. Mr Averof concluded by saying that one of these messages is New Democracy's supporters are returning, but they want the party to be multilaterally revived, something that will take place soon.

Answering questions, Mr Averof stated he is not yet ready to say if the New Democracy revival will be toward more conservatism or more liberalism. He said, however, the party's positions will be very clear and that this revival will take place soon, and if possible, in the personnel sector.

Answering a question on his reference to terrorism and if he meant there isn't a mild political climate in the country -- something the president of the republic recently noted to the contrary -- Mr Averof replied that he insists on his view about terrorism and the problem with a mild climate, which has always been supported by the president of the republic, is how to implement it. Mr Averof said for 6 months he had purposely exercised mild opposition even though it did not satisfy his friends. However, he said, now that a disastrous course is being followed, he is abandoning the mild climate in hopes it may produce the opposite results.

In talks with the political correspondents of Athens press, and radio and television networks, the government spokesman made the following statement referring to certain points of the press conference by the leader of the official opposition party Mr Averof:

From the first day the government took power, it had as its first goal the reconciliation of the Greek people. Unfortunately, one could say Mr Averof, in repeated statements has division and polarization as his goal. Thus, once again the Greek people are given the opportunity to judge Mr Averof's tactics. We believe that the Greek people desire a mild political climate, a fact that was proved the day after the parliamentary elections when power passed quite normally to PASOK. Absolutely nothing happened either in the economic sector, where on such occasions a certain sensitivity is shown, or in the social sector. Perhaps Mr Averof thinks that the creation of conflict benefits him politically. Mr Averof will soon ascertain that he is adding another misconception to the many others he has had so far.

KKE APPRAISES MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS

NC282042 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 28 Oct 82 p 1

["Text" of KKE Central Committee 27 October Statement on Municipal Elections]

[Excerpts] The KKE Central Committee welcomes the great democratic victory in the municipal elections. The second round of the municipal elections completed the people's victory of the first Sunday confirming and strongly emphasizing the political conclusions from the first round.

1. It confirmed the great majority of our people express their desire for changes in the country's life. Nevertheless, it must be stressed that "new democracy" is maintaining a strong influence and tries to exploit with demagogy the people's problems and the government policy does not correspond to the people's expectations.

2. It confirmed the need and great effectiveness of the broader democratic cooperation which has secured the democratic victory in almost all the municipalities of the country. hrough its firm unifying policy, the KKE contributed determinatively to achieving the democratic victory throughout the country and particularly in Athens, Thessaloniki and Piraievs. This brings up a significant lesson of unity that must be utilized by all those who truly want change in our country: It constitues a new unifying chapter that will give a stronger impetus to the people's unity for a true change in our country. Moreoever, it answers to every anti-unity policy and attempt to divide the people's forces; it vindicates our party's preelection efforts to accomplish the broadest democratic cooperation on a pan-Hellenic scale that did not bear fruit because of the political choices by the ruling party.

3. It confirmed the great success for the slates supported by the KKE whether confronted by slates supported by conservative forces, or slates supported by the government party and other forces. Irrespective of party affiliations, the people overwhelmingly voted for most of the slates supported by the KKE in order to secure municipal authorities who would consistently struggle to resolve their problems, oppose arbitrary actions and discrimination, defend the independence of municipalities and communes and who would constructively oppose monotonous negation and blind subjugation to the central authority.

The KKE Central Committee has decided that all the party organizations discuss the first conclusions drawn from the battle of the municipal elections. It has also stressed the need to further discuss the experiences from this complicated battle and from the tactics of the other political forces. In particular, it points out the need that every democrat, whatever party he may belong to, and every follower of the change, take a responsible stance toward a government procedure in the municipal elections which, in many instances, was characterized by interventions of the state machinery in the elections battle, a bias by the mass media, favoritism, the exercise of pressures by the attempt to revive and utilize anticommunist prejudice. The Central Committee has ascertained that the people disapprove all the more of the strategy of "self-centrism" as well as the attempts by the government party to impose this strategy through various means including the contemplated unacceptable electoral law which serves the bipartisan [dhikommatika] plans. Following this realization, the Central Committee calls every democrat and every democratic quarter to joint action in voting for the simple and genuine proportional representation [electoral system], for the establishment of an electoral system that would secure the genuinely representative expression of the people and could produce a firm, democratic ruling of the country in the direction of a true change based on all the people and their progressive forces.

KENAN EVREN DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION IN KAYSERI

TA301152 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Kayseri on 30 October -- recorded]

[Summary] My dear Kayseri citizens, I am so happy to be here at last. I was invited many times, but I did not have the opportunity to come visit you until now. Kayseri citizens are as precious to me as the citizens of other provinces. We celebrated the establishment of our republic yesterday. I once again extend my congratulations on the occasion and wish you many happy tomorrows under a republican administration.

"Following the 12 September operation, various circles of ten suggested to us; if you want this nation to achieve tranquillity and comfort and if you want the situation in the country to improve you should remain in power for at least 5 years. There were also those who said that a 10-year period would be the right course. I and my friends were not influenced by these suggestions. We knew that this country has sufficient political experience. We believed that if laws which could not be enacted until today were enacted and if the constitution was prepared in a way to suit the Turkish nation we could make a transition to a democratic parliamentary system within 3 years. We set our program accordingly. As a matter of fact, we have enacted 409 laws until now and, most importantly, we have prepared a constitution which will not bring about another 12 September. My dear citizens, 409 laws were enacted in the last 2 years and 49 were enacted during the year prior to the operation. Now it is up to you to make a comparison."

Soon after the operation, those who said that the operation was necessary, both from the left and the right, upon seeing that the unlimited rights and freedoms existing in the 1961 Constitution were being limited in the new one being prepared, began -- to use their own term -- to bombard the new constitution. They even criticized those articles that were the same in the old constitution. They wrote and spoke as though this new constitution had no positive aspects.

You will notice that I did not refer to this issue until I began my tour to familiarize the nation with the constitution. I only asked a couple of times whether they expected the same constitution or one that would bring more freedom and autonomy. As you know, during my tour I talked about the various provisions of the constitution. Here I will refer to various points as well and I will reply to criticisms.

"Now my dear Kayseri citizens, the emergency state situation was accepted in the 1961 Constitution. This provision existed in the 1961 Constitution as well. However, this state of emergency could be applied to natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes and fires. The state of emergency could not be declared even in such cases because a law dealing with the issue had to be enacted. They were forced to declare marital law following anarchic incidents occurring in a single or a few places in the country.

"With the new constitution, the state of emergency has been accepted and it has been divided into two parts. The first one deals with natural disasters and a grave economic crisis and the second one with the spread of acts of violence and a serious disruption in public order. In both cases, the Council of Ministers which is to convene under the president will be able to declare a state of emergency in one or a few regions in the country or throughout the country. However, the decision will immediately be submitted for the Turkish Grand National Assembly's approval. If the assembly so desires, it can change the (?duration) of the state of emergency, it can lift it and it can extend it upon the request of the Council of Ministers, 4 months at a time. Moreover, the Council of Ministers can issue decree-laws during the state of emergency. However, these decree-laws will be submitted to the Turkish Grand National Assembly the same day. If the assembly so desires, it can amend or annul it.

"Obligations of citizens during a state of emergency, the way fundamental rights and freedoms will be limited or lifted, the authorities to be granted to civil servants, and methods of administration during the state of emergency will be regulated in accordance with a law to be enacted. In this way, there will be no need for frequent martial law declarations. First, a state of emergency will be declared. If incidents cannot be prevented with the declaration of a state of emergency, only then will martial law be declared."

This was one of the shortcomings of our previous constitutions. Every government used to complain about this shortcoming, but no step has ever been taken to amend the provisions. Had an initiative been taken, the opposition parties would have opposed it. This is why the government never attempted it. There is a tradition in Turkey; opposition means a party which will oppose every step to be taken by the government. It will oppose even if it believes that the law or the amendment is in the interest of the nation.

Now, my dear citizens, I would like to talk about professional establishments, some of which were derailed during the period prior to the 12 September operation. While they were supposed to function within their rules and regulations, some were engaged in political and ideological activities. Some of these establishments and associations were seized by a small group and used to serve the interests of various parties. Many times members of the profession were unable to save their association from the hands of these usurpers. The presidents or vice presidents of these professional establishments were capable of issuing declarations on behalf of the whole establishment opposing the adoption of a certain law, such as the one on the establishment of the state security courts. They behaved not like professional establishments, but like political parties.

The new constitution deals with this issue as well, stipulating that these associations be establishments that meet the joint demands of members of a certain profession, that facilitate their professional activities, that ensure that the profession develops in accordance with general benefits, and that ensure professional discipline and morals in relations among members and between members and the public. Those employed in the state public institutions and establishments and in the state economic enterprises are not obliged to join these establishments. They are free to do as they wish. Previously those who did not join professional association could not exercise their profession. These establishments will not be able to engage in activities outside their establishment goals. They will not be able to engage in politics and they will not be able to act jointly with labor unions, political parties and other associations.

"Various ill-intentioned people are using this as a means of negative propaganda. They say: You will not be able to engage in politics from now on. This is not true. They will not be able to engage in politics as a professional association. Every individual is free to join a political party and to engage in political activities. He cannot do so as part of an establishment. In addition, these establishments will be subject to the administrative and financial control of the state. Until now, they have been subjected to no control whatsoever. If they engage in activities outside their goals an end might be put to the duties of those responsible by court decisions."

These are the points that some oppose. The 1961 Constitution had none of these limitations. They were free to do whatever they pleased. Now that these limitations are introduced they claim that this constitution is archaic. This constitution brings no limitation to any establishment which functions within the framework of its goals, which does not cooperate with organizations aimed at dividing and destroying the nation and which does not harbor anarchists and terrorists under its roof. "If they are not going to engage in activities which I enumerated above, why are they concerned? This is very difficult to understand. They must have some secret aspirations. Had they dreamed that we would accept the 1961 Constitution as it is? Then what was the need for the 12 September operation?" Is it our duty to intervene every time the security and tranquillity of the country is threatened and to withdraw so that they can make the same mistakes again? We do not want to intervene each time. We want to return to our duty of defending the country.

"You see the political and economic situation in the world. There are dangerous developments in one or more regions in the world every single day. You are well aware of the Middle East situation. We are concerned that the future will be worse. A wrong step by certain forces in the region might take the whole region into bloodshed and fire. Will we be busy with domestic cleaning at such a time?"

My dear citizens, I would also like to talk about the section of the constitution dealing with rallies and demonstrations. The 1961 Constitution stipulated that everyone has the right to hold rallies and demonstrations without prior permission, provided that they were peaceful and unarmed. This right could only be legally limited for the purpose of securing public order. This is one of the rights that was most misused before the operation. We have taken this right from the West. However, this right is not used in the West the way it is used in our country. Those demonstrating in the West do not disrupt public order, municipal order and traffic. When demonstrations are held in our country all the security forces of the city have to be mobilized. Sometimes security forces have to be brought from neighboring cities for reinforcement. An incident might be expected any given moment. Arson, clashes and destructive activities have occurred many times in the past.

"Now I will tell you what kind of provisions our new constitution has in connection with the issue. First of all, as before, everyone will be able to hold peaceful and unarmed rallies and demonstrations without any prior permission. However, not anywhere he wishes. If necessary, the administrative authorities will be able to determine the place of the demonstration or the course of the march in order to prevent the disruption of city order." Furthermore, the pertinent authorities, in this case the governor's office, will be able to ban any given rally or demonstration or postpone it if there is a possibility that activities aimed at disrupting public order or violating national security requirements or destroying the major characteristics of the republic might occur. In addition, associations, foundations, labor unions and professional establishments will not be able to hold demonstrations or marches outside the framework of their establishment goals.

My dear listeners, while speaking in Diyarbakir I had said that political parties would not be able to have auxiliaries such as the youth and women's auxiliary. This was not interpreted correctly. It was understood to mean that women will not be able to engage in politics. This is false. We are opposed to various auxiliaries within a party. There is no discrimination between women and men. Since there is no men's auxiliary, there is no need for one for women either.

We have made use of our past experiences in preparing this constitution, which brings no limitations to the rights and freedoms of well-intentioned, law-abiding citizens and organizations. They will continue to enjoy all their rights and freedoms. This constitution is designed to prevent those who want to destroy these rights and freedoms and who wish to restore chaos in the country.

"I would like to draw your attention to another point. There is a great difference between the referendum of the 1961 Constitution and the current one. Our constitution is not based on parties. The previous one was backed by a party. We have not sought the support of such a party because, as you know, they have been closed down. We want to submit this constitution to your approval not for the strength derived from parties, but for that derived from the nation. The high-ranking administrators of the parties that have been closed down, and especially the leadership cadres, are engaged in a propaganda, through their former organization members, against this constitution. Do not worry; we are aware of it. Had we wanted to prevent them we could have done so. But we did not want to. We want this constitution to receive the approval of the majority despite their negative propaganda." We have not sought the support of anyone but the nation. We are based on the will of the nation. I believe that we still have your confidence. We say that this constitution will bring happiness and tranquillity to our country for a long time. We hope you believe in it as well.

I extend my love and respect to you all on my behalf, on behalf of the National Security Council members and the prime minister.

REPORT RELEASED ON DETAINED 'TERRORISTS'

NC281925 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Ankara, Oct 28 (AFP) -- A total 56,486 people have been arrested in Turkey for "terrorist activities" during the 24 months that followed the military coup on September 12, 1980, according to a report published today by the country's Martial Law Command. Of this total, 24,598 are currently detained in military prisons. This number includes 17,540 still on trial, 6,512 who have already been sentenced and 546 being held under 45-day custody provisions, the report said.

No information was given on the remaining 31,888 people held, though some were thought to have been transferred to civil prisons and others released.

In addition, 203 former members of parliament, 80 lawyers, 46 journalists, 3,067 union workers and 15,685 members of "illegal associations" are also being brought to court, though 11,457 of these people have not been jailed prior to trial.

The report also said the fight against terrorism in the country had achieved some success. It said 742 "terrorist actions" had been committed following the coup -- of which 132 occurred between September 1981 and September 1982 -- against 33,000 attacks in the eight months preceding the military takeover.

The report also said 581 people had been killed during the first 24 months of military government, and described 218 of these people as "terrorists". A total 822,000 firearms of all sorts had been seized during the same period. Military courts have handed down 143 death sentences since martial law was declared on December 26, 1978. Twenty-one of the condemned had been executed, four had fled, and one person was killed "in a skirmish with security forces", the report said.

Accusations of "torture" were also mentioned in the report, which said 540 complaints of this nature had been made, investigations were undertaken in 53 of these cases, of 142 policemen subsequently arrested, 15 were sentenced, 34 acquitted and 93 are still on trial.

Of 204 "suspicious deaths" among detainees, investigations concluded that only five were due to torture or bad treatment, the report said. Twenty-five prisoners died of natural causes, 15 committed suicide, five were killed in escape attempts,and 25 were killed in other skirmishes, the report said.

It said 12 of the people on this list were still living and investigations continued on 117 other cases.

The report concluded that 7,390 "terrorists" were still sought by the authorities and that 25 people who fled abroad had been stripped of Turkish nationality.

PRC HEALTH MINISTER'S DEPARTURE STATEMENT

TA011803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The PRC minister of public health, Cui Yueli, has said that there is a large potential for cooperation between Turkey and the PRC in the field of health. He was speaking at Yesilkoy Airport after completing his visit to Turkey as the official guest of Turkish Health and Social Welfare Minister Kaya Kilicturgay. Cui said that during his visit he discussed cooperation possibilities with Turkey, adding that he had observed successful work being done in the field of health in Turkey.

TERCUMAN ON PRC DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF'S VISIT

NC291220 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 25 Oct 82 p 4

["This Is the World" column by Zafer Atay: "Turkey-China"]

[Text] Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Republic, has visited Turkey. The Chinese minister of health is coming too. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen visited China a few months ago. Our head of state is planning to visit the Far East including China in the second week of December.

It is impossible to assess all these developments as "courtesy visits" or as mere "interesting coincidences." China has carried out great changes in its foreign policy. Beijing's policy is based on opposition to Moscow and the maintenance of close relations with the West. Naturally, China is carefully watching developments in the Middle East too. The team in power in Beijing at present supports NATO and the EEC. Undoubtedly, China is taking this course because it thinks it serves its national interests best. Whether you call it coincidence or not, Turkey's relations with China should be evaluated within the framework of these broad outlines.

China knows only too well that the Western alliance is the only force which can deter Moscow's expansionist policy. That is why Vice Premier Deng, who holds the reins in China, and his associates hope that the Western alliance, that is NATO, will continue to function smoothly. The same thing can be said of the EEC too. It is obvious to them that an economically powerful Europe is the greatest force that can counter Russian danger.

NATO and the EEC are important from China's national security point of view. We do not know what a dispersed NATO and an economically collapsed Europe mean to some, but to China it means more Soviet divisions on its frontiers and the removal of all obstacles in the way of Moscow's imperialist ambitions. Transferring the Russian divisions from the frontiers of a collapsed Europe to Manchuria is not at all difficult. These are the truths that lie at the center of the close Turkish-Chinese relations.

Turkey is a NATO country. It is a bridge that stretches to the Middle East. It has a long border with the Soviet Union. Although Turkey and China are far apart from each other, they have certain interests in common, such as a powerful Europe and a powerful Western alliance.

It is natural that certain speculations should be ventured in connection with the Chinese deputy chief of the general staff's visit. But thre is not much room for illusion on this matter. That is, it is not so easy for Turkey to enter the Chinese market and sell millions of dollars worth of goods. Words such as 'joint investments' are merely expressions of good will. At the root of these visits lies a Chinese desire to demonstrate strength. On the other hand, the West wishes to feel China on its side in certain initiatives it is planning to take in the near future toward resolving the Middle East question. The Reagan administration believes that even if China would not support the efforts to be exerted in this way, at least it would not obstruct them either.

Even if all these speculations proved abortive, it is important for Turkey to establish relations based on mutual respect with a country with a population of 1.1 billion, according to the latest census. We need strong and reliable friends to eliminate some of the troubles we encounter in our foreign policy.

UAE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA281640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] A UAE military delegation headed by (Col Hazza Sultan Aldar Mati) from the chief of staff's office has arrived in Turkey. The delegation will visit military units and installations in Ankara, Kirikkale, Konya and Istanbul, and will leave Turkey on 4 November.

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SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS ENDS; KREISKY REELECTED

AU021348 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] After 3 days of deliberations, the 27th regular party congress of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOE] ended yesterday at the Vienna Stadthalle. Chancellor Kreisky was reelected party chairman receiving 484 out of 489 valid votes. Also reelected was the entire SPOE Presidium, consisting of the following deputy party chairman: Karl Blecha, Heinz Fischer, Leopold Gratz, Hans Gross, Leopold Gruenzweig, Jolanda Offenbeck, Fred Sinowatz, Leopold Wagner and Theodor Kery. At the party Executive Committee election held on 28 October, Socialist Youth Chairman Josef Cap was not reelected following his attacks on Burgenland Provincial governor Theodor Kery on the first day of the party congress. [According to Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 29 October, page 1, the Election Commission nominated in Cap's place, Health Minister Kurt Steyrer, who was subsequently elected]

The SPOE Congress discussed 99 proposals and 26 draft resolutions, many of them dealing with the labor market situation. A number of proposals and resolutions were shelved pending further discussion in the party Executive Committee, while some others -- dealing with environmental protection, better training for physicians and questions of peace policy -- were adopted without discussion.

The party congress also unanimously adopted one resolution each on domestic and foreign policy. The former emphasizes that the safeguarding of jobs must have priority in economic policy and appeals ot the voters to give the SPOE a clear-cut majority in the "Austrian road" policy.

The foriegn policy resolution calls for the peaceful settlement of conflicts. "It states that the events in Poland are of the greatest importance far beyond that country's borders, and calls for implementation of the Palestinians' rights. It declares that new efforts are needed in the North-South conflict, and expressly condemns the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan." In his closing statement, Vice Chancellor Sinowatz stressed that after 12 years in power, the Socialists must continue to guard against falling victim to the temptations of power, and every Socialist should examine his own activities in this respect.

VOLKSSTIMME REPORTS ON 1978 ICA DOCUMENT

AU291346 [Editorial Report] Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 29 October on page 3 carries a 2,300-word report by Ignaz Jagersberger reporting part of the "country proposal plan on Poland" of the International Communications Agency (ICA), which it describes as a "'legal' front of the CIA." The report includes a facsimile reproduction of the upper part of a page of the ICA "program plan No. 5" -- "activities and projects," listing a number of grants for university professors and students of U.S.-Polish exchange programs, ranging from $10,500 to $125,000. The paper states that although the document dates back to 1978 -- 2 years before "Solidarity" was established -- its authors' aim even then was to sever Poland from the socialist camp and to destroy the socialist system in that country.

According to VOLKSSTIMME, the ICA/CIA document analyzes the chances of achieving this aim, listing the pros and cons, and provides guidelines for future work such as promoting contacts at all levels -- the universities, among independent intellectuals, and in the political field -- with the aim of promoting internal liberalization and expanding pluralism. The paper notes that virtually no U.S. money has gone to the Lublin Catholic University or other Polish church agencies, stressing that these institutions had "different financial sources." "Washington and the Vatican are marching separately, and obviously there were and are tactical differences of opinion on how to achieve Poland's rollback." Although the U.S. struggle against Poland has ended in defeat for the time being, as the counterrevolution which has come out into the open has been smashed, VOLKSSTIMME says in conclusion that the struggle will undoubtedly continue, though perhaps in somewhat different forms.

IRAN AIR FLIGHT ENGINEER DEFECTS IN VIENNA

AU021402 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Nov 82 P 10

[Summary] The Iranian airline has again lost a crew member. After 34-year-old Captain Keyhan Jahanfakhr recently defected and asked for political asylum in Austria, this time flight engineer Mustafa Sanai, 27, defected on Saturday evening immediately after the Iran Air Boeing 727 landed at Schwechat Airport.

"In a teletype message to DIE PRESSE, Sanai declared that he was determined to no longer do any professional work for Khomeyni's regime of torture.' He explained this decision with his 'loathing of dictatorship and of the destruction of all personal and social freedoms.' The Khomeyni regime, he said, was responsible for the execution of over 20,000 people and the imprisonment of more than 50,000 of the 'best and most intelligent children of the people.'"

Although this time the Iranian aircraft had 3 pilots aboard as a precaution, the defection of the flight engineer delayed its departure: Only on Sunday evening was the Boeing 727 able to return to Tehran via Istanbul from Schwechat Airport.

BRIEFS

STATE SECRETARY DIES -- Adolf Nussbaumer, state secretary for the chancellery and chief of the chancellery's department for economic coordination, died at age 52 yesterday. He was an economic scientist and university professor not affiliated with any of Austria's political parties, and had held his cabinet position since 5 October 1977. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

PRIME RATE REDUCTION -- The Austrian National Bank has lowered the rediscount and lending rates by 0.5 percent each, to 5.75 percent and 6.25 percent, respectively. According to a statement released by the National Bank, this measure was made possible by the continuing favorable development of the balance of payments and by prime rate reduction effected by the FRG Bundesbank. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Oct 82 p 9 AU]

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT FOR ALGERIA -- An agreement providing for 3.8 billion schillings worth of Austrian goods and services in connection with an Algerian railroad project has been signed in Algiers. The group of Austrian firms involved includes the Universale and the Porr building corporations; the Austrian Siemens, the Austrian AEG Telefunken and the Elin Union electrical companies; and the "Austrian Rail Engineering" company. The project concerns the modernization of and construction of a second track for the 43-kilometer (el-Harrach)-(Thenia) line near Algiers. In addition, the Algerian state railroads concluded with the "Austrian Rail Engineering" company a contract worth 145 million schillings for the project planning for the modernization of the (Thenia)-(Annaba) line. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 82 p 7 AU]

NETHERLANDS

PUBLIC PRESSURE WILL PREVENT CRUISE DEPLOYMENT

PM021205 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Van Agt's View That Netherlands Will Not Deploy Cruise Missiles]

[Text] The Hague -- It is Prime Minister van Agt's personal view that cruise missiles will never be deployed in the Netherlands. He thinks that there will be too much opposition from public opinion. Van Agt expressed his view in a confidential interview with British journalists who were receiving a briefing in The Hague for Queen Beatrix's mid-November state visit to Britain.

In the same interview, Van Agt remarked that he had found greater understanding in the United States for the Netherlands position. This understanding arose, he said, through asking the question as to how Americans would feel if cruise missiles were deployed on Long Island. Long Island is a densely populated part of New York State.

When the British journalists asked about the chances of survival of a new Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] - People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] cabinet, the outgoing prime minister said that he did not expect it to last long. He said that the CDA would be the cause of a break with the VVD. According to Van Agt, "internal surveys" have shown that the CDA rightwing has recently grown. If things did come to a break with the VVD, Van Agt said, the CDA would suffer losses in possible elections.

PLO TO OPEN INFORMATION OFFICE IN THE HAGUE

PM030945 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Oct 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own diplomatic correspondent" report: "PLO Opening Office in The Hague"]

[Text] The Hague, 26 Oct -- The PLO will shortly open an information office in the The Hague. The office, which will not have diplomatic status, will be temporarily housed in the Arab League building. This was confirmed this morning by a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

As then Foreign Minister van der Stoel announced in 1977, no special permission is necessary for such an office. However, the Palestinian representatives must not interfere in Netherlands internal affairs and they must not endanger Netherlands relations with other states. This latter stipulation means that the office's activities must not damage Netherlands relations with Israel.

The head of the PLO office will be 'Abdul Rahman 'Alawi, who is presently second in command at the PLO mission in Bonn.

UNSC SEAT DEMANDS IMPROVED MINISTRY PERFORMANCE

PM011443 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Oct 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Satisfaction"]

[Text] The election of the Netherlands to the UN Security Council is a pleasant success for our diplomatic corps. In the last few months there has been intensive lobbying on all fronts. It is satisfying that the final decision by the UN General Assembly was made quickly and quietly.

The seat on the Security Council means additional responsibility and an additional burden for the new minister of foreign affairs. The Netherlands position on all problems and crises which arise will suddenly be a weighty factor in international politics. This position must be clearly and swiftly formulated after each new development -- or at least more swiftly than is often now the case.

It is therefore hoped that the new foreign minister will be an expert who possesses the necessary experience in foreign affairs, in the functioning of the diplomatic machine and in dealings with the Second Chamber. Both the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] and the Christian Democratic Appeal have candidates who meet these requirements.

The persistent rumors that the VVD would like to propose an outsider for this ministerial post will, it is to be hoped, turn out to be groundless. The VVD in particular should know how serious the consequences of appointing an incompetent and politically inexperienced minister to this post would be. It goes without saying that the minister will have to keep the Netherlands Parliament informed of the activities of the Security Council. For their own part, Chamber members would be wise to observe a certain amount of restraint where delicate matters are concerned and not immediately call the minister to account, something they are otherwise fond of doing.

He will need more room to maneuver than in the past. An integral part of membership in the Security Council is that efforts must be made to exert as much favorable influence as possible on events through quiet diplomacy. Such a strategy must not be thwarted through every political development being dragged across the cobblestones of the Binnenhof [location of Netherlands Parliament].

The world press will also show greater interest in the Netherlands' position. For this reason, statements made in New York must be carefully harmonized with those made in The Hague. In the past, there have been one or two hitches here. At the end of September, for example, a Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman denied in New York that the Netherlands was prepared to supply troops for a multinational peace-keeping force in West Beirut, while at the same time there were statements in The Hague that the Netherlands would do so if asked.

Such a slip is embarrassing for a small country like ours, for which so much of the rest of the world is abroad -- for a member of the Security Council it would be a blunder which would harm the Netherlands' image. Now that the Netherlands has a seat on the Security Council, the Foreign Ministry's information department must be equipped with the proper instruments. These include a strictly coordinated staff, the timely drafting and translation of "position papers" and, above all, a clearly defined philosophy on the basis of which the Netherlands will determine its position. Two months is not long to get all this off the ground.

GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE ARRIVES ON VISIT

AB020907 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution and head of state, arrived in Canada at the head of an important official party-state delegation. Our special correspondent Abdoulaye Souma reports from Montreal.

[Begin recording] Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution and president of the republic, arrived in Montreal on Saturday evening at 1840 local time or 2240 GMT for his first official 7-day visit to Canada. He was welcomed at the Montreal international airport amid ovations from the Guinean community by the Hon Romeo Leblanl, minister of fisheries and oceans who was accompanied by Leopold (?Abiot), chief of protocol and in the presence of our ambassadors Abraham Doukoure in Canada, Mamady Conde in Washington and Djebel Coumbassa in New York.

On Monday, 1 November, the supreme leader of the revolution will begin his first official visit to Canada with an important working and friendly visit to Ottawa, where he will hold high-level talks with Edward Schreyer, the governor general of Canada, Pierre-Eliott Trudeau, prime minister, and members of his cabinet. He will meet other political personalities as well as business leaders. On his way to Canada, President Ahmed Sekou Toure made a 4-hour stopover in Casablanca, Morocco, during which he discussed at length with his brother, His Majesty Hassan II, the Moroccan leader, bilateral, African and world issues.

SPD'S VOGEL ON CHANCELLOR CANDIDATE APPOINTMENT

DW021207 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1650 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Interview with Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, opposition leader of the Berlin House of Deputies, by reporter Schmidt-Holtz; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] As a candidate for chancellor who is entering the Bundestag election campaign right after being nominated, how do you assess your chances?

[Answer] I am a realist. This won't be an easy fight, and the prerequisites at the start could naturally be a bit better. The party is very much motivated however, and I can sense how my fellow party members and supporters are taking an active part in the contest.

The new government has already made mistakes and it looks as though it will make even more mistakes. The internal FDP disputes over that party's central problem will make a lot of people stop and think. We are fighting for a position that will give us a certain influence over our country's fate.

SEW OFFICIAL SPEAKS AGAINST EUROMISSILES

LD022318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2056 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] West Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- "The deployment of the new U.S. nuclear systems in Western Europe must be made politically unrealizable by means of the people's struggle." This was stated by Dietmar Ahrens, deputy chairman of the SEW, in West Berlin today at a meeting which marked the 65th anniversary of the October revolution. He warned that the new missiles increased the danger of nuclear war to a terrifying extent.

He said that the SEW had given itself the tasks of strengthening the struggle for the social interests and the democratic rights of the working people of West Berlin; increasing its contribution in the worldwide struggle against the nuclear war plans of the U.S. Administration and the NATO leaders and for peace, democracy and social progress; combatting anti-Sovietism even more resolutely; and further consolidating the fraternal relations between the SEW and the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

A CPSU delegation, headed by Aleksandr Aleksankin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, also took part in the meeting.

BERLIN COURT SENTENCES POLISH 'HIJACKERS'

LD281316 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Seven Polish hijackers were sentenced to up to 4 years in prison by the 16th criminal bench of the Berlin regional court today for attacks on air traffic. According to the court, the men had caused a civilian airliner of the Polish airline LOT to change course to Berlin-Tempelhof during an internal flight from Wroclaw to Warsaw on 30 April this year in accordance with a "premeditated plan by all of the hijackers." This was the eighth hijacking of a Polish plane to West Berlin since 1969.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GDR -- Wiesbaden, 29 Oct (DPA) -- Trade with the GDR and East Berlin considerably expanded during the first 9 months of 1982. From January to September 1982, exports to the GDR amounted to DM4.46 billion; imports from the GDR amounted to DM4.89 billion during the same period. Thus, exports rose by 13 percent and imports by 12 percent compared to the previous year, the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden announced. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 29 Oct 82 LD]

LE MONDE VIEWS REACTION TO PSOE VICTORY

PM020915 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct-1 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Madrid, NATO, France"]

[Text] There seems to be general satisfaction -- in Paris, which is scarcely surprising, and in Moscow and Washington for ambiguous reasons. The Soviets seem bound to welcome the victory of a party which has announced its intention of withdrawing Spain from NATO when it has only just joined. But the Reagan administration has also taken the Socialists' victory calmly.

Washington welcomes an election result which helps to "consolidate democracy." Mr Felipe Gonzalez is a reassuring deputy chairman of the Socialist International who has always kept his distance from Mr Carrillo's Communists even when the latter still represented 10 percent of the voters.

But the State Department spokesman also made remarks which were not very alarmist on 29 October concerning Spain's Atlantic alliance membership. According to him, the Spanish Socialists do not give the slightest priority to the question of a possible withdrawal. It is therefore premature to discuss it. The same calm attitude is being adopted by the Christian Democratic government in Bonn.

Mr Felipe Gonzalez has stated many times that he is opposed to bloc politics. He sees no advantage in his country belonging to a pact directed against the Eastern bloc while possible threats would tend to come from the South. But the PSOE leader does not want to alter the balance of world forces either. He agrees that the Americans should keep their military bases in his country. And he probably wants to prevent Spain's integration into the Atlantic alliance's military organization. But will he submit withdrawal from the alliance itself to a referendum, as he said he would in the past? In the end, he might very well adopt a stance comparable to that of France, which is a member of the Atlantic alliance but not of its unified command.

It is in his relations with Mr Mitterrand's France that the PSOE secretary general can innovate most or to the contrary, experience most setbacks. The two men have known and respected each other for a long time. It seems that the Elysee is trying to facilitate, in a very practical way, an agreement between the Madrid authorities and ETA [Basque fatherland and liberty], whose leadership has taken refuge in France. If such efforts do not succeed, the thorny problem of the extradition of Basque terrorists against whom proceedings are being taken in their country is likely to be posed.

Mr Gonzalez frequently accused France -- when Giscard d'Estaing was president -- of serving as a refuge for ETA. He has just stated that cooperation between the two countries in the struggle against terrorism has improved. But will he be able to get his fellow citizens to accept the liberal stance adopted by Mr Mitterrand and Mr Badinter on the right of asylum for activists who are sought for political motives?

Finally, the Spanish Socialists, who had hailed Mr Mitterrand's original intention of having a Mediterranean policy, think that this intention has until now, scarcely been put into practice. Paris' policy, they say, is still concentrated on Bonn. They would like the PS government to return to its original policy and help overcome "the misunderstandings and obstacles" which, as Mr Mauroy has just recalled, persist between the two countries, especially with regard to Spain's candidacy to the Common Market.

KOLINGBA SAID 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH AMOUNT OF AID

PM021443 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 82 p 6

[Jean-Claude Pomonti report: "Bangui Thinks Its Relations With Paris Have Improved but Regrets Inadequacy of French Aid"]

[Text] The "official working visit" to France by [Central African Republic] President Kolingba, who was due to leave Paris for Bangui this Thursday, 28 October, made a great contribution toward improving Franco-Central African Republic relations although it did not result in the substantial increase in French aid desired by the Central African Republic.

By receiving General Kolingba at the Elysee, by praising the Central African Republic military's efforts at "recovery" and "stringency" and by stressing the "legitimacy" of their authority (to cite Mr Cheysson's expression), the French have removed doubts about the reservations they were thought to have toward the Bangui government. The "Patasse affair" [footnote: Mr Ange Patasse, leader of the Central African Republic opposition, made an unsuccessful attempt to seize power in Bangui last March. He took refuge in the French Embassy on 5 March and left the embassy 13 April for Lome aboard a French military plane. Since then he has remained in the Togolese capital, where he has obtained political asylum] and the other incidents which puncutated Franco-Central African Republic relations after the military came to power on 1 September 1981 are now a thing of the past. Both sides are acting as if the political dispute was over.

In the cooperation sphere, however, the Central Africans had difficulty in concealing a degree of disappointment on Wednesday. They certainly did not think that France would grant them the package -- a little more than Fr 1 billion -- which they hoped to negotiate. For instance, the French Government apparently pledged to contribute Fr 28 million at the end of the 1982 fiscal year whereas the amount submitted by Bangui was Fr 76 million. Similarly, France is to make a Fr 100 million countribution toward covering the 1983 budget which, the Central Africans estimate, will have a deficit of Fr 160 million.

While recognizing at the highest level that France has financial constraints, the Central Africans nonetheless complain that they have to "negotiate budgetary aid each month" (the French contribution to paying the civil servants) -- an obligation which is regarded as "humiliating." In addition, some officials have difficulty in understanding why, in an atmosphere of restored -- or, at least, displayed -- political harmony, Paris is not making an additional gesture in the economic aid sphere as a good will gesture.

The French admit that it is not just a question of available finances but also of "not saying yes to all the requests" made by Bangui. Development projects, they say, must be negotiated individually. In addition, current aid (Fr 440 million in 1981, of which Fr 100 million is in the form of a direct subsidy to the Central African budget) is already deemed "fairly considerable."

Indeed, the problem of development aid for the Central African Republic remains, but following President Kolingba's visit to Paris, it seems to have a good chance of being treated in a more serene way. Paris now seems to think that the Central African Republics military has made a good beginning. Perhaps it remains to convice the latter that the limits of aid, which, moreover, is fairly consistent, may simply be financial and not necessarily reflect political reservations.

JOSE PAOLI TO BE NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

PM021127 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct-1 Nov 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Mr Jose Paoli Appointed Ambassador in Tehran"]

[Text] The Journal Official for Sunday 31 October will carry the appointment of Mr Jose Paoli as ambassador in Tehran. He will replace Mr Guy Georgy.

The latter was recalled on 12 August 1981 following the anti-French demonstrations sparked from the affair of the patrol boats supplied to Iran by France and captured at sea by dissident Iranians. The Tehran government for its part, announced that it was requesting the withdrawal of Mr Georgy, who has since been appointed ambassador in Algiers. The embassy staff, considerably reduced when the U.S. diplomats were being held hostage, has been restored to a normal level for several months. Iran is represented in Paris by a charge d'affaires.

PS JOURNALIST ON DEPUTIES' VISIT TO USSR

PM011323 Paris L'UNITE in French 22 Oct 82 pp 13-15

[Claude Estier report: "Moscow 1982" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Claude Estier has just visited the Soviet Unionwith a French parliamentary delegation. He recounts what he saw and heard in Moscow, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

The problems of peace, security and disarmament have been a leitmotiv in all the Soviet leaders' speeches for a long time. At the end of September, they again occupied a major place in Leonid Brezhnev's remarks during Indira Gandhi's visit to Moscow and also in his Baku speech. The Kremlin's theory on that subject is well-known and can be summed up as follows: The USSR is attached to the detente policy, which became possible when the military potential of the opposing alliances to which the European countries belong attained a relative balance. Any attempt to upset that balance will lead to a new stage in the arms race and will increase the danger of war. The Soviet Union has given a unilateral pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. It has introduced, also on a unilateral basis, a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and is in fact, reducing their number on its own initiative. It is in favor of a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons and of the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons [footnote: This presentation of the Soviet position is taken directly from a pamphlet published by the Military Literature Publishing House in Moscow and entitled "Whence the Threat to Peace?"]. The conclusion is that it is the U.S. and NATO leaders who are responsible for the pursuit of the arms race and the instability it is causing in the international situation.

It is easy to dispute this view by recalling, for instance, that in the early seventies when the Americans relaxed their effort to deploy missiles in Western Europe, the Soviets continued to deploy the SS-20. It is nonetheless true that the USSR has in recent months, made a number of proposals which may deserve to be explored a little more than they hitherto have been. In any case [CPSU Central Committee Secretary] Boris Ponomarev tried to convince us of that when he stressed that the deployment of the NATO missiles also poses a threat to France, adding: "The Pershing missiles are not deterrence weapons but offensive weapons which serve the idea of a limited war in Europe. The USSR is interested in a considerable reduction of arms in Europe, but it will never accept a situation which gives the United States a considerable advantage." General Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, who was taking part in the talks, tried to show us that this is indeed the case at present, given that in his assessment of NATO weapons he added together the U.S. missiles, the British nuclear force and the French deterrent force, whereas on the Warsaw Pact side only the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons. But the discussion became somewhat bogged down when, after we had pointed out that the French deterrence force could not be included in the NATO framework since France had left the NATO military organization, we were told: "We think it legitimate that France should have its own defense system, but if it agreed to reduce its own arms and took part in the negotiations in Geneva or elsewhere, that would have a very positive effect."

That exchange of views, which did not enable us to go beyond agreement on major principles, is indicative of the difficulty in taking real steps forward in the sphere of disarmament and security. I am not taken in by the fact that the Soviets always approach these problems from the angle most favorable to them. But I believe they are sincere when they tirelessly repeat that the main duty is to avert the threat of nuclear destruction which hangs over mankind. Some 37 years after the end of World War II, that country is still deeply scarred by a cataclysm which caused 20 million deaths and untold destruction. When visiting Georgia, which Hitler's armed forces never even reached, we stopped in front of a huge monument to the memory of "those who did not return." At the top of the monument is a little museum which keeps alive the memory of the terrible years between 1941 and 1945. All the pictures which could impact on the younger generation are assembled there, including a full-length portrait of Stalin, who in a way is the local son and who, several Georgians too young to have know him told me, probably made mistakes but ought to be respected for winning the war against the Nazis....

The Soviets' sincerity when they pronounce the word "mir" (peace) is more difficult to accept when they explain their position on Afghanistan or Poland. With regard to the latter subject which, in the final communique, we explicitly included among "disagreements frankly discussed," it has to be noted that the Kremlin leaders limit themselves to an analysis which is brief to say the least and which is based on two assertions: 1 -- The situation in Poland is a matter which concerns the Poles; 2 --The Solidarity leaders are provocateurs manipulated by the CIA whose sole aim is to overthrow the Polish socialist regime and make Poland leave the Warsaw Pact.

A Desire for Improved Relations

When he pointed out that on 31 August, 8 months after the proclamation of martial law, hundreds of thousands of workers demonstrated and that it is impossible to destroy such a movement by deciding to dissolve the organization leading it, our interlocutors said nothing until one of them found a diversion by launching into a violent diatribe against trade union practices in the United States.

That leaves Franco-Soviet bilateral relations which, inevitably, are still influenced by the Polish and Afghan affairs. Throughout the talks on that subject, however, we noted a desire on the Soviet delegation's part to improve those relations and, moreover, that corresponded to the French delegation's thinking. But it is important to see it as a complex political, economic and technical problem.

On the political level, the tough line adopted toward the Soviet Union by the French Government which emerged from the spring 1981 election and by the president of the republic himself has so far prevented any meeting at the highest level. Nonetheless, dialogue has not been interrupted, and several signs during our visit showed us that the Kremlin, whose distrust of the new French Government was obvious for several months, is now prepared to adopt a more open attitude. The political changes which have just come about in the FRG and which clearly worry Moscow are probably a factor in that better understanding of Socialist-led France.

Nonetheless, the difficulties which have arisen in economic and commercial exchanges between the two countries in the past 2 or 3 years are not easy to overcome. Whereas trade was almost evenly balanced until 1979: Despite a constant increase in the volume of imports and exports, there has been a growing imbalance to France's disadvantage since 1980, and it is likely to reach Fr 10 billion in 1982. That imbalance can be partly explained by the fact that 80 percent of our imports from USSR are hydrocarbons (oil, gas), the price of which has virtually doubled since 1979.

But that does not justify everything. The relative reduction in French exports to the Soviet Union is due to falling sales of our durable goods, which have only partly been replaced by supplies of agricultural products. Nonetheless, numerous contracts are being discussed, and the Soviets say that it has not been possible to conclude or implement them hitherto owing to technical difficulties introduced by the French civil service. This in fact relates to the delicate problem of financing Soviet purchases on credit, since France has aligned itself with the new interest rates fixed by "consensus" among the OECD member countries, whereas other suppliers like Japan and even the FRG are still using much lower rates for the USSR.

Our interlocutors were, nonetheless, attentive to the argument which we put forward to them, stressing that trade cannot be treated solely from the economic and financial angle but must also be treated from a political angle. There is no doubt that the Soviet leaders appreciated France's firm stance in face of the threats of U.S. sanctions in the gas pipeline affair. An approach now seems to be being made -- on which Research and Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement may take action during his forthcoming visit to Moscow -- for the conclusion of a contract with French enterprises worth around Fr 4 billion for desulfurization of the Astrakhan gas deposit. The signing of a major agricultural agreement during [agriculture minister] Edith Cresson's recent visit to the Agroprom exhibition, in which 200 French firms are taking part, follows the same trend.

So there are possibilities for reversing the trend of the past few years and seeing our exports to the USSR regularly increase, as is laid down in the economic cooperation agreement covering 1980-1985. However, it is still impossible to disregard the political obstacles which are working against that outlook. In that connection, the French parliamentary delegation certainly helped to reopen a necessary dialogue between Paris and Moscow. But a great deal of water will still have to flow under the bridges of the Seine and the Moskva before there is a return to the preferential relations which France and the Soviet Union had at the time when they worked together to help establish detente and bring about the conclusion of the Helsinki Final Act, which we still hope will not be just a memory.

COLOMBO URGES CREATION OF PALESTINIAN STATE

AU011437 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 1 -- Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, preparing to accompany Premier Giovanni Spadolini to Washington tomorrow for consultations with U.S. Government leaders, has mapped out a three-phase process which must lead to a country for the Palestinian people.

In an interview appearing in the Sunday edition of the big Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, the foreign minister asserted, "the Palestinian people must finally be given a country, they have the right to one; but there must also be safeguards for Israel's right to its security".

Colombo said that the long and difficult avenue to follow to achieve this goal would begin with the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the full recovery of that nation's sovereignty.

The second step, he continued, would be the reciprocal recognition of all the sides in this peace process, a phase which would lead, finally to giving a country to the Palestinians along with sufficient guarantees for the security of Israel.

One of the priority issues on the agenda for talks in Washington this week to be conducted by Spadolini and Colombo is the situation in the Middle East. France, Italy and the United States are the three countries in the multilateral peacekeeping force deployed in Beirut.

Following his trip to the United States, Colombo will accompany President Sandro Pertini to Amman for talks with King Husayn of Jordan.

ARGENTINA ASKED TO IDENTIFY BODIES FOUND

AU021604 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 2 -- The Italian government has asked Argentina to "cast light on the victims and their identities" Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said today in connection with the recent discovery in Argentina of mass graves outside the capital thought to contain the bodies of people who disappeared during the South American nation's "dirty war" on terrorism from the mid to late 1970's.

On Monday, the Foreign Ministry said it would attempt to obtain information on the fate of missing persons of Italian birth or origin in the country. Colombo made his statement shortly before his departure for Washington along with Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

The premier said he was following "with profound concern" these developments in the South American country surrounding the discovery of unmarked graves containing the bodies of the "victims of the military regime". Spadolini referred to the Rome government's "firm intentions to press the Buenos Aires government for precise information" and said that the option of "recourse to other initiatives" was still open.

"Timely steps have been taken to identify missing Italians or people of Italian origin among the bodies found in the mass graves discovered recently", the premier concluded. The foreign minister, in his statement, referred also to the political prisoners and the "sorrow of the mothers and relatives" seeking to find out the reason for their detention.

He said that the "discovery of the mass graves on the outskirts of Buenos Aires and in other areas in Argentina has thrown into relief those undeniably tragic pages in the history of that country with its countless victims. This development, Colombo continued, makes it imperative for the Argentine Government to cast light on these victims, on their identities and on the existence of political prisoners..."

"In this complex phase of a full return of democracy to Argentina, a phase followed in Italy with interest and concern, reasons of state cannot take precedence over the sorrow of so many families awaiting news of their loved ones for years. "This Italian Government request is linked to others recently advanced by other quarters of the republic and the government itself and to those less recent, but no less authoritative, in the unfolding of these sorrowful and tragic events.

"We ask this", the foreign minister concluded, "for Italians and Argentinians of Italian origin, as we have always done, as well as for others caught up in the same fate."

Embassy List

AU011525 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 1 -- Italian diplomats and diplomatic offices in Argentina intervened with the Argentine authorities on several occasions between 1975 and 1980 in an attempt to obtain information on the fate of mission persons of Italian citizenship or origin in the Latin American state, according to Italian Foreign Undersecretary Raffaele Costa.

Interviewed for today's edition of the Turin daily LA STAMPA, Costa claimed that official moves by the Italian Government would "have not had any better outcome". Costa was interviewed after reports from Buenos Aires that the safe of the Italian Embassy in the Argentine capital holds a list of 321 Italians missing in Argentina.

According to Costa, the list, which the embasssy was held for two years, was built up from information supplied by the families of the missing persons. Costa said he had firsthand experience of the difficulties involved in talking to the Argentine authorities about human rights problems in June when he managed "only with difficulty" to run through a list of Italian-born Argentinians who died in the fighting with Britain over the Falklands.

"All I got to know, I collected through our community without any help from the Argentines", he told LA STAMPA, adding that, as regards the missing "desaparecidos", it was Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo who in August voiced the "desperate hopes" of thousands of mothers for news of their relations.

Other newspapers, for example, the Rome PEASE SERA, wondered why the Italian Embassy in Buenos Aires had kept the list of the Italian desaparecidos hidden and, in a front-page editorial, pointed out that the Argentine military rulers were now faced by "a deadline."

"The world will have to know that repression in Argentina has not hit only rebels captured arms in hand, or suspected rebels, or trade-unionists who were organizing strikes, but also citizens and intelectuals who were reasoning over the country's travail. The world will have to know that, in all probability, the most recent revelations did not occur by chance, but also because of internal plays among the military, maybe because of the willingness of some representatives of the regime to pull themselves out of the mud and the blood".

LABOR-INDUSTRY BARGAINING SESSION FACES PROBLEMS

AU281207 Rome ANSA in English 0832 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 28 -- The hurdle cleared by Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government in the lower house yesterday, a confidence motion followed by a secret ballot passing a government decree to increase the value added tax, was counterbalanced by the negative outcome of another labor-industry bargaining session on national labor contract renewals and the cost of labor.

Earlier this month, the opening round of negotiations between the leaders of the CIGL-CISL-UIL trade unions confederation, on one side of the table, and private industry (Confindustria) and state industry (Intersind), on the other side, failed to get off the ground because of what were described as "procedural difficulties". The two sides were brought back together yesterday through the mediation of the premier.

Sources close to the talks said in the evening that no progress was made toward bridging the gap between Confindustria's insistence on across-the-boards bargaining, to include contract renewals and the sensitive issue of automatic wage indexing, the "scala mobile" or "escalator", and the labor position. The leaders of the labor confederation are equally adamant on negotiating new contracts first, to replace agreements which have expired over the past two years, and handling the wage indexing issue separately.

Yesterday's meeting ground to a halt with Confindustria lamenting that no negotiations are possible before November 12, at the earliest, when the trade unions will have completed a sounding of the rank and file on proposed changes for the 1975 agreement which provided for equal and automatic increases in the cost of living allowance for all workers. This agreement was unilaterally declared invalid by Confindustria in the summer.

A further chill was thrown into labor-management relations with the announcement in the evening that the powerful textile workers and metalworkers' unions decided to reject industry proposals on contract renewals.

CRAXI LINKS EARLY ELECTIONS WITH LEGISLATION

AU291953 Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, October 29 -- Early elections in Italy cannot be avoided if the Rome Parliament does not manage to pass pending legislation, above all as regards economic affairs, according to the Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party Bettino Craxi. Craxi was speaking today at his party's Central Committee. The Socialists are junior partners in Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's ruling coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals, and the premier's own Republicans.

"Early elections are not a foregone conclusion," said Craxi, "but they cannot even be ruled out .... if this Parliament finishes down a one-way street, we, and not we alone, will have tomake our deductions."

In other remarks, Craxi said the government's economic policy is a "tower of babel," also arguing that he had done well in provoking a (?government) crisis this August. According to Craxi, the Socialist Central Committee cannot voice a view on Christian Democracy Secretary Ciriaco de Mita's proposal for an "electoral pact," even though he said he was confirming the "line of cooperation", with the Chrisitna Dmeocrats.

Craxi also had words for proposals from the Italian Communist Party, the biggest party in the Parliament after the Christian Democrats, for a "democratic (?alternative)" to (?govern) the country.

Craxi argued that accepting this idea would be to acept the "failure" of the current policy of cooperation with his own present government partners.

ZAGLADIN CONTINUES 'FRANK' TALKS WITH PCI AIDES

PM291425 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 26 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Rome -- Vadim Zagladin has concluded his talks with the PCI, meeting yesterday afternoon with Enrico Berlinguer, after talking again with Gian Carlo Pajetta, Adalberto Minucci and Antonio Rubbi.

The PCI press office has announced that Pajetta, Minucci and Rubbi have held with the CPSU international section first deputy chief (who was accompanied by Enrico [as published] Smirnov of the international section "a mutual briefing on the two countries' situation and economic problems and on the state of relations between the USSR and Italy, which both sides agreed can and must develop in the interests of the Italian and Soviet peoples. The discussions continued in the most frank atmosphere, as at the previous conversation, and it is the shared opinion that meetings can be useful when they take place, like those of the past few days, within a clear context, thus permitting an exchange of information and an illustration of each side's positions, within respect for each side's autonomy of assessment and formulation."

It was after these conversations with Pajetta, Minucci and Rubbi that Zagladin met with Berlinguer.

Pajetta Views Talks

PM011635 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 20

[PCI directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta invterview with Ugo Baduel in Rome; date not specified]

[Text] Rome -- Comrade Vadim Zagladin left Italy yesterday at the end of his week's visit. The visit aroused broad attention in the press and on television, and various interpretations have been given or attempted on several sides. Zagladin himself took stock of his meetings in Rome in an interview with LA REPUBBLICA published yesterday. We asked Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta who, together with Minucci and Rubbi, had two lengthy conversations with Zagladin, to give his assessment of the encounter.

[Question] The press and television have given great prominence to Zagladin's meetings, even displaying some surprise at these relations, following what is still called "the wrench." In fact, some newspapers have tried to give the impression -- sometimes for ulterior motives -- that the entire issue boiled down to whether or not this 'wrench' would be "patched up."

[Answer] I would say at once that I believe that these meetings with Zagladin were a good thing and that they served to broadly confirm our position, which -- this is a point that people often try to forget -- has always been to reject and resolutely to rule out the use of terms such as "excommunication." On the other hand, when our discussions broached important issues and led to divergent conclusions and the debate could in no way lead to a unification of political assessment, our stance has always been to reject the use of terms such as "split" or "wrench" -- the latter being a more recently coined expression, which we cannot blame on what we used to call the bourgeois press or on the Soviet comrades.

I notice that in his interview with LA REPUBBLICA Zagladin was keen to stress that what took place was "a frank, comradely discussion." I would add to this -- precisely because it seemed to cause some surprise in some newspaper -- that Comrade Zagladin was given the opportunity for a public debate, like the one that took place in Bologna; for an exchange of ideas in the forms that lend themselves least to propaganda pressures, at the foreign policy studies center; and for a very broad discussion of interparty relations, regarding which the communiques have acknowledged the frankness in which it took place, partly and principally with regard to the issues on which divergences of assessment remain and which neither party could avoid considering important or on which neither could foresee a solution of the divergences. This all seemed natural to me, and it is part of our democratic method to speak freely and to allow free speech.

On the other hand, because of our conception of debate, which we want to see increasingly frank, we considered it useful that Comrade Zagladin granted interviews to newspapers and spoke on television. Perhaps this may have seemed strange to careless journalists who portrayed a Zagladin imprisoned by our security and unapproachable.

[Question] Let us talk about the interview released by Zagladin yesterday: What do you think of it?

[Answer] I would proceed from the statement by Zagladin that not only was the discussion "comradely" but that the desire is for it to continue to be so (though, having rejected the term "wrench," which seemed to imply prior organizational ties, I also reject the terms "patching up" or "attempted patching up" used by some papers).

A comradely discussion, then. When on 30 December 1981 -- promptly, I believe and with the utmost lucidity -- we adopted our well-known stance on the proclamation of so-called "state of war" in Poland, PRAVDA replied to us in a lengthy article from whose tone, I believe, it was difficult to recognize a desire for a "comradely" discussion with us. At that time I used the term "attack on our party" -- an attack which, furthermore, we made fully known to our comrades by publishing it in L'UNITA. Then we published our reply, which was calm but clear, not open to misunderstandings and in which we also raised the question of method and tone as a political issue.

[Question] So now there have been discussions, in calm terms. But apart from method, has anything changed in substance in the debate between Italian and Soviet communists?

[Answer] It clearly emerged that -- however important the question of method was and still is and however important it is that there be no return to the tones and terminology used then by PRAVDA and KOMMUNIST -- with regard to the substance of the issues, we certainly were not led to believe that we were mistaken then or that we were hasty or, I must unfortunately say, too pessimistic about the prospects. We have stated this explicitly in the past few days' communiques, in connection with our stances and those of the Soviet comrades, which still remain profoundly different over the Polish question.

[Question] But there were more than divergences during these conversations.

[Answer] Certainly. There were divergences — and not insignificant ones, either -- but there was more besides; there were also mere differences of assessment and points of agreement. We agreed on the gravity of the international situation, and for our part we favorably assessed the new Soviet stances and their declared intention to make a thorough commitment to balanced and controlled disarmament -- an element considered essential by both sides.

However, we were keen to stress once again our concept of the peace struggle as a movement that cannot be identified with one side's diplomatic activity or considered as uncritical support for the work of Soviet diplomacy. It was in this connection that we pointed out that we considered it inopportune to attend the Paris conference of communist parties. It seemed to us an unidirectional initiative. So, even though we consider the publicly announced Soviet proposals interesting — as we consider the statements made to us interesting -- we confirmed our opinion that a new concept (because of the variety and range that it involves) lies at the root of the broad peace movement that has emerged and that it alone can guarantee its maximum extent and effectiveness.

[Question] In your opinion, what were the most important conclusions reached?

[Answer] Everything that I have told you brings me back to the generally positive assessment of the encounter and, more generally, to the issue of the discussion of the fundamental issues of detente and disarmament, which we believe must involve an increasingly broad area of the international workers movement. I myself have had contacts in recent weeks with the British Laborites and the German Social Democrats; Comrade Chiaromonte has just returned from an interesting visit to France. Some people ask us: is it possible to conduct discussions? We reply: When have we ever refused to say that we "must" discuss?

[Question] Discuss, certainly -- but on what terms?

[Answer] The first condition is always to explain oneself clearly and to know that one can neither minimize nor try to eliminate certain divergences without there being real changes in the international situation. For instance, a discussion of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan makes sense to us if it brings nearer the political solution that we believe must replace the, let us say, "anomalous" situation that has been created in the country.

[Question] Were there any convergences and close viewpoints during the conversations?

[Answer] Yes, as I have already said. On the Middle East, for instance, in the opinion that it is necessary to guarantee the Palestinians a homeland and to respect the existing states within their legitimate borders. To find a compromise, while taking account of the necessary solution of the profound disagreements within the Arab world, in the direction of the Fes conference proposals. There was also agreement on the recognition of Europe's specific function not only within that region but more broadly in international politics and relations.

[Question] Did you discuss China? What did you say to each other?

[Answer] It seems to me not only that the Soviet comrades believe that something new is happening, but that they do so with optimism, albeit cautious. It seems to me that in a process of quest for international understanding and solidarity which, given China's importance, affects every part of the world, the resumption of contacts and dialogue between the PCI and CPC, which now dates back some years, was certainly not a negative element, as some then feared and even explicitly stated.

[Question] In conclusion, on the subject of the results of the meetings, how do relations between the parties appear now?

[Answer] To sum up in a few words such a complex issue, which extends beyond CPSU-PCI relations, I would talk in terms of a new and clearer recognition -- and this undoubtedly did occur during these conversations, at least as far as we are concerned -- of the assertion of each party's full autonomy and of its right to defend it jealously.

[Question] Was there any discussion of the different stances that have emerged within our own party?

[Answer] Yes. For our part, we said that it must be clear that matters concerning the PCI's political life concern our country's communists alone, inasmuch as various opinions and other people's assessments, though always legitimate, must not and cannot ever lead to any kind of interference. As for Comrade Zagladin, he said that he recognized the full legitimacy of our position and, of course, he said that this is a principal valid for everyone.

PREMIER BALSEMAO EXPLAINS ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

PM291011 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Social Consultation Guideline of Overall State Budget"]

[Excerpts] "A policy of social consultation and the amendment of prices and incomes policy, social security and labor legislation" were the major aims pointed out in Oporto yesterday by Pinto Balsemao for 1983. The prime minister, speaking at the closing session of the North Employers Council's congress, disclosed to employers at the stock exchange the main guidelines of the next overall state budget, citing specifically a tax reduction scheme aimed at the capitalization of private enterprises. Pinto Balsemao stated that "private enterprise must be the driving force of our economy."

"Employers must know how to promote growth, modernization and development, since they alone know the markets, command the production technologies and have management ability and experience," he added. "As far as it is concerned, the government fully accepts responsibility for combating the crisis and is preparing to present a draft budget and major planning options bill which will represent a considerable effort at containing the public sector deficit. The envisaged budgetary cuts will entail substantial sacrifices for all sectors of the public administration. It is essential that, in return, the resources freed in this way be used efficiently in the expansion of the economy and consequent creation of employment," Pinto Balsemao stated.

The prime minister criticized "certain trade unions and certain employers," accusing the former of "acting in accordance with undemocratic party political aims," and the latter of "forgetting their innovatory and investment role and confining themselves to pursuing personal interests, investing considerable amounts of capital outside the country."

"The budget for 1983 represents a considerable effort at containing the public sector deficit, and at the same time the government will maintain the policy of controlling monetary growth, as well as the creeping devaluation of the escudo for as long as is deemed strictly necessary," Balsemao said. He also described these measures "as aiming at control of inflation, limiting the harmful consequences of the crisis and working immediately on the resolution of the economy's underlying problems."

In line with the budget and the major options for next year, the prime minister highlighted the new law on the delimitation of sectors [of the economy] as "the greatest challenge to employers' capacity for enterprise and investment," and the changes in the legal framework for agricultural activity.

Among major aims for 1983 the prime minister mentioned social dialogue, "implementing a policy of social consultation and the amendment of prices and incomes policy, social security and labor legislation."

Concerning the last-mentioned issue, he said that "it is becoming necessary to surmount the current laws' rigidity so as to move rapidly closer to the legislation in force in Western Europe and the principles advocated by the ILO."

Balsemao also referred to exports, announcing that the government is studying the possibility of setting up trading enterprises to support marketing, promotion and publicity activities for Portuguese products abroad.

Acknowledging that the "symptoms of the national crisis are quite grave," Balsemao also revealed that, as short-term measures to combat it, "the growth of public sector expenditure will be controlled and the expansion of credit restrained, so as to control inflation and curb our balance of payments deficit."

In connection with the balance of payments difficulties, the prime minister emphasized that, since Portugal has problems identical to those of the EEC countries, "only a stringent monetary and budgetary policy can constitute a valid and responsible response," so as to "create conditions for us to be able in the medium term to enjoy balanced and steady economic growth."

PRESIDENT VETOES GOVERNMENT PLAN TO CLOSE ANOP

LD022122 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The president of the republic has vetoed the government decree seeking to close down the ANOP news agency, a presidential spokesman said this evening. The announcement about the veto [words indistinct] came on the very day when NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL, the news agency set up to replace ANOP, began operating. Explaining the reasons why he decided not to promulgate the government decree, Ramalho Eanes reminded that in the program submitted to the Assembly of the Republic the government gave a formal political undertaking to reorganize and to provide funds to ANOP, helping it to expand its news coverage area. This being so, the president of the republic did not see how he could endorse the breaching of a formal assurance given to parliament, without the consent of the sovereign body to which it was given, the ANOP agency said quoting the presidential spokesman in this evening's firsthand report.

The presidential veto appears to leave only one alternative for the government; to transfer the issue to the Assembly of the Republic by changing the decree into a proposal for discussion by parliament. But it must be noted that the issue has already sparked off quite a controversy among various political parties and even some members of the ruling Democratic Alliance itself.

'CONTENTIOUS' ISSUES WITH GUINEA-BISSAU SETTLED

LD282254 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Portugal and Guinea-Bissau found today solutions to the contentious financial issues outstanding since the independence of Guinea-Bissau and decided to set up joint ventures in the agricultural and industrial spheres. Portuguese and Guinean Government delegations meeting in Bissau since 20 October for the latest session of the Portuguese-Guinean joint committee announced in a solemn session today the settlement of nearly all contentious issues, problems and disagreements between the two states and also between private groups and companies from both countries.

A new page has been turned in the history of relations between the two countries and a new phase has just started, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation and development and head of the Portuguese delegation Luis Fontoura said in a speech delivered at the closing session of the talks. Announcing the establishment in the near future of mixed companies in which Guinea-Bissau will have a majority stake, Luis Fontoura said that these prospects point to a deeper and closer cooperation geared toward further development.

PSD'S RODRIGUES DISCUSSES COALITION'S FUTURE

PM291029 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Social Democratic Party (PSD) Deputy Chairman Nascimento Rodrigues has described as premature any decision about the Democratic Alliance's possible continuation beyond 1984, thus rejecting the proposal of Freitas do Amaral, who very recently acknowledged that the three parties should remain in coalition for many years. In his statements, which were made on Portuguese television's Channel 1, the Social Democrats' deputy chairman said that coalitions should be reviewed at the proper time, although he expressed the hope that the current coalition will remain until 1984, since it was for that period that it received the electorate's support to govern.

KING JUAN CARLOS RECEIVES FELIPE GONZALEZ

LD021756 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] King Juan Carlos I of Spain received PSOE Secretary-General Felipe Gonzalez in an official audience at the Zarzuela Palace. This is the first official meeting between the king and the future Spanish prime minister since the PSOE's victory in the legislative elections last Thursday. The meeting was very cordial as was the telephone conversation the two had after the Socialist election victory when they spoke after the first results were in.

Gonzalez on Meeting

LD030032 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Report on 2 November interview with Felipe Gonzalez by Juan Ramon de la Cuadra; place not given]

[Excerpts] This afternoon the attention of the news media was focused on the audience which the king granted to the future prime minister, Socialist Felipe Gonzalez. After an audience with King Juan Carlos which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, Felipe Gonzalez explained why he had requested this audience.

[Begin recording] [Question] What were the subjects which you discussed with King Juan Carlos?

[Answer] It was a fairly wide-ranging conversation and, I think, a very satisfactory one. It was very satisfactory in all regards because we discussed subjects ranging from the domestic situation to the international situation and economic matters. There was also a wide-ranging (?review) of what the stabilization of democracy in Spain will mean for Spanish-America which I believe is one area which could be a somewhat different element in the foreign policy of a government formed by the Socialist Party. There was also a review of many other foreign policy subjects.

[Question] Is government policy to be decided by the Executive Committee?

[Answer] No, it is not a government for the Socialist Party, nor for Socialist Party members and not even for Socialist voters, even though they are the ones who have given the government the job of governing, but rather for the Spanish people. It follows that if this qualitative distinction [margen de autonomias] is not made, mistakes will begin to be made which will immediately be interpreted at a popular level as an absurd distribution of power which should not happen in a political party and fortunately does not happen in the Socialist Party.

[Question] Again with regard to the future government, does the assessment made by the press agree with yours?

[Answer] At times it agrees with some of our assessment, but, curiously, in general it does not agree. At the moment (?I am looking at) some ministerial departments in which there are a number of people but there is not yet any (?substitution of these people) and, surprisingly, they are not those which the media say are the most difficult. For this reason I ask you to be patient. [end recording]

LA VANGUARDIA: GONZALEZ NEEDS EVERYONE'S SUPPORT

PM021419 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 30 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Planning the First 100 Days"]

[Excerpts] As soon as the county confirmed his absolute majority, Felipe Gonzalez addressed the entire country and not just the ardent supporters accompanying him at that moment.

The party secretary general and future prime minister issued an appeal to "the political forces, the institutions, the autonomous communities, the provincial and municipal councils, trade unions, employers' organizations and the media" to consider themselves involved and to lend their "committed support"; every Spaniard's cooperation within his own sphere, he concluded, is indispensable in achieving the objective of progress in Spain.

Felipe Gonzalez has an absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies. Therefore he doesn't need anyone else in order to govern. But he is well aware that the government of a nation in difficult circumstances is not simply a matter of parliamentary majorities. Felipe Gonzalez needs everyone. He knows it. And this is why he is appealing to all of us to cooperate with this need, which is so heartfelt at present, to achieve progress in Spain.

The Socialist leader is not confronted with hostility in the more responsible circles which he addresses. Political passion must not be so blind as to fail to see that solidarity is necessary and that we must all be able to depend on each other. Naturally, this is a mutual condition. When the Socialist leader addresses the political and social institutions, he expresses his good will. Does this exist on the other side too?

The country has many problems. Not all of them can be tackled at once. The new majority's ability to govern will become apparent by the priorities it sets. We believe that everyone realizes that the first priority must be to tackle the economic situation which, though serious worldwide, is even more so in our country. It will take more than a parliamentary majority to tackle it: It will require everyone's determination and hard work.

There must be clear talk in order to ensure understanding. Electoral propaganda of all kinds depends on encouraging simplifications and euphoric outlooks. Then comes the time to govern. And this demands realism -- that of lucidity and cautiousness on the government's part; of an understanding of the citizens' problems and real conditions.

A new era is beginning for Spanish democracy. We are suddenly passing from a minority government forced to depend on the other parties, to the extent of its exhaustion and disintegration, to a majority government that requires no one else in parliament, though it needs everyone within society. As we said yesterday, the country has expressed a clear message through the ballot boxes. It desires a strong government and a strong opposition. And this must be achieved without starting with hasty and futile tensions, and without confrontations reminiscent of unhappy periods in our history. We have an example of an efficient two-party system in the North, in particular, in Britain. Since the people have opted for a two-party system and since the principal opposition party has proclaimed its advantages, it would be well to adopt one of its most reasonble customs: That of granting an initial waiting period -- confident on the part of some people, critical on the part of others. This would provide 100 days to carry out a taking of stock by them, 100 days for the government to establish itself in the complex machinery of an administration and civil service which must also display a great sense of responsibility with regard to their efficiency.

ANSA REPORTS ON POPE'S 2 NOV ACTIVITIES

AU030845 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Madrid, November 3 -- Pope John Paul II moves into the fourth day of ten-day "purely religious" visit to Spain today with meetings with representatives of the Spanish Jewish community, university students and youth groups.

On Tuesday, the pope had the most political day of his visit with a private visit to the Zarzuela Palace with King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

Later, the pontiff and the royal family were joined,for the official part of the encounter, by the country's leading political leaders: outgoing Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, Socialist Party leader and next Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez (whose party won an absolute majority in last week's elections), rightwing opposition leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne and Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo.

"Even though my visit to Spain is of a purely my greetings and my respect for the legitimate representatives of the Spanish people, who chose them as their delegates to lead the nation" [as received] the pope told the group.

The pope later visited the World Tourism Organization and received, at the Apostolic Nuntiature, representatives of the 114 countries accredited to the Spanish Government, stressing the importance of diplomacy in the road to peace.

In the afternoon, the pope celebrated a mass in downtown Madrid's Plaza de Lima for a crowd of one and a half million people who gave him a rousing welcome.

The pope reiterated the importance of the traditional "Catholic Family" and he repeated the church's ban against divorce, abortion and contraception.

Spain legalized divorce one year ago and may soon legalize abortion in restricted cases.

Pope's Meetings, Talks

AU021627 Rome ANSA in English 1560 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Madrid, November 2 -- Pope John Paul II, in the course of meetings with King Juan Carlos and the royal family, the Socialist premier - elect, Felipe Gonzalez, and other political leaders on the third day of his visit to Spain, said that he wished to greet "and pay my respects to the legitimate representatives of the Spanish people" despite what he described as "the eminently religious nature" of his visit.

After his meeting with the royal family, the pontiff held talks with the outgoing premier, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, and with Gonzalez, whose Socialist Workers Party was swept to power in the general election held last Thursday on the eve of the pope's arrival here.

Speaking of the respects he wished to pay to these representatives, "chosen by the Spanish people as their delegates to uphold the future of the nation," the pope said that this is "respect which I want to place beyond all doubt, if any doubts could have been insinuated before my arrival, and which I want to reiterate today in your public presence."

MOROCCAN SEIZURE OF 21 FISHING BOATS REPORTED

LD291220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Twenty-one fishing boats have been seized by Moroccan patrol boats. Here is a report from LINEA: In the past few hours there has been another mass seizure of Spanish fishing boats. According to hitherto unconfirmed reports, 21 boats have been seized, although until a few minutes ago there was only news of 17 boats having arrived in the port of Casablanca. The boats belong to bases in Huelva, Puerto de Santa Maria, Algerciras and Barbate.

FINLAND

DIET COMMITTEE APPROVES PEACE FORCE FOR LEBANON

LD021328 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Diet Foreign Affairs Committee has nothing against sending Finnish UN troops to Lebanon. Foreign Minister Par Stenback informed the Foreign Affairs Committee this morning about the UN secretary general's request that the Finnish Government send a Finnish peace-keeping force to Lebanon. Following the announcement, the Diet Foreign Affairs Committee declared that as far as it is concerned, the government may agree to the request of the secretary general. The government is to decide tomorrow whether to send a peace-keeping force of some 460 men. The advance troop on Thursday may subsequently be sent to southern Lebanon for the use of UNIFIL.

KAJANOJA: MOSCOW TALKS ON SKP, FINNISH AFFAIRS

LD022052 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Chairman Jouko Kajanoja returned home this evening from Moscow where he met leading representatives of the CPSU. Kajanoja said he held discussions with his hosts, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, representative of the Central Committee International Department, chiefly on relations between the fraternal parties. Asked whether the SKP's internal situation was discussed at the meeting, Chairman Kajanoja replied as follows: [Begin recording] Well, naturally I spoke to them about this as well as about international issues, which we discussed most extensively. I told them about the internal political situation in Finland and also about the situation in the party. [End recording] Kajanoja will report on his Moscow talks at a meeting of the SKP party committee tomorrow.

NORWAY

USSR OIL TALKS; USSR DRILLING SHIP OUT OF ACTION

PM291121 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Oct 82 p 28

[Kjell Dragnes Report: "Oil Cooperation With The Soviet Union Will Be Discussed"]

[Text] Within the next 3 weeks, a delegation from the Norwegian Export Council expects to travel to Moscow to discuss the projected oil cooperation in greater detail between Norway and the Soviet Union in the Barents Sea, Departmental Chief Tor Andresen told AFTENPOSTEN.

The proposals were received 10 September and Norway's major objective is to have Norwegian petroleum consultants work with the Russians in a consultative capacity on possible future production projects. The information received from the Soviet Union so far has been extremely general, and it is not clear where it wants to begin operations and what equipment it is interested in.

AFTENPOSTEN has been told that one of the Soviet Union's Finish built drilling ships, the Valentin Shashin suffered an accident during test drilling in the Barents Sea in August. The drilling rod was either broken or bent when the ship moved out of position. The three drilling ships the Soviet Union has bought from Finland -- two have already been delivered -- are equipped with so-called dynamic positioning equipment, which is supposed to keep the ship stationary over the drilling site. The equipment was supplied by Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk, which also services the equipment in the ships' home port of Murmansk.

There is still considerable Norwegian interest in supplying equipment to the Soviet Union, although it is clear that a proposal that the Norwegians pay for exploration costs with oil if finds are made is unacceptable to Norway. The Norwegian interest in mainly due to the plan to complete entire platforms in Norway and then haul them to the oilfields. Norway has also developed equipment suited to the conditions which the Russians will face in the Barents Sea.

The export council does not expect a revision of the COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas] regulations covering the export of advanced technology to the Soviet Union and the other Eastern Bloc countries to create any problems for oil cooperation since the initial plan called for Norway to provide consultative services which would not be affected by any tightening of the regulations.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS MISSILE ACCORD WITH LABOR PARTY

PM011031 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Terje Svabo Report: "Government Wants Joint Missile Solution With Labor Party"]

[Text] The government is now making a major effort to reach a joint solution with the Labor Party on the so-called missile issue. The goal is to reach agreement between the two major parties in the course of this week. According to reports received by AFTENPOSTEN, there have been very high-level talks between the two parties in the last few days. The strategy is that agreement should be reached on a statement to be contained in the Storting Defense Committe's report which would stress both the commitments contained in the NATO dual decision and the great importance Norwegian political circles attach to the section of the decision dealing with negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The reason for the present conflict is that the present government, unlike previous Labor Party governments, has been very open about the NATO infrastructure program. Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad has made no attempt to hide the fact that Norway will contribute to this program.

After this information became public, the Labor Party's national executive adopted a resolution which is seen by many as a turnabout. The new attitude was reiterated by the party's parliamentary leader, Gro Harlem Brundtland, in the debate on the king's speech in the Storting last week when she said: "It is the Labor Party's view that at the present time we should not use earmarked allocations of funds for the preparation of missile installations in connection with the so-called dual decision."

However, this statement does not necessarily mean there is a deadlock on this issue. The point is that Norway's share in the NATO infrastructure program is one which means income for the country. This is because Norway receives much more from this NATO program than we pay into the kitty. In formal terms therefore there is no need to vote on an item of income, but in political circles there is no doubt that the Socialist Left Party will force a vote on the "missile question."

The question is whether the Labor Party will be able to refrain from voting with the Socialist Left Party. This is the objective of the talks which we have heard are taking place at a very high level between the Conservative and Labor Parties. The government has stressed how important agreement on this issue is for the nation's interests. There is little reason to think the Labor Party will disagree about this.

One possible way of solving the problem is for the government to withdraw the draft defense budget and later present a budget with an "other expenditure" item where the missile allocations are not specified. This would be in line with the way the Labor governments did things. However, central sources in the Conservative Party have pointed out to AFTENPOSTEN that such a retreat is out of the question. The government does not consider that abandoning the openness it has adopted on defense issues would serve any purpose.

This leaves the possible solution that the two parties do their utmost to reach a joint statement in the Storting Defense Committee's report on the defense budget. A further objective is to get the Christian People's Party and the Center Party to support the report -- and this is not likely to be much of a problem if the two major parties are able to reach an agreement.

The committee's report must stress Norway's determination to adhere to the dual decision and stress that greater importance should be attached to negotiations, while reducing the pace of preparations for the new missile installations.

Today no one in the Labor Party or Conservative Party is sure whether it will be possible to reach such an agreement. However, it is clear that the government has done as much as it can to keep the channels of contact with the Labor Party open on this issue, and it would probably have been easier for the Labor Party to agree to a compromise if its Danish sister party had not followed its example on this issue.

The Defense Committee has until 12 November to present its report, but every effort is being made to determine by the end of this week whether agreement between the Labor Party and the Conservative Party is possible on the missile issue.

LABOR PARTY'S 'ARAFAT VISIT 'OVERSTEPS THE MARK'

PM291041 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Labor Party on the Move"]

[Text] In his book "Little Country What Now?", Storting Deputy Knut Frydenlund describes how last year he found himself in a strange situation in his first speech in a Storting foreign policy debate advocating a change in Norwegian Middle East policy, and of stressing the limits on what a foreign minister, a post Frydenlund held for 8 years, can do.

Now the Labor Party, represented by two former government members and a member of the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee, is to pay a visit to Yasir 'Arafat of the PLO. One of the delegation's members will be Knut Frydenlund. No matter what else might be said of these plans, the future visit does at least show there is a solid basis for his assessment of the freer position of the Storting deputies and probably also of the Storting's influence.

But there is also emerging quite a reasonable basis for some remarks on the Labor Party's qualifications as an opposition party. These have become so weighty that we wish the party remain a long time in this role. Once upon a time, and not as long ago as this fairy-tale beginning perhaps suggests, the slogan was: In opposition we will not support anything we cannot fight for in government. The reverse should also be true. In opposition the party should not go too far in breaking with what it stood for in government. The government takes the view that diplomatic recognition of the PLO will come the moment the Palestinian organization concedes Israel's right to exist as a state. When Foreign Minister Svenn Stray says that it appears as if the Labor Party has deviated from this line, his formulation of the situation is a pretty precise one.

It is quite correct that there is often a need to seek new roads in politics, for there are examples enough of countries and parties which have ossified in an ingrained dogmatic pattern. There is therefore no reason to exclude the possibility that soundings to find out whether the PLO may have altered its views could be positive. However, the Labor Party's visits are now beginning to overstep the limits of what is acceptable in Norwegian political life. It is not so long since Party Deputy Chairman Einar Forde, another prominent and well-qualified opposition politician, shouldered the considerable burden of sitting face to face with Poland's military dictator, General Jaruzelski. Much can be said of the general, but not that he is a typical friend of the trade union movement which the Labor Party is otherwise glad to support.

Another member of the delegation to the PLO is former Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, who was also in Warsaw and who has, if nothing else, an independent and interesting view of how a candidate for the chairmanship of Oslo City Council should carry on his campaign.

In our view some strange things are taking place within the Labor Party at present. Could this be because the party, to borrow the poet's words, feels that it has arrived on the wrong planet after losing its cabinet seats?

SWEDEN

ANDERSSON: LITTLE CHANGE IN DEFENSE BUDGET

PM021027 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 22 Oct 82 p I1

[Erik Liden Report: "Minor Changes in Defense Budget"]

[Text] "In all essentials the 1982 defense bill remains unchanged. However, I will make a few very peripheral changes in the draft defense budget. The budget for the JAS project will be subject to special analysis," Defense Minister Borje Andersson said in his first questioning session in the Riksdag. Kerstin Ekman (Liberal Party) from Goteborg had asked the defense minister whether in light of the government declaration, the overall planning thrust behind Sweden's total defense forces would be changed.

"The 1982 defense bill was passed by a Riksdag which agreed on the majority of issues," Borje Andersson said. The most important exception was the JAS, where the Social Democrats thought the project should be investigated further before a decision was made. This will happen with the assessment of the authorities' plan program and funding proposals. The results of this investigation will be made public in the draft budget. Borje Andersson stressed that apart from this, there will only be limited deviations from the adopted course.

Kerstin Ekman asked several times whether the defense forces' overall budget will be reduced. She was not given a definite answer by the defense minister, who repeated his initial phrase that in all essentials, the defense bill remains unchanged, and declined to say anything further.

KUZICHKIN DISCLOSURES MAY CAUSE USSR DEPARTURES

PM021015 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Norman Kirkham and Christopher House report: "Russians May Leave After Spy Checks"]

[Text] Several Russian diplomats and key officials in London are expected to be sent home to Moscow following the British interrogation of Soviet spymaster Vladimir Kuzichkin and the alleged leaks of highly-sensitive information from Britain over a number of years.

Some Russian diplomats may have gone home quietly already. A Whitehall spokesman commented last night that it was not normally government policy to differentiate between expulsions and "re-postings" of Russians made at the request of the Foreign Office.

The Russian defector Kuzichkin, whose asylum here was made known last week, is believed to have identified members of a KGB network operating in London and Western Europe.

British officials were refusing yesterday to confirm or deny a report that the government is considering a demand that Moscow must recall at least half-a-dozen Russians now serving in London.

Prompt action is likely, however following the vital disclosures made by Mr Kuzichkin during long hours of interrogation at a safe house outside London.

If Mrs Thatcher and her ministers decide to "go public" and give details of explusions rather than hush them up, her announcement could recall the freeze in relations with Moscow 11 years ago. Lord Home, then Sir Alec Douglas-Home and foreign secretary, expelled 105 Russian diplomats and officials in a massive clean-out of the Soviet espionage operations in this country.

There is no suggestion of such a large-scale purge now, although the KGB is thought to have reestablished much of its former strong base in London.

Mr Kuzichkin, 34, was a senior official of the KGB's Directorate S. which controls operations of Soviet agents abroad. He has volunteered important information about Russia's operations in the Middle East and the link-up with agents in London and West Europe.

Several re-postings among the army of Russian officials here have been reported recently, but it is not clear whether these have any connection with the defection of Kuzichkin or the leaks concerning British espionage operations.

If Mrs Thatcher does embark on public expulsions now, it would help Britain to "save face" in some measure after a reported breakdown in British security. There has also been a full-scale re-vetting of some "sensitive" staff and a check on former employees.

Russian sources said yesterday that they were not expecting the embassy staff to be reduced and any men who left after the completion of their tours of duty would be replaced.

When Parliament resumes on Wednesday, Mr Ted Leadbitter, Labour MP for Hartlepool and the man who first raised the blunt spy scandal in the Commons, is to ask Mr Pym the foreign secretary whether the Foreign Office has or is about to expel some Soviet diplomats.

Mr Leadbitter said last night that the purpose of his Commons question will be to try to get Mr Pym "to qualify the assertion that we have caught a 'big fish' (Mr Kuzichkin) and what steps have been taken to send some Russians back home and uphold British security."

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS

NC022031 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] President Kiprianou returned this evening from his visit to the Soviet Union, where he had talks with President Brezhnev and other Soviet Leaders. President Kiprianou was met at the airport by the house president, who filled in for him; ministers; the Soviet charge d'affaires and other members of the diplomatic corps; heads and representatives of parties; house members; the chief of the National Guard and the police; and other officials.

Kiprianou Makes Statement

NC022136 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Statement by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou on 2 November at Larnaca Airport on returning from the Soviet Union -- recorded]

[Text] My visit to the Soviet Union was extremely useful and fruitful from many points of view. The invitation and the visit itself, as well as the way in which I was received by the leaders of the Soviet Union, both in Moscow as well as in the Soviet Republics of Latvia and Georgia, considerably strengthened the entity of the Cypriot state.

The talks we had with the leaders of the Soviet Union, headed by president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the separate talks we had with chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Tikhonov and his aides and with Foreign Minister Gromyko, were extremely useful and basic.

The talks with Brezhnev covered the international situation, the Cyprus issue and bilateral relations. During the talks with Tikhonov, there was a further exchange of views on relations between the USSR and Cyprus. In the private talks with Gromyko, a detailed discussion was held on specfic aspects of the Cyprus issue.

During our meetings in Moscow we raised the question of the missing persons, and I must say that the Soviet side displayed great understanding.

In regard to the International situation, the central focus of the talks was the necessity for utmost priority on the question of stemming the arms race in order to create the prerequisites for a new intensive and effective effort for international detente which will gradually lead to the securing of lasting peace and security in the world.

Regarding relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus, beyond the agreement in principle for the commencement of negotiations for a comprehensive economic cooperation agreement, I must say the official statement by the Soviet side that it will continue the same policy with regard to the annual purchase of Cypriot wine products, as well as its willingness to immediately solve our special export problems -- such as this year's lemon produce -- particularly pleased us. In general, it was agreed to strengthen and broaden bilateral cooperation in all fields.

As was natural, the Cyprus problem was the main international problem discussed in detail. We clearly explained our positions and views and stressed the imperative need for the termination of the Turkish occupation. We also stressed that the full implementation of the UN resolutions, without any further delay, will provide the desired solution of the Cyprus problem; something that would benefit not only all the Cypriot people and Cyprus as an independent and equal UN member state, but at the same time would constitute a positive contribution to the cause of peace and security in the region. In general, we gave a full picture of the Cyprus problem and of our views, and I was very pleased with the understanding displayed by the Soviet leaders during our talks.

Special attention was given to UN General Assembly Resolution 3212 of 1974. This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Security Council, which is of special importance. As is well-known, this resolution, which was the UN verdict immediately after the invasion, confronts the questions of occupation and foreign intervention -- military or otherwise -- as well as the violation of the Cypriot people's inalienable rights, and particularly the refugees' inalienable rights to return to their homes and properties.

During the talks, the Soviet side repeated the proposal for an international conference under UN auspices, a proposal that has been accepted by the Cyprus Government from the beginning.

For our part, among other things, we raised the recent proposal by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, which we explained and expressed our support for, as well as the question of the priority of Famagusta as envisaged in the pertinent agreement of 1979.

There was not much discussion on the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem, which is natural. However, both sides stressed the need for the unity of Cyprus and its people. It was stressed that in order for a stable peace and calm in Cyprus, the Republic of Cyprus must become a fully independent, sovereign, territorially integral, united and demilitarized state with its nonaligned policy respected by all.

In any case, the focal point of Soviet policy which clearly emerged from our talks, is the full and earliest implementation of the UN resolutions.

In general, I am pleased with my talks in the Societ Union. The Soviet Union's support of the Cypriot people, who are struggling for their freedom and rights, is clear. There were positive and substantive results from the talks with the Soviet leaders, and the extent of the importance of these results will, I believe, become evident at a later stage.

Upon returning to Cyprus, I want to thank the Soviet leaders for their understanding and firm support, as well as for the warm hospitality and welcome accorded to us during our stay.

Denktas Comments on Visit

TA030638 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Commenting on the Brezhnev statement to the effect there are two communities living in Cyprus with their own inalienable rights, President Rauf Denktas has said he hoped this statement would help Greek Cypriot Leader Kiprianou find the right way to solve the Cyprus problem.

Answering a question by a Turkish Cypriot news agency [TAK] correspondent on Kiprianou's recent visit to the Soviet Union, Denktas reiterated that the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus could only be realized within the framework of the rights and interests of the two national entities based on a federal partnership. Problems like disarmament and others, Denktas said, could be negotiated by representatives of the two communities within the framework of national guarantees. The first condition is to agree to the existence and partnership rights of the two communities, he added.

Pointing out that for years Kiprianou avoided these realities, Denktas said the Soviets were well aware of this fact. Denktas continued: If this visit to the Soviet Union does not bring Kiprianou back to his senses, then the hope of coming to an understanding with him for a federal solution based on the intercommunal partnership will grow weaker. The fact that Kiprianou complained about the missing persons issue during his visit to Moscow while he paralyzed the functioning of the missing persons autonomous committee in which the UN secretary general's representative also participated has, I believe, given Brezhnev an idea of the degree of sincerity of the Greek Cypriot side's stand. I believe that Kiprianou has had a difficult visit to Moscow as he was not able to convince anyone with his lies.

O AGON Appraises Talks

NC021142 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 2 Nov 82 p 1

["My Opinion" Column by the "Observer": "The Pros and Cons -- Kiprianou's Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] Attempts are being made by some quarters to present President Kiprianou's Moscow visit as a "triumph" and a "universally historic trip" and by others as a "disaster" or "worthless event." However, as proven by facts, the visit was not a universally historic event nor one of worthless importance. Moreover, it cannot be described as a "triumph" or "disaster."

President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union has its positive aspects, which cannot be ignored or underestimated, but also leads to some disappointing conclusions that cannot be concealed or ignored.

What are the positive results of the visit? Primarily, the strengthening of relations between small Cyprus and a superpower plays a decisive role in the formulation of international political developments. For instance, a visit by President Kiprianou to the Soviet Union can be considered as equally significant as a visit to the United States. Another positive fact is the strengthening of the status of Cyprus as a state. Mr Kiprianou was received as president of the Republic of Cyprus and accorded the honors of a head of state. This is particularly significant for Cyprus, which is now facing [an attempt at] undermining its entity as a state and the questioning of its legitimate government. These are basically the positive points of Kiprianou's visit to Moscow.

At the same time, however, it is impossible to ignore the fact that this visit has failed to contribute toward a more positive and active change in the Soviet stance on the Cyprus issue. Mr Kiprianou has failed to persuade the Soviet leadership to clearly and unequivocally denounce Turkey by name as an aggressive country and as an occupation force which must withdraw without any further delay from the independent, nonaligned and sovereign Republic of Cyprus.

Of course, we are not so naive as to believe that President Kiprianou's visit was sufficient to assist in a more positive change of the Soviet policy on the Cyprus issue. The Soviet Union has drawn up a policy on the Cyprus issue based on its own military-political interests in the region. It certainly has some serious reasons for not wanting an open denunciation of Turkey by name, and these reasons cannot be removed by a visit of the Cypriot president to Moscow.

However, if the Soviet Union has some serious reasons for not openly denouncing Turkey as an occupation force, the Cypriot people have the absolute right to criticize the Soviet Union for refraining from this condemnation. If the Soviet Union proceeded with a straight and bold denunciation of Turkey as an occupation force in Cyprus and rigorously demanded the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus, this would constitute a tremendous lever of pressure on Turkey, a pressure which Ankara could not ignore forever.

However, the Soviet Union refrains from exercising this pressure. It does not denounce Turkey as an occupation force nor does it call on Turkey to withdraw its troops from our island. In the final analysis, this constitutes ENCOURAGEMENT [capitals as received] for Turkey to continue its unreasonable behavior, to continue the occupation of Cypriot territory and to promote its expansionist designs against Cyprus.

This stand by the Soviet Union deeply grieves the Greek Cypriots, who for some time truly regarded the Soviet Union as their strongest and most consistent supporter. We recall the strict warnings by Khrushchev, Fedorenko's fiery speeches at the United Nations and [former Soviet Ambassador] Yermoshin's indomitable efforts in Nicosia. All this has saved Cyprus many times.

Today, the Soviet leaders do not talk in the same voice as their predecessors. For instance, we hear Mr Brezhnev talk about the Cyprus issue without mentioning the word Turkey. He does not say a word about occupation, but continuously mentions the "legal interests of the two communities of Cyprus" but, again, without defining for us what the legal interests are of the community that represents the 80 percent and those of the community of 18 percent....

The joint communique will be released today. We do not know its contents as yet. It will certainly not be far from what Brezhnev has declared. It will certainly not denounce Turkey. This is Mr Kiprianou's most disappointing experience from his visit and the most discouraging prospect for the Cyprus issue....

GOVERNMENT UNAWARE OF AIRPORT BUILDING IN NORTH

NC021201 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Referring to press reports that the Turkish Cypriots are building airports in the occupied areas, the government spokesman said the government does not have any information about the construction of airports in the occupied areas.

TURKEY'S TURKMEN TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

NC030948 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] According to information from diplomatic sources, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will soon pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in response to an invitation from Moscow. The Turkish foreign minister's visit to Moscow had been arranged, according to our information, in conjunction with the invitation for Mr Kiprianou's Moscow visit which initially had been canceled and then was delayed for three years. However, contrary to Mr Kiprianou's visit, which on Moscow's insistence was described as regular, Turkmen's visit to the Soviet Union will be an official one.

Specifically, the invitation to the Turkish foreign minister was extended simultaneously with the invitation to Mr Kiprianou, and this is why there was no reaction from the Turkish side.

At the same time, we were informed that the Turkish Cypriot leadership had raised the question of a visit to the Soviet Union in the event that Mr Kiprianou visited Moscow. This question was raised by Denktas at his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Astavin in Nicosia.

With the Turkish foreign minister's visit to Moscow, however, the Soviet Union is bypassing the Turkish Cypriots' request without offending them at the same time.

The date for Mr Turkmen's visit to Moscow, which will most probably take place in November, is expected to be announced in the next few days.

PAPAIOANNOU: REMOVE UK BASES, U.S. RADIO, TURKS

NC311919 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A gathering for peace organized by the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Women's Organizations [POGO] was held at the ancient Curium theater today. The gathering was held within the framework of the World Week of Action for Disarmament.

AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou spoke at the gathering and stressed the importance of peace and the role of women in preserving it. He said the POGO gathering was directed at the political situation prevailing in Cyprus, and asked for the dissolution of the British bases and the U.S. radio stations and the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and all other troops. Referring to the AKEL-Democratic Party cooperation, Mr Papaioannou said that all democrats are welcomed to it.

DENKTAS REJECTS NEW PROCEDURE FOR CYPRUS PROBLEM

TA021456 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot side will oppose any suggestion by the Greek Cypriot side that an international body be set up to assist the UN secretary general in his efforts for a Cyprus settlement. He was referring to news reports that the Greek Cypriots would be putting forward a proposal at the United Nations next March that a new procedure should be followed for settling the Cyprus problem.

Mr Denktas said there was no reason at all for changing the procedure, and the aim of the Greek Cypriots was, as he put it, to push the Cyprus problem into the international arena. He stressed that the framework of the present negotiations was drawn up by the agreements he had reached at his summit meetings with the Greek Cypriot leadership. The evaluations of the UN secretary general and his opening speech had made it clear that this was accepted by the two sides. These were documents which helped the continuation of the intercommunal talks in a sound way. However, the president said, for various reasons the Greek Cypriots were inclined to slow down the tempo fo the talks and avoid discussing substantive issues, giving the forthcoming presidential elections as an excuse.

Mr Denktas repeated that the Turkish Cypriot side wanted the talks to continue twice a week, and that the Turkish Cypriot objective was achieving a bizonal and bicommunal federal solution guaranteeing the lives and property of the Turkish Cypriots.

DENKTAS CONCERNED OVER REPORTED 'ARAFAT VISIT

TA300922 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that he does not believe PLO leader 'Arafat would visit Cyprus at the invitation of Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou. Replying to a question by a TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWS AGENCY [TAK] correspondent in connection with press reports to this effect, Denktas said he does not believe 'Arafat would accept the invitation. Such a visit, Denktas said, would be tantamount to his visiting Israel, and added that he would consider such a move as a hostile act toward the Turkish Cypriot community, which has been waging a struggle for its independence for 18 years in a bid not to surrender to the grip of Hellenism. In the same way that a visit by me to Israel would distress 'Arafat, his visit to the south would affect us.

NEW TURKISH CYPRIOT DAILY BEGINS PUBLICATION

NC011050 [Editorial Report] -- A new 12-page Turkish Cypriot daily called "KIBRIS POSTASI" which means "THE CYPRUS POST" began publication on 25 October. KIBRIS POSTASI is published at the KIBRIS POSTASI Printing Press, Irfan Bey Street, Nicosia, telephone 020-74679. The proprietor of the paper is Kipo Gazetecilik LTD, while the licensee is Ismet Kotak, Democratic People's Party leader and legislative assembly member of Famagusta. Celal Bayar is the general manager, and Sener Levent the editor in charge.

In introducting the paper, Ismet Kotak says: "KIBRIS POSTASI will function according to the concept of contemporary journalism. In a way, this means we will not make the slightest concession to Ataturk's principles and reforms and will renew ourselves every passing day. Truthful news will be the basis of KIBRIS POSTASI's reporting. There will not be any sensational reporting, nor will there be any comment on the news. Writers will sign articles containing their views and thoughts. This is what contemporary journalism demands. The KIBRIS POSTASI will dauntlessly defend the elevation and strengthening of the Turkish Cypriot community." In its first issue, Izzet Riza Yalin of the Cadgas News Agency, publishes" strictly confidential documents" concerning the intercommunal talks. These quotes refer to the points agreed on in principle during the intercommunal talks.

KIBRIS POSTASI is a colored and illustrated paper carrying domestic as well as international news. There is no political comment to indicate the affiliation of the paper.

PAPANDREOU LEAVES FOR BUCHAREST 2 NOVEMBER

NC021322 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou left shortly after 1300 for Bucharest where he will pay a 3-day visit of friendship at the invitation of Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of a the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The two leaders will discuss economic and trade questions, the development of Balkan cooperation as well as the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan peninsula.

Mr Papandreou is accompanied by Alternate Minister of National Economy Yiannis Pottakis, Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, Deputy Minister for the Press Dhimitris Maroudhas and Deputy Minister of Communications Kostas Aslanis.

Arrives in Romania

For Bucharest media reportage on Premier Papandreou's arrival in Bucharest and coverage of the visit, see the Romania section of the 3 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

NC012010 Athens TA NEA in Greek 1 Nov 82 p 5

["Text of part one" of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's "exclusive" interview with TA NEA managing editor L.V. Karapanayiotis — date not given, number of parts unspecified]

[Excerpts] Question: The results of the municipal elections give us the opportunity to appraise the political situation as it coincides with the completion of your first year in office. Let us begin with an easy question. Are you personally satisfied?

Answer: In the year that has elapsed the PASOK government has begun laying the bases for the creation of an economically and technologically developed society characterized by pluralism, multiplicity of voices, a high quality of life and social justice.

In the year that has elapsed, the people's participation in and alignment with the government's task — as it has been clearly proved by the municipal elections — show that something very big, something very significant has happened in our country, and this something constitutes a guarantee for our present and future. What has happened is a spectacular elevation of the people's involvement in politics.

Personally, I am proud of the upgrading of the people's political conscience, which has been proved by the municipal elections, and deeply satisfied with the people's increasing participation in the planning and implementation of the change's program within the framework of modernizing the institution of local self-government.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, a peculiar, if not unprecedented, phenomenon has been noticed in the past few days. All the political parties appeared to be celebrating the results of the municipal elections as their own victory.... In the end, who won and why?

Answer: The big victories of the municipal and communal elections are the cause of change and the institution of local self-government as well as democracy and decentralization. With regard to the political parties, there is no doubt whatsoever that PASOK won an unprecedented victory in the history of the country and Europe. PASOK members or friends, on slates that were supported by the movement, were elected in 70 percent of both the municipalities and communes. Every forecast and all the objective targets were overfulfilled.

This is the first time in Greece that the municipal authority in the capital and the big cities has not belonged to the opposition.

We are the only country in Europe where the mayors and community leaders are not controlled by the opposition. If the other parites are bragging about it, this is to our credit. They probably think that, with the triumph of PASOK, new roads are opening for local self-government and they are rejoincing about it.

Question: For instance, even the rightwing has celebrated, maintaining that there was an increase in the votes it received. Mr Prime Minister, how sound is this argument?

Answer: It is the right of the rightwing to celebrate a result where it has lost two-thirds of its strength in the municipalities and communes. However, even with regard to percentage comparisons in more than 100 municipalities, slates supported by New Democracy received percentages considerably lower than in the parliamentary elections both in big urban centers and in small towns. There remains one indisputable criterion for the rightwing: It has disappeared from the municipalities and communes as a result of the local self-government issue. If this is not a defeat in the municipal elections, then what is?

Question: Of course, there is also the other side. The KKE maintains that it has impressively increased its strength. Do you believe that its satisfaction is justified?

Answer: I do not know what the objective targets set by the KKE were, to be able to judge today whether its leadership is or is not satisfied. However, I cannot refrain from pointing out that the KKE won in 8 municipalities but lost 15 of its bastions.

By rule, the vote in the municipal elections is different from the parliamentary elections. However, I believe that while in the 1981 parliamentary elections the KKE increased its percentages compared with the 1977 parliamentary elections, on the contrary, in many cases the slates it supported in the 1982 municipal elections received a considerably reduced percentage compared with the 1978 elections. I should also point out here, with particular emphasis, that the slates supported by the KKE carefully avoided to make reference to the party which supported them.

Question: It is obvious, Mr Prime Minister,that in reference to the implementation of change there are also "claims" by the KKE that "there can be no change without the KKE." How do you view this position?

Answer: Historic experience shows that developments do not occur in accordance with the desires or goals of the leaders of any one or the other party. If developments are to be authentic and democratic, they must have the approval and consent of the people. The KKE leaders' position that "there can be no change without the KKE' is nothing new. It was introduced into political affairs and has been a recurring political theme of the party since 1980.

One could observe that the results of the historic confrontation of 1981 were not simple chance election percentages or lifeless numbers without significance. On the contrary, they represented and defined ideological trends, and they expressed views on parties, organizations, positions, options, leaders and programs. They are an unquestionable and authoritative registration of political, social and ideological differences which are taking place among the Greek people.

There is, here, a fundamental error in the concept of the KKE's leadership, which ignores the social, political and geographic peculiarity of our country. They ought to learn -- and there are many experiences for this -- that in countries of our area and specifically the Greece of 1982, bipolarity is not artificial.

Thus, we have a bipolar system between PASOK (as the basic pole of attraction and the lever of the people's forces) and New Democracy (the primary representative of the oligarchy). Under these conditions, the Greek people -- with maturity and determination -- gave their vote to PASOK as an agent for change to act independently and with its own strength.

At the same time, the sovereign Greek people said no to any "regulatory trends" stemming from a spirit and logic for central negotiation and pressure from above.

For the leaders of the KKE, "claiming" the "responsibility" means participation and control of developments. This is being attempted because the KKE leaders believe that "petty-bourgeois" PASOK has exhausted itself, that it requires a "counterbalance" and that it "needs" the guardian of the "revolution." All these things are nothing but spasmodic attempts by the KKE to extricate itself from the sidelines and its own vile circle. Yet both these are the result of the KKE's own erroneous strategy, and the self-limitation of its role is closely related to its own character and practices.

It is time we stated the great truth which, perhaps, also contrasts to habit and sentimenality; it is time we separated the component elements of the KKE. They are:

A) Its social and popular base and its original ideological principles.
B) Its eventual development, struggle, offer and action.
C) Its current strategy, political line and the tactics of its leaders.

We respect and recognize the particular character, the significance and the progressive character of the first two elements. We do, however, consider that the third element is contrary to the demands of the times and the historic international and national situation. It is contrary to conditions for the survival, integrity and independence of the nation and contrary to the strengthening and deepening of the democratic institutions.

The strategic realignment of the KKE, based on its position toward the challenge of change, is a complex process. It is connected to its own character and relations. This realignment must have precedence over any "claims."

I state that it has to do with:

-- The KKE's insistence on outdated ideological dogmatisms, such as "the dictatorship of the proletariat," the "all-people's state," the "theory of stages" and so forth.

-- The KKE's attachment to the chariot of bipolarity and its acceptance of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and cold war blocs.

-- The KKE's concealing its own views on questions of political and social alliances, of relations between democracy and socialism and self-administration, of the transitory and future character of a socialist society, its institutions and its multiparty system.

-- The role of mass movements both in claiming as well as exercising authority, the possibility of independent and free organization and expression and action by them, and the true participation of mass movements in controlling and directing political and social processes.

-- The division of time and policy into a time for preparation, a time for attack and a time for claiming authority.

These are critical issues and they cannot be evaded. The leaders of the KKE have the obligation to explain them clearly to their members and friends and, primarily, to the Greek people. It is a fact that within the leadership mechanism of the KKE there are clear, different and delicate shades of trends. Some adhere to dogmas, to a blind and unilateral reading of history and to a certain devotion to the model of existing socialism. Others timidly extend feelers toward modernization, within the framework of their obligations and principles, toward compromising on the differences and problems of our times and our country. Irrespective of these differences within its leadership, what is important is the central expression which only guarantees prolongation of the crisis in strategy instead of forecasting a solution of this crisis.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD WITH BULGARIAN UNIONISTS

NC291344 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Petur Georgiev Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, held a press conference at the offices of the General Confederation of Greek Labor [GSEE] this morning. The Bulgarian trade unionist, who is also a member of the Bulgarian State Council, extolled the personal contributions of the presidents of Greece and Bulgaria, Karamanlis and Zhivkov, and of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, to the development of friendly relations and the restoration of a climate of confidence between the two countries. He also stressed that relations between Greece and Bulgaria today constitute an excellent example of how friendly relations between states with different political systems can be developed.

Earlier, an address was delivered by GSEE President Orestis Khatzivasiliou, who confirmed that today there are favorable conditions for further developing and consolidating the cooperation between the trade union organizations and the working people of the two neighboring countries. The two sides agreed on the need for a meeting among the presidents of the trade unions of the Balkan countries in order to help in the establishment of the nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, which is desired by the governments of the two countries.

The GSEE president, GSEE Organizational Secretary Rovertos Spiropoulos and Mr (Khoikov), in charge of international relations in the Bulgarian trade unions, announced the concrete program of contacts and cooperation between the Greek and Bulgarian trade unions in 1983. The program provides for the exchange of visits by trade union cadres and working people of the two countries.

Their positions are included in the joint communique released today at the conclusion of the talks. The joint statement refers to the Cyprus problem and says that following the unacceptable invasion of Cyprus, the Cyprus crisis has not yet been resolved. It stresses that a fair Cyprus solution for the sake of the interests of Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike is possible only through the preservation of the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of Cyprus based on the UN resolutions.

BRIEFS

ERT-2 ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD -- On the instructions of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Minister to the Prime Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas has signed a decree appointing the five-member administrative board of Hellenic Radio Television-2 [ERT-2]. According to the decree, Nikos Alexiou, a journalist, was appointed chairman of the ERT-2 administrative board. The members who have been appointed: Yiannis Boutsinas, journalist; Khristos Apostolopoulos, economist, Kostas Mourselas, writer; and Fotis Mastroyeoryiou, electronics expert. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1939 GMT 1 Nov 82 NC]

EEC FINANCIAL AID -- Our country will collect 500 million drachmas from the EEC in the next 3 years for the development of Greek fishing. This was announced today by Deputy Agriculture Minister Panayiotis Katsaros on his return from Luxembourg, where he attended the EEC fishing ministers conference. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 1 Nov 82 NC]

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES NATO DUTIES, RDF

NC030853 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 31 Oct 82 p 1, 8

[Text] Ankara (special) -- In a statement yesterday, National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken said certain airfields would be improved in accordance with a technical agreement concluded with NATO and added that these airfields had nothing to do with the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) formed by the United States for use outside NATO. Bayulken noted that Turkey is implementing a modernization project intended to first meet its own national defense needs as well as to strengthen its defense within the NATO region.

The national defense minister provided this brief answer when asked to comment on reports that Turkey was being pressed by the United States to undertake active military duty in regions outside NATO: "The matter you are referring to has been taken up periodically by various sources since 1981 in a manner that suits their objectives. It is particularly noteworthy that these sources have built their nests in some European countries and are waging a vicious anti-Turkish propaganda war almost daily in addition to the frequent references which certain notorious foreign radios are making. Both myself and other competent officials have repeatedly and clearly expounded the NATO policies to be pursued by Turkey outside the NATO region. Taking into consideration efforts being exerted to cloud the minds of the public and certain comments being made by some well-meaning persons influenced by such efforts, I wish to expound our standpoint once again.

"As is known, with a view to rapidly countering dangers that the area may face from outside, particularly those which may prevent the flow of oil to the West, the United States has been directly taking certain measures and inviting its NATO allies to a specific solidarity. Again, as is known, the United States has in fact formed a RDF against situations which cause anxiety in the area."

Referring to the improvement of certain airfields in Turkey and to the rumors concerning the RDF, the national defense minister made the following comment: "On the other hand, Turkey is engaged in implementing a modernization program for its armed forces for the purpose of first meeting its national defense needs and then fulfilling its important duties for the defense of the NATO region. The United States in particular, and the FRG, which appreciate Turkey's importance to the area and NATO, and other NATO allies in general, admit that for this program to materialize swiftly, more military aid than what has so far been given is needed. This has been stressed at every NATO conference and in every communique subsequently issued.

"For the purpose of rendering more operative this important aid which our ally the United States has been giving us over the years for the materialization of this program, we established an executive group between us on the basis of the defense and economic cooperation agreement signed in March 1980. With the same objective in mind, we formed a high-level joint defense executive group in 1982. On the other hand, the (MOU) [expansion unknown] NATO memorandum, which has been under discussion for years envisaging the fuller development of certain airfields as part of the NATO defense, is about to be finalized.

"As I have stated, this technical agreement, which is entirely confined to the NATO alliance, is stipulated by a program known as "rapid reinforcement force" connected with military cooperation among the NATO countries when faced with a serious danger. All NATO countries have already concluded such technical agreements. It must also be emphasized that these airfields, which are considered as NATO infrastructure installations and which exist in every region of our country, are being constantly used by our civilian aircraft as well. This technical agreement cannot be linked with the Rapid Deployment Force organized by the United States for another purpose."

EVREN GIVES SPEECH ON NEW LABOR LEGISLATION

TA311432 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Adana on 31 October -- Recorded]

[Summary] My dear citizens of Adana, on behalf of myself as well as the members of the National Council and our prime minister, I would like to express my gratitude for the great affection and welcome you have accorded us. As you will remember, I was in Adana on 16 January 1981. In my speech then I primarily dwelt upon the activities of trade unions during the period prior to the 12 September 1980 operation, reminding you of the way some of the trade union bosses had misused your dues. I promised you then that we would provide state supervision of trade unions. Today I will speak to you about those parts of our Constitution that deal with labor problems and the functioning of labor unions.

Dear citizens, let me first warn you of the lies fabricated by certain circles to the effect that if this constitution is ratified in the referendum, workers will not be allowed to participate in political activities, cast their votes during elections or even stand as candidates in elections.

"All these rumors are lies; they are blatant lies. But our well-intentioned workers who never suspect others, are sometimes deceived by such lies." A group of workers travelled to the capital to find out if there was any truth in these rumors. After they learned the truth, they returned to their province, satisfied with the explanations they received. If there are other workers who have been deceived by such rumors, I want them to learn the truth.

Dear citizens, you still remember the 100 million lira damage caused by the destruction of the Izmir cotton thread factory of Taris. It is the state which has paid this damage. Let us add the future damage caused by the lost time the repairs lasted and until the factory resumed its activities. "We have all experienced in the period prior to 12 September similar unlawful strikes, illegal occupation of the work places which have caused great damage and which have affected our economic life, creating grave problems."

Let me give you a few examples to illustrate my point. At that time, Turkey, a country which produces and even exports tobacco and which has the factories to meet the cigarette needs of its inhabitants, was faced with a scarcity of cigarettes. For years this problem could not be solved. Cigarettes were being sold on the black market. The reason was industrial action by the workers of these factories. Today, though no new factory has been added, the needs of the citizens are satisfied and even a portion of our cigarettes are being exported. The same was true for the production of light bulbs.

"Those who aimed at undermining the national economy were resorting to strikes for political reasons, keeping the factories paralyzed for months and years. If the trade unions who forced the strikes could pay the wages of the workers or at least half of it or part of it, it would be all right. However, all they could pay the workers was 1,000 or 2,000 lira a month, condemning them to hunger and suffering. Though the worker would not be able to receive his pay or would get a small payment, the officials of the trade union which forced the strike would get their full salaries."

An electric battery factory that supplied our armed forces was forced into a strike which lasted for 2 years. We were obliged to meet our needs by importing them. It is possible to recall hundreds of similar incidents, my dear citizens.

Let me now explain to you what we have done in the constitution concerning the labor issues. The articles of the constitution connected with labor have been the ones which have been most criticized. I and my colleagues in the Council have examined carefully all criticism levelled against these articles.

Let me recall for you one fact: We are all soldiers and we do not have the experience of a worker or employer. This makes it possible to have an impartial approach to these issues. Since we do not belong to either of the two groups, we have the possibility of weighing these problems in the light of the best interests of our country. We have examined each and every part of the Constitution with great care and attention. Taking into consideration the amount of criticism, we have paid special attention to articles concerning the labor life.

History has proved that in the past the worker has been exploited by the employer and the interference of the state has prevented continuous rifts between workers and employers as the state has always acted in favor of the workers who represented the weaker side. It was seen that if the state did not take the necessary measures to protect the workers they were subject to injustices. Since we were not an industrialized country, such incidents did not happen in our country for a while, but now with the advent of the republic industrialization has begun in our country. "With the intention of preventing the labor conflicts which occurred in Western countries, a labor law was enacted in 1936 which allowed the state to organize labor life and the relationship between the worker and the employer. Thus a bipartite relationship has been transformed, as it can presently be seen in certain Western countries, into a tripartite relationship."

"In other words, in labor life, the employer and the employee do not deal with one another alone. The state is between them. My dear citizens, since the employee needs more protection than the employer, the state has intervened in employer-employee relations with the aim of actually protecting the worker. Labor law has thus assumed a new aspect. I would like to recall that the most important rule governing labor laws is that in the event of a delay in the interpretation of labor laws regulating employer-employee relations, the interpretation will be made in the interests of the worker."

With the establishment of labor unions, collective wage agreements, strikes and lockouts, labor relations have become more healthy. However, these were soon derailed and misused. I categorically state that our workers are not to blame for this. We can not hold all of our unionists responsible either. It would be very unjust to claim such a thing. A majority of our unionists are patriots and are concerned about the interests of their country. However, because of a handful of unionists, unionism has deviated from its actual goal. Strikes became tools for ideological struggles. Frequent strikes threatened production. Our workers were forced to strike and were left hungry during strikes. Various union lords forced our workers to occupy various work sites, to set on fire raw materials and the products.

Now let us review what kind of measures have been taken, and whether or not they are unjust and unnecessary. These are the provisions governing labor life, my citizens: The Constitution says that it is the right and duty of everyone to work. The state takes measures to raise the workers' standard of living, to develop labor life, to protect the workers, to support employment and to create an atmosphere conducive to preventing unemployment. The Constitution has given these duties to the state. "The Constitution then continues: The State will take measures to facilitate and protect labor peace in employer-employee relations. No one is to be made to work at a position not befitting to his or her sex, age, or ability." Children, women and those physically or psychologically handicapped are especially protected from the standpoint of labor conditions. It is the right of those who work to rest.

Now let me talk about the right to form labor unions. Workers and employers have the right to form labor unions without prior permission with the aim of securing their economic and social rights and interests. They are free to establish labor unions. They are also free to become a member of a union or to withdraw membership from a union. No one can be forced to join a union, to continue his membership or to leave a union. Workers and employers cannot join more than one labor union at a time.

Employment at a certain worksite can not be linked to membership at a specific union. One must be a worker for at least 10 years in order to become an administrator of a union. This condition did not exist before. People who had no connection whatsoever with workers were brought to administrative post at labor unions. The rules and regulations, administrators and functions of labor unions have to be compatible with the characteristics of the republic and democratic principles as stipulated by the Constitution.

Now, my dear citizens I will talk about labor union activities. Labor unions can not act in contradiction to Article 13 of the Constitution. They cannot pursue political goals either. They cannot engage in political activities. They cannot be supported by political parties and vice versa. A labor union is designed to protect the economic and social rights of workers. Those who wish to engage in politics can either join a party or establish one. The Constitution also stipulates that the way in which union dues are to be paid. The state administrative and financial control over labor unions and union revenues and expenditures are regulated by law. Previously the state had no administrative or financial control over the unions. I will talk about the consequences of this lack of control in my speech in Izmir. Unions cannot use their revenues for purposes other than those specified in their rules and regulations. Union revenues are to be deposited in state banks. This regulation is aimed at protecting workers' money.

"I will talk about the right to strike and the situations in which an employer can resort to a lockout at another city. I would only like to state for now that the right to strike still exists. However, a lockout is not a right but a situation that is created against a strike. Therefore, while including in the Constitution, we did not say the right to strike and the right to lockout." We said "the right to strike and lockout." Lockout is not a right. However strike is a right. As you can see, my dear Adana citizens, my speech dealing with workers rights has taken such a long time. "While preparing this part of the Constitution we were very careful; we listened to the views of all those concerned.

"Some of those opposing our labor and workers rights aim at establishing socialism in our country. They want to achieve their goal by pretending to protect workers' rights. These people succeeded in the past in bringing their own men to the administrative posts of many unions. They manipulated our innocent workers. They made them hoist red banners. However, they will not be successful. Their masks have been removed. Our workers today recognize them for what they are. We could have gotten rid of them all had we wanted to. However, had we thrown into the streets all those who were involved in these ugly incidents, their families and children would have been destitute. We did not resort to such action. Our aim is not to sacrifice human life. We want them to chose the right path. We are trying to show the right path through education. I chose to dwell on these issues in Adana because this is an industrial province and it has many workers.

"We have tried to prepare this Constitution very carefully. "I believe that it is suitable to the country's realities and that it will not bring back the pre-12 September days. We submit it for your approval. I extend my love and respect to you all and I wish you a happy future."

Evren Speech in Izmir

TA011324 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Public speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Izmir on 1 November 1982 -- recorded]

[Summary] My dear citizens, your city suffered greatly during two periods; one, during the war of independence and the other prior to 12 September 1980. However, those who made you suffer during the war of independence were enemy forces who came from outside to occupy our country, while those who shed the blood of our citizens during the second period were the misled sons of this country. That is what is so sad.

"Today, an ideological and economic war is going on throughout the world." "We emerged from such a war. We won the first round but the war continues and there will be further attacks. We must be ready for such attacks. We must take certain measures and be continuously alert if we do not want to fall into similar sad and terrible situations. Naturally, the main measure was the Constitution which will shed light on all the laws. Do you think we would have won this war had we left the 1961 Constitution in force? Absolutely not!"

Those who lost the first round of the ideological war are continuing to defend the old Constitution. Very democratically we let them speak. You can be sure that had they won the first round they would not have let anybody criticize them.

The new Constitution brings certain limitations on basic rights and freedoms. It bans communism, fascism or dictatorships. Those who lost the first round were angry because they would not be able to arrange rallies and shout protests over Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code [articles which ban communist propaganda]. "Those two articles were included in the penal code in 1936, during Ataturk's presidency. They are not new. In other words, Ataturk was also against communism. There are people who try to misinterpret Ataturk's remarks or sayings. There are people who try to misinterpret his remarks on statism. However, Ataturk included these two articles of the penal code during his time."

With the new Constitution, certain powers have been given to the executive, that is, the president and the government, in order to eliminate a vacuum of authority. "As in the past, the president will be elected by parliament but for a period that is 2 years longer than the normal term of the parliament which elected him. In other words, the president will serve the country during two different parliaments. The president is not only head of the executive branch but head of state as well. There are certain powers which cannot be given to any of the three big bodies [the legislative, executive and judiciary], so they are given to the president."

The president appoints the prime minister who in turn forms a government which is made up of one or more parties. That government must then receive a vote of confidence from the legislative. When the president is elected, he must resign from his party if he is a party member and he must resign from his seat in the legislative. In other words, the president must be nonpartisan while the government is partisan.

"Everybody agrees that the executive branch must be strengthened. The president and the government make up the executive branch. Which one of them must be strengthened? Should both sides be strengthened, or just the nonpartisan president? Or the partisan government? The partisan government has certain powers, but those powers which might lead to serious conflicts and unease between the government and opposition have been delegated to the president. There are certain other powers that must surely be given to the president, because it would not be right and in fact would be impossible to give them to other bodies.

"Let us look at the powers granted to the president by this Constitution. Certain people seem to be very critical of this. Let us look at them and you decide with your common sense. The first duty is to convene the Turkish Grand National Assembly whenever necessary. Say the Assembly is in recess and new developments have taken place and must be debated by the Assembly. Why should he not be able to convene the Assembly? He is the head of state and of the executive.

"The second duty is to make the opening speech of the Assembly. He does it if he wants to. In November, or October, when the Assembly opens, he delivers a speech. Maybe he has certain requests from the Assembly. Should he not talk?

"Another power is to publish the new laws. The previous presidents used to do that as well. The laws come to him, he signs them and publishes them within 15 days. Who will do that if he does not?

"Another power is to send the laws back to the legislative to be debated once again. This is a new power. Why? Because in the past there was a senate which used to do this. However, the senate and the assembly used to have the same color; the same party that the majority in the assembly had the majority in the senate as well. Consequently, laws were being passed very slowly. There was no big benefit. A law might have been passed by assembly in a hurry, it might have certain deficiencies. In that case, the president sends it back. In other words, the president will carry out a duty which used to be fulfilled by the senate. Who should do that if not him?"

"A new power granted to the president by the Constitution is to hold a referendum, if necessary, on the laws to amend the Constitution. The president might consider a constitutional change against the interests of the nation or the country. Furthermore, the Constitution will be approved by you, by the people. So the president will hold a referendum to see whether the people approve the constitutional change.

"Another power is to decide on the renewal of Turkish Grand National Assembly elections. That is a new article as well. The reason is to prevent the recurrence of past experiences where a government could not be established for months. Let's say a prime minister cannot form a government in 45 days. The president will then discuss the situation with the head of the Assembly and declare new elections. In that way, a government will immediately be formed out of fear of elections. Otherwise, there is no choice -- elections are held and the party that gets most of the votes forms the government. That is, it is the president who will decide on whether to hold elections in such cases.

"Another duty is to appoint the prime minister or to accept his resignation. Of course, who else should do that? It used to be like that in the past as well."

"With the new Constitution, if the prime minister asks him to, the president can appoint or release ministers. The prime minister submits his government list to the president who then approves it or not. That was the case in the past as well. The new stipulation is that the president can fire a minister if the prime minister asks him to. He could not do that in the past. The regulations were that the government resigned, the prime minister resigned, then the same prime minister was reappointed who would then form a government leaving the undesired minister out. That was a long and complicated path."

"Another power is to chair the Council of Ministers when necessary. That was the case in the past as well. The new clause we added says that he can convene the Council of Ministers under his own chairmanship. If necessary, he can say the Council of Ministers must convene and he will head it. Since he is the head of the executive, he must naturally have this power."

"Another new duty which was criticized was his power to decide on the usage of the Turkish Armed Forces. It might be that the assembly is in recess and the country is faced with a sudden attack. Should the president wait for the assembly to convene and decide? "

A new power granted the president is to declare martial law or a state of emergency, together with the Council of Ministers, and to enact decrees. "If martial law or a state of emergency is to be declared, if such a decision is to be taken, then the Council of Ministers convenes under the president, makes its decision and immediately submits this decision for the approval of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. If the Assembly does not approve it, then it is lifted. In the past, this decision was taken by the Council of Ministers headed by the prime minister. Now it is taken by the Council of Ministers headed by the president. That is the difference."

A new power is to appoint the State Supervisory Council chairman and members. We established this council recently. Other powers are to appoint the members of the recently established High Education Council which supervises the universities; to appoint the university rectors from among the candidates to be nominated; and to appoint part of the State Council members, the public prosecutor and his deputy, the members of the Military High Court of Appeals, etc, from among candidates.

Now do you think these are too many powers for a president? A lack of trust in the president has been expressed by various circles. "I say whom should we trust? Should we trust only a judge or a court? Then the alternative is to have only judges as presidents."

"I did not decide on the 12 September operation in order to become a president. Neither I nor my colleagues from the National Security Council or the other commanders coveted a post. We understood this operation to end the suffering of the Turkish nation and the bloodshed. We thought we could solve the problem in a short time. We realized, however, that the situation was not that simple and that if we left without concluding our jobs the same situation would recur in the future. That is why this work took us 2 years."

I am over 65, I would have preferred to rest. Had I coveted the post of president, I would have moved to the presidential mansion after 12 September and received the salary of that post.

We believe that this Constitution has a minimum amount of deficiencies, and these can be corrected with good will in the future. If you believe and trust us, vote accordingly.

More on Constitution

TA021239 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Izmit on 2 November — recorded]

[Excerpt] There is now a new constitutional requirement that the president is to be elected from within the Assembly or from outside it, provided the candidate has the qualifications to be elected as an Assembly member and is a university graduate. This requirement has been criticized. Certain circles have said: Why should the president be elected from outside the Assembly? Such a thing is unheard of!"

Now I will explain to you the reason for this stipulation. Basically, the president should be elected from within the Assembly. That is a standard requirement. However, since it is very difficult to find an independent deputy in the Assembly, it happens that the parties cannot agree on any candidate from within the Assembly, and that they cannot get a majority to elect that president. As a result, the possibility might arise of having the Assembly disbanded and holding early elections. On the other hand, an agreement can be reached on an independent candidate from outside the Assembly. With this new requirement, we gave the Assembly a flexibility so that it can deal with such situations more easily.

Certain persons have said: "Why should a person who was not elected a deputy become a presidential candidate?"

My answer is: Remember the old regulations where one of the 15 presidentially appointed senators could be nominated presidential candidates. Furthermore, if you remember, at times certain tricks were played whereby one of the presidentially appointed senators used to resign, another one was appointed in his place and that other one was nominated as presidential candidate. Those regulations were not criticized, so why is the present one being criticized? If the parties can agree on a candidate, then they elect one from within the Assembly; if they cannot reach an agreement, then they look for someone from outside. We made life easier for them.

There is another issue which has been criticized. It was said that the president was given too many powers but that he could not be held responsible for his deeds and that this was not right. I explained the president's powers, as you might have heard. We did not agree with the criticism and we said: The president cannot be held responsible for deeds he undertakes with the signature of the prime minister and the concerned minister as stipulated by the Constitution or the laws. He is to be held responsible for the deeds only he undersigns.

If the president signs an order on his own, he is to be held responsible for the results. We added this clause, which was missing in the original version prepared by the Consultative Assembly.

We are not afraid of responsibility. Had we been afraid of responsibility we would not have undertaken this operation.

Furthermore, the draft constitution prepared by the Consultative Assembly said that a law organizes the future life of a retired president. We deleted this article. It is not right for the Constitution to guarantee the future life of a retired president. When the time comes, the Assembly might consider the future of that retired president. If it does not, then that person, that retired president, can go and sit in his house with his pension. I had this article deleted because I thought people might say I had included it in the Constitution for my own personal interest. So I said I do not want such a thing; I would rather live among my people. In fact, that is where we came from, from among the people. There was no need for such an article.

As I said on other occasions, neither I nor my colleagues undertook this operation for a fee. We came to these positions thanks to this nation and this state. If the state had not paid for our tuition, we would not have been able to reach our present positions. We undertook the operation because we saw that the country and the nation were in deep trouble and that they awaited our help, the fulfillment of our duties.

Almost every day we receive letters from people threatening to kill us. We ignore them. We only have one life and we are not greedy for anything. We know where these letters come from. The greatest happiness for us is to see our nation in peace, tranquillity and happiness. That is enough for us.

We know very well that some of the old politicians, not all of them, but especially the leading cadres of the old parties, are giving orders left and right to the old organizational members -- like those who want to divide this country — to say no to this Constitution. Do you see what greed makes people do? It is not because they do not believe in this Constitution or becuase they do not like it. It is only because they cannot be elected once again and because they will not be able to hold the same positions. We know this very well.

However, despite their negative attitudes and behavior, I believe that the great majority or the Turkish nation will approve this Constitution and a new, God willing, bright future will begin for Turkey.

In this way, if a great majority approves this Constitution, that will close the mouths of some of our European friends who have been criticizing us since 12 September 1980. They will say: "Since the Turkish nation approves this Constitution, there is nothing left for us to say." For the time being, they keep on saying that democracy is disappearing or that this or that is happening. Every day they had something to say, as you know. That way, their mouths would also be closed.

My dear brothers, I would like to mention a point I discussed in Antalya as well. Article 69 of the Constitution says that if a party is closed down by the constitutional court — nobody else can close down a party anyway — then the deputies and organization members of that party cannot form a new party again or assume a high-ranking position in a new party to be established. However, this stipulation goes into force only after the Constitution is approved. The point is that the former high-ranking officials of the defunct parties are provoking the former members of thos parties who were provincial or district officials by telling them that they cannot become candidates or join a new party. That is false. They can join parties, they can assume duties in parties. The ban is not against them. It is only against the party leaders and the members of the party administrative council and the members of the party supervisory council, etc.

I felt the need to stress this point once again.

TRIAL OF 386 MEMBERS OF ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION

TA021723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The trial began in Istanbul of 386 members of an illegal organization, the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front -- Revolutionary Left. At the trial, which is being held at the 1st Army and Martial Law Command 2d Military Court, the military prosecutor charged that the suspects wanted to destroy the constitutional order and establish a Marxist-Leninist proletarian dictatorship, and for this purpose carried out 275 actions, killing 39 persons, wounding a large number of people and including numerous armed robberies. The prosecutor demanded various sentences for the suspects.

AFP Report

NC021414 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 2 (AFP) -- A new trial against 385 members of the Leftist "DEV-SOL" (Revolutionary Left) group began this morning before an Istanbul martial law court, with 86 defendants facing the death sentence. The defendants in today's DEV-SOL trial -- the third since the military coup of September, 1980 -- are accused [of] "attempting to change the existing democratic order through popular war to establish a communist proletarian dictatorship and to commit murder [and] other acts of violence to serve this purpose." The alleged assassins of former Premier Nihat Erim and his bodyguard are among the accused. Today's trial brought the total number of persons accused in connection with DEV-SOL activities to 781, with 238 of them facing the death sentence.

VOTCP WARNS KAYSERI CITIZENS ON EVREN SPEECH

TA290854 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Citizens of Kayseri, we are appealing to you: Tomorrow the junta head, Evren, and his accomplices will visit your province. What he wants is your votes in the referendum for the constitution. In his speech, Evren will surely claim that he considers himself to be a citizen of Kayseri. If he cares so much for you, why was he silent when you were being thrown out of your jobs, your wages were being reduced and your shops being closed? Why did he not interfere when your salaries were not being paid and the peasants could not receive any payment for the crops they had sold the state? Is this the stand of a person who feels himself to be your citizen? Why did he not act when you were being mistreated and tortured by the gendarmes and policemen?

However, now, because he needs your votes, he will make all kinds of efforts in order to please and deceive you. In Kayseri, he will repeat the lies he told the people in Trabzon, Rize, Erzurum and Diyarbakir. Evren will claim that if you say no to the constitution in the referendum, then peace and tranquillity will be upset, and that if you do not elect him president with your yes vote, terrorism will return. During the speech he delivered in Diyarbakir, talking about the bright future of the people, Evren received the reply he deserved. On behalf of millions of citizens, the inhabitants of Diyarbakir cried out for bread and employment and for new factories. The junta constitution will not be able to provide bread, work and peace to our citizens. What it will impose on our people is hunger, poverty, oppression and slavery.

Citizens of Kayseri, we are asking you: Are you living in peace and tranquillity? Are you not going to bed every night with the fear of what disasters the next day might bring? Is not your wage decreased day by day? Are you able to properly feed your children? Do not allow the junta generals to make fun of you: Do not support the junta generals who are not allowing you to speak your mind, to voice your opinion, to get organized, and who are obliging you to say yes to their black constitution. Put up resistance against oppression!

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SETTLEMENT OF TRADE SANCTIONS DISCORD EXPECTED

LD031642 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Exceprt] Bonn/Washington; 3 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government is awaiting "with certainty" a settlement "in the coming days or weeks" of the transatlantic argument over the American sanctions on trade with the Eastern bloc. This was stated by government spokesman Diether Stolze on Wednesday at a press conference in Bonn. Stolze would give no details about the intensive negotiations between the six industrial nations and the Americans, which were discussed by the Federal Cabinet on Wednesday, except to refer to a "convergence of views." He expressed only the assurance that these negotiations are "progressing well."

From Washington's viewpoint following three talks between the United States and its most important allies, there was no prospective agreement in sight on Wednesday on a new, sharper trade policy toward Moscow. American circles are saying that the French refusal to give up subsidized credits in the future to the USSR has till now prevented further progress.

VOGEL PRESS CONFERENCE ON ELECTIONS, POLICY

LD031454 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Nov (DPA) -- SPD chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel has called on Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to make it "clear without delay" by what means he intends to fulfill his promise to hold early Bundestag elections on 6 March. Speaking at his first press conference in his new post in Bonn, Vogel said today in a 10-point statement on elections and his policies that the question of fresh elections should no longer be left to speculation; otherwise, the credibility of the government and all parties represented in the Bundestag will suffer. He asked Kohl and all parties for "fair competition" in the election campaign, and said that the priority SPD goals are to combat unemployment and to secure peace and environmental protection.

In Vogel's view, the federal chancellor has the ability to bring about fresh elections on a constitutional basis either by resigning or by a parliamentary vote of confidence. If Kohl does not make use of these possibilities, then his, Vogel's doubts about amending the Basic Law to facilitate the self-dissolution of parliament will be considerably intensified. He said that he will approve such a change in the Constitution only if fresh elections cannot be achieved constitutionally by any other means.

The chancellor candidate said that it is the SPD's "realistic" election goal, following fresh elections, "to again exercise decisive influence on the shaping of the Federal Republic's internal and external relations." Vogel made it clear that he believes this to be possible even with an SPD minority government without an absolute majority. The question of a coalition between his party and the Greens in the Bundestag is, as far as he concerned, not at issue. He does not foresee any such cooperation.

Vogel addded, however, that he can imagine that after an extended process, the Greens might develop the "full ability to make policy and come to an agreement." There will be no concessions or compromise toward the Greens on the issue of nonviolence in politics and recognition of the parliamentary system. Vogel also ruled out the possibility of a large coalition between the SPD and the CDU/CSU. Cooperation between these two camps on individual issues will be possible however, if circumstances require.

FDP LEFTWING MAKES PREPARATIONS TO SPLIT PARTY

LD040026 Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn 3 Nov (DPA) -- Preparations in the FDP's extreme leftwing are underway to split the party. The group, which comprises leading representatives of the Young Democrats and "liberal associations," today published a manifesto which is to be submitted as an initiative motion at the national FDP congress which begins on Friday in Berlin, and is regarded as a declaration of war against the majority in the party leadership. If the opponents of party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher -- as is expected -- do not win in Berlin, this document, it was learned in Bonn, is to form the program's basis for the creation of a new social-liberal party.

The "liberal identity paper," as the Young Democrat's chairman called it in a DPA interview, is politically based on the FDP's Freiburg doctrines of 1971. Specifically, it calls for among other things, a renunciation of plans to site U.S. nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic and an abandonment of nuclear energy. With regard to social policy, the manifesto wants a redistribution "away from the privileged to the underprivileged."

If the FDP leftwingers do not push their ideas through in Berlin, the rival FDP organization is to be founded on 28 November in Bochum. According to the plans which were made known in Bonn the day before that, the Young Democrats will break away from the FDP at an extraordinary national delegates' conference and place their organization in the service of the new party. On Sunday, immediately after the end of the congress, a "national union of the liberal association" is to be founded.

DPA ON PERSHING MISSILE CONVOY ROAD ACCIDENT

LD022314 Hamburg DPA in German 2108 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Waldprechtsweier, Karlsruhe area, 2 Nov (DPA) -- Three people died and two were seriously injured on Tuesday evening near Waldprechtsweier in a serious accident involving a Pershing missile convoy which consisted of three U.S. trucks and a German car. According to police, the Pershing missile, which was filled with over 1000 liters of highly explosive fuel but which did not have a nuclear warhead, did not explode.

The senior state prosecutor said the accident happened when the first U.S. truck, probably due to brake failure, rolled over the German car on a slightly sloping right-hand bend, killing two people in the car and the driver of the U.S. truck. In attempting to avoid the accident, the second military truck careened off the first two vehicles and destroyed three unoccupied parked cars.

German and U.S. police units, which were immediately alerted, sealed off the site of the accident within a radius of 300 meters. At the same time, people were evacuated from the area. The U.S. Army flew in a special detachment from Heilbronn. On Wednesday morning it will attempt to pump out the fuel and the missile to another vehicle.

Missile Removed

LD032336 Hamburg DPA in German 1726 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Waldprechtsweier, Karlsruhe area: The U.S. Pershing missile involved in the crash between the truck carrying it and a private car in Waldprechtsweier near Karlsruhe was removed on Wednesday evening. The 1,200 inhabitants of the village, who were evacuated as a precautionary measure, were able to return to their homes. Special U.S. Army units transferred the missile to a new carrier in the afternoon. However, the transfer was delayed because of tire damage.

STENBACK SPEAKS IN HAMBURG ON FINLAND'S ROLE

PM040807 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 Oct 82 pp 2, 3

[Text "with small deletions" of Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback's address to Hamburg Ueberseeklub 19 October: "Finland in the European Security System"]

[Text] From a historical viewpoint, Finland's position in today's European security system could even be described as unusual, especially from the Finn's own viewpoint.

We Finns have learned to consider our country as peripheral and remote from the viewpoint of central Europe; as an economically and demographically small country which is an easy victim for European power politics caught between the superpowers when the continent's fate is determined.

At present, none of these Finnish fears seem to be very real. It is possible to state without exaggeration that Finland's foreign policy is stable. President Kekkonen's remark to the CSCE negotiators in November 1972 -- "Finland has become a positive and enduring element in the political balance in Europe -- has proved to be both a real challenge and a correct prediction.

Finnish democracy is working well, even better and more dynamically than certain other older European democracies comparable with us. We have done well in economic competition, we represent the middle level within the OECD; we even exceed it. The growing pains which were typical when Finland in the late fifties and early sixties in record time became a completely industrialized nation have been overcome in commercial and social life.

In this respect, there is in Finland less conflict and a more far-reaching "social contract" than in most other democracies.

But despite this, Finland does not live on some isolated little island of peace and stability. We share the fate of the rest of Europe, whether this means changes in a post-industrial nation's social and political life and attempts to adapt this to the population's new expectations, reaction and adaption to the new facts dictated to the countries of Europe by developments in the world economy, or participation in the life of the European political system of security and balance.

Finland is in the same boat as the rest of the peoples of Europe. But we now have the feeling and the conviction born of experience that the boat's smallest co-owners can no longer -- as so many times in Europe's past history -- be thrown overboard and drowned one by one. The boat either sails on or it sinks entirely. Things are no better or worse for us than for everyone else.

When I speak of Europe here I hasten to point out that I am speaking of the whole continent; of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Despite major historical political and economic differences, and especially differing basic beliefs covering the whole of social philosophy, Europe's peoples at the present time, -- which is characterized by the threat of total destruction, -- not only have a common fate, they also share a common inheritance and -- I dare say it -- common interests to watch over. Europe's pluralism also gives its richness. We should recognize, permit and make use of this pluralism.

Finland views Europe's security problems from its own geographical-political viewpoint and in the light of its own historical experience. We do not want to be masters of, or some shining example for some other people. Each country has its own unique security policy situation. But we, like others, have the right to put forward our own experiences and views and in this way perhaps make our contribution to the variety of the elements of European security policy.

To begin with, the policy of neutrality was for Finland an unrealized dream, crushed by World War II. After the war it was for Finland a way of keeping out from under the feet of the superpower conflicts. Now we view the policy of neutrality as a method for the entirety of Finland's foreign policy.

As well as its giving us the right and duty not to take sides in international conflicts for one superpower party against the other, Finland is also able to consistently strive to apply its policy of neutrality, through wide-ranging international cooperation, to participate in the quest to finally find generally accepted solutions to international conflicts.

Finland is small and a little remote, and its problems cannot be expected to spark off much interest in Europe. We accept this: We do not want to cause anyone any difficulties, we do not want to cause international dramas, we have no insoluble problems.

Nevertheless, the quintessence of Finnish foreign policy strangely enough still gives rise to misunderstandings elsewhere in Europe. And this especially seems to be the case when international tension increases.

At times it has been especially difficult to explain in an understandable way the fact that Finland's good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and Finland's neutralist policy are not in conflict with each other, but rather form an organic whole and are parts of the same political unity.

Finland's neutralist endeavors before World War II were unsuccessful largely because relations between Finalnd and its superpower neighbor were politically inflamed, despite formal correctness, and were colored by mutual mistrust. Against this background the tragic events during the latter half of the thirties led to Finland fithting two wars against the Soviet Union in the period 1939-44.

[Text] Finland emerged from the war as a loser, suffered territorial losses, but retained its independence. We succeeded in building up good relations to the East with a country which because of its size and social philosophy is a fundamentally different from our own. As a basis and central symbol of these relations, the two countries in 1948 entered a friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, which since that date has formed the basis for Finland's relations to the East -- and the treaty has been extended twice.

This agreement does not create some sort of military alliance between Finland and the Soviet Union, but it does give the Soviet Union guarantees that Finland will never be a base area for attacks directed at the Soviet Union and that, as the pact's first article puts it: "In the event that Finland or the Soviet Union through Finnish territory be subjected to armed attack by Germany or any state allied with it, Finland, faithful to its obligations as an independent state, will fight to aver the attack. In doing so Finland will deploy all the forces at its disposal to defend its territorial integrity on land and sea and in the air and will do so within Finland's borders according to its commitments as specified in this treaty, if necessary with the help of or together with the Soviet Union.

"In the above mentioned case, the Soviet Union will leave to Finland [word or words apparently dropped in original] of the need to summon assistance, on the giving of which the two parties to the treaty agree."

This makes the treaty an insurance agreement, in which the partners have guarded themselves by certain military measures against a situation which does not exist at this very moment and whose occurrence would certainly conflict with the security interests of the parties to the treaty.

We consider the 1948 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between Finland and the Soviet Union today to comprise part of the peace and security system in Europe.

The common ground between the 1948 treaty and Finland's neutralist policy is both historical and substantial. Historical, because only when relations between Finland and the Soviet Union had improved because of this treaty and had been given a durable positive foundation was the Finnish Government able to begin to develop and pursue its neutralist policy. Substantial, because the fundamental point of departure for Finnish foreign policy is and will continue to be the maintenance and preservation of relations based on the treaty.

Finland's own experience of this neighbor-relationship, which has in the opinion of many been forced on Finland by geography and fate, has developed over the decades and become truly positive. We are able to give particular examples of the extent to which trade which bridges socioeconomic obstacles and economic cooperation advantageous to both parties can give results.

We consider that Finnish-Soviet cooperation in the economic field -- even though it does of course spring from the uniquely fertile soil to which the bilateral relations between these two nations amount -- has already been developing for decades into a more general demonstration of what possibilities are offered by inter-European cooperation.

Thus, by going about things openly, Finland has been uniquely able to have natural and unprejudiced dealings with its superpower neighbor in contacts in the cultural field and between people in general.

Now at the beginning of the present decade, the prospects for Finland's own position are stable. But our share of Europe's common fate also gives us reason to look at the problems and difficulties in today's Europe with some concern and assess the general trend of developments.

In simple terms we could put it like this: Finland's security was and can only have a stable foundation if peace in Europe continues and the relations between states develop without sudden dramatic changes or deep-reaching crises.

Finland is a small country which pursues a neutralist policy, and one of its fundamental interests is a stable world order based on international law and durable institutions, the solution of conflicts through peaceful means and the gradual removal of the obstacles to contacts between peoples and individuals for better mutual understanding.

But we do not of course want to close our eyes to things and sink into private daydreams. Unfortunately, today's Europe finds itself surrounded by new worries and difficulties never before experienced. Many different types of economic, social and political factors in our societies -- in both East and West, although of different types -- are putting our ability to accomplish peaceful change to the test.

The people of our continent are consumed by a gnawing concern for a nuclear catastrophe, and the mistrust and uncertainty relating to the durability of the European security model created after World War II has grown. At the same time, it seems as if disarmament endeavors always lag behind developments in arms technology and as if we were attempting to achieve security by constantly raising the arms level.

International cooperation is also shaky. The growing use of force gnaws at the credibility of the United Nations' fundamental mission. The dialogue between various states is forced, and it is particularly hardwork to build up an area of common interests. Differences of opinion come to a head and the overall view of a rival's intentions is colored by gloomy distrust.

The reasons for this trend are hardly to be found in any single factor or event or in the significance such a factor or event may have been ascribed. Rather, we should seek the basic reasons in structural factors and above all in the psychological atmosphere, where the predominant factor has been for a while an almost total absence of mutual trust.

What then is the role offered in such a situation as this for a neutral country, which in accordance with the character of its policies strives to strengthen stability and promote moderate developments?

As far as the structural factors are concerned, Finland of course hopes that its foreign policy -- and in a broader sense the whole of its security policy -- will for its part reduce the need for all manner of speculations directed against us or against areas in our immediate vicinity. In this way, we believe that we can best serve broader European interests.

But alongside this basic Finnish endeavor, we consider it our duty and our right to participate and play an active role in all the joint efforts needed to strengthen security on our continent.

In order to be able to describe the trends to which we also hoped to be able to make a contribution in this decade, I would like to remind you of the common points of departure which the 33 European states and the United States and Canada had when they began the negotiating process which later led to the signing of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975.

The goal was to find a jointly acceptable expression of the political desire shown by all of the 35 states to create in a Europe ravaged by war, a developing process for the improvement of relations between states and peoples and the achievement of functioning cooperation and more open contacts.

Despite the fact that the realization of the Helsinki Final Act has been a slow process and despite the fact that setbacks have caused disappointment, we believe that the process' points of departure are the correct ones and that they are based on our states' actual long-term interests.

Has the process which aims at the above-mentioned goals possessed the necessary relevance to the problems in today's Europe and to their solution?

In my view, yes. But I note that we often forget the fact that contrasts between different social systems are and will continue to be a political reality. We can hardly expect such far-aiming and wide-ranging ambitions for a new type of Europe as those contained in the CSCE to be implemented overnight.

We must accept progress step by step, and at the same time the natural fundamental point of departure should continue to be the adherence to jointly agreed upon commitments.

Further, since security in our own time no longer simply means that a direct threat has been eliminated, we should, since this is an incomparably more far-reaching problem linked to all aspects of the individual's welfare and prosperity, also prepare ourselves to face the fact that the eighties' international politics will mean more pluralist, complex, total and ambitious challenges than in the past.

I believe that new ways of tackling the problems are needed, especially in the field of military security. Despite the fact that the fundamental points of departure for the strategic security model which has stabilized Europe since World War II will undoubtedly persist long into the foreseeable future, we should in my opinion, realize that the problems connected with our continent's military security in this decade more than ever before have an express effect on the whole of the continent; more than ever before they are a common issue for all parties.

Finland hopes on the one hand that the strategic dialogue between the superpowers will continue and on the other that once again we can find ways and means for contacts between all states, both East and West, which carry the responsibility for the security of our continent.

The CSCE follow-up conference which will resume in Madrid 9 November 1982 is in particular, an important forum from the viewpoint of the neutral states which are outside the negotiations: It is a kind of forum where the new ways of tackling the problems I have just described could be promoted.

In addition to the points in the Helsinki document covering human rights and the promotion of freer contacts between people, Finland is especially interested in calling a European disarmament conference. Such a conference would offer a new channel for all states taking part -- both members of alliances as well as the nonaligned -- to discuss legitimate questions of military security. We hope that the Madrid meeting will achieve positive results in this respect.

I believe that a change of fortunes is imminent in the general international situation and that in the long term it will be possible to arrive at a common ground within the overall European framework, even though such a change for the better could take a long time and be more complicated in its character and conditions than the period of detente was in the seventies.

We hope that the future's new detente, together with the dialogue between the two leading superpowers, will build to a greater extent than in the past on the full and actual collaboration of all nations in Europe.

I have drawn a picture of Finland on the map of Europe and have sumbitted various methods of tackling security problems on our continent in this decade.

Finland has its modest, but traditional and, in our opinion, positive place in Europe's security system. From our viewpoint the recognition of the realities in Europe must not mean that we adapt to its weaknesses and difficulties, but should mean long-term endeavors for peaceful step-by-step change.

INVESTIGATION OPENED INTO MISSING IN ARGENTINA

AU031555 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome November -- The Italian State Prosecutor's Office today announced the opening of an investigation into the case of some three hundred Italians or people of Italian origin who have disappeared in Argentina on the basis of possible charges of kidnapping, murder, massacre, aiding and abetting a crime and failure to notify judiciary authorities of a crime.

The investigators, headed by Assistant State Prosecutor Antonio Marini, will begin their work with the list of missing Italians by birth or origin published earlier this week in CORRIERE DELLA SERA, the Milan daily, and other Italian newspapers following the discovery of mass graves on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. These unmarked graves are thought to contain many of the victims of the "dirty war" on terrorism in Argentina in the mid and late 1970's.

The investigators file will be labeled, "Acts Related to the Disappearance of Italian Citizens," the prosecutor's office said.

The office said that the charge of failure to report a crime may be filed against those who were aware of the facts through contact with the families of the missing persons or with international organizations involved with the developments in Argentina but who did not inform the competent Italian judiciary officials.

Italian law, it was pointed out, provides for an Italian judiciary investigation into crimes committed against Italian citizens abroad and delays in turning information over to the judiciary, in this case, has prevented magistrates from acting with due speed.

Marini, it was learned, has instructed judiciary police to contact the families of the missing persons to attempt to identify them more fully and gather additional facts for the investigation.

The prosecutor will also call a meeting of those officials who knew of the facts of the case but failed to inform the judiciary. They will be asked to explain what steps have been taken up to the present in the matter.

MORE ITALIAN TROOPERS ARRIVE FOR BEIRUT DUTY

AU032011 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, November 3 -- A company of 85 Bersaglieri troops arrived here today to join the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, bringing the Italian contingent to 1,500 soldiers.

The Bersaglieri arrived with large quantities of supplies. The Italian contingent patrols the area around the Sabra, Shatila and (Bruj al-Barajne) Palestinian camps and starting tonight, the Christian sector of East Beirut.

DEPUTY ANDREOTTI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SYRIA

AU032012 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 3 -- The most urgent step to restore peace and security for everyone in the Middle East is the return of Lebanon's full sovereignty through withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country, according to Italian lower house foreign affairs commission, Chairman Giulio Andreotti.

Andreotti made the statement on his return today from a visit to Syria where he had talks with President Hafiz al-Asad.

PCI'S CAPPELLONI CLAIMS ANTI-USSR TRENDS IN PARTY

PM040917 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 31 Oct 82 p 11

[PCI Central Committee member and middle classes section chief Guido Cappelloni interview by "F.C." in Rome. Date not specified]

[Excerpt] Rome -- [Question] Do you believe that there are anti-Soviet tendencies or sectors within the PCI?

[Answer] I could not identify them, but I believe that they do exist.

[Question] How do they manifest themselves?

[Answer] For instance, they tend to equate U.S. imperialism and the USSR. I believe, however, that the USSR is still an irreplaceable point of strength and reference in the anti-imperialist struggle.

[Question] In January you failed to vote for Berlinguer's report which basically ratified the "wrench" with the USSR. Are you still convinced that you did the right thing, or have you changed your mind?

[Answer] Since then nothing has emerged to cause me to change my mind. I still make a very negative assessment of events in Poland, but I consider the assertion that the October Revolution's driving force is exhausted, unhistorical and therefore profoundly mistaken. Of course, if the policy document to be used as the basis for our congress debate were to include an explicit critical reappraisal of this assertion, then the way to a solution to some of the disagreements within the PCI would be less difficult.

[Question] Do you mean that it is not enough to drop Berlinguer's formula?

[Answer] It is certainly not enough for me.

[Question] If the document on the "wrench" had been voted on by the entire PCI membership instead of just by the Central Committee, would there have been more extensive disagreement?

[Answer] I believe so.

[Question] Because of the votes of elderly communists and of the working class?

[Answer] Look, the equation of pro-Sovietism with laborism is very artificial. There are many comrades opposed to a "wrench" with the CPSU among the young and also among craftsmen, small businessmen, intellectuals....not only in the working class, and I am pleased this is the case, because I believe it is difficult to build a third way to socialism without the involvement of these social strata. Furthermore, the guarantee that the third way policy does not boil down to social democracy, the correct management of capitalist society, lies partly in maintaining critical but friendly relations with the USSR, with full autonomy of initiatives and decisionmaking.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO ATTENDS MEETING OF UK LEFTISTS

PM031505 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Antonio Bronda report: "Napolitano's Talks in London With Labor Party Leaders"]

[Text] London -- "To progress the European left must provide a positive answer to the crisis of capitalist development. It is not enough for it to stress how this crisis has confirmed its analysis of the system's contradictions. It is not enough for it to conduct action of condemnation and propaganda."

This was said by Comrade Giorgio Napolitano of the PCI directorate during a debate on the problems of the European left, organized by two culturally very committed publications: The laborite monthly, NEW SOCIALIST and MARXISM TODAY, which is close to the Communist Party of Great Britain. During his visit to London, Napolitano also attended other events organized by the two magazines.

Within the framework of the PCI's traditional effort to maintain relations with the Labor Party as a whole and with representatives of all its components, Comrade Napolitano had an informal meeting with Peter Shore, the Labor shadow cabinet's secretary of trade; Lord Harold Lever, former chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in previous labor governments; and other members of parliament and political and trade union representatives, including Judith Hart and Stuart Holland.

"Of course, conservative policies are hitting the workers and people's masses hard," Napolitano continued, "but it is necessary not to adopt a purely defensive stance. Real incomes and social gains must be steadfastly defended. Over and above this, however, it is necessary to be able to define and to pursue an alternative economic strategy.

The debate, held at the Friends' House in London, was also attended by Tony Benn of the Labor leadership, who, having expressed his appreciation of the PCI's political commitment and democratic outlook, said that it is impossible to separate the prospects of democratic socialism in Western Europe from the prospects of democracy and socialism throughout Europe. Absolute priority must be given to the detente process, which cannot be based solely on a balance and on guarantees of security from both superpowers. Reasserting his condemnation both of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and of the military swing in Poland, Benn stressed that this does not justify a policy of reprisals and economic sanctions. Next the Labor leader discussed the importance of the peace movement in Europe. Last, Benn discussed the political issues of laborism from the typical stances that have for some time made him a reference point in the party's internal struggle. He was followed by several other speakers, including Labor member of Parliament Stuart Holland, economist Bob Rawthorne, labor and Communist representatives, representatives of the womens liberation movement, and so forth.

Having stressed that the elimination of East-West tension is a precondition for the left's advance in Europe, Napolitano said that monetarist policies have not only had very grave social consequences, but have also failed to ensure a recovery and are actually causing the decline of national economies such as Britain's. This is an essential point of strength for the left.

No lasting economic recovery is possible without thoroughly changing the orientations and machinery of development as it has taken shape in past decades. This change, Napolitano said, must be tackled by the left within a European outlook and with a view to a new international division of labor.

There have certainly been important and significant developments for the left in Europe, the latest being in Spain. They have shown how the rightwing tide, that began some years ago, has been partly reversed and also emphasize the existing possibilities in other countries, where the situation is still difficult for the left. Whether in achieving electoral successes, or above all in achieving substantial results in the direction of surmounting the economic crisis and real social and political change, it is essential to increase efforts to study and define regenerative economic policies in the short, medium, and long terms.

GENERAL KILLED IN MADRID TERRORIST ATTACK

LD040916 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] This morning Gen Victor Lago Roman, chief of the Brunete 1st Armored Division, was murdered in a terrorist attack carried out shortly after 0830 in the area of the Moncloa, specifically in the vicinity of the Arco del Triunfo. General Largo Roman was traveling in his official car accompanied by a lieutenant colonel whose name is not yet known and by soldier driver (Juan Carlos Villalba), 22, whose wounds, according to initial reports, are not serious. According to eyewitnesses, two youths on a motorcycle repeatedly machinegunned the official car.

More on Killing

NC040942 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, Nov 4 (AFP) -- General Lago Roman, 63, dressed in his army uniform, was traveling without escort, as he usually did, in his black official car decorated with a two-star military flag, and was easily identifiable. The general, who has eight children, was known as a tough soldier and a loyalist.

He was named commander of the prestigious Brunete Armored Division -- the largest and most modern in the Spanish Army -- on September 30, 1981, when he was also named military governor of Madrid. The Brunete Division is stationed near El Pardo, about 15 kms (nine miles) from Madrid.

He replaced General Carbonell. Another one of his predecessors, General Jose Juste, was placed on the reserve list at his own request following the failed coup on February 23, 1981, when he was accused of lacking firmness with a unit of military police who joined the putschists commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero.

General Lago Roman joined the Army in July, 1936, and fought for the fascists during the Spanish civil war. He fought in the Azul Division as a lieutenant during the second World War.

TALKS SET SCHEDULE FOR GOVERNMENT HANDOVER

LD031346 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Spain is to have a new government on 10 December. At their meeting at Moncloa Palace this morning, Felipe Gonzalez and Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo worked out a definitive timetable for the handover of power. Here are the main dates:

18 November: Constitution of the new congress and senate;
25 November: Opening of the legislature with the king's speech;
6-7 December: Investiture session with Felipe Gonzalez presenting his government program on the 6th, and the various parliamentary groups speaking on the 7th;
9 December: Publication in the Official State Gazette of the candidate elected as prime minister;
10 December: New government to take office.

The first cabinet meeting of the new Socialist government will take place between 12 and 14 December.

MADRID PAPER REVIEWS PSOE'S ELECTION VICTORY

PM031509 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Socialism in Power"]

[Excerpts] The election victory of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] is a historic milestone in Spanish political life.

The presence of Socialist ministers in the republican governments of the first 2 years [1931-1933] and of the stage immediately following the popular front's triumph did not mean the complete shouldering of state responsibilities by the PSOE. Although two prominent Socialist leaders -- Francisco Largo Caballero and Juan Negrin -- held the premiership during the civil war, our country's calamitous history during those 3 years and the abnormal conditions of the exercise of power in the midst of conflict make it possible to assert that Felipe Gonzalez' victory offers the party founded by Pablo Iglesias its first opportunity to direct Spanish policy in a situation of democratic normality.

It is safe to say that last night's Socialist triumph is not due mainly to an ideological vote, based on the theoretical and practical pronouncements of the Second International and of classic Marxism. Rather it seems that a large section of the population has identified the defense of freedoms and the necessary transformation of the Francoist state, whose defects and distortions have survived the process of transition, with the PSOE's program. The Center's division into two different options and the siege of Fraga's right by the most reactionary sectors of Spanish nostaligic conservatism have undoubtedly brought the PSOE many voters. Votes from the Communist Party, the extraparliamentary left, radicalism, ecologism, feminism and liberalism have also contributed to the Socialist victory. Intellectuals, teachers, professionals, manual workers, country dwellers and even an appreciable section of the employers or of the executives' world seem to have helped Felipe Gonzalez' triumph. An interclass and plural nature, not at all dogmatic or comprising a unanimous slab of opinions, is something inherent in the vote which has brought the Socialists to power and which is essentially interested in the defense of democracy, the reform of the administration and curbing the destruction of employment; prompted by the hope that different people with different programs can tackle the problems posed in Spain. Because of all this, the moderation preached by Felipe Gonzalez stems both from a transformation of internal attitudes in his party and from an inevitable influence on the part of the electorate, whose weight (several million votes in comparison with little over 100,000 PSOE members) will be considerable in the future. In this sense it should force Felipe Gonzalez to respect his election program proposals without attempting under internal party pressures to honor from the first day what might well be called the Socialist "maximum program."

The Spanish traditional right's hostility and tension toward the Socialist triumph, which was visible from the first days of the campaign, seems to have no foundation except the displeasure of people who find their position of personal power threatened. In fact, the proposals of the Socialist Party's platform are extraordinarily moderate as regards the economy. The only foreseeable nationalization measure -- that of the power grid -- does not seem an institutional threat to financial and industrial sectors which grew in the hothouse of the state's protectionist and interventionist policy during the dictatorship. The conviction that Francoism's model of economic growth -- characterized by a close connection between the oligarchies' private interests and state interference in economic activity -- has decayed, and the certainty that the responses to the crisis do not allow any government a wide scope for action have helped reassure large sectors of economic power. Nevertheless, the persistence in those sectors of former protagonists of the civil war -- personalities linked to the most reactionary conception of Spain and well connected with the putschist apparatus and the political extreme right -- has caused that rise in tension within the right on which we commented earlier. No less, moreover, than the presence in that ultramontane [supremacist] constellation of representatives of the upper echelons of the state administration, whose power derives from that same model of growth and whose privileges and sinecures within an obsolete administrative structure are threatened by the announced Socialist reform.

A glance at the "difficult laws" of the transition -- the laws on incompatibilities, university autonomy and the reform of the administration -- shows to what extent the bureaucratic apparatus' conservative and selfish influence can organize in the near future an attempt at dogged opposition to the Socialist government's measures, which are aimed, in Felipe Gonzalez' words, at making this country work.

This whole mesh of dissatisfactions among the right, fostered by the euphoria of the excellent results secured by Manuel Fraga, could be channeled both toward a tough opposition in the Cortes -- which will be a purely verbal opposition, since the Socialists have a sufficient and trong majority which will enable them to govern for 4 years -- and toward the support of some of those sectors for putschist conspiracies. A cursory analysis of the "military problem" in Spain tells us that this is a profound and grave issue which requires long-term treatment and with which the Socialists, like the centrists previously, must learn to live. To separate the necessary and urgent suppression of the subversive plots from what in many matters and outlooks is an Army rooted in the past; while at the same time adjusting to the inevitable arms and organizational modernization of the armed forces, will be no easy task. Moreover, it would be absurd to disregard the crucial event which 23 February constituted in this country and the underlying issues posed between civil society and the armed forces. This is perhaps the hottest matter of the next period of our history. But it is also true that there are grounds and signs for optimism; from the figure of the king, essential in the handling of the "military problem" intended by the government, to the existence of a modern and advanced civil society, incapable of accepting again systems of government comparable to gansterism.

Perhaps a key part of all this analysis is the conduct adopted by the Socialist government on the issue of NATO. There are clearly obstacles to the carrying out of its promise of a referendum on our membership of the alliance in the short term, and even in the medium term. The absence of external support for putschist wishes -- let us say it clearly; the certain assumption that a military junta in Spain is something not wanted by the Reagan administration, and far less since the coup in Poland -- could perhaps be reassessed if the referendum comes to be called. Socialist caution about the matter has mounted during the campaign. It seems clear that a revision of the negotiation on the U.S. bases and a curb on the process of military integration into the Atlantic alliance will be the only two points in which Felipe Gonzalez' cabinet will prove more active in this field, leaving the referendum for a better opportunity, which some people even place in the following legislative term.

DENMARK

ELLEMANN-JENSEN ON MIDEAST, EEC-U.S. DISPUTE

PM031555 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Oct 82 pp 12, 13

[Interview with Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen by Niels Norlund: "On Europe's Behalf, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Enoch Powell, an arrogant but not ungifted gentleman in English politics, last week wrote a critical article on U.S. Middle East policy. He also set off some fireworks over the EEC's eagerness to get involved. Let me quote: "Now we also have countries like Denmark and Luxembourg, who noisily grace the world with their incomprehensible views on persons and places in an area where they have no more power, and therefore, no more responsibility than a European housefly." That is really rather a bitter mouthful, but is he not a little right? Are we not rumbling with a little too much borrowed strength when you fly to the Middle East as Europe's number one man?

[Answer] If I was going there to put forward purely Danish views, he would have been right. However, that is not the case. I am not going there as Danish foreign minister. I am going there with a number of views on which The Ten have been able to agree and with the influence that comes from the fact that I am the spokesman for The Ten. My colleagues said at the Hesselet meeting that they thought it would be a good idea if the tradition from previous chairmanships was followed and contact maintained with the main countries in the Middle East and that at the moment it was especially important that some sign be given vis-a-vis the new government in Lebanon.

[Question] Do you not feel when you are entrusted with this mission, sometimes, in all humility, that you are a very small man wearing a very, very, very big hat?

[Answer] Yes, indeed.

[Question] So, I would like to ask: What is the purpose of the mission to Lebanon, and perhaps to Jordan in particular?

[Answer] There are several objectives. First, it is a courtesy visit. We would like to show our support and sympathy by paying a visit.

[Question] Are you bearing gifts?

[Answer] That's another thing. I will discuss with them whether The Ten can give economic aid for reconstruction. I am not taking finished projects. I have a number of possibilities to take with me which I can discuss and get a reaction to. Then there is a third factor, and this is where Jordan enters the picture. I will sound out feelings for the various peace plans that have surfaced. I will not force views on anyone, but will seek to find out their assessments.

[Question] Is it not something of an empty gesture, the fact that the EEC immediately has to get into the picture, when Europe is already down there -- in the form of France with troops and influence, and Italy, alongside the United States?

[Answer] Yes, but it's like that in many fields. Some of the larger members act in their individual capacities, and there is still a strength in the fact that we are also able to act as The Ten. Enoch Powell was right that what Denmark or Luxembourg -- and we could mention a lot more -- think about things is a matter of anesthetic indifference to people in the Middle East. However, in the course of the last year, The Ten have begun to speak with one voice as far as world trouble spots are concerned. I see this as a positive development. I don't think that Enoch Powell does.

[Question] What has the EEC achieved with its demonstratively independent political activity in the Middle East since the Venice Declaration on the Palestinians? Has it achieved any more than irritating the United States and Israel?

[Answer] We certainly have not irritated the United States. To the contrary, the U.S. attitude, as expressed in President Reagan's speech 1 September, seems to be moving more and more in the direction of the views put forward by Europe....

[Question] Yes, but not because Europe put them forward, more because of what Israel has done in Lebanon, if I may say so.

[Answer] Perhaps Europe has been more far-sighted on that point than the United States, and now we can be happy that there is growing harmony between the U.S. and the European view of the situation.

[Question] Perhaps because the United States could not adopt a more positive attitude toward the Palestinians until the PLO was destroyed as a military factor.

[Answer] Yes, indeed. That has helped things along. At the same time, a much more fluid situation has been created where we could envisage Europe acting as one of the catalysts to get some things moving in the right direction.

[Question] Is there need for more than one catalyst? Is it not crucially important that the U.S. mediation attempt be allowed to work in peace at the moment?

[Answer] The United States is more than and different from a catalyst -- that goes without saying. I believe that we have a value as a catalyst, but I am not going to the Middle East with great exaggerated ideas about how important and valuable this trip will be.

[Question] When you hold talks with the Arab side on The Ten's behalf and in doing so represent a united European approach, will this be in complete agreement with the Danish stance? Or is there a more noticeable bias in the direction of the Palestinians because you are the European spokesman?

[Answer] No, it is part and parcel of European cooperation that the things about which Europe speaks with one voice will always be an expression of what every nation is able to support. Obviously, this has its limitations, just as a convoy always has to sail at the speed dictated by the slowest ship.

[Question] But in this situation do we not perhaps abandon a little of our slightly more positive attitude toward Israel, our slightly greater understanding of Israel, than other European countries have?

[Answer] No. There is a strange interplay between all the different elements. It is not only Denmark which has a traditionally positive attitude to Israel. There are differences in the attitudes of the Ten. They have very different priorities. I think, however, that we deal with them reasonably well. It is true that at present we are strongly critical of Israel. What Israel has done recently in Lebanon deserved that condemnation. It has to be possible for us -- both as Denmark and as a member of the Ten -- to tell our good friends in the Middle East that they are not making peace endeavors any easier.

[Question] Without Israel's actions in Lebanon, you would probably not be on your way to Amman now....

[Answer] Or Beirut.

[Question] It is also going to be possible to create greater harmony between U.S. and European views on issues affecting relations across the Atlantic?

[Answer] We will have to live with the economic differences between Europe and the United States. Some very natural competition and some very natural differences in interests exist. From time to time we could be forced to make some agreements that are difficult for both sides in order to overcome this. We have just succeeded with steel, and this is in fact a historic step forward -- we have been able to deal with the differences in interests in such a sensitive area without ignoring the fact that it is natural for them to exist. Much worse are the political disagreements which affect the economic ones.

[Question] Have we currently fundamentally different views on how relations with the Soviet Union should be?

[Answer] There are fundamental differences. It is difficult to free oneself from the feeling that, shall we say, the hawks from California have too square [firkantet] a view of East-West relations, and it does not help that they act in accordance with it by going over the heads of their allies in Europe, who after all have greater experience in relations with the Eastern bloc countries. We have differing views on what should be done. We in Europe attach greater importance to dialogue, in part because it is more in our interests. The Americans have opted for sanctions in a number of cases where we have no faith in them; in part from the historical experience that sanctions do not work, in part because it is we who are hardest hit by them. But also perhaps because there is a weakness in the U.S. argument. They say, for example, that we strengthen the Soviet conomy by building pipelines and buying natural gas from the Soviet Union, while Reagan says that he is draining currency from the Soviet economy when he sells 23 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union....

[Question] But surely the argument is that we are supplying it with currency and he is draining it....

[Answer] Yes, and it's just not true. You do not need to read economics at Copenhagen University for many semesters to see that....

[Question] But he hasn't....

[Answer] No, but the same is true elsewhere. He is forgetting one of the classical mechanisms in economics, which was described by old Ricardo [British economist, 1772-1823]: The one called comparative trading differences [komparative handelsforskelle]. When Reagan sells grain to the Soviet Union, he is selling a product which the Americans are better at producing than the Russians. In this way, the Russians save production factors, such as the necessary artificial fertilizers, which cost so much energy. It is not the currency it costs the Russians to buy grain we should be looking at, but the currency they save by having energy liberated in their own system which would otherwise have to be used in grain production. This is what lies at the heart of the concept of comparative trading advantages [komparative handelsfordele], and in reality this means that U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union must amount to an even greater vitamin injection for the Russian economy than further natural gas purchases by Western Europe. This means that we are unable to properly accept the whole heartedness in U.S. arguments.

[Question] Are there endeavors taking place to overcome the political-economic conflicts?

[Answer] The new U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, took a very positive initiative at our foreign ministers' meeting in Canada. He attempted to move the conflict up to a higher level and get us to discuss what global strategy we as good friends and allies should stake out. On the basis of his ideas, we are now busy preparing a series of discussions within the framework of those who participate in the economic summits -- that is, the seven leading industrialized nations: The United States, Canada, Japan and the four big Europeans, plus the EEC Commission and the EEC chairman -- Denmark, this year. On our side, we have just reached agreement on the interesting format that it will be the EEC chairman and commission who will speak on behalf of the whole community, and therefor also on behalf of the four large EEC nations, so that we will avoid in advance a European split at the talks.

They will be extremely difficult talks, becuase there are such different views. However, I believe -- and this can only be something I believe -- that it will be possible to reach agreement on some overriding principles. On, for example, the sale of advanced technology to the Soviet Union; credit policy and a more differentiated approach to relations with individual countries in the Eastern bloc, a view to which I as a Dane have attached special importance. The difficult things, however, will be when the overriding principles are put into concrete action. This will probably not be until some time next year. It will be difficult.

[Question] There is another difficult problem in the coming years: the missile question?

[Answer] I have noted with great concern [former Danish Prime Minister] Anker Jorgensen's arguments for a sudden reversal of attitude to the December 1979 dual decision -- the one that was made here in Denmark with kid gloves as it were. There can be no doubt that he has a deep emotional involvement in the cause of disarmament, and this is a good thing. However, it embarrasses me that he allows himself to be led by his feelings into actions which could in reality damage disarmament. Only when we have a balanced situation will we be able to begin reductions. Today we have nothing to give the Russians in return for their withdrawal of some of the SS-20 missiles. Why then should they withdraw them? Because they think that we are nice guys? Because they think that there is something in what Anker says about there being something nasty about the missiles? No. Russians do not behave like that. They must have something in return. They have to see that we really mean it. That is why we must continue the infrastructure program now in progress so that the Russians can see that there are no hitches.

It worries me that Social Democrats everywhere, large and important parties as they are, give these totally popularist views free rein the moment they enter the opposition. That is dangerous. It concerns me all the more, because I see one of the most important tasks of every Danish foreign minister as ensuring that the rest of the world sees Danish foreign policy as something with continuity. A government's task must be to pursue a foreign policy which can create maximum possible agreement. This is what former foreign ministers did, whether they were Liberals or Social Democrats, and I would like to continue the line. However, this requires an opposition which is responsible and interested in demonstrating this broad agreement to the rest of the world. I take the view that this is something of central importance to the maintenance of our credibility internationally.

Leaves for Rome, Mideast

NC031614 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen left for Rome today before going on for a two-day European Economic Community (EEC)-sponsored peace mission in Lebanon and Jordan. Mr Ellemann-Jensen, current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, will meet with President Amin al-Jumayyil to discuss plans for the reconstruction of war-torn Lebanon. The EEC is planning to lend Lebanon around 50 million European currency units (ECU) towards re-building the country, the sources added.

JORGENSEN ON SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' NUCLEAR POLICY

PM031013 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Social Democratic Party chairman, former Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's article: "We Must Have the Courage To Keep Ahead of the East on Disarmament"]

[Text] Nuclear rearmament in both East and West give rise to understandable concern. In itself, it is the most serious threat to mankind. What is especially worrying is that not enough respect or attention is being given to the calls from ordinary people for an end to this rearmament.

Social Democrats in Denmark and in other countries have always worked to promote detente and have always stressed their willingness to make use of every opportunity for disarmament. In this respect, I am surprised at France's new plans in the nuclear arms field.

The Social Democratic Folketing group gave its support to the stance that Denmark should not make any contribution to nuclear armaments. We have said that the section of the NATO infrastructure program covering the 572 new medium-range missiles must be put on ice. There are nonsocialist politicians who say that the Social Democratic Party has changed its position on this.

However, it is the case that within the Social Democratic Party there is a continuing debate on how we can best serve the interests of detente. Rearmament serves no purpose.

There is much to indicate that the concepts of defense and attack are becoming more meaningless as far as nuclear arms are concerned. This creates anxiety and insecurity among the peoples of the world. The violent reactions and protests against nuclear arms plans in a number of countries articulate their clear message. We should be attentive to these demonstrations. I expressed views like these on behalf of the Social Democratic government at the NATO meeting in Bonn and at the UN disarmament conference in June this year.

The Social Democratic Party's recent steps on the section of the NATO infrastructure program dealing with nuclear arms are a natural consequence of the attitude we have always had. We do not want nuclear arms on Danish territory. We want the Nordic area to continue to be a nuclear-free zone, and we want to work for a nuclear-free status for a larger part of Europe -- indeed for the whole of it. This means on both sides of the line which divides Europe. Even at the NATO meeting in December 1979, the Social Democratic government was opposed to any decision for the installtion and deployment of new nuclear arms in Europe.

We attached importance to the consideration that all possible channels of negotiation should be tried before NATO implements the deployment of significant new missile systems. This was accepted, and these negotiations are now taking place in Geneva. In addition, it is important that Denmark should wait for the decision of the individual NATO nations which, under the 1979 plan, will be directly affected by the decision on the deployment of nuclear-armed missile systems.

The Social Democratic Party is not a supporter of unilateral disarmament. However, it is an illusion to believe it possible to promote detente and disarmament by deploying even more nuclear arms. We must have the courage to stay ahead of the East in the pursuit of disarmament. In doing so, we would exert greater moral pressure on the Warsaw Pact in the current negotiations pressure which must show that the Eastern Bloc must also add facts to all its talk of disarmament. There are those who will say that this is naive, but the alternative is frightening. Everyone can see that the continuing massive buildup of nuclear arsenals is more dangerous than anything else. That is why this nuclear rearmament must be stopped.

FINLAND

ELLEMANN-JENSEN ON NORDIC ZONE, EEC TARIFFS, CSCE

PM040945 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 Oct 82 p 6

[Interview with Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen by Sigyn Alenius: "Denmark Will Not Block Punitive Tariffs Against Sweden"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- "This is my first official visit," said Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, 41, who today begins a 2-day official visit to Helsinki. In doing so, he stressed the importance which the nonsocialist Schluter government gives to Finland, not only as an old Nordic friend and a country with a similar culture, but also and not least, because of Finland's position of the political map of the world.

Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen arrived late yesterday evening and will return to Denmark on Saturday [30 October]. His talks will principally be with his counterpart, Minister Par Stenback. He is accompanied on his visit by his wife, Alice Vestergaard, a journalist with Danish television -- a job Minister Ellemann-Jensen also had before he became a Folketing member 5 years ago and a member of the government a month ago.

An important question for Finland is the Nordic nuclear-free zone: What does the new Danish Government say?

"The stable security balance in the Nordic area is of fundamental significance. We in Denmark view the fact that the Nordic area is and will remain a nuclear-free zone as a crucial element in this context. No further fixing of this fact in a treaty is necessary.

The discussion on a nuclear-free zone running through the European Continent should not just be a debate between the Soviet Union and the Nordic countries, but should be placed in a broader context. The framework should be broader, the minister said, and in order to realize a nuclear-free zone running through Europe, unambiguous guarantees for its nuclear-free status should be given not only by he West, but on both sides of the dividing line.

And what is the Danish Government's view of the possibility that NATO troops coming to Denmark in a war or crisis situation could be armed wtih nuclear weapons? In Norway, the debate on the nuclear-free zone has flared up against the background of this in the last few days.

"I would like to answer that question with a counterquestion," Minister Ellemann-Jensen said. "What guarantees do we have on our side that in such a situation the Soviet Union's troops will not be carrying nuclear arms?" "We in Denmark attach the greatest importance to the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union," the minister said, "and a requirement for these is balance -- like against like. At present, the Soviet Union with its SS-20 missiles is on a higher level of rearmament. That is why NATO should deploy its controversial missiles, for the Soviet Union cannot be expected to stop rearming or to dismantle the SS-20 missiles already deployed unless they gain some advantage for doing so. The price which NATO will have to pay is to dismantle its corresponding missiles. That is why the missiles should first be deployed in the agreed Western European countries so that NATO has something to negotiate with. This is regrettable," Minister Ellemann-Jensen said. "But the Social Democrats are not only saying 'no'; their 'no' is a temporary 'no,' in other words a delay."

Can the Madrid Conference -- despite the existing difference between the United States and the Soviet Union and the United States and the other states of the West -- lead to any results?

"The Madrid Conference, which resumes in November, got off to a difficult start," the minister said. "But as serious as the world situation is, it is doubly important that we make every sacrifice to further progress with detente. The conference's proposal for a final document drawn up by eight neutral states, including Finland, is seen as an excellent point of departure by Denmark, but there should be further work on the details. It should, for example, be possible to further develop the question of human contacts.

"There are also conflicts of interest between the West and the United States. We have to admit this," the minister said. "The United States is going for a more aggressive line toward the Soviet Union. The Western countries in Europe want to preserve dialogue and see their interests in the maintenance of reasonable relations with the Soviet Union, since Western Europe is very interested in trade with the East."

"What is important when the conference gets underway again is to prevent it getting stuck on a discussion of details, for example, Poland. The West European states are firmly in favor of the round of negotiations that has been decided and have in fact already begun with the aim of raising problems of detail -- Poland and others -- to the global level. Japan should also be involved here. We should, as the EEC foreign ministers' meeting 10 days ago said, keep the East-West dialogue going and work for a constructive final document from Madrid. This is a view which Denmark supports in full."

Does Denmark's membership in the EEC get in the way of Nordic cooperation?

"No, quite the reverse," Minister Ellemann-Jensen categorically replied. "The two circles of cooperation reinforce one another. We see this time after time, in the United Nations for example -- most recently it was the Finnish UN ambassador who on behalf of all the Nordic countries succeeded in solving the problem of Israeli membership by using a procedural ploy. This dealt with a question that was so serious that it actually threatened the existence of the whole United Nations, and here the Nordic countries acted jointly."

A Nordic dissonance -- not to call it a quarrel -- has arisen as a result of the Swedish devaluation with the effects this has on the other Nordic states. Could there be a trade war in the Nordic area or between the EEC and Sweden?

"Trade war is a strong expression. We are far too calm and collected for that. However, just as the other Nordic countries are angry with the Swedes, annoyance is great within the EEC. Sweden has helped itself to a share of international employment which affects the rest of us. Sweden has acted from national egoism, and we strongly dislike that." "The EEC is now threatening to introduce tariffs on certain Swedish paper products as a reprisal. If it does so, Denmark will not oppose them. The matter is also being investigated by the EEC Commission. It could be some time before the report is ready, but this does not mean that the mood -- solid disapproval of the Swedes -- will change."

The minister also said that in Helsinki he will raise with Minister Stenback the shoe sole question, seen by Denmark as an example of insufficient Finnish solidarity. Finland has decided that as far as shoe soles are concerned, not to respect the 80 percent figure which is normally recognized as the ceiling for Finnish supplies in the trade with the Soviet Union. This means that foreign goods, chiefly Danish, have been able to comprise 20 percent of shoe sole exports to the Soviet Union. Finland has now decided to change this. Denmark views this as a direct threat, Minister Ellemann-Jensen said.

"We have complained to GATT," the minister said, "and we have already raised the matter at the mixed EEC commission at which matters relating to the free trade countries (and therefore Finland) are dealt with. If Finland does not give a little," Minister Ellemann-Jensen said, "Denmark could easily resort to countermeasures."

BATTALION TO JOIN UN FORCE IN LEBANON IN DEC

LD031558 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto today decided to place a Finnish battalion of 460 men on United Nations peacekeeping duties in Lebanon. The commander of the Kemi Military District, Lieutenant Colonel (Matti Skyttae), was appointed commander of the peacekeeping unit at an extraordinary cabinet meeting chaired by the president. The commander of the battalion and 11 members of an advance group will fly to the operational area in southern Lebanon early tomorrow morning. The main force will come into service on 15 November at the UN training center in Niinisalo and is expected to be ready to go to Lebanon by about 10 December.

Foreign minister Par Stenback noted at a news conference today that the purpose of sending a Finnish peacekeeping force is to support the prestige of the United nations and to bring peace to southern Lebanon.

Stenback Explains Decision

LD031800 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1040 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Interview of Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback with reporter Timo Antilla on 3 November -- Recorded, Place not Specified]

[Excerpt] A Finnish battalion of 460 men will go to Lebanon for UN peacekeeping duties by the middle of December. The Finnish battalion will replace Nepalese troops operating in the area earlier. This is how Foreign Minister Par Stenback explains this morning's decision to send the Finnish troops: [Stenback] The political basis is Finland's credibility with regard to the United Nations. We have supported the United Nations on so many occasions, and especially in Lebanon. The United Nations has now suffered a number of defeats, including political defeats. Thus, refusing this task requested by the secretary general would have meant a loss of credibility for us.

[Question] What do you think is the importance of these troops in Lebanon?

[Answer] Another reason for sending these peace-keeping troops is that we believe and hope the continuing UNIFIL presence in southern Lebanon will calm the situation and help Lebanon to overcome its difficulties, and will, perhaps, lead or contribute to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territory. We know, however, that unrest and internal differences in Lebanon will continue, and in these conditions UNIFIL is needed.

[Question] How long will these Finnish troops stay in Lebanon?

[Answer] Formally, only until the middle of January. After that, a new decision will be taken. Naturally, it would be politicaly difficult to withdraw from there immediately, but we have a formal, theoretical possibility of withdrawing from there fairly quickly if conditions should prove difficult.

SWEDEN

PAPER VIEWS BREZHNEV'S 'MILITANT' 27 OCT SPEECH

PM031645 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Brezhnev's Hard Words"]

[Text] The Soviet Union still wants detente, but if we are to be able to meet the threat from the United States, words will not be enough. The Armed Forces' combat-readiness must be increased and the level of military technology improved. The resources for achieving these goals will be placed at the defense forces' disposal.

This is the gist of a speech President Leonid Brezhnev delivered to 500 high-ranking officers and Defense Ministry officials summoned to the Kremlin on Wednesday [27 October]. The speech was strikingly militant in its tone. The need for detente and negotiations between East and West, which has been a standing theme in Brezhnev's addressed in recent years, was mentioned only in passing this time, diplomatic observers in Moscow point out.

The United States has launched a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism, the Soviet leader said. U.S. policy is characterized by adventurism and unconcealed egoism.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have been growing ever frostier, and the negotiations the two superpowers are holding in Geneva on the control of nuclear armaments in Europe and at the strategic level have not yet made any appreciable progress. Brezhnev did not mention these negotiations, but it is probable that, impatient with the stagnation in Geneva, he wanted to put greater pressure on the U.S. administration with his speech. It is obvious that he had the United States in mind when he raised Soviet-Chinese relations in his address. Recently, Brezhnev has repeatedly advocated a rapprochment between the Soviet Union and China, and recently preparatory talks were begun in Beijing on solutions to the ideological and territorial bones of contention between the two countries.

Despite the fact that the talks got off to what would seem to be a less than promising start, Brezhnev was remarkably optimistic in his Wednesday speech in his references to the possibility of normalizing relations. Because of present U.S. policy, it is important that the Soviet Union maintain its relations with other countries, Brezhnev stressed, and in that context, gave a special mention to China. Even though the Soviet president's speech was full of warnings, both explicit and implicit, to the United States, he was obviously speaking primarily to his audience. As far as is known, there is no previous example of defense forces' representatives being called together to receive a message from the nation's leader. The meeting in the Kremlin should of course be seen in the light of growing international needs, but the Soviet Union's internal problems, which are growing more and more difficult to overcome, are also bound to play an important part in the equation. At a time when the country's economic resources are growing scarcer and the citizens stand in line in front of empty stores, the political leadership has realized the need to make sure of the confidence of the military, which has now been given the desired message: It interests will, as always, be given priority.

The U.S. administration is working out plans to slow down Soviet rearmament through economic sanctions of various types. There is nothing to indicate that such a policy has any prospect of success. In the Soviet Union, the general's words carry a lot of weight.

U.S.' CHAPMAN TO VISIT; POSSIBLE USSR INITIATIVE

NC031258 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman today confirmed that Mr Christian Chapman, who was recently appointed special coordinator in the U.S. Department of State on the Cyprus issue, is to visit Cyprus for orientation contacts. The spokesman said that Mr Chapman's visit will take place during the current month.

At the same time, while answering questions, the government spokesman said the question of a possible initiative by the Soviet Government for the convocation of an international conference on the Cyprus issue, as suggested by the Soviet Government itself, has been thoroughly discussed. The spokesman added that it is not appropriate to say anything more at present.

KIPRIANOU TO BRIEF PARTY LEADERS ON TALKS

NC031310 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] President Kiprianou intends to brief the party leaders on his recent talks in the international arena on the Cyprus issue. This statement has been made by the government spokesman in answer to a question if there had been any developments in the Cyprus issue in the past 10 months that would justify the convening of the National Council.

The spokesman said: The president of the republic intends to brief the party leaders on his recent talks with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, his talks in New York and in the Soviet Union and on his talks with GDR State Council Chairman Honecker during the latter's recent visit to Cyprus. The briefing will also cover various other contacts recently held by the Cyprus Government.

There is no need for an immediate convocation of the National Council, the spokesman said, adding that if dicatated by circumstances, the president will convene it. The spokesman further stressed that at any rate, it is the president's intention, in the event he is rejected, to deal with the question of the National Council in general and to make it, in addition to its consultative nature, a more effective institution which would serve not only the national cause, but also secure the necessary concord which is ipso facto difficult to achieve during the preelection period.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO DENKTAS COMMENTS

NC032142 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Commenting on a statement by Turkish Cyproit leader Denktas that Brezhnev's statements must be interpreted as an invitation to Kiprianou to pursue the correct course on the Cyprus issue and, in Denktas' words, to come to his senses, the government spokesman tonight stressed that Denktas' attempt to point our the correct course to the president of the republic causes laughter to say the least.

The government spokesman added that this is because it is the policy followed by the Turkish Cypriot leader and by Ankara which has made it impossible to find a solution to the Cyprus problem to date.

With respect to the interpretation given by Denktas to the Soviet president's statements, this is obviously an attempt to distort and simply expresses the heavenly desires of Denktas, the spokesman added.

The spokesman then stressed that both in the statement made by the Soviet leader during the Kremlin dinner in honor of Kiprianou and in the joint communque on the visit to the USSR, there is a clear emphasis on the need for total and immediate implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

The Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side not only accepted but also are pressing for implementation of these resolutions, the spokesman said, while by contrast, the Turkish Cypriot leadership and Ankara insistently refuse to comply with the decision of the international organization.

The spokesman added that the position of the two sides on this issue makes it clear that the Brezhnev statements and the joint communique must be interpreted as an invitation not to Kiprianou, but to Denktas and, by extension, to Ankara, to pursue the correct course and to come to their senses.

Referring to other points in the Denktas statement, the government spokesman said the Cyprus Government never denied the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community and never opposed guaranteeing its legal rights. He added that responsibility for paralyzing the work of the committee on missing persons does not rest with the president of the republic, as alleged by Denktas, but with the Turkish Cypriot leadership and with Ankara.

Denktas, the government spokesman concluded, permanently sits in a glass house, and it is neither prudent nor of any purpose for him to cast stones.

O AGON FEARS RESULTS OF KIPRIANOU USSR VISIT

NC031152 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 3 Nov 82 p 1

["My Opinion" column by the "Observer": "He Gave Much; He Received Nothing -- the Soviet-Cypriot Communique Much Worse Than Expected" -- capitalized words as published in original]

[Excerpts] The joint Soviet-Cypriot communique, which was released yesterday after President Kiprianou concluded his visit to the Soviet Union, is much worse than we expected it to be.

It is much worse because its content most clearly proves that virtually:

-- Without receiving anything more than some platonic declarations from the big Soviet Union, small Cyprus CEDES A LOT by offering full support for the Soviet policy on many internatioanl issues.

-- MR KIPRIANOU HAS GIVEN MUCH AND RECEIVED NOTHING. He has received wishes and he himself has offered ABSOLUTE ALIGNMENT WITH THE INTERNAITONAL POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION. This stand cannot but cause reaction in the West and, moreover, exposes Cyprus' nonaligned policy, which appears to be sliding toward the East.

However, what do we consider as unacceptable in the joint communique?

-- We consider it UNACCEPTABLE that the Turkish invasion and occupation are not condemned.

-- We consider it UNACCEPTABLE that the withdrawal of all foreign troops is demanded without making particular mention of the Turkish occupation troops.

The communique is very correct in strongly condemning the Israeli occupation in Lebanon.

However, while the two sides say all this about Lebanon, while they condemn the criminal aggression of Israel and while they demand its IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON, with regard to the Cyprus issue:

1. They do not condemn Turkey's criminal aggression against Cyprus and the policy of genocide which that country has implemented against the Hellenism of Cyprus.

2. They do not demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops.

The joint communique reiterates the stereotype Soviet position in support of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, respect for its nonaligned policy and so forth.

However, what is surprising and what we consider as strange is that the communique includes a paragraph asking that "the legitimate interests of both communities" be taken into account in finding a Cyprus solution.

This can be interpreted by the Turkish side as it sees fit and it can exploit it in any way it likes as long as the communique does not explicitly define these "legitimate interests" of the two communities.

For us the Greek Cypriots, who make up 80 percent of the Cypriot population, what is legitimate is the participation of both the communities in ruling the country in accordance with their population ratio.

For Denktas, however, the "legitimate right" of his community, which make up 18 percent of the population, is to equally participate with the 80 percent in the ruling of the country.

For the Soviet Union, however, what are the "legitimate interests" of the two communities? The joint communique does not tell us.

Moreover, Mr Kiprianou did not hesitate in agreeing to include in the joint communique a paragraph accusing the Western powers of dangerously aggravating the international situation, promoting confrontation, maintaining the existing sources of tension and conflicts, and creating new ones.

These are the reasons why we consider the joint communique as being much worse than we expected.

These are the reasons why we insist that Mr Kiprianou has not secured anything new for Cyprus, whereas he has ceded a lot to the Soviet Union and offered absolute alignment with the Soviet policy on international issues.

These are the reasons why we fear that the joint communique will cause reaction in Western capitals and further impede Papandreou's policy on the Cyprus issue.

These are the reasons why we repeat that Cyprus' nonaligned policy is dangerously sliding toward the East with unpredicted consequences for our country.

HUNGARIAN LEADER HAS STOPOVER AT LARNACA AIRPORT

NC031821 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian President Losonczi stopped over at Larnaca Airport on his way from Kuwait, where he paid an official visit. Mr Losonczi was met by House President Ladhas on behalf of the president of the republic. He was also met by the Hungarian ambassador in Nicosia, Dobos. The house president had a talk withe the Hungarian president and discussed international problems such as the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, with special emphasis on the Cyprus problem. Mr Losonczi stated that he is looking forward to the official visit he will pay to Cyprus next spring.

ANKARA COVERAGE OF TERRORIST ATTACK IN COLOGNE

Attackers Called 'Leftists'

TA031512 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] A group of armed extreme leftists occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne, FRG, around noon today. The aggressors have taken the consulate general officials hostage.

According to reports that have reached our news center from various sources, the incident occurred as follows: A group of extreme leftist militants, whose number has not yet been indentified, occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne at 1250 Turkish time. Shots were heard, but it is not yet certain whether there are any wounded. The extreme leftist armed militants then released 30 to 40 of the people who were at the consulate on business. The consulate personnel are being held hostage, however.

The German police have taken strict measures around the consulate. The street on which the consulate is situated has been closed to traffic, and the building has been cordoned off.

Representations are being made with the FRG Government in Ankara and Bonn for the rescue of the hostages being held by the terrorists, and for the effective protection of other Turkish representations.

Occupation Ends

TA040519 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The armed terrorists who are members of an extreme leftist organization and who occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne have released all the hostages and ended their action. The nine armed terrorists who raided the consulate building yesterday surrendered to the FRG police at about 0400. It has been reported that the health of the 13 officials who work at the consulate general is good.

A Foreign Ministry statement on the subject says: Armed terrorists belonging to the [Dev-Sol Revolutionary Left] organization, which aims at destroying the independence of our country and at dividing it in a bid to establish a Marxist-Leninist order, occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne, taking hostage by force of arms certain Turkish citizens as well as the officials of our consulate general. The armed aggressors made several requests. As in prior incidents, our government adopted an uncompromising and determined stand. The terrorists, who saw that their requests would not be fulfilled, were obliged to release their hostages and end their action.

As it will be recalled, murderers, who realized that they could not continue their incidents of terror and realize their treacherous aims in our country following the 12 September operation, have acted abroad under various names for the sake of series of imaginary requests that could never be realized, based on all kinds of lies and slanders. They are exploiting the rights and liberties existing in Western countries in order to conduct their despicable activities against Turkey. This despicable action, undertaken on the eve of the public referendum on the new Turkish Constitution, which is the sign of a new stage in efforts being exerted in order to base democracy on strong foundations, has openly demonstrated the true face of these traitors and their fear and hatred of a strong and democratic system.

The statement continues: It is obvious that those who could not realize their aims in Turkey despite armed incidents, the ruthless killing of hundreds of persons and the injuring of thousands of others in the period prior to 12 September, will not be able to do so through attacks against our representations abroad. Such actions only serve as a means to better understand the real identity and aims of such people by the Turkish people and the democratic countries with common sense.

We express our gratitude for the efforts exerted and the cooperation extended by the FRG officials and police force. The cool-headed, brave and cautious stand of the officials of our consulate general in Cologne is also to be praised.

Evren Comments

TA041143 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Istanbul on 4 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear citizens, I would like to talk to you about the regrettable incident that occurred in Cologne, West Germany yesterday. As you know, some of those abominable persons who realized that they could not achieve their aims here in Turkey fled the country. Some of them are among us. Do not worry. More than 7,000 of them are abroad. A group consisting of nine of those persons, called the Revolutionary Left [Dev-Sol] raided our consulate in Cologne, as you know. They gave themselves up at 0430 this morning. They caused five or six of our citizens to be injured.

These Dev-Sol members number 2,583. Of those 2,583, 1,811 are being prosecuted. Of these 1,811, 651 face death sentences for having committed murders.

My dear citizens and brothers of Istanbul, these people demanded certain compromises after taking our citizens hostage there. We have never made any compromises and we will never make any compromises. They must know this. If all nations pursued the same policy, international terrorism would decrease, if not stop completely. Slowly and ultimately it would disappear. Let me point out that if such terrorists hold 50 hostages and ask us to release one person in return for those 50, we will not make that compromise -- not even for that one person. This is because a state, an independent state, especially a republic, must not make compromises to 5 or 10 people, to 300 or 500 or even 1,000 people. If it does, then it is not a state. We are the Turkish Republican State. We cannot bargain with such people.

It is impossible not to discuss the issue of freedom of the press in Istanbul, the center of the Turkish press. I would like to mention that here because I did not discuss it in my previous speeches in other provinces.

The press is free and cannot be censured. A publication ban cannot be imposed on the press. Only a judge can impose a ban, and only when it is essential. Those essential situations are determined by law. The circulation of press material can be prevented by a judge, or in cases where a delay is undesirable, by a body clearly authorized by the law. This authorized body must inform the authorized judge of its decision to prevent circulation within 24 hours, and the judge must approve this decision within 48 hours. Otherwise, the decision to prevent circulation will be considered invalid.

What are the crimes that call for such action? Any kind of report or article that threatens the state's internal and exernal security or its unity with its country and nation; any report or article that encourages criminal action or revolts or that involve secret information concerning the state. Those who write or publish such reports or articles or who give them to others will be considered responsible by the relevant law.

Publications can be collected before circulation in situations where a delay is undesirable or dangerous. As I said before, in such cases, the concerned judge will be informed of the situation within 24 hours. Although such crimes and the conditions under which certain reports and articles will be considered criminal will be clearly designated by the law, I would like to give you a few examples of past incidents which forced us to place such a stipulation in the constitution. Suppose a separatist organization, or a sectarian provocator, or a person who is guided by an ideological or anarchistic aims, publishes a declaration to its sympathizers encouraging a group of citizens to attack another group of citizens.

Or suppose it calls on a group of citizens to revolt against the state. Suppose this declaration was published independently or it appeared in a newspaper. I ask you, did such things not happen in the past? Were not such declarations distributed in the streets every day? The state or the government cannot act like a third citizen who watches two citizens attack each other. The state must prevent such an attack from the beginning. It is the duty of the state to do that.

We used to have universities which were turned into arsenals, where students were trained in firearms. I do not want to give their names. That was because the state security forces could not enter them. Therefore, firearm training could be conducted easily. The security forces could not enter those universities because they were not Turkish lands, they were another's land. Are we going to raise knowledgeable youths who will be able to develop our country, or anarchists? Taking this into consideration, with our new Constitution, we granted only scientific autonomy to our universities and not administrative autonomy.

EGYPT'S FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Turkmen

TA031229 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali has arrived in Ankara on an official visit. He was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who said that this visit stressed the two countries' desire to further develop their relations. Turkmen pointed out that historical, cultural and moral ties brought the two countries close to each other, adding that, based on these foundations, they would seek ways to further develop their relations. Turkmen stressed that important results had already been obtained on this issue.

Turkmen stated that Turkey and Egypt are following the developments in the Middle East with concern and that the talks in Ankara would be important from this viewpoint as well.

'Ali said that during his visit he would look for ways to develop bilateral relations with Turkey. He pointed out that the two countries have tried throughout their history to protect peace and stability in the region, adding that this historical role is just as important today. 'Ali said that the talks he would hold during his visit would contribute to the strengthening of Turkish-Egyptian relations.

Responding to questions from reporters, 'Ali said that the recent developments in Lebanon deeply affected the Egyptian people, adding that Egyptian-Israeli relations and the agreement between the two states were also deeply affected by these developments. 'Ali said that following U.S. President Reagan's latest plan on the Middle East, the agreement was still in effect,but that Egypt wanted the Palestinians' right to self-determination to be included in this plan. The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister stressed that the future of the PLO depended on its own decisions.

Further 'Ali Arrival Remarks

TA031611 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 3 (AA) -- Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali arrived in Ankara Wednesday on an official visit. He was greeted at Esenboga Airport by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen

Visiting Foreign Minister Hassan 'Ali, who is also deputy prime minister, said at Esenboga Airport there was no reason for not carrying on negotiations with Israel, but his government had "certain reservations" about the Reagan plan, particularly "with regard to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination."

He called the Iran-Iraq war "unfortunate" and hoped for an immediate end to it.

In an airport statement, Hassan 'Ali said developments in the Middle East would be covered in his talks with Turkmen, as well as bilateral relations.

After the Camp David agreement had been signed between governments toward a settlement of the Middle East question, Hassan 'Ali noted, Israel had created a negative reaction in Egyptian public opinion by bombing the nuclear power station in Iraq, declaring Al-Quds (Jerusalem) its capital, annexing the Golan Heights, and lastly, by the massacre in West Beirut.

The reaction of the people in Egypt had of necessity affected the attempt to normalize relations between Israel and Egypt, including the agreements signed on trade, tourism and culture.

Now that the Reagan plan had been formulated, he hoped the PLO would take new steps so that it can participate in the fourth round of negotiations.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said his colleagues' visit would be an opportunity to explore possibilities for improving bilateral ties.

Mideast Problems Reviewed

TA041014 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that a stable and realistic policy acceptable to all sides should be pursued for the solution of the Middle East problems. If this is not done, Turkmen said, tensions in the area could easily be transformed into a conflict that could involve all the countries. Turkmen made this statement during a dinner in honor of Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali, who is in Ankara for an official visit. Commenting on the relations between Turkey and Egypt, Turkmen expressed the hope that this visit would be a turning point that would allow the intensification of cooperation between the two countries following a long period of stagnation that has reigned in this relationship. Recalling the historic ties existing between the two countries, Turkmen said that this visit was an expression of the determination of the governments of the two countries to intensify solidarity and cooperation between them. Turkmen expressed his belief that Turkey and Egypt have a great potential for developing their economic relations and added Turkey was ready to analyze the opportunities of joint ventures.

The Turkish foreign minister said that Turkey observed with horror the developments in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion, adding: The policies pursued by Israel in order to realize its political ambitions in the Middle East have demonstrated that it cares nothing for ethical principles. As long as Israel is not effectively deterred from its intransigent stand, from its tendency to use force and violence, from its indifference to the interests of other regional countries, from its amazing disdain for human values and from challenging the UN Charter as well as the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, nobody should doubt that it is out of the question for peace and tranquility to reign in the Middle East.

Turkmen reiterated that for the establishment of a just and lasting regional peace, Israel would have to withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupied; all the legal rights of the Palestinian people, including that of self-determination, would have to be granted; and a secure coexistence among all the regional countries within their own boundaries would have to be ensured. Turkmen concluded by expressing his belief that through the conciliation of the Reagan plan and the Fes resolutions on the Palestinian problem at the Arab summit, an initial step for peaceful negotiations could be undertaken.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, another source of anxiety in the region, Turkmen said that Turkey would continue to exert efforts for a political solution to the war.

On Afghanistan, Turkmen said that the solution to this problem could be achieved through the withdrawal of occupying forces from the country and the return of all Afghan refugees.

Turkmen continued: Regional centers of tension and instability demonstrate the necessity of finding a solution based on principles and a sensible stand. As long as a balanced and realistic policy aimed at finding solutions acceptable to all sides is not exercised, tensions existing in the Middle East and its vicinity might easily be transformed into conflicts that could easily involve all of us. Turkmen concluded by pointing out the great contribution that could be made by the stable Egyptian state for finding a just and lasting solution in the area.

In his turn, Kamal Hassan 'Ali said that recent developments in the area had emphasized the significance of increasing the exchange of views among the regional countries. The minister said that in light of this reality, his visit to Turkey was of great importance. Pointing out that his country welcomes all kinds of solutions for regional peace that respect the interests of all sides, the Egyptian minister said that the realization of this goal depended upon the solution of the Palestinian problem. "Ali added that the success of peace negotiations in the Middle East would depend upon the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. He said that the Reagan proposals for the solution of the Palestinian problem constituted a constructive framework for negotiations. Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, the visiting minister said that this was a factor increasing tension in the region. He said that his country would not hesitate to support Turkey's efforts to end the war. "Ali concluded by saying that the further development of close and historic ties between Turkey and his country would not only serve the interests of both countries but would also greatly contribute to the achievement of peace in the area. He expressed his satisfaction over the developing trade relations between the two countries, recalling that during the last 2 years these relations increased significantly.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAQ

TA031221 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Transportation Minister Mustafa Aysan and a delegation accompanying him returned from an official visit to Iraq. According to a statement issued by the Transportation Ministry, problems in transportation and communications were discussed during the talks held in Baghdad between the delegations of the two countries. During the talks, the two sides agreed on building a direct railroad between the two countries, on keeping the Habur and Al-Khalil border checkpoints continuously open and on the solution of the problems being faced by Turkish transporters in Iraq. The Iraqi officials also said that they would work on extending the visas granted to Turkish truck drivers from 3 months to 6 months. The two sides also agreed to complete the Turkish-Iraqi radiolink project in December and to start fully automatic telephone communications as of that date.

BRIEFS

HASHISH, HEROIN SEIZED -- Izmir narcotics police seized a total of 12 kilograms of hashish in Izmir, Odemis and Seydisehir, a district of Konya. Three persons cultivating Indian hemp in Seydisehir were arrested. Police found 6 kilograms of powdered hashish and hemp in their possession. Police also found 3 kilograms of hashish in Odemis and 3 kilograms in Izmir. A total of 20 persons were arrested. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 82 TA] -- Eight kilograms of pure heroin have been seized in Diyarbakir's Silvan district. Four persons have been taken into custody in connection with the incident. Officials said that an investigation is continuing. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Oct 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

SOCIALIST SPOKESMAN DENIES RIFT WITH U.S.

AU031130 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Vienna (SK) -- The Austrian People's Party (OEVP) should at long last discontinue the campaign through which it seeks to portray Austria's relations with the United States in an unfavorable light. This was demanded by Fritz Marsch, chairman of the Nationalrat Foreign Policy Committee. Through a series of statements by its foreign policy spokesmen and by articles in newspapers close to the OEVP, the larger opposition party is seeking to construe problems in Austrian-U.S. relations which in reality do not exist at all, Marsch declared.

NETHERLANDS

DEMOCRATS '66 LEADER TERLOUW LEAVES POLITICS

PM030949 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own political correspondent" report: "Democrats '66 leader Terlouw To Leave Active Politics"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 29 Oct -- Democrats '66 [D'66] leader and Economic Affairs Minister Dr. J.C. Terlouw is leaving active politics. Terlouw decided yesterday not to return to the Second Chamber and lead the D'66 parliamentary group. He said that he was leaving politics because he felt that he was primarily responsible for the major election defeat suffered by D'66 in the 8 September Second Chamber election, when D'66 lost 11 of its 17 seats in the Chamber.

Yesterday the D'66 parliamentary group elected Dr. M.B. Engwirda as its new group leader. Engwirda will succeed the present group leader, Mr. L.J. Brinkhorst, who is now the EEO's permanent representative in Tokyo. Terlouw said that he did not have his eye on any post. "I have no irons in the fire," he said.

Terloum said that by leaving he wanted to make room for a new start for D'66. He did not think that his return to the Second Chamber was desirable, because it would hamper the new group leader and also because a Second Chamber group of six members offered no scope for "sheltered" work, which is what [outgoing Prime Minister] Van Agt said was his aim when he announced his resignation as [Christian Democratic Appeal] -- party leader.

UNITED KINGDOM

U.S. ENVOY INFORMED OF DISPLEASURE ON FALKLANDS

LD031426 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1341 GMT 3 Nov 82

[By David Healy PA political staff]

[Text] Foreign Secretary, Mr. Francis Pym, today told the American ambassador in London of Britain's displeasure with the Argentine-sponsored United Nation's resolution on the Falklands Islands, which the US is to support.

The ambassador, Mr. John J. Louis, called at the Foreign Office to see Mr. Pym "by mutual arrangement."

A Foreign Office spokesman said the two men discussed the Falklands, but would not say exactly what Mr. Pym had told the ambassador.

It is clear, however, that Mr. Pym told him Britain felt the resolution calling for negotiations between Argentina and Britain on the sovereignty of the Falklands was "objectional and hypocritical." And it can be assumed that Mr. Pym also made clear Britain's anger and disappointment that the US delegation to the UN, on the orders of President Reagan, is supporting the resolution.

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Western Europe

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NETHERLANDS

LUBBERS-LED COALITION GOVERNMENT SWORN IN 4 NOV

NC041630 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The Hague, Nov 4 (AFP) -- The new Dutch center-right government, led by Christian-Democrat Ruud Lubbers, a former economy minister, was sworn in today.

At 43, Mr. Lubbers becomes the youngest prime minister in Dutch history. He heads a Christian Democrat and Liberal coalition with 81 seats in the 150-seat Chamber of Deputies following elections in September.

Mr. Lubbers was named prime minister after the surprise announcement last month by Andreas van Agt, who had been Christian Democratic prime minister since 1977, not to continue in office. Mr. Lubbers' government contains eight Christian Democratic ministers and six Liberals.

The government will present its program to parliament on November 22.

The new government plans to enforce controversial economic self-tightening policies, expected to trigger a three to four per cent drop in buying power for lower-income groups and a 1.5 per cent drop for top wage earners.

But both the Christian Democrat party and the opposition Socialist Party -- the biggest in the Netherlands with 47 parliamentary seats -- believe the new austerity policies should not favour those in the higher income bracket.

The coalition's economic policies mark a sharp break with the job-creation and industrial promotion programme set out in November last year by the centre-left coalition which split when the Socialists walked out in May. The center-right parties won the elections last September.

The new government aims to save 21,000 million guilders (over 70 million dollars) in the national budget for 1984 to 1986 by cutting back inflation compensation by two per cent and slicing public spending, wages for civil servants, social benefits and public health costs.

A price and wage freeze will be installed on January 1 and 7,000 jobs in the public sector are to be scrapped between 1984 and 1986.

In the defence field, the new coalition is ready to allow North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear missiles to deploy in the Netherlands if the current U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on Euromissiles fail.

The new government:

Prime minister:	Rudolphus Lubbers-(Christian Democrat)
Vice premier-economy minister	Gijs van Aardenne-(Liberal)
Finance:	Herman Ruding-CD
Social affairs	Jan de Koning-Lib
Foreign affairs	Hans van Den Broek-CD
Defence:	Jacob de Ruiter-CD
Justice:	Frederik Korthals Altes-Lib
Cooperation and Developments:	Eegje Schoo-Lib
Housing and Environment:	Pieter Winsemius-Lib
Education and Sciences:	Wim Deetman-CD
Agriculture and Fisheries:	Gerrit Braks-CD
Welfare and public health:	Eelko Brinkman-CD
Interior:	Jacobus Rietkerk-Lib
Transport:	Neelie Smit-Kroes-Lib

The Public Health and Environment Ministry set up in 1970 has been abolished. Public health will be incorporated in the Welfare Ministry and environmental affairs with the Housing Ministry.

COSTA RICA MISSION TO COVER CENTRAL AMERICA

PM031617 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report]

[Excerpt] The Hague -- The Netherlands Embassy in Costa Rica will be upgraded to a regional post covering Central America. Dr J.W. Bertens, who is presently spokesman for the foreign minister in The Hague, shortly will be appointed ambassador.

The upgrading of the embassy is a result of a Christian Democratic Appeal motion in the Second Chamber which calls for reinforcement of the Netherlands diplomatic presence in Central America. The motion was one of the results of the debate in the Chamber on the murders of four IKON [Netherlands television company] journalists in El Salvador. Bertens investigated the murders in El Salvador on behalf of the minister.

Costa Rica was selected because the Netherlands already has an embassy there and because it is a peaceful country from which the other Central American states are readily accessible. The Labor Party would have preferred to have an embassy in Nicaragua, but that would have been too expensive and would also come up against political problems in the region. In Costa Rica, Bertens will have a larger travel budget and an expanded staff. Up to now, Central America has been covered by the Netherlands embassies in Mexico and Costa Rica.

TURKISH MILITANTS OCCUPY INFORMATION OFFICE

NC051253 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Amsterdam, Nov 5 (AFP) -- A group of about 10 militants belonging to the Turkish Dev-Sol (revolutionary left) underground movement today occupied the Turkish Information Office here.

Police said the militants were holding the director of the information center and a female employee.

The Dev-Sol members said their action aimed to protest against "the constitution of the American-influenced fascist junta" in Turkey.

The Information Office, which is attached to the Turkish Embassy in The Hague, has been cordoned off by Dutch police.

In another protest against the constitution -- which will be submitted to a referendum on Sunday -- Dev-Sol militants occupied the Turkish Consulate in Cologne, West Germany, Wednesday.

They gradually released some 70 hostages before surrendering to the police yesterday.

KOHL COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

LD041918 Hamburg DPA in German 1653 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU) has expressly confirmed his intention to hold elections on 6 March next year. He promised this in his government statement and therefore does not see the need to repeat it every day, he said in a "WELT" interview (Friday edition) which was prereleased by the Federal Press Office.

Regarding the SPD opposition, he said he has the impression that those with the slogan "We want to vote now" would actually be quite glad if someone freed them from the trauma of an election on 6 March. "But I am not going to be the one; however, I will do everything to make my promise a reality." But he said he does not want to comment on ways in which this might be achieved before he had talked with the federal president and the party chairman. "But you can take it for granted: There will be elections," Kohl said.

He is optimistic that the FDP will recover favor with the voters, because there is a firm place for it in the FRG. It could, of course, happen that the FDP might get less than 5 percent in one election. "But I am convinced that it will return, because I am convinced of its place in the party political landscape." Today it is necessary for the FDP to formulate policies which demonstrate its ability to act and which thus attract the voters.

On his coming meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Kohl said he is traveling to the United States to demonstrate German-American partnership and friendship. It is especially important for Germans, for without the protection and support of the United States, the FRG would not exist in its present form. He is obviously prepared in the near future, after 6 March next year, to travel to Moscow if conditions are right.

PRESS DISCUSSES U.S. MID-TERM ELECTION RESULTS

DW041403 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 4 Nov 82

[From The Press Review]

[Excerpts] The main subject of today's commentaries is the results of the so-called mid-term elections in the United States.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: Governing will not be any easier for President Ronald Reagan in the future -- the outcome of the U.S. mid-term elections means nothing more than that. Any American president who is carried into office on a populist wave will inevitably eventually sense the decline of this wave. Reagan wagered a large bet in matters pertaining to the economic prosperity of the nation. In the eyes of many of his compatriots, he hasn't won that bet.

The NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG comments as follows: Ronald Reagan is not the clear loser, but his opponents from the Democratic Party also are not the shining winners of the U.S. mid-term elections. The results were a slightly improved position for the Democrats in the House of Representatives, but a stable situation remains for the Republicans in the Senate. These results were to be expected and are in accordance with American tradition. Since 1840, no president's party has won mid-term elections. Seen that way, the results are normal. Too much power has been compensated for and the man in the White House has been reined in. The paper goes on to say: The Reagan trend of November 1980 has been checked and the pendulum has swung back to the center, which remains rather conservative.

The daily, DIE WELT asks: Is the outcome of the American elections a signal in foreign policy announcing new values for international calculations?

Those who don't find it easy to come up with an answer will clearly differentiate between the outcome of the elections and the fact that the elections are over now. [sentence as heard] In the fight for the Senate, the House of Representatives and governorships, foreign policy didn't play a very significant role. Reagan's foreign policy was neither confirmed nor weakened. Now that the elections are over, the President, who prevailed in the Senate in an amazing way, remains free to act. This pertains to international policy, East-West relations and, in particular, to relations with the European allies. The president stands on solid ground. These quotations were from DIE WELT.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU assesses the result of the election as follows: The American mid-term elections produced significant changes of power in Congress, but no landslide for the Democrats. The election campaign was waged aggressively by both sides and was aimed at defaming the opponents: This not only resulted from poor political style, it was the logical consequence of the noticeable lack of political ideas. The only convincing exception was the vote on a nuclear weapons freeze, which was voted on in nine states, in Washington D.C. and in a number of other cities. The overwhelming victory of the supporters of the freeze together with the growth of these movements and the recent memorandum by Catholic bishops must be considered a signal for Reagan.

The WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG of Duessldorf has the following opinion: Foreign and security policies only played a limited local role insofar as the voters in some states could also vote on the demand to freeze nuclear weapons in the United States and the USSR. The fact that the majority voted against more nuclear weapons should make Reagan ponder, even if the vote was only a unbinding recommendation. It demonstrates, as do the entire election results, that the almost blind trust in Reagan's ability to lead, to which he owed his 1980 landslide victory, has disappeared. Yet the President's authority is great enough to permit stable governing, particularly with regard to foreign policy. However, he will probably be forced to make cuts in the domestic and economic policy fields.

A final quotation on this issue comes from the HANDELSBLATT: The results of the U.S. mid-term elections can be interpreted neither as a great national trend against Reagan and Reagonomics, nor as a breakthrough for the Democrats. Even experts are unable to deduce conclusions trends from the strange mix of election results. The fact that the Republicans came off relatively well despite the high unemployment figure of 10.1 percent and the continuing recession indicates that the personality of candidates, the fight against crime and local issues such as that of Maine, where the nuclear powerplant will be closed in 5 years, played a role which shouldn't be underrated.

WOERNER SUPPORTS NATO'S ROGERS' STRATEGY

LD041248 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 Nov (DPA) -- In the words of Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU), the present NATO strategy of flexible response to a possible attack remains valid and necessary. In a DPA interview on Thursday after an almost 1-hour long meeting in the Defense Ministry with NATO Commander in Chief Bernard Rogers, Woerner said that the talk had confirmed that there was full agreement with the NATO commander in chief on fundamental strategic and political questions. Rogers has the confidence of the Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Woerner told DPA that Rogers had said that he had never had the intention of changing present NATO strategy and replacing it with another one. His intention had been to make the strategy of flexible response truly flexible. That meant making this strategy more credible in the medium and long-term by increasing coventional arms while simultaneously raising the nuclear threshold. "These are aims for which I can declare my full support," Woerner stressed.

At the same time, the defense minister made it quite clear that Rogers' view of a 4 percent real increase in the German defense budget could not be realized.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF COALITION

LD051202 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- At the beginning of the liberals' national party conference in Berlin on Friday, FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher strongly defended the change in the Bonn coalition which he caused, but for the first time in public he also admitted mistakes of his own. Genscher once again attributed responsibility for the breakup of the social-liberal coalition to the SPD. He made an urgent plea for unity to the 400 delegates and demanded that all liberals be made to feel at home in the party after the elections to the leadership bodies, as well.

Genscher conceded that the party is "in a grave crisis." The change of coalition has upset the citizens and shaken the party. The Free Democrats throughout the country look like a party at odds with itself. "In Hesse and Bavaria the voters made us pay the penalty." However, he affirmed his commitment to the decisions which resulted in the founding of the coalition with the CDU/CSU on 1 October.

The development of the SPD since October 1980 led directly to this day. The Social Democrats abandoned essential bases of cooperation in government; "we did not abandon our partner." With their economic and social resolutions at their Munich party conference, they "prepared the divorce documents for the coalition." As proof of his thesis, Genscher quoted in detail from the statement of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in which he gave the reasons for his decision not to run for the chancellorship again.

Genscher did, however, attribute some responsibility to his own party in the developments: "We would be smug if we took the view that we made no mistakes, and that applies not only to our relationship with our coalition partner, but also among ourselves. I admit that quite personally for my part, as one who acted and was affected by the acts of others." In going over one's own mistakes, one could not avoid the question of "whether I should not have arrived at conclusions earlier from the coalition's weakness in acting and the strain placed on it by the SPD."

AUTHORITIES WELCOME END TO CONSULATE SIEGE

LD041410 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 4 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government has welcomed the nonviolent conclusion of the occupation of the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne. A foreign Ministry spokesman said on Thursday that the government and German public opinion sharply condemn this attack on the consular offices of a friendly and allied country.

The identity of the nine men who halted their occupation of the Turkish Consulate General in Cologne early on Thursday morning after 15 hours is still a complete mystery, according to the Cologne police. Speaking to journalists on Thursday, Police Chief Juergen Hosse said that they were clearly a political and not a "national" organization.

According to the State Prosecutor's Office, a detention warrant against the nine men will be requested on Friday on the grounds of hostage-taking.

At the news conference, it was confirmed that the authorities had assured the men that "requests for asylum would be granted," but Hosse said that these pledges had "no legal basis."

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH ROLE IN LEBANON

AB041330 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0950 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Interview granted by French President Francois Mitterrand to the Lebanese newspaper L'ORIENT LE JOUR on 31 October; place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, after your discussions with the Lebanese head of state, to what extent do you think you can satisfy the requests he made to you?

[Answer] President Amin al-Jummayyil did not come to Paris to make requests to me, but to have discussions with me concerning the situation in Lebanon and his country's future. President al-Jumayyil expressed his appreciation to me for the action undertaken by its friend France in Lebanon during the last few months, and especially within the multinational force. He gave me his opinion on the role of this force and that of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon as soon as possible.

I confirmed to President al-Jumayyil France's availability concerning the reconstruction of Lebanon. A French parliamentarian, Alain Hautecouer, has just been made available to Mr Cheysson with the mission of coordinating the various aspects of our aid to Lebanon both in the bilateral as well as in the European and international fields.

[Question] For several months now, there have been concomitant indications which seem to prove the existence of a joint French-American-Saudi initiative to restore Lebanon's fortunes. What are the facts?

[Answer] By "restoration of Lebanon's fortunes" you no doubt mean the reconstruction of that country. This is a vast program which requires long-term efforts from the Lebanese themselves, the international institutions and countries interested in Lebanon's reconstruction such as the United States, France and its European partners, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. It is for the Lebanese Government to express its need and to coordinate the aid that will be given. As for France, I repeat that it is ready to help to the extent that it can.

[Question] What does France think about the close cooperation being established between Washington and Beirut, especially in the diplomatic and military fields?

[Answer] With regard to Lebanon, our relations with the United States are not characterized by rivalry, but rather, by concerted action and complementarity. We thus joined our diplomatic efforts to put an end to the fighting in Beirut and we are taking part in the multinational force side by side with the United States and Italy. In the fields you have mentioned as well as in many others, Lebanon's problems are such that it is normal that the country should expect the assistance of all its friends, particularly France and the United States. Recently in New York, Amin al-Jumayyil publicly expressed satisfaction with the military cooperation between France and Lebanon.

[Question] France is taking part in the restoration of stability in Beirut side by side with the Lebanese Army and within the multinational force. Couldn't this cooperation be extended to the other regions of the country?

[Answer] The restoration of state authority and stability in the other regions poses other problems. People obviously think about the eventual action of the multinational force, but one should also think about UNIFIL, which the Security Council has just decided to maintain and whose mandate and zone of activity will soon be redefined.

All this is tied to the gradual withdrawal of the foreign forces. France is ready to examine all these questions with the Lebanese Government as well as with the governments of the countries concerned, the United Nations and all those who wish to contribute to the task of national reconstruction being undertaken by the Lebanese Government.

Troops Patrol East Beirut

LD041312 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The French paratroopers in Lebanon have changed areas; they are now patrolling the eastern quarter of Beirut with their Italian and Lebanese colleagues. This is the Christian part of the town, where the official Lebanese Army moved in yesterday. The French minister of defense stated this morning that this complies with the original task outlined for the multinational force and that the guidelines for the French soldier remain unchanged.

CHEYSSON SCHEDULES VISIT TO KUWAIT 13 NOV

LD031608 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1542 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Nov (KUNA) -- Today it was officially announced that the French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will pay an official visit to Kuwait on 13 November. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said the French minister will discuss bilateral cooperation and political issues of common concern, first and foremost the Middle East problem and the situation in Lebanon.

KAMPUCHEA'S SON SANN CRITICIZES UN ABSTENTION

NC051126 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 5 (AFP) -- Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann has sharply criticized France's abstention at the United Nations vote on recognition of the Cambodian national unity government of which he is premier.

In an interview published today by the opposition newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, the Cambodian leader said the French decision "supports aggression and encourages the Vietnamese occupation and colonisation of Cambodia."

"As the friends of France, with which we have close and ancient ties, we are deeply disappointed," Mr Son Sann said.

The daily added that Mr Son Sann still maintained hope of convincing France's socialist government to recognize the national unity government.

The French ambassador at the UN met the tripartite coalition's president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, he said, and French President Francois Mitterrand could meet the prince next month.

At a meeting with French Socialist Party First Secretary Lionel Jospin, Mr Son Sann received the impression that Mr Jospin was "a bit embarrassed" by the French decision.

"Reasons of state and the reasons of the heart are not always compatible," Mr Son Sann quoted Mr Jospin as saying.

The Cambodian leader said the vote, in which 90 countries recognized the rebel regime as compared to 79 last year, showed that the coalition was internationally accepted as the legitimate representative of the Cambodian people.

Mr Son Sann told the QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS that he counted on reinforcing his government's military position to make life as difficult as possible for the Vietnamese occupation troops.

He also hoped that economic pressures from the West would push the Hanoi government to negotiations.

Mr. Son Sann said the eventual normalization of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and China could lessen Moscow's support for Vietnam.

NICARAGUA'S NUNEZ STRESSES NONALIGNMENT POLICY

PA050114 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, who is on a 3-day visit here, said today that "no matter what happens, Nicaragua will not become radical and will maintain the path of an autonomous revolution."

Nunez made this statement to Antoine Blanca, the French premier's adviser on Latin America, with whom he met today a few hours after Blanca was appointed roving ambassador to Latin America.

After a 1-hour talk, Blanca said that Nunez had confirmed the Nicaraguan Government's "policy of nonalignment" and its hope that France would uphold the Mexican-Venezuelan peace initiative on El Salvador.

Blanca said, "we discussed Central American problems and tension along the Nicaraguan border with Honduras."

He said that Nunez had brought up the problem created by the incursion of "bands armed by the United States."

Nunez also met today with Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly. Mermaz, together with the presidents of the Socialist and Communist groups of the Assembly, Pierre Joxe and Andre Lajoine, respectively, conveyed to Nunez the French Assembly's friendship toward Nicaragua.

Nunez, who is accompanied by Plutarco Anduray Palma, vice-president of the State Council, and other members of that body, explained to Pierre Joxe the difficulties the Nicaraguan revolution is facing.

Andre Lajoine reaffirmed the French Communist Party's solidarity with the Sandinists and denounced foreign "attacks against Nicaragua from Honduras and the United States."

Nunez, who attended the opening of the plenary session of the National Assembly, later met with the France-Nicaragua friendship group, of which he is a guest. Nunez will meet tomorrow with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and with the secretary of the Communist Party.

Denounces U.S. Policy

PA041532 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Paris -- Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, has denounced the threat that the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers pose for Central America.

The Sandinist leader, who has been visiting Paris since yesterday at the French National Assembly's invitation, made the charge during his talk with Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party. Nunez also denounced the U.S. policy on Central America, especially U.S. policy against Nicaragua.

COT DISCUSS VISIT TO CHAD, POSSIBLE AID

AB041024 Paris AFP in French 0728 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP) -- France is prepared to consider any Chadian request for increased cooperation, including military cooperation, according to French Minister of Cooperation and Development Jean-Pierre Cot.

The minister returned to Paris Tuesday evening following a 1-day visit to Ndjamena. He and the Chadian authorities signed a protocol to an agreement for emergency relief amounting to 1 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs (F 20 million) for a working capital fund (600 million) and for the relaunching of the public services (400 million).

Speaking to journalists, Mr Cot said he was "satisfied" with his visit, which had enabled the French Government to take stock of the problems facing Chad and to clarify relations between the two countries as well as to specify the nature of French aid.

This aid, the minister recalled, is divided into relief aid and reconstruction aid, which will be spelled out after the donors conference on Chad being organized by the United Nations at the end of November in Geneva. There is also a more long-term aid which will enable Chad to "recover the elements vital to its economic development," he stressed.

Mr Cot indicated that President Hissein Habre had expressed the desire for stronger military cooperation -- involving only equipment and excluding all personnel -- which had been discontinued since June 1982 with the overthrow of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT). The Chadian Government is supposed to submit a request which will be examined, the minister, added.

In 1982, France granted Chad non-military aid amounting to Fr 185 million, and military aid to GUNT amounting to Fr 45 million in addition to Fr 55 million for the pan-African peacekeeping force sent to Chad at the end of 1981 following the departure of the Libyan troops. Since June 1982, when Hissein Habre returned to Ndjamena, France has given Chad Fr 73 million, to which should be added the sum of Fr 20 million for emergency relief.

France's policy, Mr Cot stressed, actually is to support the government which controls the major part of the Chadian territory and help it to ensure national unity and integrity.

Concerning the recent formation of a "national salvation" government by Goukouni Oueddei in Bardai (in the extreme north of Chad), Mr Cot felt that "Libyan support for Mr Goukouni does not concern France." On the other hand, he said, "the Libyan military presence poses a problem in Chad."

According to the minister, Libyan forces are still in control of towns south of the Aouzou Strip (militarily occupied by Tripoli since May 1973), including Zouar, Bardai and Gouro.

Mr Cot is expected in Tunis this afternoon for a 1-day official visit to Tunisia.

STATEMENT BY PCF'S MARCHAIS AT END OF DPRK VISIT

PM041413 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Oct 82 P 8

(Jean-Emile Vidal dispatch: "With the North and South Koreans")

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct -- The summit talks between the PCF and KWP (Korean Workers Party) delegations concluded today at the French guests' residence, which [Korean President and KWP General Secretary] Kim Il-song visited this morning. The president and his wife, Seung Ai, invited Georges Marchais and his wife to lunch. In the afternoon, the PCF secretary general made the following statement to the press:

Our visit to the DPRK ends tomorrow. I would like to once again thank Comrade Kim Il-song, the KWP leadership and the Korean people for the warm welcome they have given our delegation.

We have had three sessions of talks, yesterday and today, with the KWP delegation headed by its general secretary, the president of the DPRK.

The talks enabled us to become better acquainted with our respective assessments of the situation in our two countries and regarding international issues. We noted that both our parties have the aim of building, in France and Korea, original socialist societies conceived on the basis of their countries' very different situations -- socialist societies which, therefore, will themselves be very different.

We share the same belief that the struggle to preserve peace and to progress toward disarmament, within the states' security, is now the most pressing duty for all mankind. In this connection, we have shared views on the fact that against the growing aggressiveness of imperialism -- and primarily of U.S. imperialism -- it is necessary to rally to action as broadly as possible all the forces worldwide that can act in behalf of these major objectives.

Finally, we reached complete agreement on our view of relations between our parties -- relations based on complete independence, equal rights, mutual respect, noninterference and the fact that differences and divergences can form no obstacle to joint action with respect to our shared objectives.

As for us, we derive from what we heard and saw a further confirmation of the correctness of the policy defined by our 24th congress. In explanation, I will make the following two observations: First, we stressed at our congress "the contribution of peoples building socialism and, at the same time, the diversity and present limitations of this enterprise."

This country was literally devasted by U.S. imperialism. The information given to us concerning its achievements in the social, economic and cultural fields less that 30 years later and concerning its future plans testifies to the validity of this assessment. Following what we observed in China and what we know about other countries which are building socialism, this visit to this country of 18 million inhabitants confirms our belief that, far from experiencing the "failure" described by some people, socialism is achieving undeniable results.

Second, we clearly explained at our congress that "the world that we want and for which we are struggling is the world of human rights." We French Communists defend human freedoms and rights wherever they are threatened.

However, some hundreds of kilometers from here, 35 million South Koreans are now suffering a fierce dictatorship supported at arms' length by U.S. occupation troops totaling 42,000 men. For the South Koreans, rights are out of the question. Our KWP comrades stressed the tragic situation they are suffering. They informed us, for instance, that a reinforced concrete wall separates the South Koreans from their fellow countrymen of the North; that there are estimated to be over 3 million troops, on the active and reserve lists, in the South, that is 30 soldiers per square kilometer; that demonstrations -- especially by students -- are the subject of bloodthirsty repression there; that mention of the word "reunification" implies the threat of immediate arrest and imprisonment; and last, that while the DPRK submits precise and bold proposals -- which include, for instance, the coexistence of both social systems within the framework of a federal system -- for progress toward Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, the United States opposes them by force and aims to deprive South Korea forever of any other status than that of a U.S. colony.

As far as we are concerned, we will step up our efforts in favor of human rights in South Korea, too. We will do our utmost to help the inhabitants gain freedom and the right to choose their own future.

France cannot ignore this situation. It cannot continue, like other European countries, to refuse to establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK. This country's recognition by France would constitute an act of realism and justice, an act of humanity toward fettered South Korea, an act of friendship toward the entire Korean people, who would recognize it as a valuable encouragement to their hope for the reunification of their homeland. In this spirit, it is necessary to demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Korea.

As far as we are concerned, we assure all Koreans, both in the North and in the South, of the French Communists' and workers' active solidarity, which has never failed in the past.

Georges Marchais visited several places in the capital yesterday: First the victory arch erected on the spot where Kim Il-song delievered a speech on his entry into Pyongyang in 1945, when the Japanese colonialists were driven from the country; next, the People's Palace of Culture, a huge building equipped with modern facilities where students, blue-and white-collar workers can study during the day and in the evening; and last, the 1.7-meter-high [as published] granite monument erected to the glory of the "chuche" ideas, the Korean concepts on which KWP policy is based and which can be translated approximately as "being one's own master and acting independently."

A PCF-KWP cooperation plan was drawn up this afternoon.

SPADOLINI ENDS OFFICIAL PART OF U.S. VISIT

AU050819 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Washington, November 5 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini begins the private part of his visit to the United States today with meeting in New York with local leaders and members of the Italian-American community.

The Italian Government leader concluded his official stay in Washington Thursday with a speech at the State Department that marked the opening of and international conference free elections [as received] sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute.

Spadolini stressed the ancient and deep-felt Italian vocation for free democratic institutions, born out of the medieval city-states and re-born after the "Nazi-fascist tragedy."

Referring to the recent discovery of mass graves of "desaparecidos" in Argentina, Spadolini condemned military regimes.

Earlier, at the National Press Club, the prime minister said he believes an agreement between Europe and the United States on trade and credit with the Eastern bloc is in the offing. He said the only remaining hurdle is the problem of extending credit to the Soviet Union, which the U.S. wants regulated by strict and clear conditions, while the Europeans, particularly the French appear unwilling to accept such restrictions.

LIST OF 30 MISSING ITALIANS IN URUGUAY PUBLISHED

AU040903 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 4 -- A list of thirty Italian political prisoners who have apparently disappeared in Uruguay appears in today's edition of the Turin daily, LA GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO.

According to the newspaper, as for the "desaparecidos" who are missing in Argentina, the disappearance of many Italians has been denounced in Uruguay too.

Saying the information comes from Uruguayan sources, the newspaper gave a list of names which it described as "ascertained" cases.

ANDREATTA PONDERS WAGE-PRICE FREEZE HYPOTHESIS

PM031111 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 24-25 Oct 82 p 3

[Italian Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta interview by Massimo Riva in Milan, date not specified]

[Excerpt] Milan -- [Question] Minister, people are already saying: Andreatta has committed his umpteenth provocation. How did your idea of a wage and price freeze emerge?

[Answer] What provocation? If anything, it was I who was provoked in Parliament. I was told: All you are capable of is a monetary squeeze; look how clever the French are -- they are working on the real economy. So I tried programming my computer with a simulated incomes policy to see what results came out, and I reported on it to Parliament. That is all there is to the "political scandal."

[Question] Except that your computer suggested an increase of almost 4 percent in national income by 1984, with an inflation rate below 10 percent. You do not mean to tell me that by saying this you did not expect to sow confusion in the political debate?

[Answer] I see, we are back to the "provocation." I was asked to formulate a hypothesis, which is what I did. I could hardly have hidden the results.

[Question] Some people are saying: If the trade unions and the employers' federation fail to reach an understanding, Andreatta has an alternative maneuver ready. Is this the case?

[Answer] I did not think of it in those terms. But indeed, if the social bargaining proves inconclusive, this income policy modulated by the government could become an alternative line.

[Question] An alternative perhaps not only to social bargaining, but also to the finance bill if the necessary cuts are not passed by Parliament: Is this not so?

[Answer] Why not? A maneuver to freeze prices and wages would have the effect of facilitating the passage of the finance bill in Parliament. As things stand, I cannot agree to subsidize pensioners to the tune of 22 trillion lire and to provide similar subsidies for passengers, lovers exchanging letters and squanderers of electricity. If there is a freeze, however, our rigorousness on the question of cuts or tariffs could be different.

[Question] Pardon me, but what would happen to the public deficit in such an eventuality?

[Answer] It would be much smaller than people believe. The majority of public spending consists of salaries. If I hold fast on this point and on the prices front, I will certainly have lower tax revenues, but we have calculated that the final net result will be positive -- that is, it will create a major reduction in the deficit, with further beneficial repercussions on the state's indebtedness and costs.

[Question] In your opinion, do the political conditions for such a remedy exist?

[Answer] Perhaps: It is difficult to say. Of course, the trade unions, for instance, could be attracted by a maneuver that involves not only wages but also prices, with a view to a rapid lowering of inflation.

[Question] Would it be possible to carry out a balanced maneuver, or would the freeze affect wages more than prices?

[Answer] There are always some such risks. But I am told that in France an extraordinarily calming role is played by shop employees who prevent shopowners from altering list prices. Social envy could be an excellent method for supporting a freeze maneuver.

[Question] You doubtless recall that some 10 years ago a similar move to freeze prices was attempted: It all ended in a disaster and then inflation resumed even more strongly than before. Do the same risks not exist now?

[Answer] I remember it very well. But in 1973 the reason for the failure was that there was a failure to reduce the high level of demand. Now the situation is quite different: There is no need to contain a demand that is already limited, and this is a considerable advantage.

[Question] What always happens, however, is that at the end of freeze periods, wages and prices lagging behind begin to rise again, pushing inflation upward. Wouldn't this happen again this time?

[Answer] It is by no means certain. If the truce makes it possible to adjust the public deficit and our foreign debt, we can emerge from the freeze without negative effects.

[Question] Does that mean that you seriously envisage implementing this academic simulation?

[Answer] What I have said remains a pure hypothesis. Of course, other countries have tried it -- starting with the most socialist, France.

GONZALEZ CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL

NC041323 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, Nov 4 (AFP) -- Socialist Prime Minister-designate Felipe Gonzalez today vowed "to combat terrorism by all means available to the democratic state" in the aftermath of this morning's assassination here of General Victor Lago Roman, commander in chief of Spain's largest armored brigade.

"I call on all citizens to cooperate in the building of the democratic system and to condemn the assassins of hope," said Mr Gonzalez, whose Socialist party won an absolute majority in last week's general elections.

Mr Gonzalez appealed to the country's security forces "to intensify their efforts to preserve constitutional legality and to destroy the phenomenon of terrorism."

General Lago Roman, who headed the elite "Brunete" Division, was gunned down today while riding in his car by a passenger on a motorcycle who subsequently escaped.

Vows Fight on Terrorism

LD041732 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Interview with Spanish Prime Minister-elect Felipe Gonzalez by unidentified radio reporter -- live in studio]

[Excerpts] The government is in a transition period. On 10 December Felipe Gonzalez will be the Spanish prime minister. Good afternoon.

[Gonzalez] Good afternoon.

[Question] Don Felipe Gonzalez, in November 1982, what justification can those responsible have for such criminal acts of terrorism as the murder of General Lago Roman?

[Answer] Absolutely none. Besides expressing condolences to the family of General Lago Roman and to the great military family -- which I have done personally to Lt Gen Ascanio y Togores, [army chief of staff] -- I believe that this does not have any justification or any explanation. It is an attempt to murder even the hopes of a nation which has repeatedly demonstrated that it wants to live in peace and freedom, a nation which is ready to cooperate so that we may live in peace and freedom like all the institutions of the democratic state. Therefore, I sincerely believe that this does not have any justification. It is a provocation, and if those who carried out the attack think that they are somehow throwing down a challenge to the new majority which the Spanish people has chosen, I want to reply to them immediately. We who have always been open to dialogue are going to use all the means at the disposal of the democratic state to do away with the scourge of terrorism.

[Question] Don Felipe Gonzalez, with regard to what your are saying, is it not now the time to talk about weaknesses -- in the election campaign you always spoke about applying political and police measures to eradicate terrorism. The Spanish people have given you important support for all the pronouncements which you made. One of them was specifically on this matter. Just what are these political and police measures aimed at doing away with this national cancer?

[Answer] The political measures are very clear if, as we think, the origin of the attack lies in the voilence of ETA-Militar [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group - Military].

The political measures are clearly laid down in the Constitution and developed in the statutes of autonomy themselves. I have the impression that, when one feels that the blow of terrorism as we have done today, political measures matter little to the terrorists. Political measures matter more to the public, the collective formed by all citizens, and in this respect the public can rest assured that we are going to continue establishing the system of peaceful, free coexistence which the Constitution and statutes permit us to establish, and we are going to take it to its ultimate consequences.

With regard to police measures, I should like to tell the public that a considerable effort is being made by the security forces in the struggle against terrorism. However, terrorism always has the advantage insofar as he who shoots someone in the neck and then hides in the sewers has the advantage of changing tactics or strategy depending on the response from the police. So there has to be a permanent adaptation of police tactics and strategy in response to terrorism. Besides this, there has to be much more security for those people who could be directly affected by terrorist violence. There has to be a daily technical improvement in the means available to the police. I know that this effort has been made and that it can be stepped up. Moreover, I have the utmost certainty that the democratic state always beats the terrorist phenomenon.

[Question] Is the future Socialist government ready to stand up to these acts of terrorism?

[Answer] I believe so. As the representative of the majority of the population and the aspirations of practically the whole nation, I believe that we have to retain a calm spirit and great firmness in the struggle against terrorism. One feels the grief which everyone is now feeling; but the government, which is definitively responsible for the politics of state, has to give an example of great calmness, as have all the institutions of state, because one of the effects which these acts of terrorism are trying to provoke is anxiety and the decomposition of the state institutions. If we maintain our calmness and a clear spirit of cooperation, and if this government has all the support -- as we said on 27 October before the election results -- if it has all the support to continue its task of government, I believe that now and in the future government we shall be able to wage a serious battle against the terrorist phenomenon. I have the sincere hope that we shall win that battle in a relatively short time.

[Question] Don Felipe Gonzalez, you speak of calmness and maintaining our nerve. But perhaps the man in the street could better understand the term "firm hand" -- calmness, but of course, a firm hand.

[Answer] Without a doubt. I have said on several occasions and I repeat it now: We are ready to obey the law and have it obeyed. The rule of law is, I believe, fundamental to guaranteeing democratic coexistence. Through political conviction and political decision, we are going to see that the Spanish citizens are secure within a system of freedoms. Consequently, we are going to see that the rule of law is truly observed and to this end we are going to devote our utmost efforts, because terrorism creates not only a situation of anxiety, but also something of an abandonment of the important national problems such as the economic crisis and unemployment. For this reason, I speak of calmness because we have to continue working, and continue working in order to wage an effective struggle against this scourge of terrorism which has been afflicting us for many years. And we have to do so, in spite of the grief we now feel, with the confidence that we can and will defeat terrorism.

[Question] Don Felipe Gonzalez, many thanks for appearing live on our news program. Senior Gonzalez, future prime minister, we wish you success in this and other missions.

[Answer] Thank you.

ETA Admits Killing

LD050830 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Early this morning, ETA-Militar [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group-Military] confirmed what was already suspected: It claimed responsibility for the attack 24 hours ago in which Maj Gen Victor Lago Roman, chief of the armored division, was killed. This attack amid unanimous condemnation gave rise to the meeting at the Zarzuela Palace called by the king which was attended by acting Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, the next prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lt Gen Lacalle Leloup. Their firmness in the struggle against the scourge of terrorism was evident in the note issued with the seal of the Zarzuela Palace.

New Commander Appointed

LD051142 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Army Maj Gen Prudencio Pedrosa Sobral has been appointed chief of the No 1 Brunete Armored Division in Madrid, according to a royal decree from the Ministry of Defense published today in the Official State Gazette. Gen Pedrosa Sobral replaces Gen Victor Lago Roman, who was murdered in a terrorist attack yesterday in Madrid.

PAPERS CALL FOR POLITICAL 'MODERATION'

YA 30 Oct Editorial

PM031655 Madrid YA in Spanish 30 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial: "New Government, New Opposition"]

[Text] The election, which took place on a calm, almost springlike day, was nevertheless a genuine political earthquake which has brought to power the party which hitherto acted as the opposition, virtually eliminated the party which has been in power for 5 years, and placed at the head of the new opposition a party on which very few people would have staked anything only 3 years ago and in which nobody except its indomitable leader believed at that time.

All commentators emphasize that this is the first time that the Socialist Party will have governed. It took part with three ministers in the first 2 years of the republic, and Socialists were the heads of government during most of the civil war -- but heading governments of concentration conditioned, of course, by the abnormal nature of the circumstances. The Socialist Party's triumph is therefore as great as its responsibility. In the commentary which we published yesterday, we indicated what, in our opinion, is the path laid down for the new government both by the difficult internal and external economic circumstances and by the voters' mandate of moderation and the very tone of the party's campaign, which its secretary general and next head of government confirmed in his first words after the triumph. That is clearly the tone. But let the Socialists recall that throughout their 100 years of history they have lived torn internally between the sensible wing, with a national sense and sense of reality, and the radical, partisan and sectarian wing; and that the latter always finally prevailed and rid itself of the Besteiros, Prietos and even a Largo Caballero when he felt the responsibility of power and acted accordingly. The Socialist Party, like any other leftwing or rightwing Spanish party, has its greatest enemy within itself, and it is a good thing for it to take precautions.

We tell the new opposition party the same. Its triumph has come as no surprise, since the opinion polls were unanimously indicating it. As far as we are concerned, we had long been drawing the rulers' attention to a phenomenon which, if they did not correct their course, would finally occur: the masses on whom they had relied would abandon them.

Not only did they take no notice of us, but we were answered with irritability and even abuse.

A whole series of mistakes, too well known for it to be necessary to recall them, have contributed to the disaster more decisively than the wear and tear of power. But it is fair to add that those circumstances favorable to the Popular Alliance would not have been sufficient without the uncommon political qualities unanimously recognized in Mr Fraga; alongside temperamental shortcomings which have been magnified, exaggerated and exploited against him by an implacable propaganda, even though it has been unable to prevent his triumph. We speak to him as friends, just as we did with the Union of the Democratic Center. If Mr Fraga succeeds in restraining himself and conducts the firm and loyal opposition which he has promised -- without yielding to the temptations of radicalization from his own ranks which he will not lack -- it is foreseeable that the field will continue to open up before him until the next election is reached.

From what has been set out, it follows that bipolarization has again become established in Spanish political life. It does not alarm us. We once pointed out that during lengthy periods of our history there were two parties, and those were periods of peace; and there were other periods in which centrist attempts ended, torn by the pull of the extremes. What matters is not so much the presence of -- let us say -- officially moderate parties, as all parties' desire for moderation. And we believe that in this respect the outcome of the election is positive and impressive; the collapse of the Communist Party and the literal disappearance of the extreme rightwing parties. If the new ruling party and the new opposition take that lesson to its final consequences and are faithful to it, we will be able to contemplate the future as we announced at the end of our first editorial on the election with hopeful serenity.

ABC 30 Oct Editorial

PM041105 Madrid ABC in Spanish 30 Oct 82 pp 10-11

[Editorial: "Concerning the Socialist Victory"]

[Text] First, this newspaper congratulates the victorious party, which has won a broad, historic and democratic victory in the elections.

Second, we affirm that the election result in no way changes our outlook: We believed, and still believe, that the Socialist blueprint is a bad one for resolving the undeferable and serious problems facing the nation. At a time when sincere enthusiasm is mixed with miraculous conversions and sudden support, ABC proclaims that during this new stage in Spain's life it will maintain its stance of honest criticism and open disagreement with respect to a political program which, despite its victory, still seems to us archaic, utopian and unequal to the nation's interests.

Third, we welcome the fact that the Socialist Party's victory took place on a day characterized by democratic normality, which we consider admirable in many respects. Democracy is above all a way of accepting defeat and of understanding victory. Every democratic defeat is reversible; no electoral victory is forever. Above all, we must welcome the decline in abstentions, the strengthening of constitutional normality and the exemplary tranquillity that characterized the day. But we must also welcome the extraordinary elucidation that this historic day has brought to Spanish public life. Leaving aside the dominant parties in Catalonia and the Basque country, the following political event of prime importance must be stressed; nonsocialist Spaniards, voters not of the left, now have a broader, stronger, more coherent and growing party which has increased its number of seats tenfold in the short space of a legislative period. Despite the disproportionate nature of the figures, it must be acknowledged that the Spanish parliamentary map is clearer, more viable, more rational, more European than the previous one.

There is a very broad Socialist majority, and a major party of the liberal and conservative center right. And there are two parties that embody the two decisive peripheral phenomena of our contemporary history. The rest are details.

One of these details -- historic, but subsidiary -- is the PCE's terrible decline, which reveals the Communist voters' feelings when it came to mobilizing the useful vote. Another such detail -- and one which, out of analytical compassion, we will not examine now -- is the decline, or rather the dispersal, of the very special political experience called the Union of the Democratic Center. Another detail is the smallness of the extreme right, the decline of the political coalition of the Basque Homeland and Freedom voters and the electoral nonexistence of Adolfo Suarez, who thus completes his performance of a semitragic role, starting from a position of power and glory. Leaving aside all temporary matters of detail, ABC urges from its readers an effort of synthesis to evaluate the essentials.

The most important thing in the coming 4 years will be to maintain the constitutional framework and its basic lynchpin, namely the throne's arbitrative role. The Socialist victory is no plebiscite, but a decisive step toward free alternation in government. This possibility is the prime characteristic of democratic pluralism. And this is the fundamental contribution, the major and real change, made by the throne -- the change whereby all of us exist politically today. Being all too obvious, this is, we believe, the only superfluity included in this analysis.

Following this result, ABC accepts the new situation and publicly declares its intention not to place gratuitous obstacles in the way of the Socialist Party. We want Felipe Gonzalez, three fundamental declarations to be transferred from the realm of words to the realm of deeds. During the past 3 weeks, Mr Gonzalez has talked about the priority of the common good over his own party's options. He has reiterated that the Socialist victory will be the triumph of a pact between his party and society; that it will be society -- not his party -- that will be reflected in the government; and last, he has committed himself to struggling for a climate of solidarity between employers and workers, which will make it possible to extricate the country from its present crisis. It will be on these three essential fronts that ABC will judge and either support or criticize the new government.

One final observation: There is no real democracy without a real opposition. The democratic opposition can now count on a party to which circumstances provide a growing base: the Popular Alliance, which achieved almost 5 million votes, is not only a democratic party, but a substantial part of democracy itself, and it is to be hoped that biased speculations or mercenary distortions on this point will cease right away. Progress and freedom now exist in this country with the stimulus of two parties -- one, with a clear majority, which will form the government; and another, in the minority, in opposition. A polarization? Of course; this is not a matter of opinion but a fact unambiguously chosen by the people's vote. It now remains to be explained, analyzed and demonstrated that polarization need not mean radicalization.

At an extremely difficult time for the nation, we have at the head of the government a young man who has succeeded in establishing discipline and order in his party. The change that has come about is historic, but it is at the same time normal. It is this normality, as opposed to an irresponsible apocalyptic interpretation, that must now be acknowledged and that we acknowledge with our readers.

A process of selection has placed a man of exceptional qualities at the head of the opposition. Manuel Fraga's undeniable triumph in yesterday's elections is a triumph for tenacity, political intelligence and consistent determination. He is now the leader of the opposition and the symbol of the possible alternative.

DENMARK

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS-RADICAL LIBERALS ON DEFENSE

PM031515 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Social Democrats Do Not Want To Spend Money on NATO Missiles This Year"]

[Text] The Social Democrats are adhering to their stance that no money should be allocated this year for the installation of the 572 new NATO nuclear missiles in Europe. However, they are in some confusion as to whether the party -- like its sister party in Norway -- will also be totally opposed to the missiles in the future. This would mean that the Social Democrats would be forced to break with the defense agreement they themselves made with the Conservatives, Liberals, Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party.

"We will reject the request which Defense Minister Hans Engell will be presenting shortly to the Folketing Finance Committee for the use of 15.5 million kroner for the so-called NATO infrastructure program," Knud Damgaard (Social Democrats) told BERLINGSKE SONDAG. "Money must not be spent on launch ramps for the missiles until results have been achieved in the disarmament negotiations." Knud Damgaard pointed out there is still uncertainty in some of the countries that will have the new Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed as a counter to the Russian SS-20 missiles.

Radical Liberal defense spokesman Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen told BERLINGSKE SONDAG that the Radical Liberals would like to help the Social Democrats out of their difficulties, "but we think that it would be hypocritical if the Social Democrats were suddenly to start talking about cuts in defense now." "For the last 4 years the Social Democrats have always always dug in their heels when we have talked about savings, and have just given their support to the defense agreement in which defense spending is increased by 350 million kroner over 3 years, including provisions for automatic index-linked adjustments totaling approximately 1.5 billion kroner."

Therefore, the Radical Liberals intend to table an amendment to the finance bill next week calling for savings of 200 million kroner in the 1983 and 400 million kroner in the 1984 defense budgets, "and we will of course invite the Social Democrats to table the amendment jointly with us," said Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen, who does not want to bring defense savings into the current negotiations between the Radical Liberals and the government on savings in local and regional government spending.

NORWAY

U.S. WOULD NEED PERMISSION TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS

PM041445 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Oct 82 p 8

[Kjell Dragnes Report: "Norwegian Decision Before Nuclear Arms Are Used, Stray Says"]

[Text] The United States will not abandon its right to allow the Marine forces which will come to Norway's aid in a given situation to have nuclear arms with them. However, it is the Norwegian authorities who will ask for U.S. aid and make the decision about whether such arms should be used.

This is former Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's comment on the report from the United States on what he was told about the Marines' equipment when he met then Secretary of State Alexander Haig in New York in July last year.

Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said that it is completely wrong to say that the Norwegian authorities have received warnings that the Marines would bring nuclear arms with them. He stressed what the contingency stockpiling agreement says: Norway itself will decide if it needs help and will have full control over what weapons will be used. "We have no reason to believe that the Americans will not adhere to the agreement," Stray said.

A NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report, citing well-informed sources in the United States, notes that Frydenlund was informed of the U.S. view at the 14 July meeting with Haig last year. The statement is said to have been made in connection with a discussion of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area which, in the U.S. view, conflicts with NATO's nuclear strategy. Frydenlund was unwilling to comment in greater detail on what Haig said at the meeting, at which Frydenlund wanted to give Haig a more detailed explanation of the Labor Party and the then government's involvement in the question of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone.

The U.S. sources told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA that Frydenlund was also told that U.S. Marines abroad have always had nuclear arms with them ever since the 1958 Lebanon crisis. Frydenlund commented as follows: "This sounds improbable. It would have to mean that U.S. Forces in Vietnam and those now in Beirut have such arms, and that would be a sensation."

According to the contingency stockpiling agreement, a U.S. Marine brigade will be deployed in Norway in a war or crisis situation. According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, such a brigade in not equipped with nuclear arms but could request such arms from a support unit if the situation called for it.

The 155mm howitzers which are to be stockpiled in Trondelag have a so-called dual capacity. This means that with the addition of special parts, which do not form part of the equipment to be stockpiled in Norway however, the howitzers can be converted to fire nuclear instead of conventional shells.

The reactions on Wednesday [27 October] to the NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report, state on the whole that it contains nothing new. NATO's nuclear strategy is well known, and Norway has not disassociated itself from the strategy as such. The strategy aims at deterrence by ensuring that an aggressor does not know what response he would meet.

Norwegian bases and nuclear policy is not affected because this only applies to peacetime. It is pointless discussing in detail what would happen if a war were to break out, Foreign Minister Stray said.

Socialist Left Party parliamentary leader Stein Ornhoi, however, is strongly critical and considers it particularly serious that Frydenlund was told that the U.S. Marines are always equipped with nuclear arms but did not inform the Storting.

Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Jare Kristiansen said that it is important that the question of a nuclear-free zone be dealt with in a broader context during disarmament negotiations.

Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland's statement falls in with those of Frydenlund and Stray. The contingency stockpiling agreement does not conflict with Norwegian nuclear and base policy. Norwegian authorities have full jurisdiction in this area. Norway does not have nuclear arms and Norwegian forces are not equipped to receive such arms. We are, however, under the NATO nuclear umbrella and have not expressed any reservations about NATO's strategy, she said.

It was obviously the debate on the nuclear-free zone that triggered Haig's statement. The United States has made it clear that it views such a zone with great skepticism, not least because it has no confidence in a Soviet guarantee.

If Norway and Denmark declared in advance that they were also unwilling to have nuclear arms on their territory in a war situation. It would mean that they had reservations about NATO's nuclear strategy. Then it would be doubtful whether the United States would risk its own forces in a conflict in which the enemy would be equipped with arms the Americans themselves would be barred from using.

SWEDEN

PAPER PONDERS U.S.-NORWEGIAN NUCLEAR POLICY

PM041057 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson Editorial: "Norway and Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] Norway itself decides whether nuclear arms will be brought into its territory. So states Foreign Minister Svenn Stray. Thus, in peacetime there is a ban on nuclear arms on Norwegian soil. In war, no opponent must know in advance how Norway as a NATO nation will act vis-a-vis nuclear arms deployment -- this is thought to be an essential part of deterrence.

Both Stray and former Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund deny news bureau reports that last year Alexander Haig said reinforcement troops for Norway would inevitably take their nuclear arms with them, even before the outbreak of war. The then U.S. secretary of state does, however, seem to have given a reminder of the role of nuclear arms in NATO's defense planning in connection with his previous warning against Norwegian notions of a nuclear-freeze zone.

The former Norwegian Government said in the past that the point of departure cannot be that "our principal ally seek to circumvent Norwegian nuclear policy." Some people in Norway suspect the United States of precisely this or, alternatively, believe that their own government is not telling the truth about all eventualities. They are aware that in a European war, the United States could see further combat missions in Norway beyond simply defending the country against attack. It does seem perhaps a little optimistic to stipulate that Norway's government would have an effective exclusive right of decision vis-a-vis the United States in various gloomy situations.

The question is delicate, especially bearing in mind the growing resistance within the Labor Party to contributing to the joint NATO preparations for the possible deployment of nuclear arms in other Western countries. The discussion of the meaning of contingency stockpiling in Norway and bases for NATO aircraft in crisis situations is expected to flare up again.

Nevertheless, the rest of the world should realize that Norway uses binding phrases to stress its adherence to its long-established attitude concerning peacetime nuclear arms deployment. It is this Norwegian principle which is to be considered as politically central, not the more or less unthought-out and careless U.S. notions which can only complicate Norway's aim of preserving calm in the northernmost part of Europe.

GOVERNMENT SCORES CRITICISM OF MOSCOW VISIT

NC041823 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman today replied to criticism from part of the press on President Kiprianou's recent visit to the Soviet Union and stated that when opposition is conducted only for the sake of opposition and is based on the distortion of developments, without taking into consideration results which are damaging to the national cause, then it becomes a national crime. There are so many other sectors, the spokesman added, in which the opposition could devote itself to its beloved demagoguery and distortion without any particularly harmful results. The opposition, the spokesman added, ought to at least leave our national issue alone, because delicate and particuarly careful handling is required on the part of the government on the one hand, while the opposition is required to undertake objective, responsible and constructive criticism on the other.

The government spokesman added that with their arbitrary interpretations and evaluations on the results of Kiprianou's visit, opposition circles completely align themselves with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. We wonder, he concluded, what purposes certain newspapers and those hiding behind them serve by providing interpretations and making evaluations similar to those of the opponent.

KLIRIDHIS WANTS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TERMINATED

NC040923 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 4 Nov 82 p 10

[Text] Speaking last night at the Limassol Rotary Club, Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis asked for the immediate termination of the intercommunal talks.

Mr Kliridhis was speaking at the rotary club following the club's decision to invite all presidential candidates to brief the club members on our national issue. He stressed that nothing is expected from the continuation of the talks and, therefore, they must be terminated.

When the Turks speak about federation, Mr Kliridhis said, they are implying confederation with a weak government with insufficient powers. In connection with the territorial aspect, he added, they do not appear to be inclined to keep less than 28 percent [of the territory they are now holding] and not accept the principle of freedom of movement and settlement. Therefore, he stressed, there is no possibility for a Cyprus solution through the talks.

Continuing his interesting address, the Democratic Rally leader stressed that by September 1983, the dialogue will have been at a deadlock and this, as he said, is clearly deduced from conclusions by the Turks as well as by Hellenic Republic President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Papandreou, New Democracy Leader Averof and by Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus.

Mr Kliridhis added: The assessment in Greece is that the Turks want to continue the dialogue so as to bring Greece's approach on the Aegean closer to their own position. Turkey, he said, promised its allies that in 1984 at the latest, it will hand over power to the politicians. The Turks have repeatedly warned that they will declare an independent state by September 1983, and there are reports that 13 to 14 Muslim states will recognize the Turkish Cypriot state as soon as it is established. Therefore, Mr Kliridhis added, military action by Turkey in Cyprus as blackmail for a solution in the Aegean should not be ruled out.

Further, the Democratic Rally chairman said that General Evren, after the announcement of the AKEL-Democratic Party minimum program, which supported the procedure of talks, informed Greece through [Federal] Germany that he was withdrawing his proposal to Greece; namely, that Turkey was ready for gradual military withdrawal from Cyprus.

Mr Kliridhis added that now there is a change in Western [plans] in the area of the Mediterranean because of events in Iran, Afghanistan and Lebanon. NATO and the United States, he added, have decided that following the loss of Iran, the defense line should now run beyond the Suez Canal in order to protect the oil fields. Besides, this was the aim of the Camp David agreement, which provides that the oil coming through the Suez be transported through the waters between Crete and Egypt. Therefore, Mr Kliridhis stressed, both Greece and Cyprus must properly utilize these changes.

LOSONCZI THANKS KIPRIANOU FOR WELCOME ON 3 NOV

NC041149 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian President Losonczi, while overflying Cyprus yesterday, sent President Kiprianou a message thanking him for the cordial and friendly, as he says, welcome accorded to him during his brief stopover in Cyprus.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU PROPOSAL TO UN

TA041510 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the United Nations has no authority to place the Turkish Cypriot community under the Greek Cypriot yoke. The president was answering questions from correspondents on the formal presentation to the UN General Assembly of Mr Kiprianou's proposal for the inclusion in the General Assembly agenda of the implementation of the UN resolutions.

President Denktas repeated that Cyprus was made up of two separate national communities and that the proposal was not made by the Turkish Cypriots, but by the Greek Cypriots, who want to complete via UN resolutions their bloody coup against the Turkish Cypriot community initiated in 1963.

President Denktas said that it was the Greek Cypriot side who was making a mockery of the respectability of the United Nations by extracting one-sided resolutions. He added that it was again the Greek Cypriots who, under the guise of a legal government, were attacking these resolutions and making efforts to deceive the world. President Denktas stressed that unilateral resolutions would still be invalid. He said that the Greek Cypriot side had displayed its bad intentions by taking the Cyprus problem to the United Nations at the present stage. He stated that the Turkish Cypriot community would do nothing further than place the issue on record. He reiterated the fact that this action did not mean that the Turkish Cypriots would give up their rights, their status, a secure future based on bizonality and an independence guaranteed by Turkey.

He stressed that Greek Cypriot rights in Cyprus did not mean colonizing the Turkish Cypriot community and being the sole rulers of Cyprus. He repeated that there were two equal communities in Cyprus and the Cyprus problem could be solved through a dialogue between these two communities based on equality. He repeated that proposals by third parties and unilateral resolutions could not help the Cyprus settlement.

President Denktas reiterated that the attack initiated in 1963 against the Turkish Cypriots with the aim of destroying this partnership would not meet the acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot community of the Greek Cypriot yoke with the help of the United Nations. These Greek Cypriot efforts were giving food for thought, he added. These efforts, which were based on the assumption that the United Nations did not know the facts, were worth pondering over. It was not the duty of the United Nations to place the Turkish Cypriot community under the Greek Cypriot yoke through its own resolutions. President Denktas stressed that the policy being followed by the Greek Cypriots would make the separation in Cyprus even more concrete. He added that the Turkish Cypriot community did not intend to deviate from the course which would unite the two communities under a federation.

PAPANDREOU STATEMENTS IN ROMANIA ON U.S. BASES

For Bucharest AGERPRES and Athens radio reportage of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou's Bucharest press conference on 4 November in which Papandreou says, among other things, that on the question of U.S. bases in Greece "the aim of the Greek Government is to have these bases removed;" and for the Bucharest AGERPRES version of the Romanian-Greek "Joint Declaration" on Papandreou's visit to Romania; see the Romanian section of the 5 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Greets Zhivkov During Return

NC041941 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has sent the following message to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov while flying over Bulgaria:

While flying over your beautiful country, I send you my sincere greetings for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly Bulgarian people and the wish to see our peninsula transformed into an area of cooperation and peace free from nuclear weapons.

Arrives in Athens

NC041532 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1500 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou returned from Bucharest at 1500 after completing a 3-day official visit to Romania as guest of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The issue which dominated the talks between the two leaders was the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the preparation for a summit conference of Balkan leaders toward fulfillment of the above goal.

Comments on Visit

NC041829 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The excellent Greek-Romanian relations are now entering a stage of qualitative change with impressive leaps forward in all sectors. This was stressed in his statement to the press by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who described the results of his 3-day official visit to Bucharest as absolutely positive and concrete.

Perhaps the most impressive result of our visit to Romania, said the prime minister, who returned to Athens this afternoon, is that there was both a reaffirmation of the joint position of the two sides on removal of all nuclear weapons from the Balkans and the creation of a nuclear-free Balkan zone and a total acceptance of our proposal for the commencement of a practical process for the attainment of this goal.

AVEROF UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION IN LONDON

NC032033 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] New Democracy has released the following statement: Chairman of New Democracy Evangelos Averof, on the occasion of his visit to London, had a checkup of his circulatory system. It was established that he requires short-term medical observation.

The leader of New Democracy has requested that Konstandinos Papakonstandinou, the party's parliamentary representative, act for him during his absence whenever immediate contact with him would be difficult.

Averof has also requested Papakonstandinou to ask the party's parliamentary group to continue its efforts to guard the democratic institutions and to protect the rights of the Greek people with the same zeal during his absence.

Papandreou 'Get Well' Wish

NC040907 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] As soon as he was informed in Bucharest about the ailment of official opposition leader Evangelos Averof, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said: I wish the New Democracy leader an early recovery.

Party Response

NC050802 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] New Democracy announced that its leader, Evangelos Averof, is in London in order to undergo new medical tests. This, the statement stresses, is natural and appropriate and one wonders about the effort being exerted to magnify the question and, particularly, to exploit it politically.

KKE REPLIES TO PAPANDREOU INTERVIEW PART ONE

NC031941 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 2 Nov 82

[Text] In answer to a question by a RIZOSPASTIS correspondent to the KKE leadership on the context of the Papandreou interview in yesterday's TA NEA, the following position statement was released:

"A leading party personality will soon furnish a responsible and analytical reply to questions raised in the prime minister's interview. Naturally, we will wait for the second part of the interview so that we might be able to better study it. It is, noteworthy, however, that instead of studying the municipal election results in depth and drawing the necessary conclusions on the government's policy, the prime minister resorts to such comments about the KKE.

"We do not only mean the inaccuracies about the municipal election results and the KKE's influence, which starkly contrast with the well-known truth, or the fact that the prime minister seems to forget that the artificial option, PASOK or the rightwing, was also supported by the antidemocratic reinforced proportional representation system of election which he personally accepted for the recent parliamentary election, and by the election system now under preparation by the government, which favors the two leading parties.

"The basic fact is that if there is someone who must redefine one's policy, it is not the KKE but the government, which has abandoned all the goals for change on all the basic issues which it now relegates from one 4-year period to the next.

"At the same time, if there is a leadership which should furnish explanations to the members and the base of its party about the policy it is following, it is not the leadership of the KKE, which formulates party policy through an internal party and democratic discussion (meetings of base party organizations with leading personalities, Central Committee plena, conferences and congresses) and remains true to this policy. In any eventuality, the government is deceiving itself if it thinks that, with a bipolar policy and its efforts to prevent popular unity, it will be able to disorientate the people and lead them away from their severe economic and social problems; or away from the serious issues created by the policy in support of preserving the U.S. bases, of enclavement within NATO and of guaranteeing the highhandedness of the monopolies."

SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ARRIVES 1 NOV

NC031600 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the week of friendship between the Greek Communist Youth [KNE] and the Leninist Komsomol, which began yesterday with great success, the Greek and Soviet youths express their fraternal solidarity. The week-long activities are being held within the framework of celebrations marking the 65th October Revolution anniversary and the 60th USSR anniversary. A delegation of the Leninist Komsomol headed by Comrade L. Shvetsova, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, arrived in Athens yesterday.

The Soviet comrades were welcomed at the airport by a delegation of the KNE Central Council headed by its secretary, Comrade Sp. Kholvatzis, and by Soviet Ambassador to Greece Comrade Kaboshkin.

BULGARIAN-GREEK TRADE UNION COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For the Sofia TRUD joint communique of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labor of the Republic of Greece entitled "For the Prosperity of the Two Peoples" on the visit of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions to Greece 26-30 October 1982, see the Bulgaria section of the 4 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

KKE INTERIOR LEADER EXPLAINS PARTY POLICY

NC050939 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Speaking at a press conference yesterday at the union of foreign press correspondents, KKE Interior Secretary General Yiannis Banias stated that the KKE Interior favors a policy on the equal reduction of power of both military blocs. He added that particularly with regard to NATO, the KKE Interior favors a national policy leading to withdrawal from its military wing.

In connection with the U.S. bases, Mr Banias stated that the timetable must provide not for how long they will remain in our country, but when they should be removed. As for the EEC, he said that government policy is moving in the right direction.

The KKE Interior secretary general expressed his party's opposition to the Polish military regime as well as to the present regime in Turkey, whose claims over the Aegean are unacceptable, he stressed. On the Cyprus problem, he urged insistence on its nationalization.

Refferring to the government's economic policy, Mr Banias stressed that revival could be achieved through structural changes, and added that there has been some reduction in inflation but unemployement is growing and it is therefore necessary to mobilize the whole productive potential of the country. Mr Banias also expressed satisfaction with the democratization measures taken by the government but observed that PASOK is suffering from the single-party concept that it is the sole bearer of change. He also stressed that adoption of the simple proportional system will promote the necessary pluralism and multiplicity of voices in the country's political life.

As for the municipal elections, Mr Banias observed that the people again condemned the rightwing, but at the same time expressed concern over delays and mistakes in the government's policy.

Finally, Mr Banias said that the KKE Interior must struggle so that correlation of forces within the leftwing may change and so that it may play a determinative role in the shaping of political development in the future.

LIQUOR, GUNS, REPORTING BANNED ON REFERENDUM DAY

TA041502 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] No alcohol will be sold or consumed in public places on Sunday, 7 November, when a referendum will held on the constitution. All places of entertainment will be closed during the referendum from 0800 to 1900. Only food will be served in restaurants. Nobody, even those who have licenses, will be allowed to carry firearms, except for security forces. The press and broadcasting organs will not be allowed to carry reports, speculations or interpretations regarding the voting or the results of the voting. Only the radio and television will be permitted to broadcast statements issued by the high election board on the voting and only from 1900-2100.

LABOR CONFEDERATION ENDORSES CONSTITUTION

TA041554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 4 (AA) -- The Executive Committee of Turk-Is, the Turkish Confederation of Labor, called on people to vote in favor of the constitution at Sunday's referendum. The statement from the Executive Committee said the constitution was important as the means of transition to the democratic parliamentary order. Thus the Turkish people would have the opportunity on November 7 to make democracy permanent.

EGYPT'S 'ALI ON EFFORTS TO IMPROVE TRADE

TA041845 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Egyptian deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali who is on an official visit in Turkey, visited the union of chambers of commerce, industry and stock exchanges. The chairman of the union, Mehmet Yazar, said during the meeting that trade between the two countries was growing and it was possible to increase the mutual volume of trade to $1 billion. Yazar noted that a preliminary agreement was reached between the two countries on maritime transport, adding that it was also necessary to improve mutual communications and cooperation in banking affairs. Yazar explained that certain Turkish (?products) were being exported to Egypt through third countries, adding that efforts were being made to increase direct trade between the two countries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that his country was pursuing a policy of opening up to the outside, and added that the importance of the public sector in the economy was shifting to the private sector. The visiting minister stressed that Egypt had to make very big investments by the year 2000 in the fields of housing, infrastructure, agricultural improvements, transportation and communications. He called on Turkish businessmen to invest in Egypt.

CUMHURIYET ON U.S. BASES, RDF IN COUNTRY

NC050759 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 2 Nov 82 p 3

["Issues in Politics" Column by Ergun Balci: "The Gulf and the News Put Out by AP"]

[Excerpts] The article which American journalist Jack Anderson published in the WASHINGTON POST claiming that "the United States wants to construct three new bases in Turkey" caused justified anxiety in our country and our press expressed this anxiety. Amid this atmosphere, National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken felt the need to stress that "the United States has not exercised any pressure on Turkey to undertake active military service in regions outside NATO. Honorable Bayulken commented in a rather unfortunate manner that the purpose of certain news and comments circulated recently was to "cloud the minds of Turkish public opinion."

We believe, however, that reports and comments appearing in our press on this subject intend to "enlighten" and not "cloud" minds. We believe that the Turkish press is trying to express the sincere concerns of the Turkish public which originate from a desire to be enlightened on this extremenly sensitive issue.

Thought-provoking reports have recently appeared both in foreign press and news agency reports concerning the Persian Gulf issue. As discussions concerning the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) were growing in intensity, the American ASSOCIATED PRESS carried a report which directly concerns Turkey. According to this AP report dated 29 October quoting the leading Saudi Arabian newspaper AR-RIYAD, the United States, feeling more worried now than ever that the Iran-Iraq conflict might spread to the oil fields in the gulf area, has decided to double its RFD and establish its headquarters in Turkey. According the AR-RIYAD, the United States communicated its concerns about the situation in the Persian Gulf to its West European allies as well. AR-RIYAD did not specify the origin of this report. However, the appearance of the AR-RIYAD report that the United States "was contemplating setting up the RDF headquarters in Turkey" shortly after Jack Anderson's statement that the United States wishes to construct 3 new bases in Turkey is an interesting coincidence.

Our foreign ministry characterized Jack Anderson's comment concerning Turkey as "a product of his imagination." Honorable Bayulken, on the other hand, disclosed that the United States did not bring any pressure to bear on Turkey to undertake active military service in areas outside NATO.

However, even if the United States has not yet officially submitted a demand to Turkey, it is understood from the foreign press and news agencies that it has such projects and intentions. It is therefore advisable that we exercise extreme care and sensitivity in this matter.

SOVIET EMBASSY IN ANKARA COMMENTS ON CYPRUS

TA051017 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] It has been announced that there are no changes in Soviet policy regarding the Cyprus problem. The under secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Ankara, Mikhail (?Pogudin), held a news conference today and said that since 1974, the Soviet Union has supported the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot view that the problem should be solved through the intercommunal talks. However, he added that the Soviet Union also believes that an international conference would facilitate the efforts being made by the intercommunal negotiators to reach a peaceful, lasting and just solution. Replying to a question, (?Pogudin) said that the recent visit to Moscow by Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou was not an official, but a working visit.

IRANIAN ENVOY ON ISRAEL, EGYPT, IRAQI WAR

TA041556 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 4 (AA) -- Iran's ambassador to Ankara, Mohammad Ganji rejected allegations about a rapprochement between Iran and Israel as concoctions of the U.S. and Zionism in order to mislead public opinion.

At a press conference marking the anniversary of Ayatollah Khomeyni's 1964 exile from Iran and of the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran, the Iranian ambassador noted Iran had proposed the dismissal of Israel from the U.N. and specialized agencies, but that its proposal had not received much support.

He believed nothing had changed in Egypt with Anwar As-Sadat's death. Arab countries were becoming "soft on Israel" in order to please the U.S., whereas "Israel is a cancerous boil for the Arab world, which should be removed if genuine peace is to be established in the Middle East."

Ganji also gave particulars of the war with Iraq, claiming 300 sq. km. of Iranian territory had been liberated from Iraqi occupation, but there was 600 more sq. km. still under occupation.

VOTCP HITS U.S. EXPANDING AIRPORTS IN TURKEY

TA261139 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] At last an announcement was made yesterday, dear listeners. Officials from NATO headquarters officially announced that 10 airports in eastern Turkey are being expanded for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] and that additional military installations and hangars are being built. Efforts exerted by the junta to conceal the concessions made to the United States behind the screen of NATO obligations have been in vain. NATO officials said that the air bases are being expanded within the framework of the special bilateral agreements signed between Turkey and the United States, and that they are directed for use outside the NATO sphere of influence.

Evren, speaking in Erzurum today, defended the junta constitution. In our call to the citizens of Erzurum yesterday, we had asked Evren if a new base will be granted to the U.S. forces in Erzurum. For the last year, U.S. magazines have been carrying reports that bases have been prepared in Erzurum and Van for the RDF for use against the Soviet Union and the Islamic countries.

What is the RDF? They are damned units which are treated like lepers by the regional countries and kept out of their territories. Even certain reactionary Arab states have not let these forces within their borders. Letting them in our borders will be tantamount to creating a confrontation between Turkey and all the Islamic countries as has been the case with Egypt. It is tantamount to isolating Turkey in the region and the world, together with the United States and Israeli Zionism, as has been the case with Egypt. The RDF threatens the Islamic countries as well as the Soviet Union.

Giving bases on our soil to these forces is tantamount to introducing a new threat into our country. The United States wishes to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. The U.S. plans also aim at deploying these missiles in Turkey. The runways of the base in Erzurum, which has been expanded for the RDF, have been renewed for this purpose. The B-52 strategic bombers that carry medium-range missiles have begun using these runways.

Dear Listeners. How can the junta generals impose such slavery and such a pro-U.S. policy, which only befits a colony, on our country and people? They first attacked the democratic forces, jailed the progressive peace fighters, banned the unions and the democratic people's organizations and cleared the way for those in favor of a U.S. mandate and for the traitors. Now they are getting ready to take another step to silence those who are defending the interests of the country. They want to impose their reactionary constitution. Saying yes to the constitution is tantamount to saying yes to the U.S. RDF.

VOTCP: TURKISH FASCIST SUSPECT DETAINED IN FRG

TA040751 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Musa Serdar Celebi, the leader of the Turkish Federation, an organization of terror and murder established in the FRG by the Fascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP], was detained in Frankfurt yesterday. A statement by the FRG police says that Celebi and other officials of the Turkish Federation have been detained for being involved with Mehmet Agca, the NAP member who killed journalist Abdi Ipekci and tried to assassinate the pope. Celebi as well as the other officials of the organization are being accused of complicity in the attack against the pope.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MBFR 320TH SESSION AT ODDS ON TROOP STRENGTH

AU051030 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] The question of the actual troop strength of the East in central Europe was again predominant at the 320th plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in central Europe. While the only speaker at the meeting, Belgian chief delegate, Bob J.L. Le Bacq, again pointed out that a balanced reduction of military personnel could only be achieved if the question of Eastern superiority of ground forces -- about 160,000 men -- were clarified. An Eastern press spokesman declared in this context that as before, the NATO countries insisted on an asymmetrical reduction to the detriment of the East.

To achieve an agreed troop strength ceiling of 900,000 soldiers on both sides, the Western side demands an Eastern reduction of about 260,000 men, while the NATO states want to reduce their troops by only about 90,000 men, the Warsaw Pact countries' spokesman declared. According to the Western position, the East had presented date showing that at present there are 57 divisions, or 960,000 men, in the central European reduction area, while the West has 25 divisions or 80,000 men (the strength of a division is different in West and East).

The Warsaw Pact countries' spokesman also stressed that the NATO states had a superiority of 16,200 men who are Air Force personnel in the central European reduction area, and that the superiority of Western ground troops was 300,000 men.

The next plenary session of the 19 state delegations will be held next Thursday.

AUSTRIA

MOST POLISH DEBT TO WESTERN BANKS RESCHEDULED

AU031336 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] An agreement for 1982 on rescheduling Poland's debts to Western banks is to be signed in Vienna today. According to the banks involved, the negotiated stipulations of the agreement provide for the rescheduling of 95 percent of the repayments falling due in 1982, in the amount of $2.3 million (about 41.4 billion schillings) over a period of 7 years -- with repayments beginning only after 4 years. The remaining 5 percent must be paid in 1983. Of the $1.1 billion in (about 19.8 billion schillings) interest payments due in 1982, two thirds must be paid before the end of this year, the remainder in 1983. The Western banks have delcared their readiness, however, to grant Poland short-term loans for import financing in the amount of half of the interest falling due in 1982 (about $550 million), which will revolve for a maximum period of 3 years.

UNITED KINGDOM

HAUGHEY LOSES VOTE; NEW ELECTIONS TO BE 24 NOV

LD050834 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0806 GMT 5 Nov 82

[By Chris Parkin, PA Staff Reporter]

[Text] The Irish Republic today began the run-up to its third general election in 18 months and all the indications are that it will be a bitter campaign. The new poll, caused by Prime Minister Mr Charles Haughey's failure to win a confidence motion in the Dublin Parliament, will be on November 24, with nominations closing on November 15.

Mr Haughey, who yesterday lost the confidence vote by a margin of two, was last night confident of success, and dismissed suggestions that he would soon lose the leadership of his Fianna Fail Party. But Fine Gael opposition Party leader Dr Garret Fitzgerald was also confident of regaining office as the republic's premier. He said a new election was 'vital for the country" and that Mr Haughey's government had lost the confidence of its own party, The Dail (the Irish Parliament), and the country.

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SVENSKA DAGBLADET CITES MBFR AMBASSADOR STAAR

PM080941 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Oct 82 p 4

[Lars Christiansson report: "East and West Agreed: Both Want Troop Reductions"]

[Text] The negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Vienna on troop reductions in Europe have long been deadlocked. U.S. delegation leader Ambassador Richard F. Staar is, however, now cautiously optimistic. He hopes that the most recent negotiating proposal put foward by the West will break the ice.

On one point the East and West are agreed. According to Ambassador Starr, both sides are prepared to cut troops down to a total of 700,000 for land forces, with a maximum of 900,000 including all types of personnel.

In the past, the NATO position was that the United States and the Soviet Union should first reach a mutual agreement. Then the other pact and alliance members would follow this example. The East then demanded guarantees that the other countries would really follow up the superpowers' decision.

"The new proposal which we put foward in July this year must be seen as progress. We propose that only one decision embracing all troops on both sides be taken. This should make a negotiated settlement easier," Richard Staar said in an interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET. Staar is paying a short visit to Stockholm and will meet with representatives of the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

Ambassador Staar told me that the previous negotiation agenda was causing problems. It provided the framework for an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, but there were no guarantees that the final objective would be reached. The military forces of other pact members could be used to keep troop numbers at a total above the level intended by the negotiations' results.

Even though both parties are agreed on the troop numbers which would be permissible, the agreement is still not on the table awaiting signatures. The West maintains that there are 170,000 more men that the East reports.

"We have asked them to sit down at the negotiating table and discuss our figures. We are prepared to explain to them how they have been reached. It is possible that we are simply counting in different ways. Perhaps they are not including all the units we have in our analyses and which we think should be included."

However, as yet the East has been unwilling to agree to such a discussion. Nor have the Warsaw Pact negotiators shown any interest in agreeing on a concrete working method to reach the objective, Staar said. "The whole time they have said that they considered such talks meaningless."

The bone of contention in these negotiations is the same as in all other discussion on disarmament. It is necessary that agreement be reached on verification mechanisms which can guarantee that the agreement is being observed. Here the East takes the view that satellite surveillance is sufficient. The West considers it insufficient. It does not reveal what is being concealed in hangars and barracks. Poor weather also hampers the gathering of complete information.

The demands which the Western powers have put foward simply state that each side must have the right to station permanent observers on "the other side."

FRANCE, UK ADMIT DISAGREEMENT ON EEC BUDGET

LD051434 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The existence of a disagreement between France and Great Britain has been admitted. The 7th French-British summit has just ended with a joint press conference held by Margaret Thatcher and Francois Mitterrand. They both acknowledged an ongoing disagreement regarding the British contribution to the EEC budget. This year Great Britain will receive compensation because it considers it has paid too much, but Francois Mitterrand believes there is no question of making this compensation permanent. Margaret Thatcher, on the other hand, thinks that her country's present position within the European Community is totally unfair. From now on, delegations from both countries will meet monthly, either in London or in Paris, to enable both sides to better coordinate their efforts, Mrs Thatcher said, and to consolidate their relations, Mr Mitterrand added.

TINDEMANS CALLS FOR EC 'SECURITY POLICY'

LD052314 Hamburg DPA in German 2143 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels/Saarbruecken, 5 Nov (DPA) -- In Saarbruecken on Saturday, the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, called for the inclusion of a security policy in the cooperation of EC countries. Addressing the European Academy in Saarbruecken, he made it clear that not all EC member countries would accept security cooperation within the EC. That was why "provisional models for a solution" should be worked out by those EC partners who "share our view."

The Belgian foreign minister supported the implementation of the plans of the German and Italian foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo, who also advocate the inclusion of a security policy in EC affairs and who call for the Community to take an additional step toward a European union.

In Saarbruecken, Tindemans outlined a 10-point program for closer EC cooperation as a contribution to the Community's economic revival. In the current economic situation the EC must, above all, avoid a 1930's type crisis through joint action.

His proposals include joint action by The Ten in the energy supply field. Close cooperation was needed with countries commanding potential energy wealth. As an example, Tindemans cited the Norwegian gas deposits. After the difficulties which the gas deal with the USSR had caused in West European-U.S. relations, he said, this was of special importance.

His plan also provides for simplifying customs procedures within the Community as well as joint action on export credit policy with the European Investment Bank playing a part.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD071334 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Nov (DPA) -- Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU), as the first representative of the new Federal Government to visit Washington, left for a 2-day visit there on Sunday morning. In a DPA interview in Bonn shortly before his departure, he expressed the conviction that despite tensions between East and West, a new 'cold war' will not come about. He continued to hope for concrete results at the disarmament negotiations, especially in the medium-range missile sector. The Warsaw Pact cannot close its mind to Western disarmament proposals in the long run. However, preconditions for successful disarmament talks in Geneva and elsewhere "is the seamless cohesion of the NATO alliance." One purpose of his visit to the United States is to affirm and, where necessary, to strengthen this seamless cohesion.

Woerner is going to the U.S. capital a week before the planned visit by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The defense minister is to have meetings with his counterpart, Caspar Weinberger, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, and security adviser William Clark. Woerner said that the main subjects of his talks in Washington will be East-West relations, the question of the NATO dual decision on medium-range missiles and its realization as well as problems of arms control policy. The Federal Government's position on medium-range missiles is clear. "There is no change concerning the undelayed realization of both parts of the dual decision."

Referring to possible U.S. requests for increased German arms expenditures, Woerner said that the new Federal Government has made plain through the rearranged 1983 budget the great importance which it attaches to security. At a time when there have been great cuts in the budget, the defense budget still shows a nominal increase of 4.8 percent. "We were unable to do more."

In the DPA interview, Woerner said that the Americans have not demanded an extension of the NATO sphere, "and they are not going to demand it." Deployment of the Federal Army outside the sphere of the Western alliance is -- as the Americans are aware -- out of the question. "This is the attitude of the new Federal Government as it was the attitude of the old." However, it will have to be discussed within the framework of NATO to what extent the Federal Republic can relieve the Americans or other alliance powers "when they, after prior consultations and in the interest of the whole of the alliance, become active outside the NATO area." This will be primarily not financial but political relief.

According to Woerner, there are American concepts on transferring U.S. units closer to the GDR frontier. This will have to be discussed at the bilateral level as well as within NATO. A commitment is out of the question at the moment, above all "for financial reasons."

Alluding to the latest terrorist attacks on U.S. Army installations and on cars belonging to U.S. soldiers in the Federal Republic, Woerner underlined that the Federal Government will do everything "to improve the protection of our American friends and allies." The terrorists will not achieve their objective of "upsetting" our U.S. allies and, "if possible, getting them to withdraw."

U.S. Missile Sites, Security Policy

LD080852 Hamburg DPA in German 0035 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 8 Nov (DPA) -- Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) does not want to make public the locations for the possible placement of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic. In a DPA interview on Sunday evening during the flight to Washington for his 2-day visit, Woerner said that the new Federal Government will also stick to the agreed procedure of not making the sites public.

In contrast, the new chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, Werner Max (CDU), proposed that the site locations be announced to the public since the construction of the missile bases can in no way remain secret. A start is to be made on setting up the nuclear missiles at the end of 1983 if no results have been achieved at the disarmament talks in Geneva by then.

Woerner said he is in favor of providing the public with maximum information, particularly about Soviet medium-range missiles. U.S. satellite photos of SS-20 missiles should also be shown to the public in the Federal Republic. He will give this advice to the Americans.

Woerner told journalists during the flight that he will promise his U.S. opposite number, Caspar Weinberger, in Washington that beginning in 1984 the Federal Government will pay DM350 million in 4 annual installments for NATO's infrastructure program. The money goes into a common NATO fund to establish or improve communications installations and control systems and to expand airports as well as combat stock piles and the installation of depots in the event of defense requirements.

The new Bundeswehr chief will explain the Federal Government's security policy to the U.S. administration and stress the closely shared common interests between Bonn and Washington. "Differences and mistrust during the past years caused by the previous government must be removed," stressed Woerner.

SPD GROUP VIEWS U.S. MIDTERM ELECTION RESULTS

LD051918 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn 5 Nov (DPA) -- The SPD Bundestag parliamentary group has welcomed the results of the U.S. midterm elections and takes the view that the consequences of the election outcome are also in the interests of the FRG. The foreign policy expert of the group, Peter Maenning, said on Friday in Bonn that the strengthening of the Democratic Party and the convincing referendum results on the freezing of nuclear arms challenge Republican President Ronald Reagan to change course on domestic policy and on his attitude toward the American peace movement and arms control policy.

The votes of the electors ought to ensure that cuts in the "gigantic defense budget" of the United States, a budget which was making state finances shaky and was leading to the aggravation of social tensions, will become necessary in internal policy terms. Moreover, there may now be a greater U.S. willingness to reach satisfactory conclusions in the Geneva missile negotiations, Maenning said.

MOELLEMANN WANTS PLO INCLUDED IN MIDEAST TALKS

LD071830 Kuwait KUNA in English 1733 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, Nov (KUNA) -- A West German official called Sunday for including the Palestine Liberation Organization in any future peace talks over the Middle East crisis. In an interview with KUNA, state minister at the Foreign Ministry and member of the Free Democratic Party Juergen Moellemann said that he will call for a German dialogue with the PLO.

Moellemann said that his government should adopt a frank attitude towards the crisis and towards supporting peace talks in the region and stressed the necessity of realizing the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination. He said that he had conferred with PLO representatives, namely chairman Yasir 'Arafat, chief diplomat Faruq Waddumi and the organization's representative in Bonn 'Abdallah al-Infranji.

KUNA asked the West German official, who also heads the Arab-German Friendship Society, whether his new ministerial portfolio would affect his chairmanship of the society. He replied that he finds no contradiction. The minister vehemently advocated his stance in supporting the strengthening of Arab-German relations and cooperation, and added that he does not think of giving up his post as chairman of the society. The minister disclosed that he will visit Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE and the Arab League headquarters in Tunis. Moellemann said that he will respond to an invitation to visit Cairo but added that its date will be finalized later.

Asked whether the other state minister at the Foreign Ministry, who is elected from the Christian Democratic Party, shares his own speculations on the Middle East while he is known to be a supporter of Israel, Moellemann said that he will try to convince the other minister with "my views."

DEVELOPMENT AID REASSESSED, LINKED TO FRG FIRMS

LD071046 Hamburg DPA in German 0011 GMT 7 Nov 82

[By DPA Correspondent Klaus Bering]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Republic of Germany, stricken by serious economic problems, is to reorganize its development aid in the future.

New CSU Development Minister Juergen Warnke (aged 50) will brief ambassadors from African, Asian and Latin American developing countries in the next few days about the new situation. The tone will be: Bonn's development aid will be slower in coming forward, current development projects will be examined as to their efficiency, and democratic states pursuing a market economy will have priority over others from now on.

Calculations by the Development Ministry show that Bonn's promises for aid from past years now total over DM26 billion (DM 13.8 billion in bilateral credits, DM3.9 billion nonrefundable technical aid and DM8.3 billion promised to UN, EC and other multinational funds). Bonn's 1983 development aid budget -- at DM6.26 billion, 3.9 percent higher than in 1982 -- is already insufficient to cover all the allocations. The shortfall amounts to nearly DM600 billion. [as received]

Because of the recession, Development Minister Warnke expects a growth of 3.9 -- 4.5 percent in his budget for the next few years. Warnke does not intend to reduce German development aid, but intends to use it more purposefully and effectively. New bilateral credit promises will not exceed DM2.4 billion a year by 1985. New emphasis will be placed on the planned increased mobilization of nonstate forces (organizations, private industry).

Warnke believes that true partnership in development aid requires German interests to be taken as much into account as those of the recipient countries. Bonn is determined to avoid at all cost any conflicts that its development policy might cause with Western alliance partners, such as with the United States in Central America.

Until now, Bonn has not tied its development aid to orders placed with German firms. Nevertheless, there are strong currents in the governing German Christian Democrats which would like to see such ties established. Development Minister Warnke would prefer to adhere to current practices, but nevertheless intends to give preferential support to projects in the Third World if they are linked with orders for FRG firms.

FDP CONGRESS APPROVES JOINING CDU/CSU COALITION

LD051940 Hamburg DPA in German 1918 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- The FDP National Congress in Berlin, with a bare majority, approved the party's change in joining the CDU/CSU in a new coalition. The congress passed a motion submitted by the Saarland FDP, which says: "The national congress approves the decision of the party's national executive and parliamentary party to form a new federal government with the Union parties." The motion was carried by 210 against 181 votes. There were 7 abstentions.

Coalition, Other Motions

LD052122 Hamburg DPA in German 1955 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- The FDP congress by a bare majority tonight approved the coalition change brought about by the party leadership, but disapproved of the manner in which the change had taken place.

The congress expressly condemned the CDU/CSU refusal to accept the previous minister of the interior, Gerhart Baum, as a partner in the coalition negotiations, and condemned the attitude taken on this matter by the FDP negotiating commission. In another resolution, the congress called on all FDP members not to support divisive tendencies.

The delegates voted by a clear majority against a premature ending of the coalition with the CDU/CSU before the proposed election date of 6 March 1983. They rejected by 184 votes to 133 a motion calling on the FDP parliamentary party to end the coalition with the CDU/CSU in January in time for the federal president to dissolve the Bundestag. They passed a motion saying that the elections should take place without amending the constitution.

A large majority disapproved of the manner which the coalition agreements with the CDU/CSU were arrived at because of the inadequate briefing and participation of rank-and-file members. The voters on this motion were not counted by the platform. The motion, submitted by the Lower Saxony Branch, also said: "The agreements" with the CDU/CSU "are inadequate". They need to be supplemented in conformity with the 1980 election program. This phrase was also passed by a large majority.

Genscher Reelected Chairman

LD052042 Hamburg DPA in German 2031 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin 5 Nov (DPA) -- As expected, FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher was reelected by the FDP Congress in Berlin tonight. He received 222 out of 400 votes cast, and thus the required absolute majority, on the first ballot. His challenger was Uwe Ronneburger.

One hundred and sixty-nine delegates voted for Uwe Ronneburger, who is deputy chairman of the FDP and FDP chairman in Schleswig-Holstein, and six delegates abstained. One delegate voted "non" and two ballots were invalid.

Genscher's reelection was greeted by sustained applause as well as expressions of disapproval by delegates and the public. Young opponents of Genscher unfured streamers bearing the inscription "Enough".

Genscher accepted his election as party chairman. His first reaction was to appeal to delegates for tolerance so that "we may convince those who today feel unable to support a majority decision." He would try, he said, by his conduct in office to gain the trust of those who had not voted for him. His challenger, Ronneburger, congratulated Genscher on his reelection.

Speaking after Genscher, Ronneburger took the floor for a brief speech. He wished the reelected chairman and the party as a whole success for the future. He called on delegates to draw together on men and measures and to adopt his demand that the FDP again control the Ministry of the Interior after new elections.

In his election as party chairman two years ago, Genscher received 333 out of 369 votes, or 90.2 percent. In tonight's election against his challenger Ronneburger, he received 55.8 percent of the votes. This is the worst result ever achieved by an FDP chairman in the party's history.

Mischnick Reelected

LD052236 Hamburg DPA in German 2119 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP pariamentary group, has been reelected deputy chairman of the FDP with a clear majority of 258 votes to 95, adstentions and 13 invalid ballots.

Other Results

LD060030 Hamburg DPA in German 2241 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer was elected FDP general secretary by 200 out of 382 votes. She succeeds Guenter Verheugen, who resigned after the coalition change. Lambsdorff was elected to a seat in the FDP presidium by 239 votes. Also elected to the Presidium were Horst-Juergen Lahmann, the Bremen FDP chairman, who received 208 votes; and the Saarland FDP chairman, Werner Klumpp, who received 182 votes in a second ballot against Genscher's opponent, Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, who received 178 votes. Neither received the required absolute majority in the first ballot. Martin Bangemann, as a member of the European Parliament, is automatically a member of the FDP Presidium.

Deputy Chairmen, Treasurer Elected

LD052306 Hamburg DPA in German 2148 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Gerhart Baum, former minister of the interior, was elected deputy chairman of the FDP by only one vote above the required absolute majority of the votes cast. Baum, who is considered a member of the party's left, received 176 votes, with 154 votes against, 19 abstentions, and 2 invalid. Juergen Morlok, FDP chairman in Baden-Wuerttemberg, a Genscher supporter, was also elected as one of the three deputy chairmen of the FDP. He received 201 out of 350 votes, with 132 votes against him, 16 abstentions and 1 invalid. Richard Wurbs was reelected party treasurer. He is a deputy president of the Bundestag.

Leftwing Defeat on Policy

LD062124 Hamburg DPA in German 2044 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Berlin 6 Nov (DPA) -- In tonight's voting on the guidelines of future FDP policy, the party executive managed to gain the upper hand over the leftwing liberal minority. In a 4-hour debate on the manifestos submitted by the two party wings -- which contain fundamental statements on defense, economic and social policy -- the delegates approved the Genscher/Lambsdorff line. Voting on the remaining points has been postponed until tomorrow morning for reasons of time. A party congress commission had drawn upon the "Berlin Manifesto" of the party executive and the "Liberal Manifesto" of the leftwing liberal faction to compile a consultative paper summarizing the main points of difference.

Among other things, the party congress approved the party executive's stance on the subject of disarmament and the NATO dual decision, the issue of a nuclear-free zone and the problem of arms exports. Thus the party congress supported the policies of FDP chief and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The party congress insists on the renunciation of nuclear medium-range missiles in the East and West after a corresponding agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. The concrete needs of counterarming is to be examined at an FDP federal congress on the basis of the stage reached in negotiations.

Leadership Wins Support

LD071230 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (DPA) -- The Berlin FDP Party Congress today adopted a program for the liberals' future policy. Thus the party leadership, which supports Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Otto Graf Lambsdorff, gained the upper hand while former General Secretary Guenter Verheugen's alternative proposals found no majority. The delegates supported the NATO dual decision but also asked for serious dialogue with the peace movement. They endorsed a free and social market economy. With reference to free collective bargaining, they rejected legal arrangements concerning cuts in working hours. These resolutions will be put to the program commission, which is to formulate the FDP program for the planned Bundestag elections in March, on which a party congress is to decide in early January.

Lambsdorff Election Decision

LD051705 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Minister of Economic Affairs Otto Graf Lambsdorff will not run for the office of deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party at the Berlin national party conference. He gave the need for party members to patch up their differences as the reason for his surprise decision on Friday afternoon while speaking in front of 400 delegates. By not running, Lambsdorff wants to make a contribution to a unified and cohesive party.

Instead, Lambsdorff, one of the proponents of the FDP's switch to the Union parties, will run for a seat on the Presidium. He confirmed that he had previously suggested to his rival for the deputy chairman post, Gerhart Baum, that they should both renounce their candidacies as adversaries and leave the way clear for the Bremen Land chairman, Horst-Juergen Lahmann, but his request was rejected.

ADDITION TO GENSCHER ON COALITION'S FAILURE

Hamburg DPA in German at 1154 GMT on 5 November carried the following additions to the item entitled "Genscher Comments on Failure of Coalition" published on page J 3 in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 5 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT, and should be inserted after the last paragraph.

Genscher gave an assurance that also in the coalition with the CDU/CSU until 6 March, the FDP will rescind no decision in legal and domestic policy which it had carried through prior to the change of coalition. He will also refuse at the planned election party conference in Freiburg at the end of January "to allow even one of the legal and domestic policy demands to be dropped" for the next legislative period. Hence, the coalition negotiations following the 6 March elections will be most difficult in this sphere. Also in environmental policy, the FDP has to be the driving force of the new coalition. For liberals, environmental protection is of constitutional importance.

The chairman emphatically stressed the party's independence. "We are not social-liberal when we are in coalition with the SPD and not Christian-liberal when we govern with the CDU." The FDP is always and foremost the liberal party and only secondarily a partner in the coalition. The founding of a new coalition cannot be allowed to have any influence on the content and implementation of the election program. "Programs should not conform to the coalition, but within coalitions, programs have to be implemented."

On the accusation discussed in the FDP to the effect that in the coalition negotiations he did not shield former Minister of the Interior Gerhart Baum, Genscher said that he would have welcomed it if Baum had accepted the offer to become justice minister in the government. Baum's reason for his rejection of the offer has, to be respected, however. "All of us must thank Gerhart Baum for his work as minister of the interior."

In the sphere of foreign and security policy, Genscher emphatically rejected the demands -- also made in his own party -- that the counterarming part of the NATO dual decision be abandoned. Whoever calls this into question "endangers the negotiations, and whoever wants a nuclear-free zone now without all the conditions for it being created -- conventional and nuclear -- is endangering security and stability in Europe." Both points criticized by Genscher are also contained in the "Liberal Manifesto" of Genscher's opponents.

In this context, the chairman and foreign minister clearly espoused detente and cooperation with the East and stressed in this connection that a trade war with the East is out of the question for the FDP. Referring to the venue of the party conference, Genscher said that no place is more suited than Berlin for raising the question of German responsibility for peace. Not only must a war never emanate again from German soil, but "from German soil must emanate peace initiatives for disarmement and cooperation."

AFTENPOSTEN REPORTS TALKS WITH NORWAY'S WILLOCH

PM051711 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Nov 82 p 8

[Elisabeth Holte dispatch: "Willoch: Paris Unshakable in Support of NATO Dual Decision"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 2 Nov -- "France's Socialist government takes the view that NATO should be unshakable in its adherence to the so-called dual decision and that the Soviet Union must be given the choice of either reducing its nuclear forces or of having to live with the deployment of new nuclear arms in the West. We were agreed that, in order to show the Soviet Union we are serious, certain preparations must be made in the West in the event that the deployment of the new weapons proves necessary," Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said in Paris Tuesday [2 November] after talks with his French counterpart Pierre Mauroy and President Mitterrand.

As well as the NATO dual decision, the talks between Willoch and Mauroy, who was later joined by government colleagues, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Energy Minister Delegate Edmond Herve, Scientific Research and Technology Minister of State Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Post and Telecommunications Minister Louis Mexandeau, also touched on a number of international political and economic topics: Not only the East-West situation and nuclear policy in Europe and the strategic situation in Northern Europe, but also the persistent international economic crisis and the tendency toward French protectionism, raised by Norway.

As far as the question of supplies of Norwegian gas to France beginning in the 1990's was concerned, it was impossible to make any further progress in the present round of talks, other than Norway pointing out the gas would be available and France expressing interest in supplies when the time comes.

During the talks, detailed consideration was given to the NATO dual decision. Both Norway and France stressed that it would be better if it were possible to get the Soviet Union to accept an agreement for mutual nuclear reductions so the deployment of the new medium-range missiles in the West would be unnecessary. However, NATO should not give away the important card which the dual decision represents and give the Soviet Union the impression there will be no deployment in the West regardless of whether the Soviet Union makes concessions or not, it was stressed. For Norway it comes as no surprise that the Socialist Paris government takes this view, since it was stressed by External Relations Minister Cheysson during his visit to Norway this summer. However, it was thought worth stating again.

Af far as Norway's relationship to the EEC's foreign policy cooperation in the European political system was concerned, the two sides said they were satisfied with the close regular consultations that have begun. In his luncheon speech over venison steaks, Mauroy expressed the hope that full use will be made of the elastic information arrangement established between Norway and the Ten.

Many of the same questions were raised later in the day during Willoch's almost hour-long conversation with President Francois Mitterrand after the Norwegian prime minister had paid a short courtesy visit to Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, the leader of France's conservative opposition.

During the Willoch-Mitterrand talks, the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area was raised. Mitterrand said that he takes a generally positive view of the principles of nuclear-free zones but thinks that it is completely unrealistic in today's Europe and would only help to increase the Eastern bloc's relative strength.

In the economic field, the two sides said there was now an urgent need for better cooperation between the countries to facilitate a move out of the enduring economic crisis, and they also touched on the subject of trade between the two countries.

Norway expressed its concern at the trends it sees toward French protectionism, with, for example, the plans for the declaration country of origin on goods from outside the EEC. France stressed that such arrangements had been designed to dealwith countries like Japan, and not with small exporting nations like Norway. Prime Minister Willoch pointed out how unfortunate it would be if regulations designed for major exporters like Japan were also to hit Norway. Mauroy ther made a general, but noncommittal, declaration promising to look into the problems this would create for Norwegian exporters.

POLICE ARREST 'IMPORTANT' ETA LEADERS 6 NOV

NC061811 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Bayonne, France, Nov 6 (AFP) -- Two important leaders of the ETA-M, the military wing of the Basque ETA separatist movement, were arrested today along with two other people in Saint-Jean-de-Luz in southwest France, an authoritative source said.

Police shot at the car of Peio Antxola Larranaga, alias "Peio el Viejo", when he tried to escape by running down a uniformed policeman, the source said, adding that Mr Larranaga, who is allegedly in charge of the ETA-M propaganda arm, was captured unharmed.

ETA-M leader Carlos Ibargurren, allegedly in charge of the finances of the movement and collecting a "revolutionary tax" from certain Spanish Basque companies, was also taken into custody by police.

The identity of the other two people arrested has not been revealed.

Several "very compromising" documents seized by the police might lead to further arrests, the source said.

MINISTER JOBERT ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

NC071930 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert told Japan today that France is prepared to buy Japanese video recorders if Japan buys Airbus aircraft and French helicopters.

Mr Jobert said that to "re-establish as quickly as possible the equilibrium indispensable to our exchanges, we must show our resolution not to acept any unequal treaty, any fraudulent manoeuvre nor any freedom of exchange which is in fact only a laissez-faire for the strongest."

Mr Jobert, who was addressing a meeting of his movement for democrats party, insisted that "we must show our firm resolution to buy video recorders on condition that our Airbuses and our helicopters are bought."

The minister was responsible for introducing a new customs clearing house in remote Poitiers, central France, for imported video recorders, which prompted the wrath of Japanese manufacturers and charges of protectionism from the European Common Market. The center is expected to add four per cent to the retail cost of the vcrs and add a week to delivery dates.

At the same time a 67 dollar annual licence fee is to be paid on vcrs from January 1.

Mr Jobert also defended France's stance on demanding that documents on imported products be written in French, which has also been raised at the European Common Market headquarters, in Brussels.

"There is in Brussels a commission which would like to forget that there is in France a culture, a language -- this is why we would like to see "Europe" revised -- especially when it is unreasonable," he said.

OUTRAGE GROWS OVER ARGENTINA 'MISSING', P-2 LINK

AU061515 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 6 -- The case of the three hundred Italian nationals and people of Italian origin who disappeared in Argentina in the mid and late 1970's is fast becoming a cause celebre in Italy with broadening developments in Parliament, in Foreign Ministry quarters and in the judiciary.

Foreign Affairs Undersecretaries Raffaele Costa and Roberto Palleschi met Friday with members of the families of these missing persons while a Christian Democrat M.P. urged the sending of a parliamentary delegation to Buenos Aires and Assistant State Prosecutor Antonio Marini, in charge of the judiciary probe into the matter, told reporters that, "the investigation is just being started up".

Premier Giovanni Spadolini, on official visit to the United States, yesterday asked the United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in New York to recommend the intervention of the competent UN agencies, beginning with the UN Human Rights Commission headquartered in Geneva.

The members of some of these missing Italians' families, in their meeting with the two undersecretaries yesterday, asked the Rome government to seek recourse through the application of two fundamental tenets in Argentine law: habeas corpus, a writ guaranteeing a court appearance for a person in custody, and recurso de amparo, a broader writ safeguarding constitutional rights.

These family members also urged the government to name the Italian Embassy in Buenos Aires as the Italian community's legal representative for proceedings underway in the country to determine the fate of the missing persons.

In another development yesterday, Christian Democrat M.P. Alberto Garocchio told a press conference organized here by the Argentine anti-fascist committee against repression that a parliamentary delegation should be dispatched to the South American country and called for the full application in Italy of the constitutional right to asylum for Argentine exiles.

The M.P. also declared that the case of the missing Italians should be taken up by the parliamentary commission investigating the outlawed Propaganda Two [P-2] Masonic Lodge, the alleged occult power center led by Venerable Master Licio Gelli who is now in jail in Geneva awaiting the outcome of hearings on an Italian extradition request.

The secret lodge headed by the influential businessman ignited the scandal in the spring of 1981 which led to the fall of the Rome government of Christian Democrat Premier Arnaldo Forlani.

Among the names of nearly one thousand prominent figures in Italian public and private circles was that of General Suarez Mason, a ranking member of the Buenos Aires junta. Gelli, when he fled the country in early 1981, was an economic councillor at the Argentine Embassy in Rome and maintained extensive business interests in the country until the time of his capture in Switzerland in mid-September.

SPADOLINI ENDS U.S. TRIP, FACES DOMESTIC ISSUES

AU080917 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 8 -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini may be expected to have a sobering homecoming here today after his first official visit to the United States. Although the trip was an apparent ego-booster, Spadolini will need a lot more than the compliments he got for his leadership in the United States to get him through the political troubles he faces at home.

As early as this afternoon, he will be chairing a meeting of his warring economic ministers and the floor leaders of the five parties in his coalition for what many believe will be a desperate effort to keep the floundering government arrangement on its feet.

Spadolini, who wound up his visit to the United States in Los Angeles on Sunday, nonetheless voiced pride in the "particularly good reputation Italy is enjoying right now in the United States" in a televised interview from the U.S. According to the government leader, the reputation stemmed from the "brilliant" police operation in Padua last January which freed U.S. General James Lee Dozier from Red Brigades kidnappers.

Italy's rating with the United States was also enhanced, he indicated, by its peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon and the Sinai, where Italian troops are taking part in international patrol forces. Even the Rome government's anti-crisis polices, which may well become its demise were given a satisfactory rating in the United States, Spadolini insisted.

Spadolini said the U.S. banking establishment, a delegation of which he met in New York, had considerable confidence in Italian industries.

On the U.S. European controversy over the trans-Siberian gasline, the Italian Government leader voiced the hope that both sides come to terms soon on a comprehensive agreement about how to deal, trade-wise, with the Soviet Union.

The Italian leader wound up his stay in the U.S. with a visit to the McDonnel Douglas Corporation, which has just received a billion dollar order for thirty DC 9/10's from his government.

He toured the Long Beach plants of the American aeronautics giant, viewing production processes for three-engine DC 10's and the two-engine DC 9's Italy just bought.

Meeting with company executives, Spadolini discussed the achievements of Italian industry in building parts for planes similar to the DC 9, especially the manufacture of fusilages and stabilizers. Before setting out for his home-bound voyage via London, Spadolini met with Los Angeles' most influential industrialists and financiers.

At home today, Spadolini will need all of his mediation talent to patch up the public quarrel that erupted during his absence between his two chief economic policy makers, Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta (Christian Democrat) and Finance Minister Rino Formica (Socialist).

The quarrel over economic and financial policy not without political overtones, has irritated the public and many political leaders as well. Social Democrat Party (PSDI) Party Secretary Pietro Longo, for example, yesterday voiced "alarm" about "the useless polemics that continually discredit the government and make no valid contribution to solving the real problems the country is facing".

Sick and tired of the debate, many sources, including prominent members of Spadolini's own Republican Party have indicated that the government was no longer capable of governing the country, much less offering a solution to growing unemployment and rising inflation.

The other headache Spadolini faces at home is the crashing showdown over labor costs and contract renewals between organized labor and management.

Rank-and-file workers in Italy are currently voting on a union proposal to scale down the wage-indexation system by ten percent. The outcome of the ballot is hardly sure, and workers in many of the major factories in the north already turned down the notion of sanctioning a voluntary reduction in their wage packets. Spadolini will be meeting Wednesday with the leaders of the nation's three major labor organizations as well as with representatives of farm-workers unions, craft guilds, sales (commerce) personnel and workers in small businesses.

Formica-Andreatta Feud

AU061715 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 6 -- Italian press comment focused today on the heightened tension within Italy's five-party governing coalition following the verbal mud-slinging exchanges between Finance Minister Rino Formica (Socialist) and Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta (Christian Democrat). In an interview which appeared in a Rome daily Friday, Formica did not spare his criticism of Andreatta's proposed wage and price freeze, saying it is "drastic" and would only increase tension in the country. The finance minister called for "soft long-term solutions" to overcome the economic crisis.

Andreatta replied today with an article in the Christian Democrat Party mouthpiece "IL POPOLO" saying Formica's call for a "great concordat" to determine how the burden should be shared by Italian citizens to narrow the state's enormous deficit, is "fantapolitics" rpt "fantapolitics."

Rome's "LA REPUBBLICA" carried a headline today saying "The Majority Is Adrift" and said that after the exchange of insults between Andreatta and Formica there is need for a great deal of patience to pull together a majority which "seems to have lost every reason to be cohesive".

Milan's conservative daily "IL GIORNALE" said that in Parliament few believe the government will make it to the end of the year and there is already speculation on what line-up will follow the five-way coalition headed by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

Rome's "PAESE SERA" said that the government "is on the threshold of a crisis" and when Spadolini returns to Italy from his visit to the United States he will find his majority has vanished and his ministers have already begun the election campaign for their respective parties.

Commenting on the Andreatta-Formica diatribe, "IL MANIFESTO" said that such an intense level, even linguistically, had never been reached before. They are two too many, the paper added, "the best thing for the country would be for both of them to step down".

Turin's "LA STAMPA" was very harsh: "When we all know how serious is the situation which Formica and Andreatta supervise and we are forced to witness a below-the-belt debate...the reaction of public opinion is the worst possible -- despairing disappointment".

Talks With UN Head

LD052030 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Spadolini and Foreign Minister Colombo met the United Nations secretary general. Polemics on the Siberian gas pipeline, however, continue. Here is a dispatch by our correspondent in New York, Empedo Clemazia.

The meeting focused on the Lebanese question and noted the fact that the desired presence of the United Nations force in Lebanon is encountering political difficulties, which for the time being cannot be overcome. Perez de Cuellar, Spadolini and Colombo discussed the ways and means of strengthening the present Italian-French-U.S. contingent in Beirut. Our prime minister also informed the UN secretary general of Italy's condemnation of the dramatic confirmation by Argentina of the deaths of hundreds of citizens made to disappear by the totalitarian governments that have held power in Buenos Aires.

While the talks were being held at the United Nations, the trade problem between Europe and the United States returned with its political overtones. News arrived from Paris of the statements made by President Mitterrand, who affirmed France's rejection of a link between the revoking of U.S. sanctions and the joint economic policy of the Atlantic allies toward the Soviet Union.

This appeared to be a rejection of the position expressed in Washington by Spadolini two days ago, according to which an agreement was near between Europe and the United States which would result in the unilateral revoking of the sanctions imposed by the Reagan administration. But both Spadolini and Colombo immediately denied that there were new obstacles on the path to the solution of the problem. In particular, our foreign minister made three points clear.

First, Italy moves in step with the European countries, because we do not have a dispute between Italy and the United States, but a dispute between Europe and the United States.

Second, Italy wants to replace the logic of unilateral sanctions with the logic of a united commercial policy of the allies toward the Soviet Union, and for that reason meetings are being held among the allies.

Third, when the agreement is reached, Italy is sure that the sanctions will be revoked unilaterally by the United States.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO COMMENTS ON U.S. TALKS

AU061530 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 6 -- Newspaper accounts of Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's talks with United States President Ronald Reagan focused too much on the issue of economic sanctions, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said here on his return from the United States.

Colombo told newsmen that the talks covered a wide range of international issues; East-West relations, Euro-American relations, nuclear and conventional disarmament talks, the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the situation in the Middle East and Central America.

"As for economic sanctions... the talks concerned an effort to draft a strategy towards the Eastern bloc countries not through unilateral actions by the United States but with the consensus of all the allies," the foreign minister said.

Asked to comment on the problem "desaparecidos" in Argentina and the upcoming parliamentary debate on the issue, Colombo said "everything was done by the government and Foreign Ministry, with a sense of responsibility and in difficult conditions." He added that he is grateful for the questions tabled in Parliament and hopes the debate will take place as soon as possible.

Plans 10 Nov Lebanon Visit

AU061545 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 6 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will make a working visit to Beirut November 10 at the invitation of his Lebanese counterpart Elie Salim. A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said Colombo will also have talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil.

TERRORIST SUSPECT RETURNED FROM BOLIVIA DIES

AU051933 Rome ANSA in English 1906 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 5 -- Italian neo-Nazi Pierluigi Pagaliai died in Rome today from injuries he suffered in a shoot-out with Bolivian police on October 10, the day after a new democratic government replaced a military dictatorship in the Latin American country. Pagliai, 28, was injured in the nape by a policeman's bullet while trying to escape from his home which Bolivian authorities had surrounded. On his arrival in Rome, he was immediately hospitalized and underwent surgery two weeks ago but his condition did not improve.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY CARRILLO RESIGNS

PA061314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1304 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, today presented his "irrevocable" resignation, which was accepted by the party's Executive Committee. EFE has learned from reliable sources that the committee has accepted the nomination of Gerardo Iglesias, leader of the Communist Party in Asturias, in northern Spain, as the new secretary general.

Carrillo Comments

PA061932 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1842 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Santiago Carrillo, who today resigned as leader of the Spanish communist Party (PCE), justified his decision with his desire to facilitate the solution of the party's internal crisis. Carrillo denounced foreign pressures "that have infiltrated some sectors of the party."

"I feel more at ease than ever," Carrillo said before announcing that "I am going to work to help the party overcome this crisis." He explained that "this time, and in view of the seriousness of the situation within the party, I have considered it best to take another more modest position within the executive sector."

According to Carrillo, his resignation was based on the need for a debate that may serve to strengthen the PCE and "Eurocommunism" -- which in his opinion will not be abandoned -- and not a debate between "Santiago Carrillo, no; Santiago Carrillo, yes." "Had the elections results not been so negative," he said, "and had there not been a need to reorganize the party, had personal interests not become an obstacle, I would still be secretary general."

Carrillo considered it "obvious that there was a campaign against me on the part of the right; against me, a man of the civil war" as well as another against former centrist President Adolfo Suarez "for being the man they considered a traitor."

Carrillo, who will not resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, recommended that there be no more resignations. He refused to participate in the PCE directive organizations because his presence "would be an obstacle to the new secretary general."

"I have proposed the name of Gerardo Iglesias for the secretary general post because he is the party leader who best applied the accords of the tenth congress and who came out best in the elections," Carrillo noted.

Iglesias Elected Leader

LD072126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A short time ago the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] elected Gerardo Iglesias secretary general of the PCE to replace Santiago Carrillo, who submitted his resignation yesterday. After the vote, Gerardo Iglesias held a press conference, which was attended by our colleague (Maria Jose Sanchez Lerchundi):

It is now definite and official. The PCE Central Committee has approved the candidacy of Gerardo Iglesias for the post of secretary general of the party. Gerardo Iglesias thereby becomes the successor to Santiago Carrillo. The meeting of the Central Committee ended shortly after 2000. It culminated with the vote by the 85 members present. The result of the vote was as follows: 64 yes votes, 3 no votes, 15 abstentions and 3 blank votes.

In reality there were two votes: One to approve the appointment of the secretary general and another to approve the document submitted by the Executive Committee and the amendments that have been made to it. On this second vote the result was as follows: 70 in favor, against and 11 abstentions.

The new secretary general's press conference has just ended. Among other things, he said that he has no personal plans and that above all he wants to put the decisions of the PCE's Tenth Congress into practice. He also said: I have no interest in knowing who cast the votes against. I respect all votes. In addition, those who left may return. The secretary general was referring here to all those who have left the PCE in recent times. They may return, he said, as of course they could return before. It is not just because I am here, but natural as far as I am concerned that the doors are wide open to all.

At another point he said: I shall use all my efforts to defend a Eurocommunist concept of the party, and that involves critically -- very critically -- judging other countries' concept of communism -- that of the USSR, for instance.

GRAPO ANNOUNCES TEMPORARY TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA062353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2318 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The Antifascist Resistance Groups of October 1 (GRAPO) terrorist organization has announced a "temporary truce" in its criminal activities and has promised its definitive dissolution if the future Spanish Socialist government agrees to certain demands.

A curcular that the so-called GRAPO sent to several media announced the temporary suspension of the terrorist activities of that organization which, though broken up several times by the police, has always reorganized.

The GRAPO, connected with the outlawed "Reconstituted Communist Party" that began terrorist actions in 1975 shortly before Gen Francisco Franco died, notes that its "truce" will end if there is an escalation against the armed bands or "if the people's demands are not heeded."

GRAPO, which is responsible for assassinations, kidnappings and other crimes, claimed credit during the recent election campaign for more than 20 explosions in various parts of the nation. Some of its principal ideologists and leaders are currently in prison.

POPE CONTINUES VISIT, SEES FRANCO FAMILY

AU050832 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Madrid November 5 -- Police in Seville and Granada have stepped up security measures for today's visit by Pope John Paul II after Thursday's fatal terrorist attack against General Victor Lago Roman in Madrid. The pope learned of the attack in Toledo on the fifth day of his ten-day visit to Spain and said "violence is always anti-Christian".

Police authorities in the two Andalusian cities fear that the attack against the general will trigger violent reactions in the country and alter the schedule of the papal visit. The pope left Madrid early Thursday for Guadalupe, a small town in the Estremadura 170 kilometers west of the capital, and site of one the most famous sanctuaries in Spain.

Later the pope flew by helicopter to Toledo, south of Madrid, where he celebrated mass and denounced terrorism and prayed for its latest victim. The pope personally offered communion to the widow of Spanish dictator Francisco Franco and her daughter. Afterwards, he flew north to Segovia to pray on the tomb of St. John of the Cross.

Message to Basques

AU062030 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Loyola, November 6 -- Pope John Paul II pleaded with young Basques today not to fall into the trap of violence, speaking "with the voice of [one] who has personally suffered from violence".

The church leader started the seventh day of his visit to Spain this morning travelling from Madrid to the Basque province of Narrara in the midst of exceptional security measures following the assassination in Madrid Thursday of General Victor Lago Roman by Basque separatists.

He took a two-hour flight to Loyola, the birthplace of Saint Ignatius, the Spanish soldier and priest who, with Francisco Xavier, founded the Society of Jesus in 1540.

The Polish-born pope visited the home where St. Ignatius was born and then celebrated an open-air mass in the field behind the basilica named after the founder of the Jesuit order.

He recited part of the mass in Basque and extolled the "Christian, human and cultural" values of the people living in the three Basque provinces in northern Spain on the Bay of Biscay.

When the mass was over, the pope moved on to Javier, in Avarra, 106 kilometers away where Francisco Xavier was born.

Solidarity Message

AU080910 Rome ANSA in English 0807 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Madrid, November 9 -- Pope John Paul II goes east today to Valencia after defying deadly rainstorms and fog to bring his message of "solidarity" to the labor-strife ridden industrial region of Catalonia on Sunday.

The Polish-born pope, whose historic visit to Spain draws to an end tomorrow, spent a wet day at Montserrat, a mountain town situated about one thousand meters above aea-level.

The 62 year-old pope went from Montserrat to Barcelona by car and, after reciting the angelus prayer and taking a rest, he went to the 1929 world fair grounds for an appearance before workers and businessmen.

The leader of the world's 780 million Catholics advocated "solidarity" as the key to settling labor tension in his remarks to the workers of Spain's most industrialized city.

The pope also insisted on the priority of "man" over material considerations and the importance of giving labor a "subjective dimension" that honored workers' dignity.

FINLAND

SFRY DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER TALKS ON CSCE

LD051350 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his entourage have left for home after their 3-day friendly visit to Finland. During this visit, the foreign ministers of the two countries, Bazar Mojsov and Par Stenback, had discussions on the Madrid CSCE review conference, among other things. Speaking at a luncheon in honor of the guests today, President Mauno Koivisto stressed the duty of Yugoslavia and Finland to prevent the Madrid conference from drifting into deadlock.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The president of the republic decided today on important apppointments in the foreign affairs administration. Administrative Under Secretary of State Matti Haekkaenen was appointed ambassador to The Hague, and the ambassador to Ankara, Ulf-Erik Slotte, will become the new administrative under secretary of state. The change will take place at the beginning of February. The ambassador to Berlin, Kuuno Honkonen, was appointed to the post of negotiating official at the Foreign Ministry from the beginning of February. From that date, Ensio Helaniemi, currently ambassador to The Hague, will become the new ambassador to the GDR capital. The ambassador to Buenos Aires, Klaus Castren, was appointed ambassador to Ankara from the beginning of next March. Esko Rajakoski, negotiating official at the Foreign Ministry, was appointed ambassador to Buenos Aires. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 5 Nov 82 LD]

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED -- Nils Gunnar Revelius, embassy counsellor in Berne, has been appointed ambassador to Addis Ababa to succeed Arne Helleryd, who becomes envoy to Pretoria. Ingemar Stjernberg, principal assistant secretary at the Foreign Ministry; will be the new ambassador to Beirut to succeed Sten Stroemholm, who will have a temporary post in Stockholm. [Text] [Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82 LD]

THATCHER DISAPPOINTED BY U.S. FALKLANDS VOTE

LD051840 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1809 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Britain will not be talking with Argentina yet over the Falklands, despite the United Nations resolution.

The government's attitude was made clear in reactions today from the prime minister and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym.

Meanwhile, in Argentina, President Bignone's regime rubbed its hands in satisfaction.

In Paris, where she had just finished her summit meeting with President Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher declared: "The vote will make no difference to our attitude."

She also called the U.S. action in voting for the resolution -- sponsored by Argentina and calling for negotiations over Falklands sovereignty -- "incomprehensible and disappointing."

Mr Pym, also in Paris, branded the resolution as a "sham and a charade" and joined Mrs Thatcher in telling the world: "It is not possible for us to go back to the negotiating table."

Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore, British land forces commander in the Falklands war, gave his reaction after handing out awards to newsmen who covered the conflict. He described the UN move as "offensive."

The government's stand was backed by Labour's shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healty, who considered the UN vote a "very distinct rebuff" to the UK.

He agreed it was "not realistic" for Britain to start talks with Argentina now, although he did not regard the American decision as a betrayal. But SDP spokesman and former Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen accused Mrs Thatcher of over-reacting to the UN events.

At her press conference with President Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher said memories of the Falklands war were still "too fresh" to think about negotiations with Argentina. "I don't see the vote as a defeat for Britain in any way," she added. "The vote will make no difference to our attitude." She reassured the Falklands inhabitants: "We have no doubt about the question of sovereignty. The Falklands islanders are British and wish to stay British."

The prime minister emphasised how the French decision to abstain in the UN vote had "set a particularly good atmosphere" for the two days of talks. And she remarked pointedly of the U.S. action: "I thought it was incomprehensible and disappointing. We have always tried to be staunch and true friends of the U.S."

Mr Pym denounced the UN 90-12 vote, with 52 abstentions, on BBC Radio 4. "I mounted an exercise with all our friends around the world to say: "Look, this is a sham and a charade and the position is as I have described it," he said. "They (Argentina) are not prepared to renounce the unlawful use of force. The Argentines got so frightened that they were going to lose that they had to trim their resolution and table a new one only a few days ago."

The foreign secretary described the Argentine resolution as "bogus." All they are really thinking about is how they can acquire the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, he said. With the Argentines playing their hand as they are, it is not possible for us to go back to the negotiating table." He looked forward to the day when they would change their attitude, "perhaps in a year or two."

Mr Pym took satisfaction from the fact that all EEC countries apart from Greece had abstained.

U.S. COORDINATOR CHAPMAN ARRIVES 7 NOV

NC072103 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Mr Christian Chapman, who has recently been appointed special coordinator on the Cyprus issue at the U.S. State Department, arrived in Cyprus this evening. Mr Chapman will meet with President Kiprianou tomorrow. He will also have a series of other orientation contacts.

Role Assessed

NC080948 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 8 Nov 82 p 10

[Excerpts] Mr Chapman, the new special coordinator on the Cyprus issue at the U.S. State Department who arrived in Cyprus, today begins briefing contacts -- as they have been described -- with the government, the Turkish Cypriot leadership, interlocutors and with Mr Gobbi, the special UN Secretary General's representative in Cyprus.

According to assessments by diplomatic circles, the United States intends Mr Chapman to play the role of Habib in the Cyprus Issue at the appropriate time.

These assessments are based on the fact that, according to the State Department's statement on his appointment, Mr Chapman was given a special mandate to "support" the intercommunal talks and to be in close cooperation with both sides and the United Nations in order to ascertain how the United States can help toward a solution of the Cyprus issue. These circles say that the role given to Mr Chapman reflects the U.S. administration's intentions to put in motion certain other procedures to promote U.S. goals in the Cyprus issue.

KIPRIANOU CABLES BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

NC061822 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has sent a message to Soviet President Mr Brezhnev on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. In his message, President Kiprianou extends heartiest congratulations and warmest wishes for President Brezhnev's personal well-being and for the progress, prosperity and happiness of the friendly people of the USSR. The president adds that he looks back with satisfaction on his recent visit to Moscow, which has further strengthened the excellent relations between the two countries.

Papaioannou Cable

NC051924 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] On the anniversary of the October Revolution and on behalf of the AKEL Central Committee, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has sent a congratulatory cable to Mr Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KIPRIANOU REAFFIRMS ADHERENCE TO NONALIGNMENT

NC071912 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Democratic Party youth today held a Pan-Cypriot conference in Nicosia which was addressed by Mr Kiprianou, chairman of the party and president of the republic.

In his speech, President Kiprianou stressed that we will continue and intensify our efforts in every direction in the international arena until Turkey is compelled to abandon its unlawful designs against Cyprus.

Mr Kiprianou praised the alignment of democratic Greece which, he stressed, we highly appreciate. He added that we will continue the struggle until vindication, without selling out our rights and with tracing the fate of missing persons as the most important issue.

Mr Kiprianou further said his visit to the Soviet Union was very useful, constructive and substantive. He also criticized all those who, because of the preelection period, are trying to undermine even our efforts in the international arena and give interpretations similar to those given by the Turks. He stressed: We have not become the tool of anybody, neither of the West nor of the East, and we will continue our nonaligned policy.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ASTAVIN REITERATES SUPPORT

NC062111 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Cyprus Astavin reiterated his country's support for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue based on its independence, sovereignty and the unity of the Cypriot state. He said that President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union was a new landmark in the further development of Cypriot-Soviet relations.

Speaking tonight at a gathering on the October Revolution anniversary, Mr Astavin said that the Soviet Union is in favor of a prompt, lasting and just settlement of the Cyprus issue without military or any other foreign interference and through constructive talks. He also said that the Soviet Union is in favor of the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the abolition of foreign military bases in Cyprus. He further said that the Soviet Union, within its powers, contributes to the just settlement of the Cyprus problem, which he described as an open wound that poisons the Cypriot people's life.

AKEL SATISFIED WITH KIPRIANOU'S USSR VISIT

NC062005 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] In a statement, AKEL's Central Committee expresses deep satisfaction with the results of President Kiprianou's visit to and his talks in the Soviet Union. The statement says that these results, and particularly the joint communique, most categorically reaffirm that the Soviet Union remains an unselfish and decisive supporter of the Cypriot people in their difficult struggle. Furthermore, the joint communique's statement on a solution of the Cyprus issue based on UN Resolution 3212 clearly shows the Soviet Union's intention and determination to play a more active role in promoting a solution to the Cyprus issue.

The statement further adds that the frequent reference to President Kiprianou as president or leader of the Cypriot state completely dissolves the malevolent impressions that foreign and internal enemies had tried to create about President Kiprianou's visit to the Soviet Union by promoting the allegation that the visit was downgraded.

SOVIET SUPPORT CAN AVERT TURKISH EXPANSIONISM

NC051000 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 5 Nov 82 p 3

[From The "Liberal" Column: "The Joint Communique"]

[Text] We cannot afford to stand accused of failing to abide by what we preach. In this column we cannot preach calm, prudence and the realistic facing of affairs by others while we fail to do likewise.

We cannot possibly call on our entire political leadership to be careful in handling the Cyprus problem, to let national interests guide its actions, to look at the problems of our struggle from the national point of view and not from the point of view of ideological or partisan interests, while we do otherwise.

We will examine the joint Cyprus-Soviet communique with regard to the Cyprus problem guided by our national interests. Definitely, we would prefer the communique to refer by name to the Turkish occupation of a part of Cyprus and also to condemn by name the Turkish invasion. It particularly fails to do so. It condemns in general all foreign military or other interference in Cyprus.

What interpretation should be given to the failure to name the Turkish invasion and the Turkish troops occupying part of Cyprus? There is one interpretation: Soviet interests in general do not allow such a thing. If the United States does not overlook the factor called Turkey, why should the Soviet Union overlook it when it has a common border with Turkey -- Turkey with which we have accounts to settle.

We would definitely prefer to see the Soviet leadership condemn Turkey and its occupation troops by name. However, since this is not the case, we are not allowed to adopt a purely negative attitude toward the Soviet positions on the Cyprus problem. We must assess whatever positive element is in it, and undoubtedly it contains many positive elements. If nothing else, it contains the element of averting plans against us. The way in which the political climate around the Cyprus problem is developing -- the Soviet positions and the positions of other countries from the socialist and capitalist world and the nonaligned -- it follows that, under the present circumstances, it is not easy for Turkey to carry out its expansionist plans against us.

We must not underestimate the special emphasis which the Soviet leadership puts on the implementation of UN Resolution 3212 on the Cyprus problem. This is the resolution which was approved at the beginning of the contemporary Cypriot tragedy, which was also approved by Turkey and which asks for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cypriot territories.

This is not the first time it has been said -- even by our official quarters -- that Ankara's goal is the complete occupation of Cyprus. This is not the first time that in their statements, both Denktas and other Turkish leaders have hinted that this is their goal. It would be impossible to prevent this goal by repulsing a Turkish military attack solely by means of our own powers. It is our duty to create, through political and diplomatic means, the suitable atmosphere that would avert conditions for the implementation of the Turkish plans. We have no doubt that the Soviet positions toward the Cyprus problem -- as well as the positions of other countries -- constitute a strong factor that averts the implementation of the Turkish plans; they constitute an important shield.

VENIAMIN TO VISIT ATHENS ON DEFENSE ISSUES 9 NOV

NC080930 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Interior and Defense Veniamin will go to Athens on Tuesday for very important contacts, as they have been described. He will stay for about 3 days.

Mr Veniamin will hold talks with Deputy National Defense Minister Dhrosoyiannis and high-ranking staff officers of the Armed Forces on matters specifically pertaining to Cyprus' defense and security.

Most probably, within this framework, he will also meet Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Papandreou after completing his talks with the general staff.

Mr Veniamin's contacts will take place at a time of increased Turkish threats against Cyprus and acquire particular importance in this context. It is considered certain that the outcome of these talks will still further strengthen Cyprus' defense shielding for which renewed efforts are being made with positive results.

According to authoritative information, Mr Veniamin will give an extensive briefing in Athens on both our defense situation as well as new facts that have become known in Nicosia on the latest Turkish preparations.

INTERLOCUTOR STRESSES LACK OF PROGRESS IN TALKS

NC061008 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 6 Nov 82 p 10

[Text] In an interview yesterday, Mavrommatis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks, stated that if there is the political will to make the necessary decisions, then it will be possible to achieve progress in the intercommunal dialogue.

The work accomplished to date, he said, was sufficiently useful, because the differences between the two sides have become clear. During the process of the talks, he added, it is both possible to present thoughts as well as to overcome difficulties and to bridge them.

Mavrommatis, however, underlined that so far absolutely no progress has been achieved in the dialogue. The basic differences, he said, continue to exist, with the two sides adhering to their original positions.

In reference to the continuation of the intercommunal dialogue next Tuesday [9 November], Mavrommatis explained that this is the same cycle of talks during which there will be specific discussion of the territorial issue and certain aspects of the constitutional issue.

The Greek Cypriot interlocutor also said that it is expected that there will be a continuation of the effort to speed up the process by holding two meetings a week as agreed upon last June during the meeting between President Kiprianou and the UN secretary general.

Atakol Denies Allegations

TA071729 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1525 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] 7 Nov (AA) -- Turkish Cypriot Foreign Minister Kenan Atakol has denied Greek Cypriot allegations that no progress has been made in the intercommunal talks. He also described as "pure fantasy" the allegation that Turkey would carry out a military operation in Cyprus in order to force a solution of the Aegean problem on Greece.

Mr Atakol recalled the latest report published by the UN secretary general on the issue of Cyprus where the latter points out that important progress has been made in the intercommunal talks. Mr Atakol added that there was no reason to be pessimistic about the future of these negotiations. He also described as "sufficient" the efforts being made by the United Nations regarding the issue.

In an exclusive interview with ANATOLIA, Mr Atakol also stressed that there were certain unresolved problems between the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the EEC.

RIZOSPASTIS CITES PAPANDREOU REMARKS ON BASES

NC051743 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Nov 82 p 1

[From RIZOSPASTIS correspondent L. Petsini]

[Excerpt] Bucharest -- Prime Minister Papandreou has officially confirmed that the Greek-U.S. talks on the bases, which began on 27 October in Athens, are aimed at retaining the bases. This arises from an answer to a question at the press conference which Papandreou gave in Bucharest yesterday at the end of his official 3-day visit to Romania. At the same time, Mr Papandreou made an effort to blunt the adverse effect that the retention of the bases will have on public opinion by promising in general and indefinite terms that when an agreement is reached -- he did not say when -- "there will be a specific time, which we are negotiating, which will mark the end, withdrawal, removal of the bases."

From the report it is clear that the government, in contrast to its policy statement where it explicitly said the negotiations will deal solely with the issue of the removal of the bases, has pushed the abolition of the bases to the indefinite future, which of course will constitute the subject of other negotiations after an agreement is reached and signed at the end of the present talks.

In order to justify the retention of the bases of death, Papandreou used the baseless rationale that "the United States is a major superpower and Greece a small country." Mr Papandreou also very clearly made it understood that the removal of the bases is impossible as long as the Greek-Turkish dispute and their "delicate relations" between Greece and NATO exist.

More on Romania Trip

NC051704 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Romanian President N. Ceausescu assured Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou that Turkey agrees to the creation of a nuclear-free Balkan zone. This was revealed by the prime minister to Greek press representatives who accompanied him on his return to Athens from Bucharest.

Speaking to the representatives of the Greek press on board the aircraft, Papandreou replied to the following question:

Question: Is there any change in Turkey's position toward a nuclear-free Balkan zone?

Answer: Naturally I am in no position to make a direct statement, because I have had no contact. The president of Romania, however, did have a contact with Evren and assured me that there will be no problem. He is going to visit Ankara early in the new year, and the issue will then advance to the practical stage. I can accept no responsibility but, in any case, this is what Ceausescu told me. If, in reality, we do have Turkish participation in this, it will have very positive repercussions in general upon the area.

Question: When Evren passed through Bucharest he hinted that there could possibly be, if not a message per se, at least some "words" addressed to Ceausescu which he would like to have passed on to you. Did something like this happen?

Answer: No. It did take place earlier when [Romanian Foreign Minister] Andrei passed through Athens, and it had to do with the Cyprus issue. In my view it was a rather positive message, but I cannot elaborate.

A protocol on development of economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between Greece and Romania was also signed during Papandreou's official visit.

The protocol provides that the two sides will support, through suitable measures, cooperation between economic organizations and concerns of the two countries in various sectors such as the chemical and petrochemical industry; telecommunications; road, rail, sea and air transportation; composite industrial projects; mechanical and other equipment; mining and exploitation of natural resources; agriculture; light industry and the food industry, as well as in other sectors of mutual interest.

Cooperation was also resolved in the sector of thermoelectric and hydroelectric powerplants. To accelerate cooperation in these sectors, a Greek delegation of experts will visit appropriate services in Romania as well as existing installations while the Romanian side will make available to Greece all the necessary information and facts necessary in order to make decisions and conclude agreements.

The two sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the telecommunications and transportation sectors. Specifically, Greece and Romania will proceed, within the shortest possible time, to the necessary actions in order to formulate their final decisions on cooperation in the electric transportation sector, on installation of signals and controls on a specific section of the Greek railways system and on certain additional projects to improve the railway system's substructure in Greece.

SPOKESMAN ON CANCELLATION OF NATO EXERCISE

NC061507 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Text" of government spokesman's 6 November statement]

[Text] As announced on 27 October 1982 by NATO Supreme Headquarters, an interallied exercise under the codename Apex Express 82 was to be held from 10 November to 5 December 1982 in northern Greece. In addition to Greek forces, the Allied NATO mobile force consisting of infantry and air force units of Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the United States and the United Kingdom was also to participate in this exercise, which was purely of a defensive nature.

During the last stages of planning the exercise, serious problems appeared because the allied authorities at Naples did not agree to a proposal by the Greek authorities to use Limnos [Island] as the target of a practice attack by air force units. Moreover, they did not justify their refusal. This stand by the NATO military authorities could lead to the creation of a precedent that would prove detrimental to the country's legal interests and, in a final analysis, to the security of its borders.

Following this, the Greek Government cancelled the exercise and informed the allied authorities. This morning, the Foreign Ministry briefed in detail the ambassadors of the five countries which have forces in the interallied NATO mobile force on the reasons for cancelling the exercise. The same was also done by Admiral Deyiannis, chief of the National Defense general staff, to these countries' military attaches.

STUDENTS PLAN ANNIVERSARY MARCH TO U.S. EMBASSY

NC072053 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The ninth anniversary of the great people's antidictatorial uprising at the Polytechnic in November 1973 will be observed from 15 to 17 Nov. The Central Council of the Greek National Students Union [EFEE] yesterday decided that the 3-day activities culminate on Wednesday, 17 November, with a mass gathering at the Polytechnic and a march to the U.S. Embassy. The EFEE Central Council will issue a declaration tomorrow on the Polytechnic anniversary.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM VOTING GOES 'CALMLY'

TA071008 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The public referendum for the new Constitution of the Republic of Turkey began at 0800 today. In a statement on the referendum, High Election Council Chairman Orhan Aydin said that voting in the public referendum was progressing calmly all over the country.

Constitution Approved

TA080715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Results of 7 November voting on new Turkish Constitution]

[Text] Here are unofficial results of the constitutional referendum as reported to us by our correspondents:

Provinces: Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Agri, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir and Bilecik. Total number of ballot boxes: 15,455. Total number of electors: 4,097,000. Number of ballot boxes opened: 14,648. Number of votes cast: 3,622,961. Number of valid votes: 3,604,203. Yes votes: 3,282,782. No votes: 321,421.

Provinces: Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Edirne. Total number of ballot boxes: 10,393. Total number of electors: 2,480,917. Number of ballot boxes opened: 9.822. Number of votes cast: 2,223,483. number of valid votes: 2,207,971. Yes votes: 2,013,456. No votes: 194,515.

Provinces: Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Isparta, Icel. Total number of ballot boxes: 10,919. Number of electors: 2,466,293. Number of ballot boxes opened: 10,330. Number of votes cast: 2,189,470. number of valid votes: 2,181,815. Yes votes: 2,017,162. No votes: 164,653.

Provinces: Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaras, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kirlareli, Kirshehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya. Total number of ballot boxes: 22,746. Total number of electors: 6,455,605. Number of ballot boxes opened: 21,831. Number of votes cast: 5,545,980. Number of valid votes: 5,531,622. Yes votes: 4,999,413. No votes: 532,209.

Provinces: Malatya, Mainsa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun. Total number of ballot boxes: 11,151. Total number of electors: 2,712,583. Number of boxes opened: 8,868. Number of votes cast: 2,002,702. Number of valid votes: 1,991,496. Yes votes: 1,839,333. No votes: 152,163.

Provinces: Siirt, Sinop, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Urfa, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak. Total number of boxes: 11,837. Total number of electors: 2,528,312. Number of boxes opened: 11,006. Number of votes cast: 2,201,496. Number of valid votes: 2,195,474. Yes votes: 2,032,781. No votes: 162,693.

Totals for Turkey: Total number of ballot boxes: 82,501. Total number of electors: 20,740,770. Number of ballot boxes opened: 76,505. Total number of votes cast: 17,805,092. Number of valid votes: 17,712,581. Yes votes: 16,184,927. No votes: 1,527,654.

EAST GERMANS HIJACK AEROFLOT PLANE, SEEK ASYLUM

NC071401 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Three East Germans today hijacked a Soviet Aeroflot airliner to the Turkish Black Sea port of Sinop and requested political asylum there, Sinop police reported. The plane, with "about 20 people" on board, was diverted from a Soviet domestic flight shortly after noon (0900 GMT) and landed at Sinop at 1:15 pm, the police said. The three East Germans turned themselves over to police and immediately requested asylum.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA071611 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1605 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] A Soviet passenger airline was hijacked on a domestic flight between [name indistinct] and Odessa and was forced to land at Sinop airport. The plane was hijacked by three people. The wounded pilot and two passengers were taken to the Sinop state hospital. The Soviet plane is still at Sinop airport.

The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on the issue saying that from the time the plane landed at Sinop airport at 1330 the Turkish public prosecutor took over the case and started an investigation. Meanwhile, the Soviet ambassador to Ankara was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was briefed on the incident. The ambassador was also told that in accordance with international agreements, the passengers and crew except for the hijackers would be returned to their country.

Hijackers Surrender

TA080526 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The three men who hijacked a Soviet airliner during a domestic flight and forced the pilot to land at Sinop airport yesterday afternoon have requested political asylum from the Turkish authorities. Our correspondent has learned that the three Soviet citizens of German origin want to join their relatives in the FRG. The Sinop prosecutor is continuing to investigate the hijackers, who have already given themselves up to the security forces. The Soviet airliner is still at Sinop airport. There are 42 persons aboard the plane; 32 passengers and 5 crew members. [as received] It is reported that the plane might take off today once the Moscow Civil Aviation Ministry issues a permit and after it is refueled. The flight technician and two passengers who were wounded during the hijacking continue to be treated at Sinop state hospital. They are in good condition.

Ask for FRG Asylum

LD080832 Hamburg DPA in German 0643 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, 8 Nov (DPA) -- The three Soviet citizens purportedly of German origin who hijacked a Soviet plane on an internal flight to Turkey yesterday, want to go to the Federal Republic. Turkish radio reported this morning that the three young men claim to have relatives in the FRG. The Soviet Aeroflot plane was still at the Sinop NATO base on the Black Sea coast this morning. The Turkish authorities have given permission for it to return to the USSR, said the radio, but the five-man crew was still awaiting approval from Moscow.

There is still uncertainty this morning regarding the identity of the three hijackers who first asked for political asylum in Turkey. There is contradictary information about their names. The German Embassy says it will try to contact the Turkish authorities today regarding the possibility that the hijackers are of German origin. It was first stated that they were three students from the GDR.

Plane Still in Sinop

TA081057 Anakara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The Soviet airliner which was hijacked and forced to land in Sinop yesterday is still waiting at the airport. Sinop Governor Muzaffer Yuzgec has said that it can take off after its technical maintenance is completed. Our correspondent in Sinop, Ismet Kuradan, has reported that the last preparations are being made for the plane to take off. It has also been refueled.

The needs of the 37 passengers and five crew members who spent the night in the plane have been met. The flight technician and a passenger who were wounded during the hijacking and treated at Sinop state hospital have been returned to the plane. One pistol, two knives and one screwdriver were found on the three hijackers, (Boris Schmidt), (Vitali Schmidt) and (Arthur Skaschler). The Sinop prosecutor is continuing to conduct an investigation on the hijacking and on the aims of the hijackers.

KENAN EVREN, ULUSU RECEIVE EGYPT'S 'ALI

TA051359 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who is in Turkey on an official visit, has completed his contacts in Ankara. He was received today by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. According to information received from the presidential office of press and public relations, 'Ali gave General Evren a written message from President Mubarak on the relations between the two countries and expressing best wishes. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister and the two countries' ambassadors were also present at the meeting.

This morning, 'Ali was also received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu who said at the meeting that there were deep-rooted and historical ties between Turkey and Egypt. Ulusu said that it was said that the two countries had not been able to advance these relations further during the past years, adding that high-ranking visits would make important contributions toward the achievement of this aim. The prime minister expressed the belief that this would be beneficial for the solution of the problems in the Middle East.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that time had been lost for strengthening the relations between the two countries, but that both sides had the desire and potential to bring this about. Recalling that both countries share the same problems and responsibilities in the region, 'Ali said that they had held an important exhcange of views on these issues. The visiting deputy prime minister will go to Istanbul this afternoon.

Joint Statement on Visit

TA061415 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1405 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 6 Nov (AA) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali paid calls on head of state Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu Friday before ending the part in Ankara of his official visit to Turkey. The Egyptian foreign minister also met chairman of the National Chamber of Trade and Industry Thursday to discuss ways of increasing bilateral trade.

Press Release

A press release on the Egyptian foreign minister's visit said his talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen had been conducted in an atmosphere of friendship reflecting the fraternal ties between the two nations on specific international issues and bilateral economic relations, the press release said.

Middle East

The two ministers "agreed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East question can only be achieved through the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories to its pre-1967 borders, self-determination for the Palestinian people, including their right to form an independent state, and the creation of conditions allowing all countries in the area to live within secure and recognized borders. In this respect, the two sides also reaffirmed continuous support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the necessity of its participation in peace efforts.

In the same vein, the two sides discussed at length the recent dramatic escalation of the Middle East crisis. They strongly condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and expressed their preoccupation over its grave consequences. In this respect they deplored the massacres in Sabra and Shatila camps for which Israel bears full responsibility. The two sides asserted the necessity to support all efforts aimed at the prompt withdrawal of Israeli and all other foreign forces from Lebanon in order to establish peace and stability in that country and to restore its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

"They expressed deep concern over the continuing war between Iraq and Iran and stressed the hope that a just [passage indistinct].

Economic Cooperation

"They welcomed the forthcoming exhibition of Turkish products to be inaugurated this month in Cairo. They have noted with satisfaction that a Turkish cultural week is to be organized during the same period.

"They expressed their satisfaction that as a means of reinforcing the infrastructure of their economic cooperation as well as their bilateral relations as a whole, transport and communications connections should constantly be improved. It was noted that the Turkish airlines had opened a regular line to Cairo and a similar step is expected from Egypt air. The establishment of a regular maritime line between Turkey and Egypt by the Turkish maritime lines was also under study.

"The two sides expressed their conviction that the joint economic commission created through the agreement of economic, industrial and scientific cooperation will determine further areas of economic cooperation and will soon meet to this end.

"In the cultural field they decided to further encourage closer relations and better understanding between their people. For that purpose they underlined the importance of enriching their common cultural heritage and their traditional ties by increasing their joint efforts and intensifying their cultural and artistic exchanges.

"The ratification of the agreement concerning the compensation of property rights and interests of the Turkish citizens in Egypt was welcomed. The two parties noted with satisfaction that the first meeting of the joint commission on this matter will be held between 9-12 November.

"The two sides also condemned all acts of terrorism and agreed to the necessity for effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation in this field. They expressed their determination to take a firm stand against these acts and to adopt all necessary measures to effectively ensure the security and protection of all official representatives and their premises.

"His Excellency Mr Kamal Hassan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt extended an invitation to His Excellency Mr Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, to pay an official visit to Egypt. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

Joint Commission Meeting

TA051602 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 5 (AA) -- A Turkish-Egyptian commission on landed property will hold its first meeting in Ankara next week, from November 8 through through 12. At this first session where future procedure will be elaborated, the files of Turkish citizens who own land in Egypt will be transmitted to the Egyptian authorities. The Turkish team, headed by a diplomat, will include representatives of the Land Registry Office, the Ministries of Trade and Finance, and the Central Bank. The Egyptian team will be led by the undersecretary of the ministry of economic affairs, with representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Economy, Foreign Trade and the National Bank of Egypt.

'Ali Ends Visit

TA061511 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali departed Istanbul today after completing his official visit. In a statement at Yesilkoy airport, 'Ali said that his visit to Turkey was very constructive. He added that in his talks a new stage was reached for the further promotion of relations between Turkey and Egypt in all fields.

MILITANTS RAID TOURISM OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM

TA051426 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1423 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Militants from an illegal leftist organization occupied the Turkish tourism office in Amsterdam for a while today. They were later detained by the police. According to various reports reaching our news center, the tourism office was raided around 1330. Two staff members were taken hostage. The militants told journalists who communicated with them that they had done this to protest the new Constitution. The Dutch police took strict security measures in front of the Turkish tourism office and raided the building about 3 hours later, saving the hostages. The 13 terrorists have been detained.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA051704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry issued a statement following the occupation of the Turkish tourism office in Amsterdam today, saying that the necessary representations have been made with the Dutch authorities both in Ankara and The Hague. Turkey asked the Dutch authorites to punish the culprits. The statement says: it is obvious that the culprits of this incident have the same aims as those who occupied our consulate in Cologne the other day.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON POLICY TOWARD CYPRUS

NC080940 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Ankara, (TAK) -- At a press conference in Ankara on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, Nikolay Kainayev, secretary general of the Soviet Embassy in Ankara, stated that there is no change in the policy pursued by the Soviet Union toward Cyprus. Kainayev added that the Soviet Union supports the views to which Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community have been adhering since 1974 -- that the Cyprus issue should be resolved through intercommunal talks -- but stressed his country's belief that an international conference would facilitate the efforts of the two communities to find a peaceful, lasting and just solution to the Cyprus issue. Responding to a question, Kainayev said Kiprianou's recent visit [to Moscow] was not an official visit but only a working visit.

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ROESCH FAVORS COMPLIANCE WITH MISSILE BAN

AU081336 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Commenting on the state treaty stipulation which bans missiles, Defense Minister Roesch declared in Salzburg on Sunday that he did not see any possibility of getting around this ban. Roesch, who was addressing the National Congress of the Officers Society, even declared that a one-sided Austrian attitude regarding this question would run the risk of the country's losing its sovereignty.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES IIASA ESPIONAGE RUMORS

AU081338 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6-7 Nov 82 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Washington/Vienna -- There are new espionage rumors around the International Institute for Applied System Analysis [IIASA] in Laxenburg near Vienna, which this time concern computer technology: In a CIA report published in the U.S. periodical, PARADE magazine, it has been asserted that without the knowledge of its management, the international research center has become an espionage instrument of the Soviet Union. This has been denied at the Interior Ministry in Vienna: "These are merely old rumors -- we have not heard anything to this effect." At any rate, it was added, the Austrian security authorities are not conducting any investigation at present.

ITALY'S FANFANI ARRIVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT

AU081335 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Italian Senate President Amintore Fanfani has been in Austria since the weekend for a private visit, during which he will also meet with political figures. Thus, Fanfani is scheduled to meet today, Monday, with President Kirchschlaeger and with Foreign Minister Pahr. Fanfani, who for many years was Italian premier and foreign minister, will deliver a lecture on the subject "Beyond the general crisis of the present."

CSSR LIMITS LUMBER; CSSR, GDR GRAIN DEALS

AU081305 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Nov 82 p 7

[Summary] Slovak Forestry Minister Margetin promised Austrian Minister of Agriculture Haiden that the CSSR would impose self-restrictions on low-priced lumber exports to Austria. In the future, these exports are to be limited to 393,000 cubic meters annually, the export volume in 1981. In the first 9 months of this year, CSSR lumber exports to Austria amounted to 319,000 cubic meters compared with 270,000 cubic meters during the corresponding period of 1981. Haiden welcomed the CSSR promise, stating that for Austria, a deliberalization of lumber imports is out of the question; consequently, it would have had no choice but to launch antidumping proceedings.

According to Minister Haiden, negotiations on Austrian grain exports are currently underway with a number of countries. Agreement has already been reached with the CSSR on the exportation of 70,000 tons of corn, and with the GDR on the exportation of 100,000 tons of barley. Of the 440,000 tons of Austrian bread grain available for export this year, 40,000 tons will go to Africa as development aid, while the remainder is still subject to negotiations. The USSR, the CSSR, the GDR, Yugoslavia and Poland have shown interest in buying this Austrian grain.

BELGIUM

LEBANESE REQUEST TO SEND TROOPS RECEIVED

LD081804 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs confirmed at noon today that the Belgian charge d'affaires in Beirut was received by the Lebanese foreign minister, who conveyed to him a request from his government to Belgium to send troops to Lebanon as part of the multinational peace force.

Austria has also been requested to send troops by the Lebanese Government.

NETHERLANDS

CP MAY BREAK TIES WITH POLISH, CZECH PARTIES

NC081744 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Amsterdam, Nov 8 (AFP) -- The Netherlands Communist Party is thinking of breaking off relations with the Polish and Czechoslovak parties and of establishing contact with democratic opposition movements in Poland and Czechoslovakia, the party announced here today in the program for its congress, scheduled for later this month.

The opposition movements in question are the banned Polish independent trade union federation Solidarity and the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights movement.

The program also states that the existence of two enemy blocs, one led by the United States and the other by the Soviet Union, has led to a growing 'surplus of killing materials" on both sides.

The Soviet Union, the program says, "is therefore not automatically and naturally an ally in the fight against armaments and the danger of war, but must be judged on its merits."

The Dutch party, which holds three seats out of 150 in Parliament, won 1.8 percent of the vote in last September's elections.

TURKISH DEV-SOL MILITANTS ARRESTED IN AMSTERDAM

NC051329 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Amsterdam, Nov 5 (AFP) -- Police here today arrested some 10 militants belonging to the Turkish "Dev-Sol" (revolutionary left) who were occupying the Turkish Information Office and holding the center's director and a female employee hostage.

The group had held the office for several hours before being arrested and taken to police headquarters.

The Dev-Sol members said their action aimed to protest against "the Constitution of the American-influenced fascist junta" in Turkey.

In another protest against the Constitution -- which will be submitted to a referendum on Sunday -- Dev-Sol militants occupied the Turkish Consulate in Cologne, West Germany, Wednesday.

They gradually released some 70 hostages before surrendering to the police yesterday.

TRUDEAU FAVORS U.S. TESTING MISSILES IN CANADA

LD071950 Montreal International Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Canadian prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, has defended the deployment of American nuclear missiles as a way of forcing the Soviet Union to conduct meaningful talks on disarmament. Mr Trudeau says he does not like the medium-range missiles which are scheduled to be deployed in Western Europe as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defence arrangements and he says he hopes their actual deployment will never have to take place. But he says the planned use of Pershing and cruise missiles may be the only way of persuading the Soviet Union to reduce the missiles it has targetted against the West. For that reason, the prime minister said he favored allowing the United States to test unarmed cruise missiles in Canada.

Mr Trudeau was speaking to the annual convention of Canada's governing Liberal Party. Convention delegates later voted against the resolution calling for a ban on the cruise testing.

EGYPT'S 'ALI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC072141 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2104 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Montreal, 7 Nov (MENA) -- Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived this afternoon in Montreal from Paris for an official 4-day visit to Canada.

During his visit to Canada, Kamal Hasan 'Ali will discuss preparations for President Husni Mubarak's visit to Canada in the latter half of January.

Tomorrow Kamal Hasan 'Ali will fly to the capital, Ottawa, where he will meet with Canadian Secretary of State (for External Affairs) Allan MacEachen and convey a verbal message to him from President Mubarak to the Canadian Prime Minister, who is now in Europe.

Talks Begin

NC081925 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Talks between Egypt and Canada began this evening. They focused on developments in the Middle East and Lebanon and the efforts underway to restore stability in the area. The talks also dealt with strengthening relations between Egypt and Canada.

The Egyptian side was led by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Canadian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen. At the outset of the talks, Kamal Hasan 'Ali outlined Egypt's stand on and its efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue and establish peace in the area.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali has visited the governor general of Canada and is scheduled to hold a meeting tonight with the members of the Canadian House of Commons. His Excellency will also hold talks with the Canadian energy minister to discuss ways of strengthening cooperation between Egypt and Canada in the uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

CHANCELLOR KOHL ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

DW081029 Bonn DIE WELT in German 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by editors Herbert Kremp and Manfred Schell; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] WELT: Mr Chancellor, After the time of Konrad Adenauer, no government chief ever has started his work under conditions as difficult as they presently are. There is every indication of a storm. Are you depressed by this beginning?

Kohl: No, I admit that the task is very difficult. It is a great challenge. However, when I look back at the 4 weeks following my election as chancellor, I must add that I have experienced an exceptional amount of personal encouragement and preparedness to support me.

WELT: Mr Chancellor, the trade unions are staging large-scale demonstrations against the economic and fiscal policy course. Ugly words are being used and there is talk of reintroducing the law of the fist. The DGB is refusing to revive the cooperative action. [konzertierte aktion]. How are you reacting to these attacks?

Kohl: Very calmly. I believe that on 6 March some 40-50 percent of the DGB members will vote for the CDU/CSU. That is my initial answer to these militant noises. Second, I can't take some of these statements seriously. Those who are now talking about the law of the fist are obviously living in another country. Either that or they are so far from reality in their executive suites that they have no idea what people are really thinking at their work benches and in factories.

WELT: Mr Chancellor, the particulars of the situation are as follows: continuously increasing unemployment, enormous state deficits and no indications of economic growth. How are you planning to face the citizens on 6 March with such burdens? Will you go to the factories and talk with the people there personally?

Kohl: I don't intend to carry politics into the factories. I said this before when I was opposition leader. I don't want to keep the people from working by presenting election propaganda. I support pursuing our line, that is, telling our fellow citizens without polemics and unnecessary dramatization, but also without window dressing, about the condition of the FRG. We will tell them what we will do to get the economy going and stimulate the desire to perform. In view of the German economy's weak financial resources, the Federal Government, Laender and communities cannot continue to run up debts. They must stay away from the capital markets as much as possible.

WELT: We have repeatedly discussed the 6 March elections. Among others, leading SPD politicians doubt that there will be new elections at all. The federal president's reservations have also been reported. What are your views?

Kohl: I said in the government statement that elections will be held on 6 March. Therefore, there is no need for me to stress this daily. On the other hand, I am under the impression that those who have put up the "we want elections now" posters would be rather happy if they found someone who could relieve them of the emotional stress regarding the 6 March elections. I won't be the one: I will do everything to keep my word.

WELT: Mr Chancellor, various opinion poll statistics show that the FDP seems to be recovering amazingly quickly. How do you explains this?

Kohl: There is a firm place for the FDP in the FRG. Certain formations arose among the German political parties after the war. There are some citizens who don't want to vote for one of the big parties -- neither the CDU/CSU nor the SPD -- because they have a firm idea regarding the term liberal.

WELT: Mr Chancellor, there will be a great deal of talk in Berlin [at the FDP congress] -- about the liberal profile. An important man in the FDP, Mr Ronneburger, has stated that the FDP's entering the Federal Government after the new elections "can only be justified if the Ministry of Interior is not occupied by the coalition partner."

Kohl: I think Mr Ronneburger should first attend the party congress like all other delegates. Then we should continue the work we have planned until 6 March. After that it will be up to the voters. Only then can we talk about the apportionment of positions. I don't like to talk about this 5 months before the elections.

WELT: The SPD has nominated Hans-Jochen Vogel as its candidate for chancellor. What do you think of your opponent?

Kohl: In contrast to my predecessor, I never ridicule my opponent. The SPD is a party with a great tradition. It has now appointed Hans-Jochen Vogel; he is their candidate. We will compete before the voters; we will be tough with regard to the matters at hand, but reasonable with regard to the form.

WELT: In a week you will be in Washington on an official visit and will meet with President Reagan. Your predecessor repeatedly spoke of specific German interests to be maintained with regard to Washington. What is your purpose in going to the United States?

Kohl: I am going to the United States as a demonstration of German-American friendship and partnership. I intentionally say it that way because I feel that for much too long we have let ourselves be kept from demonstrating for something because we have become accustomed to always demonstrating against something. I also want to express support for the mutual ideas which unite those of us in Europe with the United States. NATO is not simply a military partnership, but a partnership of ideas between people with the same constitutional order, the same views regarding human and civil rights, and with the same concepts of the moral norms which mold our personal and public lives.

It is of special importance for the Germans that the FRG wouldn't exist in its present form without the protection and commitment of the United States. Even the room we are now sitting in would not exist. The peace and freedom we have enjoyed for 35 years are indissoluably linked with the preparedness of the Americans to guarantee these blessings. Partnership and friendship mean that we should talk with each other and not about each other, and that one side will not give orders to the other. In the German-American relationship, no one gives or receives orders. I seek a clarifying, frank and constructive discussion. In this way, we will be able to deal with well-understood points of interest.

For instance, it is in our interests at the moment for our American friends to do everything to ensure the success of the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles. The Americans can feel most assured in this area because a government is in office in the FRG for which both parts of NATO's dual decision are valid -- the part on negotiations, and the preparedness to deploy modern American medium-range weapons if the desired success is not achieved at the negotiations. This opinion is supported by a broad majority of the people, and I believe that this is a good position.

A special German-American relationship has developed from the history of the past 35 years. By this I mean Berlin. The freedom of Berlin is shaped by the signatory powers, and among these powers the Americans are the decisive signatory power -- and this doesn't imply anything against the French and the British.

WELT: Mr Chancellor, I would like to ask you about a topical matter. Are you prepared to agree to stricter credit regulations in trade with the East if sanctions against firms involved in the natural gas-pipeline deal are lifted in return?

Kohl: I am really not the originator of the natural gas-pipeline business. Everybody knows that I have criticized this deal in many Bundestag speeches. The supply contracts, however, exist -- contracts about which the Americans have definitely been ambivalent for a long time. We are reliable partners with regard to all contracts. Reliability means that we will keep our word and that a commitment must be adhered to. That is my opinion.

I will now work as hard as I can on a logical clarification of the question as to how we should act jointly as regards trade with the East -- for instance, with regard to the transfer of modern technology to East Europe. To do this we must first reach agreement within NATO and the European Community that we will not outmaneuver and torpedo each other out of national egotism. On this point the Americans are certainly right in their criticism. The Americans themselves, however, must be the first to set a good example. If you look at the history of deliveries by the Caterpillar firm in this connection, many questions remain open.

WELT: In the past, the United States has rather frequently spoken about NATO's international responsibility. This was an attempt to make the Europeans politically engage themselves in other regions, such as the Gulf area. Is Bonn ready to assume any political responsibility in this regard?

Kohl: This must be defined very carefully because it may open the door to inciting people. The Atlantic pact has clearly defined its georgraphical area. I in no way want to change anything here. However, it is quite a different matter as to whether we shouldn't arrive at a division of labor with the United States in the face of worldwide conflicts in the ideological, economic and weapons fields. As a world power, America assumes international responsibility, including those spheres in which we are directly interested. Just think of the fact that roughly 60 percent of the crude oil consumed in the Federal Republic has to pass through the Arab Gulf. If -- to continue with this example -- the Americans are engaged in the Gulf region in our interests as well, then the question which the United States raises regarding what additional contributions we, the European NATO partners, are willing to make to lessen the burden on the United States is, after all, justified.

WELT: In your government statement you spoke of the "active securing of peace." Does this term replace that of detente?

Kohl: The term detente has many meanings. Almost anything can be understood under it. I do not want to discuss the various interpretations now. The FRG must contribute to securing peace. In this respect, I want to mention the responsibility we have to assume with regard to the Third World and in the struggle against hunger. Although our financial situation is limited for the time being, we must always do what we are capable of.

WELT: You speak of security partnership only with a view to our U.S. ally. Your predecessor included Moscow. How do you define relations with the East and how do you intend to handle treaty policy?

Kohl: The Soviet Union is our most powerful neighbor. The fate of Germany has been influenced to a decisive degree by the existence of Russia and in the past 60 years by the existence of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union exercises decisive authority over more than 17 million of our fellow countrymen. Together with all democratic parties, we know that war and force are not a political means for us. We realized this long before Willy Brandt and others. We have always spoken of peaceful reunification. Since I am not willing to abandon the idea of the German nation, I know that the Soviet Union will be a partner on this road. It is only reasonable to maintain, if possible, good relations with the Soviet Union. However, this must not be at the price of allowing the Soviet Union to have a say in what we have to do. As free citizens of a free country, we want to determine the road to follow in the future for ourselves.

The Soviet Union is simultaneously the other big world power; it is pursuing a determined an unrestrained armament policy. The experiences of Afghanistan, martial law in Poland and the violation of pledges and agreements made there all make it apparent to everyone how important it is for the Federal Republic to have a solid place in the alliance with the West. However, because we are predictable partners -- and I state this on behalf of the government I head -- we are also good partners. In the first few weeks I have been in office, the only signals I have received from Moscow indicate that under no circumstances will "things become rusty" between the FRG and the Soviet Union, as the Social Democrats have tried to make the people believe in election campaigns. Not at all!

This is why a word must be said about the treaties with the East. Every one knows that we would not have concluded the treaties in this manner. However, the treaties are there. I also favor filling them with life within the framework of what is possible. In everything we are saying about relations with the Soviet Union, we take note of the relations between both parts of Germany and of the people's desire for a German nation. This is an important reason for not only normalizing relations, but for also maintaining, if possible, good relations.

WELT: When will you travel to Moscow to explain to the Soviet Government the Federal Government's Ostpolitik?

Kohl: I still have a number of important things to do this year and then the election campaign begins. However, I am certainly prepared to travel to Moscow soon after 6 March under the appropriate conditions. As you know, I have toured the Soviet Union and have also taken every opportunity to confer with Soviet representatives in Bonn. This also includes meetings with Leonid Brezhnev.

WELT: At the time your predecessor traveled to Werbellin, the Polish crisis broke out. Now it appears to be heading toward a new climax. Does this crisis have any repercussions on your position toward the "GDR" and the Soviet Union?

KOHL: Everything that happens in Poland touches us in Germany. I have told every visitor from the Soviet Union that Poland is a test area for many things happening in Europe and the world. What is happening in Poland causes seismographic shocks -- in Rome as well as in Washington and in Belgrade as well as in Stockholm. Those responsible in Eastern Europe must understand that if anyone who has signed the CSCE Final Act strikes at an ancient and proud European people by imposing martial law in Poland, then this will have profound repercussions. The Europe prior to martial law in Poland and the Europe after the imposition of martial law and the ban on the trade union are not the same.

COMMENTATOR SEES KOHL ELECTION DATE HESITATION

DW091203 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Commentary signed Dr.: "Kohl Hesitates"]

[Text] Chancellor Helmut Kohl doesn't seem to be in any particular hurry to make preparations for early elections on 6 March. The CDU chairman has not informed his Federal Executive Board about when he wants to discuss procedures with the chairmen of the other parties, or what his ideas are about the procedures. The CDU leadership actually ought to be wondering about this because according to the agenda, they were to have made preparations on Monday for the elections and they don't even yet know how to pursue them. The CDU/CSU deputies are in a similar situation because they must withdraw their confidence from the chancellor in order for elections to take place next spring.

Kohl probably feels limited with regard to his activities, since he knows that the federal president is holding preparatory talks with the chairmen of the parties, because he is obviously unwilling to blindly implement what the government coalition wants him to. Despite his statements that elections will be held on 6 March, it can be inferred from Kohl's hesitation that he is not really very strongly pursuing what he pretends to be. However, the chairmen of the parties certainly share the chancellor's apathy. Hans-Dietrich Genscher has to be afraid that the FDP will be pulverized on 6 March, and how SPD chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel intends to implement his annoucement that he will govern with a minority cabinet remains a secret.

An absolute CDU/SCU majority is more a nightmare than a temptation for Kohl, because with an absolute majority he would have to reckon with Franz-Josef Strauss. Thus, he is the last person to be delighted by the thought of elections. The only difference is that Kohl has accepted the date, albeit reluctanly. Now it is exclusively up to him to look for a way out. It won't be of much help to him to point out that the grand coalition promised to change the election law but never implemented it because the SPD would'nt cooperate in the end.

FDP'S GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON PARTY POLICY

DW090147 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0710 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister and FDP chairman, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are you trembling with fear over the continuation of the coalition?

[Answer] Certainly not. The FDP has stressed that it wants to continue implementing its liberal policy on the basis of the 1980 election program, and that is decisive.

[Question] Elections are to take place in Schleswig-Holstein on 13 March. The land executive board there strongly supports a coalition with the SPD. Won't that put the party's internal strength to the test?

[Answer] We have always let land organizations make their own coalition decisions in their own laender, and that will continue to be the case. In any event, the national party congress has made it very clear that we support the decision in favor of cooperating with the CDU/SCU in the Federal Government; that we want to continue this cooperation until 6 March and that we intend to continue it beyond 6 March, the Bundestag election date, under the prerequisite that the voters will give us the necessary majority and that we can then agree on a joint program. The voters now know what they are facing: Namely, that cooperation with the CDU will not last a matter of just a few months.

[Question] There will be a congress in Bochum on 28 November. Aren't you afraid that a cornerstone will be laid there which will make it impossible for the Free Democrats to achieve 5 percent of the vote, which is necessary to take seats in representative bodies?

[Answer] No, not at all. Naturally, there won't be a split in the FDP. The party congress has made that clear.

[Question] On 20 November, a land party congress will take place in Schleswig-Holstein. If it supports a coalition with the SPD in Kiel, would you condemn or tolerate it?

[Answer] The answer to one of your earlier questions applied here. We have always respected the decisions of land organizations. We have never maintained that the Federal Government and the land organizations should take similar approaches.

GENSCHER CITED ON TOPICS FOR CSCE IN MADRID

LD091110 Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Cologne, 9 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stressed that the Federal Government attributes major importance to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Speaking in a Deutschlandfunk interview today, Genscher examined the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid, which resumed today, in connection with other conferences such as the disarmament talks between the United States and the USSR in Geneva and a possible European disarmament conference. "Such a conference should adopt trust-building measures." A prerequisite "for successful arms control and disarmament talks," however, is the lessening of mistrust. These are "things which are, after all, not one-sidely in the interests of the Soviet Union, but which are just as much in our own interest."

According to Genscher, the CSCE process could "only be successful if both sides expect to gain something from it." In addition, the Madrid conference is a suitable forum for the Federal Government to also explain its views on events in the Warsaw Pact, for example, "also on events in the Polish People's Republic." Breaking off the Madrid conference would not end martial law in Poland. It therefore makes sense to use the CSCE process "to work toward an improvement, using the means at our disposal."

MINISTER BARZEL SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD051500 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Oberhausen, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Minister for Inner-German Relations Rainer Barzel (CDU) has stressed the government's readiness to hold talks and make agreements with the GDR. On Friday at the land party conference of the Rhineland CDU in Oberhausen we also called upon the government in East Berlin, as its responsibility toward Germany, to allow more freedom of movement for people, information and opinions.

Barzel, who described inner-German policy as his "heart's concern," stressed on behalf of the government, the validity of the treaties. The government is using these treaties as instruments of an active peace policy. "We are looking for dialogue, not polemics; results, not headlines." Without going into details, he indirectly leveled an accuastion against the GDR that realities in "some areas" are not in accord with the agreements, and that there are agreements which have not yet been fulfilled.

The minister also called upon the GDR to create human, dignified, peaceful and flexible conditions on the borders which are free from harassment, arbitrariness, fear and death. "If we have to put up with the reality of two states in Germany independent of each other and with the border between freedom and communism right through the middle of Germany, then this must be a border of good neighbors."

MITTERRAND, THATCHER CITED ON JOINT SUMMIT

PM090945 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Statements by Mr Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher Reveal Different Concepts of the Community"]

[Text] The Franco-British summit took place in "a cordial atmosphere," Mr Mitterrand siad after his first talks with British Prime Minister Thatcher on Friday, 5 November. "Despite the difficulty which some of the questions discussed pose for us, we succeeded in placing them in an overall framework and including them in a political definition" which will lead to "greater harmonization of our approaches."

"That harmony has already been acquired in many of the most important spheres," the president of the republic added, mentioning "the life of the world [la vie du monde]," East-West and North-South relations, "our two countries' attitudes toward the United States," and, especially, "the problems posed by the sanctions on the gas pipeline," the IMF, the Law of the Sea, customs problems (GATT), "creeping protectionism," and so forth.

With regard to Community problems, Mr Mitterrand said: "There is one particular problem which can be picked out, which is causing difficulty and has not been solved and which will continue to be discussed, and that is the problem of the contribution (the British contribution to the European budget)." He recalled that since 1980, "different last-ditch agreements have been reached," but that "agreement has never been reached on the principles." Disagreement remains on "the amount and duration" of the payments at stake and even "on the way in which they are conceived." "Is it a question of a new institution, a new rule, which France rejects? Is it a temporary situation which has to be passed through?"

In order to "strengthen the nature" of Franco-British relations, meetings will take place each month either in London or Paris between the two governments' representatives, and they will make it possible to assess the way in which matters are developing and "the degree of our rapprochements on the existing disputes." "The frank nature of our discussions," the president of the republic concluded, "is bound to help achieve progress in our relations."

Mrs Thatcher welcomed the fact that France did not support the Argentine position on the Falklands at the United Nations. She pointed out that thorny problems like fishing are on the point of beingsettled within the Community (all that is required is Denmark's agreement). The British contribution problem has also been settled for 1982, the prime minister asserted.

Returning to that point when answering questions, Mr Mitterrand stressed that the budget refund granted to Britain "should not be turned into a principle," nor "be permanently established in intracommunity relations," and that the size of the refund should be gradually reduced. "It is that which divides us," he said. As regards the solution for 1982 alone, Mr Mitterrand did not entirely confirm Mr Thatcher's version. France had expressed "reservations" on the agreement reached on that subject at the last Community Council meeting. Judging from Mr Mitterrand's remarks, that reservation had not been completely dissolved on Friday (but apparently only the financial details still remain to be worked out).

Mrs Thatcher, for her part, stressed the fact that a long-term solution must be found because the present situation is "completely unfair for Britain," because Community resources are inadequate and will be even more so after the expansion to include Spain and Portugal. We must find a solution "quickly," she added, and one which lasts "as long as the problem."

With regard to the Falklands, Mrs Thatcher stated in particular: "We have no doubt about our sovereignty (over the archipelago -- LE MONDE note) and the Falklanders are British and wish to remain so." The U.S. vote (against Britain) at the United Nations was, Mrs Thatcher said, "incomprehensible and disappointing."

Mr Mitterrand, for his part, stressed that "France's considerations are not those of Britain." "Calling on the parties involved to negotiate" and giving the UN general secretary a good-offices mission (as does the Latin American resolution for which France did not vote) "is in keeping with our thinking," the president stressed. On the other hand, the drafting of the document proposed "prejudged the conclusion" and "placed Britain in the position of being a guilty party." That is why France did not vote for the resolution, Mr Mitterrand said. With regard to talks among Western countries on East-West trade relations, Mr Mitterrand said that France was "of course" prepared "to discuss conditions to be imposed on trade with the Eastern bloc countries, especially in the technological spheres." On the other hand, he added, if it is a question of "new concessions" to enable the United States to lift sanctions, "that cannot be the subject of negotiations." In addition, Mr Mitterrand wondered whether those "sanctions" are not, in fact, imposed by the Americans "on their allies." "Britain and France," he said, "are suffering from an unjust, legally highly dubious and politically unacceptable unilateral U.S. decision. If we can come to an arrangement, so much the better, but not in return for concessions in other spheres.... That is out of the question as far as France is concerned."

EGYPT'S 'ALI, PLO DELEGATION HOLD MEETING

NC071006 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met at a late hour last night in the residence of the Egyptian ambassador in Paris with a high-level Palestinian delegation sent by the Palestinian leadership in Tunisia. The delegation arrived in the French capital a few hours after Kamal Hasan 'Ali and immediately went to meet with him.

MENA has learned that the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, dealt with the results of the meetings of the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis and with the Palestinian position on the current activities and efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue.

The MENA correspondent in Paris says that it is clear that the PLO leadership is giving great attention to the forthcoming meeting in Washington between the Egyptian and U.S. sides, and hence the Palestinian interest in meeting with the Egyptian foreign minister to convey to him the detailed and specific Palestinian position.

Sources close to the Egyptian delegation accompanying Foreign Minister 'Ali have stated that the meeting was extremely useful and constructive. 'Ali was briefed on the position of the Palestinian leadership on the settlement [of the Palestinian issue] and on the Arab efforts for Arab reunification.

'Ali arrived in the French capital last night from Ankara. He will leave Paris at noon today for Canada and the United States.

TRUDEAU ARRIVES FOR VISIT, GREETED BY MAUROY

LD081148 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pierre Mauroy welcomed the Canadian prime minister, Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, in Lille where he arrived for an official 3-day visit to France. Their discussions primarily will deal with the development of economic relations between the two countries. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau is to be received tomorrow by Francois Mitterrand.

Continues Visit in Paris

LD091124 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The Canadian prime minister, Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, arrived in Paris about an hour ago. He was greeted at the airport by Charles Fiterman, minister of state for transportation. The head of the Canadian Government will hold talks with Pierre Mauroy and Francois Mitterrand this afternoon.

CHEYSSON SCHEDULES VISIT TO THREE GULF STATES

PM081611 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Nov 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mr Cheysson to visit Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar"]

[Text] External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will visit three Gulf states at the end of next week, according to a reliable source. The minister will leave for Kuwait on Friday, 12 November. He will then visit Bahrain and Qatar. He will return to Paris on 16 November.

HERNU JOINS NAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTROVERSY

PM080937 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 82 p 10

[Unattributed report: "The Navy Will Not Replace Its Warships on a One for One Basis"]

[Text] "The Navy's most important mission is still its participation in the strategic nuclear force," Defense Minister Charles Hernu said in Brest on Wednesday 3 November while presiding over the ceremony to mark the departure of the helicopter carrier Jeanne d'Arc on its annual world cruise with trainee naval officers on board. "Of course, such a definite choice in a difficult economic situation has made it necessary to set priorities and new timetables for the rest of the forces," the minister added.

"The Navy, the polyvalent and mobile section of the armed forces, will therefore have to develop its capability for taking part in rapid assistance and peace-keeping operations in the world. That does not mean that the facilities now in service must be reproduced on a one for one and ton for ton basis, Mr. Hernu said, recalling that by 1983 France will have three missile-launching submarines permanently at sea.

The defense minister's intention clearly was to reply to the National Assembly Defense Commission's observations on the 1983 draft naval budget. According to Mr Jacques Huyghues des Etages, PS deputy for Nievre and commission spokesman, "the Navy has inadequate funds for new additions to the fleet and for maintenance," and according to Mr Yves Lancien, RPR deputy for Paris, the Navy ordered barely 7,000 tons of ships in 1982, whereas between 12,000 and 13,000 tons should be ordered every year.

EXPLOITATION OF ANTARCTICA TO BE INCREASED

NC061121 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 6 (AFP) -- The economic exploitation of uninhabited French possessions in the extreme southern hemisphere and Antarctica "is just beginning," Secretary of Overseas Possessions Henri Emmanuelli said here.

In a speech yesterday to the newly appointed Consultative Council for the Territories, Mr Emmanuelli said budgetary allocations for Kerguelen, Saint Paul, Amsterdam, and the Crozet Islands and Antarctica's Tsrye Adelie rose from 65 million francs (13 million dollars) in 1980 to an estimated 92 million francs (13 million dollars) in 1983. [all figures as received]

He added that France planned to renegotiate "in good conditions" the Antarctic treaty in 1989 for the 1.8 million square kilometer [words indistinct] square mile, maritime economic zone lying south of the southern hemisphere's 37th parallel.

These frigid territories and their surrounding waters account for 17 percent of France's overseas possessions but are inhabited permanently only by about 180 scientists from France, Japan, the Soviet Union, Australia and West Germany doing basic geological and geographical research.

The southern territories also serve as support bases for France's aerospace program, notably the Ariane satellite project.

At present, the major exploitable economic resource is the rich fishing beds, which have the potential to produce 30,000 tons yearly. France has begun negotiations with the Soviet Union to provide crewmen to Soviet fishing vessels plying the waters.

Mr Emmanuelli said France planned to build a landing strip on Terre Adelie within the next five years and to assign a French military vessel to patrol the region.

MARCHAIS TAKES 'INITIATIVE' ON SOVIET DISSIDENT

PM081059 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Nov 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "New Initiative by G. Marchais in Favor of Shcharanskiy"]

[Text] With regard to the problems raised by the Anatoliy Shcharanskiy case, Georges Marchais recalled during his visit to China the PCF's fundamental stance in favor of human rights in all countries.

On 4 November, in the framework of the action taken by the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, he took a new initiative on this difficult matter. The nature of that initiative will be revealed at the appropriate time.

TURKISH AIRLINE OCCUPIED BY ANTI-ANKARA TURKS

NC091110 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 9 (AFP) -- A group of about seven young Turkish opponents of the Turkish Government, faces concealed behind red scarves, today occupied the offices of the "Turkish air lines" in central Paris.

They locked themselves in the offices, together with the staff, and shouted anti-Ankara slogans and painted others on the windows.

The demonstrators, who did not seem to be armed, occupied the offices just before 11 a.m. (1000 GMT)

The Turkish commando at 11,30 a.m. demanded the freeing of nine of their comrades who were arrested in Cologne last week after occupying the Turkish consulate there and seizing hostages.

Their demand was made in a written message to French police which was slid under the front door of the airline office.

It also said that they looked on Sunday's referendum on Turkey's new Constitution as "illegal."

Police are trying to negotiate an end to the occupation of the airline office.

SPADOLINI ON U.S. VISIT, MINISTERIAL FEUDING

AU081950 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 8 -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini declared that the high level of confidence in Italy he noted during his week-long visit to the United States "must force us to assess our domestic situation with extreme severity" in a statement made on his return to Rome this afternoon, and to the battle raging between his economics ministers which threatens to topple his five-party coalition.

The premier described his talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and members of the administration and other consultations held during his tour as "totally satisfactory on the level of friendship and on that of political and economic cooperation". Spadolini said that Italy did not ask American officials for help but for "confidence in the holding power of our economic system and in its recovery. This confidence in us was reaffirmed", he added.

Referring to the bitter infighting between Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica and the Christian Democrat Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, which exploded during his absence from Rome, the premier remarked, "political polemics within the coalition have been aggravated by inadmissable personal overtones. The principle of teamwork and ministerial coresponsibility has been violated". In tough words, Spadolini went on to warn, "Whoever delays or complicates the economic-financial maneuver, of priority interest for the government, will take on grave responsibility and will have to accept the consequences before the country." He said he would confer with President Sandro Pertini Wednesday on the position to take in dealing with the two ministers.

Press Comments on Problems

AU051823 Rome ANSA in English 1519 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, November 5 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini will get back from his current visit to the United States to face a whole range of problems, including bickering among his government partners, Italian press comment indicated this morning.

In an interview with the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, the Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica said, for example, that if Italy was a more serious country, elections would be held before Christmas. But the Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, seemed inclined to think all was not lost, claiming that relations between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats "seem less tense" on the eve of the parliamentary budget debate.

Another problem which may cause Spadolini a headache is the showdown between management and labor on labor costs, and the ongoing vote among rank-and-file workers on union proposals to reduce the efficacy of Italy's wage indexation systems.

Most newspapers pointed out that the voting is not going as the union leaders hoped. The Communist Party daily, L'UNITA pointed to the "absenteeism at the assemblies and the vote".

The Rome daily, IL TEMPO, summed up the situation as follows: "One has the impression that, behind an apparently calm facade created by repeated statements from the leaders of the majority parties of full support for the Spadolini government in this particularly difficult moment, the conviction is ripening that it is very difficult, in present conditions, to overcome the hurdles facing the executive successfully".

And, in what may be an even more significant comment, the Christian Democrat mouthpiece, IL POPOLO, said that "disputes among the ministers" do not "help to find the right road." Also noting that the lack of the "necessary homogeneity for effective government action is now clear to all".

PAPER HITS INACTION ON ARGENTINA DISAPPEARANCES

PM051701 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "An Unacceptable Silence"]

[Excerpt] "The government has approached the Argentine authorities numerous times about the problem of the missing Italians." That is what the prime minister's and foreign minister's offices say. But what approaches? What kind of approaches? Previously it seemed that the Italian Government and our embassy in Buenos Aires had besieged the junta with protests from time to time, but now the truth is beginning to emerge more clearly. It can be deduced from the Foreign Ministry communique: "Each case reported to the Italian authorities has formed the subject of a separate approach to the competent Argentine authorities. That can be seen in the archives of the Italian Embassy in Buenos Aires where copes of the relevant diplomatic notes are kept."

Leaving aside diplomatic language, that vague wording purely and simply means that the Italian Government has done absolutely nothing. It has merely asked the "competent Argentine authorities" for news of the missing people from time to time. And they would have politely replied that they have investigated the matter but that those missing people were not the Buenos Aires government's responsibility.

That is all. There has been no protest note, no threat to break off diplomatic relations, as has been done by other countries, especially by France, for much more minor cases. Aside from Pertini's solidarity with the Mothers of the Plaza De Mayo [organization of relatives of missing persons in Argentine], the Italian Government has not lifted a finger and, indeed, it is only thanks to the initiative of CORRIERE DELLA SERA's correspondent that the list of Italians killed by fascist action squads encouraged by the junta was finally made known to the public.

Parliamentary questions are now pouring in. The Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats are all asking questions. Just a few months ago those same political parties -- why not recall the fact? -- urged Spadolini to dissociate Italy from the sanctions decreed by the EEC against Argentina in the Falklands war. Italy, it was said at the time, cannot isolate the Argentine Government; Italy cannot forget that millions of fellow nationals live in that country. Communists, Socialists and with them, all the Pintors and Rossandas [journalists] of the Italian left, had no hesitation in dredging up the old slogans of the proletarian nation (Argentina) attacked by the rich imperialism (Britain). The government joined the chorus and left the European allies in the lurch.

Well, the junta that we favored during the Falklands war was the same one that has buried 20,000 Argentine citizens, plus 300 Italian citizens, in contempt of all human rights. That junta which did not receive sanctions from us was the same one from which our ambassador and foreign minister very timidly requested "information" about the missing persons, afraid of annoying it if we merely raised our voice.

The Italian Government, usually very scrupulous when attacks on freedoms take place in other parts of the world, whether in Afghanistan or in Poland, deserves recognition for it and must be encouraged to continue doing likewise. In those cases, Olympics are boycotted, advantageous gas contracts are not signed and back loans are blocked or obstructed. The Helsinki Charter is invoked.

All this is fine. Indeed, excellent. However, does the Helsinki Charter not apply in Buenos Aires too? What would have happened in our parliament and our newspapers if General Jaruzelski had had 20,000 Poles and 300 Italians slaughtered? Does this mean that the prime minister's office, the Foreign Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies have two sets of standards?

FINLAND

DIET SPEAKER ON DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

LD081438 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Speaker of the Diet Johannes Virolainen said that the Finnish-Soviet interparliamentary meeting in Moscow fulfilled expectations and that the contacts will be continued in the future.

The Diet delegation led by Virolainen returned in the afternoon from its 1-week visit to the Soviet Union. An official communique on the visit will be issued on Wednesday. Speaker Virolainen said that by this means he wants to avoid possible misinterpretations. According to Virolainen, the talks conducted by the delegation mainly dealt with Finnish-Soviet interparliamentary relations. Virolainen extended an invitation to his host, Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to visit Finland. The delegation's trip was the first to involve the participation of all Diet groups.

SKP LEADER KAJANOJA'S 'SURPRISE' MOSCOW VISIT

PM081145 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 15

[Unattributed Report: "Kajanoja's Visit 'Normal Working Trip'"]

[Text] The government can sleep soundly. Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Chairman Jouko Kajanoja brought no messages back from his surprise working visit to Moscow suggesting that the Communists should leave the government -- if anyone thought that they might. Party Secretary General Jorma Hentila [the target of recent attacks in the Soviet press] can also sleep soundly in his bed. His case was not raised in Moscow either. The same is true of the problems connected with the minority and majority Communists and the third-liners. The internal problems of the SKP were not discussed, aside from a recapitulation of the present situation delivered by Kajanoja himself.

So Jouko Kajanoja will not have any special messages for the SKP Politburo, which will meet today, he assured journalists and he is very surprised at the attention his Moscow visit has attracted in Finland.

A real anticlimax. So what was discussed at this meeting that came as such a surprise that the majority of Politburo members knew nothing about it Friday [29 October] afternoon?

Well, the two fraternal parties' 2-year program of exchanges, seminars and lectures and so on, Kajanoja said. "It was a normal working visit," he said, and looked at the journalists who had turned out to meet him with his innocent blue eyes. "We agreed on it 2 or 3 weeks ago."

He did not want to say anything definite about whether the initiative for the meeting came from Finland or the Soviet Union. "Let us perhaps say that it was a joint initiative." The fact that news of the visit was not released in advance, other than in the form of a short report in Sunday's KANSAN UUTISET, was at Kajanoja's own request. He did not want to cause unnecessary controversy or speculation about the visit.

The visit was slotted in between that of the Social Democratic Party delegation and that of the parliamentary delegation led by Eduksunta Speaker Johannes Virolainen. In actual fact, Kajanoja traveled out on the same train and was spotted when he arrived to catch it.

The Social Democratic Party delegation's visit was only spoken of in general terms, Kajanoja said. The SKP's involvement in the government was not mentioned at all. Kajanoja merely briefed his Soviet comrades on the situation.

The Finnish People's Democratic League's representatives will remain in the government until the elections, he assured his audience. Without the crisis to which the devaluation -- caused by the unexpectedly hefty Swedish devaluation -- led, government participation would not have been a problem at all for the SKP.

After the budget discussion this year, we were for once completely agreed on continued government participation, Jouko Kajanoja siad.

The only concrete thing he mentioned about the negotiations or discussions in Moscow was that the next official meeting between the SKP and the CPSU will probably take place in Finland. It is now the CPSU's turn to come visiting, he said.

His discussion partners in Moscow were the well-known Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Vitaliy Shaposhikov, a leader of the Central Committee's International Section.

PEACE FORCE FOR LEBANON NOT TO BE INCREASED

LD081050 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Finland will not increase the strength of the UN peacekeeping forces to be sent to Lebanon. Last Saturday, the United Nations asked whether Finland could send 725 men to Lebanon instead of the 460 men agreed on earlier. The Foreign and Defense Ministries discussed the matter this morning and decided that it is not suitable to increase the number of peacekeeping troops. Foreign Minister Par Stenback said that the actual political decision to send peacekeeping troops was made by the government last week, and that this decision will not be changed. The foreign minister also pointed out that economic factors have contributed to the negative decision.

According to the foreign minister, however, it is possible to effect slight changes in the troop strength if it becomes necessary. Of the 460 Finnish peacekeepers, an advance group of 12 officers has already reached Lebanon. A second advance group of 65 men is to leave for the Middle East in a week's time, while the main body of troops will leave the beginning of December. The Finnish battalion will replace the Nepalese troops being withdrawn.

The UN enquiry concerning a possible strengthening of the Finnish troops came after Nigeria announced over the weekend that it would withdraw its own peacekeeping forces from Lebanon.

BODSTROM PRESS CONFERENCE ON 'ORIENTATION' TALKS

PM081441 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Nov 82 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Foreign Minister Bodstrom: Unremarkable"]

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom was immediately asked to comment on reports of NATO transports through Sweden when he took part in a press conference yesterday with his host, Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback, at the end of his "orientation" visit to Finland. According to Bodstrom, the reports of the transports seem "unremarkable."

Pressed on the matter, he said that he at least was prepared to have someone look into whether Swedish law could possibly put obstacles in the way of transports of this type. Bodstrom seemed to take the matter lightly. He pointed out that Sweden itself exports arms, and that these also sometimes pass through third countries before they reach thier final destination.

He also pointed out that "Norway's attitude is one of the greatest friendship" and that there is "deep peace" between Sweden and Norway. "We should not conjure up the conditions of World War II," he added by way of warning.

The rest of the press conference dealt mainly with the controversial nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. Bodstrom was, as he himself said, at pains to point out that his round trip which he was beginning in Helsinki and which would take in all of Sweden's Nordic neighbors would not simply deal with the zone issue. The view that Sweden is about to take the initiative for a new round of talks on the issue is principally due to the phrasing given to Bodstrom's statement in an interview with Sweden's TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA news agency. Bodstrom himself pointed out that he had answered a lot of other questions in the interview, but that the interviewer had made the nuclear-free zone into a major issue.

Both Bodstrom and his Finnish host, Par Stenback, stressed that the visit was chiefly one of orientation. Bodstrom had briefed Stenback on the new Swedish Government's foreign policy line and Stenback had briefed Bodstrom on the Finnish view of several current issues. There will be more detailed discussions later.

In practice, Bodstrom's statements supported the traditional Swedish position on the zone issue: The Baltic should form part of the zone and the Nordic zone should be seen as a stage in the work toward a larger nuclear-free region. However, at the same time he seemed to expect that the nuclear-free zone issue would attract greater interest as the peace movement and awareness of the nuclear threat grow.

He particularly stressed that governments should work in harmony with popular opinion. "It is quite clear that in both Sweden and Finland a rapid expansion of support for peace work is taking place," the foreign minister said, noting further that awareness that nuclear arms could "mean the end of most things" is also growing. In the present situation when "the risk is so enormous," it is necessary to discuss and test even small steps aiming at something better.

As a result of this development, Bodstrom said that he thought that it would be difficult to hold the Nordic foreign ministers meeting next spring without discussing the nuclear-free zone. Nor is an official "No" to be expected from any party in the Nordic area, he said. The question is merely "with what intensity" the issue will be pursued in the future.

In an interview with Finnish radio news, Bodstrom said yesterday that the nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area is a "realistic and necessary goal."

It also emerged at the press conference that Finland and Sweden intend to continue exchanging information about the nuclear-free zone. The civil servants whose task it is to work on analyses of developments in the issues are to maintain contacts with each other.

At yesterday evening's press conference, Bodstrom was also asked whether it would serve any purpose if Finland and Sweden were to decide to establish a joint nuclear-free zone. He pointed out that both countries are nuclear-free already and that neither has any plans to acquire nuclear arms. The question is therefore "completely superfluous," he said -- a mini-zone already exists in practice.

In reply to a question about the Swedish call for the Baltic to form part of the Nordic nuclear-free zone, Foreign Minister Par Stenback said that Finland had never firmly committed itself to any one solution on the issue. There should be room for negotiations, first between the Nordic countries and later with the superpowers. However, the Finnish point of departure has always been that it is the Nordic countries which should comprise the nuclear-free zone.

During yesterday's talks there was detailed discussion of the major Swedish devaluation and its consequences. Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola and Finland Bank Director Seppo Lindblom took part on the Finnish side in the foreign ministers' talks at Koenigstedt in Vantaa.

At the evening press conference Foreign Minister Bodstrom said that he understood that Sweden's devaluation had caused irritation in the other Nordic countries. He said, however, that he had noted that this irritation had begun to die down. He was also at pains to point out that Sweden's neighbors, Finland in particular, will benefit from a Sweden which has gotten its economy on its feet again.

During his short visit to Finland, Foreign Minister Bodstrom also met Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and President Mauno Koivisto. Bodstrom said that his talks with the president had taken the form of an assessment of the international situation. "We are both equally worried about the growing conflicts between the superpowers," he said. Koivisto did not raise the question of Sweden's devaluation.

Interview On Visit

PM081051 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Nov 82 p 7

[Interview with Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom by Erik Appel in Stockholm -- date not given]

[Text] Stockholm -- "An indication, not a demarche," is how Sweden's new foreign minister, Lennart Bodstrom, describes his coming talks on a joint Nordic approach to the nuclear-free zone, as he begins his Nordic odyssey today with a 1-day visit to Helsinki.

He also confirmed that Sweden was never seriously trying to sink or even damage the possible submarine it was hunting in Stockholm's southern archipelago. Sweden was trying to force it to the surface, and this was an impossible task, he said.

Lennart Bodstrom was generally cautious in his statements when he received me in his offices on Gustaf Adolf Square. He is not exactly a Virolainen [former Finnish prime minister and Center Party chairman]. He therefore brings no new initiatives with him when he arrives in Helsinki today for meetings with Foreign Minister Par Stenback, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and President Mauno Koivisto before flying back to Sweden in the evening and continuing with visits to Norway and Denmark.

Sweden wants to use the present visits to indicate that its interest in the zone question is still alive and has perhaps even grown. Lennart Bodstrom also pointed out that the Swedish Riksdag has entrusted the government with the task of working for the nuclear-free zone together with its Nordic neighbors, so there are no new developments.

Nor do there seem to be any major changes in the Swedish Government's position after the power changeover. In the Swedish Government's view, the Baltic should, for example, be included in the zone so that no nuclear-armed vessels are permitted in this inland sea.

"It is true that the Baltic constitutes free waters, but if the coastal states forming a zone promise not to allow nuclear arms on their territory, then it is reasonable that they should also have the right to insist that no nuclear-armed vessels be allowed in the inland sea. Such a demand seems to have some justification," the foreign minister said.

Bodstrom also was not enthusiastic about a unilateral declaration by Finland and Sweden. "We are already nuclear-free in practice, we do not produce any nuclear warheads -- although we have the necessary technology -- and so the usefulness of a unilateral declaration would be minimal," he said.

On this point he should have no difficulty in persuading President Koivisto, who has also rejected the idea of a zone limited to just Sweden and Finland. There is also no mistaking Finland's interest in a nuclear-free Nordic area (Finland has the "patent" on the idea). So Bodstrom does not need to worry about any great differences of opinion in Helsinki (apart from the business about the inclusion of the Baltic, which could be sensitive). Things could be more difficult in Oslo.

But the nuclear-free zone is just a theme for discussion. Bodstrom intends, if he has the time, to go through the whole spectrum of questions of joint interest. This includes, for example, the problems of the lumber industry and the possible extension of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union. On this latter point, the Swedish Government has not yet made up its mind, he said. The lumber industry's problems are connected with the devaluation. Lennart Bodstrom does not think that Sweden's Nordic neighbors have any reason to be annoyed with old Sweden.

There was no other course than a proper devaluation, he said. Speculation had started about a 10-percent devaluation in connection with the change of government. Money began to flow out of the country. The National Bank became worried and called for a drastic devaluation. This was decided in consultations with the government, which had not taken office at that point.

Minister Bodstrom also denies that Sweden did not consult its Nordic neighbors. The finance ministers and The National Bank chiefs were called to the much-reported meeting at Arlanda [Stockholm's international airport] the day before the announcement of the devaluation was made, he said. These were real consultations since Sweden acceded to its neighbors' requests and reduced the devaluation percentage, he pointed out (reports state that the devaluation was cut from 20 to 16 percent).

But the devaluation has nevertheless caused a certain amount of irritation (although this has decreased, Lennart Bodstrom said). The EEC is even considering whether or not to impose tariffs on exports of Swedish timber products in excess of the duty-free total, but not on Finnish exports.

Lennart Bodstrom takes this calmly. "If this is the case, then Finland has nothing to complain about," he said. "This would only be in force for a couple of months. In 1983, the situation will be a new one and then Sweden and Finland will be competing again on an equal footing." Sweden has no aspirations to become the leading nation in the Nordic area, Bodstrom also assured me. "We only want Sweden to again be a good market for its neighbors."

Minister Bodstrom confirmed that Sweden had never intended to damage, even less to sink, the submarine or submarines hunted in Stockholm's southern archipelago -- if there were any, he added cautiously. Sweden was only trying to force it to the surface, and this is something that no one has ever succeeded in doing without damaging the submarine.

Minister Bodstrom described the Swedish defense forces' measures as "civilized behavior," but the Palme government has now clearly stated that Sweden's patience could run out and that in the future foreign submarines run the risk of the Swedish Navy depth charging them directly instead of dropping them at a respectful distance. "This is a serious decision, but the responsibility rests with those who ordered the submarine into Swedish waters," he said.

He also assured me that the submarine incident had not caused any damage to confidence in Swedish security and neutrality policy. Lennart Bodstrom does not take the view that some power or powers have begun to doubt Sweden's neutrality, nor that they underestimate Sweden's bite. No such doubts have been articulated by either of the power blocs, Minister Bodstrom said.

But how are these submarine incidents to be interpreted, then? Has activity along the Swedish coasts increased, and if so, why? To these questions Minister Bodstrom gives no answer. He pointed out that a commission has been appointed to look into precisely these questions.

"Active but not threatening," is how Lennart Bodstrom described Sweden's foreign policy. It is possible that certain superpowers, such as the United States, might take a different view since Foreign Minister Bodstrom's speech to the United Nations, but Bodstrom assured me that Sweden does not want to be either a world conscience or a judge.

"We have not adopted a role which means that the superpowers need to feel that Sweden is hostile," he said. "Swedish security policy is intended in part to prevent a war or an outbreak of war in the Nordic area. However, the Nordic area is such a stable region that the likelihood of something like that is very slight. For this reason, Sweden also wants to make an active contribution to peaceful developments elsewhere in the world. A war elsewhere, even somewhere distant, could even spread to the Nordic area. That is why Sweden is prepared to arbitrate, mediate and contribute to the peaceful solution of all such conflicts," Bodstrom said. But Sweden will also have to convince a superpower like the United States of this.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT WILL CONSULT STORTING ON DEPLOYMENT

PM081429 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Nov 82 p 5

[Morten Malmo Report: "New Missiles Could Be 'Withdrawn'"]

[Excerpt] "According to plans, the deployment of NATO's new medium-range missiles will begin next year and be completed by 1988. Therefore, the time available for negotiations for nuclear arms reduction does not run out in 1983. If an agreement for reciprocal reductions is reached, missile systems already deployed could be withdrawn." Norwegian Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad said during Storting question time yesterday.

Sjaastad was answering a question from the Socialist Left Party's Stein Ornhoi, who asked how the government intended to present the final decision for deployment to the Storting. "In its future treatment of the matter, the government will consult the various bodies in the Storting," Sjaastad said.

"This means that the government has not committed itself to submitting the matter to the full Storting, but it is willing to consult the full Foreign Affairs Committee. However, four members of this committee can demand that the matter be discussed in the Storting. It is therefore possible that the matter could be dealt with in complete openness in the Storting. The Socialist Left Party will work for this," Ornhoi promised.

"It is obvious that the developments in this matter could become so complicated that it is impossible to say how it will finally be dealt with, apart from the fact that the Storting will be kept informed of the Geneva negotiations," Sjaastad said.

Stein Ornhoi also wanted to know whether Norway has reached agreement with the United States enabling units of the U.S. Marines to operate in Norway without nuclear arms. Defense Minister Sjaastad pointed out that the contingency stockpiling agreement between the United States and Norway has formulated in accordance with Norwegian nuclear policy and that the transport of Marine brigades from the United States will be a conventional reinforcement.

BRUNDTLAND ON DEPLOYMENT, MUTUAL DISARMAMENT

PM081003 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 Oct 82 p 8

[Interview With Norwegian Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland by Thor Viksveen -- Date, place not given]

[Text] "As Labor Party chairman I do not -- as [former party Chairman and Trade Minister] Reiulf Steen did -- want to say anything about what the party's final position on the missile affair will be."

"It is important that we are not taken by surprise by various statements by individuals in the nuclear debate, but that the question be treated with the necessary calm."

"Despite the accuracy or inaccuracy of the information about U.S. nuclear policy, it could have an effect on the Norwegian debate."

"There have been no talks with the government aimed at a compromise of any sort on the missile affair."

These were some of the views expressed by Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlam Brundtland in an interview with ARBEIDERBLADET in which she was asked to comment on the various stages of the recent missile debate.

[Question] Nonsocialist circles are claiming that there are talks going on between at present the Conservative and Labor Parties seeking a compromise on the allocation of funds for preparatory work for missile deployment. The opposition rejects the assertion that such talks are taking place. How can such misunderstandings arise?

[Answer] It is simply due to the fact that there have been contacts on an informal basis inside and outside the Storting on most current issues, and briefings given of the differing views. There have been no discussions on the missile affair.

[Question] And there isn't a compromise in the air?

[Answer] If the government does not choose a different point of departure and postpones the question of fund allocation, the Storting will be divided. The Labor Party position is clear. At the present time we should not allocate earmarked funds for the section of the infrastructure program embracing the preparatory work for missile deployment.

[Question] There are claims that the Labor Party's position on this issue has a so-called "contagious effect" on other countries. Is there a possibility that the party's position could make deployment more difficult, even though the Geneva negotiations do not produce the right results?

[Answer] Each NATO nation has both a right and a duty to engage in a running assessment of the progress of the dual decision. We cannot refrain from such an assessment because the consequences could be such and such. We have not been given the necessary information by the government to put the allocation question into a broader context. The government has not provided us with the broad information we asked for during the debate on the issue last spring.

It is also a dangerous problem when "the contagious effect" is brought in as an argument. A central assumption in this argument is that it is best to refrain from discussing the matter for fear that the outcome could be affected by a discussion.

[Question] What faith do you have in the U.S. sources which claim that the Marines will have nuclear arms with them when they come to Norway's aid in a war situation?

[Answer] [I strongly doubt that anyone at a sufficiently high level and with the necessary insight said or intended anything of the kind.] Both the contingency stockpiling agreement and our nuclear and base policy are based on the fact that the Norwegian authorities will have full control over the decisions affecting Norwegian territory. The agreement clearly states this.

[Question] Do you think that the reports, regardless of their accuracy, will set their stamp on the continued nuclear debate here in Norway?

[Answer] When there are such false claims, it is clear that they could affect the debate. This is why it should be demonstrated very clearly that it is the Norwegian authorities that have control over Norwegian base policy.

[Question] Reiulf Steen has said that he has no doubts that the Labor Party will in the end oppose deployment. Do you agree with this assessment?

[Answer] We all hope that the results will be such that the missiles will not need to be deployed. It is important that we stick to the line established in a national executive resolution last December that an assessment of the Geneva negotiations must be made at the time their results are available and there is a better overview of the situation. We all have our personal thoughts and hopes about the negotiations. As Labor Party chairman, I do not think it right to draw any conclusions now. The national executive's aim is to reach a situation in which deployment will not be necessary.

It is also important to note that a "no" to deployment today also means a "yes" to the hundreds of SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union has already deployed. We want real disarmament on both sides.

[Question] Do you feel that the many foreign and domestic demarches in the missile affair could weaken national unity on security policy?

[Answer] We cannot build national unity on silence. National understanding of a problem is based on the greatest possible insight so that the greatest number of people are put in the best possible position to make up their own minds. As long as we succeed in treating such an issue with the necessary calm and wisdom and do not allow ourselves to be surprised by statements from individuals, we are most likely to work our way toward national solutions which have the support of as many people as possible.

SWEDEN

BODSTROM ON TURKEY, POLAND, PLO, HOSTING CSCE

PM081133 Stockholm STOCKHOLMSTIDNINGEN in Swedish 2 Nov 82 p 7

[Interview with Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom by TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA's Sven Thiessen in Stockholm -- datenot given]

[Text] Stockholm -- "Sweden is prepared on certain conditions to host a European disarmament conference," Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said.

The CSCE conference originally held in Helsinki in 1975 began a followup meeting a couple of years ago in Madrid. This meeting was adjourned this spring because of disagreements about Poland and will resume 9 November. "If the CSCE meeting in Madrid were to find that a special European disarmament conference would be of value, in my view it would not be difficult for Sweden to host such a conference," Bodstrom said.

The foreign ministers from all of Europe's neutral and nonaligned states intend to play an active role at the continuation of the CSCE meeting. The differences between East and West are considerable, but both camps have shown interest in a European disarmanent conference, and Sweden has declared itself willing to arrange such a conference in the past.

In the immediate future, Bodstrom will raise the question of a Nordic nuclear-free zone with his Nordic counterparts. An agreement on such a zone would, Sweden thinks, relax the tensions between the blocs and reduce the risk of nuclear attack.

"In Sweden there is broad agreement on a nuclear-free zone," Bodstrom said. "This was also stressed in the government declaration as well as in the speech I delivered to the United Nations. Even though the Nordic countries have chosen different solutions to their security policy problems, it would be good if we could act jointly on this question.

"Our wish is that such a zone be established as a phase in the process toward a nuclear-free Europe. In this spirit, we support the view that a nuclear-free zone should also be established along the entire border between the two power blocs.

"The major objective of Swedish foreign policy should be to assert the human rights of individuals and the right to security of individual states. Conflicts should be resolved through negotiation and possible impartial judgments, not through violence."

[Question] Can Sweden do anything to save the lives of the 50 trade unionists threatened with the death penalty in Turkey?

[Answer] In the United Nations, Sweden called on the Turkish military dictatorship and received the response that the country was not a real military dictatorship; it intended to mend its ways soon and it was only a matter of time before general elections were held. We will have to see if the international statements directed against Turkey have reduced the country's prestige enough to expedite the business of creating democratic rights for its citizens. In the case of Turkey, we also intend to demand that the country respect human rights through the Council of Europe.

[Question] Do you think that the Polish military junta made a mistake when it banned Solidarity?

[Answer] Definitely. Even Poland has approved the ILO conventions that the trade union movement should be independent of the state. Then of course it is a mistake to dissolve Solidarity and then want to create a new trade union movement. It is claimed that it will be free, but it cannot win the same respect as a trade union movement created by the people themselves.

[Question] Can we expect Swedish contributions to the North-South dialogue on a leveling-out between rich and poor states?

[Answer] Yes. This leveling-out must continue, and the main problem is to get the developing countries industrialized. They cannot in the long term simply be raw materials bases for goods which are made in the industrialized nations and then sent back to the developing countries. However, the industrialization must benefit the developing countries' peoples and not one-sidely benefit companies in the industrialized nations which exploit the developing countries.

[Question] Can you imagine inviting PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Sweden to discuss the Palestinians' future with him?

[Answer] This is something we have not discussed. When 'Arafat has been invited to various countries it is primarily an organization which has been the host. Even though we cannot give diplomatic recognition to the PLO since we only recognize states, we do see the PLO as a political force. Just as the PLO should recognize Israel and its right to exist, Israel should accept the fact that the PLO looks after the rights of the Palestinians and negotiate with the PLO.

STABLE NORDIC FOREIGN, SECURITY POLICY URGED

PM051203 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Nordic Area and Security"]

[Text] After his guest appearance at the United Nations [Swedish Foreign Minister] Lennart Bodstrom will, like some commercial businessman -- he is a sort of trade and commerce minister for the time being -- visit not only the Nordic capitals but also EFTA and the EEC. Let us note with appreciation how quickly the foreign minister is visiting the European Community's headquarters in Brussels. This could perhaps be taken as an indication that the old Social Democratic strategy of passing up perquisites has been abandoned.

Our relationship with international trading organizations like the EEC, EFTA and GATT is extremely important, especially after the brutal devaluation. However, this must not be allowed to obscure the fact that Bodstrom has every reason to give serious thought to the Nordic situation. Sweden must be cautious about believing our neighbors will be quick to shake off the cold shower the Palme government has given them. Things have gone pretty far when even the Norwegian Storting's request to Sweden is thought not to be a brake on Nordic cooperation.

However, this is not the biggest problem. Even more serious is, of course, the increased tension and concern in our part of the world at a time when the rest of the world is asking if the Nordic balance really works or whether the tendencies toward dissolution will grind stability down.

Since World War II, Denmark's, Iceland's and Norway's membership in NATO; Swedish neutrality supported by what in the past was seen as credible defenses; and Finland's neutralist policy as shaped by the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union, have been of crucial importance for this stability. It is in the interests of all the Nordic countries that this pattern does not break down. Every change -- for example, that the East and West probably do not have any confidence in Sweden's ability to expel uninvited guests -- reinforces the disquiet; every extension of the pattern strengthens stability. We must therefore be careful that changes -- and nothing is completely static -- do not harm what is most important: peace and detente in our part of the world.

Our new government entered office at a time when it is important that our foreign and security policy foundations are not misunderstood. However, this is not only true of Sweden, but of Finland and Norway as well. So what is happening?

It was hardly a coincidence that in the Riksdag's general debate, Olof Palme emphatically stressed that confidence in our determination and ability to preserve our neutrality must be maintained and that Swedish territory be protected from violations by all available means. One of the most important foundations for our policy is that both East and West should believe that we are able to defend our own territory. In fact this is one of the keys to Nordic security policy. Approximately a year ago, the Academy of Military Science put it in the following terms:

"Finland's status and integrity are based in part on the fact that the Soviet Union is confident the Western bloc does not have, and would not find it easy to gain access to Swedish territory. That is, Sweden is fully able to defend its neutrality with its own resources. Norwegian and Danish defenses are also dependent on the consideration that the Eastern bloc is unable to make use of Swedish territory for acts of aggression against them.

In the rest of the world the submarine incidents have eroded confidence in our ability to defend ourselves. To a certain extent, this is balanced by the determination Sweden demonstrated to defend itself. There is, for example, no reason to anticipate the report of the submarine commission. It is enough to state that many of our other endeavors, including those to do with peace and detente in Europe, could prove fruitless if confidence in us is lost.

Statements of the sort made by [Social Democratic disarmament expert] Maj-Britt Theorin the other day in SVENSKA DAGBLADET about a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area which conflicted with what the Riksdag has said, naturally lead to questions about whether important features of our security policy are being changed. The questions are of course building up most among Sweden's neighbors. Now Theorin's statement has been raised in the Riksdag. It would be just as well if the government were to repudiate her remarks and admit that they were an occupational accident by someone new to the job.

As far as Finland is concerned, it is Center Party politician and Eduskunta Speaker Johannes Virolaine's foreign policy maneuvers which have been the cause of the controversy. It is difficult to assess to what extent he has been acting on his own initiative, but it is clear that he is making use of his position as IPU chairman in a fashion which is embarrassing for President Koivisto and Foreign Minister Par Stenback.

The newness of the situation and the slight light-headedness with which the third republic -- Koivisto's in Finland -- has begun was perhaps impossible to avoid. A broader debate on foreign policy is desirable in itself. However, it is necessary that no doubt arise about who Finland's foremost voice on foreign policy is, President Koivisto. However, we cannot rule out the possibility that Virolainen is trying to torpedo this.

As far as Norway is concerned, the disintegration over security policy within the Labor Party, unfortunately seems to be continuing. The left wing, which since the party pushed through Norway's membership in NATO, has never really kept quiet, is exploiting temporary concessions and turning them into more far-reaching demands. To cap it all, Swedish knowledge is slight and its misunderstandings great, about the fundamental premises for Norwegian security policy and Norway's special position within NATO with regard to nuclear arms -- where Norway retains its sovereign right to make the decisions.

It is not good for any of the Nordic nations that the foreign and security policy stability in our part of the world is being called into question and that questions are being asked in capitals throughout the world, as to whether the Nordic pattern is undergoing a radical change.

QUESTIONS RAISED ON CIA ROLE IN ARMS TO IRA

LD081448 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1343 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Northern Ireland Secretary Mr James Prior said today he was "disappointed" at the acquittal in America of five men who admitted stock-piling weapons for the IRA. Mr Prior is planning to visit the U.S. next week and he said he wanted to inform Americans of the Provisional's real aim of their campaign of terror in Northern Ireland.

The five men were found not guilty on Friday of violating federal law after a jury accepted their claim that the CIA was behind their scheme to store guns for the IRA. One of the men cleared by the New York court was Michael Flannery, 80, a founder member of NORAID, an organisation which raises money for Irish Republicans.

Mr Prior said today in Portadown, County Armagh, where he opened an electronics factory, that the acquittal was not a victory for the IRA. The arms had been captured and the IRA did not get them. But he admitted the not guilty verdict had "disappointed" him.

He said: "It would be quite wrong to say it was a propaganda victory. They want the arms and they are not getting them. The victory would be if they were getting them." He added: "I won't be satisfied until all support for the IRA, whether in terms of arms or money, is prevented. That is the only satisfaction I want, and that is why someone like myself has to go to the States regularly to go on getting the message across."

A Conservative MP today expressed his concern at the allegations that the CIA is helping the IRA to smuggle arms. Mr Brian Mawhinney, secretary of the Conservative Backbench North Ireland Committee, said: "There is obviously great sympathy for the IRA in New York City in particular. It would seem that the legal framework is such that that sympathy could be turned into an acquittal almost, it appears, regardless of the facts of the case. Now that has got to be very worrying. If that is not true, the claim that the CIA was involved in some way has got to be investigated because that is the only other explanation."

In an interview on BBC radio's World at One programme, Mr Mawhinney said: "It is fashionable these days in the States to blame the CIA for anything that goes wrong in the world, and if you have a jury that is sympathetic to NORAID and the IRA they could latch on to this and acquit on that basis. Alternatively, there may be some truth in this. The CIA gets up to a lot of things, and its record over the years has not been one of lily-white purity. It may well be the case."

He said he was particularly concerned that because the CIA operates only outside the United States, if the organization was involved it must be involved in the UK or in Ireland.

"In other words, some of the people who are exployed by the American Embassy in London or Dublin, on the face of it if this report is to be believed, are actively working to undermine the policy of her majesty's govenment and the policy of the Dublin government. "That makes very serious implications indeed," he said. "Questions of this sort should be asked, and binding assurances should be given.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION IN LONDON

MB051657 Maputo English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The Mozambican military delegation visiting London is to hold discussions with the British authorities on possible military cooperation between the two countries. The Mozambique mission, headed by the defence minister, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, has been in Britain for 3 days, and the visit is due to end this weekend.

General Chipande has already had meetings with British Defence Secretary John Nott and with senior officials of the Foreign Office. Last night he had dinner with high ranking officials of the British Armed Forces. General Chipande has also visited the British paratroop regiment and a factory outside London which manufactures military telecommunications equipment.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH ON U.S. VOTE ON FALKLANDS

PM081545 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Nov 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Stirring the Teacup"]

[Text] Too much is being made by some people of the fact that the United States voted for the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for resumption of negotiations between Britain and Argentina on Falkland Islands sovereignty. Mrs Thatcher said in Paris yesterday that she found the American vote "incomprehensible and disappointing." Disappointing it may be, but incomprehensible it was not. Mr Pym was nearer the mark when he described the UN debate and the resolution as a sham and a charade, and said it would make no difference to Britain's attitude.

The resolution, sponsored by 20 Latin American countries, had been considerably trimmed down from its original version, when its sponsors realised that that version would not receive enough support. It is advisory only. As Mrs Thatcher quite correctly said, it is not a defeat for Britain. Britain does not intend to start negotiations with Argentina on the sovereignty issue at the moment. Why then the outcry about the American vote? It is not as if Washington has not got a lot of fence-mending to do with its Latin American neighbours and fellow-members of the Organisation of American States, following President Reagan's wholehearted support moral and material, for Britain after the Argentine invasion. The UN vote was part of the fence-mending. It will be followed shortly by Mr Reagan's visits to Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica. It is certainly in Britain's and NATO's interests that there should be good relations between North and South America.

There is a disturbing undertow of anti-Americanism apparent in some of the reactions to the United Nations vote from quarters in this country which ought to know better. Justly nationalistic feelings of pride over the outstanding performance of Britain's Armed Forces in the South Atlantic should not be allowed to create the delusion that Britain is capable of "doing anything and going anywhere entirely on her own." Britain's alliance with the United States remains the bedrock of all our defence planning. An alliance between two such mature democracies must imply readiness to accept minor differences along the way.

KIPRIANOU MEETS CHAPMAN, EXCHANGES VIEWS

NC081506 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] President Kiprianou today received Mr Christian Chapman, special coordinator on the Cyprus issue at the State Department, and briefed him on the course of the Cyprus issue and the Cyprus Government's views.

Mr Chapman stressed that the position of the U.S. Administration is to actively support the UN efforts in finding a solution to the Cyprus issue. Replying to a journalist, the U.S. official clarified that he is not carrying new proposals for initiatives to Cyprus.

Later Mr Chapman met Mr Veniamin, acting foreign minister and minister of interior and defense. In the meeting, the minister reported the Cyprus Government's positions regarding the solution of the Cyprus problem. U.S. Ambassador Ewing accompanied Mr Chapman in his meetings today. During his visit, Mr Chapman will also have contacts with Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, and with the Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives in the intercommunal talks, Mr Mavrommatis and Mr Onan, respectively. He will also meet with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas.

Chapman's Role Considered

NC081229 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 8 Nov 82 p 5

["Every Monday's column by Filippos Stilianou: "The Special Coordinator"]

[Text] Christian A. Chapman, who was appointed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as special coordinator for the Cyprus issue, arrived in Cyprus yesterday to support the talks being held under UN auspices.

The fact that Chapman is visiting the island immediately after his appointment may give the impression that a fresh U.S. initiative for a solution to the Cyprus issue is in the offing. In fact, there is nothing of the sort. Chairman is carrying no U.S. plan, formula or even ideas. Had the United Nations not suggested this on-the-spot visit, he might have even followed the example of his predecessor, Mr Bartholomew, who confined himself to his State Department office and did not come to Cyprus at all. The purpose of Mr Chapman's visit appears to be purely for briefings and for an orientation on the role that he has undertaken.

According to the statement made at his appointment, Chapman's role is "to meet with UN personnel and other interested parties to the Cyprus issue to help decide the most constructive way in which the United States can help the UN secretary general in his efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue."

In the above statement and phraseology, one sees the effort of the U.S. Administration to avoid the misunderstandings, reactions and accusations caused in the past by its actions regarding the Cyprus issue. At the same time, the statement appears to fully respond to the statement-appeal which the Cyprus Government has repeatedly made, namely, that it accepts any help and initiative from any quarter as long as it is within the UN framework.

With this in view, impressive initiatives within a "Western framework" should not be expected from the United States, nor should the impression be created that the U.S. Administration wants to give to an experienced and able State Department official like Christian Chapman something with which to occupy himself.

Chapman's mandate contains a very strong element, which must involve similar aims and intentions of the U.S. leaders on the present phase of the Cyprus issue.

The special coordinator will work not only with the United Nations, but also with the interested parties to the Cyprus issue which, besides the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot leaders, are primarily Greece and Turkey. There is no doubt that the United States will exercise its influence primarily with the latter two in order to achieve certain results.

In other words, according to the impetus that the United States would like to give to developments, coordinator Chapman could end up as a moderator to the talks.

Of course it is very early for one to say whether things will develop one way or the other. Even if the United States ultimately decides to help the UN secretary general on the Cyprus issue, this will take a long time to manifest itself because of the 3-month period prior to the presidential elections in February. The election results may even determine whether or not there is a role for Mr Chapman. It cannot be ruled out that the true aim of his early visit is to obtain an advance answer to this question.

SPOKESMAN ON ALLEGED EVREN MESSAGE TO PAPANDREOU

NC060914 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's reports (not in O FILELEVTHEROS) that the chief of the Turkish junta, General Evren, was allegedly going to withdraw Turkish troops from Cyprus and that he allegedly reneged because the "Democratic Party-Akel coalition insisted on the process of the intercommunal talks," The government spokesman stated: "The comment is not even worthy of ridicule. It evokes pity for the low standard of mentality of the editors who concocted it."

Certain statements by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou revealed that General Evren's intentions on the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus were passed on to him by Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei during his visit to Athens.

Yesterday the government spokesman, confirming that the Cypriot Government was informed about the message from the Romanian foreign minister to Papandreou, added: "The Cypriot Government does not wish to elaborate on this subject."

'Minimum Program' Opposed

NC061018 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 6 Nov 82 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "What Is Bad About the Minimum Program"]

[Text] In an indirect but extremely clear manner, Prime Minister Papandreou has confirmed our report that the head of the Turkish regime informed him that he was prepared to discuss a gradual withdrawal of the occupation forces from Cyprus.

Papandreou avoided elaboration for understandable reasons, but according to information available to our newspaper, Evren "backtracked" after publication of the coalition's [Democratic Party-AKEL] minimum program.

This is because so long as the Cyprus Government remains exclusively glued to the line "talks and again talks and once more talks," it only plays Turkey's game. It is Turkey that benefits from the indefinite protraction of the talks. It is a fact that to date Turkey has respected neither its own signatures nor keep its word. If, however, the minimum program provided Evren even with a mere excuse for reneging, then this in itself causes sufficient damage to Cyprus.

TURKS REPORTEDLY FIRED ON TRAINING PLANE 3 NOV

NC071012 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The Cypriot Government was the object of a most serious and provocative act by the occupation troops on Wednesday night near Pyroi village.

According to our reports, a small plane (it has no connection with the art of war) that is used for certain special cases was fired upon by the invaders without it having made any provocations. In order to avoid the gunfire, the small Cesna training plane carried out a number of maneuvers and headed toward Larnaca.

The National Guard, and more specifically, the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs and the government, have not lodged any demarche up to the moment. They have accepted a written Turkish warning through the UN peace force according to which "south Cyprus" should not repeat similar provocative -- as they have been described -- acts.

According to reports, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs believes that since the so-called incident took place within the Cyprus Republic's airspace, the Turkish warning will not be taken into consideration nor will it be answered.

POLICE BELIEVE TURKS RESPONSIBLE FOR BOMBINGS

NC060954 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Police believe that Turks, either defectors or agents, lurk behind last month's bomb explosions of automobiles in Nicosia and Limassol. This has been concluded because no evidence has been discovered through police investigations to connect the explosions with any motives, either personal or professional, to the victims.

An important element which strengthens the views of the police is that the explosions occurred at a time when the Turks had created the issue over the Armenians and had threatened an armed raid against the Melkonian Institute [Armenian school in Nicosia].

The police are concerned that the Turks will attempt to create confrontations between the followers of the various parties during the pre-election period.

There are reports that defectors are transporting narcotics from the occupied areas for distribution in the free areas. At the same time, defectors have recently started creating problems for the police through various activities, by quarrelling amongst themselves and by using the excuse that they want to return to the occupied areas. They are also involved in thefts and burglaries.

TURKISH REPORTS ON WAR PREPARATIONS DENIED

NC062039 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman has denied as unfounded and malevolent a Turkish Cypriot press allegation that after the National Guard exercise "Nikiforos 82," the interior minister and the head of the armed forces General Papanayiotou said that our preparations for a war have ended and that the Greek Cypriots are now in a position to fight the Turkish Cypriots. The spokesman added that neither Mr Veniamin nor General Papanayiotou made such statements.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ALLEGEDLY SCREENED IN ANKARA

NC090931 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] According to information received from diplomatic sources, the text of the joint communique, released after President Kiprianou's talks in Moscow was submitted prior to its release to the Soviet ambassador in Ankara for his consideration. The Soviet Government asked its ambassador in the Turkish capital to study the text of the communique prior to its release in order to ascertain whether it included anything that could annoy the Turkish Government.

ATAKOL DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF 'TURKISH THREAT'

TA081524 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has said that the Greek and Greek Cypriot allegations that there was a Turkish aggression in Cyprus were totally unfounded. Mr Atakol was referring to press reports that the defense minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Veniamin, would be going to Athens to discuss defensive measures against what they described as "Turkish threats." Mr Atakol said that these visits and statements were part of the propaganda by the Greeks and Greek Cypriots to keep the Cyprus problem fresh in the mind of the world public. He stressed that both the Greeks and Greek Cypriots know quite well that there is no threat of Turkish aggression and there could never be.

Mr Atakol repeated that such fabricated reports were well-known Greek and Greek Cypriot tactics. He added that if the Greek and Greek Cypriots were trying to threaten the Turkish Cypriot community by showing that they attach importance to military matters, they should never forget that the Turkish Cypriot community is the descendant of a nation which does not know fear in the defense of its homeland.

ROLANDHIS TO ATTEND COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

NC090651 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has gone to Strasbourg to take part in the conference of the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe. The meeting will deal with the international situation and the Conference on European Security and Cooperation which reopens in Madrid tomorrow after an 8-month break.

DENKTAS' DONATION OF ART OBJECTS DENOUNCED

NC060907 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] According to verfied information originally published on 24 October in the U.S. newspaper Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH SUN, Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas has donated 20 ancient Cypriot pottery pieces -- some of them dating to the first millenium B.C. -- to the University of Virginia.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis yesterday made the following statement: "This act by Denktas is a direct blow at the Cypriot cultural heritage and is an unholy attempt to usurp our fatherland's centuries-old antiquities treasures. Denktas has not only usurped archeological finds, but is now posing as a donor of stolen goods.

"As soon as this unacceptable act by Denktas became known, the republic's embassy in Washington, acting on my instructions, contacted the University of Virginia, and it is expected that the stolen antiquities will be returned to the Republic of Cyprus.

"At the same time, instructions were forwarded to the republic's delegate to UNESCO, Konstandinos Levendis, to lodge a very severe protest, stressing the necessity for the protection of antiquities found in the Cypriot areas occupied by the Turkish troops. Instructions were also issued to Mousiouttas, the republic's permanent representative in New York, to inform the UN secretary general about the matter."

Denktas' Reply

TA061208 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Pointing out that all antiquities in the north are under the control of the Turkish Cypriot Department of Ancient Monuments, President Rauf Denktas has said that it is for that department to decide which antiquities can be disposed of abroad and which will be (?kept). In a statement to a Turkish Cypriot news agency [TAK] correspondent today, Denktas replied to allegations by Rolandhis, the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, to the effect that antiquities were donated by Denktas to the University of Virginia.

Denktas said that the pottery was donated to the university on behalf of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus after proper permission was obtained from the ancient monuments department, seeing that there were enough of these pottery pieces in the museum and that it was possible to dispose of them abroad.

Denktas continued: As will be recalled, the University of Virginia has greatly contributed to the reorganization of our mental hospital and the training of its medical staff. Therefore, all Greek Cypriot allegations and the accusation that these actiquities were stolen are incompatible with Cypriot realities.

KHARAVYI COMMENTS ON U.S. ENVOY'S VISIT

NC090927 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 9 Nov 82 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Nothing New From Mr Chapman"]

[Text] Mr Christian Chapman must definitely feel that he has no time to waste. Only 2 weeks after his appointment as U.S. Department of State "special coordinator for the Cyprus problem, he arrived in Cyprus obviously determined to immediately engage himself in the task assigned to him by Washington. Mr Chapman's haste along with recent demonstrations of U.S. "interest" in the Cyprus problem leave no doubt that the U.S. Government has immediately decided to play a more active role in our problem.

We have repeatedly advanced the view that the United States is in a position to contribute better than anyone else to a fair and peaceful Cyprus settlement. Besides, the United States has a great moral responsibility to do so. The very creation of the Cyprus drama and the fact that its consequences have been torturing our people for 8 continuous years are the main results of U.S. activities and off-stage machinations. Nobody is naive enough not to see that, if the United States wants to, it can compel Turkey, which is dependent on the United States, to comply within a few days' time with the UN resolutions and to restore international lawfullness and the inalienable rights of the Cypriot people; rights which Turkey is brutally violating.

However, for the hundredth time it seems that U.S. initiatives are not aimed at the guilty party, but at the victims. Considering all facts, we are unable to perceive in the "Chapman operation" any other intention than the promotion of the permanent U.S. goal to solve the Cyprus problem -- behind the backs of our people and the international community -- within the "Western framework" and, therefore, based on Western interests, which are manifestly contrary to Cyprus' interests.

Despite the official Washington declarations, no realistic political observer has any doubts that it will again be attempted to downgrade the UN role in the Cyprus problem or that our problem will be completely removed from the United Nations in order to assist a Camp David-type "settlement," the final goal being to drag Cyprus into the imperialist orbit.

Mr Chapman is received in Cyprus with the same feelings that our people have seen Ball, Clark and so many other annoying Washington envoys come and go. If Mr Chapman had something new and positive in his briefcase, he should have taken it straight to Ankara and notified the Turkish generals of the demand to withdraw the occupation troops from Cyprus and for the immediate implementation of the UN resolutions. Any other visits or "ideas" are unnecessary.

DIKO SPOKESMAN SCORES KLIRIDHIS PRO-WEST STANCE

NC090836 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Referring to the allegation by Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis that President Kipiranou in cooperation with AKEL "alienates Western quarters," a Democratic Party [DIKO] spokesman observes that Mr Kliridhis continues to be possessed with illusions with regard to the Western quarters. The spokesman also notes that despite the efforts of the Cyprus and Greek Governments to succeed in positively activating the Western quarters for the Cyprus problem, in fact nothing has changed and U.S. policy continues to identify itself firmly and invariably with Ankara.

At the beginning of his statement, the DIKO spokesman points out the responsibilities of the Western quarters both with regard to the coup and the invasion. He adds:

"Despite all these negative facts, President Kiprianou's policy has never been based on underestimation of the Western quarters. Just as President Kiprianou has repeatedly declared, we cannot afford the luxury of choosing friends. We seek and look for international support regardless of origin, without prejudice and without becoming anyone's tool. This is the proper policy and it is precisely this policy that provides a guarantee for the future and serves to avert Turkish expansionism.

"Mr Kliridhis must not forget that Cyprus was led into catastrophe precisely when its nonaligned position was violently terminated on 15 July 1974, that is, when Western quarters had Cyprus at their disposal. Mr Kliridhis systematically disregards Cyprus' nonaligned position. He also disregards the need for the consolidation of some international equilibrium around the Cyprus problem that would help resolve our problem and at the same time avert the consolidation of Turkish expansionism.

"Mr Kliridhis maintains that the DIKO-AKEL cooperation renders Western quarters inactive. But this cooperation has been in force only for the last 8 months. What have the Western quarters done during the last 8 years to help resolve the Cyprus problem? What did the Western quarters do in August 1974, to at least prevent the second Attila, particularly at a time when Mr Kliridhis himself was 'president'?

"As for the interests of the Greek Cypriots, it is most obvious who is sacrificing them and who is defending them.

"President Kiprianou has spent 30 years on the frontline of the Cyprus struggle. He took over the office of president and is continuing Ethnarch Makarios' task for a struggle until vindication and, at the same time, for the reconstruction of the ruins brought about by the Turkish invasion."

PAPANDREOU VIEWS CANCELLATION OF NATO EXERCISE

NC081456 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Today the Air Force is observing the day of its patron saint. Hellenic Radio Television [ERT] reporter Aris Xipolitidhis reports from Tatoi on the celebrations held there.

[Begin recording] Our Air Force honored today, as every year, the day of its patron saint, Arkhangelos Mikhail, with the traditional ceremony at Tatoi Airfield in the presence of President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

After the ceremony, a reception followed at the Air Force cadet officers school which Prime Minister Papandreou attended.

Answering a question by a newsman on the cancellation of the NATO exercise, Mr Papandreou said: [Begin recording] It is very simple. Limnos belongs to Greek territory and according to the Montreux Treaty, the Greek Government has every legal right to militarize it. Therefore, failure to recognize this right of the Greek Government within the framework of a NATO exercise is unacceptable to us. Today NATO, the planning committee, will decide whether or not it will accept the Greek decision. If it does not accept it, our own decision, of course, is that the exercise will not take place. [end recording]

More on Cancellation

NC082232 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] In a detailed statement today, the government spokesman referred to the entire background which led to the cancellation of the NATO exercise Apex Express-82.

Specifically, following a briefing by the Ministries of National Defense and Foreign Affairs, the government spokesman made the following statement:

Since May 1980, there have been guideline instructions by NATO Secretary General Luns pointing out to the military commanders of the alliance that exercise plans should not include areas that could cause political problems. On the basis of these instructions from Luns, Limnos Island was not included in the Apex exercise planning which started in the summer of 1981. From the first moment, however, the governmentof change did not accept this guideline of the NATO secretary general. So, in the summer of 1982 when a committee of U.S. experts wanted to inspect the technical substructure of the Greek military airports -- except the one at Limnos even though Greece had explicitly recommended one be conducted -- the government reacted immediately and stated that it would not agree to the inspection unless the Limnos airport was also included. Finally, faced with the Greek Government's firm stand, the NATO authorities gave their consent and the experts then inspected Limnos airport as well.

At the same time, in July 1982, the representative of the NATO Air Force Headquarters in Naples asked that Limnos be dropped as a target area for the Apex 82 exercise. However, Greece opposed this request and on 13 September 1982, in a document of the Greek National Defense General Staff addressed to the Naples headquarters, stressed that an essential prerequisite for the exercise to be carried out was that Limnos airport also be included. Despite this warning and the continuous telephone reminders, the Naples headquarters did not reply until 5 November. On that day, the National Defense General Staff sent an urgent message to the NATO headquarters in Naples reiterating that Greece would not participate in the Apex 82 exercise unless Greece's request was accepted. The Naples headquarters gave a negative reply under the pretext that it was an order from higher echelons.

Following this development and upon a suggestion from the National Defense General Staff, the government decided that Greece will not participate in the Apex Express-82 exercise.

As an explanation for the fact that no answer was given to the 13 September 1982 document of the National Defense General Staff, NATO said that this document was channeled in the wrong direction and was lost due to an administrative error by the Naples headquarters.

It is indicative that the Defense Planning Committee, which dealt with the problem this morning in Brussels, has ordered investigations into the loss of the document by the Naples headquarters. Concerning the substance of the matter, the Defense Planning Committee judged that it is solely of a military nature and that no representative of the member countries stood against the Greek representative's position that NATO Secretary General Luns is not competent in giving political directions.

PART TWO OF PAPANDREOU TA NEA INTERVIEW

NC031652 Athens TA NEA in Greek 2 Nov 82 p 5

["Text of Part Two" of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's "exclusive" interview with TA NEA Managing Editor L.V. Karapanyiotis; Part One published in the 3 November DAILY REPORT -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Shortly after the second round of the municipal elections, you referred on television to the backing of KKE candidates by New Democracy. Do you think that there has been an informal alliance, convergence of reaction, collapse of barriers or even "prejudice" or something else?

Answer: The New Democracy and the KKE strategies have different ideological starting points. However, their leaders note that their main political reasoning is powerless and "out of phase." They are unable to influence or determine the directives, the tempo or the conditions of universal developments in our country. Their strategies knock on and are neutralized by the political and electoral as well as ideological self-sufficiency of PASOK.

The rightwing leaders are trying to portray as a magic and salvational solution "the riddance of the change." For this reason, they have been promoting the policy of polarization, hysteria and division, which can be summed up in the dogma "everything for the sake of exercising opposition." The KKE leadership has been trying to confirm its role -- from a certain point and beyond -- not only within the opposition, but within the sharing of "responsibilities" in the exercise of government authority. The "responsibilities" are a fresh political invention presented for the first time in documents prior to the KKE congress. It is well known that the KKE leadership believes that unproductive opposition and pressuring constitute its negotiate trump card for some "responsibilities." Thus, the KKE is escalating its activites in accordance with two contradictory doctrines which reveal the crisis in strategy and their contradictory attitudes. These doctrines are "we exercise opposition while we support the government" and "we support the government while exercising opposition."

The orbits of these options by the leading circles of the two parties are adjacent to each other and many times coincide.

During the municipal elections, New Democracy tried, in a well-studied way, to mainly back the KKE candidates during the second round of the elections within the framework taking revenge from and of weakenings PASOK. Of course, at the same time the leadership and the press of the rightwing, by embarking on excessive hypocrisy and loquacity, spread everywhere and at all levels the awkward joke about "popular front."

The game of the rightwing leadership is strange but it can be explained, and it is now obvious. Above all stands the political and class interest of oligarchy and of the system of dependence. Its ideology is adapted each time to continually serve and consolidate this interest.

However, it is alarming, because the KKE leadership either does not realize this or silently accepts it, hoping for its share from the "wearing" of PASOK. We tell them that in this game the upper hand, the leading role and the initiative of movement is with the rightwing leadership. With its tricks, it overcomes its difficulties, thus preparing for its "restoration" to power. In view of the obvious and existing danger of PASOK consolidating itself in power, the rightwing leadership is capable of outflanking all past prejudice with which it has imbued its supporters. The rightwing leadership has proved that it has a well-developed sense of self-preservation. It cannot walk by itself so it is looking for crutches.

After noting all this, one would expect that the KKE leadership would have shown greater historical knowledge and political shrewdness.

Question: What would be the repercussions to public life from this phenomenon? Does the political map actually change?

Answer: I hope that this will be a coincidental phenomenon, but until it completely fades out it will have moments of escalation as well as periods of abatement.

I do not think it can change the political map. It can alter political characteristics in the short term through intentional confusion. However, in the medium term the field of political contrasts and struggles will become clear. Maybe at some moment the truly progressive people will become aware of the fact that myopic opposition is a luxury, if not mere hypocrisy. Besides, this "opposition cartel" is so contradictory, so weak and divergent that under pressure from the people's forces it will collapse each time.

Question: In any case, the municipal elections are now part of history. Can you explain how and why you view local self-administration as a "tool" for the cause of change?

Answer: Local self-administration is not just a tool in the cause of change. It constitutes the foundation of democracy and a leading factor for development and change.

It is the institution which is closer to the people. It can serve the carrying out of the essential part of change and of socialist transformation, of people's participation.

It is only through decentralization and local self-administration that we would be able to give our cities the human appearance that they lack and to revive our villages.

Exactly for this reason I believe that it is necessary to activate all citizens irrespective of their political affiliations or partisan preference.

For this reason, PASOK's present self-sufficiency in the municipalities will be properly utilized solely in order to make the municipalities a bastion of democracy, a field of dialogue with all the citizens within the framework of national people's unity.

Question: Economic affairs is, of course, an area in which many questions can be asked. Let us ask the "wider" one. How do you view the development of the Greek economy in relations with the income -- the "purse" -- of the average Greek?

Answer: To start with, I would like to observe that if one is to judge the development of an economy, one must use criteria wider than the income -- the "purse" -- of the average citizen.

In connection with your question, I believe that for the socially important categories of people, their income was within satisfactory levels during the past year.

Our policy aimed at increasing and supporting the income of the people with low salaries and pensions.

The need for social justice becomes more imperative when the national income either does not increase at all, as was the case in 1981, or it is increased at a low rate, as was the case this year because of the international crisis.

The development of income in the agrarian field has also been satisfactory. The government's anti-inflationary policy is connected with the "purse" of the average Greek. The fact that inflation will be 2 to 3 units lower than last year means that the average Greek, all Greeks, gain from the point of view of real purchasing power.

It must be noted that for the sake of a permanent and substantive improvement of quality, there must be a series of deeper structural changes in our economy.

It is necessary to have a considerable increase in investments, a change in the institutional framework and mobilization of all the productive forces of the country.

This presupposes recognition by all of the seriousness of the problem and a change in our habits as consumers.

The consumer habits and expectations that have recently developed in our country are not compatible with our economic possibilities. It is necessary to transfer resources from the consumer goods market -- particularly the imported ones -- to the field of investments.

It is only in this way that we will be able to secure a permanently high standard of living under conditions of economic development and social justice.

Question: It is skillfully rumored that fresh taxes are ... forthcoming and, along with this, the impression is being promoted that there will be increases in rates and so forth as well as in rates for services and goods under state control. What and why should we expect increases?

Answer: To start with, I must say the government has not finalized its decisions on the 1983 budget or its policy regarding the invoicing policy for public enterprises.

For 1983, the margin for the introduction of new taxes is limited, not to say insignificant. Emphasis will be put on the collection of existing taxes, the curbing of waste and the control of expenditures with the exception of the fields of health, welfare and education, which enjoy high priority in our socialist program.

As for the prices of goods and services of the public enterprises and organizations, I have to say this:

The Government is methodically and consistently proceeding with the cleansing of these organizations and with the reduction of their administration deficits. We must not forget that these deficits are finally met either directly by the taxpayers or indirectly by the increase in inflation, which indirectly affects the income of all the citizens and particularly the low-salaried people.

Emphasis is mainly put on the increase in productivity and the curbing of operating costs. As for the revenue side, no increase in prices is being considered for the immediate future. There may be an exemption in a case or two because of particularly low prices as compared to the cost of production or the corresponding prices prevailing abroad in the case of similar services.

Question: Allow me a question on your relations and cooperation with the president of the republic, precisely because many irresponsible things are being reported about this.

Answer: The interest recently demonstrated in connection with the relations between the president of the republic and the government is natural. This is because the institution of president of the republic -- with his strong personality and impressive presence and his contribution to the postwar political life of our country -- comes from an ideological field which is different from that to which the PASOK government belongs.

I wish to confirm something which is obvious: The president is irreproachably exercising his duties with above-party criteria. As for the relations of the government and myself personally with Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, they are excellent. Our cooperation is regular, absolutely harmonious and always useful for the promotion of our national interests. The way in which the president of the republic is exercising his duties decisively contributes to the strengthening and consolidation of our democratic regime, and I absolutely believe that this valuable contribution will continue undisturbed in the future as well for the benefit of our nation and people.

Averof Reaction

NC031922 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Nov 82 pp 1,3

["Text" of 2 November reply by New Democracy Chairman Averof to Prime Minister Papandreou's TA NEA interview]

[Text] The PASOK leader has again embarked on theoretical adventuring, which has always been characteristic of him and which, recently, because of his nervousness caused by the municipal election results, becomes still more confusing and more excessive in enigmatic hints.

I do not think that there is need to answer these hints when they refer to his relations with the KKE -- relations which will fundamentally remain allied -- or when they refer to vague statements which cannot be easily summed up.

But I must answer some of his clearer hints directed against New Democracy.

Mr Papandreou does not have the right to claim that men who have created Greece, men who have consolidated democracy in this country and who for 7 years have governed the country honestly and capably, are undermining democracy.

I do not overlook the fact that he is overcome by agony because it was established that New Democracy is on the rise, during the recent municipal elections, but in no case does this mean that he has a legal basis [to say all this].

The Greeks know that the charges he is leveling against New Democracy were turned into deeds in the most unjustified and violent way when he came to power. The people are not naive, and unfortunately for Mr Papandreou, the people are getting to know him well.

OFFICIAL SOVIET TRADE UNION VISIT ENDS 5 NOV

NC051327 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The official visit of a Soviet trade union delegation visit ended today after a 1-week stay in Greece at the invitation of the Greek General Confederation of Labor [GSEE].

It was established during the talks between the Presidium of the GSEE and the Soviet trade unionists, as stressed during today's press conference, that there are great prospects for further tightening the already friendly relations between the GSEE and the Soviet trade unions.

The two delegations announced that they resolved to coordinate the activities of the trade union organizations of the two countries for peace and disarmament. They also agreed to exchange [visits by] trade union personalities for mutual briefings.

A joint communique issued at the conclusion of the talks stresses, among other things, that the Greek and Soviet trade unions support efforts being made toward conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, an effort toward which the Greek Government offers fundamental support.

PAPER COMMENTS ON INEFFECTIVE PAPANDREOU BUDGET

NC081123 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Nov 82 p 9

[Editorial: "A 'Bipolar' Method of Thinking"]

[Text] The state budget and the more general financial policy influence the entire economy's progress to the same degree that the budget is directly influenced in its preparatory stages by progress in the economy. This two-directional function, however, is not accomplished automatically. Government decisions intervene. This is the "government's will" -- a term repeatedly stressed by the prime minister and other members of the PASOK government in the early stages after taking over authority in an effort to convince the Greek people that whatever they undertake obeys a well thought-out and irrevocable decision-making process.

The past 12 months, however, in no way confirm any positive intervention by the "political will" in our financial affairs. On the contrary, preparation of the 1982 budget is, largely responsible for the deterioration of national economic activity. At the same time, this activity contributed to the deficit and the crippled operation of the budget itself. The government's financial policy, as inspired by "the will" of the government and organizational responsible officials of PASOK, is the sole factor responsible for the failure of the more general government practices in the economic sector. There must be no attempt to avoid the bitter pill of this situation with "explanations" which try to present our economic retardation as an expected and temporary result of replacing "capitalist" policy with a "socialist" solution.

What was particularly felt during the first year of PASOK's authority was the non-existence of any policy -- capitalist, socialist or third road. What was particularly felt was the existence of a bipolar thought process among the leading circles of the "movement." This prevented implementation of measures in support of the economy, which gave it the satisfaction of destroying the apparatus which has enabled the economy to function to date.

If the prime minister does not solve this problem, if he fails to impose -- naturally, if he wants to -- only one pole as a source of inspiration in his government's economic policy; and if this inspiration is not dominated by the aim to bolster the economy instead of sawing at its supports in the hope that this method will bring down the "rightwing" and the "oligarchy;" then no matter how many meetings he holds with the representatives "of the two poles" the results will be nothing but one more step toward the decomposition of our national economic potential.

The implementation of "reinforced" social policy measures -- no matter how exposed to danger they might have been during a period of severe productive and commerical difficulties -- would not have had any negative effects on the operation of our economy had it not been for all the rest -- the alleged organic measures aimed at supporting the "socialist regime." These measures -- copied from the most undesirable, antidemocratic precedents of "existential socialism" -- only managed to cut down the state's and private sector's productivity. This happened during a period when the most authoritative government personalities insisted on the need to increase productivity so that our ecomony might "regain its balance" after having been severely shaken -- which was logically expected as a result of social aid grants resulting from inflationary trends.

Now the state deficit is approaching 450 billion drachmas; the industrial productivity index last August dropped to the levels of August 1976 -- in other words, 6 whole years of development have been lost. Before industries can get credit from the banks they have to be relisted as handicraft industries; new deposits have been absorbed by the state and banks are borrowing from the Bank of Greece in order to meet their current requirements (the national bank is in the "red" to the tune of 20 billion); foreign exchange reserves have been depleted and the state is now studying the ultilization of the foreign exchange reserves of commercial banks (amounting to more than $1 billion, the taxation potential of our economy has been further weakened, and the only hope of coping with expenditures in the inflationary budget lies in extracting a larger proportion of funds from inflated domestic sources.

No logical man will object to the formulation and implementation of an economic policy, no matter what its label, that can effectively contribute to the promotion of the worker's interests. Respect for past methods of economic development is obligatory only when these methods cannot be replaced by more effective ones. If new methods have not been discovered and checked, then the only permissible action by that "other political will" is to rid the older methods of their negative elements. Obviously, this policy does not enjoy the approval of these faithful to the stone-age Leninist recipe. At the same time, however, the social entity as a whole cannot continue to give its approval to calamitous experiments for much longer. What has taken place during the first 12 months of political and financial handling is more than enough.

PAPER SAYS AGRICULTURE MINISTER MAY RESIGN

NC081806 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 7 Nov 82 p 20

[Excerpts] There have been hints that Agriculture Minister K. Simitis will resign following his "unusual act of political piracy" the day before yesterday when he allegedly announced as a program drafted by PASOK what is known in Greece as the Konstandinos Karamanlis program for the utilization of forests in the Attiki basin. According to a statement by the New Democracy agricultural projects parliamentary group, this aforestation program, which envisages a network of forests and social and recreational centers in the Attiki Basin, was drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works under the mandate of then-Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The statement stresses that usurping another's project, making it appear to be a new project and ignoring those who inspired and promoted it during its first 5 years is an unusual political act. The usurpation of this program by the present agriculture minister is an act of despair. During a meeting at the agriculture Ministry the day before yesterday, the agriculture minister himself declared his disappointment over the lack of projects by the ministry's new administration, and decided that the appropriate reaction would be to announce a project that was not his own.

The statement adds that so far the agriculture Ministry, where it does not demolish, copies and usurps. However, the issue of whether the minister will remain in the government has now arisen, and the prime minister cannot but assess the repercussions of this ridiculous affair.

HIJACKED AIRCRAFT DEPARTS FOR USSR 8 NOV

TA081512 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1505 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Sinop, 8 Nov (AA) -- The Soviet airliner which was hijacked on Sunday afternoon and forced to land in the Black Sea port of Sinop while flying from Novorossiysk to Odessa took off from Sinop today at 1355. Officials in Sinop said the Soviet aircraft left for the Soviet Union after refueling with 37 passengers and crewmen.

Investigations of the three Soviet citizens of German origin, Boris Schmidt, Vitali Schmidt and Arthur Schuller, who hijacked the Soviet airplane, are being conducted by the Sinop public prosecutor, Unal Canpolat.

Hijackers Detained

NC081715 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Ankara, Nov 8 (AFP) -- Three students who hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey and asked for political asylum yesterday were today charged with air piracy and assault and battery, judicial sources here said. However, an extradition treaty [words indistinct] between Turkey and the Soviet Union, and the three might be turned over to Soviet authorities.

The three, described as Soviet citizens of German origin, were identified as Vitali Schmidt, 27, Boris Schmidt, 23 and Arthur Schuller, 23. They were at first identified as East Germans.

Sources said they are accused of commandeering an Antonov-24 aircraft, on an Odessa-Novorossiysk flight with 35 passengers and five crew aboard, and forcing it to fly to the Turkish-U.S. airbase at Sinop on the Black Sea.

The Sinop public prosecutor said the three had asked for asylum, and also to rejoin their families in West Germany.

The Sinop prosecutor said the three accused hijackers were part of a German community that settled in the Soviet Union's Black Sea region between the two world wars.

Foreign Ministry sources said here later that the three will probably not be extradited to the Soviet Union as the 1977 Soviet-Turkish extradition treaty was "never ratified by Turkey".

Meanwhile, talks on an extradition continued today between Soviet Embassy officials here and the Foreign Ministry. The hijacked Antonov-24 took off from Sinop for the Soviet Union a little after midday, a Foreign Ministry spokesmen said.

UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF FINAL VOTE RESULTS

TA090913 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Except for a small number of polling boxes which have not been counted yet, the unofficial results of the public referendum for the new Constitution held on 7 November have been obtained. The participation in the referendum was 91 percent. Of all the votes counted, 91.5 percent were in favor of the Constitution. The number of polling boxes opened and counted up to now is 82,126. There are 382 polling boxes whose results have not been obtained yet due to bad weather conditions. According to final unofficial results, out of 18,828,914 valid votes, 17,202,889 were in favor of the Constitution while 1,626,025 were against.

Late Breakdown on Voting

TA081217 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Results of 7 November voting on new Turkish Constitution]

[Text] Here are unofficial results of the constitutional referendum as reported to us by our correspondents:

Provinces: Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Agri, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesire and Bilecik. Total number of ballot boxes: 15,455. Total number of voters: 4,096,643. Number of ballot boxes opened: 15,150. Number of votes cast: 4,723,508. Number of valid votes: 3,704,677. Yes votes: 3,376,468. No votes: 328,209.

Provinces: Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Edirne. Total number of ballot boxes: 10,392. Total number of voting: 2,477,980. Number of ballot boxes opened: 10,076. Number of votes cast: 2,257,875. Number of valid votes: 2,248,656. Yes votes: 2,047,672. No votes: 200,984.

Provinces: Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Isparta, Icel. Total number of ballot boxes: 10,919. Number of voters: 2,468,233. Number of ballot boxes opened: 10,481. Number of votes cast: 2,259,941. Number of valid votes: 2,202,464. Yes votes: 2,036,462. No votes: 166,002.

Provinces: Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaras, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kirklareli, Kilsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya. Total number of ballot boxes: 22,746. Total number of voters: 6,452,277. Number of ballot boxes opened: 22,646. Number ov votes cast: 5,791,918. Number of valid votes: 5,770,340. Yes votes: 5,195,869. No votes: 574,472.

Provinces: Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun. Total number of ballot boxies: 11,217. Total number of voters: 2,712,690. Number of boxes opened: [word indistinct] Number of votes cast: [word indistinct] Number of valid votes: 2,133,230. Yes votes: 1,967,596. No votes: 165,634.

Provinces: Siirt, Sinop, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Urfa, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak. Total number of ballot boxes: 11,837. Total number of voters: 2,528,216. Number of ballot boxes opened: 11,307. Number ov votes cast: 2,237,952. Number of valid votes: 2,231,870. Yes votes: 2,066,478. No votes: 165,392.

Totals for Turkey: Total number of ballot boxes: 82,566. Total number of voters: 20,736,039. Number of ballot boxes opened: 79,216. Number of votes cast: 18,362,572. Number of valid votes: 18,291,238. Yes votes: 16,190,545. No votes: 1,600,693.

UK Deputy Praises Vote

TA090954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] British parliamentarian Sir Frederuc Bennett, who is also a member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, has said that Turkey has fulfilled with[illegible] delay its promises to restore the democratic system. Sir Bennett, who was in Turkey to [illegible]serve the public referendum on the new Constitution held on 7 November, said in a news conference he held at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport that the referendum was democratically held. The British parliamentarian expressed his belief that in a short while, Turkey would return to the democratic parliamentary system. Sir Bennett added that he would participate in the ministerial council meeting of the Council of Europe to be held in Strasbourg on 10 November, and that he would submit his observations there on the voting in the form of a report.

NATO Official Luns' Comments

TA091033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has said that the overwhelming support of the Turkish people, expressed in the constitution referendum, is a sign of their spproval of the military administration during the last 2 years. In a statement he made in Washington, Luns said the Turkish people greatly appreciated the effective struggle waged against incidents of terror and anarchy. The NATO secretary general recalled that prior to 12 September 1980, terrorism played havoc in Turkey, bringing the number of victims to over 30 on certain days.

TURKMEN DEPARTS FOR COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA081700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen departed for Strasbourg today to participate in the meeting of the Ministerial Committee fo the Council of Europe. Turkmen is expected to return home from France after attending the meeting, which is scheduled for Wednesday, 10 November.

HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER TO PAY VISIT 15 NOV

TA041144 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Prime Minsiter Gyorgy Lazar will arrive in Turkey on 15 November as the official guest of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. According to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry, Lazar's visit to Turkey will last 3 days.

Meeting With Evren Planned

TA051328 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1130 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 5 (AA) -- Details of the forthcoming visit to Turkey of Hungary's Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar have been released. Premier Lazar, who will be in Turkey from November 15 through 17 at the invitation of Turkish Premier Bulent Ulusu, will also meet Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, while members of his team will confer with business circles in Ankara and Istanbul.

Bilateral trade between Turkey and Hungary, conducted under a 1974 trade accord, reached 50 million dollars in 1980. Turkey imports machinery and electrical equipment from Hungary, and exports cotton yarn and fresh and dried fruit. Under a 1977 economic cooperation agreement, the two countries are condúcting joint projects in he fields of mining, energy, transport and agriculture.

Cultural Exchange

TA051407 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] A document has been signed in Ankara expanding the scope of the Turkish-Hungarian cultural exchange program and providing for easier implementation of the program. In a statement before the signing ceremony, Culture and Tourism Ministry Under Secretary Kemal Gokce said that the cultural cooperation between the two countries was exemplary. He expressed the belief that the relations between the two countries would bring them closer and enable the two nations to get to know each other's culture better.

Hungarian Ambassador to Ankara Ivan Foti pointed out that the traditional relations between the two countries would further increase with the development of their cultural relations.

With the document signed today, the mistakes in textbooks about the two countries will be corrected, mutual scholarships will be granted, artists will be exchanged, Turkish artists will be able to go to Hungary for specialized training, and there will be cooperation in recordmaking and the restoration of old monuments.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS PROTOCOL ON BORDER WITH USSR

TA051308 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1145 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 5 (AA) -- A protocol on the redelineation of the Turkish-Soviet border along Arpacay Dam and reservoir constructed jointly by the two countries was signed at the close of the final session of negotiations.

Signing on behalf of the Turkish Government, Asaf Inhan of the Foreign Ministry pointed out the land border between the two countries had been delimited fully in 1973 and the border between their territorial waters in the Black Sea had been marked with a 1980 protocol signed in Tbilisi.

Now the realization of Arpacay (Ahurian) Dam through bilateral cooperation had necessitated the re-delimitation of the border along the new reservoir, which would constitute an artificial lake 2 km wide and 32 km long full.

Construction on the main part of the and most border marks were already completed [as received], and water could be released from the dam next summer, Ambassador Inhan estimated. With the current protocol, the dam was actually becoming operative.

Signing on behalf of the Soviet Union, head of the Soviet delegation, (Pavel Kuznetsov) confirmed the protocol was the fruit of 5 years of negotiations between the two countries. Undersecretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Ercument Yavuzalp and Soviet Ambassador to Ankara A. Rodinov were also present at the signing.

EGYPTIAN JOURNALISTS FAVOR INCREASE IN TRADE

TA081701 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1630 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Istanbul, 8 Nov (AA) -- A group of Egyptian journalists touring Turkey visited the Istanbul Chamber of Trade Monday. Chairman of the Chamber Nuh Kusculu told the group of seven over 100 Turkish firms would be attending the Turkish week to be organized in Cairo from 19 to 26 November.

(Abdel Nabi Ibrahim) of "AL AHRAM" noted the 150 million dollar volume of trade between the two countries was low compared to the potential. Egyptian firms were pleased with the auto parts they imported from Turkey, he added.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT BUDGET

TA051528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly budget planning committee has approved the 1983 fiscal draft budget. The committee completed its debates on the draft budget late at night. The draft budget was approved at 2,585,866,701,000 Turkish liras [TL]. According to information received from committee spokesman and Zonguldak Deputy Cemal Cakmakli, the 135 billion TL of difference between the revenues of 2,450,866,701,000 and expenditures will be met through internal loans. The committee also decided to raise the civil servants' salary coefficient [used to calculate salaries] from 34 to 35. The Consultative Assembly will begin a debate on the budget within the next few days. After it is approved, the budget will go into effect on 1 January.

VOTCP COMMENTARY ON CONDUCT OF REFERENDUM

TA080829 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "On the Referendum Results"]

[Text] Citizens, you are listening to your radios and televisions for the results of the constitutional referendum as announced by the junta. As you must have gathered, you are facing the junta's deceits and brute force, which in no way consider the people. Citizens, this is a scandal. It is an unprecedented act of charlatanism. The junta is announcing as referendum results those it had decided upon earlier.

Citizens, the Constitution was opposed by partisans of the Republic People's Party [RPP], of the National Salvation Party, of the defunct Turkish Labor Party and of other leftist parties, by the members and sympathizers of the Turkish Communist Party.

Junta chief Evren himself announced that the Justice Party was opposing the Constitution. And now the junta announces that it has won the referendum by a great majority. It is ignoring the people as well as world public opinion. It is mocking them. The people will give a weighty answer to the junta for daring to play with the people's will.

The voting was held under the junta's intense oppression and terror. Some citizens who oppose the Constitution were arrested while preparing to vote. A former RPP municipal council member was among those arrested in Izmir. In Trabzon, teacher Mehmet Aygin was arrested and sent to jail for voting against the junta's Constitution. Ahmet Yildiz, another citizen, was arrested in Gemlik, a district of Bursa, for voting against the Constitution. In many villages and several urban regions, the principle of "secret vote and public counting of ballots" was completely violated in addition to the oppression and terror carried out by the junta. In many voting places, the only available ballots were the white Yes slips. The blue No slips were (?not to be found). For example, an open vote was held in Karacahasan village in Elmadag, a district 50 kms from Ankara. The 250 voters in Karacahasan were forced to vote white. In earlier elections, the RPP had obtained a majority in that village.

According to preliminary reports, such fraud took place in almost every village.

As for the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT], the junta's mouthpiece, it refrained from giving separate referendum results for each province and district. It divided the country into groups of 11 provinces and gave the total results for each group. The first figures showed that the junta's Constitution was endorsed by 94 percent. However, according to the first reports we received, despite all the oppression and terror, high rates of No votes emerged from certain ballot boxes. For example, (?1,052) No votes and 99 Yes votes were cast in the ballot box used by Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the defunct RPP. The junta could not carry out its oppression and terror regarding that ballot box because the public's attention was focused on it. This example is significant by itself.

During the vote, the junta resorted to oppression and terror on the one hand and clearly distorted the results on the other. It did not count the blue votes.

Citizens, by announcing from the outset that it would take it upon itself to announce the referendum results, the junta openly declared that it would engage in fraud. Now, with great nonchalance, it is announcing the so-called results, which are not at all persuasive.

The junta's referendum was illegal. It cannot be accepted. The people will not accept these results, which do not reflect the people's free will. The junta is very wrong if it believes that with this act of charlatanism and scandal it has secured a legal foundation for itself. This act of charlatanism will not be accepted by our people or by world opinion.

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PARTICIPATION IN LEBANON FORCE DOUBTFUL

AU091149 Vienna KURIER in German 9 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Austrian soldiers have been asked to help safeguard peace in Lebanon side by side with the American, Italian and French forces: On Monday, the Lebanese Government officially requested Austria to participate in the international peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

According to Beirut's plan, the peacekeeping force in Lebanon is to be increased from the present 2,500 to 30,000 men. Great Britain, South Korea, Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden have also been asked by Lebanon's new chief of state, Amin al-Jumayyil, to dispatch troops.

However, a dispatch of Austrian soldiers to Lebanon is barred by the Constitution: The relevant Constitutional law enacted in 1965 provides for the dispatch of Austrian troops only at the request of international organizations, not of any individual state. As KURIER was told by the Foreign Ministry, Austrian participation in the peacekeeping force in Lebanon would thus require an amendment to the Constitution.

There is also another reason why Austria is not likely to accede to the Lebanese request received by the Foreign Ministry on Monday: The Austrian Army's capacity for dispatching troops to the United Nations is already exhausted with the current UN quota of 840 men.

KREISKY STRESSES UNTROUBLED RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU091347 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1145 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Edgar Sterbens and Erich Aichinger Report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference in Vienna following this morning's cabinet meeting -- with recorded portions]

[Excerpt] First, concerning the foreign policy segment [of the press conference]: Chancellor Kreisky expects his meeting with U.S. President Reagan, which is scheduled for January, to bring an exchange of opinions on all world political issues -- from the Middle-East problem to the policy of detente to the state of European-U.S. relations. Certain misunderstandings between Europe and the United States, which recently occurred, for example in the economic sector, could be overcome on this occasion, he said. The bilateral relations between Austria and the United States have always been good, Kreisky declared, adding that the long vacancy of the U.S. ambassador's position in Austria is nothing unusual.

[Begin Kreisky recording] It is certainly not true that there has been a rift between us. The media are adopting an argument which the Austrian People's Party has invented. The relations between Austria and the United States have been very good. As far as the long duration of the vacancy is concerned, it must be said that this is nothing new. This has frequently occurred before in politics, primarily because the U.S. President reserves this decision for himself. However, the relations between the United States and Austria are indeed characterized by the fact that one of the President's personal friends, Mr Cummings, had been sent to Austria. That he subsequently was ill for a long time and eventually died is a different matter. One should not draw any too far-reaching conclusions from this. [end recording]

Kreisky did not say anything about the allegedly forthcoming appointment of Reagan's secretary, Helene von Damm, as U.S. ambassador to Austria, but did comment on his originally reserved attitude toward the U.S. President:

[Begin recording] [Kreisky] The first thing I said at a Socialist International conference was that it was a matter for the American people and that we had to pay the U.S. President, as the representative of the American people, The respect due him on the strength of his positions -- that is what I said directly after his election. In other words, I did not express any criticism at all, but I said it was a matter for the American people to choose whom they wanted to have.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, such a foreign policy visit usually also favorably affects domestic policy. If you return to the election campaign in Austria in January, would you not regard it as slightly embarrassing that Reagan would more or less become a campaign helper for you?

[Kreisky] Well, first of all there would certainly be nothing embarrassing about anything like that. However, I believe that one will be tactful enough to treat the whole matter very quietly and objectively, and that every one of us will be most careful to avoid using it for campaign propaganda. That is simply a matter of course: no one must misuse something like that. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW STATE SECRETARY -- Yesterday, President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger appointed Ferdinand Lacina secretary of state for economic affairs attached to the chancellery. Lacina, who is 40 years old and has held various economic functions at the Vienna Chamber of Labor and the Nationalized Industry Board before he became head of the chancellor's secretariat in 1980, succeeds Secretary of State Nussbaumer, who died suddenly on 18 October. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND -- Dr Johann Josef Dengler, new Austrian ambassador to Finland, presented his credentials to President Mauno Koivisto in Helsinki on 29 October 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 31 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

NEW SOUTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR -- Kim Hyong-kun, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 3 November 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Nov 82 p 1 AU]

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR -- (Hasan 'Ali ad-Dabbagh), newly appointed ambassador of the state of Kuwait, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 3 November 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Nov 82 p 1 AU]

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO ENVOY -- Dr Alfred Missong, Austrian ambassador to Venezuela who has also been appointed ambassador to the Trinidad & Tobago Republic, presented his credentials to Trinidad & Tobago acting president (Wahid Ali) at the Port of Spain presidential palace on 3 November 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER, EGYPT'S 'ALI HOLD TALKS

NC082055 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Our radio correspondent in Canada has learned that the Canadian foreign minister emphasized to [Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister] Kamal Hasan 'Ali during their talks this evening the need for recognizing the Palestinian people and their right to establish their homeland on the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as their right to participate in determining their fate.

The Canadian foreign minister also affirmed that his country rejects Israel's attempt to adopt unilateral stands to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and that Canada supports initiatives in which the Arabs adopt a unified stand. He asserted his country's denunciation of Israel's measues and emphasized Canada's support for the withdrawal of Israeli and all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Support For Egyptian Policy

NC082240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Ottawa, 8 Nov (MENA) -- The Canadian deputy prime minister has stated that his government is opposed to Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied Arab territories and that it demands that these settlements be removed because they contravene international law. The Canadian Government, he said, is also opposed to the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. This was outlined in the review that Canadian acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen gave during his meeting today with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who is currently visiting Ottawa. The meeting lasted well over 3 hours.

A responsible Egyptian official has stated that during the talks, the Canadian side expressed its government's support for the policy which Egypt is pursuing to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. The Canadian side also expressed its government's conviction that the Egyptian policy is a guideline for settling the Middle East question. The Egyptian source further said that the Canadian acting prime minister expressed his country's support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and called for the international community's recognition of these rights. He said that Canada is not opposed to the establishment of a national homeland for the Palestinians if this can be achieved through negotiations on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242. In addition, the Canadian official announced his government's support of the U.S. President's initiative and that Canada goes further than the U.S. inisitiatve regarding the establishment of a national homeland for the Palestinians. The Canadian official expressed his conviction that the United States is capable of playing a principle role in solving the Palestinian problem.

Regarding Canada's participation in the peacekeeping force, the Canadian deputy prime minister said that his country prefers that its participation in such a force be under the UN flag.

Concerning the situation in Lebanon, the Canadian side stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israeli and all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory. He stressed his government's support of Lebanon's independence.

A MENA correspondent has learned that the Egyptian and Canadian sides exchanged views on future moves to further the peace progress in the Middle East. Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained Egypt's views on the furute stages of moves to establish a just and permanent peace in the area.

Both sides reviewed the positive aspects of the U.S. President's initiative and the importance of coordinating future moves within the framework of the U.S. initiative.

'Ali explained to the Canadian side his mission in Washington. Both sides agreed on the seriousness of the U.S. initiative, and expressed support for the Fes summit resolutions.

The Canadian side expressed its satisfaction with the tacit recognition of Israel in the Fes resolutions. 'Ali said that the formula that the Fes summit agreed upon was a result of an agreement between the moderates and intransigents.

The Egyptian-Canadian talks also touched on the North-South dialogue and the problems facing the world economy and their effect on the developing countries.

The source said that the Egyptian-Canadian views agree that the Camp David framework constitutes a sound formula for reaching a solution that will achieve for the Palestinians, particularly the population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the right to establish their own homeland. It is well known that the Canadian Government supports many of the points that are outlined in U.S. President Reagan's initiative.

Both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in the economic, scientific and nuclear fields. Both sides exchanged documents on the nuclear cooperation agreement recently signed between Egypt and Canada. They agreed on the need to expedite the conclusion of the economic agreements currently being discussed.

'Ali made a comprehensive review of economic development in Egypt, the development rate and Egypt's interest in plans for family planning. The Canadian side expressed its readiness to increase its contribution in economic cooperation spheres and to increase the volume of projects in which the Canadian International Development Agency is participating. The Canadian side expressed readiness to improve its trade balance with Egypt by increasing Egyptian exports to Canada and developing tourism. The Canadian side agreed in principle to increase the volume of nuclear cooperation and train Egyptian technicians in fulfillment of the recent talks that Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abaza held in Canada.

The official talks between the Canadian deputy prime minister and Kamal Hasan 'Ali began as soon as the Egyptian delegation arrived in Ottawa. Egyptian Ambassador to Canada Tahsin Bashir and head of the Consular Department in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry Kamal 'Abd ar-Rahman attended the talks. An Egyptian-Canadian committee has been formed to prepare the joint statement that will be issued Tuesday morning.

'Ali: Talks 'Very Successful'

NC091806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1612 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Ottawa, 9 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that his discussions in Ottawa have been very successful in bolstering Egyptian-Canadian relations.

In a statement he made to a MENA correspondent, 'Ali said that the Canadian side expressed full readiness to cooperate economically with Egypt, increase its share in the joint projects and offer Egypt more aid. He added that he submitted some projects to the Canadian side, and pointed out that Investments and Economic Cooperation Minister Dr Wajih Shindi will arrive in Canada today to hold more detailed discussions and agree with Canadian officials on the order of priorities.

Regarding his upcoming visit to the United States, Ali said that he will give a letter to U.S. President Reagan from President Husni Mubarak. He added this his discussions with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this Friday will deal with the efforts being exerted to achieve a peaceful settlement and the initiatives presented, such as the U.S. initiative and the Fes summit statement. The discussions will also deal with the Lebanese crisis. 'Ali added that he will raise the problem of Tabah and Egyptian-Israeli relations in Washington.

Regarding the next stage in the efforts to solve the Middle East problem, 'Ali said that the Egyptian conceptualization is based on two principles: encouragement of all the parties to enter into negotiations -- this by necessity demands that Israel show good will -- and coordination of the positions of all the parties to arrive at a general formula that would achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and lead to a comprehensive and just solution of the problem.

Regarding the possibility of his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Washington, 'Ali said that Begin will be in New York during his stay in Washington and that he will leave Washington before Begin's arrival there.

'Ali Press Conference

NC091855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Ottawa, 9 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has announced that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will visit Canada at the beginning of next year. This was announced in a statement 'Ali delivered at a press conference he held today at the conclusion of his visit to Canada.

'Ali called on Canada to support the Egyptian aspirations and efforts for the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

He also reviewed the current Middle East situation and dealt with the Israeli attack on Lebanon, which is a link in the chain of the acts of aggression that the Israeli Government has carried out. These include the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of East Jerusalem, the application of Israeli law in the Golan and the dismissal of the mayors and dissolution of the town councils in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

'Ali also announced at the press conference Egypt's support for U.S. President Reagan's initiative for solving the Palestinian problem and said that the initiative includes positive points, among them:

1. The call for freezing the illegal settlements in the West Bank and Gaza;

2. U.S. recognition of the organic connection between the land and the people within the framework of Palestinian autonomy;

3. Recognition of the right of the residents of East Jerusalem to take part in the election of the autonomy authority;

4. The initiative leaves the final status of Arab Jerusalem open to negotiations; and

5. The initiative rejects the Israeli claim for sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

'Ali said in his statement that the Middle East area is currently witnessing a new spirit manifested in the U.S. initiative and the Fes summit resolutions, and that Egypt hopes that all the parties will work sincerely for the achievement of peace.

He added that the United States is called upon to work seriously to promote the peace efforts, and that one of the important factors for the achievement of this goal is to try to invite other Arab sides to join the negotiations.

He added: In our opinion, this requires the participation or cooperation of the PLO by encouraging the organization to adopt stands that will help promote the peace process.

He pointed out that the call on Jordan to participate in the peace process requires the cooperation of the PLO.

Regarding the suspended autonomy negotiations, 'Ali said that Israel must show good will by withdrawing from Lebanon as soon as possible and by not maintaining its dangerous policy of establishing new settlements, which is a primary obstacle to peace.

Second Press Conference

NC092106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2034 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Ottawa, 9 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed that Egypt does not oppose the establishment of a confederal or federal union between the Palestinians and Jordan.

Speaking at a press conference in Ottawa at the invitation of the Press Club, 'Ali said that Egypt believes that the Palestinians must exercise their right for self-determination and that they should state their opinion on the establishment of a federation with Jordan because they themselves must decide their future.

Asked if he will mediate between the PLO and the United States, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister asserted that he has not been commissioned by the PLO to do so and that he is not a mediator between the PLO and the U.S. Government.

'Ali pointed out that the PLO believes that its participation in any negotiations to settle the Palestinian question is a basic issue, because solving the problem will not only affect the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but will affect about 2 million Palestinians living in exile as well.

Regarding President Husni Mubarak's visit to Canada, 'Ali expressed the hope the visit will take place before the end of January. He pointed out, however, that contacts are still underway to set the date.

In his statement, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister also dealt with his forthcoming visit to Washington. He pointed out that he carries a letter from President Mubarak to President Ronald Reagan.

'Ali said that he will hold discussions with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz which will deal primarily with the encouraging steps taken lately to solve the Middle East problem. The most important steps are the Reagan initiative and the Fes conference's resolutions, which are considered a sign of progress in the Arab position. He stressed in this regard that the encouraging steps include the PLO's attitude, which is considered more positive. He said that what remains to complete the picture is a readiness by the Israeli Government to show good intentions.

KOHL SAYS USSR 'MOST IMPORTANT PARTNER' IN EAST

LD091612 Hamburg DPA in German 1551 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has announced that he will make a government foreign policy statement to the Bundestag the week after next. Kohl told the CDU/CSU parliamentary group today in Bonn that he will report to Parliament after his return from the United States. The chancellor flies to the United States on Sunday for a 4-day visit. On Monday, he will be received in the White House by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Kohl told the parliamentary group that his visit to the United States is intended to emphasize that German-U.S. relations are a completely normal issue. The United States should know that the Federal Republic is a reliable partner and basically interested in the success of disarmament. At the same time, the chancellor stressed that the Soviet Union is the Federal Republic's most important partner in the East. It depends to an important extent on Moscow how the Germans in the GDR fare. Kohl told the deputies of his recent contacts with the governments in Paris, London and Luxembourg.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS TONE FOR FUTURE FRG-GDR TALKS

LD091018 Hamburg DPA in German 0221 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Paderborn, 9 Nov (DPA) -- According to the federal minister for inner-German relations, Rainer Barzel, the Federal Government does not want to use the GDR's deep indebtedness to Federal German and other Western banks as a lever for political demands. Barzel told the press late Monday evening in Paderborn that he was assured that the GDR, despite considerable economic difficulties, will cope with these debts. In new negotiations, however, "nothing will be given for nothing." Barzel was in his political home-town for the release of his new book.

With regard to talks on establishing the frontier on the Elbe, the 58-year old politician stressed that this question was classed in the basic treaty as "unresolvable or not in need of settlement." In view of the considerable difficulties, particularly with the map system on hand, he is initially reserving the right to take a close look at the original maps on this subject. Should these talks ever reach a conclusion, however, the Bonn government will also have the right to raise a few issues. "Then the order to shoot will be brought up," the minister said.

Barzel, who will explain his concept of policy on Germany before the Bundestag Inner-German Relations Committee on Thursday, announced the inauguration before the end of this month of the Hamburg-Berlin [autobahn]. Barzel described the compulsory exchange levy as "contrary to agreement" and posing an obstacle to further scientific, technological and cultural agreements. "Before new agreements can be concluded, we must first get rid of those circumstances which stand in the way of agreements."

According to him, talks are currently underway with the GDR on improving postal communications. Barzel stressed the Federal Government's willingness to hold further talks which should, however, be based on "mutual concessions." Thus, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, is also welcome in Bonn. "However, this must aim to bring about tangible results," Barzel said.

ARGENTINA PRESSED ON 'DISAPPEARED' GERMANS' FATE

LD091856 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Nov (DPA) -- An FRG Foreign Office spokesman said today that the Federal Government would continue to press the Argentine military government for information on the fate of 50 Germans or people of German descent who disappeared in Argentina between 1975 and 1978.

So far Bonn's efforts at the diplomatic and government level have produced no results, although Argentina had said it was prepared to cooperate. Lately, the Argentine side has been saying that the fate of these people was uncertain and that they probably were no longer alive.

The spokesman said that, although Bonn did not consider the matter closed, the new Federal Government, like its predecessor, was keenly interested in improving relations with Argentina and Latin America, relations which have been marred by the Falklands war.

FRG PRESS DISCUSSES BERLIN FDP CONGRESS

DW081329 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 8 Nov 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Commentators today deal almost exclusively with the Berlin FDP congress that ended yesterday.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The FDP congress this past weekend has clarified some things, but it hasn't stabilized the party. Despite all the dutiful talk about rapprochement, it has shown that those who are to approach each other are of completely different opinions. The coalition change has cast a clear light on things which up until this fall were hidden behind the will of the FDP with regard to loyal companionship with the SPD. Despite all statements to the contrary, the FDP is a small people's party with -- grossly stated -- two wings, which actually could survive as separate parties if the numerical strength sufficed and if the word liberalism didn't exist as a sentimental collection point, a term interpreted many different ways.

The daily DIE WELT maintains: Is the fatal end threatening now after the manifestation of being torn apart? This picture of the FDP is being persistently disseminated by published opinion. In fact, however, decisions have been made in Berlin which promise the Liberals a chance of recovery or even powerful consolidation. Once the noise has faded away in the coming days, a new and largely optimistic assessment will prevail because Berlin brought about a historic caesura, as very astute leftist observers have formulated it. An unemotional judgement would be that the Free Democrats have reshuffled their top leadership in such a way as to offer Chairman Genscher a safe basis for the coalition with the Union parties.

The RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf notes: The 400 FDP delegates were not in such a position to give an answer to the survival problem of their party that you could clearly ascertain from the results of personnel elections or discussions whether the FDP would nevertheless manage to make a new beginning or be able to recover despite the shrinking process. Still bitter, quarreling and in any case, too occupied with itself, the party will carry on at half speed after Berlin to achieve its aim. If the slim Genscher majority achieves the miracle, of getting what it is calling the entire party over the 5-percent hurdle on 6 March, the chances for the gradual consolidation of a bourgeois-liberal party wouldn't be bad.

The NEUE RHEIN-ZEITUNG of Essen states: The Free Democrats under Hans-Dietrich Genscher's leadership, which was confirmed by a bare but clear majority, demonstrated itself to be a political association for the implementation of the aims and intentions of its chairman. They cannot be the corrective party any longer. They are now nothing but a purebred Genscher party. The current FDP stands on the right of the CDU and it is not too far separated from the CSU in important political fields.

The SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: Hans-Dietrich Genscher has won while inflicting a defeat on his party. He demanded from it what he wanted, and he has taken from it what it had. After this party congress, the FDP is just a shell of its former self -- burnt out and without any drive. Granted, it had difficulties before living with its often irritating so-called left wing, steering without it into a future characterized by unrest and changing values seems almost senseless.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG reads as follows: Hans-Dietrich Genscher is the winner of the Berlin FDP congress, but he will be a victor only if the Liberals manage to return to the Bundestag on 6 March. Should the party again fail to take the 5-percent hurdle after Hamburg, Hesse and Bavaria, his days as chairman will be numbered and his critics will celebrate a late masochistic triumph. The chances of the FDP coming through the Bundestag elections are not good at all, and the months until then are still full of internal party risks. The Free Democrats have been shaken too much by the tactically clumsy initiation of the change maneuver and the development of the Berlin congress. The difficult and emotionally loaded replacement process of the social-liberal era and the associated personnel changes would be easier to handle if the party has enough time to consolidate and find a new image. As matters are now, however, many party congress delegates fear that leftist and rightist liberals will wage the election campaign against each other. Insufficient unity, however, is something the voter doesn't forgive a party.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN points out: It was not a division, but a splitting of the party which occurred in Berlin. An important realization in Berlin was it was not the entire social-liberal wing separating from the party, but only its radical, ideologically hardened sector. With Baum, Bonneburger, Hirsch, Funcke, Enderlein and Von Schoeler, the followers of a social-liberal policy will remain linked to the party and its leadership. The quick change to the CDU/CSU still obscures the essential points. Namely, the FDP is returning to the natural principle of becoming acceptable to all democratic parties as a coalition partner. This gives basic political significance to the party congress' approval of the coalition change.

THE AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE commentator voices the following opinion: A number of people quit in Berlin, but the founding of the leftist-liberal association is probably not a serious danger. The majority of those assembling there said good-bye to the FDP long ago. In the political setup of the Federal Republic there is no room for two liberal parties. Such politicians as Verheugen, Baum or Von Schoeler know it. They are too clever to link their future to a group of sectarians. Therefore, the actual threat for the FDP is not the split, but resignation.

NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN stresses: The 33rd federal FDP congress was certainly an extraordinary political event, not only for the liberals, but for the party system of this republic. It isn't yet clear what the new FDP will look like and where it wants to scrape together new voters beyond the approximate 3 percent of its permanent voters. The party which has been ruling for 13 years at the side of the Social Democrats certainly has shed its old coat. The liberals in favor of a constitutional state had to clear the field for those in favor of economy, the group around Graf Lambsdorff, which after all dominated in Berlin. The FDP Congress was Genscher's getting even with his critics in a cold-hearted way.

AACHENER VOLKSZEITUNG asks: Did the FDP congress bring about a turn to the right? The paper goes on to say: If you view just the Presidium and the Executive Board, you have to say yes. However, those who followed the Saturday noon discussions following the withdrawal of the extreme left, when the usual high level of FDP congress discussions again took place, did not discover a shift to the right. None of the decisions made by the liberals in past years was revised, let alone abandoned. The election program of 1980 is as valid as before. Only the further development desired by Verheugen was hindered to a great extent. Approval of NATO's dual decision and support for the so-called market economy are liberal positions worked out by numerous party congresses during the alliance with the Social Democrats. Decisions of this kind were always taken against a strong minority. The Genscher-Lambsdorff wing, however, managed to prevail with regard to most issues. The FDP has not changed with regard to its contents.

MITTERRAND PRESS CONFERENCE ON THATCHER VISIT

AB091842 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[French President Francois Mitterrand's press conference following the French-British summit in Paris on 5 November 1982]

[Text] We have just ended this plenary session of the meeting between Great Britain and France. This session enabled us to listen to the outcome of bilateral discussions which had been going on since yesterday between the various ministers, mostly on the issues in question. These discussions are a follow-up of earlier discussions between the prime minister and myself.

These discussions, to use the formal term, were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, but they were not mere formality. In spite of the difficulty we had in dealing with certain issues, we managed to settle them with a common will and a political framework which led us to believe that the discussions of these 2 days and those to follow would lead -- at least it is my hope -- to greater harmony in our efforts.

This harmony has already been achieved in several very important areas, and especially in what one could call general problems of world affairs: East-West relations; certain areas of North-South relations, especially Namibia; the attitude of our two countries toward the United States, particularly the problems posed by the gas pipeline sanctions; certain views on the Third World, particularly the increase in the IMF reserves called for by both governments; and certain decisons relating to the sea and to the right to fish.

Essentially, we spoke of these general external political issues and also of the internal and external life of the EEC. As you know, one can isolate a particular problem which proves to be difficult, which is not solved, but it will continue to [words indistinct] since 1980 different agreements. We did not agree on the principles. We are still discussing them. To be specific, the discussions are not on the principle of contribution; but on its amount and duration, and even to an extent on what one thinks of it.

Is the matter under consideration about a new institution or a new regulation? -- in this case France opposes it. Or is it about a temporary difficulty that should be overcome? However, we have identical views on several issues such as the international negotiations on the GATT and the continuation of the talks within the so-called Versailles group with regard to intervention in the foreign exchange market.

On the pure problem of trade, we have a common desire -- it will be expressed -- to examine in detail what one could call rampant protectionism being resorted to by all the Community's member countries and by all the industrialized countries toward one another inside and outside the Community.

We talked about equalizing contributions, an issue which was also examined by the ministers of economy and finance and those of agriculture. In the sphere of agriculture itself, we examined one or two delicate problems which you are thinking of.

Research and industry: Several points allow us to increase our cooperation -- this is, in any case, my desire. We talked about the Airbus, aircraft engines, automotive equipment, telecommunications, the iron and steel industry, nuclear power stations and nuclear breeders. The level of progress is unequal, but we have a common desire.

Finally, to enable the talks to continue and yield fruit, we have decided to improve the nature of our discussions and therefore our relations. Every month, delegates from our governments will hold meetings either in London or Paris and make a report to their heads of state and governments. This will make it possible for us to keep a close watch on the progress in our affairs, the extent of the identity of our views on the existing disputes, as well as assess the smooth running of our common affairs in most areas.

I have appreciated the visit to France by the United Kingdom's prime minister along with several of her ministers. We received them as we want to receive our visitors whenever they are from the great, friendly country. The frankness prevailing in our talks can't help but contribute to the progress in our relations.

[Question] Mr President, has France removed its reservations in respect to the agreement on the 1982 budget?

[Answer] Please excuse me -- I will answer your question -- and allow me to express my opinion on the resolution submitted to the United Nations about what we call in French the "malouines" which others call the "Falklands." But I think we are talking about the same thing. I expressed mu view in a communique published by the government yesterday before Mrs Thatcher's arrival in Paris. This was not specially meant to give a positive beginning to our discussions. This was because the debates at the United Nations were to commence in just a few hours. The coincidence was opportune but it was mere coincidence because I did not wish France's position to be examined during our discussions. Anyway, we were not asked to do so. I intended this to be France's position on a major world issue, and it is certain that France's views are not the same as those of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, we believe that calling on the parties concerned -- now antagonistic parties -- to promptly begin negotiations corresponds to our view. Also, we believe that the UN secretary general can undertake a good offices mission.

After expressing our approval of two fundamental questions to which I have just referred, what made us disagree with the resolution is that the way in which the document was drafted implied a conclusion which laid the blame on Great Britain in a matter which had been subject to negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain for a long time and which the Republic of Argentina sought to temporarily settle by forceful means. Even if the recourse to force did not end up in its favor, this did not, however, result in an established right. If one should speak of a right -- in this regard, France's and Britain's positions are not identical -- this must at least be arrived at within the framework of peaceful negotiations and mutual respect. Anything likely to prejudge the solution to that question in a resolution aimed at conciliating the points of view cannot be acceptable to us. At the beginning of our meeting I made this clear to the prime minister.

On the issue of contributions, one must consider that the amount, the figures, which were debated and accepted in May and which were repeated quite recently, are the correct ones, at least for this year. We did not agree upon the subsequent conditions raised by a certain number of (?"unbelievers"), as it is colloquially said. Let us briefly say that a contribution which was set last year [word indistinct] and I repeat -- does not intend to refrain from contributing to remedying a situation in which Great Britain is immersed. In simple terms, we do not want to make a principle out of it -- which differentiates us from Great Britain -- and as I was saying earlier, we do not intend to introduce it on a permanent basis in intercommunity relations.

In this case, Great Britain suggested a period of 7 years; however, we said that 3 years is long enough. We were implying the idea of a declining contribution, which means that we have yet to discuss the amount, which we believe must be reduced. The problem therefore remains unsolved. It is already very important for us to be able to talk about it like this.

[Question] What about this year?

[Answer] For this year the matter has been settled within the framework of the initial agreements that were reached. With respect to the requests for additional contributions and to the new basis for fixing France's extra contribution, we totally reject this because Germany abstains from contributing and other EEC countries say: We cannot make such efforts, so France wil have to do it.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Great Britain following the budgetary agreements of 1980 and how this problem will be solved?

[Answer] I will be very brief on this issue. I think that the reaction of France is the same as Great Britain's. That is to say: honesty. From this viewpoint, Great Britain has no lessons to learn. If it has received too much, well...it will repay. The only remaining issue is the way things will happen. That does not seem debatable to me. The estimates which were made were not exact. They could have been too low but they were too high. That is an explanation which we have not even discussed because we have to make the technicians of these matters aware of the issues, and of course one cannot consider as acquired something that does not correspond to reality.

[Question] Have you begun discussions with Mrs Thatcher on defense and general strategy [words indistinct] with your partners in West Germany?

[Answer] To tell you the truth, we did not discuss these issues very much. Without being too indiscreet, I would say that we discussed it at the beginning of our talks yesterday evening, which proves that it is an issue which interests us since we raised it at the beginning of our talks.

One cannot say that we drew the same conclusions as in Bonn, first for an obvious reason: There is a treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and France which does not exist between Great Britain and France and does not need to exist since one must not forget that Great Britain and France have been allies during the last two world conflicts, especially the second one. The situations are not comparable. The geographical position of Great Britain and West Germany is not the same either. Also, the fact that Great Britain possesses nuclear weapons and that West Germany does not have the right to possess them also creates a different situation. These situations can therefore not be brought together.

As for holding strategic and military talks between Great Britain and France, this is normal. As I said earlier, when we met in London we said that we would emphasize discussions between military and political technicians. We are continuing to do so and will continue doing so without making it possible to speak of real change. But it is very important for Great Britain and France to share a common determination in such an important issue.

[Question] Does France support the efforts of the British Government aimed at reaching an agreement with the United States on the major principles of trade between the East and the West to permit in exchange, the lifting of the embargo on European companies working on the gas pipelines?

[Answer] I was going to say yes to two thirds of your question, but concerning the last third I will not say "no," but rather will express "reservations as to whether the Western countries which belong to the Atlantic alliance are ready to discuss the conditions to be established for commerical exchanges with Eastern countries, in particular, the Soviet Union. If the exchanges concern technological equipment relating to security, in particular, I will say yes, of course.

France is a partner that has never refused to declare its stand on matters of this kind nor refused to contribute to the mutual defense of the alliance to which it belongs. If the question is to consider that these proposals would lead to a sort of means of exchange which would give the United States I do not know what new concession in exchange for lifting the sanctions, I wonder first whether these sanctions only effect the Soviet Union and Poland -- just to get to the point which makes me ask this question -- or are U.S. sanctions against its own allies? This is a point which is somewhat peculiar and paradoxical.

For my part, I consider that this cannot be subject to any genuine negotiations. The duty of the United States is to withdraw a decision contrary to my country's principles of independence, on which I will of course not compromise.

Let us therefore deal with this issue with common sense. Great Britain and France, as well as other countries are suffering from the unilateral American decision which is unfair, legally contestable and politically inadmissible. Can there be an arrangement? If an arrangement is possible, so much the better, and France will not stand in the way. But if this is in exchange of new concessions in other fields, then it means making what is nonnegotiable, negotiable. Of course, as far as France is concerned, this is impossible.

[Question] Mr President, what impact do you think the abstention of France at the United Nations on the Malvinas issue will have on France's policy on Latin America?

[Answer] This diverts us from the very aim of this meeting. We are not giving a press conference on all problems concerning world affairs. We know the effects. Our policy on Latin America was defined by the fact that in our communique and in the statement of our position presented by our representative to the United Nations, we expressed our agreement with the aim being sought by the resolution and our disagreement with the grounds which motivated this decision. Our partners in Latin America are well-informed people who are often sufficiently well informed on the French language to perfectly notice these shades and understand that if we look for and want peace, if we want what is right to be stated, as much for the interests of Great Britain as for the interests of Latin America, we feel that arbitration, good offices, a solution to this problem cannot mean that the issue is solved before beginning. That is all. We therefore maintain freedom of judgement and we intend to develop our relations with Latin American countries. I believe this abstention will be understood, in any case, we will explain it.

[Question] Mr President, during this France-British summit, did you talk about the admission of Spain to the Common Market now that there is a socialist government in Madrid?

[Answer] We discussed it, and not because there is a Socialist government in Madrid, which however has not yet taken office. We have been talking about it for many years now. The problem we face is the problem of Spain. Certainly when our partner is someone we know, whom we respect, with whom we have friendly relations, this gives a coloring which I believe is positive. But the basic problem is that of Spain, and whatever the government in Spain, we have the same respect for it. It expresses the desire of the same people, who I want to believe are friends. Therefore the development of Spain's internal policy, as interesting as it is to us, is not a condition to change the basis of our position.

[Passage indistinct] These two countries belong to it through history, geography and culture. At the same time it is a sign of stability in a democratic life which has been recovered by these two countries with a great deal of courage. But such an entry presents a certain number of practical questions, as happened and happens with Great Britain.

With respect to trade, the trade patterns of Great Britain and France are not similar. As we have already said, we are still busy resolving some temporary situation which is an effect of the past.

It happens that Spain produces a number of goods that compete with those produced by France, but then this does not apply only to France. We therefore need to harmonize our policies, not only our commercial policies but also our social and fiscal policies. We will need to organize fair competition. It is simply this line of discussion that is needed and I am sure that if this debate is presented in clear and precise terms, and not in confusion as it has too often been the case, it will permit us to make headway. We are therefore not asking the question of the utility or the necessity of Spain's presence in the Common Market, we consider this as something natural.

But we do not want to find ourselves in an unresolved, or badly resolved, situation which would overlook all disputes and create a situation whereby as soon as a decision is reached, France or Spain would be forced to resort to the rule of unanimity -- the harmful extreme -- to assert their rights on often secondary issues. We must make progress through a mutual examination of problems that remain to be solved.

Moreover, I think 2 years ago I wrote on this issue to Mr Thorn, the president of the European Commission, in order to obtain answers to some issues that remained to be resolved in this context. This is the present situation. Now, ladies and gentlemen, thank you. We are not going to transform this quite interesting briefing into a general press conference. Finally, the questions we were asked permitted us to give further details on some delicate issues.

'ALI COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH PLO DELEGATION

NC071240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Nov (MENA) -- Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the PLO is abiding by the Fes summit resolutions and is seeking a comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue. Kamal Hasan 'Ali made this statement at Charles de Gaulle Airport before leaving the French capital. Replying to questions about his impressions of his meeting with a delegation representing the PLO Executive Committee last night, 'Ali said that discussions are currently taking place on the PLO's stand on various initiatives, which include its relations with the other sides, its stand on recognition of Israel as is being linked to the coming negotiations, and the U.S. efforts to include other Arab parties in the negotiations. 'Ali said that in all this, the PLO desires that there be a clear visualization of its role in the coming negotiations as well as a clear visualization by all sides on (?recognition of) the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. He added: "There is no doubt that the PLO's stand is committed in this phase to the hope to speed up a comprehensive solution as soon as possible."

On his visit to the United States, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that he will arrive in the United States on 11 November and that he will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He said that he has a letter for the U.S. President from President Husni Mubarak. He added that the letter pertains to the U.S. efforts on solving the Lebanese crisis, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, the efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive solution and solving the Palestinian issue, the Tabah question, Egyptian-Israeli relations and U.S.-Egyptian relations.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali attended a dinner banquet last night given in his honor by Egyptian ambassador in Paris Samir Safwat. The banquet was attended by the Palestinian delegation sent by the PLO. The Palestinian delegation is scheduled to leave the French capital later today for Tunis to review the results of its discussions in Paris with PLO leaders.

Discusses Mitterrand Visit

NC071420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that Egypt and France are bound by firm relations and have joint stands on a solution for the Palestinian question.

Commenting on French President Mitterrand's visit to Cairo on 24 November, 'Ali said that consultations are continuing between Presidents Husni Mubarak and Francois Mitterrand and that these consultations will continue during their upcoming meeting.

'Ali said that the Franco-Egyptian discussions will deal with bilateral economic relations, particularly since the volume of trade between them is huge and France is considered to rank third in trade volume with Egypt.

In the comments he made during his 24-hour stopover in Paris en route to Canada and the United States, 'Ali said that the Franco-Egyptian discussions will also deal with the topic of cooperation in the sphere of military production. He said that the appearance of the French Alpha jet -- whose parts were made and assembled in Egyptian factories -- during the Egyptian Air Force Day celebrations is considered a milestone on the path of these relations and indicated the significance of President Mitterrand's visit.

TRUDEAU SPEAKS ON BILATERAL TIES, U.S. MERGER

NC091724 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 9 (AFP) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau forecast here today that Canada and the United States might one day merge into a single state, the most powerful in the world.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the French Employers Federation and the France-Canada Chamber of Commerce, Mr Trudeau [words indistinct] faced with "the attraction of the economic and industrial poles of the Pacific nations and the insidious lure of continentalism, the country of culture and language with Europe incontestably constitutes a balancing appeal."

But, he added, "it is not assured that North Americans will always refuse" to make their continent "a single national state or a single integrated economy that would assuredly be the world's biggest, richest and most powerful."

Mr Trudeau, who yesterday began a Three-day official visit to France, described Canada as "perhaps the last great adventure possible in the industrialised world," thanks to its resources and its "commitment to the technological race of the future."

"The potential of Canada-Europe, Canada-France relations," he said, "must not be judged by the modesty of our past successes, nor by the sole evaluation of our old constraints. The challenge of the seventies remains to be taken up."

LE MONDE VIEWS OAU PROBLEMS, SUMMIT POSSIBILITY

PM051257 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Saving the OAU"]

[Text] The announcement by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] that it "will voluntarily and provisionally abstain" from taking part in the forthcoming OAU summit, might solve the serious crisis which the pan-African organization is experiencing, due to the fact that 20 of its member states refuse to recognize the "state" proclaimed by the Polisario. Its admission into the OAU -- sparking off a fierce controversy -- prevented the annual summit, scheduled to take palce in Tripoli at the beginning of August, from taking place because a two-thirds quorum was not achieved.

There is now talk of finally convening that conference in the Libyan capital on 23 November. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, president of the host country, would then succeed Kenyan President Moi as head of the pan-African organization for just 8 months before passing the position to Mr Sekou Toure in July 1983 at the 20th ordinary summit scheduled to take place in Conakry. If that happens, and it is the most optimistic hypothesis, things would be restored to order and the OAU, the form of pan-Africanism, would merely have experienced a serious but surmountable test this year.

Indeed, we have not yet reached that point. First the SDAR's "temporary" withdrawal, under pressure from its African protectors, notably Algeria, does not, in its view or theirs, call into question its status as a "full member state" of the OAU. Second, the compromise drawn up by the states with the job of solving the crisis (Congo, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia) makes provision for Morocco to promise to go to Tripoli and to accept the holding of a self-determination referendum on the former Spanish Sahara before the Conakry summit.

The Moroccans have not, at least not yet, given any official reaction but are scarcely satisfied with the SDAR's "provisional" withdrawal, although they regard this "change in the Algerian attitude" as "interesting," to cite the expression used by the pro government newspaper LE MATIN. The Istiqlal organ L'OPINION, however, merely sees it as a "subterfuge" and a "maneuver" aimed at "implicitly obtaining general recognition of the so-called SDAR." In short, although the ball is in the Moroccan court once again, it is still difficult to forecast Hassan II's response.

States like Egypt and Sudan remain very hostile to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's accession to the OAU chairmanship. Their attitude is easy to explain: The Libyan leader further increased his isolation in the Arab world by calling on Mr 'Arafat to "commit suicide" rather than leave Beirut and, more recently, by refusing to take part in the Fes summit on Lebanon.

In addition, Mr al-Qadhdhafi is having difficulty convincing many African heads of state of his peaceful intentions when he is fueling a new rebellion in northern Chad. Mr Goukduni Queddei, his protege and guest and former Chadian head of state who was defeated by Mr Hissein Habre, has just announced the formation of a "provisional government of national salvation" in Tibesti. That is a double challenge to Ndjamena, since the Libyan Army has occupied the Aozou Strip in the extreme north of the country for almost 10 years now.

That shows how difficult the negotiations on the possible convening of a pan-African summit are likely to be in the next few days. Whatever happens, the OAU's dismemberment is not any longer a very likely hypothesis.

MAUROY PLEDGES MILITARY SPENDING ADJUSTMENT

PM091309 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Nov 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Mr Mauroy Makes Provision for Some Military Spending To Be 'Adjusted' in 1982"]

[Text] Receiving a delegation from the National Assembly Defense Commission Office on Friday, 5 November, Premier Pierre Mauroy pledged to increase from 11.2 percent to 12 percent the 1982 increase in payment credits for military equipment in the next "finance bill" at the end of the year, with regard to which Commission Chairman Mr Louis Darinot, PS deputy for LA MANCHE, said that there might be an "adjustment" on some military spending.

The deputies intended to draw the government's attention to the effects of cancelling Fr 13.5 billion worth of program authorizations and Fr 3.2 billion worth of payment credits in the 1982 defense budget. The increase in payment credits to 12 percent, taking account of previous cancellations, represents a sum of around Fr 800 million, according to an estimate by the deputies.

According to Mr Darinot, the premier also assured the Defense Commission Office that France's military effort will be maintained at 3.9 percent of the gross domestic commercial product in the next military programming bill for 1984-1988 which is being studied and will be submitted to Parliament for approval in spring 1983.

HERNU DISCUSSES NEUTRON BOMB DEVELOPMENT

NC091550 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 9 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Charles Hernu today said France was "perfectly capable" of building and deploying the neutron bomb and would even have the necessary launching equipment should French production of the controversial weapon be decided.

Speaking at a press conference here today, Mr Hernu said French tests of the neutron bomb have been "crowned with success" and insisted that all studies and tests of the weapon had been carried out by French scientists and engineers, with no help from the United States.

But he said the decision to build the bomb had not been taken.

"That is in the president's domain, but the question remains the subject of studies to which we are particularly attentive," he said.

Earlier today, in presenting the 1983 defense budget, he said France would continue its nuclear deterrent effort and that despite a 3,300 million franc (about 458 million dollar) out in military spending, was "giving up nothing" in its defense program.

COMMUNIST PARTY REACTIVATES FACTORY CELLS

NC092052 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 9 (AFP) -- The French Communist Party has decided to reactivate cells in factories and businesses in a bid to encourage workers to "tackle the economy head-on," Politburo member Jean-Claude Gayssot announced today.

Mr Gayssot said the move would be "entirely independent from the trade union movement."

The Communist-dominated CGT Trade Federation, the largest French labor movement, is already present in all the major French factories and businesses.

For the Communists, Mr Gayssot told the press in announcing the party Central Committee decision, a solution to the economic crisis must be sought "not in the capital, but within the working class."

He said the idea behind the move to reinstall party cells at worksites was "not to annoy the government," which is dominated by Socialists but contains four Communist cabinet ministers.

Rather, he said, the party plans "to move from an approach based on contestation to an approach which, without dropping any demands, is careful to propose realistic solutions, immediate actions."

Affirming that the efforts "of the rightwing and capital are not without effect on government policy" and that "workers are worried and discontent," he said the Communists "do not want the experience of the left in power to be without a future" and called on the government to honor its commitments.

PREMIER LACKED 'DETACHMENT' IN U.S. TALKS

PM091249 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Sandro Viola Dispatch. "One Embrace Too Many Between Reagan and Spadolini"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 4 November -- Spadolini's U.S. visit demands an overall assessment, a second appraisal following the one hinted at in yesterday's report. How did the visit go? What emerged from the talks with Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz? What is the Western superpower's image of us?

Reporters who saw him yesterday on the White House lawn under the warm sun of the Indian summer have the image of a radiant and most satisfied Spadolini. As we know, however, this is not a decisive indication of the result of the U.S. meetings. Spadolini is in fact an enthusiastic person (or at least, so he usually seems) and therefore one cannot draw conclusions from the way he looks concerning the events in which he is participating. His cheerfulness is not only usual and therefore rather indicative, it is actually inscrutable.

What did emerge from the day at the White House yesterday is fairly clear. However great U.S. cordiality, there is an evident intent to address a simple and precise message to the Spadolini government, as long as it lasts, and to its successors -- that the United States considers Italy, as the WASHINGTON POST writes today, "a pillar of U.S. policy interests in Europe and elsewhere," and therefore does not want any gray areas in Rome-Washington relations. U.S. administrations may have disagreements with French and even -- as happened in recent years with Helmut Schmidt -- German governments; but they do not want to argue with Italian governments, because friendship with Italy is of a very special kind, shaped over the past 40 years of our uninterrupted and unshakable (not to mention subservient) loyalty to the United States.

Furthermore, the approach adopted yesterday to the issue of the four rotors which General Electric was due to supply to Nuovo Pignone (subsequently halted by the sanctions imposed by Reagan on European industries working on the Siberian gas pipeline) says a great deal about the Americans' state of mind. Rotors and sanctions? These are controversies that apply to the other allies, not to the Italians. Indeed, the U.S. hosts told Spadolini and Colombo that whether or not a withdrawal of sanctions is reached, Nuovo Pignone will have its rotors.

Of course such shows of friendship from the United States cannot fail to please. Among other things, so much friendliness reveals the anxiety felt by Washington over the past year over certain shows of greater Italian autonomy from the major allies' policies. So there is another cause for satisfaction. We have acted more independently than usual, and this is prompting the United States to resume and multiply its demonstrations of sympathy.

Having said this, however, it remains to be seen how Spadolini and Colombo responded to the enveloping U.S. embrace. With moderate satisfaction? With the modicum of detachment of an ally that has just suffered a serious wrong (the unilateral sanctions imposed by Washington)? Taking care not to jeopardize in any way solidarity with the other European partners, to which the Americans do not for the time being intend to give even half a rotor?

The impression is that the Italian delegation lacked the necessary detachment and moderation. They responded to the embrace with an even more cordial embrace. What do the Americans want in exchange for the withdrawal of sanctions: A new approach to, a new view of economic relations with the communist East? Italy agrees. It matters little that Italy is involved, together with its other partners of the industrialized West (including France, the FRG and Britain, all of which are directly affected by the gas pipeline issue), in difficult discussions with the Americans on this "new approach," on what kind of change to impart to trade with the USSR. Giovanni Spadolini considers the discussion closed, to some extent.

So we see in our prime minister's statement following his meeting with Reagan the "three points" of the policy of "greater economic stringency in relations with the Eastern bloc," restrictions on credit and technology transfers and a commitment to "reduce dependence on raw materials and energy products" exported from the communist world -- no more and no less than the points contained in a draft document that the Americans have been trying for weeks to make the Europeans accept, but which the Europeans have hitherto refused to accept. Only Spadolini has forced the pace, perhaps believing in good faith that he can succeed in the next few days in persuading our European partners that this is the only way to end the tensions that have emerged within the alliance. But will he succeed?

Italy has probably gone too far in its desire to patch up the problems between Europe and the United States; too much drive, too much cordiality and too much optimism in the role as mediator. This, while many indications over the past year have shown that, all in all, an element of internal dialectic, an attitude of equal-based negotiation, do not harm the alliance. Indeed, they make it more dignified for the major ally's partners.

U.S. PRESSURES POPE ON NUCLEAR MORATORIUM STAND

AU091958 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, November 9 -- The Vatican declined to comment today on American press reports that the Reagan administration has put pressure on the Pope to "soften" the anti-nuclear position of the American Bishops Conference.

According to the WASHINGTON POST, a recent audience the pope granted to Vernon Walters, former deputy director of the CIA, was directed at convincing the pope to intervene with the Ameircan bishops and prevent approval of a pastoral letter calling for a moratorium on nuclear weapons. The letter, which is not yet in final draft form, condemns any kind of use of nuclear armaments, especially against civilian populations. The majority of Ameircan bishops has come out strongly against nuclear weapons.

Vatican sources are following common practice and have released no details of Pope John Paul II's meeting with Walters which took place on October 18. By making the date public, the Holy See indirectly denied that their meeting was "secret," as claimed by the WASHINGTON POST.

According to the [word indistinct] the results of the meeting woudl be a modification of the moratorium proposal and, therefore, a less critical position against the Reagan adminsitration.

COLOMBO TO MEET DRAPER, AL-JUMAYYIL IN BEIRUT

AU091942 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 9 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left Rome today for a 24-hour fact-finding mission in Beirut where he will have talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Lebanese Government leaders and U.S. Mideast Envoy Morris Draper.

The three main issues of Colombo's talks in Beirut will be the state of negotiations on withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops from Lebanon, up-to-date information on the Lebanese request to expand and extend the current multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut, and an examination of what contribution Italy can make to reconstruction of the country after 7 years of civil strife.

Colombo will meet shortly after his arrival this afternoon with Morris Draper. Later he will confer with his Lebanese counterpart Elie Salim who is also deputy prime minister.

Tomorrow the Italian minister will visit the Italian contingent of the multinational force and afterwards resume talks with the U.S. envoy and with Saum. He will then meet with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and, separately, with President Al-Jumayyil. Colombo is slated to return to Rome tomorrow evening.

FORMICA EVALUATIONS, PREDICTIONS ON POLICY

PM091647 Rome LA REPUBLICA in Italian 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Italian Finance Minister Rino Formica Interview by Giampaolo Pansa in Rome, date not specified]

[Excerpts] Rome -- [Question] We have had a full measure of despondency and Italy seems close to bankruptcy. Do you share this view?

[Answer] Let us try to be rational. We have rightly attached great importance to the economic policy maneuver and to the agreement between the social partners on labor costs. They are the two cornerstones of the bridgehead that should enable us to reach the shore of relative tranquillity. What is actually happening, however? The opposition, naturally, maintains a critical stance. But what about the majority? Regarding the effects of the maneuver, all we see within the government majority are polemics, disputes and mistrust.

[Question] If only that were all....

[Answer] Of course, there is more. I am sorry if I appear to be one of those people that are always criticizing somebody, but I cannot avoid mentioning Andreatta. When the treasury minister, who is guarantor of the economic maneuver submits an urgent measure for examination such as his famous wage-price freeze, well, he is presenting a scenario for resolving the problems entirely different from the one which we all perceived and jointly decided on.

[Question] Do you mean that this creates disorder in government action?

[Answer] Yes. However, it is also caused in other ways. For instance, when a ceiling is set on public spending with full knowledge that this figure omits certain unavoidable requirements totaling several trillion lire, such as government contributions to welfare payments or the 5-6 trillion lire supplement to the National Social Security Institute's budget, then there is reason to ask the treasury minister: Are you guarantor of the maneuver or what? And that is not the only question.... Andreatta should be well aware that a real-income policy requires not only a wage-price freeze but several other things too: A freeze on profits, the control of raw material imports and a lowering of interest rates. Moreover, all this must be carried out very quickly if one wants the remedy to be effective. Additionally, in this very brief period one should also carry out what I call the grand pact of our public debt. Frankly, it would be quicker to carry out a revolution.

[Question] Do you mean that Andreatta's recipe is simply a provocation?

[Answer] All I am saying is that the government has chosen a long and perhaps unpredictable road, but with prospects of a soft landing, attempting to coexist with the effects of inflation and counting on the social partners' sense of responsibility. We are trying to follow this path. But if even within the government, people immediately start saying: "The time scale is too long; We will never make it." Then new problems are constantly created with a risk of no solution being found unless ....

[Question] Do you suspect something, Minister?

[Answer] Yes, I suspect that Andreatta's recipe conceals a harmful ulterior motive. Since the maneuver decided on by the government is unfeasible, there is no other solution than to leave the general confederation of Italian industry free to use heavy-handed methods.

If this idea exists, I reject it! Its implementation would lead to a social conflict of such dimensions that it would require authoritarian measures, although I do not see what forces could pass them in parliament, and unless authoritarian measures are expected, it means that the hope is for something else.

[Question] The dissolution of the trade unions?

[Answer] Precisely. Certain extreme remedies are aimed at precisely this. They aim to replace national contracts with myriad agreements at the factory level, agreements reached in an atmosphere of each man for himself, with employers signing good contracts in successful companies while throttling the rest. This is an evil policy that would set us back many years.

[Question] You talk about the long term. Perhaps this is a luxury that we can no longer afford....

[Answer] That is what worries us too. That is why we proposed early elections in August. It was not to obtain a national confirmation of the success that the PSI was already gathering here and there. We wanted to counter the extreme disintegration, the falling-apart of governments, the disputes within the majority and the paralyzing situation in which, despite the emergence of so many new and grave problems, all the political forces lack a precise mandate from the voters on how to tackle them. However, the election did not take place and the final outcome is now evident to all.

[Question] The scenario also conflicts wiht the optimism displayed by the PSI over the months....

[Answer] What optimism? If the PSI is open to a charge, it is that we are neither optimistic nor pessimistic. However, since 1976 we have freed ourselves from the molds that fettered us.

[Question] How were you before the Craxi era?

[Answer] In the PSI there reigned a pragmatism entirely centered on day-to-day affairs, minor matters, localized and isolated phenomena, and this was all concealed by the extremist posturing of weekend political rallies. During the week the PSI sinned and on Sundays it ranted. Now it is no longer like that. There is a great deal of realism within the party, but it is always part of a broad and far-reaching outlook.

[Question] Could you be more specific.

[Answer] The things that we Socialists manage to do every day do count, but they are only really important if they prepare for the future. One very clear example of what I am talking about are our relations with the PCI and the DC. With regard to the PCI, we are experiencing the present split in a particular manner; that is, with a view to a future reformist unity. With the DC we are experiencing our present unity with a view to a future split. Is that clear?

[Question] Is the present government equal to the gravity of the problems?

[Answer] You see, to be strong, a government needs solid, consistent and specific backing from its majority. However, what do we see in parliament? The DC considers -- or rather considered -- the second Spadolini government not as "its" government, but as a friendly government. I now have the impression that the DC no longer considers it a friend, but an acquaintance, and probably the DC is moving toward considering it no longer an acquaintance, but a stranger.

[Question] Do you mean that the DC is preparing to "kill" the government?

[Answer] That I do not know. I am telling you what I see and I see that on the important measures there is a tendency to consider government acts as preparatory and not definitive. This could be natural. However it becomes less natural when such an attitude is simply a pretext for challenging the substance of the provision. This is partly what is happening to the finance bill.

PREMIER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRESIDENCY

LD092314 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] At Belem Palace this morning, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao had a meeting with President Ramalho Eanes, which Pinto Balsemao afterwards described as a very interesting talk on various domestic political matters, namely President Ramalho Eanes' recent nationwide address and the relations between the presidency and the government. They also briefly reviewed relations with Angola and appraised the East Timor issue in view of the fact that the issue will soon come up for voting at the United Nations.

Answering journalists, Pinto Balsemao disclosed that the government is in the process of formalizing the bill seeking to close down the ANOP News Agency before it is sent for parliament's approval. The contents of the bill will be identica o the decree vetoed by President Eanes, he said.

The prime minister also spoke of the forthcoming new labor legislation. Although the government will continue to hold a dialogue with its social partners, he said, in the end a stand will have to be made even if it does not please either the Greeks or the Trojans.

EANES CRITICIZES CONSTITUTIONAL REVISIONS

LD060846 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Speech by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes; place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] I decided to promulgate the law on the revision of the Constitution. From the political standpoint, the significance of promulgating a law does not go beyond the act of promulgation itself. For this reason, the president of the republic is strictly dutybound to convey to the Portuguese people his political appraisal of the revision carried out and his view of the new framework within which the political process will take place, to clarify his political conduct and give his opinion on the responsibilities entailed by the new constitutional framework. Only thus can the president of the republic fulfill the political responsibilities which come with the office.

Constitutional revisions should be political acts accompanied by profound reflection, as advised by good sense and demanded by democracy. They provide an ideal opportunity to assess the experience amassed in political life. For this reason, and by virtue of their importance and their democratic symbolism, constitutional revisions should be processes of total democratic participation. They should provide ideal opportunities for a public debate on general political issues, serving as foundations for a critical appraisal of the past and for a convincingly sound mapping out of the future course. At the end of such a careful process of collective participation and political negotiation, they should produce a framework of norms that strengthen the practice of democracy and advance the realization of the great national goals.

The process of revising our Constitution did not fulfill these general criteria. Limited negotiations among party leaders at times took precedence over parliamentary debate. The arguments put forward by each side and the exact significance of each of the changes proposed and approved, therefore, never became fully known. With a strictness that was in itself significant, there was recourse to the party whip in the votes on the most relevant issues.

Limited and insufficient, the political debate on revising the Constitution ended up by favoring a particular type of issue such as the system of areas of jurisdiction of the different organs of sovereignty and, especially, changing the powers of the president of the republic.

This final turn taken by the revision process cannot but be regarded as surprising if you recall the numerous controversies that the Constitution has given rise to since 1976.

These debates were centered on the doctrinaire and ideological burden of the Constitution, on the role of the Council of the Revolution and on the limitations or conditions that the Constitution was said to impose on economic and social policy. There were even attempts to prove that all or some of these aspects of the Constitution should be seen as real obstacles to the rapid and efficient resolution of the major national problems.

At least as late as mid-1981, the question of the powers of the president of the republic was not regarded as a vitally important issue to the consolidation of democracy nor as the essential subject of the revision of the Constitution. On the contrary, the political forces that supported the Democratic Alliance candidate in the presidential elections advocated, at least until 1980, that the powers of the president of the republic be increased in the constitutional revision that was to follow those elections.

I, on the other hand, advocated in my election campaign that said powers remain unchanged just as defined in the existing Constitution, and I entered into the agreements that I deemed politically adequate and sufficient for attaining that goal.

Notwithstanding all this, the constitutional revision amounted to changing the powers of the president of the republic and to preserving, in essence, all the other constitutional provisions that had been the subject of controversy. While it is true that the Council of the Revolution is dissolved, it is no less true that this change is not the subject of debate since it was actually stipulated in the Constitution itself.

In short, the revision did not respond to the known criticisms leveled at the Constitution nor did it change what was said to be in need of revision. Instead, preference was given to debatable innovations, some of them so surprising and so original that even their originators proposed several different interpretations of the new constitutional provisions.

It therefore remains to be seen whether some of the solutions arrived at in the process are those that can best guarantee the realization of the democratic goals.

It is important that it should be made clear that as far as the president of the republic is concerned, it is of little interest to discuss whether the revision increased or reduced the presidential powers. In general terms, what is important is to ascertain whether the enhancement of the parliamentary component and the inherent [words indistinct] of the distribution of powers are the most advantageous to elicit democratically adequate answers to the major questions confronting Portuguese society.

The least that can be said is that this strengthening of the parliamentary component has not been the result of any proposals sufficiently elaborated on and debated since 1976 or put forward during the election campaigns of 1980.

But the revision has come into effect and we must appraise the practical significance of some of the changes introduced in the new constitutional framework to which our political actions will be subordinated in order to clarify situations, responsibilities and openings toward possible new solutions.

Within the new constitutional framework, the prime minister becomes politically accountable to Parliament. In the present Constitution, the accountability of the prime minister and of the government to the president of the republic has lost the qualification of "political," a fact that has led some to attribute an institutional character to this accountability. The meaning of institutional accountability is not clear; to some it covers all other types of accountability and therefore is a broader concept than the old political accountability; to others, particularly to the present parliamentary majority, institutional accountability has nothing in common with nor is it superior to political accountability.

In view of these differing interpretations, one would be justified in thinking that from a technical standpoint, the solution falls somewhat short of perfection.

In political terms, the true meaning of this innovation soon becomes clear when you take into account other aspects also affected by the revision. In effect, the president of the republic no longer has the power to freely relieve the prime minister of his functions which had been one of his specific and autonomous powers up to now. By virtue of the Constitutional revision, he can only dismiss the government to ensure the normal functioning of the democratic institutions. The dismissal of the government by the president of the republic requires the prior consideration of the Council of State whose ruling on the matter will be published simultaneously with the presidents. Should the Council of State conclude that the president of the republic is wrong to want to dismiss the government because in the council's opinion no threat exists to the normal functioning of the democratic institutions, and should the president of the republic, as is his right, persist with his intention, then to the implicit situation of conflict will be added the public character of an institutional difference of opinions between president and council.

The dismissal of the prime minister at the president of the republic's initiative has thus ceased to be a constitutionally admissible means of seeking to bring about government alternatives, even within the parliamentary majority itself. An extra emphasis has been added and a qualitative change introduced by giving the dismissal of the government a characteristic of conflict.

Obviously this new political reality will not prevent the president of the republic from dismissing the government should he believe that its actions are not in keeping with the (?overall) requirements of democracy.

The change in the president of the republic's powers concerning the dissolution of Parliament is also worthy of note. It is true that the Council of State's ruling on this matter is not binding on the president. But over half the members of the Council of State are, in one way or another, connected with the Parliament to be dissolved. The president's decision to dissolve Parliament against a ruling of the Council of State is only politically justified if there is a well-grounded belief that the ensuing election would be likely to produce different results. In other words, clear signs are required of different voting intentions, of new alliances or of new organizations emerging in the party political system.

In these circumstances, the dissolution of Parliament becomes less and less an instrument for seeking new political solutions and increasingly a mere method for confirming political solutions arrived at prior to the dissolution.

The entire revision of the Constitution is pervaded by a concern with concentrating political decisionmaking on a party political basis. The very powers of the president, as conceived therein, are geared to this.

The revision of the Constitution has pushed those politically independent even further to the sidelines and has deprived them of their political significance when they occupy or run as candidates for posts of national importance. Bearing in mind the normal conditions of stable democratic life, this changed situation might make it advisable or even necessary to search for new forms of organized political expression. This is a topical question in our political life.

I take the view that the balance of powers reflected by the Constitution prior to its revision was more adequate to an economic, political and social situation that increasingly demands a joining of efforts in which the diversity reflected by the various political parties would nevertheless be respected, indeed strictly respected. This is a situation that will increasingly demand a regulating and stabilizing role for the democratic institutions.

I further take the view that the former allocation of areas of jurisdiction was more in keeping with the fact that the president of the republic is elected by direct and universal suffrage and with the inferences that the voter naturally draws from that fact.

On the other hand, it is true that very different political realities may correspond to legal formulas. In other words, it is admissible that in the context of a true change of jurisdictions, and with the consensus of the very forces that have just seen fit to approve such a change, the president's role may be strengthened.

But let not those responsible for the revision of the Constitution start at this moment to demand the dismissal of the government without declaring and proving that the normal functioning of the democratic institutions is in danger and that such a dismissal not only will make it possible to remove the said danger, but will indeed ensure the regular functioning of the aforesaid institutions. Let not those responsible for the revision of the Constitution clamor for the dissolution of Parliament without providing sufficient guarantees that conditions exist for new political solutions, that they are prepared to consider them and that they will successfully undertake the necessary negotiations.

As far as I am concerned, I wish to declare that, faithfully observing the Constitution as I have always done and have just proved by promulgating its revision, I shall not shirk the democratic responsibilities I have assumed before the country.

My critical appraisal of the constitutional revision does not prevent me from recognizing its positive aspects, with particular reference to its faithfulness to the principles of the state of law, the strengthening of the guarantees of the individual and the confirmation of the autonomy of the guarantees of the individual, and the confirmation of the autonomy of the insular regions. Likewise, I wish to emphasize the observance by the Assembly of the Republic of the fundamental guidelines legally laid down for the process of revision.

Such being my political appraisal, it is right and reasonable that I should be asked why, within the context of my responsibilities and my area of jurisdiction, I allowed the revision of the Constitution to develop in the way that it did.

I did not dissolve this Parliament because I scrupulously respect my undertakings. I became a presidential candidate after this Parliament had been elected with powers to revise the Constitution. During the election campaign, I never questioned the legitimacy of the parliamentary election or the powers invested in the deputies. I would never take advantage of my electoral victory nor of the legitimacy and powers with which it invested me to curb the actions of these parliamentarians unless an immediate threat to the democratic regime emerged.

Furthermore, I always said that the president of the republic should promulgate the revision of the Constitution provided that it respected the constitutional norms on how to carry it out. Since these norms were complied with, the revision has been promulgated and all of us, without exception, are dutybound to abide by the new constitutional framework.

With the political power that they saw fit to concentrate in their hands by means of the revision of the Constitution, the political parties, and especially those of which the majority responsible for the revision is comprised, now find themselves directly confronted with the Portuguese people and their problems. This is the result of their expressed political intention, which is patent in the kind of revision they have chosen.

The constitutional framework within which I shall be exercising by duties has thus changed substantially. But one essential political reality remains unchanged; in terms of democratic legitimacy and in terms of the reality of the facts, my responsibility to the Portuguese people, my responsibility for ensuring the continuity of our democratic life, remains unchanged.

Thus I shall devote permanent critical attention to all political acts in general and to government acts in particular. The government's concrete political action in the shape of the laws it approves will remain subject to the president of the republic's political scrutiny. In these circumstances, I shall exercise my right to veto legislation with greater strictness.

Since the question of the president of the republic's political confidence in the prime minister no longer clearly arises, my veto on legislation will naturally lose the nature of an exceptional step.

In the new political situation, it is necessary that all the Portuguese be acquainted with the president of the republic's stand on all controversial decisions and the reasons for it.

Consistent with my political notions and my democratic responsibilities, I shall not deny my contribution to the creation and development of such political solutions as are adequate to the national needs.

Whenever a situation may arise when democratic rights cannot be fully and effectively exercised, whenever institutional relationships fail to abide by the norms of democratic accountability and honesty, I shall resort to all the instruments placed at my disposal by the Constitution to rectify or prevent such situations. This is a clarification imposed by the new situation so as to prevent any misunderstandings concerning the rules that must be observed by all.

It is now first and foremost up to the parties represented in Parliament, and above all those that make up the majority responsible for the revision of the Constitution, to prove the quality and viability of the norms they have devised by providing solutions that will change the situation, that will raise new hopes and realize democracy. It is indispensable and urgent that they should provide convincing proof, in the form of the right policies, that Portugal and the Portuguese are not fated to mediocrity nor to poverty.

My appraisal notwithstanding, the revision of the Constitution will not prevent the proper political practices from enabling the democratic regime to build the path toward uprightness, fraternity and the hopes of April.

I hope that the majority and the opposition may prove capable, within the new constitutional framework, of finding the rational, efficient and just answers to the aspirations of the Portuguese people.

The immediate responsibility of this test lies with the political parties, the government and Parliament. If the results prove insufficient or ineffective, I am certain that other democratic solutions and new political realities will emerge in Portuguese society within the existing constitutional framework.

The commitment that I have assumed before all the Portuguese to guarantee our democratic future demands that I should make it quite clear that, in this constitutional framework, I shall unfailingly be equal to my responsibilities so that democracy may be, to the Portuguese and Portugal, the path of responsible and free choices, the path of change and hope. I shall shirk none of the responsibilities vested in me by the Portuguese to commit myself to the search for adequate political solutions. This much is demanded by democracy and by my commitments to the Portuguese.

Balsemao Reaction

LD062306 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The National Council of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] has been in session in Cascais (near Lisbon) since this morning. Here is Dr Nascimento Rodrigues, deputy chairman of the PSD, who will give a progress report on the meeting so far.

[Begin recording] The meeting began with a lengthy exposition by the party chairman, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, who analyzed the overall political situation and the party's internal situation.

Concerning the general political situation, the party chairman analyzed the address broadcast yesterday by the president of the republic. He described it as the speech of a bitter and disenchanted man, with not a single word devoted to rallying the Portuguese or to enhancing their democratic awareness. On the contrary, the party chairman saw in this address a criticism of the democratic parties.

This criticism cannot be accepted, since it was thanks to the democratic parties that the revision of the Constitution became possible. The party chairman also drew attention to the proposals he has submitted to the president of the republic in his capacity as prime minister. These proposals are aimed at establishing a sound and correct institutional relationship between the two offices such as will bring the country the political stability and confidence it needs to overcome the economic crisis. Still in this connection, he pointed out that he has not had any reply from the president to his proposals; namely, to the invitation he has extended to the president to chair the next meeting of the council of ministers, which will approve the general state budget.

Next the party chairman went on to analyze the political situation in the opposition parties. He emphasized the major defeat that the revision of the Constitution has represented to the PCP, and also the major setback suffered by the Spanish Communist Party in the last elections. He stressed that the PCP is no longer capable of mobilizing the masses and for this reason is adopting new tactics that have come to light in situations like the recent incidents at the Lisnave shipyards and the Siderurgia metal factory. He sees this as proof that the PCP has lost its mobilizing capacity. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE REBELS RELEASE KIDNAPPED CITIZENS

LD092158 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Seven Portuguese citizens kidnapped by Mozambique rebels a month ago in Mozambique's Manica Province were released today in (Chipunga) on the Zimbabwean side of the Mozambique border. Although they are under medical care as a precautionary measure, the seven are apparently in good health and have since been taken to Mutare, formerly Umtali, where they have been lodged in a hotel. Their names are Orlando Martins, Jose Antonio de Jesus Antunes, Aloino Ferreira da Costa Pinto, Maria Amelia Pereira, Maria de Fatima Diogo e Antunes, Maria Eufemia de (name indistinct] Goncalves Pinto and Maco Bruno Antunes.

Meanwhile, a representative of the Mozambique rebels said in Lisbon today that the rebels had shot down a Mozambique Government helicopter causing the death of two Soviet advisers. However, in Maputo it was thought unlikely that the helicopter was shot down but that it had more probably crashed due to a mechanical fault.

Foreign Ministry Note

LD092208 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry said tonight that it has not yet received any confirmation of a report that seven Portuguese citizens kidnapped about a month ago in Mozambique have been released on the Zimbabwean side of the Mozambique border.

The Foreign Ministry has instructed the Portuguese Embassy in Harare to follow developments closely and to render assistance to the seven Portuguese said to have been set free. As soon as further details are received, the public will be kept informed, a ministry note said.

AFGHAN DELEGATION, CUNHAL MEET IN LISBON 2 NOV

LD070700 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0517 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul, Nov 6, BAKHTAR -- The Afghan delegation led by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA] Central Committee and president of the peace, solidarity and friendship organization of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] had a friendly and official meeting with the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal led by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the communist party of that country in Lisbon on Nov 2. During the talks which were held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the Portuguese delegation expressed its support to the revolution of the DRA.

NORWAY

BERG ON FRG TALKS ON PIPELINE, NATO MISSILES

PM091611 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Nov 82 p 8

[Nils Morten Udgaard Dispatch: "Germany Counting on Norwegian Gas in the Next Decade"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Nov -- The West Germans see Norway as a "possible supplier of natural gas and a real alternative to a second gas pipeline from Siberia, Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg told AFTENPOSTEN after talks in Bonn Wednesday and Thursday [3, 4 November].

The United States and the four EEC nations affected are "well on their way to a compromise" on the controversial Siberian pipeline that will be ready in 1984. The compromise is not expected to include a formal promise that the West Europeans will not participate in a second pipeline from Siberia, but there is a possibility of this, and the West Germans have not tried to conceal the fact that they want to spread their imports for strategic and trading reasons, Berg said. Bonn has made particular note of Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch's statement at the NATO summit in June that Norway could increase its gas exports to Western Europe in the 1990's. At the same time, Germany fully understands the technical and political considerations which Norway must take into account in its energy policy, Berg stressed. He is the first Norwegian representative to make contact with the 5-week old Kohl administration in Bonn on the political level. He has met two of the Foreign Ministry's secretaries of state, Alois Mertes and Berndt von Staden, and their colleague Lothar Ruehl of the Defense Ministry. The NATO duel decision was a central theme at the talks. The West Germans view the possibility of an agreement in Geneva with optimism, but do not expect any results before the twelfth hour -- toward the end of next year -- once Moscow has made full use of its propaganda opportunities. This is why it is important to keep to the dual decision's timetable, it was stressed in Bonn.

The West Germans are no longer attempting to conceal the fact that the initial ground preparations have begun for the possible deployment of nuclear arms in West Germany -- if the Geneva negotiations are without result.

Berg also had talks with leading Social Democrat opposition circles and received assurances that the party will go to the polls on the platform of continued support for the dual decision's timetable.

PAPER BACKS LABOR PARTY STAND ON MISSILE FUNDS

PM081021 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Atoms and Missiles"]

[Text] The danger of a nuclear war hangs like a threatening cloud over mankind. The fear of nuclear arms has gradually been transformed into popular efforts to save the world from such a ragnarok (goetterdaemmerung/Armageddon). We ourselves live in a part of the world where these popular efforts grow and grow. At the present time there is hardly anything which concerns people more than the struggle against nuclear arms and for peace and disarmament.

The deep and widespread popular support for these efforts means that all demarches and political contributions which can be placed in the nuclear arms context are given much attention. This does not mean that everything possesses the same degree of importance whether it comes from Norwegian politicians, Washington or our NATO partners. Some of the demarches can also have more of a confusing effect than a clarfiying one. We believe that in such questions it is important to keep a cool head and be aware of certain realities.

At the present moment, much of this debate is concentrated on two issues -- the allocation of funds to prepare for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe and reports from Washington that the U.S. forces that will come to Norway's rescue in a war will have nuclear arms with them. This latter issue is also connected with the debate on contingency stockpiling in Norway.

It is perfectly clear that the agreement Norway has made with the United States on contingency stockpiling does not mean that the Americans are able to bring nuclear arms into Norwegian territory on their own responsibility. The text of the agreement particularly stresses that it does not alter Norwegian base and nuclear policy. In a war situation, it is the Norwegian authorities who will decide whether allied forces will be allowed to have or use nuclear arms from Norwegian territory. Norwegian nuclear policy merely means that nuclear arms will not be stationed here in peacetime. The question of agreements which also apply in a war situation is connected with the whole complex of questions surrounding a nuclear-free zone, something which currently remains to be clarified.

We do not have the necessary information to assess to what extent the Americans transport nuclear arms with them when they move around the world. However, there is reason to believe that this happens to a much greater extent than most of us realize. In this respect, we do not believe that the Americans are much different from other superpowers. It is not much more than a year since it became known that a certain submarine aground off the coast of Sweden had nuclear arms on board, and this despite the fact that the submarine was small and of obsolete design. The most important thing for us, however, is the assurances that it is the Norwegian authorities who will decide if we are to have nuclear arms in Norway. Former Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg has said that if the U.S. marines come to Norway with nuclear arms without our requesting them, they will be breaking the contingency stockpiling agreement. The agreement we have entered into is clear in other words, and we assume that we will be able to adhere to it.

Proposing that the Storting allocate funds earmarked for preparations for the deployment of the new NATO missiles in Europe, the Willoch government has set the scene for a confrontation with the Labor Party. The Labor Party will adhere to what has always been Norwegian policy on such questions, and which should continue to be Norwegian policy. As long as several of the countries directly affected, primarily Belgium and the Netherlands, have not reached any decision on the deployment or granted funds for that purpose, it is wrong of Norway to lead the way as a spearhead. Showing greater restraint in such a situation is not an attempt to wriggle out of NATO commitments, but is in harmony with Norway's security policy traditions. We note with interest that the Conservative Party's moves in this area have also met with skepticism in NATO headquarters in Brussels. There, the obvious view is that through its move, the Norwegian Government has created too much unnecessary NATO disquiet.

The Labor Party is firmly adhering to its position on this issue. There is no "crafty way" for the government to reach a compromise. The only chance of ensuring agreement on the issue is for the government to accept a postponement.

SWEDEN

EDITORIAL ON U.S. NUCLEAR FREEZE REFERENDA

PM091609 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Apple Pie or Bombs"]

[Text] Among the results of Tuesday's U.S. Congressional elections there is one which will produce echoes far beyond the American Continent -- the U.S. people's call to the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze their nuclear arsenals and not develop any new weapons.

In 9 of the 50 states and in a number of cities, referenda were introduced along with the elections to give the voters the opportunity to say 'yes' or 'no' to a proposal to reject nuclear arms. The referenda were a major success for those actively opposed to nuclear arms. Only in one of the states and in three lesser cities did the voters say 'no' to the antinuclear arms resolutions put to them. In addition, the election of a new House of Representatives resulted in the election of several nuclear arms opponents over politicians who supported President Reagan's nuclear arms policy. It is likely that the outcome of the referenda -- the largest ever held in the United States — will be frequently cited around the world. However, their importance should not be exaggerated.

The states where the voters expressed their views on Tuesday earlier on the complicated question of nuclear arms, have only one-fourth of the U.S. population. Not unexpectedly, the victors' proclamations are stating that one-fourth of the U.S. people came out against the administration's defense program. It is doubtful however, whether we should speak of a "crushing victory" for nuclear arms opponents. Only 38 percent of those entitled to vote took part in Tuesday's elections and referenda.

Nor are we dealing with a uniform referendum. The questions put to the voters were different in different places. While the resolutions in several states were couched in cautious language calling on the U.S. Administration to "negotiate energetically with the Soviet Union and other countries for a bilateral nuclear freeze and suitably verifiable reduction in the number of arms," elsewhere the nuclear arms issue was linked with proposals for social programs. It was like confronting the U.S. voter with the choice between apple pie and nuclear arms. In such a situation, the answer is known.

The White House, which has been pursuing an intensive campaign against the freeze slogans, has also been most cautious in its reaction to the referendum and has refrained from all polemics. It has been explained, however, that a freeze on nuclear arms arsenals at their present level would be to the West's disadvantage, make it militarily vulnerable and increase the risk of war. It is also said that a freeze would also lead to a situation in which Moscow would lose all interest in disarmament negotiations. Finally, it is also pointed out that it is impossible to check whether the Soviet Union really has ceased production of new arms.

Reagan now faces a test period over defense policy. After an intensive campaign, the administration succeeded in preventing the adoption of a resolution by the House of Representatives calling for a nuclear arms freeze. The counterproposal won by only two votes. Following the elections it is uncertain whether the President even has a similar majority. In addition, he will have difficulty in pushing through appropriations for other major arms projects.

'REAL GROWTH' IN DEFENSE SPENDING PLANNED

PM091315 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Nov 82 p 9

[Maj-Gen Edward Fursdon Report: "Defense Cash Increased by 622 Million Pounds"]

[Text] An extra 622 million pounds has been allocated for defence spending next year which allows for the cost of the Falklands, Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor, announced yesterday.

The revised defense expenditure estimate figure for 1983/84 has now been raised to 15,900 million pounds.

Leaving aside the Falklands element, a Defense Ministry official stressed yesterday that this represented a 3.3 percent real growth over 1982/83.

The chancellor has added 200 million pounds to the 15,298 million pounds estimated for the 1983/84 defence expenditure to cover a proportion of the costs of the Falklands campaign and replacement of lost service assets.

A further 424 million pounds has been added as being the best today's estimate of maintaining the costs of the garrison in the South Atlantic, although the final force levels have yet to be decided. Finally, he has added 42 million pounds for the 1982 armed forces pay award.

At the same time, Sir Geoffrey has offset these additions by a reduction of 44 million pounds. The previous estimated increase in the costs of Defense Ministry civilians, assumed for 1983/84, was too high.

Budgetary changes have already reduced the Defence Ministry's national insurance surcharge totals by 35 million pounds. On the other hand, pension upratings have necessitated an increase of 11 million pounds, and other pay related changes of a further 4 million pound increase.

These adjustments have led to a 20 million pound net reduction of last March's public expenditure white paper's original estimated defence expenditure 1983/84 figure of 15,298 million, making a revised total of 15,278 million pounds.

The fully-revised estimate figure for 1983/84 is now 15,900 million (15,278 million pounds plus the chancellor's 622 million pound net increase).

DENKTAS RECEIVES U.S. COORDINATOR CHAPMAN

TA091231 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Cyprus problem began in 1963 and not in 1974 as the Greek Cypriots claim. The president was speaking to journalists today after receiving the American State Department's special coordinator for Cyprus, Mr Christian Chapman. President Denktas said that he had explained the details of the Cyprus problem to Mr Chapman, and had informed him that the Cyprus problem had begun as a result of the Greek Cypriot attacks against the Turkish Cypriot community in 1963, and not in 1974 as the Greek Cypriots are claiming. The president reiterated that a solution of the problem depended on the understanding by the Greek Cypriots, Greece and all the world that Cyprus could not be Hellenized. He added that there was a Turkish Cypriot community on the island and that this community would continue to exist.

President Denktas expressed the view that this fact should be acknowledged and designs to do away with the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community, as well as Greek Cypriot aggression under the guise of being the legal Cyprus Government, should be stopped.

Replying to questions, Mr Chapman said that he was only paying a courtesy call on President Denktas. He described as wrong reports which alleged that he would be taking a more active role following Mr Kiprianou's approach to the Kremlin.

Atakol Comments

NC100916 Nicosia BIRLIK in Turkish 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In response to a question regarding reports that Christian Chapman, Cyprus coordinator of the U.S. State Department, who is currently visiting Cyprus, would implement a policy in Cyprus similar to that implemented by special envoy Philip Habib in the Middle East, Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister Atakol stated that these reports do not tally with reality.

Atakol explained: "No such situation exists. It is not the desire of the Turkish side for the United States to get involved in the Cyprus issue in this manner. Therefore, no such task can be assigned to His Excellency Mr Chapman."

O AGON SEES SLOWDOWN IN INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC090909 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] It is probable that the number of meetings within the framework of the intercommunal talks will decrease because of the election campaign period which, according to appraisals by UN circles, is not the appropriate time for the making of political decisions or progress.

Authoritative reports received by O AGON say UN officials in Cyprus believe that until the presidential elections are held and until some time after, the intercommunal dialogue will be continued solely for the sake of formality because, as the UN circles maintain, no change in the positions of either side is expected until then.

Interlocutors Mavrommatis and Onan now meet twice a week, but there is a proposal to hold only one meeting a week until the elections.

According to the same reports, the whole question is being discussed by Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, with the two sides. Mr Mavrommatis and Mr Onan will have their first meeting today following the recess in the talks at the beginning of October.

Talks Resume 9 Nov

NC091950 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] After a recess of approximately 2 months, the inter-Cypriot talks resumed this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

In a statement before the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said that today the representatives of the two communities and he would discuss ways of organizing future work. He added: We have held long consultations and, fortunately, everything is developing normally.

In answer to questions, Mr Gobbi stated that in this round of talks, discussion of the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus issue will continue, and expressed the hope that the territorial aspect will also be discussed. He added: Now we have to handle difficult matters and the period is very sensitive. Therefore, we must work carefully and without interruption. Mr Gobbi also said that this round will conclude in December, before Christmas.

Asked if he expected any results from this round, Mr Gobbi reiterated that this period is very difficult and sensitive and expressed the hope that this round of consultations will be very important as preparatory work. He clarified that by the term preparatory work, he meant that during this round there would be an exchange of ideas for the purpose of exerting efforts so that the obstacles can be transformed into bases for progress.

In response to a question on the meeting he had with Mr Chapman, the special coordinator on the Cyprus issue at the U.S.State Department, Mr Gobbi said it was a routine visit. He added: Mr Chapman has replaced Mr Bartholomew, and he wanted to get in touch with reality. For this reason, he has come to Cyprus.

Mr Mavrommatis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, stated that the meeting would consider procedural matters concerning work in the future. . added: Then we will discuss matters we have not yet discussed, such as the territorial and constitutional aspects.

Answering a question, Mr Mavrommatis expressed the hope that discussion of the territorial aspect would begin soon. Asked if there is a proposal for one instead of two meetings a week, Mr Mavrommatis said that for the time being there is no such proposal. However, he added: We will be making the appropriate decisions according to the needs of the talks. I believe we will continue with two meetings until a different decision is made. Should we need more time for preparation and less for official meetings, then we will decide accordingly.

In conclusion, Mr Mavrommatis said that for the Greek Cypriot side, the Famagusta issue continues to be one of priority and that it will be raised again during the discussion of the territorial aspect.

In his turn, the Turkish Cypriot Interlocutor said that at today's meeting the method of procedures for this round of the inter-Cypriot talks was to be discussed. He also said they would exchange views on the question of holding one instead of two meetings a week. Mr Onan said that until now, enough has been achieved at the talks, and expressed the hope that more will be achieved in the new round of talks.

A UN communique on today's meeting says that there was a general exchange of views. The next meeting will be held on Thursday.

LATVIAN DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

NC061150 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The delegation of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic which is in Cyprus to attend observances for the October Revolution anniversary held a press conference in Nicosia this morning. Speaking at the press conference, the head of the delegation referred to the recent visit by president of the republic Kiprianou to Latvia, and then stressed that the Soviet Union is always by the side of Cyprus.

Talks With House President

NC081808 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] President of the House of Representatives Ladhas today received (Brolish), chairman of the Latvian Society of Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Laukman, chairman of the parliamentary foreign relations committee of the Latvian Supreme Soviet [title as heard]. They exchanged views on international and bilateral issues, centering on the Cyprus problem and Cyprus' relations with the Latvian SSR.

The two Latvian officials, who were accompanied by Soviet Embassy Counsellor Boiko and director of the Soviet Cultural Center (Titaev), as well as by the chairman and secretary general of the Cypriot-Soviet Friendship Society, expressed their satisfaction with the friendly attitude of the Cypriot people toward them.

The House of Representatives president asked the two officials to convey to the Parliament and people of Latvia a message of love and appreciation for their support of the Cypriot struggle.

Meeting With Kiprianou

NC091924 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou today received the members of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Latvia delegation who are in Cyprus to attend observances marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. During the visit, the Latvian delegation was accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Astavin, as well as by representatives of the Cypriot-Soviet Friendship Association.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES CURRENCY CHANGE IN NORTH

NC092044 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The government of the republic has denounced internationally the decision of the Turkish Cypriot leaders and Ankara to replace the Cypriot pound with the Turkish lira and to methodically pursue practical measures to establish the Turkish lira in the occupied areas. The Foreign Ministry has instructed the permanent Cypriot delegate at the United Nations to denounce this new unacceptable action by the Turkish side to the UN secretary general and ask that the denunciation be circulated as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. Similar instructions have also been given to the republic's diplomatic missions in various countries.

In a statement, the government spokesman said the decision to replace the Cypriot pound in the occupied areas falls within the framework of the partitionist policy being followed and promoted by the Turkish side, particularly since the 1974 invasion. The spokesman added: This new divisive action confirms most indisputably that the Turkish Cypriot leaders, instead of working for a Cyprus solution based on the UN resolutions and the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements, are moving in the direction of gradually annexing the occupied territories to the state of Turkey.

'Partitionist Move' Charged

NC101018 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 Nov 82 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "Monetary Invasion"]

[Text] Ankara's action in completely dislodging the Cyprus Republic's currency in the occupied areas, only permitting circulation of Turkish currency, completely reveals its partitionist goals. With this act it definitely partitions the country's economy, and at the same time lays the foundations for a final geographic and political partition of the island. This Ankara goal is no longer doubted by anyone. With its own acts, Ankara sees to it that it becomes obvious.

Turkey's monetary invasion must not be tolerated by the international community. Tolerance would mean acceptance of Ankara's partitionist plans and a final abandonment of the position supporting a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus issue on the basis of the UN resolutions. Denouncing this new Turkish partitionist move, we stress the necessity that the international community undertake its responsibilities toward Cyprus and that it put an end to Ankara's promoting of the partitionist plans.

O AGON EXAMINES LEFT'S CRITICISM OF PAPANDREOU

NC100936 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] New, extremely serious barbs against Greek Prime Minister Papandreou have been launched by the left. Specifically, A. Ziartidhis, secretary general of the Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation [PEO], speaking at the organization's general council, asked whether a recommendation made by Kliridhis in a speech to the Nicosia Rotary Club about continuation of the [inter-Cypriot] talks with the participation of Western countries had its origins with Papandreou.

After rejecting the Kliridhis recommendation by stating that "this would be like entrusting NATO with solving the Cyprus issue for us," he said, "all those who desire such a redefinition must say so. Since Kliridhis made his recommendation shortly after he saw Papandreou, the Conservatives of Britain and the Christian Democrats of the FRG, it is of interest to us whether the idea he launched is entirely his own or not."

In his speech, Ziartidhis once again attacked the redefinition of the Cyprus issue, describing it as a concept that is "dark, unclear and difficult to explain." Ziartidhis stressed that if the intercommunal dialogue is turned into an international dialogue or into an international conference, then its object must be the international aspect of the issue, and the socialist countries must also take part. "Otherwise," he added, "it would be like entrusting NATO with solving the Cyprus issue for us."

Ziartidhis stated that the intercommunal talks must be kept alive even though they produce no results and argued that "if the intercommunal talks are stopped, the political vacuum thereby created will be filled by unforeseeable and inestimable dangers.

The PEO secretary general defended the Democratic Party-AKEL minimum program and said it blocks the course of the extreme right toward authority in the election and even after it, stressing that democratic cooperation must be strengthened even after February [date of the presidential election].

Ziartidhis asked for faith and trust by one party of the democratic cooperation toward the other party and, as a result, implementation of the minimum program.

PAPANDREOU ON RELATIONS WITH NATO, LIMNOS ISSUE

NC092034 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] NATO must seriously consider the problem of concern to the Greek people and to the Greek Armed Forces, stressed Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to press representatives this afternoon after his visit to the 12th Division in Alexandroupolis. The prime minister stated: After the warm contacts I have had with leading personalities of the armed forces, I must state that while my mission was to encourage them, what really happened is that I am the one returning to Athens encouraged.

Referring to the cancellation of the Apex Express-82 exercise, the prime minister stated: I believe that perhaps I could use an interesting phrase which will follow me to Brussels in a few weeks. On the part of NATO's leadership, the question to be asked about Greece is: Why does Greece attribute such great significance to the incorporation of Limnos in the exercise that it preferred to cancel the exercise since it was not incorporated?

The question of the Greek people which I now present and which I will also present in Brussels is: Is it so important for NATO's leadership to exclude Limnos so that those in NATO, knowing the reaction of the Greek Government, would prefer to have the exercise cancelled?

It is a little difficult for one to understand why it is so important for the alliance not to consider Limnos as incorporated in Greece's national territory and whose defense -- it is supposed -- we have the responsibility to guarantee.

Answering a question on whether the Greek Government will explain to NATO that something which bears upon our national interests will not be allowed, the prime minister replied: As a government, we now have 13 months of experience. In any eventuality, I believe that NATO must seriously consider this problem, which concerns the Greek people and the Greek Armed Forces. Consequently, I intend to raise a series of grave issues culminating with the very issue of Limnos.

Answering another question on whether the Limnos issue could more generally affect our relations with NATO, Papandreou replied: I admit that this is a peculiar message which we must utilize to the full. This is because this message is exactly what I stated earlier. Naturally, a question does arise: To what degree are Greek positions clear to our Western partners?

Remarks on NATO, U.S. Bases

NC092311 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] NATO must seriously consider the problems of concern to the Greek people and to the Greek Armed Forces, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stressed to representatives of the press this afternoon after his visit to the 12th Division in Alexandroupolis.

The prime minister stressed: It is a little difficult for one to understand why it is so important to the alliance that Limnos not be considered a territory included in the Greek area and whose defense it [the alliance] supposedly has the responsibility to guarantee.

The prime minister emphasized: I believe it is necessary that there must be a full briefing of, at least, West European public opinion. This must be one of our targets in Brussels.

The following question was next: Do you believe that the Limnos issue has come up because of a lack of briefings or is it the result of NATO's political will, which insists on questioning Greece's sovereign rights?

The prime minister replied: In his directive in May 1980, Mr Luns of course did not specifically mention Limnos. For us, however, it is unthinkable that Limnos is a political issue because, if Limnos is a political issue, then all of Greece is a political issue. In the case of Limnos, it happens that there is a very clear legal status, a status which is indisputable because of the Montreux Treaty. I would say that this directive of Mr Luns would not even have an application in our case and, therefore, the decision which was made cannot be based on that directive. This will be one of our basic arguments in Brussels. We do not give anyone the right to determine which area of the country we have the responsibility to defend. I must reiterate that I am amazed at how it was preferred to cancel the exercise than include Limnos in the exercise. The same way, of course, great astonishment is also caused by the loss of the Greek message.

Question: Will the talks on the U.S. bases be affected because of Greece's conflict with NATO, or is it a separate issue?

Answer: Nothing is separate, they are all one complex and, naturally, it is certain that in the dialogue it is conducting on the bases the Greek Government will certainly ask for clarifications concerning this new issue.

Question: Concerning the purpose of your visit to units on the borderline, what do you have to state?

Answer: It was an attempt to fully brief the armed forces about our national defense strategy and foreign policy. It is very significant that all the people, particularly those who shoulder the task of the country's defense, be kept informed. I consider it a duty of the government.

CYPRUS DEFENSE MINISTER VENIAMIN ARRIVES 9 NOV

NC091537 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Cyprus Interior and Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin arrived in Athens on a 3-day visit at noon on 9 November. During his stay he will have talks with Deputy National Defense Minister Andonios Dhrosoyiannis.

FLORAKIS ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN KKE, PASOK

NC081215 Athens TO VIMA TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Exclusive interview granted by KKE Secretary Gen Kharilaos Florakis to TO VIMA correspondent Mikhalis Dhimitriou -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Certain people believe that the rise in KKE's influence on the municipal election is coincidental. Do you believe the KKE will keep these voters in the future and, if yes, then why?

Answer: First of all, a distinctive line must be drawn between influence and voters. For the KKE there is no relationship between influence and voters. The party's true influence cannot be expressed in its full extent through an election, for the simplest of reasons: Is there anyone who does not know how the apparatus of the state, capital, the mass information media, the controlled press and so forth are being utilized? The votes given to the KKE are, how shall I say, of a different quality. They are an indication of an advanced political-social conscience and of militancy. This is the reason why we do not make our entire policy depend on chance, expediency or mass movements -- voters -- but rather on an improved level of politcial conscience, organization and the people's struggle.

In any case, the rise of KKE's influence as expressed in the municipal elections is not coincidental. It is the fruit of our correct general policy and our line toward unification. It is the reflection of the conscience of new voters for the correctness of our immediate goals and our long-term strategy.

It is, in conclusion, the result of the tireless work of our members, leading personalities, friends and allies.

Question: Discussion was caused by the fact that the KKE leadership did not invite the voters, during the first round of the election, to give preference to PASOK candidates when they were confronted by a New Democracy candidate. This, however, was done -- but not always -- by certain isolated mayors. What expediency was served by such behavior?

Answer: Permit me to state that your question is not based on fact. I refer you to the official Central Committee statement after the first round, which was published on 20 October, calling upon local party organizations and the slates supported by the democratic fronts to make an effort for the election of slates during the second round, which declared a democratic line and which are closest to the people's problems. Our position was extremely clear and democratic and it is not correct that it was the result of the initiative of isolated mayors.

This was the KKE's real position during the second round. By contrast, we have not seen an official statement from the PASOK leadership in the same spirit. Instead, they fed statements through press organs friendly to them that they would not accept central discussions and cooperation in a spirit of mutual cooperation. Was there no discussion caused by this policy of PASOK? Over and above this there is another fundamental aspect of the issue which appears to have escaped you. Of necessity we had to cooperate in the second round of the election. Would it not have been better if unification and joint action of all the democratic forces had been discussed and resolved right from the first round as we had originally proposed? Who is responsible for this?

Question: There was also much discussion of the fact that there was mass preference for mayors supported by the KKE, also by citizens who voted for rightwing candidates in the first round. Do you believe these voters' beliefs changed radically or was their preference for KKE candidates the result of an antigovernment and anti-PASOK feeling?

Answer: If there is a certain new element which merits discussion and also merits lauding -- not just by us the communists, but by every sincere democrat -- then it is that the "scarecrows" and the walls of anticommunism created by the rightwing were pulled down, that is, that the voters who in the past voted for the right, or who supported the right in the first round, preferred in the second round to vote for the Communist candidate or the KKE-supported candidate. Thus voters preferred the most efficient, most able, most active people's candidate, as was natural that they should do. This particularly concerned certain circles. You must have observed the phenomenon when one front accused the other of cooperating with the Communists. Thus in the second round they discovered a certain "alliance" and "cooperation" between the KKE and the right; yet they knew very well there was nothing of the sort. The "peculiar alliances" are, by contrast, to be found elsewhere, in the areas where even secret protocols were signed with slates of junta trends in an effort to attract conservative votes.

Support of our own candidates, however, did not only come from rightwing voters but also from PASOK voters. It is well known that in Athens, Piraives and Thessaloniki, in Patrai and in many other municipalities, the municipal slates supported by PASOK won percentages which lower than those gained in the last general election. Most of these voters, even members of PASOK, voted for our candidates because they judged them as better and more efficient and because our general policy and our solutions to local issues were more satisfying to them. In this process there are both these elements: dissatisfaction or a form of protest against PASOK's policy, and the radicalization of the voters. There might also be a reevaluation of positions maintained by the leftist and more radical elements, who in 1981 voted for PASOK in an effort to oust the rightwing but now gave their vote in accordance with their political and spiritual ties.

Question: During the second round of the election there was, on the part of the KKE as well as by mayors it supported, a certain verbal definition ("conservative citizens") to describe voters who by tradition voted for the right. After the election there is a change of the KKE toward these citizens and with certain political shades from the right-wing, New Democracy and its leadership. Do you accept today that the main division lies between the right and the democratic forces?

Answer: What certain people describe as "a certain verbal definition," as something new after the first round of the municipal election, is for us an old, established element in our policy, our goals -- both the immediate and the future goals. We never did, do, or will support this vertical division between workers. We do not classify them and especially not within watertight compartments, into leftists, centrists or rightists. These are bourgeois classifications aimed at the perpetuation of the authority of the bourgeois regime. In any eventuality, such classifications are never either final or definitive. We have always aspired and continue to aspire for the unity of the workers and we call upon them, we organize them within a joint struggle, a unifying struggle -- irrespective of their political affiliations, irrespective of any other difference, sex, nationality, religion and so forth -- for bread, work, peace, democracy and better wages and better and healthier conditions of work for a true change to democracy among the people and for socialism.

Question: How does the KKE believe that the country's political map has been redrawn today in respect of the big party formations (New Democracy, PASOK, KKE) and their character? How does it particularly view the prime minister's position that Greece is regional and, therefore, polarization of political affairs between PASOK and New Democracy is real and that the role of the KKE is insignificant?

Answer: In respect of New Democracy, it is well known that it faithfully represents the interests of the monopolistic olygarchy, that it handled these interests as a government and that it conducts its policy as the opposition from this viewpoint.

PASOK, as we have underlined, has its predominant social foundations in the intermediate layers of Greek society. To an increasing degree, however, since its advent to authority, it looks for approval from the larger-bourgeois class, it provides "guarantees" to local and foreign establishment and marches along the road of a reformist alternative within the framework of the dominance of monopolies, of the regime of dependence for our country. The few democratic measures adopted by it do not transcend these limits. This is not even denied by PASOK itself but it excuses it under the "theory" of the "tangible" and the "vision."

Most certainly there is "polarization" as the prime minister said but it does not lie between New Democracy and PASOK as he alleged. The existing and true polarization is social and economic between large local and foreign capital, and between dependence on imperialism on the one hand and all the other classes and layers of Greek society on the other. In the face of this great conflict permeating all layers of Greek society, PASOK must explain its position and it must tell us whom its government policy supports. Most certainly, this socioeconomic polarization is reflected at the level of the political forces.

It is obvious that this entire case of "bipolarity" and "regionalism" aims at providing a foundation for the theory of the two-party system in our country -- New Democracy-PASOK -- as something "essential" and "final." It is obvious, however, that the true state of affairs and the politics of Greece cannot be altered with abstract theoretical concoctions and "sacred hopes."

Our country's life and history demonstrated that many parties have come and gone but the KKE proved it can stand the test of time and always remains as the great true factor in our country.

Two-party systems belong to other times. Today the two-party game is not suitable under the political reality of Greece, and it will be left behind by the Greek people and by developments as clearly proved by the municipal election. I am once again forced to recall that, although PASOK may boast of the mayors it elected in Athens, Piraievs, Thessaloniki and dozens of other municipalities, it is indebted for this to the "marginal" votes of the Communists.

Question: Recently there is an observable increased tension between PASOK and the government on the one hand and the KKE on the other. This confrontation reached its peak during the municipal election. On its own part, how does the KKE believe its relations with PASOK will develop after the political criticism leveled against it?

Answer: We never tried to have, we never wanted and we do not want any tension or deterioration in relations with PASOK. For the same reasons, we never sought any confrontation during the municipal elections. On the contrary, we did propose, and we fought hard for, cooperation, alignment and unification but, it must be understood, based upon equality and independence of the parties and not in the form of "handouts" to PASOK's poor relatives. Always chasing its self-sufficiency, however, PASOK sought confrontation. We know how it reaped its fruits.

I will return to your question: Relations between our party and the government do not exclusively rely on our own desire. Now that it is becoming clearer that the government is pursuing the course of reformism and, objectively, the policy of handling the monopolies and foreign dependence, we are unable to conceal the truth by saying that all is well. We cannot keep silent over repeated government reneging away from the goals of change and even from its very own preelection promises.

I must stress that our differences are not only over the context of the government's policy, but also over the method in which the government is exercising authority and over certain expressions of authoritarian character which have started to emerge.

As is well known, right from the start we stressed our good-will toward the government, and stated we would unreservedly laud any positive government measure and would oppose every measure which blocks the road toward change.

If the government believes it will find its way through the two-party system, then it will soon understand that it is only undermining its own position. Anticommunism is the well-concealed trap which will push the government toward the local and foreign establishments, toward its own erosion which will weaken it, making it easier to control.

We must stress that the trump card of the two-party system and struggle, of anticommunism, has been played by many governments to date and by many parties, but it never boded any good for them and it always helped the most reactionary forces of our country.

We declared that we will insist on this responsible position. The government, however, must take up its own responsibilities in the same spirit.

Question: In his interview with TA NEA the prime minister cleared up certain issues related to KKE policy. How do you view these positions, and more specifically, the fact that Papandreou raised the question of redefinition of your party's policy as a matter of priority before any claims for your participation in the government and its responsibilities?

Answer: I am particularly glad you asked this because it gives me the opportunity to clear up, once and for all, any questions about our participation in the government. All those who believe that we desperately want to participate in the government are very wrong.

They are mistaken if they think that for this reason we would accept responsibilities for a policy which, in our viewpoint, does not reflect the peoples expectations for true change.

Those who believe that we are after "ministries" or "positions" or that we are prepared to negotiate our "percentages" in exchange for governmental seats by signing statements of "regret" over our policy and our positions are very far wrong. The Greek Communists do not agree to participate in any government just like that, without principle, without a program and without equal cooperation.

The first prerequisite for any sharing by us of governmental responsibilities today lies in our agreement on a government policy for true change. It is truly very farfetched when the prime minister of the government asks us to redefine our policy in order to gain legal status in his viewpoint.

Question: This may be fine but it is considered by many sides that your greater role in the political affairs of the country is annulled or prevented by positions such as: "the dictatorship of the proletariat," relations with foreign centers of influence and alien models etc.

Answer: To say the least, this only shows an attempt at a not so successful ideological-political confrontation since we are on the eve of the party's 11th congress and, I assure you, we are expecting much more of the same. This demonstrates an effort to disorientate the people and lead them away from their burning problems and the urgent issues for change. Such arguments, however, are quite unsuitable for inclusion in a prime ministerial interview. I must repeat what I said in the past that such discussions over the term "dictatorship of the proletariat" must cease. Whether one uses this term or not -- and this is not a matter of principle -- one must know the term was used by Marx to describe civil authority, the authority of the proletariat and the need for a workers state of a new type, based on the participation and the self-administration of the workers and nothing more.

As to references to "foreign centers" we hope the government will not be trapped by the literature of other times about "alien controls" and so forth. Yet government sources state they do not accept lectures from the KKE on national independence because the government is free of any foreign controls and so forth....

Question: Recently, the government spokesman made certain allegations. How do you place yourself, Mr Florakis, against such views about the KKE and its policy which means a distortion of authentic international solidarity?

Answer: In principle we do not like lecturing others. We do hope, however, that in the end they will "recognize" our right to claim the national independence of our country because we have also fought for it and defended it, because we fought for a new Greece without NATO bases when this meant exile, executions and imprisonment.

If, however, the government would, in action and not in words, like to pursue a "policy removed from foreign centers" all it has to do is throw out the U.S. bases, of which the prime minister often says that their presence is at the expense of our national independence; let it withdraw from NATO, let it follow an independent peaceful policy far from military coalitions. Only then would it find us militantly on its own side.

As for us, all must know that we are Communist, in other words internationalists and that, as a result, we are in solidarity with the countries which build socialism, each one in accordance to its own reality; that we are in solidarity with every revolutionary, progressive and peaceloving force of our times and that our international solidarity means neither dependence, nor copying nor any lack on our part of creative and critical study of international experiences. Naturally, we do not submit our internationalistic position of principle either for approval or rejection by anyone, nor do we ask for a certificate of patriotism from anyone.

CONSTITUTION TAKES EFFECT, EVREN NOW 'PRESIDENT'

TA100604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The High Election Council has announced that it has been categorically determined that the Constitution which was submitted to a referendum on 7 November 1982 has been approved by the nation. With the declaration of the approval of the Constitution, Head of State and head of the National Security Council Gen Kenan Evren becomes president. He is the seventh president of the Turkish Republic and he will serve in that post for 7 years. It has been announced that these developments do not necessitate the withdrawal of the Ulusu Government.

The referendum results were presented today to President Kenan Evren by the chairman of the High Election Council, Orhan Aydin. The approval of the Constitution and Kenan Evren's presidency were also announced by a 101 gun salute in Ankara.

The High Election Council announcement which says that the referendum was approved points out that, in accordance with the final results that have reached the council, 18,719,115 citizens voted, of which 18,600,313 votes were valid and 117,802 were invalid. Of these votes, 16,945,545 were in favor of the Constitution while 1,594,761 were against it.

The High Election Council statement says that voting results from 219,000 citizens who voted in 730 ballot boxes have not yet reached the council, but that even if all of these were negative it would not greatly change the proportion of approval. The statement recalls the law which stipulates that one more than half of the valid votes are needed for approval and adds: According to these final results, the Turkish Republican Constitution has been approved by the Turkish nation.

Meanwhile, the presidential secretariat general has issued a statement saying that the fact that Gen Kenan Evren who had appointed Bulent Ulusu prime minister has become president does not necessitate or force Ulusu's resignation. The Constitution was published in the second edition of today's Official Gazette and went into effect.

NO ROMANIAN PROPOSAL RECEIVED ON NUCLEAR ZONE

TA100650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey has not received a proposal from Romania regarding the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans. The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Nazmi Akiman, was replying to a question on certain press reports to that effect when he said that during his visit to Romania, President Kenan Evren did not receive such a proposal. Ambassador Akiman stressed that there had not been either a positive or negative reply concerning that question. He went on to say that during President Evren's visit to Romania the two sides had discussed cooperation in the Balkans and holding a meeting for that purpose. Ambassador Akiman added: Even that meeting, which was discussed within that framework, was not planned as a summit in the first stage. Our reply was that the necessary study would be made and our attitude determined only after the assessments regarding the issue were clarified.

Replying to another question during his weekly news conference, Ambassador Akiman said that Turkey had no obligations outside NATO. He said that Turkey favored the holding of deliberations within the alliance if dangerous developments took place outside NATO, adding that contacts were being made for further developing mutlifaceted bilateral cooperation with the regional countries. However, Akiman stressed, these contacts have nothing to do with a multilateral defense arrangement. Those contacts being made within the existing defense and economic cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States are exclusively aimed at NATO defense purposes.

ILTER TURKMEN DISCUSSES REFERENDUM RESULTS

TA100714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey wants to maintain its dialogue with those circles that have a sense of responsibility within the Council of Europe. Turkmen who is in Strasbourg, France, for the Ministerial Committee meetings of the Council of Europe that begin tomorrow, was replying to journalists questions today on the referendum held in Turkey last Sunday. The foreign minister described the results of the referendum as "perfect," adding: The parliamentarians from the Council of Europe who came to Turkey to observe the referendum will be able to explain how the referendum was held in great freedom and order and how high the rate of participation was.

On activities against Turkey, Turkmen said: Because of their ideological views, these circles try to break the ties between Turkey and Europe. They do this deliberately and with a certain aim. We want to maintain our dialogue with those circles and associates within the Council of Europe that have a sense of responsibility. On Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe, Turkmen said: We do not attach a greater importance than the Council of Europe on these relations.

Meanwhile, the Council of Europe parliamentarians who observed the referendum in Turkey discussed their positive impressions and views during a joint meeting of the foreign ministers and parliamentarians. The observers explained that, as in Western democracies, the referendum was held under the principls of freedom and secrecy. They also stressed that with this democratic referendum, Turkey made another important step on its return to democracy.

COMMENTS ON PAPANDREOU'S REMARKS ON LIMNOS

TA100850 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0825 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Nov (AA) -- The recent statement by Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou alleging that his government has the right to militarize the island of Limnos has no legal basis, Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman said. The Greek prime minister's statement was an entirely arbitrary interpretation without any legal basis of the legal status of the island, which has been established through (international) agreements, Akiman added.

HIJACKERS' EXTRADITION NOT BEING CONSIDERED

TA100856 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0835 GMT 10 Nov 82

Ankara, 9 Nov (AA) -- Foreign Minsitry spokesman Nazmi Akiman Tuesday denied press reports that the three men who hijacked a Soviet airliner to the Black Sea port of Sinop Sunday would be extradited to the Soviet Union. Akiman pointed out the hijackers had committed a criminal offence in Turkey and would therefore be tried in a Turkish court. Extradition or granting of asylum could only be considered after their trial is over, he added.

26 LEFTIST MILITANTS CAPTURED IN IZMIR

TA061805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The security forces have captured 26 leftist militants in Izmir. A statement by the Directorate of Security says that officials of the illegal leftist organization are among those captured. The statement adds that the suspects are accused of killings, woundings and robberies on various dates to establish a Marxist-Leninist order. The security forces seized 3 pistols and 48 rounds of ammunition during the operation.

TCP'S BILEN GREETS CPSU ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY

TA070952 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Congratulatory message from Turkish Communist Party Secretary General Bilen to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, dated 7 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], Turkish communists and our country's working class, I would like to greet you warmly on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the eminent Great October Socialist Revolution. The Red October opened a new stage in the history of humanity by providing a passage from the capitalist system to socialism. During the Red October, as a result of (?suffering) and under the leadership of Lenin's party, a mighty new state, the lofty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was established based on the invincible friendship and brotherhood of all the peoples and nations in the world. This state is progressing with gigantic steps. As it develops, it advances toward a higher stage of communism.

The USSR is the main force behind the preservation of global peace, the most crucial issue facing humanity in the international field. It represents the main factor for the solution of the problem. The existence and the development of the USSR, its unyielding Leninist peaceful policies against the expansionist and imperialist circles, and particularly against the U.S. warmongering and its efforts to drag the world toward the hell of a nuclear war, are an invincible and great source of strength and inspiration for the liberation of all peoples -- including our people as well. The peace program announced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the efforts being exerted for its implementation constitute concrete support for the development or workers' organizations and national liberation movements, and for their activities in favor of world peace.

Pressures on Turkey by the expansionist and aggressive U.S. administration as well as by the ruling NATO circles are being intensified. The currently ruling military administration in Turkey is gradually yielding to these pressures. This situation, these developments are dangerous not only for our country but for all the countries in the region, peace in our area and the existence of the national liberation movements. The TCP, our party, attaches great importance to this dangerous factor. The TCP supports all constructive and concrete Soviet proposals and particularly its responsible and historic resolution not to be the first to use nuclear arms, as well as all its peaceful proposals concerning our area. Our party believes that these proposals preserve our national security and provide (?ample) possibilities for peaceful and progressive forces.

The TCP considers the development of relations with our great neighbor the Soviet Union -- which has supplied the greatest support to our country since the days of our national independence war -- as a great contribution to world and regional peace.

Dear comrades, the TCP is tightly bound with the brotherly CPSU within the framework of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the international proletariat.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the lofty October, we deeply greet all the Soviet communists as well as all the Soviet peoples who live by communist principles and who devotedly defend world peace. Long live the Great October Revolution! Long live the CPSU! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live the international proletariat!

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SAKHAROV PANEL CONSIDERS SIBERIA PIPELINE LABOR

NC91745 Paris AFT in English 1725 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Nov 9 (AFP) -- Eight witnesses, two of them women, have agreed to testify at an international hearing on forced labour to be held in Bonn November 18-19, The International Sakharov Committee said here today.

Persons claiming to have been forced to work on the Soviet Siberian natural gas pipeline project -- or to have knowledge of such conditions -- will be questioned by a panel of experts from various fields.

The panel will include Professor Raymond Aron of France, Dr Felix Ermacora of Austria, former West German State Attorney Ludwig Martin and the Norwegian writer, Victor Sparre.

Alfred Coste-Floret, France's prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials and current president of the French Christian Democracy Organization, will be honorary president at the hearings.

The hearings are being organised by the Copenhagen International Sakharov Committee and the International Society for Human Rights of Frankfurt/Main.

The conclusions of the hearings will be presented to the goverments concerned and be published, the Sakharov Committee said.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EEC AID, LOANS FOR ALGERIA ECONOMIC, SOCIAL USE

PM091377 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 3 Nov 82 p 12

[APS report: "Signing of a New Convention"]

[Text] Brussels -- Algeria and the EC have agreed to pursue the financial and technical cooperation initiated under the agreement signed on 26 April 1976.

Algerain Ambassador in Brussels Ferhat Lounes, Mr G. Riberholt, current chairman of the EEC representatives' committee and Mr D. Frisch, director general of the EC Commission, signed a new convention to that effect which will last until 31 October 1986.

Under this second convention the EEC will contribute to Algeria's economic and social development. This contribution will be made in the form of loans by the European Investment Bank from its own resources, loans on special terms and nonrepayable aid given from the Community's budget resources.

Algeria's requests for finance will relate to the spheres of economic production and infrastructure, particularly projects aimed at industrialization, the modernization of the agricultural sector and training.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

AU111335 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1220 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Improvised statement to the press in the Parliament building" on Brezhnev's death by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, in Vienna on 11 Nov -- recorded]

[Text] Concerning Brezhnev, Soviet and world politics are losing a man who -- to mention positive things first -- was linked to the political idea of detente. He was the one, so to speak, who turned Helsinki into reality, and for some time the situation was such that one thought that a far-reaching detente would be achieved between the United States and the Soviet Union. The most noteworthy thing in this respect was the famous embrace after the SALT negotiations in Vienna between President Carter and Brezhnev. Thus, he somehow played a role in the stage of detente, a role that should not be historically belittled.

However, on the other hand, his name is not only linked with the policy of detente but also with the so-called Brezhnev doctrine, and this Brezhnev doctrine actually means that the Soviet Union claims the right to intervene directly or indirectly whenever there is a political crisis -- or what it views as a political crisis -- in one of its ally states.

This happened in a staggering manner [erschuetternderweise] in the case of the CSSR and apparently, in an indirect manner, in Poland also.

Question: Mr Federal Chancellor, do you believe that the Soviet leadership's readiness for talks with the West will decrease somewhat now after the death of Brezhnev, who always sought talks and at least abided by them?

Answer: I am deeply convinced that the policy of Brezhnev -- or for which Brezhnev is considered responsible -- was the policy of the entire group of leadership of his Politburo, and that nothing will change in this policy. However, should the coming period lead to Diadochi struggles [reference to ancient Macedonian generals' power struggle] -- which I rather doubt -- then there may be changes in foreign policy, too. However, I believe that for a long time the Soviet leadership has counted on Brezhnev's loss and has prepared for it.

KREISKY: I DID NOT SOLICIT U.S. INVITATION

AU101238 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Report on debate in Austrian Parliament on 9 November 1982 -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Initial portion omitted, including statement by Freedom Party Deputy Holger Bauer in which he criticized Chancellor Kreisky's satisfaction over his invitation to visit President Reagan, whom, he says, the Austrian Socialists used to "decry as Old Nick personified"]

[Begin Kreisky recording] I would like to inform the high house that I have never solicited an invitation to any country and hence also not to the United States, and that I have not asked anybody to present any requests in this respect, but that this invitation to visit the United States was exclusively extended on the initiative of the U.S. Administration. [end Kreisky recording]

NETHERLANDS

PRESS REACTION TO U.S. MIDTERM ELECTIONS

PM101003 [Editorial Report] Netherlands newspapers from 4 November publish editorials on the U.S. midterm election results. They express the view that the results are a setback for President Reagan, who will have to give more thought to possible policy changes even though the gains of the Democrats do not amount to a total vote of no confidence on the present administration. Rotterdam's NRC HANDELSBLAD writes on page 7: "The result is a shot across the bow expressing the voters' desire for a number of changes of course. It confirms the impression of U.S. reporters during the election campaign that even Republican voters from the world of commerce and industry want a "more evenhanded" policy. This means that the President should spend less on defense, that more should be done to prevent tax evasion and that opportunities to increase taxes should be sought. A contributory factor in the desire for a more even-handed policy is that the high level of unemployment, around 10 percent, is already leading to long lines of hopeless people receiving free meals from churches and charitable institutions."

The election results also confirm that the Republican hopes of a lasting majority over the Democrats have been dashed. Amsterdam's DE VOLKSKRANT writes on page 3: "At any rate, the result of the congressional election lends no support to the notion put forward by the Republicans 2 years ago that the coalition of voter groups, which have given the Democrats a structural majority since the days of Franklin Roosevelt, has now definitely collapsed in favor of a new Republican (conservative) majority, which will persist through numerous elections. Election research shows that various traditional Democrat voter groups such as the elderly Blacks, and the Jewish electorate have returned to the fold of their "mother party." Only the regional dividing line, with the South and Southwest as the new Republican bastion, has reappeared."

DE VOLKSKRANT closes with a comment on the nuclear arms referenda held concurrently with the election: "Added to the reasonable success of the referenda on a nuclear arms freeze, Tuesday's outcome does amount to some support for those Democrats and Republicans who are attempting to redirect the White House course, which is based on rigid ideological notions, in a less extreme, more pragmatic direction. The further pursuit of such a goal also offers a better chance for Reagan's future Democratic challenger or his successor, and that can only be beneficial."

KOHL GIVES STATEMENT ON BREZHNEV DEATH

DW120937 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on 11 November; from the "Tagesthemen" program -- recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the death of the CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I have conveyed to the Soviet Government our condolences on behalf of the Federal Government and on behalf of our citizens.

During his term in office, Leonid Brezhnev contributed very greatly to the intensification of German-Soviet relations; his German interlocuters will remember the significance he attached to a favorable development of relations between our countries.

The Soviet Union is one of the powers responsible for Berlin and for Germany as a whole. In the future also too, the Federal Government will continue its policy of good-neighborliness, if possible, toward the Soviet Union on the basis of the treaties concluded, the agreements made and the related declarations.

The important Helsinki Final Act also bears the signature of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. On this day, however, many people will recall the tragic events in Poland, Prague and Afghanistan.

In the future also, the Federal Government will devote very special attention to the relationship with the Soviet Union -- just as I stressed in my government statement on 13 October -- because the Soviet Union as our neighbor, as our powerful and great neighbor, bears special responsibility for world peace.

Kohl Condolences to Tikhonov

LD111610 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The text of the condolence telegram from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Nikolay A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, published by the Federal Press Office today, is as follows: "On the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I express to you and to the peoples of the Soviet Union my sincere sympathy.

During the period of office of the deceased, treaties and agreements were concluded which created the basis for a better relationship between our countries in the future. General Secretary Brezhnev made a substantial contribution to this development.

In my meetings with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, I came to know him as a personality who attached great importance to a long-term positive development of German-Soviet relations.

It is my sincere desire that relations between our two countries be consistently continued on the basis of concluded treaties and agreements, for the mutual benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace in Europe and the world.

[Signed]"Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany".

Bundestag Tribute

LD111430 Hamburg DPA in German 1318 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The deputies of the Bundestag stood in tribute today to the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. The deputy president of the Bundestag, Georg Leber (SPD), said that Brezhnev was one of the figures "whose rank and influence in international politics is of historic importance." In particular, Leber recalled Brezhnev's three visits to the Federal Republic in 1973, 1978 and 1981 "and the strong impression that his personality left in our country." On behalf of the Bundestag, Leber expressed his genuine sympathy to the leadership and peoples of the Soviet Union on the grave loss they have suffered with Brezhnev's death.

KOHL TO MAKE FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT 25 NOV

LD101720 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl is to make his announced government statement on foreign policy to the Bundestag on 25 November. This date was given to the press in Bonn by Government Spokesman Diether Stolze today.

GENSCHER INTERVIEW ON CSCE, DOMESTIC ISSUES

DW101439 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germand 0620 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hnas-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Hauschild; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Citing reliable CSU sources, today's morning papers say that Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss has now definitely decided to run as Bundestag candidate and that he will lay claim to the position of foreign minister in the event of a CDU/CSU election victory. In that case, if the FDP remained in the Bundestag, Hans-Dietrich Genscher could assume the Ministry of the Interior which the FDP has recently said it should have. Is this the conclusion the CSU has drawn from the Berlin FDP congress?

[Answer] You'll have to ask the CDU about that.

[Question] Is that all you have to say to this?

[Answer] Yes, I don't want to take part in a public discussion of positions. We have made a decision about the composition of the Federal Government until 6 March. In doing this all sides felt that it is good for a country such as the FRG, which is located on the line between the East and the West, to have its foreign political continuity and predictability maintained by people such as the foreign minister, who was responsible for foreign policy in the former government. This was a businesslike justification and consideration; I think we should leave it at that.

[Question] American circles are abviously quietly asking whether CSCE talks make any sense at the moment in view of the continued existence of martial law in Poland. Do you think there are still any prospects?

[Answer] There must be prospects because the CSCE process, which was initiated with the adoptation of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, is a political development which the FRG has promoted in the interests of the European people, and many improvements can be achieved through this Final Act. It is also important for cooperation between the East and the West, and in connection with your question about the Madrid follow-up conference, there is the significant problem of the establishment of a European disarmament conference.

Such a conference should adopt confidence-building measures between the East and the West in all of Europe, that is, from the Atlantic to the Urals. This means that we should get a better look at military plans and military movements, which would offer protection against surprise attacks. This is of greatest importance for us in Western Europe in view of the great conventional weapons superiority of the Soviet Union. Confidence-building measures are a good means for reducing mistrust, and the reduction of mistrust is the prerequisite for successful arms control and disarmament negotiations.

In other words, these are things which are, after all, not just in the interests of the Soviet Union, but which are just as much in our interests. The entire CSCE process can be successful only if both sides expect to gain something from it.

We have shown, by the way, that the Madrid conference is particularly suited to outlining our views on events in the Warsaw Pact, including events in the Polish People's Republic. It would certainly be a mistake for the West to deprive itself of the opportunity to frankly discuss at such a conference matters which affect us in connection with the developments in Poland.

[Question] The human rights debate in Madrid, with which the delegates will be dealing, is certainly logical, particularly because of the agreements contained in the Helsinki third basket.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Because of the sensitivity of the East on this issue, the actual aim of the negotiations, which we just discussed, could eventually fade away.

[Answer] From its beginning, we have considered the CSCE process to be a long-term affair. Therefore, it was agreed to Helsinki that stocktaking conferences, the so-called follow-up conferences, should take place every second year. The first one was held in Belgrade, and it ended without substantial results. Now there is the Madrid conference where results have been achieved on a number of issues, but unfortunately not on all of them. This must be said very clearly.

We believe that it is in the interests of cooperation in Europe, in the interests of stability, in the interests of East-West relations and thus also in the interests of the people that we seriosly try to make the Madrid conference a sucess, despite all the difficulties. Whether this will be possible is not just up to the West; the East must also cooperate. This is the case in all similar developments. We should really try to do everything to achieve the success we desire.

[Question] On the one hand, there are honest efforts and strivings, while, on the other, there is the critical question whether anything can be done at all regarding the martial law problem in Poland. Can you really be optimistic?

[Answer] It is not a question of our optimism or pessimism, but a problem regarding what we can to do create the framework conditions to avert aggravation and then subsequently permit improvements. The other side must never be relieved of its responsibility -- neither the Soviet Union nor the Polish leadership. I must repeat, however, that breaking off the conference would certainly not change the situation in Poland. Viewed that way, we must take advantage of the CSCE process to work toward improvements by using the means available to us.

I am of the opinion that particularly in connection with the difficult East-West developments, which undoubtedly exist, it is correct to continue the Vienna negotations on the reduction of forces in central Europe. We are doing this. It is equally important for us to negotiate on the banning of chemical weapons. I might add that it is equally important to talk in Madrid about the situation in the East and the West, and about possibilities for cooperation and improvements for the people.

All this is an expression of Western efforts to contribute to stability. Nobody would understand if we said that we will continue some of these negotiations, such as in Geneva and Vienna, but suspend the Madrid talks. This is why the Federal Government states that we must make efforts.

[Question] Earlier, some 2 years ago, as well as in February, you went personally to Madrid to add political weight to the negotiations....

[Answer -- interrupting] Yes.

[Question] ...to raise them from the level of simple negotiators to that of foreign ministers. Why don't you do this again? Does this indicate a changed strategy by the Federal Government after the change in Bonn?

[Answer] No, on the contrary. The Federal Government -- and this is a part of the continuity I mentioned earlier in another context -- wants to place great weight on these negotiations. You might remember that at the time, a number of Western foreign ministers went to Madrid following my suggestion and request, but the Eastern states were not represented on a ministerial level -- nor were all Western states either, by the way.

If no negotiations on the ministerial level take place at the opening of the conference, this doesn't mean the situation has changed. For the moment we must see how the conference will be conducted by all involved. The effect of the attendance of ministers mustn't be diminished by opening every new conference phase with their presence.

WOERNER INTERVIEW ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ISSUE

DW101223 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Manfred Woerner by reporter Haller in Washington; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How optimistic are you that something positive will be achieved for us at the Geneva negotiations?

[Answer] I am -- how should I put it -- relatively optimistic. I believe that the Soviets will make a move once they have realized that if they don't, they will have to reckon with the deployment of American weapons systems.

[Question] They must reckon with that?

[Answer] They must reckon with it if they don't reduce their armament lead represented by their SS-20 potential.

[Question] Will December 1983 necessarily mark the end of negotiations, or can they go on? American journalists were very amazed when they understood you to say that negotiations could continue after then.

[Answer] I don't understand the amazement at all, because the dual decision says nothing about a continuation of negotiations. In my opinion it wouldn't be justified at all for our side to discontinue negotiations if no success were achieved by then. One thing must be clear however: We will begin deploying these weapons systems as planned, so that the Soviet realize that we mean what we say.

[Question] There has been an uneasiness and difficulties with numbers regarding medium-range missiles such as the Pershing II. I would like to ask you once more: Will there be 108 missiles and no more?

[Answer] No more than 108. You can be aboslutely sure about that. I have told the Americans this with the necessary clarity at the particular request of Chancellor Kohl who has said that things will remain as planned. We are loyal to treaties and we know that this is necessary. We are for disarmament, but if it must be and if the Soviets won't yield, we will deploy them -- but not one missile more than agreed.

[Question] May I ask how Weinberger reacted to this?

[Answer] He took note of its affirmatively; this means the Americans know it.

[Question] An election campaign is in the offing in the Federal Republic. We heard today from Germany that Egon Bahr wrote an article in which he said that the SPD was closer to a negative stand on the counterarmement decision. What will happen if this issue becomes an issue in the election campaign?

[Answer] That will be a pleasant situation for us. Helmut Schmidt has rightly repeatedly called himself the father of the dual decision. Mr Bahr must discuss this with segments of his own party and with the former chancellor and not so much with us. For good reason, we will stand by the agreement of the former government. If the SPD wants to appear as not being credible and to give the impression that it is more split than it really is, it should do it as it pleases.

[Question] Dr Werner Marx said a week ago that he is in favor of much more frank discussions among the people and that this would be possible if, for example, the military leaders and the Defense Ministry informed them where the missiles could be deployed.

[Answer] I must say that I actually understand this standpoint and that we must certainly be much more frank with regard to security policy in the fture. In the current situation, however, with the agreements in the alliance and the decisions left behind by the former government, I see no reason and no possibility to alter things. In other words, the places of deployment will not be named.

Defends NATO Decision Position

DW101133 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Interview with Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner by correspondent Fritz Pleitgen in Washington, in the "Tagesthemen" program, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, your remark, that negotiations in Geneva might continue even after medium-range weapons have been deployed in Germany has triggered a discussion. Bahr has defined his stance on this and Alois Mertes has made some statements about it. Did you also discuss this with Weinberger, and is this a new position by the West?

[Answer] I did not talk with Weinberger about this, and it is certainly not a new position by the West. In my view, this idea is simply a foregone conclusion. If Mr Bahr is camouflaging his own disengagement from the dual decision by attacking me, this is his own business. All I want to do is ask him whether in that event he would call off the negotiations and refuse further negotiations. I believe that I am proceeding on the basis of the dual decision, and the new Federal Government has left no doubt at all that it will abide by both parts of the dual decision just as it has been adopted.

[Question] The dual decision, however, also mentions a time factor. This factor would lose relevance if it now said that negotiations could continue afterwards. Aren't we facing conditions similar to those at the Vienna negotiations?

[Answer] Not at all, or would you want to disrupt the negotiations? This has nothing to do with it. The time factor remains in effect. If the Soviet Union doesn't come across and refuses to come round to the zero solution, then the deployment will take place without delay, as set forth in the dual decision. This was, and remains our position. I fail to see -- or rather I understand -- why Mr Bahr wants to make this the subject of debate. This is obviously unpleasant for him because he sees the dilemma into which he has been plunged.

[Question] Is this a view adopted by Bonn or has it been coordinated with Washington? Are there any talks going on about this?

[Answer] There has not been any coordination in that respect with Washington. All I can say is that I merely expressed what I consider to be a foregone conclusion.

[Question] In that case, however, Washington would have to be consulted because it is Washington that is conducting the negotiations.

[Answer] Listen, I am man enough to voice my own opinion, aren't I? It is not necessary to ask what I think about my own opinion.

[Question] You are, after all, the defense minister of an important NATO partner whose opinion is certainly of interest in Washington.

[Answer] Listen, I cannot allow Mr Bahr or you to impose on me a position which the alliance does not advocate. All I can say is that I support what is written in the dual decision, as does the Federal Government.

[Question] Nevertheless, it is interesting to know what the Americans have to say about this.

[Answer] You'll have to ask the Americans about that.

[Question] You haven't asked them yet?

[Answer] I did not ask them, and I do not intend to.

Bahr Rejects Woerner Ideas

DW101059 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the "Tagesthemen" program presented by Gerhard Fuchs]

[Text] Federal Defense Minister Woerner has gone to the United States with self-confidence and in good spirits. His message is that the new CDP/CSU-FDP coalition stands firmly by the United States and the NATO dual decision. The basic principles of this decision are known -- first, negotiations on arms limitations, and second, if the negotiations fail, the deployment of new medium-range missiles. Woerner has added a third facet to this decision: In the event new weapons are deployed after the failure of the negotiations, negotiations should still continue. This additional aspect has now evoked a reaction from Egon Bahr, SPD disarmament expert. He sees the West's negotiating positions being weakened and German positions destroyed by Woerner. Harald Brandt talked with Egon Bahr:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Bahr, in actually what way have German positions been destroyed?

[Answer] So far, the FRG has urged both the Americans and the Russians to conclude their negotiations before the missile deployment begins. We have brought pressure to bear on Americans and Russians alike in order to achieve this. When Mr Woerner now says that negotiations might continue after the siting deployment, then first, this is a position earlier advocated by the CDU; second, it is a point which no longer represents any thing such as continuity; and third, it is a point where the German position has been violated. We can only fear that the Ameircans will no longer negotiate with extreme efforts, as Helmut Schmidt put it. They no longer need to put maxium efforts into the negotiations. Once the deployment is complete, it will be possible to continue negotiations for 8-9 years, just as is happening in Vienna regarding conventional weapons.

[Question] You and the SPD proceed from the premise that it will be completely impossible to conduct negotiations after deployment.

[Answer] It is my view that Woerner's position means that not even a proposal on a moratorium will make any sense because in 1979 we approved the dual decision, and we said that we have 4 years to negotiate and that 4 years are required for the production of the weapons. We have lost 2 years for the negotiations. We might rather say that it is necessary to make up for lost time in the negotiations rather than to deploy in advance.

[Question] Mr Bahr, you have said that the time is drawing closer when the SPD will come out against deployment. Is this in harmony with the party congress decisions?

[Answer] It would be in line with the party congress decision if one side ceases to negotiate with maximum efforts, and is even encouraged in that respect by the Federal Government. [end video recording]

Government Defends Woerner

LD101558 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government intervened today with a detailed statement in the internal political argument regarding the implementation of the NATO dual decision, and defended Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU). Government Spokesman Diether Stolze stressed that in his remarks about the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, Woerner acted within the framework of German interests. There can be no question of Woerner having taken up political positions with his statement that further talks will still be possible even after the date set for counterarming at the end of 1982.

Stolze also expressly mentioned the possibility that not only the desired zero solution but also "partial results" can be achieved in Geneva. A partial result can be only a partial disarmament of Soviet medium-range missiles together with a parallel limited NATO counterarming, provided that the balance of forces is maintained. In this event, negotiations will then continue in order to bring about the desired zero solution.

Criticism by SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr that Woerner is undermining the West's position and removing the time limit in which the two nuclear world powers are to reach a zero solution is described by Stolze as a "deliberately wrong interpretation." In reality, Bahr is relinquishing German positions.

With regard to the Federal Government's attitude, Stolze explained that it would be illogical "for us to say that from a certain date onward we will no longer be ready to hold any talks at all." Further talks are necessary if only because counterarming will, after all, "last many years."

SPD Attacks Woerner Promises

LD112224 Hamburg DPA in German 2024 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- At the end of the budget debate, on Thursday evening, the SPD sharply attacked Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU). SPD Deputy Hans-Joachim Hoffmann reproached the minister for having made nonapproved promises of payment to NATO during his talks in the United States, thus having 'deceived and denigrated' the FRG Parliament. According to repeated newspaper reports, not disclaimed by Woerner, the minister promised an additional DM350 million for the NATO infrastructure program. However, according to FRG budget law, additional funds would have to be approved by the Budget Committee.

Hoffman asked Woerner and the Federal Government to clarify whether the cabinet has passed this promise, which he called a 'unique event' in the postwar history of the German Parliament and whether Woerner has made that promise in the United States.

Federal Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU) said that the Federal Government conducted international negotiations under full consideration of the German budget law. He assumed that Woerner also adhered to this. However it was also customary for cabinet members to introduce new elements in such talks, something which had to apply in particular to the security area. Furthermore, the decision of the 1984/86 infrastructure program could be taken only by NATO and not bilaterally.

STOLTENBERG SUBMITS DRAFT BUDGET TO BUNDESTAG

LD101226 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU) today presented the altered 1983 draft budget and its accompanying economy bills and employment measures to the Bundestag. He blamed the SPD/FDP government of former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for the high rate of unemployment and high state deficits. In view of these burdens, the new CDU/CSU/FDP coalition has no alternative but for the time being, to place higher burdens on employees, pensioners, and the sick and unemployed. Citizens, organizations, trade unions and politicians must have understanding for the fact that the changes resulting from a new financial policy cannot be measured in months but in years.

The new government expects that there will be no economic growth in 1983 and that the average number of unemployed will be about 2.35 million.

The main element of an immediate program beginning in 1983 will be a revival of housing construction, Stoltenberg said. In 1983 and 1984, DM2.5 billion in investment aid is to be made available to this key area. It is indisputable that investments to create jobs are among the most urgent priorities.

New Federal Budget Explained

DW111133 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Fides Krause-Brewer report on the new federal budget in the "Heute" newscast]

[Excerpt] Next year the Federal Government plans to spend DM253.84 billion, or 2.9 percent more than this year. Since the revenues of the state do not suffice, the state must incur new debts in the amount of DM41.5 billion.

The biggest chunks in the budget are the Federal Labor Ministry with roughly DM59 billion; defense with DM46 billion; traffic and transport with roughly DM29 billion; and youth, family and health with about DM17 billion.

What is alarming is the budget item involving the federal debt service. From 1982 to 1983 it will increase by 23 percent to about DM31 billion. This reflects the speed with which the interest costs for the state's indebtedness are increasing. Once again, lower tax revenues and extra expenditures, for example on unemployment, prevent this speed from being effectively slackened.

SPD REPORTS STRONG INFLUX OF NEW MEMBERS

DW101709 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] Duesseldorf, 10 November -- According to Johannes Rau, SPD Land chairman and North Rhine-Westphalia minister-president, more than 10,000 citizens of North Rhine-Westphalia have joined the SPD since the fall of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The decrease in membership which had worried the Duesseldorf party leadership prior to the fall of the chancellor was "more than offset" by the wave of new members Rau said happily. A preliminary review of personal data shows that "a pleasantly high share" of the new Social Democrats belong to the young generation. According to the SPD Land chairman, his organization is about to break through the "sound barrier" of 300,000 members, which had been a target for years.

Rau intends to break through this barrier with an "SPD policy with liberal accents."

MITTERRAND SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV DEATH

LD111530 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The message of condolences sent this morning by Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet authorities has just been made public. The head of state emphasized that Leonid Brezhnev was a great leader, a statesman whose eminent role in the world will be retained by history. I assure the Soviet people of France's deep sympathy as we are linked to the USSR by a long tradition of friendship, affirmed in common tribulations, the message concludes.

ENVOY TO ARGENTINA ON MISSING FRENCH CITIZENS

AB101000 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in English 0920 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Statement to the press of French Ambassador to Argentina Jean-Dominique Paolini on 8 November 1982, place of issuance not given]

[Text] "Over several years the French Government has intervened on various occasions to try to obtain information from the Argentine authorities concerning the fifteen French nationals reported by their families as having been kidnapped and gone missing in Argentina during the events that occurred from 1975 to 1978.

"It has constantly sought to help families who asked for such assistance to obtain news of their missing relatives of whatever nationality.

"The Argentine authorities have not so far communicated precise information to it on the fate of these persons. The French Government is following very closely the development of judicial investigations and proceedings undertaken or likely to be undertaken on the application of humanitarian organizations and families.

"Should the body of one of our unfortunate compatriots be identified, it would, needless to say, be transferred immediately to France where it would be received with the appropriate marks of respect."

MITTERRAND PLANS VISIT TO MOROCCO IN JANUARY

PM101225 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Roland Delcour dispatch: "Announcement of Mr Mitterrand's Visit to Morocco in January Ends Rumors of Tension Between Paris and Rabat"]

[Excerpt] Rabat -- Those who feared tension between the two countries learned with relief on Monday 8 November of the new date for Mr Mitterrand's official visit to Morocco. That visit will take place on 27 and 28 January 1983. That news coincided with the publication of an explanation by Moroccan ambassador in Paris Youssef ben Abbes, stating that [former French President] Mr Giscard d'Estaing had not received any "official" invitation to visit Morocco. The ambassador stated: "In fact a private visit to Morocco by Mr Giscard d'Estaing had been envisaged since the end of 1981, but the king's many engagements, particularly at the end of the year, meant that no date was fixed for that visit."

MINISTER COT CITED ON COOPERATION WITH TUNISIA

PM101107 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Nov 82 p 2

["M.D." dispatch: "France Will Give Help on Sixth Development Plan"]

[Text] Tunis -- France is prepared to assist in the implementation of the sixth Tunisian development plan, taking account of the priorities contained in it. [French] Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said when he left Tunis on Friday, 5 November at the end of a 36-hour visit.

During the talks which Mr Cot had with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and several members of the government, it was decided that after the joint cultural abd technical cooperation commission's annual meeting in Tunis on 15 December, groups of experts will be established to make a detailed assessment of the action to be taken, notably to help agriculture, rural development and scientific research -- sectors which are among the Tunisians' main concerns.

In the sphere of education and vocational training, cooperation will be pursued in the same spirit but an effort will be made to adapt it more effectively to Tunisia's new needs. As regards secondary education, Mr Cot said that France will make a special effort when the Lycee Carnot in Tunis, which will become the Lycee Bourguiba, is handed over to the Tunisian authorities at the start of the 1983 academic year. It will be a bicultural establishment with the goal of preparing Tunisians for the French professional training colleges. "It is will be a great Franco-Tunisian venture," the minister said, "and the expression of contact between and interpenetration of our two cultures."

The plan to restore visa requirements for Tunisian nationals visiting France was not discussed during the talks, nor has it so far produced any reaction from the Tunisian authorities. Moreover, it is to be discussed during negotiations which will take place during the joint consular commission meeting scheduled to take place in Paris on 6 December. Questioned by Tunisian journalists, Mr Cot deplored the fact that visitors to Tunis have been turned back "arbitrarily in some cases" and recalled the government's position that the measures envisiged are aimed at "ensuring the safety and stability to which the workers settled in France are entitled."

STATEMENT ON UPPER VOLTA MINISTER'S DEATH

AB110631 Paris AFP in English 0403 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The French Foreign Ministry Wednesday said that Upper Voltan Interior Minister Nezien Badembie, who was shot dead Tuesday, had changed his mind after asking the French Government for political asylum and had handed himself over to the new authorities.

In a statement issued to clarify the circumstances surrounding Lt Col Nezien's death following Sunday's coup in Ouagadougou, the Foreign Ministry said that Lt Col Nezien went to the French Embassy on Sunday morning to ask for protection, which was granted.

Local authorities were advised of this Tuesday morning, and were told that France had no intention of handing over Lt Col Nezien. The embassy suggested that he be granted safe conduct out of the country.

Later Tuesday, Lt Col Nezien told the French ambassador that he had decided to join the new Voltan authorities. The ambassador, who reiterated his invitation for the interior minister to remain in the embassy while the situation was clarified, accompanied him to police headquarters.

The Ouagadougou authorities summoned the French ambassador ate Tuesday afternnon and announced that Lt Col Nezien had been ordered imprisoned, and that he had been mortally wounded by one of his guards on the way to his cell.

The French Government refused to comment on Lt Col Nezien's death.

Cot on Coup

AB110825 Paris AFP in French 0715 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The French minister for cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, Wednesday evening expressed "concern" over the circumstances in which the former Upper Voltan interior minister was "killed" in Ouagadougou Tuesday night.

Mr Cot, speaking during the "Third World Press Club" program on Radio-France International, refused to comment on the recent coup d'etat in Upper Volta, saying only that it had brought to power a team "of whom we do not know much." The minister said he hopes this new team will "respect human rights," pointing out his concern over the fate of Lieutenant Colonel Nezien, who was killed after willingly leaving the French Embassy, where he had sought refuge earlier.

EXTRADITION RULES, DST, DGSE CHIEFS ANNOUNCED

NC102215 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 10 (AFP) -- The government today issued new extradition guidelines aimed at clarifying an issue which has become controversial in this country since the left came to power last year.

Coinciding with the move, new chiefs were named for both the domestic and foreign intelligence services, with Yves-Louis Bonnet, 47, taking over as head of the Territorial Surveillance Department (DST) which covers France, and Rear Admiral Pierre Lacoste, 58, named Director General of External Security (DGSE).

Addressing the cabinet at its weekly meeting today, Justice Minister Robert Badinter said the 1927 French extradition law would not be modified, but that four guidelines would henceforth be used in applying it. Extradition, he said, would not be accepted:

1) If the political system of the country requesting extradition was incompatible with democratic principles or its justice system did not respect human rights and freedoms.

2) If the acts for which extradition was requested were a political nature.

3) If the extradition request had a political aim.

4) If the situation of the person being extradited was likely to worsen.

Mr Badinter said the aim of the move was to alter what he described as having become "a veritable dogma abroad: That France would never extradite anyone." However, the justice minister added, France intends to maintain its commitment to the right to asylum as stated in the Constitution and will retain "the most liberal (extradition) policy in all of Western Europe" while cooperating with other countries. In parallel to the new guidelines, he said, bilateral extradition treaties would be signed. A new treaty has already been concluded with Egypt, and Mr Badinter is to travel to Washington this month to sign a convention with the United States.

Meanwhile, the changes at the top of the French espionage services were presented today as routine. Mr Bonnet, a career civil servant who is currently the prefect of the French overseas territory of Mayotte in the Indian Ocean, will replace Marcel Chalet, 60, who is retiring as head of the domestic intelligence service due to his age. But while outgoing Foreign Security Chief Pierre Marion, 61, was said to have resigned at his own request, rumors have circulated here that he had been unpopular at the DGSE since taking over in June 1981.

According to the French newsweekly L'EXPRESS, Mr Marion concentrated authority in his own hands on the grounds that the espionage unit had retained links with the former conservative government and that "better control" was needed. But other intellignece officers complained that the rapid changes in working methods at the "swimming pool", as the DGSE is known, added to their work without improving the quality of the service, L'EXPRESS said.

Rear Admiral Lacoste, who succeeds Mr Marion, served as military cabinet chief from 1978 to 1980 under former Prime Minister Raymond Barre and has since commanded the French Mediterranean fleet. He is a career naval officer.

GOVERNMENT FALL THREATENED FROM INTERNAL STRIFE

Spadolini Resignation Rumored

AU101542 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Rome, November 10 -- All indicators point to the resignation of Premier Giovanni Spadolini today when he confers with President Sandro Pertini on the state of affairs within his five-party coalition and the bitter infighting between the Christian Democrat Treasury minister and the Socialist finance minister, according to most editorial comment in the nation's press today.

The premier, upon his return to Rome Monday night at the end of a weeklong visit to the United States, toughly declared that either Beniamino Andreatta of the Treasury and Finance Minister Rino Formica would step down or he would resign the helm of his second cabinet, sworn in on August 23.

Referring to the violent polemics which erupted during his absence and the nasty personal overtones running through the ministers' charges and countercharges, Spadolini said he intended to confer with the party secretaries on the prospects for a cabinet reshuffle.

Trips Postponed

AU101940 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- November 10 -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini has postponed two trips abroad originally set for this month.

The first trip was set for Paris on November 11 and 12. The second was to Cairo on November 19, 20 and 21.

The reason for the postponements was not given but political observers believed that they were tied to the current political situation in Italy.

Spadolini Tenders Resignation

NC111305 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, Nov. 11 (AFP) -- The government of Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini has resigned, official sources reported here today. Mr Spadolini was to hand in his formal resignation to president Sandro Pertini later today.

The decision to resign was made during a cabinet meeting of the five-party coalition this morning. The resignation follows a cabinet squabble between Christian Democratic Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta and Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica over how to stimulate the economy.

Rome Announcement

LD111822 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Giovanni Spadolini has gone to the Quirinal to submit the resignation of his second government to the president of the republic. The talks have just started.

Pertini Refuses Resignation

NC111754 Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Italian President Sandro Pertini today refused the resignation of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, offered earlier in the day. President Pertini asked Mr Spadolini to go before Parliament "to detail the government's political and institutional situation", a presidential statement said.

Mr Spadolini announced his intention to resign at the end of a cabinet meeting because of a developing feud between the Christian Democratic Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta and the Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica.

Spadolini Statement

LD111846 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Luciano Lombardi dispatch from the Quirinal]

[Text] The president of the republic has rejected Giovanni Spadolini's resignation and has sent the prime minister back to the chambers. Here is the statement made by Spadolini at the end of his talks with Pertini which lasted about an hour:

[Begin Spadolini recording] I tendered the government's resignation to the president of the republic to whom I renew my feelings of deep gratitude for his affectionate feelings of trust with which he has followed the course of a difficult government during the last few months. During these months we made efforts to do our duty in the face of increased difficulties and unforseen obstacles every day. Being aware of the great responsibilities of the executive in the work of our complex democracy, we acted daily to consolidate and not to erode, to enrich and not to confuse the necessary political and social solidarities in the face of the present crisis; which, if it is to be overcome must bring out a high degree of consensus and cooperation from the members of the government who were assembled to perform clear and precise (?tasks).

Confronted by episodes of inadmissible personal incompatibility among the ministers who exacerbated the political polemics inside the coalition while the prime minister was in the United States on a difficult mission -- episodes whose gravity it is impossible to dismiss -- I deemed it my precise duty to claim with clarity and coherence the constitutional prerogatives of the prime minister -- to whom, according to the letter of the Constitution, is entrusted the task of conducting the government's general policy -- of guaranteeing its collegial status and of assuming the consequences and responsibilities.

Since, despite views expressed by me immediately on the violation of the principle of collegiality and ministerial coresponsibility, it was not possible to attain adequate remedies to the grave situation; I drew the necessary and dutiful conclusions and tendered the government's resignation, and offered to explain to Parliament the government's institutional and political condition. In absolute deference to the will of the president of the republic, I will refer immediately to the chairmen of the two chambers to ask them to set as soon as possible a date for my explanation to Parliament. [end recording]

There is only one precedent of a government returning to the chambers; this happened in the fifth Rumor government during Leone's presidency. As you heard, Spadolini's mediation failed, but President Pertini refused to accept the resignation at such a delicate moment in the country's life. This is the 41st crisis since the beginning of the republic, and the 7th in the Pertini presidency. It is now up to Parliament to examine the political solutions of the situation.

Further Developments

AU112002 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 11 -- Italian President Sandro Pertini rejected this evening Prime Minster Giovanni Spadolini's resignation. Spadolini will now have to appear before Parliament to report on the state of his five-party government coalition which was on the brink of a crisis today.

After meeting with Pertini, Spadolini said that he worked day after day to consolidate this government and added that he was obliged to present his resignation because of "inadmissible personal conflicts between ministers", Christian Democrat Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta and Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica.

Spadolini said that he felt it (?was his) specific duty "to stress the constitutional prerogatives of the prime minister who is required to direct the government's general policy: [words indistinct] its unity and assume the necessary responsibilities".

Spadolini said that, given Pertini's rejection, he will now go to the speakers of the Senate and lower house to set a date in Parliament as soon as possible. The prime minister added that he explicitly had asked for the resignation of Andreatta and Formica, adding that Andreatta "said he was willing."

Parliament Debate Set

AU120848 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 12 -- Premier Giovanni Spadolini is to open parliamentary debate on the political situation of his government today, after his resignation was rejected by head of state Sandro Pertini Thursday.

Spadolini will go before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon and it will be his remarks that will set off the debate which is expected to continue tomorrow.

The Senate has been convened for this evening when the text of Spadolini's address to the house will be delivered. The Senate debate is expected to begin Monday afternoon.

Pertini's decision to turn down the premier's resignation and send the government to the Parliament for a clarifying debate was welcomed by both the majority and the opposition forces as introducing an element of clarity into an extremely complex and confused political situation.

It was generally felt that not only had Pertini channelled the crisis onto the correct constitutional tracks, but that the coalition partners would now have to shoulder their responsibilities with the yes of the nation upon them.

The polemics of recent days threatened to present a government crisis as the result of a personal rift between ministers, thereby leaving the true causes of the dispute in the dark. In fact, the coalition government's underlying problem lies in the differing ways two key partners -- the Christian Democrats and the Socialists -- view economic policy. Now these two parties must clarify their thinking before the Parliament and the nation, leaving no space for equivocation or compromise.

Political observers were being cautious about making any predictions as to the outcome of the parliamentary debate. It is not only the Spadolini government which is at stake but the legislature itself. The debate should not last long. A vote is expected in two or three days. If the vote is favorable to the government a reshuffle will be inevitable. If it goes against the government, another long and difficult crisis will be opened.

JOINT EFFORT AVERTS PLANNED ETA ATTEMPT ON POPE

LD091322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, future prime minister of Spain, telephoned French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy last Friday night to warn him about the possibility of some spectacular action being staged by ETA-Military against the pope's visit to Spain. This is reported today by the Madrid Paper DIARIO-16, which goes on to say that this call led to the mounting of an operation by the French against the terrorist organization, an operation which culminated in the reported arrest of three ETA leaders, according to sources in the French Socialist Party.

The same newspaper report goes on to say that Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo briefed King Juan Carlos about police fears of a possible ETA attack on the pope. Persons who spent part of the weekend with the king have said that Don Juan Carlos was aware of such suspicions, having been told of them by the prime minister's office.

DIARIO-16 cites Spanish police sources as saying that police establishments received a telex several days ago from the directorate of police warning of a possible attack on the pope. The telex gave orders for security measures to be stepped up and provided details on two or three persons, among them an Italian and a Frenchman. According to this police telex, the attack on the pope was likely to occur on the final stage of his trip. The fact is that when the pope went to Loyola, the scheduled landing site for the helicopter was changed, as was the inerary.

The newspaper also says that the ETA man arrested in France, Ansola Larranaga, must have had something very important to hide when he ignored the French gendarmes' order to halt and thereby laid himself open to their shots as he tried to flee. This is believed to be the first time the police in that country have opened fire on ETA terrorists.

Felipe Gonzalez's phone call to the French prime minister is reported to have been made because the Spanish police uncovered documents naming the exact place where the pope was due to land in the Basque country.

DIARIO-16 also reports that the Spanish Foreign Ministry is expected to seek the extradition of the two ETA-Militar leaders arrested last Saturday in St Jean de Luz, Jose Luis Ansola Larranaga and Carlos Ibarguren Aguirre. However, sources at the ministry are sceptical about the possibility of the two ETA men being handed over to the Spanish police. They beleive that this case will go the same way as other extradition attempts.

GONZALEZ ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT POLITICAL ROLES

PM111617 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 Nov 82 p 14

[Unattributed report on Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez 7 November Press Conference in Madrid: "Socialist Federal Committee Agrees: Party Will Not Influence Government"]

[Text] Madrid -- Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez met with newsmen yesterday at lunchtime to tell them about the extraordinary meeting of the party's Federal Committee devoted to an analysis of the elections results and the political situation in general.

The meeting was not designed to adopt resolutions, but to examine future prospects, according to Felipe Gonzalez. "I observed that all members of the committee are regarding the election victory with a high degree of tranquillity, and we will be busy preparing for and thinking about future strategy, having fulfilled the forecasts of previous Federal Committee meetings."

In his address to the Federal Committee, the Socialist leader presented his own analysis of the situation, which was followed by a debate free of polemics or tensions. The major part of the secretary general's speech was based on what he believes should be the nature of relations between the government and the party.

"The party is very clear about the differences between the party's political role and the political role of the government, which is the government of the entire nation -- not just of Socialist Party members and voters, but also of those who did not vote for us." He said that the Socialist parliamentary group will perform a supervisory role with respect to the executive. He said that it would maintain special relations between Parliament and the government and between Parliament and the trade unions.

Testing Regulations

Asked about the possibility of the Basque and Catalonian Socialists forming their own parliamentary group, as in previous legislative periods, he replied that "this topic has been discussed, but of course we do not belive that it is a priority. At present, I personally do not believe that it would be good to introduce modifications into regulations that took 5 years to establish in Parliament. These regulations must be tested and, if we subsequently see that they contain errors, then we will consider correcting them."

With regard to the timetable for the transfer of powers and its possible modifications, Felipe Gonzalez said: "I have expressed my opinion and no contrary opinions have been expressed, so that I believe that the king's inaugural speech, the King's Speech, will take place at the appointed time. I believe that nothing of importance must take place at parliament before the King's Speech, because this speech marks the start of the legislative term. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for it to be preceded by a decision as important as the new prime minister's investiture. I believe that the timetable is fine, although I understand the arguments of those who belive that it is illogical that the King's Speech be delivered in the presence of an incumbent government. The throne must be above the interplay of the political parties."

Respectful With PCE

Felipe seemed reserved in his answers to questions about the Communist Party: "One must be respectful with regard to other parties' crises." He said that "Santiago Carrillo has been a very important factor in the Spanish transition. There has been within the PCE a certain crisis of identity, a crisis that could be considered historic, because the PCE proceeded from a very different blueprint for society from its present one with an internal organization that was also very different from the one it now needs. However, I do not want to enter into this subject, because I believe that political parties in a state of crisis must have the respect of the other political forces."

Having said that he plans to have talks with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, though no date has been set for the meeting, Felipe Gonzalez said that the party leaders' decision is "to create a broad majority so as to achieve the autonomy of the socialist blueprint." He added that an open debate has begun on the government's future relations with the general union of workers and stressed the idea of clearly defining government and party roles "so that they do not influence each other."

Strengthening Majority

Felipe Gonzalez, who remained silent when asked about the possible composition of the future Socialist government, also said: "I have made a reappraisal of the social majority for change, of which I talked so much during the election campaign, and have compared it with the resulting political spectrum. When there is so much talk about a two-party system and some people complain that if they had united we would not have won, I am reminded of something somebody said about no matter how the figures are juggled, there are still 3 million votes missing. This is why we will continue to struggle to strengthen this majority and the institutions that defend the essence of a state."

NEW PCE LEADER IGLESIAS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM111625 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 Nov 82 p 13

[Unattributed report on PCE Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias 7 November press conference in Madrid: "I Am Not Going To Change PCE Policy"]

[Text] Madrid — "I was elected secretary general not to change PCE policy but to implement the results of the 10th party congress." This was said by the PCE's new secretary general, who continued: "I will defend a Eurocommunist concept of the party with all my strengthen."

The new PCE secretary general does not consider himself more efficient than Santiago Carrillo: "Carrillo resigned. Somebody had to replace him and the Executive Committee suggested me." He said he has profound respect for the outgoing secretary general both as a person and as a politician, "but leaving that aside, I am now PCE secretary general." Gerardo Iglesias stressed that he will define the policy that the PCE will pursue from now on: From now on, I am the new secretary general and nobody can tell me what line I must follow."

Asked about what changes will take place within the party, Gerardo Iglesias said that he does not have a clear idea of what changes he will propose, but since the outset, he was certain he would not agree to be secretary general a priori "without proposing it myself."

Asked whether he considered his a "transitional" secretary generalship, he said that this is something that does not worry him at all. "Such matters will depend on what I manage or do not manage to do. However, if I were to notice it first, I would resign myself."

In his opinion, the PCE has all kinds of problems — internal, regarding communications, economic restrictions and shortcomings in its penetration of society — for which the new secretary general will seek methods of better internal and external communication as well as the necessary changes in the various statutory bodies. "Those who have left can return, but not because I am secretary general but because the party's doors have always been open and we will now try to open them still wider."

Criticism of Pro-Soviets

With regard to the Eastern bloc countries, Mr Iglesias said that he would continue to assess them critically -- "very critically." With regard to the model of society in which they live, and particularly those within the PCE who are closer to this model of society, namely the pro-Soviets, Gerardo Iglesias said: "Basically what I believe is that one belongs to the PCE for the sake of a blueprint. This blueprint was approved at the 10th congress.

"There may be people who for sentimental or other reasons may feel closer, but as long as in their day-to-day practice what they implement and what they work for is the eurocommunist policy approved at the 10th congress, nobody will bother me within the PCE."

Gerardo Iglesias concluded by saying that "I have no intention of staying 22 years" at the head of the PCE, which is how long Carrillo remained secretary general.

SPANISH CENTER RECOVERY NEEDS 'RADICAL CHANGES'

PM091613 Madrid YA in Spanish 5 Nov 82 p 11

[Unattributed report: "UCD Executive Announces Radical Changes in Party"]

[Text] The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] National Executive Committee met yesterday to analyze the results of the latest general election, which are highly unfavorable to the UCD tickets. The meeting was devoted wholly to this analysis, leaving decisionmaking for a meeting to be held 15 November.

In a press note issued at the end of the meeting, the Executive Committee "wishes to express its thanks for the good 1.5 million voters who confirmed their confidence in the UCD, while at the same time conveying the party's decision to remain loyal to that electorate in its parliamentary activity. The committee also wished to give thanks for the UCD members' collaboration through their support in the election campaign.

Through its parliamentary group, the UCD intends to maintain monitoring and constructive yet critical opposition to the coming Socialist government's conduct.

The Executive Committee reaffirms its conviction that a center option is necessary in order to stablize Spanish democracy. It also believes that the results of the latest election confirm the opinion repeatedly expressed by the UCD that an electoral weakening of the center leads to a Socialist victory. The rebuilding of a strong center option is therefore necessary in order to ensure future government alternatives in Spain.

The results of the latest general election make it advisable to introduce radical changes in the party's concept and organizational structure, as well as to outline an electoral strategy for the next local and regional elections -- aspects for which the corresponding reports and proposals will be prepared for the Executive Committee's next meeting. [closing quotes omitted in newspaper]

DENMARK

ELLEMANN-JENSEN MIDEAST TOUR: CENSURES ISRAEL

PM101603 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Nov 82 p 4

[Ritzaus Bureau dispatch: "Ellemann-Jensen Directs Tough New Attack on Israel"]

[Text] Beirut -- On Friday [5 November], Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen directed tough new criticism against Israel for having shown no flexibility over the Middle East peace process. At the end of a 2-day visit to Lebanon on behalf of the EEC, he stressed how important it is that all parties in the Middle East conflict be heard. It was in this context that the foreign minister mentioned the possibility of a visit to Denmark by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and pointed out that it is important to listen to the views of the PLO.

Commenting on the reproaches he has received because he is not visiting Israel on his current trip the minister said that Israel's rejection of President Reagan's peace plan, which is supported by the 10 EEC nations, indicates that the present time is not right for a visit to Israel. As an example of the EEC'S cooler relations with the Jewish state, he said that a finance protocol between the EEC and Israel has been postponed for the time being.

Ellemann-Jensen said that his Friday meetings with Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, were a political guesture by the EEC nations. "It is important that we give political indications that the EEC nations believe in peaceful development in Lebanon. During my visit, I had my belief confirmed that Lebanon is on the right road and that democracy will survive."

The foreign minister said that Lebanon will be offered two sums of 50 million European currency units (a good 800 million kroner) through the European Investment Bank. He was obviously much affected by the devastation caused by the war, but voiced his conviction that "Lebanon is such a strong country that it will get back on its feet again."

Today Uffe Ellemann-Jensen will proceed to Jordan, where we will listen to King Husayn's thoughts on Palestinian self-rule in a federation with Jordan, which, he said, "holds the key to a lasting peace in the Middle East."

HOME GUARD NEEDS MORE MONEY; DEFENSE SAVINGS

PM101117 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Nov 82 p 9

[Michael Ehrenreich report: "Minister Seeks Money"]

[Text] Defense Minister Hans Engell is looking for more money for the Home Guard, which has economic problems owing to the growing interest in it reflected by the number of applicants, which has now reached 1,100 per year. The money will be provided before the total defense budget for 1983 is discussed.

"The Home Guard's problems are primarily due to the gratifying level of interest in it -- but also to the fact that the majority of the applicants have not been soldiers and therefore have not received any defense training. For this reason, the Home Guard's problems must be viewed within Denmark's total defense framework," said the defense minister, who thinks it vitally important that the Home Guard's broad age, social and geographic spectrum be preserved.

The Home Guard's budget under the multiparty defense settlement is based on a strength of 75,000 men, but this figure had grown to 77,400 by 1 October this year, said a Home Guard report presented by Hans Engell to the so-called 11-man committee established to monitor the defense settlement.

At the meeting, the Social Democrats put forward their proposals for defense savings of 200 million kroner in 1983 and 400 million in 1984. For the committee's next meeting in a couple of weeks, the Social Democrats will work on proposals regarding where these savings are to be made. At the same time, the minister has promised to maintain the status quo for the defense forces by maintaining activities and strength levels.

Anker Jorgensen, Social Democratic Folketing group chairman and former prime minister, yesterday rejected a proposal from the Radical Liberals for joint proposals for defense savings from the two parties. "The Radical Liberals have an easy time with cuts. Together with the government, they are ready to make cuts in all fields, and so they will simply have to vote in favor of our proposals," Anker Jorgensen said.

NORWAY

SOVIET ICEBREAKER CHASED FROM MILITARY ZONE

NC101250 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Tromso, Norway, Nov 10 (AFP) -- A Soviet icebreaker which had ventured into a military zone off the coast of Norway was forced to back off after a Norwegian Coast Guard vessel threatened to open fire. The Coast Guard was alerted to the ship's presence by a Norwegian pilot station which had received a request for help from the ship's captain. Warned by the Coast Guard, the icebreaker backtracked to just outside the forbidden zone where it then dropped anchor claiming mechanical difficulties. The ship left Norwegian waters only after the Coast Guard withdrew its threat to open fire.

EUROLEFT MEETING SUPPORTS LABOR PARTY STAND

PM101329 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Teruje Svabo report: "Labor Party Receives Support in Missile Affair"]

[Text] "Not only understanding, but support." With these words, Norwegian Labor Party Deputy Chairman Einar Forde described the reception given the Labor Party position on the missile affair by its sister parties in the NATO nations. Forde said that the Social Democratic parties take a pessimistic view of the two superpowers' willingness to negotiate in Geneva. "We are growing concerned that the superpowers are now developing a strategy in which a limited nuclear war would be possible," Forde said.

During the weekend [6, 7 November] the Labor Party deputy chairman attended a meeting in Amsterdam between Social Democratic parties from Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, West Germany, Britain and Norway. These meetings have been held over the last 2 years to discuss disarmament and East-West relations. The parties will now meet more often to discuss these questions. The weekend's meeting was the first at which all the parties taking part now find themselves in opposition in their respective parliaments.

Of the meeting's contents, Forde said the Social Democrats are now questioning the superpowers' willingness to achieve real results at the Geneva negotiations. They are asking themselves whether the United States is taking the negotiations stand of the dual decision seriously enough and have noted that in the Soviet Union military considerations have gained the upper hand over political considerations.

"There is considerable concern in our parties at the lack of progress in the Geneva negotiations," Forde said, adding: "it is my impression that we will have to see results from the talks in the first half of 1983, or at least clear signs of movement in the right direction. There is a clear light on how long the deadlock can go on, bearing in mind the strength of public opinion on this issue. Here we note that not only the peace movement but also the churches in the NATO nations are playing an ever more central role."

For his own part, the Labor Party deputy chairman also believes that the negotiations in Geneva have little chance of success unless French and British nuclear arms are included in them. He has the impression that it is increasingly important for the Geneva talks to be seen in a more global context.

"There is growing concern in the Social Democratic parties over the fact that the superpowers are busy developing their arms technology and strategy to the point at which a limited nuclear war becomes possible. For the smaller European nations, this is the most unacceptable alternative imaginable. In my opinion, it is therefore important that the Geneva talks not only embrace medium-range nuclear arms but are also viewed in the context of the strategic arms talks."

At the weekend meeting there was major concern over the French Government's decision to produce neutron bombs. "The decision was condemned unanimously at the meeting. We agreed that each of us would write to the French Government expressing our clear protest against the production of these weapons. A West German representative put it like this: We are opposed to both French and U.S. neutron bombs," Forde said.

On the current controversy surrounding the NATO dual decision, Forde said that the matter is being handled differently in different NATO nations, but the Norwegian standpoint met with the support of those taking part in the meeting. He stressed that there was agreement at the meeting on the rejection of all proposals for accelerated deployment as a means of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union at the talks.

Norway's Christian People's Party has also been discussing the missile affair. Twenty six party officials have written to the party's parliamentary leader, Kjell Magne Bondevik, calling on him to support the three Storting deputies from the party who opposed the dual decision in a Storting vote last spring. However, there is little reason to expect more Christian People's Party deputies to follow the example of the three in future votes.

SWEDEN

SWEDEN REFUSES LEBANON'S REQUEST FOR TROOPS

LD101718 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Sweden has now formally refused Lebanon's request for Swedish participation in the multinational peace-keeping force stationed in Beirut. The Swedish reply states that Sweden can take part in operations only within the UN framework. Sweden is already responsible for a UN hospital in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon now intends to ask Thailand, Spain and Colombia to reinforce the international peace force.

THATCHER ON GCHQ SPY, DAMAGE INVESTIGATION

LD111650 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1639 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Geoffrey Prime had access to information of the utmost secrecy for a period of 15 years to 1977, the prime minister disclosed in the Commons today.

She announced that the Security Commission is to investigate the circumstances of security breaches involving the Russian language expert sentenced on Tuesday to 35 years jail for spying. Mrs Thatcher also told MP's of positive vettings carried out on Prime. A review of the vetting was held in 1974, she said, after the break up of first marriage.

"Nothing arose... to put in doubt his fitness for access to classified information and his certificate was renewed," Mrs Thatcher said.

Mrs Thatcher faced a barrage of questions about what one Labour MP Mr Ted Leadbitter, described as a "disastrous shambles" at Cheltenham -- where Prime worked at the crucially secret communications headquarters.

Mr Leadbitter, MP for Hartlepool, demanded "a purge" as well as an inquiry. An both Michael Foot, opposition leader and Dr David Owen, for the Social Democrats, called for a new system of parliamentary control of security. But Mrs Thatcher said: "I believe the present arrangements are most appropriate." There would be as full as possible report to the Commons after the Security Commission investigation and a debate, promised the prime minister during later questions.

Three major questions were raised by the case, Mrs Thatcher said in her statement. "The first is how Prime was able to be engaged and retained upon highly classified work and to escape notice as a spy for so long -- and whether this was due to some defect in procedures which remains to be corrected. "The second is to ascertain precisely how much and what information Prime passed to the Russians and what damage was done. "The third is whether Prime knows of any others in the public service who were or who may have been involved in espionage.

Mrs Thatcher outlined Prime's earlier career in the R.A.F., which ended on July 31 1968.

"Earlier that year he applied from Berlin to join Government Communications Headquarters", she said. "Although he had been positively vetted while in the Royal Air Force he was positively vetted again at GCHQ. "He was certified for access to classified information and joined GCHQ in September 1968 as a Russian translator in the grade of linguist specialist, broadly equivalent to executive officer. "The highest grade he ever reached was the next grade up which is broadly equivalent to higher executive officer. He was positively vetted again in 1973, after that vetting was reviewed again in 1974 following the breakup of his first marriage. Nothing arose on either occasion to put in doubt his fitness for access to classified information, and his certificate was renewed," Mrs Thatcher said.

"In the course of his employment both in the Royal Air Force and in GCHQ, Prime came to have access to information ranging from the sensitive to matters of the utmost secrecy. He resigned from the government service for personal reasons in September 1977, and has not since then been employed in the public service or in any other position which would give him access to classified information," Mrs Thatcher said.

After describing the arrest of Prime and events leading up to his trial, Mrs Thatcher said that after he resigned from GCHQ in September 1977, there were two further contacts with his Russian controller.

"He went to Vienna two and a half years later in May 1980 taking with him photographic material and handwritten notes derived from the last period of his government service. Then he was summoned to East Berlin in November 1981, and was closely questioned. He was urged to seek further employment in government service. But did not do so.

"On one or other of these occasions he was given further espionage equipment, but he did not use it."

Mrs Thatcher continued: "Over a period of 15 years to 1977, during which he was engaged on highly classified work, Prime had access to information of the utmost secrecy. On his own admission from the beginning of 1968 at least until 1980 he passed a lot of information to the Russians. That information must have alerted them to the state of our knowledge of certain important aspects of Russian defence arrangements, and to the ways in which that knowledge was obtained.

"It is not only British interests which have been damaged. The damage extends to the interests of the United States Government," Mrs Thatcher said. "And of course the damage to our own and United States interests is damage to the Atlantic alliance as a whole.

"There is, however, no evidence that Prime had access to any classified information about our own or allied military dispositions or intentions, or about nuclear weapons, or to any information which could have endangered the lives of agents."

After referring to the "three major questions" raised by the case Mrs Thatcher said: "Investigation so far has yieled no evidence to contradict Prime's own statement that no others were involved in his activities.

"But now that the trial proceedings are complete, all these questions must be further and exhaustively investigated," Mrs Thatcher said.

Now that the trial was over, after consulting the chairman of the Security Commission and the opposition leader, Mr Foot, "I have decided to refer these matters to the Security Commission.

"The terms of reference will be: 'To investigate the circumstances in which breaches of security have, or may have, occurred arising out of the case of Geoffrey Arthur Prime, who was convicted on 10 November 1982 of offences under the Official Secrets Act 1911, and to advise in the light of that investigation whether any change in security arrangements is necessary or desirable.'"

Mrs Thatcher added: "These terms of reference will enable the commission to inquire into all the questions which this case raises. The commission's findings will be laid before the House to the fullest extent compatible with national security."

DAILY TELEGRAPH Views Trial

PM111041 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Nov 82 pp 10-11

[Report by Old Bailey correspondent Ian Henry: "Taste for Little Girls Downfall of Spy Centre Mole. Secrets Leaked Over 15 Years Caused 'Grave Damage'"]

[Excerpts] Geoffrey Prime, 44 a former employee of the government's secret communications headquarters at Cheltenham, jailed yesterday for spying for the Russians, was only caught because of his taste for sex with little girls.

After he confessed to three sex attacks police searched his home and discovered "material which suggested he was involved in activities even more grave," said Sir Michael Havers, QC attorney-general, prosecuting, at The Old Bailey.

In his wallet they found a code-pad a document explaining how to handle micro-dots, details of radio frequencies, and a top secret memorandum.

The police also took possession of a powerful radio, two recording tapes, a black briefcase, a carrier bag containing notebooks; and 26 envelopes pre-addressed to East Berlin.

Sir Michael said that in the course of Prime's employment, both in the RAF and in the government service, he came to have access to information ranging from the simply sensitive to matters of the "very highest" secrecy. Over a period of 15 years he had admitted passing secrets in Berlin, Vienna, Potsdam and London that had caused "exceptional grave damage."

At one stage, the press and public were excluded for 20 minutes while Sir Michael told the court, in camera, "the deep gravity of what Prime did," Before doing so, Sir Michael said: "There has been much wild speculation, most of which is unsupported by the evidence, about the nature of the damage for which he is responsible, especially in relation to nuclear warheads and endangering the lives of agents. "I repeat there is no evidence to support speculations of this kind."

Prime was first interviewed about his espionage activities in June this year, but he simply told police: "I don't know where you got that information from, but that certainly isn't true, I can assure you." But he was later more forthcoming. During four hours of questioning he admitted receiving 2,000 pounds from the Russians, but claimed he never got any further than considering working for them.

At a later interview he explained that in September 1977 he had booked flights to Helsinki on two occasions with a view to living in Russia, but his regard for his wife and her children prevented him from going through with the plan.

During that interview with the police, Prime said that in 1974 he had been given, via his sister, a briefcase with a secret compartment containing spying equipment. The plain black briefcase and its secret compartment were produced in court and the method of opening it, removing two screws, in the handle, was demonstrated.

Prime was interviewed twice more, said Sir Michael, but he repeated his denials. Then there was a "dramatic change." Suddenly, he told two officers: "Yes, at 4 o'clock today June 26, 1982, I now wish to tell you the whole truth of this tragic affair. I cannot go on talking about my wife whilst I am continuing to tell lies. It will take a long time, could we have a short break, then I'll start from January 1968, when this affair started."

The statement which followed was so long it was taken over two days. The salient features, which emerged, were that his first contact with Russian agents was not in 1974, but in January 1968, when he was stationed in Berlin.

"According to that statement Prime began to feel sympathy for the Soviet regime in the mid-60s, and when returning from leave handed a note to a Soviet officer manning a checkpoint into West Berlin indicating that he wished to make contact." Later he found a metallic cylinder attached to the door of his car. It contained a note directing him to Freidrichstrasse station, where he was met by Russian agents. He explained that he wanted to give them any information they wanted.

"Thereafter Prime met his contacts Igor and Valya regularly until July 1968 when he left the RAF. He told them the nature of his work and revealed all the information which was available to him. He used a miniature camera to photograph RAF Catow's telephone directory and delivered photographs together with a sample of classified material to his Russian controller. Prime told his controller that he was thinking of applying for employment as a linguist in the civil service and was encouraged to pursue his application. He returned to England in July 1968, and was successful in his job application, being told to report for duty in London on Sept 30, 1968.

"Before starting work he returned to East Berlin and received extensive training in the arts of the spy. He was taught the method of secret writing which allows invisible messages in code to be overwritten on seemingly innocuous letters. He was taught how to use a miniature camera for photographing documents. He was taught how to receive coded radio transmissions and how to receive and handle microdots. He was told the dead letter box procedure for conveying information."

When Prime returned to England he brought with him the briefcase containing the code pads for deciphering messages sent to him by radio, and to encipher messages sent back to the Russians, secret writing paper on which to write encoded messages, East German-addressed envelopes to carry the secret messages in invisible code and 400 pounds sterling. He was given the codename Rowlands and a password to be used when meeting contacts. In reply to the contact saying: "I believe we met in Pittsburgh in 1968," Prime was to reply: "No, at that time I was in Berlin.

Sir Michael continued: "Once he started work in London, Prime regularly conveyed information to the Russians and received information from them usually by radio.

"In autumn 1969, he was told by radio message to go to a secret hiding place in Esher, near a lake. He went and received a few hundred pounds in sterling and a letter congratulating him on his progress. In May 1970, he took photographs of documents, which he had taken with the miniature camera, to Abbey Wood in London and left them at a secret hiding place in a wood. In the summer of 1971, he collected more money and more spying materials at a pick-up point near Banstead Station in Surrey. In 1972 or 1973, he mislaid his one-time pads (code pads) and was forced to send a letter to East Germany in invisible writing, in plain text, explaining the loss.

"According to Prime, contact was lost until 1974, when Soviet agents left a briefcase at his sister's home. This part of Prime's statement is confirmed by his sister who remembers a man and a woman who spoke in broken English delivering a parcel. She opened the parcel and saw the briefcase, which was apparently empty. In fact it was the replica of the briefcase Prime had been given in August 1968, and had spying equipment and 400 pounds in the secret compartment.

"In the spring of 1975, while still in London, Prime was given a briefing by his employers in order to receive and understand fresh material of a higher security classification. He reported immediately to his controller in East Berlin. His controller arranged a series of meetings in Vienna which took place in September 1975. Prime took with him photographic copies of highly secret material and microfiche cards of an equally sensitive nature. He received 700 pounds or 800 pounds in sterling.

"Prime flew to Vienna again in May 1976. Between September 1975 and May 1976 he had been regularly sending details of top secret information. He took with him in May 1976 more photographed documents he had had access to whilst in London, and explained the nature of his new job at Cheltenham.

"He had, in fact, been transferred from London to Cheltenham in March 1976. At one of the meetings in Vienna in May 1976, Prime was informed that should he ever wish to defect he would be given a pension and the rank of colonel. He was given 1,000 pounds before he returned to England.

"Prime was promoted in 1976, and on the first of November 1976 he became section head, which gave him access to a wider and even more secret range of material. As a section head he regularly attended meetings at which matters of the utmost secrecy were discussed. Between his return from Vienna in May 1976 and his resignation on Sept 28, 1977, Prime took 15 rolls of film amounting to about 500 photographs of top secret documents.

"Prime claimed that by September 1977, the pressure of living a double life got too much for him. He had married in June 1977 and taken over the care of his new wife's three children. He decided to defect by flying to Helsinki and indeed booked flights on Sept 11 and Sept 20, but on each occasion did not go through with it. According to Prime he had no further contact with Russian agents until he was telephoned in April, 1980, and asked to go to Vienna. He flew there on May 16, 1980, taking with him the 15 rolls of film of top secret documents, together with handwritten notes. He was taken to a Russian cruise ship on the Danube for two or three days and questioned at length about the material he had brought with him. He was given 600 pounds and flew back to England. In October, Prime claimed that he was again contacted by telephone and agreed to go to Berlin for a further meeting. He flew to Berlin on Nov 16 and was taken to Potsdam in East Germany where he was closely questioned about allied activities which were top secret. When the debriefing was finished he was given 4,000 pounds and taken back to Berlin. Prime indicated that the one time pads and the secret writing pads which the police had seized were given to him either in Vienna in 1980 or at Potsdam in 1981. He claimed he had not used any of them, nor had he he had any further contact with Russian agents."

Sir Michael said Prime ended his statement saying: "Looking back over the entire period I deeply regret the extent of the betrayal manifested by my activities, which were in breach of the trust placed in me by my government. I believe that I first embarked on these activities partly as a result of a misplaced idealistic view of Soviet Socialism which was compounded by basic psychological problems within myself. These problems had made me susceptible to the type of propaganda which I became aware of during my service in West Berlin. I am also deeply ashamed and find it difficult to express my remorse in words in relation to the anguish and suffering which I have caused for my wife and family."

Before requesting the court to go into camera, Sir Michael paid tribute to the officers of West Mercia police who interviewed Prime. "The responsible services had nothing but praise for the masterly way in which Det. Chief Supt. David Cole, Det. Chief Insp. Peter Picken and police officers under them coped with what is the gravest investigation they will ever be likely to undertake. In an unfamiliar field, they worked with remarkable diligence and very great care."

Lord Lane, lord chief justice, interrupted by asking the attorney-general: "The information this man gave became more and more important and dangerous to the services of this country, is that true?" Sir Michael agreed that it became more true as Prime's spying career continued.

When the court came out of camera Mr George Carman, QC, defence counsel, told the lord chief justice: "My client may now be able to see that a civilised system of justice affords him the right to be properly defended in a country whose interests he has damaged, whereas the irony of the case is that the country whose interests he sought to serve would have denied him such rights." Dealing with what he described as matters of the "greatest public importance," Mr Carman emphasised that Prime's espionage activities were conducted by him in collusion with the Russian intelligence services alone. No other collegue at GCHQ or indeed any other citizen of Britain or any Western power was in any way involved, directly or indirectly in his activities.

"Having betrayed his country and confessed his guilt freely, he expressly authorises me to state that he is anxious to cooperate after sentence with the authorities in furnishing any further information that he possibly can in any subsequent interviews that may be sought, so that the task of repairing the damage should be continued."

Mr Carman invited Lord Lane not to consider Prime as a totally ruthless and rationally motivated spy. He pointed out that he had an opportunity to defect to the Soviet Union when he resigned from Cheltenham and failed to do so. Also, unlike some of the major post-war spies including Philby, Burgess and Maclean, there was not in Prime's case any pre-arranged escape plan or route with the Russians. He had no false passport and every trip abroad was carried out using his real passport. Lord Lane intervened: "Did he really need one?" Mr Carman replied: "If he went to places like Vienna, it may have been likely for the Russians to have provided him with a false passport."

Mr Carman said Prime had lied to police because he knew that even if he was imprisoned for the sexual offences, any term would leave him a lifeline to see his wife and stepchildren eventually.

Prime had described in great detail his recruitment and training by the Russians, and had also described the Russian intelligence service to police. He had told quite voluntarily of the payments he had received and the times on which the Russians had made contact. "He gave the British authorities every possible co-operation in enabling them to try to understand the gravity of what he had done and assess the damage that he had perpetrated." Mr Carman added: "His paymasters did not think so highly of him that they had arranged for his escape." Again Lord Lane interrupted, saying: "He was much more valuable here."

Counsel said Prime had no access to fresh information from the autumn of 1977 when he left Cheltenham. Although he went to Potsdam in 1981 and was interviewed by Russian intelligence, they were technical questions, and he was unable to help them. "Persistent attempts were made by the Russians to encourage him to try to rejoin the government services at Cheltenham or the Army. They even tried to persuade him to try to join the security services. But one having made the decision to resign, he made absolutely no effort to rejoin again."

Reactions of U.S. Intelligence

PM111055 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Nov 82 p 36

[Dispatch by David Shears: "Congress Curb on Sharing Secrets Feared"]

[Text] Washington [no date as received] -- Senior Central Intelligence Agency officials are worried that Congress might seize on the Cheltenham security breach to impose tighter surveillance of their work and curb the sharing of American Secrets with Britain.

Professionals in the Washington intelligence community view the Prime case as serious, but nobody believes that the Cheltenham "mole" betrayed military secrets such as the location of NATO nuclear warheads or the state of readiness of every NATO division.

"It is most unlikely that he would have had access to anything of the sort," said Mr George Carver, a retired CIA deputy. Mr Carver, now working as a senior fellow of the George-Town University Centre for Strategic and International Studies, said that although he had no direct knowledge of Prime's "leaks" to the Russians, the case was certainly less damaging than, for example, the Philby defection.

Washington sources who cannot be named say the kind of Russian messages and signals that would have crossed Prime's desk were less "cosmic" in their security classification. Typical of the material Prime was given to translate would have been coded military signals passing between Russian Army units. Much of this would have been routine traffic.

Mr Carver said that Prime would not necessarily have known how this material had been obtained, but the very fact that he had it must have been of great interest to his Soviet "case officer" or local spymaster. By examining the messages Prime was translating, the KGB would have been able to determine which of their codes had been broken. This in turn would have enabled Moscow to attempt "disinformation" -- the deliberate feeding of misleading material to the West.

Mr Carver suggested that Prime might have been useful to his Russian masters by telling them which of the messages he handled had aroused particular interest among his superiors. "This would have given the Soviets an indication of the lines of inquiry Western intelligence was pursuing at any given moment," he said.

A recent WASHINGTON POST report that NATO military secrets had been betrayed was not taken seriously by the Washington intelligence agencies, but CIA chiefs fear that it might prompt Congress to enforce President Carter's 1978 order requiring tighter congressional surveillance of their activities. When this order was issued, the CIA felt its secrets were no longer protected since they might "leak" from briefings on Capitol Hill. London, therefore, hesitated to pass on some British intelligence material.

In the wake of the Prime case, CIA officials fear that some Senators will try to restrict the two-way flow of intelligence between America and Britain for fear or betrayal. Already it is said that some staff assistants of the Senate Intelligence Committee are "snapping at the heels" of Mr William Casey, the CIA director. So far these fears have not materialised.

Intelligence professionals on both sides say that Anglo-American cooperation continues unchanged and, in the words of one, [is] "as comfortable as can be."

TORY PARTY AIDE ON GEN ROGERS' 'NEW STRATEGY'

PM111141 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Nov 82 p 18

[Article by Julian Critchley, Conservative MP for Aldershot, and a vice chairman of the party's Defense Committee: "Defending Europe by Attacking Attackers"]

[Excerpts] Gen Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander, Europe, is for friend and foe alike, the personal embodiment of NATO in Europe in a sense that none of his political masters — who represent the various NATO countries -- can be. So when Rogers gives tongue on the trial of strength between East and West, he command attention. This he certainly did with his thoughtful speeches in Brussels and London on the urgent need to strengthen the non-nuclear defence of Europe.

NATO supremos of the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's had little cause for anxiety about government policies, except for the revolt of Gen De Gaulle against what he considered American pretensions, which led to the French forces' withdrawal from the organisation. Yet as early as 1960, Gen Norstad ran into an ugly scene when he came to address a big meeting at Coventry and was shouted down by local enthusiasts of the old Ban the Bomb Campaign.

That effervescence having died down for 20 years, NATO has enjoyed a tacit consensus as part of the accepted order of things, because of the belief, spoken or unspoken, which lasted far too long, that the nuclear superiority of the USA over the USSR would suffice to deter Russia from aggression in Central Europe. Alexander Haig, Roger's predecessor, was good at preaching to the converted, those who knew that NATO, by all the standards of traditional alliances, had been an enormous success.

The strategic situation is now quite transformed, and Gen Rogers has to meet, and overcome, the most serious challenge to the Atlantic alliance that we have yet seen. The Soviet Union has in the past five years achieved military superiority over the alliance in almost every field, and fear of nuclear war, which its propaganda has so ably exploited, has disturbed and divided public opinion in Western Europe and the United States.

It is providential that NATO's commander and spokesman in Europe today, who came to the job after three years as chief of staff of the United States Army, whose morale and efficiency he did much to restore after Vietnam, should be not only a great soldier but also a cultured and humane man able to understand and share the anxieties to which the disarmament movement responds. Let us see then how the present problems of European defence are viewed there, and how the remedies prescribed by Rogers in his recent speeches fit that view.

The best outline of the new strategy which I have seen is that of Senator Sam Nunn in a recent edition of the WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, the periodical published for the Department of Defence: "The question whether Europe is conventionally defensible against a massive non-nuclear Warsaw Pact attack has become more pressing than ever. As the credibility of NATO's strategic and theatre nuclear deterrent against conventional attack declines, the importance of a credible conventional deterrent grows. Conventional deterrence depends upon a viable conventional defence. Some defence analysts and military leaders now believe that a credible conventional defence is now possible through a number of new initiatives, including exploitation of new technologies, adoption of new operational doctrines, and better utilisation of Europe's substantial reserves of trained manpower for territorial defence."

He then goes on to outline the new doctrine "airland battle 2000" on which work is in progress. This doctrine (in contrast to the existing formula of "flexible response") is based on the principle that attack is the best method of defence, and, in immediate response to the first act of aggression, we would attack the follow-on, reinforcing echelons of Warsaw Pact forces before they cross the inter-German border, while also seizing the initiative early through defensive counter-attacks against pact forces on NATO territory.

We shall no doubt hear more of this strategy which capitalises on major advances in conventional warfare technology which have already taken place, including the great potential of micro-electronics. "It is neither possible nor necessary to match Soviet ground and tactical air forces on a one-for-one basis.... Instead NATO needs to procure conventional weapons that can be delivered accurately by existing aircraft and surface-to-surface rockets against fixed and mobile forces. Long-range conventional weapons are being developed that because of their greatly improved accuracy, now begin to approach the destructive potential of nuclear weapons."

I give these excerpts to show that, though the Warsaw Pact has built up a three-to-one superiority in battle tanks and artillery, and has 47 "equivalents of a division" available, without mobilisation or reinforcements in North and Central Europe compared with the Atlantic allies, 30 (including the French in Germany), the best strategists of the West believe that it would in theory be possible to hold up and disrupt a massive onslaught of conventional forces, for which the process of Soviet rearmament seems to be geared, without an early recourse to nuclear weapons.

To achieve that state of affairs two things are needed: the will and the money. And Gen Roger's proposals, as I read them, are precisely aimed at getting them. His case is that if the allied governments supplied the funds needed to finance the NATO goals to which they are committed for the period 1983-88, the necessary conventional force of deterrence could be achieved. For this an actual increase in real money of 4 percent in defence budgets as against the existing 3 percent already agreed -- but in many cases unfulfilled -- would, he reckons, be required.

There's the rub: For in a period of general recession one can see what a struggle there will be to extract the extra money from hard-pressed treasuries. But I have no doubt that it is right to support Rogers and with him the military committee of NATO, to which he and his fellow commanders are responsible in this important strategic evolution; and the nuclear disarmers in our parliaments, if they have not lost touch with reality, should welcome it.

Gen Rogers insists that, unless and until the Soviet Union can be induced to withdraw their menacing 300-odd SS20 missile launchers, NATO's decision to deploy the long-range Pershing II and cruise missiles must stand. The remaining 6,000 warheads in the US-European stock-pile of short-range battlefield nuclear weapons could well be reduced, as he has suggested, as a contribution to an arms control agreement. What he and those planning the new strategy at Washington are seeking is to raise the nuclear threshold as high as possible. And that is the most one can hope for.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM STRASBOURG 11 NOV

NC112113 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned this evening from Strasbourg where he had participated in the work of the conference of the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe. As of today, Cyprus takes over the vice chairmanship of the Ministerial Committee for a period of 6 months and subsequently the chairmanship.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD IN NICOSIA 11 Nov

NC111847 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] During today's meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks, discussion continued on issues of a procedural nature that had been raised during the meeting the day before yesterday. The Greek Cypriot side's representative, Mavrommatis, said before the meeting that the discussion of the procedural issues would be completed today and that a discussion would begin of certain constitutional points. Mavrommatis also said the territorial aspect will, in any case, be discussed before Christmas. The Greek Cypriot interlocutor also said we are passing through a delicate stage in the talks and that preparation is needed before the meetings. He added that the interlocutors will decide whether they should meet once or twice a week.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Onan, said the territorial aspect will be discussed at a later stage. In reply to a question, Onan said a new approach to the territorial aspect does not exist and added that the Turkish Cypriot side submitted its proposals on the territorial aspect long ago. A UN statement mentions that during today's meeting the exchange of views on certain consitutional aspects continued. The next meeting will be held Thursday.

SPOKESMAN ON TURKISH MOVES, INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC101757 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] In reply to observations that the Turkish Cypriot side is proceeding with granting deeds to Greek properties in the occupied territories, given the fact that the right to ownership is included in the summit agreements, and in reply to a question on whether the government intends to suspend the intercommunal talks and resort to the United Nations in order to denounce the Turkish Cypriot action, the republic's government spokesman said: The government has taken all necessary steps. In any case, he added, these Turkish Cypriot actions are illegal and are not recognized by anyone nor will they ever be recognized by the Cypriot Government.

In reply to a question on a suggestion by Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis for the participation of Western countries in the intercommunal dialogue, and following pan-Cypriot Labor Federation Secretary General Ziartidhis' observation that this suggestion was made after Kliridhis' recent meeting with the Greek prime minister, the government spokesman said that the Cypriot Government has absolutely no indication nor does it believe that Papandreou made such a suggestion. Finally, in reply to a question as to whether the government knows of a proposal for Famagusta's return in exchange for the lifting of the so-called economic embargo, the government spokesman said that such a proposal has not been recently submitted.

TURKISH CYPRIOT 'DEFECTORS' ARRESTED FOR SPYING

NC111054 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The eight unemployed Turkish Cypriot "defectors," who were arrested by police the day before yesterday for spying, had in their possession a large number of documents, cameras and films of military targets.

The documents are being examined by the police. Some films that have been developed contain footage of dozens of National Guard camps and posts. Moreover, the "defectors" had in their possession, in hideouts in their homes, maps of Cyprus upon which vital military targets were marked.

According to police sources, the arrested Turkish Cypriots belong to a major and specially trained spy network which, besides providing information to the Turkish Secret Service, also tries to create agitation in the free areas, thus taking advantage of the intensive preelection period. One of them appears to have confessed that the recent explosions in Nicosia and Limassol were the work of the group. Some of the arrested "defectors" have admitted that they were spying.

According to the same police sources, the "defectors" were circulating with rented cars and motorcycles outside National Guard camps and posts in all districts collecting information. Some of them also went three to four times (usually at night) to the occupied areas and returned the same night or the next. Two of those arrested appear to be officers of the Turkish Secret Service. The same sources say this group of spy "defectors" was trained for a long time in Turkey.

Three of them have been living in the free areas for the third straight year, another three for 2 years, and two had recently defected. It has not been ruled out, however, that more arrests will take place shortly. It is pointed out that in addition to an admission of spying, there is also eyewitness testimony. All of them have confessed at great length to the investigating authorities about their activities and actions.

Surveillance began some months ago by a detachment of the Cyprus Information Service in Limassol. The Turkish Cypriots are under continuous and intensive investigation. Among them are Ertokan Ahmet Tataru, Nafis Ertokan Emin, Toker Ismail, Nepcit Saritiklin and others.

More on 'Defectors'

NC121005 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] According to press reports that have not yet been denied, one of the arrested syp "defectors" has confessed under interrogation that he was spying. He said that at the instructions of the Turkish Cypriot Cypurs Information-Intelligence Service [KIP] he surveilled the recent National Guard "nikiforos 82" exercise and reported on the armaments used in the parade.

The same Turkish Cypriot named eight of his "defector" friends who belong to the same spy group. He also revealed the various sites they were surveilling and the way they passed the information to the occupied territories.

All those arrested have confessed that they reportedly entered the occupied territories without being noticed and that they passed information that dealt with military installations, ports and airports.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON CURRENCY CHANGE CRITICS

TA101441 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriots are free to take every necessary measure to strengthen their economy, and that this has nothing to do with the inter-communal talks. In a statement today, the president rejected the Greek Cypriot allegations that the decision to officially replace the Cyprus pound by the Turkish lira as the currency in the Federate State was in line with Turkey's partitionist policy. Mr Denktas recalled that since 1963, the Turkish Cypriot people had been deprived of their share of the republic's budget, of their monetary rights and of the republic's foreign exchange. He said that the Greek Cypriot allegations were nonsense, and that the measures were something that concerned the internal structure of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The president said that since 1963, the Greek Cypriots had been doing everything possible to deprive the Turkish Cypriots of their rights, and that if the Greek Cypriot administration made a new recourse to the United Nations this would give the Turkish Cypriots another opportunity to remind the United Nations of the realities concerning Cyprus.

Mr Denktas said that it was not the Turkish Cypriot side which withdrew the Cyprus pound from circulation, but it was the Greek Cypriot policy of forcing the Turkish Cypriot to pay foreign exchange in order to obtain Cyprus pounds.

In reply to a question on the arrest of Turkish Cypriots in the south by the Greek Cypriot authorities on the grounds that they spied for the Federated State, Mr Denktas said that since 1963 the Greek Cypriots had been seeing the Turkish Cypriots as rebels or people who deserved to be killed. He said that these arrests proved that there was no change in the feelings of the Greek Cypriots toward the Turkish Cypriot community. He said that this also proved that the Greek Cypriots were unable to give decent shelter to the Turkish Cypriots in the south and that the claim that the Greek Cypriots should govern the Turkish Cypriot community and the entire island was ridiculous and nonsense.

President Denktas was also asked to comment on the decoration of the Austrian foreign minister, Mr Pahr, with the Grand Cross of Makarios -- the third -- by the Greek Cypriot administration. The president said there was nothing about such a decoration in the Cyprus Constitution. It could only be a decoration symbolizing the Greek Cypriot policy and since it was named after Makarios it symbolized Makarios' policy of shedding Turkish Cypriot blood. However, he said, this meant that by accepting the decoration, Mr Pahr approved of what Makarios had done to the Turkish Cypriots for years. Perhaps, the president added, Mr Pahr was not aware of the situation.

AMMAN PAPER INTERVIEWS NORTH'S RAUF DENKTAS

JN040946 Amman JERUSALEM STAR in English 4 Nov 82 p 8

[Interview with Rauf Denktas, leader of the Turkish community of Cyprus, by correspondent Ahmad Dabbas -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Origin of the Cyprus Problem

In Cyprus the problem is, and has been, the policy of the Greek Cypriots to make Cyprus a Christian, Greek, Hellenistic island. This has been on their military camps; Christianity, Greece, union with Greece. [sentence as published] And this has been the policy followed by the church for seven years, this is why so many Muslims have died in Cyprus in defence of their soil.

They pretend to be talking with us for a settlment, but they use the time for arming themselves. And after 11 years, on the first of October, they have shown us the rockets -- anti-tank rockets, anti-aircraft rockets, anti-personnel, anti-building rockets, and so on -- which they have built up, and are building, as a threat. And they say, "We have other, more sophisticated weapons which we have not displayed" Well, we know they have. We know they are getting ready, when they find the opportunity, to attack us.

And by making these resolutions at the United Nations and the non-aligned conferences, that there is an invasion in Cyprus -- a false allegation -- by making these resolutions, they are preparing the ground eventually to attack us. But the Islamic world does not consider these things. They don't know what is happening. They vote for them. They deny -- 'well, why should Turkey be there?'

Turkey is here to prevent the wiping out of Islam from Cyprus. Look at it from an international point of view, from a humanitarian point of view. Turkey has come here in order to prevent an out-and-out genocide in Cyprus, worse than the one in Lebanon. And I'm sure if they go and show you the common graves and so on, you will see what mentality they had, and what they could do, and what they would do, had Turkey not come.

But this is triggered [as published] as an invasion by the Greek Cypriots, and it is accepted by most of the Islamic countries as an invasion, and they vote with the Greeks. They don't know that this is a preparation by the Greeks, for what happened in Lebanon to happen here.

So, we are talking. We don't intend to give in. There is either a bizonal federal system, as I agreed with Archbishop Makarios, or there are two countries, two states in Cyprus. This is the future.

The Intercommunal Negotiations

Since the Greek Cypriots are still talking, although there is no major agreement on any issue, although we know that they are using the time for arming themselves and for destroying us, I think we should continue to talk until we really discover that they do not want a federation. So, we have to carry on the talks.

Non-recognition is a difficulty for us, because Greek Cypriots, as "the" government of Cypris, are making the world put an embargo on us. They refuse to land aircraft at our airports.

And we have these difficulties; we can't get enough tourists. We need tourists. This continued difficulty all over the world, Greek Cypriots getting up and talking in international fora as "the" government of Cyprus, we say we want to be heard, and we are told, your government has spoken, so you don't need to be heard.

I think individually, our relations are good -- at the Islamic conference, well we have a hearing, we have friends, who sympathise with us; but we do not have the support which we should have.

We say, if in the Islamic congress the Cyprus problem has been resolved, then that resolution must be carried out wherever the Islamic voice is heard. Every non-aligned conference, every United Nations. [sentence as published]

But we find just the contrary. The Islamic conference has one resolution, and at the non-aligned, a contrary resolution which helps the Greeks. And because the non-aligned decide so, at the United Nations General Assembly we have again votes, Islamic votes which go with the Greeks.

I invite them each time: Send your best men. Send your observers. Send your foreign minsiters. Anyone you wish, incognito if you wish, to see what Cyprus is. Don't have this idea that there is a Greek Cyprus that Mr Kiprianou represents, this whole Cyprus, and there is a little Islamic community which must be protected.

No, in Cyprus, the state of Cyprus is a partnership state, we created it with the Greeks.

Islamic Support

We have some support from a Saudi Arabian religious institute. The rest is very little aid we get, very little -- but economic aid, not social aid.

We have the best touristic area. The Arab world can use this. We want them to come. How can they come? By breaking down the embargo which the Greek Cypriots have put on us. They say that they are "the" government of Cyprus, and therefore no plane should land at our airport in the north.

And governments accept this. No one says to him, 'no you are the Greek sector of a bicommunal government; until you take back the Turks, we are going to treat both sides equally.' No one says this.

And I am sure all countries -- Islamic countries -- if they put their heads together and say 'no, this is an embargo on an Islamic society, and the Greek Cypriots have no right to do this to the Turkish Cypriots, therefore we shall send our planes.' Then this embargo will be broken in two days. And we would have the tourist market, we would have the money, and economic life would be activated enormously.

Why don't they do it? I don't know. We claim it, we ask for it, we plead for it, but they don't take this step.

Short-Term Outlook

There is no hope in the near future. As long as Mr. Kiprianou is the leader on the other side, Mr. Papandreou is the leader in Greece, I see no hope.

I think the Greek Cypriots, one day, will have a look at their guns, their rockets, their ammunition and then they will go mad again. They will think they can afford to attack us, and they will. And I think that is what they are preparing for, and they are not preparing for peace. This is my personal belief.

We must make Greek Cypriots, and the world, understand that this is so, so that they can put pressure on them, to come to their senses, to understand that they can win nothing by war, and to settle the problem on the basis that I agreed with Makarios.

So we need world pressure. But how can I seek world pressure, if I don't get Islamic pressure first?

Plan for Continued Negotiations

We have a set of papers which contain agreed principles, and negotiations are going on around those agreed principles. One side gives its own version on the constitutional aspect, the other side replies; so something is being accumulated. And as this is accumulated there are points of agreement, points of disagreement, points of coincidence or non-coincidence. These shall be looked at again.

But this will not solve the problem. The problem can be solved only if there is the will, the political will on both sides, to solve it. And we see a lack of will on the Greek Cypriot side.

We don't give out details, but it is obvious that both sides have agreed to establish a bizonal federal system. When the Greek Cypriots produce their details of such a setup, we see that they are not really federal. They are trying to create a Greek Cyprus in which they will give certain rights to Turkish Cypriots. We don't want that.

We give our details to them, they look at them they say 'ah, this is not federal, this is confederal.' So, by talking like this, we are continuing.

Now we shall be completing the constitutional aspect entirely. Then time will come for talking geography, and Greek Cypriots have our map in their hands. We now expect them to give us their maps. So this is how it will be.

BRIEFS

MINISTER RESIGNS FROM PARTY -- Ismail Tezer, a deputy from Gazi Magosa [Famagusta] as well as minister of state and social affairs, has announced that he has resigned from the leadership and membership of the Turkish Unity Party [TUP]. He held a news conference with the TUP Administrative Council members today, where he said that following certain developments it would be difficult for him to work in harmony with the party general Administrative Council members. Therefore, he said, he was resigning. Tezer was the only member TUP had in the Legislative Assembly. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 10 Nov 82 TA]

PAPANDREOU MAKES STATEMENT ON LIMNOS ISSUE

NC102126 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Our homeland's territorial integrity, national independence and honor are safeguarded. This was stressed to newsmen by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreau, who returned to Athens this afternoon after concluding his 2-day visit to border areas of Evros, Limnos and Lesvos.

Addressing officers in Limnos, Mr Papandreou said: [begin recording] I would like to thank you very much for the extremely comprehensive briefing I was given a short while ago and assure you that I feel particularly moved by our presence here today.

It is true that this visit to the border island of Limnos coincides with a very important, significant I would say, time. As you know, a few days ago, on 5 November to be precise, we were informed by NATO headquarters that Limnos was not to be included in the Apex Express 82 exercise for reasons emanating from above, unspecified reasons, and despite the fact that last July we made it clear that Limnos should be included in the Apex Express 82 exercise. On 5 November, we were informed, following our own initiative, that the document, the message the National Defense Ministry sent in early September, had been lost. It is clear that for agencies such as NATO, it is not reasonable for one to stress that such mistakes and losses are coincidental; the same way we talk about diplomatic illness, here we can talk about a diplomatic loss of course. They also recognize it themselves now because a relevant investigation has been ordered in Naples. [end recording]

Later, speaking to newsmen, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou made the following statement:

[Begin recording] It is really an historic and very interesting and positive coincidence that exactly when the Limnos issue is acquiring international importance and dimensions, we are visiting Limnos and, as you said, this is the first time a prime minister has visited Limnos. I really feel a great national emotion. I am here near the conscripted sons of our people, the armed forces, who are really shouldering on this border island huge responsibilities and a not-so-easy life. However, I am particularly moved by the existing unity, what we call reconciliation between the people and the armed forces, the army; something that everybody (?manifested) on my arrival at Limnos airport. I return to Athens inspired and encouraged, with a feeling of certainty and pride. We will overcome our difficulties; and the territorial integrity, national independence and honor of our homeland will be safeguarded. [end recording]

More on Limnos Statement

NC111511 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, who ended his tour of military units in border areas yesterday, stated that an imperative prerequisite for the nation's survival is a solid front between people and armed forces. The prime minister added that we must face the threats without concern and fear; and only when we face them united, within the framework of this solid front, can we remain at ease and be able to build the Greece of our visions and expectations, a nationally proud and socially fair Greece.

Speaking to officers in Limnos, Mr Papandreou stressed that we do not accept in any way the old Luns directive on the basis of which the Turkish claims for operational control in the eastern Aegean were incited. In the same manner we could do the same for Izmir, but of course we do not do it. Mr Papandreou added: A reasonable question that will be put forward by the Greek side in Brussels at the next NATO session is, since the alliance presented the limnos issue as a secondary one in the Apex Express-82 exercise, why did it agree to cancel the exercise? We await an answer to this issue that we do not understand.

Mr Papandreou concluded: If the alliance and the Turks based their allegations on the Montreux Treaty, which is definitive on the nationality of the Aegean Islands since 1936, there would be no problem whatsoever.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA Comments

NC101556 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Things Have Come to a Head"]

[Text] The Americans and NATO have thrown away their masks and cynically revealed that Turkey's questioning of Greek sovereign rights in the Aegean is also their questioning.

They have revealed their true faces. The Americans and NATO gave in to their double-faced, hypocritical game. They were forced to reveal their anti-Greek feelings. This is why today, as in the past, they are dangerous for our country's territorial integrity.

Turkey is the pampered child even when it is "naughty." The Americans and NATO could not resist the difficulties that the Greek Government has put to them. The issue of Limnos Island became a touchstone which uncovered the worthlessness of NATO statements about the defense and security of the Atlantic alliances' member states.

It proved that the Americans and NATO bless and encourage the Turkish conspiracy against Greece's sovereign rights.

The U.S. and NATO injustices against Greece are abundant. The issue of Limnos Island is neither the first nor will it be the last.

Things have come to a head, the Americans and NATO got the appropriate reply from the Greek Government. The Atlantic alliance cannot be the promoter of unlawful Turkish interests against Greece. Greek national interests cannot be compacted into the anti-Greek measures of NATO or Turkey.

Let the Americans and NATO put this well in their heads. They will not find anti-Greeks in Greece. Let them try to conform and come to their senses if they do not want Greece to shake again with the pan-Hellenic slogans: Out with the Americans. Greece out of NATO.

AKROPOLIS Comments

NC101814 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 10 Nov 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "The Pro-Turkish Mr Luns"]

[Text] Mr Luns is rendering very poor service to NATO with his obvious and incomprehensible pro-Turkish attitude. His latest "achievement" was the cancellation of the allied exercise in the Aegean. This was the result of his explicit order to the Naples headquarters that Limnos should not be included in the exercise. Of course, Mr Luns may invoke in his favor the argument that NATO must be neutral in disputes between its members, and that during its exercises areas that could involve it into disputes must be avoided.

In the case under question, however, it is not a matter of a dispute. It is a question of Turkish designs against Greek territory. These designs, which cannot be questioned by anyone, have compelled us to fortify Limnos and the other islands in the eastern Aegean to protect them from Turkish greed. Therefore, Mr Luns is not merely neutral when he considers Limnos as a disputable area and excludes it from the allied exercises. He supports Ankara's policy, which actually pursues the disarmament of our islands and disputes their Greek status.

However, support for the Turkish policy means preparation of new hardships for the alliance; it means the rendering of services to Moscow, which also supports Ankara just because Moscow aims, through Ankara, at the complete dismemberment of NATO's southeastern flank. However, even if we ignored all this, on the basis of what logic should we pay the price for maintaining cohesion within the alliance's eastern flank? Doesn't Turkey, which is, moreover, the one who created and maintains the Aegean crisis, have any such obligation?

RIZOSPASTIS REVIEWS U.S. BASES NEGOTIATIONS

NC102136 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The first phase of the Greek-U.S. negotiations on the bases in expected to conclude by Monday when U.S. negotiator Reginald Bartholomew will leave for the United States to receive "further" instructions. He will be preceded by U.S. Ambassador in Athens M. Stearns, who has already left to convey a view of the negotiations to Washington. Mr Stearns also wanted to give his visit the character of a "protest" and pressure against the [government's] decision to permit the Polytechnic march up to the U.S. Embassy, a question for which he has already made a representation.

According to press reports, the subject of discussions thus far has been the timetable for the bases to remain in our country. According to the same reports, the Greek side proposes a 5-year stay for the bases with a 3-year extension if at the end of the 5-year period the agreement is abrogated, and with the right (after these 8 years) for renegotiations. On their part, the U.S. side is said to insist on an approximately twice as long period as the minimum time limit for the bases to remain in our country, while it appears as yielding to the concessions demanded by the Greek Government.

In any case, the negotiations -- which continued yesterday afternoon with a new Kapsis-Bartholomew meeting -- continue to held in strict secrecy, and the government continues to maintain that this secrecy serves the national interest.

AVEROF UNDERGOES OPEN HEART OPERATION IN LONDON

NC120828 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The post-operation condition of New Democracy Chairman Averof is developing normally. Mr Averof yesterday underwent an open heart operation at London's Wellington Hospital. The operation, which lasted 3 hours, was carried out by British heart surgeon (Garret Vish) and a team of doctors. Mr Averof's personal physician, Mr Voridhis, was also present during the operation.

SYRIAN PLANNING MINISTER BEGINS VISIT 10 NOV

NC102040 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Syrian Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Sharaf arrived in Athens today on an official visit. He has already held his first meeting with alternate Minister of National Economy Ioannis Pottakis. Talks will continue tomorrow, and then a protocol for economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries will be signed.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF EUROPE

TA101804 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that with the approval of the new Constitution through a referendum, Turkey has entered the last stage of the process leading to the establishment of a parliamentary democracy. Addressing the meeting of the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee in Strasbourg, France, Turkmen discussed the referendum and the relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe. He said that now that the Constitution has been ratified, general elections would be held in the fall of 1983 or, at the latest, in the spring of 1984, unless of course something unexpected happened.

Turkmen pointed out that most international press reports on the content of the new Turkish Constitution were based on wrong information, adding: It is very regrettable for us to see that those who think that only they have democratic morals resort to the entirely antidemocratic method of distorted reporting.

Turkmen recalled that the content of the constitutions of the Council of Europe members were not all the same. After giving a few examples, he added: Every constitution inevitably reflects the particular nation's experiences and traditions, and aims at meeting that nation's needs and fitting its characteristics. The important thing is for a constitution to be able to truly reflect the universal principles of democracy and, when necessary, for the people to be able to change it.

The foreign minister stressed that the inspiration for the new Constitution had come from the Council of Europe principles, the Universal Human Rights Declaration and the European human rights agreement. Noting that the Turkish people had voted for the Constitution realizing that the country had returned from the brink of a civil war, Turkmen said: The Turkish people sincerely want the reestablishment of a multiparty parliamentarian democracy. However, they do not want the process of returning to democracy to lead them to a disaster once again. The Turkish people have realized the democratic principles and the necessity for certain stipulations in the new Constitution. They participated in the referendum en masse in an exemplary atmosphere of freedom and calm -- as could be observed by everyone — ratifying our Constitution and confirming their full confidence in the president.

On the relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe, Turkmen said that, with prejudice and ill will, certain circles in Europe would never give up trying to harm the relations between Turkey and its European associates. He added: The important thing for the Council of Europe is that its members, with a sense of responsibility, have at last been able to ensure that, from now on, the relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe are based on mutual understanding and trust. These countries can contribute to the process of returning to a democracy in Turkey and strengthening the concept of democracy — the basic principle of the Council of Europe -- only in this way.

The meeting of the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee will end with a joint communique to be issued tonight.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, LABOR

TA111733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Statement by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at a meeting with private sector representatives in Ankara on 11 November 1982 — recorded]

[Text] As I have said on other occasions, the economic program we are now implementing has two main goals; one is to prevent inflation, and the other to establish a sound balance of payments.

Inflation is the source of all economic problems. The entire system of values is disruped in a community where prices change from one day to the next. Social justice and economic peace can be ensured only when the rate of inflation is reduced to a minimum. A high rate of inflation is undesirable for all sections of the community. Consequently, our fight against inflation continues uninterruptedly. The inflation rate was more than 100 percent and we reduced it to 37 percent in 1981. We expect this rate to fall to a lower level in 1982.

The wholesale index during the 12-month period from the end of September 1981 to the end of September 1982 has been 23.5 percent. Our target for 1983 is to reduce the inflation rate to 20 percent. As you can see, our target rate calls for an uninterrupted struggle, efforts and sacrifices during the coming year as well. We must not relax now because of our achievements in this field, because the fight against inflation calls for great attentention and care. A few wrong steps might take us back to our starting point. Our government will continue to be very careful regarding this matter. Therefore, we are determined to pursue our money and credit policy in a balanced way and in parallel with the increasing services and production. We will continue to pursue a policy of a balanced budget. We prepared the 1983 draft budget with that objective in mind. The policy of balanced wages and revenues we have pursued so far will be continued. We will be careful to consider the country's general economic balance and to make decisions that do not harm this balance when determining civil servants' salaries, workers' wages, farmers' floor prices, and the volume and interest rates of loans being used by the traders and industrialists.

The second main goal of our economic program is to establish a sound balance of payments. This is a centuries-old problem that we have not been able to solve since the days of the Ottoman Empire. We need a sound balance of foreign exchange in order for our economy to function, grow and develop through the addition of new resources to our existing ones. This problem can be resolved once and for all if our economy opens to the outside world; and the key in this field is exports, because we cannot continuously depend on private foreign loans. Neither is it possible to claim that the economy can grow based on artificial supports. In fact, such supports have a very high price.

Therefore, we attach special importance to increasing our country's potential for gaining foreign exchange. Significant progress has been achieved toward establishing a sound balance of payments, thanks to the measures we have taken. Our foreign exchange needs are being increasingly met by our own resources. The ratio of the foreign exchange gained from exports and remittances from our workers abroad to our imports is rising steadily. A few years ago, this rate was around 70 percent while this year we expect it to rise to 95 percent. I would like to especially point out that the current foreign exchange deficit, which was greater than $3 billion in the recent past, will drop to below $500 million in 1983.

The development of our exports continues; at the end of September our exports total $3.816 billion. The Turkish entrepreneurs have a great share in this development and success.

At this point, I would like to briefly discuss our relations with the EEC. As you know, our relations with the EEC are passing through quite a negative stage. Under the pretext of its own economic difficulties, the Community has imposed certain limitations on our textile and clothing exports. Consequently, one of our very important and rapidly developing industrial sectors is facing great difficulties. Naturally, our government, together with the concerned sector, has taken the necessary measures. Unfortunately as you know, a positive result has not yet been achieved. Therefore, our government has concluded that it has become inevitable to take certain measures in order to improve our trade balance with the EEC -- a trade balance that has a deficit of more than $1 billion. Since we are not allowed to sell more goods, we have no choice but to buy less from those countries. At the same time, it has also become increasingly important to protect our industrial sectors which produce some of the goods we import from the EEC.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to tell you about some of the economic tasks we are trying to do in the coming period. We will conclude the reorganization work we have insistently carried out in order to restore a speedy, efficient and fruitful mechanism to the state organization, to make it produce work and not paperwork, and finally to make it encourage a growing economy and fall in step with the dynamism of development. We will review and reform those structures of the public economic enterprises -- which we view as the bleeding wounds of our economy -- and of the agricultural sales and credit cooperative which cause them to waste resources.

Another important issue in this period will be to make the necessary arrangements to base worker-employer relations on a sound basis within the framework outlined by our new Constitution. A just and lasting labor order will be set up which does not create conflicts between or discriminate against these two main elements of our economic life -- two elements, which, like skin and bones, are inseparable. The economic success of the coming period depends on that.

In fact, our new Constitution has brought new targets and outlined a sound framework regarding this issue. What we have to do is to use this framework, our past experiences and future requisites together in the best possible way and to set up that system which will enable our workers and employers to contribute to our economic development together and with enthusiasm.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CITES CALM DURING REFERENDUM

TA111030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued a statement saying that it was extremely gratifying, both from the viewpoint of the country and of democracy to see that no incidents occurred damaging property or persons on 7 November, the day of the Constitutional referendum. The statement points out that a total of 47 persons were killed and 387 persons wounded during the 11 elections held in Turkey since 1963. The statement says that only 19 incidents violating the legal principles of elections occurred on 7 November, and the 38 persons who were responsible for these incidents were caught and handed over to the judicial organs.

COMMITTEE TO DRAFT LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

TA081625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1617 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 Nov (AA) -- The Consultative Assembly's Constitutional Committee will meet on Tuesday, 9 November to start work on drafting a new law on political parties.

Committee reporter Sener Akyol told reporters the committee chairman, Professor Aldikacti, would preside over the meeting. Akyol was in Istanbul Sunday to vote in the referendum from his home constituency.

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR ALBANIA VISIT

TA111059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk went to Albania today to hold talks on further developing the commercial relations between the two countries. The goods to be bartered between Turkey and Albania in 1983 and the volume of trade will be determined during the talks which begin in Tirana tomorrow.

In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Canturk said that during the talks they would also discuss the ways of turning the existing barter trade between the two countries into one based on a floating foreign exchange. The talks will end on 16 November, and will also be attended by a Turkish delegation composed of representatives from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry and Technology, Energy and Natural Resources and from the Central Bank.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAGLAM LEAVES FOR IRAQ

TA111126 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] National Education Minister Hasan Saglam went to Baghdad today as the official guest of the Iraqi minister of higher education and scientific research, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Qasim al-Hashimi. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Hasan Saglam said that during his visit he would hold an exchange of views on higher education, national education, culture and technology. He added that the annual work conducted within the framework of the existing Turkish-Iraqi cultural agreement program would be discussed during his talks in Baghdad. Saglam said that during his stay he would also hold talks with the Iraqi ministers of education and trade.

The national education minister will also visit the Turkish pavilion in the International Trade Fair in Baghdad. He returns to Turkey on Saturday.

MILLIYET ON EVREN VISIT TO PRC, OTHER COUNTRIES

NC120953 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 8 Nov 82 p 7

[Umit Gurtuna report from Ankara]

[Text] Head of State Kenan Evren's visit to five countries in the Far East will begin on Sunday, 12 December. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, on the other hand, will be visiting Moscow on 29 November.

Head of State Kenan Evren will first go to the People's Republic of China on 12 December where he will spend 3 days. In the political part of the official talks, the two sides will dwell on the pro-NATO policy which China has been pursuing in recent years. They are also expected to dwell on certain military issues. Ways and means of increasing the volume of trade between China and Turkey will also be explored.

The next country to be visited by General Evren is Indonesia. Turkey and Indonesia have maintained close friendly relations for years. Therefore, political talks will be carried out within certain general lines.

South Korea will be the third country General Evren will visit. Political talks in South Korea, where General Evren was a lieutenant general during the Korean war, will take place within the framework of traditional friendly relations. The most lively economic talks in the Far East are expected to take place in South Korea.

General Evren will then proceed to Bangladesh. In the official talks there, the question of providing needed goods to Bangladesh against Islamic Bank funds will be discussed. On his way back to Turkey, General Evren will pay a 1-day special visit to Pakistan. He will specifically call on Pakistani head of state Ziaul Haq and will probably return home on 27 December.

It has been learned that Foreign Minister Turkmen, who was expected to pay an official visit to Moscow in the middle of last summer, will make this visit on 29 November. The date of this visit, which has been put off several times for various reasons, has been fixed after Ankara decided: "Relations between the two countries are now conducive for this visit."

JOURNALIST, EDITOR FACE PRISON SENTENCES

TA081613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Istanbul, 8 Nov, (AA) — One military prosecutor in Istanbul has initiated a lawsuit against columnist Oktay Akbal and managing editor Oktay Gonensin of the Istanbul daily "CUMHURIYET."

The indictment charges the journalists with violating Edict No 70 of the National Security Council redrawing the limits of political comment in a column by Akbal during October 1982. The prosecutor is demanding prison terms ranging from 3 to 12 months for the offense. The prosecutor has decided to drop charges against the same two journalists in connection with the article Akbal wrote on 16 November 1981 last year.

GUNAYDIN ON ANKARA'S POLICY TOWARD CYPRUS

NC051055 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Letter from Cyprus by Resat Akar: "Adverse Effects in Our Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Whenever the Greek Cypriot administration makes representations against the Turkish Cypriot community, it persistently argues that "the northern part of the island is under Turkey's occupation," trying to prove that no such thing as a Turkish Federated State of Cyprus exists.

Through such efforts, the Greek Cypriot leadership manages to exploit even the slightest shortcomings of the Turkish side and thus to influence world opinion. The Turkish side on the other hand keeps reiterating that "Turkey carried out the peace operation for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriot community on the island. Today this community has established its own administration and proclaimed this to the world." This is a persistent effort to belie the Greek Cypriot propaganda.

But the fact remains that so far the Greek Cypriot efforts have been supported and the Greek Cypriot leaders are accepted as "the leaders of the "Cyprus Republic." The reasons for this are that the propaganda activities of the Greek Cypriot leadership are conducted by experts trained at great cost, and that the Turkish Cypriot leadership and occasionally the Turkish Foreign Ministry make inconsistent remarks or wrong moves which provide the Greek Cypriots and the world with trump cards that can be exploited.

We can cite the Congress of the National Unity Party (NUP) which has been in power for 6 years, and the developments which took place a short time ago as a proof of our argument. The Turkish ambassador in Nicosia told the two NUP members in Nicosia that "the fatherland does not want you to oppose Cagatay at this stage. There is a message to this effect from Ankara." The ambassador added that this message could be announced to the public. There is no doubt at all that this attitude will have a new and adverse effect on Turkish foreign policy.

It can be seen that the Greek Cypriot side will tell the whole world that Dr Dervies Eroglue and Hakki Atun, both members of the legislative assembly, admitted "we have conferred with the ambassador of our fatherland and we were told that at this stage they want Cagatay to continue in office." The Greek Cypriots will turn to the world and say: "You see, the administration of [north] Cyprus is in the hands of Ankara."

If the Turkish Foreign Ministry were to attach greater importance to such sensitive and serious matters, it would be able to prevent the false and wrong Greek Cypriot propaganda from gaining a foothold.

BRIEFS

HEROIN IN FETHIYE -- Thirty kilograms of heroin have been seized in Mugla's Fethiye district. The police detained 37 persons connected with the incident. Two rifles, 1 shotgun and some rounds of ammunition were also seized by the police during the operation. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Nov 82 TA]

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KIRCHSCHLAEGER, PAHR TO ATTEND BREZHNEV FUNERAL

AU121741 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] President Kirchschlaeger and Foreign Minister Pahr will travel to Moscow to attend Brezhnev's funeral on Monday.

President Sends Condolences

AU121715 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "President Sends Condolences on Brezhnev's Death"]

[Text] President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger has conveyed condolences by telegram to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In this telegram, the president underscores, among other things, that the report of the death of Leonid Brezhnev has also deeply moved the Austrian people. By virtue of his unusual personality and his wish for cooperation and peace, which he expressed again and again, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, decisively influenced the destiny of the world. He also always paid benevolent attention to Soviet-Austrian relations and thus decisively contributed to the high quality of the Austrian-Soviet relationship. The human grandeur of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, his circumspection and complete dedication to his great and responsible task will have far-reaching repercussions in history.

EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION CONTINUE INCREASE

AU121655 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Nov 82 p 16

[Editorial article: "Boom of Exports to USSR Continues"]

[Text] Vienna -- The above-average increase in Austrian exports to the Soviet Union in 1981 is continuing this year. It was possible in the first 8 months of 1982 to boost exports by 25.6 percent to an overall amount of 6.3 billion schillings whereas imports dropped 18.6 percent to 11.6 billion schillings. In view of this development, Austrian Trade delegate in Moscow Drascczyk regards a substantial reduction in last year's records trade deficit of 23 billion schillings to some 9 or 10 billion schillings as possible. The increase in exports is mainly due to the success in the building of plants, machinery and ships (an increase of 186 percent) but also in the consumer goods sector (an increase of 22 percent) and in the export of foodstuffs (a 160-percent increase). Austrian machine and shipbuilding industries now have orders from the Soviet Union which total some 14 billion schillings through 1984-85. Actions of the Federal Chamber of Commerce in the USSR in the past few years have been a major factor in the success of exports.

TRADE UNION BOYCOTTS POLISH PLANES 10 NOV

AU101233 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Vienna: Protest Against Martial Law: Boycott of Polish Flights"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- Schwechat Airport workers and employees will not service Polish aircraft today, Wednesday. The International Transport Workers Federation has called its member organizations to join the protest actions of the Polish "Solidarity" against martial law and to boycott Polish aircraft, ships and other freight transports. The Austrian Trade Union Federation has decided to join this action. Several Western trade unions are deliberating in Brussels today about further solidarity actions with "Solidarity."

CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK'S VISIT MAY BE POSTPONED

AU121705 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial Report: "On the Eve of Deferment of Husak's Visit to Austria"]

[Text] Vienna/Prague -- The visit to Austria of Czechoslovak state-party head Gustav Husak, scheduled for next Thursday, will likely have to be deferred. Even though no official confirmation to this effect from Prague has yet been received, the visit, which has already been postponed twice, now seems to be falling victim to the death of CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Brezhnev. It is regarded as certain that Husak will depart for Moscow on Monday to attend the funeral ceremonies for Brezhnev.

It was reported from the president's office after the announcement of Brezhnev's death that in connection with the forthcoming state visit, "everything is now open." Most recently the Husak visit, from which both sides expect new incentives in bilateral relations, was called off because of the Hodic espionage affair.

CABINET APPROVES NUCLEAR PLANT ACCORD WITH CSSR

AU101547 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Nov 82 p 10

[Unattributed report on Austrian cabinet session on 9 November 1982: "Agreement With CSSR on Nuclear Plants"]

[Excerpt] The cabinet has approved the agreement between the Republic of Austria and the CSSR on the regulations of problems of common interest connected with nuclear plants and has decided to propose to the president that he authorize the minister of foreign affairs to sign the agreement.

The agreement, in essence, envisages three levels of information: -- a general exchange of information at periodical talks between experts about nuclear power programs and pertinent legal provisions which will take place at least every 2 years; -- a specific exchange of information before the commissioning or during the operation of a nuclear powerplant close to the border: the securing of evidence and data concerning the environment at least once a year on the average, and immediately in case of significant changes; and -- notification in case of an unforeseen event from which hazards to the border population cannot be excluded with certainty. This notification is not contingent upon the distance of such a site from the border and must take place immediately by way of the agreed-upon contact channels at the same time measures for the protection of the pertinent state's own population are initiated.

CSSR PARDONS TWO IMPRISONED AUSTRIANS

AU121711 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "CSSR Released Two Austrians"]

[Text] Czechoslovakia has pardoned two Austrians, a woman and a man who were convicted in 1980, and has released them from prison. The two were allegedly transferred to Austria yesterday through the Neu-Nagelberg border crossing point.

The woman was sentenced for smuggling in July 1980 and would have been released in July next year. The man was released from a much longer prison term; he received a 7-year sentence in February 1980 for aiding and abetting an escape from the republic.

CHANCELLOR KOHL PREVIEWS UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

LD131752 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl attaches special significance to his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. On the eve of his 3-day visit to the United States, where he will be received at the White House on Monday as the first Western statesman to visit since Leonid Brezhnev's death, Kohl told DPA that he is certain the meeting in Washington will be a demonstration of German-American friendship.

Kohl wants to have a thorough exchange of opinions of all important international issues. "I regard my visit to Washington as the beginning of particularly intensive, partnerlike and equal German-American cooperation." He regards it as particularly important to make the population of both countries more aware of their common interests. The United States and the Federal Republic are linked by the same ideals and the same political goals.

Kohl pointed out that next year the 300th anniversary of the first German immigrants to the United States will be celebrated. Both this and the meeting 30 years ago between the first federal chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, and the American president underlined the historic links between the FRG and the United States.

Within the framework of his official working visit, Kohl will conduct talks at the White House and with Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and trade union representatives. A meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and representatives of Jewish organizations is planned for Tuesday in New York.

Kohl Interview on Visit

DW150945 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Kleinman; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is the lifting of sanctions by the U.S. Government against deliveries for the Soviet pipeline a gift given to welcome you?

[Answer] I certainly wouldn't put it that way. Negotiations on this important matter have been going on for many weeks between the Europeans and the Americans. This is part of the talks as a whole, and it certainly is the U.S. President's desire to hold these talks in the best possible climate. In the past few days and hours I have received many signals in this direction.

[Question] What do you expect from this first personal meeting with the U.S. President, especially now when there is a change of leadership in Moscow?

[Answer] You've mentioned the key aspect. Naturally, this is an unusually important time politically. The change of leadership in Moscow, General Secretary Brezhnev's death and the election of a new general secretary add many new problems to the existing issues in the East-West relationship. This will, of course, be at the forefront of our talks. However, we will also talk about the existing problems which must be discussed between the Europeans and the United States, including German-American relations.

During this first official visit to Washington FRG chancellor, it is my goal to contribute to improving these relations as much as possible and to ensure they remain as good as possible. There are problems on both sides, and I repeat, we must talk more with each other and less about each other. I am quite certain the American President also will express a similar desire.

STATEMENT HAILS END TO GAS PIPELINE EMBARGO

LD131900 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 1e Nov (DPA) -- In a Federal Government statement, Government Spokesman Diether Stolze describes the lifting of the gas pipeline embargo as proof of successful efforts by all concerned for an improved coordination of policies of Western states.

The statement, published on Saturday evening, also notes that the Federal Government regards the lifting of the embargo as a signal to the Soviet Union for the development of constructive East-West relations.

USSR Concessions Necessary

LD142036 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] The minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, Mertes (CDU), has said that an increase in trade between East and West depends on political concessions by the Soviet Union. At the same time he called the end to the disagreement between Europe and America regarding the natural gas pipeline and the agreement by the West on a common economic strategy, positive results of broad significance. Speaking to DEUTSCHER DEPECHEN DIENST, Mertes called in particular on former Chancellor Schmidt to give full support to this agreement within the alliance at both national and Atlantic levels.

CARSTENS, GENSCHER DEPART FOR BREZHNEV FUNERAL

LD140912 Hamburg DPA in German 0808 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Nov (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher flew to Moscow on Sunday morning for the funeral service of the former Soviet state and party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

Genscher originally planned to travel to Washington on Sunday with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He will now fly to Washington from Moscow after the funeral service.

NO GENSCHER U.S. VISIT; WILL MEET WITH SHULTZ

LD150852 Hamburg DPA in German 0022 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 14 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign MInister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will not take part in the visit by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Washington due to a lack of time, Diether Stolze, federal government spokesman, announced in the U.S. capital on Sunday evening.

Genscher is presently in Moscow to attend the obsequies for the late Soviet state and party chief, Leonid Brezhnev. Originally he had intended to go to Washington on Monday. Stolze said that Genscher will leave Moscow by air with Secretary of State George Schultz and will take this opportunity to hold political talks with him. However, during a stopover he will change planes and return to Bonn.

Stolze said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Ronald Reagan exchanged letters during the night from Saturday to Sunday on the East-West situation following the change of leadership in the Kremlin and on the lifting of the U.S. embargo against the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal. Stolze gave no details but emphasized that Kohl fully agrees with the lifting of the U.S. embargo. France's attitude in this question is not considered a "serious problem" by the chancellor.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH POLAND'S CZYREK IN MOSCOW

LD150922 Hamburg DPA in German 0912 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Miniser Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a talk with the former Polish foreign minister and present PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek in Moscow Monday morning, welcomed the release of Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union. Juergen Sudhoff, deputy spokesman for the Federal Government, said that Genscher at the same time expressed the hope that all interness in Poland would be released and that martial law will be lifted as soon as possible.

In the 1-hour talk Genscher referred to the continuity of policy toward Poland following the change of government in Bonn. Czyrek elucidated, it was said, Warsaw's latest decision.

DPA ON POSSIBLE CARSTENS-HONECKER MOSCOW MEETING

LD141350 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (DPA) -- On the eve of the funeral of former Soviet state and party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, a meeting between Federal President Karl Carstens and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecher was expected on Sunday in Moscow. However, following Carsten's arrival on Sunday afternoon, it was learned from informed circles that there was still no final agreement on a meeting. At that point, Honecker had not yet arrived in Moscow.

Carstens, Honecker Hold Talks

NC141641 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 14 (AFP) -- West German President Karl Carstens and East German communist party leader Erich Honecker met today in Moscow, where they will tomorrow attend the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, West German Embassy sources said here.

The sources did not give details on the meeting.

ADN Reports Talks

LD141816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (ADN) -- In Moscow this evening, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with FRG Federal President Karl Carstens, and Deputy Federal Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher for an exchange of views. They discussed current international problems, particularly problems relating to safe-guarding peace, arms limitation and disarmament as well as the further development of relations between both German states.

Both sides noted that, in view of the international situation, everything must be done to strengthen peace. The two German states which are in the center of Europe bear a special responsibility, Erich Honecker and Karl Carstens stressed. They declared the intention of their states to continue to develop their relations in line with the basic treaty.

State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of chancellory of the chairman of the GDR Council of States; Egon Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to the USSR, and the head of the federal president's office, state secretary Hans Neusel, took part in the talk.

DPA on Talks

LD141850 Hamburg DPA in German 1759 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, who are taking part in Brezhnev's funeral, met for an hour on Sunday. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also took part in the meeting, which was held in a guest house on the Lenin Hills where Carstens is staying. A joint communique on the talks is being prepared for later this evening.

At the start of the talks, Carstens said, in the presence of journalists, that it was a sad occasion that had brought him and Honecker together, but that he was glad to have the meeting. Honecker agreed with the president.

Carstens last met with Honecker at the funeral of the late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade.

Replying to a question by journalists as to whether a visit to the FRG by Honecker had been discussed, Carstens said this evening after the discussion that the GDR State Council chairman had not yet agreed to a meeting. Before the fall of the social-liberal government in October, a Honecker visit this year was being contemplated.

From the Bonn side, Secretary of State at the Federal President's Office Hans Neusel, and from the East Berlin side, the head of Chancery of the State Council, Chairman Frank-Joachim Herrmann; and GDR ambassador in Moscow Egon Winkelmann, also took part in the talks.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1950 GMT on 14 Nov reports that Honecker apparently did not indicate whether and when he proposes to visit the Federal Republic. Carstens is understood to have reiterated that the invitation extended by Helmut Schmidt still stands under the government of Helmut Kohl.

["The atmosphere of the talk is understood to have been very open and businesslike. Bonn sees the meeting, 1 month after the change of government, as a sign of continuity in its relations with the GDR. Honecker is said to have paid tribute to the relevant passages in Federal Chancellor Kohl's policy statement. Apparently he did not repeat the critical comments made in East Berlin on the policy statement.

["Carstens is believed to have referred to the importance of visits and travel for reciprocal relations.

[It was learned that both Carstens and Honecker, when discussing the CSCE review conference in Madrid, expressed interest in the holding of a European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament. Both expressed their vital interest in a positive result to the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on intermediate-range weapons in Europe."]

DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS WITH KEY USSR LEADERS

LD150830 Hamburg DPA in German 0752 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will hold talks with the highest Soviet leaders after the funeral of the Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev on Monday afternoon in Moscow, it was learned from informed circles. The names of the Soviet participants have not yet been announced. It has not, however, been excluded that Carstens and Genscher will meet the new party chief, Yuriy Andropov.

GENSCHER, EC MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE IN MOSCOW

LD150902 Hamburg DPA in German 0829 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (DPA) -- The European Community has reached an agreement on the contents of a Western arrangement concerning the future shaping of economic relations with the East. This became clear, according to Juergen Sudhoff, deputy spokesman of the Federal Government, on Monday morning during a meeting between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his colleagues from four other EC countries at the residence of the German ambassador in Moscow. The talk was attended by the British, Italian and Danish foreign ministers, as well as by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Last night at a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Genscher welcomed the lifting of the U.S. sanctions against the gas pipeline deal. According to Sudhoff, the two sides agreed that trade represents a stabilizing element in East-West relations and that there is no intention of waging a trade war.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan justified the lifting of sanctions by saying that an agreement with the Western European allies on a future restrictive attitude toward technology exports and toward granting credits to the Soviet Union has been achieved. Paris has rejected this reasoning.

GENSCHER ON POST-BREZHNEV EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD131410 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA) -- In the view of FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West, by the consistent continuation of its foreign and security policy course, should contribute to the prevention of problems in East-West relations arising from the changeover in the Soviet Union.

Genscher said Saturday on Deutschlandfunk that the West is relying on what the new Soviet leadership has said: That the basic lines of present foreign policy will be followed. Thus, it is important that both Bonn and Washington have stated that the West is interested in developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and its partners.

Barzel Views Implications

LD131122 Hamburg DPA in German 1059 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Luebeck, 13 Nov (DPA) -- The minister of inner-German affairs, Rainer Barzel, thinks that with the death of Brezhnev and the election of Yuriy Andropov as the new party leader, a "stiffer breeze and a harsher tone" will initially predominate in Moscow. At a lecture in Luebeck on Friday evening, Barzel said that the events in the Soviet Union possibly signify a "decisive turning-point" in its policy towards the West. A time of "imponderables and of uncertainty" is coming.

Irrespective of this, in the view of Barzel, people in the FRG can look with confidence to the future and trust "in our own strength." We should not expect too much of those in power in the GDR at present in view of the events in the Soviet Union, the minister said.

Mertes on Soviet Policy

LD130907 Hamburg DPA in German 0202 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Osnabrueck, 13 Nov (DPA) -- The election of Yuriy Andropov as the new general secretary of the CPSU means, in the view of Alois Mertes, minister of state in the Foreign Office, that Soviet politics in the next few years will be characterized "by continuity, authority and a high degree of clarity of long-term aims." In an interview with the NEUE OZOSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG (Saturday edition), the minister said that Andropov stands for these three factors in Moscow politics. His life work predestined him, by Soviet standards, to a leadership role.

Mertes see the surprisingly swift decision of the succession as proof of the Soviet leadership's capacity to act. This reaction also has a foreign policy aspect. Above all, however, it serves as a "demonstration of continuity" for those in the country. The Soviet negotiating positions in Geneva and in the CSCE followup meeting, as in Brezhnev's time, will be formulated through collective decisions. This guarantees that arbitrary and personal views will not determine Moscow's policy.

Mertes stressed that the FRG in close contact with its allies, will strive to conduct an "honest dialogue" with the new Soviet leadership. In spite of the serious opposition and tension, what matters is to work out spheres of common interest "without anticommunist demagogy." Relations with the Soviet Union play "a decisive role in the preser ation of peace with human rights." This also includes "genuinely balanced and verifiable disarmament."

The newspaper made an edited version of this interview available to DPA in advance.

Press on Death, Consequences

DW121109 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 12 Nov 82

[From The Press Review]

[Text] Newspaper commentators deal extensively today with various aspects of Soviet policy before and after the death of party and state chief Leonid Brezhnev.

The HESSISCH-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE notes: It was Brezhnev's principle to hold the Soviet empire together. He achieved this by using modern and crude methods, compromise and force and detente and threat -- all at the same time. No successor can afford not to measure up to him in this respect. Although the doses can be altered, probably to the advantage of tougher external action to gain inner strength. This doesn't mean, however, that we must fear dramatic ups and downs in Soviet policy. However, there certainly will be some hardening in the medium term.

The paper DIE WELT points out: As a successors to Lenin and Stalin, Brezhnev was a suppressor of the great Russian people. That was not all, however. Thanks to a doctrine which bears his name, the freedom movements in Czechoslovakia were quelled; he gave the order for the bloody struggle to subjugate the people in Afghanistan; and he is responsible for the elimination of the Solidarity trade union in Poland. There are some people in the West who are tampering with history and want to make Brezhnev a symbol of detente. In fact, however, he used the policy of detente to further increase the Soviet Union's military superiority in Europe.

The SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG stresses: It is certainly true that Brezhnev, the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people didn't and don't want war any more than American presidents or West German chancellors, parties and citizens. However, this never kept Brezhnev from applying force wherever it was possible without the danger of unleashing an international conflagration. It didn't keep him from arming the Soviet Union in a way that enables it to wage any kind of war and win any kind of victory. What is more, Moscow's foreign policy demonstrated during Brezhnev's time that it was able to pursue a policy of expansion, ideological aggression, intimidation and threats which allowed it to come close to its aims without war and without being threatened itself.

The BERLINER MORGENPOST notes: The Germans have no reason to fashion wreaths expressing gratitude for Leonid Brezhnev. He succeeded in introducing Soviet policy toward the West into the Ostpolitik of Social Democratic federal governments. He was able to fix the partition of Germany and its capital, Berlin, in the treaties with the East. Brezhnev practiced Stalin's mass terrorism with refined means. He stepped up aggressive armament at the expense of the Soviet national economy. He mercilessly put down the Prague spring, militarily subjugated helpless Afghanistan and turned off the lights in Poland. It should be left up to the Kremlin soothsayers to find a successor for Brezhnev, but dramatic corrections in Moscow's policy can hardly be expected.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE commentator states: During the time of Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's policy was determined by the Politburo. But even if it wanted to -- and there are no indications of this -- the Politburo is unable to suddenly change course. The Soviet Union is perseveringly pursuing imperialism through the means of high armament, intimidation and consolidation of the territory under its rule by force. This establishes the framework and the aims of domestic and foreign policies. This course has a chain of causes and effects, and follows its own laws. It is not reasonable to expect great changes in Moscow's policy after Brezhnev's death. The best that the West can hope for is that the Soviet Union after Brezhnev's death will continue for a long time as it was under his rule.

The NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes: The mourning music on Radio Moscow is followed by the assurances that the Kremlin will continue Brezhnev's policy, even though the speculations of the Kremlin watchers have already begun. The world will hear about struggles for power behind the Kremlin walls although the men of the Politburo make their decisions by themselves. The Red superpower stands by its tradition of not allowing strangers into the citadel. Without running any risks, we can predict that the old men who surrounded Brezhnev will back his domestic and foreign policy course for the time being.

The MUNCHNER MERKUR points out: Some Western politicians may now be hoping for new leaders who have been less influenced than Brezhnev by Stalinism. So far, however, there are no indications that any of the potential successors would follow a more flexible policy toward the West. It seems more realistic to fear that the relatively humane Brezhnev could be replaced by a person or collective who want to impress their enemies with saber rattling. However, even this would be no reason to predict the end of the world. The Soviet leadership groups of past decades were not naive revolutionaries, but realists who respect the determination and strength of others. We can certainly hope that this won't suddenly change.

The ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz asks: Will the future composition of the power center on the Moskva River be described as a Soviet Jaruzelski collective? Will the Polish example be followed with regard to the strong cooperation among the Army, the secret police and the party with a simultaneous reduction in status of the state apparatus? Viewed in this way, the surprising appointment on 25 May of 69-year-old state security chief Yuriy Andropov as CPSU Central Committee secretary could be considered to be a preliminary decision.

The HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG recalls: Whoever receives Brezhnev's inheritance, will find that this burden is not suited for rapid power policy action. The responsibilities of this job will dampen any enthusiasm. The task waiting for Brezhnev's successors seems almost insoluble because they must eventually strive for new shores. However, they are situated in a vehicle which threatens to collapse under its own weight.

KOHL HAS MEETING WITH CANADA'S PIERRE TRUDEAU

LD121634 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Nov (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl received the Canadian prime minister, Pierre Trudeau on Friday in Bonn. The unofficial visit, made during a trip Trudeau is making to Europe, is the first contact between the two following the change of government. The agenda included the East-West situation, particularly following Yuriy Andropov's appointment as Brezhnev's successor, and the world economic situation.

Kohl gave a luncheon after the meeting.

Trudeau will meet Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the afternoon.

Further Reports on Visit

LD121635 Hamburg DPA in German 1540 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 12 Nov (DPA) -- At his meeting in Bonn on Friday with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has stressed the "all-around good relations" between the two countries. Kohl had invited Trudeau, who is currently on a European trip, for a working talk. At a luncheon in the chancellor's office, the CDU chairman stressed close cooperation between the FRG and Canada on an international level. Economic cooperation, which has to be developed, was stressed as particularly important.

Late in the afternoon, Trudeau met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In the evening, a meeting was planned with his friend, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, at the Canadian ambassador's residence in Bonn.

Alliance, Security Discussed

LD121848 Hamburg DPA in German 1741 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Nov (DPA) -- A government spokesman said that at the center of the 2-hour exchange of views between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was the common alliance and security policy. Kohl stressed the desire for consolidating NATO's political and intelligence bases. The chancellor explained in detail the German policy with regard to the arms control negotiations on medium-range missiles, which aims at achieving the Western negotiating objective of a mutual zero-solution.

At a subsequent meeting between Trudeau and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the two sides said that the Soviet leadership statement on the continuation of the current fundamental political lines is important. According to the Foreign Ministry, Genscher emphasized the importance of a reliable and predictable Western policy, especially at the present time.

GENSCHER SUPPORTS STAYING WITH DUAL DECISION

LD131544 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Hamburg, 13 Nov (DPA) -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has spoken out in favor of staying with the NATO dual decision on the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe if the Geneva disarmament negotiations do not bring results before autumn of 1983. In an interview with the Hamburg magazine, DER SPIEGEL, Genscher said: "We want a bilateral renunciation of medium-range missiles. If, however, we do not achieve that by the autumn, or if we do not achieve it totally, then I will resist with all my strength a breaking off of the negotiations."

Genscher said he is astounded over the criticism expressed by the SPD's disarmament expert, Egon Bahr, of similar remarks made by Defense Minister Woerner.

"I must put the question to the SPD whether, in the event that the negotiations do not achieve the goal we desire, it wants the negotiations to be broken off." Further negotiations without deployment of the missiles, however, means a deviation from past government policy, "and that is a deviation from the 12 points of Helmut Schmidt." "If the SPD runs away now, then it is endangering success in the negotiations."

BARZEL COMMENTS ON 'SPECIAL RELATIONS' WITH GDR

LD111102 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The federal minister for Inner-German relations, Rainer Barzel (CDU), in a statement of principle on the new government's policy on Germany, has underlined the goal of German unity, the validity of intra-German agreements and the "special relations" with the GDR. In his first address to the Bundestag committee for intra-German relations today, the minister said: "As far as policy on Germany is concerned, continuity means reaffirmation of the preamble in the Basic Law which calls on the entire German people to bring about its unity in peace."

Continuity also means, Barzel said, adhering "to the contractually established modus vivendi" which established that there exists at present two states on German soil. It goes without saying that these are two independent, separate states, since it has not been possible to establish them under a common roof. But because "this Germany, shattered in the war" which still has no peace treaty, still exists, "the relations we have with the GDR, as the other German state, are for this reason not the usual international relations, but are special relations."

Jenninger To Visit East Berlin

LD131602 Hamburg DPA in German 1448 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Hamburg, 13 Nov (DPA) -- Philipp Jenninger, minister of state in the chancellor's office, said in the newspaper BERLINER MORGENPOST (Sunday edition) that it is in the interests of Bonn and East Berlin to continue the bilateral dialogue.

"I assume," said Jenninger, "that the leadership of the GDR sees things in exactly the same way. What we want to do is achieve practical results that serve the interests of the people and peace in Europe."

The CDU politician announced that he shortly will be going to East Berlin "to speak with high-ranking representatives of the GDR leadership." The invitation to SED leader Erich Honecker to visit the FRG stands.

Schneider Discusses GDR Visit

LD131032 Hamburg DPA in German 0912 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA) -- Regional Planning, Housing and Urban Development Minister Oscar Schneider, who this Sunday will be the first member of the new Federal Government to pay an official visit to the GDR, has stressed the determination of the CDU/FDP coalition to continue the dialogue with East Berlin. It had always been a mistaken assumption that a CDU/CSU-led government would not seek intra-German dialogue, Schneider said on Saturday in an interview on the Sender Freies Berlin radio station. On the contrary, dialogue with the GDR is an essential part of the policy of the new government.

Schneider, who will open a Federal German architecture exhibition with his GDR counterpart, Wolfgang Junker, in Magdeburg on Monday, stressed that he has no instructions from the chancellor to sound people out on anything. During his trip, which is related to his particular ministerial responsibilities, he will gladly talk to "as many of my German countrymen as possible." He is sure that the specialist talks between the housing construction departments in the FRG and the GDR will continue in the future.

Braeutigam on Exchange Issue

LD150912 Hamburg DPA in German 0740 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 15 Nov (DPA) -- Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin, considers that at present, the question of the compulsory minimum exchange amount is the decisive issue in the relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

Braeutigam said on Deutschlandfunk on Monday that the quality of relations between Bonn and East Berlin is measured by the Federal Republic on "how this questions will be solved satisfactorily in the interest of the people on both sides." However, the solution to such a difficult problem can not be promoted "by talking about it incessantly in public."

East Berlin raised the levy for Western visitors to the GDR to DM25 per day. Bonn had been trying for a long time to get this amount reduced.

Federal President Karl Carstens and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker, during a 1-hour talk in Moscow on Sunday, affirmed the intention of Bonn and East Berlin to further develop relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR on the basis of the basic treaty.

CSU-FDP CONFLICT OVER STRAUSS 'INTENSIFIES'

LD142052 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Giessen/Munich, 14 Nov (DPA) -- The conflict between the CSU and FDP coalition partners in Bonn on the future role of CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss in national politics intensified on Sunday.

After the new FDP Secretary General Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer had stated at a regional congress in Giessen on Saturday that the FDP regarded Strauss' participation in a new Christian-liberal federal government following new elections on 6 March as being out of the question, CSU General Secretary Edmund Stoiber called on the FDP leadership to withdraw this statement. In the Berlin newspaper DIE WELT, Stoiber said: "Either Herr Genscher corrects this now, or he is no longer our partner."

In relation to the conflict -- which has been smoldering for days -- FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated on Deutschlandfunk radio that he would "take part neither in a wrangling over offices nor in a new round of the Strauss discussions."

GREENS AGAINST REARMING, NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT

LD141318 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Hagen 14 Nov (DPA) -- If they move into the Bundestag, the Greens "are prepared in principle to assume political responsibility." However, they "do not want to elect a chancellor or support a government program that continues a life-endangering nuclear and armament program." With this decision, a clear majority of the 650 delegates at the federal meeting of the Greens in Hagen supported a federal executive motion on Sunday morning regarding the question of cooperating with other parties. The motion regards the "prevention of NATO counterarming with Pershing II and cruise missiles" and a "halt to the nuclear program" as the Greens' most important task in Parliament.

In the debate on Friday night, representatives from the party in Baden-Wuertemberg in particular warned against formulating demands in such a way that they will be unacceptable to the SPD from the beginning. Federal Chairman Petra Kelly by contrast stated that rather than the Greens approaching the SPD, the Social Democrats should first come clean and explain how they view the future problems of society.

The motion also demands far-reaching measures against the destruction of forests, water pollution and air pollution. Large-scale projects such as the western runway at Frankfurt airport and the fast breeder reactor in Kalkar should be stopped, and instead, alternatives should be found for energy supplies and the desulphurization of waste gas.

Finally, equality and equal opportunities for women in all spheres of life and work is demanded. The Greens are prepared, on the basis of these demands, to sound out in "public talks" with the other parties whether or not the "realization of these vitally important goals" is possible by tolerating a government.

More on Greens' Conference

LD142354 Hamburg DPA in German 1613 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Hagen 14 Nov (DPA) -- The Greens do not want to make the Federal Republic "ungovernable," but are in principle ready, if they move into the Bundestag, to take political responsibility. A decision of principle to this effect was taken today in Hagen by the federal delegates conference of the Greens. However, they do not want "to elect a chancellor and support a government that wishes to continue the life-endangering nuclear and armament program."

The 3-day discussion by the 650 delegates, which was continually interrupted by debates on points of order, made it clear that for the Greens, political cooperation is only thinkable with the SPD.

At the same time, however, deep-seated distrust toward what is thought to be the SPD's tactic of embracing the Greens surfaced again and again. Petra Kelly in particular, who in accordance with the principle of rotation of the Green Party gave up her office as one of the three chairman, attacked the SPD sharply. She also reprimanded members of her own party who clearly have an "almost sexual craving" to climb into bed with the SPD. The Greens are facing an historic turning point: Either to be swallowed by the SPD or to show that they are in a position to follow a path of nonviolent structural change.

The Greens, who each year newly elect a half of their 11 executive members, elected at the party conference 36-year-old Rainer Trampert from Hamburg and 59-year old forestry graduate, Wilhelm Knabe from Muelheim as new executive spokesmen. Trampert, who is considered a member of the reformist wing, is a works committee member at a Hamburg oil company. Knabe, who promised in future discussions to "drive Kohl and Genscher into a corner," works at the North Rhine-Westfalia Ecology Institute. The third chairman, Manon Maren Griesebach, retains her post.

SOVIET ACCUSATIONS AGAINST FRG JOURNALIST

LD101756 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow/Hamburg, 10 Nov (DPA) -- On Wednesday, the Soviet Government paper "IZVESTIYA" reproached Franz Drewer, former DPA correspondent in Moscow, stating that while in Moscow over a considerable period of time, he had illegally acquired rubles for German marks and had been finally caught red-handed while exchanging DM10,000. Drewer himself had admitted to Soviet authorities that he had been engaged in foreign exchange speculations for 2 years. With the rubles he had brought icons, jewelry, antiques and furs in order to take them out of the Soviet Union.

The chief editorial board of the DPA has confirmed that the DPA had given notice to Drewer but refused to make any statements regarding the individual reproaches raised by IZVESTIYA. At present, labor court proceedings are pending and it was not in the interest of the former DPA correspondent to enter into a public discussion about the event.

TV REPORTS ARREST OF TWO TERRORIST SUSPECTS

DW120943 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 11 Nov 82

[From the "Heute" newscast]

[Text] According to information gathered by ZDF, Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Adelheid Schulz, two of the most wanted suspected terrorists, were arrested in Frankfort this afternoon. Details regarding the circumstances of the arrest are not yet known.

Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Adelheid Schulz are suspected of having taken part in the terrorist attacks of 1977, including the assassination of banker Juergen Ponto and the kidnapping and murder of Hans Martin Schleyer, president of the Employer Association.

The most recent reward for the apprehension of the two women amounted to DM100,000 each. Both were considered to be leading figures in the Red Army faction.

REAGAN'S LIFTING OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS REPORTED

LD131908 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Ronald Reagan has just made a gesture to the Europeans: He is lifting the American embargo on the supply of equipment for the Euro-Siberian pipeline. An agreement, he said, has been reached with Western countries on the conditions of East-West trade.

President Reagan has just effectively announced in his weekly radio address that he has lifted the sanctions against those firms supplying equipment for the construction of the Siberian pipeline. The President stated that the allies have reached -- after months of discussion -- an agreement which will henceforth regulate East-West exchanges in the areas of high technology trade, gas purchases and in all spheres which could benefit Soviet military power.

The allies agree, says Mr Reagan, to undertake a study to find energy sources in Western countries. These allies further agree not to sign any new agreements on the delivery of Soviet gas until these studies have been completed.

President Reagan stressed that this harmonization of American and European policies is beneficial because the United States is convinced that the Atlantic alliance will thus be strengthened. The USSR must understand our desire to negotiate, but we must not place ourselves in a position of inferiority; we must neither benefit the Russian economy nor assist in the growth of Soviet military power.

France Not Involved

LD132014 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] France is not a party to the agreement announced this afternoon in Washington by Ronald Reagan on the conditions of trade between East and West. A communique from the Ministry of External Relations specifies this evening that France takes note of the American decision to lift the embargo on supplies of equipment destined for the Soviet Union for the construction of the Euro-Siberian pipeline. Even if France is not a party to the agreement, it appears that it took part in the negotiations which led to the agreement being reached.

Jobert on Decision

LD141410 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] We are coming back now to the lifting of the Soviet embargo with Mr Michel Jobert, minister of foreign trade. After the announcement made by President Ronald Reagan on lifting the embargo, Europeans on the whole were satisfied except, as we have already said, for France, which in a communique yesterday made it clear that it is not a party to the agreement negotiated by the United States, which includes a revision of East-West trade.

Here is the reaction of Michel Jobert, who is talking to Gabriel Milesi. Gabriel Milesi first asked the minister of foreign trade why France's reaction was so different from that of the other Europeans.

[Begin recording] [Jobert] France is pleased, too. You know President Reagan made a unilateral decision to impose an embargo in order to inconvenience the Soviet Union. He did not consult his allies and today he has made a unilateral decision to get out of this, to extricate himself from these measures; to lift this embargo. We are pleased that he has done this. This is what we wanted and that is what we have been saying for a very long time. I would add that this U.S. decision is not premature. I mean from the Americans' point of view because, after all, it comes at the moment when Lech Walesa is returning home, when Brezhnev's death leads the United States to try to smooth out some of their differences with the USSR in order to make contact with the new Soviet leaders. Of course, the U.S. President has been forced to lift this embargo which he imposed himself.

[Question] Can it be said that he is also doing this because, in the end, the embargo did not work very well as no one was sticking to it?

[Answer] Well, this measure seemed at first like a measure against the USSR, but in the end, in its economic effects, it was more like a measure against the U.S. allies, who were obliged to rebel against the strictures imposed on them. In somehow trying to take revenge on the USSR, the United States went about it by taking revenge on its own allies. You see, the moral of this story is that what is needed is consultation. The United States must understand that consistent dialogue beforehand with its Western allies [word indistinct] is necessary and indispensable. Otherwise, this occasionally leads to divergent attitudes, to misunderstanding and in the end, common interests are jeopardized. Today it seems that the United States has more or less understood this, even though President Reagan has announced an agreement which, from our point of view, does not exist.

[Question] But it seems that nevertheless, there were negotiations. Are you saying that France was not a party to them?

[Answer] There were what quaint diplomatic jargon calls "non-conversations" in Washington between ambassadors. France followed these nonconversations but it did not agree that the possible result of these negotiations should be tied to the lifting of the embargo. This is what it has said all along. Today France considers that negotiations did take place. That they were not brought to a conclusion and that in consequence, they need to be continued in a framework free of any conditions [dans un terrain absolument deblaye] since the embargo has now been lifted. That means that we can now talk calmly about the organization of economic relations between one part of the world and the other. [Word indistinct], that is the world.

[Question] In as much as the U.S. President has said that he is lifting the embargo because new and more effective measures have been accepted by the majority of the allies and in as much as France rejects these measures, does this mean that there is no chance of the embargo being maintained?

[Answer] But we are not rejecting these measures. We have discussed them, of course. The study has not been brought to its conclusion and therefore it was premature to announce that agreement had been reached on the measures. In fact, there is no agreement on these measures but we must continue to work and seek through consultation -- I want to stress this -- a common ground for agreement. This should be possible.

[Question] Can negotiations now be opened on the basis of the decisions announced yesterday; I mean on the basis of the measures envisaged yesterday -- negotiations which could lead to reforming East-West relations, East-West trade?

[Answer] Let me say first of all that the United States has been trying for several weeks, although not in every sphere, to clear up its areas of disagreement with its allies. There has been a partially satisfactory agreement on European exports of steel to the United States and then there was this preliminary stage to lifting the embargo. This at least has been achieved. Consequently, the ground should be cleared of obstacles in order to arrive at something that results, let me stress again, from good and fair consultations between the allies. [end recording]

MITTERRAND SENDS MESSAGE ON BREZHNEV DEATH

AB121132 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1035 GMT 12 Nov 82

[French President Francois Mitterrand's 11 November message to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the death of Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] The French people have learned with emotion of the death of the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev. In their name, I address to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet my heartfelt condolences on the occasion of the death of this great leader of the Soviet Union, a statesman whose eminent role in the world will be remembered by history. I add to them the expression of my personal sentiments and remembrance. I assure the Soviet people of the heartfelt sympathy of France, which is bound to them by a long tradition of friendship that has been strengthened by common tests.

Delegation to Funeral

LD121532 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Georges Marchais will lead a French Communist Party delegation to Moscow on Monday for the funeral of the late Soviet president. France will be represented by Premier Pierre Mauroy and Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson.

JOBERT WANTS TRADE IMBALANCE WITH USSR REDRESSED

LD130924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] How will trade relations between France and the Soviet Union develop now that there has been a change of leadership in the USSR? Mr Jobert, the minister for external trade, would like the Soviet Union to buy more from France. Trade relations between the two countries show a deficit of FR12 billion. This means the Soviet Union sells more to us than we buy from it. As a result of this, Michel Jobert starts on a new crusade and gives the following warning.

[Begin Jobert recording] The Soviet people want very much to have good relations with France, and in my opinion they are right. This is the best advice I can give them. On the other hand, they have gradually realized that France's deficit with the Soviet Union is too big for it to ignore. We must talk about the FR12 billion deficit with them. This is far too much -- FR12 billion with Japan, FR12 billion with the Soviet Union: This is far too much. If the Soviet Union does not buy enough from us, we shall have to tell them we are not in a position to buy from them -- that is, oil: There have been a few small incidents in the last few weeks as far as the purchase of oil from the Soviet Union is concerned. These were intended as signals. We will not be able to buy gas. We are already buying some and we shall buy more after 1984, but no one can do the impossoble. If they decide to give us industrial orders which would restore the balance, then we would be in full agreement. [end recording]

PARLIAMENT PASSES DEFENSE BUDGET AFTER DEBATE

LD131318 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The defense budget was adopted last night after an 8-hour debate during which the opposition vehemently criticized the policy of the Defense Ministry which, according to some of the speakers, is gradually changing, -- and I quote some of the speakers -- therefore, running the risk of ultimately making France vulnerable.

Minister Charles Hernu answered his critics for more than an hour in defending his budget. He noted a number of programs, such as the launching of the first nuclear aircraft carrier in the period 1984-1988 and the current study on the development of the fighter plane of the future.

CHEYSSON PAYS 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO KUWAIT

For KUNA reports on Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson's talks with Kuwaiti officials and an interview he granted to KUNA on the results of his 13-14 November visit to Kuwait, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 15 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

ROVING AMBASSADOR TO LATIN AMERICA -- During its meeting on Wednesday, 3 November, the Cabinet appointed Mr Antoine Blanca as roving ambassador for the South American, Central American and Caribbean countries. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 82 p 5 PM]

SPADOLINI EXPLAINS RESIGNATION TO PARLIAMENT

LD122030 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Spadolini has reported to Parliament on the state of crisis which caused the government's resignation. Here is Angelo Haver:

Spadolini's speech in the Chamber ended about twenty minutes ago. He explained the reasons for the resignation submitted yesterday by the government and rejected by the head of state who sent the government back to Parliament's judgment. The prime minister stressed that these reasons stem from the clash between Andreatta and Formica, that is to say between the Christian Democrat minister of treasury and the Socialist minister of finance. Spadolini said that the reason is insurmountable because of the gravity of the clash and the subject matter in dispute at this point. All this happened while the prime minister was abroad and so there were repercussions on public opinion and concern was expressed in all responsible institutional quarters. This fact has become emblematic of a destructive practice of the principle of collective government responsibility and of the prime minister's coordinating powers. To settle this clash by pretending that nothing happened, or as has previously occurred by interpreting the facts in a dismissive way, would have meant doing harm to the credibility of this and future governments, to the prime minister in charge and to those that were to follow.

Spadolini added that we cannot say that the problems are different; the problem of the means to deal with the economic crisis is intimately connected with, and we would like even to say that is inseparable from the question of institutional (?means). If the executive does not maintain unity of political direction, if we cannot find a minimum common denominator, then the attempt to bring together state positions is frustrated; this being the duty of the head of a coalition government. We are faced not by procedural questions but by political ones.

Submits Resignation Again

LD131950 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Spadolini's resignation is final after the debates in Parliament. Here is a dispatch from the Presidential Palace by Giuseppe Mattei:

The government crisis was marked by its first constitutional procedure in the offices of the republic's presidency. Pertini received Spadolini and Fanfani, chairman of the Senate. Spadolini arrived there at 1630 and talked to Pertini for 45 minutes. He reiterated to the head of state the government's resignation after the debates in the Chamber. Coming out, the prime minister made a statement in answer to our question:

[Begin recording] [Spadolini] I have again handed the government's resignation to the president of the republic in light of the parliamentary debates on the institutional and political condition of the executive, which took place in the Chamber. I faced the debates in the spirit of absolute deference to the head of state, aware of the indissoluble link between Parliament and government and of the danger of any extraparliamentary crisis. I have done my duty and now it is up to the president of the republic and the political forces to have their say.

[Question] The president, therefore, has not yet formally accepted your resignation?

[Answer] The formula is the usual one. The president reserves the right to decide. [end recording]

Resignation Accepted

AU131942 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 13 -- Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, the first non-Christian Democrat to head an Italian Government since shortly after World War II, handed head-of-state Sandro Pertini his resignation here this afternoon, thus formally ending the second Spadolini cabinet.

Spadolini gave Pertini his letter of resignation at 1630 local (1530 GMT). The President's Office gave the announcement in a laconic eight-line (?communique) which analysts read as indicating Pertini's determination to get the crisis solved one way or the other as quickly as possible.

The statement said that Pertini would start consultations on the crisis Monday morning. This (?led) the analysts to presume that he would be ready to name a successor to the outgoing premier within a few days.

The government's fall had been in the air since only a few weeks after Spadolini stitched together his second cabinet in August with a complete re-edition of his first administration allying his own Republicans with the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, and Liberals.

Yesterday, Spadolini described the situation, but the coalition parties made it clear to him that they saw his government as finished. But the spokesmen for the five parties also made it clear that they see no viable alternative to the present five-party arrangement.

This led analysts to argue that the present coalition is not in question, just who holds the premiership which will now most probably go to a party with something more than the Republicans' three percent of the electorate. Most analysts agree that solving the crisis will be no easy matter and say that early general elections cannot be ruled out.

According to the smaller opposition parties like the Radicals, the neofascists, and the Proletarian Unity Party, the rivalry between Christian Democrats and Socialists leaves little room for an agreement, so it would be better to think in terms of early elections at once.

The same groupings also came out against entrusting the premiership to someone like Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, the veteran Christian Democrat, as a stop-gap prime minister to prepare the elections.

Tomorrow and Monday, the leaderships of the various parties will be in session to work out the proposals that their spokesmen will hand to Pertini.

REAGAN PIPELINE DECISION, LETTER TO SPADOLINI

LD132204 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Washington administration has made an important decision. The United States embargo on the supplies destined for the European-Siberian gas pipeline has been lifted. Here is Gaston Ortona reporting from New York.

President Reagan announced a short while ago that an agreement had been reached between the Western allies on trade with the Soviets. Because of this he has decided to lift the embargo and the sanctions decreed regarding the products destined for the Siberian gas pipeline.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a personal letter to Prime Minister Spadolini on the Siberian gas pipeline agreement. Reagan writes: I am very happy that we have been able to reach this agreement so soon after your visit, which was of great value and which ended successfully. Italy's role during the whole course of these negotiations was constructive and socially important. I am also glad, Reagan concludes, that, thanks to this new consensus on the East-West economy, it will no longer be necessary for my administration to apply the provisional measures on the embargo against Nuovo Pignone. The lifting of the sanctions announced by President Reagan (?releases) the four rotors manufactured by General Electric for Nuovo Pignone.

PCI'S PAJETTA, PAPERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV

AU121534 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 12 -- The death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and the problem of succession as well as the future of Soviet-style socialism were the dominant themes of editorial comment in the Italian press today.

Milan's CORRIERE DELLA SERA said that the Soviet leader "was the chief of a empire which is sustained only by force and who believed only in force".

The VOCE REPUBBLICANA echoed the theme and said that "Brezhnev revised and modernised the errors of Stalinism and frightened half the world (Asia, Africa and Europe) with the imperial ostentation of his army and his missiles".

Italian Communist Party official Giancarlo Pajetta said in the party paper L'UNITA' "Brezhnev leaves a difficult heredity, weighted with many problems, burdened by crisis. But he leaves a nation and peoples who must also feel the responsibility of understanding that socialism needs the consensus and the participation of democratic life and liberty for every person".

Another party mouthpiece, the Socialists' L'AVANTI echoed this theme and said that "the man who after Stalin, held power in the Soviet Union for the longest period of time, leaves on his death a country which is more powerful militarily but certainly not richer economically and surely less 'attractive' a model for communists throughout the world".

Turin's daily LA STAMPA carried the headline "Brezhnev was the Biggest Conservative To Have Led a Revolution" and went on to say that "his predecessors wanted to change Russia and the world. With Brezhnev the revolution was halted".

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA said that "the great stability achieved by Brezhnev had evolved in the last few years into a petrification of the system which we now see before us".

Milan's conservative IL GIORNALE NUOVO said that "Brezhnev's conservatism had a long life because it held rigid and petrified everything, blowing off the steam of domestic tensions and surplus war production through aggression and imperial adventures abroad".

L'UNITA VERSION OF PCI MESSAGE TO CPSU

PM121021 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Apparent text of "PCI Central Committee message to CPSU; first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] Rome -- The PCI Central Committee has sent the following message to the CPSU Central Committee: Dear Comrades, on the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution we send the Soviet Union's Communists, workers and peoples the Italian Communists' friendly greetings and the hope that you can reach positive results in your country's economic, social and cultural life.

The present international situation is characterized by a severe economic crisis, by the race for new kinds of weapons, by dangerous violations of the peoples' sovereignties and rights and by conflicts and tensions that threaten world peace.

The Italian Communists direct their efforts and their struggle to defending the working classes' gains and are committed to making their contribution to the success of the arms reduction negotiations, to finding political solutions to unresolved conflicts and to imparting a new thrust to the policy of detente and international cooperation with full respect for every people's independence and rights.

We take the opportunity provided by this anniversary, which is so important for your people and for progressive forces throughout the world, to express to you our desire to intensify and to develop relations between our countries and between the PCI and CPSU, with lucidity and respect for each party's full autonomy of assessment and political stances.

EIGHT RED BRIGADE SUSPECTS ARRESTED 11 NOV

AU121508 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 12 -- Eight suspected Red Brigade terrorists were arrested in Genoa Thursday in an anti-terrorism operation that uncovered two hideouts and the recovery of arms, explosives and documents. Meanwhile, in Rome police arrested three neofascists.

The eight suspected brigadiers, two who work in the Breda shipyards, are being charged with participation in an armed gang. Two are also charged with possession of war weapons.

The three ultra-rightists arrested in Rome are charged with membership in the banned "New Order" neofascist organisation, and subversive activities. One of them also stands accused of accessory to homicide and robbery.

More Arrests

AU131922 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Milan, November 13 -- A presumed member of the Red Brigade urban guerrillas fell to his death from a seventh-floor window near here today while seeking to evade arrest as a police dragnet picked up fifteen Red Brigade members in Piedmont and Lombardy, police sources said.

Twelve of the arrestees were captured in Piedmont, including Antonio Chiocchi and Francescu Pagani Cesa, sought for the slaying of two private security guards during a robbery in Turin on October 21.

Two men and a woman were arrested at Cinisello Balsamo near Milan. The fourth man in the group fell to his death.

COLOMBO DEPARTS BEIRUT, MAKES STATEMENT

For Beirut Domestic Service reportage on Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's visit to Beirut and his discussions with Lebanese officials, see the Lebanon section of the 15 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

VATICAN SOURCES ON POLISH CHURCH-STATE AGREEMENT

LD130836 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Vatican sources have told Madrid radio that the release of the leader of the Polish Solidarity Trade Union, Lech Walesa, forms part of a broader agreement between the Catholic Church and the military government. In exchange for a conciliatory attitude from the Catholic hierarchy and the announcement of the forthcoming visit by John Paul II to Poland, the military regime would, with the release of Walesa, begin the release of all internees and guarantee amnesty for the clandestine Solidarity leaders who give themselves up. At the same time, it is reiterated that martial law would be lifted in Poland before Christmas.

The change in the Polish siutation comes during the period between Brezhnev's death and the election of Andropov as his successor at the head of the CPSU. A Solidarity leader in exile has told Madrid radio that General Jaruzelski, leader of the Polish military regime, it taking advantage of the interval provided by the succession in the Soviet Union to strengthen his position in Poland and with regard to the heir or heirs of Brezhnev.

ELECTORAL BOARD ON 'DEFINITE' RESULTS

LD121914 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A report from Martin Garcia Vega at the Palace of Congress:

The Central Electoral Board proclaimed the definitive results of the general elections held on 26 October 1982 at the meeting which it held today and which ended some time after 1500.

The definitive results for the Senate are as follows:

PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party]	138 seats
AP-PDP [Popular Alliance - Progressive Democratic Party]	54 seats
PNV [Basque Nationalist Party]	7 seats
Catalan Coalition	7 seats
Asamblea Majorera Fuerteventura	1 seat
Independent for Soria	1 seat
Total	208

[Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish at 0700 GMT on 13 November reports the PSOE as receiving 134 Senate seats as opposed to the 138 listed above, and the UCD 4 seats as opposed to not even being listed in the Senate results above.]

The results proclaimed by the board for the Congress are as follows:

PSOE	202 seats
AP-PDP	106 seats
CDS	2 seats
PNV	8 seats
CIU [Convergence and Union]	12 seats
PCE	4 seats
UCD [Democratic Center Union]	12 seats
ERC [Republican Left of Catalonia]	1 seat
Herri Batasuna	2 seats
Euskadiko Ezkerra	1 seat
Total	350

SWEDEN

BODSTROM ON ACTIVE NEUTRAL FOREIGN POLICY

PM121215 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Nov 82 Supplement p VII

[Undated interview with Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom by Lars Christiansson: "Criticize Events, Not Nations"]

[Text] "Sweden should not criticize other countries because of their political structures. We must accept states as they are. It must be their own business how they decide to live. Sweden should not make general evaluations of other states. We should leave this to individual parties and contributors to the public debate. Swedish foreign policy should be characterized by good relations with other countries which could inspire confidence in our policy of nonalignment."

Sweden's new foreign minister, Lennart Bodstrom, is responsible for the above analysis of the direction of Swedish foreign policy. "We will react in a way which means Sweden will turn its attention on individual events abroad and will explain why we do so. Sweden will have correct relations with all other countries. We cannot discuss their right to choose their own system."

As an example of how such a policy is put into action, the foreign minister pointed out how Sweden has criticized individual events in other countries. "In the case of Poland, we have said what we think about the actions against Solidarity and against other free organizations," Lennart Bodstrom said. "Our criticism has kept to the concrete facts."

Lennart Bodstrom stressed that the criticism he directed at U.S. activities in Central America in his speech to the United Nations must not be seen as a general criticism of the United States. The country has its own Constitution and its own laws. However, South Africa is an exception. In the light of the UN decision to implement sanctions against the country, the situation is different. The policy of apartheid must be seen as a human rights violation.

"We have condemned the Soviet Union's invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan. The reason for our criticism was the violation of that country's sovereignty. We have a right to defend not only the individual's freedom around the world, but also a state's national freedom," Bodstrom said.

He developed his view of how this active Swedish foreign policy is to be pursued. Over the years, Sweden has raised the question of various conditions in other countries. In this way, we have clearly shown how far we consider our competence to stretch. "If we look at the pointed exchange going on at present between the United States and the Soviet Union, in which both sides find the other's social system totally wanting, then this is a debate in which we cannot take part."

Bodstrom went on to note that using the UN and the Council of Europe declarations on human rights as the point of departure, there is a framework for what Sweden should react to.

"We are not neutral in our views in Sweden. We are undoubtedly a democratic state with all this means, in terms of freedom of expression, freedom of association and equal rights in public elections. Now I have clarified the fundamental conditions which determine our course of action." This was Lennart Bodstrom's reply when asked whether he supported the view that Sweden, through its values and ideology, belongs to the circle of Western culture and that in this sense our policy of neutrality is not neutral. He stressed that this should not be taken to mean there is enmity with other states.

Asked what the government means when it says it intends to pursue a more active foreign policy and in what way Sweden's foreign policy was passive in the last 6 years, Bodstrom said: "I do not want to comment on my predecessors' policy. Sweden's foreign policy is characterized by great continuity. The last thing the present government is looking for is confrontation over foreign policy. We are striving for broad solutions."

Asked what the phrase active foreign policy means, he replied: "Because of our nonalignment, we have an opportunity to be respected not only in the countries of the two power blocs, but also in all other countries. Sweden should work with the possibilities available, which could lead to peaceful solutions in various conflicts. Nor should we feel reluctant to make statements on events in the world, even though they might be remote from us. Despite our strategic position, the risk of armed confrontation in the Nordic area is not an immediate danger. Nor is it likely that a conflict would break out here." Lennart Bodstrom's analysis concludes with the observation that every regional conflict is a potential danger to world peace. We could find catastrophe upon us as a consequence of a war between countries far from us. This gives us the legitimacy to be active in our foreign policy.

When looking into the question of whether there really is any difference between social democratic and nonsocialist foreign policy, the foreign minister stressed with some pointedness that policy will be formed with Sweden's joint national interests in mind. Since the present government comes from a party which feels a strong sense of international community with brother parties in other countries, it is clear this could have an effect on our policies. "Not only do we have contacts with other states' international representatives, we also have relations of a somewhat greater depth among the peoples. The workers' movement is by its nature international. This has meant that, as well as the official cooperation between countries, there are also ties between the trade union movements and the various Social Democratic parties around the world."

Bodstrom said that it is possible that the Social Democratic Party's contacts with the Central American trade union movements led to the mention of Central America in his UN speech. "Objectively, my remarks were no sharper than those made by Ola Ullsten in his day. I do not think that it will be possible to see any nuances between Social Democratic and nonsocialist foreign policy until the government has been in office for awhile. You will have to follow our activities and our statements. It is possible that something will emerge after a time."

Of foreign confidence in our neutrality, Bodstrom said that there has been no reaction abroad to indicate that it has declined since the submarine incident. "Sweden has a defense system which under the circumstances is relatively strong. It is constructed so that it should inspire confidence in the rest of the world in our nonaligned policy with its goal of neutrality in war. Our endeavors to be self-sufficient in defense materiel to the greatest possible extent and the policy we pursue toward other countries also help guarantee this. In total this could be seen as a kind of guarantee that we are not some kind of outpost of the Western military alliance. It should also be a guarantee for the Western military alliance that we intend to defend our own territory and not abandon it to become an outpost of the East. The converse is also true."

Lennart Bodstrom also considers that it is just as important that the rest of the world understand that strong defenses are reconcilable with our desire to work for general disarmament. There is no conflict between these ambitions. Lennart Bodstrom sees the Palme commission's proposal for the establishment of a zone free from nuclear arms at Europe's focal point and the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area as contributions to detente.

The foreign minister commented on the debate on the size of a future possible Nordic nuclear-free zone by saying that it should be as large as possible. "The larger the areas that can be made nuclear-free, the better. We have to start somewhere, and I am confident that there is a strong interest in making the Nordic areas free from nuclear weapons. It is clear that we have authority over our own territories. Then there is the consideration that under international law the Baltic is considered a free ocean. However, this legal ruling must not stop the Nordic countries from exerting all the political pressure and influence they can to win acceptance for the rule that ships carrying nuclear arms must not be stationed in the Baltic. If they were nevertheless to be found there, the nuclear-free zone would lose much of its value...but of course, not all of it. You cannot dismiss the nuclear-free zone with the justification there is little prospect of success in implementing it. The advantages of such a zone are so very great that every possibility of realizing this idea will be tested," Foreign Minister Bodstrom concluded.

THATCHER, QUEEN SEND CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV

PM121539 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Nov 82 p 36

[James Wightman Report: "Mrs Thatcher Sends Terse Condolences"]

[Excerpt] Mrs Thatcher sent a formal, three-sentence message of condolence to the Kremlin yesterday following the death of President Brezhnev as she and other Western leaders began assessing the implications for East-West relations.

The message, sent to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: "On behalf of Her Majesty's government, I send to you and the people of the Soviet Union our condolences on the death of President Brezhnev. As general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since 1964, and a president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet from 1960 to 1964 and again since 1977, his wide-ranging and long experience in different fields of public life will be a serious loss to the Soviet Union. The consequences of his death will be felt far beyond the frontiers of his own countries."

The queen also sent a message of sympathy. It read: "I have learned with regret of the death of President Brezhnev. In my own name and on behalf of the British people, I send our sympathy to you and the people of the Soviet Union."

The prime minister's "Iron Lady" detestation of communism and her strongly-expressed disapproval of Russia's conduct over Afghanistan and Poland clearly inhibited her from sending a longer message.

Mrs Thatcher had not met Mr Brezhnev. A Downing Street spokesman said last night that she had not planned a visit to Moscow to meet him, although she has had a standing invitation since 1979 when she made a brief stop-over in Moscow and met Mr Kosygin on her way to a summit in Japan.

Mr Foot, Labor leader, who met Mr Brezhnev in Moscow last September, sent a longer message to the Kremlin. He said: "On behalf of the British labour movement I send my condolences to the Russian people on the death of President Brezhnev. We believe that good relations between this country and the Soviet Union are essential for peace and we have always welcomed contacts with the Soviet leadership."

Mr Foot said that the exchange which he and Mr Healey, deputy leader, had had with Mr Brezhnev last September "left us fully persuaded of his interest in detente and disarmament and his desire to secure results in these fields."

PYM ON EAST BLOC TRADE AFTER SANCTIONS LIFTED

LD141830 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1730 GMT 14 Nov 82

[By Andy Webb]

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym today said Britain had not made any concessions to the U.S. as part of a deal before President Reagan lifted sanctions over the Soviet gas pipeline, and he voiced strong opposition to any move towards a trade war with Moscow. Mr Pym said: "There are no concessions. It was a unilateral decision by the Americans to apply sanctions; so it was a unilateral decision to lift them."

But Mr Pym said there had been agreement about the principles underlying trade with Eastern bloc nations. "We ought not to trade in a way that gives the Soviet Union some strategic or military advantage," he said. "We ought not to undertake trade with them in a way which subsidises the Soviet economy."

Speaking on BBC radio's World this weekend, Mr Pym said he wanted NATO's strategy towards the Eastern bloc to concentrate more fully on economic issues. "That in no way implies a trade war with the Soviet Union. I should be quite against that," he said. But he pointed out that it did imply that Britain would consider "details of the framework — the guidelines -- on which all countries should base their trade with the East".

Mr Pym admitted that France had some reservations about this. The foreign secretary said that, while there might have been an element of goodwill towards the new Soviet regime in President Reagan's announcement lifting sanctions, its timing, coinciding with the death of President Brezhnev, was no more than "fortuitous". He said Britain had believed the imposition of sanctions had been "a wrong and unhelpful decision" which had damaged NATO. Sanctions would have hit employment in the UK, with firms involved having to lay off many workers.

FIRM STAND URGED ON EEC FISH QUOTA FOR DENMARK

PM111123 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Nov 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Fishing for Sympathy"]

[Text] One can have some sympathy with Denmark's desire to defend important national interests against EEC convenience. Just as Mrs Thatcher's determination to prevent Britain having to pay a disproportionate share of the EEC budget has been one of her most popular causes, so the Danish Fisheries Minister Mr Henning Grove has received fierce support from right across the political spectrum in his rejection of the EEC's proposed common fisheries policy. Denmark, being one of the smaller EEC countries, is understandably even more paranoid about being ruled from Brussels.

On the other hand in this industry, almost uniquely, there is a clear common interest in arriving at an agreed policy between Community members. Gentlemen's agreements have not been sufficient to prevent a dangerous degree of over-fishing for many years past. Too often immature fish have been taken for fishmeal to the detriment of catches of the more valuable white fish later on. In the case of a renewable resource such as fish, there really is a case for some cooperation.

What the Danes do object to, alone of member countries, is the proposed size of their quota of the total allowable catch. In particular they want to take 20,000 tonnes of mackerel off the west coast of Scotland and a large quantity of haddock and cod from round the Shetlands. But the Danes are really hoist on their own petard because the proposed quotas have been related to official figures of recent catches, and Denmark is widely believed to have under-reported the real size of its catches in recent years. If the view of many fisheries experts is correct that the Danish fishermen are the most ruthless and short-sighted in the northern hemisphere (along with the Icelanders) then Britain and the other eight members of the EEC should stand firm on the new common policy.

SPOKESMAN SILENT ON CHAPMAN-BATU MEETING

NC121012 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 12 Nov 82 p 10

[Text] When asked yesterday to comment on the meeting of Mr Chapman, U.S. coordinator for the Cyprus issue on behalf of the U.S. Administration, with Mr Batu, Turkish ambassador in the occupied territories, the government spokesman avoided making comments. Mr Chapman, who was expected to depart Cyprus yesterday, did not meet with Mr Zakharakis, Greek ambassador in Nicosia, during his stay here.

KHARAVYI: No U.S. Support

NC150837 Nicosia KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 15 Nov 82 p 3

[From the "Opinion" column" "Take The Challenge..."]

[Text] Mr Chapman says he is not carrying any American plan for Cyprus or any Washington proposals. During his contacts in Cyprus he listens but does not speak because, he says, his mission is merely to obtain information and to be briefed and then to inform and to brief his government. When announcing his appointment as State Department "coordinator" for the Cyprus problem, his government stated that it had decided, again, to assist the UN efforts for a solution to the problem. However, if Washington's intention is to assist the United Nations and not to undertake its own "initiatives," it is wondered why Mr Chapman's visit is taking place "for briefing purposes." Washington knows quite well that the United Nations, which it wants to assist, has a stack of Cyprus resolutions demanding, among other things, the withdrawal of foreign troops -- mainly of the Attila forces -- the return of refugees to their homes, respect for the independence and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic and the holding of talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the constitutional questions. Washington also knows that Turkey refuses to comply with the UN resolutions; that instead of withdrawing its aggressive forces, it is reinforcing them; that it rules out the return of refugees to their homes; that it insists on the partitioning of Cyprus; and that it has rendered the dialogue inactive by dictating to the Turkish Cypriot leadership its totally negative attitude at the negotiating table. Thus, if Washington wishes to assist the United Nations in resolving the Cyprus problem, it only has to help implement the UN resolutions, and it soon will have a first class opportunity to do so: The UN General Assembly debate on Cyprus' recourse for the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

This is the challenge, but Washington will not take it. According to all indications, Washington will not vote at the General Assembly debate in March in favor of Cyprus' demand, which is also a UN demand, since all the resolutions are UN resolutions which have repeatedly been brought back to and reratified by the UN General Assembly. According to all indications, Washington will oppose Cyprus' recourse and will react to the resolutions just as it has reacted every time in the past. In addition to its reaction, it will continue to assist lavishly, not the United Nations, but Ankara so that it may more easily continue to keep Attila in Cyprus.

Washington is not concerned about the UN efforts for a Cyprus solution within the UN framework and in accordance with UN resolutions. Washington is solely concerned about shifting the Cyprus problem from the UN framework to that of NATO and thus imposing a "solution" which would promote U.S.-NATO plans to convert Cyprus into an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the eastern Mediterranean. This is Washington's intention, and this is the goal of its "revived" interest as demonstrated by the Chapman visit. In view of this, it is imperative that there should be increased vigilance on the part of the Cypriot people and their government.

Turkish Ambassador on Talks

NC120925 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- Christian Chapman, Cyprus coordinator in the U.S. State Department, visited the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and conferred with the Turkish Cypriot authorities. Chapman called on head of state Denktas, Turkish Ambassador in Lefkosa Inal Batu and the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Umit Onan separately. His talk with President Denktas lasted about 1 hour. Following his meeting with Christian Chapman, Denktas told journalists that Chapman had come to the island in order to see the realities and learn everything and that he had given Chapman detailed information.

Answering newsmen's questions before his meeting with Denktas, Chapman stressed that it was wrong to think that the purpose of his visit was an attempt to play a more active part in the Cyprus issue following Greek Cypriot head of state Kiprianou's approach to the Kremlin.

Following his meeting with Chapman, Ambassador Inal Batu told journalists that Chapman had come to Cyprus for the purpose of collecting information in connection with his new job and to make contacts with the authorities. Inal Batu stressed that Chapman did not bring any proposals for the settlement of the Cyprus dispute. Batu further stressed that Chapman had not come to the island on a mediation mission similar to that of Philip Habib in Lebanon, and he added: "We have established that reports alleging that Chapman has come to the island on a mediation mission or with a plan prepared by the Americans are not true. The purpose of his visit is to collect information through contacts which will be helpful to him in the performance of his duties. He has only asked questions. We, in turn, explained to him Turkey's views on the Cyprus issue. Recalling that Turkey and the TFSC have always cherished identical views on the Cyprus issue, Inal Batu added that he told Chapman that the only way to the settlement of the Cyprus dispute was the continuation of the intercommunal talks.

Batu further stated that Turkey identified itself with the framework drawn up by the United Nations for the intercommunal talks and that it would continue to support them. Finally, Batu expressed the hope that progress would be made in the intercommunal talks after the [Greek Cypriot presidential] elections.

KIPRIANOU'S CYPRUS SOLUTION IN LOS ANGELES TIMES

NC112007 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In an article published in the LOS ANGELES TIMES President Kiprianou stresses that currently an opportunity has been offered for an equitable solution of the Cyprus problem, which is a true menace to international peace.

In his article, Kiprianou puts forth the framework for an equitable solution of the Cyprus problem, stressing that the Turkish occupation troops should be immediately withdrawn, a fully independent Republic of Cyprus be established and the basic freedoms and human rights be safeguarded along with the right of all refugees to return to their homes. The president of the republic also reiterates his own proposal for Cyprus' demilitarization and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's proposal for the stationing in Cyprus of a reinforced UN force, the cost of which will be born by Greece.

DAILY ASKS FOR MORE ACTIVE UN ROLE IN TALKS

NC111550 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Nov 82 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "The Talks"]

[Text] The intercommunal talks were resumed the day before yesterday after an interruption of over a month. Meanwhile, the assertions that no substantive progress has been achieved so far in the intercommunal talks are well known. On the contrary, the obstacles which the Turkish side interpolates into the talks have increased, a fact that does not allow any optimistic forecasts. The talks are resuming under these conditions. It must be stressed that the dialogue's standstill creates additional responsibilities for the United Nations and its secretary general, who must undertake a more active role and act so the dialogue may bring substantive results. We point out that we expect the UN secretary general to exert every effort that could create the prerequisites for progress to be achieved in the talks. We believe that after the recent talks between President Kiprianou and the Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas at the UN Headquarters, Mr Perez de Cuellar should be in a position to undertake new and more effective actions that would lead to progress in the intercommunal talks.

It should not escape anyone's attention that with the resumption of the new phase of the talks, Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership are arranging new partitionist actions. The influx of Turkish currency into the occupied territories and the decision to remove Cypriot currency are indicative of this. This action, like similar ones that are being promoted by Ankara and Denktas, should be pondered by the UN secretary general and the international community. They should exert every effort so Ankara and Denktas are made to abandon the promotion of their partitioning actions. The role of the international organization will be corrupted and its weakness in protecting world peace and justice uncovered if the contrary takes place.

TURKS IN SOUTH COMPLAIN TO UN ON ARRESTS

TA131132 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1110 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Lefkose, 13 Nov (AA) -- A group of Turks living in southern Cyprus have complained to the U.N. peacekeeping force that they were being ill-treated by Greek Cypriot authorities. Around a dozen Turks met for an hour with a number of U.N. force officers, who are expected to discuss the complaints with Greek Cypriot police. Six Turks have recently been arrested by Greek Cypriot police.

Denktas Denounces Arrests

TA131210 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot community neither intended to attack southern Cyprus nor to surrender their rights to the Greek Cypriots. In a statement today, President Denktas criticized the Greek Cypriot treatment of about 200 Turkish Cypriots which remained in southern Cyprus. It will be recalled that several of these Turkish Cypriots have been arrested by the Greek Cypriot administration on charges of spying for the Turkish Federated State. Meanwhile, Greek Cypriot press reports state that a group of the other Turkish Cypriots in southern Cyprus have visited the UNFICYP [UN Force in Cyprus] headquarters and protested against their inhuman treatment by the Greek Cypriot administration.

President Denktas stated that the Turkish Cypriot community could not leave unprotected these 200 Turkish Cypriots who have remained in southern Cyprus. He said that the Federated State has to look after the interests of these Turkish Cypriots. He called on all the world to show interest in these inhuman treatments of a small group of Turkish Cypriots.

On Greek Cypriot charges against several of these Turkish Cypriots, President Denktas said that the Federated State knew the thoughts and preparations of the Greek Cypriot administration and did not need to send spies to southern Cyprus. He added that the Turkish Cypriots were reminded of the Greek Cypriot intentions every time they visited the mass graves of Maratha, Aloa, Sandalaris and Ayios Vasilios.

VENIAMIN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ATHENS 13 NOV

NC131209 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin has returned from Athens, which he visited for official reasons.

JOINT EDEK-PASOK STATEMENT ISSUED 12 NOV

NC121825 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] A joint statement on talks conducted by a Socialist EDEK Party delegation with PASOK's Executive Bureau in Athens mentions that national solidarity and the support of the Greek Government and Prime Minster Papandreou are today the most fundamental element for strengthening the Cyprus issue both in the domestic and in the international sectors.

The statement also adds that Papandreou's visit to Cyprus was a climactic national development which stimulated the morale of Cypriot Hellenism. It states that the policy of redefinement protects and strengthens the statehood of the Republic of Cyprus.

The statement underlines the lack of basic progress in the intercommunal talks and underlines that withdrawal of the Turkish troops is a primary factor for the creation of new conditions.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PRC, PHILIPPINES -- The republic's high commissioner in Australia, Vanezia, submitted his credentials to the PRC Government and subsequently to the Philippine Government as the republic's ambassador to these countries. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82 NC]

AKROPOLIS CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT NATO POLICY

NC101345 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 9 Nov 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "They Are Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The government has done well not to participate in the NATO exercise in the Aegean. Limnos Island is Greek. We have a right to fortify it as long as there is a real threat to it. Consequently, the allies cannot keep on denying this fact so as not to displease Turkey. However, this is a far cry from using the cancellation of the exercise as a pretext to wage a stormy propaganda campaign against NATO. This is an event that does not serve our national interests but the aims of KKE and its patrons. Our national security depends on NATO. Mr Papandreou also recognizes this. This is why he keeps us in the alliance despite his preference to remain neutral. The press friendly to Papandreou therefore cannot make the allied government appear as a...group of intriguers which is conspiring against Greece. The government was able to prevent such a calamity by giving the matter its true dimensions and explaining to the people what has really happened. However, it presented the matter in such a way -- particularly through the state information media -- that only a few understood what had happened. We very much fear that PASOK and its mouthpiece are carelessly playing with fire and thus undermining the mainstays of our country's security.

I AVYI SCORES AVEROF REMARKS ON NATO EXERCISE

NC101717 Athens I AVYI in Greek 9 Nov 82 p 5

[From the "I AVYI column: "NATO and Our National Security"]

[Text] On the government's cancellation of the NATO exercise Apex Express-82, intended to be held in northern Greece from 10 November until 5 December, Mr Averof found nothing more to say but that the cancellation was done "at the last moment," something which, as he maintains, "harms the country's respectability." Mr Averof, who for many years was also minister of national defense, was neither disturbed nor concerned when NATO refused to accept the use of Limnos Island as a simulated target of an air attack, a fact that questions the security of our borders and thus confirms the "alliance's" alignment with Ankara's claims against our sovereign rights. His devotion to NATO corroded his national sensitivity to such an extent. Moreover, on the Limnos Island issue -- which was raised during last year's exercise -- Mr Averof "silently" aligned himself with the "allied view." After all this, how is it possible for Mr Averof to notice that what the Greek Government "fails" to do -- to inform us that the danger for our national security allegedly comes "from the north" and not "from the east" -- was undertaken on our behalf by NATO, which set the allied exercise in northern Greece and excluded Limnos Island from the military targets. This is why the cancellation of the exercises was a correct action by the government, not only because it supported our national sovereignty from treacherous machinations, but also because it exacerbated to the highest degree the problem of the Turkish threat in the Aegean (as a truly existing problem and not propaganda) and because NATO covered up this threat. There are no margins for illusions any more on the "intenions" of the "allies" for our national security problem. For the people's conscience, withdrawing from NATO's military wing is the next step in the order of the day.

RIZOSPASTIS URGES WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

NC121137 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward Another Direction"]

[Excerpts] Matters have come to a head. The fresh -- official now -- NATO challenge to our sovereign rights, that is the very challenge to our country's territorial integrity, cannot leave anyone, and mainly the government, room for any other choice. The commencement of procedures for the withdrawal from the wolf alliance -- and as a first step the abolition of the Rogers agreements -- becomes an issue of immediate national priority. It is the duty of every responsible, patriotic quarter of the country to face it as such.

It is maintained by some circles that the problem that has been created by the NATO exercise Apex Express is isolated and circumstantial, that it does not reflect the general logic and attitude of the Atlantic alliance toward our country. But these eager "supporters" of NATO do not take the trouble to explain NATO's persistent refusal to revise even subsequently its provocative demand regarding Limnos and others of our possibly "problematic areas." Thus, they are trying to conceal the fact that their demands precisely constitute a natural continuation of the Atlantic logic, of the very aggressive nature of the bloc.

Such "arguments" which are employed to downgrade the seriousness of the question, solely aims at causing distraction and dangerous confusion. Thus, it is surprising that the prime minister himself, with his statement the other day, fans and backs such reasoning. Of course, he declared that there will be further government reaction when raising the question at the forthcoming NATO session in Brussels. But what can Greece expect from the Atlantic meeting? What can it expect from those who declare opposition to our sovereign rights?

Fundamental national dignity, realism and prudence should have guided the government steps in another direction to prove by deeds, not with nice words, the existence of a "proud foreign policy," so that our abundant declarations about our national independence and security and the government "No" may acquire substantive content. The government is faced with very serious responsibilities.

NEW DEMOCRACY ASSAILS PASOK OVER LIMNOS ISSUE

NC121607 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] New Democracy accused the government of lacking sangfroid and of irresponsible handling of foreign affairs in connection with the Limnos question, and pointed out that the problem lies in the fact that Turkey is misinterpreting the Montreux treaty and is challenging Greece's right to fortify Limnos, and not that it challenges our sovereign rights over the island, something that would justify Mr Papandreou's alarming language.

This established fact, as well as the appraisal by some of the press that the government's attitude is aimed at domestic consumption, were answered by the government spokesman as follows:

"The prime minister's statement was precisely the measure that is required by national interests. The prime minister's message was a message that is made imperative by the priority that should be given to the national issue by all Greeks and by all those who are living in comfort a great distance from the frontiers. It must also be stressed that the border areas are enjoying lively economic activities."

In its statement, New Democracy stressed the following: "It is obvious that the PASOK government is handling the Limnos question without a sense of responsibility and with lack of sangfroid, which are generally characteristics of its foreign policy.

"But regardless of this, so that no false impressions may be formed, it must be clarified that no one, not even Turkey, has ever challenged our sovereign rights over Limnos.

"Turkey, by flagrantly misinterpreting the Montreux treaty, challenges Greece's right to fortify Limnos.

"And in this way it is causing a problem for the Atlantic alliance as well. This is precisely where the question lies."

AKROPOLIS SCORES TURKEY FOR 'VIOLATING' TREATIES

NC121630 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 12 Nov 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Who Violates Treaties?"]

[Text] Ankara will not point out to us what our rights and obligations are. They are the last ones that can give us or others lessons in behaviour because they have violated international laws and disregarded all UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue. They tell us we have no right to fortify our border islands and they cite the Lausanne Treaty but not the Montreux Treaty. Apparently they consider valid only the treaties they like. Yet they cannot even cite the Lausanne treaty simply because they are the ones violating it, not we. The Lausanne treaty defined our country's boundaries but now Ankara is disputing them — that is, essentially they dispute the treaty that defined them. Furthermore, they resort to actions which clearly show that, given the opportunity, they will dynamically promote their designs against Greece. At the same time, they demand that we respect to the letter the treaty they dispute. Heads they win, tails we lose. Nevertheless the issue would not have arisen if Ankara had not initiated it.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES LEGAL STATUS OF LIMNOS

NC130754 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] In a statement on the legal status of Limnos Island, the government spokesman has stressed that the Montreux treaty abolished the ban on the fortifying the island imposed earlier by the Lausanne treaty.

On the other hand, a government source has stated that the Greek Government does not accept any discussion on the legal status of Limnos. In 1977, Turkey stated that it would not participate in a NATO exercise if Limnos were included. The same source added, however, that based on the NATO general defense plan approved in August 1979 by the Political Committee of the alliance, the chief of staff maintains that there is no justification not to include the islands -- Limnos as well — in the scheduled zone of operations. The same defense plan, which has remained unchanged since 1968, stipulates that the alliance and the commander of its forces in southern Europe have a mission to defend the territorial integrity of the region, without discrimination to land or sea area. (?The Luns order), therefore, is out of order because there is a ruling by NATO's legal bureau that Greece is not subject to an restrictions with regard to Limnos, on the basis of the Montreux treaty. It is also stressed that in 1977, Greece demanded credits from NATO for the construction of the Limnos military airfield, credits which it received. Moreover, NATO experts accepted a request from the Greek side and visited Limnos within the framework of inspecting military installations in our country. Finally, it is stressed that Limnos was included in three map exercises which were recently held by NATO's staff.

The actions of the Greek Government, stressed the Greek Government source, have, therefore, been not only advisable but also imperative. Otherwise, it would have been as if Greece were accepting an amendment of the basic plan of the Atlantic alliance as well as prejudgment of control over Aegean air defense.

DEPUTIES WARN OF IRREGULARITIES IN ARMED FORCES

NC131420 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Two deputies from the army's ranks, cadres of ASPIDA [Officers, Save Fatherland, Ideals of Democracy and Meritocracy] -- according to the charges that were levelled against them during the celebrated trial before the dictatorship — in their first interpellation since being expelled from PASOK note "strange phenomena" in the sensitive area of the armed forces. In the interpellation they personally attacked the prime minister with tough language.

"We are experiencing" -- they report -- "these days, unprecedented and strange phenomena that have appeared in the sensitive area of our armed forces under the blessing of a political leadership that is inexperienced in military matters. Specifically, the following have taken place:

"Soldiers' uniforms in the three branches of the armed forces have been abolished during off duty hours. A newspaper very close to the government has described the honorable uniform of the soldier as a 'demon.'

"Masked soldiers from all three branches of the armed forces have given press conferences 'in uniform' on 'trade union freedoms' and 'the unbearably tough behavior of their superiors,' 'reduction of service' and so forth, in full view of responsible state officials.

"The incident of indiscipline by a first year cadet who praised the leader of a political party inside the officers child care center.

"The abolition of regular entrance examinations for senior military schools and the introduction of participation in common examinations of a certain type of studies for high school graduates. In other words, the special tests for tracing the spiritual, moral and physical capacities that should form the basis for further examinations of a competitor's intellectual level are being abolished.

"All the above reduce military readiness and are the ill-considered basis for the alleged democratization of the armed forces, because they do anything but contribute in that direction. Conscious discipline and correct democratization are not found in such measures which are the direct opposites of military discipline and serve to undermine the national spirit of the armed citizens and their leaders."

Official Reports

NC141256 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 13 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] National Defense Undersecretary Dhrosoyiannis said last night that there were masked impostors pretending to be soldiers who were organizing special interview with the public with the aim of defaming the name of the armed forces. He added that this was his personal opinion following research carried out, after which no recruit denounced any superior officer for bad treatment or maltreatment. "The whole affair is a suspect fake-up," Mr Dhrosoyiannis said. Finally, he pointed out that these same people were circulating leaflets of a very inflammatory content to undermine the armed forces.

KENAN EVREN ASSUMES TITLE OF PRESIDENT

TA121539 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Ceremonies were held today in the country, in Turkish representations abroad and in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to mark the ratification of the Constitution by the public referendum and Head of State Gen Kenan Evren's assumption of the title of president. Kenan Evren, who assumed the presidency for a period of 7 years at the Cankaya Mansion today, is the Turkish Republic's seventh president.

All flags were hoisted today on the occasion of President Evren's assumption of his post. They will fly until sunset.

Evren 12 Nov Address

TA121633 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Radio and television speech by President Kenan Evren on the occasion of the constitutional referendum and his assumption of the presidency; 12 November 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] My dear citizens, the Turkish republican states's new Constitution, which was criticized for a long time and which was considered by various circles to be good or bad, was submitted to a public vote on 7 November 1982. The results of this referendum have been announced by the High Election Council. It has been observed at the end of the referendum that 91 percent of our citizens who had the right to vote came to the polls with their children in their laps, or without having had time to get out of their wedding dresses, or by getting out of their sickbeds, or by cutting short their vacations and despite unfavorable weather conditions. Thus they exercised one of their most important political rights under the absolute supervision of the judiciary and in great freedom. This high rate of participation has seldom been seen in our country or in any country ruled by a free democratic system.

First of all, I would like to sincerely congratulate my dear citizens for the high degree of political responsibility they have displayed. This high rate of participation will be an extremely valuable support for the future vitality, stength and power of the free Turkish democracy. I have no doubt that the high sense of political consciousness displayed by our citizens in this country -- which should be considered a new arrival into the free democratic system and its implementation, given that system's history in the world -- will bring deep respect and admiration from the whole world since it shows how categorically determined the Turkish nation is to have freedom and democracy.

We have a right to be very proud of having achieved such a high rate of participation. Accepted and approved by 91.5 percent of the valid votes cast by the Turkish nation -- votes cast in line with the law -- the new Constitution of the Turkish Republic gains the character, identity, strength and validity of a Constitution legislated directly by the Turkish nation, as pointed out in its first section. May the 1982 Constitution be auspicious for our state, country and our dear nation.

By participating in the constitutional referendum with the high rate of 91 percent and by approving the Constitution with all its heart with a vote of 91.5 percent, the Turkish nation has passed the test of democracy with an unprecedented success before the world and has added another praiseworthy page to its young and fresh history of democracy. There were no significant differences in the votes cast in the various corners of our country, in the cities, towns and villages. Also, the new Constitution was approved with an almost similar rate of votes in the various parts of our country, as if it was approved by the national will with a single voice.

These two points constitute an exemplary lesson to our friends and enemies alike, both inside and outside Turkey, on how to see Turkey.

It is clear that, as in its past, the Turkish nation has national unity, national integrity, national solidarity and national togetherness. And it is always capable of proving this to the entire world whenever necessary with fantastic examples.

As in its national struggle and war of independence, the Turkish nation has always managed, through national unity, to overcome all dangers, whenever its country, state, high national character or values -- in short, whenever its national existence -- has been threatened, no matter at what point or stage of its history, and no matter by what grave, terrifying or great attack, threat or trap.

Although its roots go back thousands of years, the Turkish nation is still young, vigorous, full of determination, will, life and energy, a young and great nation. The Turkish nation cpnsiders it its national and historic duty to protect its high and unique national qualities and values -- which have made it one of the greatest nations in history and currently as well -- and to further strengthen them by adding new ones.

We must not forget that as the present-day generation of the eternal and great Turkish nation and as the lucky and honored sons of our heroic ancestors, we must leave honor and pride to the coming Turkish generations. It is our greatest happiness to be the proud members of this great nation.

My dear citizens, by turning this Constitution into a manifestation and product of the Turkish nation's will through your votes, you have opened a new stage in the history of the Turkish republic, and you have restored a new improved structure, new duties, a new form of operation, a new mentality, a new energy and vitality to our state, and a brand new spirit of national unity and solidarity to our nation.

Furthermore, you have shown your determination to protect your rights and freedoms, and have given a new example of how strongly and sincerely the Turkish nation has adopted the free democratic system; you have also displayed the national will on this issue. In the analysis of the reasons which led to the 12 September operation, you have reached a decision, through a national consensus, about the sagacity and patriotism of the Turkish Armed Forces -- which are inalienable from your brothers, sons and yourselves -- in that operation. You have documented your condemnation of the pre-12 September anarcy, terrorism and secessionism; your condemnation of those who caused, willingly or unwillingly, that dark period in the country and of those who remained indifferent and irresponsibly silent before the fall toward catastrophe. You have also documented the national confidence through your various displays of love for and trust in my speeches and promises. You have renewed and enhanced the trustworthiness of the Turkish state within the country, and upheld its respectability and prestige before all the world's nations. From now on, nobody, either inside or outside the country, will be able to see or show the slightest reason to doubt the Turkish nation's determination to protect its freedom and democracy.

I hope that the entire world, and especially the certain European countries who have tried to slander our administration and interfere in our internal affairs at every opportunity since 12 September 1980, will relinquish their negative attitude and behavior and respectfully recognize our lofty nation's great decision and will.

I also hope that those circles and persons among us who have not yet accepted the 12 September administration will forget the past, respect the national consensus and national will, obey the nation's orders and realize their obligation to be truly loyal to the Constitution. Only in this way will they be on the right path.

My dear citizens, at the start of this new stage of the Turkish Republic's history, which you have begun through your approval of the Constitution, let us not forget our past sufferings; but let us not discuss them unless we have to. Let us look at the bright and happy future of our Turkey in the national unity and solidarity which we have proved once again to history and the world. And let us prepare and bring to life that future. Let us turn our nation into a community of tranquillity, prosperity and security by equipping the Turkish Republic, in national solidarity and with the spirit of justice, and as cited in the Constitution, with the qualities existing in a democratic, secular and social state of law respecting human rights and loyal to Ataturk's nationalism.

Let us respect each other's rights and freedoms, dignity, honor and personality, as the members of a single family who live together and who are ready to make sacrifices for each other. Let us prepare for a life full of love and sincerity for each other. Let us protect our Constitution, our free democracy, our state and its institutions. Let us use our national qualities to uphold the principle of "peace at home, peace in the world." Let us follow in the footsteps of the principles and reforms of our great leader Ataturk, the founder of the republic whom we commemorated 2 days ago, on the 44th anniversary of his death. Let us build our country through science. Let us unite our efforts to become a prosperous community living in peace, freedom and security in this paradise of a land which was bequeathed to us by our forefathers with a great loss of life and bloodshed, and where we can see the four seasons in one day. Let us work not only for ourselves but for our children and the coming generations.

My dear citizens, with these wishes, yearnings and beliefs, we approach the goal of establishing, within the framework of the Constitution, the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the last stage in our program for achieving parliamentary democracy -- a system we have adopted as a nation. For this purpose, the necessary laws are being prepared to ensure that the general elections to the assembly are held in October 1983, unless of course there is an important and justifiable reason not to do so. This time next year we will be very happy to see, as a nation, the Turkish Grand National Assembly -- which will be the nation's only representative within our democratic system -- carry out its legislative powers on behalf of the nation, and to pave the way for the establishment of the Council of Ministers which will carry out the executive powers and duties. We will then live our real joy and pride in the moral presence of the founder of our state, the great Ataturk.

I received many cables and letters from thousands of citizens both inside and outside the country before and after the constitutional referendum, praising the Constitution. This great concern and support brought tears to our eyes. I read all these messages and assessed them. All my citizens will realize how hard it is to answer all these messages separately in a short time. I thank the citizens who wrote to me and all those who participated in the referendum. I gave you my love and respect.

OFFICIAL SAYS PAPANDREOU CREATES NEW TENSION

TA121627 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 12 (AA) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman said Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece had been observed recently in an attempt to create new elements of tension in Turkish-Greek relations.

It was becoming evident, Akiman said, that Mr Papandreou did not intend to follow a consistent or constructive policy in relations between the two countries, citing inconsistent shifts in his statements since his coming into office after election.

Following a gentleman's agreement to reduce tension between the two countries in early summer, Premier Papandreou had in recent months kept on violating the gentleman's agreement he had proposed himself.

He keeps speaking of an imaginary Turkish threat "which one well knows does not exist," and recently went so far as to visit troops on the eastern Aegean islands of Limnos and Lesbos and to speak of a Turkish-Greek war.

The Greek prime minister either is unaware or does not care about the damage done to the peaceful settlement of bilateral disputes by his behaviour, Akiman supposed.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman warned "the patience" of the Turkish government, "resulting from our sense of responsibility should not be "miscalculated."

The demilitarized status of the eastern Aegean islands under the treaties of Lausanne in 1923 and of Paris in 1947, were clear-cut, Akiman said, and there was no reason the island of Limnos was less important than the others for Turkey's security. The Montreux convention of 1936, which Papandreou mentioned, expressly allows for the militarization of the Turkish Straits only, but does not allow for militarization of the Aegean Islands, he noted.

Although she finds it unnecessary to respond to Mr Papandreou's irresponsible statements in the same vein, the Turkish Government is determined to protect her rights and interests based on international treaties just as much as she respects the rights of her neighbours, Akiman said, adding the hope that Papandreou would not sacrifice a matter as vital as Turkish-Greek relations for lesser reasons.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES GREEK CYPRIOT CHARGES

TA131030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman has said that Greek Cypriot press reports that Turkey has proposed to Greece that it would gradually withdraw its troops from Cyprus, are unfounded. These reports claim that in a message he sent to Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, through the good offices of the Romanian foreign minister, President Evren proposed to gradually withdraw Turkish troops from Cyprus.

Answering a question by correspondents on this subject, Ambassador Akiman said: Our president has sent no message to the Greek prime minister. Turkey's policies on the Cyprus problem are clear and well-known by third parties. Turkey believes that a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem can be reached through intercommunal talks to be held in accordance with the determined framework. Turkey supports the process of negotiations. According to the framework within which these talks are being conducted, no subjects concerning the future status of Cyprus are being discussed at this stage.

PAPER CITES NEED TO DEMILITARIZE LIMNOS ISLAND

NC150947 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Athens (HURRIYET) -- After having fallen out with NATO, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou toured units on the Turkish border and tried to boost the morale of his soldiers. At a meeting with the officers at Dedeagac (Alexandropolis) he told them that Greece was on good terms with its northern neighbors, but that there were serious issues between Greece and its eastern neighbor, Turkey. Papandreou gave expression "to the possibility of a conflict with Turkey."

Papandreou said "a war with our northern neighbors would lead to a world war but war with Turkey would be a local one." Recalling the way NATO behaved in the case of Limnos, he reiterated his contention that the real danger to Greece emanates from the east.

While no one attached any meaning to his surprise visits to units on the Turkish border and on Limnos and Mitilini, Papandreou spoke at the festival known as (Cebroyil). [as published], the "guardian angel of the Greek Air Force, at which he said: "the island of Limnos belongs to Greece, and according to the Montreux treaty, Greece is entitled to militarize the island. Refusal by NATO to recognize this right of Greece in respect of exercises is an unacceptable development for Greece."

Turkey will never consent to Greek militarization of the island of Limnos which is opposite the Strait of Dardanelles and which is of paramount strategic important to Turkey. When necessary, Turkey will reply to representations made by Greece to NATO in this respect.

The authorities have in fact stated that even if all the outstanding issues between Turkey and Greece were to be resolved, no friendship could be established between the two countries as long as Greece refuses to demilitarize the Aegean Islands. The authorities have also stated that if Foriegn Ministers Turkmen and Kharalambopoulos at their meeting in Brussels on 9 December agree to continue the dialogue, Turkey will insist on the demilitarization of Limnos Island, and that if necessary, it will "take a stand [tavir koymak]."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman said this in reply to a question by a journalist in connection with Papandreou's statement on the arming of Limnos Island by Greece: "The statement made by Papandreou the other day concerning Limnos Island is an arbitrary comment which has no legal foundation whatsoever concerning this island's legal status as established by treaties."

On the other hand, the discussions started in connection with our expanded and modernized military airfields in eastern and central Anatolia are continuing. Reports that Turkey has signed a secret agreement with the United States regarding the development of the airfields have not been confirmed. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nazmi Akiman has stated that "Turkey is not involved in any undertaking outside NATO."

FINANCE MINISTER GIVES ASSEMBLY 1983 BUDGET

TA121651 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 12 (AA) -- Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu said the target of the draft budget for fiscal year 1983 was to hold inflation down to a 20 percent rate while attaining a growth rate of 4.8 percent.

Introducing the fiscal '83 budget to the plenary session of the Consultative Assembly on Friday, with members of the National Security Council, Premier Bulent Ulusu and his ministers also attending, Kafaoglu noted the new budget would be one-fourth the size of GNP.

During the 10-month budget period for 1982, the money supply went up by 12 percent and money in circulation by 3 percent, he said, while direct credits by the Central Bank to the public sector increased only by 2.3 percent. Total credits in the economy rose by 12.9 percent.

Next year's monetary policy, the minister said, would be aimed at enabling the money and securities markets to operate on realistic interest rates.

With lowering of some taxes and an increase in the civil service coefficient to 34, civil servants and other public sector employees would enjoy an income increase of 21-22 percent in 1983. However, raising the coefficient to 35, as proposed by the budget committee, would place an additional burden of 60 billion tl on the Treasury, and hence was unacceptable, as it would unbalance the budget.

He promised there would be no deficit financing from the Central Bank for state enterprises.

The money and securities markets would be separated (?with) facilities provided for new security issues intended to pull down interest rates automatically, instead of direct intervention in the rates.

Tax control would be reenforced and the fiscal administration reformed, while adjustments would be made in the tax laws, Kafaoglu announced.

Fiscal policy would aim at stability as well as removing obstacles to development, he said, reminding that 1984 would be first year of a new 5 year development plan.

Criticism of Budget

TA131523 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1456 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Nov (AA) -- Replying to criticism Saturday at the Consultative Assembly during a debate on 1983 fiscal budget law, Finance Minister Kafaoglu said that if the austerity program is implemented in 1984 as well, by that time inflation should hopefully be pulled down to below a 10 percent rate.

With the implementation of the austerity program adopted in January 1980, Kafaoglu said, discrepancies had occurred betweenthe program and the 5-year development plan. Exports, for instance, had surpassed the targets set in the plan.

The 1983 budget was "not balanced," Kafaoglu admitted, for it was designed to reduce the inflation rate.

The raising of the civil service salaries coefficient from the government-proposed 34 to 35 was "up to the discretion of the assembly," Kafaoglu said.

A large number of investment projects had been taken over in September 1980, and the backlog of such projects would be depleted only in 1984.

He acknowledged the slow down in the exportation of manpower and in new jobs at home, predicting unemployment could be dealt with when the real growth rate goes up to 6.5 or over. He hoped to approach such a rate in 1984.

The minister also admitted the cost of living index and the wholesale price index procedure dates from back in 1939, and would be updated.

Municipalities and other public agencies owed the Treasury 110 billion tl in tax arrears, Kafaoglu announced.

More on Assembly Debate

TA131527 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Nov (AA) -- Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin announced a new development plan would be submitted to the approval of the Consultative Assembly in the first half of 1983. The plan will cover five years from 1984.

Addressing the assembly during the debate on the state planning organization 1983 budget, Pasin said exportation in 1983 was estimated at 7.1 billion U.S. dollars. Turkish exports had already shown a structural change, with manufactured good exports rising and the ratio of crop exports falling, while the importing countries changed as well.

The estimated growth rate for 1983 was 4.8 percent, he confirmed, while the share of exports in GNP was expected to rise from 7.9 percent in 1981 and 10.1 percent in 1982 to 13 percent in 1983.

He also confirmed a monetary policy in keeping with the "economic stability program" would be maintained next year. Appropriations for public capital investment would be around 1.259 billion TL.

The distribution of public investment between sectors would be as follows: 11.3 percent in agriculture, 9.4 percent in mining, 16.3 percent in the manufacturing industry, 23.8 percent in energy, and 19.2 percent in transport and communications.

An increase of 5.7 percent was expected in total investment in 1983 over 1982.

Over 100 special committees had been set up to help draft the new five-year developing plan, Pasn announced.

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES WORKERS' PROBLEMS

TA141700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Labor Minister Turhan Esener has said that the main problem facing Turkish workers employed in the Middle East and North Africa is the difficulty they encounter in transferring their savings to Turkey. He added that the necessary steps are being taken to solve these problems.

Replying to questions by ANATOLIA, Esener pointed out that about 150,000 Turkish workers were employed in Middle Eastern and North African countries, and that the number of workers to be sent to Iraq could rise next year. Esener recalled that Saudi Arabia had a great investment potential, adding that he expected the number of workers being sent to that country to continue to rise. The labor minister stated that most of the problems being encountered by the Turkish workers arose from their ignorance of the particular country's values, labor and living conditions. He added that guidebooks on the working and social security conditions in Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq were being printed and would soon be distributed to Turkish workers.

Esener then said: The Job and Worker Placement Institute carries out all the procedures necessary for Turkish workers to leave the country to be employed by Turkish contractors abroad. It is absolutely forbidden for any other body to carry out this mediation. Those who do so are being punished. Our citizens must apply only to the institute for such procedures.

The labor minister pointed out that thanks to labor agreements signed with countries which employ Turkish workers; travel by the workers to those countries has become organized, and their exploitation by local or foreign mediators has been prevented. Esener stated that preparations have been completed to sign such an agreement with Iraq.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAGLAM RETURNS FROM IRAQ

TA131535 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1530 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Nov (AA) — National Education Minister Hasan Saglam, who went to Baghdad on 10 November as the official guest of the Iraqi minister of higher education and scientific research, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Qasim al-Hashimi, returned home today.

Cultural cooperation between the two countries was among the main topics discussed during the talks held by the Turkish minister during his visit to Iraq.

IRAQI HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY DELEGATION

TA101757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation from the Iraqi Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction arrived in Ankara today to look for ways of developing cooperation with Turkey in the field of construction. The delegation is headed by (Ibrahim Taheyati), the president of the Iraqi construction contracts establishment. The delegation members called on Housing and Reconstruction Minister Ahmet Samsunlu in the afternoon. At the meeting Samsunlu said that the relations between Turkey and friendly and brotherly Iraq had developed especially in the recent years. Noting that Turkish contractors were carrying out numerous projects in Iraq, Samsunlu said that solutions would be sought for their problems during the meetings in Ankara.

The head of the Iraqi delegation said that during their stay in Turkey, they wanted to closely study important construction projects and make use of their technical characteristics.

The Iraqi delegation also visited the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Industry and Technology and the Foreign Ministry today. After Ankara, the delegation members will go to Izmir and Istanbul to study construction projects. They will leave Turkey on 20 November.

Meeting With Businessmen

TA121718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Iraqi Housing and Reconstruction Ministry delegation which arrived in Turkey yesterday held a meeting with Turkish businessmen in Ankara today. In a speech at the meeting, Nurettin Kocak, who is the chairman of the Turkish Construction and Installations Contractors Union, said that the development of economic and commerical relations between the two countries would benefit them both. Kocak noted that Iraq had received the lion's share of Turkey's exports this year. However, he added, Turkish contractor services in Iraq were not at the desired level. Kocak stressed that the Turkish construction sector had grown to a level where it could meet twice the country's needs. He added that they wanted to do more business in Iraq in order to make use of that potential.

In his speech, the head of the Iraqi delegation, (Ibrahim Taheyati), said that their development efforts had not stopped despite the continuing war. He said that from now on they would give more opportunities to Turkish contractors to participate in the public works and construction projects in Iraq.

The delegation members also called on Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp today.

LEADER OF DEFUNCT WORKERS PARTY SENTENCED

TA121545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Istanbul, Nov 12 (AA) — Dogu Perincek, chairman of the defunct [Turkish] Laborer-Peasant Party "TIKP," was convicted of raising communist propaganda in [word indistinct] the daily AYDINLIK.

The Istanbul Martial Law Court conducting Perincek's trial sentenced him to 1.5 years in prison under Article 142/2 of the penal code.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH CSCE SPOKESMAN EXPECTS MARTIAL LAW END

LD121516 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Polish delegation at the Madrid CSCE session has said that martial law will be lifted by the Warsaw military regime before the coming Christmas holiday. The same spokesman confirmed that Lech Walesa will be released next week. This announcement about normalization in Poland comes after Brezhnev's death and at a time when the Polish question is blocking debates at the Madrid conference.

The internatinal labor organization is drawing up a new report on the situation in Poland.

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV DEATH

LD121924 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The minister of external affairs has addressed a telegram of condolences to the head of Soviet diplomacy; Mr Tindemans stresses in the telegram the place which President Brezhnev held in his country and the role he played in the international arena. This place and his role, Mr Tindemans' telegram adds, have left a definite mark on the history of the last two decades, and more particularly we acknowledge his efforts toward promoting the process of detente which culminated in the Helsinki Final Act.

NETHERLANDS

SUSPECTED EAST GERMAN SPY EXPELLED 12 NOV

NC122058 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Hague, Nov 12 (AFP) -- The Dutch Interior Ministry today expelled from the Netherlands a university professor alleged to be an East German spy.

Dutch counterespionage spokesman said Professor Arwed Spreu, who taught Dutch at Humboldt University in East Berlin and was carrying West German identity papers, worked for the East German State Security Ministry.

When arrested, Mr Spreu was carrying a total of 60,000 florins (about 22,000 dollars) in various Western currencies. The money was confiscated, the Interior Ministery said.

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ANDROPOV INVITATION; VIENNA AVAILABLE FOR SUMMIT

AU151315 Vienna KRONEN ZEITUNG in German 14 Nov 82 p 2

[Peter Gnam report: "Brezhnev's Funeral Will Be a TV Supershow: United States and China Represented by Top Delegations: Reagan Praise for the New Kremlin Boss, Mutual Sounding Out of Superpowers After Brezhnev's Death"]

[Excerpts] As far as Austria is concerned, the new Kremlin chief is a rather unknown quantity here. Chancellor Kreisky has never met him and if he has, then only inadvertently within the framework of a banquet. But Andropov already has an invitation from the chancellor to visit Austria which was extended to him after Andropov moved to the post held by chief ideologist Suslov. "At that time, Andropov let us know that he very much appreciated this invitation. Naturally, the invitation still stands."

According to Kreisky's information, the new Kremlin chief is "very sociable and well educated" and "comes from the camp of intellectuals." He allegedly is "certainly not a weak person"; on the other hand, he lacks the extreme, brutal ruthlessness of a Stalin because -- according to Kreisky -- "the people in the Kremlin have picked someone under whom they can sleep peacefully."

With respect to what the new man means for world politics, Kreisky affirmed that there could now be a good new beginning. Before his meeting with U.S. President Reagan in January, our chancellor praised the "wise attitude of the United States" vis-a-vis the new Kremlin chief, an attitude which does not, a priori, aim at a confrontation.

With respect to a possible summit meeting between Reagan and Andropov in the coming few months, Chancellor Kreisky stated yesterday: "Vienna is available if it is so desired." A summit meeting between the new Kremlin boss and the Chinese leadership is also considered possible. Both sides seem interested in preventing the thaw of the past few months from reversing itself into another ice age. Kreisky's summary on the relations among the powerful of this world: "Things have calmed down greatly since the stupid, idle talk of some people has ended."

CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK DUE TO ARRIVE 17 NOV

AU151304 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Nov 82 p 3

[APA report: "Husak to Arrive on Wednesday"]

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- CSSR President Husak will pay a state visit to Austria from 17 to 19 November, and not from 16 November as originally planned. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Urban and by Federal Assembly Deputy Chairman Kucera. The postponement of the visit by one day was necessary because of the death of Soviet state and party head Brezhnev and his funeral scheduled for Monday, for which Husak will travel to Moscow.

NETHERLANDS

INTERNAL PRESSURES WILL MODIFY U.S. POLICY

PM150909 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Tough Words"]

[Text] For the third time in 2 weeks Soviet President Brezhnev yesterday directed at Washington some tough words concerning the problems of disarmament and detente. For the time being, he used warning rather than threatening words. Brezhnev indicated that his country would not shrink from a U.S. challenge to another round of the arms race and that it has no plans to abandon the military parity which it has achieved.

With such statements as these, the Russian leader is able to lock onto what are still areas of uncertainty in U.S. policy. At the end of 1980, President Reagan came to power with a program of which the restoration of U.S. military superiority was a cornerstone, and his original intention was not to resume the talks with the Russians, which had been broken off by President Carter after the invasion of Afghanistan, until a significant part of this program was completed.

In the meantime, Reagan has moved away from this strategy, partly under pressure from the peace movement in Europe and in particular in the United States itself. This has made resumption of U.S.-Russian talks on Nuclear armaments possible -- first on Euromissiles and then on intercontinental missiles. But at the same time, the U.S. Department of Defense in particular has been playing with the idea of forcing the Soviet Union to its knees through an economically exhausting arms race and with military strategies in which the prevention of a nuclear war is no longer the central concern, but rather the waging of a nuclear war over a lengthy period.

In addition, what Gen Maxwell D. Taylor said a year ago is still true -- that on the whole, the present U.S. Administration does not have a military policy worthy of the name, since it is fixated upon a Soviet terror formulated in all too general terms and loses sight of other dangers, which Taylor considers more likely.

Something similar is also true of Reagan's foreign policy, which still has no clear outline and which in the last year has as the WASHINGTON POST remarked recently, succeeded in souring relations with the European Community and the People's Republic of China as well as relations with the Soviet Union.

To all of this must be added the fact that only through massive national borrowing, with all the negative effects such borrowing would have on economic recovery, would the United States be able to finance Reagan's original military plans. This as a result of the fact that the President's economic measures have not lead to the expected economic upturn.

As far as this is concerned, there is also now a growing realization within Reagan's Republican Party that he has gone as far as he can go and that military spending must be tailored to economic realities.

It is to be expected that this internal U.S. pressure on the White House finally will be much more important for U.S. military and foreign policy than the hard words from Moscow.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON EGYPT'S 'ALI'S VISIT

NC102032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Ottawa, 10 Nov (MENA) -- A joint statement was issued today on the official visit paid by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Canada from 8 to 9 November at the invitation of Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen.

The statement said that the talks between the two ministers dealt with matters pertaining to the international situation and other questions of mutual interest, especially the situation in the Middle East. The two sides reaffirmed their support for Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces and other foreign forces from Lebanon. The Canadian side expressed support for the wise policy pursued by the Arab Republic of Egypt under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak -- a policy which contributes to peace and cements stability in the region.

The two sides expressed concern over the lack of progress in the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue. They reaffirmed their stand as well as their conviction that a settlement of the dispute in the Middle East must come through recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to a homeland in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and through guaranteeing the security of all the countries in the area, including Israel, within secure and recognized borders in accordance with [UN Security Council] Resolution 242. The two sides again affirmed their extreme concern over the policy of building Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. The two sides welcomed the initiative announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 1 September 1982 as a starting point toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The two sides considered the resolution issued by the Fes summit as a positive development in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Canada welcomed the Egyptian initiative submitted during the 36th session of the UN General Assembly which called for appointing a special UN secretary general representative to discuss the possibility of setting up a nuclear free zone in the Middle East with the parties concerned. This is because both Egypt and Canada are committed to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty that has been ratified by 115 countries so far. The two sides expressed hope that the countries which have not yet ratified the treaty would do so.

In the field of bilateral relations, the two sides agreed that these relations have been marked by a high degree of understanding and joint cooperation. They expressed their satisfaction over the recent deepening and intensification of their relations in important domains such as trade and development. The two sides expressed the belief that the exchange of letters on allowing the Canadian Institute for Historic Studies to open an office in Egypt constitutes an important step in cooperation in the study of Egypt's history. The two ministers also welcomed the cultural, scientific and educational achievements that have been realized between the two countries.

At the end of their talks, the two ministers exchanged instruments on the start of the validity of the agreement signed between the two countries in May on developing cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the start of the implementation of the agreement and look forward to further meetings between officials of the two countries.

KOHL U.S. VISIT CONTINUES WITH DINNER, SPEECH

LD160414 Hamburg DPA in German 0201 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's determination to restore the United States to a strong and respected position in the world, as benefits this great country.

At a dinner hosted by Reagan on Monday evening [15 Nov] for the federal chancellor and a small circle of his advisers, Kohl said according to a prepared text that America's friends and partners welcomed America's "new self-confidence." He said he is sure that the American people, with their vitality, will overcome the difficult problems of our times.

Kohl reaffirmed that the alliance and close friendship and partnership with the United States remains the foundation of his policy.

Kohl is the first foreign leader to be received by Reagan in the private apartments on the first floor of the White House. The two leaders met in the morning for 3 hours in the White House. During the afternoon, Kohl held more talks with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

PRESS DISCUSSES LIFTING OF U.S. PIPELINE EMBARGO

DW151047 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 15 Nov 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The main topic today is the lifting of the American sanctions against the European-Soviet gas-pipeline deal.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes in this connection: The lifting of the American sanctions against the natural gas-pipeline has a dual purpose. It is a good-will gesture to visiting Chancellor Kohl as well as to the new leadership in the Kremlin. It was the intervention into the sovereignty of foreign countries which made it so difficult for the allies to accept this measure when it was imposed. This has been eliminated now, but it is doubtful whether the President will receive European concessions in return.

The daily, DIE WELT notes: It is not surprising that the German economy welcomes the lifting of American sanctions against the building of the Siberian pipeline. In the past few months, the economy has been in an unenviable position because it finds itself between the grindstones of different policies on this side of the Atlantic. Some good, however, has come out of the struggling in the Western alliance in the past months because there is now a clearer definition of a common and coordinated policy regarding trade with the East.

The STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG is of the following opinion: Ronald Reagan lost his fight long ago against the building of the European-Soviet pipeline. Now he has also had to give in to his European allies who were not prepared to pay for their participation in the project by making political concessions to the American President. Some 2-3 weeks ago no one expected him to give in that quickly. His retreat can be explained by the reverberations his negotiations with the Europeans were having in his own country. Reagan saw that he was becoming increasingly isolated.

The NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN stresses that the only question was how the White House chief could rescind the sanctions without losing face.

There were two basic possibilites: Either the rather ineffective boycott had to be replaced by something more effective, or Reagan would have to wait for the proper time when lifting the boycott would look like a conciliatory gesture to the Soviet Union. Officially, the President decided in favor of the first possibility by presenting the decision as a victory for the allies because more stringent trade policy, a new Western strategy toward the USSR has now been implemented. The agreements, from which France immediately disassoicated itself, in no way live up to this optimistic version.

The WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster states: Two things have helped the American President to save face while retreating. He was able to get the Western allies to aim for a more stringent trade policy toward the Soviet Union. It is indeed high time to examine to what extent the export of highly developed technology is advantageous to the Soviet arms industry to which the country's entire economy is tailored. In any event, it is difficult to understand why in particular, the East bloc states receive special loan conditions. In addition, Reagan's decision to lift the embargo was made considerably easier by recent developments in Moscow as well as in Warsaw. The President explicity stated that he also wants his step to be considered a signal for better relations with the Soviet Union.

The HANDELSBLATT of Duesseldorf notes: It is rather difficult to accept the U.S. President's justification for lifting the technology embargo against Europe in connection with the West European-Soviet natural gas pipeline with anything other than very mixed feelings. For months, the Reagan administration has built up a bogey with shifting justifications which, thank God, has hopefully diappeargd now. The justification for lifting the sanctions serves only to help the U.S. President save face in the United States. The quarrel itself -- as is shown by its origin, development and end -- was as unnecessary as a hole in the head. It must be hoped that the allies will now made a new beginning.

The HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel emphasizes: The Kremlin could and should consider the lifting of the American sacntions as a sign of good will with which the American Government hopes to initiate an improvement of relations. This intention is stressed by the fact that the decison was made immediately after Brezhnev's death and Walesa's release. Reagan is offering a dialogue to the new people in power. The dark shadows which were cast on European-American relations by the embargo quarrel, have suddenly disappeared. Thus, the first White House visit by the new chancellor occurs under a lucky star.

CARSTENS, GENSCHER MEET WITH ANDROPOV IN USSR

LD151826 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (DPA) -- Following Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, the new Soviet party chief had a 1-hour talk in Moscow on Monday with Federal President Karl Carstens and with Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was also present.

After the talk in the Kremlin, Genscher said that Andropov expressed his strong appreciation for the fact that "the Federal Republic wants to continue its present policy toward the Soviet Union." The official Soviet news agency, TASS, reported that both sides underlined their willingness to "develop mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the treaties and agreements concluded."

According to Genscher, all important East-West problems were discussed in the talk. Carstens said he was impressed by "the extent of Andropov's knowledge of the facts". The aide to the Soviet party chief, Andrey Aleksandrov, and the German ambassador in Moscow, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, were also present at the talk.

An earlier talk between Andropov and U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz lasted 30 minutes.

GENSCHER ON TRADE AFTER SHULTZ USSR MEETING

LD151530 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Nov (DPA) -- Following his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher together with Western colleagues, underlined in Moscow on Monday the importance of trade relations as a stabilizing factor. At this meeting on the sidelines of the funeral ceremonies for Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, Italy and Denmark, there was complete agreement on the political usefulness of Eastern trade, a foreign office spokesman said in Bonn on Monday. He refused to comment on France's position of disassociating itself from a new sharpened trade policy with the East, which U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced over the weekend in conjunction with the lifting of sanctions on the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal. Bonn still believed that a mutually agreed overall settlement is possible.

The Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that Shultz is to visit Bonn on 7 and 8 December. Shultz will be coming to Europe to attend the NATO autumn conference in Brussels.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES RELEASE OF LECH WALESA

LD131222 Hamburg DPA in German 1149 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government has welcomed the release of the Polish workers' leader, Lech Walesa. This decision was a step in the right direction and is in line with the demand of the German lower house and the Western alliance, a government spokesman said on Saturday. Yet the release of Walesa fulfills only part of the demand. The government hopes, above all, that martial law will soon be lifted.

Vogel: Correct Reply Necessary

LD151146 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Nov (DPA) -- SPD chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel has welcomed the release of Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa and emphasized the hope that this first step will be followed by others. In a statement published in Bonn on Monday, Vogel added that even so, lifting Walesa's months-long internment has not solved the great problems of the country and of the Polish nation. The West, including the U.S. ally, must now make the right reply to this step. What must be borne in mind above all, is to consider what will and will not help the Polish people in overcoming its economic and political problems, Vogel stated.

GENSCHER ON COALITION, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

DW151343 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 2030 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Kopp; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The CSU wants you and your party to suffer parliamentary death on 6 March. Isn't this bound to confuse citizens and voters about the coalition?

[Answer] Certainly not about the Free Democrats because we don't participate in this type of discussion with our coalition partner. We hold the view that the citizens in our country expect the government to work, to make decisions and, above all, to effectively combat unemployment. The federal chancellor and I are fully aware of this. We both want it because we know that success for this government will also be success for all citizens in our country.

[Question] Are the liberals going to have to allow the coalition partner to decide on who will staff its ministries?

[Answer] I am not going to take part in a tug of war about positions or a rehash of the Strauss discussion.

[Question] Wouldn't the inclusion of Strauss in a new government be likely to stabilize the government and spare it trouble?

[Answer] I repeat, I am not going to take part in a rehash of the discussion on Strauss.

[Question] Doesn't the slogan "back to Adenauer" as used by Strauss mean a change in foreign policy?

[Answer] I said I will not discuss personnel questions. Regarding the matter itself, however, as foreign minister I am responsible for preventing German foreign policy from becoming unpredictable because of domestic policy reasons. I will do everything in my power to make sure that the continuity and predictability of our country's foreign and security policy cannot be called into question. This is in the interests of our country, and I am in agreement with the federal chancellor that the continuity of German foreign policy is important for our country, for cooperation in Europe and for our relationship with our Western partners as well as for our relationship with our neighbors in the East.

[Question] Won't the new Kremlin leaders, who are an unknown quantity in the area of foreign policy, need time to gain experience? Couldn't the Geneva schedule be upset?

[Answer] I think that a country like the Federal Republic, and not only us but all of the West, should contribute by a constantly continuing foreign and security policy course so as to prevent problems from arising for the East-West relationship as a result of the change in the Soviet Union. By the same token, we are relying on what the new Soviet leadership has said, namely, that the general foreign policy line will be continued. Therefore, it is important that the Federal Government as well as the American President have expressed our -- the West's -- interest in developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and its partners.

This is in the interests of people in the West and East and throughout the world, and we will continue to do everything in our power to help make the Geneva disarmament negotiations on medium-range missiles and intercontinental strategic missiles as well as the Madrid and Vienna negotiations a success. Disaramemnt is the great task for us in this decade, and it can be achieved only if both sides cooperate, if no side wants superiority and if both sides are willing to achieve a balance on the lowest possible level of weapons. We are prepared for this.

SCHNEIDER ON 'UNPREJUDICED DIALOGUE' WITH GDR

LD151240 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Magdeburg, 15 Nov (DPA) -- FRG minister for regional and urban planning and construction, Oscar Schneider (CSU) has underlined the willingness of the new CDU/CSU Federal Government to have an "open and unprejudiced dialogue" with the GDR. At the opening of an FRG architecture exhibition in the GDR, Schneider said in Magdeburg on Monday that his visit was "a sign of the continuity of political relations between our states."

In the presence of GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker, the Bonn politician said: "the CDR can rely on it that we shall honor all contractual obligations taken over, just as we, on our part, assume that the GDR will adhere to the spirit, meaning and purpose of the treaties concluded."

Schneider who is the first member of the Christian-liberal coalition to pay an official visit to the GDR, emphasized that the intention was "to contribute with all and every means to overcome misunderstandings, lessen tensions and arrive at good neighborly relations, to thus make a contribution toward safeguarding peace in Europe and the world." The Federal Government wanted to conduct German-German talks and cooperation "in all areas where this is possible and reasonable. In the interest of the peoples of the two states." As an important topic for talks, he mentioned environmental protection and cultural exchange. In this the GDR's willingness to resume negotiations on a cultural agreement, suspended a few years ago, (?would be) welcome.

Hans Fritsche, president of the Building Academy of the GDR, said that the exhbition, which had already been shown in East Berlin and Karl-Marx-Stadt, was meant to affirm the resolve "to maintain and if possible develop those positive matters in relations" between the GDR and Federal Republic achieved "through the policy of detente."

The opening of the exhibition at the Rotehorn cultural park was attended by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission in East Berlin, and Alfred Dick, Bavarian minister for regional development and environmental protection.

The federal minister pointed out that in connection with the basic treaty between the two German states, questions had remained unresolved and said: "We adhere to the unity of the German nation and recognize that there exist on German soil two states." The interest of the people for good relations is great, as shown also by the number of visitors to the "town park-park town" exhibition which in East Berlin and Karl-Marx-Stadt had reached nearly 140,000. Apart from the purely factual interest, the population on both sides expressed interest "to learn more about the German neighbor."

The CSU politician said: "We have a common national history" and mentioned the names of the poets Lessing, Geothe, and Hoelderlin. In this connection, he also mentioned the "son of Augsburg," Bert Brecht, who hitherto, on account of his communist commitments had been but little appreciated inside the CSU and had not been highly esteemed by the politicians of that party in Augsburg.

Schneider pointed out, among others, that the 150th anniversary of the death of Goethe will be celebrated this year and next will mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of the reformer Martin Luther. Irrespective of the different assessment of these figures, "we see them as representatives of the one German history, of our common cultural heritage," Schneider said.

Schneider said that he held an approximately 1-hour talk with GDR Minister Junker in an open and frank atmosphere. There was agreement on the exchange of a catalogue of subjects and questions concerning the area covered by their ministry, Schneider told journalists. He also pointed out that regarding environmental protection and air pollution problems, intensified contacts are necessary.

In reply to a question from Junker on counterarming, he said that the Federal Government is extremely interested in the success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles in Europe. Concerning relations between the two German states, the minister said he was surprised at the scepticism shown toward the new Federal Government. It is a matter of course to try for a deepening of relations. The will has to be demonstrated "that we believe in a German nation" which is accommodated in two states. His visit is taking place on that basis.

REPORT ON GDR 'ACTS OF FORCE, UNLAWFULNESS'

LD152328 Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Salzgitter, 15 Nov (DPA) -- The central office of the judicial authorities in Salzgitter for the registration of "acts of force and unlawfulness" on the part of the GDR, has noted a total of 28,044 "acts of force and abuse" by the GDR authorities in the 21 years since the central office was founded on 15 November 1961. This was reported on Monday by the head of the office, public prosecutor Carl Hermann Retemeyer.

In a total of 4,167 cases, use was made of firearms in the frontier regions bordering on the FRG and Berlin. According to Retemeyer, 188 people have died by the use of firearms, automatic firing devices and mines, 117 of them on the FRG/GDR frontier and 71 in the Berlin area.

The central office also registered 2,585 arrests in the frontier region, 18,823 convictions on political grounds, 1,872 cases of treating people as political suspects and 597 cases of maltreatment by officials.

COMMUNIQUE ON LIFTING OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS

AB151242 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1220 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Communique issued by the French Ministry of External Relations on 13 November 1982]

[Text] France -- which informed its allies at the proper time about its position concerning "the conditions of trade between the East and the West" as proposed by the United States of America -- does not support the accord announced in Washington this afternoon. It has taken note of Mr Reagan's decision to lift the American embargo on supplies to the Soviet Union and particularly in connection with the European Siberian gas pipeline.

LE MONDE ON WORLD REACTION TO ANDROPOV ELECTION

PM151353 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Good Start"]

[Text] The prevailing feeling in the world on the announcement of Mr Andropov's appointment as CPSU chief seems to be that Leonid Brezhnev has been forgotten or, in any case, favorably replaced before being buried. The future will show whether that feeling is justified or whether it is merely an additional sign of the democracies' incorrigible optimism. Nonetheless, it leaves room for reasonable hope at least as much as for cowardly relief.

President Reagan's reaction is characteristic; although he is not "too surprised" by the Kremlin's choice, he scarcely concealed his satisfaction at this "rapid transition" made "in the interest of order." Following him, Mr Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission, saw the fact that there has been no "prolonged power struggle" as "a good sign." That is going a little too quickly because this appointment does not end the power struggle, as all the precedents show. Nonetheless, the fact is that even the Soviet system's most implacable adversaries are afraid of seeing political instability introduced at the head of one of the biggest military powers in the world. Mr Reagan obviously hopes that the new Kremlin incumbent will have numerous problems, but not that one.

Even more significant is the rather favorable preconception which even the most skeptical and hostile people have of Mr Andropov. One U.S. official regards the new CPSU chief as "a man who is reputed to be intelligent and to have great experience" as well as "knowledge of foreign countries." Mr Percy sees him as a "tough negotiator" and an "energetic man" but none of that will make it impossible to have relations with him. Mr Reagan has no doubts about that either.

Other capitals are also wondering whether the "orderly transition" which has just taken place in Moscow does not justify a new approach to outstanding problems. That is probably true of Beijing — which had already started that development a long time ago and is sending the foreign minister to the Red Square funeral -- but also of Cairo; Mr Mubarak has just sent the Kremlin a particularly warm telegram and is sending a delegation to Moscow whereas the USSR had not been presented at President as-Sadat's funeral.

Nonetheless, none of what is being said in Moscow justified anticipating the future changes.

The proclamations made by the new leadership after Brezhnev's death and Mr Andropov's "acceptance speech" declare fidelity to the dead leader's options, as is natural, but maintain the "tough" tone adopted by the latter in his last speech (to the military) on 27 October. Thus, in Mr Andropov's view, peace cannot depend on "entreaties" and "can only be defended by means of the Soviet Armed Forces' indestructible might."

The new general secretary probably has to reassure his military, as his predecessor did. It is probably also true that the prolonged ultra-conservatism of the leadership over recent years makes any innovation seem like progress. But, although everything still has to be done, it is an initial success for Mr Andropov to be credited with a good start.

TRUDEAU CITED ON VISIT, FRENCH-SPEAKING SUMMIT

PM151423 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Nov 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Mr Trudeau Relaunches Plan for French-Speaking Countries' Summit."]

[Text] Mr Trudeau left Paris on the morning of Thursday, 11 November, at the end of a 3-day official visit to France. The Canadian prime minister is continuing his European tour in the FRG. Mr Trudeau was due to spend Thursday at the Canadian military base at Lahr, then to meet Friday with Mr Kohl and, privately, with Mr Schmidt, before returning to Canada Sunday.

"There is very great agreement in thinking (between Paris and Ottawa), even on the most complex problems, such as Poland, or the broadest, such as the North-South dialogue. Relations between the two countries are more than excellent," the Canadian prime minister stated during a press conference Wednesday. However, Mr Trudeau did not wish to enter into specific details of the economic cooperation projects between France and Canada raised throughout his visit. In fact, setting aside the announcement of the setting up of a Franco-Canadian committee of businessmen, headed by Mr Raymond Garneau, former finance minister in Mr Bourassa's government in Quebec, this visit has led to no immediate result at the economic level.

Wednesday, Mr Trudeau visited the Paris headquarters of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency, which comprises most of the French-speaking countries. The Canadian prime minister took advantage of it to relaunch the idea of a French-speaking countries' summit, formerly proposed by Mr Senghor. "It is no use our bringing together our artists, technicians, academics and scientists: until we have held a summit of the French-speaking countries' political leaders, our plan for a real international French-speaking area will remain incomplete," Mr Trudeau said in particular.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER JOINS ARAB COMMITTEE

LD152205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2112 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Nov (SPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Paris tonight to join the seven-man Arab committee set up by the Fes summit and led by Jordan's King Husayn.

The delegation is scheduled to begin its talks with French officials tomorrow with a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand and Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson.

RIFT OVER SALE TO SOUTH AFRICA OF NUCLEAR PLANT

NC151155 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 15 (AFP) -- A plan to sell a second French nuclear power station to South Africa has split the government here and threatens to wreck France's credibility in Black Africa, the left-wing daily LIBERATION reported today.

The paper said that the plan was being backed by Industry and Research Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement, who sees advantages in the 4,000 jobs the programme would provide, and strongly opposed by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Foreign Aid Minister Jean-Pierre Cot.

Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert and Finance Minister Jacques Delors are said to be unaffected by political or moral issues, but are worried about an operation which would tie France to South Africa financially for well into the next century. LIBERATION said the final decision would probably be up to President Francois Mitterrand early next year. He is reported to be generally against the deal.

South Africa's first nuclear power station, at Koeberg near Capetown, is expected to start operating soon. The signature of the multi-million dollar contract in 1976 attracted much hostility from Black African states, but Mr Mitterrand's Socialist administration decided to honour the agreement when it came to power 18 months ago. Against protests from anti-apartheid groups, the government allowed the shipping of a reactor vessel and the supply of fuel to Koeberg.

LIBERATION quoted a Socialist Party spokesman as saying that France's southern African policy must be in line with party leader Lionel Jospin's statements to a United Nations conference on sanctions against South Africa held in Paris last year. Mr Jospin said then that there should be a "disengagement" from South Africa, and all investments by French nationalised companies there should be halted.

There was no immediate comment from the French Government on today's LIBERATION report.

CYNICISM NEEDED IN APPROACHING MADRID FORUM

PM151111 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Human Rights and Freedoms in Madrid...."]

[Text] The unreality of the exercise which the representatives of the 35 East and West European and North American Governments are resuming in Madrid this Tuesday, 9 November will spark off a great deal of sarcasm. It requires a large dose of unawareness or cynicism to aspire to seriously discuss respect for human rights, "confidence-building measures" and disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals, when Mr Brezhnev is again using cold war language, when the Red Army's battle against the Afghan resistance is dragging on, when the military dictatorship in Poland is becoming more oppressive, when nuclear modernization programs are in full swing and when Anatoliy Shcharanskiy -- one well-known name among many unknown people -- guilty only of demanding that his government honor its Helsinki Act pledges, is rotting in Soviet prisons.

The signatories of a good conduct code in all spheres -- political, military, economic, cultural, humanitarian -- for the whole of Europe in the Finnish capital on 1 August 1975, had pledged to monitor its implementation. That was the subject of a second CSCE conference in Belgrade which ended in 1978 without any tangible results. The third, which began in Madrid 2 years ago and which resumes this Tuesday after an 8-month break, has taken the same course.

The accusation of excessive naivety often leveled at the Western signatories of the Helsinki Act is not fair. Can they be accused of dropping the substance for the shadow by accepting the "territorial status quo" in Europe in exchange for an illusory pledge by the Kremlin to respect human rights? To say that, is to forget that the Western countries did not have the substance....

In exchange, the Western countries obtained, with relatively precise pledges, the USSR's recognition that "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is an essential element of peace." That is a political trump card which has probably affected Soviet dissidence and a diplomatic trump card which is futile only if it is not used. It would perhaps have been wiser for the Western countries to concentrate their action on this point. However, at the beginning of the Madrid conference, they proposed, at France's instigation, a conference on disarmament in Europe [CDE]. The intention was not bad, since the aim was to strip the Soviets of the monopoly of verbal disarmament. Moreover, Mr Brezhnev seemed to be interested in the CDE and rather created a sensation by agreeing that "confidence-building measures" should extend to the Urals while demanding something in exchange, which is yet to be specified, on the Atlantic side.

But is this not all just to keep the company amused since such a conference has no chance of succeeding? That is certainly the Americans' opinion and they want to return to the essential point: priority to human rights, especially in Poland.

A veiled argument has arisen between the Europeans and Americans on the tactics to be followed, the former pointing out to the latter that there is no more reason to abandon the CDE plan than the U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks. If discussions among Western countries superseded the East-West debate in Madrid, the Soviets would have won a clear victory in advance.

SENATOR CLAIMS ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES INADEQUATE

PM161117 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Nov 82 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Senator's Report Says Army's Antiaircraft Protection Clearly Inadequate"]

[Text] "The French Army's antiaircraft defense is evidently inadequate," Rally for the Republic [RPR] Senator for Sarthe Jacques Chaumont says in a report whose publication was approved unanimously by the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. "The air threat is too often underestimated, both quantitatively and qualitatively," is the conclusion of the report's author, who was authorized to visit several surface-to-air artillery regiments.

Analyzing the numbers of aircraft available to the Warsaw Pact armed forces, Mr Chaumont for the first time lists the range of ground-attack aircraft and helicopters which, according to the report, would be used against France "in the event of a global action against the whole of Western Europe."

According to the senator's report, "from the moment of engagement, France would have to cope with the threat of a minimum of 400 attack aircraft directed against its forces."

Altogether, Mr Chaumont adds, "though the French forces are situated behind the forces of NATO member states, it can be assumed that in the event of an aggression a single army corps can fear 400-1,000 enemy air sorties, at the rate of 50-100 missions of 8-24 aircraft a day. These missions would be all the more dangerous being combined with a radar penetration system, which seems to be at an advanced stage. For every three attacking aircraft, there would be a jamming aircraft and one equipped with countermeasure devices operating, as far as possible, outside the range of ground-to-air defense systems."

Apart from this threat, Mr Chaumont says one should add a further threat to the French forces stemming from the recent entry into service in the Warsaw Pact of powerful armored and heavily armed attack helicopters.

"In an engagement," the report states, "experts in general believe that the French land forces alone could be confronted with some 250 battle helicopters.... The helicopter would specialize in direct fire support and would operate against armored units, troop concentrations, forward command posts and forward surface-to-air defenses. The helicopters would be used in formations of 8-20. The new generations of Soviet all-weather, hedge-hopping antitank helicopters, strongly protected against small-caliber weapons and some kinds of surface-to-air missiles, constitute formidable firing platforms" due to their mobility and variety of armaments.

Missile Battery

Next, Mr Chaumont reviewed the French surface-to-air artillery equipment for countering such a threat.

The Army's medium-range (50-20,000 meters altitude to a distance of 40 km) antiaircraft protection is provided by batteries of Hawk missiles, whose cost is excessive, mobility weak and numbers inadequate (a single Hawk regiment for each army corps). Short-range protection (20-3,000 meters altitude to a distance of 6 km) is provided by batteries of Roland missiles which are ill-suited for combating helicopters, whose all-weather version has just entered service, and deliveries of which will not be complete (because of the 200 destined for the battle corps) until 1986, according to present estimates.

With regard to very short range defenses (up to about 2,500 meters), which is provided by 40mm or 30mm guns, "their replacement by more modern guns is necessary as soon as possible," the RPR's senator for Sarthe observes.

The majority of these weapons, particularly the Hawk and Roland missiles and the twin 30mm gun, are directly under the orders of the army corps. "Divisions have no surface-to-air artillery weapons of their own," Mr Chaumont points out, "and the total absence of antiaircraft weapons at the divisional level constitutes a serious shortcoming in this pattern" of organization of the Army, within which the division is the basic unit of the French military. "For several years of high risk," the report concludes, "the Army will be inadequately equipped with the surface-to-air defense systems essential for its protection."

STATEMENT FROM COMMUNIQUE ON EXTRADITION POLICY

AB150936 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in English 0928 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt from the communique issued following the Council of Ministers' meeting of 10 November 1982, place of issuance not stated]

[Text] The Council of Ministers heard a statement from the keeper of the seals, minister of justice, on the rules for applying French legislation on extradition. The right of asylum belongs to France's republican and democratic tradition. It contributes greatly to France's influence in the world. It is based on principles and texts which can in no circumstances be called in question:

1. -- the preamble to the 1946 Constitution, confirmed by the 1958 Constitution.
2. -- the international conventions to which France is party, particularly that of Geneva in 1951 on refugees.
3. -- The 1927 Act which lays down the rules for extradition and gives the judicial authorities the task of exercising their duty of "guardian of individual freedom" granted to them under Article 66 of the Constitution.

Because of these considerations, the government will continue to refuse to extradite persons benefiting from political asylum in France when this is demanded for the reasons for which this asylum was granted.

With this in mind, requests for extradition will be assessed on the basis of four criteria, each of which may provide the grounds for refusing to extradite:
-- Nature of the applicant states's political and judicial system.
-- political nature of the offense for which the extradition is requested.
-- political motive of the extradition request.
-- risk of worsening, in the case of extradition, the situation of the person concerned, because, in particular, of his political action or opinions, race or religion.

However, and having regard to the preceding observations, the political nature of the offense will not be accepted and the extradition will in principle be granted, subject to the advice of the public prosecutor's office, when criminal acts have been committed in a state which respects fundamental freedoms and rights (hostage-taking, murder, violence resulting in serious injury or death, etc.) such that the alleged political purpose could not justify the use of unacceptable means.

The government has decided to apply these principles to any future extradition requests submitted to it. These rules, applicable from now on will have no retrospective effect.

PS, PCF DISCUSS 1983 COMMUNE ELECTIONS

PM161135 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Nov 82 p 7

[Apparent text of joint statement issued after PS-PCF meeting on 10 November on forthcoming commune elections]

[Text] The delegations adopted the following joint statement: The March 1983 commune elections will be an important point in our country's democratic life.

Thanks to the left, minorities will henceforth be present on the municipal councils and, through decentralization, the responsibilities of municipal councils and mayors have been expanded.

Those who have introduced these reforms are best qualified to implement them: By giving the leftwing forces responsibility for many communes, the citizens will give even greater resources to democracy in this country, especially sicne the Left's record in the communes is undoubtedly regarded as positive.

The right's only program is to seek revenge, to call into question the major reforms now being accomplished by the new majority. That aspiration will be thwarted. To accomplish this all the people's forces and all the forces of change must unite.

At the end of their new meeting on 10 November, the PS and PCF delegations headed by [PS First Secretary] Lionel Jospin and [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais noted that discussions have begun in cities and departments. They must be continued in a united atmosphere, with the will to succeed in all cases.

In order to encourage the conclusion of these agreements as soon as possible, the two delegations decided to set up a joint working group between the two parties at a national level. That working group will meet next week.

PCF LEADERSHIP SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CPSU

PM150943 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Nov 82 p 7

["Text" of French Communist Party (PCF) Central Committee Secretariat letter to CPSU Central Committee: "Socialism Has Become Reality Under Construction;" first paragraph L'HUMANITE introduction]

[Text] On the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee Secretariat sent the CPSU Central Committee a letter, whose full text is as follows:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, we send our fraternal and warm greetings to the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The October 1917 Revolution was the first socialist revolution to emerge. A great hope was born within all oppressed peoples.

For imperialism, it marked the end of its absolute rule and the beginning of the change in the international balance of forces. For the first time in the world, men and women freed themselves from man's exploitation by man. Utopia came to an end and socialism became a reality under construction.

The Soviet people undertook a process of radical transformation of their living conditions, of their entire society. Along this path, difficulties and problems connected with the Czarist heritage and international pressures occurred and tragic errors were also committed.

Now, 65 years after the October Revolution, substantial results have been achieved by the Soviet people, as shown by the 26th CPSU Congress. Major progress in the economic, social, technological and cultural fields has been achieved. At the same time, new problems connected with the development of socialist soceity are emerging.

We follow with interest the research, the innovations and the new answers that you contribute so as to ensure the increasingly better satisfaction of the population's growing needs and to strengthen people's active participation. We devote particular attention to them inasmuch as experiences confirm that the development of socialism requires the increasingly advanced democratization of economic, social and political life.

Your 26th congress forcefully reasserted your constant efforts to implement a policy of peace and disarmament. This is the direction in which your subsequent proposals were aimed.

As you know, our party believes that peace and disarmament are one of the peoples' essential aspirations and that nothing must be neglected in responding to it.

This was the significance of the proposals that the PCF submitted to the special-session-of the United Nations.

Other states and various political forces have also expressed ideas for moving in the direction of disarmament.

These must all be carefully and seriously examined and discussed, and we believe that as long as the independence and security of every state and every people is taken into account, it will be possible and desirable to positively reach specific measures that will make it possible to progress in the direction of disarmament and detente.

Now, as the world evolves, socialism is becoming increasingly diversified. It is the task of peoples with very different histories and very specific traditions.

It is an irreplaceable contribution to mankind's progress. This increasing diversity confirms our belief that there can be no model of socialism for export or import.

At our 24th congress, following the 22d and 23d, the French Communists formed their own blueprint for socialism and a democratic path for reaching it. Thus, we propose to our people to build a democratic and self-managed socialism based on our country's real needs and our people's history, aspirations and tastes -- a thoroughly French-style socialist society.

At the same time, in view of imperialism's growing aggressiveness, we are working to rally all the forces throughout the world that proclaim themselves for peace and disarmament, for social justice and for democracy.

It is this solidarity with everything that is advancing throughout the world that we call new internationalism. In this action the communist parties' solidarity, based on a conception of interparty relations adapted to our era, is indispensable.

Following the January 1980 meeting between our parties, fruitful cooperation, on these clear foundations, has developed for our joint objectives, particularly those of peace, social progress and socialism, and we intend to continue it.

French-Soviet cooperation has been marked this year by the exceptional event constituted the joint space flight.

This demonstrates the opportunities that exist for a greater and mutually advantageous development of cooperation in the economic, political, cultural and scientific fields between our countries. It constitutes an important factor of peace.

Dear comrades, we send our fraternal greetings and sincere good wishes of success to the CPSU Central Committee and to the entire Soviet people.

[Signed] The PCF Central Committee Secretariat

PCF LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES BOOSTING PARTY WORK

PM151609 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Nov 82 p 5

[Apparent text of PCF Central Committee 9 November resolution]

[Text] The members of the PCF Central Committee and Federation first secretaries approved at a 8-9 November 1982 meeting, the report on the development and amplification of party work within the enterprises, presented by Jean-Claude Gayssot.

The 24th Congress in fact stressed that "the enterprises are our first field of battle" and drew the entire party's attention to the need to pay much more heed to communist organizations' life and activity where "the fundamental confrontation of our time sets the people against capital."

The evolution of science and technology, the intensification of the political and ideological struggle and the exacerbation of the class struggle make the enterprise a place in which the most important changes are taking place, both in forms of conduct and in the professional field or enterprises' social composition.

The implementation of our strategy, based on our desire to create a French path to socialism, for a democratic and self-managed form of socialism, demands more consistent and fruitful communist activity in many more factories, offices, laboratories and work places to make them living sources of democracy and of workers' intervention in management, in their own interests and those of the nation.

The National Council of French Employers, in close association with the Chiracs, d'Estaings, Barres and others, opposes any advance in the direction of the will expressed by the majority of our people. This stance reveals the extent of the political and ideological battle within the enterprise and what is at stake there. It strengthens the communists' role and responsibility.

The national activity in which the Communist Party is involved for economic reform, jobs, social progress and the workers' new rights and reparations for the municipal elections require major party activity within the enterprises.

The members of the Central Committee and federation first secretaries call on all party organizations -- federal committees, section committees and cells -- to carry out a serious and in-depth discussion of the Central Committee's proceedings and to take the necessary specific action decisions. To this end Jean-Claude Gayssot's report will be published in a booklet for every communist.

They decided to give sections and cells the help they need so that communists, whatever their responsibilities, can understand the importance of the effort requested of them. This effort must take the form of the organization of the support of thousands of men and women, blue-collar and white-collar workers, specialized personnel, qualified engineers and cadres for the PCF; an improvement of political activity by factory cells; increased ideological, educational and propaganda work; and particularly a much greater effort to distribute the communist press, the publication of enterprise newspapers and the organization of collections for the national subscription.

Following this Central Committee meeting, communists will devote themselves to implementing the following guideline of the 24th Congress: "waging the battle within the enterprise and winning it. This must be the entire party's number one objective."

NORDIC PAPERS VIEW U.S. MIDTERM ELECTION RESULTS

PM151617 [Editorial Report] Nordic newspapers of 4 and 7 November carry commentary on the outcome of the U.S. midterm elections.

All stress the election's inconclusive outcome and the difficulty of making long-term predictions from it, but see encouragement for U.S. Democrats and a warning to President Reagan about the future course of his policies. Stockholm's SVENSKA DAGBLADET of 4 November in its page 2 editorial writes: "Tuesday's U.S. congressional elections were a clear, but by no means overwhelming victory for the Democratic Party. In the House of Representatives, where they already had a majority, the Democrats won more new seats than the majority of observers had expected. However, in the Senate they were unable to upset the Republcians' majority."

Oslo's ARBEIDERBLADET of 4 November examines the significance of the Democrats' gains in its page 4 editorial. "True enough, the Democrats can book a sort of psychological victory, which will be important not least of all because of the presidential election in 2 years' time, while in the meantime, they hope to have paralyzed the politically conservative majority that has existed in the House of Representatives despite the Democrats' nominal domination. A coalition between the Republicans and around 50 conservative Democrats, the so-called boll weevils, have hitherto assured a majority for Reagan's economic policies in the "Democratic" House of Representatives. Tuesday's election means that Reagan will now have serious problems in his relations with the legislators. In our view, this is the most encouraging result of this election."

Oslo's AFTENPOSTEN of 4 November concentrates in its page 2 editorial on the election's message to President Reagan: "Reagan made the slogan 'stay the course' his main thrust in the election this fall. The support he has received is so qualified that the figures can be read as a serious warning to the Republican Party in the runup to the 1984 presidential election. If by that time there has been no economic upturn, so that it is possible to make satisfactory comparisons between election promises and reality, the major victory in 1980 will pass into history as an intermezzo. It is results which count and 10 million unemployed will be a result which the Republican will not be able to stand when the voters go to the polls in 2 years' time."

Copenhagen's AKTUELT of 7 November follows the same line of argument: "both the Republicans and Democrats say that they have won the U.S. midterm election. To a certain extent, they are both right. The Democrats won 26 seats in the House of Representatives and in doing so weakened Reagan's position, but on the other hand the Democratic successes were smaller than expected. Reagan takes the outcomes as a half victory, because it is normal for a U.S. President to suffer setbacks in midterm elections.

"Reagan's losses are especially pleasing for two reasons. For one thing he will now be forced to spend fewer billions on defense, and for another cuts in social spending will now be smaller. Reagan has plans to run for reelection in 1984. If he does not change his policies before then and does not halt the rapidly rising level of unemployment, he will have no chance of being reelected."

Helsinki's Swedish-language HUFVUDSTADSBLADET concludes its page 4 Rafael Paro editorial by devoting some attention to the nuclear arms freeze referendums held in conjunction with the election: "In a states and around 30 cities the voters were also given an opportunity to air their views on a nuclear arms freeze in both the Soviet Union and the United States.

"According to the available reports, the freeze proposal has generally won a clear majority. The referendum results do not bind the President, but they must be seen as an important indication of popular opinion. The President is opposed to the freeze movement because in his view a freeze would reduce the Soviet Union's interest in serious disarmament negotiations. This summer the House of Representatives rejected a proposal for an arms freeze by a slim majority.

"One of the most interesting questions raised by the election result is: Does Reagan intend to run for a second 4 years in office? Presumably the present setback was not strong enough to deter him, although he had been forced to admit that the thrust of the conservative trend in the United States has been broken."

FINLAND

KOIVISTO RETURNS; TIKHONOV VISIT POSTPONED

LD151742 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto returned home from Moscow less than an hour ago. He attended the funeral with Foreign Minister Par Stenback, among others. The official visit of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov to Finland, which was due to begin on 24 November, will be postponed to a later date. This was confirmed during President Koivisto's stay in Moscow. The new date of the visit will be announced in the near future, said Foreign Minister Stenback. President Koivisto's trip to Kostomuksha will also be postponed.

As a reception given in the Kremlin by the Soviet leadership, President Koivisto had brief discussions with the leaders of several delegations. He did not have any separate talks with the Soviet leadership.

NORWAY

TASS COMMENTARY ON MBFR NEGATES STAAR'S OPTIMISM

PM150939 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Oct 82 p 8

[Unattributed dispatch: "Soviet 'No' to MBFR Proposals"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct -- The Soviet news agency TASS completely rejected on Thursday, the Western nations' proposals for troop reductions in central Europe which were put forward during the so-called MBFR talks in Vienna this summer.

In a commentary, TASS wrote that the proposal from the Western nations is one-sided and reflects NATO's attempts to win one-sided military advantages for the alliance. "The proposal is in all respects a repetition of the proposal for monitoring arrangements put forward by the Western nations in 1979. In addition, they also want some of these arrangements to cover not only central Europe, but also Eastern Europe and large parts of the European Soviet Union," TASS wrote. "The demarche from NATO is one-sided and rules out the possibility of an agreement," TASS claimed.

The TASS commentary is seen as a direct response to statements made by U.S. Chief Negotiator Richard Staar in Helsinki recently. He expressed great optimism and said that it would not be impossible for the two sides to reach an initial agreement this spring.

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV DEATH

PM151427 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Reaction To Brezhnev's Death"]

[Excerpt] Labor Party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland: "There is little reason to believe that President Brezhnev's death will mean any great changes in Soviet policy. However, the Soviet Union is today facing a number of problems, economic and political. The international situation is tense and it is important for us all that the change of leadership in the Kremlin should not lead to uncertainty and deadlock."

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch: "Under Brezhnev's leadership the Soviet Union has strengthened its position as a world power. During his period of power broader contacts were developed with Western nations, at the same time as arms control and disarmament negotiations were begun. His name will probably also be linked with the events of recent years in Afghanistan and Poland."

Kare Kristiansen, Christian People's Party: "Brezhnev's death could mean the end of an era in the Soviet Union, even though it is unlikely that it will have any immediate consequences. He will be remembered as a solid and faithful servant of the Soviet Union and the party, but he will not go down in history as a leader of the Stalin format."

THATCHER ON RELATIONS WITH NEW SOVIET LEADERSHIP

LD152050 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2044 GMT 15 Nov 82

[By Andy Webb, PA Political Staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher tonight combined a toughly-worded denunciation of Soviet Communism with a willingness to work with the new Moscow leadership if it makes concessions on human rights and disarmament.

She also welcomed the release from detention of Mr Lech Walesa, whom she described as a "brave Polish patriot". But she added: "We must wait to see whether it will be accompanied by other measures to meet the aspirations of the Polish people."

Speaking at the lord mayor's banquet at London's Guildhall on the day of President Brezhnev's funderal, Mrs Thatcher said East-West relations had entered a new period of uncertainty. "At such a moment, others look to Britain as a source of stability and continuity," she said.

"In the weeks and months ahead we shall watch the new Soviet leadership earnestly for solid evidence of a willingness to work for genuine multilateral disarmament. Any such evidence will be met with a ready welcome and quick response from us. We shall also be looking for signs for a greater respect for human rights and international law than we have seen in recent years and we shall be equally ready to respond to that."

But Mrs Thatcher added grimly: "I cannot forget that over the past years where the Soviet Union has advanced, it has done so not by the force of ideas, but by force pure and simple. I cannot forget that in Afghanistan and Cambodia, Soviet Communism is engaged not in wars of liberation, but wars of conquest. I cannot forget that in Poland, an alien creed was imposed on a people from outside. But the spirits of resistance in that brave people is such that not even martial law, inspired and sustained from Moscow, can weaken their pride or extinguish their hopes."

Pointing to the "remorseless increase" in Soviet military strength, Mrs Thatcher said: "We must maintain our defences. They guarantee our freedom. And our resolve to defend our way of life is a sign of hope to the oppressed that one day they may be free."

Mrs Thatcher admitted there had been a strain in relations with America, but said such difficulties had to be seen in perspective. The alliance had an underlying strength based on a commitment to defend common values. She also warned Britain's trading partners about the threat to free trade. "Those countries who pay lip service to the ideal, but who, by one strategem or another protect their own markets, must realise we are under pressure to retaliate."

The theme of Mrs Thatcher's speech was illusion and reality. She said one such illusion had been that Soviet ambitions could be contained by wishful thinking about detente. But there were other illusions in the 1970's -- that rising prosperity was guaranteed and would be provided by someone else and that we could defend our vital interests but cut defence spending. "Those days are over. There is a healthy new realism across the country. We have learned not to run away from difficult choices," said the prime minister. "There is a growing recognition that inflation can and must be defeated, and defeated for good." She concluded: "We shall face the challenge of the 80's and 90's not with illusions, not with doubts, but with realism and determination, with the will to take risks, the will to overcome the obstacles and the will to succeed."

TELEGRAPH: BREZHNEV NO DOVE, ANDROPOV NEITHER

PM160853 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Nov 82 p 19

[Editorial: "No Time To Be Gullible"]

[Text] The change of guard at the Kremlin has provoked some remarkably naive assessments in the West, both as concerns the dead leader and his successors. President Brezhnev has been widely hailed, and not simply by left-wing commentators, as the architect of detente, almost as though he had been the dove of peace in human form. The Helsinki accords, his main diplomatic achievement, are cited as evidence of this. What Brezhnev in fact achieved at that world summit was the formal acceptance by the Western powers of the vast East European empire which the Red Army occupied and brutally subjugated in the wake of Hitler's war. What Brezhnev promised in return -- a freer flow of culture and communications between East and West -- the Soviet Union has signally failed to deliver. This is detente, Soviet style.

So is that other major contribution which Brezhnev made to European "stability": the famous Brezhnev doctrine which, in effect, declared that it was always right and proper to maintain by brute force the foreign communist regimes which the Russians had established by brute force. The year 1968 saw the first clinical application of this doctrine in Czechoslovakia; eleven years later came a more messy application in Afghanistan. All the while under Brezhnev the Soviet Union, through the stupendous expansion of its Navy, was converting itself from being a continental land threat to one which could menance countries all around the world.

There is precious little that is peace-loving about all this except, of course, that Brezhnev loved to get away with it all in peace. An almost equal gullibility has, too often, greeted the elevation of the former head of the KGB, Yuriy Andropov. To suggest that, as the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Austria followed Stalin's death, so now a Red Army withdrawal from Afghanistan may follow that of Brezhnev, is to draw a sorry parallel indeed. After 1953 the Kremlin craved for an end of terror at home and a new image abroad. The impetus was all for change. Now it is all for continuity and consolidation, and is likely to remain so as long as Andropov, the nominee of the Red Army marshals, stays at the top. The militant note of his first utterances, basing Soviet policy on "the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces," marks his debt to his sponsors clearly enough.

We do well to remember what, strictly speaking, a change of guard really means: A new sentry takes over; his function is the same.

TELEGRAPH CITES CONTINUING U.S.-EEC DIFFERENCES

PM151525 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Nov 82 p 14

[Editorial: "The Pipeline and After"]

[Text] President Reagan's decision to lift American sanctions on companies supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline removes a clear threat to several thousand jobs in Europe and puts an end to one of the most rancorous transatlantic disputes in recent years.

If the Americans handled the issue badly, especially in imposing a retroactive embargo on deliveries already under contract, it cannot be said that the European countries always acted with full understanding of the political consequences of such a deal. Now the Europeans (with a question-mark over France) are to consider how they ought to strengthen controls on the supply of strategic goods and monitor fresh financial credits for Moscow. That may be less than the United States originally hoped for from their European allies but President Reagan will no doubt feel that it nevertheless serves his point well enough. It is now frankly doubtful that the financing or technology for a second such deal are likely in the present state of East-West relations.

Following on last month's settlement of the steel war between the European Community and America, it is now tempting to speculate that the wretched deterioration in relations between the two sides of the Atlantic in the past year is ending. But there is little evidence to suggest that agreement happened because of any sudden input of political goodwill. Even sterner tests have still to be faced.

The most conspicuous -- and potentially by far the most dangerous -- test is over international trade and it will move into the forefront when ministers from more than 80 countries meet for talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva next week to set the broad pattern for the world's trading system for the rest of the 1980's. Already the meeting is shaping up as a collision of principle between the Americans, anxious in theory at least to pare down national trade safeguards, and the European Community which is far more concerned to keep what protection already exists.

These differences are keenest over agriculture and it will frankly take a small miracle to devise language acceptable to both sides that goes beyond banalities. To the EEC, agriculture is simply not a matter for GATT regulation and ministers of the Ten have already stripped their representatives in Geneva of any authority to negotiate on the issue. Yet a blunt refusal of United States demands risks awakening the slumbering giant of American farm protectionism and provoking a transatlantic agriculture war of dismaying proportions.

Unfortunately for the Community, moreover, its attitude is not internally consistent. While on the one hand it rejects American claims that its farm export subsidies have given it an unfair edge in world markets (at the same time depressing prices to the detriment of United States farmers), on the other it wants to end the unrestricted flow of cheap American "cereal substitutes" and soya which undercut European wheat producers. As in so many other aspects of Community life, one is tempted to comment that the common agricultural policy has a great deal to answer for.

KIPRIANOU, PAPAIOANNOU RETURN FROM MOSCOW

NC152029 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] President Kiprianou, who represented Cyprus at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, returned this evening. He was received at Larnaca Airport by House of Representatives President Ladhas, who replaced him during his absence; members of the Council of Ministers; the dean of the diplomatic corps Soviet Ambassador Astavin; the chiefs of the National Guard and police, and other officials. AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, who also attended the funeral, also returned from Moscow.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TO BE HELD ONLY ONCE A WEEK

TA151200 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Mr Onan, had a meeting with the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, this morning. In a statement afterwards, Mr Onan said that from now on the talks would be held once a week, only on Thursdays. He added that this was decided at the last session of the talks. Since last May, the talks had been going on twice a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

TURKISH MAP OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY PROTESTED

NC151904 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The government of the republic has made representations to the International Maritime Organization regarding the circulation of a map on "search and rescue" operations by Turkey depicting Cyprus' occupied territory and its sea under Turkish operational control. After the representations, the International Maritime Organization circulated a document of protest and a map of Cyprus depicting the area in which Cyprus can respond to the demands of the international agreement for sea search and rescue operations. This area includes both Cyprus' territorial waters as well as some areas outside them. Turkey had circulated the map during the 27th session of the Subcommittee for Search and Rescue at Sea.

The republic's Foreign Ministry, in cooperation with the Communications Ministry, immediately gave instructions to the republic's high commissioner in Britain to make representations to the secretary general of the International Maritime Organization and to ask it to circulate to all its members a document of protest and a pertinent map.

O AGON CHALLENGES KIPRIANOU TO ACT FOR UNITY

NC101040 Nicosia O ACON in Greek 10 Nov 82 p 1

[From the "My Opinion" column, by "The Observer"]

[Text] What are the basic weapons and main prerequisites for the successful waging of the Cypriot struggle?

-- They are, first, unity among the people, prevalence of a mild political climate, control of passions and the existence of a joint line on the national issue;
-- And, second, absolute and sincere cooperation between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus and their alignment on a joint policy for promotion of the Cyprus issue.

No objective and logical man could argue today that these two basic prerequisites exist in order to assist an effective waging of our struggle.

Our domestic front is fragmented; the people are divided; passion dominates; everyone has his own policy on the national issue; there is no sincere cooperation with Greece and the joint line with Athens has become a dream.

Who is responsible for this state of affairs? We have stated and proved with facts and specific examples that the main responsibility for the wretched spectacle presented by the domestic front as well as by the Greece-Cyprus front today rests with President Kiprianou. Kiprianou took over from Makarios a united front, a joint line on the national issue. He rose to the presidency with the help of all the political leaders, even those who are described as "suitors of authority." He inherited a democratic cooperation which in the 1976 parliamentary election triumphed with a 73 percent majority.

Prospects were hopeful and encouraging, but today Kiprianou has turned them into dark and murky ones:

-- He dissolved the nonpartisan Makarios government and formed a democratic party government.
-- He forced Kliridhis to withdraw from the National Council.
-- He fired Papadhopoulos from the position of interlocutor.
-- He broke up his own party, forcing A. Mikhailidhis and other leading personalities to abandon it.
-- He elevated Sofianos to seventh heaven only to fire him at midnight.
-- He abandoned the Makarios line.
-- He abolished the National Council, which represented the collective spirit and unity of political leadership.
-- He degraded the role of parties, leaving political leaders uninformed and forced to glean information through the press.
-- He clashed with the archbishop.
-- He disagreed with Lissaridhis.
-- He has seen 73 percent which the Democratic Cooperation Front received in 1976 diminished to 52 percent today.
-- He has governed for 5 years and his party, although it is the government party, did not manage to receive more than 19 percent [of the votes].
-- He clashed with AKEL and was named by that party as the only one responsible for the breakup.
-- He later reached a compromise once again with the left and agreed with it on the well known minimum program in exchange for his guaranteed nomination as the presidential candidate of the Democratic Cooperation Front.
-- He promoted a joint line with AKEL based upon AKEL's line instead of a joint line among all.
-- He delivered the death blow to the unity of the people and Greece-Cyprus cooperation by opposing the Papandreou line and by tolerating AKEL's insults against the Greek prime minister.

We do not need to cite more examples and proof. For the time being these suffice. The government spokesman, however, insists on silence. We mentioned dozens of instances of Kiprianou's disruption of unity and unanimity but he did not mention even one single instance of promotion of unity by the president, who by nature and position ought to be the symbol and the pole of attraction instead of being the cause for dispersal. Speaking vaguely, the government spokesman said, "Kiprianou made, and continues to make, consistent efforts for unity and cooperation...." He fails to understand one thing: No longer are the people satisfied or convinced by empty verbiage. The people want deeds, they demand proof and facts. What "consistent efforts" -- we once again ask the spokesman -- did Kiprianou make for unity and cooperation? We demand an answer, a specific and clear answer without evasions.

Even now, there are still possibilities for President Kiprianou to act correctly and rebuild what his policy ruined.

We call upon the government spokesman to tell us:

1. Is Kiprianou prepared to state that he disassociates himself from the minimum program with only one party and that he will invite all political leaders to the National Council in order to lay down a joint line on the Cyprus issue?
2. Is Kiprianou prepared to align himself with the line of the Greek Government on the national issue?
3. Is Kiprianou prepared to undertake initiatives to restore his relations with the other political leaders?
4. Is Kiprianou prepared to resurrect the National Council and to restore the authority of the institution as an organ for collective handling of the national issue and as representative of unity among the political leadership?

We expect an answer and the government spokesman should have no doubts that in the eventuality that Kiprianou proceeds with these important gestures — imperative toward establishment of a healthy and universal unity — then O AGON and "The Observer" will have no reservations or hesitation in supporting the president and will oppose any one political leader who fails to respond to such salvation gestures.

PAPER REPORTS NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN NORTH

NC150939 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The Turkish settlers have converted the occupied areas into a narcotics plantation. Along with this, they have installed a number of modern workshops for the processing of hashish. Hundreds of tons of "white death" material are being conveyed to Europe from these workshops.

Diplomats, who visit the occupied areas, have noticed such workshops as well as offices which serve as headquarters for the Turkish narcotics smugglers, and have submitted relevant reports to their countries. These reports have already been handed to the Interpol and are being carefully studied.

According to the same diplomatic circles, the reports stress the fact that huge areas at Mnorphou, the Karpas peninsula, Lapithos and Akanthou have been converted into Indian cannabis plantations.

The reports also cite specific names of Turkish smugglers as well as of a number of European smugglers -- mainly Italian and West German — who come and go to the occupied areas and place big orders for narcotics.

In the meantime, the Turkish invaders have recently stolen an unknown quantity of narcotics from the Peace Force hospital at Xeros.

The UN has made representations to senior Turkish officers but the latter denied that their men have done such a thing.

On the other hand, last weekend 25 kilograms of hashish were found on the Kyrenia coast; some Turkish Cypriot papers have intentionally given great publicity to this find.

ACTIVITIES OF 'BOZKURT' TERRORISTS ENUMERATED

NC140924 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Members of the Turkish fascist organization "Bozkurt", which is affiliated with the party of Colonel Turkes, are being trained by the secret services of a neighboring country to carry out terrorist activities in foreign countries, including Cyprus.

Specifically, the goal of the "Bozkurt" members in Cyprus is to penetrate the free areas via the occupied areas and to carry ot provocative activities that will have unfavorable repercussions on Cyprus. Unconfirmed reports say a number of defectors, who were expelled by the authorities of the republic as soon as they came to the free areas, belonged to the "Bozkurt" organization.

Beyond this, agents of a secret service of a neighboring country have been spying on Cyprus and have been conveying the information they have collected in the free areas to the Turks.

According to our information, there is a secret agreement on the exchange of information that concerns the Arab countries, Greece and Cyprus. This agreement was signed recently between Turkey's security services and the secret service of the said neighboring country. On the basis of this agreement, the secret service of the said country collects information from the free areas and then conveys it to Ankara through the Denktas administration.

In connection with the extremist organization "Bozkurt", well informed circles have stressed that:

Turkish nationalist fascist organizations are operating in West Europe. These organizations are part of the forces of international terrorism.

It has been learned that "Bozkurt" has taken part in the assassination of some Turkish diplomats and that it has concealed its activites under the name of the well-known organization Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA].

The purpose of these activites has been to rouse nationalist feelings against the Armenians.

According to the outcome of investigations, two assassinations -- the Turkish ambassador in Vienna and a Turkish official in Paris -- have been the work of "Bozkurt" and not of the Armenian organization ASALA.

But the Turks have never published these findings. Moreover, the Turkish leadership has concealed the fact that West German extremists took part in the assassination of the Turkish ambassador in Vienna. Prior to recent events in Lebanon, the Turkish fascists were training their cadres at camps belonging to Lebanese rightwing extremist groups.

NORTH FLIES FLAGS AT HALF-MAST FOR BREZHNEV

TA151140 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] In the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, flags are flying at half-mast today in mourning for the late Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev.

DENKTAS CASTIGATES GREEK CYPRIOT ACTIONS

TA151217 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that there is no possibility of the Turkish Cypriot community accepting a return to the past. The president was speaking at a ceremony commemorating the Turkish Cypriot fighters who died during the brutal Greek Cypriot attacks on the village of Kophinou. He said that these fighters had died while struggling to ensure a safe and secure future for their dependents and that they would never be forgotten.

President Denktas pointed out that an exchange of population agreement had been reached and implemented no matter what the Greek Cypriots were now saying. He added that the Greek Cypriots could continue their propaganda campaign in spite of all these facts, but that the Turkish Cypriot community would never accept a return to the past.

Referring to reports that the Greek Cypriots would be opening a new airport in Paphos, and the displaying of their newly acquired weapons, President Denktas said that he had nothing to add to what had been said to the Greek Cypriots by a foreign diplomat. The president quoted the diplomat as saying: If you are to use these weapons against the Turkish Cypriots, they are more than enough; but you should remember that Turkey would never leave the Turkish Cypriots alone and Turkey has enough power to crush you even if every single one of you were a castle.

President Denktas also referred to the recent arrest by the Greek Cypriots of Turkish Cypriots who had remained in southern Cyprus, on charges of spying for the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. He said that the Turkish Cypriot community did not send spies to southern Cyprus while the Greek Cypriots themselves were openly displaying their newly acquired weapons. The president invited the Greek Cypriots to stop living in a dream world. He called on them to return to the negotiating table for the establishment of a federal republic which would not permit the repetition of incidents similar to those of Kophinou. He stressed that the Greek Cypriots should understand that unless they convinced the Turkish Cypriots of their sincerity, there would be no possibility of a cooperation between the two communities.

AKEL BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SYRIAN CP LEADER

NC140955 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 14 Nov 82 p 9

["Text" of letter of greetings from AKEL Central Committee Secretary General E. Papaioannou to Syrian Communist Party Secretary General Khalid Bakdash on the latter's 70th birthday on 15 November -- date of letter not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Khalid Bakdash: On the occasion of your 70th birthday, the Central Committee of AKEL, the party of the working people of Cyprus, addresses to you its warmest, sincere greetings and best wishes for the people of your country and for the world communist and workers movement.

Our party's Central Committee appreciates and admires your courage in guiding your people's struggle for Syria's national liberation, independence and sovereignty as well as for the defense of the interests of the working class and of the poor peasants of your country.

The AKEL Central Committee greatly appreciates your efforts for the unity and cooperation of the broadest masses of the Syrian people, within the ranks of a national front, in the struggle against the Israeli occupation forces and the U.S. imperialist expansionist plans and their arrogant organs in the Middle East.

Our party's Central Committee greatly appreciates the active role of Comrade Bakdash for the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement.

On this occasion we wish to again stress the close friendship and the closeness of our two parties, which grow stronger every day.

We express our unlimited solidarity with you in your struggle for the liberation of the territories occupied by the Israeli troops, for progress and peace and for democratic, socialist development in your country.

We again wish you still more years of health and fruitful work.

With comradely greetings, [Signed] Ezekias Papaioannou, AKEL secretary general

PAPANDREOU CONFERS WITH LEADERS IN MOSCOW

Meets USSR's Tikhonov

NC151951 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] At 1700 today Prime Minister Papandreou conferred with Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the Kremlin for a half hour. In reference to the Papandreou-Tikhonov meeting, the Greek radio and television correspondent reported from Moscow that Greek-Soviet relations are entering a new phase according to evaluations by political observers in the Soviet capital after Papandreou's lengthy meeting today with Tikhonov.

This evaluation is also strengthened by the fact that Tikhonov's visit to Athens early next year, most probably in February, was confirmed, and by the joint resolve to entrust the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Economy with preparing this visit for signing of a series of economic agreements.

The two leaders' half-hour summit meeting was attended on the Greek side by Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias; Deputy Minister on Press Issues Dhimitrios Maroudhas; the prime minister's diplomatic advisor, Khristos Makhairitsas, and Greek Ambassador to Moscow Metaxas.

Tikhonov stressed in particular that during his visit to Athens there most certainly will be an opportunity to have discussions more extensively and in depth on the international situation, on the special problems of the area and on bipartite affairs. Tikhonov reiterated to Papandreou that the USSR will continue Brezhnev's policy of detente, peace and disarmament. According to agency reports, Tikhonov stressed that the USSR unilaterally undertakes the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

On his part, Papandreou stressed that the Greek Government sincerely believes that the USSR is firmly oriented toward the policy of detente and that it truly desires peace. He added that Greece, with the other Balkan countries, has undertaken the initiative to start a process of negotiations aimed at the denuclearization of the Balkans, and that following the cycle of his visits to Belgrade, Sofia and Bucharest, the foundations will be laid for the technical preparation for such a Balkan conference. Attainment of this goal, Papandreou added, will be a basic and not just a symbolic contribution to the efforts for strengthening peace in the world.

Authoritative sources mentioned that Tikhonov agreed that in fact something of this sort would certainly be an important contribution in this direction, adding that the USSR follows with particular interest Greece's policy and the efforts by the Athens government in promoting this policy, particularly in the European area.

Agency reports stressed that Tikhonov underlined to Papandreou that the Soviet leadership rejects the theory of a limited local nuclear war according to which the two superpowers could safely and painlessly conduct a confrontation in the European area. The Soviet leader's view is that this theory is cultivated by the United States and that basically this is a great imperialist bluff.

Poland's Jaruzelski

NC151345 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpts] This morning, Prime Minister Papandreou conferred with Polish Prime Minister General Jaruzelski with whom he had a private 40-minute meeting at the Greek Embassy in Moscow.

General Jaruzelski thanked Papandreou for the position the Greek Government took on the question of economic sanctions against Poland and he stressed that he will maintain the timetable for lifting martial law in his country, which is scheduled for completion within the next few months. It is noted that the liberation of Walesa falls within this timetable. Jaruzelski also stressed that democratic function of the trade union orgnaizations will be guaranteed under this process. Jaruzelski invited Prime Minister Papandreou to visit Poland officially.

Replying to a question on the matter, Papandreou stated he accepts the invitation to visit the Polish capital and, as agreed, the visit will take place after completion of the first phase for normalization of the political situation in Poland.

Castro, Other Leaders

NC152008 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Greek radio and television correspondent reports on Prime Minister Papandreou's meetings in Moscow: Earlier, at 1530, Prime Minister Papandreou had a lengthy meeting with Fidel Castro at the official residence where the Cuban leader is staying. The two men examined Third World problems and agreed that they are so vast and explosive that there is grave danger that the Third World, as well as the developed North, may be led to (?destruction).

Papandreou also had the opportunity to ask Castro -- a leading personality in the Non-aligned Movement -- to mediate actively, among the nonaligned and among his other strong allies, for a speedy and just solution to the Cyprus issue. Castro undertook a certain obligation to play this role.

On purely bipartite relations, Papandreou reiterated the Greek Government's intention to have embassies established in Havana and in Athens respectively. On his part, Castro expresed his great interest in Greek developments and renewed his invitation to the Greek prime minister to visit Cuba soon. The invitation was accepted and the date will be scheduled later through diplomatic channels.

Late in the afternoon, Papandreou also had a meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar with whom he had an in-depth discussion on the Cyprus issue and the Middle East situation.

In addition to these private meetings, Papandreou also had the opportunity for meetings, naturally short, with Yuriy Andropov, Chernenko and Greshin, and Foriegn Minister Gromyko, who thanked him particularly for personally coming to Moscow to honor the late Soviet leader.

During the framework of the same official functions, and particularly during a meeting of foreign leaders with the Soviet leaders, Papandreou met U.S. Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz, and the two agreed to meet in the future but no date was fixed. Other short meetings were with the Austrian president; the FRG president and foreign minister; 'Arafat; the French prime minister and others.

KKE BACKS GOVERNMENT STAND ON NATO EXERCISE

NC122044 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Greek Government correctly canceled the Apex Express 82 exercise because once again NATO has proved with deeds that it is a mechanism operating against our national independence and integrity.

This was stressed by the secretary general of the KKE Central Committee, Kharilaos Florakis, in a press conference he gave today at the foreign correspondents club. The NATO issue, Florakis added, is not settling the issue of operational control in the Aegean outside NATO but is the issue of our country's withdrawal from this wolves' alliance.

The secretary general of the KEE Central Committee also referred to the issue of the bases. It is true, he said, that we have heard from the prime minister himself of a timetable beyond which the bases will go. However, there are timetables and timetables. We would unreservedly applaud the prime minister's statement if this timetable, in addition to the definition of a specific short period of time, would explicitly and categorically provide for the final withdrawal of all bases without new talks for a review or an extension.

In addition, in reply to a relevant question on the Yalta agreement and its [word indistinct] influence on our country's position, Florakis stressed that this agreement does not contain anything of what is being said concerning the division of the world into spheres of influence.

Florakis Press Conference

NC141132 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Nov 82 p 3

["Text" of opening statement by KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis at a press conference held at the Union of Foreign Press Correspondents in Athens on 12 November]

[Text] Honorable gentlemen: You must have noticed that during the last few days our country's political life has been dominated by the cancellation by the Greek Government of the NATO exercise known as Apex Express 82. This was an exercise that was to have taken place in Macedonia this month. But as to why in Macedonia, this is a different question.

The question of cancelling the exercise would probably have passed as something of no great importance if it were not directly connected with our country's major problem, the problem of our national independence and integrity.

The reasons the exercise was cancelled are known to you. What is the substance of the affair?

NATO, in which Greece is participating as a member and which is supposed to guard and defend our national independence and integrity, questions Greek sovereignty over part of the Greek state.

We believe that it is of no particular importance whether NATO is doing this to meet the aims of Evren's junta in the Aegean or as means to pressure the Greek Government for concessions, or even to create some excuse in connection with the whole question of "U.S. bases." What matters is that, for one reason or another or perhaps for all of them together, NATO has again proved by deed to be a mechanism which operates at the expense of our national independence and integrity.

The Greek Government has done the right thing in cancelling the exercise. However, this action does not go beyond the limits of a protest against NATO's hostile machinations. It in fact confines itself to a policy of choosing the "good" NATO exercises in which to participate and the "bad" ones to reject. We admit that we do not understand this differentiation. Even if the Limnos issue had not come up, the NATO exercises would not have ceased to be directly or indirectly against our national interests.

This NATO exercise affair and everything disclosed about it vividly portray our country's major democratic problem, the problem of our country's imperialist dependence.

Of course, our country's dependence on the U.S.-NATO imperialists is multifaceted; military, political, scientific, technical, cultural. However, the case of NATO and of the U.S. bases are the two main elements of our military-political dependence.

We believe that without radically facing these two main questions there cannot be the real change that our people demanded with their votes in October 1981.

Regarding answers to these questions, the government is referring us to the distant future. And one would ask: What else are we seeking from NATO? Have we not had enough with its contribution to the 7-year dictatorship, to the tragedy of Cyprus, to the encouragement of Turkish machinations and to its dirty game in promoting Greek-Turkish differences?

The NATO question is not the problem of internal NATO arrangements with regard to operational control over the Aegean. It is the problem of the withdrawal of our country from this wolf alliance.

As you know, the official Greek-U.S. negotiations on the bases were opened a few days ago. Unfortunately, we do not know the political framework within which these negotiations are taking place. The government has stated that it will brief the Chamber of Deputies when the negotiations are concluded. However, we do not know whether they are discussing the time and the way of removing the U.S. bases from our country, or the time and the conditions under which the bases will stay.

For us the question of U.S. bases is not a problem of "conditions" or of "bartering." If one does not forget that the U.S. bases have proved to be a decisive mechanism for the undermining of our national independence, national defense, democratic development and the social-political progress of our country; then one must agree that there is no room for "bargaining" or for bartering. National independence is a commodity that cannot be leased or exchanged. It is one of those things that cannot be set aside in the name of recognition of the strategic interests of any foreign country, of the U.S. strategic interests in the eastern Mediterranean.

Greece cannot go back to that terrifying situation of the 1950's. "We give our blood, and the United States its dollars."

It is true that we have heard from the prime minister himself of a definite timetable beyond which the bases will go. But there are timetables, and there are timetables. We would unreservedly approve of the prime minister's statement if this timetable, in addition to the definition of a specific short period, would explicitly and categorically provide for the final withdrawal of all the bases without new talks for a review or an extension.

On this occasion, I would like to inform you that the 11th congress of our party, the KKE, will be held next month. At this supreme party body, in addition to the Central Committee's report on its 4-year acitivities, the congress will discuss a concrete program for real change as well as certain central ideas that refer to problems connected with the prospects of socialism in our country.

Further Florakis Comments

NC141840 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Nov 82 p 3

[Press conference given by KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis at the Union of Foreign Press Correspondents in Athens on 12 November]

[Excerpts] E. Papayeoryiou (AKROPOLIS): You claim that it is not in Greece's interests to remain in NATO and to retain the bases on its soil. However, the reasoning propounded by the current government is that military aid useful to Greece in confronting the Turkish danger is guaranteed. Why do you disagree?

Florakis: In the first place, we are not the only ones who claim that Greece should withdraw from NATO and that the foreign bases should go. If I am not mistaken, even Yeoryios Papandreou once described NATO as a "curse." The current president of the republic, Karamanlis, removed Greece from the NATO military wing. Should one look at walls around Athens, one will still see slogans in green letters such as "Greece out of NATO" and "Out with the U.S. bases." These slogans were written by PASOK. However, even today I think that the prime minister generally does not deny that Greece's interests lie outside NATO and that the U.S. bases should be abolished. The only difference is that he is referring the solution of these problems to the distant future, or to another 4-year term.

We absolutely believe that the overwhelming majority of Greek people do not want Greece in NATO and that they do not want the U.S. bases. I will reveal to you a very typical discussion that I had with a New Democracy personality. When I told him "see that you do not miss the historical opportunity that has been offered to you," his reply was: "I know that if we call for elections now with the slogans 'Greece out of NATO' and 'Out with the U.S. bases,' we shall receive 70 percent of the votes and all others will disappear. Only you will survive, but we cannot do it."

Why do I mention this? Because it confirms what I said before -- the overwhelming majority of the Greek people support Greece's withdrawal from NATO and the abolition of the U.S. bases.

Of course, difficulties will result. There is the issue of the equipment for the armed forces. It is well known that our armed forces are lopsidedly armed with U.S. arms. However, we believe that these problems can be dealt with. Fortunately or unfortunately, the only thing one can easily find in the international marketplace is arms.

However, as regards dealing with the Turkish danger, our stay in NATO and the existence of the U.S. bases contribute nothing useful to our interests.

M. Gondikas (TIME): Your relations with PASOK have recently become tense. What in your opinion are the reasons? How will relations between the KKE and PASOK develop in the future?

Florakis: Relations among parties and, consequently, relations between the KKE and PASOK are not built on a sentimental basis. Bonds, friendships and alliances are developed on common goals, and it is natural that when a difference of assessments or of opinions on specific goals exists, correspondent relations are created. In any case, we believe that there are many points and common goals between the KKE and PASOK. On our part, we are doing everything we can to deal jointly with these problems. As to what will happen in the future, no one knows. This will depend on the policy to be followed by PASOK.

P. Stangos (Thessaloniki): You, too, must have ascertained a dramatic tone in the prime minister's speeches in the border areas and especially in Mitilini. Meanwhile, certain suspicions have been expressed that this tone constitutes an attempt to distract the people from domestic matters -- the economic and political problems facing the country. Since in your initial statement you focused criticism on foreign policy issues, I would like to ask whether you share the assessments that have been expressed?

Florakis: Many things happen in politics.... I cannot say that I share views similar to those expressed. I can only say: The cancellation of the Exercise [Apex Express-82] is merely a protest to NATO; it does not solve problems -- either the problem of Greece's dependence or the problem of dealing with threats against our sovereign rights.

M. Modiano (London TIMES): Mr Florakis, the prospect of economic development this winter increases the possibility that PASOK may ask for KKE's help, for the support of its government, so that it may avoid certain pressures from the economic crisis. In the statements you have made, you have already set two conditions for such cooperation -- withdrawal from NATO and abolition of the bases. Are there any other conditions?

Florakis: In my speech I did not set withdrawal from NATO and the abolition of the bases as conditions for any cooperation. What I said is that if these problems are not solved, we cannot seriously talk of a true change. This is what I said. As for the help we can offer PASOK on the economic problem -- how shall I say this -- we are not a benevolent fund. We are a political party. We know the difficult economic situation. We know that there is an economic crisis, but the issue is how shall we extricate ourselves from the crisis. In what direction should this problem be solved, because in any case, a time will come when Greece will extricate itself from the economic crisis, but will we come out of the crisis at the expense of the working people? In other words, will all the damage from the crisis be paid by the working people? Or will it be paid by the monopolies and the capitalists? Consequently, our position will be decided by the reply to this question.

M. Modiano: Your conditions are only economic?

Florakis: There are no purely economic conditions. It concerns a policy that will be followed, a policy that will concern Greece's extrication from the economic crisis. We shall never tell workers "tighten your belts" without having guarantees that after 1 or 2 years workers will begin living better.

Thus, we shall correspondingly define our stance by the policy the governing party will chart on this fundamental problems, which truly is currently a very serious problem for Greece. In any case, I can tell you right now that our stance will be to defend the interests and the standard of living of the working people.

ARMY SETS BAN ON RECRUITS READING POLITICAL PAPERS

NC132126 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 13 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense is to bring out a memorandum forbidding the reading of any political newspaper by recruits in the armed forces -- this includes army and air force. Technical and scientific journals which help aid the education of young people doing their military service will be allowed, however. This was announced by defense Undersecretary Dhrosoyiannis yesterday who explained that the measure was necessary because otherwise conflicts arose between recruits.

PAPANDREOU REMARKS ON IZMIR UNDER REVIEW

NC160831 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 12 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- Ankara has strongly reacted to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's assertion that "if necessary, Greece will demand the demilitarization of Izmir." Papandreou made this statement during an inspection of the military units on the Turkish border in western Thrace. Papandreou's remark is being evaluated by our government. Meanwhile, circles close to the government say that "Papandreou is spoiled and the adventurous policy he is pursuing could hurl the people of Greece into a calamity."

The Greek prime minister has, in recent weeks, constantly attacked Turkey, has argued that Turkey will attack his country and has periodically threatened Turkey. This has attracted the attention of those concerned with Turkish-Greek relations. Therefore, it has been decided that once Papandreou's words have been studied, he will be given a high-level answer.

A competent official who maintains that the issues between Turkey and Greece had not been resolved because of Greece's attitude summed up the situation as follows: "Papandreou has been spoiled. As long as we keep silent, hoping to settle our differences peacefully at the conference table, Papandreou is intolerably arrogant. He considers himself unchallenged. But the Aegean Sea is not an empty sea. It has begun to take the shape of a sea which is liable to produce many things for Greece. As Turks, we will not bow to faits accomplis. Those who attempt to create faits accomplish and who talk irresponsibly will be disillusioned. Our determined stand that Greece should comply with the treaties will continue."

Stating that the Aegean Islands and the Anatolian Peninsula are in fact very closely related (like brother and sister), complementing each other, the officials concerned added: "Nevertheless, we do not covet even an inch of other people's land, but we want both Greece and the friendly states to know that we will no longer remain indifferent to the militarization of the islands right under our nose."

The authorities have stated that thanks to his blackmail, which has been going on since last year, the Greek prime minister has secured a large amount of military aid for his country. They added that friendly countries should ignore Greek intrigues.

PAPER ASSAILS GREEK RIGHT TO MILITARIZE LIMNOS

NC160909 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Limnos and the Other Islands..."]

[Text] One of the examples showing how we deceive ourselves in respect of our relations with Greece has manifested itself once again.

At a glance at the newspapers you will see that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has disclosed his intention not to permit NATO countries to carry out military exercises in northern Greece and in the Aegean between 10 November and 15 December, unless they are prepared "to defend [Greek rights to have] military installations on the island of Limnos." Papandreou is annoyed with the NATO countries' considering the militarization of the Limnos island as contrary to the provisions of the Lausanne treaty.

Papandreou's argument is highly interesting: The honorable Papandreou says: "Limnos is a Greek island," and he continues: "In accordance with the Montreux treaty the Greek Government has every right to militarize this island."

Moreover, refusal in NATO circles to recognize this Greek Government's right is unacceptable to us. If the NATO planning committee refuses to accept the Greek suggestion,the NATO exercises in Greece will not be allowed to take place. First, let us examine the basic point on which Papandreou bases his arguments: Although it is a fact that limnos is currently under the Greek flag, it would be useful to find out whether "the Greek Government possesses every right to militarize the island in accordance with the Montreuv treaty."

Article 12 of the Lausanne treaty clearly states that the islands of Limnos, Samothraki, Mitilini, Khios, Samos and Ikaria shall be "demilitarized." This provision has also been confirmed by Article 4 of the "agreement governing the procedure to which the straits shall be subjected." The reason that Papandreous chooses to ignore these provisions and says "we can militarize Limnos according to the Montreux treaty," is that the introductory section of the Montreux treaty says "this agreement will replace the Lausanne treaty."

However, the Montreux treaty replaces the Lausanne treaty only in respect to those provisions for which new ones have been instituted. Otherwise, we would have to accept that the Montreux treaty has abolished the provisions of the Lausanne treaty on all matters, a view which was clearly rejected by the Greek delegate Nikolas Politis himself during the Montreux negotiations. As a matter of fact, neither the name of Limnos nor the names of the other islands cited in Article 12 of the Lausanne treaty are mentioned in the Montreux treaty. There is not the slightest reference in the provisions to the status of these islands.

The situation being what it is, Papandreou's argument that Greece is "entitled to militarize Limnos island according to the Montreux treaty" is sheer insolence.

Our words are valid not only for Limnos island but also for all the other Aegean islands. The militarization of these islands is openly contrary both to the Lausanne treaty and the 1947 Paris Peace Convention.

If we were to put it more correctly, these islands were ceded to Greece only on condition that they should not be militarized. Therefore, the militarization of the islands in question would amount to a violation of the condition which Greek sovereignty over them was born. Undoubtedly, violation of this condition is a matter that would endanger the security of Turkey.

In this matter, Papandreou should be both cautious and also watch his step.

PAPER SEES NO LINK BETWEEN RDF, AIRFIELD UPDATE

NC160921 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 11 Nov 82 p 2

["Looking at the World" column by Sami Kohen: "Eyes on the Gulf"]

[Text] Certain developments in recent days have attracted the attention of the world to the region known as "the Gulf,"which consists of the countries of the Persian Gulf. The worsening of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has been going on for the past 25 months, tops the list of these developments. Failure of the diplomatic efforts exerted by various countries and organizations to bring this conflict to an end and the statements by the Iranian authorities that they will continue the war until Baghdad falls and Saddam is toppled have again destroyed all hopes for a cease-fire.

Meanwhile, we see that the Khomeyni regime has hardened its attitude not only against Iraq but also against the other Gulf countries. Iran has begun to use threatening language against Saudi Arabia because of its oil prices policy. According to reports from Lebanon, Iran is exerting intensive efforts to increase its religious influence in this country.

Among the countries which fear lest this influence should spread to them as well are Kuwait, Bahrain and the Arab Emirates. "The Gulf Cooperation Council" which these countries have formed is currently holding a summit conference in Bahrain. The main items on the agenda are political, strategic, security and economic cooperation among the Gulf states. The threat created by Iran in the area is also being addressed. We will know in the near future what kind of joint resolutions the leaders of the Gulf states will adopt in this respect, or if they will decide not to make any decisions at all.

The Gulf question has recently acquired importance for our country, too, but from another aspect: An article by famous U.S. journalist Anderson, comments subsequently made about it in Ankara, and finally, reports regarding the modernization of certain airfields in eastern Anatolia have all led to widespread speculations. Inspired by these speculations, comments have been made expressing the fear that Turkey might be drawn into the events in the Gulf.

These speculations and comments have been going on since the formation by the United States of a specifically trained force known as the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), which is intended to intervene quickly in the Gulf when this becomes imperative. What is feared is that in desiring to counter foreign interference which might upset the regional balance and which might endanger the strategic and economic interests of the West, the United States would want to avail itself of the bases in Turkey which are meant for use only by NATO, thus harming Ankara's developing relations with the countries in the region.

Undoubtedly, the statements and writings of certain U.S. thinkers, journalists and even diplomats who wish Turkey and the other allies to contirbute to efforts which the United States might exert in countering Soviet intervention in the Middle East lend themselves to speculation and even worry.

However, we draw these conclusions from our recent contacts with the Turkish and U.S. authorities:

1. Turkey has not been approached to contribute to the RDF or to provide facilities to this force.

2. On several occasions, Turkey has communicated both officially and privately to the U.S. administration, to compentent State and Defense Department officials, that it does not intend to undertake any obligation or responsibility in this matter. It is also known that the Americans clearly understand this.

3. The "Rapid Reinforcement Force," which is purely intended for the defense of NATO within NATO but which has somehow been translated as "mobile force," has nothing to do with the force which has been formed by the United States for the Gulf. Therefore, the obligations connected with this special NATO force do not include the U.S. "RDF."

And yet, despite all this, isn't Washington planning something "for the future"? Does it not want Turkey to make some "contribution" when necessary?

Naturally, these possibilities cannot be brushed aside. But at this stage, they are all speculations and political gossip.

Several years ago the Turkish Government urged NATO to modernize some of its airfields to meet the demands of the day. The realization of such projects takes time. It is now reported that both NATO and the United States have allocated funds for this purpose. Undoubtedly, the instability of the region has compelled the Western powers to take action.

Turkey asked for this modernization, having in mind its own strategic requirements. When the developments in the area are taken into consideration, this modernization is both necessary and useful. It is in Turkey's own interests, and the facilities will be available for "national use" as well. No other conclusions should be drawn from this.

MINISTER PASIN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH EEC

TA151452 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin has said that the relationship between Turkey and the EEC has turned into a series of obligations lacking the advantages of full membership and failing to meet expectations.

State Minister Pasin delivered the opening speech at a meeting held in Ankara on the issue of the EEC and the results of Turkey's joining it. He said that the commercial advantages within the Community were now equal for all members, and advantages beyond that were granted only to full members. He added that it had become impossible to talk about a privileged assocation relationship between Turkey and the EEC. Pasin pointed out that Turkey was a part of the West and it was essential to reassess the conditions and ways which would make it possible for Turkey's relations with the Community to be maintained. That is why, he recalled, it has been decided to advance the date for application to full membership in the EEC, and to do that after parliamentary democracy is established in Turkey.

The meeting being held in Ankara aims at training personnel who will work within the units to be established in every ministry to carry out technical relations with the Community.

FLIGHT SAFETY AGREEMENT LETTER SIGNED WITH IRAN

TA151610 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Nov (AA) -- Turkey and Iran signed a new letter of agreement on flight safety, the Ministry of Transport and Communications announced in Ankara. The letter updates an earlier agreement between the flight control centers in Ankara and Tehran for the purpose of better ensuring safety for aircraft flying to Iran through Turkish airspace. Such letters with all neighboring control centers are periodically reviewed and updated, the ministry said.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA151639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Joint Turkish-PRC economic committee will convene in Ankara on Wednesday. The Turkish delegation at the talks will be headed by Ambassador Erdem Erder, Foreign Ministry political affairs deputy undersecretary, and the PRC delegation by Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who arrived in Ankara today. During the 4-day talks, the two sides will discuss ways of developing commercial, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN TO PAY VISIT THIS WEEK

TA151035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn will visit Turkey this week as the official guest of President Kenan Evren. According to a Foreign Ministry statement, the visit will be made within the traditional ties of friendship between Turkey and Jordan.

JOINT COMMERCIAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

TA121655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Turkish-Hungarian joint economic committee's meetings which began in Budapest last Sunday have ended. According to information received from the Foreign Ministry, commercial and economic relations between the two countries and the developments of the past years were reviewed at the talks. The two sides also discussed ways of promoting commercial relations and joint marketing possibilities in third countries in the fields of agriculture, energy and industry. A protocol was signed at the talks by the heads of the delegations. The Turkish delegation was headed by Commerce Ministry Under Secretary Resat Erkmen and the Hungarian delegation by Foreign Trade Ministry State Secretary Istvan Torck.

TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN PROPERTIES COMMITTEE CONCLUDE

TA131606 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Meetings by the Turkish-Egyptian joint committee on properties, which began on Monday, 8 November, were concluded in Ankara today. A statement on the subject says that work pertaining to the payment of indemnities to Turkish citizens with property in Egypt was discussed during the talks. The committee's procedural principles and its program were determined. The Egyptian members of the committee briefed the Turkish side on the way these indemnities are to be paid. The committee is expected to resume its meetings in June 1983 in Cairo.

CENTRAL BANK TO SET GOLD PRICE AS OF 16 NOV

TA151654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] As of tomorrow, the Turkish Republican Central Bank will determine the daily gold price. The selling and buying price of 24 carat gold bars will be announced together with the rates of foreign exchange. A statement issued by the Central Banks says that [passage indistinct]. Work is underway on the method of reflecting the new price on the value of the Central Bank's gold assets. The statement says that the announced gold price is only to inform the public, and adds that the price does not include workmanship for jewelry. The statement also says that this decision, which was taken by the Council of Ministers, is a continuation of the method to announce the daily rates of foreign exchange -- all within the framework of Turkey's policy to open up to the outside world. The Central Bank statement adds that with the new system, the official price will be in harmony with the international market, and that the Central Bank might soon begin to purchase gold within the country, provided that the monetary and balance of payments policies allow it.

HURRIYET CITES MERITS OF NEW CONSTITUTION

NC151035 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 9 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "A Brand New Beginning..."]

[Text] We are now in clear daylight. We can have a better vision of the future. The 1982 Constitution has been accepted by an indisputably vast majority and is now in operation. We have thus as a state and nation reached a new stage, that is, we have moved from "revolutionary conditions" to a "constitutional platform."

Although the voting results which have brought us to this stage appear on paper only as saying "Yes, to the Constitution" and as electing a new president of the republic, we must dwell on the significance of these results.

Let us first stress that the positive votes which were over 90 percent, must reflect confidence in the cadre -- headed by Hon Kenan Evren -- who have stood as its "guarantor" rather than in the Constitution. That this confidence should remain unshaken in the 26 months that have passed since 12 September is extremely meaningful and important.

Again, the second meaning of the votes symbolized in the Constitution is the fact that the Turkish people have not forgotten the "period of terror and anarchy," and that they still disapprove of the return of the mentality which has opened the way to that period. Therefore, those who opened the way to 12 Septmeber, must go back and reexamine their blunders. This is the attitude which will prove beneficial both to them and to our people in the future.

The outcome of the voting also bears a message to the "outside world", that is to the Council of Europe and the EEC. We believe that this message accentuates the determination of our country to achieve a constitutional order.

The referendum, carried out on 7 November on the Constitution, is an event with more than one product. One of these products is the fact that it has provided our state and nation with a new ground of jurisprudence; and another equally important product is that it has bestowed upon the Turkish Republic a president of whom it has been deprived for the past 32 months.

The new president of the republic elected by the referendum has all the qualities cherished by a vast majority of our people. He is a tested commander. He is a human being whose integrity is indisputably strong. He is convincing. He is sincere and sympathetic. He is a person whose common sense has successfully stood extremely hard tests. He has never been known to have failed in fulfilling the requirements of his mission toward his state and nation. Apart from all this, no one doubts his loyalty to a peaceloving democratic system.

It is comforting to know that the powers vested in the president of the republic by the Constitution will be exercised by a person who has these qualities. But it would be naive to think that the powers recognized by the Constitution will always remain in the hands to claim ownership of the Constitution and to protect it.

As a matter of fact, "what has to be done now is to forget the arguments about the Constitution and to identify ourselves with it." For, this Constitution is no longer Aldikacti's draft or the National Security Council's property. It belongs to all of us. What we have to do is to stop arguing that "the country cannot be administered with this Constitution," and instead prove that the country can be administered quite efficiently with it.

TCP CRITICIZES CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM RESULTS

TA091555 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement issued on 8 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] The junta generals who assumed power through the bayonets, obtained through the same means, achieved the results they wanted in Sunday's Constitution referendum. The dictatorship of the collaborationist and monoplist bourgeoisie has been concealed behind the cover of the Constitution. The republican system has been replaced by the Evren dictatorship.

As the first results of the referendum began coming in, it was clear that the generals allowed 6 to 7 percent of no votes.

The fact that the amount of no votes was proportionally the same all over the country is enough to demonstrate the junta's plot. With a resolution made on the eve of the referendum voting, the military junta transferred the authority to announce the official results from the High Election Council to its own secretariat. This was a step taken in order to forge the referendum results. The people were not allowed to monitor the voting results. The junta announcements on the results are far from being convincing. The fact that in polling boxes in which the journalists and the people were able to check the results, the no votes were in a majority proves the truth of this assertion.

It was expected that the opposition of the Constitution which was gathering force on the eve of the referendum would not be reflected in the results. From the very beginning, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] warned that the referendum was not democratic and would not reflect the real wishes of the people. Therefore, the TCP appealed to the democratic forces not to wait for the referendum day and to act forcefully for the realization of a real and democratic referendum. The party, taking the situation into consideration, stated that it would not be enough to issue statements and that efforts should be made to unite the forces and to engage in an organized campaign among the people. Communists have bravely struggled to reach these goals. However, certain forces opposing the Constitution were not completely able to resist the junta's pressures and to be sufficiently active.

By dividing the opinion of millions of citizens who were against the Constitution, the circles of the defunct reactionary Democratic Party have served the purpose of the junta. These circles confused the masses by spreading the rumor that if the Constitution was rejected that would create a crisis in the country. As a result, they have supported all the antipeople articles of the Constitution and they are continuing to do so.

The present reactionary military dictatorship in Turkey has not achieved any success in the referendum as the voting results were influenced by a design, forcing the citizens almost in all the polling stations to choose the voting slip in the open. The TCP goal of inflicting a heavy blow to the junta in the referendum has generally been realized. Despite the unequal conditions under which the struggle for the referendum was waged, the democratic forces united under the slogan of "No to the junta Constitution." The junta was alienated. The strife among the reactionary forces deepened. Even the Justice Party who in principle approved of the Constitution, were unable to voice their approval of this antipeople Constitution openly.

No matter what intrigues they used on the referendum results, the generals have been weakened by this voting. The military junta does not rest on the suspicious votes it received but on the support of NATO and the U.S. imperialism. It is not a coincidence that the likes of Reagan were the first to applaud the results of the constitutional referendum. In the agitation caused by the campaign in favor of the Constitution conducted by the junta for months prior to the referendum, the junta has made steps which trample upon Turkey's national security and independence. Plans are being matched for the stationing of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] and the new nuclear missiles in our country. New bases have been provided to the United States. These developments are more threatening than the forcing of the antipeople Constitution through oppression.

Efforts by U.S. imperialism to drag Turkey into the worldwide aggressive policies are a threat to the very existence and right to life of our people; who have been deprived of their liberties through the new Constitution. More than ever, the fate of the struggle being waged for democracy and prosperity of the people depends on bending the arm of Reagan's followers and stopping Evren's policies of treason.

Our task now is to unify the struggle of those opposing the antipeople Constitution and favoring democracy and the struggle being waged by millions of toilers for their social rights with the struggle being waged for the sake of peace and independence against the RDF troops, new nuclear missiles and U.S. bases in our country.

In the wake of the referendum, a more difficult and demanding struggle is awaiting our people. All democratic and national forces must unite against the dictatorship of the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism.

VOTCP CITES U.S. ENVOY ON SECRET AGREEMENT

TA160741 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Robert Strausz-Hupe, the U.S. ambassador to Turkey, has said that Turkey and the United States have signed a secret military agreement. A French agency report from Ankara says that in a press statement, the U.S. ambassador added that in accordance with this agreement it will be possible to store NATO equipment and hardware at certain airports in Turkey. In his statement, which appeared in yesterday's DAILY NEWS in English, Strausz-Hupe refused to specify the number of airports involved in this agreement as this was secret information. The U.S. ambassador is reported to have said that airports in eastern Anatolia as well as other parts of the country were involved.

This statement by the U.S. ambassador demonstrates the truth of earlier reports to this effect from Turkish Communist Party sources, in local and foreign press organs and most recently in THE WASHINGTON POST on 7 November.

Both Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Akiman and the foreign minister himself have tried to deny the signing of such an agreement. Defense Minister Bayulken has said on the subject that the issue was the modernization of 10 airposts in eastern Anatolia within the framework of NATO and with NATO funds.

BRIEFS

EVREN SEES AMBASSADORS -- President Kenan Evren today received the Algerian ambassador to Ankara, Abdelkrim Ben Mahmoud, who presented his credentials. President Evren also received the new Turkish ambassador to Bonn, Oktay Iscen, who bade him farewell before leaving for his post. The president also received the Austrian ambassador to Ankara, (Franz Wunderbaldinger), who bade the president farewell because he has been assigned to another post. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Nov 82 TA]

COLLECTIVE WORK CONTRACTS -- Naci Varlik, head of the high arbitration committee, has said that to date the committee has signed 3,385 collective work contracts involving 1,557,643 workers. He added that the collective work contracts of 62,122 workers employed in the energy field were completed last week and would go into effect as soon as final fraft was completed. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Nov 82 TA]

EXPORTS INCREASE -- Turkey's exports during the first 9 months of this year rose by 26.9 percent compared to the same period last year, reaching $3,817 billion. According to the State Statistics Institute, exports in September rose by 14 percent compared to September 1981, reaching $456,000 [as heard] Imports during the first 9 months of the year dropped by 4.8 percent and totalled $6.2 billion. According to these figures, during the first 9 months of this year, exports rose to 61.6 percent of imports. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Nov 82 TA]

ITALY

PERTINI BEGINS TALKS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

AU151654 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 15 -- Italian head of state Sandro Pertini today began his consultations aimed at the designation of a new cabinet to replace the outgoing coalition headed by Giovanni Spadolini who resigned Saturday. This morning Pertini met with two former heads of state, Giuseppe Saragat and Giovanni Leone, House Speaker Nilde Jotti, and representatives of the mixed groups in the House or Senate, the South Tyrol Volkspartei, the proletarian democrats and the independent left.

Senate speaker Amintore Fanfani, who is in Moscow today for the funeral of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, was received by Pertini Saturday.

This afternoon Pertini will meet with delegations from the Liberal Republican and democrat parties, the three minor partners in the outgoing government.

It is said that there is considerable irritation within Spadolini's own Republican Party over the way in which the coalition's two chief partners -- the Christian Democrats and the Socialists -- sparked the crisis.

Sunday, the PRI leader issued a document declaring that the collegiality of the executive had been betrayed and only one commentary advanced the view that the Republicans might withdraw from the government majority.

All observers concurred, in any case, that the crisis would be a long one and that the options were either a stopgap cabinet until early elections could be held in spring or one which could last till the natural end of the legislature in 1984.

PORTUGAL

EANES TO VISIT GUINEA-BISSAU 3-6 DECEMBER

LD151844 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The presidency of the republic has officially confirmed that Gen Ramalho Eanes will pay a state visit to Guinea-Bissau 3-6 December. [words indistinct] At the invitation of the chairman of the Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau, Jao Bernardo Vierira. At the end of his trip to Guinea-Bissau, President Eanes is expected to visit Algeria.

BRIEFS

CARGO SHIPS FOR USSR -- Another four bulk cargo ships of 3,135 tons each are to be built for the USSR by the Viana Do Castelo shipyard. The order is worth over 3 billion escudos. The ships are identical to three others ordered in 1980, one of which was delivered last September and the two others are being completed. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Nov 82 LD]

SPAIN

CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES TO BE CONSTITUTED 18 NOV

LD152326 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The new Congress of Deputies, in which there will be a Socialist majority will be constituted this week.

The constituent session scheduled for Thursday will initially be chaired by the oldest deputy-elect, who will be assisted by the two youngest, acting as secretaries. The oldest deputy is the Socialist Maximo Rodriguez Valverde, who will preside. There are three points on the agenda for the session: Reading of the decree of convocation; election of the officials of Congress and its president; and finally, the president-elect once he has taken office, will ask the remaining deputies to swear or promise to observe the Constitution. For this they will be called on in alphabetical order. The presidency will in all likelihood fall to the Socialist, Greogorio Peces-Barba. Within the next 15 days the solemn session to open the legislature is to be held.

The lower house will now have six parliamentary groups in place of the 10 it had in the previous legislature. The new groups will be as follows: The Socialists, with 202 deputies; the rightwing Popular Alliance in coalition with the Popular Democratic Party, with 106 deputies; the centrists -- UCD -- with 12 deputies; the Catalan minority, with 12 deputies; the Basque minority with 8 deputies; and the mixed group, with 10 deputies.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY OFFICIAL APPOINTED -- The official state gazette today published the appointment of Army Lt Gen (Luis Polanco Mejorada) as member of the Supreme Council of Military Justice. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Nov 82 LD]

SWITZERLAND

BULGARIAN CHESS PLAYER REQUESTS ASYLUM 15 NOV

NC151748 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Lucerne, Nov 15 (AFP) -- Bulgarian chess player Tatiana Lemachko, who has been competing in the chess olympics here, is understood to have asked for political asylum in Switzerland.

Soviet-born Lemachko, 35, who has lived in Bulgaria for nine years following her marriage to a Bulgarian national, apparently made her plea for asylum at a police station here today, although there has so far been no confirmation from the Swiss police.

Lemachko, a qualifier for the challengers' tournament for a crack at the women's world title, should meet the Soviet Union's Nana Aleksandrova in the quarter-finals. She has a six-year-old daughter, still in Sofia, whom she hopes will be allowed to rejoin her here.

The Swiss authorities later officially confirmed that the Bulgarian International Grandmaster was under their protection. It was still not known for certain if Lemachko had asked to be allowed to live in Switzerland or in another country. Rumours circulating here suggest that other foreign chess players competing here have contacted the authorities to sound them out on the possibility of political asylum but without, so far, making formal requests. Lemachko is the sixth Soviet chess [word indistinct] to ask for political asylum while competing in competitions abroad.

Lemachko was understood to have finally taken the decision to defect after being admonished for "indiscipline" after failing to return to her hotel until one in the morning after going out for the evening with two fellow players.

She was apparently threatened, by one of the Bulgarian team bosses, with not be being able to compete in the world championship challengers' tournament, nor continuing to play for the Bulgarian team nor being allowed to leave Bulgaria again.

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'ARAFAT LETTER HANDED TO KREISKY 15 NOV

AU161802 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "'Arafat Letter Presented to Kreisky"]

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ) -- Yesterday, Chancellor Kreisky received Ahmad ad-Dajani, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), who presented him with a letter from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

CSSR'S HUSAK ASKED TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

AU161905 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial article: "Appeals for Political Prisoners on the Eve of Husak Visit"]

[Summary] "The visit to Austria of Czechoslovak state-party head Gustav Husak, which will begin tomorrow, Wednesday, has once again focused attention on the human rights situation in the CSSR, which remains as alarming as ever. In a number of instances, international human rights organizations have appealed to the CSSR head of state to endorse the liberation of political prisoners in his country."

In a letter to Husak, Amnesty International has named three prisoners for reasons of conscience -- Social Democrat Rudolf Battek, Ivan Jirous and Jaroslav Javorsky -- who are being supported by Austrian amnesty groups. This group has also asked Chancellor Kreisky to support this appeal as well as to intervene in favor of imprisoned Albert Cerny, signer of Charter 77. Several prominent writers are supporting an appeal of AIDA, the International Association for the Defense of persecuted Artists, to release Czechoslovak dramatic artist Vaclav Havel from prison. A group of theology students and candidates for the priesthood, in an open letter, have expressed their concern and displeasure at the conditions concerning the training of priests in the CSSR.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER RECEIVES LATVIAN DELEGATION

AU151856 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The President Received"]

[Text] Yesterday, President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received the delegation of the Latvian SSR under the leadership of Latvian SSR Deputy Chairman Dr Viktor Krumin which is currently visiting Austria. Also participating in the reception were Transport Minister Dr Engineer Egon Slede; university prof Dr Anton Sattler, president of the Austrian-Soviet Society; and Central Secretary Dr Margareta Klug.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR VISITS LIECHTENSTEIN

AU151330 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Pahr in Liechtenstein: 2-Day Official Visit of Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Vaduz — Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr paid an official visit to the Duchy of Liechtenstein on Thursday and Friday. The further development of mutual relations was the subject of the working talks with the Liechtenstein Government.

This included an agreement completing the accord on the mutual recognition of secondary school graduation certificates, but also problems of mutual interest related to European cooperation, particularly in the European Council and with respect to the CSCE conference. Minister Pahr announced that the conclusion of a culture agreement with Liechtenstein can also be expected.

He termed the mutual relations free from problems and of a particularly friendly nature.

SLOVENE OFFICIALS EXPLAIN TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

AU162130 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 13/14 November carries a Branimir Soucek dispatch from Innsbruck concerning a 3-day visit of Jernej Jan, president of the Slovene Committee for International Cooperation, to Tirol, where he held talks on developing regional economic relations. Jan underscored that obligatory deposits for travel abroad were purely an economic necessity. Since there are no restrictions on "organized travel" of a political, economic or cultural nature, Jan does not see the "humanitarian objectives" of the CSCE violated. Trying to refute the assertion that the recent Yugoslav measures have economically hurt Austrian and Italian border regions, Jan pointed to increases in the Italian-Yugoslav commodity exchange within the Italian-Yugoslav agreement on traffic in areas close to the border in the first 10 months of 1982. He also complained that thus far, Austria has shown no interest in concluding a similar agreement. Ashed about the future of tourism in his country, Jan pointed out that he did not see it in "precisely rosy colors."

Vienna DIE PRESSE on 15 November on page 8 carries an "M.W." report from Ljubljana entitled "Obligatory Deposits: Yugoslavs Admit Breach of Treaty," reporting on talks between Julka Zibert, president of the Slovene Committee for Transportation and Communication, and a delegation of top Carinthian politicians at Brdo Castle near Ljubljana on Saturday. Zibert maintains that 400,000 persons have crossed the Yugoslav border since the validation of the obligatory deposits for travel abroad, but only 9,135 have had to make the required deposit. The Carinthian delegation headed by Deputy Governor Fruehbauer and Chamber of Commerce President Karl Baurecht explained the Carinthian position and pointed out the violation of bilateral agreements by the restrictive measures. The Slovene politicians were unable to make any specific promises about getting the restrictions rescinded, but admitted that the restriction in the number of local border crossings to five annually and the limiting of commodity imports to 2,500 dinars constitutes a violation of agreements on border traffic. On 24 November, a Styrian delegation will discuss the same topic with the Slovene government in Maribor. The next meeting between Carinthia and Slovenia will take place in January or February in Carinthia.

Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 15 November on page 2 carries an APA dispatch from Klagenfurt on the talks conducted by Carinthian Deputy Governor Fruehbauer and Slovene Transport Committee President Zibert over the weekend in Brdo, noting that "local border traffic between Austria and Yugoslavia shall remain unaffected by the Yugoslav exit restrictions and shall be maintained in full. This is the most substantial outcome of the talks between the two officials." This means that the Yugoslav residents of the border area need not make obligatory deposits and that the imported commodities will not be subjected to such drastic restrictions. There will also be a corresponding easing of restrictions on travel abroad of students, sportsmen, cultural workers and migrant workers.

CHANCELLOR KOHL INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON TALKS

DW161153 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Fritz Pleitgen in Washington on 15 November — recorded]

[Text] President Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl have met so far for 2 hours and 30 minutes. When they left the White House today, a comprehensive communique was already available which states that absolute agreement exists on all significant issues. One of the issues was East-West relations after the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Improved relations were advocated, albeit based on a firm common attitude. Freezing nuclear weapons at the current level was considered to be out of the question.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, how should relations with Moscow be pursued?

[Answer] In this very important year, during which negotiations in Geneva are moving to a certain point, it should be seen whether or not positive results will be achieved there. If not, this will mean that the second part of NATO's counterarmament decision will come into force and that we will begin deployment. Every opportunity for sensible talks must be exploited. Therefore, my advice was — I gave this to the American President when he was in Bonn this summer attending the NATO summit — to meet with the then general secretary who was buried today. My advice now is also to take up contacts and to talk to him [as heard] if possible so as to take advantage of every opportunity for sensible talks.

[Question] Did you discuss this today with Ronald Reagan?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] How did he react?

[Answer] I believe that the American President is aware of his special responsibility, especially in these very difficult times.

[Question] Does he see a chance for positive changes in East-West relations?

[Answer] I don't know. He basically has as much information at present as we do — nobody can say what the new leadership will do. Thus, it is all the more important to take early exploratory measures.

[Question] Did you again discuss the lifting of American economic sanctions regarding the Soviet natural gas pipeline?

[Answer] I believe that this was favorably settled prior to my visit. Everybody knows here that I am not the inventor of this natural gas-pipline business, nor am I a fan regarding this matter, as people say here, but the contracts exist and I insist that serious policy must be reliable policy. Fulfilling existing contracts is part of reliability.

[Question] Paris has disassociated itself somewhat from this treaty or agreement between the Western industrial nations. Did you discuss this again today?

[Answer] We discussed it, but I fell this is not a matter for public discussion at present. We have to see how the continuing negotiations finally develop. I am rather optimistic.

[Question] So you are certain there will be no friction in the future between Bonn and Washington regarding the problem of East-West trade?

[Answer] Yes, I don't think there will be.

Kohl 'Extremely Satisfied'

LD170828 Hamburg DPA in German 0748 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl returned to Bonn this morning from a 3-day political visit to the United States. He told journalists that he is extremely satisfied with the results of his trip. Kohl arrived from New York where he had a meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. His U.S. visit had centered on a meeting with U.S. President Reagan in the White House.

CARSTENS, GENSCHER ON TALKS WITH USSR'S ANDROPOV

DW161229 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Interview with Federal President Karl Carstens and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by unidentified reporter in Moscow; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Carstens] We passed the greetings of Chancellor Kohl to him [CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov] and then we discussed a number of bilateral problems and international political problems. I was impressed by the far-reaching knowledge demonstrated by the general secretary in one of his first discussions on foreign policy matters.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what was the subject of these talks?

[Genscher] The federal president outlined the FRG's policy, and the general secretary appreciated the fact that the federal chancellor and the Federal Government have expressed the intention to continue its policy toward the Soviet Union on the basis of the treaties and within the European framework, that is, within the CSCE framework. Actually, all issues having some current bearing on East-West relations were discussed.

[Question] Were there any surprises during the talks?

[Carstens] I would say not.

[Genscher] No, I can't say there were.

[Question] What impressions did you gather here in Moscow?

[Carstens] Well, I would say that I feel it was good for us to come here and thus have an opportunity for comprehensive talks not just with Mr Andropov and Mr Honecker, but also with a large number of other personalities. I believe that in this respect we can return quite satisfied.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, your comment?

[Genscher] We were impressed by the seriousness with which people in the Soviet Union are attempting to maintain international contacts in this difficult situation.

Further on Delegation's Views

LD161804 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- The German delegation has returned from Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow with the impression that the new Soviet leadership is clearly interested in international contacts. A visit to Bonn by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko seems a possibility, although no date was mentioned. Diplomatic circles described as particularly noteworthy the mention of Afghanistan by the Soviet side in political talks on the sidelines of the ceremonies.

These circles do not rule out the possibility that the new general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, could undertake efforts to correct the Afghanistan adventure. Similar conjectures were also made following talks between the new leadership and Pakistan head of state Mohammad Ziaul Haq and with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In the sideline talks, the Soviet leaders also stressed their interest in economic cooperation and mentioned East-West relations as well as arms control and disarmament problems. Diplomatic circles emphasized their impression that Andropov considers it important to be regarded from the outset as the decisive force in the new leadership.

For the German delegation, other results of the talks on the sidelines of the funeral ceremonies include information about plans for a further easing of conditions in Poland. According to this information, the Polish leaders are planning to lift martial law, imposed 13 December 1981, on the 13th of next month, or at the latest by the turn of the year.

Bonn diplomatic circles pointed to the link with the new Polish trade union law, which is to come into force on 1 January, 1983.

GENSCHER ON FDP, FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEMS

DW151739 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Nov 82 pp 20-28

[Interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, by editors Paul Lersch and Richard Kiessler at the Foreign Ministery in Bonn; date not given]

[Excerpts] SPIEGEL: Hatred, resentment, shock and tears -- such things have never happened before at a party congress, aren't you at all impressed by that?

Genscher: Nobody can ignore the impression made by this party congress. The party congress demonstrated, by the way, that following the discussions during the past weeks and the personnel decisions, the great majority of delegates are determined to do some real work and stick together with a view to the future.

SPIEGEL: It will be difficult for many to stay with you after such strong disagreement.

Genscher: Everyone must now approach each other and in some cases probably also make new beginnings with each other. There were some voices which clearly indicated that some party members can only visualize the FDP as a coalition partner of the SPD. However, the question of the FDP's sovereignty and independence was the subject of discussion. The Berlin party congress definitely decided that the FDP doesn't consider itself to be emotionally linked as an appendage to any other party, that is the SPD or the CDU/CSU.

SPIEGEL: Mr Genscher, why don't you concede that the decisive reason for the change of the coalition was your fear that the FDP could be pulled under by the downward trend of the SPD?

Genscher: If that were true I would have brought the change about in 1981, and thus I can't concede something that doesn't exist.

SPIEGEL: For 13 years the liberals functioned as a watchman over the constitutional state through the Ministry of the Interior. Mr Zimmermann said in a talk with DER SPIEGEL that you didn't fight for this ministry this time. Why not?

Genscher: We did fight for it, but we have to realize that we are governing together with a partner who is the strongest faction in the Bundestag. This was not the case with the Social Democrats....

SPIEGEL: That's not a particularly striking argument because in 1972 the SPD was the strongest faction.

Genscher: It certainly is a good argument. I can only say that in 1976 and 1980 the SPD was not the strongest party.

SPIEGEL: Franz-Josef Strauss now wants to force you into the Ministry of the Interior.

Genscher: I will not enter into the quarrel over positions. After 6 March we will discuss policies, and once we have reached agreement on policies, we will discuss who can credibly represent them.

SPIEGEL: Do you want to regain the Ministry of the Interior for the FDP, as was decided by the party congress, or is it true that if Mr Baum were to return to this post, you would feel a bit uneasy because his strong constitutional state policy goes too far for you?

Genscher: Your feelings are misleading you. I would like to see him in the government. Everyone knows how important I consider the Ministry of the Interior as well as environmental protection to be.

SPIEGEL: New Chancellor Helmut Kohl has spoken about reviving the principles of foreign policy. What is there to be revived?

Genscher: Revival in the sense of strengthening.

SPIEGEL: The word continuity, which you always use in this connection, doesn't appear in Kohl's vocabulary.

Genscher: It is important for it to exist.

SPIEGEL: Continuity will probably be demonstrated in connection with counterarmament. You told your fellow party members in Berlin that serious negotiations will take place in Geneva. The Soviets are saying the opposite.

Genscher: That is skirmishing by the Russians. The Americans are seriously negotiating. The Russians are also seriously negotiating, but their aim is unacceptable for us, namely the cementing of Soviet superiority.

SPIEGEL: You also said in Berlin that regarding this subject you intend "to abide by what the party congress decides." So, in the event of a negative FDP vote, you intend to resist the deployment of new American medium-range missiles?

Genscher: In connection with such a grave decision, I don't want to contradict the responsibility I bear as party chairman. I will naturally have to my decision myself in the end -- a decision based on my conscience.

SPIEGEL: Would you accept a different vote, or do you expect a majority for counterarmament?

Genscher: I expect negotiation results which will meet with agreement at the party congress.

SPIEGEL: Do you share the statement by Manfred Woerner, your colleague in the cabinet, that the Geneva negotiations should also be continued after a possible deployment?

Genscher: We want a bilateral renunciation of medium-range missiles. If we don't achieve this by the fall, or if we don't achieve it totally, then I will resist a breaking off of the disarmament neogtiations with all my strength.

I am, therefore, astounded by the statements by Mr Bahr. I must put the question to the SPD whether, in the event the negotiations do not fully achieve the goal we desire, it wants the negotiations to be broken off. Anyone who wants this expects the German people to engage in an arms race.

SPIEGEL: Bahr wants something compeltely different. If no results are achieved by 1983, further negotiations should perhaps take place without deploying the missiles beforehand.

Genscher: That is a deviation from past government policy, and it is a deviation from Helmut Schmidt's 12 points. I fear even more now that the SPD intends to do this. Through his somewhat hastly assessment of Woerner's statement, Egon Bahr has revealed that the SPD is looking for every possible reason to do this. If the SPD runs away now, then it is endangering success at the negotiations. That is a grave responsibility.

SPIEGEL: The government's intention is decisive, however, and not the policy of the opposition.

Genscher: The opposition also bears responsibility for steadfast adherance to both parts of NATO's dual decision so that the Soviet Union won't foster the wrong hopes. In the interests of successful negotiations in Geneva, the SPD should, therefore, quickly eliminate all doubts regarding its attitude.

SPIEGEL: Do you fear there could be an election campaign over missiles?

Genscher: No.

SPIEGEL: You want to have an election campaign aimed against the country becoming ungovernable. Do you think this is enough to demonstrate the FDP's right to exist?

Genscher: We will fight for realistic aims; so far we have always been successful in this respect.

SPIEGEL: In 1980 you gained voters by promising to keep Strauss out.

Genscher: I haven't heard that he is again running for the office federal chancellor.

SPIEGEL: Perhaps, however, for the office of foreign minister. You have already said that foreign policy must remain predictable. Is Mr Strauss predictable?

Genscher: I don't want to oepn a new discussion about Strauss, although sometimes the impression is given that there are some people in the CSU who absolutely want to make the voters face the alternative of either Strauss of Genscher as foreign minister. However, I won't take part in this.

SPIEGEL: What a pity because it could only help you in the election campaign.

Genscher: I would like to leave that up to the judgement of the voters.

SPIEGEL: Mr Genscher, how long do you intend to serve as party chairman?

Genscher: I have been elected for 2 years; we will see what happens then.

SPIEGEL: You want to stay at the top of the party for these 2 years?

Genscher: Yes, if it is possible for me.

SPIEGEL: A most cautious formulation.

Genscher: The Lord has a say too.

SPIEGEL: It it not a matter of the Lord....

Genscher: ...for me it is. This might also be a point on which we differ from each other.

SPIEGEL: We were thinking of Graf Lambsdorff. Will he possibly replace you in the top position in the near future?

Genscher: I am happy about all the support I receive.

SPIEGEL: Do you intend to first wait for the public prosecutor's investigations into the donation affair?

Genscher: We have never discussed such issues from this viewpoint.

DEVELOPMENT AID TO EL SALVADOR TO BE RESUMED

LD161826 Hamburg DPA in German 1617 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) — Bonn will resume its development aid to El Salvador. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation announced today in response to an inquiry that Minister Juergen Warnke (CSU) has decided that the DM27.5 million that had been promised earlier will be freed for payment. Whether El Salvador will receive promises of further financial aid in 1983 will be decided "on the merits of the situation."

Bonn development aid for El Salvador was halted in April 1980 by the then SPD/FDP Federal Government on the grounds that the safety of German development aid workers was not guaranteed.

LEADERS COMMENT ON LIFTING OF U.S. SANCTIONS

PM161633 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Nov 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "France Is Not Party to the Agreement Announced by Washington"]

[Text] "France, which informed its allies at the appropriate time of its position regarding East-West trade conditions as proposed by the United States, is not party to the agreement announced in Washington," a Quai d'Orsay spokesman said on 14 November. "It takes note of Mr Reagan's decision to lift the U.S. emgargo on supplies destined for the Soviet Union, especially in connection with the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline." The spokesman added that the French Government "thinks it useful to pursue the discussion on East-West trade," but that although that discussion had "made it possible to achieve progress," it has not produced "final conclusions" and that nothing has been signed.

For his part, Budget Minister Fabius told the Europe 1 Press Club that the lifting of the U.S. embargo was "a very good thing," but that France does not agree that a link should be established between the lifting of that "unilateral" and "unjustified" decision and other questions: "Talks have been started at the ambassadorial level on East-West relations but they have not been completed and there is therefore no agreement," he said. Similarly, Industry and Research Minister Chevenement told French Television Channel 2 that the U.S. decision "was taken unilaterally like the embargo decision, even though we are in an alliance." Nonetheless, he added that the U.S. gesture will facilitate the resumption of normal consultations between allies.

It should be remembered that Mr Mitterrand had very strongly asserted the French stance on this subject at the end of the Franco-British summit in Paris on 5 Nobember. Describing the U.S. embargo decision as "unilateral, unjust, legally highly dubious and politically unacceptable," the president had added: "If the matter can be settled, so much the better, but not in return for concessions in other spheres.... That is out of the question for France." Nonetheless, Paris was "of course" prepared to "discuss the conditions to be laid down in trade with the Eastern block countries, especially in technological spheres."

LE MONDE Views Decision

PM161509 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Overcoming a Dangerous Situation"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the negotiations opened in Washington in September between the U.S. Government, the EC countries, Japan and Canada, it had been clear that Mr Reagan had placed himself in a dangerous situation by imposing an embargo on supplies to be used in the construction of the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline and more especially, by extending that embargo in June to all foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies and to foreign enterprises working under U.S. license.

That embargo, which was the result of a personal decision by the President, taken against the advice of most of his advisers and which was to lead to the resignation of Mr Haig, then secretary of state, had in fact done more damage to what he wanted to strengthen -- the Atlantic alliance's cohesion -- than to the Soviet Union which he wanted to punish.

Everybody realized that the reason officially invoked -- the military coup d'etat in Poland -- was merely a pretext seized upon by the teams of "hardliners" surrounding the President in the White House to promote a much more ambitious plan: to bring the Soviet Union "to its knees" by aggravating its economic difficulties and by cutting off its foreign currency sources; in short, by further reducing the narrow base on which its military power is built.

The European countries do not share that objective. They particularly opposed it since the U.S. President, by resuming grain supplies to Moscow on a large scale, was simultaneously giving his farmers the advantage he was refusing to the exporters of capital goods. However, the latter included his own industrialists. There is reason to believe that their opinion was also decisive.

However, it was difficult to imagine that the President would life the embargo without obtaining anything in return. France had seemed to accept that by joining in the Washington talks in the past few weeks. After all, if Paris wanted to be absolutely sure that Washington would unilaterally revoke the unilateral and "politically unacceptable" decision which Mr Mitterrand had condemned, it would have been best to avoid any contact before that precondition had been met. That is not what happened and the French Government in turn locked itself into a rather theoretical opposition by asserting that the gas pipeline did not feature in the program for those discussions.

It is true that no formal agreement was reached in Washington. "The substantial agreement on a plan of action" to which Mr Reagan referred is suitably vague and strangely reminiscent of the pledges to coordinate policies to which the communique on the unfortunate Versailles summit already referred.

The present misunderstanding between Paris and Washington relates, therefore, mainly to the way in which Mr Reagan announced his decision -- although the White House informed the Elysee in advance of the content of the presidential speech. If that is all that is involved, the misunderstanding should not persist beyond the bittersweet communiques issued in the past 48 hours. But there is no sign that France, any more than its other European allies, is prepared to adopt the Reagan philosophy of East-West trade.

MITTERRAND HAS TALKS WITH HUSAYN, ARAB LEAGUE

NC161220 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 16 (AFP) -- King Husayn of Jordan, at the head of an Arab League delegation, today had talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on the Middle East.

The delegation, assigned the task of explaining the peace plan which emerged from the Arab League summit conference in Fes last September to all premanent member-nations of the United Nations Security Council, included the Syrian, Saudi, Algerian and Tunisian foreign ministers.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) political department, was also in the delegation.

King Husayn later described the meeting with President Mitterrand's "very encouraging and useful" and said there were overall more points of agreement than disagreement between the French and Arab positions.

Asked about the possibility of mutual recognition among the Arab states and Israel as recommended by France, the Jordanian ruler said he believed the goal could be reached once all parties had definitely embarked on the path for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

A spokesman for President Mitterrand said there had been a "convergence" in the Arab and French approaches. But he stressed the French position on the necessity of mutual recognition as a condition for dialogue as stated by Mr Mitterrand earlier before the Israeli parliament.

(King Husayn is expected in the Turkish capital of Ankara on Thursday for an official visit at the invitation of President Kenan Evren.)

Husayn Meets Syria's Khaddam

JN161614 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In Paris today, His Majesty King Husayn received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They discussed the mission of the seven-member committee and its moves on the international level to outline the Arab peace plan. They also discussed Jordanian-Syrian relations.

Meets Other Foreign Ministers

JN161950 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] This evening, His Majesty King Husayn received at his place of residence in Paris, Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who was accompanied by the Algerian ambassador in Paris.

Later in the evening, His Majesty received Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who was also accompanied by the Saudi ambassador in Paris.

The two meetings focused on the outcome of the King Husayn-led seven-member committee's meeting with President Mitterrand. His Majesty discussed with the two ministers the means of bolstering the joint Arab efforts on the international level in order to gain more world support for the Arabs' primary cause. Jordan's relations with Algeria and Saudi Arabia were also discussed.

Cheysson Comments on Contacts

NC170948 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 17 (MENA) -- Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson declared that the joint Egyptian-French project was discussed at the Arab-French contacts yesterday in Paris as it includes principles acceptable by all Arab countries represented in the Arab seven-man-committee currently visiting France.

Cheysson told the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY that the French-Egyptian project comprises targets very close to those included in the Fes resolutions. It affirms the right to self-determination for all the people including the Palestinian people which therefore necessitates the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the negotiations, which are points absent in the American President's initiative.

The French minister further said that he discussed with King Husayn last night matters connected with French-Jordanian relations.

Cheysson further said that the target of the Arab negotiations was to expound the Fes conference peace project and the joint visualisation of the Arab League countries to the French president.

He declared that the clear and important matter to France was that when the Arabs rally, their voice becomes stronger and effective.

The Fes summit and the formation of the committee were the best proof of a united Arab will that started in Fes.

The French minister asserted that France concentrates its interest on resolving the issue of Lebanon and on the application of the Security Council resolution regarding the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

He pointed in this respect to the steps which France has taken and which he said were risky and expressed readiness for other risky steps if needed.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING INDIA VISIT

BK170349 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 16 (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand has warned that the developing countries' increasing debts constitute a threat to the entire monetary system of the world.

Mr Mitterrand made the observation in an interview given to the New Delhi-based fortnightly INDIA TODAY on the eve of his visit to India beginning November 27.

He commended the role of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in fostering South-South cooperation and for continuing action taken by her toward North-South cooperation.

"The efforts made by France and India go hand in hand," he said. Earlier he recalled his country's decision to increase resources for the International Development Agency (IDA).

Mr Mitterand noted India and France were in a "joint quest for a more just and more stable international economic order." The Franco-Indian dialogue on economic and technical cooperation was based on "equality between the two countries and on a recognition of interdependence and solidarity."

"The ties between our two countries have strengthened considerably especially after Mrs Gandhi's visit to France a year ago," Mr Mitterrand said. Mrs Gandhi visited Paris in November last.

He pointed out both countries were trying toward solving problems which threatened peace.

"India has a genuine non-aligned policy," he said, adding that his own country, though a member of the Western defence alliance, had always kept its position of "independence decision making both in the military and political field."

About his forthcoming Indian tour, he said: "To get to know the Indians better will be an excellent staring point for me."

OFFICER SUGGESTS PERSHING MISSILES FOR FRANCE

PM170801 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by serving French officer under the pseudonym "Brution": "Europe's Defense"]

[Text] In September 1948, a European minister explained his country's policy to the United Nations in the following terms: "The Soviet delegation should not seek complicated explanations for our policy. Do you know what the basis of our policy is? It is fear, fear of you, fear of your government, fear of your policy." A few months later the Washington treaty instituted the Atlantic alliance.

Indeed, Western Europe entered a protectorate to avert the Soviet threat. At that time, it was bankrupt and exhausted and had no choice. But what should have been merely a "temporary situation" according to Chancellor Adenauer, continued: The old continent's security depends more than ever on U.S. good will. However, Western Europe, one of the leading world economic powers, now has the means of ensuring its defense. It is faint-heartedness and lack of political far-sightedness on the part of some leaders which is the sole reason for its abandonment.

SS20 Missiles Aimed at Causing Fear

Now, as in the past, it is still fear which inspires the European countries' foreign policy. Fear of the Soviet armored divisions of course, but — a new factor — fear of no longer being defended by the United States, which is increasingly leaning toward the defense of our continent by conventional weapons alone. As regards the use of tactical nuclear weapons, "as late as possible, but as early as necessary," to cite the tortuous expression used by former Chancellor Schmidt, it is, in fact, admitted that the latter would only come into play to remedy a dangerous situation after the loss of an initial battle.

With that dramatic outlook, the European peoples, in complete disarray, are gradually leaning toward suicidal pacifism: If it can be done gently it is, after all, better to accept Soviet hegemony than risk nuclear war to remain free....

That is the miraculous result which Moscow is busy achieving thanks to the famous SS20 missiles. The word deterrence has been banished from Soviet military vocabulary, which has retained the more offensive concept of "policy of intimidation by terror." That is the aim pursued by the Kremlin, which has realized the extent to which it can benefit from its Eurostrategic missiles.

Mr Brezhnev's evocation of the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet duel, for which our continent would be the battlefield and the SS20 and Pershing II missiles the tools, is a threat to the Europeans. The insidious psychological war waged on the West by Moscow is aimed at creating a state of mind in which the deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles is finally rejected in order to avoid being seen as provocateurs and in which you do not arm in order to avoid the temptation of defending yourself.

U.S. disengagement and capitulation without war are the gloomy prospects facing the old continent unless it gets a grip on itself.

Pershing Missiles in France?

During a foundation of the future colloquim, General Gallois asked an unexpected question: "Why shouldn't France accept Pershing missiles on its territory under the president's authority?"

Such a possibility invoked by General Gallois, who could not be suspected of "Atlanticism," deserves consideration. Would it not ultimately be the best politico-strategic response to Moscow's attempts to destabilize the Atlantic alliance? At the same time, would it not be a move toward a European military force to which France holds the key?

Such a transfer is conceivable provided our country is really delegated use of the weapons which it would possess and provided it plays the role as a strategic link between the United States and Europe within the alliance. Its nuclear power status enables it to do that -- unlike its neighbors -- without having to fear Moscow's blackmail. The Pershing missiles -- and cruise missiles -- appropriately deployed within our national sanctuary, would be protected from a preventive attack which, because of the collateral damage it would be bound to cause, would necessarily lead to reprisals against the Soviet Union's territory. Thus, France could show its determination to participate in Western Europe's defense, starting from the Iron Curtain, with credibility at both the technical and the psychological level.

It is not out of the question that the United States might give our country special guarantees in return. Those guarantees would be bound to strengthen the deterrent which France would enjoy as a sanctuary and link between the two pillars of the free world's defense.

If our country took that initiative, it would have a considerable international effect. The United States would find in it reasons for not giving way to the isolationist temptation felt by some, and our allies would be bound to react against that loss of confidence in themselves and in the old continent's future.

Europe Exorcized

If, as there is every reason to fear, the French Armed Forces are affected by the austerity policy -- there is nothing new under the sun; in difficult periods the democracies have often sacrificed the citizens' future security, out of demagoguery, in favor of their short-term well-being -- the consquences in the European security sphere may be irreversible. How can our allies, especially Germany, be prevented from sliding down the slippery slope if we reduce our defense effort?

Placing a seventh nuclear submarine in service by around 1985 is not likely to make up for the "Redoubtable's "retirement" and the reduction of manpower expected before 1985. That leaves the United States and the Pershing missiles.

To cite Beaumarchais: "When you give way to fear of evil, you already feel the evil of fear." To ensure that Europe does not sink once and for all into "the evil of fear," it must refuse to be a stake for the superpowers. That will take a great deal of time. If Europe is to fulfill its potential, France must help it. Why not Euromissiles operated by French soldiers under French political control to defend Europe? The idea deserves consideration even if -- especially if -- it raises a storm of protest among the Communists, who are clearly less afraid of the SS20 missiles already targeted on us than of the Pershing missiles which they do not want. They hope that the old continent will one day fall into Moscow's sphere of influence without any resistance and that will become the official nomenklatura of one of the USSR's foreign provinces.

PCF'S MARCHAIS VIEWS PRC VISIT, CP RELATIONS

PM170829 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Report on interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on the Radio Luxembourg-Le Monde Grand Jury Program on 7 November]

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais, our party's secretary general, was the guest on the Radio Luxembourg-Le Monde Grand Jury Program yesterday evening. He answered the questions asked of him by the radio and newspaper journalists.

The first question related to his health, and Georges Marchais replied that he was very well and recalled that he has just had a health check 7 years after his heart attack: "The specialist gave a clear reply when he said: 'he is very well, he can continue to work, he is as fit as a fiddle.' My health is therefore excellent."

Georges Marchais then condemned the "intolerable campaign" waged by the press concerning his health. The aim, he explained, is to exert pressure on the Communists by saying to them: "It is necessary to replace the secretary general. That is a method of political struggle which I do not accept. The campaign does not intimidate me and will not frighten me." Saying that he hopes to retire one day, Georges Marchais concluded on this point by saying: "There are men in the party leadership who are fully qualified to be secretary general."

China: We Are Satisfied

George Marchais then recalled the question on the agenda of his recent visit to China after being asked a question on that subject. "It concerned relations between our party and the CPC. Those relations had not been good for many years. After efforts by both sides, we agreed to meet and resume normal relations. In that sphere, we are extremely satisifed. The decisions lived up to our hopes." Georges Marchais listed the four main axes of those decisions: "1 -- The questions of peace were regarded as central. Our two parties think that disarmanent is the way to progress; 2 -- The answer to the capitalist world's crisis is a change of society, socialism. It is up to each party and each people to determine the type of socialism they want for their country; 3 -- With regard to the Third World, we are agreed on waging a struggle for a new world econmic order; 4 -- Finally, new relations are going to be established between our parties."

"We agree on these four essential questions. We decided on a cooperation plan with which we are very satisfied."

Asked whether the PCF acted as an "intermediary" between the CPC and the CPSU, Georges Marchais said that that was not the delegation's purpose. Then specifying that this question had been discussed, he stressed "a very important thing": The Chinese are still talking of hegemonism as before, "but they now place U.S. hegemonism first." The French and Chinese Communists agree, he said, that "the essential cause of international tension stems from the policy pursued by imperialism, and U.S imperialism in particular." That is true in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America and Asia, "where the United States is upholding the totally unacceptable thesis of two Chinas."

The CPC, Georges Marchais continued, is also talking of "medium hegemonism," in other words, by "countries serving as a spearhead for the United States to deal their underhand blows," such as Israel. Finally, it is still talking of the USSR's hegemonism," but "in terms which are entirely different from before."

After pointing to the change in the CPC from 1956 to 1982 on questions such as the inevitability of war, the PCF secretary general listed the three issues on which the Chinese reproach the USSR: the latter's aid to Vietnam, the intervention in Afghanistan and border problems.

Shared Responsibility

Then he stressed the thing which strikes him as "essential": In the deterioration of relations with the CPC, "the Chinese Communists and the other communist and workers parties have some responsibility." The criticism which the Chinese are making of what they used to say about peace, the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution "proves us right a priori."

With regard to the ostacizing of the CPC as a result of disagreements, G. Marchais said: "We do not have the right to condemn a party on the pretext that it does not share our opinions."

"It is desirable," he continued, "in the interest of peace, democracy and socialism, that the USSR and China solve their difficulties. The conditions for that exist," he said. "There has been a considerable change among the Chinese Communists, as among us, and there should be such a change elsewhere."

International Solidarity

Questioned on the "reunification of the socialist camp," Georges Marchais recalled that "the PCF has always regarded China as a socialist country" despite the mistake made by ostracizing the CPC.

The term reunification should not be understood in the sense of an international organization or an information bureau. "There is no question," Georges Marchais stressed, "of there being an international organization of communist parties. We are in favor of international solidarity," he added. "International solidarity exists among the rightwing parties. There is a Socialist International. Why should there not be solidarity among the communists"? He then said that it is not out of the question that there might be a "meeting among the communist parties on a limited agenda," but not to draw up a strategy.

Georges Marchais then said that "the Chinese appreciate any state which takes action to promote peace, disarmament, independence and a new world economic order and which condemns the plundering of underdeveloped countries." Having said that, he added, the Chinese party and state leaders want "cooperation in all spheres." He stressed "the vast sphere of possibilities" which such an attitude opens up and expressed the hope that the French Government will seize this opportunity.

Georges Marchais then returned to the development of relations among the various communist parties. He stressed: "Our party, like others, has rejected the theory of a founder-party, a central party, and has greatly encouraged a positive development." With regard to relations between the Chinese and Soviet Communist parties, Georges Marchais recalled that discussions between the two countries are taking place at the state level. He added: "As regards the parties, I cannot tell you anything," and he specified: "If every effort was not made to achieve progress, we would know where the responsibility lies."

The PCE's Setback Upset

Questioned on [PCE Secretary General] Santiago Carrillo's resignation, Georges Marchais replied: "We were very upset by the PCE's election setback.

We were particularly upset because we are aware of its extraordinary role in the struggle against Francoism and the extraordinary sacrifices it made in that struggle."

"We are convinced that the PCE will find within itself the necessary strength to overcome the difficulties it is encountering." As regards Eurocommunism's future, which was called into question by a journalist, Georges Marchais remarked that "it is not dependent on one man or one party." The term itself is "inappropriate." He continued: What we must understand by it is the "search by the communist parties for an original path for building a socialist society corresponding to each people's traditions, needs and aspirations," and taking account of the "far-reaching changes which have come about in our respective countries; and there are communist parties on all continents which are taking action in this same direction."

Questioned on the situation of Shcharanskiy, who is interned in the USSR, Georges Marchais then gave the reply he received to the requests for information which he had made to the Soviet leaders. As regards Shcharanskiy's state of health, there is no reason "to express any concern on that subject." As regards the validity of the sentence, he is a citizen "sentenced for espionage and other serious crimes against the state." In that connection, Georges Marchais cited the remarks made by former President Carter on a senior Soviet official who had served as an intelligence agent for the United States. Then he added: "French prisons also probably contain Frenchmen who worked against their country. We will never confuse the human rights question with that kind of question."

Human Rights

"When you talk of human rights it always concerns the socialist countries," the PCF secretary general then remarked before listing Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala, Indonesia and the Philippines in which thousands of people are imprisoned, tortured and threatened with death. Who, aside from the communists, talks about the "96 people hanged in South Africa and the 25,000 sentenced in Turkey, which is a NATO member?"

Speaking about Poland, Georges Marchais stated: "We have not changed our position on that subject. We regret the situation which exists in that country, which is the result not of the system but of serious, deep mistakes that have been made, which call for economic, social and democratic reforms. We do not want to wage civil war at the expense of others."

The French Communists' conception has always been that of a "trade union movement independent of the employers, the government and parties," Georges Marchais continued, and, in that connection, he recalled the trip made to the USSR back in 1922 by Pierre Semard and Gaston Monmousseau, stating in substance: "We have an original trade union movement in France, we are attached to it and will defend it...."

Questioned on the meeting with the PS on the commune elections scheduled for Wednesday, George Marchais stressed: "Our objective is union lists throughout the country to support the outgoing mayors.

It would be a mistake to confuse the commune elections with the parliamentary or presidential elections. The mayors have personal popularity. They have won their positions against the right. They have positive administrative records. They constitute the essential weapon against the right."

Georges Marchais cited the example of Communist mayors who in the recent canton elections regained the positions which the PCF had prior to the parliamentary elections.

He stated that it is important not to be narrow-minded. He stressed that in the 1971 commune elections the PCF did not demand that, in drawing up the union lists, account be taken that Jacques Duclos had done much more than Gaston Defferre in the 1969 presidential elections. In 1973, the parliamentary elections placed the communists in the lead in some cities over the socialists. We did not ask to head the list in those cases either.

"It is necessary to chose who is the most effective," he said, "to defeat the right, which wants to make these elections a springboard from which to regain lost positions in order to return to power when the time comes. Therefore, it is necessary to defeat it at any cost and, in order to do that, to return a team behind the outgoing mayor."

PRESIDENT ASKS FANFANI TO FORM GOVERNMENT

AU161516 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 16 -- Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini today called on Senate Speaker Amintore [Fanfani], a Christian Democrat who is his deputy in the constitutional hierarchy, to form a new government to replace outgoing Premier Giovanni Spadolini's five-way coalition.

Fanfani had an appointment with Pertini this afternoon to discuss his appointment. The outgoing government, whose life ended Saturday with Spadolini's second resignation in three days, was a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals, and Republicans. The Senate speaker, a former premier who served as government chief in January 1954, [words indistinct] is one of the most powerful veterans in the ranks of the Christian Democrats.

In an interview published by the latest edition of the weely, OGGI, he said he was ready to attempt forming a five-party government open to a constructive relationship with the Communists the major force on the opposition benches and the Christian Democrats' closest rivals at the polls.

Fanfani's call to the Quirinale presidential residence came earlier than expected, but was seen by many analysts as in the cards. His name started circulating Saturday when, officially just because he was about to go to Moscow to represent Italy at late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, he met with Pertini on the crisis.

Pertini's decision to name the Senate speaker as premier-designate seems to shelve any ideas for a "bridge government" which would hold the fort on a caretaker basis until yearly elections in the spring.

For Fanfani, as for any premier-designate, the problem now is to work out a government platform acceptable to all the partners he tries to draw into a new coalition. Spadolini fell because of deep disagreements on economic policy between Christian Democrat and Socialist ministers, representing the two major pillars of the outgoing government. But all the outgoing partners told Pertini during his consultations yesterday and today that they were ready to enter a new government on the basis of a "clear program" and a "non-provisional solution."

For the Christian Democrats, party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita said today that what is needed is a "government that governs" in solving the country's "dramatic" economic situation.

For the Socialists, their Secretary Bettino Craxi confirmed his party's "commitment to governability", but also warned that, if there was an "unclear solution" or "confusion", the best step would be early elections immediately.

Yesterday, the Republicans once more advanced Spadolini's name, but also said they were in favor of a "program of rigor", while the other two minor parties in the outgoing majority, the Social Democrats and the Liberals, came out for a new five-way partnership based on a "precise and rigorous platform."

For the Communists, party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said his party is against early elections, but would like to see a "genuine alternative" to Christian Democrat rule.

If Fanfani succeeds in forming a government, it would mean returning to a Christian Democrat premiership, which, with the exception of Spadolini's almost one-and-a-half years at the helm, has been the rule in Italy since just after World War II.

Other opposition parties ranging from the Radicals and the Proletarian Unity Party on the left to the neofascist on the right urged elections at once or in the spring.

Fanfani To Be Premier

AU161928 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 16 -- Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani this evening agreed to accept the job of premier-designate and seek to stitch together a coalition government to replace the outgoing administration of Giovanni Spadolini.

Meeting with newsmen shortly after taking on the task "with reservations", Fanfani said that the considerable difficulties of the moment obliged him to first undertake a preliminary sounding of the means, procedures, parliamentary cooperation and the general climate for appropriately solving the country's urgent problems.

Fanfani, a veteran Christian Democrat, is, as Senate speaker, second in the constitutional hierarcy after head of state Sandro Pertini. He has already presided over four cabinets: in January 1954, in 1958-59, in 1960-62, and in 1962-63.

One of the most powerful men in the ranks of Christian Democracy, he has served several times as the political secretary. In 1965 he served as chairman of the 20th United Nations Assembly.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

AU152033 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 15 -- Outgoing Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini today cancelled all foreign missions by members of his lame-duck government and also asked other governments to suspend missions or visits to this country unless they are already scheduled meetings at the technical level, without political importance.

The guidelines for what is now just a cabinet handling ordinary administration since Spadolini's resignation Saturday added that Italy will take part with members of the government in NATO and EEC meetings.

In other points, the statement from the prime minister's office made it clear that all government activity will be effectively paralyzed, apart from moves required to prevent expiry of legislative provisions and draft bills already decided.

PARTIES' PRESS COMMENT ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

AU161612 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 16 -- With head-of-state Sandro Pertini scheduled to conclude his consultations for the formation of a new government early this afternoon, this morning's editions of the Italian dailies were still uncertain whether to forecast the naming of a new premier-designate to succeed Giovanni Spadolini or the dissolution of Parliament. The crisis broke last Saturday when Spadolini, a Republican, handed his resignation to Pertini for the second time in three days, thus ending his second five-way coalition of the Republicans with the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, and Liberals.

Interviewed by the Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Spadolini voiced no views on how a new government should be formed, but he said that the "line of rigour is the only one adapted to dealing with the Italian crisis, in awareness of its very close ties with the international economic crisis".

The Rome daily, IL TEMPO, said Pertini might name a premier-designate as early as this evening, and it was also prepared to name those it described as "candidates" -- Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, both of them Christian Democrats, and Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi.

The Italian Communist Party daily, L'UNITA, pointed out that all the hypotheses in circulation are for a new five-party cabinet, describing this as an "absurd attempt to resuscitate an old policy".

Noting that ungovernability in Italy has reached "intolerable limits," the paper said that the situation cannot be faced with "provisional and shabby government solutions".

It also said that the solution should not marked by what analysts on the government side of the fence are describing as "continuity", since "continuity is just ruinous".

The Christian Democrat daily, IL POPOLO, asked for a government with a "serious project to defeat a grave emergency". According to many analyscs, the paper was hinting that party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita will suggest only one name to Pertini: Fanfani.

The Turin daily, LA STAMPA, also spoke of Fanfani as a candidate, but it added that Pertini also had a favourable eye for Colombo.

The Socialist Party daily, AVANTI, argued against "empty and confused political prospects", though it was very prudent about suggesting concrete solutions.

The fact remains that, yesterday, the Socialist steering committee said clearly that the alternative to a confused political perspective would be the "unpostponable and urgent duty of an immediate election".

The Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, said the two hypotheses were a "term government" to last until next spring when early elections would be held before the constitutional deadline in 1984, or else a government designed to last until the latter date.

According to this newspaper, if the first hypothesis emerges, Craxi would be disposed to leave the premiership to a Christian Democrat, otherwise he wants it for himself-though "the first hypothesis seems to have more foundation".

Playing on the Spanish term, "reaparecidos", the "reappeared" as opposed to the "missing", IL MANIFESTO, the most important voice to the left of the Communists, wondered if the new government would be composed entirely of people who have come back from the darkness.

IL MANIFESTO pointed out that, even though everyone admits the crisis is "very grave", hypothetical solutions making the round include a provisional government, a government for the whole legislature, a broad-based coalition, a narrow coalition, a Christian Democrat or Socialist-led coalition, or a government of national emergency.

"These are the soups being served in the Christian Democrat convent", the paper said. "Get thee away. To the left, he who eats them dies on the spot".

The Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, said Fanfani may take on the premier's job now, or Forlani, or Colombo or others might try for a couple of months, "but the prospect of early general elections remains in the background".

L'UNITA Comment

AU170845 Rome ANSA in English 0802 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, 17 November -- The selection of Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani to form a new government to replace th outgoing five-party coalition of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini is the central topic of the Italian political debate today.

Observers have pointed out that Fanfani will make an all-out effort to form a viable government.

President Sandro Pertini's speedy decision to tap the veteran Christian Democrat politician caught many political observers by surprise, since outgoing Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, also a Christian Democrat, was considered the front-runner for the post.

Official comments by the political parties were scarce. The Socialist Party will make its position known today. The Communist Party mouthpiece "L'UNITA" carries an article in today's issue which says that "the only sure thing is that the Christian Democrats first broiled Spadolini on a spit to the burning point and now show up on the doorstep" of the prime minister's office "with their oldest and most authoritative politician.... as if to say, after Fanfani the only alternative is elections".

Meanwhile, Fanfani will begin consultations today to form the new government. He expects to wind up talks with all the political parties by tomorrow evening.

SPADOLINI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, U.S. EMBARGO

AU162034 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 16 -- The Italian economic slump is clearly influenced and depends upon the international economic crisis and only a rigorous policy is capable of overcoming this difficult period, according to outgoing Premier Giovanni Spadolini in a lengthy interview published by CORRIERE DELLA SERA today.

He voiced amazement that when he aired this common sense view before the house Friday some of his listeners, including Senator Cesare Merzagora, who is generally friendly towards him, interpreted it as a specific admission of blame on the part of Spadolini and his outgoing administation.

He emphasized that neither Italy nor the government was responsible for America's monetary policy, the pressures exerted by the dollar's strength, or the inflationary thrusts from abroad. "We are a transformation economy which cannot throw up water-tight bulkheads against the outside world", he said.

The Republican Party leader went on to say that Italy's chances of effectively combatting inflation were closely limited by swings in the U.S. interest rates and their repercussions on the exchange market.

Spadolini said he told the house that the hardest sector to rule in a modern society was that of the economy.

The tensions and contradictions caused by the economic crisis on a world level have been felt in all countries, the outgoing premier said. It is "inevitable" that Italy has felt this crisis particularly keenly, he went on. For this reason, Spadolini said he has always called for a rigorous line in dealing with the Italian crisis, aware of the close ties it has with the international economic crisis.

The Republican leader also showed the CORRIERE journalist a letter he received from U.S. President Ronald Reagan after the Italian premier had made an official visit to Washington. In it Reagan announced that he had lifted the embargo halting shipments of American machinery to "Nuovo Pignone" of Florence, needed for the Siberian gas pipeline.

Spadolini noted that the letter was dated November 13 and reached him 2 hours before he went to the Quirinale to reconfirm his resignation to head of state Sandro Pertini. "I was the first to bring the letter to the president of the republic, whose trip to America last spring opened the way for the broad political and even psychological consensus that emerged. Even President Pertini was very pleased," he said.

Referring to Italy's participation in the pipeline, Spadolini said he had not asked for Reagan's consensus but merely stressed that Italy reserved its right to freedom of action with regard to all contracts stipulated prior to the sanctions. These sanctions were applied by the U.S. after martial rule was imposed in Poland on December 13.

FAMILIES OF MISSING IN ARGENTINA MAKE DEMANDS

AU160838 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Milan, November 16 -- Argentina's military rulers should be made to appear before an international court to answer to the "crimes committed against humanity", according to members of the families of some of the estimated three hundred Italians by birth or origin who disappeared in Argentina during the nation's "dirty war" on terrorism in the 1970's. The family members were brought together here Monday for a press conference organized by the Italian League for Rights and the Liberation of Peoples.

Addressing himself to the issue of the thousands of people missing in the South American country and the recent discovery of mass graves around Buenos Aires, a spokesman for the group declared, "all nations, Italy included, should shoulder responsibility for what has happened and is happening in Argentina. Crimes against humanity have been committed and the civilized world must act to bring Argentina's military rulers before an international tribunal. "We demand that for the crimes of the military junta, a trial like that at Nuremberg be held", the spokesman said.

The members of the families, exiles and members of the Italian League then called on the Rome government to file suit against the Buenos Aires government in connection with the recent discovery of the unmarked graves and to send a parliamentary delegation to the country to pressure the junta. After the presentation of a dossier containing direct testimony of the many requests made by the league over the years to members of Parliament and the government, the spokesman said, "Not one concrete step was taken despite the fact that all this was well known to the government".

Mission To Pay Visit

AU170925 Rome ANSA in English 0812 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, 17 November — A delegation of Italian M.P.'s representing all the political parties will soon go to Argentina on a fact-finding mission on the conditions of the Italian community in the Latin American nation and particularly the problem of the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of "desaparecidos"or missing under the military junta's rule since 1976.

The decision to send the delegation was reached unanimously Tuesday evening by the Emigration Committee of the lower house Foreign Affairs Commission. The delegation will probably be in Argentina in early December, before the summer holidays begin in the southern hemisphere.

PRINCIPAL PARTIES CRITICIZE EANES ADDRESS

PM160937 DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Parties Disagree With Eanes' Address"]

[Excerpt] The principal political parties have issued analyses of the president of the republic's address to the nation, all of them expressing not always coinciding disagreements, although some welcome certain aspects with particular emphasis. The Socialist Party [PSP] -- which adopts the toughest stance, going so far as to suggest to the president of the republic that he resign -- criticizes Eanes' attitude toward the revision of the Constitution and his lack of "political courage" to dismiss the government. The Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the Social Democratic Central Party [CDS] concentrate, of course, on the aspect mentioned primarily by the PSP -- that is, the way in which the current constitutional system was dealt with. The PCP and the Portuguese Democratic Movement agree with the president of the republic as regards the revision and -- like the PSP -- express disappointment at the failure to dismiss the government.

PSD: 'Offensive to Entire Parliament'

"The president of the republic's disapproving judgement of the way in which the revision of the Constitution took place, attributing to it an image of secretiveness and a shady party deal, is offensive to the entire Parliament," the PSD emphasizes in a communique in which it rejects that judgement and regrets that "this stance identifies with the PCP's criticisms."

The Social Democrats believe that "the revision of the Constitution did not create new and greater responsibilities for the parties alone," since "the new institutional period and the country's grave economic situation require that the president of the republic, too, and not the parties, government and Parliament alone, shoulder the historic responsibility of a concentrated ["concentrada" -- possibly misprint for "concertada" -- "aggreed"] way of life which will enhance the democratic system."

Referring to the president of the republic's stance on the constitutional court, the PSD says that "this court's political image requires of the country's most senior leaders a word of respect and a gesture of confidence in this new state body's potential," thereby regretting that "the president of the republic should immediately corrode that image."

While agreeing with the interpretation of the president's powers as regards the dismissal of the government and dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, the PSD believes, however, that it has not been clarified whether the president of the republic "does or does not indeed act as a factor for democratic stability."

It adds that "it is easy to beckon to public opinion with the image of disenchantment in the context of the international and internal situation which is being experienced, but it does not seem correct to do so without gauging the consequences which this could entail at the level of the citizens' democratic participation in community life, in joint actions and in elections themselves."

Last, the PSD asserts that "the future will not be built on the basis of conflict with the democratic parties and on the presumption that they will fail." To contribute to this "is to contribute to a lack of solutions for the country's democratization and development."

PSP: 'Eanes Should Resign'

"If the president of the republic is in open conflict with the revised Constitution, he should resign, as, he indeed announced that he would do though his spokesman," the PSP Political Committee's standing committee asserts in a communique after "regretting" that the president of the republic, "the guarantor of the institutions' functioning, has launched an attack on the constitutional system, to which he is bound by solemn oath, after promulgating the law on the revision of the Constitution."

Next, the PSP criticizes the president of the republic "for not having the political courage to dismiss the government or dissolve the Assembly of the Republic when he explicitly acknowledges in his address that he possessed and still possesses those powers," observing in this connection that "it is not for a president of the republic who was elected as an independent to be an alternative, lead or encourage party blueprints, or replace the Portuguese people in the assessment of the political alternatives which are determined and affirmed under democracy through the ballot box alone." It recalls the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic "at Sa Carneiro's request," and states that Eanes "now seems intent, in contradiction to the expectations of the electorate who elected him, on preventing the affirmation of a democratic leftwing alternative."

In addition, the Socialists are surprised by "the fact that the president of the republic has used in his criticisms of the process of revising the Constitution the PCP's guidelines of analysis"; an attitude which is "all the graver since Ramalho Eanes has made public statements on various occasions favorable to the revision of the Constitution and undertook in his repeat candidacy to work to secure broadened agreements in favor of its realization."

Next they mention "the president of the republic's negative attitude toward the existing political parties (with the sole exception of the PCP), which takes on particular gravity at preelection time, as well as the strange defense of independents and the formation of nebulous political groupings, such as perhaps the mucb publicized 'presidential party.'" They emphasize that in "brandishing the threat of a more stringent use of the right of veto against the government's actions," without having "the political courage to dismiss it," and in "concentrating the attack on the democratic opposition's alternative ability through the ridiculous attempt to bracket the PSP with the Democratic Alliance majority," the president of the republic is "deeply distorting the nature of his constitutional functions and mandate" and "making the democratic system unworkable."

In conclusion, the PSP Standing Committee "regrets" that "the democratic hopes pinned on this address to the nation have been totally disappointed," since the president of the republic "not only did not act against the disaster of the Democratic Alliance government, but because entagled in an incomprehensible web of confused, subjective and superificial arguments in which personal resentment and not a responsible and genuinely democratic state perspective predominated."

CDS: 'Negative and Inopportune'

In a communique from its Executive Committee, the CDS says that it is "negative and inopportune" that Ramalho Eanes has "chosen this moment" to "criticize the revision of the Constitution."

After recalling that the president of the republic demanded during his first term of office a "stable and coherent" majority, and, when this was secured by the Democratic Alliance, distanced himself from it, the CDS points out that the same thing happened with the revision of the Constitution despite its having been effected with the two-thirds majority demanded by Eanes on his reelection.

The centrists stress that the president's address was "a declaration of deadlock," specifying: "On the one hand, in the president's opinion, everything is bad. However, on the other, in his opinion, there is no solution. Now this is not what the country expects and deserves from a responsible statement by the president of the republic. The country expects institutional cooperation, determination and hope. It does not expect lamentations, 'deadlocks' or frustrations."

The Christian Democrats also deny that the president of the republic can distance himself from the government in the economic field, and recall obstructions by Eanes and the Council of the Revolution to measures decided on by the Democratic Alliance government, while expressing concern at the president's reference to greater stringency in exercising the veto.

'Did Not Come Up to Expectations'

In one respect, the president of the republic's address "does not come up to the expectations of the millions of Portuguese people, who have long been demanding the dismissal of the Democratic Alliance government, the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, the formation of a caretaker government and the holding of early legislative elections," the PCP information and propaganda section maintains in a communique.

As regards the aspect indicated, the PCP believes that as "it has persistently asserted," "the revision of the Constitution itself and the Democratic Alliance government's policy long ago justified the president of the republic's adoption, within the sphere of his powers, of measures to oust the Democratic Alliance from power and give the Portuguese people the opportunity to choose new leaders through a democratic election."

As for the rest, the PCP believes that the president of the republic "undertook a very critical and correct analysis of the revision of the Constitution, its significance and its aims." The communique states that "the PCP has repeatedly expressed the same criticisms and warned about the dangers to democracy stemming from the revision of the Constitution imposed by the Democratic Alliance-PSP agreement."

CDS' Amaral Scores Address

PM170815 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Fewer Powers for President of Republic Because of Eanes"]

[Text] Freitas do Amaral explained yesterday to young centrists assembled at their national meeting that the revision of the Constitution envisaged "a slight reduction in the president's powers" because of General Ramalho Eanes' conduct. The Social Democratic Center Party Leader was speaking at the closing session in a Lisbon hotel, having accused the president of the republic of granting support to no constitutional government except the Nobre Da Costa and Lurdes Pintasilgo governments, which were, he said, "apparently much to General Eanes' liking."

In the introduction to the section of his speech which constitutes a direct reply to Eanes' address to the nation, Freitas do Amaral said that "the national political situation is currently dominated by the great democratic victory achieved with the revision of the Constitution and by the lamentations of those who rightly perceive and view it as the defeat of their personal and party plans."

Freitas do Amaral commented that "it is not surprising that all real democrats feel happy and identify with the revision of the Constitution which has been effected," and that "it is not surprising, too, that the nondemocrats -- the PCP, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, the Popular Democratic Union, the Council of the Revolution and the mainland or island extreme right -- have always been opposed to this revision of the Constitution."

"What causes surprise -- at least for those who still had any illusions -- is that the president of the republic has placed himself decidedly on the side of the extreme right and left and against all the democratic parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic," the centrist leader continued. "What causes astonishment -- at least for those who still had any doubts -- is that the president of the republic has harshly criticized the new text of the Constitution when he was never heard to make the slightest criticism of the legal and political monstrosity of the 1976 Constitution. What causes indignation -- at least for those who still had any hope -- is that the president of the republic has so bitterly regretted a slight reduction of the president's powers -- which, moreover, he rarely used -- while simultaneously refusing to welcome the end of the period of transition, the replacement of revolutionary legitimacy by democratic legitimacy and the final abolition of the Council of the Revolution."

Next, the deputy premier asked: "Does the president of the republic complain that the composition of the constitutional court has not been regulated better? Does he complain that the new text leaves little political room for independents? Does he complain that the president of the republic has lost powers and that the parliamentary element of the system has been accentuated?" and he replied, "but General Ramalho Eanes is responsible for all this. If his conduct were normal, his political career free from tortuosities, his relationship with the parties sound and positive, his esteem for independents and his condemnation of presidential parties clear and without reservations, his acceptance of the semipresidentialist model frank and unreserved, his relationship with Parliament and with governments normal and straightforward and his support for the executive power, appointed by the free people, constant and solid, the revision of the Constitution could perhaps have been different in some respects."

Would Be Certain to Flunk

The alleged lack of support for the constitutional governments was later detailed by Freitas do Amaral, who mentioned the 25 April speechs during the first two governments' terms of office, The "abandonment" to which Mota Pinto was allegedly consigned, The "active hostility" against the Sa Carneiro government and "the attacks on the current government."

He analyzed the comments which the president of the republic made on the new arrangement of powers, scoffing: "We heard such mistakes and distorted concept's about the constitutional powers to dismiss the government and dissolve the Assembly of the Republic and, had they come from a student instead of from a president, he would be certain to flunk."

Freitas do Amaral then sought to rebut, point by point, the line of argument put forward by Eanes. At the end of the analysis, he commented: "Farewell to political stability, farewell to governmental continuty, farewell to elections every 4 years. With the bizarre concept that has now been created, no government or majority will ever again be able to have the guarantee that, barring a grave crisis, they will fully carry out their term of office to the end. Is this what Ramalho Eanes regards as ensuring the democratic institutions' normal functioning?"

The centrist leader also asked: "Perhaps it will be worthwhile now to ask the president of the republic whether his dismissal in midterm would also be considered politically justified, provided therewere clear signs that another citizen could receive more votes than the president in office in a new election...."

Last, Freitas do Amaral asserted that "the president of the republic gives nobody security and confidence. He disagrees with the government's conduct but does not dismiss it; he keeps in in office but does not support it; he criticizes it for not implementing radical reforms but announces that he will veto them when they reach him," and he concluded: "Sa Carneiro was right: Our country will only sail ahead when Ramalho Eanes leaves Belem Palace."

PSD Criticizes Eanes, PCP

PM170825 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PSD Hints at Toughening Relations With President"]

[Excerpt] The Social Democratic Party [PSD] National Council, which met until 0430 yesterday morning in a Cascais hotel, believes that President Eanes has not behaved as a head of state, and so "should be confronted with the alternative of acting" as president of all the Portuguese people "or conferring himself to being the successor to the defunct Council of the Revolution." If he opts for the latter hypothesis, "the PSD, with the likely support of all the democratic forces, would find itself forced to change its strategy and clearly accept the institutional conflict provoked by the president of the republic,with inevitable consequences as regards the conduct of the government and of the parliamentary group in the Assembly of the Republic."

In a communique issued at the end of the meeting, the PSD National Council, after mentioning "the statements made by the president of the republic over the last few months, the threat of regular recourse to the veto and the inability to cooperate in motivating the Portuguese people to tackle and surmount the international and national economic crisis," stresses that, "in a view of the importance of the tasks to be performed, the attitude of anybody who seeks to hamper everything and wishes to cooperate in nothing is incompatible with the national interest."

Referring to the PCP, it states that "it should accept or, if it does not accept voluntarily, be forced to observe the democratic rules, even if, as seems to be the case, it does not like them." It adds that the PCP, "defeated in the revision of the Constitution and in the attempts at general strikes," is now seeking "to change tactics and involve itself in localized guerrilla warefare, as has already happened in the Portuguese Electric Power Company, Lisnave Shipyard and iron and steel." It also condemns "the acts of sabotage and sit-downs instigated by the communists, which should be punished in accordance with the law."

On the other hand, it emphasized that "sectors described as rightwing, which are using news media said to be supporters of the Democratic Alliance, should be denounced more frequently as directly responsible for campaigns of destabilization aimed at a return to the dictatorial period."

Strengthening of Democratic Alliance's Cohesion and Consistency

Next, the Social Democrats assert that the Democratic Alliance "will have to strengthen its cohesion and consistency and immediately end any real or apparent splits which could call into question the mandate received from the electorate in 1979 and 1980," stating: "It is not we who will call into question the Democratic Alliance, and for that very reason we will not relinquish our position as majority party within the coalition and the blueprint for changing society which it is seeking to implement."

The PSD, "as the largest Portuguese party and as the largest party in power," believes that "once the revision of the Consitution has been completed and the two principal complementary laws have been approved in the assembly -- also by two thirds of the votes -- there is no time to be lost in making progress and recovering in the economic and social fields." It points out in this connection that "it is precisely in times of greatest difficulties such as we are experiencing that Social Democracy becomes more necessary and applicable to prevent the workers sacrificing themselves for other people."

Within this context, it regards as "imperative" the adoption of measures to "contain the public deficit and the foreign debt," as well as to "rationalize the economic system."

Concerning the local authorities, it expresses the conviction that the 12 December [election] results "will be proof of the PSD's standing."

BRIEFS

NEW GROUND SATELLITE STATION -- A ground satellite station, built by the state-owned Marconi Telecommunications Company of Portugal, was commissioned today in the Madeiran capital of Funchal. The ground satellite is designed to provide facilities to relay television programs between Madeira the Azores and mainland Portugal and to provide Madeira with direct telephone access to 17 European countries as well as the United States, Brazil and Mozambique. [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Nov 82 LD]

KIPRIANOU, GALANOS MEET U.S. CONGRESSIONAL GROUP

NC161852 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Subcommittee for Europe and the Middle East, arrived on a briefing visit today. The delegation has already met President Kiprianou. It will also meet with Foreign Minister Rolandhis, members of the House of Representatives and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas.

In a statement on arrival at Larnaca Airport, Mr Hamilton said many members of the U.S. Congress believe that it is of basic importance and in the interest of all Cypriots and the West to promote a solution to Cyprus' basic problems -- the territorial and the constitutional problem, the removal of all foreign troops from the Republic of Cyprus and the opening of Varosha for its previous inhabitants. We sincerely believe, Mr Hamilton said, that in the next months fresh efforts will be exerted to resolve the Cyprus crisis.

In welcoming the U.S. congressmen on behalf of House of Representatives President Ladhas, Mr Galanos, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, expressed gratitude for their active interest toward the Cyprus issue and for the importance that they give to a peaceful solution to the problem.

Denktas Receives Congressmen

TA162013 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Today President Rauf Denktas received a group of U.S. congressmen who are paying a short visit to Cyprus. During the meeting, which lasted about 3 hours, Denktas gave the congressmen detailed information about the Cyprus problem, the intercommunal talks, the missing persons issue and the economic embargo being implemented by the Greek Cypriots against the Turkish Cypriots. The congressmen will leave the island after completing their talks with Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot leaders.

KIPRIANOU MEETS CANADIAN ENVOY, MAKES STATEMENT

NC161821 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed that there can be no progress for a solution to the Cyprus issue if Turkey insists on the policy of division, and it is absolutely necessary, a question of dire need, for the occupation troops to withdraw from Cyprus and for a new decisive effort to be exerted for a fair and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with UN resolutions.

In accepting the credentials of new Canadian High Commissioner Vernon George Turner, President Kiprianou also stressed that in reality, the Cyprus issue is not the complicated problem many have tried to portray it as. He added that only if it is approached in its simplicity will there be progress. Mr Kiprianou expressed deep appreciation for Canada's participation in the UN Peace Force in Cyprus and praised the friendly Cypriot-Canadian relations. He also said that while in Moscow yesterday, he invited Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau to visit Cyprus, and expressed the hope that the visit will take place.

While presenting his credentials, the new Canadian high commissioner also referred to his country's close friendship and ties with Cyprus, and stressed that Canada follows with interest and concern the development of the situation in Cyprus. He also said Canada's firm conviction is that a settlement of the Cyprus issue can be better achieved with the United Nations' help.

SPOKESMAN ON KIPRIANOU'S MOSCOW CONTACTS

NC161220 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman said that, during his stay in Moscow for Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, President of the Republic Kiprianou had short contacts with various personalities despite the fact that his stay in the Soviet capital was limited.

BULGARIA'S KUBADINSKI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC161223 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Democratic Party, the chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council, Kubadinski, arrived in Cyprus today. He is accompanied by Mrs (Sika) and Mr (Fakaliev), who are also officials of the Fatherland Front. Apart from having talks with the leaders of the Democratic Party on bipartite and international issues, including the Cyprus issue, the Bulgarian officials will also be received by the president of the republic and will meet the chairman of the House of Representatives, the foreign minister and other officials.

In a statement on his arrival at Larnaca, Kubadinski said that excellent relations exist between Cyprus and Bulgaria, as proved by the visit of President Kiprianou to Sofia last year and his meeting with Zhivkov. He added he looks forward with great interest to the talks he will have in Cyprus, which are aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries.

Kubadinski Meets Officials

NC162018 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] This afternoon, Mr Kubadinski [chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council] and his entourage met President of the House of Representatives Ladhas. Bulgarian Ambassador in Nicosia Bochev and other officials accompanied the Bulgarian officials. The international situation, with emphasis on the Cyprus issue, and Middle East and Balkan problems were reviewed. It was agreed that all have the basic obligation to participate in the efforts for international detente and consolidation of international peace. The president of the House of Representatives thanked the Bulgarian Government and people for their continuous support for Cyprus in all international forums.

Mr Kubadinski assured the president of the House of Representatives that the Bulgarian Government will continue supporting Cyprus' efforts for a fair solution to the Cyprus issue based on the UN resolutions. Mr Kubadinski also reiterated to the president of the House of Representatives the invitation of the president of the Bulgarian National Assembly to visit Bulgaria as head of an interparty parliamentary delegation. The Bulgarian officials also met Interior Minister Veniamin. Earlier they had talks with Democratic Party representatives at the party's offices.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES GREEK CYPRIOT MAP

TA161710 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1635 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia], 16 Nov (AA) -- Greek Cypriots have no rights or power over the territorial waters of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Public Works and Transport Minister Mehmet Bayram of the Federated State said Tuesday.

Bayram made the statement in connection with a map submitted by the Greek Cypriot administration to the International Maritime Organization showing zones for rescue operations.

The Turkish Federated State had full authority and responsibility for rescue operations in its territorial waters, Bayram said, adding the map in question was an indication of Greek Cypriot ulterior motives.

AKEL-PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY COMMUNIQUE

NC170920 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 7

[Joint AKEL-Palestinian Communist Party communique issued in Nicosia -- date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of Akel's Central Committee, Comrade Na'im 'Abbas Ashhab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, visited Cyprus from 10 to 13 November.

During his stay, Comrade Ashhab was received by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou and had talks at the party's International Section with Comrade Dhonis Khristofinis, member of the Political Bureau of AKEL's Central Committee and chief of the International Section; with Comrade Mikhalis Olimbios, member of AKEL's Central Committee and alternate chief of the International Section; and with Khristoforos Ioannidhis, member of AKEL's Central Committee and member of the International Section.

During the talks which were conducted in comradely cordiality, there was a mutual briefing on the two brother parties and the struggles of the Palestinian and Cypriot peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the area. Talks were also conducted and views exchanged on international issues such as the problem of maintaining world peace and the dangers arising from aggressive actions by imperialism and its organs.

Comrade Ashhab informed AKEL's delegation of the latest developments in the Palestinian problem and the ongoing struggle of the Palestinian people, headed by the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO]. He especially emphasized the situation and the struggle of the Palestinians in the occupied territories against the oppressive and other actions of the reactionary Zionist Israeli conquerors and the more complicated situation created for the Palestinian and, more generally, the Arab struggle.

AKEL's delegation expressed the wholehearted sympathy, unlimited support and solidarity of the party and the democratic Cypriot people toward the struggle of the Palestinians and the other Arab peoples for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, for the return of the refugees and for the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state on the land of their forefathers under the leadership of the PLO.

Dhonis Khristofinis informed the representative of the Palestinian Communist Party of the current situation in Cyprus, the developments in the Cyprus issue, of the goals of the imperialists and their organs as well as of the importance of next February's presidential election.

The representative of the Palestinian Communist Party expressed the full sympathy, unlimited support, and solidarity of the party and the Palestinian people toward the struggle of AKEL and the Cypriot people for freeing themselves from the results of the coup and invasion and for a solution to the Cyprus issue within the framework of the United Nations on the basis of the UN resolutions and Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements, which will guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned character of the Republic of Cyprus.

Also, for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation and all other foreign troops, for the abolition of foreign military bases and installations, and for full demilitarization of the island. He also supported the demand for the return of refugees to their homes; for an investigation into the fate of missing persons; and for the democratic progress in Cyprus to the benefit of the Cypriot people as a whole.

Both sides underlined the importance of the struggle of the two peoples against common enemies with the support of common friends, the identity of goals and aspirations and their mutual relationship. A consensus of views was also noted on other serious international problems.

Both sides expressed their pleasure and satisfaction over the brotherly ties and relations between the two parties and peoples of Cyprus and Palestine and declared their preparedness to work toward the further strengthening of cooperation and mutual support.

NEW AIRPORT BUDGETED TO BE BUILT IN NORTH

TA161600 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Lefkose [Nicosia], 16 Nov (AA) — A new airport will be built in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in addition to Ercan State Airport already in use, Minister of Public Works and Transport Mehmet Bayram told the Lefkose weekly "YENI DUZEN" (NEW ORDER). An appropriation of 700 million TL had been placed in the new budget for this purpose for the building of an airport near the village of Gecitkale [Lefkoniko] which would stand in for Ercan airport at times of maintenance and repair.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE OPENS — Speaking at the opening session of the telecommunications conference in Nicosia, Communications Minister Mavrellis said that almost all the telecommunications traffic within Cyprus and over 90 percent of international telecommunications traffic is automatic. There are automatic telephone links with 69 countries and telex links with 147 countries, thus placing Cyprus among the top five countries in the world in this respect. Cyprus is linked with the rest of the world by three overseas cables with 2,340 channels, two ground satellite stations (one for the Atlantic Ocean area and one for the Indian Ocean) as well as a tropospheric and a UHF link. Moreover, a great variety of the traditional telegraphy as well as telefax and datel services, which were introduced lately, are being provided. [Excerpt] [Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Nov 82 p 8 NC]

PUBLIC SERVANTS MEETING -- In a joint statement on their meetings in Nicosia, the delegations of the Pan-Cypriot Trade Union of Public Servants, the Trade Union of Bulgarian Public Servants and the Supreme Administrative Committee of Public Servants of Greece say that they have decided to continue on a permanent basis their cooperation both through the exchange of information and experiences on matters of joint interest and through the exchange by rotation of personal visits by their delegations to the respective countries every year. In their statement, the three organizations voice strong concern over the absence of progress toward a Cyprus solution. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Nov 82 NC]

PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 16 NOVEMBER

NC161113 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou returned to Athens shortly before noon today from Moscow where he represented the Greek Government at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. At the airport the prime minister was welcomed by many cabinet members and other officials.

Statement on Moscow Contacts

NC161915 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] I am returning with the hope that a new page might open in the march of mankind because I really ought to admit that the return to the cold war has already created an existential danger. This was stressed by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who returned from Moscow at noon today, where he attended Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. Speaking to newsmen immediately after his arrival at the airport, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] Returning from Moscow, I would like to say some, rather a few, things because I see that the press has already covered many aspects of the visit. Of course, I have fulfilled a sad duty in attending with our delegation the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, a man who has really been famous through his struggle for detente, disarmament and peace. I have also ascertained the great love and respect that the Soviet people have always had for the deceased president.

I also had the opportunity to meet the new [Soviet] leadership and I have availed myself of the truly important opportunity to have a talk with Mr Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who will be visiting Greece at the beginning of 1983, as soon as the necessary preparations are completed by the various departments so that his visit may be completely fruitful.

Of course, on the occasion of my presence in Moscow — where one can say the world's political leaders were present — important opportunities were provided for an exchange of views on either bilateral matters or issues concerning the international situation, the dangers encompassed in the international situation and desirable activities.

I would say that particularly important were my talks with General Jaruzelski as well as with Fidel Castro and with the UN secretary general. Of course, in addition to these specific meetings and discussions, I had also the opportunity to exchange thoughts with French Premier Mauroy and with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

I am returning with the hope that some new page might open in the march of mankind because I really ought to admit that the return to the cold war has already created an existential danger for mankind. It might be one of the Europeans' primary concerns that we contribute to detente, nuclear disarmament and consolidate peace before it is too late.

I could refer to my discussions with Mr Jaruzelski. The basic contents concerned the West European stand toward Poland; the so-called sanctions as well as the prospect in sight for a return to normality in Poland. I can also say it was a sincere and very interesting conversation.

With Fidel Castro, we talked about the fate of the Third World — the really large and aggravating world economic crisis and the dangers contained in this crisis — as well as specifically about the Cyprus issue for which, I can gladly say, he has undertaken concrete initiatives within the framework of both the nonaligned countries and the Eastern bloc.

Also, the main topic of my discussion with the UN secretary general was Cyprus and, of course, the fate of the [UN] organization itself and its role, which must be strengthened so that it may contribute, at this difficult time, as it should in checking the course toward the cold war and return to detente. The Cyprus issue, of course, played an important role in our discussions.

Finally, I must say that the discussion with Mr Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was exceptionally important and interesting and revolved both around our bilateral relations and the more general atmosphere in Europe as well as around the possibilities that should open for the consolidation of peace in the region -- not only in Europe but also on a worldwide scale.

Of course, I should say that on the sidelines of this visit I also exchanged views with other -- known to you -- political leaders who have visited our country, such as Yasir 'Arafat, and it was a really important contact, I would say, between the Greek prime minister and his counterparts in not only European but also other world countries.

I am returning really spiritually strengthened from the prevailing atmosphere I found and, without exaggeration, I must say that Greece -- its actions, course and decisions -- are given a very serious consideration by the world's political leadership. We have a voice and we must use it with wisdom, prudence but also with courage in order to serve the interests of our own people as well as the more general interests of people in Europe, mainly, and beyond Europe. [end recording]

Tikhonov, Shultz Meetings

NC161928 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Answering a question on his meeting with Mr Tikhonov, Mr Papandreou said: With the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers we discussed bilateral issues as well as questions concerning nuclear arms, the progress of nuclear disarmaments and their consequences. Of course, we also referred to the major question of Cyprus but we had a rather limited schedule. The very fact that the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers gave me half an hour on the day of Leonid Brezhnev's funeral shows the friendly disposition he has toward us as well as the importance he attaches to our bilateral relations.

In answer to a question on his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Papandreou said: Mr Shultz implied that we will meet in the future. However, the date has not been fixed. Therefore, I prefer not to be specific because I do not know. At any rate, it is clear that there is the intention for a visit. This is how I would place the matter.

Finally, Mr Papandreou said he had the opportunity to speak briefly with CPSU General Secretary Andropov but, as he put it, it was not a discussion of substance. He also had a very brief meeting with U.S. Vice President Bush.

PAPANDREOU MESSAGE ON POLYTECHNIC ANNIVERSARY

NC162113 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Nov 82

["Text" of message by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, 9 years ago, the Polytechnic became the supreme symbol of our youth's and our entire people's resistance against the tyranny that was guided by foreigners; it became a symbol of democracy, people's sovereignty and national independence.

The Polytechnic lives and will live forever in our hearts and will guide our steps and efforts to consolidate and deepen democracy, for a free and socialist society, for a Greece that will belong to Greeks. The road opened by November [1973 student uprising] is the road of democracy, national independence and change. Now the struggle is equally critical and decisive in vindicating the sacrifices of the Polytechnic fighters; in meeting the expectations of all the underprivileged; in safeguarding our sovereign rights on land, in the air and at sea; in defending our national independence and security, and in building the new Greece of social justice.

The sacrifice of the Polytechnic martyrs, the blood shed on the steps of this contemporary Mesolongion of our history do not belong to one group or one political faction; they are the sacrifice and blood of the Greek youth and of the entire democratic people; they are the steel links of the people's unity that constitute a condition for the survival of the nation and democracy. Honor and glory to the heroic fighters and the immortal dead of the Polytechnic; honor and glory to the road charted by November that, through difficult circumstances, illuminates and guides our steps.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI MAKES STOPOVER IN ATHENS

NC162240 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] On his way home from Kuwait, Polish Foreign Minister Olszowski made a stopover in Athens at noon today. Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos received him at the airport and talked for 15 minutes with the Polish official.

Mr Olszowski thanked Mr Kharalambopoulos for the Greek Government's stand on the Polish issue, and expressed the certainty that the Jaruzelski-Papandreou meeting in Moscow will contribute in developing bilateral relations.

NEGOTIATIONS ON U.S. BASES RECESS UNTIL 8 DEC

NC161541 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The first round of negotiations on the [U.S.] bases ended yesterday and Mr Bartholomew, head of the U.S. delegation, left for the United States at 1000 today. In Washington, Mr Bartholomew is expected to brief his government on the results of his contacts with the Greek negotiators.

These talks, a series of eight [meetings] opened 27 October and were of an exploratory nature for both sides. Participating in the meetings were Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis and Mr Bartholomew, each accompanied by one aide. Mr Bartholomew is expected back in Athens on 6 December and the negotiations will resume on 8 December. A new brief recess in negotiations will take place during the Christmas and New Year holidays at the U.S. negotiator's personal request.

According to press reports, the Greek Government outlined its views on the question of the bases in an explicit, categorical and substantiated manner and requested clarifications from the U.S. side. So, at this time, the U.S. side is aware of all that the Greek Government considers essential for the continuation of the negotiations.

According to the same press reports, the Greek government firmly maintains its views as formulated by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his competent associates. It should be noted that the Greek side is awaiting for the development of the negotiations without making any comment but, nevertheless, within a framework of optimism for our foreign policy in general.

I KATHIMERINI ON TURKISH NOTE, MAP ON AEGEAN

NC151443 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] As it emerges from Ankara's stance -- which did not do much to implement the principles of the agreement, but escalated provocations at all levels -- the future of the moratorium between Greece and Turkey is uncertain. The submission of a map of the Aegean to a UN service in which this Greek sea appears partitioned with certain maritime jurisdictions divided equally between the two countries is noted as a recent and most provocative act. This particular act -- in conjunction with the repeated airspace violations in recent months and Turkey's imposition on NATO of its views on the Limnos issue -- has by all indications provoked a reaction from the Greek Government, which thus far has stretched the limits of good will by downplaying Turkish provocations.

This position, and the absence of any briefing of public opinion certainly contributed to the surprise of the Greek people over the Greek Government's recent reaction, regardless of whether this was necessary -- according to the official opposition, it was for internal consumption to divert public opinion from the displeasure caused by the government's inability to deal specifically with economic problems.

According to exclusive I KATHIMERINI reports, an undivulged but obviously provocative Turkish act was recently noted when Ankara submitted to the UN International Maritime Organization [IMCO] a map showing a partitioned Aegean claiming equal rights with Greece in responsibility for providing search and rescue services to seamen.

At the same time, in a relevant document, Ankara claims that the points dividing the Aegean in two do not define the boundaries of Turkey's responsibility for "search and rescue" but give a general picture of its facilities and possibilities, and that, should it become necessary, these Turkish facilities (that is, its responsibilities) can be extended even further.

Finally, within the framework of an apparent effort to broaden the points of difference with Greece, it proposes to the responsible UN organization that it is ready to begin talks with the interested states on these issues of "search and rescue."

Following immediate and effective acts by the Ministry of Merchant Marine in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry, our country submitted to the secretary general of the International Maritime Organization an aide-memoire in which (A) Greece rejects the contents of the Turkish note and attached Aegean map; and (B) stresses that our country "has very well organized services, suitable modern means and facilities on land, at sea and on the islands with which it has implemented and coordinated 'search and rescue' operations in an absolutely effective way for very many years in the area of the Athens Flight Information Region, the eastern part of which includes a significant part of the Greek state."

Despite the fact that the Greek Government -- within the framework of protecting the "moratorium" from extensive publicity that would reveal the new Turkish violation -- avoided announcing this new Ankara initiative, it now seems that following the tone the prime minister gave to his statements, simultaneously defining from where the "existent national danger" emanated, the validity of the "moratorium" is in danger.

This is the conclusion which diplomatic observers have reached, taking into consideration the following:

1. The Greek Government had the idea for a moratorium which would allow the creation of a suitable atmosphere so that a Greek-Turkish dialogue could be held that could produce some results. After the prime minister's clear statements, it is difficult to believe that by avoiding provocative statements, the Turkish side will be able to maintain the validity of a "moratorium" which has already lasted a few more months due more to the Greek conciliatory attitude and good faith than to Turkey's compliance with the decisions agreed upon.

2. The Turkish side had always given the impression that it was seeking a pretext for disengaging from the "agreement-moratorium." After all, it was for this reason that Ankara never wanted to admit that the agreement was a "moratorium," the basic element of which is a time period during which states must avoid provocative acts. "The word moratorium does not exist in the Turkish vocabulary," Turkmen had said in an interview after the Ottawa meeting. "Our understanding from what we have agreed upon with the Greeks is that both sides should make an effort to create an atmosphere of mutual trust."

However, "the case of Limnos" does not seem to predetermine that the "moratorium" has come to an end. The case reveals two goals of the PASOK government; one at the foreign and the other at the domestic level. As diplomatic circles conclude, in principle the government's philosophy has begun to be formed by the belief that although a dialogue is useful for the solution of differences, the settlement of problems "at their source" is more useful and effective. The problem of operational control in the Aegean, as manifested recently, although indirectly, through the cancellation of the NATO exercise, is a difference between Greece and Turkey that can be solved only within the alliance's ranks.

A demilitarized Greek island in this area of the Aegean could be used by the Turks as an argument for limiting Greek possibilities for defending an area Turkey claims without legal support.

After all, as authoritative government circles have stressed, "Ankara's insistence on the Limnos issue should be explained by its objective of having no Greek defense system on our islands, thus extending the validity of the idea of a defense cover of the Aegean within the NATO framework by Greek and Turkish defense means on the Turkish and continental Greece coasts, resulting in a defense partitioning of the Aegean, which in Turkish plans would predetermine future bilateral settlement."

The government's decision to have the prime minister take up the issue that has been created at the NATO summit meeting can be included in the framework of foreign goals. It is a resolution, which according to all indications, aims at sounding out the Atlantic alliance's intentions, especially those of the United States while Greek-U.S. talks on the bases are going on. This is so because by linking the issue of the guarantees to the settlement of outstanding NATO issues, the Greek Government wants to ascertain what developments there are in these issues so that it may correspondingly define its stance toward the United States since, as has been reported in the past, the Greek Government would be prepared to "facilitate" the United States as regards some of its critical interests in exchange for the satisfying of certain serious Greek demands — a fact that would predetermine, in a way, the solution of basic Greek-Turkish differences.

As opposition circles have observed, the goals "of domestic expediency" are included in the government's effort to turn public opinion's interest to other than internal economic and social issues which, as Papakonstandinou noted the day before yesterday, are attaining dramatic dimensions.

It is not encouraging that A. Papandreou has so emphatically stressed the dispute over our sovereign rights on Limnos ("we give nobody the right to define what area of the country we shall defend") when, as New Democracy accurately observed, the issue does not lie there but in Turkey's questioning of Greece's right to fortify Limnos, deliberately misinterpreting the Montreux treaty.

PAPER ACCUSES 'ANKARA JUNTA' OF INCITING TENSION

NC171020 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 16 Nov 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Who Is Inciting Tension?"]

[Text] The intention of Evren's junta to aggravate the tension in Greek-Turkish relations is obvious. Defusing the situation in the Aegean and gradually restoring detente in the Athens-Ankara relations obviously do not favor the U.S. and NATO cold war plans because something like this would limit their role as arbitrators as well as the possibilities for involvement and pressure in both countries. At this time, obeying its master's voice, Evren's junta came through with the Turkmen-Akiman statements the other day to pour "oil on the fire." In a provocative manner, the two Ankara officials question our country's inalienable national rights in Limnos and the other islands in the eastern Aegean, enjoying the open support of NATO and the United States. In their statements, they deny the Greek prime minister the right to visit Limnos and Lesvos. It is self-evident that the Ankara junta would not dare make such impudent claims -- in combination with submitting a map to the UN international maritime organization claiming rights in half of the Aegean -- if it did not have the open instigation and support of the U.S.-NATO imperialists. The Luns-Rogers "directive," which regards Limnos and the eastern Aegean islands as a "disputable area," emboldens the Ankara junta. Mr Papandreou has repeatedly justified Greece's remaining within NATO by means of the so-called Athens-Ankara-NATO or Athens-Ankara-Washington "triangular relations." The recent categorical refusal of NATO to accept the inclusion of Limnos in the "Apex Express 82" maneuvers -- which clearly means questioning Greek sovereignty over this island -- in conjunction with the provocative statements by Turkmen and Akiman, once again confirm that so long as there is this vicious circle of "triangular relations," the props will also remain for an open intervention and the undermining of our national sovereignty and independence by the U.S.-NATO imperialists. The true safeguarding of our national independence and the country's sovereignty are inconceivable and impossible so long as the country remains in the wolfpack of NATO and preserves the deadly bases.

EEC TO FINANCE SOVIET GAS PIPELINE TO GREECE

NC122054 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The EEC will most probably finance the construction of a branch of the Soviet gas pipeline to Greece through Bulgaria and Romania. This was stated today by Minister for Energy and Natural Resources Evangelos Kouloumbis after his return from Brussels where he had participated in the EEC Ministerial Council. As was ascertained during the work of the council, on the more general issue of the pipeline, the EEC appears solid and unyielding toward the United States. There are reports that U.S. reservations over the construction of the pipeline will be eliminated shortly. Kouloumbis also mentioned that our country will most probably receive aid from the Community for significant energy projects such as the production of gas from lignite and the production of electricity from geothermal sources and solar energy.

ULUSU MEETINGS IN MOSCOW, TALK WITH TIKHONOV

TA161656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who went to Moscow for the funeral of President Brezhnev, is continuing to hold meetings there. Today, he met with Soviet chairman Nikolay Tikhonov. In Moscow, Ulusu also met the deputy chief of martial law of Bangladesh, Rear Adm Mahboob Ali Khan. Moreover, Ulusu met with Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq yesterday. Prime Minister Ulusu and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen will return to Turkey tomorrow.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON BUDGET, NATO, GREECE, CYPRUS

TA161652 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Nov (AA) -- Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said Turkey had no designs on the territory of any nation, adding, however, she would not cede an inch of her territory to anybody either. Bayulken made the statement during the Consultative Assembly debate on the defense budget for 1983. Noting the defense budget constituted 17.3 percent of the total, Bayulken said the principal aim of defense policy was to raise the combat-readiness of the Armed Forces to the maximum, both through foreign aid but also through developing domestic industry.

NATO

Despite her known difficulties, Turkey is trying to fulfill her commitments to NATO, while benefitting from the alliance's strength and deterrent power, Bayulken said. As an element of balance in the Middle East, and in view of the large proportion of GNP she sets aside for defense, it was normal for Turkey to receive more military aid than some other allies. Turkey still believes and informs her allies that all disputes can and should be settled through negotiations, in good will, Bayulken reiterated.

Greece

Although Turkey had observed the verbal agreement of 22 July 1982 with Greece for bilateral detente, Bayulken noted, the Greek Government's behavior had been provocative and disillusioning. He cited among the manifestations of this behavior: "The conditioning of Greek public opinion with hostile feelings against Turkey, [word indistinct] of designs against Turkey's territorial integrity, retelling and distorting of historic events in a manner that approves the past adventures of Greece, renewal of allegations about an imaginary "Turkish threat," and its use as an element of blackmail against other parties, and finally, the attempt to make groundless comments that affect directly Turkey's rights and interests in the Aegean." He hoped the Greek Government would correct the distortions in its view and contribute to reopening the way to a dialogue.

Cyprus

With regard to Cyprus, Bayulken called for avoiding external negative influences on intercommunal talks, so that the progress made so far toward a federal solution was [word indistinct]. Turkey views the attempts to draw the issue outside the intercommunal talks in this light, he commented.

Tug: No Commitments Outside NATO

Earlier in the session, assembly member Aydin Tug said Turkey should not take on any responsibilities beyond NATO boundaries. NATO members held national interests above those of the alliance Tug said, as demonstrated by the recent lifting by the U.S. of sanctions against the Soviet-European gas pipeline.

Hence Turkey too should apply a "multilateral foreign policy," he said. Some circles had become concerned with amelioration of relations between Turkey and the U.S. he said, because they were concerned Turkey might be used as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force against the Middle East.

Further Bayulken Statements

TA161654 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 16 Nov (AA) -- Defence Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said Turkey's Middle East policy was unchanged, and she would continue to serve as an element of peace and stability in this region.

Answering criticisms of the 1983 defence budget in the Consultative Assembly, Bayulken declared Turkish policy was formulated exclusively by Turkish national authorities.

There should be no concern over modernization of certain airports in Turkey, as this had nothing to do with any Rapid Deployment force. NATO member countries could act independently in their national interests, Bayulken said, adding NATO had taken no decision concerning the Rapid Deployment Force. Turkey would not accept any function beyond NATO boundaries, and no other state could force Turkey to do so, Bayulken said. Training agreements between Turkey and some other countries should not be confused with pacts, he added.

POLITICAL PARTIES LAW PLANNED FOR FEBRUARY

TA161510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] It has been announced that a new law on the political parties might go into effect in February 1983. In a news conference today, Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee spokesman Sener Akyol said that the committee was trying to prepare the political parties law as soon as possible.

[Begin Akyol recording] Today, the Constitutional Committee began preparing the political parties law so that it can go into effect in February 1983. The committee is trying to have it ready as soon as possible. I believe that in order to pass on to a democratic system as soon as possible, it would be useful to prepare the political parties law speedily. For this purpose, the committee has set up five subcommittees, giving each one part of the law to be prepared. I would like to point out that while preparing this law, our committee will pay attention, first and foremost, to the measures that will prevent a leadership oligarchy within the parties. However, it is important to be as careful as possible in determining the extent of these measures. In preparing this bill, our committee will also tackle issues such as the political parties' financial resources, the parties' closing down, party bans and so on. Our committee will provide solutions to these problems and stipulations within the framework of our new Constitution.

There is a distinctive movement in our country toward abandoning the primary election system through delegates. We will try to find the solutions sought by our nation. I am sure that our press and the experts on that issue, as well as the Consultative Assembly members, will help the committee on that matter. At this point, there is no question of a preference for any particular electoral system, because one can reach the same results by choosing this or that section of the existing electoral systems [as heard]. Consequently, at this point there is no question of a preference for any particular election system. [end recording]

MILITARY JUDGES ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES

NC161658 Paris AFP in English 1635 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 16 (AFP) -- Two military judges at Golcuk, on the sea of Marmara east of Istanbul, where last Friday arrested for taking bribes to change a death penalty to life imprisonment, informed sources said here today. Judge Major Eyup Mentes, reported to be a nephew of Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes, and Major Caglar Aksoy were arrested at the courthouse as they accepted some 20,000 dollars from relatives of four defendants facing the death penalty, the sources said.

The court had found the four guilty of robbing 13 banks, two jewelers and two producer cooperatives in an "attempt to overthrow the existing constitutional order and establish a Marxist-Leninist regime." The military prosecutor had asked for the death penalty but sentence was delayed until December 3 after the police raid on the courthouse. The two judges have been jailed, the sources said.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS AGRICULTURE MINISTER

TA161050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The PRC delegation that arrived in Turkey yesterday to participate in the meetings of the joint Turkish-PRC economic committee today visited Agriculture, Livestock and Breeding Minister Sabahattin Ozbek. In a statement during the meeting, Ozbek said that cooperation in the field of agriculture would be the main topic during talks with the visiting delegation. Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said in reply that the exchange of experience acquired by the two nations in the field of agriculture would benefit both countries.

The delegation later met with Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce officials. In a statement during the visit, the union president, Mehmet Yazar, pointed to the important location of the two countries in the world, adding that the volume of trade between the two countries was far from being satisfactory. In turn, Lu Xuejian said that a great opportunity existed between the two countries for the exchange of goods and technology and for cooperation in other fields.

TURKISH RADIO ON TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA

TA161708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] A Turkish-Albanian protocol has been signed in Tirana, the capital of Albania, on the volume of trade between the two countries next year. The protocol determines the kinds and amounts of goods to be traded by the two countries. The protocol was signed by Trade Minister Kemal Canturk on behalf of Turkey and by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha on behalf of Albania. Kemal Canturk and the Turkish delegation which participated in the talks will return to Ankara tomorrow.

TURKISH-YUGOSLAV TRANSPORTATION TALKS BEGIN

TA161823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Turkish-Yugoslav transportation talks have begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation to the talks is headed by Transportation Minister Mustafa Aysin and the Yugoslav delegation by Yugoslav Transportation Minister Nazmi Mustafa [title as heard].

In a speech opening the talks, Turkish Transportation Minister Aysan said that Turkey and Yugoslavia have a friendship based on historical ties, adding that they both were a bridge between Europe and the Middle East. Aysan pointed out that the two countries had important opportunities for cooperation in the field of transportation, adding that the recent developments in world transportation necessitated an increase in their cooperation. Aysan expressed the belief that important decisions for the future would be made during the talks in the fields of transportation and communications.

The Yugoslav transportation minister stated that there were good relations between Turkey and his country, adding that the usefulness and fruitfulness of these relations were confirmed once again during the latest visit to Yugoslavia by President Kenan Evren. The visiting minister said that their purpose was to strengthen the ties between the two countries. He expressed the belief that his visit would lead to the further development of the cooperation between the two countries.

The Turkish-Yugoslav talks will end tomorrow and a transportation protocol on the issues the two sides agree upon signed.

Following today's official talks, the visiting minister was received by state minister and Acting Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara. Transportation Minister Aysan was also present at the meeting. Baykara said at the meeting that the good relations which originated from the historical friendship ties between the two countries must be further promoted.

KING HUSAYN TO ARRIVE 18 NOV, LAZAR ON 22 NOV

TA161527 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan will arrive in Turkey on Thursday as the official guest of President Kenan Evren. Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar will come to Ankara on 22 November as the guest of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. His visit will last 3 days. The Hungarian premier was supposed to come to Ankara last Monday but his visit was postponed when Prime Minister Ulusu went to Moscow for Leonid Brezhnev's funeral.

VOTCP DENOUNCES U.S.-FRG STATEMENT ON TURKEY

TA170844 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Dangerous Developments in Turkish- U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Washington visit was concluded with a terrible joint statement. Reference was made in the statement to dangerous plans for Turkey by these two most reactionary and dangerous imperialist countries. In fact, the statement says that the FRG and U.S. Administrations support the Evren dictatorship in Turkey and that the military aid will be increased to this oppressive regime in a bid to strengthen NATO's southeastern wing. Why have Reagan and Kohl, the two fierce defenders of the imperialist crusade, felt obliged to make such a statement regarding Turkey?

It is obvious that the reaction of the Western European public against the dictatorship of the generals in Turkey has increased in the wake of the so-called public referendum in behalf of the new Constitution. As a result, the military junta has been alienated abroad. The reactionary administrations in the FRG and the United States are exerting efforts to save the junta from this situation and to alleviate the reaction.

Moreover, their goal is to involve Turkey more deeply in the crusade undertaken by these two imperialist countries against socialism, the national liberation movements and the Nonaligned Movement and thus to use our country as an outpost in their expansionist and aggressive plans in the Middle East. That is why they support the Evren dictatorship.

In a bid to deserve such unfortunate support, the military junta falls more and more in line with U.S. plans. It provides the United States with new military bases and facilities for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. Ten military airfields are being expanded for use by these troops and additional logistic installations are being built. Both the world and local press organs have carried reports about the secret military agreement signed between the junta and the United States to this effect. The junta administration is exerting efforts in a bid to conceal these dangerous developments, which are becoming more and more apparent to the public.

In an interview with Istanbul daily MILLIYET's correspondent Mehmet Ali Kislali, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen tried through demagogy to conceal the truth behind the stationing of the RDF on our soil. He sweated to explain that the bases are being provided to the RDF within the framework of NATO. However, these efforts are in vain. Only recently, NATO officials declared that this was an issue which concerned Turkey and the United States.

Let us assume that statements to the effect that the airfields being expanded and the military bases being newly established for the RDF are all being undertaken within the NATO framework. How then can the existence of the Turkish-U.S. joint defense group be explained? In a statement it issued on the establishment of this group, the Turkish Communist Party had warned that under the pretext of coordination in the event of a crisis in the region, the group was in fact directed against the Soviet Union as well as all the regional national liberation movements. The statement pointed out that with bilateral agreements signed outside the framework of NATO, the United States was implementing its plans of expanding the NATO sphere of influence through such agreements.

Dear listeners, the latest developments have proved several times over the truth of this observation. The RDF from the United States has participated in military exercises in the Gallipoli and carried out amphibious exercises in the Gulf of Saros. Despite these developments, Turkmen dares to claim that Turkey has no commitments outside of NATO. Through such demagogy, Turkmen is trying is make a good bargain with the United States and to act as if the United States and NATO were two different entities. In fact, the general NATO plans are nothing but the U.S. strategic expansionist plans. The United States is the big boss of NATO, and imposes its expansionist plans on NATO as it wishes. The most obvious sign of this situation is the NATO decision in connection with the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Whatever they do, whatever demagogy they use, the generals will never be able to conceal the truth that providing bases for the stationing of the RDF and becoming the tool of U.S. imperialist plans are in complete contradiction with our national interests. These military bases have been established for aggressive purposes against our neighboring socialist countries and the Islamic Arab countries in the Middle East. The Reagan administration will use these bases whenever it wants in a bid to acquire new positions in the Persian Gulf. However, such a move would drag Turkey into a dangerous position. The junta generals concede to this. However, our people will never accept this.

SPAIN

'SYMBOLIC' SUPPORT FOR NATO'S CSCE AMENDMENTS

LD161630 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The Spanish delegation at the CSCE will now support amendments submitted at the Madrid meeting by the NATO member countries under new instructions received from the government.

Just before this morning's session, head of the Spanish delegation Ambassador Pan de Soraluce said that he has received new instructions from the government relating to Spain's attitude toward proposals submitted by the NATO member countries.

To date, the Spanish delegation has maintained a certain reserve regarding the work of the conference out of courtesy to the new Socialist Government to be formed as a result of the 28 October elections, and for this reason Spain has made no official pronouncements of any specific issues in this phase of the conference. Mr Pan de Soraluce said that he received specific orders from Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca to the effect that the Spanish delegation should support and co-sponsor the three proposals contained in the document RM-41 submitted by the NATO countries.

Ambassador Pan de Soraluce spelled out that these new instructions from the government do not signal a change of attitude on the part of the Spanish delegation while Minister Perez-Llorca is absent heading the official Spanish delegation to Moscow for the funeral of Soviet leader Brezhnev. The proposals in question, Pan de Soraluce added, are to do with human rights and are important. The new instructions, he added, are to cosponsor the proposals, and I should say, he pointed out, that in my opinion co-sponsoring these proposals is merely symbolic.

SWITZERLAND

MORE ON BULGARIAN CHESS PLAYER'S DEFECTION

NC161938 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Lucerne, Nov 16 (AFP) -- Bulgarian international grandmaster Tatiana Lemachko, who asked for political asylum here yesterday, spent her first night of freedom in the police station here, it was learned today. Lemachko, born in the Soviet Union but now living in Bulgaria following her marriage to a Bulgarian citizen nine years ago, had been playing for the Bulgarian team in the chess-olympics here. It was understood that she stayed at the police station rather than going to a hotel for security reasons.

No official comment has yet been made by the Bulgarian team on the defection of the country's top woman player.

It was not known here this afternoon if Lemachko, who has a six-year old daughter still in Sofia, was still in Lucerne or had travelled on to Berne.

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KREISKY WILL MEET ANDROPOV BY MID-1983

AU171440 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- At the beginning of next year, Kreisky will not only visit with U.S. President Reagan but will also meet with Brezhenv's successor in the Kremlin, Andropov.

The date for the visit to the Soviet Union has not yet been fixed. It is, however, certain that Kreisky will visit Moscow in the first half of the year. Before Brezhnev's death and shortly after the official announcement of the irvitation to the White House, the Soviet ambassador in Vienna handed Kreisky an invitation from the Soviet Government to come to Moscow. In view of the funeral ceremonies for Brezhnev, the chancellory only now made public the Soviet invitation to Kreisky.

3.5 KILOGRAMS OF HEROIN SEIZED NEAR SALZBURG

AU171754 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Officers of the Salzburg customs investigation service have seized a large quantity of drugs near Salzburg. With the help of a search dog, they discovered three and a half kilograms of heroine wrapped in waterproof packages and buried in the ground near the Bergheim customs office. The heroin has a black market value of some 15 million schillings [nearly 1 million dollars]. It is still unknown who buried the drugs.

BRIEFS

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- Gustavo Vargas Rodriguez, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 5 November 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Nov 82 p 1 AU]

NEW QATAR, THAI AMBASSADORS -- Yesterday, President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received the newly appointed ambassador of the state of Qatar, ('Ali Husayn Muftah), who was accompanied by Embassy First Secretary (Ali Ahmad al-Kawari), and by Embassy Second Secretary (Salim Abdullah al-Jabar) for the presentation of credentials. Subsequently, he met the newly appointed ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand, Suchat Chuthasamit, who was accompanied by Embassy Counselor (Chaiye Chindawongse), Embassy First Secretary Mrs Pratanporn Thaviphoke, and Embassy Second Secretary (Warawit Kanithasen), for the presentation of credentials. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Nov 82 pp 1, 2 AU]

MINISTER SCHNEIDER RETURNS FROM GDR VISIT

LD161616 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Wernigerode, 16 Nov (DPA) -- FRG Minister for Regional Planning, Housing and Urban Development Dr Oscar Schneider concluded his visit to the the GDR on Tuesday after a program of sight-seeing in Wernigerode in the Harz, and returned to the FRG by the Marienborn/Helmstedt border crossing point. At the end of his 2-day visit to the GDR, Schneider said in Wernigerode that this first official GDR trip by a member of the Christian-liberal coalition has clearly shown that the new Federal Government wishes to continue the intra-German dialogue, which is in the interests of the people of both states.

Schneider, who travelled to the GDR to open a Federal German architectural exhibition in Magdeburg, said that in his field there were many points of contact. He could envisage an exchange of experiences on the renewal and modernization of cities. Nevertheless, he gained the impression that city-planning in the GDR is being pursued in a forum which has been surpassed in the FRG. But it must be recognized that creditable results have been achieved in the GDR under most difficult circumstances, as for example in the renewal of Wernigerode. During his visit, Schneider also visited a recently built housing area in Magdeburg. On Tuesday, he visited the gothic cathedral there before continuing to Werigerode.

TRADE UNION LEADER'S GDR ESPIONAGE TRIAL BEGINS

LD180942 Hamburg DPA in German 0857 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Hamburg, 18 Nov (DPA) -- The espionage trial of the IG Metall [metal worker's trade union] Secretary, Hermann Gassmann (55), began on Thursday in the Third Criminal Bench of the Hanseatic Higher Regional Court in Hamburg. He is accused by the State Prosecutor's Office of intelligence activities for the GDR.

Gassmann is said to have been in contact with the GDR intelligence from 1955-81. He was arrested in March last year, but was released in September with the detention warrant still in force. The IG Metall, for which Gassmann worked for 12 years in Hamburg, is supporting the trade unionist and has expressed the expectation that he will be fully exonerated.

BRIEFS

YOUNG DEMOCRATS, FDP SPLIT -- Bonn, 15 Nov (DPA) -- The National Executive of the German Young Democrats has decided on a formal separation from the FDP. It was learned in Bonn today that over the weekend, the Executive unanimously adopted a relevant statute-changing motion to be submitted to the extraordinary national delegates' conference on 27 November in Bochum. In the future, the Young Democrats intend to support the new liberal party, which will probably be founded on 28 November in Bochum. [Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 15 Nov 82 LD]

JOBERT COMMENTS ON LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

PM171147 Paris LE MATIN in French 15 Nov 82 p 3

[Interview with French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert by Henry Lauret -- date and place not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] How should we analyze a decision which concerns both the diplomatic and commercial links which our country has with the two superpowers? Michel Jobert, formerly foreign minister under Georges Pompidou and today Francois Mitterrand's foreign trade minister, gives his viewpoint on Ronald Reagan's decision to lift the embargo on the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline.

Michel Jobert: We take note of President Reagan's decision and we are pleased that common sense has prevailed. The embargo was the result of a decision taken unilaterally by the U.S. Government without consulting its allies. It was a decision which seemed to be directed at the Soviet Union and which in the end mainly constrained the U.S. allies. At the same time -- is there any need to recall it -- the Americans became very large grain suppliers to the Soviet Union. That was the background to the issue. The French Government thought that the United States would sooner or later have to admit that one unilateral decision should be replaced by another unilateral decision -- that of lifting that embargo, which was, ultimately, a sanction against the U.S. European allies.

LE MATIN: It is an expected decision comes in the nick of time. That is obviously no coincidence?

Michel Jobert: I think that this decision comes at the appropriate time in U.S. concerns. At a time when, on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's death, the United States is sending an increasing number of signs or signals to the USSR aimed at an improvement in their relations, and now that Lech Walesa has been released, the United States cannot maintain a decision which embarrasses it and which also seems like a rather offensive attitude toward the USSR.

LE MATIN: Negotiations had been going on in Washington for some time. What was their object?

Michel Jobert: They were talks, not negotiations. Indeed, there had been talks in Washington for around 3 weeks between the Europeans and Americans at the ambassadorial level. The United States had wanted to link the lifting of the embargo with talks or conditions, roughly speaking, on the way in which East-West trade might be better coordinated on the Western side. We refused to link the two matters. I repeat that the embargo was the result of an initiative by the Americans. The latter could, therefore, only overcome it by another initiative.

LE MATIN: In any case, President Reagan seems to think that now that he has lifted the embargo, the United States and its allies can agree on the rest?

Michel Jobert: The difference of opinion relates to the fact that President Reagan thinks that things are settled: He has lifted the embargo, he has the Europeans' agreement. That is not exactly our viewpoint. The Washington talks have not been completed. You cannot give agreement on something which is not finished.

LE MATIN: France reacted immediately. Paris denied the reports and made it known. Its European partners are more discreet. What political significance does that have?

Michel Jobert: The significance is obvious; it is that in principle, consultation is an essential thing. The embargo decision was not the result of the spirit of consultation. Since the talks between us are not over, we point out that the spirit of consultation is even more necessary.

LE MATIN: Are there not, fundamentally, deep disagreements between Paris and Washington, if only on the way of administering East-West relations?

Michel Jobert: The most important thing is the attitude. We are urging the United States to regard us as partners, to see that we are not part of a system controlled by its initiative, in a direction which suits it and in keeping with its domestic or foreign policy concerns. That is the essential point.

As regards the role which France intends to play in East-West relations, there is great continuity in French policy. Everybody knows that and can see it, and this continuity corresponds to France's fundamental interest which is dictated by its very geographical position. Consequently, our prime concern in East-West relations is not the smooth administration of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, it is detente practised by all the others, I would say to the exclusion of the two superpowers. It is a system which offers each a margin of freedom which the very organization of relations between the superpowers does not immediately give them. That is the detente policy. It is that policy which France has been pursuing for many years with great obstinacy and with a very general vision because all countries can identify with it.

MONTE CARLO RADIO REPORTS KING HUSAYN STATEMENTS

JN172200 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] King Husayn of Jordan, who is heading the Arab delegation which stems from the Fes conference, concluded his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and then held a press conference in which he discussed the outcome of his talks and the scope of peace in the Middle East.

Recalling what Yasir 'Arafat has told us, we asked King Husayn: Do the Arabs, who have based their plan on UN Resolution 242, think that the PLO, which is a full partner to the Arab plan, has agreed on UN Resolution 242?

The king answered: [Begin recording] No one recognizes the present status quo as it is. We have presented the bases on which peace can be established in the region. A short while ago I described these bases as the minimum and the maximum of what we can present so that a just and honorable peace may be established in the region. I cannot speak for my brothers in the Arab world in this regard. However, the foundations are clear and frank and they are based on UN and Security Council resolutions, as I mentioned. Naturally, when we talk about the past we can say that we weren't able to make progress in implementing some UN Security Council resolutions. Yet this is the first time the Arabs have reached an agreement and taken a unified stand at the leadership level. [end recording]

We asked King Husayn if the situation is ripe for the recognition of Israel. The king said: [Begin recording] The Fes summit resolutions are the outcome of an Arab effort and action through a long stage of our life, particularly through the year which preceded the Fes meeting. It is the intention of the Fes meeting to crystallize a clear Arab stand setting the bounds which I describe as the minimum and the maximum. This is the boundary beyond which we cannot go in either direction.

President Reagan's plan was proposed during that time. The eight-point plan, I believe, was not formulated or meant to be a reply to President Reagan's plan. The Reagan plan is a new development. The Fes summit saw that we could have a dialogue with the American side, stemming from the feeling that the Reagan plan contained some positive points as well as some ambiguous points. The dialogue continues, however. [end recording]

On Syrian-Jordan relations, King Husayn said that they have been normal since the Fes summit conference and that he met at length yesterday with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Finally, we asked the king about Lebanon -- the withdrawal from Lebanon and the possibility of a meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in the near future. The king said: [Begin recording] I am expecting his excellency, President Amin al-Jumayyil to visit Jordan in the near future. Naturally, we will discuss with him all the issues and the affairs of the hour. We are hoping and working for a withdrawal from Lebanon so that Lebanon can restore accord and spread its sovereignty over all its territories. [end recording]

More on Press Statements

JN180725 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Paris -- His Majesty King Husayn has said that the seven-member Arab committee he is heading is visiting France for the purpose of explaining the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit to French officials headed by President Francois Mitterrand and to the French public. This, he added, is part of the mission of this committee, which was entrusted by the Arab summit to contact the permanent member states of the UN Security Council.

Speaking at a press conference in Paris yesterday, his majesty said that the Arab peace plan expressed Arab unanimity on the achievement of peace through the implementation of the plan's eight points, which are based on international legality and the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions: in particular, Resolution 242, which bears out two main bases: the impermissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and, therefore, the withdrawal from the Arab territories which were occupied in 1967, and the acknowledgement of the right of self-determination for peoples as well as the right of all the peoples of the region to live in security and peace.

King Husayn asserted that the Fes summit resolutions are a major step toward peace, which we believe in and seek to achieve. These resolutions are adequate to achieve a just and balanced peace and thus put an end to the bitter conflict which has continued for decades between the Palestinian people and the Arabs on the one hand; and Israel and the aggression, occupation and expansion it represents against the Palestinian people and the Arabs on the other.

The king explained: The just, comprehensive and peaceful solution we are advocating on the basis of the Arab peace plan guarantees security and peace for all the states in the region.

It also guarantees the Palestinian people's right to determine their own destiny in their homeland, including Arab Jerusalem.

His Majesty King Husayn said: The whole world is aware of the consequences of the Israeli occupation of the whole of Palestine and some of the territories of the Arab states surrounding Israel. It is also aware of the continuous tragedy caused by Israel's invasion of Lebanon and occupation of the capital, Beirut, and large tracts of that Arab country, which has been, and will again be, the model of democracy and free coexistence and interaction among different communities.

The king added: What Israel committed in Lebanon and Beirut, especially the Sabra and Shatila massacres, against the Lebanese and Palestinian people will remain an eternal tragedy in the history of mankind.

The king said that it is Israel which is threatening peace and security in our region. As a matter of fact, it is fighting peace and there is no limit to its ambitions. The king said we do not know which Israeli borders we are asked to recognize and coexist with. The next step, he stressed, must come from Israel and the international community.

Asked if the Fes summit resolutions conflict with U.S. President Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East, King Husayn said: The Fes resolutions are the outcome of long, hard work by the Arabs, especially in the year preceding the Fes summit, to evolve a clear Arab stand, from which we cannot retreat or consider the possibility of retreat under any circumstances. His majesty explained that the eight points of the plan were not formulated as a reaction to the U.S. President's plan. The Arab plan represents a new development. The summit conference also considered the need to begin a dialogue with the U.S. side out of the general feeling that there are positive elements, but also some vague points, in the U.S. plan. Therefore, the dialogue is continuing to examine this new reality and develop the other sides' stands so that they will conform to the Arab stand and achieve just and honorable peace.

His majesty said that the plan proposed by President Reagan represents a new major and positive development by the United States, which is the central party in this world through which we are trying to defend our clear rights and cause. The king stressed that the main reasons for not making progress on the path of a just and honorable peace are the influence of U.S. policy and the U.S. position on our issue.

Concerning future Jordanian-Palestinian relations, His Majesty King Husayn said: This subject concerns us and our Palestinian brothers. It is not a new subject. In fact, it concerns the members of one family who lived together in times of challenges and dangers. As Jordanians and Palestinians we cling to our identity and there is much which distinguishes us as brothers facing one destiny and who seek the same goals. His Majesty King Husayn added: The subject of Jordanian-Palestinian relations is not new. I discussed it with my brothers in the PLO under the chairmanship of Brother Yasir 'Arafat a few years ago. We were in the process of holding serious talks to crystallize a certain concept about future relations so that when the suitable circumstances present themselves, the Jordanians and Palestinians can express their opinion about this concept -- a concept which directly concerns us as Jordanians and Palestinians. No foreign side has the right to interfere in this affair.

On the possibility of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, his majesty said: One of my dearest wishes -- and I think our wishes in the Arab world -- is to see Egypt take its normal place as soon as possible. We have lived through emergency circumstances which I hope will not last long.

Meanwhile, and regarding the main issues, in many fields I see no difference in stands and insistence on the establishment of a comprehensive peace based on the return of Arab rights to their owners, particularly those rights related to the Palestinian Arab people and their complete and legitimate rights on the soil of their homeland.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, His Majesty King Husayn said: Our attitude toward the Iraqi-Iranian war was dealt with in the Fes summit. We hope that this war will end as soon as possible and that future relations will be based on mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. We hope that not only will Iraqi-Iranian relations be based on these principles, but also Iran's relations with all our brothers in the region. We support Iraq in this battle out of our feeling that we are Arab League members. We also have the Arab League Charter, the collective Arab Defense Pact and Arab rights. We believe that Iraq was provoked and attacked. We are not in favor of war; we want the best of relations between the brothers, neighbors and friends. We hope that this will be the situation. However, we are against aggression on Arab lands. Any danger threatening any part of the Arab homeland is a danger threatening the entire Arab nation.

CHEYSSON ON DEVELOPMENT OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD180946 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] During the debate on the Foreign Ministry budget, Claude Cheysson [external relations minister] emphasized the development of East-West relations, and that there are many conflicting issues which should not preclude further dialogue:

[Begin Cheysson recording] We are greatly disappointed to see that there is no progress in Afghanistan, which continues to be occupied by Soviet troops, and in Poland where on 13 December last year the regime abolished freedoms in which we have all had confidence since August 1980. Of course, the appeasement that normalization can have a human face and that we are still within the framework of what is called normalization.

We must condemn and continue to condemn the exaggerated, excessive arming [surarmement] which continues in East Europe; excessive armament which threatens us directly. However, this does not prevent us from trying to maintain technical, scientific and economic relations with the Soviet Union, which we shall continue to maintain and develop in so far as they serve mutual interests, or in any case our interests, on the condition of course that this does not strengthen the defense potential of the leader of the alliance which is opposed to our alliance. [end recording]

Time Ripe for Stronger Ties

PM171403 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Mr Andropov and Mr Gromyko Meet With Many Western and Asian Leaders"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- [French Premier] Mauroy's talks with [Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers] Tikhonov and [French External Relations Minister] Cheysson's talks with [Soviet Foreign Minister] Gromyko were much shorter and seem to have been scarcely more than exchanges required by protocol. Nonetheless, the French premier first had had a longer meeting at the French Embassy with CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin. Thus, it was possible for Franco-Soviet relations to be discussed in more detail.

France Does Not Intend To "Miss the Boat"

The political obstacles to the resumption of high-level dialogue remain: They are called Afghanistan and Poland. The economic obstacles do not seem to be about to disappear. The growing trade deficit to France's detriment particularly irritates Paris because at the same time, business has continued between the USSR and the FRG, Italy and even Britain.

Mr Cheysson Detects "Political Elements in That Trade Imbalance."

Indeed, it is possible that the Soviets are trying to "punish" the French for the 18 months of cold-shouldering which followed Mr Mitterrand's election. In addition, they regard France as the weakest link in the Western community and by demanding credit at ridiculously low interest rates, are trying to exert pressure on it to break to OECD "consensus" which fixes 12.5 percent as the minimum rate for guaranteed credit granted to the USSR. The financial agreement between France and the USSR, which expired at the beginning of this year, has still not been renewed.

The French external relations minister has repeatedly said that political relations between Paris and Moscow cannot be completely normal while the occupation of Afghanistan continues. But the French leaders seem anxious not to miss the boat and not to be the last to return to a more favorable attitude toward Moscow if the Germans and Americans are interested in contacts with the new leadership. The "sobering up period" in Franco-Soviet relations, rendered necessary, according to government circles, by Mr Giscard d'Estaing's naivete and illusions, is drawing to an end. Brezhnev's death might hasten improved relations on the understanding that fundamental disagreements have not been forgotten. Dialogue has never been broken as Mr Cheysson has met with Mr Gromyko three times in 1 year at the United Nations and it may now be time to strengthen ties.

Andropov 'Professionalism'

PM171609 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Andropov's Diplomacy"]

[Text] Even it if is too soon to make an overall judgment of Mr Andropov, it must be admitted that the new CPSU general secretary is a determined man. He has demonstrated that in just 4 days; even if he bows to the imperatives of collegial leadership, this man is not the type to make do with being merely a figurehead.

Look at the facts: Although Soviet protocol certainly did not require it, he had no hesitation in coming to the forefront throughout Monday and in having meetings with the most important Western and Asian leaders who had come to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. He had meetings, some of them attended by [Soviet Foreign Minister] Gromyko, with West German President Carstens, U.S. Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Schultz, and also with Mrs Gandhi, Afghan President Karmal and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq.

Those last three meetings deserve particular attention because it was of course the situation in Afghanistan which was the focal point of the discussions. The war in Afghanistan is not only a serious and costly problem for Moscow, but it can also be solved or, at least eased, providing the political will to do so exists.

Of course, it would be imprudent to conclude from Monday's talks that the Soviet position on Afghanistan is going to change. But it can no longer be ruled out, especially since Mr Andropov is thought to have been opposed to the invasion of that country.

That question deserves to be followed very closely since its solution will have a great influence on a possible normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. In addition to the settlement of its border conflict with Moscow and of the Kampuchean problem, Beijing is in fact asking the Kremlin for a goodwill gesture in Afghanistan to further the rapprochement started during the final weeks of the Brezhnev reign.

Of course, it is possible to think that Mr Andropov is considering playing the China card to force Washington to adopt a more favorable attitude. Nonetheless, what has just happened in Moscow cannot be reduced to mere "signals." Similarly, one cannot fail to stress the "tough" attitude adopted by Mr Andropov toward Washington in his first two public speeches. The U.S. military "challenge" he said in substance, will be met whatever happens. And, as if to give the message more weight, the general secretary ommitted to pronounce the conventional statements on the goodwill which the USSR would be presumed to show in the negotiations on strategic weapons and on the Euromissiles. It is up to the Americans to mediate on the lesson....

By comparison, France's place in that diplomatic ballet seems very modest. Mr Mauroy was only received by Mr Tiknonov, his counterpart. But, judging from the state of mind prevailing in Paris, it seems that a change might occur in its case too, since the Western governments are so ready to compete with each other, each hoping to be the first to be heeded by the new Soviet leaders. Provided you do not cherish any illusions about Mr Andropov's underlying intentions, you cannot help admiring the "professionalism" he is demonstrating.

LE MONDE VIEWS DEBATE OVER STRATEGIC POSTURE

PM171051 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Nov 82 p 11

[Jacques Isnard commentary: "The French Armed Forces in the East-West Balance of Forces"]

[Text] The recent Falklands conflict between Argentina and Britain demonstrated that it is possible for a nonnuclear state not to be held in check by the threat of reprisals by a nuclear state, a threat which proves not to be credible outside the mere safeguarding of its strict vital interests. The absence of such a fear can lead the "weaker" country to challenge the nuclear state and even decide to take the initiative in opening fire against it.

That case of open conflict below what is called the threshold of a nuclear response between a recognized nuclear power and a country which is not such a power is a precedent: It directly shows the need to maintain enough large conventional forces in conjunction with a nuclear arsenal, since that ultimate panoply does not counter all possible crises and does not safeguard its possessor from the dangers of a local conventional conflict.

In the specific case of the Falklands, it could even be said that if the Argentines had waited 1 year before trying to settle their territorial dispute with the British by force, they would have had even more military advantages, particularly because of Britain's probable inability to gather an imposing naval force after selling its heavy intervention means to foreign countries or placing them on reserve.

This Falklands lesson is particularly pertinent since, juding from the 1983 defense budget submitted for the deputies' approval on 12 and 13 November, France, for fairly similar and constraining financial reasons, is also faced with the need to choose between its future arms programs, which cannot all be pursued with the same urgency.

Since nuclear priority is being maintained, it must decide to reshape its conventional forces. At the same time, the Defense Ministry has just sent its commanding officers a 36-page internal document on the armed forces in the world, illustrated with tables and photographs.

Officially, this document is intended for its readers' consideration -- "A mere reference point aimed at objectivity," it states -- "for those who want to undertake the comprehensive study of contemporary defense problems."

Such a presentation does not make it impossible to point out, for instance, that "the Soviet Union, with its 300 operational SS20 missiles, each carrying three nuclear warheads, may try to neutralize all its neighbors by destroying their military means," or that, in addition to their traditional support missions for the armed forces engaged on the battlefield, "the Soviet airborne forces, under the defense minister's direct authority, are capable of autonomous operations which could consist of seizing major objectives (government centers, busy ports) or carrying out actions of sheer force outside the main theater of operations."

Indeed, the debate opened is a fundamental debate for France, which is due to announce a 1984-1988 military program next year, fixing the manpower levels, quantities of equipment and installations necessary for its defense, but also for its Atlantic allies. Indeed, the NATO European member countries have been asked by Gen Bernard Rogers, supreme commander allied forces in Europe, to think about the consequences of the fact that the Soviet Union has now succeeded in equalling -- or perhaps outstripping -- the West in the nuclear arms sphere while remaining superior to the West as regards conventional weapons.

"What concerns me," he recently confided to some French deputies, "is that, in the context of an international crisis, the Soviets might think that they have both the capability of inflicting a conventional defeat on us and an adequate nuclear advantage to deter NATO from resorting to nuclear weapons."

According to General Rogers' thinking, this means in practical terms that the Western countries -- which do not have adequate conventional weapons to intimidate their adversary -- have the choice between two alternatives: either they are first to use nuclear weapons if they have them, or they capitulate. Those two decisions are, at all events, daunting. "With conventional means capable of deterring," the supreme commander of the NATO forces commented, "we would force the potential aggressor, who is no more anxious than us to resort to it, to take the initiative of nuclear escalation himself."

Who can now claim that France will escape that choice? Of course, General Rogers' ideas are connected with what is termed the organization of "forward defense." In other words the capability to contain a large-scale conventional attack at the most forward possible point in the allied defense network in Europe, in order to force the adversary to retreat or to raise the level of his aggression.

It is known that France rejects that forward strategy because it is automatic. But the head of state, whoever he might be, probably needs -- if he is to try more effectively to control a deteriorating international crisis -- to be certain that he constantly has enough strong and mobile conventional forces before threatening to brandish the supreme response without justification. With too light a conventional network, he too would have no choice but to prematurely open nuclear fire or give way.

In the vast trial of strength of deterrence, it is necessary to be able to brace yourself to resist the pressure exerted by the adversary, to have resources [des "biscuits"], as the military like to say. The French Defense Ministry document shows that the balance of forces in the world is worrying enough in itself to justify a new consideration of the French Armed Forces' future.

This is precisely the debate which is commencing in France on the place, organization and size of the air and ground battle corps and on the nature and number of the tactical nuclear weapons around which it must be coordinated. This debate will find its natural expression in next year's discussion on the military programming law in Parliament, and Mr Pierre Mauroy invoked it at the Institute of Higher National Defense Studies when he mentioned the prospect of a "new model for the army."

NATO: 'New Strategic Concept'

PM171101 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13-14 Nov 82 p 6

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "A New Strategic Concept"]

[Text] Western Europe's defense -- at least in the NATO framework and according to its strategic concepts -- is again going to be the subject fo a great debate during the coming weeks and months. The fact is that U.S. General Bernard Rogers, commander-in-chief of the forces which come under the Atlantic military organization, is going to present to the member countries' defense ministers what is modestly being called a "new strategic concept" and is going to ask for its adoption. But this time such important changes are involved that this will not happen without major upheavals within NATO, even if it is believed that ultimately, as usual, the U.S. views will prevail.

First, let us summarize the facts of the problem. It was on 27 September in London that General Rogers first presented his new "concept" to a few experts. Then he officially explained it in detail with all the consequences on 14 October to the NATO military committee in Brussels, which comprises the member states' chiefs of staff (let us recall at the outset that France is not part of that and the affair does not directly concern it). General Rogers is to subsequently defend his new plans on 29 and 30 November during the regular "Eurogroup" and nuclear planning group meetings and then -- and this will naturally be the decisive stage -- to the defense planning committee and the NATO countries' defense ministers on 1 and 2 December.

The Coventional Forces

Essentially, the new "concept" makes provision for the preparation, organization and implementation, in the event of conflict, of a decisive counteroffensive waged exclusively with conventional forces against the second echelon of the Warsaw Pact forces. It is admitted -- presuming, as always, that the initiative is taken by the adversary -- that the first echelon of those forces would encounter the first lines of the NATO armies, which would have to suffer its attacks, resist them and curb them at the cost of inevitable losses and setbacks. But the deployment of the bulk of the NATO forces, their coordination, their equipment and, above all, the doctrine governing their use, ought henceforth to be such that they are capable of launching a large-scale counteroffensive as early as possible with the aim of destroying the second echelon of adversary forces and capable of achieving advances leading into Soviet territory.

This concept is justified, according to General Rogers, by the great progress made in the conventional armaments sphere: Mobility and lightness of delivery vehicles, exceptional accuracy of fire, and the unparalleled performance of U.S. weapons in "electronic warfare" capability. In this connection, some of the lessons of the Lebanese war are invoked and even some lessons from the October 1973 Near East war: For instance, the ability of the Israeli aircraft, whose equipment was supplied by the United States, to render Syrian aircraft "blind", or the methods used by the Israeli Air Force to destroy the Soviet-made Syrian surface-to-air missile batteries on the ground before they could be used, or even the Israeli tanks' superior electronic equipment against even the famous Russian T-72, whose "firing preparations apparatus" proved disappointing compared to the U.S. performance. Similarly, General Rogers invokes the possible use of conventional explosives by cruise missiles: their extraordinary precision would make it possible to do without nuclear explosives even for destroying highly "strengthened" objectives. The NATO commander-in-chief clearly believes that the development of the armaments from the first precise guided munitions -- called "precison weapons" in French -- to the present achievements renders plausible a new type of conventional war in which the technological advances made by the U.S. arms industries ought to give the West the advantage.

Tactical Nuclear Weapons

The corollary to this is the abandonment of any first use of tactical nuclear weapons. The argument in favor of General Rogers' theses can be summarized as follows: The use of nuclear weapons must not turn the West European territories into nuclear battlefields and that would be the case if, as is presently planned, they are used when the balance of conventional weapons becomes decidedly unfavorable; the adversary must be given the responsibility of opening "nuclear fire" in the knowledge that he would immediately be opposed by a response of the same nature; it is in any case not in the tactical nuclear weapons sphere that it is possible to have decisive superiority, given that the number of such weapons possessed by the adversary, even if inferior to the number of tactical weapons which NATO possesses (4,500 as against around 7,000), is enough to create a balance. Whatever the value of those arguments, the fact is that General Rogers has mentioned a possible withdrawal of 6,000 nuclear warheads from the European theater.

The new 'strategic concept" being proposed to NATO is obviously derived from research carried out in the United States on modern forms of confrontation between conventional armies. The result of that is found in a work for internal use by the U.S. Army entitled Field Manual 100-5. The latter reports a new doctrine for the use of air and ground forces -- under the name of air land battle 1982-1986 -- which stresses the potential of precision weapons, the lead taken by the United States in the "electronic warfare" sphere, the importance of assault helicopters and the integration, to an unprecedented degree, of land and air operations and so forth. General Rogers subsequently denied being exclusively inspired by the U.S. Army doctrines. He even stressed the differences between the concepts he is advocating and other hypotheses for operations invoked in the United States. But it must be admitted that there is complete harmony between the teachings of Field Manual 100-5 and the new "strategic concept" proposed to NATO.

European Reactions

As was predictable, the latter has sparked off strong reactions from military chiefs in the Atlantic organization's European member countries. That is because it is the exact opposite of what they have always wanted and advocated. Their goal constantly has been the earliest possible use of tactical nuclear weapons to ensure that they are preferably used on the adversary's territory before Western Europe is turned into a battlefield. In the past 20 years this has been reflected in a long series of approaches and proposals -- some more rational than others -- ranging from the idea of a nuclear minefield along the FRG's eastern borders to the plan for multinational nuclear forces, and including the Norsdalt plan and the Strauss plan which aimed to give NATO its own nuclear force. Of course, those suggestions have never been followed up, mainly because the United States intends to keep control over tactical nuclear arms, as over the others, and because the decision to use them rests with the U.S. President alone, so that Washington has never finally committed itself to the timing or conditions for using those weapons.

The reactions were such that General Rogers replied to them with a note on 18 October which relates, in particular, to the question of U.S. nuclear warheads in Europe: There will still be more than 1,000 on the continent; some of the U.S. counterforce nuclear means would be transferred "to the sea" or turned into air-to-surface means; thus a tactical nuclear response, should it be necessary, would not be ruled out.

Of course, the debate will continue and there will undoubtedly be reason to return to it. In conclusion, it should merely be noted that the NATO plans seem to disregard the tactical and strategic consequences of the deployment of highly accurate, medium-range missiles, like the Soviet SS-20's — which, however, have been held up as the symbol of the USSR's vast military strength in recent years. Above all, it will be noted that the U.S. strategic concepts, however well-founded they might be from the U.S. viewpoint, lead to forms of conflict which the European governments do not choose and whose course and outcome are likely to be outside their own decisions and their own analyses, which is further justification, if any such were needed, for France's decision to leave the Atlantic military organization.

COT 10 NOVEMBER RADIO INTERVIEW ON OAU

AB171340 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Excerpts" from the interview of Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, with Radio France Internationale in Paris on 10 November]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think about the forthcoming OAU meeting? What is France's position concerning this organization?

[Answer] As far as France is concerned, the OAU is an important thing. Not that France is directly interested in it; we are not members of the OAU. It is because we are very much attached to the possibility of the African continent following the path of nonalignment settling its affairs without any foreign pressure and interference, especially from the big powers. It is necessary to have an instrument for that: It is the OAU. If it had not existed, it would mean that the Africans would not settle their own affairs; other people would settle their problems for them.

This is why we have supported the OAU from the beginning both in its institutions as well as in its efforts to settle various problems affecting the African continent. We are now happy to note that after a difficult crisis, African wisdom seems to be prevailing and the Tripoli meeting will take place. This meeting will enable the OAU to regain strength and to resume its role which is not confined to the traditional political problems, but is now developing to embrace the fields of economic cooperation, scientific research and cultural cooperation. The OAU is a precious instrument for Africa and I am happy to see that it is preserved.

[Question] You attended the Kinshasa summit. What are the follow-ups?

[Answer] This summit was completely informal. The heads of state did not use an agenda or a plenary session. The single session lasted less than 2 hours and it was quickly observed that it was desirable that the heads of state should be able to meet one another privately. In other words, the Kinshasa summit was what I think a real summit should be: a direct and informal meeting between heads of state, that is, between supreme authorities.

Such a summit is not meant to solve problems. On the other hand, the intimate character of such a meeting makes it possible to discuss everything. It is impossible to draw up a balance sheet. One can only say that for 48 hours, 36 delegations, including 22 heads of state, had an opportunity to work together. And if in the next few months one sees some burning issues of the Kinshasa summit develop in the right direction, one would not say that it is thanks to Kinshasa, but one could think nevertheless that the Kinshasa summit was not useless.

[Question] How do you justify the continued existence of the conference of the heads of state of France and Africa?

[Answer] I do not justify it. I take note of it and I am happy about it.

[Question] Vice President Bush recently reaffirmed that there would be no question of solving the Namibian problem as long as there are Cuban troops in Angola. Does this mean that there is still a complete impasse within the Western contact group on Namibia since we know that France does not share this view? Is Namibia's independence still to be delayed?

[Answer] As far as I know, there is not disagreement within the contact group. This group, which comprises five states including the United States, has reached agreement on the main points which will enable the application of the UN Resolution 435 aimed at ensuring Namibia's accession to independence and sovereignty as early as possible, that is in 1983. The contact group has finished its work. As far as France is concerned, it is finished. By this I mean that there is no need to add external conditions to the application of Resolution 435 which does not make any reference to the presence of Cuban troops, or of troops of any other nationality, in countries other than Namibia. Angola is a sovereign country which is free to make decisions and which exercises sovereignty over a territory.

We believe that its decisions are sovereign and have nothing to do with the solution of the Namibian problem.

[Question] New institutions have been set up in Cameroon. How will this affect cooperation between France and Cameroon?

[Answer] New institutions have not been established. They are Cameroonian institutions which continue to function with remarkable continuity. President Ahidjo, who dominated the political life of this country for over 20 years and who turned it into a nation with patience, perseverance and a considerable will, to which I pay tribute, is retiring today for his own reasons. He has succeeded in handing over power in an impeccable manner, because in 48 hours Prime Minister Paul Biya was inaugurated as the president of the republic in conformity with the Constitution, and a new prime minister, Bello Bouba, was appointed. A new government was formed which maintained the balance which characterized the former government and the same assembly continues to be seated. There is another obvious continuity which shows the maturity of the Cameroonian political system; I refer to the wisdom and foresight of President Ahidjo himself.

Personally, I am sorry that President Ahidjo has retired for he was a very likeable man. He is a great friend of France. I myself felt great esteem and friendship for that great head of state.

[Question] Did you not go rather hurriedly to Chad in order to make up with Hissein Habre and also to avoid being outdistanced by the Americans?

[Answer] I did not know there was competition in giving development aid. I would like the Americans to do more in this field and I am happy to learn that they have such an interest in the economic development of Chad.

Of course, that is not the reason for my trip. I went to Chad because 5 months after Mr Habre took over and the Chadian institutions were in place, it was time that France made an on-the-spot assessment. It is true that we did not have the opportunity to go there earlier. President Goukouni had been received in Paris by Francois Mitterrand. My friend Guy Penne had been to Ndjamena. Furthermore, events which lasted a number of months made it impossible to pursue normal relations between France and Chad. But France has applied and still applies a constant policy which is to accept things as they are and not as one would like them to be.

We take note of the present situation. There is a government which controls the majority of the territory and which is endeavoring to rebuild the country; we intend to help it. Our aid is not limited to the Fr 20 million, or 1 billion CFA, referred to as a supplement to the aid given last year, which is only to be used during the last months of this year partly for certain projects and partly as working capital.

Since July, this aid has amounted to Fr 13 million, 3.6 billion CFA. This is a large sum but it is not enough in view of the magnitude of the reconstruction task. I should like to say how much I was struck, not as a minister but as a man, by the state of destruction of Ndhamena and even more by the surrounding Chadian countryside. It is a country where everything must be rebuilt. The administration no longer has records, and lacks the basic public services: mainly health services, and the basic factors of production: mainly food production. Everything has to be done. Chad has to settle down to this. The international community as a whole hopes to provide aid and a meeting will be held under the auspices of the United Nations in Geneva at the end of this month. France will attend because it feels that the Chadian people must be helped to regain, not prosperity, but the means of survival and peace.

[Question] Did President Hissein Habre strike you as someone anxious to firmly establish his power or someone motivated by the desire to unite the population and associate all sectors of the population with the management of the state?

[Answer] Of course, as someone who wishes to unite the people. I say "of course" because he could obviously not say anything else. The composition of his government which seems to take into account the Chadian reality appears to have been along these lines. From what I was able to see on the spot, I feel that in Chad, there is a great desire for peace and reconstruction and that President Hissein Habre seems to enjoy a certain amount of trust from this point of view. I believe that it would be unreasonable to put forward any assumptions about the future. The task awaiting President Hissein Habre is considerable. The Chadian authorities have done enormous reconstruction work. They are tackling it with some courage. That is all I have to say.

[Question] How do you feel about recent events in Upper Volta?

[Answer] Upper Volta has an old tradition of democracy which remains active despite the advent of successive military governments. However, we should not exaggerate. For some years now, Upper Voltan democracy has been a democracy with a "military face" with soldiers overthrowing each other.

We do not know much amout the new team or even its composition, so I would not like to make any particular comment on that. My only hope is that the new authorities establish conditions favoring the respect of human rights. On this issue, I would like to say that I am worried about Lieutenant Colonel Nezien, the former minister of interior, who seems to have been killed while willingly presenting himself to the Upper Voltan authorities after having sought refuge in the French Embassy. At any rate, in the case, it is natural to be worried about the outcome of events. I hope this is not an indication that deplorable things will follow.

[Question] Are you sure that France has removed the fear of its African partners who might get angry at seeing France extend its aid and involvement to other Third World countries?

[Answer] We told our African friends, and we are repeating it: They are our privileged partners. This was the subject of a solemn decision made at a closed council meeting held under the chairmanship of Francois Mitterrand on 8 June 1982. This entails a number of [words indistinct] four little Caribbean islands. More generally, we hope to maintain these priorities.

[Question] How are the first fruits of the negotiations of Lome III?

[Answer] Bad. It is true that during the period of a prolonged economic crisis, it is difficult to maintain, preserve and develop this achievement of the general Lome convention as we see the principal forces of the north retreat regarding the development aid effort. The previous figures released by the committees for development aid of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are very significant: A 1/3 reduction of World Bank programs in sub-Saharan Africa and a 1/3 reduction of United Nations development programs -- these are very alarming figures.

In this unfavorable international context, Lome III will be very difficult to negotiate. I would like to note two opposing dangers, which in reality are complementary. The first is the danger of draining resources, and I am afraid some EEC member countries might limit or reduce their contribution to the functioning of the Lome convention system in the coming years. The second is the dilution of these resources through a sort of universalism which would cause Lome to move out of the framework of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and involve itself with Asia or Latin America.

And I am getting closer to the question which was just asked. Europe, including France, does not have the means to be present everywhere in a significant way. We have a priority -- a framework -- which is the Lome convention, -- this solidarity between Europe and Africa. We mean this and France's position on this issue is, first of all, to preserve the achievements of the Lome convention.

[Question] The Third World's debt has reached alarming proportions. Does France have a new initiative in this field?

[Answer] As you have just said, the problem of the debt is so serious that it is not so much a question of rescheduling the debt as of finding general solutions to the transfer of the North's financial flow toward the South, or that of the oil producers toward the nonoil-producing countries. There is therefore a general financial flow to be organized so as to enable the world to financially reestablish itself.

On this point, the Brandt report, which was presented by the former chancellor and which contains recommendations on aid to the Third World as a whole, was too optimistic by stating that it would suffice to write off debts or to increase the flow of aid to the South. It is also necessary to add to this a development strategy aimed, first of all, at reestablishing the capacity to produce energy.

My main concern is not the debtors: Mexico, Argentina and Brazil will always come out of it. Because if they sink, the National City Bank or Hanover Trust Bank would also sink; and this will never happen because the financial community will not allow it to happen. What I especially fear is that this world-wide crisis is hitting the countries that are too porr to borrow. Even if they could borrow, they would not be rich. It is these countries that stand the risk of being left out. At the present time, let us help those that are called the less developed countries, those who today have found themselves in a position of stagnation or recession; they are the ones who stand the risk of being the principal victims of this crisis.

PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON PRC, DPRK VISITS

PM161013 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Nov 82 p 6

[Apparent text of PCF Central Committee "Resolutions on PCF Delegation Visits to PRC and DPRK"]

[Text] The Central Committee and federation first secretaries heard a report from Maxime Gremetz on the course, substance and results of the visit to the PRC by the delegation led by Georges Marchais from 13 through 26 October 1982.

The Central Committee approved the delegation's activity, the lessons that it draws from it and the results to which the talks led, which have been extensively reported to communists and workers by L'HUMANITE. It welcomes the fact that the talks, conducted in an in-depth manner and in a spirit of frankness and friendship, made it possible to reach a restoration of relations between the PCF and CPC based on independence, mutual respect, equal rights and noninterference.

The Central Committee considers it of the utmost importance that both parties were able to calmly discuss the differences of assessment and the divergencies that exist between them and to establish a broad range of convergences concerning the need for each people to find their own road to a socialism conveived on the basis of each country's original conditions and respect for the states' and peoples independence, sovereignty and security; action for peace and disarmament; the pressing need to establish a new world economic order; the development of relations between France and China; and solidarity with the people struggling to free themselves from imperialist rule. The development of solidarity and these shared objectives therefore constitutes a good implementation of the "new internationalism" defined by our 24th congress.

This visit also made it possible to observe the progress made by the socialist society being built by the Chinese people, despite the past tragic errors stressed and combated by the CPC. The realities of this "Chinese-style socialism" at the same time confirm socialism's great diversity and its capacity to answer the most fundamental problems of social development in our time. The Central Committee welcomes the broad cooperation plan adopted by the two parties, whose implementation will permit better mutual familiarization.

The PCF Central Committee heard a report from Maxine Gremetz on the course, substance and results of the visit to the DPRK by the delegation led by Georges Marchais from 26 through 29 October 1982.

The Central Committee approved the delegation's activity, the lessons it has drawn from it and the results to which the talks led, which have been extensively reported to communists and workers by L'HUMANITE. These talks, which took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere, permitted the two delgations to inform each other of their respective policies, both domestic and international.

The Central Committee welcomed the substantial results observed in the building of socialist society since 1953 following the end of the war that destroyed the country. It confirms its solidarity with the South Korean patriots struggling against a fierce dictatorship controlled from a distance by U.S. imperialism, which opposes the country's reunification by every means. It welcomes the decisions taken to strengthen cooperation between the parties on the basis of the principles of independence, mutual respect and solidarity.

RADIO FRANCE CALLS STRIKE FOR 18 NOVEMBER

LD172218 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] There will be a strike at Radio France tomorrow. The strike was decided today at the initiative of nearly all trade unions. The personnel of Radio France are to cease work between 0900 and 1730. Radio broadcasting, however, should not be affected too much by the strike, which has been called to protest the reorganization of Radio France now underway.

FANFANI MEETS WITH BERLINGUER, PCI DELEGATION

LD172206 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] At 1630, Prime Minister-designate Amintore Fanfani began sounding out the parliamentary political forces in an attempt to solve the government crisis. He had a long conversation with the Communist Party [PCI] delegation led by Berlinguer which was the first delegation to be received. The talks lasted over an hour. After the meeting, secretary Berlinguer strongly emphasized one point: The Communist Party wants a government which will last for the entire tenure of the legislature and which is completely opposed to early elections. He added that his delegation outlined to the prime minister-designate the PCI's views which call for a profound change of direction, expecially in economic and social policy. It is necessary to consider the country's problems, not the interests of the parties, Berlinguer concluded.

Gathers Parties' Support

AU180851 Rome ANSA in English 0842 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 18, Optimism was running high today over Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani's chances of forging a viable ruling partnership that would bring Italy's Government crisis to a rapid conclusion.

The leaders of three of the five parties making up a majority in the Parliament have already come out in favor of a cabinet led by the veteran Christian Democrat.

The three parties were the Christian Democrats, the right-of-center Liberals and the Socialists, although the latter also spoke of early elections this spring.

Social Democratic Secretary Pietro Longo was in favor of a solution that would spare Italy any new round of balloting until the legislature comes to its normal end in 1984.

The Republicans are pushing for a government with staying power which is capable of coping firmly and energetically with current political and economic problems.

Fanfani, Senate speaker and premier on four previous occasions, was encouraged in his goverment-formation task by all of the delegations of the major parties that he consulted with yesterday.

Even the opposition Communists, led by Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, stressed the need for the formation of a government that would avoid the need to call early elections.

Even from the opposition ranks of the extreme right, the "MSI" (neofascist) Party exhorted Fanfani to carry forward his proposed institutional reforms aimed at making the country more governable. "MSI" also urged an eventual Fanfani cabinet to look to public administration and spending right away, as early elections might prove unavoidable.

So far there have been no vetoes or reservations expressed by the five parties that took part in the outgoing government: Christian Democrats (DC), Socialist (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI), Republicans (PRI), and Liberals (PLI). However, the five do not seem to be in accord as to how long Fanfani's mandate should last.

The PSI leadership Wednesday spoke of a government that should serve as a guarantee in relationship to coming political and administrative elections which could be linked together in 1983.

The outgoing government was led by Republican Giovanni Spadolini, the first non-Christian Democrat premier in Italy since shortly after World War Two. It was a dispute between the DC and the PSI over economic policy that brought down the Spadolini administration. One of the toughest tasks Fanfani will have in the coming days will be that of finding a way to mediate between the DC and PSI lines.

Today the premier-designate meets with his own party which has already given him their full support. Fanfani has stated that his government would work to make the present difficulties more bearable and to cut problems down in both quantity and in duration.

Other goals will be to satisfy the country's aspirations for justice and for economic recovery, jobs and institutional efficiency.

The communist party leadership will also meet today and the secretaries of the various parties will make a first evaluation of the premier-designate's program proposals.

FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD180954 Hamburg DPA in German 0927 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, 18 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived for a 1-day visit to Rome on Thursday. He will be received in private audience by pope John Paul II in the Vatican, will meet with State President Sandro Pertini and will then have talks with representatives of the acting Italian Government.

As previously in other European capitals, the chancellor intends to make initial contact with the Italian state and government leadership by this short visit. The CDU politician will also meet President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani, who is trying to provide Italy with a new government in coalition discussions.

UNION-MANAGEMENT TALKS ON LABOR COSTS SUSPENDED

AU170901 Rome ANSA in English 0804 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, 17 November -- Union-management talks on lowering labor costs and the thorny issue of automatic wage-price indexation were suspended Tuesday. The talks had been resumed after nearly a month to give factory workers time to discuss and vote on a union platform.

"It was nearly a clean break", according to Luciano Lama, secretary general of the CGIL (Communist-Socialist) trade union. Organized labor reacted by announcing a four-hour general strike on November 24.

Speaking for management, Walter Mandelli vice president of the Private Industralists Federation (Confindustria) said that "our positions are very distant. We decided to suspend the negotiations to reflect on the situation. Confindustria gave short shrift to the union platform, dubbing it an "impractical proposal".

The platform, which underwent numerous amendments in factory consultations, calls for a ten percent reduction on automatic quarterly cost-of-living wage adjustments and, in exchange, demands substantial tax relief. According to Confindustria and the public sector management organization Intersind, the unions cannot propose only an insufficient freeze on wage-price indexation, and shift an estimated 20,000 billion lire burden on the state.

BERLINGUER CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

PM171131 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report:]

[Text] Rome -- [PCI Secretary General] Enrico Berlinguer will attend Brezhnev's funeral. He will be accompanied by [PCI Directorate] Gian Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini, Meanwhile, the PCI secretary general sent the following telegram yesterday to the CPSU's newly-elected general secretary, Yuriy Andropov: "Please accept the Italian Communists' and my personal congratulations on your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, together with sincere good wishes that in your position of high responsibility you can make an effective contribution to the cause of world peace, the prosperity of the Soviet Union's peoples and the development of socialism."

PCI'S PAJETTA VIEWS BREZHNEV REIGN, LEGACY

PM161111 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 12 Nov 82 p 1

[PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta article: "What He Found; What He Leaves Behind"]

[Text] The death of the CPSU general secretary and the president of the USSR is not something that takes the world by surprise. Nobody can have failed to reflect on that life, which seemed about to end, and on what could happen after. Yet the news comes as an event and transcends sorrow and reflections on Brezhnev's personality.

The record of his work is essential in considering the very topical question of whether this death marks the end of a period and what prospects are opening up for the orientation and action of his successor and for the Soviet Union.

I remember that Brezhnev used to emphasize his worker origins, his concern with technology and his personal attention with regard to defense problems. To those who knew him he seemed like a steadfast man, concerned with proceeding cautiously, after Khrushchev's policy had seemed to the leadership group that decided on his dismissal more than daring and bordering on what was called "subjectivism." The worker from Dnepropetrovski, the engineer who trained during the years of industrialization, the commissar on a Ukrainian front during the Great War Against Nazism had already been president of the USSR. Perhaps he was subsequently chosen as party general secretary and became head of state again almost as a guarantee and symbol of the return to a leadership which, while rejecting any Stalinist nostalgia, seemed to fear the risks and consequences of a regeneration involving the USSR's structures and implying a profound change. Such a change was considered to conflict with a tradition and a conception of the very life of the state and party that had become the foundation of the culture and political outlook of party and state cadres in much greater numbers than Khrushchev -- and with him those who hailed the 20th and 22d congresses as events that would involve the whole of Soviet society and create more rapid prospects of regeneration -- could have imagined. Perhaps the principal characteristics of the policy that Brezhnev desired and represented were those of offering his country a guarantee on the domestic plane; and a guarantee of defense from possible attacks and processes that would weaken the socialist camp and its leadership by the USSR -- a supremacy to be defended with actions which we deplored; and it was in this very connection that the sharp conflicts called Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Poland emerged.

Nevertheless, the attempt which seemed to concern him most and to which he returned several times was to avert the threat of a war involving the Soviet Union or one that made it an apparently weaker target.

He also tried to make technological progress and economic equilibrium possible so as to prevent the stagnation of social progress, which was considered indispensable, along with a real desire to leave behind promises of Khrushchev's impossible to keep, such as a rapid overtaking of the United States in daily life and in every economic and technological sector.

Though admittedly worried about possible negative outcomes, he seemed less concerned with the need for every liberalization process. He seemed unwilling to recognize as elements in the very cohesion of the party and of the country that demanded them, and in the new requirements facing a more mature society, participation, a thorough examination of the past -- which seemed to us a necessity following the 20th congress -- a freer circulation of ideas and a real democratic development of Soviet life. And though there was no return to the past, this refusal nevertheless was never accompanied by a quest for further development, to the extent that that event (the 20th congress) was regarded virtually as fit to be relegated to the archives and forgotten.

We certainly do not intend to forget that there were differences, divergences and even disputes with our party. But in the same way we judged that even when acts that we condemned and considered dangerous were committed, there was in him the imperative -- which, as far as I can remember, seemed to me personally heartfelt -- to spare his country and therefore the world the nightmare of a war that could imply a nuclear holocaust.

On one occasion he discussed these matters with Longo, Alicata and me at a dinner also attended by my wife. We talked about Vietnam. He told us about the aid and was keen to assure us that everything possible was being given. Then he paused a moment and exclaimed; "There is just one thing we will not do, and that is to wage war." In recent years his exertions became very laborious and the hours that he wrested from his illness became increasingly burdensome. When we saw him at Tito's funeral he already seemed like a symbol of an increasingly difficult. almost impossible, refusal to give in. We remember him in the Piazza San Giovanni at Togliatti's funeral and in Berlin at the communist parties' conference, where he said that he recognized every party's independence, as if admitting that history could not be made to turn back.

Now he has died at a difficult moment, when the contradictions seem to have become more numerous and his difficult task seems not to have been concluded with a definitive action for peace and for the problems confronting his country. We believe that the courage of regeneration and the quest for new ways, without which prudence is certainly impossible, are now more necessary than ever in order to advance. We point out as an expression of our solidarity that his last speech was a sign of a desire to surmount the split with China -- the very split with China that Togliatti deplored back in his Yalta testament.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev leaves a difficult legacy, burdened by many problems and weighed down by crisis. But he leaves a country and peoples that have a difficult and harsh experience behind them and that must feel how much responsibility they bear for world peace and for a new international order. Also the responsibility to understand that socialism needs the consensus, participation, democratic life and freedom of every man.

The legacy is not an easy one, but the need to move ahead and to seek new paths must be felt. Our condolences to the communists and peoples of the USSR embody a hope, which is not ours alone, which must not be disappointed.

PCI'S GUISEPPE BOFFA ANALYZES BREZHNEV ERA

PM170805 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 12 Nov 82 pp 1, 20

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "The Record of a Tense, Controversial Era"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev led the Soviet Union for 18 years in that political system's most important post -- general secretary of the CPSU -- which was later combined with that of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, equivalent to our head of state. Now 18 years is a long time: In the history of the USSR only Stalin held maximum power for longer.

It was precisely among the cadres of the Stalinist era, with its profound transformations but also with its convulsions and disturbing tragedies, that Brezhnev cut his military teeth, trained as a leader and acquired experience in posts of increasing responsibility. He gained from this -- as he did from his lengthy cooperation with Khrushchev, to whom he remained very close for many years -- a profound knowledge of the Soviet political and state machine; he became its loyal interpreter when, following Khrushchev's dismissal, he assumed the supreme leadership of the party and later of the state.

The situation that Brezhnev inherited from his predecessor was not simple. Of course the country breathed a much more relaxed atmosphere than the one Stalin had left 11 years earlier. But it was also a beleaguered and tired country, in which new conflicts were emerging. Nevertheless, it can be said that the predominant aspiration was for greater stability; this applied to the party and state leadership machinery, which generally showed little appreciation of Khrushchev's reforms, but also to the country as a whole which, following the enthusiasms and thrusts prompted by the 20th congress, itself failed to properly understand the innovations that Khrushchev tried to introduce continually. There was therefore a certain coincidence of aspirations between the leaders and the led, to which Brezhnev provided the answer and on which he long built his government work.

In its first phase it still experienced a period of cautious reforms and experiments. But above all it produced the desired impression of stability. On the whole, the results were fairly positive. Economic development maintained fairly high levels. Agriculture at last seemed to be on the way to a systematic recovery. The peasants regained an equal status in society. The new emphasis placed on the production of consumer goods led to an improvement in living standards. The USSR even succeeded in bringing its military might closer to that of the United States. The process that came to be called detente began by means of the summit meetings with U.S. Presidents and accords in Europe.

But even then there remained in the background a major unresolved problem, which after all emerged with an obvious impact in earlier years, particularly from the 20th Congress, with its shocking condemnation of the arbitrary acts and obscenities of the Stalinist period -- the problem which in a single word is called democracy, the relationship between the government and the governed, the people's participation in major and minor economic and political decisions. The positive results of the first years may have created the illusion that that problem had successfully been shelved. But it exerted pressure from 1001 sides both within the USSR and in the countries of its international system. The violent repression of the major reform plan drawn up by the Czechoslovak Communists in 1968 marked in this connection the prevalence of an outright conservative tendency both in the USSR and throughout its international alignment, especially with regard to ideology and politics, but with paralyzing effect also on reformist thrusts in the economy.

The effects of these tendencies are never immediate. They become apparent in time. It has already been pointed out in several forums that 6-7 years ago the Brezhnev government's record could be presented under a much more favorable light than it can now. Indeed it was in this latter period that the problems became increasingly exacerbated, almost to the extent of acquiring the proportions of outright crises. But it is legitimate to wonder whether the preconditions for this phenomenon were not created before; for that matter, a not inconsiderable number of indications enabled more attentive observers to predict it.

In foreign policy there was in the mid-seventies a serious error of judgement regarding the problems raised both by progress in detente and by the emergence of the first symptoms of the world economic crisis. There was a clear overestimation of the difficulties that this implied for the opposite camp -- the United States and Western camp as a whole -- and a parallel underestimation of the problems that the same phenomena presented to the USSR and its allies. When the predictable counteroffensive against detente and the advantages that it brought the USSR began, Moscow was therefore able to respond to it no longer with broad peace initiatives, but only with the logic of power politics that lay within the "cold war" sphere. Detente, which had been Brezhnev's greatest success, emerged disrupted as a result.

Even within the country, in the face of increasing pressure from the new and unexpected problems, the conservative thrust tended to take the form of outright stagnation. It was very difficult for new ideas to be announced, at least at the top level. The result was an exacerbation of a whole range of difficulties, starting with economic ones, especially regarding agriculture and food, with the inevitable political repercussions that this involves.

It is difficult to say how far all this should be attributed to Brezhnev personally and how far to the leadership machinery of which he always remained a loyal interpreter and to whose delicate internal balances he always succeeded in devoting great attention. In a sense Brezhnev was actually the least "personal" of all the USSR's top leaders, the one who most reflected the "collegial" face of its leadership group. But this delicate, and now insoluble, point of historical interpretation does not eliminate the major problems that the Soviet situation now displays; domestic problems; as has been seen, but also international problems, which consist not only of the renewed asperity of the conflict with the Reagan administration's expansive policy, but also of the detachment from many other emancipatory forces throughout the world, starting with a considerable number of communist parties.

These are the tasks with which the new Soviet leadership will find itself confronted. Brezhnev's death signifies more than the demise of a man who dominated his country's political scene for so long. The prolonged domestic stability itself led to the aging of the entire leadership group that governed the country with Brezhnev. Suslov died in January and now it is being said that Kirilenko is dying too; they were the two men whom Brezhnev had at his side at the most important functions. The succession problem therefore concerns not only a figure of maxiumum importance -- which is in itself important -- but a whole nucleus of men who for years constituted the USSR's leadership.

PCI'S REICHLIN ON LESSONS OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

PM170931 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by PCI Secretariat member Alfredo Reichlin]:

[Text] Today is the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. Two-thirds of a century separate us from that event which fired the minds of vast human masses, victims of social oppression and war, while it struck all the governments of the time as an absurd and precarious accident.

How could they understand? That event accomplished the most radical break in modern history because it in fact cast doubt on the very idea that there was no horizon beyond the capitalist unverse and that, outside it, there was no other way of conceiving of economic development and social organization. It started a disturbing process which, in the following decades and through unprecedentedly dramatic experiences, reshaped the face of the world. It was certainly not a straight and uninterrupted course. Nor is it true that it was the origin of everything -- of present-day civilization and the new dilemmas facing mankind. We merely say that none of the present -- of the world as it now is and not only the Eastern bloc countries would be comprehensible if such an event were erased.

Thus this talk of "wrenches" and "patching up" is frankly ridiculous. With whom should we break, with history? And how will we be capable of understanding the nature of present-day problems, including the lesson which we learn from great and terrible experiences, unless we hold firm to the course which we are following, which refuses to follow either those who push the tragedies to one side as if they were pure accidents, and those who diabolize the October Revolution as if it had been a historical error? It is true that we have not always reasons so independently. In the past we too frequently saw socialism's events through ideological spectacles. But the problem of transferring the October Revolution from the realm of myth to that of history concerns not only us but everybody.

It is time to end this game of examinees and examiners. But it is also time to stop wearing down the leftwing forces in a dispute on the relative validity of specific political, ideological and state models inspired by the USSR (but is the present Soviet model the same as it was in 1917? And is it the same as in the thirties?) The waning of whose driving force is difficult to deny.

That would mean preventing onself from understanding how, why and in what other directions the mole of this century's major resolutions -- of which the 1917 revolution was the harbinger and motive force -- has dug.

In fact, therefore, to reflect on the vicissitudes of the October, to refuse to "excommunicate" it or treat it as a digression does not in the last imply treating it as a myth, seeing only the gains and not the errors, refusing to draw all the conclusions from the tragedies and harm that stemmed from it. What it does imply is an attempt to better understand the reality and the problems of the modern world. A world that now has many centers, that is terribly unbalanced and in which, though one can no longer talk in terms of a single "thread" of the revolutionary process, neither can one still believe that the "natural" capitalist market laws can resolve the development problem and the more general problem of coexistence among what will in a few years' time be 6 billion people. We must reflect on the real causes of the present crisis, the most serious since the war, and on the reasons for the increasingly disruptive contrast between the North and South of the world.

Hence the need to boldly define the essential traits of the new phase in the struggle for socialism, which is underway worldwide. And to thoroughly reappraise its prospects, its image and its main guidelines, no less, together with the wealth of its new discoveries [determinazioni]; peace, autonomy, the need for a rational administration of resources, new requirements of self-government and democracy. Leaving forms aside, this is the universal value of democracy, which is now inseparable from socialism. Nobody can now presume to impose economic, social and political models. And all the Italian Communists' formulations for a "third way" are clearly a realistic and rational effort to open up new paths and to provide effective answers to the crisis of contemporary societies, including the crises of the East European societies, which are not all the same, but which do constitute a real fact which we do not want to witness passively.

We are nobody's judges. But we are convinced that the socialist movement in both West and East must come to terms with its own experience in the knowledge that it is necessary to reflect on the past but that the most important thing is to examine, with new eyes and new methods, the reality of a world that the revolutionary movements of past decades have largely brought about. Consider the conditions of a peaceful coexistence that can no longer trust to power logics or to the identification of the politicomilitary blocs with class alignments and peace alignments. But this applies to the very conception of the revolutionary process, of its social and political protagonists, of the connections between production relations and forms of political and social democracy, between collective emancipation and individual rights; and the same applies also to the relationship between international solidarity and movements' and states' national autonomy.

In the real conditions of today's world, in which there are no longer besieged or besieging blocs but opposed forces and alignments, decisive importance is assumed, as Togliatti pointed out in the "Yalta memorandum," by the capacity to provide real answers to the real problems of mankind, society and nations.

It is this that determines socialism's image, its legitimacy to present itself as an innovative force, its capacity to show young people hope and the future. If the emphasis falls on a stubborn defense and reproduction of oneself and unless obstacles to the necessary reforms are courageously removed, then even the original lifeblood can dry up.

Revolution is not only a glorious day, but a lengthy and complex process. The test can never be considered over. Only by responding the challenges of the present can it demonstrate its continuity.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM --(ANSA) — Rome, November 12 -- The new Vietnamese ambassador to Rome, Mrs Phan Thin Minh, has urged the stipulation of an Italo-Vietnamese cultural agreement which would promote student and teacher exchanges between the two countries and make Italian culture better known in the Southeast Asian nation. In a meeting here Thursday with Italian Foreign Undersecretary Raffaele Costa, Mrs Phan Thin Minh said that the country is also ready to provide Italy with technical help to fight drug addiction. Vietnam has developed new and extremely effective methods of getting addicts off drugs. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0847 GMT 12 Nov 82 AU]

TRADE TALKS IN AFRICA -- (ANSA) — Rome, November 6 — An Italian economic mission led by the vice president of an industrialists association group, Ambassador Luigi Gasparri, has departed for visits to Cameroon and Zaire to explore prospects for Italian joint ventures in those countries. The mission is made up of representatives from eight companies in Assafrica, the Italian association for the development of economic relations with African countries, a group founded by Confindustria. The mission was organized by the Rome Foreign Trade Ministry. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 6 Nov 82 AU]

FREITAS VISITS FRG FOR TALKS ON NATO, EEC, SHIPS

LD172008 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Freitas do Amaral has left for the Federal Republic of Germany where he will be holding talks with the West German foreign and defense ministers. Freitas do Amaral, who will spend less than 24 hours in Bonn, has described the trip as a lightning visit aimed at preparing the next NATO meeting in Brussels and at discussing with the West German authorities a number of issues concerning the EEC, the problem of East Timor and the acquisition of three frigates for the Portuguese Navy.

ANGOLA ARRESTS CREWMEN FOR TAKING PORT PHOTOS

LD172104 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Nearly all Portuguese newspapers published today gave great prominence to news about the detention of two crewmen from the ship Alcoutim by the authorities of the Angolan port of Namibe, formerly Mocammedes. Angolan police detained engineers Carlos Claro Dias and Roque Baroa for questioning because the two men took pictures of Namibe where the ship Alcoutim had been unloading freight. It will be recalled that the town of Namibe was attacked by South African commandos a week ago.

The ship belongs to the Portuguese state-owned company Companhia Nacional de Navegacao. Last Monday night, when it was about to sail for Maputo, it was ordered by the Angolan authorities to postpone departure until the film taken by the two crew members had been developed. As the ship's master insisted on the need to proceed on his journey, the Namibe port authorities decided to detain the men in question.

In a communique released in Lisbon this afternoon, Companhia Nacional de Navagacao said it has already approached the Portuguese Foreign Ministry with a request to help solve the problem of the two crewmen held in Angola. Another communique released by the trade union to which the two crewmen from the Alcoutim are affiliated says the Angolan authorities prevented the ship's master from getting in touch with the Portuguese Consulate and Embassy in Luanda.

PCP'S BRITO COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SCENE

PM100955 [Editorial Report] Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 November 1982 publishes on pages 17-18 a 3,500-word Oscar Mascarenhas interview with PCP Political Commission member and Parliamentary Leader Carlos Brito. Brito criticizes various aspects of the revision of the Portuguese Constitution, condemns the Socialist Party leadership's "collaborationism" with the government and expresses his belief in a coming realignment of political forces. He also attributes the PCE's defeat in the Spanish general election to "the situation of great difficulties existing within the PCE," and concludes by commenting on the coming Portuguese local elections.

CUNHAL ON VOTING NONSOCIALIST AT LOCAL ELECTIONS

PM170839 [Editorial Report] Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 4 November 1982 publishes on pages 4-5 the 6,000-word apparent text of a speech by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal at the 31 October United People's Alliance (APU) national meeting in Lisbon. The speech deals exclusively with the coming Portuguese local elections and the APU's role in them. Cunhal asserts that a vote for the Socialist Party in the elections "is a mistaken vote," and criticizes the Socialists' conduct at the national and local levels, warning against drawing comparisons with the situation in other countries such as Greece, France and Spain.

PSOE ELECTS PARLIAMENT PRESIDENTS; CDU REGROUPS

LD172116 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The 330 Spanish Soicalist deputies and senators met today in Madrid to organize the parliamentary majority. During the meeting the Socialists approved as candidates to the presidencies of the Congress and Senate the lawyer and lecturer Gregorio Peces-Barba and Jose Federico de Carvajal, respectively. In the Congress presidency, Peces-Barba will replace Centrist Landelino Lavilla, leader of the hitherto governing party, the Democratic Center Union. PSOE Secretary General Feline Gonzalez and Deputy Secretary General Alfonso Guerra both said that the presidency of the parliamentary group would be imcompatible with any responsibility in the government. During his address to the Socialist parliamentary group, Felipe Gonzalez said Parliament is one of the institutions closest to Spanish society. The Socialist leader stressed his party's commitment to achieving change in Spanish society. The new Spanish Congress of Deputies will be constituted tomorrow, which will indicate the legal process of transferring power to the new Socialist government.

The parliamentary group of the hitherto governing party, the Democratic Center Union, also met today. It has been reduced to 12 deputies from the 168 which it had in the previous legislature. It met to decide on its structure and on its vote in the investiture of Socialist Felipe Gonzalez as Spanish prime minister. The latter was left pending at the meeting because it depends on talks between Centrist President Landelino Lavilla and the next president of the Congress of Deputies, the Socialist Gregorio Peces-Barba. Gabriel Cisneros was elected secretary general of the Centrist parliamentary group.

GONZALEZ, CEOE DISCUSS ECONOMIC, LABOR POLICY

PM171047 Madrid YA in Spanish 12 Nov 82 p 8

[Francisco L. de Pablo report: "CEOE Will Cooperate With Socialist Government]

[Text] Some details of the future Socialist government's organization are beginning to take shape. According to what Felipe Gonzalez disclosed to Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations [CEOE] Chairman Carlos Ferrer Salat, there will be only one deputy premiership for economy and finance, who will coordinate all the Cabinet's economic portfolios. Together with Alfonso Guerra and Miguel Boyer, who could be the man in charge of this economic and financial deputy premiership, the Socialist leader held a 5-hour meeting on Wednesday evening, which ended at 0245 hours of the morning, with CEOE chairman and deputy chairman, Carlos Ferrer and Jose Maria Cuevas, respectively, to explain the economic policy to them the Socialists intend to carry out in implementation of their program.

According to reliable sources, it was learned through that conversation that the future prime minister's Cabinet will be organized in specialised areas, without "plumbers," seeking to enable the government to act at two levels: a supercabinet or "decision-making kitchen," and the full Cabinet. The aim is to prevent the Cabinet from becoming a small debating chamber and to achieve greater coordination among departments.

The meeting between the employers' leadership and the future prime minister and deputy premier centered on relations between the CEOE and the government, as well as on an exposition and analysis of the economic, labor, trade union and social consultation policy which the Socialist Cabinet intends to implement.

Socioeconomic Agreements After Investiture

The results of this conversation were set out at the meeting of chairmen of CEOE territorial and sector organizations which Ferrer Salat held yesterday morning and at which the basic conclusion was reached to cooperate from a critical stance with the Socialist government, which has already promised to accept the economic and labor agreements reached between employers and trade unions.

Prominent among the economic aims set out by Felipe Gonzalez to his management interlocutors is the ultimate goal of reducing the inflation rate of 8.5 percent over the next 4 years, not increasing the tax burden substantially, maintaining wages' purchasing power and achieving increased productivity, the profits from which could be left in the hands of enterprises to strengthen and increase their investment capacity.

Felipe Gonzalez promised the employers that the public expenditures and deficit will not increase substantially in terms of the GDP; that industrial reconversion will continue, although less intensively than to date; that the recently introduced contractual arrangements, such as part-time contracts, will not be changed; that an attempt will be made to achieve a falling interest rate, or at least to follow the world trend, which will largely depnd on achieving the domestic policy aims being pursued; and that there will be no more price controls than those existing to date.

In the labor and trade union sphere, Felipe Gonzalez told the employers' leadership in a relaxed and cooperative atmosphere that his maximum aim is to support the trade unions in their strengthening and development, but not by budgetary means, but by restoring the historic assets accumulated under the previous regime -- a share-out in which the employers' organizations will also take part. The Socialists' intention as regards the introduction of joint management or generalizing the enterprise trade union sections were not made very clear, unlike their aim of achieving the 40-hour work week and the reduction of the retirement age with the time limits set in their election program.

Need for Joint Effort

In short, the future Socialist government is making sure of the social forces' cooperation before it comes into office. Ferrer Salat stressed to his colleagues that the employers must maintain an attitude of "open dialogue and cooperation toward the Socialist government in order to tackle the major national problems such as unemployment, preventing price increases and enabling Spain to grow again...." "We employers," Ferrer Salat added, "will act impartially, independently, professionally and objectively, because we are convinced that it is necessary to make a joint effort involving all the political and social forces."

The CEOE will also support the alternative measures put forward by the opposition, especially when it comes to negotiating with the government, in order to ensure that the Popular Alliances's parliamentary performance is more constructive and not a mere chorus of lamentations.

DENMARK

REAGAN WILL HAVE TO HEED ANTINUCLEAR REFERENDUM

PM160935 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Nov 82 p 10

[Editorial: "A Signal for Reagan"]

[Text] President Reagan managed well enough in the midterm election to be able to live with its outcome. If it is taken as a referendum on his economic policies -- and he almost made it into this himself -- then it can hardly be said that he lost. It will be a little more difficult for him to steer his financial legislation through the House of Representatives, but he preserved his Senate majority undamaged. However, on one point he did suffer a clear defeat: The referendum on freezing the superpowers' balance of strength went against him.

Voters in 9 states and 30 larger cities were to express their views on the proposals for negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union for a reciprocal and monitored freeze on the development, production and deployment of nuclear arms. This was the same proposal that was voted down in the old Congress by only two votes, and that majority will have been lost in the newly elected Congress. The referendum was consultative, and cannot force President Reagan to take the initiative for nuclear freeze talks with President Brezhnev. Even though the referendum will not have immediate political consequences, the fact that a referendum among one-third of the U.S. voters had such a clear outcome is not without political significance. All the states across the United States where referendums were held supported the nuclear freeze, including California, Reagan's own state, which otherwise provided Reagan with good election results. Only Arizona took Reagan's line. You could say that a very definite stand is needed for a vote against the desire to halt the arms race on reasonable terms, because this is what everyone wants, and on the basis of common human feelings, the very broadly formulated question would have to be answered in the affirmative. One cannot ignore the significance of such a strong undercurrent of opposition to a security policy which openly admits the necessity of reaching a balance of strength at ever higher levels and works to ensure this.

Nor are the doubts a new leftwing phenomenon. They are also affecting the church a great deal at present, both in Europe and the United States. At the moment, the Catholic bishops in the United States are considering a pastoral letter making the production and planned use of nuclear arms a matter of christian conscience. Church of England bishops will debate a report this month which declares the use of nuclear arms to be immoral and condemns a strategy which aims at preventing war by using the threat of nuclear arms, thereby concluding that Britain should abandon its nuclear weapons. The bishops of both countries will probably stop short of establishing a doctrine that would set the church against the state by condemning the Western defense system. However, the mere fact that these ideas are being discussed shows how important they are. Every decade since 1945 a new generation has had to work its way through the ethical problems of nuclear arms on its own terms, for we live in a moral society and the eighties will have to go through the same process as previous decades. This will not lead to the disappearance of nuclear arms, because no superpower would dare to abolish them. However, a president who has to think about reelection in 2 years' time will not be able to avoid responding to what is gaining strength among his people.

FINLAND

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON KAJANOJA'S 9-11 NOV GDR TRIP

For the East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publication of the joint communique on the visit of Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, to the GDR from 9 to 11 November, see the GDR section of the November 18 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NORWAY

STORTING EXPECTED TO VOTE AGAINST FUNDS FOR NATO

PM171427 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Nov 82 p 4

[Terje Svabo report: "Labor Party Resolution Against NATO Agreement"]

[Excerpt] "A clear break with our country's commitments to NATO," was how Prime Minister Kare Willoch described yesterday's decision by the Labor Party Storting group not to follow up the NATO 1979 dual decision. The decision means that the Storting will now be split down the middle when the issue is debated 22 November. This means that the broad Norwegian agreement on security questions will have been broken. Labor Party Youth Organization Chairman Egil Knudsen told AFTENPOSTEN: "The Labor Party's left wing is greatly satisfied with what has happened."

At the Labor Party National Executive meeting in October, party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland stated that the party did not wish to be party to this fall's followup action on the dual decision. The party wants to wait until the situation in Belgium and the Netherlands is clearer and until the Geneva talks have made further progress. Yesterday, the party's Storting group confirmed this position, and the possibility of a settlement between the Conservative and Labor Parties had to be abandoned.

The Willoch government is guaranteed a majority for this fall's dual decision followup action -- but it will only be a one vote majority. Seventy-eight deputies will vote for funds for NATO, and 77 will vote against.

THATCHER ON SOVIET THREAT, FALKLANDS WAR

LD171238 London PRESS ASSOCIAITON in English 1140 GMT 17 Nov 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher today warned NATO governments -- Don't put peace in peril by lowering your defences.

The prime minister told more than 200 parliamentarians from the 16 members fo the Western alliance: "The thesis that one-sided disarmament by the West would reduce international tension is the great illusion of our time." The cost of maintaining peace to the peoples of NATO had been high -- "but it is as nothing to the price we would have to pay if we were to put peace in peril by lowering our defences. Once that happened it would take years to restore them, years during which we should be vulnerable to aggression and threats of aggression."

Mrs Thatcher, stressing every word, added: "Any government which took that risk would have failed signally in its duty to its own people and to the alliance." Britain was committed to the goal of increasing defence spending by around 3 percent per year. "It is no easier for us than for our partners. The conflict between the steep rise in the cost of defence equipment and other demands on the public purse is permanent."

Mrs Thatcher told delegates at the opening ceremony of the North Atlantic assembly at Westminister Hall: "The fact is that if we were to sacrifice defence to the needs of the welfare state, the day might come when we should have neither peace nor freedom, nor be able to provide our people with the schools, the hospitals and all the other elements of a modern civilised state." The assembly was meeting at a time "when the changes in the leadership of the Soviet Union introduce a period of uncertainty." "In the months ahead, we shall judge whether Soviet policies and performances present new opportunities for peace or new dangers to stability," she said. "We shall work for the new opportunities, but the alliance must be ready to respond, whatever the future holds."

There was no greater cause than the defence of the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law -- "and none which requires such constant vigilence. Passive defence of freedom will not do." Mrs Thatcher added: "The struggle for human liberty is unremitting and the threat to it every present. Our commitment to freedom with justice must be equal to the challenge. We have a double duty to protect our own freedom and to maintain a beacon of hope for those men and women everywhere who desire freedom but who are denied it. These are the values for which Britain, earlier this year, fought a bitter conflict in the South Atlantic. We had no doubt that we had to restore individual liberty and a democratic way of life to the Falkland Islanders, and to preserve the international law which the invaders had blatantly flouted."

The Argentine invasion was outside NATO boundaries -- the responsibility to react was Britain's and Britain's alone. "But we received splendid support for our allies, in their public declarations, in their co-operation over economic sanctions, in withholding arms supplies and in many other ways, and Britain will long remember that help and encouragement," said the prime minister. Although NATO could not act collectively outside the area of the alliance, "each of us must discharge his separate responsibilities. In doing so each strengthens all. That was true of our own efforts in the South Atlantic. For if the NATO area is bounded by a line, the Atlantic is not. If we had not acted to repel aggression outside our area, the alliance's resolve to act within it might well have been questioned.

Mrs Thatcher returned to her theme of the Soviet threat saying that the Soviet Union "has ruthlessly sacrificed the wellbeing of her people to the cost of armaments. She has moved to a position of parity with the United States in strategic nuclear weapons and massive superiority in intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe. In this year alone she has installed a further 132 SS-20 warheads. She has increased her superiority in conventional forces. She has displayed total disregard for human rights and international law in the repression of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and the implied threat to Poland, and she has continued to suppress personal liberty within her own borders."

Peace had been kept in Europe only because NATO remained true to its objectives and maintained an effective strategy of deterrents, both nuclear and conventional. "But the more we dislike nuclear weapons - and we all do - the more sense it makes to work for their reduction on both sides, not just on one. The thesis that one-sided disarmament by the West would reduce international tension is the great illusion of our time. It would not; it would increase the danger of conflict. Aggressors are tempted by weakness, but they respect strength. If they see that strength will be maintained, they may reject the path of aggression because its cost to them would be too great. Then they may seek genuinely to co-operate in negotiating disarmament, and that would make the world a safer place."

There was no lack of proposals for arms control, said Mrs Thatcher. "But in the end it is not the weapons which cause war but the people who possess them. If they were ever encouraged to think that a threat would not be met by a firm response, that the will to defend our freedom were weakening, then the peace that has been kept in Europe for so long would truly be at risk."

NATO's watchword must be unity of purpose. Most of the disputes which recently clouded the relationship between Europe and America had been settled. "The Western alliance has again shown that it can rise above passing problems and match the larger needs of the times," she said.

HURD ON PLO, U.K.-U.S.-USSR ROLES IN MIDEAST

PM171451 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 12 Nov 82 pp 52-54

[British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd interview with Raghidah Dirgham in New York -- date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: Your attitude toward the PLO is different from that of the United States. Would this allow you to receive a PLO representative or not?

Douglas Hurd: Yes, our attitude toward the PLO is different. We say that the support the PLO enjoys in the occupied Arab territories and among the Palestinians in general should be taken into consideration in the negotiations. British officials have held several meetings with PLO representatives in many different places in the world, although no British foreign secretary has met with any PLO representative. We expect the PLO to clearly announce that it will abandon violence and pursue the line of political action. We have said before that a clear announcement by the PLO that it will recognize Israel as soon as the latter recognizes the legitimate Palestinian rights will help a lot in solving the Palestine problem. We have seen such a change in the PLO's line in the past few months, but it is not public and clear. Therefore, we believe that the problem still exists and that an important change is still expected.

AL-HAWADITH: Will Britain play a particular role in this field, particularly in view of Foreign Secretary Francis Pym's recent visit to the area? Is this visit the beginning of a British role?

Hurd: We listen to the views of the others and express our views to them. We have no official role. As I said, Pym went to Damascus and Cairo and I went to Amman, but these visits are not part of any kind of intensive or concentrated mediation because what we are talking about is discussions among the Arabs. Certainly when our advice is requested, we give it. We say, for example, please try to agree on one single viewpoint that would enable the Arab world to exploit this development in this promising U.S. attitude. There should be reconciliation between Reagan's peace plan and the Fes summit resolutions. However, I do not think that Britain or the EEC group will make any official move or produce a new official declaration or invitations to attend a conference. I do not think that we will intervene officially. We have friends, the French have friends and so have the Germans, the Italians and others, and I believe that we will find some way to encourage our friends to narrow the gap between Reagan's plan and the Fes resolutions in order to reconcile the two.

AL-HAWADITH: Once again I would like to go back to a question I asked before. Britain and the EEC, since the Venice declaration, have been accused of failing to take any executive or follow-up steps to the declaration, being content to sit on the sidelines waiting for whatever steps the United States might take, however slow these may be. In fact you are now choosing to play a supporting role for whatever steps Washington may take. What is your answer to these accusations?

Hurd: In Venice, the Europeans adopted their stand· it was a stand of principle. If the declaration is reread today it is clear and understood. I would not change one word in its content after the Venice conference. The Arabs came to us carrying two types of questions. Some of them asked when we will change completely from the U.S. position and do something serious and opposed to it. Others asked when we will begin influencing the United States and when we will contribute to changing its policy. For years after the Venice conference we tried to give advice to the United States, and so did others like the Egyptians and the Saudis. We are now content with the change that has occurred -- the development in the U.S. policy in the direction we want. We do not consider this change as the end of the road. We are still in contact with the United States and are trying to increase the change in its policy.

The U.S. role is definitely vital and fundamental for the peace process. As for the Soviets, they are not fundamental. Israel and the Arabs are fundamental for reaching a certain success. In the light of this reality, I believe that it is better for the Europeans to use their influence as much as they can in order to influence the United States, the Arabs and Israel instead of creating a fourth position. I do not think that a European position in particular can be effective and influential. Such a position might generate press headlines but a European policy quite separate and contrary to the U.S. policy cannot be useful. This is my view and I believe that most of the Arabs agree with me.

AL-HAWADITH: You have belittled the role of the Soviet Union and said that it is not fundamental. Do you see any need for a Soviet role in the search for peace in the Middle East?

Hurd: The Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Security Council and I believe that in the end, if any agreement is reached, it will be asked to endorse it and adopt it as a permanent Security Council member state. I must say that the role the Soviet Union played recently in the Middle East was negative. It does not seem at all that it has participated in the search for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem. In the meantime, it did not give adequate aid to the Palestinians. Therefore, I believe that its role was negative.

AL-HAWADITH: What do you mean by negative role?

Hurd: If we talk about its attitude toward the Venice declaration or the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement or any other agreement we find that its attitude was negative. It has put forward views regarding an international conference which I believe it knew in advance were not realistic.

AL-HAWADITH: Why not realistic?

Hurd: Because the United States and Israel will never go to such a conference at present and I believe that the Soviet Union's proposals were unrealistic and its participation was negative. This is how it is now and I do not think that it has anything to say in particular on this subject.

AL-HAWADITH: Israel did not accept Reagan's plan nor the Fes resolutions. For its part, the PLO did not accept the Reagan plan. Don't you think that you are being unfair by saying that the Soviet Union is negative and so is Brezhnev's plan because it is not accepted by the United States and Israel, while Reagan's plan is not accepted even by Israel?

Hurd: Anyone following the situation in the area knows that the Reagan plan stands some chance. I am not necessarily overly optimistic, but I think the Reagan plan stands some chance because U.S. participation in the peace process is necessary and I think that the Arabs accept this. This acceptance is not matched by acceptance of a Soviet role, which cannot be the same role the United States is playing. In reply to your question, I think that the majority, whether they are supporters of the Soviet Union or not, say that the Soviet role in the area in the past months was not effective.

AL-HAWADITH: A few weeks ago, contacts were held with your government in order to discuss the possibility of Britain participating in the multinational force which President al-Jumayyil asked to be increased. Is your government still considering the matter?

Hurd: No. No representative of any government contacted us. There were ideas about this subject and we adopted a stand [as published]. We wish this force success in its role. We think that it is doing a good job in Beirut. We wished to see the UN forces there and we voted at the Security Council for expanding the area of their operation. We are ready to discuss any idea to increase their tasks because they can carry out more tasks in the south. If the Lebanese president asks us and affirms to us the need for Britain's participation, we would look into the matter in one way or another. We have many obligations, particularly in the Falklands and elsewhere. Therefore, the decision will not be easy, but we will look into the matter in relation to its importance.

UN REPRESENTATIVE GOBBI INTERVIEWED ON TALKS

NC162056 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] In an interview with the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, referred to the intercommunal talks and other issues pertinent to a peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue. To a question on his assessment of the present situation after 2 years of intercommunal talks under his auspices, Mr Gobbi answered:

During these 2 years we had two different periods. The first one is the one which I call the period of parallel monologues. It was quite frustrating to see both sides clinging to previously stated positions and repeating all their arguments. We must say that during this period there was no dialogue. Then the evaluation document came to the forefront. The advantage of the evaluation document was that we encouraged true dialogue. It was a work method to encourage dialogue, and we have achieved this. Now we can precisely determine the points where there are differences or identity of views.

Mr Gobbi was then asked: Are you happy with the results? He replied: Happiness is a very subjective concept. I think that this is an indispensable prerequisite in order to build the future. You have to know the obstacle. You have to face the facts and then you can build something.

In answer to another question on the main obstacle to a solution [of the Cyprus issue] during this period, he said:

The main obstacle was that we have not resolved the necessary philosophical confrontation. This is the main obstacle. I think that these confrontations were created on the level of principles and we must proceed to another stage which is more creative and with a more realistic approach.

To a question on the objective of the new round of talks and what is expected from them, Mr Gobbi replied:

As a matter of fact, we are continuing the talks, and this period that is called the new round of talks will be the last period of reciprocal observation. Next year we must reach a definitive period. Then we will need to make many political decisions.

Mr Gobbi was asked: You spoke about decisions. What is truly needed to achieve substantive progress in the dialogue?

He replied: What we need to achieve substantive progress in the dialogue is reciprocal understanding and a political will which will precede political decisions. Both leaderships also need more courage to face criticism because political decisions entail advantages as well as disadvantages. The two leaderships should understand that this give and take entails sacrifices and they should have enough courage to face criticism.

In answer to a question on whether he considers that in the past there was no political will for a solution, Mr Gobbi said:

I think that there is a psychological phenomenon in Cyprus which is mutual mistrust. It reminds me of a boxing match where during the first moments both opponents notice the movements of each other with lack of trust in order to determine the techniques of the other. I believe that this is the case [in Cyprus]. We must end this period of mutual observation and reach political decisions in order to reach the moment of truth.

As special representative of the UN secretary general, what do you think is the reality in the Cyprus issue? Mr Gobbi answered:

Reality for me is a fair and lasting solution of the Cyprus issue. This is truth for me. On the political view it is a coordination of the interests of both communities. If you understand their needs and necessities and if they understand your needs and the harmonizing of these two views becomes possible then you will have a steady and prosperous community.

Asked if he thinks that the withdrawal of all foreign troops and particularly the Turkish invasion troops could facilitate this solution, he replied:

I am in favor of a peaceful solution and not a military solution. This is my very clear answer to this problem. But I think that the evaluation document envisages the possibility of the troops' withdrawal. The withdrawal of the troops is one of the goals of the evaluation document because one of its points is the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus. I am in favor of the withdrawal of all troops, not only in Cyprus but from all world areas where troops are on foreign territory. But I think that a political solution will help in this withdrawal; now, whether this is set up as a prerequisite or after a political solution, it has some importance. However, the main goal is to achieve this aim.

To another question on how he feels about the replacement of the Turkish troops by a UN peace force in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi replied:

You know I cannot be against the presence of UN troops in Cyprus because the UN force is in favor of peace and therefore I am completely in favor of this UN presence. The point is that I cannot decide on this problem. The Turkish Cypriots should decide on whether or not this presence is enough for their security.

Is the United Nations ready for such a move if it is asked, Mr Gobbi was finally asked, and he replied:

You know the United Nations is ready to make any step that can contribute to the quest for peace.

Official Rejects Gobbi Remarks

NC171926 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman, who was requested to comment on the interview with the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation by Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, made the following statement:

The Cypriot Government does not intend to comment on all the unfortunate points of Mr Gobbi's interview, who voiced views with which it disagrees. But it particularly points out Mr Gobbi's statement that it is up to the Turkish Cypriots to decide whether or not the replacement of the Turkish occupation troops by a UN peace force would be enough for their security. This statement is totally unacceptable. The Cypriot Government's stance, which is also in agreement with the UN resolutions, is that the presence of Turkish occupation troops is completely impermissible and constitutes a continuous violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Cyprus, an UN member state. The spokesman added: Moreover, the presence of occupation troops constitutes a danger to all the Cypriot people, including the Turkish Cypriots who are also suffering from this presence. Beyond this, it cannot be maintained that the presence of occupation troops provides security to the Turkish Cypriots. If there is security problem, this concerns all the Cypriot people and can be faced with the presence of a UN peace force and the withdrawal of the occupation troops.

Gobbi Clarifies Remarks

NC180826 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Mr Gobbi yesterday made the following clarification to one of our editors on the point in his statement that referred to the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus and the strengthening of the UN force:

"I fully support the presence of UN troops in Cyprus. I cannot decide on the question of the presence or withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus because this is beyond my jurisdiction. As you know, on some occasions, the Turkish Cypriots expressed the view that the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus is necessary for their security.

"With my statement I did not take any stand on this issue. I only gave a picture of the facts," Mr Gobbi concluded.

PAPER CITES UN ON TERRITORIAL ISSUE DIFFICULTIES

NC170938 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Discussion of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue was expected to start at tomorrow's intercommunal talks but information available to us indicates that serious difficulties continue to exist -- both procedural and in essence -- against commencement of the discussion. This is concluded from statements made yesterday to our newspaper by UN circles in Nicosia, who ruled out commencement of the discussion of the territorial issue at tomorrow's meeting.

Particular efforts are being exerted by Gobbi, the UN representative here, in his effort to raise these difficulties both at the negotiations table as well as in private meetings with the two interlocutors, Mavrommatis and Onan.

Gobbi had private meetings with the two interlocutors the day before yesterday. A statement issued by Mavrommatis' bureau said "the meeting fell within the framework of consultations related to the ongoing intercommunal dialogue." Turkish Cypriot newspapers, on the other hand, referring to the Gobbi-Onan meeting, reported that afterward the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor stated that it was agreed that only one, instead of two meetings, would be conducted each week.

UN circles told I ELEVTHEROTIPIA that nothing fundamental emerged from these meetings and added that Gobbi will continue sounding the positions of the two sides on matters under discussion in the negotiations.

Answering a question on reports published about an imminent initiative by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the same circles stated that in the interim the time is not ripe for making statements, at this stage, on an initiative by the UN secretary general.

In conclusion, the UN circles said that pending matters before concluding the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus issue would be discussed at tomorrow's meeting.

Agreement Reported

NC180947 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Further to our yesterday's reports that there are difficulties at the talks in opening the discussion of the territorial aspect, later reports add that a specific formula has been promoted by Mr Hugo Gobbi in removing the difficulties mainly brought up as a matter of procedure by the Turkish side.

The two sides are said to have already accepted this formula.

According to our information, the formula provides for summing up the discussions on the constitutional aspect, pointing out the results of these discussions concerning the rapprochement between the two sides on specific points.

The two interlocutors are expected to deal with this question, that is, summing up the constitutional aspect, at the negotiating table today.

After overcoming the difficulties for the discussion, Mr Gobbi has become intensively active with private meetings in the past 2 weeks with Mr Mavrommatis and Mr Onan.

Following the above mentioned development, reliable circles yesterday expressed the conviction that discussion of the territorial aspect will begin at the Ledra Palace next week.

It is understood that the promotion of the formula for the discussion of the territorial aspect was the subject of yesterday's meeting between Mr Gobbi and Mr Mavrommatis held at the latter's office. As is known, one instead of two meetings a week will henceforth be held while, at the same time, Mr Gobbi will be holding more private meetings with the interlocutors.

ROLANDHIS RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION 17 NOV

NC171823 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis met today with a delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council which is headed by Mr Kubadinski. During the meeting Mr Rolandhis briefed the delegation on the present phase of the Cyprus problem. They also discussed questions connected with Cypriot-Bulgarian relations.

Today the Bulgarian delegation went to Throni and laid a wreath at the grave of Ethnarch Makarios and then went to Limassol and held talks with Democratic Party house members of Limassol and Paphos districts.

TURKISH FORCES TO CONDUCT EXERCISES 19 NOV

TA171559 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Turkish peace forces in Cyprus will carry out military exercises on 19 November codenames "Horizon--4--82--Wolf." Turkish Air Force planes will also participate in the exercises which are being held to develop the cooperation between the ground and air forces. The exercises will have two parts. The first part will be conducted in (?Seratepe) region on the Serdarli-Gonendere [Chatos -- Knodhara] road from 0830 until 1000 and the second part in Karakoltepe region in Asagi Dikmen [Kato Dhikomo] from 1000 until 1200. It is reported that citizens will be able to view the exercises freely, but they must be in the spectators' area before the exercises begin.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY LEADER ELECTED -- A deputy for Nicosia, Mr Enver Emin, was elected the new general secretary of the ruling National Unity Party at the meeting of the party council last night. Mr Emin, who was the only candidate for the post, takes over from another deputy for Nicosia, Mr Hakki Atun. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English 1115 GMT 9 Nov 82 TA]

ULUSU RETURNS TO ANKARA FROM MOSCOW; COMMENTS

TA171715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen returned to Ankara today after attending President Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow. Prime Minister Ulusu was received at Esenboga Airport by State Minister and Deputy Primister Zeyyat Baykara. Also present were administrative and military officials as well as the Soviet ambassador to Ankara.

In a statement at the airport, Ulusu said he extended the condolences of President Evren, the government and the Turkish people to the Soviet officials. Ulusu said that he held a useful meeting with Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. He then expressed the belief that the goodneighborly and friendly relations between the two countries, which were based on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, would be further developed.

Asked whether he intended to take part in the cadres of political parties in the future, Ulusu said that he was not considering that at the moment but that he might do so if the country's interests necessitated it and if he became convinced that it was his duty to do so. The prime minister stressed that he had expressed his views on the matter before.

ULUSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON MAPS OF AEGEAN BORDERS

NC180847 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Ankara (CUMHURIYET news desk) -- The prime minister's office has asked official and private establishments not to permit the printing of wall maps, geographical atlases and tourist and road maps showing the Turkish and Greek territorial waters in the Aegean in different colors or lines delineating borders.

In a circular Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu sent to the ministers and auxiliary establishments, he pointed out that although there are certain accepted provisions between Turkey and Greece, there are no sea borders or territorial waters drawn on a map, and yet certain border lines contrary to this appear on maps and atlases.

The territorial waters of Turkey and Greece in the Aegean are limited to 6 miles. Since Greece claims territorial waters extending 6 miles around its Aegean islands, in some places where the distance between the Turkish coast and the islands is very narrow it can be seen that the territorial waters of the two countries are concentric.

Another issue is related to the international waters which lie on the western side of the Greek islands.

On some maps, a line between Turkey and Greece, starting from the land border in the north runs toward the south and it is shown as the sea border between Turkey and Greece. We encounter the same situation on the western side of the Greek islands. All these areas are shown as Greek territorial waters.

In order to ensure that the Aegean Sea borders are not defined and that our territorial waters are correctly shown Turkish maps, private and official establishments must seek approval from the National Defense Ministry's General Directorate of Maps to print maps.

FRG'S GENSCHER TO VISIT ANKARA 20 NOV

TA171749 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will come to Ankara on 20 November. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, Genscher will hold contacts and leave on the same day.

TURKMEN GIVES INTERVIEW ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

NC180742 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 14 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Interview granted by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to MILLIYET correspondent Mehmet Ali Birand -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: In what direction will our relations with Europe develop now that the referendum is over? More specifically, what do you expect from Europe?

Answer: Looking at it from the Council of Europe's standpoint, no disruption occurred in our relations with the Council at the governmental level after 12 September. Naturally, the referendum constitutes an important stage from the point of view of eliminating our differences. As a matter of fact, we have observed this week in Strasbourg that the referendum has positively impressed the parliamentarians and the ministers. The great support which the referendum secured has had an enormous effect in this.

Question: What do you expect now? For example, will they abandon the human rights case?

Answer: Naturally, from the Council of Europe's point of view, not all issues have been resolved. Some countries divide the issues in two. There is not much left to be said about the transition to democracy. However, the issue has a human rights aspect also. This will be heard at the trial initiated by the five countries. They say "we expect Turkey not to view this case as an act of hostility and to fully participate in the procedures of the trial." But in this case they make no concessions to Turkey, nor do they present any proposals.

Question: Does Turkey expect the five countries to close this case and withdraw their complaints?

[Answer: Withdrawing this case would be the sensible thing to do: But it would be too optimistic to expect all the countries to act sensibly. I do not imagine that they will give up this case, so we are carefully examining the matter from our own angle.

Question: Can you say that now that the referendum is over; that in the period ahead the Turkey-Council of Europe relations will show a marked improvement?

Answer: I think we can. This is the impression we have formed in the recent meetings.

Question: Could the parliamentarians' wing procure a resolution in January for the complete expulsion of Turkey from the Council?

Answer: If they did, they would be seriously contradicting themselves, Wouldn't it be strange if they attempted to do at this stage what they haven't done so far?

Question: In recent weeks and months it has been argued that the United States is engaged in various preparations concerning the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) in Turkey. The U.S. press carries reports on it.

It is rumored that a new base will be constructed in Mus. Whether we like it or not, this increases doubts that the famous RDF, which is the current topic of the day, could come to Turkey. Will a new base be established in Turkey for bilateral purposes, or only within the framework of NATO?

Answer: The establishment of a new base in Turkey is out of the question. The modernization of the other installations, on the other hand, will be carried out within the framework of the economic and defense cooperation agreement signed 2 years ago and in accordance with NATO plans. This is confined to the improvement of the existing installations in Turkey. They are to be improved so as to meet the existing needs.

Question: Will there be additional construction at the present installations?

Answer: What if there will be? Is there anything to prevent it?

Question: Where will the funds come from:

Answer: They will come from NATO's infrastructure.

Question: No, no such funds have been earmarked in NATO s infrastructure. What is more, there is no money in their budgets either.

Answer: What if there is not. The whole question is for this modernization to be included in NATO's defense. Turkey has not undertaken any mission outside NATO.

Question: And yet, such a hypothesis can come to mind and in fact, it does....

Answer: As a matter of fact, the absence of such an undertaking is clear from the situation. A statement was issued after the NATO defense ministers' conference. Every state is required to decide itself on its responsibilities outside the region. Our cooperation is purely within the framework of NATO.

Question: Let us also reason it out this way: Some bases are being modernized. They are being extended. These supplementary installations are very important. They include dormitories, fuel and ammunition depots....

Answer: It is all about the modernization of certain airfields. That is all.

Question: Just a moment, the Turkish and U.S. pilots will carry out joint take-off and landing exercises.....

Answer: We are doing that all the time....

Question: Isn't it absolutely natural to think that following the completion of the modernization work, these airfields could be used by the RDF?

Answer: Who is concerned that these bases become operational? It does not necessarily mean that if the capacity of an installation becomes fit for other purposes as well, that installation is not fit for use by NATO also. These installations conform to the defense plans of NATO and they can also be used for other purposes if they need arises. But the whole matter is the absence of an undertaking. Otherwise, even the present installations could be used by the RDF.

Question: In other words, what you are saying is this: We are modernizing the bases but we have no undertaking that they should also be used for other purposes. Is that it?

Answer: Our plans do not make any provision for the use of them by the RDF outside the NATO region. But all the existing installations could be used for a force of this kind, if the need arises. The use of all these installations by this type of force is thinkable. What I am saying is that we are not involved in any such undertaking. Anything can be used by the RDF. This could happen not only in Turkey but in other countries also. It could be done in Greece and Italy as well. This does not, however, necessarily mean that these installations will be used. We have never discussed the question of RDF with the Americans. The Americans have made no proposals whatsoever in connection with the RDF.

Question: Now that we are discussing Cheysson and the European peace force for Cyprus, [as published] I would like to mention a recent rumor: It is being said that Turkey may join the Beirut peace force. Is this in the offing?

Answer: We have not been approached on this matter.

Question: What if such an approach were made?

Answer: We would examine it....

Question: Are the statements frequently repeated by honorable Papandreou regarding the "Turkish threat" contrary to the spirit of the moratorium? He told me that he did not think they are. He said he is merely expressing the feelings of the Greek people. It appears that under the moratorium we understand one thing and the Greeks another. What is your comment?

Answer: Honorable Papandreou has made a very interesting comment which means that he can talk and we must keep quiet. This is out of the question. Let me tell you something. Do you know how best to describe the thing called moratorium by the Greeks? Not to make the statements that Honorable Papandreau makes.

Our attutide is this: We have not felt the need for such an exercise in order to hold negotiations with Greece. As far as we are concerned, when two countries are at variance, the first thing they do is to hold talks to eliminate these differences. Talks usually indicate the presence of a dispute. With this objective in mind, we have not advanced any preconditions for talks.

Question: I am highly curious to know what you are going to discuss at your meeting with the Greek foreign minister in December? For example, Papandreou says that there is no need to bring up the question of the Aegean continental shelf at this meeting. His attitude is very clear.

Answer: I have never known Honorable Papandreou to make any clear statements. At times he talks like this and at other times he agrees to talk. I am not going to tell you that I am going to this meeting with any great hopes. We do not cherish great hopes. We do not have an atmosphere of optimism. But because there are serious issues between us, we must avail ourselves of every opportunity to discuss them.

Question: These talks have been going on since 1947 without any tangible progress. Isn't it true that the status quo serves Athens better?

Answer: Both sides conceal their attitudes on this matter. There is also a Bern agreement to be considered. This agreement emphasizes the need to settle this issue. Let me tell you something; the settlement of the continental shelf issue was very difficult with the former [Greek] Government also. There were great differences between the views of both sides. That is why we tried the method of gradual improvement. We tried to resolve the airspace issue first, but not with much success.

Question: Turkey has presented Greece with a very nice bouquet by signing the Rogers agreement and accepting Greece's return to the military wing of NATO. We had certain expectations in return. General Rogers had made promises. The agreement stipulated that areas of responsibility in the Aegean would be readjusted. Athens subsequently declared that it did not recognize that Rogers agreement. Everybody kept silent. Now no action is being taken either by NATO or Rogers. Everything has been forgotten. Shall we just sit and wait?

Answer: It seems that it is not possible to reach an agreement with Greece on this matter.

Question: I beg your pardon, sir, but such things, that is renouncing agreements, may be possible individuals. Can it also happen between states?

Answer: Yes, it can happen between states also. It is happening, as you see.

Question: Will Turkey sit and watch with its hands tied?

Answer: There is no such thing any more as command control region. There is no the slightest rule. There isn't the slightest basis. It is being handled by completely transitional measures.

Question: Talking of Rogers, how do you find the general's suggestion that through the latest strategy, conventional arms should be increased?

Answer: I have found it very positive.

Question: You will shortly be making a trip to the Soviet Union. What will the framework of this trip be?

Answer: The date has not yet been fixed. But I can say that our relations with the Soviet Union are quite suitable for such a trip. The aim of this visit is to contribute to the development of goodneighborly relations.

Question: The Turkish authorities have started saying that the Soviet Union is behind the Armenian terrorism. Will this not create some discomfort?

Answer: We have not said this. We have never openly accused the Soviet Union of this. We have said that there were many focuses supporting Armenian terrorism. This is obvious.

Question: Is there any concrete proof in the hands of the Turkish state as to the sources that support Armenian terrorism?

Answer: We have some proof, naturally.

Question: Do these data indicate that both the East and the West are implicated?

Answer: Will you please pardon me for not going into details on this matter.

Mehmet Ali Birand: Thank you.

Itler Turkmen: I thank you, too.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA171049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The joint Turkish-PRC economic committee began its meeting in Ankara today. The head of the Turkish delegation, Ambassador Erdem Erner, the Turkish Foreign Ministry political affairs deputy under secretary, said in an opening speech that the committee was set up within the framework of the economic, industrial and technical cooepration agreement signed between the two countries last year. He pointed out that this was the first meeting of the committee and that they aimed at further promoting the economic, commercial, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries to a higher level.

Lu Xuejian, the vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, expressed the belief that the meetings would be concluded to the benefit of both countries and in line with their goals.

The Turkish delegation at the talks is composed of representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Industry and Technology, the Minsitry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Finance, Commerce, Agriculture and Forestry Ministries.

FOURTH ROUND OF VISA TALKS WITH FRANCE ENDS

TA171714 Ankara Domestic Service inurkish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The fourth round of talks held between Turkish and French delegations on the issue of the French visa requirmenets for Turkish citizens have ended in Ankara. A protocol was signed by Foreign Minsitry Consular Affairs Deputy Director Zeki Gonen on behalf of Turkey and by Foreign Ministry Mutual Agreements Department Director (Claude Chopin) on behalf of France. Under the protocol, Turks who enter France for short periods of time will not have to pay a fee for their visas. At the end of the talks, the French delegation said that they would look into the possibility of lifting the visa requirement for the Turkish citizens who live and work legally in France. The next meeting on the issue of visas will be held in Paris in 6 months.

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

TA171736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A transportation cooperation protocol between Turkey and Yugoslavia has been signed in Ankara. The protocol was signed by Transportation Minister Mustafa Aysan on behalf of Turkey and by Transportation Minister Nazmi Mustafa [title as heard] on behalf of Yugoslavia. In a speech at the signing ceremony, Mustafa Aysan said that the cooperation to be conducted by the two countries in the field of transporation woudl be greatly beneficial to both countries. He pointed out that the protocol was signed within the framework of the agreement signed during President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia, adding that the technical work in this field would be made in December. Nazmi Mustafa stated that Turkey and Yugoslavia were at the crossroads connecting Europe to the Middle East, adding that their cooperation in the field of transportation would be important for both countries. Nazmi Mustafa left Turkey today.

TRADE POLICY TO BE BASED ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

TA171651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Trade Minister Kemal Canturk has said that as of the beginning of 1983, all of Turkey's foreign trade will be based on foreign exchange. He made these remarks on his return from an official visit to Albania. He said that at the end of the talks in Tirana, Turkey and Albania signed a new 3-year commercial agreement and a protocol clarifying the calculations of the barter trade between the two countries.

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CHANCELLOR KOHL INTERVIEWED ON U.S. VISIT

DW181209 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Kleinmann; date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have assured the Americans that they can rely on their German friends. Was this the basis from which you were able to advise the U.S. President to seek direct contacts with the new Soviet general secretary?

[Answer] That is certainly not the precondition for the President's decision. After all, he must make his own decision. Still, it is very important for the Americans to know that they have good and loyal friends in Europe and in Germany. The Americans are a world power; they must undertake action in many areas on behalf of others, including us. During the past several years, they have nearly always been criticized for having shared in the responsibility of others. It is quite normal for them to note with pleasure that they have reliable friends. This is a matter of importance to the Americans.

[Question] Are your talks with the Americans also the reason why you are optimistic about the Geneva disarmament negotiations?

[Answer] Well, all the time -- in any event, during the period of a few weeks in which I have been FRG chancellor -- I have had an opportunity to obtain information which shows me that the Americans, also in our behalf, are negotiating quite seriously and resolutely. The talks with the President, the secretaries of state and defense, and the most important security policy advisers made it quite clear, above all, that these people also see the dimensions of the threat to peace and the dimensions of the weapons involved in these negotiations, and that they are aware that these are not just any negotiations, but negotiations regarding life and death. It is important to the Americans for us to stand by both parts of the NATO dual decision. I have made it absolutely clear that both parts presuppose that the Americans also view the negotiating part of the decision very seriously and implement it in practical policy.

Press Reviews Visit

DW181303 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In connection with the conclusion of the chancellor's visit to the United States, the BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG says: Helmut Schmidt was able to address the Americans on television in fluent English and to negotiate with Ronald Reagan without an interpreter. Even so, the wall between him and our most important ally rose constantly higher, and the climate became continuously colder. During his first appearance in the United States as FRG chancellor, Helmut Kohl always had an interpreter with him. The Americans still understood him, just as he endeavored to understand them. He thus succeeded in creating the atmosphere of cordiality which traditionally characterized German-American relations during the Adenauer era and which created the preconditions for solving and overcoming even difficult problems and conflicting interests in a spirit of understanding. The chancellor managed to again open wide a door which had been almost dangerously shut. This is a quotation from the BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE states: The striking political fact is the ability of the new chancellor to act with less inhibition as the one representing the majority of the Germans who hold far fewer reservations toward the U.S. protective power than did a part of the constituency of the preceding government.

If anything made Hulmut Schmidt's dealings with the United States increasingly more difficult, it was his declining political credit and not the persistence with which he sought to convince the Americans of his allegedly better perception of the situation. To an increasing degree, he was unable to counteract the impression that the leftwing of his party was trying gradually to move the entire party to an anti-Atlantic line.

Here is an excerpt from an editorial from the Oldenburg NORDWEST-ZEITUNG: By going to Washington, Kohl has done German policy a good turn. It was all the easier to objectively discuss controversial issues without fear of renewed irritations in the U.S.-German relationship after he had shifted the common basic principles of Bonn and Washington into the center of the talks, brought the weight of the new majority along on his visit to the United States, and thus created confidence. This should also true for the future because differences between Washington and its West European partners seem to be programmed in even after the lifting of the U.S. sanctions in connection with the European-Soviet natural gas pipeline deal.

The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: Helmut Kohl's solicitation of American friendship sometimes came close to toadying. He behaved as if he had to correct something that his predecessor Helmut Schmidt and his social-liberals had unbalanced. However, Schmidt would not have been said farewell to with such great respect by U.S. politicians and journalists if anyone harbored doubts about his reliability and profound affection for the American people. During his visit to Washington, Kohl used the methods of psychotherapy. The question is, however, who was treating whom.

We read the following comment in SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: Kohl probably wanted his visit to be viewed as more than just a good will tour aimed at improving feelings between the two countries, making things look brighter and purging the atmosphere of irritations. If we view this visit as an attempt to make the Americans gradually grow used to the fact that they are no longer dealing with a chancellor who constantly criticizes the West's leading power and poisons the climate by his know-it-all attitude, then Kohl may consider his visit a success.

KOHL WOULD WELCOME EARLY VISIT BY GROMYKO

LD181448 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl would "expressly welcome" an early visit to Bonn by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. In the ARD program, "TV Discussion" on Thursday evening he said that there are indications that Gromyko might still come to the FRG in December. Against the background of his U.S. trip, the chancellor emphasized his view that it is necessary to display the FRG's position in a sensible manner toward East and West. This self-evidently includes contacts with Moscow.

Since taking office, he has already had a number of talks with Soviet representatives, Kohl said. He also expressed his interest in a visit to Moscow, but added that a date before the planned Bundestag elections on 6 March is highly unlikely.

However, the chancellor decisively rejected the idea that the FRG could play the role of intermediary or interpreter between the two power blocs in the East and West. "Those shoes are too big for us," he said. Also with a view to the Geneva disarmament negotiations, the chancellor emphasized "we are a part of the North Atlantic Alliance and do not stand between the blocs." He expressed the conviction that the United States takes the negotiations in Geneva "very seriously." Kohl said that the FRG is being kept well informed by the United States and pointed out that U.S. chief negotiator Paul Nitze will inform Bonn again on Friday of the current situation.

Visit at Beginning of 1983

LD182250 Hamburg DPA in German 2203 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 18 Nov (DPA) -- According to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit the Federal Republic "at the beginning of next year." In the ZDF television program "Citizens Ask, Politicians Reply," Genscher said this evening that at such a meeting, the dialogue with the USSR could be continued and it would be possible to establish "whether progress is possible -- and if so, where." It is for this reason that Bonn has "once again" invited the Soviet foreign minister to Bonn.

DIE ZEIT VIEWS LIFTING OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS

DW181059 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 19 Nov 82 p 18

[Commentary by JR: "Carrot and Stick"]

[Text] AEG boss Duerr can now again go to the United States without having to fear that he might be jailed by some sheriff. Now that President Reagan has lifted the sanctions against the firms participating in the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline, AEG-Kanis and the other licensees of U.S. patents can hope that the rubles will start rolling in smoothly again.

The U.S. President said the reason for his decision was that Washington had succeeded in reaching agreement with its alliance partners on a "tougher and more effective" strategy in dealing with Moscow. Reagan is thus following the line of Secretary of State Shultz, who considers embargoes and sanctions to be an inappropriate means to enforce political goals.

It is not yet clear what will replace the sanctions. The allies have obviously not yet agreed on a fixed arrangement as a framework for East-West trade. The government in Paris has made it clear that so far France is refusing to consent to such a framework agreement.

In the usual French manner, Paris is doing things its own way. The French are particularly reluctant to bind themselves to limiting loans and interest subsidies in East-West trade. The stubborn attitude of the Mitterrand government shows that the agreement designed by Shultz not only serves to help Ronald Reagan save face; much rather Washington is trying to convince its allies that two means are necessary in dealing with Moscow: the carrot and the stick.

Embargo 'Flop of Year'

DW181423 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 18 Nov 82 p 5

[Commentary signed RB: "Flop of the Year"]

[Text] The U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the pipeline deal can now probably be recorded in history books as the political flop of the year. Eleven months after the imposition of the natural gas-pipeline embargo, the "natural" order has been restored in America's foreign relations: business first and then policy. The current "pilgrimage" of 200 leading U.S. businessmen to Moscow is self-explanatory.

In fact, this order has probably never been seriously upset, not even during the sanctions phase. The attempt to prevent Soviet natural gas supplies can easily be interpreted as a policy to promote exports of the United States' own coal and gas. It has now been agreed with the Europeans that no new natural gas delivery contracts will be concluded with the Soviet Union until a common Western study of alternative energy supply possibilities is completed.

In this way, Washington hopes to do more business in supplying its own coal and natural gas to Europe.

A motive for the boycott of technological products such as computers may well also have always been the intention to exclude the East bloc as a possible competitor on the world market of high quality finished goods. There is every indication that the lifting of the sanctions largely amounts to a retreat by Washington. The planned intensification of export controls on strategically important goods will also depend in the future on the good will of the individual Western governments, and in view of growing unemployment, will probably be handled rather generously. The coordination of loan policies which was also announced had already been effected by the international commercial banks; because of the risks involved, all banks are meanwhile equally reserved about loans to the East.

The stagnation of East-West trade during recent months is certainly not attributable to Reagan's harrassing maneuvers. On the contrary, the stepped-up U.S. grain deliveries have prevented a total decline. Detente policy based on the pocketbook increasingly appears to be a stabilizing factor.

GENSCHER BRIEFED ON GENEVA MISSILE TALKS

LD191000 Hamburg DPA in German 0927 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was briefed today on the state of the American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on medium-range missiles by the American chief negotiator, Ambassador Paul Nitze. Genscher expressed his thanks for the continued intensive briefing and his satisfaction at the earnestness with which both sides are conducting the negotiations and at the fact that progress had been made in Geneva in defining substantive questions.

Genscher said the Federal Government expected the Soviet side to seriously examine and accept the West's offer of a complete renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles on both sides, because this would mean that a real breakthrough had been achieved for the first time in an area of arms control. Such a breakthrough would also have a positive effect on other areas and would meet the desires of the peoples of Europe for nuclear disarmament.

SPD CALLS FOR USSR, U.S. DISARMAMENT MOVES

LD181814 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Kiel, 18 Nov (DPA) -- The SPD has stressed the Federal Republic's demand that the great powers achieve nuclear disarmament by way of negotiations. The "Kiel declaration" published today at the SPD federal conference also states that the SPD will urge the Soviet Union to move on the question of the disarmament of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and will continue to ask the United States to make the greatest efforts to render the deployment of such new weapons in Western Europe superfluous. With the policy of agreed progressive disarmament toward approximate balance, the SPD is seeking a partnership for security.

The declaration takes up in concentrated form the 12 reference points for the future policy of the Social Democrats listed by Helmut Schmidt in his last speech to the Bundestag as federal chancellor on 1 October. The declaration, which is to be adopted in Kiel tomorrow, also highlights the struggle against unemployment and the SPD's claim to political leadership in the Federal Republic.

'Kiel Declaration' Adopted

LD191054 Hamburg DPA in German 0949 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Kiel, 19 Nov (DPA) -- The SPD's "Kiel declaration," which opens the party's election campaign for the general election proposed for 6 March 1983, was adopted unanimously today by the party council. Following this, former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed at the party's federal conference in Kiel that the declaration is intended as a signal to members and voters that the Social Democrats are determined and capable of making the present Federal Government a transitional government between one Social Democrat-led government and another.

The "Kiel declaration" places the fight against unemployment at the center of the SPD's activity. It also stresses the need to strike a balance between economic and environmental protection interests and supports the Federal Republic's demand that "the great powers reach nuclear disarmament by way of negotiations."

TALKS HELD WITH PORTUGUESE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD181154 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 18 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner received Portuguese Defense Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral for a long talk on Thursday at lunchtime, after previously welcoming his guest at the Ministry of Defense. Before his meeting with Woerner, do Amaral talked with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

At the meeting with Woerner, the central topics were, according to a Defense Ministry spokesman, security and military policy in view of the forthcoming NATO conference in Brussels. The FRG has been giving defense aid to Portugal for a long time.

DIE ZEIT REPORTS ON GDR ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE

DW190837 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 19 Nov 82 pp 17, 18

[Article by Wolfgang Hoffman: "The Red Thieves of Ideas"]

[Excerpt] When Markus Wolf, chief of the espionage department in East Berlin's Ministry of State Security (MFS), draws a balance at the end of the year, he can again be satisfied with himself. With the relatively low input of DM5 million, his department cleared the equivalent of at least DM300 million for the GDR state budget in the form of know-how from the hostile West and from the Federal Republic.

The prospect of such a favorable ration of input to gains allows espionage chief Wolf to get over some hard losses he has suffered lately -- for example, 41-year-old scientist Rudol Fahrig, former staff member of the Freiburg Central Laboratory for Mutagenic Research of the German Research Association. The genetics scientist was just recently sentenced to 8 months probation by the Stuttgart Land Court. He was charged with acting as an intelligence agent.

Article 99 of the penal code provides for the punishment of "anyone who engages in intelligence activities against the FRG on behalf of the intelligence service of a foreign power or one of its agents to engage in such activities."

According to the verdict handed down by the Stuttgart Land Court -- a verdict which is not yet in force -- Fahrig reportedly supplied his brother-in-law, who lives in the GDR and works as an agent of the State Security Service, with papers on genetics and cancer research which in themselves contained rather harmless data.

However, it makes no difference whether actual secrets are involved or simply material which can also be looked up in a professional journal; whether or not the activity is undertaken on behalf of a foreign power is the decisive factor.

The credit for exposing Fahrig's intelligence activities goes to one of Marcus [as published] Wolf's top agents -- of all people, to Werner Stiller, who was an agent handler and who escaped to the Federal Republic in early 1979 and brought along plenty of GDR intelligence material, including some that led to the exposure of 30 suspected agents who were primarily assigned to the fields of economy, science and technology.

Among the exposed agents was graduate engineer Arnold, a leading IBM employee in Stuttgart. For a decade he had supplied the GDR State Security Service with IBM documents to which he had access because of his position in the company. Arnold's regular dispatches of know-how saved the GDR valuable time and a lot of money in the development of a data processing system of its own. According to information available to the Ministry of the Interior, the GDR used Arnold's information "to modernize the data processing of the National People's Army [NVA] and to adapt it to Western standards."

Agent handler Stiller also was the one who provided the West German intelligence service with its first rather detailed picture of GDR economic espionage, which in the past few years has shifted its emphasis to the fields of electronics, electronic date processing, nuclear physics, weaponry, and chemistry as well as the aviation and space industries.

Stiller also provided information on how much the GDR is willing to spend on its economic espionage and what it profits from it. Marcus Wolf has an annual budget of about DM5 million to be used in the collection of Western know-how. This sum sounds modest when it is related to the number of agents who must be paid with it. It is the general view of intelligence service experts that the GDR has about 2,000-2,500 agents in the Federal Republic, and about one-third of them are exclusively assigned to the gathering of technological intelligence. DM5 million is not a very generous sum to use for roughly 800 specialists. The average espionage fee per agent comes to no more than DM500 a month.

The head of the main department for "intelligence" in East Berlin's MfS benefits, of course, from the fact that most of his collaborators in the West are already on the payroll of other employers. In Arnold's case, IBM was paying the major portion of his income. In the case of the Sennheiser Elektronik Company, the DM75,000 Robert Skottke, head of the manufacturing laboratory, collected over 15 years of military-technical espionage appears to be rather modest when compared with his regular income. What the electronics expert reported to his employer in the GDR about the Sennheiser Company and the Bundeswehr orders placed there was probably worth much more than his monthly payment of DM400 or so.

Measured by its modest expenditures, the MfS therefore operates at a profit level about which its capitalist victims can only dream. Werner Stiller also divulged that the MfS espionage department charges a high price for the know-how which the Western agents deliver free of charge to East Berlin's doorstep. Markus Wolf bills the GDR companies which copy the stolen patents and technologies 10 percent of the sum the respective company would have to spend if it had to develop on its own what the agents have provided.

The 10 percent which Wolf collects for his shop, about DM300 million, also forms a criterion for judging the damage done to the FRG espionage victims. If the MfS correctly calculates the value of its deliveries, this amounts to approximately DM3 billion. Herbert Gassert, chairman of the board of the Brown and Bovery Corporation, recently estimated that the value of the technical information flowing eastward "is in the billions" — billions from which other Eastern states and their intelligence services profit as well.

According to findings by the Bonn Interior Ministry, however, the GDR's espionage department is the principal organizer of activities against the FRG. The share of these activities amounts to about two-thirds of all the Eastern espionage activity in the FRG. The scope of economic and scientific espionage has considerably increased during the past few years. Today this kind of espionage amounts to just about 20 percent [of the GDR's espionage activities in the FRG] and thus has nearly reached the same dimensions traditionally held by military espionage. Stiller's statements provided a hint concerning the extent of the GDR's activities. These statements indicate that more than 50 agents delivered a total of 530 scientific-technical papers of substantial volume to the "Main Administration for Collection of Foreign Intelligence" in 1975, 1977 and 1978.

To a considerable degree, espionage is controlled through the East bloc's official and semiofficial institutions in the West, such as embassies, consular departments and trade missions. In addition, the so-called mixed companies are particularly suited for economic espionage. These are FRG companies in which German partners and Eastern state trade enterprises hold shares.

The mixed trade companies are particularly suited for certain activities which, according to the latest findings of the Cologne Office for the Protection of the Constitution, are increasingly on the rise. This office has detected "increased efforts by enemy intelligence services to circumvent embargo rules."

Ever since the Western countries became more restrictive in their transfers of technology to the East, it has been increasingly difficult for the East bloc states to legally buy the technology they require. For this reason, illegal means are increasingly being used to sidestep the embargo regulations issued by COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas] over its 30-year history. This coordinating committee for East-West trade policy is made up of representatives from the NATO countries and Japan who meet at regular intervals and agree on the goods that may be of military significance to the East bloc and thus may not be delivered to them.

The methods used are simple. The German trade partner is deceived about the actual recipient of an order by, for example, listing a neutral country as the destination. Also, companies already active in East-West trade are induced to circumvent export regulations through lucrative offers.

The USSR has developed the broadest activities in this sector of intelligence work. In any event, this is what the Interior Ministry in Bonn has determined. The CSSR is second only to the USSR in intelligence activities in this area. The latest report of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution says in part: "The department for science-technology in the Czechoslovak intelligence service cooperates closely with the CSSR Ministry of Technological and Investment Promotion. On 1 April 1980, a new Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry was set up in the CSSR, obviously for the purpose of eliminating backlogs in this sector. Correspondingly, since mid-1980, the efforts of CSSR Embassy staff members to procure embargoed goods has intensified -- for instance, microprocessors and other electronic components or the relevant production documents. This is generally done through unorthodox cash transactions."

LATE REPORT: KOHL ON USSR, EAST EUROPE POLICY

LD191226 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- A week after the change of leadership in Moscow and immediately following his visit to the United States, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has stressed the Federal Government's desire for good-neighborliness with the countries of East Europe. At a reception for the diplomatic corps in Bonn today, Kohl said: "We want to further develop relations with the Soviet Union to our mutual advantage." He had told Soviet talks partners, whom he had met in Bonn since his election as chancellor, "that in cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the governments in East Europe we want to remain predictable and dependable." This will continue to be the determining factor in the Federal Government's relations with the new Soviet leadership.

Commenting on his recent consultations with the Western allies in Washington, London, Paris and Rome, Kohl said that the talks had been intended as a contribution to the preservation of peace, the containment of the harmful effects of a worldwide economic crisis, and to help make European and Atlantic cooperation useful for the friends of the Federal Republic throughout the world.

Dealing with intra-German relations, the chancellor said that it is in the interests of Germans in both West and East Germany for the political leaderships in Bonn and East Berlin to be aware of the special responsibility of both German states in the heart of Europe for the consolidation of peace. He noted that Federal President Karl Carstens and GDR Council of Senate Chairman Erich Honecker had reaffirmed this at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow, and had stated the intention of the two states to continue and further develop their relations on the basis of the basic treaty.

Kohl emphasized to ambassadors accredited to Bonn that his government is convinced of the usefulness of an East-West relations dialogue. In this connection, he pointed to the CSCE negotiations in Madrid, and expressed the hope for developments in Poland which would encourage dialogue dialogue and national consensus and lead to the release of the detainees and the lifting of martial law. He also stressed that the Federal Government had high expectations concerning the current disarmament talks and hoped above all for specific progress in the Geneva negotiations.

In his speech, Kohl emphasized that because of its special position, the Federal Republic is interested in stable international relations. "Tensions act more quickly and more deeply to our disadvantage than is the cause with others. In our position, misunderstandings and unpredictability would be dangerous." Therefore, the Federal Republic's policy is aimed at "clarity, firmness and dependability."

In his speech, Kohl touched on all regions of the world and spoke in favor of a partnership which paid attention to and showed concern for the political interests of others. The Federal Republic's economic means are limited, but at the same time Bonn does not want to shirk the tasks outside Europe which it had taken on together with other European states. Although the Federal Republic could not meet all wishes, it would try "to maintain the high level of development aid and expand it where possible." Respect for the independence of partners remains the paramount basic principle.

On the Middle East problem, Kohl said that it can only be solved if "the right to exist and the right to security of all states in the region, including Israel, are implemented, as well as the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination."

ETENDARD AIRCRAFT, EXOCETS SHIPPED TO ARGENTINA

NC181329 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Five French-built Super Etendard aircraft together with Exocet missiles left Saint Nazaire port, west France today for Argentina aboard the Argentine navy cargo ship Bahia San Blas.

The Exocet air-sea missile was used successfully by the Argentinians against the British task force during the Falklands conflict earlier this year.

The Saint Nazaire harbour master said the vessel was carrying 200 tons of arms and ammunition, 72 tons destined for Buenos Aires and the remainder for Puerto Belgrano.

Port sources said the loading had taken place discreetly since Monday. The five Super Etendard were flown to the nearby Gron-Montoir airfield and only had to cross a road at the end of the airfield's runway to reach the quayside.

The Bahia San Blas had previously made a stop in Flushing, New York State, where it loaded 200 tons of material, the sources added.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S JOXE VIEWS POST-BREZHNEV USSR

PM190809 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Nov 82 p 8

[Interview with PS National Assembly Group Chairman Pierre Joxe by Jean-Yves Lhoumeau -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Joxe] We Socialists are unable to have the same kind of relations with the Soviet Union as were possible in De Gaulle's days. The invasion of Afghanistan, the pressure exerted on Poland, and the USSR's positions on the followup to the Helsinki conference are an obstacle to the improvement of relations which can neither be normal nor very good. But I am sure that partially open approaches are possible and that some constant factors will not be changed by the death of one man.

[Question] Why partially open approaches and which ones?

[Answer] The problems which will arise within the leadership team concerning the redistribution of responsibilities will probably bring the resolution of internal problems to the forefront for a while. The occupation of Afghanistan is costing the USSR a great deal and its pressure on Poland is causing it increasing political and economic problems. A political change at the top will lead to such questions as how to seek political rather than military solutions in Afghanistan and the attitude toward the central European countries.

Time Standing Still

Without calling its alliances into question, Hungary has some degree of autonomy even in its method of political functioning. The situation in Czechoslovakia is at present that of a dominated country. But there is no reason why it might not eventually undergo a development comparable to that of Hungary. In Poland, the national situation could find its own way. All those developments may be resumed at a time when political conditions are being symbolically changed in the Soviet Union by the death of the leader.

[Question] Men come and go but how can their ideas evolve when they have been cast in the mold of the one party?

[Answer] The talks which we recently had in the Soviet Union gave us the opportunity to hear old speeches on security, disarmament and France's place in the Atlantic alliance, repeated in an astonishing way by people with whom some of us had already met years before. We had the impression that time had stood still. A change of leadership could suggest that people younger than the average Soviet leadership may have a say.

[Question] What difference do the leaders' ages make?

[Answer] I have observed that in the Soviet Union the understanding of the outside world and the USSR's history differs according to the generation. Think of the people who were young, as I was when I went to the USSR for the first time. At the time there was a slogan which was as follows: "Catching Up and Overtaking the United States As Regards Living Standards Within 15 Years." The people who heard that slogan when they were young and who, 30 years later, observe that it is no longer even put forward are bound to question their own history -- their own history, as they have experienced it, not the history recounted to them. They would tend to judge the Soviet Union's postwar history rather than to indefinitely prolong the October Revolution dream.

[Question] Is that true of the PCF leaders who are paying tribute to Leonid Brezhnev for his action in the sphere of democratic progress, for the "understanding" and solidarity which he showed toward "peoples struggling for national, social and human liberation?"

[Answer] I suppose that the PCF leaders are making such statements because they have arguments to put forward. I think that the PCF abandoned the effort to make a detailed analysis of the reality of state power and the social system in the Soviet Union a long time ago. The Central Committee communique strikes me as being the conventional expression of fraternal feelings which the French Communists may have toward the Soviet Communists, but it could not claim to be a description of the Soviet Union's economic and social development.

If there is a development in the Soviet Union in a direction which favors independence or simply national existence in central Europe, the French Communists will have to revise their analysis of the past. But that is obviously more important for the Czechoslovak or Polish Communists. There are currents in all the central European countries which do not express their views. Not all the Czechoslovak Socialists or Social Democrats have emigrated. Not all the Polish Socialists or Social Democrats have emigrated.

MITTERRAND TO VISIT INDIA 27-30 NOVEMBER

LD191030 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] It is official: Francois Mitterrand will visit India between 27-30 November. This was announced by the Elysee Palace. The head of state will carry out this trip following his 24-26 November stay in Egypt.

Mitterrand Interview

AB181752 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1030 GMT 18 Nov 82

[French President Francois Mitterrand's interview with the Indian magazine INDIA TODAY on 16 November -- place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You are visiting India exactly one year after Mrs Gandhi's visit to France. During that period, officials of both countries have spoken of trying to make the Franco-Indian political and economic agreements "models of North-South cooperation."

In the economic sphere, intergovernmental cooperation has increased in a spectacular manner: Mirage fighter planes, digital technology for telephones, an aluminum factory and oil prospecting; however, trade between the two countries is still low. Do you think that we now have a model which other advanced and developing countries can try?

[Answer] Franco-Indian relations are ancient, which is natural for two countries which have inherited such rich civilizations and which are spurred on by an equal desire for independence, freedom and progress. Over the past few years these relations have been remarkably boosted, especially since Mrs Gandhi's visit to France a year ago. This is the result of the common desire expressed at the highest level by the leaders of the two countries.

I attach particular importance to the essential role of nonalignment, of which your country is one of the promoters and which Mrs Ghandhi stands for today. I still believe that India, a developing country in certain respects, is endowed with a very developed culture, technology, agriculture and industry. We have a lot to discuss and a lot has already been discussed. We also have a lot to do together and we are prepared.

The Franco-Indian dialogue has been intensified in all spheres: economic, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges have followed from this. Is it a model of cooperation" [words indistinct] between the two partners, on the recognition of interdependence and solidarity, on the efforts of one to surmount the problems of development and the other to master the scientific and technological revolution. Our message is that of two big countries which want to contribute through their common action to the search for a more just and more stable international economic order. For this message to have an impact it must be based on noteworthy achievements in spheres such as agriculture, industry, high level techniques and culture. This is what we are seeking in our bilateral relations and also individually in the spheres which belong to us. In this respect, I praise the role played by India under the guidance of Mrs Gandhi in South-South cooperation during the New Delhi talks attended by 44 developing countries in February 1982.

[Question] A year ago your government made provisions for generous support to the Third World. In the post-Cancun phase, North-South negotiations timidly advanced during the past year. Although France seems more committed than the United States to the participation of international financial institutions, the Americans seem to prefer private enterprise and multinationals which sponsor development programs. What can be done to again inject urgency into this debate? There is a school of thought according to which France's ardor for the Third World is progressively declining....

[Answer] I am surprised at your question. France's desire to pursue an active policy in favor of a new international economic order has not weakened. How could it be otherwise when France's own interests demand it?

The international economic and monetary disorder is a threat to peace because it undermines the stability of all countries and even more so that of developing countries which are subject to dependency on imported food and are hit by the cost of energy supplies and the instability of the prices of raw materials. One must help the Third World as a matter of justice and well-understood interest.

What is France doing today? France promised to increase public aid for development by .7 percent of its gross national product in 1988, which represents the doubling in real terms of the volume of aid in 7 years (.15 percent of the gross national product in 1985 for the less advanced countries).

[Question] Mr President, France's foreign policy has often been referred to as a "combination of idealism and realism." Is there any attempt by the French Government to play the role of a mediator in conflicts before they become confrontations between East and West, thus offering a "third way" among the superpowers?

[Answer] France's foreign policy is founded on the historic role of a country which occupies an important place among nations by virtue of its geography, its vital interests and the great ideas it has launched during these last 2 centuries, which have resounded all over the world.

Without action, words are nothing. Faithful to its tradition, France has taken clear positions on Afghanistan, the military imbalances in Europe and the Geneva negotiations between the Americans and the Soviets. Peace depends on balance and this can only be achieved through discussion and the rejection of the arms race and intimidation by all sides.

As a member of the same defense alliance as the United States, we maintain solidarity with this country with which we have a long traditional friendship. But within the alliance, France has conserved its sovereignty and its decision making autonomy not only in the miltiary sphere but also in the political field. This permits me -- if necessary -- to express to our American ally our refusal to accept some of their positions. The examples of Central America or the Soviet gas pipeline are known by all.

For France, it is not a matter of "nonalignment" or of a "third way" among the superpowers. It is a matter of saying what we feel is worth saying; it is a matter of making the voice of France heard in an atmosphere of total independence.

That is why France and India are joined in a difficult international context. Your country, like ours, wants to make its voice heard and through their actions, they both contribute [words indistinct]. How can it be otherwise since it requires the sustained willingness of its leaders who are always anxious to gain respect for the sovereignty and the national identity of their country to stand against expanding the confrontation of blocs, to denounce interference and to strengthen confidence and peace among states.

France appreciates this willingness, which explains the richness of the dialogue between our two countries and underlines the interest in the visit I am happy that I will soon undertake at the invitation of the Indian authorities.

[Question] You once wrote that politics was not your first priority; that it was the servant of science and the humble interpreter of philosophy; and that it did not possess the creative virtue of the arts. In your post as one of the world's most powerful presidents, do you have enough time to mediate and reflect?

[Answer] Except during my trips, I reserve all my evenings for reading, meditating and conversing about subjects other than politics. For 25 years now, I have avoided all social activities. Finally, I have preserved my health.

[Question] In "La Paille et le Grain," Mr President, you wrote that you neither believed in destiny nor in unavoidable disasters. Some people would like to describe as "predestined" some problems facing us today. Have you always been moved by this strong sense of reality?

[Answer] I believe in the will of man and in the determining role of the individual.... If he knows how to direct his actions toward the movement of history and if he learns to distinguish the structures of the society. This must be learned.

[Question] What memories do you have of your previous visits to India? Is there a particular place in this vast country which particularly appeals to you and where you would like to visit?

[Answer] I only know Bengal and its contrasts. This visit will enable me to satisfy some of my curiosities. But knowing India means living with it. Will time afford me this opportunity? In any case, understanding the Indians better will be an excellent introduction for me.

BOTSWANA'S PRESIDENT MASIRE ENDS STATE VISIT

MB171417 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, completes his 4-day state visit to France today, and he will fly to London for a private visit before continuing to Tripoli, Libya, for the reconvened 19th assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU.

While in France, Dr Masire held talks with the French president, Mr Francois Mitterand, some cabinet ministers, and some company representatives like the IFFA (Mirrault) Institute.

This morning Dr Masire hosted a breakfast for the French minister of cooperation, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot. A cultural, technical and scientific cooperation agreement is expected to be signed today following a meeting with Mr Jean-Pierre Cot.

A luncheon will be hosted for the president by the French National Council of Employers in the afternoon. Dr Masire will wrap up his state visit with a press conference before leaving for London.

Dr Masire and his delegation arrived in Paris on Sunday from Algiers, Algeria, after completing a 4-day state visit to that country.

LIONEL JOSPIN CITED ON FRENCH-SPANISH RELATIONS

PM181339 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 18

[French PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin interview granted to EFE on 15 November in Paris]

[Excerpt] Paris -- French PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin told EFE yesterday that in his opinion, there is no dispute between France and Spain regarding the problems of expanding the EC and the antiterrorist struggle.

"I do not believe that we are opposed as far as these problems are concerned," the French Socialist leader said in a lengthy interview granted to the Spanish national press agency regarding Spanish-French relations now that there are Socialists in government in both Paris and Madrid.

Jospin dismissed the French-Spanish disputes in both these controversial fields as "differences of assessment" and pointed out that respective stances were "clearly asserted on both sides" during President Francois Mitterrand's visit to the Spanish capital.

"Therefore, the conditions now exist for serious negotiations to proceed," was the conclusion on this point by the French PS leader, who is very close to the president of the republic.

The first Socialist leader to grant an interview to the Spanish press following the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's triumph stressed the Spanish and French peoples' desire that these relations be "good."

Discussing the change in French policy vis-a-vis Spain since the Socialists' accession to power on 10 May 1981, he described it as "a change of attitude, at least."

On the French side there is a desire to "speak clearly, not to conceal the real nature of the problems to be resolved, not to say one thing in Madrid and another in southwest France."

Jospin, one of the three politicians to meet weekly with Mitterrand at key working luncheons, gave assurances that once "mutual respect" has thus been established, "real progress will be possible."

A career diplomat and still active as a university teacher, the PS first secretary wants the French and Spanish to "abandon their mutual prejudices regarding Spain and France respectively."

To this end, he envisages an intensification of cultural relations and a large number of visits between the countries aimed at improving mutual acquaintance.

MARCHAIS DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN, WALESA RELEASE

NC181550 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 18 (AFP) -- The problem of Afghanistan might be resolved "fairly quickly French Communist Party Secretary-General Georges Marchais said here today.

Mr Marchais -- discussing at a press conference talks he had in Moscow with Yuriy Andropov, the new general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party -- said progress had been made concerning Afghanistan.

The Soviets, Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Afghan President Babrak Karmal all wanted a "political solution" in Afghanistan, said Mr Marchais, who was in Moscow Monday for the funeral of Soviet President Ibonid Brezhnev.

Mr Marchais also said that the release from internment of Polish labor leader Lech Walesa was "an important factor in international detente", even if major reforms remained to be carried out in Poland.

MARCHAIS, PCP'S CUNHAL HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD181406 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, is in Paris, where he had a meeting with George Marchais at the PCF headquarters. The two general secretaries held a joint press conference shortly before noon today. Here are the main points of it: the strengthening of cooperation in the struggle for peace and disarmament; and both parties' opposition to Portugal's entry into the Common Market. Georges Marchais said that he is optimistic as regards possibilities of detente after his visit to Moscow. We noticed also in Georges Marchais' statement his impression brought back from Moscow that there is the possibility of a political settlement of the Afghan problem. As far as French affairs are concerned, Georges Marchais spoke about the coming municipal elections and voiced his astonishment at the Socialist Party's decision on St Etienne where it intends to present its own list. Mr Marchais, as you will probably hear this evening issued a warning to the Socialists.

FANFANI CONTINUES CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTIES

AU190933 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 19 -- The Italian Government crisis, sparked by the resignation last week of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition, appears to be moving along towards a solution.

Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani wound up his first round of contacts with the political parties and seems ready to draft a government platform in the coming week.

Fanfani, Senate speaker and a veteran Christian Democrat politician, announced the timetable of his next meetings in a press conference Thursday. He said we will have another meeting Saturday morning with the parties "which encouraged me to pursue" the effort to form a new government.

Fanfani said that these same parties would be partners in his government. They are the same parties in the outgoing cabinet -- the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals — and a few of the smaller groupings represented in Parliament.

Reports that overtures had been made to the Communist Party were denied by the PCI leadership. In a statement, the party said the "climate is confused and ambiguous" and there "is the risk that everything will come down to a clash on the duration of the government and a fight over the date of early elections".

The Communists voiced their opposition to a revival of the five-party formula and challenged the new government "to act" to induce management to change its "intransigent" position on contract renewal and labor costs negotiations, "the main cause of the current social conflict".

Of the partners in the outgoing minority, the Liberals, Social Democrats and Fanfani's own Christian Democrats seem to be the most willing to join a new coalition. The Republicans, whose secretary is outgoing Prime Minister Spadolini, have set as a condition for the participation, that Fanfani's platform respect the previous governments economic program.

But the major hurdle is the attitude of the Socialist Party, which wants a government with a short-life, essentially a caretaker government until early elections are held.

But Christian Democrat Party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita made it clear to Fanfani Thursday that the party rules out the creation of a government "whose demise is established from the beginning". This same position was voiced by the secretaries of the Social Democrat and Liberal Parties.

FRG'S KOHL HOLDS TALKS WITH POPE JOHN PAUL

AU181939 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) — Vatican City, November 18 -- World peace, the situation in Poland and the defense of human rights were the key themes discussed here today in a private audience the pope granted to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

A spokesman for the chancellor, Junger Sudhoff, said that Pope John Paul II had asked for a briefing on the recent talks that Kohl had in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan with regard to human rights and ways to consolidate world peace. The chancellor also exchanged views with the pontiff concerning the disarmament conference in Geneva and the pope reported on his own recent trip to Spain, the spokesman said.

Kohl's visit to the Vatican lasted an hour-an-a-half.

The last visit made to a pope by a Christian Democratic West German chancellor who was also a Catholic was when Kurt Georg Kiesinger was received here by Paul VI. Kohl arrived in Rome for a one-day official visit to Italy this morning.

Kohl Optimistic on Relations

LD190240 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] [Name indistinct] reports on the Rome visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who left for Bonn this evening:

The long private conversation with John Paul II in the Vatican, which centered on the themes of peace, human rights and Poland -- especially in the light of the post-Brezhnev period -- represented the most significant part of Kohl's lightning visit to Rome. The present government crisis has certainly influenced the chancellor's talks with Pertini, outgoing Ministers Spadolini and Colombo and top Christian Democratic leader De Mita and Piccolo, as Kohl is also the president of the German Christian Democracy, and his talks with the prime minister designate, Fanfani. Nevertheless, some important points emerged: First, the excellent Italian-German relations; second, the contribution of the two countries to the lessening of international tension on the basis of better East-West relations -- which will require a different attitude by the new Soviet leaders toward disarmament and detente; and third the commitment of Bonn and Rome to Europe. In this respect Kohl said: [Begin recording in German fading into Italian translation] "Beginning on 1 January next year, the Federal German Republic will assume the presidency of the [European] Community. During this period, we shall strive to relaunch the process of European integration which Rome and Bonn hope for and to which they have already made a valid contribution with proposals to expand cooperation within the Community as contained in the Colombo-Genscher European (?plan)." [end recording]

L'UNITA EXAMINES BREZHNEV'S FOREIGN POLICY

PM171631 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 12 Nov 82 p 5

[Lapo Sestan article: "The USSR and the World Since 1964"]

[Text] A judgment on Soviet foreign policy in the Brezhnev years is complex, especially because the results are contradictory.

On the one hand, the view that these years, especially from 1965 to 1976, are to be regarded as a period of considerable successes, can indeed be shared in many respects. The USSR has succeed in achieving the realization of its greatest postwar aspiration: to achieve strategic parity with the United States and become a global power recognized as such. Moreover, the USSR's control over Eastern Europe has found legitimization at the international level, first with the FRG's Ostpolitik and the Helsinki Conference in 1975, without the need explicitly arising to attenuate or review the principles of th so-called "Brezhnev doctrine."

This has meant an undoubted increase in the USSR" influence on the international scene, accompanied by an ability to translate its own recently acquired power and the recognition of it into a new kind of relations with the West -- the policy of detente. This policy, although not ruling out the aspect of rivalry, nevertheless found its new and characteristic element in the idea of the constant search for an agreement in the common interest. In this respect, the process of detente was perceived by the Soviet side as a historic turning point which guaranteed economic benefits and, especially, an expansion of its own influence and global presence without the danger of a direct confrontation with the United States and its allies.

On the other hand, it is impossible not to point out the fact that, under Brezhnev, Soviet foreign policy has also had to register grave failures, especially since the mid-seventies, and that, overall, the internal and international trends on which its successes were based appear weakened.

Confrontation with the United States has become more active and extended, with possible implications even with respect to what the USSR used to perceive and still perceives as established facts at the military and strategic level. Moreover, the recognition of the USSR as a global power has been accompanied by an increasing weakening of its system as a political and social model. In this respect, the growth of the Soviet presence in some areas of the Third World, especially in Africa, has been unable to counterbalance grave failures and setbacks, especially in the Middle East, where it has lost its influence in Egypt.

In the second half of the seventies, the very difficulty encountered in resolving the disputes with China acquired disturbing features in the Soviet view, once again presenting the threat of a potential alliance between that country and the West, and at the same time an element of profound contradictoriness with respect to the USSR's aspiration to play a role as a global power -- the continued existence of a security problem along its borders.

This contradictoriness, which we could sum up in terms of the USSR's appearance as a country characterized more than ever by the paradox of simultaneously displaying acute indications of weakness and strength at the time when its power was most highly developed, was manifested most forcefully precisely within the context of its most direct system of interdependence -- Eastern Europe. In this regard, the events in Poland constitute the major challenge and the indicator of a broader process from several viewpoints. Indeed, Soviet control over the area was still strong, but as the years went by its capacity to exercise it shrank in the direction of increasing recourse to the argument of the security of the socialist experience and of the potential use of force. To the already burdensome list of disputes with the West, this not only added new elements of tension and objectively increased the problems in the way of their attenuation, but also once again posed a problem that to some extent existed throughout the Brezhnev years and constituted the central point of a reflection on Soviet foreign policy for close to 20 years: the tools proposed by the USSR for exercizing a global role on the international scene and the extent to which they were or were not equal to the problems posed on that scene. From this viewpoint, the very issue of an overall assessment of Soviet foreign policy, of its successes and failures, can be based on certain points.

Compared with Khrushchev, the new Soviet leadership characterized itself by its conviction that to maintain the global contest of dialogue with the West, and particularly the United States, it was necessary to provide the country with, among other things, a greater military strength than had been the case. In this regard, Khrushchev's policy was considered too optimistic, too confident in the Soviet economy's competitiveness, and in any case, unsuited to surviving possible hard times. The Cuba crisis, though never recalled in public, must certainly have exerted substantial influence. However, this was still accompanied by a capacity for political initiative that enabled the USSR to increase its prestige and influence. Its conduct during the Vietnam war was an example in this connection: The idea of a dialogue with the United States was never allowed to drop, and indeed the SALT agreements were signed while fighting was still in progress.

However, what was lacking even then, both before the start of the detente process and especially later, in the early seventies, was the realization of the implications deriving from the shift of the contest to the field of dialogue. This implied above all the need to reappraise the role being regained in this shift by capacities on the internal plane, with regard to both economic development and the organization of its own system of interdependence.

In this regard, the abandonment of the reform plans in the mid-seventies and the 1968 intervention in Czechoslovakia were two indications of this lacking of awareness. Basically, the USSR was approaching the field of the contest-cum-dialogue with serious unresolved problems at home and therefore with inadequate means at its disposal. The contradiction that Khrushchev's successors stressed as the major weak point in his approach to foreign policy reemerged, though reversed; now it was the weight of its military might -- albeit not accompanied by internal solidity -- that proved unequal to the tasks. And as before, this discrepancy was the source of tensions and attempts to find dangerous shortcuts.

L'UNITA HOPES USSR WILL TAKE INNOVATIVE STEPS

PM171421 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Guiseppe Boffa commentary: "Hope of Innovation"]

[Text] Yuriy Andropov's election to the top Soviet political post, that of CPSU general secretary, came as no surprise. Back in May, when Andropov joined the party Secretariat, our newspaper was able to point out how such a shift indicated that the Soviet leadership nucleus, or at least a substantial and authortative majority within it, was even then clearly oriented toward that succession for Brezhnev.

This also explains the rapidity with which his rise was decided on and announced. It is likely that even the 24-hour delay in the announcement of Brezhnev's death -- a delay revealed by Soviet sources themselves -- was due to a concern to reach the final agreements in those 24 hours.

We recognize in this a habitual secrecy of political life that is certainly not in line with our own view and concept of public affairs. But within this questionable framework, we also see the anxiety not to give the world the impression of power and responsibility vacuums at the head of a country that has so much power; as the Americans say, there was a desire to make it known right away that there was somebody in charge, that is, in the place where the top decisions are taken.

The question now being asked by all commentators in all newspapers is whether Andropov's election is a prelude to a period of innovations or to one of mere continuity. In fact, lasting innovations almost never depend on a single man, though Soviet history itself suggests to us that individuals, the leaders' personalities, count for a great deal. Usually at time of transition such as this, the new leaders' first concern is to stress continuity; this is what was done in the first appeals and speeches following Brezhnev's death. But this does not mean that innovations will not subsequently emerge. Neither is there anything in Andropov's complex personality, with the diverse political experiences behind him, that rules out an ability to proceed toward reforms and innovations. Indeed, more attentive observers throughout the world indicate precisely such a willingness on his part. To such indications we add our sincere hope.

The need for innovatory measures stems from the facts, we believe. It is all the more easy for us to say so inasmuch as we have stressed this need for some time. Everyone is aware that the USSR is experiencing difficulties in which many serious problems have accumulated. Domestic problems mainly concern the economy, with its falling degree of efficiency and the pronounced slowing of development; the crucial aspect is food, since not even the huge imports can ensure sufficient supplies to the population. At this point economic difficulties create political and social problems too.

In our opinion, the international problems are not new either, since we have already discussed them so much.

This includes those internal to the Soviet alignment itself, in which new and more equal-based relations have long been needed, as demonstrated all too well by the situations in Afghanistan and Poland; and those in the broader world context, in which a real new trust to detente can no longer be imparted by repeating old formulas, but itself demands a great capacity for formulating new ideas and original initiatives.

We have frequently stated our view regarding the approaches that we consider desirable. However, these approaches are not our own invention. They emerged from the 20th CPSU Congress over a quarter of a century ago and the pressing needed for them has never been disproven by the successive historical experience of the USSR and the countries of its alignment. They concern the requirements of democracy, whose development we have always hoped for -- and still hope for -- as an indispensable part of socialism; only a real involvement of the citizens' and workers masses in the direction of public affairs can stimulate the energies that could resolve so many serious problems.

Even Andropov's election does not itself resolve the problems of "succession." Despite all the differences, the situation in many respects presents some analogies with China's situation in 1976. In that year, China saw the demise not only of Mao and Zhou Enlai, but also of several other top leaders. This was decided by inexorable bilogical laws. A similar problem now exists in the USSR. It could be said that the task facing Andropov, who is after all 68, is therefore to promptly open the way to grant access to power by a new and younger group of leaders; this is what others have had to do in China over the past 5 years.

We can only hope that the new Soviet leaders will successfully resolve these problems. We say so with all the more sincerity inasmuch as the USSR is too important a factor in today's world for the solutions that will emerge from it not to be important to all of us, from one end of the planet to the other.

L'UNITA CRITICAL OF SPADOLINI, U.S. TALKS

PM171407 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Nov 82 p 1

[PCI Central Committee member Romano Ledda commentary: "A U.S. Visit: Many Words; Many Contradictions"]

[Excerpts] It is traditional for our prime ministers to visit Washington to gain encouragement and support for the government coalitions that they lead. It is part of a ritual, so to speak, of a world still conceived as split into blocs, and therefore we will not be unduly scandalized by it. Similarly, the bombast that usually accompanies the "great event" is part of the same ritual. However, this time official optimism was unable to express itself as usual. Indeed, not even the most well-disposed commentator was able to judge Spadolini's U.S. visit a success. "A useful visit, despite everything," is the most positive headline that we managed to find in the Italian papers, while our search in foreign papers proved fruitless. The visit was virtually ignored. And certainly the pomposity of Spadolini's comments on his meetings with Reagan and the top representatives of the present U.S. Administration served little purpose. On the contrary, the verbal excesses and the prodigality of smiles on all occasions resulted in several rhetorical statements (who remembers the Versailles summit any more, Senator Spadolini?) and a few inevitable "lies" about the gas pipeline, which further damaged the image of Italian foreign policy by presenting us once again with a scenario not unusual within the five-party coalition but extraordinary in an international mission; the foreign minister contradicting his prime minister.

Trusting in his skills as a mediator, Senator Spadolini arrived in Washington with a twofold ambition; to patch up the rather tattered fabric of European-U.S. relations and to carve out within them some space for Italy in connection with Nuove Pignone's rotors.

And this is precisely what he did, despite his subsquent embarrassed denials. His only strong suit, at least in his opinion, was the unflattering U.S. assessment of Italy as its most loyal ally in a Europe that has now become rather unreliable. Well, the facts -- the ineluctable reality of deeds which is always more important than words -- immediately destroyed Spadolini's "portrayal."

First, nobody in Europe asked our prime minister to mediate in anything. Indeed, as things stand, the European governments believe that it is the United States that has entered a dangerous tunnel and that it is therefore up to the United States to extricate itself from it by backtracking. Second, the United States would be willing to let Nuove Pignone have its rotors, but only if Italy assumes -- as Spadolini already began to do in the United States -- the role of gaining acceptance from its European partners of the new code of "global and coordinated" strategy against the Eastern bloc desired by the U.S. Administration, which interprets it in terms of a trade war. (May we be permitted a digression on this point; today sees the reopening in Madrid of the preceedings of the CSCE, which are proving turbulent and difficult. Will Italy argue there -- in the name of cooperation -- that it is necessary to pursue a strategy of economic pressures on the Eastern bloc?) Third, the "most loyal ally" was all promises and smiles, but as for how and when the New York customs barriers will be raised, we are not saying that excuses were offered, but it seems that no specific commitment was made.

As on the domestic plane, so too on the international plane, the time for verbal mediations, postponements and the patching up of increasingly glaring fissures is rapidly running out. And instead of attempting a vacuous mediation, Italy should have made its voice heard in Washington on the monetary, commercial and industrial storms that are exacerbating the world economic crisis and stated its conviction of the need for a return to the difficult path of detente and international cooperation. So much for satisfaction -- as emerged from the astounding interview granted to Radio Newsreel 1 last Sunday -- because they praised us for sending troops to Sinai and Lebanon.

But there was one question above all that should have been put to the Americans -- a very simple and very pertinent one, since many aspects concerning the Italian and European economy depend on it. Washington should have been asked: Whom do you intend to make pay for the crisis, with your dollar worth almost 1,500 lire? And what about all its consequences and interconnections in the world markets, in production development, inflation rates and so forth?

POPE'S ASSAILANT IDENTIFIES ASSOCIATE TO POLICE

AU181955 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 18 -- Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist convicted of trying to assassinate Pope John Paul on May 13, (?1981) has revealed the name of at least one accomplice who was with him in St Peter's Square at the time of the shooting, according to the Rome's DAILY AMERICAN, English-language newspaper. The paper claimed that an authoritative source close to the investigation had said that Agca has now supplied Italian authorities with the name of a man who was in the square and armed at the time of the attack.

The man is believed to be either Omar (?Bagci), extradited recently to Italy from Switzerland, or Musar Cedar Celebi, who is currently being held by West German police in Frankfurt, the daily said. Both, like Agca, are Turks with extreme rightist backgrounds. Investigators believe they supplied Agca with money, false documents, and weapons, but had not linked them with the attack itself. The DAILY AMERICAN said that after Agca's latest revelation, investigators are actively working on the assumption that more than one person was in the square.

MOZAMBIQUE SEEKS CREDIT LINE FOR MILITARY ITEMS

LD182310 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] It has been reported in military circles that the opening of a credit line enabling Mozambique to finance imports of Portuguese military equipment is to be negotiated shortly. Preliminary consultations on the matter took place last month in Lisbon between the vice governor of the Bank of Portugal and the administrator of the Bank of Mozambique. These talks will be resumed when the vice governor of the Bank of Portugal travels to Mozambique. His trip is expected to take place at the end of this month.

Mozambique's planned purchases from Portugal are aimed at ensuring complete logistical support for about 10,000 of its military personnel over the next 5 years.

CDS SAYS DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE MUST LOOK TO FUTURE

PM181531 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Social Democratic Center Party National Council Says: Democratic Alliance Must Soon Examine Its Future"]

[Excerpt] "It is essential that at the beginning of next year the parties of the Democratic Alliance, both individually and collectively, carry out a thorough deliberation about the Democratic Alliance's future." This is stated in the final communique issued at the end of yesterday's meeting of the Social Democratic Center Party's [CDS] National Council in Lisbon. During the proceedings, criticism was also made of the "damaging, albeit isolated, rumors" sometimes heard "concerning the Democratic Alliance's destruction" in favor of the so-called "Central bloc."

The communique begins by stressing the significance of the revision of the Constitution and of the approval of the laws on the constitutional court and national defense, and continues as follows:

"Now that the phase of the democratic reform of the state and the full institutionalization of pluralist democracy is successfully concluded, there now begins... a second phase of decisive political action, which the Democratic Alliance must carry out and complete in 1983 and 1984 -- the period of thorough economic and social reforms in the direction of the country's modernizaton, economic development, prosperity and social justice, which have become essential priorities both in relation to the need to resolve the economic and financial crisis that has long assailed the country and the state and in relation to the basic challenge of progress with which our imminent integration into Europe will present us."

Having criticized the president of the republic's recent television appearance, the CDS asserts its commitment to the Democratic Alliance and states that the deliberation now proposed for the start of next year is "indispensable for the clear development of Portuguese political life, for the faithful, active and dynamic implementation of the Democratic Alliance program and for the sure, effective and successful promotion of the structural reforms promised the country in 1980."

SENATE ELECTS ITS PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD181850 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] We now go over to the Senate for a report from Agustin Rodriguez:

The Senate session lasted 3 hours and has just closed with an address from the president, Jose Federico de Carvajal of the PSOE, who wants to be everyone's president. In the vote he won the support of 158 Senators and 59 votes were blank, namely, those of the Popular Parliamentary Group and the UCD. The vice presidencies went to Arturo Elizon, PSOE, Alicante; and Juan Carlos Guerra Zunzunegui, Progressive Democratic Party, Palencia. The secretaries were elected as follows: two for the PSOE, one for the Progressive Democratic Party and one for the Basque Nationalist Party.

CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES ELECTS PECES-BARBA, OTHERS

LD181858 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Cortes Generales today began the second legislative session since the Constitution was approved. We now go over to the Congress of Deputies for a report from Martin Garcia Vega:

In the Congress of Deputies the board of officers of this second legislative session has now been constituted. The Socialist Gregorio Peces-Barba has been elected president with 338 of the 346 votes cast; Leopoldo Torres [boursault] of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] was elected first vice president with 120 votes; Antonio Carro of the Popular Alliance was elected second vice president with 104 votes; Jusep Verde I Aldea of the Catalan Socialist Party-PSDE was elected third vice president with 62 votes; Jose Miguel Bravo de Laguna was elected fourth vice president with 32 votes. Ciriaco de Vicente, PSOE; Maria Victoria Fernandez-Espana, Popular Alliance; Jose Manuel Pedregosa, PSOE; and Jose Maria Trias Bes, Catalan minority, were elected to the posts of secretary.

UCD EXECUTIVE RESIGNS TO CLEAR WAY FOR CONGRESS

PM190947 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "UCD: Entire Executive Resigns"]

[Excerpts] Madrid — The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Executive Committee has decided to call a special congress 11-12 December to set the party on its way to a solution. In the course of the Executive Committee meeting, which was held yesterday morning, all its members resigned from their posts. An organizing committee comprised of Inigo Cavero, Juan Antonio Ortega, Rafael Arias Salgado, Antonio Jimenez Blanco and Gabriel Cisneros has been appointed to replace the Executive Committee and take charge of convening, organizing and coordinating work concerning the special congress.

The congress proposed by [UCD Chairman] Landelino Lavilla will discuss reports on ideology, organization and rules and will elect the leadership bodies. The party Secretariat disappears until the holding of the special congress, except for the Secretaryship for Economic Affairs.

Press Conference

"I have experienced no pressure to call the special congress," Lavilla said at a press conference in the afternoon, stating that this decision is due to "the need to rebuild the electoral option of the UCD as an alternative to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]."

Lavilla stated that the congress will be attended by some 500 delegates and gave information about the committee chosen to organize that congress, on whose members we have reported above.

Lavilla stated that before making the decision there was a personal analysis in which there was an assessment of aspects of the election results, which he described as an "alignment of voters in two political forces, without laying the foundations for a two-party system, owing to the difference between the PSOE and the Popular Alliance." He expressed the UCD's intention to cooperate in rebalancing the political system and the UCD's need to spell out and specify its ideology, although not revise it. In this connection, he referred to an idea of the UCD as being close to the Greek New Democracy Party or the European People's Party. He stated that he is prepared to run for the party chairmanship again at the congress.

Lavilla said that he will not be on the caretaker committee: "I did not wish to take part since I intend to put forward my candidacy as party chairman." He was asked whether he had maintained contacts with Garrigues or Suarez, and replied that he had with Garrigues but not with Suarez. Asked about the distance between the UCD and the People's Democratic Party [PDP], Lavilla replied that "the distances are those marked out by Al Alzaga and the PDP in having placed themselves where they are."

The former centrist chairman stated that consequences of the party's clarification -- people may go over to other political parties -- may still remain, and that he has never been opposed to coalitions.

In his turn, Antonio Garrigues declared that the UCD "should base its conduct on a sound ideology." Concerning a possible centrist rapprochement with the Democratic Liberal Party, Garrigues stated that "everything depends on what the UCD decides at that congress."

PCE'S SARTORIUS ON USSR'S POST-BREZHNEV COURSE

PM181357 Madrid ABC in Spanish 14 Nov 82 p 34

[Article by PCE Executive Committee member Nicolas Sartorius: "Light and Shade"]

[Text] The death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is undoubtedly, as well as a human tragedy, like any death, a political event of indisputable importance which poses a number of enigmas concerning the future, albeit within certain limits, because there is no doubt that the death of a leader who controlled the fortunes of a big power for 18 years, personally combining the CPSU general secretaryship and the post of head of state in an authoritarian regime, cannot fail to represent in itself a change the significance of which would be hazardous to pinpoint at this moment. However, the Brezhnev era has ended, and an assessment can be made of it from three different but interrelated viewpoints which are worth distinguishing. In the first place comes the level of international policy. My opinion is that the Soviet leader conducted himself as he actually was: the head of state of a big power who sets that power's interests above everything within the dynamics of the policy of blocs. The record of these years, despite reprehensible decisions, such as those which caused the invasion of Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1968 or the invasion of Afghanistan 11 years later, is positive as a whole for the general interests of peace and detente. The Helsinki Conference, the SALT I and II agreements, East-West maintenance [as published] (despite the aggressiveness of Reagan's foreign policy), the initiatives toward the EEC countries, the caution in the Middle East conflicts and his constant preaching in favor of peace, disarmament and detente bear witness to this. It would be neither objective nor fair to doubt the USSR leadership team's desire for peace throughout this period, and it is natural that this should be so, since it is a vital need for the development of the nation as a whole.

However, it is no less true that this desire for detente and peace always exists within the bounds which a logic of blocs imposes on those who willingly accept it. For that very reason, I believe that significant changes will occur in this field. But what I do venture to assert is that the coordinates within which the big powers' foreign policy operates do not allow many innovations without endangering the precarious existing balance. The changes will come, as is already happening at present, from the wishes of the peoples — through votes, where they are allowed, or weapons, where they are prevented -- who are carrying out political and social changes or transformations despite this logic of the blocs.

My opinion is a good deal less favorable from the viewpoint of domestic policy. Neither in the field of the resolution of the problems of production and consumption, and much less in that of the recognition of respect for individual or collective freedoms, can the record be deemed satisfactory. There is no doubt that Soviet society has advanced over the last 20 years in science and technology, public facilities, education, health, sport and so forth, but perhaps not with the expected vigor and with the creation of grave shortfalls in supplies caused by the well-known bottlenecks in agriculture and in the industrial sectors which produce consumer goods.

This gives the impression that a rigid and ossified political system and a gray and bureaucratic general atmosphere have been, and are, weighing like a leaden slab on the development of the Soviet citizens' productive and cultural energies. This would suggest a classic contradiction in Marxism between the standard achieved by a people's science and technology, education and economic development and the legal, political and institutional forms straitjacketing social life; in a word, between the conquest of space and universal secondary education on the one hand, and the psychiatric hospitals and lack of freedoms of expression on the other. How long these contradictions can continue without provoking internal upheavals is difficult to predict. Whether or not there are forces within the party itself capable of resolving this tension positively is an enigma, although it is not to be ruled out. At any event, this is precisely where changes would be most necessary, although one cannot be very optimistic in the short term, bearing in mind the power structure prevailing in the USSR. In any event, Brezhnev curbed and stabilized the process of liberalization [apertura] which began at the 20th Congress under the guidance of his predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev.

Third and finally, we could not assert that following these last 18 years the ideas of communism are experiencing their best moment of prestige, despite the fact that mankind's extremely grave problems require, today more than ever, a radical change in the economic and social order in the direction of socialism. The truth is that the countries of so-called real socialism, with their light and shade, are no example as a whole to the workers, forces of progress and intellectuals of West Europe, hence the efforts to find new paths on our continent through Eurocommunism and in the Third World by means of other, less peaceful, paths. It does not seem plausible that the USSR's new leaders will change their stance on these new but disturbing phenomena and on not accepting the implacable logic of the blocs; at any event, time will tell if this is so.

CURIEL ASKS PCE DESERTERS TO RECONSIDER DEBATE

PM181553 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Curiel Appeals To 'Deserting' Intellectuals"]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- PCE Secretariat member Enrique Curiel has appealed to the group of Communist artists and intellectuals who have announced their relinquishment of membership unless the leadership reconsiders its refusal to hold an extraordinary congress: "It is bad news," Curiel told EUROPA PRESS. "I am asking them to reconsider their decision.

"This is a time," Curiel said, "when nobody must leave the party. It is a time when we must make a collective effort of recovery." With regard to the request for an extraordinary congress, the communist leader said: "I believe that what the party needs at present is a political debate, without historionics (in the sense of our confronting the party with the dilemma of an insoluble confrontation.) I believe that it is a mistake to polarize the party between advocates and opponents of an extraordinary congress. Because in any case," Curiel added, "this extraordinary congress, if prepared hastily and hurriedly instead of being an instrument of political intergration, could be an instrument of dispersion and ideological confrontation. This congress, which will be politically important, demands preparation and planning and must take place once the party's new secretary general has become established."

"We are faced with the dilemma," Enrique Curiel said, "of either restoring the PCE or of the PCE splitting. I am convinced that in this task of restoring the PCE -- which depends on a political and organizational recovery, a recovery of influence within the workers' movement, among the forces of culture, intellectuals and young people and within the universities and on a strengthening of the party's representation within society -- we are all needed, whatever our opinions and whatever stance we hold within the party."

The communist leader continued as follows in his remarks to EUROPA PRESS: "This task of restoration is probably a long-term one, which will not be completed in 3 months, 6 months or even a year, and this demands calmness and at the same time the courage and political will to perfcrm this task, which will be difficult. In this connection, I profoundly lament the decision by some comrade artists and professionals, but I express my confidence and my desire, as just another Secretariat member, that they will reconsider this decision, that we will discuss all that there is to be discussed and that we will all make an effort to seek collective soutions, because there is no individual solution." I am convinced," Enrique Curiel concluded, "that there is no narrow-minded, stubborn attitude on the PCE leadership's part. There is an attitude of calm, political and thorough debate and flexibility. I appeal to these people to consider this decision, not to leave the party and to express their opinion quite freely with the party so that we can seek a collective solution satisfactory to all."

The party national conference, the option decided on by the Central Committee for examining the present crisis, is granted broad powers by party regulations, with the following two exceptions: the modification of the PCE program and the election of leadership bodies. Apart from this, the conference is fully empowered to discuss aspects concerning party policy, to introduce changes into political tactics and into its position. Curiel provided the following explanation: "It is a framework within which a thorough political debate can be carried out, which is what I believe must now be done."

Leadership Wants Contacts

PM181543 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Nov 82 p 14

[F.M. report: "PCE Secretariat Advocates Rapprochement With Group of Dissident Intellectuals"]

[Text] Madrid -- The PCE Central Committee Secretariat, presided over the first time by its new secretary general, Gerardo Iglesias, announced yesterday at the end of a 4-hour meeting that it will have a number of contacts and personal meetings with members of the group of artists and intellectuals linked with the party, who announced last Thursday their intention of leaving the party unless an extraordinary congress is held.

According to Andreu Claret, apart from a meeting with this group where such contacts could be made, the Secretariat extended an invitation to the group as a whole to attend and to discuss its positions at the national conference scheduled for 17-19 December. Such contracts will be made by party cultural chief Eulalia Vintro and Gerardo Iglesias himself. According to party rules, there can be no change of PCE rules, program or leadership at a National Conference. Andres Linares, one of the 30 or so artists and intellectuals who disagree with the PCE line, believes that the holding of such a meeting should be an inadequate and unsatisfactory measure, stressing that he believes it essential to hold an extraordinary congress. In this connection, he cited the example of the convening of a congress by the Union of the Democratic Center -- "a party which, faced with a similar situation, did not resort to half-measures."

Clemente Aparicio, another member of the group, seemed more optimistic and in favor of trying to achieve an elucidation and a compromise by the party leadership on the future policy line to be pursued by means of the above mentioned meetings and the National Conference.

The guidelines of the National Conference, where a political report will be presented by the secretary general, will be the debate and analysis of the country's and party's situation as well as the formulation of a strategy to be pursued in the subsequent elections for the municipalities and autonomous communities. According to Claret, the Secretariat will propose to the Executive Committee the establishment of a rule for the conference that will ensure the utmost participation and degree of democracy. The PCE Secretariat wants the conference to serve as a preparation for the next regular congress, which could be set for a date after the above mentioned elections, with a view to continuing "in an orderly and calm manner the debate begun at the last Central Committee meeting."

Next Monday's Executive Committee meeting will include, among other things, an examination of what stance the PCE will adopt at Felipe Gonzalez' investiture, the convening of the National Conference, the drafting of a document on the elections for the municipalities and autonomous communities and the election of a committee responsible for organizing the party campaign.

Apart from giving the constructive approach priority over criticisms of the party, the Secretariat pointed to the duty of supporting the workers commissions in the trade union elections. Andreau Claret gave a positive assessment of the meetings that the PCE held throughout the country last weekend to explain the decisions taken at the last Central Committee meeting at which Santiago Carrillo was replaced as secretary general by Gerardo Iglesias, and explained that there was an atmosphere of expectation within the party regarding future changes.

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

PM171619 Madrid ABC in Spanish 15 Nov 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Worse for USSR"]

[Text] In a doubly pragmatic reconsideration of previous decisions, President Reagan has lifted the technological embargo imposed on the USSR for the supply of turbines intended for the Urengoy gas pipeline. Pragmatic toward the USSR, the U.S. President thus makes his contribution to the period of grace due to every new government setting out. Pragmatic with its allies, Washington attunes its approach to their interests. The underlying aim which prompted the embargo, is perhaps better served by an agreed policy, an Altantic blueprint, nor economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The European Allies' acceptance of the conditions set out by Reagan is more important for the West than their acquiescence in the terms of the embargo. The Western unity which has been achieved for the strategy of alternative energy sources, the supervision of technological supplies to the USSR and the shared decisionmaking on everything concerning the flow of capital toward the Eastern bloc, as a whole, comprise a basis for unitary effectiveness which makes meaningless the latest claims about NATO's alleged crisis.

The Western dispute over the Siberian gas pipeline, which has now been resolved, over the last few months, marked the highest level of dissension achieved by the USSR between the United States and its allies.

However, the current solution constitutes the best opportunity known in the postwar period for the West to influence, the gravest internal contradiction confronting the Soviet Union: That between the demands of civil society and the peacetime economy, and the demands of the military economy and technostructure.

Maybe the USSR's arms effort will no longer enjoy the external support of the civil economy which was sustaining it. To be as indebted to the resources of one's opponent as one's opponent is himself was certainly a more than tasteless joke, but it was a miracle of detente.

DENMARK

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV REIGN

PM190811 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 12 Nov 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Danish Obituaries Contained Both Praise and Criticism"]

[Text] In response to the death of President Leonid Brezhnev, Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II sent the following telegram to the Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Deeply moved by the death of Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Brezhnev, I ask the Presidium to accept my sincere condolences."

Prime Minister Poul Schlueter expressed deep sympathy on his own behalf and that of the Danish Government. The prime minister added, "With the death of Leonid Brezhnev, one of the Soviet Union's great statesman has left international politics. In the West, Brezhnev will be remembered for the opening the Soviet Union made at the beginning of the seventies. Brezhnev made a great contribution to the promotion of the policy of cooperation and negotiation necessary for detente between East and West. Brezhnev's term in office was characterized by an indisputable desire to avoid confrontations in world politics which could lead to a catastrophe. However, at the same time he reserved the right to pursue the Soviet Union's special political interests throughout the world as defined by the Soviet Union itself. Unfortunately, the last few years of President Brezhnev's career were characterized by problems for detente, but it is the Danish Government's earnest hope that the president's successor will be able to overcome the obstacles to the continuation of the policy of detente."

Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said in a statement that Brezhnev was actively involved in the normalization of Soviet relations with the FRG, the CSCE conference and the SALT agreements.

Former Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said that despite everything, the Brezhnev era saw progress in thawing relations between the Eastern and Western worlds. Anker Jorgensen added that "there were many of us hoping a year ago that something positive would come from Brezhnev's so-called offer to guarantee the Nordic area as a nuclear-free zone. The offer, however, was not followed by any concrete action." "There can be no doubt that Brezhnev's death is a major loss to the Soviet people. We must all hope that he does not leave behind him a vacuum which will further slow down or make more difficult the many efforts being made for peace and detente in the world."

Danish Communist Party Secretary Ib Norlund said that Brezhnev saw his career as the implementation of what he himself called the Leninist course. He made major efforts to develop a democratic life, both in the party leadership and in society.

Erik Otterstroom of the Communist Workers' Party's Executive said that on Brezhnev's death, congratulations are in order for people throughout the world, especially those in Afghanistan, Eritrea, Kampuchea, Poland and Czechoslovakia and the Soviet people. "He was the personification of the Soviet domestic and foreign policies, which have meant military pressure and attacks on third countries, rearmament madness and the incarceration of dissidents."

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE ON LIFTING PIPELINE EMBARGO

PM181439 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Nov 82 p 10

[Editorial: "From the Top, Slowly"]

[Text] Relations between the United States and Europe are now back where they were after the Versailles summit in June, when agreement was reached in principle between the United States, Japan and the EEC on the main outlines for economic policy toward the Soviet Union -- and we are back at this point again. There is so little and so much in the agreement proclaimed by President Reagan last weekend as a background to the decision to end sanctions against the European-Soviet natural gas pipeline.

Calling this an "agreement" is using big words. The European partners are content to see it as an "understanding" on the principles for East-West trade, for which the practical framework will now be the object of further negotiations in the hope that an agreement can be reached before the next summit next summer. However, President Reagan needed a few grand words to package his suspension of the sanctions, and we should not begrudge him this. He has after all been generous enough to overcome his own misgivings. This has taken 5 months, to be sure, and they have been an extraordinarily difficult time for Western cooperation. Now everything is righted again, or is at least as right as it was before.

There was agreement in Versailles that the West's trade with the East should neither give military or strategic reinforcement to the Soviet Union because of the products involved, nor support the Soviet economy through the way in which it is financed. The representatives of the circle of nations involved in the summit will decide in the next 6 months how to define in practice the advanced technology which should not be exported to the Soviet Union and classify the strategic products on the prohibited list. At the same time, attempts will be made to arrange continuous coordination of the exporting nations' credit policies. Finally, a joint assessment of West European gas supplies will be undertaken so that alternatives can be tested before new contracts are signed with the Soviet Union. The restraint in this Western program speaks for itself, since there is in the present economic climate, or in the Eastern bloc nations' credit-worthiness, no great reason for involvement in further risky export arrangements.

However, the practical shape to be given to the principles agreed upon could nevertheless easily lead to difficulties. The French reaction to President Reagan's announcement is already an indication of this, even though the French statement could be a sign of an internal lack of communications within the French Government. The important thing is that the fundamental disagreement between the United States and Europe caused by the sanctions has been removed.

SWEDEN

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV DEATH

PM181621 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Nov 82 p 16

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA - DAGENS NYHETER report: "Swedish Reaction to Brezhnev's Death: Man of Detente"]

[Excerpt] Thursday [11 November] -- Leonid Brezhnev's efforts for detente in the world shine through Swedish reaction to his death. Olof Palme: "Leonid Brezhnev had a genuine interest in international detente and peaceful coexistence. He was seen as a moderating force by many circles. At my meetings and talks with him over the years, I had the impression of a man with a personal involvement in disarmament endeavors," Palme said.

"His death could of course create many questions about developments in the Soviet Union and in international politics. We know from experiences that there is always a period of uncertainty when a superpower changes its leadership. I hope that this process will not lead to increased polarization in world politics, but that people will now follow the road of moderation and cooperation."

Liberation Party leader and former Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten also stressed Brezhnev's efforts of behalf of peace, but he also offered some criticism: "It was during Brezhnev's time as party chief that the world witnessed the events in Prague, Afghanistan and Poland and increased internal repression of the Soviet Union's own citizens. There is no reason to believe that his successor will pursue a policy that will signify any radical change.

[Center Party leader and former Prime Minister] Falldin criticized Brezhnev for "the violation of Afghanistan," but was more positive about developments in Swedish-Soviet relations: "Swedish-Soviet relations in the areas of industry, trade, and culture have developed favorably during this time and have been broadened and deepened to our mutual advantage."

Moderate Coalition Party leader Ulf Adelsohn expressed concern over what Brezhnev's death could mean for Swedish security policy: "Leonid Brezhnev's death makes the political situation in the world around Sweden even more uncertain. Our foreign and security policies must new bear the stamp of caution and balance. No one today knows what repercussions a change of leadership in the Soviet Union will have for Soviet domestic and foreign policy."

Left Party-Communists leader Lars Werner said that Brezhnev's personal efforts to bring about the Helsinki conference on peace and detente were recognized in "wide political circles." "The Soviet Union's new leadership is entering office in a situation in which detente has been replaced by exacerbated international antagonisms and intensified rearmament. Constructive endeavors to promote detente and disarmament and prevent a nuclear war are needed more than ever before. It is our hope that this will leave its mark on future Soviet policy."

BODSTROM ON SHIPPING MILITARY SUPPLIES TO NORWAY

LD182158 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said at the Riksdag question time today that it is not contrary to Sweden's neutrality to permit the transport of military equipment to Norway, (?in a reply) to Oswald Soderqvist from the Communist Left party. Bodstrom said that every country must be allowed to decide itself how it wants to organize its defense and from where it wants to buy military equipment.

U.S. SHIFT ON SANCTIONS 'NOT MUCH OF A CARROT'

PM181615 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Tango Beau"]

[Text] President Reagan probably does not know Master Olof [historical play by Strindberg dealing with the life of Olaus Petri, responsible for the reformation in Sweden], but the two men have one thing in common: It wasn't victory they were after, but the struggle. After all the words of warning delivered by both advisers and allies, it should have been clear to the U.S. President last December that punitive measures were not the right way to make Moscow have second thoughts about Poland.

It was after the introduction of martial law in Poland that the United States unilaterally, and without any consultations with its allies, pushed through a policy of sanctions to halt the giant project for the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia. This pipeline is to provide Western Europe with energy.

After billion-dollar losses for U.S. industry, lost job opportunities and problematical new splits in the Western alliance, Reagan has now laid his big stick to one side. However, he has equipped himself with a new cane, which is intended to be more subtle.

It has been clear for a long time that the sanctions, which never became popular among the U.S. allies in Europe, were being run down. The Europeans simply refused to take any further part in them. The U.S. President admitted this himself when he said a few days ago that "it takes two to tango." It is uncertain whether in his future maneuverings vis-a-vis the Soviet Union will have such pliable partners as he is trying to make out.

During the discussions surrounding the gas pipeline that have recently begun within the Western alliance, it has been established that economic ties with the Soviet Union that are too intimate or too generous could damage the West's own interests as far as the military and security policy situation are concerned. This is nothing new. The Allies have been agreed on this for a long time, even though the Europeans have frequently allowed themselves a freedom of interpretation that has been disliked in Washington. The fact that the Western alliance has now agreed on a "new" trade strategy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is now being portrayed by Reagan as a "victory."

This is alarming. The Germans, Britons and Japanese, by politely saying that they welcome the new course, have welcomed Reagan to save face. It is only the French who have once again demonstratively asserted their independence and sovereignty by noting that Paris has nothing to do with this agreement.

According to Reagan's presentation of the new policy toward the Soviet Union, no new contracts for the supply of Soviet gas will be made, controls on the export of strategic products will be tightened and credit policy will be harmonized. Through this presentation the U.S. President gives the impression that this is an agreement reached by the Western alliance. However, it is more like disucssion points agreed on in the talks that have been held. There are not written agreements, nor has there been any detailed investigation of what the Europeans may or may not do in their business with the communist superpower. The stage has been well set for new disagreements on interpretation, and both the French and British have made it clear that there cannot be any European concessions.

The fact that Reagan's decision was announced 3 days after the death of Leonid Brezhnev and at the same time as hints of better times in Poland is more of a coincidence. However, it is not without its point. Moscow understands well that even the superpowers' figureheads sometimes need to save face. Nor is there any need to be especially sensitive about the motives behind this. At a time when new possibilities of dialogue are being opened up, there is an opportunity to devote more attention to the carrot than the stick, even if not much of a carrot is being offered.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT ANDROPOV, HIS POLICY

PM181259 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Coronation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] More swiftly than what the world is accustomed to, the top political set in Moscow has agreed on who is to lead the Communist Party after Leonid Brezhnev. In doing so it has demonstrated an important decisiveness but has perhaps also shown that the power changeover in the Kremlin had long been prepared and all that was necessary was to follow the detailed plans.

The fact that 65-year-old Yuriy Andropov had been chosen as the party's general secretary and now fills the most important post in the Soviet system comes as no surprise. Among the new names mentioned in connection with a power changeover in the Kremlin, Andropov was considered to be the strongest candidate with the best qualifications.

It is unclear what kind of man Yuriy Andropov is. Should he be judged primarily on his work during the 14 years when he was the Soviet Union's policeman number one or for his work as an ideologist and diplomat? From 1977 to the end of May this year, he was chief of the Soviet secret police and security service. It was during this time that the KBG took ruthless action against any expression of opinion which questioned the party line. During Andropov's period as head of the KBG, the Soviet Union's dissident group were crushed. As former chief of the secret police, Andropov not only had a trump card over his rivals in the form of the information at his disposal, but the KBB also is a gigantic machine and its chief ought to know better than anyone else the domestic and economic situation, which can be of the greatest importance when it comes to making decisions about the country's stability in the wider context.

There is also another picture of Yuriy Andropov: The intellectual party man with a broad international outlook and the persuasion that significant reforms of a stiff-legged system are needed if the Soviet Union is to be able to develop in the way its natural resources allow. Immediately after his elevation, Yuriy Andropov stressed the importance of collective work. It remains to be seen who else will occupy the top posts in this collective and how long they will be able to pull together.

The seemingly rapid changeover at the top of the Soviet hierarchy gives the rest of the world some hope that there will not be any sudden, adventurist changes in Soviet foreign policy. Even though people are now expecting the smooth continuation of what has hitherto been Soviet policy, this does not have to mean that there will not be room for reforms under the new leadership.

In the Eastern European countries living under the Soviet yoke, in particular, new hopes are probably now stirring of a softer attitude in Moscow than the one demonstrated by Brezhnev. Yuriy Andropov has considerable knowledge of conditions in Eastern Europe. In his meetings with Eastern European leaders, he has shown greater understanding than other Soviet leaders for the notion that some reforms are necessary. And as far as the Poles are concerned, there should be some justification for their hopes that Andropov will realize better than others in the Kremlin that the militarization of power cannot continue.

But no one yet knows what the rest of the Soviet leadership will have to say.

U.S. TOUGHNESS TOWARD USSR WILL NOT HELP CLIMATE

PM181319 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Nov 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "The West and the New Man in the Kremlin]

[Text] The power handover in the Kremlin opens up new possibilities for relaxing world tension. This is according to some observers in the West who would like to see some first step from U.S. President Ronald Reagan in particular. Reagan has now lifted the sanctions against West European firms supplying equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline. The West Europeans have long been hoping for this decision, but are now being forced to cooperate in other ways in what is nevertheless a restrictive approach to business with the Eastern bloc. The Western agreement had been prepared even before the news of Brezhnev's death arrived, but it will be more interesting because of the power handover in Moscow. The new man in the Kremlin, Yuriy Andropov, has immediately been described by a surprisingly large number of sources as a man with an international approach and a potential for developments in a "liberal" direction.

Deaths invite cosmetic statements. Many of the reactions to Brezhnev's death belonged to that genre. Unfortunately, Prime Minister Olof Palme's and Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom's statements were among the softer. It would have been possible for them to be a little tougher. The question is whether contention gains the upper hand over the facts or whether Sweden's foreign policy makers lean toward the idea that nice words can create openings in Moscow.

No one can accuse Ronald Reagan of an open-armed welcome. However, once the U.S. President got the letter of condolence out of the way, he reverted to his usual tough talk at his press conference the other day. It is true that this time he did not say that the Soviet Union "lies," but he did say that that country has been talking detente for the last 10 years without showing any desire for detente in its actions. The United States wants to seek peace, but "peace is a function of strength." He had really taken the "first step" by lifting the grain embargo, but "it takes two to tango." Reagan did not see Brezhnev's death as an opportunity to seek the preservation of detente. He rejected the idea that he should travel to Brezhnev's funeral himself, despite the fact that members of his own administration had recommended such a goodwill gesture.

The question is what positive results are phrases and gestures likely to achieve. Informed observers generally stress how stupid it is to believe that the rest of the world is able to conjure up reasonable policies in Moscow. It is probably wrong to believe that the leadership in the Kremlin contains moderate groups who want to save cooperation with the West above all. Many lines cross one another. There is probably an important division between those who chiefly see their rival as naive and easily tricked and those who fear in him a dangerous and evil-minded enemy. (In principle there is probably a similar division among White House advisers.) Swift U.S. initiatives with political substance would put Moscow's back against the wall before Andropov is sitting anywhere near securely in the driver's seat. Nuclear arms negotiations and other loaded East-West problems hardly brook any long delays. However, it will take time before any definite conclusions can be drawn about the new man in the Kremlin. Soft talk from Reagan would be confusing news and would hardly do any good, perhaps it could even do damage. One thing is certain, a continued tough approach by the United States will not improve the climate following Yuriy Andropov's accession to power.

FRENCH MISSILES TO ARGENTINA INFURIATE THATCHER

LD191336 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1323 GMT 19 Nov 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Excerpts] A showdown between Britain and France now seems inevitable following the disclosure that France is again supplying Exocet missiles to Argentina. The prime minister is reported to be furious that a fellow member of the Common Market should be providing weapons to a country which, in strict legal terms, has not ended the conflict with Britain over the Falklands.

A huge row will erupt in the Commons over the disclosure that an Argentine vessel, the Bahai San Blas, was seen leaving St Nazaire, on the west coast of France, with a cargo of five Super Etendard aircraft fully equipped with Exocet misiles of the type which sank two British ships, HMS Sheffield, and the Atlantic Conveyor, during the Falklands war. Mrs Thatcher will face a barrage of questions in the House of Commons over what some MPs regards as "something akin to treachery "by the French.

The Foreign Office has already expressed its own "disappointment" at the news. The word "disappointment", when used by the Foreign Office, is a euphemism for what it regards as a serious breach of relations between two close countries. The Foreign Office has tried, however, to explain it away by saying: "These are part of the balance of existing contracts already licenced. We are most disappointed they have resumed delivery, particularly in the absence of a definitive cessation of hostilities on the part of Argentina. As we have always said, it is for each country to decide its foreign policy on arms sales." Nevertheless, the Foreign Office and the government are clearly amazed that the French are still supplying Exocets to Argentina.

Mr Eric Heffer, oppositionfront bench spokesman on European affairs, said angrily tonight: "I absolutely deplore the fact that any democratic government, especially a socialist one, is selling weapons that could be used against our soldiers. Argentina is still fully in the hands of a military junta. These weapons could be used against our forces and I find it absolutely outrageous."

The Foreign Office declined to add to its earlier statement that Britain was "naturally disappointed" that Exocet deliveries had been resumed. A spokesman said: "We have made our views very clear to the French and will continue to do so." He added that Britain had been in touch with several countries which had been suppliers of arms to Argentina, but declined to offer any comment on demands by MP's that Britain should cut back on its own arms sales throughout the world.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym is due to meet his French opposite number at a European Council meeting in Brussels on Monday.

Later, Mrs Thatcher said of the French resumption: "Well, you know, they held them up during the actual Falklands war and although they were under contract to deliver them, President Mitterrand said 'No, you have invaded the Falklands. This is against international law'." Mr Mitterrand had ordered that experts then should be held up. Mrs Thatcher added: "We were very grateful to him for that. Obviously, we would prefer that people do not deliver arms because the Argentinians have not said that there is a permanent end to these hostilities."

ARAB LEAGUE, MINUS PLO, PLANS TO VISIT IN DEC

LD171454 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1420 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] An Arab league delegation hopes to visit Britain early next month to discuss prospects for a Middle East settlement, the Foreign Office said today. The delegation, to be led by King Hassan of Morocco, will include foreign ministers from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria. The visit has been postponed on at least two previous occasions. It follows an Arab summit at Fes more that two months ago when it was agreed that a delegation would visit the capitals of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The delegation has already been to Washington. Mrs. Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym are certain to receive the delegation coming here.

It now seems clear that Britain has been firmly resisting requests for a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to joint the delegation. British policy on dealing with the PLO were well-known. The PLO could be received at official level but not a ministerial level. The spokesman acknowledged that a member of the PLO was included in an Arab delegation which saw Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd earlier this year.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS CONTINUE IN NICOSIA 18 NOV

NC181816 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] A new meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon.

Before the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, stated that constitutional issues will be discussed again. In answer to journalists' questions, Mr Gobbi stated that during the last two meetings, important issues were discussed such as amendments to the Constitution and others. Now the intention is to discuss certain issues which were not completed during the first round of the talks, mainly the points of the evaluation document which allow for further negotiations to reduce the differences. Mr Gobbi expressed the hope that discussion of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue will begin very soon. Mr Gobbi further said that around 10 December he will go to New York, and from there to his country for Christmas. The talks, therefore, will be recessed and will be resumed in early January.

Mr Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the talks, said that effective next week the interlocutors will deal with Cyprus' territorial aspect. Mr Onan, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, also made the same statement, and added that the Turkish Cypriots' security is a matter that concerns his community very much.

GOBBI CLARIFIES REMARKS; GOVERNMENT REPLIES

NC181908 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Before the intercommunal session today, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, made the following statement:

In my television interview to the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation the day before yesterday, I expressed certain views which, in light of the comments that were made, need some clarification on my part. I particularly wish to refer to a true situation which I mentioned in my interview. I mentioned that the United Nations Forces in Cyprus [UNFICYP] cannot replace troops without the consent of the interested parties. At this point, I indicated the reasons cited by the Turkish Cypriots -- not my personal views -- against the replacement of the Turkish troops by UNFICYP. I expressed my convictions when I said that I am in favor of the withdrawal of foreign troops and the presence of the United Nations. Therefore, Mr Gobbi concluded, my statement should not have left margins for misinterpretations.

The government spokesman stated that the clarification by the UN secretary general's representative today regarding his interview with the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation is welcomed.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION MEETS KIPRIANOU, ENDS VISIT

NC181955 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou today received Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council and member of the Bulgarian People's National Assembly, and (Fakaliev), the official responsible for the front's foreign affairs, who were accompanied by Bulgarian Ambassador to Cyprus Bochev and senior cadres of the Democratic Party. During the meeting, Kubadinski conveyed a personal greeting from Bulgarian President Zhivkov to Kiprianou and stressed that the Cyprus issue concerns not only Cyprus but all of humanity. For this reason, he said, Bulgaria will continue to give its support to the just struggle of the Cypriot people.

In reply, after referring to the friendly relations between Cyprus and Bulgaria, President Kprianou stressed that from his visit to Sofia he had ascertained President Zhivkov's lively interest in the Cyprus issue. He also reiterated his invitation to the Bulgarian president to visit Cyprus because, he added, such a visit will strengthen cooperation between the two countries even more.

After briefing the Bulgarian dignitaries on the Cyprus issue's current developments, President Kiprianou thanked the Bulgarian people and Zhivkov personally for the support they give to the struggle Cyprus is waging.

AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou also had a meeting with the delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council. Papaioannou briefed the delegation on the Cypriot people's objectives that Turkish and all other troops leave Cyprus; that the British bases be abolished; and that Cyprus be demilitarized. Papaioannou also stressed the need to implement the UN resolution on Cyprus and thanked Bulgaria for its sincere support for the struggling Cypriot people. The delegation's head, Kubadinski, mentioned that Bulgaria will always be by our people's side. The Bulgarian delegation, which visited Cyprus at the invitation of the Democratic Party, departed for Sofia.

A joint statement by the two sides mentions that a protocol was signed between the Democratic Party and the national front for further cooperation.

Joint Statement on Visit

NC190958 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Nov 82 p 8

["Text" of joint Cypriot Democratic Party-Bulgarian Fatherland Front communique issued in Nicosia -- date not given]

[Text] A delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council, paid an official visit to the Republic of Cyprus from 16 to 18 November 1982 at the invitation of the Democratic Party [DIKO] of Cyprus. The delegation was received by Mr SpirosKiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus and DIKO chairman.

The Bulgarian delegation has held talks with DIKO officials headed by Mr Alexis Galanos, DIKO parliamentary spokesman and chairman of the party's International Relations Committee. The Bulgarian delegation also met with House of Representatives President Ladhas, Interior and Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin, Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis, the Limassol District committee of DIKO, deputies and other DIKO personalities.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski had a meeting and friendly talks with Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the AKEL Central Committee.

Matters concerning the relations and contacts between the Fatherland Front of the Bulgarian People's Republic and DIKO of Cyprus as well as international problems of common interest were discussed during the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It has been noted that these relations and contacts were characterized by a spirit of firm and sincere friendship and that, with the passing of time, they would become deeper and broader and contribute to the creation at all levels of a climate of trust, friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides stressed their joint conviction in safeguarding peace and security and in strengthening understanding, trust and friendship among states and people in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks, Mr Pencho Kubadinski expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people with the Cypriot People's struggle for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem. He reaffirmed the principled firm position of the Bulgarian People's Republic as outlined by Mr Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, during his November 1981 talks in Sofia with President of the Republic of Cyprus and DIKO Chairman Mr Spiros Kiprianou. The delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic Fatherland Front paid tribute to the memory of Ethnarch Makrios and laid a wreath on his grave.

A protocol for further cooperation during the period 1982-1986 was signed between the Bulgarian People's Republic Fatherland Front and DIKO of Cyprus. Mr Pencho Kubadinski conveyed an official invitation for a visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic in 1983 by a delegation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus.

CYPRUS TO HOST NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES MEETING

NC190847 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 19-25 Nov 82

[Text] Cyprus is to host the next meeting of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned news agencies pool which is planned for some time next year. This was decided unanimously by the pool's third general conference in Tunis which was attended by delegates from over 55 countries as well as observers from several UN agencies and other organisations. The CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY was represented by Andreas Hadjipapas who also took part in the coordinating committee meeting held just before the general conference.

The conference was opened by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The Tunisian news agency TAP has now taken over the chairmanship of the pool (previously held by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG) and TAP director-general Bechir Toual was authorised to present the resolutions, report and action programme adopted by the conference to the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Delhi.

There are now over 70 national news agencies in nonaligned countries participating in the pool which is trying to build up an alternative concept of news based on the principles and objectives of the Non-aligned Movement.

The pool seeks to establish an integrated telecommunications network linking all its members as part of its general aim of promoting a new international information order. Pool participants are committed to strive against all forms of aggression, foreign intervention and occupation.

The CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY was re-elected to the 25-member coordinating committee, for a new three-year period. Others include the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, TANJUG, the news agencies of Iran and Iraq, MENA of Egypt and PRENSA LATINA of Cuba.

TURKISH FORCES CONDUCT EXERCISE IN NORTH

TA191151 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] An exercise code named "Horizon 4/82" was carried out by the Turkish peace force in the Federated State this morning. Aircraft of the Turkish Air Force also took part. The aim of the exercise was to develop cooperation between land and air forces. It was held in two stages, the first taking place in the Karatepe area on the Chatos-Knodhara road between 0830 and 1000 and the second took place in the Karakoltepe area near Dhikomo from 1000 to 1200 noon.

POLYTECHNIC ANNIVERSARY MARCH TO U.S. EMBASSY

NC172040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The 3-day celebrations on the 9th anniversary of the youth uprising against the foreign-backed dictatorship culminated with a popular gathering at the Polytechnic and a peaceful march toward the U.S. embassy. The gathering was held at 1600 with thousands of people amassed at the Polytechnic area and the surrounding streets.

The great peaceful march toward the U.S. Embassy started with the participation of countless people filled with enthusiasm and militancy. PASOK was represented by Interior Minister Yennimatas, Public Works Minister Tsokhatzopoulos and New Generation Deputy Minister Laliotis; The KKE by Nikos Kaloudhis and Loula Lovara; KKE-Interior by Yannis Banias and Kostas Gavroglou; The United Democratic Left by Manolis Glezos and (Yeoryios Bagdogas); The Democratic Center Union by Iraklis Siakallis, and Christian Democracy by Dhimitris Bitsinas.

The following also participated: youth organizations; Mr Armali, head of the PLO representation in Athens; a representative of the Turkish Trade Union Federation DISK; a representative of Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and (Marti), representative of Radio Venceremos, which is the official national radio station of the Salvadoran National Liberation Front.

Further Report

NC191105 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 18 Nov 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by T. Kondoyiannidhis]

[Excerpt] The march to the U.S. Embassy, marking the Polytechnic [uprising] anniversary, took place yesterday with PASOK and KKE slogans against the Americans, NATO and the bases and with violent wrangling and squabbling among supporters of the two parties.

The march, which was very impressive from the point of view of people participating, lasted about 6 hours and included 85 persons wearing military uniforms protected by a three-deep circle of civilians around them. The strong guard around them was characteristic of the strong protective measures for those in military uniform.

Another "impressive" participation in the march were the 2,500 independent anarchists, who demonstrated with the sticks and the chains they were carrying.

The police were on full alert and had taken strong measures, they were very discreet during the march, but at the same time kept a special watch on the anarchists. It is noteworthy that a strong police force was right behind the big crowd of independent anarchists. The fear of incidents by the anarchists compelled the police to be on constant vigilance all night.

In connection with the squabbling among PASOK and the KKE supporters, the following is quite noteworthy:

1. Both sides tried to portray the most extreme slogans possible. For example; Out of NATO forever. The peoples do not need patrons; Out with the bases of death; Americans, murderers of people; Reagan, fascist murder; Out of NATO and the EEC, and so forth.

The antagonism between the PASOK and KKE, in an effort by both parties to spark retaliation by the leftwing masses participating in the march, was tarnished by their contradictory slogans and their strong controversy, such as: The struggle is now being vindicated (a PASOK sologan; The struggle is now being continued (a KKE slogan); The people do not need patrons (a PASOK slogan); Send away the patrons right now (a KKE slogan):

2. A quarrel broke out and greater incidents almost occurred when PASOK supporters, exasperated by the continuous provocations of KKE supporters, shouted at the latter: Out with the KGB, go to Jaruzelski's junta. A clash was averted thanks to the intervention of more coolheaded people.

3. Another characteristic is that the extremist slogans by PASOK supporters are in striking contrast with the policy which Mr Papandreou is following on these questions. The PASOK slogans in question are: Out of NATO; Out of the EEC; Out with the American murderers forever; The bases of death should be removed.

It should also be noted that the prime ministers wife, Mrs Margaret Papandreou, participated in the march; she headed a small team of the Union of Women of Greece, of which she is president. It is worth noting that when one of those participating in the march greeted Mrs Papandreou, she replied in English, thanking him.

4. Slogans for EAM [National Liberation Front] and ELAS [National People's Liberation Army] were also carried during the march.

ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION BEGINS MEETINGS

NC181656 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The work of the mixed Greek-Albanian interministerial committee began at the National Economy Ministry today. Promotion of the two countries' economic cooperation will be discussed at the meeting. The Albanian delegation is headed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha, while the Greek side by alternate National Economy Minister Ioannis Pottakis.

DEPUTY ACCUSES ALBANIAN EMBASSY OF PROPAGANDA

NC190939 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 18 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] New Democracy Deputy Khr. Katsiyiannis has raised an issue [in the Chamber of Deputies] accusing the Albanian Embassy of systematic propaganda efforts.

Specifically, it is noted that employees of the embassy visit villages in Attiki and other areas pursuing the spread of the Albanian language by talking to the villagers about "kinship links with Albania" and calling on the villagers to become active in the newly-formed Greek-Albanian Association.

SALVADORAN REBEL OFFICIAL VISITS ATHENS

NC171701 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] A representative of the Salvadoran patriots' Radio Venceremos, (Cesar Marti), who is currently in Athens, met yesterday at the KKE Central Committee headquarters with Comrade Orestis Kolozov, KKE Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department. During the meeting there were mutual briefings and discussions on questions on interest to the two sides.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

TA181446 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1425 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn arrived in Ankara today as the official guest of President Kenan Evren. Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim is accompanying the king, who arrived in his special plane. Husayn was met at Esenboga Airport by President Evren with a military ceremony. National Security Council members and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, and Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, the Consultative Assembly speaker, the prime minister, members of the Council of Ministers as well as civilian and military officials were present at the ceremonies. After the national anthems of the two countries were played, the king was greeted with a 21-gun salute. Airplanes of the Turkish Air Force flew over the airport. Later, the president and the visiting king reviewed the guard of honor. The king of Jordan and the president talked to journalists in the VIP lounge.

In his welcoming address, President Evren expressed his pleasure over the king of Jordan's visit to Turkey. Pointing out that the king's visit was long awaited, the president said that the fact that the visit has come after he assumed the post of president carried special significance. Recalling the long, historic links between Turkey and Jordan in the spiritual and cultural fields, President Evren said he was confident that these ties would be further strengthened following this visit. The president added that an important exchange of views would be held with the visiting king on issues concerning regional problems.

President Evren and King Husayn are expected to meet at 1800 for talks at the Cankaya presidential mansion. In the evening, the president will give a dinner in honor of the king of Jordan.

Speeches at Dinner

TA190654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Report on dinner speeches by Turkish President Kenan Evren and Jordanian King Husayn in Ankara on 18 November]

[Text] President Kenan Evren has said that the current international tension and problems and conflicts in the Middle East made it most indispensable to hold contacts and consultations between Turkey and Jordan aimed at peace. Evren expressed his conviction that intensifying such contacts would contribute to the mutual benefit of the two countries and regional stability and peace. President Evren made this statement during a dinner he gave in honor of visiting King Husayn of Jordan.

In his statement, the president recalled that close and cordial relations existed between Turkey and Jordan based on historic and cultural links. Pointing out that the visit made by Emir 'Abdallah of Jordan to Turkey in 1937 would always be remembered, Evren said that the present visit by the King of Jordan is a significant example of the friendship between the two countries.

President Evren said that Jordan's great efforts in favor of peace and stability in the Middle East were well appreciated. Pointing out that instability in the region was exacerbated with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Evren said that the sad incidents in that country, and particularly the slaughter in the two Palestinian refugee camps, have been very painful and caused resentment in Turkey. Evren said that these developments were the latest examples of the Israeli policies of fulfilling its political ambitions through the use of force and fait accomplis in disregard of the interests of the regional countries. Evren said that these developments have proved once more the urgency of finding a just and lasting solution to the Middle East and Palestinian problems.

Evren continued: The establishment of a lasting and comprehensive peace in the region is possible through the return of the usurped rights if our Palestinian brothers, the withdrawal of Israel from the territories it occupied in 1967, the recognition of all legal rights of the Palestinian people including, that of self-determination, and the right of all the countries in the region to live in security within internationally recognized borders. We consider as necessary the PLO's participation in the Middle East peace negotiations. Our country is determined to extend its strong support to its Arab brethren as it has done in the past.

President Evren said that Turkey considered the Reagan peace plan for the Middle East and the resolutions at the Fes Arab summit as very encouraging developments. Expressing his hope that the interested parties would begin negotiations as soon as possible, Evren said that [words indistinct].

On the war between Iran and Iraq, the president said that this conflict between two brotherly countries, which has been continuing for 2 years, was very regretful and sad. Evren said that Turkey would continue to do its best to stop this war, which threatens peace and stability in the region. He added that Turkey supported all efforts for the solution and [word indistinct] of this conflict.

President Evren said that Turkey witnessed with pleasure the great developments taking place in Jordan, particularly the great strides being made in the economic field. The president said that Jordanian efforts for peace and stability at a time when conflicts in the Middle East could drag all the countries of the region to an unknown destiny were more vital than ever. Pointing out that the particular close links between the two countries made the promotion of bilateral relations very favorable, President Evren said that the development of cooperation between the two countries, the exploiting of existing potentials and the further promotion of relations with Jordan in all fields will benefit both countries and will contribute to regional peace and stability.

In his statement, King Husayn of Jordan expressed his great pleasure over his visit to Turkey and extended the greetings of friendship and brotherhood of the Jordanian people. He added that he hoped efforts to promote relations between the two countries would be successful. Accusing Zionist aggression of causing tension in the Middle East, invading Arab territories, slaughtering the Palestinian people and occupying sacred places, the king of Jordan said that the Israeli atrocities were carried out before the very eyes of the world despite the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. The king said that the plan prepared at the Fes Arab summit constituted an important step for providing peace and stability in the Middle East. Recalling that the Palestinian problem was the core of the Middle East issue, the king said that [words indistinct].

Husayn congratulated President Evren for winning the confidence of his people to become the president of his country and for the approval of the new Turkish Constitutin. King Husayn concluded by saying that Turkey's development and happiness is our only wish. As an expression of his cordial feelings, the king extended an official invitation to President Evren to visit Jordan.

Prior to the dinner given in his honor, the king of Jordan was received by President Evren at the Cankaya presidential mansion. Evren and Husayn held talks for some time. Ahmad (al-Laksi) in charge of the royal palace was also present at the talks.

More on Visit

TA191103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Official talks between the Turkish and Jordanian delegations headed by President Kenan Evren and King Husayn of Jordan respectively, were held in Ankara today.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken as well as other officials participated in the talks. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and other officials were present on the Jordanian side. The promotion of bilateral relations and international questions, mainly regional problems, were discussed.

Before the talks, King Husayn visited the Ataturk mausoleum this morning. He laid a wreath, paid his respects, signed the honor book and visited the museum there.

Later, a ceremony was held at Cankaya mansion where President Kenan Evren gave King Husayn the Turkish Republican Gold Honor Medal and certificate. The president said that King Husayn was given this decoration for his efforts to maintain Turkish-Jordanian friendship and cooperation and toward stability in the region. The president pointed out that the medal had been made for the first time in Turkey. The certificate says: The Turkish nation has always appreciated and admired your excellent efforts toward the maintenance and development of the friendly historical relations between our two nations -- relations that go back many years -- your humane efforts and sacrifices in behalf of the protection of world and regional peace as well as your excellent rule and guidance. I am honored to present this Gold Honor Medal to you for your valuable services.

King Husayn presented Jordan's highest decoration, a gold medal, to President Evren. The king said that friendship among countries promoted the happiness of nations. He added that his aim was to develop Turkish-Jordanian friendship, which goes back many years. President Evren and King Husayn will be together at dinner this evening. The king will leave Turkey tomorrow.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN SOLARZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA190759 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Congressman Stephen Solarz, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, arrived in Turkey today for talks. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Solarz said he would discuss the latest developments in Turkey and economic and military aid to Turkey during his talks in Ankara. Pointing out that recently relations between Turkey and the United States have intensified, Aolarz expressed his desire for the further promotion of this relationship. The U.S. congressman is expected to meet with the prime minister, the foreign minister, the national defense minister and the finance minister in Ankara tomorrow. He will also visit the deputy chief of the General Staff, Consultative Assembly members adn the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] leader.

STATE MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION

TA182026 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 18 Nov (AA) -- Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak met the six members of the U.S. Congress visit in Ankara. The senators and representatives include 3 Republicans and 3 Democrats.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN TO VISIT USSR

TA191059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Nov 82

Text] Foreign Minsiter Ilter Turkmen will go to the Soviet Union at the end of November on an official visit. A statement by the Foreign Ministry to this effect says that the invitation was extended by the Soviet Government.

MINISTER PASIN REVIEWS FOREIGN LOANS, ECONOMY

TA181505 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 18 Nov (AA) -- Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin said the present course of the Turkish economy was "highly satisfactory." In an interview with AA before leaving for the "GATT" ministerial session in Geneva which will be held from 24 to 27 November, Pasin noted IMF and World Bank credits to Turkey had already been released, pledging sessions by OECD members were not over yet, with another session in December and if "EEC refuses to provide facilities, we shall reassess the situation and do whatever is necessary in the national interest." Pasin expected Turkey's deficit in the balance of payments to continue in 1983 but grow smaller, adding the aim should be to attain an economic structure that will not need foreign aid by 1984.

Pasin is leaving Friday for next week's GATT session, where he will brief the 88 members attending on Turkey's disputes with EEC over her cotton yarn and T-shirt exports, and expects to hold "bilateral talks" in connection with Turkey's economic relations before the meeting. Pasin will be returning to Turkey on 2 December.

ENERGY MINISTER ILKEL REVIEWS PLANS, FUTURE

TA181708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The budgets of the Ministries of Energy and Natural Resources and Youth and Sports were ratified today by the Consultative Assembly. Answering criticisms levelled at his ministry's budget, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel said that maximum exploitation of local energy resources was his ministry's main target. The minister said that in the year 2000, the country's electric power needs would reach 170 to 210 billion kilowatts. He added that present calculations indicated that Turkey would not be able to meet its needs by then. Recalling that Turkey currently depended on foreign sources for energy, Ilkel said that at present only 16 percent of Turkey's oil needs were met by domestic sources. The energy minister said that countries which had limited energy resources were building nuclea power plants in a bid to meet their energy needs. Ilkel added that some steps might be taken by Turkey in this direction in 1983.

Pointing out that during the first 9 months of 1982, the Turkish Petroleum Corporation's [TPAO] activities in the field of exploration and drilling for oil increased by 55 percent compared to the same period in 1981, the energy minister said that the corporation was expected to drill 32 exploratory and 24 sounding wells. He added that the corporation was expected to commission soon 22 projects connected with irrigation, energy and portable water.

TCP, SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS APPREHENDED

TA161900 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Office of the 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli, Tekirday Martial Law Command; dated 16 November 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] As a result of a series of operations, the security forces captured 11 members of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] and 21 members of the Turkish Socialist Workers Party [TSWP] -- two organizations which are under the pressure and control of foreign circles -- who had distributed pamphlets in various quarters of Istanbul, placed posters and mailed letters and postcards to various addresses. The suspects were caught with incriminating evidence: 1 pistol, 20 pistol bullets, 7 typewriters and [word indistinct] signed TCP or TSWP and ready to be mailed, illegal [word indistinct] newspapers, magazines and organizational documents. The suspects have been handed over to the judicial authorities.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY SAYS ANDROPOV SEEKS 'NEW BEGINNING'

AU182112 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 82 p 1

[AZ report: "Kreisky Hopes for a New Phase of Detente: 'The World May Breathe a Bit More Freely'"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- "This is a man who seeks a new beginning." This is how Chancellor Kreisky summed up the first few days of new Kremlin Chief Andropov in an interview with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. Kreisky had "reckoned upon Andropov's coming" a long time ago and this is why he had invited him as early as this July. The new accents in the Kremlin as well as the lifting of the pipeline embargo by the Reagan administration are arousing Kreisky's optimism. "The world may yet breather a bit more freely," the chancellor state- in connection with this development. The place of Brezhnev, who embodied a great deal of inertia and showed very little flexibility, has now been taken by a man "who is younger, healthier and needs a new profile," Kreisky points out. The manner in which Andropov appeared in the diplomatic society on the occasion of the funeral of his predecessor in Moscow and the new accents which he is placing with respect to China and the Afghanistan problem are regarded by Kreisky as a symptom that "there is a beginning of a new policy."

The U.S. Administration, according to Kreisky, has used the change of leadership in Moscow as an opportunity for "once more rethinking matters" with respect to the problem of the embargo policy. The adminstration has discovered that it would run into great difficulties with the Europeans with its pipeline embargo measures and now has signaled changes in its policy on the occasion of the changeover in the Kremlin.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK

For Vienna and Prague reportage on the visit of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Republic of Austria, and on his talks with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kriesky, see the Czechoslovak section of the 18 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT ON BREZHNEV DEATH

PM181109 Brussels LE SOIR in French 13-14 Nov 82 p 4

[Statement issued by the Belgian Government 11 November on the death of Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] The death of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, removes a figure of world stature who for more than 15 years had a major influence not only on the Soviet Union's internal development, but on international events as well.

In view of the vicissitudes of international politics, and more especially those of East-West relations, during that period, we were primarily impressed by the major role he played in the process of drafting the Helsinki Conference's Final Act. Indeed, we had the impression that a new era had been opened during which considerable progress might be made in the sphere of disarmament, respect for human rights and the strengthening of peaceful relations between East and West.

Despite the events which have occurred in recent years, we had the impression that President Brezhnev always tried to prevent international dialogue from reaching complete deadlock.

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DAILY SPECULATES ON ADJOURNMENT OF CEMA MEETING

AU192055 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Nov 82 p 2

["P.M." report: "Eastern Bloc Summit Meeting Only in the Coming Year: 'Postponement Gives Time for Reflection'"]

[Text] While an official confirmation of the postponement of the Warsaw Pact summit meeting until next year was still unavailable on Thursday, Eastern diplomats expressed their satisfaction with the "reasonable decision." The compromise achieved on the periphery of Brezhnev's funeral "gives all of us time to reflect on two things: First, it is important to respond to the new leadership style in the Kremlin and to the eventual concomitant corrections of the course. Second, it is now possible to quietly wait and see "whether world policy developments justify an attempt at another rapprochement with the West." Even though unsaid, there is also the hope involved that martial law in Poland could come to an end on 13 December, its first anniversary and that Eastern Europe would thus regain greater freedom of movement.

Poland plays a passive role in the recent controversies carried on behind the scenes. It has been reported that several partners of the Soviet Union have more or less directly linked a further intensification of the overall relations within the Eastern bloc with a reduction in those burdens which have emerged as a result of all sorts of assistance to Warsaw. First and foremost, Czechoslovakia allegedly has pushed for a "rearrangement" of the obligations and rights within the CEMA economic community.

It has not been directly confirmed that this economic aspect also plays a role in the preparations for a summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact (the Political Consultative Committee consists of the state and party heads). Diplomats admit, however, that "political and strategic unity is being promoted through economic harmony." However, since a restructuring of CEMA -- primarily in view of the diverging views -- cannot be achieved from one day to the next, Moscow first wants to politically "put things right."

This is plausible because of the world political situation at the time of the first consultations earlier this year. Even though it now is being officially pointed out that the American sanctions have had no effect at all, people in the know are reporting a 6-to 9-month delay in completing the Siberian-European gas pipeline. And there were no signs of a "normalization" in Poland even at the end of October. The Kremlin did not want to wait "until the problem child in Warsaw had come to rest."

However, the premises have suddenly changed since Brezhnev's death. On the one hand, the new party chief, Andropov, needs a starting time which undoubtedly will extend beyond the personnel decisions at the Central Committee Plenum on 22 November. On the other hand, a certain relaxation is emerging as a result of Lech Walesa's release in Poland. "Andropov could start the new year with a clean slate," an interlocutor says, displaying optimism. It would then also be easier to negotiate with the Americans on disarmament.

CONTENTS OF TREATIES WITH CSSR SUMMARIZED

AU192117 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Content of the Treaties Signed With the CSSR"]

[Text] On Thursday, five Austrian-Czechoslovak treaties were signed on the occasion of the visit by Czechoslovak President Husak to Austria.

Foreign Ministers Chnoupek and Pahr signed an agreement on the safety of nuclear powerplants close to the border; a treaty on legal assistance in criminal cases; a treaty on extradition; and an agreement on cooperation in the field of health services. Foreign Trade Minister Urban and Finance Minister Salcher signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs affairs.

An old Austrian concern is being settled with the signing of an agreement on solving problems of mutual interest connected with nuclear powerplants. The agreement envisages a regular, general exchange of information concerning nuclear power programs, a specific exchange of information about nuclear powerplants located near the common border and the duty to carry out an immediate notification in the case of breakdowns if this becomes necessary to protect the population living close to the border. This is the first agreement of this nature between an Eastern and Western state.

Signing the treaties on legal aid in criminal cases and on extradition as well as the agreement on cooperation in the field of health services serves to intensify relations with the neighboring CSSR state by way of agreement. Thus, there is a further development of bilateral relations. The three treaties largely comply with analogous agreements which Austria has already concluded with Eastern states, for example, Hungary and Poland.

In essence, the health agreement comprises the exchange of professional information and experiences, whereby the specific areas of cooperation will be defined in periodic plans which will be worked out by the ministries of the two countries.

The agreement on assistance in customs affairs is aimed at placing the cooperation between the customs administrations of the two states on a contractual basis and will facilitate cooperation among the customs authorities on the common border.

Trade, Tourism Reviewed

AU192130 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 82 p 7

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] A 3-Billion Schillings Trade Deficit With the CSSR

The trade deficit with the CSSR totaled 3 billion schillings in 1981. In the first 8 months of this year it has already reached 2-6 (2.3) [figures as published] billion schillings. Thus is has grown tenfold since 1978 (313 million schillings). The deficit vis-a-vis the CSSR is mainly determined by Austrian power imports which, for example, totaled 2.5 billion schillings in 1981 out of an overall total of 6.3 billion schillings. Solid fuels totalling just under 1.5 billion schillings occupy first place whereas power imports only account for 72 (79) [figures as published]million schillings, as compared with Austrian electric power exports totalling 53 (72) [figures as published] million schillings.

The interest in increased exports to the CSSR for Austria's economy is great. Austrian entrepreneurs are offering bids for various large projects. Above all, Austria exports to the CSSR machines, industrial plants and vehicles, chemical products as well as various processed goods and finished products. This year -- including August -- Austrian exports to the CSSR have increased by 20 percent to 2.2 billion schillings.

Tourist Traffic With Obstacles

An intensification of tourism is a possibility for reducing the chronic foreign trade deficit with the CSSR. But tourism has shrunk in the past few years. In 1981, 41,612 CSSR citizens visited Austria (9 percent more than in 1980). In the first 8 months of this year, 22,866 persons came (9.5 percent less than in the same 1981 period). The number of nights spent was 69,760, A 10.5 percent decrease. According to available data the number of Austrian visitors to the CSSR totaled 261,926 in 1980, and the number of nights spent is listed as 844,021.

Travel organizers perceive certain visa fee problems for travelers to the CSSR. In addition, it occasionally seems to be difficult to obtain rooms for visitors in the CSSR. Bookings require a relatively long time. Finally, there have also been complaints about slow border processing.

POLISH COUPLE CONVICTED OF PLANE HIJACKING

AU182055 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] In Vienna today, 27-year-old (Zbygniew Purgal) was sentenced to two years in prison. In October, by threatening a stewardess, he had hijacked a Bulgarian aircraft on a flight to Warsaw and had rerouted it to Vienna. (Purgal's) wife Maria was sentenced to one year's probation. Both stated that they did not want to return to Poland and that the escape to the West was worth a few years in prison to them.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK -- On 11 November 1982, Ambassador Dr Hans Georg Rudofsky presented his credentials, which also accredit him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Iceland, to state President Vigdis Finnbogadottir. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT -- On 17 November 1982, Ambassador Dr Peter Hohenfellner, Austrian mission head in Beirut, presented his credentials, which also accredit him as Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Kuwait, to the chief of state of Kuwait, Emir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 82 p 3 AU]

EXPORTS TO WESTERN EUROPE -- In the first three quarters of the year, Austrian exports to Western Europe increased 10 percent, a rate which is higher than the 7.6 percent increase in Austria's overall exports. According to Austrian statistics, exports of Austrian commodities to France increased 42 percent. In the FRG, Austria was able to increase its market share from 2.75 percent to 2.96 percent. Austria's successes were traced to the high quality of the exported goods. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Nov 82 p 9 AU]

NETHERLANDS

NO U.S.-EUROPE ACCORD ON TRADE WITH USSR

PM191529 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Nov 82 p 6

[Unnamed "Own correspondent" report: "The Hague Denies Existence of an Agreement on Trade With the Russians"]

[Text] The Hague -- The spokesman for the Netherlands Foreign Ministry in The Hague emphatically denied on Tuesday that there is a European-U.S. accord on trade with the Soviet Union on the basis of which the United States decided to lift the sanctions on the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe. The Americans are making it appear as if there is something which counterbalances the U.S. suspension, but this is not the case, the spokesman said.

This means that The Hague's reaction is possibly even tougher than the French response. The French called the existence of an agreement into question; for The Hague there is no question of any doubts. "No agreement has been made," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, there only have been ambassador-level talks in Washington among the parties involved, including the Netherlands. It was agreed that there should be discussions of the differing views of East-West trade in the appropriate forums in the light of good transatlantic cooperation. On the basis of this, the Americans lifted their sanctions against the gas pipeline, but no formal agreement was made, the spokesman said.

Paper Views Sanctions' End

PM191455 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 15 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Sanctions Lifted"]

[Text] Happily, President Reagan has lifted his unilateral sanctions against the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. He did so without getting his own way across the board, and he more or less hinted this in his announcement on Saturday. He wanted firm guarantees from Europe on the limitation of their financial and commerical traffic with the Eastern bloc countries in exchange for lifting the ban on the supply of U.S. natural gas and oil technology to the Soviet Union. But he only gained a European promise that there will be new talks with the Americans on these limitations, as well as on the possibility of buying natural gas elsewhere, before entering into new contracts -- for a second gas pipeline for example -- with the Russians.

The fact that France immediately distanced itself from Reagan's announcement is probably connected with the impression of a U.S. victory which the President wanted to create.

The French reaction is a result of the fact that in the recent U.S.-European talks on the natural gas conflict, France firmly adhered to the demand that Washington put a unilateral end to its unilateral sanctions. France pointed to the completely irrational and arbitrary character of U.S. behavior.

Arbitrary, because the United States went through with its grain supplies, which enable the Soviet Union to invest many billions in its army instead of in its agriculture. And irrational, because the sanctions did more harm to the Western economies and the Western alliance than to the Soviet Union.

In addition, Paris found it unacceptable that the sanctions were obviously not only designed to "punish" the Russians for the introduction of martial law in Poland, but were also intended to make it clear to the Europeans that they had to accept U.S. leadership. This latter consideration can be deduced from a speech Vice President George Bush made in Chicago at the end of August.

Later, London also indicated that it had made no concessions in return for the suspension of U.S. sanctions.

It is probably no coincidence that Washington cut through the Gordian knot of sanctions so soon after the death of Brezhnev and immediately before the departure of a pretty high-level delegation for the Russian state and party leader's funeral. For now, Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz do not need to go to Moscow empty-handed.

Now they have a better point of departure for their contacts with the Russian leadership and a firm basis for their statements in the Russian capital that Washington seeks a more constructive relationship, that it it in favor of a well-prepared U.S.-Soviet summit and that it is hoping for an agreement on a decrease in defense spending.

These statements sound good. And we hope that the significance of the suspension of the U.S. sanctions will reach further than the natural gas pipeline from Siberia.

KOHL ADDRESSES CDU YOUTH ON NATO, USSR

LD201256 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Eltville, 20 Nov (DPA) -- Speaking on Saturday at the "Germany Day" of the Young Union [youth wing of the CDU] in Eltville on the Rhine, Chancellor Helmut Kohl defended the economic and social policy of the Federal Government.

Kohl, who was greeted by long applause from the 300 delegates, emphatically spoke in favor of the NATO dual decision. He accused the SPD of gradually trying to sneak out of its defense responsibility, as was proven by its latest decision at the Kiel federal conference. The government, on the other hand, is prepared to keep to negotiations with the Soviet Union, but at the same time is prepared to counter-arm.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD191752 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, commenting on the allied strategy debate, today rejected the idea of a limited nuclear war. The Federal Government does not seek war strategies, but adheres to the war-preventing strategy, Woerner said at the second German-American annual conference of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Bonn. Woerner called for an offer of cooperation to be made to the Soviet Union which should also address Moscow's interests still more clearly and realistically. Equidistance to Moscow and to the closest and most important alliance partner, Washington, is out of the question, however, since this cannot be the case from Bonn's viewpoint. And the fact that Bonn has to look after its own interests does not change things.

The 3-day conference, attended by prominent German and American politicians, diplomats and scientists, opened with CDU/CSU Group Chairman Alfred Dregger's political situation report: Dregger in the past had expressed doubt about the FDP's election success on 6 March and feared that the Greens would enter the Bundestag. Dregger called for the strengthening of the alliance and emphasized the self-interest linked to this. The Americans also know "that we Germans are indispensible for the United States" if they do not want to leave Europe's potential to the Soviets.

On the first day of the conference, without exception, all speakers expressed their commitment to the NATO dual decision and, as Woerner stressed, to its implementation by the agreed date. In the event of this being the case, Professor Kaltefleiter envisaged the possibility of violent demonstrations akin to civil war in the streets of the Federal Republic.

Richard Allen described the assumption of office by the Kohl/Genscher government as the starting point for a new era in German-American relations. President Reagan's former security adviser sees this as an excellent opportunity to introduce the "necessary fundamental change in German Ostpolitik." The conservative American politician also vigorously opposed allowing Andropov a honeymoon period." After all, the new Soviet general secretary has seen this transitional period coming for a long time. The West should no longer cherish the illusion that Andropov is a secret liberal.

Allen called for closer German-American contacts, not only at higher levels, but also through an intensified youth exchange. Such cooperation would replace the period of misunderstandings, which range from a Central America policy harmful for the United States to the problems of trade with the East. Primarily using the example of Central America, Allen tried to show that European support for revolutionary movements ultimately had led to leftwing governments, with which the United States has then been confronted on its own doorstep.

Geneva Talks Assessed

LD201512 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on medium-range missiles are nearing a "critical phase." This was reported on Saturday by Robert Grey, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, at the second German-American annual conference of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which was also attended by the American chief negotiator, Paul Nitze. Grey saw "some success" in the present stage of negotiations, but it could be greater if one succeeded in stopping the Soviet Union from desiring pressure on public opinion in West Europe which would be favorable to them.

Lothar Ruehl, secretary of state in the Ministry of Defense, agreed with the assessment that a critical phase is near in Geneva. However, this also applies to the Soviet Union, as it will soon have to make a choice between reality and propaganda. For Moscow there is no sensible reason for it to politically endanger the whole East-West relationship by intransigence. Whoever expected concrete movement in the direction of negotiating success in Geneva before spring 1983 is underestimating the Soviet Union.

Ruehl also made it clear why stationing medium-range missiles at sea -- which has repeatedly been brought into the debate -- is out of the question: Any agreement depends on its effective verification, and since missiles at sea -- unlike land-based missiles -- cannot be counted and thus verified, this alternative is senseless.

In the security policy discussion on the second day of the conference, NATO Supreme Commander Gen Bernard Rogers repeated his demand for an increase in national defense contributions to 4 percent. Only then can the super-modern strategies for conventionally strengthening forces with the use of electronic technology be implemented. This conventional strengthening cannot replace nuclear deterrence, but it could make its use less probable. In the discussion, Rogers conceded that at present an increase in defense expenditure is rather improbable.

Discussing peace movements in America and Europe, Alois Merten, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, warned of the dangers of the "foolish attempt" to indiscriminately charge such movements with having communist motives.

Paper Views Reduction Talks

DW191229 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE in German 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Robert Held editorial: "The Dilemma in Geneva"]

[Text] With amazing swiftness, the new Federal Government has made some statements on counterarmament. First, it said that a general interpretation of the dual decision was out of the question, meaning that 108 Pershing II missiles will be stationed and not 108 delivery systems with additional missiles in reserve. Second, actually beginning deployment in April is out of the question.

The Federal Government isn't forced to make these statements, unless it shares the currently held view that each press report must be viewed as a kind of public pressure which requires a response. We are noting this cautiously to make sure our following considerations are correctly understood. They concern the problem of who will be blamed if the Geneva negotiations on the reduction of medium-range missiles fail. Signposts are already being set up to point at the Americans. The Americans are suspected of not having a serious desire to make the talks a success.

This interpretation is based on the central goal of the current negotiations, the zero solution, as it is also called by the Americans. In the American view, this zero solution means the dismantling of all medium-range missiles threatening the Soviet Unions's neighbors, that is, its new SS-20's and its older SS-4's and SS-5's which are equipped with a total of 1,000 nuclear warheads. In return, NATO offers to forego the stationing of 572 cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Europe equipped with one warhead each. The Soviets, who would prefer not to give up the SS-20's at all, are opposed to this calculation because in all disarmament calculations the Soviets hold the view that Soviet nuclear power must not just counterbalance America's potential, but the total of all neighboring powers, including France, Great Britain and China. This also applies to future calculations regarding START, which involves intercontinental missiles. This kind of calculation is simplistic as well as unacceptable for the United States. It is obvious that the American nuclear power cannot grant the Soviet Union a concession simply because China also has missiles. The Soviets are trying to turn their apprehensions about being encircled into a positive argument. This cannot be accepted by the leading Western power with its international involvement.

We should not accept this either. However, differences on this already existed under the previous government. In the negotiations on the zero solution, the Soviets want to achieve compensation for the existing nuclear power of the French and British. Some experts on the German side said we should understand and allow for this. The Americans hold a different view, and in fact this has already created a certain prospect for failure at the Geneva conference. For those German critics (who will add grist to the mills of the counterarmament opponents and the peace movement proponents), the question of guilt is already resolved. The new government, above all its FDP segment, willalso look to the forthcoming discussions with uneasiness.

The Americans have little understanding of this. Their military argument is that for many years the French and British land-based systems have been included in so many ways in the target programs of earlier Soviet missile systems that the Soviets do not at all need the SS-20's to cover them now.

Anyway, there is no way for this business to be discussed in Geneva. Bilateral Soviet-American negotiations are involved, with the Americans consulting the Europeans. However, there is no possibility of including the French and British nuclear powers in a trade. Even if they wanted to, the Americans cannot ask the British and French to give them this mandate, nor could the French and British give it to them. Let's take the example of the French. The rational basis of French defense is that the protection of French territory depends on the deterrent effect of its own nuclear power, which is not committed to anyone else.

Those Germans who refuse to realize this do not understand the current international nuclear order, which will determine the power structure for a long time to come.

For the very reason that the two big powers have almost all the privileges and totally deny the concept of equality of states -- at least in the nuclear field -- for this reason the second-class nuclear powers are all the more intent on retaining the special position that is left to them. The greatest response to world domination by the two nuclear powers was nuclear Gaullism. France cannot give up this status of nuclear sovereignty, which actually has become a compulsive role, and the Americans have to respect that. Thus, there are no prospects for modifying the concept of a zero solution at the expense of the second-class nuclear powers. Any German ideas in this respect are based on provincial wishful thinking at best.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK PLANS VISIT 13 DECEMBER

LD221034 Hamburg DPA in German 1024 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Nov (DPA) -- The Egyptian state president, Husni Mubarak, is expected in Bonn on 13 December for a political exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East, informed circles in Bonn said Monday. Thus, as-Sadat's successor will be the first Arab head of government to visit the Federal Republic since the change of government. During his 2-day working visit, Mubarak will hold talks with Federal President Karl Carstens, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

EXCERPTS FROM TEXT OF SPD'S KIEL DECLARATION

LD192104 Hamburg DPA in German 1527 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Kiel, 19 Nov (DPA) -- On Friday, the SPD conference in Kiel, in its first meeting since the change of government in Bonn, reemphasized the Social Democrats' claim to political leadership with its "Kiel declaration." The following are excerpts from the text of the declaration.

"The parliamentary parties of the new government coalition in the Bundestag have forced Chancellor Helmut Schmidt out of office without the agreement of the voters and with crude disregard by the FDP for the electoral mandate specifically obtained 2 years ago. The new Federal Government attempts to rectify its clear lack of political legitimacy by promising, as a transitional government, new elections in the near future. We Social Democrats demand the fulfillment of this promise without further delay, without tactical ploys and without manipulation of the Constitution.

"The SPD will...begin a political offensive at the local level. In this, our primary goal will be the securing of local financial autonomy.

"The work force was always the basis of Social Democracy. Although different social groups have found their place with us, in the future the strongest source of our strength lies in the links with employees and trade unions too.

"We fight for the right to work and education. We fight to overcome material want and undignified dependence. In so doing, we are fighting for true freedom and economic democracy, that is, for the expansion of participation at all levels and for the participation of employees in productive capital.

"Unemployment is and remains for us unacceptable. The overcoming of it is the great task of German domestic policy as well as of the international economic policy of the FRG.

"In its opposition role the SPD, will continue to offer evidence of its ability to govern. We declare our support for the policies which Helmut Schmidt as chancellor again stated in 12 points in his 1 October 1982 speech:

1. All national economies are currently in the process of adjusting themselves to the crisis. In this the struggle against unemployment, meaning for new economic growth, has priority for us. We defend the social state, its capacity to balance out and for social security.

2. We are convinced of the possibility and need to balance economic and environmental interests.

3. We stand firmly by the principle of solidarity with the weaker and strongly reject redistribution from those below to those above.

4. We will oppose every attempt to restrict social justice and to replace it with the elbow principle.

5. We will defend with all possible force our fundamental values and the inner freedom of our community.

6. We will conscientiously and emphatically concern ourselves with the credibility of democracy, its institutions and those persons actively involved.

7. We will support goodneighborly relations in central Europe and a foreign policy in the spirit of readiness for peace and peaceableness.

8. We continue to adhere to the European Community, to the North Atlantic alliance, to German-American friendship and to German-French cooperation.

9. We will urge that German foreign policy maintain continuity in reconciliation with the East.

10. We want all opportunities to be taken advantage of in intra-German affairs for strengthening the feeling of all Germans have concerning common bond and for making it possible to actually experience that feeling.

11. We affirm the contribution of the Bundeswehr to the joint defense of the West, hold firm to universal compulsory military service and call for an end to the oral examination procedure and a lengthening of the period of civilian service only within the strictest framework of the jurisdiction of the federal constitutional court.

12. We insist on the FRG's demand that the superpowers arrive at nuclear disarmament along the path of negotiations. As regards on medium-range missiles between the United States and the USSR, we will not grow tired of urging the USSR to make a move. And we will always continue to ask our American friend to make the greatest efforts to make the installation of new weapons superfluous. Through the policy of agreed, gradual disarmament with approximate parity, we are striving for a partnership leading to security...."

VOGEL ON POSSIBLE CDU MINORITY GOVERNMENT

LD201345 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The SPD's nominee for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, does not rule out the possibility that after the federal elections in March, the SPD might tolerate a minority CDU government. In an interview on North German Radio Saturday, Vogel pointed out the example of the CDU-led Senat in Berlin.

On several occasions the policy of the mayor, Richard Weizsaecker, has enjoyed the support of the SPD, even on important issues. Vogel said that if the SPD needed a partner in order to rule in Bonn, he would orient himself according to the Weizsaecker model, who in a minority situation looked for support for his policy where he could find it.

Vogel said that a coalition between the SPD and the Greens is not an issue. The SPD chancellor candidate excluded the possibility of a coalition with the CDU/CSU as long as the FRG is not in a real emergency situation.

FDP DEPUTY HELGA SCHUCHARDT QUITS PARTY

LD212012 Hamburg DPA in German 1936 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 21 Nov (DPA) -- Following other prominent FDP members, Helga Schuchardt, Bundestag deputy from Hamburg and former FDP land chairman, quit the party today. In a message to the FDP Federal Executive, Frau Schuchardt stated as her main reason for leaving the fact that the FDP is no longer the party for which she successfully campaigned to gain the electorate's trust in three Bundestag elections.

Frau Schuchardt announced that she will remain in the Bundestag as an independant. She will not carry over to another party the mandate that she won from the electorate on the promise of implementing a social-liberal policy.

Hoelscher Quits

LD220930 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Nov (DPA) — FDP Bundestag Deputy Friedrich Hoelscher, following his FDP group colleagues Ingrid Matthaeus-Maier, Andreas von Schoeler and Helga Schuchardt quit the party on Monday. Like Frau Schuchardt, he intends to remain in the Bundestag as an independent. In a letter to FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, published in Bonn, the businessman, who lives near Stuttgart, writes that he no longer sees the opportunity to realize liberal policies within the party.

FRG, GDR OFFICIALS OPEN NEW SECTION OF AUTOBAHN

LD201538 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 20 Nov (DPA) — Federal Transport Minister Werner Dollinger and his GDR counterpart, Otto Arndt, underlined the significance of the transit routes for relations between the two German states on the occasion of the opening of the Hamburg-Berlin Autobahn on Saturday. At his meeting with Arndt at the Western crossing point at Gudow, Dollinger said that the Federal Government desires a continuation of the cooperation between the two countries. Previously, at a meeting with construction workers at Wittenburg prior to the opening of the GDR section, Arndt had stressed that the GDR is still adhering to its policy of peaceful coexistence with the FRG.

Dollinger, at his meeting with Arndt, said that it should become a matter of course that ministers of both states get together to discuss questions of mutual interest. The Federal Government is interested in comprehensive and long-term agreements for the benefit of the people. Since the signing of the transit agreement on 17 December 1971, and the traffic agreement, which has been in force for 10 years, traffic between the GDR and the FRG has risen considerably. According to Dollinger, both ministers also spoke about the problem of the minimum exchange levy, but no compromise on the part of the GDR is to be noted.

Arndt did not take part in the joint press conference, as had been originally announced. Dollinger said his counterpart explained this by saying that he had already given a press conference in Zarrentin. Dollinger then drove with his counterpart across the FRG crossing-point at Gudow into the GDR.

When opening the 34km-long section on the FRG side, between Witzhave (Stormarn area) and Gudow at the GDR border, Dollinger stressed that the new link represented a significant contribution to the preservation of Berlin's capacity to survive. In constructing this section, the FRG had taken into consideration the problems of landscape protection, the ecology and noise control.

RED ARMY BOMB THREAT SEEKS TERRORIST'S RELEASE

LD202342 Hamburg DPA in German 2246 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Wiesbaden, 20 Nov (DPA) -- After a telephoned bomb threat, the Second German Television [ZDF] sports studio was cleared tonight as a telecast was in progress. The 150 spectators were sent home and the broadcasters moved to an adjacent studio.

ZDF said that at about 2143 GMT, a caller claiming to speak for the Red Army faction demanded that sports broadcaster Dieter Kuerten read a demand for the release of the terrorist, Christian Klar. If he refused, a bomb, the caller said, would go off at 2200 GMT. Even after the ultimatum had expired, police searched but could find no bomb.

Klar was captured earlier this week in the Sachsenwald Forest near Hamburg.

BRIEFS

SAUDI DEVELOPMENT COMPANY -- To promote direct German investments in Saudi Arabia, the Saudi-German Development and Investment Company Ltd, SAGECO has been founded. The company is based in Riyadh and is owned by the Saudi public investment fund with 57 percent and the German development company with 43 percent of the shares. SAGECO will help medium-size German enterprises make investments and implement projects in Saudi Arabia. [Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Nov 82 p 11 DW]

ANARCHISTS CLAIM CREDIT FOR PARIS ATTACKS

NC201406 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 20 (AFP) -- The little-known anarchist Bakunin-Gdansk Group today claimed responsibility for two explosive attacks last night aimed at the Paris offices of the South African citrus fruit firm Outspan and a French chemical company.

The group has claimed 12 such attacks since December 20 1981 -- the week after martial law was proclaimed in Poland. Targets were multi-national firms and firms doing business with the Soviet bloc and Latin America.

A communique addressed to AFP news agency was found in a Paris building today after an anonymous phone call. The message was signed by the "internationalist hooligans, GBGPGS-Bakunin group". The letters GBGPGS stand for Group Bakunin-Gdansk-Paris-Guatemala-El Salvador.

The Outspan offices were devastated by a bomb planted on the landing outside the door. Several other offices in the same building were also damaged.

The group's second target was the firm Promo-Chimie in the plush business area near the Champs Elysees. Damage there was only slight.

Earlier targets of the same group include the Soviet watch and jewel company SLAVA, a firm selling Franco-American built ITT television sets [as received] the Chilean airline offices, an importer of Argentine meat and a firm selling Polish goods.

The group opposes indiscriminately "the Soviet bureaucratic order" and "American imperialism".

LE MONDE VIEWS FRANCE-UK SUMMIT RESULTS

PM161131 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Entente Cordiale by Default"]

[Text] "There is going to be trouble over the Community budget. People could become heated as the elections approach." When Mrs Thatcher and Mr Mitterrand were taking leave of each other with forced smiles in Paris, Mr Hurd, the British minister responsible for Europe, was brandishing a familiar bugaboo in Edinburgh: "Do something or we cannot be answerable for what the British voter does." Britain's partners are all too well aware that the British Government, whatever its nature, will begin to attack the Community again to ensure that the threat has an effect.

The only practical result of the summit on 4 and 5 November was to set up montly meetings "between the two governments' representatives" with the job of examining "existing disputes." That is not a great deal.

Another positive aspect of the Paris meeting was the lifting of an indefensible British health embargo on French turkeys, guilty of being too cheap (the opposite accusation being leveled at dairy products). But that "concession" comes too late to open up the market on the other side of the channel to Christmas turkeys.

Differences on current problems were not overcome. Mrs Thatcher was particularly delighted at the French abstention in the UN Falklands debate since she had been dropped by the Americans.

But, as regards the essential issue, Mr Mitterrand expressed the hope for the opening of negotiations which cast doubt on sovereignty over the archipelago, whereas in Mrs Thatcher's view it cannot be called into question.

With regard to the gas pipeline and the U.S. embargo, there is also more than just a slight difference of opinion between the two governments. France accepts "consultation" with the Americans on East-West trade but rejects any political concession in exchange for lifting the embargo, whereas Britain would readily make some concessions to satisfy U.S. egotism.

That leaves the main stumbling block and the apocalypse referred to by Mr Hurd: the reduction of payments to the Community budget demanded by Mrs Thatcher. The British prime minister asserted that the question is "virtually settled" for 1982. It must be said, once again, that Mr Mitterrand was less categorical. But the long-term settlement has not made any progress at all. Paris and London, Mr Mitterrand said, do not agree on the "concept" of the problem. For Paris, "it is a temporary problem" to which a digressive solution must be found, whereas for London it is a permanent situation which requires a permanent remedy.

When the left came to power in France, Paris and London stressed the improvement in their relations. Today it can be assessed less on the basis of the number of disputes settled as on the sole fact that their persistence is not leading to an open crisis. It is "entente cordiale by default."

SPADOLINI CONFIRMS DECISION TO DEPLOY MISSILES

AU201421 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Venice, November 20 — Premier Giovanni Spadolini, who heads Italy's caretaker Government, reconfirmed his nation's position in favor of updating the NATO nuclear defense system through the deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing II intermediate range missiles in Europe in a letter sent Friday to the Symposium underway here on the theme, nuclear defense in Europe.

In his statement to the seminar, sponsored by the Italian Atlantic Committee, a nongovernmental member of the Atlantic Treaty Association, Spadolini referred to what he described as the need to continue East-West disarmament negotiations from a position of parity for the West. "The choice of deploying European strategic missiles in Comiso, Sicily, was made for the purpose of guaranteeing these conditions of balance", the outgoing premier said in this message and added, "This is an indispensible premise for the necessary detente dialogue with the East for the higher end of peace and guaranteed stability in the world".

Italy endorsed the NATO missile decision in December of 1979. The cruise missiles earmarked for Italian territory will be installed towards the end of the coming year unless the NATO decision is reversed as a result of developments in the Soviet-United States talks in Geneva on European theater nuclear weapons.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

AU201948 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 20 -- The president of the Republic of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira, arrived in Rome today to begin a weeklong visit here to include a meeting with head of state Sandro Pertini, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and an audience with the pope. Pereira, accompanied by Rural Development Minister Joao Pereira Silva, is also the chairman of the eight-nation interstate committee for the battle against drought in the Sahel. He will chair a meeting of the committee's Council of Ministers here beginning Tuesday.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO REVIEWS PCI-PSI 'CONVERGENCES'

PM191157 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 17 Nov 82 p 2

[PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano interview by Alberto Stabile in Rome on 17 November]

[Excerpt] Rome — [Question] You propose the method of the alternative and argue the need for an understanding among the leftwing forces. Do you believe that [PSI Secretary] Craxi's recent remarks about defending incomes' purchasing power move in this direction?

[Answer] Those statements by Craxi reflect convergences that already exist in part or that can exist between the PCI's and PSI's stances on economic and social policy. They should be examined further. Convergences should also be sought on matters concerning government methods and the management of the public corporations, as well as, of course, on matters concerning the political prospects.

[Question] But during the August government crisis [PCI Secretary General] Berlinguer, perhaps realizing the alternative was not just around the corner, proposed an intermediate stage: The "different kind of government." Why is the PCI no longer talking about this?

[Answer] In the months since August, some important events have occurred that prompt us to emphasize not only the question of how the government is formed and the relationship between parties and institutions, but also substantive matters, and to demand above all an economic and social policy capable of dealing with a crisis that is now dramatic in accordance with principles of real equity, genuine rigorousness and thorough regeneration.

[Question] But it is also being said that in August you feared the propsect of early elections, whereas now you expect to surmount internal uncertainties and difficulties by gathering the votes of the malcontents.

[Answer] We were not guided then and we are not guided now by such partisan and questionable calculations. Indeed, we believe that the country must be given a government capable of working responsibly until the natural expiry of the legislative period.

PRESS COMMENT ON ATTEMPTS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

AU191659 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 19 -- Political comment in today's editions of Italian dailies focused on the progress being made by Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani to form a new ruling coalition in Italy.

Rome's "IL TEMPO" said that Fanfani seems to have good chances to create what will be his fifth government. Rome's "PAESE SERA" agreed that Fanfani has made big strides but he does not want just a revival of past governments or a coalition which is destined to fail in a few months. Turin's "LA STAMPA" said that the major hurdles were set by the Socialist Party. They have been set aside for the time being, but will re-emerge when discussion of the platform and appointment of ministers gets under way. Milan's financial daily "IL SOLE 24 ORE" predicted that Fanfani may have completed his task by the end of the month but still has to cross the hurdle of presenting an economic platform to deal with the burgeoning deficit and labor costs.

WOUNDED PALESTINIANS ARRIVE FOR TREATMENT

AU220919 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Turin, November 22 -- Fifty Palestinians seriously injured during the fighting in Lebanon which followed the Israeli invasion of June 6 arrived in Turin Sunday aboard an East German flagcarrier flight for specialized medical treatment and rehabilitation therapy.

The same plane landed Saturday in Beirut with a cargo of medical supplies and equipment donated by the Piedmont region to the Red Crescent, the Lebanese Red Cross, one of whose officials is the brother of Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The wounded and handicapped Palestinians, many of them transferred to Damascus from the Lebanese capital earlier, where immediately taken to lodgings at Caselle, near Turin where Msgr Hilarion Capucci, the head of the Malkite Community expelled from Israel and now residing in Rome, was on hand to welcome them.

POLICE ARREST NINE IN RED BRIGADES HIDEOUTS

LD202100 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Milan Carabinieri have dealt a heavy blow to the Red Brigades Walter Alasia Column. Here is a report from Milan:

By arresting nine people and detaining a number of others and by discovering four terrorist bases in Lombardy, the Carabinieri of Milan region consider that they have dealt a very heavy blow to the Red Brigades Walter Alasia Column which, although mainly destroyed, was being reconstituted in the area of Piedmont and Lombardy. Yesterday and today, four people were arrested and four operational bases were discovered at Carenno in Bergamo Province and at Chiarelli in Como Province. The investigations had an important twist when the base at Cinisello Balsamo outside Milan was discovered a few days ago. Another hideout was found in Via Servio in Milan. That also belonged to the Walter Alasia Column and other Red Brigades columns. Arms, explosives and information on the movements and habits of members of the forces of order and the magistrature were found. The arms included two automatic rifles.

Five More Arrested

AU220916 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 22 Nov

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 22 -- Five Red Brigade terrorist suspects were arrested over the weekend in Rome and Naples, police in the two cities reported.

The three captured in Rome and charged with "participation in an armed band", were identified only as two students and one analyst in training who dropped out of sight a number of months ago. A spokesman for the police said that the trio had apparently been recruited only recently into the terrorist organization and had not yet been given any specific duties. Equipment for the forgery of documents and recent Brigades "resolutions" were found in the apartment they were occupying at the time of their arrest.

The pair taken into custody in Naples were identified as Antonio Baldari, 24, and his girlfriend, Lucia Cuccolo, 21, who allegedly maintained contact between the Naples cadre of the Brigades and convicted terrorists serving time in the maximum security prison of Palmi through visits to a brother convicted on charges of belonging to Prima Linea (Front Line), a terrorist grouping which flanks the Brigades. The girl's apartment was said to contain terrorist propaganda.

Weapons Stolen

AU201938 Rome ANSA in English 1937 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) --Rome November 20 -- The terrorist action conducted this morning at Rome's military and civil Ciampino Airport, when two armed terrorists disarmed two Air Force guards and made off with their machineguns and ten clips was claimed for the Red Brigades by an anonymous telephone caller speaking to a Rome daily in the afternoon.

Since the summer, Italian terrorists have been attacking military quarters to replenish weapons supplies following the break of their connections in the Middle East.

FORMER MINISTER DENIES TERRORIST CHARGES

AU201556 Rome ANSA in English 1507 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 20 -- Revelations that a former Italian Government minister, Socialist M.P. Giacomo Mancini, is under judicial investigation in connection with "participation in an armed gang" and terrorist charges, has sent shock waves throughout the country. Mancini confirmed yesterday's reports appearing in the weekly "L'ESPRESSO' that a Rome judge investigating the periodical "METROPOLI", published a few years ago in Rome by a group of the extreme left "autonomy" movement, has issued a judicial communication against Mancini.

The note said that the investigation covers "participation in a subversive association in an armed gang... with the aim of violently subverting the state's economic and social order". According to the judge, Mancini allegedly helped "finance" the armed gang through the "CERPET" (Committee for Economic and Territorial Research and Planning) which had "apparently licit ends for research.. but was actually directed at gathering funds to carry out the gang's plans". The judge established the link between CERPET and the Socialist M.P. through the fact that in 1974 Mancini was minister of the "Fund for the South" which earmarked funds to the association. Since several militants of the "autonomy" movement worked for CERPET, the judge has charged that "METROPOLI" was financed with CERPET's funds.

Mancini has rejected the charges and sent a letter to the judge asking that the investigation documents be sent to the speaker of the lower house to begin discussion for a parliamentary inquiry into the whole affair. Mancini claims that the ordinary magistrature does not have jurisdiction to investigate ministers and former ministers. "METROPOLI" became famous in 1978 when, after the murder of Christian Democrat politician Aldo Moro at the hands of the Red Brigades, the periodical carried a comic strip illustrating the 55 days of Moro's imprisonment by the terrorist kidnappers.

Later today, the Socialist Party Secretariat described the charge of participation in an armed gang which may be filed against their former cabinet minister as "totally absurd". In a note released in the afternoon on the judiciary investigation into the alleged link between Mancini and the extreme leftist publication, METROPOLI, the Socialist Secretariat said that, "questions are raised on the nature and the objective of such a serious initiative" and urged that the "necessary clarity" be shed on the case in the near future. Socialist M.P.S., rallying in support of Mancini, branded the summons he received from the judiciary as "unjust and reckless".

DEVELOPMENT AID GOAL, ARAB TIES STRESSED

AU201942 Rome ANSA in English 1939 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Sorrento, November 20 -- The Italian ten-year goal of boosting development aid up 0.7 percent of GNP was reconfirmed here today by Minister Ferdinando Salleo, the deputy head of the Foreign Ministry Department of Technical Cooperation and Development, who said that for the 1981-83 period, Italy has earmarked a total of some three billion dollars for aid channeled especially to the Mediterranean region and the drought stricken Sahel countries.

The minister made his statement on the third and final day of the second assembly of the Assembly on the Italian Cultural Presence in the Arab World. The theme of the gathering was technical cooperation between Italy and the Arab countries. At the end of today's work, delegates approved a motion urging the Rome government and parliament to take steps for the resumption of the activities of the nation's Mideast Institute and the furtherance of the institute's work in the area of Italian cultural relations with the Arab world.

BRIEFS

NEW SINGAPORE, BENIN AMBASSADORS -- (ANSA) -- Rome November 18 -- Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini received Singapore's new Ambassador in Rome Mun See Chak at the Quirinale presidential residence today to accept his letters of credential. In a separate credentials ceremony, he received Benin's new Ambassador Issifou Idrissou Sowle. [Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 82 AU]

LT COL ARRESTED FOR 'ANTICONSTITUTIONAL' ACTS

LD201214 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Once again the arrest of members of the Spanish Armed Forces for allegedly anticonstitutional activities is front page news. On this occasion, according to a note issued this morning by the Ministry of Defence Information Office, the Crisde, Lt Col Juan Fernandez Hidalgo has been imprisoned for allegedly committing the offence of conspiracy to military rebellion. The Crisde note says that an indictment has been issued against the Lieutenant Colonel in question, who is in the infantry, a graduate of the General Staff College, and on the active list of the Command and Arms Corps.

The Lieutenant Colonel, who was stationed in Valencia during the events of 23 January, was also involved in various activities of a putschist nature which took place after that date and involved persons connected with the failed coup d'etat.

'NEW FORCE' LEADER ANNOUNCES PARTY'S DISSOLUTION

LD210210 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The national president of the New Force Party tonight [Saturday] announced the dissolution of the party as a political movement. The announcement was made during a dinner at a Madrid restaurant attended by more than a thousand (?advisors). Blas Pinar said that after analyzing the results of the recent general elections, the party's leaders had decided to dissolve the political movement. Several dozen people awaited the announcement of the party's dissolution outside the entrance of the restaurant as attendance at the dinner was restricted.

Further Details

LD200234 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] The New Force Party decided to disband itself tonight. On 28 October it lost its only deputy, Blas Pinar. [Passage indistinct] the news has not been officially confirm confirmed by any New Force Party spokesman. The executive met all evening and national radio's requests for information were answered with silence. However, this program, "24 Hours", received confirmation of the disbandment from one of the people present at the meeting. Nothing will be made public, we were told, until Blas Pinar speaks over the weekend. While yet another procession of Falangists set off on foot for the Valley of the Fallen [Franco's burial place and nationalist memorial], the New Force was making this decision. Pinar had said that if they won the elections they would dissolve all parties. With their defeat, it is they who have had to disband. The future of this political force is not yet known. The organization, it appears, could continue as an association. It is impossible at the moment to pinpoint its aims and [word indistinct]. It is not difficult, however, to predict internal tensions. Now we must await the reaction of this group of militants usually linked with the actions of the violent extreme right. [Passage indistinct]

TWO BOMB EXPLOSIONS CAUSE CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE

PA192011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1135 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Pamplona, Spain, 19 Nov (EFE) -- Two bombs exploded today in Tudela (Navarra) and in Bilbao (Basque region) causing considerable damage.

The bomb in Tudela, .5 kg of C-2 explosive, was detonated in the office of the National Labor Institute at approximately 0130 in the morning (1230 GMT). It damaged the door of the building as well as windows of adjoining buildings and a vehicle parked in the vicinity.

In Bilbao, another bomb containing 1.5 kg of C-2 exploded in the office of the Banco de Viscaya located in the downtown area, damaging the facade of the building and windows of adjoining establishments. Also in Bilbao, the police defused a third similar-type bomb that had been placed in an office of the Banco Hispano Americano located in the same district.

ETA-Militar Claims Responsibility

LD212034 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1930 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The Basque terrorist organization ETA-Militar has claimed responsibility for Thursday's attack on a civil guard barracks in Guernica. ETA-Militar also claimed responsibility for planting a bomb at a branch of a bank in Bilbao. Nobody was injured in either explosion.

FINLAND

ISRAELI, FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET

PM191537 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Nov 82 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Israeli Official Visits Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Israeli Foreign Ministery Under Secretary of State [Yohanan] Meroz has paid a visit to Finland to explain the Israeli Government's view of the Middle East question. On Tuesday morning [16 November], Meroz met Foreign Minister Par Stenback and Under Secretary of State Keojo Korhonen and other officials from the Foreign Ministry.

During the discussion, Foreign Minister Stenback pointed out the Finnish view of the problems in the Middle East. The visit to Finland by Meroz was the result of an Israeli initiative and is part of a trip to the Nordic countries. On Tuesday, Meroz went on to Stockholm.

ANDROPOV: IMPLICATIONS OF HIS ELECTION ON POLICY

PM190909 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Rafael Paro Editorial: "A New Era in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The post of party chief is the most important post in Soviet society. Through its selection of 68-year-old Yuriy Andropov as the party's new general secretary on Friday, the CPSU's Central Committee, in a surprisingly swift move, put an end to speculations about who would take over the important post after Leonid Brezhnev.

It was Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Chernenko who nominated Andropov in a speech on the instructions of the Politburo. Chernenko himself had been thought to be Andropov's main rival for the party chief's post. Now it is expected that Chernenko will become president instead.

The swift decision in Moscow indicates that the matter had been prepared for some time. There are reports of plans that Brezhnev would retire at the end of this year because of the state of his health, and the effective backdrop to this would have been the summit between the Eastern bloc's leaders. However, Brezhnev's death meant that the blueprint for the power handover had to be used earlier than expected.

Among other things, Yuriy Andropov is known as a clever strategist. His biggest problem at present is probably the great expectations being attached to him, both in the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. For this reason, we should not be surprised if in the next few months he primarily devotes his attention to taking the edge off all exaggerated expectations by acting extremely cautious. In his speech on Friday, he promised to adhere to the program for the building of communism drawn up by the 26th CPSU Party Congress and to ensure continuity in economic and defense policy above all else. He also promised to strengthen peace and pursue all the Leninist domestic and foreign policy objectives to which the Soivet Union had addressed itself under Leonid Brezhnev.

Even though Andropov's power position is, it would seem, a better base than it might first appear from outside the Soviet Union, it will take time for it to become firmly established. There is a considerable difference between a Soviet party chief and a U.S. president. For example, in a general election a U.S. president wins an indisputable mandate for a 4-year term.

A Soviet party chief can stay in office until he dies, Brezhnev demonstrated, provided he is able to assert his leadership. If he fails, his time in office can be short.

Andropov is not thought to have belonged to the "Brezhnev clan." He has neither Khrushchev nor Brezhnev to thank for his position. It is said that his first and only real patron was Otto Ville Kuusinen.

The general view at least among Western observers is that there is a certain amount of pressure coming from the younger generations in the Soviet Union and that this pressure is being directed at the relatively aged leadership which the country has had. There are also strong calls for reforms. It is obvious that Andropov was the best equipped of the possible candidates to accept these challenges and in the long term protect the party's position as a leading force in society. This is why many people are preparing themselves for the paradox that the former KBG chief could turn out to be more progressive than the party he was appointed to protect from reformists.

There are some indications that relatively conservative, tough and dogmatic views are common among Soviet party officials between 45 and 50. This generation never experienced the major purges and therefore has greater sympathy with Stalinism than the older generation. Faced with the tendencies toward laxness and corruption which sometimes become visible in Soviet society, these "young Turks" could reach the view that a little Stalinist discipline would not be out of place. At the same time, the younger generation is better educated and has greater self-confidence for the attack on structural problems in the Soviet Union.

The Brezhnev era passed with relatively few changes. Various Soviet analyses and debate articles on the need for reforms in planning, industry and agriculture went more or less unheard at the highest levels. The general view is that the experiences from the experiments in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the current crisis in Poland have had a deterrent effect. If agreement on a new line is to be achieved, it must involve the assumption that the ideological aspects of privatization and decentralization should not be taken so seriously. But the party's influence must be preserved intact no matter what.

The assumption that can be made therefore, is that possible reforms in the Soviet Union could be combined with a tougher, perhaps even repressive regime; or as Simon Head wrote in an article in the New York Review of Books: The Soviet Union's enterprise chiefs as specialists will be given greater freedom than in the past, but as citizens in Soviet society they will find themselves under closer surveillance than ever.

While the appointment of Yuriy Andropov as party chief is a sign of continuity and continued collective leadership, it also means the beginning of a new era. The new elements which we can expect will chiefly affect domestic policy -- new efforts to strengthen the Soviet Union economically. How successful this attempt is will decide how Soviet foreign policy will be shaped in the longer term. But there is nothing to indicate that there will be any sudden changes in the near future.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN ON REAGAN'S SANCTIONS DECISION

PM181449 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "An End to Punitive Measures"]

[Text] The fact that President Ronald Reagan has now lifted the punitive measures against West European firms supplying equipment to the Soviet gas pipeline is probably due more to practical than ideological considerations. First, the measures did not have the desired effect.

They were able to delay, but not prevent the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. In other words, what seemed ideologically desirable was not practically possible.

Second, the decision made by Reagan in mid-June this year put a serious strain on relations between the United States and its European allies, primarily West Germany, Britain, France and Italy -- as well as Japan. These are all interested in exporting goods to the Soviet Union at a time when jobs are at risk in the whole of the industrilized world. Reagan's secretary of state at the time, Alexander Haig, was opposed to the sanctions but was unable to avert them. His successor, George Shultz, obviously possesses diplomatic and intellectual skills of a completely different order. In the tedious work to bring about an agreement, he must have played a significant role in his quiet but effective way.

The sanctions were based on the assumption which has always formed the foundation for such measures: Through economic pressure from outside, it is possible to get a state or a government to pursue a policy different from the one it has decided to follow -- and in which it has invested much prestige. This is an appealing thought in a world in which, to put it mildly, many governments could have behaved better. If we take the last 50 years of history, there is not much material to support such an assumption.

The sanctions against Benito Mussolini's Italy after the Ethiopian campaign in the thirties were sorely ineffective. Even such a small nation as Ian Smith's Rhodesia was able to resist pressure after its unilateral declaration of independence 17 years ago. And a superpower like the Soviet Union must obviously be influenced using other means, to the extent that this is possible. One of the clear reasons behind the buildup of that country's military strength in the last 20 years is that those in power in the Kremlin should be able, as far as possible, to do what they want, regardless of what the rest of the world might think. In this respect, Leonid Brezhnev made a contribution which will assure him a place in Soviet history. In the light of this, there was a sort of meaning behind his grandiose funeral yesterday with all its old-Russian, religious overtones.

Reagan's explanation of the decision to lift the sanctions said that there will now be an investigation into the West's energy resources and needs. The aim is to prevent Europe becoming an energy hostage of the Soviet Union -- a development which would give the Russians greater scope for threats and pressure. This is hardly likely to happen with the quantities of energy which the West is buying initially. However, there is a need for closer coordination of Western policies toward the Soviet Union. The lifting of sanctions after the diplomatic negotiations in the last few weeks is an important first step.

WILLOCH ACCUSED OF OVERSTATING MISSILE ISSUE

PM191525 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Missiles and Prestige"]

[Text] There is at present every indication that the so-called "missile affair" will split the Storting roughly down the middle. Some 78 deputies will support the government's proposal and 77 will support the Labor Party view on the issue. Bearing this fact in mind, we think it remarkable that Prime Minister Kare Willoch should choose to transform the matter into an important, almost crucial issue in Norwegian foreign and security policy. Among other things, the prime minister has said that the Labor Party position represents a clear break with our NATO commitments.

The prime minister's assertions fail by their own preposterousness. If the "missile affair" were presently a fundamental issue in Norwegian security policy and affected vital interests within the NATO alliance, both Prime Minister Willoch and Defense Minister Sjaastad could count on a different distribution of votes in the Storting.

The fact is, the government is now using exaggerated words simply because it does not want to retreat for reasons of prestige. In objective terms, even those at the center of government must be able to see it is the Labor Party's proposal which has the strongest foundation.

It is the government itself which has, completely unnecessarily, pushed forward the question of Norwegian appropriations for preparations for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The total bill for 1983 would be 3 million kroner, which in the present context must be described as a minuscule amount.

But it is not the actual amount which is at the center of the affair. The question of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in NATO nations is connected with the negotiations in Geneva on European nuclear arms reductions. Possible future deployment will be decided in the light of the negotiating situation at the end of 1983.

The Labor Party's refusal to support direct appropriations for preparatory work at the present time is partly due to the fact that the matter has not been given final political treatment in two of the countries in which deployment could take place — Belgium and the Netherlands. The Parliaments in these two countries have neither voted on the question of deployment nor approved funds for preparatory work. In the Labor Party's view, it would be unsuitable for Norway to be a spearhead in such a situation. This would not be in line with our nuclear and base policy. Given that we will not have these missiles under any circumstances, it must be wrong to grant funds for preparatory work in countries which could have them but which have not yet made up their minds.

This is the background to the possibility that the entire Labor Party Storting group could support a proposal that the missile decision be postponed until the fall of 1983. In other words, we are talking about a decision on the matter in the same year it could be affected by the government's present proposal. It is also worth noting that the main part of the preparatory work will take place after 1983.

The advantages of waiting are that we would then have a better foundation on which to debate and decide the issue. We would know more about the Geneva negotiations and the treatment the issue had received in the parliaments of the countries where the new NATO weapons could be deployed. In short, it is a practical question of whether the granting of funds totaling 3 million kroner for deployment preparations would take place now, or be postponed until the fall of 1983.

It takes a lot of imagination to portray the proposal for a postponement as a decisive break with important aspects of Norwegian foreign and security policy. We believe the prime minister ought to tone down his statements so that he will not fall into the grave he is digging himself. If the issue is as important as Prime Minister Willoch makes out, it must be a weak political leadership when it is unable to convince half the Norwegian Storting.

LABOR PARTY SHIFT ON EUROMISSILES 'REGRETTABLE'

PM190855 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Breaking the Agreement"]

[Text] Fully aware of the possible damaging effect both on Norway's relations with NATO and on the further negotiations on nuclear arms limitations in Europe, the Norwegian Labor Party's Storting group has reached a unanimous decision which amounts to a clear break with our commitments with regard to NATO's dual decision from December 1979.

The agreement is one in which both the Nordli and Harlem Brundtland governments were involved, and under which Norway committed itself to bearing some of the cost of the preparatory work connected with the possible future deployment of modernized medium-range missiles. This preparatory work is in fact the strongest negotiating card we have, because it shows that if the Soviet Union has no concessions to make, new nuclear arms will be deployed in the West -- to reestablish balance. The aim of this negotiating strategy on NATO's part is to make the deployment of new missiles in the West superfluous as part of an agreement on mutual balanced disarmament.

Now the Labor Party is saying "No" to both the negotiating strategy and to the agreements in which the party itself was involved when it had government power, and for the first time in the postwar period, the Labor Party is thus contributing to deep disagreement on a fundamental security question. When the question of Norwegian commitments with respect to the dual decision comes to a vote on 22 November, the Storting will be split down the middle, since it is expected that the government's proposal will be adopted by the smallest majority possible.

The Labor Party's position means that the national unity, to which all parties up to now have attached the greatest importance in defense and security questions, no longer exists. And the responsibility for this rests with the Labor Party alone, which is deliberately breaking the agreements and commitments Norway has been involved in as a NATO member. The Storting group's decision is all the more regrettable because the governing Conservative Party has not eschewed any means of being able to maintain as broad agreement as possible. We can only note that the Labor Party has not attached much importance to these efforts.

Through several channels -- and at the highest political level -- there have been persistent attempts to find a common platform on which the government and the parties supporting it and the Labor Party could agree. However, in questions affecting the country's security, there must of necessity be clear limits to how far it is possible to go toward a compromise. It goes without saying that there can be no question of the incumbent government taking part in the violation of an agreement with the defense alliance of which Norway is a member and on which Norway is more dependent than any other NATO nation.

'COMPETENT, EFFECTIVE' ANDROPOV BETTER FOR WEST

PM191601 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Andropov Takes the Reins"]

[Text] When a top Soviet politician has been the leader of the secret police for 15 years, it should come as no surprise that he shows a sure touch and a clear idea of what should be given priority when he takes over the reins as the Communist Party's general secretary.

In circles knowledgeable about such things, there is respect for the KGB's professional competence, and you do not need to approve the moral or ideological basis for Yuriy Andropov's exercise of power -- either in the past or in the future -- to have a certain amount of admiration for his practical achievements.

Both German President Karl Carstens and U.S. Vice President George Bush said they had been impressed by the new Kremlin leader's insight into international questions. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has extended his stay in Moscow to hold more talks with top Soviet people, and the East European party bosses have had to make do with ceremonial talks. This does not necessarily mean that the Warsaw Pact summit next month will be anything other than as planned -- and Andropov will be able to talk with his closest foreign subordinates then.

However, this can also be taken as a diect reminder that he, better than the other Soviet leaders, knows the true state of things in Eastern Europe. One problem for one-party dictatorships is that accurate information is often twisted in the direction of wishful thinking, and if a diplomat has the feeling that the people at home in Moscow do not want bad news, the temptation to embellish the news is great. The KGB has long had a reputation for reporting things relatively unembellished, and it is, for example, hardly likely that the relevations of corruption among top Polish party officials and the lack of confidence in them among the people came as as much a suprise to Andropov's staff at the KGB as it obvously did to Western communists, who for years allowed themselves to be entertained at fine old palaces. Undoubtedly, he also knows a great deal more about the corruption rife among local party organizations in the Soviet Union than Soviet newspaper readers learn -- and there is really quite a lot of that.

In addition, ever since he left the ambassador's post in Budapest 25 years ago, Andropov has always followed developments in Hungary with special interest. This is now the only country in Eastern Europe where the economic reforms form a basis for the hopes of a better future which the Soviet party laid down as its goal in 1981 -- when Andropov was elected to the Central Committee. Given the food situation in the Soviet Union in particular -- after an agricultural policy so monumentally unsuccessful that there should soon be an outbreak of "de-Brezhnevization" -- there is every reason to look at what the Hungarians have done and perhaps even copy some of it.

This does not mean that Andropov is some sort of liberal. Keeping things under control and using tough and effective methods to do so were his distinguishing mark as KBG chief. They will very probably also be his distinguishing mark as top leader.

The fact that he seems intelligent, competent and effective is not exclusively positive for us in the West when these qualities are found in a person on the other side of the decisive dividing line in world politics. As dangerous as the world is today, however, this is something far preferrable to an unsure leader only just able to rise from his sick bed or a person who knows too little about what is happening around him.

SWEDEN

TANZANIAN LEADER ARRIVES ON VISIT 21 NOV

LD211802 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Tanzanian Prime Minister Cleopa David Msuya arrived in Sweden today for a 3-day visit as part of his tour of the Nordic countries. Tanzania and Sweden have closely cooperated since the beginning of the 1970's. Tanzania is the country which receives the greatest Swedish development aid.

ANDROPOV'S RISE TO POWER, POST-BREZHNEV COURSE

PM181607 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Per Jonsson editorial: "The Man With the Power in the Kremlin"]

[Text] The Soviet leaders have missed a chance. For years, under an increasingly fragile Brezhnev regime, they could have done what earlier power elites in the history of the Soviet state failed to do: ensure a "normal" regulated succession. That is, not allow power handovers in the country's and the Communist Party's highest office to take place though dethronement (Khrushchev) or death in office -- as in the cases of Lenin, Stalin and now Brezhnev.

Yuriy Andropov's rapid appointment as new party boss could be interpreted to mean that the Politburo had agreed on him in advance as Brezhnev's successor. Against this speaks the fact that Brezhnev's death was kept secret for 24 hours. What was happening during that time among the party's highest leaders? Such self-imposed silence does not give the impression of an agreed order of succession.

There is also a view among Kremlinologists that 68-year-old Andropov has never belonged to the Brezhnev faction within the party. It is tempting to guess that Brezhnev would not approve a crown prince who was not committed to him and to his policies. Andropov fulfills the "minimum qualifications" for the job of party chief -- member of both the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee -- the only others who do so are agriculture expert Mikhail Gorbachev, who at 51 is too young, and Brezhnev protege Konstantin Chernenko (71). Admission to the Central Committee Secretariat only happened in May this year, and coincided with a whole series of reshuffles within the party elite after the death of ancient chief ideologist Suslov in January.

There are several circumstances which point to the possibility that a tough battle for power in the Kremlin began even before Brezhnev's demise. For many months Brezhnev had given the impression of not being in full control either physically or mentally of the country's and the party's course. Experience teaches that in times of such internal tension, the influence of the security machine on all Soviet policy is strengthened. The fact that the persecution of dissidents has increased in the last 6 months fits the pattern well, as do all the odd suspensions of telecommunications with the rest of the world.

Andropov's 15 years as head of the KGB should under such circumstances have given him a welcome headstart over rivals with better formal qualifications. Perhaps not to the extent that he, with the help of the secret police, forced his way into the post of party leader. But in the general confusion around Brezhnev's deathbed, he could have been the only candidate with a guaranteed reliable power institution to lean on.

If Andropov's elevation did take place in such an atmosphere, it is in line with the Communist Party's tradition from Lenin and Stalin, for the new party chief definitely belongs to the Stalin generation -- as do all his ancient colleagues in the Politburo.

Hopes in the rest of the world that Brezhnev's successor will initiate a new chapter of rethinking in economic and foreign affairs are therefore probably overly hasty. Given the present gerontocracy in the Kremlin it is reasonable to assume that the Stalin system's basic features will be preserved intact: an economy planned by the central bureaucracy, collectivized agriculture, militarized foreign policy and the repression of dissidents. The fact that Andropov has a scant economic background is hardly relevant. The disease of the Soviet system is not primarily economic, but political and moral.

Several sources -- particularly in Eastern Europe and among Russian exiles -- have described Andropov as relatively "liberal" among the Soviet leaders. In many ways this rings false. As Soviet Ambassador in Budapest in 1956, he played an active role in the bloody Soviet invasion of Hungary, and as KGB chief, he shared direct responsibility for the attacks on Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. It was during his time at the KGB that expulsions and detention in mental hospitals became part of the system; according to some sources, the detente years' increased emigration of Jews was actively opposed and later halted by Andropov.

It is highly likely that under Yuriy Andropov we will witness departures from Leonid Brezhnev's policies in various fields. A certain amount of "de-Brezhnevization" is unavoidable, according to French Kremlinologist Michel Tatu, like "de-Stalinization" and "de-Khrushchevization" in their day. But such maneuvers are never signs of a fundamentally new political course in the Soviet Union. Instead, they confirm that the tradition from Stalin lives on.

THATCHER HAS 'RESTRAINED' STANCE ON EXOCET SALES

LD200508 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0440 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Mrs Thatcher and senior ministers now appear to be taking a restrained attitude to the French decision to resume delivery of Exocet missiles to Argentina. In contrast, Conservative MP Mr Robert Banks yesterday strongly criticised the French action as a "stab in the back."

Mrs Thatcher, on a one-day tour of Cornwall yesterday, offered no direct criticism of the French. She said: "Obviously, we have a big garrison (on the Falklands) and will continue to have a big garrison there. Because we must keep enough people there in ships and in aircraft, both to deter and if necessary to defeat, we will feel deeply hurt if armaments of our allies are used against us." She did not wholly condemn the French over the new Exocet move.

Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym is due to attend a European Council foreign affiars meeting in Brussels on Monday, but the Foreign Office would not say if he planned to raise the issue with his French counterpart. A Foreign Office spokesman said it was for each country to decide its own arms sales policy. There was no indication from Whitehall that Britain was planning to cancel any contracts for the sale of arms to regular customers. Until the Falklands invasion, Britain was a major supplier of arms to Argentina.

NATO'S ROGERS 'SIDESTEPS' QUESTION ON EXOCETS

LD191500 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1404 GMT 19 Nov 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Excerpt] NATO's commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers today side-stepped attempts by a British MP to get him embroiled in the row over the French supply of new Exocet missiles and Super Etendard aircraft to Argentina.

Conservative MP Mr Robert Banks told the North Atlantic Assembly, meeting in London, that the French Government's move was "nothing less than a stab in our back, and action of the highest irresponsibility, and derogation of the moral duty placed on a member of this alliance towards another."

As the French delegation to the meeting of NATO parliamentarians sat impassively just 10 feet from him, the Harrogate MP said "wherever and whenever military conflict occurs there is a risk of an escalation to a wider or indeed a global war." He said it was time NATO banned sales of sophisticated weapons to countries outside the Western alliance. "This action by the French Government, coming at a time when relations between Great Britain and Argentina are suspended, surely deserves to be condemned by all who search for peace." He urged the supreme allied commander in Europe, a United States general: "Will you express your total disappointment at this action?" There was a pause and General Rogers replied: "That is a rhetorical type question. You don't expect an answer from me. Next question."

An Argentine cargo ship, left St Nazaire yesterday with five Super Etendard jets fitted with Exocet missiles and three tons of munitions.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES TURKISH MILITARY EXERCISES

NC191921 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed Cyprus' permanent representative at the United Nations to denounce to the internationalorganization's secretary general and to the Security Council's permanent members the holding of military exercises by the invader's occupation troops, something, he stressed, that constitutes a new unacceptable act by Turkey against the Republic of Cyprus.

An official announcement mentions that the miltiary exercises which the occupation troops hold every now and then confirm the cynical stance of the occupying power, which not only refuses to withdraw them from Cyprus soil as repeated resolutions by the UN General Assembly and Security Council dictate, but also engages in provocative displays of military force.

The announcement stresses that the continuing presence of the occupation forces on part of the Republic of Cyprus constitutes a blatant violation of Cyprus' territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty as an equal UN member.

Denktas Claims Self-Defense

TA201607 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Cyprus problem is not one that can be solved through the force of arms. Denktas replied to questions by a TAK [TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWS AGENCY] correspondent in connection with the Greek Cypriot reaction to the exercises held by the Turkish Cypriot peace forces yesterday. Denktas said: We have no aim other than defending our territory and community on the island. Noting that exercises are being held periodically as a requisite of self-defense, Denktas said that both he and the Turkish Cypriot people were touched by the exercise held yesterday, and that the sacrifices and successes observed at yesterday's exercise were exemplary.

Wishing further success to the soldiers and the Turkish Cypriot security forces, Denktas added: The Turks have never been involved in an armed fight in Cyprus. The Turkish nation and the Turkish Cypriots have been forced to defend their honor, their homeland and themselves for years against armed aggression. This is a historic reality. It cannot be denied. The Cyprus problem can no longer be solved through the use of arms. I believe that the Greek Cypriots, despite all their [words indistinct] and armament, know that they cannot solve the problem through the use of arms. The only reason they attach such importance to armaments is to attract the attention of the world. Let me repeat: We have no aim other than self-defense. Every Turk in Cyprus believes that defending his homeland is a natural right. He will risk everything to defend himself. This has been proven under unfavorable conditions in the past. We hope that the Greek Cypriots will come down to earth, see the realities, realize that they cannot go on (?deceiving) the world, and exert efforts to solve the Cyprus problem within the framework of a bizonal federal partnership.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGATIONS ON TALKS SLOWDOWN

NC201413 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman has denied an allegation by Mr Denktas that President Kiprianou informed the UN secretary general during their latest meeting that he would not desire a great deal of movement at the intercommunal talks until the [presidential] elections take place, and that this is why the number of meetings within the talks framework has been reduced. The spokesman stressed that the frequency of meetings is dictated by the very nature of the facts.

Answering a question on what the government intends to do about new actions by the Denktas administration to create new faits accomplis, such as the distribution of Greek Cypriot property, the spokesman said the government always proceeds with the appropriate actions at the United Nations and through foreign governments and international organizations.

In answer to another question, the government spokesman said the question of an administration commissioner is being considered by the president of the republic.

Opposition Criticism

NC210959 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] According to information from reliable diplomatic sources, the Greek side has recently made unjustified and inexplicable concessions at the intercommunal talks. Specifically, according to our information, the Greek side has agreed to postpone the discussion of the territorial issue which, as all the parties admit, constitutes the most substantive aspect of the problem.

With the Greek side's consent, the territorial issue has been put aside for 4 or 5 months, that is, until March or April 1983. According to the same source, the Famagusta issue has also been abandoned even though it should be given priority on the basis of the Waldheim proposals.

In light of all this, according to the same sources, the intercommunal talks will be conducted without any substantive content, but merely for the sake of continuity.

However, even though the talks have reached a complete deadlock because the two sides are not in a position to discuss the topics on the agenda, neither side is prepared to leave the negotiating table first.

According to the same sources, this is the framework within which President Kiprianou's decision to ask for a deceleration of the dialogue should also be placed. These sources say that Mr Kiprianou knows that the basic issues cannot be discussed before the presidential elections, but that he does not have the courage to terminate the dialogue.

Further Government Denials

NC211957 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Replying to a report published in today's newspapers that the Greek Cypriot side recently made unjustified and inexplicable concessions at the intercommunal negotiations table, the government spokesman stated that this allegation is totally unfounded and that absolutely no concessions have been made by the Greek Cypriot side either recently or in the past.

The spokesman also described as baseless an allegation included in the same press report that the Greek Cypriot side abandoned the territorial issue which, according to the press report, would be discussed in 4 or 5 months. The territorial aspect, the government spokesman added, will be discussed at the next meeting of the interlocutors on Thursday.

In reference to the priority of the Famagusta issue, the spokesman said that it has in no way been abandoned. The Greek Cypriot side, he added, continues to consider the issue as one of the highest priority.

GREEK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 18 NOV

NC182121 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] This evening, Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Varfis, who is reponsible for relations with the EEC, arrived in Cyprus on a 3-day visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

Varfis will be received by President of the Republic Kiprianou tomorrow and will also have talks with Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Varfis will also attend a meeting of the ministerial committee on the issue of Cyprus' relations with the EEC during which Cyprus's relations with the EEC will be reviewed in light of recent developments, with special emphasis on the issue of the status of commercial exchanges between Cyprus and the EEC for 1983. Varfis was received on arrival at Larnaca airport by Markidhis, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, on behalf of the foreign minister, who is ill and Greek Ambassador Zakharakis.

KIPRIANOU, DUTCH ENVOY DISCUSS ISLAND'S DIVISION

NC191618 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou reiterated the need for the implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus and asked for the withdrawal of the occupation troops. Receiving the credentials of the new Netherlands ambassador to Cyprus, Baron Seger van Voorst tot Voorst today, President Kiprianou said Turkey has not abandoned the philosophy of division which, he stressed, it is implementing through various illegal measures in the occupied territory.

We seek, the president of the republic mentioned, a peaceful solution for the problem so Cyprus can become a happy and prosperous country for all its inhabitants, provided foreign interventions and violations end and conditions for the unity of the people and the country are guaranteed. President Kiprianou stressed that we shall continue our struggle and that sooner or later we shall achieve our goals.

Referring to relations between Cyprus and the Netherlands, he said they are developing satisfactorily and that there are opportunities for further improvement.

Handing over his credentials, the new Netherlands ambassador gave assurances that he will make every effort to promote good relations between the two countries.

KLIRIDHIS RETURNS FROM STRASBOURG CONFERENCE 19 NOV

NC191942 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Chairman of the Democratic Rally and candidate president of the republic Kliridhis has returned from Strasbourg, where he had gone to attend the conferences of the group of democratic Eurodeputies at their invitation. A statement by the Democratic Rally mentions that in a speech before 100 democratic Eurodeputies from various countries, Kliridhis analyzed the current situation on the Cyprus issue. Kliridhis also had a meeting with the chairman of the Europarliament, Netherlands Socialist Dankert, and British Conservative MP Winston Churchill.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES ON FAR EAST TOUR

NC211355 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] A 12-member trade delegation headed by Commerce Minister Andreou left this morning on a visit to Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand. Mr Andreou will also visit the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, with whom he will discuss the trade relations between Cyprus and the PRC.

The purpose of the mission is to promote the export of Cypriot products, with particular emphasis on wine products, to the Far East and to attract tourists from Japan. Arrangements have already been made for meeting with ministers, chambers [epimelitiria] and import organizations in the countries to be visited by the delegation.

The Commerce Ministry director general, the chairman of the Cypriot state fair and representatives of the island's commercial and industrial quarters are members of the delegation. The delegation will return to Nicosia on 10 December.

SAUDI PRINCE FAYSAL PAYS VISIT TO NORTH

TA201815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Saudi Prince Faysal, who is on a visit in the Turkish Federal State of Cyprus, has said that continuity will be secured in the aid being extended to the Federated State to ensure its development. Prince Faysal spoke to reporters at the Islamic Banking Institute today. Noting that he will exert efforts to ensure that the Islamic counties show more sensitivity concerning aid to the Federated State, he said: Our goal is not only to extend aid, but to secure the necessary basic contributions to enable its economy to develop.

DENKTAS SCORES GOBBI REMARK ON UN TROOPS

NC220841 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Head of State Denktas described as strange the suggestion to replace the Turkish troops, who safe guarded the Turkish Cypriot community's security only at the last moment, with United Nations troops. Head of state Denktas, commenting on the reaction by the Greek Cypriot administration to UN special envoy in Cyprus Hugo Gobbi's TV statement, stressed that it was not up to us to assess what Gobbi had said. Denktas added: "To say that UN troops would provide the security which the Turkish troops are providing would amount to making fun of us."

Recalling that although there were 7,000 UN troops on the island during the years 1963, 1964 and 1967 to protect us, our security was completely shaken, our fellow countrymen were killed, our homes and villages were plundered and our rights were usurped. Denktas added: "Offering us UN troops even after these experiences and saying that these troops could provide us with the security which Turkish troops have been providing amounts to ridiculing us."

DENKTAS CRITICIZES GREEK CYPRIOT APPROACH ON UN

TA171344 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] President Denktas has described the taking of the Cyprus problem to the nonaligned summit and then to the UN General Assembly as contrary to the efforts of the UN secretary general for success at the Cyprus intercommunal talks. The president was replying to a question on Mr Kiprianou's invitation to Cyprus of the nonaligned contact group. President Denktas described the invitation as entirely intended to formulating a pro-Greek Cypriot resolution to be taken to the Delhi nonaligned summit. He expressed the hope that the nonaligned contact group would decline this invitation because it would cause more damage than benefit to the Cyprus problem. President Denktas said that this Turkish Cypriot view will be communicated to the governments of the countries in the nonaligned contact group.

Replying to another question on the appointment of a new Greek Cypriot high commissioner to Canada, and the allegations made in the credentials handed to the Canadian Government, President Denktas said that no new high commissioner for Cyprus had been appointed to Canada. The man said to be appointed was representing only the Greek Cypriot administration and should be viewed as such. The president recalled that Canada had sent about 25,000 soldiers to Cyprus within the framework of the UN peace-keeping forces since 1964 and Canada should be one of the countries who knew the details of the Cyprus problem better than others. President Denktas said that the acceptance by Canada of this Greek Cypriot official as representing Cyprus was regrettable.

But, he added, we hope and believe that the Canadian Government will treat him as someone who represented only the Greek Cypriot community and as having no authority to speak for the Turkish Cypriot community.

On the allegation that a solution of the Cyprus problem was not possible unless Turkey's aims to partition Cyprus were given up, President Denktas said that the present separation between the two communities in Cyprus was the result of the Greek Cypriot efforts to destroy the bicommunal government of Cyprus. He stressed that attempts to describe the separation created through Greek Cypriot attacks against the Turkish Cypriot community as efforts by Turkey to partition the islands were wrong. He said that Turkey had made sacrifices to save the independence of Cyprus which was based on the two communities. President Denktas reiterated that the Turkish peace force in Cyprus was the guarantee of the security of the Turkish Cypriot community in Cyprus and would not leave the island until a concrete agreemetn safeguarding the security of the community was reached. He added that it was unavoidable that Turkish military presence in Cyprus was necessary as part of her guarantorship. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community did not believe the independence of Cyprus could continue without Turkey's guarantee.

President Denktas recalled that the Turkish Cypriot community was not a party to the UN resolutions on Cyprus. He stressed that a solution to the Cyprus problem could not be found through resolutions to which the Turkish Cypriots were not a party, because these resolutions had been adopted after hearing only the Greek Cypriot community. He said that this was known by the Greek Cypriot leadership because the matter had been discussed at length during the summit meetings and the framewrok for a solution to the Cyprus problem had been determined. President Denktas also pointed out that the UN resolutions on the displaced persons had been also changed after an agreement on the exchange of population had been reached between the two communities. The president concluded by saying that all these facts should be kept in mind while examining the Cyprus problem.

HURRIYET: NEW SPY STATION 'WATCHING AMERICANS'

NC220906 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 16 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Lefkosa (Nicosia), (HURRIYET) -- The Greek Cypriot sector has in recent weeks become the scene of intensive activities which endanger the security of the eastern Mediterranean. Western officials in the Greek Cypriot sector are talking of a newly established secret "spying station." Reports say that this station, which is equipped with modern electronic apparatuses and which has gone into action in southeast Cyprus, is watching all the activities of the Americans in the region.

Parallel to these activities, the "advisors" and "attaches" attached to the diplomatic missions of the Eastern bloc in the Greek Cypriot sector have abnormally increased. The excessive number of Bulgarian "technicians" in the Greek Cypirot sector attracts special attention. Foreign observers say that there are Bulgarian "experts" in the Greek Cypriot Army, which is continually being reinforced.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH HUNGARY -- Hungary will purchase $8-10 million worth of Cypriot citrus fruits and wine products in the next 5 years under a trade agreement recently signed in Budapest between Cypriot exporters and Hungary. The agreement also provides for the sale to Hungary of other Cypriot agricultural products as well as shoes and shirts. Hungarian products of equal value will be imported by Cyprus in accordance with the agreement, which was concluded by Ardonis Dh. Khatzipavlou, director of the Cyprus Wines Corporation, on behalf of 11 Cypriot firms. [Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 7 NC]

PROTEST OUTSIDE U.S. BASE SCHEDULED FOR 24 NOV

NC211013 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Nov 82 p 12

[Excerpt] "The Ellinikon base and all the other death bases which shackle our national independence must be removed from our country." This was stressed yesterday by the mayor of Ellinikon, Mr K. Kortzidhis, at a meeting on the issue of the bases that was jointly organized by the Ellinikon and Glifadha municipalities, together with the peace committees in the two areas, at the Ellinikon town hall. It was also stressed that the municipalities in the eastern and southern areas should mobilize for the abolition of the bases. At the same time, the need to coordinate the mobilization of these municipalities was emphasized. As a first step, the Ellinikon mayor proposed that the organizations represented at the meeting participate in the gathering to be held outside the Ellinikon base on Wednesday, 24 November, being organized by the Ellinikon municipality and the local peace committee. He also proposed that a coordinating committee be elected from among those present.

The meeting was also attended by Deputies T. Mavrodhoglou and Stathis Panagoulis, and Glifadha Mayor Spondhilidhis.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING

NC200636 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] In no way should the [PASOK] movement intervene in government affairs except through the Central Committee and the Executive Bureau. This was stressed by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the Ministerial Council which convened this evening under his chairmanship and dealt with issues of domestic and foreign policy.

In no way, the prime minister stressed, should cadres or PASOK members interfere with ministers, nomarchs or administrators of organizations or banks and so forth to propose either transfers or hirings or any other administrative act, because such action interferes with our mission, undermines popular national unity and undermines the government's task, especially now when we are facing so many problems. Finally, it undermines the very course to socialism. For this reason, I order that henceforth no such activity be allowed, and at the same time, I hold all members of the Ministerial Council responsible for briefing the organizations they control. All of us, Papandreou continued, should do everything we can to avoid polarization and to offer all our forces for the defusing of any form of polarization, which can create obstacles to our course. Let it be noted that I do not intend to repeat what we have said. This is not wishful thinking — it is a decision.

Then the prime minister pointed out that perhaps a slight difference in tone between the government message and that of the PASOK movement on the Polytechnic anniversary had been noted. I want to stress, he said, that this difference exists and is intentional. The movement is obligated to always stress our strategic goals to the Greek people. The movement constitutes he conscience of all of us. The government has a duty to execute tactical maneuvers, to proceed with specific steps in the face of reality. In the year that has passed, Papandreou then said, important institutional changes have been made, and the promulgation of new institutional laws will continue so that the people's expectations and the Greek vision of a decentralized, democratic socialism may be realized through the construction of tomorrow's society.

The experiment that is taking place at this moment in our country is causing great interest abroad, too, and its uniqueness is being recognized in that it invloves a peaceful democratic transfer to socialism based on the active participation of the people. Its success will be an achievement of historic significance. Later in his speech to the Ministerial Council, the prime minister said the foreign and defense policies the government has charted constitute a new road, the road to a substantive, multidimensional foreign policy.

The important issue of the U.S. bases is proceeding satisfactorily from the Greek point of view, and reasonable time will be devoted to the conclusion of the negotiations. The submission of the 1983 budget in a few days is a true milestone, the second budget of the government of change. In 1982 we were able to enact a very dynamic incomes policy for low-income people and those on small pensions in villages and towns. The year 1982 can be described as a year of economic justice and economic stabilization. Our goals for 1983 are the rebuilding and revitalization of the economy through investments, public and private, so that productivity may increase and unemployment, which hits mainly young people and women, may be reduced.

Greece has its own voice in Europe and actively participates in the treatment of international problems, in the struggles for detente and disarmament, while promoting the issue of a missile-free zone in the Balkans which, if achieved, will have huge repercussions on both East and West. The statement which was made on the night of 18 October 1981 that we shall be a government of all Greeks constitutes the expression of a basic decision for national popular unity. In view of the crisis which exists in both East and West, the prime minister stressed, we have done comparatively well so far, but we shall do even better. As the prime minister stressed, the movement's congress will be held in 1983 and from it will result a new Central Committee and a new executive bureau. We shall return to our sources, he stressed, to be repurified and to continue the course.

At the beginning of the Ministerial Council meeting, Papandreou briefed the members on his recent trip to Moscow and the contacts he had had there with Soviet Premier Tikhonov and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. In addition, yesterday morning the Prime Minister briefed President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis on his trip.

KARAMANLIS LEAVES FOR PARIS, BONN 22 NOV

NC220936 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] President Karamanlis left for Paris at 0945. He was invited by UNESCO and will address its general conference. This afternoon Mr Karamanlis will meet President Mitterrand, with whom he will hold private talks. On 29 November, President Karamanlis will visit Bonn, where he will meet with President Karl Carstens and other officials. President Karamanlis will return to Athens on the afternoon of 1 December.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS 22 NOV

NC221017 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos left for Brussels this morning to attend the EEC foreign ministers conference on political cooperation issues. The agenda mainly includes trade issues. At the same time, the EEC foreign ministers will unofficially discuss current political developments, particularly East-West relations following Brezhnev's death. The conference will also prepare for the EEC leaders' summit meeting to be held in Denmark on 3 and 4 December.

JARUZELSKI PRAISES ROLE OF GREEKS IN POLAND

NC210943 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Nov 82 p 12

[By RIZOSPASTIS correspondent Dhim. Konstandopoulos]

[Text] Warsaw -- In a personally handwritten letter to the conference of Greek Communists in Poland, which was held in view of the 11th KKE Congress, Comrade Jaruzelski said: "I have received the letter you sent me on the occasion of the party conference of Greek Communists living in Poland.

"I express my warm thanks for your greetings and wishes. We highly appreciate your participation in the problems of Poland which, as you mentioned, you regard as your second homeland. I wish you success in your work for the benefit of the party and in your activity for our common cause of socialism and peace throughout the world."

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED 19 NOV

NC191730 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] A Greek-Albanian cooperation document, which promotes and increases bilateral trade, was signed today. Ioannis Pottakis, alternate national economy minister, signed the document on behalf of Greece and Nedin Hoxha, foreign trade minister, signed on behalf of Albania.

More on Agreement

NC192022 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] A Greek-Albanian cooperation document which determines the basic goals of both countries in economic cooperation was signed today. These goals primarily include, from the Greek side, the promotion of exports of light industrial products, such as cotton goods, steel items, pharmaceutical goods and others. The Albanian goals include the provision of oil products, asphalt and ores to our country. Both delegations satisfactorily pointed out that this year's trade volume has considerably improved, and it was agreed that both sides will take all necessary measures for the further substantive increase of the volume of exchanges.

KKE SENDS GREETINGS TO CPSU LEADER ANDROPOV

NC171642 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Nov 82 p 1

["Text" of greetings from KKE Central Committee to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Y.V. Andropov -- date not given]

[Text] Dear comrade: On the occasion of your election to the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party sends warmest cordial congratulations on behalf of the party's members and supporters and of the working and progressive people of our country. The Greek Communists see in you the capable successor for continuing -- from the post of head of the Leninist Central Committee of the glorious CPSU -- the great contribution of L.I. Brezhnev to the universally important task which was founded by great Lenin: they see the firm Marxist-Leninist who has devoted and continues to devote all his powers and capabilities to the cause of the Soviet people's happiness, to peace and social progress. We express the belief that the close brotherly relations between our parties -- relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism -- will be strengthened in the interest of our two peoples, of peace and of the world. Dear Comrade Andropov, we wish you further successes in building the communist society in the Soviet Union in the cause of peace, social progress and socialism.

EVREN CALLS FOR TOLERANCE IM SAMSUN ADDRESS

TA201722 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts] President Kenan Evren has said that Turkey has entered the period of transition to a parliamentary democratic system. He added: The period of fighting has ended and the period of brotherhood has begun.

Speaking in Samsun, Evren said that if the citizens view one another as enemies and show contempt for those with different views, as was the case before the 12 September operation, the much desired real democratic system cannot be established. Evren went to Samsun for a visit. National Security Council members -- Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer -- and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu accompanied him.

In his speech, Evren said: If, during the period of transition to a democratic parliamentary system, we view one another as enemies, if we show contempt for those who do not share our views, we cannot establish the real democratic system we do desire. A person might not share our views. We will be tolerant. The period of enmity has ended. A period of brotherhood has begun. We will consider one another as brothers. We are the children of the same nation, we share the same homeland. We have to treat one another as brothers. We will not forget the past days. I expressed this view earlier. We will not forget those bitter days. However, neither will we speak about them unless forced to. We are beginning to erase that period. A new period has begun. I wish you, all my citizens, happiness in this new period.

After concluding his speech, Evren visited various installations. Evren will spend the night in Samsun and visit Fatsa and Ordu tomorrow. He is expected to address the public in Fatsa and Ordu. Evren, the National Security Council members and the prime minister will return to Ankara tomorrow.

Continues Speaking Tour

TA211217 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Excerpts] President Kenan Evren has said that the Yes votes cast during the public referendum were not meant for him or the other members of the National Security Council but for the restoration of peace, tranquillity, Ataturkism and brotherhood in the country. President Evren left Samsun today by land for Ordu. On his way to Ordu, the president briefly addressed the people in districts such as Carsamba, Unye, Fatsa and Persembe. People in those districts met President Evren with great ovations. The president thanked the citizens for their expressions of warm interest and stopped to speak with some of them.

After the District of Unye, the president addressed the people in Fatsa: [Begin Evren recording] My dear citizens of Fatsa, I know you are hurt because we did not visit your district earlier. You are right. However, we have waited for peace and order to be restored so that we could visit you. In July 1980, we overflew your district by helicopter in flying to Ordu to be briefed by the governor and could not make it here. At that time, there was not much to be done if we had come to your district.

I am sure that you have not forgotten what happened in your district. There were many districts in Turkey which were proclaimed "liberated areas." Fatsa in the Black Sea region was one of these, Hilvan, Siverek in southeast Anatolia, Turgutlu in the Aegean region and others. In these regions, state authority was nonexistent. The power vacuum was filled by other forces which ruled these areas.

They claimed that the citizens of Fatsa were satisfied with the new order imposed by the mayor. Now, I am asking these people, if the citizens of Fatsa were so happy with that kind of rule, why then did these same citizens support the new Constitution by a vote of 96 percent. expressing their confidence in the new administration? We are waiting for a reply to this question.

Dear citizens of Fatsa, wherever our people suffered most from anarchy and violence, we have received the highest rate of support in the referendum vote. These towns and cities supported us with a proportion of over 95 percent. This result has firmly demonstrated that our citizens do not favor anarchy and violence. They are looking for peace and tranquillity. This is the significance of the referendum vote. We have never considered these votes as being cast for us personally. These votes were cast for our people. We should be proud of this. In God's name, let such days of turbulence never return. [end recording]

From Fatsa, the president visited Ordu's Persembe District and addressed the people there and thanked them for their welcome. Later, President Evren arrived in the city of Ordu and made the following speech to the people assembled in the municipality park square.

[Begin Evren recording] My dear citizens of Ordu. I thank you all for coming here to listen to me despite this heavy rain. Despite my wish to visit you during my tour in the eve of the referendum vote, I was unable to do so. However, I choose Ordu as my first stop as soon as I was elected president.

I also promise to visit Giresun and Sinop. We all know what the city of Ordu as well as its district Fatsa went through prior to 12 September 1980. When the armed forces commanders and I visited your city in July 1980, we were saddened by the information we received from the officials; a terrible situation existed then. We were obliged to bring reinforcements from Sarikamis in order to help out with the situation. A battalion had to be brought here from a far-away place like Sarikamis to restore public order. Even this measure did not help, as state authority had disappeared completely.

Dear citizens, the results of the recent referendum have proved that an overwhelming majority of the people -- 91.5 percent -- have voted yes. What does this signify? Dear citizens, these votes were not meant for us, or for General Evren, or the members of the National Security Council. These votes were cast infavor of peace and tranquillity so that the state authority and Ataturkism could be restored. The people want a policy in line with the Ataturk principles. These votes were also meant to show the people's dislike for those who were daily occupied with fighting each other, accusing each other and refusing even to greet each other. The people want brotherhood and peace, not quarrels.

We still have many difficulties to surmount and there are hard days ahead. However, our people, the Turkish people, will know how to surmount these hardships as they have done in the past. No difficulties can stand in front of brotherly solidarity. That is why I have called, in my Samsun speech, for an end to the past and for a period of brotherhood, unity and solidarity to begin. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT GIVES FINAL REFERENDUM RESULTS

TA201157 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The final official results of the constitutional referendum held on 7 November have been announced. The High Election Council decision on the results was published in the Official Gazette today. It says that a statement issued by the council on 9 November said that the results from 730 ballot polls had not been received due to poor weather but that they would not affect the approval of the Constitution.

Today's announcement says that the rate of participation in the referendum was 91.27 percent. The number of valid votes was 18,841,990, of which 17,215,559 were positive votes while 1,626,431 were negative votes. In other words, the Constitution was approved with 91.37 percent of the vote.

DEFENSE MINISTER BAYULKEN ON AIRFIELDS, RDF

NC220829 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 17 Nov 82 p 1, 6

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- In the course of the National Defense Ministry budget debate in the Consultative Assembly, Aydin Tug and Tevfik Fikret Alpaslan said Turkey should not undertake any mission outside NATO borders and in places which do not come under NATO's responsibility.

Addressing the assembly, National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken said military aid donated to Turkey by the United States has been suspended since 1974 and added: "Free military aid is currently being received from Federal Germany in the form of units [birim]."

Referring to the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), Bayulken said: "Whatever is to be done, even if it is for NATO, will have to be nationally approved." Stating that NATO countries could undertake certain activities outside NATO for their own national interests, Bayulken added that NATO has taken no decision regarding the RDF. Bayulken continued: "NATO is studying this issue. Since it is a defense past and as worldwide arming continues, it is normal that this should be studied. NATO is not only studying the sensitive situation in the Middle East. It is also watching all international developments. NATO has not assigned any task to us in connection with the RDF. Even if it does, every member has an independent vote. Where did this originate? As you know, there is the question of modernizing some of our airfields. Our airfields have been constructed by NATO ever since we have joined it. We undertake one percent of the basic requirements. Now they are being modernized. It should be clearly known that the policy of the Turkish Republic is determined in Ankara by Turkish national authorities. Is it known how many airfields exist in Turkey? An assessment should be made only after this is taken into consideration. It is a fact that Turkey is cooperating with all the Islamic countries in every field. Naturally, this is done in the military field too. But it would be inappropriate to seek military aims just because a training agreement is concluded. It has no relation to the pact. Cooperation is carried out so that we may be able to sell our defense industry products. Is it not a sad situation because, influenced by some statements and the views expressed by some journalists, no pressure is exercised on Turkey to assume some responsibility in the Gulf? Is there not a saddening aspect in this? There is no change whatsoever in Turkey's Middle East policy. With its strong armed forces, Turkey, as a member of NATO, will continue to be an element of equilibrium in the Middle East."

CONGRESSMAN SOLARZ HOLDS TALKS WITH ULUSU

TA191744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz held contacts in Ankara today. He was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this afternoon. Replying to questions from journalists after the meeting, Solarz pointed out that Turkey was a key to NATO's southern wing. Replying to a question, Solarz said that he, Prime Minister Ulusu and Foreign Minister Turkmen discussed the Cyprus question as well. He stressed that the good will attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks was known to all. He noted that both sides have to act with good will for the problem to be resolved peacefully.

Solarz said that the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is a member, had approved aid of $465 million to Turkey, adding that Congress would also approve this aid.

Solarz, who will be going to Greece after Turkey, said that he might hold contacts in Athens on the issue of Turkish-Greek relations. Solarz was received by Finance Minister Kafaoglu and Deputy Chief of General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun this morning. He had lunch with Foreign Minister Turkmen. In the afternoon, he visited National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and Turkish Confederation of Labor Leader Sevket Yilmaz.

Concludes Visit

TA201136 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Stephen Solarz, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, has left Turkey after completing his contacts in Ankara. He left Isbanbul for Athens this morning.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN TOURS MANUFACTURING PLANT

TA191616 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Kirikkale, 19 Nov (AA) -- King Husayn toured the manufacturing plants of the Machinery and Chemicals Industries Corporation "MKE", a state enterprise, at Kirikkale Friday afternoon on the second day of his visit to Turkey. King Husayn was helicoptered to Kirikkale, some 80 km east of Ankara, where he was greeted by the sub-prefect and officials of MKE. Minister of Industry and Technology Mehmet Turgut and Defense Undersecretary Gen Ragip Ulugbay accompanied the king as he was taken around the installations.

Holds News Conference, Departs

TA201124 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has completed his official visit to Turkey and has left the country. He was seen off at the Esenboga Airport by President Evren in a military ceremony. The National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Naval forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, the Consultative Assembly president, the prime minister, some of the ministers, military and administrative officials were also present at the ceremony.

In a news conference before his departure, King Husayn expressed his happiness at the close interest and hospitality shown to him in Turkey. He said that his country was ready to develop its cooperation with Turkey in all fields, adding: We really want this development in the economic, cultural and political fields. Answering a question on Turkey's possible role in the Middle East problem, the king said that Turkey was an important country in the region and that it could play a big role. He added that the regional countries could not be considered separately.

King Husayn said that in line with the resolution adopted at the Fes summit in connection with the Palestinian question, he would go, after he returned to his country, to the Soviet Union, to the PRC and the United States to hold talks on the Arab peace plan.

Before leaving Ankara, the Jordanian king visited the ground forces war college, where he was received with a military ceremony. He then conferred with the college's commander, Major Gen Fikret Kupeli, who gave him an album containing the photograph and handwriting of the king's grandfather who had visited the college 35 years ago, and another album prepared by the ground forces and signed by National Security Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin.

The king then toured the various college facilities and watched the students' sports show. After the show, college commander Major General Kupeli presented the king with a shield of the college.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT

TA200533 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Ankara late last night. He will be received by President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning and have a working luncheon with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. He is to leave Turkey this afternoon.

Begins Contacts

TA201039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held contacts in Ankara today with President Evren receiving him at Cankaya Mansion at 0900. According to the presidential press and public relations office, the FRG foreign minister congratulated President Evren on behalf of his government for having been elected president. During the meeting, they discussed the further development of the cooperation between the two countries. They also reviewed Turkey's relations with the EEC and with the FRG. Foreign Minister Turkmen was also present at the meeting.

The visiting minister then met with Prime Minister Ulusu, who said in a speech that such meetings were helpful in promoting the relations between the two countries.

Genscher said that during his visit he would hold an exchange of views on all issues concerning the two countries. He noted that there were certain problems causing some difficulties between the two countries, adding that during the talks they would discuss these issues frankly. Genscher pointed out that the FRG was following developments in Turkey closely and that this followed from the traditional friendship between the two countries.

The FRG foreign minister then met Foreign Minister Turkmen. The two ministers will have lunch together, and Genscher will leave Turkey this afternoon.

Favors Renewed Support

LD201630 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov (DPA) — During his working visit to Ankara, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has spoken in favor of further support for Turkey and the development of relations between the NATO country and the EEC. Diplomatic circles say that the 12-hour visit of the foreign minister has smoothed the way for a positive report on Turkey.

This report, which is to be presented first to the government next Wednesday and then to the Bundestag, is to be the basis for discussing the granting of frozen aid money for Turkey. The FRG had made the DM 400-million aid dependent on the return by Turkey — which is governed by the military — to democracy. According to diplomats, Genscher sees the new Constitution adopted 2 weeks ago by referendum as the first step and a "good start" toward democratization.

In the words of the foreign minister, those he spoke to in Turkey — Head of State Kenan Evren and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen — had shown understanding for the problem of foreigners in the FRG. Genscher stressed that the freedom of movement for Turkish workers agreed upon in the treaty of association between the EEC and Turkey from 1986 would also be dependent on economic circumstances.

The application of relevant agreements should not "in the view of both sides" have any detrimental effects. This means, diplomats say, that the Turkish Government will refrain from applying the freedom of movement clauses from 1986 in full.

There will be talks between the FRG and Turkey on financial incentives -- such as the repayment of social security contributions — to those workers who voluntarily want to leave the FRG. Genscher stressed that no Turkish worker would be forced to leave against his will. "Turkish citizens in the FRG enjoy esteem as fellow citizens and coworkers," he said.

Genscher Concludes Visit

TA201703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has said that from now on his country will exert its weight in ameliorating relations between Turkey and the EEC.

Genscher, who arrived in Ankara last night, concluded his contacts and left Turkey this afternoon. Genscher held a news conference with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at Esenboga Airport and reported on his 12-hour Ankara visit. Genscher said that he held long and comprehensive contacts with President Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Foreign Minister Turkmen on issues concerning the two countries. He said that he was briefed by Evren on the referendum, the new Constitution and on the steps to be taken to reestablish parliamentary democracy in Turkey. Noting that a unity of views has been reached during his contacts in Ankara concerning the development of partnership relations between Turkey and the EEC in line with the essence of the new Constitution, Genscher added that the situation of the Turks living in the FRG was also discussed in detail. He noted that it is out of the question to send back the Turks in the FRG against their will. He said that the social security rights of Turkish citizens who wish to return to Turkey will be protected by FRG social security organizations. Stating that the free circulation of Turkish citizens in EEC countries as stipulated by the Turkish-EEC partnership agreement was also discussed, Genscher added that a unity of views was also reached on eliminating the [word indistinct] in connection with the implementation of the free circulation clause.

Recalling the joint communique issued in connection with Chancellor Kohl's visit to the United States, Genscher pointed out that the necessity for improving the Turkish economy was included in the communique. He added that in decisions concerning economic relations between the FRG and Turkey, this view will be taken into consideration.

Genscher said that his contacts in Ankara were held in an atmosphere in line with the NATO cooperation spirit, EEC partnership and the traditional friendship between the two countries. Genscher said that he invited Turkmen to visit the FRG in the first months of next year, and that his invitation was accepted. In reply to a question, Genscher said that recent developments in Turkey will be included in detail in the report to be submitted by his government to the Parliament.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH PRC

TA191725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The meetings of the joint Turkish-PRC economic committee have ended in Ankara. A protocol was signed at the end of the talks. It was signed by Ambassador Erdem Erner, the Turkish Foreign Ministry political affairs deputy under secretary, on behalf of Turkey, and by Lu Xuejian, the vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, on behalf of the PRC.

Under the protocol, the officials of the two countries will hold more frequent talks with a view to developing commercial relations between Turkey and the PRC. The necessary measures will be taken to conduct trade between the two countries directly. Turkey and the PRC will hold closer relations in the fields of industry and energy. They will also look into the possibilities of cooperation in third countries in the field of construction.

Under the protocol, Turkey will send experts to the PRC for training in the field of the silk industry, rice growing, fresh water fish production, porcelain and ceramics manufacturing; while PRC experts will come to Turkey to be trained in dairy production, animal husbandry and forestry, tobacco and cigarette production. The PRC delegation will go to Istanbul tomorrow and leave Turkey on 23 November.

HUNGARY'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA221029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar arrived in Ankara today as the official guest of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. The visiting premier was received at Esenboga Airport by Ulusu with a military ceremony. In a statement at the airport, Ulusu pointed out that the Hungarian premier's visit to our country represented the first such visit on this level. Ulusu expressed his hope that the talks with the visiting premier would yield constructive results. Ulusu added that beneficial talks would be held with the Hungarian premier that would serve the mutual interests of the two countries. He said that views would be exchanged on international problems. Ulusu concluded by recalling the existing historic ties between the two countries based on strong foundations of friendship.

In response, the Hungarian premier expressed his pleasure over his visit to Turkey and extended the warm greetings and best wishes of the Hungarian people and Government. Pointing out his government's desire to promote relations with Turkey based on mutual interests, Lazar expressed his conviction that the talks he would hold in Ankara would be the turning point that would allow a cooperation at a higher level. The visiting premier said that at a time when tension reigned in international relations, efforts should be exerted in a bid to strengthen the process of detente.

The Hungarian premier is expected to visit Ulusu this afternoon. Turkish-Hungarian official talks will begin in Ankara tomorrow.

INDONESIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

TA190746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Indonesian Public Works Minister Hajisaroso Purnomosidi arrived in Ankara today on an official visit. The visiting minister was received at Esenboga Airport by Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp. In a statement at the airport, Onalp recalled that an agreement of principles in the field of public works already existed between the two countries, adding that issues concerning this agreement would be discussed in official talks to be held tomorrow. In reply, Purnomisidi said that this was his second visit to Turkey and expressed his pleasure over his presence in Turkey. The Indonesian minister said that fields of cooperation in matters concerning public work would be sought in talks in Ankara. The visiting minsiter will begin his contacts tomorrow.

Meets Evren, Ulusu

TA191630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Indonesian Public Works Minister Hajisaroso Purnomosidi, who arrived in Ankara yesterday, has completed his contacts. This morning he held a meeting with Public Works Minister Tahsin Onalp.

Onalp said in a speech: [Begin recording] Dr Hajisoroso visited our country about 1 year ago. In light of the talks we held at that time, I had the honor of visiting Indonesia as the guest of the honorable minister from 1-12 March 1982. I thus had the opportunity of seeing Indonesia, with a population of 150 million, spread over 13,500 islands with a total surface of 1.5 million square kilometres. It is a dynamic country with great possibilities and a country of the future. I believe that the two countries have common problems. Turkey is a bridge between Europe and Asia, and the country of our honorable guest is a bridge between Asia and Australia. We believe that it would be very useful for these two dynamic countries with common problems to cooperate, especially in the industrial sector -- which we believe will play the most important role in their development -- and in economic development. The first fruit of this understanding has been the framework agreement Turkish and Indonesian [word indistinct] signed at the end of my visit there. [end recording]

The Indonesian public works minister expressed his pleasure at visiting Turkey for the second time. He expressed the belief that concrete results would be obtained from this visit.

The visiting minister was received by President Kenan Evren at Cankaya Mansion at 1400. The minister presented a written message from Indonesian President Suharto to President Evren. In his message, President Suharto expressed his pleasure at the prospect of seeing President Evren in Indonesia next month, and also expressed his best wishes for relations between the two countries.

The Indonesian public works minister was received by Prime Minister Ulusu at 1500. He then visited Foreign Minister Turkmen. Public Works Minister Onalp attended all the meetings.

The visiting minister and his delegation held a meeting at 1600 with contractors of the Turkish construction and installations contractors union. Cooperation in the private sectors of the two countries in the field of construction was discussed at the meeting. The Indonesian minister will leave Turkey tomorrow.

PARTY LEADER SENTENCED BY MILITARY COURT

NC171029 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 17 (AFP) -- A former leader of the Turkish Worker-Peasant Party (TIKP), Dogu Perincek, was sentenced by an Istanbul military court today to one year in prison for endangering state security, sources here said. The charge stemmed from the publication of an article in the party's paper AYDINLIK, in July 1978, which identified members of a special counterinsurgency force within the Turkish police.

Mr Perincek was released from prison last July with two other TIKP leaders after serving one year on charges of offending the government and spreading communist propaganda. He is scheduled to appear in court today with AYDINLIK's director of publications to answer for a book published before the September 1980 military coup denouncing an extreme right movement, the "Grey Wolves."

The same Istanbul military court today also ordered more information in the case of Burhan Apaysin, lawyer for the 27 leaders of the Turkish Peace Committee imprisoned since February. He has been accused of insulting magistrature for writing a letter to military leaders charging that arrest warrants for the 27 had been issued by biased judges.

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KREISKY: NO AUSTRIA LINK IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

AU221510 Vienna KRONEN ZEITUNG in German 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Kurt Seinitz dispatch from the United States: "Kreisky Indignantly Refutes Assertions of a U.S. Official: U.S. Technical Equipment Smuggled to the USSR via Austria"]

[Text] Washington -- Despite the stormy "thaw" between Vienna and Washington and the "invasion of red-white-red [Austrian flag] politicians" in the United States, the problems between the present U.S. Administration and the Federal Government in Vienna are still far from being completely eliminated. On the contrary, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense (international security policy) Richard Perle has now opened an entirely new front in an interview with KRONEN ZEITUNG.

For the first time, Assistant Secretary Perle quite openly expressed the great anxiety of the U.S. Administration concerning the flourishing transfer of the latest technology from the West via Austria to the Soviet Union, while President Reagan is imposing his embargoes and boycotts, and while, particularly now, important negotiations about a joint position on restricting technology exports to the Soviet Union are taking place within NATO and with Japan. Assistant Secretary Perle: "The past transfer of technology to the East has evidently helped the Soviet Union in the rapid development of new weapons systems!"

In connection with Austria's neutrality policy, Assistant Secretary Perle has now told KRONEN ZEITUNG that Austria's security depends less on whether the State Treaty permits the Austrian Army to be equipped with missiles or whether the clause in the State Treaty prohibiting missiles should be altered, but on the fact that Austria's security is first and foremost based on a balanced equilibrium of forces in NATO and the Eastern bloc. So long as NATO is in a position to counter Soviet armaments, Austria's security is also guaranteed.

Following that, the prominent representative of the Reagan administration became very specific: "There now exists an important question in respect to which Austria could also make an important contribution to its own security and to that of the West, that is, by restricting Western technology exports to the Soviet Union. The trade policy of neutral Austria differs tremendously in this respect from that of the Western community. If I were to decide what was more important for Austria's security -- a few missiles for the Federal Army or better control of technology transfers -- I would not hesitate to pick the second alternative." Assistant Secretary Perle concluded his stiff criticism of Austria's East-West policy.

The Reagan administration's anxiety about the notorious "transfer center Vienna" is also expressed in the latest studies of the CIA, the U.S. intelligence service, in which the Soviet Union is charged with smuggling computer parts and other products important for the arms industry from the United States to Vienna, thereby bypassing the U.S. technology emargo, and then having goods legally exported by front companies to the Soviet Union as Austria's neutrality policy has no trade restrictions.

In an initial comment, Chancellor Kreisky told KRONEN ZEITUNG yesterday, "it is not true that Vienna is a transfer center for smuggling Western technology to the Soviet Union. If the U.S. assistant defense secretary wants to prescribe what we shall export to the East, this is impermissible interference in Austrian domestic affairs." The government head also affirmed that Austria would never bow to such an American demand. He also requested that the U.S. assistant defense secretary supply evidence for his assertions.

NETHERLANDS

LUBBERS VIEWS NATO SPENDING, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

NC221348 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The Hague, Nov 22 (AFP) -- The Netherlands will fulfill its nuclear commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and increase real defense spending by two percent annually during the next four years, Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said here today.

In his speech at the swearing in ceremony of his government, Mr Lubbers called the Atlantic alliance the key to Western cooperation and promised that the Netherlands will continue efforts to diminish reliance on nuclear arms.

The new prime minister said that the Netherlands will continue preparations to deploy NATO missiles to pressure the Soviet Union to negotiate a reduction of nuclear weapons at Geneva.

Mr Lubbers said that parliament would debate the missile deployment preparations and that the Soviet attitude at the Geneva negotiations could influence the Dutch position on the deployment of cruise missiles.

The prime minister also voiced his government's support for free trade, the admittance of Spain and Portugal to the European Common Market, and the strengthening of the European monetary system.

The prime minister said that the Netherlands will maintain its aid to developing countries at the present level of 1.5 percent of gross national product.

DE VOLKSKRANT COMMENTS ON U.S. SANCTIONS LIFTING

PM221657 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 15 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Little Step Backwards"]

[Text] Good news from Washington: On Saturday President Reagan put an end to the ban -- announced 11 months ago and tightened in June this year -- on the supply of U.S. equipment for the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. This means the end of part of the U.S. embargo policy against Moscow which annoyed the European allies from the very beginning and which became completely indigestible when Washington appeared to be well prepared to give further grain supplies to the Soviet Union.

In his announcement, Reagan put great emphasis on the fact that the United States and its Western allies have now reached agreement on a joint trade strategy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in which political and military interests will be taken into consideration to a greater extent than in the past. France has already made trouble by stating in an official reaction that it has no part in such an agreement. But even despite this, the Western agreement announced by Reagan is not much more than a glorified fig leaf. In principle, Western trade with the Eastern bloc is already being "checked" by COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas] and there can be no objections to intensifying consultations within that nonbinding organ. In addition, the points on which the joint trade strategy are to be shaped are phrased so cautiously or in such general terms that they cannot be described as a substantial tightening of the norms which would take a disproportionately heavy economic toll on the West European nations.

More important than these tactical flanking movements is the fact that Washington has removed a major bone of contention in its relations with its allies. This is chiefly a success for Secretary of State Shultz. With patient consultations, he has succeeded in altering a policy -- with a clear address to the domestic audience -- which his predecessor Alexander Haig was unable to prevent.

The suspension of the U.S. embargo against the Siberian gas pipeline also came at a very convenient time, that is, at the same time as the accession to power of a new leader in the Kremlin. Even the assurance from U.S. officials that this was a coincidence cannot obscure the fact that this little U.S. step backwards from an ill-thought-out confrontation course has the character of a small goodwill gesture addressed to Brezhnev's successor. The fact that the suspension of the sanctions regulations comes on the eve of the first visit by West German Federal Chancellor Kohl to Washington, and therefore also serves as a pleasant windfall for the successor to Schmidt, the troublesome ally, must be seen as an extra bonus.

GENSCHER WELCOMES REAGAN TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES

LD231022 Hamburg DPA in German 1005 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals for trust-building measures between East and West. This initative "corresponds with the view of the Federal Government that the attempt must be made by way of concrete agreements to improve the transparency of military potentials and activities in East-West relations and on a worldwide basis," Genscher said in a Foreign Ministry statement.

CDU/CSU Welcome Measures

LD230948 Hamburg DPA in German 0237 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn 23 Nov (DPA) -- The Union parties in Bonn have welcomed U.S. president Ronald Reagan's offer to Moscow to create confidence-building measures in the military sphere. Referring to the President's television address broadcast a little earlier, CDU/CSU disarmament expert Juergen Todenhoefer told DPA last night that the CDU/CSU welcomed the U.S. President's offer to the Soviet Union of "agreeing to an increased extent regarding confidence-building measures in the military sector."

In Todenhoefer's view, this offer impressively stresses the defensive strategy and will for peace of the United States and NATO. Building confidence by creating greater military transparency in East and West is one of the major prerequisites for disarmament. The U.S. readiness to agree on confidence-building measures with the Soviet Union even before the conclusion of the START and INF talks is thus of great significance. The Union's disarmament expert added that the CDU/CSU hopes that the new Soviet leadership will respond positively to President Reagan's proposals.

The CDU/CSU also called on the Social Democrats "in the interests of our country" to support NATO's disarmament strategy. The SPD must stop "pulling apart piece by piece" individual arms control proposals made by the alliance and "sowing doubts as to the U.S. readiness to disarm." Todenhoefer said in conclusion that "it would be irresponsible if the West, through internal dispute, were to reduce the chances for firmly established, balanced and verifiable disarmament agreements."

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS ON RDF, U.S. MANEUVERS

DW221053 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Nov 82 p 15

[Text] In mid-November, 3,000 U.S. soldiers practiced coastal landings in conjunction with Moroccan troops. Some 2,500 U.S. soldiers are to take part in maneuvers in Oman, Somalia and Sudan in December; the United States is preparing large-scale exercises in the Middle East for next summer. The United States is strengthening its military presence in the Mediterranean area and in Asia Minor. The objective is to provide bases for the "Rapid Deployment Force" which is primarily equipped for crisis missions in the Gulf. As an indication of initial successes, $91 million is being spent to improve a base in Egypt, and in Oman the Americans are spending $280 million to make ready four airfields. Following the announcement by the socialist government in Athens concerning limiting the use of Greek bases, the United States has come to terms with Turkey. Washington and Ankara have now agreed to modernize two bases in the East and to build an airbase.

CHANCELLOR KOHL ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

DW221029 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl by Theo Sommer of DIE ZEIT, Joachim Sobotta of the RHEINISCHE POST and Hans-Joachim Deckert of the MANNHEIMER MORGEN in the "Television Discussion" program moderated by Rudolf Muehlfenzl; recorded in Bonn on 17 November]

[Excerpt] [Muehlfenzl] Mr Chancellor, U.S. Government quarters had said at the end of last week that while the government change did not greatly alter the problems in German-American relations, there was a new basic mood -- this was the word used, I think. The NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG writes today that as a result of your visit, there has been a noticeable change of mood and feelings. How do you assess the mood following your visit?

[Answer] Well, Mr Muehlfenzl, it is hard for someone with a major role to make an assessment as you did. Using my former visits, which were always made as the opposition leader, as a comparison, I found the climate to be remarkably friendly indeed. A very personal and very cordial atmosphere prevailed in all talks with the U.S. President. If I interpret matters correctly, it is quite evident that in the present international situation, the Americans view us in a very special way, which is quite natural. It is also evident that they want to know exactly what we are thinking about individual problems and that they have gratefully accepted my maxim that it is important for equal partners and friends who wish to maintain their friendship to talk with, rather than about each other. This was the way in which we proceeded. All I can say is that I am very grateful for the excellent program that we were able to follow there and for the many discussions on possibilities of exchanging views, not only with respect to topical problems, but also regarding basic problems of German policy.

At this point, may I be allowed to stress to the German people that I held a long talk with the President about the problem of the partition our our fatherland, and about how this problem affects the young generation in the FRG, about what young people in the GDR are thinking -- to the extent that I am able to assess this and provide information about it -- and about how the developments in Poland are reflected in our country. These are all topics which cannot be dealt with or settled immediately, but which permanently remain on the agenda and which are important for the assessment of the problems affecting our country.

[Sommer] Mr Chancellor, the atmosphere was also friendlier because the President had lifted the trade sanctions the day before your visit -- sanctions which had hit some European companies quite hard. It isn't quite clear whether this was the unilateral lifting of a unilateral U.S. measure -- the French president said that there was no agreement, Mrs Thatcher says that there were no new stipulations. What commitments have we undertaken, and what will we be up against now?

[Answer] To begin with, Mr Sommer, you realize -- and you are quite aware of this -- that I am not the inventor of the gas-pipeline deal, nor can I say that I am a fan of this matter, to use Washington's words. However, these contracts and agreements were all there when I took over, and I said in my government statement following my election -- just as I very strongly emphasized in Washington -- that it is extremely important for us Germans to be reliable and dependable partners.

Being a reliable partner means strictly abiding by the commitments undertaken, it means that a Yes is a Yes and a No a No. This is why I welcomed the lifting of the sanctions, and prior to my visit I sent the appropriate signals to Washington and conducted the corresponding talks which then culminated in the cancellation of the sanctions you just mentioned.

There is an agreement among the countries involved, and there were intensive negotiations. Without going into further details now in public, I am proceeding from the premise that within a period of perhaps a few weeks all the parties involved will approve these agreements -- and I mean all parties involved. I assume that it will then be possible to avoid in the future the type of situation we have just overcome. I certainly believe that if these agreements had been possible earlier, say 2, 3 or 4 years ago, we might have been spared all the criticism that was raised on both sides of the Atlantic.

[Deckert] Mr Chancellor, an obstacle has been removed which, as you say, did not need to be put up at all. It is being replaced by an apparently vague agreement on East-West trade among the participating nations, and some of these nations do not even know yet what the agreement will be like.

[Answer] I must contradict you. At the current stage of talks, I don't think any of the participating nations can say it does not know what is intended.

[Deckert] You mean Paris, London and Brussels are aware of this?

[Answer] I assume that they have the same level of information as we do here in Bonn.

[Decker] Conversely, could one not try now to build something good on the basis of the eliminated obstacle? The Russians are arming because they feel economically weak. They are economically weak because they are arming. Could one not come up with the idea that the West would be obligated to take an initiative, to make a proposal, with the content: concessions in questions of armament here, concessions in economic matters there?

[Answer] The main problem, after all, is the excessive Soviet armament. This is indisputable. There are negotiations underway on this point in Geneva, just as there are concrete offers. Let me recall the utterances, the proposals, made by the U.S. President in his Berlin speech on the occasion of his visit to the Federal Republic last summer. I stated in Washington what I have been declaring here, namely that we, the Germans, are keenly interested in seeing that these negotiations in Geneva are intensively and seriously conducted and that the NATO dual decision consists of both parts as far as we are concerned: the first part with the clear objective of negotiating and the second part -- by which we also stand -- in the event that these negotiations fail to be successful, that we naturally fulfill the commitment made by the former government, the Schmidt government.

Now we have a new situation. There is a new number one, a new general secretary of the CPSU. He has been in office for a few days now and the first talks were held. I advocated the view in Washington that it would be useful -- the idea is not new, nor does it come from me but was already aired a year ago -- to achieve a dialogue between the U.S. President and the CPSU general secretary, the new number one in the Kremlin, in the foreseeable future. All this under the proviso, of course, that such a meeting is carefully prepared, that it will not be held solely for reasons of propaganda but for the sake of what is at issue. It is also necessary to have prudent timing. On such an occasion it is possible, of course, to introduce into the debate such ideas as you have developed.

[Sobotta] Obviously, you intend to make some new beginnings in Ostpolitik. Do you personally intend to visit Moscow in the near future? One had the impression that you did not intend to go to Moscow after your election and your nomination for the office of chancellor in view of 6 March. Has this now changed under the new leadership? Do you believe that it might be especially useful for the chancellor to make the European voice heard in Moscow with regard to arms policy?

[Answer] Actually, these are two questions, and I want to deal with them separately. I don't see any interpreter role for Germany or for myself in the dialogue between the world powers. These are shoes which are too big for us. Nor would we enjoy trying to put on such shoes. What we can do is make our contribution from the concrete situation of Germany, and I think this is our duty. We are the country which is located directly on the Iron Curtain. Our fatherland is divided, 17 million of our compatriots are living in the communist sphere of rule, in the GDR.

We have the special commitment toward Berlin. Any world political tensions that come up, any strain, is precipitated there and becomes evident just like on a seismograph of international politics. Thus, we are the first to be anxious about the direct disadvantages. Surely there is no divergent party view among the Germans that we want peace, that we want peace in freedom, and we need to make our contribution to this end.

I believe this can be done by reasonably advancing our position time and again toward both the East and the West. To me, it goes without saying that such a reasonable way also includes contacts with Moscow. During my term as FRG chancellor to date, which comes to 6 weeks now, I have had quite a few talks with representatives from Moscow, and I do not at all rule out the possibility that a direct contact will come at a time yet to be determined. There are indications that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will come to Bonn possibly before the end of the year, perhaps in December.

I would expressly welcome such a visit at the end of the year and at the beginning of the new year with its important decision on the NATO dual decision. But as far as any dates on a visit on my part are concerned, I cannot say anything as yet. All I can say is this: Such a date is hardly conceivable prior to the anticipated election date of 6 March.

[Muehlfenzl] But you are not only expecting Mr Gromyko in early December but also, if I read it properly today, his American counterpart, Mr Shultz?

[Answer] Yes.

[Meuhlfensl] Does this not lead to the conclusion that it is especially important to you to -- let us say -- liven up the East-West dialogue and also the talks in the environment of Geneva?

[Answer] Just a while ago I gave myself my own cue: talking with each other and not talking about each other. Just yesterday morning I had a very good talk with the U.S. secretary of state, who had just come back from Moscow. So I had a chance to take along some first-hand impressions, as it were. Last night I had an opportunity to air the impressions gained by the UN secretary general, who likewise had just returned from Moscow. My colleague Genscher informed me along these lines.

All this indicates that we do not remain stagnant in the situation as it is now, but that we proceed from the realities and facts now that there is a new man -- let us not say: Is this a man for a transition period or not? There is a lot of speculation and I think all that is wrong.

And I believe that it will be all the easier for us because our position is quite unequivocal and clear.

[Sommer] How does your East-West philosophy fit into the trade issue? While you were in the United States, an emissary of the U.S. President was here in Europe and told us that somewhere in the Atlantic, microchips from toys had been found in Soviet sonar buoys. And the message he spread around here really was that the best solution would be no East-West trade at all. Everthing was to the benefit of the Soviets. And behind this, then, was the demand for a trade war or refusal of trade. How do you see this matter?

[Answer] To begin with, Mr Sommer, I must say that I don't know who spread this message around here. I did not hear this message at all from the pertinent men in Washington: the President, the secretaries of defense, state and the treasury, to list just three of them. I did not meet anyone there, not even in the Senate [advocating this] to add this for the sake of rounding out the picture.

I had a chance to talk with the most important Senate representatives repsonsible for foreign affairs and defense policy from both parties at a breakfast yesterday morning. I did not hear anything about a trade war idea being evident there.

The Americans themselves face great economic problems as well. But in the United States one opinion is quite clear, which I think is sensible: Notwithstanding the necessary aye for the trade overture -- to me there is no doubt about it -- there is the question of whether it is really sensible that the West supplies strategic goods which benefit the Soviet Union in its arms potential. I not only heard examples such as those you mentioned, but also others. Yet, all examples mentioned to me involved U.S. deliveries. Hence, this was no accusation against Europeans or Germans, but rather the highly self-critical question of American contacts: Is it really sensible for us to supply the Russians with important components for armament sectors which they themselves cannot produce, thus promoting their own excessive armament. I think this is quite a logical conclusion.

[Sobotta] Let me ask you directly in this context: What is directly connected to this is the question concerning the arms buildup and/or the negotiations on the reduction of these medium-range missiles in particular. Can you say after this U.S. visit that the Americans really see headway in Geneva, where the reduction of the medium-range missiles of the Soviet Union is the principal point at issue? You know just as well as we do that that counterarmament, also on German territory, will be a highly sensitive topic domestically in 1983, provided it comes to that counterarmament. I would like to know how far the negotiations have progressed. Naturally, one cannot hear any details, but it ought to be possible to bring back an overall impression from the United States in the interim.

[Answer] I must tell you, Mr Sobotta, that I needn't have gone to Washington for that. We are being regularly and intensively informed indeed -- again I can say this only for the few weeks I have been in office, but I am sure that this was so or similar before as well. Friday of this week, for example, one of the main negotiators will be coming here again, the U.S. chief delegate in Geneva, to deliver a report. Thus, we are kept abreast of developments.

And from what I know, I can only say that, first, I feel adequately and well informed and, second, I have the secure feeling -- in fact I know -- that the Americans are negotiating in all earnestness, that is, seriously.

Naturally, I cannot say anything in public here about the state of the negotiations. I also believe that we simply must reckon now that a minor pause has set in, not in the negotiations but in the decision-making process now that a new leadership has come and in view of the fact that in the past several weeks business in Moscow was conducted somewhat reservedly, considering the state of health of Leonid Brezhnev, and understandably so, of course. But to go by all that I hear, the new general secretary will quite directly pick up the business without any pause for breath and with determination. And I believe that it will be possible for us to see farther in Geneva in the next few months.

[Deckert] Mr Chancellor, while you were received in the United States in a festive and friendly manner, the representatives of the Federal Republic were clearly given preferential treatment by protocol in Moscow as well. Is it not inevitably true that we do have a special role since we are located at the front line of the East-West confrontation? You rejected the title of mediator. You earlier said so when your predecessor wanted to play an independent role in the median between East and West. But is it not true that a chancellor is simply urged by events to play a role between the blocs? This does not have to be called the role of a mediator. It must not be that big. It could also be called scout or, for all I know, initiator of talks. Is it enough if we wait for signals from Geneva, or would it not be proper for us to advance a proposal of our own for a change?

[Answer] Let me revert once again to the point of mediator or interpreter. I insist that this cannot be our role. We would be biting off more than we could chew. If you take a look at the last 100 years of German history, you will find that the last, great mediator position had been the Berlin Congress and Otto von Bismarck, and I am reluctant to investigate now post facto whether this did us so much good. All these are concepts for which one must pay afterwards. And that's what we have done in history.

[Sobotta] I have another concrete question pertaining to the special role the Germans have to play between East and West. You have clearly said that we would be prepared, if necessary, to counterarm. In concrete terms, this means deploying missiles on our territory which, if need be, could reach the Soviet Union. This would be something new. My question is: Would you make this contingent on the condition that other West European NATO states which are nonnuclear powers go along?

[Answer] To preface my answer, let me say that this decision, this offer was made by the Schmidt government, and it is quite correct to draw attention to Helmut Schmidt's services in bringing the NATO dual decision about. I heard him say in the Bundestag that he helped formulate the decision. The Social Democrats' problem today is that they are now wondering whether the majority of their party still supports this decision made at the time by chancellor Helmut Schmidt whom they had selected. My political friends and I and the FDP-CDU/CSU coalition continue to support both parts of this policy -- we support the necessary negotiations and, if the negotiations fail to produce the required results, we support the deployment of missiles. The question of whether we must do this by ourselves no longer applies because there is already one partner -- Rome, which I will be visiting tomorrow -- which has clearly committed itself to this decision with all its implications.

[Deckert] The new man in Moscow is not an unknown, and the Western world's intelligence services wouldn't be worth their money if they couldn't provide a character study of this new man. You said in Washington that you knew as little as the interviewer when asked how to assess the new general secretary.

[Answer] The question was what he would do, not how to assess him. I'm no Kremlinologist.

[Deckert] Fair enough, then let me ask you if you can't say anything about what he is expected to do? Is it impossible to define the degree of hope?

[Answer] First of all, I think it would be a serious mistake to identify the Soviet leadership with one man. This has not been the case since Stalin. There has always been a leadership team in the Soviet Union since Stalin. Depending on the time, one of the members became particularly prominent as the number one man -- that was true for Khruschev, this was true for Brezhnev, and surely this will be true now. It is certainly proper for this man's handwriting to then become visible in politics. This was quite clearly the case in the Brezhnev era which has just come to a close. It is impossible to say after only a few days what will characterize the new man's Mr Andropov's handwriting. However, there are some concrete facts which must be considered.

He has entered into this decisive office in the Soviet Union at the age of 68. He will certainly try to implement his political views in the few years he has at his disposal. He is faced with the concrete international situation we have been discussing. He finds himself facing a very bad situation in the Soviet economy, and he is finding clear problems in the Warsaw Pact. In this context, all I need to mention here is Poland.

This means that the tasks have been preset. Based on a number of observations, are indications that he may well be the man who would be prepared to take some steps, not only in the very strong arms economy — which obviously has been recently supported by the military -- but also with a view to the urgent necessity for a better or more satisfactory meeting of consumer requirements in the Soviet Union. You are aware of the old considerations, dating back to the Khruschev era, which are connected with the name of Professor Liebermann. There is the example in the Warsaw Pact of Hungary, which has performed under Kadar. It may be that things will proceed in that direction. However, I think we needn't speculate now. We will wait and see, and I think he will find out rather quickly what the new trend will be.

[Muehlfenzl] Allow me to change the subject now, Mr Chancellor. Your government's economic concept, which I might briefly refer to as a strengthening of investments and as a strengthening of the supply side and of production, is being fought by the trade unions and also by the Social Democrats with the formula that it is a redistribution from the bottom to the top — this is what they have been calling it lately, I believe. Will you be able to adhere to this policy, which can only be applied over the long term, against the recognizable resistance of a trade union front as well, especially with a view to the short period until 6 March — if that is still the deadline?

[Answer] To begin with, Mr Muehlfenzl, anybody knows that the problems we have — unemployment at an unprecedented level of over 2 million persons, a serious economic crisis, the complete overtasking of the public budgets, meaning the drastic debt increase — cannot be solved overnight, let alone by 6 March.

What rather matters now is to soberly take stock, initiating steps in the right direction which will take effect as soon as possible. We are doing this in a very tangible example: the construction sector. By all experience -- and this also is an experience I returned with from Washington -- this is a sector, including the concomitant business branches, in which the economic boom can be most quickly revitalized and cranked up. It is also necessary, however, to muster the required endurance for the course of recuperation.

This course must have one great objective above all else; namely, halting and reducing unemployment as quickly as possible. Within the framework of this objective, the most important target for me personally is unemployed youth. Now we have more than 300,000 young people between the ages of 15 and 25 who are without jobs. We still have a considerable number of vocational training openings. I believe that we must yet increase this number -- and this is my constant discourse with the representatives of the economy -- and we must tell as many young people as possible: Don't take a job immediately just to make money, but instead, try to obtain first-rate training if possible, even if this takes 3 years, because the present unemployment rate once again makes apparent the old inevitability: Anyone having good training has a better chance in professional life; whoever does not have any, or only poor training, will lose his job more quickly. Thus, even in this situation you can still try to do what is right and good. And that's what I propose to do.

[Sommer] Mr Federal Chancellor, do you have the impression that the economic development in the United States could have a positive effect on our economy, or didn't you discuss this subject at all in view of the fact that the lectures of your predecessor on the high-interest rate policy and the budget were not well received there?

[Answer] I must repeat that I have no intention of talking about my predecessor now and criticizing him. This would be totally unreasonable of you. I repeat therefore, let's talk about the present. I had long talks with the secretary of the treasury and the president of the Federal Reserve Bank. The Americans had an important goal, namely, bringing down their exorbitant rate of inflation. They did that at the cost of very high unemployment. I talked about that with trade union President Kirkland. It is a very bitter price they are paying, and it is a policy we can't and don't want to pursue -- to make it quite clear. We have a different starting position, also on principle.

As you know, for a long time they had a double-digit rate of inflation, and in 1983 they expect it to be between 5, 6 or 7 percent. Compared to what they had 1 year ago, this is an enormous change, I think. They also expect a gradual recovery of the economy. Due to the interest-rate situation in the United States, the economy advanced relatively slowly. We will have to wait and see, although I don't have to tell you in this round how much we depend on the development of interest rates in the United States. In the scope of what I could say there, I made it quite clear how desirable it is for us that the U.S. interest rates are lowered, and that this naturally will be of basic advantage to Europe and not only to us.

KOHL BRIEFS MITTERRAND, THATCHER ON U.S. VISIT

LD231100 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has briefed French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by telephone on the substance of his visit to the United States.

During Monday's telephone conversation, Mitterrand invited the federal chancellor to a discussion at the Elysee Palace. There will be an opportunity for this during the congress of the European People's Party 6-7 December in Paris. A government spokesman in Bonn announced today that Kohl and Mitterrand will meet on 7 December. The European People's Party is a union of Christian-Democratic and conservative parties of West Europe in Strasbourg's European Parliament.

The federal chancellor telephoned Mrs Thatcher this morning. These informative talks, conducted on both sides by way of simultaneous interpreters, demonstrates, according to the government spokesman, the close contacts which the federal chancellor has maintained with partner states since taking office.

GERMAN-CSSR BORDER COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS

LD221506 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Prague, 22 Nov (DPA) -- The CSSR and FRG border commission began talks in Prague on Monday. The talks, which will last several days, will deal with questions of border marking, enviromental protection and the cooperation of the border and customs organs of the two states.

At the start of the talks, both sides noted with satisfaction that the common border is a "quiet" border with few incidents. However, the most important problem which the commission will have to solve is the question of the heavy enviromental pollution which reaches Bavarian territory, in particular from the northwest Bohemian region.

EGYPT DAILIES INTERVIEW MITTERRAND ON MIDEAST

NC230001 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — French President Francois Mitterrand has announced that peace in the Middle East will not be achieved without mutual recognition between the Arab world and Israel. He said the combination of the recognition of the rights of the states in the region that are recognized by the United Nations, and the rights of the peoples, among whom are the Palestinian people, alone will lead to the realization of peace.

In a comprehensive interview with AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR to be published in tomorrow's editions, the French president added that he is the first European president to call for the right of the Palestinians to establish their state -- on condition that the Palestine Liberation Organization accepts the principle of mutual recognition. If the PLO accepts this, it becomes incumbent upon Israel to introduce an initiative for them, and then it becomes natural for the PLO to participate in the peace negotiations.

President Mitterrand clarified his opinion of the plans and initiatives introduced in the international arena as part of the peace efforts. He said that he believes in the necessity of giving Reagan's initiative the appropriate chance and that while France does not accept all the conditions of the Fes summit resolutions, it considers them a good way to begin the negotiations process.

Regarding the Egyptian-French plan, President Francois Mitterrand mentioned that it must not be presented as a substitute or alternative for the other initiatives. Rather, it represents a different method that is embodied in the fundamental principles that are common to the posture of Egypt and France regarding the crisis. He said that we may find ourselves forced to return to it, and that the Camp David agreement has already given what it was capable of giving and has resulted in the achievement of peace between Egypt and Israel. He added that the fate of the Palestinians cannot be decided on without their having expressed their opinion.

When the Frnch president was asked about the possibility of achieving this in the face of the Israeli rejection, he said that in this regard, the mutual good intentions, perseverance and courage are the only means which France has to pressure Israel.

Commenting on the current crisis in Lebanon, French President Francois Mitterrand said the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon is a fundamental condition for resolving this problem. He said France's participation in the multinational force in Lebanon is aimed at preventing new confrontations and tragic incidents from taking place. He also said France is helping Lebanon to support and build its army in light of the historic and ancient relations which have linked France and Lebanon. He added that France will not do anything that does not express the desire and views of the Lebanese Government.

In the interview, President Mitterrand touched upon developments in the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran. He said this conflict is considered one of the most dangerous conflicts in modern history because it is taking place in a strategic area that contains massive wealth. Mitterrand added that so far, this conflict has not received the required attention and that France will utilize its role as a Security Council member and its old traditional relations with Iran and Iraq to ease this conflict.

Commenting on Egyptian-French relations, President Mitterrand said the current relations between the two countries are not of the ordinary, conventional type. Rather, they are active relations. He said his points of view coincided with those of President Mubarak on several issues when the latter visited France following President Mitterrand's assumption of the presidency.

The French president added that the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and military domains is advancing positively and progressing without any obstacles. He said France will not hestitate to provide all the economic aid to Egypt necessary to help it overcome all of its problems, despite the fact that the international economic situation may limit France's moves in this direction.

The French president referred to his country's eagerness to maintain its cultural and educational relations with Egypt and said the cultural exchanges are not confined to the elite but reach the popular levels.

In the interview, the French president dealt with international issues. He said he could not predict with certainty the kinds of changes in the environment of international detente that will result from Brezhnev's death. He said that France, despite its commitment as a member of NATO, as a result of the conditions created after World War II, does not accept the military imbalance which is extant in Europe, and on the other hand, it does not care to participate in an economic embargo against the Soviet Union because that may lead to an economic war.

He said that the unique policy France is following makes it believe that the nonaligned policy is necessary for a large number of world states, including Eygpt. This is because the Nonaligned Movement is one of the fundamental factors of the international equation, especially in light of the two blocs' inclination to exercise a policy of interference.

President Mitterrand expressed his concern about progress in the Third World and its economic situation. He said dialogue between the North and the South is gradually ceasing. President Mitterrand called for the participation of international organizations and institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to play a greater role in helping the developing states that do not have oil and to work out specific policies for the agricultural products and raw materials which these states produce.

The French President talked about the Socialist regime he is leading in France. He said France is getting closer in its experience to the Austrian socialist experience. He added that socialism is the essence of a long experience. As far as France is concerned, economic and social socialism are inseparable from political democracy and respect for human rights. Where there is no political democracy, there is no socialism.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING INDIA VISIT

BK231009 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] French President Mitterrand considers his forthcoming 4-day state visit to India from Saturday an important event. In an interview with PTI he said the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur plant will be one of the issues that will figure prominently at the discussions with Mrs Gandhi.

President Mitterrand said both the countries are working together for the successful negotiations of North-South dialogue. Describing India as a symbol of nonalignment, he said it has a moral and political authority in the world and its policy of nonalignment has helped reducing tension.

GREEK PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 1-WEEK VISIT

LD221422 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The Greek president, Konstandinos Karamanlis, has just arrived at Orly [Paris] Airport on a private week-long visit to Paris. However, at 1700 he will be received by Francois Mitterrand, and on Thursday he will make a speech at the annual UNESCO conference.

PCI OPPOSES FORMING NEW FIVE-PARTY COALITION

PM221621 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 19 Nov 82 pp 1, 21

[PCI Directorate 18 November communique]

[Text] The PCI Directorate heard a report from Comrade Enrico Berlinguer on the course of the government crisis and approved the stances and proposals presented by the party delegation in its meetings with the president of the republic and the prime minister-designate and its statements to the press. The government coalition parties have produced no clear and consistent indications from the political and program viewpoint for embarking on a positive solution of the alarming crisis to which our country has been brought. Once again the quest for a solution has been started amid a confused and ambiguous climate with an interplay of mutual suspicions and blackmail in which partisan interests and advantages seem predominant.

The DC's conduct in no way suggests that, with the post claimed for Senator Fanfani, it really intends to pursue in an innovative manner a policy of regeneration of the economy and the state based on equity and rigorousness, modifying its own attitudes of substantial support for employers and of social conservatism. The Socialist Party is still entangled in the contradiction between proposals of some positive objectives in the economic and social field and the substantial acceptance of the logic of the old alliances. It is obviously in the interests of the workers and people's masses that this contradiction be resolved. The danger is that everything will be reduced to a grim dispute over the duration of a new government and a quarrel about the date -- winter or spring -- of early general elections.

The recourse to provisional governments dependent on agreements on or proposals of early elections is now intolerable, by virtue of the country's needs and interests. The PCI believes it is the parties' duty to specify their positions on this point as clearly as possible.

In view of the country's dire straits, any reconstitution of the five-party coalition is unacceptable. Confirming that such solutions will find the PCI in opposition, the Communists reassert their belief that the country needs an authoritative and secure political leadership whose strength and ability to adopt rigorous measures are based on the consensus of the broad people's masses -- a consensus that cannot be obtained except by providing guarantees of equity and the certainty of a commitment to open the way to regeneration and to structural transformations.

The major cost of the crisis must be paid not by the labor world, southern Italy, the most productive sectors and the most underprivileged and least productive sectors, but by the forces of privilege, speculation and parasitism. The most important test bench, partly also for assessing government solutions, is the attitude adopted toward the current social conflict. Indeed, it is now a national necessity, which should involve all the democratic parties, to act to make the General Confederation of Italian Industry alter its intransigent stance, which is the principal cause of the exacerbation of the social conflict.

The directorate decided to convene the Central Committee and Central Control Commission on 23 November to examine the policy document for the 16th congress.

POPE VISITS SICILY; SECURITY MEASURES TIGHT

AU201558 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Palermo, November 20 -- Pope John Paul II arrived here this morning from Rome for a two-day visit to Sicily, the first ever by a pontiff.

There is much anticipation among the island's churchmen who hope the pope will endorse their war on the Mafia. The visit comes just three months after Mafia hitmen gunned down Palermo Prefect General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and his young wife. Sicilian church leaders have recently stepped up their attacks on the Mafia and organized crime and called for the excommunication of all gang members. The pope's visit was preceded by an escalation in gang warfare. Six people, two on Thursday, three yesterday and one early this morning, were killed in the Palermo area. The pope's visit will not deal only with the Mafia, Palermo Archbishop Salvatore Pappalardo said yesterday that the visit "will serve as a valid support for the authentic Christian values of the island".

Traffic has been paralyzed in downtown Palermo and many streets have been blocked off. Security measures are very tight for the duration of the pope's stay in the city.

Condemns Mafia, Ends Visit

AU220847 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, November 22 -- Pope John Paul II, the first reigning pontiff to visit Sicily in six centuries, sharply condemned the Mafia Sunday and reconfirmed the church of Rome's excommunication of the Mafia pronounced by the bishops of the island in 1944, 1952 and again one month ago.

Addressing a gathering of young people in Palermo's central Politeama Square in the afternoon, the pope spoke of a "new future and society in which the Mafia and its ramifications will be isolated and destroyed" an echo of a statement he made Saturday in the same square on "acts of barbarous violence which have bloodied the streets for a long time".

Earlier Sunday, the archbishop of Palermo, Msgr. Salvatore Pappalardo, co-celebrated a mass with the pontiff and 41 sicilian priests in the hippodrome in the capital in which he delivered a message based on rampant crime on the island, the "hate, revenge, crimes of violence" and the "notorious Mafia avid for power".

While John Paul was returning to the Vatican in the evening, Vatican spokesman Father Romeo Pancioli said that the pope ommitted passages from the prepared text of his speech delivered in Politeama Square in the afternoon only because he was running behind schedule.

The two most significant passages found in the copy made available shortly before the pope's appearance but skipped in delivery were a plea to the young people to "confront fatalism, disintegration and'omerta' with tenacious hope" and a line asserting that Mafia crimes deserve "the open moral condemnation" of the Sicilian bishops as expressed in excommunication. "Omerta" referred to in the text of the pope's speech is the conspiracy on silence which traditionally covers Mafia activities on the island.

Father Panciroli, in further response to the surprise expressed in many quarters over the failure of the pope to deliver these lines, said that the complete text of his speech is valid and will be published in today's edition of the Vatican daily, OBSERVATORE ROMANO. In standing behind the full text of his speech, the pope will also have endorsed the Sicilian bishop's war on the Mafia and the excommunication they pronounced last month against anyone involved in Mafia crimes.

EXPRESSO INTERVIEWS PCP'S ALVARO CUNHAL

PM230801 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 13 Nov 82 pp 35-39 (Review Section)

[Interview with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal 8 November in Lisbon by Jose Antonio Saraiva and Miguel Almeida Fernandes]

[Excerpts] Jose Antonio Saraiva: In the days of Salazar, a public official who was dismissed from his job for political reasons found employment in private enterprise. I ask you: In the Eastern bloc countries, where there are no private enterprises, when a public official is dismissed or persecuted for political reasons, what are the chances of rebuilding his life? And even if he had any, I would like to ask you whether this fact does not cause some constraint, or even some terror. I mean: Who has the courage to face up to the only existing employer?

Alvaro Cunhal: Well, I thought this was an interview about Portugal -- we are Portuguese and live in Portugal, in such a difficult and complex situation -- but I see that -- as usual, -- there are journalists who begin interviews with diversionary questions which in themselves already have an ideological and accusatory content. I regret that in an interview with EXPRESSO we should begin with the problems most removed from the Portuguese people while we are currently experiencing pressing problems within the perspective of the democratic system itself.

As regards your question, I know of no dismissals of public officials in socialist countries. I am unaware of situations in which people, who may possibly be replaced in their posts, are left without a chance of earning their living. So I believe that this question contains accusations which reality does not justify.

Eanes' Address

Miguel Almeida Fernandes: To change the subject, what is your opinion of the president of the republic's address on Friday evening? The PCP information and propaganda section has issued a note in which it basically ends up by saying that the address did not come up to expectations -- specifically through keeping the government in office and not dissolving the Assembly of the Republic.

Cunhal: Exactly. There were news media which said that the Communist Party merely stated that the president's address did not come up to expectations, without adding what you have just said. It was a matter of first impressions, an initial reaction. The contents of the president's address will also receive a closer examination on our part. However, I can immediately emphasize that the address contains two differentiated sections: One of them is an analysis of the revision of the Constitution and the other is a kind of program of institutional and political action. As regards the analysis, it contains elements which would have long ago justified the measures which we propose: The dismissal of the government and the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic before the revision of the Constitution. As for the program of institutional and political action, what we can say is that there is a very well known lesson in the peoples' wisdom and struggle. In many situations an actual deed is worth more than a dozen programs.

Fernandes: The PCP supported General Ramalho Eanes' repeat candidacy at the end of the first round. Afterwards, since January 1981, the PCP began to insist on the government's dismissal, and Eanes has so far paid no heed to these proposals or suggestions. How do you view this situation?

Cunhal: This shows how incorrect the accusation is which has been leveled by the rightwing parties that General Eanes plays into the Communist Party's hands. In our opinion, General Eanes has long had 1,001 institutional and political reasons for dismissing the government and adopting the measures which we propose. He has not adopted them, which we regret.

Democratic Alliance's "Plan for Coup"

Saraiva: At a certain stage, Sa Carneiro made a point of proposing a group of coherent state bodies which could form a unified bloc: the president of the republic, the Assembly of the Republic and the government. I ask you whether the left will some day be in a position to put forward a plan of this kind.

Cunhal: That plan of coherence as you call it, is a plan for a coup; something very different from a democratic plan. It was an attack on all the state bodies. It is still continuing today along new lines. What was being sought was for the democratic system to become a single part system or a two-party coalition -- and for all the state bodies to ultimately be dominated by them, thereby leaving no opportunity for the democratic game in a society which they themselves enthusiastically proclaimed to be a pluralist society. We believe that in a democratic system such as the Portuguese system, there may be an advantage in the existence of a certain political diversification in the state bodies. Coherence does not lie in the holding of all posts by the same party, especially a party which has no opening toward the opposition forces and which -- from the experience of its everyday activity -- is attempting to monopolize the state resources which it may temporarily have at its disposal by being in power. Hence it was a matter of an attack on power. That plan is still continuing today, but in a new way.

It now takes the form of the revision of the Constitution at the military level. That is where the greatest danger to Portuguese democracy lies. With the current national defense law, if the leader of counterrevolution, Freitas do Amaral, remained defense minister, and if the appointment of the chiefs of staff and military leaders were what is clearly sought by the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and its chairman, the CDS and the forces supporting it might achieve a radical change in the military situation, with the restoration of a fascist or fascist-type military hierarchy and the holding of responsible posts in units by officers at the service of the plan of destruction of the Portuguese democratic system.

We do not believe that conditions currently exist for the democratic forces (with the existing political parties and with their current leaderships) to be able to put forward a joint program, a joint program of government.

However -- and this is a fundamental observation -- many signs indicate that there is no coincidence between the alignment of social forces in the social struggle on the one hand, and the alignment of the political forces and parties on the other. Through their position in the current situation the party forces no longer correspond to the alignment of the classes and the social strata or their positon in the country's social and political struggle.

That is why we have asserted that the loss of influence by the Democratic Alliance and the Socialist Party [PSP] has created what we have called an extremely broad social and political vacuum which does not identify with other existing parties. A section (as a result of the dissatisfaction created by the Democratic Alliance or the PSP) is approaching our policy but is not coming as far as us.

New Party: "Favorable Conditions"

Fernandes: Do you mean that the Communist Party deems necessary or advocates a new political party in the Eanist area?

Cunhal: What we have said is that the objective conditions are favorable for the formation of new parties. If there are millions of Portuguese people who do not identify with any of the existing parties (but take part in the social and political struggle in the most diverse ways), the objective conditions have been created for the formation of a new party.

Fernandes: And do you accept the Eanist party?

Cunhal: I am coming to the Eanist party. In relation to this matter in general, we recognize the Portuguese people's right to form parties, and we do not believe that the current parties have a monopoly on the existence of parties. That is the first point, which has been disputed in practice by some of the existing parties, including the CDS, the Social Democratic Party [PSD[and the PSP, which maintains: "We exist: we do not recognize the right of others to come into existence."

As regards what is called the Eanist party, we do not believe that the president of the republic can be the leader of a party, but we deem it legitimate for party groupings to support a president of the republic. There is no question of it being a party commanded or led by the president of the republic, but we realize that there could be aparty which supports President General Eanes' policy.

Moreover, in 1980, in the Democratic Alliance and PSP election campaign for the presidency, they linked government action with the policy of the president (elected or to be elected). So why be surprised or protest if a party which supports this president of the republic emerges?

Fernandes: Is the PCP not afraid that the possible emergence of a Eanist Party could deprive it of some social basis of support?

Cunhal: We do not analyze the political situation with electioneering criteria. We do not make that calculation. And partly because we do not make that calculation, it it very natural that we have far more votes than we used to have.

Fernandes: Bearing in mind that any party's ambition is to take power, and since the PCP does not make those calculations, how do you envisage this matter in Portugal in 1982?

Cunhal: Taking power does not figure in the PCP's documents or blueprint. What does figure in them is the demand and the struggle for a democratic government. We believe that a democratic government, under the conditions existing in Portugal, will need to reckon with the workers in order to be efficient and succeed in resolving the nation's problems, not only with the workers' support, but with the workers' active participation toresolve the problems. And in Portugal, under the specific conditions in which we are living, the workers' participation also means the Communist Party's participation.

So the democratic solutions and the response to the major national problems can hardly be achieved if the PCP does not enter the system of government. This means that, with the capacity which our party has and its mass support, we propose to take part in the resolution of the nation's problems by a democratic government.

This is something very different from a plan to take power. It is a plan to serve the people and the country within the context of an agreement among democrats, with a platform, of course, which will succeed in resolving the extremely grave problems confronting us.

Now, as regards the political forces which could take part in such a solution, the PSP is currently continuing with a policy of de facto alliance with the parties in power. The formation of new parties could change the party picture.

Destruction of PSP and Bipolarization

Saraiva: When the PCP supports the emergence of a new party, is it not aiming at the destruction of the PSP, believing that agreement with that party (Eanist or otherwise) will be easier than with the current PSP?

Cunhal: In the first place, I wish to explain that it is not a matter of our supporting a new party. We do not support or declare that we support any party. What we are saying is that the objective conditions have been created for the formation of new parties, and we believe that Portuguese democracy would have nothing to lose if more democratic parties were formed. In no way do we have a policy aimed at the destruction of the PSP. What we believe is that the PSP has destroyed itself with its own policy. The PSP had a set of leaders with some prestige, with vocational training and with the ability to take part in several areas of national life. Now we find that that leadership has virtually disappeared. The people with the most intellectual prestige within the PSP have disappeared from the PSP.

We also find that many socialists are now on United People Alliance [APU] tickets. We have always wanted a strong PSP in Portugal with a role which could be highly important in the defense, development and buiding of a democratic society in Portugal; however, its current course, the PSP allied to the Democratic Alliance is helping the latter to remain in power.

An alliance is sought on the basis of very specific facts. If the Democratic Alliance loses the majority in the Assembly of the Republic, as we expect -- and it would certainly lose in legislative elections -- the system of alliances itself will change. I believe that the PSP, with the Democratic Alliance in a minority, would not have the same position which it has had during this stage, with the Democratic Alliance in a majority in the Assembly of the Republic. And if new democratic parties emerged, the possibilities of alliances would be broadened.

Fernandes: In the event of a split in the Democratic Alliance -- there is a good deal of talk about this happening in December or January -- and bearing in mind that the new party will not emerge immediately, how does the Communist Party view the issue of alliances? How does it view the possibility of taking part in a government with the PSD or the PSP?

Cunhal: A significant decline of the Democratic Alliance in the local elections will only confirm the need to undertake what the Communist Party is advocating: Dismissal of the government and the holding of early elections.

The Democratic Alliance's defeat would change the party picture completely. Something would also change within the PSP, but the local elections will not reflect the PSP's decline. The PSP could lose votes and win the municipal councils. In any event, the PSP would suffer a major setback in legislative elections.

Fernandes: What will winning the elections mean for the APU in local authority terms?

Cunhal: In those terms it means strengthening its majorities and winning some municipal and parish councils.

Fernandes: If it keeps what it has held, does it regard this as a defeat?

Cunhal: No, but it is no victory, either. However, there are two results which political observers should bear in mind. The number of municipal councils won by the Democratic Alliance has nothing to do with that coalition's victory. There could be a great defeat for the Democratic Alliance, even if it retains most of the municipal councils. We have two yardsticks: First, the number of municipal and parish councils, and second, the percentage -- in our opinion, a significant fall in votes for the Democratic Alliance strengthens the necessity for the immediate dismissal of its government.

Saraiva: You talk a great deal about left and right, progressives and reactionaries. Are you in favor of bipolarization?

Cunhal: No. The PCP is not in favor of bipolarization. Moreover, we believe that the current trend in Portugal is not in that direction. The Democratic Alliance is disintegrating, the republican and socialist front has disintegrated, there are grave disagreements in several parties and there are areas which are not filled, but are tending to be. There are movements which are tending to fill areas of the political picture. There are conditions for the formation of new parties. The PCP regards this diversification as favorable to democracy and is in favor of an agreement among the forces of the democratic area.

Italianization of PSP and PCP

Saraiva: There is a great deal of talk about the Italianization of the PSP. I ask: Could that Italianization of the PSP occur before the Communist Party's own Italianization occurs? That is, do you not believe that for the PSP to suffer a significant loss of votes in favor of the Communist Party it would be necessary for the PCP to previously present a more open, less sectarian image less dependent on the Eastern bloc?

Cunhal: Comparisons with foreign countries are very interesting, but perhaps it would be more interesting now if we referred to Spain and Italy.

What is curious is that Dr Mario Soares said the same thing about the PCE and its more open image. However, we find that communist parties with that kind of image, praised by Dr Mario Soares, have had catastrophic election results to the advantage of the socialist parties, as we have just seen in the neighboring country. Now it can be better understood why Dr Mario Soares was so interested in the PCP becoming a eurocommunist party.

Our party is very well placed, not only in the social struggle but also in relation to the electorate. Nor are we a closed and sectarian party.

"We Would Be Heading for 3 Percent Like Spaniards"

Fernandes: However, there is a fundamental issue. Whereas, for instance, the PCI ceased to be Leninist to become only Marxist, the PCP maintains a Marxist-Leninist doctrine. If, for the sake of optimization, the PCP made that ideological turnaround...

Cunhal: We would be heading for 3 percent like the Spaniards.... Moreover, that would be pure opportunism to sacrifice ideals and principles with a view to election results. We are a communist party, we are not a social democratic party.

Fernandes: Do you regard the PCI as a Social Democratic Party?

Cunhal: No, but we believe that certain concepts and influences of social democracy may influence the Italian workers' movement and certain concepts upheld even by the PCI.

We are a communist party with the Communists' aim: To build a society without exploiters or exploited. Hence, the commitment which we had to the Portuguese revolution's transformations of the socioeconomic structures. The workers and the PCP had the merit of contributing to those transformations which were enshrined in the Constitution: A Constitution which was approved by Mario Soares' PSP and by the PSD -- The Popular Democratic Alliance at the time. If to be sectarian is to struggle consistently against the Democratic Alliance's policy and against the PSP's policy of alliances with the Democratic Alliance, then we are sectarian.

Saraiva: The PCP has long advocated keeping the Council of the Revolution in office, even beyond the revision of the Constitution. On the other hand, it has also long advocated the dismissal of the Democratic Alliance government, which was elected by means of a popular vote. The Communist Party can therefore support keeping an unelected body in office and advocate the dismissal of an elected body. I ask you: Is not this attitude inconsistent with a democratic attitude and one of respect for its rules? That is: Does the PCP support or oppose this or that state body, not because it is or is not elected by the population, but because it does or does not benefit it under certain political circumstances?

Cunhal: This question could be put to any other party existing in Portugal. They have all opposed the existence of elected bodies (demanded the dismissal of the government or of the president of the republic and so forth).

PCP Does Not Oppose Democratic Functioning

This is important. It cannot be said that the PCP is a force which opposes the institutions' democratic functioning. I believe that it is a fundamental principle under democracy for a party to want a certain body to remain in office. You cannot oppose the process of a party expressing an opinion on the continuation or otherwise of a certain political force in state office.

As regards retaining the Council of the Revolution, I wish to say that there were no objections on our part to that body remaining in office. We believed that the transitional stage of Portuguese democracy was not over. The idea is this: We accepted that there be a revision which would not immediately envisage the dissolution of the Council of the Revolution, and that the revision not be effected in this legislative term of the Assembly of the Republic.

As for the dismissal of the Democratic Alliance government, it is true that it is based on a parliamentary majority achieved in the 5 October [1980] election. However, legitimacy to govern cannot follow solely from a simple parliamentary majority achieved at a certain moment and, moreover, by questionable means. Immediately afterward, the leaders of the victorious coalition said that the vote for [presidential candidate] Soares Carneiro was a vote for the Democratic Alliance. Moreover, Freitas do Amaral said that he would accept no government post if General Eanes were elected. They linked Soares Carneiro's victory to the Democratic Alliance's victory.

They lost the 7 December [1980] election. That is when we began to dispute their legitimacy, even in the formal aspect. Afterward, the Democratic Alliance government violated democratic legality from the outset in the most brutal and blatant manner, a further reason for us to dispute the Democratic Alliance's legitimacy to govern and to demand its government's dismissal.

Moreover, Portuguese democracy accepts that a government can be dismissed. It is not an unconstitutional measure. A state body -- in this instance, the president of the republic -- could (and still can) use his constitutional and legal powers to dismiss the government. Our demand is based on the framework of the democratic institutions and in no way runs counter to the institutions' functioning. It is this government which has run counter to the institutions' functioning.

Saraiva: So let us change the subject. What is the PCP's opinion regarding the revision of the Constitution? You have said that the revision is bad, but could have been worse. Do you not believe, therefore, that by allying with the Democratic Alliance for the revision of the Constitution, the Socialist Party ultimately achieved positive results, since the government coalition was thus unable to achieve everything that it wanted?

Cunhal: The composition of the Assembly of the Republic did not -- and does not correspond to the Portuguese people's opinions and therefore it would have been possible to await another opportunity. We know the majority of Socialist deputies were not in favor of this revision. There is a declaration signed by the majority of deputies of the Socialist parliamentary group which states that they voted because of voting discipline but that they believe that the revision implies threats to democracy.

Nevertheless, the revision does not correspond to the Democratic Alliance's original plan, drawn up when they thought they could place General Soares Carneiro in the Belem Palace [seat of presidency]. And the changes made, especially with regard to the military, imply serious threats to the democratic system. Later, the Democratic Alliance and Mario Soares' Socialist Party came to an understanding with basically one aim: The alteration of the governing bodies.

Saraiva: The PCP usually agrees with criticisms of Eastern bloc leaders after they have fallen into disgrace.

Cunhal: What evidence do you have of that?

Saraiva: In Poland, very recently. When those leaders were in power the PCP never criticised them publicly. I will put the question this way: The PCP did not issue criticisms either because it was ill informed about what was happening or because it knew what was happening but concealed it....

Cunhal: For instance, there was no criticism by the PCP of the Polish leaders who were replaced. It was the Polish United Worders Party itself which said they were dismissed. The analysis was not ours.

"I Do Not Criticize Single-Party Systems"

Saraiva: But the PCP did espouse those criticism....

Cunhal: As far as Poland is concerned, we believe that there were very serious errors in party policy with regard to the building of a socialist society. There were errors in economic policy, in wage and price policy, in trade union policy (trade unions linked to the enterprises' administrations, not as organizations truly representative of the workers) and other fundamental errors.

Saraiva: Do you not accept that a similar situation could exist in another Eastern bloc country at present? And that the PCP is now supporting -- because of its ignorance of what is going on -- a situation that tomorrow it will feel obliged to criticize?

Cunhal: We support or regard as positive the things that we believe to be correct. We do not support for the sake of supporting. We may perhaps support things that we subsequently discover to be incorrent, but if we do so it is because of an inadequate acquaintance with the situation, because we are ill informed.

Saraiva: Do you accept the existence of an opposition, albeit not organized, in the Eastern bloc countries?

Cunhal: Let us talk about Portugal first. For Portugal the PCP advocates a multiparty system. But do not ask me to criticize single-party systems in the socialist countries. There can be democratic solutions in socialist countries with only one party or with several parties. This is what happens.

Fernandes: In Portugal how would you defend the existence of an opposition if the PCP were in power?

Cunhal: In terms of the right to organize, to express one's thoughts, democratic freedoms, on one condition; that the freedoms are not used for illegal or unconstitutional ends. All this is stated in the PCP program approved at the last clandestine congress in 1965 (the sixth) and confirmed by the seventh, eight and ninth congresses, held after 15 April.

Fernandes: But this is very subjective....

Cunhal: Subjective?

Fernandes: Where do "legal" freedoms end and "illegal" ones begin?

Cunhal: It is not a question of "legal" and "illegal" freedoms. It is a question of the use of freedoms by counterrevolutionary groups to illegally organize actions with a view to destroying democracy and the freedoms that are an integral part of it. In such cases, it is naturally up to the institutions to judge.

Saraiva: It is said that at one stage it became impossible for you to lead the PCP from the USSR because of bureaucratic difficulties. You moved from there to France. Moreover EXPRESSO recently published an article by a former member of your party on this subject. Is it true what is said?

Cunhal: Well, I have read that article. The first thing I can say is that it is deplorable when people who spend a certain period of their life within the PCP and who sometimes know internal facts about the party later combine true facts with false ones.

Saraiva: But did you ever live in Paris?

Cunhal: I do not answer questions asked in this way. If my party has never revealed it, I am not now going to tell EXPRESSO.

Fernandes: I would like to take this opportunity to ask you a personal question: Why is your private life surrounded by mystery?

Cunhal: It might be a mystery to you, and perhaps a mystery for the photographer accompanying you as well.

Fernandes: Not only us... also for grass roots members of the party that you lead.

Cunhal: It is a matter of style. It is not my style to provide a biographical outline with photographs dating back to my childhood, with my father and mother, my wife and children, to say how many children I have, what my favorite hobbies are, whether or not I draw, whether or not I write....

"My Style:

Fernandes: But I believe that even in the historical context, your clandestine life must contain some interesting aspects.

Cunhal: Every life contains some interesting aspects. What do you want to know? Where I have been? As a human being, I have a personal life, as everybody does. But everyone has his own style. I believe that my style of working and living, even in my political life, is a sound one. In any case, I am convinced that I would have nothing to lose by revealing all this, but I will not do so.

Fernandes: To return to my question, how did the PCP act in clandestinity?

Cunhal: As for that -- my party's activity in clandestinity, where its leadership worked -- I can only tell you that the leadership worked within the country, the decisions being made by the Central Committee. It was the Executive Committee of the Central Committee that was latterly in charge of executive and central activity within the country, it having been decided in 1961 that the Secretariat should remain outside the country, totally or partially. But hitherto nothing has been disclosed, so I believe that this is not the right time to reveal any new facts. However, I would like to say that sometimes people's imagination runs wild. To say that I was in Moscow or in Prague during those years is an example of this.

Saraiva: But did you or did you not lead the PCP from the USSR?

Cunhal: What? From the USSR? The PCP was always led from within the country by the Central Committee, as I have just told you.

Fernandes: One final question. Would you be able to adopt the same stance as Santiago Carrillo, who resigned as PCE secretary general last weekend, following an election disaster?

Cunhal: Carillo's resignation is not only the logical corollary of a major election disaster for a party that advocated an electioneering path, but also a symptom of the ideological, political and practical failure of so-called Eurocommunism.

Within the PCP there is no individual leadership that could in any circumstance place the entire responsibility on the secretary general. Our leadership's system of functioning is not individual, but collective. The secretary general makes no individual decisions on important issues. His responsibility (mine, at present) in the party's political orientation is also the Central Committee's responsibility.

Fernandes: What about the question of succession? Does it worry you?

Cunhal: Not at all, I know that many people are worried about what they call "the succession." We have no succession problems. The PCP secretary general does not lead the party. He takes part in a collective leadership. In a party's life there can be and there always are secretary generals who succeed each other, and so it will inevitably continue.

U.S. SHIFT ON SANCTIONS: VICTORY OR DEFEAT

PM221531 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Strategic Amendment"]

[Text] The new conditions that the U.S. Administration will try to impose on trade with the Soviet Union to compensate for the lifting of the embargo on the Siberian-European gas pipeline are unknown. It seems that they will aim to be even more punitive for Moscow. However, it remains to be seen how Europe will receive them now that Ronald Reagan has just performed a substantial swing in his foreign policy, moving closer to the recommendations of his allies, specifically the French and Germans.

Be that as it may, the negotiations that the White House proposes to the Europeans on East-West trade do not promise to be easy for the U.S. President. Indeed, with each new concession Reagan risks displeasing both Greeks and Trojans, thus reducing his proclaimed defense of the West to a practice of systematically adjusting to circumstances. First, there was the continuation of grain supplies to the Soviet Union, which prompted the other Western nations to wonder about the legitimacy of the U.S. pressures for a total embargo on technology supplies for the gas pipeline. Then Reagan argued that the grain provided a currency outflow from the Soviet Union, while exactly the opposite would be the case with the gas pipeline. Nevertheless, the Europeans, aware of the repercussions that an embargo would have on their own economies, especially since U.S. interest rates still penalized them, remained loyal to their signed contracts, while the media raised the suspicion that the grain supplies were merely an electoralist method of pleasing the farmers grappling with a large surplus harvest. After only a few months, it is the White House itself that is permitting U.S. enterprises the free supply of technology to the Soviets.

In the European capitals the atmosphere is naturally one of jubilation. An acknowledgement has been made in a case in which the respective governments had adopted resolute stances and, apart from this, it is the start of new opportunities for understanding between the old and new continents -- an understanding that has been somewhat disrupted recently. Of course the gas pipeline process has been facilitated for Moscow too, though perhaps in this respect it is preferable for the Americans to make a concession now than have to acknowledge later that the process had gone ahead despite its opposition. Apart from anything else, an excessively protracted opposition, not very effective moreover, would not fail to be skillfully incorporated into the Soviets' long-term strategy with a view to creating a split within NATO. If we take this aspect into account, perhaps it is not so easy to identify victories or defeats in connection with this swing on President Reagan's part. It all depends on how he will succeed in justifying it at home and on the price he will have to pay to avoid the damage that such changes always inflict on the image.

FINLAND

DEFENSE FORCE COMMANDER ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD221452 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] According to the commander of the Defense Forces, General Lauri Sutela, the ratification of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe by means of agreement arrangements would considerably stabilize the security situation in the area. Sutela, hoped that nuclear states would give guarantees to a nonnuclear north. In the same context, Sutela said that the Finnish Army can considerably lessen the probability of a nuclear attack aimed at Finland's territory by preventing the utilitzation of Finnish territory for military purposes in general. General Sutela holds the view that it is very unlikely that a nuclear war could directly threaten Finland. Finland must, however, be able to protect itself against the indirect effects of nuclear weapons if these are used against targets outside our territory, the commander of the Defense Forces, General Lauri Sutela, pointed out.

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT WINS SUPPORT ON MISSILE FUNDING

LD222304 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] We have just heard here in the studio that the Norwegian Storting has concluded the voting on funds to be paid for the preparatory work for the deployment of NATO's new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Norwegian right-wing Government received the support required in the ballot: 77 members voted for and 76 against.

DIFFERENCES WITH USSR OVER FISHING QUOTAS

PM221627 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Nov 82 p 4

[Kjell Dragnes report: "Norway and the Soviet Union Deeply Divided on Fish Quotas"]

[Text] The gulf between Norway and the Soviet Union was very great when negotiations on next year's fishing quotas in the Barents Sea began in Oslo yesterday. The Soviet Union proposed a cod quota of only 122,000 tons, whereas Norway takes the view that the same quantity as this year -- 340,000 tons -- could be fished.

The Russians also reiterated their demand that permission for the Norwegians to fish over the quota using passive tackle must be removed from the agreement. The reason for this is Norway's massive overfishing -- 80,500 tons so far this year.

Although the two sides are far apart in the initial stages, it is expected that they will reach an agreement in the course of the week which the talks will last.

The statistics presented on this year's fishing bear witness to a crisis for Soviet cod fishing, even though the Soviet Union has the same quota as Norway -- 170,000 tons -- it has only caught 34,500 tons of cod, 12,400 tons of this in the Norwegian fishing sector. The Soviet Union's normally large catches of blue whiting have also decreased -- around 157,000 tons from a quota of 470,000 tons. The figures indicate that there is likely to be a real set-to this week, and that this time the Soviet Union has weighty arguments for new and stricter regulation of Norwegian coastal fishing.

Temperature conditions in the Barents Sea this year have meant the fish have stayed to the West, so despite the fact that there are fewer fish, there have been good catches in the Norwegian sector.

The Norwegian and Soviet views both agree with the recommendations of an expert committee of the International Council for Oceanic Research. The committee has put forward various alternatives: 122,000 tons would mean a rapid increase in the cod stocks, while 300,000 tons would mean that the stocks would not fall below their present level.

The Soviet Union takes the view that stocks are actually so bad that all cod fishing should be banned, but has nevertheless adopted the lowest quota proposed by the Oceanic Research Council.

Cod and capelin were discussed on Monday [15 November], and even though the prospects for capelin stocks are good, the Soviet Union wants a different division than the present one. This year, Norway has had almost 65 percent of capelin catches, although the agreement stipulates a 60-40 split. The Soviet Union wants this changed to a 50-50 division.

Another bone of contention, which has also been raised in the past, is Norway's unilateral increase in trawl net mesh size to 135 mm from 1 January. The new size will also apply to the Spitsbergen fishing zone, to which the Soviet Union has already expressed reservations on reasons of principle.

In the course of this week, the two sides will also discuss the state of the stocks of other species of fish in the Barents Sea. The talks yesterday morning started a little later than planned because of the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. He was honored with a 1-minute silence, and Soviet chief negotiator Vyatcheslav Silanov delivered a short memorial speech.

SWEDEN

JOBERT ON FRENCH-SWEDISH TRADE PROSPECTS

PM221541 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Nov 82 p 8

[Jan Magnus Fahlstrom report: "Jobert Believes in French-Swedish Cooperation: Obstacles to Trade To Be Investigated"]

[Text] Swedish Foreign and Trade Minister Lennart Bodstrom and French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert agreed on Thursday [11 November] to appoint a two-man committee to produce an urgent report on trade obstacles between the two countries. Jobert announced this at the end of his 2-day official visit to Stockholm, where he held talks with representatives of the Swedish Government and of Swedish industry and commerce.

The Swedish representative on the committee will be Foreign and Trade Ministry principal Assistant Secretary Nils-urban Allard. The French representative will be Betrand Schneiter of the Directorate for Foreign Economic Relations [direktionen foer ekonomiska utlandsferbindelser].

Michel Jobert, who on Wednesday visited Handelsbanken and on Thursday the Federation of Swedish Industry, later met Lennart Bodstrom and Prime Minister Olof Palme. Jobert was asked about the new French requirement that all documentation concerning goods imported into France must be written in French. Some Swedish circles have seen this as a form of protectionist intervention.

"It is more a moral question," Jobert said. "Everything which contributes to French being a living and respected language is good. Recently I went into a shop on the Champs Elysees and bought a German electric razor. The instructions were in German, Spanish and Japanese. I felt both consternation and humiliation. "Documents in French are also a way of making imports easier. You cannot expect the poor customs men to be able to speak a number of foreign languages. "I do not think that this requirement will create any difficulties for you -- apart from the first 2 weeks, and if you prefer documentation in Swedish for your imports, then we would have to arrange to produce it. It is simply a question of politeness."

When Jobert's Swedish hosts wanted to talk about trade obstacles, the French guest preferred to devote time to the prospects offered by expanded French-Soviet industrial cooperation. He mentioned the examples of space, aircraft and missile technology, telephones and the paper industry.

"France and Sweden should be able to lead the field in European industrial cooperation," Jobert said. "But swift action is important, we must be on the alert. A lot is happening which could harm both France and Sweden."

"But as far as foodstuffs are concerned, Sweden has adopted an isolationist attitude. Selling food to you is difficult. However, if we were only to give the Swedes something good to eat, then I believe that your authorities would have to give way. I have also talked about this to Pehr Gyllenhammar -- an excellent man who learned good French in a few months."

When asked how the French view the Swedish devaluation, Jobert expressed his doubts about whether it really is possible to deal with the effects of such a drastic devaluation.

"You have devalued the krona by 26 percent in a little over a year. Today, we are not feeling any beneficial effects from our own devaluations. But perhaps things will be different in Sweden. Your experiences will be of the greatest interest to us."

FOREIGN MINISTER BODSTROM ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALTIC

LD221304 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said in the Riksdag today it is hoped that the Baltic can become nuclear-free, and that the submarines equipped with nuclear arms which are there now will leave the area. Bodstrom also said the Baltic must be included in arrangements concerning a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Owing to reasons linked to international law, the Baltic could probably not be included in the zone itself, Bodstrom pointed out. He also stressed that it is necessary to secure promises from the nuclear states that they withdraw those nuclear arms in the vicinity of the zone which could be intended for use against the Nordic countries.

UK ARMY CHIEF CITED ON HONG KONG DEFENSE PLANS

PM221403 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Nov 82 p 7

[Graham Earnshaw Beijing dispatch: "UK Plans for Defense of Hong Kong"]

[Text] Britain's Army chief, General Sir John Stanier, indicated in Hong Kong yesterday that contingency plans existed to defend the British colony from an attack by China, a statement certain to further anger the Beijing government.

Secret Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong are underway, but China has said repeatedly that it regards the colony as Chinese territory and intends to recover sovereignty over it no matter what.

"Obviously you do not have military forces anywhere in the world without making contingency plans, but it is not our policy to discuss these openly," he told a press conference.

Britain has five battalions based on Hong Kong, including about 5,000 Gurkhas from Nepal.

Asked if the troops would defend Hong Kong against a Chinese invasion, General Stanier said:

"The question is hypothetical, but you have got armed soldiers and in the defense cost-sharing agreement (between Hong Kong and London) Britain is prepared to maintain the integrity and security of the colony."

DAILY CLAIMS GREEK CYPRIOT CONCESSIONS IN MARCH

NC221013 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] A source in the U.S. State Department disclosed to Greek circles that the State Department expects new mobility in the Cyprus problem next March.

According to the source, the State Department has received assurances both from the Cypriot and the Turkish Governments in connection with permanent immobility and stagnation in the Nicosia talks. Both sides -- the source mentioned -- affirmed that there will be a new impetus to the talks in March (after the presidential elections). On the basis of these assurances the State Department expects both sides to submit new proposals in March, and it is aware that this is the decision of the Cypriot Government (which obviously is optimistic that Kiprianou will be reelected). Other NATO and EEC countries have been informed of this expected development.

Observers in the U.S. capital believe that Nicosia's assurance that new proposals will be submitted has been given in order to secure Western tolerance of the Kiprianou-AKEL cooperation. The Americans, who control Cyprus through Attila and the British bases -- according to the above observers -- consider the short-term tolerance of the Kiprianou-AKEL cooperation as a fair exchange for the new Greek-Cypriot concessions which will lead to the implementation of the U.S. plan as "amended" through the Waldheim evaluation. The same observers note in this connection that there has been no U.S. reaction to the Kiprianou-AKEL cooperation and that only extremist U.S. newspapers of little significance have criticized it, and only one, the insignificant WASHINGTON TIMES, reported it as... Cubanization.

It must be noted that according to Gobbi's statements, the progress of the talks depends on the political will of the two sides to make sacrifices. The government refuses to comment on this point.

Concessions Denied

NC230700 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 23 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] The Cyprus Government has no information that the Americans are working out a fresh "Camp David" on the Cyprus problem. This statement was made yesterday by the government spokesman who was answering a question on the subject. The government spokesman also described as unfounded, a report carried yesterday by a newspaper (not by O FILELEVTHEROS) that in exchange for U.S. tolerance of the AKEL-Democratic Party cooperation, President Kiprianou has promised Washington to make concessions next March during the intercommunal dialogue. This report, the government spokesman added, aims at creating a wrong impression.

When requested to comment yesterday on reports that Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis had said in London that the West will not allow President Kiprianou to stay in office with AKEL cooperation, the government spokesman said that the Cyprus Government does not have any such information or indication. The government spokesman said: If such a statement has been made by Mr Kliridhis, it is unacceptable.

CEAUSESCU, KIPRIANOU EXCHANGE MESSAGES 21 NOV

NC221827 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] President Ceausescu of Romania sent a message of greetings to President Kiprianou while overflying Cyprus yesterday. He wished the people of Cyprus progress, welfare and peace and expressed his desire for the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Cyprus and Romania. President Kiprianou reciprocated the Romanian President's good wishes and desire for the strengthening of bilateral relations.

PRINCE FAYSAL VISITS NORTH, DISCUSSES AID

NC230911 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 20 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Prince Faysal arrived in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus (TFSC) yesterday in his private plane. Answering questions from journalists at the Islamic Banking Institute, Prince Faysal stated that he had come to Cyprus to see what had been accomplished.

According to a TAK agency report, Prince Faysal stated that their aim is not merely to extend aid to the young [Turkish] Cypriot state, as temporary aid could not resolve the issues. Prince Faysal stressed that they would provide the basic contributions which are essential for the development of the economy, and added that through such activities they were trying to attract the attention of the Islamic countries to the TFSC. Prince Faysal further stated that the current contributions could be an example for this purpose.

Prince Faysal will continue his contacts and studies in the TFSC. He will leave the island on Sunday.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS -- The work of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, in which 75 ministers and other representatives from 26 countries participated, ended in Nicosia today. According to an official statement, the conferees agreed to recommend to their governments the replacement of the 1973 agreement of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization with new arrangements as of next April. These arrangements provide for greater flexibility to permit member governments to respond to changing economic and technological factors, while at the same time they will be far less expensive to implement. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Nov 82 NC]

SEMINAR ON WORKING WOMEN -- A seminar on the problem of working women opened in Nicosia this morning. The opening speech was made by the general secretary of the Turkish Cypriot Labor Federation [Turk-Sen]. The seminar was also addressed by the minister of health and labor, Mr Ozel Tahsin. The seminar is organized by Turk-Sen in cooperation with the Turkish Labor Federation [Turk-Is] and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Nov 82 TA]

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES CYPRIOT LEADERS 22 NOV

NC221258 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Within the framework of his periodic meetings with Cypriot political leaders, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou today successively received AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou and New Democratic Front Chairman Alekos Mikhailidhis and discussed Cyprus developments with them.

GOVERNMENT SETS UP PASOK EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

NC221553 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 22 Nov 82 pp 1, 14

[Reportage by Stratis Zakhariadhis: 'Ultimatum To Be Issued to the Ministers Today"]

[Excerpt] The government is working to immediately implement the strict warnings and instructions of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at 1800 today, the "ultimatum" addressed to the members of the Ministerial Council will be transmitted "downward" to a meeting of the secretaries general of all the ministries to be held under the chairmanship of Koutsoyiorgas, minister to the prime minister. Meanwhile, the composition of a nine-member Executive Secretariat was announced yesterday, and the start of its operation is aimed at an extensive reorganization of PASOK's party apparatus.

Reports originating from a government -- as well as a party -- source, indicate that:

— There is no prospect of a government reshuffle nor could this be considered barely 5 months after the government's restructuring.

— The establishment and operation of the Executive Secretariat -- which, as mentioned, will have a broadly defined jurisdiction under the general supervison of the prime minister and PASOK's Executive Bureau -- became imperative primarily because of the inclusion of members of the Executive Bureau in the government.

— This new organ, the establishment of which is provided for under PASOK's constitutional charter, will be responsible for the organizational structure of the movement with the [general] congress in view.

— It has been resolved that PASOK's congress will be held in November 1983. The precongress preparations and the organization of the still broader mass-conversion of the movement fall within the purview of the Executive Secretariat. The goal is to register 250,000 members.

The nine members of the Executive Secretariat appointed pursuant to a decision by the prime minister and PASOK's Executive Bureau are: Menelaos Givalos; Deputy Iaonnis Koronaios; Mika Koutsilaiou-Koulami; Dhimitrios Pagoropoulos, chairman of PASOK's Disciplinary Council; Vaso Papandreou, member of PASOK's Central Committee; Khristos Papoutsis, member of PASOK's Central Committee; Ioannis Souladhakis, member of PASOK's Central Committee; Dhimitrios Sotirlis, member of PASOK's Central Committee; and Stefanos Tzoumakas, member of PASOK's Central Committee and a deputy.

The announcement of the functioning of the Executive Secretariat barely 48 hours after the warnings of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou addressed both to the ministers and to the party to end interference with the government and the state apparatus is directly related to the "separation" of the movement and the government in parallel functions.

PAPER CLARIFIES PAPANDREOU REMARKS ON PARTY

NC221219 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Nov 82 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] According to an assessment by a government personality, the warnings Prime Minister A. Papandreou made over interventions in the government's task concerned a limited number of cadres from PASOK branch organizations. In reply to a question regarding the exploitation of his statements by the right's press and leadership -- New Democracy's leadership yesterday hastened to celebrate the fact that its charges had been confirmed -- the prime minister himself, in an exclusive statement to KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA, defined the true meaning of everything he had said at the Ministerial Council as follows:

"This is the first time in Greece's history that the government has promoted the correct relationship between a party and the government machinery for the purpose of establishing a state that will serve citizens and will belong to all the Greeks."

According to the assessment of a "front line" government personality, Papandreou's statements were not nor could they be an attack against the party's grassroots organizations, which have not attempted any interventions. The statements concerned instances of persons who have joined branch organizations -- especially after the elections -- with the intention to profit and benefit. More specifically, they concerned branch organizations which are directly connected with public administration -- public servants, banks and organizations.

On the contrary, the movement's great base, whether belonging to its local organizations or to the branch organizations for workers, employees, professionals and so forth, not only does not attempt any interventions, but consistently struggles against the spirit of favoritism and profiteering.

D. Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister on press issues, yesterday had a clarifying discussion with political editors and stressed that the right's reaction is hypocritical because it knows very well that interventions in the administration -- actually blatant -- were made by it up to last year through its ministers, deputies and political bosses after it had turned the state into its partisan fief.

On the contrary -- Maroudhas said -- the PASOK government not only seeks to keep its party machine away from the state, but has also rid deputies of the anxiety of indirectly serving their political friends by abolishing the quest for votes.

K. Papakonstandinou, who is deputizing for the New Democracy chairman, made a statement yesterday in connection with everything Prime Minister A. Papandreou said to the Ministerial Council the day before yesterday stressing that:

"The time has come for the prime minister himself to note the unacceptable situation which has been created as a result of the interventions of PASOK's cadres and to refer to the "degenerative" symptoms in relations between the government and the party."

Papakonstandinou added that "the prime minister's dramatic appeal-warning gives a huge dimension to the acute political problem that has been created since 18 October 1981, and at the same time proves the truly difficult position into which the prime minister himself has been driven.

PAPER SCORES PAPANDREOU CABINET SPEECH

NC221935 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[By Stamos Zouas]

[Excerpts] According to assessments by political observers, the prime minister's self-criticism the other day before 52 ministers and deputy ministers had two aims: First, to further strengthen Mr Papandreou personally -- this time within his party machine -- and, second, to promote acceptance of a peculiar "policy of extraterritoriality" according to which the prime minister judges the government work but is not accountable for it. For the sake of promoting these two goals, Mr Papandreou decided that it was advisable to give, with sharp words and most revealing affirmations, a gloomy picture of the functioning of the state machinery during the 13 months that PASOK has been administrating power. And there is no doubt that this picture tends to confirm almost all the charges and facts pointed out by the opposition with regard to the state's partisanship, the persecution of opponents and the informal but decisive exercise of power by irresponsible partisan cadres and invincible "rank and file committees" which have flooded the state machinery. The sole question that stems from this unexpectedly sincere and catetorical self-criticism by the prime minister is whether Mr Papandreou's affirmations, instructions and threats will really lead to a radical purge of these elements from the state and to the restoration of the proper functioning of the government machinery, which completely lacks coordination.

The "degenerating symptoms" referred to by the prime minister in connection with the relations between the government and the [PASOK] movement are not "very few," nor have the cases of partisan interventions "occurred on a very small scale" -- as Mr Papandreou hastened to reaffirm for obvious reasons.

Besides, he himself refers to the escalation of interventions "for transfers, appointments or for any other administrative action" that covers the entire framework of administration; that is, "ministers, nomarchs, administrations of organizations and banks." At the same time, the prime minister charges that these interventions "undermine the people's unity" and hints that his declaration "We will be a government of all the Greeks" remains unfulfilled. And finally, he most strictly instructs his aides to contribute to the elimination of polarization which, for the first time, he notes as an existing post-electoral problem at the people's base.

Undoubtedly, these conclusions, along with the threat that ministers "will lose their posts" if they give in to similar partisan interventions in the future, provide the true dimension of the state of affairs that prevails in the state machinery, and renders ineffective the assurances that such cases until now have been "very few" and infrequent.

The goal of strengthening the prime minister's position within the party machine that is ascribed to the speech the other day becomes particularly important because it is promoted immediately after the enforcement of "iron discipline" on the parliamentary group with the abolition of the cross of preference and the well-known dismissal of deputies. According to current appraisals, Mr Papandreou now aims at an "omnipotence" that would allow him absolute freedom of maneuvering in the case of vital questions of internal and foreign policy.

There is no doubt that the seeking of omnipotence conflicts with the prime minister's second goal, that is, his dissociation from every case of bad administration or failure in the government task. As the opposition has pointed out, the prime minister's tendency "to raise himself above government responsibilities" and to pose as a judge of the administration of power by his party has been repeatedly demonstrated in the last 13 months of political change.

It is recalled in this connection that although Mr Papandreou entered politics as a distinguished economist, he has refrained from shouldering any direct responsibility in the economic field, which is today the most vital domestic problem as well as the main source of rapid political destruction. What is more, he himself has sought, in the course of the development of the economic crisis, to dissociate his position by denouncing leading cadres (Lazaris, Dhrettakis) who were dismissed from the government for having failed in their fields.

It is also noteworthy that Mr Papandreou has chosen from the specific fields of the state machinery the Ministry of National Defense, where a most important job has been carried out. Moreover, partisan differences over this ministry have been blunted, since the strengthening of national defense constitutes a point of unity and unanimity between people and the political leadership.

The seeking of a "political alibi" by the prime minister in connection with government deeds, and opposition quarters, becomes still more unfounded because of concentrationism and authoritarianism, which have been noted and which have been continuously intensified both within the government and the partisan structure of PASOK.

All these assessments make the official opposition quarters suspect that with his address to the Council of Ministers the other day, the prime minister aims -- in addition to strengthening his position within the party -- at safeguarding his personal prestige with the people's base. At the same time, there are doubts as to the desire and possibility for a real purge of the state machinery of the "partisan parasites."

It is maintained in particular that Mr Papandreou's reaction is mainly due to the "message" from the municipal elections that was manifested by a huge rallying together of the people against factionalization and the extensive persecution of the opponents of the government in all fields of public and private activity. The PASOK chairman probably believed that the inability of New Democracy to reorganize itself following its defeat in 1981 and to soon appear as a dangerous rival to PASOK would secure a long stay in power for his party. But for one to lose power it is not necessary that there be a dangerous contender. Many times failures in the administration of power begin the first substantive undercurrent for political change. And this is what has been proved by the municipal election results and the fresh correlation of powers between PASOK and New Democracy.

A prominent figure of our political life has quite characteristically pointed out: "It is obviously preferable for a party to have a problem of leadership than a problem of supporters."

NAVAL UNITS WATCH TURKISH EXERCISES IN AEGEAN

NC221627 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 22 Nov 82 p 14

[Excerpt] Greek naval units are closely watching the large-scale Turkish air and naval exercise which has been taking place since last Friday in the Aegean, specifically to the west and northwest of Limnos and Lesvos. According to a Greek military source, the exercise was a scheduled one and we have not been taken by surprise. The battle disposition of the exercise has been known to the Naval General Staff for over a month.

The positioning of Greek units opposite the Turkish units is mainly to foil any possible attempt to violate Greek territory. From the very first day of the exercise, the destroyer Apostolis, a torpedo boat and smaller naval units as well as at least one submarine have been in the Limnos-Lesvos area. Participating in the Turkish exercise -- codenamed Koral 82 -- in the Aegean are Air Force planes, surface vessels and submarines.

NEW DEMOCRACY REFUSED VISA FOR BREZHNEV FUNERAL

NC200934 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Athens refused a visa to deputy and former Minister Athan. Kanellopoulos, who was to represent the New Democracy party at the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev.

As a result of a note in our "Political Backstage" column, New Democracy issued the following statement yesterday:

"With reference to a press report on New Democracy's representation at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, it is announced that the Soviet Embassy in Athens did not grant a visa to New Democracy's appointed delegate because, as the embassy informed the party leadership, Moscow had decided that only government delegations should attend the funeral.

"Following this, the trip to the Soviet Union of New Democracy's appointed delegate, Athan. Kanellopoulos, was cancelled."

RESIGNATION OF VICE ADMIRAL ORFANOS ACCEPTED

NC192110 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The Government Council on Foreign Policy and National Defense met under Prime Minister Papandreou and accepted the resignation yesterday of the chief of the port authority, Vice Admiral Dhimitrious Orfanos. At the session, the Government Council elected the new chief of the port authority at the suggestion of the Minister of Merchant Marine Yeoryids Katsifaras.

UNKNOWN PERSONS ATTACK KKE OFFICES IN ATHENS

NC221532 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 22 Nov 82 ρ 8

[Text] Unknown persons have thrown stones at the windows of the KKE offices in Ayia Paraskevi (at 8 Lavrion Avenue, Athens). The "unknown" persons also apparently fired at the KKE offices with a shotgun. Shotgun shells were found there.

The attack took place at dawn on Sunday. The Ayia Paraskevi police are investigating.

PAPER COMMENTS ON NEW AIRPORT IN NORTH CYPRUS

NC221115 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 21 Nov 82 p 20

[Excerpt] Nicosia, 21 Nov -- The Turks are building a new big airport in the Famagusta district. According to political circles in Nicosia, the airport being built is part of a plan under preparation to solve the Cyprus issue. This plan is being promoted by the United States in cooperation with Western governments. It will be revealed in mid-1983.

This plan includes the freeing of Famagusta, a number of villages in this district to the right of the old Nicosia-Famagusta road, and some villages in the Morphou area.

On the basis of this plan, the Tymbou Airport (8 miles from Nicosia and now being used by the Turks) will be abandoned in order to straighten the "borders" and thus satisfy a pertinent Turkish claim. The new airport is being built with U.S. funds and may also serve other U.S. plans.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH SYRIA -- Two economic agreements between Greece and Syria were signed at the Ministry of National Economy today. With these agreements, cooperation and communication between Greece and Syria are strengthened in the economic and technical fields; in industry, agriculture, transport and in the sectors of science and tourism. The agreements were signed for Greece by Minister to the Prime Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas and Alternate Minister for National Economy Yiannis Pottakis, and for Syria by Minister of Planning Kamal Sharaf. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82 NC]

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES SYRIAN MINISTER -- On 13 November Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received Syrian Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Kamal Sharaf and Algerian Ambassador to Athens Mohamed Ibrahim Melli. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82 NC]

KLIRIDHIS VISITS ATHENS -- The leader of the Cyprus Democratic Rally, DISI, Kliridhis arrived in Athens this morning. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Nov 82 NC]

KARAMANLIS RECEIVES PAPANDREOU, ENVOY -- President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis received Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on 12 November and was briefed by him on domestic and foreign affairs. Karamanlis also received the new Greek Ambassador to Cairo Andonions Nomikos. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Nov 82 NC]

HELICOPTERS FROM ROMANIA -- During the recent visit to Romania where he accompanied Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Communications Deputy Minister Kostas Aslanis agreed on all terms of purchase of two helicopters which will deal with emergency cases arising in the Cyclades and Dodecanese Islands. The Allouette III type aircraft are manufactured in Romania under French license. The only issue which remains to be solved is the establishment of two technical support bases with headquarters in Rhodes and one on the Cyclades Islands. [Text] [Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 11 Nov 82 p 6 NC]

TURKMEN DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY AT ASSEMBLY

TA221748 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has recalled that the eastern Aegean islands were given to Greece on condition that they maintain a nonmilitary status, and that this point was clearly cited in the relevant agreements. He added: Greece must realize the importance and imperative nature of this point for Turkey's security, and it must fulfill these obligations stipulated by the treaties. No demagogy can save Greece from these obligations.

The Consultative Assembly approved the budget of the Foreign Ministry following today's debates. In a speech at the assembly, the foreign minister said that in order to put an end to the dangerous dimensions of the international situation, a true military balance must be ensured between the East and West, and all countries must pursue policies that remain loyal to their obligations in international relations.

Turkmen stressed that NATO's deterrent power was as important for Turkey's security as it was for world peace. He added that it was one of the basic elements of Turkey's foreign policy to contribute to maintaining the alliance's existence without losing any of NATO's power. Turkmen pointed that deterrence alone was not enought to protect peace, adding that it was necessary to continue international talks and meetings on the issues of detente and disarmament. The foreign minister said that Turkey sincerely wants the European disarmament conference to convene.

Turkmen pointed out that Turkey's strengthening and the modernization of its armed forces had become an urgent and important task not only for its own security, but for the establishment of peace and stability in the region. Turkmen added: We are engaged in positive cooperation with the United States for the solution of the problem. We are cooperating with the exclusive aim of implementing NATO's defense plans and developing our country's defense capability within the NATO framework. On this occasion, I would like to state clearly once again that the press reports to the effect that this cooperation might place additional responsibility on Turkey, beyond its NATO commitments, are untrue.

On Turkish-Greek relations, Turkmen charged that since the detente process began, Greece had pursued an attitude of reinforcing hostile feelings against Turkey among the Greek public. Turkmen said that with its distorted reasoning, the Greek Government could not fool anyone but itself and was bound to be disillusioned. He added that behaving with a minimum amount of political maturity would be to the benefit of Greece.

Turkmen also stressed that the current Greek-American talks on military cooperation had nothing to do with Turkish-Greek bilateral problems. He then said that the increased military activity in the Greek Cypriot sector was being carefully observed. He added that the Greek Government and the Greek Cypriot leadership had a historic opportunity now to stop their activities that run counter to the efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem and to support the intercommunal talks.

Turkmen noted that very positive developments were achieved in Turkey's foreign economic relations during the past 2 years, and that the rigidity in the EEC's attitude toward Turkey would be eliminated with Turkey's transition to democracy. He added that the determined progress of a secure Turkey toward a pluralistic parliamentary democracy was eliminating the difficulties being encountered in relations with certain countries and organizations.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER BEGINS TALKS IN ANKARA

TA221735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar held certain contacts in Ankara today. He laid a wreath at the Ataturk mausoleum in the afternoon, wrote in the honor book and toured the Ataturk museum. The Hungarian premier then visited Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. After the two conferred for a while, their respective delegations joined them and the official Turkish-Hungarian talks began. The Turkish delegation was headed by Prime Minister Ulusu, and the Hungarian delegation by Premier Lazar. The development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries was discussed at the talks. The two sides also exchanged views on important international and regional problems.

Prime Minister Ulusu will give a dinner in honor of the visiting premier this evening. Tomorrow, Premier Lazar will participate in the signing of two agreements that envisage cooperation between Turkey and Hungary in the fields of tourism and mutual judicial aid. Lazar will be received by President Kenan Evren tomorrow. He will then go to Istanbul, and will leave Turkey on Wednesday.

ISLAMIC BANKS UNION CHAIRMAN MEETS ULUSU

TA221848 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The president of the Islamic Banks Union, Prince Muhammad al-Faysal, who is currently in Ankara, held a meeting with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu today. In a statement before the meeting, Ulusu said he was very pleased at this visit, which has been awaited for a long time. The prime minister pointed out that Turkey was an active member of the Islamic Conference Organization, adding that within this framework Turkey wanted to develop its relations with the Islamic countries, mainly with Saudi Arabia. Ulusu expressed the belief that the prince's visit would be useful from this viewpoint.

Prince Muhammad al-Faysal said that his visit would be useful from the viewpoint of the economic development of Turkey and the Islamic countries. He said that during the talks in Ankara, he would express his views and would listen to the Turkish side's recommendations to achieve this aim. The prince then presented Prime Minister Ulusu with a gift of framed Koranic verses.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION MEETS ISTANBUL BUSINESSMEN

TA229135 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The PRC trade delegation currently in Turkey held a meeting with Turkish businessmen in Istanbul. In a speech at the Istanbul Chamber of Trade, Lu Xuejian, head of the PRC delegation and vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that they would increase their imports from Turkey and hold more frequent cultural contacts with it. Nuh Kusculu, the head of the Istanbul Chamber of Trade, said that they would participate in the fairs to be opened in the PRC, and aimed at increasing commercial relations with that country. The visiting delegation then toured certain industrial installations in Istanbul.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OPENS TALKS WITH ROMANIA

TA221914 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The meeting of the joint Turkish-Romanian economic committee has begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation at the talks is headed by Commerce Minister Kenal Canturk, and the Romanian delegation by Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram.

In an opening speech, Canturk said the development of commerce between the two countries would strengthen the region economically. He recalled that during President Evren's visit to Romania, the presidents of the two countries had decided to raise the volume of trade between Turkey and Romania to $700 million by 1985. Canturk added that in order to achieve this, the two countries must develop mutual economic cooperation.

Ioan Avram pointed out that it would be helpful to diversify the goods being traded between the two countries. He added that Romania wanted to create new fields of cooperation that would facilitate long-term investments in its relations with Turkey. He also added that in accordance with the transportation agreement signed between the two countries, the roll-on, roll-off services between the Constanta and Trabzon ports would begin at the end of this year, and the ferryboat services next year.

TOURISM, CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOFIA

TA221924 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Culture and Tourism Minister Ilhan Evliyaoglu went to Sofia today to attend the meetings of the joint Turkish-Bulgarian tourism committee. In a statement in Istanbul before his departure, Evliyaoglu said that cooperation between the two countries in the field of tourism and various cultural issues would be discussed at the meeting. He added that the Turkish side would ask the Bulgarian authorities to raise the time limit given Turkish workers passing through from 30 to 40 hours and to take measures to ease the necessary procedures.

Evliyaoglu will tour tourist installations and cultural centers in Sofia, Varna and Plovdiv. He will return to Turkey on 28 November.

TURKMEN, GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET 9 DEC

TA171732 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos will meet in Brussels on 9 December to discuss The Turkish-Greek dialogue. Their meeting will be held during the NATO foreign ministers meeting.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK VISITS EGYPT

TA181707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk departed Istanbul today for Egypt in order to inaugurate the Turkish week being held in Cairo by the Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Canturk recalled that one of Turkey's most important issues was the promotion of its foreign trade. He added that intensified work was being carried out by his ministry in this field, and that efforts were being exerted in a bid to introduce Turkish goods abroad. Pointing out that the trade volume between Turkey and Egypt reached $160 million in 1982, Canturk said that during his visit to Cairo he would have talks with the Egyptian minister of economy and trade as well as other officials in order to review commercial relations between the two countries.

Contacts in Cairo

TA201747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, who is in Egypt, has begun his contacts. Today Canturk met with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali and various other ministers.

According to information given the Turkish radio and television team in Cairo, possibilities for cooperation in various fields were discussed at the official talks held between Turkey and Egypt. Egyptian Minister of Supply and Internal Trade Ahmad Nuh will visit Turkey in January in accordance with the agreement reached at the end of the contacts held by Canturk. An Egyptian technical delegation will arrive in Ankara before Nuh's visit, and will hold contacts on the purchase of foodstuffs in particular.

Canturk will open the Turkish week to begin in Cairo this evening. He will also be received by Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din this eveing. Canturk will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Returns 21 Nov

TA212037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk, who has concluded his contacts in Egypt, has returned to Turkey. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Canturk said that through the joint investments to be realized in cooperation with Egypt, Turkey might expand its commercial relations to the Middle East and Africa. Noting that he held contacts with Egyptian Government officials after opening the Turkish week organized in Cairo, Canturk added that the measures necessary to develop commercial relations were discussed at the meeting. Canturk concluded by saying that Turkey might contribute to development in Egypt through its technological experience.

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH SENTENCE FOR 16 MILITANTS

TA221947 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1535 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Erzurum, 22 Nov (AA) -- The military prosecutor demanded death sentences for 16 of the 104 extreme leftist militants, members of the Clandestine Revolutionary Path [Dev Yol] organization, who went on trial in Erzurum today. They are being accused of trying to destroy the existing order to replace it with a Marxist-Leninist order. Of the 104, 34 are under arrest.

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE 21 LEFTISTS IN BURSA

TA221956 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] During operations conducted in Bursa since 6 October, the security forces have captured 21 members of the illegal Revolutionary Left [Dev Sol] organization. According to information received from the Navy and Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik, Sakarya, Bolu and Zonguldak Martial Law Command, the suspects bombed police stations, (?wounded) night guards, fired shots at other organization offices and set automobiles on fire before 12 September 1980, and carried out armed robberies on behalf of their organization after that date. They also put political posters in public places, wrote graffiti, distributed pamphlets and violated the law on radios. The security forces found 5 pistols, 75 rounds of ammunition, 25 Mauser rifle bullets, 1 time bomb, 1 wig, two dynamite sticks with charges and a large amount of organizational documents in the suspects' homes, offices or on their persons.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES PRISON CONSTRUCTION

NC170820 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 14 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] Ankara, (ANKA) -- In stating that no preparations are underway at his ministry on the issue of anmesty, Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes added that the construction of prisons is being speeded up. In a statement to an ANKA correspondent, Mentes said that by the end of 1984, prisons will not be overcrowded.

Mentes added that by the end of 1982, 5 large prisons and 10 smaller ones will be commissioned. The justice minister had this to say on the construction of prisons: "Six large prisons and 32 smaller district-level ones which are already under construction will be commissioned in 1983. Thirteen other large prisons now under construction will be commissioned in 1984 and 1985. Apart from this, the construction of 14 large prisons and 36 smaller ones have been proposed in the 1982 program.

"When all this is done, and the new prisons are commissioned, the present overcrowding will be eliminated. The situation will be greatly relieved by the end of 1984."

GREEK CYPRIOT FREIGHTER DETAINED IN BOSPORUS

TA161111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The Greek Cypriot freighter that went aground near the Carlton hotel in the Bosporus on 14 November was freed today through its own efforts. The freighter, which anchored at Buyukdere in the Bosporus, was not allowed to continue its voyage. Sariyer prosecutor Demircioglu said that a committee of experts was preparing a report in connection with the incident and added that the necessary legal steps would be taken as soon as the report was ready.

FREIGHTER GROUNDED NEAR RHODES IN AEGEAN SEA

TA211226 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Efforts are underway to save the Turkish freighter (Demar 1) which ran aground yesterday in a storm off the Kerpe island [Karpathos] in the Aegean Sea. The captain of the ship and the 12-man crew, who were taken to Rhodes, are reported to be in good health. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from Turkish Consul General Haluk Akbayrak in Rhodes, the ship's agent in Istanbul has been notified of the situation. The freighter was on its way to Spain from Israel's Haifa port carrying no cargo.

VOTCP DOUBTS IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH USSR

TA191121 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Turkish-Soviet Relations and What It Means To Honor Your Words"]

[Text] Bulent Ulusu, the prime minister of the junta government, and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen have been in Moscow to participate in the Brezhnev funeral. In a statement before his departure for Moscow, Ulusu said that he would attend the funeral on behalf of President Evren and the Turkish people, adding that Brezhnev was a prominent and respected statesman and had played an important and historic role in world politics for the last 18 years. Ulusu continued: Brezhnev has made valuable contributions to the state of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation in the current relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

Dear listeners, on his return from Moscow, Ulusu said that he held a useful meeting with Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov which contributed to the goodneighborly and friendly relations between the two countries based on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In expressing his wish for the development of relations between the two countries, was Ulusu expressing his genuine convictions? We do not think so, dear listeners, because the foreign policies being pursued by the Evren dictatorship during the last 2 years do not justify these statements.

On the contrary, a policy which is subordinate to U.S. policies hostile to the Soviet Union is being pursued step-by-step by the Ulusu government. Turkey has said Yes to NATO plans aimed at the destruction of the Soviet Union in a nuclear war to be waged by U.S. imperialism -- the boss of that alliance. The junta government has conceded to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. As if there were not enough U.S. bases on our soil, new bases are being provided against the Soviet Union and [words indistinct]. The stationing of U.S. troops of the Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] is being allowed.

Let the junta deny it, but it is obvious that Turkey is becoming a tool of U.S. imperialist plots. Recently, the Saudi Arabian newspaper AR-RIYADH reported that reinforced U.S. RDF troops will be stationed in Turkey. All this proves, dear listeners, that the Evren dictatorship is not allowing a policy of relations of good friendship and goodneighborliness with the Soviet Union. It is not very difficult to see why. So far, no constructive reply has been given to peaceful propositions made by the Soviet Union. Reacting to the Greek proposal of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear free zone -- a proposal supported by the Soviet Union -- the Foreign Ministry of the junta government made this statement: If the Balkans are transformed into a nuclear free zone, then the balance in the area will be upset. This stand can only mean supporting U.S. imperialism's positions despite the national interests of our country.

There is another peace proposal made by the Soviet Union. This proposal asks for the Meditterranean to be cleared of nuclear submarines. The junta again refused to support this proposal. Let us give more examples. Another Soviet peace proposal which closely interests our country is the promise that no nuclear arms will be used against countries that have no nuclear arms. What was the military junta's reaction to that proposal? It turned a deaf ear to it. However, it is well-known that our country has been transformed into a U.S. nuclear arsenal. Our country will be the first one destroyed in the event of a nuclear war. The military junta and the Evren dictatorship are not even concerned about this. They prefer the interests of the U.S. imperialism to our national interests.

That is why we questioned Ulusu's statements on relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union. Our answer to this question was negative and we have explained why, dear listeners. Unfortunately, Evren, Ulusu and Turkmen are opposed to the promotion of our relations with the Soviet Union which are in fact beneficial for our country, and which are supported by our people. What they want is to be subjugated blindly to U.S. imperialism instead of maintaining relations of friendship and goodneighborliness with the Soviet Union. The foreign policies being pursued by them are not prepared in Ankara but in Washington.

There is a well-known expression in Turkish used by the military about honoring your word. Though both Ulusu and Evren have reached the highest ranks in the armed forces, they have not honored their word. On the one hand, they speak about relations of friendship and goodneighborliness with the Soviet Union; on the other, they try to plot against that country through U.S. support. Such a stand is not becoming to soldiers.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER TO PARIS -- Transportation Minister Mustafa Aysan went to France to attend the European transportation ministers conference in Paris. In a statement at Yesilkoy airport before his departure, Aysan said that at the conference they would discuss international transportation problems and highway and railroad transportation. Aysan will return to Turkey on 27 November. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Nov 82 TA]

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REAGAN MX DEPLOYMENT DECISION RECEIVES PRAISE

DW241129 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Nov 82 p 12

[Commentary signed Ein.]

[Text] The decision has been made. President Reagan wants the MX missile weapons system deployed in a clustered manner. Thus, he has followed the Pentagon's proposal. The MX is to become the strategic counterbalance to the Soviet long-range weapons. Just as the Russian SS-18, each MX missile carries 10 warheads. Electronically guided, these warheads can simultaneously hit 10 different targets. Consequently, the MX must be considered a weapon which will restore the strategic balance that has changed to the advantage of the Soviets. So far, Congress has not yet approved the system and the White House is facing a difficult struggle over the funding and the type of technical bases. Nevertheless, the President has made it clear that he is serious about his struggle to regain strategic parity. The Europeans are acting differently. While the political elite in the United States are pursuing a firm course, the Scandinavians, for example, are constantly growing weaker in Atlantic defense policy. Denmark and Norway have come out against the Pershing II and advocate a "nuclear freeze." Just the same, they want to retain high positions in NATO. Security policy simply cannot be pursued in a more contradictory manner.

Negative Reaction

DW241023 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Fritz Pleitgen in the "Tagesthemen" Program]

[Text] Washington and Moscow have again come out with basic statements on world peace, and again they hold fundamentally divergent views on the matter. I don't intend to deny the desire for peace on the part of the Reagan administration, yet one may well disagree with this administration's peace strategy. It is demanding that the Soviets change their behavior. Unfortunately, the Soviets hold the view that the Americans are behaving badly. If better behavior by the other party is made a precondition for initiatives toward an improvement in mutual relations, then the day of confrontation is not far off.

True enough, negotiations on strategic and medium-range weapons are under way in Geneva. However, nothing positive will happen there until the relationship between Washington and Moscow fundamentally improves. Does anyone seriously believe that the Soviets are willing to make military concessions if the screws are put to them economically? Or has history proved that Moscow grants more liberties to dissidents when proper pressure is brought to bear from outside? The opposite has been true.

Now Ronald Reagan has publicly announced his decision on the deployment of MX missiles. He calls this weapon a peace-keeper because, he says, it will deter the Soviets from adventures with disastrous consequences. Moscow calls the MX an instrument of nuclear aggression.

It would certainly be more advantageous to world peace if the Soviets would also place their cards faceup on the table. The Americans take a different approach. They are thinking aloud about an antimissile system. Well, in the Nixon and Brezhnev eras, it was agreed that the very establishment of these systems would lead to an unrestrained arms race. It is not hard to imagine that following the public contemplations on the part of the Americans, the Soviet military are now working on similar devices.

There is yet another problem. In the opinion of many experts in Washington, the MX constitutes a violation of SALT II. This agreement, which so far has been respected even though it has not been ratified, prohibits extra launching pads for intercontinental missiles. Weinberger says that the MX does not create this problem. How do you think the Soviet military people feel about this and what do you think they are secretly doing about it? Yuriy Andropov certainly did not come to power against the will of the military, and he thus will hardly be able to be the first to make compromises. On the other hand, Washington is not giving him the benefit of a settling in period.

No matter where we look prospects are gloomy, especially for the Germans, who are sitting right in the middle. If they care about their destiny, they'll have to put in a determined word -- in Washington as well as in Moscow.

WOERNER DISPELS DOUBTS ABOUT U.S. STRATEGY

DW231207 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 2110 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Interview with Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner by correspondent Harenberg; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Former politicians, American congressmen, and U.S. military men have repeatedly pointed out that in the United States -- and especially in the present administration -- there is a trend of thought which departs from the original concept of deterrence, that is, from a concept aimed solely at preventing war. Now there is the concept of a nuclear war which can be waged over a long period and won.

[Answer] To begin with, I want to make the Federal Government's stand very clear. We are not interested in either nuclear or conventional war. Quite the contrary. We will make every effort to prevent nuclear and conventional war.

We are interested not in waging, but in preventing war. We would never -- I say never, and I emphasize this -- accept a strategy which is tantamount to the concept of waging a prolonged nuclear war in Europe, and I can reassure you that the current U.S. administration has no such plans.

Some of my talks in Washington centered on this point, and I have returned with the absolutely firm conviction that the Americans are neither planning nor intending to develop a nuclear warfare strategy here in Europe. Just as we do, they want to deter the Soviet Union from using nuclear weapons. The study that was made there is entirely aimed at making it clear to the Soviets that it would be madness to wage war -- nuclear or conventional -- here in Europe.

It is the Soviets and not the Americans who are the inventors of a concept of a winnable nuclear war. The Americans' study merely makes it clear to the Soviets that they have no chance of waging and winning a localized nuclear war in Europe or anywhere else. In this regard, the Americans have consistently thought along the lines of a preventative strategy.

The contemplations by General Rogers, who is seeking a strengthening of the conventional component, are fully within the framework of the appropriate strategy of flexible response. This strategy forms the basis of the present governmental policy just as it formed that of the former policy. We don't need any other strategy. However, we must make the present strategy more credible and flexible.

For this reason, I share Rogers' view that it is necessary for us, in keeping with our financial capabilities and commensurate with the technical development of modern conventional weapons, to exploit all opportunities to improve our options for defence and deterrence in this field.

GENSCHER SCHEDULES VISIT TO HUNGARY 26 NOV

LD231652 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is to fly to Budapest on Friday for a 2-day official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. Genscher has been invited by his Hungarian counterpart, Frigyes Puja, who visited the Federal Republic 2 years ago.

ECONOMIC EXPERTS PREDICT SLIGHT ECONOMIC UPTURN

LD231510 Hamburg DPA in German 1318 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Nov (DPA) -- The council of experts for the assessment of overall economic trends is adhering to its forecast that there could be a slight economic upturn during the coming year. In their annual report presented to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl today, the "five wise men" still expect, as stated in their special October report, a 1-percent increase in real growth of the national product.

At the same time, the five independent professors, who advise the Federal Government, renew their demand for lower wage agreements in coming years. They express skepticism, however, with regard to the proposal by Federal Labor Minister Norbert Bluem (CDU) that a 6-month wage freeze should be agreed upon. If individual branches or workers or employers in different regions were to agree on postponing new wage agreements for a time, this would have a more favorable effect than a general wage freeze.

In the medium term, the "five wise men" regard gradual tax reductions of DM10-15 billion as necessary in view of the continuing high unemployment in the Federal Republic in order to stimulate investment. Since public money is in short supply at present, these tax alleviations, which could be financed from the proceeds of value added tax, should not be suddenly introduced, but rather, on a gradual basis.

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED FOR POLISH HIJACKER

LD231824 Hamburg DPA in German 1628 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 23 Nov (DPA) -- An arrest warrant on the charge of an attack on air traffic was issued today against 22-year old Polish policeman Piotr W., who hijacked a Polish passenger aircraft on a domestic flight to West Berlin yesterday. The hijacker, who was armed with two pistols and two hand grenades, had been detailed at short notice by the Polish authorities to protect the aircraft against a hijacking.

After forcing the plane to land at the U.S. military airport of Berlin-Tempelhof, the hijacker was involved in an exchange of fire with two other security officials in which he was shot in the right foot. Out of "consideration for any relatives in Poland," the spokesman declined to give the hijacker's full name.

The decision of the responsible U.S. authorities not to allow Berlin police officers to question the two security men was described as unsatisfactory today in police and judiciary circles. A U.S. spokesman said in this connection that following "careful evaluation of all available information," it was decided "in the interests of a rapid conclusion to this incident to allow all persons who wish to return by air to Poland." Agreement was also reached with the Polish authorities that they would thoroughly investigate the behavior of the two security officials and "reach an appropriate verdict."

In contrast to the passengers and crew, the two men had refused to leave the aircraft. According to a judiciary spokesman, the state prosecutor's office suspected one of them of attempted manslaughter.

TRIAL ON PROCUREMENT OF TANK STEEL FOR USSR

LD231916 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Dusseldorf, 23 Nov (DPA) -- The procurement of steel plate alloys for Marder and Leopard Bundeswehr tanks for the Soviet Union is at the center of an espionage trial which began today before the Fifth Criminal Bench of the Dusseldorf Higher Regional Court. A 45-year old mechanical engineer and a 38-year old ultrasound tester from Bochum are said to have procured sheet metal for tanks from West German arms firms up until their arrest in October 1981 and to have supplied it to the Soviet Union. Both the accused have, in general, confessed.

The mechanical engineer, who has been held in custody, was arrested in October 1981. He had surrendered 9 weeks earlier to the constitution protection authorities because his work as an agent had become too "risky." In the view of the public prosecutor, the accused, who fled from the GDR in 1957, had also been receiving training there since 1967 as a radio operator and long-term agent so that he could be deployed as an information communicator in the event of a crisis. The 38-year old codefendant is said to have procured steel plate for tanks for the agent since 1976.

W. BERLIN COUPLE HELD FOR SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE

LD231648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN) -- GDR security organs have arrested (West) Berlin citizens Klaus and Gisela H. They are under strong suspicion of spying for the FRG Federal Intelligence Service. Investigation proceedings have been instituted and arrest warrants issued.

PAPER LAUDS REAGAN SUPPORT OF FREE WORLD TRADE

DW231133 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Jens Eckhardt commentary]

[Text] "Free trade not only serves economic progress but also world peace. When governments become too deeply involved in trade, economic costs rise and political controversy multiplies. This would be a danger to peace." In these unmistakable terms, U.S. President Ronald Reagan dealt with the subject of trade in his latest radio speech which, in view of the GATT ministers conference scheduled to open in Geneva this week, is dominating the headlines. Like everything else connected with foreign countries, trade is of little interest, if not downright suspicious, to the average American. The propaganda of the trade unions and of leading Democrats, according to which imports are responsible for the decline of key U.S. industries and thus must be barred by protectionist legislation, has so far fallen on the fertile soil of ignorance.

Prior to the GATT conference, the Reagan administration -- from White House trade representative William Brock up to the President himself -- has been making an extremely great effort to enlighten the citizens about the significance of free trade -- the very citizens who are highly satisfied with their Sony television sets, Nikon cameras and Toyota cars, and who simultaneously consider protectionism to be patriotic. In the meantime, they have learned that the United States exports 8.5 percent of its gross national product and nearly one-quarter of its industrial production annually, and that in more than one-fifth of the states of the union, more than 15 percent of all jobs depend on exports.

It was above all the U.S. Government which comprehended these statistical data, and it deserves great respect for undertaking a crusade for free trade in the face of growing protectionism in Congress. However, the tightrope on which it walks is rather narrow.

LATE REPORT: COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR MX HALT

DW241203 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentary signed Mac]

[Text] Militarily dubious and politically dangerous -- this is the short formula to which the assessment of the plans of U.S. President Ronald Reagan concerning the "dense pack" deployment of new nuclear intercontinental missiles in the U.S. State of Wyoming can be reduced. To begin with, the United States already has about 9,000 warheads on land and sea-based intercontinental missiles; for example, on Minuteman III, Poseidon C4 and Trident missiles. In this connection it is primarily the long-range weapons on submarines which represent the "second strike capability." This capability is sufficient to annihilate an enemy even if it decided to make a "first strike" against U.S. territory, including the missile sites. Thus, the new MX would only increase the nuclear potential without any discernable military necessity.

Second, the "dense-pack" method of deployment, which provides a secure defense, merely provokes a further arms race. The Soviets will not hesitate to further develop their nuclear potential so it will also be suitable for use against the MX. Finally, what could we still expect from negotiations on the reduction of medium-range missiles if a new and gigantic race with intercontinental missiles was in the offing?

It is now up to the U.S. Congress to stop Reagan's dangerous plans by blocking the funds.

OVERVIEW OF MITTERRAND INTERVIEW TO CAIRO RADIO

NC232158 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has given an interview to our correspondent in Paris, Dr 'Ali as-Samman.

Answering a question about his visit to Egypt, President Mitterrand said he is happy about his visit to Egypt because he will be meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who plays an important role not only in Egypt but also in the international arena and in this sensitive area of the Middle East. He added that the high standards of the Egyptian political leadership prompts him to say that this visit will be successful.

Asked about the cooperation between Egypt and France, President Mitterrand said: Egypt is unlike the other Third World states because it has its resources, manpower and natural resources. Regarding military cooperation, he said: The great capacities of France in this respect provide an opportunity and open the door for this cooperation. Concerning economic cooperation, the door is open for it and the ministers concerned will cooperate in this regard.

Answering a question about France's relationship with the Third World, President Mitterrand said: France has fulfilled its commitments to the Third World within the limits of its capacities, whereas many large industrial states have reneged on what they should have done for the Third World. He added: Helping the Third World states is in the interest of the industrial states because helping the Third World states to produce increases their ability to consume. He added that this is a moral obligation toward these states, which we must fulfill. The French president advised increasing the IMF capacities in order to help the Third World states.

Regarding Jordan's role and his meeting with King Husayn, President Mitterrand said Jordan's role in the coming stage is very important, that he shares many of the opinions of the king and that Jordan has a special position by virture of its knowledge of the Palestinian people and by virtue of the fact that it is a neighbor of the two parties to the conflict.

Regarding a solution to the Middle East crisis, the French president said that he naturally supports the peoples' right to determine their future and the states' rights to recognition.

Concerning King Fahd's plan, the president said it is a positive step. Regarding the Reagan plan, he said it opens the door. Regarding the Fes summit resolutions, he said they are a step forward. He added that the Egyptian-French plan, which was submitted to the United Nations, does not compete with these plans but complements them.

Concerning the world economic crisis, President Mitterrand said he hopes that man's intelligence and the world leadership's ability will be able to surmount the current crisis.

At the end of his interview, President Mitterrand addressed a greeting to the Egyptian people, saying it is a greeting from the heart and the mind and that when he comes to Egypt, he will feel the ray of light linking its past with its present.

Departs for Egypt, India

LD240814 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Summary] President Mitterrand left Roissy [Paris airport] half an hour ago on an official visit to Egypt and India. During his 3-day stay in Egypt, Francois Mitterrand will hold 10 hours of talks with Husni Mubarak.

MAUROY TO VISIT MALAYSIA, FRG'S KOHL TO VISIT

LD231318 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will pay a visit to Malaysia from 12 to 14 December. This has been officially announced in Kuala Lumpur. President Mitterrand, who is going to Egypt tomorrow, will receive the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, in Paris on 7 December.

CHEYSSON ON NAMIBIA, GAS PIPELINE, NUCLEAR ARMS

AB231320 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 0900 GMT 23 Nov 82

["Second and last part" of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's address to the National Assembly's budgetary session in Paris on 17 November]

[Excerpts] Yes, we powerfully contributed to save Beirut by convincing the PLO to evacuate the Palestinian combatants. Yes, this was only possible because of French intervention. Who among you has just declared that France has no authority anywhere and cannot change events? We changed events in Beirut. We therefore reaffirm these principles in all circumstances. I have just returned from Kuwait, where I had the opportunity to restate our position with regard to the Iraq-Iran war, which so disturbs us. I again appeal to the Iranian people to cease now that the borders delineated by the 1975 Algiers compromise have been attained.

We said the same thing everywhere. We say it in Africa, and this was demonstrated by our intervention in the liberation of the Namibian people and the evacuation of Namibia by South Africa. I confirm to Mr Montdargent that the application of the UN resolution is now extremely important. The discussions are continuing. The contact group has nearly completed its work. Only one difficulty remai s to which we are trying to find a solution, and we are very much encouraged in this enterprise by all of Black Africa, which in this matter has accorded us its complete confidence.

We must continue to condemn the abusive overarmament still going on in Eastern Europe, which poses a direct threat to us through the overdevelopment of the most modern weapons which are not designed to cross the Atlantic. This over-armament, which destroys what Brzezinski called "the ambiguous equivalence of powers" between East and West, poses a grave problem to all the Western European countries.

This does not hinder us from trying to maintain technical, scientific and economic relations with the Soviet Union. We will continue to maintain and develop these relations even when they are in the mutual interest, and in any case, in our interest, provided they do not strengthen the defense capability of the leader of the alliance opposed to the one to which we belong. This determination was reaffirmed in Moscow during the ceremonies which marked the funeral of Mr Brezhnev.

The Siberian gas pipeline is a very clear example. France needs Soviet gas. This forms part of its policy of independence and energy diversification. We want gas to occupy 13 percent of our energy consumption. We agree to let Soviet oil occupy five percent of all our enery requirements. In these conditions, we can receive gas from the Soviet Union without danger and without any resulting dependence for us. Since we are to buy the gas, we are naturally interested in supplying equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline in proportion to what we are going to buy. We were therefore obliged to oppose the unilateral embargo our greatest ally proclaimed and the sanctions which it later imposed against two French companies as well as other European companies, and whose effects could cause great damage to our economy. Do people realize that this embargo would have represented 10,000 additional unemployed persons in Europe? We continued to protest against this measure, we demanded and later insisted that since they were adopted unilaterally, they should also be lifted in the same way. This has now been done.

Some renowned American personalities like McNamara and McGeorge Bundy are now talking about the need not to be the first to use nuclear arms. It is true that the American Government has not gone this far, but the commander in chief of the NATO forces did not hesitate to talk about the rejection of the "premature" utilization of nuclear arms. Technically, this can be perfectly understood, but politically it can produce formidable effects on public opinion, which has not been sufficiently informed about the discussion mentioned by Mr Duraffour. How many Germans take these declarations to mean that America will intervene only after (?their country) has been crushed? [Passage indistinct] I will not hide from this assembly that the uneasiness we sense in our German neighbor -- who together with us constitutes the pillar of Europe -- is one of the reasons why we completed the application of the Elysee treaty by deciding to introduce a regular Franco-German strategic consultation. This implies neither a transfer of technology nor the placing of any new means whatsoever at the disposal of our neighbor. There will be no changes in the measures adopted by the Germans in the framework of the integrated NATO system or by us outside this framework, but only the desire to exchange our views and to compare our methods of action.

SECOND FINANCE BILL ADOPTED, ALLOCATIONS NOTED

LD232156 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] At the Council of Ministers session this afternoon, the second finance bill for 1982 was adopted. The deficit this year will be in line with the forecasts by Laurent Fabius, slightly below Fr 100 billion, or to be exact, 98.9 billion. Included in this figure is a new allocation of Fr 1 billion to the SNCF [state railways], an allocation of an extra Fr 5 billion to public and industrial enterprises and an increase in equipment credits for defense of Fr 6000 million.

LE MONDE VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR SUPERPOWER TIES

PM231559 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward a 'New Departure' Between the Two Superpowers?"]

[Text] Should Leonid Brezhnev's death be the signal for a resumption of East-West dialogue on new bases? That seemed to be the view held by Mr Arbatov, Soviet expert on the United States, who said that the new Kremlin leadership intends to "carefully weigh each sign" indicating a change in U.S. diplomacy.

It is rather as if the new leaders, thinking that they have done enough in getting rid of an old ultraconservative leader, now think that the ball, to use the customary expression, is in the partner's "court" and that he is expected to "react" in the appropriate way....

That rather simplistic approach is clearly not to Washington's taste. Secretary of State Shultz said at a press conference Thursday that it is the United States which expects a "change of behavior" from its adversary, or at the very least, "will to discuss" the problems, especially since, according to him, "it is they who created them". For its part, U.S. policy continues to be directed toward strengthening defense and introducing the "political dimension" into East-West economic relations.

In that connection, the secretary of state was particularly nonchalant about France, stating that the important thing now is "to stop discussing whether an agreement was or was not reached (among the allies on trade relations with the USSR, which Paris disputes) and to begin implementing that agreement."

The TASS agency immediately criticized that statement, which it regards as "unacceptable pressure," the "continuation of the confrontation policy" and a "smokescreen intended to conceal the refusal to normalize relations with the Soviet Union."

Does this mean that the last word has been said? The U.S. side is scarcely concealing the fact that the decision to send Vice President Bush to Moscow for Brezhnev's funeral, the visit which Mr Reagan and his wife made to the Soviet Embassy in Washington (a gesture which Mrs Thatcher, for instance, refused to make) and even the lifting of the embargo on the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline can all be regarded as "gestures" toward the new Soviet leadership.

On the Soviet side, note should be taken of the warm welcome given in Moscow to 250 American businessmen -- who have been joined by several congressmen. Mr Andropov has not received the group -- which Mr Brezhnev had done 4 years ago -- but Mr Tikhonov, the government chief, told the group that the desire expressed by Mr Reagan to improve his relations with Moscow "corresponds to the Soviet Union's wishes and intentions."

It is true that at present no major diplomatic exchange is planned and the only visit which has been announced is Mr Gromyko's visit to Bonn next January. But it would be very surprising if in the next few months the two superpowers do not revitalize the very slow dialogue they have been pursuing for a year.

NORWAY

NORWAY UNLIKELY TO VOTE FOR WORLD NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM241139 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Nov 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Unwilling To Freeze Imbalance"]

[Excerpt] "It is natural for the government to want to give priority to reducing the numbers of nuclear arms and not to a freeze of the existing imbalance, at least as far as medium-range weapons in Europe are concerned," Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg said, commenting on a proposal that the United Nations adopt a resolution for a freeze on nuclear arsenals in the world. Sweden and Mexico are among the countries behind the proposal.

Berg said that the Foreign Ministry had only just received the text and is working on it. Until the plan has been evaluated at the political level and the government has consulted other Western allies, Berg is unwilling to give a detailed answer on how Norway will vote.

There is good reason to believe that Norway will follow the NATO recommendation and vote against it, because the proposal would mean freezing the Soviet Union's superiority in land-based medium-range missiles in Europe.

SWEDEN

EAST-WEST TRADE DEPENDS ON MORE THAN PIPELINE

PM231119 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Nov 82 p 2

[Per Jonsson editorial: "East-West Trade -- Not Only Gas"]

[Text] Throughout the fall, many people have been waiting for what could reasonably be expected to happen -- that Ronald Reagan's White House would renounce its embargo policy against the Siberian natural gas pipeline. In particular, there has been increasing pressure on the United States to lift the export ban on gas pipeline components manufactured using U.S. technology, which have primarily affected West European firms. If Reagan had refused to give way on this point, there was a serious risk that cooperation within NATO might have been jeopardized.

It is possible that this consideration had an effect on Reagan's decision to lift the sanctions against the gas pipeline on the eve of West Germany Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to the United States this week. Kohl is a key figure within the Western alliance. Nowadays the Bonn Government's active involvement is a must for all of NATO's more important initiatives, and West Germany is the nation for which disturbances in the construction of the gas pipeline and East-West trade in general are most problematic.

It is possible that Brezhnev's death and/or Lech Walesa's release had an effect on the choice of the timing for an end to the gas pipeline embargo, although Reagan himself has refused to accept such linking. Although to do so would not have done any harm.

Instead, Reagan wanted to primarily give the impression that the United States and its allies had reached "fundamental agreement" on a "plan of action" for East-West trade which would replace the sanctions against the pipeline. However, France was swift and vociferous in its protests against such an interpretation, and the White House was forced to give the assurance that the U.S. decision was unilateral -- without any reciprocal concessions from Western Europe.

Is there any settlement at all between the United States and Western Europe? Yes, to "study further" the best way to conduct business with the Soviet Union. However, the Western alliance has been in agreement on this since the Reagan administration's accession to office. Since the U.S. extension of the gas pipeline embargo this summer, it has in fact been the West Europeans who have tried to save the White House's face by means of a common formula for East-West trade. What they are trying to achieve is a sort of streamlining of the Western nations' export restrictions on so-called strategic products and the terms of credits for the Eastern bloc. In addition, the West Europeans are willing to think twice before any possible new gas purchase agreements with the Soviet Union.

None of this is fundamentally different from Western Europe's former trading policy with the Soviet Union. Although the gas pipeline conflict has been set aside for the time being, it does reveal that East-West trade can be a source of disturbing transatlantic discord.

And it will probably remain so. Economic exchanges between COMECON and Western Europe continue to grow (by 5-10 percent this year), at the same time as world trade has remained constant and trade between the United States and the Soviet Union has almost ceased (with the exception of grain). What the U.S.-sanctions, the Poland crisis and Eastern Europe's payment difficulties have chiefly led to is increased Soviet dominance within COMECON's foreign dealings. Even in an ailing world economy, there still seems to be room for Soviet raw material exports (which rose by all of 25 percent in the first half of 1982). At the same time, the Soviet Union is taking on itself a growing number of the credits needed to finance the Eastern bloc's debts and insatiable need to import technology and industrial products.

It hardly comes as a surprise that a sanctions policy at odds with market forces works badly. However, it is not only economic self-interest which lies behind the West Europeans' skepticism over sanctions against the Soviet Union with political objectives.

Many voices have also been raised against the White House's obvious intention of making economic warfare a trial of strength between East and West to try to hasten what the Reagan men seem to see as the Soviet Union's imminent economic collapse. To a certain extent, the West Europeans have a stronger belief in the Soviet System's ability to withstand economic isolation. Above all, the West Europeans do have to continue living side by side with the Russians. Better then to try to "tie them up" in peaceful commerical exchange than to threaten and stir them up into desperation.

Perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from the gas pipeline controversy, therefore, is that the Europeans within NATO will now reserve the right for themselves to define their own vital interests. As French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson put it: "We are an alliance, not a bloc." This lesson is perhaps a painful one for the U.S. superpower, but it could greatly benefit security and prosperity in the West and in the East.

THATCHER SUPPORTS REAGAN'S MX MISSILE DECISION

LD231656 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1626 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The prime minister today gave full backing to President Reagan's decision to order concentrated deployment of the new generation MX nuclear missile. Mrs Thatcher flatly rejected claims by Labour leader Michael Foot, during Commons question time, that the decision breached the SALT 2 arms limitation treaty, and would escalate the arms race. "The United States is perfectly entitled to take steps to modernise the programme of its own strategic nuclear force," she said. "That was what the announcement about the MX intercontinental ballistic missile was." "I don't accept it would necessarily undercut the SALT agreements. One should remember it was President Reagan who made proposals about disarmament -- and we're waiting for a response from the Soviet Union."

Mr Foot condemned the deployment as a serious breach of SALT 2. He demanded whether Mrs Thatcher had made representations on the decision -- "or don't you care whether the nuclear arms race goes ahead at a much faster speed?"

The Prime Minister replied: "I care that we have sufficient to deter an aggressor. [sentence as received] That means keeping the U.S. strategic nuclear force modernised. It means having to reply to intercontinental ballistic missiles, and having regard to the level of conventional armed forces."

Mrs Thatcher stressed: "It is not for us to tell the United States what to do about its strategic nuclear force. It is for them to recognize that their strategic nuclear force is the final guarantor of Europe's liberty". Mrs Thatcher told Mr Foot that Labour's unilateralist policy would not have a hope of achieving arms reduction -- and she endorsed the recent attack on the policy by former Labour Premier James Callaghan. "No one should expect the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally. We are not naive people. I hope this will not be lost on the unilateralists," Mrs Thatcher said.

Later an opposition defence spokesman, Denzil Davies, told reporters that President Reagan's decision to deploy the MX missiles in an "horrendous nuclear basket" demonstrated how "absurd, ridiculous and dangerous the nuclear arms race has become." A meeting was needed between President Reagan and Mr Andropov. "Unless they get together soon, there is a real danger we will all end up in a nuclear war."

THATCHER AGAINST FALKLANDS SOVEREIGNTY TALKS

LD231730 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1648 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The prime minister today flatly ruled out the prospect of future negotiations on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

"There can be no question of negotiating on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. It would be a betrayal of those who fought and died," she said in the Commons at question time. Mrs Thatcher sidestepped a challenge on claims in a recently published book that she had sent three Royal Navy submarines to the South Atlantic days before the invasion. Questioned on the book, writted by Fleet Street journalists Max Hastings and Simon Jenkins, she told a Labour MP: "I haven't read it. I have been too busy doing other things."

PAPER REVIEWS PAPANDREOU-PAPAIOANNOU TALKS

NC241002 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 24 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Sincere Cooperation"]

[Text] The meeting held the day before yesterday between Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou at Kastri undoubtedly was useful and fruitful. The meeting was held at a time when the Cyprus issue is in a crucial phase and a new Greek foreign policy is being formulated under the PASOK administration. As was natural, the Greek prime minister and the leader of the greatest Cypriot party fully assessed the present situation in the Cyprus issue, evaluated the latest developments and appraised the prospects that are being outlined for the effective promotion of our cause. The two leaders also discussed other problems in the area which are directly connected with or influence the Cyprus issue.

Of course, all the matters discussed could not be exhausted in one meeting; new developments related to our problem are continuously occurring, consequently, it was deemed necessary that such contacts are essential in the future in order to brief each other and coordinate joint action on the Cyprus issue. We are certain that the content of the Papandreou-Papaioannou talks as well as the warm, cordial atmosphere that prevailed during the meeting of the two politicians will contribute to the further broadening of Athens-Nicosia cooperation on the Cyprus issue -- particularly in the international arena -- as well as on other issues that concern our area. We can say after the meeting that the Greece-Cyprus alignment is being further strengthened. Mr Papandreou and the AKEL leadership have repeatedly stressed that they attach tremendous importance to this alignment for a fair, peaceful and lasting solution of the Cyprus issue.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES NEW FINNISH AMBASSADOR

NC231733 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou has underlined that the time has ripened for a new and decisive effort on the part of all and within the UN framework to restore the full freedom, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Cyprus.

Accepting the credentials of the new Finnish ambassador to Cyprus Erkki (Martikaiken) President Kiprianou stressed that the Turkish occupation troops must withdraw and the basic and inalienable rights of Cypriot citizens be restored.

The president of the republic stated that only under conditions of full freedom and unity of the country and the people will we be able to reach our goal, which is to turn Cyprus into an area of happiness and prosperity. President Kiprianou then expressed his appreciation for Finnish participation in the UN Peace Force in Cyprus and for its participation in the efforts to preserve peace on the island.

Concluding, President Kiprianou referred to relations between the two countries which, he said, are excellent. He also referred to Cypriot-Finnish cooperation within the framework of the UN and the Madrid Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

DISAGREEMENTS REPORTED BETWEEN AKEL, DIKO

NC241026 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 24 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] According to information from sources close to the AKEL-Democratic Party [DIKO] partnership, disagreements have already started within their ranks, while at the same time serious disagreements have arisen among DIKO leaders.

The disagreements within the ranks of the partnership mainly concern the line that should be followed in the intercommunal talks as well as the issue of the so-called rapprochement.

Specifically, the AKEL leadership maintains that the talks must be continued at all costs even though there are no specific results.

For its part, the DIKO leadership is moving toward suspending the intercommunal talks in the event that, as President Kiprianou has stated, they do not bear fruit within "a reasonable time."

The AKEL leadership, however, opposes the idea of suspending the talks, which seems to be favored by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. The AKEL leadership maintains that suspending the talks would create tension in Cyprus and would possibly lead the Turkish side to declare a state there.

Disagreements have also emerged over the issue of the stance toward the Turkish Cypriots and the "rapprochement" which the AKEL leadership has been vigorously promoting lately.

According to our information, the DIKO leadership disagrees on the emphasis that the AKEL leadership is giving to the rapprochement, to which the Turkish side seems to be adopting harder positions. Furthermore, the disagreements on this issue have intensified because of the way the government dealt with the issue of the Turkish Cypriot defectors.

Disagreements have also emerged within DIKO because of the watchdog committee, or the directorate, in which no leading DIKO party cadre has been included.

TURKISH VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE PROTESTED 23 NOV

NC232032 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The Greek Government has protested the violation of Greek airspace by Turkish aircraft in the strongest manner while simultaneously canceling the meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers scheduled for 9 December.

Government spokesman Dhimitris Maroudhas stated this evening: During today's Turkish air-naval exercise in the Aegean, which was planned a long time ago, a series of violations of our national airspace took place. Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis then summoned Turkish Ambassador Alacam, who was handed a statement in which the Turkish violations are referred to in detail. The statement further adds: These violations constitute a serious provocation, which the Greek Government protests in the strongest manner. Simultaneously, it wants to make it clear to the Turkish Government that the meeting of the foreign ministers of both countries scheduled for 9 December to determine a framework for a Greek-Turkish dialogue cannot be held and be fruitful under such conditions. The government spokesman further said: The Greek Government believes that for the dialogue to be held, a long period of absolute abstention from any provocation is needed, for which the government is prepared to work, believing in the peaceful coexistence of both peoples. The government wants to hope that Turkey will contribute in restoring such conditions. Finally Mr Maroudhas stated: It must be pointed out that in view of the Turkish exercises, Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis had summoned Turkish Ambassador Alacam on Sunday morning and drew his attention to the consequences of possible violations of Greek airspace.

MINISTRIES MEET ON ADMINISTRATION STREAMLINING

NC241100 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, Minister to the Prime Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas attributed "negligence" to the secretaries general of the ministries because they delayed sending him their observations on the operation of public service during the PASOK administration. Yesterday's meeting of the secretaries general of all ministries under Koutsoyiorgas lasted 3 hours -- from 6 to 9 pm -- and, as announced, during it:

-- The minister to the prime minister "expounded the problems facing the government in public administration and the gaps that have been ascertained and gave the necessary instructions for their settlement;"

-- Special significance was paid to the elimination of bureaucracy and the acceleration of the preparation of the ministries' organizations.

According to reports, several of the secretaries general who addressed the meeting asked among other things that:

-- Advisers to ministers stop meddling in public administration.

-- The responsibilities of the secretaries general be codified so that issues can be dealt with by all ministries uniformly.

-- The special advisers envisioned by the presidential decree prepared by the ministry to the Prime Minister be "advisers to the ministry" and not just to the minister.

Yesterday, the government spokesman denied all reports published by rightist opposition newspapers that there would be changes in the government and public organizations.

PALESTINIANS ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING EXPLOSIVES

NC241109 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 23 Nov 82

[Text] Two Palestinians were arrested over the weekend at a northern border crossing with Turkey for attempting to smuggle explosives into Greece, police in Komotini said yesterday.

The Palestinians were identified as Usamah az-Zumur 22, a student living in Varese, Italy, and Mohammad Faytz, 33, an auto mechanic from Madaba, Jordan.

A police spokesman said customs officials at the Yefira crossing found 60 kilograms (132 pounds) of explosives together with timing devices, detonators and fuses, hidden beneath their car.

The two Palestinians, who crossed the border from Turkey as tourists, told police the explosives were not intended for use in Greece, the spokesman said.

Police said the two men were jailed pending trial on smuggling charges, but gave no more details on the case.

KKE-INTERIOR APPOINTS THREE-MEMBER SECRETARIAT

NC232100 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The KKE-Interior Central Committee resolved to form a three-member secretariat for the purpose of further strengthening organizational and political work. In addition to Yiannis Bannias, the Secretariat will be made up of Leonidhas Kirkos and Petros Koundalakis. Leonidhas Kirkos was also elected a member of the Central Committee Executive Bureau. The Central Committee acted on the recommendation of its secretary, Yiannis Bannias.

POLICE DETAIN ISLAMIC LIBERATION PARTY MEMBERS

NC231000 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Nov 82 p 1, 9

[Oktay Ozeskici report]

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- A "Hawks' operation" uncovered the Turkish wing of the secret Islamic Liberation Party (Hizbat Tahrir) which has been in operation for the past 32 years with the objective of uniting Muslim countries under the leadership of a caliph (old title for leaders who were descendants and successors of Mohammad] as a single state which would practise the divine laws of Islam. It has been established that members of the organization have printed and distributed a constitution they call "A Constitution Taken From the Book of Allah and From the Rules of the Prophet." Five thousand copies of this constitution, which consists of 187 articles, have been seized in a house in Ankara. The Turkish founders of the secret Islamic Liberation Party, which is composed of 17 Jordanians and Palestinians and 5 Turks, have been detained.

According to information provided by the authorities, it has been proved that members of the Islamic Liberation Party, who have come to Turkey to obtain higher education and who are students at the Middle East Technical University, have increased their activities in recent years.

Carrying matters a bit too far, members of the organization printed a book called "Constitution Taken From the Book of Allah and From the Rules of the Prophet," presented it to the Islamic Turkish people, and decided to distribute it to fellow-countrymen in Anatolia. The security police, who have been watching the activities of the members of this for some time, carried out an operation called "Hawks" and captured the members of the organization one by one.

Following are the names of the persons who are reported to be the representatives in Turkey of the Islamic Liberation Party and who have been detained:

Hanafi Yaghmur, Mizrab Yaghmur, Sadiq Kullu, Ibrahim Hilal, Khulayd Abu Sqif, 'Asim Hirsh, Bassam 'Uwaski, 'Atif 'Umar, Mazin Abu al-Khayr, 'Arif Yusuf, Yasir Hirsh, 'Ali as-Saylawi, Nadir Faris, 'Abd al-Karim Hirsh, Nadir Taha, Bashir Hirsh, Riyad Malluh, Husayn an-Nabulsi Burhan Ghul, Mukhlis Wazin, Kamal Malak and Nazmi Hamshari.

According to police records, the objective of the Islamic Liberation Party named as Hizb at-Tahrir, is defined as follows:

The Islamic Liberation Party was secretly founded in Jordan in 1950 by a person called Taqiy ad-Din an-Nabani. The party has books entitled Islamic order which define the main thoughts of the party. According to this party, the union of all the Islamic countries as one state under the leadership of a caliph and the implementation of the divine laws by the administration is adopted as the main principle. It is understood from the statements made by some party members, who have been caught and sentenced, that this organization, which operates secretly and illegally in the Arab countries, has sent some of its elements to Turkey. This party is pursuing its activities in Turkey largely through Arab students who are in Turkey for higher education and who are trying to gather sympathizers in our country."

HUNGARIAN PREMIER LAZAR CONCLUDES ANKARA TALKS

TA231058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar has concluded his contacts in Ankara. A Turkish-Hungarian tourism agreement was signed.

Moreover, the agreement signed earlier between the two countries concerning judicial cooperation and the extradition of prisoners went into effect. President Kenan Evren today received the visiting premier at the Cankaya presidential mansion. Premier Lazar delivered a message to the president from Hungarian president Pal Losonczi on relations between the two countries and expressing the Hungarian president's best wishes. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu was also present at the meeting.

Ceremonies concerning agreements between Turkey and Hungary were held at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The tourism agreement between the two countries was signed by the deputy under secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ercihan Duzgunoglu, and the head of Hungarian Foreign Ministry's Political Department, (Karoly Stalka). The agreement envisages the promotion of tourism between Turkey and Hungary and the close cooperation of related agencies. A joint Turkish-Hungarian tourism committee which will review activities in this field by meeting once a year was also established in accordance with the agreement.

The documents concerning cooperation in the judicial field and the extradition of convicts were exchanged today and went into effect. The documents were exchanged by the Foreign Ministry's political affairs deputy chief, Ambassador Erden Erner, and the head of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry's Political Department, (Stalka).

The visiting premier, who completed his contacts in Ankara, will depart for Istanbul this afternoon. He is expected to hold talks in Istanbul before he leaves for home tomorrow.

Meets Istanbul Businessmen

TA240656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar held a meeting with Turkish businessmen and industrialists in Istanbul this evening. In a speech at the meeting, which was held at the Istanbul Chamber of Trade, Lazar said that besides their traditional commercial relations with Turkey, Hungary was interested in undertaking joint investments. He pointed out that there were extensive possibilities for cooperation in the fields of light industry and energy between the two countries, adding that Turkish businessmen had tasks to carry out in this field.

Nuh Kusculu, the chairman of the Istanbul Chamber of Trade Administrative Council, pointed to the economic stagnation in the world today and expressed the belief that Premier Lazar's visit would affect economic relations between the two countries positively.

The meeting was attended by Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz, officials of the Istanbul Chamber of Industry, the Chamber of Maritime Trade, and the stock exchange, as well as businessmen.

Prime Minister Ulusu gave a dinner in honor of Premier Lazar in Instanbul this evening. The Hungarian premier and his delegation will leave Turkey tomorrow.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, LEAVES

TA240650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Lu Xuejian, and his delegation left Turkey this evening after completing their contacts here. The delegation attended the meeting of the joint Turkish-PRC economic committee in Ankara and held certain contacts in Istanbul.

ARMENIAN DAILY AZTAG ADVOCATES ARMED STRUGGLE

GF221947 Beirut AZTAG in Armenian 4 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Priest Varant Amiralian: "Let Us Rescue All of Armenia With This Weapon"]

[Excerpts] Every time a Turkish diplomat is assassinated or a Turkish target is hit by the freedom-loving Armenian youths, even the most indifferent Armenian is pleased. The victimkilled by the bullets of an Armenian has no meaning as an individual for the Armenians. He is the official representative of the Turkish Government and consequently, through him, the government that sponsors him is the one being attacked. Fortunately, there are insignificant numbers of compatriots who find the killings meaningless, disastrous and anti-Christian. Our words are not for such people, whose mere presence is disastrous for human progress. We are talking about healthy and knowledgeable Armenians, who even with their smiles are encouraging the Armenian liberation struggle.

Each Armenian in diaspora knows very well that "this work" needs men and money. It is not enough to contribute a few liras to the Armenian committees each April. It is not enough to unwillingly send the child to the club, stick up posters or participate in marches. It is not enough to be moved by the brave announcements of Killinjians and Sasunians and drink a toast to them. Even the allocation of a whole week's salary to their funds is not enough. All those are a cheap and easy beginning of real work.

What is the expected? Let us answer this constantly asked question by another one: Who will 'rescue all of Armenia'?

Is it thought that there are "certain people" who, as government employees, are being paid to work for our cause? Or is it that the Sasunians and Killinjians have nothing else to do in their lives? Are education, work, shopping, rest and leisure our only graces? Who gave us that right?

As we do not see individuals in the assassinated Turkish diplomats and regard them as the Turkish Government and Turkism itself, then we are obliged not to differentiate among individuals, whether they be Sasunians, Killinjians, Yergatians or our children. What importance do the Armenian youths, who are struggling, striking, being imprisoned or sentenced to death, and through whom all Armenians are talking and action, represent? The Armenians are not our neighbors or the political organizations. They are us. Me, you and our children. Everything depends on us. It is mean to expect others to sacrifice, to give and to act.

Our allocated money, the satisfaction, joy and beautiful dreams we experience are useless if we do not have the courage to "rescue all of Armenia." Being a true Armenian means to beg the existing political and revolutionary organizations to employ us or our children. We must willingly wait our turn to be registered in the military service for the total liberation of our fatherland as we wait our turn for the obligatory military service in the hospitable countries that we live in.

Unfortunately, the arms grant us life at this period, because when we do not have them, nobody is interested in us, not even our blood-thirsty enemy.

Instead of presenting European or American cars to our children, the time has come to present them with arms. If we are still not void of the Armenian spirit, if we still feel a little bit Armenian, then let us hear the call of the holy fathers, the voice of our suffering fatherland, the clanking of the arms of our heroes and wake up, work, sacrifice and rescue the coming generations today.

Decries Policies on Refugees

GF231138 Beirut AZTAG in Armenian 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: The Armenian Cause and Afghanistan]

[Text] For 3 months, the Turkish media and a number of international news agencies have said that Turkey -- on the pretext of showing solidarity and sympathy with the opposition elements in Afghanistan against the invasion of the Soviet forces -- is transporting thousands of Afghan refugees, mainly Kirghizes, from Pakistan and is giving them permanent residency rights in the eastern provinces, particularly in the mountainous regions of Erzurum, Kars and Ararat (Agri) Provinces.

This operation to provide for refugees of the Turkish race has been initiated by the Turkish Government leaders -- Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Ozal has visited Pakistan for this purpose -- and it has become formalized.

This is further proof affirming the well-known truth that the Turkishization of the historical Armenian homeland is being carried out with the same official governmental policy as the Turkish genocide and deportation perpetrated by the state planning and organization of the Ottoman and Kemalist Turkey against the Armenians. This is continuation of genocide. Though in a different manner, it is just as radical.

If this is not continued genocide, then what is this official policy for hundreds of years of converting Armenia to a Turkish state, when the Turkish Government knows very well that the remaining Armenians -- a total of approximately 4 million in Soviet Union or diaspora -- the genuine heirs to their historical fatherland, are spread all over the world and sooner or later are sentenced to lose their national identity for the simple reason that the same Turkish Government, through oppressive and terrorist means, is denying the dispersed Armenian masses the right to return to their homeland and national self-determination.

Moreover, the current Turkish political and military leaders are further endeavoring to crystallize their racist dreams and preparing new bloody genocidal plans -- on the account of its neighboring nations -- to remove the Kurdish "millstone" along with the Armenian one.

The genocide is continuing in order to satisfy the criminal appetites of Turkish racism. Generally, Turkey has been implementing this genocidal and racist policy for dozens of years before the whole world on the pretext of serving the interests of the West and waging a struggle against the Soviet Union.

For dozens of years no one in the West or the East has unveiled this Turkish pretense. No one tries to call the genocide by its name and uproot this evil, which is basically directed toward the whole human race.

The member countries of the Atlantic pact, the allies of Turkey and the "foremost" champions of human and national rights are silent. More silent are the Warsaw Pact member countries, the unique constructors of the "socialist" world and the devoted defenders of the small and deprived nations.

Completely silent as well is the Soviet Union, that federated country which, through its diplomats and representatives, also represents the Armenian SSR in international assemblies. Thus, it has at least the moral responsibility to defend the national and human rights of the Armenian people and the Armenian cause and their just struggle against genocide.

Moreover, not only is the Soviet Union silent -- with its great geographic calculations toward genocide and the Armenian cause -- but also the Armenian SSR, as if the Armenian cause does not exist for it.

For dozens of years we constantly waited and demanded an end to the silence, but without results. Thus, the Armenians in diaspora have been left alone in their struggle for the Armenian cause and against genocide.

After waiting for dozens of years, today, particularly during the current struggle of the Armenians in diaspora, it was expected that the silence would truly and completely end, at least in the Armenian SSR.

However, as much as it was a pleasant surprise, the end of this silence in August 1982 by an article sent to the Armenian media on behalf of the cultural relations committee [Armenian SSR Society for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad] and signed by T. Saakyan, was conditional, and more specifically, it was unofficial.

It was conditional because the article was written in regard to settling Afghan refugees in the eastern provinces of Turkey.

The article defended the Armenian cause against the genocide perpetrator as "the historical right of the Armenians in diaspora" to return to their fatherland and achieve free national self-determination.

It was unofficial because the publication of the article has been confined to the Armenian media in diaspora and has not achieved recognition by the paternal media or authorities.

Under these conditions, regardless of the usefulness of the article's contents, the article loses much of its importance and influence for these reasons:

A) The revival or the defense of the Armenian cause by the issue of settling Afghan refugees in Turkey means using it as a means of pressuring Turkey due to its anti-Soviet struggle -- alongside the West -- on the Afghanistan issue. In this case, this means that the revival of the Armenian cause is a means and not an aim.

Thus, the Armenian cause spontaneously becomes a part of a Soviet issue. This is not only counterproductive; it harms the Armenian cause at the international level. It is a move that must be avoided, particularly in regard to current world events.

B) Representing the Armenian cause as only the "historical rights" of the Armenians in diaspora to return to their fatherland and have national self-determination rights means limiting the national concept of the Armenian cause, converting it to different political and national units and violating the general unity and nonseparation of the Armenian cause, the Armenian people and the fatherland.

C) Along with the Armenians in diaspora, the participation of the Armenians of Armenia -- why not, also the Soviet diaspora [viewing Armenians in the Soviet Union as being in diaspora] -- or Yerevan's direct official participation, which would have significance in developing the Armenian cause as much as their absence greatly weaken our liberation struggle on internal and external fronts.

The end of silence regarding the genocide perpetrator and to the advantage of the Armenian cause must be real, complete and constantly unreserved. All other ways are simply half measures, evasion and exploitation.

The Armenian cause is first of all a national cause and must maintain its characteristic under all conditions, particularly toward Afghanistan and generally toward the issues of the West.

Turkish Threats Cited

GF232010 Beirut AZTAG in Armenian 4 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpts] After the incident at (Eseboga) Airport, it seems that the assassination of the two Turkish diplomats has shaken the Turkish authorities and impelled them to resort to irresponsible threats.

The first of the assassinations we mentioned occurred on 27 August in Ottawa, Canada, when the military attache of the Turkish Embassy, (Atilla Altekat), was killed. The second occurred on 9 September in Burgas, Bulgaria, when the administration attache of the Turkish Embassy, (Bora Sivelkan), was murdered.

On 29 August, Evren visited Afiun district and delivered an official speech on Turkey's most important celebration, National Day. Referring to Armenian terrorism in his speech, he announced: "The Turkish people also have limited patience, and when that patience runs out, no power can stop them." Then he reiterated his warning as follows: "Up to now, Turkey has many times warned that the attacks on Turkish representatives must stop and the criminals must be punished. However, from now on the Turkish Government and people will feel free to take the necessary measures in this regard."

On 29 August, on that same National Day, this time in Ankara during the official celebrations before Ataturk's monument, the Turkish president delivered a speech and referred to terrorism in a general way. However, he felt it necessary to covertly refer to the Armenian territorial demands after noting that Turkey would not concede to terrorism and oppression, whomever the conspirator might be.

Evren added: "As I have always stressed, when we were strong we had too many friends around us, but when we were weak, even those we thought were our friends denied their friendship. Changing the historic facts and fabricating (you realize that he is talking about the genocide) will be of no use. I want to reaffirm that the establishment of a foreign state on even one inch of these territories is impossible."

The above statements show that Turkey's tyrant is confused. The Turkish newspapers are also attributing to official sources the news published after Evren's warnings that "striking groups" will be sent overseas to kill or kidnap the leaders of the Armenian terrorism.

We do not want to reiterate the advice we formerly gave regarding Turkish warnings to show the kind of difficulties Turkey will face if it carries out those warnings or the political and propaganda losses it will incur. We also noted at that time that any government that desires to maintain its sovereignty -- as a friend of Turkey who cooperates with it -- cannot allow Turkish "striking" bands to pursue, kidnap and kill Armenian citizens of the country on its territories. Our foresight has been verified in the case of Canada. According to Turkish sources, Canada has responded in an "extraordinary" way to the news of the Turkish "special striking groups" and has announced that Canadian authorities will never allow the operation of such groups and will prevent any such violations of Canadian laws.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EC MINISTERS 'CAUTIOUS' ON POLISH, USSR CHANGES

LD231532 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The foreign ministers of the 10 European countries meeting in Brussels have adopted a cautious attitude in their comments on the changes in the USSR and Poland. This was stressed by French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, who also said that the Ten do not want to comment on the encouraging signs coming from Poland following Lech Walesa's release. On the occasion of this ministerial meeting of the Ten, it was also learned that Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, will soon pay a visit to Bonn.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

FANFANI TO PRESENT ECONOMIC PLATFORM 24 NOV

AU230852 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 23 -- Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani will present a detailed economic platform to the five parties of the outgoing government tomorrow in a bid to form Italy's 43rd post-war government. The platform will be discussed Thursday at a meeting Fanfani will have with the secretaries of the five parties which formed the government headed by Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini: the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, which resigned because of a split between its ministers. It will only be after that meeting that Fanfani will be in a position to announce to President Pertini whether he is ready to form a new government.

The five parties apparently gave Fanfani a green light Monday on foreign policy issues. Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo told newsmen at the end of a meeting the premier-designate had with the five parties that they all agreed "on foreign policy and respect of the decisions" taken on modernizing Italy's missile systems, a reference to the December 1979 NATO decision to install Pershing and cruise theater nuclear warheads in Europe.

Fanfani, 76, headed his last government 20 years ago.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS OFFICIAL

AU230910 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 23 -- Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan met in Rome Monday with Foreign Undersecretary Bruno Corti, it was announced here.

NATO

SPOKESMAN: REAGAN MX MISSILE PROPOSALS WELCOMED

LD231722 Brussel in French to Africa 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Reagan's remarks [on deployment of U.S. MX missiles] have been received with satisfaction by the U.S. allies in NATO. A NATO spokesman pointed out in this connection that the permanent representatives of the 16 member countries of the Atlantic alliance were informed in advance of the contents of President Reagan's speech. It was added, moreover, that these proposals, coming as they do about a year before the date of the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles -- NATO's Euro-missiles -- represent an important contribution to the search for a compromise through negotiations if the talks fail.

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BELGIUM

TINDEMANS REPORTS TO SENATE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD242258 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The Senate continued its debate on the 1982 [as heard] budget this afternnon, in particular foreign affairs credit allocations which were on the agenda. Minister of External Affairs Mr Tindemans, gave a general report. He mainly dealt with four topics: relations with Latin America, the Middle East, East-West relations and, finally, this own department's budget problems.

On the subject of Latin Ameirca, Leo Tindemans recalled that he has just paid an official visit to Venezuela and Brazil with a view to resuming dialogue and reestablishing mutual trust between Europe and that region of the world following the Falklands Islands events. At the bilateral level, the minister added, the trip should create the possibility of developing cooperation and exchanges in the scientific, technological and industrial spheres with these two important Latin American countries.

Moving on to the Middle East issue, the head of Belgian foreign relations stressed the importance attached to the circulation of the Reagan peace plan and the resolution adopted by the Arab countries following the Fes summit. The Reagan plan, which we support, would mark a new point of departure which should give Israel the right to live in peace within safe borders, Leo Tindemans declared. According to the deputy prime minister, the resolution adopted at the Arab summit in Fes has furthermore and for the first time since Israel's independence permitted the Arab side to present a comprehensive peace plan. The American and Arab initiatives have aroused much hope. The time has come to encourage the Israelis and Palestinians to grant mutual recognition to each other and to recognize each other's rights, Mr Tindemans continued.

The minister of external affairs also said that the Belgian Government is currently examining the clarifications issued by the Lebanese Government concerning the mandate to be extended to the Belgian troops who may possibly be required to reinforce the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

POLISH COURT CHANGES SENTENCE OF JOURNALIST

NC241959 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Belgian radio newsman Roger Noel has had his three-year sentence from a Warsaw military court in Poland changed into a 90,000 zlotys (about 10,000 dollars) fine, Belgian Foreign Minstry sources said here today.

The fine will be reduced by 500 zlotys for each day Mr Noel spends in jail, according to the Belgian Embassy in Poland. But Mr Noel will have to pay court costs.

Mr Noel, 27, was arrested on July 5 in the Polish capital when he allegedly tried to hand over a radio transmitter to members of the now-banned independent trade union Solidarity.

The ministry said Mr Noel had been found guilty of the two charges of illegal possession of a transmitter and supplying the material to Solidarity. A third charge of distributing leaflets was dismissed, the sources said.

REACTION TO MX DEPLOYMENT DECISION CONTINUES

DW241329 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Thomas Kielinger article]

[Text] On Monday evening, President Reagan gave the only proper signal to the new leadership in Moscow -- a signal of continuity, reliability and predictability. Against speculation about the opportunities which allegedly result from Yuriy Andropov's appearance on the international scene and which must therefore be used, Reagan has established the recognizable structure of his disarmament and security policy.

This policy has three characteristics: Military strength, the resulting greater credibility in the disarmament dialogue and the readiness to build greater confidence between the superpowers with the aim of averting accidental nuclear conflicts.

Actually, nothing could undermine the real prospects for a reduction of international tension more than the futile expectation that merely a change of Soviet leadership is reason for the United States to alter its own foreign policy.

The balance of forces in the world is different. For the first time in a long while, U.S. policy under Reagan has an element of long-range thought which is reflected in programs which are to extend beyond even the possible second term of the incumbent President. This is not a signal solely to the Soviet leadership. It is also a signal to the U.S. Congress. If a missile system such as the MX, supported by four administrations, were not approved by a majority of Congress, there would indeed be concerns about American credibility in disarmament negotiations. The Soviets do not take weapons seriously which only exist on paper.

However, in Moscow's view, credibility is not only a question of the strength of leadership toward the Congress, but also a question of whether the President is backed by U.S. public opinion and can implement his program of military strength. Reagan indicated how hard-pressed the White House feels by the aroused debate on nuclear fears when he pointed in his speech to the large number of letters he receives from schoolchildren every day -- letters in the form of "class excercises" from all over the country which "often express fear of the nightmarish aspect of a nuclear holocaust."

Although the president may wish "this wasn't the case," this is part of politics in democracies today. In addition, this is strongly promoted in the United States by the influential Catholic Church. Reagan must respond to this climate with special emphasis on the peace aspects of his policy. However, whether he needed to go so far as to call the new intercontinental missiles "peace-keepers" is a matter of taste.

Nonetheless, Andropov's behavior apparently gives Reagan encouragement. He talked about a "serious" proposal by the Soviets in Geneva and about "a step in the right direction." The chief editor of PRAVDA last week signalled to the Chinese the possibility of a reduction of Soviet forces along the Chinese border. Is Korniyenko's offer to reduce intercontinental systems by one-quarter a counterpart for the West? A lot of things have yet to be determined.

One thing is certain: As long as Moscow and Beijing are so visibly approaching each other, Washington cannot create the impression that it is racing somebody to Moscow. It is not at all clear what price the Chinese will or can ask the Soviets to pay for rapproachement. Nobody in Washington seriously expects the Soviets to give up Afghanistan.

In the Afghan province of Kandahar, 300-400 miles from the Gulf, two Soviet airbases are nearing completion. This is a strategic gain of the kind the Kremlin seldom relinquishes.

Ronald Reagan has no alternative but to stay the course, as he would say. He must present peace to his people as a credible aim of his policy; he must make this policy acceptable to a majority of congress; and in addition, he must make demands on the Soviets, and in perseveringly doing so, also give a signal to China so that in dealing with Moscow, Beijing does not lose confidence in the strategic reliability of the United States.

CHANCELLOR KOHL FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

DW251047 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0806 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Government statement presented by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: It was from this rostrum on 13 October that I explained to you the goals and priorities which the Federal Government proposed to pursue in its foreign and security policies. Today I will report to you on the meetings and consultations with our most important friends and allies in Europe and North America. I also intend to inform you about the initial talks with members of the Soviet leadership and with government representatives of the GDR.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is naturally not a balance sheet, nor can it be. These meetings clearly demonstrated to me, however, that our friends and allies -- President Reagan, President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Thatcher -- count on the straightforwardness, firmness and reliability of FRG policy. [applause]

They can -- and they know this -- rely on us, just as we can rely on them. I am sure that General Secretary Andropov and General Secretary Honecker also proceed from the premise that FRG policy toward them will remain predictable and therefore solid.

Ladies and gentlemen, our policy remains one of peace, stability, cooperation and partnership in Europe and throughout the world. It remains a policy for the alliance of free and independent democracies; it remains a policy for Europe's unification. For this reason, it was important to me to seekwith our most important partners personal contact as swiftly as possible. Trust in a country's policy also presupposes trust in the people and political forces who support and endorse this policy. This wields very significant weight at a time when the change of leadership in the Soviet Union -- even as it took place under the sign of continuity -- also confronts us with questions, expectations and opportunities.

Ladies and gentlemen, the meetings about which I am reporting are important key elements of our foreign and security policies in the Atlantic alliance, in the European Community, in East-West relations, in our relationship with the United States of America and in our relations with the United Nations. The short amount of time since my inauguration did not allow the inclusion of other important fields at this time. This particularly applies to our relations with the Third World countries.

However, ladies and gentlemen, this does not mean that we would like to turn away from the political and economic tasks and responsibilities we have jointly undertaken with our European Community partners in the Middle East, in Africa, Asia and Latin America. I want to expressly underscore this, just as I did a few days ago here in Bonn to the representatives of the diplomatic corps.

To the extent that our forces and means allow, we, the FRG, will remain a good friend and helpful partner to our friends and partners in these regions. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to begin my report with the German-French consultations. My visit to Paris and the 40th German-French summit meeting confirmed the normalcy of German-French relations -- normalcy regardless of the governments and the political forces supporting them in France and the FRG at any one time. This normalcy also means that it was a foregone conclusion for me to make my first visit to Paris directly after my election. I did this because we are aware -- and at this point I would like to quote President Mitterrand -- to what degree the relations between our two countries constitute an essential element of peace, of balance and of the well-being in both our countries -- the well-being of all Europe and, no doubt, the entire world.

German-French cooperation as drawn up nearly 20 years ago by Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle in the Elysee treaty has done more than just prove its worth. That would be putting it much too mildly because new fields constantly have been added to it. It is a friendship that has grown not only between governments but, above all, between the two peoples in the middle of Europe. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, we -- and I am sure I am speaking on behalf of the entire Bundestag -- do not interpret this cooperation as excluding any other. Rather, we want to make it beneficial for the cohesion and the cooperation within the European Community. Thus, it also serves the solidity of the Atlantic alliance with which both our countries are affiliated.

For this very reason, during previous German-French consultations, we have jointly reaffirmed essential positions of the alliance's policy, such as both parts of the dual decision. Out of common concern over matters of security, we also agreed on an intensive exchange of opinions on matters of security at regular intervals.

In the future, joint talks between the two countries' foreign and defense ministers will be a firm part of German-French cooperation. For the first time in 19 years, we have thus put into practice an agreement contained in the Elysee treaty. It is important for us to have an exchange of opinions with an important and great neighbor. This also is useful for the West's common security.

Ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the German-French friendship treaty, we will celebrate the significance of our relations in Bonn on 20 January and in Paris on 21 January -- in Bonn also in the Bundestag -- in a dignified setting. We understand very well the concerns of our French friends over some developments in their balance of trade. We told them that among friends we must talk with each other and, above all, try to find workable solutions in difficult times. We are aware that setting up barriers to our markets will harm us and that thereby more jobs will be jeopardized on a long-term basis than ensured on a short-term basis. [applause] I hope that in a number of talks we are to hold, we will make progress in coming to terms with this problem.

On 7 December I will again meet President Mitterrand for a brief exchange of views.

Ladies and gentlemen, my visit to London and the progress of the 12th German-British summit on 28-29 October have confirmed the continuity and closeness of German-British relations as well as the agreement between our two governments on important European and international affairs. Above all, it was our joint conviction that it is of vital importance for Europe to intensify its partnership with our friends in the United States. The Federal Government has noted with satisfaction the British pledge that the Rhine Army and the British Air Force will remain in Germay without reduction. The presence of British troops along the Rhine and in Berlin strengthens the alliance and our political relations. [applause]

The visit Prime Minister Thatcher paid to Berlin following the Bonn summit was a convincing expression of the commitment by which Great Britain, together with France and the United States, guarantees the freedom and security of our former capital. The Federal Government is very grateful to Mrs Thatcher for this gesture of friendship and solidarity with all Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain. [applause]

Like my visits to other European capitals, my visit to Rome served to establish initial contacts with an important partner in the European Community as well as in the Atlantic alliance. My talks with President Pertini, acting Prime Minister Spadolini, many old friends from the Christian Democrats and politicians from other parties such as Craxi, secretary of the Socialist Party, again have shown me the great harmony of thought and action regarding questions of European unity as well as regarding vital problems of the life of the alliance.

This above all applies to the German-Italian initiative for a European act from which we expect new movement to come toward European unity. Within the scope of our possibilities, we will therefore energetically seek to promote this German-Italian initiative after 1 January 1983 when the European Community has a German president.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me say in this connection how greatly I was impressed during my talk with Pope John Paul II -- how greatly I was impressed by his passionate efforts for religious freedom and human rights, as well as for a dialogue with those who have different beliefs. Pope John Paul II warmly expressed appreciation for the great degree of helpfulness that many of our compatriots in Germany have shown his compatriots in Poland.

I also want to mention with satisfaction the friendly talks I had with the Luxembourg prime minister. For several reasons I considered this meeting to be of special importance because for many years I have been in particular agreement with Prime Minister Werner regarding his very realistic commitment to European unity; because as minister-president of the Rhineland Palatinate, I personally saw Luxembourg develop into one of the bastions of European thought; and not lastly -- and I want to stress this particularly ladies and gentlemen -- because I believe that European cooperation can be successful and European unity will only be possible if the larger members of the European Community show special respect for the smaller members in cooperation between the individual European countries. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, as I said on 13 October, the foundation of German foreign and security policy is the North Atlantic Alliance as well as the friendship and partnership with the United States. My talks in Washington -- above all with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz shortly after his return from Moscow, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Secretary of the Treasury Regan and numerous other personalities from political and economic life and from the trade unions -- have consolidated this foundation. I am quite sure about this.

I was and remain impressed by the extremely kind, friendly and even warm welcome the President, Mrs Reagan and the members of the American administration gave me, my wife and the members of our delegation. I am grateful for this welcome. [applause] I state this all the more readily because, although it is true that this welcome was for me personally and my entourage, it was also equally for the German partner in the alliance who is being given special attention by the United States in view of the current international political situation and -- I want to say this too -- who is being listened to at this very time.

The President is also of the conviction, which I share, that among good friends you must talk with, and not about one another. This especially also applies when there are diverging interests on individual problems. Some of the European-American differences, which were often too much in the center of public attention in recent weeks and months, were removed prior to my arrival in Washington. On the basis of the steel arrangement negotiated by the Commission with the United States, the differences which had existed for some time regarding the level of European steel deliveries to the United States were settled.

Ladies and gentlemen, the German steel industry understandably did not find it easy to approve of this arrangement. We have made sacrifices here, and I also made this quite clear in Washington. However, in the final analysis, a compromise was found in this matter which is useful for everyone and everything -- our European partners, the coherence of the Community, transatlantic relations and ultimately, also our steel industry which was given a firm share of the market.

What I have said here also applies to the lifting of the U.S. sanctions which hit hard those European firms participating in the natural gas-pipeline deal. Everyone in this house knows -- and I will not deny it -- that I was not a proponent of this deal. However, ladies and gentlemen, I clearly stress that we Germans are reliable contract partners and that the agreements concluded are valid. [applause]

German policy must be one which honors agreements; then it will be a predictable policy which develops into a policy of peace. Therefore, I welcomed the lifting of the sanctions. The Federal Government also considers this to be a signal to the Soviet Union for the development of more constructive East-West relations. The seven countries at the summit, with the participation of the European Community, have been able to work out substantial agreement on the most important elements of an overall concept of East-West economic relations. The talks will be continued, and I am certain today that we are on the right track and will come to a reasonable, definite and mutual decision.

This agreement with our American partner, in which the Federal Government actively and, I hope, constructively cooperated, certainly made my talks in Washington easier. The same thing applies to the successful talks my colleague Woerner had with Secretary of Defense Weinberger shortly before my talks. The American President and I held our talks in the clear awareness of our common German-American interests and the common ideas we share concerning democracy, freedom and the state ruled by law.

With full conviction I told all my interlocutors that my compatriots in the FRG support German-American relations and our partnership in the alliance. Our American friends may rest assured that we remain reliable allies. [applause] In this sense the American President expressly stated his high appreciation of the significant and continuous German contribution to our common defense. We are also aware that we can rely on the United States.

We highly appreciate it -- and I also said this clearly -- when an American President says in Berlin and again during the welcome he gave me on the White House grounds: You are not alone; we are with you.

For more than three decades the United States has made a decisive contribution to ensuring peace in Europe. The American Government and we are convinced that the undiminished presence of American troops in Europe and the guarantee by the United States of our common security remain indispensable. Since the founding of the Federal Republic, eight American presidents and six German federal chancellors have contributed to this German-American partnership, irrespective of any domestic policy changes and changes of government in our countries. I consider it to be one of my most important tasks to strengthen this partnership during my term in office. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, in this connection we must emphasize our interests to our partner, but we must also support the United States according to our strength and ability in its safeguarding of the common interests of the free industrial states.

The death of party and state leader Brezhnev, and the appointment of his successor, General Secretary Andropov, gave special significance to the exchange of views on East-West relations with the President and the secretary of state. There was full mutual agreement that the policy of the alliance, which is based on firmness and receptiveness to negotiations, is very important, especially in this situation. The United States, as well as we are, is prepared in the future to expand cooperation with the Soviet Union and the East European states to mutual advantage.

Ladies and gentlemen, further developments in Poland will play a role in this, as will the future Soviet course of action in Afghanistan and its actions at the current disarmament negotiations. In view of the situation in Afghanistan, I would like to add today that the Federal Government continues to expressly advocate an early withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. [applause]

The U.S. President and I were in agreement on the significance of both parts of the NATO dual decision for a military balance of power. In my talks in Washington and in my public remarks in the United States, I made it quite clear that we attach great importance to earnest and serious negotiations in Geneva and that we are following the current negotiations with keen attention and great commitment.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Federal Government is convinced that the U.S. representatives in Geneva are negotiating seriously and with a clear desire to achieve success. Our American partners keep us constantly and comprehensively informed. Just a few days ago, Chief U.S. Delegate Ambassador Nitze, as well as Ambassador Rostow, called on me and on Minister Genscher for this very purpose. We and our alliance partners have the opportunity to exert influence on the negotiations within the framework of intensive consultations, and we are making use of this opportunity.

I was very much impressed by the President's personal commitment to these negotiations. I share this impression with my predecessor, Chancellor Schmidt, who returned home with the same conviction after his talks with President Reagan. Our firm determination to deploy, if deployment should become necessary, is an absolutely necessary precondition for the success of these negotiations. In this event, the number of systems will be deployed as agreed in the dual decision and in accordance with the time schedules for the preparatory work. I wish to stress this quite distinctly because there has been a public discussion on this point in the Federal Republic over the past few weeks.

As far as the Federal Government is concerned -- and in this respect there are clear promises which have again been reaffirmed by the American side -- what has been agreed remains valid. That is, both parts of the dual decision remain valid and the agreed upon number of systems to be deployed if these systems are stationed in the FRG still applies. [applause]

There was full agreement between the President and myself, ladies and gentlemen, on the great significance of the comprehensive offer of disarmament given to the Soviet Union. In his speech this Monday, the President extended this offer with the proposal of additional confidence-building measures. We welcome this initiative because it may contribute to reducing distrust and the danger of a miscalculation in the area of nuclear weapons.

In a conversation with the U.S. President, I suggested that his earlier offer to meet with General Secretary Brezhnev be renewed to General Secretary Andropov in the near future. I believe that this might have a favorable effect on East-West relations and on current negotiations, especially on the Geneva INF talks.

It goes without saying, ladies and gentlemen, that such a meeting would be sensible only if it is most carefully prepared and coordinated with regard to content, range of topics and timing.

Ladies and gentlemen, another important subject of our talks was the critical situation of our countries' economies. I told my interlocutors of our satisfaction over the reduction in interest rates already implemented in the United States. It remains decisive and important to us that this development continue.

Based on the results of the Versailles economic summit, we stated that it is important, especially in the present difficult situation, not to seek any solution for one's own economic difficulties at the expense of the partners. The results of my talks in the United States are summed up in a communique to which I would expressly like to draw your attention -- a communique which, I believe, will also be significant for our future policy.

In summing up, I may say that: I believe that my visit clearly confirmed that it is worthwhile to talk with each other in friendship and in a spirit of cooperation, but also in all frankness. All frankness means, of course, a clear presentation of one's own interests to the partner. I explained to the President what it means for us and our policy that we are a divided country on the dividing line between East and West; that the wall and barbed wire run clear across the middle of Germany; that Berlin is divided; and that this situation makes us Germans especially sensitive to developments in international politics. I particularly discussed with him the situation in Berlin of which he was still fully aware from his recent visit. Above all, I spoke about the great concerns which Berlin's economic situation cause us.

Both sides, the United States and we, stand unreservedly by the overall political strategy of the alliance and its instruments as reaffirmed at the Bonn NATO summit: defense, arms control, dialogue and cooperation with the East under full preservation of Western security interests.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is our common political basis. I and the government I head will continue to strengthen our partnership with the United States on this basis in the future through intensified consultations. I am gratified to note that we will have another opportunity to do this on the occasion of the visit of Secretary of State Schultz with Minister Genscher on 6 and 7 December.

During the past several weeks, ladies and gentlemen, we have succeeded in eliminating differences of opinion which burdened transatlantic relations and even the cohesion in the alliance. We did this by meeting each other halfway. This makes me feel hopeful for the future. [applause] This was possible because the basis of common interests is broad and durable and because compromises among friends can be made on such a basis.

During my visit to the United States, I met in New York with Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. During this meeting we discussed the contributions which the United Nations could make to solving a number of serious political crises in various regions of the world. We also discussed the continuation of the North-South dialogue. I reassured the secretary general that the Federal Government will continue its active and constructive cooperation in the United Nations within the framework of its peace policy. The Federal Government will also continue to support a strengthening of the United Nations and its peace-keeping organizations.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to say something about developments in the Soviet Union. It remains the declared policy of the Federal Government to attach great significance to relations with the Soviet Union and also to further develop them under continual consideration of the overall situation in East-West relations. In talks with Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo, and Soviet Deputy Chairman Kostandov, I noted with satisfaction that this also fully and completely corresponds with the intentions of the Soviet leadership. This was also confirmed during the important discussions which the federal president and the federal foreign minister had with new CPSU General Secretary Andropov on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies for Leonid Brezhnev, late Soviet head of state and party. From this rostrum I expressly repeat for the benefit of the Soviet Union that as far as we are concerned, relations with the Soviet Union are highly important. They are important because the Soviet Union bears great responsibility for peace in Europe and the world; they are important to us in particular, because the Soviet Union is one of the four powers responsible for Berlin and for Germany as a whole. The federal president and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher also clearly expressed this in their talks with General Secretary Andropov.

For us, cooperation between East and West is to be planned on the basis of long-term treaties and agreements. This means that obstacles can be overcome if we want to overcome them, ladies and gentlemen, and that setbacks -- even serious setbacks such as those resulting from the tragic events in Afghanistan and Poland -- must not be regarded as final if the Soviet Union makes the appropriate contribution. [applause]

The Federal Government has attentively taken note of the remarks by the CPSU general secretary to the Central Committee Plenum. We are prepared to favorably react to steps in the direction of constructive East-West relations. However, ladies and gentlemen, what counts in this respect are actions and facts. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the Federal Government and -- I am sure -- the vast majority of FRG citizens are attentively following events in Poland and with profound inner commitment. Our interest in, and our humane sympathy for, the fate of our Polish neighbors goes without saying. It is our conviction that the Poles themselves must solve their difficult political and social problems through internal understanding and without interference. [applause]

The spontaneous readiness to help as manifested in the innumerable donations by private citizens, church congregations, associations, trade unions and federations is the most evident expression of the reconciliation between our two peoples. Here the policy of understanding has borne good and strong fruit. And now, just before Christmas, all of us should encourage our compatriots to continue this course of active help for our neighbors. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, we -- and here, too, I may say all of us -- hope that martial law will be replaced with a true dialogue between the government, the church and the appropriate representatives of all social groups. We hope that the release of trade union leader Walesa will contribute to paving the way to this goal, and we hope for further steps in this direction. [applause]

I am gratified to note that the meeting in Moscow of the federal president and Federal Minister Genscher with the GDR State Council chairman, General Secretary Honecker, provided an opportunity to reaffirm our interest in the continuation of the dialogue with the GDR on all levels. It became evident that interest in such a dialogue and in such a development exists on the GDR side as well. During the past 10 days, three events demonstrated that talks and contacts were continuing: the opening of our exhibition called city park-park city in Magdeburg by Minister Schneider and his meeting with Junker, GDR minister of construction; the opening of the GDR's Schinkel exhibition in Hamburg by Minister of State Jenninger; and the commissioning of the autobahn between Berlin and Hamburg by Minister of Transport Dollinger and his talks with his GDR counterpart, Arndt. [interjection]

I assume that this makes you very happy indeed, ladies and gentlemen. [applause] I was happy about this because it offered an opportunity to eliminate atagonistic images on both sides of the Iron Curtain. [applause]

In my 13 October government statement, I said that the GDR may rest assured that we will abide by commitments which have been undertaken, and we expect the GDR to likewise abide by the letter and spirit of these treaties. The modus vivendi created by these treaties forms the foundation from which we propose to proceed for the benefit of the people in Germany. This is part of an active peace policy.

We are in agreement with General Secretary Honecker that the two German states bear a special responsibility for peace, especially in view of the present international situation. Even if important questions of principle remain open between ourselves and the GDR, we must nevertheless try to ensure that mutual relations will be further developed in the interests of peace in Europe and, above all, in the interests of the people of Germany. [applause]

The aggravation of intra-German tourist traffic as a result of the increase in the minimum required currency exchange has played an important part in the dialogue with the GDR leadership. The federal president and Federal Minister Genscher pointed out to General Secretary Honecker that especially in this field, an important contribution to improving relations is expected.

Ladies and gentlemen, our fellow citizens in the GDR and the citizens in our country rightly assess the results of German policy by the criterion, the principal criterion, of how much more freedom of movement there is for people, information and opinions. [applause]

In summing up, allow me to say that the talks and meetings about which I have reported, clearly outline the Federal Government's foreign and security policies. Our policy is one which strengthens the alliance. The North Atlantic Alliance and friendship and partnership with the United States constitute the foundation of our security policy. Only a strong and united alliance of free nations can ensure peace in freedom. This alliance also remains the basis for a policy of true relaxation of tensions. [applause]

The Federal Government will continue to pursue the goal of a balance of military forces on as low a level as possible. We propose to attain this objective through agreed arms control and disarmament. The dialogue in East-West relations remains useful and necessary, and contributes to making Europe and Germany's partition more bearable for the people and for eventually overcoming it, something that must always be a goal of German policy.

We will insist on the observance of the Helsinki Final Act. The Federal Government advocates a strengthening of the CSCE process and adheres to the goal of successfully concluding the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid. By its cohesive and calm conducting of negotiations, the West demonstrates that we are serious about the demand for a substantial and balanced final document. It is necessary to achieve tangible progress in human rights, human contacts and information, just as it is necessary to obtain a precise mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe. The Warsaw Pact countries are called upon to constructively reply to the Western proposals advanced in Madrid.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are also conducting a direct dialogue with the Soviet Union. For this reason, I welcome the fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko intends to come to Bonn for talks in January at the beginning of the new year. [interjection]

If we share this opinion, I have no objection to your applause, ladies and gentlemen of the SPD. [applause]

Our policy is one for Europe. My colleague, Foreign Minister Genscher, will speak in greater detail on this topic during the subsequent debate. Let me just say that European integration is one of the decisive tasks of our era. I fully and completely agreed with President Mitterand when he said during the latest German-French consultations that unless Europe obtains a stronger political basis for itself, the weight of various interests will soon tear the fabric of Europe to shreds. What he meant, was interests in the national sense of the word. I hope that all of us can agree with this statement by the French president. [applause] I would like to add that there is no alternative to this policy. If we fail to take a decisive step on the road toward the political unification of Europe in this decade and in our generation, we will lose the opportunity and the historical mandate of our generation.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this connection we should not be fainthearted. When we see how from past centuries into the present century, the course of European nations and peoples moved apart, and even against each other, and when we consider in comparison, what has been possible in the past three decades despite all difficulties, this ought to provide encouragement. To me it is greatly encouraging that the president of the first freely elected European Parliament is our guest here today during this debate. [prolonged applause]

In connection with the German presidency of the European Community at the beginning of next year, the Federal Government will try to set clear signals for a forward development of the Community.

I am fully aware of the difficulties awaiting us on this road. Still, I believe that if there is any country in Europe with every reason to attempt steps in this direction in view of the experiences of its history, then it is we Germans.

Ladies and gentlemen, a Community that is capable of working and making decisions is important to us. Above all, it is important to us to strengthen the solidarity of the Community's members in the most important issues: The struggle against unemployment, the political and economic problems of our common security, questions concerning trade, and questions concerning free movement of goods and people within the Community.

It is also of primary importance for us to revive the awareness of the principle that the Community is not merely a distribution mechanism for budget funds or some technocratic apparatus, but that it is a tight union of the liberally and democratically organized states of Western Europe, and a Community which is vital for all of us. [applause]

Together we are thus an influential partner of the United States and can live up to our responsibilities in East-West relations and as regards our friends throughout the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, we cannot and must not be concerned with saddling the Community with our own commitments. Rather, a stronger commitment and the stronger responsibility of all member states for the functioning of the Community and the cooperation within its framework is necessary.

Our policy remains one of partnership with the Third World countries. The Federal Government respects the right of states to independence and self-determination. It supports the right of these peoples to freely choose their political, economic and social systems. On a worldwide scale, the Federal Government advocates respect for the dignity and rights of man without which there can be no peace in the long run -- neither internal nor external. In supporting the independence and sovereignty of the Third World states, we will endeavor even in our currently difficult situation to maintain the level of development aid and, as soon as it becomes possible, to increase it.

Our policy is one of free world trade. We advocate the view that one must solve one's own problems by his own efforts and not at the expense of others, of other countries and people. In this spirit, the Federal Government also expects the GATT ministers conference to strengthen the system of free world trade. [applause]

Mr president, ladies and gentlemen, our policy above all is one for peace in freedom. The preservation of peace is the supreme goal of the policy of the Federal Government. This is how the statement begins with which the Federal Government sums up its deliberations yesterday on security policy questions. Renunciation of force is the core of our security policy because we want to preserve peace. The Atlantic alliance expressed this in the Bonn statement of 10 June 1982 as follows: None of our weapons will ever be used, unless in reply to an attack.

Ladies and gentlemen, thanks to this policy, no war has taken place in Europe for more than 25 years now, and our continent need not be afraid of war even today. What we must fear today is a disturbance of the balance.

It is with concern that we observe the Soviet Union undertaking great efforts and seeking over an entire decade to change the military power ratio to its advantage by developing and improving its weapons.

This applies to almost all types of weapons -- nuclear weapons, conventional weapons and above all, naval armament. We are especially concerned about the buildup of Soviet medium-range missiles. More than 300 missiles with over 900 warheads have already been deployed. They are also targeted at our country.

Because we -- together with our alliance partners -- don't want an arms race, we are pursuing a policy of willingness to negotiate, and a policy of firmess. We are equally convinced that we must try to do everything in our power to achieve and ensure a balance at the lowest possible level. Ladies and gentlemen, I repeat what I said in my government statement: We want more security with fewer weapons and fewer soldiers. [applause]

The persistence with which the Federal Government is trying to achieve concrete and verifiable arms control and disarmament is for us not just required by good sense. In view of the almost unimaginable destructive power of nuclear weapons, it is a moral duty to do everything possible to prevent the arms arsenals from being increased further, and to reduce them. [applause]

The Christian churches have provided clear and unequivocal answers. The pastoral [word indistinct] of the Second Vatican Council, the church in the world today, says -- I quote -- "because peace should spring from the mutual confidence of people, instead of being imposed on the nations through the terror of weapons, everyone should try to put an end to the arms race. Disarmament must really be begun, not unilaterally, but in contractually agreed upon equal steps and with genuine and effective safeguards."

The 1982 memorandum of the Evangelical Church in Germany entitled Ferservering, Promoting and Renewing Peace, contains the same demand. I quote: "It must be our goal to shape a political peace order which allows the dismantling of the means of military force." Ladies and gentlemen, none of us can close his mind to these serious and responsible warnings. The Federal Government will be guided by this spirit in its security policy. The most urgent problem of security policy is the medium-range nuclear weapons. Just as our predecessor, the Schmidt government, the Federal Government adheres to both parts of the dual decision because it seriously and definitely desires that the Geneva Negotiations be successful. Because we want the Geneva negotiations to succeed, we are counting on the solidarity of all alliance partners who, like us, have committed themselves to both parts of the dual decision.

Ladies and gentlemen, to clearly reiterate, those who really want the Soviet medium-range SS-20 missiles to be dismantled, and who don't want a corresponding counterarmament in Europe, must support the policy of the dual decision. [applause] I know from my talks with the American Government, especially with the President himself, that he also knows that these negotiations are not just any negotiations, but negotiations regarding our existence.

We have also made it quite clear to the new Soviet leadership that nobody in the FRG wants new American missiles to be stationed here. However, together with our alliance partners, we cannot accept being directly threatened by hundreds of the most modern Soviet medium-range missiles. The only way to prevent Western counterarmament is for both sides to renounce the deployment of these weapons. [applause]

The Federal Government is aware of the consequence of the decisions that have been and are yet to be made. I am convinced that the course my government will jointly purse with the FDP and CDU/CSU factions is correct and meets our political responsibility.

I am earnestly prepared to discuss the correctness of this course with anyone who shares our goal of preserving peace in freedom. Ladies and gentlemen, it goes without saying in a democratic country that different views will be held on such an important issue of principle. We must struggle in a almost fateful way for the right course. The more clearly and frankly this debate is conducted -- including here in the Bundestag -- the better it will be for our country, because what is important is peace and freedom in our fatherland. [applause]

Comments of SPD's Wischnewski

LD251212 Hamburg DPA in German 1046 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) -- Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, SPD Presidium member, speaking for the Social-Democratic opposition in the 25 November Bundestag debate on foreign policy] accused the Federal Government of not doing enough to achieve positive results at the Geneva negotiations, and as a result, actually encouraging counter-arming. The federal chancellor so far has not said a word about "possibilities for flexibility" which the West is seeking in order to prevent a failure of the two superpowers medium-range missile talks in Geneva. "This is not continuity but a turning away," the SPD Presidium member said.

In the SPD Presidium members' view, these "possibilities for flexibility" at the Geneva talks include the question of whether the talks on medium-range missiles should be included in the START negotiations on intercontinental missiles. In addition, there is the question of whether the French and British nuclear weapons "which play a role in the overall strategic situation" should likewise be taken into consideration. "In the interests of reaching a solution at the negotiations," Wischnewski said, "other systems, such as air-based missiles (aircraft), should not be excluded." Part of foreign policy continuity, repeatedly stressed by the Federal Government, is that Bonn should influence the Geneva talks with the idea that results are achieved, and in our view, this is no longer the case."

The SPD Presidium member made a strong personal attack on Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the beginning of the debate. [passage indistinct] in the SPD's view, foreign policy changes are emerging which are aimed at "reverting to the old hard-line policy" after the 6 March elections.

Wischnewski urged the Federal Government not to let any break occur in the necessary dialogue with the East, particularly now in the wake of the important changes in Moscow. It is important not only to respect the existing treaties but constantly to fill them with new life. On the situation in Poland, the SPD Presidium member said that the release of Lech Walesa is an "important step in the right direction." The prerequisites for lifting martial law "appear to have become more favorable." In a direct appeal to the federal chancellor, Wischnewski called for comprehensive aid measures to improve the Polish population's supplies of medicines.

Brandt Speaks

LD251438 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has warned Chancellor Helmut Kohl against taking it for granted, before the conclusion of the Geneva disarmament negotiations, that the new medium-range missiles will be deployed.

This afternoon, continuing the debate in the Bundestag on the chancellor's government foreign policy statement, Brandt said that Kohl should avoid giving any impression that he is commiting himself in advance. For the SPD, it is neither an automatic process nor carte blanche. Continuity did not mean assuming a negative outcome to the negotiations. It is much more a case of working for a positive process.

Brandt gave the assurance that the Social Democrats would do their utmost to see that the great powers agreed to the dismantling of their missiles at the negotiations. Here the connection between the negotiations on intercontinental missiles and medium-range missiles must not be overlooked. On the one hand, the Soviet Union must be pressed to make some move, while on the other, one wants to ask the United States to do everything possible to make the deployment of new missiles unnecessary.

Brandt said that the SPD would not allow there to be talk of continuity along with possible juggling of terminology. In agreement with SPD chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, he stressed that his party firmly adheres to the EEC, NATO, German-American friendship and the special nature of Franco-German cooperation. The SPD supports a steady continuation of reconciliation with the East and also good-neighborliness with the GDR. It also recognizes the Bundeswehr's contribution to joint Western defense.

Genscher Remarks

LD251328 Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) -- The NATO dual decision and its possible consequences with regard to counterarming were commented on by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) [in the 25 November Bundestag debate in foreign policy] He rejected all divergent interpretations and called for straight adherence to the agreements. Anyone who does not want to counterarm -- and this is the attitude and hope of all parties here -- must not allow any doubts to emerge as to his determination to counterarm if the worst comes to the worst."

Genscher warned against introducing new elements into the debate about medium-range missile counterarming, as earlier proposed by SPD presidium member Wischnewski. An inclusion of French and British nuclear weapons must be rejected. In this situation, "the last thing we need is a clash with France regarding elementary security issues." Genscher also added the reminder that "in the event of partial or total counterarming, other warheads which were already sited would be correspondingly withdrawn."

In the foreign minister's view, the change in Soviet leadership offers new opportunities for agreements. Genscher strongly advocated a "policy of extending one's hand," which could bring progress. Genscher sees hopes for the Vienna troop reduction talks and for attempts to reach trust-building measures at the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting. There have been remarks from Moscow which hinted at the Soviets' readiness to hold talks on the conventional balance in central Europe. This could be an important starting point for overall disarmament policy.

LEADERS MEET NATO'S LUNS FOR POLICY TALKS

LD251524 Hamburg DPA in German 1459 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Defense Minister Manfred Woerner today received NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns in Bonn for talks on the current position of the North Atlantic defense alliance with regard to security policy. It was Luns' first visit to the new Federal Government.

During Kohl's meeting with Luns, which Foreign Minister Genscher also attended, the chancellor stressed the Federal Government's determination to strengthen the alliance and, as it has done to date, to make an important contribution to this end. Kohl underlined the Federal Government is sticking to both parts of the NATO dual decision and stressed its overriding interest in a successful conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva during the coming year.

Cabinet Hears NATO Analyses

LD241620 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- The Federal Government has called on the Soviet Union to refrain from seeking military superiority as well as from the threat and use of force. After a several-hour cabinet discussion today, the government said that Moscow continues to tip the military balance in its favor by arming both in the nuclear and conventional fields. The Soviet Union has shown that it is prepared "to use the capabilities it has gained in this manner to implement its foreign policy aims."

The cabinet met in the Defense Ministry to hear for the first time military analyses by all three commander in chiefs of the NATO command zones for Europe, for the Atlantic, the United States as well as for Britain, the Channel and the Eastern Atlantic.

Government Spokesman Diether Stolze refused to answer journalists' questions on details of the reports on the grounds that it is not good practice to reveal the contents of such secret sessions.

Stolze refused to reply to the question about whether the demand of the NATO supreme commander, Bernard Rogers, for a four percent increase in real terms in defense expenditure had been spoken of. No concrete decisions had been made. There had been "considerable agreement" between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the commanders. In its statement, the government stressed once again that the deployment of new nuclear medium-range weapons at the end of 1983 would take place as envisaged in the NATO dual decision, if there were no concrete results in the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva that would make deployment unnecessary by that time.

Stolze said that all aspects of security policy had been touched on. On the question of medium-range weapons, Stolze confirmed that the West is working toward a 'zero solution' in Geneva. The statement goes on to say that NATO is concerned with military balance as the basis of its security. The security needs of the Soviet Union should not be at the expense of the security of the North Atlantic Alliance and Western Europe. The FRG "is still prepared for more constructive relations, dialogue and cooperation with the Soviet leadership."

According to the Federal Government, the alliance is keeping to its well-proven strategy of the flexible reaction. "The prevention of war through credible deterrence assumes that the alliance is prepared to and capable of repelling every attack with the appropriate means." This requires sufficient conventional and nuclear forcs. The strengthening of conventional defense increases the military security of Western Europe. In the recent past, General Rogers has time and again demanded a considerable strengthening ofthe conventional component weapons.

The Federal Government wants to do all it can to maintain the combat readiness of the Federal Army and to "provide the necessary means for this."

Arms control and disarmament are integral elements of the security policy of the Atlantic alliance. The Federal Government and its partners in the alliance "still have the aim of using negotiations on arms control and disarmament in order to establish a stable balance of forces at the lowest possible level." Military service in the alliance is active peace service. Stolze made it clear that because of the years of low birthrates in the FRG, after 1985 it will be necessary to increase the duration of military service. Decisions have not yet been made, however.

Woerner on Security Problems

DW260823 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the "Heute" newscast]

[Text] For 10 years now, the Federal Cabinet has met once a year in the Defense Ministry at the Hardthoehe in Bonn. This year the three supreme commanders of the NATO command branches took part in the meeting for the first time. They informed the approximately 50 participants about the situation in NATO. Afterwards, Defense Minister Woerner talked with ZDF [begin recording:]

[Woerner] Skepticism prevails. This means that all three commanders pointed to the fact that the Warsaw Pact has considerably increased its efforts, especially in the conventional weapons field, so that the gap between our efforts and those of the other side is constantly widening. This means that all three commanders are concerned about being able to fulfill their responsibilities.

[Unidentified interviewer] What conclusions can a politician draw from the report?

[Answer] We must intensify our efforts, especially in the conventional sectors, and we must, above all, try to strive for intensive disarmament accords in the conventional field. We cannot just concentrate on the nuclear field.

[Question] Does this also mean more money for the Bundeswehr?

[Answer] It does in the long run, if we don't achieve disarmament agreements. On a short basis, our economic situation is such that the restoration of sound national finances is of primary importance and this allows us to make only limited efforts. [end recording]

JENNINGER TO MEET GDR'S FISCHER, MITTAG ON 2 DEC

LD251134 Hamburg DPA in German 1000 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) -- Philip Jenninger, minister of state in the federal chancellor's office, is to pay a 1-day visit to East Berlin next Thursday (2 December). A Federal Government spokesman stated in Bonn today that Jenninger will visit the Federal Republic's permanent mission and meet GDR representatives.

It has been learned that he will meet Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Guenter Mittag, Politburo member responsible for economic issues.

GDR COMPLAINS ABOUT FRG CREDIT PRACTICES

DW260745 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Nov 82 p 13

[Text] Hamburg, 24 November -- This year, inter-German trade will reach a new record high. According to estimates by both sides, the mutual trade volume will increase by 12 percent in 1982 to approximately 14 billion accounting units (one accounting unit equals about DM1).

Prof Erich Freund, the first chairman of the GDR/FRG trade association, assessed this increase as being quite presentable when viewed against the background of the generally weak world economic development and, as he expressly emphasized, against the background of the cyclic situation of the FRG market which does not particularly promote inter-German trade.

At the beginning of 2-day economic talks in Hamburg, in which several hundred representatives from the economics of both states participated, Freund particularly criticized the credit practice of the German banks which do not promote trade. In view of the increasing financing difficulties of banks throughout the world, he said, the GDR is indiscriminately being thrown "into a big world pot." The restrictive granting of loans not only makes trade more difficult, but in some areas even impossible. Freund pointed out that so far, the GDR has repaid all its liabilities "to the last pfenning." He also voiced concern over the fact that GDR foreign trade enterprises are registering a steady increase in payments "overdue" to them. Freund believes, however, that if the West German economy is prepared to make the corresponding purchases, inter-German trade will further increase in 1982 as well, on the basis of the basic treaty.

Heinz Weseloh, the first chairman of the FRG/GDR Trade Association, demanded a change in the future towards a goods structure of trade which favors better quality goods. In his opinion, capital equipment, especially products of the machine building sector and electronics products, are accorded too little significance. Compared with these products, the proportion of raw materials and basic materials, which amounts to nearly 60 percent on both sides, is too high.

FAURE MAY SEEK CONTACTS WITH NEW USSR LEADERS

PM251111 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Nov 82 p 3

["M.D." report: "Mr Mitterrand Will Apparently Ask Mr Edgar Faure To Establish Contact With New Soviet Leaders"]

[Text] We have learned from a reliable diplomatic source that Mr Mitterrand will ask Mr Edgar Faure to go to Moscow and establish contact with the new Soviet authorities. According to another source, it is true that Mr Edgar Faure is due to go to Moscow soon but that the date of his visit has not been fixed. Moreover, it will only be possible to fix it after the new Soviet Government apparatus has been installed.

The former premier, who speaks Russian, makes numerous journeys abroad on a private, semiofficial or official basis and has cordial relations with many leaders. He is due to return from Cairo on Wednesday, 24 November, and set off for the Morocco the next day. In October 1963 General de Gaulle sent Mr Edgar Faure to Beijing to find out on what conditions France could establish diplomatic relations with the PRC. Mr Edgar Faure's mission resulted in Paris and Beijing exchanging ambassadors in January 1964.

Relations between Paris and Moscow will not be "normal" while the Soviet Army remains in Afghanistan, External Relations Minister Cheysson has said several times. Indeed, Mr Mitterrand has suspended the practice of "regular" Franco-Soviet summits instigated by G. Pompidou and Mr Giscard d'Estaing. However, it would be logical for France, which has important economic exchanges with the USSR (the gas pipeline) to try and take advantage of the change of team in the Kremlin to improve relations between the two countries.

Mr Mitterrand has also sent the U.S. President a personal message on relations between the two countries after the incidents surrounding the lifting of the U.S. embargo on the supplies for the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline. According to AFP, the White House regards it as "conciliatory."

According to a reliable source in Paris, the president of the republic did not indicate any change in French policy. He recalled Franco-U.S. friendship and stressed that France is a particularly good U.S. ally since it has a strong and independent policy. He declared his satisfaction with the lifting of the embargo and added that France intends to keep control over its economic relations. He also expressed satisfaction at the opportunity for a meeting in the near future with Secretary of State Shultz who will come to Europe in early December for the Nato council session in Brussels.

MITTERRAND COMMENTS ON UK FALKLANDS POSITION

NC251255 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 25 (AFP) -- France has never recognized British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, President Francois Mitterrand said today, in an interview with the liberal evening newspaper LE MONDE. The interview followed a storm in Britain last week when it was learned that an Argentine Navy supply ship had left the French Atlantic port of Saint Nazaire with five Super Etendard planes and 10 Exocet missiles. Two British vessels were sunk by Exocets during the Falklands' war. France announced last August 10 that it had ended the arms embargo clamped on Argentina when hostilities erupted in the South Atlantic. President Mitterrand explained in the interview that France abstained from voting for a resolution backed by South American countries on the Falklands because: "The implications of this resolution would prejudge the outcome of the debate by imputing that Britain was responsible for a 'colonial act'".

Mr Mitterrand said that "geography must not be the only criteria used to appreciate this issue." He said that France would have voted for the resolution "if it had remained within the limits of recommending negotiations and authorising the United Nations secretary general to accept a good-offices mission."

The South American resolution, tabled on November 5, requested Argentina and Britain to resume negotiations to seek a peaceful solution of the "conflict of sovereignty" over the Falklands, called Malvinas by Argentina.

More on Argentina Policy

PM251133 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Nov 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "France Justifies Resumption of Arms Supplies to Argentina"]

[Excerpt] The resumption of French arms aupplies to Argentina this Thursday, 18 November, is merely the implementation of a decision taken last August of which London was informed at the appropriate time, official French circles indicated on Friday, 19 November, after the British reaction to the dispatch of aircraft and Exocet missiles to Buenos Aires.

The Foreign Office expressed its "disappointment" at the announcement on Thursday of the departure from Saint-Nazaire port of a ship sailing for Argentina carrying five Super Etendard aircraft and Exocet air-to-sea missiles of the type which sank several British ships during the Falklands war.

That cargo, official French circles recall, is part of the orders placed by Argentina before the Falklands conflict broke out last April, when France imposed an embargo on arms supplies to Argentina. The lifting of that embargo was announced on 10 August "in view of the end to hostilities" between Britain and Argentina. On that occasion, an External Relations Ministry spokesman specified that the British Government had been informed of the French decision. The Foreign Office had already said then that it was "disappointed" by the lifting of the embargo.

MITTERRAND'S IMPENDING VISIT TO INDIA SURVEYED

BK241032 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 24 Nov 82

[By Joel Henri]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 24 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand begins a four-day "goodwill" visit to India Saturday amid Indian expectations of expanded bilateral cooperation in trade, defense, technology and nuclear energy. New Delhi also hopes that President Mitterrand, a Socialist who is known to be sympathetic to Third World causes, will prod other rich nations into greater sensitivity toward problems of the developing world, Indian officials said. President Mitterrand's Socialist administration sees India as one of the key non-aligned nations with which it has a convergence of interests.

The French leader, who will be accompanied by his wife and his ministers for external relations, trade and culture, will have three hours of private talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during his stay. He is also to address the Indian Parliament and to confer with Indian scientists.

He will be returning Mrs Gandhi's visit to Paris last year. On the agenda of the Mitterrand-Gandhi talks, a ranking Indian source said Monday: "Major world issues such as the looming threat of war created by superpower rivalry, the Middle East, the revival of the North-South dialogue, a better redistribution of resources of international financial institutions will most likely be raised."

"There are no major differences of view between France and India. There is even a fundamental convergence between Indian non-alignment and the French concept of national independence vis-a-vis the superpowers, the source added.

The Indian press meanwhile also highlighted Mr. Mitterrand's reported assertion that India's moral and political weight contributed to the preservation of world peace. The French president underscored the importance France attaches to its ties with New Delhi in a recent meeting with 40 Indian journalists in Paris, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported.

The Gandhi-Mitterrand talks are also expected to focus on defense and nuclear energy cooperation. India has already bought 40 advanced French Mirage 2,000 jets and French Alouette helicopters are built under license in this country. Negotiations are under way to allow India to assemble and then build another 110 Mirages 2,000 and for Indian purchase of Super-Puma helicopters and Exocet missiles of Falkland war fame, the high-level Indian source said.

New Delhi and Paris are also negotiating on French delivery of enriched uranium for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant near Bombay. India turned to France after the United States stopped supplying the uranium because New Delhi, which has not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, refused to accept inspection of the facilities.

According to the Indian press, the talks have been deadlocked over French insistence on inspection of Tarapur but a solution now appears in sight.

The press has also highlighted disagreements between Paris and New Delhi over the important French naval presence in the Indian Ocean. But informed sources said the issue has had no negative impact on bilateral ties.

New Delhi is also keen on attracting French investment, technology and participation in joint ventures in third countries. the source added.

India is also concerned about the deficits in its trade with France (about 105 million dollars last year) and with the European Economic Community (EEC) (800 million dollars in 1981). It wants French help in curbing them.

These and other issues are to be tackled by the ministers accompanying President Mitterrand: Claude Cheysson (external relations), Michel Jobert (foreign trade) and Jack Lang (culture).

TRADE MINISTER AT GATT OPPOSES FREER TRADE

LD242122 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Michel Jobert was apparently the star performer at the opening meeting of GATT in Geneva today. This is an organization on international agreements on customs tariffs and trade and comprises 88 countries. GATT preaches free trade while many participants do not agree with this, particularly the French minister of state for foreign trade, who did not hesitate to denounce something which he views as heading into trouble and which could lead to an unprecedented protectionist reaction. Here is Michel Jobert's appeal.

[Begin recording] I have said by the way that we aren't here to celebrate a rite and to repeat yesterday's formula which was in fact that of a trade freeing itself in international activity which was very lively and very steady. So it was understood that trade had to be made free so that international activity could be fully effective. But now the matter is to know if by freeing international trade beyond what was done, which is already considerable, we are not going to create a profound imbalance and ruin some industries and some economies.

This is the question we can ask today, and by the way this is the question which explicitly or not most European countries are asking. I merely want to say that this conference, which some wanted to take place, which was forced upon us in a way, forced upon the other participants, forced against commonsense and forced contrary to the reality of the present -- this conference is taking place at not the best possible moment. [end recording]

Michel Jobert's statement was recorded in Geneva by Francois Vrai who also reports the French foreign trade minister's speech got a rather cool reception at the meeting.

LE MONDE ASSESSES AL-QADHDHAFI'S OAU ROLE

PM251627 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr al-Qadhdhafi and Africa"]

[Text] Following the West Sahara question, Chad's representation is dividing the OAU. Two days of arduous discussions on Tuesday, 16, and Wednesday, 17 November, did not enable the pan-African organization's Council of Ministers, meeting in Tripoli to prepare for the 23 November summit, to decide between the representation claims of the delegation led by Mr Hissein Habre, who has been in power in Ndjamena since 7 June, and that of Mr Goukouni Oueddei, who formed a rebel "government" in Tibesti at the end of October. The ministers were to resume their discussions this Thursday afternoon and, should the disagreement persist, would refer the question to the heads of state and of government.

There is reason to think that this affair is no longer concerned merely with accreditation procedure. It has taken a much more political turn, with the support of Libya, without which Mr Goukoun Oueddei could not attempt anything serious. Mr Oueddei is now staging a rebellion in a remote, underpopulated desert region on the edge of the Aozou Strip which has been militarily occupied by Libya for more than 10 years. Since September, the rest of Chad has been controlled by Mr Hissein Habre's administration, and at the beginning of October he took part in the Franco-African summit as head of state and has since provided his country with a provisional government and provisional institutions.

In addition, the Ndjamena government represents Chad in the international organizations, especially the United Nations under whose auspices a meeting of creditors will start in Geneva on 29 November to help that devastated country to rebuild.

Nobody can be surprised to see Colonel al-Qadhdhafi help his Chadian proteges try to regain power. To explain his refusal to attend the Franco-African summit in Kinshasa, he had condemned its "neocolonial" character. He renewed his attacks on that institution, described as "scandalous" on Monday in his opening speech at the OAU Council of Ministers meeting. The Libyan leader is never hesitant in disconcerting people. He preferred to call on Mr 'Arafat to "commit suidice" than to see the PLO withdraw from Beirut and refused to take part in the Fes summit on Lebanon rather than question his "radical"options.

But he was thought to be sufficiently anxious to accede to the annual chairmanship of the OAU -- a job reserved for the summit host -- for him to envisage substantial concessions when necessary. In an attempt to save "his" summit for the first time at the beginning of August, had he not threatened to cut off supplies to the Saharans, thus hoping to secure their delegation's withdrawal? Had he not forced Mr Goukouni Oueddei to give up his chair to Mr Hissein Habre's representative?

In these conditions there is reason to wonder on which African states Colonel al-Qadhdhafi can in fact rely for support of his approach, at a time when the main aim is to consolidate a pan-African organization weakened by the Saharan affair.

We can hope that the OAU will overcome this new crisis. But it is difficult to see what it will gain from being chaired by a man who so clearly places his own interests before those of pan-Africanism.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH YAR CONTINUE IN PARIS

GF241512 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Talks resumed today between the YAR and France in Paris. The YAR side in these talks is headed by Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Standing Committee, and the French side is headed by Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations.

During the meeting which lasted 3 hours, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and reviewed the steps taken so far in political, economic, cultural, agricultural and health fields and the results reached by the two sides during the preparatory talks held at the French Foreign Relations Ministry yesterday morning. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that, during the talks, the two sides reached practical steps that can give momentum to relations between the two countries in various fields of cooperation, in addition to the identity of views on the Palestinian issue.

The brother minister of foreign affairs and member of the Standing Committee expressed our country's appreciation for France's position toward the Palestinian issue and explained our country's view regarding it -- the stance which is based on the decisions of all the Arabs in the Fes summit. During the Fes summit, the Arab views were identical and [word indistinct] all Arab efforts on the national and international levels for the sake of reaching a settlement of the issue of the Palestinian people in a way that safeguards their legitimate rights to establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Our delegation heard a detailed explanation of France's stance regarding the Palestinian issue and the issues of liberation and maintenance of peace in the zones of tension in the world. During the talks, the two sides also exchanged views on many international issues of mutual concern.

Claude Cheysson hosted a dinner party at the Foreign Relations Ministry yesterday in honor of the brother minister of foreign affairs and member of the Standing Committee and the delegation accompanying him, which was attended by highranking officials at the French Foreign Relations Ministry and our charge d'affairs in Paris. Following the dinner party, the two ministers held a closed working session in order to finalize the results agreed upon during their talks on bilateral relations.

MOROCCO ON SALE OF U.S. PLANES TO SPAIN

LD251156 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The future attack and combat aircraft project, the purchase of 84 F-18A combat and attack aircraft to modernize the Spanish Air Force, has generated some interest over the past few hours after the visit to Washington by Spanish Under Secretary for Defense Eduardo Serra. The visit had only one item on the agenda, the postponement of the signing of the letter of intent for purchase of the 84 aircraft.

The purchase of the F-18A aircraft led the Moroccan Embassy in Spain to make a series of points in an official note issued this evening. In the note it says that the Kingdom of Morocco has not put any kind of pressure on the United States concerning the sale of these aircraft to Spain, given that Spain and Morocco are linked to the United States by mutual agreements and consequently destined to safeguard common interests in an area which is vital to both countries.

PSOE'S GUERRA SETS 3-YEAR EEC ENTRY DEADLINE

LD241218 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A late piece of news: Statements and a threat on Belgian radio and television having the signature of the PSOE. Asuncion Valdes, our correspondent in Brussels, says that Alfonso Guerra [PSOE deputy secretary general] threatened the EEC to reply yes to Spain's request for entry, or to forget it.

[Begin Valdes relay] Good evening. Either we join the EEC in the next 3 years or the future Spanish Socialist Government will shut the door. This was the essence of what Alfonso Guerra said in a Radio-Television Belge broadcast this evening. Replying in French to the question from a correspondent in Madrid, the PSOE second-in-command said that in a short while the PSOE would study the possibility of joining the EEC. If we do not join in the next 3 years, he added, this possibility will cease to exist. Membership would no longer be of interest to either Spain or Europe itself.

These statements by Alfonso Guerra form part of a special report which Radio-Television Belge will broadcast on the occasion of the arrival in power of the Spanish Socialists. Belgain radio decided to release the news now by broadcasting an excerpt from his statements. The PSOE is not prepared to wait indefinitely for a yes from the EEC. [end relay]

GOVERNMENT OFFICE TAKES ACTION AGAINST PAPERS

PA252238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1314 GMT 23 Nov 82

[text] Madrid, 23 Nov (EFE) -- The Spanish Attorney General's Office initiated actions against two newspapers today on the charge that they are defending terrorism and inciting to rebellion. The newspaper EGIN, which represents the Basque radical left, was withdrawn from circulation after the newspaper published an ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] communique today trying to justify an attack staged in Guipuzcoana de Renteneria on 18 November, in which three people were injured.

The order to withdraw the newspaper, issued by a national judge [juez de la audiencia nacional], was based upon a complaint lodged by the Attorney General's Office, which feels that the article could be interpreted as an apology for terrorism. In addition, the Attorney General's Office filed a complaint against the Madrid newspaper EL ALCAZAR because of two articles it published in October that could be interpreted as incitement to rebellion.

KING PROPOSES GONZALEZ FOR PRIME MINISTER

LD252210 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The king has now selected his candidate for prime minister: The Socialist Felipe Gonzalez. The head of state's consultations with the different parliamentary leaders concludes tonight and a few minutes ago the speaker of the Congress, Gregorio Peces-Barba, was called to the Zarzuela Palace. At the end of his meeting with the king, Peces-Barba made a statement.

[Begin recording] I came in fulfillment of the procedure laid down by Article 99 of the Constitution. In connection with the consultations undertaken by his majesty the king to propose a candidate for prime minister, the task which falls to me as speaker of the congress is to go to the King to be told of his proposal. This is what happened. He gave me the name of Don Felipe Gonzalez Marques. [passage indistinct]

[Question] As regards the investiture, could you please tell us, Sr Peces-Barba, when this will take place?

[Answer] [sentence indistinct] The investiture session will begin on Tuesday [30 November] at 1630 with the candidate's speech. It will then continue [words indistinct] on Wednesday and I think that the voting in accordance with the time limits laid down by the rules for the length of replies, could be held [words indistinct] in the night and so the swearing in will probably be held on Thursday. [1 December] [end recording]

KING'S SPEECH AT INAUGURATION OF CORTES

LD271534 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1111 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Address by King Juan Carlos to Spanish Cortes on the official opening of the new legislature -- live]

[Text] Mr President of the Congress of Deputies, Mr President of the Senate, Mr Prime Minister and ministers of the acting government, ladies and gentlemen, deputies and senators.

On inaugurating the new legislature of the Cortes, at this solemn ceremony of great democratic significance, I should like my first words to contain greetings to all our people, greetings conveyed via its legitimate representatives who meet today for the first time to begin carrying out the gree and peaceful mandate of Spaniards. As the repository of the constitutional functions of the crown, at this moment I believe that it is the Spanish people, the calm, long-suffering, exemplary and magnificant Spanish people, that we have to serve with total devotion, who are here with us all and with the utmost right, are the greatest protagonists of this event. It is therefore you, the exponents of politics in the deepest and most classical sense which can be given to politics, the sublime art and task which embraces all that which may influence the prosperity of peoples; it is you who have to translate into positive and effective laws the hopes of our fellow countrymen and the responsibility they have given you.

As I have said on previous occasions, democracy is sustained essentially by the task which had been assigned to you. Your power is open, representative and complex. It can be permitted neither weakness nor hesitation. In it resides public stability and through it is channelled the realization of the objectives of the permanence and strength of the state. For this reason, if the construction of democracy and the consolidation of the system of law, which the Spanish people have assumed with determination and devotion, are to be carried out without haste and without delay, it is the duty of these chambers to moderate the pace, harmonize the problems and their solutions, and establish in legality that which is most appropriate for the achievement of common coexistence.

I believe that we have reason to be thankful and satisfied at the orderly, free and peaceful way in which the will of the Spanish people was expressed on a broad scale during the general election which has given rise to the constitution of these chambers. It is a demonstration of the fact that in the mind of the people, the idea has taken root that it is necessary to participate resolutely in political activity which has to be exercised for the good of the community in order to achieve coexistence in peace and liberty.

However, it is also the time to adopt the intention of responding to this explicit expression and to become worthy of the trust invested. It is the time to invoke the need to practice, day by day, hour by hour, in the regulated process of the task which befalls the Cortes the supreme virtue of all politics, which is prudence. Without this as the balance between wisdom and sentiment, the laws which we need would not be possible. I ask you to apply it without hesitation in this Cortes which opens at a crucial time in our history.

The acute sensibility of the Spanish people enables it to judge conduct, reject mistakes or respond favorably to wise decisions. It will not allow personal interests to prevail over collective interests, and knows perfectly well how to distinguish between that which is fundamental and that which is secondary or accessory. Let us be aware of the fact that in the order which this people has chosen, there exists the possibility for it freely to express its opinion, be this to congratulate or sanction conduct, or to express discouragement and rejection, or hope and faith in future ways of proceeding. Let us all be worthy of its trust and endeavor to resolve in harmony the gravest and most widespread problems, because the people also know how to perceive the important objectives on which there could be broad agreement, the great issues which we all have to agree to try and resolve together, the unchanging values in whose acknowledgement there exists a unanimity of views.

I tell you frankly that I have great faith in our future. From total and sincere dedication to the service of the common good which you are here to exercise, must flow well-being for the people, vigor for the state which sustains our historical vitality and a clear view to the future.

I think we are embarking on the normalization of that future. A clear decision has been made by the Spanish people that never again can the wishes of a minority, backed up by force, prevail over the freely and peacefully expressed will of the majority of the people. The time has come for us to consolidate what we have so far achieved and push forward with firmness and certainly along the road of normalizing our state based on law, For us to learn to live in peace without hatred or bitterness, recognizing the freedom of others at one and the same time as the guarantee and yet the limiting factor of our own freedom. Between us we must strengthen the concept of the state and its permanence and its manner of functioning over and above the vicissitudes which in fact are one of the elements which help to consolidate that very state.

Transfers of political power decided by the people are normal occurrences in democracy. They serve precisely ot encourage support for the idea of the permanence of the state, of obedience to its rules, and of observance of an order which far from being disturbed, is rather confirmed through the alterations which are accepted and through the work which those designated perform in fulfilling their lofty mission. Respect for the law and a sense of interest in defending the concept of the state must be inculcated in all, regardless of whatever political direction the Spanish people may have chosen at a given time and for a fixed period as an expression of its will. I am, therfore, sure that the legislature opening today will work on these generous and broad objectives to which our people are entitled. Your right as representatives has been won at elections which were a model of participation, order and freedom.

The calm and peaceful way in which triumph was celebrated, matched with appropriate and understanding acknowledgement of defeat -- defeat which can serve as an incentive to fresh efforts -- the merits, which must not be forgotten, of those who in the past phase have contributed happily to the difficult period of the transition, the sincere and effective cooperation between the outgoing and incoming teams in a transfer of power, the normal progress of which must not be affected by radical attitudes -- all these are circumstances which light up before us and before Spain in general expectations of continuity and hope. For this I congratulate you and take great pleasure in it. Above all, I congratulate the Spanish people.

This lofty institution contains one of the bases for the consolidation of democracy. The most attractive and prestigious function of the political parties is precisely to work, on the basis of their representive power, for the national interest and the strengthening of the state. Through this work, and with that lofty aim in mind, the political parties themselves are strengthened much more than if one aims simply to strengthen them alone, because the most dynamic objective of that national interest is to ensure the permanence of a state which is solid and consistent, and to cement together a juridical structure which will safeguard the fatherland and protect the men and women who are its strength and voice, against any weakening of the body of the nation.

Our democracy, the project that has been created for a life of freedom and respect for others, must therefore be supported on the pillars of a firm state modelled and organized in such a way as to give strength and solidity, of a state which will be permanent and untouched by the vagaries inevitably generated by politics, which will be rooted in an unshakeable context, creative in its consistency and providing protection for the forward progress of the institutions; and reciprocally, one in which the institutions provide protection for the forward progress of the state itself toward those hintoical objectives which the crown earnestly and unwaveringly encourages. We need the continuity, effectiveness and oneness of the state to ensure by its inherent nature the springs of democracy, and we need it to be the guarantee and support of that democracy. This is because opportunities to exercise day by day our ideals of freedom, which can no longer be renounced, would be ineffective without such a state worthy always of respect, defended by all and unaffected by contingencies and changes.

The greatness of the system and its capacity to serve, lie in the agreement shared by society and those who represent it, in the part played by the institutions in consolidating and strengthening the state; in the dedication of the armed forces and security forces to defending the order established by the Constitution and the political reality which the implementation of that Constitution gives rise to at different times; in the loyalty of all officials and all whose work lies in these various areas; and in the serious and responsible actions of the media in the interests of all so as to sustain the framework and the beautiful fabric on which harmonious existence today, and in the future is depicted and comes to life.

The fixing of that indisputable framework which will affirm the security and growth of institutional democratic life is the great task to which you have to address yourselves. In that great undertaking you -- we all -- have an unquestionable part, because it is that undertaking which will make it possible to attain the great national policies which the times call for and which cannot be overruled by the threats in this sometimes troubled world, or by the feverish madness of groups who operate on the basis of violence, which is incomprehensible and tragic.

Terrorism is a shadow over our communal life, causing confusion, pain and bloodshed. It has shown a monstrous preference for feeding on the armed forces and the security forces, the fundamental and decisive bulk of whom, that part which characterizes them -- and I say this to you with great feeling -- has always done honor to the profession which is one of discipline and sacrifice; and which, with its loyal obedience to the legitimate authorities, does honor also to the society and the nation to which it belongs.

To be able to accept the senseless and cowardly killing of one's closest companions and to do so with weapons in one's hand, in glorious silence, is one of the most beautiful pages ever written in the world by the soldierly spirit. Anyone who thinks, suggests or states outright with gross malice, that the armed forces, opposed to terrorism, could root it out and end it by suspending or changing the state based on law, is wholly mistaken. That, as we know only too well, is precisely the master stroke which the terrorists are hoping to provoke. To take advantage for dark purposes of the pain of a soldier in order to incite him to transgress the principle which lies at the root of his being a soldier, is equivalent to trying to implant in his will that same blind and despotic mechanism which moves the terrorist.

With their profound sense of patriotism, the armed forces and the security forces constitute in their totality the firm and honorable guardian of the state based on law against terrorism and against any aggressor. From this podium today, I wish to voice my admiration, respect and acknowledgement of them. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen deputies, ladies and gentlemen senators, as this new stage in the life of the Cortes begins I wish to express thanks for long hours and strenuous efforts given by all who have taken part in the work of the previous chambers and who even suffered violent attack within these walls. It is a great satisfaction for me to open this legislature which will undoubtedly produce a multiplicity of initiatives and results, and from which the Spanish people, with calm impatience, await services which cannot be postponed for the achievement of progress in all areas and the strengthening of their peace of mind.

Your precise job consists in finding the right way to meet the challenge which present circumstances pose to us as a people. What is needed to attain political strength is fully concerted free wills, grouped consistently, simultaneously concerted ideas, plans and ways of carrying them out. This immense richness and constant process of imagination, planning and realization, this effort by all to make certain the present and create the future, and the vehemence with which opinions are expressed and clash: All this does not give rise to disorder or social warfare; it is rather simply the exercise of freedom. I call on you, each of you, in the ordered interplay of parliamentary differences, to reply in the appropriate measure to the challenge of building an ever more prosperous nation which will be ours to bequeath as a treasure, as a responsibility and a risk, and as a burden of honor to our children.

It is your job, by means of just, appropriate, harmonizing and prudent laws, to return the confidence the people have placed in the Cortes. Asking you to rise to this great task, I declare the legislature open. [applause]

PCE DOCUMENT ANALYZES DEFEAT, NEW GOVERNMENT

PM250815 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 12-18 Nov 82 pp 12-17

[Document approved by 6-7 November PCE Central Committee meeting: "The 28 October Election and the New Political Situation"]

[Text] The election was a genuine popular earthquake which has transformed the political map of the transition. The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] has collapsed and the PCE has suffered a grave defeat, despite the self-sacrificing effort of thousands and thousands of members, friends and supporters of the party. The nationalist and regionalist parties, except in the Basque country and Catalonia, have been submerged. There has emerged, as absolute victor, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], and, in second place, the Popular Alliance, which from a paltry number of deputies in the last Cortes now holds 105 seats. The results have exceeded the opinion polls, although the prevailing trends were already emerging in them.

These results pose the need for profound criticism and self-criticism and changes in the PCE. Before entering into this, the Central Committee deems it necessary to state that the PSOE's victory represents an advance of democracy and contains possibilities of real changes in Spain's political and social life.

The PCE, with the mediocrity of its election results, but with the reality of its influence in the most dynamic sectors of the working class and the people's masses, declares itself prepared to firmly support the PSOE government in any measure of change and progress and, of course, against any attempt at the blocking of its activity by the right in the Chamber and in social life. The PCE will act in this new stage of the transition by confirming its nature as a workers' and people's party of the Marxist revolutionary left, committed to the Constitution and democracy.

PSOE, Recipient of Pact

Our policy of cooperation among the leftwing and progressive forces is not over. In practice, what has occurred is the PSOE's transformation to some extent into the recipient of a kind of front of democratic social sectors. The PSOE has kept and increased the workers' and leftwing votes and has won over a considerable part of the reformist bourgeoisie's vote. It has achieved this, rather than with a direct pledge to the latter, through the pact with the major economic and institutional powers and with the rightwing party, which it has assured that its conduct will be aimed at "making Spain work." The PSOE has already undertaken to grant Manuel Fraga Iribarne status similar to that which the leader of the opposition has in Britain, with the status of shadow "prime minister." It is clear that, in view of Spain's present day situation, the consequences of this measures could go far beyond the significance which the British institution has.

The working class and the left have accepted this pact with their vote, setting above its medium-term dangers the immediate advantage of a change, and probably with the conscious idea or intuition that this pact could be a guarantee against the danger of a coup.

Right's Strength

The UCD's inability to implement reforms and to guarantee the state's security, demonstrated even more under Calvo-Sotelo's leadership, has caused its failure and ruin and has contributed decisively to the phenomenon of the useful vote for the PSOE on the party of all those who wished, above all to prevent the success of Fraga's hard-line right, or "Francoism," as an election poster said.

Basically, the election result confirms a constant factor which has dominated the transition since the referendum on the reform in 1976; The great strength of the right, initially channeled toward the UCD and now taken up by the Popular Alliance, and the spirit of moderation prevailing among the people's masses and the leftwing sectors.

Under these conditions it would be wrong to say that the transition is over. The configuration of the democratic state of the autonomies is still in its infancy; the democratization of the administration and of the state apparatus has not begun, and, moreover, we are in the midst of a world economic crisis whose end cannot be seen and which is having catastrophic repercussions on the weak and obsolete Spanish structures. What can be asserted is that we are in a new political stage which is currently characterized, on the one hand, by an obvious democratic advance, and, on the other, by a grave bipolarization which requires a review of our tactics.

Difficulties in Establishing PCE

Since the transition began, the PCE has met with grave difficulties in establishing itself among the broad masses of Spanish society, despite having been the most active party in the anti-Francoist struggle and the one which began the policy of national reconciliation 20 years before it crystallized into the political change; and also despite having striven to carry out a policy which sought to take the social realities into account and which, through democratic concentration, sought to achieve positions of power for the working class in cooperation between it and the reformist bourgeoisie.

It is indisputable that NATO's veto on Communist Parties' holding government office in its area exerted an influence unfavorable to the PCE's growth. Another factor which carried weight is our emergence into legality coincided with the lowest point of international communist influence, owing to the crisis of the systems inspired by the Soviet model and to events in international politics which darkened communism's image. Our eurocommunist line and desire to carry out an independent and democratic policy brought us into confrontation with U.S. imperialism and brought about the political and ideological attack by the party which had played a leading role in the Communist International.

However, those factors, despite being important, were not the decisive ones: The decisive factors lay in the fact that it was not possible to make the democratic break; that the democratic institutions entered into an obvious conflict with economic and institutional de facto powers, which translated their hostility toward the democratic change into a kind of veto on the PCE; and that that veto has weighed like a constant threat on the democratic institutions and induced the people's masses, bearing the historical memory of the civil war and the subsequent repression, not to view our party as the instrument of change in this situation.

The PSOE leadership team's policy, instead of striving to change this situation, as would have been in the general interest of the working class and democratic consolidation in Spain, has exploited it thoroughly from a narrow party viewpoint to reduce and eliminate the PCE's competition by rejecting any cooperation with us, except when, following the municipal elections, it was necessary in order to take over a large number of Spanish mayorships.

Two Poles of Election

With the existence of the PSOE's veto on the Communist Party, together with a program of change which in many respects promised to fulfill the aspirations of broad people's masses, coming from a party which already possessed a broad electoral base, the electorate has chosen the option which it deemed safest, giving victory to the PSOE' tactics.

This victory has been possible because of the convergence with the tactics of the right, which was also seeking bipolarization, aiming at two options: Either to defeat the PSOE and take power after 28 October, or to place itself as the only alternative to the Socialist Government in a subsequent election. In this way the PSOE's triumph also coincides with a dangerous rise of the right. The positive pole of the election outcome appears intertwined with the other, negative pole which materialized 28 October.

Influence of 27 October Coup

In view of this bipolarization, the strong trend toward the useful vote had already manifested itself in the Andalusian election, and perhaps, in the opposite direction, previously in the Galician election.

It was clear to the party leadership and our members that our vote was going to fall, although not to the extent which we saw 28 October.

Our aim was to secure a parliamentary group with 15 deputies or 5 percent of the votes. The opinion polls up to 20 October, both those conducted on our behalf by the Sigma 2 Enterprise and those conducted by the Alef Agency, gave us strong grounds for expecting those results. The campaign conducted by the party has a positive influence; however, between the last opinion polls and 28 October, there was a further swing of Communist votes to the PSOE. Our analysis leads to the conclusion that the reports or rumors about the military coup, troop movements and defensive measures at the Zarzuela Palace gave rise, in view of the fear that a vote of fear would help the Popular Alliance, to the intention to guarantee at all costs the PSOE's victory, which was viewed as the only real possibility of countering that danger.

Disillusionment at Lack of Break

The external factors certainly do not in themselves explain the PCE's election defeat, although they have also influenced the events which have occurred in our party to some extent.

Because of our role in the anti-Francoist struggle, the idea that we could be the dominant force of change was very widespread in the party. When this occurred through reform and not through a break and the dominant forces were the UCD on the right and the PSOE on the left -- the two reformist parties -- the fact created unease and despondency in our ranks, which were partially surmounted by our party's ability to operate between the PSOE and the UCD during the period of the Moncloa Pacts and the consensus.

At the Rome plenum, we had prepared the party for the attainment of legality, but not for the difficult situation in which we would remain for a long time under the conditions of the reform. The Moncloa Pacts themselves were also an issue on which unanimity in the party could not be achieved. A "leftwing" reaction occurred regarding them, as well as concerning the policy of consensus. These stances were intertwined with disagreements as regards the conception of eurocommunism.

An interpretation of eurocommunism also began to develop, which in the conception of the party and its policy, was leading virtually to stances undifferentiated from social democracy. This created on the one hand, a confrontation among those who declared themselves eurocommunists, with the ultrarenewalists' group breaking away, and, on the other, a sectarian reaction.

From all these factors there emerged the crises undergone by the party, which could be defined as a confrontation between a tendency inclined to maintain the PCE's historical constant factors without renewal, and another attracted by the model of the second international, which at one point even conspired against the majority of the party and its leadership's stance to the extent of threatening a rift and a split by not accepting democratic centralism.

External Manipulations

It may be pointed out that the PCE's crisis has been the object of external manipulations only comparable with those against Suarez during the period when he was ousted from leadership of the government and of the UCD. The PSOE had a very grave crisis which led to the removal from its leadership of personalities such as Enrique Tierno Galvan, Luis Gomez Llorente, Pablo Castellano and professor Bustelo -- that is, the people representing the socialist left -- at a congress at which only the regional secretaries voted, and that reached the public as a success for the image of Felipe Gonzalez, the PSOE and even the PSOE's internal democracy.

If the leftwing stance had triumphed in the PSOE, the image presented by the outcome would probably have been precisely the opposite. To move the PSOE increasingly rightward and attempt to disrupt the PCE -- that is, the minimize the left -- has been a policy of the ruling classes and not exclusively internal phenomena.

Internal Mistakes

The weaknesses and shortcomings of the party leadership's work -- including the period when those who left voluntarily and those who were penalized were taking part in it -- have been considerable in several fields and were made clear at the 10th Congress.

The fundamental factor was undoubtedly the estrangement between the leadership and the grassroots and the weakening of the party's work in the mass movements. The transition from clandestinity to legality caused a massive shift of cadres to the democratic institutions and, at the same time, an enormous concentration in the higher intermediate bodies, and, as a result, the weakening of our presence in the grassroots organizations and in the mass movements. At the same time, a withdrawal of the trade union cadres from specific party work, neglect of the cadres who remained in the mass movements, and, as a result, the departure of some of them, were occuring.

Another of the weaknesses was the lack of a politically and quantitatively strong organization apparatus, coinciding with the development of considerable centrifugal trends which led to questioning the very idea of a PCE. The central leadership and other leaderships at various levels have not succeeded in achieving a standard of effectivenessand efficiency essential to any party, but even more so to a Communist Party.

In the sector of culture we have been unable to readjust our work during the period of Francoism to that of democracy. We have been unable to help formulate an independent blueprint for political and cultural action by those forces. There have even been mistakes such as believing that the party itself was the instrument of the alliance of the forces of labor and culture, disregarding the great majority of intellectuals, artists and professionals who are not communists but are still the forces of culture. We have sometimes mistreated our own artist comrades by using them at functions which lowered their professional standards.

Inadequate Formulation of Eurocommunist Strategy

The ideological struggle has been another of our great shortcomings, reflecting the inadequate formulation of our eurocommunist strategy, together with the pressures for maintaining a traditional party or because of the attraction of the Second International. Our education and training work in the party has thereby suffered from grave weaknesses. The same has applied to our information for the party and the masses and propaganda.

But since the 10th Congress, the internal crisis has prevented normal functioning of the party leadership. We have been paralyzed to a large extent by that situation and by the reproduction of the crisis in our Central Committee, and we have also been harmed by the fact that our leadership is still more like a coordination center of various national and regional parties than a central leadership. As long as the party leadership itself does not emerge from the crisis, as long as the crisis is constantly reproducing itself among us, we will not succeed in surmounting it in the party. Likewsie, it is essnetial that the leadership bodies establish themselves as a real central leadership.

These negative aspects, the unresolved crises and the weaknesses in the work of the central leadership and of the leaderships at other levels have gravely influenced our election results, which, if all this had not happened, could have been better than those achieved.

Validity of Our Broad Outlines

A new political situation has been created in the country, although the problems of the previous situation, such as unemployment, putschism and terrorism and the U.S. pressure on national policy, persist within it and could worsen. The PCE must respond to that new political situation following a defeat, under conditions more difficult for a calm formulation and with the danger that the party's crisis will be reopened with far graver dimensions.

The Central Committee believes that the broad outlines of the program which we upheld in the election campaign are valid, and that we must adjust our work to them in Parliament and in society, since the leftwing vote for the PSOE instead of the PCE is not so much a rejection of our program as an expression of greater confidence in the PSOE's prospects in this situation.

Our proposals on unemployment, the defense of freedoms and the struggle against terrorism; the defense of peace and withdrawal from NATO; our demands in favor of a means of bringing young people into employment and education and of young people's right to live their youth to the full; the defense of women's dignity and real equality and of pensioners' living conditions; bringing agricultural workers in line with other workers in unemployment benefits, comprehensive agrarian reform which protect family property and make it possible to improve peasants' living conditions; action to guarantee the organization of the state of the autonomies; in a word, the contents of our program should serve as a guideline for our activity in society and in Parliament.

Marxist Left, Consistent

However, the proposal which we have made of a democratic front must adopt other methods appropriate to the situation which has been created, without transforming its essence, which is basically the need for the cooperation of the workers, united with the sectors of the reformist bourgeoisie in tackling the country's problems, whose gravity has not disappeared despite the election.

The PSOE does not need our votes in order to govern, although we will give it our votes in everything that means advance, progress and defense of democracy. However, it is in society itself, in the various institutions, in the social movements, that we should also make the greatest effort to maintain at all levels a relationsship of cordiality and unity with the socialist comrades and with all the forces of progress, striving to strengthen permanent citizens' participation with mass political initiatives.

The Communist Party intends to act in this new stage as a consistent Marxist and revolutionary left, committed to the Constitution and democracy, with political initiative and with determination to help a real change to take place.

The Central Committee decides to convene the party's National Conference 17 through 19 December to define more specifically the tactics to be carried out in this situation and to draw up our plan of action with a view to the coming municipal and regional elections.

Debate Within Unity

The Central Committee believes that under the current circumstances, while implementing an open policy toward society, it is essential to maintain the unity of the party and of its leadership bodies, over and above the disagreements which may exist on some aspects.

This is not inconsistent with the need for the harsh lesson of this defeat to lead us to a specific examination of the inadequacies and shortcomings of methods and personnel and the promotions and dismissals necessary for the party's better functioning at teh central level and all other levels. However, those measures should not be adopted hastily, in an emotional moment, but calmly and quietly. What we have lost we will not recover in a day or with a gesture; it will be the object of a work of time, perserverance, intelligence and steadfastness. Many members who have worked in this campaign with admirable self-sacrifice are aware of this and are demanding decisions taken calmly, and especially that the party and its leadership do not continue to lacerate themselves.

Recover PCE's Image

During these days of the election campaign and afterward, more than a few comrades who had left, have worked again in the party and taken back their membership cards. Most of the 825,000 votes which we have received are firm ideological votes from people who could be party members and who, if we know how to work with them, can extend and increase our social influence. Among them there is also a sector, composed particularly of professionals and artists, who without being communists deem a strong PCE necessary for there to be freedom and progress. To all those who have acted in this way we express our gratitude and the promise that we will work not to disappoint the confidence which they have shown us at such an unfavorable time.

The votes for the PSOE went not out of hostility toward the PCE, but out of a conception of the usefulness and effectiveness of the vote in this situation. In order to recover them, we must recover the image of responsibility, unity and discipline, the image of a revolutionary party which had become obscured with our crisis. Nor can we be forgetful that many socialist votes which carried over from previous elections, are votes from workers and professionals who feel sympathy for the PCE, who want unity with us and who will help us; We are aware that we have a broad circle of friends in society who want our recovery for Spain's good and progress.

Taking all this into account, the Central Committee asserts its confidence in the party's recovery and in the surmounting of the crisis and of the defeat, and lays down a 6-month period to finalize and implement the measures of renewal in the party's various leadership structures, from top to bottom, and for setting up the operative bodies necessary in order to ensure the best possible contact between leaderships and grassroots, and between party and workers movement, party and young people, party and women's movement, party and forces of culture, party and social movements and instruments of propaganda and training and so forth.

This work must be accompanied by an effort at all levels and by all members to the same end. The Central Committee summons all party members and all those who realize the need to joint or rejoin, to a new militant effort to surmount this difficult time for the Communist Party -- the party of democracy and socialism.

DENMARK

PREMIER COMMENTS ON FISHING DISPUTE WITH UK

PM251349 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Nov 82 (Financial Supplement) p 2

[Nils Eric Boesgaard dispatch: "Schlueter in Downing Street"]

[Text] London -- "I cannot imagine that 1 January will come and go without our succeeding in finding a solution to the fisheries problems," Prime Minister Poul Schlueter said at a press conference at the Danish Embassy in London. Schlueter was in London at the invitation of the British prime minister, and yesterday evening was Mrs Thatcher's guest at a working dinner at 10 Downing Street.

During the press conference British journalists launched a tough attack on the prime minister. The questions dealt almost exclusively with Denmark's rejection of the new EEC fisheries arrangements, which has caused much anger in Britain, where there is open talk of a new cod war and of mobilizing the fleet against Danish fishermen.

Poul Schlueter gave a detailed explanation of the Danish position and showed graphics, made by the prime minsiter himself, on some orange-colored cardboard. It showed Denmark's, Britain's and the other EEC nations' shares of annual catches in the North Sea. "I am willing to accept that the largest share should go to Britain, but it cannot be intended that all the additional fish which the British have been allowed should be taken from us," he said.

When asked whether he would encourage Danish fishermen to ignore British fishing regulations, the prime minster replied, "no!" but at the same time he warned the British that Denmark was prepared to go to the EEC court. According to the Treaty of Rome, members have free access to each other's fishing waters -- and it would be unpleasant for the British if the arrest and sentencing of Danish fishing boats were to be quashed by the EEC court, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM251007 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Solveig Rodsgaar report: "Political Showdown on Danish 'No' to UN Resolution"]

[Text] The government runs the risk of difficulties tomorrow when it will be forced to admit that a majority in the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee is opposed to its decision that Denmark together with the other NATO nations will vote against a draft resolution proposed by Sweden, India and Mexico calling for a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

The Social Democrats, the Socialist People's Party, the Radical Liberals and the Left Socialist Party are opposed to the government's decision. It is the Social Democrats who have called for an emergency meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee tomorrow, because they want to demand that Denmark abstain when the draft resolution is presented to the United Nations. If the government does not go along with the majority in the Foriegn Affairs Committee, the Socialist People's Party will try to raise the matter in the Folketing, so that the government could be toppled. The Social Democrats have not yet decided whether they want to have the matter raised in the chamber.

Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "It cannot be right for the government to be pressured by the Social Democrats to pursue a foreign and security policy to the left of the policy the Social Democrats pursue when they are in office, simply to make it possible for the Social Democrats to pander to their left wing. We will not allow ourselves to be pressured into dissociating ourselves from our NATO partners -- something which the Social Democrats themselves did not do when they were in office." Of the controversial resolution, the foreign minister said that if Denmark supports the resolution 'it would mean a freeze of the Soviet Union's nuclear supremacy and would destroy the possibility of real nuclear disarmament. We want disarmament and not a freeze. We consider this proposal to be a Soviet propaganda ruse for which some of the neutral countries have unfortunately fallen."

Social Democratic foreign affairs spokesman Lasse Budtz said that he is unable to see that the government would lose anything through following the majority so that Denmark would abstain at the United Nations. The Socialist Left Party's Gert Petersen said that he definitely expects the government to go with the majority in the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee, even though it is not obliged to do so. Since tomorrow the foreign minister is in Brussels and the prime minister is in London, acting Prime and Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen will attend the Foreign Affairs Committee meeting.

SCHLUETER TRIP: AREAS OF FRICTION WITH U.S.

PM241147 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 20 Nov 82 p 8

[Editorial: "To The United States!"]

[Text] A few weeks before the end of Denmark's chairmanship of the EEC, Prime Minister Poul Schlueter will fly to Washington for talks with President Reagan in the White House. Anker Jorgensen should really have been there at the commencement of Denmark's EEC chairmanship -- but Reagan does not like Anker.

We wish Poul Schlueter a pleasant journey. He can, of course, take with him Danish best wishes, but if Reagan does indicate that the U.S. view of Denmark has altered because of the change of government, please point out that this change does not mean there has been any change in the general view of Reagan. Large sections of the Danish population still hold the view that Reagan's United States has played an offensive role in El Salvador, for example, and that Reagan's actions vis-a-vis the Soviet-European natural gas project seem most unwise. Add that we for our part, have not interfered in his massive grain sales to the Soviet Union. Tell him that U.S.-European relations have fallen on hard times in the Reagan era, and if China is mentioned, point out the sad fact that Reagan has wasted the achievements of his predecessors. If there is time, tell Reagan also that if he wanted to punish Anker by not inviting him, this resulted in a positive reaction in Denmark -- for Anker.

NORWAY

FISHING QUOTAS WITH USSR FOR 1983 ESTABLISHED

PM251115 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Nov 82 p 11

[Kjell Dragnes report: "Norway Wins Largest Fishing Quota"]

[Text] Norway was able to push through all its views in the talks on next year's Barents and Norwegian Sea fighing quotas and got the lion's share of the cod, capelin and haddock quotas allocated. At the same time the Soviet Union has been granted access to fish all its cod quota in the Norwegian economic zone.

The main question, which had still not been clearly answered by Soviet negotiating leader Vyacheslav Silanov on Friday [19 November] is whether Soviet fishing vessels will respect Norway's unilateral increase in net mesh size to 135 mm in the Spitsbergen fisheries protection zone. The size increase will come into force for the whole Norwegian zone 1 January, but the Soviet Union expressed reservations about the protection zone in 1977. The cod quota will be the same as this year -- 340,000 tons -- the maximum recommended by marine researchers in order to maintain stocks of spawning fish. The Soviet Union had originally wanted a total quota of only 122,000 tons. The agreed on quota is to be split down the middle, but after the Soviets have transferred some of their quota to Norwegian fishermen, they may now fish 225,000 tons, around two-thirds of the total.

During the talks, the Soviet delegation was strongly critical of Norwegian overfishing using passive tackle, and it is clear that next year stricter statutory measures will be brought into operation. However, because it is difficult to regulate coastal fishing, Norway was unable to promise that no more cod than the quota would be caught. Both Silanov and his counterpart, Administrative Chief Gunnar Gundersen, said that they were satisfied with the agreement, as did Norwegian Fishermen's Federation Chairman Johan J. Toft. The agreement will also be of importance for next year's fisheries state support grant which will probably total less because Norway won a larger share of the total quota than the Norwegian Fishermen's Federation had expected.

The total capelin quota was increased from 1.7 million tons in 1982 to 2.3 million next year, divided 60 percent to Norway and 40 to the Soviet Union. Transfer of part of the Soviet quota will give Norway in all 65 percent of the total quota. Of this, 1.1 million tons can be fished this winter, the rest in the summer. Norway has won 71 percent of the haddock quota of 77,000 tons which with transfers amounts to 55,000 tons. Both countries are agreed that it is necessary that fish stocks in the Barents Sea — which as far as some species are concerned have fallen dangerously low -- be controlled and regulated. What the Soviet Union has gained in return, is blue whiting — a total of 485,000 tons, of which 285,000 tons can be fished around Jan Mayen and the rest in the Norwegian zone. The Russians will also be allowed to fish 70,000 tons of Norway haddock in the Norwegian zone and 5,500 tons of Greenland halibut of a total quota of 130,000 tons in the Norwegian zone.

SWEDEN

EVIDENCE OF HARSFJARDEN SUBMARINE FOUND

PM251127 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 20 Nov 82 p 48

[Unattributed report: "Finds After Submarine in Harsfjarden"]

[Excerpts] A foreign submarine has visited Harsfjarden. Certain finds have been made during the current seabed investigation and they have made the Armed Forces absolutely certain that it was a foreign submarine which was hunted in Harsfjarden in early October. According to reports received by DAGENS NYHETER, hull imprints, for example, have been found on the sea bed. "We have not found or raised any objects," Betril Lagerwall of the Defense Staff said, "but we have discovered certain traces of a foreign submarine. Otherwise we have no comment to make."

The discoveries which have been made are now being analyzed in detail by a special analysis group led by Commodore Emil Svensson. The analysis test results and the special tracks which have been found, will then be handed over to the political commission investigating the incident under the leadership of Defense Minister Sven Andersson. The commission is expected to publish its report on what really happened during the first two weeks of October in Harsfjarden and the Mysingen channel some time next spring.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS CONTINUE IN NICOSIA 25 NOV

NC251658 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The intercommunal talks continued at the Ledra Palace today with discussion of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus issue.

Speaking before the meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus Gobbi said it was decided to discuss the territorial aspect at the present stage although discussion of the constitutional aspect has not been completed. Answering relevant questions, Mr Gobbi said the territorial aspect will be faced as a whole and not as a specific matter. Asked whether the discussion would be formal, he replied in the negative but added this will depend on the manner in which the two sides would face the issue. With regard to what would be the basis of discussion, Mr Gobbi said both the UN secretary general's evaluation document and the two sides' proposals are at the negotiating table. These three elements, he said, guide the course of the talks.

Asked if the question of Famagusta constitutes part of the territorial aspect, Mr Gobbi said this is a special matter. Concerning the position of the two sides on the evaluation document in connection with the territorial aspect, Mr Gobbi said the time has come for the two sides to define their position on this matter.

Mr Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks, stated that he did not think there was any problem for the discussion of the territorial aspect. He also said the discussion would not be formal but would concern the substance of the issue. Mr Mavrommatis said the proposals of the two sides will be the basis of the discussion. The discussion of the territorial aspect, he added, is not to be concluded at the present stage of the talks, which ends with next Thursday's meeting when the talks will recess and will resume at the beginning of December.

Asked if the decision by the Turkish Cypriot leadership to distribute the Greek Cypriot properties in the occupied areas and issue title deeds affects the dialogue, Mr Mavrommatis said any action that affects the talks in one way or another is properly raised at the negotiating table. Answering another question, the interlocutor reiterated that the question of Famagusta is of high priority and is always raised in the appropriate manner.

Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan stated that the question of the territorial aspect will be discussed from the beginning in order to establish where the talks can reach. Mr Onan said the way of discussing the territorial aspect has not been determined. The discussion, he added, will depend both on the proposals of the two sides and on the evaluation of the UN secretary general.

KHARAVYI DENIES REPORTS OF AKEL-DIKO PROBLEMS

NC251202 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The democratic alliance [the Democratic Party and AKEL] has described yesterday's concoction by I SIMERINI about alleged disagreements between the Democratic Party and AKEL on the issues of the talks and rapprochement as wishful thinking. A statement by the alliance stresses that the cooperation between the two parties is based on principles and continues unimpeded with sincerity, faith and enthusiasm. Because of this, it is receiving a growing response among the people, causing confusion and despondency in the ranks of the party of the extreme right.

The statement says the following: "The nearer the day of popular decision and verdict, 13 February 1983, approaches, the more their nerves are becoming tense and the coolness of the opponents of democratic alliance is evaporating.

In their agony they are forcing, one after another, lies and slanders against the alliance.

"Yesterday the newspaper of the 'necessary,' acting within this framework, published a lead story alleging disagreements between the Democratic Party and AKEL. In fact, it specifically referred to the issues of the talks and rapprochement.

"Such disagreements exist only in the dreams and wishful thinking- of the Democratic Rally and its leader. The cooperation between the Democratic Party and AKEL is based on principles with the interests of the people and of Cyprus as a yardstick and, having as a policy framework the two parties' joint minimum program, it is continuing unimpeded with sincerity, faith and enthusiasm. Both the issue of the talks and the issue of rapprochement, as well as all the other issues which concern the Cyprus problem, are lucidly clarified in the joint minimum program of the cooperating parties.

The Democratic Rally knows this program very well. It knows well that it concerns a program for the salvation of Cyprus and our people's economic and social progress. It knows well that cooperation between the Democratic Party and AKEL is sincere and based on principles of cooperation which are receiving a constantly growing response among our people. Increasingly new forces of our people are embracing the democratic alliance. The Democratic Rally understands this, just as it also understands the certainty of its defeat at the presidential elections in February 1983.

"Like us, the Democratic Rally's members are sure that the outstanding, democratic, patriotic Cypriot people will triumphantly reelect as President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou, the democratic alliance's candidate.

"The realization of these facts is apparently causing confusion and despondency among them."

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TITLES IN NORTH DENOUNCED

NC241956 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The government of the republic has stressed that the actions of the occupation regime for the distribution of Greek Cypriot properties in the occupied areas are unfounded and illegal and it will never recognize them.

With regard to an announcement by the Denktas regime that the distribution of final deeds for possession of Greek Cypriot properties will start, the government spokesman made a statement this evening stressing that the Cyprus Government in no way will recognize any fait accompli of the invasion and, consequently, the invaders and the Denktas regime are mistaken if they believe that, through their arbitrary actions, they create new realities, as they like to call them.

The spokesman stressed that the rights of the displaced Greek Cypriots to return to their homes and properties will not be separated or ever abandoned, and no decision by the occupation force or its subordinates can revoke these rights. The spokesman further said: These inalienable rights are recognized by repeated UN resolutions and, therefore, by all those countries which support these resolutions. The spokesman stressed: The announcement by the Turkish Cypriot leaders shows that they are unhesitatingly proceeding with a new arbitrary action that discloses their persistence to the policy of faits accomplish which they have been following since the Turkish invasion.

The government spokesman added that the Cyprus Government has denounced internationally this decision of the Turkish Cypriot leaders on this issue as soon as it was made and that President Kiprianou last July sent messages informing the UN secretary general and all heads of state of this arbitrary action and of other similar actions. In his messages, the president of the republic stressed that the illegal Turkish actions undermine the efforts for a Cyprus solution and are contrary to the UN resolutions and the summit agreements. The spokesman said that the response to the president's messages shows that the governments of various countries are not prepared to recognize the illegal acts of an occupation force and an illegal regime.

In conclusion, the government spokesman said that the Cyprus Government will proceed with a new denunciation and representations internationally so that pressure may be exerted on Ankara to abandon its inadmissible policy.

TURKISH TROOPS TO HOLD MANEUVERS IN NICOSIA AREA

NC241620 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The United Nations has informed the authorities of the republic that the Turkish occupation troops will carry out military maneuvers between 1800 and 2100 today in the area behind the [Nicosia] central prisons.

ATAKOL LEAVES FOR LONDON FOR 'VARIOUS CONTACTS'

TA251604 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Kenan Atakol left the island for London today. He will hold various contacts in London and will return to the island at the weekend.

NATO AMBASSADORS BRIEFED ON TURKISH VIOLATIONS

NC242014 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis this morning invited the ambassadors of NATO member states and briefed them on yesterday's violations of our national airspace by the Turkish Air Force. Kapsis showed the ambassadors a map of the area and indicated the points where violations occurred. As stated by the government spokesman, Kapsis also told the NATO member states ambassadors of the warning he addressed to the Turkish ambassador in Athens prior to the Turkish exercise about possible repercussions from violation of our airspace.

Kapsis also explained to the ambassadors that after these developments it was not possible to proceed with the meeting of Foreign Ministers Kharalambopoulos' and Turkmen in Brussels on 9 December.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement issued to the press includes the allegation that no violation of Greek airspace took place during the exercise.

The government spokesman said the government is waiting for the Turkish Government's official reply to yesterday's note which Kapsis handed to the Turkish ambassador in Athens before it reacts.

Reply to Turks' Statement

NC251938 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman made the following statement tonight: The Turkish Government today handed to the Greek ambassador in Ankara, Yeoryios Papoulias, its reply to the recent Greek protest. The Greek Government will reply through diplomatic channels.

In its reply, the Turkish Government alleges that no violations of Greek airspace occurred and that as a result it considers cancellation of the meeting of Foreign Ministers Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen, scheduled for 9 December in Brussels, as unjustified.

The truth, however, is that violations did occur in our airspace and certain of them were particularly provocative, culminating when three Turkish F-104 fighters overflew Psara Island, which is 45 miles from the area where the Turkish exercise was taking place.

These provocative violations are diametrically opposed to the moratorium, and despite the timely Greek Government warning to the Turkish ambassador, clearly prove that it is Turkey which strove for cancellation of the foreign ministers meeting. It is characteristic that the Turkish Government, in its reply, avoids any mention of the point of the Greek protest which stresses that if dialogue is to be conducted, the Greek Government believes it is essential to have a lengthy period of absolute abstention from any provocation, for which it is prepared to work believing in the peaceful coexistence of the two peoples; and it hopes that Turkey will contribute toward the creation of such conditions.

PAPER SAYS PASOK MAKING OFFICIALS 'SCAPEGOATS'

NC241732 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 24 Nov 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "The New 'Alibi'"]

[Text] It is obvious that the government is seeking a new "alibi" and new scapegoats in its effort to excuse its own inefficiency. Koutsoyiorgas gathered the directors general of the ministries and threatened them with dismissal if they fail to reactivate the state apparatus which is showing symptoms of paralysis.

It is not the secretaries general who are to blame, however, for our current mess, or, in any eventuality, they are not directly responsible for it. They were selected from among fanatical PASOK leading personalities and they took their positions with an excess zeal for work. Good intentions, however, are not enough. What is needed most of all and above all else is a correct policy and a correct direction. This is not the duty of the secretaries general. They simply implement the policy which others, above them, lay down. In other words, this is done by the party leadership and by the government. If today the state apparatus appears to be paralysed, this is because PASOK had only one program -- party control of the state. It neither had a program for "the first 100 days" nor a "batch of measures" for "immediate action." The result was that it turned the administration upside down. It rendered all the old and experienced officials useless. It appointed new and ignorant ones who had nothing to do with administration. It resorted to spur of the moment and arbitrary planning in order to deal with the country's problems. On no issue did it create the impression that it knew what it wanted and how to go after it. This is why Koutsoyiorgas' threats will change absolutely nothing nor will any possible replacements of secretaries general have any result; in the same way that the famous "restructuring" [of the government] had no effect.

AGRICULTURAL BANK CONVERSION ANNOUNCED 25 NOV

NC252101 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] A fundamental change in the financing of our farmers is undertaken by the incorporation of cooperative organizations in the Agricultural Bank. As announced today by Agriculture Minister Konstandinos Simitis, the government resolved to convert the Agricultural Bank from a state bank, which is its current status, into a state-cooperative bank.

This conversion will be undertaken through transfer of a portion of the bank's capital to the agricultural cooperatives. The regional organization of the agricultural bank will also be changed so that the cooperatives can have a more active involvement.

The government's aim, the minister added, is to make the Agricultural Bank's support to the cooperatives more effective and to strengthen farmers' participation in the distribution and processing of their produce.

PAPER REPORTS 23 NOV CRASH OF TURKISH F-104

NC241653 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] It was reported late last night that a Turkish Air Force F-104 aircraft which was taking part in maneuvers crashed east of Skiros Island. It was reported from the Turkish side that the aircraft crashed in Turkish territorial waters and that naval units are already in the area searching for possible crew survivers. Regarding the cause of the crash, the same reports spoke of an accident.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON VIOLATION OF GREEK AIRSPACE

TA241637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the reason given by the Greek Government for cancelling the Turkish and Greek ministers' meeting scheduled to be held in Brussels on 9 December is totally unfounded. According to the Foreign Ministry statement, Greece has officially informed Turkey that it has cancelled the meeting scheduled between the foreign ministers of the two countries on 9 December. The Foreign Ministry statement said: As a reason for cancelling the meeting, the Greek Government has alleged that Turkey violated Greek airspace during the recent military exercise it held in the Aegean international airspace and international waters. This reason, which is based on a totally unfounded allegation, it not valid. The statement added that the Turkish military aircraft flew in the Aegean region in accordance with the provisions of the Chicago agreement and with those of the International Civil Aviation Assocation during the recent exercise as had been the case in all previous exercises.

The statement noted that Greece was informed on 3 November about the exercise, code named Koral-82, and about those exercise regions that extend into Athens FIR [Flight Information Region] area. The statement further added that the exercise was held in accordance with this information given to Greece and within international airspace. The decision concerning the meeting of the two foreign ministers to determine the method of the Turkish-Greece talks was made during the NATO meetings.

Memorandum on Views

TA251559 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 25 Nov (AA) -- The Turkish Government has rejected the protest note of the Greek Government dated 23 November. Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Ercument Yavuzalp has asked Greek Ambassador to Ankara Yeoryios Papoulias to his office to inform him of the fact and to hand him a memorandum containing the views of the Turkish Government.

According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Friday [as received] Yavuzalp told the ambassador the allegation that Turkish military aircraft had violated Greek airspace were groundless, that it had [words indistinct] were flying in international airspace as defined in the Chicago convention under ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] rules.

As for the unilateral cancellation by Greece of the (?proposed) meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries originally scheduled for 9 December in Brussels, the decision to cancel it has been based on "entirely groundless allegations." Cancelling the meeting clearly meant only a means for the Greek side to avoid a settlement of bilateral disputes through negotiations on various excuses, Undersecretary Yavuzalp said.

His government expects the Greek Government to come to realize the necessity for following a policy of restraint and deliberation from now on. A memorandum containing these points was given to the Greek ambassador during the interview, the Foreign Ministry statement said.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER LAZAR ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

TA241839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar has concluded his contacts and has left Turkey. The joint communique issued in connection with Lazar's visit to Turkey says that a unity of view has been reached concerning the balanced development and expansion of the economic and trade relations between the two countries within the framework of joint interests.

Lazar visited the Topkapi and Dolmabahce palaces in Istanbul this morning and wrote the following in the special box at the Dolmabahce Palace: Visiting this magnificent masterpiece of Turkish culture will be an unforgettable memory for me. Lazar later went on a motorboat tour on the Bosporus. He visited the municipal vehicles' maintenance and repair garage in Levent in the afternoon and was briefed on the condition of the (Icarus)-make municipal buses Turkey purchased from Hungary. Lazar referred to the importance of buses on public transportation and noted the importance of standarized vehicles from the viewpoint of spare parts and repair facilities. Of the 950 buses belonging to the Istanbul municipality, 450 are Hungarian-made.

Lazar left Turkey aboard a special plane at 1630. He was seen off with a ceremony by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at Yesilkoy Airport. Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz, Istanbul Mayor Abdullah Tirtil and other officials were also present at the ceremony at the airport.

Ulusu said that Lazar's visit has greatly contributed to Turkish-Hungarian relations which in recent years have been developing within the framework of the principles of mutual respect, territorial integrity, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and equality. Ulusu issued a written statement at Yesilkoy Airport after having seen Lazar off. He said that the two countries wish to further develop the successful cooperation they have achieved despite their different political and social systems. The statement added that the talks between the Turkish and Hungarian delegations have prepared the ground for the development of bilateral relations in accordance with mutual interests and that they have created the opportunity to better understand positions adopted on international issues. The statement also stressed that the atmosphere of friendship and understanding at the talks confirmed the fact that the developing relations will reach the highest level.

Ulusu then returned to Ankara.

The joint communique issued in connection with Lazar's visit said that the current situation in bilateral relations, possibilities for developing these relations and various international problems were discussed at the talks which were held in a sincere atmosphere. The communique added that the two countries were greatly satisfied with the development in Turkish-Hungarian relations in recent years and that they wished to further these relations in line with mutual interests. The communique further stressed the importance of high level contacts between the two countries.

Expressing great concern over the increasing international tension and the arms race, the communique called for all countries to exert effective efforts to insure international peace and security within the framework of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, national integrity and equality. According to the communique, Lazar invited Ulusu to officially visit Hungary. It has been announced that this invitation was accepted.

PAPER SAYS ULUSU MAY FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

NC260904 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 22 Nov 82 pp 1, 9

[By Yalcin Dogan]

[Excerpts] Ankara -- There has been much talk recently about a new political party to be named the "Center Party," and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu is linked to this party. The formation of a political party by the prime minister is becoming more "believable" with each passing day. In fact, although he has given ambiguous answers on this subject in the past, on his return from Moscow he answered a similar question as follows: "If the interests of the nation develop in that direction and I am convinced that I should undertake such a responsibility, I will take the initiative.

But I must first be convinced that such a duty is incumbent upon me." This statement by the prime minister acquires greater meaning considering that he accompanied President Kenan Evren on all the trips he made in the country in recent weeks. Behind the scenes in Ankara, it is speculated that it is a "possibility" Prime Minister Ulusu will form a new party. But this has raised another question: If Prime Minister Ulusu is going to form a new party, when is he going to resign?

In fact, this question was raised earlier. However, President Kenan Evren commented: "Even if you resign, it is you who will form the new government. Therefore, there is no need for you to resign. We would be wasting time." As a result of this statement, and to lend continuity to the state and prevent the disruption of services, Ulusu has decided to stay in office.

According to information from high-level officials, in the event that Prime Minister Ulusu decides to form a political party, he will be allowed to stay in office without having to resign.

MINISTER CITES PROTECTIONISM AT GATT MEETING

TA251812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin has said that since 1980 Turkey has been pursuing a more liberal economic policy, trying to cooperate more with the outside world, but that this policy had remained limited because of the protectionist measures implemented by some of the countries Turkey trades with. Speaking at the GATT meeting in Geneva, Pasin urged those countries to put aside these protectionist measures that divert international trade from its natural course. He added that such protectionist policies had increased during recent years. He stressed that it was very important to reconfirm the multilateral obligations envisaged by the GATT agreement to ensure that they were carried out.

Noting that expectations in the world economy were going the wrong way, Pasin stressed that, in order to solve economic problems, long-term policies must be pursued instead of short term and protectionist measures. He said: It is a contradiction that developed countries urge developing countries to pursue liberal economic policies while they themselves take protectionist measures endangering these policies.

Pasin also said that the world economy would be better off if the industrialized countries opened their markets more to the developing countries.

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO DRAFT PARTY LAW BEFORE 1983

TA251720 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1558 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 25 Nov (AA) -- The chairman of the Consultative Assembly Constitutional Committee, Orhan Aldikacti, has said that the law on the political parties must be completed before the beginning of next year.

The Constitutional Committee met under Aldikacti today and decided to set up a subcommittee to ensure that the law on the political parties conforms to the Constitution and to draw up a report on the issue for submission to the Constitutional Committee.

BRIEFS

CITIZENSHIP TO AFGHAN REFUGEES -- Four hundred and forty one Afghan refugees have been granted Turkish citizenship. The Council of Ministers' decisions on the issues were issued in the Official Gazette on 20 November. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Nov 82 TA]

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 229 *29 November 1982*

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UN AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES AFGHAN INTERVENTION

AU261934 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] New York (APA) -- The continued military intervention in Afghanistan not only threatens the stability of the region, but also seriously affects the preservation of peace and security throughout the world. This was stressed by Austrian UN Ambassador Karl Fischer at the UN General Assembly. In his declaration, the Austrian representative referred to the fact that at the same time, this military intervention violates the principle according to which all UN members should refrain from the threat of or use of violence against the integrity or independence of any state.

100,000 TONS OF GRAIN SOLD TO SOVIET UNION

AU251622 Vienna KURIER in German 25 Nov 82 p 6

[Erwin J. Frazl report: "Orders Worth a Million for Our Farmers: Local Grain for the USSR"]

[Text] While the powerful U.S. farmers are pushing President Reagan to eliminate all obstacles to grain deliveries to the USSR, Austria's agriculture offers proof of its efficiency: Little Austria may place an export order worth millions with the Soviet Union.

Austria's agriculture has now also succeeded in entering the gigantic Russian market. During tenacious negotiations, director General Heinrich Lunacek (Raiffeisen) was able to achieve a contract to deliver 100,000 tons of grain to the USSR. The remarkable thing about the deal is that the Russians will pay cash, whereas thus far, domestic grain surpluses could only be sold with great effort through loans to Poland or to the GDR, which are also struggling with financial problems.

From January to March of the coming year, the Austrian grain deliveries will be shipped to the Soviet Union via the Danube. The agreed upon price per ton amounts to some $130 fob (freight on board of the transporting vessel) and thus roughly equals the price paid by the GDR for our grain.

However, this time payment will immediately follow. It thus appears that the first step into the huge Soviet market has been successfully taken. The negotiations with the Soviet Union were tough but particularly fair according to Director General Lunacek, who expects continuing business contacts with the Soviet Union in the future.

Since the financial means of the farmers (they are paying one-half of the amount which is necessary for bringing down grain prices to the world market level) have already been exhausted, negotiations on prefinancing these "sales contributions" are still in progress. The federation, which also supplies 50 percent of the subsidiary payments from state coffers, in any case is willing to make its contribution to the export deal. Lunacek: "Salcher [Austrian finance minister] has promised to pay. Thus, it might be possible to win a large-scale customer on a long-term basis."

In any case, the deal worth a million with the Soviet officials, with tremendous assistance from the embassy [not further identified] in Vienna, was marked by an excellent negotiating climate. Since, in addition, the Russians are well known as tough but reliable trade partners, the farmers -- provided the million's worth of transactions are carried off in a satisfactory manner -- are expecting appropriate followup orders.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU251611 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Indonesian Foreign Minister as Guest in Vienna"]

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived in Vienna yesterday morning for an official visit. He was welcomed by Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr at Schwechat Airport. Central to the 3-day visit is a working talk between Kusumaatmaja and Pahr concerning problems related to Kampuchea (Pahr is chairman of the Kampuchea conference). Talks on economic cooperation on a bilateral basis or in international bodies will also be conducted on the periphery of the visit.

The working talk with Foreign Minister Pahr has been scheduled for this morning. Before the talk, the Indonesian foreign minister will visit the Parliament building and attend a performance of the operatta, "Vienna Blood," at the Vienna People's Opera in the evening. On Friday, a visit to the Austrian president is on the agenda. At noon, Kusumaatmaja will open the new Indonesian Embassy building in Vietnna-Waehring and conduct talks with Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky in the afternoon.

In the evening, the Indonesian guest will attend a performance of Tosca at Vienna's State Opera.

IRANIAN PILOT, FAMILY REQUEST POLITICAL ASYLUM

AU241217 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Iranian Pilot Applies for Asylum in Vienna"]

[Text] After an adventurous escape and a 5-day ride by horseback through snow-covered mountains of Kurdistan, Iranian pilot (Mahmud Namdar) (39 years of age), his 24-year old wife (Farsane) and their two sons aged 4 and 5 have finally arrived in Austria from Istanbul aboard an Austrian Airlines plane. As (Namdar) pointed out, he has already applied for political asylum in Austria.

Views Situation in Iran

AU261932 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] At a press conference yesterday in Vienna, the Iranian pilot (Mahmud Namdar) who, as has been reported, fled from his country together with his wife and his two children and who now has asked for political asylum in Austria, provided a gloomy picture of the political, economic and human rights situation in Iran.

Over 80 percent of the factories in Iran are not operating and 5 million people are unemployed. The prices for food and other important consumer goods have increased 10 times since the Islamic revolution and can barely be paid. Iran does not stick to the OPEC standard price of $34 per barrel and sells its oil up to $8 per barrel under the OPEC level. From the revenues of the oil sale, weapons, some from Israel, are purchased for the war with Iraq.

Due to the resistance of broad circles of the population, the regime already has come under considerable pressure, but tried to cover up the problems with the Iraqi war. (Namdar) also charged the Khomeyni regime with grave human rights violations. In the country, the wave of executions and detainments of opposition members and members of minorities is continuing.

GREECE'S KARAMANLIS ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD291116 Hamburg DPA in German 1052 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- The president of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis, arrived in Bonn on Monday for a 2-day official visit. Karamanlis, who had been on a 7-day private visit to France, was welcomed by Federal President Karl Carstens. After their talk together, the federal president gave a luncheon for his Greek guest at Villa Hammerschmidt.

INCREASED PARLIAMENTARY CONTACTS WITH USSR

LD261822 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Nov (DPA) -- Parliamentary contacts between the FRG and the Soviet Union are to be increased. Helmut Schaefer (FDP), chairman of the German-Soviet parliamentary group in the Bundestag, announced on Friday that both sides have agreed to exchange parliamentary groups after a break of several years. It is thought that in the first half of 1983, a delegation of the Supreme Soviet will come to Bonn. A return visit by a Bundestag delegation is then planned.

In his capacity as the foreign policy spokesman of the FDP parliamentary group, Schaefer will embark this Saturday on a 4-day visit to Leningrad and Moscow. He will meet with leading experts on Germany and the West in the Soviet Government and the CPSU Central Committee and, he says, hopes to learn more about Soviet foreign and security policy since the change of leadership in the Kremlin.

SPD'S VOGEL VIEWS INTRA-GERMANY RELATIONS

LD262012 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn/Munich, 26 Nov (DPA) -- According to SPD chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, there is no special path for the two German states which leads out of the East and West military blocs and into neutrality. Tonight, during a lecture to the political club of the Evangelical Academy at Tutzing, Vogel said that both German states should aim at moderation -- each within its own alliance -- both in conflicts and in avoiding and reducing tensions.

The SPD politician also spoke in favor of continuing in exchange between the two German states, "the policy of taking little steps instead of uttering grandiose words." He advised increasing personal contacts between people in both parts of Germany and increasing talks at the political level.

As specific aims of intra-German policy, Vogel mentioned rescinding the increase in the minimum exchange levy for visitors to the GDR and increasing efforts to solve efforts to solve joint evironmental problems. The electrification of the rail connection between Berlin and the FRG and an arrangement concerning the urban railway in West Berlin -- which is under GDR control -- are other possible subjects of negotiation. Finally, an economic framework agreement between both states could be in their mutual interest.

Vogel strongly rejected GDR demands for upgrading the permanent missions in Bonn and East Berlin to the rank of embassies and for recognition of GDR citizenship. On this last point, there could, at best, be clarifications of present FRG practice and its correctness, but no changes. This does not violate GDR rights.

Jenninger on GDR Relations

LD281345 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Nov (DPA) -- According to the minister of state in the chancellor's office, Philipp Jenninger (CDU) reducing the minimum exchange levy remains a basic condition for successful talks with the GDR on questions that go beyond the basic treaty. In an interview with the HANDELSBLATT newspaper, (Monday edition) to mark his planned visit to East Berlin on Thursday, Jenninger was answering a question on the electrification of railways between the FRG and Berlin.

Jenninger mentioned a series of concrete negotiations in connection with his planned talks with top GDR politicians. He also said that a cultural agreement was being prepared by both sides. Bonn was also planning negotiations on the cleaning and desalination of the Werra and Weser Rivers as a condition for a comprehensive environmental protection agreement with the GDR.

Jenninger was pleased with the positive development of intra-German trade, which has increased by 10 to 12 percent. Despite the economic recession, this trade will be further developed.

PLO'S AL-IFRANJI URGES FRG MIDEAST INVOLVEMENT

LD261026 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Nov (DPA) -- 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, the PLO representative in Bonn and Vienna, has called upon the FRG and the other EEC states to once again play an active role in the Middle East.

Al-Ifranji said on Thursday evening at a reception to commemorate the "international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people" that since the change of government in Bonn, European policy on the Middle East is in danger of arriving in a blind alley. The Arabs now have no partners in Europe," the PLO representative said. He pointed to German-Arab relations, which had been good up to now, and the political influence of Bonn within the EEC.

Al-Ifranji regretted that new Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has announced his intention to visit Israel with the situation as it presently is. "At the very least, this indicates ignoring what the Israelis are doing in Lebanon and does not contribute to the efforts to find a solution in the Middle East," he said. Al-Ifranji said that Europe's restraint in the Middle East aids the United States, which has always been against a European-Arab rapprochement.

AFGHAN AIRLINE PILOT REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

LD282052 Hamburg DPA in German 2021 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 28 Nov (DPA) -- An Afghan plane with 152 passengers on board was unable to leave the Frankfurt Rhein-Main Airport on Sunday evening because the 42-year-old pilot requested political asylum. Late in the evening it was still unclear whether the copilot and the flight engineer had also requested political asylum in the FRG.

A spokesman of the Flughafen AG said during the evening that the DC-10 with flight number FG 702 would not leave for Kabul before Monday afternoon. The passengers are still in the airport building. After receiving permission for takeoff, the pilot and possibly the other crew members declared their intention to remain in the FRG.

CDU/CSU, SPD REJECT COALITION AFTER 6 MARCH

LD281120 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Nov (DPA) -- During the weekend, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and SPD candidate for the chancellorship Hans-Jochen Vogel rejected a grand coalition between the CDU/CSU and the SDP after the conclusion of new elections which are planned for March. When he spoke on Sunday in an interview on Deutschlandfunk radio, Kohl said he does not believe there is a danger of the Federal Republic becoming ungovernable. Referring to statements made by CSU chief Franz-Josef Strauss to this effect, Vogel told DPA on Sunday in Munich that a grand coalition could be justified only in an emergency, which he does not believe applies.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS CUT TIES WITH FDP AT CONFERENCE

LD271238 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Bochum, 27 Nov (DPA) -- The German Young Democrats (DJD) have now officially separated from the FDP, the youth wing of which they represented for 35 years. An extraordinary national delegate conference of the Young Democrats in Bochum decided on Saturday, with only a few abstentions, to change the DJD constitution accordingly.

The discussion at the conference of about 85 delegates made it clear that the Young Democrats now wish to incorporate themselves as the youth wing into a new left-liberal party that is to be established Sunday in Bochum.

Form New Party

LD281358 Hamburg DPA in German 1335 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Bochum, 28 Nov (DPA) -- On Sunday, the federal congress of leftwing liberals in Bochum voted by an overwhelming majority to found a new liberal party. Of the approximately 1,500 participants, who included numerous former FDP members and Young Democrats, only about 30 voted against such a party. In a second vote on who would take part in this party, over 1,400 voted in favor.

Before the decision was made, there was an almost 4 hour debate that mainly dealt with the question whether or not the new party would take part in the new Bundestag elections.

CORRECTION TO CHANCELLOR KOHL POLICY STATEMENT

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Chancellor Kohl Foreign Policy Statement" published in the 26 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT, J 12, fourth paragraph line one:

...answers. The pastoral constitution of the Second Vatican Council...(changing phrase "word indistinct" to "constitution" following clearing of garbled word)

MITTERRAND ARRIVES IN CAIRO, MAKES STATEMENTS

For Cairo MENA and Cairo Domestic Service reportage on President Mitterrand's visit to Egypt and his talks with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the 29 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

POLL SHOWS DECLINE IN GOVERNMENT APPROVAL RATING

NC271744 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 27 (AFP) -- A majority of the French disapprove of the 18-month-old Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, according to a poll published today by the weekly magazine LE POINT.

Of 1,045 voting-age French questioned between November 15 and 19, 49 percent thought the government's performance was "rather bad" or "very bad," while 38 percent expressed more favorable views.

Fifty-two percent had a negative opinion of Mr Mauroy's performance, while 33 percent had a positive opinion.

Forty-nine percent thought France's economic situation would worsen, while 24 percent were optimistic about an improvement.

Fifty percent thought purchasing power would drop, against eight percent to the contrary.

Forty-two percent agreed with the statement, "The leftist government does not have the capacity to take command of the problems currently facing France." Forty percent disagreed with the statement.

The disapproval did not, however, benefit the opposition in the public eyes. Former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Paris Major Jacques Chirac received greater negative than positive ratings.

LE MONDE WEIGHS REAGAN, ANDROPOV 22 NOV SPEECHES

PM261345 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Caution and Hope"]

[Text] The two speeches which Mr Andropov and Mr Reagan almost simultaneously delivered on Monday, 22 November, could not have come at a better time to mark the start of the new dialogue which Leonid Brezhnev's death will make possible between the two superpowers. It is still a veiled and very indirect dialogue since each is officially behaving as if nothing has changed: The U.S. President completely ignored the change of team which has just taken place in Moscow and Mr Andropov did not even name the "imperialist" power whose enterprises he condemned -- although without excess.

The most striking thing is the limitation which political and social inertia imposes on the leaders' intentions in each of the big capitals. Mr Reagan was addressing the Pentagon, which was awaiting its new MX missile, just as was public opinion, whose fears over the prospects of nuclear war he said he understands. Similarly, Mr Andropov strove to reassure both his military -- whom it is "vital" to equip with "everything necessary" -- and his consumers who were promised new reforms. There is reason to wonder whether by dint of trying to satisfy everybody at once, the good intentions are not likely to remain a dead letter once again.

However, some "more attractive" signals will be noted. As regards the U.S. side, Mr Reagan's decision to construct the new MX intercontinental missile probably looks like a very unpleasant "wedding gift" to his new partner. But that program, which had already been widely discussed in the United States for at least 5 years, is not new and it can be argued that, after all, the President is limiting it "for the time being" to 100 missiles, in other words, half the number envisaged by his predecessor.

In addition, Mr Reagan adopted a new tone in welcoming the Soviets' "serious attitude" at the Geneva negotiations and is accompanying his decision on the MX missiles by new offers on "confidence-building measures" likely to reduce the risks of nuclear war. Although it is doubtful that the Kremlin will agree to exchange the large-scale strategic intelligence which Washington, in keeping with a long-standing position, is requesting, Mr Andropov might be more receptive to the proposal to modernise the "red teletype" and to notify of missile tests: After all, the general staffs in both camps have to face the same problem of "unidentified objects" appearing on their screens.

As regards the Soviet side, Mr Andropov is warning that he will not make any unilateral concession or any concession "prior" to the resumption of dialogue, but the tone he is adopting toward Washington is markedly less virulent than Leonid Brezhnev's last speech on 27 October. His silence on Afghanistan and on the problem of the U.S. Euromissiles in Europe does not justify any optimistic conclusion at this stage, but it may reflect a desire to keep those matters in abeyance for a new examination.

It is also worth noting the insistence with which the new secretary general is asserting that the arms race is not an "option" chosen by the USSR, and that Moscow has never viewed military force as "a solution to everything." No doubt Brezhnev never said the reverse but, after a reign marked by an unprecedented strengthening in that sphere, such protestations were perhaps not futile nor fortuitous.

LE MONDE VIEWS REAGAN VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

PM261321 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan's Trip to Central America"]

[Text] The White House created some surprise on Saturday, 20 November, by announcing that Mr Reagan would stop off in Honduras during his visit to Latin America, which is due to take place from 29 November through 4 December. Only three stops had been scheduled: Colombia, where Belisario Betancur, the new conservative president, is making praiseworthy efforts to end creeping armed insurrection; Brazil, where the elections on 15 November are going to make it possible for many leftwing leaders to return to political life; and Costa Rica, one of the few real democracies in the Western Hemisphere, threatened by economic collapse and the dangers of war in Central America.

By deciding to stop off in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras increasingly "involved" in the region's conflicts, Mr Reagan is, of course, reviving speculation on Washington's policy in Central America at a time when the increase in military tensions (in El Salvador and along the border between Nicaragua and Honduras) is accompanied by new pressure in favor of political and negotiated solutions.

In Tegucigalpa, Mr Reagan will meet with Honduran President Suazo Cordova, and Guatemalan President Gen Rios Montt, whose army is pursuing a merciless repression of the rural population, which is suspected of aiding a civilian and military extreme right which dreams of regaining control.

He hopes that a possible restoration of U.S. military aid will consolidate his government and strengthen the struggle against the guerrilla movements. It is difficult to give Gen Rios Montt's Guatemala the label "democracy," on however modest a scale, something Mr Reagan would like to encourage in this region.

For their part, the Honduran leaders welcome this tribute paid by the United States to their regime, which is certainly democratic since the civilian president has been regularly elected, but also fragile because General Alvarez, the commander in chief of the Army, is publicly showing his preference for increased military cooperation between Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala -- three countries which, according to him, are engaged in a fight to the death against communist subversion in Central America.

Nicaragua's Sandinist leaders think that Mr Reagan's top-level talks in the region are a "provocation" and "support for the aggressive plans" of the neighboring countries. The Sandinist leaders, who are aware of the limits of Soviet aid, are determined to hold political negotiations with their neighbors, especially with Honduras' leaders. Honduran Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Paz Barnica's recent visit to Managua seemed to pave the way for a top-level meeting between the Honduran and Nicaraguan leaders.

That hypothesis has just been ruled out by Mr Paz Barnica, who thinks that Mr Reagan's visit strengthens his country's "democratic position." The Salvadoran situation will also be discussed in Costa Rica, as in Honduras. It is El Salvador whose extreme right-wing victory in the 28 March elections is increasingly embarrassing the United States, which is concerned by the repeated human rights violations in that key Central American country.

ROVING ENVOY TO LATIN AMERICA INTERVIEWED

PM251603 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Nov 82 p 6

[Interview with Antonine Blanca, French roving ambassador to Latin America, by Feliciano Fidalgo in Paris; date not specified]

[Text] Question: What is the significance of your appointment as roving ambassador to Latin America?

Answer: It is the first time that France has made such a decision. And it did so precisely for this particular area of the world. What I mean is that it will not necessarily appoint roving ambassadors to other continents or regions. Hitherto, Latin America has not played the leading role that it should have in French politics. And this is what we are trying to remedy.

Question: How can this new initiative by the French Government be defined?

Answer: We want to show that our policy in Latin America is not just a policy of the defense of human rights. It is very important to establish and to intensify relations with a region where diverse situations are known to exist, which will in any case be decisive for the future. We want to prove from the outset that the problems of Latin America are not confined to the East-West dispute but are problems for the countries of Western culture. In short, France is willing to act as an interlocutor, not only as it intends to be for the other Third World countries, but with the additional dimension of our shared culture.

Question: How do you envisage a future intersection of Spanish and French actions in that region?

Answer: We must jointly work with the new Spanish Government. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party has precise ideas about its task in Latin America, and this is natural.

There must be consultations among the socialist governments of Europe, but above all, there will be French-Spanish consultations, though each country will defend its own interests. Be that as it may, my appointment was designed not to complicate matters but rather, to simplify them. And the fact that I am a friend of Felipe Gonzalez and Alfonso Guerra eliminates problems.

Question: Do you believe that whether or not Spain is an EEC member could in any way facilitiate its action in Latin America, or the contrary?

Answer: This is a matter entirely for Spain, in my opinion. However, I do not believe that membership or otherwise in the EEC will affect Spain's policy with respect to Latin America. Italy's case proves this. Be that as it may, you will understand that France, for example, will not abandon its opportunities in Latin America out of love for Spain.

Question: Do you believe that Spain could replace the Common Market with intensive cooperation with Latin America?

Answer: No, I do not believe so.

Question: The French Socialist government has begun cooperation with Nicaragua. Moreover, it signed the French-Mexican joint communqiue in favor of El Salvador. Then came the Malvinas conflict and Paris supported Britain, contrary even to the stance of a leftwing government such as Cuba's. What lessons do these experiences represent for you?

Answer: At first we regarded the Nicaraguan revolution as being basically just. On the other hand, France knows that it cannot influence the Latin American continent on its own and therefore seeks cooperation with the region's most important countries such as Mexico. And as far as the Malvinas conflict is concerned, it is true that we may have failed to understand, but they too must understand.

PCF PAPER CITES MARCHAIS-CUNHAL PRESS CONFERENCE

PM291037 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Nov 82 p 8

[Jean George report: "Elements of Detente in the International Situation"]

[Text] At the end of the meeting between the PCP and PCF delegations, [PCP Secretary General] Alvaro Cunhal and [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais gave a press conference at PCF headquarters yesterday. They were accompanied by PCF Politburo member Francette Lazard, PCP Central Committee member Albano Nunes and [PCF] Central Committee secretary and Politburo member Maxime Gremetz who chaired it. After reading the joint communique, the latter invited the journalists to immeditately ask their questions.

The first question was address to Alvaro Cunhal, who was asked what he thought of the suggestion that "the Western communist parties are having some difficulty in keeping up."

"The situation is different in the various countries," he replied. "We think that there are a fair number of communist parties which have recently been making major progress. We certainly do not share the idea that the communist parties are being weakened. The situation varies, sometimes there is progress, sometimes setbacks, but in general we note an increase in strength."

Jacqueline Dubois (French Television Channel 1) then questioned Georges Marchais on the development of the international situation. At present you are the best informed politician in the world," she said. "You have met with the Chinese number one. You met with Mr Yuriy Andropov in Moscow. Do you think that a tide of appeasement is rising in the world?" Another journalist then raised the same question.

Georges Marchais specified that "that list can be extended" and that he also met with Indira Gandhi, Fidel Castro and Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral.

Picking out the conclusions which he drew from the many conversations he had, he added: "I think that there are now elements of detente in the international situation. For a while, we witnessed a kind of escalation in the stances adopted which constituted elements of tension. Today I will not conceal the fact that I personally am extremely optimistic."

Four Elements of Detente

The PCF secretary general then cited the four elements which lead him to that conclusion.

The first relates to peace and disarmament. "All the delegations present in Moscow, all the messages sent to pay tribute to the Soviet head of state for his peace policy," he stressed, before noting that, through Yuriy Andropov "the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its desire to have discussions and make progress towards peace and disarmament," and that "many governments, heads of state and party chiefs expressed the same view." [sentence as published] On that basis, Georges Marchais noted, conditions exist for discussion to be started and for progress to be made toward disarmament.

He then picked out a second element: "The flagrant failure of Reagan's policy aimed at boycotting economic cooperation with the USSR." To back up that idea, he cited the example of the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline and the presence in Moscow of 250 American industrialists to discuss the development of economic cooperation between the two countries with the Soviets. "I also know," he added, "that the Soviet Union wants to actively develop its cooperation with France." Another element is also tipping the scales in the direction of cooperation: "The capitalist countries are experiencing a deep crisis and they need this economic cooperation with the socialist countries." There are, therefore, conditions for making progress in that connection too, Georges Marchais stressed.

Afghanistan

The third element is: "I note that in some parts of the world where tension still reigns, there are possibilities of moving toward political settlements."

Georges Marchais cited the case of Afghanistan: "In Moscow I learned that the Pakistani president seeks a political settlement. Afghan President Babrak Karmal said that he wanted discussions to be opened with a view to finding a solution. The Soviet Union stated that if there was a political settlement, it would immediately withdraw its troops. I conclude, therefore, that the Afghan problem ought to be settled fairly quickly."

Georges Marchais also referred to the situation in Poland: "I am extremely satisfied, "he said, "to see that Lech Walesa has been released, that he himself has announced the need for and possibility of discussion among the various components of Polish society to find a way out of the crisis. That too is an important factor in international detente. I welcome that, primarily for the Polish people themselves. I see it as confirmation that the position we adopted on 13 December last year was right -- that every effort must be made to avert civil war. Of course, there are far-reaching reforms which must be made in Polish society at the economic, social and democratic levels, especially in connection with the trade union problem.

But given that the idea of confrontation has been rejected and discussion begun, I regard this situation as an extremely favorable element."

Finally, the fourth element is the problems between the USSR and China. Georges Marchais stated that he is "resolutely opposed to the idea that there are superpowers," but, he added, these are states, one of which has more than 1 billion inhabitants and the other 280 million. "When I observe," he continued, "that although relations between those two countries has hitherto not been good, the latest positions show a considerable change and a development toward the restoration of new relations, and that is an element which must be taken into account in the development of the international situation and which makes me optimistic."

Reagan Is Not Getting His Own Way

Alvaro Cunhal then gave his opinion on these same questions. "The change of general secretary is not an event which could bring about a change of policy. Moreover, in his first speech after Brezhnev's death, Andropov confirmed the CPSU's line.

"As regards detente, the fact that the Reagan administration has not succeeded in obtaining all the results it had hoped for is a very positive fact. It has obtained some of them, which are defeats for the peoples' struggle for liberation and independence. But the growing movement against that aggressive policy, the resistance which the U.S. Administration is encountering among its allies provide real opportunities for detente."

With regard to Lech Walesa's release, Alvaro Cunhal stated: "It is an internal matter. I will neither express my joy or the opposite to you. It is a decision which the Polish authorities made in view of their country's situation -- a decision which we respect. But it is not for me to show my feelings about it."

Freedoms

Georges Marchais was then asked whether Yuriy Andropov had given him to understand that he was going "to make a gesture in the sphere of freedom."

"We did not discuss that question during the meeting we had," the PCF secretary general stressed. "As you know, the Committee for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights, of which I am chairman, pursues an active policy on that question toward all the countries concerned. I recently had the opportunity to inform the press of the answer I had been given regarding Shcharanskiy. I was assured that there was no need for anxiety about his health -- that was what I was told on the Soviet side. But I was also told that the things for which he was reproached do not favor a gesture at the present time. I repeat: that is what I was told on the Soviet side."

Franco-Soviet Relations

Still talking of his meeting with Yuriy Andropov, Georges Marchais stated: "I raised the question of France's interests. Those interests are the development of political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual interest. We are not posing that question in terms of reversing alliances. Moreover, in the past there was extremely active cooperation in the framework of our alliances."

Georges Marchais underlined the Soviet desire, expressed to him in Moscow, "to resume normal cooperation and to develop it. The vast possibilities for cooperation were greatly stressed," he added.

"I gathered from the remarks made by the president of the republic, the premier and the external relations minister that France intended to adopt that course and I welcome this. Any initiative in that direction will be supported by the PCF."

One journalist expressed concern at the fact that Pierre Mauroy was received by Nikolay Tikhonov and not by Yuriy Andropov.

"People are indulging in speculation," Georges Marchais replied. "Pierre Mauroy is premier; in Moscow he met with Tikhonov, who is premier. Claude Cheysson, who is external relations minister, was received by Gromyko, his counterpart. As for me, I am PCF secretary general and I met with the CPSU general secretary. That is all extremely simple."

The Elections in Spain

Alvaro Cunhal and Georges Marchais were questioned in turn on the Spanish election results.

The former stated: "The reactionaries have been removed from power. We think that that is a very positive result. We hope that the fascists are not strong enough to attempt a military coup. As regards the PCE's results, we think that they provide grounds for very serious consideration. Our comrades will study the causes of those results."

While welcoming the right's defeat, Georges Marchais recalled that the French Communists "felt the fraternal Spanish party's setback as a severe blow because that party, like the PCP, made enormous sacrifices in the struggle against fascism."

The Common Market's Expansion

The European assembly is in favor of Spain and Portugal joining the Common Market. Georges Marchais was questioned on that. First he recalled the PCF's constant opposition to that expansion "for reasons which primarily stem from French interests." The PCF's objective is not to leave the EEC, but to change it "so that it is no longer a tool serving monopolies and multinational firms." The entry of Spain and Portugal would merely aggravate the situation by creating "extremely daunting" competition, given the lower living standards of workers in those countries. "We are speaking from experience. We have been in this Community for a long time. The workers and peasants were promised a great deal. I do not think that would make it possible to solve the Spanish and Portuguese workers' problems."

Alvaro Cunhal shares that opinion from the viewpoint of Portuguese interests. Joining the EEC would be disastrous for his country, whose economy is backward and whose productivity is still low. The PCP secretary general also stressed that the reactionary forces now in government in Lisbon want to take advantage of EEC entry to align Portuguese institutions with those of the FRG, Belgium, or the Netherlands, thus finding "a pretext for destroying the democratic gains which emerged from the 14 April revolution."

A question on the criticisms which President Eanes has leveled at the Portuguese Government gave Alvaro Cunhal the opportunity to paint a picture of Portugal's political situation after the revision of the Constitution and on the eve of the municipal elections on 12 December.

The Situation in Portugal

The present government, he explained, is only in government thanks to a "temporary situation." It does not have a majority in the country.

Its policy is leading Portugal to "the brink of disaster." Its aim is to "restore monopolist capital, which was destroyed by the revolution." That is why, "with the cooperation of the Socialist Party leadership," it liquidated the Council of the Revolution and transferred its military powers to the defense minister. Nonetheless, the president still has the power to dismiss the government and dissolve the assembly.

Early parliamentary elections would enable the people to have a representation in keeping with actual opinion. That is why the PCP is calling for such elections. He noted the criticism leveled by General Eanes at Mr Balsemao's government. He noted, as a "positive fact," that the latter confirmed on television that he intended to use his powers if necessary. Dissolution should have been carried out earlier, but it is still not too late to avert a rightwing coup d'etat; nevertheless, the situation is very serious.

The forthcoming municipal elections will therefore play a national role. "We think that our party and those with us in the 'United People's Alliance' will increase their total number of votes and will increase their majority in the municipalities they control."

With regard to the results of those elections, Alvaro Cunhal said that the right might very well lose votes and keep or even increase the number of municipalities it controls. That is due to the alliances and the electoral law. What will count, therefore, at the national level is the percentage of votes and the upward or downward trend.

Although forecasts are "always difficult," the PCP secretary general recalled that his party obtained 16 percent of the votes in the last elections. "We could further increase," he added.

At the end of this press conference, Alvaro Cunhal again stressed the popular struggles in his country.

"Portuguese democracy is passing through serious dangers," he concluded. "We cannot know what the situation in Portugal will be in a few months' time. The battle between the reactionary forces and our people is very close. We communists are concerned, but we have confidence in our people and in the strength of democracy in Portugal."

BULGARIAN ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPT ON POPE'S LIFE

AU251959 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 25 -- The 35-year-old Bulgarian national, Ivanov Antonov, arrested this morning by Rome anti-terrorist police will be formally charged with materially participating in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13 last year in Saint Peter's Square, a police spokesman said in the afternoon.

The arrest of Antonov, an employee of the Bulgarian Airlines office here, went a long way towards substantiating the theory that the assassination attempt sprang from an international plot, police said.

Self-styled Turkish terrorist Ali' Agca, who was captured at the scene of the shooting and is now serving a life sentence here following conviction on the charge, maintained that he acted alone but investigators pursued a trail which had led to the arrest of alleged accomplices in Switzerland and West Germany.

The press office of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, contacted in the afternoon, said, "We learned of the news on the radio. We do not know the precise charges (against Antonov) so, for now, we can make no comment". The spokesman said that as of 1600 GMT, the embassy had not been informed of the arrest.

In February, a 29-year-old Turk identified as Oemer Ay was arrested in Hamburg on the request of Italian police. He is said to be a member of the "Idealist Association of Workers" affiliated with an extreme rightist party.

Another Turkish National, Omar Bagci, a butcher by trade, was arrested in Switzerland in connection with the case and extradited to Italy. He is reportedly a member of the extreme rightist "Grey Wolves" organization.

Last month, a man identified as Musa Cedar Celibi, the president of the Federation for the Promotion of Turkish Culture Abroad, was arrested in West Germany and has since been questioned by Italian magistrates.

Bulgarian Embassy Protest

AU260948 Rome ANSA in English 0858 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 26 -- The Bulgarian Embassy here has protested the innocence of 35-year-old Sergei Ivanov Antonov, the tourist office employee arrested by Italian police Thursday on charges of being materially involved in the attempt on Pope John Paul II's life in May last year.

Speaking with newsmen Thursday evening, an embassy spokesman said the embassy is "convinced" of Antonov's innocence of the charges. The statement also voiced the hope that the Italian authorities will "assess the case justly and objectively and free the Bulgarian citizen who has been unjustly detained."

In its statement, the embassy cited Bulgaria's international activity for peace and cooperation with Italy and other countries as supporting testimony to the East European country's rejection of national and international terrorism as "extraneous to the interests of peace, international security, and cooperation".

"Any attempt to blame this monstrous phenomenon of international life on Socialist Bulgaria and to link its name to it is absurd and without foundation", the statement asserted.

According to the Italian police, they got on to Antonov's trail by following numerous clues. They include Agca's contacts after his flight from the Kartal Maltepe jail near Istanbul in November 1979.

Between then and April 1981, he spent time in West Germany, Switzerland and Italy, having contacts with numerous fellow countrymen whose position in the papal shooting is now being assessed.

Despite the lack of official confirmation, there have been insistent rumors in recent days that Antonov was arrested when Agca decided to exploit Italy's recent law allowing plea-bargaining for repentant terrorists in return for a reduction in their sentences to finger the Bulgarian.

But authoritative sources say the Bulgarian was not recognized through photographs taken in St Peter's Square at the time of the attack.

It is known that investigators have been following Antonov for months and, in what may be an indication that he had sensed something was up, his wife and child recently left Rome, although it is not known whether they returned to Bulgaria.

Official Bulgarian Role Denied

NC271404 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, Nov 27 (AFP) -- The magistrate investigating last year's assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II today dismissed press allegations that Bulgaria or its secret services were responsible. The statement came in a communique released today two days after the arrest here of a Bulgarian tourism official in connection with the May 13, 1981, attack on the Pope.

Judge Ilario Martella said that accusations directed against a "foreign power or persons not directly under investigation" were for the moment "completely unfounded."

The arrest Thursday of Sergei Ivanov Antonov, Balkan Airways' deputy director in Rome, had rekindled press speculation here that Bulgarian intelligence services acting for the Soviet KGB had been behind the assassination attempt because of the pope's relation to Poland's free union Solidarity.

In his communique, Mr Martella acknowledged it was possible that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist convicted of shooting the pope and currently serving a life term for the crime, acted in the "framework of a criminal plot" in association with "several other persons" some of whom had not been identified. It was the first time officials had referred to a "plot," a hypothesis which had been raised at the time of Agca's trial but could not then be proved. Judge Martella said his investigation had not been completed and that other persons might later be incriminated.

Since his arrest Thursday, Mr Antonov, 32, has been interrogated several times in his cell at Rome's Rebibbia Prison. He has reportedly denied any involvement in the attempt, repeating: "This is absurd, I know nothing." Sources close to the investigation, however, said there is "crushing evidence" against him.

They said investigators believe he was a "pawn" in a plot to kill the pope and was in St. Peter's Square at the moment of the shooting when he was to have helped the gunman escape while a third accomplice fired shots in the air to create a panic.

Press reports here today said investigators may have been put onto Mr Antonov's trail by Agca himself. They said the gunman was cooperating with Italian law in a bid for amnesty.

More on Investigation

AU290834 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 29 -- The Bulgarian connection in investigation of the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II appears to be gaining ground with reports arriving here from Turkey that two more Bulgarian nationals may have been active accomplices in [?the shooting] in St. Peter's Square last year.

The reports indicated that Bulgarian Diplomat (Teodor Aivazov) and (Sotil Kolev) were part of what could be revealed as an international conspiracy to kill Pope John Paul II. On Thursday Rome police arrested Bulgarian national Sergei Ivanov Antonov, station chief of the Bulgarian national airlines in Rome, on charges of "active complicity" in the attempt on the pontiff's life.

According to the reports, (Sotil Kolev) was in St. Peter's Square when Turk Mehmet Ali Agca fired two shots, seriously wounding the pope. Agca was apprehended minutes later. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Agca has always denied he had any accomplices. Police in Rome, however, claimed no knowledge of (Aivazov) and (Kolev). Nevertheless, it has been learned that the magistrate investigating the shooting, Ilario Martella, will soon go to Turkey again for further inquiries.

The latest development in the investigation are believed to be the result of revlations made by Turk Musa Cedar Celebi, the president of the Federation for the Promotion of Turkish Culture Abroad, who is currently in jail in West Germany waiting for extradition to Italy. Celebi, arrested on an international warrant on charges of planning the assassination attempt, was questioned by Martella two weeks ago in Frankfurt.

The other Turks involved in the investigations are Omar Bagci (extradited last week to Italy from Switzerland) who is suspected of having supplied Agca with the gun 1 week before the shooting, and Oral Celik and Bechir Selenik, for whom international arrest warrants have been issued.

Selenik is suspected of having supplied Agca with three million German marks to pay for the year-long trip through numerous European capitals that finally led him to Rome. Celik is suspected of having originally obtained the gun used in the shooting.

CAPE VERDEAN PRESIDENT CALLS ON PERTINI

AU251415 Rome ANSA in English 0832 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 25 -- Cape Verde's President Aristides Pereira paid a courtesy call on head of state Sandro Pertini at the Quirinale Palace here Wednesday. Pereira was accompanied by his Foreign Minister Silvino Manuel da Lux.

FANFANI CONTINUES TALKS TO FORM GOVERNMENT

AU261004 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 26 -- The Italian Government crisis seems to have reached a turning-point as political sources said today that Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani, the Christian Democrat Senate speaker, appears to wind up his government-formation negotiations Saturday.

Fanfani yesterday won a "constructive availability" to his government platform from his proposed government majority of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans. He will be meeting them again tomorrow.

The major points in Fanfani's platform are institutional reform, the fight to clean up public life in Italy, new measures against terrorism, narcotics, and organized crime, a strengthening of Italy's international role, and the battle against inflation and the economic recession.

On this last and most crucial point, Fanfani has proposed radical changes in wage indexation, a wage truce for two years, a special once-and-for-all tax to rake in almost 4.7 billion dollars, a ceiling on pensions, and increases in public tariffs. Yesterday, Fanfani and the five parties achieved "full consensus" on everything but economic policy, where they agreed on objectives, but asked a committee of experts to discuss the details of the measures today.

The politicians apparently most optimistic on a rapid solution of the crisis are Christian Democrat Secretary Ciriaco de Mita and his Liberal counterpart Valerio Zanone. The other parties seemed less optimistic that the crisis can be solved by Saturday evening, as Zanone suggested.

In another plus for Fanfani, the Italian industrialists' association, Confindustria, described Fanfani's proposals as "clear, articulated, well-argued, and credible."

Unions Threaten Strike

AU271438 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 27 -- Italy's three major federated trade unions have threatened to call a general strike if the radical platform drafted by Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani is officially adopted by the new government he is trying to form.

Fanfani has proposed radical changes in wage indexation, a wage truce for two years, a special once-and-for-all tax to rake in almost 4.7 billion dollars, a ceilings on pensions and increases in public tariffs.

The general secretaries of the CGIL, CISL, and UIL Trade Unions met here Friday and agreed a general strike will be called if the platform goes through. In a statement after the meeting, the labor leaders said Fanfani's program "is essentially centered on a unilateral stance which harms workers and pensioners, while it does not grapple with intolerable positions of privilege and income and does not contain steps in favor of employment and against recession."

GROUPS START MARCH AGAINST CRUISE MISSILE BASE

AU271545 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Milan, November 27 -- A peace march to protest the installations of cruise missiles at a base near the Sicilian town of Comiso set here today with plans to cover the 1,500-kilometer walk to the missile site by Christmas. Five thousand were on hand in Milan's Piazza Duomo to start the march. They were carrying rainbow-colored banners and banners with a white dove on a blue ground to demand peace and disarmament.

Next Wednesday, President Sandro Pertini will receive the leaders of the Comiso Peace and Disarmament Committee at the Quirinale presidential residence and, during next week, a delegation of pacifists will be meeting with various parliamentary caucuses to argue against the installation of the new missiles approved by the Rome Parliament last year.

PRIME MINISTER'S 26 NOV SPEECH ON 1983 BUDGET

LD270354 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Speech by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao delivered in connection with the presentation of the 1983 budget on 26 November in Lisbon -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The general state budget and the major options of the plan for 1983 were presented today by the government in the Assembly of the Republic and submitted to the National Council of the Plan. Many people may think that these are just another two documents to be discussed and voted on by the members of Parliament, but this is not so. The major options of the plan lay down the targets to be fulfilled next year with regard to economic and financial policy -- investments, income, prices. The government is responsible for setting these targets as well as creating the conditions that will make it possible to achieve them. However, these targets affect us all, both because they will affect our everyday lives and because the ability to achieve them does not depend on the government alone, but also on the degree of commitment given by every citizen, every employer, every worker, every organ of sovereignty.

The budget, for its part, is an essential instrument for the action of the state insofar as it lays down public expenditures and revenues, sets the taxes that we must pay and regulates the management of the human resources that depend on the central government, that is to say, the public servants. It is through the budget that the citizens and the political, social and economic forces can guage the earnestness of the government's intentions and its concrete capacity to act in these difficult times that Portugal and the world are going through.

These are indeed not easy times. A year ago, when we talked of an international economic crisis, we were accused of looking for excuses for the difficulties confronting our country. Now we stand accused by some of not speaking enough of the international economic crisis. Both charges are false, for we have always kept the nation informed of the internal and external problems of our economy and both charges reflect a wrong state of mind. We cannot conceal the truth and pretend that all is well, nor can we give in to moods of catastrophic alarmism that can only complicate matters.

The truth is that there is a generalized crisis affecting all world countries, both West and East, oil producers and nonproducers alike. It is also true that all governments -- be they communist or conservative, socialist or Christian Democrat, Social Democrat or liberal -- are taking steps to fight the crisis. Also true, moreover, is that Portugal is not immune to this world crisis and that the Portuguese Government has been taking the steps deemed adequate for confronting it, while at the same time creating the conditions for bringing about the political changes indispensable for tackling our problems.

Despite the attempts to stage a general strike and the opposition we met from various quarters, we have been able to revise the Constitution, pass the national defense law and set the constitutional tribunal in operation. We are now closer to Europe, and to Africa too.

The construction of the democratic state of law is an essential aspect of the stability desired by all Portuguese women and men, a stability without which -- and regardless of the color of the government -- nothing can be achieved in our country.

This task of building the democratic state is never completed and must be reflected in all our attitudes. In this connection, I would mention the tragedy of Camarate [December 1980 air crash] which caused the deaths of seven people, including Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro [then prime minister] and Adelino Amaro da Costa [then defense minister].

I wish to make it clear that the investigations are continuing and will be pursued to the very end through the public inquiry ordered by the attorney general of the republic. I further wish to make it clear that the government has been making available -- and will so continue to do so -- all the means necessary for ascertaining the truth, including the recourse to national and foreign experts designated by the authorities, by private individuals and also by RTP [Portuguese television, which is completing an investigative documentary]. I also wish to declare that all those in possession of information which they deem useful to the investigation can and should contact the judiciary police. I also wish to point out that, precisely because we must build a democratic state of law, we must respect the law of the land and the principle of the separation of powers according to which it obviously does not behoove the government nor any of its ministers to conduct the investigations.

No one can accuse me of seeking to draw political dividends from the Camarate affair. For this reason, I believe I have the right to declare that the tragedy that caused the deaths of Sa Carneiro and Amaro da Costa is too big a tragedy to be exploited by anyone, and to guarantee that the investigations will continue for as long as necessary and regardless of whom they may inconvenience.

It is thus a matter of building the democratic state with all its components. One of the latter, as I have been saying for the last 2 years, is economic recovery and financial regeneration. In this regard too, the government assumes its responsibilities. It would have been easier, on the eve of an election campaign, to be demagogic and find an excuse for delaying the presentation of the budget and of the major options for 1983 until after the 12 December [local elections], but we reject the thesis of the easy way out.

The budget is aimed, first and foremost, at setting the state on a sound financial footing. Once again the deficit will not exceed 150 million contos. This is still an excessive amount, of course. It represents, however, remarkable progress, bearing in mind that the 1983 deficit will be the same as that for 1982, which in turn equalled that for 1981. Taking inflation into account, the fact that we have managed to limit the deficit to 150 millions for 3 years running means -- as it had already meant in 1982 in relation to 1981 -- a 20 percent reduction in real terms.

To achieve these results it has been necessary to cut the various ministries' current expenditures, forcing each minister to manage his department in an even more efficient manner. With regard to state investments, however, the overall amount will be maintained so as to ensure the completion of work in progress and make it possible, within necessarily low limits, to start further work. The selectivity imposed on investments by the adoption of these criteria will cause delays -- or a more prudent staggering -- in some projects.

With regard to taxation, some supplementary taxes will be introduced, namely additional tax brackets as well as updating of the existing ones. In this connection, it was sought to achieve a fair distribution of sacrifices by sparing from the main burden those in the employ of others and the workers with less industrial clout. Thus, for example, an embarkation tax will be introduced to be incurred by everyone -- foreigners and Portuguese alike -- leaving the country by air.

One of the main problems is our foreign debt, and its reduction might contribute to slowing down the rise in prices. The estimated inflation rate for this year -- December through December -- is expected not to exceed 20 percent; taking into account the positive deceleration of the last 6 months, we are aiming at 18 percent by the end of 1983 assuming, obviously, that the dollar will not continue to rise since that currency has decisive weight on our imports -- namely oil and [word indistinct] products.

Wage increases must be the object of self-restraint. Contrary to the claims of certain social and political forces which refuse to acknowledge the gravity of the situation and have as their main goal the destruction of the democratic state of law, the government will not be imposing any kind of ceiling on wage increases. However, the government recommends that wage increases should not exceeed 17 percent and insists that when this percentage is exceeded, those involved -- the employers and workers -- must contribute with 30 percent of the additional increase to the unemployment fund, or, alternatively, devote the 30 percent to savings in the form of government bonds or [words indistinct] bonds.

In conjunction with the general state budget and the major options for 1983, the government will be sending a set of measures to the Assembly of the Republic aimed at changing the economic and social structures of our country. Among them -- and not wishing to impose too much upon your time -- I would highlight the boundaries law and certain steps in the agricultural sphere.

The boundaries law -- on the demarcation between the public and private sectors -- will allow the access of private enterprise the areas of economic activity from which it is presently barred, thus putting an end to the excessive burden of the bureaucratic running of the nationalized part of the economy, tightening the discipline imposed by competition and correcting the abuses of power by the monopolies, even -- and perhaps above all -- in the case of state monopolies.

With regard to labor legislation, we are seeking, and shall continue to seek, the broadest possible consensus among the two sides of industry. We shall not desist, however, from the fundamental goal of creating conditions conducive to the setting up of new enterprises and the creation of new jobs, bearing in mind that the present system affords excessive protection to some employees to the detriment of many would-be workers -- some employed as casual laborers and others still seeking their first job.

There are bound to be people advocating harsher measures, basing their stand on the harshness of the international crisis itself. This is not our policy. An accumulation of bankruptcies and mounting unemployment would add fresh problems to those already confronting us. We do not wish to impose excessive sacrifices, but we shall not shirk the necessary ones. We are convinced that the adoption of this policy, one of lucid stringency but not blind austerity, will entail the acknowledgement of two fundamental aspects. On the one hand, the awareness that the problem confronts all the Portuguese, not the government alone; understanding and acceptance are needed; it is necessary to work harder to produce more and distribute better; it is necessary that the other organs of sovereignty and the social and economic forces should realize what is at stake and make a joint effort -- on a national level -- so that we may achieve the success we deserve as the independent country that we are and wish to remain; and, on the other hand, the growing assertion of the authority of the state. With regard to this, I shall give only two quick examples: The right to strike is the workers' inalienable right, but the abuse of this right -- in the shape of boycotts, acts of sabotage and so on -- is condemnable and must be punished. The pressing of legitimate demands in the workplaces is acceptable and advisable, but their imposition by illegal means like the forcible locking-in of the management, is condemnable and must be punished. Which we did, in fact, at the Siderurgia Nacional and shall do again whenever necessary.

Such is the policy we feel dutybound to pursue on behalf of those who voted for the Democratic Alliance in two successive elections. Against us we have had -- and will likely continue to have -- the extremists, the visionaries, the feeble and also the divisionists. However, we have won all the battles with which they have confronted us. We won over the attempted general and transport strikes, we won over the marches of the unemployed, we won over the essential issue of the revision of the Constitution. The parliamentary -- as indeed the social -- majority has remained united and cohesive. The opposition has gained no credibility nor strength. We have had greater political stability than nearly all the other European countries. In conclusion, I would say that all this has a specific meaning: The Portuguese people understand the difficulties and maintain their confidence in the Democratic Alliance and its government.

We know that there will be difficult times ahead, but we also know that it is not by running away from the problems, and much less by looking for new and supposedly original solutions, or by returning to old failed solutions that we shall resolve our problems. In the same way that excessive optimism can be harmful, morbid pessimism can also have a paralyzing effect. With realism and good sense -- two of the basic qualities that have given us 8 centuries of history -- we shall be able to travel the path already mapped out. The government answers for this path, as will all those people -- in the final analysis, all the Portuguese -- all those people who will have to travel it.

DEFENSE LAW ENDORSED DESPITE EANES' VETO

LD242328 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Parliament tonight confirmed by a two-thirds majority its previous approval of the broad guidelines of the National Defense Law vetoed by President Ramalho Eanes.

At the second vote tonight, the National Defense Law was approved by 154 votes to 42 with 4 abstentions. The Social Democratic Party, Social Democratic Center, People's Monarchist Party and the Socialist Party voted in favor; the PCP, Popular Democratic Movement and the Popular Democratic Union voted against; and the Association of Independent Social Democrats and the Union of the Socialist and Democratic Left abstained.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY TO LISBON -- Portuguese Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira confirmed to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] today that the government has already given its assent to the appointment of Valentin Vdovin as the new Soviet ambassador to Lisbon. For the past 2 years and until early this month, Vdovin was the Soviet ambassador to Maputo. The outgoing Soviet ambassador to Lisbon, Kalinin, is expected to leave Lisbon next week. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82 LD]

ALFONSO GUERRA TO BE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD281518 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Alfonso Guerra is to be deputy prime minister. Alfonso Guerra, deputy secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, has accepted the post as deputy prime minister in the forthcoming government of Felipe Gonzalez, according to official Socialist sources consulted by Spanish national radio. The Press Secretariat said in this respect that following talks with Deputy Secretary General Alfonso Guerra, Prime Minister-designate Felipe Gonzalez decided to include the former in the future government in the capacity of deputy prime minister.

AIR FORCE CHIEF CALLS FOR CONFIDENCE IN REGIME

PM241625 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Nov 82 p 10

[Cover-LA VANGUARDIA report: "Lt Gen Emilio Garcia-Conde: 'We Must Not Appear To Be the Armed Forces of a Primitive Country'"]

[Text] Madrid -- Air Force chief of staff and spokesman for the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lt Gen Emilio Garcia-Conde has sent Air Force members a clearly democratic message following the general elections. In his message Lt Gen Garcia-Conde criticizes putschists, rejects the debates about the dichotomy between civilian and military power, defends the established system and encourages his troops to view the future confidently.

The message, published today by the weekly TIEMPO, is unprecedented in recent history and was drafted and issued shortly after the 28 October elections, when the PSOE's victory was already known. Its substance, the magazine adds, is based on remarks made to him by King Juan Carlos about the present situation.

Briefly, Garcia-Conde says that "the situation must be regarded with the utmost calmness and confidence, in the belief that we will succeed with our hard work and determination." He adds that "it is necessary that the Air Force, an integral part of the Armed Forces, observe the greatest unity, giving an example of tranquillity, authority and respect for the laws that govern the nation's activities."

He also says that "we must ensure that all Spaniards regard us with admiration and respect, confident that security and peace depend on us." To this end "it is necessary to prevent other citizens, assessing us with an erroneous concept of generalization, from regarding us as responsible for permanent unrest, as possible perpetrators of violent coups that could cause deaths, imprisonments, bloodshed -- in short, an imposition by force over the will of others." In this connection, the Air Force chief of staff says that "we must not give the impression of being the Armed Forces of a primitive and backward country unable to live in peace and freedom without being in a state of constant unrest because of the possibility of the violent and illegal acts of an unacceptable minority trying to impose its will on that of the majority of its fellow countrymen. And what is even more intolerable, using to that end the weapons and means that the entire nation places in its hands for the defense of shared interests, which these small regressive groups have neither the ability to define nor the exclusive right to preserve."

"Let us analyze the real nature of patriotism," he says, "and let us deliberate sensibly and with lofty aims. Let the Armed Forces not seek glory in triumphing over their brothers at the cost of bloodshed."

Garcia-Conde continues by stating that united, we can emerge from the difficulties, "but must do so in a civilized and legitimate manner, with respect for other people's freedom." He believes that the circumstances that brought us to a war must not recur and urges us not to give the world the image of an immature country, "of Armed Forces motivated by senseless, ambitious or demented groups which could unwittingly lead us to grave and insoluble situations."

The message is dated 29 October 1982.

CARRILLO'S RESIGNATION SPEECH REPORTED

PM251443 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 12-18 Nov 82 pp 18-20

[Unattributed report on outgoing PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo's report to 6-7 November PCE Central Committee meeting in Madrid: "Santiago Carrillo's Resignation an Example of Responsibility"]

[Text] In presenting the Executive Committee's report to the Central Committee -- a report that included his irrevocable resignation as secretary general -- Santiago Carrillo briefly reviewed the characteristics of the political situation, the discussion of which the Central Committee based on the document published on the previous pages. [See 26 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT page N5] We will therefore summarize the first part of his speech, in which, having described the present situation as one of doubt and despondency within the party, he stressed the reinvigoration of democracy implied by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's [PSOE's] victory and the large election turnout, as well as the collapse of the political representatives of putschism. He pointed to the danger of the spectacular rise by the "hardline" right now represented by the Popular Alliance and the convergnce in the tactic of polarization between the right and the PSOE.

He explained that the PSOE's victory was possible because that party acted as a catalyst to the working class, the reformist bourgeoisie and middle classes -- but by means of a pact not with the middle classes but with big businessmen, providing a guarantee not to carry out structural social and economic reforms. At the same time, he said, this moderation did not deprive the PSOE of the workers' vote, the majority of the 1979 Communist vote and part of the vote of the extraparliamentary left.

To demonstrate this, he explained how the forces that have dominated in the process of political reform in Spain have been the forces of the right, and within them, the reformist sectors having reviewed the different political stages that have inevitably influenced our tactics. He pointed out how the putschist threat helped to keep alive the fear of the radical changes that we Communists may have represented, which led the PSOE to be considered the suitable instrument for change in Spain today. "In my opinion," he said, "the issue of the Communist Party being the instrument for change this time does not even arise, because this would have meant the PCE having to change or to merge with the PSOE."

He recalled how throughout the election campaign the Communists' chances were jeopardized by the various rumors and real threats of a coup and by the desire that the Popular Alliance should not win, which were present in the PCE's own election campaign. He analyzed how the welcome given by the ruling sectors to the PSOE's rightward shift, reflected in its crisis and its special congress, contrasted with the stubborn campaign conducted against the PCE.

He pointed out how internal causes obviously also contributed to the election results, indicating that for some time the leadership has been paralyzed by a constant state of crisis.

He stressed the need to support the PSOE government in all measures involving change, both in the Congress of Deputies and within society, not yielding to the bitterness of defeat or to the attraction of a major Social Democratic Party."

"From the party's viewpoint, it must recover -- not only its lost influence, but a complete recovery of the PCE as a whole, with a Eurocommunist strategy. A party open to all and which appeals particularly to those who have left it and are willing to again accept its policy and organizational principles. We have a grassroots, the party's incredibly worthy and unselfish membership, who have mobilized in this campaign with an enthusiasm which seemed impossible following the crisis." He also said that the PCE's 850,000 votes are an ideological vote, the majority of which come from men and women who could hold party membership cards. "It is obvious," he continued, "that the party's results oblige us to make changes and efforts of regeneration in the right direction, but we have agreed in our dicsussion that these changes must be carried out calmly and prudently, not under the impact of the feelings of defeat, and moreover proceeding from the fact that the party's recovery can be achieved neither by a spectacular gesture nor by an extraordinary change that will secure for us overnight the influence we had before and more, but only by a change toward a task in which patience must be used, because it will require time, intelligence, determination and tenacity.

"This is why our proposal contains no suggestion of an extraordinary party congress, and at the Executive Committee meeting we were unanimous in presenting things as we have shown them here. For we believe that the start of a process for an extraordinary congress within the party would provide an opportunity not for an objective, calm and tranquil debate, but for a revival of all the crises that have occurred within the party, under even worse conditions, which would cause us to touch bottom, and for a struggle -- not to save the party but to see who will gain the party leadership. We all agreed this would be a mistake. We pronounced ourselves in favor of a debate, starting from this Central Committee meeting, of course -- a debate in which the Central Committee must be involved, but with a view to a national conference. This does not rule out the possibility, under different conditions, of considering bringing the regular party congress, the 11th, forward by some months.

"We decided that these matters must be broached without hysteria; that calm and tranquil changes must be made to the style, methods and composition of the central leadership and of the other leaderships, calmly and with a unitary will, but enabling the party to be the PCE that will provide a place for all communists, whatever their beliefs, if they accept its program and rules.

"And we decided to express our desire -- and we believe that the Central Committee should do the same -- to remain united in this adverse situation, so that, giving absolute priority to the party's recovery, we can give an example to all our members, who have in some cases, moreover, already given such examples to us -- their leaders -- in the past few days.

"And we believe that the change must be brought about by a process of promotion and removal in all the party's leadership structures, starting at the top, calmly and quietly -- we are talking about a space of 6 months -- in the belief that it is not with hysteria and haste that we will extricate the party from the pit. In that way, all we could do is finally split it and destroy it."

At Center of Political Storm

"At present, at this meeting, we propose only one change, a change of secretary general of the party Central Committee. I would like to explain why I have submitted my irrevocable resignation from the post of secretary general, and will end my speech on this point. I have been at the center of the storm, the hurricane, for all these years as party leader. I have suffered as a result of being party leader. Anyone else would have experienced the same as I have. I have been at the center of all attacks on the party, and even of attacks within the party. This is because in the various issues and the various internal crises, I have had to perform the role of being answerable in both cases. I am not saying that others have not been answerable, or anything of the kind. But because of my position, I have been the one who has become most directly involved.

"At this time of crisis caused by the prior situation and by the defeat, I decided that if I withdraw from the secretary generalship, we would free the debate within the party of an impassioned and often irrational pro- or anti-Santiago element. We will be better able to approach the debate in the way in which it should be approached: For or against a Communist Party with a Eurocommunist strategy. I believe that this is the context within which we must now place the debate in our party -- not the context of support for versus opposition to Santiago, not the context of whatever 'unknowns' ['tapados] there may be, who are also possible candidates for the secretary generalship.

"If we all strive to ensure that the debate is situated within this context, that it takes place within this context of support for versus opposition to the party and support for versus opposition to Eurocommunism, I believe that we will have created more favorable conditions for a solution of the crisis. This is why I presented my resignation in an irrevocable form to the Executive Committee and am now repeating it here and now to the Central Committee. This is not the first time, but the second, so the second time is lucky. I presented it before because I did not feel able to lead the party in the approaching election battle, since there were serious confrontations and conflicts within the party leadership itself. I know that many comrades considered it a maneuver on my part; who believe that I was taking this step to return to the surface with more authority. No comrades, I was serious when I submitted my resignation and I am serious now about going home.

"On the last night of the Central Committee meeting, I withdrew my resignation following pressure from the comrades of the Executive Committee, who promised me their full and complete sharing of responsibility for whatever might happen in the general elections. I withdrew it and I told some of them so, knowing that it would be the end of me. Why? Because I was convinced that our election results would be bad, though not as bad as they have been, and that I was primarily to blame. Do you know why else I withdrew it? Because I have never liked evading political dangers, and I knew that this was a serious political danger.

"I have never concerned myself with preserving or protecting my image as party leader. Perhaps it is a defect, but I have always felt a great unconcern for this aspect, for my image. Because of the same sense of responsibility that made me withdraw my resignation before, I now say that, at this very difficult time for the party, I am not going home to write, though I will take this opportunity to write; I am not going home to write, as I had previously planned. I will remain in the party leadership, in the Central Committee or Executive Committee, if you agree. I will continue working with the group or select group of communist deputies, which will now need to multiply to play even a minimally valid role in Parliament. And I will remain to help even a minimally valid role in Parliament. And I will remain to help whatever new secretary general you appoint at this meeting, helping him ensure that the party proceeds with its strategy.

"When some comrades said to me: 'There will be many comrades in the party who have fought for Eurocommunism and who fought for you who will feel abandoned,' I told them, and I say now, that they must not feel abandoned, because though I am resigning, I am not buried; I am resigning, not disappearing. And I will continue actively to stimulate and support everyone who wants a party such as the one that we have collectively been advocating in this leadership and in previous party leaderships.

"I repeat that, out of a sense of responsibility, I will continue working if the Central Committee agrees.

"And that is all, comrades. The Executive Committee is examining a proposal for the post of secretary general. Irresponsibly, the news of my resignation was disclosed together with this name -- one of several that we considered, but one on which we do not yet have a final decision because we are awaiting his reply. This was irresponsible, which means that we have much ground to cover to create a sense of responsibility among the top party leaders. The Executive Committee will put forward this name later during this session. I believe that we must now center our attention -- I mean at this point in the debate -- on the policy document and on the change being made, and on the desire and proposals for change that we are expressing, and that we should examine the issue of the new secretary general when the time comes during the course of this meeting. And that is all, comrades. As I have said, there will be a recess so that you can finish reading the document and formulate your opinions, after which we will continue the session."

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN SATELLITE LINK -- Spain will invest some 700 million pesetas (approximately $7 million) in the "Prosat" satellite communications project coordinated by the international "Inmarsat" Association and the European Space Agency. Spain's participation will permit it to have satellite communications for its aircraft, ground vehicles and ships. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1734 GMT 21 Nov 82 PA]

NEW PANAMANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Aristides Royo, the new Panamanian ambassador to Spain, presented his credentials to King Juan Carlos at Zarzuela Palace yesterday. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Nov p 1 PA]

DANISH, NORWEGIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO VISIT 'ARAFAT

NC261129 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Delegations of prominent Danish and Norweign Social Democrats will travel to Tunis on November 30 to hold political talks with Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat, it was announced here today. The former foreign ministers of Denmark and Norway -- Kjeld Olesen and Knut Frydenlund -- will head their respective delegations during the five-day visit.

The meeting with Mr 'Arafat is to hear the PLO's views for a solution to the Middle East crisis. Mr Olesen said, "We believe that no Middle East solution can be carried out without PLO participation. Therefore, it is important to hear what the PLO has to say," he said. "At the same time, we will tell the PLO that Israel has the right to exist in security behind its own borders," he added.

FINLAND

U.S. NEEDS TO TEST 'SIGNALS FROM MOSCOW'

PM241549 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Nov 82 p 4

[Rafael Paro editorial: "Now It Is Important To Listen"]

[Text] The power handover in Moscow has awakened hopes in the world that it will now be possible to open many of the deadlocks in the international situation. The change at the Kremlin summit also means that certain pieces of the puzzle which have been hanging in the air are beginning to fall into place in international politics. However, on many counts we still have every reason to ask ourselves what was planned policy and what was mere accident in what happened on the world stage before and after Leonid Brezhnev's death.

Perhaps the most important impression the world has had of Yuriy Andropov is that he is ready to start work, to become an active participant. Today it is possible to begin to suspect that Moscow was in possession of several options for its policies toward the West, East and the South, but that Leonid Brezhnev's health and the imminent power handover contributed to a certain passivity.

Perhaps the most important example is Chinese-Soviet relations. Talks at the diplomatic level began as long as 6 weeks ago between the Soviet Union and China in Beijing after being suspended ever since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. At the reception in Moscow on Monday, the Soviet hosts with Andropov at their head attracted great attention by showing great interest in their Chinese guests. When Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned to Beijing on Thursday he said that China takes an "optimistic" view of the prospects that consulations on improved relations will have some results.

In the West there have been discussions of whether it perhaps would not be right to give the new Soviet leader a "wedding present" in the form, for example, of a year's postponement of the deployment of the new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It seems as if the Chinese had something of the sort in mind. The question is whether Brezhnev's heir does not see Beijing's preparedness to discuss improved relations as a wedding present which is not to be despised. The Chinese gesture has its very special significance in the light, for example, of the Soviet Union's standing in the Third World as a result of Afghanistan and developments in Kampuchea.

For most observers it also came as a surprise that Pakistan's strong man, Gen Ziaul Haq, also went to Moscow and that PRAVDA reported that Andropov discussed "the situation in Afghanistan" with him. The Indian-Pakistani rapprochement has, it would seem, borne some fruit and Islamabad, which has problems with the Afghan refugees, has probably been making soundings in Moscow for a considerable time.

The release of Lech Walesa probably cannot be connected directly with Brezhnev's death. But the funeral diplomacy in Moscow did, however, give rise to an interesting new piece of Polish news. At a reception at the Greek Embassy Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski told Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou (who had relatively recent experience of army rule) that martial law will be lifted by 15 January at the latest. The general added that he intends to stick to the timetable no matter what happens.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan did not travel to Moscow. Instead he sent his vice president, George Bush, and Secretary of State George Shultz. Britain showed the most restrained approach of all the Western powers -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did not even sign the book of condolences at the Soviet Embassy in London "for reasons of principle."

However, President Reagan's actions last Friday and Saturday are interesting in one respect. He announced that the U.S. embargo on the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe has been lifted. Was this a positive gesture to the Soviet Union, a concession or just a woolly compromise to avoid a troublesome disagreement with U.S. allies in Western Europe? The fact is that President Reagan did not renounce what he had not already lost. As far as is known he has long been trying to find a way out which could give him an opportunity to lift the sanctions without losing face. The new formula for economic ostpolitik was almost -- but not quite -- fully negotiated with the Europeans when the news of Brezhnev's death arrived. Reagan made his announcement, but in his haste gave it a shape which galled the French.

It is unclear what the Europeans have agreed to instead of the gas pipeline embargo. The Reagan administration has been keen to bring about credit restrictions against the Soviet Union and limit the export of high-technology equipment. When President Reagan announced on Saturday that "an agreement has been reached between the United States and its European allies on the terms for trade between the West and Eastern bloc" the French external relations minister published a communique a few hours later: "France was not party to the agreement announced in Washington this afternoon." Was this France's "wedding present" for Andropov -- a present which Reagan was made to pay for? At any rate it looks as if President Reagan "took a tumble" last weekend. Or, to use another metaphor: The ball rolled over to the Kremlin and Andropov showed himself to be a fullfledged player.

We must hope that the U.S. leadership is sufficiently aware to hear the new signals coming from Moscow. In particular it is important to test the theory which says that the election of Yuriy Andropov as party chief indicates a Soviet desire to reduce tension in relations both with the United States and China, since there are so many problems on the domestic front waiting for a solution.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT ABSTAINS ON UN NUCLEAR FREEZE VOTE

PM261333 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Jens J Krogh report: "Government Turnabout at the Eleventh Hour"]

[Excerpt] The nonsocialist government probably saved its life when it yesterday decided that Denmark should abstain in the proposed UN resolution calling for a nuclear arsenal freeze.

"We will vote as we think fit, and we will adhere to our view and vote against the resolution like our NATO partners," Danish Prime Minister Poul Schlueter said in London on Monday evening during a break in his talks with Margaret Thatcher.

Eighteen hours later -- yesterday afternoon -- the government had changed its prime minister's decision, and yesterday evening Denmark abstained on the Swedish-Mexican proposed UN resolution calling for a freeze on all the world's nuclear arsenals. "Let the matter be raised in the Folketing. We will resign if we are defeated in a non-confidence vote," Poul Schlueter said on Monday evening.

But things did not need to go that far. The government supported the majority line on the issue. As late as yesterday morning, Social Democratic Chairman Anker Jorgensen wrote an open letter to Poul Schlueter reminding him of the advice the government had received from the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday. Anker Jorgensen also wrote: "We must assume that the government will follow the view expressed by the majority... in the event of a different approach by the government, the Social Democratic Party will take steps for an emergency debate which would determine whether the government enjoys the people's confidence on this matter."

The matter will probably not be raised in the Folketing now. The parties behind the majority vote by the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee (the Social Democrats, the Socialist People's Party, the Liberals and the Left Socialist Party) have announced their satisfaction with the government's decision to follow the wishes of the majority.

There was much drama surrounding the vote right to the last minute. As late as an hour and a half before the UN vote was to take place, Denmark's UN mission in New York said that it had orders to vote against the Swedish-Mexican proposal. The orders were only changed at the last minute. Acting Prime and Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen said after the political turnabout that the government had taken the parliamentary situation into consideration. "We really wanted to vote against the resolution, but respect the fact that there is a clear majority for an abstention in the Foreign Affairs Committee," Henning Christophersen said.

EEC PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ISRAELI OFFICIALS

For Jerusalem press and radio accounts of the visit to Israel of EEC Council of Ministers President Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, including meetings with President Yitzhaq Navon, Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and a report on his news conference, see the Israel section of the 30 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

NORWAY

BODSTROM GETS 'COLD-SHOULDER' ON ZONE OVERTURES

PM251025 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Nov 82 p 9

[Ulf Andenaes report: "Norway Gave Bodstrom the Cold Shoulder"]

[Text] Sweden's new foreign minister, Lennart Bodstrom, was given the cold shoulder by the Norweigan Government when he tried to put new life into the idea of a Nordic nuclear-freeze zone during his visit to Oslo on Friday [19 November]. It had been announced in advance that this was one of the main reasons for Bodstrom's visit to Norway. His political talks with Prime Minister Kare Willoch and Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, however, have made it clear that the Palme government's attempts to revitalize the plans for a nuclear-free zone are not considered interesting by the Oslo government. Afterwards, Bodstrom was forced to admit to the press that the talks had not helped toward strengthening the basis for such a zone.

"I am not a missionary," Bodstrom said when asked what he and his government intend doing now. "But it is not even possible in Norway to avoid the discussion of the nuclear-free zone, and in Sweden we will continue to work for it on the basis of broad support on the part of public opinion and a majority in the Riksdag," the foreign minister said.

It is already clear that the Danish Government is distinctly cool toward the idea of such a zone and Bodstrom's visit to Norway has therefore come as confirmation that in practice the issue has been killed stone dead for a long time to come. Bodstrom's talks with Prime Minister Willoch dealt with economic as well as security questions. The Norwegians pointed out that through its record devaluation, Sweden has exported its unemployment to Norway. He defended Swedish policy by claiming that the measure was necessary in order to counter international currency speculators. As far as relations with Europe were concerned, Bodstrom stated that Sweden's nonalignment is today the only reason why the country remains outside the EEC. He said that it was a "peculiar difference" between the two Scandinavian neighbors that the reason which kept NATO member Norway out of the EEC was of no importance to Sweden, while the considerations which kept Sweden out of the EEC did not exist in Norway. Bodstrom's visit to Norway is a leg of his Nordic tour, since within the space of this month Olof Palme's new foreign minister will visit all the Nordic countries.

PARTIES SPLIT ON 'NO' TO UN NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM221519 Olso AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Nov 82 p 3

[Terje Svabo report: "Norwegian 'No' at United Nations Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] "Voting for the Mexican-Swedish proposal for a freeze on nuclear arsenals at their present level would conflict with the strategy for the negotiations in Geneva. The objective of these talks is not a freeze but a sizeable reduction in the numbers of nuclear arms," Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said after yesterday's meeting of the full Storting Foreign Affairs Committee. At the meeting, the Labor Party made it clear that the party had wanted the government to abstain in the UN vote yesterday evening Norwegian time. After yesterday's meeting [Party Chairman] Gro Harlem Brundtland said that she found the basis for such an abstention in the Labor Party manifesto. According to reports received by AFTENPOSTEN the Conservative, Center and Christian People's Parties supported the government's decision on the vote, while the Labor Party, the Liberals and the Socialist Left Party wanted the government to abstain.

A freeze on nuclear arsenals at the present time would mean the maintenance of the imbalance in Europe where the Soviet Union has supremacy in such weapons. It is therefore doubtful whether it is possible to square a freeze with the NATO 1979 dual decision. Yesterday's meeting of the full Foreign Affairs Committee also means that there is a split between the Conservative and Labor parties on yet another security policy question.

SWEDEN

REAGAN, ANDROPOV SIGNALS DO NOT HERALD THAW

PM261407 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Armed Dialogue"]

[Text] Since President Brezhnev's death several messages, both written and spoken, have been exchanged between Moscow and Washington. Both superpowers have given the impression of wanting peace, mutual understanding and disarmament.

Speculations that these messages are signalling a thaw in East-West relations deserve no attention, however. A deep-frozen status quo still prevails, confirmed by two speeches on Monday [22 November], one in Moscow and one in Washington.

In Moscow new Soviet leader Andropov spoke to the CPSU Central Committee. He did not depart one inch from the foreign policy course drawn up by Brezhnev. The aggressive plans of imperialism force us to maintain our military strength, Andropov said. The Soviet Union wants detente but does not want to pay for a normalization of relations with the United States by means of concessions.

A few hours later, President Reagan appeared on U.S. television. He announced that he had sent a proposal for confidence-building measures to Andropov. These include, for example, that the superpowers must give advance notice of all missile test launches and that the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow must be improved. The main number in Reagan's speech, however, was the long-awaited and long-prepared presentation of a new nuclear arms program. In the U.S. Administration's view -- which has not been contradicted by expert circles -- the Soviet Union now has strategic nuclear arms of such strength and accuracy that they would be able to destroy all land-based missiles in the United States in a single strike.

Now the Americans are developing a new generation of land-based missiles, the MX class, and a great deal of thought has gone into making them as invulnerable as possible. The final deployment plan that has been adopted -- and which Reagan explained on Monday evening -- the MX missiles will be deployed in dense "clusters" of hardened silos. It is a sad irony, the U.S. President said, that new arms are needed to prevent war, but the United States wants to pursue its peace endeavors along two parallel lines, deterrence and disarmament. Reagan hinted that the MX missiles -- which he christened 'peacekeeper' in his speech -- could be used as "barter goods" in the current negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

However, it is by no means certain that Reagan will be able to implement the MX project. The U.S. reactions to the President's speech have been very mixed. First, the new deployment system is extremely controversial. Its effectiveness can only be tested in war. Second, there is a growing body of public opinion in the United States opposed to further nuclear rearmament. Third -- and this is the most important factor -- Congress is raising increasingly determined demands for a drastic reduction in the defense budget. There will in all probability be a hard fight in Washington about the MX project, which will cost many billions of dollars if it is realized.

If anything, the conflict between more butter or guns should be even tougher in the Soviet Union, where the civilian sector has been left off to the side for so long. Andropov's speech to the Central Committee shows that he is prepared for drastic measures to break the trends toward decline in the Soviet economy. Those in power in the Kremlin have strongly committed themselves to giving priority to the needs of the defense forces and as yet no new thinking is apparent on this point.

However, it is probable that both superpowers have an insight that continued rearmament not only jeopardizes peace but also means economic burdens which would be intolerable in the long run. If this insight becomes the one which guides the U.S. and the Soviet negotiators in Geneva, it finally ought to be possible to reach a balanced agreement on the control of strategic arms.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON TIES WITH USSR 'NOT FRUITFUL'

PM251117 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 20 Nov 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "The Wait for Soviet Signals"]

[Text] Now, after Brezhnev's death, the Soviet Union has the opportunity to take the initiative for detente. The U.S. response would consist of preparedness to discuss such initiatives. With this fairly tough statement, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on his return from the funeral in Moscow raised his voice in the debate which has flared up in the United States. In doing so, he disappointed many people.

In principle, the U.S. secretary of state's assertion that it is the Soviet Union's leaders who have created the problems in the world comes as no surprise. Reagan was already saying so at the height of the election campaign in 1980. But this is not a fruitful point of departure for continued contacts between the superpowers. Shultz says that he is waiting for Soviet action -- at the talks on strategic and medium-range nuclear arms in Geneva, at the MBFR talks in Vienna and at the CSCE conference in Madrid. It is interesting that this demand actually accords quite badly with previous U.S. reports that the Geneva negotiations were making quite good progress. Shultz's line agrees more closely with the Soviet picture of negotiations which have reached total deadlock.

Weeks and months before Brezhnev's death, many people were discussing whether the Soviet Union had -- at least for the time being -- given up on the possibility of reaching some sort of nuclear compromise with the United States. Of course Moscow is deeply concerned by the risk that in the absence of an agreement, NATO will deploy new nuclear arms in Western Europe with a range stretching into the western Soviet Union. It is also tempting to fan the flames of dissent in the Western camp. West Germany's new Social Democratic leader Vogel seems to be opposed to NATO deploying new nuclear arms in Europe no matter what the situation.

It seems unreasonable to believe that the Kremlin's new leader, Yuriy Andropov, would be quick to chance an agreement with his most important rival, the United States. It could be difficult enough for him to get the Army and other interest groups to agree to concessions to his second most important rival -- China. It is true that the Chinese dismissed their foreign minister, Huang Hua, immediately after he had been in the limelight during his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The move has the effect of lowering the temperature and is extremely badly timed. However, it was expected and does not need to be interpreted as a relapse into Chinese toughness toward the Soviet Union.

It takes two to tango, President Reagan has said. The tango is danced at "quite a slow tempo... by couples using different holds for different steps with an...unusually rich configuration." Perhaps this is what Andropov is up to, unfortunately. Detente vis-a-vis Beijing, reduced tension along the border with China, would be able to release resources for continued Soviet-U.S. tension.

UN SPECIALIST ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD UN BUDGET

LD291134 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 16 Nov 82

[From the "24 Hours" program, presented by Alexander McCloud]

[Text] [McCloud] America's growing disenchantment with the United Nations has found further expression, with one of its delegates there serving notice that the Reagan administration intends to try to block any attempts to increase UN spending beyond existing budget limits. The U.S., he said, was alarmed that UN expenditure had increased fourfold in the past decade -- and in the last 4 years alone, by more than 80 percent. For the background to Washington's concern I've been consulting Peter Willetts, a specialist on UN affairs with the City University here in London.

[Willetts] Well, it seems that one of the things which has been emphasized in the recent statement is a worry that funds are going to the national liberation movements: That is, of course, to the PLO in the Middle East and to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in southern Africa. Quite frankly, I don't think they have a reasonable case there. What is true is that UN money is going for relief of refugees in the Middle East and for educational training programs for people from Namibia, in southern Africa. But the idea that money is going directly towards the guerrilla organizations for their fight seems to me quite ridiculous: that is not happening though the UN.

[Question] Does Washington have an economic case in arguing that UN budgets are burgeoning unjustifiably?

[Answer] Well of course, the UN is a large bureaucracy and like all large bureaucracies there are doubtlessly places in which it could save money on some staff, save money on the volume of paper work that is done, save money on travel. But the room for such savings would not be very great. Basically, the UN is underfunded and not overfunded.

[Question] The U.S. is saying that the time has come to draw the line, but how in practice can it dictate to the rest of the UN?

[Answer] The only ultimate sanction it has is the threat to withdraw from the organization. It seems to me it would be untenable for the Americans to say they are going to stay in and refuse to pay up. And of course in conflicts with some of the UN specialized agencies this is what they have done. They withdrew from the International Labor Organization [ILO] because they were not happy with the general direction of decision-making there. But it would be a major step into isolationism for America to withdraw from the UN.

[Question] Would it cripple the UN financially?

[Answer] Well the ILO survived. Undoubtedly, the UN would survive, but it would have to undertake a crisis reevaluation of its programs and cut back by 25 percent, because that is the extent of the American contribution.

[Question] Are other Western countries sympathetic to the American position?

[Answer] There would be quite a number of Western countries which are not sympathetic. So, for example, the Scandinavians are highly committed to the UN; Canada, America's nearest neighbor, is highly committed to the UN; most of the smaller countries of Western Europe -- Ireland, Luxembourg and so on -- the evidence is that they have paid up their contributions quite happily. Interestingly enough, the only major rich country which is fully up to date in its contributions as of now, including payments for 1982, is Great Britain.

[Question] Nevertheless, with the United States in the driving seat, is the United Nations now at a crossroads politically and economically?

[Answer] It seems to me world politics is at a significant crossroads. The Americans under President Reagan have come into conflict in a minority of one or just two, at times, on many major issues. They are standing out against the law of the sea convention, they are standing out against comprehensive negotiations on North-South relations, they are even standing out against particular issues like the control of the marketing of baby food in the Third World. And to add to that, a crisis for the UN would produce a response in the developing countries, that there is no hope for international cooperation, that they are going to have rely on themselves to engage in new economic and diplomatic activity within the Third World, and go into confrontation with the North.

TELEGRAPH WELCOMES U.S. 'REARMAMENT' POLICY

PM241725 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Nov 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Andropov and Reagan"]

[Text] President Reagan's television address on Monday night appeared mainly designed to reassure the American public that Washington was doing everything it could to negotiate arms reductions with Russia, while at the same time emphasising Russia's superiority and America's determination to catch up. If his defence proposals were passed by Congress, he said, "it will still take five years before we come close to the Soviet level." The speech came just after he had announced plans for the deployment of 100 of the proposed new generation of intercontinental MX nuclear missiles, each able to carry up to 10 independently-targeted warheads. The MX, which is not yet in main production, is designed as the answer to Russia's supposed capability to knock out the whole of America's existing land-based strategic missiles in one surprise "first strike." The programme is highly controversial in Congress. There is also a growing movement in America calling for a "nuclear freeze."

Shortly before Mr Reagan's address, Mr Andropov, who is more and more clearly emerging as undisputed new Soviet boss-man, made his first public remarks about arms control and detente. They were gritty but not aggressive. Russia was not in favour of unilateral disarmament (surprise!). She would not make "preliminary concessions." Arms control negotiations should not be to set out differences but to reach results useful to all sides. There was no anti-American rhetoric in his speech.

Mr Reagan's address, his official stressed, was not drafted with an eye on the change of leadership in Moscow. It is too early to assess what kind of tone will prevail under Mr Andropov, but it is clear that he will prove an extremely tough negotiator. Given Russia's acute economic difficulties, however, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he will not be interested in arms control and reduction. Mr Reagan even had some encouraging words about first Russian reactions in the Geneva talks. The difficulties, as ever, lie in each side's differing perception of "superiority." For the moment, Mr Reagan must be right to press on with rearmament.

ARAB-PLO DELEGATION SHELVES PLANNED VISIT

LD282126 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2109 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Excerpt] An Arab delegation led by King Hassan of Morocco and including a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation is believed to have shelved a planned visit to London. It is thought that the sticking point was that the PLO representative would not have been received by the queen or the prime minister. But the delegation was offered an official meeting in London with, it is believed, a foreign office minister.

KIPRIANOU STRESSES NO PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN TALKS

NC261546 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has once again stressed that the Turkish occupation troops must withdraw from Cyprus and a lasting solution found. This lasting solution cannot be based on the result of the invasion or on the idea of division and partition. In accepting the credentials today of the first Thai ambassador to Cyprus, Phaen Wannamethi, President Kiprianou also said no progress for a fair solution of the Cyprus issue has been achieved because of the totally negative and intransigent Turkish stand. He added: However, we will continue our efforts with the aim of promoting the implementation of the UN resolutions, which constitute an answer to our problem and prejudge the framework and the basis for a lasting settlement of the Cyprus issue.

In presenting his credentials, the first Thai ambassador referred to the visit that the late President Makarios had paid to his country in 1974, which led to the establishment of full bilateral diplomatic relations. Mr Phaen Wannamethi assured that he will exert every effort to preserve and develop the close ties of friendship and good will that exist between the two countries.

INTERLOCUTOR CRITICIZES UN SECRETARY GENERAL

NC280856 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 28 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] "In the past, the UN secretary general never reminded the parties of the fundamental UN principles and of how these principles and which of them were violated by the invasion and occupation. The settlement of the Cyprus issue by mutual concessions (that is de facto concessions on our part) was more important to him than a solution based on UN resolutions and principles and on international law. He had said nothing about Turkey, which was at fault, or about our people, who were wronged and victimized."

The above was stated by Greek Cypriot interlocutor A. Mavrommatis in a talk which he gave the day before yesterday at the Paralimni Lions Club. The subject of his talk was "The National Cyprus Issue and the United Nations." Mr Mavrommatis referred to the UN role in the Cyprus issue and put special emphasis on the important of the UN resolutions and decisions for Cyprus.

Referring to the presence of the UN peace force, Mr Mavrommatis pointed out the risk that with the lapse of time and the existence of the demarcation line, such an existence may develop in such a way that the maintenance of peace and the consolidation of the situation may become an end in itself instead of contributing to the solution of the problem.

DENKTAS VIEWS ON SOLVING TERRITORIAL PROBLEM

TA261224 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English 1115 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that territorial problem could be completely solved through compensation. The president was replying to questions following reports that the Greek Cypriots would be taking to the United Nations the issue of the allocation of property in northern Cyprus to Turkish Cypriots who had moved to the north from the south. He recalled that the Turkish Cypriots had been forced to become refugees three or four times since 1958, but agreements reached in 1975 and at the summit meetings in 1977 and 1979 had created a situation where this would never be repeated. He pointed out that the property left in southern Cyprus by the Turkish Cypriots was even more valuable than the Greek Cypriot property left in the north, and that this problem would be solved when agreement was reached on compensation.

President Denktas said that it was a question of taking measures so that the 19 years of usurpation of Turkish Cypriots' rights would not be repeated.

On another question, that the Turkish Federated State would have the Turkish lira as legal tender in northern Cyprus and that the Greek Cypriots would be taking this issue to the United Nations as well, President Denktas pointed out that the Greek Cypriots had not given Cyprus pounds to the Turkish Cypriot community unless they received the equivalent in foreign exchange. He said that the Greek Cypriots had usurped all the rights of the Turkish Cypriots who were drawing Cyprus pounds from the island's budget. He added that the Greek Cypriots had also confiscated the reserves of Turkish Cypriot banks lodged at the Cyprus Central Bank. He stressed that because of these facts, the Greek Cypriot complaints were invalid. President Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot partner in the Republic of Cyprus had usurped all the rights of the Turkish Cypriot partner, and regarded itself as the legal government responsible for the independence and sovereignty of the island. He stressed that this was a continuation of the Greek Cypriot actions against the Turkish Cypriot community in accordance with the infamous Akritas plan. He said that the Turkish Cypriot community had every right to take precautionary measures to ensure its rights and status. President Denktas said that the root of the Cyprus problem lay in the 19-year-old efforts of the Greek Cypriots to do away with the Turkish Cypriot rights. He stressed that he did not expect the present Greek Cypriot leadership to see these facts, but he expected the sensible Greek Cypriots to understand these facts and force their leaders to come to their senses. He stated that the Greek Cypriots should not spend time in recourse to the United Nations, but attach the necessary importance to negotiations with the Turkish Cypriot community.

Denktas' View Rejected

NC271752 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the position implied in a statement by Denktas -- that the territorial problem will be radically solved when the question of compensation is settled -- is categorically rejected by the Cypriot Government and the Greek Cypriot side. The reason is, the spokesman stressed, that the territorial issue is not nor can it be related to compensation.

The government spokesman went on: On the other hand, if with this statement Denktas is trying to question the right of refugees to return to their homes and properties, this is absolutely unacceptable. He added: This right is clearly and explicitly recognized in all UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue. It is an inalienable right that cannot be written off as a result of any action by the illegal Denktas regime.

Besides, the spokesman said, the Turkish Cypriot leader's allegation that the property left in the free areas by the Turkish Cypriots is of more value than the property which the Greek Cypriots were forced to abandon in the occupied areas is so ridiculous that it does not even deserve a denial.

Refugees' Rights Stressed

NC272106 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Speaking in Limassol at a meeting of the Free Kyrenia Association, President Kiprianou has reiterated that the signing of a solution of the Cyprus issue that would not secure in practice and would not completely safeguard the right of the refugees to return to their paternal homes is inconceivable and beyond discussion. President Kiprianou added: I refuse to accept as legal any allegation that a population exchange has taken place, just as I refuse to accept the exchange of property.

President Kiprianou further said: I do not question the fact that the struggle is difficult, that time has tremendous importance and that the fervent wish of the refugees and all the people is to achieve a solution as soon as possible. He added: I would like to stress once again that while time is important, the content of the solution has greater importance for us and we will not sacrifice the essence for time.

Continuing, President Kiprianou said: In order that we may be able to continue our struggle with the conviction that we will bring it to a happy end, it is necessary to safeguard the republic. This is why the government, along with all its other efforts to promote a solution of the Cyprus issue and for economic and social progress in the free areas, aims at safeguarding a lasting republic. On no account, he stressed, will he permit the undermining of the republic nor new treacheries of any form like those that opened the doors of Cyprus wide to the hordes of Attila in 1974.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS TWO-COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

NC281925 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stressed that the United Nations recognizes only the legal government of the republic, which participates actively in multilateral and bilateral interstate relations. This fact dismisses the allegation that there are two separate autonomous communities as being utterly unfounded and contrary to reality.

The spokesman made this statement in reference to a statement by Turkish Cypriot Nail Atalay, by which he is trying to present himself as a recognized representative of the unlawful Turkish regime at the United Nations, in the United States and in Canada. The spokesman also stressed that the government of the republic is recognized by the United States and Canada, where Mr Atalay is vainly trying to pose as a recognized representative of the Turkish regime.

DENKTAS DEMANDS NEW GEOGRAPHICAL MAP, PROPOSALS

NC290756 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Mr Denktas is demanding a new geographical map and proposals from the Greek Cypriot side "so that a discussion can be held at the intercommunal talks on the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem." And this demand is followed by another one: The new proposals "must be reasonable"!

According to authoritative reports, this Turkish demand was put forward by Turkish Cypriot Interlocutor Onan during discussions on the procedure to be followed when the territorial question is discussed, creating more difficulties for the progress of the intercommunal dialogue.

Another issue which is also causing difficulties is the Turkish side's violation of the Kiprianou-Denktas summit agreement on the Varosha question, which must be given priority regardless of the course of discussion on the territorial aspect.

The Turkish side has made it clear that it does not consider the question of Varosha as a separate question and that it places it within the framework of the entire territorial problem.

In view of the Greek Cypriot side's insistence on respect for the summit decisions, with special emphasis on the question of priority for Varosha, it is observed that the Turkish side has led the intercommunal dialogue into a serious deadlock.

The new developments in the dialogue coincide with authoritative reports from UN headquarters that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar -- in view of the forthcoming debate on the renewal of the peace force mandate for Cyprus -- has been evaluating the results of the intercommunal dialogue from the point of view of the two sides' reciprocity to the "Waldheim evaluation."

According to the same reports, prompted by the general as well as his personal desire for progress in the Cyprus problem, Mr Perez de Cuellar, after concluding his evaluation, will submit his appraisals and give an account of the positive as well as the negative points in each side's positions toward the discussion of the various aspects of the Cyprus problem.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATION VISITS PRC FOR TRADE TALKS

NC281632 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] A Cypriot commercial delegation headed by Commerce and Industry Minister Andreou has concluded a visit to the PRC, where Andreou met with the minister of foreign economic relations and trade. A review of economic and trade relations between the two countries was held and the wish for their further development expressed. The PRC minister assured the delegation that his country will adopt measures to increase the export of Cypriot products to the PRC. The delegation also visited industries and met with import organizations of various products. The Cypriot delegation left for Japan yesterday.

AKEL CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO 'ARAFAT

NC280821 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Nov 82 p 1

["Text" of message of greetings from the AKEL Central Committee to PLO leader 'Arafat -- date not given]

[Text] Comrade 'Arafat: The AKEL Central Committee addresses to you, to the Palestine Liberation Organization and all the heroic Palestinian people, warm militant greetings and wishes for the success of the just Palestinian struggle and for the implementation of their national rights, including the establishment of an independent, sovereign state -- headed by the PLO -- on Palestinian territory.

BRIEFS

NEW BUDGET PREPARED -- The republic's ordinary budget for 1983 formally tabled in the House of Representatives yesterday provides for expenditure amounting to 222 million Cyprus pounds. The main sources of revenue are direct taxes (57.7 million Cyprus pounds against 46 million Cyprus pounds in 1982) and indirect taxes (99.2 million Cyprus pounds compared with 76.7 million Cyprus pounds this year). The Greek Government's grant is put at 14.5 million Cyprus pounds. Expenditure on defence will reach 11.8 million Cyprus pounds while big increases are earmarked on communications and medical services. The house debate on the budget is expected to start later this year. [Text] [Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 26 Nov 82 p 1 NC]

REPLY TO TURKISH 6-MILE AIRSPACE LIMIT REMARK

NC262141 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Regarding the report broadcast by Ankara Radio that during the meeting of Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmenon 2 October in Canada, Turkey had stated to the Greek foreign minister that for Turkish military aircraft flights, Greek airspace is limited to 6 miles, as are Greek territorial waters, Government spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudhas made the following statement tonight:

The agreement for the moratorium explicitly and categorically envisages that both sides, without abandoning their declared positions, would abstain from provocative actions and statements. What each side considers provocative actions and statements was discussed and agreed upon in detail during the talks of Mr Kapsis and Mr Alacam. Since 1931, Greece had determined the latitude of its airspace to 10 miles, something Turkey did not question for over four decades. Greece stands firm on this position. During the Kharalambopoulos-Turkmen meeting in Ottawa, it was agreed that the agreement on the moratorium should be extended until the new meeting of the two ministers, which was intended to take place in Brussels on 9 December. This clearly means that Turkey had committed itself to honor the moratorium exactly as it was agreed upon. Government spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudhas concludes: Any other allegation constitutes an unsuccessful attempt to justify the Turkish provocations.

NAVY EXTENDS MANEUVERS NOW IN PROGRESS

NC261712 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Our navy had embarked since yesterday evening on a demonstration of its defensive readiness through the expanded development of the "Tornado" exercise, in which almost all of our naval forces are participating. At the same time, the III Army Corps will be moving to Thrace within the framework of the "Megas Alexandros" [Alexander the Great] maneuvers to be held next week in northern Greece.

The frigates "Limnos" and "Elli," submarines, helicopters and many other fighting vessels have now joined the "Tornado" exercise, which is under the personal direction of Fleet Commander Vice Admiral Ath. Giokezas. This exercise was to end today but, by a later decision, it will continue until the Turkish Navy maneuvers end in the Bosporus. A total of 12 destroyers, almost all the torpedo and missile boats -- except a few for security reasons -- 6 naval support helicopters and a number of submarines are participating in the "Tornado" exercise.

In the meantime, it has been learned that the Greek side exercised its NATO veto last week when the question was raised of modernizing a Turkish base in eastern Thrace, which is 100 kilometers from the Greek-Turkish and Turkish-Bulgarian borders. This base is destined to receive aircraft of the NATO mobile force, which is composed of units from various member countries of the alliance. On the other hand, in demonstration of its intransigence, Ankara yesterday rejected the government protest against the violation of our national airspace.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS PAPANDREOU ON U.S. BASES

NC281557 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has said he opposes American military bases on Greek territory since they "only serve the strategic interests of the United States in the region." But Greece is negotiating with the United States on conditions for their continued presence, Mr Papandreou said in an interview to be published by the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL tomorrow. "The presence of foreign bases on our territory is a limitation of our independence and our national sovereignty," Mr Papandreou said.

He expressed the wish that Greece not be "party to any military bloc, not even NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization)," but added that "any foreign policy decision must take into account Greece's security and national integrity" and that the two countries were currently seeking an accord on the issue of the bases: "Our two main conditions are that the bases not threaten our defense and national security, and that they not be used to launch actions against our Mediterranean neighbors with whom we have diplomatic, economic or political relations."

Questioned on the possibility of an "American guarantee for Greece's eastern border," Mr Papandreou said he preferred delivery of "modern weapons, AWACS (reconnaissance aircraft) for example...that strikes me as more realistic than an American commitment to protect us on our eastern border."

But the presence of American nuclear weapons on Greek territory did not enter into negotiations on American bases, he said, adding that "atomic weapons were the object of another subject of bilateral discussions with the United States."

Mr Papandreou said the idea of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans region would require another year and a half to iron out the problems, "particularly that of verification of dismantling of nuclear weapons."

The prime minister said the change of government in Moscow "gave the Soviet Union the chance to correct its attitude toward the West, and more specially the United States."

SPOKESMAN DENIES LUNS SUMMONED NATO ENVOY

NC291039 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 28 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] The government spokesman has categorically denied press reports on Friday alleging that Greece's ambassador to NATO, Mr Vasilikos, has been summoned by NATO secretary general, Josef Luns.

The same government spokesman said that the placing of the armed forces on a state of alert will continue until the date the major military exercise in northern Greece begins.

KKE-INTERIOR STATEMENTS ON FORMING SECRETARIAT

NC261355 Athens I AVYI in Greek 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Statement by the KKE-Interior Central Committee -- date not given]

[Text] The recent session of the KKE-Interior Central Committee has justifiably attracted the interest of the press. However, at the same time, because some of the press reports do not correspond to reality, we consider it advisable to clarify the following points:

1. The election of a three-member secretariat, headed by Central Committee Secretary Comrade Yiannis Banias, and with Comrade L. Kirkos and Comrade P. Kounalakis as members, strengthens the effectiveness of the functioning of the Central Committee and the cause of building a modern democratic and effective party and does not alert whatsoever the paramount jurisdictions of the Central Committee and of its Executive Bureau.

2. The party's Central Committee and its organs (the Executive Bureau and the Secretarit) will work -- as it is obvious -- on the basis of the resolutions of the party's third congress.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES 6-MILE GREEK AIRSPACE

TA261523 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey had previously told Greece that it recognizes Greek airspace as 6 miles and that in their flights in the Aegean, the Turkish military planes will not obey any other [word indistinct]. Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman was answering a question on whether during their meeting in Canada last month the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers agreed that Turkish military aircraft would not approach within more than 10 miles of Greece. Ambassador Akiman replied: During their meeting in Montreal, in order to prevent any misunderstandings, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen told Greek Foreign Minsiter Kharalambopoulos that our military aircraft would not obey any standards other than the one which says that Greek airspace extends like its territorial waters, to 6 miles. When an agreement was reached to hold a meeting between the two ministers in Brussels, Mr Kharalambopoulos was aware of this. Consequently, it is difficult to understand why such a loud noise is being made 3 months later.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL ENDS NOVEMBER MEETING

TA261219 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The Supreme Military Council has concluded its meeting. The Supreme Military Council which met under president, National Security Council head and chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren yesterday, discussed issues on its agenda. The training and preparedness systems of the armed forces were assessed at the council's routine November 1982 meeting, and measures to be taken were discussed. Possibilities for meeting the armed forces' requirements and 1983 budget sources were also discussed at the meeting. The bill on military punishments and disciplinary punishments were also discussed at the meeting, which lasted 2 days.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TURKMEN'S 28 NOV USSR VISIT

TA261651 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1620 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Nov (AA) -- Foreign Ministr Ilter Turkmen will go to Moscow on 28 November as the official guest of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. During the talks in Moscow, the two sides will exchange views on issues concerning Turkey and the Soviet Union and [words indistinct]. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Turkmen will also visit the Azerbaijan Republic.

Foreign Minsitry spokesman Ambassador Nazmi Akiman described the visit as "a [word indistinct] which is expected to be favorable and useful despite the differences in the two countries' social, political and economic systems."

At his weekly news conference today, Ambassador Akiman discussed Turkmen's forthcoming visit to Moscow, saying that the most important aspect of the relations between the two countries was the commercial relations.

He pointed out that until recently, commercial relations between the two countries were conducted through the "clearing system," but that following protocols signed on 20 May 1982, they had reverted to the foreign exchange basis.

Akiman stated that a series of industrial installations were built in Turkey as a result of the loans and technical aid supplied by the Soviet Union within the framework of their cooperation since 196 [last digit indistinct]. He added that the bilateral economic and commercial relations would be reviewed and further developed at the joint economic committee meetings to be held in January 198 [last digit indistinct].

He recalled that Turkey imports machinery and equipment, iron and steel products, chemicals and heavy industry products from the Soviet Union and, in return, exports agricultural products, alumina, aluminum, calcium, textiles, leather goods and construction materials. He added that Turkey also imports 600 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy from the Soviet Union annually.

Ambassador Akiman said that the latest commercial situation between the countries is as follows: Turkey's imports in 1981: $163.6 million, and its exports: $193.6 million.

Turkmen Begins Visit

For Soviet Turkish reportage on the Turkmen-Gromyko talks now commencing in the USSR; including Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen's remarks on the eve of his visit and his arrival in the USSR, see the Western Europe section of the 29 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EVREN REITERATES BAN ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

TA281719 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Public address by President Kenan Evren in Artvin on 28 November -- recorded]

[Excerpt] As you know, following the approval of the Constitution, the election and political parties bill is being prepared. There are some who are engaged in various political activities even before the bill is prepared. They are engaged in arbitrary party formations, with activities dealing with the establishment of parties. To be more accurate, they are desirous of inheriting the legacy of the former parties. I would like to point out that the communiques and decisions issued by the National Security Council have not yet been abolished. Martial law is in effect in Turkey. Political activities are banned. Such activities are banned until the election and the political parties laws are enacted and until an announcement is made that one is free to engage in political activities.

I would like to recall this fact. Parties can be established and political activities can be held when the political parties law is prepared and when we say that political activities can be resumed. I would like to remind all my Turkish citizens and those who wish to inherit the legacy of the former parties. We also see articles in the press inciting such activities. I would also like to warn our press that political activities are still banned. Let them not publish all sorts of rumors on who is to establish what kind of a party before its time.

Evren Address in Kars

TA271908 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Public address by President Kenan Evren in Kars on 27 November -- recorded]

[Summary] My dear citizens, I have been delayed due to weather conditions. I apologize for making you wait. Upon entering the city I saw a poster saying "Welcome to our pasha who has stopped migration from this province." We are well aware of what happened in Kars prior to the 12 September operation. We were aware many were leaving the city. Now this has stopped. Those who had gone are coming back to their homes. However, we were not the only ones who stopped this migration. It was achieved through the will of the people.

My dear citizens, our Constitution was submitted to a referendum on 7 November. I was very happy to see that 97.5 percent of the Kars citizens voted in favor of the Constitution. I extend all my thanks to you. This province has seen many wars but it has always been part of the Turkish homeland and it will continue to remain so. "There are certain foreigners who have attempted to portray Kars as part of Armenia."

"I am calling out to them from here. This soil is Turkish territory. No one has a claim over this province. It belongs to the Turkish nation and it will remain so to eternity.'

"My dear citizens, there were many who exerted a lot of effort to influence our citizens to vote against the Constitution. Among them there were various foreign radios. There are various radio stations which daily broadcast lies and slanders about Turkey. These are communist radio stations. They were engaged in propaganda. Furthermore, traitors who escaped from Turkey published (?papers) and brochures and sent them to Turkey." The leaders of former parties, former party members also engaged in propaganda against the Constitution. However, the result of the referendum shows that the Turkish nation is not influenced by such propaganda.

I thank you all for the warm welcome given us. I extend you my best wishes. I hope that the period prior to the 12 September operation which our Kars citizens experienced will never be repeated. I ask you to continue to support us. With your cooperation, the past will not return.

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

TA271824 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The Consultative Assembly has adopted the 1983 fiscal budget bill. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that the government has tried to distribute equally among all sectors of the community the sacrifices that have to be made in order to pay the price of the past economic crisis. He added that efforts have also been exerted to prevent a repetition of the past crises.

Speaking at the Consultative Assembly in reply to criticisms leveled against the budget bill as a whole, Ulusu said that the fiscal budget has been prepared within the framework of plausible income estimates in a realistic manner and in line with the other goals of the government's economic policy. Giving information on the economic policy being implemented, Ulusu said: Our target is to overcome the traditional exports bottleneck of our economy and to relieve the burden on our balance of payments, which has been disrupted because of the two oil shocks in the last 10 years. Furthermore, we aim to accelerate development. It is not impossible to achieve this through classical methods but we will pursue methods beyond that. Our foreign currency exchange policy, which is supported by incentive measures being implemented, aims at export [words indistinct] in the long run. It would be wrong to isolate an economy for a long time to come with possibilities such as that which Turkey possesses but whose export share within the GNP is some 5 to 6 percent and whose import share is some 8 percent. It would be an illusion to expect our development to accelerate through such isolation. Therefore, I believe that the view that "our stability program has taken more time than necessary" does not accord with our needs. It is necessary to build a production structure that will enable us to open up world markets. We have been delayed; we should make up for lost time.

Noting that an inflation rate of 25 percent can not be ignored and that stability is the primary condition for a healthy development, Ulusu said that incentive measures for exports will be continued and that investments will be conducted in accordance with the principle of productivity. He said that the 1983 budget does not include new taxes and that, on the contrary, it introduces new possibilities to low income groups in terms of income policy and justice in taxation.

Pointing out that the energy sector accounts for the largest share of investments, Ulusu added that 19 irrigation projects will be completed within 1983 and that some 185,000 hectares of land will be opened to irrigation. He said that subsidies and payments to agricultural producers are being conducted in an orderly manner in accordance with the governments possibilities, and that this policy will be continued in a manner that will reward the farmers' labor.

Noting that the positive results of labor tranquillity are being felt in production and employment, Ulusu said that the meetings of the minimum wage committee have been started ahead of schedule in a bid to regulate the minimum wage in accordance with current conditions. He added that work is continuing, aimed at amending the pertinent laws in accordance with current conditions in a bid to regulate working conditions and to base employer-employee relations on just and realistic foundations.

Ulusu said the following on the issue of national education: The basic goal of our national education policy is to raise generations who believe in the Ataturk principles and who can courageously defend them if necessary. Furthermore, we are taking the necessary measures to enable our students graduating from high schools and universities to speedily find employment.

Ulusu said that the government is determined to secure the effectiveness and impartiality of the administration.

Ulusu later spoke on the government's foreign policy. He said that relations based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, respect for territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, justice and equality are being continued with respect to all countries. He added that sincere efforts are being exerted to establish close cooperation and mutual understanding based on this foundation.

Noting that the EEC has recently adopted a negative attitude toward Turkey and made negative decisions, citing various bottlenecks in the world economy, Ulusu said: We are continuously energetically warning the EEC countries that these decisions contradict the agreements that form the basis of the Turkish-EEC partnership relations. I would like to hope that our steps will yield positive results and that we will not be forced to take certain measures.

Noting that securing stability in the Middle East is necessary to ensure the security and prosperity of the countries in the region, Ulusu said that intensive efforts are being exerted to strengthen relations with Arab and Islamic countries. Noting that Turkey is making all possible efforts to continue its goodneighborly relations with Greece based on stability and mutual trust and understanding, Ulusu said that the Greek prime minister has still not renounced his efforts to keep the Greek public hostile toward Turkey. Ulusu continued: The Greek Government is trying to use our allies in this campaign against Turkey. As is known, Greece could cancel the (APEC) -82 exercise at the last moment which NATO prepared at great expense by putting forward the excuse that its request to include in the exercise Limni Island, which should be totally demilitarized in accordance with the provisions of a treaty, was rejected by the alliance.

Greece was not content with this assertion alone. It put forward a totally unfounded allegation to the effect that Greek airspace had been violated by Turkey on 24 November. It announced that it unilaterally cancels the meeting of the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Brussels on 9 December. The Turkish aircraft conducted flights over the Aegean in accordance with the provisions of the Chicago agreement and with the International Civil Aviation Association regulations during the recent military exercise, as had been the case in all previous exercises. It should be noted that the Greek Government hastily announced that the Brussels meeting was cancelled before the invalidity of its allegations was pointed out. This can be interpreted as a lack of any intention by Greece to solve our existing problems through negotiations. It also shows that Greece finds beneficial the continuation of this atmosphere of tension and dispute between the two countries. We regret this unfounded and contradictory behavior. The following truth should always be kept in mind by the Greek Government: The Aegean islands, which are very close to our shores, are left to the sovereignty of Greece on condition that they are demilitarized in accordance with treaties because of the importance they have from the viewpoint of our security. Greece is openly violating its agreements. It is natural that Greece will be totally responsible for the negative results of this behavior.

Ulusu said that Greece insisted in not seeing that the Cyprus problem can only be solved through negotiations based on the formula of a bicommunal, bizonal, federal and independent Cyprus Republic.

Ulusu said that every possible effort is being exerted in the struggle against Armenian terror and propaganda and that there are attempts to establish cooperation with all countries in this field.

Speaking after Ulusu, Consultative Assembly Budget Committee Chairman Tandogan Tokgoz expanded on figures within the budget. Noting that the economy should have a structure ensuring continuity in exports and employment. Tokgoz said that the atmosphere of trust to be created following the announcement of the financial measures package might increase [words indistinct]. He proposed that one should be prepared for it.

The 1983 fiscal budget was then put to a vote and adopted. All of the 125 members who participated in the voting cast their votes in favor of the budget. Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak and Deputy Speaker Refik Kitapcigil, who chaired today's session, did not participate in the voting in accordance with the rules and regulations of the assembly. Thirty-one members were absent from today's session. The budget will be taken up by the National Security Council and will go into effect on 1 January 1983.

TURKMEN MESSAGE ON SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

TA291204 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen sent a message to the chairman of the UN committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people expressing Turkey's views regarding the Palestinian people. Turkmen expressed the hope that the Palestinian people's struggle for recognition of their legitimate and national rights would be concluded successfully as soon as possible. In his message, Turkmen said: The solidarity day this year carries very special meaning due to the sufferings of our Palestinian brothers following Israel's occupation of Lebanon. The tragic events in Lebanon gave rise to great indignation, and our country was horrified at the massacres carried out against the Palestinians, including women, children and old people, in the camps of Sabra and Shatila.

Turkmen said that Turkey believes that for a just and lasting peace to be established in the Middle East, Israel must withdraw from all the occupied territories and all the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including their right to establish their own state, must be recognized. He recalled that Turkey supported all the draft resolutions within this framework submitted to the United Nations and the Islamic conference, adding that Turkey considered the latest peace initiatives as encouraging developments. He noted that Turkey believes that these developments will constitute the foundation for the talks that will bring a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem. Turkmen also said that Turkey appreciates the PLO leadership's brave and dignified behavior.

TOURISM MINISTER RETURNS FROM BULGARIA VISIT

TA271928 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Minister of Culture and Tourism Ilhan Evliyaoglu, who participated in the Turkish-Bulgarian joint tourism committee meeting held in Sofia, has returned to Turkey. In a statement in Edirne, Evliyaoglu said that developing cooperation in the field of tourism between the two countries was discussed at the meeting. He added that the issue of increasing the time Turkish workers employed in Europe can spend within Bulgaria while transiting the countries and measures that should be taken on the E-5 highway were also discussed.

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INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

AU291154 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Summary] On the second day of his official visit to Austria, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja visited the Parliament, had talks in the Foreign Ministry, and was invited to a luncheon by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. "In a toast, Pahr stressed that he is very pleased with the continuation of the very fruitful dialogue with his Indonesian colleague, whom he visited in Jakarta 2 years ago. This is once again a confirmation of the good relations existing in all fields."

Minister Pahr stated that they agreed to continue the joint steps in the field of disarmament and referred to the support of Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries in the international Kampuchea conference, stressing that due to this support, two-thirds of the UN member states now agree that the Kampuchea problem can only be solved at a political level.

Minister Kusumaatmaja in his toast dealt, above all, with bilateral questions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Yesterday, Ambassador Dr Friedrich Froehlichsthal, Austrian mission chief in Rome, presented the credentials which accredit him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Italy to the president of the Italian Republic, Sandro Pertini. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Nov 82 p 3 AU]

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR -- Forty-four-year-old diplomat Alan W. Sullivan will be the new Canadian ambassador to Austria. As the Foreign Minister in Ottawa has announced, Sullivan most recently represented Canada in Ireland. He replaces Ambassador M.D. Copithorne, who has returned to Ottawa. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

GDR'S FISCHER VISITS FOR BILATERAL TALKS

LD292028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 Nov [ADN] -- The GDR and Belgian foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Leo Tindemans, as well as the delegations headed by them, started political discussions on Monday in Brussels. Oskar Fischer is on an official visit to Brussels at the invitation of his Belgian counterpart.

Among the most important topics of the discussions are the international situation, concern over the escalation of tension as well as the striving for dialogue and balance by mutual willingness to reach understanding. During the exchange of ideas, both sides agreed that international conflicts have to be settled peacefully. Both sides share concern over the worsening of the international situation, although differing in their views over the causes. They support a policy of peaceful coexistence. In spite of differing views on the ways to achieve an improvement in the international situation, there was agreement that there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence. In the discussions, both sides expressed their interest in further expanding bilateral relations for which a solid basis had been created with the concluded treaties. The development of economic relations between the two countries was noted with satisfaction.

Following the first round of talks, an agreement on international legal assistance between the GDR and Belgium was signed. The cultural working plan between the two countries for 1983-84 came into force.

Leo Tindemans hosted a dinner in the Brussels Egmont Palace in honor of his guest from the GDR during which toasts were exchanged. In his toast, the Belgian foreign minister underlined the joint endeavors of the GDR and Belgian Governments for the preservation of peace and security in spite of the differing social and political systems. Good bilateral relations contribute to creating a climate of trust and understanding between East and West. "The fruitful dialogue between our two states is not restricted to political meetings. It concerns important areas of daily life such as trade, culture, health and many other things." The minister further said: "Our trade and economic relations are being watched with great interest by both sides." He assessed the results of the most recent meeting of the mixed commission as "the expression of a joint willingness to improve relations." The minister said it is "imperative that there be positive results in Madrid." It is also imperative for the security of Europe that the Geneva negotiations lead to concrete results.

Europe needs the strengthening and continuation of detente, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said in reply. "We reached a situation in Europe a long time ago in which more security can only be achieved by less arms, but not by the further stockpiling of nuclear and conventional weapons. For that reason, we are deeply concerned that American medium-range nuclear missiles are to be stationed in Western Europe in 1983." The international situation demands that agreements between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms such as nuclear weapons in Europe not be delayed, Fischer said. It is necessary "to at last create an atmosphere at the Madrid conference which makes possible relevant solutions for all CSCE participants to the question which surmounts all others, that of securing peace."

The regular meetings of the GDR and Belgian foreign ministers is an expression of the willingness of both sides to contribute to better mutual understanding. The constructive spirit of these meetings is a beneficial contribution to the improvement of the general political climate.

KOHL ON REAGAN-ANDROPOV MEETING, HONECKER VISIT

LD291900 Hamburg DPA in German 1829 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has renewed his proposal for a meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the new Soviet Communist Party leader, Yuriy Andropov. He said in an interview he gave to HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT (Tuesday edition), which was released by the Federal Press Office in Bonn today, that such a meeting should be in the American interest.

The chancellor said that the disarmament negotiations in Geneva will only succeed if the leaders in Washington and Moscow want them to succeed. Experience suggests that the negotiations might be facilitated if the partners knew one another and had talked together.

Asked whether he would soon visit Moscow, the chancellor said that this is not topical. Regarding a visit to Bonn by Erich Honecker, which has been mooted for some time, Kohl pointed out that he renewed the invitation after becoming chancellor. "But there is no fresh news about a forthcoming Honecker visit."

CHANCELLOR KOHL DEUTSCHLANDFUNK RADIO INTERVIEW

DW291345 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1005 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by correspondent Karl Donat; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] There is a new leadership in Bonn, but no changes, at least not in German foreign policy. There has been a change in leadership in Moscow, will there likewise be continuity or will there be changes? Mr Chancellor, in your initial statements you were quite cautious. During the debate [in the Bundestag] CDU Deputy Floorleader Volker Ruehe spoke of historical chances of overcoming the political impasse. Having gained a certain distance from all this by now, what would you say: Wait and see, or that there are opportunities that should be promoted?

[Answer] The Soviet leadership is one which has always been based on continuity. It is an erronous picture of the leadership style and content in the Kremlin to believe that policies there are exclusively determined by one man after the pattern of, say, the tsar or the Stalin era. Since Stalin's death, it has been evident that a team participates in the leadership of the Soviet world empire. You could almost say it is a crew. This was true for Khrushchev and it was true for Brezhnev.

By the same token, it is true -- and this is the experience of the past two decades -- that the handwriting of the number one man turns out to be more or less prominent after a more or less short period of time. None of us can tell what the handwriting of the new CPSU general secretary will be like. We have taken note of his first speech. There is this or that bit of news on what he might be thinking. The Kremlinologists are roaming the world trying to compile forecasts. I am disinclined to have any part in this because I think this belongs in the realm of prophets and not in the sphere of realistic politics.

The new number one man in the Soviet Union finds himself facing the same problems which his predecessor left -- the difficult economic situation in the Soviet Union and also in the Warsaw Pact countries, that is, the Soviet sphere of influence, and a total depletion and slacking of the attraction of the Communist ideology on a worldwide scale, including in particular, in the Warsaw Pact -- the developments in Poland speak eloquently of this. The party there has actually collapsed after more than 40 years of communist rule.

Workers have fled by the hundreds of thousands, and the intellectuals, students and pupils by the thousands.

They now refer to the law and order brought by the military. It is a military regime, and Poland's moral strength is being representaed in the world by the Catholic Church, the very institution which the communists have been contending for decades is dead and devoid of any influence. I think that on the basis of a sober assessment, the Kremlin must try to cope with the present situation, and this leads directly into our domain.

For more than a decade, Soviet policy, specifically foreign and security policy, has been determined by a large-scale arms race. We are now approaching decisive negotiations in Geneva where the fundamental element is the question of whether it is possible to negotiate along the lines of the NATO dual decision and attain disarmament in the world. This meets with our full support and sympathy. I cannot tell whether General Secretary Andropov will provide new impulses in that respect. I can only hope that we will. All I can say is that we are prepared to and will contribute to ensuring that our American friends, as well as all others capable of doing so, are able to encourage and stimulate him to do this.

[Question] There seems to be some motion in the Eastern camp, Mr Chancellor, if one considers events in Poland. Likewise, there are reports and rumors concerning Afghanistan. Since the reports from Geneva sound much more optimistic than they did just a short while ago, it seems as though some progress might be achieved there as well. What is your assessment of this development?

[Answer] To begin with, I will state that our American friends are conducting the negotiations in Geneva in all earnestness and seriousness with the mandate of an on behalf of the alliance, and thus, also on our behalf. During my U.S. visit, I found that the U.S. President is following these negotiations with great personal commitment and that he is very much personally involved. Let me take this opportunity to state that I think that we in the Federal Republic, including the Federal Government, are well informed. I assume that the Americans are well aware of the seriousness of the situation in view of the international arms race and that they are doing what is humanly possible.... We will encourage them in that direction. This is why it is so necessary for the Americans as well as the Soviet negotiators to realize that unless these negotiations are successful in the sense of the NATO dual decision, we will have to decide late next year to go through with the missile deployment, and that we, the so-called West, will try to make up for lost ground vis-a-vis the Soviet lead in the arms race. We don't want to do this, but we will go through with it if the Soviet Union forces us to by intransigence at the negotiations and by inadequate readiness to meet us half-way.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, you mentioned the hope that the Soviet Union is also aware of the seriousness of the situation. Considering what you learned in Washington, can the West gather that it is?

[Answer] Once again, Mr Donat, I have to say that I hesitate to give an answer because whatever I may be saying would require the powers of a prophet, which I just don't have. I am much more modest. I have a great deal of learning and perhaps also knowledge, but this knowledge is not adequate enough to form a reasonable judgment which would be justifiable to the public as well. I think that we shouldn't venture into this territory either, but that we simply should make use of the opportunity that a new number one man is now in office in the Soviet Union, that he is obviously solidly settled -- to put it coloquially -- and that he might perhaps also now make use of the opportunity, and I say perhaps, to enter into a dialogue of commonsense with the West, with the Americans and with us, to achieve what we pursue: halting and reducing the excessive arms buildup.

[Question] You suggested a U.S.-Soviet summit dialogue, Mr Chancellor, do you also see any possibility for the West to encourage the Polish Government to take some more steps in the direction thus far pursued?

[Answer] I think the first part of your question is important because of its second part, Mr Donat. There will not be any really positive headway in Poland, no real development in the way of more human rights and in the sense of what Poland, too, has signed in the CSCE final act, unless the overall climate grows essentially better. I asked the U.S. President to consider reverting to his old suggestion of meeting with the Soviet head of party and state in view of the new personnel situation. U.S. President Reagan at the time, right after his inauguration and while hospitalized after the attempt on his life, wrote in a personal letter to Leonid Brezhnev that he was receptive to such a dialogue.

The Soviet side failed to respond. Now there is a new general secretary in office in the Kremlin. Things have moved ahead, and the situation has not become easier but more difficult and serious. In view of our objective of preserving peace and reducing and controlling arms worldwide, I think that what is at stake justifies that the world's two most important men of political responsibility get together. This always under the proviso, however, that these will be well-prepared talks at the proper time, that the timing will not serve any propaganda, but that such a meeting will take place with the aim of making some headway if at all possible.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, you called once again in the Bundestag for charity help for the people in Poland. Ther seem to be bottlenecks in Poland, especially in fodder grain and grain seed. The help of an individual will not suffice in that respect. Could and should the West help in these fields?

[Answer] To begin with, I think it is highly important for us in the Federal Republic to openly demonstrate our humaneness in view of the intensifying situation of distress in Poland. This is a commandment of charity, but I think it also is a historical opportunity. The annals of history contain a great deal about Germans and Poles. Grandiose chapters occured in the German-Polish contacts in over 1,000 years, over very long periods, by the way. But these chapters were especially darkened in this century by the terrible acts committed in Poland in the German name and, in revenge, by Poles against Germans.

In the interest of our children, our generation and the generation following ours, we want to work for peace and to to meet each other. This means that we are now in the fortunate position -- especially we who are living in the free part of our fatherland -- to have an opportunity to help. And Christmas veritably offers itself for carrying this idea, this appeal, out unto our people. This also is the reason why we, as the Federal Government, have once again exempted packages from postage fees in order to aid this assistance during the Christmas season. Beyond that, I think it is necessary to consider help in yet another way. Contemplations are being made to send to Poland within the framework of the EC those items you referred to as examples. Namely, fodder grain and grain seed. You know that there are still many small farms in Poland. If they use their grain seed for fodder in the winter now, or if the grain seed is used for bread, there will be a shortage in the spring, and you can practically take the next disastrous development for granted, as it were.

I believe that it is very important for us -- not just the German Government, but we in concert with our European friends in the Community -- to ponder the question of what we can do to help the people, for they are what matters: the people in Poland, and Poland is part of Europe. Poland represents an old European nation which has contributed greatly to European history. It is now up to us to help if we can.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, let me ask a somewhat fundamental question here in a related vein. How effective do you think sanctions are? Are they compatible with what you have said about East-West trade?

[Answer] It's debatable whether the sanctions imposed, which have now been retracted, are sensible or not. I think it is a rather academic question. The advocates of sanctions can also point out that the worldwide protest connected with the sanctions, for example, made it possible to get trade union leader Walesa released and to hope that others who are still incarcerated will be released in the foreseeable future. What is important to me is that the free world as well as we Germans who are fortunate enough to enjoy freedom -- in the Federal Republic of Germany at any rate -- speak out and do not keep silent, that we don't duck in out of cowardly opportunism, but state what we deem right whenever human rights, civic liberty and circumstances making life worthier of living and being more compatible with human dignity are at stake in Poland, because Poland is our neighbor, an important neighbor.

[Question] This leads up to another, even closer neighbor, Mr Chancellor: Your minister of state of the chancellor's office willbe going to East Berlin next week, following the visits by other ministers. Is something stirring there as well? What could lend itself to being moved, in your opinion, and where?

[Answer] What I said earlier with a view to the development in Warsaw also applies to the development in East Berlin. When the overall climate between East and West intensifies or gets icier -- to use this expression for a change -- there are far fewer chances to do anything for the people in Germany. When I took over the government I stated that as far as we are concerned, it is absolutely clear that the preamble of the basic law must form the goal of German policy. Even though I as a realist know that the nation's unity is not attainable tomorrow or the next day, of course, we, the Germans, adhere to it. I am sure that in saying this I am speaking on behalf of the vast majority of our compatriots on this side and beyond the Iron Curtain. And if one avers the unity of the nation, one must also endorse the utilization of every chance to achieve having the people from both parts of Germany getting together. This is the objective, in rough outlines, which the Federal Government's activities that you mentioned serve.

[Question] In your statement to the Bundestag, Mr Chancellor, you also touched on the disagreeable compulsory minimum currency exchange. Is the Federal Government prepared to make return concessions if the other side shows readiness to compromise? Or vice versa: Is a correction the precondition, even the prerequisite for new projects?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to point out that we -- I as the CDU chairman and then in all the years as the opposition leader in the German Bundestag -- have always advocated the position that the give and take in the relations between the GDR and the FRG must be balanced. The GDR is perfectly aware that the question of visitor traffic and minimum currency exchange is most urgent for us. It also knows that what is involved here is a unilateral measure that cannot be reconciled with the spirit of the agreements hitherto concluded.

Hence, I am not prepared to wage a discussion now, let alone in public, on what we will pay for the abolition of what we have been declaring a development of injustice. I don't think this is a reasonable basis for business.

KOHL, WOERNER ON NATO DUAL DECISION, SPENDING

LD291618 Hamburg DPA in German 1523 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Koblenz, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has called the Bundeswehr one of the most modern and best equipped armies in the world. During his first visit to the Bundeswehr in Koblenz, the chancellor also emphasized on Monday that the most modern army was of little use if soldiers lacked motivation. Kohl and Defense Minister Manfred Woerner attended a field exercise and discussed moral leadership with commanding officers and course participants.

The federal Chancellor once again endorsed the NATO dual decision and said that should the Soviet Union fail to agree by the end of 1983 at the Geneva negotiations to reduce its superiority in medium-range missiles, then this would be countered with modern U.S. arms. Kohl said that the only possibility of giving up Western arms as a counter was mutual renunciation of the deployment of medium-range missiles. However, he saw possibilities of a positive result at the Geneva negotiations. In Washington he had asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan to have talks with the new Soviet party chief, Yuriy Andropov, before the end of the Geneva negotiations.

Concerning FRG financial stringency, Kohl said that savings had to be effected in all areas, but not at the cost of defense strength. Defense Minister Woerner assured his audience that no army, air force of navy exercise would be cut for financial reasons. Woerner and Kohl advocated that the promotion backlog in the Bundeswehr be reduced. As a first step, the government would create 350 new jobs, which would lead to personnel movement involving 1,500 jobs, the defense minister said.

CARSTENS MEETS WITH GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS

LD291633 Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- European unification, the problems within NATO and the situation in the eastern Mediterranean were the topics of a 1-hour talk between President Carstens and Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis on Monday.

According to a presidential office spokesman, there was agreement between Carstens and Karamanlis, who have known each other for some time, on the need for political unification within the framework of the European Community. Carstens thanked Karamanlis for the work done by Greek guestworkers in the FRG. The talk was followed by a luncheon at Villa Hammerschmidt that was attended by Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen and the chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, Alfred Dregger.

Kohl Receives Karamanlis

LD301342 Hamburg DPA in German 1251 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 30 Nov (DPA) -- Problems of the European Community were the central topic of a talk between Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis. Kohl gave a luncheon for the Greek politician in the chancellor's office.

In a talk with Genscher at Castle Gymnich near Bonn, Karamanlis expressly supported the political integration of the European Community and the Italian-German initiative for new efforts toward a European union. Genscher explained Bonn's Ostpolitik of the "extended hand," a spokesman later said. In addition, the foreign minister expressed the hope that Greece and Turkey might succeed in harmoniously solving their problems in the near future.

Karamanlis, who is on a private visit to the FRG, restricted his political contacts on Tuesday to the meeting with Genscher and Kohl.

GENSCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

For Hungarian media and DPA accounts of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's 26-27 November visit to Hungary, including his meeting with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyas Puja and other Hungarian leaders, see the Hungary section of the 30 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Genscher Report on Talks

DW291528 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in Germany to East and West Germany 1930 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Szente, date and place of interview not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The news agencies in the Federal Republic commented on your Budapest visit by saying that you thereby intended to continue the close contacts with Hungary which is an especially important contact for German foreign policy in the Warsaw Pact. You spent only 24 hours in Hungary. What issues took precedence, and were you able to deal with all points at issue in the talks with your interlocutors in such a short period of time?

[Answer] We had a very compressed sequence of talks which gave me a chance to expound the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany to First Secretary Kadar, to the premier and to my colleague, the foreign minister. We discussed German-Hungarian relations which are largely devoid of problems and which excel through particularly close cooperation and very good economic cooperation. As you know, we have most, and the most successful, joint economic ventures with Hungary.

In addition, we also had an exchange of views on important international issues, such as, of course, East-West relations and questions concerning disarmament and arms control. I told my Hungarian contacts about the view and intention of the Federal Government to contribute to the stabilization of the international situation and to progress in cooperation and in the relaxation of tensions through a policy of the outstretched hand. It is generally known that we highly value the Hungarian leadership as a contact to talk to and that even where divergent views exist, and they do exist, the assessment by the Hungarian leadership is valuable to us.

[Question] Mr Minister, how did the Hungarian leadership react to the government change in Bonn?

[Answer] The Hungarian leadership did what goes without saying, namely, regard the change in the FRG Government as an internal affair of the Federal Republic of Germany and solely judges the German-Hungarian relations by the foreign policy pursued. What was important to the Hungarian leadership in this respect was the continuity, clarity and predictability of the FRG's foreign policy. When I mentioned our pursuit of a policy of the outstretched hand, First Secretary Kadar said that this is also in keeping with the view of the Hungarian leadership.

[Question] Has the detente policy of the Christian-Liberal coalition been newly rephrased?

[Answer] No, we continually keep on with it on the basis of the treaties concluded and under observance of the Final Act of Helsinki, having the clear objective of contributing to the improvement in the East-West relationship.

[Question] Mr Minister, early this week you presented in the Bundestag your ideas about a conventional balance. I believe that initially, Mr Falin in Bonn also favorably reacted to this idea. Did you bring up the subject in Budapest as well?

[Answer] Anyone talking about questions concerning disarmament and arms control must not speak solely of intercontinental-strategic weapons and medium-range weapons but also of the problems concerning the conventional balance in all of Europe. In all of Europe, therefore, does not just mean the territory covered by the MBFR negotiations conducted in Vienna, because we are interested in the consideration of all aspects contributing to the balance. Consequently, it was a foregone conclusion that I brought up the problems inherent in this issue in Budapest as well. We will also do this in other talks that will be upcoming.

[Question] You just mentioned the slogan of the policy of the outstretched hand, Mr Minister. As you just said, Hungarian party boss Kadar has reaffirmed this maxim toward the West as being his own as well. If this is true, all the two hands have to do is clasp. But isn't it true that considerable differences of opinion prevail, for instance as far as the NATO dual decision or the Polish issue are concerned?

[Answer] I mentioned in the beginning that differences of opinion do exist. I think a policy which would seek to ignore these differences would be irresponsible. On the contrary, it is the very objective of talks between West and East to try to find out where existing differences of views, existing contradictions, could be overcome. This is the significance of such talks. Only, it is important that both sides hold such a dialogue with this objective in mind.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH YAR COUNTERPART ON MIDEAST

LD291740 Hamburg DPA in German 1615 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr, foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, [YAR] had an extended talk on Middle East affairs in Bonn today. Genscher stressed the direct continuation of German policy concerning the Middle East on the basis of the EEC Venice resolution, which allows the PLO the right of participation. According to a German spokesman, Genscher emphasized his profound conviction that the Middle East problem can only be resolved by implementing the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Both men expressed their satisfaction at the 'excellent state' of bilateral relations. Genscher expressed the Federal Government's readiness to continue its development aid to Yemen. The Arab foreign minister, who will be visiting Munich, Stuttgart and Berlin, extended an invitation to Genscher.

CHANGE IN BONN'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY REPORTED

DW291732 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Rolf-Dietrich Schwartz]

[Text] Bonn, 28 November -- A change has appeared in outlines in the FRG's development policy toward the Third World states whish has so far been supported by all parties represented in the Bundestag. The draft of the Federal Government's 5th development policy report which was begun by the SPD/FDP government and has now been revised in all essential fields by the new experts of CSU Development Minister Juergen Warnke, differs from the line pursued by Bonn so far.

According to a letter by the staff of the ministry accompanying the report to Minister Warnke, the new draft differs from the previous one in that it:

-- "Relativizes the importance of the North-South difference as a potential conflict and places more emphasis on the East-West dimension of conflicts in the Third World;

-- "Foregoes critical remarks regarding the United State's Third World policy;

-- "Largely avoids statements on the problems in Southern Africa (front-line states and liberation movements);

-- "In a modified way assesses the report of the independent (Brandt) Commission for international development problems;

-- "Assesses multilateral development cooperation and the North-South dialogue in a more reserved way; and

-- "Drops the reference to the negligible development-political significance of the tax law on developing countries."

The change in the development-political strategy of the new conservative-liberal Federal Government was already recognizable early in November when Warnke gave a speech to the Hanns-Seidel Foundation which is close to the CSU. There are apprehensions in the Development Ministry that in view of the disturbed relations between the CSU and FDP, CSU boss Franz-Josef Strauss will use this department headed by a CSU politician to implement his own foreign policy ideas.

NAVY CHIEF FROMM ON LESSONS OF FALKLANDS WAR

LD291732 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Kiel, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Vice-Admiral Guenter Fromm, commander in chief of the Navy, said in Kiel today (29 Nov) that the German Federal Navy will have to draw farreaching conclusions from the Falklands war. The information at hand makes it clear that crews need better protective clothing against fire at sea and that ships must be cleared of combustible material.

One will have to think about equipping units with fire extinguishers and using hydraulic appliances which, by reason of hydraulic fluid, are much more sensitive than electrical appliances.

Fromm also dealt with the Navy's personnel problem. He is worried about the lack of noncommissioned officers. At present, over 1,000 posts are unfilled, meaning there will be a shortage of professional servicemen at the end of the eighties. He conceded that land-based noncommissioned officers posts could be filled by women if the relevant law is passed.

MITTERRAND VIEWS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM291705 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 8, 9

[Interview with French President Francois Mitterrand by Jacques Amalric, Philippe Labarde and Jean-Marie Colombani -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, you have kindly agreed to answer our questions on current problems. We will discuss domestic and foreign policy with you, knowing in advance that we will have to arbitrarily choose the subjects which deserve attention. And we will immediately begin by asking you what you think of the new situation created in Moscow following Leonid Brezhnev's death and Mr Andropov's appointment.

[Answer] Two conflicting thoughts come to mind. The first is that, regardless of what anybody says, one change of face always leads to others. Accession to a position of responsibility creates new obligations. Even if it does not change the convictions of the man in that position, he sees things from a different angle. It is up to him to act and decide. And he does so according to his temperament, inclinations and experience, and Mr Andropov seems to be a gifted man. It would, therefore, be imprudent to say that things will be no different under him than they were under Leonid Brezhnev. The second thought is that Mr Andropov is the product of a system and that there is no reason why the tree should not produce the same fruits: A Khruschchev-type adventure does not happen very often. Whatever happens, Russia will seek to preserve its sphere of influence, guarantee its security and continue its ideological and political advance on all continents. Those are the constant elements of the state of power. To forget them would be fatal. But how many changes and approaches are possible, and ultimately determinative, according to whether the state of power adapts to the balance or to its opposite: that is particularly the case since successions are opportunities to adjust the accounts and review the situation. In that connection, I expect the new Russian leadership to move more on the question of Afghanistan than on that of Poland. In that connection, Mr Andropov's first meetings are significant: China, India, Pakistan. The Western countries may soon reproach themselves for underestimating Asia. Finally, I still think that Soviet policy will seek in peace what it could not obtain by war, the price of which it knows better than any other country in the world.

[Question] Was the fact that you sent Premier Mauroy to the funeral a political gesture?

[Answer] The fact that France was represented by the head of the republic's government simply recalled that the Franco-Russian relationship is still part of our history in the past.

[Question] Will this change of leadership in Moscow prompt you to review French policy?

[Answer] There is no reason for me to review French policy. Things are perfectly clear in our relationship with the Soviet Union. If I notice an imbalance in the world balance of forces, I say so and act accordingly. For example, the Russian nuclear force, tactical or otherwise, combined with its conventional forces, creates an imbalance in Europe which must be remedied. I will continue to say so. Hence, the importance of negotiations on disarmament and the need to achieve success. The Soviet Union has a great and legitimate concern for its security. So do we. It must understand why I refuse when it tries to include the French forces in the East-West reckoning.

The United States and Russia have the means of destroying each other several times over. Disarming, or rather slowing down their excessive rate of armament (that is what the Geneva negotiations are all about), leaves them a huge margin of safety. That is not the case with France. Abandoning any of our existing means of defense would amount to resigning ourselves to the whims of more powerful countries. No argument will make me change my opinion on that. On the other hand, I am hostile to any form of economic blockade on Russia, and France will not break off its trade with that country. But I would add that a lasting and excessive balance of trade deficit to our detriment would very quickly take on regrettable political significance. Nobody doubts that I will be faithful to the pledges made together with our allies on so-called strategic products. But I do not want us to insidiously reach the point of calling the sale of butter or chickpeas to Russia strategic.

Plain talk is always the best way of reaching agreement. Agreement? Yes. Without glossing over any of the essential points: our independence, our civilization, human rights.

[Question] The Soviet leaders are very sensitive about the formal aspects of relations.... What preconditons do you pose for an official visit to the USSR?

[Answer] I will talk to you about that when the question arises. The only permanent precondition for a meeting in Paris or Moscow is, in my view, that it should be useful. It should be useful for France. It should be useful for peace. It should respect our principles.

The People in Control in Poland

[Question] What is your assessment of the latest events in Poland?

[Answer] Aside from Moscow, it is the Communist Party and the church which controls the situation.

One evening last year, Mrs Thatcher asked me a question when we were in London at one of those informal dinners characteristic of summit meetings. She said to me: "What will Walesa do?" I replied: "What will, what can, the secretary general of the Polish Communist Party do?" In the past, I wrote that an independent trade union was incompatible with the Soviet system, at least for a long time to come. But the Communist Party in Poland, the only communist party, which in this case, is not all. So I also said to Mrs Thatcher and her guests: "Look at what the Catholic Church is doing also and you will have the answer to your questions."

[Question] A final question on the Eastern bloc countries: What is the state of relations with Romania following that famous Tanase affair [reference to Romanian emigre given protection by French security services following alleged threats to his life from Romanian authorities]?

[Answer] I have nothing new to say about that. The Romanian and French peoples have strong historical ties. I am anxious to preserve them.

[Question] Are you not sometimes surprised by the stormy aspect of Franco-Spanish relations?

[Answer] Yes. When I visited Spain I did not anticipate that the press would be so hostile toward France. However, the welcome given by the king and the political leaders was in keeping with that country's great traditions of hospitality. And the people in the streets were friendly. I tried to understand that difference in attitude.

The Franco-Spanish dispute, which is not new, essentially relates to the situation in the Basque country and to Spain's entry into the Common Market. I tried to exorcise the evil spirits which are poisoning our discussions with Spain and approached those two subjects squarely and openly. I think that my visit achieved progress and that the Spanish, to whom we owe respect and friendship, better understood our interests and reasons.

[Question] How do you now view the development of those relations? What about the question of terrorism?

[Answer] We had begun to tackle that bone of contention with King Juan Carlos and Mr Calvo-Sotelo and had decided on a meeting of the foreign ministers, the agriculture ministers (in connection with expansion) and the interior ministers (in connection with terrorism) when the Spanish crisis broke out, leading to new elections. The mutual goodwill which existed before Felipe Gonzalez's election is bound to be strengthened now.

[Question] Is the decision to extradite in cases of violent crime primarily aimed at the Basques?

[Answer] No, not particularly. There must be a legal situation applicable to all cases, to the Bologna assassins just as much as to Aldo Moro's assassins or the Rue des Rosiers assassins. According to the principles picked out by Robert Badinter and adopted by a recent cabinet meeting, violent crimes committed in the service of an ideology in countries where law and freedom govern society can justify extradition. Of course, that is subject to many conditions which the justice minister perfectly explained.

Protecting Southern Europe's Products

[Question] What do you plan to do regarding expansion?

[Answer] I have repeatedly said that Spain, which is part of Europe through its history, geography and culture, also fully belongs to it through its courageous return to democracy. But, as is known, expansion poses difficult questions at the economic level. I wrote to European Commission President Thorn a few months ago to explain my viewpoint to him and to recommend a methodology. I cannot expose France to the danger of finding itself in a 12-member Europe (the Ten plus Spain and Portugal) in which it would be forced to invoke the rule of unanimity on every issue and hence on occasions when it ought not to apply. That would precisely run counter to its idea of a just implementation of the treaty of Rome. However, it would not be able to avoid that if the clauses governing Spain's entry into the Common Market were not tackled now, especially regarding agriculture (wine, fruit, vegetables, oil-yielding crops, flowers) and fishing in the Mediterranean. The lack of interest shown by most of our present partners for Mediterranean products and the absence of series guarantees in the framework of the existing Community prompt me to be cautious and to avoid leaving the vital interests of several French regions to the arbitration of countries which only think of protecting their products and not those of other countries. I explained that to the Spanish. The creation of the right conditions for loyal competition which is tolerable for both sides now depends on a frank explanation. I hope to achieve that.

[Question] That presuppoes a readjustment of the common agricultural policy....

[Answer] It presupposes that the European Ten should strengthen their agricultural policy and protect the south's products as they protect the north's products.

[Question] Is France going to extend its political cooperation with Egypt?

[Answer] We have great political harmony and good personal understanding with Egypt. This atmosphere of trust made it possible to present the Franco-Egyptian resolution on the Near East to the Security Council and explains the constant consultation between our two countries. The series of events which took place even before As-Sadat's death, such as the Iraq-Iran war, are gradually restoring the leading role which Egypt has the vocation to play in that region of the world.

For Mutual Prior Recognition Between Israel and the PLO

[Question] How do you assess the evolution or nonevolution of the Israeli-Arab negotiations?

[Answer] I approved of the Camp David agreement to the extent that it prepared the way for peace between Israel and Egypt. What struck me as illusory was the aspiration to settle Palestine's fate without the Palestinians. No other country in the region has joined Camp David and what we are now left with are the previous facts without which peace is a meaningless word. You talk of negotiations, but there are none. Will the PLO announce that it is prepared to recognize Israel's de jure existence if Israel accepts the Palestinians right to self-determination? In any case it seems clear that Israel is not prepared to recognize the PLO. The Fes proposals, like those of King Fahd, have the advantage of offering a method and paving the way for dialogue. But each must decide to emerge from the sphere of what is left unsaid. Without prior mutual recognition, nothing, no, nothing, will be achieved.

[Question] So does your precondition for receiving Yasir 'Arafat lie in that conditional pledge by the PLO?

[Answer] It is not for me to pose conditions. I have simply expressed the wish that the PLO might renounce its objective of destroying the state of Israel. It would thus create a new political factor which everyone would have to take into account.

[Question] Are you not pessimistic about the evolution of the thinking of Israel?

[Answer] None of that country's major political forces is prepared for the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank. That is a fact which opposes all mental speculation. That does not mean that there is not a wide diversity of opinions in Israel on the way of viewing the Palestinian situation, especially since the Lebanon war.

[Question] You cancelled your trip to Bucharest. Why did you meet with [Guinean President] Sekou Toure?

[Answer] The restoration of normal relations between Guinea and France had been sanctioned by my predecessor's visit to Conakry. It was natural that I should receive the Guinean head of state in France.

[Question] How do you view the situation in Chad?

[Answer] When I was elected in May 1981, the Libyans were occupying Chad. A few months later they had left. I welcomed that. It is high time that that country should be freed from foreign pressures and interventions. That would be a good thing for it and for Africa as a whole. But peace there is precarious. France, for its part, will continue its aid for rebuilding Chad and will support any action which will guarantee its unity and independence. However, it is not for France to decide who should govern Chad.

I use the same argument for all the African states. We have preferential relations with many of them. Our agreements will be respected everywhere and our cooperation in Africa will remain a priority. But it is not for us to interfere in their internal struggles.

[Question] The Latin American countries were disappointed by France's abstention on the UN resolution concerning the Falkland Islands.

[Answer] France condemned Argentina's military intervention in the Falkland Islands and supported Britain, its ally, which had been attacked in this instance. But it did not recognize British sovereignty over those islands. We would have voted for the Latin American countries' resolution if it had been limited to recommending negotiations and giving the UN secretary general a good offices mission. Unfortunately, the reasons invoked in this resolution prejudged the outcome of the debate by attributing responsibility to Britain for a "colonial act." Geographical consideration cannot be the sole criterion for that assessment.

[Question] In adopting that position were you thinking of other islands which France possesses throughout the world?

[Answer] Many other factors came into my decision. But in fact, I do not want France to vote for something which, in some cases, might subsequently be turned against it.

[Question] What do you think of bilateral relations with Israel which are rather bad?

[Answer] France was among the first to recognize Israel in 1948 and, since then, it has maintained official, diplomatic relations with that country. But we were living in a hypocritical situation: We were pretending not to know each other. I found that attitude unacceptable. I feel no false shame in declaring my attachment to that people, and my concern to see that state firmly rooted on its land. That is why I decided to visit Israel in keeping with my promises. In the same way I lifted the discriminatory measures which applied to our trade. In so doing I was aware of the fact that I was exposing myself to the misunderstanding of the Arab countries which, however, knew that I remained faithful to our age-old ties. They took some time to listen to me and turned a deaf ear to my Knesset appeal. The right of the states in the Near East to live in peace and security and the right of the peoples in that region, as elsewhere, to determine their own future, are the simple credo of a policy which speaks with one voice. That does not please everybody at the same time. But I am convinced that that is how France will acquire or regain everybody's respect and, ultimately, friendship. Mr Begin criticizes me for helping win over the United States to the course outlined by the resolution presented by France to the Security Council in the Lebanon affair. We have duties toward the latter country. I could not remain silent while West Beirut was being destroyed by bombs. Was it not ultimately the demand for the PLO to leave that city safely and with dignity and for an intermediary force to intervene which prevailed? It would have been better to accept it immediately.

Today we still support President al-Jumayyil's demand that foreign armies leave Lebanon. Is that acting against Israel's interests? I think the reverse is true. I can oppose a particular aspect of the foreign policy pursued by the Israeli Government without running the risk of appearing as an enemy or bad friend of that country. I have a clear conscience and my friendship is intact. Nothing forces me to tolerate injustice, whatever its source.

The Atlantic Alliance Is Leaning Toward Misunderstanding

[Question] Didn't the failure of the Versailles summit rather "dispel" Atlanticist feelings? You spoke of the need to reform the Atlantic alliance several times during you election campaign. Despite the controversy over the gas pipeline, do you intend to make specific proposals on that subject or are you going to resign yourself to the deterioration in these relations?

[Answer] What you refer to as a failure in Versailles was already a failure in Ottawa 1 year earlier and will be a failure in Williamsburg next year if the summits in question continue to be propaganda platforms for internal political use, as I found them when I arrived at the Elysee. The Atlantic alliance has been leaning toward misunderstanding for too long. If a decision was taken to clarify matters, that would already be a favorable reform. That is what France did with regard to the gas pipeline and the U.S. embargo. That is also what it did by refusing to describe something which what was not an agreement as an agreement on East-West trade. France's sovereignty is not open to bargaining. I do not like that to be forgotten. But neither am I resigned to the deterioration in an alliance which would be more precise and effective if it moderated its appetite.

[Question] Do you think that the political situation in Europe makes the possible presence of Pershing missiles plausible? Do you honestly think that the Pershing missiles will be deployed if the Soviets do not want to negotiate?

[Answer] The only way of preventing the deployment of the Pershing missiles would be to succeed in Geneva.

[Question] What is your feeling about the evolution of the Nicaraguan regime?

[Answer] The Central American peoples need to liberate themselves from the economic and political guardian forces which are dominating and exploiting them. It is up to the West to understand that. If it chooses to fight an emancipation which I regard as legitimate, it will give communism a chance. It may already by too late. I hope not.

Recovery in the Years 1984-1985?

[Question] Let us turn to economic questions if you do not mind. Do you think that the difficult period in which we have been living for several years is about to end or do you think that what is commonly called the crisis will continue for a long time yet?

[Answer] It would be a mistake to think that the crisis will end in 1983, as some people thought it would end in 1982. But to fail to predict a recovery in 1984-1985 would be to strain the Western world's resistance capacity and to doubt its leaders' abilities, more than is reasonable.

[Question] Do you think that the return to major balance [grands equilibres] is an old-fashioned concept, or do you think that economic recovery in France depends on the acceptance of a relatively conventional management of our finances and our economy?

[Answer] I am surprised to hear you talk of a "return" to major balances because, for the past 7 or 8 years, so-called conventional management has been characterized by imbalance. In France it has produced 14 percent inflation.

Unemployment has rapidly increased; between 1975 and 1980 the state budget varied, according to whether it was a good year or a bad year between a deficit of Fr 10 billion and Fr 40 billion, the farmers' purchasing power constantly fell; and foreign trade reached a Fr 61 billion deficit in 1980. In noting that, I am not trying to level retrospective accusations. There were competent, talented people among the officials at that time. France has never lacked such people. The fact that they were forced to bend under international constraints without countering them with an adequate national recovery policy is now a matter for history and the historians to assess. Let us therefore only talk of a "return" to major balances in gauging the distance still to be covered.

[Question] The question could be put to you in a different way. Do you advocate respect for the major balances?

[Answer] Of course. The state budget can certainly put up with a deficit, provided it remains within reasonable limits and is an incentive to economic development. But let us beware of abusing it: That is why I informed the government of my intention to keep it to 3 percent of the gross domestic product [GDP] which makes that deficit, together with that of Britain, the lowest of all the industrialized countries. I would like to recall that the U.S. budget deficit is 4 percent of its GDP this year, and Germany's which was 4 percent, has just risen to 5 percent. Inflation is falling in those countries. It will drop below 10 percent in our country in 1982. That is still too high, but it is moving in the right direction. We want to reduce it to 8 percent in 1983, and then to 5 percent. Every effort will be made to succeed. The upward curve of unemployment in France is now the flattest of all the large West European countries. That is not enough, but we are making the necessary effort in that sphere too. That leaves the foreign trade deficit which is still clearly excessive. We have failed to remedy the situation, partly because of the dollar's high value. I intend to devote our priority effort to that crucial aspect of our economy.

The Purchasing Power of the Less Well-Off

[Question] Are sacrifices needed regarding living standards and consumption to overcome the crisis?

[Answer] Let us not forget that the available income of households will have increased by an average of around 2 percent this year and that in 1983 it should increase further, but by a little less than 1 percent. Indeed, it is necessary to take account of factors such as social redistribution in making the calculation. Nonetheless, a major effort is necessary now because while the crisis lasts, national duty requires that all means be mobilized. The government will protect the purchasing power of those who are less well-off. The drop in purchasing power for those for whom that reduction does not mean a noticeable drop in their standard of living does not pose the same problem. In the past, the real sacrifices were always required of the same social classes. It is time to act differently and to realize that no national effort is possible without there first being social justice. That rule of conduct will inspire the government.

[Question] Will the protected purchasing power be twice the minimum wage?

[Answer] That question will have to be debated. In that connection allow me to return to a point which is dear to my heart. Despite a tenacious legend, past experiments have never practised real economic stringency. Thus, it was possible to restore a great deal of balance by turning to those who had the most. That was not the case. It was not that officials did not think of that or did not want to do it.

But, for fear of displeasing their political supporters, their stringency was merely a social stringency. I repeat that it is the same social classes which hitherto have made most sacrifices. Reversing the trend presupposes a good dose of energy...and an equally large dose of wisdom. Customs and habits are less easy to change than laws.

[Question] The increase in obligatory contributions has continued in 1982 and is to continue in 1983 despite your election promises. Does that development strike you as inevitable?

[Answer] The effects of past policy combined with those of present policy are tending to increase those contributions. They increased from 36.3 percent to 42.9 percent in 1974-1981 and are now around 44 percent, which is indeed more than I promised. I want that percentage to drop. How can that be done? To be precise, let us note that the state's fiscal pressure, around 19 percent of GDP, has not increased. It is social spending, particularly health spending, which has constantly increased for many years. Although it is appropriate to be strict in administering the state budget, it is even more necessary to control the increase in social budgets. I have asked the premier and the ministers responsible to see to that. Provisions will be made in the 1984 budget to ensure that the total percentage of fiscal and social contributions is at least stabilized before starting to reduce them. Making the country's economic life more flexibile by limiting and then reducing obligatory contributions will boost initiative, reduce bureaucracy, improve competition and, finally, best serve the country whose resources will increase at the same time as the volume of trade. That will not be easy because the opposite habit has become so entrenched over the past 30 years. This government's first phase was devoted to forging the tool (nationalizations, decentralization, workers' new rights), thanks to which we will be able to direct the new economic and social policy. Well; that tool must, in particular, serve to ease the stranglehold of the costs which are stifling production.

The Moratorium

[Question] In Figeac, Marseilles, you stressed the need to reduce enterprises' costs. You spoke of a "moratorium."

[Answer] The word must be understood in its legal sense. That is the case when you reduce annuities, by spreading them out, when you draw up a schedule for repaying debts or when you reduce interest rates on loans contracted when the cost of money was highest. That will be done in 1983. As for fiscal burdens, the reform of the method for financing family allowances which will be started next spring will be a considerable reform. I know no better remedy to the crisis than enterprises which invest and prosper, provided the national income is more fairly divided.

[Question] Do you not think, for example, that the generalization of the fifth week of paid leave, and the reduction in the working week, were too much of a burden?

[Answer] Certainly. The 39-hour week and the fifth week of paid leave have increased the wage bill. But that addition is not repetitive. Our only responsibility is that we had to meet, in a few months, legitimate popular aspirations which had been repressed for too long.

[Question] Were those exceptional measures appropriate?

[Answer] It was appropriate to begin action to reduce the working week. The employment crisis and, beyond that, my concept of the relationship between work and free time explain that approach.

[Question] Ought not the reduction in the working week to have been accompanied by wage reductions?

[Answer] That would have been necessary for a considerable reduction in hours. It was not necessary for 1 hour in the present situation. Whatever happens, this question will in the future be dealt with in individual enterprises and no reduction will be envisaged for law wages.

[Question] So, you are still convinced that reducing the work week is one of the most effective weapons against unemployment. Swedish Social Democratic Prime Minister Palme has a different opinion.

[Answer] All the workers' trade union organizations in Europe think differently than Olof Palme. At any rate, Palme and I agree that the problem of reducing the work week is linked to the productivity of enterprises.

[Question] You recently reaffirmed your attachment to the European Monetary System [EMS]. Since France belongs to such a system, can it pursue a policy which runs counter to those of its partner? For instance, the FRG's growth prospects for next year are between 0 and 0.5 percent. Can France do better?

[Answer] I believe in the importance of mutual discipline. However, does that mean that because France is a member of the EMS it should align its economic policy with that of its main partners? No, it means that the EMS members must seek fair compromises. Otherwise, the internal tensions will make the system collapse. You are right to stress the difficulty caused by different growth, inflation and foreign trade rates between France and Germany. But there is reason to think that the initial results which we have obtained in our country in the fight against inflation, and the struggle now started against rising unemployment in Germany will prompt our two countries to reconcile their viewpoints.

[Question] Are you betting on recovery in these countries?

[Answer] I observe that Germany has just decided to boost its budget.

Protectionism Will Be Met With Protectionism and a Half

[Question] Germany is our main trade partner. For years our trade deficit with it has been constantly increasing. Does that ultimately threaten the market's survival?

[Answer] Yes. That is why it must be remedied.

[Question] Do our German partners understand that view?

[Answer] I hope so.

[Question] Restoring our foreign trade balance is an absolute necessity. A few weeks ago PCF economist Philippe Herzog wrote in LE MONDE that giving priority to the world market and priority to winning back the domestic market are opposite principles.

[Answer] No, I do not think so. Those two objectives have a point in common which depends on our industry's competitiveness and hence its restructuring. It is necessary for our industry to manufacture for our needs at competitive prices and quality. In doing that it will produce exportable products. In any case, the problem is the same: we must radically renew our industrial facilties and bring them into line with the world's technological needs. The governments which preceeded us succeeded in making progress in two spheres: telecommunications and nuclear power.

A great deal was left for us to do in other spheres. Hence, the plans for textiles, machine tools, iron and steel, electronics, components, automobiles and biogenetics, implemented under Mr Pierre Dreyfus' remarkable guidance, not forgetting major works, the cable networks, the second high speed train, the new airbus -- the list would be a long one.

[Question] However, is it not possible to talk of an increased temptation toward protectionism in France?

[Answer] The temptation of protectionism only exists in France in the form of retaliation. There are a growing number of documents which show protectionist practices being used throughout the world, especially within the EC. I cannot accept that France should suffer from that insidious protectionism. At the next EEC summit in Copenhagen, I will ask for all the cards to be placed on the table and once that has been done, we will know what the position is on free trade and the preferential tariff. Beware of bad habits: Protectionism will be met with protectionism and a half!

[Question] Since we are talking about Europe, Mr President, what is your diagnosis on that patient?

[Answer] I fear that the political need for Europe has now been obscured in the minds of the Europeans. If Europe is sick, it is for lack of awareness. It is not aware of its real strength and potential in the world. The duty of leaders is to restore to it the political will it lacks.

[Question] You dealt with that subject before the elections and even after your election, since you hinted several times that you would make proposals to try to achieve progress.

[Answer] I began by proposing the creation of a real European social space [espace social]. Despite the support of all the big trade unions, virtually no progress has been made on that, even though the struggle against unemployment has become a priority in official Community statements. I then stressed the importance of industrial and technical cooperation. Some progress is in sight. But we will mark time unless we tackle the problem from the top and unless the achievements made are part of an outlook. The Genscher-Colombo report fulfills that requirement, but is limited to petitio principii. This discussion should be resumed. France is prepared for that.

[Question] How do you view Franco-German relations, and do you think that Mr Kohl views them in the same way as Mr Schmidt?

[Answer] The situation is the same.

[Question] We are referring to Germany's monetary support....

[Answer] The EMS rules fix the member countries' obligations. I know ours. I am entitled to expect the will from others to achieve a better balance in our trade.

[Question] As regards European cooperation in industry, in the absence of the possibility of cooperating with states, since the political will to do so does not exist, does France need cooperation with the European multinational firms? I am referring to the specific case of Philips.

[Answer] The government is bound to approve of initiatives like that of Thomson and Grundig (in which Philips has a 25 percent share); that will give shape to industrial Europe.

A Major Danger

[Question] The dollar is constantly rising. At the Versailles summit you tried in vain to persuade the U.S. authorities to help control their currency's rise.

In these circumstances do you think that the reconstruction of a more coherent international system is possible?

[Answer] I do not know whether it is possible, but it is certainly necessary. When I put that necessity to my U.S. visitors, they told me: "It is not us, it is the law of the market." However, our predecessors, who claimed to follow a liberal society, had deemed fit to equip themselves with the Bretton Woods system. The Western world's cohesion cannot be disregarded for too long without damage. It is also world economic development which is at stake and the future of the Third World countries which are being forced into tragic debts for lack of international monetary liquid assets. That subject will be at the center of my talks with Mrs Gandhi in India which I am to visit very shortly. I attach a great deal of importance to this visit. How can anybody fail to be worried by the curb placed on the policies announced in Cancun on energy other than oil from the poor countries, self-sufficiency in food or support for the prices of raw materials. France will not stop warning the industrial world of this major danger. Let us note that it has not made do with talking, since it has not only maintained, but increased its aid.

[Question] The French need to know where they are going. What plan are you presenting to them?

[Answer] Our dialgoue has outlined it. But it is true that the struggle against inflation, against unemployment and for growth, for France's presence on foreign markets and especially on its own, for an international monetary order, for a real European Community, and for a reduction in tension requires what I will call the cultural dimension -- a far-reaching plan. We will succeed in our undertaking if we awaken the nation's creative forces and if we give them a change. Human resources are vast in a country like ours. They will be deployed by education, and by the acquisition and mastery of knowledge. Taste for research, science, technology, knowledge of history, capacity to reflect on the meaning of life, the simple and profound value of the homeland, love of freedom, concern for justice, respect for nature -- the government's every action prompts young people to believe and hope...or to doubt and turn away from what we are doing. I believe young people are strong enough to understand and accept the philosophy of effort, to judge the public authorities on the courage and lucidity they show rather than on the immediate effects of a stringent policy which are often difficult to tolerate. I would like to add that it is large generations which prove to be creative; hence, the importance of a population capable of sustaining great ambitions. I want the barriers limiting the future to be removed everywhere.

MITTERRAND ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI 27 NOVEMBER

For Delhi coverage of President Mitterrand's 4-day visit to India, see the India section of the 29 November South Asia section of the DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MARCHAIS QUIZZED ON POST BREZHNEV CHANGES

PM291131 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Nov 82 p 5

[Unattributed report on Radio Monte Carlo interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 21 November]

[Excerpt] "Are things going to change" in the USSR following Leonid Brezhnev's death and his replacement by Yuriy Andropov?

Georges Marchais said once again that in his view, Yuriy Andropov's statements confirm the Soviets' intention to pursue their course and make progress in several directions. "A new leadership always provides new dynamism," he noted.

With regard to Afghanistan, Georges Marchais continued: "The Pakistani president's presence at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral undoubtedly had a political significance. Afghan Prime Minister [titled as published] Babrak Karmal was also present. I noted that both sides expressed a desire to discuss and to try to find a solution to the conflict. I can tell you what Yuriy Andropov said to me: "If there is a political agreement guaranteeing Afghanistan's independence, and the Afghan people's right to provide itself with the democratic regime of its choice against the feudal lords, and if there is no foreign intervention from Pakistan, the Soviet troops can leave Afghanistan tomorrow."

Turning to Poland and to the "rumors" from U.S. sources which are circulating about Lech Walesa, Georges Marchais pointed out: "American television had announced that 5 million Soviet political prisoners were contructing the gas pipeline. Later it was forced to deny that. I draw the French people's attention to that American method which, unfortunately, there is too much of a tendency to adopt in our country -- namely, that of announcing a false piece of news to exert pressure on public opinion."

In that connection, the PCF secretary general then reported on his personal approach to the Soviet Government, before Leonid Brezhnev's death, to ask for French television to be allowed to go and film a report on the entire Euro-Siberian gas pipeline construction line and the agreement which he obtained from the Soviet Government. "French Television Channel 1 had the opportunity and did not use it."

That is why, Georges Marchais said, returning to Walesa: "I am extremely skeptical about the information being published. Obviously, I know nothing about his private life. I would also like to say that if it unfortunately turned out that there are men in Polish society or in the Polish Communist Party -- and I do not believe there are -- who use such methods to discredit any militant, whoever he might be, including Walesa, I would very vigorously protest.

"But I welcome the fact that Walesa is now free and that discussion is starting. We have won the first phase of the battle -- to prevent civil war. Although nothing has finally been settled, and without wishing to interfere in internal Polish affairs, it is now necessary to resolutely tackle a crisis which is specific to Poland and which stems from serious mistakes in the administration of the economy and failure to observe socialist democracy."

FANFANI TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT 30 NOVEMBER

AU292001 Rome ANSA in English 1943 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 29 -- Amintore Fanfani will go to President Sandro Pertini tomorrow to formally accept the mandate entrusted to him to form Italy's forty-third post-war government.

The new coalition, Fanfani's fifth (his first in twenty years) will partner his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals. The Republicans, who had the Prime Ministry in the last two governments headed by Giovanni Spadolini, will not take part in the executive. The Republican Party leadership met today and decided to bow out of Fanfani's coalition and voiced criticism of the platform presented by the premier-designate. The Republicans wanted a tougher economic policy of cutbacks in public spending and lower labor costs.

Despite the Republicans defection, the new coalition can count on a fifty-eight percent majority in Parliament.

This evening Fanfani will chair a meeting of the secretaries of his four government partners. [Words indistinct] (?step) down as Senate speaker before he is officially sworn in as the new prime minister.

The Spadolini government stepped down on November 13. The crisis was triggered by harsh contrasts between the Christian Democrat Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta and Socialist Finance Minister Nino Formica.

The agreement over Fanfani's program was reached Saturday in a meeting between the premier-designate and the secretaries of the outgoing majority. The platform, originally judged positively by the Republicans, underwent some modifications by the Socialists and Social Democrats who had considered it too draconian.

Parties', Unions' Reactions

AU300927 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 30 -- Italy's government crisis comes to an end today when Amintore Fanfani goes to President Sandro Pertini to formally present his cabinet. It will be Italy's 43d postwar government and the fifth headed by Fanfani. The new administration is a four-way coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals. The Republicans are waiting to verify the planks in Fanfani's program before they decide whether or not to give the government outside support.

At a meeting of top union leaders Monday the CGIL-CISL and UIL Federation softened its opposition to a first draft of Fanfani's program (released on November 24), after a perusal of a second draft issued on November 27, following a meeting the premier-designate had with the secretaries of the four parties in his new coalition government.

Lidia Menapace, speaking for the extreme leftwing party, PDUP, said that despite these modifications, the program was clearly rightwing and anti-popular.

Radical Party Leader Marco Pannella claimed that the program denied Christian values and would be a force for destabilization.

The DC daily POPOLO defended Fanfani's program which seeks to contain the public deficit and the cost of labor. Editor-in-chief Giovanni Galloni said that no one could expect these measures to be painless but that they were essential if job levels were to be safeguarded and if there was to be any resumption of the country's development.

The Liberal Party leadership, meeting last night, issued a brief communique exhorting the government to firmly maintain the Atlantic alliance line and the consequent decisions with regard to European security (Euromissiles).

Political observers expected Fanfani to present his program to the Parliament this very week.

BULGARIAN EMBASSY AGAIN PROTESTS ANTONOV ARREST

AU300834 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 30 -- The Bulgarian Embassy in Italy has once again protested against the arrest of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Ivanov Antonov, accused by Italian officials of complicity in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II last year.

The embassy also claimed that no charges had been leveled against (Teodorov Aivazov), an employee at the embassy implicated in the attack on the pope.

The embassy said Monday night that it would take the case to the Tribunal of Liberty and call for the liberation of Antonov, arrested last week in Rome where he worked as an official for the Bulgarian airline. The Tribunal of Liberty is a recently created body which probes the grounds for incarceration prior to trial.

The Turkish daily GUNES Monday claimed that (Aivazov) had taken part in a meeting Antonov had with Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist convicted in Italy of shooting the pope on May 13, 1981.

PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED BY ROME PAPER

AU251537 Rome ANSA in English 1527 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 25 -- In an interview to Rome's "MESSAGGERO" today, Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat said that the Italians were the first people in the Western world "to ally themselves at our side".

He said that during his September visit to Rome he was able to take stock personally of the solidarity of the Italian people for his own. It was clear to him that this solidarity was real, heartfelt and spontaneous on the part of everyone, he said.

The PLO chief also thanked Italy for the stance it took after the Palestinian evacuation of Beirut and for its protest over the massacres of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

He then turned to the battle of Beirut, accusing Israel of having used his people as guinea pigs for the experimentation of highly-sophisticated weapons. He claimed that the Americans had actually congratulated the Israelis for conducting these experiments.

"Israel is the only state in the world created by the United Nations and nevertheless it does not recognize, or rather violates, its resolutions," he said. The Palestinians are ready, on the other hand, to accept all of the UN's decisions, he continued.

Turning to the role Italy can play, 'Arafat said that the country had a moral and historic responsibility to help settle the Palestinian problem. He concluded his remarks with a quip: "When we were occupied by the Romans, we sent a fisherman named Peter to Italy. It seems that this fisherman is still creating problems for you today".

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SEES NO DEBATE ON ISRAEL

AU251424 Rome ANSA in English 0838 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 25 -- Recognition of Israel will most likely not even be debated when the Palestinian National Council meets in Damascus today according to the PLO representative in Italy, Nimr Haddad. Haddad last night said Israel's refusal to take part in any type of negotiation and the lack of any U.S. or European political moves at this point in the Middle East situation threatened to worsen problems in the region.

He renewed an appeal for the immediate recognition of the PLO by the Italian Government.

PLO LEADER DISAVOWS USE OF TERRORIST METHODS

AU251923 Rome ANSA in English 1914 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 25 -- Palestine Liberation Organization policy does not include the use of military acts against Israeli civilians in Israel, the PLO vice president, Abu Iyad, said in Rome today in a statement in which he called for international cooperation with the PLO to "arrive at the truth" on terrorism.

The PLO official stopped over in the Italian capital on a flight from Tunis to Belgrade where he will conduct a visit on the invitation of the Yugoslav president for talks on the Arab Mideast peace plan. Iyad reported that, "my trip fits in the framework of a series of contacts the PLO will make with European countries before next month's Palestinian National Council meeting.

"As regards alleged relations between our organization and international terrorism", the PLO official said, "after Beirut, we are even more determined to condemn any acts of this type. Our policy, internal and external, does not involve any military acts against Israeli civilians in Israel. We call upon Italy and the other European nations in which the phenomenon of terrorism exists to open, along with us, an international investigation to arrive at the truth together. For our part, we are always ready and willing for any initiative in this direction".

Speaking about his visit to Yugoslavia, Abu Iyad said, "In these three days, I will meet the president of the republic and the ministers for foreign affairs and information for an analysis of the latest developments in the Palestinian problem and international issues".

PCI APPROVES, RELEASES CONGRESS DOCUMENT

AU272020 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 27 -- (?By) a large majority, the Italian Communist Party Central Committee approved Friday a program document of the next party congress to be held in Milan March 2-6.

The document confirms the judgement that "the propulsive force of the historic experience of Soviet socialism has "worn itself out". It points to the "democratic alternative" to power wielded by the Christian Democrat Party as the only political direction in Italy and spells out the new line for developing socialism drafted by the Communist Party.

The document, released here today, presents an analysis of "the lurking dangers of war" in the world in this moment of "virtual passage of an era".

With respect to Italian politics, the PCI urges the unity of the left "as an alternative to the Christian Democrats and its power system", based on a paralyzing welfare state.

The Communist Party Central Committee document reiterated the party's critical position on the situation in Afghanistan and Poland.

PALLESCHI REPORTS PROGRESS IN CHINA TALKS

AU272013 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 27 -- On his return from a mission to China, Italian Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi said here today that progress was made in Italo-Chinese ties of friendship and cooperation that went "beyond statements of good will and the stipulation of modest agreements to Italian participation in China's large development projects".

Palleschi specified that his talks dealt with Italian participation in "extraction, transformation and international trade of China's large coal reserves".

IRANIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL DEFECTS IN ROME

NC261134 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Commercial Counsellor Hoseyn Pashang today became the fourth member of the Iranian Embassy here to dissociate himself from the present Iranian Islamic Republic in just over a year.

Mr Pashang announced in a letter carried by Italian newspapers that he had left his embassy post to join the national resistance council led by former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Mr Pashang did not say where he was now based. Earlier defections from the embassy were by Ambassador Naser Sadat Salami and successive Charge d'Affaires Ehsan Rastegar and Hoseyn Naqdi.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS ANNOUNCED -- (ANSA) -- Rome, November 24 -- The Foreign Ministry announced today, after receiving the endorsement of the government involved, that the new Italian ambassador to Kuwait will be Ugo Barzini, the new ambassador to Baghdad will be Antonio Napolitano and the new ambassador to La Paz will be Luchino Cortese. [Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 24 Nov 82 AU]

FUTURE FOREIGN MINISTER ON FRANCE, U.S. NATO

LD292154 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The man who will be the next foreign minister, diplomat Fernando Moran, has been speaking to EFE about his priorities: We shall be giving fresh impetus, Fernando Moran says, to our relations with France. We have to attain an overall relationship with that country, and to that end we shall create a large embassy in Paris and put somebody of high standing in charge of it.

He also says: We accept the agreements with the United States but they need to be corrected, and in some instances, readjusted.

On the question of NATO Fernando Moran speaks in terms similar to those used earlier by Felipe Gonzalez. He says that the PSOE is not anti-NATO but that it will be asking for a freeze on the integration of Spain into the military organization.

Further Comments on NATO

LD291958 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Speaking to the Belgian press, the future Spanish foreign minister, Fernando Moran, has said that he does not favor a referendum on NATO being held immediately.

Contrary to the opinion among the PSOE leadership, future Foreign Minister Fernando Moran does not favor a referendum being held soon on whether Spain is to remain in NATO. In an exclusive interview given to the Belgian paper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE the Socialist diplomat says that the first thing to do is what the outgoing government did not do, namely, analyze the needs of our national defense and evaluate whether NATO is capable of meeting or responding to these needs. The conclusions will then have to be put to the people through a public debate, and therefore, in the view of Fernando Moran, it would be a mistake to fix the date of such a referendum now. Observers believe that a referendum in Spain on NATO will not be held until the Socialists have been in power at least 2 years.

The man who will soon be in charge of Spanish foreign policy says that Spain will be neither neutral nor nonaligned. We belong to the Western world, Moran says, and we have to acknowledge the obligations contracted by the previous government. So, we are a member of NATO, but we shall freeze the negotiations for integration into the military organization of the Atlantic alliance. The future foreign minister told a LA LIBRE BELGIQUE correspondent that Spain wants to retain adequate freedom of action within the Western system so as not to become a satellite. Fernando Moran added that although there is no single country which offers a model for us, the aspirations held by General de Gaulle is an interesting example. By this he means the aspiration to harmonize France's national interests with those of the Western system.

DPA CITES GONZALEZ ON NATO, EC POLICIES

LD291228 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Hamburg, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Spain's new head of government, Felipe Gonzalez, intends to "stop for the time being" his country's integration into NATO "in order to look into all aspects of that decision, which is so important for our country." In an interview with the Hamburg magazine DER STERN, to be published in the next edition (of next Thursday) Gonzalez also said that Spain would not forget that it belongs to the Western world and thus has a duty toward the West's defense.

Concerning Spain's entry into the European Community, the Socialist head of government emphasized that those EC countries that advocate Spain's admission have not mustered sufficient political will to overcome economic doubts about the integration. "Bonn also has reservations, which are, however, not openly voiced. The fear is that Bonn might be asked to contribute even more to the EC budget," Gonzalez said. On no account is Spain prepared to renounce its claim to Gibraltar, said Gonzalez, in reference to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's intention to agree to Spain's admission to the EC only if Spain shows good conduct in the dispute surrounding the British colony of Gibraltar.

Gonzalez announced a reform of his country's Armed Forces. Asked whether his government will bow to the Army's proposals regarding assignments to top military positions, he said: "We shall not renounce any legitimate authority given to us by the people. In any case, the qualifications for the Civil Defense Ministry, founded not all that long ago, remain to be developed. We intend to reform the Armed Forces, but strictly according to the guidelines of the Constitution, not according to party political viewpoints."

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

DENMARK

APN VIEW OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TRENDS CRITICIZED

PM251131 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 23 Nov 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Future"]

[Text] A correspondent of the Soviet APN news agency in Copenhagen, Aleksandr Polyukhov, wrote an article in AKTUELT [22 November] on the future of the Nordic Social Democratic parties. The article is interesting reading, because it is not only revealing about Soviet propaganda, but also about Soviet thinking. First, the article elegantly ignores the most obvious facts, and, second, developments which are an expression of independent Nordic thinking are overinterpreted, but in the same breath, conclusions are drawn on typically Soviet premises. The article stated, for example, that the Nordic Social Democratic Parties have ignored the Communists as a political force and attempted to isolate them.

All those who are not Russian can see the situation as it is: In southern Europe Eurocommunism arose in opposition to orthodox Russian communism. In Poland, the Solidarity free trade union arose as a protest against the state party-directed trade union movement. In the Nordic countries, Moscow communism disappears of its own accord. It is not being isolated; it simply dies.

In Denmark, this happened through schisms and the formation of new parties because the old Communist Party had no strength. Mr Polyukhov does not understand this because his thinking is based strictly on peculiar Russian premises.

NORWAY

MISINFORMATION CAUSE FOR SJAASTAD TO RESIGN

PM241559 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 20 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Sjaastad Must Resign"]

[Text] Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad must resign. This is the only natural course of action now that the defense minister has attempted to undermind confidence in the Storting and the Storting Defense Committee through the columns of DAGBLADET. If the Storting attaches any importance at all to its own self-respect -- and this is important for our entire political system -- Defense Minister Sjaastad himself must be met with a vote of no confidence in the defense debate next Monday [22 November]. The relationship between the Storting and the defense minister in the present case has nothing to do with the so-called missile affair. It concerns our Constitution itself, the relationship between the Storting and the government. But it also concerns something more -- the esteem in which politics are held and respect for the politicians in a democracy such as ours.

The situation which Defense Minister Sjaastad has created can be hidden behind a smokescreen of many fine, difficult to comprehend verbiage, and it is clear that a few individuals are busy with such an operation. However, the whole thing can be explained fairly simply. When the Storting debated our economic ties with NATO on 8 June, it was clear that Norway's share of the expenses for the possible deployment of medium-range missiles would be 49 million kroner. In a statement from a unanimous Defense Committee, it was said that "up to now, Norway has not had to pay any part of this amount." However, it later emerged that this was not in line with the facts. The Norwegian NATO account has already paid out a certain sum toward preparations for missile deployment.

In a controversial interview with DAGBLADET yesterday, Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad said that the Storting Defense Committee knew about this before its statement was written. In other words, the defense minister was claiming that against their better judgement, the Defense Committee's members signed a statement which contained incorrect information. And note, information which was central to the Storting debate on these issues.

We do not put much faith in the defense minister's version. At any rate, he failed to make a clear statement on these issues to the committee. The Labor Party's spokesman on the issue, Olaf Oen, told the Storting yesterday that the minister was asked several times by the committee whether Norway had paid any of the costs involved. The minister told the committee that this was not the case, and it was this denial which formed the basis for the words which were finally included in the statement.

The defense minister's claims that the Defense Committee consciously gave the Storting incorrect information are so serious that we hope that the Storting president will soon take up the Socialist Left Party's call for an investigation of what happened. The defense minister's statements already amount to a major contribution to bringing the whole Storting and our parliamentary system into discredit.

If we accept the defense minister's assertion that he gave the Defense Committee all the information pertaining to the issue, the fact remains that on 8 June he took part in a Storting debate on false premises. He knew that important information in the statement was incorrect and he knew that a number of the people who spoke in the debate did so in the belief that what was contained in the statement was correct. Nevertheless, the minister did not intervene to state what was correct. He must obviously have taken the view that it was right for the Storting's work to be conducted under false premises. In other words, the minister must have a pretty sordid impression of Norwegian political life at the Storting level.

It would be incomprehensible if the Storting were to allow something like this to pass. The rescue attempts from nonsocialist circles made in the Storting yesterday were some of the most pathetic actions ever taken in Lovebakken [location of Storting]. We repeat: There is only one natural course of action in the present situation -- the defense minister must go.

Labor Party Stand Scored

PM251515 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The proposed vote of no confidence in Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad was only one of the many diversionary tactics the Labor Party tried yesterday in the Storting debate on the missile affair. It was an embarrassing and -- for the Storting -- a most unworthy spectacle, for no one could have any doubts about the intentions. By criticizing the defense minister for providing insufficient information, despite the fact that the minister had demonstrated an openness which was too much of a good thing even for the Labor Party, Gro Harlem Brundtland and her party hoped to cover up the political realities of the affair.

As everyone now knows, the Harlem Brundtland government had committed Norway to taking part in financing the preparatory work in connection with the possible future deployment of medium-range missiles. The Labor Party is no longer willing to admit this because of growing foreign policy opposition from the party's left wing and because it is said that public opinion on the deployment of nuclear missiles in the West has changed. From beginning to end, therefore, yesterday's Labor Party debate strategy was a single concerted attempt to throw a smokescreen over the party's flight from the real contents of the dual decision and the commitments the party itself had made.

The outcome of this change of attitude by the Labor Party was that for the first time since World War II, the Storting was split down the middle on an issue of fundamental significance on security policy.

Through its vote yesterday the Labor Party has assumed a weighty responsibility, not only because the party has deliberately helped to disrupt national unity on defense and security policy, but also because of the extremely serious consequences it could have in the future. By moving away from our commitments under the dual decision, the Labor Party has also helped to undermine the West's negotiating strategy toward the Soviet Union aimed at reaching an agreement on mutually balanced nuclear disarmament in Europe.

The aim of NATO's dual decision of 12 December 1979 is quite simply to make the deployment of new nuclear arms in the West superfluous. Not a single missile will be deployed in the West if the Soviet Union is willing to make reductions in its force of SS-20 missiles trained on Western Europe. Up to now, the Soviet Union has been unwilling to agree to such a solution. However, because of the compliant approach now being demonstrated by the Labor Party and other Social Democratic parties in Western Europe, there is a growing danger that the Soviet Union will find no reason for reaching an agreement because it could possibly escape deployment in the West without making any concessions at all. In other words, the result could be that the Soviet Union could further increase its military superiority, something which once again could tempt it into a policy of blackmail and consequently trigger off a big catastrophe.

We must be permitted to ask: Does the Labor Party seriously think that yielding to the Soviet Union is likely to promote disarmament and peace? We thought that the party had learned its lesson from the self-sacrificing policy of illusion in the period leading up to 9 April 1940 [German World War II invasion or Norway].

SWEDEN

COMPROMISE FOR DEFENSE BUDGET AFTER DEVALUATION

LD292010 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces have to cut 200 million kroner per annum through 1987. This is the content of the compromise reached between economy and Budget Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt and Defense Minister Borje Andersson. The total defense budget will amount to between 18-19 billion kronor per annum. If devaluation had been allowed to have its full effect on the defense allocations, the cuts would have been 800 million kronor per annum. However, the Armed Forces will receive 75 percent compensation for devaluation, and need save only 200 million kronor per annum through 1987. This is the result of an agreement within the government today. All sections of the total defense will be affected by the annual savings, but it is still unclear how the savings are to be made. According to information received by our staff, refresher training will hardly be affected, nor will the so-called JAS [planned interceptor-fighter-reconnaissance] aircraft. Much of the weapons and otherwar materiel for the Swedish Armed Forces is imported. Consequently, devaluation hits defense hard.

The savings are to be made across the board, thus affecting all sectors of the total defense. However, there are reports -- which our staff are unable to confirm -- that the Navy will not be affected. In other words, the planned improvements for hunting submarines will be allowed to continue. According to sources within the Armed Forces, the government and the Armed Forces leadership will not, however, allow the cuts to affect refresher training. Instead, some maintenance, for example of buildings and older equipment, will be postponed The gigantic JAS project, the new fighter aircraft, will not be affected.

The Armed Forces budget at present is between 18-19 billion kronor per annum, but the leadership of the Armed Forces thinks that the savings which must now be made will hit the Armed Forces hard. Commodore Claes Tornberg of the Swedish Naval staff says, for example, that it will now be necessary to plan at a level which is 700 million kronor less per annum than the planning carried out as late as last year. However, he holds the view that last year's defense decision still applies.

SCOPE FOR USSR ECONOMIC REFORM SEEN AS LIMITED

PM261351 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Andropov's Recipe"]

[Text] Of the little made public from the session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin, it is notable that party leader Yuriy Andropov was unanimously elected a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Parliament. In itself, this does not mean that he has achieved yet another position of power, but it could mean the first step toward Andropov's elevation to Presidium chairman, that is, his election as Soviet president and head of state. If he were to be given this post as well, it would be a new record for the former KGB chief. It took Leonid Brezhnev 13 years after he succeeded Khrushchev as party leader to unite these two posts. The rapidity with which Andropov was elected party boss by the Central Committee came as a surprise to Western observers. Most of them had been expecting a protracted struggle for power, and in many circles, Andropov was seen as an interim leader.

Even if during the current session of the Supreme Soviet Andropov is also appointed head of state this need not be a sure sign that he has concentrated all power in his hands. But the way in which he got to grips with the Soviet Union's economic stagnation and dogmatic paralysis in his speech on Monday are an indication that he considers himself powerful. The fact that instead of repeating slogans he called for reforms and personal initiatives, less waste and new ideas, throws important light on the background to the superpower noises in the foreign policy section of his address. Once again we saw a reflection of the Soviet Union's economic problems. Promises of more consumer goods have been made before and degenerate features in the strict central control of the economy have also been attacked in the past, by Brezhnev in particular.

Andropov, even though he says that he has no recipe for how the problems are to be solved, goes further than previous leaders in his calls for reorganization and throws his weight behind the idea of giving larger industrial and agricultural enterprises greater independence. The fact that he is even saying that it might be necessary to look at "our brother nations' experiences" shows a remarkable openness which will be noted by the countries of Eastern Europe in particular, where it has long been clear that the strict application of a dogmatic Soviet system does not work. The weak economic growth rate, the shortage of consumer products and foodstuffs and technological backwardness show that it has not worked in the Soviet Union either.

Sacrosanct slogans have for too long been allowed to determine working conditions. However, Andropov's opportunities to act as a reformer are limited. The communist system could possibly be corrected in Eastern Europe's communist nations with economies that are limited in size and easily surveyed in comparison with the Soviet economy. Though reform of the Soviet economy is not possible, in the past, Soviet economists have launched theories for significant decentralization. The fact that they are now being raised by Andropov must not be interpreted as a flirtation with capitalism. What Andropov is seeking is the perfection of the planned economy. His problem is that this is incompatible with the desire for enterprise and private initiatives.

FRG OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ROLE OF TURKISH ARMY

TA300851 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0825 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Lefkose, 30 Nov (AA) -- Prof Dr Kondrad Schon, Federal German Christian Democrat Party deputy, who is also a member of the European Parliament, said Sunday at the end of a visit to Cyprus the Turkish Army was on the island to assure the safety of the Turkish Cypriot community. "I am convinced that the rights of the Turkish people in northern Cyprus are secure and that you are living freely. The Greek Cypriot economic embargo imposed on the North is not compatible with human rights since the Turkish Cypriot community has no intention to attack the South," he added.

Schon, a constitutional expert, said the federal system to be elaborated in the island should comprise federated states of equal political status regardless of their territories and their populations.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO SUSPEND INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC270829 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 27 Nov 82 p 1

[From "My Opinion" column by "The Observer": "Now It Is Accountable -- Partition Is Concluded at the Time of the Consortium Without the Latter Reacting to It"]

[Excerpts] Our occupied areas have been politically, militarily and financially integrated into the Turkish state. They have been incorporated within the Turkish state. This is a fait accompli and a tragedy that marks the beginning of fresh sufferings for the Cypriot people. Politically, Ankara has enforced its will on the Turkish Cypriot community through a puppet regime headed by Denktas and Catagay.

From the military point of view, Ankara -- through its occupation forces in the occupied areas -- has integrated northern Cyprus in its defense plans and converted it into a military base.

From the financial point of view, Ankara has been maintaining the Turkish Cypriots and has made the occupied part financially dependent upon it. The establishment of a "central bank," the introduction of the Turkish lira, the tourist unification of northern Cyprus with southern Turkey, and many other actions constitute clear proof of the inclusion of northern Cyprus in the Turkish economy.

This is our tragedy today. Cyprus has not been merely partitioned. Something worse has happened to it. The northern part of Cyprus has been incorporated by means of a series of faits accomplis within Turkey; it has become Turkey's protectorate.

The destruction appears to have been concluded but, unfortunately, the leadership and the consortium are not aware of what is going on. They have not activated themselves, and they are unable to proceed even with the most fundamental kind of reaction.

We had demanded the consortium change its stand, course and policy in the past, but it insisted on its catastrophic line. Now it bears full responsibility. During its time, and without any actual reaction from it: The Turks have financially incorporated the northern part of Cyprus within Turkey. They have established a "central bank," they have officially introduced the Turkish currency; they have issued deeds of ownership for Greek Cypriot property; they have unified the tourism of the occupied areas with that of southern Turkey; they have dissociated themselves from the priority question of Famagusta; they have carried out projects that give their pseudostate the status of a state; and they have freed themselves from all international pressure.

Instead of saving us, the minimum program has helped the Turks. Six months after its birth, it has helped Ankara and Denktas to proceed rapidly with their plans without any fundamental reaction. Six months of minimum program have been enough to destroy unity, to blow up the front between Greece and Cyprus and to assist in the conclusion of partition.

What will happen if this regrettable program and this regrettable policy are continued for another 5 years? What would be left to save?

We call upon the government to announce that it is not going to send the interlocutor to the Ledra Palace if the recent Turkish decisions are not suspended.

The consortium is now given a unique opportunity to stop the travesty. No foreigner will blame it. On the contrary, it is the Turkish side that will find itself exposed. The consortium must declare that with its actions and decisions the Turkish side has deviated from the basis that is laid down by the UN resolutions and the summit agreements for the holding of the intercommunal talks.

These resolutions and these agreements clearly stress that the intercommunal dialogue must have as a goal the finding of a federal solution. Moreover, the summit agreements rule out annexation or union of part of Cyprus with another country.

However, the Turkish actions prove that there has been violation of agreements and that they are outside the spirit and the substance of what has been agreed. The Turks are not working for a federal solution. They are promoting the annexation of part of the Cyprus Republic by a foreign country.

Therefore, the withdrawal of the Greek Cypriot side from the travesty would be fully justified as well as fully documented.

But apart from this, it will compel the various third party quarters, who remain inactive with the excuse that talks are taking place, to wake up and to undertake efforts to push the problem toward a solution.

Along with this, the government must back the Greek Government's international campaign for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, the establishment of a peace force and the commencement of talks. Internally it must:

1. Cancel the minimum program
2. Seek the charting of a national program as suggested by Mr Y. Ioannidhis
3. Promote people's reconciliation as proposed by Mr V. Lissaridhis
4. Prepare the ground for the convocation of a national conference in accordance with Mr Kliridhis' suggestion.

Only by taking these measures will the consortium be able to lessen its heavy responsibilities as a result of its unseemly behavior and terrible mistakes, which have brought us closer to catastrophe. If Mr Spiros Kiprianou and AKEL again decline to proceed with decisive actions in order to deal with the Turkish separatist efforts, they will also be shouldering the responsibilities for any fresh national catastrophe that may occur.

KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON PALESTINE SOLIDARITY DAY

NC292051 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou reaffirmed that the solidarity of the government and of all the Cypriot people with the struggling brotherly Palestinian people will continue until the final vindication of their struggle.

In a statement on the occasion of today's international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Kiprianou stressed that the abhorrent acts of terror, the atrocities and the cruel crime of the Palestinian people's genocide constitute a stigma for humanity and its civilization. President Kiprianou added: From within the ruins and the slaughter, the Palestinian people proudly rose to the challenge and displayed bravery and virtue. Their courage and determination, President Kiprianou added, to walk the road of fulfillment of their inalienable rights by paying the high price of sacrifice in their struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the occupied Palestinian lands, the restoration of the Palestinian refugees to their properties and homes, and above all the right to freedom and a peaceful life in an independent and soverign state, remind us of our people's similar cruel fate. The Cypriot people, Kiprianou mentioned, who are also the victims of a heinous invader who illegally tramples upon their inalienable rights by occupying a large part of their fatherland, feel great sympathy for the suffering Palestinian people and offer them brotherly solidarity and support. The Cypriot Government and PLO, concluded the president of the republic, are developing their relations in a spirit of friendship and cooperation which springs from the feelings of understanding for the just struggle of their peoples.

On the occasion of the international day of solidarity for the Palestinian people, the president of the republic sent messages to PLO leader 'Arafat and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

DENKTAS' MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINE DAY

TA300732 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, President Rauf Denktas sent a message to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. In his message, Denktas expresses his full support for the rightful cause of the Palestinian people. The message points out that the Turkish Cypriot community and he himself are in complete and brotherly solidarity with the brave Palestinian people. The message adds that the unconditional support of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community for the rights of the Palestinian people bravely struggling for their freedom, justice and self-determination will continue as in the past. The message concludes by praying to God that the struggle being waged by the brave Palestinian people ends in victory, and by wishing happiness and prosperity to the Palestinian people.

KIPRIANOU GREETS STAMBOLIC ON SFRY ANNIVERSARY

NC292020 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] President Kiprianou has sent a congratulatory message to Yugoslav President Stambolic on his country's national day. In his message, President Kiprianou reaffirms the great importance that Cyprus gives to the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

PAPANDREOU, KHARALAMBOPOULOS TO NATO, EEC MEETS

NC292237 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will depart tomorrow at noon for Brussels in order to participate, in his capacity as defense minister, at the NATO defense ministers conference on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday the prime minister will go to Copenhagen to participate at the EEC summit conference. Papandreou will return to Athens on Sunday. The prime minister will be accompanied to Brussels and Copenhagen by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos who will go to London on Thursday where he has been invited to a working luncheon by British Foreign Minister Francis Pym. The prime minister will also be accompanied to Brussels by Deputy Minister on Press Affairs Maroudhas and the Chief of the National Defense General Staff Admiral Deyiannis. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek at 1500 GMT on 29 November in a similar report adds: "on 9 and 10 December, Mr Kharalambopoulous will be in Brussels, where he will attend the foreign ministers conference of the North Atlantic alliance."]

GOVERNMENT INTERVENES IN U.S. BASE LABOR DISPUTE

NC261754 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpt] On instructions from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Deputy Minister of National Defense Pavsanias Zakolikos has ordered the competent officials to take all necessary measures for the full implementation of Greek labor legislation on the U.S. bases.

Specifically, the following instructions have been given:

1. The arbitration decision determining the wages of the Greek staff on the bases must be implemented and the dues paid at Greek public expense.
2. The issue of the association's chairman should be settled from both the financial and the settlement of labor relations viewpoints.
3. The stipulations of the other (?labor laws) providing for the unimpeded exercise of the working people's trade union rights must also be implemented and every foreigner working at the bases without the necessary legal work permit must be removed.

The prime minister was visited yesterday by those working at the U.S. bases, who are mobilized to strike in protest against the refusal of the representatives of the bases to implement the Greek labor legislation.

ENERGY MINISTER ON SOVIET GAS, NUCLEAR PLANTS

NC261555 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 26 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Greece is still a long way from a final decision on whether to buy natural gas from the Soviet Union through the Romanian and Bulgarian section of the pipeline supplying these two Balkan countries.

Answering a question on the subject, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Evangelos Kouloumbis told a foreign press association conference that discussions concerning the pipeline "are at the very early stages. Much study will still be needed, particularly in relation to the cost and use of the excess capacity of the Romanian and Bulgarian pipeline."

Kouloumbis ruled out the establishment of nuclear power stations in Greece for this decade and said that the earthquake risk made the setting up of such stations prohibitive for the time being.

"This is the reason why they have not been included either in the government's five-year energy plan starting next year nor in the ten-year one."

Reviewing the government's energy policy, Mr Kouloumbis said that there were three fundamental dimensions of the Greek energy problem:

1) The great dependence on imported energy.
2) The large expenditure in foreign currency.
3) The low efficiency of the energy sector.

KKE-INTERIOR ISSUES CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

NC291319 Athens I AVYI in Greek 28 Nov 82 p 1

[Report on resolution adopted at the KKE-Interior Central Committee meeting 19-23 November]

[Text] The government practice until now, and the directions it expresses, do not lead to a positive overcoming of the crisis. Therefore, deep changes in the government's concepts are necessary so that Greek society may advance toward progress -- "the country's political and social life needs to be infused with new elements." This is stressed in the resolution of the KKE-Interior Central Committee released yesterday. The resolution covers the recent political developments (including the municipal elections), problems of economic construction and the party's duties during the present phase.

In realizing the deep changes, the resolution gives particular emphasis to the substantive role of the people, and within this framework, the popularization of the KKE-Interior concepts, as well as the leading participation of the communists of rejuvenation, "in the battle for the necessary adjustments," acquire vital importance.

Referring to the new election and post-election period, the resolution points out that the rightwing policy "tends -- with the encouragement of foreign circles -- toward destabilization and the blocking of the democratic course," while on the other hand, "the strengthening of the dogmatic Communist Party [KKE] and its policy constitutes an element that could have a negative effect in the democratic evolution."

In order to realize substantive changes in government policy and for the cause of change to acquire a new impetus -- the resolution stresses -- the people's struggles should be oriented toward:

-- The promotion of a firm policy of independence and peace.
-- The protection of the working people's interests.
-- The establishment of substantive forms of the working people's participation.
-- The development of democracy and the surmounting of the one-party mentality of PASOK.

The resolution also stresses that, with the promotion of the change as its goal, the party must utilize all its strength within the framework of its general policy as charted by the third congress -- a policy of which the basic element is the autonomous projection of the KKE-Interior positions.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH U.S.

TA300617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] A memorandum of understanding has been signed in Brussels on the joint use of both the Turkish and U.S. Air Force of certain Turkish airfields within the framework of NATO. Turkish Radio and Television correspondents report that the memorandum was signed today by the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun, and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle following the NATO European group meeting held in Brussels.

The memorandum was initialed in Ankara in October. A statement on this subject says that the memorandum includes arrangements that will allow, in accordance with NATO plans, the timely transfer of U.S. reinforcement units to Turkey in a bid to deter armed aggression or to divert a war that might break out, to the advantage of the alliance at its initial stages. The statement recalls that similar documents have been signed in the past between the United States and other NATO countries.

In a statement following the document signing, National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken explained that the agreement envisaged the modernization of Turkish airfields in order to allow the transfer of reinforcement aircraft or troops. Bayulken added that this was not a new development, and that the work on modernization of Turkish airfields dated back to 1952. Bayulken said that the necessary financing for this would be made from NATO's Asia fund, and that a U.S. contribution to this fund was expected in case of need.

MILLIYET DISCUSSES RDF USE OF MILITARY BASES

NC240946 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 19 Nov 82 p 7

["Corner" column by Mehmet Ali Birand: "Secrecy and Frankness"]

[Text] The U.S.-Turkish agreement, details of which are about to be completed, should not be kept secret, because the more it is concealed, the more it will lead to adverse comment and unnecessary speculation. One thing was confirmed in a recent statement U.S. Ambassador Strausz-Hupe made to the DAILY NEWS. He said that depots will be constructed on the bases to be modernized. We knew this was going to happen and we even wrote about it. But the authorities did not want to comment on this matter at all. Now, willy nilly, people are asking these questions: How much ammunition will be stored in these depots? Will fuel also be stored in these depots? How many U.S. aircraft will be based there? Under what conditions will these bases be used? Is it "the deployment force" which will protect the region within NATO or will it also be used -- in the scenario frequently repeated by U.S. officials -- to counter a Soviet intervention in the Persian Gulf or Iran or to prevent disturbances in one of the pro-Western Gulf states?

Another point came to light in the course of an interview Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen granted to MILLIYET last week. In this interview, Turkmen said Turkey is not at all committed to the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF). But when the need arises, "the RDF could use not only the new bases but the old ones as well." It is important for us to know what "when the need arises" means. Moreover, the issue of constructing a new base in Mus is gradually coming to the fore.... There is a military installation in Mus, but in the Americans' eyes it is so small and inadequate (like the other two) that it cannot even be called an installation, let alone a base. That is why, according to Washington, "a new base will be built in Mus," while Ankara says "no new base will be built but the old ones will be modernized."

What is the use of playing hide-and-seek or acting mysteriously as in detective fiction? The WASHINGTON POST, one of the most truthful newspapers of the United States, has published not one but three consecutive reports and commentaries maintaining that "the United States has increased military aid to Turkey and that bases are being prepared for the RDF." The WASHINGTON POST can err once, but it would not persist in repeating the same reports without having had them verified by the Pentagon or the State Department.

In their briefings in Europe, U.S. officials do not talk easily of their RDF preparations in Turkey.

Rumors and discussions over the defense cooperation agreement have reached such a stage that failure to disclose it after the details have been completed and the agreement signed will further increase doubt and speculation that could lead to deviation from the aims of the agreement. Another point that should not be forgotten is that in the months or years ahead we shall unavoidably see the details of the agreement either in a report to Congress on in a U.S. newspaper.

Keeping this agreement secret at a time when Turkey's influence in the Middle East is beginning to increase and when a leader like King Husayn -- who has become "a key figure -- comes to Ankara to obtain views, is a factor that could adversly affect the other regional countries' views about Turkey. It would be far more useful that they clearly know whether Turkey is being given a new role and if it is, what this role is.

Moreover, wouldn't continuing this secrecy -- which signifies a deep fear of the RDF -- entail far more negative consequences when the RDF actually comes? We all know quite well that when the need arises, the RDF will come to Turkey whether Turkey objects or not. Therefore, it should be openly discussed now. The government's attitude would be more readily accepted if the government secured the support of the people -- whether this attitude is negative or positive. But this cannot be done through secrecy.

[A footnote to the column reads] if anyone thinks this secrecy is necessary with regard to the Soviet Union, he is mistaken. Because Moscow is in a position to learn far ahead of us what is being done and where.

MINISTER REPORTS PROGRESS ON F-16, F-18 DEAL

TA241748 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Minister of Industry and Technology Mehmet Turgut has said that work carried by TUSAS [Turkish Aircraft Industry Corporation] in connection with the manufacturing of F-16 and F-18 fighter planes in Turkey has reached its last stage and that an agreement will be concluded with the firms concerned in the first 6 months of the coming year.

The Consultative Assembly today adopted the budgets of the Industry and Technology Ministry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. Speaking at the assembly, Turgut said that industrial goods constituted 55 percent of the exports in the first 10 months of this year as a result of the export oriented industrial policy pursued. Noting that the situation of the public economic enterprises has improved even if not at the desired level, Turgut added that the outcome of the measures taken in these enterpriser will be felt more strongly next year.

EVREN WARNS AGAINST EARLY POLITICAL ACTIVITY

TA300710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren has said that all legislation envisaged in the Constitution, and foremost the laws on political parties and elections, would be ready no later than in a year. In his statements in certain eastern Black Sea districts, on his way back to Ankara, the president recalled that the Constitution articles concerning political activities were not in effect yet. Pointing out that certain people had already begun conducting political activities claiming the inheritance of now dissolved political parties, Evren said that such activities were illegal.

The president recalled the fact that the Constitution was overwhelmingly adopted with their votes, and called on the citizens to do the same during the coming elections. Pointing out that those with bad faith would not neglect to cast their votes, Evren said that citizens with good faith had to go to the polls in order to reduce the others to a minority.

Additional Evren Remarks

TA300944 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0812 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Hopa, Artvin, 30 Nov (AA) -- President Kenan Evren who spent the night in Artvin, the northeasternmost province of Turkey, told a gathering in Hopa Monday: "The fight against bribe-taking has not yet proved as successful as the fight against terror and anarchy." Bribery can be prevented when bribe takers are caught red-handed by warnings to authorities from would-be bribe givers, he said, adding that not only Turkey but other countries too, no matter how strict their regimes are, failed to eradicate bribery.

Calling on teachers and parents to raise their children as persons full of virtue, morality, determination and yearning to serve the country, the president said: "In case one is not raised as a person who loves his country and nation, the scientific knowledge is not sufficient for him. Today's youths will be tomorrow's statesmen."

The duty falls primarily on families and secondarily on teachers to raise youths as persons who respect their elders and love those younger than themselves.

Next year, a new law would be introduced to impose compulsory service in eastern provinces for members of various professions similar to the one for doctors, he announced, "so that no countries will be left anymore without engineers, veterinarians and doctors. We will legislate that law even if we are faced with opposition."

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

TA271100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Consultative Assembly convened today at 0900 to resume its debate on the 1983 fiscal budget bill. The assembly is expected to vote on the bill today and conclude its discussions on the subject. The Finance Ministry budget as well as the overall revenue budget were adopted and the government employees salary coefficient was increased to 35.

In answer to criticism of his ministry's budget, Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu said it would be the assembly's decision as to whether the salary coefficient of government employees stays at 34 or is increased to 35. Pointing out that without an efficient supervision of the revenue taxes it would be impossible to make the necessary investment in the public sector or to raise the salary of employees in the public sector, Kafaoglu said that reforms would soon be made in the ministry's revenue tax offices.

He added that various amendments in connection with financial laws were being prepared, adding that new regulations to rearrange the activities of commercial banks were also being considered. Kafaoglu concluded by saying that the state debts to farmers would be paid as soon as possible. After the budget of the Finance Ministry was passed, a vote was taken on the articles of the budget bill.

COMMERCE MINISTER NOTES ECONOMIC PROGRESS

TA231732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Commerce Ministry and Housing and Reconstruction Ministry's budgets were approved today at the Consultative Assembly. In a statement at the general assembly, Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk said that the Turkish economy has reached a point which permits confidence in the future. Canturk recalled that great strides were taken in increasing exports and that the problem of insufficient foreign exchange was mostly solved. The commerce minister said that the gap between imports and exports, which was $3.5 billion during the first 9 months of 1981, was reduced to $2.3 billion during the same period in 1982. He added that this development marks an important stage in the promotion of the Turkish economy. Canturk said that the inflation rate in 1982 would reach about 25 percent, as predicted earlier. He concluded by stating that the latest price rises were made in accordance with a determined program and that the calculated inflation rate for 1982 included these price rises. Later, Housing and Reconstruction Minister Ahmet Samsunlu replied to criticisms levelled at his ministry's budget.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NATO MEETINGS

TA271044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken flew to Brussels today to participate in the NATO European group, nuclear planning group and defense planning committee meetings scheduled for Monday, 29 November. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Bayulken said that the increased participation of European members of NATO in joint defense efforts and the promotion of cooperation in all fields would be discussed in the European group meetings. He added that cooperation between the United States and European members of the organization was also on the agenda. On the NATO nuclear planning group meetings, Bayulken said that the subject of nuclear deterrence would be discussed in detail. He said that in the NATO defense planning committee meetings in which he would later participate, the deterrence role of the alliance and the work being carried out in the field of defense would be reviewed. This would include, the minister said, subjects connected both with conventional and nuclear arms. Bayulken concluded by saying that he hoped to conduct some bilateral talks during his visit to Brussels.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun and Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Ragip Ulubay also left for Brussels with the defense minister to attend the NATO military committee meetings. The NATO meetings are scheduled to end on Thursday, 2 December.

EDUCATION MINISTER SAGLAM ADDRESSES UNESCO

TA271911 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] National Education Minister Hasan Saglam has said that there is a great instability in the flow of information between developing and developed countries, and that many of the prejudices of developed countries about developing countries spring from this instability.

Saglam addressed the UNESCO meeting in Paris today and said that Turkey attaches great importance to the education programs carried out by the organization.

Noting that the organization's scientific programs make great contributions to developing the scientific infrastructures of the member countries, Saglam said that the financial sources of the scientific programs should be increased.

On mass media, Saglam said that the developing countries should reach a sufficient technological level in order to give impartial and correct information. He said that an atmosphere of real understanding among countries can be achieved through a balanced exchange of information.

Saglam said that Turkey is opposed to any sort of discrimination and racism and that it supports UNESCO's activities on human rights. He requested that in the organization's future cultural activities it deal more extensively with the problems of foreign workers. The UNESCO meeting in Paris is working on the draft plan for the period 1984-89.

TURK-IS LEADER REQUESTS NEW LABOR LEGISLATION

TA250932 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0920 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 25 Nov, (AA) -- President Kenan Evren said the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] has not become involved in separatist activity in the past in contrast to some other labor organizations. President Evren made the comment during a visit Wednesday to the confederation headquarters. The president said he had postponed this visit to Turk-Is until after the referendum on the new Constitution so that it would not be misinterpreted. He hoped new labor legislation would enable labor and management to negotiate calmly for their respective rights.

President of Turk-Is Sevket Yilmaz confirmed his confederation stood for social peace and balance instead of class conflict. It stresses collective bargaining as the most effective means of settling disputes. He hoped new labor legislation could be taken up urgently.

UNION MOVES TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH ICFTU

TA251714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] Executive Council has decided to grant Social Security Ministry Sadik Side a leave of absence from his post of Turk-Is secretary general during his term as minister. The decision was taken upon Sadik Side's request with the aim of normalizing relations between Turk-Is and the ICFTU. Turk-Is had been an ICFTU member since 1960 but its membership was suspended by the ICFTU in July of last year.

ICFTU Rejects Bid

TA270648 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] rejected the Turkish Confederation of Labor's [Turk-Is] new application for membership. During its 2-day meeting, ICFTU discussed the Turk-Is bid made on 22 November to resume membership in the confederation. The ICFTU Executive Committee refused, under present conditions, to renew Turk-Is membership in the organization. The committee decided to send a delegation to Turkey not later than May 1983 to examine the situation there before discussing once more the Turk-Is application.

It will be recalled that in its application to the international confederation, Turk-Is pointed out that Social Security Minister Sadik Side would take a leave of absence from his post of secretary general of the Turkish confederation in order to normalize relations between the two organizations.

The ICFTU delegation which is expected to visit our country in a few months will examine the situation of Turk-Is as well as the other workers' organizations before its Executive Committee decides on the Turkish confederation's reinstatement request.

Moreover, a statement by the ICFTU has strongly denounced the limitations imposed on union activities in Turkey and the detention of Turkish labor officials, asking for an early end to trials being conducted against such officials.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT TALKS BEGIN WITH GREECE

TA231101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The Turkish-Greek joint economic committee on highway transport has convened in Ankara. The Turkish delegation is headed by Transportation Ministry Deputy Under Secretary Orhan Bugdac and the Greek delegation is headed by (Vasilios Karavais) from the Greek Ministry of National Economy. In a statement before the meeting, Bugdac said that there are no serious problems between Turkey and Greece in the field of highway transport. He added that work will be carried out to develop possibilities for cooperation in highway transport between the two countries. Cargo and passenger transportation between the two countries and increasing the quota in transit transport will be discussed at the committee meetings.

Transportation Protocol Signed

TA251709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Direct bus service between Istanbul and Athens will begin on 1 December. A protocol was signed in Ankara at the end of the 3-day meeting of the joint Turkish-Greek highway transportation committee. The protocol raises the [mutual] quota [for transit carriers] from 3,000 to 4,000 [annually]. Next year, Greece will not charge fees to 2,000 Turkish vehicles passing in transit and Turkey will not charge fees to 500 Greek vehicles passing in transit. The protocol was signed by Transportation Ministry Deputy Undersecretary Orhan Bugdac for Turkey and National Economy Ministry Director General (Vasilios Skaraviyas) for Greece.

LIBYAN DIPLOMAT DIES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

TA281655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ankara, (Umran Hisar) has died in a traffic accident. The accident occurred in Ankara's Elmadag district when his official car overturned. He died on the way to the hospital. (Hisar), who was 39 years old, had been at the Ankara post for the past 2 years.

TUNISIAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS

TA260637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Tunisian trade bureau officials, who have been in Turkey for some time, visited the Turkish Union of Chambers in Ankara today. In a statement he made at the meeting, the deputy secretary general of the Turkish Union of Chambers, Oguz Gokturk, said that Turkey is ready to develop economic cooperation between the two countries in all fields. The head of the Tunisian delegation, (Farid Mikhtar) said that Tunisia might purchase wheat and durable consumer products from Turkey, and that bilateral contacts should be increased to this end. The delegation left Turkey today.

AZTAG COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATIONS OF ENVOYS

GF241116 Beirut AZTAG in Armenian 2 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by K. Pakraduni: "The Armenian Terrorist Centers According to the Turks"]

[Excerpts] Twelve days after the assassination of Colonel Altikat, the Turkish military attache in Ottawa, the justice commandos of Armenian genocide assassinated (Bora Sivelkan), the administrative attache of the Turkish Consulate in Burgas, Bulgaria, on 9 September. This assassination has resulted in the reiteration of Turkish warnings. However, due to this assassination the Turks face a new situation. Although Turkish officials have been assassinated in Western countries, this was the first time that a Turkish diplomat was assassinated by Armenian terrorists behind the "Iron Curtain", that is, in an Eastern country. The Turkish media and government paid great attention to this fact.

Facing a new situation, the Turks once again adopted their stance of unbelievers. Turks did not want to believe that the Armenians perpetrated the assassinations of the Turkish ambassadors in Vienna and Paris in 1975, and even today they want to believe or for propaganda purposes want to make others believe that, without the assistance of this or that government, Armenians cannot assassinate Turkish diplomats. In this respect, Turkish dailies have stated that without the assistance of the Bulgarian Government, Armenians could not have assassinated the Turkish official without being arrested in a country where the communists rule, and even "the birds cannot fly" without the knowledge or the will of the Communist Party.

However, even if the Turks will not admit it, they know that the arm of the Armenian terrorism can also reach behind the "Iron Curtain" without the acquiescence of the Communist Party and even against its will.

In this regard, the article by Ahmet Kabakli, well-known columnist of TERCUMAN, is special. In the article he complains that "the blood of the martyrs Talat and Cemal Pashas is still on the floor".

Another article published in the same daily is also characteristic. The author Zafer Atay considers the pretexts of the Western countries, that the Armenian terrorists are not being arrested because they are members of totally secret organizations, as excuses. The author states that he can supply the addresses of the Armenian terrorist centers -- addresses which can also be useful for the "striking groups" -- and with great confidence states that the terrorist centers in Paris are the Armenian culture and the Tashnak centers. By jumping from Europe to the United States, the same article states that "the United States is a paradise for the Armenians" because George Doekmejian can become the governor of California and he has stated that the "Turks have done a lot" to the Armenians. These absurdities make you laugh and think, "poor Turks, is this what you know about the Armenian terrorism? If these are the terrorists, then you have no reason to worry".

Through these pages we have affirmed that Turkey's struggle is not only against Armenian terrorism but the Armenian people and their various workers for their cause. The moment that the Armenian people stop pursuing their cause, Armenian terrorism will stop worrying Turkey even if it loses many victims from among its diplomatic ranks. The warnings of the Evrens and Turkmens are not addressed to the Armenian terrorists but to all the Armenian people, expecting that we, all of us -- and not the terrorists -- will stop our struggle for pursuing our cause.

We believe that the Turkish responses, about which we talked in this article, will not discourage the Armenian people but will further reinforce their will to struggle.

VOTCP COMMENTS ON DISPUTE WITH GREECE; NATO

TA261034 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "The Turkish-Greek Dispute Cannot Be Solved Through NATO Arbitration"]

[Summary] "Dear Listeners, Turkish-Greek relations have again started to be tense. Turkey is holding maneuvers in the region. It is stated that Turkish planes violated Greek airspace. Meanwhile, it is alleged that an F-5 type Turkish fighter crashed close to Greek territory during the military maneuvers. Following all these developments, the Greek Government cancelled the meeting scheduled to be held between the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers at the beginning of December."

These developments, that increase tension in the region, have occurred at a time when the future of the U.S. bases in Greece are being discussed. The Greek people are in favor of dismantling all the U.S. bases of aggression on their soil, of withdrawing from NATO and of pursuing an independent foreign policy. This wish was expressed during the recent local elections.

"While viewing this new tension in Turkish-Greek relations, these recent developments should be considered. The U.S. and NATO policies are at the bottom of the disputes between the two countries. The Reagan administration wants to guarantee the existence of the U.S. bases on Greek soil through pressure on Greece to be applied by the Turkish junta." The Evren dictatorship's approach to the problem is that of requesting more financial aid and arms from the United States. It has therefore adopted an attitude conducive to increasing the tension between the two countries. For example, the junta generals describe Greece as the rebellious boy within NATO, and are upset about the Greek attitude toward armament, NATO and foreign bases. We can draw the following conclusion: The anti-American and anti-NATO tendency in Greece is among the primary developments which cause the junta to hold consecutive maneuvers. The junta is concerned that such a tendency will affect Turkey as well in the future. "However, this does not mean that there are no other problems between Turkey and Greece. Of course there are problems which have to be solved between the two countries. However, these problems can only be solved through peace negotiations based on equality and outside NATO control. Resorting to NATO arbitration to solve these problems can only increase the tension and complicate the problems. No problem can be solved through a show of power in the region, through the rattling of arms, or through fighter plane maneuvers. Such a chauvinistic and war mongering attitude to problems can only facilitate the implementation of the U.S. plans in the region. The U.S. and NATO are increasing tension and instigating enmities in our region as well as the world."

Another issue one must dwell on is that the democratic and progressive writers in Turkey, who have courageously opposed the 24 January economic decisions and U.S. pressures, and who have voiced the people's and national interests, have adopted a chauvinistic attitude toward Turkish-Greek relations. One should be opposed to the chauvinistic and pro-war policy in our country. The interests of both the Turkish and Greek peoples call for opposition to NATO and pro-American policies.

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EEC LEADERS DISCUSS ISSUES AT COPENHAGEN SUMMIT

NC031942 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Leaders of the 10 European Economic Community countries met here today to shore up intra-market cohesion against a developing commercial threat by the United States that surfaced at the recent General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conference in Geneva.

But the European Council's reinforcement efforts appeared diluted by accusations of protectionism, and a battle over a common fisheries policy.

West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff accused France of protectionism, a charge sharply denied by French government spokesman Michel Vauzelle.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, according to a British source, was expected to push for a conclusion to a self-limitation accord with Japan. Mrs Thatcher was also expected to confront her Danish host, Premier Poul Schluter, over his refusal to go along with the other nine on a common fisheries policies as drawn up by the EEC Commission.

The 24th council summit was also to act on a bid to bring Spain and Portugal into the Common Market. Britain and West Germany called for a "strong political signal" in that direction, but France wanted to hold out until certain financial and economic problems had been ironed out.

The 10 were to deal as well with the problem of sparking the Community's economic growth, stagnating at a projected one percent for 1983, and reducing unemployment, anticipated at 12 million -- or 10 percent of the Community's aggregate population.

Tonight's traditional "fireside talk" at the Christiansborg Castle, seat of Danish Government and Parliament, was to be devoted primarily to an examination of East-West relations in light of the change of power in Moscow. Prospects of detente in Poland and the situation in Afghanistan were also on the unofficial agenda.

The Council today took no specific action on the implicit U.S. threat, raised at last week's GATT conference, to dump low-cost farm surplus on European markets, in retaliation to the Common Market's refusal to phase out farm subsidies.

The fisheries quarrel reportedly turned on Denmark's insistence on the right to fish 20,000 tons of mackerel, and on seven special licenses to fish the Shetland Islands. A British delegate said Britain would make no further concessions, saying, "this is the end of the road, and that is that."

Postpone Spain, Portugal Issue

NC032227 Paris AFP in English 2219 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Leaders of the 10 European Economic Community countries spent the bulk of a five-hour discussion here this afternoon on how to spark the Community's economic growth in the face of stagnating development and an aggregate 12 million unemployed.

It took the heads of state or government only minutes, on the other hand, to postpone the single hard decision they had been expected to make here -- on the entry of Spain and Portugal into their grouping.

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KOHL REPORTEDLY SETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE DATE

DW090937 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[From the "Tagesthemen" program]

[Text] The road to early Bundestag elections on 6 March now seems to have been paved. According to information gathered by our Bonn studio, Chancellor Kohl will submit a request for a vote of confidence next Tuesday. This will reportedly not be linked with any concrete subject.

The vote will then be held a week from Friday following the adoption of the 1983 budget. After final consultations with President Carstens, Kohl will inform the CDU/CSU Bundestag group about his decision. According to DDP, Carstens has already given the green light. The FDP Bundestag group has been summoned for a special meeting tomorrow.

FDP Approves Early Elections

LD091102 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- At a special session this morning the FDP Bundestag group approved the procedure by which Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl intends to bring about early elections. Group spokesman Eberhard Hofmann reported that the group endorsed its desire to hold fresh elections on 6 March 1983 by an "overwhelming majority."

There has been speculation during the past few days that the question of fresh elections continues to be disputed among the Free Democrats. Hofmann reported, however, that there were only a few objections. A vote was not taken because the overall opinion was unequivocal. None of the FDP deputies even hinted that they would try and oppose fresh elections by taking the matter to the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe.

FORTHCOMING VISIT BY EGYPT'S MUBARAK VIEWED

LD090938 Hamburg DPA in German 0013 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- Helmut Kohl's government expects the visit by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the beginning of next week to provide important information on the state of Arab efforts for a settlement of the Middle East conflict. According to official government information, Bonn places great store on Mubarak's views. As the president of a "very friendly country," he can expect great attention.

Christian-Democratic Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes told DPA on Wednesday that Mubarak is coming to Bonn "in an important phase of the development of our Middle East policy." He stressed that Bonn and Cairo hold common positions in many areas; this includes the positive reaction to the U.S. Middle East initiative and the view that the West European states should closely coordinate their Middle East policy with the United States. At the same time, the CDU politician welcomed the present "very important efforts" by the president to bring the viewpoints in the Arab camp closer together.

Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff told DPA that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl regards Egypt as an "essential stabilizing element in the Middle East peace process." Foreign policy spokesman of the Christian-Democratic parliamentary group Hans Klein said in an interview with DPA that the Egyptian president is consistently continuing "under undoubtedly more difficult circumstances" the peace policy of his predecessor, As-Sadat. "Egypt is one of those countries which have made peace a priority," Klein said.

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OFFICIAL GROMYKO VISIT SCHEDULED FOR 16-18 JAN

LD121232 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Dec (DPA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will come to Bonn from 16 to 18 January for an official visit. This was announced by the foreign office in Bonn today.

Gromyko was invited by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Genscher met Gromyko on the periphery of the UN General Assembly in New York in October and extended the invitation at that time.

BUNDESTAG TO BE DISSOLVED IF 17 DEC VOTE FAILS

LD111400 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Dec (DPA) -- On Monday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will explain for the first time to a broader audience the method he has chosen to bring about new elections, before also making a written application on Monday, to the Bundestag president for a vote of no confidence in accordance with Article 68 of the Basic Law. Kohl is to address the CDU/CSU Bundestag group on Monday afternoon. Then he will chair a cabinet meeting where he will also explain his precedure.

Kohl intends to ask President Karl Carstens to dissolve the Bundestag if, as is his intention, he does not receive majority support for the vote of confidence on Friday.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DUAL DECISION, GENEVA TALKS

LD101242 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA) -- In a strongly-worded appeal to the opposition, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner called upon the SPD to keep to "joint principles" in adherence to the NATO dual decision because in that case "there will be a real and serious chance." In a disarmament debate on Friday, at the end of which the Bundestag unanimously ratified the two worldwide treaties on the total ban on bacteriological weapons and warfare affecting the environment, the dual decision and the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles were the focus of Woerner's speech.

Woerner pointed to "the great common responsibility of all parties" to adopt an unequivocal attitude. "Only if the Soviet Union does not for 1 second doubt our readiness to counterarm in the event that it does not dismantle its missiles can things go well," the minister said. Such a clear pressure to negotiate, together with the economic strains which Moscow also has to bear, strengthens his belief in the chances of success in Geneva, Woerner said. One has to repeatedly speak to the Soviets "of our justified security interests also." The USSR knows perfectly well that there is no threat of war from the FRG, which can afford the appropriate defense capability only "with the greatest of effort." The Federal Government also has to make this clear to the peace movement.

Woerner rejected opposition doubts about the U.S. will to negotiate and said that the comprehensive U.S. information on the course of the Geneva talks leaves "no room for doubt about the supreme U.S. interest in a successful negotiation."

SPD thoughts about a security partnership with the Soviet Union were rejected by Woerner under the present circumstances. One can talk about this when Moscow has also taken Bonn's security interests into account. The most important step in this will be the removal of the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles, which threaten the FRG above all.

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MUBARAK PLANS STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO ROMANIA

AU150945 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak will meet with Chancellor Kreisky today at Vienna-Schwechat Airport for a brief exchange of views. The main topic of their talks will probably be the Middle East question. Mubarak has just paid visits to Bonn and Rome. After his stopover in Vienna, he will proceed to Romania, where he will meet with President Ceausescu.

KREISKY COMMENTS ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CHARGES

AU142055 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Report on press conference given by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on 14 Dec after cabinet meeting that day, with Kreisky statement recorded]

[Text] After the cabinet session today the chancellor stated his views about accusations made against Austria in the most recent issue of the U.S. economic magazine, BUSINESS WEEK and affirmed by U.S. Defense Department Undersecretary Fred Ikle in an interview with the Vienna daily DIE PRESSE. Allegedly, there are some 120 Austrian firms which have access to U.S. data banks and to the development of microprocessor plants. Austria -- and this is the specific charge -- is not checking carefully enough the illegal transfer of these details to the Eastern bloc which, for military reasons, are almost always secret, and is also selling the results of its own highly developed metallurgical research which serves military purposes to Moscow. Kreisky, who will meet President Reagan in Washington on 3 February during his official visit to the United States, has now stated in this context that the industrial bosses had credible assured him that the firms are strictly adhering to the contracts.

[Begin recording] So the industrial enterprises are assuring me that they are strictly complying with the agreements. Naturally we shall request information from the U.S. authorities as to specifically what they mean by these accusations. We would not like to be given some sort of shot across the bows -- since there is a small one [kleiner -- presumably country] involved. We would not be very pleased with this. We now will examine whether or not the allegations are true. [end recording]

Paper Carries Ikle Interview

AU141103 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 13 December carries on page 1 a 650-word report by its Washington correspondent Georg Possanner on an interview granted to him by U.S. Defense Department Under Secretary Fred Ikle "seven weeks before Chancellor Kreisky's working visit" to the United States -- date of interview not specified. According to the paper, Ikle was the "first high-ranking member of the Reagan administration to publicly threaten curbing technology exports to Austria if it failed to better control the illegal transfer of such technology to the East." Ikle is also quoted as having criticized Austrian banks for having extended credits to the USSR and other East European countries precisely after the proclamation of martial law in Poland -- "thus throwing good money out the window," and European banks in general for their past "repugnant" practice of granting subsidized loans to the East.

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OEVP'S GRAFF RAPS KREISKY ON U.S. RELATIONS

AU151301 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "U.S. Warnings: Graff Criticizes Kreisky"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- It is "exclusively the fault of Chancellor Kreisky's neutralist foreign policy" that the United States today "distrusts neutral Austria more than was earlier the case among good friends." Austrian People's Party Secretary General Michael Graff stated this on Tuesday in a release issued by his party's press service. It is completely legitimate if the United States sees to it that technologies that it exports are not passed on to the East, Graff declared.

MUBARAK, KREISKY MEET FOR MIDEAST TALKS

AU151827 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Report on talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Chancellor Kreisky at Vienna's Schwechat Airport today, with Harry Sichrowsky interviews with Mubarak and Kreisky -- recorded]

[Excerpt] On his European tour, Egyptian State President Husni Mubarak arrived in Vienna from Bonn today. He only made a 2-hour stopover in Vienna-Schwechat, and didn't leave the terminal. There was a more than one-hour converstation between the Egyptian head of state and Chancellor Kreisky in the VIP lounge while Foreign Minister Pahr, Trade Minister Staribacher and Minister of Agriculture Haiden conducted talks with the relevant Egyptian ministers in an adjacent room. Before President Mubarak continued his trip to Bucharest, he appeared before waiting journalists for a short talk. Harry Sichrowsky reports from the brief press conference of the Egyptian state president:

Asked to comment on the proposal for the formation of a Palestinian government in exile, the Egyptian president stated that his government would immediately support such a government. It is well-known, however, that the PLO rejects this. But Mubarak unamibiguously endorsed recognition of Israel by the PLO, even if such a recognition were to remain unilateral.

[Begin Mubarak recording] It will also be a good thing for the Palestinians for their part to declare their unambiguous recognition and thus eliminate something that has constantly been repeated, that is, that the Palestinians seek the destruction of Israel. But if the Palestinians recognize Israel -- the right of Israel [das recht Israels] -- the discussion among all parties concerned will begin. I also want to add the following to this: There is always a debate as to what guarantees or securities there are if the Palestinians recognize Israel, or the right of Israel, and subsequently nothing happens with the Palestinians or with the Palestinian issue. And my answer is as simple and clear as this: This will not be a problem at all, because the Palestinians can also annul this recognition. [end Mubarak recording]

The Egytpian journalists naturally availed themselves of the opportunity to interview Chancellor Kreisky about his position vis-a-vis the two alternative plans for solving the Palestinian problem. The chancellor stated in this context:

[Begin Kreisky recording] First, I would like to repeat what I said several weeks ago, that is, that I welcome President Reagan's initiative very much indeed because to the best of my knowledge, this is the first time that a U.S. president has also recognized and expressed the problem of the Palestinians with such clarity. It seems to me that the correct answer to this [plan] was given in Fes, where the Arab governments gathered there also drafted a plan.

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OEVP CHAIRMAN MOCK TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN

AU201307 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18-19 Dec 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "A.U."]

[Summary] Vienna -- "While Austrian-American relations are again in the focus of public interest owing to the U.S. criticism of Austria's trade with the East, the date for talks between Alois Mock, chairman of the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] and of the European Democratic Union [EDU] was officially announced in Vienna and Washington. Mock will meet with President Reagan on 27 January at the White House at first all alone and then with the entire EDU delegation, and thus will be in Washington even before Chancellor Kreisky."

Mock will be the first foreigner to be given the opportunity to address the "little" congress of the republicans. Both the Republican and Democratic Parties have established contacts with the EDU this year. A delegation of prominent EDU figures, including CDU floor leader Dregger, will also meet with Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger, Secretary of State Shultz and Security Adviser Clark.

POLISH COAL SHIPMENTS TO VOEST BACK TO NORMAL

AU201435 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Dec 82 p 7

[Summary] A delegation of the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation headed by Director General Heribert Abfalter has visited Warsaw for talks on further developing the company's relations with Polish foreign trade agencies and enterprises. According to a report by the Austrian trade delegate in Warsaw, Poland's coal deliveries to the Voest-Alpine Corporation will reach the originally envisaged volume again this year. This development, as well as transit shipments of Swedish ore for the Voest-Alpine via the Szczecin port, have created favorable conditions for an expansion of deliveries by both sides, the report says.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- On 10 December, Alfred Missong, Austrian head of mission in Caracas, presented his credentials, with which he is also accredited as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, to President Salvador Jorge Blanco. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

TRADE MINISTER IN SAUDI ARABIA -- At the invitation of Ghazi al-Qusaybi, Saudi minister of industry, Austrian Minister of Trade Josef Staribacher visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 10 to 14 December. His delegation comprised many top representatives of Austrian enterprises and discussed the delivery of goods as well as possible joint ventures there. During his visit, Minister Staribacher was received by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Ad al-Aziz and had talks with 'Abd ar-Rahman, minister of agriculture; Sulayman as-Sulayyin, minister of commerce; as well as other economic representatives. In his talks, Staribacher reported on Austrian concerns and spoke on behalf of several firms. He visited the new industrial center of Jubail and had talks with the Sabic firm and met with the president of the Chamber of Commerce. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Dec 82 p 7 AU]

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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ISSUE, LACINA TRIP REPORTED

AU231340 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 23 December on page 1 carries a George Possanner report entitled "Technology Transfer: Lacina's Clarification Mission in Washington," reporting that Austrian State Secretary Lacina has begun talks with Washington officials regarding accusations of illegal technology transfers to the Soviet Union via Austria.

"The most important meeting took place at the State Department. It offered Lacina an opportunity to conduct talks with Richard Burt, former security policy correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES and designated assistant secretary of state for European affairs, with Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense, and with Bohdav Denysyk, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for export administration, who had already discussed the problems of technology transfers in Vienna in October."

Vienna KURIER of the same day on page 3 carries an Erich Grolig report entitled "Conflict Over Austrian exports to the East: No Luck With Industrial Spies," reporting on Lacina's talks in Washington and an article published by Moscow PRAVDA on Wednesday in which Moscow said that U.S. charges of technology transfer show disregard for Austrian neutrality. In this context, Grolig notes that "Vienna is seriously annoyed by the attacks from Washington because the United States has 'thus far not proffered any evidence at all.' This assertion is also being officially upheld by the Interior Ministry on Vienna's Herrengasse, though with the reservation that at least illegal technology transfers could not be proved. It naturally is possible that there are some undetected facts, but thus far no instructions have been issued to conduct investigations in this respect."

According to the paper, Austria has been regarded for a long time as a crossroads for the transfer of Western technological developments to the East. "The state police also know this and hence are not at all worried about the American accusations addressed at Vienna. Since the state police have been rather luckless in exposing major industrial espionage cases, they are particularly hoping for clues which would enable them to successfully intervene."

The Vienna NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG in German of the same day on page 3 carries a Peter Gnam interview with Austrian Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz about the alleged technology transfers to the East and the Moscow PRAVDA article. "Sinowatz told the NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG: 'We always interpret our neutrality ourselves and have always done extremely well. State Secretary Lacina went to the United States fo find out what the very problem is -- whether the U.S. Administration is really taking the matter so seriously or whether misunderstandings are involved.'

"Sinowatz termed the campaign in American media 'precisely against small Austria as 'strange.' Sinowatz stressed that Austria's good relations with the United States are well known and that this is an unalterable fact. To the question as to whether Washington possibly intends to have Chancellor Kreisky come to Reagan on his knees when he visits him in February, Sinowatz noted: 'He who knows the chancellor knows that he will not do such a thing.' The vice chancellor stated in conclusion: 'We have enough self-assurance to settle this with the United States ourselves; we do not need Soviet assistance.'

"As a matter of fact, Foreign Minister Pahr, who stated to NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG that Austria interprets its neutrality itself and also defends this neutrality itself, maintains the same policy line."

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0610 GMT on 23 December carries a Christian Schueller report on an interview with State Secretary Lacina in Washington after the latter's talks with representatives of the U.S. administration. Schueller reviews the two interviews with Department of Defense officials published by a Vienna paper -- DIE PRESSE -- and Austrian and Soviet reactions and says: "Three days later, one of

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FRG DEFENSE MINISTER ON NATO WINTER MEETING

DW011153 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0620 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Manfred Woerner by reporter Bussi; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you expect from the NATO conference in Brussels?

[Answer] First of all, confirmation of the determination of this alliance and its members to do everything necessary to preserve our peace and security. Second, confirmation of the preparedness to hold serious disarmament negotiations on as comprehensive a basis as possible, and then above all, the determination to improve conventional defense with the help of modern weapons technology, thus raising the nuclear threshold.

[Question] NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers said recently that the alliance must demonstrate political cohesion to achieve a deterrent effect. That has probably not always been the case. What is the current situation among the allies?

[Answer] Well, I believe the prerequisites are quite good. Economic difficulties exist in all countries, at least in all European countries and certainly in the United States as well. However, you can sense the will, the political will, to do everything necessary to create conditions favorable for cohesion.

[Question] Rogers also indicated that some wealthy alliance partners -- he was certainly pointing at the Federal Republic -- could do more for their defense. The Americans are striving for a general arms expenditure increase of 4 percent. Will agreement be achieved after some scuffling?

[Answer] First of all, although the goal of 4 percent is a figure repeatedly used by General Rogers, it has not become an official American, let alone NATO, demand. I believe that in view of the tense financial situation, it is absolutely impossible to achieve a real 4 percent increase in the FRG. We have done what we can. We have given a very high priority to defense. However, more isn't possible and probably won't be next year either.

[Question] The European NATO countries decided yesterday that modernization of conventional weapons systems must be implemented in the medium- or long-term. Won't we have to face considerable new costs as a result?

[Answer] That is a long-term program, as you said yourself, and will certainly entail additional costs, although over a period of about 10 years. On the other hand, efforts must be begun in the fields of research and development to give special priority to the development of the appropriate weapons systems. This can also be achieved by reshuffling finances so that considerable additional costs need not necessarily arise in the next 1-2 years.

[Question] In this connection, there is talk about modern precision weapons and further exploitation of electronic reconnaissance means. Do the Warsaw Pact states already have such equipment, or will NATO achieve a lead in this area?

[Answer] I think we have a clear lead here. However, let me make one thing very clear: We have been forced to undertake all these efforts because in the past few years the Warsaw Pact has considerably developed its ability to launch a conventional attack because it is continuing its conventional arming. I would much rather prefer it if we could achieve true conventional equality with the Warsaw Pact through disarmament in Europe, and not only in Europe, but with the inclusion of the Soviet Union as well. In this event, we wouldn't have to make all these efforts. Therefore, we mustn't neglect disarmament regarding conventional weapons.

ENVOY SAYS FRG DOES NOT LINK CUBANS, NAMIBIA

AB010743 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 1 (AFP) -- West Germany does not regard the presence of Cuban troops in Angola as the concern of the five-nation Western contact group trying to negotiate peace and independence in Namibia, West German Ambassador to South Africa Eckhard Eickhoff said here Tuesday.

The United States and South Africa are demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola before they agree to allow Namibian independence.

Mr Eickhoff told a television interviewer that although the demand did not figure in the contact group's independence plan, approved by the United Nations, West Germany shared the aims of the United States to "keep out the influence and military presence of foreign powers" in southern Africa.

He said West Germany, a member of the contact group along with the United States, France, Britain and Canada, was participating in negotiations between the U.S., South Africa and Angola on the presence of Cubans in Angola.

TV: GATT SPELLS POLITICAL DEFEAT FOR WEST

DW301005 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Jochen Schweizer commentary]

[Text] A basis of the economic growth during the past 30 years has been placed at risk in Geneva: free world trade. Only competition beyond national borders made possible the economic and technical progress achieved after the war and demonstrated the superiority of the free enterprise economy over the controlled economy of the East bloc. Without this freedom, the prosperity in the Federal Republic, for example, would be inconceivable. Today, every fourth job in our country depends on exports.

Thus, the impediment of German exports by our trade partners quite clearly spells the impairment of jobs, be it in the Volkswagen plant or in the small specialized factories which produce for foreign countries. Such impediments have become constantly more tangible at nearly all national borders in the past few years. Hardly any government today can resist the domestic pressure of trade unions and the business world to save jobs at home at the expense of the trade partners, even if this is only on a short-term basis.

This is the real result of the Geneva negotiations. The consequence: The trade war which already has flared up in obscurity is allowed to continue. The half-hearted final political advocacy of the principles of free world trade will not convince anybody anymore, least of all entrepreneurs who wish to invest but, if they do, must be sure that they will be able to sell their products on the world markets without any hindrance.

The Geneva attempt to find a way out of the economic crisis has failed. But not only that, the West inflicted a political defeat on itself, for what force of impact can an alliance still muster which quarrels over butter or wheat prices and whose members wage a trade war against each other?

GATT Repercussions

DW301122 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Gerd Janssen commentary]

[Excerpts] Granted, an "official" failure of the conference was prevented. Yet, the meager "statement" adopted after endless meetings is an uncovered note. This is primarily applicable to the trade-policy "priorities" which are supposed to be stipulated in the course of the eighties. The fact that the conference participants already picked the next general assembly of the GATT treaty partners next fall for interim balances testifies to carelessness rather than optimism.

The only thing that might remain in the public's mind after the conference spectacle is the impression that the antagonists, the United States and the EC, of all participants, used indiscretions to try to mobilize the public for their own interests on this forum. After the Geneva theater play, little good may also be expected for the consultations between the EC and the United States to be held following the Copenhagen meeting of the European Council.

Produced Mere 'Lip Service'

DW301102 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by staff writer Volker Woerl]

[Excerpts] Not much was achieved, but it could have been worse. This is briefly, the result of the 4-day world trade conference which was concluded in Geneva Monday with the adoption of a joint final statement. In this statement, to be sure, the GATT ministers come out against protectionism, yet practical headway in the direction of more freedom in world trade did not become evident. Soberly assessing the conference, we must even chalk up to the asset side the fact that no debacle occurred because at times, the meeting threatened to fail altogether. Thus, harsh differences of opinion occurred between the Americans and the European Community over the subsidized agricultural exports, and the French made no bones about the fact that they considered the whole meeting rather useless.

The insistence on national positions will also remain after Geneva, positions of which one expects to gain advantages on a short-term basis. Meanwhile, GATT has long ceased to be a collection of obsolete instruments of tariffs and contingents, but rather, represents an intricately woven wreath of restrictions. In addition to the goods exchange, the foreign investments, and capital transfer, international services and transports are increasingly impeded by numerous harassments.

In the long run, the protectionist reckonings, in particular in the industrial states, will not pan out because protectionism, above all, contains the stimulating forces of competition and levels out the respective productivity advantages.

By all appearances, Geneva just produced lip service. Nevertheless, world trade is based on permanent dialogue. This means continuing the search for common bases and interests, a search whose basis should become even broader. In particular, the bilateral agreements which have become customary in international business actually shouldn't exist within GATT. The larger the negotiating table, the more difficult is it to reach agreement; yet all the more valuable then is that agreement.

KOHL GOVERNMENT IMPROVES RELATIONS WITH GDR

DW291542 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Article signed ME.: "Goodneighborly a la Kohl"]

[Text] If after 8 weeks in office the Kohl/Genscher governemnt were to claim an achievement over the Schmidt/Genscher government, then it may point to the intra-German field. It did in fact succeed in changing something for the better in the relationship between the two states in Germany. It is not the material field, but in the ambiente, in the style of dealing with one another. Ever since then, the Bonn creed of absolute consideration for East Berlin's merely expected sensitiveness is no longer valid, breathing has become freer -- on both sides. Everybody says what he means even if it is unpleasant to him, and relations are not worse than before. Even the little word "goodneighborly" still exists, whatever it may be worth or mean. There is even talk of the much-discussed Honecker visit to the Federal Republic, which correctly is not regarded as very pressing over here or over there.

The happening is that nothing has happened. There have not been threats nor even the airing of grudges at the meeting of the SED Central Committee: and if certain manifestations by Bonn were described as "dreams of a greater Germany" this is not at odds with this assessment. On the contrary, it is conclusively confirmed by the GDR party and state leadership's distinct efforts toward establishing sound foundations for German-German relations and their further development. What is apparent the same direction is Honecker's effort toward saying something as pleasant as possible about the federal president, with whom he spoke in Moscow at Brezhnev's funeral, as well as about the federal chancellor.

It would be mistaken to draw the conclusion that pussyfooting now has become an East Berlin habit rather than a Bonn one. But it is obvious that conditions have improved. This has not only something to do with the GDR's economic situation, which can only be glossed over by repeatedly pointing to the number of West German unemployed. Rather, it is also the leadership change in Moscow which has prejudiced the East Berlin leadership. It has ended the particularly close relationship between Brezhnev and Honecker. This is why the situation for the GDR regime is not particularly favorable for talking big of even performing strong-arm acts in the German-German field -- not even for status demands as they were raised by Honecker in Gera two years ago, such as: separated citizenship, demarcation of the Elbe border and upgrading permanent representatives to the rank of ambassadors. It has been 10 years since, intra-German policy has been on such a good track.

NEGOTIATIONS ON SCIENCE AGREEMENT WITH GDR

LD301524 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 30 Nov (DPA) -- Negotiations with the GDR on the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation in science and technology were continued in Bonn today, after an interval of 1 year. There have been negotiations on such an agreement between Bonn and East Berlin since 1973. Until now the main obstacle has been the Federal Government's continuing desire to include West Berlin scientists in such an agreement.

Research and Technology Minister Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU) received the head of the GDR delegation, State Secretary Wolfgang Leupold, for a courtesy visit in connection with the new round of negotiations. The Research and Technology Ministry said afterwards that a seminar on long-distance heating and thermal coupling, which is to be held for experts from the two German states in 1983 in Juelich, was also discussed on this occasion.

SPOKESMAN: BORDER INCIDENT STRAINS GDR RELATIONS

LD291750 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Hirschberg/Bonn, 29 Nov (DPA) -- An escape bid by a family of four from the GDR to Bavaria was evidently foiled close to the Hirschberg, Hof rural district frontier crossing point. A statement by the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior quotes two travellers as saying that a car from the GDR, pursued by a police car with its sirens going was seen driving up to the lowered barrier. At the barrier, the driver showed bystanders a bullet hole in his windshield. GDR border guards then sprayed a liquid through the open side window, whereupon the driver accelerated, driving through the barrier and ending up in a metal fence. GDR border guards dragged a woman and two children from the burning car and took them away. They then covered up to body of the driver lying on the shoulder of the road.

Statements by travellers about 'unusual clearance formalities' suggest that officials had been waiting for the fugitives.

The Federal Government has expressed its shock at the incident at the Hirschberg frontier checkpoint. This fresh incident focuses public attention on the cynical nature of the border barriers, a spokesman of the Ministry for Inner-German relations said. The Federal Government cannot conceal the fact that such incidents place a heavy strain on relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

FANFANI AGREES TO FORM COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD301724 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The government crisis is over. Premier-Designate Amintore Fanfani this morning withdrew his reservations at the presidential palace and agreed to form the new government. It will be a four-party coalition composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals. The Republicans remain uncertain, and will have to decide whether to abstain or to vote for the government. Fanfani is now working on the list of ministers, and it is practically taken for granted that the ministers in charge of the three economic departments will be changed. Before presenting the new coalition to the chambers of Parliament it will be necessary to elect the new president of the Senate in lieu of Fanfani, a post which will almost certainly go to a Christian Democrat. The candidates for this include Senators Morlino, Taviani, Rumor and Bonifacio.

BULGARIA HOLDS TWO ITALIANS ON SPY CHARGES

AU010853 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Sofia, December 1 -- The pre-trial investigation of charges of espionage against two Italian nationals detained since August 27 in Bulgaria has been concluded. Italian Ambassador to Sofia Carlo Maria Rossi Arnaud learned Tuesday from Deputy Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev.

The ambassador conferred with the deputy foreign minister on the case of Bulgarian national Ivanov Antonov, arrested Thursday in Rome by anti-terrorist police on a charge connected to the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13 last year.

The two Italians held in Bulgaria, Gabriella Trevisan and Paolo Farsetti, face prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years if found guilty of the spy charge against them.

The pair were arrested while attempting to cross the border into Turkey after being stopped by border police who asked them to pay export duty on a porcelain coffee service.

Farsetti is in prison in Sofia and Trevisan is in a national security prison.

The precise nature of the charge against them was not disclosed.

ANGOLA AGREES ON OIL, RAILCARS, ELECTRICITY

AB292013 Luanda ANGOP in French 1635 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Lisbon, 29 Nov (ANGOP) -- Luis Fontoura, the Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, disclosed last Saturday in Lisbon that the People's Republic of Angola will refund 50 percent of Portugual's contribution to the financing of reinforcement work on the Cambambe Dam in the People's Republic of Angola by supplying Portugal with oil. This important project represents a superior investment of $156 million, (about 4,680 billion kwanzas) out of which $100 million will be used to purchase hydro-electromechnical equipment to be supplied by Portuguese industry.

Luis Fontoura, who made these statements soon after his arrival at Lisbon airport on his way back to Portugal from Sao Tome and Principe, also disclosed that a compromise agreement had been reached with the Angolan minister of energy and oil supplies, Pedro van Dunem, on the active participation of Portugual in the pursuit of oil research and exploitation in one of the most promising sectors of the Angolan continental shelf.

In accordance with the important agreement signed, a Portuguese geological and mining mission is expected very soon in Angola. Provisions have also been made for the reconstruction of the Luanda refinery by a series of Portuguese companies. Luis Fontoura also disclosed that an agreement had been signed for the construction by a Portuguese firm of a number of railway cars for the Angolan Railway Corporation. According to the ANGOP correspondent in Lisbon, the Portuguese firm Sorefame will build 52 coaches and 6 boxcars for the Benguela Railway on the basis of a signed contract worth about 1,650 million escudos.

The Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation also added that during his visit to Angola he also had the opportunity to discuss with Angolan Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento problems related to the improvement of the living conditions of Portuguese cooperation officials in Angola, especially in the fields of education and housing and the supply of basic needs.

In addition, Luis Fontoura said that he and the Angolan authorities seriously studied the possibility of seeking ways in which Portuguese and Angolan boats may fish in Angolan territorial waters.

The Portuguese secretary of state ended his negotiations with Angola on the issue of the Sonefe Company for the production and distribution of electricity after the Angolan Government had announced the payment of compensation. The payments to shareholders will be made in Portugal within a year after the repayment of the bank credits granted for the construction of the Cambambe Dam and the transport and distribution lines. "The value of these credits, together with the payment of shares in the public sector, will be the basis of a dollar fund for the creation of joint Angolan and Portuguese ventures in the electricity sector or even in other sectors," Luis Fontoura stressed in conclusion.

GONZALEZ INVESTITURE ADDRESS ON GOVERNMENT PLANS

LD010328 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Investiture address delivered by Spanish Prime Minister-elect Felipe Gonzalez at the Congress of Deputies in Madrid -- live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen deputies: As I prepare to seek investiture in accordance with the provisions of Article 99 of the Constitution, I want above all to convey to the chamber, and to the citizens we represent, my certainty that this occasion is not a mere formality. On the contrary, we are living a day which is historic and decisive for our future. Historic, because today is the beginning of the change. Decisive, because with these first steps along the new road, we are now beginning to shape its course. I proclaim this with the satisfaction of being just one more of those who have struggled for this day. I also proclaim this with due humility because it is the Spanish people who have freely and peacefully instituted the change. We are merely those who have been charged with the honorable task of carrying it forward. For evidence of what I am saying, it is sufficient to take a look at this chamber and compare its members with those of just a few weeks ago.

Our people have expressed their wish for different chambers, different laws, different ways of doing things -- a government with a different content. That wish has been made clear with such wisdom and evident civic responsibility that our first duty -- the duty of all of us -- must be to appropriately interpret that popular will. The people have voted for change and our duty is to implement it: A change forward, a change attuned to the future, a change toward Spain progressing in peace and freedom. In pursuit of this change, the peoples elected chambers on 28 October in which there is a strong majority -- that is, a solid government -- along with other vigorous political forces. I am very pleased that the people have done the right thing in this way, because I believe in the effectiveness of dialogue and participation, which of course requires competent interlocutors. Generosity and loyalty are easier to attain from positions of strength than from weakness, which makes it frequently necessary to resort to the indirect weapons of cunning.

Therefore, I hope that the differences which will naturally arise between us will always be expressed in this chamber with directness and understanding. For my own part, I now offer these things without reservations. The job for all of us is to think about the present and future of Spain, albeit in different ways, and to make these various ways compatible with serving the common interest. This is what the people have asked of us with their resounding vote. It is on the basis of that mandate and not through some formal routine that I am asking this chamber to endorse me as prime minister.

Why do I ask for this endorsement? To govern, naturally. That is obvious, but it is important to affirm it without bitterness in the clear realization that in the past, many citizens frequently felt as if they were not being governed. To govern does not simply mean to watch out for the bends in the road. To govern is to be guided by the shape of the horizon, to have a clear long-term destination and a perspective that gives a clear meaning to daily concerns. To govern is to look with hope and excitement toward that destination, while acknowledging the initial difficulties and realizing that although the horizon may not be fully attained, we can be satisfied in the humble knowledge that each correct step brings us closer to the goal of a better Spain for all.

The horizon toward which we are striving as socialists with the responsibility for governing all Spaniards is that of increasing more profoundly the freedoms of the peoples of Spain. Having said this, given that the polemics of the recent past and the self-interested obscurantism of the past can introduce much confusion, we must affirm that this horizon simultaneously belongs to the future and to the past.

It is the reincarnation of eternal values, a plan intended to revitalize solidarity among human beings, solidarity which has been weakened by individualism, by corporate egoism and by competitive aggressiveness on the part of very particular social groups. Our sense of change is one projected into the future and based on man's most permanent values, one which rejects a fragmented view of society.

We propose to govern on the basis of three principles which I wish to proclaim in a forthright manner:

Social peace: By this I mean civilian security as a guarantee of the development of freedoms, which is a broader and more noble concept than that of public order reduced merely to calm in the streets. Peace and security in all spheres -- at work, at play, in creative activity, in the interdependence of our communal life, in international relations.

National unity: This is strengthened by the diversity of our people, by the preferences of different groups, by the peculiarities of this rich and varied world we call Spain. Far from excluding such differences, unity gives vigor to them, thanks to the genuine way in which they are lived by the human beings who embody them. Unity, therefore, in the creative sense of our stimulating and reinforcing one another precisely because we are different, never in the negative interpretation of destructive antagonisms and struggles.

Progress as an instrument at the service of justice: As a concept that goes beyond mere economic development and includes building up national wealth, but at the same time looks to the vital needs of human beings, to their deep need for understanding, for dignity and equality. This obliges us to fight against the differences which grant privileges to certain groups and make outcasts of others.

These bases will allow us to strengthen Spain's presence in the world. However, this will not be with the vain pretension to play a part in international affairs greater than that which befits us. We have a sense of proportion when it comes to locating our country on the scale of world powers. However, we do have an awareness of what we have contributed in the past and of our capacity for the present and for the future. We hope that all these factors will enable us to attain a level truly worthy of us in international life. One can have little and yet be worthy, just as one can have much and be unworthy. As to the latter, I would rather not mention examples of those who make use of their power in order to subjugate or exploit. Peace, unity and progress: that is the outline of the horizon, of our constant goal.

Now I want to turn to the bends along the way, to the immediate situation and our plans. I will mention only the main features because the elections were recent and our broadly-backed program was well publicized. I can say that we intend to keep the people of Spain informed over the coming weeks and months about the situation we have inherited, and in particular when it comes to revealing the budgets. In addition, we will keep the people informed in the future about everything of concern to them. We will do this in a sincere way so that hopes might be based on the true state of affairs and not on distorted or inadequate information or fanciful promises.

I have grouped the material detailed in our election program into four main problem areas. That program is naturally the basis of this government program because only by its fulfilment will we be faithfully responding to the majority vote. I will now enumerate those four areas to make it easier to follow my exposition:

First: Combatting the economic crisis and unemployment;

Second: The advance toward a freer and more egalitarian society:

Third: The progressive reform of the state administration, in fulfillment of Article 103 of the Constitution and Chapter 8, which calls for a fresh distribution of power at the level of the autonomous communities and local bodies;

Fourth: Worthy and effective projection of the reality of Spain to the outside world.

As you know, ladies and gentlemen, these four areas are closely interlinked and can only really be separated for discussion purposes. Thus, reform of the administration is clearly an instrument at the service of both the special goals we propose and the building of the state based on autonomy. Progress in the first areas mentioned strenghens our position in the outside world while simultaneously making use of an effective foreign policy.

Before we move to the problems of the economic crisis, let me recall the serious situation now affecting large areas of Spain, which have been afflicted by the flood disasters. We must give just and urgent attention to these areas.

Nobody should interpret my mentioning economic matters first as a belief that they are of primary importance. Our concern, above all, is man himself, and material goods are to be seen as instruments at his service and not as aims in themselves. What is important to us is to establish a society of free citizens, to improve their welfare and make possible a generation of Spaniards ruled by the ideas of ethics and solidarity and not by a system of harsh controls. However, men are limited by and closely concerned about economic problems today because the historical phase in which we are living is dominated by an acute and lasting crisis.

That general crisis, along with our deficient economic structure inherited from the past, means that today we are faced with four basic factors of imbalance: Unemployment affecting 2 million people and remaining at 16 percent of the working population -- this level being 7 points higher than the average for the OECD; inflation with a floor of 14-15 percent "as not been reduced during the last 3 years at a time when it was falling in the developed countries so that the gap between us grew wider by 2, then 4, then 6 points; the balance of payments deficit, which though the current picture shows a slight drop, is compounded by a poor showing in the capital balance and leads to a loss of reserves; and the public administration deficit of approximately 1 billion pesetas in 1982 -- in other words about 5 percent of the gross national production -- which has up to now been showing a rapid increase that threatens to run out of control.

Faced as we are with these four threats, there is one reality which cannot be ignored: Namely, that the margin for maneuver in economic policy is very small for the immediate future. Consequently, given our decision to make maximum use of that margin in the direction indicated by our program, confidence in possible solutions is based mainly on tasks and reforms which we will embark on immediately but which will yield their fruit only in the longer term. Such is reality because the international economic crisis, in contrast to the expansion of the 1970's, will not move out of sight as was being forecast by certain voices ignorant of the true depth of the imbalances affecting us.

Among these imbalances, the one which undoubtedly causes the most human suffering is joblessness. Let us not try to disguise its cruelty by using the milder term of unemployment. Our duty is to live the lack of jobs situation as the drama of every man or woman who is anxious for work but cannot get it, and to live it as an endless sequence of days of frustration and hopelessness. This is not just an economic problem that can be substantially alleviated by subsidies. Joblessness attacks a human being's deepest roots, saps his moral energy and self-confidence, weakens his civic spirit and leads him to question the value of social solidarity. We cannot resign ourselves to hearing the young apprentice or university student repeat what is becoming a cliche: "We are studying to be jobless." That leads only to disillusionment, to a rejection of the system and to rebellion.

Equally, we cannot stand by and see mature and responsible men and women have their dignity wounded by dismissal, as though they were incapable of working to ensure the needs of their loved ones, as they they had nothing to contribute with their efforts in behalf of Spain's progress. Joblessness is an undeserved moral punishment, as well as a material punishment implicit in the hard times it brings upon those who suffer it.

Yet the fact of joblessness being a worldwide scourge -- more serious in Spain than in the developed countries -- does not relieve us of the duty of ferociously combatting it. In this priority area of struggle we will use all the instruments available, and all our efforts: From investments to create jobs, to changes and reductions in working hours; from changes in techniques and in sectors, to public support for contracts for those sectors where jobs are hardest to get; from help in retraining workers for new jobs, to the application of such means in both private firms and the public sector; in both agriculture and industry; in both construction service industries; both in the area of retraining and in that of exporting to foreign markets. We will not miss the slightest opportunity to create work.

If in a particular sector or for a particular period of time job loss becomes inevitable, we will bring into play the solidarity of all so that those affected will not be put into a position of unbearable helplessness and misery. In the same way, we will combat employment swindles -- in their multifarious forms -- which are degrading to all those involved, be they workers or employers. This, like tax fraud, the flight of capital and other kinds of offenses connected with economic activity, will be pursued with the tenacity the law requries and with the severity deserved by such attitudes of selfishness.

The actions required cannot come solely from the government. Rather, they call for a change in the attitude of society as a whole. No one should think that joblessness is going to be reduced by leaving its solution soley to the automatic mechanisms of the market. Such reliance on automatic procedures would lead us instead into an enormous increase in social inequality and to the social decomposition that flows from the selfish attitude of "every man for himself". It is for this reason that I have tried to highlight the gravity of the human drama of joblessness. It is for this reason, too, that I urge all those affected by the problem to bend their imagination and their efforts toward the decisive policy whose aim, as our program makes clear, is to create 800,000 jobs in 4 years. I am aware that this objective has been dubbed as ambitious by our critics. But it must be kept in mind that the 1982 national employment agreement proposed the creation of 350,000 jobs in 1 year to compensate for the loss of an equivalent number. This was regarded as a realistic way of tackling the problem. We therefore consider it possible to reverse this latter trend: In other words, first of all halt the growth in the jobless rate and then in subsequent years bring it down to levels close to those in the developed OECD countries.

The second grave imbalance is inflation. Some people prefer to put this in first place. For our part, we know that this problem and that of joblessness are interlinked within the whole interdependence of economic dysfunctions. We are also aware of the damaging repercussions that inflation has on savings, on investment initiatives, on the balance of payments and on the value of the currency. As we see it, to put it in simple terms, inflation is the problem of those who see the purchasing power of their cash decline, while the drama of those without jobs is that they cannot even get hold of that cash in the first place. That said, it is clear that inflation requires a policy just as decisive and vigorous as does the struggle against joblessness. Inflation needs to be combatted through the use of a strict monetary policy, as well as through all the remaining available instruments, including in particular responsible agreements among the various social forces, agreements which have proven themselves to be indispensable.

Our aim for 1983 is to reduce the inflation rate by 3 points as compared with 1982. To that end, we will also act decisively to halt the growth in the public debt, to conduct an appropriate monetary policy and propitiate the necessary social agreements as outlined in our program. We propose a 2 and 1/2 percent growth in the gross national product as a goal for 1983, without inflation going above about 12 percent. The expansion of liquid assets will be held in 1983 to a figure of around 13 percent in order to make possible, along with the forecast performance of other liquidity factors, the attainment of the above goals.

All of this will require a notable effort by the Spanish economy at a time when the international context is unfavorable, since forecasts for 1983 for the countries of our area as recently revised by the OECD point to zero growth and an increase in job losses next year. Only in subsequent years will we be able to take advantage of positive international trends, thanks to probable stability in oil prices, to the attainment of some success in combatting inflation, and to less selfish and more responsible financial policies by the great powers than those we are currently contemplating.

Now, as in combatting job losses, in the fight against inflation too, it is indispensable that everyone play their part, accept the need for greater efforts in savings and investment and resist all temptations to engage in a headlong expansion of consumption, which would be inappropriate to the present circumstances of the Spanish and the world economy.

For its part, the balance of payments -- being the product of domestic activity and its interaction with the outside world -- is undoubtedly the front on which action is most at the mercy of the surrounding framework. On the one hand, this is because its deficit is to a great extent dependent on developments on outside world markets that are beyond our control. On the other, it is because an in-depth correction of the underlying problems is dependent on domestic developments which require a longer period. I will not go as far as to detail these factors. Additionally, the correction of other imbalances -- greater domestic saving, success against inflation, greater competitiveness through reduced costs, controlled monetary expansion -- will have favorable effects in reducing the foreign debt.

Another fundamental imbalance is the deficit in the public sector, whose growth we first intend to halt and then in subsequent years reduce at the same time we are restructuring public spending. We wish to move further toward constructive investment and transfers. We are fortunate to have more levers in our hands to control this problem than was so in the preceding case, especially if a generalized attitude of austerity, hard work and cost effectiveness has the effect of reducing the unacceptable custom of trying by means of subsidies or other kinds of public aid to alleviate problems which were not attacked at their root causes because of ignorance or lack of political will. Whatever the case, the attitude of increasing the public debt through negligence, by financing it in an inflationary way, far from being a panacea to resolve the problems, is a grave irresponsibility that strikes at the weakest sectors. So rigorous preference must be given to financing through clearly-planned public revenue, through spending regarded as socially necessary or desirable.

On the other hand, the inconsistencies and dysfunctions which have accumulated in the public sector undoubtedly offer a very broad field in which we can act rigorously with the aim of obtaining the maximum yield from the funds channeled into the state by the people as a whole. Our wish is to immediately embark on necessary institutional reforms to improve the effectiveness of the administration in all its aspects and to attain a situation in which control of spending will be not merely formal in nature, but will be capable of showing that efficient use is being made of the resources made available to the state.

I shall return to these goals of boosting administrative efficiency as an instrument at the service of the people before concluding, because it is there that we can and must exercise the greatest pressure for reform with the objective of making the public sector an example of austerity, correct action and efficiency; pressure carrying the parallel obligation of operating against tax fraud, which is one of the most damaging and regrettable expressions of selfishness on the part of certain Spaniards toward others and of the irresponsibility of those who refuse to bear their part of the collective sacrifice. The opportunity to set out our ideas in depth on all of this will be provided by the debate on the 1983 general state budgets.

At this stage, what I will say is that the way we view public spending will turn this change into one of the most effective weapons for combatting injustice while simultaneously promoting economic progress. The latter statement should not be interpreted as interventionist in direction, scornful of private initiative or overconfident about the potential of the public sector. We view the public sector much more as an incentive to the whole than as an element overriding initiatives from other social groups, as well as a means for allocating resources, which is of the greatest importance because of its redistributive functions, which are essential to correct the inequalities which still exist in this country. These are inequalities against which we as Socialists will continue to fight, wherever they may appear, be it in education or culture, in the area of labor or in the dreadful situation of outcast or underprivileged groups. In this connection, the public sector, in addition to being one of the basic levers for stimulating and supporting priority initiatives, also holds out the possibility of offering a range of social services which are essential nowadays in all advance countries. There is no contradiction here with the fact that in an economic system like the Spanish one it is the private sector which is decisive in determining the volume of goods and services produced and of investment and jobs. We said this expressly in our election program. So our economic policy will provide incentives as far as it can for all initiatives which create wealth, with additional facilities for those smaller companies which, because of their size, find it harder to get help from the financial intermediaries or to export to outside markets.

It could be thought appropriate now to conclude what I have been saying about the standpoint we shall take for tackling the basic problems by coming now to details relating to the most varied sectors from specific problems affecting a certain number of companies in crisis, to the reconversion in depth required by those sectors of industry hit by that crisis; from the difficulties afflicting the fishing industry to the traditional ills afflicting agriculture which, alongside purely technical problems, also has social problems in solving dramatic job losses and is crying out for a policy capable of making large rural areas of the country fit to inhabit with dignity.

It might be thought necessary to enumerate efforts to be made to intensify energy saving through the practice of a realistic price policy and through preparing our industry to compete with powerful firms in countries around us and to achieve a more efficient financial system capable of flexibly dealing with our economy's needs for medium- and long-term credit. One should also speak about how to give the country an adequate infrastructure as regards housing, public works, transport and communications. However, all these and many other specific aspects would add nothing to what is already known from our program and would make this exposition excessively long so that they are better left for a debate at a later stage when the specific issues of interest to this house can undoubtedly be raised.

I shall therefore limit myself to saying that our immediate political plans form part of a longer-term perspective for dealing with the fundamental problems, because everyone must see clearly that there can be no rapid escape from the crisis nor can there be any rapid substantial improvement in the effectiveness of our productive apparatus or economic performance. Rather, on the contrary, these things require persistent progress toward the objectives set out.

Combining our economic measures correctly, both among themselves and through time, is of great importance for heightening their effectiveness, thanks to the timetable which has been planned and in order to achieve harmonious evolution, which will reduce to a minimum the disturbances which are part and parcel of any reform by establishing a planning process which is agreed rather than imposed, as we propose in the program we have offered the country. Thus, possible and desirable ways of developing our main macroeconomic objectives which point the way to overcoming our current problems are offered. In this way, uncertainties among businessmen will be reduced, public and private sector decisionmaking will be facilitated and greater consistency will be achieved among them. Such planning must allow for the whole of the government's economic policy to be brought together and increase the likelihood that the intended results will be achieved.

In short, we are faced with an economic panorama which is undoubtedly difficult. But it is equally certain that we shall be tackling the problems with the backing of the political majority we enjoy, which perhaps has no historical precedent in this country as far as its significance and its size are concerned. There are no easy roads to solving our problems. The only way is through efforts, through work, through responsible attitudes and tenacity. However, solutions do exist and they can be achieved through joint action by a majority of the people in support of an economic policy rationally put together and well coordinated, a policy capable of hastening our advance toward a modern situation embracing both social justice and material well-being, which have been denied us in our recent history.

As for the huge field of social policy, the second of the problems mentioned, following my introductory words, there is little need to explain that it is in this field where we are seeking the main results of the actions undertaken in other areas. What we are concerned about is the people. Our objective is to see that economic growth comes from everyone and is for everyone. Otherwise it would be unjust to appeal for solidarity as we are constantly doing as the condition needed for the resurgence of the country. For this reason, general improvements in the area of social security and the different rates of contributions will be given special attention as laid down in our election program. Very specifically, the maintenance of the purchasing power of pensions will be guaranteed by means of a law on automatic reassessment of such pensions.

Institutional mechanisms will also be created, which are not just economic in nature, for establishing a democratic framework of labor relations, and attention will be given to maintaining the purchasing power of wages. In this way, a contribution will be made to reducing the tensions in all negotiations, and both worker and employer will be able to pose their problems and modify their expectations in a more rational way.

Before I pass on to other aspects concerned with this sector, I should like to make special mention of three groups of people deserving of special treatment: young people, who will be supported through youth employment programs, short-term contracts and other measures, so-called senior citizens for whom, among other special provisions, we shall offer a special range of health and geriatric services; and women, the persistent discrimination against whom must for sake of justice increasingly be corrected. As I have said on a number of occasions, the dignity of a nation is measured by the way it treats groups on its fringes such as invalids, prisoners, the totally destitute, ethnic groups who remain separate such as the gypsies, etc. Despite the difficulties of the economic situation I have just been outlining, we shall nevertheless begin to lay the bases to integrate these people into society.

Health policy will be based on promoting good health, on individual and collective prophylactic measures, on primary assistance, efficient treatment and on returning the patient to society. Whatever the case, health care is often concerned with illness stemming from the way of life. People's housing, their environment, the education they have had or the place where they live, among many other factors, have an effect on their health as well as being among the basic needs to which attention needs to be given.

As for housing, our planned policy provides for the creation of an adequate infrastructure capable of generating the preconditions for the activities of the construction industry, along with a series of improvements, especially in financing purchases as well as public promotion of renting schemes. However here, as in other areas, we should like to make a reality of implementing new ideas and reducing costs through suitable approaches and designs which in many cases are already known to the experts but whose introduction has been delayed by speculative interests. This covers a range of things from legal conditions on land ownership to defective town-planning regulations. Introducing the changes needed in order to do away with hindrances in housing policy will be one of the important aspects of administrative reform.

The environment is a vital component in human life. Irresponsibly damaging it not only leads to health or psychological disturbances, but through the effect of aggressive destruction, also diminishes the quality of life. The mounting protests from the ecologists to be heard everywhere, especially in the industrialized countries, come from that human sensitivity toward one's environment and are evidence of the need to adopt measures such as we have included in our program.

In any event, the approach to and the solution of the problems of welfare have to begin within each of us by enriching individual possibilities through education and culture. More than in economic compensation, even in the collective social services, it is in this field of education where the key to social progress is to be found. Education increases the quality of opportunities by promoting individual capabilities and, therefore, the exercise of more fitting tasks. Moreover, the exercise of public liberty is only fully achieved with an education which teaches us about our rights and the means to demand them and which at the same time inspires us to respect the rights of others.

Cultural wealth also increases the pleasure which can be provided by the benefits from public services of this kind or from the environment itself. Above all, and without intending to deal with the subject in its entirety, I shall only recall that social progress is the work of man, that it is man who makes history. This all explains the fact that education and culture are key features of our future task of government with the aim of achieving the advanced democracy advocated in our Constitution. For this, the constituent text establishes rights such as the freedom of expression, the overcoming of socio-economic discrimination and equality of opportunity in cul re as the decisive instruments for the full development of the personality of man.

In short, the transformation of Spain and its progress demand special educational and cultural action because the backwardness in this field is still very considerable. To develop the Spanish educational system to cover this gap is not only a constitutional mandate, but also the obligation of all. It is important to note that the deficiencies are not only quantitative but also qualitative. The past enthusiasm for statistics which measures progress in this field by the multiplication of centers of education, school places or similar indicators has to be complemented with a closer examination of the reality of the matter together with the study of educational methods, programs, the participation of parents and teachers and, above all, the very contents and orientation of education.

It is not only a question of making general increases and improvements but also of contributing once again to dignity and justice. In Spain, profound differences persist between classes and sections of society insofar as levels of higher education are concerned, and what is even more distressing is that these differences are passed on from father to son. Studies which we have carried out enable us to state that the sons and daughters of the upper classes have had 28 times more opportunities of reaching the university level than the sons and daughters of modest workers. As in all democratic countries, our education policy will aim to create equality of opportunity.

In the field of education it is imperiative that we pull the universities out of the crisis and prostration in which they now find themselves and rehabilitate them in their own eyes and in the eyes of society because vigor and educational genuineness emanates down from them to the lower levels of education. The great majority of the university community wants to carry out this work of moralization and for some time has demanded an institutional framework which would permit it to do so. To this end, the government will put forward a new draft law on university autonomy within a reasonable period of time in order to give the universities real autonomy of action, function and government. Additionally, geographical and cultural discrimination, which is contrary to university access, will be done away with by means of grants and special programs as well as by new methods in the national open university.

Related to the universities is an area as decisive for progress as scientific and research policy. It is no longer possible to continue to maintain scientific and technical stagnation, which slows down economic progress and human development. It is necessary to integrate research into Spanish society and provide a driving force for a science which is at the service of man and the quality of life in order to move toward a different model of development. To do this, the budget for research will be substantially increased and will be concentrated on strategic investments. However, merely increasing expenditures is not enough. Funds also nas must channelled through serious institutional reform, ensuring coordination to prevent duplication of efforts and drawing up a single budget to suppress bureaucratic obstacles in the way of creative ability.

I have spoken at length about education because in the long term this holds the key to Spain's future. Education, like no other activity, is the guarantee of progress for man himself, and this is the central goal of all our labors to which all other lines of political action are subordinated. However, in itself, education is nothing more than a part of culture and acts in its service and for its preservation and improvement.

Culture embodies our view of the world, our scale of values and our interpretation of life. While in the fields of research and science we have to lament that we have fallen behind in comparison with our relative position in the past, our culture, has despite acts of negligence and prevarication, managed to maintain human values as lofty as those which are held by other cultures in the world. This is especially true in the deepest manifestations of popular life, which are recorded in art and literature and which we have to preserve as the very roots of our personality and as the source from which springs the most noble and energetic motivation for artistic and literary creation.

In this same direction, the autonomy process will help to sustain and promote the cultural diversities which enrich our lives with their variety. Form this point of view, it is important to react positively against the colonizing effects of culture disseminated by the technological media. The progress achieved by other countries tends to impose their customs, their vocabulary and their values on those countries where the local creation of these things has been weakened. This is even more evident when because of their nature, the technical media can easily cross borders.
The case of radio and television is eloquent testimony of this. Needless to say, the other media will be subject to the same influence, media such as the cinema and theatre, the printed media, the plastic arts, music and, in general, all the forms in which the personality of people is made manifest and in which everyone can experience artistic enjoyment.

At the same time, sport and physical education will provide due complement to this personal self-fulfillment, which is achieved by means of access to culture for all, because in facilitating this access, we are multiplying the sources of personal satisfaction. At the same time, we are creating responsible citizens who are more capable of participating in the construction of a hopeful future.

In the broad area of the problems of society there is a point which I stressed at the beginning of this address concerning security as a guarantee for freedom. The government will comply with the law and will see that the law is complied with. We shall permit no actions outside the Constitution and those who think they can violate it will meet with a severe response from us. We are convinced that our Constitution allows all peaceable citizens to exercise their individual and collective rights and to express their ideas freely. There is, therefore, no explanation for attitudes of violence. We wish, therefore, to appeal to all parliamentary groups and citizens to do their part to ensure civil security and harmonious coexistence in peace and to assure them that neither terrorism, blackmail nor attempts to turn the clock back will divert the government from its decision to comply with the Constitution.

The date of 28 October presents the greatest moral defeat for those who would like to overrule the will of the people by force. This objective will mean that we shall be particularly devoting our attention to improving the professionalism of the security forces in order to increase their effectiveness and more broadly link their activities to the aspirations and expectations of all of our people. By the use of these human resources, who have already demonstrated their spirit of sacrifice and determination to overcome all adversity, we shall combat violence in order to see that peace and calm become established immovably. We are very much aware that in such a climate it will be easier to resolve the rest of the problems in our national life. For that reason, we shall vehemently call for the international cooperation needed in the great task of erradicating terrorism.

Public security and liberty require not only the provision of adequate forces against destabilizing violence, but also the provision of an organization of justice which is equal to its mission, an organization which has once again placed the members of its administration, the vast majority of whom are capable of carrying out their duties enthusiastically and competently, in a situation of frustration because of the structure in which they find themselves and because of the lack of means, these being the basic causes of the present deficiencies.

We propose to introduce procedural and other kinds of reforms to speed up the judicial machinery in order to avoid unnecessary and unjust overcrowding in the prisons, improve the situation of the inmates and guarantee citizens the satisfactory administration of justice, which implies free legal representation as one more element of social equality.

Along this line, and to conclude this subject, it is our decision to establish as soon as possible the constitutional figure of the defender of the people, whose intervention has so far been delayed and who, in our opinion, is an essential complement of justice since he brings within the reach of citizens more immediate channels for their grievances to be heard and to be conveyed to the centers of administration where they may be studied and resolved.

However, it is not only justice, but the whole of the administration which requires serious reforms. With this, I should now like to look at the third area which I have enumerated; reforms to free the administration from inherited obstacles, from antiquated procedures and from intolerable corruption in order to turn it into an effective example of service. Already, in another part of this speech, I stressed the great importance of administrative machinery which is capable of being the backbone of the public sector. Professional competence, the spirit of service and ethics by all possible means must be foremost in the inspiring principles of the public bodies. Only as an instrument which responds to the purpose and aims of the government will they turn our plans for austerity, for the effectiveness of public spending and for efficacy in the promotion of national activities into reality. A law on the reform of public spending is already anticipated and is linked to the legal plans which develop the improvement of public service. In anticipation of this, we propose to freeze in the budget expenditures of certain items, especially those on some purchases and transfers, and demand from all public bodies rigorous justification when they apply for additional funds to meet their needs.

The budgetary offices of each ministry will be empowered to fulfill their dutues effectively in cooperation with the central services of the Ministry of Finance. Austerity and rigor in the use of public funds will therefore be criteria which will be emphatically demanded.

The reform of the administration is not only confined to its judicial or financial branches, but has to encompass all of them. We firmly believe that part of the defects which may seem human today are not due to personal failure but to the demoralization which afflicts the civil servant when he is forced to work in a defective system. The great majority of public employees without a doubt prefer to form part of a system which enhances their own dignity and which merits the highest esteem of our people. The necessary moralization of the public service will have its first expression in an immediate proposed law on incompatibilities which, by way of example, will focus its opening clauses on deputies, senators and high-ranking posts in the administration.

This task of reform and reorganization, which is essential to achieve our other goals, has to be coordinated with the culmination of the autonomy process, with the passing of the statutes of the four remaining autonomous communities as soon as possible. In this field, the regulation of which is aimed at stimulating plurality within integrated unity, I state our commitment to achieve the constitutional maximum in the areas of jurisdiction established by the respective statutes. With the autonomy agreements, and once the remaining statutes have been approved, we shall have laid the foundations for the autonomy process to come about in an orderly, objective and unifying manner.

There remains, however, one great task outstanding. It is not enough to transfer jurisdictions, civil servants and resources. During the coming legislative period there will, above all, be a need to complete the construction of the self-governing states principally by means of the legislative development of Article 149/1 of the Constitution. We shall thus enter a kind of second phase of the autonomy process in which the positive development of each self-governing state has to harmonize with the construction of the state of all people. In this respect, laws such as the bases of the statute of public service, the law on common administrative procedure, the bases of the budgetary, financial and accounting system, the bases of administrative transaction, the legislation on the responsibilities of the administrations, their authorities, civil servants and agents and the legislation on public property and capital will be decisive.

These laws have a systematic unity. Their whole is going to define a new model for public administration and all of them respond to the same logical and motivating force. They are, moreover, constitutional laws or those which serve as the framework of party political activity rather than being the result of this activity. For this reason, they should be laws resulting from the broadest possible agreement among the parliamentary forces. In this respect, the government will propose to all the parliamentary political forces that a wide-ranging institutional agreement on the key points or main axes of this group of laws be drawn up. The text of this agreement and that of the individual votes on the same will serve as the basis to draw up the corresponding draft of proposed laws and their amendments and will also serve as the point of reference for the corresponding parliamentary debate.

We believe that this time of hoped for change is propitious for constructive negotiation, and we shall channel all our efforts and good will into this. To conclude this instrumental but decisive area of the organization of the state, I shall say only that the system of participation with which we want to strengthen the creative capacity of Spaniards also necessitates the reform and improvement of local administration which will permit the broader development of its own autonomy. To this end, our program includes a draft law which modifies the present law on matters of local elections and permits the reorganization of the present corporations in terms of the most adequate democratic representation.

To the same end, during the present period of sessions, a draft bill will be proposed on local administration and another will be proposed on the financing of local bodies, whose possibilities of action will be further boosted by a plan for collaboration set up in agreement with the Spanish federation of municipalities and provinces without prejudice to other measures such as the transfer of services, technical assistance and the reform of the Institute for the Study of Local Administration. The result will be the completion of a decentralized system of public administrations, because in this way we shall boost democracy and solidarity precisely in the grassroots structures where the contact between people is more direct, where concrete problems are experienced and where the public can feel more warmly the pride of solidarity and the fruits of participation.

I would now like to refer to foreign policy, which must be closely linked to internal development within the framework of a general political orientation. In these essential plans, there should be no place for improvisation, contradiction or inconsistency. Foreign policy should be free from partisan ideas and should rigorously follow the directives of a state policy mindful of the nation's permanent interests, which result from a national consensus if this is possible or, at least, from aspirations expressed by the majority of our people. The government will immediately begin to define and implement a foreign policy that strengthens Spain's role in the international order, that affirms our presence on an equal footing in those places where national interests are at stake and that permits our country to actively contribute to the great causes of world peace and detente. To do this we must begin with an exact idea of our capacity for action in the world without boastfulness and without complexes. We are aware of our actual level of power and influence among nations. We also know our resources and our potential.

The problems that will inevitably demand our attention will be those in our immediate vicinity. We believe it is essential to strengthen and deepen our relations with neighboring countries -- Portugal, France and the Maghreb countries. Transitory differences should never lead us to forget the need for mutual understanding and beneficial cooperation for all. In this way, we will also contribute to the equilibrium of the Mediterranean region, whose importance on the international scene is growing daily.

Our policy toward our neighbors has privileged status and within this I would single out Portugal. On the basis of the most scrupulous respect for the positions and interests of each side, a Spanish policy which did not make friendship and cooperation with Portugal one of its main priorities would lack vision and realism.

There is no need to reiterate our European vocations, our willingness to contribute to a Europe of men and peoples. We will work tenaciously along this line in order to overcome the obstacles which still stand in the way of our full integration into the European communities. We believe that it would not be presumptuous to achieve membership within the period of the present legislature.

Spain is part of the Western world; we share and defend its basic human values. However, we claim our right and duty to freely determine in the exercise of our sovereignty the form of Spain's participation in the policies and defense of this whole. For this reason, we will study with the utmost care the terms of our defense and cooperation relations with the United States. With the rigor necessary for the defense of our interests and dignity, we will reexamine the decision adopted by the previous Spanish Government regarding the North Atlantic Treaty, thereby maintaining our commitment to the Spanish people. We will do all of this with the national and international dialogue demanded by these important decisions.

For us there exists a commitment to a presence and resolute action on the Ibero-American continent both because of historical heritage and today's realities. We will strengthen our cooperation with this group of sister nations in all fields, with the conviction that an important part of our future is linked with this historical cooperation and coming together.

In the same way, we will pay special attention to our Mediterranean policy and our policy toward the Arab world and Africa because of their enormous potential from both the political and human points of view. To do this it will be necessary to combine the mechanisms of cooperation, especially in the cultural and technical fields, with the aim of developing a policy that is simultaneously realistic and effective.

Naturally, in these and all areas of the world it will be the government's constant concern to strengthen the interests of Spaniards abroad. We cannot forget the millions of fellow countrymen in distant places who work and struggle -- at times in a difficult and hostile environment -- to earn a living and to project Spain's presence in other lands. As the Constitution itself stipulates, the government will create the conditions for their return. In the meantime, the government will redouble its efforts to protect them through appropriate diplomatic steps, especially when there are grave and flagrant violations of the most basic human rights such as disappearances, arbitrary arrests or unjustified expulsions.

The government will reaffirm with all vigor its claim to Gibraltar, whose present colonial situation is an affront to the integrity of our national territory and discredits Spain's international and strategic position. The government therefore holds to its intention of reintegrating Gibraltar into the national territory through negotiations with the United Kingdom in accordance with UN resolutions.

In pursuing this as a priority axis in its policy, the government will act in such a way that neither the population of Gibraltar nor the population of Campo de Gibraltar will be penalized. The government will act in such a way that the final outcome of the negotiations will respect the legitimate interests of the population.

Having thus specified the scenarios and the main problems of our foreign policy in the immediate term, I should still recall our duty to participate in the great questions of interest for all people, such as peace, disarmament, human rights, freedom and the building of a new and more just economic order for the developing countries. Spain cannot be absent from this immense collective task -- on which the survival and progress of mankind literally depends -- if not as a protagonist then at least as a coparticipant in such a noble endeavor. At the international level, too, we must be inspired by solidarity among peoples; either we are saved together or we perish together. Spain must as soon as possible join the group of nations marching toward that common goal.

I would like to complete my examination of these large areas with an express reference to national defense. Our country's defense is a cornerstone of the pursuit of a foreign policy which will be respected as well as be respectable. The Constitution attributes to the armed forces the task of defending our territorial integrity and constitutional order, under orders from the legitimately constituted political authorities. The government will apply the election program it offered to the Spanish people, both in its social and economic aspects and also in the aspect of progressively adapting our operational deployment to the needs and duties which the Constitution accords to the armed forces.

I publicly proclaim our confidence in and solidarity with the armed forces, whose honorable mission has not been tarnished by the actions of minority groups. We are embarking on a new stage in Spain's political life with his majesty the king, whose role played for the sake of peace and freedom we all recognize. I wish to voice once again my faith in the future of Spain.

I also wish to express my profound conviction of the need to harmonize all the institutions of the state in order to allow us to develop in the future as a nation ever more free and independent. Through the government's actions, we will make whatever efforts are necessary to increase the professionalism and efficiency of those institutions that are basic to the state.

I thus reach the end of this summary of the whole panorama embraced by our plans for government and I should say again that what I have said has not been in any way an attempt to convey the fine points of the very detailed program we drew up for the elections. It might then be thought that the foregoing summary was unnecessary and for two reasons. The first would be the election publicity given to our program. As opposed to that, my sense of respect for the house made it incumbent on me to recapitulate at least the essentials of our plans.

The second reason deserves to be gone into a little deeper. The fact is that as I was preparing these words it struck me, as it may perhaps have struck you listening to me now, that some of the goals and even the instruments proposed might equally have issued from some other political position. Such a fact could be a source of satisfaction when it signalled similarities over such goals as improving the well-being or the efficiency of the administration. But such similarities do not prevent what we are proposing from being different at the same time, different in its very roots, as was grasped by those 10 million citizens who backed it with their confidence.

The uniqueness of what we are offering lies not so much in the wording of the details as in the way in which the programs are to be put into effect and the particular stress laid on certain aims as compared with others. This is what our people have grasped; that behind words that sound similar there sometimes lie policies which are quite different; people whose training and ideologies are different and who have had different vital experiences in the course of a political life which knew the harshness of repression, which consequently firmly reinforced their vocation to serve the people by holding high the banners of freedom, justice and human progress. In other words, the people of Spain have voted for change in the manner they believe to be the most effective possible by entrusting it to those who have for long been committed to an urge for renewal.

For all these reasons, because we feel the backing of a majority will and because we trust in the spirit of service to society which, even in the presence of differences moves those forces which represent other opinions, we feel ourselves encouraged by the brightest of hopes and we prepare to more forward toward a clear horizon by means of a realistic program.

I underline these final words because we have been accused of overstating our commitments. Those who think in that way are trusting only in material resources. We, in addition to taking due account of these, place our hope in the people, in the men and women who have just voted for change. That hope is well-founded. Geography can show us many countries with poor natural resources which have been able to develop through the efforts of men, as history itself shows us by the examples of the cities founded in America by a handful of Spaniards. That hope for the future is strengthened when we see the encouragement to be drawn especially from our young people, in whom the values of solidarity and freely-assumed commitment, which are of such importance for our common plans, are taking firm root. Those men, those women and those young people are our support. But they are also our judges. All of them must be seen in this chamber as a constant concern for us. To them I wish to dedicate my final words.

I like to imagine that down there in the center of the chamber a few citizens have come in from the street. I strain to see them, to get a look at them. Who are they? Perhaps a housewife on her way to the market, a bank clerk, a hotel porter or a university academic. Now I can see them and I ask myself: What do they think of us? Do they follow our debates? Do we fill them with hope or with disillusions? Are we doing the best for their future, which is that of our children? In order to understand my duty toward our people, I draw better inspiration from that simple vision than from the conventional lofty phrases. Peace, unity and progress: These things are of them and for them. Those words are of flesh and blood and are clothed in gestures. Let us trust in their hopeful and free participation, which is essential for success, and let us keep them in mind during our debates. I shall be daily thinking of them as I, looking faithfully to the horizon but also carefully at the road we are treading, go about my work of heading my government if indeed I earn the honor of now being granted the responsibility of investiture. Many thanks. [applause]

DENMARK

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS READY TO BREAK DEFENSE ACCORD

PM301413 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Nov 82 p 1

[Dan Axel report: "Anker Jorgensen Ready To Break Defense Agreement"]

[Text] The Danish Social Democratic Party is ready to break its defense agreement with the nonsocialist government parties if the government insists that Denmark contribute toward the cost of deployment of 572 nuclear missiles in Europe.

Former Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said that his party is opposed to the allocation of a total of 75 million kroner for the deployment of NATO's Pershing II and cruise missiles. The first installment of 15.5 million kroner is to be discussed by the Folketing Finance Committee shortly, but the Social Democrats, the Socialist People's Party and the Radical Liberals will vote against it -- and the government will find itself in the minority.

On Friday [26 November], the Folketing will debate for the first time a proposal from the Socialist People's Party and the Left Socialist Party that Denmark's contributions to the NATO infrastructure program be suspended. The proposal is expected to win the support of both the Social Democrats and Radical Liberals.

Former Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the Social Democratic Folketing group has yet to decide how it will vote on the proposal. The group is meeting today to discuss the matter.

"Denmark should not take the lead in a new arms race," Knud Damgaard (Social Democrat) said. "The deployment of the NATO missiles is not necessary to preserve the nuclear arms balance, for in this area the West is still superior. At the same time we have noted that things are now beginning to move. So a few missiles should not be allowed to stand in the way of nuclear-free zones down through Europe."

Prime Minister Poul Schulter was unwilling to comment on whether a violation of present defense policy would be an issue which could lead to the fall of the government. "I think it is deeply regrettable that the Social Democrats are now prepared to pursue foreign and security policy in conjunction with the Socialist People's Party and the Left Socialist Party," Poul Schulter said.

Yesterday, Defense Minister Hans Engell stated that Denmark has already paid 4.8 million kroner toward working to build sites for the missiles. Engell intends to produce a short report making it clear how the whole of NATO's infrastructure program works and how payments to it are made.

REAGAN, ANDROPOV SHOW CAUTION ON RELATIONS

PM301419 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Nov 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Sizing Each Other Up"]

[Text] It was hardly to be expected that the Soviet Union's and the United States' leaders would embrace each other in their first major political exchanges since the power exchange in Moscow, and no one could claim that they have done so.

General Secretary Andropov and President Reagan followed the same pattern in their speeches: They declared their willingness to further negotiate, aiming at far-reaching reciprocal reductions in the strategic balance of power, but they both gave an assurance that -- before a negotiated settlement has been reached -- they will do everything necessary to safeguard their own military strength.

Reagan played the trump card with his decision to renew the U.S. strike force by introducing the first 100 MX missiles and deploying them in reinforced silos in Wyoming. They are to replace the older generation of intercontinental missiles and will be in place toward the end of the present decade. They are a very expensive part of Reagan's defense program, and the decision to implement the project will initially be a challenge to the U.S. Congress. The President is obviously risking all his political authority on having the decision approved, boldly confident that he will get his way with the newly-elected Congress when he confronts it on a single important issue. It is the pattern from the NATO dual decision on missiles in Europe he will follow: He wants to have the MX missiles in reserve while he negotiates the terms for a strategic balance of power at a lower level. If he does not win the support of Congress, he will, in his own view, stand weakened in the further negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Andropov played no trumps in his speech to the Central Committee. He did not use the militant tone adopted by President Brezhnev in his last two speeches. But this does not mean, of course, that the clear message of Soviet defense reinforcements contained in Brezhnev's speeches will not be put into practice. Andropov does not have the problems with the Supreme Soviet that Reagan has with Congress. His main theme was making the Soviet economy more efficient. The international section of his speech was a balanced statement of a Soviet desire for cooperation on all sides. He closed no doors, but he did not open them very far either. Together the two speeches show only that the superpowers are cautious in their relations with each other in the present situation. Reagan admitted that the Soviet Union helped to get the Geneva negotiations moving in the right direction. Andropov said that there cannot be something for nothing if the current talks are to achieve some results. There is room for dialogue at a higher level, and there will probably also be much need and an opportunity for it in the new year.

SWEDEN

KREMLIN'S NEW TREND SOURCE FOR MORE DIALOGUE

PM301455 Stockholm STOCKHOLMSTIDNINGEN in Swedish 23 Nov 82 p 42

[Editorial: "How Will Reagan Respond?"]

[Text] The transfer of power in Moscow following Brezhnev's death is being used by the Soviet Union to break, if possible, the deadlock which has left its mark on the international scene in the last few years. The discussions with China -- whatever may now come of them after the sudden replacement of the Chinese foreign minister -- and the repeated attempts to reach the U.S. Adminsitration for a dialogue are an expression of this. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko has gone farthest in an article in NEWSWEEK. Korniyenko was one of the leading Soviet negotiators involved in the SALT II treaty. He has now said that the Soviet Union is ready to go a step further: instead of a 10-percent reduction in strategic nuclear arms fixed by SALT II, a 25-percent reduction should be possible. President Carter never succeeded in persuading Congress to ratify the agreement, and his successor has hardly shown any active desire to make any other than verbal attempts to restore the atmosphere of understanding and disarmament with the Soviet Union. Maybe Ronald Reagan will react according to the same primitive pattern this time as well -- but we take the view that the new situation in the Kremlin also opens up new opportunities for the United States. A positive stated desire to seriously test the new attitudes from the Soviet Union would increase confidence in the United States and Ronald Reagan. This could be needed.

DEFENSE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON MISSILES IN EUROPE

LD301700 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1649 GMT 30 Nov 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr John Nott today advised the Russians to dismantle their own nuclear warheads if they felt genuinely threatened by Europe's latest missiles. He described as "unscrupulous propaganda" Soviet warnings that the planned deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in the West next year would raise the chances of nuclear warfare. Europe had to protect itself against Soviet nuclear weapons and the need had to be explained to Europe's anti-nuclear movements, Mr Nott said, after a meeting of NATO defence ministers in Brussels.

Neither Europe nor the USA would ever contemplate the "launching on warning" of their nuclear missiles, as reports today by the Soviet news agency NOVOSTI, claimed that Russia would now be prepared to do. "This threat by the Russians is clearly evidence of the utterly unscrupulous propaganda they will use on every occasion to try and twist any argument around," said Mr Nott. "The Soviets have already deployed more than 900 SS-20 warheads which threaten the West now. We have no similar weapons deployed at all and therefore what they described as a threat to them is in fact a threat that we have faced for a very long period. In fact we don't have any policy of launch on warning. The West would never do that."

Mr Nott said the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles was on target, with 160 cruise weapons destined to be deployed in Britain by December next year. "There is no way these weapons, when they are deployed, would be used for launching on warning. But if that is the Russians' genuine fear, instead of their normal kind of propaganda, they have the zero-option proposals of the West and they are free to dismantle their SS-20s in which case the deployment would not take place." He said the need for nuclear missiles capable of reaching targets within a few minutes had to be explained to the anti-nuclear movements. "We must bring home to people that this kind of propaganda by the Russians simply serves to ensure that we would not achieve the same protection as they have." But Mr Nott emphasised that Europe's intention was to limit its nuclear capability to what was required to ensure the prevention of nuclear war. "We want to keep the volume of nuclear weapons at the lowest level for deterrence," he said.

Europe's nuclear deployment plans involve the siting of 464 cruise missiles -- 160 in Britain, 112 in Italy, 96 in West Germany and 48 each in Belgium and Holland. In addition 108 Pershing-2 weapons are due to be deployed in West Germany.

PAPER CRITICIZES USSR'S POLICY ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC010841 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 1 Dec 82 p 2

[From the Positions column: "Nonexistent Problem"]

[Text] It was not a surprise that TASS did not mention the Cyprus issue among the international issues discussed between the Soviet and the Turkish foreign ministers.

After the numerous statements and the many articles by the Soviet information media on the Cyprus issue, like: "We consider the Cyprus issue an open wound" and others, one would expect the Soviet foreign minister not to miss the opportunity to indicate to his Turkish counterpart that it was time for Turkey to contribute toward the healing of the open wound. Not that it was expected that the Soviet foreign minister would ask the Turkish foreign minister to withdraw the Turkish occupation troops from Cyprus, because this was not brought up during Mr Kiprianou's regular visit to the Soviet Union. However, the Cyprus issue should have been discussed, as Turkey is part of the problem.

However, it appears that the Soviet Union, like Turkey, does not consider the Cyprus issue a problem.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS ARCHBISHOP'S ALLEGATIONS

NC302002 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] In a statement that was issued today the government spokesman replied to Archbishop Khrisostomos' speech of yesterday. The full text of the statement is as follows:

In a speech he made yesterday, Archbishop Khrisostomos speaks of falsification in the Cyprus struggle and transformation of our national cause into a commercial transaction. These allegations by the prelate of the Cypriot church of course have no connection with reality and constitute an invective for the country's leadership and for the vast majority of our people. These unacceptable descriptions by the archbishop refer to the conduct of the intercommunal talks. The archbishop interprets this procedure as a commercial transaction and a falsification of the struggle. This is an entirely deceptive interpretation, because while we are trying to find a solution to the internal aspects of the Cyprus issue through the intercommunal talks, at the same time we do not stop publicizing internationally in all cases the nature of the Cyprus issue as a specific issue of occupation of Cypriot territory by Turkey and stressing the need for the withdrawal of the occupation troops and the return of the refugees to their homes.

With the new statement by the archbishop, the reasonable question again arises: Why does the archbishop consider it expedient to launch his thunderbolts against the discussion of the territorial aspect at this time, whereas he had kept silent in the past when Ethnarch Makarios was following exactly the same procedure? Was it not during Ethnarch Makarios' time and with his approval that the Greek Cypriot side submitted proposals for the territorial aspect accompanied by a map showing the percentages of the territories that would come under Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administration in case of agreement? What did the current archbishop say publicly at the time? And were not most Cypriot political leaders, who currently want to appear as opponents of the talks, approving of and participating in this commercial transaction -- as Archbishop Khrisostomos currently calls it?

The archbishop's conclusion that the Greek Cypriot side is giving the impression that it has accepted the faits accomplis is arbitrary and dangerous.

Not only we have not accepted the faits accomplis but we are waging a struggle for their abolition and faits accomplis certainly are not abolished through rhetoric and hollow sloganeering but through systematic and coordinated efforts and this is precisely what the government is doing.

With his innuendoes that we have accepted the faits accomplis, the archbishop is essentially assailing the Cypriot people's struggle because he is encouraging the Turkish side's intransigent stance. When we ourselves are attributing such unacceptable intentions to the government, the Turkish conquerors certainly draw the appropriate conclusions and behave accordingly.

KIPRIANOU, PAPAIOANNOU SPEAK AT DIKO-AKEL RALLY

NC281947 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] A pan-Cypriot rally of the Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL Democratic Cooperation was held in Nicosia today. The cooperation's candidate for the presidency of the republic in the forthcoming elections and president of the republic and DIKO chairman, Mr Kiprianou, and AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou spoke at the rally.

In his speech, President Kiprianou declared that we do not intend to reconcile our differences under any conditions and stressed that we accept neither partition nor faits accomplis. He also stressed that a solution to the Cyprus problem without the safeguarding of the right of the refugees to return to their paternal homes is inconceivable. President Kiprianou stated that the efforts to get Attila to leave Cyprus and to achieve an honorable and viable solution in accordance with the UN resolutions and the summit agreements will be intensified. President Kiprianou stated that the democratic Cooperation's conviction is that with the alignment of democratic Greece, the Greek Government, politicians and Greeks throughout the world and with the continuously broadening international support, we will be able to secure our rights.

President Kiprianou expressed admiration for the enclaved people's forbearing and then referred to the problem of the missing persons. He stressed that the efforts to determine their fate will continue despite Turkey's negative stance on this matter.

Referring to the Democratic Cooperation, President Kiprianou stated that its positions are clear and explicit and were presented with frankness and honesty to the people. He said: Two parties with differing philosophies decided to cooperate, with the salvation of the country as their joint goal. President Kiprianou concluded: In today's rally the people are deciding for democracy and a true and responsible struggle for freedom and for restoration of their rights. The people have decided that they do not intend to bend nor will they allow new treacheries or the creation of prerequisites for new destructive actions.

In addressing the rally, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stated that the Democratic Cooperation's minimum program is neither a subjugation of DIKO to AKEL nor of AKEL to DIKO. Mr Papaioannou said: On the basis of the minimum program we are cooperating for Cyprus' salvation and for the opening of the road for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation and all other foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus, for the determination of the fate of the missing persons, for the return of the refugees to their homes and their property and for the solution of the Cyprus issue based on the UN resolutions and summit agreements.

The AKEL secretary general also stated that the issue of a socialist transformation of Cyprus under existing conditions is out of the question.

He said: We must first liberate Cyprus from the Turkish occupation and the imperialist presence and interference in our domestic issues, and then prepare programs for the socialist transformation of society for the approval of the people. Mr Papaioannou said: AKEL and DIKO belong to two different ideological camps. Each party maintains its complete independence and identity. He added: What both parties have undertaken to implement is included in the minimum program. Mr Papaioannou finally stated that it is the inalienable right of each party to maintain its own ideological-political orientation and even to take a different stand, if it deems it expedient, on matters not agreed upon.

PAPER QUESTIONS NORTH'S DEPENDENCE ON TURKEY

NC300955 Nicosia YENI DUZEN in Turkish 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Ozker Ozgur: "Dependence and Independence"]

[Excerpts] Honorable Cosar, minister of finance, stated at a press conference on 7 November: "In our search for a solution to our economic, financial and social problems it is impossible for us to act separately and independently."

The finance minister is openly saying that in his search for solutions to the problems of the TFSC he cannot act separately and independently of Turkey. By using the term "impossible", the finance minister gives the impression that the government's hands are tied. If the image created by the minister is true, then the future of the TFSC, which has been founded to form a basis for an "independent federal Cyprus republic" is not very encouraging. If it cannot act independently in resolving its problems, although 8 years have elapsed since its inception, the matter should be reviewed seriously.

The Turkish Republic extends aid, grants credits and finances TFSC projects. It also covers deficits in its budget. From this angle, relations between the Turkish Republic and the TFSC are unavoidable. They are essential. But when we stop to remember the aim of the establishment of the TFSC, the term "impossible" as expressed by the minister emerges as an anxiety-causing concept.

All past governments have failed to properly exploit the economic possibilites after 1974. They have squandered millions of pounds worth of found (buluntu) property. They have created a small class of millionaires. Then they set out for Ankara to say: "We have no money; our budget is in deficit; we are unable to pay the government employees."

The Turkish Republic constructed roads and bridges in the TFSC. It has built its harbors and paid its soldiers. But despite all this, the National Unity Party (NUP) has failed to salvage the economy of the TFSC. The credits granted and the aid extended have proved of no avail.

Under the circumstances, can the TFSC become a dignified partner in the federal republic to be founded? Starting with the frequently repeated literature of "fatherland" and "young fatherland" [Turkey and TFSC respectively] we are tempted to ask: "When will the father allow the young man to acquire his own personality?" or, "When and how can the young man prove that he has come of age?"

There is not a single Turkish Cypriot who does not love Turkey and its people. But it is our patriotic duty to accentuate the difference between loyalty to Turkey and its people and the TFSC's dependence on the Turkish Republic. If we are going to be a dignified partner in an independent Cyprus federal republic, we have to see that the TFSC acquires personality. Our dignified community deserves a dignified administration.

CAGATAY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WITH GREEK CYPRIOTS

TA301648 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Greek Cypriot citizens living in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus have stressed that they have no problems. During a conversation Prime Minister Cagatay held with the Greek Cypriot citizens in Sipahi [Ayia Trias] village yesterday, a spokesman for the Greek Cypriot citizens thanked the prime minister for the state's attention. When the prime minister asked them if they had any problems, the Greek Cypriot citizens said that they had no problems and that they were happy with the administration of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

Meanwhile, the prime minister also visited Dipkarpas [Rizokarpasso] and Yeni Erenkoy [Yialoussa] and listened to their villagers' requests and complaints. In a speech he delivered there, Cagatay said: In these lands which are now ours, we will have a bright and happy future by loving and respecting each other and by working harder than ever.

NORTH DEPLORES MARKING OF DISASTER ANNIVERSARY

TA011221 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot [word indistinct] has reacted bitterly to reports that the Greek Cypriot municipality of Nicosia was organizing a demonstration on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the so-called Asia Minor disaster. The Turkish Cypriot news agency TAK quotes an official of the federated state as saying that the so-called Asia Minor disaster was connected with Greek attacks on Asia Minor with the encouragement of the British Empire with the aim of destroying the Turkish nation. The official said that to describe this as a disaster, to begin commemorating it after 60 years and to declare it similar to Palestine and the Cyprus problem as prime minister Mr Papandreau was doing (?clarified) the true aims, thoughts and policies of the Greeks and Greek Cypriots. He stressed that such thoughts and actions by a country and people were demoralizing for those who were searching for peace in Cyprus.

LISSARIDHIS SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

NC010751 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 1 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] Socialist EDFK Party Chairman Lissaridhis has sent PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat the following message:

On behalf of the socialist forces in Cyprus and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, the PLO and the heroic Palestinian people our solidarity with you in your just struggle.

Your heroic resistance has foiled the criminal Israeli aggression. Friend and foe alike today realize that there can be no solution to the Middle East problem without an independent Palestinian state.

The crimes of the Zionists and their allies have exposed their character and policy to mankind, which admires your resistance.

The Palestine revolution will win despite difficulties. We are by your side under all circumstances, and we will be with you until victory.

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS TO JOURNALISTS ON NATO MEETING

NC302250 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] During the press interview he gave to Greek journalists in Brussels, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou described Greece's reservations on today's final communique by the NATO defense planning committee as general and complete. In addition, Papandreou will tomorrow, on the first day of the alliance's defense ministers meeting, expound Greek positions in connection with our country's relations with Turkey and NATO. Our correspondent in Brussels Thanos Oikonomopoulos reports:

[Begin recording] Today Greece expressed a general reservation on the joint communique of the NATO nuclear planning committee which convened today only one day before the 2-day meeting of the alliance's defense ministers, which begins tomorrow here in Brussels. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who arrived in the Belgian capital this afternoon, will represent our country at this meeting in his capacity as defense minister. Greece's general reservations on the entire communique are noted at the end of the text, whereas all our country's views on the basis of the government's declared principles [passage indistinct] for the aggregate of the issues of nuclear planning that were discussed were included in the minutes. It should be noted that NATO Secretary General Luns, in a statement to journalists, strangely claimed that Greece did not reject the entire communique but only expressed certain viewpoints.

Commenting on Luns' claim in a talk with Greek journalists, Papandreou said: Luns will do well to let the Greeks speak for their policy. Reservations were general and our positions have both consistency and continuity through our policy in support of detente, peace and disarmament. After putting forth in detail the Greek Government's positions which as he said reflect the feelings of all the Greek people, Papandreou stressed that Greece now has a viewpoint, something that the alliance was not accustomed to, and that was time it did. Informing the journalists on the stance he will maintain tomorrow at the NATO defense ministers meeting, Papandreou concluded: This viewpoint constitutes our nation's shield. It is politically viable, it has a voice and value and it plays a role in the formation of relations. Without bluffing or extorting it has specific positions which it supports consistently and continuously.

At tomorrow's first day of the meeting Papandreou will put forth Greek positions as regards our country's relations with Turkey and NATO. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REBUFFS TURKS' REPLY ON VIOLATIONS

NC301937 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Today the Greek Government presented its counterreply to the Turk's reply to the Greek protest against the mass violations of 25 November through Deputy Foreign Minister Kapsis to Turkish Ambassador Alacam.

The counterreply stresses that no explanations are given for the specific violations mentioned. Due to the Greek Government's timely warning to the Turkish ambassador, it was known beyond any shadow of a doubt where such violations could lead. This proves that the Turkish Government was the one which not only provoked but also strove for cancellation of the foreign ministers meeting in Brussels.

The Greek Government is obliged to recall with regret that similar tactics were followed by Turkey in the recent past. Specifically, on 8 April 1981, immediately after the meeting of the secretaries general of the two countries' foreign ministries and prior to the meeting of the two foreign ministers in Rome, Turkish aircraft violated Greek airspace repeatedly during Turkish exercises.

In March 1982, when for the first time Greece made the proposal for an agreed moratorium, repeated violations of our airspace by Turkish aircraft again took place. Immediately after the NATO summit conference, where the moratorium proposal was made official, there were further numerous violations, specifically in June 1982.

The Greek Government, which is interested in peace and in the prosperity of the area's peoples, notes with surprise and regret the admission of the Turkish side that the Turkish Government never fostered any hopes that the imminent meeting of the two foreign ministers would have basic results.

KAPSIS REPLIES TO ULUSU STATEMENT ON AEGEAN

NC010946 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The question of using the island of Limnos in NATO maneuvers and the violations of Greek airspace will be raised by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at the NATO defense minister's conference which starts in Brussels tomorrow.

Replying to Saturday's statement by Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu to the Consultative Assembly on the question of the militarization of the Aegean islands, Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis made the following statement:

"Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu's statement must, most certainly, have convinced the very few -- if they exist at all -- who have doubts about Turkey's expansionist intentions. This was the only important element this statement contained, because allegations on the issue are evidently unfounded, specifically because:

"1 -- Defense of the Aegean islands is based on a UN resolution which recognizes the absolute right of member states to organize the defense of their territories and it represents implementation of our sovereign rights.

"2 -- It is tragicomic for Turkey to allege that it is threatened by the defense of our islands at a time when the Fourth Army of the Aegean with a strength of 140,000 men is deployed on the opposite shores and is maintained with NATO funds in order to threaten Greece.

"3 -- In an effort to dispel any doubts about the role of this army, 79 large landing-craft are stationed along the shore opposite our islands.

"Is Ulusu trying to convince us that these strong forces feel threatened by the garrisons on our islands?"

PAPER SCORES LACK OF GOVERNMENT NATIONAL POLICY

NC011045 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 30 Nov 82 pp 1, 9

[Editorial: "The Government and National Affairs"]

[Text] We Greeks are always ready to stand united behind any of our governments on national issues, but under two conditions: That the government serves the nation and that it does so in a lucid and crystal-clear manner.

We do not wish to question fulfillment of the first condition by the present government, but we are nevertheless unable to understand what exactly its policy is on national affairs and more specifically on the Greek-Turkish issue.

Prior to the election, PASOK held extreme positions: "No dialogue with Turkey" and "Sink the Hora [Turkish seismographic vessel]."

In its position as the government it has made a complete turnabout. Its leader has spoken about an "olive branch" and about "a new era in Greek-Turkish relations." Yet this "new era" has been marked by an intensification of Turkish aggressiveness.

What has the government done? Has it sunk [the Hora], has it shot anything down and so forth? It has done nothing of the kind. It has demonstrated unheard-of tolerance and has described the Turkish provocations as "simple infractions" and "harmless crossing."

Suddenly, while onboard the aircraft on which he was returning from some visit, the prime minister suffered an attack of national wrath as a result of some Turkish violation -- one of many, neither larger than previous ones nor smaller than the ones which have followed. Why this turnabout? This remains unknown.

A crisis was created and then, another turnabout -- toward dialogue this time! The "moratorium" was its preamble. This meant abstention from any provocation by both sides. Since we did not provoke, they interpreted our prospecting for oil in the Aegean as a provocation. Instead of sinking the Turkish "Horas" we transported our own into the Ionian Sea.

This was done for the sake of dialogue, but dialogue on what? The government proclaims -- erroneously -- that "we ask for absolutely nothing from Turkey." Consequently there are no demands on our part to be discussed. At the same time it also proclaims -- this time correctly -- that "we are not going to give up any of our rights on air, land, sea or undersea space." Consequently, we reject Turkish claims in advance. What, therefore, would we be saying in a dialogue? This remains unknown.

Then we had Limmos, well, not exactly, because this is a very old issue. Turkey wants the island demilitarized. No Greek Government has ever taken this demand into consideration, and Limmos is excellently fortified. The present government, however, had given new dimensions to the issue, excessive and somewhat hysterical ones. It could be argued that it was the government itself which created the issue with its own actions. Why? This remains unknown. The only result was that we contributed to the creation of a climate in the Western world and its organizations which is unfavorable to our own positions.

In conclusion, we had the new crisis arising from the Turkish exercise and the wreck of the dialogue -- before it hardly had chance to get started. There is no question about the handling of Turkish provocativeness: We stand behind any Greek Government but at the same time we believe that all of us Greeks have the legal right to know which, at long last, is the government's policy on this issue. Is it dynamic repulsing of the violations or tolerance in the face of them? Is it dialogue or is it not? Is it concessions or not? What will we have to discuss in case of a dialogue? Are we asking for guarantees of our eastern frontiers or are we not? Are we asking for preservation of the 7-10 ratio or are we not? We want to know, because the government is continually changing its position on all of these issues.

The question of dealing with Turkish provocativeness is a serious one. It is for this reason that amateurism is impermissible. Nor is there any room for empty sloganeering or for the linking of this issue to the requirements for domestic or party policy. Our tactics toward Ankara must be established on the basis of a national strategy, the preparation of which cannot depend on a single party, because this requires all-national consent and because although preparation of such a strategy is the governments responsibility, it is also the responsibility of all other representative factors of our regime and our national affairs.

DEFENSE MINISTER DESCRIBES MEMORANDUM WITH U.S.

TA301642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that with the signing of the memorandum of understanding between Turkey and the United States in Brussels yesterday, Turkey's deterrent force would increase and its defense would be strengthened. Bayulken, who is in Brussels for the NATO defense ministers' meetings, made a statement to Turkish Radio and Television recalling that NATO infrastructure funds have supplied numerous installations to Turkey in the past. He added that with this latest memorandum, some of the airports in Turkey would be modernized. In this way, he said, in a crisis or armed confrontation within the NATO area or according to NATO plans, the reinforcements to be sent to the wings and to Turkey would be received easily. Bayulken pointed out that the memorandum with the United States was part of the activities aimed at strengthening Turkey's deterrent force and, in case of a confrontation, its defense.

MILLIYET CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU POLICIES

NC301138 Instanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial by Mehmet Barlas: "What Is Happening in Athens?"]

[Text] As Turkey's extraordinary geopolitical position increases in importance, the country's problems also seem to be increasing proportionately. Turkey is not only at the junction of continents. It is also at the junction of regimes, religions and civilizations. The axis which stretches from the Balkans to the Middle East marks the most critical region in world politics.

To avoid this geopolitical confusion, Turkey has in the republican era chosen to implement the principle of "peace at home, peace abroad." The traditional animosities inherited from the Ottoman Empire have thus been converted into deeply rooted friendships. We are trying to explain this through such association of ideas as "Ataturk-Lenin" and "Ataturk-Venizelos." But unfortunately, Turkey's political direction cannot be the only factor determining our foreign policy. The changes in the domestic policies of the neighboring countries, on the one hand, and the changes in the basic lines of international politics, on the other, from time to time adversely influence Turkey's diplomatic goals.

For example, at this moment there is tension in Turkish-Greek relations which has shaken the friendship between the two countries and cast a shadow on the region's stability. Neither the Greek people not the Greek state is responsible for the Turkish-Greek tension.... Like every nation, the Greeks favor peace and head of state President Karamanlis is the architect of Turkish-Greek friendship. But, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is the kind of person who camouflages his failures in domestic politics through demagogic endeavors in foreign politics. Papandreou has denied all the foreign agreements Greece signed during Karamanlis' term in office [as prime minister]. This situation disturbs Turkey, and the same can be said about the EEC and the United States. This unfortunate situation in which Greece has fallen has not affected Turkey's peaceful intentions nor its determined stand in support of stability in the region. We know that it is not adventurers like Papandreou, but statesmen of stature who will convert the Aegean into a sea of lasting peace and cooperation.

Let us remember this: Through his behavior, Papandreou, who is a product of democracy, is disturbing the internal equilibrium of Greece and at the same time could contribute negatively to the democratic transition period in Turkey, because normal regimes come into being and survive only under peaceful conditions.

AUSTRIA

IRANIAN REFUGEES RETURN TO VIENNA FROM MADRID

AU301338 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday morning seven Iranian refugees, including two children, returned to Vienna on an Austrian Airlines (AUA) flight from Madrid. The group of refugees had flown to the Spanish capital from Istanbul via Vienna on Friday, but its petition for political asylum was not accepted by the authorities there.

In the meantime, the seven people have been put up at a pension in Vienna-Josefstadt. They now say they now want to apply for political asylum in Austria.

FRANCE

HERNU DEFENDS NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN WEU SPEECH

NC302208 Paris AFP in English 2157 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Nov 30 (AFP) -- Abandoning nuclear weapons could mean either "war or slavery" for Western Europe, Defence Minister Charles Hernu said here today.

Europeans, he told the Western European Union (WEU) assembly here, all well aware that any future war will be a "holocaust."

"So our aim," he said, "is to prevent war, and only the nuclear deterrent is in a position to ensure that."

The French defence effort would not slacken, he said. France would maintain its ability to fulfill "its commitments toward its allies and friends in Europe and in the world."

Independence could not stem from "isolation and neutrality," he said.

Defending the theory of nuclear deterrence, Mr Henru said that even a so-called conventional war would lead inevitably to nuclear conflict.

"France's effort in maintaining peace in Europe," he said, "is firstly manifested by the existence of the French deterrent force, which singularly reduces the risks of aggression against the European states."

MITTERRAND RETURNS FROM INDIA 1 DECEMBER

LD010818 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The increase in the minimum wage will be on the agenda of this morning's session of the Council of Ministers which will be chaired by Francois Mitterrand after his return from a 4-day trip to India. He landed at Roissy Airport a short time ago. For the Indian Government it was an historic visit and one of vital importance. Before he left India yesterday evening, Francois Mitterrand visited a military airport factory in the south of the country where the Mirage-2000 planes purchased by India from France are to be built.

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GREEK-TURKEY ISSUES DISCUSSED AT NATO MEETING

Bayulken Meets Weinberger

TA011032 Ankara Domestic Serivce in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, who is in Brussels to attend the NATO meetings, has met with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. According to information provided by a Turkish radio and television crew in Brussels, defense and military cooperation issues between the two countries were discussed at the meeting which was held at the U.S. representation at NATO headquarters. It is reported that at the meeting Bayulken stressed that the military aid to Turkey should be increased and that Weinberger said that his country is doing all it can on the issue and that it will continue to do so. It is also reported that Bayulken also drew attention to Greece's behavior and attitude aimed at creating artificial tension and pursuing a dangerous policy of adventurism.

The modernization of tanks, aircraft renovation activities and the development of helicopter capabilities within the framework of military cooperation were also discussed at the meeting held between Bayulken and Weinberger.

Bayulken is expected to meet with the FRG and British defense ministers today.

Bayulken Addresses Meeting

TA011658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Speaking at the NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting in Brussels today, our national defense minister said that the Greek prime minister is trying to create an atmosphere of continuous and planned conflict with Turkey and NATO, and that these moves are motivated by a definite goal. NATO sources report that in his statement, Bayulken said that Greece is trying to include the Aegean sea and Aegean airspace, including the open seas, within Greek sovereignty and to annex them to Greek territory. Noting that the Greek request for guarantees from NATO and the United States against a so-called Turkish threat is meaningless, Bayulken added that Papandreou does not hesitate to resort to blackmail in order to conceal his real intentions.

It is reported that Bayulken also said in his statement, that the Turkish Air Force had not violated Greek airspace because Turkey had never accepted the Greek claim to a 10-mile airspace and had said so on various occasions. It has also been learned that Bayulken said that international laws regarding the Aegean and international agreements cannot be amended through unilateral statements and that it is wrong to bring bilateral disputes to NATO. Bayulken also said that if the Greek prime minister is sincere about his statement on negotiations, Turkey will welcome it.

It has been learned that the Greek delegation circulated a brochure on the allegations in question while Bayulken was addressing the NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting. Diplomatic sources in Brussels said that NATO military officials later replied to Papandreou's statements at the meeting and that Papandreou's statement was unfavorably received by NATO circles.

Papandreou Speaks

NC012017 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou militantly expounded Greece's positions on the issue of the country's relations with Turkey and NATO during today's meeting of the Atlantic alliance defense ministers which began in Brussels this morning.

In this connection, Greek radio-television correspondent Thanos Oikonomopoulos reports:

[Begin recording] The presentation and placing of the crystal-clear Greek positions regarding relations with NATO and Turkey by Prime Minister and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou constituted the only issue today in the first closed-door meeting of the NATO defense ministers here in Brussels. Specifically, what did the prime minister make absolutely clear to the alliance?

1. Our country is not prepared to establish the Larisa headquarters if the limits of responsibility are not clearly and precisely defined before hand.

2. Our country is not willing to participate in allied exercises that dispute uncontestable national sovereign rights.

3. The issue of the provocative Turkish violations, which were proven here at the defense ministers meeting through maps and a detailed list, as well as our country's right to be responsible for the defense of its land, sea and airspace, as in the case of Limnos, to which the prime minister referred in detail and actually circulated a special document.

The alliance listened to these Greek Government positions with great attention.

[Passage indistinct] With absolutely documented positions, especially on the issue of Limnos and the provocative Turkish violations, Papandreou presented the entire range of Greek-NATO and Greek-Turkish problems to the alliance without leaving space for spectacular manifestations on Turkey's part. Characteristically, Turkish Defense Minister Bayulken replied only to the issues of the 10-mile limit, national airspace and the moratorium, while in all other issues -- the Larisa headquarters, the cancellation of the Apex-Express exercise because of Limnos, Turkish violations and so forth -- [words indistinct] was principally undertaken by U.S. Supreme Commander of the NATO Allied Forces General Rogers.

When Papandreou raised the issue of nonparticipation by the Greek forces in allied exercises in the Aegean, General Rogers admitted that there is a problem and affirmed that he does not intend to undertake initiatives for NATO exercises in the area. Regarding the Turkish violations, Rogers claimed that Greek radar may have erred and that in any case, General Evren had assured him that no violations had taken place, at least on orders. Even after the detailed presentation by the Greek side of the map and long list in which one by one all Turkish violations that have taken place were marked, Turkish Minister Bayulken, obviously vexed, did not reply.

Papandreou unequivocally asked Bayulken to explain how and why Turkey, which agreed to the moratorium, carried out the mass violations only 2 weeks before the meeting scheduled between Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen on 9 December in Brussels: Something which proves that the Turks did not want to hold the meeting or wanted it to take place but in a state of pressure. But the Turkish defense minister did not reply. He only said that Greece engages in aggressive rhetoric against Turkey and fortifies its islands at a time when Ankara has friendly intentions toward it. At this point, the Greek prime minister reiterated that the garrisons on the islands are purely defensive, as every government has the right to defend its national territory, and asked Bayulken why the omnipotent Aegean Army is deployed along the Turkish coast in the Aegean and not along the Black Sea.

As regards Ankara's friendly intentions, Papandreou recalled that for 8 years now Ankara has militarily occupied 36.4 percent of Cyprus.

Bayulken attempted to create a sensation by saying that Greece has no right to have a 10-mile national airspace but only a 6-mile one. However, before the alliance, Papandreou reminded the Turkish minister that for many years there has been a Greek law recognizing the 10-mile limit, which Turkey never disputed until 1974. The prime minister asked the Turkish defense minister whether Turkey would prefer that Greece extend -- as it can on the basis of international law -- its territorial waters and airspace to 12 miles. Naturally, the Turkish minister did not reply to this question.

On the issue of Limnos, on which the Greek delegation circulated a special text in which the correctness of the Greek positions is clearly proven on the basis of international treaties, both General Rogers and Luns apologized for the alliance's error in losing the document containing the Greek positions, something that led to the cancellation of the Apex-Express 82 exercise.

Essentially, with these positions Papandreou made it clear that unless these problems are solved, Greece, because of the state of affairs, will not fully implement the agreement for its return into the NATO military wing -- the Larisa headquarters, participation in exercises and so forth -- and that there exists the issue of our country's security, which NATO cannot guarantee. [end recording]

Addresses Greek Newsmen

NC012210 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Statement by Greek Prime Minster and Defense Minister Andreas Papandreou to Greek newsmen following the 1 December NATO defense ministers meeting in Brussels -- recorded]

[Text] It is difficult in 2 or 3 minutes for one to sum up the events of an entire day, but I would like to convey to you the climate and the conclusion which, I think, are very important. Today, Greece had the opportunity to actually be the first and only issue at the closed meeting of NATO defense ministers. First, we had the opportunity to explain in length the reason Greece cannot establish the Larisa command when the question of zone responsibility for this command has not been clarified, when it is not clear that within the NATO framework Greece has both the rights and the duty to defend from the air its airspace in the Aegean, all its islands and the land and sea region which are Greek.

Second, I had the opportunity to present and discuss the major issue of the Apex-Express 82 exercise in which Limnos was not included because -- Greece's message, which was sent on 13 September, did not reach General Rogers. I must stress that it has been admitted that this is, indeed, proof of some internal weakness in NATO. This has been admitted by Luns, by Rogers and by (Thors), the Canadian who heads the military committee.

Third, we discussed the moratorium. I explained the basic question, which the Turkish side was unable to answer. I explained how, although this summer, since June when the agreement on the moratorium was reached, there have been violations and infringements -- not by fighter planes -- which have been of secondary importance, and indeed of secondary importance, precisely 2 and 1/2 weeks prior to the meeting of Mr Kharalambopoulos with Mr Turkmen on 9 December in Brussels there was a mass violation and infringement of Greece's sovereign national space, of the sovereignty of our country, not only less than 10 miles, not only less than 6 miles but even over islands, such as Psara.

If I am not mistaken, there were 23 violations and infringements within 2 days. I have sought an explanation. The only thing that Turkey said in reply was that there were no violations or infringements. Then we distributed a printed document showing the violations and infringements and a chart showing the violations and infringements, and in view of this document, Turkey reserved its reply for the future.

Therefore, I must say that today we indeed had the opportunity to present our national question, the Aegean question, not abstractly and in a general way but within the framework -- the concrete framework -- of the Turkish provocations and aggressiveness, on the one hand, and of the condonation by the Atlantic alliance of these violations and infrincements, on the other. Of course, the question of exercises in the Aegean was more generally raised and it became absolutely clear that Greece cannot participate in exercises that create faits accomplis and precedents at the expense of its national sovereignty.

General Rogers -- of course I have no right to go into details -- maintained that within the NATO framework it is not possible to solve a bilateral question between two NATO countries. But of course I replied to him that because of the way in which the exercises are planned, the bilateral questions are indeed solved at the expense of Greece.

I can say without any exaggeration that this time we achieved something which we did not achieve last year. For the first time the allies, the attending defense ministers, heard at close quarters about the Aegean problem, Turkey's role and Greece's role. And I can say that the Greek position has been decisively strengthened and that today's showdown is a major step in the course for the consolidation of our country's national sovereignty in the Aegean. I think I cannot say more right now. I thank you for listening to me. [end recording]

Rejects Turkish Proposal

NC012104 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] A short while ago our political editor Thanos Oikonomopoulos phoned us from Brussels on the following developments.

Following Papandreou's positon on the problem that has been created concerning the moratorium, Turkish Minister Bayulken came forward with a diplomatic counteroffensive, proposing that the meeting between Kharalambopoulos and Turkmen not be cancelled.

The Turkish minister's proposal was supported by both NATO Secretary General Luns and chief of the allied forces in Europe, General Rogers. Papandreou said that the Greek Government has no objection that this meeting be held at some time, but not now while Turkish violations are still fresh. The Greek Government, the prime minister said, wants a long period of detente in relations between Greece and Turkey to precede the meeting. In other words, he said, the Greek Government seeks a new moratorium, the duration of which will be decided by Greece.

KREISKY CRITICIZES ISRAELI PARTY, USSR SANCTIONS

AU011014 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Madrid, December 1 -- Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has charged that the official policy line of Israel's Party, the opposition alignment led by Shimon Peres, is in radical opposition to the principles of international socialism and added that he "does not want to be the vice president of a Socialist International which supports the policy of the Israeli Labor Party".

The Chancellor's tough remarks on the Israeli party were carried in the Tuesday edition of the Spanish daily, DIARIO 16, in an interview in which Kreisky also spoke out in favor of furthering detente and against the resurgence of the cold war climate of the 1950's.

With reference to the workings of the Reagan administration in Washington, the Austrian statemen flatly declared that "it is stupid" to think that the Soviet Union can be brought to its knees by the application of economic pressure.

TRADE OFFICIAL SEEKS MORE EXPORTS TO USSR

AU011555 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] Vienna -- Despite the positive development of commodity trade with Moscow, the Austrian trade deficit is still considerable, Federal Chamber of Commerce Secretary General Kehrer stated in Moscow at the opening of the Austrian economic branch symposium for oil and natural gas industry equipment in which more than 30 firms are participating. "We are introducing ourselves, and we hope that in the future our oil and natural gas imports, which are valued at slightly over 20 billion schillings annually, can be paid for with Austrian equipment for the oil and gas industry to a greater extent than in the past," Kehrer noted. He then proposed a doubling of Soviet purchases of pertinent equipment.

In connection with the branch symposium, Kehrer pointed out that Austria's delivery potential was not confined to sheet iron and tubing but that it should also comprise compenents for this important industrial branch, including the great pipeline projects. Thus, Austria is also capable of exporting gas processing plants, pipeline components, fittings, telemetric control equipment and electronic distributing installations. The opening of the symposium was also attended by Soviet First Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Industry Igrevskiy.

BELGIUM

GDR'S FISCHER MEETS BRUGES OFFICIALS; ENDS VISIT

LD011440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, 1 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has ended his official visit to the Kingdom of Belgium. He had meetings and talks with representatives from politics and industry in West Flanders in the provicial capital, Bruges.

After a visit to the Railroad Vehicle and Metal Construction B.N. Enterprise, acting Governor of the Province R. Declerck held a reception for the minister and his delegation. During talks with personalities from the economic field, the interest by both sides in the further development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Belgium was again emphasized. The president of the enterprise, Dubruisson, stressed in this connection that trade and economic cooperation could only flourish in peace, and assessed economic relations between the two countries as a contribution to peace.

NETHERLANDS

NRC HANDELSBLAD ON U.S. AND SOVIET POLICIES

PM301655 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 23 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Choices"]

[Text] Will the death of Soviet President Brezhnev make it possible to move U.S.-Russian relations in a positive direction? It would seem that the White House and the Kremlin are both busy declaring this, or so it would appear from the most recent statements by President Reagan and party leader Andropov.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Administration has no inclination for an overhasty change of course. The Soviet Union must take the first steps, the U.S. secretary of state said at the end of last week, because it has created the major obstacles. But if there are Russian steps and specific results seem possible, then President Reagan is prepared to take part in a summit meeting, Shultz said.

An immediate response to this came from Moscow. Detente is possible only if both countries make concessions, the Kremlin said.

President Reagan's cautious maneuverings are to be explained in part by his fears of losing domestic support for his arms program, which he still sees as an essential component of his overall policy, which could be lost by following too optimistic a foreign policy course. Opposition to the enormous amount of military spending is still growing, because many people view it as the most important reason for the sizable budget deficit hanging like a millstone around the neck of the U.S. economy.

For this reason, it is unclear whether Congress will approve the President's plans for the deployment of the new MX missiles the production of which was announced yesterday. The project to produce 100 such weapons has already been accepted with some hesitation by Congress on the condition that the president must produce convincing plans for their deployment before 1 December.

The method of deployment now chosen is viewed by many U.S. experts as not really safe or effective.

In short, the discussion about the line to be followed vis-a-vis Moscow is still going on, and it is still unclear whether what for him was a less than satisfactory election result at the beginning of this month will force Reagan to push ideology a little further into the background.

Something similar is also true of the Soviet Union, at least in the present transitional phase. Andropov will still have to show that he is able to accompany conciliatory words with actions. Actions which convince not only Washington but also Beijing of the sincerity of the Russian desire for detente. Two central themes here are the Russian occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea which is supported by the Soviet Union. Peace, President Reagan said last night, it is a goal which we finally hope to achieve, but it is not a policy; that is, it is not a concept which says anything about the ways and means used to achieve it.

This phrase is not incorrect if it is intended to show opposition to vague yearnings for peace which do not concern themselves with the special conditions necessary for achieving peace. There is the danger that it merely gives the impression that at the end of the road a static, conflictless situation, called peace, will be waiting for us. This is not the case. Peace, as Reagan's predecessor Kennedy demonstrated, is a dynamic affair.

It is a result of the willingness to find a solution to constantly recurring conflicts in a peaceful way. Once it has been established, it must be daily reestablished. And a fundamental consideration is the willingness to look for rational forms for the resolution of conflicts.

CHANCELLOR KOHL ON 6 MARCH ELECTION DATE

DW011045 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Earnst-Dieter Lueg; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Will you have finished your talks with the chairmen of the parties and factions by the end of this week, and will you say next week for sure what the procudure [for elections] will be?

[Answer] I will announce this very soon. I have't quite finished my talks yet or my considerations on constitutional law which must be most carefully pondered. However, I have publicly said that it will be very soon. This is because of the nature of the matter and of the envisaged date.

[Question] So, new elections will definitely be held on 6 March next year?

[Answer] I presume so.

SPD's Vogel on Confidence Vote

DW011403 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Interviewwith SPD chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel by reporter Peter Eligaard in Bonn; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have all the reservations and doubts of the Social Democrats over the way to hold new elections been eliminated after your talks [with Chancellor Kohl]?

[Answer] I can't say for sure. The actual topic of the talks was my offer of fair opposition, on which we agreed. I gained the impression that the federal chancellor wants to use Article 68, that is, a vote of confidence, and he accepted my statement that he will get 225 clear and credible negative votes from the Social Democrats in this vote of confidence.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that if a suit if filed in Karlsruhe [at the Constitutional Court], these considerations would become immaterial?

[Answer] I was the legal and constitutional adviser to the Helmut Schmidt government; I am not the legal and constitution adviser to this government. What we, the Social Democrats, can contribute is the negative votes. No differences of approach exist in this respect. Everything else is beyond our control. We take the promise of the chancellor seriously; we want to have these elections, but he must create the prerequisites.

[Question] Do you continue to assume that 6 March will remain the election date?

[Answer] I presume so. The chancellor has just confirmed this to me, and I have no doubts that he is serious and that he will keep this date.

BRIEFS

EXPATRIATES FROM USSR -- Moscow -- The number of German expatriates from the USSR will not be more than 2,000 this year. This is the lowest number in 10 years. In 1981 some 3,595 Soviet citizens of German origin were permitted to leave for the FRG despite a drastic cut in exit permits. [Text] [Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Dec 82 p 1 DW]

MITTERRAND ON USSR, MIDEAST, U.S. ISSUES

PM011143 Paris LE MATIN in French 27-28 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] At the conclusion of his visit to Egypt, Francois Mitterrand discussed several topical issues with the journalists accompanying him. With regard to [former French Premier] Edgar Faure's visit to Moscow, the president of the republic said: "Mr Faure is going to Moscow. I have discussed that with him. I think he can be useful to French policy." With regard to Franco-Soviet relations he stated: "I reject the term rapprochement." He added that present relations between Paris and Moscow are being conducted in a "moderate atmosphere." As for the possibility of a Franco-Soviet summit, he said: "There will certainly be one, every minute brings it closer."

Drawing the initial conclusions from his visit to Egypt, the head of state noted in Aswan that there is "a common strategy between France and Egypt, especially at the regional level."

"We hope," Francois Mitterrand added, "that the age-old balance between the Arab world and the Persian world will be preserved."

Stressing the risks of "a chain of instability" which could be caused by that [Iran-Iraq] war, the French president added: "The Western powers must devote their efforts to preserving the balance. We would not want Iraq to be defeated in this war. I express the hope that this tragedy will be ended as soon as possible on a balanced basis." The president then stated that he "did not want Iran to be defeated either."

Questioned on U.S. President Reagan's recent announcement of an agreement among the Western countries on East-West trade, the head of state said: "That type of agreement requires political approval by those responsible for implementing it, and that was not the case the other Saturday." "The United States must be aware that France cannot agree to any impediment to the free exercise of its sovereignty," he added.

Mitterrand then made a point of specifying that previously, the U.S. President had twice been informed of the French position by the Elysee and the Quai d'Orsay. "Reagan knew he was running the risk of being repudiated," the head of state remarked.

Asked why he had not spoken with Mr Reagan on the telephone, he replied: "Y u do not negotiate in the prior 15 minutes" [as published].

CHEYSSON VISITS SWITZERLAND, REVIEWS DIFFERENCES

PM011003 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Nov 82 p 32

[Jean-Claude Buhrer report]

[Excerpts] (From our correspondent) [No date, as published] Bern -- Traditionally almost cloudless, the relations between France and Switzerland have been slightly affected by the economic recession. Such is the conclusion which [external relations minister] Cheysson could have come to Friday 19 November at the end of his 24-hour official visit to Bern.

The talks which Mr Cheysson had with the chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, Pierre Aubert, and the Confederation's president and chief of the Department of Public Economy, Fritz Honegger, presented an opportunity to examine the main points of contention between France and Switzerland in a spirit described by the Swiss side as "amicable, open and objective."

Mr Aubert voiced the concerns felt by the Swiss economic circles who consider their interests harmed by the "protectionist" measures adopted by France to reduce its foreign trade imbalance. Trade exchange between the two countries is largely in France's favor: In 1981 the latter recorded a surplus of Fr 12.2 billion.

The Bern authorities have renewed their invitation extended to [French President] Mitterrand for next spring. The last official visit by a French head of state took place 73 years ago.

LE MONDE ON GATT 'DEFEAT' FOR UNITED STATES

PM011231 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Defeat for Washington"]

[Excerpts] "A partial success," Mr Brock, President Reagan's special representative at the trade negotiations, said at the end of the interminable GATT ministerial session which ended in Geneva Monday. That is a strange way of viewing things and there is reason to wonder whether it has any chance of fooling people, even in Washington. Although the United States avoided a resounding split, it did not attain any of its objectives. The developing countries on the one hand and the Community on the other essentially succeeded in opposing the offensive launched by President Reagan. His administration, counting on the Ten's divisions, thought it could wear down the common agricultural policy and force the EEC to reduce the subsidies it grants for exports to outside countries. It failed.

After the retreat in the embargo affairs, this is the second U.S. defeat before the Europeans in a short period. Is the irritation which this new setback will cause likely to strengthen the hawks within Congress and the administration -- those who are more tempted than frightened by the prospect of a trade confrontation with the EEC? The Americans brandished that threat throughout the week. After having their fingers burned by the rather pitiful conclusion of the dispute which followed the embargo, it is to be hoped, however, that they will not act in haste.

Europe demonstrated solidarity, perhaps because Mr Reagan's cavalier attitude irritates it, but more because it fears for its existence, because it fears that the crisis might destroy it. German Economics Minister Lambsdorff is aware of the sorry situation of French foreign trade. He prefers a united Community to act on the fringes to try to improve that record rather than see [French Minister of State for Foreign Trade] Jobert turn to Bonn in order to find the means, whether good or bad, which would make it possible to achieve a better balance in trade between France and the FRG. There is reason to think that that analysis helped to turn him, and the British, into zealous defenders fo the common agricultural policy. In the future it might prompt him to go back on the position he has hitherto defended and authorize the Commission to negotiate agreements aimed at the voluntary limitation of Japanese exports of electronic products and machine tools, as Paris is requesting.

This resurgence of European cohesion is, therefore, possibly not spontaneous. But it is still a positive, reassuring event and if it is extended into the industrial sphere, it could revive enthusaism.

FANFANI PRESENTS CABINET LIST TO PERTINI

AU011546 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 1 -- Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani today presented the list of names of his new cabinet to chief-of-state Sandro Pertini.

The coalition partners are Fanfani's own Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI) and Liberals (PLI).

The forty-third Italian postwar government will be formed by the following ministers:

Prime minister	Amintore Fanfani (DC)
Foreign Ministry	Emilio Colombo (DC)
Interior	Virginio Rognoni (DC)
Justice	Clelio Darida (DC)
Treasury	Giovanni Goria (DC)
Budget	Guido Bodrato (DC)
Finance	Francesco Forte (PSI)
Defense	Lelio Lagorio (PSI)
Education	Franca Falcucci (DC)
Public Works	Franco Nicolazzi (PSDI)
Agriculture	Calogero Mannino (DC)
Industry	Fillippo Mahia Pandolfi (DC)
Transportation	Mario Casalinuovo (PSI)
Posts and Telecommunications	Remo Gaspari (DC)
Health	Renato Altissimo (PLI)
Labor	Vincenzo Scotti (DC)
State Participation	Gianni de Michelis (PSI)
Foreign Trade	Nicola Capria (PSI)
Merchant Marine	Michele di Giesi (PSDI)
Cultural Heritage	Nicola Vernola (DC)
Tourism	Nicola Signorello (DC)
Fund for the South	Claudio Signorile (PSI)
Relations With Parliament	Lucio Gustavo Abis (DC)
Regional Affairs	Fabio Fabbri (PSI)
Public Administration	Dante Schietroma (PSDI)
Scientific Research	Pierluigi Romita (PSDI)
Civil Defense	Loris Fortuna (PSI)
European Community Policy	Alfredo Biondi (PLI)

CRISIS REPORTED IN RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

NC012127 Paris AFP in English 2109 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, Dec 1 (AFP) -- The theory of an international plot behind the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II continues to gain ground in Italy.

It was reported that the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry had called in the Italian ambassador in Sofia to remind him that two Italians were being held on espionage charges in Sofia.

Deputy Foreign Ministry Liuben Gotzev told Ambassador Carlo Maria Rossi yesterday that his government saw the Antonov affair -- Sergey Ivanov Antonov, second most senior Bulgarian airline executive in Rome, was arrested last week and is being questioned about Turkish extremist Mehmet Ali Agca's shooting of the pope -- as the "most serious crisis between our two friendly nations since the second world war".

The case underwent a fresh development yesterday with the news that a photograph taken moments after the shooting showed a man strongly resembling Mr Antonov in Saint Peter's Square. Mr Antonov has denied being in the square that day.

Mr (?Gotzen), who had summoned the ambassador for the second time in connection with the [words indistinct] demanded that inquiries into Mr Antonov be passed from the judiciary to a "political level".

The photograph, reportedly being examined by police scientific experts, was splashed on all front pages in Italy today. Suggestions that the picture was faked were dismissed as it appeared almost a year ago in a book titled "The Pope's 100 Days -- Journey Into Suffering" published by the editor of the Vatican newspaper L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, Sergio Tresatti. The photo, which shows John Paul supported by his aides, was taken by the pope's photographer, Arturo Mari.

Italian newspapers have reported that it was Mr Antonov who reserved a room for Agca, arrested on the spot and convicted of the attempted murder this year, when he arrived in Rome.

Two Turks, wanted for complicity in the assassination plot along with another recently extradited to Italy from Switzerland, have reportedly sought refuge in Sofia.

The espionage case mentioned by the Bulgarian minister involves two Italian tourists, Paolo Farsetti, 34, and Gabriella Trevisin, 26. On leaving Bulgaria at the close of a holiday, the two reportedly refused to pay huge export duties demanded on a locally bought coffee service and stayed on in the hope of fixing the matter.

Two days later, on August 25, police arrested them at their hotel. On September 12 Italian consular officials were informed that the men were accused of espionage. Mr Gotzey told the Italian ambassador yesterday that inquiries into the case were now closed. The Italians risk 10 to 20 years imprisonment.

The Italian press recalled today that on September 12 the official Bulgarian news agency had commented in connection with Western press speculation on the "Bulgarian connection" that it would not be surprising if, at "someone's" suggestion and the promise of a handsome reward, "Agca confessed that the Bulgarians had hired him to kill the pope".

DC SECRETARY'S PROPOSAL FOR SAVING WELFARE STATE

PM301447 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 24 Nov 82 p 3

[DC Secretary Ciriaco do Mita interview by Massimo Riva in Rome; date not specified]

[Excerpt] Rome -- Would you care to explain to me how a start can be made on remedying the bureaucratic paralysis and unproductivity that has overtaken the public administration?

[Answer] I have no miracle remedies. But I do believe that we could start by reacting against the widespread fatalism regarding the state's financial commitments. Full freedom of movement must be restored to those responsible for individual budgets; a mechanism must be examined that will enable us to take the decisions, year by year, without which the government feels constrained by automatic spending mechanisms.

[Question] Frankly this itself seems to be revolutionary; do you really believe it can be done?

[Answer] Even just cutting spending would be revolutionary in some respects. Except that on its own it would not resolve matters. Let me explain; it would be like filling a big-engined car with only a little gas. The car will not consume less; the first result would be that the car would come to a halt.

[Question] Does that mean that we must change cars, buy a smaller one -- a Minghetti model, so to speak?

[Answer] I would be less drastic. The welfare state exists and cannot be eliminated. Returns to the past cannot be proposed, and are in fact dangerous. You mentioned Minghetti, but then Italy was different. Now we must be rigorous, but in a different way. We must concentrate more on law and productivity rather than on the quantity of public spending.

[Question] Could you give a specific example of this different approach?

[Answer] Here is one. Let us start with drawing a distinction among the various tasks of the public administration. There are some, such as external defense and internal security, that cannot be delegated by the state to anyone. But in the field of many other social services, it is possible and indeed necessary to restore rivalry and private competition, especially with regard to management.

[Question] I still lack a practical example; will you give me one?

[Answer] Let us take the health sector. We are confronted with a mammoth bureaucratic complex that is reflected in very poor services to the citizen and huge costs to the state. I suggest focusing public attention not on the bureaucratic machine but on the citizen and his needs. The state defines a priori how much it can make available for health needs, and then the system of medical assistance is thrown wide open, with everyone seeking their treatment requirements wherever the market best meets them.

[Question] If I am not mistaken, this implies foregetting about health reform and returning to private clinics and doctors.

[Answer] There is one point on which we must reflect; with their expenses paid by the state, public hospitals are accumulating more and more deficits, while private clinics present excellent balance sheets. This means that the latter are managed with an efficiency unmatched in the public sector. Therefore, it is indispensible that the entire sector be exposed to market influences.

[Question] Do you believe that the same can be done with all the services now provided by the state, including education?

[Answer] This must certainly be done. I am a catholic, but I say that the Catholics made a great mistake by failing to make Italian universities free, rather than state-run. In other words, the principle must be as follows: Whoever wants to attend university can go to whichever one he wants and can keep it running by paying attendance fees.

[Question] Pardon me, but does that mean that the universities will be closed forever to those without enough money?

[Answer] Oh no, I am not saying that. My idea is that education structures, at least at the top, must be entirely autonomous on the cultural plane and self-sufficient on the financial plane. As for needy and deserving citizens, the state must intervene, but only to permit them to pay attendance fees, not to maintain bureaucratic structures that ultimately increase their demands beyond all acceptable limits.

[Question] If this is not the dismantling of the welfare state, it is not far from it. It seems to me that you adopted a Reagan-type line, have you not?

[Answer] No, that is not so. In fact, in the United States, when Roosevelt came to power, many people said that he would destroy the capitalist system. Instead he submitted it to a remedy that cured it. What I am proposing is not the end of the welfare state, but a way of preventing its total collapse. My main concern is to combat the widespread temptation to regard the illness of public finance as incurable. If one proceeds from this idea, one ultimately proposes, as many do, a return to the past, and even the elimination of the political system that led to this situation.

VATICAN NOTES SHORTAGE OF PRIESTS IN LITHUANIA

LD021212 Vatican City in Lithuanian to Europe 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The parish priest in Leliunai, Panevezys diocese Petras Janulis, died on 29 November. According to our information, Rev Petras Janulis is the 17th priest in Lithuania and the 5th priest in Panevezys diocese to die this year. There are more than 20 parishes in Panevezys diocese without priests. This year the diocese received only two new priests from the Kaunas priest seminary.

Kuciunai parish priest Rev Juozas died on 30 November in Lazdijai rayon, Vilkaviskis diocese. He is the 18th priest in Lithuania and the 4th in Vilkaviskis diocese to die this year. As is known, out of 18 graduates from the Kaunas priest seminary ordained this year, only 1 was appointed to the Vilkaivskis diocese. There are about 12 parishes without priests in Vilkaviskis diocese.

Who is going to replace the dying priests? This question alarms every believer in Lithuania. Meanwhile, as is known, the atheist authorities continue to reduce the number of students at the Kaunas priest seminary. This year permission was given to admit to the seminary only about 20 young people, although there were at least twice as many expressed a wish to become priests.

FRENCH SHOW 'INTRANSIGENCE' ON EEC QUESTIONS

PM301543 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "French Intransigence"]

[Excerpts] France's intransigent stance on Mediterranean agricultural products is gravely jeopardizing Portugal's entry into the EEC in 1984. In fact French Minister for European Affairs Andre Chandernagor's tough proposal, which was put forward in Brussels on Monday, has the sole aim of trying to delay our country's entry into the Common Market.

The French objections are apparently reasonable. Portuguese agriculture indeed has structural weakness, poor organization and exports -- especially in the fruits and vegetables sector -- and has failed to satisfy the needs of domestic demand. This has led, moreover, to the country's considerable dependence in foodstuffs and is one of the main causes of its grave trade imbalance.

What lurks behind the French attitude? Portugal is not in fact a major producer of Mediterranean crops. In some years it even imports oil and exports virtually only port wine to the common market. France is particularly afraid of Spanish agricultural competition. According to its agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, the neighboring country's entry should not take place without the Community concluding an agreement on fruit and vegetables and determining who will pay what to support olive oil production. Paris is surely extending this stance to Portugal in order to avoid precedents.

The Mitterrand government has proved quite tough and pragmatic in the implementation of its economic policy. Perhaps alarmed by its increasing trade deficit, it is multiplying restrictive measures on imports to protect French industry and agriculture. In a period of international recession such as we are experiencing, it will only reluctantly open its market to a potentially dangerous competitor.

For Mrs Cresson, the problems posed are not Portuguese-French or French-Spanish problems, but those of the southern European countries with the Community. However, it would be foolish to believe that the tightening of political relations can be achieved by erecting economic barriers. Nor would it be very sensible on the part of Portuguese leaders to harbor optimistic expectations about the date of joining the club of the Ten, when it is confronted with interests and obstacles of an economic nature such as those created by France.

GONZALEZ SWORN IN AS NEW PRIME MINISTER

LD021130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez has been sworn in as new prime minister in the presence of the king at the Zarzuela Palace. Here is a report from one of our special units:

Felipe Gonzalez Marquez has been Spanish prime minister for exactly 16 minutes after having been sworn in in the presence of the king. The brief ceremony began at 1005 with a reading of the royal decree by the head of protocol of the royal household:

[Begin recording] Office of the head of state, Royal Decree No. 3,285/1982 of 1 December by which Don Felipe Gonzalez Marquez is appointed prime minister. In accordance with the provisions of Article 62 of the Constitution, I hereby appoint as prime minister, Don Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, who has received the confidence of the Congress of Deputies by an absolute majority in the first vote held during the session of the above-mentioned date in accordance with Section 3 of Article 99 of the constitutional rules.

Madrid, 1 December 1982

Signed: Juan Carlos, king: president of the Congress of Deputies, Gregorio Peces-Barba Martinez.

[Gonzalez] I promise, by my conscience and honor, to faithfully fulfill the duties of the post of prime minister with loyalty to the king, and to observe and have observed the Constitution as the fundamental rule of the state. [end recording]

The acting minister of justice acted as notary-in-chief; and the presidents of Congress, Senate, the constitutional court, the Council of the Judiciary and the Supreme Court.

At the end of the simple ceremony, the new prime minister and the six persons in attendance had a brief conversation with Don Juan Carlos.

FELIPE GONZALEZ ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET MEMBERS

LD012232 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Reply by Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish prime minister-elect, to a speech by Miguel Roca, representative of the Catalan minority, during the debate of the Socialist government's program in the Spanish Congress of Deputies -- live]

[Excerpts] I should like to satisfy Senor Roca's curiosity and his right to know the composition of the government. I should like to say to him, as I have already said publicly, that up to the last minute I reserve the right, after I have been invested and enjoy the confidence of the house, and naturally after having taken the oath in the presence of the King -- up to the last minute I reserve the possibility which is constitutionally valid of making the changes which I thought appropriate.

I do not know whether it would be too obvious to tell you who the person is who holds the candidature and is endeavouring to be invested as prime minister.

The deputy minister will be Senor Alfonso Guerra.
The minister of foreign affairs, Don Fernando Moran.
The minister of justice, Don Fernando Ledesma -- it would be more correct to give the second surname, but this would take longer.

The minister of defense, Don Narcis Serra I Serra.
The minister of economy, trade and minister of finance -- to give it exactly -- Don Miguel Boyer.
The minister of the interior, Don Jose Barrionuevo Pena.
The minister of public works and town planning, Don Julian Campo.
The minister of education and science, Don Jose Maria Maravall.
The minister of labor and social security, Don Joaquin Almunia.
The minister of industry and energy, Don Carlos Solchaga.
The minister of agriculture, fisheries, and food, Don Carlos Romero.
The minister of the prime minister's office, Don Javier Moscoso.
The minister of transport, tourism and communications, Don Enrique Baron.
The minister of culture, Don Javier Solana Madariaga.
The minister of territorial administration, Don Tomas de la Cuadra Salcedo.
The minister of health and consumer affairs, Don Ernesto Lluch Martin. [applause]

GONZALEZ SPEAKS ON ENTRY INTO NATO, EEC

LD012222 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Reply by Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish prime minister-elect, to a statement by Marcos Vizcaya, deputy of the Basque Nationalist Party, in the debate of the Socialist government's program at the Spanish Congress of Deputies -- live]

[Text] In the foreign policy area we are once again going over the long debate we held during earlier discussions, particularly those in committee, on Spain's joining NATO. I recall you raised some substantial snags over membership at that time while being substantially in agreement with the political decision to join. I do not want to go over the whole debate again, repeating myself though my position remains the same.

A bilateral relationship fundamentally serves the interests -- or ought to serve them, and I use those words in the light of the need to reconsider and therefore of the possible renegotiation of the bilateral treaty with the United States. I am using each of those words with the precision they require at this moment, given that they concern matters which you yourself have referred to us as affairs of the previous government, affairs which have not changed very much. Indeed, we would hope that in the area of foreign policy, the changes we might have to introduce over the course of time might be only the minimum necessary. I made a point of this yesterday, saying that we are striving to pursue a policy of state. At this moment I am striving for rapprochement with your position and with other different positions in this house, to achieve a confluence of interests which will truly represent the wishes of the immense majority of Spaniards. But that bilateral negotiation [Gonzalez begins to say "renegotiation" but corrects himself] can and must serve, first and foremost, as we see it, the defense interests of Spain. From the viewpoint of the other party, it may serve more overall defense interests. If the negotiations served defense interests which were respectable but more international than national then it would be necessary to reconsider and renegotiate that bilateral treaty.

With this reasoning I am replying to something which is always presented as a contradiction. I have said many times, and I have said it to our own interlocutors: No citizen of any nation in the world wants to have any kind of foreign military installation on its territory. The first to take that view are the citizens of the United States.

So I believe there are no disagreements on this point, that the whole world can accept this truth as quite unquestionable and indisputable. Because of historical considerations, however, concerning the maintenance of the status quo and above all heeding the interests of our national defense, which daily need to be defended with a stance of greater indepedence and greater sovereignty, we adopt that position, which is not one of dependence on the United States but rather one of a bilateral relationship, which is not the same concept. And, without going into a debate on our stance, we have still not heard a single argument of substance to prove to us the advantages for our national defense, for our national security, for Spanish foreign policy or for its domestic development of joining the multilateral pact of the North Atlantic Treaty.

I do not know whether it is necessary for me to spell out again that it is not a question here of a Greek-style situation. This is because we are not integrated into the military organization of the North Atlantic Treaty. We are not integrated. We are, therefore, at the stage of political alliance, and at the beginning of a process of negotiation on military integration which -- as I said a little earlier -- we are going to freeze. In other words, we are not going to integrate Spain into the military organization of the North Atlantic Treaty, or, to put it in common parlance, into NATO.

There may well be differing opinions. We discussed this at the time, I now repeat it again. I also covered the flank of those who wondered at that time whether we might not be doing a service to other interests. This will never be a problem for the Socialists, because the service we wish to perform is service to national soveriegnty and independence.

Earlier I used a phrase which might perhaps have sounded aggressive, though I wish it only to be expressive. I find it impossible even to imagine there being somebody holding the status of a military commander over a Spanish military officer on territory belonging to our sovereignty. And we shall have occasion to talk at length about this subject, in order to prove what I have already said on a previous occasion; namely, that things had been hurried, the the interests of Spain had not been sufficiently guaranteed and that the interests of our foreign policy had not been sufficiently guaranteed.

You ask me about the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. I shall tell you my position after having given careful thought to the matter. I am for signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. However, what I want to say is that first I would like to have every possible guarantee that such a signing would not be used against the necessary storing of supplies for Spain. I shall not therefore give away what is a resolute will on my part and have it turned into an instrument for negotiation with others. So, we have the will to sign the non-proliferation treaty on the one hand, and on the other there must be negotiation over the conditions on which that signing can come about.

What I will tell you, however, is that we shall hold firmly to our undertaking not to nuclearize Spain now that certain problems are blowing up over the stationing of nuclear weapons in what is called the European theater for tactical weapons.

As for joining the EEC, I believe that this wish is shared by all. References have been made to negative statements about Spanish entry to the EEC. The effects of a political attitude are always difficult to measure. We have followed domestically and internationally through our knowledge of international relations, the whole process of negotiations. We became aware at a certain moment of what we saw as an erroneous approach to the problems and the process of joining the EEC. There is a person present in this chamber who undertook to correct that approach and give due measure to the process of negotiation which was to be global and bilateral with each of the countries making up the EEC.

I want also to tell you, however, that we want it made quite clear to our European friends that the process of blocking Spanish entry to the EEC cannot be permanent. It cannot be permanent. I am one of those people who have held the view that there is no use setting deadlines which then have to be broken time after time. We have already had a number of examples of that. All the same, I believe we have the right to say to the EEC that whatever difficulties the EEC may have internally, Spain, by complying with the requirements of the Treaty of Rome, has the right to become a member of the EEC. I know that this is a question of negotiation, but such negotiations can be conducted from clear and firm positions. If countries like France, Germany or Britain have difficulties, with regard to joining that group of nations, Spain has even worse ones, due to its inadequate economic structure and its uneven growth process. It is, therefore, difficult to understand how the EEC can talk from time to time about the famous new orders in international economic relations or about cooperation with countries of the south, when it fails to face with due courage -- and this must be stressed again to the European nations -- to something which is relatively much easier, namely, cooperation between the north and the south of Europe.

NEW POLICIES SHOULD REFLECT STRONG TIES TO U.S.

PM301551 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p 5

[Editorial: "The External Priority"]

[Text] Every government implies a policy. In choosing the people who will form his cabinet, Felipe Gonzalez has undoubtedly borne in mind the outlines of the policy which he intends to follow.

Judging by all the signs, one thing seems clear: Mr Gonzalez is preparing a program of change which at the same time will be a program of stability. He does not wish to rely solely on his party's members, but to extend, even beyond the voters who have given him a broad parliamentary majority, an attraction composed of restraint and hope.

The solemnity promoted by the constitutional timetable -- which, as we already asked in this column shortly after the results were known, has fortunately not been hastened -- is helping to establish preferences or priorities which will be seen in the investiture speech itself, in the choice of personnel and in the first steps.

One of the uncertainities which will have to be clarified first is foreign policy. In the present-day world of powerful blocs which maintain peace -- if it may be called so -- thanks to a delicate balance of power, the scope for neutralism or nonalignment has been disappearing. Even if the expression and some gestures remain, the substance has been absorbed by the reality of world politics.

No consistent international policy can be developed today without making it quite clear in advance, where you stand. The "where" provides the background and color of the paper on which the designs corresponding to the country's needs and the government's plans can then be drawn. There is little doubt that we are in the Western world. Moreover, Felipe Gonzalez referred to that very area in his campaign.

The center of the Western world is Washington. A sound relationship with that center is the key to a good international policy. A formula will therefore have to be found which suits Spanish interests, as Mr Gonzalez interprets them, and U.S. interests, as Mr Reagan interprets them. The formula, which is certainly not easy, must be found and is essential.

If the bilateral treaty between Spain and the United States must be modified more radically to achieve this, let it be modified. If in order to achieve this, NATO must be considered by looking at Gibraltar and weighing up what can be achieved in a matter to which Felipe Gonzalez referred on the very night of the election victory, let this new perspective be adopted. The opening of the gate has already been spoken of as a Spanish initiative which will help unblock the situation and satisfy the inhabitants of the area.

The mere policy of waiting, postponement and ignoring the issue of NATO and the promised referendum does not seem to be the best in this instance. In order not to float dangerously in an ambiguous no-man's-land, Spain must begin its next legislative term by firmly tying up the loose ends of our relationship -- adjusted, of course, to a new majority's style and aims -- with the center of the world to which we belong, which is Washington.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN VIEWS STATE OF U.S.-USSR DETENTE

PM301541 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "For and Against Detente"]

[Text] There were some hints of a conciliatory tone in the speeches President Reagan and new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov made at the beginning of the week, but otherwise there was little which was fundamentally new in what the two superpower leaders had to say. Andropov spoke in encouraging terms about the importance of detente and called it "the politics of the future," but he stressed at the same time, that the Soviet Union's military strength must be maintained and that the Soviet Union will not pay for detente and a normalization of relations with the United States with a compliant approach.

In his turn President Reagan said that he had sent proposals to Andropov for a series of measures to strengthen mutual confidence between the two superpowers. The proposals include improvement of the so-called "hot line" (the direct telephone link) between Washington and Moscow, and advance warning by both powers of all future missile test launches. In almost the same breath the U.S. President announced, however, that he had reached a decision on the deployment of the new intercontinental MX missiles. Ond hundred of these missiles will -- if Congress grants its approval -- be deployed in a large "pack" of subterranean silos in the western United States.

The MX missiles have long been the subject of discussion in the United States, and the arguments have chiefly revolved around how the missiles are to be deployed. Over the years a total of almost 30 different possibilities have been aired -- from having the missiles hover like satellites in space to spreading them "randomly" in the seabed of the world's oceans. After lengthy consideration, President Jimmy Carter decided to deploy the 200 missiles -- the number then being talked about -- in a total of 4,600 silos distributed across large areas of Nevada and Utah. The idea was that the missiles would be moved from silo to silo at irregular intervals, so that the Soviet Union would never be able to be sure exactly where they were.

At the time Reagan launched a tough attack on this plan, and came to power on a platform which included scrapping it, but also finding a better and safer method of deploying the missiles. In itself therefore, the President's decision on deployment can hardly have come as surprise for the Soviet leaders, even though it is questionable to what extent the solution chosen by Reagan, which will involve the construction of new siloes is in agreement with the still unratified SALT II Treaty.

Since the power handover in the Kremlin there have been noises of a cautiously conciliatory nature from both Washington and Moscow. The two superpowers have been testing each other's strength, and their leaders have spoken positively of detente on the one hand, and reflected attitudes which have little to do with detente on the other. Perhaps both Reagan's and Andropov's speeches should be seen against this background.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE MINISTER RESIGNS, REPLACED BY THUNBORG

LD011732 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The minister of defense, Boerje Andersson, has resigned after barely 2 months as minister. Boerje Andersson says he is resigning because he does not like living in Stockholm; he misses his home and family in Borlaenge.

The new defense minister will be Anders Thunborg, who is Sweden's ambassador to the UN. He will take up the post of defense minister after the new year. Until then the minister of communications, Curt Bostroem, will deal with defense matters.[Paris AFP in English at 2125 GMT on 1 December in a similar report adds: "Replacing him [Andersson] is Sweden's representative to the United Nations, Anders Thunborg, aged 48, a former secretary of state for defence. Until his appointment last October following the Social Democratic election victory, Mr Anderson's political experience had been entirely in local government"]

DAGENS NYHETER ON MX DECISION, SOVIET REACTION

PM301355 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Sweden 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "Reagan's 'Peacekeepers'"]

[Text] The disarmament issue is now reaching breaking point. If Ronald Reagan gets his way during the second half of the eighties, the United States will train a new type of land-based nuclear missile on the Soviet Union.

We can only expect that the leadership in the Kremlin will adopt countermeasures. A new wave of rearmament could sweep over us despite the oppposition of self-preservation which the peace movements are attempting to offer to our age's greatest lunacy.

In his speech to the nation on Monday evening, the U.S. President of course, gave a completely different picture of what is at stake. Pendantically, with many red and blue diagrams, Reagan contrasted Soviet rearmament with the absence of a U.S. program. The United States needs the new MX missile -- which Reagan calls the "peacekeeper" -- to persuade the Soviet Union to agree to mutual disarmament. It is not the first time that Reagan has justified U.S. rearmament in this way and he is not the first to do so. Unfortunately there is something in the argument. Compulsion plays a major role in persuading the superpowers to negotiate with each other.

By speaking of "the Vietnam veterans who have come home to the United States' heart" in the context of the inauguration of a monument in Washington, Ronald Reagan tried to strike a note of national unity. In a way that only Americans can appreciate, he described the United States as a nation apart, placed between two oceans by some "divine plan." He wants to allay the fears of a nuclear war, especially those among schoolchildren, with his "strategy for peace."

In objective terms Reagan made some excellent proposals: The exchange between the superpowers of basic new information about their nuclear forces, advance warning of nuclear tests, and attempts to further improve the hot line.

Unfortunately Reagan also wants his new weapons. A controversial project, this MX, since the first plans for a sytem of 4,600 launching sites for 200 missiles. The President has finally decided on deploying 100 missiles in a relatively confined area. The idea is that potential attacking Soviet nuclear warheads would create problems for each other (fratricide).

The idea here strikes many people as dubious. Despite some welcome in the state of Wyoming, where Reagan said the MX will be deployed, the President has little support for his plan. It is by no means certain that he will get his bill for funds for the project through Congress. He is bound to meet with even tougher opposition from the new Congress.

On the whole the mood in favor of continued rearmament in the United States has faded as economic problems have become more noticeable. The growing movement in favor of a nuclear arms freeze, which wants to halt the production of all new nuclear arms, bears witness to a deep distrust of both superpowers' deterrent policies.

The U.S. President has proposed to the Soviet Union a one-third reduction in the number of nuclear warheads. He is advocating a zero solution for NATO in return for the Soviet Union's dismantling of all of its missiles. Attention in the West however, has been directed more at alarmingly careless statements by the Reagan administration on the stated possibility of the United States' waging limited or long-term nuclear wars -- and "gaining the upper hand."

This controversial directive for a 5-year plan for U.S. defenses has been described by worried U.S. researchers as "almost a declaration of war." Columnist Tom Wicker has spoken of "war to the death," while Soviet U.S. expert Georgiy Arbatov calls it "guidelines for total war." Nor does it much help when U.S. spokesmen stress that the foundation of U.S. nuclear thinking is still deterrence.

There are also many people in the Western camp who suspect that the White House is actually trying to break the Soviet Union economically by raising the arms race to ever higher levels. The trial of strength in Norway revolving around appropriations for preparations for the possible deployment on the continent of new nuclear arms and the controversy in Denmark surrounding a UN proposal for a nuclear arsenal freeze are fresh warnings that Reagan runs the risk of putting too much pressure on NATO cohesion.

Moscow's initial reaction to Reagan's decision on the MX was critical as expected. There is a risk that new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, who has so far been cautious in his wait-and-see approach to the United States, will see the MX as more of a threat to Soviet nuclear arms installations and a challange to his own, naturally fragile prestige than as a call to compromises.

It is difficult to see how Ronald Reagan could make the United States and the Western bloc safer with his new missile. On the contrary, there is every danger that insecurity in the world will increase.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON FIRST YEAR'S RECORD

DW301142 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Nov 82 pp 146-164

[Interview with Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou by SPIEGEL editors Mareike Spiess-Hohnoltz, Heinz P. Lohfeldt and Istas Tsatsaronis at "Astir Palace" Hotel near Athens -- date not given]

SPIEGEL: A year ago, Mr Prime Minister, you promised the Greeks "allaghi," the "big chance," and thereby you won a triumphant election victory. But when looking around in Greece today, nothing much of a change, let alone a "big change" can be seen.

Papandreou: My aides and I myself are absolutely satisfied with the change that occurred during the past 12 months. But, of course, we all would prefer to announce to the Greek people that socialism promised by "PASOK," our Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, had already been implemented. The time factor, however, must not be underrated. During these 12 months we have made considerable headway and taken positive steps in various fields, as, for instance, in foreign policy, in public administration, in education, social welfare, in the economy, in justice, and in other fields.

SPIEGEL: Seen from abroad, it rather looks as though the change becomes manifest above all in your efforts at dissociating yourself gradually from your radical election campaign slogans. Just let us take, for instance, foreign policy and NATO. It is only a short while ago that you were determined to pull your country out of the alliance, that you were grumbling: "What kind of an alliance is this, what is Greece's business to be there: He who has friends like these doesn't need enemies:" What is heard and seen from you now looks much more pragmatic and realistic.

Papandreou: Greece does not want to belong to any military bloc at all and consequently also does not want to belong to NATO. But any step taken by us in the field of foreign policy must take our security, independence and national integrity into account.

SPIEGEL: You ought to define this somewhat more precisely.

Papandreou: As you know, our relationship with NATO is different from that of other alliance members: For 7 years NATO has supported a dictatorship in Greece; NATO approved Turkey's invasion of Cyprus as well as the occupation of 36.4 percent of Cyprus territory by Turkey....

SPIEGEL: ... And NATO refuses to guarantee your eastern border with Turkey -- which, after all, is a NATO country and not a member of the Warsaw Pact. But contrary to your announcement, you have not taken any steps to terminate your country's NATO membership.

Papandreou: At present Greece's role within the NATO military alliance is limited in a like manner, as it is vague.

SPIEGEL: Originally you intended to have the hitherto unpublished Rogers agreement on Greece's military reunification with NATO declared null and void by Parliament. This apparently is out of the question now, just like the ultimatum you wanted to deliver to the United States on the closure of its bases in Greece. Instead you are now negotiating with Washington.

Papandreou: I have stated time and again and I repeat it once again now: The existence of foreign bases on our territory constitutes a curtailment of our national independence and sovereignty.

SPIEGEL: What actually is it that you are negotiating? Is it the price the Americans are to pay for a prolongation of their permit to stay?

Papandreou: I wouldn't call it a "price." These bases are of no importance for the protection of Greek territory in the event of a local conflict and they also do not form part of NATO and -- with the exception of "Sudas Bay," the U.S. base on Crete, where the 6th U.S. Fleet is supplied, which on the one hand is attached to NATO and on the other is under the U.S. command -- it is a bilateral treaty that matters.

Just to make it absolutely plain: The bases are serving strategic interests of the United States that started on 27 October has one objective only, namely to agree upon a timetable for the closure of these bases and to fix the conditions for their operation until then. We do not determine this unilaterally; we will try to settle the matter, if possible, through an agreement. But one thing is absolutely clear; if the negotiations do not achieve any positive results in a period of time still to be determined, then the bases must disappear.

SPIEGEL: What are the conditions under which the U.S. bases will be allowed to exist for a certain while?

Papandreou: I do not want to elaborate, because we find ourselves in the midst of negotiations. But, at any rate, there exist two substantial conditions: First, the bases must not harm our national defense and security; and second, no actions against any of our neighbors, particularly against those adjoining the Mediterranean, with whom we maintain close diplomatic, economic and political relations, must come from them.

SPIEGEL: Once again; what do the Americans have to pay for a prolongation of their permit to stay? Indications are that a contribution of 1 billion is at stake.

Papandreou: There is no question of a leasing fee as in the case of Spain. What matters in our case is national security and this must be seen quite practically. This means that what matters to me is not a vague statement by the United States saying, for instance, that it is against any clashes in the Aegean Sea. This would not be of any worth to us.

SPIEGEL: It would be different, though, if the United States would give a binding guarantee for your eastern border?

Papandreou: A binding guarantee would require a treaty between Greece and the United States which would have to be ratified by Congress. One might speculate about it, but this is not realistic. Arms deliveries are much more realistic.

SPIEGEL: And, of course, the latest achievements in arms technology

Papandreou: The more modern the better -- for example, a few AWACS...

SPIEGEL: ...So that you could better keep an eye on your neighbor and NATO partner Turkey? This leads us to another case of rhetoric before the elections and pragmatism thereafter; just a year ago you still refused even talking to Ankara. Now, in July, you agreed with Turkey on a moratorium, the foreign ministers are talking with each other and the opposition here in Greece already charges you with hushing up violations of the Greek air space by Turkey, for instance.

Papandreou: Oh, come on, that is a lie -- we always announce such things. Besides, I made it clear to the Turks from the very outset that we will not exchange a single word or have any discussion before all provocative statements cease. We don't go to the negotiating table under pressure or duress.

SPIEGEL: And the Turks fulfilled these demands?

Papandreou: We are convinced that there have only been negligible transgressions since July. And when we protested against them, the Turks reassured us that it must be our mistake, that we read the radar screens wrong.

I don't consider these to be incidents worth mentioning, I believe that Turkey has kept its word.

SPIEGEL: Will peace commence now after decades of hostility, between a socialist government in Greece and a military regime in Turkey?

Papandreou: Just a moment. The foreign ministers will be meeting again on 9 December, and it will depend on this meeting whether a dialogue will materialize at all [SPIEGEL footnote: Last Wednesday the situation intensified again; Athens accused Turkey of a serious violation of its air space; the foreign ministers meeting seems to be called in question]. What matters to us is that the framework for such a dialogue will be set forth at this meeting. We sincerely wish to restore a relationship of friendship and cooperation with Turkey. But it goes without saying that you just don't begin a dialogue or open any negotiations if all that is involved is what you yourself are prepared to give. Dialogue, negotiations make sense only if both sides profit, the Latin expression for this being "quid pro quo."

SPIEGEL: You give something but want to get something in return.

Papandreou: Yes, I can't waive that. Greece does not raise any claims on Turkey, but neither are we prepared, on the other hand, to make concessions at the expense of our national territory and our rights which are moored in international treaties and agreements.

SPIEGEL: When Greece was at stake in the early seventies and the military junta was in power here in Athens, you did everything to convince the European governments "that the existence of a dictatorship in Europe not only represents a danger for the nation affected but also jeopardizes democracy in Europe at large." Is this statement still applicable today?

Papandreou: You know, I don't wish to provoke Turkey at this particular time. You must understand that we have considerable differences of opinion. We hope that this region will remain peaceful, we wish to avoid war. And we agreed in the moratorium to desist from any provocative utterances by the Turks about us and on our part about the Turks. But as far as the principle is concerned, I absolutely stand by what I said at the time, absolutely.

SPIEGEL: Will we be seeing Andreas Papandreou again soon as the southeast European As-Sadat who takes a trip to Ankara for the cause of peace?

Papandreou: I must decidedly reject any linkage of my name to As-Sadat, because unfortunately I consider him a politician whom I wouldn't want to emulate under any circumstances.

SPIEGEL: Would you rather be linked up with Libya's Muammar al-Qadhdhafi for whose visit to Greece you long so much? Or with PLO boss Yasir 'Arafat whom you welcomed so enthusiastically that the mockery already made the rounds in Athens that Greece is the only Arab state which really helped the PLO?

Papandreou: It is not just because of its geographical location that Greece is linked with the Arab peoples by a long, historical friendship. No doubt we are closer to them than are other European countries. And we deem it absolutely necessary for the community of nations to exert every conceivable pressure to clear the road for peace in the Middle East.

SPIEGEL: Do you have any new and concrete ideas of how a peaceful solution might be attained?

Papandreou: Well, surely the Reagan plan and the charter of the Arab summit are positive steps on this road. Yet there can be just and durable peace in this region

only if the national rights of the Palestinian people, especially its right to an independent state of its own, and Israel's security within its former borders are recognized.

SPIEGEL: And Greece could make a contribution to it?

Papandreou: Our relations with the Arab peoples and beyond this to the countries of the so-called Third World form part of our independent, multidimensional foreign policy. This also includes our strong support to the national liberation movements and peoples in the Third World who struggle against dictatorships.

SPIEGEL: What kind of support is this? With 4,000 marks each per month, just as your PAK liberation movement once was supported by the German Social Democrats?

Papandreou: We render diplomatic support and thus build a bridge between the PLO and West Europe.

SPIEGEL: One could not help feeling, Mr Prime Minister, that your friendly attitude toward the Arabs is also aimed at closer economic ties, towards Arab investments in and long-term credits for Greece, because the economy by no means is in such a good state as the Greeks would have expected from the government of a former economics professor.

Papandreou: I have not promised any miracles.

SPIEGEL: No, but many Greeks have taken you for an economic magician and they expected miracles.

Papandreou: I can only tell you that our economic policy for 1982 will entail satisfactory results.

SPIEGEL: Really?

Papandreou: Yes. When we took office the inflation rate amounted to roughly 25 percent. This year it will be close to 20 percent. In 1983 it will decrease to 15 percent and in 1984 we should be in a position to attain the same level as the Western countries.

SPIEGEL: But in all probability you then will have equality also in the field of unemployment. In the past you have had not many problems in this respect, but meanwhile unemployment already is nearing the 10 percent mark.

Papandreou: Yes, unemployment is becoming a problem in our country as well. But we are making efforts to keep it under control so it will not assume disquieting dimensions.

SPIEGEL: How do you seek to manage it? Your partners in the West certainly would be pleased if you were to offer them a patent solution.

Papandreou: In our country it is, above all, young people, women and unskilled workers who are hit by unemployment. This is why we have launched a program for creating 20,000 new jobs for people below the age of 30, and we also take over part of the employment costs. In addition, there are plans for retraining programs, and, to be sure, we also expect positive results from our efforts in the agricultural sector, where we are trying to keep the people at their rural place of work so as to curtail the rural exodus which brings additional pressure to bear on the urban labor market.

SPIEGEL: Don't the problems in Greece considerably differ from those in the highly industrialized countries of the West?

Papandreou: Not at all, for our predecessors have left us nothing but scorched earth and with this I mean, above all, the economic mud we inherited.

SPIEGEL: This sounds familiar, it is the reproach made right now in the Federal Republic, too -- by the rightists vis-a-vis the leftists.

Papandreou: I believe that there has never been a more irresponsible government than that of Mr Rallis, our immediate predecessor. It has bestowed upon Greece a deficit of historical dimensions. For the first time in our history the deficit in the public sector amounted to more than 12 million marks. The most important task now is to cut down this deficit.

SPIEGEL: What is its level now?

Papandreou: I think that we were quite successful also in this respect, even if we have not been as successful as we would have liked. As to the purely administrative budget -- which does not include the overall public sector, that is to say not the state enterprises, public transportation, supply enterprises and so forth -- we can submit something unique to Parliament; our expenses are in keeping with the budget estimates.

SPIEGEL: This is quite remarkable.

Papandreou: Indeed, and, above all, at this period of time. Moreover, the deficit in our balance of payments will decrease by $500 million, meaning from $2.5 billion to $2 billion.

SPIEGEL: But this actually is also attributable to the fact that you receive roughly $1 billion annually from the EC -- the Community you could not stomach at all not too long ago.

Papandreou: We have not received that much. There is no question that we will receive something this year. But it is difficult to assess correctly the influence brought to bear by the EC, because there are many aspects involved. One of them is the purely budgetary aspect -- meaning how much one has to pay and how much one receives. This is an absolutely positive aspect.

SPIEGEL: So the EC does have its good sides.

Papandreou: What if the other aspect pertains to the effects on the industrial production and thus on the balance of payments, in other words, to the development of the economy; and there it doesn't work so well. From the very day of our accession the Greek trade balance with the EC dramatically worsened.

SPIEGEL: Do you still believe -- as you declared in a SPIEGEL interview shortly before the 1981 elections -- that Greece should be "neither an EC member nor associated with the EC; Greece should conclude a special agreement; and do you still want to hold a referendum on Greece's EC membership?

Papandreou: As you know we asked the EC for special arrangements which would take Greece's special situation into account. Otherwise, a country like Greece having a comparably low per-capita income cannot properly plan and pursue its agricultural, industrial, economic and social development. The Community displayed great interest and is respective to talks. The talks are in progress, and this is why I don't wish to go into further details.

SPIEGEL: But it is a fact that industrial production is not so much impaired by the EC, as you contended, but in all probability much more by your plans to nationalize large sectors of the Greek economy. How can you expect foreign investments to flow into your country under these circumstances?

Papandreou: The state as a producer bears a growing social responsibility for just a few albeit important sectors, namely, in national security and in the health sector. Supervisory boards will take over the control in other important sectors, boards which will be made up of representatives of the employers, the employees, the local self-government and the state.

SPIEGEL: That's your famous "third road" to socialism which, however, originally ruled out the private sector.

Papandreou: Since there is democratic planning the flow of information is better so that the private companies are well informed about the needs of the state and the future economic course, which again creates incentives for investments. Naturally we welcome any foreign investment if it benefits the investor and our economy. Naturally we especially welcome investments which bring technology into the country and allow a high level of domestic value to be added.

SPIEGEL: Mr Prime Minister, taking a look at the European countries which most recently elected socialist governments, we cannot but find that in these days even socialism doesn't have more to offer than the appeal to tighten the belt. You yourself warned your compatriots against "unjustified price hikes" and "inappropriate demands." Things don't look much better in the France of Francois Mitterrand. Similar appeals can be heard from Sweden's Palme, and surely they will soon be heard from Felipe Gonzalez in Spain as well. Is this attributable to the fact that things appear to be entirely different once one is in power?

Papandreou: I will not deny that. The objective compulsions narrow you down; they are obstructive, to be sure. This applies to Gonzalez who has different problems than I have, but he does have problems. And this also holds true for Mitterrand who is confronted in France with a highly capitalistic establishment.

SPIEGEL: How does a person feel if he cannot live up to his promissory slogans, if he must compromise and pragmatically approach the respective current problems?

Papandreou: What is decisive, after all, is to have a vision, to visualize a goal. How quickly this goal is achieved depends very much on the historical conditions in which one is moving....

SPIEGEL: ... Which now don't look all too promising, however.

Papandreou: I can't promise any miracles; all I can say is this: These are my concepts of value, these are my objectives, this is my credo, and I must tackle this in such a way that I will not expose Greece and the Greek people to any adventures. If I should expose the Greeks to any adventures I would not stand a chance of ever reaching these goals.

SPIEGEL: But aren't you afraid that the people will confront you with your slogans, take you at your word and expect the fulfillment of all the promises we are discussing here?

Papandreou: We are a young party, we just got organized in 1974, and a party needs an identity so that the people will know what the talk is all about. This needs to be hammered home, and not just in the initial phase but over and over again. And this identity must be something unimpeachable, regardless of the tactics which are applied to attain one's goal.

SPIEGEL: One of these goals -- you repeated it just recently after the local elections -- is the establishment of a "free and democratic society." Does this mean that Greece was not free and democratic under your direct predecessor?

Papandreou: Have we emerged from a dictatorship? No, we came to power through free elections. In 1974 it was Karamanlis' feat, and we recognize this feat. But definitely much in the Greek society violated what I would like to term the real functioning of democratic processes. There were Greeks who had all possible privileges, and others who had none. Then you can hardly speak of a really democratic regime. This is why we deepen democracy and enhance it as quickly as possible.

SPIEGEL: And Konstantin Karamanlis, who meanwhile is Greece's president, is going along with what you call "deepening" and "enhancing" democracy?

Papandreou: I can describe my relationship with the president only with one word, and that word is "optimal." He exemplarily exercises his constitutional rights, and this is a valuable contribution to the consolidation of our democracy and to a climate of mildness and calm urgently needed by our country.

SPIEGEL: If you talk about "deepening democracy" we cannot but confront you with the growing criticism of the inadequate democracy within your own party. You are accused of leading the party nearly autocratically, and comparisons are being made between the leadership of your movement and the former National-Socialist one in Germany. There has not been a single party congress since the founding of PASOK in 1974, you have never been elected chairman of your party.

Papandreou: I must reject the charge that my party is undemocratic. I certainly would like to know which party in Greece is more democratic. Perhaps the communists, or the right? They shouldn't throw any stones, sitting in glass houses. But I can reassure you that we will be holding a party congress in 1983. I have committed myself to that. And this party congress will also elect a chairman.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that the new -- and old -- PASOK chief will be able to continue this unorthodox foreign policy toward the East, his deals with individual members in the Eastern bloc, now that a new boss has taken over in the Soviet Union and thus also in the Eastern bloc?

Papandreou: The new leadership in Moscow begins working at a time when tensions in East-West relations have increased and when it is clear at least to me that in a way we have returned to cold war. The change in leadership gives the Soviet Union an opportunity to correct its attitude toward the West in general and toward the United States in particular.

SPIEGEL: It may, and probably will, take its time.

Papandreou: Quite possibly. But the new leadership in Moscow could very well newly assess relations with the West.

SPIEGEL: Because the West's attitude has become harsher?

Papandreou: As a participant in NATO and EC conferences I had a chance to observe how the positions have hardened, especially on the part of Washington, but under Washington's influence also among European politicians. Just take the important matter of the pipeline embargo. Alright, Mr Reagan has lifted the sanctions now, but in return for that most Europeans are prepared to aggravate trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. Thus, we must wait and see what policy the new Soviet leadership under Andropov will pursue ....

SPIEGEL: ... And whether the West at large, and Washington in particular, will continue its policy of confrontation.

Papandreou: Of course. In any event, it is of fundamental significance that the new leaders in Moscow declared directly that they would continue to pursue Brezhnev's detente policy ....

SPIEGEL: ... Which in turn would put you into the position to continue your Ostpolitik, Papandreou style, and to push the idea of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans, for example.

Papandreou: My talks with the leaders of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania convinced me that this idea really is contagious.

SPIEGEL: Where in the Balkans are nuclear weapons stationed now, anyway?

Papandreou: Please, every government must answer that question in its own behalf. I do not demand any statement from Zhivkov, Ceausescu, or the Yugoslav leaders whether any of them are stationed in their country or not. But I can say one thing; there are some in Greece.

SPIEGEL: American.

Papandreou: American, on Greek soil, with only one key and not with two keys. As for that, I must say that they don't belong to the bases. The negotiations on the bases don't involve nuclear weapons. These form another bilateral subject to be discussed with the United States, if you will.

SPIEGEL: And you feel threatened by these atomic weapons?

Papandreou: They are irrelevant for Greece's defense, except for the case of a world war, when the matter will look quite different. We, the Greek Government, bear responsibility for the Greek people's protection against this lethal threat. And, as I have stated repeatedly, this point is not negotiable for us.

Of course, several questions ought to be clarified in connection with the nuclear-free zone. We require certain information and we must solve the problem of verification. All this must be included, and this is why we also say that it may last for another one and a half years.

SPIEGEL: Aren't you somewhat too optimistic?

Papandreou: I was very pleased when Ceausescu told me that in his view Turkey, too, would join a zone free of atomic weapons. To be sure, he cannot make any binding statements for Turkey, but it was the impression he gained. When he will visit Turkey early in 1983 then this will be one of the most important topics of discussion -- and then all countries of the Balkans would have come to terms, with the exception of Albania with which we have had no contacts for a long time.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that such a regional decision, if it were to materialize, would meet with the approval of the almighty superpowers, who, after all, will be determining more or less so as to what is going to happen within the two blocs?

Papandreou: We, at any rate, will continue to pursue the matter. Greece is determined to make a genuine contribution to detente.

SPIEGEL: Somewhat as a loner, though still a member of the alliance?

Papandreou: No, not as a loner but as a partner who serves the basic interests of his citizens and of Greece and at the same time makes a contribution to peace and detente, something that is a very critical topic today. And in case we do not watch out, then very soon none of us will be around to give or make interviews.

SPIEGEL: Mr Prime Minister, we thank you for this talk.

KARAMANLIS RETURNS FROM VISITS TO PARIS, BONN

NC012232 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis returned to Athens at 1600 after completing his long trip to France and West Germany. Before leaving Bonn, Karamanlis had another meeting in the morning with FRG President Karl Carstens. As has been learned, Karamanlis has invited the German president to visit Athens. Carstens accepted the invitation and the date will be fixed later. In addition, before departing Bonn President Karamanlis visited the bishopric of Germany, where he was welcomed by Metropolitan Avgoustinos and had talks with representatives of associations of Greek communities, representatives of Greek workers and students in West Germany, Greek professors and others.

NICOSIA CITES GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON ULUSU SPEECH

NC292231 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The government spokesman in Athens, Maroudhas, stated that Turkish Prime Minister Ulusu's speech the day before yesterday at the Consultative Assembly in Ankara on the issue of the militarization of the Aegean islands certainly must have convinced the very few people who still doubt Turkey's expansionist intentions.

Maroudhas said Ulusu's allegations are self-evidently unfounded and stressed that the defense of the Aegean islands is based on a UN decision that recognizes the absolute right of member states to organize their territory's defense. This, he added, constitutes an exercise of Greek sovereign rights. Maroudhas observed that it is tragicomic for Turkey to claim that it is being menaced by the defense of the Greek islands when on the opposite coast the Fourth Aegean Army has been deployed with a force of 100,000 men maintained at NATO expense in order to threaten Greece. Maroudhas stressed that to eliminate any doubt concerning the goals of this army, 79 large landing craft are anchored along the same coast opposite the Greek Islands. Does the Turkish Prime Minister want to convince us, Maroudhas concluded, that these strong forces feel that they are being threatened by our islands' garrisons?

In his speech the day before yesterday, Ulusu had claimed that the Aegean islands near the Turkish coast had been left to Greece on condition that they would remain demilitarized for Turkey's security. Greece, the Turkish prime minister had said, has violated its promises and it will be fully responsible for the unpleasant consequences of its activities.

KKE-INTERIOR MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINE DAY

NC010942 Athens I AVYI in Greek 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The KKE-Interior Central Committee has sent the following message to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat:

"On the occasion of 29 November, the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, the KKE-Interior Central Committee conveys warm, militant greetings to you and the hope that the Palestinian people's wish for an independent Palestinian state on the land of their ancestors will be quickly fulfilled.

"Our party, together with all the progressive and democratic forces of the Greek people, will persistently and firmly continue to fight for the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and for the greatest possible support and solidarity from Greece and the world for the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, until final victory is achieved. For the KKE-Interior Central Committee, Yiannis Banias, secretary."

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON GREEK 'MEGALO IDEA'

TA011549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 1 Dec (AA) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Nazmi Akiman, asked to comment on a recent statement by Mr Kapsis, undersecretary at the Greek Foreign Ministry who affirmed that Turkey was conducting an expansionist policy, said: "I do not believe that such allegations of a government which bases its foreign policy on the 'Megalo idea' can be taken seriously."

ULUSU CALLS FOR UNIFICATION OF BUSINESSES

TA300940 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0845 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 30 Nov (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received Monday officials of the Confederation of Traders and Artizans and told them the new Constitution was aimed at protecting their rights. From now on, it will not be possible to withdraw state support from the artizans, small scale traders and industrialists the confederation represents, he underlined.

The government was determined to adopt all kinds of measures required to support them, the prime minister stressed, adding that "and you, in turn, must no longer stay as small units surviving on a day to day basis, but organize at a scale and level that will enable you to establish a functional link with medium and big industry and contribute to exports."

Confederation president Husamettin Tiyansan thanked the prime minister for his deep interest in the problems of confederation members.

GOVERNMENT BANS PUBLICATION OF DAILY GUNAYDIN

TA020554 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The printing and publication of the daily GUNAYDIN has been banned by the 1st Army and Martial Law Command. The daily will not be published until a second order by the command is issued.

More on Ban

NC020957 Paris AFP in English 0944 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 2 (AFP) -- Turkish martial law authorities have closed for an indefinite period the mass-circulations liberal daily GUNAYDIN after it reported yesterday that Turkey was stopping all but vital imports from France, ostensibly in reprisal for French customs restrictions on Turkish textile goods, official sources said today.

The paper was alleged to have flouted an official communique "banning divulgation and publication of the Turkish Government's decision to cease all its imports from France aside from goods deemed vital for the country's economy".

The newspaper backed up its report yesterday with an editorial in which the French Government came in for strong criticism over its decision to suspend imports of Turkish made bed linen and pullovers until the end of this year. The French measures were part of an overall policy of restrictions on Turkish textiles -- particularly cotton shirts -- by Britain, Italy and France within the Common Market framework. Negotiations between the EEC and Turkey opened last week on the issue of limiting Turkish cotton exports in 1983.

COURT TO PROSECUTE 18 WRITERS UNION MEMBERS

TA301605 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Istanbul, 30 Nov (AA) -- Martial law prosecutor demanded prison sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years for 18 Turkish writers who served as current and past officials of the writers' union since 1976, for "turning the legal union into an illegal one, engaging in communist propaganda and praising poet Nazim Hikmet." Those being prosecuted include leading Turkish humorist Aziz Nesin. Meanwhile, the prosecutor announced he will not prosecute Yasar Kemal, one of the founders of the union and its first president who recently won the French Del Duca award for his novel "Memed my Hawk."

More on Indictment

NC301748 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, Nov 30 (AFP) -- Eighteen leading members of the "progressive" union of Turkish writers are to be prosecuted for communist propaganda and associating with illegal organisations, a court source in Istanbul said today. In the indictment laid before Istanbul's military judge, the public prosecutor called for the union's permanent closure and prison sentences varying from eight to 15 years for its 18 leaders.

The union was founded in 1974 by Yasar Kemal. Its present leader is Aziz Nesin, currently undergoing medical treatment in Moscow. The judge said the founding members, including Yasar Kemal, were not among the accused.

Apart from Mr Nesin, the other accused include lawyers Mehmet Ali Sebuk, 76, and Orhan Apaydin, the front ranking supporter of the officials of the group of affiliated trade unions (DISC), who are all in prison.

The writers' union is accused of associating with banned organisations such as the pro-Soviet DISC, the Turkish committee for peace, the teachers' union (Tob Der) and other youth and progressive organisations.

HOUSING MINISTER VISITS FRG TO DISCUSS WORKERS

TA241102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation headed by Housing and Reconstruction Minister Ahmet Samsunlu left for Berlin this morning to hold talks on the problems of Turkish workers employed in the FRG. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Samsunlu said that he would also hold talks with the Turkish workers who live in unfavorable conditions in Berlin, and would be briefed by officials on the issue. The delegation will then hold talks with the Bavarian officials in Munich and with the FRG housing and reconstruction minister in Bonn. The delegation is composed of representatives from the Ministries of Labor, Foreign Affairs, National Education; the Social Security Institute; the State Planning Organization; and the Religious Affairs Directorate. They will return to Turkey on 1 December.

Completes Visit

TA011743 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Ahmet Samsunlu has said that FRG officials attach importance to Turkish-German friendship and that they do not wish to forcefully send back Turkish workers.

The Turkish delegation headed by Samsunlu has concluded its contacts in the FRG and returned to Turkey. In a statement to a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, Samsunlu said that he held talks with the governing mayor of West Berlin, five ministers in Berlin and the ministers of interior and reconstruction and housing in Bonn to discuss the various problems of Turkish workers employed in the FRG. He added that during their stay in the FRG they also met with government officials in Munich. He said that committees have been set up in the FRG to handle the problems of Turkish workers and that the problems will be taken up by the governments of the two countries after the committees complete their work.

EDUCATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM PARIS, FRG

TA020720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] National Education Minister Hasan Saglam, who attended a UNESCO meeting in Paris, returned to Turkey last night. In a statement on his arrival at Yesilkoy Airport, he said that at the UNESCO meeting they discussed its program for 1984-1989 within the framework of UNESCO aims. Saglam pointed out that 28.5 percent of the world population, 814 million people, were illiterate and that 123 million children could not go to school. The minister said that after the UNESCO meeting he went to the FRG where he held contacts on the education problems of the children of Turkish workers in that country.

STATEMENT RELEASED ON HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S VISIT

For the Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP text of the "press statement" on the visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to the Republic of Turkey 22-24 November, see the Hungary section of the 2 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

HUNGARIAN TV DELEGATION BEGINS DISCUSSIONS

TA011038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Talks began in Ankara today on a protocol that envisages the exchange of programs, joint productions and technical cooperation between the Turkish Radio and Television (TRT) Corporation and Hungarian radio and television. The Turkish delegation under TRT Deputy Director Behcet Devay and the Hungarian delegation led by the deputy director of Hungarian television, (Karli Mageri), met today for the first time to begin talks on the protocol. The Hungarian delegation also visited TRT Director General Macit Akman. The protocol being discussed by the two delegations is expected to be signed in Ankara tomorrow. The Hungarian delegation will then proceed to II Istanbul for further studies.

Protocol Signed

TA021100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] A bilateral cooperation protocol has been signed in Ankara between the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation [TRT] and the Hungarian radio and television corporation. The protocol was signed by the deputy director of TRT, Behcet Devay, on behalf of Turkey, and by the deputy director of the Hungarian Radio and Television corporation, (Karoli Megery), and the head of the current affairs desk, (Guyula Cher), on behalf of Hungary.

TRT Director General Macit Akman said at the signing ceremony that with this protocol, cooperation between Hungarian and Turkish radio and television was placed on a more systematic and better foundation.

(Karoli Megery) said that the talks in Ankara were very useful. He pointed out that radio and television were very effective media and could be used by the respective radio and television corporations of the two countries to promote their cooperation. He described the protocol as an important step, adding that in this way, possibilities for cooperation between the radio and television corporations of the two countries have been created.

Devay expressed the belief that radio and television are the most effective media in the current world. He added that the protocol envisages program exchanges, joint production and technical cooperation between the two corporations. He noted that further developing this cooperation will also increase the existing friendship between the Turkish and Hungarian peoples. The Hungarian ambassador to Ankara was also present at the signing ceremony. The Hungarian delegation called on Akman before signing the protocol and conferred with him for some time.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL

TA241845 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The meeting of the joint Turkish-Romanian economic committee has ended in Ankara. A protocol in connection with the talks was signed by Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk on behalf of Turkey and by Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram on behalf of Romania. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Canturk said that with this protocol, economic cooperation between the two countries will be increased. Avram expressed the belief that the developing economic relations between the two countries will strengthen the relations of friendship between Turkey and Romania.

According to the protocol, trade between the two countries will not be subject to a quota and will be conducted in exchange for foreign currency. Technical adjustments on the issue will be made by the central banks of the two countries.

An assessment of the Turkish-Romanian economic relations was made at the joint economic committee meeting and a unity of view was reached on increasing trade and on the speedy conclusion of the joint projects in progress such as the central Anatolia refinery. The Romanian delegation will leave for Istanbul this evening and will leave Turkey tomorrow.

Ends Visit

TA251103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram and the delegation accompanying him departed Turkey today after concluding official talks held in Ankara. The visiting minister, who was in Turkey to participate in the meetings of the joint Turkish-Romanian economic committee, said in a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy airport that with the new protocol signed in Ankara, economic cooperation between the two countries would be increased.

VILLAGE QUARANTINED 6 MONTHS FOLLOWING RABIES

TA301554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Kilis, southeastern Turkey, 30 Nov (AA) -- Karakil village of Kilis was put in quarantine for 6 months when a rabid dog killed 250 chicken and bit a woman. All entries into and exits from the village will be banned for 6 months.

VOTCP: TURKMEN GIVEN SOVIET MESSAGE TO NATO

TA010623 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet media have preminently reported the talks held between Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Moscow on an official visit, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Press reports reveal that through Turkey, the Soviet Union has delivered a message addressed to the NATO headquarters. The message calls for the sides to exercise a flexible stand for the elimination of the nuclear war peril which is threatening the whole of humanity, and advising a constructive stance on current issues like disarmament and detente.

OUR RADIO COMMENTS ON TURKMEN VISIT TO MOSCOW

TA301052 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen met yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. In this meeting, the Soviet foreign minister called on Turkey to raise its voice in favor of peace. Gromyko added that the continent on which both the USSR and Turkey are located must be an area of peace. He expressed his conviction that significant steps must be taken for cooperation between the two countries not only in the commercial field but also the political field.

Yes, dear listeners, once more the Soviet Union is extending its peaceful and friendly hand, expressing its wish to promote goodneighborly relations with Turkey. This gesture has its roots in the old days of Turkey's national liberation war.

In his reply, Foreign Minister Turkmen spoke about the significance attached by Turkey to bilateral relations with the Soviet Union. This question then comes to mind: If you attach importance to bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, what are you in fact doing to this end? Are you not the ones who call great friends Reagan and his followers who are trying to be the gendarme of the world? Are not the current junta heads the ones who have signed secret military agreements with the United States? Are not the 60 small and large NATO and U.S. bases, the aircraft based on them and the monitoring devices all directed against the Soviet Union? Why is a new military airfield being built in Mus? Why are the Van and Batman airfields being expanded?

For months now, the reactionary press organs and the junta's mouthpiece, Turkish Radio and Television, are spreading the U.S. slanders of a Soviet threat. In its issue of today, the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN says that the West is concerned over the latest visits by Turkish officials, that relations with socialism countries are being observed with interest in Europe and concern in the United States. While Turkmen is affecting a visit to Moscow, TERCUMAN has the courage to write so and the junta administration is turning a blind eye on these slanders against the Soviet Union.

While tens of thousands of patriots are being kept in dungeons, the members of the Turkish peace committee are being prosecuted for trying to prevent Turkey's transformation into a nuclear cemetery, and hostility is being fanned against the Soviet Union. Friendship and goodneighborliness are mutual. Under the shadow of U.S. nuclear missiles and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, the junta generals are undermining the promotion of friendly and goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Friendship is established with deeds, not words.

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Bayulken Holds News Conference

TA021509 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Turkish radio and television correspondent Mustafa Genc reports on the NATO defense ministers meeting from Brussels -- recorded]

[Text] This is Mustafa Genc reporting from Brussels. The NATO defense ministers meetings, which have been held for the last 4 days, have concluded. The joint communique on the activities of the Defense Planning Committee meeting which ended today and which was the last phase of the NATO defense ministers meeting is expected to be issued any moment now.

National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken held a news conference today while the NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting was in progress. Bayulken said that Greek Prime Minister and Defense Minister Papandreou brought the Turkish-Greek conflict to the agenda of the NATO meetings at a time when the alliance most needs solidarity. Noting that Papandreou reiterated the allegations that Turkey threatened Greece and that it violated Greek airspace, Bayulken added that he also claimed that Greece has the right to militarize Limnos Island. Bayulken said that the status of the Aegean Islands has been determined through international treaties; that according to international laws, in the event territorial waters extend to 6 miles, airspace cannot extend beyond this limit, and that the agreements in question cannot be amended by unilateral declarations.

Noting that Greece wanted to use NATO as a tool to serve its interests, Bayulken added that the Greek Government wanted to provoke anti-Turkish feeling among the Greek public. Pointing out that Turkey has no enmity against Greece and that it is ready to solve the problems through negotiations, Bayulken added that, however, Turkey is determined to defend its legal rights. Bayulken said: If Papandreou really wanted to solve the problems through negotiations, he could have allowed the meeting to have been held next week in Brussels between the foreign ministers of the two countries. However, this was unilaterally cancelled by Greece. Bayulken noted that those who view the Turkish-Greek dispute unilaterally and who have difficulty in understanding the problems should analyze the talks between Ataturk and Venizelos.

Bayulken later replied to questions by foreign correspondents. In reply to a question by a Greek journalist on the purpose of the establishment of the Aegean Army, Bayulken said that every country maintained troops on its border, but that this did not mean that that country was threatening other countries. He added that Turkey did not pursue an aggressive policy against any country. In reply to a question by another journalist, Bayulken said that the new Turkish Constitution was adopted by a great majority in the recent referendum and that the plan concerning the transition to a democracy was being implemented as had been announced. Bayulken noted that Turkey does not need to take lessons in democracy from anyone.

Meanwhile, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns also held a news conference. He said that Greece committed a grave error on the issue concerning the Limnos Island. He said that the Turkish-Greek dispute affects the alliance's southeastern flank and that it disrupts the defense of the alliance. He said: I hope that the dialogue between the foreign ministers of the two countries will be realized and that the existing crisis will be eliminated.

Meets FRG, Canadian Ministers

TA030605 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken, who is in Brussels after attending the NATO defense ministers' winter meetings, held separate meetings with the FRG and Canadian defense ministers. Our correspondents report from Brussels that during his talks with FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner and Canadian Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne, Bayulken discussed bilateral defense issues. The national defense minister will return to Turkey on Saturday.

Greek Amendments in Communique

NC021902 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Dispatch from Brussels by Hellenic Radio-Television correspondent Thanos Oikonomopoulos -- recorded]

[Excerpt] This year's 2-day meeting of the NATO defense ministers, which concluded in Brussels today, has fully confirmed Greece's consistent and crystal-clear position toward NATO and its relations with it. A joint communique was released by the Defense Planning Committee. This communique not only confirms our national questions, that is, the framework of Greek-NATO and Greek-Turkish relations, but also the Greek Government's general goals.

It is noteworthy that with regard to the joint communique, not only were the phraseological amendments to the text of the communique accepted without discussion, but the clear reservations put forward by the Greek delegation were also accepted. These reservations refer to the deployment of new nuclear arms in Europe and to the need to base Europe's defense on the nuclear forces of both the United States and Britain because their conventional weapons are not sufficient. (?All Greek) reservations were included in the text of the communique.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou told the Greek political editors accompanying him, particularly in connection with our national questions, that he is leaving this year's NATO defense ministers meeting pleased, much more optimistic and with a sense of great security, because the climate has now clearly changed and NATO is much more sensitive to our positions. For the first time, NATO has carefully listened to the Greek views in connection with the existing problems and has officially admitted their existence.

At this point, it is worth noting the cases of Limnos and of Greece's insistence on refusing to participate in allied exercises in the Aegean that question our national sovereign rights. Most characteristic of the acceptance of Greece's positions is the fact that during his regular press conference at the conclusion of the meeting, NATO Secretary General Luns apologetically admitted that NATO was in error regarding the question of the cancellation of Apex Express 82. At the same time, he admitted that the cancellation is in no way connected with Greece's indisputable sovereign rights over Limnos and the presence of Greek military forces on the island. Mr Luns also said that Mr Papandreou strongly and consistently defended the Greek positions.

FRG's Woerner on Meeting

LD021744 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 Dec (DPA) -- Defense Minister Mandred Woerner is satisfied with the outcome of the Brussels NATO meeting. Woerner told DEUTSCHE WELLE that he has returned to Bonn with "exceptionally good impressions." The unity within the alliance is closer than he had thought. There is considerable solidarity on the decisive points.

FRG TV Assessment

DW021437 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Gustavo Trampe report in the "Heute" newscast]

[Text] In Brussels today, the NATO defense ministers made a point of counteracting the impression that the alliance might change its strategy of flexible response. Above all, they countered expectations that the alliance could renounce nuclear weapons or at least short-range nuclear weapons.

On various occasions, such speculation has recently been linked with the Rogers plan -- the plan of the NATO supreme commander to raise the nuclear threshold through greater efforts in the conventional sphere, that is, to reduce the dependence on nuclear weapons by relying on modern conventional weapons. Defense Minister Woerner warned in particular against abandoning the option of a nuclear defense. In principle, he said, it is also impossible to renounce short-range nuclear weapons. Woerner did not, however, come out against a reduction of these weapons and he also advocated raising the nuclear threshold.

Canadian Admiral Falls, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, summed up the opinion about the Rogers plan that is taking shape in NATO as follows: The strategy of flexible response continues to be valid and will remain so for the foreseeable future. However, we will also examine the possibilities arising in the weapons field due to the rapid development of technology.

The reserved reaction to the Rogers plan naturally is also based on financial aspects. The general has calculated that NATO members must increase their defense expenditures by 4 percent a year over the next few years, however, the money is not available anywhere. Nevertheless, the Rogers plan has not been wiped off the table, but its implementation will probably take longer than the general would like.

KOHL PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR SPAIN EC MEMBERSHIP

LD021336 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has invited the new Spanish prime minister, Socialist Felipe Gonzalez, to pay a visit to the FRG soon. In a message of congratulations to the new Spanish prime minister, the German chancellor reaffirmed that the FRG will support Spain in its application for membership in the European Community. The FRG will occupy the EEC presidency during the first 6-months of 1983.

SOVIETS, FDP SPOKESMAN DISCUSS FUTURE RELATIONS

Gromyko To Visit 17 Jan

DW031047 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Bonn -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will come to Bonn on 17 January. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher welcomed the fact that the date for the initial visit by the Soviet foreign minister to the new Federal Government has now been set. The news was conveyed to the Federal Government by Vladimir Semenov, Soviet ambassador in Bonn. Genscher also supported the plan for the visit by a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department at the CPSU Central Committee. The desire of the Soviet parliamentarians to visit the Federal Republic this year was conveyed to Helmut Schaefer, foreign policy spokesman of the FDP faction, during his stay in Moscow. Schaefer, who held talks with leading Soviet party-government representatives, found confirmation of the Soviet Union's interest in continuous relations with the Federal Republic.

FDP - USSR Discussions

For DPA reportage on Soviet/FDP talks on future USSR-FRG relations; including plans for a Soviet parliamentary delegation to visit the FRG in December, Gromyko's visit in January, and disagreements over missile policies; see the Western Europe section of the 2 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Schaefer on USSR INF Posture

LD021410 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has announced comprehensive measures for arming if in the event of failure of the Geneva negotiations between the superpowers, the West actually begins to counterarm. These measures would include the Soviet Union's own cruise missiles [Marschflugkoerper] and new intercontinental missiles which could reach the United States, FDP foreign affairs spokesman Helmut Schaefer was told in Moscow.

Schaefer, who reported on his trip immediately after his return to Bonn, emphasized that his impression is that the Soviet Union has a great interest in a negotiated solution. Nevertheless, the Soviet side regards a "zero option" as being unacceptable.

It is of major importance to the Soviets to include French and British nuclear capabilities in the negotiations, Schaefer said. He indicated that in the long term he considers it unrealistic to exclude the British and French nuclear arsenals from the negotiations. Moscow is prepared to continue with negotiations if time should run short in the autumn of 1983. This willingness will not cease even if preparations for stationing the missiles have begun in the West. But the high-ranking Soviet Western experts with whom Schaefer met were skeptical about the seriousness of American intentions at the Geneva medium-range missile negotiations.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON ARRIVES IN BERLIN FOR VISIT

LD021430 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 2 Dec (DPA) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Berlin today for a 2-day visit. The minister landed shortly after lunch in a special aircraft in the military part of Tegel Airport, where he was welcomed by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and Governing Mayor of Berlin, Richard von Weizsaecker.

Reconfirms French Commitment

LD021720 Hamburg DPA in German 1616 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (DPA) -- France's commitment to Berlin's freedom and security were underlined by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson during his visit to the divided city on Thursday. His country, together with Great Britain and the United States will look after its rights and obligations "today as in the future," the French foreign minister said. "Berliners can rely on us just as we know that we can rely on Berliners."

Cheysson arrived for a 2-day visit in Berlin this afternoon. He was welcomed at the military section of Tegel Airport by the three Western city commandants, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Governing Mayor of Berlin Richard von Weizsaecker. Immediately after his arrival he went on a tour of the city and laid a wreath at the memorial for escapees shot in Bernauer Street in the French sector.

While signing the Golden Book at Schoeneberg Town Hall, Cheysson referred to Berlin as one of the great capitals which has contributed toward the defense of human dignity, freedom and democracy. Through its special historic, geographic and political situation, Berlin is a "cornerstone of East-West relations," Cheysson said. The French Government is firmly resolved to make its contribution so that the hopes tied to the four power agreement of 1971 will be realized in the future also. This agreement created the foundations for a more stable and secure situation. However, progress was still possible and necessary. The increase in the minimum exchange levy by the GDR is "a regrettable measure."

Earlier, Weizsaecker, speaking in the Brandenburg Hall of the Town Hall, emphasized that the foreign minister's visit underlines the certainty that France, together with Great Britain and the United States, is committed to Berlin today and in the future in order to meet its responsibilities. Weizsaecker called defense preparedness and detente the two inseparable objectives. Berliners are hoping that the next few months will offer the opportunity to undertake new efforts in order to more successfully overcome recent tensions in East-West relations than to date has been achieved.

On behalf of the Federal Government, Genscher thanked the French foreign minister for the renewed affirmation of solidarity with Berlin. Germany's situation is reflected in the "focal point, Berlin," the federal foreign minister said. The four power agreement has proved itself; strict adherence and full application will secure stabilizing effects in the future also.

Views East-West Balance

LD022018 Hamburg DPA in German 1911 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] [no dateline, as received] The French foreign minister has expressly warned against changing the military balance in Europe. During a dinner given by the Berlin press conference, he tonight called "absolute deterrence" the "only absolute weapon of peace."

Cheysson said that the massive deployment of precise and dangerous arms which could reach only part of the Western camp is therefore alarming and to be condemned "for between this part of our camp, and its opposite, there exists this balance only within the framework of total equilibrium." Hence, negotiations on medium-range missiles in Geneva are of great import. Parity in this area of the East-West argument will have to be reestablished.

Cheysson said that free expression of opinion is a precondition for the individual's development and therefore for progress of society. He referred to the peoples in the East who are all too often denied this basic right. Cheysson said that Berlin is a city where "passionate freedom movements" have been born, but where also "a monstrous structure of negation of mankind's fundamental values" has been able to grow and dominate. In alluding to the famous remark made by the murdered U.S. President John F. Kennedy, ("Ich bin ein Berliner"), Cheysson said: Yes, we all are Berliners because we are free and want to be free."

Cheysson will be leaving Berlin on Friday morning after breakfast with the governing Mayor of Berlin Richard von Weizsaecker and will go on to Copenhagen to attend the European summit.

Departs Berlin for Copenhagen

LD031026 Hamburg DPA in German 0932 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 3 Dec (DPA) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson concluded his visit to Berlin today. He was seen off this morning by governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker in the military section of Tegel Airport. He left by air for the EEC summit in Copenhagen.

Before his departure, Cheysson breakfasted with Weizsaecker at the French ambassador's Berlin residence. According to Senate spokesman Meinhard Abe, they discussed Berlin problems and possibilities for the further development of East-West relations in the wake of the leadership change in Moscow. Weizsaecker also explained to Cheysson developments in the GDR and the East European countries from a Berlin viewpoint.

SWEDEN'S PALME ARRIVES IN HAMBURG FOR SPD MEETING

LD030950 Hamburg DPA in German 0923 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Dec (DPA) -- Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme arrived in Hamburg today on an official visit. He was welcomed by Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi (SPD). After a harbor tour, signing the Golden Book of the city and lunch with former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at his private residence in Hamburg-Langenhorn, Palme will take part with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt in SPD election meetings for the Hamburg state election, which is to be held on 19 December.

PHILIPP JENNINGER BEGINS OFFICIAL GDR VISIT

For ADN, DPA and press coverage of the official visit of Dr Philipp Jenninger, FRG minister of state with the Federal Chancellor's Office, which began 2 December, see the GDR section of the 3 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

BORDER COMMISSION EXCHANGES DRAFT TREATIES

LD030234 Hamburg DPA in German 1252 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bremen, 2 Dec (DPA) -- The joint FRG-GDR Border Commission exchanged draft treaties during its 2-day session in Bremen on an improvement of high-tide protection of the Elbe. This was stated to journalists by the head of the FRG delegation, Irmgard von Rottenburg, on Thursday in Bremen.

Both sides will now try to find ways of coming closer to the other side. The Border Commission also talked about a possbile agreement on the management of the Mittelland Canal. The central topic of the conference was preparation of the water management program for 1983.

The head of the delegation also said that, as at every meeting, border incidents had been mentioned. He did not release any details, but said the FRG recently has noted that the GDR has made fewer arrests in border violations. Members of the GDR delegation did not particpate in the press conference. The next meeitng of the commision will be on 2 and 3 March in the Thuringian town of Oberhof.

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FISCAL POLICY

DW021839 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 3 Dec 82 p 23

[Interview with Gerhard Stoltenberg, FRG minister of finance, by editor Rudolf Herlt -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] ZEIT: Mr Minister, how can measures to improve the economic situation and to reorganize state finances be in harmony with the principles with which the Kohl government took office? One of these principles was that state finances had to be put in order by limiting expenditures. As a matter of fact, however, increases in the value-added tax and compulsory loan from, or an investment aid tax on people with higher wages were decided on.

Stoltenberg: A clear differentiation must be made between the emergency program and the initial steps or declarations of intent regarding a long-term policy. After the government change, we had 7 weeks to enact legislation because all parties want to hold elections early next year. However, the initial decisions countain steps toward more long-term objectives. Additional savings in the federal budget of more than DM5.6 billion were decided on in the shortest possible time. Through this decision, the leander and communities will have their burden reduced by DM3 billion. In addition, we have taken the first steps toward fighting the economic crisis and solving unemployment through our special program for reviving housing construction and through decreases in taxes, in particularly the business tax.

For the second stage we have made preliminary decisions and issued program statements. The increase in the value-added tax, which is being criticized by some people, beginning 1 January 1983 is to be used to ease the burdens on trade and industry and to improve the financial situation of employees. This increase will bring in about DM4 billion. This will serve to change the ominous trend toward reduced capital stock at our enterprises as well as to strengthen their competitive capability. Also, for the period beyond 1983, we have taken initial measures to improve the hard-pressed situation of social insurance through an increase in health insurance contributions from pensioners.

ZEIT: Do you believe that more progress toward reducing interest rates can be made in the near future?

Stoltenberg: I hope, of course, that the Bundesbank will soon be able to further decrease the discount rates. Lower interest rates, however, must be warranted. The aforementioned decisions on cuts to be made by the new Federal Government and the assumption of the majority of the Schmidt government's bills on budgetary relief are to prevent the overburdening of the capital market in 1983, although newly incurred indebtedness in still too high.

Finally, international developments must be watched very carefully. The latest decrease of the discount rate in the United States is an encouraging sign.

However, uncertainties remain in the United States and in other important partner countries because their 1983 national deficits by way of comparison, will be even higher than ours.

ZEIT: Do you expect exports to increase again soon?

Stoltenberg: After a very favorable period lasting until this summer, we are now registering a very strong reduction in exports. Despite the fact that our foreign trade surplus is as high as before, the German share of world trade has noticeably declined during the past 12 years. In this respect, too, the expression "strengthening our competitive capability" is of central importance.

Experts as well as important independent people -- such as Helmut Schlesinger, vice president of the Bundesbank -- have publicly voiced cautious expectations regarding a definite revival of exports in 1983. There is this possibility, but considering the situation of important partner countries, a large number of imponderables and risks still exist.

ZEIT: How do you actually assess foreign clients who are able to make purchases?

Stoltenberg: Now as before, the main share in our exports is held by the Western industrial countries. Only a few citizens realize that exports to the Netherlands are higher than those to the Soviet Union. This is why the economic development of the United States and the West European industrial countries is actually of greater importance. However, despite the difficulties currently being experienced by the OPEC and CEMA countries, we certainly do not want to neglect the Third World markets.

ZEIT: Isn't there going to be a collapse on the international financial markets?

Stoltenberg: I believe that difficulties can be overcome if everyone concerned does what is required. What we need is concerted action on the international level. Governments, the IMF and banks have to cooperate.

ZEIT: What medium-term program has the Federal Government prepared to combat unemployment?

Stoltenberg: After the negative experiences of the seventies, we do not believe in short-term economic stimulus programs financed by credits. Such probrams have had only short-lived effects and the problems of a more far-reaching nature were not permanently solved. Above all, we must place our stakes on the strengthening of investment and competition capacities, especially in trade and industry.

ZEIT: Will any level of government ever be free of debt in view of the public debt which now amounts to about DM600 billion?

Stoltenberg: I want to be careful with predictions in this respect. It is absolutely clear, though, that a considerable reduction in net borrowing in 1984 and the following years as well as further decisions on savings must be given special priority. However, budget cutting alone will not suffice. We cannot solve problems with economy measures alone unless we achieve a phase of growth again and unless this development is supported in every way through the state's economic and financial policy.

ZEIT: When you speak of a decrease in income and wage taxes, what do you mean? Do you merely want to offset the progressive nature of the taxes or do you intend tax decreases to be used like those of the Reagan administration, as a means of expanding the economy?

Stoltenberg: After the experiences of the seventies, at least DM8-DM10 billion must be involved in decreasing wage and income taxes, otherwise, they will not yield anything at all for the individual. Comprehensive tax reform, about which there has been a lot of talk ever since the sixties and which has not been achieved by anybody until now, would involve even greater financial means. Thus, I want to be cautious with such announcements. In contrast to many cliches, we actually are not practicing Reagonimics.

ZEIT: Suppose you were able to decrease income taxes in the next few years. Would you increase the value-added tax even further to compensate for this?

Stoltenberg: There are program statements from the Union which consider a further shift of taxes in this direction to be possible. However, beyond the decisions made so far, no concrete plans exist to increase the value-added tax further.

BRIEFS

NOVEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- At the end of November, unemployment in the FRG reached 2-million persons. According to BRA information, there were 2,038,000 unemployed people in the FRG at the end of November. This raises the unemployment level in the FRG to 8.4 percent, which is the highest unemployment level in the FRG for any November since the war. The highest total so far was registered in February 1950 with 2,288,000. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0836 GMT 2 Dec 82 LD]

MITTERRAND INTERVIEW WITH INDIAN TELEVISION

AB021444 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1050 GMT 2 Dec 82

[President Francois Mitterrand interview with Indian television on 27 November; place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Welcome to our country Mr President. Today, economic development is of prime importance to us. But what do we see around us? A world in the grip of economic crisis resulting in the suspension of the North-South dialogue. You are presiding over the destiny of a highly developed country. In this position, can you propose a solution to the problems facing the developed countries, the developing countries and the world in general?

[Answer] You have just mentioned one of the consequences of this crisis which started many years ago. Of course, this crisis did not happen by chance. It is the product of a system, of the difficulty of industrialized society in adapting to new technologies and the fact that the number of people in the world who have been able to achieve industrialization is now much much greater. There is some retorgression by certain large countries which cannot understand what their responsibility in the world should be.

Finally, there has been a reduction of aid to the Third World, and what worries me more is the absence of sustained proposals. Many of us have warned international public opinion by demanding, for example, that global negotiations be initiated in order to frankly discuss the problems of development, especially within the United Nations. However, very concrete problems like the monetary system do not exist today; everything is subjected to the fluctuations of the dollar. Most countries which import their raw materials pay in dollars. They cannot balance their exchanges in the absence of a monetary system and guarantees for the prices of raw materials such as coffee, cocoa and timber, which are indispensable for the enrichment of the poor countries.

[Question] Mr President, you have been able to identify the problems very well and we know that you are one of the first to desire the resumption of the North-South dialogue. Do you think it is possible that it will resume again soon?

[Answer] I hope so. In the meantime, I have noticed that cooperation has been declining somewhat. I very much regretted the reduction of the aid from the Agency for International Development. I have discovered that the proposals made in Cancun -- where I was present together with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi -- and which called for a policy of food self-sufficiency, a policy of development aid to non-oil-producing countries and so on, have not been implemented. This does not mean, however, that these proposals should not be repeated. The World Bank and the IMF are institutions where one make one's voice heard. One can mobilize international public opinion and I, who belong to an industrialized country of the North, must say that France has not only maintained its aid despite the general movement of the other Western countries, but has increased it. But of course, France cannot make up the deficiencies of other countries. It does not have the means to do so.

[Question] Mr President, from economics, I would now like to turn to political problems, for example, the problem of world peace. All around us, we see a constant rush for positions of power resulting in an imbalance of forces. This is due to the fact that emphasis is now being placed on nuclear arms instead of on conventional arms. In this context, what do you think about the doctrine of detente?

[Answer] Yes, but one should not mistake one's own wishes for reality. Of course, I hope for the return of detente but I am wondering; I am wondering why detente which existed has disappeared to give way to a competition which I would not call a cold war but which resembles it. And it is in wondering about the events of recent years that one can understand and analyze the present situation. What is certain is that the nuclear arms of the two superpowers have reached such a scope that it is undoubtedly on the balance of these destructive forces that the existing peace depends. At the same time, however, what a risk, to make peace dependent on arms.

[Question] Mr President, do you think that it is now time to achieve total nuclear disarmament, the interdiction of nuclear tests and the slowing of the production of fissionable materials?

[Answer] This is a moral, philosophical and ethical view. I will agree if you can obtain this from the Soviet Union and the United States. When you obtain it, I would be very happy to decide for France. But how do you expect a country like mine -- which is faced by two big countries that are arming and overarming themselves and which have never really engaged in negotiations on disarmament, but simply on negotiations to limit their overarmament -- to stop protecting itself? France's nuclear force is purely a defensive one. No one is insane enough to imagine that France could have aggressive intentions, but it must defend its territory, its soveriegnty and its national unity.

[Question] Mr President, does this demonstrate a lack of confidence among the world's great leaders and heads of state?

[Answer] This reflects a deporable reality, but it is obvious that the antagonism of the two superpowers is not always an antagonism; these countries sometimes agree to exert a shared influence. We cannot control this antagonism nor can we act as a referee with regard to it. Some countries, like mine, are engaged in a policy of national defense and are compelled to possess the means for it. Therefore, a country like mine cannot be the first to attempt this. I am ready to join a campaign which could make the superpowers disarm.

[Question] We in this part of the world know that France hopes for the departure of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We also hope for it. But can one really hope that the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops as long as the rebels continue to receive aid from abroad?

[Answer] Let us not take the place of historians who will one day determine the responsibilities in this appair. What I do know is that the Soviet Union sent its army into the territory of an independent country and that this action must be condemned. There are international institutions in which one can peacefully discuss these problems. It is obvious that to put an end to this conflict, one must obtain the agreement of the main parties concerned and adopt a neutral attitude to remove their apprehensions.

[Question] Mr President, I would like to conclude with a word on the bilateral relations between France and India. For some time now, there has been an exceptional identity of views in the political field. In this context, could you inform us on the future prospects and how you want our bilateral relations to develop?

[Answer] I think I can say that the existing relations are good. They have made great progress during the past few years, particularly during the past few months. Many initiatives are being taken in very important fields such as scientific research, industry, agriculture, the military, as well as the available means for energy production.

How would I describe relations between France and India? They are good, very good. There are no disputes or conflicts between us. One can only say that we can do better and more. I am thinking about the cultural aspect in which we can do more. Even in the economic field we can establish exchanges and sign joint agreements. Besides, this is what we discussed today.

[Question] Mr President, we know that you are a great intellectual and that you are always interested in studies concerning our country's culture as well as your own. I am convinced that our cultural relations will always be good and, with these words, I thank you, Mr President.

[Answer] Nevertheless, I would like to say something before concluding. Since you have given me the opportunity, I should like to be able to address France's friendly greeting to the Indian people and in any case to the television viewers. In fact, these should have been my first words but it is never too late to do the correct thing. I would also like to say how very interested I was by the Indian leaders' very remarkable reception and hospitality.

DEFENSE'S HERNU MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO LEBANON

For Lebanese radio and press coverage of the visit by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu to Beirut for official talks, see the Lebanon section of the 3 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Ministry Issues Communique

NC021958 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 2 (AFP) -- French Defence Minister Charles Hernu was due to arrive in Beirut late today for a three-day official visit, the Defence Ministry announced here.

Mr Hernu is due to meet with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and other political and military leaders, the ministry stated. France has troops both with the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut and with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

A ministry communique said that Mr Hernu would inspect French units with both forces during his stay.

The visit, the ministry said, shows the French Government's "desire to confirm its support to the efforts by the Lebanese Government to assure the restoration of the state and the re-establishment of a country particularly close to France."

HERNU ON VIABILITY OF NUCLEAR DETERRENT

PM031045 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[M.D. Report: "Hernu Proposes Revival of Cooperation in Arms Sphere"]

[Text] The French Government wants to give "a new boost to European cooperation in the arms sphere," [Defense Minister] Hernu said while speaking to the WEU assembly Tuesday, 30 November. Mr Hernu mentioned combat helicopter, the "tank of the future" (specifying that the 1980 Franco-German agreement "does not strike us as dead; quite the reverse"] and a tactical fighter plane as a program open to cooperation "without exception to all our European partners."

The defense minister began by saying that the international situation was characterized by "constant and dynamic action by the Soviet Union which is aimed at creating a strategic environment favorable to it," and by "the doubts" which are being shown in the United States "as to the scope and nature of its commitment to its European partners."

The Soviet Union, he said, "combines pacifist-type actions with total determination as regards the possible use of all its military means, which for around 20 years... have benefited from regularly increased investment. The USSR is pursuing its objective to cut the line between Europe and the United States, the main stage of which would be West Europe's denuclearization."

The Soviet SS-20 missiles, Mr Hernu continued, "are the military aspect of that separation."

They are deployed along the entire length of the Soviet Union and "they have the specific characteristic of being able to strike most of the world's cities and industrial or military zones aside from those situated in the American hemisphere. The whole of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, in other words almost three-fourths of the earth's population, are within range of those devices." At the same time, the USSR's diplomatic action is aimed at preventing the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe "whereas considerably more than 300 SS-20 missiles have already been deployed."

The minister did not rule out the possibility that Soviet strategy might undergo "major changes under Mr Andropov's leadership," but he fears that "those possible" diplomatic "overtures" might be subordinated to the effort to break the link between the European countries and the United States.

As for the United States, the minister said, on the one hand it is stepping up its military spending in a spectacular manner and asserting its intention of opposing the USSR "in all spheres," but on the other hand, the U.S. movement for a freeze on nuclear weapons in achieving "considerable success." What worries Mr Hernu even more are "the statements by four former top U.S. officials,: the very people who were responsible for the impressive U.S. arms effort in the sixties; the people who dropped on Vietnam a quantity of explosives greater than that dropped during the last world war," and who are now "explaining to us that the European states should in practice do without the U.S. security guarantee." [Footnote: Mr McNamara, Mr McGeorge Bundy, Mr George Kennan and Mr Gerard Smith]

"The U.S. uncertainties would be less worrying," Mr Hernu specified, "if very official voices were not tending to cast doubt on the nature of U.S. plans toward Europe. General Rogers, NATO supreme commander, has made an increasing number of statements over the past few months stressing conventional weapons." However, "nuclear deterrence has been the best means of preventing conflicts for more than 30 years and it still is.... In addition, we in Europe know that any war, be it conventional, chemical or nuclear, would be a holocaust. We are also afraid that any conflict, even a so-called 'conventional' one, even one accompanied by the 'no first use' pledge, might inevitably degenerate into a nuclear conflict. Thus, our aim is to prevent war. And only nuclear deterrence is capable of doing that."

The French Government has thus advocated the deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles in Europe and the improvement of its own deterrent force. Mr Hernu made the following remark in passing: "National studies on the enhanced-radiation weapons (neutron bomb) are conclusive. We could manufacture and deploy those weapons if the decision to do so was taken. I hasten to add that such a decision has not been taken."

During the debate which followed, the French minister spoke against a possible postponement of the deployment of the U.S. Euromissiles in Europe: "Yes, those Pershing missiles must be deployed on schedule (end of 1983)," he said, "if the negotiations (U.S.-Soviet negotiations on armslimitation) fail."

Returning to his criticism of the "Rogers doctrine," he explained that his government agreed "on the need to have modern, mobile multipurpose conventional forces," but, he said, "why emphasize that point now at the expense of others? By dint of wishing to place the emphasis on just one expect, the conventional aspect, you cast doubt on the rest, namely on nuclear deterrence as a means of preventing war in Europe....I have the impression that General Rogers is only telling half the story. If he does not tell the other half, then there is reason to be worried."

GENERAL POIRIER INTERVIEW ON NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM021615 Paris LE MATIN in French 24 Nov 82 p 24

[Interview with Gen Lucien Poirier, director of the French National Defense Studies Foundation, by Jean-Luc Martin -- date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: This year's defense budget is being strongly criticized. What is the state of the French deterrence strategy? Are we not now witnessing an erosion of its credibility?

Lucien Poirier: Our deterrence strategy has not changed since De Gaulle's days. A medium-sized power like France can only deter an adversary which directly attacks its national territory at the nuclear level. As for credibility, it does not lie in the confidence which we have in nuclear weapons, but in the adversary's perception of that threat and in what he would think of it in a crisis period when he would have to decide on his attack. A head of state can always display a particular intention, but in fact, only the real test in the form of a crisis counts. If Mr Mitterrand now said that he would protect allied territories during a serious crisis by threatening to use our massive nuclear reprisals, it is probable that nobody would believe him, and especially not the Soviets who are well aware that for the time being, for example, the French people would not risk their lives to protect Hamburg.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless, surely it is pure illusion to think that France could remain outside a conflict which would lay waste the neighboring countries?

Lucien Poirier: France has two strategies which are linked. One is its own defense and that is the nuclear deterrent. The other stems from pledges made with the allies. In that sphere at present, cooperation can only take place on a strategy based on conventional weapons. History teaches us that the coalitions and the firm statements made during peacetime completely collapse under the impact of a serious crisis. Although our political commitments are real, our strategic responses can only be hypotheses: We do not know how our allies would react in case of an open conflict. Hence, the need to provide oneself with a final solution -- and that is nuclear deterrence, the egoistical defense of our territory.

LE MATIN: If French deterrence is necessarily intended solely to protect French territory, is it not possible to conceive of nuclear deterrence on a European scale?

Lucien Poirier: Yes, if there is political unity first and if all the populations have feelings of solidarity with their neighbors. Yes, if the inhabitants of Bordeaux accept that the head of state could brandish and use the threat of a nuclear response just as much to save Munich as to save Bordeaux. Yes, if Londoners and Romans think that too. However, those conditions do not exist. Thoughts of a unified nuclear defense remain illusory as long as there is no political unity identifying the partners' risks and interests. That does not mean that we do not want to contribute to European defense. Some people make the defense policy say what it has never said, in other words, that it is neutralist.

It has always been said that we stood by our neighbors, provided they kept their promises themselves.

LE MATIN: Is there reason to doubt that?

Lucien Poirier: There is reason to wonder whether the Western world -- a consumer society -- would be capable of withstanding a serious military crisis. Can we imagine the psychological impact which a single nuclear strike in the FRG or France would have? Who can say how the peoples and governments would behave in face of their terror? That is what makes strategy difficult. What would an acute crisis between the superpowers be in the nuclear age? Nobody knows. Which military chief can be assured of waging a nuclear war on an authentic scale in such a small and densely populated theater as the European one? Which politician could rely on the cohesion of his people and his allies once the crisis began? It is those uncertainties which create the barrier between the superpowers, and at present prevent direct nuclear war between them. There is a kind of "rationalizing virtue of uncertainties." Nobody knows, so nobody makes a move.

However, that barrier implies indirect strategies. It seems to me that the main problem at present is not so much Europe's defense, as our reactions to the enemy's indirect strategies. For the time being the superpowers do not really stand to gain from starting a major crisis when they have the whole of the rest of the world in which to measure up to each other.

LE MATIN: NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers recently proposed strengthening the conventional forces in the European theater. What do you think of that attitude?

Lucien Poirier: The Americans have always tended to do that, especially since they are aware of the Europeans' reluctance to be the targets of a nuclear war on their territory. The Americans, and this is a logical example of differences among allies, stand to gain from deferring the use of nuclear weapons for as long as possible in order to maintain control over the escalation of a crisis. Thus, they give themselves the best possible chance of settling the conflict with the adversary before having to use their strategic nuclear systems. The Germans, however, stand to gain from the threat to use nuclear weapons being brandished as early as possible, in the hope of saving their territory.

LE MATIN: Do tactical nuclear weapons, the neutron bomb for instance, offer an intermediate strategic solution which is likely to lead to closer cooperation among allies?

Lucien Poirier: Nuclear weapons, be they low energy weapons or not, tactical or strategic, cannot be shared. They are still now national weapons. The Americans have placed nuclear weapons at the disposal of the Allies' Command in Europe, but they keep over their use. In other words, in Europe, aside from France and Britain, the decision to use nuclear weapons could change some technical and operational facts, but the bases of our strategy remain unchanged. I repeat: If we want to contribute to our allies' defense, that can only be done with conventional weapons.

LE MATIN: What choice would you make if you had to decide the orientations of defense policy?

Lucien Poirier: I note that in the discussion on the defense budget, references to the principles of our strategy are constant: nuclear deterrence on the one hand, foreign action on the other. Having said that, it is natural that preference should be given in the arms programs arena to nuclear weapons systems which contribute to the credibility of our threat of reprisals.

In particular, the nuclear submarines. Moreover, I would warn against all technical solutions which would conflict with the strategic principles. Thus, improvements to our tactical nuclear panoply should remain compatible with the logic of our strategy of deterrence of the strong by the weak. As for military support for France's foreign policy, as for the defense of our interests outside Europe, it is clear that we must have the means of shouldering our responsibilities in the world. The recent example of Lebanon, like previous examples in Africa, demonstrate that there is no lack of opportunities for military action.

PRESIDENTIAL AIDE IN DPRK; RECOGNITION HINT

PM021325 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Nov 82 p 10

[Christian Casteran report: "One of Mitterrand's Advisers in North Korea"]

[Excerpt] Has one more step been taken toward France's recognition of North Korea? Francois de Grossouvre, Francois Mitterrand's adviser at the Elysee, at present is in Pyongyang. This is the second visit to North Korea by a French Government "special envoy" since the visit made by Socialist Senator Philippe Machefer in December 1981. It is recalled by the French side that Francois de Grossouvre had accompanied Francois Mitterrand to Pyongyang during a visit which the latter made in February 1981, when he was merely the PS first secretary.

Francois Mitterrand's "adviser's" present mission to Pyongyang is not, Paris asserts, aimed at "preparing for France's recognition of the North Korean regime. The aim is merely to maintain contact." Nonetheless, it is added, "the idea of recognition is still being considered." This idea is ambitious; France would establish diplomatic relations with Kim Il-song's regime if an Eastern bloc country did the same with South Korea. Nonetheless, it is indicated, France will not recognize Pyongyang before the president of the republic has visited Seoul. That visit is scheduled for May.

BERLINGUER ADDRESSES SESSION ON PCI DOCUMENT

PM301557 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Nov 82 pp 1, 17

["Text" of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 23 November opening address to PCI Central Committee session in Rome: "Debate on PCI Congress begins; Central Committee Discusses Document"]

[Text] The publication of the document drawn up by the commission elected by the Central Committee and Central Control Commission and which is now submitted to this meeting for ratification and amendments will mark the specific start of the pre-congress debate throughout the party. It should be published on 28 November.

The postponement by a few days from the envisaged date, caused partly by the government crisis, means that the date of the national congress will also be postponed by a week and will therefore take place on 2-6 March.

It is our belief that the fact that a government crisis -- still unresolved and of uncertain duration -- has occurred in the interim must not influence the congress timetable, unless the crisis unfortunately leads to the early dissolution of Parliament and a general election.

We have clearly stated our opposition both to an umpteenth revival of the five-party coalition, following its repeated failures, and to a short-term government which, in view of the dramatic problems that need to be resolved, would be an irresponsible decision in the country's eyes. At the same time, while standing firm on the prospect of the democratic alternative, we have indicated, as we did back in August, the new criteria and methods that should be followed in the composition of any new government and certain immediate priorities including, first and foremost, that of making the General Confederation of Italian Industry step down from its stubborn and narrow-minded position in the negotiations with the United Trade Union Federation. We have also suggested measures for positive intervention in the economy and the public budget, starting with a revision of the finance bill.

The fact is that while the country's overall conditions are deteriorating -- and this is confirmed to us by every new fact that emerges -- the government crisis drags on in a confused and obscure manner without any hint of responsible solutions, new ideas or lasting programs emerging.

Up to now, nothing is known about how it is intended to settle the conflicts of approach and method that have characterized the life of the ministries in the fallen government. The impression is that every party is still carrying grist to its own mill as best it can and concerning itself with presenting its own side to the public, with attention solely on its own true or supposed interests with a view to more or less early elections.

And, while everyone is crying and shouting about a situation that is described as verging on disaster, none of the parties will consider emerging from the political framework and from the kinds of government that have existed in recent years, each of which has provided its own impetus to the country's slide down the slope to disaster now being deplored.

The contradiction is huge. In the past few days there have been hints from various sides of a willingness to establish new relations with the Communist Party. Their characteristics, however, remain hazy, without any specific substance or proposals. No one has stated clearly what is being asked of us. And here there emerges another obvious contradiction in the conduct of the parties negotiating for the formation of the new government.

While reserving the right to judge the development of the crisis as it progresses and its conclusion, it can already be said that if a government emerges on the bases now being negotiated, it will again be a precarious, weak, divided government, unequal to the country's needs.

Therefore, it is all the more important that our party present a new and clear proposal -- a proposal capable of modifying the grave national problems, indicating possible solutions to them.

This is the purpose of the document to be presented to the Central Committee today. It has been drawn up by the commission which we appointed for this purpose -- and which has therefore completed its activities -- and received contributions, in the section concerning the party, from the commission on organization and regulations, which will continue its activities until the congress. Both commissions have worked very hard. The former held five plenary meetings and delegated certain comrades to hold meetings -- with the help of the economic policy studies center and the center for state reform -- with two groups of experts, one composed of jurists, the other of economists. Both these meetings, which were attended by eminent scholars, including nonparty members, proved very useful in the formulation of specific proposals.

The second commission held four meetings, discussing many aspects of the life of our organization, not all of which, obviously, could be included in the section on the party, to avoid overburdening it, but which themselves constitute useful material on which to work with a view to the congress.

The document, as we established at our previous session, is not in the nature of "theses" such as those submitted to the 15th congress, which redefined all aspects of the party's stances and which, in their fundamental formulation, must still be regarded as an integral part of our political and ideological platform. The chief aim of the document for the 16th congress was to define and specify the various aspects of our proposal of the democratic alternative. This task has led us to define our program objectives so that the alternative about which we are talking can have the necessary precise substance in the economic, institutional, cultural and foreign policy fields.

This also explains the scale of the document, which we certainly wish could have been briefer, though the text submitted here is nevertheless more concise than the theses for our previous congress.

Following the positive discussion of economic matters, it was necessary to provide a summary of the proposals that we put forward for a new kind of development capable of providing fresh stimulus to the production forces: tackling inflation, the very serious situation affecting the public budget and the tangle of interests, corporative impediments and cronyist structures that lower the Italian economy's average output and that form the substance of the DC's power system. This section highlights the topic of the reform of public finance and the utilization of currently unused resources and production factors. One mainstay of the section of the document on economic policy is the indissoluble link between strict and rigorous measures and criteria of social equity and fiscal justice, with a view to starting a qualitatively diffferent kind of development, with broad consensus.

A special section is devoted to the subject of culture, regarded both as a resource and as the objective of a new development; in it particular emphasis is placed on the commitment needed to guarantee the country the indispensable scientific and technological updating which it needs to remain among the most highly developed countries.

The need for a new kind of development and and its indispensable democratic planning raise the entire issue of the reform of the state and of the public administration. And this constitutes the material of another part of the document.

The problems of Italian democracy are primarily political, since they stem from the anticommunist discrimination that has made our democratic system defective, incomplete and distorted. But there are also specific problems in the functioning and reform of the institutions, which concern both "upper branches" of the state -- Parliament and the government -- and the so-called "lower branches," that is, the structures of the state and of the public services with which the citizens come into contact; not to mention the restoration of correct relations between parties and institutions and between parties and society.

It was also necessary to explain our foreign policy proposals, in which a confirmation of the PCI's verdict on Italy's international position is accompanied by indications of line and initiative on the many grave unresolved problems in the world. In this connection we are watching attentively and hopefully signs of an alleviation of tension that seem to have emerged in the past few days between the USSR and the United States and between the USSR and China. But we must avoid lapsing into complacent optimism, because the arms race continues unarrested -- (the MX program was announced yesterday) -- and because such unresolved problems as those of the Middle East, Central America, Afghanistan, Poland and other parts of the world are still acute.

The body of program proposals contained in the document has assumed a form that is basically positive and innovative. At the same time, it is so substantial that, on a final overall reading, the proposal concerning the social and political forces essential for the alternative seemed to assume a rather too marginal significance, as if it were an afterthought to the exposition of the substance. The editorial committee has therefore rearranged this sections of the document, partly to facilitate reading, starting, after the introduction, with the exposition of the line regarding the social and political forces, then proceeding to the remainder of the program.

The document ends with the topics of internationalism and the party -- that is, our view of socialism -- with a confirmation of the stances adopted over a long period of time and developed recently, with special emphasis on the aspects of party life that seem most important for satisfying present needs and our policy.

As the comrades can see, the precongress document broaches issues and puts forward proposals that transcend the immediate political situation. But it is by no means divorced from the emergency being experienced by the Italian people, and indeed it proceeds directly from it, indicating the efforts which can be made at once for a thorough change of course in which the forces of labor and change must be mobilized.

Following the Central Committee's ratification and its publication, it will become the subject of a broad and free discussion among all comrades, and also an exchange of views with other political and social forces and comments from the public and the press. We must be prepared for and open to all contributions, including critical ones, that move toward giving Italy a new and advanced political and economic order.

Far from closing the party in on itself, the precongress document should, by virtue of its very nature and the objectives that it sets, stimulate multifarious initiatives from its organizations, starting with the more pressing issues facing us.

Tomorrow there will be a general strike by industrial workers, which will doubtless be followed by other events in the harsh struggle which the trade unions are forced to wage because of the narrow-minded and arrogant attitude of the General Confederation of Italian Industry, which is aimed at gaining class retaliation. The entire party must make a thorough commitment to support the workers' struggles. Next Saturday will mark the beginning of a new stage in the antirearmament movement, with the commencement of the Milan-Comiso march. Following Palermo, Verona and Ottaviano, several more mass initiatives promoted by the party and by joint committees are planned against the Mafia, the Camorra and drug abuse. Then there is the 1983 membership and recruitment campaign, which is now of particular political importance in reaffirming the party's mass character and its more open relationship with society.

These are only some examples that show us how much is required from the party in connection with struggles and the labor world during the course of the debate for its 16th national congress.

Document Amendments Discussed

PM011533 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 22

[Giorgio Fransca Polara report on PCI Directorate members Edoardo Perna and Adalberto Minucci 25 November press conference in Rome: "Central Committee Launches Document. Approach to Congress Begins"]

[Text] Rome -- At the end of a busy working session lasting 2 and 1/2 days, the Central Committee and Central Control Commission yesterday evening approved the final text of the policy document that will form the basis for discussion with a view to the 16th sections: The document consists of an introduction and seven sections: The democratic alternative, the economic crisis, culture as a national issue, institutional reform, Italian foreign policy, the future of socialism, and the regeneration and development of the party. The full text of the document will be published by L'UNITA Sunday.

Yesterday there was once again an examination of dozens of amendments and repeated votes. Comrades Edoardo Perna and Adalberto Minucci reported to journalists on the most significant aspects of the discussion at the usual meeting at the PCI headquarters' press room yesterday afternoon. Newsmen's questions concentrated first on the section devoted to the future of socialism. In particular, it was asked whether the text of the document confirms the concept of the "exhaustion of the driving force" of the October Revolution and what stance was adopted by Comrade Armando Cossutta.

"There was an in-depth debate on these issues in the commission responsible for drawing up the draft document," Perna said. "The theme proposed to the Central Committee and Central Control Commission, citing well-known documents and the stances adopted following the events in Poland, embodies the idea of the exhaustion of the propulsive thrust of a historical experience of socialism -- the one characterized by the political, state and ideological model realized in the USSR. There was further discussion on this issue and Comrade Cossutta submitted amendments that confirm his known positions."

[Question] Were there a series of amendments or a single, substantial document?

[Answer] Cossutta decided to present his overall position, explaining the significance of his amendments partly in connection with the parts of the draft document that he himself believed should be retained. Then we proceeded to a discussion of his amendments.

[Question] Were Cossutta's amendments signed by him alone?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] At a previous Central Committee meeting, Cossutta presented an opposition line not only in foreign policy but also in domestic policy and particularly on economic issues and on the indexing system. Was this stance reflected in a homogenous body of amendments?

[Answer] No. The evening before last, Cossutta submitted an amendment on the section devoted to the economic crisis which, together wuth several others, served to amplify the original version. [answer ends]

Perna said that the discussion was richest and most extensive precisely on the sections concerning the economy and the future of socialism, on which the most amendments were submitted. "In the section on the economy," he said, "there were no outright contrapositions of line. Rather, there was a concern to update our arguments on the latest events indicating a further exacerbation of the socioeconomic situation, taking account of the developments in the trade unions' initiative."

Comrade Municci gave some examples in this connection: "We discussed the function of the development of social services and investment aimed at improving living standards, partly with a view to providing incentives for the production of goods and the expansion of the economy as a whole. A positive answer was given, and precise amendments in this direction were approved." Minucci was asked for an assessment of Fanfani's program. Having stressed that this topic naturally lies outside the congress document, Minucci issued a negative verdict. "The impression that one derives from the prime minister-designate's 18 points," he said, "is that in some cases we are actually witnessing a deterioration with respect to the outgoing government's economic policy stances. Everything is very generic, but the aim is to hit low incomes again. This is the most negative factor. There are also many ambiguous points -- for instance, the reference to a wealth tax, which is entirely vague. In any case, the trade unions have also issued a negative verdict."

Returning to the Central Committee and Central Control Commission proceedings, journalists asked further questions about the alternative, relations with the socialists and the recent CPSU leadership changes.

[Question] What is new regarding relations with the PSI?

[Answer] In our proposal of a democratic alternative, we reassert the idea that a political change must be based primarily on the leftwing forces. We criticize the PSI when it seems to make a possible alternative conditional on a future reduction of the PCI's size. We naturally reject this stance, while also rejecting any spirit of supremacy, with the essential intention of advancing a unitary and regenerative process and working for the prospect of surmounting old divisions between communists and socialists.

[Question] Can it be said, therefore, that the "historical compromise" is dead and buried?

[Answer] We have tried to give answers that leave as little as possible open to misunderstandings. I repeat: We consider as essential to an alternative those leftwing forces and also any other forces that may be able and willing to participate in it. We do not believe that the objective of change can be achieved by means of a government understanding with the DC. This does not mean that the alternative implies a split down the middle of the country or a rupture between the major democratic forces on key topics such as the defense of democracy and peace.

[Question] What about the innovations in Moscow?

[Answer] These were only mentioned during the debate; but the general assessments contained in the congress document are obviously not bound to temporary factors, however important these may be. The document contains a reference to the resumption of relations between the USSR and China -- a factor that we consider positive and that demonstrates the validity of a viewpoint that we have expressed for some time regarding the possibility, irrespective of even substantial disagreements of opportunities for rapprochement on essential topics such as the safeguarding of peace.

ANTONOV LAWYERS ARGUE INNOCENCE BEFORE COURT

AU030855 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 3 -- All the findings turned up by Rome magistrates investigating the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13 last year have been turned over to the three judges of the grand jury who will be asked to rule on a motion filed by the defense for Bulgarian Sergey Ivanov Antonov, detained in connection with the shooting.

The assistant manager of the Bulgarian airlines office was arrested by anti-terrorist police on November 25 and charged as an accomplice to the crime. Self-styled Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca was captured at the scene of the shooting in Saint Peter's Square and sentenced to life imprisonment following conviction on the charge of firing shots which seriously wounded the pope.

In their motion, Antonov's defense attorneys argue against the allegation that their client was present in the square that day and cite statements made by the defendant's colleagues in testifying that he did not leave his office at any time during the day of the shooting.

The Court of Freedom, Italy's version of the grand jury system, was instituted in the summer and is made up of three magistrates who must determine whether the arrest was legal, if there is sufficient evidence to substantiate the charges against the prisoner or to warrant continued pre-trial detention and similar issues. When a motion is filed with the court, the judges must rule within five days whether to hold the prisoner or release him.

In a related development Thursday, the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome released a note thanking the "numerous Italian citizens" who have voiced their solidarity with Antonov since his arrest last week.

The statements represented a marked shift away from the tough line taken by the embassy earlier in defending the airlines manager. In conciliatory tones, the note said that there is no doubt that Italian magistrates will find that he was not at all involved in the allegations raised against him and "renewed...the full confidence and consideration of the Bulgarian Government" as regards these magistrates.

Earlier this week, Bulgaria hinted at a possible exchange of two Italian nationals, detained in Bulgaria on espionage charges, for Antonov.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HOLD 1 DECEMBER MEETING

NC012032 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Another meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel this afternoon. According to a UN statement, during this meeting there was a general exchange of views. Also according to the statement, there will be another meeting next Tuesday [7 December].

Current Phase Ends

NC011820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The last meeting of the current phase of the intercommunal talks is taking place at the Ledra Palace Hotel, the next meeting will be held at the beginning of January.

Prior to the meeting, Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, stated that next Sunday he will go to New York to brief UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the last phase of the intercommunal dialogue. Mr Gobbi declined to make an appraisal of the course of the dialogue, saying that he did not want to clash with either side. He clarified, however, that the most sensitive points of the Cyprus problem have not yet been solved and that the two sides have different approaches to the territorial aspect.

Greek Cypriot interlocutor Mavromatis stated that today's agenda is open to discussion of any question. Answering questions, Mr Mavrommatis said that there was an indepth discussion on the territorial aspect during the previous meeting. He added that discussion of the territorial aspect will take many meetings and much time. He stressed: We have not abandoned the territorial aspect. We are simply following various ways in order to deal with all questions.

Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan stated that at today's meeting a general exchange of views was to take place on the questions which have already been discussed, including both the territorial and the constitutional questions. Mr Onan declined to comment on reports that he has asked for the submission of a new map by the Greek Cypriot side and said that whatever he was asked has been at the negotiations table.

DENKTAS SAYS TERRITORIAL ISSUE BEING DISCUSSED

TA011307 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the territorial issue is being taken up at the intercommunal talks as a complete issue and regions were not being discussed separately. Sepaking to correspondents this morning, President Denktas recalled that the minipackage agreement had been obstructed by the Greek Cypriots when they rejected the Turkish Cypriot proposals on Varosha. He repeated that the territorial issue being deadlocked consistently because of the intransigent policies adopted by the Greek Cypriot leadership. President Denktas said that it had been the Greek Cypriot leadership which had rejected the positive proposals of the Turkish Cypriot side of the Varosha issue. He stated that because of these developments, the territorial issue was being taken up as a whole and a decision would be reached on the whole of the territory.

On the question that the Greek Cypriots would not present a new map for discussion at the intercommunal talks on the territorial issue, President Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot side was not responsible for the actions of the Greek Cypriots.

PAPER URGES UN TO WORK FOR TALKS' PROGRESS

NC030915 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Dec 82 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "More Active"]

[Text] What Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, said or implied in his statement prior to the intercommunal talks meeting on the day before yesterday admitted lack of substantive progress in the talks. Nevertheless, admission of lack of progress is not enough. Mr Gobbi must, of course, advise UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to promote fresh methods or to pressure the Turkish side to abandon its negative attitude so the prerequisites for substantive progress in the dialogue may be created. It has been repeatedly said that the UN must undertake a more active role in the Cyprus issue. It appears that the UN secretary general does have such intentions. However, we note that we have not seen this more active role or increased interest demonstrated in practice one way or the other. With the passing of time it is noted that the dialogue cannot produce concrete and substantive results.

We will again reiterate that Mr Perez de Cuellar and the international community in general have increased responsibilities for the Cyprus issue, and they must seriously evaluate the lack of substantive progress in the talks. Let them thus seek ways and means for substantive progress to be made in finding a fair and permanent Cyprus solution, as the UN resolutions precisely provide. This is their responsibility and we believe that they will not fail to fully undertake it.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ALLEGATIONS ON TIES WITH ATHENS

NC021919 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Referring to allegations in connection with Athens-Nicosia relations, the government spokesman has stated that cooperation between Athens and Nicosia is outlined in a responsible way in the communique released in Athens on 20 October and that any other assessment is arbitrary. The communique said that the Governments of Greece and Cyprus, within the framework of close and sincere cooperation and of their regular consultations and within a cordial atmosphere, review Cyprus developments, exchange useful views on the prospects in sight and make decisions on the necessary actions.

The spokesman added that the national question of Cyprus and the question of relations between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus are of such major importance that it is inconceivable that they should be involved in any electoral expediencies.

PAPER SCORES STATEMENT BY PASOK YOUTH OFFICIAL

NC030845 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Dec 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Necessary Stance"]

[Text] The statement which PASOK youth representative Manikas made to journalists can be described as unfortunate, inadmissible and unacceptable. His obvious interference in the election campaign currently underway in Cyprus is equally inadmissible, particularly in view of the fact that it favors a specific political party which will be contesting the elections for the office of president of the republic.

We are, indeed, sorry for this event. Naturally we wholeheartedly hail Mr Manikas' presence in Cyprus as a brother from Greece. But along with this we cannot remain indifferent toward his unconstructive policy during his visit to Cyprus, because this policy cannot bring about anything positive. And this is dangerous for the entire Hellenic nation, particularly under the current historical conditions.

It is our belief that he acted spontaneously and under the influence of the environment which was hosting him. But along with this, we note the following:

Speaking on behalf of the Greek Government and PASOK, as Manikas himself hinted, means that he tried to involve the Greek Government and PASOK in the preelection activities taking place in Cyprus. In our opinion, such a thing would have been unfair.

It definitely would not have been proper and Mr Manikas would not have liked it if a party cadre from Cyprus visited Greece during an election campaign and embarked on the same activities as he himself has done during his stay here.

We believe that his statement is outside the spirit of the recent joint communique by President Kiprianou and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou.

The current crucial moments for the Hellenic nation and particularly for martyr Cyprus do not justify such behavior, especially when it comes from a leading cadre of Greece's youth movement.

We again express regret for what has happened. We accept with unlimited gratitude Greece's aid and alignment but we view with great concern anything that tends to disturb relations between Cyprus and Greece.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY REPORTEDLY FORMED IN NORTH

NC030740 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia], (TAK) -- It has been learned that a new party named the "Nationalist Turkish Party" (Milliyetci Turk Partisi) is entering political life in the TFSC.

The necessary legal procedure will be submitted to the Interior and Rehabilitation Ministry. Former members of the Turkish Unity Party are leading the way in the formation of this new party.

Niyazi Erdem, speaking on behalf of the founders' committee, said Ismail Tezer [leader of the Turkish United Party] will be invited to join the Nationalist Turkish Party.

CORRECTION TO PAPER QUESTIONS NORTH'S DEPENDENCE

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Paper Questions North's Dependence on Turkey," published in the 1 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page R 3. On page R 3, the second line of the fourth paragraph should read ...pounds worth of choice (buluntu) property. They.... (changing found to choice)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH GDR -- A new program for cooperation in the field of health was signed in Berlin yesterday between the Cypriot and GDR health ministries for the period 1983-84. The cooperation program was signed by Cypriot Health Minister Pelekanos and GDR Health Minister Mecklinger. Pelekanos then left for Prague to sign a similar program for cooperation with the Czechoslovak Ministry of Health. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 2 Dec 82 NC]

HURRIYET CLAIMS CYPRUS 'IMPORTANT' DRUGS CENTER

NC030732 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 28 Nov 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Since the Italian police recently uncovered the biggest narcotics and arms smuggling network in the world, attention has again been focused on the Mediterranean, known as Europe's largest narcotics center. In the Mediterranean, where vessels set sail for unknown destinations by frequently changing names, a vessel known as the "Red Sea" was captured last month with a heavy load of heroin.

The first information about the "Red Sea" had come from Corfu. The police had seized two small vessels loaded with hashish and heroin. The crew were also captured. During the investigations, one of the crew "sang" [otmus] and warned the police about the "Red Sea."

At this, Greek sea and air units and the Italian "Guardia di Finanze" put the southern Adriatic Sea under surveillance and the "Red Sea" was captured by a destroyer off the coast of Greece.

It is known that those who deal in such "obscure affairs" as narcotics smuggling in the Mediterranean frequently change the names of their vessels and assign ownership to imaginary persons. They also frequently change their crew. Generally, the vessel leaves port for a definite destination, but when it puts out to sea the captain receives instructions to change direction. During the trip, the vessel is painted anew, it is given a new pre-determined name and it is equipped with false documents.

On the other hand, because of the political disturbances that have been going on in Lebanon, Larnaca airport in the Greek Cypriot sector has become an important center for narcotics smugglers from all over the world to meet and act comfortably. Bags full of hashish, heroin and raw opium thrown into the sea are picked up by small fishing boats, brought to the shore and specially packed at small ports on the southern coast of Cyprus. It is possible to find large quantities of heroin in the canned cheese exported to Europe from Cyprus.

PASIN'S STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM GATT MEETING

TA031049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin returned to Turkey today after attending the GATT meetings in Geneva. In a statement at Istanbul Yesilkoy airport, Pasin said that at the meetings the delegates discussed the present world economic crisis and ways of preventing the increasingly growing tendency of protectionism. He added that the ministers who attended the meetings had differing opinions about that, but that they had managed to agree on a joint statement.

Pasin pointed out that within the GATT framework, Turkey was considered a developing country, and for this reason it could benefit from the GATT resolutions. Pasin later went to Ankara from Istanbul.

GENDARME COMMANDER LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN VISIT

TA011039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] National Security Council member and Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun left today for Pakistan. He will be the official guest of Pakistani Interior Minister Mahmud Haroon. General Celasun is expected to hold some talks and to be present in exercises to be conducted by the Pakistani security forces. He will return to Turkey on Thursday, 9 December.

GUNAYDIN REPORTS BAN ON FRENCH IMPORTS

NC030755 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 30 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Ankara -- In retaliation for the measures taken by France against goods imported from Turkey, the Turkish Government has completely suspended all imports from France except for extremely "essential materials." The memorandum defining Turkey's reaction toward France's attitude was handed to the French ambassador yesterday by Sermet Refik Pasi, minister of state for foreign economic relations. It was stated in the memorandum that all imports from France had been suspended, except for certain essential materials.

PROSECUTOR INVESTIGATES FORMER MINISTER'S VIEWS

TA011601 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, 1 Dec (AA) -- Martial law prosecutor opened an investigation into a statement by Ali Naili Erdem, an ex-national education minister and journalist Erda Uskan, editor of "NOKTA" magazine in which the statement in question had appeared. The two allegedly violated, in a interview, decree No 70 of the National Security Council banning former politicians from making political comments. Erdem and Uskan were called to the local martial law headquarters Tuesday and were interrogated.

ARMY OPERATIONS CAPTURE 200 MILITANTS

TA301716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Statement by the Army VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command, date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] As a result of operations carried out by the security forces in the Army VII Corps and Martial Law Command area during the past 3 months, 200 members of various factions were apprehended and the following weapons and equipment found abandoned in fields. 40 Kalashnikov automatic rifles, 36 various brands of automatic rifles, 296 rifles, 450 pistols, 12 machineguns, 15 hand grenades, 3 mines, 3 rocket-launchers, 26 various types of TNT blocks and 8,505 rounds of ammunition.

ERZURUM MILITARY COURT ISSUES DEATH SENTENCES

Militant Sentenced

TA011550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Erzurum, eastern Turkey, 1 Dec (AA) -- The local martial law court sentenced Ihsan Cetintas to death for the 1979 killing of two university students "for ideological purposes." His two accomplices were given 10 year prison sentences each.

Convict's Sentences

TA301650 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Erzurum, eastern Turkey, 30 Nov (AA) -- Two convicts, Mehmet Savas and Dursun Ali Kucuk, were condemned to death Tuesday by the Erzurum Martial Law Court for homicide and attempting to "partition the Turkish territory." The judge commuted later the death sentence of Savas on the grounds that he had been a minor when he had committed the crime. Other defendants in the case were sentenced to 10 years each.

VOTCP: ECEVIT TO VISIT SWEDEN IN DECEMBER

TA270842 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the now-dissolved Republican People's Party, will leave for Sweden next month together with his wife as the guest of the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. Palme has invited Ecevit and his wife to a meeting to be held with the Colombian Nobel literature prize winner. Taking into consideration that the invitation extended to Ecevit and his wife has no political implications, the Ankara Martial Law Command decided to issue a diplomatic passport for them.

VOTCP SCORES U.S. PROPOSALS AT NATO MEETING

TA021028 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The European NATO countries began their meetings in Brussels on 29 November. Turkish National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and Deputy Chief of the General Staff General Oztorun are participating in these meetings. If you look at the issues being discussed at these meetings and at the developments in Turkey, you will realize that the Turkish people will be placed under a new and heavy burden of arming and military expenditures.

During these NATO meetings, through Defense Secretary Weinberger and NATO Supreme Commander Rogers -- who is a U.S. general -- the U.S. Administration is demanding an increase in military expenditures as well as the assumption by NATO countries of more commitments even outside NATO's area of influence. Rogers came to the meetings with the following proposals: The NATO countries must increase their arms expenditures by 4 percent, and the European countries must share the United States' commitments outside NATO.

With these proposals, the United States is asking all NATO member governments to reduce their budget allotments for the education, health and other social needs of their people, and to allot more money to arms in the name of defense. It is also asking the other NATO countries to undertake commitments for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] which was set up for intervention in the Middle East. Both proposals are of vital importance for Turkey. As you know, the U.S. demand to allot more money for weapons affects Turkey. The money alloted to arms and military expenditures in the 1983 budget was raised by more than 130 billion since last year to 450 billion. [currency not given]

As for the question of the RDF, with a new maneuver, the junta is trying to impose the RDF on the people. The day the NATO meetings started it was announced that a defense cooperation agreement was signed between Turkey and the United States. The fact that this agreement was signed only with the United States shows that Turkey immediately and with no hesitation accepted the commitments outside NATO which the United States has been trying to impose on the European NATO countries. In other words, it shows that the junta has accepted the deployment of the RDF in Turkey, and the entire load of the RDF at the expense of trampling our people's interests.

The agreement signed with the United States envisages the expansion and repair of airports in Mus, Van, Batman and other places; The placing of new military equipment in these airports; and the building of [word indistinct], fuel and ammunition depots there. The junta is trying to use the current NATO meetings in a bid to conceal this. The best evidence is the fact that the bilateral defence and cooperation agreement with the United States was signed on exactly the day the NATO meetings began.

FINLAND

PLO PERMITTED TO OPEN ONLY INFORMATION OFFICE

LD021448 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The PLO will be allowed to establish only an information office in Finland. The Finnish Foreign Ministry clarified its attitude today toward the PLO's plan for an office, that there is no question of establishing a political PLO office in Finland. The Foreign Ministry said the PLO's office in Finland could only engage in information activity in Finland, but not in any kind of political activity.

The Foreign Ministry said it is necessary to clarify the attitude toward the PLO in order to avoid misunderstandings. A PLO representative, (Fuad Bitar), had talks with Foreign Minister Par Stenback and Foreign Ministry officials today. The PLO has been willing to set up a political office in Finland. PLO representative, (Fuad Bitar) said yesterday that an agreement in principle had been reached on the establishment of a political office in talks last summer. This was denied by the Foreign Ministry.

BATTALION FOR LEBANON TO BE REINFORCED

LD021920 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The Finnish UN battalion leaving for Lebanon will be reinforced with a guards' platoon of 33 men. Thus the total strength of the battalion will be 493 men. It was decided to revise the number of men following talks with the leadership of the UNIFIL and the UN Secretariat, the Ministry of Defense stated. The operational area of the Finnish battalion has also been fixed: The area borders in the north on the Litani River and in the East on the so-called Haddad country; in the south are Ghanaian troops and in the west, Nigerians until January. Advance units of the Finnish battalion have been preparing for the start of their duties in Lebanon since mid-November. The main force of the battalion will go to Lebanon in a week's time.

BRIEFS

NEW CENTER PARTY NAME -- The Diet group of the Center Party has changed its name to the Centrist Diet Group [keskustan eduskuntaryhmae]. The change of name is a result of the liberals joining as members of the party and the group. [Text] [Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 2 Dec 82 LD]

GREECE

KKE-INTERIOR MESSAGE TO YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS

NC010956 Athens I AVYI in Greek 30 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] The KKE-Interior Central Committee has addressed to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] the following congratulatory message on SFRY national day: On the occasion of the SFRY national day and on behalf of the KKE-Interior Central Committee, we express our warmest wishes for the continual success of the Yugoslav people, the LCY and the SFRY Government in their struggles for peace and for the building of socialism with freedom and self-government.

For the KKE-Interior Central Committee, Secretary Yiannis Banias.

BULGARIAN KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISITS ATHENS

NC031032 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 2 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] The visit of a Dimitrov Komsomol [DKMS] delegation, which arrived in Athens yesterday, constitutes an important step toward the tightening of relations between the Greek Communist Youth [KNE] and the Komsomol for the deepending of the friendship between the Greek and Bulgarian youths. The delegation, which is headed by Comrade Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the DKMS and member of the Bulgarian State Council, was met at the airport by a delegation of the KNE Central Council headed by its secretary, Comrade Spiros Khalvatzis.

The delegation met with a KNE delegation consisting of Comrade S. Khalvatzis and Comrades V. Papathanasopoulos, M. Angourakis and Nandia Valavani, members of the KNE Central Council, Amid a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two delegations briefed each other on developments in their countries and discussed bilateral relations. Special stress was put on the need for the Balkan youth organizations to undertake concrete initiatives in order to promote denuclearization of the Balkans.

In the afternoon the Bulgarian delegation attended a mass gathering held by the KNE at the Broadway Theater. Speaking at the gathering were Comrade Stanka Shopova and Comrade Spiros Khalvatzis, who reaffirmed the close brotherly relations between the KNE and the Dimitrov Komsomol -- relations which originate from the joint revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism and of proletariat internationalism. Today the Bulgairan delegation will meet with mass organizations and personalities.

CORRECTION TO DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW OF PAPANDREOU

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Papandreou Interviewed on First Year's Record," published in the 2 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page S 1. One page S 2, the second line of the second paragraph should read ...the United States exclusively in the region. Our dialogue with the United States that started on...(supplying dropped phrase)

SPAIN

OFFICIAL GAZETTE CONFIRMS CABINET APPOINTMENTS

LD031112 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] This morning the ministers of the Socialist government will take the oath of office. The ceremony will take place at the Zarzuela Palace at 1230 in the presence of King Juan Carlos. Their appointment is published today in the official state gazette and takes the form of four royal decrees from the prime minister's office by which they are designated ministers and Don Alfonso Guerra is appointed deputy prime minister. The decrees also note the retirement of Juan Antonio Garcia Diez as deputy prime minister for economic affairs and of the ministers of the Calvo-Sotelo cabinet who hitherto have held an acting capacity.

Although Felipe Gonzalez, whose signature at the foot of these appointments appears for the first time in the official state gazette, reserved the right to make last-minute changes, the list of the new cabinet is the same as that which the prime minister announced during the investiture session.

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EEC LEADERS DISCUSS ISSUES AT COPENHAGEN SUMMIT

NC031942 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Leaders of the 10 European Economic Community countries met here today to shore up intra-market cohesion against a developing commercial threat by the United States that surfaced at the recent General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conference in Geneva.

But the European Council's reinforcement efforts appeared diluted by accusations of protectionism, and a battle over a common fisheries policy.

West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff accused France of protectionism, a charge sharply denied by French government spokesman Michel Vauzelle.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, according to a British source, was expected to push for a conclusion to a self-limitation accord with Japan. Mrs Thatcher was also expected to confront her Danish host, Premier Poul Schluter, over his refusal to go along with the other nine on a common fisheries policies as drawn up by the EEC Commission.

The 24th council summit was also to act on a bid to bring Spain and Portugal into the Common Market. Britain and West Germany called for a "strong political signal" in that direction, but France wanted to hold out until certain financial and economic problems had been ironed out.

The 10 were to deal as well with the problem of sparking the Community's economic growth, stagnating at a projected one percent for 1983, and reducing unemployment, anticipated at 12 million -- or 10 percent of the Community's aggregate population.

Tonight's traditional "fireside talk" at the Christiansborg Castle, seat of Danish Government and Parliament, was to be devoted primarily to an examination of East-West relations in light of the change of power in Moscow. Prospects of detente in Poland and the situation in Afghanistan were also on the unofficial agenda.

The Council today took no specific action on the implicit U.S. threat, raised at last week's GATT conference, to dump low-cost farm surplus on European markets, in retaliation to the Common Market's refusal to phase out farm subsidies.

The fisheries quarrel reportedly turned on Denmark's insistence on the right to fish 20,000 tons of mackerel, and on seven special licenses to fish the Shetland Islands. A British delegate said Britain would make no further concessions, saying, "this is the end of the road, and that is that."

Postpone Spain, Portugal Issue

NC032227 Paris AFP in English 2219 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Leaders of the 10 European Economic Community countries spent the bulk of a five-hour discussion here this afternoon on how to spark the Community's economic growth in the face of stagnating development and an aggregate 12 million unemployed.

It took the heads of state or government only minutes, on the other hand, to postpone the single hard decision they had been expected to make here -- on the entry of Spain and Portugal into their grouping.

On that issue, which has been pending for years, it was decided to give the experts further time to review the "inventory" of all the problems the enlargement of the Community would have to face, and to take up the question again at another meeting in Brussels next March 21 and 22.

The main questions worrying the Ten about the two were reported to be the supplementary Community financing that would be required and how to protect Mediterranean agricultural products from such countries as France and Italy from the new competition.

Today's main subject was examined from the viewpoint of reinforced intra-market cohesion in the face of a developing threat from American trade, as it surfaced at the recent Geneva meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT].

But such cohesion appeared difficult to obtain in view of charges traded in the current meeting here of increasing trends in Community countries toward self-serving protectionism. Accusations to that effect were notably voiced by West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff against the French, who predictably rejected the charges immediately.

French President Francois Mitterrand said France was ready to dismantle any protectionist systems if its partners did the same.

Mr Mitterrand deplored a lack of "European consciousness", notably with regard to the United States, and declared that Europe could "not accept integration into a worldwide trade organization led by Washington", a reference to GATT.

He also said that it was not because of the Atlantic alliance that America should be allowed "to run our trade", an apparent reference to recent U.S. interference with European-Soviet cooperation on the Siberian gas pipeline project.

The French president also made a plea for an international monetary system that would link the joint Community currently, the ECU, with the dollar and the yen.

Another subject taken up by the meeting was a fishing rights dispute between Britain and host country Denmark that tonight seemed deadlocked, pending further discussions at an official dinner at Christiansborg Castle.

Kohl, Mitterrand View Entry

LD041136 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 4 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a talk with French President Francois Mitterrand, emphatically advocated Spain's and Portugal's membership in the EC. During a working breakfast with Mitterrand at the residence of the French ambassador on Saturday, according to German delegation circles, Kohl said that the European Community was an incomplete body without Spain and Portugal. Membership was also necessary in the interest of democracy in the two countries.

Despite basic agreement on the political importance of an enlargement of the Community, Mitterrand pointed to the unsolved problems that Spain's membership posed for European, and above all, French agriculture (fruits, vegetables, wine, olive oil). The meeting between the two statesmen took place in an exceptionally pleasant atmosphere, persons close to the federal chancellor said.

Mitterrand on Protectionism

LD041400 Paris Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] It is the second day of the European summit in Copenhagen. As expected, the 10 talked a great deal about customs barriers, how to conciliate protection of domestic markets and free trade.

This is the question the heads of state of European governments were asking themselves. For his part, Francois Mitterrand said that France is willing to undertake the dismantlement of protectionist systems should its partners be ready to make the same effort. Protectionism can only serve one purpose: as a retaliatory measure. Otherwise it is unacceptable, the French president said, who briefly and succinctly made his personal view clear to journalists this morning before returning to Paris. It looks as if the harmony within the 10 is far from being perfect. Here is Francois Mitterrand:

[Begin recording] I understand that certain complaints have been voiced on the temptation of protectionism in France. If there were to be any temptation, which is not the case, it would only be due to the effect of contagion which is a result of present protectionist policy from those countries who are denouncing it. This protectionism is rich in inventions and is generally very careful about not asserting itself through tariff measures, which are all too obvious, but does so through regulations, customs, habits and complications which many put into practice. I hope that all the irregularities from one country or the other will be brought before the European Commission in order to safeguard the internal homogeneity which is indispensable within the Community. This presupposes preferential tariffs, a customs union and the freedom of trade within the Community. Therefore, I hope that this clearing up is done as soon as possible. [end recording]

SPANISH PAPER INTERVIEWS CHANCELLOR KREISKY

PM031105 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Nov 82 pp 8-9

[Interview with Austrian Chacellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna by Pilar Zbonet -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: At a peace seminar recently held in Vienna you said that the small neutral states such as Austria and Sweden can contribute to international detente between the military blocs. In what way?

Answer: At the present time, the neutral states can play a very limited role. For instance, they can provide their services whenever they are requested by the various parties in a conflict. However, the cold war period made it clear that the nonaligned countries have formed an area of detente, a strip of disengagement in Europe. Austria, Switzerland and Yugoslavia -- two neutral states and a nonaligned state -- constitute a forbidden area as regards NATO, an area of disengagement running from the Hungarian Pannonian plain to the French Jura. Moreover, in northern Europe, Finland and Sweden from another barrier between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in such a way that, except for the north cape, the two bloc systems, in fact, only touch each other on the border between the two Germanies and in Berlin. What I am now stating is that if the enlargement of this strip of disengagement is again discussed, a reduction of the military potential on both sides of the dividing line between the two blocs -- that is, in the FRG and in the GDR -- should be undertaken. To imagine this process taking place only on one of the two sides lacks realism.

Question: You have defended the Palestinians' interests in Europe. What in your opinion, is the solution to the conflict in Lebanon? On what should it be based?

Answer: In the first place, all efforts should concentrate on strengthening the Lebanese Government. And this, much to my regret, also involves setting up a Lebanese Army, since only a Lebanese Government with an army can ultimately secure the withdrawal of all the foreign troops occupying its territory. Austria, which was occupied by foreign troops, knows that a country is only free when there are no foreign troops on its territory.

So the first point of a solution would be the withdrawal of the foreign troops; the second, the humanitarian issue, lies in guaranteeing the protection of the 100,000 Palestinians who currently have no where else to go. Something like the Sabra and Shatila massacres must not be repeated. The third point is an attempt at the international level to induce Israel and the Palestinians to begin negotiations.

Question: How do you believe these negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians could come about?

Answer: The Palestinians should take into account the real situation. I will put it very simply: The PLO has secured all that it can expect from the USSR -- that is, just fine words. Now it is up to the Palestinians to find out what they can secure from the United States. This question has not yet been answered.

Question: Has President Ronald Reagan asked you for assistance in the matter of the Palestinians?

Answer: No, he has not asked me for assistance. It is a matter of cooperation. Reagan hopes for my cooperation, but he has not asked me for advice for assistance.

Question: What is your opinion of the Reagan plan for the Near East?

Answer: I believe that it is something which should be taken very seriously and in which Reagan should be supported. It represents a change in U.S. policy.

Question: You are of Jewish origin....

Answer: Yes.

Question: Yet, owing to its attitude toward the PLO, your government's relations with Israel are not exactly good....

Answer: We have normal and very good relations with Israel.

Question: But you have described Begin as a semifascist.

Answer: Yes, but that changes nothing; I have described Begin's government as semifascist, but relations are completely normal. We also had normal relations with Spain when that country had a fascist government. Relations among states are independent of systems. Nevertheless, relations with Israel will not be friendlier or closer as long as the regime continues as at present.

Question: Does being of Jewish origin mean anything specific to you?

Answer: It has no bearing because I am not a Zionist, however, I accept Israel as a state which emerged as a result of Hitler's persecution of the Jews. It is erroneous to imagine that all Jews are Zionists, just as it is erroneous to imagine that all Catholics have the same political tendencies or that all Germans are nationalists.

Question: How do you believe the international political situation will evolve following Brezhnev's death? Will Soviet foreign policy change under the new CPSU general secretary, Yuriy Andropov?

Answer: New men always bring new ideas with them. I do not personally know Andropov, but there are currently certain signs which can be described as positive. The ending of the U.S. sanctions on the turbines intended for the Soviet gas pipeline is one of them, since by this action the United States acknowledges that there are contracts with the USSR concerning the gas. This is very important.

In addition, the United States has sent a very high-ranking delegation to Brezhnev's funeral. The presence of Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz is another good sign, as is also the telegram sent by President Reagan, and its wording. On the Soviet side there have also been positive signs, and now everything will depend on how the new men in the USSR behave -- not only Andropov but also the new head of state. Depending on who holds that post, there could also be a new Soviet foreign minister. Currently, it can be said that we are in a breathing space. Unlike the last few years, when one had no option but to be pessimistic, a little light can now be glimpsed at the end of the tunnel -- a little light at the end of a long tunnel.

Question: One idea of yours is the drawing up of a plan of economic assistance for Poland, in which Eastern bloc and Western states would take part together. What response has that plan had?

Answer: It is interesting to note that at first the idea had a very negative response almost everywhere, then it aroused interest, and now there is a relatively positive reaction.

Question: What states have expressed a positive opinion?

Answer: I do not wish to comment on this matter.

Question: Any Eastern bloc country?

Answer: Yes, in the Eastern bloc, too, there is a positive, interested reaction. The USSR has expressed doubts about the possibility that such a plan could be implemented without political strings, but it has not been negative.

Question: Austria is highly dependent on the Eastern bloc. Is that a handicap?

Answer: It is true that we are dependent for energy on the Eastern bloc, but the Eastern bloc needs our money as much or more than we need its electricity.

Question: What is your opinion of the current political situation in Spain?

Answer: In the first place, we rejoice at the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's [PSOE] overwhelming victory. Second, I am personally glad that [PSOE Secretary General] Gonzalez and his friends have behaved with such moderation and calm at the moment of victory, because that has dispelled a good deal of distrust.

Question: How are your personal relations with Felipe Gonzalez?

Answer: Very cordial. My personal relations with Felipe are very cordial.

Question: Better than with [French President] Mitterrand for instance?

Answer: I would not exactly say that. With Mitterrand relations has always been good. When Mitterrand became PS leader I was the first person to invite him to give a big lecture in Vienna, so that he might have the opportunity to address thousands of Austrian Socialists. With Mitterrand I have had very good relations; only on the issue of Israel have there been differences of opinion, which currently no longer exist.

With Felipe relations are very good but different. I had the opportunity to associate with him for the first time in Berlin, when he was still underground. I observed him carefully. Next I began to become acquainted with him and to esteem him. Later, we both flew to Tehran with Olof Palme. In that quite dangerous situation we became close friends, and since then our relations have become even more cordial, which is not common between such a young man and another who is so old. I am almost twice his age. Felipe and I esteem each other, and I have great confidence in him.

Question: What leading role do you believe the Spanish Socialists could have in Latin America?

Answer: Felipe did well to point out South America's importance. The Spanish Socialists certainly have the best prerequisites for understanding the situation in Latin America, and will be able to play a great role vis-a-vis the United States -- a mediatory role.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE GIVES 'STRONG' PEACE SIGNALS

AU041510 Vienna KURIER in German 3 Dec 82 p 3

[H.N. reports: "The PLO Now Hopes for 'Peace Through Moderation:' Palestinians Give More Signs of Moderation"]

[Text] In Vienna, the PLO has now given strong new peace signals. On Wednesday night, 'Abdallah Franji, head of the PLO office in Austria, stated in the presence of Austrian Chancellor Kreisky: "We want peace through negotiations, not through tanks and armies."

Franji listed the following as progress in the peace process, despite the Palestinian tragedy in Lebanon:

-- the PLO's readiness for a dialogue with those Israelis who "wish to conduct a dialogue with us."

-- The Middle East resolutions of the Arab summit of Fes: "This is new -- things in the Arab world have never before advanced this far."

-- The peace movement in Israel and the dialogue among Jews all over the world on a policy of reconciliation.

Chancellor Kreisky promised "out of his most profound conviction" to remain loyal to his solidarity with the Palestinians. Kreisky stated literally: "I stand on the side of the oppressed and persecuted. And it is to these that the Palestinians belong first and foremost."

WOERNER SATISFIED WITH STATE OF ALLIANCE

DW031137 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Interview with FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner by correspondent Gustav Trampe in Brussels on 2 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Woerner, what's the state of the alliance these days here in Brussels at the end of this meeting?

[Answer] In my opinion, the state of the alliance is quite satisfactory, if not good. This alliance is clearly able and willing to maintain its defense. Another thing that became very clear is that we are interested in constructive relations with the Soviet Union and that we adhere to the comprehensive disarmament offer of the Bonn summit and encourage the Soviets to respond to it.

[Question] NATO proposes to become less dependent on nuclear weapons and therefore to strengthen the conventional side. Whenever conventional defense is mentioned, people immediately think of the Bundeswehr. Presumably this will not be possible without additional costs for us.

[Answer] This is a NATO program which we have not yet given final approval to. However, we have introduced this program and it is now being carefully studied. This program is in keeping with our concept in the Federal Government -- just as we said while we were in opposition. This is not something concerning only the Germans; it is a matter concerning the whole alliance.

I think this will indeed entail some extra costs in the long run. We will just have to wait and see how much this amount is. However, I did not and do not leave any doubts that that in no event will any more funds be available -- at least not in the next 2 years -- than we have already raised with the greatest of efforts.

JENNINGER REPORTS ON TALKS IN EAST BERLIN

LD031440 Hamburg DPA in German 1124 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- In the opinion of Philipp Jenninger (CDU), minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, the GDR has come to terms with the change of government in Bonn. After his return from a 1-day talk in East Berlin, Jenninger told newsmen in Bonn today that this impression was underscored by the GDR's desire to continue the talks between experts in a number of areas. He had made it clear that in its policy, the Federal Government is guided by the principles of continuity, predictability and reliability. However, Bonn considers it important that East Berlin keep the agreements it has signed.

Jenninger said he repeated the federal chancellor's desire that GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker visit the Federal Republic some time next year. However, a date for the visit, which is regarded as reciprocating the visit to the GDR by former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, has not been set. Mid-1983 is under consideration. Conditions for the visit, however, are a good political climate and careful preparations, so that the high expectations of people in both parts of Germany will not be disappointed.

Asked about the compulsory currency exchange, Jenninger stressed that this topic remains open, but rescinding the increase by East Berlin is not a precondition for other talks. The present Federal Government has to accept what it found when it took office. In this connection, Jenninger denied press reports that the CDU/CSU has, through him, departed from "old positions" in East Berlin.

He also made it plain that the question of the compulsory currency exchange was certainly a main topic at a press conference in East Berlin, but not in his official talks with SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. He said the GDR presented him with the old catalogue of demands. Jenninger also said the talks had been held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

BARZEL ON INNER-GERMAN RELATIONS, PROBLEMS

DW031307 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Dec 82 p 5

[Interview with Rainer Barzel, minister for inner-German relations, by editor Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode and Herbert Kremp in Bonn; date not given]

[Excerpts] WELT: Mr Minister, when you took office, among the problems you found with regard to relations with East Berlin was the unresolved question of the compulsory minimum currency exchange amount. Has anything changed in this respect since you have been in office? How is travel developing?

Barzel: Regarding the compulsory minimum currency exchange amount, the GDR has not moved so far. They know that we expect them to act according to our agreements. The current practice is in violation of the agreements. For this reason, and also because of the intolerable harassment, travel has been decreasing. Some 30 percent fewer people are traveling now than before the compulsory minimum currency exchange was increased.

WELT: Is a new deal being prepared under which the minimum currency exchange amount could possibly be reduced as a concession for large-scale projects such as the electrification of the Berlin-Helmstedt railway?

Barzel: The reestablishment of a situation we have agreed on is not something for which new services should be provided. That would also not be a prerequisite for further solid relations or for good-neighborly relations. We can certainly discuss new large-scale projects which are of interest to both parts of Germany. However, there must always be a balance between the activities on both sides. At any rate, I won't pay to have a violated agreement reestablished.

WELT: Do you consider the Elbe border line as one of the issues which cannot be resolved.

Barzel: This will be discussed. An old map has been rediscovered. We now have to take a close look at it and eventually it will have to be discussed. We are interested in the Elbe in connection with environmental protection problems, for example. The Elbe isn't clean enough and there are problems with fishing. As far as basic problems are concerned, however, I don't want to deal with them now.

WELT: When you were about to assume office in the new government, it was said that the other side would pursue a policy of "giving the cold shoulder." Has this negative expectation come true? Is there a "cold shoulder" policy?

Barzel: I know many people who feared there would be a "cold shoulder policy." However, it would be in the interests of the Soviet Union to maintain reasonable relations with the FRG. The GDR is also acting based on its own interests; it would serve their interests to have and develop the best possible good-neighborly relations. We have made it clear that we also want this. Now we should sit at the same table, but this should be done discreetly.

WELT: On 10-11 December, a conference between the chancellor and German economic managers will be held in Berlin. It is hard for many Germans to understand that although big automobilie firms are represented in Berlin, there is still one big government-owned automobile factory, namely Volkswagen, which has no production plant in Berlin.

Barzel: These are things which will certainly play a role in the talks between the chancellor and the businessmen in Berlin. I know how much is in the federal budget for Berlin and I know how important our subsidies are for travel to Berlin. Subsidies for air travel to Berlin will certainly not be cut. They are necessary for the city's viability. I know how important it is to have government-owned enterprises in Berlin. We will demand this.

BERLIN SPD CONFERENCE DIVIDED ON DUAL DECISION

LD041150 Hamburg DPA in German 1114 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (DPA) -- The different views that exist within the Berlin SPD concerning the NATO dual decision became apparent on Saturday at the regional party conference during a discussion of an intra-German affairs motion to the SPD national party congress in January. The demand by the party's leftwing for an immediate halt to the deployment of U.S. arms on FRG territory was rejected by only a small margin following a heated discussion, which guest speaker, SPD National Executive member Erhard Eppler managed to prevent from getting out of hand.

Eppler affirmed his negative attitude toward the NATO dual decision, but warned at the same time that a position change on this question could "be understood or misunderstood as political tactics." Should the SPD decide to reject the NATO dual decision, then new, pertinent arguments would have to be found to justify this. Following Eppler's speech, the party delegates scheduled to speak decided not to discuss this subject.

DIRECT FRG-AFGHANISTAN FLIGHTS CANCELED

LD031818 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA) -- As of 1 December, there are no longer any direct flights between the FRG and Afghanistan. Ariana Afghan Airlines is no longer allowed to land in Frankfurt now that the old air traffic agreement, notice of the cancellation of which was given a year ago, expired on 30 November. This was confirmed by a spokesman of the Federal Transport Ministry in Bonn on Friday.

The cancellation took place because of a violation by Afghanistan of the international arrangement to combat air terrorism. Last year, Afghanistan received the hijackers of a plane flying to Pakistan. Other Western countries have also applied this regulation and blocked the Afghan airline. Negotiations over a new agreement are not in prospect at the moment.

PREMIER MAUROY CITED ON EUROPEAN DEFENSE

PM031413 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Dec 82 p 8

["M.D." report: "Mr Mauroy Wants Negotiations To 'Reduce Risks of Conflict in Europe'"]

[Text] "There will never be real protection for Europe unless the Europeans in mainly provide it themselves," Mr Mauory said on Monday, 29 November, while being hosted at dinner by the West European Union Assembly. That was the first time that a French Government chief had attended a meeting of that European association, the only competent body in the defense sphere, which comprises the six founder members of the Community and Britain.

The premier also said: "If Europe is living in peace, it is thanks to unceasing vigilance... The French Government thinks it is vital to show the greatest vigilance toward any action which would lead to accepting the imbalance of forces on the European theater. Such a situation would eventually endanger peace."

"France will not drop its guard," the premeir also said, stressing that it is devoting 3.9 percent of its gross domestic product to defense this year and next year, "a percentage which was never equalled during the previous 7-year term."

Stressing that "France intends to freely decide the conditions for its security," the premier continued: "This fundamental principle -- that of our decisionmaking autonomy -- does not mean that France is unaware that its security is part of a European framework."

"It is appropriate to encourage increased responsibility by each of the European states," he said. Finally, turning to arms limitation "and eventually disarmament," Mr Mauroy stressed the role of the Soviet Union and the United States on whom "it mainly rests to adopt that course, in view of the considerable size of their respective arsenals," and concluded: "Our means could not initially be affected by negotiations which, moreover, we encourage. On the other hand, we are prepared to take part in negotiations which help to reduce the risks of conflict in Europe and remedy the imbalance of conventional forces by real and effective reductions.

MAUROY VIEWS NUCLEAR DETERRENCE, CIVIL DEFENSE

NC050909 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Chartres, France, Dec 5 (AFP) -- Premier Pierre Mauroy, inaugurating France's first nuclear-proof underground car park here, stressed the country's need for both a nuclear dissuasion strike force and civil protection.

Mr Mauroy said the two were "complementary". In the event of war, the parking lot would act as an atomic-proof shelter for 400 people. He said: "Those nations which are better protected against nuclear war, can speak and act with greater confidence."

He said Friday there were four main phases in France's civil protection policy:

1. Informing the general public of nuclear dangers.

2. Providing the necessary shelters and supplies for the civilian population in the event of a nuclear attack.

3. Building up a speedy alert system.

4. Boosting research into providing better shelters.

He called on local authorities to draw up a list of possible sites as anti-nuclear shelters.

MORE ETENDARDS, MUNITIONS SHIPPED TO ARGENTINA

NC032027 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Mantes, France Dec 3 (AFP) -- Four French-built Super Etendard aircraft and 20 tons of munitions and military equipment [left] the western French port of Montoir near here for Argentina today aboard an Argentine cargo ship.

The third shipment of Super Etendard aircraft and related military equipment from Montoir port fulfilled a Franco-Argentinian contract of military sales that had drawn a protest from Britain.

London expressed "disappointment" at the second arms shipment that included Exocet missiles and five Super Etendard airplanes on November 17, but Paris justified the resumption of the shipments ordered before the outbreak of hostilities in the South Atlantic on the grounds that hostilities had ceased.

France embargoed military equipment sales to Buenos Aires after the outbreak of the war, but lifted the embargo on August 10.

French-built Exocet missiles launched by the Argentinian Navy sank two British vessels during the Falklands war.

ACCUSATIONS OF OAU SUMMIT 'INTERFERENCE' DENIED

PM061035 Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Paris Describes French 'Interference' in OAU Summit Failure as 'Unthinkable'"]

[Excerpt] Refuting the accusations leveled at France by [Libyan leader] -- Colonel al-Qadhdhafi the previous day, a Quai d'Orsay spokesman stated on Friday, 26 November, that it was "unthinkable to imagine any" French "interference" in the failure of the OAU summit in Tripoli. In addition, Development and Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot received two ministers from Ndjamena Friday -- Mr Miskine (foreign affairs) and Mr Yodeyman (planning) who are to go to Geneva to take part in a creditors conference Monday, convened under UN auspices aimed at helping rebuild Chad.

USSR'S TIKHONOV RECEIVES MINISTER CHEVENEMENT

For AFP and Moscow TASS reportage on Minister of Industry, Scientific Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement's visit to the USSR and his meeting with Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, see the Western Europe section of the 3 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LE MONDE VIEWS KARAMANLIS VISITS TO PARIS, BONN

PM031401 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Nov 82 p 8

[Bernard Brigouleix report: "Greek Head of State Karamanlis in Paris and Bonn: A 'Private' Visit?"]

[Text] On Monday afternoon [22 November], the president of the Greek Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, who is currently spending a week in France [see LE MONDE of 23 November, had an hour-long talk with Mr Mitterrand at the Elysee.

The conversation enabled the two heads of state to carry out a traditional "review" of the international situation," which is something they had already had the opportunity to do at the beginning of September on the occasion of the French president's official visit to Greece. But this talk dealt more specifically with the building of Europe. With regard to that subject, Mr Karamanlis informed his host of his desire to see the integration process accelerated among the Ten. It appears that on that score, Mr Mitterrand was more reticent than the Greek president.

Theoretically, it is in a completely private capacity that the latter is visiting Paris. This is to be followed next week by a trip to Bonn. There too, however, he will have the opportunity to meet the head of state in the person of Mr Carstens, the president of the Federal Republic. It is being stressed by the Greek side that in both cases it is the question of a courtesy visit: While in Paris to take part in an extraordinary meeting of the UNESCO general conference, Mr Karamanlis felt obliged to call on and pay his respects to the French president and at the same time return the latter's visit to Athens; as for his West German colleague, he did invite him to Bonn....

To Seize the Initiative Again

All the same, it seems that the talks, the topics they deal with, the fair amount of publicity surrounding them and the commentaries they are giving rise to are more relevant to Mr Karamanlis' public function than to his private activities. The Greek head of state is probably not displeased to avail himself of this opportunity to reappear, albeit discreetly, on the international scene which he had long occupied as prime minister of his country. And in this way to remind people that Mr Andre Papandreou, the present head of government and socialist conqueror of the new democracy -- over whose destinies Mr Karamanlis had presided for a long time -- does not have a monopoly on representing Greece abroad.

At least three reasons may prompt the president of the republic to adopt that stance. The first is that, while his entente with Mr Papandreou is not always cordial -- far from it -- nevertheless there has been no real "clash" observed between the two men since the election victory of PASOK (Pan-Hellenic Socialist Party) and its head in October 1981. Mr Karamanlis has faithfully adhered to the rules of the institutions, which let the prime minister effectively direct the government, and has set about reassuring those on the left who had feared that he would abuse his top state position to counter the "change." No longer under suspicion on this count, he can henceforth permit himself to again seize the initiative in a few cases.

In the second place, the Greek president feels that Mr Mitterrand and Mr Papandreou did not get on together as well as had been expected -- and hoped for in Athens -- for reasons both of foreign policy and of personality. Although he himself belongs to the liberal right, Mr Karamanlis believes himself to be rather closer to the French head of state that is his prime minister.

Finally, it is certainly in the context of European policy and Western solidarity that the Greek president regards the "drift" of Mr Papandreou's government the most worrying: Whether it be relations with the East (the prime minister recently accepted an invitation from General Jaruzelski) or the danger of Greece's withdrawal from the European Community and the Atlantic alliance, which PASOK's electoral program threatened last year. Threats which Mr Papandreou is careful neither to act on nor to completely abandon.

L'HUMANITE REPORTS PCF-PCP JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM031115 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Nov 82 p 8

["Full text" of PCF-PCP joint communique issued in Paris on 18 November: "Uniting All Peaceful and Democratic Forces in Action"]

[Text] The following is the full text of the joint PCP-PCF communique:

At the invitation of the PCF Central Committee, a PCP delegation headed by Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal accompanied by Central Committee member Albano Nunes, visited France from 16 through 18 November 1982.

The PCP delegation had talks with a PCF delegation headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais and comprising Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member Francette Lazard and Central Committee member Henri Costa.

During the talks, which took place in the warm and fraternal atmosphere which characterizes relations between the two parties, information and opinions were exchanged on the political situation in the two countries and on the respective parties' activities and on topical issues.

For a Democratic Alternative

The PCP delegation reported on the struggle of the communists and people's masses against the reactionary coalition government's offensive against the nationalizations, agrarian reform, and workers' rights and in view of its policy of submission to imperialism.

It stressed that following the adoption of a law revising the Constitution -- a revision carried out with the help of the Portuguese Socialist Party -- the reactionary forces are aspiring to impose their subversive plans on the armed forces in order to stifle the workers' and people's movement, and restore the power of the monopolies and the large estages and destroy the democratic regime.

The PCP is constantly working to strengthen the powerful workers' and people's movement and to achieve cooperation among the democratic forces to defeat reaction and achieve a democratic alternative to the present government and its policy. To that end,the PCP is proposing four urgent and fundamental measures: the government's resignation, the dissolution of the republic's assembly, the formation of a democratic caretaker government and early parliamentary elections.

The PCP expressed the Portuguese Communists' solidarity with their French comrades' action to realize the prospects for social and democratic progress which was opened up by the left's victory in the May and June 1981 elections.

Complete Commitment

The PCF delegation reaffirmed the significance of the French Communists' complete commitment to the government and the majority, and to the action taken by its organizations to encourage the workers' intervention to crush the resistance put up by the right and the large employers in order to achieve determined progress in the direction of their interests and those of the country.

The PCF delegation expressed the French Communists' solidarity with the Portuguese Communists' and people's struggle to defend the achievements of the 25 April revolution and the democratic regime which guarantees them.

The Common Market

The PCP delegation thinks that possible Portuguese membership in the EEC would have disastrous consequences for the Portuguese economy, would seriously undermine national independence and is part of the effort to restore monopolist state capitalism which was destroyed by the revolution.

Peace and Disarmament

The PCF delegation recalled the reasons for its opposition to the expansion of the Common Market to include many countries.

The two parties stressed that the adventurist U.S. policy of reviving the arms race and supporting the most reactionary regimes is the main source of the increased tension in the world. It is a serious threat to international detente and peace.

That policy of confrontation adopted by imperialism is not a sign of strength. Faced with the socialist countries' achievements, role and influence; with the development of workers' and democratic movement in the capitalist countries; with the growth of the peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation; with the deep and all embracing crisis in its system of domination which has suffered setbacks; imperialism, which can no longer do what it likes, is trying to curb the peoples' emancipation struggles and regain lost positions.

In this situation, the PCF and PCP think that it is both possible and necessary to unite in action all the different forces which stand out in each country and throughout the world for peace, disarmament, social progress, democracy and national and social liberation.

The PCF and PCP regard the struggle for peace and disarmament as a major task. This movement is developing in Europe, and even in the United States both with objectives which are common to all peoples and with objectives which are specific to each country. It helped impose the opening of negotiations. The growth of that movement is crucial for ensuring that the Madrid, Geneva and Vienna negotiations achieve positive results. It is also crucial for preventing the implementation, under U.S. pressure, of the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear weapons.

The PCP and PCF welcome all initiatives taken in favor of disarmament, whatever their source. That is true of the proposals made and initiatives taken by the USSR, the neutral and nonaligned countries, other states and various political and social forces.

The Near East

The two delegations strongly condemned the violent Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They think it is essential that a just and lasting peace be established in the Near East.

The two delegations stressed the need for a settlement to be reached which includes Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights which includes the right to their own independent state, and the guarantee of peace and security for all the states in the region.

They assure the PLO, the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the Lebanese Communist Party and the progressive forces of their active soldarity.

Solidarity

They also express their solidarity with the southern African peoples, with the Namibian people and SWAPO in their struggle to win independence, with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-Labor Party] and the Angolan people and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and the Mozambican people in view of the South African racists' constant aggressions and with the South African people, the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

They condemned the United States' provocations, and threats of open military aggression in Central America and the Caribbean, expressing, in particular, their solidarity with the Cuban, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples.

In the international situation characterized by the tensions caused by imperialism's increased aggressiveness, the two parties think it is necessary to make major efforts and use all possibilities to unite all peaceful, democratic and progressive forces in action. They think that the communist parties have a major role to play at the national and international level in achieving that unity. In that spirit, mutual solidarity between communist parties should be increased and their cooperation developed.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity existing between the PCP and PCF. They expressed their desire to further strengthen such relations in the interest of developing the friendly relations between the two peoples and countries and of the common cause of democracy, social progress, socialism and peace.

FORMER BULGARIAN EMBASSY EMPLOYEE SOUGHT

AU041515 Rome ANSA in English 0823 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 4 -- An arrest warrant has gone out here against yet another Bulgarian citizen in the ongoing investigation into the attempted assassination last year of Pope John Paul II.

Judge Ilario Mariella, who heads the probe, has signed an arrest warrant against Vassiliev Juelio Kolev, a former employee at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome. At the time of the attack on the pope and up until six months ago Kolev worked in Rome as secretary to the Bulgarian military attache. He is the second Bulgarian citizen wanted in the shooting of John Paul II on May 13, 1981.

Nine days ago, Italian police arrested an official for the Balkan airlines, Sergei Ivanov Antonov in Rome.

The total number of arrest warrants in the case so far is seven: those against the two Bulgarians and five more against Turkish citizens. The warrants were issued as the result of testimony given by Ali Mehmet Agca, the Turk who was convicted of shooting the pope in St. Peter's Square. Agca is currently serving a life sentence in an Italian jail.

Investigators today confirmed the leak of Kolev's arrest which appears in the latest issue of the "PANORAMA" weekly, out on newsstands as of Friday. "PANORAMA" said that Kolev had returned to Bulgaria in June during the same period that two Italian "UIL" union officials, Paola Elia and Luigi Scricciolo -- arrested for spying for Bulgaria and complicity with Red Brigade terrorists -- decided to reveal their contacts at the embassy and with the terrorists.

The Bulgarian Embassy in Rome has repeatedly denied that Antonov or other Bulgarian officials were involved in the plot to kill the pope or engaged in any other terrorist actions.

Third Bulgarian Accused

LD051948 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] It has been confirmed that three Bulgarians are involved in the investigation into the assassination attempt against the pope. In addition to Sergei Antonov, arrested in Rome, and Vassiliev Kolev, who returned to Bulgaria 6 months ago, (Todor Ayvazov) has also been accused of being an accomplice of Agca. However, an arrest warrant cannot be issued against him because he is still a member of the Bulgarian diplomatic corps in Italy. Even though he has returned to Bulgaria, he officially remains covered by diplomatic immunity.

In order to eliminate this obstacle, Judge Martella, who heads the investigation into the assassination attempt, has asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement the necessary procedures.

The investigators are maintaining the maximum discretion as regards the information on which these accusations are based. The court is to decide tomorrow whether or not to accept the plea for release lodged by Sergei Antonov.

Antonov Release Denied

NC060929 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, Dec 6 (AFP) -- A court here today rejected a request for the release of Bulgarian airline employee Sergei Ivanov Antonov, arrested on charges of "actively participating" in the May 1981 attempt to kill Pope John Paul II.

Mr Antonov's lawyers claimed that the Bulgarian was in his "Balkan Air" office in Rome at the time of the assassination attempt and not at St Peter's Square, as charged by the prosecution.

This was rejected by Judge Filippo Fiore.

Mr Antonov was arrested on November 25, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a second Bulgarian, who reportedly left Rome six months ago.

Bulgarian Envoy Summoned

LD041906 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] The Bulgarian ambassador to Rome was summoned to the Foreign Ministry today. He was received by (Videli Kreitzler), director general of social affairs. It was pointed out to the ambassador that the Italian Government considers absolutely unacceptable the possibility of any link between current proceedings in Italy against Sergei Antonov and proceedings underway in Sofia against two Italian citizens -- Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin.

The Italian Government also considers inadmissible any attempt to subject the fate of the two Italian tourists to the outcome of the proceedings against Sergei Antonov. These proceedings are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts and totally independent of the executive power.

The Bulgarian ambassador was reminded of the fact that the Italian juridical system ensures the complete defense of the individual's rights and guarantees the fairness of any judgment.

It was also demanded that the Bulgarian Government give identical guarantees to our two fellow citizens.

Bulgarian Embassy Denies Interfering

LD052226 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] The Bulgarian Embassy in Rome has denied that its government attempted to obtain the release of Sergei Antonov, proposing the return of the two Italians arrested in Bulgaria as an exchange.

In a communique read over the telephone this evening, a Bulgarian Embassy spokesman complained that no consideration has been given to Antonov's alibi regarding his presence in St Peter's Square during the attempt on the pope's life. Up to now, the authorities have in fact failed, the Bulgarian Embassy communique states, to interrogate other employees of the Balkan airlines present on that day.

Press Comment

AU021604 Rome ANSA in English 1549 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 2 -- Italian press speculation on what has been dubbed "the Bulgarian connection" in international conspiracies on Italian territory was enriched today by a lengthy article in the Socialist Party mouthpiece "L'AVANTI" which charged that Bulgarian secret services do the dirty work for the Soviet KGB in Italy. The analysis, written by "L'AVANTI" editor Ugo Intini, charged that "criminal and mafia-like organizations, terrorists, and special agents are implicated in conspiracies and arms and drugs trafficking which all lead in one direction - Bulgaria."

The article "points out the facts" and listed: The attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II by Turkish gunman Ali Mehmet Agca, "hired" by the "Turkish mafia" and "supplied with weapons and plans in Bulgaria."

The Bulgarian "coverage" to the "biggest arms and heroin racket" ever discovered in Europe (thanks to the efforts of a Trento investigator who ordered a number of arrests last week in northern Italy, ed.).

Suspicions that Bulgaria is the source of arms sold by the Sicilian mafia to Palestinian guerrillas in exchange for drugs.

Alleged links between "Bulgarian diplomats", former Italian trade union leader Luigi Scricciolo and the Red Brigades who kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen James Lee Dozier a year ago.

From this the author of the article deduced that "since Bulgaria does not have autonomous international interests," the Bulgarian secret services materially carry out the Soviet KGB's secret operations in Italy.

While "L'AVANTI" offered an explosive hypothsesis, Milan's "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" observed today that Bulgaria has become more strident in what is developing into a major diplomatic incident between the two countries. The paper said that Bulgaria has begun interpreting last week's arrest in Rome of Bulgarian national Sergey Ivanov (on charges of complicity with Agca' in the shooting of the pope) as part of "an anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist campaign,"

The editor of the official Bulgarian "BTA" news agency, Boyan Traykov, has charged that the attack of the Italian magistrature and press is directed against "the detente process" and said there is a "direct link between the CIA and the Antonov affair."

According to "CORRIERE DELLA SERA", the Bulgarian stance in the Antonov affair and the plight of two Italian nationals detained in Bulgaria since August, "only confirms the deep difference between the two countries' political systems,"

Italian press commentators were unanimous in rejecting Bulgaria's hints at an exchange between the two Italians and Antonov. The Italians, Paolo Farsetto and Gabriella Trevisin, were arrested at the Bulgarian border and charged with spying on the basis of films allegedly in their possession.

Rome's daily "PAESE SERA" said that Bulgaria wants the matter removed from the magistrature and addressed on a political level, "due to the attention focused by the Italian press on the arrest and the allegations of Bulgaria's involvement in the attack on the Pope." But, the paper added, the Italian Government "replied by pointing out that in Italy judicial power is autonomous from political power, there is freedom of the press and the executive does not have the power to control."

Milan's "IL GIORNALE" commented sarcastically that "concepts such as investigators' independence cannot be grasped by those who are expert in yogurt but not in democracy." The paper concluded by saying that wanting to shift the matter from the magistrature to a political level, Bulgaria is threatening blackmail -- either you release Antonov or we will convict" two innocent people - and "one does not yield to blackmail."

FANFANI OUTLINES ECONOMIC PLATFORM TO EEC

AU041441 Rome ANSA in English 0806 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Copenhagen, December 4 -- Italy's new Premier Amintore Fanfani outlined his government platform to European Economic Community heads of state and government and their foreign ministers during a two-day summit which began here Friday. The Italian leader noted that the high rate of inflation, enormous public and private indebtedness, growing unemployment and an imbalance in the balance of payments left Italy's economy particularly fragile and unlike the Community average. Italy is aware that is must lessen this imbalance in its own and in the Community's interest, he said.

For this reason he said that his new center-left coalition has taken on severe commitments in terms of economic policy. His government has pledged to substantially cut public spending and increase state revenues and to cut the current inflation rate of 16.7 percent to 13 percent by 1983 and to 10 percent by 1984.

Fanfani said that his government would back business and labor in the search for an understanding by attenuating fiscal drag on the workers and by easing the employer's contribution to worker benefits. The chief plank in the platform is to lower the jobless levels, he said.

The premier said that Italy was counting on the Community's help in achieving these goals. He also stressed the need for a coordination of economic policies within the EEC while also taking into account the diverse situations of the individual member states.

Further Statements

AU042007 Rome ANSA in English 1947 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Copenhagen, December 4 -- Premier Amintore Fanfani, at the end of his first European outing as the head of an Italian Government in twenty years, told reporters here that the main purpose of his statement to his fellow heads of state and government from the European Community was to let them know that Italy is aware of the seriousness of its problems and intends to do everything necessary to correct them.

Fanfani, who was accompanied to the two-day EEC summit by Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani [as received], said "diagnosing our ills, explaining the remedies we intend to apply, indicating the medicines we have prepared for the patient... by doing this, we feel we are working constructively within the community." He said he was happy to learn in Copenhagen that "the remedies we presented are neither so strong that they will choke the taxpayer nor (?limit) outlines." The premier went on to affirm that Rome government measures "bear a resemblance to those of other countries."

The foreign minister, it was learned, informed the European leaders of the outcome of talks he held in Rome with the special American envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib. Colombo also warned them that it is increasingly difficult to clear Lebanon of foreign forces and that after the drive of the "peace in Beirut" initiatives, the situation in the country is deteriorating once again.

Fanfani and his new four-party coalition were sworn in on the eve of the EEC summit here, December 1.

PRESS REPORTS DC INFIGHTING OVER PORTFOLIOS

AU031613 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 3 -- The vicissitudes of Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani's new government were virtually shoved off the front pages of the Italian newspaper this morning by yesterday's news of the artificial heart-transplant in the United States. But many newspapers reported that inter-factional infighting has already broken out in Fanfani's own Christian Democrat Party over his choices and exclusions in naming the cabinet.

The conservative Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, for example, ran a headline saying, "Flames Are Smouldering Under the Ashes in the Christian Democrat House." According to this source, most discontent has emerged over the exclusion of names like former Premier Giulio Andreotti, former minister of many portfolios Antonio Bisaglia, and former deputy party Secretary Carlo Donat Cattin.

The paper forecast that the effects of the polemic would "almost certainly" be felt when the Christian Democrat National Council, the steering committee elected to serve between sessions of the party congress, meets on December 16.

The Rome leftist daily, PAESE SERA, also mentions Andreotti's "ill humor" over the cabinet choices after his name had been bandied about insistently as the future foreign minister. This paper said party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita now "faces problems" in re-composing the polemics.

Another Milanese daily, IL GIORNO, even said that Andreotti's supporters were unwilling to vote confidence in Fanfani's new coalition with the Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals, though it also noted denials released by some Christian Democrats.

The Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, claimed that the exclusion of Andreotti has "been cut down to size in order to avoid a link between his failed appointment and the criticisms from his followers." [as received]

Other newspapers -- for example, the Roman LA REPUBBLICA, the CORRIERE, and the Communist Party mouthpiece, L'UNITA' -- stressed the replacement of Giuseppe Zamberletti at the Ministry for Civil Defense, a portfolio created for him in the wake of the popularity he won handling the earthquake disaster in southern Italy. He has been replaced by the Socialist Loris Fortuna. L'UNITA said "Zamberletti had one fault: his projects," while the Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, said it was not the first time he had been excluded, "amidst general surprise."

Polemics Between Parties

AU041540 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome December 4 -- Now that Italy's government crisis has ended, the nations's newspapers today were focusing on the polemics within the four coalition parties over the failure of certain eminent party figures to nab important ministry spots. The papers also gave space to the dilemma facing the Republican Party which has not decided whether to abstain or vote in favor of the four-way coalition headed by Amintore Fanfani.

The four parties in the new administration are Fanfani's own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals.

Rome's "MESSAGGERO" wrote that the exclusion from the cabinet of such big names as Giulio Andreotti, Toni Bisaglia, Carlo Donat Cattin and Antonio Gava was bound to leave the DC scarred within.

Both DC Secretary Ciriaco de Mita and PSI leader Bettino Craxi must now face the ill humor not only of those excluded from the cabinet but those who wanted to see the crisis settled differently, wrote Milan's CORRIERE DELLA SERA. De Mita Friday had to face the ire of Donat Cattin who accused him of yielding to external pressure in the choice of cabinet posts; otherwise, he maintained the exclusion of Andreotti, Gava and Bisaglia could not be explained, the paper reported.

Rome's "PAESE SERA" emphasized the fact that polemics were (?still) continues to rule out any government intervention on the indexation of wages, while Giuliano Amato openly refers to the Fanfani government as a bridge to a verification in the spring. The DC seems determined to pursue its hard line on the confidence debate in Parliament, PAESE said.

Another Rome daily "REPUBBLICA" said the difficult task [word indistinct] was an attempt to stitch up relations with the Republicans after they decided to bow out of any new coalition with the other four. De Mita has made an overture for rapprochement which has already been well received by Spadolini, according to the daily. No one is interested in pushing the PRI to the sidelines, LA REPUBBLICA continued. This was confirmed by a letter that Social Democratic Secretary Pietro Longo sent to Spadolini suggesting a meeting. However, the former premier showed no sign of being in a hurry, and while thanking Longo for the offer, said that any such encounter could take place only after the confidence debate. Despite Spadolini's willingness to eventually talk to his former coalition partners, it is clear that he has not forgotten the shabby way they treated him, the paper said.

SPADOLINI 'REGRETS' HIS FALKLANDS POSITION

AU041545 Rome ANSA in English 1522 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 4 -- In a lengthy interview published today by "LA REPUBBLICA", Giovanni Spadolini said he regretted above all one error made during his 18 months as premier (from June of last year up until November 13, 1982) -- Italy's position in the Falkland crisis. He noted that the two biggest parties in his four-way coalition government -- the Christian Democrat and the Socialists -- were opposed to economic sanctions against Argentina and that not even the Communist opposition backed the measures the European Economic Community adopted with regard to the [word indistinct] regime.

So as not to break with the European front, the only path that ordinarily would have been left open to Spadolini in such a situation would have been to hand in his resignation as premier, but he refrained from doing so to avert a referendum in Italy on severance pay, he told the interviewer. In fact, the referendum was avoided at the tenth hour only because of a law passed by the government modifying the legislation already on the books. "The main thing for Britain was our committment not to supply arms to Argentina," he said. This commitment was made and rigorously maintained, he added. Italy's relations with London, in fact, have not suffered, the former premier went on.

When two months ago during a UN vote on negotiations for the Falklands, the United States pressured Italy to vote in line with Washington's view of the Falklands dispute, Spadolini said Italy abstained along with the other members of the European Community. He said he came under heavy pressure to vote like America but that he held firm, backed in that case by Italian head of state Sandro Pertini.

Spadolini said that Italy lost a big order in Argentina because two years earlier he and the secretaries of the other parties had signed an appeal against repression in Argentina. The order went to France, he noted. "My own European vocation and that of my (Republican) Party is well known." Spadolini concluded. "Yes, I suffered over the Falkland issue. That decision cost me dearly," he sighed.

TERRORISTS 'COMMUNIST COMBATANTS' SHOOT DOCTOR

AU041351 Rome ANSA in English 0817 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 4 -- Three armed men burst into the Rome office of 34-year-old Dr. Giuseppina Galfo last night, tied up the three patients and a child sitting in the waiting room, and then shot the woman doctor through the head. The gunmen fled and the critically wounded woman was taken to a nearby hospital where doctors sought to save her life. Later the attack was claimed by a group calling itself "the Communist Combatants" allegedly as a reprisal for the death of a female inmate in Rome's Rebibbia jail. Police said that Doctor Galfo had been a member of the jail's medical staff at the time the inmate died three or four years ago.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ENDORSE EUROMISSILES

LD031322 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The first Council of Ministers session will decide that Spain will not sign the NATO communique in favor of Euromissiles. The new Spanish Government is thus preparing to distance itself from the foreign policy followed by Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and has let it be known that it will not sign the joint communique of the meeting of foreign ministers of NATO member countries which will be held on 9 and 10 December in Brussels and which, among other things, will mean the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe.

The daily EL PAIS says that sources in the new government have said that there are parts of the joint communique, such as those referring to martial law in Poland and the situation in Afghanistan, with which the Cabinet agrees, but considers it more responsible not to endorse the spirit of the document which confirms the installation of the Euromissiles.

KING SWEARS IN MINISTERS OF NEW CABINET 3 DEC

LD031154 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A few minutes ago the ministers of the socialist government led by Felipe Gonzalez took the oath of office in the presence of King Juan Carlos at the Zarzuela Palace. Although the new prime minister reserved the right to make changes up to an hour before the ceremony, the list of the names of members of the cabinet, which has been published in the official state gazette, is the same as that which we announced during the investiture session. At this morning's ceremony in the presence of the king, all the ministers used the form "I promise" instead of "I swear" just as Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez did yesterday.

FINANCE MINISTER BOYER ON PESETA DEVALUATION

LD041544 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] We open this news program with important economic news. Minister of Economy, Trade a d Finance Miguel Boyer has made a statement. "Today I proposed to the prime ministe -- and he accepted -- that authorization be given to the Council of the Bank of Spai to open operations next Monday on the foreign exchange market for the peseta to be exchanged at a rate 8 percent below yesterday's rate, that is, at 127.66 pesetas to the dollar, letting the market then freely determine the final closing rate."

So, the new government, through the minister of economy and finance, has announced the devaluation of the peseta by 8 percent. Mr Boyer now gives us the reasons for the devaluation: "The main reasons which have led us to believe this step is advisable are, on the one hand, that in the fight against inflation, which has failed over the past 2 years, the gap between our inflation and the mean of the countries of the EEC has widened and for this reason we have lost competitiveness in our exports to these countries. On the other hand, although we gained in competitiveness as regards trade transactions in dollars, this was because they were overvalued because of the high interest rates in the United States. The dollar is now coming down and we could lose our competitiveness again with serious consequences for our exports and for the balance of payments deficit which we want to reduce next year."

In his statement to RTVE, Mr Boyer referred to those who doubted the socialist government's resolve to fight inflation, holding exaggerated expectations over the past few months with regard to the necessary depreciation of the peseta which led to an outflow of currency which the government wants to stop as soon as possible. The minister of economy has responded to this situation. "I should like to say that these expectations are completely unjustified and that they are based on an error if they are based on the assumption that the socialist government is going to pursue an economic policy incompatible with monetary stability and the defense of the value of the peseta. The government will make the necessary efforts to introduce change into our economy and to fight the social evil of unemployment, but it will do so with a prudent policy, with a disciplined monetary policy which will aim to maintain the growth rate of the money supply at around 13 percent, enough to finance the expansion of the private sector; with a budgetary policy which will endeavor to contain the public deficit which has grown so quickly over the past few years; and with an effort to keep costs down so that the inflation rate is gradually reduced and comes down by around 3 points in 1983."

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS OF RESPONSIBILITIES

LD041852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] With military punctuality, the ceremony at which the new minister of defense, Narcia Serra, took office began at 1230 this morning.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Don Alvaro Lacalle Leloup, made a speech and put at the disposal of the minister the discipline and dedication which all members of the military display toward their commanders, the government -- the civil power-- and his majesty the king. The minister of defense replied to these words from Lt Gen Alvaro Lacalle Leloup with an important and significant speech from which we invite you to listen to three extracts. The first of these is a kind of statement of principle and intention:

[Serra] "I have been entrusted with this responsibility as part of a government which wishes to tackle with rigor and loyalty the political program which has received the broad support of the Spanish people in elections exemplifying a model of community spirit and participation. However, if the task of service to the fatherland acquires a dimension of state, this is also true of national defense. I should like to say, therefore, in this my first address, that I consider my mission to be totally incompatible with any sectarianism, that I shall carry it out without the least partisanship because service to the Spanish people [from our position of] responsibility is certainly a mission of state."

The new minister of defense then referred to the modernization of the Armed Forces. He spoke about the provision of arms and the provision of economic means which are clearly conditioned by the crisis which our country is going through. At a later point he spoke about his dedication in this respect to human resources because the army consists above all of men:

[Serra] "But while arms and the provision of means are subjects of the utmost importance, at no time should it be forgotten that the armed forces are first and above all a body of men in the service of Spain. Consequently, I propose to give priority attention to human resources as a basic element of my department -- attention to their training, to their possibilities for improvement and full professionalization and to their daily living conditions, the living conditions of their families, their housing conditions, and, in general, all aspects of their social welfare."

Finally, in reference to some of the passages of the speech made by his majesty the king in opening the legislature, the new minister of defense spoke of the sacrifices which the armed forces are making and have made throughout this process of transition. He said:

[Serra] "The military institution, in spite of so many provocations suffered by its own flesh, has been able -- as it should -- to unite with the people and accompany them along the path which we Spaniards have chosen to take, the path of loyal submission to the legitimate power and the fulfillment of our Constitution."

Sr Serra ended this important speech with three "vivas" for the armed forces, the king of Spain and Spain.

MILITARY OFFICERS MARK CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD060240 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Now a very topical and important report from our colleague Javier Arenas: A large group of military officers gathered at a Madrid restaurant this evening to mark the fourth anniversary of the Constitution. Over to you, Javier Arenas:

[Arenas] The dinner organized by a group of armed forces officers and senior officers to mark the fourth anniversary of the Constitution ended about 1/2 hour ago with toasts to the Constitution, the king and Spain. About 500 people attended the event, at which it was said that since 23 February 1981, coups that have occurred in the world have been in Third World or underdeveloped countries. The document adopted at the gathering contained the following words: We have every right to look to the future with optimism and hope. The elections of 28 October were a wind of freedom that blew through the hearts of the people of Spain, sweeping away fears, bitterness and injustice. It is a source of pride for us, say the members of the armed forces who signed the document, to be living under a Constitution that guarantees democracy for one's conscience. Therefore, it is logical that the Constitution should be a constant point of reference for the spirit and letter of our royal ordinances, which are the moral regulations defining the duties and rights of all members of the military. So, there are constant references to the Constitution, not forgetting discipline and the close relationship between the Constitution and military discipline.

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] Discipline finds its collective (?expression) in observance of the Constitution, to which the military as an institution is subordinate. Every member of the military must be fully conversant with and precisely fulfill the obligations that the Constitution sets forth. Where orders involve the commission of acts manifestly contrary to the law, and specifically contrary to the Constitution, no militaryman is obligated to obey them. [end recording]

ETA-MILITAR TO COLLECT 'TAX' FROM EMIGRES

LD031524 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1300 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] ETA-Militar has decided to extend its sphere of action beyond the limits of the Basque country and search out those businessmen who left their homeland in the past few years because of political instability and the scourge of violence, in order to collect the revolutionary tax from them. Basque sources quoted by DIARIO 16 say ETA needs about 800 million pesetas a year to cover the high cost of maintaining its clandestine structure.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GRAPO LEADER'S DEATH

LD051134 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The alleged top man of 1 October Antifascist Resistance Groups [GRAPO] was killed at 0900 this morning in Barcelona in an armed confrontation with operatives of the unified antiterrorist command. The unified command communique says:

At 0900 this morning during investigations being carried out by operatives of the higher police corps into the activities of the terrorist organization GRAPO, there was an armed confrontation with the alleged top leader of the organization, Juan Martin Luna, who was seriously wounded. He was taken to the hospital but was dead on arrival. The police operatives were unhurt. Martin Luna opened fire with a pistol which police succeeded in seizing.

Juan Martin Luna was from Cadiz, was 28 years old and was married with one son. He was a welder by profession. He was sentenced to 37 years in jail for the murder of Captain (Herdera). In December 1979 he escaped from Zamora prison. The antiterrorist squad has been searching for him for the last 3 years. Juan Martin Luna was considered the only founding member left of GRAPO. In April this year it was believed that Martin Luna had a group of 10 people around him.

BRIEFS

NEW BARCELONA MAYOR -- (Pascual Margall) has replaced Narcis Serra, the new minister of defence, as the mayor of Barcelona. [Excerpt] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82 LD]

THATCHER 'ANGRY' NO PROGRESS MADE ON EC BUDGET

LD041816 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1805 GMT 4 Dec 82

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Copenhagen]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher gave notice today that another Common Market budget row is on the horizon unless swift progress is made towards agreeing to a long-term solution to keep down Britain's EEC contributions. After hearing a report at the EEC summit in Copenhagen on the recently announced proposals for curing the UK's future payments, the prime minister called for "very substantial progress" and warned: "I don't want to argue but I will if I have to." Mrs Thatcher is angry that the Community's November 30 deadline for agreeing measures to tackle the budget problems for 1983 and later has passed with little sign of a settlement before the next European summit in March. At the end of the Copenhagen summit, she described the lack of progress as "unsatisfactory". She said: "Unless very substantial progress is made we will have to raise it again at the next summit meeting."

A deal to repay the government 480 million pounds of its 1982 EEC contribution, leaving a net payment of 387 million pounds, was only recently finalised. New proposals, guaranteeing rebates for the next two years and possibly a third year if necessary, have just been presented by the Brussels Commission, and given an initial glance by EEC foreign ministers. The continuing high cost of the Community's farm policy remains largely the cause of Britain's high net contribution, and Mrs Thatcher told her colleagues at the summit that the answer to the EEC's budgetary problems -- not just the UK problem but also financing an enlarged Common Market to include Spain and Portugal -- lay in more efficient control of agriculture spending. She emphasized her lack of commitment to any plans for increasing existing limits on the levels of gross contributions levied on EEC member states.

Most of the two-day summit was devoted to discussions on the Community's gloomy economic and social situation. Mrs Thatcher said everyone expressed concern about the recession, which she admitted was bigger and lasting longer than expected. She said the priority now was to find "enduring jobs" for the young unemployed. She said the continuing aims should be to get inflation down, to cut interest rates, and to reduce barriers to trade within the Community. "There has not been much progress towards bringing down certain barriers to trade", she commented. Mrs Thatcher identified the problems of European air fares, and differing views over the heavy lorries controversy, as the sort of areas in which there should be greater urgency towards genuine free trade in the EEC. She made clear that she was in favour of such anti-protectionist measures within the Community, but backed other EEC governments in calling for more protection for Community industries against imported goods, particularly in certain key industrial areas.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS EXPULSION OF SOVIET DIPLOMAT

LD031344 PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0934 GMT 3 Dec 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA dipomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] The naval attache at the Soviet Embassy in London, Captain Anatoliy Pavlovich Zotov, has been asked to leave Britain by the middle of next week, the Foreign Office confirmed today. The Soviet charge d'affaires was called to the Foreign Office two days ago and was asked to withdraw Captain Zotov, who is a married man. A Foreign Office statement said: "There was clear evidence that he had been engaged in activities incompatible with his status." The foreign office refused to indicate what activities have led to his expulsion, but well-placed British sources said the incident is not connected with any of the security cases that have been in the headlines in recent weeks. A more complicated political explanation was offered for the expulsion. Since Britain was seen to have taken such a hard line to Mr Andropov, the new Soviet leader, it was argued that the expulsion might be an attempt to highlight Mr Andropov's previous connections with the KGB.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS DENKTAS STATEMENT ON VAROSHA

NC031205 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the allegation by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas that the Varosha question has ceased to be a question of priority and that it constitutes part of the territorial issue is unfounded. That spokesman added: The Kiprianou-Denktas agreement clearly states that priority should be given to the question of Varosha, and nothing has happened to change this situation. Regarding the Turkish proposals on Varosha, the spokesman said: These were rejected because they were contrary to the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement and because they were unsatisfactory, and moreover because Mr Denktas always linked the return of the Varosha inhabitants to lifting the so-called embargo. The government spokesman also said the demand for lifting the embargo is merely a demand by Mr Denktas for consolidating the faits accomplis of the invasion and usurping the Greek Cypriot refugees' rights.

KIPRIANOU LAUDS PAPANDREOU POSITION AT EEC

NC051214 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou lauded Papandreou's action in asking the EEC leaders to actively think about the Cyprus problem. I salute this action, President Kiprianou said, and I firmly believe that with the sincere cooperation which exists between the Greek and Cypriot Governments and with the determination of our people, which is proven, we will proceed and bring our mission to a successful end. Kiprianou also reiterated that democratic Greece, the government, the country's entire political world, the entire Greek nation and Hellenism throughout the world are the main support of our struggle.

Continuing, the president of the republic said we will continue our intensive efforts for the withdrawal of Attila from Cyprus and for a solution which will guarantee permanent freedom to our country and the right of refugees to return. We want, he characteristically stressed, a Cyprus which will be absolutely free from one end to the other.

Kiprianou said that international support for Cyprus is expanding and that the efforts toward this end will be continued so that Turkey may feel the pressure of international society and be forced to abandon its illegal plans in Cyprus.

The unveiling ceremony [not further identified] was attended by Archbishop Khrisostomos, by the president of the House of Representatives, members of the House, representatives of parties, the Greek ambassador, the commanders of the National Guard and police and other officials. Prior to the unveiling, archbishop Khrisostomos officiated at a commemorative service for Ethnarch Makarios.

ENVOY REAFFIRMS GREEK GOVERNMENT AID PLEDGE

NC040832 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Greek Ambassador Khristos Zakharakis stressed that mainland Greece will determinedly continue to provide multifaceted and unstinting assistance to Cypriot Hellenism, without any ulterior motives and without fanfare, as a natural fulfillment of a national debt and as a fundamental expression of national identity within the framework of true and multifaceted alignment with the suffering Greeks of Cyprus until their struggle is fulfilled.

"This will continue," the ambassador said, "until a permanent and nationally acceptable solution to the tragic Cyprus issue is achieved with the withdrawal of Turkish occupation troops, the return of refugees to their homes and guarantees for the basic rights and freedoms of all citizens; until the return of all the country's productive resources to its legal government for the benefit of the entire population and until the reopening of the closed ports of Cyprus under occupation today.

"This will continue," Zakharakis added, "until the establishment of an independent legally administered state in which all citizens will live and progress under conditions of security, legality and respect for their state and of unhindered expression of their ethnic origin and character."

Zakharakis, who spoke yesterday during the ceremony of handing over the floating crane "Atlas" to the Cypriot Government, added that the Greek Government decided to hand over the crane at a time when, as everyone knows, there are many ports in Greece which could be improved and made more efficient if they had such a crane at their disposal.

ARCHBISHOP URGES UNITY, SUPPORT FOR PAPANDREOU

NC040808 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Archbishop Khrisostomos of Cyprus made the following statement:

"We are truly touched by the action of Kostas Pastellas from Vatili. [Pastellas is in the sixth day of hunger strike he started to promote unity in Cyprus] It reflects the concern and anxiety of our ordinary people when on the one hand they see the Turkish invaders trampling on our divided fatherland, and on the other they see the disruption of unity and fragmentation of our people's forces, largely because of party aspirations and personal ambition.

"Naturally, unity is a national demand, but the problem is how to achieve this unity. As we have had the opportunity to repeatedly state, unity is not possible around parties or personalities alone. Only when all of us agree on a joint line and joint goals of struggle can we possibly achieve this unity. What is this joint line and the joint goals?

"It is our recommendation both for a better conduct of the struggle as well as for the purpose of achieving unity, not only among the Cypriot people, but among all the nation's forces, that all the fronts of our people should accept the national policy of the current Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou on our issue. He is truly fighting hard both for the correct presentation of our issue as well as for restoration of our peoples' just rights.

"We congratulate Kostas Pastellas for his truly touching action. We believe that he has succeeded in passing on the message he wanted to pass to all, or at least to those who think along national lines. What they will do is up to their consciences to determine. It is for this reason that we call upon Kostas Pastellas not to insist on his hunger strike to the end, as he declared he would do if he met with no response to his appeal within a few days. Such insistence, irrespective of the fact that it stems from genuine and patriotic motives, leads to a form of suicide which is not permitted by our religion. He has done his duty. It is now the turn of others to do theirs."

O FILELEVTHEROS SCORES LACK OF U.S. ACTION

NC051004 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 5 Dec 82 p 5

[From the "Liberal" column: "Interests May be Genuine, But...."]

[Text] We will not say that U.S. interest in positive results from the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus is false. It certainly is not. The United States does have a strong interest in seeing the Cyprus issue cease to exist as a problem because as long as uncertainty over the Cyprus issue continues, dangers will exist for the interests of the United States and its Western allies in our area. Consequently, U.S. interest for fruition of the dialogue is genuine. Here, however, we immediately have a question: What will the United States do toward this end? What action will it take in order to ensure progress in the dialogue?

Even the most uninformed person on Cypriot affairs, taking a look at the situation in Cyprus, could clearly see that it is Turkey who is unjust and Cypriot Hellenism which is being treated unjustly. It is Turkey which insists on occupying our lands, which continues to arm its occupation forces with the most modern weapons from U.S. technology and production and it is Turkey which "is the spoiled child" of the United States and the West.

Under these conditions, how is it possible to fulfill the goals of U.S. policy for a successful conclusion of the process supported by the U.S. leadership?

We also ought to note that by words, the Turkish leadership also supports dialogue. In action, however, its demands are tantamount to our unconditional surrender. Is this what U.S. policy wants? Does Washington align itself with Ankara's line of thinking?

Scores Reagan's Report to Congress

NC051015 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 5 Dec 82 p 3

[From the "Liberal" column: "Where Did They Discover a Genuine Dialogue in Cyprus?"]

[Text] It is not the president of the country who is directly responsible for U.S. policy on the Cyprus issue. the responsibility for issues "shelved" by U.S. policy, like our issue, rests with the appropriate ministry. The fact that every now and again we are informed that the U.S. president -- whether his name be Carter or Reagan in the Cyprus issue does not mean that the head of the United States is eager to brief the legislative authority of any issue. Briefing within specified time limits is a legal obligation established when the U.S. Congress resolved to lift the notorious "embargo" against Turkey under the inviolable condition that it would be kept informed by the President on developments in the Cyprus issue because it was our own problem which led to the decision to enforce the "embargo" on Turkey.

This is what happened this time. The U.S. President dispatched his regular report to Congress. There is truth in the view that among all the countries of the world -- without exception -- that can exert influence (as much influence as can be exerted on the able and agile Turkish leadership, the United States is in the best position to act. It is for this reason that we are obliged to check U.S. policy on the Cyprus issue, because if we permitted things to proceed without our intervention, it is likely that we could be led to situations much more painful than the current ones.

From the latest report on the Cyprus issue prepared by the appropriate U.S. services and signed by President Reagan, it can be deduced that a genuine dialogue is being conducted in Cyprus. Where did the U.S. leaders discover the genuine character of this dialogue?

There was a genuine dialogue prior to the Turkish invasion, and this is the reason why that process came very close to a solution. After the successful Turkish invasion, the dialogue lost every vestige of genuineness. For years after 1974 we spoke at the meetings of the representatives of the two sides and Turkey kept silent. It limited itself to promises that at the next meeting it would come to the talks with views, but it always came with empty hands. Later, it did express certain views on the Cyprus issue, views which we considered and continue to consider as unacceptable, but Turkey insists -- right up to this very moment -- on repeating what it said the very first time. Consequently, there is absolutely no genuine dialogue today.

KLIRIDHIS REPORTEDLY SUPPORTS 'DOUBLE ENOSIS'

NC060942 Nicosia KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Kliridhis, as well as other Cypriot politicians who are satellites of the conservative and extreme rightwing, have openly expressed themselves in favor of double enosis! According to very reliable information, this new "repositioning" by Kliridhis took place recently during one of his trips abroad. The Democratic Rally Party leader said during a conversation (in a close circle) that he would not -- under the circumstances -- object to a double enosis solution.

Political circles here interpret the phrase "under the circumstances" as an admission by Kliridhis of Kiprianou's victory in the presidential elections. The reasoning by the leader of the conservative and extreme rightwing of Cyprus is based on the obvious conclusion that instead of having Kiprianou as president of an independent state, it would be better to be with Greece by abolishing Cyprus independence. This information is also strengthened by another recent "repositioning" by Kliridhis, who has openly sided in favor of a Western presence at the inter-Cypriot talks.

Western Intervention Rumors

NC060958 Nicosia KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS in Greek 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Democratic Rally Party members and their satellites have embarked on "salon" dangermongering by spreading the notorious refrain that if Kiprianou is elected, the West will intervene. According to verified information, the "salon" dangermongering was intensified recently, particularly after the massive 28 November rally, which has left no doubts as to who will win the presidential election battle.

However, the dissolution of the independent and nonaligned state of Cyprus -- which is the ultimate goal of the Democratic Rally quarters -- is not an easy job because both the nonaligned and socialist countries will never accept the conversion of our island into a bridgehead of imperialism with a puppet in the position of president.

It is recalled in this connection that the Soviet Union has repeatedly urgently raised the question of respect for the independence, sovereignty and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, as also was the case, according to political observers, at the Brezhnev-Ford meeting in Vladivostok.

Therefore, the new "bluff" by the Democratic Rally will also fall flat. Cyprus will acquire a president who will be thinking and acting on the basis of national interests and the declared nonaligned policy, and it will not acquire a president who will be a puppet of Western and imperialist interests.

KHARAVYI REPORTS 'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO PAPAIOANNOU

NC051013 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Dec 82 p I-1

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat sent the following message to AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou:

"Comrade Ezekia Papaioannou, I send you revolutionary greetings.

It was with great appreciation that I received your cable expressing solidarity on the international day of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

Expressing thanks for your firm solidarity, which is based on principles, I reiterate that the brotherly and militant relations which join us to the people of Cyprus are relations established within historic and geographic struggles. These relations are based upon our common struggle for liberty, democracy, sovereignty, social progress and the economic prosperity of our peoples.

"On this occasion, I reassure you that we will continue our just struggle for the restoration of the legal and inalienable rights of our people, including their right to self determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on its national territory.

"I wish you health and progress and prosperity to your militant party.

"Revolution until victory."

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE NICOSIA TOURIST OFFICE

NC051626 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] A bomb exploded this morning outside the tourist office of R.A. Travelmasters Ltd, which represents Gulf Air. The explosion shattered the office's front windows and caused damage estimated at 200 pounds. Police are investigating.

KOTAK REELECTED LEADER OF TURKISH PARTY

TA051156 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Mr Ismet Kotak has been unanimously reelected as the chairman of the Democratic People's Party [DPR] at the second congress in Nicosia today. In his opening address to the congress, the leader of the DPR, who is also the industry and cooperatives minister, briefly explained the activities of the party since the first congress.

Referring to the Cyprus problem, he stressed that the party would repeat its determination not to force the Turkish Cypriot community even one step backwards from the position it has attained after years of struggle and self-sacrifice. He stressed that the DPP supported the preservation and maintenance of peace in Cyprus and the Middle East and condemned the vile racist attacks by Israel against Lebanon and Palestinians. He expressed the wish for a bright and prosperous future for the Palestinian people.

Following Mr Kotak's address, the Executive Committee's administrative and financial report was presented to the delegates attending the conference. The conference is expected to end this evening with the election of the new executive committee.

PAPANDREOU ARRIVES IN COPENHAGEN FOR EEC SUMMIT

NC031824 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The 10 leaders of the EEC held their first meeting in Copenhagen early this afternoon. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is attending the EEC session. Greek radio and television correspondent Oikonomopoulos reports:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived in Copenhagen at noon today from Brussels to attend the EEC summit conference which started here early this afternoon. At 1400 the prime minister attended the official luncheon given in honor of the EEC leaders by Danish Queen Margrethe. The EEC leaders started their talks immediately after the official luncheon. During their first meeting, the 10 leaders heard Gaston Thorn give his report on last year and then they began examining the Common Market's problems.

Statement to EEC

NC041955 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 4 Dec 82

[From the "Echo of Events" program: "Text" of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's statement on Cyprus submitted to the EEC summit conference in Copenhagen on 4 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] I would like to make a statement, and in particular, to draw your attention to the very disturbing, in my opinion, stalemate that has come about in the serious problem of Cyprus. For 8 years now, since the invasion, Turkey has been maintaining considerable military occupation forces on 36.4 percent of Cyprus, thus violating both fundamental rules of international law and various UN resolutions. The talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have not borne fruit for many years now, because actually it is not a dialogue between the island's two communities, but a dialogue between Nicosia and Ankara, with the latter imposing its will on Mr Denktas.

For the protection of the Turkish Cypriot minority -- a point invoked by Ankara -- we propose an increase of the UN peace force, the additional expenses of which would be borne by Greece so that with the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, a free, authentic and substantive dialogue may at last open between the island's two communities.

We propose a repositioning or a reexamination of the problem by a UN special committee, by an international conference or through initiatives of leading personalities. Ankara is turning a deaf ear and refuses to withdraw its troops; it continues to exclusively insist on a sterile dialogue which merely perpetuates its occupation of the Island. The danger for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus is constantly increasing together with the danger for the security of the Greek Cypriots. The Turkish lira was illegally introduced some days ago as a national, official currency in the occupied areas of Cyprus. At the same time, legislation has recently been enacted on the distribution of Greek Cypriot property in the occupied areas to Turkish Cypriots and Turkish [mainland] settlers. Approximately 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees have been waiting in vain for years now under miserable living conditions for arrangements enabling them to return to their homes.

And so, under these circumstances, with new threats or acts of violence daily by the Turkish side and the insecurity for the free part of Cyprus, the deadlocked dialogue is continuing.

It is replete with insignificant or misleading details and is dealing with the territorial issue in the light of property compensations, without touching at all upon the basic and principal problems so that there at last may be some progress, some hope for a solution in accordance with UN resolutions. Without asking that this dialogue be suspended, at least within the framework of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyrpus as envisaged by all the UN resolutions, let Ankara tell us:

Does it or does it not accept the three basic freedoms, that is, the free movement of citizens of the Cyprus Republic, their free settlement and the free acquisition of property?

Does it or does it not accept the island's demilitarization?

Does it or does it not accept the bizonal or multizonal [dhizoniko i polizoniko] state in a federal form instead of the weak and dissolving confederation, namely partition, which Ankara is trying to impose through the dialogue?

Dear colleagues, from these questions, substantive discussion of which is systematically avoided, you understand how fruitless the dialogue is, and has to be in the manner in which it is conducted under the present circumstances. I ask you to actively consider the problem of Cyprus, which is so close to the Community's zone and which, at the same time, is fraught with real and immediate dangers for the whole area.

Remarks to Newsmen

NC042151 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Recorded dispatch by special Hellenic radio-television correspondent Thanos Oikonomopoulos in Copenhagen]

[Text] The repositioning of the Cyprus problem and a special statement by Prime Minister Papandreou containing proposals for its solution, as well as the adoption of initiatives by the Greek prime minister within the EEC framework on the Polish issue, constitute the two most important achievements for Greece in the EEC summit conference, which ended today at noon here in Copenhagen. The joint communique of the 10 EEC member-states has been released. It refers to the significant measures that have been proposed for adoption both within the Community and at the (?national) level to revive the EEC economy and to deal with the plague of unemployment. The communique also contains the assessments of the Ten on issues of political cooperation, and East-West relations are mentioned in this context. The communique includes the Afghan issue, where the intention of the new Soviet leadership to pull out was noted, and the Polish issue, on which, after an interpolation by Greece and France, it states that the latest developments show that some positive steps are being made. It also mentions the Middle East situation and Lebanon and notes that a proposal by French President Francois Mitterrand has been accepted.

Speaking to Greek political journalists at the end of the conference, Mr Papandreou stated that with regard to the Cyprus issue in particular, he will bring up the subject once again at the conference of European Socialists to be held in Paris in mid-January to internationalize the problem.

Mr Papandreou did not want to elaborate on the initiative he has undertaken on the Polish issue within the EEC framework, but reiterated that an invitation has been extended to visit Warsaw -- a visit which will take place when the anticipated developments that would permit the visit occur.

[Begin Papandreou recording] In this statement that I have handed to you, I emphasize the fact that there have been no developments whatsoever in the Cyprus issue, despite the continuous negotiations or dialogue. I stress that this dialogue cannot be fruitful because it is a dialogue between the president of the Republic of Cyprus and General Evren; it is not a dialogue with Denktas. I also point out that there are certain dangerous developments such as the legalization of a certain currency in the Turkish Cypriot area. Of course, I have not proposed the suspension of the dialogue, but I have pointed out that this process not only does not lead anywhere, but also that it perhaps ultimately contains tremendous dangers of partition and the legalization of the faits accomplis. I specifically propose that other ways by which to intervene in the international aspect of the Cyprus issue be promoted by either a UN committee, a conference of governments under UN auspices or initiatives by various personalities. We ask: Does Turkey accept a federal solution or does it in essence promote confederation -- virtual partition? Does Turkey agree with the basic concept of freedom of movement, of maintenance or acquisition of property and of work in the two regions? If it does not agree, I will conclude that we are talking about confederation and that the dialogue is unnecessary because the Cypriot people will never accept partition. I believe that the statement which I have made and which I have submitted to them will undoubtedly renew their interest and spark their serious consideration. Within a few weeks, about mid-Jamuary, I will be able to go to Paris with other Socialist leaders, where I will again be given the opportunity, in another framework, to again bring up the Cyprus issue. [end recording]

In explaining the positions and views that were expressed on the joint communique, the prime minister stressed that on the issue of East-West relations and the Afghan and Polish issues in particular, a generally nonprovocative stand was adopted despite the contrasting views because, as he said, it is no time for bravados by the Community. Mr Papandreou pointed out with particular satisfaction that all 10 have agreed that unemployment, particularly amoung the young, is one of the most fundamental problems that the Community is facing at the social and economic levels, and noted that specific measures were proposed. The prime minister also said that during the discussion held last night after the dinner hosted by the Danish prime minsiter for the Ten, the general impression was that the Soviet Union gives great importance to the Geneva talks for the limitation of nuclear arms but that the prospects are not very good due mainly to the U.S. stand.

With regard to the Creek aid memoire submitted to the Community, Mr Papandreou stated that no discussion was held but that consideration of the aide memoire is continuing normally at the level of technocrats. The prime minister stated that French President Francois Mitterrand and other European leaders are taking a positive stand on most of the points of the Greek aide memoire.

Returns Home

NC052007 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] At 1730 today, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou returned to Athens after a 5-day visit to Brussels and Copenhagen where he participated in the NATO defense ministers meeting and the EEC summit conference, respectively.

Summing up the conclusions from these two conferences, Hellenic radio-television special correspondent Khristoforos Kondaxis points out that Greece's presence in these two conferences was more significant and effective than at any other time.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou succeeded both at NATO and at the EEC in making the other delegations understand that Greece has its own voice, which is the voice of its people, and that the country's government is determined to defend its national interests.

Greece's presence at the NATO defense ministers conference was particularly dynamic and was felt both through its reservations on the joint communique and through its promotion of Greek issues within the framework of the alliance.

ALLEGED KARAMANLIS HURRIYET INTERVIEW DENIED

NC031626 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Turkish newspaper HURRIYET yesterday published a nonexistent interview with President Karamanlis. This alleged interview, which Karamanlis supposedly granted in Bonn, deals with Greek-Turkish affairs. The republic's office of the president has announced that Karamanlis granted no such interview.

The press and information secretary general, Kostopoulos, in the meantime, has instructed the director of the press office in Ankara to lodge a severe protest with HURRIYET over this alleged interview.

USSR'S TEREBILOV ARRIVES WITH DELEGATION 3 DEC

NC031524 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] A four-member delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Minister of Justice Terebilov arrived in Athens at noon today at the invitation of the Executive Bureau of PASOK's Central Committee. Members of the delegation are international relations expert (Berer); (Semenkov), member of the Central Committee [as heard]; and (Filimonov).

This visit to Athens is in response to a visit a PASOK delegation made to Moscow in the spring of 1981. The Soviet delegation will hold talks with PASOK's Executive Bureau and Secretariat and with its International Relations Committee. Terebilov will confer with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Ioannis Alevras, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Justice Minister Yeoryios Alexandros Mangakis. The Soviet officials will also visit Delphoi and Veryina. They will meet with PASOK's nomarchy committees in Piraievs, Thessaloniki and Fokis.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport on behalf of PASOK's Executive Bureau bu Public Works Minister Athanasios Tsokhatzopoulos and Soviet Ambassador to Athens Kaboshkin.

KKE CONFERS WITH VISITING BULGARIAN DELEGATION

NC031607 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] A meeting that was held yesterday by the KKE Central Committee was attended by a delegation of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union [DKMS]. The delegation is headed by Comrade Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the organization's Central Committee and member of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council. It is visiting our country at the invitation of the Greek Communist Youth [KNE] Central Council. The KKE delegation was headed by Comrade A. Ambatielos, member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau, and included Comrade P. Vais, Central Committee member; Comrade S. Khalvastis, secretary of the KNE Central Council and member of the party Central Committee; and Comrade B. Angourakis, member of the KNE Central Council Bureau.

Comrade Sopova briefed the meeting on the DKMS' activities toward realizing the decisions of its 14th congress and conveyed to the KKE Central Committee and Comrade Florakis personally, the regards of State Council Chairman T. Zhivkov. Comrade A. Ambatielos briefed the Bulgarian comrades on the political situation in Greece and the working people's battle for peace and prosperity.

Yesterday, the DKMS delegation met with K. Laliotis, deputy minister of new generation. The delegation also visited the "People's Home" and the offices of RIZOSPASTIS.

Today, the delegation will visit the KNE organization in Piraievs and will also meet with officials of the local self-government.

PAPOULIAS DEPARTS FOR JAMAICA LOS CONFERENCE

NC031411 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias left for Jamaica today at the head of a four-member delegation representing Greece at the final session of the third law of the sea conference, which will be held at Montego Bay from 6-10 December. At the session, the text of the agreement establishing the new law of the sea and the conference's final act will be signed.

The new international agreement has special significance for Greece because it contains favorable clauses which strengthen Greek positions, primarily on matters related to territorial waters, the islands and the continental shelf. It is expected that the new international agreement will be signed initially by more than 70 states.

The Greek delegation will also have the opportunity to consult with the delegations of EC countries to coordinate on the Community's participation in the new agreement. It will also confer with the delegations of the superpowers.

BRIEFS

EEC AVIATION AID -- The Greek Aviation Industry Administration has announced that the EEC spent 35 million drachmas on its 1982 training program, thus financing 55 percent of the entire program. The Greek Aviation Industry Administration is going to submit an application to the EEC asking it to provide 110 million drachmas for the 1983 training program. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Dec 82 NC]

TURKMEN, GROMYKO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

NC060845 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 11

[By Bulent Erandac]

[Text] Moscow, (HURRIYET) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has stated that his country is determined to pursue an impartial policy toward the Turkish-Greek dispute and that it does not want a conflict between them. In the course of his talks with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen Gromyko also stressed the importance that his country attaches to relations with Turkey.

From Turkey's standpoint, Foreign Minister Turkmen's visit to Moscow was meaningful and successful. The Soviet attitude toward the Cyprus question and the flight of the three East German citizens to Turkey, whose repatriation the Soviet Government is demanding, were the only embarrassing issues discussed during the Moscow Talks.

Turkmen's Moscow visit has created conditions that will facilitate the resumption of high-level contacts, which were disrupted 2 years ago. It has been announced that Foreign Minister Gromyko and his wife will visit Turkey in the coming year.

Foreign Minister Turkmen explained Turkey's official viewpoint on the Turkish-Greek dispute to his Soviet counterpart. Gromyko responded by saying that the Soviet Union hopes to see the settlement of the differences through peaceful methods and stressed his country's determination to remain impartial. High-ranking officials at the Soviet Foreign Ministry also stated that "a conflict between Turkey and Greece is not at all desired." According to the views communicated to Turkmen, the Soviet Union wants a "stable Turkey," because Moscow believes that this is extremely important both for peace in the region and throughout the world.

It is reported that during the talks, Gromyko was meticulously careful not to refer to Turkey's domestic affairs. It was thought before the talks that such issues as "Turkey's transition to democracy" and "the development of the bases and airfields in Turkey" would be included on the agenda, but they weren't.

It was observed that there is no change in the Soviet Union's policy toward Cyprus. As is known, the Soviet Union favors the settlement of the Cyprus issue at an international platform.

The question of the law of the sea agreement, which the Soviet Union will sign, was on the talks agenda. Foreign Minister Turkmen told the Soviet side that Turkey will not sign the agreement on the grounds that it would create an extremely difficult situation in the Aegean. Turkmen also drew attention to the fact that, depending on this agreement, Greece would extend its territorial waters to 12 miles and turn the Aegean Sea into a "Greek lake." Turkmen stressed that such an action would be considered "reason for war." The Soviet side, on the other hand, stated that "the Aegean could become neither a Greek nor a Turkish lake. The present status should continue."

Turkmen Statement on Talks

TA031456 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1405 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Airport statement by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen upon his return from the Soviet Union -- recorded]

[Text] I have returned from a visit to the Soviet Union as the guest of the Soviet Government. I stayed in Moscow for 2 days and proceeded to the capital of Azerbaijan, Baku. During my stay both in Moscow and Baku, I, as well as the delegation accompanying me, were subject to a warm welcome and interest.

In Moscow, I had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in a detailed and wide exchange of views on international problems. Naturally, the present state of Turkish-Soviet relations were reviewed and ways and means of promoting them were sought during our talks. We together stressed the necessity of developing the relations between our two countries in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, which represents the basis for relations between the East and West -- as well as with the principles set forth in the documents signed between Turkey and the Soviet Union in 1972 and 1978.

During my stay in Moscow, I also had the occasion of meeting with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolivetch and members of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Bilateral relations and economic and trade relations in particular were discussed during these talks. Since the 1960's there has been a substantive economic relationship between Turkey and the Soviet Union. It is a result of this cooperation that projects like the Ali Aga refinery, the Iskenderun iron and steel installations, the Seydisehir aluminum works and the Arpacay Dam have been realized. All these have either been commissioned or are in their final phase of construction.

Trade between Turkey and the Soviet Union has decreased in 1982. In the talks we had with the Soviet officials, we especially dealt with determining the economic fields into which trade between the two countries must be directed in the future. To this end, it was decided to provide for the meeting of the Turkish-Soviet joint economic committee in Ankara in April 1983. We have expressed our belief that prospects exist in the field of energy production in particular.

As a modification in our trade relationship, a clearing system will replace the earlier barter method beginning the end of 1982. We hope that as a result of this change, the stagnation existing in trade relations will be eliminated.

In brief, I can say that my visit to Moscow has been beneficial from all points of view. I believe that during my stay we have been able to provide a new impetus to relations between our two countries.

As is well known, Turkey's policies toward the Soviet Union are based on honesty, and realistic and positive principles. Turkey is a member of NATO, which is a defensive alliance, and it is cooperating with the the other members of this organization within the defensive goals of the treaty. Turkey believes in the preservation of a stable military balance in Europe. There is also no doubt that, despite this, we want to conduct our relationship with our northern neighbor based on mutual security and constructive cooperation. We are convinced that the establishment of a climate of understanding between Turkey and the Soviet Union and the exchange of views on a high level will benefit both countries as well as contribute to the stability of the area and the creation of an atmosphere of dialogue between North and South.

Further on Statement

TA031621 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1557 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Ankara, 3 Nov (AA) -- Following his statement on his return from an official visit to the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said, in reply to questions on other topics:

-- "We explained to Soviet officials the latest developments in Turkish-Greek relations. The expressed hope that these problems would be resolved in a peaceful way.

-- "We had discussed at earlier occasions highway transportation through Kars border checkpoint. We did not discuss it this time.

-- "Gromyko did not ask me to relay to NATO any message. I think he contacts all NATO foreign ministers.

-- "We discussed the recent hijack to Sinop of an Aeroflot plane. We told them legal proceedings have begun against the hijackers and that we give special importance to plane hijacking cases."

HURRIYET on Talks

NC060812 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 30 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Cool Stability"]

[Excerpt] Every visit is made for a short-or a long-term reason or purpose. Therefore, the official visit the honorable Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen is making to Moscow for talks with high-level Soviet officials must be based on a purpose or on a serious reason. We have not knocked at the Soviet Union's door nor has it knocked at our's since the summer of 1978.

Yes, there must be a reason, but what is this reason or purpose? This is unknown. Therefore, we can only evaluate honorable Turkmen's visit to Moscow in light of his statement to the Turkish journalists accompanying him and also in light of issues that concern both countries.

Honorable Turkmen told journalists: "We have not made any statement accusing the Soviet Union of responsibility for the domestic events in Turkey, nor do we have any such intention. There has certainly been outside intervention in our domestic affairs, but it is hard to point to just one source. Our relations with the Soviet Union are based on certain principles."

Turkmen then stressed that there is "stability," but not "stagnation," in the relations between the two countries. However, admitting that there has been "a decrease in high-level contacts," he added: "My visit will put an end to this stagnation (apparently the same word slipped from his mouth too).

We can form two separate impressions from Foreign Minister Turkmen's remarks: The first impression is that he wanted to accentuate the fact that no one has officially stated that the Soviet Union has played a role in the anarchy and terror which brought Turkey to 12 September and in the activities which aim at dividing Turkey. But honorable Turkmen did not express the belief that "the Soviet Union has nothing to do with these activities." This point is important.

The second impression is confined to Turkmen's desire to show that this "stagnation" -- or cool stability -- has suddenly come from the blue. The fact is that the stagnation in the Turkish-Soviet relations is not merely a result of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan or of the events in Poland.

(These concern the Western World more than Turkey.) It is to some extent the result of the indirect activities the Soviet Union is directing against Turkey. For example, there is no doubt that Soviet Armenia has become the moral and spiritual center of activities against the Turkish Republic.

The Voice of the Turkish Communist Party and Our Radio, whose broadcasts intend to foment discontent in Turkey, could not operate without the Soviet Union's permission and even encouragement. Naturally, Turkish-Soviet relations are affected by these broadcasts.

In response, the Soviet Union may turn to us and say. "First get your allies to improve their attitude toward you." This would be reasonable, but this is not reason enough to exonerate the Soviet Union.

Turkmen's visit to Moscow will be considered successful to the extent that it manages to clear away the difficulties between the two countries.

PRESIDENT EVREN TO BEGIN FAR EAST TOUR 13 DEC

TA040559 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren will begin a tour of four Far Eastern countries on 13 December. According to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry, Evren will go to Beijing on 13 December as the official guest of the chairman of the PRC National People's Congress, Ye Jianying. His visit to the PRC will last 4 days. Evren will visit Indonesia between 17 and 20 December as the guest of President Suharto, then will proceed to the capital of Korea, Seoul, from Indonesia, staying there for 4 days as the guest of President Chon Tu-hwan. Evren will visit Bangladesh between 23 and 25 December. This visit will take place at the invitation of President Abdul Fazal Mohammad Assanuddin Chowdhury. On his way back to Turkey, Evren will stop over in Pakistan, where he is expected to meet President Ziaul Haq. Evren will return to Ankara on 26 December. Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and representatives from various components will accompany Evren on his Far Eastern tour.

DEFENSE MINISTER BAYULKEN RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS

TA042024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has said that in its relations with Greece, Turkey will firmly defend its legitimate rights based on international law until the end. The national defense minister returned to Turkey today after attending the winter meetings of the NATO defense ministers in Brussels. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Bayulken said that Turkey was in favor of solving its problems with Greece through negotiations, and this view was approved by NATO. He pointed out that the allies were displeased when Greece discussed its own problems at the Brussels meetings, where defense issues were being discussed. He said that the Greek allegations about Turkey were answered at the meetings and proven to be unfounded. He added: We followed our gentleman's agreement until the end. Greece stopped the dialogue at the last minute under the pretext of concocted airspace violations with certain unfounded allegations and without even waiting for our answer. It is obvious that there is a lack of sincerity here. There is no hostile policy against Greece in Turkey's foreign policy.

Bayulken said that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou must allow the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers to hold a meeting as was planned to improve the relations between the two countries. Pointing out that NATO wanted the Turkish-Greek relations to reach a level suitable to two allies, Bayulken said: I hope that they will review their attitude regarding the settlement of the problems through negotiations and give a positive answer to our attitude.

AVIATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND 3 DEC

TA031623 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1610 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 3 Dec (AA) -- A THK (Turkish Organization for Development of Aviation) delegation headed by the organization's President Gen Yilmaz Oral left Friday for Poland to meet officials of the Polish company "Peretel" on problems related to construction and to manufacture of spare parts for planes bought from that company as well as technical aid to Turkey.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BAGHDAD

TA041042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] A Turkish-Iraqi cooperation protocol has been signed in Baghdad. Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Fahir Ilkel has said that the protocol, signed at the end of the Turkish-Iraqi joint economic committee meetings, comprises beneficial and fruitful decisions for both countries. Ilkel, who headed the Turkish delegation to the talks, has returned to Turkey. In a statement to the Turkish radio and television, Ilkel said that the talks with Iraqi officials, especially with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, were held in a sincere atmosphere of understanding. Noting that Turkey will export a considerable amount of goods, primarily foodstuffs, to Iraq, Ilkel added that at the talks, important decisions that will enable Turkish contractors to contribute more extensively to Iraq's development activities were made. He further noted that an agreement in principle had been reached on the management and maintenance of industrial installations in Iraq and their engineering and consulting services.

Noting that an agreement was also reached on obtaining a considerable amount of Turkey's oil needs for 1983 from Iraq, Ilkel added that constructive decisions had also been made on the enlargement of the oil pipeline. He said that a decision has been made on constructing a second bridge over the River Habur and that the project, to be undertaken by Turkish contractors, will soon be submitted to a tender.

MINISTER RECEIVES BULGARIAN HEALTH OFFICIAL

TA031624 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 3 Dec (AA) -- Minister of Health Kaya Kilicturgay received Friday the visiting Bulgarian Deputy-Health Minister Professor Shindarov who is also head of Bulgaria's Red Cross organization. Dr Kemal Demir, head of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, was also present at the meeting.

Kilicturgay stressed that cooperation between the two relief organization was very important especially from the point of frequent road accidents on the E-5 highway crossing Bulgaria and Turkey. The issue would be discussed, Shindarov said.

COMMANDER VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP IN PAKISTAN

TA041555 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 Dec (AA) -- Gendarmerie Commander Gen. Sedat Celasun who is also a member of National Security Council, continued Friday an official visit to Pakistan travelling to Peshawar for a visit to the nearby ("Nasir Bagh") border camp for Afghan refugees and met local military commanders. In a speech at the camp, Gen. Celasun said the Turkish people were sharing the distress of the Afghan refugees and President Evren was personally interested in the Afghan refugees accepted to Turkey. The Afghan people were fighting for a just cause and they would be successful, he added.

UN ADOPTS TURKISH RESOLUTION ON DIPLOMATS

TA050902 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 0850 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Dec (AA) -- Officials in Ankara have announced that a resolution co-sponsored by Turkey concerning the protection of diplomats against terrorism has been adopted by the UN Sixth Commission. The resolution holds host governments responsible for the proper protection of all diplomatic missions and consulates.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT DEMOCRACY

TA050900 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 0815 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Dec (AA) -- A report prepared by Council of Europe experts is optimistic about the future of democracy in Turkey. The report was prepared by an FRG professor, who is also a member of UN Human Rights Commission, a member of the Copenhagen Law Institute and an Italian professor from the University of Genoa. The report was presented in Paris to the members of the Judicial and Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe.

Commenting on the report, a member of the committee, who has requested anonymity, has said that though there was concern in connection with laws connected with the press and the activity of associations, it was believed as a whole that the Constitution made a positive impression. The committee expressed the hope that the forthcoming legislation in connection with these provisions of the Constitution would eliminate the concern of the committee on these subjects.

In their report, the experts conclude that there was no need for the ousting of Turkey from the Council of Europe on the grounds that it violated human rights. The committee member further stated that the report unanimously expressed the belief that the new Constitution constitutes a cornerstone in efforts in Turkey for the restoration of the democratic system. The same committee member said that another meeting was scheduled for January 1983, in order to draft the resolution to be brought before the Council of Europe assembly meeting.

PREPARATIONS CONCLUDED FOR SECURITY COURTS

TA050802 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0800 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 5 Dec (AA) -- A draft law for the establishment of state security courts was elaborated by the ministry experts, announced Justice Minister Cevdet Mentes Saturday. The draft has been presented to the National Security Council for approval, he added. The council will study the draft Monday or Tuesday before submitting it to the speaker of the Consultative Assembly.

VOTCP SEEKS AMNESTY FOR CONVICTED JOURNALISTS

TA050914 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "We Will Continue To Defend the Independence of the Chained Press"]

[Excerpts] In its 1 December issue, the Istanbul daily HURRIYET carried a news item entitled: Evren and Ulusu Listened to the Problems of the Press. According to this report, a Turkish Journalists Association delegation under its president, Nezih Demirkent, briefed them on the problems facing the press and pointed out that the main issue for them was the expected increase in the price of newsprint.

Just below this item, there was another item in the newspaper which should, so we believe, have been presented in Ankara as the press' main concern. According to it, 18 officials of the Turkish Writers Union would be prosecuted and the public prosecutor was demanding prison sentences ranging from 8 to 15 years. Thus the visit of the journalists delegation to Ankara coincided with unfortunate news reports. We hope that upon their arrival in Ankara, the members of the delegation changed their minds about what the most important issues facing them were. A view expressed by an international journalists association on the situation of the Turkish press, made public almost at the time of the journalists' visit to Ankara, said, after calling for freedom of the press, that the convicted or detained journalists and editors should be released under an amnesty.

Lately, it is being observed that the oppression of the press members has been intensified by the Evren dictatorship, which is concealing its black face under the cover of the Constitution. Legal action has been taken against the writers and editors of both the Istanbul dailies CUMHURIYET AND HURRIYET. In the same way, the Istanbul daily GUNAYDIN has been indefinitely closed because, so it was claimed, it published an item on a secret government resolution. The officials of the Turkish Writers Union all of them writers, poets and journalists of reknown, are also being prosecuted with demands of prison sentences of up to 18 years. Recently, Aydin Senesen, a writer for the newspaper POLITIKA, was sentenced to 18 months in prison. There are more journalists imprisoned in the dungeons of the Evren dictatorship.

It is under these conditions, dear listeners, that new legislation is being prepared in Turkey for the press. In order to have an idea of what the new press law will look like, it is enough to examine the present conditions prevailing in our country and, second, to see what the new Constitution stipulates on the issue of freedom of the press, which in fact completely eliminates these liberties.

Currently, no press organs for the workers exist. All progressive newspapers and publications have been banned for 2 years. Books have been collected by the authorities under the pretext of having leftist tendencies and the printing of such books has been prohibited. What is left in Turkey today is a press chained by the Evren dictatorship.

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] does not differentiate between its chained organs and the others. The TCP is defending the liberties of bourgeois newspapers like TERCUMAN, HURRIYET, GUNAYDIN AND MILLIYET against the oppression of the Evren dictatorship.

To defend the rights and lbierties of all the writers and journalists being kept in the dungeons of the Evren dictatorship is the main task of all democrats. The struggle for the establishment of a free press is an integral part of the struggle being waged for the sake of democracy. Our people, more than anyone else, are in favor of the elimination of pressures against journalists, writers and their organizations and of an amnesty that will allow the release of all press members imprisoned in dungeons.

BROKER SENTENCED FOR CHEATING THOUSANDS

TA031704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] An Istanbul court today condemned Abidin Cevher Ozden, the owner of the Kastelli brokerage firm, to 15 months in prison and a fine of 15,000 Turkish lira. Cevher was accused of misuse of trust and cheating. The public prosecutor asked for the punishment for Ozden for issuing bad checks against money he collected from thousands of his customers with promises of high interest rates. The court acquitted him on two other counts.

BELGIUM

DEFENSE MINISTER ON WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

LD032214 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] After the meeting of NATO defense ministers yesterday, Minister of National Defense Freddy Vreven has stated his view on the allocation of credits for new technological weapons, as the idea was expressed at this NATO ministerial meeting. In the minister's opinion it is unthinkable to increase the national defense budget in the current context of economic crisis; moreover, for Mr Vreven the deployment of new conventional weapons in Europe could have a negative influence in the installation of new intercontinental missiles in European countries. Minister Vreven confirmed on this occasion that the first stage in the preparation of the deployment of missiles in Belgium -- in other words the choice of sites -- has been concluded. Four air bases, three of which are in Wallonia, could be used for the storage of these missiles.

PORTUGAL

WEINBERGER STOPS IN AZORES, MEETS AUTHORITIES

LD051026 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0815 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary made a stopover at the Lajes Airbase on Terceira Island last Saturday and met the head of the Azores regional Government, Mota Amaral. On his way back from Brussels, Caspar Weinberger arrived in Lajes Airbase at about 1600 on Saturday and was met, in addition to Mota Amaral, by Minister of the Republic General Conceicao e Silva, by speaker of the Azorean Parliament Alvaro Monjardino, and by Regional Secretary for Education and Culture Reis Leite.

Although no statements were made to the press, it was thought in Lajes that the renewal of the agreement on the use of the Lajes Airbase by the United States was informally touched upon during the meeting between Weinberger and the regional authorities. The present agreement expires in February 1983.

DECISION ON TROOPS TO LEBANON SET FOR 9 DEC

LD052146 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Defense Minister Freitas do Amaral has told ANOP that the Council of Ministers will make a decision on the request to send Portuguese troops to Lebanon at its meeting this coming Thursday. He pointed out that the chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff must be heard by the government on the matter.

Freitas do Amaral left for Paris today to chair the meeting of the Political Bureau of the European Christian Democratic Union of which he is president. In his capacity as leader of the Social Democratic Center Party he will also be attending the second congress of the European People's Party, the Federation of Christian Democratic Parties of the EEC members countries. He said that at this latter meeting he will strongly condemn the selfishness evidenced by the EEC countries at the summit in which they again decided to delay the entry of Portugal and Spain into the EEC.

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SHULTZ ARRIVES 7 DEC; TO MEET WITH GENSCHER

LD070821 Hamburg DPA in German 0445 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn; 7 Dec (DPA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Bonn early this morning for an official visit to the Federal Republic. He will have his first meeting at midday with his counterpart in Bonn, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They will discuss the Western alliance's relations with the Warsaw Pact states. The exchange of views will begin with a luncheon at the foreign office.

CHANCELLOR KOHL ON COPENHAGEN EC SUMMIT

DW061307 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2135 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Thomas in Copenhagen; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kohl] We discussed national policies in general [at the EC summit meeting in Copenhagen], in particular, what we should do together and how we should proceed to fight unemployment, particularly unemployment among the young, to get our economies going again.

[Question] Economic problems are perhaps the most urgent problems. The word protectionism has been repeatedly voiced, and France is increasingly isolating its domestic market. Is there discord in the Community?

[Answer] Well, it is quite clear that different recipes are followed by the individual countries, if I may put it so casually. The great majority of countries, however, are handling the problem in a way similar to what we are doing in the Federal Republic -- cutting public budgets, assuming no further debts, readjusting and reshuffling priorities and, in particularly, supporting the investment sector. That was the general, but not common, tenor here as can be gathered from the national policies. Regarding the problem of France, which you just mentioned, I believe we must conduct intensive talks not about each other, but rather with each other. I think we can make quite a bit of headway here in Copenhagen without necessarily agreeing on all points.

[Question] Bonn wants to speed up the integration of Spain and Portugal with the prerequisite, however, that among other things, the agricultural market be restructured. However, haven't you been unable to resolve this problem for some time?

[Answer] Well ok, but Europe will be incomplete if Spain and Portugal aren't integrated. In addition to the economic field, we also have the general political duty to strengthen the newly created democracies in Spain and Portugal. For the democratic countries, the opening up toward Europe is an important act of stabilization in the field of domestic policies for the democratic forces in those countries.

[Question] This was the first time you participated in this kind of talks, and, as you said, it was a summit to get acquainted with each other. Are you still optimistic now after the summit is over that progress can be achieved in Europe?

[Answer] You know, I belong to the generation which right after the war, at the end of the forties and the beginning of the fifties, went as pupils or students to the border, sang European songs, pulled out border markers and believed that Europe would come into existence the next day. Of course that was an illusion -- a beautiful illusion, but an illusion. We know now that it will be a laborious process.

PAPER ON POSSIBLE USSR MISSILE PROPAGANDA PLOY

DW061203 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Bonn -- The CDU/CSU faction expects that prior to the Bundestag elections Moscow will announce the reduction of SS-20 missiles deployed in Europe in a great propaganda extravaganza. According to BILD AM SONNTAG, CDU Bundestag Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer said that he fears that this "Andropov plan" is intended to provide support to the adversaries of counterarmament. The Kremlin will probably announce a reduction "from the current number of about 240 missiles to some 160 or even 150 SS-20 missiles."

According to Todenhoefer, the whole thing is "almost identical to SPD politician Egon Bahr's plan, which is mortally dangerous to West European security." Bahr does not mention, however, that every SS-20 launching device has an additional missile with three nuclear warheads, Todenhoefer said.

GDR ARMY PAPER SAYS WOERNER 'DISTORTS FACTS'

LD071112 Hamburg DPA in German 0851 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (DPA) -- The East Berlin paper DIE VOLKSARMEE (PEOPLE'S ARMY) accuses Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) of "distorting the facts" and "slandering the soldiers of the National People's Army" of the GDR. This strong criticism in a commentary by the paper resulted from Woerner's remark in a radio interview that the Warsaw Pact had a "two-to three-fold conventional superiority" over NATO in central Europe. This assessment could only be arrived at if "each of our tanks is counted two or three times." On the other hand, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw treaty include reservists and others as well.

BARZEL, SPD's BAHR VIEW INNER-GERMAN POLICY

LD051350 Hamburg DPA in German 1236 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 5 Dec (DPA) -- Rainer Barzel (CDU), federal minister for inner-German relations, and SPD Presidium member Egon Bahr agree on the goals of inner-German policy. On Second German Television [ZDF] today, Barzel spoke out in favor of greater cooperation between Bonn and East Berlin because this will create a better situation in Germany and therefore for peace in Europe. Bahr, also on ZDF, said that the most important concern in the coming months is the consultations between the two German states on questions of security in central Europe.

Both politicians stressed the principle of concession and reciprocal concession in agreements with the GDR. Barzel stated that only in this way will there be a balance of interests. Furthermore, in politics it is awkward to be the only one at the receiving end. Bahr said that the social-liberal coalition has not made concessions without reciprocal concessions either.

The SPD politician expressly welcomed the recent statement by Philipp Jenninger (CDU), minister of state of the Federal Chancellery, that the withdrawal of the increase in the compulsory exchange levy for visitors to the GDR is not a precondition for talks with East Berlin; this sounds very reasonable" even if it is the opposite of what the CDU earlier stated in opposition, Bahr said.

Barzel confirmed the readiness of those responsible in the GDR to also cooperate with the new Federal Government. "We are not being given the cold shoulder."

The Union does not want to use economic problems as a lever for political demands. With regard to the impending visit to the GDR by SPD chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, the minister expressed the hope that there will also be competition in policy on Germany between the Union and the SPD.

The text of the politician's remarks was prereleased to DPA.

FDP'S RONNEBURGER URGES CONSULTATIONS WITH GDR

LD061358 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Saabruecken, 6 Dec (DPA) -- Uwe Ronneburger (FDP), chairman of the intra-German Bundestag Committee, supports the Federal Government's intention to continue talks with the GDR without preconditions. Ronneburger, in a interview with Saarlaendischer Rundfunk on Monday, said that the conclusion of a cultural agreement between the two states is particularly urgent. Over the weekend, Rainer Barzel (CDU), federal minister of inner-German relations, and the SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr also called for increased cooperation between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

Concerning Bahr's call for consultations between the two German states on questions of security in central Europe, Ronneburger said that the Federal Republic and the GDR ought to work, within their respective alliances, for disarmament and the safeguarding of peace. Both sides should also exercise influence on the Geneva negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union. However, these efforts should not be allowed to jeopardize the position of the Federal Republic in NATO and the European Community.

An edited version of the interview was made available to DPA by the radio station.

GENSCHER, VENEZUELA'S ZAMBRANO REACH AGREEMENTS

LD061912 Hamburg DPA in German 1600 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 6 Dec (DPA) -- The FRG Government and the government of the South American oil state of Venezuela want to strengthen relations and coordinate their political actions more closely in the future. This agreement was reached today in Bonn between Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. A foreign spokesman said that to this end consultations on a high official level would regularly take place.

In the exchange of views with Genscher, it was reported that there is widespread agreement on the international situation and also on the crisis in Central America. Genscher stressed that the Federal Government notes with great concern the tension between Nicaragua and Honduras. The Federal Government rejects every outside political interference, and in particular, a carrying over of the East-West conflict into that region.

At a dinner in honor of the Venezuelan foreign minister, Genscher emphasized the good economic relations between the two countries. Venezuela is among the FRG's most important Latin American trading partners. However, there are still many opportunities to strengthen economic cooperation that have not been taken advantage of. He welcomed the fact that a large delegation of representatives from German industry are to visit Venezuela early next year. Genscher praised Venezuela's active efforts to pave the way for peaceful solutions in Central America and the Caribbean.

DEVELOPMENT AID TO NICARAGUA TO BE CONTINUED

LD070729 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Dec (DPA) -- Bonn development aid for Nicaragua, the Latin American country which is governed by a leftwing junta, will continue under the Christian-liberal Federal Government, a spokesman for the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation said today in response to public speculation. The spokesman also corrected the former announcement by the ministry, which stated that Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke (CSU) had already ordered the release of DM27.6 million in development aid for El Salvador, funds which had been frozen by the former SPD/FDP Federal Government.

In the case of Nicaragua, minister Warnke has decided during the past few days that a project in the plant-protection sector will continue. It will receive DM6.3 million in the framework of technical cooperation.

COMMENTATOR ON NATO SUMMIT CONFERENCE PROBLEMS

DW070839 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4-5 Dec 82 p 4

[Dieter Schroeder editorial: "NATO in a Blind Alley"]

[Excerpts] The NATO Council of Ministers' ritual of meeting prior to Christmas in Brussels is also following the old and tested pattern this year -- nobody is happy about the state of the alliance, but in the end, the rifts will be patched up with wonderful communique paper.

However, the slick communique can't hide the fact that tensions are growing in the alliance. It would be too simplistic to view these tensions as existing only between the Americans and the Europeans. Much rather, the dividing runs between the two really independent NATO nuclear powers -- the United States and France -- and the others. The French theme at this year's defense ministers' meeting was particularly revealing because it destroyed all hopes that a solution could be found for a medium-range missile balance in Europe by counting some Soviet SS-20 missiles against French and British nuclear weapons. French Defense Minister Hernu coldly rejected ideas which are being nourished in this country, particularly by Egon Bahr. France is not prepared to bring its missiles into the Geneva negotiations. It won't even quietly allow them to be included by the two superpowers without being consulted.

Nuclear weapons can only be national weapons because their use includes the danger of self-destruction. This remark by Charles de Gaulle has been adopted in the meantime by the Americans. Therefore, they want to develop increased and credible deterrence in Europe through Pershing and cruise missiles. This in no way contradicts their additional demand to raise the nuclear threshold through increased conventional weapons. The Americans aren't joking in this respect, as can easily be determined in Washington of late and as Weinberger indicated to his European colleagues in Brussels when they were pressing for a compromise at the Geneva negotiations. They take the zero solution, which like counterarmament is actually a German invention, so seriously that they will insist on counterarmament if a zero solution is not achieved.

Strategic problems, which are hardly being discussed anyway, as well as American credibility, about which Washington permits no official doubts, are no longer involved. U.S. national interests require that Europe assume a higher risk and a higher share in defending the old continent.

If the Europeans block counterarmament in the event of a failure at the Geneva negotiations, sources close to Weinberger threaten that the alliance will face its gravest test. The demand of Senator Ted Stevens for a reduction of American troops in Europe would then find a majority in Congress, and we would even have to reckon with America turning its back on its European allies.

Although a compromise at the Geneva negotiations was mentioned for the first time in Brussels, there is probably no way out of the dilemma. If counterarmament fails, the negotiations will also fail because of a Soviet lack of interest. If counterarmament commences by the end of 1983 as planned, negotiations will probably also fail because the Soviet Union is threatening to take countermeasures. The Russians have indicated, however, that they want to continue negotiating even during deployment, and this explains the defense ministers' hope for a more flexible approach by Moscow. The Americans also want to continue negotiating. However, this would make sense only if in this way they wanted to signal to the Soviets that "we want to start out slowly," and this would not particularly strengthen the negotiating position. So with the dual decision, the West has maneuvered itself into a blind alley. No matter what it does, it can only lead to further and even more grave discord in NATO.

CHEYSSON BLAMES U.S. FOR LACK OF COMMUNICATION

NC061822 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 6 (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today blamed the United States for a lack of communication within the Atlantic alliance, saying there had been no consultation between Paris and Washington "for months and months."

"It is not possible, in so basic an alliance, that we should not talk to one another," he told the Anglo-American Press Club, attributing the silence to the recent U.S.-West European tension over the Soviet gas pipeline.

Mr Cheysson said the coming year would be "formidable" with respect to mounting protectionism within the European Community, and the uncertainty weighing on Soviet-American strategic arms talks in Geneva.

Failure of the two superpowers to reach a clear conclusion in the negotiations would result in a "very serious situation," and would call the credibility of Western defense into question, he said.

Sees 1983 as 'Alarming'

LD081838 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] 1983 will be particularly alarming at the strategic level. This was said by Claude Cheysson who was a guest of the Anglo-American press. The Minister of External Relations thinks economic stagnation will worsen the current crisis even more. If the Geneva disarmament negotiations are unsuccessful, a treaty dating from 1979 provides for the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe as a response to Soviet missiles. Claude Cheysson considers that this treaty will have to be implemented; otherwise, he says, the Western powers will lose some of their credibility.

Views South African Apartheid

AB061253 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1127 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Statement by French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson in response to a question on apartheid in South Africa at the National Assembly in Paris on 1 December 1982.

[Text] Honorable members of Parliament: The government has never stopped affirming its respect for human rights and its desire to defend them all over the world, whether in Eastern Europe, Central America and the Caribbean, western Asia, Southeast Asia or naturally, in South Africa.

In this regard, we denounce all racial, religious or sexual discrimination and we condemn racism in all its forms, especially apartheid, which the president of the republic, with the authority invested in him, has declared intolerable and unacceptable. Also, when political prisoners are threatened with the most serious penalties, the government and the head of state himself intervene through very efficient means. This is sometimes discreet and at other times public; only the result shows.

In the case of South Africa, we have always thought it wise to remind the South Africans of their moral responsibilities, to place these men who govern the country and who claim to be Christians and democrats before their consciences.

We have done it as Frenchmen and we will do it again. We have also acted within the EEC because we noticed that the voice of the 10, which includes countries which are close to South Africa -- the Netherlands for example -- had a better chance of being heard. In this manner, we have sometimes obtained a reduction of sentences for prisoners. In other cases, unfortunately, the people died anyhow, like Steve Biko.

Presently, at the initiative of France, efforts are being made in the case of Pastor Naude, a great figure among South Africa's white population who spoke against apartheid and who has been served with a banning notice. A few days ago, we learned that the right of appeal of the three ANC members who were condemned to death last August had been rejected. They are now about to be executed.

The 10, through the voice of its current chairman, will tomorrow, as they have never failed to do up to the present -- often, I repeat, at the initiative of France -- attempt to remind the South Africans of their responsibilities and leave them to face their consciences.

MAUROY CRITICIZES PUBLICATION OF DEFENSE LETTER

NC061854 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 6 (AFP) -- The press leak of a confidential letter on the dangers of proposed cuts in the French Army drew a quick and angry response from Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today.

He called the publication, by the Socialist daily, LE MATIN, "a serious error," "unacceptable," and said "sanctions are called for and will be taken."

The letter, dated October 9, 1982 and stamped "Defense: Confidential," was written by General Jean Delaunay, commander-in-chief of France's 356,000-strong Army, to his superior, Chief of Staff General Jeannou Lacaze.

It warned that cuts of 30,000 troops and 11 billion francs (1.5 billion dollars) planned for 1984-88 would result in "a smaller, weaker army with aging weapons and poor morale."

Mr Mauroy said contents of the letter represented only "studies in hypotheses."

"To put the accent on such or such hypothesis would by consequence play into the hands of certain special interests," he said. "The government will not allow such maneuvers to develop."

More Documents Published

NC071327 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 7 (AFP) -- A major row was building up here as further top secret defence documents were published today although Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy warned yesterday that sanctions would be taken over the leaks.

The Socialist daily newspaper LE MATIN DE PARIS yesterday published a confidential letter sent by Army Commander General Jean Delaunay to the head of the joint Armed Forces General Staff General Jeannou Lacaze complaining bitterly at defence budget cuts which would seriously weaken France's 356,000-strong Army.

General Delaunay was concerned at a cutback of 30,000 men over the period 1984-88 and a slash in expenditure leading to out-dated weapons.

Today the newspaper published similar critical and confidential letters to General Lacaze written by General Bernard Capillon, head of the 100,000-strong Air Force and Admiral Yves Leenhardt, head of the 76,000-strong Navy.

General Capillon in a letter dated October 6, 1982 complained that the budget cuts would reduce the French air fleet to 300 jet-fighter combat planes instead of 450, limit the annual flying time to 400,000 hours, reduced manpower by 7,000, a weakening of radar air defence systems, the closing of two air bases.

General Capillon said that the Air Force needed an extra 6,000 million francs (about $900 million).

Admiral Leenhardt, in a confidential letter dated October 7, 1982 said that planned budget cuts would lead to "a radical change in the whole nature of the Navy and, consequently, one of the main instruments of our foreign policy."

He said budget cuts would mean the loss of 5,000 seamen: Giving up either the naval patrol plane "Atlantic" or abandoning new nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, the air-sea defence flotilla would be reduced from nine to five or six ships, anti-submarine boats from 14 to 11, mine laying and clearing operations would be drastically reduced, amphibious assault craft and supply ships would be cut by one-third.

The government has reacted quickly to the "leaks".

The Defence Ministry has opened an inquiry into them and warned that "sanctions will be taken against those involved".

The ministry also pointed out that the armed forces heads were reacting to a "theoretical working paper" which in no way committed the government to make the cuts that (?are) set out.

Pierre Messmer, former premier and De Gaulle's defence minister for 10 years, today publicly criticised the "leaks" as being harmful to France.

He said that they could only demoralise French soldiers, sailors and airmen.

The complaints seem caused by the fact that the government had decided that the annual defence budget must not exceed 3.895 percent of France's gross domestic product.

Recent defence decisions have also given priority to France's costly nuclear strike force, sometimes at the expense of traditional arms like tanks and artillery.

Marchais on Leaks

LD062316 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 6 Dec 82

["Facing the Public" program presented by Gilbert Denoyan with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais being interviewed by Bernard Vallette of France Inter, Noel-Jean Bergeroux of L'EXPRESS, (Paul Guilbert) of LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, (France Olivier Gisbert) of LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, and (Jean-Claude Narcie) of TF1 --live]

[Excerpts] [Denoyan] Georges Marchais, today's political news is concerned with the confidential report of the armed forces chiefs of staff addressed to the minister of defense and published this morning by our colleague, LE MATIN DE PARIS. Well, the report is seen as a warning against the spending cuts envisaged for personnel and equipment. In the opinion of the chiefs of staff, the risk is one of seeing the credibility of our defense, and in time its capacity, harmed.

Well, I would like to ask you if you are also concerned and if you believe that the risk is as great as the military fears.

[Answer] Absolutely not, because since it came to power, the left has demonstrated its desire to continue with a defense policy both at the level of a deterrent force and also at the level of conventional weapons. What is true is that in the discussion on the 1983 budget, some measures were planned in order to effect a reduction. I have the figures here: They basically correspond to postponing for 1 year the manufacture of 26 combat planes, 47 tanks and 26 artillery pieces. Consequently, to speak of a weakening of national defense is really not being serious. Well, in the document you mention the question which clearly arises is the following: What does General Delaunay mean? What is true is that the debate is going to take place in Parliament next year on the military planning law for 1984 to 1988. The fact that General Delaunay should send a letter to the minister of defense [as heard] making known his hopes and his aspirations, his wish to see our conventional forces maintained -- in the Army as far as he is concerned, and in the Air Force and Navy as far as the others are concerned -- it seems to me quite legitimate for him to ask for the means to be maintained. I do not have any observations to make on that issue. I would say straight away, on the other hand, that if this was a political move with the aim of lending support to the move launched by the right at the time of the budget debate on the issue of national defense, well clearly, that would raise an extremely serious question because it would be a matter of calling into question the left's ability to ensure France's national defense. It would also be extremely serious for a second reason, for the Army has always shown great republican public-spiritedness and has naturally accepted the authority of the political party in power elected by universal suffrage. But I do not wish to believe that this is the case. What I regret a great deal is that LE MATIN DE PARIS believed it had to engage in this spectacular activity.

[Vallette] Let us press on, Mr Marchais. The other day, in a lecture the contents of which were published almost in full on three pages of L'HUMANITE, you leveled some criticism at the bourgeosie and the employers. This is not at all surprising on your part. But these criticisms, if one reads them carefully, seem particularly aimed at the whole of the current management of the economy. Well, to sum up for us, do you think that any other policy is possible now, apart from that of Mr Maurcy, any other way, shall we say, of maintaining the major balances by putting less of a burden on the wage-earners, which is something that worries you?

[Answer] I do not think you have read my document very well.

You say: Naturally you engage in criticism of the employers and the bourgeoisie. I would like to be able to do otherwise but I do not see how I can avoid criticizing both the right and the CNPF [employers' organisation] which have plunged our country into a crisis in which there are 2 million unemployed and where there is a very high rate of inflation. Consequently, I do not see how I can avoid criticizing this policy that has been followed for 23 years.

[Vallette] And you have been associated with the country's leadership for the past 18 months.

[Answer] For 18 months, and I consider that during 18 months things have been done: First, inflation is receding; for this year we shall have 10 percent at the most, perhaps a little less. Second, we have succeeded in considerably slowing down unemployment.

Of course, there are 2 million unemployed. This is almost the situation we had when we took over. Unemployment has considerably slowed down and is now, in fact, much below that in the FRG which, for a long time, served as a model for you. In consequence, I believe that the policy that has been initiated is beginning to bear certain fruits.

Now then, in the doucment, in the lecture you are talking about, I draw your attention to the fact that at no time -- and I believe you that you have misread -- have I engaged in criticism of the government's policy. The conclusion I am drawing is that the crisis has its source in the capitalist system itself. But the only way out of the crisis in this system, so we say in the Communist Party, is socialism in the French manner. Time is one part of my argument; and the second part goes on to say that it is with this view that we Communists are working in the government. We are working in the government with four objectives: The first is to reconquer the domestic market; the second is to increase the purchasing power of the workers and reduce the mess capitalism has caused; the third is to provide better vocational training for workers and more rights for them in enterprises; and the fourth is to establish new criteria for management. And you must see that these objectives fully concord with what the French people wanted in May and June by electing the president of the republic and giving the majority of votes to the left.

[Guilbert] How do you view the relation of power between Socialist and communists before the municipal election? What do you yourself think? Polling has not taken place yet. Have you gained or regressed in the past 18 months.

[Answer] I think that in order to reply to your question we will have to wait for the elections.

[Guilbert] Yes, but you must have some idea. Maybe you do not believe in opinion poll figures.

[Answer] Which one?

[Guilbert] Maybe the one favorable to you.

[Answer] When, in the same week, a weekly says Georges Marchais is dropping 4 percent and then says he is gaining 6 percent, something must be wrong. No doubt the two pollsters concerned do not work on the same basis, unless, of course, polls are also sometimes manipulated. I am certain of this because I have proof. I am not going to say more. I have irrefutable proof in the matter. Believe me, that if necessary they can sue me over the matter. I tell you, I have an example of a manipulated poll, and consequently, I have my reservations when reference is made to polls.

[Guilbert] Polls on the relative strength of Socialists and Communists.

[Answer] I shall say no more.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Marchais, from the beginning of this broadcast you have been defending the policy of the government, with courage, as Pierre Mauroy would say. But if we read the papers, we see certain specialists say that the PCF is playing a double game, is in fact playing for failure. There is one way one can answer this question. Tell us whether or not you are optimistic regarding the economy. Do you think that it will work?

[Answer] I do not play for failure. My party is not playing for failure.

We are playing for total success. In other words, the first stage is the implementation of the policy of May and June which should allow us to attain our objectives in the fields of inflation, unemployment, the rebuilding of productive capacity, a better balance in our foreign trade, a great peace policy, and so forth. We want to attain these objectives because we think that if at the end of the 7-year term we, Communists and Socialists together, have caused France to progress in the direction I have just mentioned, then new prospects for the left will open up to the French people. We desire it all the more passionately because we have lived through other experiences. From the point of view of the future, from the point of view of the prospect of socialism in the French manner, we are doing and we shall do all we can, as decided by universal suffrage, in order to win the battle we are engaged in together with the Socialists.

[Guilbert] Mr Marchais, I would like to have some news from you. It has been suggested in connection with the talks between the president of the republic and Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi that the USSR may adopt a more flexible position on Afghanistan. It was said that there are small signs of this. Now you are among those French people who have met Mr Andropov. Much is placed on the change of leadership in the Kremlin. So could you inform us, did you honestly see in your conversation with Mr Andropov that the USSR is likely to slightly change its policy on Afghanistan?

[Answer] Yes, in fact I have met not only Mr Andropov; besides, I am not qualified to speak in the name of the Soviet Government. I am the secretary general of the French Communist Party. But, in effect, I have met him. And I have not only met him. I have met the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and its secretary general, Hu Yaobang, with whom we discussed at length every aspect of the international situation, including that which you have just mentioned. On the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, I met other statesmen, not only party secretaries but statesmen with whom I had conversations. Now then, briefly, because we are nearing the end of this program, what can I tell you? From all the talks I have had, I am certain that within a relatively short time, even very short, in my opinion, we shall be heading toward the solution of major questions which have recently preoccupied the French people. Among these major questions there is Afghanistan, where, in my opinion, a political settlement is possible. From the moment the independence of the Afghan people is respected and there is no more external intervention, I am certain that the Soviet Army will withdraw. Now, Zia's presence, that of the Pakistani leader in Moscow, was significant. Without any doubt, Pakistan is seeking a solution in this direction.

In the second place, I gained from these talks the certainty that at the international level we will also move toward the solution of the Kampuchean problem, we will progress toward a rapprochement with efforts from both sides, a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and China, and the latest information in my possession shows that in Poland martial law will undoubtedly be suspended on 13 December, and most of those held in prison will be freed. And so you see all this makes me believe that the international situation is evolving in a direction that is favorable to the cause of peace, of friendship among peoples and of international cooperation. And I think that it is exactly this evolution of the international situation that makes some people furious, and hence the antisocialist and anticommunist campaigns in the name of human rights. But naturally, I am not a complacent optimist. I say that the settlement of these questions also requires the intervention of peoples. This means that it is necessary for men and women who want peace, disarmament, security and states, international cooperation and friendship to make their voices heard and say what they want.

LE MONDE ON NONPROLIFERATION, URANIUM FOR INDIA

PM030945 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "France and Nonproliferation"]

[Text] The president of the republic returned to Paris Wednesday morning after spending 1 week in India and Egypt, which are two of the leading Third World countries. It was a trip which, to cite Mr Mitterrand, opens up "considerable prospects."

The agreement for France to supply slightly enriched uranium for the Tarapur power station near Bombay is, however, likely to somewhat undermine that assessment. Because, to find a way out of a difficult negotiation, the Elysee had to somewhat trim the principles which had hitherto governed French nuclear exports.

It is true that the situation was impossible. The Americans conceded the role of supplier to France because their nonproliferation regulations -- which change with Congress' whim -- were strengthened in March 1978. New Delhi, which is not a signatory of the proliferation treaty and has frequently condemned the "cartel" of suppliers which issues the London directives, and whose fierce nuclear nationalism is well known and understandable, could not accept Washington's new rules. Why should India have accepted the application by Paris of directives which restrict the freedom of movement of nuclear technology and equipment and which are the result of a consensus among the northern countries?

France, which did not owe the United States any favors, should probably have refused to take over that burdensome role. Following its acceptance last July, the desire that the meeting between Mrs Gandhi and Mr Mitterrand take place in the best possible atmosphere did the rest. The French, whose nonproliferation principles have been clearly defined since 1976 and were reaffirmed by the president of the republic on 22 December 1981, have agreed, according to the text of the contract, to refer possible controls on the enriched uranium or its irradiated derivatives to "later talks" after the Indian-U.S. contract expires, in other words, in 1993.

It was more dangerous not to sign, Paris stresses, since India, which already has large quantities of irradiated fuel (the Tarapur power station has been operating since 1969) could have reprocessed it immediately -- and thus extracted plutonium from it -- if the contract had been rejected. Hence, according to France, the importance of gaining 10 years in this manner during which checks will be made. In addition, it is added, this agreement's deliberate ambiguity cannot be repeated. It can only be explained by the need for Paris to take over for Washington in a contract signed by in 1963 at a time when the principles governing civilian nuclear exchanges were not very clear and when what was at stake was not very clearly understood. Nonetheless, by placing efficacy before principles in this manner, France has taken the risk of increasing the confusion which presently reigns in that sphere. Making possible the legitimate development of nuclear energy without exposing yourself to the dangers of nuclear arms proliferation requires very great stringency. The 1968 nonproliferation treaty -- a contractual approach which brought together the potential suppliers and importers of equipment -- gave way under pressure from countries which, through nationalism or opportunism, intended to safeguard the future.

The 1978 London directives were merely a consensus solely among the possessors of nuclear technology. Negotiating the principles in a bilateral way would look like a major step backward at a time when Pakistan, Brazil, Argentina, South Korea, Libya and many other countries are now candidates.

'RELAXED ATMOSPHERE' IN FANFANI COALITION

AU060830 Rome ANSA in English 0807 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 6 -- The new Italian Government led by Amintore Fanfani will be completed today with the appointment of the undersecretaries. Meanwhile the premier is busy drafting his platform address to be delivered before the Senate Saturday. The atmosphere surrounding the partners in the new coalition is a relaxed one.

The new finance minister, Francesco Forte, speaking to a conference Sunday renewed his esteem and confidence in his colleague at the Treasury Ministry, Giovanni Goria. Given the fact that it was wrangling between the finance and treasury ministers in the previous Cabinet that brought the Spadolini government down, the good relations between their successors boded well for the new Fanfani-led team.

Social Democratic Party leader Luigi Preti said that Fanfani must be allowed to work in tranquillity and that he must not be subjected to the harassments dealt to his predecessor. He said that the four coalition parties (the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals) had a "patriotic duty" to cooperate seriously, without hankering after early elections which would only weaken the government from the start.

Liberal Secretary Valerio Zanone claimed that the new government was not a step backward for the laic parties on condition that each of them played an active role in essential government activity. He also urged the maximum cooperation among the four partners.

As to the Republican Party, which declined to be a part of the present government, Zanone said that the Liberals shared many goals such as the moralization of public life. He renewed his appeal to the PRI to provide that contribution expected of all the democratic parties.

Under Secretaries Named

AU061954 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 6 -- The Italian Government has completed its structure today by naming 51 undersecretaries. There were 6 fewer undersecretaries than in the previous government. The posts were divided among the four coalition partners as follows: 28 Christian Democrats, 15 Socialists, 5 Social Democrats and 3 Liberals.

FURTHER ON ANTONOV, OTHER BULGARIAN SUSPECTS

AU061558 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 6 -- The Bulgarian state airlines manager arrested in Rome November 25 and charged as an accomplice in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II will be kept in confinement, according to a ruling handed down today by the three judges of Rome's "Court of Freedom" in denying the motion for the release of Sergey Ivanov Antonov filed by his defense attorneys. The special court was instituted across the land in the summer to hear motions for the release of detainees which must be filed within five days of the arrest.

Antonov's defense lawyers, who filed their motion on November 30, maintained that the testimony of the airline manager's colleagues would demonstrate that their client did not leave his office on the day the pope was shot in Saint Peter's Square, May 13 last year. The three judges, empowered to annul the arrest warrant, found that the grounds for his release were insufficient, however.

Mehmet Ali Agca, the self-styled Turkish terrorist captured at the scene of the shooting and now serving a life sentence here following conviction for the attempt, was said by sources close to the investigation to have named the Bulgarian as an accomplice.

In a related development, an Italian prosecutor asked the Foreign Ministry at the weekend to revoke the diplomatic status of Bulgarian official (Teodorov Ayvazov), who reportedly worked as a cashier in the Bulgarian Embassy here. No warrant has been issued for the arrest of (Ayvazov) who has, in the meantime, returned to Bulgaria. On Friday, a warrant was signed for the arrest of the Bulgarian secretary of the military attache at the Rome embassy. Vassiliev Juelio Kolov is said to have returned to Bulgaria 6 months ago.

Last night, the Bulgarian general consul in Rome, (Stefan Ghenev), again denied Antonov's involvement in the shooting and, speaking to a press conference, cited a telephone call from Bulgaria the day of the attempt. (Ghenev) said that the mother of a Bulgarian employee of the state airlines office was unable to reach her daughter so she spoke of Antonov [as received] who, according to the general consul, ran to turn on the radio to get news of the event. [Ghenev] also said that the two Italian nationals held in Bulgaria on spy charges "are subjected to normal juridical treatment. Our laws are the same for everyone", he said.

According to the relatives of the pair, Paolo Frasetti and Gabriella Trevisin, the charge is based on their having snapped a photograph of an old tank. The Italian press has speculated that the two may have been picked up in August because Bulgarian authorities could foresee charges filed against Bulgarian nationals in Rome in connection with the assassination attempt. There have also been reports of Bulgarian hints of an exchange between the state airlines employee and the two Italians.

Italian investigators have also named six Turkish nationals as involved in a plot on the pope's life. One, (Omar Bacci), has been extradited from Switzerland.

L'UNITA ON FORMULATION OF CONGRESS DOCUMENT

PM061621 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Nov 92 pp 1, 22

[Giorgio Frasca Polara report: "How Our Congress Document Was Debated for 3 Days"]

[Text] Rome -- Tomorrow L'UNITA will publish the full text of the policy document approved Thursday evening by the Central Committee and Central Control Commission as a basis for the preparatory discussion for the 16th congress due to take place in Milan on 2-6 March.

How did this document originate? What progress led to the definition of assessments and stances on the principal topics of domestic and foreign policy filling some 100 pages? A month and a half of work by the "Commission of 48" (composed of Central Committee and Central Control Commission members and other comrades who contributed in their particular specialist fields) led to the formulation of draft document, which was partly also the result of exchanges of views with individuals and experts, particularly jurists and economists, from outside the PCI. This document, subdivided into seven sections (the democratic alternative, the economic crisis, culture as a national issue, institutional reform, Italian foreign policy, the future of socialism and the regeneration and development of the party) passed examination by the testing Central Committee and Central Control Commission session after 2 and 1/2 days' work, 30 hours of debate, including some night sessions and a large number of votes on a total of about 400 amendments.

It was a very tense and intensive debate, which in many ways constitutes a substantial innovation in precongress procedures in the way respective stances and divergences were compared -- when they emerged -- even on fundamental issues. This method will provide the party with all the necessary information for forming an assessment, by means of the publication in L'UNITA (next Tuesday) of all the amendments for which, though rejected by a large majority, their initiators requested publication.

The final vote gives an idea of the fundamental agreement with which the Central Committee and Central Control Commission session closed: The document was approved with one vote against (Armando Cossutta) and two abstentions (Guido Cappelloni and Domenico Donchia), though, as was seen in the votes on several amendments, within the context of this substantial agreement there were differences of approach and emphasis on politically significant issues.

The fact is that a substantial number of amendments suggested corrections and modifications, amplifications and additions, and were adopted or in some way contributed to the definition of the approved text. (However, it should be noted that the innovation that transformed the Central Committee intoa kind of editorial committee made the proceedings very complex.)

However, it is also true that the liveliest and most testing debate took place on political problems, starting with issues concerning the future of socialism. In this instance, the amendments concerned not so much our concept of a democratic road to building a new kind of society, as our verdict on the historical experience of socialism marked by the model realized in the USSR and a number of Soviet foreign policy acts from Afghanistan to Poland. Several amendments were submitted to the vote and rejected -- the only ones whose publications was requested by their initiators.

On the subject of the democratic alternative too, there was a lengthy discussion with different assessments emerging in several speeches concerning the forces to be relied on in achieving it and concerning the DC's role. A substantial reservation on the approach to this part of the document was expressed by Marisa Rodano, who voted in favor of the final agenda, however.

The debate on institutional matters was also intensive. In particular, differing stances emerged on the issue of bicameralism -- between the hypothesis of differentiating the functions of the lower and upper houses and that of a single-house system. The latter prevailed, thus confirming an option already outlined by the PCI.

A third area in which there was a lively debate because of the pressing nature of the problems concerned was that of economic policy, particularly regarding social expenditure, compatibilities, the impart of the anti-inflation struggle and the relationship between it and development.

Last, the discussion on the section on the regeneration and development of the party led to a broad critical deliberation in the wake of the conclusions reached by the Central Committee at the session specifically devoted to these topics almost 2 years ago. A series of amendments (some embodied in the drafting of this document and others submitted for examination by the Commission of Organizational Problems, whose proceedings continue and which will report to the congress) presented various angles on the issues of a complete functioning of internal democracy, the ways in which dissent is guaranteed, relations among the different levels of the organization and political leadership and a more precise demarcation of roles between the party Central Committee and Directorate.

These are the essential points of the discussion from which the document emerged. The congress campaign now begins on this basis.

DENMARK

ELLEMANN-JENSEN'S TALKS WITH ISRAELI LEADERS

PM071029 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Nov 82 p 4

[Ritzaus Bureau Kristian Mouritzen dispatch: "Ellemann-Jensen Achieved Little in Israel"]

[Text] Jerusalem -- On Sunday [28 November] Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen told Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that it will "damage Israel's chances of surviving as a democratic state" if the Israeli Government continues with its settlement policy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, diplomatic sources said in Jerusalem Sunday.

According to these sources, the Danish foreign minister made no attempt to conceal the fact that if Israel attempts, officially or unofficially, to annex the Israeli-occupied areas or to change the composition of the areas' population through settlements, it would lose the support of its old friends. The foreign minister, who is on a 2-day visit to Israel, gave an account in what in diplomatic language is called "plain terms" of the EEC nations' view of Israeli policy. He expressed his concern at this and said: "Peace cannot be achieved with armed force, only through negotiations." After his meetings, the foreign minister said that he will not be returning to Copenhagen feeling more optimistic about a swift solution to the conflicts in the Middle East, and he did not hide the fact that the results of his talks did not come up to his expectations.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen also said that the persecution of Palestinian university teachers must cease, and pointed out that such persecution is against all democratic principles. But the foreign minister promised the Israeli Government that the EEC will not use economic sanctions against it to try to get it to change its policy.

The foreign minister told the Israeli foreign minister that he would look into the economic repercussions for Israel of Spanish admission to the EEC -- an area which has been worrying the Israeli Government greatly because Israel's agricultural exports to the EEC, which total an estimated $800 million, would be put at risk if Spain becomes a member of the EEC.

The U.S. peace plan for the Middle East was also discussed and here the Danish foreign minister criticized Israel for not reacting positively to President Reagan's proposal calling for the creation of Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied areas in a federation with Jordan.

Israel dismissed the criticism by saying that Israel will rely on the Camp David agreement between Egypt, the United States and Israel, which speaks of the creation of self-rule in the occupied areas but, in the Israeli view, under Israeli control. A source in the Israeli Foreign Ministry said that Israel will never allow an independent Palestinian state in the occupied areas, nor does it want Judea and Samaria, which Israel calls the West Bank, to form part of a federation with Jordan.

Much was said about the traditionally close ties between Israel and Denmark, but among the elegant phrases, both sides more than hinted that relations between Israel and the West European nations -- including Denmark -- are extremely strained. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen also stressed that it is necessary for all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestinians, to participate in the peace process. The Danish foreign minister said that he would now be returning to Copenhagen to report the Israeli views to the EEC nations' ministers at an EEC summit there 3 and 4 December.

The foreign minister also promised to raise Israel's worries about Spanish membership of the EEC at the meeting. On Sunday Uffe Ellemann-Jensen also had talks with Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, and the foreign minister laid a wreath at Yad Vassem -- the Israeli monument to the six million Jews who died in Nazi Germany.

Urges Israeli Flexibility

PM071031 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Nov 82 p 4

[Mogens Kofod-Hansen report: "Ellemann-Jensen's Words Ill-Received in Israel"]

[Text] "Both Israel and the Palestinians must show some flexibility if the peace process is to have a chance," Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said yesterday on his return from his EEC mission to Jerusalem. Asked about the PLO's rejection of President Reagan's peace plan, he said: "Obviously none of the parties is showing much flexibility at the moment." Nevertheless, he considered Israel to be the one which should do so.

Ellemann-Jensen said that in accordance with the instructions he had received in Brussels, he had spoken "most plainly" to the Israeli leaders, Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir, about the "deep European concern about Israeli policy."

"They did not care to listen. But it was important for them that I was able to convey their replies. And I noticed that they were pleased that it was the Danish foreign minister who was representing the Ten. The talks were frank and friendly. When I reproached Israel, I did so as a good friend, I said."

The meeting dealt with three main topics. First, the Reagan plan, which Ellemann-Jensen called on the Israelis to support. The EEC takes the view, he said, that the PLO must be brought into the negotiations. The PLO, however, rejects this and Israel is unwilling to go beyond the Camp David agreement.

Second, the settlement policy on the West Bank, which the Danish foreign minister described as dangerous to the Israelis, but Shamir replied that Israel will not retreat to its 1967 borders. And, according to Ellemann-Jensen, Begin said: "We were born there. We have a right to it." The Danish guest replied: "That is not correct. You are the only country in the world which supports such a claim, for it conflicts with UN resolutions and is contrary to Israeli democracy."

Third, Lebanon, where Ellemann-Jensen has stressed the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces and advised against pressuring the Lebanese too much because of their need for a good relationship with the Arab world. The Israelis replied "the sooner, the better," but insisted that withdrawal should be simultaneous, and they did not think that Syria would agree to this.

The foreign minister said that he was neither more nor less optimistic than before his visit.

Israelis Angered by Remarks

PM071033 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Mogens Kofod-Hansen report: "Ellemann-Jensen's Words Create Storm in Israel"]

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen's words have caused a furor in Israel. Yesterday the country's press quoted him as saying that the Begin government's settlements policy could lead to "apartheid-like" conditions if it is allowed to continue. Danes living in Jerusalem and Denmark's radio listeners heard similar reports.

On his return yesterday from his visit as EEC representative, Ellemann-Jensen denied that he had used words like "apartheid" or "bantustan." He assured BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "I did not." "However, I did tell the Israeli leaders that if they continue the policy they are drawing up for the West Bank -- a policy threatening annexation and the disturbance of the population balance (between Arabs and Jews) -- they must understand that they will lose some of their good friends." The statement is said to have led to a tough exchange of views. There are claims and denials of the use of the word "apartheid."

Israeli representatives are shaken by the very harsh criticism the foreign minister directed at Israeli policy on behalf of the EEC. Experienced diplomats pointed out that nothing like it has been heard from previous EEC chairmen visiting Israel -- not even from former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who is no friend of Israel.

Reagan Plan Viable Alternative

PM071035 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Nov 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Who Will Move?"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen did not get much out of his EEC mission to Israel, but this was to be expected. Prime Minister Begin is not in the habit of bowing humbly to a none-too-welcome guest who has come to criticize his settlement policy on the West Bank and warn him against continuing with it. Nevertheless, the EEC chairman was right to outline European views and hear the Israeli Government's reaction to them before the European summit meets here at the end of this week. Developments in the Middle East and the European chances of influencing them will be one of the topics at the discussions between heads of government in the European Council and they will have fresh impressions from both sides of the Jordan River on which to base them.

Hopefully, the summit will not lose itself in unproductive one-sided criticism of Israel, although Begin's inflexibility invites this, because this would mean that European influence would be unable to achieve anything. If Israel's attitude is to become more flexible, it will need positive promptings. After his visit to Amman, Ellemann-Jensen said that the Arabs had shifted position a little and that now it was Israel's turn to move. But truthfully, neither side has moved at all. Three months have passed since President Reagan put forward the peace plan which gave the PLO the opportunity to salvage a political role from its military defeat in Lebanon. Two months have passed since Ellemann-Jensen offered the PLO EEC recognition in New York in return for PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist in peace and security. But the PLO has done neither. Last week the PLO Central Council rejected the Reagan plan and reaffirmed its demand for the establishment of an independent [selvstaendig og uafhaengig] Palestinian state. This does not have to be taken as the final word on the matter, for it would seem that there is a constant struggle between the more moderate and the militant forces in the PLO. But at present it is the militant forces, controlled from Syria, who have the upper hand, even though Yasir 'Arafat as the PLO's chairman has other ideas.

As long as King Husayn in Amman has no mandate from the PLO to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians, he will not and cannot move into negotiations on future Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank under Jordanian sovereignty, as outlined in the Reagan plan. And at present it is difficult to blame the Israeli Government for pushing its model for Palestinian self-rule under Israeli sovereignty. It is the moderate Arab states which must force their will on Syria and the PLO if a viable alternative for the West Bank is to be created through the Reagan plan. There must be something to negotiate about and someone to negotiate with before we can expect Israel to move away from its present course. So if Europe has any influence to exert, it should be used to promote what is most important -- acceptance of the Reagan plan by those it would benefit.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN UK

LD062140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] London, 6 Dec (ADN) -- On Monday a delegation from the GDR People's Chamber led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Great Britain for a 1-week official visit. The delegation was invited by the speaker of the House of Commons, George Thomas, and the lord chancellor and Cabinet member, Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone.

On arrival at London's Heathrow Airport, the delegation, which is comprised of deputies from the SED, the Christian Democratic Union, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the National Democratic Party of Germany, was given a cordial welcome by Peter Temple-Morris, the chairman of the British representation to the International Parliamentary Union [IPU]. Horst Sindermann met with Minister of State for Trade Peter Rees and is to hold talks with politicians and representatives of the government and British industry. During his talks with Rees, both sides stressed their interest in the further development of relations between the GDR and Great Britain, specifically in economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

The People's Chamber president stressed that the GDR regards continuity in and the expansion and deepening of economic relations as a stabilizing factor for detente and the policy of peaceful coexistence. The GDR supports the expansion of cooperation on the basis of equality, sovereignty and mutual advantage.

In the evening the chairman of the British representation in the IPU gave a dinner in honor of the guests from the GDR. Immediately after his arrival, the president of the People's Chamber laid flowers at the grave of Karl Marx in Highgate Cemetry in north London. The deputies thus honored the founder of scientific socialism who lived and worked for almost 34 years in London until his death almost 100 years ago.

DAILY TELEGRAPH HAILS NATO'S 'NEW DETERMINATION'

PM031051 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Dec 82 p 18

[Editorial: "NATO's New Will"]

[Text] The so-called NATO "twin-track" policy of deploying a new generation of intermediate-range nuclear missiles by the end of 1983 unless the Soviet Union has begun to dismantle its corresponding SS-20's is looking in reasonable shape. A year ago, the same could not have been said. Ill-advised and insensitive remarks by American officials, including President Reagan himself, about the possibility of being able to limit a nuclear engagement to the European theatre had given the Soviet Union and the self-styled peace movement a heaven-sent propaganda advantage. At the same time, Chancellor Schmidt was facing increasing criticism from his own party over his personal commitment to take the cruise and Pershing II missiles on West German soil, while the coalition government in Holland was divided and fearful of defeat over the issue.

Since then, President Reagan has succeed in allaying some, but by no means all, European fears with his zero option initiative (which would mean the withdrawal of all intermediate range nuclear forces by both sides) and an apparently sincere promise of a constructive approach to negotiations with the Russians in Geneva. The political scene in Europe has also changed with governments of the centre-right, both firmly committed to the twin-track policy, taking over in Holland and Germany. The robust reaction from NATO's nuclear planning group to a particularly crude piece of Soviet bullying this week was a satisfying confirmation of the new mood.

It is to be fervently hoped that NATO's new determination will be maintained. It would be a disaster for the alliance if deployment were to be abandoned or in any way postponed unless the Soviet Union succumbs to a most improbable change of heart. That said, the question of deployment of our medium range missiles has been handled with almost as much ineptitude as the neutron bomb fiasco which preceded it. There are times when it seems that NATO's greatest talent is for shooting itself in the foot. One gesture which might at this stage win over more of the doubters would be for the Americans to offer each country which is to take the new missiles control over one of the safety catches. Up to now, this has been conditional on the host nation purchasing the missile (though not the warhead). As Dr David Owen has argued, national self respect means that people must feel that it is their government which can stop their territory being used to trigger nuclear war.

UN ENVOY LINKS RESOLUTIONS ON LEBANON, CYPRUS

NC061242 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Cyprus has repeated its call for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands. It has also reiterated its support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Addressing the [UN] General Assembly session on the question of Palestine, the Cyprus permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Mousiouttas, criticized the world community for failing to act when the Israelis were committing naked military aggression against Lebanon and laying a ruthless siege to West Beirut. The Cypriot said: It is our feeling that this failure of the international community to act in such cases of crisis quickly and decisively through the United Nations, and especially through the Security Council, is a major weakness we must overcome for the sake of humanity. We cannot remain mere spectators when the principles of the charter of this organization are trampled on. He went on: We in Cyprus are confronted with the military invasion of 1974 and the occupation of almost 40 percent of our territory, and yet we at the United Nations seem to lack the political will to press for a solution on the basis of our own resolutions. Mr. Mousiouttas added: To this extent, we are partly responsible for the flareups and the perpetuation of the unresolved problems.

KLIRIDHIS THANKS PAPANDREOU FOR EEC STATEMENT

NC061803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Mr Kliridhis, chairman of the Democratic Rally and candidate for the presidential elections, expressed gratitude and thanks for Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's statement at the last EEC summit conference. He also welcomed the intensive efforts Mr Papandreou is exerting for the repositioning and the international promotion of the Cyprus issue.

In his statement, Mr Kliridhis stated that all that was stressed by Mr Papandreou, both for the continuation of the dialogue under the presence of the Turkish occupation troops as well as on the way in which this dialogue is being held, reaffirm that differences exist between the Greek Government and the Kiprianou government.

KLIRIDHIS REFUTES ALLEGATIONS ON 'DOUBLE ENOSIS'

NC070810 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Glavkos Kliridhis, candidate for the office of president of the republic, referring to a report by KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS alleging that he privately favors double enosis, has made the following statement:

I am against double enosis, which I consider disastrous for Cyprus. It is the AKEL and consortium policy, which perpetuates the Cyprus problem and consolidates faits accomplis, that will precisely lead to partition and double enosis. I recall on this occasion that it is customary for KHARAVYI to laud on one occasion and to embark on mudslinging on another. It has followed such a policy not only in my case but also in the case of others, such as Ethnarch Makarios, whom it accused in 1959 of being a dictator, a fascist, a perjurer, a party leader and a herald of hatred and discord, as well as of reinstating the Turkish occupation of Cyprus.

'ARAFAT THANKS LISSARIDHIS FOR SUPPORT

NC070827 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 7 Dec 82 p 1

["Text" of message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Brother Vasos Lissaridhis: With militant greetings:

It was with gratitude that I received your message on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people. The firm support given our people's just struggle by the Cypriot socialist forces confirms the relationship that unites our two people in joint struggle, a struggle for the securing of freedom, sovereignty and implementation of human values for all struggling peoples.

The support of the Cypriot socialist forces for our people's struggle increases our confidence in our revolutionary course in order to regain our inalienable national rights, including the rights of repatriation, self-determination and establishing our own independent state in our own national Palestinian territories.

We wish you health and happiness, and to your militant party success in the service of the Cypriot people.

Struggle until victory.

TURKISH CYPRIOT RESTATES POSITION ON TITLE DEEDS

NC070907 Nicosia BIRLIK in Turkish 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Lefkosa [Nicosia] (TAK) -- Minister of the Interior and Rehabilitation Esber Serakinci has again stated that the delivery of title deeds could actually begin in a month. Title deeds will be issued in the form of ownership certificates for equal property [left in the south]. Serakinci stressed that through this process, we shall retrieve "our rights, which the Greek Cypriots have been usurping for years."

At a dinner attended by the representatives of the press and broadcasting establishments last night, Esber Serakinci said: "The Greek Cypriots are trying to tell the world that what we are doing is an attempt to usurp their rights. In fact, we are struggling to retrieve our rights, which have been usurped over the years." Serakinci further stated that he preferred to reply to the Greek Cypriot side through acts and not statements.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES MISSING PERSONS REPORT

TA041136 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the report prepared on the missing persons in Cyprus by Lady (Ellis) is not compatible with the facts and would obstruct the work of the independent Missing Persons Committee in Cyprus. Commenting on a news report that Lady (Ellis) was approved by the European Parliament Political Committee, Mr Denktas said that Lady (Ellis) is of Greek origin and is a person who has been expressing pro-Greek views. He stressed that it was a mistake to appoint her as the committee's rapporteur and since then it was clear what the outcome would be. President Denktas recalled that Lady (Ellis) had visited Cyprus as the guest of the Greek Cypriots and her statements had made it clear that she had inflexible and fixed views on the issue. Therefore, such a lady could not be expected to present an impartial report.

Referring to the propaganda campaign in various European countries by the Greek Cypriots on the issue, Mr Denktas said that by this action they had proved that their only aim was propaganda and not to solve their problems. He stressed that the committee should not have approved the report before inquiring about the fate of babies and old people massacred in Turkish villages by the Greek Cypriots.

TURKISH CYPRIOT PAPER PROMOTES ARMS BUILDUP

NC070854 Nicosia KIBRIS POSTASI in Turkish 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Arms Race in the Aegean and Cyprus"]

[Text] Something is brewing in the Aegean. As we entered 1974, ships and planes confronted each other [in the Aegean] in a rush for petroleum. Claiming that the entire Aegean belonged to it, Greece did not even bother to look around. Turkey, on the other hand, was emphasizing its determined position in the Aegean. The incident did not break out in the Aegean but in Cyprus, where the Greek junta chose to act. The decision they took on 15 July 1974 and the events that followed caused a confrontation between Turkey and Greece. The Cyprus incident pushed both sides into arming, and the Aegean army was born. Both countries developed an aircraft industry, and arms production and arms purchases abroad were expedited. Now we are back at the same point and the arms race has also spread to Cyprus.

As Kiprianou talks about the Turkish Army and the Turkish occupation, the Greek Army marches past and salutes him. As was done before 1974, Greek troops are being massed and arms are being stockpiled in southern Cyprus. Limassol is again their landing port, and an airfield has been constructed in Paphos. The arms race has gone beyond the arrival of the Milan missiles. Naturally, the Turkish Cypriot security forces cannot be expected to stand idly by. They will arm, they will increase training and they will be ready to counter a probable attack.

The reason Nagasaki and Hiroshima were utterly devastated with atom bombs is that Japan failed to do the same thing to U.S. cities. Had Japan possesed such a bomb, the United States could not have taken such a step, or it could have but would have had to suffer the consequences.

Peace will not come by sitting and thinking like doves. Peace has to be secured, and then protected. Who in history gained anything by sitting unarmed and waiting for the other side to be reasonable? Cutting a long story short, as tension is mounting in the Aegean and arms are piling up in Cyprus, northern Cyprus cannot be expected to exercise "Gandhi's patience and attitude." Equilibrium is always a deterrent. We cannot avoid spending on arms and expect to build peace. No one has accomplished peace and freedom through such a mentality. Look at the East, look at the West.

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER IN GDR, CSSR -- Health Minister Pelekanos has returned to Cyprus after paying visits to the GDR and Czechoslovakia. During his visits, Mr Pelekanos signed separate protocols on health cooperation between Cyprus and the two countries concerned. In Czechoslovakia, the health minister also exchanged views with officials concerned on expanding cooperation, particularly on matters concerning kidney transplants and heart operations. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 6 Dec 82 NC]

HEALTH MINISTER TO ANKARA -- Health and Labor Minister Ozel Tahsin went to Ankara on an official visit today. He will begin his official talks tomorrow. The various health problems of the federated state will be discussed during his talks with Turkish Health and Social Welfare Minister Kaya Kilicturgay. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 1 Dec 82 TA]

ENVOY TO ROME NAMED -- According to an official announcement, Foreign Ministry Counselor Makris will be transferred in a few days to the embassy in Rome, where he will exercise the duties of charge d'affaires. As previously announced, Ambassador to Rome Pelayias has submitted his application for retirement, which is being considered on the basis of the provisions of legislation for pension. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Dec 82 NC]

CENTER TO LOCATE ILLEGAL RADIO STATIONS PLANNED

NC062232 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] In 1983, the Communications Ministry will acquire a center for checking radio frequencies. The center will cost 300 million drachmas and will cover all of Greece on a 24-hour basis. Its aim is to immediately locate illegal radio stations.

FRIGATES, SUBMARINE OFFICIALLY JOIN FLEET

NC061926 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Today our Navy observed the day of its patron saint, Ayios Nikolaos [Saint Nicolas] and the anniversary of the victorious sea battles of the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913. The official celebrations were held at noon at the naval cadet officers school in the presence of President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Papandreou and other officials. After the celebrations the new frigates Elli and Limnos and the submarine Okeanos officially joined the fleet.

RIZOSPASTIS CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU STAND ON NATO

3 Dec Edition

NC031628 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Only Wise Course"]

[Text] Yesterday's reaffirmation of NATO resolve to install the U.S. "Euromissiles" is a step toward the cold war and an exacerbation of the military confrontation toward the continued stockpiling of armaments. Without hesitation, the imperialists are pushing Europe and the entire world to "the brink of the abyss," bringing the horrible specter of nuclear calamity ever closer.

Within the framework of this more general situation, the reservations the Greek prime minister expressed on certain points of the joint communique of the Atlantic gathering are truly positive, particularly on what touches upon installation of the "cruise" and "Pershing-II" missiles.

These reservations, however, contradict the feelings of satisfaction expressed by the prime minister on the future of our national affairs within the framework of NATO. This contradiction, in the final analysis, does not serve the national interests.

What was proved -- for the nth time -- in the Belgian capital? It was proved that it is NATO which is encouraging and supporting Turkish provocations in the Aegean; that it is NATO which either directly or indirectly is questioning our sovereign rights as well as peace in the area; that its very arsonist mission, its very nature and its goals do not leave the slightest room for our country to defend its own interests.

Despite all this, the prime minister spoke of "understanding" from the Atlantic partners and about a certain "positive climate" in support of Greek positions. Such views are, to say the least, totally unfounded and a pure delusion. The mere experiences of the past year ought to have led to different conclusions. The continual deterioration and complication of our national problems within the framework of NATO increasingly stress the only wise and realistic course for our country: withdrawal from the military wing of the coalition and toward the process for a total and final disengagement from its apparatus.

4 Dec Editorial

NC051131 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 4 Dec 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "The Mortal Enemy"]

[Text] Our country's public opinion in no way shares the "feeling of security" and the optimism expressed by Prime Minister Papandreou at the conclusion of the cold war NATO gathering in Brussels and his conclusion that "the situation within NATO is perceptibly improving for Greece." Not only is there no tangible and specific proof that NATO has revised its anti-Greek position, but on the contrary the cold war and aggressive spirit which prevailed at the gathering leaves absolutely no doubt that the wolf pack alliance will expand its naked pressures against our country in order to achieve its full alignment with NATO's adventurist policy. It is absolutely certain that in order to achieve this purpose it will use, in the same way that it has to date, the aggressiveness and provocations of Evren's fascist junta as a lever at the expense of our country's national sovereignty. It is an open secret that NATO incites and encourages Ankara's provocativeness and particularly its base questioning of Greek sovereign rights on the Aegean islands. The recent incendiary Luns-Rogers statements excusing the Turkish provocations and the "legal support" which NATO offered to the claims of Evren's junta in order to keep Limnos out of the "allied" maneuvers are voluble proof that the Atlantic wolf pack alliance is the main enemy and underminer of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of our country. It is an obvious delusion if the present government believes that there can be a "feeling of security" and a "positive climate of understanding" of Greek positions within NATO. Our country cannot have a position within such an alliance because experience and all developments prove that it is a mortal enemy of the country's vital interests.

SOVIETS CANNOT SUPPORT GREECE ON AEGEAN DISPUTE

NC070950 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[By Nur Batur]

[Text] Moscow (TERCUMAN) -- Despite the fact that at the NATO defense ministers conference in Strasbourg Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, in his capacity as national defense minister, created a negative atmosphere against Turkey and behaved as if Greece were a member of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union supports Turkey in the Aegean.

According to diplomatic observers, although the Soviet Union was highly pleased that a socialist party came to power in Greece, today it is keeping Greece at a considerable distance because of Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's unstable policies. Soviet authorities, who made disclosures both in Moscow and Baku, expressed the view that the disruption of the dialogue between Turkey and Greece will not do anyone any good. They added that "disputes between Turkey and Greece over the Aegean Sea should be resolved through negotiations." The Soviet authorities, who openly criticized Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, said: "Papandreou simply talks."

Diplomatic observers have drawn attention to the fact that Greece may extend its territorial waters to 12 miles after the law of the sea agreement, and made this assessment regarding the Soviet Union's policy in this respect: "It is very difficult for the Soviet Union to support Greece's inclination to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. Although a socialist party's being in power in Greece pleases the Soviet Union, this has not created a positive effect, a tangible result in relations between Greece and the Soviet Union. No high-level contacts have been made between the two countries since PASOK assumed power. The reason for this is that the Soviet Union does not think PASOK, and indirectly Papandreou, will last long. The Soviet Union believes that Papandreou is following unstable policies, and consequently it is refraining from a rapprochement with Greece.

"The Soviet Union cannot support Greece's tendency to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles in the Aegean after the law of the sea agreement has been signed by all nations. The reason for this is that although it currently seems to be in cooperation with PASOK, it does not know how things will develop in the future. Papandreou may give the Soviet Union the right of passage, but as there will no longer be territorial waters, another administration in Greece, on a later date, may deprive the Soviet Union of this right, or it may restrict this right. This will obstruct the Soviet Union's free passage to the Mediterranean. The Soviet authorities will never take this risk."

The Soviet authorities, who refrained from commenting at length on Greece's militarization of the Aegean Island, said: "This matter should be resolved through peaceful methods between the two countries. The noise which Papandreou raised in NATO is NATO's problem."

HURRIYET BONN CORRESPONDENT QUOTES KARAMANLIS

NC070918 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 2 Dec 82 p 12

[Report by Ibrahim Gul]

[Text] Bonn, (HURRIYET) -- HURRIYET is the first Turkish newspaper to which President Karamanlis of Greece, when in Bonn for official contacts, has talked since his election as president.

After conferring with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, President Karamanlis spoke to this HURRIYET correspondent at the Chancellor's premises about his impressions of his contacts with President Carstens, Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher.

Stressing the need for concerted efforts on both sides to maintain peaceful and neighborly relations for the furtherance of Turkish-Greek friendship, President Karamanlis implicity declared that the crisis policy recently implemented by Prime Minister Papandreou was wrong. He added: "I have come to explain to our German friends that the situation is not as tense as they think it is. We dwelt on this matter in my talks with President Carstens, Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher."

President Karamanlis noted that in the course of his contacts in Germany, the Cyprus question and the Aegean islands were also discussed. He added that efforts were being exerted to stop these two issues from becoming sore points. He also said that these issues should be resolved at the conference table.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that German Foreign Minister Genscher told President Karamanlis in the course of their talks: "Relations between Turkey and Greece are being seriously watched both by NATO and the West. It is in the interests of the entire West that there should be peace and tranquillity in this region."

DEFENSE MINISTER BAYULKEN TO VISIT JORDAN 8 DEC

TA061524 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 6 Dec (AA) -- Defense Minister of Turkey Haluk Bayulken is to leave for Amman Dec 8 for an official visit at the invitation of Jordanian Defense Minister Gen (Zayd Ibn Shakir) who is also the chief of state.

The two miniters will have an exchange of views on bilateral relations, latest international developments and study prospects for cooperation in the field of military training. Bayulken will fly home Dec 12.

NATO COMMANDER CONCLUDES CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA061038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] NATO southern strike force and U.S. 6th Fleet Commander, Vice Admiral William Rowden has concluded his contacts in Ankara. This morning Rowden was received separately by the members of the National Security Council, namely ground forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, air forces Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and naval forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer. The commanders conferred with Rowden for some time. Prior to his meetings with the force commanders, Rowden met with the deputy chief of the General Staff, Gen Necdet Oztorun. Rowden will leave for Istanbul this afternoon and will leave Turkey on 10 December after having concluded his official visits in Istanbul.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR NINE DEFENDANTS

TA061525 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, 6 Dec (AA) -- Martial law prosecutor for Istanbul region introduced Monday two lawsuits, one against 14 extreme rightists accused of killing 25 persons for ideological reasons and wounding 30, and the other against 39 alleged members of the "People's Revolutionary Union," an illegal organization aimed at establishing a Marxist order. The prosecutor demands the death sentence for 6 of the defendants in the first case and for 3 in the second.

POLICE CAPTURE 26 KURDISH MILITANTS IN ELAZIG

TA031703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Summary] In operations conducted by the security forces, 26 members of the Kurdish Revolutionary National Democrats Organization [KUK] including some officials of the organization, were captured in Elazig. Four pistols, 7 magazines, 190 rounds of ammunition as well as banned publications and documents of the organization were seized during the operations.

MARTIAL LAW IMPOSES PRESS BAN ON JAIL ACCIDENT

NC061527 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 6 (AFP) -- An explosion Saturday in the boiler room of Davutpasa Military Prison here killed five inmates, informed sources said today. One prisoner died immediately and four others died yesterday in the hospital. Two more prisoners were seriously injured, the sources added.

Security forces baton-charged journalists who tried to take pictures of the injured prisoners being taken to a civilian hospital, the sources said. The casualties were later transferred to Gumussuyu Military Hospital and a press black-out was placed on the story by Istanbul martial law command.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA -- A social security agreement has been signed between Turkey and Austria in Vienna. The agreement was signed by the Turkish ambassador to Vienna on behalf of Turkey, and by the Austrian foreign minister on behalf of Austria. The agreement introduces various new regulations in favor of Turkish workers employed in Austria on the issues of retirement, infirmity, and salaries to widows and orphans. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Dec 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- On 24 November 1982 Ambassador Dr Gerhard Gmoser, Austrian mission chief in Madrid, presented his credentials to King Juan Carlos accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Spain. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Dec 29 Nov 82 p 3 AU]

JOURNALISTS TO PRC -- Tomorrow an Austrian journalists delegation will travel to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. It will visit Beijing, Kunming, Nanjing and Guangzhou. Members of the delegation, which is led by Prof Eduard Mayer, are chief editors Thomas Chorherr (DIE PRESSE) Karl Pisa (DIE WIRTSCHAFT), Josef Riedler (NEUE ZEIT) and Eugen A. Russ (VORARLBERGER NACHRICHTEN), as well as deputy chief editor Hans Rauscher (KURIER) and Alfred Payrleitner (ORF - television). [Text] [Vienna DIE PRESSE 29 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

JOURNALISTS' ACCORD WITH USSR -- The Soviet Journalists Association and the Concordia Press Club have signed a cooperation agreement. The agreement envisages the exchange of delegations and mutual assistance during journalists' visits between the two countries. [Text] [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER -- On 1 December, Atanas Maleev, Bulgarian deputy minister of health and president of the Medical Academy in Sofia, visited the Chemie Linz Corporation. He and other Bulgarian guests were received by the General Director Dr Kirchweger and acquainted themselves with the pharmaceutical activities of the Linz enterprise. Bulgaria has been a trading partner of the firm for many years. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 2 Dec 82 p 6 AU]

SPAIN

ETA-MILITAR TO CONTINUE ARMED STRUGGLE

NC062039 Paris AFP in English 2033 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Bilbao, north Spain, Dec 6 (AFP) -- The Basque independence grouping ETA-Militar announced here today that it would continue its armed struggle in spite of the switch of power to a socialist government in Spain.

A communique, said by local observers to be authentic, said: "Although the reform and the Constitution (of the state) are disguised as social democracy, they will continue to be the tormentors of the Basque people".

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BELGIUM

NEW ZAIRE LEADER KENGO WA DONDO DELIVERS WARNING

PM071451 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19 Nov 82 p 3

[Etienne Ugeux report: "Stern Warning to Belgium From New Zairian Prime Minister"]

[Text] "This is not a threat -- you do not deserve that -- but rather, a warning. Belgium is faced with a choice. We want to cooperate with it. Let it therefore accept the hand we are holding out to it. But if, unfortunately, it rejects this, it should not be surprised by the fact that it is replaced by others who are holding out their hands to us." That statement was not made by Jungers, governor general of the Belgian Congo, who, in his farewell speech in 1951, advised the Belgians not to reject "the hand held out by the Congolese," but by Zairian First State Commissioner [and outgoing Zairian Ambassador to Belgium] Kengo wa Dondo who delivered a forceful speech Wednesday evening [17 November] to the Belgian-African Chamber of Commerce which is chaired by Michel Relecom. It was not the kind of speech usually made by a departing ambassador, but instead, an important speech by a prime minister taking office and revealing his intentions to us. Mr Kengo continued: "I will not go into detail about the failures which you encountered each time you diversified your cooperation, turning your back on Zaire to elsewhere seek a fortune which proved to be an illusion." The prime minister then made a few observations about Belgian-Zairian relations: There are 20,000 Belgians in Zaire, there are between 80,000 and 100,000 jobs in Belgium which depend on relations with Zaire, and every franc which we devote to Zaire brings us 3 francs in return. He also said that most of the 4.7 billion francs of Belgian cooperation did not leave Belgium and benefited our economy.

Finally, he said that Belgium needs Zaire as much as Zaire needs Belgium. And Mr Kengo concluded: "If Belgium was to continue to show some hesitation, to sink into a degree of ambiguity toward us, would it be any surprise if others aspire to take its place? Confidence is only given conditionally. Friendship is allergic to bargaining. Cooperation rules out mental reservations; and we want to cooperate with Belgium."

Before that, Mr Kengo made a point of recalling what he termed his country's advantages, namely the stability of the regime for the past 17 years which has put an end to fratricidal struggles and brought peace to 27 million inhabitants. But our regime, he specified, has the right to be different, and the political formulas which are valid in Europe are not necessarily valid in Africa. Zaire has also successfully carried out its cultural revolution. We also have vast natural resources "which you exploited and are still exploiting." What we need, the prime minister continued, is a stringent economy, and he forcefully announced the policy he will adopt in all spheres. The word "stringency" was used several times with emphasis throughout his speech. Finally, the outgoing ambassador discussed his country's international influence.

Communications Minister de Croo, who had previously consulted Vice Prime Minister and Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, had made a "few jokes," citing the Belgian governor. His toast was rather inconsistent compared to the new Zairian prime minister's statements.

In short, the new Zairian prime minister did not conceal his intentions from us: to make vigorous efforts to improve the economic situation in Zaire and very markedly clarify relations between our two countries. Zaire would like nothing better than to cooperate with Belgium, but the latter must realize that it must stop playing cat and mouse. That is a serious warning, to say the least!

SHULTZ BEGINS VISIT, MEETS WITH GENSCHER

LD071344 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- At the start of his talks in Bonn at noon today, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had an exchange of views with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The discussion is expected to center on the Western alliance's relations with the Warsaw Pact states following the change of leadership in Moscow.

Before his meeting with Shultz, Genscher, in a Deutschlandfunk interview, described European-American relations, particularly German-American relations, as good and positive. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Washington had shown that there is trust on both sides, a will to cooperate and also the awareness that Europeans and Americans are dependent on each other.

Genscher stressed that the lifting of the U.S. embargo measures against the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal played an important role in this respect. This had not merely been a gesture toward the European allies by the United States, but "naturally toward the Soviet Union as well."

Meets With Carstens

LD071830 Hamburg DPA in German 1758 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- Following his talk with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today, Secretary of State Shultz was received by Federal President Karl Carstens and also met with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl for an exchange of political views. Carstens exchanged impressions with the U.S. secretary of state of the new Soviet leadership whom they had met at the Brezhnev funeral ceremonies.

Carstens stressed his satisfaction with Chancellor Kohl's successful visit to America and emphasized the strengthening of relations between the two states. The federal president linked his gratitude for the contribution to defense being made by the U.S. troops stationed in the Federal Republic to regret at the criminal terrorist attacks on American intelligence and gave his assurance that the investigations would be vigorously continued.

Shultz, Kohl Reaffirm Cooperation

LD071955 Hamburg DPA in German 1920 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- After a 90-minute talk between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, a government spokesman said in Bonn this evening that the meeting had reaffirmed the will of both sides for cooperation on the basis of partnership and equal rights. The meeting was part of the close and trusting German-American cooperation and the intensive personal contacts between the Federal Government and Washington.

In the exchange of views on the future of East-West relations, the two men stressed their interest in constructive East-West relations and their desire for "strengthened mutual understanding in the solution of the difficult world economic problems." Kohl and Shultz agreed that in this critical phase of the world economy, the cohesiveness of the Atlantic alliance was particularly important. Chancellor Kohl expressed his support for the American peace initiatives in the Middle East.

Genscher on Foreign Policy

LD071614 Hamburg DPA in German 1446 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher once again emphasized today the "extended hand" policy toward the East which he has formulated. At a dinner in honor of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the Godesberg redoubt, Genscher stated: "We want to consistently and realistically continue the policy of dialogue and cooperation with our Eastern neighbors. Our hand is, and will remain extended."

In his dinner speech, Genscher praised the cordial friendship with the United States and regarded Shultz' visit as "fresh endorsement of your will to contribute... toward constant dialogue."

There can be no doubts regarding the consistency of German alliance policy. The large majority of Germans regard U.S. troops in the Federal Republic as "reliable guarantees of our security," the federal foreign minister said, at the same time condemning the terrorist attacks on U.S. installations.

Genscher welcomed the U.S. Administration's clear attitude to oppose all attempts to reduce U.S. troops in Europe. A reduction in U.S. troops would not only shake stability, but would undermine the efforts for negotiated troop reductions.

The Federal Republic stands by both parts of the NATO dual decision, Genscher confirmed. The key to success at the negotiations lies with Moscow. In all arms control efforts, a military balance at the lowest possible level is sought. In addition, new ways must also be sought to strengthen arms control between East and West in the conventional sphere and to extend it to all of Europe.

With regard to economic relations with the East, Genscher stressed the desire to start "as soon as possible with work on the planned overall analysis of our economic relations with the East." Genscher also mentioned the need to promote the exchange of young people between the Federal Republic and the United States. Genscher said he is pleased, turning to "Dear George," to be able to work with Shultz at this difficult time.

Shultz Meets SPD Leaders

LD081032 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA) -- On Wednesday morning, American Secretary of State George Shultz received the leading SPD representatives for a 1-hour political exchange of views. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said that the Geneva medium-range missile negotiations were also a topic of discussion.

In addition, chancellor-candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, Deputy SPD Chairman Johannes Rau and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who stayed behind for a private talk at the request of the U.S. secretary of state, also took part in the talk over breakfast at the residence of American Ambassador Arthur Burns.

An important subject of the meeting was the worrying world economic situation. According to SPD Executive Spokesman Wolfgang Clement, Vogel explained his proposal to the secretary of state for an "international employment pact," designed to persuade the major industrial states to adopt an expansive economic policy to more effectively fight unemployment.

In the talk with Shultz, the SPD politicians supported the proposals of former U.S. chief negotiator Paul Warnke, which were taken up on Monday by the SPD Presidium, on the possibility of partial medium-range disarmament.

According to political observers, the SPD leadership emphasized their concern to the American Government that a compromise should be reached at the Geneva negotiations that would make the stationing of new nuclear missiles in the FRG unnecessary.

After these talks, the U.S. secretary of state ended his visit to Bonn and flew on to Brussels.

EAST GERMAN CITIZEN ESCAPES ACROSS BORDER

LD071218 Hamburg DPA in German 1122 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Kassel, 7 Dec (DPA) -- A 29-year old man escaped across the GDR border in the Fulda district last night. The central border protection command in Kassel today announced that at about 2200 GMT, he managed to cross a double metal fence at a point which was not equipped with automatic firing devices or mines. The man gave the reason for his flight as difficulties at his place of work. He left a wife and three children in the GDR.

CHEYSSON ON ALLIANCE PROBLEMS, EAST-WEST ISSUES

PM081035 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 7 Dec 82 p 9

[Francis Patteyn report: "Cheysson: 'We Are on the West's Side'"]

[Text] To mark its 75th anniversary Monday, the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris had decided to invite a minister who once boasted of "speaking a language different from that of conventional diplomacy and of getting straight to the point:" [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson.

Indeed, the present external relations minister's plain speech suits our English-speaking colleagues rather well since they do not generally appreciate the delights of sophistry. On Monday, Mr Cheysson did not break with tradition: He called a spade a spade and his audience left satisfied.

First, there was no question of the external relations minister painting a rosy picture of the future: "The year 1983 will be daunting, the most difficult we have experienced for a long time. All sources of growth have dried up. After the 1973 oil blow we were saved by the expansion of the Third World market, but it is now in recession. There is no prospect of overcoming the stagnation, and we are heading for increased unemployment."

How can the worst be avoided? "By carrying out a new distribution at the world level, by strengthening consultation among allies." "In face of the Eastern bloc's totalitarianism," Claude Cheysson stressed, "we are an integral part of the Atlantic alliance. Where there is tension between East and West, we are resolutely on the West's side. Nonetheless, there are always quarrels in a family. Moreover, the best quarrels take place in families."

Pershing in the Garden

"It is only natural," the minister continued, "that we should quarrel on some subjects. But it is unacceptable that decisions on which we have not been consulted should suddenly descend from Washington. We are part of an alliance among free countries, not part of a bloc, and any leadership is unacceptable. It is necessary to meet and talk to achieve better understanding and, particularly, to avoid the dangers of protectionism." As in Versailles in June? Certainly not: "A summit like the Versailles summit only entails spectacle. It consists of issuing unreadable texts prepared by experts a long time in advance. The Rambouillet meeting, however, was satisfactory. The leaders were able to discuss things with each other without asking permission from a press attache each time." It should be remembered that the Rambouillet meeting took place in 1975 during Valery Giscard d'Estaing's mandate and that the Versailles show was conceived under a government to which Mr Cheysson belongs....

The French external relations minister also stressed the need to be "credible" in the defense sphere. "If the Geneva discussions (between Americans and Soviets) do not produce results in 1983, the December 1979 decisions on the deployment of medium-range missiles must be implemented. All those who have to put a Pershing in their garden — or in their neighbor's garden — must shoulder their responsibilities."

Will there be a Franco-Soviet meeting at the highest level soon? Claude Cheysson quickly shrouded the subject in the smoke from his Gitanes, but said: "In our climb up the mountain we have not yet caught sight of that particular summit."

On Commitment to Nuclear Deterrent

PM081017 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Dec 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Premier Condemns 'Deliberate Operation' To Cast Doubt on Government's Will"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted citing French Premier Pierre Mauroy's response, during 6 December visit to National Gendarmerie Training Center in Fontainebleau, to reports in Paris LE MATIN on letters sent by Army Chief of Staff Jean Delaunay on government plans to reorganize Army]

Addressing the English-speaking press in Paris, Monday, 6 December, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson stated that "this affair, dug out of some wastepaper bin, is no credit to that newspaper." "We are irrevocably committed to our nuclear deterrence capability," Mr Cheysson added. "In this sphere, three or four fundamental and very costly decisions have been taken over the past 18 months -- decisions which had been postponed for years by the previous administration. We will maintain and strive to increase the percentage of defense spending in relation to the gross domestic product, but, taking account of the nuclear sphere, that may involve some delays for the conventional army."

KOHL, MITTERRAND DISCUSS FRENCH TRADE DEFICIT

LD071348 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] West German Chancellor Hulmut Kohl is in Paris. He is taking part in the congress of the European People's Party, which encompasses Christian Democratic movements in Europe. Mr Kohl took advantage of the opportunity of his stay in Paris to meet President Mitterrand this morning during breakfast at the Elysee Palace. The two men spoke of France's trade deficit with the FRG, which could reach 30 billion francs this year and which constitutes a difficult problem, as the chancellor agreed. Another subject discussed was the plan of merging the French group of nationalised Thomson-Brandt industries with Grundig, the leading German electronics company. Helmut Kohl refused to make any comment on this subject when leaving the Elysee Palace.

Kohl Comments on Talks

LD071418 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 7 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl today called for further, understanding talks with France on trade problems between the two countries. Following a breakfast with President Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace, Kohl said that a trade war would "certainly not come about" because of mutual accusations of protectionism.

Before his speech at the congress of European Christian Democratic Parties in Paris, the chancellor discussed with Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, problems which had been broached at the EC summit in Copenhagen. However, he only mentioned the expansion of the EC, and denied they had discussed the takeover of Grundig AG by the French Thomson-Brandt state concern. The Federal Government has so far not looked into this.

Asked about Mitterrand's desire to increase Franch exports to the Federal Republic so as to reduce the trade imbalance, Kohl answered reservedly. He drew attention to the differing economic policies of the two countries and underlined the success of the German free market economy.

Through discussions, an attempt would have to be made to try to recognize and remove mutual problems. "That is not all that simple," Kohl added. "I am not sure that this will be successful."

Kohl Addresses EPU

LD071738 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 7 Dec (DPA) -- In Paris today, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl called for more understanding among the European partners in order to reduce the trend toward protectionism. The chancellor and CDU chairman repeated to the Congress of the European People's Party (EPU) the demand he earlier made following a breakfast with French President Francois Mitterrand that there should be more talk with, rather than against each other, in order to overcome differences of opinion.

The present economic structural crisis in the European Community can only be solved "with the opportunities of free world trade." After this discussion with Mitterrand, he expressed the view that despite the accusations of mutual trade restrictions between the Federal Republic and France, things will "certainly not come to a trade war."

The plan of the French state electronics firm Thomson-Brandt to take over Grundig AG, conceived as a protective measure against the Japanese import offensive, was not discussed during his meeting with Mitterrand, he said. Bonn has not dealt with this yet.

Welcomed by special applause by the delegates of the 10 Christian Democratic Parties of the EC, Kohl later called at the EPU Congress for Europe's political unification to be speeded up. If it is not achieved this year the chance will have been "missed." One should not first wait for better times.

The chancellor regards a solution of the budget conflict within the EC as unavoidable. The EC budget must be able to serve political goals in addition to its redistribution function. Likewise, the consensus principle, which always resulted in the "lowest common denominator" in the Community, must make way for a system of decision-making for effective policy, and the European Parliament must be given more say.

Kohl said that during its presidency of the EC, the CDU, as the ruling party in West Germany, will work energetically for the admission of Spain and Portugal. He said, however, that problems related to this will first have to be solved.

In order to overcome unemployment, the EC partners will have "to do their homework at home" first, instead of concentrating on Europe-wide concepts. An exception to this is youth unemployment where something has to be done on a European level. Above all, Kohl called for the European idea to be urged upon the younger generation in response to the motto "youth without future."

Europe should no longer submit to the illusion that detente is synonymous with freedom. The NATO dual decision is a viable "disarmament plan" only as long as the USSR sees no chance of any NATO member state "going back" on the second part of the dual-decision.

MINISTER COT REPORTEDLY SUBMITS RESIGNATION

NC071736 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 7 (AFP) -- French Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot has submitted his resignation to President Francois Mitterrand, according to reliable sources here today.

Mr Cot refused to comment on the report, which said that he would be replaced by Georges Beauchamp, a personal friend of Mr Mitterrand.

Last June Mr Cot threatened to resign over delays in implementing proposed reforms for his Ministry of Cooperation and Development, which comes under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CLASHES BETWEEN KHOMEYNI SUPPORTERS, OPPONENTS

LD071620 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] There were incidents between supporters and opponents of Ayatollah Khomeyni in the very heart of Paris this afternoon. A dozen young Iranians were busy distributing anti-Kyomeyni leaflets on the Champs Elysees when a gang of another dozen Iranians, supporters of Kyomeyni, intervened with clubs. Two shots were even fired, probably with a starting pistol because no traces of bullet impressions were subsequently located in the area. An anti-Khomeyni militant was injured and taken to the hospital.

L'HUMANITE REPORTS PCF, LEBANESE CP MEETINGS

PM061049 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Nov 82 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Israeli Withdrawal Is Condition for Restoring State's Sovereignty in Lebanon"]

[Text] A Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] delegation headed by Secretary General Georges Hawi has spent several days in France at the PCF's invitation. It had many meetings during its visit.

Georges Hawi gave several interviews, including one to French Television Channel 1 and to L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE.

A meeting took place at PCF headquarters with a delegation headed by [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais; a joint communique and a cooperation program were adopted. At the end of that visit, a friendly and fraternal dinner was given for Comrade Georges Hawi and was attended by, in addition to the two parties' delegations, Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Gaston Plissonnier, Politburo member Claude Poperen and foreign policy section member Alaine Gresh. The following is the text of the joint PCF-LCP communique:

A fraternal and warm meeting took place at PCF headquarters Friday, 19 November, between an LCP delegation headed by Secretary General Georges Hawi and a PCF delegation headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais.

The LCP delegation also comprised Politburo member Karim Muruwah and Central Committee member Albert Farhat. The PCF delegation comprised Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and Politburo member Guy Hermier.

During the talks, Georges Hawi thanked the PCF for the active solidarity it has demonstrated and the determination with which it has stood by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The broad movement which the PCF greatly helped to develop created the important conditions for an initiative by the French Government in view of Lebanon's serious situation.

For his part, Georges Marchais expressed the admiration felt by all French Communists for the Lebanese Communists' courage and determination. The LCP succeeded in fully playing its role as a vanguard and national party in difficult conditions.

The two delegations discussed the situation created in the Near East by the Israeli aggression and the total support which the United States continues to give it.

They noted that although the aggressors have not attained all their objectives, a blow has nonetheless been dealt to the liberation forces in the region. Furthermore, the political situation has become complex and the advance toward a comprehensive settlement more complicated. Lebanon is now seeing its independence and unity threathened; the Israeli Government is trying to revive the religious war to justify continuing the occupation.

The two delegations advocated the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon in keeping with UN Resolution 508 and 509. That withdrawal is the precondition for restoring the state's sovereignty over the whole of Lebanese territory and, on the basis of an agreement, for the departure of all armed elements from the country; George Marchais and Georges Hawi stressed their attachment to Lebanon's independence, unity and integrity and to the maintenance of a democratic life in that country.

They advocated extensive participation by the international community, including the formation of an international force under UN auspices to help attain these objectives.

In that connection, France can and should show initiatives in keeping with the interests of the Lebanese people and of peace in the region.

The PCF and LCP reaffirmed their solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They stressed that there can be no just and lasting peace in that region without Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including the right to build their own independent state. It is on those conditions that the peoples of the region can live in peace and security.

The two delegations stressed that the aggressiveness shown by imperialism in the Near East characterizes the policy it is pursuing in other regions of the world: Central America, southern Africa, Southeast Asia.... The U.S. Administration is stepping up the arms race and the policy of confrontation; that is not a sign of strength, but nonetheless requires a more determined, energetic response from the peoples and the progressive forces.

All the available forces must unite in action for peace and disarmament at the international level and in each country to show respect for diversity; to impose peaceful solutions to conflicts; to show more active solidarity with the national, social and human liberation movement; and to establish a new international economic order.

The communist parties have an essential contribution to make in that effort to unite and rally forces in favor of justice, peace and democracy. Special attention must be paid to the United Nations in view of the attempts to paralyze that institution and deprive it of any efficacy, as was the case during the Lebanese crisis, despite the flagrant violations of international law.

In conclusion, the two delegations welcomed the quality of relations between the PCF and LCP. They agreed to pursue this cooperation in the action undertaken for a just and lasting peace in the Near East. They confirmed their mutual solidarity in keeping with the French and Lebanese peoples' interests and reaffirmed their solidarity with all the forces throughout the world which are struggling for a world of justice, freedom and democracy and for socialism.

Georges Hawi conveyed an official invitation on the LCP's behalf for a PCF delegation to visit Lebanon. That invitation was accepted with pleasure.

LE MONDE VIEWS REAGAN LATIN AMERICA TOUR

PM071649 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan's American 'Dream'"]

[Text] At first glance, the results of Mr Reagan's first Latin American tour seem very modest. He kept a rather low profile during that trip, trying to seduce rather than convince people. He vaunted the virtues of free enterprise and refused to view the serious economic crisis hitting the region "like a tropical storm" in terms of a North-South crisis.

He condemned the "false revolutionaries" supported by "foreign powers" which are, according to him, seeking to undermine Latin America's democratic and economic development. He extolled the "dream of an America united from North to South" and capable of being "the hope of the world."

This all too brief visit which enabled him to meet six heads of state in 5 days failed to produce any diplomatic breakthrough, with the exception of Brazil, which is pursuing its march toward democracy in a very positive and peaceful way and which is to enjoy substantial U.S. aid to tackle the problems posed by a record foreign debt. But that was the easiest stage.

The only substance has been the promise made by Mr Reagan of an official resumption of military aid to General Rios Montt's Guatemala. That aid was suspended by Mr Carter owing to the flagrant human rights violations committed in that Central American country, which in the past 25 years, has virtually never emerged from violence.

According to the international humanitarian organizations and many reliable reports, particularly those from religious groups, violence has barely abated at all in Guatemala. It has even increased since General Rios Montt came to power following the coup d'etat in March. Some easing of tension is noticeable in the capital, and efforts have been made by the new government to limit political score-settling. But on the other hand, the situation is critical in the rual districts, where tens of thousands of Indian peasants are caught between two fires -- those of the guerrillas and of an army which is combing the country, massacring people and setting up Vietnamese-style "fortified" villages.

Mr Reagan, who was won over by General Rios Montt's personality, thinks differently. He therefore intends to encourage the Guatemalan Government's "democratic progress" by giving official approval to military aid which according to U.S. sources, has already been resumed through clandestine channels.

In El Salvador, Mr Reagan also said that he is convinced that real progress has been made in improving human rights, and he intends to defend that idea in Congress in January. Mgr Rivero y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, however, thinks that that is not the case and that Mr Reagan's brief Central American tour tends to "aggravate" and "regionalize" the conflicts in the area.

The details given by the NEW YORK TIMES on the scope of the CIA's clandestine operations in Central America, particularly in Honduras, show that the possibility of an indirect U.S. intervention against Sandinist Nicaragua has not been ruled out. Washington still has several irons in the fire. Mr Reagan's visit has apparently not tipped the scales in favor of the negotiations which are desired by many Latin American leaders.

UNDER SECRETARIES IN FANFANI GOVERNMENT NAMED

AU070922 Rome ANSA in English 0847 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Rome, December 7 - The new Italian Government led by Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani met here Monday to name its 51 undersecretaries, six less than in the outgoing administration led by Giovanni Spadolini. In the new government, Fanfani's party, the Christian Democrats, has 28 undersecretaries. The Socialists have fifteen, the Social Democrats five, and the Liberals three.

The man the Cabinet named as undersecretary at the prime minister's office in charge of the secret and security services is Michele Zolla, a Christian Democrat.

The foreign undersecretaries are Mario Fioret (Christian Democrat), Raffaele Costa (Liberal), Bruno Corti (Social Democrat), and Roberto Palleschi (Socialist).

At the Interior Ministry, the cabinet named Francesco Spinelli (Socialist), Angelomaria Sanza (Christian Democrat), and Marino Corder (Christian Democrat).

At defense, the choice fell on Martino Scovacricchi (Christian Democrat), Bartolo Ciccardini (Christian Democrat), and Francesco Mazzola (Christian Democrat).

The Finance Ministry will have Paolo Enrico Moro (Christian Democrat), Alberto Ciampaglia (Social Democrat), Giuseppe Caroli (Christian Democract), and Antonio Carpino (Socialist), and the Treasury Ministry Angelo Tiraboschi (Socialist), Carlo Fracanzani (Christian Democrat), Manfredo Mandredi (Christian Democrat) and Giuseppe Pisanu (Christian Democrat).

The rest of the list (DC - Christian Democrat, PSI - Socialist, PSDI - Social Democrat, PLI - Liberal) was as follows: Prime Minister's Office: Bruno Orsini (DC), Michele Zolla (DC).
Intervention in the Mezzogiorno: Mario Tassone (DC).
Justice: Giuseppe Gargani (DC), Gaetano Scamarcio (PSI).
Budget: Alberto Aiardi (DC).
Education: Giuseppe Fassino (PLI), Maria Magnani Noya (PSI), Giorgio Santuz (DC).
Public Works: Pier Giovanni Malvestio (DC), Enrico Quaranta (PSI).
Agriculture: Mario Campagnoli (DC), Fabio Maravalle (PSI).
Transport: Nicola Grassi Bertazzi (DC), Giuseppe Reina (PSI), Enrico Rizzi (PSDI).
Posts: Francesc Colucci (PSI), Salvatore Urso (DC).
Industry: Giuseppe Avellone (DC), Enrico Novellini (PSI), Franco Rebecchini (DC).
Labor: Mario Costa (DC), Angelo Cresco (PSI), Pino Leccisi (DC).
Foreign Trade: Edoardo Speranza (DC).
Merchant Marine: Giovanni Nonne (PSI), Francesco Patriarca (DC).
Public Sector Industry: Giorgio Ferrari (PLI), Delio Giacometti (DC).
Health: Francesco Quattrone (DC), Mario Raffaelli (PSI).
Tourism: Giuseppe Ferralasco (PSI).
Cultural Heritage: Francesco Parrino (PSDI).

UNDER SECRETARY PALLESCHI ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

PM071529 Rome AVANTI in Italian 28-29 Nov 82 Current Affairs and Culture Supplement p 1

[Italian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Roberto Palleschi article: "This Time China Really Is Near"]

[Text] I bring back from China a positive response by the Chinese Government to the offers of friendship and cooperation made several times by the Italian side, often consisting of specific acts, that have hitherto met with an unconvincing response from the Chinese side.

The importance of the Chinese response lies in the fact that it has transcended declarations of good will, however important these may be, and the establishment of minor accords, which have hitherto been the only possible form of cooperation between the countries, and has instead broached Italy's involvement, on the financial, technological and entrepreneurial plane, in the working, processing and international marketing of China's huge coal deposits in the southwest and the north.

These are not very major plans, but they are significant even for a country such as China, which has been described as a planet, and they are suited to our own dimensions.

Now a decision must be taken by the Italian Government, which has all the necessary information. It is to be hoped that our political and nonpolitical feuding will not prevail over such decisions, and that it will be realized that if we are to adopt the broad view, as we must, two projects worth $1 billion proposed by China are not equivalent to a thousand projects worth $1 million proposed to the Chinese.

Furthermore, it is necessary to comprehensively integrate Italy's contribution and participation into the West's strategy with respect to China -- strategy that cannot futilely continue to blow hot and cold depending on day-to-day events, which are not always correctly reported by the agencies, whereby an unrestrained and unjustified optimism prompted by a speech by Deng is followed by a depressing and equally unjustified pessimism prompted by a Chinese representative's visit to Moscow or by an obvious and expected protest against a U.S. supply of military materiel to Taiwan.

One of the causes of all this is the superficiality and cliches with which we view Chinese affairs and the inedaquacy of our study of and critical research into a society as complex and contradictory as China's, in which a great and ancient civilization has, during the past century, come into contact with Western civilization, represented in China by colonialism, communism and consumerism, which are actual components of our society, but thankfully not of our entire civilization.

It is often said in the West that the "Cultural Revolution" was Chinese communism's grandiose attempt to establish its own hegemony over both Soviet communism and the West. Some propose the alternative view that the entire affair was a brutal struggle for power among the various opposing groups.

This portrayal of Mao as a modern Genghis Khan is nonsensical and leads to an erroneous historical assessment not only of the significance of the Cultural Revolution, but of its political consequences and of the reactions that it prompted as well to the extent of the criminalization of the "Gang of Four" and the major swing with Deng's new course. Mao and his group were well acquainted not only with the limited scope open to them, but also with the Soviet and communist world -- that is, not only Marx and Lenin, but also Rosa Luxemburg, anarchism and social democracy. With the Cultural Revolution, Mao tried to save China from the fate suffered by the Soviet Government in Russia, that of a bureaucratic degeneration of a revolutionary government with the consequent formation of a new class of exploiters and the degradation, through subjection, of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, deprived as a class of the very power exercised in their name. I believe that it is still instructive to read Mao's articles on the Cominform. Indeed, those articles were striking because they differed from those of the other international communist leaders, all of which conformed to the CPSU stance and reproduced the theories of Stalin and Zhdanov, while Mao's were articles that displayed dissatisfaction with the prevailing system of dogmas and an attempt to research other areas, often coinciding with Lenin's "State and Revolution," which even before October discussed the dissolution of the revolutionary state as the ultimate and triumphal socialist victory.

The "Red Guards'" main target were not communist and noncommunist Chinese intellectuals, who were nevertheless shamefully persecuted, but for whom a feverish mobilization of so many millions of activists lasting over 10 years would have been unnecessary, but the nomenklatura of the communist authorities within the party, the state and the army, which was combated in the name of a revolutionary workers' and peasants' government which, despite the little red books, nevertheless remained undefined and completely without any proposals for really new instruments of self-government and institutional participation in government for the broad people's masses.

The Cultural Revolution failed because, despite the must objective of preventing the bureaucratic degeneration of the revolution, it failed to give the Chinese people the prospect of a new and democratic state. A nomenklatura cannot be defeated solely by mobilizing tens of millions of militants because, once destroyed, it immediately reconstitutes itself: it is a necessity fo the communist state, but only when it proposes to an entire people the building of a democratic state based on freedom and without social discriminations.

The Cultural Revolution failed because it tried to destroy a state organization without knowing what needed to be built in its place, and it achieved the sole result of profoundly weakening the whole of China. Deng recognized this clearly and eliminated the Red Guards movement, but to be able to do so he had to use the forces available, namely, the forces harmed by the Cultural Revolution, which were not only the intellectuals but also the very powerful nomenklatura.

In his speeches, Deng expresses many things. His words are close to our ideals and feelings, but in practice, the burdensome influence of the revived nomenklatura is very apparent. The basic problem for the West is to establish a strategy capable of offering economic and cultural cooperation that will aid the Chinese people's development within a framework of peace and democratic progress.

China has resumed its dialogue with the USSR and cooled its relations with the United States on the grounds of the U.S. military aid to Taiwan.

China has set the USSR some difficult conditions, including the end of the aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, but it has added that, at least initially, it could be satisfied with a signal. It accompanies its protest against the United States over Taiwan by spreading reports that it is drafting a new constitution for the Chinese state with such broad special forms of autonomy for Hong Kong and Taiwan that, within the framework of restoring Chinese sovereignty over those territories, it nevertheless aims to leave things as they are. In other words, it would leave standing the free enterprise that has made them prosper. Having escaped Soviet hegemony, China is now concerned with not allowing itself to conform to the U.S. line and is thus building its own stance of genuine nonalignment. China wants relations of cooperation with the West, as it does with the USSR, but it realizes that while the former is difficult, the latter is virtually impossible to achieve, or at least unfruitful, and this constitutes a difficulty for its political plan in linking development to nonalignment.

It is in this difficulty, too, that we must seek the cause of the attitudes that sometimes seems incomprehensible to our Western logic. It is fairly clear, however, that it is in the West's interests to understand, to back and to support the new Chinese policy and to offer China economic cooperation that will enable it to pursue that policy.

We have no political conditions to lay down -- conditions that would in any case be rightly considered illicit interference; we have only our aspiration that Western cooperation should not remain limited to intergovernmental relations but should extend to the various levels of society and succeed in establishing increasingly broad and fruitful contacts between the peoples and a rich exchange between the two cultures.

Just as China knows that it needs the West, so the West, too, must realize that it is difficult to do without China.

VATICAN BULLETIN NOT BEING RECEIVED IN POLAND

LD072138 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Excerpt] In connection with the unending receipt of letters to our section from listeners blaming us for stopping the dispatch of the monthly bulletin of the Vatican radio and requesting that it be resumed on the level it was last year before martial law, we would like to explain yet again that our bulletins are being sent regularly every month and have never been suspended.

Our listeners write that they have not been receiving our bulletins since last January. We assume that the disruptions in delivery are connected with the martial law in effect in that country. We had hopes that after a few months of strict censorship of the mail, the situation would improve, as was the case with periodicals sent to us from Poland, which are once again arriving regularly.

It seems, however, that there has been no improvement in the delivery of our bulletins to recipients in Poland. We do not know whether this is due to a decision of the central military authorities in the country or of individual officials. Neither do we know how long it will remain in force. We hope, however, that the relevant authorities will take interest in this issue and that the normal functioning of the postal service in this respect will be assured.

POPE CONFIRMS VISIT TO AUSTRIA 10-13 SEP 83

AU061929 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, December 6 -- Pope John Paul II will make a pastoral visit to Austria from September 10-13 of next year. The pope himself confirmed the visit today when he addressed a group of Austrian parliamentarians in the Vatican today in German.

The archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Franz Koenig, said over Vatican radio back on July 7 that the previous day the pontiff had verbally and in writing confirmed plans to pay a visit to Austria.

The trip will coincide with the yearly celebrations in Austria of "Katholikentag" which next year falls on the third centennial of the battle of Vienna September 10, 1683, when the Polish King Jan Etbieski led the Christian armies to victory over the Ottoman Turks.

LEFTISTS DENOUNCE PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO NATION

PM071123 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Opposition Criticizes Balsemao's Address"]

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party [PSP], the PCP and the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers/National Intersindical were unanimous in criticizing the tone and contents of the address to the nation given by Pinto Balsemao Friday. The Socialists describe it as a "mediocre and banal address," while the Communists believe that the prime minister "spoke but essentially said nothing." However, the prime minister is defended by Social Democrat Nascimento Rodrigues, who described the address as "a message of truth, calm and confidence in Portugal and the Portuguese people."

In a "clear election campaign tone," the prime minister "continued to conceal from the Portuguese people the truth about the country's situation and about his government's disastrous policy," the PSP believes. This party demands the right of reply for the opposition on radio and television, because it attributes vote-catching intentions to the address and "in order to reestablish the truth in view of the irresponsible address which the prime minister delivered."

"The Democratic Alliance, the PSP Standing Committee note says, "with Pinto Balsemao as prime minister, has failed in everything that it proposed." And it cites: "It has failed in controlling inflation when it forecast a rate of 17 percent and the rate is actually about 25 percent; it has failed in containing unemployement, being responsible for the dramatic total of 400,000 unemployed; it has failed to reduce the current account deficit, raising it to the unprecedented figure of 300 million contos; it has failed to contain the foreign debt, which increased from $6,584 million in 1979 to $12 billion this year, exceeding the value of the gold reserves; it has failed to promote new investments, reducing the growth of GDP in 1981 to 1.8 percent, when the government forecast 4.8 percent, and stifling private enterprise with increased interest rates; it has failed to reduce imports and increase exports, reducing the rate at which imports cover exports to about 40 percent and achieving an alarming balance of trade deficit of 293-5 million contos; it has failed resoundingly in the attempt to contain the accentuated devaluation of the escudo and to defend national interests in the process of joining the EEC."

The PSP communique also states that Portugal "has a government which does not govern and from which there is nothing to be expected, a deeply divided and decreasing parliamentary majority and a prime minister who, out of mere attachment to the post in which he finds himself, accepts all slights, including those from his own supporters, and persists in leading the country down a blind alley out of absurd arrogance and stubborn presumption."

PCP: "Total Mediocrity"

In a "television performance in which total mediocrity was obvious," the prime minister spoke "with deliberate levity of the overall state budget, which he should have presented back on 15 September," a PCP information and propaganda section note states.

The communique analyzes the "catastrophic results" of the Democratic Alliance's conduct and states that public opinion "can already see that this is an overall state budget designed to deepen the economic and financial disaster and to radically worsen the Portuguese people's living standard when the official indicators already reveal a zero-percent rate both for investment and for the growth of the GDP and when the inflation rate exceeds 23 percent."

The note examines the tax measures envisaged in the overall state budget and stresses that the latter "enshrines a 32.4-percent increase in indirect taxes, which mainly affect the working population, an increase in the price of stamped paper, tobacco and beer, and stipulates that the workers will pay 11.3 million contos more in the professional tax [imposto profissional] and 23.5 million contos more in sales tax, while the government intends to reduce the taxes on big capital and lower the tax rate for distributed profits and for interest and loans."

At the level of budget appropriations, the PCP considers that the most substantial sums relate to transportation and communications, agriculture and fisheries. The note also emphasizes that "the government is seeking not to implement the local finances law," aiming at "defrauding the local authorities of 61.65 million contos."

PRESIDENT EANES PAYS VISIT TO GUINEA-BISSAU

For AFP and Lisbon reportage on the 3-6 December visit of President of the Republic General Antonio Ramhalho Eanes to Guinea-Bissau, see the West Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 7 December and subsequent issues.

PRIME MINISTER GONZALEZ ON NATO, GIBRALTAR

LD072108 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Press conference by Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish prime minister, held following the first Cabinet meeting of the new Spanish Government; place not given -- live]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified journalist] Mr Prime Minister, what instructions or criteria will the minister of foreign affairs be taking with him to Brussels tomorrow on such subjects as Gibraltar, the treaty with the United States, or Spanish membership in NATO?

[Gonzalez] Well, on the subject of Gibraltar, there will be an informal conversation with the British foreign secretary. On the subject of NATO, the final outcome will be that we shall abstain with respect to the communique. This will be an abstention with explanation. To put it at its simplest, it will be explained in the terms I set out in the investiture debate. Spain has to reexamine the whole dossier that led to membership. It [Spain] will halt proceedings so as to reexamine it [the dossier] seriously, thereby holding to our commitment to the Spanish people, and it will do so from two basic viewpoints; first, national interests, which in our view -- we have said this numerous times and we are not going to change now -- were not taken sufficiently into account in the previous decision taken by the Spanish Government; and also from the viewpoint of maintaining the best climate of dialogue and cooperation with the member countries. To do this, we could have decided to practice a kind of empty-chair diplomacy, but we do not see that as fitting for Spain. The thing is to be there and explain one's position. I do not believe that the subject of bilateral relations with the United States will be raised at that meeting. We shall have an opportunity to raise that subject and others during the secretary of state's visit to Spain in a few days' time.

So, these two subjects which I have dealt with -- one obviously so, and the other which I am announcing now on the question of relations with Great Britain -- are the two subjects which will be broached, one informally and the other through our formal presence, which will lead to an abstention. I believe that is a final summing-up.

PAPERS VIEW GONZALEZ' INVESTITURE SPEECH

PM071407 [Editorial Report] Spanish newspapers published 1 December 1982 carry editorials commenting on Spanish Prime Minister-elect Felipe Gonzalez' speech in the investiture debate in the Congress of Deputies, generally regarding it as excessively vague. Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA points out on page 9 the "ambition for moral change" apparent in the speech, but notes that "there were other aspects in Mr Gonzalez' speech which were too vague, either because it was not specified what would be done or because it was not spelled out how the stated aim would be achieved." It continues: "In countries with mature democratic politics and demanding popular participation, the practice is to spell out more. When, for instance, the candidate for investiture spoke of a policy which would take into account the interests of the inhabitants of the Rock and of the population of the Campo de Gibraltar, we believed that he was referring to the decision to open the gate, but he did not undertake to do so or even announce it clearly.

"Or when, speaking of participation in the Atlantic alliance, he referred to his pledges to the people, we assumed that he was referring to the announced referendum, but since he also spoke of national and international dialogue, we inferred that the decisions will take time and fall within the framework of extensive negotiation. It was a reading between lines, an interpretation, since there were no clearer clues or more sharply delineated outline."

"In the economic field, there was one significant specific: that of reducing the inflation rate by 3 percent in relation to 1982. The government's aim, Mr Gonzalez announced, will be to maintain economic growth of 2.5 percent per year, with an inflation rate remaining around 12 percent this year.

"We approve of that specific point, but we would also like to see the means of achieving those aims more clearly stated. It is true that there was talk of punishing tax fraud -- as well as the flight of capital -- and of curbing a headlong expansion of consumption and the public sector deficit, but also of automatically reassessing pensions and, even more extensively, of maintaining the purchasing power of incomes. Can everything be achieved at the same time?"

Madrid EL PAIS suggests on page 10 that the nature of the speech could be due to an attempt by Gonzalez to address both the Chamber of Deputies and the wider audience reached by radio and television, and asserts that it seems safe to say "that the candidate did not succeed in his aim of reconciling the needs of the two different audiences and delivered a speech which was disappointing for a good many citizens and inadequate as a starting point for a genuine parliamentary debate."

It concludes: "There is no reason why the imminent head of government should not explain clearly and forthrightly the timetable and priorities of his government program, specify the proposal of a new autonomy pact (vaguely outlined yesterday) with the Basque and Catalonian minorities or express his viewpoints on the referendum on Spain's joining NATO or the ratification of the military agreements with the United States. The image of open windows used so much by the Socialists in their election campaign was replaced yesterday by the opposite image of closed shutters and locked rooms. Let us hope that today's debate will let light and air flood into the floor of the Congress and that Felipe Gonzalez will find again, before the millions of citizens who will be listening to him through radio and television, the characteristic way, which was lost yesterday, of viewing politics and of conveying his ideas and feelings to the Spanish people."

Madrid YA describes Gonzalez' speech on page 5 as a "restrained and moderate" speech "which was not that of an ideologist but a politician on the threshold of his greatest responsibility as a statesman." It comments: "The change which Mr Gonzalez has proposed is not exclusively but principally economic and social change; and this, of course, is the change for which the country is hoping. Does Mr Gonzalez have competent colleagues? Let us suppose that he does. Does he also have the appropriate solutions? For the moment we do not know, because the truth is that in his speech he stated what must be changed but not how. He even referred to the future debate on the budgets as the time for explaining his ideas in depth. We find it hard to accept that he believes it possible to keep going until then with the mere declaration of intentions which his speech yesterday was , and prefer to assume that he has kept the necessary details in order to reply to the opposition's strong dialectical attack. In the meantime, we will postpone our judgement, although let us once more make so bold as to doubt that Mr Gonzalez will triumph where Mr Mitterrand is failing, although he set out from an incomparable more prosperous and better prepared basis than ours."

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT TO STAY DESPITE PARLIAMENTARY DEFEAT

LD071740 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] The nonsocialist government in Denmark will not resign despite the fact that a moment ago it was defeated over the question of allocations for the NATO nuclear missiles in West Europe. When the Folketing voted on the allocations, four government parties abstained and thus the Social Democratic motion was carried.

SOVIET REACTION TO REAGAN'S MX MISSILE DECISION

PM071535 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Nov 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Strength and Negotiation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has reacted sharply to President Reagan's decision to make the MX missile the backbone of U.S. strategic forces. This is understandable. Nor is it a surprise that later in the eighties, MX missiles will begin replacing the 20-year-old Minuteman intercontinental missiles, for technical work on modernization has been going on under the last three U.S. Presidents and the decision was made in principle and included in Reagan's rearmament program announced last year. But the deployment system which Reagan has chosen from 35 possibilities will -- if it lives up to expectations -- be able to neutralize a larger part of a possible opponent's attack potential than the missiles in themselves would be able to do. The bold packing of 100 hardened MX silos on a 15-km-long base means that anyone trying to destroy this strategic base in one concentrated attack must expect to lose a large part of his own attacking missiles. This "fratricide" effect, which like a jujitsu hold, uses your opponent's own strength to neutralize him, may perhaps be eliminated in a later phase of developments in military technology. At present, however, it is an insurmountable problem. For the rest of the century it will be able to add a new element of doubt to the already doubtful notion that an attack on U.S. strategic arms could rule out annihilating retaliation. This doubt is the best guarantee that no one will see political potential in a nuclear war. It prevents war, which is what it is supposed to do. But for the Soviet Union every unsolved problem in military technology is seen as needing a solution if the balance of power is to be kept in order, and this could mean that an expensive new arms program is necessary.

The alternative of course is redoubled efforts to reach agreement between the superpowers to bring the balance of strength down to a lower, economically more tolerable level. It is well worth noting that at the same time as criticizing Reagan's MX decision the Soviet Government gave a positive reception to his demarche for broadening the Geneva negotiations. His proposals for greater reciprocal openness with information on the composition of their respective nuclear forces and his offer of advance warning of all military missile tests were taken as businesslike and useful steps and not sent on to the propaganda department. On the whole the Soviet Union, in this first week of General Secretary Andropov's reign, has shown itself to be reasonably susceptible to possible improvements in its relations with the United States and the West in general, and the possibilities which could be contained in this have been treated in a matter-of-fact and careful fashion by the U.S. and European governments.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN POLICY, NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM071249 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Nov 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Koivisto on Foreign Policy: Purposeful Leadership Benefits Finland"]

[Excerpts] There can be no doubt that the purposeful exploitation of the head of state's powers in the foreign policy field have benefited Finland in the last few decades. It is because of this that we have been able to create and establish our present foreign policy line, President Mauno Koivisto said in a speech yesterday evening to the Paasikivi Society in a contribution to the debate on foreign policy decision making and foreign policy powers.

Koivisto's analysis clearly stressed the president's role as leader of foreign policy. As far as the foreign policy debate which has taken place this fall is concerned, the president said that those responsible for foreign policy cannot take part in the debate in the same way as individual citizens. The state's representatives must "put the question differently" from people who, because they are only responsible for themselves, are able to express thoughts, feelings and moral judgements. Koivisto pointed out that judgment and consistency are necessary if foreign policy goals are to be pursued in a credible way.

When Paasikivi and Kekkonen began their work, the climate of opinion in Finland was completely different from today's situation. Recently there has been no need for pleas to the general public and the mass media to recognize facts and act with self-control, and Koivisto hoped that he would not need to have recourse to this in the future. "This does not mean that I want to say that all views expressed in public about foreign powers which are well disposed toward Finland have always fallen within the limits of what is permissible," he said.

According to Koivisto our position must continue to be subjected to "constant analysis, so that we do not forget our points of departure under the appearance of great fundamental agreement and lose our ability to follow developments in the international situation attentively."

In the sizable section of the speech dealing with international questions, President Koivisto touched on the tense international situation and noted that, despite everything, tension is still at a lower level than it was in the sixties and European conditions are not the reason for international differences this time. Koivisto said that he felt that he had noticed a new phase of demarcations of principle beginning in relations between the superpowers and that he hoped that earlier declarations from the period of detente -- such as those in the SALT I agreement -- would win "renewed currency and usefulness." Koivisto said that he did not think that the restoration of the superpowers' ability to cooperate was not enough in itself to renew the international climate. The authority of the United Nations should also be restored.

Despite the tense international situation, Finland's position remains stable and our relations with all states have developed positively, Koivisto said. He considered it important that fluctuations in international tension have not been allowed to disturb the positive development of cooperation among our neighbors. "In the future we should continue to make sure that this situation, which is favorable to security in the whole of northern Europe, is not jeopardized through measures adopted or not adopted by Finland," President Koivisto said.

Koivisto also referred to his short meeting with new Soviet party leader Yuriy Andropov at President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. He said that he had been able to ascertain personally that there are no cracks in the intimate relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. Koivisto also said that Andropov's knowledge of international questions and his understanding of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union is considerable.

Koivisto also touched on the situation in the Nordic area and said that from the point of view of the Nordic nations it is important that no nuclear arms have been deployed in the area. "This has been an important reason why the tension between the military pact blocs has not once disturbed the stable situation in northern Europe since World War II," he said. However, the positive situation has also included "a certain uncertainty factor" in the form of the NATO nations' stipulation that their nuclear-free status only applies in peacetime. According to Koivisto this is something "which is not viewed as promoting security, at least by Finland." The fact that in the past 20 years none of the Nordic nations has wanted to change the prevailing situation by no means invalidates President Kekkonen's old plan for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. On the contrary, it would be in the Nordic people's interests to enshrine the current positive situation in an agreement, Koivisto said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES AGREEING TO PLO OFFICE

PM071659 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Dec 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "PLO To Have an Office in Helsinki?"]

[Excerpts] The PLO wants to open a political bureau in Helsinki, prominent PLO representative Fu'ad Bitar said in Helsinki yesterday. Bitar said that he would be discussing the question with Foreign Minister Par Stenback today and he hopes to reach agreement on when a bureau can be opened.

Bitar is the PLO's ambassador to Tanzania but is acting temporarily as the head of the PLO bureau in Cyprus. Yesterday he took part in a seminar arranged by the Arab Peoples' Friendship League, among others. The seminar's theme was "the fate of the Palestinian Arabs -- a stain on UN history." Bitar was a member of the PLO delegation which visited Finland between 31 May and 5 June this year.

"In our talks with the Finnish foreign minister and other Foreign Ministry officials, agreement was reached in principle for the opening of a PLO bureau in Helsinki," Bitar said. He said that the matter had been delayed because of the outbreak of war in Lebanon. "However, we now intend to settle the matter, and the PLO hopes to be able to open its bureau as soon as possible," Bitar said. The PLO has bureaus in a total of 86 countries, 25 of these at ambassador level. Many of the PLO bureaus are information off'ces which only allow the Palestinians to spread information. The Finland bureau will be a political one, which means that the PLO will be able to maintain direct contacts with the ministries. Such bureaus are generally set up in countries whose governments have not recognized the PLO. Finland only recognizes states, not organizations.

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that there have been no real talks about a bureau for the PLO in Helsinki. The Foreign Ministry added that no agreement on such a bureau had been reached. The claims that there is agreement in principle for the establishment of a PLO bureau are obviously based on a misunderstanding, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

PEACE-KEEPING FORCE LEAVES FOR BEIRUT 8 DEC

LD081014 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] About 250 Finnish peace-keeping troops left Helsinki Vantaa Airport for Beirut early this morning. The unit is part of the main force of the Finnish UN battalion, whose last group of about 140 men will fly to Lebanon on Friday.

An advance group of 78 men has been in Lebanon for a month preparing for the arrival of the main force. The peace-keeping troops now going to Beirut can be deployed immediately in the tasks assigned to them. The Finnish battalion will be responsible for the area in which the French UN battalion was stationed in September.

BRIEFS

SOUTH KOREAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES -- South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister (Chong Ha-yong) has arrived on a 5-day visit to Finland. During his visit he will hold talks on trade and economic cooperation between Finland and South Korea. The South Korean visitor is to meet Foreign Minister Par Stenback and Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Rekola. [Excerpt] [Helsinki International Service in Swedish 1530 GMT 6 Dec 82 LD]

SWEDEN

BODSTROM SAYS SWEDEN WOULD TALK WITH PLO

PM071551 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Dec 82 p 6

[Unattributed Report: "Bodstrom: Would Be Pleased To Meet the PLO"]

[Text] "The Swedish Government has noted with interest and satisfaction the PLO's increasingly constructive approach to a solution of the Middle East conflict." 'Talks with representatives should therefore be welcomed," Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said in the Riksdag yesterday. He also said that the staff of the PLO's Information Bureau in Stockholm also have regular contacts with Swedish authorities, including the Foreign Ministry.

Bodstrom repeated Sweden's criticism of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the demand for an immediate Israeli withdrawal. He also said that a solution to the Palestinian problem cannot be achieved unless the parties affected meet in direct negotiations.

"We consider that the PLO must take part in these negotiations as an equal partner. It is a flight from reality not to realize today that the PLO represents the overwhelming majority of the Palestinian people," he said. Hans-Goran Franck (Social Democrat), who had raised the situation in Lebanon in a question to the foreign minister, was most satisfied with his reply. "I hope that a PLO delegation will soon be able to visit Sweden," he said.

After the Riksdag session, Bodstrom told TIDINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA that the government has no plans to invite a PLO delegation. However, a Swedish organization could very well do so, and then it would also be possible for PLO representatives to be received at the Foreign Ministry.

COMMENTS ON KOIVISTO FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

PM071533 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Sweden 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Koivisto's Speech"]

[Text] It is an event when Finland's new president, Mauno Koivisto, makes his first detailed speech on foreign affairs. It is no coincidence that Koivisto chose the Paasikivi Society as the forum for his exegesis. During his presidency, Urho Kekkonen used the Paasikivi society as a platform for important speeches, and the so-called Paasikivi-Kekkonen line is of course fundamental to Finnish foreign and security policy.

What we should note in Koivisto's speech is the force with which continuity is emphasized. This in turn means that those expecting sensational novelty will be disappointed. However, this disappointment should be easy to take since the absence of sensational elements really underlines the stability which Finnish foreign policy has acquired. This benefits everyone in our part of the world.

Finland's friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty and its neighborly relationship with, as it is generally put, the big neighbor to the East, its principle of keeping out of superpower conflicts and its Nordic orientation are fundamental elements in Finnish foreign policy. New Soviet leader Andropov has told Koivisto personally that the trust between the Soviet Union and Finland is not marred by any cracks. In the present situation it is probably of some comfort to the Soviet leaders that in the midst of all their problems they do not need to worry about hitches in relations between Moscow and Helsinki.

It is inevitable that a speech becomes something of a foreign policy liturgy when questions like the United Nations, detente, disarmament and security conferences are dealt with. Nevertheless, there is good reason to note, not least in the Swedish Foreign Ministry, the skill with which Koivisto linked together the Soviet Union and the United States, at a time when after many difficult years the superpowers are beginning to reassess their relations with each other. There is every reason for the two of them to recall earlier proclamations that in the age of nuclear arms they must build on peaceful coexistence.

In an appealingly low-key approach Koivisto mentioned the area of Nordic relations covering the discussion of a nuclear-free zone. In peacetime the Nordic area is nuclear-free. This has worked well for two decades. On the basis of its security policy approach, Finland would view a zone enshrined in a treaty as a further guarantee. On the basis of their security policy solutions Denmark and Norway take a different view. Finally the zone is part of the European complex. After the new Swedish Government's movements this way, and that on the zone issue the situation would probably be much clarified if it was stated that a Sweden-Finland minizone is without interest.

With the third republic [the situation in Finland after the end of the Kekkonen era] certain attempts have been made to open the foreign policy debate in Finland and give the government and the Eduskunta increased responsibility in matters which under the Constitution are ultimately the province of the president. Both Social Democratic Prime Minister Sorsa and Eduskunta Speaker Virolainen of the Central Party have complicated matters through blunders. Against this background, Koivisto ended his speech with a reminder that situations could arise in which he would have to use the independent powers belonging to the area of his authority.

GDR'S SINDERMANN MEETS WITH PYM, OTHERS

LD072308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] London, 7 Dec (ADN) -- The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who is heading a GDR parliamentary delegation on a visit to Great Britain, met the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, on Tuesday in London. On the same day, the members of the delegation, deputies from the SED, CDU, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the National Democratic Party of Germany, had talks in Parliament with members of the Commons and the Lords.

During the exchange of views in the Foreign Office, Horst Sindermann underlined that precisely in the present distressing situation, political meetings and an open high-level dialogue were important. Everything had to be done realistically and calmly to create an international climate of trust and thus to contribute to a stable peace.

Both sides assessed the development of relations betwen the GDR and Great Britain in a positive light. Their further expansion on the basis of equality, the People's Chamber president emphasized, would serve to help improve the political climate as a whole in Europe. Horst Sindermann said that the GDR accorded great significance to concrete steps for arms limitation and disarmament and was against all actions which might lead to additional threats to peace. The GDR supported the Helsinki process and was doing everything in its power to ensure that a substantial and balanced final document came about at the present Madrid conference.

During the visit to the British Parliament, Horst Sindermann visited the lord chancellor and Cabinet member Lord Hailsham of St. Marlyebone, the speaker of the House of Lords.

In the evening, the GDR parliamentarians were guests at a dinner given by the speaker of the House of Commons, George Thomas. In their exchange of views, the GDR and British deputies pointed to the special responsibility of parliaments and parliamentarians toward their people and the international public to make a contribution to peaceful coexistence. In this sense, the People's Chamber deputies emphasized, the expansion of contacts between the parliaments was desirable.

OPPOSITION CHARGES AGAINST PAPANDREOU REJECTED

NC071935 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] In a statement tonight, the government rejected the interpretation given by the opposition and its press organs to Papandreou's statement at the EEC summit conference. The government statement pointed out that President Kiprianou was the first to welcome Mr Papandreou's statement, who had accused Turkey of continuing its occupation of Cyprus and of maintaining an absolutely unacceptable and negative stand on the Cyprus issue. The government statement said the opposition sacrilegiously exploits the national issue for clearly pre-election aims. The government statement rejected charges of permissiveness by the president of the republic and the government as well as efforts by part of the press to make Prime Minister Papandreou appear that he has accused the Cyprus Government of agreeing to discuss the territorial issue in the talks under the aspect of property compensation. The statement stressed that the territorial issue was discussed only under the concept of determining the territory that will be under the administration of each side within the framework of a federal system, and categorically rejected any idea of discussing the territorial issue under the concept of compensation.

The government statement also rejected the opposition's view that the government has abandoned the issue of the return of the refugees, and stresses that one of the most fundamental prerequisites for a solution to the Cyprus issue for the president of the republic and the government is the safeguarding of the refugees' right to return to their homes and property. The government statement further rejected the hints that the Cyprus Government does not consider the Cyprus issue as one of invasion and occupation, and added that the demand for the withdrawal of the foreign occupation troops has never been abandoned neither under President Makarios nor under President Kiprianou, irrespective of whether the intercommunal talks were being held or not.

With regard to the internationalization issue, the statement said internationalization was always the policy of the Cyprus Government and this is indicated by the events and the intensive efforts that were exerted in the past.

With regard to the dialogue, the statement stressed that never has the president of the republic hidden its negative aspects, and added that despite its disadvantages and the fact that actions are being taken and should continuously be taken in the international arena, both by the Greek and the Cypriot Governments, this does not mean that it must be denounced. At this point, the government statement pointed out that Prime Minister Papandreou made it very clear at the EEC summit conference that he does not support the suspension of the dialogue. The statement added: The criticism of the dialogue is correct and must take place because the aim is not the continuation of a fruitless dialogue, but making the dialoge substantive and constructive.

The government statement stressed that both President Kiprianou and the government know better than anyone else their responsibilities and obligations before the country, and that they neither intend to surrender nor sell out the rights of Cyrpus and the Cypriot people, not to lead the country to fresh adventures and destruction. The government statement finally stressed that it is time to put an end to the exploitation of the national issue for pre-election aims and to the efforts to undermine the relations and cooperation between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus.

NATIONAL ECONOMY MINISTER ON INCOMES POLICY

NC072121 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Statement by Minister for National Economy Yerasimos Arsenis on 1983 incomes policy on 7 December -- recorded]

[Text] In 1978 inflation was running at an annual rate of 12.5 percent. In 1981 this rate had doubled and inflation was running at an annual rate of 24.5 percent. The public sector deficit was about 7.5 percent in 1978. In 1981 it was double -- 14.5 percent. The balance of current payments, which is our country's debt abroad, was less than $1 billion in 1978, but in 1981 it had amounted to $2.4 billion.

The size of foreign exchange reserves was $3.1 billion in 1978, whereas in 1981 it was only $1.2 billion. This increasing shrinkage [in our foreign exchange reserves] and the increasing rate of inflation was typical of the Greek economy in early 1982. Under these circumstances, the government could not but follow a careful incomes policy, a policy whose basic objective was to halt the decline of the Greek economy. Today I am in the truly pleasant position of announcing to you that the basic objective of the government's economic policy for 1982 has been achieved. Thus inflation, which as we had said was 24.5 percent in 1981 has dropped in 1982 to 21.5 percent. The public sector deficit has dropped from 14.5 percent to 12.9 percent. The deficit in the balance of current payments has dropped to $2.1 billion in 1982 from $2.4 billion in 1981, whereas the size of the foreign exchange reserves in 1982 has remained at the 1981 levels.

At the same time the GNP which showed a true drop of 0.2 percent in 1981 has shown a small increase of 0.4 or 0.7 percent in 1982. I think these figures are typical because they show that not only the sagging of the economy stopped in 1982 but that inflation rates are continuing to shrink and the balance of payments deficit is also becoming smaller. That which is of special significance and must be stressed, is that these achievements in 1982 were followed by an incomes policy that was strongly redistributive. Thus in 1982 the true income of salaried people in the urban sector increased by 5.5 percent in real prices. Specifically, for people receiving minimum wage there was a 21 percent real increase. As a result, the contribution of salaries and wages to the non-agricultural [word indistinct] world increased from 52 percent in 1981 to 55 percent in 1982.

The incomes policy for 1982 naturally could not solve all economic problems, especially problems of a different nature which will be dealt with within the framework of the 1983-87 5-year plan. One of these structural problems is currently of an exceptionally serious significance. I refer to the problem of unemployment. In 1979 we had only 38,000 unemployed. However, every year unemployment doubled itself. This phenomenon of unemployment kept pace with a reduction in industrial production. Industrial production declined by 3 percent in 1981 and showed almost the same drop in 1982. I do not now want to analyze in detail the problem of unemployment and its reasons. However, I would like to refer to a basic point, that currently our industry has ceased being competitive. Thus Greek products are being displaced not only from their markets abroad but also from our own market.

Thus, in order to solve the problem of production and to solve the problem of unemployment, we must seriously deal with the problem of the Greek economy's competitiveness and this basically is the problem of 1982. We reckon that in 1983 additions to the work force will amount to 150,000 people. These people will contribute to the already unemployed. Only 70,000 will be absorbed by the economy in the form of replacements. Consequently, we shall have as our objective finding new positions for at least 80,000 working people if we want to let unemployment remain at the 1982 level, which already is a rather high level.

The government program for 1983 aims at absorbing the 80,000 workers and salaried people and at reducing the number of unemployed in 1982. A basic lever for the reduction of unemployment is the program of public investments that has already been announced. We foresee the program for public investments in 1983 will absorb directly or indirectly at least 45,000 workers and employees. We believe that the program of private investments for 1983 will be rather significant. In the National Economy Ministry there are already 1,080 outstanding applications from private investors amounting to 102 billion drachmas. Our services have calculated that these investments will result in the employment of an additional 28,000 workers and employees. Naturally, these positions will not be created in 1983, but even if we estimate that half of these people will find work in 1983 then we ascertain that we approach the government's basic goal of absorbing the increase in new additions to the work force.

With this investment program, with the program for increasing exports which we have already announced, and with the general increase in production which we expect as a result of the investment program, we believe that in 1983 additions in the work force will be absorbed and the level of unemployment will most likely be reduced. Naturally, the production of goods is one aspect of the problem -- the goods must also be sold. In order to sell goods they must be competitive and be offered at competitive prices both domestically and abroad. Our calculations show that for Greek industry specifically and more generally for the Greek economy to become competitive there are no significant margins for redistribution of incomes in 1983. If our objective is -- as I believe that it should be -- the reduction of unemployment, then the government's incomes policy should deal with this problem as its main target. For this reason the government has decided to follow an incomes policy which aims not only at reducing unemployment but also at protecting the working people's real income.

With regard to the public sector, the government will disburse to salaried people and pensioners the following increases: First, on 1 January, 1983 half the amount of the automatic cost of living increase which covers price increases from September to December 1982; second, payment on 1 May 1983 of the remainder of the above automatic cost of living increase covering price increases from January to August 1983. The calculations for determining the automatic cost of living increase will be made with the same method and on the same basis as the automatic cost of living increase for 1982.

In connection with public businesses and organizations, their administrations are asked to follow without deviation the government's incomes policy. In order to achieve in general, the economic goals and more specifically to combat unemployment, the government believes that it is necessary to implement this income policy in the private sector too and it appeals to [the private sector] to help in the implementation of the incomes policy without deviations. The implementation of this incomes policy which will reduce unemployment will at the same time lead to an increase in the national product. Thus at the end of 1983, the conditions should exist for supporting an incomes policy for 1984 which will produce for the working people [words indistinct] in 1983 and a significant part of the increase in productivity which arises from the 1983 production process.

The issue of the competitiveness of Greek products does not concern only the [word indistinct] of work, it also concerns prices of final products. We believe that with the government's incomes policy, the cost of production will be such that the Greek economy will be able to successfully compete in the international arena. However, for this to happen we expect the private sector and specifically industry to follow a price policy that will not be profiteering. Naturally, there should be reasonable profits for the private sector, but there are no margins for superprofits. The government is determined to follow closely the development of prices and with the specific measures which the minister of commerce will announce, we shall follow the development of prices. We hope that through the cooperation we shall have with the private sector, prices will develop in a satisfactory manner so that the government's basic objective can be achieved: regaining the Greek economy's competitiveness.

RIZOSPASTIS ON PAPANDREOU'S CYPRUS POLICY

NC080924 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 7 Dec 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: 'EEC and Cyprus"]

[Text] Mr A. Papandreou again made a statement on the Cyprus issue at the EEC summit conference. Naturally, it was a futile effort. None of the leaders of this organization's member countries even cared to give him an answer. Besides, what would they tell him? Would they explain to him why they send EEC parliamentarians from their countries to the occupied parts of Cyprus? Why they systematically promote, through various firms, economic relations with the so-called "Turkish Cypriot state?" Why they are, step by step, promoting from a thousand angles the "de facto" recognition of the..." "Federated Turkish Cypriot State" of fascist Denktas? Besides, Mr Papandreou himself had earlied denounced the EEC together with NATO and the United States for being responsible for the Cypriot tragedy, the juntist coup d'etat and the Turkish invasion. How, then, could the perpetrators be moved today by statements and appeals for help to their victim? The road to the Cyprus solution passes, above all, through reliance on the true friends of the independence, territorial integrity and demilitarization of Cyprus. Such friends are, exclusively and alone, the socialist and nonaligned countries, as life has tragically proved. An international conference under UN auspices for the solution of the Cyprus problem, which has been proposed by the Soviet Union, is the realistic and absolutely feasible way of immediately promoting a correct course. At the same time, this way is also acceptable to the Cyprus Government. The government of Mr Papandreou must follow this, and only this road, if it desires the correct Cyprus solution, and not search for a Cyprus solution through the...support of EEC, NATO, the Americans or various personalities such as Brandt and others.

SOVIET JUSTICE MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

NC072011 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Minister of Justic Yeoryios Alexandros Mangakis and Deputy Minister for Press Affairs Dhimitris Maroudhas were visited today by the members of the CPSU delegation who are in Greece, headed by Terebilov, minister of justice and member of the party's Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador in Athens Kaboshkin. During the discussion that followed Terebilov requested Maroudhas convey to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, his special respect for the Greek prime minister's devotion to the idea of peace and his struggles for international detente and disarmament. Tomorrow the Soviet minister will be received by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

TURKMEN LEAVES FOR NATO MEETING IN BRUSSELS

TA071719 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara 7 Dec (AA) -- Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left Tuesday evening for Brussels where he will take part in NATO's winter meeting of foreign ministers. During his stay in the Belgian capital, Turkmen will also hold a number of bilateral meetings with his colleagues. The minister will make a speech at the NATO meeting explaining Turkey's views on various international issues.

VOTCP: ECEVIT TRIP TO SWEDEN, NOBEL CEREMONIES

TA071300 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bulent Ecevit and his wife went to Sweden to attend the Nobel prize ceremony there. The former leader of the Republican People's Party went to Sweden yesterday at the special invitation of the Swedish prime minister. The visit was made possible through the permission of the Interior Ministry and the Martial Law Command. Ecevit left the country with a special passport. As you know, Ecevit was prosecuted by the military junta for having made statements to foreign television stations and magazines and served prison terms.

NSC CLARIFIES CONDITIONS FOR DISMISSING WORKERS

TA071718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Dec 82

[National Security Council Resolution No 72 -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. It is understood that certain officials have misinterpreted the National Security Council's Resolution No 3 and Communique 15 which specifies under what conditions workers can be dismissed now that strikes and lockouts have been postponed. These officials seem to suppose that the resolution and communique in question apply only to those workplaces which had a strike or lockout at the time the resolution and communique were issued.

2. Resolution No 3 and Communique 15 apply to all workplaces that have existed since 12 September 1980, or that opened after the publication of this resolution regardless of whether strikes or lockouts were postponed there or not. Resolution No 3 and Communique 15 stipulate that:

A. A worker cannot be dismissed unless he himself wants to leave, or if he does not abide by the rules of morality and good will, if he has health problems, if he is to retire, if the labor contract expires, if his work is undesirable for general security and public order reasons, if his services are not useful or if there are similar reasons.

B. Workers can be dismissed by a workplace which is to close down or reduce personnel for economic reasons only after the government studies the situation and the concerned authorities grant permission.

3. Directives issued by the government clarify the ways to implement the principles cited in Article 2.

GEN BROWN ARRIVES, PLANS VISIT TO NATO UNITS

TA071711 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 7 (AA) -- Commander of the allied air force in southern Europe Gen William E. Brown arrived in Ankara Tuesday on an official visit. During his stay in the Turkish capital, Gen Brown will pay calls on Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahin Kaya, Deputy Commander of Air Force Gen Halil Sozer. Tomorrow (Wednesday) he will proceed to Izmir where he will visit the NATO units before leaving Turkey Dec 9.

EVREN, PASIN TO VISIT PRC, INDONESIA FOR ACCORDS

TA071712 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 7 (AA) -- Two accords will be signed with the People's Republic of China and Indonesia during President Kenan Evren's forthcoming visit to these two countries, officials announced today. In Peking, Turkish Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin, who will be accompanying the president will sign the trade protocol with China initialled earlier in Ankara. Pasin will [words indistinct] cooperation on the fields of economy, industry and technology.

The Turkish-South Korean joint economic committee which held its last meeting in Ankara last year, will meet in Seoul during President Evren's official visit to South Korea from 20 to 23 December. Pasin will be heading the Turkish delegation at the meeting.

DEATH SENTENCE DEMANDED FOR SEVEN DEFENDANTS

TA071722 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, Dec 7 (AA) -- Three lawsuits were introduced Tuesday by the Martial Law Prosecutor for Istanbul region against a total of 37 defendants, officials and members of extreme rightist organizations accused of forming armed gangs, killing 2 persons and staging robberies. The prosecutor demanded the death sentence for 7 of the defendants.

FILM DIRECTOR GUNEY GIVEN SECOND PRISON TERM

TA071721 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 7 Dec 82

["Yilmaz Guney Sentenced to 7.5 Years in Prison?" -- ANATOLIA headline]

[Text] Istanbul 7 Dec (AA) -- Leading movie actor, director and script writer Yilmaz Guney, recently stripped of his citizenship when he failed to return home to complete a prison sentence for homicide, was convicted Tuesday in his absence of praising communism in an article he published in October 1978. He had already been given by the Martial Law Court a 7.7 year prison sentence for another article published in the same magazine of which he was the founder.

FIVE POLICEMEN CONVICTED FOR TORTURE IN IZMIR

TA071537 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Izmir, Dec 7 (AA) -- Five local policemen convicted of torturing detainees were given prison sentences 27 months each and a sixth one was acquitted by the Martial Law Court. The five had tortured Muharrem Senyasa who had been arrested for alleged "ideological activities" before the Sep 12, 1980 military takeover.

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KOHL REPORTEDLY SETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE DATE

DW090937 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[From the "Tagesthemen" program]

[Text] The road to early Bundestag elections on 6 March now seems to have been paved. According to information gathered by our Bonn studio, Chancellor Kohl will submit a request for a vote of confidence next Tuesday. This will reportedly not be linked with any concrete subject.

The vote will then be held a week from Friday following the adoption of the 1983 budget. After final consultations with President Carstens, Kohl will inform the CDU/CSU Bundestag group about his decision. According to DDP, Carstens has already given the green light. The FDP Bundestag group has been summoned for a special meeting tomorrow.

FDP Approves Early Elections

LD091102 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- At a special session this morning the FDP Bundestag group approved the procedure by which Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl intends to bring about early elections. Group spokesman Eberhard Hofmann reported that the group endorsed its desire to hold fresh elections on 6 March 1983 by an "overwhelming majority."

There has been speculation during the past few days that the question of fresh elections continues to be disputed among the Free Democrats. Hofmann reported, however, that there were only a few objections. A vote was not taken because the overall opinion was unequivocal. None of the FDP deputies even hinted that they would try and oppose fresh elections by taking the matter to the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe.

FORTHCOMING VISIT BY EGYPT'S MUBARAK VIEWED

LD090938 Hamburg DPA in German 0013 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- Helmut Kohl's government expects the visit by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the beginning of next week to provide important information on the state of Arab efforts for a settlement of the Middle East conflict. According to official government information, Bonn places great store on Mubarak's views. As the president of a "very friendly country," he can expect great attention.

Christian-Democratic Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes told DPA on Wednesday that Mubarak is coming to Bonn "in an important phase of the development of our Middle East policy." He stressed that Bonn and Cairo hold common positions in many areas; this includes the positive reaction to the U.S. Middle East initiative and the view that the West European states should closely coordinate their Middle East policy with the United States. At the same time, the CDU politician welcomed the present "very important efforts" by the president to bring the viewpoints in the Arab camp closer together.

Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff told DPA that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl regards Egypt as an "essential stabilizing element in the Middle East peace process." Foreign policy spokesman of the Christian-Democratic parliamentary group Hans Klein said in an interview with DPA that the Egyptian president is consistently continuing "under undoubtedly more difficult circumstances" the peace policy of his predecessor, As-Sadat. "Egypt is one of those countries which have made peace a priority," Klein said.

CABINET DISCUSSES LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

DW291105 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Bonn, 8 December -- On Wednesday the Federal Cabinet agreed not to make a decision yet on the question of signing the law of the sea convention. The cabinet plans to deal with the matter again in a few months. A 2-year period has been set for signing the convention. Government Spokesman Stolze reported after the cabinet meeting that objections to the planned management of the sea floor had been voiced in the discussion, as had reasons favoring signing the law of the sea convention. In its final decision the Federal Government intends to take into consideration the attitudes of the partner states which to date have not been determined.

BERLIN OFFICIALS URGE MORE CONTACTS WITH GDR

LD082208 Hamburg DPA in German 1817 8 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (DPA) -- The mayor of berlin, Richard von Weizsaecker (CDU) and the SPD candidate for chancellor and parliamentary group chairman in the House of Representatives, Hans-Jochen Vogel, have spoken in favor of further talks with the GDR. During the budget debate in the House on Wednesday, Vogel also proposed direct talks between the mayor and the leadership of the GDR. In the event that Weizsaecker, after careful consideration, deems such talks to be in Berlin's interests, the SPD will take up a constructive stance.

Weizsaecker said that the Senate is seeking contacts with the other side. In East Berlin, however, the dominant view is that the two cites should maintain a distance from each other. The Senate, on the other hand, sees its task in "openness for all of Berlin" and has drawn up its plans for the city accordingly. In the general discussion on the economic and political situation of Berlin, the "national task" of the city was stressed. Weizsaecker said that the existence of Berlin gives everything which affects people in divided Germany its decisive importance. In the federal territory there should be a greater awareness than hitherto that the national task does not simply mean more financial aid for Berlin. Vogel emphasized the identity of views with the CDU on Berlin, and on inner-German policy. But now, fresh impulses from the Senate are needed, for example, on talks about the urban railway and on the electrification of the railways.

BRIEFS

AID TO TURKEY RESTORED -- Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA) -- On Wednesday, through a Christian-Liberal coalition majority, the Bundestag committees for foreign affairs and economic cooperation lifted the ban on aid to Turkey which was introduced in the middle of this year. The agreement of the parliamentary budget committee, which is to deal with this question on Thursday, is as good as certain. The Lower House does not need to formally concern itself with the matter anymore. With this, Turkey will received economic aid in 1982 from the FRG worth DM413.5 million, of which DM264.5 million is the German contribution to the most recent Western support action. In addition, the Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to defense aid by Bonn worth DM130 million. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 8 Dec 82 LD]

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

LD081934 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Summary] The resignation of Jean-Pierre Cot as minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation has now been officially accepted. Christian Nucci has been appointed to the post. Mr Nucci has not held any official post since the completion of his mission as high commissioner in New Caledonia.

This appointment is the first in a reshuffle concerning two government posts. The second appointment is that of Daniel Benoist, deputy from and mayor of Nevers, who has been appointed secretary of state at the Ministry of National Solidarity Responsible for the Elderly.

PREMIER MAUROY DEPARTS ON 3-NATION TOUR

NC082150 Paris AFP in English 2140 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 8 (AFP) -- French Premier Pierre Mauroy left Roissy Airport outside Paris this evening for Reunion Island for an official visit.

His week's tour will also take him to Mauritius and then to Kuala Lumpur.

CHEYSSON SHOCKED BY S. AFRICAN LESOTHO ATTACK

LD091134 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] France condemns the South African raid on Lesotho. Claude Cheysson, who is taking part in NATO's autumn session in Brussels, said that he is shocked by this airborne operation involving South African soldiers.

LE MONDE VIEWS ARMY REORGANIZATION PLANS

PM081649 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Nov 82 p 10

[Jacques Isnard report: "General Delaunay Reveals Broad Outlines of New Army Model Proposed by Mr Hernu"]

[Text] Army Chief of Staff Gen Jean Delaunay has just informed his subordinate commanders of the government's intention to radically change the present organization of the French ground forces by creating a new model of battle corps centered on the Hades tactical nucelar weapon and comprising rapid action and assistance forces, an eight-division armored and mechanized force and mobilized forces.

It is the 1984-1988 military programming law, due to be submitted to Parliament next spring, which should define the size and means of these forces. But General Delaunay is already stating that the main programs for the Army in that legislative document will be a new combat tank and a new helicopter gunship. Nonetheless, the chief of staff admits that at present he is unable to say how many men the new model of the Army will have, and, recalling his instruction to the officers to remain calm, he says that the Army "will not be the Cinderella of defense."

The foundations of this new organization of the French Army were laid in Paris last week at the meeting of the Higher Council of the Army, which comprises the main chiefs of that branch of the armed forces under Defense Minister Charles Hernu's chairmanship.

On that occasion the defense minister revealed that he had sent a letter to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Jeannou Lacaze stating the objectives to be attained in the next 10 years to ensure that the Army can make a greater contribution than in the past to the "overall deterrent," as defined by the president of the republic during his visit to the Canjuers (Var) army camp on 15 October.

Indeed, Mr Hernu's intention seems to be to try to increase the Army's mobility, multipurpose role, rapidity of action and firepower by modifying its present organization and deployment. Thus, the defense minister thinks, the aim is to increase a possible aggressor's uncertainty and confusion in its attempts to ascertain in advance what exactly is covered by the necessarily broad notion of France's so-called "vital" interests.

At present, in addition to its five Pluton nuclear artillery regiments, the French Army mainly comprises one army general staff, three army corps general staffs, eight armored divisions, five infantry divisions, one parachute division, one alpine division and one overseas action brigade. With around (apparent word drop) men, this force can field 3,400 armored vehicles of various kinds (track laying and wheeled) and 270 combat and utility helicopters.

It is this organization which the government has decided to reexamine. In his memorandum, apparently distributed even to the division general staffs, General Delaunay explains that the current studies essentially relate to four major lines for reforming the structures.

1 -- The tactical nuclear weapons' range and speed of reaction will be increased by placing those means of destruction not at the Army corps level, as the Pluton missile launch pads now are, but at the level of the armed forces chief of staff, who is under direct orders from the president of the republic. By this new system the government intends to show that the use of these means can be envisaged, if necessary, well outside the army corps' area of operation and without any necessary link with its own action in the field.

That seems to be a fairly clear change in the doctrine governing the use of tactical nuclear weapons since it was previously specified that the Pluton missile launch pads were completely integrated into the army corps' maneuvers and, moreover, travelled with them.

There is no doubt that the technical possibilities of the future Hades missle will give that tactical nuclear weapon system performance capabilities which are broader in time and space, as is also the case with the medium-range air-to-surface missile transported by plane.

The Hades surface-to-surface missiles, mounted in pairs on wheeled vehicles, should have a 350 km range. They are intended for use from the national territory to project nuclear fire beyond the FRG's eastern borders, even if Bonn has already presented the argument that the target populations in the GDR are Germans too.... While awaiting the Hades system, which will be ready commencing in 1991, General Delaunay is envisaging regrouping at the functional level the five regiments of Pluton missiles, whose range is 120km.

The Third Dimension

2 -- A large rapid action and assistance forces [FAAR] command, directly under the armed forces chief of staff might be created. It would comprise so-called "third dimension" forces. Those forces, transported by plane or helicopter or able to be dropped by air, are capable of being put into action in a few hours with powerful anti-tank means and are capable of overcoming the constraints of the terrain or obstacles created by the ferocity of the fighting.

If the plan is finally accepted, these forces will comprise several regiments of antitank helicopters with infantry elements which could be operational as early as 1983, infantry divisions suited to the third dimension and equipped for antitank combat in an urban environment and, if necessary, a so-called light armored cavalry division which would be equipped with the existing AMX-10 RC reconnaissance devices for the needs of an adapted command post. The Alpine division could be included in this network on the same basis as other infantry divisions.

The government's view is that this FAAR will be formed, even in peacetime, in such a way that it could send an expeditionary corps on a rapid overseas assistance mission, as is already the case now, but could also act as reinforcements to the traditional armored and mechanized battle corps for any action and any zone in Europe where the need was felt for its mobilization.

3 -- The armored and mechanized battle corps will in fact be maintained with the same missions but with a different organization and a different division of its staff between active officers and reserve soldiers. It was to this large unit, also called the First Army, that Secretary of State for Defense Georges Lemoine was referring in Paris on 28 October when he said that it was necessary to reexamine its deployment in peacetime, "perhaps at the expense of a manning levels policy."

According to General Delaunay, that battle corps will keep its main function of providing a second echelon (the reserve) of forces for the Atlantic alliance in Europe or for halting an attack outside the national borders with or without liaison with the allies. Two army corps in this large command, comprising six armored divisions and two infantry divisions, will field around 1,000 tanks and will be trained to fight, with the infantry and artillery, on European operational terrains which are primarily urbanized and wooded.

A Third Army Corps will be set up in this same unit to act as a reserve for the first two and will be formed from staff from the military schools or from divisions which do not come under the FAAR and the two other army corps. This third army corps, which will group so-called "nondivisional" units, will have a smaller general staff.

4 -- The gendarmerie and reorganized mobilization forces will be called upon to cooperate in all matters concerning the protection of sensitive points and the defeat of enemy elements that succeed in landing, are dropped by parachute or infiltrate. This organization will be carried out at three levels.

The battle corps divisions will initially be brought up to strength by the systematic recall of reservists who have carried out their military service in those divisions less than 1 year previously and to give value to conscription, will thus constitute, what Mr Hernu and Mr Lemoine recently termed "the army of the early stages." Other mobilized reservists will be sent to regional intervention units to fight in the battle corps' rear, in each of the five big defense zones in France against any indirect action of dimensions equal to or greater than the company. Finally, the gendarmerie, which has its own reserves and volunteers, will, on the authority of the local territorial commands, be given the job of protecting some sensitive points, opposing the action of infiltrated light commando groups and organizing the survival of the populations affected by the fighting.

By revealing this information following the recent meeting of the Higher Council of the Army, General Delaunay is clearly trying to reassure his officers, who had been worried by Premier Pierre Mauroy's announcement that the government was planning a new army model.

The chief of staff is stressing the idea that the aim of the current studies is to integrate the Army more into the general deterrent, but that no decision has yet been taken.

The defense minister, for his part, thought that calculations of manning levels and garrisons to be set up or abandoned were no longer appropriate. Instead, Mr Hernu called on the military chiefs to make every effort to ensure that the Army, as regards its future equipment, keeps up with the technology on which in the future, the mobility and firepower of its units will depend.

TALKS UNDERWAY FOR 2-BILLION DOLLAR SAUDI LOAN

NC082128 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 8 Dec 82

[By Jean-Jacques Mevel]

[Text] Paris, Dec 8 (AFP) -- The backing of at least 2,000 million dollars (14,000 million French francs) which Saudi Arabia is reportedly prepared to make to France would strengthen France's defenses against any renewed pressure on the franc.

But some sources here are worried that it indicates preparations for a new battle over the currency.

An element of mystery surrounds the talks, and reports of the loan have been neither denied nor confirmed officially. This contrasts with publicity in mid-September over the launch of a 4,000 million dollar loan by France raised through some 130 French and foreign banks.

That publicity was intended to demonstrate the French Government's determination to defend the franc "by every means".

However, six weeks were required to complete talks between the French Treasury and the banks, and these negotiations were marked by leaks.

The latest reports indicate that Saudi Arabia would make a 2,000 million dollar deposit, and some sources say that this could be accompanied by a large credit. But the talks are likely to be even more delicate than those with the 130 banks, and this could explain official discretion here.

French Economy Minister Jacques Delors is due to visit Riyadh from December 20 to 22 for talks on bilateral, economic and financial matters.

Saudi Arabia's reported support is believed to be merely part of broader bilateral negotiations, both political and economic. Since the beginning of last month, French Trade Minister Michel Jobert and Planning Minister Michel Rocard, and Treasury Director Michel Camdessus have been to Riyadh.

These talks, which have not yet reached a successful conclusion, concern mainly renewal of the oil agreement between the two countries. This state-to-state contract expires on December 31 at a time when French oil companies require less Saudi oil in view of the world oil surplus.

Saudi Arabia provides more than a third of France's oil needs. In the first nine months of the year, France's trade deficit with Saudi Arabia was nearly 30,000 million francs (some 4,000 million dollars), or nearly half France's overall deficit.

The trade deficit has been a constant drain on France's reserves. In addition, the recent decline of the dollar has had the effect of pushing up the mark, requiring the treasury to intervene frequently within the European Monetary System (EMS) to support the franc.

In the second half of November the Bank of France experienced an outflow of 3,000 million francs in foreign currency, and on November 25 its foreign currency reserves totalled only 13,300 million francs (about 2,000 million dollars).

According to banking sources, the Bank of France is prepared to include in its accounts that part of the 4,000 million dollar international loan drawn but not yet used, as a way of increasing the size of its reserves.

Officials here have not detailed how the loan has been used, but at the outset they have it clear they intended to draw a substantial sum -- believed to be half -- for use on the money markets without giving advance warning to financial circles.

Such loans are only a small part of resources available to the authorities in defending the franc, as the EMS offers several major short-term financing facilities.

While reports of the Saudi Arabian deposit are seen as good news, official silence about anything touching on defense of the franc has strengthened financiers' fears about a reduction in reserves held by the Bank of France.

Saudis Reportedly Grant Loan

LD090356 Paris Domestic Service in French 1014 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Saudi Arabia has confirmed having granted a $2 billion loan to France, thus enabling it to back the franc. The Franco-Saudi agreement also stipulates credit facilities worth $2 billion. In Paris, the Ministry of Finance has refused to confirm the news. The attitude taken by Riyadh is a new one. One ought to remember that after the 1981 presidential elections, Saudi Arabia as well as several other Arab countries withdrew their money from French banks.

FRENCH BANKS RESCHEDULE ROMANIAN DEBT PAYMENTS

NC082135 Paris AFP in English 2125 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 8 (AFP) Some 30 French banks signed an accord with Romania here today to reschedule part of the non-guaranteed Romanian debt to 312 private Western banks, French banking sources said.

A similar deal was signed yesterday by the representatives of 14 banks in London. The Romanian delegation is still scheduled to visit Frankfurt and Zurich to get the signatures of the rest of the 312 banks.

The accords provide for a three-year grace period in the payment of 80 percent of 1,700 million dollars -- the principal due for payment by Romania this year plus last year's arrear payments.

The debts will then have to be paid off in six-monthly installments, with the entire deal extending over six and a half years.

The French banks hold about 20 percent of Romania's Western banking debts. The French sources said that Bucharest could be forced to seek the rescheduling of its 1983 debt payments as well because of its growing financial problems.

L'HUMANITE: 2D NUCLEAR PLANT FOR RSA CONSIDERED

PM081607 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Nov 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "A Second French Nuclear Power Station?"]

[Text] In a communique issued in Paris, the representatives of the African National Congress and SWAPO state that they have "learned with anxiety that the French Government is busy studying the possibility of selling a second nuclear power station to South Africa." They add in particular: "This is not a question of honoring a contract signed before 10 May 1981 under the previous government, but of concluding a new contract, and that runs counter to the statements made by the French Government at the beginning of Mr Mitterrand's 7-year term.

"We are, therefore, asking the government to publicly confirm or deny those reports; but we hope that such a project will not be considered because it would dash the hopes and aspirations aroused by the left's accession to government. Indeed, the conclusion of such a contract would damage it in the eyes of the African peoples in general, and the Namibian and South African peoples in particular, who are struggling for their independence and liberation from the South African racist yoke."

PCF, MOROCCAN LEFTIST PARTY ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PM081517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Nov 82 p 9

[Apparent text of joint communique issued after meeting in Paris between the PCF and the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism]

[Text] At the end of the talks which took place in Paris between the PCF and the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS], the following communique was issued:

At the PCF's invitation, a Moroccan PPS delegation visited France from 20 through 25 November. The PPS delegation had warm and fraternal talks with a PCF delegation; during the talks information and opinions were exchanged on the political situations in France and Morocco and on various current international questions.

The PCF and the PPS stressed that the resurgence of tension in the world was due to the Reagan administration's aggressive, warmongering policy. That policy, which is a serious threat to international peace and detente, is characterized by increasing aggressiveness in the various regions of the world, by the development of a network of military bases and by all kinds of pressure on the struggle by states and peoples for their national and social liberation.

That confrontation policy waged by U.S. imperialism is a sign of the increased difficulties the latter is encountering in view of the crisis in its system and the rise of people's struggles. It is nonetheless dangerous and requires united action and a more determined and broader response by the forces which advocate peace and social progress.

In that framework the two parties stressed the importance which they attached to the struggle for peace and disarmament in general and more especially in the Mediterranean.

The PCF and the PPS strongly reaffirmed their condemnation of the Israeli aggression, wholeheartedly backed by the United States, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

They reaffirmed their solidarity with the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole representative, for the creation of a Palestinian state and for the establishment a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the comprehensive political settlement for which the Fes summit resolutions paved the way. They advocated immediate withdrawal by the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories.

The two delegations also reaffirmed their solidarity with the Lebanese people and the progressive forces in that country, especially the Lebanese Communist Party.

The PPS and the PCF condemned the aggressiveness of the racist Pretoria regime and asserted their solidarity with the Namibian and South African peoples, with the African National Congress and SWAPO and with the frontline countries, particularly Angola and Mozambique.

The PPS and PCF condemned the aggressive U.S. machinations in Central America and recalled their support for Cuba and Nicaragua and for the peoples of the region, particularly those of El Salvador and Guatemala, who are struggling for their liberation.

The PPS and PCF advocated the establishment of a new kind of relations between France and Morocco within the framework of the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two parties examined the problems faced by immigrant Moroccan workers in France. They noted the rapid increase in their number (420,000 people). The PCF recalled its positions on immigration questions.

The two parties reaffirmed their condemnation of the racial discrimination and intolerable racist persecution to which the immigrant workers are subjected by the employers and reactionary circles. They stressed that the improvement in the immigrant workers' situation and full respect for their economic, social and human rights requires constant vigilance.

The two parties appreciate the initial positive measures taken by the French Government to help the immigrants, who welcomed the left's victory with great hope. They expressed satisfaction at the growing role which the Moroccan workers are playing in the struggles, in which French and immigrant workers are united, to overcome the obstacles which the right and the employers are erecting on the road to the satisfaction of their demands.

The two parties hope that in the framework of a new cooperation policy between France and Morocco, new bilateral agreements on immigration might help to improve conditions for Moroccan immigrants in France.

In conclusion, the two delegations expressed satisfaction at this meeting, which enabled a frank and friendly exchange to take place; they noted beyond some differences of opinion, a broad sphere of joint action is opening up for the two parties. The two delegations decided to further develop their cooperation on the basis of independence, mutual respect and equal rights.

DO AMARAL INTERVIEW ON INTERNAL POLITICS

PM081707 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 20 Nov 82 pp 35-39 (Review Section)

[Interview with Social Democratic Center Party (CDS) Chairman and Portuguese Deputy Premier Diogo Freitas Do Amaral 15-16 November in Cascais and Lisbon by Jose Antonio Saraiva and Miguel Almeida Fernandes]

[Excerpts] Miguel Almedia Fernandes: In your opinion, is Eanes an ally of the PCP?

Freitas do Amaral: President Eanes has behaved strangely toward the PCP. Obviously, I do not regard General Eanes as a Communist -- far from it. I do, however, regard his conduct toward the Communist Party as strange.

Any democrat, especially if he is leftwing, has a natural concern, which is to distance himself publicly from the PCP's stances, unless there is an antifascist unitary dynamic on the occasion of a danger of imminent dictatorship. Then all democrats are in the same boat. However, in a normal democratic situation, any democrat, especially if he is leftwing, is naturally to distance himself from the Communist Party. This applies to the Socialist Party [PSP] people, the other independent leftwing democrats and the parties to the right and even to left of the PCP. Now what is strange, is that the president of the republic does not have that concern to distance himself from the Communist Party.

I wish to cite the instance of Poland -- on which he made statements identical to those of the Portuguese Democratic Movement and even those of the PCP (it was "an internal event" which was followed "with concern," but which merited no condemnation) -- and the speech which he delivered in Oporto on the news media: His viewpoints were the same as the Communist viewpoints. The same thing has now happened in the criticisms of the revision of the Constitution.

Thus it happens that in most situations General Eanes has no qualms about adopting on a certain issue a stance coinciding wholly or partly with that of the PCP, and which does not coincide wholly with that of any Portuguese democratic party. I do not say that this serves to classify somebody as a communist, but there is a strange relationship with the Communist Party which naturally arouses criticisms on the part of the democratic parties.

Jose Antonio Saraiva: You said recently that the revision of the Constitution, as regards the president of the republic's powers, would have been different if Eanes had behaved differently. So it is to be inferred that the revision of the Constitution was effected in terms of the current president of the republic....

Do Amaral: No, it is a good thing that you ask me this question, because I thus have the opportunity to clarify an important point. That is not what I sought to say, nor is it what I believe. The revision of the Constitution was not effected in terms of the current president of the republic, and, much less, against him.

The revision of the Constitution was effected taking into account the dangers to the democratic system which the current president of the republic's conduct, with the powers which he possessed, revealed. It is dangerous to the Portuguese democratic system for the president of the republic, whoever he is, to have without limits the power to dismiss the government and to dissolve the assembly. This is one of the reasons why all the democratic parties were in agreement on reducing those powers. It was not in order to thwart the current president. It is his conduct which revealed that there was a danger there which must be forestalled, regardless of the current holder of the post and whoever might come to hold it in the future.

Saraiva: Alvaro Cunhal, in last week's interview with EXPRESSO, said that the revision of the Constitution was bad but could have been worse. This seems to mean that the Democratic Alliance did not effect the revision of the Constitution which it wanted. Was not the PSP the main winner of the revision battle?

Do Amaral: I agree when it is said that the revision of the Constitution was not 100 percent what the Democratic Alliance was seeking. It is sufficient to compare the final text with that proposed by the Democratic Alliance....

Fernandes: ...just an interjection. You said last weekend that the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] was the main winner of the revision battle...

Do Amaral: I did not say that. It is the press which attributed that assertion to me. What I asserted is that there was a number of ideas for which we fought and which we succeeded in enshrining in this revision. However, as I was saying, the revision does not correspond 100 percent to what we wanted. It corresponds almost totally at the political and institutional level, not at the economic level. Here it fell far short of what is necessary. At the economic level the revision was sufficient to liberalize, decollectivize and dedogmatize the Portuguese economic system. We did not succeed in going further because the PSP disagreed. However, this does not mean that the PSP was the main winner of the revision. Why? Because all the amendments approved were in the direction of bringing the Constitution closer to the model proposed by the Democratic Alliance: To eliminate the revolutionary references, remove concepts of a Marxist thrust and introduce elements of liberalization of the system. There was less socialism, less collectivism and greater freedom.

Saraiva: There are Social Democratic leaders who accuse the CDS of growing at the expense of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], and even advocate the immediate dissolution of the government coalition to end that growth. Has or has not the Democratic Alliance's existence benefited the CDS?

Do Amaral: The Democratic Alliance's existence has especially benefited the country. In party terms, all the parties belonging to it have gained. The CDS has benefited from the fact of being in power. Not so much in posts, since it has been underrepresented, but especially because it has been able to demonstrate its leaders' quality and competence -- specifically, ministers and secretaries of state whom it has designated for the government.

PSD's Complexes

Moreover, I will point out that we came to power for the first time through the agency of the PSP and not of the PSD. The CDS was already in power with the PSP, and only later with the PSD. I do not wish to stir up controversies, but I believe that it is unfair to make assertions of that kind.

Everybody knows that the largest party in the Democratic Alliance is the PSD, and will be so until a new election perhaps gives different results. I cannot see why the largest Portuguese party, which has the majority, which has the largest number of ministers and secretaries of state in the government, should have grounds for feeling a complex. The opinion polls say that the CDS is growing. That is a good thing. Is that growth, however, being effected at the PSD's expense? That is something which can only be confirmed at the time of the legislative elections.

Fernandes: Does that mean that in 1984 the CDS will demand a separate count of the votes for each of the Democratic Alliance parties?

Do Amaral: It is very difficult to know how a party grows. In 1975 we had 7.5 percent of the votes. A year later we achieved 16 percent. Our electorate more than doubled.

The PSD, which had 26 percent in 1975, had 24 percent in 1976. Whereas we gained 8.5 percent, the PSD lost only 2 percent. It is obvious that at that time, we did not grow at the PSD's expense.

Moreover, according to an opinion poll commissioned by us, there were swings of votes from the PSD to the CDS, from the PSP to the PSD, from the PSP to the CDS and even from the Communist Party to the CDS. It is obvious that we are not interested in reducing the PSD's importance. The ideal thing for the Democratic Alliance is for all the parties comprising it to grow: All this at the expense of the opposition parties and by mobilizing the abstentions.

PSD and CDS Should Gauge Strength in 1984

Fernandes: What about separate lists?

Do Amaral: What has been discussed and what is desirable is the Democratic Alliance parties being able to count their votes in 1984. Since the Democratic Alliance is not an entity which means or which is seeking to evolve toward the merger of the parties comprising it, this means that they cannot remain eternally shackled by the 1976 results. In 1984, when 8 years will have elapsed since those results, it will be high time for each of the parties to count its votes. How are they to do so? There are two possible ways: Either they run on separate lists or by the method of a coalition of lists. I would prefer a coalition of lists.

To that end, amendments must be made to the electoral law next year. If it is impossible to do so -- or if the president of the republic vetoes it, as it seems he will do in the case of all or almost all legislation -- then we will have to run on separate lists, which would reduce the Democratic Alliance's electoral strength. However, it does not seem to me that the Democratic Alliance parties can be asked to continue for another 4 years, until 1988, without gauging their electorates. This is unacceptable, even in terms of the democratic system's health.

Fernandes: You said that the president of the republic would veto all or almost all legislation. There is talk, specifically, of a veto on the defense law....

Do Amaral: This is what he announced in his strange address. As for the defense law, we will see whether or not he vetoes it. He has that right, although there are probably few democratic countries where the head of state has the right to veto a law approved in Parliament by a majority exceeding two thirds. If there is a veto, the assembly will certainly analyze its grounds, and if it believes that the president of the republic is right, it will amend accordingly the provisions which caused the veto. Otherwise, it will confirm the initial text.

Saraiva: There are CDS leaders who suggest that if the CDS were in power alone, it would not conduct this policy. I ask you whether or not this is so, and, in the event of a negative reply, whether you feel hindered in this coalition with the PSD.

Do Amaral: If we formed a government on our own, we would seek to implement our party program. But we are not doing so. We are implementing the Democratic Alliance program approved in 1979. This means that each party is partially hindered from implementing its program in full.

In terms of domestic and foreign policy, if we were on our own, we would conduct basically this policy. However, in terms of economic policy, we would emphasize more the element of liberalization of the Portuguese economic system. I make a point, however, of stressing that no fundamental disagreement at the ideological level has so far arisen among the Democratic Alliance parties at government level.

Fernandes: But there are disagreements in the government. The most obvious is the disagreement on the overall state budget, which has not even been approved as yet.

Do Amaral: There was no ideological disagreement on the matter. There were disagreements on political opportuneness. In the government, we are all in agreement that it is necessary to make a stringent budget which will contain the deficit at 150 million contos. Everybody is in agreement on beginning to ask austerity from the public sector, instead of asking it from citizens, families and enterprises. The question was how far we could go in fulfilling these aims.

Fernandes: Do you support Joao Salgueiro's economic policy?

Do Amaral; The economic policy is not solely Dr Joao Salgueiro's; it is the government's. I support it; otherwise, I would have already proposed altering it.

Fernandes: You have said that you will be in the executive next year. Is it true that you are making your continued stay in the government conditional on the implementation of a government reshuffle?

Do Amaral: There has not even been any mention of a reshuffle.

Fernandes: But do you in fact advocate a reshuffle in January?

Do Amaral: I do not, and would not, publicly advocate government reshuffles. It is a matter entirely for the prime minister and it is not for other members of the government to take initiatives in this regard.

Fernandes: What would a Democratic Alliance defeat in the local elections mean to you?

Do Amaral: In elections of this kind winning or losing are just words of very relative significance at the national level.

Fernandes: If there is a major electoral defeat of the Democratic Alliance in the local elections, there are three possibilities: Either the Democratic Alliance requests early general elections; or it leaves everything as it stands; or it tries to have recourse to Parliament, thus responding to the appeal from a sector of the PSP, to form a government of national salvation, composed of the Democratic Alliance plus the PSP. Which is the most likely of these three hypotheses?

Do Amaral: I consider them all improbable, since I believe that the Democratic Alliance will achieve a good result. I have various pointers in this direction. Assuming a bad result for the Democratic Alliance, however absurd, it in no way rules out the Democratic Alliance's viability as a parliamentary majority. There are various possible initiatives, but the choice of the most suitable one can only be made afterward, if the defeat materializes.

Saraiva: Would you accept a Democratic Alliance-PSP government if early general elections were held and the Democratic Alliance failed to gain an absolute majority in Parliament?

Do Amaral: If the Democratic Alliance survived despite its elections defeat, if it decided it should not form a minority government, if the PSP also refused to govern with a minority and if, in short, this were the only way of providing the country with a democratic government -- that is, by ruling out further attempts at forming a government based on presidential initiatives -- I would accept such a possibility.

Fernandes: One PSD minister has told me that the Democratic Alliance is dead and that it lacks only a death certificate. Do you consider the Democratic Alliance moribund?

Do Amaral: We are a country that tries to destroy everything positive. The Democratic Alliance has been in government for 3 years, which is now unusual in Europe. The Democratic Alliance has not lost a single vote in Parliament. The government has never had any of its initiatives rejected by Parliament. We have successfully coped with two attempts at a general strike. All motions of confidence have prospered. Despite this, they say that the Democratic Alliance is moribund. What about the facts?

Fernandes: Do you not consider it necessary to renegotiate the Democratic Alliance agreement in 1983?

Do Amaral: I believe that there must be further negotiations on whether we all agree to prolong the Democratic Alliance for the period 1984-88. And so that 1984 can be a year of a victorious advance to the elections, the renegotiation of the accords must take place in 1983.

"I Do Not Make Criticisms In Public"

Fernandes: Do you agree with Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa when he accuses the Democratic Alliance of lack of leadership?

Do Amaral: I do not make criticisms in public, so I cannot say with which criticisms I agree or disagree.

Saraiva: If the CDS reached the conclusion that the Democratic Alliance had lost its potential, would it be brave enough to propose its dissolution?

Do Amaral: Since the outset the Democratic Alliance has been an alliance that identifies with national interests. If, for the sake of argument, the Democratic Alliance tomorrow ceased to reflect the interests of this or that party, I believe it would be difficult for that party to end the Democratic Alliance. But if the parties that make up the Democratic Alliance reached the conclusion that it had ceased to reflect the nation's interests, they would have an obligation to act.

Saraiva: However, inasmuch as the Democratic Alliance was to a large extent the personal creation of Sa Carneiro, any party that proposed its dissolution would always appear as a traitor to the memory of Sa Carneiro. I ask you again: Would the CDS have the courage to do it?

"Central Bloc Would Benefit CDS"

Do Amaral: If, to take an absurd hypothesis, the Democratic Alliance were to become opposed to the national interests, we would certainly have that courage, to end it....

Saraiva: Several social democratic leaders say that if the Democratic Alliance were dissolved, the PSD would derive partisan advantages from it. What about the CDS? Would it gain or lose?

Do Amaral: From a partisan viewpoint the CDS would not be harmed, rather the contrary. The PSD-PSP bloc would benefit the CDS. I believe that the PSD would find it more difficult to reach an understanding with the PSP than it did with the CDS. What is the PSP now? It is a completely divided party, without a strategy and with a disputed leadership. Its conduct in government would therefore be unpredictable. It seems obvious to me that a PSP-PSD government would cause profound dissatisfaction within the PSD, which would benefit us. So the CDS would grow at the PSD's expense.

Saraiva: How do you envisage Portuguese politics without the Democratic Alliance?

Do Amaral: I believe that we would have an openly very argumentative government. Coalitions between two major parties do not last long, as we have learned from Europe's experience.

On the other hand this central bloc would exacerbate the political tensions. Unfortunately, the major trade union confederation is sympathetic toward the PCP. There would be no social truce. Apart from that, without any homogeneous bloc providing a government alternative, many people would channel their dissatisfactions outside the system. Last, the following should be noted: What Portugal needs now is to become a real market economy, dismantling the collectivist heritage of Goncalvesism. A PSD government with the PSP could not do this. Such a government would therefore be against the nation's interests.

Fernandes: You have made a disturbing statement: You said that coalitions are stable only when formed between a major party and a minor party. I would like to ask you: Do you believe that after 1984 the CDS will still be a minor party or that it will grow, in which case problems will emerge within the Democratic Alliance?

Do Amaral: There is also a third hypothesis, which is that the CDS becomes a major party and the PSD a minor party. I do not foresee this, for the time being....

CDS' Growth

Fernandes: Opinion polls indicate that the CDS is close to or level with the PSD....

Do Amaral: Let us suppose that the PSD and CDS are very close in 1984. I acknowledge that in such an eventuality, certain problems could emerge within the Democratic Alliance coalition. But you cannot ask a party to abandon its own growth for the sake of maintaining another party's supremacy.

DRAFT BUDGET SHOWS TAX BENEFIT REVENUES

PM081555 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Budget Seeks to Contain Deficit and Increase Tax Revenues"]

[Text] The draft state budget for 1983 aims at a deficit of 150.3 million contos, as against the 150.7 million contos forecast for this year. The document was delivered at the Assembly of the Republic by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs yesterday.

In order to finance that deficit, the government may raise foreign loans up to the sum of 60 million contos, resorting to finance the remainder through subscriptions on the part of the public and banking and insurance institutions. According to the draft, the deficit appears the same as this year's deficit in nominal terms, which represents a 20 percent decrease in real terms.

The government states that the sums earmarked for less essential current expenditures have been limited as far as possible, the provision setting a 4 percent increase in productivity as a target to be achieved by the public services in 1983 being maintained. The campaign against tax evasion and fraud is cited as making possible the increase in tax revenues.

Tax measures

In order to secure the necessary revenues -- and over and above the domestic and foreign loans which we mention above -- the draft budget envisages increasing some duties and taxes and creating new ones. It is thus that in the field of direct taxes the creation is advocated of a special tax on profits, whose rate will not exceed 5 percent, affecting incomes subject to industrial tax.

Increases of 10 percent on the capital tax and on surtax, and of 15 percent on value-added tax [imposto de mais valia], the inheritance tax and the transfer tax (in this last-mentioned instance, only when the sum which it affects is equal to, or greater than, 10,000 contos), are also envisaged.

Despite these increases, there will also be measures of a contrary nature, including the raising to 190 contos of the exemption limit for the trade tax [imposti profissional], concerning which new grades will be set for the 2 percent and 4 percent rates. Pensions will be exempt from that tax, except when their holders work for somebody else.

In surtax, the concern for greater social justice will cause in section A, the raising to 100 and 150 contos respectively of the allowances to which unmarried and married people are entitled. Child allowances will also be increased to 25 to 30 contos. In order to combat evasion of surtax, the criterion of external signs of living standards will be introduced, which will operate in instances in which there is a conspicuous disroportion between declared income and the taypayer's lifestyle.

In the industrial tax, reappraisal of the provisions concerning the classificaton of taxpayers into various groups is envisaged. The maximum limit on the sums of management incomes for the purpose of determining the amount collectable will rise from 560 contos to a sum to be determined in accordance with procedures envisaged in the draft. For taxpayers without organized accounting a sum corresponding to the national minimum wage will be set.

As for the capital tax, the rate of the tax on loan interest falls (from 30 percent to 18 percent) and that of the tax on profits distributed to partners falls from 18 to 15 percent.

Stamped Paper at 50 Escudos

As far as indirect taxation is concerned, purchase tax rises to 17 percent, and the specific duty on beer will be set at 15 escudos per liter. Purchase tax will be extended to the renting of video tapes and to certain services. A tax on enterprises' entertainment allowances, as well as on income from some forms of real estate will be created. Another will be introduced for journeys abroad by air (people over 18 years of age will pay 1,000 escudos, people under that age, 500 escudos.

Stamped Paper will cost 50 escudos, and the rate of the tax on television advertising will rise to 15 percent. In addition, reappraisal of the taxation of banking transactions, as well as of the system of stamp duty on promissory notes, written orders for payment, checks and statements of account [extractos de factura] is also proposed.

The excise tax on domestically produced tobacco will be increased by not more than 25 percent.

Taxes Will Yield 115 Million Contos More

In tariff policy, and bearing in mind entry into the EEC, the alteration of the import duties tariff, so as to bring it into line with the common external tariff, is envisaged. Some duties will be changed into domestic excise taxes. On the other hand, a tax on imports of agricultrual products will be created, so as to avert differences in the prices of products purchased on the world market and those of domestic products.

On the the other hand, the granting of exemption from import duties on capital goods for enterprises in the fisheries sector and in the extractive and processing industries is proposed.

Seeking to encourage and support production activity, it is envisaged granting exemptions from value-added tax in instances of incorporation of the legally established revaluation reserve [rezerva de reavaliacao] into companies' capital.

Tax benefits concerning hotels and similar establishments (for tourist use) and the purchase and construction of homes will be reviewed.

Overall, it is expected that the tax revenues will register an increase of 114.5 million contos in comparison with the previous budget, totaling some 437.6 million contos. That sum will represent 91 percent of current revenues (481.5 million contos). The total amount of actual revenues is estimated at 498.1 million contos.

GONZALEZ SEEKS TO LEARN ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

LD081814 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Defense Minister Narcis Serra attended ceremonies this morning at the Brunete Armored Division held to make the day of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception, patron saint of Spain and of the infrantry.

The general in chief of the divison, Maj Gen Prudencic Pedrosa, welcomed the prime minister, whom he called on to get to know us so as to understand us. General Pedrosa ended with the following words:

[Begin Pedrosa recording] We hope that this mutual familiarity will lead to the respect which we owe to and have for you being turned into acceptance. I thank you for your visit to our unit and hope you feel at home among us. [end recording]

The prime minister replied with the following words:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Allow me on this day to congratulate you sincerely and wholeheartedly. And allow me to express my pleasure also at the happy coincidence of the patron saint of the infantry being also the patron saint of Spain as a whole. I do not want to deliver a formal speech this morning. I simply wish to thank you, General Pedrosa, for your words and to assure you that I share them in letter and in spirit. I also want to say that it is in the interests of the prime minister that you should get to know me, that you should know that my vocation is to serve, and I would also like to pick upon your words that one serves Spain from any post, from any place, and say that I would like you to know today, when the new government of the nation is just setting out, that its prime minister will exercise his functions calmly, prudently and firmly, without taking sides for or against any sector but rather with his sights set on the good of Spain which is the fatherland of all Spaniards. He will exercise those functions only in pursuit of the good of Spain.

I wish to make no secret, from the outset, of the fact that to err is part of the human condition. Errors may therefore occur in what I do as prime minister in the coming years. But there will never be any intention other than the upright one of seeking the good of Spain, the good of our fatherland, the good of the immense majority of the citizens of Spain.

I assure you that from today on, from this festive day of happiness for the infantry, I shall make it my business to get to know, to get to know deeply, the human and material needs of our armed forces; and I shall look to them within the capabilities of the Spanish nation, so as better to serve our national defense, and for the honor of Spain and the defense of its integrity, its sovereignty and its independence.

I am a servant of Spain, to whom it falls to assume a grave responsibility. I assume that responsibility with the calmness of mind which I have just affirmed, I assume it in the knowledge of the responsibility resting on my shoulders, I assume it in the hope that it will be for the good of Spain. [end recording]

FERNANDO MORAN ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PM081525 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Nov 82 p 12

[EFE report: "Foreign Policy Will Pay Attention Especially to Relations With Europe and Maghreb's Stability"]

[Text] Virtual Foreign Minister Fernando Moran has said in statements to EFE that "I do not arrive in the ministry vindictively," and that "all the officials are fit to work with the future government."

The future chief of the ministry cited the strengthening of relations with France, the policy of cooperation with Latin America and the maintenance of stability in North Africa as the fundamental aspects of socialist foreign policy. As for that ministry's internal functioning, he said that "foreign policy must not be a secret, since if it is not based on public opinion, it is doomed to failure."

According to Moran, the changes will be effected gradually, since the new budget will not be available until next summer, and the current budget is very scanty. The next foreign minister's philosophy as regards appointments is based on the idea that a change of system has not occurred with this election, but "there has been something more than a mere change of governemnts; there is a change of political class."

He stressed that the Socialists "will restrict the number of political ambassadors," although he acknowledged that it is essential that some embassies be held by politicians" [opening quote marks dropped in newspaper]. He described the previous government as "enormously incorrect in its appointments policy over the last few months," some of which, he explained, are incorrect not as regards personnel but as regards timing.

On the issue of the EEC, Fernando Moran stated that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] is concerned more about "whether and how membership is achieved than when. Nevertheless, is Spain has no option in 1985 [as published]. We believe that the current situation will not have been surmounted," and membership would be of interest neither to Spain nor the Community, he stated, echoing the words of Deputy Premier Alfonso Guerra.

Moran recalled Felipe Gonzalez' words to the effect that we will not be obsessed with the issue of the Community, and maintained that the final advance could in fact occur under France's chairmanship in the first 6 months of 1984. This, he added, does not mean that our only European factor is going to be France, but our relations with that country must be global. To this end, he announced the setting up of a large embassy in Paris, in charge of which a person of high standing would be placed.

NATO, Freeze Negotiations

Moran stated that the PSOE's stance on the NATO issue is clear: "It is not anti-NATO, but we deem it neither desirable nor necessary for Spain to become integrated into the military organization, nor did we even deem it necessary to take it into the alliance." "We remain opposed," he said, "to the Union of the Democratic Center government's action in joining the alliance, and we will therefore seek in the first place the freezing of the process of integration into the military organization and into any of the integrated commands."

Fernando Moran reiterated the PSOE's intention of calling a referendum, although without allowing itself to be tied down by a date, "because we must bear in mind that this decision must contribute neither to Spanish internal instability or to the alliance's instability." Nevertheless, Moran declared himself in favor of maintaining the NATO embassy during this time, because "it makes no sense for our voice to cease to be heard."

The future foreign minister stated that the PSOE accepts the agreements with the United States, because they can contribute to Spanish defense, and explained that some readjustments and corrections of them, rather than a renegotiation, must be undertaken. He also said that "a sounding has been taken, and the initial impression is that the United States is prepared to make some adjustments." "We are confronted, he said, "with the recently signed agreements with the United States, but the essential thing, which is a guarantee of defense for the entire integrity of the territory, is not secured in these agreements."

In the Gibraltar dispute, the claim will be relaunched, resting on the UN resolutions, seeking negotiations and using the Lisbon declartion -- which "I do not like, but it is all that there is," according to Fernando Moran. He also said that the PSOE is in favor of opening the gate, "because an alienation of the Gibraltar population has occurred."

Moran added that the PSOE deems it essential to avert a conflict in North Africa, which would have negative repercussions on the current balance of forces. He also stated that it believes that Morocco's stability is essential to our own stability: "Not only will we do nothing to destabilize the king of Morocco, even though his policy is contrary to ours," he said, "we will do what is incumbent on us to maintain his stability." The future foreign minister also told EFE that Prime Minister-designate Felipe Gonzalez intends that his first visit abroad will be to Rabat.

According to Fernando Moran, Latin America's deterioration could be catastrophic for the world, and could even cause several world conflicts. "Therefore," he said, "the socialist government will pay preferential attention to Latin America."

MANUEL FRAGA SPEAKS IN INVESTITURE DEBATE

PM081455 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: 'Fraga: First Day of Relentless Opposition']

[Excerpts] The Congress of Deputies plenary session, at which the program submitted by socialist candidate Felipe Gonzalez was debated and the investiture approved, resumed at 1630 hours yesterday afternoon. Herri Batasuna Deputies Inaki Esnaola and Pedro Solabarria, who did not attend the first session either, were absent from the session. A good many ministers of the outgoing cabinet were also absent. On the grounds of importance, we begin the report on the debate with the speech by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, spokesman of the opposition popular group.

"The Spanish people certainly always deserve, especially at moments such as the present, that we tell them the truth, but the whole truth. And they deserve that we tell them it before the election, and to adjust our promises to that truth, which was perfectly well known even then. Now they must be told at least that that truth will render virtually impossible the fulfillment of election promises which were never realistic," Manuel Fraga stated in his speech in the investiture debate.

"Since, whether we like it or not, the countdown for time and the people judging us all now begins," he added, "I have the grave duty of telling the magnificent people of Spain that if an attempt is made to implement the socialist elections program, the consequences for the budget deficit, the disequilibrium in the balance of payments, increased taxes (especially indirect taxes, which are the most regressive socially), the growth of inflation, disinvestment and hence increased unemployment will be such that before 2 years are out, the socioeconomic situation will be simply intolerable. I leave it, of course, to others to express their opinions on what will happen if the program is not implemented, fully proving right those of us who have described it as unworkable."

Mr Fraga described the debate as exceptionally important, and stated that he had the honor to speak on behalf of the popular group in the Congress, resulting from the Popular Alliance's coalition with the Population Democratic Party and with the Navarrese People's Union, the Aragonese Regionalist Party and the Valencian Union -- examplary regionalist forces, which in addition to agreeing on the furtherance of the same model of society, serve Spain's unity effectively by means of the effective defense of their respective regional identities.

Mr Fraga continued by saying, among other things: "It is common knowledge that the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] maintains more than one program. There is a maximum program of the party, which is endorsed at congress after congress, most recently at the 29th congress held in October 1981. It seems that there is a detailed government program which has not been published. "I repeat that this is a crucial issue. In contrast to the statement made in recent polemics that there are no probems with the model of society, that it is the one envisaged in the 1978 Constitution, the political resolution of the 29th congress says verbatim (page 5) that 'the Constitutional framework...does not define a single model of society but can accomodate different forms of society.'

"I have before me the party's maximum program,which is certainly maximalist. It reiterates without palliatives the false doctrine of the class struggle and of the proletariat's servitude, and that the solution 'can only be achieved in one way: By transforming individual and corporate ownership of the implements of labor into joint ownership by the whole of society.'

"I believe, and this is what I once said, that it was essential that Mr Gonzalez Marquez explain to his voters in a public debate the real significance of these -- I repeat -- 'essential and unrenounceable' principles, which are certainly extensively expounded on all the pages of the maximum program, which talks, for instance, of the 'possession of political power by the working class' -- an antidemocratic principle if ever there was one; and even talks of the 'taking of political and economic power and the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange by the working class,' it being specified that 'our ideology leads us to reject any path of accommodation with capitalism or merely reforming it.' The 'socialist society' which is advocated 'must be self-managing.' Its guidance will come from a socialist party -- a 'class, mass, Marxist, democratic and federal party' -- and it is specified that it is Marxist because it accepts 'the scientific method of knowledge and of transformation of capitalist society by means of the class struggle as a driving force of history.'

"In order to succeed in achieving these aims, the PSOE 'advocates a dialectical method of transition to socialism which will combine the parliamentary struggle with popular mobilization in all its forms.' All this, it is explained, is because in the 'transitional stage of building socialism,' 'vigorous and decisive interventions concerning the acquired rights and economic structures of bourgeois society will be necessary'; an issue which was certainly referred to worryingly in yesterday's speech, at least as regards land ownership.

"It is absolutely necessary that Mr Gonzalez Marquez explain to us here and now what the exact significance of these and other statements is, since the official declaration is categorical: 'The PSOE has a basic document -- its maximum program -- which because it remains totally in force, constitutes the basis of all our thinking and action.' If this is so, it is clear that the Spanish people and we parliamentarians must ask ourselves at this moment whether this is really the destination toward which the socialist ship is taking us.

"Mr Gonzalez himself dwelt yesterday on this concept of the socialist 'course.' Either the maximum program is designed to satisfy some socialists, who are in a majority in the Congress, the intention being not to implement it, or else all the rest are stages on a path whose final goal is irreversible and unrenounceable.

Government Should Act Against Noone

"It should be added that Mr Felipe Gonzalez, during the election campaign, and another prominent member of the party more recently, have been especially anxious to explain that their party is not a social democratic party but clearly socalist, and it has been specified why. In Spain -- so it is claimed -- 1 per cent of the citizens own 25 percent of the wealth, and no policy of reforms but a policy specifically directed against the group is sufficient to tackle this problem.

"The role of the opposition -- his majesty's loyal and democratic opposition -- is to exercise, also on behalf of the entire people and not only of its voters, parliamentary scrutiny, which is the basis of the other constitutional forms of scrutiny."

Mr Fraga added, among other things: "What cannot be accepted is that capitalism should once more be to blame for capitalism's mistakes and also be to blame for socialism's weaknesses, as Mr Marchais has just said in France."

Economic Program Full of Vague Ideas

"The speech of the socialist candidate for the premiership has proved to be a catalogue of good intentions as regards economic policy, many of which we share. But the priority of aims, without specifying the necessary means, proves it to be a program full of vague ideas and contradictions.

Thus as for the tax policy deficit, to call for reducing it and reorganizing expenditure without specifying what subsidies will be reduced or what public revenues will increase is a remarkable instance of imprecision. "Thus, as regards the Spanish economic system's competitiveness, Mr Gonzalez states that he will reduce Spanish production costs while simultaneously promising to attack unemployment by "modifying and reducing working hours,' which would increase our products' unit costs.

"My desire, our parliamentary group's fervent desire, is that the socialist government's economic policy succeed. However, I fear that Mr Felipe Gonzalez' government will fail in the endeavor.

We Deny Vote but Will Cooperate

"The fact that we deny it our vote does not mean that we will not give it our critical cooperation throughout the months. If at any time -- in view of the confusion which its measures have created -- the government does not know what to do, let it turn to us who do know.

"You cannot continue to irresponsibly resort to public funds, holding back and taking away resources from private investment, which is essential for creating truly stable jobs. "The candidate's election program promised to create 800,000 jobs over the next 4 years, and also to reduce the number of unemployed to under 1 million -- 600,000 exactly, I believe I recall -- in 1986. It would be a good thing for him to spell out to us at what annual rate these goals will be achieved (so we can monitor their realization precisely), and quantify for us the expected results of each of the measures proposed."

Manuel Fraga concluded his speech by saying: "According to Article 99 [of the Constitution], the vote in this poll is for confidence in the candidate and his program. It is obvious that our vote cannot, unfortunately be favorable, cannot express a confidence which we do not feel. This does not prevent our expressing at this historic moment our best wishes and desires for success to Mr Gonzalez Marquez and the government which he will form, because, if we disagree with most of Mr Gonzalez Marquez' ideas and with his program's approach, in one thing we do wish to trust: In his patriotism and in his awareness of a leader's responsibility. In his turn, let Mr Gonzalez Marquez not doubt that in that spirit he will always find in us the greatest goodwill."

PCE'S GERARDO IGLESIAS ON PARTY'S PROBLEMS

PM081601 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 19-25 Nov 82 pp 5-8

[Unattributed interview with PCE Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias in Madrid -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The PCE has had three secretaries general -- Jose Diaz, Dolares Ibarruri and Santiago Carrillo -- without whose names the PCE's history cannot be written. Today the PCE secretary general is called Gerardo Iglesias. What does this mean to you personally?

[Answer] In these instances it is usual to say that it is a great honor that the party is placing that great responsibility on you. But what I sincerely feel is enormous concern, because I believe that it is a very grave challenge which is confronting me. In the first place, because replacing a person of Santiago Carrillo's stature in the post of secretary general is no easy task; second, because the replacement occurs at a difficult moment for national political life and for the PCE itself.

[Question] You do indeed become secretary general at one of the most difficult moments in the PCE's existence. Outside it, and even within the party itself, it is being said that these election results have made clear the failure of the PCE's whole policy of unity between the workers forces and progressive sectors of the bourgeoisie. Do you believe that these election results must lead the party to change its political strategy radically, and if so, in what way?

[Answer] I believe that the fact that that policy has not made headway does not mean that it is incorrect and should therefore not be maintained. That policy of broad democratic cooperation has indeed been gravely curtailed by the election results in which a clear trend toward the bipolarization of Spanish society prevails.

Does the bipolarization help the development and enhancement of the democratic process? I sincerely do not believe so, and we have said this and reiterate it today. Following the election, the same questions remain: Do or do not the consolidation and development of democracy require the broadest cooperation, the broadest support, the broadest social base? Is a social bloc of progress which will make it possible to successfully tackle the necessary transformations necessary? I believe so, and that the policy which the party is upholding therefore remains valid, although -- and the recent Central Committee plenum spoke out in these terms -- a thorough analysis to adjust that policy and to seek more effective channels of implementation in everyday practice is necessary. Democracy in Spain is still not consolidated and is encountering major obstacles and difficulties. The policy of democratic concentration which the party upholds is aimed precisely at creating the favorable conditions for surmounting those difficulties.

[Question] One of the issues raised in this debate on the election results is the lack of unity in the party and the successive crises in the leadership which have reduced the communist election platform's credibility. Do you believe that all these crisis episodes can be regarded as belonging to the past?

[Answer] I believe that they cannot be regarded as surmounted. I wish, hope and trust that the measures which have just been adopted -- this beginning of changes which are starting to be adopted in the party leadership -- mean the end of those successive crises. A thorough examination by the party as a whole is necessary; a lengthy process must be undergone in order to surmount the consequences of the successive crises. The important thing -- and this we can begin to achieve -- is to end that sequence of conflicts by approaching the party's situation with broad and flexible viewpoints and with a determined readiness for dialogue and for ending the real causes of those problems, which I believe are numerous.

[Question] Your appointment and some of the changes which have been announced have aroused some expectation, not only within the Communist Party but in some sectors which have distanced themselves politically from it. Do you believe that communist influence in various social sectors can be revitalized or begin to be revitalized? Do you believe that the Communist Party's image can improve?

[Answer] I wish to make two remarks. In the first place, I am quite confident about the Communist Party's recovery, but I am confident irrespective of who is currently secretary general. Despite the election results, I believe that the PCE is a real force with a strong presence in the trade union movement and in other movements, with a long history and with a lengthy experience.

I believe that the Communist Party has an extremely clear political and social area in this country, especially when other leftwing forces are characterized by a certain aloofness from a clear policy of transformation of social, economic and cultural life. However, I do not believe that Gerardo Iglesias' becoming communist party secretary general represents something like a magic wand for resolving the problems. First, because the problems which the Communist Party has -- which are to some extent a reflection of the problems experienced by the country -- are difficult to resolve and will be resolved in a -- let us hope -- not very lengthy process, but a process when all is said and done. Something else must be borne in mind. I become secretary general replacing Santiago Carrillo, but not because the policy which he was upholding and to which he contributed decisively is being questioned, because in general, that policy is still accepted as valid. What was under discussion above all was working methods and the obstacles to making headway in the social movements and making headway in general in political life. In an initial stage of the transition the PCE had a very strong presence, far beyond its parliamentary representation, and that presence did indeed diminish, and that gave rise to a number of anxieties, of problems, without disregarding mistakes and shortcomings. I believe that it is necessary to say so, because it is the confirmation of the fact that around the PCE, forces interested in weakening it have operated, and have operated in the direction of heading toward the two-party model.

[Question] Talk to us about the stage which the PCE is now beginning....

[Answer] With Santiago Carrillo's replacement, a stage of changes begins in the PCE; changes which could affect personnel and which should involve a profound reflection with regard to the party's entire functioning and the conception and layout of the leadership bodies themselves. All I can promise is to be loyal and to carry out the very spirit of the decisions of the 10th congress and of the last Central Committee meeting, with a full desire for change, with a full desire to discuss and reflect and with the desire to achieve the most agile and lively functioning of the Communist Party bodies as a whole. It would be a false expectation to believe that problems which arise in a very complex, not only national, political situation will be surmounted overnight by the mere replacement of the PCE secretary general, when I also feel the need to acknowledge publicly that the change of secretary general may have been necessary, but, of course, on no account because the new secretary general has better qualifications, ability and experience than the outgoing secretary general.

[Question] There is currently a controversy in Madrid which has become known to the news media: It is whether the PCE should or should not hold a special congress.

[Answer] I must assume that those who are demanding a special congress and those of us who believe that the congress should be held in due course agree on one thing, and that it that from various stances we are really seeking the party's recovery. If that is so, and I believe that it is so, it seems to me that the fundamental problem is not whether the congress should be held within 6 months or within a year. The first problem that should be considered is: A congress for what purpose? The congress — all congresses -- must be set very specific aims. If a congress is never a formality, in this situation the congress assumes extraordinary importance, because there is a very complex political framework, with very radical changes in the political context, such as the change stemming from the very outcome of the election, and because the party is experiencing a whole set of problems and difficulties. The first thing that must be considered is: What fundamental aim must be sought at the next PCE congress? The answer is the surmounting of all those problems which the PCE is experiencing, and especially the finding of answers to problems with regard to a greater involvement in social and political life.

If we did not seek that aim, the congress could be a very heavy blow for the PCE. If we held a congress at which the major outstanding problems were not resolved, I believe that it would be bad for everybody. The Central Committee resolution itself, bearing in mind that the congress is statutorily scheduled for mid-1984 -- which is not such a distant date, either -- speaks in its documents of bringing forward the date of the 11th congress. I believe that that congress requires meticulous preparation. We cannot hold it with improvised formulations, springing solely from the creative effort of a team of leaders. I believe that because of the nature of the problems which we must face in the party and in society, the proposals taken to the next congress, whenever it is, must be made by means of a vast process of reflection and analysis concerning many problems. The congress must not be viewed as the place where we are going to change and alter a number of things but as the culmination of changes in the party, as the culmination of a process. In practice we are already preparing for the next congress, because the changes have already begun, and we will be holding the national conference. We are entering into a process of reflection, not only in the leadership bodies but throughout the party.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO TRAVELS TO USSR; MEETS WITH TIKHONOV

For Soviet reportage on the Tikhonov-Koivisto meeting in the USSR, including President Koivisto's arrival, Tikhonov's and Koivisto's speeches at the Kostomuksha combine ceremony, Koivisto's return to Finland, and Tikhonov's arrival at Helsinki Airport, see the Western Europe section of the 8 and 9 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY 10 USSR ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

PM081617 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ten Electric Locomotives Ordered From Soviet Union"]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday [1 December] the Board of Finnish State Railways was granted the authority to order 10 new electric locomotives from the Soviet Union worth a total of 73 million markkaa. The locomotives, which are of the SR1 class, will be delivered in 1983-4. The government agreed on the locomotive purchase during its budget discussions earlier this fall and a preliminary allocation of 8.3 million markkaa was made in this year's third additional budget.

Next year, four locomotives will be delivered and the remainder will follow in 1984. In the past, Finland has purchased a total of 100 Soviet locomotives. The locomotives which have been ordered are, to a certain extent, made in Finland. Companies such as Stromberg and Siemens supply various electrical equipment for the locomotives.

PLO WILL NOT RECEIVE FULL DIPLOMATIC MISSION

PM081641 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 3 Dec 82 p 15

[Unattributed report: "No Political Office for the PLO"]

[Text] The PLO's attempt to set up a political office in Helsinki has failed. The organization will be allowed to found an information bureau like the one in Stockholm, but nothing more.

PLO representative Fu'ad Bitar had hoped to be allowed to start a political office with a higher status than an information bureau. Bitar had already declared in public that the PLO and the Finnish Foreign Ministry had "as good as" reached agreement on such an office, but Finnish spokesmen are adhering to their old stance that the PLO may only open a bureau with the same status as the one in Stockholm.

In practice, the PLO has been in a position to do so for several years, but has not made use of the right. In other words, it is uncertain whether the PLO will bother to found a bureau in Helsinki.

In the past, PLO representatives in Stockholm have indicated that an information bureau is of no interest to the organization since it already has one in Stockholm.

Yesterday, Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback said that Finland cannot make an exception for the PLO, since the organization is not unique. The Polisario and OAU, for example, are in exactly the same situation as the PLO.

According to Foreign Ministry Departmental Chief Richard Mueller, the PLO representative understood the Finnish position of not granting diplomatic status, once Finnish representatives had explained Finnish legislation on the point. The reason why PLO representatives cannot be granted diplomatic immunity in Finland is that Finland only recognizes states, and not organizations.

Fu'ad Bitar had sought a model which would have made it possible for the PLO to maintain direct contact with the ministries and the government. The status which the organization will now have in Finland makes this impossible and the PLO will only have a right to unofficial contacts with these circles.

Nor will the PLO be able to call its bureau diplomatic or political. Foreign Minister Stenback stressed yesterday that both sides will have to agree on what the bureau will be called if it is set up.

There has been specualtion that the PLO will formally accept the Foreign Ministry's view, but will later display [skytta med] a higher status than the organization has actually achieved.

Finland, however, is careful to point out that the decision, which is naturally a disappointment for the PLO, is not directed against the PLO itself. The foreign minister again stressed yesterday that the PLO is the foremost representative of the Palestinian people.

Stenback also considers that the PLO has made significant political gains from the events of this fall and that the party is now politically stronger than before.

PLO representative Fu'ad Bitar, who talked with the foreign minister yesterday for half an hour before holding talks with Foreign Ministry officials, promised to inform his superiors in the organization on the Finnish position. In other words, the PLO has not turned down any information bureau, but experts think it highly unlikely that the organization will accept the conditions laid down.

Fu'ad Bitar, who at present is acting chief of the PLO's bureau in Cyprus, would probably have headed the bureau in Helsinki.

NORWAY

PAPER BACKS GOVERNMENT POSITION ON ARMS TALKS

PM071509 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Steady Course With Stray"]

[Text] Many people have asked whether there is any alternative to the NATO dual decision if the objective actually is to achieve results in the negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms reductions in Europe. Is there any point at all in negotiating with the Soviet superpower if the West abandons the only card it has?

In the light of the recent debate in Norway, these questions must be raised again and again, and Foreign Minister Svenn Stray did this when he delivered his foreign affairs report to the Storting yesterday. What is the alternative to the negotiating position which was supported by the two previous Labor Party governments and is now being loyally followed by the Willoch government, but which the Labor Party in opposition is no longer willing to recognize? As expected, the foreign minister was only able to note that there are still no concrete indications of what such an alternative approach would contain, apart from the fact that some individuals have called for unilateral Western disarmament. For our own part, we are assuming that the downhill slide in the Labor Party has as yet not reached the stage where a compliant and conciliatory approach has become the party's official policy.

The most important objective of the NATO dual decision is to achieve negotiated results which make the deployment of new Western nuclear missiles unnecessary.

The decision to complete the preparations for possible future deployment of modernized medium-range nuclear missiles is a clear signal to the Soviet Union that if they are not prepared to reduce their superior nuclear forces, there must be no doubt that NATO will implement measures which are aimed at reestablishing a balance. In his report yesterday, Foreign Minister Stray said that the preparatory work which NATO wants to carry out is absolutely essential to demonstrate to the Soviet Union that the country is facing a choice: Either an agreement, or the completion of the NATO modernization program. As a result, preparatory construction work will help to strengthen the Western negotiating position in Geneva. If this is weakened to any great extent, the negotiators might as well go home, Stray declared, and we are in wholehearted agreement with him. Like the foreign minister, we also want to stress that we intend to act so that it will not even appear correct to claim that we have helped to bring about such unfortunate developments. We can only express our regret that the Labor Party has not taken a similar view.

In connection with the UN vote on the proposal for so-called freeze on nuclear arms, the foreign minister found himself forced to delineate the government's chief objective -- the achievement of reductions in the numbers of nuclear arms. For Western European nations a freeze today would mean that Soviet medium-range missile superiority in our part of the world would remain intact. Thus, a freeze would only serve one side in the negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe -- the Soviet Union's. We are quite convinced that the majority of Norwegians will agree with the foreign minister when he states that our efforts must be concentrated on achieving significant reductions of the existing nuclear arms stockpiles.

Foreign Minister Stray also took the opportunity to reject all the recent accusations from the Labor Party that the government is keeping a high profile on foreign and security questions and that it attaches greater importance to deterrent measures than to detente and disarmament. What the government is really doing is to pursue the main elements of the policy about which there was broad agreement in the past and for which the Labor Party has also been a guarantor, at least when the party itself was in power. And we also hope that every one noted the foreign minister's reminder that in the course of the last year, the Norwegian foreign service has carried out arms limitation and disarmament activities which are unsurpassed by any previous period.

ARBEIDERBLADET VIEWS DISARMAMENT PROSPECTS

PM071457 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 27 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Desire for Disarmament"]

[Text] In his report to the Storting on Friday [26 November], Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said that we should not adopt a stance that would significantly weaken the Western nations' negotiating position in Geneva. We can agree with this. But we must also demand that the United States tackle the negotiations in such a way that we are made to believe that the United States really wants to achieve a result.

Hitherto, the two superpowers have shown little desire to move. During U.S. visits earlier this year, West European statesmen like Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt criticized the United States for having an insufficient desire for negotiations.

The United States has failed to convince us that the country's main objective is to avert deployment of new missiles like the cruise and Pershing II.

On the contrary, military sources have often said that these weapons are totally necessary to the defense strategy which the United States and NATO have worked out for Western Europe.

In his statement to the Storting, Sven Stray made it seem as if the Soviet Union has acquired a solid military superiority and that the trend, if it is allowed to continue, would be the same as recognizing the Soviet Union as the leading power in Europe. This account is completely in line with the Reagan administration's fearful vision -- but it simple does not accord with the facts.

Independent institutions like the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and the Institute for Strategic Studies in London both agree that the power blocs are more or less equal in strength and that at present neither is in a position to defeat the other. It is also clear that at present, both blocs have enough atom bombs to wipe each other out tens of times over. In such a context, the counting of the number of missiles in a given geographical area is of minor importance.

If a result is to be reached in Geneva, both sides must be prepared to make concessions. If the number of nuclear arms in Europe is to be reduced, it will have to be admitted that the West's demands, which Stray defended in his report, are unrealistic.

It will never be possible to get the Soviet Union to agree to remove all its medium-range missiles, both the old SS-4's and SS-5's and the more modern SS-20's, while the West's nuclear arsenal was maintained at the present level. If such a position were adhered to it would be the same as saying that the cruise and Pershing missiles will be deployed.

The Soviet Union has based an important part of its defenses on land-based missiles, while the West has a larger proportion of its nuclear arms on aircraft and on ships. In such a situation it is unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union to remove all its land-based missiles, while the West's forces in the air and at sea are maintained. The demand becomes even more unrealistic when the West insists at the same time on excluding British and French nuclear missiles from the discussions.

The Soviet Union's demands are just as unrealistic.

It goes without saying that the West cannot accept that all the SS-20s already deployed should remain in place or simply be withdrawn beyond the Urals. It is just as difficult to accept that Soviet aircraft should not be counted when the military balance sums are completed.

Up to now, the world has based its disarmament negotiations on a continuous strength buildup -- no matter how reversed this may sound. Up to now, all new weapons have been defended with the suggestion that they are intended to force the opponent to negotiate. And we have to concede that it is the United States which has set the pace in this death race.

But the Soviet Union is just as unwilling to accept Western technological superiority in the arms field as the West is to accept Soviet superiority. New missiles like the cruise, the Pershing II and the MX are all weapons which the Soviet Union will also want to have, if the West deploys them. And it is an illusion to think that the Kremlin will not be able to squeeze out the money needed to finance such an arms program.

Rearmament to bring about disarmament has gone wrong time after time. The negotiations in Geneva are in progress and must be brought to a successful conclusion. Hopefully, both sides will be able to make enough concessions to succeed in reaching an agreement. But such an agreement will only cover medium-range nuclear arms deployed in Europe. If we are to break the deadly circle which has given the world ever more sophisticated nuclear arms, we cannot do without an agreement on a freeze -- and on negotiations which are based on such a foundation.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN EUROPE

LD081806 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpt] We begin the government's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Europe. This afternoon we received confirmation that the government has agreed on the initiative. The proposal concerns a 150 kilometer zone on both sides of the borders of the power blocs. This proposal is based on an idea presented by the international Palme commission last summer. Here is a report: The Swedish Government today has contacted through diplomatic channels all countries belonging to NATO and the Warsaw Pact and all neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe and presented its proposal. The nuclear-free zone would run along the border of the power blocs in Central Europe and cover a zone of 150 kilometers on both sides. According to the proposal, no nuclear weapons would be allowed in this zone. In the opinion of the Swedish Government, the effect of such a zone would be to strengthen detente and to improve trust between the military blocs. But the proposal has not yet been worked out in detail and it is described like this by Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom: [Begin recording] This is only a sounding out of views concerning the idea in broad outline. We shall then see what the response is like and whether there are preconditions for further steps.

Paper on Nuclear-Free Concept

PM071431 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Olof Santesson editorial: "The Zone and the Baltic"]

[Text] As far as the question of a Nordic nuclear-free zone is concerned, one is tempted to say, "no explanations, they only make things worse!" even if things do get worse, we must of course talk about these things.

The Social Democrats and the nonsocialists have, on the whole, avoided disagreement over the nuclear-free zone and spoken of it in a "European context." The Riksdag Foreign Affairs Committee has always been unanimous in its annual recommendations. This unity has also stretched to the demand that the Baltic should be nuclear-free. "All nuclear-armed vessels out of the Baltic!" Olof Palme said after the submarine affair. To which [former Prime Minister[Falldin added that he has also spoken of "the necessity of keeping the Baltic free from nuclear arms."

Now, since the Social Democrats' return to government power, this general agreement on disarmament and nuclear-free status seems to be more difficult to maintain. In a long debate on Monday [22 November] representatives of the Moderate Coalition Party complained that in its government declaration for the first time a Swedish Government had called both for undertakings renouncing the first use of nuclear arms and for a temporary ban on the further development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear arms: Both demands were seen as direct calls to NATO.

But it cannot be denied that they are in line with past Swedish disarmament endeavors.

Questioning the blessings of nuclear deterrence and the Palme commission calling instead for "joint security" as a basis for detente are hardly very controversial stances. But there is every reason to raise eyebrows at the government's official zone arguments, extrapolated from a somewhat confusing series of statements.

Suddenly it has merely become "desirable" that the Baltic should be nuclear-free, that nuclear-armed submarines at most "should" leave the area, that the Baltic only "should" be covered by zone arrangements. It seems as if the government wanted to get to work on a zone without locking itself in advance into demands for "concessions" primarily from the Soviet Union. But surely without these a large part of the point of a zone is lost?

Foreign Minister Bodstrom himself said that Soviet concessions should be demanded in return for NATO renunciation of its so-called nuclear option "if a nuclear-free zone can be established in the Nordic area and Norway and Denmark join it." His choice of words is strange. They point to the possibility of Norwegian-Danish membership of an already established zone.

However, one thing should be clear -- the Palme government does not want to start a zone with Finland and Sweden alone!

SOVIET MEAT BANNED TO PREVENT IMPORTING DISEASE

PM071433 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Dec 82 p 5

[Unnamed "Own correspondent" dispatch: "Sweden Bans Soviet Meat Imports"]

[Text] All meat imports from Russia have been banned by Sweden after reports that a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has affected cattle, reindeer, and elk herds in the Soviet Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The Swedish ban follows a similar measure in Finland last week. There is no official confirmation of the outbreak from Soviet authorities, but Swedish and Finnish spokesmen say there have been at least six major confirmed outbreaks in Estonia with two other suspected cases. The spokesmen were unable, however, to shed light on reports in Helsinki that mass vaccination of cattle herds had begun in the three Baltic states.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET WELCOMES NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PM071129 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Defense Minister"]

[Text] "For purely personal reasons." These are Social Democratic Defense Minister Borje Andersson's own words outlining the reason for his resignation from the government after such a short spell in office. He has a right to be taken at his word. During his short period as Defense Minister Borje Andersson has demonstrated that he possesses the ability to gain an understanding of very complicated questions swiftly — the unparalleled Harsfjarden submarine intrusion was going on at the time of his appointment to the Defense Ministry. During the recent work on next year's budget he has succeeded in satisfying Sweden's defense requirements under what are difficult conditions for state finances.

By winning the government's support for modest savings proposals spread over several years, Borje Andersson has laid the foundation for the work of all the defense forces -- a foundation which could be said to have been absent despite the spring Riksdag session's decision on defense spending. The change of government meant that defense spending like that in other fields could have been subjected to new and less sympathetic scrutiny -- because each Riksdag has total control over budget questions.

Borje Andersson, the minister, has been a man of few words. There is nothing wrong with that -- we have seen far too many examples of the opposite in the new Palme government. No one can accuse Borje Andersson of in any way spreading uncertainty about our defense and security policy endeavors. The fact that like other earlier defense ministers he has been forced, in SVENSKA DAGBLADET's view -- taking into consideration the major increase in international tension in the last few years, which has led to a tangible increase in the superpowers' interest in northern Europe as an area of military importance -- to work from a defense spending framework which is way too low is beside the point.

Sweden's new defense minister will be UN Ambassador Anders Thunborg, who will take office in January when "acting" Defense Minister Curt Bostrom will return to being full-time communications minister. Olof Palme is to be congratulated on the choice of Thunborg and for the fact that Thunborg this time -- having turned down an opportunity to become some kind of minister in the Trade Ministry, which has not yet been dissolved, or was it some highly qualified assistant at ministerial level in the Foreign Ministry -- placed himself at the government's disposal as defense minister.

What the government could be losing in the way of a popular base through Borje Andersson's resignation is being compensated for, it could be said, by Thunborg's considerable experience of the real facts of defense and foreign policy. Thunborg not only has his years at the United Nations to fall back on. He has also been engaged in high-level work on security questions of significance for Sweden's freedom and defense at both the defense and foreign ministries.

Judging by the many statements emanating recently from various government members on the government's foreign policy -- some statements have of course been retracted; others, it has been claimed, were never made; and yet others were based on misunderstandings, with the odd statement being correct -- the Palme government greatly needs a security policy spokesman firmly rooted in the real world which Sweden inhabits.

Thunborg fulfills all the requirements for such a spokesman. The future will show whether he will be able to convince the government's other members of what Sweden's defense needs are in order for its defense policy to seem credible. For the sake of Sweden's freedom, we must hope that Thunborg will succeed with this goal as new ministry head.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION MEET WITH BRITISH MP'S

LD090536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] London, 8 Dec (ADN) -- The parliamentary delegation under the leadership of People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, had talks on Wednesday in the British Parliament with MP's from the ruling Conservative Party and from the Labour Party. Horst Sindermann also had meetings with the leader of the Commons, Cabinet member John Biffen, and with the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, John Harvey-Jones.

The People's Chamber president and the Parliamentary under secretary of state at the Foreign Office, Malcolm Rifkind, spoke at a dinner in favor of the continuation of the political dialogue between the GDR and Great Britain. At the beginning of talks between the parliamentarians from both countries, the chairman of the British group of the Interparliamentary Union, the Conservative MP Peter Temple-Morris, described the visit of the GDR parliamentarians as useful for international detente. Such meetings could contribute "to creating a climate of trust and thus contribute to an improvement of East-West relations." The British MP spoke in support of continuing the Madrid dialogue. "That also includes the work of the preparation of an all-European disarmament conference." In spite of all the difficulties that were involved in this, it was essential to work toward further progress. In this connection he referred to the significance of the Geneva disarmament talks.

Horst Sindermann informed the British MP's present about the structure and methods of the people's representation of the GDR and explained the activities of the parliamentary parties and committees in the realization of the economic and social goals. Following this came an exchange of thoughts between the British MP's and People's Chamber Deputies Werner Kirchhoff, Klara Rose, Gerhard Lindner, Prof Karl-Heinz Hengst, and GDR Ambassador Martin Bierbach.

After the discussion in the British Parliament the head of the GDR delegation paid a visit to the leader of the Commons, Cabinet member John Biffen. The People's Chamber deputies were then guests at a dinner given by Malcolm Rifkind on behalf of the government. Rifkind described such visits as important in order to overcome mistrust and prejudices. In spite of differing standpoints and opinions, there was much common ground. Therefore, it did not only benefit the state and economy, but also both peoples, if the dialogue was cultivated in the interests of understanding and peace as well as the development of bilateral relations. In his reply, Horst Sindermann agreed with these thoughts and noted that the current visit to Great Britain pursued precisely this aim. The GDR supported cooperation which was based on equal rights and was fruitful and regarded highly the responsible work of parliamentarians.

During a meeting with Imperial Chemicals Chairman John Harvey-Jones, Horst Sindermann made it clear that the GDR saw in the development of economic relations a decisive factor in the promotion of detente. For many years there have been connections with this firm in the scientific and technical field, which it had happily been possible to expand in recent years. The GDR was interested in economic cooperation with Great Britain and large British concerns.

Sindermann Meets CP Leader

LD090432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] London, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber, had a friendly meeting in London today with the general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Gordon McLennan, during which he conveyed cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker. The SED, Horst Sindermann stressed, regarded the further expansion and deepening of the traditional; fraternal cooperation between the two parties as an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace and in the struggle for social progress.

The representatives of the two parties stressed the responsibility of communists, especially in the present dangerous international situation, to put a stop to the confrontation and arms drive policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, and to achieve measures for arms limitation and disarmament.

Horst Sindermann and Gordon McLennan stated that 1983, the Karl Marx year, was particularly important for relations between the SED and the Communist Party of Great Britain. The work of the German revolutionary and theoretician was linked most closely with the German and British working class.

KLIRIDHIS REITERATES ALIGNMENT WITH GREEK POLICY

NC091018 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 9 Dec 82 p 10

[Text] Referring to yesterday's government statement with which it tried to bypass the adverse repercussions that Greek Prime Minister Papandreou's recent statement to the EEC had on it and to shake off his censure motion on the way the intercommunal talks are being held, presidential candidate Glavkos Kliridhis has stated the following:

If any criticism on the terms and form with which the talks are being held has been made, it came from Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and was fully adopted by the opposition, despite the fact that we pointed out long ago that the talks are unproductive. Mr Papandreou, among other things, indicated:

1. That as the dialogue is being continued in the presence of Turkish troops, it is substantively being carried out with Ankara, and thus it cannot be productive. Consequently, he proposed an increase in the UN peace force funded by Greece so that a substantive dialogue will begin between the two communities after the withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

2. That the interlocutors are occupying themselves with secondary issues instead of substantive issues, among which are the three basic freedoms (free movement, free settlement and respect of property).

We have been forced to explain some of the Greek Government's position because it appears that the partnership government either does not understand or pretends not to understand them -- something tantamount to the president's renowned observation: "We did not realize that Mr Papandreou was being insulted."

Regarding the question as to what the Democratic Rally wants, and in order to make the government of partnership understand once again, we repeat: the Cyprus Government's policy should be identical with that of the Greek Government. We believe that this is simple and brief enough for the Kiprianou government to understand.

BRITISH OFFICIAL INVITED TO VISIT NORTH

TA081203 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The spokesman for the Turkish Cypriot Foreign Ministry has invited the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Mr (Gerald Oppenheimer), who is on a visit to southern Cyprus, to visit the north as well. In a written statement today, the spokesman said that for the sake of equality and impartiality, Mr (Oppenheimer) should also visit the north and see the facts on the spot. He said he wanted to remind Mr (Oppenheimer) that there are two separate people, two separate zones and two separate administrations in the island. If Mr (Oppenheimer's) visit is, as announced in the press, a fact-finding mission, it is evident that the aim will not be achieved if he only visits the south and has talks only with the Greek Cypriot leadership.

The spokesman added that the two sides of the Cyprus problem have to be studied to arrive at a proper and impartial opinion and it is essential that contacts also be held with leaders of the Turkish Cypriot people representing one of the cofounders of the Cyprus Republic.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS COMMENTS AFTER MEETING SHULTZ

NC082140 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Brussels today to attend the NATO foreign ministers conference. He met with Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, with whom he discussed various matters of joint interest.

I hope, Kharalambopoulos told press representatives, that all these discussions which the prime minister and I are conducting, presenting the Greek arguments, will, step by step, change the climate from a disinterested or negative climate into a positive one.

PAPANDREOU, TEREBILOV COMMENT AFTER MEETING

NC082029 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was visited at noon today at Kastri by the CPSU delegation that is visiting our country under Soviet Justice Minister and member of the CPSU CC Terebilov. The meeting was attended by Greek Public Works Minister Athanasios Tsokhatzopoulos on behalf of PASOK's Executive Bureau, and Soviet Ambassador to Athens Kaboshkin.

Following the meeting, the prime minister stated, among other things, that he had the opportunity to review the international situation in regard to the prospects for peace and detente as well as the dangers created by increased nuclear armaments, particularly in Europe. The prime minister also said he had the opportunity to exchange views with the Soviet delegation on bilateral relations, which both sides want to strengthen. The arrival in Athens of Soviet Premier Tikhonov will greatly contribute toward this end.

On his part, Terebilov stressed that the Soviet side now has a fuller picture of the policy being pursued by PASOK and the Greek Government. He expressed the conviction that personal contacts between the two heads of government will positively contribute toward the solution of the complex international problems in the interest of peace.

According to reports from news agencies and diplomatic circles in Athens, Tikhonov's visit to Athens will take place during the first 2 months of 1983.

RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY MINISTER VISITS USSR

NC081347 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 7 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] Minister of Research and Technology George Lianis is on an official visit to the Soviet Union as the guest of the president of the Soviet Council of Science and Technology, Mr. Marchouk.

Mr. Lianis, accompanied by his advisers Professors E. Oikonomou and Kh. Papadhimitriou, will visit the Soviet Academy of Science and Research Center in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Taskhent. The minister's visit ends on December 16.

AKROPOLIS REPORTS REVIVAL OF TERRORIST THREAT

NC081720 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Political and economic personalities in the country are being threatened by terrorist groups.

At the same time, foreign diplomatic missions and representatives have expressed strong fears over attacks against them by Greek and foreign terrorists.

This was revealed in a series of answers Public Order Minister Skoularikis gave to reporters yesterday concerning the "Kifisia battle" [a recent shootout between police and thieves] and the report that the justice minister has requested a 100-man police force to reinforce prison guards.

The minister stated that there are 761 "targets" in the Attiki Basin which are being guarded by a considerable police force.

In answer to a question on whether the dangers are specific and obvious, Skoularikis replied that "the dangers are probable." He added that many personalities and foreign diplomats have applied for police protection.

Terrorist activities have resumed lately, and associated reports indicate that terrorist groups are being armed for unknown intentions. This, together with the fact that it is now December, when the "17 November" organization -- which has murdered four policemen and the CIA station chief Wells — usually acts, has particularly concerned the police.

When asked yesterday about the personalities being threatened, Public Order Minister Skoularikis stated that "these personalities have played an important role in the country's political affairs." He did not want to elaborate on the issue. However, he clarified that a considerable police force is being used to guard them. He further stated that 242 men are being used to guard the embassies and these political personalities, 147 men to guard the Chamber of Deputies and 700 men for outside prisons. [figures as printed]

FOILED BOMB ATTACK ON KUWAIT AIR OFFICE 8 DEC

NC081410 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] One of the two young Arabs held by the Athens general security for the bomb attack against the offices of Kuwait Air on Amalias Avenue early this morning refuses to talk to security officers. The detainee said that he is Armenian and that he has Iranian nationality but this is doubted by the police offers. The second young Arab, whose identity is also unknown, was seriously injured in the head and chest by shrapnel and is being treated at Evangelismos Hospital. His condition is critical.

Officers of the Athens general security believe that the two Arabs are the culprits in the bomb attack. They were riding a motorbike when they threw the bomb at the airline office. However, the bomb hit an electricity pole and exploded, seriously injuring one of them. They were then arrested by police.

Further Details

NC082132 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The foreigner who was critically injured by the bomb that went off in front of the offices of Kuwait Airlines on Amalias Avenue at 0330 died of his injuries. His identity is still not certain. His collaborator, according to the police, is (Vaheh Kontaverdian) 21, from Isfahan, Iran. He temporarily resided in Athens at 28 (Renee Piau) in Neos Kosmos.

During interrogation, (Kontaverdian) claimed that his collaborator, who died at Evangelismos Hospital, was named (Sako) and that he does not know any other particulars.

He said (Sako) instigated him to throw a bomb at the offices of the Saudi airlines, but that they made a mistake and threw the bomb at the Kuwait airlines office instead. The matter is being investigated by Athens general security.

LABOR, PARTIES REACT TO GOVERNMENT INCOME POLICY

NC082220 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Greek General Confederation of Labor, GSEE, will hold a special meeting on Friday to examine the entire issue of the income policy announced by National Economy Minister Yerasimos Arsenis. In a statement it released today, the GSEE stressed its opposition to the policy, stating that it will examine the legal status of automatic readjustment based on the cost-of-living index. The GSEE Administrative Committee will meet at the end of December to be briefed and make decisions on negotiations on the new national collective labor agreement, the government income policy and the increasing unemployment. In its statement today, the GSEE announced that it insists on its demands as submitted to employment agencies and that in this light it will continue negotiations at the next meeting on Saturday.

New Democracy has accused the government of not having an economic policy. As argued by New Democracy, if the income policy is implemented, the workers will lose at least 10 percent of their true income within a year. Such a cut, the statement said, will not only fail to achieve any improvement in the economy, but on the contrary, will result in the collapse of demand, productivity, employment, economic activity and budget revenues.

The press bureau of the KKE Central Committee has issued a statement stressing: the government's 1983 income policy not only fails to correct the losses suffered by workers as a result of inflation last year, but cuts into the workers incomes for 1983, in advance by at least 15 percent, in addition to the other losses they will suffer as a result of the new increase in the cost-of-living index. In addition, the government has also limited the mutilated automatic readjustment based on the cost-of-living index, which it implemented, and is thus limiting popular consumerism. No expediency, neither the economic crisis nor the problem of the competitiveness of the Greek economy, nor even unemployment can justify this drop in the workers' standard of living.

Ioannis Zigdhis, chairman of the Democratic Center Union, EDIK, said that this means a freeze in wages, salaries and pensions and that the government could have prevented the workers' disappointment had it informed public opinion beforehand about the harsh economic reality. Zigdhis asked the government to implement its policy with as much flexibility as possible in order to improve working conditions so that the battle against unemployment can be waged and the revival of the economy achieved.

The government spokesman has stated that the income policy is aimed at strengthening institutional changes. In reply to questions from the press, he added that 1983 will be a very difficult year for all countries, both in the West and the East. Millions of workers in the West are threatened by the specter of unemployment. Unemployment in the EEC countries has reached 11.5 million, and there is a dramatic forecast it will go over 20 million this winter. The income policy chosen by the government, Maroudhas emphasized, is the only one which can:

1. Limit unemployment in our country and create prerequisites for new jobs. In any other eventuality, we run the danger of an unemployment explosion which could reach 30 percent.

2. Strengthen the economic achievements of 1982, such as the control of inflation, which resulted in strengthening the income policy of 1982. This was a truly generous policy for low-income people as well as a redistributionist policy due to the basic increases given to the low wage earners.

Over and beyond all this, the government spokesman added, the government, as announced by the national economy minister, has resolved to make up any possible losses the workers may suffer in 1983 by 1984. In conclusion, Maroudhas stressed that the income policy strengthens our fatherland's progress toward change and strengthens the institutional changes which our people have waited for for so many decades.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SHULTZ IN BRUSSELS

TA091024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Brussels to attend the NATO Ministerial Council's winter meetings, has met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The political and economic aspects of Turkish-U.S. relations were discussed at the meeting, which was held this morning. It has been reported that Turkish-Greek relations, various international problems and solidarity within NATO were also discussed at the meeting. Turkmen, who is continuing his bilateral contacts in Brussels, is expected to meet with FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher tomorrow.

Meets With Luns

TA081711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the time has come for the EEC to seriously consider its approach toward Turkey. Turkmen, who is in Brussels to attend the NATO Ministerial Council's winter meetings, met with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns this morning. In the afternoon, Turkmen met with the foreign affairs aide of the EEC Commission chairman, (Wilhelm Hapfercamp). Selma Berksoy and Bulent Alioglu from the Turkish radio and television news center report that during their meeting, Luns and Turkmen made a general assessment of the NATO defense ministers meeting last week. They also dwelt on the issue of solidarity within the alliance.

After his hour long meeting with (Hapfercamp), Turkmen said that they discussed the economic and political aspects of Turkish-EEC relations. Turkmen added that the Community should decide whether or not it will continue its current approach from the viewpoint of the future of Turkish-EEC relations.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON VISIT TO JORDAN

TA090906 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 0855 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Dec (AA) -- National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken made a statement to ANATOLIA on Wednesday before leaving for Jordan as the official guest of Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. Bayulken said: Fields of cooperation will be reviewed between Turkey and brotherly Jordan during my talks there. I am convinced that new steps will be taken for the promotion of our relations and defense cooperation to the benefit of both our countries.

In answer to a question by an ANATOLIA correspondent on the sale of Turkish defense equipment to Jordan, Bayulken, who left for Amman in a special 25-passenger aircraft sent by the king of Jordan, said that this subject would also be discussed during his visit and that this was a possibility.

GENDARME COMMANDER RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN

TA091049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] National Security Council member and Gendarmerie Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, who concluded his official visit to Pakistan, has returned to Turkey. During his visit in Pakistan as the official guest of Pakistani Interior Minister Mahmud Haroon, General Celasun was also received by President Ziaul Haq. He also attended various exercises by the Pakistani security forces.

VOTCP BLAMES NATO FOR DEADLOCK IN CYPRUS TALKS

TA080926 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has asked the Security Council to extend the mandate of the UNFICYP by another 6 months. In his statement, Perez de Cuellar maintains that the necessity for the UN troops in Cyprus is continuing, adding that no constructive results have been reached so far in the intercommunal talks being held in Cyprus, a fact which, he said, reduces the prospects for a negotiated solution between the two parties. As is known, the present mandate of the UN troops in Cyprus ends on 15 December.

As the UN secretary general said, no positive results have been attained so far in the intercommunal talks being conducted in Cyprus for a peaceful solution of the problem. The main reason for this is the undermining by NATO of all initiatives aimed at brotherly coexistence between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities and the efforts being exerted for the sake of a plan to transform the island into a NATO base.

In fact, what the democratic forces in Turkey, Greece and Cyprus as well as the socialist countries and the world progressive democratic public urge is the solution of the internal problems of Cyprus through intercommunal talks taking into consideration the interests of both communities and the settling of its foreign problems through an international conference under UN auspices.

During talks held in Moscow recently between Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the latter reiterated the constructive Soviet stand which envisages the just solution of the Cyprus problem.

ULUSU SUBMITS 1983 BUDGET TO COUNCIL 9 DEC

TA091125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The draft fiscal 1983 budget law is being discussed by the National Security Council. The council met at 0930 today under President Kenan Evren to take up the budget bill.

In his introductory statement to the council, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu pointed out that the budget was based on sound income estimates in accordance with the goals of the development program and consistent with government stability measures. Ulusu said that inflationary problems caused by the instability in the balance of supply and demand were solved to a great extent. He added that presently a struggle must be carried out against foreign inflationary factors and problems connected with productivity which negatively affect prices. This situation, Ulusu said made the fight being carried out against inflation more difficult and necessitated the strict implementation of the development program without concessions.

Ulusu continued: The current financial and loan policies in accordance with the investment program as well as the index adjustment policies will be continued in 1983. In line with the careful verification of the flow of currency, a policy of bank interest will be maintained in a way that will encourage savings and avoid the loss of the real value of the money deposited.

Stressing that the government attributed special significance to implementing policy in the social field, the prime minister said that the minimum wage committee was convened earlier than usual.

Ulusu said that the salary coefficient would be regulated in a way that would not allow a real loss in the salaries of the public servants and the retired. Ulusu added: In general, the sectors primarily affected by inflation are the workers and government employees with low and fixed income. It is only natural that in the event the inflation rate continues to escalate, the increases provided to workers' wages and employees' salaries will bring no relief. That is why economic programs planned to fight inflation are most beneficial to these sectors. Our government takes these factors into consideration while determining floor prices for agricultural products or the arrangement of minimum wages for workers and salaries for employees.

Recalling that work continues in connection with the reorganization of the administration and the status connected with it, the prime minister said that this should be concluded no later than May 1983.

Following the presentation of the draft budget law by Ulusu, the council began discussing the articles of the bill. Following its adoption by the council, the budget law will go into effect on 1 Januray 1983.

CETINER ON SHAKEUP IN POLICE FORCE, PROVINCES

NC090919 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 6 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Interview granted by Turkish Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner to TERCUMAN correspondent Yavuz Donat in Ankara -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you have any plans? Are you making any contacts? Do you contemplate entering politics?

Answer: Such thoughts are completely out of the question.

Question: Our security organization was polarized prior to 12 September. Policemen had begun to shoot policemen. Have you completely overcome this division?

Answer: We have exerted every possible effort to raise the discipline in our police organization to the desired level. We have not tolerated the guilty and have punished them. We are taking every possible measure to prevent our police organization from returning to the unfortunate pre-12 September circumstances. We are working seriously on this issue. Meanwhile, I wish to give you some figures related to actions taken since 12 September. We have dismissed 31 policemen from state employment; removed 784 policemen from the police organization; terminated the services of 148 policemen in accordance with Law No 1402; and have deprived 522 of them of the right to run for office. We have thus penalized a total of 1,485 policemen.

However, these are not the only punishments we have inflicted. The promotions of 3,285 members of the security organization have been suspended for 24 months. Moreover, the promotions of 6,379 members of the security organization have been suspended for periods ranging from 3 to 18 months.

We have also punished personnel. A total 9,939 policemen have had their salaries reduced; 2,517 policemen have been "admonished;" and 2,041 of them have been "warned." The number of policemen punished is 14,497. Thus, a total of 25,646 policemen have been penalized.

Question: Investigations were also opened soon after 12 September of some governors, deputy governors, commissioners, high-ranking security officers, directors of legal affairs, registrars and municipal council and private enterprise personnel. Could you give us some information about them?

Answer: Certainly. Investigations of 117 governors have been opened. Police reports have been prepared on 28 of them. Fifty-nine of them have been found to be free of blame. Certain investigations are still continuing.

Question: Can you give us the names of these governors?

Answer: I do not wish to provide names. Let me merely say this: Among those governors about whom we carried out investigations, there are some but not many who had retired from service before 12 September. With regard to deputy governors, investigations have been conducted of approximately 20 deputy governors. Police reports have been prepared on 2 of them and 10 of them have been found to be free of blame. Investigations are continuing concerning eight of them.

A total of 945 governors, deputy governors, commissioners, security directors and officers and municipal officials have been subjected to investigations. Some of them have been found innocent. Investigations of 483 of them are continuing.

Question: Have adequate measures been taken against narcotics and arms smuggling? Where does Turkey stand on this important issue? What new measures are necessary?

Answer: There has been some improvement in the organization which deals with this matter. New branches have been opened in some districts and provinces. Some organizational changes have been carried out in the structure of the general security directorate. A new organization has been set up within the Interior Ministry to collect information on smuggling, intelligence and operations.

NEW LEGISLATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

TA091000 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0940 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Dec (AA) -- "The Constitutional Court is the greatest guarantee of the Constitution. The coming administrations will feel themselves within the Constitution to the extent that we vigorously own up to the Constitution, implementation of which will enable maintenance of peace and calm within the boundaries of the Turkish Republic," President Kenan Evren said during a call he paid Wednesday on the Constitutional Court.

President Evren observed the new alternate member of the Constitutional Court Mithat Ozok taking the oath with a ceremony. Evren was also presented by president of the court, Ahmet Boyaciolu, with a medallion symbolizing the court. Boyazioglu said, in his turn, that preparations were underway to legislate a new law regulating the Constitutional Court in line with the new Constitution.

President Evren also paid calls to the Court of Appeals, Conseil d'Etat, Supreme Elections Supervisory Board, the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors and declared: "The constitutional referendum took place in a very democratic manner in calm and security which bar any kind of objection." He also announced new laws were being elaborated to shift partially the great workload of the Conseil d'Etat.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH VISITS PRESIDENT EVREN

TA080923 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0840 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 8 (AA) -- President Kenan Evren received Tuesday Patriarch Snork Kalustyan, head of the Armenian Orthodox Church based in Istanbul, and told him: "I hope Armenian terrorists will soon give up their attempts, underway since a long time, to massacre Turkish diplomats.

They will give up soon these attempts to which the world public opinion seems to have begun to react in a negative way, and they will realize that such attempts will not bear results. I hope the Armenian terrorists will feel sorry for their deeds seeing that Armenians in Turkey are living in calm and comfort."

Kalustyan congratulated President Evren on his assuming the presidency and said adoption of the new Constitution which reflected the great Turkish nation's common sense was a cause for great joy for the Turkish Armenian community, "who constitute an indivisible part of Turkey."

MARTIAL LAWS COMMAND BANS TURKIYE GAZETESI

TA082021 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The publication and distribution of TURKIYE GAZETESI has been banned by the First Army and Martial Law Command. The daily will not be published until a further order by the command.

13 LEFTIST MILITANTS CAPTURED IN ADANA

TA081728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Summary] The press and public relations office of the VI Army Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 13 militants belonging to the Turkish Communist Party Marxist Leninist partisan organization have been captured as a result of operations conducted by the security forces in Adana. The suspects have been involved in murder, bombing, assault and other terrorist activities.

TERRORIST RESENTENCED TO DEATH FOLLOWING APPEAL

TA081729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command First Military Court has again condemned to death Atalay Celikoglu, accused of killing two persons for ideological reasons. Celikoglu had shot to death Cetin Aksu and Mehmet Ali Sarica in Manisa's Saruhanli District in 1980. He was condemned to death by the same military court for having committed these murders. However, the Military Court of Appeals annulled the death sentence. During its hearing today, the Aegean Army and Martial Law Command First Military Court insisted on its initial decision, and recondemned the suspect to death. The same court sentenced Ahmet Nagar to 7 years and 6 months in prison for selling arms in Izmir's Torbali District.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY — Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Under Secretary Osman Tekinel returned to Ankara today after attending the OECD agricultural committee meetings in Paris. In a statement to the Turkish radio and television, Tekinel said that the agricultural trade of the countries which were members of the OECD was going through a difficult stage due to general economic conditions such as inflation, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. He said that in a report he submitted to the meeting, he pointed out that Turkey was pursuing a consistent agricultural policy, and that international solidarity and cooperation were necessary in that field. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Dec 82 TA]

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA — Orahn Aka has been appointed Turkish ambassador to Damascus. Aka joined the Foreign Ministry in 1958 and has since served in various interior and foreign posts. He worked as the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Culture and Information Department before being appointed to his new post. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Dec 82 TA]

AUSTRIA

KREISKY, REAGAN 3 FEB MEETING ANNOUNCED

AU091022 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Text] U.S. President Reagan and Chancellor Kreisky will meet in Washington on 3 February. The U.S. President's invitation for an official working visit and the acceptance of the invitation by Chancellor Kreisky were announced on 9 November of this year.

NETHERLANDS

OPPOSITION SEEKS NUCLEAR FREEZE ABSTENTION

PM081431 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Dec 82 p 3

[Unnamed "Own correspondent's" report: "Opposition Wants To Prevent Netherlands 'No' at United Nations"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 3 Dec -- Yesterday the Labor Party and Democrats '66 tabled motions in the Second Chamber calling on the government not to vote against the UN resolution for a nuclear arsenal freeze again.

If either of these motions is to be passed when voting takes place next Tuesday [7 December], between 10 and 15 Christian Democratic Appeal deputies will need to vote with the opposition. Although there are major differences of opinion within the parliamentary group and internal consultations are continuing it seemed unlikely yesterday that either motion would receive sufficient support.

The resolution will be put to the vote in the UN General Assembly next Wednesday. In the recent vote on the resolution in the so-called first committee, the Netherlands voted against it.

Foreign Minister Van den Broek stressed the desirability of the Netherlands' continuing to vote against, the view he had defended the previous day at a meeting of the Second Chamber Permanent Foreign Affairs Committee. He takes the view that a stance other than a "no vote" cannot be reconciled with the Netherlands' attitude toward the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on European medium-range nuclear arms limitation.

However, Van den Broek repeated that the Netherlands UN delegation will issue a statement expressing great concern at the continuing arms race when it votes against the resolution.

The Second Chamber opposition has no illusions that the government will vote for the freeze resolution, as leftwing parties desire. However, they hope that the cabinet can be persuaded to abstain. A number of members of the Christian Democratic Appeal Second Chamber group do not accept the idea that an abstention would compromise the Netherlands position on the negotiations in Geneva.

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NETHERLANDS

PAPER SEES POSSIBLE DIVISION OVER FREEZE VOTE

PM091151 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Dec 82 p 7

[Editorial: "The First Tiny Crack"]

[Text] In the government accord which forms the foundation for the Lubbers government's program, the so-called NATO dual decision of December 1979 -- the modernization of medium-range nuclear arms in conjunction with a simultaneous offer to the Soviet Union of negotiations on such arms -- is accepted as "a fact." The government accord calls the success of these negotiations, which in the meantime have begun in Geneva, "a central objective."

The West's opening gambit in the negotiations is the so-called zero option, that is, no deployment of new NATO nuclear arms such as the cruise missile and the Pershing II in Western Europe on the condition that the Soviet Union begins to dismantle its (existing) systems such as the SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20. In March of this year, Moscow announced a unilateral freeze on Russian medium-range nuclear potential. However, this has not stopped the continuing deployment of SS-20 installations since then at the rate of one a week, now totaling 324 installations, each with 3 warheads.

In this light it is hardly surprising that Foreign Minister Van den Broek is disinclined to show much sympathy toward requests from the parliamentary opposition in the Second Chamber that the Netherlands change its vote -- to one that is not negative -- on the Swedish-Mexican resolution which calls on Moscow and Washington to implement an immediate total freeze on their nuclear arsenals.

This is an important request because in the UN First Committee last week, the Netherlands voted against the resolution, along with the majority of its NATO partners (exceptions: Iceland, Denmark and Greece. If the 1979 NATO dual decision was a reaction to a growing imbalance -- which has since increased even further -- in the field of medium-range weapons, an imbalance which the The Hague would like to see disappear through negotiations, support for such a freeze proposal in this area that is so important to Europe would conflict with both the government accord and logic. For the opposition, and especially for the Labor Party [Pvda], at whose request a debate was held yesterday in the Second Chamber on the Netherlands vote, the issue is a different one. The party has always been opposed to nuclear arms modernization, even if the decision for such modernization must of necessity be important as pressure on the Soviet Union in negotiations, and the obligations of the logic contained in the government stance are not its concern. The Pvda and the Democrats '66 Second Chamber groups are making excellent capital out of this. The fact that yesterday the opposition once again asked the cabinet in the motions it submitted not to vote against the so-called freeze resolution appears to have more to do with the vote and atmosphere in The Hague than with the vote in New York. Or, as new People's Party for Freedom and Democracy Deputy Voorhoeve put it, the Pvda only wants to sow dissension in the government camp with its motion. Well, the opposition has to try its best to do this, or -- in stronger terms -- the parliamentary division of labor requires it in many cases to make just such attempts.

Yesterday's debate then was dominated by the question: How divided will the Christian Democratic Appeal Second Chamber group be in next Tuesday's vote in the Binnenhof, [seat of Netherlands Parliament] if what is at stake is a logical extension of this section of the government accord which has been unanimously approved by the two Second Chamber party groups which form the government coalition? An initial estimate is that it could be fairly divided; the first small crack in the new government coalition will only need to be measured.

BUNDESTAG CONFIDENCE VOTE SCHEDULED FOR 17 DEC

LD091716 Hamburg DPA in German 1617 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- On Tuesday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl will ask the Bundestag for a vote of confidence in order to clear the way for the new elections intended for 6 March. Government Spokesman Diether Stolze said that during a 1-hour talk on Thursday, the chancellor informed Federal President Karl Carstens that he will make a written application in Parliament on Tuesday morning for a vote of confidence. The chairmen of the three Bundestag parliamentary groups have been notified by the chancellor. The vote on the confidence motion in all probability will take place on 17 December.

While the SPD parliamentary group aims to vote against, the CDU/CSU and FDP parliamentary groups intend to abstain. According to Article 68 of the Basic Law, the federal president can dissolve the Bundestag at the suggestion of the chancellor within 21 days, if the chancellor does not receive the support of the majority of deputies in the vote of confidence proposed by him.

PRESS VIEWS HOUSE DEFEAT OF MX MISSILE FUNDING

DW091447 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG discusses the vote on U.S. President Reagan's missile program, and states: The vote in the House of Representatives against beginning the MX deployment is impressive, even if we take into account that the increased Democratic majority as a result of the November midterm elections played a role in the outcome. The results of the vote show that there is a growing fundamental feeling in the United States which has already found expression in the freeze movement's success in elections and which is now beginning to make itself felt in the legislative branch as well. While the appropriation process has not yet been concluded and the negative action by the House can be changed by the Senate or through mediation, nevertheless, still in the United States itself a discussion has been opened which subjects President Reagan's arms programs to critical scrutiny. This was the opinion of SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

The following can be read in the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE: Weapons exert political effects even during periods of calm. The Soviet Union cannot be induced to make concessions at the various disarmament negotiations unless the renunciation of an abundance of weapons can be made to appear more profitable for them than the possession of these weapons. This makes the outcome of the MX debate so highly significant. The chances for success at the Geneva START negotiations are directly affected. Putting a freeze on Western arms arsenals probably won't mean a first step but, on the contrary, the end of disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Finally a quotation from the Oberndorf SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE: Even if President Reagan succeeds in overcoming the House of Representatives' resistance to the construction of the new MX intercontinental missiles during the subsequent legislative procedure, in any event this vote constitutes a serious personal defeat for Reagan. Even his personal efforts, with which he has so far succeeded in obtaining majorities in Congress for his bills, were not enough to convince the critics who, by the way, voted against the production of the MX for very different reasons. Nobody should now anticipate that the voting defeat will be the overture to a forced change in U.S. policy. Reagan intends to fight for his plans, and he will obtain majorities again. Still, it is necessary to keep in mind that the peace movement, and especially the efforts to freeze nuclear weapons at their present level, are increasingly gaining influence in Washington as well.

TV Comments

DW091203 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2100 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Peter Staisch commentary in the "Tagesthemen" Program]

[Text] Last night President Reagan received really bad news for his dense pack, the official name for the new MX deployment plan. However, the President apparently will not learn the proper lessons from this personal political defeat so as to be able to successfully implement that part of his security policy which, in my opinion, is reasonable.

What was and is reasonable in Reagan's position, especially regarding the detente decade of the seventies which was euphorically greeted at first, but then ended up in disillusionment, is the following: First, arms control is not a means to its own end or something which follows its own course in security policy; second, the new strategic disarmament negotiations, START, and the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles must be conducted from a position of strength; and third, the Carter policy of advance concessions, such as cancelling the construction of the neutron weapon and the B-1 bomber -- concessions which the Soviet Union ignored with a shrug of its shoulders -- must be halted and an integrated armament program must be stepped up after years of U.S. agonizing.

It was not these reasonable aspects which the congressmen objected to last night because they expressly approved funds for the further development of the MX project. However, they obviously do not want this deployment plan in Wyoming. They do not want the production of a weapon which is expensive -- 26 billion, and perhaps even 60 billion [currency not given]. Also, no one is certain it will do away with the U.S. strategic dilemma: the potential vulnerability to a first strike by Soviet intercontinental missiles.

The MX project, ladies and gentlemen, is far from ready. What seemed to be most sensible -- deployment over broad areas in Utah and Nevada -- was foiled by the resistance of influential local politicians. Subsequent thoughts about possibilities of transporting the MX by plane or submarine were soon shelved. Then the President pushed the deployment of the missiles in a dense pack in Wyoming. This is uncoordinated arms policy and was bound to be grist for the mill of the U.S. peace movement. This kind of behavior strengthens the image of Reagan held by the German peace movement which in any event views the U.S. President as a greater danger than the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Ronald Reagan should quickly bury his dense pack. His security policy as a whole would thereby gain credibility, and by taking that step, the President would strengthen the argument for European counter-armament.

Invulnerability Debate Futile

DW091323 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Thomas Kielinger commentary]

[Text] Granted, the House of Representatives refused to appropriate funds for the production of the first five MX missiles. To some people it looks as though the "missile experimental" might turn into a "missile impossible." A hopeless case. In reality, however, it is only the minor portion of the MX funds that has been cut, $2.5 billion for research and development of the missile remained untouched, and in the Senate, Reagan will continue the struggle to regain the disapproved funds.

In this connection, however, the matter of siting remains a major issue. One could almost understand the confused lawmakers who refuse to allocate funds for a weapon on whose deployment there is disagreement. One cannot spare the Reagan administration the accusation of having harmed itself with the rhetoric of the "window of vulnerability." If the debate over the MX remains concentrated on the question of which mode of deployment would make this system invulnerable, it is possible to predict that the MX will never be built. There are legitimate arguments against any kind of deployment. The "dense pack," the latest fashion of the season, is no exception.

The debate over the invulnerability of the MX is and remains an unnecessary waste of effort. No land-based system will ever attain that quality. Deterrence does not spring from the invulnerability of part of the strategic arsenal, but from the credibility of the total arsenal made up of sea, air and ground-based systems.

Had the MX been approached more modestly as a necessary modernization of the land-based part of strategic deterrence -- greater number of warheads, greater explosive force, more pinpoint accuracy -- production would have been decided in Congress long ago. The abortive search for "invulnerability" makes the MX vulnerable in Congress.

PAPER VIEWS SHULTZ VISIT, EAST-WEST TRADE

DW091327 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Dec 82 p 3

[Horst Schreiter-Schwarzenfeld commentary]

[Text] The political climate over the Atlantic has eased and the tension in relations between Bonn and Washington has relaxed by several degrees. The quarrel over steel exports has been settled, and U.S. President Reagan has lifted his sanctions against the West European-Soviet natural-gas deal. With George Shultz, the U.S. State Department is headed by a man, who -- in contrast to his predecessor Alexander Haig -- resists the attractions of public self-representation and instead, tries to put his stakes on the good old secret diplomacy. But although Shultz appears somewhat boring, in this way perhaps he will be more successful with his quiet way in achieving what he desires.

And yet strangeness continues to exist, a deep gap in substance notwithstanding all atmospheric stabilization. The Bonn visit of the U.S. secretary of state, the first leg in a lengthy European tour, has not helped to bridge this gap. It basically consists in a differing assessment of the role played by the Soviet Union. While Bonn advocates a "policy of the outstretched hand" vis-a-vis Moscow, Washington cautions for skepticism. While Bonn shows immediate readiness to be receptive to "positive signals" from the East, American receiving stations are conveying a less sensitive impression. One wants to see deeds, as for instance in Poland or in Afghanistan, and wants to get off from the "signals deal," as Shultz put it, so as to wait for substance.

It was against this background that intra-Western trade quarrels took place in the recent past. If the United States has now given up its resistance against the construction of the natural-gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe, this giving in must surely not be interpreted as a belated approval. Now as before, Washington is against it -- as is being assured time and again. Nevertheless, a pragmatic view of the matter has prevailed under Shultz.

Washington now wants to achieve something else. It wants its allies to toe the line on a joint economic course toward the Soviet Union, meaning a so-called overall concept for trade with the East.

Negotiations in Washington between the four European "natural-gas states," the Federal Republic, France, Britain and Italy, and between Canada, Japan and the European Community achieved the agreement of studying the problem more thoroughly within the Western community. It is a vague project written down in a "non-paper," a non-committal record which is open for interpretation.

This is why different participants are under different impressions. And there exist many different views on the how and what. The purpose of Shultz's mission now is to advance the project in a manner commensurate with American liking. At the next summit meeting of Western industrial countries at least, which is to take place next May in Williamsburg (U.S. State of Virginia), the United States would like to see some tangible decisions.

Yet resistance is already visible now. France suspects infringements on the sovereignty of its trade policy. The Reagan government needs the agreement as a substitute, so to speak, for the dropped natural-gas sanctions. At the same time, George Shultz got caught by the East-West ideology of his master. This starting point of reasoning began with the simple question: Why are we supposed to spend billions to arm against the Soviet Union if we, at the same time, are propping up the Soviet system with other billions in goods, supplies and credits? Europe, to be sure, attaches importance to also including the American grain deliveries to the Soviet Union in the overall political concept of trade with the East. According to a rather authoritative school of thought in Europe, the Soviet Union actually is supported more by food exports than by anything else.

It remains to be seen as to whether Shultz will be able to carry home from his European trip anything more than solemn declarations and niceties. As a matter of fact, the world of today is not longer what it was in the fifties. Conditioned by geography and motivated by the need for getting along peacefully with the big Soviet neighbor, West Euorpe has developed a state of interests of its own. It is more complicated than that of the Americans. And it produces a permanent field of tension with which one obviously has to live.

MENA: GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC091642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Dec (MENA) -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has welcomed President Husni Mubarak's visit to the FRG, which is due to start on Monday. He said: We in the Federal Republic of Germany have a special esteem for President Mubarak. There is also a personal friendship between President Mubarak and myself which dates back many years.

In an interview with the editors in chief of the Egyptian information media in Bonn, Genscher said that he expects that President Mubarak's visit will produce good results, particularly in regard to the assessments and proposals he will make on future developments in the Middle East. He said that the FRG pays special attention to President Mubarak's assessments. He added that West Germany appreciates President Mubarak's leadership of his country during the current stage.

At the beginning of his meeting with the editors in chief of the Egyptian information media, Genscher expressed happiness at the meeting. He said: I am very happy when I meet with my Egyptian friends.

Genscher affirmed that there is no change in the FRG's foreign policy, which is characterized by continuity, especially in relation to the situation in the Middle East.

He expressed the hope that this continuity also applies to the FRG's relations with other states. He explained that he is only speaking in the name of the present FRG Government, which is composed of the Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party.

Genscher explained that he played a major and basic role in drafting the FRG's policy toward the Middle East. He also participated in defining the framework of this policy within the EEC. He said that he personally had not changed, although the German Government had. He said that although he has been foreign minister since 1974, he hoped that he has learned something since then.

In answer to a question on the various Middle East initiatives, Genscher said: Usually in politics there are no unchangeable initiatives. Every initiative undergoes changes. At the end it is something different from what it was at the beginning. Ideas develop and amendments are introduced. In my opinion, the Fes initiative is positive. I have said this many times before, and I repeat it now.

He added: The U.S. initiative is also positive. It consitutes a realistic change in U.S. policy toward the Middle East. We consider this a positive development. The U.S. and European positions have come closer together. We welcome this, in view of the importance of cooperation among the United States, Germany and Europe.

Genscher said that French-Egyptian concepts are also positive. He expressed the hope that there will be coordination among all these concepts and initiatives, so that they will take the form of joint efforts. He added: We will also greatly welcome Egypt's assuming its place in the Arab world soon, because it is my conviction that a unified Arab stand is one of the requirements for reaching a just and permanent solution in the Middle East. I have reiterated this several times during talks with Arab friends.

In reply to a question on the FRG's role in the Middle East issue during the next 6 months, particularly after taking up the chairmanship of the EEC, Genscher said: We must not expect any new European initiative to be launched, because this would lead to a misunderstanding of the issue, especially since the EEC took a clearcut stand on the issue in the Venice declaration. However, in my opinion, all the parties interested in making progress in the Middle East issue should coordinate the initiatives to facilitate a solution in the area. We will make efforts within this framework.

Genscher expressed the hope that he will hear President Mubarak's assessments, because this will help the FRG make its own assessment of the Middle East situation.

Concerning the French stand on the Middle East issue, which is ahead of that of other European countries, Genscher affirmed the importance of the FRG's stand on the Middle East issue. He explained that the European Community is composed of various states and, therefore, there are various ideas. The Venice declaration is deemed important in view of the fact that it is a declaration of principles unanimously adopted in connection with the Middle East issue. He then added: However, I allow myself to remind you that the FRG has played a vanguard role among the EC states in regard to the fundamental issue in the Middle East, which is the question of the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. A few weeks after I took office, we recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This took place before the UN General Assembly in 1974.

We are also pleased because we have been able to persuade all the EC states of the validity of this viewpoint.

Genscher reaffirmed West Germany's sympathetic attitude toward the Middle East issue.

In answer to a question on the extent of the continuity of the Bonn government's policy toward the East, Genscher said: I can only speak on relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. Concerning the Bonn government's attitude, the present German Government has left no doubt that it adheres to the agreements and treaties concluded with the Soviet Union. It still has the intention to develop bilateral relations positively. In other words, there is no change in the FRG's policy toward the Soviet Union.

Continuing, Genscher said: My personal impression about the new Soviet leadership is that it too does not want a change in bilateral relations. General Secretary Andropov spoke with us frankly in Moscow and explained that he does not want to squander the level of relations that has been achieved between the two countries. In recent years, Andropov has played an important role in formulating Soviet foreign policy.

Genscher added that West Germany considers that its policy toward the Soviet Union is openhanded, frank and clear. He said that the FRG affirmed this during the recent meetings of the EEC leaders and foreign ministers in Copenhagen, and that this was also emphasized during the press conference he attended with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday.

Concerning the European states' influence on the U.S. stance toward the East at a time when there are deep differences between the Europeans and the Americans, Genscher said that relations between the West and the Soviet Union and its Eastern allies have made tangible progress in the past few years. He noted that President Reagan's cancellation of the sanctions [word indistinct] gas has clearly shown that the Americans [words indistinct] have removed these obstacles that stood in the way of European-American relations. Genscher also noted that the extensive talks he held yesterday with the U.S. secretary of state show that East-West economic relations are satisfactory. He said that we are in complete agreement that there should not be an economic war with the Soviet Union and its partners. He affirmed that economic relations are an element of stability in the overall East-West relations. Therefore, we give a political importance to these relations in addition to their economic importance.

Genscher explained that the European and U.S. ideas concerning the elimination of tension, cooperation and arms limitation are much closer than the impression which the U.S. election campaign created in the summer and fall of 1980. He expressed the conviction that no U.S. Administration since World War II has made concerted efforts concerning disarmament comparable to those now being made under the Reagan administration.

Genscher affirmed that following the FRG chancellor's visit to Washington and the U.S. secretary of state's visit to the FRG, European-U.S. relations are good because they are based on mutual reliance and on common values and objectives between the two groups. He noted that attention should not be paid to the dramatic dimension sometimes given to some developments. He said these reports merely highlight unobjective matters. He said recent months have shown that there is a positive development.

Genscher explained that his country is pursuing a balanced policy toward the Arabs and Israel.

He said the existence of good relations with the FRG's Arab friends and with Israel gives it the chance to contribute more effectively toward a solution of the Middle East conflict.

In answer to a question on the cancellation of his visit to Syria, Genscher said that there are contacts with the Syrian Government to set a date for the visit, which he said he would like to take place before Christmas. He added, however, that before the visit he wants the subject of the budget to be discussed in the Bundestag. He said that he is awaiting the Syrian Government's confirmation.

Asked whether there is anything new in relations between the FRG and Saudi Arabia, Genscher affirmed that these relations are good and based on friendship.

On the possibility of the Western states facing an economic disaster before the end of the winter, as predicted by former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Genscher said: I don't want to say that the FRG will face an economic disaster, but there is a difficult economic situation represented by unemployment which we shall face. However, the various European states have adopted several plans to combat unemployment.

He added that his country has adopted such measures. He expressed the hope that medium-term chances for solving the problem of unemployment are good. Moreover, his government's policy toward the general budget is firm and stable.

He said that the central bank reduced the interest rate by 1 percent last week. This helped bring about savings of 8 billion Deutsche marks. This is not the first time the interest rate has been reduced. Other measures have been taken in the past. He said that this step is a positive indicator.

EAST GERMANY'S HERRMANN RECEIVES SPD'S VOGEL

LD091458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1136 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- On Thursday, the member of the GDR Martin Luther committee, Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received SPD Presidium member Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel in Berlin for a talk. Hans-Jochen Vogel is in the GDR on a visit to the Luther Memorial in Wittenburg. Joachim Herrmann briefed the guest on the work of the GDR Luther committee in preparation for the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth. During the talk, questions of the relations between the GDR and the FRG and their special responsibility for securing peace in Europe were discussed. Joachim Herrmann explained the policies of the GDR aimed at securing peace and detente, as was reaffirmed at the fifth SED Central Committee session. He underlined that the GDR is holding to its constructive policy of peaceful coexistence with the FRG. In the interests of peace in Europe and the relations between the two states, everything must be done to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe and especially in the FRG. If both sides proceed from the basis of the European treaties, of which the framework treaty between the GDR and the FRG is an important part, it will be possible to continue making progress in the securing of peace and in the interest of the citizens of both German states.

For his part, Hans-Jochen Vogel emphasized the responsibility of both German states for peace in Europe and the significance of keeping to the framework treaty and the other agreements concerning the further normalization of relations between the two German states. He spoke in favor of a continuation of the dialogue between politicians from East and West.

in his view all participants, but especially the two superpowers, had to do everything to put an end to the arms race.

The head of the FRG Department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Karl Seidel, and Hans-Jochen Vogel's advisor, Frank Dahrendorf, took part in the talk.

FRG-GDR Relations Discussed

LD092316 Hamburg DPA in German 2108 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 9 Dec (DPA) -- On Thursday evening the SPD chancellor candidate, Hans-Jochen Vogel, ended a 1-day visit to East Berlin and Wittenberg, during which he had talks with SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann and representatives of the Evangelical churches in the GDR and visited places associated with Luther. In the discussion with Herrmann there was agreement on the "very high priority" given to continuity in relations between the two German states. In an evening press conference in Berlin Vogel said he had also touched on the problem of the minimum exchange levy for Western visitors, which had been drastically raised by the GDR 2 years ago.

Opinions had differed on the cause of the arms race. Vogel said that Herrmann pointed out that the implementation of the NATO twin decision on the deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe would create a new material basis for intra-German relations and the stationing of such missiles would damage bilateral relations. Herrmann had also mentioned the GDR's list of demands, which includes demands for respect of GDR citizenship and a settlement of demarcation of the Elbe frontier. Vogel took the view in speaking to journalists that there was a question of whether one should once again "put on the negotiating table" the problem of the Elbe frontier in connection with the linked issues of pollution of the Elbe and improvement of the quality of its water.

In the late afternoon in East Berlin Vogel had a talk with the chairman of the Luther committee of the Evangelical churches in the GDR Thuringian Land Bishop Werner Leich. In the conversation with him, as also in part in the conversation with Herrmann, who is a member of the state Luther committee, one of the topics was the preparations for Luther year 1983.

BARZEL ON UNITY, EUROPEAN PEACE POLICY

LD091752 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- The minister of inner-German affairs, Rainer Barzel, has described the Federal Government's policy on German as a European peace policy in the service of national unity. In an interview for the December edition of "DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV" Barzel stressed that Bonn was pursuing the aim of unity by peaceful means only. The psychological and political strains which have arisen from the division of Germany should be reduced so that oppositions within Europe are not exacerbated even more.

The minister affirmed that the government seeks to aim at a state of peace in Europe, in which the German people would regain their unity through free self-determination. Moreover, this policy seeks to gradually reduce the dangers to peace arising from the division of Germany and the suppression of human rights. This includes efforts to bring about greater freedom of movement. Barzel decisively rejected the view that the GDR could regard the demand for more freedom of movement for people, information and opinions as a threat. "It is not us who are threatening... [DPA ellipses] the power of the SED, but the SED is not sure of its own power. This is the core of all the problems."

PARTIES URGE IMPROVED INTRA-GERMAN TRAVEL

LD092358 Hamburg DPA in German 2240 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- All groups in the Bundestag asked the Federal Government this evening to negotiate with the GDR on more facilities for contacts in divided Germany. A motion carried by all three groups supports the Federal Government's efforts to increase the number of contacts between peoples in the two German states and, together with the GDR, to open up further opportunities for travel between East and West, which should not only be granted for special family affairs.

The motion which was adopted unanimously, further states that the Bundestag welcomes the willingness of the new Federal Government, as a result of talks between former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at Lake Werbellin in December 1981, to see to it within their respective possibilities that no additional tensions arise from intra-German relations and that relations are improved and developed in the interest of the peoples in divided Germany.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

LD091646 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA) -- Former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has accused the new government of lessening Bonn's pressure on the American-Soviet negotiations in Geneva to reduce nuclear medium-range missiles, thus endangering their success. These negotiations "without such pressure, will not lead to a positive outcome," Schmidt said in an interview with the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, which was prereleased in Bonn, on Thursday.

The government, however, on the same day once again strongly rejected doubts about U.S. conduct at the Geneva negotiations. The government is convinced that the United States is doing all it can to reach a negotiated result with Moscow on time, before the end of 1983 -- the date fixed for NATO counterarming -- Foreign Ministry Minister of State Juergen Moellemann said during a question period in the Bundestag. He said that the FRG and the other alliance partners' collaboration is fully ensured through an intensive process of consultation with Washington. Bonn had a considerable share in the American proposal for a 'zero option' concerning American and Soviet medium-range missiles.

In the newspaper interview, Schmidt criticised both the attitude of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and that of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Up to now, he believes that only Defense Minister Manfred Woerner is giving the negotiations in Geneva profound thought, Schmidt said. "But I don't see this in the chancellor, and I don't see it -- nor was I ever able to see it previously -- in the foreign minister." On the issue of German room to maneuver in view of the date set by NATO for the possible deployment of new American missiles in West Europe in the autumn of 1983, Schmidt said: "The arrival of the final date should frighten no one." Often in such negotiations the decisive concessions are made at the last minute. At the same time, he stressed: "Concessions have to be made on both sides."

SPD'S BAHR ON DISARMAMENT, ZERO SOLUTION

DW101205 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1730 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Interview with SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr by reporter Burchardt, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Social Democrats have taken up in an amazingly pleased way a document mapped out in September by U.S. disarmament director Paul Warnke, the contents of which amount to a certain disassociation from the official version of the zero option. Did the Social Democrats disassociate themselves from the official version of the zero option?

[Answer] No, we just consider it as necessary to also ponder compromises and interim solutions because, as former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said, it is unlikely that a result will be achieved if both sides insist on their current maximum positions. We have heard from Brussels last week that NATO is also pondering interim and compromise solutions. Apparently the Americans are also. We believe that this issue cannot be made a taboo in the Federal Republic because, after all, our interests are primarily involved. We have said, therefore, that this is an interesting suggestion, and we have urged the Federal Government to examine it carefully and if need be, become active itself.

[Question] In case this should be incorporated in the Geneva negotiation package, what reaction do you expect from the Soviets?

[Answer] I cannot yet say. I find it so interesting about the Warnke proposal, that it facilitates a transition to SALT or START, that is, to intercontinental-strategic negotiations, that it includes the existing British and French nuclear weapons and that it comes to a result which doesn't necessitate the deployment of additional American missiles on our territory. I believe these are 3 points which are in accordance with our aims or considerations regarding what is necessary to achieve a result.

[Question] Is the NATO dual decision thus dead as an election campaign issue, for example?

[Answer] That will not be decided by us, but by the Federal Government. We, the SPD, believe that on 6 March no decision will be made on the deployment, but rather on a new Bundestag, and that a deployment decision must be made next year in the fall. If the Federal Government and the coalition parties agree that on 6 March a decision, that is also a possible No, will remain open, everything will be alright, if not, we will voice our opinion on it.

[Question] What would it be like?

[Answer] It could be that we would have to fight for keeping the deployment decision open on 6 March.

JOBERT MAKES 'SLASHING ATTACK' ON BONN, TOKYO

NC092056 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 9 (AFP) -- West Germany and Japan are good examples of countries which appear to support free trade but are in fact protectionist, French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert said here today.

In a slashing attack delivered to the France-Japan press association, Mr Jobert said that both countries hide highly disciplined organisation of trade, industry and even law behind a facade of economic liberty.

West Germany's trade protectionism, he said, comprised 31,000 technical standards, adding that Bonn had struck unpublicised self-limitation trade accords with Japan, particularly concerning cars.

"I am waiting for a denial (of this allegation)," Mr Jobert declared.

Turning his ire towards Tokyo, he said that Japan had instituted a blanket of technical standards, most of them contrary to international rules, that kept imports down to levels of countries such as Turkey.

Mr Jobert warned that France would not lift its "battle of Poitiers" restrictions on imports of Japanese video casette recorders until Japan did something to trim the trade imbalance between the two countries.

He noted that France's trade deficit with Japan had grown from 5,000 to 12,000 million francs (from 725 to 1,740 million dollars) in just four years.

But Mr Jobert said that France planned no import curbs on other Japanese products such as hi-fi equipment similar to the order that all imports of Japanese VCR's must be routed through remote Poitiers in central France.

He warned, however, the France had had its fill of Japanese protectionism. "The Japanese have yet to learn the French expression: The jug will break from over-use. For us the jug is broken, even if for the rest of Europe it is so far only cracked," he said.

The minister claimed that France was the least guilty of all European Community countries when it came to breaking the Community's rules.

He saw proof of this in France's big trade deficit, which is expected to reach 100,000 million francs (14,500 million dollars) this year.

PREMIER MAUROY COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM090955 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Dec 82 p 8

[Unattributed report on interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy on the Radio Luxembourg-Le Monde Grand Jury Program on 5 December]

[Excerpts] Mr Pierre Mauroy, who was the guest on the Radio Luxembourg-Le Monde Grand Jury Program on the evening of Sunday 5 December, stated in particular:

-- With regard to the development of the economic situation:

"Things are going well for France as regards inflation. It could be better, but let's say thay it is a 'green' light compared with what is happening elsewhere and what was happening here before.

The light is on 'green' in the unemployment sphere compared with what is happening elsewhere and what was happening previously. The light is on 'green' in the growth sphere in the middle of the crisis surrounding us.... We have one red light, and that is our foreign trade deficit.... The stringency policy, like any stringency policy, may be unpleasant for a while. It is unpleasant going to the doctor. But you go there to be cured and it is pleasant to be cured. Well, the same is true in the economic sphere.... The freeze was a technical success. People said: 'The freeze is easy; the great difficulty is lifting it.' We are emerging from the freeze. A meeting has been held with the civil service trade union organizations, and four have voted for the agreements. Why do you not say more about that in view of the fact that France was suffering from the absence of negotiations between the employers and the trade unions? Do you know that we are negotiating in a way which has never been seen before in the whole of France's social history? That is the real contractual policy...

"In other words, the freeze has been lifted not merely amid trade union indifference, but with a kind of trade union cooperation."

In reply to questions, the government chief discussed several topical subjects. He stated in particular:

-- With regard to the PS attitude toward him:

"The PS is not comparable with the rightwing parties which change their general secretaries every year and which are parties which support one man and which need a little music, a large number of dancers and a bit of a show. The PS is not like that. Even without music and spectacle, it meets to discuss and adopt resolutions.... Laignel's remark was very damaging. The Executive Committee met, we discussed the matter, everybody gave his opinion and Laignel himself gave his full support to the government policy. [Footnote: On 5 November, Mr Andre Laignel, deputy for L'Indre and a member of the PS National Secretariat, strongly criticized the new measures taken by the government to help the enterprises. "The government is taking the wrong course," he said in particular. "It is time to state very clearly that by dint of pleasing our adversaries, we are causing despair among our friends."] Indeed, when you pursue a stringency policy there is some reluctance.... The main thing is that the PS, this great party of hope, should understand the need for a stringency policy because it is the means of guaranteeing the country's future in good conditions."

-- With regard to the PCF's attitude:

"There is complete cohesion within the government....

"I see communists showing solidarity in the government. Moreover, it is fairly impressive to see the way in which this majority is united in its diversity; it is not only united around the cabinet table, but also in cases where there are difficulties in explaining measures to the workers who would not understand them.

"The Dollar's Fall Is a Good Thing"

-- With regard to the dollar's fall:

"I am rather surprised by what I hear on the radio and television and what I read in the newspapers.

You give the impression that you are becoming the horsemen of the apocalypse: When the dollar rises, what a sorry adventure it is! When the dollar falls, what a catastrophe it is...! It is a good thing for the dollar to fall, and I hope that it will fall. It is a good thing not only for France but also for all the developing countries and, it is a particularly good thing as regards the reduction of our foreign trade deficit."

-- With regard to the state of foreign trade:

"If necessary, the government would have no hesitation in pursuing a stringency policy in the foreign trade sphere too.... We would also have no hesitation in using intensive treatment to absorb the foreign trade deficit if we did not succeed -- but I hope we will succeed -- in restoring a balance as we would like. I am convinced that things will gradually return to normal during 1983."

JOBERT: LONG-TERM SAUDI OIL DEAL APPROVED

NC091850 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 9 (AFP) -- The French Government has given approval for the signature of a long-term contract for oil supplies from Saudi Arabia, French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert told AFP today.

He said that representatives of the state-owned oil industries of ELF-Aquitaine and Total were soon to visit Riyadh to conclude talks with Saudi Arabian authorities, but French authorities said the deal was not part of a broader financial-military accord.

It would be a three-year contract with effect from January 1, and purchases from Saudi Arabia should be at a "convenient" level, Mr Jobert said. Mr Jobert had talks with Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani in Riyadh at the week-end.

Different well-informed sources said the two companies would undertake to buy annually nearly six million tons of crude from the Saudi Arabian firm Petromin. This is half the amount envisaged under the preceding long-term contract. But the companies would be able to obtain more crude, the sources said.

The French Sofracop firm, half owned by ELF and half by Total, succeeding in reducing its offtake to a rate of six million tons a year at the beginning of the summer because it had adequate supplies.

Saudi authorities, and particularly Shaykh Yamani, today told the French Government that they are ready to receive negotiators from the French companies.

The question of the oil contract was raised late yesterday during a restricted cabinet meeting here chaired by President Francois Mitterrand.

Instructions have been given to oil companies responsible for completing the agreement, but the exact dates of the visit by the French delegation have not been decided, the reliable sources said. The French state is a majority shareholder in ELF-Aquitaine and holds a blocking minority shareholding in Total.

The oil companies wanted to reduce their purchases of Saudi crude, which they said was too expensive at 34 dollars a barrel in relation to falling world prices.

In common with other oil companies at a time of falling consumption, the two French firms did not want to add to already comfortable stocks.

French officials were at pains to stress that this renewal of the oil contract is not part of a "global agreement" between the two sides covering financial, economic and military matters.

Mr Jobert today stressed that the two countries enjoy "good cooperation" in every field.

This cooperation is expected to lead also to a deposit with the Bank of France by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) of some 2,000 million dollars.

Questioned today about this reported deposit, Economy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors declined to comment, stating that the management of the Bank of France's reserves concerned only him.

Mr Delors is due to visit Saudi Arabia from December 20 to 22.

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT MASIRE ENDS VISIT 17 NOV

PM081609 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 82 p 6

[Jean-Claude Pomonti report: "France and Botswana To Sign a Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agreement"]

[Excerpt] This Wednesday, 17 November, Botswana President Quett Masire ended his 3-day "official working visit" to France during which he had a 2-hour meeting at the Elysee with Mr Mitterrand and visited Lyons. France and Botswana are to sign a cultural, scientific and technical cooperation agreement. The cooperation package amounted to Fr 1.3 million in 1982. In June 1982 an agreement worth Fr 140 million was signed for France to equip a thermal power station in Botswana.

COLOMBO REAFFIRMS DECISION TO DEPLOY MISSILES

AU091952 Rome ANSA in English 1946 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Brussels, December 9 -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo reconfirmed his nation's decision to deploy medium range nuclear missiles on national territory unless substantial progress is registered in U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva and affirmed that it is too soon to interpret the signals from Moscow following the change of leadership in his statement to the NATO foreign ministers meeting here today.

The Atlantic alliance foreign ministers, meeting here today and tomorrow, are expected to confirm the 1979 [word indistinct] to install 572 cruise and Pershing II medium range missiles in five European NATO countries if the Soviets fail to reduce the number of their SS-20's targeted on Western European countries.

In his statement to the meeting, the Italian foreign minister said that the alliance must avoid "strengthening those factions in Moscow least inclined towards a policy of real detente in the complex and often prolonged process" following a change of leadership.

Colombo said that it was too early to attempt an interpretation of the developments underway in the Soviet Union. "There may be, and there have been, signals of changes in tone and presentation, but the indications are not sufficient to predict substantial changes in Soviet foreign and military policy," the diplomatic chief added. [Passage indistinct]

USSR, INDIAN DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FOR SPYING

NC101012 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The Italian Government expelled a Soviet and an Indian diplomat on Tuesday after accusing them of spying, a reliable source said here today. The Foreign Ministry declined immediate comment, but denied unconfirmed reports that a second Soviet diplomat had also been expelled.

Italian authorities are already involved in controversy over the "Bulgarian affair," in which one Bulgarian has been arrested and another ordered arrested following the attempt on Pope Paul's life here in May last year.

Investigators have apparently taken the Bulgarian connection in the St. Peter's Square assassination bid for granted, and are reportedly also probing a possible involvement by the Soviet KGB secret police.

The Bulgarian arrested, airline executive Sergey Ivanov Antonov, has been held since November 25. The other Bulgarian is Jelio Kolev Vassiliev, secretary to the Bulgarian military attache before he returned to Sofia six months ago.

TURK TIED TO POPE PLOT ARRESTED IN SOFIA

NC092015 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, Dec 9 (MENA) -- A Turkish drug smuggler wanted for questioning over the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981 was arrested today by authorities in the Bulgarian capital Sofia, Italian TV reported. The man, Bechir Celenk, was the subject of an international arrest warrant issued two weeks ago by Italian Magistrate Illario Martella, in charge of investigating a conspiracy to kill the pontiff.

Mr Celenk is alleged to have offered three million German marks (more than one million dollars) to Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist convicted of carrying out the attempt on the pope's life.

Judge Martella today again questioned Sergei Ivanov Antonov, the Bulgarian airline executive arrested on November 25 and charged with organizing the practical details of the assassination bid. Mr Antonov's lawyers said after the interrogation, which took place at a prison north of Rome, that their client again repeated that he was the victim of a plot. The judge again refused to release Mr Antonov on bail saying that the evidence against the Bulgarian was complex and needed further investigation.

Mr Antonov rejects accusations that he was in St Peter's Square when the pope was shot. A photo taken by a Vatican photographer instants after the shooting allegedly shows Mr Antonov not far from Pope John Paul II.

Further questioning of Mr Antonov was expected, his lawyers said.

Observers here believe that Mr Celenk, the man arrested in the Bulgarian capital today, was a key accomplice of Mr Agca. Investigations here alledge that Mr Celenk signed the contract for the pope's assassination with Mr Agca in a Sofia luxury hotel during the summer of 1980.

Italian officials are now wondering if Mr Celenk's arrest was a move by Bulgarian authorities to show their willingness to help with the investigation and to end suspicions, raised in Italy this last week, that Bulgarian secret services were implicated in the plot to kill the pontiff.

According to the Bulgarian news agency BTA, reported by Italian TV, Mr Celenk was being held by Bulgarian police while investigations continued into his part in the attempted assassination,

It is still too early to say whether Bulgarian authorities will agree to Mr Celenk's questioning by the Italian investigating judge and to his eventual extradition.

NORWAY

LABOR PARTY LIKELY TO DEFER MISSILE DECISION

PM091149 Oslo AREBEIDERBADET in Norwegian 6 Dec 82 p 3

[Terje Iversen report: "No Missile Resolution at April Conference"]

[Excerpt] A majority of Labor Party National Executive members support party Chairman Gro Harlem Brundtland's view that the party will not have the necessary foundation on which to make a final decision on the deployment of new NATO missiles by next spring.

This is the result of a straw poll taken by A-PRESSEN's Oslo office among the members of the party's National Executive. Only three of those interviewed are in favor of a "No" to the missiles next spring.

However, a few National Executive members said that they would have liked to see the party's annual conference pass a resolution against deployment, but take the view that the NATO dual decision means that we must wait for the results from the negotiations before reaching a final decision. But there is still a majority on the National Executive taking the view that the party chairman has now drawn up a reasonable program for dealing with the matter.

Gro Harlem Brundtland made her statement that the national conference next April will hardly have enough grounds on which to base a final decision on missile deployment in an interview on Friday [3 December].

"As things seem today, there will probably not be any results from the negotiations to assess when the conference is held next April. In such a situation, a final decision by the national conference would mean a break with the line and the plan of action the Labor Party has adopted on the issue, "Gro Harlem Brundtland said.

GOVERNMENT'S 'DAMAGING' SECURITY POLICY HIT

PM071255 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 25 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "From Scandal to Scandal"]

[Text] We have said it before, and unfortunately, we have been given new confirmation of it: the government is pursuing a security policy which in form and content is enormously damaging for Norway. After the dramatic defense debate in the Storting on Monday [22 November], not many hours passed before we saw a new demonstration of the government's arrogance.

The new conflict which has surfaced in the field of foreign policy and which has to do with Norway's attitude toward the UN resolution calling for a freeze of nuclear arsenals at their present level has two sides -- the position the government decided to adopt on the resolution and the way in which the Storting was "consulted."

As far as the way in which the government dealt with the question is concerned, we had thought in our naivete that Prime Minister Willoch would have learned something from the violent criticism to which his government was subjected in the Storting Monday, which ended as a vote of no confidence against Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad.

But No, Willoch has learned nothing at all. Despite the fact that on Monday the opposition expressed its dissatisfaction with the government's attitude toward the Storting on security policy questions, Foreign Minister Svenn Stray only succeeded a few hours later in "running over" the Storting once again on a central security policy issue. The government wasted no time in reaching a decision to vote against the UN resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear arsenals at their present level. Once the decision had been made, Foreign Minister Svenn Stray met the Storting's Foreign Affairs Committee merely to brief them on this decision. There was no consultation with the opposition or with the parties which support the government. Such methods are a new break with the forms of cooperation between the government and the Storting developed to deal with such questions. There is every indication that Foreign Minister Stray and the government orginally had no plans to consult the Storting on this matter, but simply intended to drive on in its well-known conservative fashion. Storting deputies themselves forced a meeting with the government. The fact that the government had no plans to take the issue to the various bodies in the Storting is emphasized by the fact that the meeting took place only 2 hours before the UN vote itself. Thus there was no real exchange of views, the meeting was merely a show to provide formal cover in relations with the Storting.

After what has happened, we are forced to note that the government's relationship toward the Storting is not the product of accidents. It is a systematic and conscious game which aims at making the people's elected deputies "superfluous."

Under the Labor Party governments in the last few years, Norway has played an active role within the UN framework for disarmament. On many occasions our country has been a driving force behind this work. Through the 'No' vote adopted by the conservative government on the proposed resolution calling for a ban on the testing, production and deployment of new nuclear arms, we have taken a step backward in time. Voting 'No' to such a proposal is an expression of an aggressive stance of confrontation in the detente process.

When the Labor Party, the Socialist Left Party and the Liberals -- with half-hearted support from the Christian People's Party and the Center Party -- take the view that it would have been correct to abstain on this issue, this also reveals the political isolation into which the Conservative Party and the Willoch government are moving on security policy. The broad political agreement in this field has been broken. We have been given new confirmation of this.

If the government had chosen to abstain in the UN vote, it would not have found itself in conflict with the Geneva negotiations. An abstention could not have been taken as support for either of the negotiating parties. At the same time, it would have been an unmistakeable signal of a desire for disarmament.

The conservative government's choice of line is support for those forces fighting hardest for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. It is also a clear indication that the Norwegian Government is dissociating itself from a growing peace movement, both national and international.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT HIT FOR DEFENSE POLICY INCONSISTENCY

PM071303 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Party of Self-Contradiction"]

[Text] The fact that people in various parts of the world question Sweden's ability to protect its territory against uninvited guests makes for extraordinary difficulties for Swedish security and foreign policy.

The Palme government has not yet been in office 2 months and people -- both here in Sweden and in the rest of the world -- are asking themselves whether Swedish disarmament policy and the Swedish view of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area have changed radically or not. It is a long time since such self-contradictory statements have been served to the general public on a conveyor belt by prominent spokesmen of the same government and administration.

Of course it is not a good thing that our neighbors are uncertain about some of the fundamental parts of Swedish security and foreign policy. However, what is worse is that this uncertainty is more likely to have grown as a result of Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom's statement during Riksdag question time on Monday [22 November].

Not only the two moderate coalition party deputies, Carl Bildt and Ingrid Sundberg, who tabled the questions, directed pointed criticism at the foreign minister's 11-page answer. Center Party Deputy Gunnel Jonang seemed almost shocked by the contradictory phrases. And members of other governments will probably attach importance to the harsh words from Bodstrom's predecessor, [Liberal Party leader] Ola Ullsten.

And why should Social Democratic foreign and security policy be spared contradictions and changes of direction? The Foreign Ministry disarmament delegation chariman, Ambassador Maj-Britt Theorim, has always been at odds with the party leadership's policies. Her statements in an increasingly notorious SVENSKA DABGLADET interview were also at odds with what up to now have been the traditional methods and objectives relating to the zone issue. Both Bodstrom and Theorin asserted that the disarmament ambassador was a victim of the press, a common counterargument discussed elsewhere in today's SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

However, as Bildt carefully pointed out, accidents never happen in isolation. Mrs Theorin was contradicted by Mr Palme and Mr Palme was contradicted in Helsinki by Mr Bodstrom, and so on. And no one was made the wiser by the answers the foreign minister gave to the Riksdag -- when he simply did not bother to answer the questions he had been asked.

There are many subtle elements in the zone debate, and the complicated problems involved are not easy for the layman to follow. Mr Bildt has taken on himself an important pedagogical task when with his cool analysis he does not shrink from presenting a clear account of the difficulties and risks. Is the government moving toward the notion of a shrunken zone which will actually result in a shrunken zone -- when the very point of the zone must be that it embrace a larger area than the already de facto nuclear-free Nordic countries?

Can such a zone really come into being (of course not) without simultaneous superpower guarantees?

And -- perhaps the most important question -- must the zone in whatever form it takes not also cover the whole of the Baltic? On this point, the Liberal Party leader -- who yesterday was really on the alert -- launched a tough and effective attack on the foreign minister.

As far as both the zone issue and international disarmament work are concerned, the Social Democrats seem to find verbal effects more important that getting to grips with the difficult and uncomfortable real facts. It seems as if they believe that they are able to make the obstacles disappear through incantations -- even though Bodstrom talked of patience and time. We cannot get away from the real facts -- or, as Ullsten pointed out: How are we to create a zone without the involvement of the superpowers, when Denmark and Norway in NATO have a special nuclear option?

Disarmament work with its European dimension is no less subtle than the zone complex. The foreign minister found it remarkably difficult to answer Mrs Sundberg's simple question about the role of military defense in Swedish security policy -- and when he finally decided to do so, the answer showed the usual nonchalance toward the Swedish Armed Forces and contained the customary reverence for the notion that it is possible to gnaw away at the resources placed at their disposal to benefit civil defense.

Neither Bildt nor Sundberg recieved any real answers to their questions about whether the government has totally abandoned the old line of total balance in disarmament measures -- affecting nuclear and conventional arms.

But then Bodstrom did receive the highest praise from Communist EVA HJELMSTROM!

PYM SPEAKS ON NATO, MX, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD092152 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2128 GMT 9 Dec 82

[By Geoff Mead, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Francis Pym tonight warned it would require "quite a change" by the new Soviet leadership before NATO would cancel its planned deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe. Russia has claimed that the alliance's new weapons, due to be in position by the end of next year, would pose an increased threat to world peace. But Mr Pym emphasised that only positive signs of arms reduction by the Soviets could affect the West's nuclear plans.

"The only circumstances in which we would review the decision is if there was positive evidence that the Soviet leadership is changing strategy in a favourable direction," the foreign secretary said after a meeting in Brussels of the 16-nation NATO Council.

Mr Pym sounded pessimistic about immediate prospects. "We are keeping our minds open, which they most genuinely are, because we all long for this reduction in the level of armaments. To get a favourable response requires quite a change on the part of the Soviet leadership and I don't want to raise peoples' hopes of a change."

Mr Pym stressed Europe's need to remain firm, but hoped that a more "constructive" relationship could be achieved with Russia under Mr Andropov. He said closer links would have to be based on a policy of "firmness and dialogue."

Mr Pym admitted that President Reagan's failure in the U.S. Congress over the MX missile programme had been a setback and a defeat, but he said he hoped the Russians would recognize the determination of Europe to carry through its Pershing and cruise programme, if there were no favourable signs from Russia.

Mr Pym said he had been assured by President Reagan that the MX missile programme would go through in the end.

Nevertheless, the NATO allies were aware of some concern over the deployment of a total of 572 cruise and Pershing intermediate range missiles throughout Europe next year. He cited the recent Danish Parliament decision against further financial support for the cost of placing the new missiles in Europe.

S. AFRICAN RAID INTO LESOTHO PUBLICLY CONDEMNED

LD091456 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1435 GMT 9 Dec 82

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain today publicly condemned the South African raid into Lesotho as "a flagrant violation" of sovereignty. A Foreign Office statement said: "We are still awaiting a full account of this incident, but we condemn this flagrant violation of Lesotho sovereignty and greatly regret the loss of life involved. We deplore violence from any quarter in the search for solutions to the problems of southern Africa. We appeal to all countries in the region to show restraint."

The spokesman said it had been widely reported that South African forces were involved in the raid and the statement should be seen in that context. "We will be making our views known to South Africa," the spokesman said.

South African officials have claimed the raid was against guerrilla bases.

HURD COMMENTS ON ARAB-BRITISH RELATIONS

GF100607 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for the foreign and commonwealth office, noted yesterday that the only means for averting a crisis in Arab-British relations is to hold continuous contacts and dialogue between the two sides. He added that the next few weeks will witness meetings on various levels between the Arab and the British sides in order to brush aside the misunderstanding on the visit of the Arab seven-member committee to Britain.

In an interview with Saudi Arabian television, Hurd expressed optimism at the possibility of overcoming the misunderstanding. Hurd indicated that the visit of the Arab delegation to Britain has been postponed, not cancelled. He added that Britain supports the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. He also pointed out that Britain realizes the importance of the PLO and holds contacts with the latter, but at a certain level, according to him.

VISITING LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ON TALKS

PM091649 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Wafa'i Diyab report: "Salim Says After Talks in London: If Lebanese Solution Fails, Solution of the Major Problem Will Fail"]

[Text] London -- Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim had talks yesterday with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. This took place on the first day of his 3-day official visit to Britain as part of a tour which includes the United States and France.

At the end of the meeting, Salim said in his first statement to journalists since he became foreign minister that the talks with Pym centered on political principles in general because the problem is political and is the basis upon which we build everything. Any economic aid or support for the internal [security] forces first depends on liberating Lebanon and enabling the Lebanese Government to assume its responsibilities on every inch of its territory.

Regarding Britain's participation in the multinational force, he said: We have realized from the beginning that Britain has many commitments abroad and that it is not easy for it to make a major contribution to the multinational force. What I can say is that Britain understands the Lebanese situation fully, and I believe that it will do all it can to ensure its participation in one way or another in the multinational force.

Concluding, he said: From the beginning of the talks to the end, we concentrated on the importance of liberating Lebanon and restoring its sovereignty because solving the Lebanese problem is the key to solving the Middle East problem. If the initiative to solve the problem in Lebanon fails, the initiative to solve the major problem will not succeed. For this reason, the Lebanese problem is top priority not only on the Lebanese level but actually on the Arab level as a whole as well.

Lebanese Ambassador in London Dr Khalil Makkawi, who took part in the talks, said that the foreign minister particularly emphasized the need for Britain and the EC to do all they can in order to end all occupation and to evacuate all the non-Lebanese armies from Lebanese territories. The British side has shown full understanding of the Lebanese situation and is sparing no effort within its means in order to give the necessary help in political and other fields.

TELEGRAPH: TRIDENT 'VIABLE ALTERNATIVE' TO MX

PM091405 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Dec 82 p 18

[Editorial: "Few Tears for MX"]

[Text] It is possible to have mixed feelings about the rebuff President Reagan has received from the House of Representatives over the MX missile. It is undoubtedly galling that there should be such rejoicing in Moscow over the vote to deny funds for the missile's production. It is also a pity to discard a bargaining chip without obtaining any Russian concession in return. That apart, the Reagan administration should not shed too many tears.

Congressional doubts about MX stem not from any reservation about the capability of the missile itself, but rather from the closely spaced basing or "dense-pack" system with which the Pentagon proposed to protect the 100 new missiles. Ever since the decision to build a new generation of land-based missiles was taken, because of fears that the existing Minuteman force has become vulnerable to a Soviet first strike, military experts have been seeking a credible basing system. At least 30 different systems have been suggested, including the inordinately complicated and expensive "shell-game" advocated by President Carter. The fact is that none, including dense-pack, has looked particularly convincing. The argument against MX is not that a new, highly accurate silo-busting weapon is unnecessary, but that the efficiency of modern missile technology may now be so great that no land-based system could withstand a determined first-strike.

However, even allowing for the inherently inconclusive technical debate, it would have been wrong of the House of Representatives to reject the MX, warts and all, if no viable alternative existed. Fortunately, one does. By the time the MX would have come into service in 1989, the Trident II D-5 submarine-launched missile (SLBM) will also be ready for deployment. In the past, the objection to relying on SLMB's was that they did not have the pin-point accuracy to hit Soviet missile silos. Also, submarines have traditionally presented command and control problems. Neither objection retains its validity. Communications with submarines have improved immensely, as was demonstrated recently in the South Atlantic, and the accuracy of the D-5 will be a match for the land-based MX. Rather than fight a possible losing battle to spend $30 billion on the unconvincing MX, the Reagan administration should build more Trident submarines. That would quickly dampen the celebrations in Moscow.

UN ENVOY INSTRUCTED TO PROTEST SEA VIOLATIONS

NC091228 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis instructed the Cypriot permanent UN representative to denounce the violations of territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish naval ships. The violations occurred on 3 December in the Morphou Bay area [in northern Cyprus].

KIPRIANOU, ARCHBISHOP EXCHANGE VIEWS 9 DEC

NC100924 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 10 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou met with His Beatitude Archbishop of Cyprus Khrisostomos yesterday at the presidential mansion. A brief communique which was released on the meeting -- the first such private meeting to be held for a long time -- says they discussed questions of cooperation between the government and the church and exchanged views on the national issue.

Archbishop Khrisostomos, whom we have contacted, stated: "During the meeting, we exchanged views on the political issue. In any case, we did not deal with the question of elections [for the office of president] because as a matter of principle, the church does not involve itself in partisan affairs."

The meeting lasted for more than 1 hour. Although no details regarding the meeting are avilable, the public has been impressed and has interpreted this meeting as a positive point in the country's political atmosphere. Favorable comment by political circles expressed in general the wish for more frequent meetings between the president of the republic and the primate of the church of Cyprus.

On the other hand, different appraisals say that during the meeting, each man expressed his own views and assessments regarding the national issue. There has been no rapprochement of views. No new meeting between Kiprianou and Khrisostomos has been fixed.

We are informed that the initiative for the meeting came from a third party.

TAHSIN REPLIES TO GREEK CYPRIOT ALLEGATIONS

TA100618 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Health and Labor Minister Ozel Tahsin has called on the Greek Cypriots to give up their inhuman pressures on the Turkish Cypriot community in the event they want to live in a federation and under equal rights. Tahsin was replying to Greek Cypriot allegations that the high birth rate in the Turkish community could become a threat to them.

The minister recalled that the high rate of birth in the Turkish community was a development which began with the Turkish peace operation in Cyprus following the end of Greek Cypriot aggression and the return of the Turkish Cypriots who fled from the island due to the Greek Cypriot oppression and cruelty. Noting that the Turks never acted unless they were attacked, Tahsin said that the TFSC never discriminates against the Greek Cypriots.

TURKISH CYPRIOT REPLY TO CENTRAL BANK CRITICISM

TA100756 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Turkish Cypriot representative in New York Nail Atalay has said that the establishment of a central and development bank in the TFSC and the introduction of the Turkish lira in the north were strictly the internal affair of the Federated State.

Atalay made this statement in a letter sent to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar which was circulated as an official document among the UN General Assembly and Security Council members. The letter says that in their representations, the Greek Cypriots have completely distorted reality. Recalling that the TFSC was exercising its rights emanating from its responsibility to improve its economy and improve the living standards of its citizens, the letter adds that in order to achieve these goals, an efficient financial apparatus had to be set up.

The letter goes on to explain that the central bank to be established will be an important institution that will be responsible for determining the credit and flow of money policies of the Federated State, with acquiring the necessary funds, regulating the interest rates and with supervising foreign exchange activities and the proper functioning of the commercial banks in a bid to ensure a balanced economy.

The letter adds that this central bank would function with limited authority as a branch of a federal central bank, whose establishment would be possible in accordance with a solution to be attained through future negotiations. The letter concludes by saying that Greek Cypriot allegations to the effect that the establishment of such an institution would provide the Turkish Cypriot community with a new politcial status were unfounded.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH EEC -- Cyprus and the EEC today signed an agreement in Brussels for the financing of projects in Cyprus. The total cost of the projects is estimated at $12 million. The agreement covers the construction of the sewage system and the improvement of the water supply system of Nicosia. A statement by the EEC Executive Committee says that these projects are for the benefit of all the people of Cyprus. With these projects, the financing of the construction of projects in Cyprus is completed. These projects include the first phase of the expansion of the electrification and water supply systems of Nicosia, Larnaca and Famagusta. All these plans have been carried out on the basis of the protocol between Cyprus and the EEC with a total value of $33 million. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 9 Dec 82 NC]

ENVOY TO NEW ZEALAND, FIJI -- The republic's high commissioner in Australia, Vanezis, has presented his credentials to New Zealand and the Fiji Islands. His post will be in Canberra, Australia. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Dec 82 NC]

TURKMISH CYPRIOT TO LONDON -- The undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defense, Ozer Koray, has been appointed the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in London. The decision was made at the Council of Ministers meeting held on 8 December. Koray is expected to leave for London within the next few days. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 8 Dec 82 TA]

KHARALAMBOPOULOS ADDRESSES NATO MEETING 9 DEC

NC092010 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The autumn session of the NATO foreign ministers opened in Brussels today. The first day of the meeting was held in camera. According to press reports, the main speaker was Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen, who now chairs the NATO Ministerial Council.

Addressing the meeting, Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos put forward strong reservations and repeated the permanent Greek positions which, according to our Brussels correspondent, Nikos Avraam, will be included in tomorrow's joint communique and will refer to the question of deployment of new nuclear missiles on European territory. On this question, Kharalambopoulos stressed that every effort must be exhausted at the negotiating table for the limitation of strategic arms and for disarmament, questions which are being discussed in Geneva. The Greek foreign minister also stressed that it will only be possible through negotiations to achieve a de-escalation and preserve detente in order to bring about positive results.

Kharalambopoulos also expressed reservations on East-West relations in connection with certain economic measures that some member states are considering against the Soviet Union. The Greek foreign minister stated that our country will not be bound by any decision at which some studies could arrive in connection with this question.

Kharalambopoulos also stressed the role that public opinion and peace movements are playing in the crucial issues of our era, pointing out that public opinion must be seriously taken into consideration. He also noted the situation prevailing in the Third World and the significance of the dialogue between North and South in relation to the aid that must be given to Third World states.

REPORTS ON ATHENS PLO HEADQUARTERS DENIED

JN091419 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] In Athens, the Greek Government has officially denied press reports that the PLO will shift its headquarters to the Greek capital.

The PLO office in Athens had earlier denied these rumors.

BRIEFS

KARAMANLIS RECEIVES AMBASSADORS -- President Karamanlis today received the new Greek ambassador in Sofia, Mr Mourloyiannis. The president also received a farewell visit from Romanian Ambassador Brad, who is leaving Greece. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Dec 82 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN MEETS FRG'S GENSCHER

TA101037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Brussels to attend the winter sessions of the NATO Ministerial Council meetings, met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today for talks. Turkish radio-television correspondents report from Brussels that bilateral relations between Turkey and the FRG were reviewed in detail.

The NATO meetings in Brussels are expected to end today. A joint communique will be issued on topics discussed in the meetings.

NATO COMMANDER BROWN TOURS UNITS IN IZMIR

TA091652 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 9 Dec (AA) -- Lt. Gen. William Brown, commander of NATO's air forces for southern Europe, was in Izmir Thursday for a day's tour of NATO units in the area after a visit to Ankara.

Gen. Brown met Air Force Commander Gen. Tahsin Sahinkaya, Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen. Necdet Oztorun, and Deputy Commander of the Air Force Gen. Halil Sozer while in Ankara.

TOURISM AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TUNISIA 7 DEC

TA080929 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0845 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 8 (AA) -- A process verbal aimed at developing tourism relations between Turkey and Tunisia was signed in Tunis on Tuesday at the end of the first meeting of the joint economic committee. The document calls for mutual visits by travel agents between the two countries, mutual invitations to journalists specialized in tourism, programs and publications in mass media on the touristic riches of the two countries and improvement of transportation between Turkey and Tunisia, said Culture and Tourism Ministry officials.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS 1983 BUDGET

TA091647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The National Security Council has adopted the 1983 fiscal budget bill. The budget law will go into effect on 1 January 1983.

MILLIYET ON DRAFT LAW FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

NC100817 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Ankara (Special) -- The Constitutional Commission Subcommittee of the Consultative Assembly has worked out the main principles of the prospective political parties law. According to the views expressed in the subcommittee reports, which have not yet been amalgamated, such matters as the establishment of democracy within the party, the settlement of financial issues and interparty relations will be extensively dealt with in the law.

According to the draft law, political parties can be founded without prior permission. The chief prosecutor of the republic will check on the parties' programs and regulations as well as on the legal aspects of the question in light of the Constitution and the laws. Meanwhile, the activities of the political parties will be watched over by the office of the chief prosecutor.

Fellow countrymen who have attained the age of 21 will be entitled to become members of political parties. In accordance with the binding provisions of the Constitution, the programs and regulations of the political parties shall not run counter to the indivisible integrity of the state and nation, to human rights, to national sovereignty and to the democratic and secular principles of the republic. No political party shall be founded which would aim at the establishment of sovereignty of a class or group or which would advocate the establishment of a dictatorship.

The principles governing the organization of political parties will be regulated in accordance with the principles embodied in the Constitution. Accordingly, the parties will not be permitted to organize and operate outside the fatherland nor will they be permitted to form such ancillary organizations as a women's branch or youth branch. Moreover, political parties will not be allowed to maintain political relations or to cooperate with associations, trade unions, religious trusts, cooperative societies or other professional organizations for the purpose of furthering and strengthening their policies. Political parties will also be prohibited from exchanging material aid with such organizations.

The draft law will also dwell on the responsibility of political party members. Party members will share the responsibility for the party's administrative organ. A party member who realizes that the program and regulations of the party are violated by the administration will be entitled to press charges against his party.

It has been learned that interparty relations will also be given due consideration in the draft law.

JOURNALIST SENTENCED FOR COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

TA091653 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, Dec 9 (AA) -- Journalist Salih Aydogan Buyukozden, formerly responsible editor of the daily AYDINLIK was sentenced to 1.5 years in prison by a martial law court. The court found the defendent guilty of conductig communist propaganda in an article dated November 7, 1978.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR THREE TERRORISTS APPROVED

TA091550 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 9 (AA) -- The military court of Cassation has upheld the death sentence pronounced by an Izmir martial law court for three terrorists who shot and killed a gendarme while attempting to help an accomplice flee from prison.

The three convicts, members of the terrorist gang calling itself "TIKKO" [Turkish Worker Peasant Liberation Army] for short, had shot and killed gendarme Bayram Ozcan to facilitate the flight of Orhan Bakir, then on trial under Article 146/1 of the penal code, in September 1977.

AUSTRIA

COMPULSORY VISAS FOR POLISH CITIZENS EXTENDED

AU091039 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Ewi"]

[Summary] The temporary regulation providing for compulsory visas for Polish citizens, which was issued a year ago -- 1 week before the proclamation of martial law in Poland -- will be extended. "This was declared by Interior Minister Erwin Lanc. He stressed that 'Austria will wait and see how things develop in Poland,' and explained the motives of this Austiran policy by saying "we cannot be the only country to pursue a policy totally different from all others.' rather, he said it is necessary to take guidance from similar entry restrictions of other European countries, for example, Sweden.

"In the minister's opinion, the abolition of martial law in Poland, which is expected in the next few days, is no reason for Austria to return to the policy of unrestricted entry. 'This is not merely a question of martial law, which can be nominally abolished without any other changes,' Lanc declared in reply to a question by DIE PRESSE."

He added, however, that Austria has been issuing visas even following the introduction of the visa regulations. In the year since the issuance of the visa regulations, a total of 1,600 Poles have been recognized as applicants for political asylum. At present, more than 9,000 refugees are registered in Austria, two-thirds being Polish. Austria has spent 1.5 billion schillings on care for refugees during the past 12 months.

PORTUGAL

PEACE FORCE FOR LEBANON BEING CONSIDERED

NC092001 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Lisbon, Dec 9 (MENA) -- The government here has decided to consider a Lebanese request to send Portuguese troops to Lebanon to join the international peacekeeping force. The Cabinet decided to study the financial and military implications of sending troops to Lebanon.

SPAIN

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NATO STAND

DW101103 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Interview with Spanish Prime Minister Philipe Gonzalez by Karl-Heinz Wilsing in Madrid, in Spanish with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, why will Spain decline to sign the final communique in Brussels?

[Answer] We will not sign the communique. I am told that it contains a paragraph on medium-range missiles. Spain must now first review its own interests in all calmness. In so doing, we do not intend to pursue a policy of not talking. We are receptive to talks in every area, but we must, of course, abstain from voting because of a commitment in the communique which we cannot and must not approve. This is in keeping with the new policy which I announced in my government program.

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OFFICIAL GROMYKO VISIT SCHEDULED FOR 16-18 JAN

LD121232 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 12 Dec (DPA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will come to Bonn from 16 to 18 January for an official visit. This was announced by the foreign office in Bonn today.

Gromyko was invited by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Genscher met Gromyko on the periphery of the UN General Assembly in New York in October and extended the invitation at that time.

BUNDESTAG TO BE DISSOLVED IF 17 DEC VOTE FAILS

LD111400 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Dec (DPA) -- On Monday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will explain for the first time to a broader audience the method he has chosen to bring about new elections, before also making a written application on Monday, to the Bundestag president for a vote of no confidence in accordance with Article 68 of the Basic Law. Kohl is to address the CDU/CSU Bundestag group on Monday afternoon. Then he will chair a cabinet meeting where he will also explain his precedure.

Kohl intends to ask President Karl Carstens to dissolve the Bundestag if, as is his intention, he does not receive majority support for the vote of confidence on Friday.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DUAL DECISION, GENEVA TALKS

LD101242 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA) -- In a strongly-worded appeal to the opposition, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner called upon the SPD to keep to "joint principles" in adherence to the NATO dual decision because in that case "there will be a real and serious chance." In a disarmament debate on Friday, at the end of which the Bundestag unanimously ratified the two worldwide treaties on the total ban on bacteriological weapons and warfare affecting the environment, the dual decision and the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles were the focus of Woerner's speech.

Woerner pointed to "the great common responsibility of all parties" to adopt an unequivocal attitude. "Only if the Soviet Union does not for 1 second doubt our readiness to counterarm in the event that it does not dismantle its missiles can things go well," the minister said. Such a clear pressure to negotiate, together with the economic strains which Moscow also has to bear, strengthens his belief in the chances of success in Geneva, Woerner said. One has to repeatedly speak to the Soviets "of our justified security interests also." The USSR knows perfectly well that there is no threat of war from the FRG, which can afford the appropriate defense capability only "with the greatest of effort." The Federal Government also has to make this clear to the peace movement.

Woerner rejected opposition doubts about the U.S. will to negotiate and said that the comprehensive U.S. information on the course of the Geneva talks leaves "no room for doubt about the supreme U.S. interest in a successful negotiation."

SPD thoughts about a security partnership with the Soviet Union were rejected by Woerner under the present circumstances. One can talk about this when Moscow has also taken Bonn's security interests into account. The most important step in this will be the removal of the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles, which threaten the FRG above all.

KOHL, WEIZSAECKER ATTEND BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD102328 Hamburg DPA in German 1912 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 10 Dec (DPA) -- Welcoming the participants at a 2-day economic conference, Governing Mayor of West Berlin Richard von Weizsaecker emphasized the "national task" of Berlin for all Germans. During a dinner at Schloss Bellevue, at which Chancellor Hulmut Kohl also participated, Weizsaecker said this is not only a question of balancing out West Berlin's location disadvantages, as is often believed in the remaining federal area. The most important part of this task lies in relations between the two German states and the contribution which "Berlin makes for 75 million people".

At the dinner in Schloss Bellevue on the occasion of the Berlin economics conference, Chancellor Helmut Kohl called on leading representatives of German industry and leading trade unionists to give a new impetus to Berlin. "I am asking you quite simply for solidarity with this city. I believe we should be capable as patriots, and while looking at our own concerns, of not forgetting the whole". Kohl emphasized that strengthening Berlin's economic power is urgently called for because in the last 12 years, 35 percent of industrial jobs have been lost. He expressed satisfaction that the allies had emphatically recognized the significance of Berlin as an industrial location.

Economic Viability, TASS Criticism

LD111452 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Dec (DPA) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has stressed the national significance of the preservation of Berlin's economic viability. At the end of a conference in Berlin on the investigation of economic measures for the city, which was attended by top representatives of the economy and politics, Kohl told journalists on Saturday that Berlin has to "get away from its gloom about the future."

It is vitally important not to lose sight for a second of the overall responsibility of the nation for Berlin, Kohl said. The FRG's free existence also stands or falls by Berlin. On Friday evening, the chancellor called on top industrialists and trade unionists to give fresh impetus to Berlin. The strengthening of the city's economic capacity is urgently necessary.

Kohl said that another economic conference is to take place in Berlin in a year's time.

The chancellor strongly rejected criticism of the conference by the Soviet TASS news agency. The conference is a "work of peace" and not a provocation, Kohl said.

GENSCHER ANALYZES BRUSSELS NATO MEETING

LD101938 Hamburg DPA in German 1752 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA) -- At the NATO meeting in Brussels, the Bonn formula of the "politics of the outstretched hand" toward the East had been reaffirmed, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted on Friday. In five different interviews with German radio and television organizations, which the Foreign Ministry published together, Genscher analyzed the conference in Brussels, which had brought "real encouragement" for NATO.

Genscher affirmed that this Ospolitik meant showing "openness to positive developments on the basis of firmness in the matter." He could only hope that this stance would be correctly assessed by the new leadership in Moscow.

CDU/CSU Spokesman Welcomes Results

LD101734 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA) -- The CDU/CSU welcomes the results of the Brussels meeting of NATO foreign ministers. In Bonn today, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group Volker Ruehe said that the meeting showed NATO is united, predictable [berechenbar], capable of acting and prepared to hold a dialogue. It is now up to the Soviet Union to reply to the Western offer to improve East-West relations in all means with tangible proof of good will. Ruehe emphasized the "clear declaration of support for the NATO dual decision in both its part". He sees this as a unique chance to reach true disarmament and to banish far-reaching land-based medium-range missiles from the arsenals of East and West.

Commentator Views NATO Conference

DW101207 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Commentary signed Ein.]

[Text] A NATO council meeting is like a session of a gentlemen's club. The careful formulation of difficult questions is a part of the alliance's unwritten laws. The new Spanish foregin minister was able to exploit this climate. He explained his country's hesitation to immediately fully cooperate with the alliance without experiencing any serious doubts. Everyone believed him when he said that his government, just a few days old, hadn't yet had the time to thoroughly consider the issue of the Atlantic alliance. The ministers also didn't consider it extraordinary when he requested that this reluctance be contained in a footnote to the communique.

Noble action doesn't mean, however, that NATO is basically evading current problems. It is expected, for example, that the great moderator, Secretary General Luns, will speak firmly if necessary. Luns considers himself a link between the "soft" Europeans and the "hard" Americans in forming a united front. The debacle over the pipe deal and the dispute over the natural gas pipeline shouldn't happen again. Not least of all, NATO dual decision is also involved. The desire to negotiate has been sufficiently demonstrated by the alliance. The West has often enough repeated that it will counterarm only if Soviet inflexibility forces it to.

Now the military part of the 1979 decision should be approached with similar zeal. The Americans ought to pressure the Pershing II producers to move ahead regarding technical production. The Europeans, on the other hand, should prepare the deployment areas in such a way that they can be used immediately if need be. They should also resolve the financial problem involving counterarmament. The Danish example is horrifying, but the way Holland and Belgium are delaying the decision is also slowly becoming embarrassing. All the foreign ministers must now tell their governments what Genscher had to say about the dual decision -- that its implementation must also be considered a test of the alliance. There is no doubt that if the alliance were to yield to the pressure of the Soviet Union by not unanimously supporting the deployment of the new weapons systems, the American partner would be forced to undergo a painful reexamination of its strategy.

COMMITTEE APPROVES GRANTS TO TURKEY, GREECE

LD102024 Hamburg DPA in German 1531 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA) -- The Bundestag's Budget Committee has approved a grant of DM130 million to Turkey within the framework of NATO defense aid. The SPD opposed the grant. A further grant of DM70 million to Greece was unanimously approved by all three Bundestag groups.

Thus, according to the Parliamentary Press Office today, the Budget Committee has complied with the recommendations of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee. While the CDU/CSU Bundestag group said developments in Turkey provide "grounds for hope," the SPD Bundestag group will only agree when the human rights situation in Turkey has improved.

LATE REPORT: KOHL BEGINS ELECTION PROCEEDINGS

LD131200 Hamburg DPA in German 1134 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl began proceedings today for holding fresh elections. In a letter to Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen, he announced that he will hold a vote of confidence on Friday in accordance with Article 68 of the Basic Law. At the same time, he announced that he will make a statement on this in the Bundestag on 17 December.

CHEYSSON ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN LEBANON FORCES

LD111934 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] France will increase the strength of its contingent in Lebanon. Paris has just agreed in principle to the increase of the multinational force. Claude Cheysson made the announcement after a working lunch with the Lebanese minister of foreign affairs.

Lebanon's Salim Makes Statement

NC111946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim met in Paris this afternoon with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson. Following the meeting, Minister Salim said it was a good opportunity for him to meet with his excellency, Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson and to directly feel the deep and cordial friendship between France and Lebanon. He added that Lebanon has many international friendships. However, Lebanon's friendship with France is of a special character. I have no doubt that this friendship will be translated into action and policies that reflect well on Lebanon and to France. I am very optimistic about this meeting. I have no doubt that Lebanon is receiving the required and deserved support from France. Lebanon is expecting much from France, and it is full of hope that France will be by its side during the decisive phase of its history. All these hopes are sound and deserve all the Lebanese' awareness that France is actually with them and is always with them in service to fairness, not only to Lebanon, but in service to fairness and justice for all the peoples who are in need of the implementation of fairness in their territories and countries. France has been and is still aligned with the just issues in the world, and Lebanon's issue is a just one. France's support for Lebanon stems from the fact that Lebanon is undergong a just phase and deserves a just stance from the large states that believe in freedom. France is not only heralding freedoms and rights; it actually follows up these freedoms and rights and secures their implementation.

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY DEBATE

PM130923 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Dec 82 p 14

[Unattributed report: "An Explanation From the Defense Ministry"]

[Text] In a communqiue issued this Monday morning, 6 December, the Defense Ministry gives the following details: "In the context of the preparation of the forthcoming military programming law, the general staffs, the General Directorate of the Gendarmerie, and the General Commission for Armaments are being regularly consulted by the Armed Forces General Staff at the minister's request and have been since early July. The document published [Footnote: a reference to General Delaunay's letter] is one of many working documents whose assessments and conclusions cannot be regarded as final. Moreover, new studies have been requested. During a recent meeting with some junior officers' representatives, [presidents] the army chief of staff himself has expressed different opinions [Footnote: Speaking in Agen, General Delaunay called on the officers to remain cool, calm and confident because the Army "will continue to have an important place in our security system"]. In any case, these various documents and viewpoints cannot bind the Defense Ministry nor prejudice the decisions which will ultimately be taken at the appropriate time."

Hernu on Secret Documents Issue

LD101816 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Measures will be taken in the Ministry of Defense to prevent a repercussion from secret documents being divulged. This was stated by Defense Minister Charles Hernu, referring to the publication by LE MATIN DE PARIS of the staff headquarters' letter bearing the confidential "defense" seal. He pointed out that as yet, the inquiry has not been able to determine the source of the leak.

Paper Cites 'Confidential' Letter

PM091607 Paris LE MATIN in French 6 Dec 82 p 4

[Extracts from confidential letter sent by French Army Chief of Staff Gen Jean Delaunay to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Jeannou Lacaze on 9 October 1982: "Very Heavy Sacrifices"]

[Text] Army Chief of Staff General Delaunay to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Lacaze.

Subject: 1984-1988 planning.

Paris, 9 October 1982.

In sending you the documents required by your planning directive of 10 February 1982, I expressed my acute anxiety at the sacrifices being asked of the Army and the serious consequences they would have for it. That anxiety is seriously aggravated by the basic facts adopted by the 30 July 1982 directive for the preparation of the 1984-1988 military plan. It prescribes for me a reduction of more than 30,000 men and a new deduction of Fr 11 billion from the resources allocated to equipment for the 1984-1988 period. Coming in addition to the Fr 3.7 billion canceled in the 1982 budget, and my anxieties for funds at the beginning of the period inspired by the 1983 budget's inadequate program authorization and payment appropriations, this new reduction in resources forces me to draw your attention to the seriousness of the situation being created.

I have already sent a personal letter to the defense minister informing him of my concern and requesting that the Army not suffer the cuts with which it is threatened. However, I have carried out the study required by the 30 July directive in a complete spirit of discipline. It led first to a proposal for a new way of organizing the Army and second to the updating of former planning work on the basis of the financial hypotheses adoped. I am presenting my personal conclusions here.

Operational organization:

...However, the constraints imposed are such that if the basic hypotheses are accepted, they will lead not to a mere change, but rather to a fundamental transformation of the Army. The study of the new model has been based on a size of around 280,000 men, corresponding to the reduction of 30,000 men plus the transfer of conscripts to the gendarmerie in 1983. In fact, the reduction imposed will take the form of a reorganization relating to even higher numbers, since the Army must also absorb the recent measures taken in the sphere of manning (creation of posts for ensuring the security of installations, new missions on behalf of bodies outside the Army, staff corresponding to the entry into service of new equipment).

Thus, compared with the present structures, the Army loses its III Army Corps, its 2d Armored Division and an infantry division.

The future divisions would probably be larger than the existing ones, but that development would have the effect of reducing both the overall operational capability and the flexibility of use. The elimination of the III Army Corps would in particular irremediably fix action on the initial directions of engagement. The consequences of this abandonment should be carefully considered.

In these very severe cutbacks, the "environment" is naturally required to contribute to the effort demanded. But since it was already considerably cut back during the previous reorganization, it could only tolerate limited reductions. Thus, the forces would take the bulk of the manning cuts imposed.

Staff:

...The restructuring, which would take the form of the dissolution of around 30 regiments, would, at the present stage of the studies, lead to the abandonmnet of around 20 garrisons and a reduction in the miltiary presence in around 12 others (these forecasts do not take account of the barrack accommodations which would be transferred to the National Gendarmerie).

Financial Prospects:

... The 1984-1988 planning, based on very severe financial hypotheses for defense (maintenance of the 3.895 percent of the gross commercial domestic product), constitutes a real departure from the 1977-1982 programming. Indeed, the Army's share falls from 27.9 percent (forecasts in the 1976 law) or 27.23 percent (implementation of the law) to 26.57 percent (1984-1988 planning). Within that overall package the ratio between Section 3 and Section 5 [Footnote: Section 3 comprises administrative spending and Section 5 equipment spending] (administration and equipment) is certainly improved, but the necessary means are not provided for improving the content and conditions of service, implementing a differentiated service, including a plan for the security of installations, and executing possible rapid assistance operations. However, experience has taught me that it is always the Section 5 funds which make up for shortages in Section 3.

Equipment:

... All these sacrifices are a heavy burden. Far from preparing forces which are "more compact and better equipped," the July hypotheses lead to an Army with reduced numbers, weaker structures, older equipment and undermined morale. Although the 1st Army, in the event of conflict in Europe, is still the main fighting force this side of the nuclear threshold, it is the force which will inevitably suffer the main cutbacks.

Conclusion: ...Once again I request that such sacrifices not be imposed on the Army. I have tried to show you, on the one hand, the disproportion between the savings obtained by the reduction in manning levels and the resulting loss of efficiency and, on the other hand, the intolerable nature of the combination of this measure and the cancelation of equipment.... Finally, I suggest that the Army's future should not be irremediably decided on merely on the basis of medium-term financial hypotheses. Indeed, it seems to me that the profound change to which they lead should be placed in the politcial and strategic framework of an overall defense consideration.

SENATE PASSES CONFIDENCE VOTE IN NEW GOVERNMENT

LD112312 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Summary] The Senate has passed a vote of confidence in the new Fanfani government with 176 votes in favor and 116 votes against.

Fanfani Government Platform

AU102018 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 10 -- Strengthening Western solidarity and economic recovery at home were named as the two major policy aims of the Italian Government sworn in on December 1 in the platform statement read out to the Senate today by Premier Amintore Fanfani to begin confidence debate in Parliament.

The Christian Democrat premier, who leads a coalition of his own party of relative majority, the third ranking Socialists and the small Social Democrat and Liberal Parties, declared that his government intends to work for European unity, for reforging Europe's relations with the United States and for the development of an East-West dialogue.

Italy's identity as a Mediterranean nation and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries of the region for the achievement of "stable conditions of peace" were also singled out by the premier as major foreign policy objectives.

In this connection, Fanfani said that priority will be given in this area to the search for a global settlement of the Middle East crisis. "To include recognition of the right of existence of Israel and the Palestinian people," and for restoring Lebanese independence and sovereignty. Referring to the Italian contingent in the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut, the premier said the Rome government "would consider a limited increase" of its troop strength in Lebanon.

Turning to domestic policy, the premier said that economic policy will be based on the requirement to contain the soaring national debt of over 50 billion dollars for the current year and restore health to the economy afflicted by the worldwide economic downturn.

The goal of the executive, Fanfani said, will be to hold state spending down under the level of 50 billion dollars. He described the finance bills prepared by the preceding government as "no longer sufficient" and said they would be modified through the application of "immediate measures" for the reduction of spending and increasing state income.

The spending cuts outlined in the platform were mainly in the areas of health care and pension benefits and included proposed legislation for reducing public health services, eliminating wasteful expenditures in the sector, a revision of the payments to public health doctors and hospitals and a clampdown on those eligible for pension benefits. Further cuts will be applied in the fields of defense, education and in the Finance Ministry.

The premier announced new taxes on income from real estate, to be turned over to the municipalities, and confirmed plans for legislation to prepare the way for new municipal taxes in 1984.

On the same front, business and industry, professionals, farmers and others not on a fixed income will be hit by a "one shot" tax next year.

Future taxation, the premier pointed out, will depend on the outcome of the ongoing battle against tax evasion and on credit policy.

Wages, according to the document, must remain under the ceilings laid down for inflation in the coming years, 13 percent for 1983 and 10 percent for the following year. In this connection, the government will promote negotiations for agreements on national labor contracts and changes for the automatic indexation mechanism linking wages to the rising cost of living. These agreements should be forged before January 20, and to facilitate the bargaining, the government will revamp the tax brackets for salaried workers to lighten the increasing load on inflation-swollen income and will continue taking on a part of the employers burden of health and pension benefits.

Referring to institutional reforms, one of the major planks in the platform of the government replaced by Fanfani's coalition, the premier recommended a "rereading" of the Constitution by Parliament and the government to prepare for restructuring institutions to make them more respond to their purposes and to "upgrade the principles of participation" behind the democratic system.

Other areas of the platform contained a commitment to follow through on the battle against terrorism and organized crime in the form of the mafia and the camorra in Naples, and will adopt drug control measures.

It was learned that the Republican Party, whose secretary, Giovanni Spadolini, led two governments between June last year and November this year, will abstain in the confidence vote.

Economic Proposals Outlined

LD102048 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Gian Battista Fenu report from Italian Senate]

[Excerpt] The debate on Prime Minister Fanfani's policy speech opened with a speech by opposition Senator Claudio Napoleoni of the independent left, who was followed by Socialist Paolo Barsacchi and Araldo Crollalanza of the Italian Social Movement. The debate is expected to end tomorrow evening after Fanfani's speech in reply and the passing of a vote of confidence.

In his speech this morning after a meeting of the government to give his ministers a preview of the policy speech, Fanfani especially emphasized economic matters without neglecting foreign policy. This will remain the same as previous governments with particular attention paid to the Mediterranean, institutional reforms, and the fight against terrorism, organized crime and drugs.

Outlining his economic policy, which in principle remains that of the preceding Spadolini government and the five-party majority, Fanfani stressed the gravity of the situation which, he said, does not allow for any postponements.

He then reiterated the fundamental urgency of reducing the public deficit, which this year reached 70 trillion lire, and reducing inflation to 13 percent in 1983 and 10 percent in 1984.

He then confirmed the taxation proposals already indicated in the financial law. Among these measures will be the recovery of 7 trillion lire by means of a once-and-for-all tax on self-employed people and an additional tax on income from property, [words indistinct], increased charges for public services, and others. Other measures include investments to defend jobs and increase production and to implement energy, communications, transportation, and housing construction projects.

With regard to the latter, Fanfani announced in advance the construction of 235,000 new dwellings within 4 years, giving work to approximately 250,000 workers.

In the social security sector, pensions paid to former civil servants will be equalized within 2 years and there will be no ceiling on measures aimed at maintaining minimum pensions. Management and trade unions are urged to reach agreement by 20 January on the cost-of-living index and the cost of labor. For its part, the government pledges to reduce the fiscal burden on workers and to help businesses through the fiscalization of social security contributions. Speeches made so far in the debate have confirmed expected positions.

SHULTZ ARRIVES; TO MEET PERTINI, FANFANI, POPE

LD111916 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Rome this evening after taking part in the proceedings of the Atlantic Council in Brussels and making a brief stopover at The Hague. There are no official appointments scheduled for either today or tomorrow, but on Monday morning, 13 December, meetings are scheduled at the Presidential Palace with President Pertini, at the Vatican with the pope and at the seat of government with Fanfani.

With the political leaders, Shultz will discuss relations between the United States and Europe, the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the application [passage indistinct].

Mubarak Meeting Scheduled

LD112200 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will pay a visit to Rome on Monday 13 December in order to attend the meeting of the Council of Governors of the International Agricultural Development Fund. During his brief stay in Rome, Mubarak will meet Prime Minister Fanfani and Foreign Affairs Minister Colombo. Also scheduled is a conversation with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and a visit to President Pertini. Mubarak will leave Rome on Monday afternoon to go to Federal Germany.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR 'CONSULTATIONS'

NC101800 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The Bulgarian ambassador here, Venelin Kotsev, returned to Sofia yesterday for "routine consultations", an embassy spokesman said today. The spokesman denied that Mr Kotsev had been recalled by his country's authorities and said he would be back within the week.

Yesterday a Turkish drug smuggler wanted for questioning over the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981 was arrested in the Bulgarian capital. The man, Bechir Celenk, was the subject of an international arrest warrant issued two weeks ago by Italian Magistrate Illario Martella investigating a conspiracy to kill the pontiff.

Italian Ambassador Called Home

AU111927 Rome ANSA in English 1916 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 11 -- Italy's ambassador in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia Carlo Rossi Arnaud was called home, today for consultations by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, according to Foreign Ministry sources.

The sources gave no explanation of the move, but observers presumed it was related to the Italo-Bulgarian tensions after charges against Bulgarian officials for complicity in the attempt on Pope John Paul II's life in May last year.

The Bulgarian officials hit by arrest warrants from Roman Judge Ilario Martella are Balkan air functionary Sergey Antonov, Embassy official Vasiliyev Kolev, who has returned home, and another Embassy official Teodorov Ayvazov, who enjoys diplomatic immunity, but has also returned home. The Bulgarian ambassador in Rome Venelin Kotsev left Rome for Sofia Thursday, officially for consultations.

More on 'Bulgarian Connection'

AU101550 Rome ANSA in English 1537 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 10 -- The Bulgarian connection turned up by Italian magistrates investigating the shooting of Pope John Paul II last year took over the front pages of the nation's dailies today in reports and editorial comment on the fast pace of developments in the case.

The respected Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, under the headline, "The Bulgarian Case' Is Red Hot", reported that "the two lines of the investigation appear to be converging", the one based on statements made by Mehmet Ali' Agca, the self-styled Turkish terrorist serving a life sentence for the assassination attempt, and the one based on revelations made by Luigi Scricciolo, jailed on charges of aiding and abetting the Red Brigades kidnapping of U.S. General James Lee Dozier, "The network of plots apparently has one center, one command center, the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome."

In its editorial on the developments, the paper said that "the investigation into the attempt on the pope's life" of May 13 last year is unlike that into any other act of terrorism. "If behind the Turkish would-be assassin the Bulgarian secret services were acting, this must have a precise meaning. It means that the attempt was authorized, if not inspired, by the Soviet Union".

The comment went on to conclude that, "this, in turn, means the danger to the empire of the East represented by the person of Pope John Paul appears so great that there was a reason to attempt to assassinate him".

The left-of-center Rome paper, LA REPUBBLICA, said in straight-forward comment: "The big news is this, the secret services of the Soviet Union commissioned the Bulgarians to kill the Polish pope. Stalin is dead and mummified but confidence in terror and violence as a way to resolve political problems persists. This is also implied by the fact that the world's leading socialist nation has two political police chiefs at its summit, that is, men from the apparatus for repression and terrorism."

LA STAMPA of Turin referred to the case of the union official, Luigi Scricciolo, imprisoned since February and now reportedly turning states evidence in discussing his ties with the Bulgarian secret services with the investigators.

"The magistrates are convinced that Scricciolo used his contacts with the leader of the Polish Solidarnosc free trade union movement, Lech Walesa, to gather information and pass it on to Bulgaria... One of the working hypothesis is that Scricciolo helped push Solidarnosc towards a more radical position to give legitimacy to harsher repression. Also Walesa's trip to Italy, organized by Scricciolo himself, fit into this tactic," according to the STAMPA editorial.

From a different angle, the leader of the UIL Trades Union Federation, Giorgio Benvenuto, said that he was "shocked" to learn that he had worked for years with a man who turns out to be a spy in an interview appearing in LA REPUBBLICA.

The union leader said that for months after Scricciolo was arrested he fully believed that the case against him was based only on a "series of dramatic coincidences".

"He certainly had contact with Sofia before coming into the UIL in 1979" Benvenuto said and added, "but as regards his relations with the Bulgarians and his alleged ties to the Red Brigades, I am not in a position to add one word... As a union, we would like to know what role the Eastern countries played in the tense period between 1976 and 1979 and whether they financed ultraleft groups (in Italy)".

The UIL leader concluded by asking fo the direct intervention in the matter by an "Italian Government which can no longer sit at the window and look out".

Referred to the alleged Bulgarian connection to the big arms and drug traffic network uncovered in the north of Italy, Benvenuto said, "the investigation into the attempt on the pope's life and into the arms and drug traffic are all revolving around Sofia. We would like the government to declare all the Bulgarian diplomats in the country persona non grata and take up the problem of an embassy which is a spy center and a source of destabilization".

Further Press Coverage

AU111941 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) — Rome, December 11 -- Numerous new revelations appeared in the Italian press today asserting that the international conspiracy behind last year's assassination attempt against the Polish-born pope was directed at undermining the Solidarnosc independent trade union in Poland. The latest revelations came amid a mounting furor over the Bulgarian connection in the shooting in St. Peter's Square and speculation that the Bulgarian secret services organized and planned the attack but that the master-mind was the Soviet KGB.

Turin's daily "LA STAMPA" said today that destabilization of Poland — for the ultimate return into the Soviet orbit -- as the real purpose of the papal assassination attempts was revealed by jailed Italian trade union leader Luigi Scricciolo, arrested on charges of aiding and abetting the Red Brigades who kidnapped U.S. General James Lee Dozier.

Turk Mehmet Ali Agca, caught minutes after the shooting and serving a life sentence in an Italian jail, is said to have begun revealing the names of Bulgarian diplomats who allegedly gave him logistical support in Rome and were to have provided him with a safe getaway. One Bulgarian, Balkan Airlines employee Ivanov Antonov, is in jail in Rome. Arrest warrants have been issued against two Bulgarian diplomats, believed to have returned to the homeland, and against five Turks, one of whom, Bechir Celenk, has been arrested in Sofia.

According to the reports appearing in the press today, by killing the Polish pope and by spying on and discrediting the first independent trade union in an East bloc nation with help from Scricciolo, the Bulgarian secret services hoped to level a fatal blow on Polish hopes for democratication.

Articles in "LA STAMPA" and Milan daily "IL GIORNO" contain a great deal of speculation based on anonymous sources and not confirmed by officials investigating both the papal shooting and the Scricciolo affair.

"LA STAMPA" said that "magistrates are working on the theory that Scricciolo played a key role in the attack against Solidarnosc". In reference to the arrest of all major leaders of the Polish union on December 13 last year with the imposition of martial law, the paper went on to say that "it is believed that Bulgarian agents sent Scricciolo to Warsaw in December 1980 to spy" on Lech Walesa and the union. The paper went on to observe that it is not a coincidence that Scricciolo was the first Western trade union leader to gain access to Poland in that period.

No one seemed surprised, starting with the secretary of Scricciolo's union, the UIL, Giorgio Benvenuto, who a few days ago asserted he is "overwhelmed" that he worked side by side with a spy without ever suspecting anything.

Scricciolo successfully won the trust of Polish union leaders, Walesa in particular and he personally organized Walesa's trip to Italy in January 1981.

According to "LA STAMPA", one of the theories gaining ground is that Walesa was to have been killed in Italy. Investigators suspect, according to the paper, that the Bulgarian entrusted Scricciolo with a complicated task, half-way between a spy and "agent provocateur": the information the Soviet secret services particularly wanted was the source of Solidarnoc's international financing with the aim of waging a campaign to discredit the union and justify repression.

The Rome daily "IL MESSAGGERO" carried an article, headlined "How He Betrayed Solidarnosc Just a Few Hours After the End of its First Congress", which said that "Luigi Scricciolo probably presented his last complete report to Eastern secret services on September 7 last year", before he returned to Italy after attending the first Solidarnosc Congress in Gdansk.

According to the paper, Scricciolo was held at the airport for more than one hour by Polish police but he was very vague with the other members of the union delegation about the questions he had been asked.

"Italian investigators believe that the interrogation was a pretext to get Scricciolo away from the other members of the delegation so that he could collaborate without waiting to return to Italy".

Turkey's HURRIYET Comments

AU121905 Rome ANSA in English 1855 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA)-- Ankara December 12 -- One of the five Turkish nationals hit with Italian and Interpol arrest warrants signed by Rome magistrates investigating the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II is in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia enjoying the protection of the secret police and, as opposed to what Bulgaria has announced, "is not under arrest", according to the big Turkish daily, HURRIYET.

A story filed by the Sofia correspondent and carried in the Sunday edition of the nation's largest circulation newspaper affirmed that the man described by Italian magistrates as a member of the Turkish "mafia", Bechir Celenk, "is boldly going about his business in his headquarters in the Vituscia Hotel in Sofia under secret police protection and, despite the official Bulgarian declaration, he is not under arrest".

Celenk has been on the Turkish police and Interpol wanted list for years as an alleged arms trafficker. He is now wanted in Italy to face the charge of complicity in planning and carrying out the attempt on the life of the pope on May 13 last year.

The self-styled Turkish terrorist, Mehmet Ali Agca, was captured at the scene of the shooting in Saint Peter's Square and is now serving a life sentence here. The would-be assassin has recently begun cooperating with magistrates and has reportedly provided them with a detailed account of Bulgarian diplomats in Rome who allegedly gave him logistical support and were to have secured his escape route.

The HURRIYET, further challenging the Bulgarian note to the Italian Government reporting that the Turkish gun runner had been "stopped", insisted that Celenk "is treated as a guest of honor with speical attention from the Bulgarian information services.... He is living in a villa near Sofia the whereabouts of which has not been disclosed".

The Turkish daily went on to report that, "so that he will not suffer from solitude, his wife, Nilufer Kocyigit, is now living in a luxurious suite in the Vituscia Hotel, worthy of a king, and the apartment belongs to her husband.... She only goes there to sleep or for a change of clothing, however. During the day she is with her husband.

"The woman's movements are right out of a spy novel", the account continued. "Even the Bodyguards Bechir Celenk has in his personal service do not know how and when she comes and goes from the hotel. The men of the Buglarian secret service have, in fact, prohibited (these bodyguards) access to the sixth floor of the hotel and to the special lift which goes there".

Plot Against Walesa Denied

NC121252 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Rome, Dec 12 (AFP) -- Reports of a plot to kill Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa during his visit to Italy in January 1981 are "pure fantasy," an Italian anti-terrorist official said today.

The English-language Rome DAILY AMERICAN published here claimed Italian unionist Luigi Scricciolo had told police that he had discussed with Bulgarian intelligence a plan to use the Italian leftist Red Brigades to kill Mr Walesa in Rome. Mr Scricciolo is alleged by authorities here to have been the contact man between Bulgarian intelligence and the Red Brigades.

INDIAN EMBASSY DENIES CHARGES OF SPYING

NC101712 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Rome, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The Indian Embassy here today formally denied reports that one of its employees had been expelled by the Italian Government on charges of spying. Several daily newspapers here reported that a member of the administrative staff at the Indian Embassy and an employee at the Soviet diplomatic mission had been asked to leave the country on Tuesday after being caught in the act of espionage. The Italian Foreign Ministry, however, has not denied the reports.

A communique from the Indian Embassy said the press accounts "are baseless." It continued: "The Indian Embassy is not aware of any demand from the Italian authorities about the expulsion of any of its personnel nor has any complaint been received against a member of its services for having committed any activities prejudicial to the security of Italy."

In its communique, the Indian Embassy charged that it was "calumnious and absurd to link, however obliquely, its name with the current judicial investigations into arms and drug traffic (in Italy) or into the attempt on the life of his holiness the pope, who is hailed with universal respect by the Indian people and in particular by the 12 million Roman Catholics in India."

TV PROJECTS OVERALL RESULTS OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

LD130148 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Summary] On the basis of the votes counted so far, Portuguese television has just given a computer projection of the final overall distribution of votes among the various political forces contesting today's local elections. It shows the Democratic Alliance polling approximately 42.5 percent as opposed to the 47.3 percent it won in the 1979 local elections; the Socialist Party 32.1 percent as opposed to the 27.2 percent it polled in 1979; and the United People's Alliance 19.8 percent compared with the 20.9 percent it won in 1979.

Progress Report

LD130520 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Here is a progress report on overall election figures with the votes having been counted in 3,333 of the 4,050 parishes. The Democratic Alliance -- or its component parties running alone -- has an overall 44.2 percent of the vote. The Socialist Party has 30 percent and the United People's Alliance 19.7 percent.

Balsemao Press Conference

LD130428 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0300 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Press conference given by Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao at the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party in Lisbon -- live]

[Text] [Balsemao] I wish to state that we in the Social Democratic Party [PSD] do not think that the Socialist Party can interpret these elections as a big victory. For one thing, though the final results are not yet in, the Democratic Alliance will poll approximately 42 to 42.5 percent of the overall vote, which in local elections is a noteworthy and positive result. Secondly, the Democratic Alliance controls many more municipalities than the Socialist Party, and I would like to point out that the PSD has more councils and elected mayors than the Socialist Party. It can be said that at best, the Socialists have merely regained some of the many municipalities they lost in 1979.

More to the point, what we in the PSD believe and the way we interpret the facts is that once more the voters have shown that they know how to choose and to differentiate between local elections and general legislative elections. What was in question here was the choice of representatives in the parishes and councils, and this is what the electorate has done. There were those who tried to turn these elections into a national referendum on the government's policies and a test of the viability of the Democratic Alliance. If you look at the overall percentages, the referendum result is there. If you consider it from the angle of each citizen's choice in his municipality, then the results show that the citizens knew what they were voting about and for whom they were voting.

I would further like to point out that the local elections have come in the wake of the revision of the Constitution and the passing of essential supplementary legislation such as, among others, the law on national defense and the law creating the constitutional tribunal, and that we are now entering a new phase which will demand the total commitment of each and every citizen and of the Democratic Alliance leadership. As far as the PSD is concerned, we are willing to make such a commitment since it was because of this commitment that we were elected to office and it will be on this commitment that we shall be judged in legislative elections in 1984.

In this connection we shall obviously have to talk among ourselves within the Democratic Alliance and also within the PSD itself. This we shall be doing today, Monday. I have already convened a meeting of the National Political Committee which will take place at 1500 and we shall subsequently be talking with our partners in the Democratic Alliance.

For the moment this is all I have to say. Thank you very much.

[Question] Would you care to reply to a few questions?

[Answer] I shall reply to three questions.

[Question] In that case, Dr Balsemao, I would like to ask you if you do not think that these elections will in some way change the political context, the balance of forces, since there have already been calls for the resignation of the prime minister and of the government.

[Answer] The opposition has been making it a practice for quite some time to demand the dismissal of the prime minister and of the government and even the dissolution of Parliament. In my opinion, this demand is no more legitimate now than it was before the elections. Our position is that we must put an end to this habit of turning transience into permanence, this habit of thinking that everything can be changed at any given moment, this habit of making the institutions and the functioning of democracy permanently subject to deadlines for which there is no provision in the Constitution. As we see it, the government has a term of office to serve. The majority is elected by means of legislative elections as was the case in 1980 and will again be the case in 1984. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Can we infer that the possibility of your resignation has been eliminated?

[Answer] When you say "eliminated" you make it sound as though it was there before, which is not the case. Thank you very much.

Soares on Elections

LD130556 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0200 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Press conference given by Mario Soares, secretary general of the Socialist Party, at party headquarters in Lisbon -- live]

[Excerpts] [Soares] To begin with, I would like to emphasize that this victory, these elections, in such bad weather as we had today, represents first and foremost a victory for democracy and for the civic spirit of the Portuguese people. Thankfully, the degree of abstention was not as high as was expected in view of the conditions, and such a high turnout is, in our opinion and before all else, a victory for the multiparty democracy that we have in Portugal.

Secondly, as far as we can judge on the basis of the results so far -- and we do not know all the results yet, but considering the projections and forecasts -- we can say that these elections represent a fundamental defeat for the Democratic Alliance [AD], for it has lost its majority. These elections have signaled the defeat of the AD, the defeat of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and especially the defeat of Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao.

I emphasize that -- as we pointed out during the election campaign -- the current prime minister never had to submit himself to an election as leader of the AD, and now, the first time that this has happened -- and as we expected -- he has lost.

The targets that the Socialist Party [PS] set itself have been hugely surpassed. The PS has seen a rise in its support. Indeed, we are the only political force with gains in these elections, since the AD has fallen significantly and the United People's Alliance has remained static, or even shown a slight tendency towards a small loss.

This victory of the PS is bascially the victory of a clear political line, the clear political line adopted by the PS following our fourth congress. It is also a victory that the PS embraces with the utmost sense of responsibility and the greatest serenity.

Ours was the only political force to fight alone, as a single party, against two coalitions, and even so it has emerged as the sole winner, be it with regard to the number of municipal councils and parishes gained, the number of seats gained or the overall percentage of the vote. We are, we have again become, Portugal's largest political party. This is now undeniable.

In conclusion: We shall now reflect on these results, taking heed of the national interest before anything else. This is a moment of great joy for us all, for it marks the party's greatest electoral gain since 1975. It does not stop us, however, from reflecting on the importance of this moment to the nation, nor from considering that above all a solution must be found to our great national problems. It is because of these national problems, of the situation of the Portuguese people, of the difficulties confronted by the Portuguese people, of the AD goverment's inability to resolve the national problems, that a replacement formula must be found. It will appear in due course.

[Question] Dr Mario Soares, do you think that the results already known and the projections made, which point to 42 percent for the AD and 32.4 percent for the PS, warrant the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic and the holding of an interim parliamentary election? Or do you take the view that, should the projections be confirmed, that is to say, if the AD's poll does not fall below 41 percent, there might still exist, so to speak, a margin of alternatives with regard to interpreting the election results?

[Answer] First I wish to listen to what the prime minister has to say. And I appeal to the prime minister, to his sense of patriotism and democracy, in the hope that he will be the first to draw the conclusion made inevitable by these elections -- which he himself and the deputy prime minister described as a national political test, a test of the credibility of a government and a policy -- and act accordingly. The results are conclusive and I hope, first and foremost, that they may be the first to draw the respective conclusions.

Only should this fail to happen would the PS take a stand. And I would not wish to anticipate any conclusions. Obviously, we are standing by everything we said during the election campaign, but I wish first to hold a meeting of the party's Political Committee and possibly even of the National Committee so as to decide the course of action to take in the next few days.

[Question] Would you consider the possibility of talks, of an understanding between the country's two main parties, that is to say, the PS and the PSD?

[Answer] As we have always stated -- and this is the line laid down by our congress -- we shall not consider accepting any responsibilities of office without a new mandate from the electorate -- that is to say, without general legislative elections. We therefore take the view that any solution must entail new elections, a fresh consultation with the electorate. The Portuguese had their say today. I believe that such a say would be even more decisive in new legislative elections.

Cunhal Press Conference

LD130730 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0214 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Press conference held by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, at headquarters in Lisbon -- live]

[Excerpts] [Cunhal] Basically we believe that local democratic power will emerge strengthened from these elections, that a step has been taken in that direction in order to better ensure the defense of the interests of the people and the solution of their basic problems at the local government level, and we also regard them as a contribution -- a major contribution -- to bringing to an end the policy that the Democratic Alliance [AP] governments have been pursuing and to paving the way to a democratic solution, a democratic alternative.

Such are our views at this moment on the election results, which we believe serve to confirm two basic facts: namely, the loss of the AD's influence, the reduction of its basis of support; and, on the other hand, the rise in the influence of the democratic forces, namely, the United People's Alliance [APU].

[Question] [Words indistinct] does the APU regard the victory of the Socialist Party [PS] -- which the APU throughout its election campaign called PS Mario Soares as signaling the defeat of its own -- the APU's, that is -- electoral strategy? And considering that the second component of the APU's electoral strategy was (?turned against) the PS Mario Soares, and that this second component has been defeated at the polls, does this compromise any chances of leftwing unity, since the APU will be bound to find it difficult to achieve unity with the PS Mario Soares? And thirdly, what position does the APU think the president of the republic will adopt with regard to these election results?

[Answer] I think that there are two different things to consider: One is the significance of a vote cast; the other, the use that the recipient can make of that vote. With regard to the significance, the votes cast for the PS are very disparate. The PS received votes from people with very different ideas. What we stated often was that an increased vote for the PS might be seen by its leaders, more specifically by its secretary general, as a vindication -- which the votes in themselves are not -- of the policy he has been pursuing of alliances with the right. If the PS leadership regards the votes it has received as a vindication of the line it has pursued to date, and, if in the end, it uses them as justification for continuing the alliance it has forged with the AD, then in the final analysis it will be betraying the thousands of Portuguese who voted for it to take a stand against the right and will confirm apprehensions and warnings of such a danger, the danger of a voting intention being exploited in aid of a policy at odds with the said intention.

As to the unity of the left, this is an expression that has become somewhat worn out, especially in light of the experience of the last few years when we have seen a traditionally leftwing party, concretely the PS Mario Soares, pursuing a policy of alliances with the right. The expression unity of the left ceased to be adequate, and surely those who follow the activity of my party will recall that at a certain stage we stopped talking of unity of the left and started speaking of the need for unity of all democrats in defense of the gains of the April revolution and of the democratic regime.

Obviously, we continue to defend -- as we have always done -- the unity of all democrats. In the light of the new situation brought about by these elections, we shall be considering, in the party leadership and possibly even in a wider context, with our friends and allies, with all those who participated in our campaign -- not only our MDP-CDE [Portuguese Democratic Movement Democratic Electoral Commission] comrades, but the many independent democrats, for it is public knowledge that of the 60,000-odd APU candidates, some 30,000 were independents, which in itself is a huge mass of democrats -- we shall be considering, looking into, the new possibilities, the new prospects raised by these results.

With regard to the stand that the president of the republic may eventually adopt, it is a known fact that we regard it as a serious omission that the four steps we have long been demanding should not have been taken. These steps are the dismissal of the government, the dissolution of Parliament, the setting up of a caretaker government and the holding of early general elections within the constitutional 90-day deadline. We regard it as a big mistake that these steps were not taken as soon as the AD government took an unconstitutional, an illegal course of action, a violent course of action, a line of confrontation with the institutions themselves and of destruction of the democratic gains that are an integral part of the Portuguese democratic regime as enshrined in the Constitution of the republic, even after the revision to which it was subjected. We regard the president's failure to take these steps as a mistake, especially his failure to do so before a revision of the Constitution that has seriously endangered the Portuguese democracy. He still has the power to do it, however, and it is to be devoutedly wished that he does it while there still is time.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS RSA RAID IN LESOTHO

LD102220 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] In a communique issued today the Portuguese Government condemns the attacks carried out by South African forces against Lesotho, stating that they were a violation of the rights of a sovereign state and pointing out that the dispute must be resolved through dialogue and by peaceful means.

MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS RESIGNS

LD102218 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The prime minister has accepted the resignation of Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa. According to the outgoing minister's spokesman, the resignation was for personal reasons which were made public last August. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa intends to pursue an academic career.

MORAN ON GIBRALTAR TALKS WITH PYM, NATO DECISION

LC111130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Excerpts] In Brussels yesterday, Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran and his British counterpart, Francis Pym, discussed the subject of Gibraltar. They agreed that talks will resume next spring. Here is a report from Angel Gomez Fuentes in Brussels:

[Gomez Fuentes] The decision to begin negotiations on Gibraltar next spring has been received with much satisfaction not only by the British and Spanish delegations, but also by other circles in the Altantic alliance. A few hours after his meeting with his British counterpart, Francis Pym, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran expressed his optimism in Brussels on observing the favorable response which has greeted the opening of the Gibraltar border to pedestrians.

The Spanish decision not to sign the final communique on the summit meeting of the Altantic alliance, which confirms the installation of Euromissiles, was accepted with an understanding of the position of the Socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez. The Spanish abstention was linked to an important measure which Foreign Minister Fernando Moran announced as follows at the NATO summit:

[Begin Moran recording] My government believes that it is in Spain's interest to halt the process of integration into the military structure with the aim of closely examining national interests from the viewpoint of defense. [end recording]

Some delegation spokesmen at the Atlantic summit described the Spanish position as honorable, firm and responsible. At the end of the press conference, Fernando Moran left the door wide open for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel if peace is achieved in the Near East.

In view of the reception which the Spanish foreign minister has been given at the NATO summit and of the initiatives which have been made, it can be said without any air of triumph that the results of this first appearance at an international meeting by the Socialist government have been completely positive.

AL-MAJALLAH INTERVIEWS MORAN ON FOREIGN POLICY

PM130801 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 11-17 Dec pp 20-22

[Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran interview with Shawqi Ar-Rayyis in Madrid — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] I would like you to give us an idea of how the Spanish socialists, as a party, evaluate Spanish foreign policy during the past era and to tell us what new elements socialist rule will bring to this policy.

[Answer] We must first admit that for a long time Spanish foreign policy was influenced by a very negative factor with regard to international relations, namely a lack of confidence. The Spaniard suffers from an international inferiority complex that dates back to the middle of the last century. The isolation of General Franco's regime contributed to increasing this complex and to widening the chasm between Spain and the outside world. The isolation inherited from Franco's regime compelled the regime that has ruled for the past 5 years to confine its attention to achieving openness toward the international community, and consequently, it did not practice a foreign policy based on national interests as every foreign policy is supposed to do.

Moreover, there is a general weakness in the structure and activities of the bodies that are supposed to enhance Spanish presence abroad and develop relations with friendly and allied peoples and countries. With regard to what new elements the Socialist government will bring to this field, we will try, from the premise of our historical membership of the Western world, to acquire an identity that will prevent our being a "satellite" and whereby we can devote our resources to primarily serving the national interests. First among these interests will be strengthening and bolstering democracy in Spain, seeking to consolidate world peace and detente, and supporting a new world economic order. In addition to these general lines, there are, of course, specific issues and matters that are dictated by the geography and history of every state by virtue of its position, historical relations and political definition.

[Question] Among these specific issues and matters that are dictated by geography and events, the question of Spain's recent joining of NATO could be the most provocative object of attention in international circles following your coming to power, particularly since one of the "horses" of your election battle was the popular referendum on joining this alliance. Do you really believe that it will be easy to leave NATO, and what course would you follow ?

[Answer] Our policy with regard to the NATO alliance has always been clear and consistent. We are not against this alliance and we realize that world balance today is based on bloc policy. However, we do not support this policy, because it is national interests that are usually sacrificed in favor of the general and comprehensive strategy. We do not think it necessary for Spain to join NATO's military structure. Moreover, we do not believe it necessary to join because this will not increase our defense capabilities; rather, it could increase our risks. Moreover, it is possible for Spain to give the West what it needs within this framework without the need to be a member of the alliance. This can be done through bilateral relations and agreements, as in the case of France, for example. But, of course, we have come to power during certain and specific conditions; that is, after Spain became a NATO alliance member without yet joining its military structure. In principle, we will adhere to our stand and we will take no step toward joining the military machinery. Also, we will fulfill our promise that the Spanish people will give their view in a referendum to be held on this matter. As for when such a referendum takes place, the question requires some kind of political wisdom, if you wish, or political caution, since we cannot cause an international crisis and we do not want to add another factor that would threaten our internal stability. Therefore, I believe that a referendum will take place after a year or two, when conditions for holding it are suitable. During this time we will not enter the military part of the alliance, but will participate in its ministerial meetings in Brussels, without consolidating the policy of blocs in the world.

[Question] Can we expect a Spanish presence in NATO in the French or the Greek manner, or is there another type of link with the Western defense system that you wish to adopt?

[Answer] As you know, there are several types of links within the Atlantic organization, including, for instance, that followed by France, which is not included in the military structure and does not belong to the unified command. I believe that France's position is the nearest to what we want for Spain, but we may be able to achieve a special position for ourselves.

[Question] The question of Gibraltar is also one of those imposed by Spain's geographical position and history for more than 200 years. You promised to open the borders with the colony if you came to power, but it appears that negotiations with Britain have entered a difficult stage following the Falklands war.

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Falklands war was bad and negative for Argentina as well as for Britain, which sees things otherwise. Of course, Britain's position after this crisis became critical and complex with regard to the future of negotiations on lifting colonialism from Gibraltar in that Britain's stand became more inflexible. But I am personally convinced that this British position will tend toward more flexibility because it is difficult for Britain to maintain its military presence in places like Gibraltar, the Falklands and Hong Kong for long. We as a Socialist government will insist on demanding the restoration of sovereignty over Gibraltar to Spain, and we will step up this demand, but without punishing the inhabitants as a way to securing this demand. This is for human and moral reasons. This does not mean that the reopening of borders between Spain and Gibraltar will immediately lead to positive results, but we believe that continuing the dialogue with Britain is possible, and the Socialist government is prepared to begin negotiations at the first opportunity on the basis of the "Madrid Declaration."

[Question] Relations with France are also one of the sensitive and critical questions for Spain's foreign policy and one which has an immediate and sometimes dangerous influence on the internal situation, as for example in relation to cooperation in combating Basque terror, which is organized, launched and finds a safe haven in southern France. How do you view these relations now that socialists are simultaneously ruling in Paris and Madrid for the first time?

[Answer] Relations with France cannot be considered bad, but they have reached the lowest level of cooperation. There is the problem of Spanish agricultural exports to Europe, which are the target of attack by French farmers; this generates an atmosphere fraught with hostility toward France on various levels. There is also the question of terror, which in fact is the greatest and only danger to our democracy, and there is the question of our joining the Common Market, which French opposition is playing a major role in delaying. Previously, the prevailing belief was that Franco was the stumbling block to Spain's entry into the EC and that this entry would take place after Franco's death, and it was thought that economic issues were not of much importance. However, we observe today that matters are more complicated and difficult -- including, for example, the acute crisis from which the EEC is suffering internally. We know that France, because of the agricultural problems, cannot accept Spain's entry into the Common Market without the introduction of certain amendments, particularly in agricultural policy. We believe, however, that problems with France can be and are on their way to being solved. The French Government's recent attitude -- when it announced a radical change in its policy with regard to evaluating terrorist actions in Spain and extraditing wanted terrorists -- is one indication of this. But Spanish-French relations must not be confined to this framework only, for they are more comprehensive than that. There are areas of cooperation in Mediterranean policy, for example, so that stability in the Mediterranean will not be the monopoly of the two superpowers only, and also cooperation in order to find a solution to the Middle East crisis, in which both countries can play an important role.

[Question] We come to the Middle East problem and, therefore, to the question of Spanish-Arab relations. At the beginning of the interview, you criticized the Spanish foreign policy of past years, but no doubt you agree that Spain's Arab policy was successful. To what do you attribute the success of this foreign policy in the field of relations with the Arab countries and its failure in other fields?

[Answer] Spain's policy during the Francoist era, regardless of the historical and cultural relations between the Arabs and Spain, was primarily dictated -- which is logical and legitimate -- by the need to escape the diplomatic isolation that was imposed on Franco's regime in the forties. It happened that in 1948 Israel refused to recognize Franco's regime, which led to a similar Spanish reaction afterward. This helped to consolidate political ties between Spain and the Arab world. These relations continued and were strengthened after Franco.

The previous government showed interest in consolidating and continuing these relations. In fact this policy was successful in that some of the Spanish stands toward Arab issues, such as the Palestinian problem, were followed by similar stands by other European countries to the extent that the West European stands on this issue became closer to the traditional Spanish stand and not the other way around. The best evidence of this is the "Venice Declaration," which is very close to the Spanish position with regard to the future of the Palestinian people. Spain was one of the first countries to consider the Palestinian problem not as a refugee problem, but as that of a people with national and historical rights. As far as we are concerned as socialists, we will continue to strengthen relations with the Arab countries regardless of their moderate or progressive character. We will also continue to insist on the need to find a solution to the Palestinian problem on the basis of recognizing the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights. Of course, we will have our own method of pursuing our good relations with the Arab world and seeking to improve them.

[Question] Does this mean that the socialists will preserve what they have inherited from the Spanish-Arab relations and seek to make changes in the method of these relations?

[Answer] Certainly, we will seek to change our foreign policy's method in general and with the Arab countries in particular. There is no doubt that the revolutionary tide that brought us to power will give us greater confidence and boldness in supporting just causes such as peace, disarmament and the new world economic order. With regard to the Arab world, we will try to have our policy based on deeds and facts and not words and stands. We observe that there is an important motive for us today to strengthen and deepen our relations with the Arab world, namely, the increasing interest shown by Spanish society in everything Arab and in the Arab factor in Spanish civilization, after the failure of the view by some Spanish historians toward the end of the last century and this century that only what is Western and Christian is worthy of interest in Spanish civilization. There is today an increasing appreciation in Spain of the Islamic and Andalusian elements in Spain's civilization and culture after a long period of suppression of these elements and their importance.

[Question] What are the aspects about which you are not satisfied in Spanish-Arab relations?

[Answer] We are not satisfied with considering them merely a matter of visits and outward appearances. We are not pleased with the method with which this policy is being pursued. King Juan Carlos, for example, made several visits to Arab countries which were extremely successful, but the followup to this success was not effective. It can be said that what we are proposing today is not change in the political objectives but, as I have just said, a new method that will increase the effectiveness of our relations with the Arab world.

[Question] Do you believe that the poor followup or the lack of followup were the reasons for the complaint by Arab and Spanish parties that economic relations between Spain and the Arab world are not on the same level as political relations?

[Answer] The lack of followup is one of the reasons. Arab investments usually find it easy to flow toward larger markets or markets in better condition than the Spanish market. Moreover, Spain's information and trade presence in the Arab world is weak, as I personally observed during my tour of Arab countries.

[Question] There is no doubt that the most distinctive element in Spanish-Arab relations is Spain's nonrecognition of Israel. It is a subject that is always under dicussion and constantly surrounded by speculation and rumor. Can we exploit your frankness, Senor Moran or Mr Minister, to give us an idea about the future of this subject within the framework of your Middle East policy?

[Answer] First we must make it clear that Spain adopts what is known as the "estrada" theory in its international relations. That is, it follows the policy not of recognition or of nonrecognition, but rather the establishment or nonestablishment of relations. This is what is happening with regard to its position toward Israel. As I have already said, it is an old question and goes back to the time when Ben Gurion refused to establish relations with Franco and Franco's reaction was reciprocal. But after that, wars occurred which resulted in Israeli annexation of Arab lands. We follow with great interest developments in Arab policy regarding the Palestinian problem. And, despite the fact that in our view Spain must establish relations with all world countries, we cannot accept the results of aggressive policies, and therefore do not accept that Israel should consider the lands it has occupied since 1967 as lands belonging to it. There is no doubt that the nonexistence of relations between us and Israel narrows the areas of our mediation in this conflict, and if we notice that the Arab-Israeli conflict has reached a positive stage with regard to the question of peace in the Middle East and the Palestinian people's rights, requiring that we establish relations with Israel, we will not do so before knowing exactly what the Arab countries' attitude will be. Within this framework, we find in King Fahd's plan and the Fes summit resolution an important path to peace.

[Question] It was recently rumored that Lebanon had asked Spain to send forces to participate in strengthening the multinational force. What will be the Socialist government's stand if such a request is made?

[Answer] The question is indeed no more than a rumor, but there is nothing to stop it from happening, in which case we are always ready both as socialists and Spaniards to help the achievement of peace in Lebanon. If the Lebanese Government officially asks for such help, the Israeli Government will most likely object to the presence of Spanish forces in Lebanon, but this is not Israel's problem alone. We are prepared to study the subject with great care, and if indeed we find that sending Spanish forces to Lebanon will contribute to preserving and maintaining stability, then we will welcome it.

LA VANGUARDIA INTERVIEWS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PM091609 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 2 Dec 82 pp 10-11

[Interview with Spanish Defense Minister Narcis Serra by Margarita Saenz-Diez Trias and Ramon Gonzalez Cabezas in Barcelona -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You are the third civilian defense minister in over 40 years and the first socialist, which raises two key aspects in the Spanish context of the relationship between the Army and society in a democratic system: the supremacy of the civil power and alternation in power. How do you view this relationship and, specifically, relations between the Army and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]

[Answer] I would be replying rashly if I said that I have been able to detect what kind of relations exist between the armed forces and the PSOE, because we are still talking in this mayor's office and I have not taken over the post. As regards the two principles cited, both things are very clearly enshrined in the Constitution: The supremacy of the civil power and the democratic machinery which can give us alternation. I am absolutely confident about this, and I do not believe that the constitutional injunctions can ever be a problem between the armed forces and anybody. I do not believe it; why, I am certain that they cannot.

Defense and Foreign Policy

[Question] What, in broad outline, is the concept of defense in a modern state, as far as you are concerned?

[Answer] In the first place, we must give the concept of defense a dimension of capability for defense of Spain's sovereignty, but above all a deterrence capability which will make it possible for that sovereignty to be safeguarded by other means and for direct use of force not to be necessary. I attach great importance to having efficient and well equipped services, with trained personnel, because I know that this could be the strongest guarantee that they need never be used. In our case, we have a number of problems which we must resolve, some of which have already been put on the right track.

In any event, the concept of defense must be closely linked to a comprehensive foreign policy and must therefore not be defined solely by the Ministry of Defense. Spanish laws give the prime minister responsibility for defense, because it should be integrated precisely into the context of a comprehensive concept of foreign policy as well as of the constitutional injunction concerning domestic policy. The armed forces' role is to "guarantee Spain's sovereignty and independence and defend its territorial integrity and constitutional order," and this causes defense policy to be a far more complex matter. For instance, in the external sphere there are a number of outstanding issues which are interlinked: the final stance on joining NATO, relations with the United States, the issue of Gibraltar, the possible problems with Ceuta and Melilla, the Canary Islands... It is clear that the defense policy followed henceforth could be crucial for ensuring that the solution achieved is the one which the country demands and needs at a given moment. Hence the great responsibility of defense. A purchase of equipment at a given moment could be a highly important factor in future years as regards matters crucial for the country's stability.

Rational Increase in Military Expenditure

[Question] Does the current expenditure on defense meet its needs in proportion to the overall state budget and the expenditures in other departments?

[Answer] Spain ranks among the lowest in defense expenditures in relation to its GNP; well below the leaders. The correction of this situation is hampered by the economic crisis we are suffering, but for that very reason there is much to be done in the field of investment, which could have multiplying effects in industry. So the answer is not that there can be no increase, but that the increase can be effected while also considering the possibility of cooperating in resolving the economic crisis, in improving our industry's level of technology and in supplying ourselves with defense equipment and so forth. So I have no simple reply to this question. It is obvious that the level of expenditure on defense is not high and that it is difficult in the current situation to increase it, but we must strive to ensure that the increase is as rational and as integrated into the production system as possible.

Constitutional Loyalty

[Question] Does the Socialist leader Narcis Serra deem it desirable that the promotion policy in the Army be directly connected with constitutional loyalty?

[Answer] I am undertaking the defense portfolio with the idea that it is a state responsibility and that it must be managed not with a party outlook, but with an overall view; my view is really that of adopting a stance with very broad criteria of service to the Spanish people. Obviously, I have a choice of model of society for the country, but that does not mean that I must be sectarian or partisan in the exercise of a responsibility. I will avoid that absolutely, as I have already attempted to do in city hall. In order to explain what I am going to do, the best thing is to read you Article 11 of the Royal Ordinances on Armed Forces: "Discipline, a factor of cohesion which is equally binding on everybody, will be practiced and required as a rule of conduct. It has its collective expression in observance of the Constitution, to which the armed forces are subordinate."

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN 'INVASION'

LD101339 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The South African envoy to Finland was called to the Foreign Ministry today and presented with the Finnish Government's strong condemnation of the South African invasion of Lesotho and of the massacre committed there. The Finnish Government condemns the deed that, according to the government, once again has shown the indifference of South Africa to the most basic obligations of international justice. Finland and the other Nordic countries expressed their consternation about the incident yesterday at the UN General Assembly.

LAST MILITARY GROUP LEAVES FOR LEBANON 10 DEC

LD101112 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The last group of the Finnish battalion ordered to UN peacekeeping duties in Lebanon left Helsinki-Vantaa Airport for Beirut this morning. The group numbered 164 men. The Finnish battalion includes a total of almost 500 men. The main part of the battalion left for Lebanon on Wednesday. The advance group of the Battalion, led by Battalion Commander Col (Matti Skyttae), has been preparing for the duties since the middle of November. The Finns will be responsible for the area controlled by the French UN battalion in September.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH CEMA -- The 10th meeting of the Finland-CEMA Joint Commission ended with the signing of a protocol in Helsinki today. The protocol endorsed the recommendations of the working groups of the commission on the development of cooperation in different fields, including the designing of electrical power stations, transportation, the forestry industry and the chemical industry. In addition, approval was given to the standardization of the foreign trade documents, which aims at easing trade. The chairman of the three-day meeting was Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola. He noted that during this year the recommendations of the joint commission have led to 12 new agreements between Finland and CEMA. During the existence of the joint commission, 50 agreements have been concluded. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 10 Dec 82 LD]

NORWAY

CONTACT WITH 'EUROPEAN POLITICAL SYSTEM' USEFUL

PM101657 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Dec 82 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA dispatch: "Berg: EPS Is Useful for Norway"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 8 Dec -- "Norway has found taking part in the EEC's Political Cooperation System (EPS), through the arrangement which it has had for almost a year, very satisfactory," Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg said after a meeting with Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen in Copenhagen on Wednesday.

Berg stressed that Norway has particularly benefited from its contacts with three working groups within the EEC. These are the working groups dealing with the Middle East, the CSCE Conference in Madrid, and East-West relations.

Contacts between Norway and the EPS began when Belgium was chairing the Council of Ministers. Denmark now hold this post, which rotates on a 6-monthly basis, and will do so until the end of the year.

"I am very satisfied with cooperation under Denmark's chairmanship. This has given us access to useful information in an organized way," Berg said. He also stressed the cooperation with the EPS has also given Norway the opportunity to inform the EEC of its views.

SWEDEN

OLOF PALME OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY APPROACH

PM091653 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 Dec 82 p 6

[Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme undated interview with TIDINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA: "We Will Establish New Contacts With Cuba"]

[Text] "There is no so-called Bodstrom doctrine. It is an invention of the rightwing press and certain others," Olof Palme said in an interview with TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA." Palme also said that Sweden should reestablish contacts with Fidel Castro's Cuba. The nonsocialist government withdrew Swedish aid to Cuba. The term 'Bodstrom doctrine' arose after Foreign Minister Bodstrom said in a SVENSKA DAGBLADET interview that Sweden will only criticize events and not other countries' political systems. According to reports in A-PRESSEN [Social Democratic news bureau] Palme and the prime minister's office have issued orders that the Bodstrom doctrine be laid to rest as soon as possible.

"The point of departure for our assessments of other social systems is our democratic ideology," Olof Palme said. "Only a very small number of states have the same social system we do. As a state, we cannot constantly be at variance with other states through our rejection of their government systems." Palme went on: "We must therefore concentrate our criticism on the expressions of these systems. This naturally must also contain some criticism of the system. We have condemned invasions which violate international law, repression and torture regardless of which social systems were the attackers or the oppressors. We have condemned Israeli settlements on the West Bank without attacking Zionism."

TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA then asked: If there is forced labor in connection with Swedish aid projects in Vietnam, should Sweden react, or is that an internal Vietnamese affair?

"As far as I know, there is no evidence to support that claim," Palme said. "Forests must be cleared in areas where there were no settlements in the past, so people have to go there to clear the bamboo forests. And we Swedes should be a little careful. I believe it was in 1943 that a whole class of Swedish school children were sent out into the forest by the fuel committee to chop wood. Typical forced clearance."

Direct aid to Cuba ceased when the nonosocialists were in government. It totaled around 30 million kronor per year. Does Olof Palme think that Sweden should resume this aid?

"We intend to resume contacts with Cuba again for many reasons, but there have been no direct proposals for the reintroduction of direct aid. Contacts with Cuba are desirable, partly because Cuba is an important market for Swedish companies," Olof Palme said. "Even though you may be critical of that country's social system, you have to admit that the leadership has done a great deal in the social field," Olof Palme said.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE DENIES NATO HQS MOVE

LD101724 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1255 GMT 10 Dec 82

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Excerpt] Downing Street today firmly denied a report that the Pentagon has been ordered by the Reagan administration to move its European Command Headquarters from Stuttgart in Western Germany to Britain within four years.

A statement from No. 10 said it was "fundamentally incorrect." The Statement said: "You would not expect us to comment in any detail about NATO's contingency military command and control arrangements which remain classified. "But we can say that the central theme of the Harold Jackson story in today's GUARDIAN as set out in the first sentence in his article is fundamentally incorrect. "Moreover forward defence remains, as always, at the heart of NATO defence strategy." The Foreign Office in London is due shortly also to deny the story in similar terms.

SINDERMANN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD092236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] London, 9 Dec (ADN) -- During the visit to Britain by the GDR parliamentary delegation the president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, today had meetings with the foreign and defense policy spokesman of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] Dr David Owen, and with the deputy leader of the Labor Party, Denis Healey.

GDR Ambassador Martin Bierbach gave a reception in honor of the delegation, which was attended by representatives of British political and economic life, including the parliamentary under secretary of state in the Foreign Office, Malcolm Rifkind. Earlier, Horst Sindermann had visited in Westminster Abbey the grave of the composer George Friedrich Handel, who worked in England for almost 50 years. In the afternoon the GDR parliamentarians travelled from London to Manchester.

At the meeting between the president of the People's Chamber and the SDP politician, both sides were in agreement in stating that effective measures must be taken against the further escalation of the arms race. Horst Sindermann called the meeting a contribution to political dialogue in a difficult international situation and spoke in favor of the continuation of the CSCE process. He said it was necessary to calm the situation and to find a new starting point for a balancing of interests and for confidence-building through serious-minded and predictable behavior. The averting of the danger of a nuclear war was in the interests of both sides.

Dr David Owen explained proposals for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe and on NATO's northern and southern flanks. There should be a suitable control mechanism to prevent the deployment of nuclear warheads in these regions, he said. Horst Sindermann assessed this as an interesting proposal which could become the basis of a discussion on these vital questions and could be enriched with further proposals.

In the meeting with Denis Healey, the president of the People's Chamber conveyed greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, to party leader Michael Foot. He also stressed the joint interest of the SED and the Labor Party and the working people of both states in the preservation of peace and in measures for arms limitation and disarmament.

The existence of ideological differences should not stand in the way of clarifying questions of common interest. He said the SED supported as a matter of principle relations with social democratic parties for the benefit of peace and endorsed the exchange of experience and views as a means to get better acquainted and for mutual understanding.

Denis Healey, the opposition party's foreign policy spokesman, also supported in the talk the idea of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Central Europe and on NATO's northern and southern flanks. He reaffirmed his belief that the British and the French nuclear weapons should also be included in the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the USSR.

BRITAIN DENIES CHANGE IN STAND ON ARAB COMMITTEE

JN101210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] London, 10 Dec (INA) -- In a statement to the INA correspondent here today, (Michael Elliot), British Foreign Office spokesman, has dismissed reports that the British Government has changed its position on receiving the PLO representative within the seven-member Arab committee. The spokesman further added that the talks being held by Lord (Galvond) and Foreign Office Under Secretary (Steven Ikordon) with Moroccan officials deal with the British Government's arrangements to receive next month the Moroccan monarch and his delegation, excluding the PLO representative. He affirmed that the British Government insists on not receiving or meeting with any PLO official unless the latter recognizes Israel.

SALIM HOLDS LONDON NEWS CONFERENCE 10 DEC

NC101811 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] London, Dec 10 (MENA) -- Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim said here he was deeply satisfied with the results of his meeting today with Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He told a press conference that the British Government has expressed its readiness to do all it can to support Lebanon's independence, unity and territorial integrity, the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country, the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial unity, and the establishment of a strong Lebanese Government.

At the end of his three-day visit to London, Elie Salim said Britain was still studying the question of dispatching a British contingent to join the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The British decision in this respect has not yet been taken, but the British Government has given no negative reply.

He pointed out that he had not come to London to request British participation in the multi-national force, but to obtain British political support for Lebanon. He added that if Britain took part in the multi-national force, this would be considered as an expression of the British Government's interest in Lebanon's political future.

Dr Salim cautioned that unless the current efforts, designed to secure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from every inch of Lebanese territory as soon as possible succeed, there was a possibility of another flare-up even bigger than that of 1975.

Elaborating, Dr Salim said that the present local situation in Lebanon was very serious, therefore, the future of Middle East peace would be primarily contingent on the resolution of the Lebanese problem as quickly as possible.

Lebanon is prepared to provide security guarantees for all its neighbours, the Lebanese foreign minister said, adding that his country would not (not) allow any procedural matters to obstruct any substantial matters.

He affirmed in this connection that Lebanon is ready to do anything reasonable that would be conducive to the pullout of all foreign troops from Lebanon, provided that that deed (on Lebanon's part) would not jeopardise its interests or its territory or that of its neighbours.

Salim categorically denied that Lebanon was responsible for the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps' massacre, holding, all the same Israel as responsible, whether directly or indirectly, for that crime. He condemned that crime, labelling it as hideous, pointing out that Lebanon does not want to be the scene of such crimes any more, and that those responsible for the savage Shatila crime should be severely punished.

He said that persons were arrested by the Lebanese Army over the past period. He denied, however, that anyone was tortured by the Lebanese forces inside gaols.

He added that no one (non-Lebanese) would be allowed to have more freedoms than those allowed to Lebanese nationals as it had been the case in the past decade.

Salim said the Lebanese Army controls only Beirut, which has become a peaceful and united city.

About Syrian forces in Lebanon, Salim said that President Hafiz al-Asad has affirmed his country's readiness to withdraw these forces "at the request of the Lebanese Government as soon as Israel decides to withdraw". He stressed the importance of close relations with Syria in the interest of the two countries. He said there are seven thousand Palestinian commandos inside Lebanon, and they would withdraw at the conclusion of a direct agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Salim was leaving London later today for Paris for a similar visit.

Lebanese Ambassador Comments on Talks

NC111328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] A statement made this morning by Lebanon's Ambassador in London Dr Khalil Makkawi includes more than one indication of the rise in the temperature of the British stand on the sufferings of Lebanon. The question of Britain's participation in the multinational force will be studied again from a new positive basis. Britain will never allow, Mrs Thatcher affirmed, any outside force to detach any part of Lebanon.

In a telephone statement from London to the national news agency this morning, Ambassador Makkawi said: the meeting [between Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher] was originally scheduled to last 20 minutes but lasted 50 minutes. All aspects of the Lebanese question were discussed. It can be said the meeting was constructive and very successful. Minister Salim explained to the British prime minister the reality of the Lebanese situation from all aspects and President Amin al-Jumayyil's views on Lebanese policy in the coming period. He also explained the extent of the Lebanese national unanimity around President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Government. He further explained to her that Lebanon expects from Britain, in its capacity as an venerable democratic country and a great power, effective political support to help it secure the withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese forces from all Lebanon as soon as possible. He added that Lebanon views Britain's participation, even if in a symbolic way, in the multinational force as an act of political support, which Lebanon needs very badly.

Ambassador Makkawi further said Mrs Thatcher has again explained to Minister Salim, Britain's firm and clear policy of supporting Lebanon, its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. She affirmed that her government will also support Lebanon's continuing demand for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from its territory as soon as possible. She also promised to study the possibility of Britain's participation in the multinational force from a new and positive basis with the British foreign and defense minister. Mrs Thatcher assured Minister Salim that Britain will never permit any outside force to detach any part of Lebanon, divide it or place it under any guardianship or protection.

Minister Salim fully explained the situation to the foreign public opinion at a crowded press conference. After explaining that the incidents taking place in Lebanon are fabricated, Minister Salim said: There is no reason for any foreign forces to stay in Lebanon for one single day. In referring to the incidents which are taking place, Salim said: When some try to play with Lebanese society, which has a complex structure, they are actually contributing to the instability of the whole Middle East.

Regarding what is being demanded from Lebanon in return for starting the negotiations on the withdrawal, Minister Salim said: Lebanon is ready for this on three bases. In a London dispatch from our correspondent in London, Ibrahim al-Barjawi, Minister Salim defined and explained these three bases. Quoting Minister Salim, our correspondent in London says:

[Begin recording] 1. Lebanon's independence and its sovereignty on all its territory.

2. Lebanon's adherence to its national unity, which is being splendidly manifested. All the Lebanese are united behind their president and government.

3. Lebanon is a member of the Arab League. It will not set itself apart from the Arab world because Lebanon considers as right whatever the Arab world considers as right. If there is any misunderstanding, and I don't believe there is, Lebanon has done nothng to harm the Arab world's interests.

Lebanon has no problems with Syria. The Syrian forces will withdraw from Lebanon. The Syrian president has adopted a decision to this effect upon Lebanon's request. He said his forces will withdraw simultaneously with the Israeli forces. We intend to establish very strong and close relations with Syria. We have common interests, one language and an affiliation. It is in both our interests to establish strong relations. Lebanon will not permit itself to be a starting point for any attack against Syria, and it expects that Syria will not be a starting point for any attack against it. Lebanon and the PLO have agreed on the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces. We have provided the PLO with all resources to practice certain tactics but these tactics have failed. The result is that the PLO has lost and so has Lebanon. We have learned a lesson and this matter will not be repeated. We have agreed on the Palestinian withdrawal. There are only 7,000 Palestinian fighters in Lebanon now. They will withdraw together will all the other forces.

Israel has not entered Lebanon to impose a peace treaty [mu'ahadat sulh], but to destroy the PLO. I admit that Lebanon has been weak and it has erred because it did not preserve order within its boundaries. I am sorry for this but we will not err again. Nobody has any right to demand anything from us other than not to allow the use of Lebanese territory against him. Lebanon is one of the world's nations and each applies its laws on its land. We too have the right to apply our laws on our land. We will never be anybody's satellite. Lebanon belongs to the Lebanese and it is a member of the Arab world, in which we have interests. Lebanon is also a member of the world's human society in which it has interests. Lebanon has lost tens of thousands of dead. Its capital has been destroyed. There are thousands of Lebanese who are without shelter and who cannot return to their villages. It is their right to enjoy security and mankind should support them to achieve this. [end recording]

KLIRIDHIS SEES 1983 CRISIS IN CYPRUS, AEGEAN

NC131053 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 13 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] "The year 1983 will be a difficult year for Cyprus. It is obvious that the [intercommunal] talks will be led to a deadlock because there is no indication that Turkey will allow the Turkish side to come close to our own positions. On the other hand, for us it is impossible to approach the unacceptable Turkish positions. Therefore, it is obvious that by September 1983 there will be a deadlock in the Cyprus problem."

This statement was made by Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, candidate for the office of president of the republic and Democratic Rally chairman, during his address to the second district congress ofthe Democratic Rally Youth [NEDISI].

Mr Kliridhis added: Following this deadlock there will be another one; that of the Aegean because appraisals indicate that Turkey does not intend to come closer to the Greek positions nor should it be expected that Greece willapproach the Turkish positions.

Thus, during 1983 we will steadily head toward a crisis in relations between Greece and Cyprus [as published]. This is why I went to Athens to meet President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Papandreou and official opposition leader Averof. I wanted to find out whether their appraisals were like mine. And indeed, they all view 1983 as a difficult and dangerous year. And this is why I took it upon myself to suggest the convocation of a national conference in Athens to examine these dangers beforehand and to determine whether our precautionary measures can be effective -- whether from the defense point of view we are ready to face outside threats, and whether we are psychologically prepared and united to fight for our homes and altars.

The other danger that our country will be facing is the domestic danger which stems from a profane and unnatural alliance. The sole reason for Kiprianou accepting this alliance is AKEL support for his reelection to the office of president, while AKEL's reason for its support is the implementation of Soviet policy through Kiprianou.

I believe that the February elections will be a historical milestone for Cyprus. This is so because we will not be voting for one or the other social system, but rather whether there will be a radical change that will allow the Cyprus Government to approach the Western quarters -- the only ones that can promote a Cyprus solution and influence Turkey -- or whether Mr Kiprianou will be reelected and then be under AKEL's patronage, in which case there is the risk of the West ceasing to have any interest in the Cyprus problem or its solution, thus given Turkey a free hand.

KIPRIANOU HAILS UN RESOLUTION ON MISSING PERSONS

NC111159 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] President Kiprianou hailed with special satisfaction the resolution of the UN General Assembly's third committee on the question of missing persons and stressed that the adoption of the resolution by such an overwhelming majority reflects the international community's lively interest in the need to fully investigate and trace the cases of missing persons.

The president voiced the hope that this time the Turkish side will show respect for the UN verdict and positively respond to the provisions of the resolution outlining the correct framework for opening a practical and effective investigation.

He also stressed that it is a supreme duty to the tragic missing persons and the thousands of their relatives to exert every effort to solve this humanitarian question and gave the assurance that the government, as always, will work in every direction for investigating all the cases of missing persons without exception.

DENKTAS SCORES PAPANDREOU FOR UNDERMINING TALKS

TA111121 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the only reason the Cyprus problem cannot be solved is the unwillingness of Greece and the pressure it applies on the Greek Cypriot leadership. Noting that the statement made by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou at the recent EEC summit in Copenhagen stressed the fact that he did not wish to solve the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks, Denktas added that the deadlock at the intercommunal talks will be solved if Papandreou renounces his attacks against the talks.

Noting the fact that the UN secretary general, the United States and the Soviet Union state that the intercommunal talks are the only path to a solution of the problem renders invalid Papandreou's view that a solution cannot be reached through the talks, Denktas said that these talks are the only path to an agreement based on the partnership of two ethnic communities, Denktas said: The UN secretary general must have felt it necessary to express his regret over Papandreou's destructive attacks aimed at the talks at a time when the two parties concerned were continuing to behave in a responsible and courageous manner. Denktas said that Papandreou had appropriated the Cyprus problem as one belonging to Greece, had put forward preconditions that had nothing to do with the solution of the problem, and had adopted an attitude excluding the Greek Cypriot leadership from the issue.

Noting that the decision to take the Cyprus problem to the UN General Assembly had been made in Athens and that it had been imposed on the Greek Cypriot leadership, Denktas added that Papandreou was exploiting issues such as territory, compensation, [word indistinct] freedom and disarmament. Noting that Papandreou should renounce his demagogy on the Cyprus issue and give the Greek Cypriots a chance to find a solution, Denktas said: The agreement we have reached on principle with Makarios is the foundation of peace. It is impossible to drag the problem outside this framework and to eliminate the equality of the Turkish Cypriot community by referring the problem to the United Nations.

Covers Missing Persons Issue

TA111127 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriots are waiting for the Greek Cypriots at the negotiating table in a bid to activate the autonomous committee set up in connection with the missing persons issue. He added that the activation of the committee did not depend on outside interference.

In a statement on referring the missing persons issue to the third committee of the United Nations, Denktas said that a nonbeneficial decision has been made at the third committee which might create an obstacle to the activities of the autonomous committee. Reiterating the view that the autonomous committee can resume its activities from where it left off, Denktas said that this can be achieved if the obstacles hindering the reactivation of the committee are eliminated. Stressing the fact that the aim of referring the issue to the third committee was propaganda, Denktas added that the result has been detrimental and not beneficial.

FURTHER DENKTAS COMMENTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL ISSUES

On Allegations of Violations

TA101236 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has described as comic the Greek Cypriot protests to the United Nations against an alleged violation of Cyprus territorial waters by Turkish naval vessels in the Morphou Bay area. The president pointed out that the area in question was within the territorial waters of the TFSC and that the Greek Cypriot administration has no authority over it. He said that the territorial waters, airspace and borders of the TFSC were being and would continue to be defended by the Turkish Navy, Air Force and land forces, which were the only guarantors of the existence, security and freedom of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Cites Anti-Turkey Campaign

TA101239 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has portrayed the commemoration by the Greek Cypriots after 60 years of an action which depicts the wild attacks against the Turkish homeland as a new example of the anti-Turkish campaign initiated by the chauvinist Greek Prime Minister Mr Papandreou.

President Denktas was referring to the commemoration ceremonies in northern Cyprus under the name Asia Minor Disaster. He said that the chauvinist policies of Greek Prime Minister Papandreou did not conform with goodneighborly relations with Turkey and were aimed at creating a confrontation between the two communities in Cyprus.

President Denktas said that the opening of a new page based on anti-Turkish feelings by a nation which had sentenced to a capital punishment those who had involved the Greek nation in the wild attacks against the Turkish homeland in Izmir after World War I was an incident which should be viewed with great attention by all the peace-loving nations.

Commitments Termed 'Not Binding'

TA101334 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that responsibility for the territory, sea and air of the TFSC lay with the Turkish Cypriot community and their elected government. President Denktas was referring to a statement made by the Greek Cypriot delegate, Mr Andreas Iakovidhis, at the UN Law of the Sea Conference in Jamaica. The president said that this statement by a Greek Cypriot was not binding on the Turkish Cypriot community. He reiterated that all statements by the administration of southern Cyprus were invalid for the northern part of the island, which is being administered by the TFSC.

President Denktas said that any decision or action taken by any Greek Cypriot authority without the participation and consent of the Turkish Cypriots was not binding on the Turkish Federated State. He recalled that this is provided for in the 1960 Constitution of Cyprus, and the Greek Cypriots who tried to destroy this Constitution with their attacks against the Turkish Cypriots in 1964 should know that the developments and realities since then have not changed the situation.

President Denktas reiterated that the resolutions adopted without the participation of the Turkish Cypriots were not binding on the TFSC.

PAPER NAMES MEMBERS OF AKEL-DIKO 'DIRECTORATE'

NC120754 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 12 Dec 82 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] According to reports received by I SIMERINI, the directorate of the AKEL-Democratic Party [DIKO] consortium is headed by Interior and Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin, and two high-ranking AKEL cadres are members. The reports say that the directorate comprises seven members, four of whom are DIKO cadres and three are AKEL cadres, and that it is headed by Mr Veniamin.

Specifically, the members of the directorate are: Khristodhoulos Veniamin, minister of interior and defense; Stavros Poskotis, DIKO secretary general; Polivios Kolokos, DIKO deputy secretary general; and Petros Voskaridhis, DIKO cadre in charge of propaganda. On the part of AKEL, the members of the directorate are: Yiannis Katsouridhis, member of the AKEL Central Secretariat and in charge of the watchdog committee; Dinos Konstandinou, member of the Central Secretariat; and Y. Savvidhis, house member and director of KHARAVYI. The decision to establish the directorate, which the consortium calls the special survelliance committee, was made last April when the AKEL leadership and Kiprianou concluded their agreement.

Although 7 months have passed since the announcement of the establishment of the directorate, its composition has remained secret and it has not yet been officially announced by the AKEL-DIKO consortium for reasons which have not become known.

According to some reports, the decision of the consortium to keep the composition of the directorate secret is due -- among other things -- to disagreements within DIKO's ranks on the persons who comprise it and the way it has been set up. Specifically, a high-ranking DIKO cadre has voiced disagreement over the composition of the directorate and the fact that it is headed by Mr Veniamin and that Katsouridhis, who is in charge of the AKEL information services, is included in the directorate.

'Directorate' Formation Denied

NC131000 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Dec 82 p 10

[Text] The cooperating parties, Democratic Party [DIKO]-AKEL, and Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin have described as unfounded the report carried by the Democratic Rally paper claiming that a "directorate" is functioning.

A statement by the office of democratic cooperation says: "Today's I SIMERINI report to the effect that a 'directorate' is functioning under the chairmanship of Interior and Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin with the participation of DIKO-AKEL cadres is totally untrue and unfounded. This becomes even more obvious given the fact that there is no 'directorate' nor are there plans for its establishment."

Interior and Defense Minister Khristodhoulos Veniamin stated that the report is totally unfounded and groundless.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TU VISITORS -- A two-member delegation of the Soviet public servants trade unions arrived in Cyprus last night for a 7--day visit at the invitation of the Pan-Cypriot Public Servants Trade Union [PASYD]. According to a PASYD statement, during its visit to Cyprus the delegation will meet with the ministers of finance and labor. [Text][Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 11 Dec 82 NC]

PAPANDREOU SPEAKS AT DENUCLEARIZATION CONFERENCE

NC101632 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Dec 82

[By Aris Xipolitidhis]

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has expressed his sincere concern that the world is proceeding toward a nuclear confrontation. He made this statement at this morning's opening session of the international conference for the denuclearization of Europe at the Pandeios School [in Athens].

At the same time, he called on the European people to move toward denuclearization while there is still time. He also assured those attending the conference that the Greek Government will support the struggle of the European peace movements.

Today's session was attended by many ministers, delegations from West European and Balkan peace movements, representatives of political parties, cultural figures and observers from amny European and Mediterranean countries. The prime minister was addressed by Eurodeputy Khristos Markopoulos, chairman of the Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament [KEADEA], who stressed that Papandreou's presence at the conference was a moral justification of the peace movement's struggle.

In his lengthy address, the prime minister first referred to the huge expenditures allocated for nuclear armaments, to the problems which these sums could solve in other peaceful areas and to the dangers facing humanity as a result of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He then spoke about the possibilities of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and, referring specifically to the Balkans, said:

[Begin recording] As you know, we have already started negotiations with Bulgarian Chairman Zhivkov, Romanian President Ceausescu and Yugoslav Prime Minister Planinc. The basic concept is a joint agreement, an agreement that would incorporate the Balkan countries and that would be signed by their governments. Naturally, this is not simple, because each of these countries has its own alliances and its own obligations, or, if you like, its own problems. We will begin from this, however.

Greece believes, knows, sees and accepts that it has no problem from the North. It has good relations with all its northern neighbors and, as a result, has absolutely no reservations in proceeding with an agreement for a nuclear-free Balkan area, for a denuclearized Balkan peninsula.

I would like to stress here that the negotiations which Greece is now conducting with the United States on the bases in Greece do not include and do not incorporate the question of U.S. nuclear weapons in Greece, because these weapons have nothing to do with the bases. This concerns a bilateral agreement. In any eventuality, while we are prepared to proceed with a dialogue within a certain framework on these bases and on the time schedule for their withdrawal, in respect to nuclear weapons we consider it to be exclusively and unilaterally our own right to consider when and how these nuclear weapons will be withdrawn from Greece. [prolonged applause]

We have, naturally, repeatedly stated that we desire relations of good neighborliness with Turkey and that we have absolutely no claims over and beyond the demand for a just solution to the Cyprus issue. We hope that the crisis which truly exists in our relations will be peacefully overcome within the framework of logic and understanding on the part of Turkey.

My own impression is that Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania are in a position to move forward. In the last discussion I had with President Ceasescu, we reached the conclusion that approximately 6 months are needed for preparations at the deputy foreign ministers level and a similar period at the foreign ministers level; in other words, about 1 year before a summit conference can be held for the final agreement.

Naturally, however, a question arises: What will happen if all the Balkan countries fail to agree? Perhaps Turkey will not agree, even though Ceausescu believes that he can convince them, and he is due to go there in January. Let us hope for this. There is also Albania, even though I do not think that it faces such a problem at this moment because it has other problems.

My impression, in any case, is that a Balkan agreement is feasible. We will strive toward this end in every possible way, and I would also like to stress -- perhaps I am not a good negotiator when I say this -- we are not going to enter into any bargaining. Here the question is whether we can all agree to preserve the Balkans from a future war. I feel that any government has a responsibility toward the people of a small country -- we do not play any strategic role on the world chess board -- as well as a duty, and this government does, to protect the people from the repercussions of a nuclear war.

As long as we have nuclear weapons in our country, we must realize than in the eventuality of a general nuclear war we would also become a target. Our government, like the Labor Party in Britain -- PASOK here and the Labor Party in Britain -- believe in unilateral disarmament if a more general agreement does not become possible. [applause].

The work of the conference will continue this afternoon through tomorrow and will be concluded on Sunday. Tomorrow there will be a separate meeting of Greek representatives from various sections of the country and of mass organizations in order to discuss various methods of action by the Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament and to discuss the various problems of interest to the movement.

Conference Resolutions Cited

NC122117 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Peace movements in Western Europe will continue their struggle against the development of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. This was decided upon at the conference organized in Athens by the Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament [KEADEA] on the issue of nuclear-free zones in Europe. Hellenic radio-television reporter Eva Nikolaidhou reports in this connection.

[Begin recording] The message for Europe's denuclearization has been passed to the European peoples. This dominated the work of the conference organized by KEADEA on the issue of nuclear-free zones in Europe. The conference's basic conclusions were stated to us very summarily by KEADEA Secretary General Thalis Milonas, international lawyer.

[Milonas] We can say that the results of the conference were successful and can be summarized in the following points:

-- The need for closer relations among the West European movements and for cooperation between these movements and their governments for the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

-- The need for the peace movements to express their strong protest at the plans for the deployment of new missiles and nuclear weapons in Europe.

-- The fact that the peace movements along with their governments must not and will not predicate their positions and political activity on the Geneva talks, which are mainly being held between the two superpowers and for which we can say that they may end in agreements that may not be beneficial for Europe and consequently for the viewpoints of the peace movements.

-- The lively desire that peace movements activate themselves and work together for the denuclearization of Europe, that is, northern, central, Mediterranean and southern Europe, especially the Balkans, for the implementation of the goal which Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has so favorably spoken of. The implementation of this goal requires adequate time if one takes into consideration the fact that at least 1-1/2 years is needed prior to convening this conference.

Finally, the conference noted and expressed its opposition to NATO's preoccupation with affairs that are beyond its scope, something that quite dangerously increases international tension. We also discussed the need for the development of a dialogue between the peace movements of Western Europe and the Eastern countries and the peace movements in the United States and Canada. For this reason, we resolved that a new conference be held next year in which the peace committees of the International Peace Council will be called upon to participate; we also resolved to convene conferences in West Berlin and Palermo next year and, finally, in the autumn of 1983 all European peace movements will convene together in an international conference with peace movements from Europe, the United States and Canada in a common effort for peace and disarmament. [end recording]

KHARALAMBOPOULOS COMMENTS ON NATO COMMUNIQUE

NC102121 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the NATO foreign ministers concluded in Brussels today. The Hellenic radio-television correspondent in the Belgian capital, Yeoryios Dharatos, had an exclusive interview with Greek Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos on the conference.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, what is your view of the results of today's NATO meeting?

[Answer] At this meeting our interventions were of substantive content and were accepted on many points. Once again the other partners understood that our country has positions which it supports consistently and continuously and that these positions are in agreement with the more general framework of our foreign policy.

I shall be more specific. Regarding the deployment of the Euromissiles, we have always opposed this. As you know, we support the continuation of the negotiations in Geneva which require an atmosphere of detente to produce results. For this reason, we support these positions in all organizations, that is, positions which presuppose detente, and work by all so that detente may become a reality and acquire real and substantive content. We oppose every escalation of the arms race.

Also, as you know, another basic issue for us is that in order to have this atmosphere of detente, we cannot adopt the implementation of economic sanctions. We, Greece as a country, would look strange, and allow me to say funny, if we imposed sanctions on a superpower like the Soviet Union.

As regards the fact that he should first start building by beginning with credibility, which should exist when we present such issues, it means that we cannot use two sets of standards. Consequently, we who have bitter experiences from the violation of human rights certainly support human rights.

In conclusion, I would like to note, as I said at the beginning, that our interventions changed many points of the common communique. I will especially refer to one of its last points which concerns international terrorism. We insisted very strongly on this point, and our proposal was accepted. We insisted because due to the manner in which the original texts were drafted, many things could be misinterpreted. For instance, a person fighting for freedom, human dignity and democracy could be considered a terrorist. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SOURCE ON U.S. MILITARY AID TO TURKEY

NC131028 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] The intensive drive to maintain the highest possible standard of military defense capability and readiness of the Greek Armed Forces will continue, following recent reports of large-scale arming by Turkey. This was learned yesterday from a well-informed government source which specifically disclosed that more than 10 Turkish airfields are being modernized with installations for war usage, the expenditure for which is being borne by the United States.

According to the same reports, these airfields are for use by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in case of a crisis in countries of the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

As a result of these facilities, it is considered certain that the U.S. military aid to Turkey will be increased and consequently upset the aid based on the "7 to 10 ratio" and the balance of power in the region in general. This might create a serious threat to our country's security.

Thus, the Greek Government is obliged to continue the arming of our armed forces with the necessary advanced technology weapons so that they may be able to respond to their mission, that is, to safeguard the security of our borders.

PAPANDREOU EXPRESSES 'OPTIMISM' ON ECONOMY

NC111349 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The ministerial council which met yesterday under Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou approved a series of measures to cope with Athens air pollution. The measures will be announced Monday by Minister of Town Planning Andonios Tritsis.

At the beginning of the meeting, the prime minister briefed the ministers on results of this visits to Brussels and Copenhagen. Papandreou then referred to the budget and the government's income policy, expressing optimism that as long as the announced measures are strictly implemented, there will be economic improvement and a 2 to 3 percent rise in the national income. This will contribute to limiting deficits in the public sector and to a decline in the balance of payments deficit.

Papandreou added: In 1983 we will have better results. We will control inflation, check unemployment and enter 1984 with better results.

PRESIDENT EVREN LEAVES ANKARA ON FAR EAST TOUR

TA121101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren has left Turkey aboard a special plane for official visits to the PRC, Indonesia, South Korea and Bangladesh. In a written statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Evren expressed the belief that his visits will create good understanding between Turkey and those countries and will yield results that will further strengthen the cooperation and solidarity with those countries.

At Esenboga Airport, Evren was seen off with a ceremony by acting president, National Security Council member and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin. National Security Council members, namely, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Gendarmerie Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, were also present at the airport ceremony. Consultative Assembly Speaker Sadi Irmak, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara, Minister of State Ilhan Oztrak, other military and civilian officials and officials from the PRC, Indonesian, South Korean and Bangladesh representations in Ankara were also present at the ceremony.

In his written statement at the airport, Evren said that bilateral visits and contacts contribute positively to relations and understanding among countries. He continued: Therefore, when the opportunities present themselves, we hold these contacts at the highest level. We have good and friendly relations with all the countries we are going to visit. Furthermore, we have close cooperation and solidarity ties with Indonesia and Bangladesh because they are Islamic Conference members. We have joint (?aspects) and historic ties with all four countries. We are all developing countries and we favor the establishment of world peace and stability and of an atmosphere conducive to achieving our development goals. Our countries are at different levels of the development process. Therefore, there is a potential for cooperation among us. Our visits will give us the opportunity to exchange views on these issues and international problems. I believe that our visits will create a better understanding among our countries and that they will yield results which will further the cooperation and solidarity among us. We are very happy to extend the love and best wishes of the Turkish people to the peoples of the PRC, the Indonesian Republic, the Korean Republic and the Bangladesh People's Republic.

National Security Council member and Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer will join Evren for part of the tour. Admiral Tumer, who will visit Tokyo as the official guest of the Japanese naval forces commander, will leave the PRC for Japan. Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the representatives of various establishments will be accompanying Evren on his tour.

Evren, who will spend the night in Karachi, Pakistan and proceed to Beijing tomorrow, will head the Turkish delegation to the Turkish-PRC talks to be held on Tuesday. Evren will also visit and hold talks in Shanghai. Evren's visit to Indonesia will begin on 17 December and he will meet with President Suharto in Jakarta. He will also visit the island of Bali. The Turkish-Indonesian official talks will be held on 18 December.

Evren will go to Seoul, the capital of South Korea, on 20 December. The Turkish-Korean official talks will be held on 21 December. Evren will also visit the Turkish military cemetery in South Korea. Evren's Bangladesh visit will begin on 23 December, where he will participate in the Turkish-Bangladesh official talks to be held in Dacca on 24 and 25 December and visit the Ataturk high school there. After completing his visit to Bangladesh on 25 December, Evren will stop over in Pakistan on his way back to Turkey. Evren is expected to hold a meeting with President Ziaul Haq in Karachi and return to Turkey on 26 December.

Arrives in Beijing

TA131040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Beijing, the PRC capital, today. The special aircraft carrying the official Turkish delegation landed at Beijing airport at 1100 Turkish time coming from Karachi. Turkish Radio and Television reporters Ercan San, Ali Kirca and Serdar Dimli report that the Turkish delegation was received at the airport by the deputy director of West Asia and North Africa Affairs, (Huan Yesan).

According to the PRC protocol, the official welcome ceremony for President Evren will take place at the People's Congress Palace, where the visiting Turkish delegation will be received by the PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang with a military ceremony. Later, President Evren and Zhao will meet for talks. This evening Zhao will give a dinner in honor of the Turkish president.

Official talks between the Turkish and the PRC delegations will begin tomorrow. President Evren is expected to visit the Chinese Great Wall, the monument of the people's heroes and attend a show of national Chinese folklore tomorrow after the talks.

FRG RESUMES ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID TO TURKEY

TA101140 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] It has been announced that economic aid to Turkey, pledged by the FRG within the framework of the OECD and amounting to DM 413,500,000, has been ratified by another Bundestag committee after it was adopted by the government. The FRG Government's resolution to resume economic aid to Turkey was ratified yesterday by the Budget Committee of the parliament after it had already passed the Bundestag Foreign Relations and Economic Cooperation Committees.

Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Turhan Dikkaya reports that this resolution adopted by the relevant parliamentary committees does not need to be voted on in the Council of Ministers again unless a demand is made to the contrary.

The FRG aid package, which contains DM 130 million to be used as project loan, DM 264,500,000 as urgent economic aid and DM 19 million as aid to Turkish guest workers that will return to their country, is expected to be released at the beginning of 1983 due to the lack of time.

The two Bundestag committees also ratified military aid to Turkey amounting to DM 130 million.

TURKMEN COMMENTS ON NATO CONTACTS IN BRUSSELS

TA101741 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Brussels, has said that the NATO Ministerial Council meetings and his bilateral contacts have been very positive. Selma Berksoy and Bulent Seydi Alioglu from the Turkish radio and television news center report that Turkmen met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher this morning. Noting that the free circulation of Turkish workers in Europe was discussed at the meeting, Turkmen added that Turkey favors a solution which will ensure that none of the parties involved are adversely affected on the issue. Turkmen said that while addressing the NATO Ministerial Council meeting, he referred to the Middle East issue as well as East-West relations, noting the necessity of reflecting in the economic field the solidarity on defense and political issues among the members. He added that he briefed the Ministerial Council meeting on his impressions during his recent Soviet visit.

In answer to a question, Turkmen said that he met several times with Greek Foreign Minister Kharalamboupoulos. He added: Turkey is always ready to discuss its problems.

Returns From Meeting

TA111625 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who participated in the NATO Ministerial Council meetings in Brussels, has returned to Turkey. Turkmen also held various bilateral contacts while in Brussels.

COUNCIL IMPOSES NEW TAX ON IMPORTS FROM EEC

TA130808 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] A surcharge of 15 percent will be imposed on certain goods imported from the EEC countries. A directive by the Finance and Loans Council went into effect on Sunday after it was published in the second edition of the Official Gazette. The directive stipulates that goods paid for in one of the 10 EEC countries will be subject to the additional tax even if the goods were not produced by them.

EEC Stand Criticized

TA130832 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0820 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Dec (AA) -- President of the Turkish Chamber of Trade and Industry Mehmet Yazar expressed concern over the persistent violation by EEC members of its association accords with Turkey. In a press release, Yazar noted in particular the restrictions placed by members of the Community on Turkish exports, notably textiles and ready-to-wear. These restrictions, clearly contradictory to existing agreements, could not be justified in terms of oversupply as importation from third sources went on, he pointed out.

The private sector would stand by the government if it felt compelled to resort to counter-measures, including reduction of imports from EEC, Yazar added.

Politics Seen in EEC Decision

TA111522 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 11 (AA) -- Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin said the EEC was withholding from Turkey the 600,000 EEC project credit provided for in the 4th financial protocol between Turkey and the Community for political reasons.

In an interview with A.A., Pasin said that the motives for the delay in the release of the credit were thus different from the purely economic reasons which caused difficulties in the exportation of Turkish textiles to the Community.

He added, however, he would contact EEC officials early in 1983 in order to initiate the 9 month preparatory period for the implementation of the protocol as they had agreed upon during his September visit to Brussels.

Turkey, as an associate of the EEC, cannot accept being treated like any other third country, Pasin said.

The state minister did not foresee any difficulties in Turkey paying back capital or interest on her international loans in the next 2 years; the schedule for repayment required the payment of 750 million U.S. dollars in 1983, 950 million dollars in 1984, and the larger figure of 1.6 billion dollars in 1985.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU CRITICIZED ON EEC MANEUVERS

NC130908 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Ziya Akcapar report]

[Text] Athens, (HURRIYET) -- Having realized that he would be unable to use NATO as a means of squeezing the United States into a corner, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has seized on the Cyprus issue as his chance. At the [EEC] -- summit conference in Copenhagen, he directly referred to the Cyprus problem without first talking about Turkey or the other pending issues. He requested the active help of the EEC countries to end the presence of the Turkish troops on the island, and he made new disclosures when he returned to his country.

Papandreou has stated that he is going to viist Paris as the guest of French head of state Francois Mitterrand in the middle of January when he will attend the "meeting of the leaders of the European Socialist Parties." He added that he would take up the Cyprus question at this meeting, which would be a "fate-determining meeting."

Stating that the leadership of Federal German Social Democrats has shown close concern and support, Papandreou added: "The most basic rules of international law and the principles of the United Nations have been trodden underfoot in Cyprus by Turkey for the past 8 years with 36.4 percent of the independent Republic of Cyprus under Turkey's military occupation. No one can turn a blind eye to this situation."

Papandreou further stated that the EEC and the European Socialist Parties have thus far pursued a dignified policy, fearing "they would be interfering with the intercommunal talks," but he contended that the talks were being conducted for show alone. Papandreou persistently maintains that the dialogue is being conducted between Turkey and Nicosia and not between the two communities and that it is common knowledge that Denktas is a leader who does only what Ankara imposes on him.

Papandreou concluded by saying that the Cyprus issue, which Greece is tackling as a "national problem" has been successfully converted into an international issue thanks to the support of the EEC and the Socialist Parties, and that concrete steps would be taken in this matter at the meeting to be held in Paris in the middle of January.

GUNES RAPS PAPANDREOU BEHAVIOR AT NATO MEETINGS

NC130950 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 7 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[Hadi Uluengin report from Brussels]

[Text] It is reported that Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has lost prestige at the NATO defense ministers meeting held in Brussels. It is reported that in his capacity as defense minister, Papandreou has spared no efforts in bringing up all his disputes with Turkey at the meeting, but that none of the other members approved of his behavior. It is stated that with National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken's appropriate answers to all Greek charges, all the allegations put forward by the Greek side were refuted one by one and that, as a result, Papandreou lost his temper at the meeting.

Papandreou, who had gone to Brussels with great hopes, tried hard to explain his allegations that Turkish fighter planes had violated Aegean airspace, that Turkey was pursuing an expansionist policy in the region and that Greece considered Turkey a source of danger. However, NATO member countries attached no credibility to Papandreou's disclosures, which were in the form of complaints.

In the course of the meeting, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns warned Papandreou a few times, urging him to restrain himself. NATO members who attended the meeting were surprised to hear Papandreou tell journalists after the meeting "They have apologized to me." Some laughed at this statement.

Dissatisfaction was expressed at the NATO meetings over harbor facilities made available to the Soviet Union by Greece. Despite Greece's statement that only Soviet merchant ships would be repaired and maintained, it is argued that warships could also use the facilities. It is considered strange that Greece, a NATO member, should sign such an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Another factor that led to the loss of prestige for Greece is its persistent claim that the Aegean islands should be militarized and included in NATO exercises. NATO circles in Brussels are not happy to see that Greece interprets the Lausanne and Montreux treaties in a manner that suits its own interests.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SIGN LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

TA101545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 10 Dec (A.A.) -- Turkey does not intend to sign the final act or the convention drafted by the conference on the law of the sea, Foreign Ministry spokesman Nzami Akiman said Friday.

Asked if Greece might attempt to extend its territorial waters beyong 6 miles after signing the convention, Akiman said any extension of territorial waters in the Aegean beyond 6 miles was unacceptable to Turkey. As Turkey would not be a signatory because she objects to several of its provisions, Article 3 of the convention setting a maximum limit to territorial waters could not be used against the interests of Turkey, he added, explaining different rules of law would apply to signatory and non-signatory states.

MINISTER FAVORS MORE ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION

TA110920 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0900 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 11 Dec (AA) -- Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin said foreign investment in Turkey during the year 1982 was more than the total of foreign capital invested over the past decade. In an interview with AA, Pasin noted foreign investment totalled 175 million U.S. dollars in 1982, while the total for 1980 was 53 million dollars and for 1981 60 million dollars.

Minister of State Pasin considered the government's economic policy since 1980 a "big stride forward," despite the current economic recession in most parts of the world.

The goal of the post-1980 policy was to open up an economy closed to the outside world until now by promoting exportation and reducing government control over the economy. He believed the economic system should be "liberalized" even further.

The reduction of the inflation rate from three-digit figures to slightly over 30 percent, and stepping up of exports by 62 percent in 1982 and an expected 30 percent this year were concrete aspects of the government's achievements, Pasin noted.

He believed measures intended to facilitate the inflow of foreign capital by decreasing red tape, such as setting up a single department at the state planning organization to authorize foreign investment, would ensure an increasing flow of foreign capital in future. Potential investors, who seek security as well as profit, were now assured that Turkey was a safe place for investment, Pasin said.

AUSTRIA

EGYPT'S MUBARAK SCHEDULES BRIEF VISIT FOR 15 DEC

AU101203 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1159 GMT 10 Dec 12

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak will pay a brief visit to Vienna on Wednesday, 15 December. This was announced today by the Austrian Chancellery. Mubarak will stop over in Vienna for a few hours on his return from Bonn to Cairo.

PRICE DIFFERENCES HALT POLISH GRAIN TALKS

AU101102 Vienna KURIER in German 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Text] The talks with Poland on the delivery of 120,000 tons of Austrian grains have been broken off. According to section chief Robert Steiner of the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, the negotiations failed because of the different views on prices held by the two sides. He added that this quantity of grain could undoubtedly be sold elsewhere, and that Yugoslavia and the GDR had already expressed interest in buying it.

NETHERLANDS

MILITARY, DEVELOPMENT AID TO SURINAME SUSPENDED

NC102024 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The Hague, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The Dutch Government today suspended all military and development aid to Suriname, a former colony, over the execution there of political opponents following a military coup there Wednesday.

The announcement was made by Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers at the end of a cabinet meeting. He said the Netherlands was also asking non-governmental aid agencies to suspend all assistance to Suriname at this point, "to bring maximum pressure to bear". "Development aid cannot come in support of repressive regimes or infringements on human rights", Mr Lubbers stated.

News of the execution early yesterday of 17 political opponents by the military, now reported in complete control of the Latin American country, was received with shock by the 200,000-strong Surinamese colony established in Holland. Reports here said that 17 people had been executed in the wake of the coup including -- the head of Suriname's main trade union, Cyril Daal, a former cabinet minister in charge of a radio station, three lawyers, four newsmen and a man convicted of subversion last week.

The Surinamese Army had in fact been in control of the country for the past two years, but decided to tighten its grip following student demonstrations with calls for "a return to democracy" early in the week, according to the Dutch press.

According to official reports received here, Suriname's strongman Colonel Aysi Bouterse has closed the university at Paramaribo, the capital, as well as all private radio stations and five newspapers.

The Surinamese ambassador here, Henk Herrenberg, informed Dutch authorities today he had closed his embassy as well as the consulate in Amsterdam following death threats received by his staff, and had himself gone into hiding. Premier Lubbers disclosed that the diplomat, whose whereabouts were known to the Dutch Government, had asked for reinforced protection.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 241 *15 December 1982*

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MUBARAK PLANS STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO ROMANIA

AU150945 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Egyptian President Mubarak will meet with Chancellor Kreisky today at Vienna-Schwechat Airport for a brief exchange of views. The main topic of their talks will probably be the Middle East question. Mubarak has just paid visits to Bonn and Rome. After his stopover in Vienna, he will proceed to Romania, where he will meet with President Ceausescu.

KREISKY COMMENTS ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CHARGES

AU142055 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Report on press conference given by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on 14 Dec after cabinet meeting that day, with Kreisky statement recorded]

[Text] After the cabinet session today the chancellor stated his views about accusations made against Austria in the most recent issue of the U.S. economic magazine, BUSINESS WEEK and affirmed by U.S. Defense Department Undersecretary Fred Ikle in an interview with the Vienna daily DIE PRESSE. Allegedly, there are some 120 Austrian firms which have access to U.S. data banks and to the development of microprocessor plants. Austria -- and this is the specific charge -- is not checking carefully enough the illegal transfer of these details to the Eastern bloc which, for military reasons, are almost always secret, and is also selling the results of its own highly developed metallurgical research which serves military purposes to Moscow. Kreisky, who will meet President Reagan in Washington on 3 February during his official visit to the United States, has now stated in this context that the industrial bosses had credible assured him that the firms are strictly adhering to the contracts.

[Begin recording] So the industrial enterprises are assuring me that they are strictly complying with the agreements. Naturally we shall request information from the U.S. authorities as to specifically what they mean by these accusations. We would not like to be given some sort of shot across the bows -- since there is a small one [kleiner -- presumably country] involved. We would not be very pleased with this. We now will examine whether or not the allegations are true. [end recording]

Paper Carries Ikle Interview

AU141103 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 13 December carries on page 1 a 650-word report by its Washington correspondent Georg Possanner on an interview granted to him by U.S. Defense Department Under Secretary Fred Ikle "seven weeks before Chancellor Kreisky's working visit" to the United States -- date of interview not specified. According to the paper, Ikle was the "first high-ranking member of the Reagan administration to publicly threaten curbing technology exports to Austria if it failed to better control the illegal transfer of such technology to the East." Ikle is also quoted as having criticized Austrian banks for having extended credits to the USSR and other East European countries precisely after the proclamation of martial law in Poland -- "thus throwing good money out the window," and European banks in general for their past "repugnant" practice of granting subsidized loans to the East.

Muhri Criticizes 'Pentagon Threats'

AU141105 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 14 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Pentagon Threatens Austria: Muhri: Government Must Sharply Reject Interference"]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- A new massive attempt to influence Austria's economic policy has been undertaken from Washington: U.S. Deputy Defense Minister Fred Ikle has threatened Austria with sanctions on the grounds that electronic and metallurgical technology from here is sold to the socialist countries. And Austria's credit policy vis-a-vis CEMA countries is not to the Pentagon's liking, either. "We ask the Austrian Government to firmly reject the attempts of the U.S. Administration to exert pressure on Austria regarding its economic relations with the socialist countries," Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Chairman Franz Muhri said in this context.

In a talk with the U.S. correspondent of DIE PRESSE [published 13 Dec], Ikle declared that although Austria could not expect to display an ally's attitude, it was nevertheless part of the "Western World," and for the gentlemen at the Pentagon this probably amounts more or less to the same thing.

Ikle warned that Austria would have to get the "illegal transfer" of technologies under better control -- in reality the issue at stake is probably Austria's quite official economic relations.

"The U.S. Administration's demand that Austria abstain from exporting certain technologies and metals to the socialist countries, as well as Ikle's criticism of Austrian banks which granted loans to finance Eastern orders, contradict Austria's permanent neutrality and also constitute a gross violation of our country's sovereignty. The U.S. Amdinistration is seeking to exert pressure on other countries but has not let itself be prevented from pushing a big grain deal with the Soviet Union," Franze Muhri declared.

"To comply with the American demand would mean jeopardizing more jobs in Austria at the very time when the crisis is becoming exacerbated, and when unemployment is mounting. Through the eonomic relations with the socialist countries, more than 150,000 jobs are safeguarded today in Austria.

"Thus, what is necessary is not to curb but to maintain and further develop the economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countires, all the more so as the West European NATO states themselves are seeking to obtain orders from the socialist countries, and a sharp competition is being waged in this respect," Muhri said.

Commentary: U.S. 'Blackmailing' Austria

AU141440 Vienna KRONEN ZEITUNG in German 14 Dec 82 p 2

[Kurd Seinitz commentary: "A Case of Blackmail"]

[Text] As is known, the Reagan administration is not really squeamish in dealing with the European allies. Neutral friends, however, are occasionally dealt with even more brutally to bring them to heel. Thus, at present, Austria finds itself exposed to an unprecedented campaign of pressure by the U.S. Department of Defense. This campaign is tantamount to a defamation of character reagarding the Austrian economy, and is already threatening to inflict inestimable business damages on the Voest Corporation in the very tough competition on international markets.

What is behind it: A massive curbing of technology transfer to the East is a heartfelt concern for the Reagan administration. The NATO states and Japan have more or less yielded to U.S. wishes. Neutral countries, however, cannot join in any U.S. trade war against the Soviet Union as they have to take basic political principles into consideration. Nevertheless, the U.S. Department of Commerce has succeeded in concluding treaties with most neutral countries concerned, which free Washington of the fear that the embargo on advanced U.S. technology could be circumvented by the Soviet Union through neutral countries.

Only the U.S. negotiations with Austria have encountered difficulties, because the Austrian Government has been somewhat recalcitrant, the more so since more rigid U.S. conditions are to be dictated to us Austrians than to other neutrals. Austria is getting a tougher treatment because some Reagan people do not regard it as completely reliable. Some of them even believe that Austria is situated somewhere in the East bloc, right next to Romania and Yugoslavia.

And, because Austria has not to date, signed, some "hawks" at the Defense Department have begun to run amok. In newspaper interviews it is asserted that there are leaks to the East in the Austrian economy, so that one has to think twice before entrusting any more investments with advanced U.S. technology to it. Foreign competitors of Austrian industrial companies are already using the sales argument that Austrian products would be "hopelessly inferior in 5-10 years because the U.S. Government is going to stop technology transfers to Austria."

Now we really are in a fix: naturally, Austria wants to obtain U.S. investments to modernize the economy, and thus it will sooner or later yield to the downright blackmail from Reagan's Washington. But the U.S. attitude is certainly not a gentlemanlike way to deal with friends....

TRAINING OF GUATEMALAN OFFICERS PROTESTED

AU131403 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 11 Dec 82 p 4

[Summary] The Austrian solidarity committee for Guatemala has submitted a declaration to the Austrian Government signed by 3,500 Austrians protesting the training of 30 Guatemalan officers at the nationalized Hirtenberg ammunition factory. The committee also protested the delivery of Austrian turning lathes and other equipment to a U.S. concern which is currently building an ammunition factory in Guatemala.

The resolution condemns Austria's support of the Guatemalan military regime particularly in view of the numerous massacres among the civilian population committed by Guatemalan Government forces, and states that the undersigned regard the cooperation with the U.S. concern operating in Guatemala as a contribution to the U.S. policy aimed at smashing the Central American liberation movement. They demand that Austria stop supporting the Guatemalan terror regime through exports of arms and ammunition as well as of military know-how, that it condemn the massacres and violations of human rights committed by the Guatemalan Government forces, and that it support the Guatemalan people's right to self-determination.

BELGIUM

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD141626 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The president of the Algerian republic, Chadli Bendjedid, arrived in Brussels late in the morning for a 3-day official visit to our country. This is the first visit by the Algerian head of state to a Western European country. The president is being accompanied by the Algerian foreign minister and the minister of energy and planning. The presidential party was met on its arrival by the king and the queen.

Bendjedid Speaks at Banquet

LD150344 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN [National Liberation Front], gave a speech this evening at a banquet given by the king of Belgium, Baudouin I, in Brussels.

The president began his speech by expressing the regard of the Algerian people for the Belgian people. He thanked King Baudouin i and the government and people of Belgium for the warm welcome he has been accorded.

President Chadli Bendjedid recalled the development of Algerian-Belgian relations in the recent years and the volume of the increasingly important exchanges. This reflects two sides' will to move forward on the path of cooperation in the interest of both peoples and the fact that the two sides have important capabilities which have enabled them to engage in such cooperation. This falls within the framework of action for the establishment of a new international economic system. In reagard to this, the president explained that the achievement of peace cannot be visualized in isolation from economic prosperity. He added that Belgium and Algeria have a great role and responsibility in safeguarding stability, which serves the interest of peoples and is a basis for their prosperity.

For his part, King Baudouin I gave a speech in which he welcomed President Chadli Bendjedid and the delegation accompanying him. He praised Algerian-Belgian relations and the huge potential of the two countries -- Belgium with industrial goods and Algeria with natural resources. [sentence indistinct].

King Baudouin I praised Algeria's foreign policy, its role in the international arena and its [word indistinct] in defending just causes and effecting changes between the developing and industrial countries. He emphasized the necessity of (?uniting) the two countries' efforts in this regard.

KOHL ON ZERO OPTION, USSR DISARMAMENT STANCE

LD141344 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- In the foreign affairs part of his speech in the Bundestag budget debate, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl confirmed that the NATO dual decision in both its parts remained an instrument for the Federal Government to achieve effective and balanced disarmament. At the Geneva negotiations both the United States and the FRG were intent on concrete results. He demanded that the SPD stop questioning Washington's good will. "If we are doubtful about success in Geneva, then above all it is because of the refusal by the Soviet Union so far to permit progress in the negotiations thus far."

With reference to the latest SPD proposal, which would result in a one-sided zero option against NATO and be an advantage to Moscow, the chancellor said that the Soviet leadership's unwillingness to negotiate could be strengthened even further if it should gain the impression that the SPD wanted to abandon the present common policy of the West.

The chancellor gave the assurance that the Federal Government would continue the policy of dialogue and cooperation with the East on a realistic basis, and by this means sought to achieve constructive East-West relations. With a view to the Soviet negotiating position in Geneva and at the CSCE review conference in Madrid, as well as to the actions of the Soviet Union in Poland and Afghanistan, Kohl said it was up to Moscow to remove obstacles and clear the way for a constructive relationship.

He expressed the hope that the new Soviet leadership would recognize that hegemonistic strivings were a policy which is out of date. Speaking on the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to Bonn in mid January, the chancellor announced that he would especially point out the considerable reduction in numbers concerning the reunification of families from the Soviet Union. He hoped that Moscow would solve this problem "in a spirit of good will," as it has reiterated on several occasions.

Concerning intra-German policy, Kohl welcomed the fact that the GDR leadership had also expressed an interest in good-neighborly relations. "We have to live with the fact" that there are two mutually independant states in Germany, he said. But at the same time, the GDR Government has to respect "that we hold fast to the unity of the nation." There is therefore no progress to be achieved in trying to make the establishment of irreconcilable legal positions the object of negotiations. In the foreseeable future the tasks consist of trying to develop relations in such a manner that they serve the people and peace. "We are willing to work for progress which will serve the interest of people," Kohl said.

ADN Reports Speech

LD142328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (ADN) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl today, at the start of a Bundestag debate on the budget which is to last several days, reviewed his government's work to date. By way of introduction, the chancellor said that he had proposed a vote of confidence in the Bundestag so that early Bundestag elections can be held on 6 March 1983. He will give his reasons for this on Friday.

The Federal Republic is undergoing its "worst economic and financial crisis since its founding."

The fact that over 2 million people -- including many young people -- are unemployed and that this figure will probably increase still further is the "biggest and most worrying problem."

In the foreign policy segment of his speech, Kohl repledged support for the NATO missile decision, On this issue, the Federal Government is "in continuity with its predecessor." He opposed views that constantly cast doubts upon the "determination to go through with the siting [of new nuclear missiles] in the event that negotiations fail." In this respect, he repeated the phrase about an alleged "military superiority of the Soviet Union over the West."

The FRG Government wants "to realistically continue the policy of dialogue and cooperation with the East." Kohl, however, added the remark that in economic relations, "security interests" must be taken into consideration. It is obvious that a formula is being adopted in this way for Reagan to continue his embargo policy against the socialist countries.

Nor was there an explanation for why the FRG Government speaks to the "existence of two states in Germany" from time to time while at the same time assuring the GDR that the FRG stands by all the commitments it has undertaken. As you know, the basic treaty does not speak of "two states in Germany," but of "the two German states" which are guided by the principles of sovereign equality and respect for independence, autonomy and territorial integrity.

Woerner Speaks in Debate

LD141902 Hamburg DPA in German 1731 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- In the Bundestag budget debate, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) said that despite the general need for thrift, the Bundeswehr can fulfill its mission. In the discussion on the defense budget of DM46.7 million, Woerner said this evening that if the Bundeswehr is to continue to contribute to the prevention of war, it must be equipped in such a way that it can fulfill its task. "This Federal Government will see that this is so." It has to be made clear to the people that peace and freedom are not to be had for free. Woerner conceded that the increase of a nominal 6.1 percent is not too much.

Woerner stated that the new Federal Government has a firm objective: balanced and controlled disarmament with regard to nuclear and conventional weapons in East and West. He said that basically, nuclear weapon-free zones did not offer protection against the use of nuclear weapons.

Woerner again referred to the confusing reports in connection with the U.S. European headquarters in Stuttgart. He said that the headquarters would remain in Stuttgart. The U.S. Administration has also confirmed this. Consideration of alternative locations for the reinforcement side of this headquarters is quite normal. This has nothing to do with the U.S. will to hold Europe in the event of war. This is also indicated by the fact that the Americans have planned adequate troop reinforcements for the European region.

BOMB ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICANS IN FRG REPORTED

LD141630 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Frankfurt/Butzbach Wiesbaden, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Unknown persons carried out bomb attacks on the drivers of two American civilian vehicles on Tuesday in Butzbach and Frankfurt.

A U.S. soldier was seriously injured during the morning in Butzbach when a bomb exploded while he was starting his car, but the second attack in Frankfurt was not successful. In the past, bomb attacks were directed against American installations, but this time they were clearly directed at specific persons.

According to the investigating authorities, the detonation of the bomb made from explosives packed into a fire-extinguisher was triggered by a pressure switch in the driver's seat as the American got into his car. According to the 5th U.S. Corps, the man was taken to the Frankfurt military hospital with burns and cuts. The vehicle was destroyed.

According to the Hesse criminal police, the second attack did not succeed because the driver noticed a hard object under his seat. He got out and noticed the explosives-packed fire-extinguisher under his seat, which also had a pressure switch. The Hesse criminal police, who are investigating the attacks on behalf of the prosecutor general, took possession of both explosive devices.

Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government expressed its disgust on Tuesday at the "cowardly, malicious and criminal act." In conjunction with the laender, it will undertake all necessary efforts to clear up the recent attacks on American persons and institutions and to protect American citizens, according to an Interior Ministry statement.

RELOCATION OF U.S. EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS VIEWED

DW150653 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Thomas Kielinger editorial]

[Text] While everyone is talking about peace, a psychological war is already taking place. This war basically consists of the creation, activation and direction of fears. Thus, nuclear powerplants, environmental problems and defense measures become subjects of Dante-like feelings. As expected, if not summoned by the directors direction, ideologists and theologians appear before those tormented by fear and provide status to the disese. They teach that fear is noble, helpful and good. They say that whoever doesn't feel, cultivate and nourish fear is a monster.

The most recent purposeful demoralization to cause excitement in the media was the report on a fallback headquarters in Great Britain for the U. S. European Command. The fact is that in case of war, EUCOM is to be moved from Stuttgart-Vaihingen to a location near London, to a hardened base safe from the first strike of the adversary. The U.S. command would have the task there of organizing the movement of supplies and reinforcements to U.S. combat forces, from across the Atlantic to the old continent. Accomplishing this task is one of the elementary prerequisites for a successful defense. If no provisions were made for a fallback headquarters, the American leadership would have neglected its duty to the alliance. Only in such a case would fear be justified.

Part of purposeful demoralization is purposeful misinformation. This is why the false report was served up to the European public that the Americans would retreat to the British backlands and "abandon the Europeans." Commentators, who are competent but not fully informed, pointed their fingers and said that the consequences of European unrealiability and bickering were now evident. This was enough to stimulate the nerve of fear. The United States was thus put in the pillory where the directors of fear want it to be. The United States is placed there often and for any reason -- either because it has become militarily engaged in Europe, or because it has militarily disengaged itself.

It is commendable that the Americans are creating a fallback headquarters, but in the psychological war they are attacking too late: First there came hollow denials and then the experts explained the situation, but these came important fractions of seconds too late because suspicion about the United States had already gained ground as a result of manipulated fear.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH EGYPT'S MUBARAK BEGIN

NC141317 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (MENA) -- The talks between FRG President Karl Carstens and President Husni Mubarak began at noon today. The session of talks between the two Presidents lasted 45 minutes. The talks dealt with the developments of the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon and the bilateral relations between the two countries.

After the meeting, President Mubarak attended a luncheon which FRG President Carstens held in honor of him and the delegation accompanying him.

Carstens, Mubarak Speak at Luncheon

LD141356 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens has assured the Egyptian head of state, Husni Mubarak, that Bonn holds to the Near East position of the European Community as stated in the EEC Near East declaration of 1980 in Venice. This demands the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people, the existence of Israel and the willingness to negotiate. At a lunch for Mubarak, who has been in Bonn since Monday evening on a working visit, Carstens welcomed the fundamental willingness to find a negotiated solution expressed at the most recent Arab summit conference.

At the lunch, the federal president described the close succession of German-Egyptian meetings -- Mubarak was last in Bonn in February -- as a sign of the growth in trust between both countries. Carstens stressed the consistent attempts by Mubarak to achieve a peaceful solution between Israel and the Arab powers. The federal president said that Bonn, like Egypt, supports the Near East initiative of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In a dinner speech, the Egyptian head of state said that the statement issued at the Arab summit at Fes and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East initiative could form a joint basis for a political settlement of the Middle East problem. Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian people would have to be involved in such Middle East negotiations. Mubarak spoke in favor of the Europeans continuing to take an active role in accordance with the EEC's Middle East statement issued in Venice.

The Egyptian guest underlined the great extent of agreement between Bonn and Cairo and praised the FRG's support for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and for the reestablishment of the full sovereignty of the Lebanese Government. Referring to the speech by the federal president, Mubarak said that Carstens has always been a man of peace and a proponent of international cooperation.

More on Mubarak Speech

NC141651 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak delivered a speech today in reply to the FRG president's speech at the luncheon which FRG President Karl Carstens held in his excellency's honor.

The text of President Mubarak's speech reads as follows:

Dear Friend President Carstens, Mrs Carstens, dear friends:

I am happy to once again return to your friendly country to cement the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries. These ties could be considered a distinguished example of relations among peace-loving peoples who share a joint belief in the necessity of seeking a better world where peace reigns instead of war and aggression, a world devoid of all aspects of violence, exploitation and hegemony.

It is a good omen that our visit to you should take place close to the Christmas holidays and that this meeting between us should take place on your birthday, something which generates optimism regarding the future of the relations between us and allows us to wish you personally and the friendly German people every happiness and success.

Every time we meet, we exchange views on all the issues of mutual interest and find great agreement of views between us and joint participation in adherence to the basic issues. We have always known you to be a force that calls for peace and for the extension of bridges of creative cooperation among all nations and peoples. Your position of support for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East has been principled and unshakable, because it is built on a wise and penetrating outlook and a deep understanding of the reality of the struggle that we are waging to achieve a comprehensive peace, whose good effects will extend to all parts of the area, which has been weakened by wounds, exhausted by wars and in which tension has increased. This is at a time in which we direly need to devote our efforts and energies to building peace and progress.

As you mentioned, your excellency, we welcome the active European role, which was crystallized in the Venice declaration and which supported the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and which called for reciprocal recognition. We also agree with you in welcoming the Fes conference resolutions which laid solid bases for Arab acceptance of peace and coexistence and which can be developed and added to. A common ground could be found between it and President Reagan's initiative, which we consider as an acceptable formula for the start of expanded negotiations with the participation of Jordan and representatives of the fraternal Palestinian people, who must directly participate in the building of peace and in the finding of a formula for full coexistence in the area. We were happy, my friend, to sense your profound interest in following the developments in Lebanon and your support for our call for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory to enable the fraternal Lebanese people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory and enjoy the independence of their will in everything pertaining to their affairs. We are all confident in the ability of this people to give and contribute to the achievement of peace and stability in the area.

Friends, every time we have the chance to visit your country and meet with our friends in this good atmosphere, our faith in the strengthening of the ties of cooperation between our two countries and peoples increases and our realization of the great benefits which we can achieve together for our mutual benefit and for the benefit of Arab-European cooperation and the issue of world peace is also enhanced.

We have offered a good example of cooperation and understanding between the North and South, written bright new pages in the history of the traditional Arab-German friendship, and laid down the solid bases for the meeting of Middle East peoples with European countries, as security and stability in these countries depends on the establishment of peace and security in our area.

We are looking forward to the deepening of cooperation between us in all fields. We hope you will accept our invitation to visit the Arab Republic of Egypt to give our people the opportunity to express the sentiments of love and friendship which they harbor for the FRG and its people.

Allow me, friends, to call on you to stand up as a salute to President Carstens and his wife and to all the friends in the FRG and to close friendship between the two peoples.

Mubarak Urges Industrial Investment

LD141538 Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec, (DPA) The Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, called upon German industry to continue to increase investment in Egypt. At a meeting with leading representatives of industry, trade and the banks on Tuesday in Bonn, Mubarak said that Egypt needs German capital and technology. In return, it offers stability and an atmosphere of trusting cooperation. German investment in Egypt reached DM460 million by the middle of 1982 and is thus almost 50 percent higher than at the same time last year.

Mubarak stressed that Cairo is very intent on further developing economic cooperation with the FRG, which has been steadily growing in recent years. Egypt offers enormous potential for investment.

His request for German capital investment does not mean that risks will have to be taken or economic criteria left out of consideration. Foreign investments are protected in Egypt. Cairo has also done much to remove bureaucratic and administrative obstacles.

The president of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (DIHT), Otto Wolf von Amerongen, said earlier that by continuing the "open door" policy pursued by his predecessor, Mubarak has been creating good conditions for the continuation and development of mutual relations. Trade between the two countries during the first 9 months of this year has developed almost spectacularly and has reached a new peak in both directions. During this period, the FRG exported goods to Egypt valued at almost DM2 billion, while goods valued at almost DM900 million were imported from Egypt.

Mubarak Statement on Kohl Talks

NC141859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak issued a press statement this evening on his talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In the statement, President Mubarak expresses his extreme happiness at his meeting with Kohl and the talks he held with him on issues of mutual interest to the two countries and on international issues.

The text of President Mubarak's statement reads as follows:

I am very happy with my meeting with Chancellor Kohl and the talks we held on issues of interest to the two countries, both in the sphere of strengthening relations between Egypt and the FRG and the important international issues, with the Middle East problem in the forefront.

We discussed the developments in the situation in that sensitive area in detail, and it was clear that the FRG shares our interest in these developments and the extreme concern regarding the situation resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon. We agreed on the need to work by all methods to end this occupation and thus to enable the Lebanese people to exercise their sovereignty and play their positive role in bolstering the process of peace and progress in the area.

In this regard, I briefed Chancellor Kohl on the results of the talks which I held yesterday afternoon with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Rome and on the explosive situation in Lebanon and the steps which can be taken by the United States to speed up the Israeli withdrawal.

Our views agree on the need to provide the suitable atmosphere to continue the peace efforts and to ensure the participation of Jordan and the representative of the Palestinian people in the negotiations with a view to reaching a comprehensive settlement that would end the conflict concretely and achieve reconciliation between Israel and all the Arab peoples.

Our talks also covered the Iran-Iraq war and the need to work to put an end to the fighting to staunch the flow of blood of the two peoples and safeguard their vital interests and to consolidate security and stability in the Gulf area. Egypt always welcomes an active European role in favor of peace and stability in which the FRG will play a major part.

I would like to state that I am completely pleased with the results of the talks with Chancellor Kohl, and I look forward to further meetings with him. I hope he will give us the honor of visiting us in Egypt at the earliest opportunity to continue this work which we have begun and in which we have gone a long way, thanks to the great enthusiasm displayed by our friends in the FRG in strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Kohl, Mubarak Press Conference

LD141812 Hamburg DPA in German 1745 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl today appealed to all parties in the Middle East conflict to make use of the opportunity offered by the American Middle East initiative for negotiations, even if individual points of President Reagan's proposals are still in dispute. At a joint press conference with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Kohl also said that both governments agreed that there must be no further delay in finding a "solution to the problem of the Palestinians, which is central."

In his statement to the press, Kohl praised the "constructive attitude of the Arabs" at the summit conference in Fes, promised the Egyptian president an expansion of German-Arab relations in all spheres, and indirectly criticized Israel's behavior in Lebanon. The chancellor said that Egypt's contribution to building trust in the region must not be "called into question through the policy of military options and the creation of accomplished facts." Pointing to the situation in Lebanon, which he said continues to give cause for concern, Kohl stated: "We appreciate the legitimate need for security of all parties concerned, but not, however, for excessive demands at Lebanon's expense."

Kohl said that the war in Lebanon had again proved the senselessness of attempts to solve political problems with violence. It had also dramatically demonstrated the urgent need for a solution to the problem of the Palestinians, which is central. The chancellor said it is encouraging that among the Palestinians themselves a serious discussion (on the way to a peaceful negotiated solution) had begun. In the most extensive statement on the Middle East since taking office on October 1, Kohl refrained from giving an express commital to the entire EEC Middle East declaration issued in Venice in 1980, but he did call for the implementation of its main principles: Israel's right to exist in security, the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and renunciation of violence and the threat of violence.

The chancellor said that he agrees with Mubarak that Reagan's Middle East initiative offers realistic prospects for coming closer to the objective of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. "We appeal therefore to all parties in the conflict to use this opportunity and overcome the stagnation in the peace process, even if they have doubts about one aspect or another of the concept," Kohl said. "The decisive thing is that they come to the negotiating table."

Kohl's talk with Mubarak, in which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also took part, was the political centerpiece of the visit by the Egyptian president, who came to Bonn with a large delegation including three ministers. Earlier, Mubarak met with former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss for separate talks.

Cairo on Press Conference

NC142051 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2 00 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpts] After delivering their press statements, President Mubarak and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl then replied to newsmen's questions, In reply to a question on the dimensions of the Egyptian effort to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, President Mubarak said that close relations exist between Egypt and all of the European states and the EEC, and that Egypt does not ignore Europe's role in the issues of the area and the U.S. role in particular. He affirmed that Egypt will not consider its close relations with Europe as a substitute to close relations with other countries. Egypt is working with all the countries of the world.

In reply to newsmen's questions on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and the deadlock reached in the negotiations, President Mubarak said that he is not overly pessimistic and that the United States is currently trying to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. His excellency affirmed that Egypt is continuing its efforts to bring about the withdrawal fo the foreign forces from Lebanon. Egypt has been playing an important role in the Arab area for the past 30 years, especially with regard to the Palestinian issue.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, when asked whether President Mubarak has invited him to visit Egypt, replied that President Mubarak invited him while he was leader of the opposition and that he had now renewed the invitation. He said that he will visit Egypt in the middle of next year.

Mubarak Meets Lebanese Envoy

NC151218 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, Dec 15 (MENA) -- Before leaving here today for Vienna, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met with the Lebanese Ambassador to West Germany Khalil al-Khalil, who informed the president of the latest developments in Lebanon.

Mubarak had also met earlier today with the deputy leader of the opposition Socialist Democratic Party.

Mubarak Departs for Vienna

LD151050 Hamburg DPA in German 1023 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak ended his working visit to Bonn this morning and flew to Vienna for political talks. Before returning to Cairo, he will also have a stopover in Bucharest. Mubarak, who prior to his departure from Bonn also had meetings with SPD politician and Middle East expert Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, was given a sendoff by a Bundeswehr honor guard.

MITTERRAND, SHULTZ DISCUSS PERSHING MISSILES

LD141740 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] George Shultz, the American secretary of state, had lunch with Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee in Paris today. During more than 3 hours of talks, Francois Mitterrand assured Mr Shultz that France will support the deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Europe because France is of the opinion that the present balance of forces in Europe has been distrubed. It is also necessary to get the Soviets to take the Geneva negotiations seriously.

This morning, Claude Cheysson met with George Shultz and explained that France is in favor of the zero option, that is, France would request the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe, and in exchange would no longer support the deployment of Pershing missiles.

Disputes Seem To Be Settled

LD142150 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Mr Shultz's visit to France seems to have brought about the settlement of disputes between Paris and Washington. The old quarrels are no longer applicable, the American secretary of state said at a press conference after over 3 hours of talks with Francois Mitterrand. According to Mr Shultz, the French Government has discreetly approved a plan aimed at defining a common economic strategy toward the USSR. The Elysee spokesman for his part, stressed the total refusal of France to be dictated to by the United States, but France, on the other hand, is willing to take part in talks on strategic aspects of East-West trade.

Elysee Spokesman on Shultz Visit

PM151051 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] France is a "good and strong ally" of the United States, Elysee spokesman Vauzelle said Monday 13 December in commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's visit to Paris. Mr Vauzelle, describing what the president of the republic wished to convey to the Americans, several times stresses the link between the "strength" of France's alliance and "respect for its sovereignty" and independence. "There is no crisis, nor even any real problems" between France and the United States, he said, but France "is trying to make people understand its concept of the nature of a good ally." Especially in the military and economic spheres.

Being militarily strong, the Elysee spokesman continued, primarily means "showing concern for the balance of forces in Europe." As "there is an imbalance at present, France hopes that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva will be successful." But in the absence of an agreement "it firmly supports the deployment of U.S. Pershing missiles in Europe." "It is not in our country," he added, that we are seeing a movement which, "under pacifist colors," would lead to the unilateral disarmament of West Europe "in face of the Eastern bloc's fantastic arsenal." "There is a connection," he said, "between defense effort and decisionmaking autonomy"; elsewhere, "where defense is provided by others, the reactions may be different."

This strength, Mr Vauzelle also said, "also stems from the effort which France is making for its defense in complete independence -- an effort stressed by Mr Mitterrand both as regards the deterrent force and other kinds of armament." Referring to the controversy aroused by the publication of general staff reports on the budget cuts, Mr Vauzelle stressed that French policy will have to be judged when the final texts "for a modern and effective defense system" are examined in the spring.

However, the spokesman continued, "it is impossible to ask for a considerable defense effort if you do not take the necessary economic measures." "It was the scale of the economic effort requested which prompted the U.S. congressmen to vote down the military funds," he remarked, referring to the U.S. Congress' refusal of funds for the new MX missiles.

The allies must therefore "help each other," it is in everybody's interest not to be the accomplice of economic disarray" and, Mr Vauzelle added in substance, it is time the United States adopted "a positive attitude" on monetary and foreign trade problems.

In the economic and military spheres, he concluded, "we agree to discuss, to try to make progress, but we refuse to be integrated into an organization undermining our sovereignty and freedom of choice. There must be no economic NATO. France intends to manage its foreign trade itself." (The spokesman was obviously alluding to references to France's exports to the USSR, which it intends to increase, and to the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline which has prompted U.S. sanctions.) "If there are sectors which worry our allies," he specified, "such as, for instance, exports of technology, it is natural that they should be handled in the control commission (a Western body which has controlled exports to the communist world for around 30 years), the OECD or elsewhere. But there is no question of France allowing its foreign trade to be dictated. France is the strongest and most loyal U.S. ally, but friendship presupposes frankness" and respect "for our concern for independence. We often afgue, but we are reliable."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CHERVONENKO LEAVING POST

NC131812 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Paris, Dec 13 (AFP) -- Stepan Chervonenko, Soviet ambassador in Paris since June 1973, said today he will leave that post on December 28 to return to Moscow and head a section of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Mr Chervonenko, 67, who headed the Soviet Embassy here during a decade of tense Franco-Soviet relations, came to France from Prague, where he served as ambassador from 1965 to 1973.

AIR FORCE CHIEF'S LETTER CRITICIZES BUDGET CUTS

PM151109 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Extracts from "confidential" letter sent by French Air Force Chief of Staff General Capillon to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Lacaze on 6 October; "Three Hundred Aircraft Instead of 450, Two Fewer Bases"]

[Text] Paris, 6 October 1982.

Air Force General Capillon, air force chief of staff, to Army General Lacaze, armed forces chief of staff.

Subject: Preparation of 1984-1988 Military Plan.

In keeping with the Defense Ministry directive of 30 July 1982, I have the honor to send you the Air Force's study on the 1984-1988 military plan. This study, which adheres as closely as possible to the resource packages at present imposed, leads to choices and cuts which would be particularly serious for the Air Force.

As regards section III (administrative budget), two factors should be highlighted: annual flying time limited to 400,000 hours and the reduction of manning levels by 7,000 soldiers at the end of the plan. Flying time has been reduced several times in the past. Measures have again been taken in this connection this year and will be continued until the end of the period.

Nonetheless, it is obvious that it will only be possible to maintain the training of the forces, and more especially the training of fighter pilots at the present minimum level, if the increase in fuel costs in the next few years does not exceed the chosen hypotheses. The reduction in manpower envisaged has consequences which must be stressed. Should the proportion of officers be 25 percent, in other words a reduction of 1,700 officers and noncommissioned officers in 5 years, it would be a number equivalent to the staff of two air bases, including all operational units, which would be affected.

In addition to that cutback there would be one of about 3,000 men from the ranks to be taken from the whole Air Force. As regards the actual implementation of that reduction, especially for the noncommissioned officers, it should be noted that administrative measures already taken -- recruitments, renewal of contracts, extensions of careers -- make it impossible to make the reduction required by the objective set in the first 2 years of the plan. Thus it seems necessary to envisage specific complementary measures for that staff category....

The reinforcement of bases has been reduced considerably, and modern arms requirements will only be met very gradually. The current 20mm twin-barreled gun program stopped back in the first year of the plan and the necessary increase in the number of Crotale missiles has been abandoned.... The arms program studies intended for the fighter plane of the future are behind schedule. The replacement of air defense radars, which are already vulnerable to blows and electronic countermeasurers, has been postponed until the end of next decade. The medium-range surface-to-air antiaircraft missile program, intended to back up the short-range means already in service or planned, has not been adopted....

With regard to the future, i.e. the next decade, the aging of the tactical aircraft fleet makes it necessary to prepare now for its replacement after 1995. The launching of a new tactical combat device on an initially experimental basis is, therefore, an operation which should be undertaken right at the start of the plan. It is also a necessary measure for maintaining our industrial capabilities in the face of foreign development. I should recall here, as I did to the premier recently, that the Air Force is a justification, a support and a guarantor for a large part of our aeronautical and arms industry, necessary to vital exports....

But such cuts -- the package imposed -- make it possible to order at most 22 devices per year, including the nuclear vehicles. That would mean the loss of one-fourth of our squadrons before the end of the nineties. At that rate, the Air Force would eventually move toward an Air Force of 300 fighter planes. The decisive importance of the Air Force element at any stage of a crisis or conflict should not be played down. In particular, large-scale resources should be engaged from the start to gain adequate freedom of action; despite losses, it would subsequently be necessary to still have the means of supporting our forces. At stake here is the capability to fulfill vital missions for our defense, for which the Air Force has always thought that the number of fighter planes should not fall below 450....

Thus an additional Fr 6 billion are needed for the 5 years covered by the plan. That is the only way of avoiding an inevitable weakening of the air forces, whose place and future are at stake.

COLOMBO STATEMENT ON RECALL OF SOFIA ENVOY

PM151033 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 12-13 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Rome -- [Foreign] Minister Colombo has released the following statement to LA REPUBBLICA: "The recall to Rome of the Italian ambassador to Bulgaria has a precise significance that cannot escape anybody; the Italian Government is fully aware of the serious implications that could derive from the proven involvement of Bulgarian individuals or institutions in criminal and terrorist activities conducted in Italy. This is why, in close cooperation with the judiciary and partly via diplomatic channels, it wants to acquire all the specific information on which to base its political assessment. If it becomes necessary to adopt delicate and grave decisions, they will be resolutely adopted."

GOVERNMENT PARTIES URGE BREAK WITH BULGARIA

AU142009 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 14 -- The spiralling Bulgarian connection is the first thorny problem the new Italian Government of Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani will have to confront.

The Italian ambassador was called back from Sofia and returned to Rome yesterday. Ambassador Carlo Rossi Arnaud will not return to his post until there is a "clarification" of the revelations implicating Bulgaria in last year's attempt on Pope John Paul II's life, in the case of trade union spy Luigi Scricciolo and in a massive arms-drugs ring.

The Bulgarian affair is perhaps potentially the most serious scandal in Italy's recent history and could endanger the precarious Italian political equilibrium.

A polemic has already broken out between the Christian Democrat Party and its Government allies, the Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals. The latter charge the Christian Democrat Party (DC), which has held the Foreign Ministry for several years, of "over diplomacy" and are urging drastic steps, including a complete break in diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Questions have also been raised about the caution of the preceding government of Republican Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, accused of having failed to inform his government partners of the allegations implicating Bulgarian agents in the attempted assassination of the pope.

TWO RED BRIGADES TERRORISTS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCES

AU141559 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Matera, South Italy, December 14 -- Two Red Brigades terrorists were sentenced to life imprisonment today for the killing of State Prosecutor Nicola Giacumbi on March 16, 1980 in Salerno, near Naples.

Raffaele Fenio and Vincenzo de Stefano were given the maximum sentence in Italy and other defendants received sentences ranging from 10 to 20 years in prison at the end of the trial held in Potenze, in south-central Italy. A number of the defendants who got off with lighter sentences were given the benefit of special legislation on terrorist suspects who turn states evidence.

The state prosecutor was slain by the Brigades terrorists in response to the killing in Rome a few days earlier of an ultraleft activist, allegedly shot to death by neofascist terrorists. Giacumbi was picked as the target for the revenge slaying because he was a known rightwing sympathizer.

PINTO BALSEMAO MAKES STATEMENT ON U.S. VISIT

LD142336 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao left this afternoon for an official visit to the United States at President Reagan's invitation which, according to Balsemao, bears witness to the good relations of friendship between the two countries.

[Begin recording] During this visit there is a meeting scheduled with President Reagan and we will have meetings with Vice President Bush, with someone acting [em exercicio] for the secretary of state, with the secretary of defense and other officials, namely members of the Congress and the House of Representatives, at committee levels, and also with the business community. As you know, we are due back on Tuesday.

I believe that the question of the Lajes base will surely be high on the agenda of talks on bilateral matters, this being the reason why I have the pleasure of including the head of the Azores regional government in my delegation. He is coming with me at my invitation, thus demonstrating once more the spirit of cooperation between the central government and the government of the Azores autonomous region. Other matters surely to be discussed will be those concerning the situation in southern Africa, the Middle East and East-West relations. [end recording]

The prime minister is accompanied by Mota Amaral, as he himself said in his predeparture statement, by the foreign minister and by the secretary of state for defense. Virtually all the ministers and secretaries of state in the government went to the airport to see Pinto Balsemao off. Observers note that their presence on his departure could mean the Cabinet's support for the prime minister.

EANES ON PORTUGUESE, MEDITERRANEAN ISSUES

PM150801 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 6 Dec 82 p 5

[Interview with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes by APS special envoy in Lisbon -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr President, before your visit to Algeria [6 through 9 December] we would like to have your assessment of Algerian-Portuguese relations and the prospects for developing them?

Answer: The relations established after the installation of the democratic regime in Portugal, which enabled us to develop our diplomatic relations, are based on the sound reasons of a mutual accord. Nonetheless, I think it is important primarily to stress the future prospects in the context of a closer rapprochement between Europe and Africa in which Algeria will probably have a leading role to play. This trend is the necessary response to the obstacles to the evolution of the most developed countries and is also the necessary precondition for the development of other regions characterized by great potential and great human resources which should take place without delay in the framework of solidarity among men and respect among nations. The value of relations between Algeria and Portugal should be analyzed in a framework which makes possible the organization of many forms of collaboration and cooperation.

Question: Mr President, could you talk to us about present-day Portugal, its aspirations and especially its economic and social development?

Answer: Portugal, like every European country, is suffering the effects of the economic crisis and is having to face them by adapting to the new conditions created by that crisis.

Nonetheless, unlike the other European countries, Portugal has also had to effect a political transition from a dictatorship to a democratic regime while making the economic and social adjustments resulting from the obvious decision to decolonize taken during the establishment of democracy after 1974. If the changes which have taken place in Portugal are placed in their historical context, they can be regarded as important. Nonetheless, if we are to take account of the objectives which all the political forces regard as possible and necessary, there is still a new collective effort to be made to enable Portugal's potential to be used either in the framework of its own development or in the service of its possibilities for international cooperation.

Question: Mr President, there is increasing talk of a "constitutional conflict" between your excellency and the Portuguese Government and, in this context, it is even being suggested that the results of the forthcoming municipal elections might prompt you to dissolve Parliament with a view to early parliamentary elections?

Answer: I do not think there is really a conflict between the president of the republic on the one hand and the executive and parliamentary majority supporting it on the other hand. Of course different positions exist on many political, economic and social questions. These differences often lead the government to adopt positions with which the president does not agree and prompt him to show his disagreement through legal mechanisms, including the right of veto.

Moreover the possibility of dissolving Parliament, for which the president of the republic has the constitutional power, requires careful political consideration given the political and economic consequences it would have. That prompts me to say, in principle, that the election results on 12 December will not make me decide to dissolve Parliament. As is always the case, the results of these forthcoming municipal elections will be very important for a political analysis of the Portuguese situation and it is on that basis that they will constitute a major element in the decision-making process. Furthermore, it is not long since I stated that the dissolution of Parliament required there to be alternatives with a minimum of credibility on the political horizon. If alternatives emerge after the municipal elections and because of them the problem of dissolving the assembly may indeed arise.

Question: Mr President, since Portugal is at the gateway to the Mediterranean, what is your analysis of the situation developing in this region which is the meeting point for Africa, Europe and the Arab world -- the increase, in the name of the logic of East-West confrontation, in the number of NATO bases, and in military maneuvers which are a real danger for the peoples with Mediterranean basin coasts?

Answer: Portugal, which is a Mediterranean country by nature and an Atlantic country be vocation, followed Mediterranean problems with special attention and our consideration of the issues in the region leads us to the following conclusions:

The demilitarization of the Mediterranean and the region's security are dependent on what is usually called the "East-West conflict." In addition it seems certain that the bipolarization of the world which stems from this conflict will be maintained in the Mediterranean during the next few years despite the desire of Mediterranean and other countries to considerably reduce if not eliminate that trend.

This is why we think that initiatives in that direction will not make a decisive contribution in the next few years. This also means that we think that the Mediterranean's fate will continue to be linked to that of East-West relations for an indefinite period.

'OFFICIAL FINAL' RESULTS OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

LD142054 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The following are the official final results of last Sunday's local elections:

Socialist Party (PS): 31.8 percent of the vote, made up of 31.1 percent for PS and 0.7 percent for PS together with the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy (UEDS)
United People's Alliance (APU): 20.7 percent
Popular Democratic Union (UDP): 0.6 percent
Communist Party of Portuguese Workers (PCPT): 0.3 percent
Independent Social Democratic Association (ASDI): 0.1 percent
Workers' Party for Socialist Unity (POUS): 0.1 percent
Democratic Alliance (AD): 42.5 percent, made up of 19.6 percent for the AD, 14.6 percent for the Social Democratic Party (PSD), 7.5 percent for the Social Democratic Center Party (CDS), 0.6 percent for the Democratic Union, and 0.2 percent for the Popular Monarchist Party (PPM).

It can therefore be said that the AD won the local elections with 42.5 percent, with the vote counted in 303 councils.

PSD REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT, BALSEMAO

PA141705 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1104 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Dec (EFE) -- The Political Commission of the Social Democratic Party (PSD) of Portugal today reaffirmed its support for the government of the center-right "Democratic Alliance" headed by PSD leader Francisco Pinto Balsemao.

The PSD Political Commission met last night in Lisbon to analyze the results of Sunday's municipal elections in Portugal. It stressed that the PSD maintains the relative strength it had within the coalition in power, also made up of the Christian Democratic Party and the People's Monarchist Party.

To the PSD the 43-percent vote obtained by the parties in the "Democratic Alliance" was "satisfactory," "particularly when compared with smaller percentages obtained recently by political forces in power in other countries in the Western world in similar elections."

The PSD Political Commission also noted that the election results lead to the conclusion that the PSD continues to hold "by far the largest number of mayoralties, noticeably larger than the number obtained by the other democratic parties." The PSD normally excludes the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) from the democratic parties. According to initial figures, the PCP, which is a member of the "United People's Alliance," obtained 53 presidencies of municipal chambers (town councils).

EXPRESSO INTERVIEWS PSP'S MARIO SOARES

PM141401 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 27 Nov 82 pp 39-43 (Review Section)

[Interview with Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP) Secretary General Mario Soares by Jose Antonio Saraiva and Miguel Almeida Fernandes 22 November in Lisbon]

[Excerpt] Jose Antonio Saraiva: I would now like to ask you the following question: Some of the people who at the time fought hardest for maintaining support for General Ramalho Eanes' repeat candidacy have now left the party leadership....

Mario Soares: That is not true. They are all members of the party leadership, and there are even some of them in the current majority, such as Jaime Gama, Sottomayor Cardia, not to mention the regional leaders, the overwhelming majority of whom supported General Eanes' repeat candidacy....

What President of Republic Should (Not) Be

Saraiva: To continue: The departure of some of those figures from prominent posts suggests that the PSP is currently split between "Soarists" and "Eanists"; that is, people who still believe in the PSP and its secretary general, and people who, although they do not say so, believe that the alternative to the Democratic Alliance lies in General Eanes. What is your opinion of this?

Soares: I am surprised that my friend, with the qualities which he has as an historian, should reduce a situation which is complex to superficial outlines and political labels. Are there people in the PSP who believe that General Eanes could be an opposition to the Democratic Alliance? Such a conception of representative democracy is incompatible with the spirit of the Constitution. That is the least that I can say.

The president of the republic is a state body and as such should understand his role. It is reprehensible that the president of the republic should be viewed as an opposition to a government or as an opposition to a party. The president of the republic should be the guarantor of democratic stability and the promotor of agreements, consultation and dialogue among the Portuguese people -- all Portuguese people. He should not be a divider or, much less, a disrupter. He based his campaign, and very well, on a slogan: "To be the president of all Portuguese people." Now the president of all Portuguese people cannot be the leader of a minority against a majority, of one faction against other factions. That would be unacceptable.

Saraiva: That is what you believe he "should be." But is that what is really happening?

Soares: I believe that there are people who for personal reasons are intent on pushing General Ramalho Eanes in order to transform him into the leader of a faction. They are doing him a very great disservice. That is quite grave for the institutions' stability and for the president of the republic's own political future. I have issued some warnings to that end.

"Not Be Fettered to One Man"

Consider the example of foreign party leaders -- Francois Mitterrand, Karamanlis -- who on attaining the highest state office have relinquished their party leaderships to become their nations' mediators. How is it possible for a man who has no political past, who has no political leadership (this is not a criticism but an observation, and who was elected as an independent (since military personnel cannot have a party), to use his term of office to win a party leadership? It would be precisely the opposite path to that followed by all responsible politicians in the stabilized democracies. Are there still some emotional "Eanists" within the PSP? There were more before the Congress, certainly owing to the idea which people sought to disseminate at that time that it would be possible to fetter the PSP as a whole to one man's political career. Some people may have felt afraid at the right's advance and believed that that would be the easiest course.

Following the fourth congress, I believe that the splits in the PSP occurred over very specific issues: The revision of the Constitution and the problem of the military leaderships. Now that those issues have been surmounted, the conditions have been created for the splits to disappear and for the PSP to reunite over a single blueprint. That blueprint is aimed at the PSP becoming in Portugal what the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] is in Spain, what the PS is in France, what PASOK is in Greece.

Fernandes: But as regards the president of the republic, it is a fact today that he is operating as a counterforce in relation both to the government and to the parties represented in the assembly of the republic.

Moreover, it is a fact that he channels some of the popular dissatisfaction which under normal conditions would inevitably favor the opposition parties -- specifically, the PSP. Is this not due to a mistake made by the PSP in not having known how to take advantage of the 7 December [1980] victory?

Soares: A socialist party cannot operate in terms of subservience to powers unrelated to it. This is an elementary rule for any self-respecting party. In order to be recognized and respected and to have magnetism, especially among young people, a party must not fetter itself to one man -- who, moreover, has a confused, ambiguous and contradictory political thinking, and nobody knows what he really believes in terms of his current political blueprint.

Fernandes: But the point of the question was this; If General Ramalho Eanes currently enjoys a certain prestige and succeeds in channeling a certain dissatisfaction toward himself, it this not due largely to a certain omission on the part of the PSP?

Soares: General Ramalho Eanes' personal prestige is not at issue. The opinion polls show that he remains popular. I believe, however, that he has lost a good deal among the most aware sectors, especially among skilled personnel. It is obvious that the president of the republic should be respected, but to say that he can win over dissatisfied sectors of Portuguese society is not to understand the role and mission resting with a president of the republic.

I Do Not Believe in Eanist Party

Fernandes: But is not the PSP responsible for this happening?

Soares: The PSP has no responsibility in that respect. Those who say so are adding insult to injury.... I do not deny that if the PSP had not had some internal problems, it would be much closer today to the PSOE's situation in Spain. There have been commentators who promote the belief that the PSP is no alternative, that is does not act like the great galvanizer of the opposition. That forms part of a campaign which has something behind it. On the one hand, it is conducted permanently by the Communist Party, for reasons which are well known; on the other, it is encouraged by the right. It has also been conducted within an area which I might term leftwing (it was the festive left in 1975), comprising people such as Jose Carlos de Vasconcelos and other propagandists of the so-called "new party," who never committed themselves politically at the grave and dangerous moments. They have the ambition of securing politically in General Ramalho Eanes' shadow what they have never had so far in Portuguese society. However, it seems clear to me that if what is at issue is the formation of a new party, the president of the republic has missed the opportunity for forming it or allowing it to be formed on his behalf.

Fernandes: So do you not believe in the formation of any Eanist party?

Soares: I have never believed in it, for a very simple reason; If the president of the republic had much stronger and firmer support in 1979, and did not have the courage to take the step, much less will he do so in 1982, when the party appears sponsored by [PCP Secretary General] Dr Alvaro Cunhal. It will have immediately and inevitably the distrust of all democrats in this country.

Failure of Communist Blueprint

Saraiva: You recently (I recall the television debate with Dr Alvaro Cunhal) introduced the expression "new left" into your language. However, the figures who might represent that "new left" have declined in the PSP, and at the same time the people of the "old guard," the people of the "apparatus" have risen. How do you explain this contradiction?

Soares: That question stems from a perfectly stereotyped view of the PSP, which does not correspond to the facts. The so-called right-minded Portuguese press (and within it I classify EXPRESSO) decided to create labels as regards PSP members. It encourages some and systematically criticizes others. We do not accept that kind of manipulation. When I talk about the "new left," I wish to refer basically to the following: There is today a crisis in the world, particularly in the developed countries of Europe, which is a cultural, economic and social crisis affecting simultaneously the Western countries and the communist world. The failure of the communist blueprint is today complete. And at the same time there is a failure of conservatism's solutions which has led the Reagan administration, for instance, to make a complete turnabout in its economic policy. In the light of that new situation, a blueprint has been asserting itself. It is called democratic socialism. For some years and in certain countries it has been theoretically "colonized" by communist ideology in the concepts employed. But democratic socialism is being rethought in terms of pragmatism and realism. It has to do with a stringent analysis and with an effective attack on the economic problems most besetting the workers. It is that new response which won France, Spain and Greece.

In Portugal, despite its much mentioned originality, we do not have much to devise. There is a party, and only one party -- the PSP -- which is involved in that broad current, enjoys prestige in international terms and has a very rich experience and some original theoretical reflection.

Saraiva: It is a good thing that you spoke of the European example. In those countries the left was emerging after a lengthy stay by the right in power, so that it would present itself as a "novelty." However, in Portugal everything is happening exactly the other way around. The PSP has already been in power and been ousted. Now the faces which it shows today are the "old faces" of the governments of 1976 and 1977. So how can it present itself to the electorate as a novelty, as in the case of the French, Greek or Spanish Socialist parties?

Politicians Cannot Be Improvised

Soares: You are right when you say that the PSP was the only socialist party in Europe, and perhaps in the world to succeed, not a rightwing government but a chaotic government of the irresponsible left, and which therefore had to reintroduce the rules of the game to make the economy and society work.

But at the end of 3 years of rightwing government the Portuguese people can make a comparison and have grounds for being able to choose. That is why we are witnessing the restoration of the PSP's prestige while it was in power. I have found that not only at the level of industrialists and employers but also at the level of workers, skilled personnel, professionals and trade unionists, people are beginning to do justice to the socialist government.

As for the renewal of personnel, I am clearly in favor. The PSP should open itself, must open itself to young people and should be a party of young people. It is just that political leaders cannot be improvised. It takes decades to make a politician. Now we have today cadres in the party who have enormous experience which they did not have when we were in power. The overwhelming majority of the leaders within the PSP assert that they wish to spend their political lives within the party and utterly reject the idea of joining other parties, presidential or otherwise.

Become Foremost Party Again

Fernandes: You have spoken both of PASOK's experience in Greece and of the PS' experience and Felipe Gonzalez' experience. However, one notes that there is a different course in the PSP. The PS and the PSOE have always relied on a strategy aimed at bipolarizing society, whereas your party referred only last August on television to the "spirit of tolerance" and appealed to the "central bloc"; it adopted (even in opposition) an anti-bipolarizing strategy.

Soares: Your question is good but is based on presuppositions which are incorrect. For instance, I never used the expression "central bloc..."

Fernandes: I did not say that you used it....

Soares: It was the president of the republic who used that expression. In fact I have always been opposed to bipolarization and remain so. In the countries of southern Europe, that bipolarization necessarily serves the right, not the left. That is the fundamental reason why I am opposed.

Fernandes: But recent history proves the contrary....

Soares: It is not correct, either, that the strategy of the French, Greek and Spanish parties is based on bipolarization. If it is true that in relation to France, it would be said that Mitterrand's tactic was to bring two large blocs into conflict -- left against right -- the truth is that he won the election precisely in 1981 and not 7 years earlier because only then was there a swing of middle class votes toward the PS.

It was the anti-leftwing-unity policy which the PCF always followed in practice since it denounced the joint program agreement which gave Mitterrand victory. As for Gonzalez, his strategy is -- and always has been -- totally antibipolarizing. What he has been saying is that the historic role of the socialist parties in underdeveloped countries of Europe is to secure the modernization of those countries' societies and their complete democratization. Felipe Gonzalez' strategy is similar to that which we have followed. The PSP puts itself forward as the best placed of the Portuguese parties to be the mediator of Portuguese society. We therefore believe that a new election would renew democratic legitimacy, paving the way for new solutions....

Fernandes: We are coming in to that...

Soares: Allow me, please, to finish the answer. Once legitimacy has been renewed and our position as foremost party has been restored -- as I believe will happen -- the PSP will be in a position to perform that role as mediator of Portuguese society, effecting its modernization and democratization at the political, economic, social and cultural levels and decentralizing, reforming and strengthening the regional autonomies.

Saraiva: I believe that in Portugal -- as, moreover, throughout the world -- part of the electorate is prompted to vote for the "expected winner." In 1976, the PSP, which was the winner at the outset, had the votes of much of the right. In 1979, the Democratic Alliance was the beneficiary. Has not the fact that the PSP has never defined a policy of alliances -- being therefore unable to present itself at the outset as a likely winner (alone or in coalition) -- harmed it electorally? To be specific, should not the PSP define its future allies today?

Soares: In the first place I will tell you that in 1976 Dr Sa Carneiro was convinced that he would succeed in achieving a majority. This means that at that time we succeeded in achieving what I regarded as a good result, bearing in mind that the PSP was already identified with the sixth provisional government. We formed a minority government, and today I ask myself whether it was not a mistake. I concede that it was.

The fundamental reason why we did not accept the alliance with the Social Democratic Party [PSD] was because, on the one hand, the PSP grassroots were not prepared to accept it, and, on the other, because we feared that the PCP (which had great strength at the time and was not yet demystified as it is today as regards the people's masses) might in that event polarize the entire left. We, who always regarded ourselves as a leftwing party, feared that they might harm the country. That is why we attemted to govern in a minority for 18 months.

Sa Carneiro Proposed Coalition To Me

In 1979, the situation was different. We had already undergone the experience of the governments formed on the president's initiative, and in fact, before launching the Democratic Alliance, Dr Sa Carneiro made me a proposal of alliance, with a view to fighting the election simultaneously against the PCP and against the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS]. I asked him which party would lead that alliance. In my opinion, it was essential to wait until after the election, in which each party would run on its own. Sa Carneiro replied: "If I go into the election as the PSD alone, you will defeat me again. I must create a new political fact, and if the PSP does not accept the alliance, I must make it with the CDS."

If at that time my priority political ambition had been to become president of the republic -- as some people claim -- I would have had the ideal opportunity then, because Sa Carneiro suggested that I become the future president of the republic and he the prime minister. I did not accept, because I am a politician who has engaged in politics since I was 17 years of age, interests and the interests of the party to which I belong. The results are plain. The Democratic Alliance was set up and today years later, is breaking up. And the PSP? Can the PSP have a majority ambition?

A year ago, the PSOE represented less than we do today. The PSP will make no alliances until the next general election, and will remain within the framework of the democratic left, making arrangements only with the parties associated with it -- the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy and the Independent Social Democratic Association. But one thing is clear: We will not return to a minority government.

"What Will PSD Be Like?"

Saraiva: All right, the hypothesis of a minority government is ruled out. If it is highly unlikely that the PSP will secure an absolute majority and if a government alliance with the PCP or a return to a coalition with the CDS is also unlikely, then it is to be inferred that you are contemplating an alliance with the PSD. If that is so, and bearing in mind that both are large parties, who would lead that alliance?

Soares: You have taken a logical leap which I do not accept. You tell me that everything is heading toward an agreement with the PSD. This is an unproven presupposition. In the first place, we need to know what the PSD is like today and what it will be like once the Democratic Alliance is over. Its desintegration, which is proceeding every day, is extremely grave for democracy. I believe that the PSD will be severely penalized in the next election.

In addition to knowing what the PSD will be like, however, it is of interest to know also what the PCP and the CDS will be like. We believe that the PCP is also in crisis. I read carefully the interview which Dr Alvaro Cunhal granted you and I was shocked by the inability for innovation which he displays in that interview. So the PCP is going nowhere. Now there are workers in the PCP, and particularly in the Intersindical, who will be prompted to reflect that the line followed by the Communist Party is totally futile. It leads nowhere. Accordingly, the PSP should maintain dialogue with the PCP's electorate, and especially with the Intersindical.

Truth, Stringency and Courage

If there are signs that the Communist Party is tending to break with subservience to the Soviet Union, that it is ceasing to have the PSP as its principal enemy, and that it is renouncing the vanguardist theory of being a revolutionary party (which means taking power by means other than elections), there is no reason why we should not engage in dialogue with the PCP. What is blocking dialogue is the Communist Party's ossified leadership and its sectarianism.

The situation in the CDS is also quite confused and diffuse. I cannot understand why Professor Freitas do Amaral, who has political influence exceeding that of his own party, can continue to tolerate the stances of certain cadres, who frequently do not follow him. That is obvious in the CDS parliamentary group.

So I believe that we should embark on a great national dialogue only after a new election. What the Portuguese people want above all is to see their problems resolved. Fortunately, solutions of a military putschist nature are inconceivable in Portugal. We are destined to live in a pluralist democracy, so we must patriotically create a policy of national consensus. I have asked the president of the republic and the prime minister to adopt a national outlook and then point out to the Portuguese people the best way to extricate ourselves from the crisis. However, they persist in their own quarrels, in their problems of each other's responsibilities and powers, and have so far been unable to adopt that outlook.

In a period in which Portugal is in a deep crisis of existence, we need a clear diagnosis and to define and implement realistic solutions. The PSP will enter into this campaign without making promises because we are in no position to promise anything. It will only speak the language of truth, stringency and courage.

Win and Exceed 30 Percent

Fernandes: What does winning the local elections mean to the PSP?

Soares: It means exceeding 30 percent in the overall percentage, even if it is 30 odd points. It also means some 15 municipal councils and achieving an appreciable increase in its local authority voters. I must tell you that for a divided and declining party such as people say it is, we found it extremely easy to organize our lists. We included about 40 percent independents and new people. We are running in over 283 parishes.

Fernandes: Is there a socialist groundswell?

Soares: Do not pin certain utterances on me to be used against the PSP afterward. Do me that favor. What I will tell you is that I have come from Madeira, and my comrades have insisted that I state that it is perfectly within our grasp to win the councils of Funchal and Porto Santo. If that happened, it would be a memorable event. Dr Alberto Joao Jardim would become the leader of the Madeira countryside, while the urban part would become socialist.

Fernandes: If the PSP achieves good results in the local elections, will it logically continue to insist on the government's dismissal and the calling of an early general election?

"Unprecedented Spectacle"

Soares: If these results are achieved, one thing is obvious: The Democratic Alliance will have lost the majority. And if that is so -- as all the opinion polls indicate (including the one which appeared well concealed on page 2 of the last issue of EXPRESSO, which said that Mr Abecassis will only obtain 35 percent of the votes), the government will be unable to keep going any longer. At this moment, matters in the government are as follows: The ministers do not resign although they do not get along and are at sixes and sevens with each other. It is an unprecedented spectacle. The minister of transport says that the plan for the navigability of the Douro is unprofitable, and 8 days later the prime minister says exactly the opposite.

Minister Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa says that it is necessary to support the Social Democratic deputies' initiative as regards the Camarate enquiry [into the December 1980 air crash in which former Prime Minister sa Carneiro and others died] and the minister of justice says that that is a legal monstrosity. In the meantime, nothing happens and everything remains unchanged. The country remains neglected. You would say that there is no government; indeed, there is sometimes not even a quorum in the Cabinet....

Saraiva: In his latest speech General Eanes violently attacked the PSP. He accused it of this contradiction: First the PSP allied itself with the Democratic Alliance to reduce his powers, and now it is asking him to dismiss the Democratic Alliance government. Do you wish to comment?

Soares: I believe, and I have told the president of the republic this, that this is incorrect. Almeida Santos has already explained -- and with his usual brilliance -- that there was no reduction of powers and that the president of the republic remains fully empowered to dismiss the government. If he does not dismiss the government, it is because he does not have the political courage to do so, or because he refuses to take risks, or because...but let us speak no more about that unfortunate speech. It is a speech to forget. Some days ago I already asked journalists to mercifully forget it.

Fernandes: But the Constitution says that that can only be done in exceptional cases...

Soares: We are confronted with one of those cases. The democratic institutions' regular functioning is at stake. What could be graver than a government which does not function? Moreover, the argument upheld by the president of the republic is in the long run harmful to him. If what he says were true, he would become a kind of queen of England. But that is not the case.The semipresidentialist system is still in force in Portugal.

"Eurocommunism Has Also Failed"

Saraiva: You spoke a short while ago of the democratization of the PCP. But do you not believe that if the PCP liberalized itself, it is the PSP which would be harmed in the final analysis? If the PCP adopted more moderate language and thereby penetrated into other sectors of the leftwing electorate, which currently stand aloof from the party because of its sectarianism, what would become of the PSP? In other words, would not the "Italianization of the PCP" mean the "Italianization of the PSP"?

Soares: As regards Italinization, I must tell you that there has always been a great mistake in the use of the expression. The PSI "Italianized itself," to use your expression, because after the war it moved closer to the PCI to such an extent that in many respects it did not differ from it. Pietro Nenni, a figure whom I knew and admired, won the Lenin Prize and did not wish to join the Socialist International because he regarded it as unorthodox vis-a-vis collectivist Marxism. Following the 20th CPSU Congress, the PSI changed its stance, and today with Bettino Craxi it has a line identical to that of the other European socialist parties.

The danger of "Italianization" does not arise in Portugal. The conditions are different. The communist model has failed, as I told you, just as Eurocommunism -- a desperate attempt to adjust the communist parties to stable democratic societies -- has failed.

If you study the elections in Portugal, you can see that the Communist Party has never greatly increased its modest percentages, except for the 1979 local elections, when it rose to 20 percent on the United People's Alliance ticket. This is the contradiction of the Western communist parties. They cannot support the totalitarian and anti-democratic model applied in the Eastern bloc and at the same time integrate themselves into the West's democratic and pluralist system -- a contradiction which will be increasingly perceived in Portugal.

So far, owing to a tremendous organizational effort, the PCP has succeeded in disguising that contradiction (although Poland has inflicted deep scars on it), attempting to bipolarize Portuguese society. But democracy's functioning poses the communist voters and party members problems which they eventually take within the party. That is why the communist parties in the democratic Western societies are doomed in the long run.

Fernandes: The Democratic Alliance frequently criticizes the PSP on the ground that your party does not constitute a real alternative. What is your opinion?

Soares: It is not only the Democratic Alliance which levels that criticism. I have already heard the same from communists, supporters of the president of the republic and some people who, while claiming to be leftwing, do not hesitate to set themselves above the democratic process of popular choice. It is the electorate -- the people -- who define the alternatives, and not the president of the republic, the so-called right-minded people or the analysts. Otherwise, there would be no need of elections... or they would be mere confirmations of prior choices. As regards the program -- that is, in program terms -- the PSP is indisputably an alternative. Is there any other?

Fernandes: However, the opinion polls indicate 27 percent for the PSP....

Soares: The opinion polls give the PSP 27 percent, while the PSD has 24 percent and the PCP 11 percent. They are opinion polls which do not count the voters who have not yet decided. That only shows that the PSP will rise.

Saraiva: You recently acknowledged that within a year you would cease to be PSP secretary general....

Soares: I did not acknowledge....

Saraiva: But that was reported....

Soares: A report was published in O JORNAL saying that it is known that there are people who believe that it would be advantageous for the PSP to change its rules so that the secretary general would cease to be the leader and become an executive. It is a matter which has never been discussed in the PSP's leadership bodies, but which is obviously not a taboo matter....

Saraiva: The question which I would like to ask you is this: In the German SPD, when the head of government falls for any reason, the party puts forward a new candidate for the next cabinet, although keeping its historical leader. Does or does not the PSP accept that possibility in the next election?

"I Have Never Imposed Myself as Leader"

Soares: The PSP accepts all possibilities. Why not? However, I note that that question is one of your concerns in this interview. To reassure you, I will tell you that I have never imposed myself as PSP leader. I have always been pushed into that post, and I am always at the party's disposal to cease holding it when it sees fit.

Fernandes: What will your stance be if the PSP decides to put forward your name for the presidential election?

With that ritual question you wish to suggest that that is a fundamental concern in my options. It is not. At the personal level that ambition does not exist. If it is required by the party, however, and if national circumstances make it advisable, I do not rule out the hypothesis at the outset. However, I believe that it is destabilizing at this moment, 3 years ahead, to talk about it obsessively. The president of the republic should be helped to carry out his mandate to the end, in terms of being able to perform the lofty national role incumbent on him: the role of supreme arbiter of national life, peacemaker and a man capable of promoting agreements and consultation, while at the same time decisively contributing to the stabilization of the democratic institutions. When I criticize the president of the republic, as I have done in this interview, I always criticize him in a constructive spirit and from this viewpoint.

Fernandes: In any event, you nowadays regard General Eanes as an opponent of the PSP. I cite the instances of the latest presidential address and the veto on the defense law as regards the PSP.

Soares: General Eanes has delivered addresses and acted in ways which objectively have a clear anti-PSP intention. It is strange that he should act in this way, since it is we who always helped him most to become president of the republic.

However, I wish to say, as regards the questions which you are repeatedly asking me, that I would prefer us to talk more about the country's actual issues and less about people, ambitions and petty conflicts. I believe that petty politics have been overemphasized in our news media. Why are the necessary homes not being constructed? Why are development projects not being carried out? How is the balance of payments deficit going to be resolved? What support are we going to give to our exports? What role are we going to play in Africa? How are we going to integrate Portugal into Europe? These are the major problems....

"PSP Is Not a Firefighter"

Fernandes: In connection with the balance of payments, if the PSP came to power again, would it seek another loan from the IMF?

Soares: The country must realize that the PSP is not a volunteer firefighter who is used for extinguishing the fires kindled by others. It cannot be summoned to resolve the crises with obvious costs and then cast aside, as happened in 1978.

I will remind you that in 1981 Minister Joao Salgueiro refused to conclude the negotiations with the IMF which were underway at the time. Why did he do so? What were the consequences of that decision?

First of all, before the PSP even considers forming a government, the PSP must demand that stock be taken publicly of the misdeeds of 3 years of Democratic Alliance government.

Fernandes: In view of this situation, are you in a hurry to form a government?

Soares: From the party viewpoint, not at all. But we adopt a national outlook, and if we continue to allow the situation to deteriorate, we could reach a dangerous point of no return.

Fernandes: Almeida Santos recently put forward the hypothesis of a government of national salvation formed by the PSP, the PSD and the CDS. What is your stance on this matter?

Soares: I believe that the expression "national salvation" is rather ambiguous. In order to emerge from this crisis situation we need a policy of great national consultation and solidarity. How will it be reflected in political terms?

Before answering, we must reach, through the PSP's mediation, (I can see no other political force capable of attempting it) an overall agreement for recovery and development with the social partners. The political agreements will come afterward and will necessarily have to be broadened.

Saraiva: One final question. A crucial issue for the leftwing parties which yearn to be in power throughout the world is to have considerable trade union influence. This applies to the British Labor Party, the German SPD and even the PS. And as regards the last party, a curious thing can be observed: How its influence in the trade unions is less than that of the communists. Mitterrand made an alliance with the PCF, which makes it possible, among other things, to commit the largest trade union federation -- the General Confederation of Labor -- to the government's policy. I ask you: How does the PSP, which wishes to be in power and whose trade union influence is very small, intend to resolve the problem? And moreover: Does the fact that the PCP is the strongest party in the trade unions point towards a PS-PCP government alliance?

Soares: It is mistaken to discuss trade union problems in party terms. We are in favor of independent trade unionism. That being said, I do not believe that the PSP has little influence at the level of the world of labor. There are PSP leaders with influence at the level of trade unions. In all large enterprises there are PSP groups which are active and sizable. Nor does it seem fair to say that the PS has a comparatively stronger position than the PSP in the world of labor. Certainly, the disparity is apparent as regards the Spanish, British and German cases, but in the Latin Countries, except perhaps for Spain, the situation is different. If there are mistakes which we have made, and which I accept, one of them was that the socialists did not set out in 1974 to set up a trade union federation when the Intersindical proved to be a driving belt of the PCP. I mean the socialist trade unionists and obviously not the PSP, because the latter, as a party, must not promote the setting up of trade unions.

Saraiva: Do you not believe that it is contradictory for the PSP (a leftwing party) to be in power and the Intersindical (the largest trade union federation) to be in opposition?

Soares: While we were in power we had no grave industrial disputes. There was always dialogue with the General Confederation of Portuguese Labor [CGTP], even during the most acute periods of crisis between the PSP and the Communist Party. When I now call for consultation among the social partners as an essential condition for surmounting the crisis, I obviously do not exclude the CGTP-national Intersindical. In a situation of acute crisis, social dialogue is advantageous to the workers. However politically sectarian it may be, the Intersindical will be unable to forget this, if it wishes to retain the workers' trust.

EANES RECEIVES AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

PM150807 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] At separate audiences yesterday, the president of the republic received the credentials of the ambassadors of Iceland and Yugoslavia -- Tomas Armann Tomasson and Blazo Mandic respectively.

SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ ARRIVES 15 DECEMBER

LD151200 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state is now in Madrid. A report from Hector Arenas at Barajas airport:

[Arenas] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has arrived here aboard a U.S. Air Force 707 that taxied up to the area near the VIP lounge just 2 or 3 minutes ago. He is accompanied by a sizeable delegation of advisers for this 24-hour visit to Spain. Shultz was met at the foot of the aircraft steps by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, who had a couple of minutes earlier informally told a group of journalists that he expected this visit to be a frank exchange of attitudes on a number of subjects, all within a climate of friendship and understanding.

Shultz is now on his way by car toward the center of Madrid. There is heavy security all along the route, especially at bridges and junctions.

Shultz will meet this morning with his Spanish counterpart, Fernando Moran, and this afternoon he will meet Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez followed by the opposition leader, Manuel Fraga. The meetings will end tomorrow with an audience with his majesty the king.

It should also be said that analysts believe that these contacts will deal with the kind of bilateral relations to be expected in the future. These relations will be determined by the new agreement on bilateral military cooperation that must be ratified by parliament, including the possibility that the U.S. base at Rorrejon will be moved -- aircraft from the base (?come close to) to the perimeter of Barajas here -- and by Spanish reservations on its presence in NATO.

That is all from Barajas for the moment.

FOREIGN MINISTER MORAN DISCUSSES NATO MEMBERSHIP

PM150835 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Soledad Gallego-Diaz dispatch: "Government Will Study Consequences of Spain's NATO Membership Before Holding Referendum"]

[Excerpt] Brussels — The Spanish Government will honor the commitments undertaken in joining NATO and will undertake a thorough study of the political and defense consequences this entails, so the Spanish people will have sufficient facts to express their opinion. In the meantime, and since Spain is not integrated militarily into the alliance, it will take no step in that direction. This was spelled out by Foreign Minister Fernando Moran to his 15 Atlantic Council colleagues meeting in Brussels for their fall session.

The Spanish minister explained the political process that has occurred in our country and the stance on the Atlantic alliance adopted by the Socialist Party. "Spain," Fernando Moran said at a news conference, "is a loyal, sound and cooperative member of the alliance, and will fulfill the obligations undertaken in acceding to the Washington treaty. I believe I have maintained the Spanish stance with dignity and that the other Atlantic Council members have understood this will to contribute to Western defense and desire for autonomy."

The foreign minister -- who was making his first statement before an international forum -- stressed that the government had achieved its aim and explained its stance in a "spirit of cooperation and friendship" toward the alliance.

The final communique, which will be published today, will include a paragraph embodying the Spanish representative's statement, despite which our country will not sign the document. "This stance should not be seen as an indication of disagreement with its contents or of hostility toward the alliance," Moran explained.

Asked whether, despite everything, there were disagreements regarding the paragraph on modernization of intermediate range nuclear weapons, the minister stated that he had not begun to discuss any of the points in the final communique. However, he explained, "That and others could be the object of disagreement," although in any event Spain is not affected by the so-called dual decision of December 1979.

Regarding the Spanish defense minister's possible presence at NATO Defense Planning Committee meetings, Fernando Moran pointed out that the only body that figures in the Washington treaty is the Atlantic Council -- foreign ministers -- but that circumstances will determine the Spanish Government's attitude. "Membership of the various alliance committees does not mean military integration," he added, and he emphasized that Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has explained that Spain's stance will be to make its voice heard, without thereby allowing itself to be carried away by automatic actions of any kind.

"I would not like to be presented as a 'heroic resister,'" Fernando Moran quipped, "because the fact is that I was not subjected to the slightest pressure and that our stance was understood." According to the Spanish minister, none of his counterparts asked how long the "thorough study" to which he had referred might last.

"Definite Dates Not Even To Marry"

Asked whether he had referred before his counterparts to the possibility of a referendum on Spain's membership of NATO, Moran asserted that he had stated that the Spanish people would be consulted "on Spain's forms of contribution to Western defense." As for the possibility of setting a date for this, he explained that the government does not wish to "subject itself" to definite dates, which might subsequently coincide with international or domestic crises. "Definite dates, not even to marry," he asserted. [as published]

The minister summarized Spain's stance: "Neither to be stubborn about a total rejection on principle nor to allow itself to be carried away to unwanted consequences."

Regarding the EEC, Moran stated that Spain's membership does not depend on relations with the Atlantic alliance. Spain has a right to accede to the Treaty of Rome (which estabished the ECC), and there is no question of "a tip" in return for something else.

The minister met early in the morning with his FRG counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher, with whom he discussed problems connected with NATO and with the EEC for about 70 minutes. The FRG will hold the rotating EEC chairmanship from next January. Genscher apparently conveyed to Moran an invitation for Felipe Gonzalez and the Spanish foreign minister himself to visit Bonn.

"Honeymoon" With Claude Cheysson

In the afternoon, and in addition to two brief meetings with the Belgian and Italian ministers, Fernando Moran held a lengthy conversation with his French counterpart Claude Cheysson. The Spanish minister appeared to be extremely satisfied with his contact with Cheysson. "It was a frank, very friendly and very constructive meeting," he explained. "The path toward Europe is not easy, and I do not wish to give any impression of overconfidence, but I can say that the meeting I held with the French minister is the one which has left me most satisfied in my entire diplomatic career." Moran stated that relations with France are not confined either to the alliance or to the EEC, and that the two countries can do more things together than separately.

Finally, the Spanish foreign minster announced that he will propose the setting up of an international cooperation body, which will "bring me many struggles with the minister of finance. We want foreign policy to contribute to the culture of democracy and the international values of cooperation and support to become integrated into Spanish society," he added.

ETA DEMANDS, ACTIONS AGAINST BANKS REVEALED

PA141750 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1412 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid, 14 Dec (EFE) -- The large Spanish banks received letters last April from the terrorist organization ETA [Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna] demanding payment of a "revolutionary tax" of 250 million pesetas (some $2 million).

In the last few months ETA terrorists have exploded charges of approximately 2 kg of "Plastic-2" in 50 banks in the Basque region, each of which caused damage.

Banking sources said today that the first letters sent to the banks by ETA were received last April, demanding that the Bank of Vizcaya and the Bank of Santander pay 10,000 pesetas for each councilman, which totals 250 million pesetas per bank (some $2 million). If the banks did not pay, the ETA threatened to start a wave of attacks against people and property.

Three months later similar letters were sent to Banesto and its subsidiary, the Banco Guipuzcoano, Hispano y Bilbao and by the end of summer the threat was expanded to include the central, popular and several medium-sized banks.

DENMARK

AKTUELT VIEWS FOLKETING MISSILE FUNDS VOTE

PM150943 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 8 Dec 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Missiles a Damp Squib"]

[Text] The nonsocialist coalition government has survived yet another vote. The Folketing's political showdown on new West European nuclear missiles was an anticlimax after the dramatic buildup with "threats of elections" and a violent nonsocialist campaign against the Social Democrats and the former government party's demands that the question of future fund allocations for the missile program be shelved.

Once again Prime Minister Poul Schlueter has had to admit that the nonsocialist government does not rule on the foundation of a majority in the Folketing but is forced to bow to the wishes of the majority, which has not changed since the change of government in September.

The government is satisfied that Denmark is able to meet its commitments in the coming months and will be able to return to the question at a later date, the prime minister said during the debate, in which the government parties were forced to accept the fact that there is no majority for the allocation of new funds to the missile program over and above the 26 million kroner Denmark has already promised.

The government saved its life this time, too, and there will not be an election on the missile issue. And just as well. The government should not be toppled on a NATO question, and it would have been unreasonable for the conservative section of the government to have seized on the missiles as an election opportunity. The nonsocialist government will be toppled on account of its antisocial economic policy which creates unemployment.

FINLAND

PRESIDENT, PARTIES TO ATTEND MOSCOW FESTIVITIES

LD142300 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto will attend the festivities in Moscow next week marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. The president and his entourage will leave for Moscow by air on Monday and return home on Wednesday. The president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Par Stenback, among others. This was announced by the president's office today.

Earlier the biggest government parties, the SDP [Social Democratic Party], the SKP [Finnish Communist Party] and the Center Party, appointed their own delegations to the 60th anniversary festivities of the USSR. The chairmen of four workers' organizations have also been invited to the Moscow festivities.

SWEDEN

POLISH STOWAWAYS ON FINNISH SHIP REQUEST ASYLUM

WA151010 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Two Polish refugees went ashore in Sodertalje on Monday from the Finnish coal vessel MS Kontula, which had arrived from Gdansk at 0800 hours. The men had rowed out to the Kontula while the ship lay at anchor in Gdansk. The two men, who are 21 and 26 years of age, were taken into custody by the Sodertalje police and have requested asylum in Sweden.

After some on the spot questioning, the matter was turned over to the Immigration Police, said a spokesman for the Sodertalje police. It was the pilots stationed at Landsort at the channel to Sodertalje who were alerted by the captain of the Kontula Reijo Mattila, to the fact that the two were on board. The police met the vessel at the Sodertalje coal-fired heating plant, and the men are now at the police station awaiting a hearing. The Kontula, which belongs to Etela-Suomen Laiva Oy in Helsinki, is to return to Gdansk on Friday to take on a new load of coal, this time for Raumo. The shipping firm is worried about the ramifications the defection may have for the ship's continued trading with Poland. It has been revealed that earlier this year another defector is said to have used one of Etela-Suomen's ships to flee Poland.

PALME COMMISSION PROPOSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

PM150845 Stockholm STOCKHOLMSTIDNINGEN in Swedish 10 Dec 82 p 41

[Editorial: "Steps in Support of Peace"]

[Text] Without dramatic gestures Sweden has approached a number of European governments, and Moscow and Washington, to sound out the kind of interest there may be in a nuclear-free zone along the border between East and West right through central Europe as recommended by the Palme Commission.

The liberal EXPRESSEN is of course right when its writes that the establishment of such a zone would be of great symbolic value, as it is also right when it reflects that unfortunately it is unlikely that Sweden will find much sympathy for the proposal. Nevertheless, it is right both that the Swedish Government should make soundings before a proposal is actually put forward and that the commission's proposal should be revitalized in this way.

It is an expression of what Swedish Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Pierre Schori described in an article in STOCKHOLMSTIDNINGEN on Sweden's new active foreign policy. This description also applies, for example, to Swedish initiatives for a number of UN resolutions this fall which have won the support of the UN majority.

As far as the idea of a nuclear-free zone through Europe is concerned, this is also a way of keeping the discussion alive and forcing the superpowers and the military alliances always to act against the background of an active body of public opinion in favor of peace and disarmament in Europe.

In our view the situation is different when the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area is discussed. Implementing the call for such a zone or even creating some sort of minizone could be said to have significance as an expression of political determination and as moral pressure. But important concrete Swedish security interests are at stake here, and this is why the discussion from the very start must couch its definitions in much clearer terms. Otherwise the debate and the conclusions reached run the risk of leading to illusions which could create a false sense of security. And this would not serve the interests of Sweden or those of the stability of this part of Europe.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES SECOND WHITE PAPER

LD141724 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1521 GMT 14 Dec 82

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Excerpt] A massive 1,000 pounds million package to boost Britain's defences in the wake of the Falklands campaign was announced today by Defence Secretary Mr John Nott. A new defence white paper -- the second this year -- stressed: "We shall be taking measures which will strengthen our general defence capability by increasing the flexibility, mobility and readiness of all three services for operations in support of NATO and elsewhere."

As expected, the Royal Navy has won, at least temporarily, some of its demands. A total of 55 frigates and destroyers will be maintained by running-on older ships over the next three years. Four ships which would have gone into the standby squadron by April 1985 will now remain in the front line of the fleet. But in the longer term, the escort's strength will be lowered in line with last year's defence review to around 50 ships by April 1, 1987. The number of the standby squadron within this total of 50, will be for "decision at the time in the light of the resources available."

The white paper announces:

-- Six new ships for the Royal Navy, at a cost totalling 600 million pounds, ordered from the ship yards of Swan Hunter, Yarrows and Vosper Thornycroft. These include five type 22 "super frigates", some fitted with new communications, others with a medium calibre gun, and eight instead of four Exocet-type anti-ship missiles.

-- Strengthening of 5 Infantry Brigade by giving it an artillery regiment, light tanks for armoured reconnaissance and logistic support. With 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines, Britain "will have a better capability to respond to the unforeseen in a rapid way."

-- Six Tristar aircraft from British Airways for use as strategic air-to-air refuelling tankers, at a cost, with conversion work, of between 100 million and 200 million pounds. Each Tristar will be able to refuel two Phantom fighters and carry 120 men to the Falklands at the same time.

-- Twelve second-hand Phantoms to be bought from the United States to reinforce Britain's air defence while RAF aircraft are in the Falklands.

-- Five extra Chinook transport helicopters on top of the three being purchased to replace those lost when the Atlantic conveyor was sunk in the Falklands. Each can carry 80 soldiers.

-- Point defense weapons -- probably rapid-fire guns to shoot down missiles being fitted to the Royal Navy's existing and planned carriers, the destroyer Bristol, the amphibious warfare ships Fearless and Intrepid, and all the type 42 destroyers.

-- Depending on talks with unions on flexible working, a slightly increased role for Portsmouth Naval Base.

Under the defence review, the workforce was to be cut to 1,300 civilians, but new work created by extra ships being kept on means the workforce will be boosted to 2,800. It is understood that the number of redundancies planned for the Navy could be slightly fewer than the 4,000 planned for next year, although the final figure is not yet known. But job cuts at shore establishments will continue.

One of the most significant new moves is the order for new type 22 "super frigates". One is merely confirmation of an intention to order announced in the summer. All will have increased safety measures, better water-type hatches, fuel tanks re-sited lower down in the hull, and fire hydrants. Three will be of a new design, equipped with the Vickers Mark 8 4.5 inch gun, and will have more anti-ship missiles, the improved Sea Wolf anti-missile rocket, and probably a close support gun system for shooting down attacking missiles. They will also be able to carry the Sea King helicopter or the new EH-101, now under development by Britain and Italy.

The cost of the new ships -- four of which replace the Sheffield, Coventry, Ardent and Antelope lost in the Falklands war -- will be under 130 million pounds each -- lower than the ministry estimate. The orders for the first two ships of the new variant class will go to the type 22 design yard, Yarrow's on the clyde. Vosper Thorneycroft of Southampton, and Cammell Laird, of Liverpool, are said to be strong contenders for the third order. A replacement for the logistic landing ship, Sir Galahad, lost at Bluff Cove, is now being designed. But the Navy hopes that her sister ship, Sir Tristan, also damaged in the same bombing attack, will be brought back to Britain for repair.

The Army's 5 Infantry Brigade will get its own squadron of RAF Hercules transport planes, fitted with radar station-keeping devices, in 1985 to allow the paras once again to make assault drops on targets. The improvements to 5 Infantry Brigade, including new artillery and light tank regiments, and a squadron of Army Air Corps helicopters, "represent a major improvement to our capability for airborne operations" outside the NATO area, says the white paper. The two brigades - the other being the Marines' 3 Commando Brigade - give "a greatly improved ability to respond to the unforeseen in a flexible and rapid way."

The ministry is also buying 24 additional Rapier SAM missile units for the Army and the RAF regiment. The decision to plump for the six British Airways Tristars was no doubt influenced by the fact that one Tristar is cheaper to run than four of its rival DC-10s, and that badly needed capital will be injected into the state airline. One Tristar's capability is equal to that of eight of the RAF's present Victor air-to-air tankers, and the jetliner will also be able to carry troops and freight at the same time.

A total of 500 million pounds is being spent on the new ships, another 100 million pounds on helicopters, 200 million pounds on improvements to weapons systems, and a further 424 million pounds on the Falklands garrison.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach, who returned as first sea lord on December 1, and led the Navy's fights against the cuts, said: "the white paper was fairly representative of the situation today, and I support it. Anybody would always wish for a little more."

IRELAND: NEW PRIME MINISTER DESIGNATED

NC141724 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Dublin, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Garret Fitzgerald was today designated prime minister of the Irish Republic after outgoing Premier Charles Haughey failed in a bid to form a minority government. Mr Fitzgerald, 57, is to form a coalition Fine Gael-Labour government. He was elected in Parliament after an 85-79 vote. Mr Haughey, whose Fianna Fail Party suffered a setback in general elections on November 24, was defeated by 88 votes to 77.

Garret Fitzgerald Confirmed

LD141820 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1735 GMT 14 Dec 82

[By Chris Parkin, PA staff reporter]

[Text] Dr Garret Fitzgerald was confirmed tonight as the new prime minister of the Irish Republic. He gained control of the Dublin government ousting Mr Charles Haughey in a vote at the first meeting of the country's newly elected Parliament.

Dr Fitzerald's return to power as head of a Fine Gael-Labour coalition administration came a little more than nine months after he had surrendered office to Fianna Fail Party chief Mr Haughey in a similar division of the Dail. This time boosted by general election gains last month for his Fine Gael and for Labour, Dr Fitzgerald was an easy winner. He secured the job by a six-vote majority and soon after the declaration, collected his seal of office from Ireland's president, Dr Patrick Hillery.

He was due to return later to name his cabinet. Apart from Dr Fitzgerald, one man was certain of a government post -- Labour's leader Mr Dick Spring, who, at 32, was set to become Ireland's youngest deputy premier. Through a deal agreed at weekend conference, Labour was expected to get four of the 15 Cabinet seats plus three junior ministries.

Before leaving to see the president, Dr Fitzgerald told the Dail he hoped the efforts of Parliament and the whole country would mobilize to tackle the challenges ahead. Dr Fitzgerald was congratulated by Mr Haughey, who said: "We wish him well in this difficult assignment. I am fully aware of the problems facing Dr Fitzgerald as prime minister, and of the onerous and difficult responsibilities."

Cabinet Members Announced

NC142004 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Dublin, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Here follows the new Irish Government formed of members of the center-liberal Fine Gael and Labour parties announced today by new Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald:

-- Vice-Premier and Environment Minister Dick Spring (Labour, Lab)
-- Foreign Minister Peter Barry (Fine Gael, FG)
-- Finance Minister Allan Dukes (FG)
-- Industry and Energy Minister John Bruton (FG)
-- Labour Minister Liam Havanagh (Lab)
-- Defense Minister Patrick Cooney (FG)
-- Civil Service Minister John Boland (FG)
-- Agriculture Minister Austin Deasey (FG)
-- Fisheries and Forestry Minister Patrick O'Toole (FG)
-- Transports and Posts Minister Jim Mitchell (FG)
-- Trade and Tourism Minister Frank Cluskey (Lab)
-- Health and Social Security Barry Desmond (LB)
-- Justice Minister Michael Noonan (FG)
-- Education Minister Jemma Hussey

Secretaries of state will be announced later.

FLORAKIS GIVES AIMS OF KKE'S 11TH CONGRESS

NC131910 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 13 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis made the following statent to ELEVTHEROTIPIA on the particular significance of the party's 11 congress [due to start 14 December]. "Every single congress of a communist party has, in any eventuality, great political significance. This particular significance is judged, in every given case, by the problems it has to deal with. Our 11th congress is being held at a time when our country is facing a critical and complex situation. As a nation and as a people, we are facing grave and difficult problems. At the same time, the dangers facing world peace, and specifically our own peaceful future, are very serious.

"Through our congress we want to contribute to the struggle for peace and detente, to give a clearer answer as to how we can extricate ourselves from today's deep economic crisis, to show the ways through which our national and economic problems could be solved for the benefit of the people and, more generally, to show what way out there could be for a real change within the prospects of socialism. We aspire for our 11th congress to become a milestone in the struggle for real change.

"Today, ever-widening forces of our people consider our party's involvement necessary if there are to be positive developments. For a whole year now our slogan that 'change cannot be accomplished without the KKE' has gained ground among the people. Through our congress we want to take a leap forward in our party's work, to become more proficient in winning the widest confidence of the people and to be more able to undertake our responsibilities so that the course toward real change may be opened."

Delivers Opening Address

NC141524 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The work of the 11th KKE Congress began this morning. Hellenic Radio Television reporter Aris Xipolithidhis reports: [Begin recording] At 0900 this morning at the party's headquarters at Perisos [near Athens] the 11th KKE Congress began with the participation of 658 regular and 114 alternate delegates from all over the country and delegations from communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements from 156 countries. The CPSU, the Bulgarian, Polish Vietnamese, U.S., French, Italian, Israeli, Turkish, Cypriot, Chilean and other parties have sent observers to the congress. The work of the congress began with the election of a president and the unanimous approval by the conferees of the agenda for the working program, the composition of the secretariat and the acknowledgement -- amid warm applause -- of the conferees from foreign delegations.

Then Secretary General of the KKE Central Committee Kharilaos Florakis read the speech of the departing Central Committee. Beginning his speech, Florakis said:

[Florakis] Dear comrades: We have reached this highest party organ in the 11th congress after constructive preparatory work that lasted many months in which all party members and thousands of followers participated. As is well known, on 5 September we published the Central Committee positions that refer to the party's and the Central Committee's activities since the 10th congress, to international and domestic political developments, to the struggle our people are waging for true change, to a people's democracy, and to socialism.

These positions were discussed in thousands of party meetings, in conferences, and they were also discussed with thousands of party followers. In addition to this discussion, another discussion took place through our party press. RIZOSPASTIS, and three editions -- one regular and two special -- of the magazine COMMUNIST REVIEW published 270 written judgments and opinions on the issues raised by the Central Committee's positions and on the problems with which our congress will occupy itself.

There are other similar written interpretations which have not yet been published but which have been submitted as material for the congress. This rich discussion is a great contribution by the party's members and followers to the evaluation of its activities and to the working out of its policy. During this discussion, which was without any restrictions on the expression of opinions, the Central Committee's positions were approved in their totality. Many problems were expounded, very many proposals were made and, naturally, different viewpoints were expressed on specific issues. All these things raised the level of the party's collective thought and in many instances led, through a constructive composition, to a more correct viewing of certain problems. Thus, through its struggles our party comes to the 11th congress quantitatively enhanced and ideological and politically more tightly knit. This fact definitely fills us with optimism.

However, assessing them properly, avoiding any feeling of self-satisfaction, we turn our attention to the new duties that await us, to the unsolved and new problems of the country which is living in an uneasy world. [end Florakis recording]

[Begin recording] Continuing, the secretary general of the KKE Central Committee referred to recent international developments and to the great problem of peace in the world, stressing that the KKE will wage a struggle for a Greece without nuclear weapons, without foreign bases and out of NATO, and for a missile-free Balkans. Furthermore, referring to the political situation in our country, Florakis put forth the requirements and the means needed if the country's to proceed to true change. He strongly criticized government policy, stressing that the fundamental goals of the change have been deferred to an indefinite future, and stressed that the KKE will seek to participate in a democratic government only if the content and the means of exercising government policy are aimed at true change.

The speaker also referred to ways for leading the country out of the crisis with an economic development for the benefit of the people and asked for the exercise of a foreign policy of national independence.

Finally, he spoke of the new duties the KKE is shouldering in view of the new political situation that has formed in the country. The work of the congress will end on Saturday with the election of a new party Central Committee, and on Sunday evening a ceremony will be held at [Athens Club] the sporting grounds. [end recording]

PONOMAREV, CPSU DELEGATION ATTEND KKE CONGRESS

For Soviet reportage on the attendence of alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and a CPSU delegation at the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) in Athens, including reports of the delegation's departure from Moscow and arrival in Athens, and the message sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the KKE, see the Western Europe section of the 14 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RIZOSPASTIS LAUDS DENUCLEARIZATION SPEECH

NC120932 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Dec 82 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Nuclear Weapons and Bases"]

[Text] Addressing the congress yesterday on denuclearized zones in Europe, Mr Papandreou said: "It is the governments's duty to protect the people from the consequences of a nuclear war." To fulfill this duty, the prime minister promised that the government will seek not only the denuclearization of the Balkans but also that it will "unilaterally" remove the nuclear weapons from our country if it is not possible to conclude an agreement to this effect. However, he added that it is the government that will decide how and when this will be done. Even though the time is not defined, the repetition of this stance, which is included in the government platform, is undoubtedly of positive nature. Shortly before, however, in the same speech, Mr Papandreou admitted that the presence of U.S. bases in Europe is an obstacle to nuclear disarmament since "even without the presence there of nuclear weapons they can serve as a station for the transfer of nuclear bombs." The obvious conclusion, therefore, is that if the government is to fulfill its duty toward the people, it must remove not only the nuclear weapons from Greece but also the bases, within the shortest possible time.

KKE-INTERIOR VIEWS ON INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

NC101930 Athens I AVYI in Greek 10 Dec 82 p 1, 8

[Text] The coming year of 1983 will be a difficult one -- a year of tensions -- for the government, and a change is needed in the change [reference to PASOK policy]. This is noted yesterday by Eurodeputy Leonidhas Kirkos, a member of the KKE-Interior Central Committee, during a meeting with Athens political editors in the Eurodeputies' hall of the chamber.

Leonidhas Kirkos, who seized the opportunity to give a more general analysis and a commentary on current developments in the country, stated that the KKE-Interior's leadership will seek a meeting with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. He added that KKE-Interior will ask that it be allowed to expound its views on the situation over television. In addition, he proposed that an interparty "roundtable" discussion be held on the income policy.

[The government spokesman was asked about this yesterday and said that the government will examine Kirkos' proposal when it is submitted.)

Messages are coming from all sides, the KKE-Interior Eurodeputy continued, that the coming months will be months of social and political tension. Social conservation is rallying and waiting at "the turn of the road." Ankara is increasing its threats. Bartholomew is coming and going on the bases and there are also critical economic and social problems.

"The government cannot alone deal with the situation. It needs the unanimity of the people," Kirkos observed. He then asked: "However, how can unanimity be achieved when popular consent is not asked on the measures that are being taken? When the income policy is decided upon and announced over television without a dialogue with the working people beforehand and without even consulting the Greek General Confederation of Labor?"

In reply to questions by the political editors, the KKE-Interior representative stressed that "we are concerned that a way out can be found so that the change can succeed."

The change, however, cannot rely on paternalistic logic, he said. The prime minister must see the change from the perspective of popular participation. This means buttressing the change with the working people and their struggles, dialogue and the switching on of a television. It requires the broadest possible briefing. An uninformed public is a serious obstacle to the change.

The militant reaction of the working people, who reject rightist demagogy and defend their right for life and through it the promotion of the change, is justified. There can be various scenarios on what possible political developments can be, and it would be possible for the prime minister himself to take the initiative.

The answer -- Kirkos concluded -- lies in the rallying of the broadest social and political forces which are interested in the change on the basis of equality. In any case, our party is continuning on its independent road convinced that its policies and practices are a basic element in the struggle for the consolidation and widening of the change.

In reply to other questions, Kirkos referred both to the controversial issue of the "simple and disingenuous proportional" [systems of election] and to "democracy's permanent demand -- dialogue."

He also referred to the "person" the current leadership of New Democracy has shown through its appearance in Makriyiannis [the site where new Democracy organized an anticommunist celebration of a civil war battle] (as compared with G. Rallis' statement) and to the stance of the doctrinaire communist party, specifically on the way it formulates policy.

DAILY SCORES GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA OVER LIMNOS

NC101732 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 10 Dec 82 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "The 'Victory' of Limnos"]

[Text] NATO Secretary General Luns said that neither NATO nor Turkey question Greek sovereignty over Limnos." The government's propaganda will now most certainly proclaim this as a new "victory" for its "multifaceted policy," which it won with its "proud stance" which consists of "gnashing its teeth" at the West and by embracing dictators, no matter where they may be, with the archjunta leader Jaruselski in the lead.

Over and beyond these ridiculous government positions, however, the Greek people consider the above "achievement" as a very sorry state of affairs. What else can it be when we reach the point of needing the Greek character of Limnos reaffirmed? We have been led to this sorry state of affairs by the completely inane "handling" of the government, which unfortunately handles foreign and even national issues with the creation of sensations -- at home -- as the criterion. Under this criterion, the rejection of the questioning of our sovereignty over an ancient and inseparable portion of our national territory is declared a "victory." This is the sorry state of affairs we have come to.

PAPER VOICES CONCERN OVER FUTURE OF ECONOMY

NC101019 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 9 Dec 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Do Not Put Much Faith in Big Promises"]

[Excerpts] The government is desperately trying to lessen the damages that it has caused to the country's economy not only during the 14 months it has been in power but also during the 7 years when it was in the opposition.

The inconsiderate adoption of every economic demand made by the various classes and the promises which were made before and after the elections have helped to create a tyrannosaur which has been absorbing all the vigor of our economy. Now that the visions are over, the government is trying to get rid of the tyrannosaur which is threatening it, even before it completes 2 years in power.

National Economy Minister Yeoryios Arsenis has bravely and sincerely admitted that we are on the verge of chaos, after 14 months of optimism and mines of wealth.

This paper knows quite well that if we fall into the abyss it would be pointless to try to find out who is responsible. Based on the principle that "opposition for the sake of opposition" has brought about great calamities to this country, this paper refuses to follow such a line. The measures which Mr Arsenis has announced, as well as others that will follow, are painful, and it is definite that it is the majority of the salaried people who will bear the burden. But, indeed, we cannot see any other way that would not let us roll into inflation and unemployment.

The measures announced by the government are an admission of the inefficiency and instability of its economic policy during the 14 months it has been in power. When radio and television slander the productive classes and more or less aim at beheading them by means of circumstantial legislation, the present results are considered inevitable by those with commonsense.

The measures announced by Mr Arsenis are not enough. The government must regain confidence; and the economy is primarily a matter of confidence, secondly a matter of confidence, and thirdly a matter of confidence.

If the employees do not put faith in what Mr Arsenis said, then the measures will soon boomerang. If the government does not clarify its relations with private initiative, then nothing will lead us out of the...tunnel of 1983.

On the other hand, the opposition must cease to state that in the past it has given the employees much more than what PASOK has given them. This is understood better and better every day by the average Greek, who sees that his purchasing power is being reduced. And he will become more convincingly aware of this in March when he receives the increased bills from the public power corporation, the Greek telecommunications organization and so forth. As Mr Arsenis admitted, these state organizations, which operate with a deficit, should see that they meet their operating costs. At the time when PASOK took over, the deficit was 38 billion drachmas, and now it is 75 billion. In order to reduce the deficit (this is another imperative measure in order to have a healthy economy) increases will have to be approved.

Thus, the opposition should submit to the people at the earliest opportunity a concrete economic program which will prove with evidence and not with nice words how the people will be able to regain what they have lost from their standard of living because of PASOK.

With his television speech, National Economy Minister Yeoryios Arsenis made a great contribution to the Greek people. He has helped them remember that they should not put much faith in big promises. During the next elections it is the concrete programs that will count. The era of nice words is over.

DEFENSE MINISTER BAYULKEN RETURNS FROM JORDAN

TA121321 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken has concluded his visit to Jordan as the guest of the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, and has returned to Turkey. During his stay in Jordan, Bayulken was received by Crown Prince Hasan. Bayulken also met with Prime Minister and Defense Minister Mudar Badran. Bayulken visited various military installations in Amman and Aqaba. During his contacts in Jordan, Bayulken discussed defense industry and other bilateral military issues.

Gives Statement

TA131005 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 0950 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Dec (AA) -- Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken returned yesterday from an official visit to Jordan. In a statement upon his arrival, the minister expressed his great satisfaction over his contacts in Amman, the capital, pointing out that relations between the countries were progressing swiftly. He added that Turkish exports to Jordan reached $100 million a year. Bayulken concluded by saying that it would be beneficial for both countries to cooperate in the field of defense industry.

More on Visit

For Amman and Ankara radio accounts of the visit to Jordan by Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken and his delegation, including talks with Crown Prince Hasan; Mudar Badran, prime minister and defense minister; Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, armed forces commander in chief; and Major General Fathi Abu Talib, armed forces chief of staff; see the Jordan section of the 9 December and 14 December issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT KENAN EVREN CONTINUES VISIT TO PRC

For Beijing media accounts of the visit to China, beginning 13 December, Turkish President Kenan Evren, including a banquet and talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, see the Western Europe subsection, PRC International Affairs section of the 15 December China DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES EEC ATTITUDE

TA141530 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 14 (AA) -- Chairman of the expert committee on Turkey's relations with EEC Dr Riza Kandiller said the recent attitude of the Community toward Turkey tended to alienate rather than bring about rapprochement.

Announcing that, after 3 months of deliberations, his committee had drafted a report on EEC for the drafting of the 5th 5-year development plan, Dr Kandiller said current difficulties in relations with EEC had made it difficult to look ahead or to comment on future prospects. He called on the Community to adhere to its own principles, and to the Ankara accord and the protocols it has signed with Turkey.

VOTCP: TURKMEN, SHULTZ TALK AT NATO MEETING

TA101410 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who is attending the winter session of the NATO Ministerial Council meetings, met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Brussels yesterday. It was stated following the meeting that in addition to Turkish-U.S. relations, which were discussed in detail, problems in relations between Turkey and Greece and intra-NATO solidarity were also reviewed. Turkish officials said Turkmen reiterated to Shultz Turkey's readiness to negotiate with Greece for the solution of standing problems. It was also claimed that Shultz would meet with EEC Commission Presidnet Gaston Thorn in a bid to mediate in efforts to dispel the cool relationship between the Council and Turkey. It was also announced in this connection that in its meetings to be held in Brussels on Monday, the EEC foreign ministers would review the issue of relations with Turkey.

It is reported that during his address to the NATO Ministerial Council, Turkmen briefed the NATO foreign ministers on his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

VOTCP on NATO Relationship

TA110803 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "NATO's Aggressive Doctrine and Turkey"]

[Excerpts] The attainment of a consensus in economic, political and military fields was the main topic of discussion at the winter session of the NATO Ministerial Council meetings held in Brussels which ended yesterday. Why did this aggressive organization need a general agreement? Because various differences exist among the NATO members and get worse as time goes by. These disagreements are based on both objective and subjective factors. The upsetting of the economic balance of forces among NATO countries, the egotistical interests of the ruling circles of each and every member of the treaty, the position of political forces, the influence of their communities as well as other factors are instrumental in this process.

In particular, dangers created as a result of U.S. adventurist policies are further heating up conflicts between the United States and its Western allies. More and more, certain NATO member countries are resenting the big boss stance adopted by the United States, which results in pressures within the organization.

Despite this conflicting situation, the United States succeeds in imposing its military concepts on its NATO allies.

An additional economic ban was imposed on NATO members during the meetings held in Brussels, according to which treaty members are not allowed to sign new agreements with socialist countries in the field of supply of natural gas until the new NATO energy plans are adopted.

This ban is also directed against Turkey. As will be recalled, it was announced during the visit made by Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to Moscow that the Soviet Union was ready to supply natural gas to Turkey and to help in the construction of a pipeline that would reach our country via Bulgaria. Thus, such a project which would greatly contribute to the development of our national industry has been directly banned by NATO even before it could be initiated. This is gross interference in the internal affairs of Turkey.

This has been the case from the very day Turkey was dragged into NATO. Turkey's budget is determined in the NATO headquarters, which interferes with its planning. NATO tells our country which factories should be set up and where.

It is also NATO headquarters that decides on the proportions relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union may attain. The number of persons who are waking up to these realities and side with our national interests is continuously increasing. These persons are against Turkey's presence in NATO.

Those who have espoused different political views in our country, from the religious to the communists, are united in common causes such as objecting to Turkey's membership in NATO and supporting goodneighborly relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union. Those circles openly voice their views that unless Turkey is disengaged from NATO, there will be no end to this blind policy.

VOTCP REVIEWS ULUSU BUDGET SPEECH IN COUNCIL

TA101359 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] The fiscal 1983 budget draft law has been ratified by the National Security Council. General Evren, the junta head, presided over the meeting of the council which convened yesterday in order to discuss the 1983 budget bill, which has already been adopted by the Consultative Assembly. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu submitted the draft budget to the council with an introduction statement.

In his expose, Ulusu blamed the world recession -- which in fact reigns solely in the capitalist world -- for the economic difficulties facing the country, and tried to defend the 24 January 1980 program, which he defined as one of economic stability. Ulusu explained that the increase in oil prices since 1973, the ensuing world recession and inflationary developments had affected the Turkish economy very negatively. However, he had nothing to say about the harmful effects of economic dependence on imperialism.

The statement claims that Turkey has achieved a development rate of 6 to 7 percent, the highest among the OECD countries. But in his address to the officials of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is], Ulusu said that Turkey achieved a development rate of 5 percent.

Regarding the rate of inflation, Ulusu pointed out that this figure was down to 20 percent from last year's 25 percent, maintaining that most of the inflationary problems caused by the instability in the balance of supply and demand had been solved. But he did not mention the price at which this result was achieved and its effects on the people. It will be recalled that since the economic program of 24 January was implemented, the real income of the people has decreased. Taking into account the loss of value of the Turkish lira against the dollar, the inflation rate in our country is actually more than 40 percent. The latest price increases in oil products imposed by the government and the rise in gold prices are likely to further increase this current inflation rate.

In his statement, Ulusu said that a price increase of 20 percent was expected during 1983. Economic experts have already announced several times that with an inflation rate over 40 percent, the price increase in 1983 would be much higher.

Ulusu's explanations on the 1983 budget have proved that all calculations have been based on more burdens for the toiling people and more profits for big capitalists: all this within the destructive 24 January economy program.

Moreover, reporting the ratification of the new budget, the Istanbul daily DUNYA recalls that the state owes 21.6 billion Turkish lira to farmers for crops purchased, adding that the Soil Products Office [TMO] has stopped the promised payment of price differences. Thus, while Ulusu recalls that his government paid all severance amounts due the workers, he does not mention the amounts due the small farmers.

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OEVP'S GRAFF RAPS KREISKY ON U.S. RELATIONS

AU151301 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "U.S. Warnings: Graff Criticizes Kreisky"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- It is "exclusively the fault of Chancellor Kreisky's neutralist foreign policy" that the United States today "distrusts neutral Austria more than was earlier the case among good friends." Austrian People's Party Secretary General Michael Graff stated this on Tuesday in a release issued by his party's press service. It is completely legitimate if the United States sees to it that technologies that it exports are not passed on to the East, Graff declared.

MUBARAK, KREISKY MEET FOR MIDEAST TALKS

AU151827 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Report on talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Chancellor Kreisky at Vienna's Schwechat Airport today, with Harry Sichrowsky interviews with Mubarak and Kreisky -- recorded]

[Excerpt] On his European tour, Egyptian State President Husni Mubarak arrived in Vienna from Bonn today. He only made a 2-hour stopover in Vienna-Schwechat, and didn't leave the terminal. There was a more than one-hour converstation between the Egyptian head of state and Chancellor Kreisky in the VIP lounge while Foreign Minister Pahr, Trade Minister Staribacher and Minister of Agriculture Haiden conducted talks with the relevant Egyptian ministers in an adjacent room. Before President Mubarak continued his trip to Bucharest, he appeared before waiting journalists for a short talk. Harry Sichrowsky reports from the brief press conference of the Egyptian state president:

Asked to comment on the proposal for the formation of a Palestinian government in exile, the Egyptian president stated that his government would immediately support such a government. It is well-known, however, that the PLO rejects this. But Mubarak unamibiguously endorsed recognition of Israel by the PLO, even if such a recognition were to remain unilateral.

[Begin Mubarak recording] It will also be a good thing for the Palestinians for their part to declare their unambiguous recognition and thus eliminate something that has constantly been repeated, that is, that the Palestinians seek the destruction of Israel. But if the Palestinians recognize Israel -- the right of Israel [das recht Israels] -- the discussion among all parties concerned will begin. I also want to add the following to this: There is always a debate as to what guarantees or securities there are if the Palestinians recognize Israel, or the right of Israel, and subsequently nothing happens with the Palestinians or with the Palestinian issue. And my answer is as simple and clear as this: This will not be a problem at all, because the Palestinians can also annul this recognition. [end Mubarak recording]

The Egytpian journalists naturally availed themselves of the opportunity to interview Chancellor Kreisky about his position vis-a-vis the two alternative plans for solving the Palestinian problem. The chancellor stated in this context:

[Begin Kreisky recording] First, I would like to repeat what I said several weeks ago, that is, that I welcome President Reagan's initiative very much indeed because to the best of my knowledge, this is the first time that a U.S. president has also recognized and expressed the problem of the Palestinians with such clarity. It seems to me that the correct answer to this [plan] was given in Fes, where the Arab governments gathered there also drafted a plan.

I am not in a position to judge to what extent this plan is realistic, but after all, we have achieved one thing; that is, that there are now two different bases for negotiations. [end Kreisky recording]

In a final remark on the Iranian-Iraqi war, Mubarak termed it a very complicated problem and vigorously opposed any aggression to achieve territorial changes by force. Egypt supports Iraq in defending its territory, Mubarak said.

Mubarak, Kreisky Press Conference

NC151656 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1612 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, 15 Dec (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held a joint press conference this afternoon following the 45-minute bilateral discussions in the Vienna airport VIP lounge.

At the outset of the conference, President Mubarak said: I have come to exchange views with Chancellor Kreisky on the Middle East question. We discussed this and other questions at length. Chancellor Kreisky has much experience in Middle East issues.

Answering a question regarding Egypt's final stand on President Reagan's initiative, President Mubarak said: I have discussed this issue more than once and I was clear in what I said. In principle, we approve President Reagan's initiative, which contains positive points. We have reservations on other points and have communicated these reservations to the U.S. side.

In addition, President Mubarak said: We consider that we should accept this initiative and then develop it at the negotiating table. It is a mistake to believe that the United States will submit an initiative whose points will all be positive for the Arabs.

Questioned about what has been published during President Mitterrands' visit to Cairo to the effect that Egypt has proposed that the Palestinians set up a government-in-exile in Tunis, President Mubarak said: In none of my statements did I say that the Palestinians must set up a government-in-exile, but I was asked if Egypt would accept the Palestinians were they to set up a government-in-exile. The Lebanese events took place and matters and conditions changed. I said then: If the Palestinians set up a government-in-exile, then let it be in Tunis, where the Arab League is headquartered and of which they are a member. I would like to add that despite our statement that the government-in-exile could be based in Tunis, this does not mean that we will abandon the Palestinian question. Egypt has been doing its utmost for the [Palestinian] question for 30 years. It has sacrificed much -- more than 1 billion pounds and 100,000 dead and wounded. It was Egypt which sought to change the status of the Palestinian question in [UN] Resolution 242 from a question of refugees to a question of people -- a political question. Egypt is still seeking a comprehensive settlement of this issue.

Asked about reports that some PLO members are ready to recognize Israel, President Mubarak said: I encourage this trend. This is because we are asking the United States to begin a dialogue with the Palestinians and the U.S. reply has always been that they cannot do so as long as the Palestinians do not recognize Israel's right to exist.

We have previously called for mutual recognition. We believe that Israel will not announce this recognition at least for the time being.

So I said that it does not harm the Palestinians if they unilaterally announce their recognition in order to not give anyone a chance to say that the Palestinians want to destroy Israel. The recognition would be a strong cause for starting the dialogue with the Palestinians and would consequently facilitate the negotiating process.

Some people ask what guarantees Palestinians will have if they recognize Israel, but the issue does not develop and the dialogue does not begin. The answer is simple: The Palestinians will not lose anything and they can withdraw their recognition at any time.

Asked about the positive and negative aspects of the Reagan initiative and Egypt's stand on the Arab Fes summit resolutions, President Mubarak said: Concerning the first part of the question, the issue is long and the positive aspects are the points approved by all the Arabs. As for Egypt's remarks, they are numerous the most important of which is that the initiative does not recognize the existence of a Palestinian state.

He added: As for the Fes resolutions, they are excellent and contain all the Arabs' aspirations. We support these resolutions, but I have one question: Which is the power able to implement the Fes resolutions? We approve the resolutions 100 percent but which is the power able to implement them? I personally don't know.

Chancellor Kreisky, asked about the current Middle East peace initiatives, especially the Reagan initiative, said: I must say that I like the Reagan initiative and I support it. For the first time a U.S. president has declared that he feels and realizes the Palestinians problem. True, there are points which I don't believe the Arabs approve of, but the bais has been laid in this initiative. The Arabs have agreed on a joint plan in Fes. There are now two initiatives, and we ask which of them is better? In my opinion, the two initiatives can be reconciled.

Asked about his opinion of Israel's conditions for withdrawing from Lebanon and whether these conditions help a settlement of the problem, Kreisky said: I don't believe so; I belive that Israel wants to remain in Lebanon as long as possible.

President Mubarak, asked about the Iraqi-Iranian war and whether he discussed this problem with the U.S. secretary of state in Federal Germany or with Chancellor Kreisky, said: Undoubtedly, this war was a subject of discussion in all the countries I visited. This war is very complicated. We don't approve or support the occupation of any land by force. We also believe that this war is exhausting the resources of the two countries and is not in the interest of the two peoples but instead, will cause immense losses for them. This war is complicated. Several states are helping Iran, such as Syria, Libya and Israel, although Syria and Libya are Arab states and are signatories to the [Arab] joint defense pact. This does not mean that I am urging Syria and Libya to fight on Iraq's side, but what I am saying is that they should not take the same line as Israel. They should have mediated to stop the conflict.

President Mubarak added: We are helping Iraq and are providing it with ammunition, particularly since it has withdrawn to its international borders. However, I stress that we have no forces fighting with the Iraqi forces.

INA on Mubarak Iraqi Support

JN151617 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, 15 Dec (INA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has stated that his country is supporting Iraq and assisting it in repulsing the Iranian aggression now that Iraq has withdrawn its forces from Iranian territories to the international borders.

In reply to a question by the INA correspondent in Vienna today on the Iraqi-Iranian war, President Mubarak said that developments in the war had been part of the discussions we had had with officials in the countries he had visited.

During a short stopover he made in Vienna at noon today, President Mubarak said that it is difficult to assess this war, because Iran is supported by many countries, particularly Israel, Libya and Syria, despite the fact that Libya and Syria are Arab countries which are signatories to the collective Arab defense pact.

President Mubarak added: I do not say this to instigate Libya or Syria to fight against Iran, but I had at least expected that because of their Arab affiliation, they would not stand in the same trench with Israel which is supporting Iran against Iraq.

President Mubarak said that Egypt supports Iraq and explained that Egyptian forces are not participating in this war.

'Ali Discusses Talks

NC151916 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Following the meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at Vienna airport, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the discussions dealt with the importance of action for providing momentum to the peace efforts and for establishing stability in Lebanon and the Middle East and also with the European role in this regard.

'Ali added that the discussions also dealt with ways of bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the economic agricultural domains and with increasing trade.

'Ali praised the close relations between Austria and Egypt, stating that they will realize aims serving the interests of both countries. He stressed that there was full agreement in both sides' views on all questions discussed.

CARDINAL KOENIG PLANS WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE

AU151111 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 15 Dec 82 p 3

[Dieter Kindermann report: "Cardinal Franz Koenig Convenes a Peace Conference Before the Pope's Visit: Leaders of World Religions in Vienna"]

[Summary] Vienna/Rome -- "Even before next year's papal visit, Vienna will become the venue of a historic church event of world political dimensions: Cardinal Koenig will call the spiritual leaders of all world religions to a peace conference in the Danube metropolis. From here, hundreds of millions of believers are to be mobilized for the cause of peace and against nuclear armament: Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus etc.

"The foundation for this church peace offensive was laid some 6 months ago at a conference in the Vatican. On that occasion the presidents of 35 academies of science from East and West signed a document urgently warning against the dangers of a nuclear war. Only a few days ago the pope referred in a letter to cardinal Koenig as a 'peacemaker.' The reason: It was from the cardinal that decisive stimuli emanated for the materialization of the conference. Thus, Cardinal Koenig has now been assigned the task of the next church peace initiative, designed to firmly impress the burning appeal of the scientists on the minds of as many people as possible."

In a talk yesterday with NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, Cardinal Koenig declared: "Scientists can establish facts, warn against effects and catastrophes, but they cannot do any more by themselves. This is what induced me to invite the most important leaders of the world religions to Vienna for a peace conference. The Vatican document of the academy presidents must be underpinned with ethical-religious aspects so as to mobilize the whole world -- any part of it is not enough -- in a positive sense."

Asked whether the churches do not fear being drawn into the wake of radical peace demonstrators, the Vienna archbishop declared: "no, it is clear that the peace movements are manipulated in all kinds of ways. We, however, are supporting disarmament for religious reasons. Our concern is human rights, the hope for the future of mankind." He added that it was necessary to take the disarmament discussion from the hands of the strategists and military leaders and to transfer it to the state leaders and to the states' citizens. "there must be disarmament conferences, disarmament talks where it is clearly brought out that there can be no victor in a nuclear war," he said.

The cardinal added that the planned peace conference of world religious leaders will be unprecedented, that the pope has been informed about his initiative, that the invitations to the most important religious leaders have already been sent out, and that some of them have already accepted. "For security reasons, the conference site and date are being kept secret."

ALBANIA HAS LARGE DEPOSITS IN AUSTRIAN BANKS

AU151538 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Dec 82 p 7

[Erich Hoorn report: "Austria Is Albania's Switzerland"]

[Excerpts] Albania is the only communist country which does not have any debts in the West because according to its Constitution, it is strictly prohibited from securing credits abroad. The Albanians even have deposit accounts in the West which, according to the statistics of the bank for international settlements published in mid-1982, were $100 million at that time.

The majority of these funds are deposited in Austrian banks. Thus, the Danube-Alpine republic fulfills the same function for the Albanians as Switzerland does for other countries: By the end of 1981, 0.8 billion schillings were deposited here. This shows that Tirana places great trust in Austria. Albania also maintains a large embassy in Vienna, one of the most important ones in the entire West.

The latest issue of the periodical NEW ALBANIA contains some figures on Albanian raw materials. According to this publication, in 1980 Albania produced 1 million tons of chrome ore, 600,000 tons of ferronickel ore and 740,000 tons of copper ore. Tirana has considerably stepped up the development of hydroelectric power production, so that it is already exporting power to Yugoslavia.

Now Albania also wants to supply power to Austria, but a prerequisite for such deliveries would be a settlement of the transit problem. Albania also wants to increase its chrome and nickel ore deliveries.

Austrian exports to Albania this year were 73 million schillings, the same as last year, while imports more than doubled to 165 million schillings. Austrian imports from Albania mostly consist of vegetables and fruit, while exports to Albania are dominated by milk and milk products, chemical products, paper and steel.

POLAND SEEKS TO RECAPTURE LOST COAL MARKET

AU141310 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Ho.": "Poland Is Struggling for Austria's Coal Market"]

[Text] Vienna -- As early as next year Poland wants to increase its exports to Austria to 1 million tons of coal and 200,000-250,000 tons of coke, thus again reaching the long-term average volume. This was stated by Jozef M. Stankiewicz, Polish trade delegate in Vienna, in a talk with DIE PRESSE. This year, Polish deliveries will be 700,000 tons of coal and 200,000 tons of coke.

Poland is hoping to regain the Austrian market because it can offer high-quality coal at competitive prices -- special attention is drawn to the low sulphur content of this coal -- and because cheap transportation routes are available. Austrian exports to Poland this year will be about 30 percent below last year's figures. With imports from Poland stagnating, this will bring Warsaw a favorable balance of trade with Austria this year for the first time in many years.

Exports to Poland at present are made only on a cash basis or as barter transactions. Stankiewicz described as an important aim the rescheduling of Western government loans to Poland, a deadlocked issue at present.

USSR CHEMICAL WEAPON SILOS IN GDR; SS-20 TESTS

LD152024 Hamburg DPA in German 1448 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has established "hardened" silos for nuclear and chemical weapons in the GDR. Bonn Defense Ministry spokesman Juergen Reichardt today confirmed to DPA a report to this effect published in STERN. The details were known to the FRG Defense Ministry and to the competent NATO authorities. The spokesman would not comment on other details.

Reichardt further confirmed press reports that last weekend the Soviet Union tested four new types of SS-NX-20 long-range missiles which were launched from submarines in the White Sea. Two of the missiles with a range of more than 9,000 kilometers landed on the Kamchatka Peninsula, two landed in the target areas of the Pacific. The Soviet Union was thus continuing its series of tests of 33 known test flights since January 1980 -- 25 of which have been successful. The frequency of successful test flights, including dual launches, suggests that the new long-range missiles will soon be ready for deployment, probably in 1983. According to newspaper reports, the strategic missiles can carry 12 warheads.

Soviet Missile Proposals 'Inadequate'

LD152040 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet negotiating offer made in Geneva to reduce its stock of medium-range missiles in return for the West's total renunciation of counterarming "might point in the right direction," Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes (CDU) said in a DPA interview today. This move in the right direction only applies, however, to Moscow's unstated admission that the SS-20 missiles represent a special threat.

Mertes expressly pointed out that the basis of imbalance will remain because the Soviet offer is aimed at still keeping available more than enough SS-20 missiles for which the West has no counterbalance.

Minister of State Mertes stressed that the United States is not only negotiating exceptionally earnestly in Geneva, but is also prepared to examine every serious Soviet proposal. In any event, solutions must take into account the West's legitimate security interests, particularly those of the nonnuclear Federal Republic. All previous Soviet proposals must therefore be regarded by the Federal Republic as inadequate.

In Mertes' view, the negotiating plan which has now become known demonstrates the Soviet goal of fixing unilateral superiority. The intention of seriously examining all Soviet proposals does not mean giving up the zero option. This goal of totally eliminating an genre of weapons on both sides was underlined again only a few days ago by the Western alliance in Brussels.

POLAND TO BE DISCUSSED WITH WESTERN ALLIES

LD152014 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government wants to hold a joint study with the Western allies to determine the real significance of recent measures in Poland, such as the lifting of martial law. Government Spokesman Diether Stolze, who announced this study in Bonn today, stated that the Federal Government expressly welcomes the intention to release all internees. It also holds the hope "that the Polish Government will establish a dialogue with all the appointed representatives of church and social organizations and that this will lead to a national consensus."

This means, however, an amnesty for all those sentenced under martial law, the reinstatement of all those dismissed for their trade union activity and the right of workers to found a trade union of their choice, Stolze said. At the moment, the Federal Government sees no reason to resume economic aid. After the Polish Parliament has adopted all the planned relaxations, this would be the subject of joint consultations with the Western partners.

MINISTER URGES GDR TO OBSERVE BASIC TREATY

LD151532 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Minister for Inner-German Relations Rainer Barzel has called on the GDR to improve, in particular, the opportunities for GDR citizens to visit the Federal Republic by way of observing and fulfilling the basic treaty concluded between the two German states 10 years ago. In a program on DEUTSCHE WELLE to mark the anniversary of the system of treaties today, Barzel confirmed that the Federal Government is observing the treaty and that the GDR should do the same. The treaty has brought improvements in telephone communications and tourist traffic but, contrary to its promises of good neighborliness, the GDR is restricting visits "by increasing the compulsory exchange levy and by repugnant harassment."

Barzel, under whose chairmanship the then CDU/CSU opposition voted against the treaty, described these problems as evidence of the omissions in drawing up the treaty, which he criticized as being "on the whole unbalanced." On the other hand, in the view of SPD Deputy Egon Bahr, who signed the treaty on 21 January 1972 on behalf of the Federal Government, the relationship created with the GDR on the basis of the basic treaty has proved itself, particularly at times of strained East-West relations.

Berlin's Governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker (CDU) spoke during the program of successes, especially in the field of traffic, even if it only favors traffic in the direction of the GDR. There are also setbacks to be recorded, however, particularly the increase and extension of the GDR ruling on the minimum compulsory exchange amount of October 1980. The mayor also expressed the hope for progress in the sphere of more freedom of movement.

COMMENTATOR ON GDR RELATIONS, MONETARY DEMANDS

DW141209 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Dec 82 p 4

[Commentary signed DR]

[Text] It would certainly be premature to interpret the high financial demands of the GDR as being an intention by the SED leadership to put a spoke in the wheels of the new Federal Government. The tones which can be heard from Moscow as well as East Berlin since the government change allow one to much rather assume the contrary. The Soviet Union, for example, wouldn't be sending its Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in early January for a 3-day visit to Bonn if it wanted to embarrass Chancellor Kohl. It is showing him an even greater honor than his predecessor Schmidt, because Gromyko was known for preferring to just make stopovers at the Rhine.

Two things are demonstrated by the current policy of the East with regard to Bonn: It strives for a continuation of the current course with the new government, despite its composition, and this is based on the assumption that Kohl will remain at the helm after 6 March. This is not a bad starting point for the Federal Government.

It all isn't much impaired by the fact that the GDR is demanding a considerable increase in the lump sum for postal services (fivefold), as well as a considerable amount, DM900 million, for the desalination of the Werra and Weser rivers. These sums had also been envisaged by the earlier government.

The East Berlin leadership obviously wants to subject its new discussion partner to some sort of a toughness test. It shouldn't be difficult for the Bonn negotiations to remain firm on the matter. Both demands are unfounded with regard to their proportions. In addition, neither has the volume of telephone communications in the GDR increased so rapidly, nor can it be increased accordingly. The salinization of the Werra and Weser occurs almost exclusively in the GDR. Since the Federal Government has to preserve its own interests in both fields, it cannot contest the fact that a price has to be paid for it; however, it must be proportionate to the respective subject.

U.S. SOLDIER WOUNDED IN DARMSTADT BOMBING

LD151530 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Darmstadt, 15 Dec (DPA) -- A bomb attack was carried out this afternoon on a 27-year-old U.S. soldier in Darmstadt. According to a police spokesman, the man was admitted to a U.S. military hospital with burns on his legs. The explosive device detonated as the soldier got into the driver's seat of his car at a military installation. The car was completely destroyed by fire.

According to police, there is no trace of those who carried out the attack. For safety reasons, 150 Americans living in military housing in the vicinity of the attack were evacuated. Following the attack, U.S. military police are guarding the cars of members of the U.S. forces in Darmstadt. Experts of the Wiesbaden criminal police have also become involved in the investigations.

MINISTER CHEVENEMENT CITED ON USSR VISIT

PM141625 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Dec 82 p 7

[Gerard Streiff dispatch: "Quick Progress Is Possible"]

[Text] Moscow, 5 December -- The visit by Jean-Pierre Chevenement, French minister of scientific research and technology and minister of industry, ended on Sunday. During his stay he had meetings with Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov and with five ministers [as published]: Foreign Trade (Patolichev), Machine-Building (Antonov), research (Marchuk), State Planning (Baybakov), and Heavy Industry (Dolgikh, who is also a member of the CPSU Politburo).

How can the political scope of this visit be described?

"It is taking place at an important and significant time," Jean-Pierre Chevenement said, "when we are seeing some new elements here and there. France and the Soviet Union are different societies. Each has its history and principles. But they are not on different planets. They are on the same continent. We have differences on some questions which it is not necessary to recall. And there are common interests (trade, scientific, industrial and cultural cooperation). Significant progress can be recorded in a short period. This is desirable and possible."

Had he come with a "message?" The minister replied to the journalists: "I had the opportunity to discuss my visit here with the president of the republic. I will inform him of my impressions when I return. I have found this visit to be an enriching experience. There is an opportunity to be seized. France and the Soviet Union have a long tradition of relations -- close relations more often than hostile ones."

What about prospects in the cooperation sphere? There will be no difficulty in renewing the scientific cooperation agreement which has existed between the two countries for 18 years.

The Soviets have shown particular interest in the industrial sectors, which might enable them to improve the standard of living while stressing teh qualitative aspect of this cooperation.

In the commercial sphere there again was talk of contracts for equipping a gas desulfurization factory near Astrakhan.

The minister noted that there is a large flow of business in the food products sphere.

In the scientific cooperation sphere there is a move toward a Franco-Soviet colloqium in 1983 on the rational use of energy.

As regards cooperation in space, J.P. Chevenement said during his visit to the space flight control center that it had good prospects.

NAVY CHIEF CRITICIZES CUTS IN SECRET LETTER

PM151123 Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Dec 82 p 4

[Extracts from "confidential" letter sent by French Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Leenhardt to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Lacaze on 7 October: "Choosing between the Atlantic and the nuclear-propelled aircraft carriers"]

[Text] Paris, 7 October 1982.

Admiral Leenhardt, Navy chief of staff, to Army General Lacaze, armed forces chief of staff.

Subject: Preparation of the 1984-1988 military plan.

...The essential conclusion of this study is twofold: The financial burden of the programs already launched is such that, for lack of adequate resources, I am obliged not only to limit the series of ships to the last vessel under construction at the end of 1983, but also to postpone beyond the programming period a large number of the new operations, including at least one major program. Now, the choice of programs to be postponed until after 1988 -- a postponement which gives rise to fears that it might eventually be necessary to abandon it or acquire foreign equipment -- has such consequences for the level and coherence of our aeronaval forces that it seems to me that the decision is no longer within my ability.

That is why I have, in this spirit, had two programming hypotheses drawn up, corresponding to the postponement, if not the abandonment, of either the launching of the first nuclear aircraft carrier or the industrial exploitation of the new naval patrol plane. Whatever choice is made, it will apply to the 1984-1988 period and, owing to the delays in all the programs, the realization of the "limited" navy model intended by the last ministerial directive would presuppose such a large increase in the size of the naval section's resources after 1988 that it would seem unrealistic.

I must therefore take care not to launch large-scale operations which it would then be necessary to subsequently cancel or which would have to be inordinately drawn out at the cost of overstepping the estimates -- a decision which would, in both cases, waste the state's money. Thus, it seemed indispensible to me, although the minister did not explicitly ask me to do so, to enlighten you on the deterioration of some components of our aeronaval forces in the nineties, since it is after 1988 and especially after 1995 that the consequences of most of the choices which will have been made in the 1984-1988 programming will clearly appear....

The alternative at which I have arrived for the 1984-1988 period was drawn up with the sole concern of meeting the prescribed financial requirements. Nontheless, I feel it vital to draw attention to the inevitable consequences which either solution will have for the more distant future. Indeed, the modernization of a navy must be examined in a context of around 15 years. In these circumstances, the 1984-1988 programming cannot be dissociated from longer-term planning.

1 -- Air defense at sea which, until 1995 and beyond, will only be provided by an average of five to six vessels, instead of the nine scheduled in the initial navy model.

2 -- Antisubmarine combat, for which the number of ships will at best fall from 14 to 11, instead of the 18 included in the navy model. The directive proposing the reduction of defense capabilities on a maritime front reduces the number of ships necessary to 16, but even in those conditions, the loss of capability is still great (around 31 percent).

-- Mine countermeasures, for which the average reduction during the 1988-1995 period will be around 40 percent despite the savings made by reducing the number of ports swept to three (excluding the strategic ocean forces).

-- The attack submarine forces, which scarcely meet their objective despite the cutback of this objective to eight nuclear attack submarines, according to the limitations of the new model's capability. In this connection, I note that this limited number of nuclear attack submarines, after the disarmament of the conventional submarines, will probably pose serious staff training problems when the new generation of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines begin coming into service.

The amphibious forces and support from logistic vessels will also pass through a period when the loss of capability will be around 33 percent.

As I indicated in my introduction, because of the packages fixed by the ministerial directive and especially because of the foreseeable financial needs for the 1984-1988 period, I have been forced to submit to you a choice between two hypotheses, postponement, if not abandonment of either the second generation Atlantic or the nuclear-propelled aircraft carriers. Neither hypothesis is satisfactory and the consequences which they have for the Navy's future are such that the choice cannot be made at my level. I draw your attention to the fact that all the current programs left over from the previous period will, during the programming period, make it possible to maintain a capability for the Navy which will certainly be reduced but still consistent with its present missions. On the other hand, the light which I felt it vital to shed on the nineties shows that the decisions which will be taken in the programming law are irreversible decisions which are likely to radically change the nature of our Navy and, consequently, of one of the main tools of our foreign policy.

In conclusion, it seems clear that a fundamental revision of the Navy's missions ought to be envisaged given the budgetary hypotheses fixed for me.

DEMONSTRATORS OCCUPY SWEDISH EMBASSY IN PARIS

LD151150 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The Swedish Embassy in Paris has been occupied by members of the international environmentalists' organization, Greenpeace. Some of the occupants have chained themselves to the embassy gates. They are demanding that they be allowed to meet in Stockholm with Energy Minster Birgitta Dahl in order to protest the transport of spent nuclear fuel from Sweden to France. Dahl has once before rejected the demand of the activists to be allowed to meet her.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES CLOSE TANASE KIDNAP CASE

NC151622 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 15 (AFP) -- French legal authorities today closed the case on the fake kidnapping of Romanian writer-in-exile Virgil Tanase, reportedly hidden for 10 days last summer by the French Secret Service.

The decision to close the case is seen here as confirming the official thesis that counter-intelligence agants "kidnapped" Mr Tanase on Aug 20 to protect him against Romanian agents detailed to kill him.

The operation, sanctioned by President Francois Mitterrand, was carried out in such secrecy that justice officials opened a case of kidnapping by persons unknown.

The affairs followed revelations by Matei Haiducu, a renegade from the Romanian secret service, who said he had been ordered to kill Mr Tanase.

When Mr Tanase reappeared in public, it was at a press conference in company with Mr Haiducu. The official version of the affairs appeared in the columns of the press, including a monthly magazine to which Mr Tanase contributes, shortly before he was to publish a new book.

Mr Haiducu, unemployed since October 1981, specialised in industrial espionage, thereby earning the nickname "the James Bond of the plumbing industry."

At the time, some alleged that the threats against Mr Tanase were fake ones -- part of a publicity stunt in which Mr Mitterrand and the French Secret Service were unwitting accomplices.

EXPLOSIVES SEIZED FROM ACTION DIRECTE SUSPECTS

NC141240 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Toulouse, France, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Police have seized 80 kilos (176 pounds) of explosives and 900 detonators here and arrested two revolutionary militants suspected of being close to the banned extreme leftist "Action Directe" movement, it was announced today.

The explosives were stolen from a construction site near here last May.

LE MONDE ON FRANCO-ALGERIAN 'FRICTION'

PM151147 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Friction between Paris and Algiers"]

[Text] Although King Baudouint [of Belgium] has never made an official visit to Algiers, whereas two French presidents have gone there -- Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing in April 1975 and Mr Francois Mitterrand in November 1981 -- [Algerian President] Chadli Benjedid has chosen Belgium, where he arrived this Tuesday, 14 December, for the first official visit to Europe by an Algerian head of state since independence in 1962. The successor to Ben Bella and Boumediene will, however, make a brief working visit to Paris Friday as the Elysee's guest.

The Algerian authorities point out that after visiting the Arab world, Africa, the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries, which is in keeping with their country's main ideological guidelines, President Bendjedid is naturally approaching Europe by starting with "its capital," where he will meet with EEC Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn. The Ten are probably Algeria's main suppliers and main clients -- France, Italy and the FRG alone supply more than 50 percent of Algerian imports -- but although the argument is clever, it does not deceive anybody, and Mr Bendjedid's presence in Brussels is primarily taking place within a bilateral framework.

In drawing up his program in this way, the Algerian president took account of several factors, some temporary and the others fundamental. The left's arrival in power on 10 May 1981 had given reason to hope that relations between Paris and Algiers would attain a quality rarely equaled in the past, the two capitals asserting their intention to establish a new international order and to give an exemplary character to their cooperation. That disregarded both the influence of the situation and the frequently emotional aspect which has underlain bilateral relations for more than 20 years.

Taking account of the generally positive aspect of these relations, for a long time the Algerians avoided stressing the anxiety they felt about some aspects of French policy on the Near East and some stances adopted by the PS. But other fears have since emerged, particularly as regards the Algerians being refused entry into France, the joint Franco-Moroccan military maneuvers, Paris' real position in the Saharan conflict and, in a general way, the development of French Third World Policy in a "more realistic" direction."

But that is not all. The Algerian authorities are vague when questioned about the possible date of an official visit and stress that "the popular welcome should be comparable to that given to Mr Mitterrand and his predecessor in Algiers." In the past, the invitations made by General de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Mr Giscard d'Estaing had not been taken up because memories of the war were still visible, or because there were protocol problems -- ought not the visitor to go to the Arc de Triomphe like all official guests? — or because serious crises -- like the oil crisis or the Saharan conflict -- arose.

However, passions are subsiding with time. Is President Bendjedid's stopover in Paris merely a compromise or a step on the path of reconciliation which should be sealed by an official visit?

RELEASE OF SOUTH AFRICAN DISSIDENT VIEWED

PM141311 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Paris and Pretoria"]

[Text] Some 48 hours after the arrival in France of South African poet and painter Breyten Breytenbach, the reasons for his release are still giving rise to speculations. Officially it is due to remission for good conduct. The whole South African press, be it English-language opposition newspapers or the conservative Afrikaner dailies, is welcoming the decision taken regarding a man who had become a symbol abroad.

Indeed, Pretoria is trying to make people believe that its repressive policy is being eased. It is true that some political prisoners have already been released early on parole, but it does not seem that other releases are being envisaged at present and there is still concern in Europe over the fate of many black prisoners, of whom the most famous is nationalist Nelson Mandela.

Mr Breyten Breytenbach, who is tired and deeply traumatized by his years in detention, for the time being prefers not to explain the facts about the promises he may have made to his former jailers. By publicly announcing that he is abandoning political action, the man who only yesterday was regarded as a champion of the anti-apartheid struggle has already caused some disappointment among his own friends.

The role attributed to France in this affair is behind even more bitter controversy. South African Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee is officially denying Mr Cheysson's references to French diplomacy's "insistent interventions" on Mr Breyten Breytenbach's behalf, not hesitating to describe them as a "tissue of absurdities."

Just as in the case of Cuban poet Armando Valladares, the French Government invoked respect for human rights to secure the release of a man sentenced for his political opinions. Since May 1981, French policy toward the Pretoria regime has constantly become tougher: increased pressure within the five-member contact group to speed up Namibia's accession to independence; increased support for the nationalist movements SWAPO and the African National Congress which have strengthened their relations with the PS leaders; an open approach to all the frontline states which have been visited several times either by government members or by close presidential aides, including Mr Guy Penne, adviser for African affairs.

That leaves purely commercial relations between France and the Republic of South Africa. The trade balance, in which there had been a deficit since 1976 following the French embargo decision on arms sales, has been in the black again since last year.

Framatome's construction and sale of two reactors for the Koeberg nuclear power station explain that recovery. Thus, some people are giving in to the temptation to establish a link between Mr Breytenbach's release and plans to build a second nuclear power station in South Africa. However, authoritative circles deny that there is grounds for that link, since no South African call for tenders is scheduled before 1984.

BRIEFS

NEW LOCAL RADIO STATION -- Today Radio France has inaugurated a new local radio station called Radio Perigord. This station has been broadcasting on 99 MHZ on FM for a month. It covers the entire Perigord Department. [Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82 LD]

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES 'BULGARIAN CONNECTION'

AU161152 Rome ANSA in English 0806 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 16 -- The spiralling revelations implicating the Bulgarian secret service in a broad conspiracy to destabilize Italy and, from within Italy, Poland were topic of a closed-door meeting Thursday night of the Italian Parliamentary Intelligence Watchdog Committee (CIS). No details of the meeting were released. Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio declined to make any comment to newsmen.

An official assessment of the validity of the Bulgarian connection in numerous destabilizing operations on Italian territory -- the assassination attempt of Pope John Paul II, a massive arms and drugs traffic ring, the use of an Italian trade unionist to spy and gather information on the Polish independent union Solidarity -- will be made by the Italian Government only in Parliament when a debate on the potentially explosive matter is slated to be held at the beginning of next week.

The Bulgarian connection first emerged when the pope's would be assassin, Turk Mehmet Ali Agca serving a life sentence in an Italian jail, fingered three Bulgarians from the Rome Embassy as his accomplices: Balkan Airlines Rome office manager Ivanov Antonov (under arrest), the secretary of the embassy military attache' Vasiliev Kolev (who returned to Sofia in June) and Todor Stoyanov Ayvazov (who could not be arrested because he had diplomatic immunity and who recently returned to Sofia).

Ayvazov issued a statement in Sofia today in which he voiced "stupor and indignation over the absurd and ridiculous charges" levelled against him and denied he ever met Agca. The Turk, however, is said to have given Italian investigators detailed descriptions of the home of the embassy official.

Ayvazov said he was ready to leave for Italy to prove his innocence and "defend his honor and that of his country", but voiced doubts about the "guarantees" he might receive for his defense.

The Bulgarian connection emerged also in the confessions of jailed trade union leader Luigi Scricciolo, arrested in February on charges of aiding and abetting the Red Brigades kidnappers of U.S. Brig Gen James Lee Dozier. Scricciolo recently confessed that Bulgarian agents asked him to spy and gather information on the Polish independent union Solidarity, its leader Lech Walesa and particularly on the union's international funding. It is believed the information was used in a campaign to discredit the union, directed at bringing Poland back into the Soviet orbit. The latest revelations in the Italian press suggested that Ali Agca was in Rome in January 1981 during Walesa's trip to Rome (organized by Scricciolo) and that he had orders to kill Walesa.

The third case in which a Bulgarian connection has emerged is in the two-year probe in northern Italy into the biggest arms and drugs traffic ring in northern Italy which has already led to the arrest of more than 200 suspects. Investigators believe Middle Eastern drug dealers, international terrorists, Sicilian mafia bosses and Turkish organized crime leaders met in Sofia and used drugs as payment to buy and resell heavy weapons, including tanks, helicopters and artillery.

In conclusion, U.S. secretary of state and the Vatican both issued denials Thursday of reports carried by the American media that Pope John Paul II told Shultz in the private audience they had Monday that the Soviet KGB was behind the aborted assassination attempt on the pontiff's life.

PAPERS VIEW BULGARIAN LINK TO PLOT AGAINST WALESA

AU151551 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 15 -- Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist serving a life sentence in Italy for the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981 had been ordered by the Bulgarian secret services to kill Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's Solidarnosc Free Trade Union Movement, during his visit to Rome in January of that year, according to two Italian dailies.

LA REPUBBLICA, a left-of-center Rome paper, and IL GIORNALE NUOVO, a conservative Milan paper, affirmed in their accounts today that if this revelation reportedly made by the would-be assassin himself can be substantiated, it will lend considerable weight to the theory that the Bulgarians, backed by the Soviet KGB, intended to destabilize Poland by assassinating the Polish-born pope and Walesa. The purpose of the plot, in the terms of this hypothesis, was to nip in the bud the drive for democracy and reform in the Eastern European state and bring it back firmly into the Soviet orbit.

Today's press revelation, reportedly made in Agca's statements to investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella, who is heading the probe into the shooting of the pope, centered on Lech Walesa's visit to Rome from January 14 to 19 last year.

This trip was organized, the dailies point out, by Luigi Scricciolo, the head of the UIL Trade Union Federation foreign office at the time and in prison since February 4 this year on the charge of aiding and abetting the Red Brigades terrorists in their kidnapping of American Army General James Lee Dozier on December 17 last year. He is also charged with spying on Bulgaria.

The accounts refer to investigators' findings that Agca stayed in the Isa Hotel, not far from the Vatican, on January 19 last year under the name of Faruk Ozgun, the identification on the false passport in his possession when he was captured in Saint Peter's Square after the May shooting.

The dailies did not discuss how the Turk was to have killed the Polish trades union leader but noted that Walesa was in the Vatican on more than one occasion during his stay in Rome. Scricciolo is said to have "revolted against" the Bulgarian when he learned of the plan to slay Walesa. The former official for the socialist dominated union federation was quoted in LA REPUBBLICA as having said, "I will not let my friends be killed".

Scricciolo, who was the first Western union official to gain access to Walesa after the rise of Solidarnosc, was in Warsaw in December 1980 and, as the organizer of Walesa's visit to Rome, was in charge of police security for the Polish union leader's stay.

IL GIORNALE NUOVO, in its account, said that the Bulgarian secret services wanted to "commission" Italy's Red Brigades terrorists for the assassination of Walesa. "The project failed (and Agca may have been mobilized at that time) precisely because of the opposition of the former UIL "foreign minister'" according to the story.

In a related development, Scricciolo's defense attorneys told reporters that their client had not turned states evidence but that he was cooperating with the investigating magistrates "for the purpose of clarifying his position".

It was also reported last night that the jailed union official was said to have told Martella that he did not know and had never seen the Bulgarians allegedly involved in the assassination attempt against the pope.

BALSEMAO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN U.S. 15 DEC

LD152052 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao arrived in Washington last night -- after having left Lisbon earlier in the afternoon -- for an official visit at the invitation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Before starting his talks with Ronald Reagan in the White House at 1630 GMT today, Pinto Balsemao will be meeting with Vice President George Bush, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and members of Congress and the House of Representatives.

This morning, the Portuguese prime minister had a working breakfast with officials of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and is expected to return to Lisbon on Friday at 0600.

Meets With Reagan

LD152216 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Correspondent Oliveira e Silva report from Washington]

[Text] The 2-hour meeting between Ronald Reagan and Pinto Balsemao ended in the White House a few minutes ago. The talks, restricted to the two statesmen at first, were then subsequently extended to the delegations of both countries. The Portuguese delegation included [President of the Azores regional government] Mota Amaral, [Minister of State for Finance] Joao Salgueiro, [Foreign Minister] Futscher Pereira and [Secretary of State for Defence] Carlos Pardal, among others.

At the end of the meeting, Ronald Reagan and Pinto Balsemao each made a brief statement. Balsemao specifically referred to the Lajes issue -- which is, after all, the basic issue of this visit. The prime minister said that now that negotiations have entered a crucial stage, Portugal has expressed the wish to assume its responsibilities in the sphere of defense. Pinto Balsemao also stressed that, while opening the way for a speedy agreement, the Portuguese also expect full understanding of our problems from the Americans. Other matters touched upon were, according to Pinto Balsemao, peace and security in southern Africa. In this connection, Balsemao said that only through a negotiated process coupled with economic development and respect for the security of all countries involved can a solution be found.

Pinto Balsemao also said that he had the opportunity to brief Ronald Reagan on the latest developments in Portugal and our economic situation, as well as the state of negotiations aimed at Portugal's membership in the EEC.

For his part, Ronald Reagan said that Portugal and the United States have a joint responsibility in the defense of the West. The Portuguese prime minister, he added, explained to me the need to modernize the Portuguese Armed Forces and I, for my part, reiterated the commitment of the United States to ensure that the Portuguese requirements are met.

CENTRISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON ELECTION OUTCOME

LD152120 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] While the Socialist Party has been maintaining official silence over the 12 December local elections results, leaders of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] have pointed out that the Democratic Alliance [AD] is in the critical area of between 40 and 43 percent of the vote, which the centrists view as a serious warning calling for a recognition of the facts.

In a 65-line statement issued at the end of a meeting its Executive Committee held in the past 2 days, the CDS notes the AD's overall percentage drop and loss of ground in some town councils and of absolute majorities in the Lisbon and Oporto municipal corporations but stresses that the AD must get on with its parliamentary mandate, which it says is not called in question by the local election outcome. It emphasizes that from the institutional viewpoint, the CDS does not see any legitimacy in the opposition's arguments that the president of the republic should now dissolve Parliament and call early parliamentary elections.

However, the centrists do feel that the AD's poll results require a serious and profound study regarding the alliance and the decisions and changes required. In its statement, the CDS Executive Committee recognizes the gains made by the Socialist Party and the United People's Alliance's retention of its former electoral position.

However, the PCP holds different views. In a note released last night by its Central Committee Political Commission, the PCP says the United People's Alliance [APU] has recorded an important victory and the AD has suffered catastrophic losses compared with the 1979 election. In the PCP's view, the electorate's dissatisfaction with the AD government, the recovery of the vote lost in 1979, and tactical voting against the AD by democrats and against the APU by reactionaries were among the conflicting factors enabling the Socialist Party to make gains.

The Communists also take the view that there was a high percentage of abstentions, thereby confirming that a large section of the electorate felt that there was no one worth voting for.

After highlighting the APU's gain of five more town councils, the note goes on to point that the election results and the dynamism of the mass campaign show that the APU is a powerful force essential for defending the people's interests and democracy and for resolving major national problems.

GONZALEZ, SHULTZ DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD152150 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2030 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government wants to gain first-hand knowledge of the real foreign policy intentions of the Spanish Socialist Cabinet led by Felipe Gonzalez. In principle, the socialist executive is not as much in favor of the international policies of the Reagan administration as previous Cabinets were. As a first step, the Gonzalez government has halted Spain's military integration into NATO and is not prepared to give its approval to the defense agreement signed between the previous Union of Democratic Center Cabinet and the United States as it now stands. These issues form the background to the meeting at 1930 this evening between the prime minister and the U.S. secretary of state, who arrived in Madrid at midday. Here is a report from Angel Gomez Fuentes:

Bilateral relations were the central subject of discussion at the hour and a half meeting between Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the Moncloa Palace. This first high-level meeting between the Socialist government and the U.S. Administration has been the object of a great deal of interest.

We have ascertained that the talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and that Felipe Gonzalez clearly set out the new orientation of our relations with Washington. Felipe Gonzalez told George Shultz of the need for a reappraisal of the new agreement signed last July but awaiting ratification by the Spanish Parliament. The Socialist government intends to delete all references to the Atlantic alliance from the text following the decision to freeze Spanish integration into the military structure of NATO.

George Shultz is believed to have stated the U.S. wish that Spain remain in NATO, but at the same time expressed his respect for the socialist foreign policy and Washington's support for Spanish democracy.

They also discussed the question of the future attack and combat aircraft program, the purchase of which has to be decided one way or the other by the Spanish Government before 23 December. In the field of international affairs, Felipe Gonzalez and George Shultz spoke at length about Latin America. Shultz was especially interested in the prime minister's views on the conflict situation in Central America. We should recall here that Felipe Gonzalez is responsible for Ibero-American affairs within the Socialist International. The situation in the Maghreb, East-West relations and relations between Europe and the United States were other subjects discussed by Felipe Gonzalez and Shultz.

According to Spanish and U.S. diplomatic sources, it is hoped that Shultz's visit to Madrid will be the starting point for a new phase in relations between the Socialist government and Reagan's U.S. Administration now that this first important friendly contact has been established. To conclude, we shall say that Felipe Gonzalez and George Shultz reflected this atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, which is a feature of Shultz's meetings in Madrid, by putting on broad smiles for photographers at 2030 after their one-and-a-half-hour meeting.

Talks with Opposition Leader

LD161104 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] We now have a report from Angel Gomez Fuentes: The leader of the opposition, Manuel Fraga, said he is pleased with the nearly 30-minute meeting he held this morning with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the U.S. ambassador's residence.

Manuel Fraga expressed the view that Shultz' visit could be considered a success, and highlighted the words of support for Spanish democracy from the U.S. foreign affairs chief.

[Begin Fraga recording] [Few words indistinct] also that [words indistinct] once again that support from the United States for democratic political development in Spain -- (?will also be) a success. (?He made) statements which I see as very clarifying and very satisfactory [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Manuel Fraga also summed up the subjects of his conversation with Shultz: [Begin Fraga recording] [Passage indistinct] that was the main subject, but we also talked about policies toward the Third World, Africa, and in particular policies toward Latin America, (?which are subjects you would imagine we would cover. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

At this moment, Shultz is holding a working breakfast at the Palace of Exhibitions and Congresses with the heads of Atlantic alliance CSCE member country delegations. At the end of the meeting, Shultz will read a statement. Immediately afterwards, he will go to the Zarzuela Palace to be received by King Juan Carlos. The U.S. secretary of state will leave Madrid at noon after holding a press conference.

GIBRALTAR-SPANISH BORDER OPEN 24 HOURS DAILY

LD142206 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] In 2 hours' time the Gibraltar border will be opened -- apparently the government on the Rock has decided at the last minute to keep the border open 24 hours a day. Our special correspondent reports:

The governor of Gibraltar, Sir David Williams [BBC records list Gen Sir William Jackson] has issued a communique revoking the decision of the Council of Ministers by which the border was to close daily from 0100 to 0600. The measures is described in Gibraltar political circles as the most serious institutional problem of the last 20 years. The communique from the governor of Gibraltar says that the British Government has taken full note of the opinions expressed by the Gibraltar ministers on the subject of the hours which the border between Gibraltar and Spain would be open.

In view of its aim of achieving the total abolition of restrictions and the need to bear in mind that the case of Gibraltar should be presented to world opinion in the best possible way, the British Government has concluded that there should be no obstacles on the Gibraltar side which would impede movement between Spain and Gibraltar. So, the border will be kept open 24 hours a day. That is all for the moment.

SOCIALIST UNIONS REJECT COMMUNIST PROPOSALS

PA141720 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0529 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid, 13 Dec (EFE) -- Under the formula of a "joint interconfederational cooperation organization" [organo conjunto de cooperacion confederal], the Communist Spanish Workers Commissions (CCOO) today proposed rapprochement with the country's other large labor central, the Socialist General Workers Union (UGT). The two labor confederations control the labor sector following elections held in most of the country's enterprises.

The communist central's proposal, made by Secretary General Marcelino Camacho, is based on the functions and objectives of this "cooperation organization" of the CCOO and the UGT, which would jointly undertake upcoming collective negotiations with the government on labor matters. Camacho said that it would not be a "consolidation" but rather rapprochement and cooperation between the two confederations.

The socialist confederation rejected the Communist proposal because it considers this contradictory to the CCOO's strategy during the elections, in which it systematically attacked the UGT. According to the socialist confederation, the establishment of a cooperative group combining the two labor centrals would be more bureaucratic than effective and would require periodic negotiations to determine joint positions on specific labor matters, as has been done so far.

LATE REPORT: SHULTZ PRESS CONFERENCE

LD161204 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] A late report. As we reported earlier, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was to hold a press conference at a Madrid hotel before leaving. Here is Delfin Garcia:

The press conference has just ended, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is about to depart for Washington [as heard].

The highlight was his announcement that Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez had told him of his acceptance of an invitation from President Reagan to visit Washington sometime around next June.

Other subjects were discussed [words indistinct] the bases. At all our meetings, Shultz said, we discussed this matter and neither side sees any obstacle to ratification. On the subject of NATO, this is a decision for the Spanish Government to make. (?We are loyal) to the principles which Spanish democracy has already demonstrated. The United States would view Spanish membership with favor, but it is premature to give an opinion before the Madrid government reaches a final decision.

Latin America: Felipe Gonzalez is very interested in the problems of this region, of Central and South America. We shall find a formula for working together in this region. We also talked, the U.S. secretary of state said, about the declaration of the conference at San Jose, Honduras, [as heard] held a couple of months ago, which referred to banning the deployment of offensive weapons and of sending foreign technical experts and advisers, and which also proposed banning the traffic of weapons across borders with neighboring countries, and of working together to achieve reconciliation between the groups in power and those taking issue with them. On the question of a possible Helsinki-style conference on human rights throughout Latin America, the United States assists democracies in the region because, Mr. Shultz said, one of the most desired goals is respect for principles and human rights.

There was also talk of the F-18's, though this was only with the Spanish defense minister. Mr Shultz said that the subject is tied up with full Spanish membership in NATO.

Finally, in answer to some questions about whether there is resentment against the socialists, he said: We support democracy, and the outcome of this is a matter for each country individually. That is the U.S. position.

Shultz Leaves; Moran Interviewed

LD161428 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state is ending his official visit to Spain. A report from Hector Arenas at Barajas Airport:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was seen off here at Barajas Airport in a relaxed but serious atmosphere, and with a promise that the United States will study a formula to satisfy Spanish proposals within the terms of the bilateral agreement. Shultz spent 24 hours in Spain in this the first official high-level contact between the Reagan administration and the Spanish Socialist government.

Alongside the U.S. Air Force Boeing-707 which was to take Mr Shultz to London, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran made the following statement to us about the visit, which apparently has not produced any immediate or spectacular results:

[Begin Moran recording] We explored the general international situation and bilateral relations. We also focused on defence relations, which are at present embodied in a text which has not yet been approved by Parliament and which requires some amendments or interpretations as regards its possible connection with the Atlantic alliance. On this point, we agreed to explore ideas and work for a complementary agreement -- or a complementary addendum, as it is called -- so as to make this relationship absolutely clear.

Essentially, the views we exchanged were similar. We paid great attention to the American point of view. I hope the Americans also fully understood the Spanish points of view. That is all I have to say. [end recording]

In response to a specific question, the Spanish foreign minister then added that as a result of the Shultz visit, the U.S. Government has agreed to begin looking for a formula to satisfy Spanish proposals. It is to be supposed -- and this is our comment -- that such Spanish proposals would almost certainly include reviewing the question of U.S. bases on Spanish territory, and negotiations for entry into NATO.

DENMARK

'DIFFERENT INTERESTS' OF SMALL, BIG NATO STATES

PM141827 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 7 Dec 82 pp 8-9

[Social Democratic Party Foreign and Defense Policy Committee Chairman Lasse Budtz article: "The Missiles and NATO: The Small Nations Have Different Interests From Those of the Large Nations"]

[Text] In the last few weeks' security debate, which in itself has been a good thing, the Social Democratic Party has stressed time and time again that it still holds the view that Denmark should be a member of NATO and take part in its military cooperation and that we cannot see any alternative to the security policy we are pursuing at present. Things could change, but the right conditions for a security policy turnabout do not exist today.

Some people have obviously not understood these Social Democratic Party statements, and this could be the party's fault.

Perhaps we have not spoken loudly or clearly enough, and if this is true, it is regrettable. Others have not heard what we have been saying for political reasons -- it has been practical for them not to hear, but such an attitude does not of course alter the facts.

Having said this, it would be both unrealistic and unwise not to admit at the same time the difficulties which already exist within NATO cooperation, and perhaps more particularly, the difficulties which are about to emerge. If we do not understand the problems and their existence, we cannot solve them.

One of the main problems is that NATO -- naturally -- is affected by the fact that the tension between East and West is a question of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. If the superpowers are able to agree, things get better for the rest of us. A certain amount of mutual understanding and consideration is all that is needed. If the superpowers pursue a defiant policy of confrontation -- and that is what both have been doing for the last year -- the rest of us find ourselves in a difficult political and security situation.

Thus NATO's problem is that its all-dominating superpower quite understandably has different interests from those of the majority of the other member nations, especially the small nations, on a number of points in the general course of foreign and security policy.

Another aspect of NATO's main problem is of course the fact that confrontation between the superpowers leaves Europe as a kind of hostage on the political battlefield and, if nothing is done about it, it will also be the hostage on the military battlefield. Disagreements are therefore almost inevitable, but the existence of such disagreements is not being explained away any more. There is always something.

Small nations have interests different from those of the large nations even within an alliance. According to the system, individual countries also retain the rights of sovereign states, have the right to say "stop" or "no, thank you" without being excluded for stepping out of line.

All the 16 nations are interested in pointing out that we represent democracy. Small nations have a right to say to the large ones: Here we disagree, but we want to cooperate nevertheless, or: We cannot afford to take part in this, for the economic difficulties in a small country are different from those in a large country -- to say nothing of the all-dominating superpower.

However, there are also different views within each country. Rightwing parties are inclined to -- sorry to have to say it -- demonstrate almost unconscious acceptance of what the United States says. No questions are asked, not even requests for explanations. The Social Democrats are more skeptical. They want to have everything assessed and all their doubts discussed and it is well known that doubt is an intellectual strength.

We are all agreed that 1983 will be a very critical year for NATO cooperation if we do not reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles which would lead to either their disappearance or to a reduction in their numbers.

The alternative to these two possibilities is unpredictable and deadly dangerous -- to such an extent that it is unthinkable that it would be possible to get the largest political movement in Europe, the Social Democratic Parties, to agree to such a development. And this would set off a chain reaction creating serious political problems internationally and nationally.

If West Germany's clearly rightwing [Chancellor] Kohl says an unqualified "yes" where West Germany's clearly leftwing Vogel [a leader of the FRG's CDU] says "no", you do not need much imagination to understand the tensions which would arise at all levels.

NATO's rejection of a study of the possibility of a new strategy which would involve the use of fewer nuclear arms could and would be the source of much surprise and many disagreements. Nuclear arms are cheaper, the military establishment says. Indeed, but if a movement is now growing in Europe in favor of strengthening -- although this would be expensive -- conventional arsenals, as [NATO Supreme Allied Commander] General Rogers, for example, has proposed, by adding precision weapons, should we just pretend that nothing is happening?

A nuclear arms freeze is one idea which has won much understanding, especially among U.S. experts and politicians, and there is probably a majority supporting it in the House of Representatives. Is the idea simply to be shelved because Reagan and his generals and a number of conservative European governments do not care for it?

At the recent NATO ministers meeting, great sympathy was expressed for the U.S. so-called Rapid Deployment Force, which will be able to move into any part of the world, but -- note well -- outside the NATO area. The Americans have the idea that they can withdraw U.S. supply troops from Europe and deploy them within the RDF organization when a crisis arises. But the Americans think that the holes left would be filled by Europeans; a figure of 90,000 men has been mentioned.

Well, do they expect all NATO nations simply to accept this -- and do they think that small nations such as Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium have the capacity and the money to suddenly take their share of new burdens like these? Hardly, so why do they not say so more clearly?

According to its own resolutions, NATO is also prepared to put facilities at the disposal of the U.S. RDF during transit and in action. The additional assurance is given that there will first be mutual consultation before permission is granted -- or so I believe. For it could be that the U.S. forces are to be deployed in an area or against an opponent with which Denmark does not wish disagreement, or with which Denmark feels some sympathy. The NATO system should not then be used as a backup system for the United States outside the NATO area, and NATO's areas of responsibility are not to be extended.

A number of U.S. senators want to return a meager 24,000 troops home from Europe, in part for economic reasons and in part because they take the view that Europe is not making a sufficient contribution to NATO. Ignoring the fact that it is in the U.S. interest to take part in the defense of Europe, the idea is absurd for as long as the delegations taking part in the negotiations in Vienna on troop reductions pretend to be discussing the matter seriously. Why should the Russians agree to any arrangements if the Americans withdraw voluntarily?

In addition, 90 percent of the European NATO forces, 80 percent of the combat aircraft, 90 percent of the armored divisions and 70 percent of the combat ships are also European, just to set things right.

In the last few days there have been threats, from NATO, too, that if Denmark does not want to contribute toward the medium-range missiles, this would be worse than France's withdrawal from military cooperation, and the response could be a U.S. "No" to sending reinforcements in a war situation.

Things are now almost reaching the level of the absurd and must at least be seen as irresponsible. This underlines NATO's own crisis and the differences between the interests of a superpower and those of a small nation. Perhaps it also indirectly underlines the fact that the present time is well suited to new West-West negotiations, but especially to new East-West talks. Yuriy Andropov's "political arrival" in the top Soviet post is a good opportunity for some positive moves by the West.

NORWAY

CROWN PRINCE HARALD HOSPITALIZED 14 DEC

NC141455 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Olso, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Prince Harald, the heir to the Norwegian throne, was admitted into hospital today to undergo minor surgery, the Royal Palace said. The crown prince will stay in hospital for about a week while doctors try to remove a stone from his urethra, the palace announcement said. Crown Prince Harald is 45 and married to Crown Princes Sonja. The royal couple has two children, Maertha and Haakon Magnus.

ARBEIDERBLADET WELCOMES HOUSE VOTE AGAINST MX

PM141701 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegain 9 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "MX No"]

[Text] No U.S. Government will, we hope, start a nuclear war. The Americans want two things: enough nuclear arms to deter the Russians from starting such a war, and the capacity to launch a nuclear retaliatory attack after a possible future Soviet nuclear attack. The United States has both -- without the MX missiles, and without many of the weapons which have already been deployed.

With its "No" to the MX missiles, the House of Representatives has given the new Soviet leadership the signal which President Regan should really have given.

LABOR PARTY STANCE ON DUAL DECISION QUESTIONED

PM150937 Olso AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Attempting an Approach"]

[Text] Yesterday's Storting foreign affairs debate was dominated more than anything else by the desire to smooth over the recent sharp disagreements over Norwegian security policy. A well-constructed speech by the Labor party's chief spokesman Guttorm Hansen laid the foundation for a long-awaited dialogue which Foreign Minister Svenn Stray called for in his foreign affairs report as long as 26 November. This new meeting between the government and opposition undoubtedly represented a significant step forward in the depressing positional war over the NATO duel decision and the commitments Norway has in connection with it.

There was probably no one who paid much attention to Guttorm Hansen's show of indignation and injury at the fact that anyone could sow doubts about the Labor Party's position on vital security questions, and it does seem a little pointless for him to blame others for the fact that his party choose its words in such a way that everyone outside the party takes them as a retreat from previous positions.

If the Labor Party is firm on the dual decision, with all the commitments this entails, it is therefore an important task that calm be created around such a vital security issue. The Labor Party should stop choosing its words so that the party's position is interpreted differently from its intentions. The deep split we have seen recently over the dual decision and Western negotiating strategy is due -- as everyone knows -- to the fact that the Labor Party has been unwilling to fulfill the agreements and commitments to which the Nordli and Harlem Brundtland governments were party. If the Labor Party has now changed its mind and wants to see broad national unity reestablished, we for our part would welcome such a development. But as yet it is still too early to predict the final outcome of the differences of opinion existing within the Labor Party.

The two largest parties deserve recognition for the fact that they have contributed to a climate for debate which again makes it possible to discuss security policy on a more realistic basis. On the other hand, it is impossible to hide the fact that a change of attitude is beginning to emerge, not only in the Labor Party's ranks, but also it would seem in certain circles within the Christian People's and Center Parties. Many people are inclined toward the view that greater readiness towards reconsideration should be shown, so that attitudes and positions do not become too static. Guttorm Hansen touched on a very important point here. He said that those of us whose attitudes were determined by war and the years of occupation learned a lesson which it is impossible to forget, but which also makes reconsideration difficult. For his part, Guttorm Hansen was willing to admit this. However, this does not need to mean, he said, that all new ideas and attitudes are worthwhile and important simply because they are new.

The most important conclusion we are able to draw from yesterdays foreign affairs debate is the lesson that the last thing we should do is to try to wish our way out of the situation in which we find ourselves. We cannot accept a freeze on the Soviet Union's superior nuclear forces or further reinforcement of the domination of Soivet power in Europe. Such a situation would in itself lead to a dangerous risk of blackmail and force. Just as Guttorm Hansen, we have little liking for the idea of one day being called to negotiations by a superior military power which negotiates with missiles at its back.

SWEDEN

PETITION SIGNED TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC161330 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm, Dec 16 (AFP) -- A petition demanding the government to severe diplomatic ties with Israel has been signed by more than 100,000 Swedes, it was learned here today.

The petition, conceived by Swedish Jews and medical personnel in Lebanon at the time of the Israel invasion last June, will be submitted to Prime Minister Olof Palme in January.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM151247 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Dec 82 p 5, 6

[Magdalena Ribbing report: "Nuclear-Free Zone Soundings Brought Forward"]

[Text] DAGENS NYHETER's report on Tuesday [7 December] of a new Swedish disarmament initiatve resulted in the work on the initiative being accelerated. The intention

had been that a large number of Swedish ambassadors were to contact various governments on Friday, 10 December, to sound them out about the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

Instead everything had to be brought forward to Wednesday, as was a hastily called press conference at the Foreign Ministry. At the press conference Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom pointed out that the Swedish move had originally been planned to take place 2 days after reports appeared in DAGENS NYHETER. Sweden is taking soundings to see how the idea is received, he said.

The Swedish move concerns a proposal made by the independent Palme Commission chaired by Olof Palme in its final report, "Common Security." The report describes and proposes a zone in central Europe free from nuclear warheads and the stockpiling of nuclear arms and stretching 150km along either side of the border between the power blocs. A zone of this size would be an important contribution to endeavors to promote detente and confidence between the two superpowers. It would primarily counter the risk that nuclear arms would be used at an early stage of a war.

"If there is any possibility at all that one nuclear warhead can be prevented from exploding, that possibility must be grasped," Lennart Bodstrom said. The foreign minister also thought that the timing of the Swedish move is well-chosen -- both East and West are growing poorer, unemployment is rising everywhere, and at the same time the arms race -- an enormous expense -- is accelerating.

Sweden's new disarmament ambassador Maj-Britt Theorin, told DAGENS NYHETER that the initiative is fully in line with Sweden's active disarmament policy. "But it is important to stress that we are not presenting a proposal, but taking soundings. The views we have solicited from all countries will form a foundation for our future action. Sweden has also succeeded in getting the Palme Commission's report into the UN machine -- unusual for such a report which was not produced by a government but by an independent commission. The proposal that the report should be included on the UN agenda was passed unanimously the other day by the UN first committee and the same will happen in the next round of voting," Maj-Britt Theorin said.

The states contacted by the Swedish Government on Wednesday on the subject of the nuclear-free zone in central Europe included the neutral and nonaligned states of Ireland, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Finland and Austria, as well as the members of the NATO and Warsaw Pact military alliances.

Flaws Seen in 'Minizone' Idea

PM141703 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial "Zone Soundings"]

[Text] The attempts to find an escape from superweapons and small tactical nuclear arms which could trigger off an unstoppable and destructive world conflict are attracting increasing attention in the international debate. They are made by a peace movement which is unrealistic in all too many cases, but in the wake of these "pacifist" currents politicalns are increasingly devoting their energies to attempts to limit arms.

This had led to shaky support for the Western defense alliance, and on Thursday it also led to President Reagan's first major defeat when the House of Representatives refused to grant the funds he had requested for the development of the experimental MX.

It was against such a background that the Swedish Government launched an international "initiative" aimed at creating a zone free from so-called battlefield nuclear arms.

It is wrong to speak of a Swedish initiative in this context. It is really more like a sounding of the members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact plus the nonaligned European states for their views on the idea. Nor is the idea originally Swedish. it is one of the results of the so-called Palme Commission's wearisome work to find ways to global disarmament, and even in the commission's final report it is nothing more than a drastically watered-down compromise. Olof Palme himself, together with the commission's West German representative, had wanted the commission to reccommand something much more far-reaching, namely that Europe should be purged of all nuclear arms.

The Swedish initiative which has now been presented — and which seems identical to the commission's proposal -- is that there should be no nuclear arms within 150 km on both sides of the border between the two power blocs in Europe.

Since a large part of the nuclear ammunition of both NATO and Warsaw Pact forces is intended for use on the field of battle, a minizone of the type proposed could of course reduce the risk of the use of tactical nuclear arms in the early stages of a conflict. However, the idea also has it weaknesses. Neither the U.S. nor the Soviet members of the Palme Commission were very enthusiastic about the idea. The Soviet Union's Georgiy Arbatov even had his reservations included in a footnote to the commission's report. A further weakness of an arrangement like this is that both sides involved in a conflict situation could quickly bring in nuclear warheads from nearby depots or even find such a zone to be a safe -- although forbidden -- stockpiling area for nuclear arms.

What the Social Democratic government is now putting out under the title of an "initiative" is very modest. What the government wants is for other governments to give their views on the idea. It is possible that the majority of replies will be "Oh, really."

It is difficult to dismiss an idea aimed at reducing tension in the world. At the same time, however, the Western alliance's members must fear that if the Western powers do away with their most important defense in the present situation a superior tank armada from the Soviet bloc could roll in over Western Europe.

This is also the rule which applies to the deployment of nuclear-armed medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The mood prevailing today benefits the Soviet Union's delaying tactics, and results from the engotiations currently taking place in Geneva are not to be expected until the Soviet side is convinced that the NATO decision from 1979 still applies and that new nuclear arms will be deployed in Western Europe unless the United States and the Soviet Union reach agreement on arms reductions before then.

The Swedish Government's idea runs the risk of primarily being used by the growing move-movement which is presently strengthening the Soviet bloc at the expense of NATO. Even though it is a modest demarche, the Swedish idea could give renewed international attention to Olof Palme, at the same time perhaps with this move enabling him to prevent more left-wing forces than the Social Democrats from becoming the dominant ones in the Swedish peace movement.

ESTONIAN EXILES SCORE TALLINN PORT PROJECT

PM151345 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Dec 82 p 13

[Bo B. Melander report: "Baltic Protest Against Finnish Construction Aid"]

[Text] An open letter to the Finnish people from 15 Estonian dissidents was made public by the Estonian Aid Center in Stockholm Wednesday [18 December]. The letter calls on Finnish firms not to take part in the expansion of Tallinn's harbor.

One of the arguments against the project is the Russification of Estonia. Another is that the harbor could be used as a naval base for the Soviet fleet. According to the letter, the harbor with with its service industries will provide jobs for 100,000 workers. If the families of these 100,000 workers are included in estimates, around 200,000 new immigrants will come to Tallinn.

"It is inevitable that 90 percent of these will come from other parts of the Soviet Union. Today only half of Tallinn's population is Estonian. After the new immigration, the figure would fall to 35 percent," the letter says.

"We would thus become a minority in our own capital," Ants Kippar, the chairman of the aid center for political prisoners in Estonia, said at a press conference in Stockholm Wednesday.

At the press conference, it was made clear that the harbor is being constructed primarily for grain imports, but that it is very likely that it will also have considerable military importance.

A Swedish company was mentioned in this context -- the Johnson Construction Company, but as yet no firms have signed contracts since the project is still at the tender stage. On Wednesday, the aid center also handed over a letter to [Swedish Prime Minister] Olof Palme calling on him to help save the life of human rights activist Mart Niklus, who is serving a 10-year hard labor sentence. Niklus' release has been sought, along with permission for him to travel to join his brother in Sweden.

The organization has also received reports that three Estonians have been jailed for using a portrait of Brezhnev as a target. They are enterprise chief Toivo Orula, meteorologist Sulev Selli and lawyer Jarosalv Zirk of the Vohma meat combine. The trial is considered to be a farce since not even the photograph with the bullet holes was produced in court. The three were sentenced for hooliganism.

POLISH JAMMING OF BBC, VOA 'SUDDENLY STEPPED UP'

LD161304 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1247 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Jamming of British broadcasts to Poland was suddenly stepped up today, the BBC said in a statement. The increased interference came as it was reported that Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity Union, had been detained after Polish military police surrounded his home in Gdansk. It follows the suspension of martial law by the Polish authorities.

The BBC said the jamming was coming not from Russia, but from inside Poland. It meant that attempts were being made for the first time to blot out all BBC transmissions in Polish. Up until this week interference had been confined to short wave, the BBC said. "But now BBC Polish language transmissions on 231 metres medium wave are being affected as well. And not just Polish transmissions. Six other BBC foreign language services -- Bulgarian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Slovene and Turkish, which use the same medium wave frequency -- are also suffering some interference. So are those BBC World Service broadcasts in English which are beamed to Europe on 231 metres.

"In January, BBC engineers traced the continuing short wave jamming of BBC Polish programmes to three centres in the Soviet Union -- Kaliningrad, Smolensk and Tashkent. However, today it was confirmed that this new medium wave inference is Polish in origin."

Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of external broadcasting, said: "The new medium wave jamming is not of the electrical noise variety. This time the authorities have simply overlaid Warsaw's second radio channel, which is basically a cultural and educational network, right on top of our BBC medium wave transmissions. When we first heard the interference, we thought it might just be a technical fault. But then we saw the same thing was happening to the Voice of America's Polish transmissions. The interference is obviously deliberate and intended to jam our medium wave signal," he said. The BBC's regular audience in Poland is currently estimated at about 7,500,000 people.

The BBC said that the latest round of jamming began almost a year ago, December 30, 1981. Prior to that the Polish service had been unjammed since 1963. Poland stopped jamming BBC broadcasts in 1956, but Soviet jammers kept up thier interference on these programmes for a further seven years. "Although jamming of any broadcast is strongly to be regretted, this new action does represent a backhanded tribute to the effectiveness of the BBC Polish service," said Mr Muggeridge.

When the Polish authorities stopped jamming BBC broadcasts in Polish in 1956, the Warsaw daily newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY described it as a "victory for correct principles and a break with the method that had brought us no credit". Foreign radios stations, it said, should be "countered by factual arguments, not noise."

THATCHER REPLY ON U.S. WARTIME MILITARY BASE

LD161006 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0841 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The government has agreed that the Americans can set up an alternative military command headquarters near High Wycombe, Bucks, during wartime, the prime minister has confirmed. But she has emphasised that the unit will be an American national headquarters and not a NATO headquarters.

Her Commons written reply yesterday followed reports at the weekend that the NATO Command Headquarters was to be transferred from Stuttgart to the U.S. Air Force base at Daws Hill near High Wycambe. She told Mr Frank Allaun, Labour MP for Salford East, "We have agreed that in wartime an alternative headquarters for parts of the U.S. European Command may be located at Wycombe Air Station." She said: "This will be purely a national headquarters, which is not the same as a NATO headquarters. United States European Command is responsible for directing the reinforcement and logistic support of U.S. forces in Europe. Forward defence remains an essential element of NATO's political and military strategy."

PYM IN DEBATE ON SOVIET MISSILE REDUCTION OFFER

LD152004 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1933 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Russia is prepared to cut the number of SS-20 nuclear missiles targeted on Western Europe in return for NATO abandoning the installation of cruise and Pershing missiles. This emerged during a Commons emergency debate tonight when the foreign secretary, Francis Pym, told MP's that the government was now studying the proposals which had been "floated" by the Soviet Union. He stressed that no precise details were available and when arms talks resumed in Geneva next month it would be a top priority to seek clarification from the Russians.

However, Mr Pym appeared to rule out reports that Russia was willing to halve the force of SS-20's aimed at Western Europe. The so called 'zero option' remains NATO's objective. This would involve Russia dismantling the SS-20 and the older SS-4 and SS-5 while the West would drop plans to install cruise and Pershing. But the Western leaders have made it known that there is room for negotiation.

Ministers see the latest Russian position -- apparently first made known before the death of President Brezhnev -- as yet another concession by the Soviets during the arms talks. At first they refused to talk until the West abandoned cruise -- a condition the Russians later dropped. The indications are that Soviet offer will be something short of the rumoured 50 percent cut in SS-20's, perhaps as little as one third of the 180 missiles pointing towards targets in Western Europe.

Mr Pym made clear during the debate that failing agreement with the Russians the West was determined to go ahead with the installation of cruise and Pershing. But he stressed that development would take five years and could be reversed if the result of negotiations justified it. "Nothing is irrevocable," he said.

Today's emergency debate, on Western governments' approach to nuclear disarmament and defence, was held as a result of a successful plea to the speaker on Tuesday by shadow Foreign Secretary Denis Healey. Mr Pym told MP's that negotiations between Russia and the United States must be confidential, but the description by Mr Healey of an "offer" by Mr Andropov to cut by 50 percent or more the number of SS-20 missiles targeted against Western Europe was not in accordance with the government's understanding.

The government wanted an agreement but Mr Pym reminded the house that the Russians had "disavowed" recent Western press reports of progress at the negotiations, saying they were "unfounded". But the Russians had recently floated some new ideas, although they had come up before the death of President Brezhnev. The NATO programme would not increase the total number of warheads in Western Europe by a single one, Mr Pym said.

"Nothing is irrevocable," he added "even when deployments take place we can put the process into reverse." Mr Pym said that if Western proposals for reductions in strategic U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons were accepted this would halve the number of deployed intercontinental missiles and cut warhead numbers by one third by the end of this decade. He condemned, as "mischievous," claims that the multilateral approach did not work. Mr Pym also condemned calls for a nuclear freeze as only "superficially beguiling or attractive." A freeze would, in these negotiations, perpetuate an "overwhelming Soviet predominance" and remove any incentive for mutual negotiated reductions, as the primary Soviet aim of preventing NATO modernisation at zero cost would have been achieved.

Replying to an intervention by Mr Healey, the foreign secretary said he could give no assurance that there would be dual control over the cruise missiles America plans to site in Britain. Dual control would be highly desirable but, "I cannot give that assurance," Mr Pym said. He added: "The position remains exactly the same as it was when I made a statement three years ago. I am aware some arrangements of this kind would be highly desirable, but what I have explained is what the position is at present and how it stands at the moment."

SOUTH AFRICAN ENVOY LEAVES UNDER PRESSURE

LD160030 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0022 GMT 16 Dec 82

[By diplomatic correspondent Tom McMullan]

[Text] A South African official believed to have been engaged in espionage has been asked to leave Britain. The Foreign Office said tonight that Warrant Officer Joseph Klue had left the country following an approach to the South African ambassador.

"We have reason to believe that he had been engaged in activities incompatible with his official status in this country," a spokeswoman said. This form of words is normally another way of saying that Klue had been engaged in spying. It is clear that if he was not withdrawn he would have been expelled. But the Foreign Office tonight would not go into details of the activities which led to his departure.

An approach was made a few months ago to Home Secretary William Whitelaw by the anti-apartheid movement, which complained about the acitivites of the South African Embassy in London. Since then, it is understood that the police have been investigating Klue's background.

Labour MP Mr Robert Hughes, chairman of the anti-apartheid movement, told Mr Whitelaw that opponents of apartheid were becoming anxious about their security because of the activities of the embassy. However, it is not clear if Klue was the organiser of a South African intelligence network covering part of Western Europe. According to Whitehall sources he is felt to be engaged in espionage in only a fairly limited way.

NORTH'S ATALAY ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

TA150755 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The TFSC has asked for the status of the UNFICYP to be reviewed in accordance with the realities in Cyprus. The TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWS AGENCY [TAK] reports that the mandate of the UNFICYP was extended by another 6 months yesterday by the UN Security Council.

Addressing the council, which met on this occasion, Turkish Cypriot representative in New York Nail Atalay expressed his objection to the use of the term "Cypriot Government" mentioned in the draft resolution submitted to the Security Council. Atalay pointed out that since 1963, when the Greek Cypriot attacks began, there has been no legal Cypriot Government on the island. Recalling that the Greek Cypriot side usurped the right to a Cypriot Government through the use of force despite the existence of two separate communities on the island, Atalay said that this reflected neither the de facto nor the de jure situation in Cyprus. He stated that to consider the Greek Cypriot administration in the island as the Cypriot Government was against the fundamental provisions of the 1960 Cypriot Constitution.

Atalay said that his government would continue to exert efforts in order to leave the door open for the continuation of the intercommunal talks being held in Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriot side, he added, will never be the first one to close that door.

Criticizing the Greek Cypriot stance on the issue of the missing persons, Atalay said that though the Turkish side considered this issue as a humanitarian problem, the Greek Cypriot side treated it as a political problem. Atalay confirmed that the only forum where the missing persons issue could be discussed was the autonomous joint missing persons committee established by the two communities in Cyprus. Pointing out that no trace existed of a number of Greek Cypriots since they had been killed during the coup staged against Archbishop Makarios on 15 July 1974, the TFSC representative said: This problem will not be solved as long as the Greek Cypriots insist on exploiting this humanitarian issue in international forums for political expediency.

Answering Greek Cypriot objections to the formation of a central bank, a development bank and the introduction of Turkish currency in the TFSC, Atalay said that these decisions resulted from the current economic conditions in Cyprus. He said that this was an internal affair of the Turkish Cypriot Federated State and that the Greek Cypriot allegations were unfounded.

Calling on the UN Security Council to encourage the two national entities in Cyprus to solve their problems through the intercommunal talks based on equality, Atalay said that under the security provided by the Turkish peace forces, the two communities could (?coexist).

Replying to Greek Cypriot objections on the latest legislation in the TFSC in connection with immovable properties and [words indistinct], Atalay said that the goal of this law was to solve the social and economic problems of Turkish Cypriots who have become refugees as a result of the large-scale exchange of population that took place in Cyprus. Atalay said that these people were provided with the right of ownership and transfer of their immovable properties so that that could raise the capital and investment necessary for repair work, maintenance and the productive use of the properties. This legislation is not aimed at seizing by force the immovable [Greek Cypriot] properties in question and does not contradict the international laws and principles, Atalay concluded.

COUNCIL EXTENDS PEACE FORCE MANDATE 6 MONTHS

NC151441 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Cyprus' permanent UN representative, Mousioutas, once again stressed at the UN Security Council that the Cyprus problem is a problem of invasion and occupation of a significant part of the Cyprus Republic's territory and an issue of the mass violation of the human rights and basic freedoms of the Cypriot people as a whole.

Speaking last evening in a Security Council meeting which unanimously approved a 6-month extension of the International Peace Force's mandate in Cyprus. Mousioutas denounced the absolute flouting of UN resolutions by Turkey and its trampling upon the principles of the UN Charter. The Cypriot delegate stressed that UN credibility depends on its ability to implement its resolutions.

Speaking at the same meeting, Greek delegate Dhoundas reiterated that the intercommunal talks are in fact being held between the Greek Cypriot side and Turkey and added that Greece considers it inconceivable that these talks will lead to a just result since they are being held under the pressure of the Turkish military occupation of part of Cyprus.

TRADE, BANKING AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

NC152021 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] A trade protocol and a banking agreement were signed between Cyprus and Bulgaria at the Commerce Ministry today. Commerce Minister Andreou signed the protocol on behalf of the Cyprus Government, and Mr Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade, signed on behalf of the Bulgarian Government. The banking agreement was signed between Mr Avxendiou, Central Bank director, and Mr (Kairakov), director of the Bulgarian Bank for Foreign Trade. The doubling of trade between the two countries, which is $10 million annually, is envisaged with these agreements.

Speaking at the ceremony, Commerce Minister Andreou stated that the agreements follow the decisions of Presidents Kiprianou and Zhivkov to increase Cyprus-Bulgarian trade, and added that they will open new horizons in bilateral trade relations. Mr Andreou also expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's firm support of Cyprus' political problem.

Mr Ginev, Bulgarian first deputy minister for foreign trade, stated that the agreements are an example of good cooperation between countries with different systems.

The Bulgarian official was received by President Kiprianou today. He was accompanied by Mr Andreou and Bulgarian Ambassador Bochev.

ALITHIA CITES REJECTED DIKO-DISI COOPERATION

NC161130 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Mr Kliridhis' revelation that "opportunities were given and proposals were made to Mr Kiprianou to remain president" if he disengaged himself from AKEL, has caused a sensation among Nicosia's diplomatic circles and Democratic Party [DIKO] cadres. Mr Kliridhis further revealed that Kiprianou is "deriding his followers" when he says he will disengage himself from AKEL after the elections. In its very first issue in an exclusive report, ALITHIA had revealed when these contacts were made, and that one of the Democratic Rally [DISI] vice chairmen, Leandros Zakhariadhis, had undertaken to convey the pertinent proposal.

According to information received yesterday, the proposals were repeated recently and the initiative was left to Mr Kiprianou to form a government with proportional and reasonable participation with DISI and other parties outside AKEL once it disengaged itself from AKEL.

Diplomatic observers, who questioned whether this proposal constitutes an indirect appraisal of Mr Kiprianou's capabilities -- which AKEL also considers insufficient -- were given the reply that:

According to the Constitution, the president's authority to appoint the Council of Ministers is very strong. The president has no vote in the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers. If, however, the authority of appointing the Council of Ministers operated on the basis of a political protocol between ideological-connected parties, a strong executive rule would be formed. Mr Kiprianou would then retain the presidency with limited margins of personal mistakes and increased possibilities of operating a generally acceptable government that would represent the overwhelming majority of the people and would not deprive AKEL of its democratic rights. Moreover, the Greek press had mentioned that this was Mr Karamanlis' wish and proposal.

Regarding the rumors being spread by Mr Kiprianou that he will break away from AKEL after the elections -- something which Mr Kliridhis described as a mockery -- we were informed that DIKO members were also posing the following questions yesterday:

1. How can something like this ever happen because, if Mr Kiprianou breaks away from AKEL after the elections, DIKO would remain a minority party and lose the backing of the House of Representatives in which the phony DIKO-AKEL majority reigns today?

2. Why did Mr Kiprianou not prefer parties with the same ideas, which offered him cooperation, instead of becoming an AKEL prisoner?

These shaking questions have caused serious tendencies toward a rift in DIKO, while Mr Kiprianou's other party cadres insist on reexamining DISI's proposal before the pre-election struggle aggravates. This, however, has been precluded from circles in the Presidential Palace, who know the extent of Mr Kiprianou's commitment to AKEL, which he will neither abandon nor break away from.

DENKTAS SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC COUNCIL

TA151402 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English 1115 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has called on Muslims and Islamic states across the world to form a closer cooperation and solidarity for the achievement of freedom, peace and prosperity, not only for oppressed Muslims, but for all mankind. The president made his call in a message to the inaugural meeting of the continental council of [name indisdinct] for Asia and the Pacific held in Jakarta. The message was read out by Mr (Ferit) Erkin, roving ambassador to Islamic countries of the Federated State.

In his message, President Denktas described it as inspiring and encouraging to note that over the last few years there had been a pronounced and most welcome upsurge of Islamic revival and activity not only in the Middle East but in every continent and corner of the earth. He pointed out, however, that despite these developments, the world of Islam was still confronted with many problems. He said that this was because of a lack of sufficient cooperation and solidarity.

He added that this shortcoming was being exploited by the adversaries. After recounting many instances of exploitation against the oppressed Muslims, President Denktas said that peace could not be achieved or preserved without justice and sufficient deterrent force against the evil forces of political rivalry, economic disparity, religious discrimination and belligerent tendencies. He reiterated the call for further cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- President Kiprianou today received Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hejc, who bid him farewell on the occasion of his departure from Cyprus. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Dec 82 NC]

BULGARIAN ATHLETIC ACCORD -- Cyprus and Bulgaria have signed an agreement for cooperation in the field of athletics. The agreement provides among other things for the exchange of specialists in athletic matters and of working teams. The agreement was signed on behalf of Cyprus by Cypriot Athletic Organization Chairman Lazaridhis and on behalf of Bulgaria by Mr Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union of Physical Culture and Sports. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 11 Dec 82 NC]

AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY -- A new program for cultural exchanges between Cyprus and Hungary for 1983-1985 was signed in Budapest. The new program provides for cooperation between the two countries in the sectors of science, education, arts, radio and television. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Dec 82 NC]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS -- The commercial delegation under Minister of Commerce Andreou which visited Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand returned to Cyprus this evening. Andreou also visited China at the invitation of the Chinese minister for foreign trade. In a statement he made after his return to Cyprus, Andreou expressed satisfaction with the results of the tour and said that it will contribute to increased Cypriot exports to countries in the Far East. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Dec 82 NC]

AGRICULTURAL BANK LOAN -- Credits extended to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus by the Agricultural Bank of Turkey since 1974 total more than 12.6 billion Tl, Finance Minister of the Federated State Salih Cosar has said. Cosar and General Manager of the Agricultural Bank Rahmi Onen signed a new protocol in Lefkose for a new loan of 5.3 million Tl plus, effective from January, to meet part of the expenditure budget of the Federated State. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 10 Dec 82 TA]

TURKISH UNITY PARTY CONGRESS -- The Second Congress of the Turkish Unity Party [TUP] was held in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] on 12 December. Baki Topaloglu was unanimously elected party leader. In a statement after his election, Topaloglu thanked the party delegates and said that he will not deviate from the path drawn by Ataturk and his principles. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 12 Dec 82 TA]

KKE 11TH CONGRESS CONTINUES MEETING IN ATHENS

Cuban Delegate's Statement

NC152144 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 Dec 82 p 5

["Text" of statement to RIZOSPASTIS by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, in Athens -- date not specified]

[Text] We are coming to Greece to once again demonstrate the comradeship and fraternal friendship that unites us with the KKE. The KKE is very familiar to us. Despite the thousands of kilometers that separate us, the KKE has great authority in our country. This is why we Cuban communists, who in essence are internationalists, greatly value the KKE's authority and activities. We are coming to the 11th congress to contribute to strengthening the unity of the communist parties and the cooperation of the liberation movements in the world. We are also coming to show our intentions to fight U.S. imperialism everywhere, in any form and with every method.

Romanian Delegate's Statement

NC152135 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 Dec 82 p 5

["Text" of statement to RIZOSPASTIS by Petre Lupu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, in Athens -- date not specified]

[Text] I feel joy and honor for the duty that was given me to represent the Romanian Communist Party at the 11th KKE Congress. While wishing absolute success to your party's 11th congress, please convey the Romanian communists' warmest greetings to all KKE members.

Cyprus Papaioannou Addresses Congress

NC152154 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] In an address at the 11th KKE Congress, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou stressed that the Cyprus issue will be solved with the united and planned struggle of the Cypriot people, the support and help of democratic Greece and its government and the solidarity and support of the socialist and nonaligned countries and the world's freedom-loving people. Mr Papaioannou added that a careful and skillful handling of the Cyprus issue is needed. He further said that such handling has been undertaken through the democratic cooperation of the Democratic Party [DIKO] and AKEL, always along with close cooperation between the Cyprus and Greek Governments.

Turks' Bilen Greets Congress

TA151458 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Greeting message sent by Turkish Communist Party General Secretary Bilen to the 11th KKE Congress on 12 December 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of Turkish communists and the country's working class, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee sends its revolutionary militant greetings to the brotherly Communist Party of Greece [KKE] on the occasion of its 11th congress.

Your congress is convening at a decisive time from the viewpoint of defending peace, continuing the process of detente and waging the struggle for saving humanity from a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists and NATO ringleaders are intensifying their aggression directed toward a confrontation with the socialist countries and all the progressive forces. The task of curbing this course faces the world communist movement. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are the most reliable and strongest supporters of all the peaceful forces.

The fact that your congress coincides with the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR along with the resolutions of your congress to be taken in favor of regional and world peace add historic significance to this event. Your congress is also convening at a time when the process of change in your country has won the hearts of the large masses, and moves have intensified for the promotion of peace, national independence, democracy and communal development. The Greek communists are struggling hard in order to realize the process of change, to put an end to the sovereignty of local and foreign monopolies, and to provide a decent standard of living for the workers. I hope that the 11th congress of your party will be an important step in this struggle.

Under conditions of reactionary military dictatorship, intensified terror, strong pressure and aggression, our party, the Turkish communists, are currently waging a difficult struggle against the reactionaries and the military junta and dictatorship, which supports the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie and has eliminated all democratic rights. This struggle is also directed against U.S. efforts to transform our country into a regional springboard and utilize the junta as a tool for implementing this aim, against the (?restricting) of all the economic, political, social and cultural rights of our working class and toiling people, and against the junta which blindly follows the Reagan policies, which trample upon our national pride and which drag our 45-million strong motherland into an abyss and adventures.

The TCP is closely bound to the KKE within the framework of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of the international proletariat. The TCP extends its best wishes of success to the 11th Congress of the KKE. Long live the Leninist and militant solidarity of the Turkish and Greek Communist Parties; long live the international proletariat.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC141734 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, arrived on an official 3-day visit to our country this evening. He will meet with the president of the republic, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and other government officials.

Meeting With Papandreou

NC151746 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at the political office this morning. Hellenic Radio-Television reporter Aris Xipolitidhis reports:

[Begin recording] During his meeting with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at noon today, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi stated that the Arab countries feel solidarity with Greece and support the Greek Government's efforts to achieve its goals. The meeting was held at the political office in the presence of Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos and Mr Klibi's entourage.

In receiving the Arab League secretary general, Mr Papandreou stated: [Papandreou] It gives me great joy to receive Arab League Secretary General Klibi, a personality who has made an impact on the international arena and who plays a decisive role in the developments of the Arab nation, and of course, at this particular time in the major, unsolved Middle East problem. He knows how warm and close our relations with the Arabs are. We do not receive him formally, but substantively because Greece and the Greek people truly feel very close to the Arab people. Welcome, Mr Chairman.

[Xipolitidhis] In reply to the prime minister's statement, the Arab leader said: It is a great honor for me to meet the great struggler and leader, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. We in the Arab world follow your great struggle and know what you went through to shoulder the responsibilities you have today. On this opportunity, we would like to express the solidarity and support of the Arab countries for all your efforts to achieve the goals of social justice and prosperity for the Greek people. I would like to assure you, Mr Prime Minister, that the Arab people have great respect for you, for what you have offered and for your stand toward the just Arab claims no matter what it costs you in sacrifices and in attacks from other sides. With great pleasure I declare to you that all the Arab states are in solidarity with you, and in the name of the Arab states and Arab nations, I convey their warm brotherly greetings to you. [end recording]

LEBANESE POLITICAL CIRCLES LAUD ASSISTANCE

NC111405 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] The Papandreou government is among the very few governments which effectively contributed toward raising the Israeli siege of West Beirut by supplying the transport means for the Palestinians' departure. This was stated this morning to the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY by political circles directly related to Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan, according to reports from Beirut.

The same circles added that the Lebanese Government is most certainly fully aware of this great contribution and expects that relations between the two countries will be further strengthened. The same Lebanese political circles stressed that they want to believe that in the same way the business world of friendly Greece will demonstrate an interest and will contribute with its experience and knowledge to the reconstruction of Lebanon after the destruction caused by the Israeli invasion.

Greek firms have reportedly demonstrated an interest in undertaking construction projects in the Lebanese capital.

A Greek cargo ship arrived in Beirut port yesterday and unloaded large quantities of food and health material as part of the Greek Government's economic aid to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Distribution of food has already commenced under the auspices of Lebanese Government officials.

ZAKOLIKOS TO DISCUSS ARMS PRODUCTION IN BELGIUM

NC141016 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Greek Deputy Defense Minister Pavsanias Zakolikos, who is currently in Brussels, will have talks today with the Belgian defense minister in connection with the joint production of certain weapons systems in Greece for which provision was made during Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's visit to Belgium last October.

ASALA ISSUES STATEMENT ON KUWAIT AIR BOMBING

NC101652 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Since yesterday the Athens security police have been investigating a new development in the recent bomb explosion outside the Kuwait Air offices during which one of the alleged perpetrators was killed and the other injured.

According to the police, while the injured bomber has admitted that he and his dead companion threw the bomb, an unknown person who telephoned the AGENCE-FRANCE PRESS office has alleged that the suspected bombers are members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) and that they were the victims of an attempted assassination by Turkish agents operating in Athens.

During the telephone call, the AGENCE-FRANCE PRESS office received the following statement from ASALA: "Our organization declares that the bomb explosion at the Kuwait Air office early on 8 December was a premeditated attempt to murder the two young ASALA members. We have remained silent until now in order to avoid any exacerbation in Greek-Turkish relations. However, since the police have exploited our silence, we are obliged to declare the truth. The two ASALA members are the victims of special commandos dispatched by Evren to murder Armenian fighters. Barely 1 month ago, Turkish agents killed the Armenian fighter Novar Sialiman in the Netherlands. We will never remain silent in the face of such acts, and all those who consciously or unconsciously plot against the Armenian people will be punished in the proper way."

HELLENIC RADIO-TV TWO ON 24-HOUR STRIKE 15 DEC

NC151515 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Employees of the Hellenic Radio-Television [ERT] Two [formerly Armed Forces Radio] began a 24-hour pan-Hellenic strik effective 0500 today. Their claims are equal pay for equal work and the signing of a collective agreement in 1982 envisaging a gradual equalizing of salaries with ERT One in 1983. This was stated by the coordination committee of the Electronics Employees Association and the Pan-Hellenic Association of Cultural and Technical Employees of ERT Two.

Strike Ends 16 Dec

NC160601 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The 24-hour Pan-Hellenic strike of the Hellenic Radio-Television Two employees ended at 0500 today.

PAPER: GREECE PLANS 10-MILE SEA BORDER LIMIT

NC161043 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 12 Dec 82 p 1, 14

[Nur Batur report]

[Text] Ankara, (TERCUMAN) -- It has been learned that after signing the international Law of the Sea Convention, Greece is preparing to extend its territorial waters in the Agean to 10 miles, and to achieve this, it is engaged in an intensive behind the scenes diplomatic campaign.

A high-ranking official has confirmed that Greece is engaged in such a preparation, and added: "Greece is playing with fire. Its attempt to extend its territorial waters beyond 6 miles will entail grave consequences. Such an attempt will damage Turkey's vital interests. It can by no means be accepted." This is how diplomatic circles in Ankara evaluate Greece's preparations to extend its territorial waters in the Aegean to 10 miles instead of 12. Although no country, including Turkey, recognizes Greece's airspace as being 10 miles, Greece argues that it is. Today the Greek terirtorial waters are 6 miles. However, the Law of the Sea Convention, which will come into operation when it has been signed by 60 states, entitles the nations to extend their territorial waters to a maximum of 12 miles.

According to the Chicago Conventon, a country's airspace must be equal to its territorial waters. At present, the airspace of all countries is 6 miles like their territorial waters.

With the Law of the Sea Convention coming into force, Greece may say "My airspace is 10 miles. According to the rules, I am also extending my territorial waters to 10 miles to match my airspace." Through such devious tactics, Greece may argue that it has balanced its airspace with its territorial waters and that Turkey should have nothing to say about it.

Another high-ranking official in assessing Greece's preparation said that Turkey's reaction to such an attempt would be very severe and added: "The Aegean possesses a special status. Turkey can by no means accept Greece's extension of territorial waters in the Aegean beyond 6 miles. It these waters are extended beyond 6 miles, the Aegean will become a Greek lake, a development which will run counter to Turkey's vital interests, and at the same time will prove detrimental to Turkey. Turkey has refused to sign the international Law of the Sea Convention and neither recognizes the convention nor the rules it has put forth. If Greece chooses to act in this manner -- without taking the special status in the Aegean into consideration -- it will be abusing rights, and it will be creating a serious crisis in the Aegean."

MINISTRY REPORTS GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH IMF

TA151635 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 15 (AA) -- Turkey and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have reached agreement on all outstanding issues that were taken up in the latest round of talks held in Ankara, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday. The statement was issued to the press after Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu received the IMF delegation headed by Mr. Geoffrey Tyler.

Mr. Tyler was quoted as telling Mr. Kafaoglu that the present economic policies of Turkey enhanced Turkey's international credibility and image.

The ministry said the Fund would release the last tranche [slice] of the agreed credit next month and the remaining tranche in June 1983.

The January tranche is 100 million SDR and the last one 190 million SDR. It said the Fund was pleased with the performance of the Turkish economy and appreciated Turkey's problems in certain fields.

ICFTU DELEGATION CONTINUES CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA141137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The ICFTU delegation that arrived in Turkey yesterday is continuing its contacts in Ankara. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu today received the delegation led by the confederation's secretary general (John Venderveken). Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] leader Sevket Yilmaz was also present in the talks. The delegation will later visit State Minister Ilhan Oztrak for talks. Meanwhile, talks were held with the delegation in Ankara this morning on the normalization of relations between the international confederation and Turk-Is. The visiting delegation will go to Istanbul tomorrow for more contacts.

HUNGARY'S DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE IN ISTANBUL

TA131714 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, 13 Dec (A.A.) -- Hungary's deputy minister of trade, Ms. Selmeczi, was in Istanbul Monday at the head of a trade mission for talks with Istanbul businessmen at the local chamber of trade. Chairman of the chamber Nuh Kusculu noted Turkish goods accounted for less than one percent of Hungary's imports and called for a rise in the figure.

Ms. Selmeczi said they had come to Turkey to see Turkish products for themselves, and they were interested particularly in fresh fruit and vegetables, durable consumer goods, textiles and leatherware from Turkey. She believed the current 160 million dollar volume of trade could be expanded. Understanding was reached to hold a special "Turkish Week" featuring Turkish products, art and culture in Hungary next year.

EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA151742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] An Egyptian trade delegation headed by the Food Ministry [as heard] under secretary, (Ahmad 'Abd al-Gaffari), arrived in Ankara today as the guests of Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk. The talks between the trade delegation and the officials of the Commerce Ministry will begin tomorrow. The visiting delegation will hold a meeting with Turkish businessmen on Friday, 17 December. The delegation members will then meet businessmen in Izmir and Istanbul.

TURKISH EXPORTERS RESUME IRAN TRADE CONTACTS

TA151738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk has said that transit exports have resumed to Iran. In a statement in Ankara, Canturk explained that Iran bought goods from third countries through Turkish exporters. He said that new exports worth $200 million would soon be made to Iran and this would bring in foreign exchange worth about $40 million to Turkey. This, he said, was creating new job opportunities for Turkish transporters as well.

COURT GIVES DEATH SENTENCE ON OVERTHROW ATTEMPT

TA141712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The 6th Army Corps and Martial Law Command First Military Court has sentenced to death one of the seven suspects being tried for various offenses. The other suspects received prison sentences ranging from 5 to 10 years. According to information from the press and public relations office of the 6th Army Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Hatay Martial Law Command, Cumali Ayhan, being tried for attempting to overthrow the established system in Turkey and to prevent the Grand National Assembly from performing its duty and for having killed two persons, was sentenced to death.

Two Militants Sentenced to Death

TA141714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The Aegean Army and Martial Law Command Second Military Court has sentenced to death two of the 36 suspects who were being tried for engaging in activities aimed at changing the Constitution through the force of arms, murder and armed robbery. Three of the 36 suspects were sentenced to life imprisonment. At today's hearing, Mehment Bozbay and Huseyin Taskin were sentenced to death. Necdet Ayma, Temel Goz and Husmettin Koc, who were charged with the same offenses, were first sentenced to death but their sentences were later commuted to life imprisonment due to mitigating circumstances.

45 LEFTIST MILITANTS CAPTURED IN ISTANBUL

TA111102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Summary] It has been announced that 45 leftist militants belonging to the Emergency Group and the Turkish Revolutionary Liberation Party [TDKP] have been captured in operations conducted by security forces in Istanbul. A statement by the Martial Law Command's press and publications department says that 3 militants belonging to the Emergency Group were captured with 1 submachine gun, 3 pistols, 155 rounds of ammunition and documents belonging to the organization and banned publications. Moreover, 42 militants belonging to the Union of Young Communists, who were exerting efforts to revive the [TDKP] were also captured in Istanbul, including officials of the illegal organization. Two duplicating machines, three typewriters, banned publications and tracts, fake identities, documents and codes of the organization were seized during the operation.

More Militants Captured

TA101731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Summary] The 6th Army Corps and the Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command has stated that 81 militants belonging to the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front-Emergency Group have been captured as a result of operations carried out by the security forces in Hatay and Iskenderun. It has been determined that the captured were involved in incidents of murder, bombing, distribution of pamphlets and other terrorist activities.

VOTCP WARNS OF NEW AUTHORITARIAN LEGISLATION

TA140843 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "We Must Not Be Captive to the Junta Framework"]

[Excerpts] Based on its Constitution, the military junta is preparing to enact a series of new laws -- the political parties law, the election law, the press law, the state security courts law, the labor law, the trade unions law, the collective work contract law and others.

According to leaked information, the trade unions law envisages intensified state control over the trade unions. The supervision hinted at in the junta Constitution will be greatly developed and diversified. Since according to this law the workers will not be authorized to control their own activities, who will be? Officials to be appointed by the state, that is, by the junta! How can the workers trust the officials of the junta, which did not find the workers fit to conduct their own affairs? Since the workers will be powerless in the face of these officials, who will control these officials? According to the legislation being prepared, these officials or institutions will be accountable to the state or, in other words, to the head of state, to Evren -- that is to say, to one person only.

In the same way, according to the political parties law being prepared, efforts are being made to introduce articles that will allow the supervision of political activities by the parties. Here again the supervision of political activities will be carried out by the state and not by the members of political parties themselves. Who will supervise these state officials? Of course, the head of state, who has been invested with ample authority, that same person, though he has plenty of authority, is not accountable to anyone.

In brief, the junta wants to develop legislation that will allow it to implement its own authoritarian Constitution and strengthen its administration, which is under the authority of a handful of people or, rather, only one person. Thus the junta aims at preventing the people from being freely involved in political activities.

There was some strong opposition by various democratic circles against the junta Constitution before the referendum of 7 November. These efforts were not in vain, since they contributed to the formation of the current opposition against the junta Constitution. This opposition continues against the restrictions imposed by the junta Constitution and against the new legislation being prepared.

Thus, Teoman Erel, a writer of the Istanbul daily MILLIYET, is able to mock the political parties law being prepared by the junta. He points out that according to this legislation, the political parties to be established will have to struggle against the provisions of the new law that restrict their activities and the administration that will try to enforce them. Democratic writers like Mumtaz Soysal and Oktay Eksi also express their critical views on the new legislation being prepared by the junta.

All democratic circles are continuing their opposition to the new legislation. It is important that such criticism should not be confined to the constitutional framework, and must not develop the belief among the masses that if they ask for something the junta will provide it. Based on the experience of the past 2 years, the masses are already aware that their requests are never met by the junta. What the masses need is not superficial criticism of the laws as such, but criticism of the antidemocratic principles the laws represent. As long as the opposition against the new junta legislation is part of an opposition against the junta itself, this stand will contribute to the struggle being waged for the return of democracy in our country.

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OFFICIAL ON U.S. CONCERN OVER TECHNOLOGY SALES

AU161333 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1133 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Michael Kerbler interview with State Secretary Ferdinand Lacina, who will visit the United States on 21 December -- live]

[Summary] [Question] Mr State Secretary, Austria has incurred the criticism of the United States over the alleged transfer of U.S.- imported technology to the USSR. You are going to visit the United States next week. Do you intend to outline the Austrian position on this issue?

[Answer] "All I can say about this is that there are no concrete indications from the United States as to which transactions are meant here. From Austria's viewpoint, the situation is such that Austrian firms are free to trade within the framework of the stipulations of the contracts they have concluded with American firms; in other words, if license agreements or agreements with affiliated companies of U.S. concerns in Austria provide for restrictions, then these firms are certainly bound by these contracts, but that is not a matter which directly concerns the Austrian state."

[Question] "Do you mean that it is impossible for Austria, or say, for the Trade Ministry, to ban exports of goods by decree to the USSR or to other East bloc countries, for example, because American components, which are contained in the so-called COCOM list, are contained in these, say, machines?"

[Answer] "Austria is not a member of the Western alliance, nor a member of any alliance, it is a neutral country. In principle, I can only repeat: if there are agreements between American and Austrian firms, then the Austrian firms are certainly committed to comply with these agreements, but for our part, we have no possibility of imposing export controls or export bans."

[Question] Mr State Secretary, what can be the reason why the Americans are now warning Austria, of all countries, against such a technology transfer to the East bloc?

[Answer] "I can say very little about the reasons which have induced the Americans to pursue this policy at this time, especially as far as the most recent statements are concerned. We have been talking with the U.S. Administration about these questions for quite some time now, and we are taking its concern very seriously, but it is known that as a neutral country, Austria must and will defend its neutral position here. Still, we certainly respect the American wish, which is conveyed to the American firms through the governments [sentence as heard] that they do not want to deliver certain products to the East. I only believe -- and we have experienced this on other occasions before -- that there have been statements about which we are certainly not very happy, and we will point it out over there. But I do not believe that these statements are representative of the opinion of the U.S. Government as a whole.

[Question] Thus you believe that the currently somewhat strained situation can be overcome?

[Answer] "Actually, I do not see any strained situation merely because some representative of the administration has deemed it necessary to make a statement. I think we should not be so sensitive in that respect. We cannot speak of strained relations yet -- it is unpleasant if there are misunderstandings resulting from such remarks, and I will certainly endeavor to hear the position of the U.S. Administration which -- it is hoped, and I am actually convinced of it -- will be different from what has been published here in the newspapers."

BRIEFS

SOVIET SHIP ORDER NEGOTIATIONS -- The Austrian shipyards corporation Oeswag is striving to take part in a large Soviet order which is expected to go to several countries and involve 90 special ships for the transportation of vegetables and wine. Oeswag hopes to land an order for 15 units with an overall value of some 1.5 billion schillings. Vitaly V. Trofimov, RSFSR deputy minister of River Fleet, is currently conducting negotiations on the deal with Oeswag representatives in Austria. [Vienna WEINER ZEITUNG in German 5 Dec 82 p 7 AU]

JOINT COMMISSION WITH HUNGARY -- The Austrian-Hungarian general joint commission held its ninth session in Vienna on 6-7 December. The Austrian delegation was headed by Ambassador Friedrich Bauer, the Hungarian one by Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka. The sides discussed the implementation of the decisions adopted at the eighth session and questions related to further deepening Austrian-Hungarian relations in various special fields. Both sides noted with satisfaction that these relations have developed successfully since the last session. "Both sides also paid special attention to the process of security and cooperation." Karoly Szarka was also received by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Dec 82 p 3 AU]

BUNDESTAG GIVES KOHL NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE

LD171300 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA) -- As expected, the Bundestag today refused to give Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl a vote of confidence and thus, as planned, opened the way for a new general election to be held on 6 March.

In the roll-call vote on the chancellor's motion asking for a vote of confidence, 218 of the 474 deputies present voted "no," 8 voted "yes", and 248 abstained. There were no invalid votes.

Thus, as previously announced, the great majority of the CDU/CSU-FDP government coalition obviously abstained. The SPD Parliamentary Group announced a "solid no" vote.

Later in the day, Chancellor Helmut Kohl will see Federal President Karl Carstens and ask him to dissolve parliament. Carstens will probably announce his decision at the beginning of January.

Kohl Addresses Bundestag on Vote

DW171009 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0807 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Bundestag in Bonn -- live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: In the government statement of 13 March 1982, I presented the program of the Federal Government supported by the FDP, CDU and CSU and stressed our intention to hold elections on 6 March 1983 if possible. I have therefore submitted the proper motion in accordance with Article 68 of the Basic Law. Such motions have been submitted twice before in the history of the FRG; in September 1972 by Chancellor Willy Brandt with the aim of suggesting to the federal president that the Bundestag be dissolved if the motion was rejected; and in February 1982 when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt submitted such a motion to assure himself of the support of the coalition existing at that time.

Ladies and gentlemen, even if the reasons in 1972 were different, I am pursuing the aim noted by Chancellor Brandt at that time; my motion is to contribute to opening the way for new elections. I know that an intensive public discussion is going on over the application of Article 68 of the Basic Law as well as over other ways to dissolve the Bundestag during a legislative period.

After a thorough examination of all significant points of view and after talks and discussions with the chairmen of the parties and factions represented in the Bundestag, I have arrived at the conclusion that the decision I have made is in accordance with the Basic Law. Article 68 of the Basic Law provides the chancellor with the possibility of asking the Bundestag members whether a sufficient parliamentary basis exists for the continuing work of the Federal Government. I put this question to you today.

Ladies and gentlemen, I recall the agreement which the coalition parties CDU, SPD [corrects himself] CDU, FDP and SPD [corrects himself again] CDU/CSU and FDP [laughter] -- Ladies and gentlemen, that certainly was no freudian slip. [laughter, applause] I will say it once more: Which the coalition parties CDU/CSU and FDP made in September 1982. At that time, we jointly agreed in the coalition that we could not bear the responsibility for immediate elections in view of the extraordinary emergency situation then existing. There could be no delay in handling the urgent problems on which no majority could be achieved in the former government and coalition. I particularly recall the public financial situation, the economic situation, and in particular, developments on the labor market.

We had to pass the 1983 budget and the accompanying bills. We had to create clarity for our country and our partners and allies in the world regarding our future foreign policy course. Therefore, this Federal Government's mission was limited from the very beginning. We have therefore been striving from the very beginning to give the voters an opportunity to vote as soon as possible on the policy and coalition of the center, on this new policy.

Ladies and gentlemen, this primarily means that we wanted to set up an emergency program concentrated on what was urgently necessary. Second, after adopting the program, we wanted to face the voters immediately. On this basis, and according to this agreement, I was elected on 1 October 1982 as FRG chancellor. I stressed this in my government statement of 13 October 1982, and naturally, I also stand by it today.

We have implemented the first part of our agreement. First, the new coalition of the center has introduced the necessary initial steps to help improve state finances. The Bundestag adopted the budget and the related bills this week. The coalition has given the first impulses to get our economy going again and to create new jobs, particularly for the younger generation. At the same time, the Federal Government made it clear that we must -- and where we must -- accept sacrifices together with our fellow citizens to preserve the social net. We have adopted the supplementary bill on the right to conscientious objection, which has been pending for many years.

Second, the new coalition of the center has strengthened friendship with our European neighbors and our NATO partners. The Federal Government has strengthened our policy of dialogue in East-West relations and the partnership with Third World countries. Our security policy aims and our firm will to work for world peace have become particularly clear. Ladies and gentlemen, we are again a reliable and predictable partner in international politics.

Now that we have done what was most urgent, it is necessary to face the decision of the voters. [applause]

I have gained the impression in many talks that all parties represented in the Bundestag want new elections, and the overwhelming majority [applause] -- I am grateful to be applauded by you at least in this connection [applause] -- ladies and gentlemen, the overwhelming majority of our citizens also wants new elections. I am convinced that the elections we plan to hold are necessary. We are faced with extremely difficult tasks. It is important to lead our country out of the most serious economic and financial crisis since the founding of the Federal Republic.

Whether these tasks can be resolved successfully decisively depends on whether the work of the parties and factions supporting the government is backed by a firm mandate from the electorate. The necessary policy must be conceived on a long-term basis because we don't want to do piecework but lay lasting foundations as the CDU, CSU and FDP did in the early history of the FRG. [applause] We, the CDU, CSU and FDP, are prepared to again face such a difficult task at a difficult time.

We want to and must bring the state budget in line. In foreign and security policy we must continue our course of ensuring peace in freedom, even though in doing so we will have to cope with difficult conflicts [auseinandersetzungen]. We must also create lasting conditions for a more human society. Ladies and gentlemen, the present coalition partners have not yet made any comprehensive long-term decisions regarding all these problems. The coalition agreement concentrated on the priority program outlined in my government statement of 13 October 1982. It could not and cannot cover all political fields with the necessary broadness and diversity.

The necessary priority program has been fulfilled. With the fulfillment of this program, the coalition no longer has a parliamentary basis for continuing work. We now want to ask the electorate to give us a mandate for a long-term policy of the new center coalition. The coalition parties CDU, CSU and FDP are prepared in principle to cooperate again following the elections, and for the future work of the coalition parties a new parliamentary basis is necessary. This basis must be created by the voters. In addition, the must decide whether the coalition can continue its cooperation and what common content can be agreed on regarding a policy oriented toward the future and conceived on a long-term basis.

As the opposition party, the SPD also has clearly stated that it is not prepared to form a coalition and wants to hold new elections. Ladies and gentlemen, no party or faction represented in the Bundestag would suffer a disadvantage as a result of the dissolution of Parliament. If the road to new elections that I have embarked on is opposed on the grounds that the Constitution is being manipulated, this objection is entirely unfounded. [applause]

Today and in the weeks following my election as FRG chancellor, I informed you and the German public in all frankness of my considerations and I avoided everything that could have created the impression of artificiality or manipulation. The charge of manipulation, ladies and gentlemen, would be better justified if I chose the way of resignation in accordance with Article 63 of the Basic Law. Under Article 63 of the Basic Law, several unsuccessful ballots are required for opening the way to new elections. In the present situation, ladies and gentlemen, I would convince nobody if such a procedure were used to force the president to dissolve the Bundestag. [applause] I am of the view that the way I chose for the dissolution of the Bundestag is convincing and constitutional.

I again emphasize the most important aspects. The coalition needs the decision of the electorate as a basis for the necessary policy of renewal conceived on a broad and long-term basis. All parties represented in the Bundestag want new elections. There is no majority in the Bundestag prepared to elect a different government, and in their desire for new elections, the parties agree with the large majority of our people.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to base your decision regarding the vote I have requested on your conscience. It is in accordance with the special nature of Article 68 of the Basic Law that I personally won't take part in the voting. Ladies and gentlemen, through our actions we will create the essential basis for the decision I want to propose to the president. [applause]

CHANCELLOR KOHL DEFENDS NATO DUAL DECISION

LD162228 Hamburg DPA in German 2137 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 16 Dec (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl has emphatically defended the NATO dual decision, and particularly the decision on counterarming. At a final CDU rally in the Hamburg election campaign, Kohl said this evening that in the worldwide struggle for peace the FRG has a key role, for if the Germans fall, then "everyone around" would fall too. If the counterarming decision were to be rescinded, there would be no more movement, but in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geveva, both sides would have to move.

Kohl said the influence of opponents of the counterarming decision was increasingly gaining ground in the SPD. The stand of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who himself had a hand in the formulation of the dual decision, is only "vaguely related" to his previous attitude. Kohl called the "dream of peace without weapons" a "disastrous dream". A land without weapons is prey to the hegemony of the Soviet Union.

KOHL CONCERNED ABOUT WALESA'S DETENTION

LD161524 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl hopes for the immediate release of Lech Walesa if the reports that the former Polish trade union leader was rearrested on Thursday are true. Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff stressed the "extreme concern" of the federal chancellor. Kohl said he regrets that the Polish authorities have apparently "returned to their old practices." This action is all the more disappointing since the Polish Government has announced the suspension of martial law.

AL-AHRAM INTERVIEWS KOHL ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC170840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 17 Dec (MENA) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has emphasized the need for Israel to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and for the Palestinians to recognize Israel's right to existence and security. He said that reciprocal recognition constitutes a firm part of the stances of the European Community, which in turn is committed to the Venice Declaration.

In an interview he gave to Ibrahim Nafi', the chief editor of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, which was published today, Kohl said that his country supported the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in 1974. He added that the Palestinian people must determine their national identity by themselves and make a decision on the solution they want by participating in the peace process.

In the interview, the German chancellor dealt with the visit he will soon make to Israel. He said: It is useless to attempt to reach a peaceful solution without Israel's participation. We must talk with all sides. This is compatible with the views of the Arabs, who have requested that Germany exert efforts with Israel for the sake of establishing a just and peaceful solution. In this context, he referred to the relations of friendship which link his country with the Arab world and Israel alike. He added that he did not see any contradiction in this, but that confidence and balanced relations must be established and strengthened with all sides to the dispute so that we can participate in establishing peace in the Middle East.

PAPER REPORTS PERSHING DEPLOYMENT SITES

LD161948 Hamburg DPA in German 1851 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Munich 16 Dec (DPA) -- According to the Friday edition of the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, the 56th U.S. Artillery Brigade in Heilbronn, Neu-Ulm and Schwaebisch-Gmuend will be the sites of the American Pershing II missiles which are to be stationed on FRG territory in the event the Geneva Disarmament talks fail. The newspaper gives as its source the company documents of an American armaments manufacturer which are expressly declared to be "open", that is, not to be kept confidential, and are sent to anyone who requests them.

The Defense Ministry, which has so far refused to name the sites for reasons of secrecy, made no statement on the report on Thursday evening and would neither confirm nor deny it. Among others, the CDU politician Werner Marx and Minister of State Juergen Moellemann of the Foreign Ministry called for the sites to be named.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON U.S. SOLDIERS

LD161622 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA) -- The federal government has strongly condemned the recent attacks on U.S. soldiers in the Federal Republic and wishes those injured a speedy recovery.

Government spokesman Diether Stolze said in Bonn today that the government learned of the attacks with horror and profound consternation. They represent "attacks on our security and defense capability." Our American friends should know that the government and the authorities will continue to do everything within their power to help protect U.S. installations, U.S. soldiers and their families. Several U.S. soldiers have been injured during the past few days in bomb attacks.

SPD OFFICIAL SAYS SOVIET OFFER 'INADEQUATE'

LD170004 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA) -- Today, one day after the assessment of the latest Soviet proposals in Geneva by Minister of State Alois Mertes, the SPD also described the negotiations offer as an "important step in the right direction". The Soviet proposals are, however, "not adequate", said Karsten Voight, chairman of the Foreign Policy Working Group of the SPD Bundestag group. He thus concurred with Mertes on this matter.

The Soviet Union has offered to reduce its 333 SS-20 medium-range missiles to 250, of which only 150 would be targeted at Western Europe. In response, the West has to renounce its counterarming in full. Voight recommended that the Soviet offer should be countered with the West's own ideas but even on this basis the threat to Western Europe could be considerably reduced. At the same time the SPD politician criticized the "lack of standpoint" of the new Federal Government, which has no strategy of its own. At least Minister of State Mertes had apparently briefed himself before making his statement. The government spokesman had not made a statement "so he did not receive any instructions from the chancellor" -- because advice from Washington was being awaited.

1983 BUDGET FOR DM253.2 BILLION APPROVED

LD162222 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA) -- In a roll call vote this evening, the Bundestag passed the 1983 budget in spite of SPD opposition. After a 3-day debate, which was partly influenced by the forthcoming elections, 266 deputies of the CDU/CSU and FDP voted for the budget, which envisages expenditures next year of DM253.2 billion, an increase of 2.8 percent compared with this year. Of those deputies fully entitled to vote, 480 did so; 210 voted against and 4 abstained.

The government's plan to invest DM33.3 billion means increasing its net borrowing requirement to DM40.9 billion, that is, about 3 percent more than this year.

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS WITH GDR -- Bonn -- Since yesterday, 120 new telephone lines have been in operation between the FRG and the "GDR." Some 72 new lines from FRG territory and 48 from the western sectors of Berlin are connected with the "GDR" and East Berlin. [Text] [Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Dec 82 p 1 DW]

GDR POSTAGE DEMAND -- Hamburg, 11 Dec (DPA) -- According to BILD AM SONNTAG, the GDR wants to increase the lump sum paid by the Federal Republic for postal services from the present DM85 million to DM430 million beginning in 1983. The paper states that the Federal Postal Ministry has strongly rejected East Berlin's demand. Since 1973, Bonn has been paying the GDR a lump sum of DM85 million by way of making up the difference in costs in postage between the two Germanies. This 5-year old agreement is due to expire at the end of 1982. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 11 Dec 82 LD]

MITTERRAND, MAUROY SLIP IN POPULARITY RATINGS

LD162338 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand's and Pierre Mauroy's popularity ratings have taken another slide, according to an IDOP poll published this morning by FRANCE-SOIR. A total of 37 percent of the French people are satisfied with President Mitterrand, who thus loses 6 points, and 46 percent are dissatisfied.

As for Pierre Mauroy, 33 percent are satisifed with him, and he thus loses 4 points.

COMMENTATOR ON POLISH MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION

PM141201 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Jaruzelski Has Been Unable To Break Down the Poles' Hostility"]

[Text] Warsaw -- In early December 1981 General Jaruzelski took the final decision to introduce martial law. What were his objectives at that time?

The main avowed and unavowed goals of the general and his friends were as follows:

-- to prevent a Warsaw Pact intervention planned as the ultimate step during the bloc leaders' meeting in Moscow on 5 December 1980. The aim was to safeguard Poland's existence as a state;

-- to put an end to total economic bankruptcy, the state's disintegration and anarchy, and to prevent civil war;

-- to regain firm control of the situation;

-- to resume a policy of national accord among all those who accept socialism and of controlled structural reforms under the government's leadership;

-- to prevent the party being taken over by the "hardliners" who were becoming increasingly aggressive and to prepare for demonstrations in Warsaw on 17 December; and

-- to eliminate any possibility, however small, of a direct accord between the Soviets and the Polish opposition. Moreover, direct contacts had been established in Gdansk at that time, the Soviets probably trying to increase their pressure on the party leaders in that way.

Which of these objectives have been attained after 1 year of martial law? Some of them clearly have: Foreign intervention and civil war have been prevented. The party "hardliners" seem to have been placed out of harm's way, even if they still have considerable influence and are still hampering the government's action.

Aside from that, it seems possible to make the following observations:

1 -- The government has regained control of the situation: The repression has enabled the authorities to regain control of the situation externally and physically. But the general knows full well that the calm is merely apparent. As Catholic Deputy Zablocki said when addressing the Sejm Monday: "Active resistance is becoming passive resistance. There is still a long way to go between that and confidence in the government and readiness to cooperate with it."

The vast majority of the Polish population is still hostile to the government and loyal to Solidarity.

2 -- The economic collapse has been halted, but the recovery is slow in coming: Martial law has ended anarchy and the strikes. But although it has stemmed the bleeding, it has not made it possible to cure the patient. The workers are working without enthusiasm, absences for alleged sickness are even higher than during stoppages for strikes in 1981; inflation continues since, out of political concerns, the government has given the workers higher wage increases than those obtained under Solidarity pressure the previous year.

In addition, martial law, centralized and militarized, has prevented any real reform and has sparked off Western economic sanctions which have increased the stagnation.

A Deeper Gulf

1 -- The process of national reconciliation has collapsed and the reforms are failing: In these spheres, the consequences of martial law have been disastrous. Let us cite Mr Zablocki again: "During this year when, in keeping with the nature of martial law, the citizens' rights have been reduced and the normal mechanisms of dialogue have been destroyed, the gulf between the population and the government has grown deeper. And moreover, "the feeling of the alienated nature of the government has spread in broad sections of the country."

The state has thus escaped anarchy but at the same time has been weakened by the fact that an increasing number of citizens have stopped identifying with it. This, the clandestine opposition magazine KRAG writes, may lead to a situation in which the nation will dissociate itself so much from the state that depriving it of that state could prove to be an easy operation.

The real partners for dialogue, especially Solidarity, have been eliminated. In these conditions, reconciliation and national accord are more remote than ever. On this point, KRAG writes: "Before 13 December (1981), accord was difficult to achieve, but such a possibility actually existed. This was a great opportunity which, although it has not been completely wasted, is at least in mortal danger." As regards the reforms started in specific spheres, especially in the economy, they have been seen to be ineffective in the militarized and centralized martial law system and to be a trap when there is no confidence between the government and the governed.

Thus, it is easy to understand why General Jaruzelski has now decided to suspend martial law. The awareness of having the situation under control was certainly important. The date 10 November was decisive: The failure of Solidarity's strike call gave the government the apparent success it was waiting for and enabled it to abandon martial law while saving face with the conviction that there were no longer any serious risks.

But at the same time, the general is well aware that the Polish state is ungovernable in martial law conditions. The country's resistance has, in fact, proved to be an insurmountable obstacle. The government realizes that without the population's participation, there is no chance of steering Poland out of chaos and stagnation. Therefore, the suspension of martial law is also a tribute to the opposition's firmness.

LE MONDE ON MAUROY, JOBERT KUALA LUMPUR TALKS

PM151651 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Alain Rollat dispatch: "Kuala Lumpur Government Says It Is Prepared To Increase Cooperation With France"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur -- the Malaysian capital has been a vast construction site for several years. New blocks continue to proliferate all around the old (Jame) Mosque. A new international metropolis has been born and is constantly growing. Although lower than it was, the Malaysian growth rate is still higher than 5 percent per year. That is bound to attract [French Premier] Pierre Mauroy, who said in Reunion 4 days ago that he was "dreaming" of a 3-percent growth rate for France.

It is not surprising that the Malaysian leaders should currently be among the most courted in Southeast Asia. Indeed, their country is one of the most promising in this region of the world for potential investors. Not only is Malaysia one of the most promising countries in this region of the world, not only is it one of the main producers of raw materials (tin, silver, rubber, timber), with a strong currency, but it is one of the most solvent countries on the road to industrialization and, unlike its principle neighbors, its population front is calm because it has less than 15 million inhabitants. The French economy has everything to gain from attempting to establish a bridgehead there. This is the objective of Mr Mauroy's visit.

The premier and the French delegation had an initial series of exchanges of views with the Malaysian leaders Monday, 13 December. Mr Mauroy and Foreign Trade Minister Jobert first discussed the international situation during a limited working session with Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir and Deputy Prime Minister Hitam Musa. The government chief explained to his host that after 20 years' absence, France wishes to rebalance its foreign policy toward Southeast Asia, as has already been demonstrated by Mr Mitterrand's successive visits to Japan and India. He reaffirmed France's support for Malaysia's nonaligned policy and stressed the areas of agreement between the two countries, especially as regards the conflicts affecting this part of Asia.

When proposing a toast at the end of the day, Mr Mauroy said: "Our two countries are anxious to help reduce tension. We have been forced to adopt firm positions primarily to condemn the occupation of any country in the world by foreign troops. And, to be more specific, I will mention Afghanistan and Kampuchea. We will not stop demanding the implementation of the UN resolutions demanding withdrawal from territories occupied by force and illegally.

"We want the formation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality for this Southeast Asia region. However, such a development can only be obtained through sustained dialogue among all parties. France is prepared to make its contribution to that when the time comes."

Nonetheless, France and Malaysia have different assessments of the Kampuchean question. Paris stands by its doctrine -- France recognizes states, not governments -- whereas Kuala Lumpur unreservedly supports the opponents of the pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh and advocates a referendum organized by the United Nations to enable the Kampuchean population to freely determine its future.

Mr Mahathir said in reply to Mr Mauroy that his government particularly wants to increase its cooperation with France since it is feeling the pressure from its big Chinese and Japanese neigbors. "France is respected in all countries of the region," he stated. Mr Mahathir also expressed his concern at the resurgence of protectionism resulting from the economic battle between the United States, Japan and the EEC countries.

In particular, he regretted the fact that France is now demanding that all import documents reaching its border be written in French.

Mr Mauroy explained that of all the industrialized countries, France is the one which "imports most from the Third World countries in proportion to its trade and its economic potential" and "the only one never to have adopted nontariff protectionist measures."

During the wider exchanges of views which followed these talks, Mr Jobert particularly stressed the different projects for which French companies have made proposals and are awaiting budget decisions from Kuala Lumpur. In particular, the Malaysian Government is due to give its verdict during the first 6 months of 1983 on the purchase of 200 locomotives and 400 cars (Fr600 million), on a plan to develop the north-south railroads and to construct an east-west railroad (several billion francs), on the construction of 6 hospitals (Fr500 million) and on the installation of a thermal power station (Fr1.1 billion). As regards the construction programs, one contract was already signed on Friday, 10 December, for the construction of 4,400 apartments by the general electricity company.

The French enterprises are also interested in other short-term projects which will require decisions before the end of 1983. In particular, they concern the construction of a gas treatment factor in (Kerth) (Fr1.2 billion), a refinery in Malacca (nearly Fr3 billion), a steelwords (fr3.5 billion), a pulp factory, and winning the deal to organize urban transport in the capital. It is a total of around Fr10 billion which is at stake in all the short-term projects in which France hopes to play a part.

FANFANI GOVERNMENT GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE

AU161554 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 16 -- The new four-party government led by Christian Democrat Premier Amintore Fanfani came through its second vote of confidence in Parliament today, following the ballot taken in the Senate Saturday. The cabinet is a coalition of Fanfani's Christian Democrats, the third ranking Socialist Party and the two minor Social Democrat and Liberal Parties. The Republicans, whose secretary led the two preceeding Rome governments, did not join the new coalition and abstained in the vote held in the lower house this afternoon.

Senate Elects New Vice President

AU170901 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 17 -- The Italian Senate Wednesday elected the Socialist Alberto Cipellini as its new vice president. The senators then approved a bill regulating state funding of tourist agencies involved in research and staff training activities. It was also decided that from now on daylight savings time will begin and end in Italy each year at dates set by presidential decree.

BULGARIA LINKED TO DRUGS-ARMS DEALING RING

AU161210 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Trento, December 16 -- A total of 214 people have been arrested in connection with the massive drugs and arms trafficking ring uncovered recently in northern Italy. Investigators here confirmed Wednesday that Turkish national Seifi Sewke was arrested yesterday in Trieste and Syrian Nour al Din Vakkas was arrested in Athens.

The ring, uncovered by Trento Magistrate Carlo Palermo after two years of investigations, is believed to be the biggest ever uncovered in Europe. Investigators believe Middle East drug traffickers, international terrorists, Sicilian mafia bosses and Turkish organized crime leaders met in Sofia and [word indistinct] drugs as payment to buy and resell heavy weapons, including helicopters and artillery.

Syrian Henri Arsan, arrested two weeks ago in Milan, is suspected of being the boss of the entire racket.

It was learned here Thursday that Nour al Din Vakkas is the brother of Abdu Salah al Din Vakkas, arrested early this year in Athens and suspected of having attended a "summit" meeting of arms traffickers held in Sofia in January 1981.

Another suspect arrested two weeks ago is Renato Gamba, owner of an arms factory. Gamba's name has been linked with the discovery Tuesday night of a massive arms cache near Milan's Malpensa Airport. The shipment was sent from the United States to Gamba.

BULGARIAN TIE TO MORO SLAYING TO BE PROBED

AU161738 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 16 -- Italian investigators will probe a possible tie in between the spring 1978 kidnapping and killing of Aldo Moro, a former premier and the chairman of the Christian Democrat Party at the time, by Red Brigades Terrorists and the mushrooming Bulgarian connection allegedly involved in the attempt on the life of the pope last year and political violence in Italy, according to new speculation in the nation's press today.

IL GIORNALE NUOVO said today that, "One of the many initiatives to be undertaken by investigaters will be to pin down the names of diplomats or officials in Eastern European embassies here, especially in the Bulgarian Embassy, who owned or rented homes on the seaside near Rome".

The account then pointed out that, "the mystery of the sand found in the cuffs of the trousers Moro was wearing at the time of his death now returns as a very pertinent issue". When Moro's body was found, investigators speculated that the sand had been planted in the cuffs by his Brigade captors to provide police with a false trail, the daily recalled.

LA REPUBBLICA, a left-of-center Rome paper, told readers today that it learned from Rome judiciary sources that keys for an apartment in Prague were found in a house in Torvaiancia (a town on the coast near Rome, Ed) used by the Red Brigades, keys which belonged to Red Brigades leader Mario Moretti". [quote marks as received] The account said that investigators arrived at this finding thanks to statements made by terrorists who had turned states evidence.

LA STAMPA of Turin recalled rumors which made the rounds in the period Moro was held by the Brigades to the effect that he was confined either in an embassy in Rome or in a villa on the Rome coast. The paper said that the work of the investigators in this area will be "complex and might turn out unproductive but it is still seen as necessary".

IL MESSAGGERO of Rome, on the other hand, sought to deflate billowing speculation and urged that "there is the risk that the big smoke screen thrown up by spies will hide the truth".

FANFANI, CRAXI ON SOFIA TIES; ENVOY EXTENDS STAY

AU162055 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 16 -- The Italian foreign, defense, interior and justice ministers will be on hand to answer questions when Parliament begins a debate Monday on the mounting Bulgarian connection in what is believed to be a broad conspiracy to destabilize Italy. Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani announced the presence of the four ministers at the debate today during the lower house confidence debate.

Fanfani also announced that he has instructed the Italian ambassador to Sofia, who was summoned back to Rome Saturday, to prolong his stay in Italy.

"The gravity of the problem does not escape us", Fanfani asserted, "But the awareness of a connection between the judicial aspect of the affair with the problem of internal security of with international links obliges us to not yield to impulse".

The prime minister added that his government is soliciting "severe controls by the judiciary, the parliamentary inquiry commission into the Moro slaying, the Propaganda-2 secret lodge and terrorism".

Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi termed Fanfani's "a correct stance", adding that Italy and Bulgaria are moving towards a "freeze in relations" which does not necessarily imply "an irreversible break". Craxi observed that in such situation one must proceed "gradually".

A few days ago, in an article appearing in the Socialist Party mouthpiece L'AVANTI, Craxi had come out in favor of an immediate break in diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

BULGARIAN AIRLINE IN ROME ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AU170904 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 17 -- Balkan Air last night issued a communique labelling "unjust" and "slanderous" reports in various Italian newspapers to the effect that the Bulgarian national airline was involved in the plot to assassinate the pope.

The office has not violated any law of the Italian Republic the communique stated.

A Balkan Air official in Rome, Sergey Ivanov Antonov, was arrested on November 25 for suspected complicity in the shooting of John Paul II.

Since Antonov's arrest there has been growing suspicion here that the Bulgarian secret service played a fundamental role in organizing the attempted assassination of the pope.

Antonov Lawyers To Bring New Evidence

AU170940 Rome ANSA in English 0804 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 17 -- Defense lawyers for Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov will bring new evidence before Judge Ilario Martella who is heading the investigation into the attempted assassination of the pope last year, and will call for the immediate release of their client, it was learned here today. Antonov, an official with the Balkan airlines office in Rome, was arrested [word indistinct] on November 25 on suspicion of complicity in the shooting of John Paul II on May 13, 1981.

Antonov's lawyers apparently have found a colleague at Balkan Air who will testify that he was in the office at the time Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca opened fire on the pope in St. Peter's Square. (Agca is serving a life term in Italy for the crime).

On Monday, the Chamber of Deputies will debate charges that the Bulgarian secret services were involved in the assassination plot. The deputies will hear reports from the defense, foreign affairs, justice and interior ministers on the latest developments in the investigation.

Meanwhile, the Rome's district attorney last night opened a probe into press leaks having to do with Agca's alleged accomplices.

ITALIANS HELD IN BULGARIA FACE TRIAL 22 DEC

AU170909 Rome ANSA in English 0816 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Florence, December 17 -- Two Italians arrested in Bulgaria in August on charges of spying will be brought to trial on December 22, their lawyer reported here.

The lawyer, Rodolfo Lena, said he would be leaving for Bulgaria in a few days and that although he had spoken over the telephone to the lawyer in Sofia Dragomir Stavkov. he was unable to learn the basis of the accusations against Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin.

VATICAN WILL NOT QUIT CSCE OVER BULGARIA DISPUTE

AU151950 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Madrid, December 15 -- A spokesman for the Vatican delegation to the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation [CSCE] today denied rumors that the Holy See was thinking of pulling out the sessions here to protest Bulgaria's possible hand in the attempt to assassinate the pope last year.

If Bulgaria proved to be implicated in the assassination bid, the matter would reflect negatively on bilateral relations between the Holy See and Sofia but would be no reason to abandon the Madrid conference, the spokesman emphasized.

DALLA CHIESA MURDER SUSPECT TO BE RELEASED

AU161200 Rome ANSA in English 0808 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Palermo, December 16 -- Nicola Alvaro, the mafia suspect in jail since October 5 on charges of having been the hit man who killed Palermo Prefect Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, his young wife and bodygard, will soon be released for "lack of evidence".

The decision was reached Thursday by investigating Magistrate Giovanni Falcone, who heads the probe into the Dalla Chiesa murder September 3.

Alvaro's release is a direct result of the arrest for perjury of the man who had been touted as the prosecution's key witness, Giuseppe Spinoni, who had identified Alvaro (a former cell mate) and the Catania mafia clan of Benedetto "Nitto" Santapaola as the hitman and masterminds of the Dalla Chiesa ambush.

The false witness was questioned by Falcone Thursday. It has been learned that prosecutors have asked for psychiatric tests of Spinoni, who has in the past repeatedly reported to authorities his suspicions about alleged killers and kidnappers.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

For Hungarian and Italian media reportage on Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's visit to Italy, including his talks with Foreign Minister Emilo Colombo and other state leaders, see the Hungary section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 17 December and subsequent issues.

BALSEMAO DISCUSSES U.S. AID WITH REAGAN

LD170006 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] In Washington today, Pinto Balsemao and Ronald Reagan examined the possibility of U.S. military aid to Portugal being raised from $65 million to $90 million. At the same time, preliminary negotiations began with the United States on the use of military bases on the Portuguese mainland for refueling the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force -- this in addition to the ongoing negotiations on renewing the agreement on the Lajes Airbase in the Azores. According to Balsemao, there are no problems in these discussions.

Also, according to the Portuguese prime minister, who met today with the U.S. secretary of defense, the possibility has not been ruled out of our government agreeing to the request of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil for Portuguese troops to take part in a multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The reply might be affirmative, Pinto Balsemao said, if a series of difficulties connected with the costs of our participation are solved in the meantime.

Urges U.S. Investments

LD162004 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao today called for U.S. investment in Portugal and assured businessmen that in terms of legislation and the movement of capital, everything is free and open. Balsemao met leading officials of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce at the end of his 2-day visit to Washington. We need technology and job-creating investments, the prime minister said in a television interview. Pinto Balsemao is expected in Lisbon at 0600 tomorrow.

LAW ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, ARMED FORCES IN FORCE

LD162324 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The law on national defense and the armed forces came into force today. The date is being marked at a public ceremony currently being held at the Armed Forces' General Staff attended among others by Minister of Defense Freitas do Amaral and Chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff Gen Melo Egidio.

With the coming into force of the law on national defense and the armed forces, the system regulating the functioning of the military undergoes substantial changes. From today, the armed forces come under the direct administration of the state through the Ministry of National Defense as follows: The president of the republic, the government, the Supreme Council of National Defense and the Supreme Military Council.

Under the terms of the new law, the armed forces ensure -- in keeping with the Constitution and legislation currently in force -- the carrying out of the military component of national defense. Their general mission is the country's military defense against any outside threat or aggression.

From today, the government has 5 days in which to propose to the president of the republic the retention or replacement of the present military chiefs. In order to take this decision, the government will hold a plenary meeting on Tuesday. On Monday, the prime minister and the minister of defense will receive in separate audiences the chiefs of staff of the three services of the armed forces.

Army Chief, Defense Minister Comment

LD162348 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The law on national defense came into force today. Here is a report by Helder Fernando from the Armed Forces' General Staff on the ceremony marking the events:

Gen Melo Egisio, chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff, was first to speak. He said the new law on national defense intorduces substantial changes into the organization and functioning of the armed forces.

[Begin Egidio recording] Under the terms of the new law, wider powers with regard to the armed forces are now ascribed to the organ of sovereignty emobdied in the government in the person of the minister of defense. From now on, the minister of defense is politically responsible for the formulation and execution of the military component of national defense policy, in addition to other jurisdictions over the armed forces which without a doubt constitute an important [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Defense Minister Freitas do Amaral spoke next. He took the view that today is the day when the transition period -- which started in 1974 -- has really come to an end.

[Begin Amaral recording] Implementation of the law on national defense and on the armed forces, which the government intends to effect with the necessary caution, entails a whole series of decisions, new concepts and new bills which will require a particularly intense effort by the appropriate bodies. [end recording]

With regard to the external component of the country's defense policy, Freitas do Amaral emphasized greater participation by Portugal in NATO; the speeding up negotiations on foreign aid to Portugal -- notably by the United States and the FRG; the development and intensification -- with in limits imposed by the financial resources available -- of military cooperation with those Portuguese-speaking African countries wishing such cooperation; the definition of a policy on exports of arms and ammunitions, including tighter monitoring of the observance of conditions and embargoes imppsed by the Portuguese authorities. Finally, Freitas do Amaral spoke about the government's new responsibilities in light of the new law on national defense and the armed forces:

[Begin Amaral recording] For us, these responsibilities will be neither greater nor heavier than in any other NATO country, but the special circumstances of our recent past advise us to proceed with particular caution. Nonpartisanship, which the Constitution demands from the armed forces, must be matched by the organs of civil power refraining from any political or partisan manipulation of the military. [end recording]

DENMARK

DEFENSE SAVINGS TO TOTAL 320 MILLION KRONER

PM161531 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 11 Dec 82 p 16

["B.J." report: "Defense Savings Agreement Reached"]

[Text] The Social Democratic Folketing group and the Folketing groups of the four government parties have now approved the agreement between the government and the Social Democrats on defense savings totaling 320 million kroner -- 140 million in 1983 and 180 million in 1984.

The actual shape of cuts in the defense services will now be left with the special 11-man committee which monitors the defense agreements. The committee is comprised of Defense Minister Hans Engell and representatives of the Social Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and Christian People's Party.

The agreement was reached on the assumption that the savings will be made in such a way as to have the least effect on the defense forces' efficiency and be carried out in such a way as to avoid job losses.

The Social Democratic members of the 11-man committee will produce a comprehensive catalog of possible savings, and the possibility has not been ruled out that savings in 1984 could go above the agreed figure of 180 million kroner.

For 1984 in particular, the major burden of savings is expected to fall on the defense forces' materiel purchases. The Social Democrats are especially concerned that the cuts could affect Denmark's fisheries inspection program.

The defense savings could hit the contruction program for replacements for the Navy's submarines, which will require investments of between 3 and 5 billion kroner over a number of years.

The Social Democrats had originally proposed savings next year of 200 million kroner and of 400 million in 1984. "We considered it important that we reach agreement with the other political parties which traditionally support defense legislation and therefore agreed to a fugure of 320 million kroner," Social Democratic Folketing Group Deputy Chairman Ritt Bjerregaard said after the group had approved the agreement.

As well as the agreement for savings totalling 320 million kroner, the agreement with the government also contains a passage which states that the special 11-man committee will also look into the possibility of further defense savings in 1984, Ritt Bjerregaard said.

FINLAND

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET ON TIKHONOV'S VISIT

PM161637 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 Dec 82 p 4

[Jan-Magnus Jansson editorial: "A New Bridge Built"]

[Text] If you ask what was the most important aspect of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Finland last week there comes the natural answer: It was a new bridge built between Finland and the Soviet Union at the highest government level.

In fact, 5 years have passed since a Soviet Government head paid an official visit (then described as a "friendship visit") to Finland -- the year was 1977 and the visitor was Aleksey Kosygin, who also paid his respects a little later that same year on the 60th anniversary of Finland's independence. In that same year, Tikhonov, then first deputy prime minister, also visited Finland.

As everyone knows, Kosygin was the man among the Soviet elite who took a special interest in relations with Finland, while Brezhnev concentrated on global political questions. It is difficult to assess the extent to which Tikhonov -- who now has not only the same official position as Kosygin had, but also the same involvement in administrative and economic questions and the same matter-of-fact air of a businessman -- will also come to carry the responsibility for Finnish-Soviet relations. It is possible that the Soviet Union's top man, Yuriy Andropov, because of his special knowledge of Finland and the problems of the northwest Soviet Union, will leave his mark more indelibly than his predecessor on the treatment of relations with Finland. However, as yet we know nothing for sure about this.

Not only Tikhonov, but also his retinue during the visit deserve attention. It contained First Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Maltsev, a former Helsinki ambassador, in other words, a man who really knows Finland. Another noteworthy name is that of First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.D. Komarov, Nikolay Patrolichev's closest man. It can be noted here that Patrolichev himself arrives in Helsinki today to sign the protocol for next year's trade exchanges. Since it is known that Patrolichev's health is shaky, the visit is a remarkable gesture by a man who, without phrase-making, can be described as an active and durable friend to Finland.

Because of historical circumstances, people in Finland have been in the habit of associating meetings at the highest level between Finnish and Soviet leaders with spectacular events and announcements and decisions on important questions of detail. Such an assumption is no longer justified. Our political relations with the Soviet Union flow along such regular channels that controversial news is a rarity, and the detailed implementation of plans for economic relations is the province of expert bodies or is looked after directly between Finnish firms and their corresponding Soviet organizations. The two governments' function almost seems to be to discuss the situation in general terms, compare views, draw up general guidelines for economic cooperation and leave the rest to the experts, as well as to concentrate on creating the sort of personal contacts which could be of use in future situations.

After the visit, a very detailed communique, confirming the stable elements in Finnish-Soviet relations was published.

Here we must be allowed to reiterate our hope that attempts will be made to halt the trend toward ever-longer communiques (and not only those which deal with Finnish-Soviet relations). It is almost impossible for the general public to make such long and detailed texts come alive.

The political section of the communique confirmed the continued good relations between Finland and the Soviet Union unaffected by the personnel changes; the statement on Finnish policy, which is traditionally given a close reading in Finland, is exactly the same as those in communiques texts of the last few years. The areas where Finland's and the Soviet Union's views of world politics coincide are mentioned tactfully and precisely, such as disarmament and international tension, the Madrid conference and the conditions under which the United Nations has to work. On the subject of the Nordic nuclear-free zone, the communique notes the Soviet Union's positive attitude.

Bearing in mind that 1983 -- when NATO could realize its decision for the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe -- will, it is generally feared, be a troubled year for foreign policy, it is of course good that the present communique should help to preserve the fruits achieved so far in Finnish-Soviet relations.

As far as the important trade relations between the two countries are concerned, it seems as if the meeting was more of a survey of current problems rather than an attempt to arrive at final solutions. The numerous references to the joint long-term program up to 1995 are especially striking. The program is a large umbrella under which there is room for statements on ship and machinery deliveries, oil and natural gas, nuclear power stations and so on -- all things which might be expected to affect the balance of trade. However, a special question in the foreground is the construction of extentions to the natural gas network, on which subject the communique noted that concrete talks on an extension of the gas pipeline on the Finnish side have begun.

However, the general tone of the economic section of the communique is what is most important. The communique's signatories expressly stress that they are striving to keep trade at its present high level. This is natural, but from the point of view of Finnish firms, it is important that this is the course adopted rather than the reduction of the level of Finnish exports, which theoretically is another alternative to bring about balance.

Among the visit's other good signs was the tone in the friendly, but jargonless and concrete speech which Tikhonov made at the president's dinner on Thursday [9 December]. The statement that relations between countries must amount to more than words and emotional outbursts and that the tradition from the days of Brezhnev and Kekkonen belongs "not only to the past, but also to the present" in the relations between the two countries has been noted.

Tikhonov described the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union as a laboratory for new forms of cooperation. Bearing in mind the world situation, we should be thankful that such a laboratory exists. It is tempting to say that the relationship between Finland and the Soviet Union is something of a miracle in today's world. Nevertheless, "miracle" is not the right word because it points to fortunate circumstances beyond the control of those involved, or even to the intervention of supernatural powers. No, the good relations between Finland and the Soviet Union have come about as a result of people's rational, farsighted and politically broadminded activities in the two countries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TUG CREW RESCUED -- A Finnish sea rescue helicopter this morning picked up the crew of a Soviet tug which had gone aground in the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland. The three officers of the tug, the Pluton, stayed on board the tug, however. The Soviet tug went aground yesterday evening south of Haapasaari Island. The vessel got stuck in the shallows and was in danger of breaking up in the severe storm. The tug had a crew of 11 men. During the night it was not possible to take any rescue action because of the strong winds, gusting at times up to 33 meters per second, and a snow storm. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1010 GMT 16 Dec 80 LD]

PAPAIOANNOU WARNS OF COUP IF KIPRIANOU REELECTED

NC170910 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 Dec 82 p 10

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has informed the Interior Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, in the presence of Interior Minister Veniamin, that he has facts and names of persons who are threatening to attempt a coup in the event President Kiprianou is reelected in the next presidential elections.

Mr Papaioannou said that after the committee meeting he would meet with the interior minister to hand him the facts and names so that he can investigate and prosecute if necessary.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

NC161533 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis departed this afternoon for Paris for an official visit at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, with whom he will have talks. These talks will deal with the Cyprus issue, Cyprus-EEC relations, bipartite Cyprus-French relations and the international situation.

Rolandhis will also confer with the president of the French Senate and with Andre Chandernagor, minister delegate to the minister of external relations for European affairs. He will also receive representatives of the main French newspapers. Rolandhis will return to Cyprus on Sunday.

DENKTAS REJECTS PROTEST OF SEA 'VIOLATIONS'

NC161410 Nicosia SOZ in Turkish 11 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia] -- Head of state Rauf Denktas has warned the Greek Cypriot administration once again, saying: "It is the Turkish Cypriot people living on these lands and the responsible government which it has chosen of its own free will that are responsible for the land, sea and airspace of the TFSC."

Commenting yesterday on the complaint lodged by the Greek Cypriot administration with the United Nations against Turkish warships calling at Morphou Bay and on the speech delivered by Greek Cypriot Andreas Iakovidhis at the conference of the law of the sea, head of state Denktas once again stressed that Turkey was the sole protector of the Turkish community in Cyprus.

Describing the Greek Cypriot complaint to the United Nations on the visit of the Turkish warships to Morphou Bay as ludicrous," Dentkas continued: "Our fatherland is the sole protector and guarantor of our existence, security and freedom in Cyprus. It is legitimately safeguarding, and will continue to safeguard, our territorial waters with its ships, our airspace with its planes, and our borders with its troops. We deem it useful to repeat that the Greek Cypriots' authority does not stretch as far as Morphou Bay or over the territorial waters of the TFSC. Their allegations that this is an intervention is inappropriate and their complaint to the United Nations is ludicrous."

Referring to the law of the sea conference, head of state Denktas stressed that the statements made by the Greek Cypriot administration in southern Cyprus regarding the coasts of northern Cyprus are invalid. He added that what a Greek Cypriot had to say at such a conference is [not] binding on the TFSC.

Head of state Denktas went on: "No Greek Cypriot authority can conduct business regarding Cyprus without the consent and participation of the Turkish Cypriots.

This is what the 1960 agreements and the Constitution stipulates. The Greek Cypriots should know that subsequent developments and realities have not changed this Constitution. Decisions taken without the participation of the Turkish Cypriots cannot by any means be binding on the entire island. They are not binding on the TFSC at all." Addressing the UN law of the sea conference at Montego on behalf of the Greek Cypriot administration, Andreas Iakovidhis said that "Cyprus, which had extended its territorial waters to 12 miles in 1964, is pleased to see that this practice is now being consolidated."

Turkey, the United States, Israel and Venezuela have stated that they will not approve of the outcome of this conference.

ROMANIA HOLDS BUSINESSMAN; REPRISALS THREATENED

NC170850 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The government may soon be pressed into freezing all imports from Romania, following the detention of a Cyprus businessman, whom authorities say is being kept as a "hostage".

Fresh moves in the row over Mr Andreas Kaisis were made yesterday by the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Employers, who said his detention "may lead to the painful demand for freezing imports, something which will be a blow to bilateral trade relations".

Mr Kaisis, chairman of the car manufacturing concern KMC Motors (Kaisis Motor Corporation), went to Bucharest a month ago today. His company said he had been pressed into signing an acceptance of what he owes, but the Romanians refused to commit themselves about what he claims for faulty deliveries and shortages.

The chamber has made direct appeals to both the Romanian Trade Ministry and the Romanian Chamber of Commerce. Until yesterday there were no new developments, and the government spokesman said every effort was being made to secure the man's release and repatriation. It says in its statement that holding Mr Kaisis is contrary to human rights principles and the ethics of international trade, and any differences could be settled through free negotiations.

The employers federation said that even if Romania had justice on its side, its actions were a blatant violation of human rights of a Cypriot citizen.

Romania exported 4 million Cyprus pounds to Cyprus during the first nine months of this year, while Cyprus exported only 330,000 Cyprus pounds. The chamber says that provided Mr Kaisis is allowed to leave, it will place its good offices at the disposal of the parties to help settle the dispute.

In its statement the federation appeals to the Romanian authorities to show respect for human rights and the feeling of the Cypriots, and seek a settlement through the legitimate and internationally accepted means.

Release Seen Imminent

NC171152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that Mr Andreas Kaisis contacted the Foreign Ministry this morning. He said that through the extensive efforts that have been exerted and the current negotiations, it is expected that he will be allowed to leave Romania very soon.

PAPER: ARMENIAN MOVEMENT SEEKS GREEK SUPPORT

NC171004 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Armenian Popular Movement has called on all Greeks to stand at the side of the Armenian people in a joint front against fascism and occupation.

In its statement, the movement denounces the fascists in Ankara for implementing a satanic plan to annihilate the Armenian resistance. The statement further refers to the current anti-Armenian hysteria of the Denktas regime, which is aimed at isolating the Armenians from their natural allies among the people. The statement also denounces the criminal, dictatorial Evren regime, which, encouraged by the Zionists and Begin, who remain unpunished, is provoking and murdering Armenians.

-- In the Netherlands it murdered the Armenian patriot, intellectual Noubar Yialiman, publisher of the newspaper PAIKAR.
-- It attempted to murder two cadres of the Armenian Popular Revolutionary Movement in Athens.
-- It tried to connect the issue with that of the Arabs in order to cause problems between the Arabs and Armenians.

In conclusion, the statement declares the Armenian people's unshakeable decision to continue the struggle until their return to Turkish-occupied Armenia.

TURKISH OFFICIAL ON MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

TA151145 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Dr Latife Birgen, the Turkish Cypriot representative at the Joint Missing Persons Committee, has said that the draft resolution submitted by the Greek Cypriot side to the UN Third Committee in a bid to eliminate the existing committee and form a new body to deal with this issue was not well received and suffered substantive amendments in the UN committee. Birgen said that the UN Third Committee resolution stated that the joint committee was the only body that could solve the missing persons problem. She added that the last resolution of the Third Committee, but on the contrary, called for the continuation of its activities. The result of the UN Third Committee deliberations on the subject has put an end to Greek Cypriot efforts to exploit this subject, she said. Birgen expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriots will learn the lesson emanating from their application to the UN Third Committee and will not delay their presence in the joint committee.

PAPANDREOU HONORS KLIBI AT LUNCHEON 15 DEC

NC161151 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou discussed the Middle East problems and other bilateral and international issues with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at the political office yesterday.

Addressing Mr Klibi during a luncheon given in his honor, Prime Minister Papandreou stressed that the present Greek Government has formulated a particular relationship with the Arab nation in its foreign policy. Mr Papandreou further said that the foreign policy that Greece is following today is genuine, multifaceted, serves peace and supports all peoples struggling for freedom, national independence and self-determination.

PAPANDREOU DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC POLICIES

NC162029 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Implementation of a self-sufficient development course which will reflect democratic programming; increased investments; increased productivity, and the achievement of the great institutional changes for the workers are the immediate goals of PASOK's government. Their achievement requires vigilance, patience and self-control. This was underlined by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in addressing the Greek people tonight on the progress of the economy and the government's income policy.

At the start, the prime minister recalled that the economic situation inherited by the government of change was particularly bad, not only because of the general world economic crisis, but because of the policies pursued by the New Democracy governments.

Our first duty, he added, was to restore the lost real income. We achieved this by implementing a courageous income policy in 1982.

Continuing, he underlined: By the end of the year, inflation will drop from 25 percent to 21 percent; the deficit in the balance of foreign payments will be perceptibly reduced; and the GNP will show a total increase of 1.3 percent. Unemployment in our country is the lowest among nearly all the European countries, where the situation is frightening.

The income policy for 1983 does not envisage a freezing of wages but is an (?innovative) policy which will result in the full coverage of any losses suffered by the workers by 31 December 1983. In January 1984, there will not only be a corrective amount, but wages and salaries will be increased in conformity with the increase in the GNP during 1983. This, the prime minister stressed, I consider to be a certainty.

Continuing, Papandreou said the government is socialist, and as a result protects the interests of the workers, the non-privileged ones. For this reason, its strategic goals concern the interests of the working people and the working citizen.

For the government to change, Papandreou added, the question of economic development is not just a quantitative one. It is also a matter of quality and, finally, a political matter. It is a question of national survival.

In closing, Andreas Papandreou gave assurances of a confident future and said: We have the necessary courage to proceed toward the realization of our vision, to speak the language of truth and to take the necessary measures that will guarantee our country's progress.

GOVERNMENT ASKS BULGARIA TO EXTRADITE CELENK

NC171047 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Turkey today formally requested the extradition from Bulgaria of Turkish underworld figure Bekir Celenk, who is also wanted by the Italian police in connection with last year's attempt to kill Pope John Paul II, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. He said Turkey had also asked Bulgaria to "furnish explanations for the reasons behind Mr Celenk's arrest and to keep him under detention until a decision was reached on the extradition request."

The 49-year-old Mr Celenk, accused by Turkish authorities of being the man behind most of the arms and narcotics smuggling in Turkey, allegedly offered three million German marks (one million dollars) to Mehmet Ali Agca to shoot the pope. Mr Agca is serving a life sentence in an Italian jail for having shot and wounded the pope in St. Peter's Square in May, 1981.

Mr Celenk escaped from Turkey after the military coup of September, 1980. Authorities threatened on several occasions to strip him of his nationality unless he turned himself in. Officials here could not say whether or not the threat was actually carried out. If Mr Celenk lost his nationality, the request for his extradition would not be accepted by Bulgarian authorities.

TERCUMAN WARNS OF 'LAW OF SEA' CONSEQUENCES

NC160748 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 13 Dec 82 p 4

["This Is The World" column by Zafar Atay: "Athens-Wisdom-the Aegean"]

[Excerpts] The Turkish delegates attended the law of the sea conferences regularly and defended the view that the Aegean and "similar seas which possess special characteristics" should be considered in a different framework. However, the delegates, whose attention was focused on the oceans, finally established certain principles without making any distinctions.

The passage containing these principles is of paramount importance to Turkey: "States will be able to proclaim their territorial waters to a distance of 12 miles without impediment." This is a fatal blow to Turkey. At the final session held in New York, Turkey declared that it did not accept the convention.

Greece is among the countries which have signed the convention. This is not important. What is important is what Greece might do from now on.

If, on the basis of this convention, Papandreou extends Greece's territorial waters from 6 to 12 miles, the world will collapse on him.

For many years now, Turkey has been stating its position clearly. Such a change in the Aegean will be construed as a reason for war. Turkey has reached this point not because it is a warmongering state, but because it is determined to protect its legal rights. Surely Turkey cannot say "Yes" to an action which would extend territorial waters in the Aegean from 6 to 12 miles. This would entitle Greece, which possesses over 3,000 islands -- some, mere rocks -- to block all passageways.

We still hope that Athens (Papandreou) has not lost its head to the extent of extending the territorial waters in the Aegean to 12 miles.

FIRM PLANS JOINT METALS PLANT WITH BULGARIA

TA161553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Ordu, Dec 16 (AA) -- Turkish and Bulgarian experts are conducting surveys in the Black Sea province of Ordu for a joint metallurgical plant. Spokesmen for the Turkish mining firm "Karlibel" said joint construction with the Bulgarian firm "Cemoin" could start in the spring. The installation will have a daily capacity of 300-500 crude ore [as received], and will employ 120 workers. The Turkish firm will hold 51 percent of the shares.

ICFTU DELEGATION MEETS TURK-IS LEADERS

TA161602 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, Dec 16 (AA) -- The delegation from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) headed by Secretary General John (Vanderveken) met with leaders of labor unions affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor (Turk-Is) in Istanbul Thursday.

(Vanderveken) told reporters his confederation has followed with interest the activities of Turk-Is, and their current visit to Turkey demonstrated this interest.

On the trial of officers of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions "DISK", (Vanderveken) said he had the impression from the hearing his team attended Wednesday that the trial was conducted in a highly civil manner, and he hoped to obtain permission to attend a few more hearings. The ICFTU team met with Ercument Tahiroglu, a defence lawyer in the "DISK" trial.

COMMAND EASES MILITARY ORDER ON FOREIGN CONTACTS

TA161532 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, Dec 16 (AA) -- The martial law commander for Istanbul has lifted its order No. 63 of February 1982, which had subjected to the commander's permission any invitations to or meetings with representatives or teams from foreign institutions, public or private.

The new order issued Thursday says contacts with representatives of foreign institutions shall be carried on according to existing legislation.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON OVERSEAS WORKER REMITTANCES

TA161545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 16 (AA) -- Remittances by Turkish workers abroad were highest in 1981, when they reached 2.5 billion dollars, member of the Consultative Assembly Imren Akyut told a seminar in Ankara.

Ms Akyut noted total remittances by workers since 1964 totalled 15.7 billion dollars, more than total foreign economic aid for the same period which was 9.6 billion dollars.

Half of the workers remittances, however, was invested in landed property, one fourth in small business, one fifth in durable consumer goods and only 5 percent in industrial enterprises.

Aykut called for government support for the enterprises set up by savings of Turkish workers, which faced difficulties and needed urgent aid.

Turkey's unemployment problem could be solved only through more investment, but the proportion of private investment to public had gone down from 98 percent in 1975 to 38.6 percent in 1981, Aykut noted.

SPAIN

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON SHULTZ VISIT

LD161936 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who left Spain for London at noon today, was very clear in all his talks with the Spanish Government. Although he said it is the prime minister's responsibility, not his, to make an appraisal of the Shultz visit, Guerra said he believes the visit by the U.S. secretary of state has been very favorable for both Spain and the United States.

UNITED KINGDOM

USSR DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE

LD171358 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1345 GMT 17 Dec 82

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Excerpt] Russia today demanded the withdrawal of the Naval Attache in the British Embassy in Moscow, in retaliation against the expulsion from London of the Soviet spy, Captain Anatoliy Zotov.

Britain's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Iain Sutherland, was summoned to the Soviet Minstry of Foreign Affairs and told the attache, Captain Alexander Richardson, must leave the country within a week.

The Foreign Office in London said Sir Iain "protested strongly at this wholly unwarranted action."

A spokesman said: "The Soviet action against Capt Richardson was clearly linked to the expulsion of Capt Zotov. We take a very serious view of the matter and we are considering the Soviet action."

The Foreign Office had anticipated that the Soviets might take retaliatory action after Capt Zotov was asked to leave on December 1, but it made clear that any such move would be totally unjustified.

Foreign Office officials were unable to give any reasons offered by the Russians for today's explusion order.

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PAHR: NO 'UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER' TO U.S.

AU211105 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Kurt Seinitz report on NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG interview with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Vienna on 20 December]

[Text] Vienna -- In the negotiations which will be opened today in Washington by State Secretary Lacina, Austria is interested in reaching a mutually satsifactory solution with the United States, but no "unconditional surrender" will be signed, as some gentlemen at the U.S. Defense Department perhaps imagine. This was stated yesterday by Foriegn Minister Pahr in an interview with NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG.

The United States has the right to codetermine what happens with its technology exports to Austria, but as far as Austrian export policy is concerned regarding technology which has been developed in Austria itself, Austria cannot make any commitments. Pahr: "In this case, we would have to alter our economic system which, however, should remain just as free as that in the United States."

Pahr is convinced that there are sufficient reasonable people in the U.S. State Department and Department of Commerce who understand the situation. But, should it become necessary -- Pahr said -- he himself would go to Washington to discuss the latest misunderstandings between the two countries with Secretary of State Shultz. Generally, Pahr believes that the policy of neutrality is becoming altogether more difficult in the current world political climate of confrontation dominated by the motto: "Whoever is not for us, is against us."

NATIONAL PEACE MOVEMENT ADOPTS 'LINZ APPEAL'

AU211119 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 21 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Linz -- On Sunday, the All-Austrian Peace Conference adopted by an overwhelming majority the so-called "Linz Appeal," which will basically determine the further work of the peace movement in Austria. Similar to the "Krefeld Appeal" in the FRG, the "Linz Appeal" is to act as a uniting, mobilizing element for the entire peace movement.

The appeal that is to be signed by supporters calls on the Austrian Government to oppose the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, and together with other states, to adopt specific and effective measures to prevent such deployment as a first step toward a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

In the annex to the appeal, the urgency of the drive is explained by referring to the NATO dual decision to deploy new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West Europe as of the fall of 1983. It is argued that Pershing-II and cruise missiles are not weapons serving deterrence, but weapons suitable for a nuclear first strike, weapons that are designed to make it possible to wage and win a "limited" nuclear war. The annex also explains why such an appeal was adopted in neutral Austria: "The borders of neutral Austria cannot protect us from the dangers of a nuclear war. Therefore, neutrality commits Austria to oppose deployment of such nuclear weapons. The planned deployment also constitutes a direct threat to the Austrian population, as it has been proved that there are plans to turn Austria into a nuclear battlefield in the event of a nuclear war."

After more than 200 peace activists from a wide range of idelogical groups adopted this appeal, it is now necessary that it be signed by as many Austrians as possible.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ON ANDROPOV MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD211526 Hamburg DPA in German 1448 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government will analyze the disarmament speech by Soviet party leader Yuriy Andropov "with great care and in great seriousness" and "as always," urge its partners to make a similar examination. This announcement by Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff in Bonn today was in response to proposals by Andropov, who announced in Moscow that the Soviet Union wants to retain only the same number of medium-range missiles as Great Britain and France possess. A condition for this would be the West's refraining from counterarming.

Sudhoff combined the Federal Government's readiness to examine the proposals with clear scepticism regarding the possibility of preserving the balance of forces if the Soviet proposal were implemented. Andropov's words "sound very nice," but could mean the cementing of Soviet superiority. The Federal Government had only press reports of the speech at its disposal today. On the basis of this information, it was also conceivable, said Sudhoff, that Andropov's proposals were simply a clarification of the plans already made known last week and submitted in Geneva.

Reaction of Parties

LD211600 Hamburg DPA in German 1312 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA) -- Andropov's speech has met with various reactions in Bonn. In the view of the defense policy spokesman for the CDU/CSU Bundestag parliamentary group, Willi Weiskirch, Andropov was trying to divert attention from colossal Soviet arming by accusing the United States of making direct preparations for war. In a statement, Weiskirch said that there could be no question at all of any military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union -- the upholding of which Andropov was urging -- especially not in the field of nuclear medium-range missiles. That is why if there was a freeze on such weapons, as Andropov demanded, it would mean the cementing of Soviet superiority.

In the view of the deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Horst Ehmke, the new general secretary made a proposal requiring careful consideration at an important time for the continuation of disarmament talks and thus for the fate of the world. Ehmke conceded, however, that there would naturally be objections from the West to this proposal, for example, at the fact that Andropov was proceeding from the basis of the number of missiles and not from the number of warheads. Anyone in the West who rejected this proposal precipitately would be shouldering a heavy political responsibility. "We Social Democrats call on the Western alliance to thoroughly examine the proposal."

The FDP Bundestag parliamentary group welcomed the signal that Andropov was possibly prepared to make a radical reduction in SS-20 missiles. The FDP group's spokesman on security policy, Karl-Heinz Popp, said in a statement that Andropov's speech gave rise to the hope that after years of a unilateral arms build-up of nuclear medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union was now seeing the philosophy of an arms balance at a lower level in a fresh light. A balance for safeguarding peace in the field of nuclear medium-range weapons must also be the criterion under which Andropov's ideas should be carefully examined, should they change from a signal of possible readiness to a real Soviet offer, stressed Popp.

Commentator's View

DW220959 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Ruediger Lentz commentary in the "Tagesthemen" program]

[Text] The change in the Kremlin has now paid off. Whoever had considered the new Soviet general secretary to be merely a tough hawk found himself mistaken today. Yuriy Andropov showed himself to be an interlocutor of the West who is receptive to disarmament.

The offer from Moscow is the most far-reaching disarmament proposal by the Soviet Union in the past few years. Whether this is a result of the West's adherence to the NATO dual decision or simply emerges from Soviet commonsense may be open to speculation. What is definite, however, is that although the 25-percent reduction by both sides of all means of delivery for strategic nuclear weapons is less than U.S. President Reagan's proposed 50-percent reduction, it still is essentially more than the mere 10-percent reduction agreed under the SALT II treaty.

Even more sensational is Andropov's proposal to limit the number of Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe to a level of about 150. Even if this number is multiplied by the three warheads on the SS-20's, all that would remain in the Soviet nuclear silos is 450 warheads, and that would be the lowest number since the mid-sixties.

Granted, the Soviet proposal is not without a hitch. It is intended to prevent any U.S. counterarming in Europe, and thus to perpetuate the Soviet monopoly on medium-range weapons, although at a considerably lower level. In rare unanimity, London and Paris, both independent nuclear powers in Europe, were the first to reject Andropov's proposals. Margaret Thatcher and Claude Cheysson let the Kremlin know that their missiles are immaterial to the balance in Europe.

Britian's and France's negative attitude, however, cannot be that of the rest of West Europe. It is in our foremost interests to work toward reducing the unquestionable Soviet missile superiority, even if in so doing we fail to achieve a complete zero solution on both sides. Adhering too inflexibly to this negotiating position by the United States is in no way in keeping with West European security interests.

Following Andropov's proposals, Washington would be well advised to again study the NATO counterarming decision of December 1979, as it is expressly written in that decision that the West's requirement to deploy medium-range missiles will be determined by the results of the negotiations. Stripped of all the trimmings, this can only mean that both sides must climb down from their maximum positions if a lasting compromise is to be attained prior to the fall of 1983.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

DW220859 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Excerpt" from press statement by FRG government spokesman Diether Stolze in Bonn -- recorded]

[Text] Within the framework of the Basic Treaty, it has been possible to settle a number of practical and humanitarian problems and to develop and promote cooperation in some fields. In this connection, there have been developments favorable to the people in both states, especially the people of Berlin. However, there were also serious setbacks and many expectations continue to be unfulfilled.

Unfortunately, we are still far away from normalcy and good neighborliness. No one can reconcile himself to the GDR's inhuman barriers along the borders.

The Federal Republic seeks a reasonable and cooperative relationship with the GDR. It is interested in comprehensive long-term agreements with the GDR for the benefit of the people.

CHANCELLOR KOHL ON HAMBURG ELECTION RESULTS

DW211215 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Interview with Chancellor Helmut Kohl by reporter Kleinmann, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Hamburg elections were the last landtag elections prior to 6 March. Do you think that the decision resulted simply from local causes?

[Answer] No, that would be absolutely wrong. We suffered a defeat in Hamburg and we as the CDU didn't achieve our election aim. Belittling the matter doesn't help at all -- I am no friend of such maneuvers anyway. Naturally, these were local elections of a very strong local Hamburg character, but, naturally, these elections also created a challenge for us, the Federal Government and the CDU of Germany, and we must and we will face this challenge.

[Question] The SPD has clearly won votes in Hamburg and the CDU has lost votes. Against whom was this aimed? Against the Hamburg CDU, against the top candidates in Hamburg, or against you and the new Federal Government?

[Answer] Your description isn't quite correct. We have again scored about 400,000 votes, some 2,000 less than that, and in the summer, on 6 June, under very favorable circumstances, we scored 413,000 votes. It turns out more and more clearly that there is a threshold of about 400,000 votes for us in Hamburg. In the history of Hamburg CDU elections results, this is a very good election result, but it is insufficient because the Social Democrats have achieved a much better result in their old stronghold. I believe -- this is also the opinion of my Hamburg friends -- that we may have contributed to this involuntarily because the discussion about the inability to rule over the Hanseatic city has certainly prompted some of the Social Democratic electorate to say: We don't want to have a city that cannot be ruled. This brought about an absolute majority for the SPD. That is a special Hamburg problem.

[Question] This wasn't the only argument, however, because the election campaign arguments for the Hamburg SPD were supplied by the changes of laws in Bonn. Do you conclude that the necessity to make sacrifices, which you quoted so often, isn't so popular after all?

[Answer] I don't conclude that. I believe that we will naturally have to do quite a lot of work in the coming weeks to explain to the people what has been decided on last week, which is just the beginning on the way to improvements of our economy, to the stimulation of investments and to a halt to and reduction in unemployment. The time for that was just too short. The Federal Government has been practically in office since my election on 1 October and it began its work 1 week later. In these few weeks we have worked almost around the clock! However, it has thus far been impossible to explain to the people what must be done in view of the bad legacy, the millions of unemployed, the great number of bankruptsies and all the negative economic developments we have had to face. This will be the important task of the coming weeks. We will do it.

SPOKESMAN: ECONOMY APPEARS TO BE STABILIZING

LD211658 Hamburg DPA in German 1435 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees "certain indications" for a stablization of the economy. The chancellor is not, however, expecting a rapid change in economic trends, said government spokesman Diether Stolze today following the cabinet meeting in Bonn. The government was pleased to note, however, that the economic situation had not deteriorated any further.

According to the government spokesman, the Federal Government largely shares the economic assessment of the federal bank. A real increase in the GNP can be expected in the second half of 1983. There also appears to be prospects for a further fall in the rate of inflation. Stolze further stressed the federal bank's reference to private consumption, which has not declined any further.

One of the chancellor's main concerns continues to be providing enough jobs for young people. Federal Chancellor Kohl has therefore renewed his appeal to all those responsible in industry to ensure adequate employment for young people. At the same time, he has drawn attention to the increase in the number of training places to 631,000, or 4.2 percent more than in the previous year.

BRIEFS

PRISONERS FROM GDR -- According to the International Society for Human Rights, in 1982 the FRG Government bought the freedom of 1,425 prisoners from the "GDR," including 253 women. In 1981, some 1,371 prisoners, including 224 women, were freed in this manner. [Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Dec 82 p 3 DW]

CHEYSSON ON ANDROPOV PROPOSAL, POLAND, U.S.

Initial Reaction to Andropov

LD211510 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] A cautious reaction by Claude Cheysson following the proposals made by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov regarding strategic weapons. In the view of the French external relations minister, the idea of maintaining the same number of missiles in Europe as Great Britain and France is a way of diverting the conversation from the real topic of the imbalance of forces in Europe.

Claude Cheysson expressed shock over the fact that the Soviet Union should take French nuclear arsenals into account: The French nuclear weapons have never been included in the Geneva calculations, added the minister.

Rejects Proposal

NC211459 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 21 (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today rejected a proposal from Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to cut Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe to the quantity deployed by Britain and France.

Speaking on French television soon after Communist Party Secretary-General Yuriy Andropov made the offer in his keynote address to a special joint Central Committee and Supreme Soviet session to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, Mr Cheysson said he was "shocked" at the proposal.

The proposal was a ploy to divert talks from "the real issue," Mr Cheysson held. He added that France had never accepted that the French nuclear strike force be included in "Geneva calculations" -- a reference to U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms limitations talks due to resume in the Swiss city at the end of January.

Mr Cheysson recalled that the French nuclear force was not integrated into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). "We are independent," he asked, "does Mr Andropov want us to integrate into the Atlantic alliance? Does he want our missiles under American command?"

Noting that "for some years, the Soviets have been accumulating in Europe terrifyingly fast and accurate nuclear weapons that can only reach Western Europe, the minister said that "unfortunately" a planned NATO deployment of 572 missiles next year "might be necessary to redress the balance."

Mr Cheysson said that equilibrium was the key to peace and reiterated his government's support for the U.S.-proposed "zero option," which calls for the dismantling of Soviet SS-20 missiles trained on Europe in exchange for NATO scrapping its scheduled deployment.

(Meanwhile, in Bonn, the ruling Christian-Democratic parliamentary defence spokesman said that Mr Andropov was trying to "draw attention away from the Soviet Union's enormous rearmament effort." Willi Weiskirch said that Mr Andropov's suggestion would amount to "consolidating Soviet superiority."

(In London, spokesmen at the prime minister's office and the Foreign Office said it was too soon for any formal comment on the latest Soviet proposals.

(But Soviet Ambassador Viatcheslav Dologov had a meeting at his request with Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, to discuss the ongoing disarmament negotiations at Geneva, a spokesman added.)

(West German Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff said later that Bonn would give "serious" consideration to Mr Andropov's missiles proposals. But he said that Moscow would not be contributing much to a security balance if the Soviet Union insisted on keeping part of its strategic forces aimed at Europe. In a reference to Mr Andropov's proposals to limit Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe to the quantity deployed by Britain and France, the spokesman said it appeared that Moscow was hoping to maintain its monopoly on Euro-strategic arms. If the Soviet Union is hoping to maintain its advantage in such a crucial sector, then Bonn would consider the proposal as "politically unacceptable.")

Statements on Issue

AB221044 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1015 GMT 22 Dec 82

[French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's interview on Antenne 2 in Paris on 21 December]

[Text] [Question] Do you think that Mr Andropov's proposals this morning on the reduction of arms are different from the preceding ones?

[Answer] I do not know. To be able to know this, it would be necessary to be present at the table where these proposals are clearly made. It is true that there is a need for a reduction in the volumes of strategic arms. The strategic arms are the intercontinental arms which can cross oceans and with which the United States and the Soviet Union can threaten each other. There is a need to reduce these. At the moment, each of the two partners possesses arms with which it can destroy the others five or six times over. These arms can be reduced by more than 25 percent. What shocks me is to immediately introduce the French nuclear arsenal. This was given a minimum dimension. This nuclear arsenal would no longer be dissuasive if we reduce it. We have therefore never agreed that the French nuclear arms be included in this reasoning, in the Geneva calculation.

[Question] Exactly. To what do we owe this idea of including France in Mr Andropov's proposals?

[Answer] I am afraid it is an attempt to change the conversation from the true subject: that is, for some years now, the Soviet Union has been accumulating in Europe nuclear arms that are formidable because of their speed and precision and which can reach only Western Europe and therefore, there is now an imbalance in Western Europe in this connection compared with the countries belonging to the integrated military structure of the Atlantic alliance. Mr Andropov is trying to turn attention away from this imbalance.

[Question] Mr. Minister, very soon -- that is by the end of 1983 -- there will be American Pershings on European soil?

[Answer] Unfortunately, this could become necessary in order to reestablish the balance I have just talked about, which is the key to peace. Have these Soviet arms been accumulated in Eastern Europe or not? Yes, a means to reestablish the balance; their supression is what is called the zero option. [sentence as received] Or they may be reduced to only a small number. What Mr Andropov is proposing is to introduce arms of a completely different nature. This is not acceptable. In the circumstances, the only thing to do is to introduce the Pershings and the cruise missiles into Germany, Italy and elsewhere.

[Question] Would you allow the French rockets to be counted?

[Answer] No, because they do not belong to the Atlantic alliance system. We are independent. Does Mr Andropov wish that we should integrate them into the Atlantic alliance and that the use of our rockets should depend on the American command?

'Condemnation' of Polish Regime

LD211530 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, has renewed his condemnation of the Polish regime. The head of French foreign affairs considers that the relaxation measures announced by Warsaw for the end of the year are much less than France had hoped for. Claude Cheysson indicated, however, that this condemnation did not signify that France should no longer have relations with Poland.

Further on Poland

PM211415 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Mr Cheysson: A Cloak of Darkness Has Fallen Over Poland"]

[Text] The arrest of Mr Lech Walesa was raised in the Senate on Thursday, 16 December, by Mr Pierre Mauroy, who was answering questions to the government.

At the request of Mr Chauvin (Val-d'Oise), chairman of the Centrist Union group, the senators had decided to suspend the session to protest at that measure, to the embarrassment of the Communist group. When the session resumed, the premier stated in particular: "The situation in Poland is unacceptable and I would like to express the government's indignation. In Poland, Lech Walesa represents the move toward more rights, freedoms and hope. It is impossible to put an end to rights, freedoms and hope. The French Government is on the side of fights, freedom and hope."

After the premier's statement, External Relations Minister Cheysson gave the following details: "We had been allowed to hope for an easing of tension as the sorry anniversary of 13 December approached; the Polish Sejm is to pronounce on General Jaruzelski's proposal on 18 [December]. In the final analysis, what has been decided amounts to very little. The amnesty decreed is very limited. The internment measures have merely been suspended. The premier has expressed the emotion we feel at the news of Lech Walesa's arrest by the police. It was apparently not a real arrest. Nonetheless, a cloak of darkness has fallen over the country. The false letter from Lech Walesa which was published over there shows the nature of a police system."

Relations With U.S.

AB211537 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Excerpts" from French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's statement to the Anglo-American press on 6 December, place not stated]

[Text] Before giving a precise reply to the question concerning the relations between France and the United States, I would first of all like to say what the Atlantic alliance is. The Atlantic alliance is a group of dispositions aimed at ensuring a common defense in the face of the totalitarian regimes of the East. Why a common defense? Because we have the same idea of the world and of society. The Atlantic alliance is the outcome of a common analysis of the final goal of society which -- for the Americans, the British, the French and the others -- is based on the respect of the human being and his value.

On our coming to power, I was therefore somewhat astonished by the surprise shown by certain people as if the French Socialists were not fundamentally humanist. Our socialism was directly inherited from Jaures and the humanist period. We are therefore completely in the Atlantic camp. There is no doubt at all about this. That we do not want to see the East-West conflict engulf the whole world and affect the countries of the South is one thing. But when there is tension between the East and the West, we are resolutely and definitely on the side of the West. Who can doubt this? There is no doubt at all about this. Besides, I believe that there is no longer any doubt about this.

The second remark about the Atlantic alliance and France's position is this: We are for the defense of man, of freedom and of order in the free world. We want to avoid war. We want to make war impossible, and we therefore think that we need a totally dissuasive defense system. I have uttered the important word which is dissuasion. The problem is not to improve the conditions of war, to tame war and to make it less painful. The problem is to make it impossible and to dissuade those who might think of it. Our entire defense system is based on the idea of dissuasion. It has nuclear armament at its very center because, for the moment, we are not in a position to propose conventional dissuasion. We will not be able to dissuade if we maintain the conventional system. We may be able to increase our force, but we will not be dissuasive. An opponent may try to win in a conventional war.

As you can see, these are topics on which the French are extraordinarily close to the Americans, and we are demonstrating it in our human and political efforts. We are demonstrating it in the denunciation of certain abuses of totalitarianism and, as you know, no Western country has denounced as clearly as France foreign occupation in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and elsewhere and the overarmament which threatens Western Europe and Soviet influence in the events in Poland. This is a fundamental basis of agreement and alliance. Of course, differences and divergences have appeared in this alliance. We are not on the same side of the Atlantic. We do not have the same dimensions and our interests are not always the same. In periods of crisis and recession, each of us thinks first about his market, his unemployed and his chances of development. We are of the same family since we belong to the same family of thought and ideas, but disputes exist in a family. And besides, the best disputes take place in a family -- you will agree -- because we know one another better and see one another more often.

You have raised various issues. Some disputes are inevitable. Your steel industry is facing difficulties just as ours. You are therefore anxious to protect it. This is not good, but it is natural. And to protect it, you are taking more or less imaginative measures. And we counterattack by taking imaginative measures on our side. And we finally agree on a solution which is not the best one. No, the solution we have reached is not good. Neither is it bad... I believe that this dispute concerning steel is natural, that it is due to the nature of things. The striking thing is that all the Europeans stood together, but the Germans had a less advanced position than that of the French and particularly the British. We stood well together because we knew that our voice is stronger when we speak as Europe than when we do as countries. I think we held together well on the question of steel.

The affair of the gas pipeline was quite a different one, and I must confess to you that I have not yet understood this gas pipeline story. I have not yet understood it because no one has yet explained to me what Washington was really thinking when it attacked us concerning the gas pipeline. They began by telling us that we should not depend on the Soviet Union for our energy supply. The reply to this is that in fact the gas we will receive from the Soviet Union must not represent an excessive percentage of our energy supply. In the case of France, we added, moreover, that this gas supply could be interrupted at any time.

Each enterprise that will buy this gas must have a readily available alternative source of supply. We have also been told that it was necessary to make it difficult for the Soviet Union to make foreign payments by not giving it resources. This is an interesting argument which should be seriously examined. This is so because to imagine that a totalitarian country can be made to yield by cutting off its resources is to return to the argument that was often heard in history but which has never worked. It works with the democratic countries but not with the totalitarian countries. If this is really the objective, I wonder why wheat is sold to it so cheaply. We have also been told that this is tied in with Poland. If this is the case, then I no longer understand anything at all. The gas pipeline will not be completed for 4 or 5 years. Would the gas pipeline be good if the situation were good in Poland and bad if the situation were bad in Poland?

I really do not understand. I have therefore never understood the American Government's main reason in opposing the gas pipeline. In any case, we have signed and the Americans and the others know that when the Western countries sign an agreement, they must honor their signature. Against whom were the sanctions taken? Not against the Soviet Union. We are surprised that it should be taken against the Europeans. This affair has ended. The sanctions have been lifted. Let us stop talking about them and let us hope that they will leave no trace. This will take time. Let us not have any illusions about this. I must again observe that Europe held together in this affair and this was good.

[Question] Mr Minister, what do you think about the leadership of the Atlantic alliance? How do you propose to organize this "leadership' and what do you think of Ronald Reagan's "leadership?"

[Answer] There is no imaginable "leadership" in an alliance of free countries. We did not sign the Warsaw Pact but the Washington treaty. We are in an alliance and not in a bloc. France does not accept any "leadership," and besides, does not wish to impose any "leadership" whatsoever within the European Community. It is an alliance between free and equal countries. It happens that one of them is more powerful, heavier, more technically advanced and therefore has particular responsibilities, but this does not give it any right whatsoever to lead the alliance. France -- there can be no doubt at all about this because of our membership in the Washington treaty -- does not accept any leadership within the alliance.

[Question] Mr Minister, if France does not accept any "leadership" from any country within the alliance, do you think that the alliance will work in a more efficient manner?

[Answer] I believe there has never been true leadership by one country of the others in the alliance and I am surprised that this concept of American "leadership' has developed in recent months. This seems very surprising. At the very time when we are talking about freedom and the rights of every people, when we are contesting the right of the Soviets to influence the Poles -- this is a weak word -- should it be the time to line up behind a country? Certainly not! Consultation is a word which is perfectly appropriate to us.

In recent years, even in the French language, the concept of "concertation" is used. It does not matter if it goes a little further than consulation. The machinery for consultation exists. Our predecessors saw it quite well. First, there is the system of the alliance, NATO, which holds two annual meetings of the Atlantic Council at the foreign ministers level. Sometimes there is a summit, like the last one in Bonn, which comprises -- for those in the integrated system, of which we are not a part -- meetings of defense ministers, as well as a permanent consultation between the ambassadors charged with this issue in Brussels on problems of defense, strategy -- the part of the political analysis from which a strategy is mapped out, and a system of defense.

We, the OECD members -- this time we are going beyond the countries of the alliance because there is Japan which, despite the fact that it is not formally an Atlantic ally, is part of the same defense of the free world, of economic order -- have all the structures that enable all consultations and studies.

You know that talks were held in Washington in recent months. A certain number of studies were envisaged. I note that almost all of these studies are already being considered by the OECD and this is satisfactory. If further economic studies should be undertaken, we believe that this will be made possible through the OECD, either between all its members or through the intervention of a secretariat or a particular committee. Then we will have a special system to examine production and exchanges in fields that could strengthen or contribute to the military potentiality of the East European countries. Nobody ever talks about this, but this is known by all. And we are very satisfied that last January decisions were made between Comecon members who, as you know, have since then set their machinery in motion by holding regular meetings that enabled a first revision of the lists, an improvement in procedures and their speedy implementation, and an extension of the conditions of examination from the political ministries to the defense ministries. All this seems very good in our eyes. Then does there remain any topic for which consultation does not presently have an established machinery? Well, shall we place this machinery within the existing framework? Finally and especially, true consultation is of a political nature and true consultation consists in thinking of others, in telephoning them and in seeing them...our ability in this field is considerable.

One of my aides reckoned that when Alexander Haig and I were holding similar positions, we had more than one contact a day -- either through letter or by telephone. That is true consultation. True consultation means listening to the other person. The last time I went to Bonn, I met with a man I very much admire -- Arthur Burns, the U.S. ambassador to the FRG. We held a lengthy discussion on the state of relations between the European countries and the United States. At the end of the discussion, I tried to sum up what I talked with him about for 1 hour and I told him: What is striking to us in Europe and is worrying us is the lack of interest Washington has for what we think. If we quarrel over a certain topic, this is natural, If we have divergent views and we do not succeed in reducing them, this is part of the life of a family. But, for decisions to suddenly come from Washington and which we have never heard of, for arguments that have never been compared with ours to be put up -- this worries us very much. I will not place myself on a sentimental plane where I will have many things to say, but I will place myself on a political plane; this is dangerous. I am not at all saying that the United States must always follow what we are saying. Of course not...but at least it should listen to and inform us. But, believe me, for several months now this is not so. Then we suddenly hear of such and such an orientation. When things go well, we learn of decisions a few hours before they are made public. That is what is lacking most in consultation today. Yes, we must consult more frequently. The crisis over the pipeline project would have never existed if we had really talked to one another, if we had known exactly what the Americans wanted. I think we would have answered all the arguments; I am even very convinced of it. And maybe they would have been able to convince us of something, I do not know. But it is not possible in a fundamental alliance such as the Atlantic alliance that we do not talk to one another. This is the most serious thing. And it is not by creating new administrative machineries that the situation will improve; it is quite the contrary.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In December 1979, it was decided that if the Geneva negotiations on disarmament in the field of medium-range missiles did not succeed, there would be, at the end of 1983, a first installation of Pershing medium-range missiles in Germany and an installation of cruise missiles in Italy, then a cruise missile installation in Germany, in the Netherlands etc... the decision was made. It has not been changed. The Soviet attitude persists and they continue to install missiles, and their medium-range nuclear forces are a dangerous advantage.

Will this advantage disappear with success in the Geneva negotiations? This is what we wish. But if this does not succeed, the December 1979 decision must be implemented. France is not part of this decision because it already has its medium-range nuclear weapons. But France will not isolate itself from its allies, and the first foreign policy statement made by the president of the French Republic on 10 May bore on this topic during the visit by Chancellor Schmidt.

As these declarations have been made in a very clear manner, it would be dangerous if they are not implemented. Then the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles must lead to clear results. For example, to zero option or to the installation taking place. Anything short of that would be very dangerous and serious.

We will have regimes before us which are different from ours, and we must be totally credible through what we tell them through our deterrent force. If we lose our credibility by not implementing such a clearly expressed decision as that of December 1979, we will thus seriously increase the risks for the future.

Remember what happened in the 1930's? Remember that the blazing statements made by the English and the French when Strasbourg was under gunfire, etc, were later followed by great silence, and this probably misled the subsequent enemy. Let us never forget that situation. We must be credible if we want our deterrent capacity to impress. To be credible when such a serious decision as that of December 1979 has been made, it must be implemented. So, a successful outcome of the Geneva talks would be the ideal. Otherwise, the missiles must be deployed.

[Question] At the beginning of the year, there was France's fear for the FRG, for German militarism, neutralism...I would like to ask if that is France's (?ulterior motive) in initiating strategic talks with the FRG, and what you think this will result in?

[Answer] On the subject of your suggestion, a while ago we spoke of 1983 as the year when the decision must be made to deploy missiles if the Geneva negotiations are unsuccessful or if they do not achieve concrete results.

You must realize what this represents for the countries that are to implement the decision, the Netherlands and Germany; Italy, however, lies a little farther from the front. You must also realize the implication of the very intelligent declarations -- allow me to say too intelligent declarations -- made by some of your countrymen pledging "no first strike" or "no early strike." Too often the average man takes that to mean that the great, gigantic force of the United States will only be used after part of Europe has been crushed.

I do not mean at all that this is the reasoning -- please do not make me say what I have not meant. I do not mean at all that is the reasoning of any American official. Not at all, but that is how it is interpreted, naturally.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] General Rogers has spoken of "no early strike," and technically his position is fully understandable. I do not say that I agree with him; that is not the point. Technically, the position is fully understandable. But for the average man, that means "well, to start with we will let them take over a few hundred kilometers. Thereafter, the 'early' will be over and the execution will follow."

That is not the general's reasoning, not at all. But that is how he has been interpreted. It is therefore a very difficult year for all those who have to plant a Pershing in their garden or in their neighbor's garden.

It is thus understandable why this period is one when the pacifist and neutralist movement is likely to be stronger which we are afraid of. We wish it were otherwise, but the reasoning in this regard is more of an individual matter. In fact, I believe that we have never sufficiently explained to the public that, as I said earlier, the problem is not to improve the conditions of war, but to make war impossible, and that presently the only fully deterrent tool is nuclear arms. I do not know an alternative deterrent, and this has not been amply stated.

So you can feel those reactions, this great concern in public opinion not only in the FRG, but also in the Netherlands and everywhere else. This we understand. This seems to be the right time for us to show our European partners, our German partners in particular, our complete solidarity, to show them that in spite of our independent nuclear deterrent power, we do not want to become a nuclear Switzerland. We do not at all believe we can say now: "We are French, we are eating our cheese, we have enough of it in France," and then forget the rest of the world. So we are holding, and will continue to hold permanent strategic talks with the Germans. We will examine any decision with them affecting them and made within the framework of the Atlantic alliance in general before it can be carried out -- whether on the stationing of our forces in Germany, or on a greater mobility of intervention equipment. And...it seems more important now than ever before -- allow me to use this vulgarism -- for us to latch on to the Germans at a time when they are to carry out an extremely difficult decision if the Geneva negotiations are unsuccessful.

[Question] Mr Minister, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is expected or has already arrived in Europe on a tour of European countries. What do you expect from his talks with your EEC partners, as he will be meeting them on Friday when the EEC meets? He is expected in France next week. So what do you expect from the visit, first, at the European level, and second, at the bilateral level?

[Answer] I answered the essential part of this question a while ago. For me, any consultation, any true consultation, implies greater intimacy. Since his appointment, George Shultz has had a very busy agenda in Washington. This will only be his second large-scale tour abroad, the first being in Latin America with President Reagan while the second is this European tour. Many months have therefore gone by without him directly meeting principal European officials. He has met some in Washington. But visiting them, listening to them in their countries for a whole day, examining problems such as the FRG's or France's rights is not the same thing as receiving a French or a German official in Washington. So I hold the view that it is highly advisable for a man of George Shultz's quality to acquaint himself with our difficulties, to listen to us, if I should use the expression used just a while ago.

I said a man of George Shultz's quality because I do want, in front of newsmen, to praise a man for whom I have great respect and admiration. So I will now mention my own appreciation of him, which is very remarkable.

I will only mention his experience as a former secretary of the treasury, a former businessman, a man who knows very well the political reality which brought the U.S. President to power. He is a man with great capacity in view of his experience and his personal authority, which is quite remarkable. The fact that this man should acquaint himself with and become impregnated with the problems of Europeans for a few days is -- according to me -- by far the most important thing to do. And then, we will of course discuss various problems. Already, we have examined them across the Atlantic: the Middle East; East-West relations, which I brought up some time ago; what can we expect, what must we expect from the new authorities in Moscow and Poland? Also, I hope that we will be able to examine economic problems within the framework of the international situation which I spoke of just a while ago.

SOVIET CRITICISM OF REPORTING ON USSR NOTED

LD221024 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Our national radio and television are decidely in the focus of attention. After the statement by the French Communist Party Political Bureau denouncing the way Radio France and the three television channels handle news, it is the turn of the Soviet Union's Paris embassy to criticize the journalists of these radio and television companies. The chairmen and managing directors of the TF1, Antenne-2 and FR3 channels have just received a letter from the Soviet Embassy denouncing the way in which the television news programs report what is happening in the Soviet Union. For its part, the official agency TASS accuses French radio and television of waging a vast campaign of falsifying facts and stupefying the population.

USSR AWARDS GAS PLANT CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

NC212127 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec 21 (AFP) -- France today won a 2,709 million franc (387 million dollar) contract to build a gas desulphurisation plant in the Soviet Union, French trade sources said here. The accord was signed by Soviet External Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and Jacques Celerier, a representative of the French firm Technip.

The plant forms part of the Soviet "Astrakhan" project to extract and process gas in the area north of the Caspian Sea.

The plant will be built by Technip in association with the French firms Creusot Loire and Heurty. Delivery will start in 1984 and payment will be in cash.

The contract has doubled Soviet purchases from France this year to 5,000 million francs (714 million dollars).

ELYSEE SPOKESMAN ON TALKS WITH BENDJEDID

PM201333 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Dec 82 p 3

[Paul Balta report: "I Clarified With Mr Mitterrand Matters of Concern to the Two Countries"]

[Text] Kassaman (the oath), the Algerian national anthem, which was also the National Liberation Front's national anthem, was played for the first time in Paris on Friday, 17 December, when President Chadli Bendjedid arrived for a brief working visit. It will be played again in the fall of 1983 when the head of state returns, for an official visit this time. The decision in principle on that visit, announced by Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle, was taken during the lunch given by Mr Mitterrand in honor of his Algerian guests and their entourage.

"There are no clouds, not even a slight mist, in Franco-Algerian relations. They are as good as can be expected," Mr Bendjedid said as he left the Elysee, before, however, specifying that he had "clarified with President Mitterrand matters of concern to the two countries."

The most delicate point concerned the turning back of Algerian nationals on their arrival in France. It is because of these incidents that French Ambassador in Algiers Guy Georgi has been summoned to the Algerian Foreign Ministry eight times in 3 months. It is apparently because they despaired of achieving success by diplomatic approaches that the Algerian leaders took the risk of giving some publicity to the affair.

During the talks, Mr Bendjedid reaffirmed that his country, which suspended emigration in 1973, "has no desire to export labor to France." On the contrary, he stressed that Algeria, which created a National Committee for Reintegration in 1980, wants the skilled workers it needs to return. Mr Mitterrand, for his part, gave directives for the question of people being turned back to be settled within 2 weeks. Since the two sides were agreed on guaranteeing freedom of circulation while protecting France against the entry of "false tourists," Mr Vauzelle announced that a delegation will leave for Algiers and the other Maghreb capitals next week for consultations to draw up rules to ensure that these principles are respected.

Since Mr Mitterrrand raised the question of the sale of property belonging to French nationals who have lived in Algeria for a long time, President Bendjedid said that, to the best of his knowledge, the problem has been solved and that the French Foreign Ministry was informed of it 2 weeks ago. According to him, the Algerian state will buy any property put up for sale and immediately transfer all the revenue from the sale to France. Since similar promises have been made in the past but their implementation hindered at the administrative level, it is to be hoped that there will be no further obstacles this time.

Mr Mitterrand also raised the problem of the private rights of French nationals living in Algeria (divorce, custody of children, cemeteries and so forth). In that connection, Mr Vauzelle expressed the hope that "considerable progress" might be made before the end of the year.

"An Atmosphere of Confidence"

President Bendjedid welcomed the smooth execution of economic contracts, "which are following their normal course." Nonetheless, he expressed the desire for an improvement in the accompanying cooperation (transfer of technology, training and so forth), which does not yet seem to be running smoothly in the field. Mr Mitterrand gave instructions for the Joint Technical Cooperation Commission, which is due to meet on 20 December, to tackle the point.

The question of the Franco-Moroccan military maneuvers was also settled. The Algerians had been offended by those exercises and had pointed out that the United States had informed them 1 month in advance that it, too, was carrying out maneuvers with the Moroccan forces. In fact, the maneuvers carried out by the two countries were not on a comparable scale; furthermore the Franco-Moroccan maneuvers were a routine matter but Algiers' attention was drawn by the fact that Rabat, unlike the previous occasions, placed them in the spotlight by alerting the press.

In the international sphere, the two presidents discussed the Near East and African matters. Mr Vauzelle specified that Mr Mitterrand emphasized the idea of the independence of nations and peoples and, in particular, the Saharan people's right to self-determination, the OAU's role in ensuring respect for the Africans' independence and "anything which might help break the superpowers' Iran grip."

Finally, Mr Vauzelle stressed "the exceptional atmosphere of confidence and friendship reaffirmed in a spectacular way" between the two countries during this visit. The Algerians echoed that statement. "There is no longer any misunderstanding," a delegation member told us. "This meeting has given a new impetus to friendly and trusting cooperation. Thanks to it, the ball is continuing to roll as usual."

JUNBLATT URGES MORE ACTIVE FRENCH LEBANON POLICY

PM200943 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Mr Junblatt Wants France To 'Have a Clearer Policy in Lebanon'"]

[Text] Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, who arrived in Paris on Sunday, 12 December, had a meeting on Monday with Mr Francois de Grossouvre, aide to the president of the republic and regarded as one of the preferred interlocutors of prominent Lebanese figures visiting Paris. Mr Junblatt, who will be received by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on Thursday, expressed the wish, when speaking to the Diplomatic Press Association on Tuesday, 14 December, that France should have a "clearer policy in Lebanon" and not follow the U.S. lead. "France," he said, "understands Lebanon better than the United States does and, with a clearer and more active policy, it could work more effectively for our country's independence."

The young Druze leader advocated the strengthening of the multinational force in Lebanon and its deployment in "regions controlled by the Israelis and Phalangists." "The multinational force," he added, "ought to play a more effective role and be more independent of the United States. President Sarkis believed the famous American guarantees. Some 2 or 3 months ago, Washington promised that the Israelis would withdraw from Lebanese territory before the end of the year. In fact, nothing has happened. The Israeli conditions are becoming increasingly tough.... The UN interim force in Lebanon must be given a more active role."

Mr Junblatt also condemned the Phalangists' "hegemonist" designs in the Lebanese mountain region where fighting between Druzes and Maronites has killed between 200 and 300 people in the past 6 weeks, according to him. "The Phalangists," he said, "represent a section of opinion, but also have a totalitarian plan which is likely to draw the Christians into a dangerous adventure. Indeed, on the pretext of protecting Christian interests, they are trying to protect the Christian community's ruling class."

Turning to the rapprochement which has been started with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Mr Junblatt described him as "moderate" and expressed the view that he might succeed and save Lebanon, "if he has the necessary guarantees to successfully accomplish his task." He stated that he was not "hostile in principle to peace with Israel, but not at the expense of Lebanon's freedom and independence and of concessions which would amount to giving a 'bonus to aggression.'" He also said he opposes Lebanon serving as "a springboard for giving Israel access to the Arab world."

Finally, Mr Junblatt mentioned the attack which was recently made on him. "That attack," he said, "was to be expected. It was perpetrated by extremists who want to avenge Bashir al-Jumayyil's death. I have no specific proof, but I accuse the Phalangists and Israel of trying to kill me."

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DEBATES TIES WITH BULGARIA

AU201608 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 20 -- Relations between Italian and Bulgaria, strained over recent probes into international terrorist plots, particularly with regard to the attempt to assassinate the pope in Rome last year, were debated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies today. The debate, urged by all Italian political forces, was opened with reports from Justice Minister Clelio Darida, Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni and Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo.

Darida outlined the various stages of the probe into the shooting of John Paul II on May 13, 1981. He also reported on the uncovering of a colossal arms and drugs trafficking ring which has so far led to the issuance of over 200 international arrest warrants.

The justice minister also briefed the M.P.s on the case of Luigi Scricciolo, an Italian union official who had contacts with the Bulgarian secret service and with Italian Red Brigades terrorists. With respect to the shooting of the pope, the minister noted that Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, currently serving a life sentence in Italy for firing the bullets at the pontiff, was under heavy guard to protect his life. It was learned that Agca spent 50 days in Bulgaria, between July and August of 1980.

Agca has fingered three Bulgarian citizens as accomplices in the plot to kill the pope. Ilario Martella, the Italian judge investigating the attack on the pope, has accused the trio of complicity in the assassination. The three are Sergey Ivanov Antonov, the head of the Balkan Airline office here who is currently under arrest in Rome, and two Bulgarian diplomats -- Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyu Kolev Vasilev -- who have returned to Sofia.

The following Turkish citizens have also been implicated in the case: Omear Bagci, Musa Cerdar Belebi, Bekir Celenk and Oral Celik. They are all linked in one way or another with Turkey's extreme rightwing organization "gray wolves". Bekir Celenk and Oral Celik are still at large.

Bekir took part Saturday in a press conference in Sofia in which he denied any connection to the assassination attempt. Italy has requested his extradition.

The justice minister reported on the giant arms and drug trafficking ring which uses Sofia as one of its key contact points. Italy has indicted 77 persons in the case so far. The minister said it was singular, to say the least, that Bulgarian officials who are so careful to keep an eye on foreign citizens, were unaware of trafficking of such enormous dimensions.

Darida said that the investigations were prying into the role played by Scricciolo in alleged political and military spying for Bulgaria. The UIL union official is also accused of taking part in armed gangs and of contacting the Red Brigades to obtain the verbal testimony NATO General James Lee Dozier gave to his Brigades captors. The American general was kidnapped by the terrorists a year ago and later freed by Italian police.

The Scricciolo probe is currently focusing on the eventual penal responsibility of two Bulgarian citizens -- Ivan Darichev and Simeon Guernev -- employees at the Bulgarian Embassy in Italy. These two are suspected of passing on information on NATO's structure and Italy's military defense, Darida said.

More on Debate

AU210845 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 21 -- Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio told the lower house Monday that the assassination attempt against the Polish-born pope in May last year was "a true act of war in time of peace, a precautionary and alternative solution to the invasion of Poland", in a session given over to allegations of Bulgarian involvement in the shooting of the pope, in Italian political violence, and in an arms and drugs ring uncovered in the nation.

The ministers for justice, the interior, defense and foreign affairs discussed the government's handling of the growing list of implications of Bulgarian involvement in criminal activity, at the center of three separate investigations here, in response to a backlog of M.P.s queries. Their statements were followed by declarations on the developments made by party spokesmen.

The justice minister, Clelio Darida, reconstructed the investigation into the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II and discussed the positions of the Turkish and Bulgarian nationals implicated in the attack. Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca, sentenced to death in Turkey for killing a newspaper editor, is serving a life term in Italy for the shooting.

Speaking of the widespread investigation underway in north Italy into a huge traffic of arms and drugs, the minister said, "Sofia represents one of the principle points of contact for the suppliers of drugs and arms".

The minister named the Berlin Cafe and the Vitosha Hotel in the Bulgarian capital as two of the more important meeting places of international drug and arms traffickers.

Moving on to one of the other two investigations which have reportedly turned up the Bulgarian connection, Darida outlined progress made in the case of Luigi Scricciolo, the head of the foreign bureau of the socialist-dominated UIL Trade Union Federation at the time of his arrest last February. Scricciolo is charged with aiding and abetting Red Brigades terrorist kidnappers of American Army General James Lee Dozier, abducted December 17 last year and freed at the end of the following January by anti-terrorist police. The former union official is also charged with attempted espionage for Bulgaria.

In connection with this case, the justice minister said that investigating magistrates are now attempting to assess the criminal responsibility of two Bulgarian employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, Ivan Darichev and Simeon Guernev. The pair were said to have been seeking information on NATO and Italy's defense system.

Scricciolo allegedly contacted the Brigade kidnappers of the American general, who was second in command of NATO ground forces in Europe at the time.

Virginio Rognoni of the interior, in his response to queries raised in Parliament, insisted that the Rome government has never underestimated the problem of possible international links to domestic terrorism. "For some time", the minister said, "there has been proof of ties among the various terrorist movements in the nation and between these and the terrorism which moves within the Arab-Israeli conflict and, in general, in the Mideast region".

With reference to the trio of investigations -- into the shooting of the pope, the arms and drug traffic and the Scricciolo case -- Rognoni said there is no doubt of the connections to Bulgaria.

The defense minister, in his remarks to the house, appeared to substantiate the theory that the bid on the pope's life was planned in the context of a design to destabilize Poland, to cut short the free trade union Solidarnosc movement and return the Eastern European state firmly to the Soviet orbit. After describing the assassination attempt as a "precautionary and alternative solution to the invasion of Poland", the minister said, "this justifies the most widespread concern for the Bulgarian lead and for the international tensions it can cause".

On the arms and drug traffic, Lagorio asserted that a Bulgarian company was "always present" in these activities and reported that for this reason a ban was placed on the sale of Italian arms to Bulgaria. In remarks on the Scricciolo case which tied in with a statement made by the justice minister, Lagorio said that during the time the American general was in the hands of his Brigade captors, a considerable increase in cipher traffic between Italy and Bulgaria was noted and the Italian counterespionage service interpreted this surge in volume as an indication of a corresponding upswing in the "activism" of Bulgarian undercover operatives in Italy.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, the last member of the cabinet to speak to the house Monday, insisted that the government "did not understimate the seriousness of indications which were emerging and will handle the findings of the investigations in a concrete and responsible fashion". On the diplomatic steps taken and planned, the minister declared that "they have not been and will not be influenced by excessive caution but are closely bound up with a political judgement which will be reached on the basis of certain and ascertained facts".

From the floor, the whip for the Socialist Party, one of the partners in the four-party cabinet, declared that "it is evident that Italy is seen as the soft underbelly of the alliance system" and asserted that, "what the Socialists said 2 years ago has been confirmed even in the prudent report from the foreign minister".

From the opposition, a spokesman for the fourth-ranking neofascist MSI, just after the third-place Socialists in Parliament, reaffirmed his party's demand for breaking diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and the recall of the Italian ambassador to Moscow.

An M.P. for the Radical Party, the smallest but most outspoken in Parliament, accused the foreign minister of seeking to "safeguard commercial relations with the Eastern European countries". The Radical M.P. then said that "any other parliament would have already fired the four ministers".

A Liberal Party spokesman, whose party is one of the junior partners in the Rome coalition, reiterated the party position against severing diplomatic ties with Bulgaria and the Social Democrats, the other minor party in the cabinet, called for a freeze in these ties with the Eastern state described as a "strong arm" for Soviet destabilization policy.

The opposition heavyweight, the Communist Party, second in size only to the premier's Christian Democrat Party, recommended that "the campaign to demonstrate that all the leads passed only through Sofia should not be furthered" and called for a full assessment of all the facts surrounding the Bulgaria connection.

RED BRIGADES DOZIER KIDNAPPERS APPEAL SENTENCE

NC212154 Paris AFP in English 2124 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Venice, Italy, Dec 21 (AFP) -- The appeal of 16 Red Brigades members sentenced to heavy prison sentences for kidnapping American General James Lee Dozier in November 1981 opened here today as police investigated an alleged Bulgarian role in the affair.

Repentant member of the left-wing terrorist group and head of the commando which kidnapped General Dozier, Antonio Savasta, has told police that Bulgarian intelligence had proposed liaising with the Red Brigades over the Dozier kidnapping. Mr. Savasta will be questioned now on the part played by unionist Luigi Scricciolo, who was arrested recently and charged with being the connection between the Red Brigades and the Bulgarian secret services.

Mr Scricciolo is alleged by investigators to have handed over to the Bulgarians documents of the Red Brigades' questioning of General Dozier, who was held in a Padua apartment for 442 [as received] days before being rescued by Italy's anti-terrorist squad.

Mr Savasta and his girl friend, Emilia Libera, benefited from reduced sentences because of their cooperation with police. They were sentenced, respectively, to 16-and-a-half and 14 years in prison. The heaviest sentence of 27 years went to a hard line member of the group, Cesare di Lenardo.

Some 1,357 terrorists have been jailed since the successful end of the Dozier affair, which gave Italian police a massive breakthrough in its battle against left terrorism.

PERTINI ON BULGARIA, HUMAN RIGHTS, SUPERPOWERS

AU210916 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 21 -- Head of state Sandro Pertini declared that his major concern centers on "the two superpowers who are rearming when the survival of mankind is at stake" in his traditional Christmas message to the diplomatic corps in Rome assembled at the presidential Quirinale residence. In his statement, Italy's 86-year-old president touched on terrorism at home, human rights conditions in Poland and Latin America and dissidence in the Soviet Union.

With reference to allegations of Bulgarian involvement in political violence in Italy and in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II last year, Pertini declared, "one day we will know who unleashed terrorism in Italy. I saw who unleashed it because, fortunately, terrorism is on the decline in our country... In prison, we have some 300 terrorists who have turned states evidence and are talking".

Speaking of the pontiff and his country of birth, "he is thinking of his country, Poland, and I am near him".

He asserted that human rights in Poland and elsewhere have always been of vital interest to him. "This is a right which I support. We protested and we are still protesting what happened and is happening in Poland and Afghanistan. But if one wants the right to protest for these two countries, one must also protest against what happens in some Central and South American states and in South Africa. In this area, we have our cards in order because we have always let our protests be heard", Pertini added.

Pertini went on to recall for the diplomats accredited to Rome his initiatives for the Soviet dissident, Anatoly Sharansky, and the letter he wrote in this connection to the Soviet president of the time, Leonid Brezhnev.

"That head of state replied with a letter which really surprised me", the president said and added, "He told me that that was a domestic matter which concerned only his country.

"No sir", the Italian statesman firmly countered. "When he signed the Helsinki Final Act (at the end of the European Conference on Cooperation and Security in 1979) he put his signature to a statement of human rights of the United Nations and for those acts, one must respond to the entire world...".

After referring to his priority concern for hunger in the world, the head of state said that he was mainly worried about the survival of mankind in the midst of the present arms buildup by the Soviet Union and the United States.

"Europe could do much in this area, could become a mediator between the two superpowers", he said and added, "but today Europe is not making its voice heard or, at least, not loud enough in this direction and its role is not what it could be".

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON GENEVA TALKS POSITIONS

PM201003 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Letter to LA REPUBBLICA from Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo: "There Must Be Parity in Missiles"]

[Text] Dear Editor, I read with interest LA REPUBBLICA's report today headlined "Something Has Happened in Geneva, But Italy Hasn't Noticed" concerning Italy's -- and in particular the Foreign Ministry's -- stance regarding the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles. Since, to our satisfaction, your newspaper constantly follows issues such as those of disarmament, which are central to our policy, I consider it opportune to specify certain points that constitute the basis of the government's position on the Geneva negotiations.

Italy has perceived the bargaining element that can be deduced from the Soviet proposals and has emphasized it, as other governments have. The Foreign Ministry's comment in fact states that they could constitute a step in the right direction and open up positive prospects for negotiations, since they imply a political willingness to accept NATO's proposal to concentrate negotiations initially on Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles -- a willingness that has hitherto never been expressed at the negotiating table.

I do not believe it is consistent with Italy's positions to state that "Italy was left alone in defending the zero option on the Euromissiles and in rejecting any alternative solution that would open the way to a reduction of the Pershing II's, the cruise missiles and the SS-20's."

In fact for Italy, as for all the NATO countries, the zero option is the optimal solution inasmuch as it would eliminate an entire category of missile systems -- on both sides, of course -- which have particularly destabilizing characteristics, especially for Europe. This was confirmed again at the latest meeting of the Atlantic council. However, it is obvious that the optimal solution may prove unattainable, at least in the first phase. Therefore we have never ruled out -- as is stated, for that matter, by all Atlantic council communiques since 1979 -- taking into consideration constructive alternative proposals from the Eastern bloc. I myself, reporting to Italian journalists in Brussels on the results of the 10 December Atlantic council meeting -- as ANSA faithfully reported -- stressed that "the NATO countries confirmed the zero option, which implies the abandonment of the deployment of Euromissiles in exchange for the destruction of the Soviet SS-20 missiles, and also the willingness to consider any other constructive proposal."

As far as the merits of the proposals are concerned, it seems to me that, for them to be defined as constructive, they would have to be based on the principle of equality. If there is a "zero" for one side, there must be a "zero" on the other side too. If there can be no "zero" in the Eastern bloc, then the same would have to be agreed for the West. Unfortunately the recent Soviet indications reported by the NEW YORK TIMES presented in a somewhat simplified form, moreover, do not yet seem to be moving in that direction, for the reasons amply laid down in the Foreign Ministry's comment.

However, we and our allies assess any indication of movement on the Soviet side with the utmost attention, though in the case in question the disclosure originating from Washington has not been confirmed by the Soviet side, as far as I know.

MOZAMBIQUE ENERGY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU181948 Rome ANSA in English 1933 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] [ANSA) -- Rome, December 18 -- Mozambique's Minister for Industry and Energy Antonio Branco concluded a visit to Italy today after talks with leading businessmen and Italian Government officials, including Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Industry Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi.

A communique from the Mozambican Embassy here described the meetings as "very important" for a "balanced development of political and economic relations" between the two countries. The statement added that this was all the more important at a time when Mozambique needs "vast solidarity" because it is facing "attacks from the South African Armed Forces, which are trying to destabilize its economic growth".

POPE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU171924 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Vatican City, December 17 -- For the second time since the communists came to power in Budapest a pope has received a high-ranking member of the Hungarian Government. John Paul II today granted a audience to Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

On June 9, Pope Paul VI received Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. It was believed that today's talks in the Vatican centered on church-state relations and key international problems.

At the present time, church-state relations in Hungary are considered the best among the Eastern European nations.

Hungarian Primate Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, has been accused by some of being excessively compliant with the Budapest regime. However, reports that the pope frowned on Lekai's alleged submissiveness were denied in an interview the primate granted to ANSA at the beginning of December.

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR INVITES POPE TO VISIT

AU172141 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 17 -- the New Lebanese ambassador to the Holy See Nasri Salhab, who arrived here from Beirut today, said that the pope could come to Lebanon whenever he wished. "The pope does not need official invitations to visit Lebanon; his presence will always be a blessing for us", Salhab said.

The pope has several times over the past six months voiced his desire to travel to that mideastern country. In fact, there had even been semi-official talks that he would make the trip over the Christmas holiday period. However, this week the Vatican press office announced that John Paul would spend both Christmas and the New Year holidays in the Vatican, only travelling to Riti, a city not far from Rome, on Sunday, January 2. Ambassador Salhab arrived here to replace Antoine Fattal who has been the Lebanese representative at the Vatican since 1977.

Referring to the situation in his homeland, (Salhab) said that while hotspots of tension still exist, he hoped that Lebanon would soon achieve full normalization.

POPE WARNS OF DANGER OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

AU181945 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, December 18 -- The threats which nuclear proliferation poses for the world were once more evoked by Pope John Paul II today in a speech here to an international symposium promoted by Italy's National Nuclear Physics Institute. But the leader of the world's Catholics also underscored the "nobility and utility" of scientific including nuclear, research, even though he said men involved in this field must show a great sense of responsibility.

"When you hear people talking about nuclear and subnuclear energy", he said, "you cannot avoid thinking of the destructive effects of modern arms".

"There is no doubt that they are one of the gravest threats for mankind. People of all social and cultural horizons do not cease to point this out. My predecessors, and I myself, have often called the attention of politicians and scientists to this grave danger, above all if governments do not have the wisdom or will to contain the production and accumulation of these terrible machines of death."

In other points, the pope asserted the legitimacy and good that may derive for humanity from studies on the peaceful application of nuclear energy. But he made it clear that technology in this field "requires increasing prudence, information and cooperation in order to serve human needs in terms of nutrition and energy."

POPE MESSAGE CONTAINS VEILED REFERENCE TO POLAND

NC201554 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Vatican City, Dec 20 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II has compared the absence of dialogue between a government and its people to a "state of war," in a message to be read on New Year's Day. "When unfortunately dialogue between government and people is absent, social peace is threatened," he said in a prepared text to mark the 16th World Day of Peace. "It is like a state of war."

In a veiled reference to his native Poland, the pontiff said dialogue was "fixed and sterile" where "certain parties" regard struggle as the moving force in history and "discernment of the enemy the ABC of politics." He warned against the attitude of people or their leaders who "concede nothing," claiming already to be the "measure of justice."

The will to power by leaders, he continued, often coincides with an "exaggerated and out-of-date concept" of state security and sovereignty.

The pope is scheduled to visit Poland next spring for ceremonies marking the sixth centenary of the black virgin icon at Kestochowa. An earlier visit was postponed because of Poland's continuing state of siege.

Polish authorities have said they will suspend martial law at the end of this month. The pope, in his New Year's Day message, called the dialogue for peace the uppermost "challenge for our time."

THATCHER VIEWS ANDROPOV MISSILE REDUCTION OFFER

LD211706 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1647 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The effect of the new offer by Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, to cut the number of ss-20 missiles would be to reduce security for Britain, Mrs Thatcher said in the Commons today. Pressed to comment at question time on Mr Andropov's first major speech as Soviet leader, Mrs Thatcher said "from what we know of the speech, what he is proposing is to reduce the number of SS -20's by a proportion. But the effect of what he is proposing is to leave the United States with zero intermediate-range nuclear missiles, while he has a very considerable number left. That does not seem to me to be able to keep the essential balance which is required for our security."

Mrs Thatcher went on: "We require in this country not the peace of Poland, or the peace of Czechoslovakia, or the peace of Stalin, but we require peace with freedom and justice."

Mrs Thatcher was told by Labour's Martin Flannery, MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, that the government should stop accusing the anti-nuclear lobby of sympathising with the Soviet Union. "Do you realise the massively-growing peace movement springs from the fact the whole world is terrified of a mistake being made by either side which could plunge us all into a nuclear Armageddon?" he said.

Pym's Reaction

LD212312 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2304 GMT 21 Dec 82

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] The Government tonight remained totally sceptical about the offer by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to cut the Soviet Union's number of SS-20 missiles.

Both Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym have warned that Mr Andropov's proposals would leave the United States with no intermediate range nuclear missiles while Moscow had plenty left.

Mrs Thatcher has told MP's that Mr Andropov's proposal does not appear sufficient to maintain the balance essential for Britain's security. Mr Pym has been even more forthright about the Moscow initiative. Tonight he reacted sharply to the way missiles figures were being juggled to improve the look of the latest Russian offer. A genuine reduction in arms was what he wanted, Mr Pym said in an ITN interview on news at ten.

"The West has been in the driving seat in putting a zero option, that is to say, no missiles on the Russian side and no deployment of cruise missiles on our side. We have not got any of these things deployed."

"They've got 330 of them, with three warheads each, so that is 1,000 warheads on the SS-20's alone. We want to reduce arms. The only reason why the Russians are at the negotiating table is because we have a commitment to deploy these cruise missiles if the arms control talks do not succeed," Mr Pym said.

"If we had not taken that decision; if we were not going to deploy them; if there was a failure at the arms control talks, the Russians would not be at the negotiating table. And I am sure that people in the peace movement are just as enthusiastic for the Russians to reduce theirs as they are for the West to limit theirs."

Mr Pym said that NATO had been by far the best peace-keeping movement the West had. Since 1945, there had been no war in Europe he said.

"I want to make quite sure that, when we reduce armaments, it is on a balanced basis on both sides, and very final. That's the way to peace. If this means that, in principle, they are prepared to reduce their SS-20's then that is a small step, but, bearing in mind the imbalance which exists -- and the need to have our security protected by a balanced arrangement -- you will realise that the proposals have got to be examined very carefully. It is no good going along with any arrangement which seems, on the face of it, to be very attractive if it is not going to work in the long run."

MINISTER HURD DISCUSSES POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST

GF222048 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 21 Dec (QNA) -- Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, has stressed that Britain looks forward to receiving the delegation of the Arab countries because it wants to listen to the views of its "Arab friends." He said that Britain still has contacts with King Hasan II of Morocco, the head of the delegation. He expressed his country's hope that the visit will take place during the next few months.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' published today, he noted that Britain supports the rights of the Palestinians, and this implicitly implies it is up to them to determine their future so if they choose a Palestinian state, they cannot be denied that. He pointed out that there are other options such as union with Jordan. He stressed that Britain believes that Jordan plays an important role in the peace process and supports any agreement that may be reached between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan.

Douglas Hurd added that the Arab and U.S. peace plans contain elements which Britain approves, but the Israeli stance is, unfortunately, still opposed to these plans. He emphasized that if Britain succeeds in making little progress in the direction of reconciliating the two plans, then the United States will be in a position that would allow it to pressure Israel. He noted that Britain uses its influence with the Americans, particularly in matters dealing with reaching appropriate solutions on the issue of the West Bank and in attempting to bring together the Arabs and the Americans.

Hurd added that Britain knows what it will do in order to make progress in the direction of reaching a settlement in the Middle East. He indicated that what will be done is a reconciliation between the Fes plan and the Reagan plan.

ROLANDHIS INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO FRANCE

NC212041 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Interview with Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis by Pavlos Pavlou of the Cyrpus Broadcasting Corporation -- date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, the Cyprus problem, Cyprus' relations with France as well as Cyprus' relations with the EEC, were the main issues of your talks [with French leaders]. Can you give more detail on the content of your talks?

[Answer] Mr Pavlou, I went to France at the invitation of Foreign Minister Cheysson on an official visit. This is the first official visit by a Cypriot minister and for this reason it is rather significant. France is a permament member of the Security Council and one of the currently great countries. I had about 3 hours of talks with Cheysson exclusively on the Cyprus problem. He was very much interested. We dwelt on all details -- the past, the future, prospects opening up and the methods which should be used. Specifically, he told me that his interest increased ever since he had the chance to come to Cyprus. Recently he passed through twice on short visits while going to Lebanon. He had the opportunity to lay his finger on the mark of the nails [allusion to doubting Thomas meaning to "see for oneself"], and in fact I believe that this is very useful. I saw a similar usefullness in the case of the 29 ministers who came in the summer for the Nonaligned Conference here in Cyprus. To come to Cyprus to see the occupation, the people who live under occupation, the troops, is of great significance.

[Question] After all, Cheysson has been invited by you to visit Cyprus.

[Answer] He has been invited and judging by what he said he will come next year. He will be here in 1983 because France plays a significant role in the area, the area of the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean, and we are in this area. Consequently it has an interest.

[Question] Mr Rolandhis, you also had contacts and talks with Poher [Alain Poher, president of the French Parliament] and Chandernagor. Can you refer to these contacts, too?

[Answer] I discussed the Cyprus problem again with Poher who, as is well known, is a humanist. He showed interest in the issue of the missing persons. We sat for 1 hour and talked about this issue. With Chandernagor, who is minister for European issues, we discussed the well-known issue, our issue with the EEC, who essentially is interminable. As you know we have many problems with the EEC which are not of our doing. We have an agreement since 1972 and rightfully we ask that it be implemented. Normally we should have entered a customs union by the end of 1982. Nevertheless, we have not entered because France and Italy especially have domestic problems with their own farmers and thus prolong the implementation of our agreement until the Community's agricultural policy has been defined along with what is called the Community's Mediterranean aspect, that is, the Mediterranean countries' interest, the countries of North Africa, the Magreb countries, and also Israel and Turkey. Before advancing Cyprus' issue, they want to see what repercussions these countries will have on the EEC. Undoubtedly this is unfair to us, but this is the position of France and Italy. I think that in 1983 we shall have some small improvement after negotiations have been held, and then we shall aim at the period after 1983-84. Something positive that Chandernagor told me on this issue is that they expect within 1983 the study for this Mediterranean dimension to have been completed. As a result, these countries, these two countries, will be in a position to make decisions.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have expressed satisfaction with your visit in general and already you have commented on this fact. My question concerns the following: It is well known and you have mentioned it that both Italy and France have put forth some obstacles on the issue of our agricultural produce. Was this issue touched upon during your contacts and if so...

[Answer] [Rolandhis interrupts] Most certainly this was the object of the talks, but difficulty continues to exist, there is a practical difficulty. They cannot promise us many things. Please note that the representations we have made toward France we have also made in the past toward Italy many times, at various levels. A few weeks ago in Luxembourg I had the opportunity to again discuss the issue before the Ministerial Council when we had held a special meeting on Cyprus. Unfortunately, we have not been able yet to break this barrier, but we continue trying because we believe that the promotion of the issue of the customs union should be one of the goals of the Cyprus Government. The other countries, France and Italy, understand our problem but they mention that they have their own major issues. Naturally we say: Why are we to blame for this? Why should we be blamed if you have problems? Why should we pay for this? Nevertheless, we have not been able to solve this problem thus far.

[Question] Mr Rolandhis, more generally concerning the Cyprus problem. We are at the end of the year. In retrospect how do you evaluate the progress of the Cyprus problem?

[Answer] Pavlos, I prefer to look forward, but I will tell you in retrospect, in general, how I see the problem. We have done everything we could on the Cyprus problem this year and the years that passed. On the one hand we have dialogue, the intercommunal talks. This is a difficult procedure especially when one talks with the Turks who are excessively intransigent. They have the power and they rely on it. Essentially the dialogue has not produced substantive results, it has produced very few things. Yet as a whole I believe this procedure has proven to be useful and beneficial. After all, this is the position of the international community, the Western countries, the Eastern countries and the nonaligned. I cannot think of even one case when I was told that they do not consider the dialogue to be the correct procedure. After all, the dialogue is a procedure, it is a vehicle to take us, to carry us, to a result. The dialogue is not the substance. Substance is what we exchange, the thoughts, the positions, that is the substance. As regards the Cyprus problem's international aspect, I believe, without wishing to exaggerate, that Cyprus has some perceptible presence everywhere. We are not a great country, we are not a great power, we cannot see ourselves outside the framework of our size; but within this framework I think we have achieved much. I will enumerate some of these achievements: This year, for the fourth time we are vice chairman of the UN General Assembly, we are vice chairman of the nonaligned, we are members of the nonaligned coordinating office, we are the chairman of the nonaligned's European group, we were twice general speaker, which is a very significant position. In Europe, our role is well known. We contributed to the start of the Madrid conference, we, with three other foreign ministers. In the Council of Europe, Cyprus' voice is heard constantly as it is in the Commonwealth.

[Question] Our role in the case of the Middle East problem was significant, something that was appreciated...

[Answer] We brought 65 countries here on the Middle East problem. A conference was held, 29 foreign ministers came. In our bilateral relations, which essentially are an international aspect [as heard] we have extended the embassy network by 50 percent.

We had about 30 new accreditations, 26 new consulates; that is, Cyprus' network, both toward the outside and from the outside toward Cyprus, has increased terrifically, to a terrific extent. Our embassies are active constantly in all directions to enlighten governments and people through newspapers and other mass media. We do these things continuously. What the future has in store for us is difficult for one to say. Naturally to speak of a political future we must put the elections behind us, because then we shall have a government with a new 5-year mandate. In Greece, there is a government with a significant balance in its mandate. It has about 4 more years and I believe that after the elections some concord will prevail in Cyprus so that we may deal as a whole with our national issue which is a national not a government issue. Both governments, Cyprus and Greece, should see how they must work so that they can bring about the desired result.

As I said in the past, many times, the solution of the Cyprus problem lies with Ankara. They hold the key, they have the power, they have the troops. Consequently, what is done to influence the Turks a little is of great significance.

[Question] Consequently, looking ahead, any development depends on the upcoming elections and on one or two other significant events of 1983 which perhaps we can now comment upon, Mr minister. These are the Nonaligned Conference and our recourse to the United Nations.

[Answer] Immediately after the elections we shall have two important events; as you have said one will be the nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi. Certainly Cyprus will participate through its president. This is an important conference for us and I hope we shall be able to secure a strong resolution that normally should be based on the resolution we secured last year in Havana during the foreign ministers' conference early in June, which I attended. After the nonaligned summit conference, we shall resort to the United Nations early in September as we agreed with Papandreou. The recourse should take place sometime then. Naturally, after these two significant international events, both of which are most significant and happen to follow one another, we should see what measures should be taken in the practical field along with the international efforts so that the Cyprus problem can be promoted further.

SPOKESMAN REFUTES DENKTAS' VIEWS ON PARTITION

NC212100 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] In a statement he made this evening, the government spokesman replied to Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas' allegation that the cornerstone of the Makarios-Denktas agreement is that the two partner-people who will comprise the federation will live in their regions and under the administration of their own federated states.

The spokesman said that this statement by Denktas blatantly distorts both the letter and the spirit of the Makarios-Denktas agreement. This agreement, he said, refers to the areas that will be under the administration of each community, but at no point does it mention that the area which will be under Greek Cypriot administration will be exclusively inhabited by Greek Cypriots and that the area which will be under Turkish Cypriot administration will be exclusively inhabited by Turkish Cypriots. The spokesman stressed that the interpretation given by the Turkish Cypriot leader is arbitrary, and added that neither Ethnarch Makarios nor President Kiprianou ever accepted the definition of two areas on the basis of racial criteria.

SPOKESMAN HITS KLIRIDHIS' COMMENTS ON DEFENSE

NC212057 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Commenting on a statement Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis made yesterday in connection with Cyprus' defense shield, the government spokesman said that Cyprus' defense is being strengthened methodically and systematically on the basis of the advice and recommendations of experts. He added that the responsible officials are fully aware of their responsibilities in connection with this sector, which is of fundamental significance. The spokesman criticized the Democratic Rally's leadership for having factionalized the very sensitive issue of the defense shield.

DENKTAS MESSAGE ON MARTYRS, STRUGGLE WEEK

TA201701 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that if the opportunity presents itself, the Greek Cypriots are capable of implementing the Akritas plan and annihilating the Turkish Cypriots even 50 years from now.

Denktas issued a message on occasion of the Struggle and Martyrs Week that will begin tomorrow. He said that the massacre committed by the Greek Cypriots in Taskent [Vouno], Tatlisu [Akanthou], Terazi, Sandallar [Sandalaris], Murataga [Maratha] and Atilar [Aloa] in a bid to implement the Akritas plan should not be forgotten. Noting that the principles of the Akritas plan should be explained to the youth, Denktas added: This is because those who have prepared and implemented this plan are still leading the Greek Cypriot community. The Greek Orthodox Church, that introduced a meaning and spirit to the plan, is still [word indistinct] those who pursue the national cause in the Greek Cypriot sector and calling on the Greek Cypriot leadership to observe the directives of Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. Denktas said: Individuals and nations can ensure their rights if they assess with a cool head the intentions and plans of those around them and their capabilities in implementing these plans. He recalled Greek Cypriot efforts dating back to 1825 to Hellenize the island. Noting that the [word indistinct] cause of the Greek Cypriots is to annihilate the Turkish Cypriots, Denktas said that [words indistinct]. He added: Those who claim that the Cyprus issue is one created by outside intervention should not forget that this problem dates back to 1825 when the Greek Cypriot leadership and Greece wanted to expand [words indistinct], that it is based on the Megalo idea, that the current Greek prime minister claims that Cyprus is Greek land under occupation, that the Greek Cypriot leadership and Kiprianou -- who is proud to [words indistinct] Makarios who considered the destruction of the partnership spirit as a step toward enosis despite the 1955-58 struggle and the 1959-60 agreements -- are still struggling to (?do away with) the partnership administration through their ideas on minority and majority groups.

Denktas said that if the realities are (?accepted), the future need not be dark. He added that peace in Cyprus depends on a strong Turkish Cypriot community and on the Greek Cypriot realization that it cannot be fooled.

SOVIET ENVOY BRIEFS PAPANDREOU ON GENEVA TALKS

NC212052 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] At noon today, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received at Kastri Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Kaboshkin, who briefed him on the development of the disarmament negotiations being held in Geneva.

NEGOTIATIONS ON U.S. BASES ADJOURNED 21 DEC

NC521139 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Greek-U.S. talks on the bases were adjourned yesterday for the Christmas holidays. U.S. negotiator Bartholomew departed for the United States from where he will return after 1 January for resumption of the talks.

ROGERS STATEMENT ON LIMNOS ISSUE PROTESTED

NC521313 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] According to informed sources, the Greek Government has sent a protest to NATO in Brussels about the "unacceptable statements" recently made in Washington by Allied Supreme Commander General Rogers on the issue of Limnos Island and the Turkish violations in the Aegean. Apart from this, according to a statement made by Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos, the Greek Government is closely following the entire issue and will in no way accept Turkish claims that the Athens FIR extend to 6 miles. According to the minister, the Greek Government will demand complete respect of Greece's sovereign rights as they have existed for the past fifty years.

1983 BUDGET APPROVED; PAPANDREOU MAKES STATEMENT

NC221154 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies approved the 1983 state budget early today. A total of 285 deputies voted: 166 in support of the budget and 119 against. Furthermore, 273 deputies voted in support of the defense outlays and 11 voted against. One deputy abstained.

Before voting started, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou addressed the chamber. Addressing the New Democracy deputies, Papandreou said, among other things, that they will suffer a huge defeat because they came as critics, but will leave defeated and condemned not only by the chamber but by the entire Greek nation.

New Democracy, the prime minister added, implemented a policy which had really undermined the country's foundations. In 1982, the year you all forecast would be calamitous, Papandreou underlined, we managed to raise the low income level of the lower-income earners and the pensioners. We managed to give women farmers a pension worthy of them. We managed this while, at the same time, we proceeded with the stabilization of the economy which we inherited from you.

We advance into 1983 with optimism, the prime minister added. We will continue our social policy, the social reformation of Greek society. We will give the Greek worker in the city and the village, the factory and the office, the ability to have a decisive opinion on the country's progress.

PRESIDENT EVREN MAKES VISIT TO INDONESIA

Joint Communique Reported

TA201602 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 20 (AA) -- President Kenan Evren of Turkey and President Suharto of Indonesia have condemned acts of international terrorism as a serious threat to the world community regardless of their origin, and called for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in a campaign against terrorism. The call was made in a joint communique issued simultaneously in Jakarta and Ankara Monday as President Evren left Indonesia after a four-day official visit.

The two presidents agreed to develop and diversify further economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries, and welcomed the signing of an agreement for such cooperation. They also agreed to strengthen cultural ties under an existing cultural exchange agreement.

Expressing concern over international (?disputes) that threaten world peace and stability, they called for maintaining a dialogue between parties for [word indistinct] to cooperate.

For a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, the two presidents called for Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands it has occupied since 1976 and for recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own independent state. They also believed the PLO should fulfill its function as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Expressing concern over the loss of human and material resources due to the 2-year old conflict between two Muslim states, Iran and Iraq, the presidents hoped for a speedy and peaceful settlement, and reiterated their support for the efforts of the Islamic peace committee.

They confirmed their view that a political settlement in Afghanistan should be based on its sovereignty and independence and the principle of self-determination by the Afghan people, while stressing the need for a political settlement in Kampuchea that would allow its people to choose their own government without external pressure or intervention.

They hoped the Democratic Kampuchean coalition would be a step toward such a settlement, and praised the efforts of "ASEAN" with regard to Kampuchea and to the stability and welfare of Southeast Asia.

President Suharto accepted with pleasure President Evren's invitation to visit Turkey.

More on Visit

For Jakarta radio and Ankara radio coverage of the visit to Indonesia by President Kenan Evren from 17 to 20 December, including talks with President Suharto and a joint press statement issued at the conclusion of the visit, see the Indonesia section of the 20 and 21 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HURRIYET HITS GREEK VIEW ON AIRSPACE REGULATIONS

NC220844 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 17 Dec 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET) -- Turkey has once more openly confirmed its determination not to recognize Greece's 10-mile airspace fantasy over the Aegean. The Council of Ministers has taken a decision which devastates Greece's dreams. Regulations governing flights over border areas have been published in the Official Gazette, a fact which shows how determined Turkey is on the Aegean.

According to these regulations, the Turkish planes will fly as far as the territorial waters of neighboring countries in view of the fact that international law considers airspace over open seas as usable by all countries. In light of this situation, Turkish planes will be able to fly over the Aegean as far as Greece's 6-mile territorial waters.

The international law and relations expert of the Turkish state made this statement to HURRIYET in connection with the recently issued regulations:

"The width of the airspace of every country is equal to the width of its territorial waters. According to international law, no state can claim to have airspace wider than its territorial waters. In view of the fact that Greece's territorial waters are 6 miles, its airspace should also be confined to 6 miles. Nevertheless, Greece had declared in 1931 that it had extended its airspace to 10 miles. This action by Greece runs counter to the rules of international law referred to above. Turkey has never recognized Greece's 10-mile airspace limit.

"Not only Turkey but other states too have directly or indirectly objected to Greece's behavior. For example, NATO planes flew outside Greece's 6-mile limit during NATO maneuvers and indirectly proved that they did not recognize Greece's 10-mile airspace limit."

According to regulations published in the Official Gazette, the flight of foreign planes over Turkey's territorial waters and airspace has been reasserted.

According to these new regulations, foreign planes will not come nearer than 10 kilometers to the east of the Rize, Erzurum, Van and Baskale line on the Turkish-Soviet-Iranian land borders. On the Turkish-Bulgarian-Greek land borders, they will not come nearer than 10 kilometers to the west of the Canakkale, Ortakoy and Corlu Terkos Lake line.

Foreign planes will not fly nearer than 40 kilometers to the land borders of other neighboring states and not nearer than 10 kilometers to Turkish territorial waters in the Mediterranean, the Aegean and the Black Sea.

COMMAND LIFTS BAN ON HURRIYET DISTRIBUTION

NC220739 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 19 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Golcuk Naval and Martial Law Command has lifted the ban on the circulation of HURRIYET which was imposed on 13 December 1982 in the six provinces under its jurisdiction. After 6 days of absence, we are again with our dear readers in Kocaeli, Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, Sakarya and Zonguldak.

VOTCP REPORTS BILEN SPEECH AT KKE CONGRESS

TA211240 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen delivered a speech at the 11th Congress of the brotherly Greek Communist Party [KKE]. He started his speech by saying: On behalf of the TCP Central Committee and the Turkish communists I greet, with the warmest feelings, the 11th Congress of the KKE, this lofty forum. I convey our people's greetings of brotherhood and friendship to you, and through you, to the Greek working class. You have showed us your sincere interest and brotherly hospitality. We thank you very much.

Comrade Bilen then said: Today, the entire socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, the world communist, worker and national liberation movements are carrying out a struggle to fulfill a very difficult duty. That struggle is to stop the arms race instigated and promoted by the expanisionist U.S. imperialists and the NATO bosses. That struggle is to prevent a thermonuclear war that would lead to the annihilation of mankind. That struggle is to make peace permanent, to continue developing the detente process. Our country's [as heard] and our peoples' fate and future are in such a struggle now.

Comrade Bilen pointed out that the Reagan administration and the aggressive imperialists were stepping up their provocations against peace and detente, making decisions to produce new nuclear weapons and pursuing a dangerous path to upset the military balance and attain supremacy. He added: Reagan and his like are exerting pressure and undertaking intensive activities in order to use our countries, our lands and certain ruling reactionary circles in pursuing these policies. We are not alone in the struggle. No matter how monstrous it becomes, imperialism is no longer able to have its demands met as it used to in the past. Lenin's country and powerful socialist countries are behind the people in this struggle. Soviet Defense Minister Comrade Marshal Ustinov's clear and categorical answer to Reagan's efforts to upset the balance, to achieve supremacy in arming and to impose their demands added new strength to the peace struggle of the world's people.

At one point in his speech, Comrade Bilen stated that the Turkish and Greek peoples have had much experience in struggling against imperialism, domestic reactionaries, brute force and dictatorships; that the Turkish communists were always very pleased with the KKE's victories in its harsh struggles and with its development; and that these victories and gains have been sources of strength for the Turkish communists in their own struggles.

Later, Bilen said: Undoubtedly, the expansionist imperialist U.S. circles' and the NATO bosses' policies regarding the eastern Mediterranean, our region, are inseparable from thier worldwide policies. [words indistinct] and the crazy Reagan administration are pusuring complementary policies. On the one hand, they try to base themselves more on our lands, to expand their aggressive bases and to build new ones. In this process they resort to different methods; they (?reward), they force, they increase their provocations, they use their local agents more intensively, they organize intrigues. The United States has always depended on the most reactionary forces both in Turkey and Greece and through their mediation it managed to make Turkey and Greece NATO members. It has always tried to make use of the conflicts among the reactionary ruling circles in the two countries. It is doing the same today. It is [words indistinct] against Greece.

In his speech, Comrade Bilen discussed the anti-imperialist popular movement, the [word indistinct] growing against the bases and NATO in Greece. He discussed the increasing oppression of the progressive forces by the junta in Turkey and the bloody terror -- that puts to shame the torture used in the middle ages -- being used against the detained communists, progressive patriots and especially against the Kurdish people in the eastern provinces. He added: The Pentagon and CIA support this system of terror and oppression in Turkey, the attitudes of the collaborationist and monopolist bourgoeisie and of its striking force, the junta. The expansionist U.S. circles [words indistinct] a plan like the Camp David agreement. Our people, the Tcp, are continuously struggling against these intrigues and against the imperialists' policies of provocations and of "divide and rule" against the people. The TCP is warning our people against these things.

It gives priority to the struggle for peace and detente. A popular resistance against the junta's policy of following Washington's orders and the struggle to create a national democratic front have become even more burning urgent issues today.

Later in his speech, Bilen stressed that the Turkish and Greek peoples' struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and social progress were identical, that our people do not want aggressive U.S. bases, nuclear warheads or arsenals in Anatolia and that the TCP is opposed to the agreement under which the Rapid Development Force will be able to use the bases in Turkey, to the establishment of aggressive bases in our country and to the deployment of medium-range missiles in central Europe.

In the concluding part of his speech, Bilen said, in summary: The TCP has always sought with unwavering determination the withdrawal of the Turkish war troops and of all foreign military forces from Cyprus' ruling rights, territorial integrity and independence must be complete. The two communities lived together for many years and they want to live like that again. The interests and desires of the Greek, Turkish and Cypriot people are indentical. Their common enemy is one. The Aegean question which is being discussed now must be resolved on the basis of the Helsinki Declaration and by keeping in mind the sovereignty and national independence rights of the peoples of both countries.

We are categorically opposed to chauvinism and to the policy of provoking people against each other, regardless of how this policy is pursued. The conflicts can be resolved very well outside NATO, without imperialist interference.

The brotherly ties between the TCP and the KKE are continuing to be strengthened on the most stable foundations since the days they were founded.

What ties us to each other most of all is Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. Both parties attach special importance to, and protect as the apple of their eye, the great Lenin's party, the Soviet state and its determined policy of peace and friendship of the peoples. Furthermore, there is a tradition of united struggle and, sometimes, united work among the old generations of our two parties. For example; in the 1920s, among the heroic communists who were members of our party's Istanbul committee was Comrade Kalimenos. He was the committee secretary. He was expelled from Turkey by the police. He then went to Greece. Years later we found out that this comrade was executed by a firing squad together with (Galoyannis).

We follow the developments in Greece with great attention. You achieved great success during the last elections. That success is the concrete result of the principled, determined, stable and Leninist policy of unity. The KKE is an experienced party which fulfills the (?best) requests of the Greek proletariat and of all the people, which [words indistinct] and gives alternatives. Your 11th Congress is being held under complicated conditions both in Greece and in the international scene. We wish you great success [word indistinct].

Solidarity with the TCP and with the Turkish democratic forces was expressed in the most sincere and warm way in the congress documents, in Comrade Florakis' report and in the delegates' speeches.

Comrades, (?let us not) leave this as mere words. We (feel) this sincere and warm solidarity concretely. The TCP Central Committee and the Turkish communists extend their deepest love and respect on the occasion of this internationalist solidarity. Long live the KKE! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live proletarian internationalism!

VOTCP: TCP'S BILEN SENDS MESSAGE TO CPSU

TA211618 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the USSR; date not specified -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

Very dear comrades, on behalf ot the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, the Turkish communists, the Turkish working class and workers, I greet the Soviet communists and the Soviet people with the loftiest feelings on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the world's first federal multinational worker-peasant state. The creation of the USSR is the result of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Red October Revolution put an end to all kinds of exploitation, of social and national oppression. It released the reins for the nations' and the peoples' historic creativity. It established the power of the working class. Private ownership of the means of production was destroyed. This became the basis for the free development of all the nations and peoples in voluntary unity and solidarity. The establishment of the USSR is one of the loftiest accomplishments of the Leninist Bolshevik Party. The USSR is the lofty monument of the CPSU, equipped with a multinational structure, with a determined internationalist ideology, with policies, organization and labor principles. It is a living gift of Lenin's ideas and principles. It is the concrete confirmation of Lenin's uncompromising attitude against nationalism, chauvinism and all kinds of national (?nihilism). Not only did the Soviet peoples establish a developed socialist community, but they also frustrated the imperialists' attacks. During the great motherland war, these brotherly nations and peoples displayed the most heroic deeds of mankind. This army is a unique and lasting symbol of the unification of the Soviet people under the guidance of the CPSU.

The establishment of the USSR was the foundation of an unprecedented cultural development in the world. Not only did science, technology and cultural workers create a brand new Soviet person, but they also led to the creation of a brand new Soviet culture. This Soviet culture whose essence is socialist, its national forms variable and its morality internationalist, brings together the peoples and nations of the USSR and also creates respect in the world. It is an inspirational source to the peoples' freedom struggles.

The brotherhood of the Soviet peoples and nations and their unity which is based on Leninist principles are [word indistinct] in the Soviet Constitution. That Constitution is the constitution of the broadest and most stable socialist democracy. The popular state of the Soviet Union is based on such a democracy. Regardless of his nation, everyone has equal opportunities and equal rights to speak and take decisions at all levels of society. Socialist democracy has become firmly established with the Soviet Constitution.

The Soviet Union has made the principles of peace declared by the Red October and the lofty Lenin the basis of its policies and has incorporated them into its Constitution.

The 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses have set up the program for this struggle of peace. The establishment, growth and development of the USSR and its persistent and Leninist peace strategies and policies are of vital importance for the survival of humanity.

The most aggressive, and imperialist circles -- first and foremost the U.S. imperialists -- are trying to escalate armaments, to cause confrontations and to drag the world into a nuclear war.

In the struggle against this dangerous situation, the USSR constitutes the strongest and greatest security of peaceful forces among the world peoples.

Comrades, the establishment of the USSR and its development for the last 60 years are a great source of inspiration for [words indistinct] peoples as well as our country's working class and people. Turkey is one of the countries where social and national discrimination has reached bitter and large proportions. The relentless pressure on the Kurdish people is one such notorious example. The same kind of pressure is being exerted upon the working class and its political and syndical organizations, restricting their economic, social, political and democratic rights and liberties.

Our people daily are concerned with the bitter results of the policies pursued by the reactionary ruling circles which blindly follow the NATO and U.S. imperialistic policies in contradiction with our national interests.

Comrades, the USSR has played also a historic role in the Turkish Republic's struggle to become a sovereign state. Lenin's country has been the greatest support in our people's struggle and victory against the imperialist aggressors. The Soviet Union continued to extend its diplomatic support to Turkey in the days after our country's national independence was obtained.

A large number of installations which make up the foundations of our national heavy industry have been established with Soviet assistance.

Since its establishment, the USSR has pursued a healthy, trustful, consistent and honest policy toward Turkey. In contrast with imperialist countries, it is conducting its relationship with Turkey based on equality, mutual benefit and on respect for each other's sovereignty. These Soviet policies also reflect the aspirations and wishes of the Turkish working class and of our people at large. Realistic circles in our country approve of these Soviet policies. The promotion and strengthening of the Turkish-Soviet relations are a great contribution to regional as well as world peace.

As in the past, the TCP will continue to do its utmost for the development and consolidation of relations between Turkey and the USSR. Comrades, today the Soviet people of 270 million are marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR with its legendary (?developments), its unparallelled initiatives and its historic gains. This is a unique day. The Soviet Union which inspires all the countries of the world with the completely new system is established and developed, [words indistinct] and (?works) for the future of mankind.

Glory to the Soviet people who created this process and the CPSU which directs it. Long live the USSR! Long live the CPSU! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live proletarian internationalism!

BRIEFS

FREIGHTER RUNS AGROUND — The Turkish freighter (Camadan), carrying cement from the Romanian port of Constantsa to Iskenderun in Turkey, has run aground after hitting the Bozcaada breakwater in the Aegean. Rescue work is already underway to save the freighter. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Dec 82 TA]

EXPORTS FAIR IN UAE — A Turkish exports fair has opened in Sharjah, one of the United Arab Emirates. The fair was opened by the brother of the Sharjah Amir. Customs and Monopolies Minister Ali Bozer was also present at the opening. Some 240 Turkish firms are participating in the fair, which closes on 24 December. Construction materials, furniture, carpets and gifts, among other items, are being exhibited. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Dec 82 TA]

PORTUGAL

PRESIDENT EANES ACCEPTS BALSEMAO'S RESIGNATION

LD212122 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] After talks lasting 1 hour and 20 minutes held in Belem Palace this evening, the president of the republic, Gen Ramalho Eanes, accepted Pinto Balsemao's resignation as prime minister, which was formally presented to him yesterday.

Pinto Balsemao will meet tomorrow with Mota Pinto, one of the personalities most tipped for the post of prime minister, Lisbon radio learned tonight.

COUNCIL NOT EMPOWERED TO REPLACE MILITARY HEADS

LD212136 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting today to discuss the retention or replacement of the present heads of the Armed Forces.

A cabinet statement released later said that the government took the view that it is not empowered to propose the retention or replacement of the topmost figures in the military heirarchy and left the matter for a future government to decide.

The statement said that because the prime minister has resigned, the government's juridicial capacity is limited, and as a caretaker administration, is not able to make fundamental decisions.

SPAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NATO, SHULTZ VISIT, EEC

LD212040 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1730 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] In his first appearance in the Spanish lower house, Fernando Moran, Socialist minister of foreign affairs, today explained to the Congress committee the priorities of Spanish foreign policy. Mr Moran first referred to NATO. Spain's present position as a country which adheres to the North Atlantic treaty but which is not integrated into the military structure, the Spanish foreign minister said, is accepted by the other member countries of the Western alliance.

With regard to the recent visit to Spain by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Fernando Moran said that during their talks they discussed the bilateral defense agreement awaiting ratification by the Spanish Parliament in particular. He then referred to the process of Spain's incorporation into the European Common Market, a process which he spoke of as being possibly definitive in the first 3 months of 1984. He did admit, however, that negotiations are now at a very difficult stage and this, he said, is because we are entering the final phase of the process. He said that Spain is prepared for painful changes in its economy if there is a quid pro quo in return.

The third point of his report to the congress of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Committee dealt with Gibraltar. With reference to this, he said that the Spanish Government would be willing to enter into a dialogue with the British Government as long as the problem of sovereignty over the rock is present. He said that if the process continues as it has to date, he will have talks with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym next spring.

'PRELIMINARY' F-18 CONTRACT TO BE SIGNED

LD212030 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] According to reliable sources, the signing of the preliminary contract for the purchase of F-18 aircraft for the future attack and combat aircraft program will not require a formal ceremony, but will be communicated telegraphically to Washington. Defense Minister Narcis Serra will brief the Council of Ministers tomorrow on the decision made by his ministry.

According to the same sources, the Socialist government's intention is to sign the preliminary contract for the purchase of the aircraft from the United States in order not to affect the cost of the program, which would go up if the contract were not signed by the 23 December deadline.

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LACINA TO U.S. FOR TALKS ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

AU221206 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 22 Dec 82 p 2

[AZ report: "Lacina To Discuss Technology Criticism in United States"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- On Tuesday State Secretary Lacina left for the United States to discuss with the U.S. authorities there recent criticism of alleged technology transfers to the Soviet Union. The U.S. Departments of Commerce and Defense are the relevant partners in the talks.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN VISITOR -- Lyuben Gotsev, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a visit to Vienna at the invitation of Ambassador Friedrich Bauer, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Political Section, on 9 and 10 December. He had talks at the Foreign Ministry on questions of the international situation and bilateral Austrian-Bulgarian relations, which were positively assessed by both sides. Gotsev was also received for talks by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

BLOC REFUGEES -- At present there are only 9,194 refugees in Austrian refugee camps or other refugee quarters as against 26,419 a year ago. Of these refugees, 5,105 are from Poland, 1,874 from Czechoslovakia, 792 from Hungary, 748 from Romania, and the rest from other countries. At present, 1,255 refugees live in the Traiskirchen refugee camp, while the rest have been assigned private quarters. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Dec 82 p 3 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA -- Dr Hans Mathe, Austrian ambassador to the Argentine Republic who has also been appointed ambassador to the Republic of Bolivia, presented his credentials to President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 16 December 1982. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Dec 82 p 3 AU]

BELGIUM

MARTENS ON AFRICAN, MIDEAST, EC RELATIONS

PM211537 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Dec 82 p 16

[Interview with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens by APS in Brussels -- date not given]

[Text] Question: His excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the democratic and popular Republic of Algeria, is paying a state visit at the invitation of his majesty King Baudouin. Mr Prime Minister, what significance do you attach to this first visit to the Kingdom of Belgium by an Algerian head of state?

Answer: President Chadli Bendjedid's visit is not only the first visit to our country by an Algerian head of state, it is also the first visit to Western Europe by an Algerian head of state, and I welcome the honor which the president is thus doing Belgium. This visit -- which is taking place during the year which marks the 20th anniversary of Algerian independence -- has a double meaning for me. First it consecrates the friendship between our two countries and the very close relations which have been established between them. Second, it will be the starting point for a new increase in their cooperation.

Question: This first visit to the Kingdom of Belgium by an Algerian head of state sheds special light on Algerian-Belgian cooperation. What assessment can be made of relations between Algeria and the Kingdom of Belgium?

Answer: Relations between Algeria and Belgium are both intensive and diversified. We have secured agreements in the administrative and legal sphere and in the sphere of economic and technical cooperation, transport and so forth.

Cooperation in development is of mutual interest to our countries, and I must tell you that our trade is very extensive. If I may refer to the 1981 figures, that trade amounts to more than 17 billion Belgian francs, and the initial indications which I have show that the results will be even better for 1982. In making all those points I have said nothing about the visits and many contacts which contribute to mutual understanding between our two peoples.

Question: What do you think the prospects are for developing those relations?

Answer: In my view the prospects for development are very great because the two countries know and trust each other. Moreover this is the context in which the president's visit is taking place, and I am sure that the talks which I will have with him and the scheduled discussions between the competent ministers will take place in a spirit of mutual understanding. It is in that atmosphere that we will make a very open examination of ways of developing our relations in the broadest spheres.

Question: In general, how do you view the possibilities of giving practical content to North-South dialogue?

Answer: I think that the content of North-South dialogue cannot be completely separated from the procedures of that dialogue. The latter have proved very ineffectual over the past 10 years. They must be reexamined on the basis of the need for active participation by all countries from North and South -- and not only the former -- in international actions aimed at achieving world economic recovery and speeding up Third World development. Through this spirit of joint responsibility I think that North-South dialogue ought to comprise at least the following points:

Giving priority to tackling the problem of hunger and the lack of food production close to populous regions.

Pursuing international and national policies aimed at ensuring that the developing countries obtain bigger and more stable export revenue from what they already produce, in other words primarily basic commodities but also manufactured products.

Encouraging wider transfers of knowledge and know-how, especially through investment in the developing countries.

Finding the most appropriate answers to energy supply problems by ensuring greater predictability, which is desirable for the producers themselves, and by reducing the excessive dependence of the importing countries, especially the poor countries.

Increasing the volume of financial resources for development through a combined effort by Northern and Southern countries aimed at optimum utilization of those resources in the Third World.

Finally, it seems to me, by encouraging the increased economic cooperation and trade among Southern countries.

Question: On the same subject, what initiatives could Belgium, an influential EC member, take to promote Euro-African trade on the basis of cooperation based on the new principles governing North-South relations?

Answer: My answer to the previous question, which was rather long, allows me to be brief here because it has already shown you the sphere in which Belgium will try to see what the EC can do to promote dialogue, and especially to encourage Euro-African trade.

As regards the new principles governing North-South relations, I began by saying, and I repeat, that these relations must be based on recognition of the principle of participation by all in international efforts to promote economic development, which is a common interest.

International cooperation must once again be placed in a realistic context in which everybody will accept his responsibilities and will ultimately find advantage.

Question: How do you view the European Ten's specific contribution in the search for a just and lasting settlement to the Middle East conflict? In that connection what is your position toward the PLO?

Answer: In June 1980, during the European Council meeting in Venice, the Ten listed the principles which they thought ought to form the basis of an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East.

As recently as the end of June this year the European Council recalled the conditions in which the permanent restoration of peace and security in the region can be started, in other words by negotiations based on the principles of security for all states and justice for all peoples.

In this context the Ten welcomed the U.S. President's new proposals and the Fes summit resolution, and we pay tribute to the recent action taken by the seven-man committee of which, moreoever, the Algerian foreign minister is a member.

As regards the PLO, you know that the Ten's position is still that it should be associated with negotiations on the Middle East problem. As regards Belgium, I would also like to remind you that the PLO has a liaison and information office in Brussels.

Question: The EC has a direct concern to strengthen peace in Africa, which is shaken by violent conflicts in the northwest with the Saharan people's struggle for independence, and in southern Africa where the Pretoria regime is preventing Namibia from gaining in dependence. Prime Minister, what is the Belgian Government's position in this European context?

Answer: Belgium, together with its European partners, has always supported efforts likely to contribute to a peaceful solution to the West Sahara question. Only recently the Ten warmly welcomed the OAU summit decision to hold a referendum in that region, and they also voted for a resolution in the General Assembly confirming that support.

As regards Namibia, Belgium is still supporting the action taken by the group of five Western countries within the Security Council framework. It hopes that the five will pursue their contacts with all parties involved with the aim of implementing their settlement plan.

GENSCHER ON U.S. ARMS DECISION, ANDROPOV'S PLAN

LD231128 Hamburg DPA in German 1053 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed regret on Thrusday at the U.S. Congress' decision against arms cooperation with the allies. Such cooperation need not be one-sided, Genscher said in an interview with the Deutschlandfunk. After all, arms cooperation is not only a matter of the military results but also "a part of cooperation within the alliance."

Genscher repeated his view in the interview that the Disarmament proposals made by Soviet General Secretary Yuriy Andropov went "in the right direction," as they indicated an admission by the Soviets of their superiority in medium-range missiles threatening Europe. However, it was unacceptable that, with a realization of these proposals, the Soviet side still has a one-sided destructive force of 3000 Hiroshima bombs. Genscher said that it is now necessary to continue to patiently negotiate in order to clearly indicate the interest in removing all medium-range missiles from Europe.

Rejects Andropov's Missiles Proposal

LD221840 Hamburg DPA in German 1800 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] In the opinion of the Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, the new proposals put forward by Soviet party leader Andropov to reduce medium-range missiles in Europe cannot be accepted. Genscher said in Bonn today that if the West agreed to Andropov's plan, not to base American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, while the Soviet Union retained 150 SS-20 missiles, then Moscow's monopoly in medium-range missiles with regard to the United States would be confirmed by treaty. However, Genscher said, the Western alliance will carefully examine the disarmament proposals.

SPD Chairman Brandt regretted what he called rash polemical statements in some Western capitals. He called on the West to analyze how the Soviet proposals could be turned into concrete negotiations.

Bonn Spokesman on Andropov's Proposal

LD211526 Hamburg DPA in German 1448 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA) -- The Federal Government will analyze the disarmament speech by Soviet party leader Yuriy Andropov "with great care and in great seriousness" and "as always" urge its partners to make a similar examination. This announcement by Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff in Bonn today was in response to proposals by Andropov. He announced in Moscow that the Soviet Union wants to retain only the same number of medium-range missiles that Great Britain and France possess. A condition for this would be the West's refraining from counterarming.

Sudhoff combined the Federal Government's readiness to examine the proposals with clear skepticism regarding the possibility of preserving the balance of forces if the Soviet proposal were implemented. Andropov's words "sound very nice" but could mean the cementing of Soviet superiority. The Federal Government has only press reports of the speech at its disposal today. It is also conceivable on the basis of this information, said Sudhoff, that Andropov's proposals are simply a clarification of plans already made known last week and submitted in Geneva.

Brandt Views Andropov Proposal

LD221336 Hamburg DPA in German 1209 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 22 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt views the statements by Soviet party leader Yuriy Andropov on disarmament as containing proposals of "importance" and as an altered Soviet position at the Geneva talks with the United States on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. This can only be of benefit to the talks, Brandt told the press in Bonn today.

Brandt expressed regret over "hasty polemic reactions in some western capitals" to Andropov's proposals. These polemics are not helpful and contradict the formula of careful examination, which the Federal Government has also used. He called on the West to examine how the Soviet proposals could be introduced into concrete talks.

The SPD leader spoke of "important points of contact" between Andropov's position and the compromise proposal by Paul Warnke, former U.S. chief disarmament negotiator, which the SPD Presidium supported. The latter had urged that the Soviet Union destroy part of its atomic medium-range missiles so that the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe could be avoided.

Karsten Voigt, foreign policy expert of the SPD Bundestag group, described the Federal Government's reaction to Andropov's proposals as unsatisfactory and disappointing. The proposals are not adequate but nevertheless represent an important step in the right direction. On behalf of the opposition, Voigt called on the Bonn government to urge the U.S. leadership to introduce in turn fresh proposals at the Geneva talks. "The monotonous repeating of the U.S. position at the Geneva talks is no longer enough", said Voigt.

Press Discusses Proposals

DW221143 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 22 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's interest is centered on the disarmament offer of Soviet party chief Andropov.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: Whoever makes disarmament proposals is obviously interested in negotiations and in achieving acceptable results. For this reason alone, the offer by Soviet party chief Andropov is pleasant news. This is also true even if we can't just say yes and amen to his offer. His proposals also demonstrate that the determination with which the West is sticking to the NATO dual decision is being taken into consideration by the Soviet leadership. Therefore we can safely count on the same realism which Moscow demonstrated in 1980 in correcting its original threat to no longer negotiate after the adoption of the dual decision.

The daily DIE WELT states: Yuriy Andropov took the floor not as the head of state but only as the CPSU general secretary to honor the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. The fact that this event was celebrated on the date of Josef Stalin's birth, of all dates, awakens depressing memories. In his speech the party chief proposed that the Soviet Union retain just as many missiles in Europe as the British and the French have in their nuclear silos. However, what was supposed to appear as a grand gesture, turns out at second glance to be just a new version of old Soviet propaganda tricks. First, Andropov obviously wants to see the American nuclear umbrella -- the actual security guarantee for the free part of Europe -- either riddled or completely dismantled. Once the American missles have disappeared from Europe and the Soviets are facing just the British and the French, the balance of power would look completely different.

The WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE published in Essen writes: A key phrase in Andropov's speech shouldn't be ignored, namely the USSR's demand that its equal rights be expressed in weapons of equal value. This demand is in accordance with the current situation in which each side can destroy the other many times over. Just as the Soviet Union must be required not to strive for superiority in Europe, the West cannot strive for worldwide superiority either. Such a course would only lead to an endless arms race. Therefore, continuing negotiations are necessary, although not necessarily in public.

The AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE points out: the expenditures on weapons are increasingly endangering the domestic political consolidation of the Soviet Union. Contributions to allied communist countries have reached dizzying heights. The problem of Afghanistan hasn't been overcome yet, and Poland cannot manage on its own. Against this background, Andropov's offer to the United States must be viewed as an attempt to reduce strategic arsenals and to achieve a compromise on medium-range missiles in Europe. The party chief needs a pause in the foreign policy area so as to handle urgent problems at home. So far we can only guess how much political leeway Andropov has.

The NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen notes: Andropov's statements indicate that the Kremlin leadership is fully aware of the dangers of the arms race and that it wants to limit these dangers. Even though important reservations will be expressed by the West, this Soviet move makes us hope for a compromise. It is quite natural for France immediately rejected the idea of stacking its relatively moderate nuclear arsenal up against that of the Soviet Union. If the French potential were to be reduced to zero, which would mean renouncing any nuclear deterrence of its own, the Soviet Union would still have sufficient nuclear weapons to threaten France. For Paris and London their own nuclear missiles are for purely national deterrent purposes. However, the United States, as the protective power of Western Europe doesn't have corresponding counterweapons here. All this shouldn't be a reason for not examining Andropov's proposal and not achieving concrete results in Geneva. That was a quotation from the NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG.

The WESTFALISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster maintains: the new man in the Kremlin, from whom some Western politicians have expectantly awaiting signals didn't emerge yesterday from the shadow of his predecessor. Just as the late Kremlin chief, Andropov skillfully combined threats with temptations. In the best Brezhnev style, he presented a new tempting disarmament offer as the carrot while announcing -- as the stick -- new Soviet missile programs in case the West doesn't agree with his ideas. The aim is clear in both cases: Andropov wants to try at any cost to prevent NATO's counterarmament which is coming increasingly closer. The Western alliance partners would be acting irresponsibly, however, if they flatly rejected Andropov's proposals without closer examination.

The ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz has the following to say: Andropov's proposal is tempting -- the idea of being able to get rid of two-thirds of all systems and thereby also Western counterarmament. This proposal looks attractive at first glance, but it has a hitch. Accordingly the Soviet Union would get rid of its old SS-4, and SS-5 systems which use liquid fuel, have become superfluous due to the SS-20 missiles and were to be dismantled anyway. Simultaneously the Soviet Union would escape the threat arising from 572 new Pershing and cruise missiles. The Soviet Union would probably be prepared to remove several dozen of this newest SS-20 missile, as Andropov put it, while still retaining 200 to 250 of these very dangerous medium-range missiles. The West would have nothing to counter them with except the British and French systems. Accepting these proposals would mean cementing the lead which the Soviet Union has already achieved with medium-range systems. That was a quotation from the ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz.

CHEYSSON'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON ATLANTIC COUNCIL

AB221420 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82

["Excerpts" from French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's press conference concerning the ministerial session of the Atlantic Council on 9 December, place not stated]

[Text] The meeting took place almost exactly as we expected. The December 1979 decisions and the firm positions adopted by those most concerned, particularly the Germans and the Dutch, were very clearly recalled. These positions were that if there is no satisfaction with regard to the first part of the December 1979 decision, the second part would be put into execution: The Pershings and the cruise missiles will be installed. This will be done without any new decision because the decision has already been made. As the Italian minister recalled, it has been discussed in a number of parliaments. It can, therefore, be put into force and no new decision is needed for this. There was, therefore, firmness and precision as far as the purely NATO aspect was concerned. As far as the position of the French delegation on the NATO aspect is concerned, I would say that the French determination in the matter of defense and particularly concerning the main decisions adopted during the past few months by the defense councils has made a very great impression. I am referring to the decisions the government adopted a few months ago concerning a seventh submarine, that is, a new generation submarine which requires considerable scientific and financial effort. In fact, the seventh submarine is more than an additional submarine because the technologies will be very different for a submarine of the generation of those of the 1990's. Decisions were also made concerning the replacement of Pluton by Hades and concerning the ASMP [Medium-Range Air-to-Ground Missile]. Finally, there was a decision concerning the SX system which is, in France, equivalent to the American MX system. These four major decisions, which take us very far within the context of the 10-20 year programs, obviously made a very strong impression here. I was not asked any question concerning the future law on programming. Besides, it would have been too early because it will not be submitted to the Parliament until next year.

In the background, there were exchanges of views on the political and economic situation of the Eastern European countries. These exchanges did not disclose anything which we do not already know, that is there is a new leader in the Soviet Union but there is a great continuity in its policy for the moment. On our side, it is a question of not being closed to discussions and to dialogue. There is no reason, however, to modify the firm position of our alliance in view of the fact that there is no change in the policy of the Soviet Union. We discussed Poland with prudence because no one know what will be announced in the middle of December. Some people thought that nothing will be announced at all. Others thought that will not be very significant. Let us therefore hold on to our comments until 13 December.

Of course, the meeting also discussed matters outside the competence of NATO but which are of great interest as far as security is concerned. Concerning human rights, everybody recalled that the results we expect from the Madrid conference will make it possible to achieve some progress. The fundamental rights which the countries promise to respect are: Freedom of the press and freedom of movement and...We all agreed that the amendments we have proposed for the texts submitted by the neutral and the nonaligned countries are important and cannot be abandoned. We are, therefore, expecting a conclusion from Madrid but this cannot be at the cost of abandoning what we have asked for or at least of our main demand concerning the recognition of human rights.

The problems outside NATO's competence but which affect security include economic relations between the East and West. We agreed that since they have a direct military significance, the topics discussed within the Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas] can result in [words indistinct] conclusions. Anything that does not fall within the framework of the Cocom but which is of interest must be studied. Some studies were undertaken after the Versailles conference such as the examination of trade relations with the countries of the East and the corresponding credit facilities. These studies are being made within the OECD. Besides, it is probable -- but no decision has yet been made -- that the OECD will undertake a study of the evolution of energy requirements in all our countries. We have noted -- this was the only new point on today's agenda -- that several politico-economic conferences are scheduled for the end of the spring: The Williamburg meeting at the end of May and the Atlantic Council meeting which has been definitively set for 9 and 10 June in Paris. At that time, it would be good for us to discuss the conclusions of these studies. This is because -- and on this point we and some others have totally agreed -- these studies will result in conclusions that will be submitted to each government which will remain the sole master of its economic policy and its trade relations with the Eastern European countires. It is normal that governments should discuss together what they will do and what they will not do. When there is a political conference, it is normal that people should talk about it. However, this is a consultation and not a system of surveillance, control or coordination which we, the French, cannot at all accept.

We finally discussed matters outside NATO but which are of interest as far as the security of the Atlantic system is concerned. They are matters which are called outside-zone matters. I once again reminded the meeting that we, the French, will never agree that NATO should make decisions concerning outside-zone matters. We therefore had rapid exchanges of views on the international monetary system, Kampuchea, etc... but only by way of information. It is obvious that these are topics on which we cannot adopt any orientation or decision in our position as NATO members.

These were the conclusions of today's discussions. The most striking thing was the common will to demonstrate the cohesion of the alliance within the strict framework of NATO's compentence. I think that it was because all the countries really had the great desire to stress this cohesion that none of them made an attempt to go beyond this competence.

The Spanish delegation did not speak because it decided this morning not to associate itself with the communique. The Spanish delegation asked for time to think about the conditions in which it will generally associate itself with the alliance within the framework of the Washington treaty. In fact, one first of all joins and later negotiates concerning the conditions of work with the partners of the alliance. This is contrary to the system of the Community in which one first of all negotiates and later joins when one agrees with the conditions of membership. The Spanish delegation knows that they have joined but they stress that the conditions for their participation have not yet been decided. Consequently, they were only present but did not take part in work such as that of preparing the communique.

Apart from this, I had bilateral discussions with a number of my colleagues: Greek, Belgian, German and American. I had quite a long discussion with my new Dutch colleague, [words indistinct] Foreign Minister Moran. This was my first meeting with him. The Spanish Government -- and this is understandable -- needs a few weeks respite before opening discussions on the various matters of common interest, but we have already decided the various matters we should discuss in January.

MORE ON CHEYSSON 21 DEC INTERVIEW ON ANTENNE 2

AB231352 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1235 GMT 23 Dec 82

["Continuation and end" of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's interview on Antenne 2 in Paris on 21 December -- part one of interview published in 22 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT, page K 2]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, there has been some talk about the possibility of a visit by Mr Andropov to France or by Mr Mitterrand to the Soviet Union within the next few months. Are these visits still on the agenda?

[Answer] They are not yet on the agenda. We are not excluding anything, but there is not anything planned for the moment.

[Question] Do you still believe today that something is happening in Afghanistan?

[Answer] There is now a new leader at the head of the Soviet Union. As a new leader, he is taking stock and he has noted that one of the most difficult problems now facing the Soviet Union is that of Afghanistan. The Russians were obliged to send troops there because a communist regime cannot survive without troops. It is obvious that this new leader is going to try to deal with this problem. Once again, whenever a new man comes to power, he attempts to deal with the most difficult problems. This is the reason for our hope.

[Question] The state of siege will be lifted in Poland within a few days. After this state of siege is lifted, will France be prepared to reconsider its position toward that country, especially concerning credit facilities?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the state of siege will not be lifted but suspended. This was the formula adopted by the Sejm on the recommendation of General Jaruzelski, who made it clear that it could be reimposed at any moment. In other words, the measures announced for the end of the year are very inferior to what we expected. All the detainees will not be released and there will be no amnesty.

The military system is being maintained and we have seen how effective it is. Remember the false letter of Walesa published recently. We are therefore very far from returning to a regime of freedom. As a matter of fact, Poland is almost returning to the type of system, regime and constraints known elsewhere in East Europe.

[Question] You believe that nothing has changed? The state of siege has been lifted but this is completely artificial and the situation remains the same?

[Answer] Something will change for the detainees who will be released and naturally we salute this progress. However, it does not change anything as far as the constraints to which the Polish people are subjected are concerned. Does this mean that we should not have relations with Poland? I will not go to that extent but the condemnation of this regime of constraints remains total.

[Question] Have you any information concerning what the press has called the "Bulgarian lead" with regard to the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II?

[Answer] Like everybody, I read the newspaper with great interest. I have no information other than that given by the newspapers, but we must admit that the reports on this matter are sometimes spicy. Why are they being made only now? It is understandable that people have been wondering.

[Question] In spite of everything, do you believe in the eventuality of a lead. Does that seem possible to you?

[Answer] I find it difficult to answer this question. I think Italians are a serious people. I know my Italian counterpart very well. He would not have taken the steps you are aware of if there were not some Bulgarian elements at stake.

[Question] There is no smoke without fire?

[Answer] There is no Bulgarian smoke without a fire in Rome since Rome reacts to this fire.

[Question] Let us come to the Middle East. France seems to be absent from the negotiations which might take place between Israel and Lebanon.

[Answer] France is not part of this negotiation. What is the purpose of this negotiation? It is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, All: Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian. For a long time we have been saying that Lebanon cannot be reconstructed in an atmosphere of unity and sovereignty under the authority of the elected president unless all the foreign troops there have been totally withdrawn. We are contributing to this in our own way by giving the Lebanese Army the necessary support to enable it take full control of the zone that will be evacuated and by multiplying our contacts with all sides so that the negotiations could be held soon. It is the negotiations between Israelis and Lebanese, between Lebanese and Syrians with the PLO that matter.

[Question] Do you think Amin al-Jumayyil's authority is now well established, well seated in Lebanon?

[Answer] It was extraordinarily -- I would even say almost miraculously -- established the day after his brother's assassination by this election which was held under exceptional conditions. Soon afterward, all the Lebanese rallied behind him. It is now necessary that Amin al-Jumayyil have the opportunity to establish his authority in the whole of Lebanon. I understand those in Beirut are sorry to see that the rest of the country is not free; they have their families in the rest of the country. These families have started fighting among themselves again. Amin al-Jumayyil must have the possibility of reconstructing Lebanon, of reestablishing his authority over the whole territory of Lebanon. The evacuation processs is the necessary precondition to all this.

[Question] After having seen our report on Argentina, would you please tell us of your reaction and your policies as far as human rights are concerned?

[Answer] I find quite marvelous what Mr Rodriguez has just said: The people have no more fear. Have you noticed that there are a series of countries like that which have undergone very strong regimes and which are still undergoing very severe constraints, and yet still the people have no fear?

In Poland, the constraint is great. We have just talked about that, but the people are not afraid; they go on demonstrating. In Argentina, [word indistinct] of this military dictatorship, the military is still in power but the people are not afraid. There is therefore something marvelous. Man is capable of being born again even when he has been crushed by structures, machines and mechanisms, and that we, the French, should expect this so much is also a very comforting element because human rights are everybody's responsibility.

[Question] On the occasion of the departure of Jean-Pierre Cot from the government, certain people wanted to oppose realists and idealists in the field of foreign policy. Which side do you belong to?

[Answer] I do not think it as simple as that. A short while ago, I said that the French Government, France, is committed to human rights. This is not (?the policy) of a man, a minister, it is the policy of the government. Yesterday, we held a meeting with all the European associations which are involved in human rights. We reviewed our actions of the past few months. A dozen international conventions were ratified and their constraints were accepted by France. Some of these conventions are 22 years old. France signed them 22 years ago but did not ratify them. Our interventions in almost all the countries of the world constitute a very clear policy which is demonstrated everywhere, not only in individual cases but also, as Mr Rodriguez said a while ago, in the case of human rights. Everywhere, we have supported this right of expression, it is not a policy of on e man, Jean-Pierre Cot or any other person.

[Question] Do you support the construction by France of a second nuclear reactor in South Africa?

[Answer] The question does not arise now. You know very well that personally I am opposed to the construction of this reactor. I have said several times that if the problem arises one day, it will be examined by the government. My personal stand is known; it has not changed.

BULGARIAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL VISITS ANTONOV

AU212135 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 21 -- For the first time since his arrest November 25, Bulgarian Sergey Ivanov Antonov, accused of taking part in the attempt to kill the pope, has been able to see a representative from the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, it was learned here today. The Bulgarian Embassy here say that its consul (Stefan Ghenev) visited Antonov yesterday (?and found) him in good health.

Antonov said that (?he was) being well treated and voiced confidence in Italian (?investigators) who he hoped would soon prove he was totally innocent of any involvement in the shooting of the Pope John Paul II i St. Peter's Square on 13 May 1981.

In another (?development), the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome today made public the text of the telegram that the Sofia Public Prosecutor Kostadin Lyutov had sent to Italian Judge Ilario Martella.

The telegram invites [words indistinct] the investigation into the assassination attempt, to (?make an) official visit to Bulgaria to make further inquiries there and to be briefed on the results of [word indistinct] (?produced) by Bulgarian authorities.

The correct names were released here today of two Bulgarian citizens mentioned by Italian Justice Minister Clelio Darida in his address to the Parliament yesterday as having committed crimes in Rome while working as embassy officials. They were identified as Ivan (Tomov Donchev) and (Simeon Georgiev). Spelling errors created some confusion in the names yesterday and the Bulgarian Embassy disclaimed any knowledge of the two.

(Simeon Georgiev) was secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy from 1972-1978. (Donchev) [words indistinct] him in 1978 up until last year when he was recalled. The two are charged with military and political espionage.

Italian union official Luigi Scricciolo, arrested for spying on February 4, reportedly had contacts first with (Georgiev) and later with (Donchev) in Sofia and Rome. They supposedly asked Scricciolo to put them in contact with the Red Brigades terrorist organization [words indistinct] information on statements made by kidnapped U.S. General James Lee Dozier while in Brigade hands.

[Ferofindo Posimato), the judge investigating Scricciolo's activities has asked the Italian Foreign Ministry for authorization to issue arrest warrants for the two Bulgarians.

Embassy Denies Scricciolo Contacts

AU220942 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 22 -- A spokesman for the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome denied Tuesday that Bulgarian diplomats had contacts with jailed Italian trade union leader Luigi Scricciolo "beyond those that could have existed with an official of the UIL trade union in his position as head of its foreign bureau", such as conferences or receptions. Luigi Scricciolo was arrested in February on charges of espionage for Bulgaria. He has confessed that he acted as go-between for Bulgarian agents and the Red Brigades kidnappers of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

The spokesman also denied that "the embassy or other Bulgarian agencies" ever organized visits to Bulgaria for Scricciolo.

ARREST WARRANTS ISSUED FOR TURKS IN BULGARIA

AU221948 Rome ANSA in English 1931 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 22 -- The Bulgarian lead in the investigations into last years' aborted assassination of Pope John Paul II is increasingly merging with the Bulgarian [words indistinct] agents, more than a million dollars to kill the pope.

Investigating Magistrate Carlo Palermo, who runs the investigation into the arms-drugs racket in Trento, has issued a warrant for Celenk and another Turk, Ismail Oflu, both of whom are in Burgaria. The two latest arrest warrants brings to more than two hundred the number of people involved in the investigation, many of whom are foreigners, 214 are already under arrest thanks to the cooperation of judicial officials in various countries.

But Palermo has said that many of those under arrest, Turks or Syrians, operated prevalently in Bulgaria and added that it was possible to detain them only after they left the East bloc country, indicating that Bulgarian authorities offered no cooperation whatsoever.

Palermo also said that his probe and the one conducted by Rome Judge Ilario Martella into the papal attack are two distinct investigations. Palermo added that the two investigations, while following parallel leads, have nothing in common beyond the "overlapping" of several figures and their operations on Bulgarian territory.

According to Martella, Celenk is involved in the attack against the pope. But the warrant against the Turk has not been served since Celenk is in Bulgaria where he appeared last Friday in a press conference in Sofia together with two other Bulgarians wanted in connection with the shooting in St. Peter's Square; the former secretary to the military attache' of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome Zhelyu Vasilev Kolev and embassy cashier Todor Ayvazov.

It is observed here that all the charges against the two Bulgarians and Celenk must be proved. However, the Bulgarian link between the two investigations has triggered concern over a murky underworld that pulls the strings of a complicated international conspiracy.

According to press reports, Agca revealed to Martella Celenk's name as well as those of the two Bulgarian embassy officials and Ivanov Antonov, the Balkan Air Rome bureau manager under arrest in Rome.

Celenk and the Bulgarians have all denied the charges. But the latest arrest warrant focuses once again attention on Celenk and the "linkage" of the two probes.

Meanwhile, reactions continued today to Monday's Italian parliamentary debate on the Bulgarian connection. In that occasion, while Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that Italy would take steps against Bulgaria only in the face of "ascertained facts", Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio said the attack against the pope was a "cautionary and alternative solution to an invasion of Poland".

Press comments interpreted Lagorio's words an implicit charge that the Soviet Union masterminded the attack through Bulgarian secret agents who hired Agca.

Milan's conservative paper "IL GIORNALE NUOVO" said today that Colombo has decided to inform NATO on the Bulgarian leads, adding that this is the first time Italy turns to the North Atlantic alliance on an issue of domestic terrorism.

CLOSING REMARKS FROM MORO TRIAL PROSECUTOR

AU222108 Rome ANSA in English 1918 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 22 -- Rome District Attorney Nicolo' Amato called for 34 life sentences in his closing remarks today to the court where the months-long trial against the Red Brigades kidnappers and assassins of Italian statesman Aldo Moro is coming to a close.

Amato asked the court to hand down life sentences against the "hardliners", terrorists who refused to collaborate with investigators, milder sentences against those who "disassociated" themselves from the Red Brigades and very mild sentences for "repentant" terrorists who agreed to cooperate with the police and supply information.

The trial began on April 14 and continued up to now with a recess of three months in the summer. There are 63 defendants. Moro was kidnapped on March 1978. His five body guards were shot and killed at the time of the seizure. The former prime minister's body was found in the trunk of a car 55 days later, on May 9.

Amato asked the court to hand down life sentences against Mario Moretti, Barbara Balzarani, Prospero Gallinari, Nadia Ponti, Cristoforo Piancone, Valerio Morucci and Adrianna Faranda, among others.

During the trial, Morucci and Faranda repeated they had been opposed to killing Moro. But this position, which was known even before they were arrested, was not sufficient for Amato to ask for a milder sentence.

Yesterday, Amato had stressed the "irreplaceable" role of "repentant" terrorists in uprooting the Red Brigades and described their decision as "meditated and painful", in which they found "dignity and courage".

Amato asked for a six months sentence for Patrizio Peci, the first and most important terrorist to turn state's evidence. According to investigators, Peci's confessions in 1979 enabled them to deal a harsh blow at the Red Brigades and uncover many of the mysteries surrounding the Moro kidnap-slaying.

Amato also asked for: twenty years for Antonio Savasta and Emilia Libera, 19 for Massimo Cianfanelli, 18 for Carlo Brogi, 15 for Ave Maria Petricola. The other requests range from a maximum of 28 years in prison for Alessandria de Luca and amnesty for two minor defendants, Sergio and Claudio Tofani, charged with perjury.

The trial will resume January 4 for the defense's closing remarks to the court.

PARLIAMENTARIANS RETURN FROM ARGENTINE MISSION

AU230902 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 23 -- Italian parliamentarians who have just returned from a mission to Argentina to get first hand information on problems of Italian emigration and missing persons, the so-called "desaparecidos", reported that their mission was largely positive but that another visit to Argentina would be useful. The group was led by Christian Democratic Deputy Ferruccio Pisoni and included Communist Giovanni Giadresco, Socialist Marte Ferrari and Radical Aldo Aiello.

During their five-day stay in Argentina the delegation met with Social Action Minister Adolfo Navajas Artaza, Education Minister Cayetano Licciardo, officials of the two union federations, leaders of the Multipartidaria Commission, representatives of human rights groups, and with families of Italians listed as missing in Argentina. Speaking with newsmen, the Italian M.P.'s said they discussed not only the problem of the missing but also issues pertaining to citizenship, social security, welfare and education.

POPE ISSUES MESSAGE ON WORLD PEACE DAY

AU210909 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Vatican City, December 21 -- The urgency of dialogue at all levels to advert the threats of conventional and nuclear war was underscored by Pope John Paul II in his message for "World Peace Day" to be observed on January 1.

The statement, entitled, "Dialogue for Peace, a Challenge for Our Time", was released Monday in eight languages. Apostolic nuncios will personally turn copies of the message over to the heads of states with diplomatic relations with the Holy See and others will be delivered by apostolic delegates or the permanent observer to the United Nations, who will give copies to the Soviet Union and China.

In his message for the coming "World Peace Day", the pontiff described as obstacles in the way of the dialogue he envisions "the extreme and outworn concept of the sovereignty of the state" and "ideologies which identify struggle as the engine of history". He referred to the "serious responsibilities of the strongest countries which drive other nations towards war or tempt them with commerce in arms".

At the national level, the pope affirmed the need for dialogue between the leaders and the people and warned that without this dialogue, "social peace is threatened or absent and a state of war is generated".

Vatican watchers read a reference to developments in Poland, the pope's country of birth, into this statement.

Appealing to "those responsible for peace" and to all people everywhere, the head of the church of Rome said, "Dialogue is an essential condition for peace (and) is possible despite the obstacles which realism forces into consideration. It is the real challenge for mankind today", he said in his message.

The experience of history, the statement continued, illustrates that over 150 armed conflicts have broken out around the world since the end of World War II. "Limited war is a euphemism" the pope noted and said that these wars have occurred because dialogue did not take place or "because it was falsified and transformed into a trap".

On the international level, the pontiff observed that dialogue must be based "on strong convictions that the good of a people cannot finally be achieved acting against the good of another people".

At another level, the pope said that "temptations to violence and war will always be present in a society where the cupidity of the few deny the satisfaction of the most fundamental rights of the masses of men".

In his closing appeal, John Paul turned to world leaders and expressed "confidence" in the works of international organizations though in the past decade these bodies "have too often been the object of attempts to manipulate them by nations seeking to exploit those occasions".

YEAR-END ECONOMIC EFFECTS REFLECT AUSTERITY MOVES

AU230939 Rome ANSA in English 0816 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 23 -- Inflation ate into the real wages of workers picking up their Christmas bonuses and the government announced that it would not pass on lowered gas prices to the consumer so that the Treasury could use the increased revenues to cut the fiscal drag on wage packets.

Workers who received their traditional double wage packets at the end of the year saw their take-home pay sharply reduced by withholding taxes and inflation so that on the average the amount they received was down 35 percent. Experts pointed to the annual inflation rate in Italy which is 16.3 percent.

The government, in trying to slash the state deficit, currently running at 50 billion dollars, has made resorting to the so-called "una tantum" (one time only) tax a regular habit.

The car owner is the most vulnerable to this sort of taxation. In 1980 and 1981 road taxes and the "super tax" paid for diesel-driven cars were hit with a number of special taxes meant to shore up the country's ailing economy.

Despite the marked drop ikn the dollar's quotation against the lira the government Wednesday decided not to lower gasoline prices. Instead, it will "fiscalize" the drop in price (25 lire a liter, or around 0.18 cents) that consumers could have expected given the prices on European markets today.

The state, by pocketing the difference between the actual price and the real price of gasoline, will take in around 360 billion lire (around 250 million dollars) in a year. The government has decided that this sum will be used for a maneuver to reduce the fiscal drag on wages.

In the past two years there have been three other times when the price of gasoline could have been lowered in Italy. However, only in February of this year did the price to the consumer actually go down. In the two other cases the government kept the sale price at the pump the same and diverted the difference to ENEL, Italy's heavily in debt electric company.

Despite these gifts, the ENEL debt has not been reduced and electricity rates next year will be upped 3.7 percent every two months. In the meantime, Italians continue to pay the highest gasoline prices in the industrial world; 1,165 lire a liter, the equivalent of around 83 cents.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GABON -- (ANSA) -- Rome, December 20 -- Italy's new ambassador to Libreville, Gabon, is Leopoldo Ferri, it was learned here today. Ferri replaces Ambassador Pierfranco Valle in the post. [Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 20 Dec 82 AU]

NEW RWANDAN AMBASSADOR -- (ANSA) -- Rome, December 16 -- The Italian Government has approved the appointment of the new ambassador of Rwanda to Rome, Bonaventure Ubaliyoro, it was announced here. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 16 Dec 82 AU]

CDS STATEMENT OPPOSES CALLING EARLY ELECTIONS

LD221800 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] National Council met in Libson last night.

At the end of a 4-hour meeting, which ended in the small hours of this morning, Rui Pena read a statement in which the CDS said that as long as the Democratic Alliance majority holds it is not legitimate to demand or call for early parliamentary elections. It is imperative to resolve the present difficulties with consistence and speed and at the same time to promote the formation of a new Democratic Alliance government, the statement said.

The CDS is now waiting for the name of a new prime minister to be put forward, the statement said, adding: It is essential that the new government be strong and lasting.

The CDS National Council, the statement went on, is confident that the parties grouped under the Democratic Alliance will. by themselves and through an open dialogue at joint meetings, be able to find the best solutions for the country and to build a momentum of determination, hope and progress.

To this end, the CDS National Council proposes a Democratic Alliance summit to analyze the situation and jointly consider adequate measures for the alliance's revitalization. The CDS National Council expresses its full confidence in the party chairman, Prof Freitas do Amaral, to discuss the situation with the Social Democratic Party chairman as well as to discuss appropriate moves designed to form a new government, to strengthen the Democratic Alliance and to provide the best solutions for the country, which has always merited the CDS's full support. The CDS has been firmly committed to this, within the Democratic Alliance, since 1979.

GONZALEZ GIVES GO AHEAD FOR FACA AIRCRAFT

LD222222 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] After a meeting with the minister of defense, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez gave instructions for the letter of intent on the FACA [future attack and combat aircraft] program to be signed in view of the significant national defense need to maintain sufficient deterrent capability in the immediate future. At the same time, the prime minister gave the minister of defense instructions to renegotiate the program for compensation both in the technical and economic areas.

UNIDENTIFIED ARMS CONSIGNMENT HELD AT AIRPORT

LD221730 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Summary] A Madrid paper reports today that a consignment of 11 tons of handguns and submachine guns was confiscated yesterday at Madrid's Barajas airport. It arrived aboard an Argentine airlines aircraft to be forwarded to Tehran aboard an commercial Iranian aircraft. We asked Inocencio Arias, director of the diplomatic information office, about this:

[Begin Arias recording] "The report contains mistakes. The weapons did not arrive aboard an Argentine aircraft and there is no connection with either Aerolineas Argentinas or Argentina itself. Furthermore, they were not discovered yesterday; they have been at Barajas for about a month. They arrived in Spain illegally from Italy about 4 weeks ago and a few days later the Iranian Embassy claimed them. We naturally told the Iranians that under Spanish law they have to submit a formal application backed with evidence. However, a separate claim to them has also been made by Sudan. Because of all this, the weapons are still being held at Barajas Airport. And, moreover, the quantity is not 11 tons but 14 tons." [end recording]

[Announcer] We have more on this from Hector Arenas at Barajas Airport:

[Arenas] The strange consignment of weapons discovered here 2 days ago in transit from Buenos Aires to Tehran remains guarded by civil guardsmen. It comprises (?60 or 70) submachine guns and 5,000 9-mm Parabellum handguns, and was falsely marked and documented as ordinary machinery. Here is what I was told by the chief customs officer:

[Begin recording] "At 0900 on 21 December, the presence of a (?customs) inspector, of the Aerolineas Argentinas representative and of the Iberia Cargo Terminal chief, we opened the cases and found that they contained (?60 or 70) submachine guns and 5,000 9-mm Parabellum handguns. At present they are being held until the Foreign Ministry authorizes their dispatch to Tehran." [end recording]

[Arenas] The addressee is [name indistinct] in Tehran but there is only a Tehran telephone number for him and he has not yet claimed the goods.

DENMARK

SOVIET EMBASSY DENIES DENMARK MISSILE TARGET

PM221259 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 17 Dec 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Union: No Nuclear Arms Trained on Copenhagen"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen has rejected Danish Prime Minister Poul Schlueter's statement in the United States that "there can be no doubt that some of the Soviet Union's nuclear missiles are directed at Copenhagen."

"Since at the present time Denmark does not have nuclear arms on its territory, Denmark has no reason to fear Soviet missiles," the assurance from the embassy said. The embassy statement referred to a statement by Brezhnev in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL dated 2 November 1981 concerning the "firm and sincere commitment which the Soviet Union has made" in connection with an earlier statement: "'I would like to solemnly confirm that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear arms against countries which refrain from the production or acquisition of such arms and which do not have nuclear arms on their territory." And the Soviet Embassy has given an assurance that the Soviet Union's new Central Committee general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, adhered to this stance in a speech to the Central Committee.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO ON TALKS WITH ANDROPOV; RETURNS HOME

LD222148 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto met Soviet party leader Yuriy Andropov in Moscow today. Koivisto and Andropov discussed bilateral questions and [word indistinct] international politics. Koivisto said after the meeting that it was noted that there are no problems in relations between the countries. At the same time, President Koivisto said that his official state visit to the Soviet Union will probably take place early next summer.

[Begin recording] [Koivisto] Naturally we (?discussed) relations between our countries and we noted that we have no unsolved problems [passage indistinct] I am looking forward with interest to my official visit to the Soviet Union, which is expected to take place next year, possibly at the beginning of the summer.

We also discussed the international situation; in fact the discussion took place in such a way that he presented Soviet views and answered my questions. He managed in this time to brief me very well on Soviet (?approaches).

[Question] This was your first meeting with him. What are your impressions?

[Answer] I gained the same impression that has been gained by others. He is well prepared for his task, is very hard-working and is obviously a very determined person. He has all possibilities to (?manage) his task, which obviously is not one of the easiest in the world. [end recording]

President Koivisto was interviewed by our Moscow correspondent, Yrjoe Laensipuro. President Koivisto returned home about 30 minutes ago.

SWEDEN

TWO SOVIET DIPLOMATS ORDERED TO LEAVE FOR SPYING

LD231148 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Two Soviet diplomats have been ordered to leave Sweden for engaging in illegal intelligence activities here. They are the Soviet consul-general in the west Swedish port of Goteborg and the assistant military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm. According to the Swedish news agency TT, a third person is also involved. Unofficial reports say the diplomats had been trying to obtain top secret military information.

The official Soviet news agency TASS, without mentioning the case of the two diplomats, refers in an article today to espionage in Sweden and alleges that U.S. diplomats are collecting economic, political and military information in this country.

Three Soviets Expelled

NC231111 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm, Dec. 23 (AFP) -- Sweden today announced the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats and a third unnamed Soviet citizen for "illegal activities" connected with Swedish armaments industries. The three expelled were the Soviet consul general in Goteborg, Yuriy Averin, the deputy military attache at the embassy in Stockholm, Piotr Skirokizh, and another Soviet citizen employed in Goteborg, whose name was not given.

They were said to have engaged in "illegal activities connected with obtaining information concerning principally Sweden's armaments industry."

The announcement of the expulsions came as Sweden and the Soviet Union were trying to repair bilateral relations severely strained in October 1981 when a Soviet U-137 submarine ran aground in Swedish waters near a big naval base.

Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin was today summoned to the Foreign Minister and informed that the two diplomats had "engaged in activities incompatible with their status." Mr Averin and Mr Skirokizh were declared "persona non grata," and were given three days in which to leave Sweden. The Foreign Ministry gave no details of the formal complaints against the two diplomats. However, press reports here said they were accused of attempting to acquire military information from defense plants in Goteborg.

The Soviet news agency TASS, meanwhile, today denounced what it described as the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Sweden and in Goteborg in particular. Last April, the present of the Soviet vice-consul here, Albert Leipa, was judged undesirable and his superiors were asked to assign him to a post outside the country. He was accused of spying on Latvian exiles in Sweden.

U.S. ARMS SALES 'DANGEROUS FOR BELIZE'

LD221742 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1442 GMT 22 Dec 82

[By Tom McMullan PA political staff]

[Text] The United States has been told by Britain that a resumption of arms supplies to Guatemala could have dangerous implications for Belize where more than 1,000 British troops are stationed, officials said at Whitehall today. Guatemala has refused to relinquish a long-standing territorial claim to Belize although the territory became independent from Britain two years ago. As a result, Britain agreed to maintain a garrison "for an appropriate period."

After hints by President Reagan that he might be ready to resume arms sales, British officials in Washington contacted the American Administration. It seems that they made clear the British view that a resumption of arms sales could be dangerous for Belize. They were told by the Americans that no decision had been made. If, as expected, Guatemala seeks helicopter spares from the United States, Britain is unlikely to raise objections. But if other weapons are supplied, representations can be expected to the American Administration.

ANDROPOV REMARKS WILL NOT HELP ARMS TALKS

PM221255 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English in 22 Dec 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Andropov's Song"]

[Text] Mr Andropov's first appearance on stage as Russia's new prima donna may have pleased his immediate audience of well-trained seals. They were there to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet empire and here was the new emperor. But those parts of his performance touching on nuclear weapons were directed mainly at the West, in particular Western Europe. His speech was angled towards stoking up anti-American nuclear weapons sentiment. He aimed to portray America as the warmonger and Russia as the peace-lover who would nevertheless match every increase in nuclear weaponry ad infinitum, thus holding up the picture of a horrendous nuclear arms race, for which America would be solely to blame.

"No new arms build-up programmes will force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions," said Mr Andropov. This is the second time in public that he has denounced unilateralism (or one-sidedness). Labour Party and Greenham Common visitors please note. Mr Andropov thinks unilateralism is no good -- no good for Russia, that is. He is in favour of it in the West. He would like Britain, West Germany, Italy and the low countries unilaterally to renounce deployment of intermediate-range cruise and Pershing missiles while Russia retains her deployment of SS-20's. That is what his "offer" on these missiles amounts to. Russia would "reduce" their number to equal existing British and French strategic submarine-borne weapons, providing they abandoned cruise and Pershing. President Reagan's offer of no intermediate-range weapons on either side is dismissed as "a mockery." Why?

Computation of nuclear strengths as between Russia and the West is an exceedingly complicated business, bedevilled by technical detail. Yet it is not unreasonable to accept the view of most experts that, during a period of some ten years when America's armoury was practically static, Russia not only caught up with it but in some vital aspects has now surpassed it. Add to that the fact that Russia is a closed society under a dictatorship whereas America is an alarmingly open society under a democratically-elected president and Congress. If only Russia could experience something even remotely like the present American furore over the MX programme! Of course negotiations with Russia must continue and all Russian suggestions examined calmly across the table in Geneva when the talks resume next month. But Mr Andropov's agit-prop song is not much help.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS NORTH PROPERTY CONFISCATION

NC221728 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Cyprus Government has denounced to the world the illegal action of the Turkish Cypriot leadership in issuing certificates for the final acquisition of Greek Cypriot Properties which are in the occupied territories.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed all chiefs of the republic's diplomatic missions to denounce to the governments of the countries to which they are accredited this act of the Turkish Cypriot leadership. In addition, the republic's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mousioutas, has been instructed to make a written protest to the UN secretary general and to ask that a relevant official document by the General Assembly and the Security Council be circulated. Furthermore, Mousioutas has denounced to the UN secretary general the conversion into a mosque of the St George church in Kyrenia. A similar protest will be made by the republic's permanent representative at the UNESCO.

Paper Challenges Government

NC231003 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 23 Dec 82 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column: "Shall We Ask for Settlement?"]

[Text] The meaning of the statement by Serakinci, the so-called interior minister of the Denktas regime, is that "proof" of deposits will from now on be presented at the negotiations table together with mutual claims so that there can be a settlement of accounts and the Cyprus issue may be solved.

It is a fact that on the occasion of the commencement of distribution of "title deeds" for Greek properties, Serakinci said that for every title of "final ownership" issued, an appropriate sum will be deposited into a certain account. When the time comes, these will be presented at the negotiations table and there will be an exchange between the "governments" within the framework of a bizonal federation.

These statements are clear. They can accept no other interpretation than their clear grammatical interpretation. They mean that the Turkish side considers the Cyprus issue solved, and that only the final "details" remain -- settlement of the value of properties. The government must give a clear reply: Will it agree to even sit at negotiations for the sole purpose of settling claims? Will it agree to continue a dialogue, the purpose of which, according to the other side, is simply ratification of its occupation faits accomplis?

The Turkish side leaves no margins for negotiation. It has closed every door to an honorable settlement by withdrawing every object for dialogue. Simple statements in answer to the Turkish positions are not enough.

PAPER CITES ROLANDHIS 'ADMISSION' ON DISUNITY

NC230839 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "From Official Lips"]

[Text] The interview granted by Foreign Minister N. Rolandhis to Cyprus TV was interesting both because of his own position and the stand he took on specific aspects of our national life. On a certain point this interview was also revealing if we can consider something known to everyone as well as confirmed as a "revelation."

In his interview Rolandhis admitted, "In Greece there is a government with a considerable term of office remaining -- approximately 4 years. I believe that after the election [presidential] a certain amount of concord will prevail in Cyprus so that we might be able to deal with our national issue with unity because this is a national issue and not a government issue. The governments of Greece and Cyprus must look to how they will work in order to achieve the desired result."

The natural conclusion which can be drawn from this Rolandhis statement is that at this moment our national issue is not being dealt with in a united manner, and the natural question which of necessity arises is: Why is it that the Governments of Greece and Cyprus must see how they can cooperate after the election?

Our government, which Rolandhis has been a member of for the past 5 years, does not tire of assuring us in the most emphatic manner that between Athens and Nicosia there is a "joint line," that there is "total identification of views," there is "sincere cooperation" and "an agreed upon struggle front." These assurances, however, are now stentoriously denied by the minster's statement. At a time when our national issue will have to wait until after the election in order to be handled in a united manner, and at the time when the Governments of Greece and Cyprus must "look to how they can cooperate" after February, this only means that up to now our national issue was being handled unilaterally and that the work of the two governments was not directed at the "desired result."

The truth is that Rolandhis not only admitted a truth, he simply admitted a reality. He confirmed the deep and eternal rift in relations between Athens and Nicosia. He confirmed the lamentable lack of agreement and division which exists between the Governments of Greece and Cyprus. The "alignment" is now only a form of speech and an empty slogan. Nicosia has shrugged off this alignment and it shrugged off Papandreou's support. Our government chose attatchment to AKEL for the sake of its magic votes instead of marching side by side with the Greek prime minister on a joint national course. For our government, party expediencies overshadowed, degraded and overthrew the national interest. Our struggle now is not for the salvation if Cyprus but for the party victory of its false "saviors."

Over and above Rolandhis' admission of this bitter truth, the minister's words also raise another subject. Rolandhis said that after the election the Governments of Greece and Cyprus must "look to how they will cooperate in order to bring about the desired result."

How can we imagine this post-election cooperation "for the desired result," at the time when our government is and will remain bound and entrapped within the "salvation" and "magical" provisions of the minimum program? This notorious program, which for our government is something sacred, is for Athens unacceptable and contrary to the supposedly agreed-upon joint line. What will happen after the election so that the two governments may "look to how they can cooperate?"

It is difficult for us to believe that after the election Papandreou will rush to join the partnership and that he will bless the "minimum program." Should we, perhaps, suspect that Kiprianou will, after the election, shrug off this election concoction described as the "minimum program" in order to once more fall into Papandreou's embrace and once again kiss the prime ministerial cheeks?

We agree with Rolandhis that "it is difficult to forecast what the future will bring." It is, however, easy for all to feel that our country's future is murky. These ill-omened feelings are gradually developing into desperate convictions which cannot be denied by stentorious and deceiving phenomena, but which are continually confirmed and strengthened by the deafening and macabre Cyprus developments.

DENKTAS ON ESTABLISHING A BIZONAL FEDERATION

TA221228 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has repeated that the intercommunal talks are being conducted with the aim of establishing a bizonal federation, and that its principles had been laid down in his agreement with Archbishop Makarios. The president stressed that the views expressed by the Greek Cypriot press and leadership about the guidelines he had reached with the late archbishop, which were later confirmed by Mr Kiprianou, were not compatible with the facts. The necessity, he said, to establish two separate zones in Cyprus was the outcome of racist policy of the Greek Cypriots and of their efforts to exterminate the Turkish Cypriot community. This fact, Mr Denktas added, made more significant the security which the Turkish Cypriots expected from a bizonal federation.

DENKTAS ON NEW FRAMEWORK TO INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA221229 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1030 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that he has no information about a Greek Cypriot newspaper report to the effect that the United Nations secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, is to propose a new framework for a Cyprus settlement. Mr Denktas said that the present intercommunal talks were being conducted within a known framework aimed at a settlement. According to the Greek Cypriot newspaper, I SIMERINI, Mr Perez de Cuellar is proposing a series of radical measures for an early settlement of the Varosha issue and for the reopening of Nicosia International Airport.

CUMHURIYET INTERVIEWS DENKTAS ON AID, TALKS

NC230812 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 20 Dec 82 pp 1, 11

[Interview granted by "TFSC President" Denktas to CUMHURIYET correspondent Ali Acar in Nicosia --/date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: As we understand from your speeches, Fatherland Turkey has met all your needs so far. Can you survive without any further aid apart from military assurances from Turkey?

Answer: It is impossible to survive without any aid at all. It would be an illusion to argue the contrary. But this does not mean that we shall need the same amount of aid every year. We aim at reducing the amount of aid from year to year. It is difficult for us to open out to the world. The fact that the outside world does not recognize us affects our economy adversely. As we do not possess an international airport like Larnaca in the Greek Cypriot sector, foreign planes cannot land at or take off from the TFSC. As a result we are unable to establish trade and tourist ties. As we are still "waging a struggle for liberation," we definitely need Turkey's help.

Question: You say that Greece does not want the Cyprus dispute to be resolved between the two communities and that it is exercising pressure and blackmail in order to pull away the Greek Cypriot community from the intercommunal talks. You are accusing Papandreou of intransigence and demagogy. Do you insist on these views?

Answer: My views in this respect are gaining weight every passing day. The only reason why the Cyprus issue is not being resolved in accordance with the principles Makarios and I had agreed upon is Greece's reluctance and the pressure it exercises on the Greek Cypriots. If Papandreou abandons his attacks on the intercommunal talks, the way to a settlement through negotiations will be opened.

Question: Every now and then the Greek Cypriot side and particularly Papandreou says that the Cyprus issue is being handled not by you but by Ankara. Meanwhile, certain persons living in the TFSC and the two leaders of the main opposition say that the Turkish ambassador interferes with almost everything you do. Can one say that Ankara is playing an effective role in your political life?

Answer: We cannot do without Turkey in the same way that the Greek Cypriots cannot do without Greece. Every day we are exposed to attacks by Hellenism which is "Greece plus Greek Cypriots." This is not an issue only between the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. It is also an issue between Turkey and Greece. It is natural for the Turkish Republic to have the right of say on us for it shed blood and lost lives for our sake. It is spending money on us. It cannot be expected to carry us as a hump on its back and yet have no right of any say.

Question: It is a fact that you are interlinked with Turkey. Do you contemplate a new constitution for the TFSC in line with the new constitution in Turkey? It is also rumored that you wish to carry out some changes in the presidential system. If you had all the powers you needed, would you attempt an amendment of the TFSC Constitution?

Answer: How did this come up? Who said I would like to amend the presidential system? No, all these are the opposition's fabrications. Today there is full democracy in the TFSC, like full kebab in a restaurant.

UN'S GOBBI SEEN RETURNING TO 'TALKS' DUTIES

TA230939 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0907 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Lekkosa, 23 Dec (AA) -- Special representative of the UN secretary general in Cyprus Hugo Gobbi will continue in this office, a UN spokesman said Wednesday. The secretary general's assignment to Gobbi as an observer of human rights in Poland was a temporary task, the spokesman said, and would not interfere with the UN role in sponsoring intercommunal talks.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC221325 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The first round of Greek-U.S. talks on the bases ended and the second round, with fundamental negotiations, will start after the Christmas holidays, said Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos today. The foreign minister held a briefing for Greek and foreign press representatives at noon today. Also present at the briefing were Deputy Foreign Ministers Karolos Papoulias, Ioannis Kapsis and Grigorios Varfis.

Kharalamobpoulos extensively dealt with the activities of the Foreign Ministry. Among other things, he also spoke on the Copenhagen EEC summit conference at which he presented Greek views in a full and emphatic manner. Kharalambopoulos also referred to the talks he had with the British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, the results of which he described as extremely useful and constructive. He also referred to his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and the EEC foreign minister's conference in Brussels.

Referring to Greek-Turkish relations, Kharlambopoulos reiterated that Greece desires sincere good relations with Turkey for the interest of both nations and that within this framework Greece is prepared at all times to continue the moratorium so that on this basis there can be a meeting between him and the Turkish foreign minister, or a meeting at a lower level between representatives from the two countries in order to define the framework of a Greek-Turkish dialogue.

Continuation of the moratorium, he added, means avoidance of provocative actions or statements by both sides. This will define the framework for this dialogue. The moratorium must be observed both during the time required until the start of the dialogue, and during the dialogue itself.

RIZOSPASTIS CARRIES COMMENTS ON KKE CONGRESS

Poland's Romanik

NC221347 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Statement to RIZOSPASTIS on the 11th KKE Congress by Jerzy Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; date not given]

[Text] To start with, I wish to stress and to repeat that the work of the 11th congress has been a major event not only for the internal situation of your country but also for all the world.

The resolutions of the congress respond to the expectations of the Greek Communists and the desires of the working masses and they will contribute to the further development of the workers' and people's movement in general for a happy future for your people. The ideas put forward, the statements by the comrades, and the resolutions have stressed the great importance which the KKE attaches to the struggle for the preservation and the strengthening of peace and for the unity of the international communist movement. The congress has been a forum for strengthening the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The participation of our delegation has contributed to the strengthening of the cordial fraternal relations between the KKE and the PZPR.

Cuba's Blanco

NC221502 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Statement to RIZOSPASTIS on the 11th KKE Congress by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau -- date not given]

[Text] I would like to thank, through RIZOSPASTIS, the KKE for its invitation and the interest and attention it has shown for the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party.

We were very impressed by the congress, the dynamism of the party, and by the dignity and the authority of its leaders, headed by the great friend of Cuba and of Fidel Castro, Comrade Kharilaos Florakis.

Our impression from the Greek people are excellent. We wish you many successes in the struggle for unity, the struggle for peace, the struggle against imperialism and for the defense of your country's integrity.

Hungary's Korom

NC221522 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Statement to RIZOSPASTIS on the 11th KKE Congress by Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee -- date not given]

[Text] This was a magnificent congress which examined in depth and realistically the questions of both the domestic and the international situation both in its report and during the discussion that took place. We have noted that the Greek comrades are optimistic and we can say that this congress has been a militant congress. Your party has a militant program which considerably contributes to the solution of the problems that the Greek society is facing today.

We also wish to stress that this was an international congress, not only because of the participation of many delegations from communist parties and national liberation movements, but also because it has shown that the Greek communists consider themselves part of the international communist movement. They have examined with a sense of responsibility the questions which are connected with the struggle for safeguarding peace and with a series of other international questions which refer to our joint cause. And most important of all, they sided in favor of the joint struggle of all for the joint goals.

We, as always, now as well as in the future, will be in solidarity with the fair cause of our Greek comrades. I wish great successes in the carrying out of the resolutions of the congress because these resolutions serve the interests of the Greek people and of all mankind. We are certain that at their next congress the Greek communists will have still greater successes to show in the struggle that they are waging for peace, international security, social progress and for the progress of the Greek people.

CPCZ's Hruskovic

NC221618 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Dec 82 p 7

[Statement to RIZOSPASTIS on the 11th KKE Congress by Miroslav Hruskovic, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Politburo -- date not given]

[Text] My impressions from the congress are very good. For us, who live under socialism and occupy ourselves every day with the economy, a congress like yours, with such open and deep deliberations and enthusiasm, serves to give us encouragement and strength. Regarding the gathering at the sports field, I can only tell you that I watched it with tears in my eyes.

PRESIDENT EVREN MAKES VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

Economic Protocol Signed

TA221603 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Serdar Dinli report from Seoul -- recorded]

[Text] Today is the 11th day of President Kenan Evren's visit to the Far East. He completed his talks in Korea today, talks which revolved mostly around economic issues. Tomorrow he is to go to another friendly and brotherly country, Bangladesh.

President Evren's scheduled visit to the cemetery in Pusan, where the Turkish soldiers who fell in the Korean War are buried, was cancelled today due to snow that started falling early this morning. After changing this schedule, Evren held contacts and visited sites in Seoul. He visited the National Museum and was briefed by officials this morning. He toured an electronics factory near Seoul this afternoon. This factory is among the 50 largest electronic factories in the world.

Evren then held a news conference where he talked about his visit, saying that there was a great difference between the Korea he knew in 1958 when he was in the Turkish brigade and the present Korea. He expressed his appreciation of the progress made by Korea during that time. He pointed out that Korea now has a developed industry in several fields, [word indistinct] businessmen and labor, adding that Turkey had also achieved important progress during the same period. He stressed that because of its common sense and calmness, the Turkish nation had managed to put an end to the critical days and started to walk toward the future in peace, security and stability.

Evren stated that during that past 2 years, Turkey had lowered its rate of inflation from more than 100 percent to less than 30 percent, raised its growth rate to 4.5 percent and its foreign exchange reserves to more than $1 billion.

Evren said that regardless of their political and economic systems, Turkey was trying to develop its relations with all countries respecting the principles of territorial integrity and independence. He noted that there were no political problems between Turkey and Korea, that the relations between the two had always been conducted within the framework of friendship and understanding. The president told the Korean press members: I am visiting your country in order to further strengthen this friendship.

The president said that his visit constituted the first link in the chain of high-level contacts between the two countries, expressing the belief that the meeting he held with the Korean president had enabled the further strengthening of the relations between Turkey and Korea.

President Evren pointed out that economic relations between Turkey and Korea had weakened during the past few years, adding that the economic cooperation between the two could be raised to the desired level in a short time if the two countries had a chance to know each other better.

He then stated that all countries were now going through a difficult economic period and that the political tensions in the world were threatening world peace. He stressed that every country must make active contributions to the establishment of peace, stability and cooperation in its own region. He said that Turkey was determined to direct its foreign policy within that framework and that he believed that Korea had the same aims regarding its own region.

Meanwhile, a protocol was signed today in connection with the joint Turkish-Korean economic committee meeting held in Seoul yesterday. The protocol was signed by Turkish State Minister Sermet Rifik Pasin and by Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui.

The protocol says that the necessary potential has been found to increase the trade between the two countries that had weakened in recent years, and that it is necessary to diversify the goods being traded. The protocol also envisages cooperation in investments in third countries and the organization of mutual vessel and airplane services.

Evren has thus ended another leg of his Far East tour. The aims of this tour can be summarized as "the development of Turkey's economic and commercial relations with friendly and brotherly countries, and strengthening cooperation in these fields. We believe that the visits have so far made the necessary contributions toward the achievement of these aims. The president will leave Seoul tomorrow morning to visit another friendly country. We will report to you from the capital of Bangladesh tomorrow.

More on Visit

For South Korean and other reportage on President Evren's official 4-day visit to South Korea, including his meetings with ROK President Chon Tu-hwan and others, see the South Korea section of the 21 December Asia-Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ULUSU ADDRESSES CITIZENS IN EAST ANATOLIA

TA230936 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0855 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tunceli, 23 Dec (AA) -- Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said he was optimistic about the course of the economy in 1983. Addressing citizens at the eastern Anatolia town of Tunceli Wednesday, Ulusu said his government intended to bring to the relatively underdeveloped areas the fruits of economic growth. More specifically he promised that the training school for agronomists, closed down because of disturbances before September 1980, would be reopened, and urban renewal undertaken in Tunceli itself.

Ulusu warned citizens gathered that there might be "domestic and foreign enemies" who would try to provoke people back to the pre-1980 turmoil; but declared anyone "attempting to divide the people into artificial groups," would find the great majority of the nation and the armed forces in his way. The prime minister had addressed citizens and inaugurated a new sugar mill in the adjoining province of Mus Tuesday.

SOVIET AIRLINER HIJACKERS SENT TO YOZGAT

TA221552 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 22 Dec (AA) -- Three hijackers of a Soviet airliner were sent to Yozgat, and housed temporarily at the state hospital to wait for completion of legal procedures before emigrating to Federal Germany, officials said Wednesday. The hijackers, (Arthur Schiller), brothers (Boris and Vitali Schmidt), were acquitted Monday by a local criminal court of hijacking a Soviet airliner and forcing it to land at Sinop on 7 November.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS RESERVES -- The research services estimate that there are 12 billion cubic meters of natural gas in Turkey, and it has been established that Thrace is fairly rich in natural gas deposits. The Turkish petroleum joint stock company is also prospecting for gas in the southeastern regions of Anatolia. [Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 14 Dec 82 p 1, 8 NC]

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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ISSUE, LACINA TRIP REPORTED

AU231340 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 23 December on page 1 carries a George Possanner report entitled "Technology Transfer: Lacina's Clarification Mission in Washington," reporting that Austrian State Secretary Lacina has begun talks with Washington officials regarding accusations of illegal technology transfers to the Soviet Union via Austria.

"The most important meeting took place at the State Department. It offered Lacina an opportunity to conduct talks with Richard Burt, former security policy correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES and designated assistant secretary of state for European affairs, with Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense, and with Bohdav Denysyk, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for export administration, who had already discussed the problems of technology transfers in Vienna in October."

Vienna KURIER of the same day on page 3 carries an Erich Grolig report entitled "Conflict Over Austrian exports to the East: No Luck With Industrial Spies," reporting on Lacina's talks in Washington and an article published by Moscow PRAVDA on Wednesday in which Moscow said that U.S. charges of technology transfer show disregard for Austrian neutrality. In this context, Grolig notes that "Vienna is seriously annoyed by the attacks from Washington because the United States has 'thus far not proffered any evidence at all.' This assertion is also being officially upheld by the Interior Ministry on Vienna's Herrengasse, though with the reservation that at least illegal technology transfers could not be proved. It naturally is possible that there are some undetected facts, but thus far no instructions have been issued to conduct investigations in this respect."

According to the paper, Austria has been regarded for a long time as a crossroads for the transfer of Western technological developments to the East. "The state police also know this and hence are not at all worried about the American accusations addressed at Vienna. Since the state police have been rather luckless in exposing major industrial espionage cases, they are particularly hoping for clues which would enable them to successfully intervene."

The Vienna NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG in German of the same day on page 3 carries a Peter Gnam interview with Austrian Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz about the alleged technology transfers to the East and the Moscow PRAVDA article. "Sinowatz told the NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG: 'We always interpret our neutrality ourselves and have always done extremely well. State Secretary Lacina went to the United States fo find out what the very problem is -- whether the U.S. Administration is really taking the matter so seriously or whether misunderstandings are involved.'

"Sinowatz termed the campaign in American media 'precisely against small Austria as 'strange.' Sinowatz stressed that Austria's good relations with the United States are well known and that this is an unalterable fact. To the question as to whether Washington possibly intends to have Chancellor Kreisky come to Reagan on his knees when he visits him in February, Sinowatz noted: 'He who knows the chancellor knows that he will not do such a thing.' The vice chancellor stated in conclusion: 'We have enough self-assurance to settle this with the United States ourselves; we do not need Soviet assistance.'

"As a matter of fact, Foreign Minister Pahr, who stated to NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG that Austria interprets its neutrality itself and also defends this neutrality itself, maintains the same policy line."

Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0610 GMT on 23 December carries a Christian Schueller report on an interview with State Secretary Lacina in Washington after the latter's talks with representatives of the U.S. administration. Schueller reviews the two interviews with Department of Defense officials published by a Vienna paper -- DIE PRESSE -- and Austrian and Soviet reactions and says: "Three days later, one of

the two officials -- in charge of international relations -- tells State Secretary Ferdinand Lacina who has come from Vienna that the published content of the interview with him was news to him. The other one -- the political director of the Pentagon, Fred Ikle -- is out of town. The representatives of all three U.S. departments concerned told State Secretary Lacina that there can be no question of sanctions against Austria. Lacina himself says in this context:

[Begin recording] "I do not want to comment on possible differences of opinion that may exist among the various U.S. Government agencies. What I was given to understand is that one regrets a public discussion of these things, as has taken place in the past few weeks, and that the statements concerned most certainly did not represent the U.S. Administration's official stand." [end recording]

Schueller adds that the "obviously unauthorized" utterances from the Pentagon did, however, touch on a sensitive topic, and that the U.S. interest in preventing an illegal transfer of highly advanced U.S. technology to the East was also stressed during Lacina's Washington talks. In another recorded statement, Lacina notes that the Americans are maintaining a strict control system over their technology exports to prevent illegal transfers to the East, and says in this context: [Begin recording] "I believe it is understandable that they express such a wish, and on the other hand, it is most certainly not in Austria's interest to become a turntable for the illegal transfer of modern technology -- modern U.S. technology -- to the East." [end recording]

According to Schueller, Lacina said that he had not been informed in Washington about any specific cases of any Austrian firm with a U.S. license violating relevant U.S. regulations, but that "he himself made it clear that the case mentioned by DIE PRESSE of Austrian machines used for the production of artillery barrels could not under any circumstances be affected by U.S. regulations."

BONN: 'CONSIDERABLE HARM' IN U.S. ARMS DECISION

LD231810 Hamburg DPA in German 1630 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Dec (DPA) -- Bonn has expressed its regret at the decision of the Americans Congress against transatlantic arms cooperation. Newspaper reports say that this practically forbids the American Defense Department from buying arms abroad which contain particular metals and alloys (the metal clause). In the opinion of experts, this means a clearly negative development for German and European arms trade with the U.S. arms industry.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that arms cooperation should not be a one-way street. Arms cooperation was not, after all, just a matter of military results, but also a part of cooperation within the alliance.

The parliamentary secretary of state at the Defense Ministry, Kurt Jung, said in a statement on Thursday that the decision by the U.S. Congress could do arms cooperation "considerable harm." In doing this, the Congress had cancelled the exclusion rule which favored the partners within NATO. It is true that Congress clause would not prevent the Federal Army from buying the American Arms industry, but the compensation for German industry would now be prevented insofar as equipment containing metal as defined in the U.S. clause is concerned.

In Jung's view, if the clause should remain in force for a long time, a thorough reexamination of German arms cooperation with the United States would be inevitable. In particular, greater European cooperation will be unavoidable. Defense Minister Manfred Woerner had also warned his American counterpart Caspar Weinberger of the harmful consequences of this development.

In making this decision, the Congress had apparently overlooked the fact that it would be reducing the combat readiness of U.S. forces in Europe by, in effect, preventing the servicing and repair of equipment in the countries in which they are stationed through this clause. The clause could not be reconciled with the meaning and purpose of the NATO decision on greater arms cooperation "within the framework of the transatlantic dialogue and particularly with regard to the concept of families of weapons."

KOHL ASKS SOVIETS TO ACCEDE AT ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD241742 Hamburg DPA in German 1648 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 24 Dec (DPA) -- In a prereleased article for BILD AM SONNTAG, FRG Chancellor Kohl asks the Soviet Union to accede at the disarmament negotiations. "The Soviet Union is asked to give its reply to the West's offer to safeguard peace, not through more, but through as few weapons as possible. Together with our friends, we stand by the offer to forego new medium-range nuclear arms if the Soviet Union scraps its arms of this type already deployed," the chancellor writes.

He once again emphasized that all citizens will have to make sacrifices in order to revive the economy and improve the state finances. The conservative-liberal government makes no short-term and short-lived promises: "On the contrary---everybody is expected to contribute more---nobody can expect the state to instantly distribute benefits with easy money." Everyone has to accept cuts. This applies to old-age pensioners, social benefit recipients and civil servants as well as high earners or pupils, the chancellor emphasizes.

DEFENSE MINISTER: ANDROPOV PROPOSALS NOT ENOUGH

LD261516 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Dec (DPA) -- The latest proposals by Soviet party chief Yuriy Andropov on a reduction of the SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European area of the Soviet Union do not go far enough in the opinion of Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU). In an interview for DPA, Woerner said in Bonn on Sunday that Moscow will therefore have to "go further" at the Geneva disarmament negotiations and "also take into account the existence [existentiell] and security interests of the Germans. Total renunciation of the medium-range missiles is still the most convincing solution. However, Woerner said that the Soviet concepts should be considered seriously.

Woerner told DPA that the Soviet proposals as submitted are an attempt to neutralize the U.S. nuclear potential in the medium-range missile sector and to uncouple the Federal Republic from U.S. nuclear protection in this important sector while Mowcow gains a monopoly in modernizing this type of weapon. The Federal Republic remains defenseless against the threat of the at least 150 remaining Soviet SS-20 missiles. The British and French nuclear arms are neither suitable nor intended to take over the Federal Republic's protection by the United States. The artificial and unjustified linking of Soviet SS-20's with British and French nuclear missiles is aimed at the American nuclear guarantee for the Federal Republic and "hence violates our existence and security interest."

In Woerner's view, the Geneva disarmament negotiations are the place where the Soviets' willingness to compromise will have to be tested. The Soviet leadership can rest assured that the Federal Government will undertake the utmost efforts in order to live harmoniously with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc states. "We are and shall remain interested in good and truly relaxed relations and genuine bilateral disarmament and are prepared for fruitful cooperation with the Eastern bloc on the basis of 'reciprocity'."

Just as the Federal Republic respects Soviet security interests, Bonn too can expect Moscow to consider German security interests. This includes the unalterable fact of the Federal Republic's membership in the Atlantic alliance and its close ties with the United States. This is directed against nobody. Therefore, the Soviets should desist from their attempts to drive a wedge between Europe and the United States. "A policy which aims at uncoupling the Federal Republic from the protection of the United States is irreconcilable with our security interests and hence doomed to failure," Woerner underlined in the DPA interview.

Alois Mertes (CDU), minister of state at the Foreign Ministry also told DPA that Andropov seems to be pursuing in unbroken continuity his predecessor Brezhnev's objective of uncoupling Europe from America psychologically, politically and then militarily "in order to put it in a state of timid compliance toward the Soviet Union." Perpetuating the Soviet monopoly of medium-range missiles will lead to the development of increasing options of blackmail toward German governments. The German population should be aware that in addition to the danger of nuclear self-destruction, the danger of West Europe's furtive self-submission also exists, which is at least just as real.

Mertes asserted that the West will not be the first to leave the Geneva negotiating table since he considers the objective of balanced and verifiable disarmament in East and West necessary on moral and common sense grounds which no peace-loving person can ignore. "Despite the Soviet threat to leave the Geneva negotiations, the Federal Government continues to believe that the Soviet leadership will eventually be prepared to come round once it can no longer expect its campaign of deception and agitation to be successful."

Wischnewski's Comments

LD241154 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Presidium member Hans-Juergen Wischnewski has expressed regret that the disarmament offer made by Soviet party chief Yuriy Andropov has met with "over-hasty rejection" in Washington, Paris and London. In today's NORDSEE-ZEITUNG, Wischnewski writes that "this cannot be helpful and contradicts our general basic attitude of first submitting the proposals to a thorough examination and sounding them out to see how this offer can be introduced into the concrete negotiations."

Wischnewski sees "important points of contact" between the Soviet position and "the compromise proposal of former American chief disarmament negotiator Paul C. Warnke, which was supported by the SPD Presidium." In Washington in September, Warnke had, on behalf of the U.S. National Security Committee, suggested making the deployment of new American medium-range weapons superfluous by means of an appropriate reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Both initiatives are urgently necessary for the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, Wischnewski writes. Time is pressing and "it is the people in Europe especially who would be directly affected by the failure of the talks between the two world powers." Therefore, it is also the task of every federal government to influence both world powers so that Soviet missiles will be dismantled and new American medium-range weapons become superfluous, he says. Federal Chancellor Kohl's visit to the United States has given rise to justifiable doubts "about whether he is ready and able to resolutely represent German and European interests on this vital question."

Johannes Rau's Statements

LD262018 Hamburg DPA in German 1856 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Mainz, 26 Dec (DPA) -- Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy SPD chairman, believes that the disarmament proposal made by Soviet party head Yuriy Andropov indicates the Soviet side's wish for disarmament. "I urgently warn against dismissing or ignoring the Soviet offier," Rau writes in a commentary in Monday's Mainz newspaper ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. He says that every peace dialogue is threatened when one "interprets the other side's readiness to negotiate only as weakness." The text of the commentary was prereleased to DPA.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

LD261140 Hamburg DPA in German 1112 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 26 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on behalf of the Federal Government, has once again appealed to the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and to enable the Afghan people to freely exercise their right to independence and self-reliance. On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Genscher said on Sunday that together with the great majority of other states, the Federal Government calls for a "political solution" of the Afghanistan question.

The federal foreign minister referred to the proposal of the European Council of 30 June 1981 calling for an international Afghanistan conference, a realistic and, for the Soviet Union, acceptable solution. Hope for an early solution of the conflict was placed in the Soviet leadership under the new general secretary, since this conflict puts a special strain on international relations.

Genscher promised that the Federal Government will continue to support the Afghan people in their demand for self-determination and freedom and will do everything in its power to help ameliorate the plight of the refugees.

Over 3 million Afghans, or about one fifth of the total population, have already left for foreign countries. In the country itself, military resistance against the highly-armed interventionist army continues undiminished, Genscher emphasized.

CHANCELLOR KOHL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD241322 Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 24 Dec (DPA) -- In the view of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, 1983 will not be a year of short-term successes. In an interview in the Christmas edition of the BERLINER MORGENPOST, the chancellor stressed that it would, however, be a year "in which new foundations can be laid for a sound future."

Kohl said that efforts in intra-German policy should be aimed at campaigning for more freedom of movement for people, information and opinions. This year, the GDR has only made small steps in this direction. This is not enough. "People must be able to go from Germany to Germany, from Berlin to Berlin without the fear of death," the chancellor stressed. Gradually conditions must be created that permit this. In all, he is looking forward with great interest to a talk with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

A new government under the leadership of the CDU/CSU would realistically continue the policy of dialogue and cooperation with the East, the chancellor said. "We want to create more constructive East-West relations free of illusions, but which at the same time make our position on the Eastern European states unmistakably clear."

BUNDESTAG OFFICIAL CONDEMNS GDR CURRENCY EXCHANGE

LD262152 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] In the forthcoming talks with representatives of the GDR, the Federal Government will insist on a rescinding of the increase in the compulsory amount of currency that must be exchanged [by visitors to the GDR and East Berlin]. This has been stated by the chairman of the Bundestag Inner-German Relations Committee, FDP politician Ronneburger. He told the DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN-DIENST that this demand is not, however, a precondition for a visit to Bonn by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The increase in the amount of currency that has to be exchanged by visitors to the GDR from the West is in contradiction to the Basic Treaty between the two German states and other accords on facilitating contacts between people. On negotiations on a cultural agreement with East Berlin, Ronneburger said that here the GDR has altered its standpoint and is obviously interested in such agreements. There can also be progress in youth exchanges.

GREENS WANT DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF GDR

DW240935 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] Stuttgart--Abandonment of the reunification idea, recognition of "GDR sovereignty"--including "GDR" citizenship and diplomatic recognition of East Berlin by Bonn -- as well as "nonalignment" of both parts of Germany, these are the concepts of the Greens in matters of German policy, Torsten Lange and Ulrich Tost, members of the Greens Land Executive Board for Baden-Wuerttemberg, who explained these concepts yesterday in Stuttgart -- they are now to be submitted to communal organizations -- said explicitly that a "basic consensus on a federal level" exists among the Greens with regard to these issues.

As regards the rejection of the reunification idea, the Executive Board members of the Greens said that "the aim of the treaty partners of the 1955 treaty on Germany to set up a reunited Germany with a constitution similar to that of the Federal Republic, which is integrated in the EC, must be given up in view of the changed reality in Europe." Moreover, the Greens demand "common military neutrality."

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA IN BONN

AU102021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES). 10/12/1982 -- The proceedings of the tenth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration between Romania and West Germany took place in Bonn.

During the proceedings the current stage of the economic relations between the two countries were examined and measures were agreed upon for the further development and diversification of the commercial exchanges and of the bilateral economic cooperation and on third markets. At the end of the proceedings, the heads of the two delegations, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state, the Federal Ministry of Economics signed a protocol which contains concrete cooperation ventures in the machine-building industry, electronics-electrotechnology, chemistry and the light industry.

During the session, the Romanian delegation met and talked with executives of West German companies.

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE LIBYAN TORTURE CHARGES

LD232030 Hamburg DPA in German 1906 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Dec (DPA) -- The Bonn State Prosecutor's Office is currently investigating whether torture has taken place in the Libyan Embassy in Bonn. A report to this effect in the Friday edition of the KOELNISCHE/BONNER RUNDSCHAU newspaper was confirmed on Thursday by the police in Bonn. Several Libyans living in the FRG had claimed that they had been put under extreme pressure in the residence of the Libyan ambassador and had been tortured during long interrogations.

The newspaper says that the accusations are being leveled against the head of the security service of the diplomatic representation, (Abdul Bassit el-Burki); the health attache, Dr (Abu Kherees); and the cultural attache, (Abdul Rahman Mohammes). They are accused of having forced students in November to reveal the names of Libyans living abroad who are opposed to the government.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES UPCOMING VISIT TO USSR

NC232030 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 23 (AFP) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson today announced that he will visit the Soviet Union but gave no date. Mr Cheysson said that it was in a spirit of "openness and lucidity" that he will make the trip aimed at the widest possible exchange of views.

He was speaking at a departure lunch for Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko who will soon be leaving his Paris posting.

Mr Cheysson said that despite differences a Franco-Soviet dialogue was "essential" and had never ceased.

Further Details

NC241829 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 24 (AFP) -- The strain which has marked Franco-Soviet relations since the Socialists came to power here over 18 months ago is apparently easing off, observers said here today after the announcement that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will visit the Soviet Union early next year. The visit, planned for February and announced yesterday, will be the first working visit by a French foreign minister to the Soviet Union in four years. As such, it comes as France's first gesture of "goodwill" towards the Soviet Union since President Francois Mitterrand's severe condemnation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

But Mr. Cheysson himself has repeatedly stressed that ties between Moscow and Paris cannot be "normalized" until the Soviet Union moves out of Afghanistan. And today, authoritative sources here warned against interpreting the visit as a move towards the resumption of "normal" relations, which are generally characterised by a constant interchange of views between two countries.

But when he announced the forthcoming trip during a farewell lunch for the Soviet ambassador here yesterday, Mr Cheysson nevertheless insisted on the "great importance" France placed on this "political visit." The government, he said, had taken its decision "in a spirit of lucidity and goodwill."

Mr Cheysson recently tipped that 1983 could be an extremely "dangerous" year due to the uncertain outcome of the ongoing U.S.-Soviet strategic talks. These pessimistic forecasts probably weighed heavily on France's decision to pursue a top-level dialogue with the Soviet Union.

As for President Mitterrand, he expressed hopes in a recent press interview here that Yuriy Andropov's succession to Leonid Brezhnev as Soviet Communist Party chief would be followed by significant change in Soviet policies, notably in Afghanistan. But whether the strain in ties between France and the Soviet Union will actually ease off altogether will depend on Mr. Andropov's response to Mr Cheysson's initial gesture of goodwill.

When queried on the visit today, French officials refused to indicate whether the foreign minister's trip would be followed by a Franco-Soviet summit which would be the first of its kind for both Mr Mitterrand and Mr Andropov. Asked if a summit was on the agenda, Mr Cheysson said earlier this week that "nothing has been scheduled for the moment but nothing may be excluded."

The last Franco-Soviet summit, held in May 1980, a few months after Soviet troops entered into Afghanistan, was harshly criticised by Mr. Mitterrand, then in the opposition.

SOVIET EMBASSY SCORES MEDIA FOR 'LIBEL'

NC221425 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 22 (AFP) -- The French Communist Party, a member of the left coalition government, and the Soviet Embassy today accused the French mass media, and particularly television, of conducting a systematic "anti-communist campaign".

The party gave examples of what it described as "false reports" of Soviet slave labourers working on the trans-Siberian gas pipeline, and of Bulgarian involvement in the assassination bid against Pope John Paul II last year.

The Soviet Embassy, in a covering letter sent to a number of selected heads of newspapers, magazines, and radio and television editors, said: "During these past few days our country has been the target of the most impudent libels. To our regret, your organisation has participated in these libels in various ways, by using the conditional tense or by using references or statements which have never been made by anyone at all."

"Please allow me to express the certainty that the probity and honour of the journalistic profession will oblige you to publish the attached text in its entirety."

The Soviet Embassy enclosed a statement by the Soviet news agency TASS which read: "Absurd insinuations have been broadcast in recent days in certain Western countries saying that socialist countries were involved in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II last May. This campaign, which has the stamp of lies on it, is aimed at Bulgaria." (note editor: The assassination attempt was in fact on May 11, 1981). "It even happens that there are sly winks towards the Soviet Union." "Such absurdities hardly merit attention, especially because the liars have already been given what they deserve."

"But after all it does mean there are attempts to play on the feelings of naive people, especially religious believers." "Facts show that the signs of this revolting provocation reach back to those who support repressive regimes like Chile and El Salvador; give protection to the Israeli aggressor and to terrorists, accustomed to daily demonstrations of violence in their countries." [sentence as received] "The amoral acts of imperialist intelligence services disgust all honest men." "In any case, it is not only intelligence services which are concerned. Lies are used to create sentiments of hatred towards the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and in this way distract tension caused by militaristic psychoses which accompany Western military preparations." "These lies will not be justified because the large majority of the people, quite independently of their social views or their declared opinions, will only be more worried than ever."

The Soviet Embassy said that its protest against the French mass media together with that of the party was not "a joint action" but a result of "unacceptable limits" reached by the French media in its "disinformation over the Soviet Union".

Observers here noted that the PCF, by its protest, was marking its wish to align itself with the communist bloc, at the very moment when French Premier Pierre Mauroy, who heads a coalition government which includes four Communist ministers was keeping his distance from Moscow because of Afghanistan and Poland.

Meanwhile, the moderate "Force Ouvriere" trade union, one of France's "big three", today issued a communique describing the TASS statement as "unacceptable interference by a foreign power in the interior affairs of another country."

It added that the Communist Party was in no position to "give lessons" to others about press freedom or claim to be "victims" of lies in the mass media.

YURIY VORONTSOV NAMED NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD240140 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] -- Mr Yuriy Vorontsov is to be the next ambassador of the Soviet Union to France, replacing Mr Chervonenko, who is going back to Moscow. Mr Vorontsov has hitherto been the Soviet ambassador to India and also led the delegation at the CSCE in Belgrade in 1978.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR AFRICAN TOUR

LD261450 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] The minister of external relations [Claude Cheysson] has just left Paris for Yaounde on the first stage of an official visit of 6 days to Cameroon, Togo and Mauritania. Claude Cheysson will hold talks with the heads of state of the three countries.

LE MONDE: TATU VIEWS ANDROPOV ARMS PROPOSAL

PM231333 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Michel Tatu article: "The Carrot and the Stick"]

[Text] Although Mr Andropov is trying to break the ultraconservatism of Soviet policy in some spheres, there is one sector in which his objective is bound to remain that of his predecessor: To prevent the implementation of the December 1979 NATO decision to deploy 572 U.S. nuclear missiles in the 5 West European countries from the end of 1983. The only difference is that he is showing his cards much more quickly than his predecessor.

The language of pressure has been used with new vigor toward public opinions in the past month. After the warning by "Soviet military circles," cited by APN, that the existence of the U.S. Pershing missiles will force the USSR to fire its first missiles against Europe as soon as the first pictures appear on the radar screens (a "launch on warning" theory to which the firiest U.S. military chiefs have always preferred that of "launch on attack," in other words only when an enemy missile has exploded on friendly territory), other Soviet spokesmen followed suit.

For instance, Mr Falin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, told the West German SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (18 December) that "the deployment of the new Atlantic alliance weapons will create an entirely new situation and will force us to completely revise our position." According to Mr Falin, the continuation of the Geneva negotiations will become "impossible" in those conditions.

That is the stick. But the carrot has nonetheless not been forgotten. In this respect, Mr Andropov's latest proposals are very appropriate and represent one more stage in the list of concessions which the USSR has made for about 2 years as regards its SS-20 missile program.

Initially, in the summer of 1980, Brezhnev agreed to negotiations without demanding that NATO first abandon its decision, as Mr Gromyko had said 6 months earlier. Then (in February 1981) he said he was prepared to halt the deployment of the SS-20 missiles in the framework of a negotiated agreement.

In June of the same year, it was possible for that moratorium to come into force as soon as negotiations started provided the United States also suspended its decision in the same period. In November 1981, the former party chief added the offer of an unspecified reduction. Finally, in March 1982, Moscow announced a halt, this time unilateral, in its SS-20 missile program -- a gesture whose validity the Americans dispute since according to them, there are now 334 missiles of that type as against 250 one year ago.

"Not One More"

Mr Andropov's latest proposal is in keeping with the prediction which we made 1 year ago and constitutes a new "advance" in two spheres. First, the party general secretary seems to have rallied round to the negotiating procedure desired by the Americans by separating the missiles from other nuclear devices, particularly aircraft. Second, he is not agreeing to reduce not only the old missiles from the sixties, which in any case are destined for the scrap heap, but this time the modern SS-20 missiles. And he is reducing his demand to a very simple deal: as many SS-20 missiles as there are French and British missiles and "not one more."

At first sight the proposal seems obvious. Britain and France are U.S. allies and the former is even integrated into the NATO military network, and the Soviets have good reason to demand that their forces be counted "somewhere." It is also skillful at the political level. Without stopping addressing their condemnation of the U.S. strategic ambitions to the Europeans, the Soviets are now pointing a finger at the French and British, who are "preventing round-table negotiations." Thus, the pacifists are being told that if there is a new arms race in Europe, it will be their fault, too, and not just that of the Americans.

Nonetheless, this presentation of matters encounters a series of objections.

1 -- The forces which Moscow is thus placing on the same level are in fact scarcely comparable, either as regards their object or their size: we believe that Mr Mitterrand explained that bluntly to Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko, who had come to give him a copy of Mr Andropov's speech on Monday evening. The Soviet SS-20 arsenal, however big, only represents a fraction of the USSR's nuclear potential. It can "operate on the fringes" whereas France needs all it has and no less to ensure its security. Thus there is no question of exchanging one for the other.

2 -- In addition to that, any French aggression against the Soviet Union is unthinkable and all sides know that well. The same cannot be said of the Soviet arsenal which, by both its size and technical characteristics, places the Kremlin in a position to carry out all kinds of operations, including a war of aggression in Europe. And the Elysee points out that even a stock of SS-20 missiles limited to 160 vehicles -- the equivalent of the number of French and British missiles -- represents 480 warheads -- in other words, exactly the number of NATO military targets in Western Europe.

3 -- Mr Andropov is attributing to the French and British arsenals an ambition which they do not have. These national forces are intended to deter an attack on the territory of those two countries and virtually nothing but that, whereas the SS-20 missiles threaten the whole of Western Europe, and indeed the whole of Eurasia and the Maghreb. Are we to conclude from the Soviet proposal that France and Britain, which are apparently presumed to counter that arsenal, should also defend the FRG, Italy and all the other countries threatened? The Soviet leaders were not thought to be so anxious to promote the "European defense" about which many of the old continent's leaders are thinking.

A Questionable Comparison

4 -- At the technical level, it is questionable to class the SS-20 missiles, which are surface missiles, with the submarine missiles which (aside from the aircraft and the 18 missiles on the plateau d'Albion) make up most of the French and British arsenals. The former are credited with greater accuracy and a shorter reaction time, are targeted at enemy military targets and could possibly be used in a first strike. The latter pose much more complex communications problems, are less accurate and represent the typical deterrence weapon which can be used in a second countercity strike.

Finally and especially, the Soviet Union itself had a formidable arsenal of submarine missiles (almost 950 launchers on board approximately 60 submarines) which can be targeted at Europe as just readily at the United States. If anything it is that force and not the much more offensive SS-20 arsenal which represents the equivalent of the French and British deterrent.

Nonetheless, the rejection already pronounced by most Western governments of Mr Andropov's latest proposals does not mean that there is no scope for negotiation. Mr Reagan's "zero option" is, as he himself admits, not the only conceivable solution. Should we conclude that the only option is to seek a compromise between that zero option and the 333 existing SS-20 missiles, as some people do? That would be to jump to hasty conclusions and would in particular justify Mr Andropov's calculation in advance: that average figure would clearly be very close to the 160 units he is now mentioning by means of which NATO would have to abandon its 1979 decision with all the political and psychological consequences one can imagine that having. Therefore, other proposals ought to be considered instead.

1 -- The first would consist of expanding the sphere of the negotiations to all nuclear weapons in Europe, including the so-called "tactical" weapons -- with less than 1,000 km range -- in other words, to what are called the U.S. "forward-based systems." The Soviets have been asking for discussion on that subject for 20 years and the Americans, who have placed themselves in a position of weakness by allowing a vast 4-year debate on the Euromissiles to develop, will certainly have to resign themselves to that. Now at a time when their command in Europe is agreeing, under pressure from U.S. opinion, to raise the nuclear threshold or even to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons -- they ought to be able to abandon a good part if not all of the 6,000 nuclear warheads, which are obsolete and of dubious efficacy, which they still have in Europe. A zero option extended to all the nuclear arms in the entire European sector would have better chances of being accepted by the Soviets, not to mention the support it would have in pacifist circles.

Concessions on the Pershing Missiles?

2 -- Concessions on the Pershing II missiles might be kept in reserve. Many politicians in Europe tend not to draw any distinction between those ballistic missiles, whose flying time is between 4 and 6 minutes, and the cruise missiles, which takes 3 hours to reach their targets, and to take at face value the Soviet argument that this threat of attack "without warnings" places them in an unacceptable position. People forget that not only do the SS-20 missiles pose the same risk for the West, but also that only 108 Pershing missiles are planned compared with 464 cruise missiles. A new limitation on those missiles to the benefit of the cruise missiles would remove some recriminations and would strengthen the "second strike" character of the system planned by NATO.

3 -- Finally, it will probably be necessary to take account of the French and British forces.

But since they are generally accepted to be "strategic," why not include them (unofficially if necessary to spare feelings) in the framework of the START negotiations which the Russians and Americans are holding in Geneva on their strategic armaments and give Moscow a contingent of submarine missiles equivalent to that of the similar missiles held by the U.S. allies? The gesture would not be particularly painful to the Americans since they already have around 300 fewer submarine missiles than the USSR. Reducing the gap to 160 would even enable them to increase their stock....

Thus, as can be seen, there is a margin open to negotiation between the categorical refusals and invective in which the participants now seem to be locked. Perhaps the time has not yet come to show all the cards. But Mr Andropov's proposal provides an opportunity to think about ways of overcoming what could, if care is not taken, lead to a serious crisis in East-West relations.

ARMY CANNOT AVOID ECONOMIC 'STRINGENCY' EFFORT

PM220803 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 82 p 36

[Unattributed report: "The Army Must Take Part in National Stringency Efforts"]

[Text] In his Christmas message to units published in the latest issue of TERRE INFORMATION, Army Chief of Staff Gen Jean Delaunay calls on his officers who, he writes, he feels are in a state of "anxious expectancy" as this year draws to an end, to "take part in the national stringency effort in the present economic situation."

General Delaunay writes in particular: "1983 will probably be a difficult year as regards the management of our money and our men but, in the present economic situation, we must take part in the national stringency effort. This will also be an important year because it will see the drafting of the 1984-1988 military programming law itself based -- even before the choice of means -- on the definition of a defense policy to meet the threats of the coming years.

"Our future organization will show an inevitable change compared with the past because things change. For instance, at a tactical and technical level, I am thinking of the increased range of the Hades missile compared with the Pluton missile, the night flying capability of future helicopters, the protection of future tanks against armor piercing charges [charges creuses]; in the human sphere, I am thinking of a voluntary option for long service offered to conscripts."

The chief of staff concluded: "However, one certainty remains: The importance which the Army still has in defense," because, General Delaunay recalled," the president of the republic strongly emphasized at Canjuers on 15 October that the Army is part of the overall deterrent."

ECONOMY MINISTER DELORS ON ECONOMIC POLICY

PM230803 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Dec 82 p 32

[Unattributed report: "Mr Jacques Delors on Europe 1 Press Club"]

[Excerpts] Mr Jacques Delors was the Europe 1 Press Club's guest on Sunday, 19 December. Referring to the recent monetary developments, the economy and finance minister said:

"If the monetary storm continues we will resist because there is no objective reason for changing the franc's parity in relation to the Deutschmark or the other currencies. If we can withstand a fall in the dollar, that will have beneficial effects for our imports and will be a good thing for the whole of Europe."

Confirming France's intention to stay in the European Monetary System [ENS], he added:

"We are not the only ones to think like that. The Belgians, Italians and Irish are doing likewise. And there are reasons for it. When you are a member of a club and you believe in its future, you have rights and duties. There will come a time when the Germans have duties and they will fulfill them. When I have discussions with the U.S. Administration now, what am I given as a reference of what a satisfactory monetary order might be in the future if not the EMS?"

Justifying France's borrowing policy by the need "to make ends meet," Mr Delors recalled that the second oil blow necessitated a 2-percent reduction in the purchasing power, which "Mr Barre's government did not make," and discussed monetary prospects.

"At present there are two positive signs. On the one hand, the Americans have agreed to increase the resources of the international monetary institutions; and on the other, when we faced two extremely difficult problems concerning two Latin American countries, cooperation between our countries worked quickly and without tension, and this is exceptional.

"In doing that, we were acting as firemen. We must now be architects. A system must be rebuilt. And I am convinced that the day when the whole world knows that there is an additional $60 billion at the disposal of countries passing through a difficult phase, in other words, the developing countries, it will be a positive thing.

Then, after indicating that he does not intend to discourage consumption in 1983, Mr Delors added: "In the policies pursued by other countries, some people expect too much from monetary policy; the result is increasing unemployment but no investment. And there are too many people who expect too much from the budget policy, in other words, who restrict the budget too much; the result of that is more social injustices and not enough investment. We are trying to balance budgetary policy, monetary policy and a reasonable evolution of prices and incomes. It is a fairly original mixed policy. The advantage of this policy is that it enables us to reconcile stringency in the present and dynamism for the future."

SAUDI ARABIA GRANTS 'TOP SECRET' $4 BILLION LOAN

LD240930 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The Saudi loan to France is a top-secret matter. Minister of Economy Jacques Delors confirmed on his return from Riyadh that the agreement has been signed, but that is all. In fact, he refused to disclose the smallest details about the size of the loan or its terms and this, it seems, is at the Saudis' request.

Unofficial sources in Riyadh have indicated that the agreement involves $4 billion; that is, F28 billion, and that the loan will support the national currency. The Bank of France needs it indeed, since it had to spend some F9 billion between 10 November and 16 December to back the franc against speculation.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS — In Paris on 20 December, the following new ambassadors to France presented their credentials to President Mitterrand: Suriname Ambassador Donald Aloysius MacLeod; Mauritius Ambssador Paramhansa Nabassing; People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ambassador 'Abdallah (Aboda Hammam); and Guyana Ambassador Cedric Luckie Joseph. [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Dec 82 p 4 PM]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON ANDROPOV NUCLEAR PROPOSALS

AU232011 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 23 -- The Farnesina (Italian Foreign Ministry) today said that the position taken by the new Soviet Communist leader Yuriy Andropov during his December 21 address with regard to the nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva, although containing potentially positive elements, did not differ substantially from previous Soviet positions.

The Farnesina viewed favorably, however, the fact that top Soviet leaders recognized the vital importance of reaching concrete results in the talks for the sake of peace and security not only in Europe but on the entire planet.

As to intermediary nuclear weapons, the ministry noted that the Soviet proposal did not go beyond offering to transfer a certain number (perhaps around 90), of the SS-20 missiles back beyond the Urals, but in exchange wanted NATO to abandon its entire program of installing Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

The Farnesia said that this did not correspond to the criterion of parity that should inspire the constructive search for a solution in this field. The ministry also said that in the present framework, the Soviet position did not seem to take into account the fact that the French and British underwater missile systems represent an autonomous strategic deterrent which should be taken into consideration only in a later, more advanced stage of multilateral negotiations to reduce strategic weapons.

As to the "START" negotiations, it was noted that the Soviet reaffirmation of the Kremlin's willingness to proceed to a substantial reduction of strategic launchers appeared a confirmation of positions known for some time.

Of more interest, especially as there may the further developments [as received], were Soviet hints that the Kremlin might consider including the number of strategic nuclear warheads in the talks in addition to the launching systems, the Farnesina said.

MATERIALS ON TRIAL OF ITALIANS IN BULGARIA

For materials on the proceedings of the trial of Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin, accused of military spying in Bulgaria, see the Bulgarian section of the 22 December and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NATO MAY GET BRIEFED ON BULGARIAN CASE

AU231530 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Brussels, December 23 -- The Italian Government may decide to inform NATO allies on the Bulgarian case during joint assessments conducted by the allies on East-West relations, informed diplomatic sources at NATO headquarters said today in response to Italian press accounts and reports in the French and Belgium press to the effect that this information has already been divulged.

These same sources recalled that a few days ago statements along these lines were made and pointed to a declaration released December 13 by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo who affirmed that Italy could bring the Bulgarian case before NATO if the hypothesis developed by a study of the assassination attempt against the pope were subsequently confirmed.

Papers on 'Bulgarian Connection'

AU231023 Rome ANSA in English 0823 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 23 -- Allegations of Bulgarian involvement in last year's attempt to assassinate the pope, in drugs and arms trafficking and terrorism in Italy have not only threatened the stability of relations between Italy and the Balkan nation but the staying power of the understanding forged between the Christian Democratic (DC) and Socialist parties, who along with the Social Democrats and the Liberals make up the new government led by Amintore Fanfani.

When the first press leaks began of suspected participation of Bulgarian secret service agents in the plot to assassinate Pope John Paul two, the socialists accused DC ministers of excessive caution in assessing the situation and Bulgaria's stance with regard to the case.

All political observers here today underscored the fact that in Monday's parliamentary debate of the "Bulgarian connection", Socialist Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio's tone was tough with respect to that of the three DC ministers: Emilio Colombo (foreign relations), Clelio Darida (justice) and Virginio Rognoni (interior).

The Christian Democrat daily "IL POPOLO" and the socialist paper "AVANTI" today criticized the other party's interpretation of the Bulgarian case. The "IL POPOLO" said the PSI [Italian Socialist Party], consciously or not, gave the impression that it was setting the stage for a possible government crisis. The paper said that the gravity of the international and internal situation was as not to allow "political games of this kind". In relations between states, it is possible to go only on hard evidence and facts, the DC daily said. There can be no space for instrumentalization for internal ends, the paper warned.

In its reply, the PSI paper referred to "IL POPOLO's" "incredible note" with regard to the charge of instrumentalizing the Bulgarian case for interior internal ends. The paper said that an accusation of this sort was lodged against Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi in March of 1979 by the Czechoslovak paper "RUDE PRAVO" because he had publicly raised in Italy, for the first time, the possibility of international links to terrorism. The paper said that the "IL POPOLO" accusation was part of "a classic campaign of disinformation".

In a lengthy article appearing in the Rome daily "LA REPUBBLICA", DC Secretary Ciriaco De Mita discussed the situation of his party and its relations with the country's other political forces. The nature of Italy's situation of crisis, and the program and prospects of the Fanfani government. With regard to relations between the Christian Democrats and the opposition Communists, De Mita said that these relations were going through a period of crisis. He said that both parties must renew themselves and that if this occurs, Italian democracy would emerge consolidated and an alternative would be truly possible. If not, democracy in Italy would face serious risks, De Mita said. The DC secretary said he did not underestimate the role of the Socialist Party. "If it remains in alliance with us it will be an indispensible contribution not only in quantitative terms but for the interests and demands it represents," he said.

In another development here, Merchant Marine Minister Michele Di Giesi, a Social Democrat, complained that Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, a Christian Democrat, went to Tunis to discuss fishing problems with that government without informing him. Colombo sought to soothe Di Giesi's ruffled feelings, assuring him of his respect for the functions of the merchant marine minister.

Rognoni on Bulgarian Case

PM220807 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Dec 82 pp 1,6

[Interview with Italian Interior Minister Virgilio Rognoni by Philippe Pons in Rome — date not given]

[Text] Rome -- On the eve of the parliamentary debate on the "Bulgarian connection" and the investigations into terrorism Interior Minister Virgilio Rognoni granted us an interview on those two subjects. Questioned on the assertion that Mr. De Marenches, former director of the general directorate of foreign security, had warned the Vatican of a plot against the pope, Mr Rognoni gave a categorical reply:

"Neither the Italian intelligence services nor the police, which, in any case, ought to be the legitimate and responsible recipients of that information, received it. I have every reason to think that that information did not reach the Vatican."

Indeed it should be noted that, under the terms of the 1929 Concordat, it is the Italian police's job to ensure the pope's security on the national territory. If the Vatican had received such information it would normally have referred it to the Italian authorities. St Peter's Square is no doubt Italian national territory up to the lines of light-colored stones which extend from the two curves of Bernini's Colonnade. But the Holy See has always given the Italian police force the job of checking the sector belonging to Vatican territory.

The interview with the Italian interior minister continued as follows:

[Question] There seems to be a Bulgarian connection in the attack on the pope, in the arms and drugs trafficking affair discovered in Trento and in the Scricciolo affair. What is your view?

[Answer] There is certainly a common reference to Bulgaria in those three judicial investigations. There are either links with Bulgarian citizens (diplomats or others), or relations with that country's secret services or even the use of Bulgaria as a ready place of transit for arms and drugs traffic.

[Question] There is a strange coincidence in the timing of the revelations on these three investigations. How can that be explained?

[Answer] These three jucicial matters began independently in different places and at different times and the executive cannot have any influence on the investigations. For instance the investigation into arms and drug trafficking which recently led the Trento magistrates to charge a large number of Italians and foreigners began in November 1979.

There were new developments in the investigation on the attack on the pope mainly as a result of the revelations made by Ali Agca, who had originally said nothing. There may be various reasons for that change of attitude by Agca, already sentenced to life imprisonment. It is not impossible that he hopes to be able to obtain certain advantages allowed by the law.

[Question] What do you think of Bulgaria's proposal that investigating Magistrate Martella should go there and question Bechir Celenk?

[Answer] Any readiness by the Bulgarian authorities to meet the requirements of Italian justice should be regarded as a positive fact. Of course we will have to see what type of cooperation Judge Martella will be given if he goes to Bulgaria.

[Question] In commenting on these different affairs you have urged caution several times. Is this caution not excessive in view of what is known?

[Answer] Caution in interpretations certainly does not mean a lack of will to pursue all useful leads to arrive at the truth. The police forces and secret services have followed all the leads, and the results, which have been published in the past few days, show that nothing has been neglected in any direction.

Rognoni On Terrorism

PM231341 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French 22 December 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word interview with Italian Interior Minister Virgilio Rognoni by Philippe Pons in Rome, in which Rognoni discusses the problem of terrorism and cooperation with other countries on this issue. After briefly giving details of the numbers of convicted terrorists in prison in Italy, and their division between extreme right and extreme left, Rognoni describes the provisions of the law on terrorists who turn state's evidence, The main aim of which is to "dismantle the subversive organizations from within." Rognoni goes on to criticize France for giving asylum to "people charged with serious common law crimes, even if they were committed with a political motive." He adds that harmonization between the French and Italian approaches to the terrorist problem is vital to the struggle against terrorism, which will otherwise "gradually be weakened." Rognoni concludes by denying allegations that torture has been used on people accused of terrorist crimes in Italy.

POPE WISHES FOR PEACE, DIALOGUE IN POLAND

LD241600 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] John Paul II received in audience this morning, members of the Polish community of Rome, for the exchange of Christmas wishes. The group was led by Monsignor Szczepan Wesoly, the Polish Primate's delegation for the pastoral care of Poles abroad. In his discourse, following the greetings given by Monsignor Wesoly, the pope expressed his own Christmas wishes for the comunity, and spoke of the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna in Czestochowa, the canonization of one of the great sons of Poland, Father Makszymilian Kolbe, and the significances of the Polish custom of Oplatek, the breaking of bread in the form of a (?host), the traditional gesture of Christmas wishes in Poland. [passage indistinct]

The pope invoked upon those present and upon the whole Polish nation the wish of peace, that his homeland may live not in a state of war, but in a state of peace. But peace is linked with dialogue, dialogue with man and with society. Dialogue is the recognition and respect for man in society, as a subject and not as an object. John Paul II wished that the church in Poland may give glory to God in the highest, in the search for that peace which is given to men of good will, and that the church in Poland may defend those who defend peace in the homeland.

STATE-VATICAN COMMISSION TO PROBE BANK SCANDAL

AU242028 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpt] (ANSA) -- Rome, December 24 -- The Vatican and the Italian state have agreed to set up a joint commission, with three representatives for each side, to ascertain the truth behind relations between the Institute for Religious Works (IOR), the Vatican Bank, and the now bankrupt Banco Ambrosiano.

The announcement was made today by the Italian Foreign Ministry which said that the agreement was signed by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Vatican secretary of state, and the Italian ambassador to the Holy See, Claudio Chelli.

Italy will be represented on the commission by lawyer Pasquale Chiomenti, professor Mario Cattaneo, lawyer Alberto Santa Maria. The Vatican representatives will be lawyer Antonio Gambino, lawyer Pellegrini Capalbo and Doctor Renato Dardozzi.

COLOMBO ARRIVES IN TUNISIA FOR 2-DAY VISIT

For Tunisian Domestic Service and Rome ANSA reportage on Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's official 2-day visit to Tunisia, including his meetings with President Bourguiba and Yasir 'Arafat, see the North Africa section of the 23 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED -- Over 2.5 kg of heroin, worth about 3 billion lire, has been seized and a courier arrested as a result of an operation at the Rome airport of Fiumicino today. The courier, a 35-year-old Pakistani, (Mohamed Nefel Sitiki), arrived in Rome from Amsterdam. [Text] [Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 23 Dec 82 LD]

EANES ON EEC, EUROPEAN DEFENSE, LAJES BASE

PM241127 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Laurent Mossu dispatch: "Portuguese President Deplores EEC Vacillation"]

[Text] Lisbon -- "A Europe which did not understand the strategic importance of the continent's southern countries would never be able to play a real world role." In saying that, the president of the republic of Portugal expressed his anxiety at the Community's evasiveness about the idea of his country joining the EEC.

Indeed the recent stance adopted by the European ministers postponing the negotiations on entry by Spain and Portugal could not have been more unwelcome in Lisbon. Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who was giving a lunch for foreign journalists in his palace in Cascais, dismissed the technical excuses put forward at the time. He also expressed regret that the guarantees given by some politicans -- others, less bound by protocol, mention France by name -- have still not been kept.

"A Europe which is not willing to expand southwards and which does not understand the real facts of the new world economic order cannot aspire to the role of great power in any way," and, as if to clearly mark the camp to which he belongs, President Eanes made a clear reference to the negotiations at present taking place between his country and the United States on the renewal of the agreements on using the Lajes Base in the Azores.

Washington is attaching increasing importance to its stopover facilities, especially because of the requirements of the Rapid Deployment Force which the United States has set up. As is known, it is intended to be able to intervene as quickly as possible in the Middle East, Africa or Europe but it needs a support and supply point en route.

A New Military Agreement

Lisbon is fully prepared to accept the extension of the agreements or even an expansion of the U.S. base. That has been accepted in principle. The most President Eanes wants to do is to establish the details of the deal. In 1979 the United States obtained what it wanted very cheaply. It cost it $140 million. This time the bill will probably be very much higher. Negotiations are due to be completed before the beginning of February.

Similarly Europe ought to abandon its egoism and ask "how many days Soviet divisions need to reach the Algarve." "Unfortunately," President Eanes, who is nonetheless often accused of Marxism, said, "that is not the Europeans' main concern. Their concerns in this sphere seem to be limited to thinking primarily of their own borders."

"In this sphere, when it comes to a comprehensive policy, it is the United States which is right," he noted. President Eanes thinks that Europe is mistaken when it refrains from making the necessary efforts to ensure its protection. Since it is now completely dependent on the Americans it must inevitably pay the price of its laxity.

Since he wanted his image abroad to be changed, President Eanes clearly stated that he supports democratic socialism. "I am not a Marxist, although I do not refuse to use some of the means it offers us." The head of state also gave a lengthy explanation of his relations with the Portuguese church, paying warm tribute to the cardinal of Lisbon who has sided with him in a fight against suffering, deprivation and poverty.

GOVERNMENT, BALSEMAO RESIGNATION MADE OFFICIAL

LD232028 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Communique issued by the presidency of the Portuguese Republic on 23 December -- read by presidency spokesman Joaquim Letria]

[Text] The president of the republic today signed the decree making official the resignation of the government, following his acceptance of the resignation of Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, under the terms of Article 198, paragraph 1, clause B of the Constitution.

Under Article 189, paragraph 5 of the Constitution, the outgoing government will now only have the powers required for carrying out acts that are strictly necessary to ensure the management of current affairs of the state.

On 27 December, the president of the republic will start the constitutional demarches to solve the political crisis. He will begin to receive in audience delegations of the political parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic.

PSD TO PROPOSE VITOR CRESPO FOR PRIME MINISTER

LD270212 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Professor Vitor Crespo is to be proposed by the Socialist Democratic Party [PSD] for the post of prime minister of the [yet to be formed] 9th constitutional government, according to first-hand information given to our reporter Pedro Cid.

Francisco Pinto Balsemao, who last night [26 December] met at Quinta Da Marinha [Balsemao's private residence] the members of the PSD Permanent Committee, is expected to propose Vitor Crespo for head of the next government to the members of the National Political Committee of the PSD today.

Vitor Crespo was minister of education and science in the 6th constitutional government under Francisco Sa Carneiro and is a member of the PSD National Council.

SPANISH PRESS ON SECRETARY SHULTZ VISIT

PM231353 [Editorial Report] Spanish newspapers published 17 December 1982 carry editorials on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent visit to Madrid, commenting especially on its significance as regards Spain's membership of NATO and the bilateral agreements with the United States.

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA notes on page 5 that Shultz "publicly confirmed U.S. support for Spanish democracy," and maintains that it is "also significant that Shultz should publicly recognize that Spain can play a role in resolving the Central American crisis." It continues: "The most important aspect of the first international visit to the new socialist government lies, however, in two key issues of our foreign policy: NATO and the bilateral treaty with the United States. Shultz has been clear: He believes that it would be better for Spain and for the alliance for our country to become integrated into NATO's military organization, but at the same time he has shown understanding for the Spanish stance. As for the bilateral treaty, it is already a step forward, apparently, that the United States is prepared to renegotiate some secondary aspects and even to make some spectacular concession. Nor does the government itself seem interested in overturning the contents of the treaty -- an anchor which has secured us for years in the Western vocation -- which can thus be ratified by the Cortes without much delay. Agreements between two sides usually prove easier and simpler than multilateral agreements. While awaiting the developmennt of events, it is a good sign that the new Spanish Government has begun without attacks of high-flown words to pursue good relations with the most powerful and crucial administration and government in the West." It concludes: "Washington is the center of Western politics, and everything that means improving our relations with it could have favorable repercussions, even on our continent. However, the question remains as to whether Spain will continue to have the United States as its sole Western mainstay -- something already achieved under Franco -- or will also be able to find sound, stable and advantageous ties and footholds in Europe."

Madrid ABC asserts on page 14 that "there is a general atmosphere in these Madrid talks in which the viewpoint repeated with greater or lesser emphasis by Washington since World War II is reiterated. Cooperation within the West must be seen as an indivisible whole, open on various fronts: The economy, science and technology, defense and cultural cooperation," noting that Shultz "did not come to negotiate any specific point of the bilateral agreement." It comments in this connection: "Of course, the Socialist government, backed by a large parliamentary majority, could seek the immediate revision of the agreements signed by Spain and the United States 5 months ago, it is also true that the significance of a step of this nature cannot be disregarded. The first problem posed would be of a strictly military nature. The modernization of the Spanish Armed Forces can be effected under much more favorable conditions if Spain's integration into the Atlantic alliance's military structure takes place."

After maintaining that "the recovery of Gibraltar is far more likely from within the alliance," it concludes: "Today, at the end of Mr Shultz' visit, there are two conflicting options which stand above the subtleties of diplomatic technique. A government which decided to bar the Spanish bases to U.S. use would not meet with a response of alarm or upset the Western defense system, but it would weaken Spain's security. The military facilities which Spain offers the United States can be replaced relatively simply by the Americans, but it would open a window of vulnerablility for our country. That is why Prime Minister Gonzalez and the foreign minister have again emphasized the loyalty and firmness with which Spain will maintain its Western commitment. Fernando Moran has also referred to the need to dispel any cause of misunderstanding. The next few months will tell whether those words pertain to the sphere of diplomatic politeness or to the real need to clarify the contradictions."

Madrid YA contends on page 5 that if Shultz "has taken good note of what he was told in Madrid, when checking his diary to give an account of his actions to President Reagan he will have to emphasize two facts: The first is that the Spanish-U.S. agreements will have to be renegotiated soon; the second is that Spanish participation in the Atlantic alliance's military structure is negotiable and that any assistance which could be given to Madrid in the favorable resolution of the dispute over Gibraltar would not only be well received but would even persuade the Spanish people -- well led by their government -- to accept the status of an 'atlanticist' country with all its consequences."

After noting Spain's possible role as regards Central America, it concludes: "Secretary of State Shultz will have taken good note of the fact that the United States has a good ally and a friendly country in Spain, but not a submissive servant, that the time of effusiveness is over and that realism without arrogance has prevailed, not only because that is the Socialist government's policy but also because of the awareness which the Spanish people have of their own role in Europe and as regards 'their' beloved Latin America."

SOVIET EMBASSY DENIES USSR-TERRORIST LINK

LD241930 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Madrid has issued an official statement denying that there was any connection between the USSR and terrorist activities in Spain. Here is the statement read by a spokesman of the Soviet Embassy:

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] The USSR Embassy in Spain denies in the most forthright manner the slanderous allegations circulated by certain elements of the Spanish media regarding a supposed link between the Soviet Union and terrorist activities. What we see here are some absurd allegations, which do not contain one iota of truth. It is evident that the spreading of these provocative lies is aimed at poisoning the good atmosphere that exists in Soviet-Spanish relations. That is all. [end recording]

This not from the Soviet Embassy refers to a report published yesterday in the Madrid paper YA, which was repeated by other elements and had been admitted as a possibility by none other than the director-general of state security, Rafael Vera. He said to Radio Nacional yesterday that although there was no clear data existing, it could not be discounted that the Soviet Union gave backing to ETA.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON HANDLING ETA, COUP THREATS

PA232247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid, 22 Dec (EFE) -- Spanish Interior Minister Jose Barrionuevo today labeled the Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna, ETA, as a "gang of miscreants with whom no negotiations are possible."

At a traditional breakfast at the "Ritz," in which the minister breakfasted with a group of journalists, Jose Barrionuevo reviewed the Socialist government's domestic policy and its hottest subjects, such as terrorism and the threat of a coup. The minister called ETA's activity plain gangsterism, describing ETA as a gang of miscreants with whom negotiations are impossible.

Nevertheless, Barrionuevo expressed his readiness to change his opinion of ETA if it commits no terrorist attacks during the next 6 months. He added that there is a threat of a new ETA terrorist attack on Christmas eve in an effort to "feel out" the new Socialist government. In this respect, Barrionuevo said that all forces have been alerted. If we manage to control this situation, we can say that we have triumphed, he emphasized. The interior minister cited the "struggle against the so-called revolutionary tax" as one of the immediate objectives in the fight against terrorism. He said: "We will act against the middlemen, whose attitude is contemptible."

Regarding fears of a coup, Barrionuevo described the present situation as an "eclipse of coupism," saying that while coupism has not completely disappeared, it has also been unable so far to black out the 10 million votes cast in support of the Socialist government. "Nothing will be forgetten here. The government will investigate the roots of the action of the coupist groups with tenacity and perseverance to avoid leaving anything uninvestigated," he emphasized. Along this line, he announced the establishment of several information services [servicios de informacion] that the government will create in the various departments of the administration, which at the highest level will be coordinated from the prime minister's office.

MORAN AUTHORIZES DEPARTURE OF CONFISCATED ARMS

LD231936 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs has authorized the departure of the consignment of weapons which arrived at Madrid's Barajas Airport last Monday from Argentina and whose destination was Iran. The cargo confiscated at Barajas Airport consisted of nearly 11 tons of weapons in 326 crates.

ROLANDHIS SATISFIED WITH U.S. AID APPROVAL

NC231820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis made a statement today expressing satisfaction over the decision by the U.S. Congress that $15-million in aid also be granted to Cyprus for 1983. In his statement, Mr Rolandhis particularly expresses his deep satisfaction and warm thanks to the friends of Cyprus in the Congress as well as appreciation for the Cypriot organizations in the United States and the republic's embassy in Washington for their coordinated activities.

KIPRIANOU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS ON USSR DAY

NC231840 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has sent a message of congratulations to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. In his message, President Kiprianou sends warm congratulations and best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the Soviet people. He also expresses deep appreciation for the consistent support of the Soviet Union for the just cause of Cyprus.

Papaioannou Statement on Moscow Visit

NC250832 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] On his return from Moscow yesterday, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou made the following statement:

"The celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR were very impressive. The USSR, which consists of 15 republics and over 100 nationalities, is the first and only country to have solved its national issue satisfactorily. This shows that only socialism is truly in a position to solve this problem satisfactorily, which is unsolved in most countries in the world.

"The address by Yuriy Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive session at the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin was strong guidance for the great Soviet people in their struggle for peace and a more perfect society -- the Communist society which is being built in the Soviet Union today. The new Soviet initiative for peace contained in Comrade Andropov's address can and must find a response among all people who wish for peace and the avoidance of a thermonuclear holocaust.

"The devotion of all Soviet people with whom I spoke to the cause of peace was truly exceptional. All those who sincerely want rapprochement with the Soviet Union have only to speak in this langauge of peace to be certain that they will find a willing response. However, the Soviet Union will never tolerate threats and extortions 'from positions of power.' The Soviet Union is in a position to answer any aggressor with devastating blows.

"In all my contacts in Moscow during my stay there, I found the Soviet people to be well informed about the Cyprus problem and the Soviet Union to be the consistent supporter and helper of the Cypriot people in their liberation struggle. The Soviet Union supports steadily and consistently the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cypriot territory and maintains that the Cyprus issue should be solved in accordance with UN resolutions. It steadily and consistently supports a Cyprus which will be truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized."

Kiprianou Receives Supreme Soviet Appeal

NC241800 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Mr Kiprianou today received Soviet Ambassador Astavin, who handed him a written message of peace [minima irinis] from the Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee. The message is addressed to the governments, parliaments, political parties and peoples of the whole world. The message was approved at the festive session of the Supreme Soviet which was held in Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's establishment.

ROMANIAN AUTHORITIES RELEASE BUSINESSMAN

NC240820 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Kaisis family received an early Christmas present yesterday: One of their members returned home after a 36-day ordeal in Romania where he described himself as a "hostage". Mr Andreas Kaisis, chairman of the Car Manufacturing KMC Group, went to Bucharest on Nov 17 at the invitation of the Aexim (Auto Export Import) to discuss pending affairs, but his departure was repeatedly prevented by the Romanian authorities before a settlement as they understood it was reached. He returned to Cyprus through Athens.

ALITHIA STRESSES NEED FOR PAN-NATIONAL MEETING

NC250949 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] According to special information obtained from Athens, immediately following the presidential elections -- around the end of February or beginning of March -- the issue of pan-national meeting or even new consultations by the Greek prime minister with the Cypriot political leaders on the national problem will be raised.

This will be necessary because of Mr Papandreou's future contacts in Europe, particularly in France, and because of the expected talks with Secretary of State Shultz, who will go to Athens next month. At the same time it is expected that the framework that the EEC is preparing now and that it will propose for the Cyprus issue will be banished to the political backstage. After the Greek prime minister's official visit to Canada in March, it is anticipated that his tour will take him to Washington, where he will hold talks with President Reagan on the Greek-Turkish differences and on the Cyprus issue.

Those close to Mr Papandreou conclude that he would like to be surrounded by a consensus on Cyprus' wider political line in order that he may promote positions and the resolution of the Cyprus issue. The same sources stipulate that if AKEL continues to play the same role in Cyprus' affairs -- inciting negatively against the West or any Western initiative -- then its political isolation or even the breaking of relations with Athens of those who have been proven to be committed to the Communist strategy will be a foregone conclusion.

The same political officials in Athens state that if the minimum program is not put out of action with the outcome of the elections, it will be nullified by Athens, which will pursue a joint national line so that the national center's support and alignment can express itself substantively and fruitfully. Thus, despite the doubts that accompny Foreign Minister Rolandhis' latest statement on the need to consider the Cyprus issue a national issue and not a government one, Athens considers the statement a "good indication" because it includes the recognition of the need for a pan-national dialogue. This is why it is believed that a pan-national meeting, immediately following the presidential elections in Cyprus and despite any AKEL reactions, will be an historic event.

ARCHBISHOP KHRISOSTOMOS ON NATIONAL ISSUE

NC262155 Athens AKPOPOLIS TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 25-26 Dec 82 p 5

[Interview with Cyprus Archbishop Khrisostomos by Mairi Papanoniari in Nicosia; date not given]

[Excerpts] With the principle that "the church is the people and every problem of the people concerns the church," Archbishop Khrisostomos has undertaken in the past 5 years a particularly active role in the political life of Cyprus, thus following the tradition of many of his predecessors and mainly of Makarios, whose close associate he was before he succeeded him.

Always placing his political involvement exclusively in the national issue of Cyprus and not in its domestic problems -- in the narrow meaning of the term -- Archbishop Khrisostomos is today considered as an exceptionally active church leader and objectively right in his views on the promotion and handling of the entire Cyprus issue.

[Question] Your beatitude, you have recently met with President Kiprianou. Did you come to an agreement this time or disagree.... The Cypriot press talks about a conflict....

[Answer] We have met and expressed our views and positions on the course that should be followed. I would not like to stress whether there are agreements or disagreements. You may be aware of my personal views on the course of the Cyprus issue more generally from information or press reports since I even declare them from the pulpit. So, I repeat that I have never personally believed in the dialogue and the conditions under which it is being conducted, because no free dialogue can be conducted and bring about results as long as there are Turkish troops in Cyprus.

Of course, these troops have not come here for a walk... Gunes [former Turkish minister] had stated that "We did not go to Cyprus for the 100,000 Turkish Cypriots but for its strategic position." Therefore, they have come here either to be given the opportunity to complete the occupation of Cyprus or to attain such a solution that would enable them to convert the northern part of Cyprus into their own military and political bridgehead.... This means that the Greeks of Cyprus will always be under the threat of Turkish arms.

Consequently, the dialogue is being used by Túrkey only to consolidate the policy and propaganda it is conducting in world public opinion, namely that the problem is a dispute between the two communities.

[Question] Are you optimistic that there will soon be some positive development?

[Answer] I cannot determine the time limits within which a solution would be achieved. I believe, however, that we can accomplish a solution that would vindicate Cyprus Hellenism because the national issue of Cyprus is a question for all Greeks wherever they may be. If all Hellenism rallies together in a common line it will be a great force and will win.

[Question] In this way, you are also referring to the Greek-Americans. Do you have any indication that they would undertake a new campaign or have you made other proposals after 1979....

[Answer] I have planned various ways for them to become active in an effective manner. We all know that the United States has the greatest ability to exert pressure on Turkey and, therefore, can help toward a solution. Consequently, the Greek-Americans are of immense importance.

What I would like to stress, however, despite their intentions and efforts as well as their touching contributions is that there is no specific action plan. All that is being done is circumstantial. Had there been a program, we would have had excellent results. Speeches and statements are good but they cause emotion temporarily....I have already announced to the government a program, on which I cannot comment, that I think is very effective but it has not as yet been implemented.

[Question] Your beatitude, it is Christams. How really "heavy" is the heart of Cyprus....

[Answer] It is true that the solution toward confronting the economic problems has somehow relaxed this feeling that existed before, and this is unfortunate, not because we have solved the [economic] problems but because their solution has led our people to some indifference and a passive stance toward the national problem.

TURKISH CYPRIOT COUNTERS MOUSIOUTAS LETTER AT UN

TA251205 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The New York representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr Atalay, has said that a genuine rapproachment between the two peoples of Cyprus requires an immediate cessation of hostile activities and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to negotiations and, ultimately, the finding of a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. Mr Atalay sent a letter to the UN Secretary General, replying to allegations by the Greek Cypriot representative Mr Mousioutas, and asked for his letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. In the letter, Mr Atalay drew attention to the massive arms buildup in south Cyprus and stated that the Greek Cypriots could not escape responsibility for the looming threat to peace in Cyprus by alleging that they are engaged in strengthening their defenses, for it was clear that the weapons being amassed were totally of an offensive nature, and far beyond their defense requirements.

Mr Atalay pointed out that there was no relevance in the comparison between the military power of Turkey and that of the Greek Cypriot administration because the Cyprus problem was not a problem between Turkey and the Greek Cypriot administration. He stressed that Turkey's presence in Cyprus was limited to (?keeping) peace in the island, preserving the binational independence and protecting the Turkish Cypriot people against aggression in accordance with her treaty rights and obligations.

Mr Atalay said that the Greek Cypriot representative could not seriously expect the Turkish Cypriots to abandon the protection of Turkey or be so naive as to ignore the aggressive role Greece has been playing in Cyprus since 1963. He pointed out that the Greek Cypriots had recently commemorated Greece's final military defeat in 1922 following the invasion of western Turkey during the Turkish war of independence [words indistinct] Asia Minor.

After recounting examples of the inhuman Greek Cypriot economic embargo against the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr Atalay said that the allegations and attitude presented in the letter by Mr Mousioutas left the Turkish Cypriots little hope for progress in the efforts for the finding of a solution to the Cyprus problem. He expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriot side would soon come to terms with realities and change the dangerous course on which it has embarked.

KHARALAMBOPOULOS COMMENTS ON U.S. BASED TALKS

NC240844 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos said yesterday negotiations on the future of American bases in Greece will resume in January, but declined to comment on local newspaper reports that the talks have run into difficulties. "There has been an exchange of views on the different subjects covered by the political framework of the talks, but I can't go into details since they are still developing." Mr Kharalambopoulos told Greek and foreign reporters.

He said Deputy Foreign Minister Yiannis Kapsis and Reginald Bartholomew of the U.S. State Department would start meeting again "after the holidays."

In recent weeks Greek newspapers have carried reports that Greece has asked for one billion dollars annually in military supplies as a form of rent for the four U.S. bases here, but that the United States is prepared to offer only half that amount.

Kharalambopoulos said the socialist government opposed the presence of foreign bases on Greek soil, but would not take unilateral action to remove them. "We have a responsibility to safeguard our national interests," he said. Greece gets more than 80 percent of its military hardward from the United States, and will receive 280 million dollars in U.S. military credits in 1983.

Mr Kapsis and Bartholomew opened negotiations in October on renewal of a 1953 Greek-American bases agreement. Socialist officials have said the talks are expected to last up to 9 months but cannot be allowed to drag on longer.

AVYI Urges Firmness

NC241420 Athens I AVYI in Greek 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Negotiations for the Bases"]

[Text] The second phase of the Greek-U.S. talks on the bases has ended. U.S. negotiator Mr Batholomew went to the United States for consultations. The Greek people follow the events without being briefed by officials. The government does not find it expedient to explain what was discussed, at what point the negotiations are and what each side is asking and rejecting.

Do we passively await events? Rather not, because these events should move without certain well-known and well-defined limits. These are the limits which define the responsibility to which the government has publicly committed itself on this vital issue.

The first responsibility is that without fail there should be a specific timetable defining the maximum time the U.S. bases will remain on Greek territory. The second responsibility is that during the time that the U.S. bases are in Greece, they should not be able to develop actions that would be against our national interests and against friendly countries and peoples.

We should say that these two responsibilities must be firm. They allow neither misinterpretation nor reneging.

It is the least that the Greek people can accept when they have been convinced of the need for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. bases from Greek territory. We say the least because, if we are not mistaken, there has also been and there remains the claim for the Greek administration of and control over the U.S. bases. Moreover, there is also the precedent of the U.S.-Turkish agreement on this matter. Why, therefore, should a similar Greek-U.S. agreement be lacking?

However, let us go back to the two initial responsibilities publicly undertaken by the government. No agreement should be signed with the Americans without satisfying these two terms. No hesitation whatsoever should be expressed for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. bases despite the U.S. and NATO pressures and the tragic tone represented about their "great importance" for the Atlantic alliance.

We do not know how much of the above has been clarified to Mr Bartholomew. If, however, this has not been flatly denied, then surely the negotiations are proceeding along the wrong path. The government has the duty to make its decisions without hesitation, thus defending our supreme national interests, which disagree with the existence and the role of the U.S. bases in Greece.

RIZOSPASTIS Expresses Pessimism

NC261456 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The first weeks of 1983 will be crucial ones for the Greek-U.S. negotiations on the bases, since these negotiations are now pending both on their content and procedure. The rigid U.S. stand toward the Greek side's proposals has led the government's negotiating tactics into a deadlock. High government officials have expressed pessimism and skepticism over the prospcets of the talks -- but not of the talks alone. Authoritative diplomatic sources stated that the Greek side will strive to make it clear to the other side that it does not wish the talks to fail and that it will endeavor to make the views come closer as so far the gap appears unbridged as far as the crucial points are concerned. However, the Greek Government is not prepared to proceed to an upgrading of the level of the negotiations (which will be continued in mid-January between Mr Kapsis and Mr Bartholomew) nor to a premature "summit" meeting in Washington -- as Mr Weinberger had proposed during the current NATO session of the Defense Planning Committee.

Nevertheless, it is evident that the recess and the threat of a deadlock in the talks is being utilized by the U.S. side as a lever to put in motion a wider circle of pressure, which amounts to openly -- from many directions -- blackmailing the PASOK government, opening up possible new threats against the country.

Well-informed sources stated that the U.S. stand in the course of the negotiations so far does not merely constitute a rejection of the Greek positions, but also a demand for a public "pro-American disgrace" by the government.

A high government official described the climate that the United States has created as "thwarting," despite the fact that the prime minister himself had recently received assurances from a U.S. official that the talks will not be suspended. Government circles express with concern how the negotiations can possibly develop if Mr Bartholomew returns from the United States with the same hard line that he used at the beginning of December when, at the first negotiations session, he cruelly and categorically rejected the entire Greek "package."

However, there are officials with government influence that advise a "reconciliatory" stand, invoking "national dangers." According to press reports a high state official is promoting similar views, even in a pressing manner.

The same reports say that serious disagreements have emerged among the negotiating group on the Greek negotiating stand.

In view of these developments, certain cadres of the governing party incline toward the assessment that the "reconciliatory" spirit in the PASOK government's foreign policy during the year and its "balancing" efforts are now being utilized as an element to trap and blackmail it.

PAPANDREOU ALLOWS POLITICAL REFUGEES TO RETURN

NC251333 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Political refugees are free to return to Greece. Prime Minister Papandreou made this very important announcement to journalists this morning. Hellenic radio-television reporter Manolis Tsardhoulias reports:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Papandreou described the government's decision to allow the free repatriation of political refugees as an offer for national unanimity. Mr Papandreou stated the following at noon today.

[Papandreou] I have called you on Christmas Day today to make a statement which, I believe, is connected with the great day of Christmas. The PASOK government, the government of change, honors the contract that it has signed with the Greek people. We have chosen this joyous day to announce a very important decision, the decision to allow the free repatriation of political refugees to our country, to give citizenship to all those who are of Greek origin. Thus, after so many decades, the refugees, who have toiled in many countries and who have not had the joy of being close to their relatives, can now return to their country either as visitors, if they prefer, or as permanent residents. This is yet another step in the great effort of the government of change to put an end to national division and to change and transform the civil war climate, which for many decades prevailed in our country, into a mere memory. It is an effort toward national unanimity which, in this difficult period that we are going through, is a crucial prerequisite for the country's course toward the future and, I would say, for our nation's survival itself.

No law will be needed. With a joint decision of the public order minister and the interior minister, the matter will be solved within the next week. All of us who are living in Greece will welcome the refugees, the political refugees, with warm embraces whenever they want to come to their fatherland. [end recording]

SPOKESMAN ON PRESS REPORTS ABOUT SECURITY CORPS

NC242044 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The leadership of the Public Order Ministry and the Security Corps enjoy the absolute trust of the government, and the recent major successes in combating criminal activity and maintaining a climate of tranquillity throughout the country must truly be praised.

This statement was made by the government spokesman in reference to press reports about the security corps.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES CPSU PEACE APPEAL

NC241551 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received at Kastri Soviet Ambassador Kaboshkin, who handed him a Supreme Soviet message in which an appeal is being made to the governments, parliaments and political parties of all countries to unite their forces in a joint struggle for the limitation of nuclear and conventional armaments and the consolidation of peace.

Mr Papandreou stressed to Mr Kaboshkin that the policy of the Greek Government and people is aimed at obstructing the further development of armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, promoting the gradual and balanced limitation of arsenals, and contributing toward the consolidation of peace.

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

NC241650 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] During his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Research and Technology Minister Y. Lianis signed a new protocol for cooperation in matters of research and technology. In his statement at a press conference yesterday, the minister said the new form of cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union will be based on a 10-year program of activities instead of the 2-year one that was in force until now.

The matters discussed were about research activities being conducted in the Soviet Union in the fields of agriculture, health, seismology and energy. Our country has also proposed new sectors of cooperation such as handicraft industry, microelectronics and applied mathematics, in which we have experienced scientists.

Mr Lianis stressed that the agreement for the 10-year program will be signed in our country during the forthcoming visit to Athens by Mr Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

TROLLEY BUS CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR 23 DEC

NC232034 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpt] A new type of trolley bus will be put into circulation in Athens as of the new year. An agreement for the supply of 132 trolley buses was signed this afternoon by the administration of the electric-powered buses of the Athens-Piraievs area [Ilpap] and the Soviet firm Energomasheksport. The new trolley buses will cost 600,000 drachmas. Payment will be effected through the exchange of agricultural products.

KKE SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO CPSU

NC241740 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 24 Dec 82 p 1

["Text" of the KKE Central Committee greetings cable to the CPSU on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- no date given]

[Text] Dear comrades, the Central Committee, the KKE cadres and members and Greek workers send warm revolutionary greetings to the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

In crushing the bourgeois system of relations among nations and peoples, the Great October, with radical changes, led to the establishment of mankind's first multinational state ever. The establishment of the USSR is the second major step toward the solution of the national issue. It is a confirmation of how correct Marxist-Leninist theory is for the national issue. It is the lively expression of the principle of protelarian internationalism.

The marvelous building of the multinational state rallied together peoples to a fraternal and inseparable unity, which resisted and turned into steel every difficulty and hardship of the great patriotic war. It wiped out every inequality among them and implemented in life the new forms of socialist solidarity and cooperation, which are unknown, incompatible and unattainable in the capitalist system. The national issue constitutes aggravation and an unsolved problem in the current capitalist society. This is why the establishment of the USSR constitutes a true beacon and a strong motivating force for the people in their difficult struggle for national, political and economic independence.

The Soviet people, guided by the Communist Party, raise their country's defense power higher and higher, which constitutes a guarantee for detente and peace, particularly today when the danger of a nuclear war is greater than ever before. In trying to find a way out of its crisis, imperialism is implementing an aggressive policy and preparing for a new devastating war. The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and power and that of the countries of the socialist community and the world peace-loving forces are an effective opposition to imperialism's policy and inhuman plans.

The world peoples turn their attention to the Soviet Union with confidence and hope. The Soviet Union is the defender of peace, the force which can overthrow imperialism's war plans.

We wish the great Soviet people new successes in their work for building communism, for their happy future, for the good of mankind, and for detente and peace in the world.

ASSEMBLY TO SET UP NEW COMMITTEES IN NEW YEAR

NC221340 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stated in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that a committee of inquiry will be set up in the new year to look into the Cyprus issue. He also said he is in consultation with the chamber's chairman, Alevras, to define the type of and composition of a committee which will inquire into the matter of credit policy followed by the governments during recent years.

Referring to the prime minister's proposals for setting up the two committees, Alevras said these committees will be set up after the holiday recess under the procedure provided for under the Constitution and the chamber's regulations.

PAPANDREOU CHAIRS PASOK EXECUTIVE MEETING

NC241742 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] A joint meeting of the movement's Executive Bureau and the new Executive Secretariat was held yesterday evening with the personal participation of Prime Minister and PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou. The joint meeting was held within the framework of a new organizational attempt that aims at utilizing the movement's potential in the correct briefing of the people on the government's policy as well as at utilizing basic considerations.

At yesterday's meeting, following a brief working session of the Executive Bureau members with the participation of Mr Papandreou, the PASOK chairman gave a thorough political briefing with particular reference to the country's economic situation.

In the organizational sector, Mr Papandreou outlined the limits of responsibility of the Executive Secretariat, which -- under the Executive Bureau's supervision -- will be responsible for managing the movement's organization as well as for briefing and mobilizing the members and friends of PASOK.

Furthermore, he proceeded with the selection of cadres who will man the 3-member secretariats of important committees of the movement.

Speaking to the political editor of ELEVTHEROTIPIA on this new organizational campaign and his own participation in it, Mr Papandreou -- who will regularly participate, at least once a month, in joint meetings of the movement's two staff and guidance bodies -- said: "I really feel that I have been away for a long time from my duties as a member of the Executive Bureau and chairman of the movement. This is why I see my presence today in the joint meeting of the Executive Bureau and Executive Secretariat as the beginning of my more active participation in the movement's affairs."

Explaining the role of the new body, that is, the Executive Secretariat, Mr Papandreou stressed that it "will undertake the responsibility for the current -- ideological and organization -- matters," and added: "A lively developing movement, whose basis is represented by the people, is a prerequisite for the success of the PASOK's government task and for the success of the change."

Giving the signal for the new organizational and political campaign, which will climax at the movement's congress to be held in November 1983, Mr Papandreou stressed: "We must work hard for the movement's first congress. This work will start with the coming new year."

DEFENSE OUTLAYS INCREASE IN 1983 BUDGET

NC240849 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 23 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] Parliament yesterday approved a record 1,159 billion drachma (16 billion dollars) budget for 1983 by 166 votes to 119 with 15 abstentions. On the defense expenditures provided for by the budget, the outcome of the vote was 273 for and 11 (the Communists) against.

The budget brings defense and social welfare spending level for the first time. Health and welfare spending has been hiked by 36.1 percent to 155.3 billion drachmas (2.15 billion dollars) while defense outlays rise by 12.7 percent to 151.8 billion drachmas (2.09 billion dollars). "Our defense expenditures are huge but indispensable since we face a threat," Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou told Parliament in a reference to Greek differences with neighboring Turkey.

The deficit budget aims for a three percent growth rate after three years of economic stagnation, but also seeks to trim inflation from 21 percent this year to 18 percent in 1983. Total budget expenditure is forecast to rise by 29.5 percent over 1982, while revenue is expected to go up by 34.3 percent to 870 billion drachmas (12.08 billion dollars).

The government hopes to increase its income through reform of the tax system, expanding economic activity, a continued crack-down on tax evasion and hikes in fuel and road taxes.

In his closing remarks before Parliament voted on the budget, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said that "We proceed to 1983 with optimism, and we shall continue our policy and efforts toward the socialist transformation of Greek society." The prime minster concluded by stressing "We believe in the people's participation in the government through PASOK."

11TH KKE CONGRESS ISSUES DECLARATION 24 DEC

NC261116 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

["Text" of 11th KKE Congress declaration issued in Athens on 24 December]

[Text] To the laborers, workers and all Greek people.

The delegates of the 11th KKE Congress, which convened in Athens between 14 and 19 December, discussed, with a sense of great responsibility, international and domestic developments, and reached a series of conclusions and assessments and a specific program of struggle for a true change and the opening of a path for people's democracy and socialism.

We consider it our dire duty to point out that, with their cold war policy and continuous escalation of their mad arms race, U.S. imperialism and their supporters are leading mankind to a nuclear holocaust. The danger is immediate and threatening as never before.

This is why no relaxation, indifference and lack of concern is allowed or justified. On the contrary, the most drastic contribution of all workers, of all people, for the struggle of peace detente and disarmament is imperative. Let political, ideological and any other differences be put aside, and let the primary and dire duty be the most broad rallying together to preserve life and civilization on our planet. The peace-loving movement in the world is achieving exceptional dimensions. The cause of defending and preserving peace has become the primary, the number one problem of our era. The socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, have done and are doing everything possible to obstruct the path of those who desire war and of the imperialist misanthropists.

War can be avoided. People, with their continuous struggle, have the power to ward it off.

In our country, the struggle for peace is staunchly connected with the struggle for the removal of the nuclear weapons stocked in our territory, for the dismantling of the U.S. bases of death and the withdrawal from the aggressive NATO alliance. Our struggle is also connected with the changing of the Balkans into a denuclearized zone and the Mediterranean into a sea of peace.

These goals of ours must find response in every patriot, both male and female, because if these goals are not achieved, then there cannot be stability and a guarantee of peace in our area. If the government truly wants to guard our country from the vortex of a nuclear war, it has the duty to proceed toward this direction and implement its declarations, which have been repeated many times.

We, the Communists, will unreservedly give whatever is in our power to foil the criminal actions of the imperialists and to defend peace. We call on all the peace-loving people to align with us.

Laborers, workers, democrats and patriots, and strugglers of national resistance: in examining carefully and in detail the country's domestic situation, our congress has reached the conclusion that since the election victory of October 1981, over a year now, the change for which the great majority of the people had given their votes has not been promoted and we have again been led into a deadlock.

None of the major issues were promoted and dealt with. The economic crisis becomes deeper and the weight is being placed on the shoulders of the working people. A striking proof is the hurried voting by the government majority of the unheard-of provision that forbids the increase of salaries of those employed in the civil and private sectors. These measures do not intend to deal with the economic crisis because they are not directed in an antimonopolistic direction. The result will be that the economic situation of the working people will deteriorate and their standard of living will decline while the monopolies, which preserve intact their privileges, will further increase their tremendous profits.

It is more and more apparent that the PASOK government has abandoned its basic preelection and postelection declarations and promises. It continuously gives in to the pressures of the imperialists and monopolies. It adapts itself to the EEC regime and demands. In general, its policy is one of modernizing its regime of state-monopolistic capitalism and improving the terms of existence.

This policy justifiably provokes the disatisfaction and militant mobilization of the broad popular masses. At the same time, it facilitates the reactionary forces to adopt a counter-attack position, to intensify their efforts, to impede democratic development, and lead us backwards.

Regarding this situation, our party, which in all its long history has stood as the most consistent and firm supporter of the popular and national interests, does not remain as an unconcerned and indifferent observer or simply a judge and critic of the government's policy.

It proposes a way out, which is the implementation of another policy -- the implementation of the goals of a true change worked out by the 11th congress.

These goals were kneaded and ripened with the people's struggles and envisage the achievement of national independence in antimonopolistic economic development and substantive democratization. They are goals that give a specific and realistic answer to the most grave problems and the crisis that plagues our country.

In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary that the people increase their struggle for a democratic government which will express all those forces which in one or another degree are in favor of a true change. The government should be based on a mass popular movement and should implement a platform which will be antimonopolist and anti-imperialist.

The KKE is willing and ready to support such a democratic government or even participate in it.

Life itself has proved and is proving daily that without the KKE, no change can be achieved. This is neither selfish nor arbitrary at all. The political developments themselves elevate our party as the main agent of true change with its main political aim the rallying together of antimonopolist, anti-imperialist democratic forces in a stable structure of popular unity. The party's strengthening of its role and its influence is a primary prerequisite in promoting a true change, for opening the path toward people's democracy and socialism.

Laborers, Workers, Democrats and Patriots.

We address to you warm militant greetings and we call on you: Unite on the basis of your joint interests and struggle in their defense and in satisfying your just rights. Repel the hypocritical and enraging demagogy of the rightwing and maintain a steady front against it.

Reject the reformist theories for class cooperation, the expectation and subjugation to monopolies. Strengthen in any way our party to fulfill its vanguard role in the interest of the working class, of the people and country.

The path toward true change is not easy. It goes through difficult struggles and clashes against reactionary forces, monoplies and imperialism. How our country will proceed depends on how much the struggle and the mass popular movement develops, on the rallying together of the popular forces, on the further raising of the role of the working class and its vanguard section.

Our party, armed with the resolutions, assessments and conclusions of the 11th KKE Congress, will do whatever it can to respond to its responsibilities and mission.

Our congress has aspired to be one of struggle for the true change. Having confidence in the power of the people, of the working class and all working peole, we are certain that this struggle will lead to victory.

Long live the 11th KKE Congress.

[Signed] December 1982, the 11th KKE Congress Presidium.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA -- Yiannis Bourloyiannis Tsangaridhis, new Greek ambassador to Sofia, presented his credentials to President Zhivkov yesterday. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82 NC]

PROVINCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENTS PUT ON ALERT

NC241700 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 24 (AFP) -- The Turkish General Staff has put the Security Departments of all 67 Turkish provinces on alert against possible "serious action" by the left-wing underground Turkish Popular Liberation Party and Front (THKP/C), informed sources reported here today.

The General Staff asked the provincial Security Departments to take necessary measures against "an assassination attempt on a statesman" or "an attempt to massacre people by attacking crowded places" on the basis of recent intelligence and plans and documents seized from militants, the sources added.

THKP/C is planning the action to "avenge friends killed by the police in armed clashes," according to one of the seized documents, the sources said. THKP/C was created in 1971 and served as the parent organization for a number of armed leftist groups, including Revolutionary Path (Dev-Yol) and Revolutionary Left (Dev-Sol).

EVREN ON FAR EAST TRIP; POLITICAL, ECONOMIC TIES

TA271818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] President Kenan Evren and the delegation accompanying him returned home today after completing an official visit to four Far East countries. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, President Evren recalled that Turkey had no political differences with the four friendly countries he visited and that agreements were signed with all four of them for the promotion of trade and economic relations.

The special plane carrying the president and the delegation landed at Esenboga Airport at 1500. Evren was received at the airport with a military ceremony by ground forces commander and National Council member Gen Nurettin Ersin. The other members of the Council, the Consultative Assembly speaker, some ministers and civil and military officials were also present at the airport ceremonies. Evren reviewed the honor guard after the national anthem was played.

Later, President Evren made a statement on his visit to the Far East. After expressing his pleasure over his return home, Evren said: As it is known the countries we visited are geographically far away, and have different economic and political systems. The fact that these countries have different economic and political models does not constitute an obstacle for us. The policies we pursue are to have a good relationship with all countries which respect Turkey's territorial integrity and independence, and which do not interfere in its internal affairs. These policies also aim at the further promotion of multilateral relations with such countries and at strengthening friendly relations with all countries of the world and particularly with those which extend a friendly hand to us within the principles I mentioned earlier.

Recalling that no visits on the presidential level were made to these countries, the president expressed his joy over being the first one to do so. He continued: During the present tense international situation, our visits have been an expression of Turkey's realistic and constructive foreign policies and of the significance we attribute to Asian issues, to relations with countries in this region, and of our desire for the establishment of international harmony.

President Evren described the tour, beginning with the PRC, the first country he official visited. He recalled that the PRC has a key position in the Asian continent and the world, adding that the PRC is one of the main factors contributing to the present world peace and international political and military balance.

Evren added that with its rich natural resources and its large population, the PRC's significance in world politics is increasing daily.

Pointing out that, in addition to historic and cultural ties between the two countries, relations of friendship and mutual respect have existed between them, the president said that his talks with the PRC leaders were based on this general background. Noting that on international issues both Turkey and the PRC shared the same views on numerous points, the president said that the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries was to the benefit of both countries. An identity of views has been reached on this fact, Evren said.

The president said that in the PRC he had the occasion to exchange views on political topics recalling that the increase of the trade volume of $20 million between the two countries was also decided during his talks. Evren said that the PRC was importing Turkish goods through other countries since no transportation facilities existed between the two countries. He added that in order to remedy this situation PRC ships sailing for Europe would try to stop at Turkish points, while a similar effort by Turkish vessels would also be beneficial for the further development of Turkey's trade relations with the Far East countries.

The president continued: A protocol envisaging the determination of fields suitable for the development of our trade and economic ties with the PRC and for cooperation in these fields has been signed during my visit to the PRC. Talks were held within this framework in a bid to prepare for the necessary grounds for our businessmen's relations with that country. Conditions of intrabank payments were also discussed during our talks and decisions were made.

During my stay in Beijing, I had the opportunity to visit an exposition of Turkish export goods organized by our businessmen. I can tell you that this exposition has had a very beneficial effect. Though all our export goods were not to be seen there, this was a good step taken in the introduction of our goods in the PRC. I would like to express my appreciation to businessmen which have contributed to this event. The task now facing our businessmen, industrialists and our large marketing firms is to exert all kinds of efforts to reap the fruit of this initiative and to benefit from the growing PRC market. Naturally, attention should be paid to creating a balance in our trade relations with them.

President Evren recalled that Indonesia, which he officially visited after concluding his visit to the PRC, is a country of 156 million with a majority of Muslims. He added that Turkey's relations with that country, established following World War II, were not on the desired level. Noting the similarities between the two countries, Evren said that both countries shared the same approaches to foreign issues and social problems. The president recalled that Indonesia was a member country of both the Islamic Conference Organization and the Third World and added: We have agreed on cooperation closely to eliminate terrorism, which has indeed been eliminated in both countries. As you know, in 1965 Indonesia experienced unfortunate incidents of terror which were even worse than those we had in our country. That is why the Indonesians are as sensible as we are in issues connected with violence.

Pointing out that Indonesia has natural resources -- including rubber and oil -- Evren said that Turkey could contribute to the establishment of that country's infrastructure and industry. The president added that an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed with Indonesia to this end. Evren said that products like rubber and coffee could be bought from Indonesia to be used by Turkish manufacturers before being sold to third countries, adding: Such a possibility that would provide Turkey with great added value prospects depend, however, on Turkey's establishing free trade zones on its soil. This is an important project I have discussed in every country I visited and we are determined to carry it out. The subject of free trade zones has already been discussed in our country for years. However, no decisions have been reached on this subject.

All the countries I visited have already established such free zones and are greatly benefiting from this arrangement. I am convinced that the time has come for us too to take a step on this matter. If the relevant institutions and the Turkish Government join forces to realize this project soon, Turkey will greatly benefit from this.

On Turkey's relations with the ROK, President Evren said that this relationship was of a particular kind, as Turkey had participated with a large contingent in the UN forces that fought in Korea. Evren said that this development had caused the creation of strong ties between the two countries. Noting that Koreans lost no occasion to recall with gratitude the Turkish aid, the president said that they had great respect for the memory of our martyrs.

Pointing out that he had beneficial talks with the ROK president, Evren said that priority was given in the ROK, as was the case in Turkey, to economic measures aimed at providing the development and prosperity of the people. As you must have read in the joint Turkish-ROK statement issued at the end of my visit, we are in favor of the unification of the two Korean states through negotiations and of finding a solution that will settle the issue of UN membership of this friendly country.

Recalling that he had also served 23 years ago in the Turkish brigade in Korea, the president said that during the time that elapsed the ROK made very significant achievements. He said: The hard working and disciplined Korean people have greatly achieved industrialization and, despite its scarce natural resources, have won an important position in international trade and contract services. I want to stress the significance of disciplined work carried out in that country. In the event this factor is not provided and work is carried out in a mess, economic development is then out of the question. It is with such a work tempo that the ROK has been able to reach its present situation.

President Evren said that areas of cooperation existed between the two countries and that joint ventures were possible in the fields of electronics and chemical products. Pointing out that Korea was ready to use the free trade zone eventually to be established in Turkey, Evren said that all these topics were reviewed in the meetings of the Joint Economic Committee. He added that a joint committee was also established among the businessmen of the two countries in accordance with the protocol signed in Seoul. This was a step that would promote bilateral economic relations.

In connection with his visit to Bangladesh, the last leg of his Far East tour, the President said that this country was linked to Turkey with warm ties of friendship and brotherhood. Evren said that they were met there by people who filled the streets as if it were in our own country. He added: We were accorded the same warm ovation wherever we went.

Noting that he held a cordial exchange of views with President Chowdhury and Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt General Ershad, Evren said: They place great importance on benefiting from our experience as a state. No political problems exist between Turkey and Bangladesh. I have promised to extend technical aid as much as we can to Bangladesh -- a friendly country that has always sought to support us in international forums. I hereby would like to draw the attention of all international institutions to the necessity of providing aid to Bangladesh so that country can accomplish its economic development. Evren stressed the importance of increasing aid to that country which lacks such essential natural resources such as oil, coal and others.

Stating that areas of cooperation between the two countries existed, Evren said that possibilities for the strengthening of these ties were sought. He added that efforts would also be made in order to increase the trade volume between the two countries.

Relating the visit he paid to the Ataturk High School founded in Bangladesh in 1939, Evren said that in the same way as Ataturk is considered a great savior in Turkey, he is considered a great savior by the Bangladesh people as well and a leader and liberator of oppressed countries.

President Evren said that on his return home from his far east tour, he stopped over in Pakistan. Recalling that he did not have the opportunity to meet Pakistani President Ziaul Haq as he was unavailable during his U.S. and Canada tour, Evren said that, nevertheless, he conducted an exchange of views with other Pakistani officials.

President Evren said that although until now it was not customary to include representatives of the private sector to go along with presidents and prime ministers and delegations paying official visits to foreign countries, this time the president of the Union of the Chambers of Commerce was invited to go on the tour. He added that this had proved to be beneficial on more than one occasion. Since we have a mixed economy in our country, Evren said, it is normal for the private and public sectors to cooperate, as is the case in several other countries, where the two secotrs work in harmony and support and other. The president said that it was out of the question to bring the national economy to the desired level if such cooperation did not exist.

The president concluded his statement as follows: I can declare that with this first visit paid by a Turkish president to these four friendly countries with which we have no political differences and with which we have signed agreements aimed at promoting our trade and economic relations, we have expressed our political will for the further development of our relationship with Far East countries as we have done with the Middle East countries.

NO STATE FUNDS FOR TURKISH POLITICAL PARTIES

TA230934 Anakara ANATOLIA in English 0900 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Dec (AA) -- The Constitutional Committee Wednesday rejected a subcommittee recommendation that the Treasury provide financial aid to political parties. With two members abstaining, the vote was 6 for and 6 against, whereupon committee Chairman Aldikacti said his vote would bear the weight of two votes according to general practice, and the proposal was therefore considered rejected. Member Isa Vardal intends to ask for re-consideration of the proposal, sources said.

FINANCE MINISTER DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICIES

TA261624 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1348 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 26 Dec (AA) -- "The Jan. 24 (1980) decisions were essential to bring about a release from inflation. Any fiannce minister, not only I, would have to do what we have done to maintain the stability policy which the economic situation necessitates," Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu said during an exclusive interview with "ANADOLU" agency. "The overall economic model has not been changed, there have only been gradual modifications required at intervals while progressing on the same path," he added.

Referring to the latest economic arrangements, the minister said, in brief: "Our economic policy is not a frozen structure. In case Mr Turgut Ozal had kept his post (of minister of state in charge of economic affairs), he too would have to undertake the measures we have taken. He, too, would have to lower interest rates. While the program was being elaborated, priority was given to lower the demand inflation. Now the economy has arrived at that point. The current goal is lowering the cost inflation because there is no other alternative. This is the way out of inflation.

After covering certain ground under this policy, one can make other gradual changes, like tax modifications, lowering of interest rates. This would still be in line with the idea of providing the citizen with positive interest.

We offered 50 p.c. interest at the time inflation was 100 p.c. Now we are offering 36 p.c. whereas the inflation stands at 25 p.c. That means a positive interest of 16 p.c. There is no change in the overall policy.

No new taxes are being introduced, Kafaoglu said, adding that these wrong expectations arose from his being once a director general of state revenues department. "I am in fact lowering the taxes, all of the draft laws submitted to the assembly are tax-lowering drafts," he stressed. The inequalities in income distribution would be eliminated through the new taxation arrangements which abolish the advance payment system and allow declaration of the amount of tax to be paid by the citizen himself, he added.

TURK-IS LEADER ASKS HIGHER WAGES, MORE RIGHTS

TA230938 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0830 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Dec (AA) -- Chairman of the Turkish Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is" Sevket Yilmaz said it has been officially announced that inflation due to demand has been overcome and it was time to cope with inflation due to costs, it was now imperative to give higher wages to labor.

Addressing a meeting Wednesday of officers of the union of textile, knitwear and headwear workers "Tek-Sif", Yilmaz declared it was not workers who raised costs and prices to astronomical figures, but that workers were the victims.

Yilmaz said it was time to return to collective bargaining, suspended temporarily following September 1980. Labor has suffered most from past divisions, the Turk-Is chairman added, and it was time to unite workers.

Higher Wages Rejected

TA231803 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 23 (AA) — Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu rejected a (?proposal) made Wednesday by Turk-Is leader Sevket Yilmaz for higher wages now that inflation due to an excess of demand has stopped. In an interview with AA Kafaoglu said raising wages now would give rise to inflation due to excessive demand once again. Instead, he said, his government aimed at reducing the other factors that raised costs, such as reducing interest rates on loans, duties on imported raw material, and reducing the fall in the exchange rate of the Turkish lira.

The recent decision on OECD countries to give export credit for goods destined for Turkey showed that confidence in Turkey has been restored, the minister said. The government planned to generalize export credits in Turkey as well, he said. At the moment, loans were sometimes provided to contractors who had won low-term bids for construction projects abroad.

Kafaoglu urged citizens to open checking deposit accounts at the new interest rate of 20 percent starting new year's, and to use checks instead of carrying cash. He warned, however, that if check is dishonored, the owner will face imprisonment.

ENERGY MINISTER: NO OIL PRICE READJUSTMENTS

TA231145 Anakara ANATOLIA in Turkish 0915 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Tunceli, 23 Dec (AA) -- Commenting on the OPEC resolucion to maintain oil prices at $34 a barrel, Turkish Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel said this did not necessarily mean oil prices would go up in Turkey.

Answering a question by a Turkish radio and television correspondent, the minister said that there were no plans currently for readjusting the oil prices in Turkey.

The minister added that in 1983, Turkey's crude oil imports were expected to reach $3.6 billion.

Oil Exploration

TA230937 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0836 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Dec (AA) -- The Turkish Petroleum Corporation "TPAO" has been issued licences to prospect for oil in the Mediterranean continental shelf of Turkey beyond her territorial waters. The licences issued by the petroleum department are valid for 3 years in 10 zones.

IRANIAN BORDER CROSSING TO BE OPEN LONGER HOURS

TA241649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The entry and exit hours of vehicles driving through the Gurbulak border crossing between Turkey and Iran have been changed. According to information received from Agri Governor Kutlu Aktas, vehicles which could drive through the border crossing between 0930 and 1900 until now will now be able to cross between 0730 and 2200. Aktas said that with the new arrangement, the number of vehicles crossing the border will increase by 50 percent.

NAVAL FORCE COMMANDER RETURNS FROM JAPAN

TA231000 Ankara Doemstic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] National Security Council member and Naval Forces Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, who concluded his official visit to Japan as the guest of the Japanese naval forces commander, has returned to Turkey.

In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Admiral Tumer said that he held beneficial talks during his visit aimed at further developing the relations between the naval forces of the two countries. Noting that Japan has achieved significant developments in the maritme field and especially in the field of electronics, Admiral Tumer said: I believe that so long as we increase our relations with countries that develop greatly in every field, such as Japan, we can also achieve progress within our industrial establishments. Admiral Tumer added that the Japanese administrators were well acquainted with Turkey's problems and that he was greatly pleased with the talks.

Tumer said that he had visited the monument built on the island of Shima in memory of the 529 sailors who were martyred when the Turkish vessel Ertugrul sunk. At Yesilkoy Airport, Admiral Tumer was received by Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz, First Army Commander Gen Haydar Saltik, Fleet Commander Adm Sahip Atakan, northern sea and headquarter commanders and other officials. Tumer later left Istanbul for Ankara.

VOTCP REVIEWS TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

TA251039 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The USSR's 60th Anniversary of Turkish-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The Soviet people, the progressive mankind of the world and the patriots and peace lovers of Turkey are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR these days. For that reason, a news conference was held at the Soviet Embassy in Ankara. Embassy Under Secretary (Kinayev) discussed the USSR's achievements over the past 60 years. He talked about the determined Leninist policy being pursued by the Soviet Union for peace and security in the world. Stressing that the Soviet state achieved great success in the economic, political, social and cultural fields in a short time, (Kiyanev) pointed out that the CPSU's Leninist national policy, its correct, principled and determined implementation played a great role in these achievements.

Turkish-Soviet relations were also discussed at the news conference in Ankara. It was stressed that these relations, which were founded by Lenin and Ataturk and which passed the test of time, maintain their stability today.

The Soviet Union wants to develop its friendly relations with its neighbors. It attaches special importance to the development of the relations -- which are based on mutual interest -- especially with our country. During Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen's visit to Moscow, the Soviet Union made it known once again that it is ready to spread the existing good neighborly and friendly relations to all areas of life and to further develop the commercial and economic cooperation on the basis of the principle of mutual interest.

History has proven several times that the Turkish-Soviet relations benefit our people's interests and the national interest.

Turkey won its national liberation war against imperialist aggressors at the end of World War I only because of the Soviet Union's material and moral support. After this achievement, our country received the necessary aid from Lenin's country in the establishment of its industry and was able to protect its national independence in the world only due to the Soviet Union's policy of peaceful coexistence. Today, our friend in need is trying to develop Turkish-Soviet relations on foundations that will serve the peoples of the two countries and world peace.

The Soviet Union will give 700 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy to Turkey in 1983. From the Soviet city of [name indistinct] a electricity line will be run to Kars [in eastern Turkey]. Furthermore, the Soviet Union will participate in oil exploration and oil drilling activities in Turkey and will extend the necessary financial and technical aid.

The most basic and potential opportunities exist to raise this cooperation and joint ventures -- which are to the interest of the peoples of both countries -- to a higher level. However, the U.S. imperialist and NATO bosses as well as their collaborators in Turkey, which have turned our lands into a springboard, are resorting to all sorts of ways to prevent the development of our relations with our friend in need. These circles have started a completely unfounded and disgusting antisocialist slander campaign in order to blame the Soviet Union for the assassination attempt on the pope. These circles are trying to place new difficulties before Turkish-Soviet relations and to damage these relations in a way that cannot be easily repaired. These ugly slanders by the reactionary press are utterly unfounded.

As the Soviet Embassy under secretary stressed in his news conference in Ankara, the Soviet Union is categorically opposed to terrorism, which claims lives meaninglessly throughout the world. However, the antisocialist slander campaign being conducted by Western propaganda and by the reactionary press in Turkey has started to lose air like a balloon in the face of the truth. The world has witnessed once again that the most important and sole duty of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries today is to strengthen peace and detente in the world, and not to create conflicts among peoples or international tension. The new proposals posited by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Andropov are the clearest proof of that. The Soviet Union wants an end to all kinds of activities that might lead to a world war. It announces that it is ready to reach an agreement to refrain from resorting not only to nuclear, but to conventional weapons as well. It is calling on all the world states, parliaments and peoples to joint action to protect peace. That is the kind of responsibility with which the Soviet Union acts before entire humankind. What sort of an attitude will Turkey, which is a NATO member, adopt on such vital issues before the new peace proposals? The junta government is silent. It did not express its views on these issues. Whenever it suits them, the junta members start talking about "the great Turkish state"... but when it comes to really important and vital issues such as world peace, disarmament, the prevention of a nuclear war, the establishment of nuclear-free zones, they say: We are a small state, such problems are resolved outside us. In this way, they try to shun responsibility. However, our people want peace and friendship with their neighbors. They greet and support the Soviet Union's new peace proposals.

MARTIAL LAW OFFICE RELEASES 1982 FIGURES

TA221651 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1517 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 22 (A.A.) -- Currently there are 744 persons under detention, 15,902 under arrest, and 7,332 serving prison terms in connection with violations of martial law, according to a statement from the General Staff Martial Law Coordination Office.

Up to October 25, 1982 a total of 27,999 persons have been given various sentences by martial law courts, who have handled 23,150 cases. An additional 6,225 cases are still before the martial law court.

MILITARY OFFICERS FACING CHARGES OF BRIBERY

TA230751 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Unattributed report: "Bribe Incidents Increasing Among the Ranks of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] The Fourth Military Court established by the Ankara Martial Law Command for dealing with smuggling incidents will try 10 officers -- 2 of them colonels -- and 11 noncommissioned officers on charges of being involved in smuggling, receiving bribes, misusing authoritiy and assisting smugglers. Among those facing charges are Colonel Sabri Celil Gultekin, commander of the Mersin Gendarme Regiment, and Lt Commander Mehmet 'Usta), captain of Ertugrul, a landing craft belonging to the Mersin landing fleet.

This last incident is another sign of the proportions bribery cases have reached among the ranks of the armed forces since the junta generals came to power under the excuse of eliminating (?violence). It will be recalled that legal action was also taken against two military judges serving in the Golcuk Military Court on charges of receiving bribes.

ANATOLIA REPORTS MASS SMUGGLING TRIAL IN ADANA

TA231144 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0940 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 23 Dec (AA) -- A trial on smuggling en masse will start at an Adana martial law court on 19 January 1983. Facing trial at the military court will be Mehmet Ali Apaydin and accomplices, plus several gendarmerie officers and NCO's, who will face charges of bribery and abuse of functions. The officers include a gendarmerie colonel, a navy captain, four gendarmerie captains, and 4 NCO's.

COLUMNIST, EDITOR OF TERCUMAN ON TRIAL

TA240613 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, Dec 23 (AA) -- The trial of columnist Ahmet Kabakli of the Istanbul daily "TERCUMAN" and Managing Editor Aydogdu Ilter started at a martial law court Wednesday. The military prosecutor charged the two journalists with violating edicts 70 and 71 of the National Security Council and the martial law code, and called for prison terms of 3 months to one year.

Editor Ilter told the court Kabakli's article for his column on the paper's 21 October issue had come to him before council edict No. 71 was issued much later the same day.

The hearing will be resumed in January 1983.

COURT SENTENCES JOURNALIST, LEFTIST TO PRISON

TA212032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] The First Military Court in Izmir has sentenced Candemir Czder, the editor of the newspaper SAVAS YOLU [STRUGGLE PATH], to 14 years and 9 months in prison. Ozder was found guilty of conducting communist and divisive propaganda in his newspaper and of insulting the state security forces.

In another case, the same military court sentenced Vezir Aksan to 6 years 8 months and 26 days in prison for belonging to the illegal organization Iscinin Sesi [The Voice of the Worker] and for participating in a raid on a publishing house.

EDITORS SENTENCED FOR COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

TA221632 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Istanbul, Dec 22 (A.A.) -- Two editors of a journal entitled "HALKIN KURTULUSU" (PEOPLE'S LIBERATION) were sentenced to 15 years in prison each for conducting communist propaganda in several issues of the paper in 1977. The military court overruled the plea of defendant Mustafa Yildirimturk for transfer of the case to the trial of members of the Revolutionary Liberation Party 'TDKP' in which he is also a defendant. Yildirimturk will also be on probation in Kirsehir for 4 years, while the co-defendent Mahmut Galip Demircan will reside in probation at Yozgat.

UNIONIST SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS FOR ARTICLE

TA241654 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1553 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, 24 Dec (AA) -- Secretary General Fehmi Isiklar of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions "DISK" was sentenced to a 6-month prison term by an Istanbul martial law court for an article he wrote to a weekly journal called "HALKIN SESI" (PEOPLE'S VOICE) several years ago. The court found Isiklar guilty of praising an act which was an offence. Isiklar still faces trial with other "DISK" officers.

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LACINA'S WASHINGTON TALKS SEEN SUCCESSFUL

AU271307 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Dec 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "No Illegal Technology Transfer; State Secretary Lacina Was Able To Clear Up All United States-Austria Misunderstandings"]

[Text] "Misunderstandings which obviously existed between the United States and Austria regarding the transfer of certain U.S. technologies to the East have been cleared up in Washington by Ferdinand Lacina, state secretary for the chancellery, and his American interlocutors." This was stated in a press release issued by the state secretary's office in Vienna yesterday. Lacina was given to understand that the U.S. Administration regards it as important that no transfer of "certain U.S. technology" is carried out via Austria. The AUSTRIAN PRESS AGENCY [APA] was also assured by a U.S. source in Washington that "all misunderstandings have been cleared up."

This position, the release said, met with understanding by the Austrian side. At the same time, Lacina made it clear in Washington on Wednesday that Austrian technology cannot be affected." This has also been recognized by the American side, the release continued.

The misunderstandings between the United States and Austria were obviously caused by utterances of individual persons of the Reagan administration, utterances which, however, were not in compliance with the official government line. These persons had charged Austria with the illegal transfer to East bloc countries of "sophisticated technology for military purposes."

In Washington, Lacina had talks with Richard Burt, designated assistant secretary of state for European affairs; Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense; and Bo Denysyk, deputy assistant secretary of commerce, who a few weeks ago in Vienna had discussed questions of a potential transfer of U.S. technologies to East bloc countries.

On Thursday, diplomatic observers assessed as "positive" the Austrian-American talks which State Secretary Lacina was able to hold at the highest level. The American side unequivocally assured APA in Washington that "all misunderstandings have been cleared up." As was declared by the State Department, they were "good and friendly talks," which were also held with, among others, Under Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger at the U.S. State Department.

U.S. Government circles furthermore stated that Austria was not in the least reproached in connection with the charges that Vienna constituted a "turntable for illegal technology exports to the East bloc." Washington government circles regretted the charges made against Austria in U.S. media -- charges which were by no means justified, it was stated.

PAHR COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU271352 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] In reply to a question by the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr yesterday commented on the latest proposals by CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov. "General Secretary Andropov's proposals are currently being studied by Austria. In principle, it is very difficult for a small country like Austria to adopt a specific stance on such military questions because very often the necessary information is lacking.

"Hence Austria has advocated, within the framework of the United Nations, the establishment of mechanisms that would permit an objective assessment of the state of armaments in the world. Austria hopes that this proposal will be supported by all states, especially by those with the highest armament levels.

"Austria advocates a comprehensive balance of armaments at the lowest possible level, which would have to take all regions and branches of armed forces into consideration. Any proposal that provides for a reduction of weapons systems and can bring about a balance at the lowest possible level is welcomed by Austria as a matter of principle," Pahr declared.

KREISKY MEETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN MAJORCA

AU271736 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky met PLO chief 'Arafat at his vacation place on the island of Majorca today. No official report on the topics of the discussion has been released, but it is most likely that the problem of the Palestinians and the most recent Middle East peace proposals were discussed.

POW Exchange Discussed

AU281053 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 28 Dec 82 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report: "Kreisky-'Arafat: Israeli-PLO Prisoners' Exchange via Austria?"]

[Excerpts] Palma de Majorca/Vienna/Tel Aviv -- A lot of excitement over Kreisky's meeting with PLO chief 'Arafat in Palma de Majorca: Israeli newspapers and the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine yesterday reported very prominently on endeavors to initiate first direct negotiations between Israel and the PLO in Austria under Kreisky's patronage, negotiations which are to deal first of all with an exchange of prisoners of war.

The negotiations are to take place with the blessing of Israeli Prime Minister Begin. As KRONEN-ZEITUNG learned yesterday from Israeli Government circles, the question of POW's needs to be resolved quickly, because without the release of the Israeli prisoners -- according to Israeli Defense Minister Sharon -- an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is out of the question. Negotiations between Israel and the Lebanese Government on this withdrawal are scheduled to begin this week. The Begin government still rejects official negotiations with the PLO. Yesterday, however, a Begin spokesman declared: "As far as the latest press speculations about negotiations in Austria are concerned, this can certainly not be an official matter, but this government will leave no stone unturned to achieve the release of the Isreali soldiers. Thus, should any contacts materialize, they will only be at the humanitarian level. Israel does not maintain any direct contacts with the PLO, nor will it ever have such contacts."

Meanwhile, however, Uri Avneri -- former Israeli leftiest deputy -- declared last night that contacts in Vienna had already been opened, that on the PLO side 'Arafat's confidant Isam Sartawy was participating in the talks, and that the talks were promising.

At the Vienna Chancellery, a potential mediator's role of Kreisky was not directly confirmed, but it was said that some weeks ago Kreisky had been "privately" approached by an Israeli personage, and that the chancellor then provided for the contact. A Kreisky confidant said in this context: "The Begin government has never allowed any contacts with the chancellor that it deemed potentially useful to be completely severed, despite its sharp public criticism of Kreisky."

From circles very close to Kreisky it was learned yesterday in Vienna that the chancellor is constantly visited by prominent Jews from all over the world as well as by Israeli public figures, and that high-ranking PLO people are also among Kreisky's frequent visitors. Kreisky has always -- also in the past -- been ready to make endeavors in behalf of humanitarian affairs of Israelis and Jews when asked to do so, as seen by the emigration of Soviet Jews via Austria.

Kreisky on Talks

AU281123 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1101 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Excerpt from telephone interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Palma de Majorca, recorded "a few minutes ago"]

[Text] The top news item in this program is the report on initial contacts between Israel and the PLO, even though they were or are reportedly "merely" -- in quotation marks -- humanitarian contacts. The issue is the release of prisoners of war on both sides. Mediator of these talks was Chancellor Kreisky; the venue of the talks is Vienna. Shortly before the beginning of this program, we succeeded in contacting the chancellor at his vacation site, Palma de Majorca, and here is what he told us on this subject.

[Begin recording] Well, first of all let me tell you that this is a story which is a few weeks old, and so delicate that I do not want to say any more about it. It is a question of prisoners of war on both sides, and I was asked to make endeavors regarding this humanitarian matter, and naturally I complied with this request. But I do not want to say any more about it. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALTA -- Dr Erwin Matsch, Austrian ambassador to Libya, who has also been appointed ambassador to the Republic of Malta, has presented his credentials to Maltese President Agatha Barbara. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

WEST DERIDED FOR INDECISION ON AFGHANISTAN

DW281009 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Heinz Metlitzki commentary from the Afghan-Pakistani border]

[Text] The occupation of Afghanistan does not do the free world any credit. The refugees in Pakistan are under veritably excellent care by their standards. However, in the mountains of Afghanistan, people will freeze and starve to death in this winter.

The Western states were unable to make up their minds about supplying the Mujahidin, the liberation fighters, with the weapons they need. They do not have any missiles nor any other antiaircraft weapons for eliminating the armored Soviet helicopter gunships, which hunt the Afghans like rabbits in the plains and time and again interrupt their supply lines.

It is only in the rugged mountains where the Soviets fail to make any headway. Under these circumstances, nobody can win a victory, yet time is working for the Russians because as a great power, they can easily tolerate their relatively slight losses. In this way, the Afghans will run out of wind sometime; they are just too proud to say so.

Besides, it also depends on Pakistan how long the Afghans can keep going; Pakistan being their rear echelon. Pakistan adapts its policy to the West. In the West, however, nobody has come up with an answer to the question of how the Soviets can be driven out of Afghanistan accept by the effective, armed resistance of the Afghans.

The Russians, meanwhile, have long digested the loss of face they have suffered in the Third World over Afghanistan.

U.S. CRITICIZED ON WARTIME HOST NATION SUPPORT

DW281029 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 Dec 82 p 3

[Commentary signed "Ter": "No Money"]

[Text] Bonn -- The action of the U.S. Congress, namely, not approving money for "wartime host nation support," the American-German agreement on support for U.S. troops by the host country in a war, permits three conclusions: 1. it is an intentional affront; 2. nobody was interested in the issue; 3. there was total chaos. Perhaps all three were involved.

On this side of the Atlantic, however, things are being taken more seriously. Security is at stake. The agreement was solemnly signed this spring by mutually quoting the spirit of German-American friendship, an agreement which, last but not least, American politicians tried to achieve for a long time. The necessary means are already envisaged in our budget.

It is unlikely that the U.S. Government backed the maneuver. It will certainly do everything to correct the congressional lapse. It wouldn't be the first time that the government had to act as a fire brigade in the own legislative house. Problems of the Atlantic alliance are hardly of interest to the average Washington public representative. Additonal expenditures are particularly frightening.

Additional expenditures aren't liked today by anybody in the German Bundestag either. If the United States were not to participate, the "wartime host nation support" project would disappear.

USSR TOLD MISSILE PROPOSAL 'TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE'

NC271937 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 27 Dec 82

[By Pierre Grandjean]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 27 (AFP) -- French sources here today called "totally unacceptable" the Soviet proposal to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to match the number of French and British missiles. The comments followed the meeting here today of French Ambassador to the Soviet Union Claude Arnaud with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Mr. Arnaud explained the French position on the Euromissiles to Mr. Gromyko, in light of the reduction proposed by Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Yuriy Andropov on December 21, the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Arnaud said that the French missiles the Kremlin wants to include in a definitive equilibrium of nuclear forces in Europe were, in fact, exclusively French and not in any way dependent on North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) strategy, French sources said.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson last week rejected the Andropov proposal. France, not a member of the NATO's military command, has always been opposed to including its nuclear forces in any overall European count.

The French sources said that if France renounced its "Euromissiles" it would have no more missiles while the Soviet Union would still have strategic weapons capable of reaching French territory.

The sources said the Russians were setting up an "unfair relationship" by acting as if the arsenal behind its SS-20 missile force did not count in any eventual equilibrium.

But the sources said the Franco-Soviet difference over Euromissiles should not block the relationship between the two countries. France still hopes Euromissile talks in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union will end in a "balanced result," with the deployment of as few weapons as possible.

Mr. Cheysson will discuss this issue during his upcoming visit to Moscow. A date has not yet been set for Mr. Cheysson's trip and the possibility remains of a Franco-Soviet summit being held.

Soviet sources meanwhile said they were convinced France "has not said its final word" on the Euromissile affair and that it was significant that the French Government has not mentioned the third anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, as have West Germany, Italy, the United States and China.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT CONFIRMED WITH PRC

NC271226 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 27 Dec 28

[Text] Paris, Dec 27 (AFP) -- The French Foreign Ministry today confirmed that France and China recently concluded a cooperation agreement in the nuclear power sector. The atomic energy commissions of the two countries concluded the agreement in November, a ministry spokesman said. The French Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (CEA) said the deal was signed in Paris.

Earlier reports from Beijing said this first agreement of its kind between the two countries covered research and development on pressurized water reactors (PWR's) ranging in size from 300 to 900 megawatts. It provides for cooperation in the fields of reactor safety, sodium cooling technology, the geology and processing of uranium ore, and radioisotopes.

The two countries are to run a joint cooperation programme in 1983-84, renewable by tacit agreement. Personnel training and exchange will be part of the programme.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

NC271846 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 27 (AFP) -- France marked the third anniversary of the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan today with a renewed condemnation of "foreign intervention" there. In a statement stressing that France had denounced foreign intervention in Afghanistan "time and time again," the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry urged for "a political settlement based on the withdrawal of foreign troops, self determination, and a return to independence, non-alignment and good neighbourhood policies" for the country.

Observers pointed out, however, that the government had failed to denounce the Soviet Union openly and had referred only to "foreign intervention" in its statement.

Both Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who will visit Moscow early next year, and President Francois Mitterrand, have recently said that the Soviet Union may be ready to modify its Afghan policies following the death of former President Leonid Brezhnev and his replacement as Soviet Communist Party chief by Yuriy Andropov.

TERRORIST GROUP ISSUES WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

NC271724 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 27 (AFP) -- A letter signed by a clandestine extreme-left group has claimed responsibility for yeasterday's bomb attack on a small Paris-based firm owned by Belgian industrialist Baron Edouard Empain, victim of a sensational kidnapping four years ago, and has warned the French Government against a nuclear deal with South Africa.

The letter received by a newspaper, was signed "The Internationalist Hooligans" BGPGSG--Bakunin-Gdansk-Paris-Galvador [as received] group) and headed "Communique Number Seven." It said:

"Baron Empain has had everybody crying their eyes out. Poor victim. For two months' sequestration: twenty years' imprisonment. And Empain has reconverted: his company, Air Materiel, Rue de Lourmel, sells weapons to slaughter Third World peasants.

"Victim or murderer? The 'Socialists,' themselves also good arms salesmen, would to better not to sell a nuclear plant to South Africa.

"We know how to combat that squalid plan."

Baron Empain is on holiday in southern France after giving evidence at the trial of six men and two women accused of holding him captive for 63 days in 1978. One kidnapper cut off the top joint of one of the baron's little fingers. The kidnapping episode, for which the court handed down 20-year sentences, revealed the baron's lavish lifestyle and resulted in his replacement in 1980 as managing director of the Empain-Schneider firm, the third largest industrial group in France with 135,000 employees. Air Materiel, which employs 12, sells equipment for military aricraft.

BGPGSG has claimed 14 bomb attacks in Paris in the past two years. Previous targets included a branch of the Rothschild Bank and firms trading with the Eastern bloc. The attacks have caused no casualties.

NOVEMBER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

PM230805 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-20 Dec 82 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Resumption of Exports and Maintenance of a Large Deficit in November"]

[Text] [Economy Minister] Jacques Delors, who is due to visit Saudi Arabia from Monday through Wednesday, 20-22 December, said in Brussels on Friday evening 17 December, that "the franc's parity is good, it is ensuring our economy's competitiveness, and in addition, we have the means of countering any speculation against our currency." Mr Delors added that the reports of his forthcoming resignation "are also part of the political attacks on the French Government... which are particularly strong since our policy is going in the right direction." "I think," Mr Delors concluded, "that some people abroad and in France would be very satisfied if they could stop this policy before it fully produced its results.... The Socialists are reasonable and they are making the adjustment which the Barre government did not have the political and social courage to make."

France's foreign trade results for November seem to confirm a stabilization of the trade deficit at around Fr7 billion per month. This figure is lower than the disastrous results recorded in April, June, July, August and September, which on average showed a monthly deficit of more than Fr10 billion.

Nonetheless, the current imbalance is big since it corresponds to an annual deficit of more than Fr80 billion concentrated on our most direct partners (especially the FRG). It is significant that within intracommunity trade, France is the country whose foreign trade is more imbalanced. In addition, although exports seem to be increasing again thanks to the high rate of the dollar, imports are continuing to increase despite the recession which France entered in the second 6 months of the year, and this reflects our economy's dependence on foreign countries.

France's foreign trade deficit was still large in November: Fr8.7 billion in gross figures, Fr6.9 billion in figures adjusted for seasonal variations. Thus, for the first 11 months of the year the accrued deficit is Fr86.3 billion (Fr86.7 billion after adjustment for seasonal variations).

In November imports rose to Fr66.1 billion (an increase of 4.9 percent over October and an increase of 15.9 percent in 1 year) and exports to Fr57.4 billion (an increase of 3.9 percent in 1 month and 11.7 percent in 1 year). Some 86.7 percent of purchases were covered by sales.

After adjustment for seasonal variations,the import figure rises to Fr64.5 billion (an increase of 3 percent in 1 month and 14.4 percent in 1 year) and the export figure to Fr57.6 billion (an increase of 2.3 percent in 1 month and 13.2 percent in 1 year). The rate at which purchases are covered by sales is higher than in gross figures since it reaches 89.3 percent.

At the same time as the November results were published, Mr Jobert's office issued a communique stressing the "very good results in the agricultural products sphere, which has a record surplus of Fr2 billion, and the aeronautics sphere, in which our aircraft sales amount to Fr1.7 billion." "It can also be seen," the communique continues, "that the usual surplus has been maintained in capital goods (Fr1 billion) -- excluding military equipment -- and in the automobile sector (Fr1.8 billion). The recovery in chemical products and various semi-finished products has been confirmed and a slight surplus recorded.

"The overall November results have been obtained despite an increase in the energy bill, which can be attributed to the strong increase in the dollar and despite the maintenance of the deficit in the consumer goods sector (Fr 1.2 billion)."

From a geographical viewpoint the November results are still bad as regards [trade with] the Netherlands, the FRG and the United States, whereas they are improving with the Eastern bloc countries.

LE MONDE ON REORGANIZING FRENCH FORCES

PM231153 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French on 16 December 1982 carries on page 14 a 2,500-word Jacques Isnard article entitled "From the Hades Nuclear Missile to the Antitank Helicopters" in which he examines the thinking behind the French Government's plans to reorganize the armed forces, the aim of which is "essentially to reconcile protection of the national sanctuary and participation in Western defense." Isnard says that the introduction of the Hades nuclear missile after 1991 and the formation of antitank helicopter squadrons "require a complete organization of the French Army's heirarchical and operational structures." He points out that the fact that the Hades missile can "pass over allied territory and hit the possible adversary" when fired from French territory "favors increased political control," which removes the "conflict between the national sanctuary defense strategy and participation in the Atlantic alliance." Similarly, the proposed antitank helicopter forces "can also symbolize France's commitment to its allies in the initial stages of the crisis or conflict." These helicopter forces are also intended for use in "supplying military aid to a country with which France has signed defense agreements." Isnard goes on to discuss the importance of "helicopter formations in conflicts in which tanks are present in large numbers," and concludes by saying that the French decision to adopt the strategy of being able to send its forces "to the vanguard of the allied military defense network in central Europe," should the need arise, does not amount to "participating in any 'forward battle.'"

COSSUTTA DENIES PCI GOING SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

PM220809 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 18 Dec 82 p 6

[PCI Directorate member Armando Cossutta article: "But the PCI Is Different"]

[Text] A few days ago during a debate at Milan's Press Club, Giampaolo Pansa voiced with clear conviction the hope that the PCI will succeed in continuing along the path that it has allegedly already successfully adopted and that should rapidly cause it to become, in our country's interests, a major social democratic party, with a characteristic desire for clarity. Eugenio Scalfari also made an analysis of the PCI's role in the Italian situation in an interesting article recently. He examined the PCI's chances of "becoming the lynchpin of the liberal-progressive alignment and competing with the opposing liberal-moderate alignment for the country's political and cultural leadership," if the PCI, "having tactically advocated for some time the hypothesis of the 'third way,' at last reached the more solid ground of the alternative to the management of the system -- this system." Other authoritative commentators of unquestioned democratic motivation broach this subject in various ways too.

May I be permitted by say, though it could seem obvious coming from me, that I really do not believe that the communists are inclined to take up these counsels, and that above all -- and this is what counts most -- I do not believe that it would be in our country's interests to follow these counsels.

I believe that this is demonstrated first by the actual extent of the democratic consensus that the Communist Party, as such, has gathered in our society, within which the voters certainly do not lack alternative choices in favor of both social democratic and liberal democratic forces.

Nevertheless, I do not want to deny that the creation of the consensus around the PCI has been and is assisted partly by forces that aim basically at objectives such as, for instance, fiscal justice, which in other countries have found an adequate solution "within the system." This only goes to show that while in some cases it is useful to think about "systems" and some of their basic shared characteristics, it is usally misleading to disregard, in analyzing individual countries, the specifics of their history, their historical accumulation of wealth (sometimes connected, as in the case of "super-democratic" Britain, to centuries of colonial exploitation), their present production capacities and potentials and so forth. And Italy has been and remains a country whose contradictions and malfunctionings are so widespread and deep-rooted as to make many people aware of the impossibility of achieving the same results as have been achieved elsewhere within the framework of liberal democratic or social democratic policies, without changes affecting the actual structure of the "system."

This is why, within the Italian political framework, the PCI is what it is and the social democratic and liberal democratic areas are what they are, and the DC is what it is. And there is still -- let us not forget it, though it seems to have been in hibernation for a few years -- a not insubstantial fascist rightwing party (which should make everyone more aware of the need not to fool around with certain plans for institutional and electoral reforms). And we have been and still are grappling with a phenomenon of "armed revolutionism," of a nature and extent unparalleled in Europe, that has involved in its aberrant rationale a not insignificant section of our young people, including workers and intellectuals.

Now, however, even setting aside Italy's special traits, we are quite clearly faced with a universal crisis of the "system." The final outcomes of this reckoning will of course not be the same for every country. It is equally certain, however, that nobody can now say what they will be for any country. Should the Italian Communists convert to the "system" right now? I believe, on the contrary, that our country is very fortunate to have a major workers and people's force such as ours, which believes in democracy as an inalienable right but does not believe in capitalism or its rules. At the very time, in fact, when a crisis has come about everywhere in the conditions and formulas whereby democracy and capitalism have in practice nurtured each other for some decades. Now that the contradictions that still underlie that balance have exploded, it is the very need to defend democracy that makes the issue of transcending capitalism more topical then ever. Of course a force such as ours, which pursues the emergence from capitalism within democracy, cannot have a passive role with respect to the need to reveal the contradictions of this system; therefore including with respect to the need for elements, including subjective ones, for an outright break with existing unjust social balances. However at the same time it cannot fail to realize that a majority rallying of consensus with the prospect of transcending capitalism depends on the practical demonstration of the need for such a step, to avert decline and barbarism.

Therefore, it also depends on our critical examination, prompt but rigorous, of remaining reformist formulas. This debate is also needed to impart greater strength and rigorousness to a plan for real and thorough change, in formulating which we communists have been involved for some time, but whose definition we believe is not our responsibility alone. It also depends on our commitment to prevent the crisis from being resolved in a reactionary way and a collapse in the direction of a total disruption of social and democratic life, preceding and precluding the building of a positive alternative -- indeed a commitment to ensure immediate steps to begin both the maximum possible regeneration and the building of a new social and political bloc.

In this same connection I must frankly also stress that the answers hitherto given to Scalfari by other representatives of my party, while always seeming to me persuasive in their rejection of the liberal democratic appeal, have not seemed to me equally convincing with regard to a specific concern -- namely, are the future plans designed to ensure that the PCI can put itself forward as a government force truly "alternative" to the DC, rather than in some way a "substitute" for it, really clear? It is the rationale of "abstract development" that has hitherto guided the ruling forces within capitalist societies, irrespective of differences regarding means. It is the communists' task to overthrow this rationale -- that is, if they are communists and not social democrats, as we are not and do not want to become.

SIX RED BRIGADES' MEMBERS ARRESTED IN MILAN

NC272000 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Milan, Dec 27 (AFP) -- Six alleged members of the Red Bridages extreme-left terrorist organisation have been arrested near here, police announced today. All six were said to have belonged to the "Walter Alasia" column of the Brigades, and some of them allegedly participated in the June 1981 kidnapping of Renzo Sandrucci, chief executive of the Alfa Romeo Automobile company, who was later released. One of them, 24-year-old Ivan Formenti, was also said by the police to have taken part in the murder of Milan industrialist Mandredo Mazzanti in November 1980, a killing that was claimed by the Walter Alasia group.

L'UNITA CRITICIZES DETENTION OF WALESA

PM241101 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Polish Crisis Still Unresolved"]

[Text] Lech Walesa's detention and subsequent release are primarily a sign of the Polish military Government's weakness. Let us look at the facts. The day before yesterday an official ceremony was organized outside Gdansk's Lenin Shipyards to commemorate the victims of the 1970 workers' repression. It was attended by a few dozen people. We do not know how many were present at 1500 hours yesterday at the ceremony held by clandestine Solidarity at the same place and for the same purpose, but certainly the idea that Walesa's presence could have attracted a substantial gathering of workers frightened the military government. As is known, the trade unionist would not have delivered any inflammatory speeches. On the contrary, his positions are closer to the church's moderation than to the exasperation of certain groups within Solidarity. What was feared in fact was a comparison, albeit indirect, between Walesa's and Solidarity's popularity and that of the government and of General Jaruzelski, and a repressive measure was adopted to prevent it.

In other words, yet again the course short cut of "administrative" measures was adopted to tackle the "political problem" on which the Polish tragedy still centers -- the political problem spectacularly posed in summer 1980 by the birth of Solidarity, that of the democratic organization of the Polish state and society, which the December 1981 coup d'etat did not eliminate but further complicated and exacerbated.

In this connection, of course, it is not a matter of no consequence whether Walesa's detention is a temporary measure, lasting only a few hours, or whether it will be prolonged. However, it is the very fact itself that conveys to us the weight, the dimension and the consequences of a rationale that our party resolutely rejected immediately after General Jaruzelski's coup d'etat and that we must now reassert with undiminished forcefulness, repeating interminably, if necessary, that only the path of dialogue and cooperation among the truly existing political and social components of Poland -- and therefore, basically, a quest and a political and ideological initiative to regenerate and build peoples consensus -- can reopen the way to the processes of unity and national rebuilding that everybody indicates as a pressing necessity.

Some people, even on different sides, will observe that it is unrealistic to reassert these things. However, it should be considered whether this does not display the utmost realism. For the other way inevitably leads to a succession of repressive acts and further lacerations of the Polish nation.

Here too let us allow the facts to speak for themselves. Just a few weeks ago Walesa was released and just a few days ago the military government launched measures designed to end martial law, albeit not in the immediate future. There are various reasons for this: The implicit acknowledgement that the situation could no longer be governed with purely military means, the real difficulties with which clandestine Solidarity is contending, the need to create some ray of hope in the complex dealings with the church. All it took, however, was the fear of a demonstration attended by Walesa for a return to the trade unionist's arrest and the consequent regression in the entire Polish situation, with a de facto nullification of the preceding measures. Let it be shown to us that this is a realistic logic. That is, unless it is believed that it is possible and necessary to permanently repress any stirrings within Polish society and life. But with what means, if after a year's harsh military regime people are afraid of Walesa walking the streets? If there is such a strong church with such deep roots among the masses? Absolutely not. The Polish crisis is still there in all its entirety and gravity, without having encountered any solution. Everyone, starting with the present leaders of the Polish state, must be fully aware of this fact.

PARTY LEADERS CONFER ON CRESPO NOMINATION

LD272218 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Vitor Crespo was the name chosen by the Social Democratic Party [PSD] National Political Committee as candidate to the post of prime minister. This choice was announced by PSD chairman and outgoing Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao this afternoon in a communique which he himself read out to the media:

[Begin recording] Under the terms of the mandate given to him by the National Council, the PSD chairman has apprised the party's National Political Committee of the conclusions arising from the work aimed at nominating a candidate to the post of prime minister. The National Political Committee decided to propose to the National Council the nomination of Professor Vitor Pereira Crespo for the post of prime minister. This decision was conveyed to his excellency the president of the republic and the PSD partners in the Democratic Alliance.

Professor Vitor Pereira Crespo was one of the authors of the election program of the Democratic Alliance in the formation of which he actively took part. He was a member of the shadow cabinets chaired by Dr Sa Carneiro, and was a member of the sixth, seventh and eighth constitutional governments, all of them backed by the Democratic Alliance. Professor Vitor Pereira Crespo is currently chairman of the PSD Parliamentary Group and is chairman of the Administration Council of the Sa Carneiro Institute, a lecturer at Coimbra University, he has a degree in chemistry taken at the same university and at the University of California. He was rector of the Lourenco Marques University and president of the Institute of Culture.

The National Political Committee also decided to call a meeting of the party's National Council for 29 December and propose the holding of a summit meeting of the Democratic Alliance on 30 December. [end recording]

The nomination of Professor Vitor Crespo today brings to an end the first stage in the process of replacing the present prime minister. At a second stage -- and while Vitor Crespo approaches several people with a view to forming the new cabinet and possible developments within the Democratic Alliance are being awaited -- the public's attention is turning to the presidential palace, where the head of state today started the customary round of consultations with the political parties which always precede the appointment of any prime minister. This may be followed by a meeting with the Council of State, although in the present case this is not compulsory.

The consultations initiated by President Ramalho Eanes this afternoon coincided with the announcement of the name of the public figure to be put forward as the next prime minister. On this first day of consultations with the political parties, the president of the republic received delegations of the parties which make up the Democratic Alliance, namely the Popular Monarchist Party [PPM], Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and PSD.

After a 90-minute audience with the head of state, [PPM leader] Riberiro Teles said that the PPM has nothing against the nomination of Vitor Crespo. Irrespective of who the new prime minister may be, Riberiro Teles said, the PPM advocates the fulfillment of the Democratic Alliance program. The Democratic Alliance is in good health in a very sick world, Ribeiro Teles added. He declined to say specifically whether or not he himself would continue in the government. On the other hand the statements made by [CDS leader] Freitas do Amaral at the end of his meeting with President Ramalho Eanes were somewhat unexpected: The CDS needs time to reflect on the name of Vitor Crespo. Freitas do Amaral added that the Centrists' stand on the nominee is expected to be made public after the meeting of the National Council this Wednesday. Freitas do Amaral justified the need for some time to reflect on the grounds that the proposed prime minister is not the chairman of the PSD, a fact that does not bind the CDS to automatic acceptance.

The Centrist leader also reaffirmed that he will not be a member of the next Cabinet, adding that he would probably return to the Assembly of the Republic without, however, holding the post of leader of the CDS Parliamentary Group. After the CDS, the president of the republic received a PSD delegation which at this moment is still conferring with General Ramalho Eanes.

PRIME MINISTER ON ARMED FORCES, TERRORISM

PM230927 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Dec 82 pp 14-15

[Part two of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez interview by Juan Luis Cebrian on 10 December in Madrid]

[Excerpt] Armed Forces

Question: The Armed Forces have presumed to form the nucleus of the feeling of Spanish historical identity for almost the past century and a half. Almost everyone agrees that Spain's number one political problem today is the coup d'etat. Many people believe two things: First, that there is an opportunity for the Socialist government and a desire on the part of the armed forces that everything should work; and second, that the alternative to a possbile institutional failure on the Socialist government's part, not next year or in 2 years' time but maybe in 3 years' time, would be some kind of military intervention in the belief that in that case, it would be the system that had failed.

Answer: I reject your main point. A government can indeed fail, however much determination it may have to succeed, but I deny that the alternative to this hypothetical failure can be anything but an election. Spain's future can, must and will be determined by elections. I consider this one of the major gains of the Spanish people's recent history.

However, I would like to make two observations on this subject -- one far-reaching one, concerning historical concepts, and another concerning the political situation, but nevertheless rigorous. As for the former, it must be acknowledged that political leaders often evade it. They do not want to broach it, expecially from progressive viewpoints, abandoning the context of the defense of conservative politicians. The nation-state as a historical concept originated linked to the creation of standing armies: In other words, its structure is the reason for and a reflection [conciencia] of the existence of standing armed forces. Therefore, when the armed forces are spoken of as a fundamental structure, as what is sometimes called a "backbone" of the state, though this sounds like a cliche, it is an acknowledgement of a historical and present reality. Whoever fails to see things this way cannot pursue a responsible defense policy and maintain the constitutional order, which are the tasks assigned to the armed forces by the Constitution, as could not fail to be the case.

The second element of analysis to which I referred is the present situation that we are experiencing. I would like to convey to Spanish society, including the armed forces, the direction that change must follow in Spain, without lapsing into pomposity, but without losing sight of its importance to our history. The prudence with which the transfer of powers was carried out and the caution with which the new government is proceeding detracts nothing from the profundity of the phenomenon. All we citizens should strive to come to terms with this new chapter of our history and display the ability to maintain links with the best of our traditions and project ourselves into the future, defending peace and progress.

From this viewpoint, I make a clear and unreserved appeal for trust. When General Pedrosa addressed me on 8 December and said: "I would like you to know us," I recalled my brief meeting with the first lieutenant general to join the Council of Ministers, because he spoke the same language. I want to armed forces to know me and for us to know each other, and I am determined that smokescreens and prejudices shall disappear, proceeding from clarity in communications and the responsible shouldering of the government's tasks.

Question: But I wonder what you feel as prime minister. Felipe Gonzalez has a very specific biography, very similar to any other Spaniard of 41 or under 40, with feelings, I imagine, and a respect for the state similar to those of any man of his age. Today when I arrived here, however, I was brought to your presence by a military aide and I saw you surrounded by all this paraphernalia....

Answer: This is rather an intimate question. I believe I have always had a sense of responsibility in any post that I hold. I long ago abandoned any hesitation before crossroads as a means of evading responsibility. In other words, always having the excuse that "I would be better off doing something else." I shoulder the responsibility with all that it entails. When I came here, to the prime minister's office, I made some observations, some of which I was able to convey quite spontaneously and others which I must convey delicately. It is a mixture of feelings. I believe that the responsibility lies here, in this building. There is no reason for me to change personally and therefore I can work normally, as I have always worked. However, at the same time I believe it is important, inevitable, that when someone comes to visit me there be a prime minister's aide to receive him at the door and announce him, because this is part of the very essence of the exercise of power, without implying any need to change personally. Since you have known me for some time, during a conversation such as this you may have noticed symptoms indicating whether or not there are any changes in the personal field of communication better than I, who am a bad judge of how I may be performing my new role as prime minister after living here for only a week. Last, while I have sometimes observed that the prime ministership lacked an adequate infrastructure, having been here a week, I can say it with the knowledge provided by sitting behind a desk 12-14 hours a day, trying to organize a mechanism useful to the leadership of the executive. There is no bitterness in my remarks. I believe that Machado [poet] was right: There is nothing that cannot get worse and nothing that cannot be improved, so I do not want to say whether what was done before me was good or bad. It has simply been done, and I regret it for the sake of former Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo and former Prime Minister Suarez, who lacked an adequate infrastructure to be able to say that they had a prime minister's office, which implies not only coordination among the various ministerial departments, but also the capacity to impart a thrust originating from the prime ministership to the major political, economic, social, defense actions, and so forth.

The investiture is the investiture not of the government but of the prime minister, who assumes direct responsibility for executive power, though he exercises it collegially via the Council of Ministers. However, after a week here two possible temptations present themselves. One belongs somewhat to oriental philosophy. It is to sit down and wait for each minister to call, to receive him, to talk to each about his own department and the problems he brings with him, with a greater or lesser degree of commitment, on the basis of a global outlook, but as a supervision of the minister's task, or, on the contrary, to try to create the necessary infrastructure for a real prime minister's office. This is what I am doing and it will take me several months. This is understood perfectly, but in fact it is adequately understood only by coming here to this office and having the run of the place. I know that this was Suarez' concern during his prime ministership, and Calvo Sotelo's too. However, I do not want to give the impression that I am evading an answer about the similarity of my feelings as a 40 year-old citizen to those of the rest of my generation regarding the armed forces.

It is true that there is a mutual ignorance, sometimes burdened by prejudices, but I have managed to adopt a responsible attitude to the problems of Spain's defense, of our territorial integrity, of our position in the world, and from this viewpoint I have reached conclusions that I am sure are shared by the armed forces and the majority of Spainards. For instance: Defense is not the exclusive province of top politicians or specialists; it is the concern of everyone, of all 37 or 38 million Spaniards.

This is why it must be a state policy, this is why there must be close relations between the armed forces and the people, the citizens. If those citizens freely decide that the government should be the one that we have now, they are clearly endorsing not only its policy on education, health, the economy, and so forth, but also its defense policy. This is constitutionally how it should be and this is how it will be. The best way to do it is with dedication and clarity, though sometimes the problems seem, or are, complex. To sum up, the greatest curiosity or anxiety is prompted by what form relations between the socialists and the armed forces will take. I venture to hope that they will be good, because there are national objectives that unite us with the vast majority -- irrespective of what each of us may think -- in specific aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life.

Question: What about loneliness?

Answer: Of course there is a kind of isolation.

Question: Do you feel now the loneliness of power?

Answer: Yes. Well, actually I would not want citizens to believe that I feel alone. This is something I have often thought about. Moreover, I have the team that I drew up -- people who, unless the contrary is proved -- in which case we will change them and that will be that -- are sufficiently serious, responsible and intellectually fresh, capable of working every day and of devoting their whole lives to it and of each concentrating on their own work. Be that as it may, however, the citizens must know that the telephone call at 2230 or midnight or the midnight news flash is indeed an arrow that makes straight for the nerve center, which is the prime minister's office. I am not saying that others do not feel its effects -- everyone feels its effects. I am simply saying that when one is where it all happens, so to speak, the news flash reaches that nerve center first of all. People should realize that being here, means above all that when someone meets a violent death -- and I am not specifying who -- it has immediate repercussions on the prime minister's personal life.

Question: What impact did the news of the death of the latest member of the First of October Armed Revolutionary Group to be killed have on you?

Answer: I thought of his family. Everyone who dies leaves other victims behind him -- children, mothers or fathers. It is much more tragic when the person who dies, whether uniformed or civilian, is assassinated in an ambush. In this case it was the result of a clash between the law and order forces and a person found guilty of a terrorist crime and accused of others. Be that as it may, I was, and still am, in favor of the abolition of the death penalty and I will always ask the law and order forces to avoid killing, though I will understand legitimate defense.

However, this question raises the whole issue of the eradication of terrorism and, though I mention this only in passing, I want citizens to know that some terrorist gangs instruct their members to surrender if surrounded, others do not. Behind these two attitudes there are different terrorist strategies that must not mislead us. I will explain this to the public at length on another occasion.

Question: Let us discuss violence and freedom. There is a group of repressive laws that you have promised to amend -- the laws on countering terrorism and on the defense of the Constitution.

Answer: We have provided ourselves with an advanced democratic Constitution that must be developed in many aspects, but this Constitution has created a judiciary with the highest degree of independence in Europe, though it lacks an infrastructure for its functioning. Therefore, we have a framework of truly progressive freedoms and rights.

Before the transition and as it developed the phenomenon of terrorism emerged, which is a serious threat to this framework of freedoms and peaceful coexistence for Spain's citizens and peoples. Terrorism has personal and collective consequences of the utmost gravity. It causes death, mistrust, destruction, and so forth. The public authorities have an obligation to eradicate it to give the citizens security. In this context Parliament produces laws whose aim is to provide the executive with the tools for combating the phenomenon of the terrorist gangs. This is what has happened in Western democracies with a longer history than ours. And we cannot be an exception.

However, some of this legislation is not being implemented and some of it needs to be revised. Whatever is not implemented must be rejected as unnecessary, as happened with the law on the defense of democracy. I must say that, without terrorism these laws would not exist -- something which, although it is obvious, if often forgotten. In the present situation we propose to introduce improvements to the system's legal procedures and to reform the penal code, as I said in the investiture debate, but we cannot create legal vacuums that will facilitate terrorist activity and generate a feeling of greater insecurity.

What worries me most, despite what I have said, is that many citizens feel insecure because of the extortions, kidnappings and crimes perpetrated by the terrorist gangs, because our chief responsibility is to ensure that they can be free, for which they need to feel secure.

Question: With regard to extraditions from France, do you not believe that the existence of special laws and courts here could be used there as a pretext for refusing these extraditions?

Answer: No. They must not use them in this way. From the viewpoint of the institutionalization of an independent legal system, I have already said that Spain has gone further than any other European country. The fact that we have to commission all the necessary resources to ensure a proper administration of justice is another matter. I have the impression that the problems have arisen not for this reason, but for others, among which I do not rule out the faulty preparation of extradition documents, though this is not the most important one. However, this will be corrected in the future.

Question: Do you not believe, for instance, that the national court should be altered?

Answer: I believe that the national court's functions should be reappraised for the time being because it probably has some functions that should not belong to it. There are certain kinds of crimes, however, affecting state security that cannot be dealt with by an ordinary court.

Question: What about the prisons? Will you maintain the top security prison, such as Herrera de la Mancha?

Answer: I do not have enough information to express a responsible opinion on this subject now. When I have received the report that I have requested on it and I have all the facts at my disposal, I will express my opinion. What I can say now is that the general situation in the prison must change quickly. The point of balance is still the maintenance of a concept of security not unconnected with the concept of social peace and transcending public order as such.

Question: Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the immediate evolution of terrorism? What is the significance of your offer of a dialogue made during the investiture debate?

Answer: I do not want to be misunderstood, and if people believe that I am offering a dialogue to those who act violently I am being misunderstood. As far as I am concerned there can only be one kind of dialogue -- the kind laid down by the limits of the Constitution, irrespective of who is in a position to speak or conduct dialogue. Not only am I obliged to observe these limits, but I believe that the existence of a system of freedom in Spain depends on it. When people talk about observance of the Constitution I would like them to understand that there is a higher level than observance, which is the conviction that the Constitution is the foundation on which this historic blueprint is being built: Observance and defense. The Constitution embraces the positions of the entire range of democratic pluralism and of whatever freedoms may exist. What it cannot embrace is violence against the Constitution. Of course it may or may not have the people's support. And you ask me whether or not I am optimistic. In historical terms, I am. I do not believe we will put an end to the violence in 1 or 2 days, but I am confident and hopeful that the perpetrators of violence will realize that their way is a blind alley.

Question: Socialist member of Parliament Damborena has said that the KAS [expansion unknown] alternative contains an acceptable part. Is this your opinion too?

Answer: I remember a recent publication announcing the Socialist Party's anti-terrorist plan. It listed a number of measures. I learned of it via that publication, and the plan corresponded to none of the documents issued by the party, but when I saw the 10 points presented there, I believed that 3, 4 or 5, I do not know how many, could be included in a plan for combating violence and terrorism. I imagine that this is the same way the Basque Socialist deputy's thoughts went. Within the Constitution you can advocate whatever position you want, barring violent methods, and you can contest elections stating that your platform is self-determination. Well, however little popular support you gain, I have no reason to deny you the right to say this, as long as you do not act violently against the Constitutional order. But I would like to make it clear that I believe that Spain's unity cannot be questioned.

Question: There are other rights. Conscientious objection, for instance. Do you intend to legislate on it?

Answer: I do not consider the issue a national priority, but it must be broached. What worries me, however, is the possibility that the government may define its policy by the number of bills that it produces. When I was asked to give a legislative timetable at the investiture, I had one but I did not want to reveal it. There were 150 bills and I began to think to myself: 150 bills will fill an entire legislative term devoted solely to producing legislation.

Question: The PSOE has been accused of political misogyny and of a lack of attention to the topics of women's liberation.

Answer: It is a partly justified charge. Spanish society is still fairly male-dominated (but no more than our European neighbors), and the political parties have failed to tackle the issue rigorously. I said it was a partly justified charge because the PSOE is the party with a solid social representation that offers the best hopes of equal treatment for men and women. I therefore acknowledge the shortcoming and assert the hope.

Question: Last, how are your relations with the Catholic Church? Do you not foresee any clashes over laws on education?

Answer: Though this is the last question, I should say that the substance of your twofold question is almost enough to fill an interview.

Briefly, I must say that relations are good. And that a large proportion of the church could identify with a socioeconomic program such as ours, which attempts to combat social injustices and inequalities and that the subject of education will not constitute a serious obstacle to an understanding, because our position, as was seen at the investiture, is not seriously challenged by anyone.

I accept that private education provides a social service and I merely wish that the Constitution be observed, without the establishment of any kind of discriminations.

FRAGA FAVORS DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

PM221437 [Editorial Report] Madrid YA in Spanish on 12 December 1982 publishes on pages 32-33 a 1,900-word Maria-Luisa Garcia-Franco interview with Popular Alliance Chairman Manuel Fraga Iribarne. He criticizes Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' investiture speech for its alleged vagueness, denies that a shadow Cabinet is being formed, and states that he is in favor of dialogue with the government, although maintaining that it "must be reserved solely for essentials."

KING JUAN CARLOS RECORDS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

LD250000 [Editorial Report] Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish at 2100 GMT on 24 December, in a linkup of all Spanish television and radio stations, broadcasts a recorded Christmas message to the Spanish people by King Juan Carlos.

After his brief introductory remarks, Juan Carlos points out that Spaniards should look upon recent events "without fear because they constitute positive elements of our society capable of giving us further strength to face the problems and difficulties that are affecting us." He discusses the importance of unity and creative energy. Juan Carlos emphasizes the importance of the Spanish family as the key to the strength of Spain. He discusses the role of the father and the father's worries over his children's future and well-being. He also discusses the dreams that those children have for that future.

Juan Carlos gives a "special mention for those who have given their efforts and lives in the fulfillment of their duty, to preserve this peace and the hopes for the future that inspire us." He also greets those Spaniards at work or overseas fulfilling their various duties. The king concludes his address at 2109 GMT by wishing all Spaniards a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year on behalf of his family and himself.

DENMARK

FOREIGN MINISTER COOL ON SWEDEN'S ZONE PROPOSAL

PM231243 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 18 Dec 82 p 10

[Unattributed report: "No to Swedish Proposal"]

[Text] Denmark does not think that Sweden's proposal for a 300-km wide nuclear-free zone in central Europe is a good one. This emerged from statements from Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen on Friday [17 December] after his Swedish counterpart Lennart Bodstrom's short visit to Copenhagen. The Danish foreign minister takes the view that one of the fundamental problems with the Swedish proposal is that it isolates geographical areas from the global nuclear problem. "We fear that this kind of isolated solution could complicate the disarmament negotiations taking place at present in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union," Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said.

The Swedish foreign minister had no comment to make on the negative Danish reaction to the latest Swedish proposal for a central European nuclear-free zone. However, he did say that positive reactions had already been received from various countries, but was unwilling to say more.

At the meeting between the two foreign ministers the question of a Nordic nuclear-free zone was also raised. The Danish stance here is also negative. "This is an old debate with its well-known views. The Nordic area is already nuclear-free, and we have no intention of altering that fact, so there is no need for us to write that into a treaty," the Danish foreign minister said.

FINLAND

PAPER VIEWS BODSTROM, OTHER ZONE PLANS

PM211657 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 10 Dec 82 p 4

[Jan-Magnus Jansson editorial: "In Rapacki's Footsteps"]

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe came as a surprise, even though a fair number of people were expecting the new Swedish Government to indicate its desire for greater foreign policy activity in some way. The proposal complements the active, but some somewhat vague interest the Palme government has in the Nordic nuclear-free zone.

The first question that came to mind when Bodstrom's initiative was made public was whether it was a joint demarche with central European states, indeed even with the superpowers. If this were so it would have been a very important event. Interest cooled somewhat when it became clear that it was obviously a separate move by the Swedish Government, even though the background to the initiative is to be found in the discussions within the Palme Commission, a body which consisted of authoritative people from various countries but which was completely unofficial. The report which the committee put forward in June 1982 contains the plan which Bodstrom has now wheeled out on behalf of his government. It stipulates that a 150km-wide zone [as published] in West Germany and its Eastern neighbors, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, be cleared of nuclear arms, which in practice really means tactical or battlefield nuclear arms.

The Swedish initiative brings old times to mind. The best known model for a denuclearized central Europe was contained in the so-called Rapacki plan put forward in October 1957 by then Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki.

The Rapacki plan was an important topic of conversation in Europe in the years when diplomats were rubbing their stiff limbs after the end of the cold war. Then it fell into oblivion. Its political background is chiefly to be found in Poland's and the whole of the Eastern Bloc's desire to prevent rearmament -- nuclear and conventional -- in Western Germany, but also in Poland's natural desire for detente.

The Rapacki plan was more ambitious that the Bodstrom plan in the sense that it aimed at the creation of a nuclear-free zone consisting of four countries; West Germany, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Rapacki plan was later replaced by the Gomulka plan, which only aimed at freezing nuclear arms numbers in central Europe. It failed because of the Western powers' unwillingness to ban nuclear arms from West Germany.

Sweden's best known contribution to the search for a solution to nuclear problems in the sixties was the so-called Unden plan which was put forward in 1961 and took its name from then Foreign Minister Osten Unden. It was different from the Rapacki plan and the later Kekkonen plan in that it did not use the idea of a zone. The basic idea in Unden's plan was that states which were willing to refrain from the use of all forms of nuclear arms on their territory could form a "club" regardless of their geographical positions. The number of nuclear-free states could therefore be expected to grow. It is possible to see a distant similarity between Unden's thinking and the not very well received plan that Sweden and Finland should each declare themselves to be nuclear-free, put forward quite recently by Alva Myrdal.

The Bodstrom plan -- or should it be called the Palme plan? -- is different from earlier proposals in that it aims at a narrow geographical zone, that is, an area which would immediately be transformed into a military front upon the outbreak of war. The Palme report, which can be used as a sort of background material to the proposal, stresses the dangers of the existence of such a large number of tactical nuclear arms in forward positions in central Europe. A large part of these, on the NATO side in particular, are in the immediate vicinity of the border. The report points to the risk that the nuclear threshold would immediately be crossed, because, for one reason, the right to use the arms could be delegated to local commanders. The withdrawal of the arms from within 150 km of the border is clearly designed to give a certain amount of breathing space before they are brought into use.

It is almost possible to include the Palme plan under the heading of confidence-building measures which reduce tension in areas of superpower sensitivity without having a decisive effect on military planning and the balance of power as a whole. In itself the argument cannot be said to be unreasonable. However, we can ask what reception it will receive: Initial reactions from the two superpower alliances have not been favorable.

Even while the Palme Commission was still meeting its Soviet member, the well-known U.S.-specialist Georgiy Arbatov expressed his reservations and pointed out that the step would have little military significance and that the nuclear weapons that had been withdrawn could be quickly moved back into position. Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray has criticized the timing of the demarche and hinted that it could confuse the issue in the much more important negotiations currently taking place elsewhere. We can also wonder whether NATO which builds its strategy to a very large extent on defense "on the border" supported by tactical nuclear arms will be willing to discuss the plan.

The Swedish Government, however, intends to press on smartly. It stresses that this is not a final proposal, much more like "soundings" of the CSCE area's governments to see whether the conditions exist for further work on the plan. The Swedish Government also apparently wants to link the plan to an expansion of the zone northwards (the Nordic nuclear-free zone) and southwards (Greece's proposal for a nuclear-free zone in southern Europe). This gives the plan greater breadth than it has in purely technical terms. At the same time, however, a rebuff for the zone plan would perhaps make it possible to declare that further work on the plans for a Nordic zone are useless at present.

The Swedish zone plan is also original in that it is put forward by a country outside the area to which it is intended to apply. This could be an advantage to or a burden for the plan's proposers.

The Bodstrom plan is a very good example of the activity currently being advocated by many Finns. We can take a positive view of such demarches: As long as proposals are put forward and activity continues the world at least is not being paralyzed by fatalism. However, is is also possible to take a critical view of them, because a glut of plans, which in the long run would not be taken seriously by those most closely affected, could give rise to a cynical atmosphere.

SWEDEN

SOVIET DIPLOMATS ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE LEAVE

LD271842 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] According to what our staff has learned, the two Soviet diplomats who have been accused of industrial espionage among other things and declared personas non grata in Sweden are leaving the country by train from Malmo to Moscow this evening. However, it is still unclear what will happen to the third Soviet citizen who has also been accused of industrial espionage but who is not a diplomat.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS TAKE UP ARMAMENT IN SOUTH AT UN

NC280848 Nicosia KIBRIS POSTASI in Turkish 26 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Lefkosa, [Nicosia] -- TFSC representative in New York Nail Atalay has stated that a true rapprochement between the two communities in Cyprus can be posible only through the immediate cessation of hostile acts through the creation of conditions that will be conducive to intercommunal talks, and finally through the finding of a peaceful settlement for the Cyprus dispute.

Atalay has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar replying to the views expressed in an earlier letter sent to him by Greek Cypriot UN Representative Konstantin Mousioutas. The letter sent to the UN Secretary General Nail Atalay was distributed as a UN General Assembly and Security Council document, it was disclosed in Lefkosa

In his letter, Atalay has stressed that the futile efforts by the Greek Cypriot administration to deny the intensive arms stockpiling in south Cyprus and to accuse the Turkish Cypriot side of preparing for an imaginary war constitute a typical example of attempts to confuse the guilty with the innocent. Stating that the Greek Cypriot press openly referred to the fact that the Greek Cypriots are arming in an appalling manner, Atalay emphasized that the arguments put forward by the Greek Cypriot administration that the Greek Cypriots were arming for the purpose of strengthening the defense of the socalled free zone of Cyprus cannot cover up the fact that they are threatening the increasingly developing peace on the island. Atalay drew attention to the fact that the arms being obtained are meant for attack and not for defense. He added that among these arms are missiles, tanks, heavy machineguns, light and heavy guns and armored vehicles, and that the quantity is far above that needed for defense purposes.

By advancing such meaningless arguments that the Turks are going to attack or that a local paper may provoke Turkey, the Greek Cypriot representative cannot divert attention in other directions. Atalay added: "Comparing Turkey's military strength with that of the Greek Cypriot administration is irrelevant. The Cyprus dispute is not an issue between Turkey and the Greek Cypriot administration. Turkey's presence in Cyprus is confined to efforts to protect peace on the island, to maintain Cyprus' bicommunal independence and to protect the Turkish Cypriot community against the armed attacks of the Greek Cypriots by using its rights and responsibilities within the framework embodied in international agreements.

Atalay stated that it is impossible for the Greek Cypriot representative to expect the Turkish Cypriot community to agree to relinquish Turky's protection or to forget the aggressive role played by Greece since 1963 as part of the expansionist plans which it has been pursuing in the east Mediterranean for a long time. Atalay also recalled with emphasis that the Greek Cypriots -- who gladly serve as tools in the execution of Greece's sinister plans -- described the anniversary of the defeat of the Greek forces in 1922 in invading western Anatolia as "the Asia Minor disaster."

Atalay emphasized that under these conditions and in light of the political, social and economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community, it is difficult to understand the meaning of the false preachings of the Greek Cypriot leadership about cooperation and rapprochement between the two countries.

After quoting some examples of the economic embargo which the Greek Cypriot community has imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community, Atalay concluded: "A true rapprochement between the two communities in Cyprus can be possible only through the immediate cessation of hostile acts, through the creation of conditions that will be conducive to intercommunal talks and finally through the finding of a peaceful settlement for the Cyprus dispute. However, let me regretfully say that as will be seen from Mousioutas' letter, the negative attitude of the Greek Cypriot side renders our efforts to find such a settlement impossible. It is impossible for us to be optimistic about making any progress. We hope that the Greek Cypriot side will soon grasp the realities and that it will abandon the perilous path it has chosen in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute."

DENKTAS ON MEANING OF AGREEMENT WITH MAKARIOS

TA281205 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the passage of time was solidifying the separation between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities. In a statement this morning, President Denktas said that the guideline agreement, reached at the summit meeting between him and the late Archbishop Makarios, provided for a bizonal federation in Cyprus and the continuation of the Cyprus intercommunal talks within these guidelines, and benefitted both communities. He stated that the efforts by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, to alter or weaken these guidelines would not yield the desired results in harmony with the aspirations of the Greek Cypriot community.

On Mr Kiprianou's claims, Mr Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots had the support of Greece and the world of Hellenism for the realization of Greek Cypriot aspirations, and the implementation of the principles of the outdated Greek "Megalo idea," had precipitated the present separation in Cyprus. President Denktas stressed that the United Nations was an organization to safeguard the freedom of people and would not deprive a community which had founder partnership rights in the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the country.

He reiterated that the United Nations was always by the side of the oppressed and its principles would prevail only if it continued to do so. President Denktas stressed that those who were hiding behind the guise of a legal government trying to exploit the principles of the United Nations so as to do away with the freedom of the Turkish Cypriot community would eventually be unmasked.

DENKTAS SAYS LEFKE WILL NOT BE GIVEN UP

TA271604 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the concern that Lefke [Lefka] will be left to the Greek Cypriots is unnecessary. This morning Denktas received a delegation of representatives from institutions and establishments in Lefke. In a statement after the meeting, Denktas said: Lefke is our oldest Turkish Cypriot district, and it is our duty to show the necessary attention to this district. The government should discuss which of their demands should immediately be fulfilled, which are [words indistinct]. Actually, I believe that a government statement referred to (?the interest shown) in the subject. I would like to state one thing: It is completely unnecessary to worry or even to be concerned over the fact that Lefke will be left to the Greek Cypriots under any agreement. The citizens of the region should not consider such a possibility. Such a move has not been and will not be considered. Therefore, let them be in peace.

According to a Turkish Cypriot news agency report, Lefke Mayor [name indistinct] made a statement after the meeting and said that they had briefed the president on Lefke's problems.

He added that the president will visit Lefke in January and investigate the problems on the spot. He stressed that not even an inch of Lefke could be a subject for bargaining with the Greek Cypriots. He added that they wanted the government to strengthen this belief with considerable investments in the region.

ATAKOL ADDRESSES TURKISH CYPRIOT ASSEMBLY

TA240916 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0905 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Lefkosa, 24 Dec (AA) -- Foreign Minister Kenan Atakol of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus said Thursday the Turkish side would not be the first to quit intercommunal talks. Atakol made the statement during Federated Legislative Assembly debate on the 1983 budget.

Atakol deplored Greek aggressive behavior toward the Turkish Cypriot community politically and economically, and called for united reaction against such behavior.

TURKISH TROOPS SCHEDULE MILITARY EXERCISES

NC571157 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The United Nations have informed the republic's authorities that the Turkish occupation force will hold military exercises in the Turkish sector of Nicosia effective today.

BRIEFS

BAYRAK RADIO ANNIVERSARY -- Bayrak Radio, the voice of the Turkish Cypriot fighters, is celebrating its 19th anniversary today. On 21 December 1963, the Greek Cypriots usurped the Turkish Cypriots of their rights to have a broadcasting organ and so, Bayrak Radio was set up in 3 days. To this day, it continues to make the just cause of the Turkish Cypriots heard throughout the world in three languages. The Bayrak Radio and Television [BRT] union, Bay-Sen, published a magazine called BRT on the occasion of the foundation anniversary of Bayrak Radio which will be published monthly. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 25 Dec 82 TA]

NEW PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL -- In a meeting held today, the Democratic People's Party's assembly elected Ahmet Atamsoy, who is also the education, culture, youth and sports minister, to the post of secretary general of the party. The assembly then proceeded to elect the 8-man Executive Committee of the party and to discuss the domestic and foreign issues of the TFSC. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 25 Dec 82 TA]

AVEROF, FLORAKIS COMMENT ON REFUGEE REPATRIATION

NC272025 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's announcement on the free and unrestricted repatriation of political refugees, which he made to the representatives of Hellenic Radio-Television 1 and 2 [ERT-1 and ERT-2] on the occasion of Christmas, has found almost total response in the political world in addition to the favorable echo it had on public opinion. The political party leaders as well as former Prime Minister Kanelopoulos and state Deputy Yeoryio Mavros made statements today regarding the issue.

Specifically, New Democracy Party leader Evangelos Averof made the following statement:

Mr Prime Minister has chosen Christmas Day to festively announce the repatriation of those living in the Eastern world countries. His intention is obvious: to distract public opinion's attention from the difficult problems which PASOK's bad ruling of the country has caused the Greek people. Concerning the substance of the issue, the prime minister's announcement does not add anything new because, as is known, most of the postwar governments had established the repatriation with the exception of those burdened with many convictions for criminal activity. The New Democracy Party considers as essential to exempt from this measure certain categories of persons who had even been defenders of splitting unity in the national sphere. With a very light heart, the prime minister allows the return to Greece of those persons without even any processing.

The measures announced by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on Christmas Day concerning the huge question of political refugees are certainly positive from both the democratic and national aspects, KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis stated in response to a question from newsmen on the issue of the political refugees' repatriation. Florakis also stressed that it is about time the last wounds of civil war were healed. These wounds were intentionally kept open by certain forces in order to poison our national life and democratic developments. We believe, of course, that both the interpretation and implementation of the relative measures that have been announced will include all the Greek citizen political refugees without exception or conditions and that, at the same time, the state will exert every effort to resolve their critical problems.

I KATHIMERINI APPRAISES MORATORIUM WITH TURKEY

NC261737 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The "moratorium" with Turkey has already been in force informally, and as long as it is not officially and substantively disturbed by the Turkish side, it should be considered very probable that a meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries will be held next February. This timing of the meeting also expresses the length of time which the Greek Government considers as necessary for trying out the "moratorium" so that the suitable climate may be created for the Greek-Turkish dialogue.

These assessments have been made by reliable diplomatic circles, who described the Greek side's verbal note (after the violations) that both sides contribute to the restoration of climate between the two countries as the starting point of a new phase of the old "moratorium." This time mark, in conjunction with the fact that Turkey has not until now proceeded with new violations, is considered by the Greek side as a sufficient confirmation of Ankara's acceptance of the "moratorium" contents.

The same circles attribute Ankara's provocative actions at times mainly to its concern over a likely extension of Greek territorial waters, something that Greece is now allowed by virtue of the new law of the sea treaty.

In reality, according to the same assessments, the violations aim not only at questioning the Greek airspace limits that had been accepted by Turkey for decades, but also at "reminding" that, since Ankara expresses its objection to something which is already fixed from the international law point of view, its reaction will be stronger after a possible extension of our territorial waters.

The standstill with the Atlantic alliance is linked with these developments in Greek-Turkish relations and with the outlined predictions. This is so because settlement of this standstill predetermines the solution of the Greek-Turkish disputes.

According to assessments by the same diplomatic circles, the Greek Government would be prepared to immediately establish the NATO command in Larissa under the precondition that the limits of its jurisdiction would coincide with those that were in force before 1974 in as far as the defense of our national airspace is concerned within the Athens flight information region. In other words, the NATO note that constitutes the alliance's official acceptance of this arrangement must be in force.

In the case of NATO, the nonsettlement of the pending situation with explicit clarifications that would confirm the old status does not seem to constitute a loss of some Greek sovereign right. This is so because, despite the Turkish questioning, air defense virtually remains in Greek hands.

With this reasoning, it appears that any prediction of our country's withdrawal from NATO is overthrown. It is supported that, taking the international situation as a given fact, it is doubtful if there would be a Greek Government which would desire to shoulder the heavy responsibility of a wider relaxation of political and defensive links with the West. Besides, the present government may be flirting with the non-aligned countries but it is also aware of their weaknesses.

At the same time, a wider relaxation would increase even more -- with an excuse that would be offered by the Greek side itself -- Turkey's importance to the West, while we should not overlook the "deterrent" element of our participation in the Western alliance, as the loss of this element would expose our country to specific dangers in the long run.

GDR'S PAUL VERNER ON RESULTS OF KKE CONGRESS

NC221604 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Dec 82 p 7

[Statement to RIZOSPASTIS on the 11th KKE Congress by Paul Verner, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo and Central Committee secretary -- date not given]

[Text] Your congress has been an exceptional international event for all the communist parties which have seen the road covered by the KKE since its 10th congress -- a thing which was most important -- and which have seen the number of new delegates to the 11th congress. If I may say so, there was great unity between the senior, the experienced comrades, and the many new KKE fighters for democracy, social progress and peace.

PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER ISHAQ KHAN IN ANKARA

TA271045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pakistani Minister of Finance, Commerce, Planning and Provincial Cooperation Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who arrived in Ankara last night, began his contacts today. He was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning. Ulusu said that he was pleased to see the finance minister of friendly and brotherly Pakistan in Turkey. He added that such visits would further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries. Ulusu also expressed the belief that the joint economic committee meetings which will begin today will yield beneficial results for economic relations.

The visiting minister will meet State Minister Sermet Refik Pasin in the afternoon. The joint economic committee meetings will be held by the Turkish and Pakistani delegations headed by Pasin Ishaq Khan, respectively.

Attends Economic Committee Meeting

TA271737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pakistani Minister of Finance, Commerce, Planning and Provincial Cooperation Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who is in Ankara, is continuing his contacts. The Pakistani minister met with Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin this afternoon. Later, the Turkish-Pakistani joint economic committee met under the two ministers. Pasin said that world economic developments are adversely affecting stability and peace but that, inspite of this, Turkey and Pakistan are cooperating based on mutual trust. Pasin added that the historic, religious and cultural ties between the two countries affected not only bilateral relations, but also the two countries' stands on international issue. Noting that the economic achievements in Pakistan in recent years were appreciated by Turkey, Pasin added that Turkey entered a new period of economic progress during the last 2 years. Pasin said that the program implemented in this new period put an end to direct state interference in the economy and was based on a market economy. Noting that the program also includes methods which will enable the Turkish economy to unite with foreign markets, Pasin added that as a result of this program, the rate of inflation has been reduced from 100 percent to about 30 percent annually within 2 years, the development rate has reached 4.4 percent and exports have increased considerably. Pasin said that the government intends to keep the rate of inflation under control and increase investments.

Pasin said that Turkey and Pakistan can begin close cooperation in the industrial process. He expressed the belief that concrete decisions will be made at the committee meeting in a bid to achieve this goal.

Ishaq Khan said that at the talks they will find the opportunity to assess the progress made in trade relations and economic cooperation. Noting that every effort will be exerted to achieve joint goals, Ishaq Khan added that the existing solidarity between the two countries will enable this.

The measures which have to be taken to increase the trade between the two countries are being discussed at the joint economic committee meetings. Turkish-Pakistani joint investment possibilities in the automative industry and the production of tractors and electrical appliances in Pakistan are also being discussed at the meetings. An agreement on the establishment of a Turkish-Pakistani engineering and consulting firm is expected to be signed at the meetings.

TRIAL OF ILLEGAL COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS BEGINS

TA271737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Summary] The trial of 229 persons belonging to the illegal Turkish Revolutionary Communist party [TDKP] has begun at the 1st Army and Martial Law Command's First Military Court in Istanbul. The identity of 110 suspects who are in detention was determined at today's hearing. The suspects are being charged with engaging in activities aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order in Turkey and replacing it with a Marxist-Leninist system.

13 DEFENDANTS IN COMMUNIST TRIAL RELEASED

TA241655 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 24 Dec (AA) -- Thirteen defendants in the trial of 280 members of the Communist Party of Turkey were released by an Ankara martial law court Friday. There were several women among those set at liberty.

UNIONISTS ACQUITTED OF COMMUNISM CHARGES

TA231801 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Istanbul, Dec 23 (A.A.) -- An Istanbul martial law court Wednesday acquitted 43 officers of the trade union "Paksat-is" (union of food packagers and salesmen) of charges of turning a legal organization into an illegal one for the purpose of establishing a communist order. The prosecutor asked the court for the acquittal, stating his examination of the evidence had convinced him the defendants had not broken the law.

110 LEFTISTS CAPTURED IN EAST ANATOLIA

TA261447 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Summary] A total of 110 suspects have been captured during operations conducted by security forces in Diyarbakir Province in East Anatolia and its vicinity. Out of these, 69 belong to the illegal Turkish Communist Party [TCP], 29 to the Turkish Communist Toiler Party [TCTP] and 12 to the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front -- Emergency [TPLPF-E] group.

A statement by the Diyarbakir Martial Law Command's Press and Public Relations Department says that the TCP members are accused of cooperating with divisive organizations in the region, of trying to penetrate legal organizations like Progressive Youths, Progressive Women and Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER], of carrying out subversive activities, of participating in party meetings held abroad and attending 6-month training courses there and of working against the approval of the new constitutional referendum.

The TCP members, on the other hand, are accused of trying to unite all illegal revolutionary organizations under one roof in a bid to conduct subversive activities. A Kalachnikov rifle, a submachine gun, a pistol, a duplicator and banned publications were seized by the security forces during the operation.

The members of the TPLPF-E group, who began their illegal activities in the People's Revolutionary Pioneers Organization in 1972, are accused of carrying out illegal organizational and subversive activities in the Diyarbakir region and of keeping in touch with organization officials in other regions of the country.

RIGHTISTS CAPTURED IN ADANA; EXTREMISTS SENTENCED

TA231545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Adana, 23 Dec (AA) -- Four members of the right-wing extremist group calling itself Idealist Youth Association "UGD" were caught in Adana on charges of having killed a total of 6 persons from 1978 to 1980. Among their victims were a correspondent of the daily "AYDINLIK", a teacher, and 4 cinemagoers they killed in a raid in Mersin.

In Antalya, a martial law court sentenced 5 members of the extremist group "Dev-Yol" (Revolutionary Path) to 5 to 35 years in prison for armed robbery.

WEAPONS SMUGGLERS CAPTURED IN IZMIR DISTRICT

TA241650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Summary] Twelve persons smuggling arms and ammunition and 24 persons purchasing from these smugglers have been captured in Izmir's Bayindir District. Following the interrogation of the captured it has been determined that the suspects sold 195 pistols and some 50,000 rounds of ammunition in the region up till now. The 24 purchasers were seized with 25 pistols and 82 rounds of ammunition.

OUR RADIO CRITICIZES TURKISH MILITARY JUDGES

TA240914 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "What a Judge"]

[Text] A newspaper report on hearings in an Ankara military court quotes a military judge asking the young suspects: Is there no one among you with the courage to confess his deeds? All you do is deny charges. Are you afraid for your lives?

What a judge, dear listeners. Simply consider the request made by the judge to the youths on trial. What the judge is asking them to do is to agree to confessions made under duress. It seems this uniformed so-called judge is not aware of the significance of his demand. This incident proves that there is no evidence against these youths except for their confessions, and that patriots being tried in military courts are being sentenced based on such confessions rather than evidence. The judge is in a tight position and is trying to play a trick on the youngsters in order to convict them. His goal is to make them agree to confessions which the military prosecutor forcibly extracted from them.

This proves that the entire crime of the youths is defending democracy and resisting fascism. Another truth which emerges is that the junta has not been able to pin down the real culprits of violence. It is a well-known fact that instead of punishing the real terrorists, the junta is harboring them.

Latest developments show that the junta is taking the necessary measures in order to deal with other democrats and democratic organizations that have escaped its wrath. According to a law which has been enacted at the Consultative Assembly, the government will be able to close down by decree all professional chambers with official status, or to limit their activities and paralyze them.

The junta has not been able to capture the real perpetrators of incidents of terror. Those seized were later released or were allowed to escape from prison. However, the junta kept in dungeons those fighting for democracy and peace, detaining hundreds, even thousands, for their political views. On Tuesday, the First Military Court in Izmir condemned Candemir Ozer, the editor of SAVAS YOLU [STRUGGLE PATH] to 14 years and 9 months in prison just for his political views. Detentions and convictions follow one another. And wardens disguised as judges im military courts are challenging our youths. In the event the suspects begin defending their views before the court, either the judge asks them to cut it short or has them removed from the courtroom. What do you think, dear listeners, of the cleverness of such uniformed so-called judges in Ankara?

PRESIDENT EVREN VISITS BANGLADESH 23-25 DECEMBER

For Dhaka and Ankara radio coverage of President Kenan Evren's visit to Bangladesh, including a report on the joint statement, see page D 1 of the 28 December South Asia DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETURNS -- Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sabahattin Ozbek, who attended the International Agricultural Development Fund meetings in Rome, returned to Turkey this evening. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Ozbek said that at the meeting the delegates discussed the interest on the loans given to developing countries and payments by these countries. He added that he also held talks with the president of FAO on issues concerning Turkey. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Dec 82 TA]

EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA -- Ankara, Dec 22 (AA) -- A Turkish firm is exporting 15 million tons of bottled drinking water a year to Saudi Arabia and earning 800 million U.S. dollars in return. A spokesman for the firm, Nazik Holding, said they are now planning to construct a plastic bottle manufacturing plant so that they will not have to import the bottles from Bulgaria or France as they have been, and can plan to extend exports to other Gulf countries as well. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0805 GMT 23 Dec 82 TA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY -- Ankara, Dec 22 (AA) -- Turkey's Ambassador to Damascus Mustafa Aksin has been appointed as an assistant undersecretary to the Foreign Ministry in Ankara. Aksin will fill the post vacated by Ambassador Oktay Iscen, who was assigned to Bonn. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0827 GMT 23 Dec 82 TA]

COUNCIL OF EUROPE LOAN -- Ankara, Dec 22 (AA) -- The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund has decided to extend a total of 32 million U.S. dollars as long-term credit to finance three projects in Turkey. The fund's representative in Turkey said the loans would be allotted to the medical school research center of Cukurova University, the silver mine at Kutahya operated by Etibank, and the Turkish dairy corporation plant at Balikesir. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0850 GMT 23 Dec 82 TA]

BANK IN BAHRAIN -- Istanbul, Dec 23 (AA) -- The "Yapi Ve Kredi" Bank has been given permission to open a branch in Bahrain. According to the decree published in Thursday's Official Gazette, the Bahrain branch will be authorized to carry on all banking activities except receiving deposits from citizens of Bahrain. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1610 GMT 23 Dec 82 TA]

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS FUND -- An Islamic religious affairs fund has been established in Brussels with the aim of helping Turks living in Europe in their religious services and problems. Religious Affairs Director Tayyar Altikulac, who attended the establishment meeting of the fund, said that religious services should be carried out by a single establishment in line with the state's and the Religious Affairs Directorate's understanding of religion. Later the title deeds of 23 mosques outside Turkey were transferred to the fund. Work is continuing to enable the fund to being functioning in other countries in Europe as well. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Dec 82 TA]

FERRYBOAT TO CYPRUS -- Mersin, 23 Dec (AA) -- A new Ro-Ro service is being started between the ports of Mersin and Magosa, officials of the maritime transport company announced Thursday. The Ro-Ro vessel, with a capacity to accomodate 50 to 60 trucks, will start its first shuttle next Monday, and will make three trips a week each way. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 0855 GMT 24 Dec 82 TA]

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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KREISKY ON PLO-ISRAEL TALKS, 'ARAFAT MEETING

AU281202 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Brigitte Fuchs telephone interview with Chancellor Kreisky, who is vacationing in Palma de Majorca -- recorded "a few minutes ago"]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, here in Vienna there is some excitement at the moment about a NEWSWEEK article which says that you have initiated direct contacts for the first time between the PLO and an important Israeli politician or personage. The issue at stake is said to be an exchange of Israeli and Palestinian prisoners of war. Have these contacts, which are said to have materialized through your mediation, produced any success yet?

[Answer] Well, first of all let me tell you that this is a story which is already a few weeks old, and so delicate that I do not want to say any more about it. It is a question of prisoners or war on both sides, and I was asked to make endeavors regarding this humanitarian matter, and naturally I complied with this request -- but I do not want to say any more about it.

[Question] A few months ago you said you would no longer act as a mediator. Has your position in this respect changed?

[Answer] Where humanitarian questions are concerned, such considerations do not enter into it at all. In political matters, yes, in humanitarian matters, no. If one is asked to help in a humanitarian matter, one must do it. I have done it primarily for the sake of the families and the individual people involved, not to do a favor for any government.

[Question] Have you been asked by the Israelis to act as a mediator in this matter?

[Answer] By families -- of course with the knowledge of the government, as far as I am informed.

[Question] This establishment of contact you managed to bring about -- was it also discussed yesterday when you talked with PLO Chairman 'Arafat?

[Answer] I cannot and do not want to say anything about this. Certainly these questions have played an important role for quite some time now.

[Question] Could you tell us what else you talked about with Mr 'Arafat?

[Answer] Well, yes, it was our first meeting after Beirut, after he left Beirut -- our meeting in Tunis did not materialize because he had important negotiations with King Husayn -- and thus he informed me, of course, about various things that happened there, and about the PLO's position on various important problems -- but I cannot tell you any more than that.

[Question] In 2 months' time the Palestinian National Council will meet in Algiers. Can you tell us what impression you have gained from 'Arafat, what decisions are going to be made there?

[Answer] If 'Arafat's policy finds some response, this moderate policy as was manifested in the Fes decisions, then this will be a good congress -- but it will depend on this, you see. I mean, a moderate policy must be judged again and again by the criterion of whether it brings any results, and in my opinion that is the most important aspect.

[Question] One last question: At present, Jordanian King Husayn, who is at the moment a very important person in the current mediation endeavors in the Middle East, is in Vienna. Will you see him while he is in Austria?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. That is too complicated. We do not have any private planes at our disposal, only on very rare occasions, and with regular flights that would be very difficult and would cost 2-3 days.

[Question] Will King Husayn possibly visit you in Majorca?

[Answer] No, no, I would never ask him to do that, and I would not want to ask such a thing.... (voice trails off) Indeed he knows all about 'Arafat's position; there is not much that I could tell him. I myself am curious to hear what he experienced in the United States -- but I am going to hear about that in due course.

WOERNER, SPD'S SCHEER ASSESS ANDROPOV PROPOSALS

LD281248 Hamburg DPA in German 1125 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 28 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Defense Minister Manfred Woerner (CDU) has underlined his view that Andropov's proposals for the Geneva negotiations violate vital German security interests. The Federal Republic is dependent on U.S. nuclear defense. "Neither Great Britain nor France are able or willing to take on this nuclear guarantee for our country," Woerner said on Tuesday.

Moscow's offer to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range weapons in Europe to the number of British and French long-range missiles is aimed at this weak point: intermediate-range missiles belonging to the United States would be excluded from Europe, and the FRG would be exposed to the full threat of the remaining 150-plus Soviet SS-20 missiles. The British and French nuclear weapons could only provide protection for Britain and France as national weapons of emergency in the event of an attack on these countries. Woerner underlined his assessment that the Soviet proposals "do not go far enough." Nevertheless, there is every reason to examine them carefully.

Alois Mertes, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, speaking on Saarland Radio, said that Andropov's proposal is unacceptable to the West in its present form since it creates a Soviet monopoly over land-based medium-range weapons in Europe. In addition, British and French nuclear weapons could not guarantee the FRG's security. Agreeing to Andropov's proposal would therefore mean "a substantial reduction in the FRG's security as a non-nuclear state." Mertes underlined, however, that the fact that the Soviet Union has abandoned its position of "freezing relations" is a small step in the right direction. With reference to ideas within the SPD about limiting the defense concept to conventional weapons, Mertes said that if there is no question of a nuclear response it would be an "invitation to aggression and blackmail."

In contrast to the Federal Government's view, Hermann Scheer, the SPD disarmament expert, stressed that the British and French missiles are part of the Geneva negotiation package. In his party's press service, he stated on Tuesday that the Soviet Union could not be expected to scale down its medium-range missiles to zero and then still be confronted by the French and British nuclear potential in Europe, which would moreover continue to be built up. Failing to take into account both missiles' potential would amount to "a concealed claim to Western superiority." Scheer admitted that naturally, the question of how these potentials should be taken into consideration still had to be examined in the West.

Former General on Proposals

AU271506 Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Interview with former Bundeswehr General Gerd Bastian by PRACE FRG correspondent Frantisek Vonderka: "The USSR's Proposal Is Very Welcome" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The latest Soviet peace proposals submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov on Monday are also welcomed by the peace-loving public in Western Europe. Our correspondent in the FRG spoke with former Bundeswehr General Gerd Bastian about the Soviet proposal pertaining to medium-range missiles.

[Question] Herr General, the USSR has submitted a new proposal for the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe. How do you assess this proposal?

[Answer] I have read about this proposal in our newspapers; if that information is correct then I can only say that I personally welcome the proposal very much. I cannot speak on behalf of the FRG Government or of the governments of other West European states, which have said they intend to carefully study the content of the Soviet proposals and answer them only later. As regards myself, my opinion is that this is a realistic and constructive proposal. It is a step of a quite different character than Reagan's so-called zero option, whose objective is to gain advantages for the United States, and thus no progress could have been achieved in Geneva on the basis of it.

[Question] Do you think that the Soviet proposal constitutes a step forward in Geneva?

[Answer] I am convinced of it. The Soviet Union has taken a great stride forward. In the interest of all European nations, a positive answer from the NATO side should come on this proposal. I fully understand that the USSR -- and this is also contained in its proposal -- wishes that the British and French Eurostrategic nuclear systems, which are zeroed in on Eastern Europe and nowhere else, be included in the Eurostrategic balance sheet. I have always regarded counting on the West's side only the U.S. weapons to be an absolutely unrealistic stance which could not lead to progress in the negotiations.

CSU CHAIRMAN STRAUSS URGES NEW POLICY ON GDR

LD281438 Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Munich, 28 Dec (DPA) -- CSU Chairman and Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss believes that during the past 10 years of the Basic Treaty the GDR has "not missed a chance of blackmailing the Federal Republic." In the CSU paper BAYERNKURIER, Strauss stressed that the previous "liberal-socialist" policy on intra-German affairs had failed in the aim of improving the situation "of our countrymen in the other part of Germany" and introducing decisive steps toward eliminating the division of Germany.

The political change in Bonn must also mark an end to this unsuccessful policy on intra-German affairs. Strauss declared his support for a "realistic policy on East German and intra-German affairs," which would never give up the aim of overcoming the division through peaceful means and in freedom. However, the communist rulers must be left in no doubt that contractual settlements never mean "acquiesence to injustice or continual acceptance of immoral or inhuman conditions."

BONN REPORTS ARRIVAL STATISTICS FROM THE GDR

DW291008 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 28 Dec 82

[From the "Heute" newscast]

[Text] By the end of November this year, more than 12,000 GDR citizens came to the Federal Republic of Germany. According to information provided by the Federal Interior Ministry 269 GDR citizens fled from the GDR, and 8,500 resettlers were allowed to emigrate with the approval of the GDR authorities. Other GDR citizens were ransomed from imprisonment by the Federal Government and likewise came to the West.

EGYPTIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS OFFICIAL ON MIDEAST

NC281041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Dec (MENA) -- FRG Minister of State [as received] Juergen Moellemann has affirmed that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government adheres to the Venice declaration issued by the EEC states.

He said the FRG's foreign policy will not change, and that this applies to the Middle East in particular.

In an exclusive interview with AL-AKHBAR, Moellemann said Germany adheres to and is committed to the Venice declaration in its two parts, namely, that on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and that on Israel's right to exist. The Venice declaration is the basis of the FRG's policy on the Middle East. He explained that the Venice declaration, the Fes summit resolutions and U.S. President Reagan's initiative represent three different ideological principles. Nevertheless, they all agree on the right of all states in the area to peace and on the need for a peaceful solution rather than a military one. The differences among these initiatives lie in the weight given to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In his interview, the FRG minister of state affirmed that his country will do its utmost to evacuate all foreign forces from Lebanon so that the Lebanese people will have the opportunity to restore their full sovereignty over their territories. He indicated that West Germany supports every effort exerted for the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

He announced that the FRG Government has expressed its full appreciation to Egypt for its continuing role and responsibilities in the search for a solution to the Middle East's major problem. He described the role played by President Husni Mubarak in the area as constructive. He stated that Germany is interested in eliminating the tension existing between Egypt and the Arab states because Egypt is an important country in the Arab world and the Arab contradictions will unequivocally impede its role in general.

Moellemann has presided over the German-Arab Friendship Society for a number of years now and is described as a friend of the Arabs. He was met with many Arab leaders, including PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

FIRM TO SUPPLY LARGE-DIAMETER PIPES TO USSR

LD281322 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Duisburg, 28 Dec (DPA) -- The Kloeckner Company, Duisburg, has won a new contract from the USSR worth DM250 million to supply 200,000 tons of large-diameter pipes. The contract is to be completed in conjunction with the Bergrohr Combine, Herne. The firm says that the delivery of the pipes will begin in January, and the order will be completed by October.

OFFICIAL PRAISE FOR U.S. FORCES IN FRG CITED

DW291035 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Dec 82 p 10

[Commentary signed Ein: "A Good Word"]

[Text] That was good for our American friends: The chancellor and the federal president thanked the soldiers from overseas for their military presence. In the flood of speeches given at Christmas, this appreciation by the political leaders of our country has been journalistically somewhat neglected. That was not the case, however, in the media of our allies. AFN, the television system of the U.S. Armed Forces, and STARS AND STRIPES, the paper of American soldiers, reported in detail on the appreciation uttered by Carstens as well as Kohl with regard to the U.S. forces. It was also noted with satisfaction that the German politicians didn't forget to voice respect for those families maintaining their sympathy for the host country despite terrorist action. Much can be achieved by a good word, particularly if addressed to a community which has not been spoiled by over-friendliness in the past years.

LATE REPORT: GENSCHER ON EC POLICY TASKS

DW291121 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1715 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Gaertner, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What will be the main points of work in this difficult time?

[Answer] It must be the main task not only of national governments, but of the Community to effectively combat unemployment. In this regard, we want special attention to be given to combating unemployment among the youth. This is a problem pertaining to the expectations of young people in regard to a free Community which, if they remain unfulfilled, must have long-term effects on the relationship between the young and our liberal order. Therefore, we will give special priority to combating unemployment among the young.

In addition, the financial problems of the Community must be solved; you can almost call it a problem of a state of finances. I attribute special importance to the smooth continuation of negotiations on the integration of Spain and Portugal. These two democracies have a claim that their expectations and the agreements they obtained will be fulfilled. We don't want the impression to be created in Spain that the Spaniards are welcome as an ally contributing to the common security but that we see problems the moment economic questions come up.

[Question] On the table of the Community is a draft of a European act linked with your name. The essence of this draft seems to me to have been watered down in the current discussions. Do you think that progress will be achieved for the Community in the end?

[Answer] Unfortunately, you are not quite incorrect in saying that the essence of the draft has been watered down. I will not give my name to a continuation of this process. On the contrary, I believe that we will be entering a phase now where every member state must admit whether it will stick with the great idea voiced by everybody, namely, the development of the Community into a European union. This cannot be achieved by watering down the European act beyond recognition; rather, it must be streamlined to make its contents visible.

FINLAND

SKDL OPPOSES ARMS BUDGET; MAY RESIGN GOVERNMENT

LD291058 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The resignation of the Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] from Premier Kalevi Sorsa's four-party government is becoming a certainty. The SKDL Diet group voted this morning for its statement opposing the arms purchases of the defense forces in the Diet's budget ballots. This is considered to mean the departure of the SKDL from the government, as Premier Sorsa made the budget ballots into a question of confidence in the government yesterday. The practical procedures in the government crisis will become clear during the afternoon. So far it is still open whether the entire government will submit its resignation or whether only the SKDL ministers will resign. SKDL Chairman Kalevi Kivisto had a discussion on the government situation with President Mauno Koivisto this morning.

The government crisis was sealed by the SKDL Diet group, which met this morning and announced that it will adhere to its opposition to the arms purchases. In the discussion held by the group, Chairman Kivisto made a strong appeal for a continuation of government cooperation. Kivisto and his supporters were in a clear minority, however, and formally the group decision was unanimous.

The government situation was discussed by the Social Democratic Party Diet group this morning. The group noted that the SKDL is driving itself out of the government.

SWEDEN

PALME ON DEPLOYMENT, PEACE MOVEMENT, ZONE PLAN

AU281213 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 Dec 82 p 5

[AZ editor Eva Pfisterer exclusive interview with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in Stockholm -- date not specified]

[Excerpt] AZ: What can you tell us about the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe? And what is the peace movement's meaning for, and influence on, the policy of the big powers?

Palme: The deployment would increase tension in Europe as well as the danger of war. As for the peace movement, all I can say is that at long last it has given the big powers a good fright. Now even the politicians have become worried.

AZ: Do you also believe that the peace movement followers are "useful idiots" for Moscow?

Palme: That is what one is constantly attempting to make people believe, but neither were there 300,000 useful idiots at the peace march in Bonn, nor in Central Park, where 1 million were marching.

AZ: The Palme Commission has now submitted the proposal to the United Nations to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons across Europe all the way down to the Mediterranean. What was the reaction?

Palme: Highly positive. Gradually there is hope for better understanding. People are realizing that the arms race does not lead to more security, but to certain death.

GREEK ATTEMPTS TO RESTRICT SEA ROUTES DENOUNCED

TA281615 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1604 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 28 (AA) -- The attempt by Greece to exclude some of the routes linking the Aegean to the Mediterranean from free transit passage is "arbitrary" and "in violation of the rules of international law and maritime law conventions."

Commenting on the Greek attempt to include the waterways between the Aegean Islands under the exceptions to the freedom of navigation through all straits, Akiman said the regulations on straits open to international navigation and the rights and functions of the coastal state were expressed in maritime law conventions. All waterways aside from the limited number of exceptions such as the Turkish Straits were subject to rules of free transit passage, he added.

In fact, the Foreign Ministry spokesman explained, in a declaration issued at the end of the sea law conference, Greece had tried to create a new category of waterway which it described as so-called "alternate straits" between islands forming an archipelago, and in this way to close some of the Aegean waterways leading to the Mediterranean to free transit passage. Greece's behavior was entirely arbitrary, and was not valid under the conference on the law of the sea or under international law.

During the recent conference on the law of the sea, Greece had unsuccessfully attempted, Akiman reminded, to extend the rules to be applied to states consisting entirely of an archipelago to the islands of mainland states. Now it was trying to go beyond the provisions of the convention, he added.

PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER VISITS COUNTERPART

TA281644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Pakistan's minister of finance, commerce, planning and provincial cooperation, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who is in Ankara, is continuing his contacts. He visited Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu this morning and conferred with him for some time. The visiting minister expressed the belief that the economic relations between the two countries would further develop as a result of the meetings being held in Ankara by the joint Turkish-Pakistan economic committee. Ghulam Ishaq Khan visited Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk this afternoon.

Further Contacts

TA291122 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Pakistan's minister of finance, commerce, planning and provincial cooperation, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who is in Ankara, is continuing his contacts. This morning he visited Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel. The energy minister briefed Ishaq Khan on Turkey's energy resources and other related issues. In turn, the Pakistani minister explained his country's situation on this subject. Later, Ishaq Khan visited Industry and Technology Minister Mehmet Turgut for talks. Meanwhile, the Turkish-Pakistani joint economic committee is continuing its work in Ankara.

OUR RADIO VIEWS PRESIDENT'S FAR EAST TOUR

TA281457 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "General Evren's Far East Tour"]

[Text] Dear listeners, head of the military junta General Evren's Far East tour has been concluded. In every country he visited during his tour, General Evren talked about establishing good relations between Turkey and all countries that respect its independence and do not interfere in its internal affairs.

Dear listeners, undoubtedly establishing good relations with all countries based on equality and mutual benefit is a very constructive goal. However, let us take a look to what General Evren said in every country he visited: statements that grossly interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and which cast a shadow on the legitimacy of the Afghan and Kampuchean Governments. Has not Evren himself, by making such statements, been the one to violate the very principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others which he professed in his various statements?

In his statements, Evren talked about establishing good relations with all countries that respect Turkey's independence and which do not interfere in its internal affairs. However, he does not mention the country which (?settled) on our borders through its military bases, its missiles and its exactly 5,200 Yankee troops. Neither does he utter the name of the country which not only interferes in our internal affairs, but has for years trampled upon our independence. The U.S. imperialists have not only interfered with our domestic affairs but also have [words indistinct]. What will be left of our country's independence after our armed forces have been submitted to NATO command and the strings of our national economy have been handed over to the IMF? How can General Evren, who has allowed the trampling of the independence of his country by the imperialists -- first and foremost by the U.S. imperialists -- through NATO, the IMF and the stationing of the RDF, speak about respect for independence. Is not this junta and the head of the junta General Evren who have allowed the trampling upon our independence, blindly following U.S. and Reagan policies.

During his Far East tour, Evren spoke about close cooperation with Indonesia on the subject of terrorism, recalling that in 1965 Indonesia experienced worse violent incidents than Turkey did. Evren wants to cooperate with General Suharto, the executioner who overthrew the legal Sukarno rule with the CIA's assistance and butchered 1.5 million patriots. There is nothing left to say in the fact of this situation, dear listeners.

In his statements, Evren highly praised the despotic administrations in the ROK and Indonesia. However, both these countries bestially violate human rights and do not maintain a semblance of democracy. They are both militarist and police states. These are the regimes Evren finds worth praising. The proverb about people always meeting those like themselves seems appropriate here. Even Metin Toker, in his article in the Istanbul MILLIYET in which he flatters Evren for his Far East tour, has to mention the lack of democracy in Indonesia, the murder of the generals in the ROK and an overwhelming referendum in Bangladesh.

In Seoul, Evren talked about his service in the Turkish brigade in Korea 25 years ago and the assistance provided by Turkey to that country. He preferred to keep quiet about the fate of thousands of Turkish soldiers martyred in Korea by orders of the United States and with the consent of the Turkish leaders of the time -- Bayar and Menderes. Evren tries to conceal the fact that Korea was divided into two as a result of the imperialist aggression some 30 years ago and that since then South Korea has been ruled by a U.S. puppet antipeople regime. On the contrary, he praises the South Korean regime which has prosecuted opposition (?members) and murdered thousands of patriots in a barbaric way.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR 1983 PUBLISHED IN GAZETTE

TA291125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The 1983 economic program has been published. The program envisages a growth of 4.8 percent in GNP, lowering the inflation rate to 20 percent and bringing exports up to $7.1 billion. According to the new economic program published in today's Official Gazette, measures will continue to ensure stable economic development, to bridge the payment deficits gap and to increase economic efficiency. Next year increasing exports will still be the most urgent goal to achieve, and the same conditions as those of last year will be provided in order to realize this. Efforts to further liberalize both imports and exports will continue in 1983, and preparations in connection with the establishment of free trade regions will be finalized.

The program also envisages new arrangements in the banking field in order to provide banks with the possibility of coping with changing economic conditions and for more financial means for commercial firms. The program states that in 1983, measures will be taken to solve the housing problem and particular efforts will be made in the fields of agriculture, energy, mining, transportation and communications.

The program, which also includes an evaluation of the 1982 economic situation, says that inflation is expected to reach 25 percent and exports to reach $6 billion at the end of the year.

HEROIN DEATH RESULTS IN 35 ARRESTS IN ISTANBUL

NC290934 Istanbul GUNES in Turkish 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[From the news center]

[Excerpt] New clues were obtained when Kastelli's stepson Hankan Bahadir died of heroin in Istanbul and when famous fashion designer Halil Kadirbeyoglu was caught using heroin. The persons who sold the heroin to Bahadir and Kadirbeyoglu have been identified. The police engaged in "heroin operations" in Istanbul have detained 35 persons. The well known fashion designer and model Kadirbeyoglu, who was detained in Ankara some time ago by the narcotics branch, was released by the prosecutor's office. In his statement to the prosecutor, Halil Kadirbeyoglu, the son of a well-known Istanbul businessman, Gurbuz Kadirbeyoglu, argued that he was not a "seller" but a "user." He was released on the grounds that he needed treatment.

In his statement, Kadirbeyoglu talked about Sinan Kilic, a friend of his, who has been poisoning Istanbul youths by providing the market with narcotics. The Ankara narcotics branch communicated the matter to the Istanbul narcotics branch. Investigations revealed that Sinan Kilic was a heroin addict receiving treatment at a clinic, the name of which is being kept secret.

Police Raids, Arrests

NC291058 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 25 Dec 82 p 8

[Report by Savas Ay]

[Excerpts] We have closely watched an operation conducted by teams of the directorate of the narcotics branch. We have become acquainted with the "common smokers," "pleasure-seeking smokers," "thieves," "look-out men," "street peddlers" and the "general distributors" and have witnessed how a handful of policemen campaign day and night against this malady corroding the society internally, and how they managed to seize 17 kilograms of hashish, high-grade heroin and various other types of narcotics.

Acting on special information, the police raided the house of Sevket Ulumbey at Cerrahpasa, who was discovered to be the general distributor in the Aksaray, Fatih, Zeytinburnu, K.M. Pasa, Topkapi and Bakirkoy quarters of Istanbul. Our guess that a man who undertakes the general distribution of narcotics over such a vast area would be fairly prosperous was futile. Sevket Ulumbey, whose nickname is "Artist," lives in a shanty with his wife and children. He was not difficult with the policemen who carried out the raid on his house. He immediately handed over the hashish he had placed in his socks, pajamas, pillow cases and backgammon case. He then told the policemen, "I have been a salesman for the past 23 years. I have always worked with the Kasimpasa group. Once a week I go and collect bags full of hashish hidden among the litter and distribute them, sometimes myself and sometimes through others. I call at the same litter house and hide money there."

As the investigation progressed, general distributor Artist Sevket disclosed names and addresses. This information was then passed on to the other members of the narcotics branch and a series of operations was launched. The teams, which carried out nonstop operations until morning, discovered another "big hiding place," Zula at Acisu Avenue at Besiktas. In a raid on the Idial apartment house, Sukru Eymel and Cumhur Alt were arrested. When the place was searched, policemen discovered 12 kilos of hashish in bags ready to be distributed in the Kasimpasa and Tophane areas in the eastern parts of the city.

The information, given by two men caught with 12 kilos of hashish, led to the discovery of other hashish nests. In the raids that followed in various areas, a total of 5 kilos of hashish was seized in the houses of Mehmet Ustparmak, Mustafa Dogruok, Emine Tuzel, Vedat Esin and Suleyman Guzel, all principal narcotics sellers.

The narcotics branch officials have said that "such operations would continue nonstop," and added that "they would fearlessly conduct the campaign against this malady, which has engulfed the nation like cancer."

While teams of the narcotics police branch are continuing their searches in various parts of Turkey, a network of 26 persons was caught in Izmir the other day. These persons were found in possession of 10 kilos of hashish worth 5 million liras.

70,000 Drug Users in Istanbul

NC290836 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 24 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The heroin incident that resulted in the death of Kastelli's stepson Hakan Bahadir revealed that about 70,000 persons use drugs in Istanbul. This information, which we have obtained from Yildirim Aktuna, chief medical officer of the Bakirkoy mental hospital, has been confirmed by the narcotics police branch and helped us to verify this figure.

According to Yildirim Aktuna, chief medical officer of Bakirkoy mental hospital, "the fact that heroin addiction is rapidly spreading, particularly among children of prosperous families -- despite heavy punishment for sellers and users -- is due to social development and socio-economic changes and developments. Drug addiction, which has become a contemporary malady both in the United States and in European countries in the past 10 years, is now dangerously knocking at our door. This heroin addiction, which we have imported from Europe, is assuming extremely dangerous dimensions."

Why is it spreading in Turkey also, why is it becoming increasingly difficult to prevent this addiction? According to the narcotics branch authorities, the answer to these questions lies the failure of families to take appropriate measures.

12 KURDISH SEPARATISTS CAPTURED IN KARS

TA281642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Statement by the Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Department; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In a series of operations conducted by the martial law security forces in Kars Province during the past few days, 12 members of the illegal Kordestan Workers Party [PKK] organization, including three high-ranking officials, were apprehended. During their interrogation, the militants admitted that prior to 12 September 1980, they organized seminars and propaganda in Kars and its districts on behalf of the organization, collected money, fired shots at residences and offices, threw explosives, carried out robberies and, because of his opposing views, wounded Selahattin Ozagdas in December 1979. Ozagdas subsequently died of his wounds.

During the operation, the security forces found 1 rifle, 8 pistols, 264 rounds of ammunition and numerous banned publications. Legal steps are being taken against the suspects.

CYPRUS

UN ENVOY'S DELAYED RETURN POSTPONES TALKS

NC291216 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The government spokesman stated today that according to information which the Cypriot Government has from UN circles, the return to Nicosia from New York of Mr Gobbi, special representative of the UN secretary general, will be delayed.

The spokesman added that the new date for a meeting between the representatives of the two sides at the intercommunal talks, Mr Mavrommatis and Mr Onan, will be fixed after Mr Gobbi's return to Nicosia. The intercommunal talks were to resume next Tuesday, 4 January.

ITALY & THE VATICAN

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 6-8 JAN

AU281540 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 28 -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, during his series of visits to European countries early next year, will come to Rome for a working visit January 6 to 8 on the invitation of Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Ministry reported today.

BRIEFS

NEW KOREAN ARCHBISHOP, PRONUNCIO -- (ANSA) -- Vatican City, December 24 -- Pope John Paul II today named Msgr Francesco Monterisi, 48, as archbishop and papal pronuncio in the South Korean capital of Seoul after 12 years as a Middle Eastern expert at the Council for the Church's Public Affairs. [Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 24 Dec 82 AU]

PORTUGAL

EANES COMMUNIQUE ON NOMINATION PROCEDURES

LD282200 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Communique issued on 28 December by the office of the president]

[Text] Following its first revision, the Constitution of the republic modifies the rules that govern the nomination of a prime minister. It states that a prime minister is nominated by the president of the republic after hearing the views of the parliamentary parties in the order of their strength in the Assembly of the Republic.

The president of the republic conveyed to the parliamentary parties' delegations his conviction that it is necessary to find a solution that is both immediate and capable of resolving the present political crisis.

In these circumstances, the president of the republic considers that he will decide to nominate a new prime minister or to dissolve the Assembly of the Republic only after appraising the solidity of the proposal to be put forward by the Democratic Alliance.

SPAIN

TWO CIVIL GUARDS KILLED NEAR FRENCH BORDER

NC290847 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Irun, Northern Spain, Dec 29 (AFP) -- Two civil guards were killed early today in a burst of submachine gun fire in the train station in Irun on the French border, police sources said.

First reports said two youths opened fire on the guards, assigned to the Customs Office. One man, aged 40, was killed instantly while the second, 22, died shortly after being taken to hospital. Witnesses said the incident provoked a panic among travellers who had just arrived by train from France.

It was the second fatal attack in the Spanish Basque country since the Spanish Socialist Party came to power early this month. A civil guard was killed and another seriously injured in Tolosa on December 12. Forty-five persons have now died this year in terrorist incidents in Spain.

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LACINA ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., WASHINGTON TALKS

AU291044 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Dec 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Vienna (SK) -- Economic relations between Austria and the United States have essentially improved during the past few years, contrary to the claims of the Austrian People's Party [OeVP]. This was stated on Tuesday by State Secretary Lacina.

Lacina: "In 1981, our exports [to the United States] went up by nearly one third, and in the first 10 months of 1982 Austrian exports were about 28 percent higher than a year ago." Investment activity [of U.S. companies] in Austria has also increased, as is shown by the biggest industrial investment project of the past few years, General Motors, and the electronic joint venture of the Voest-Alpine and Ami.

In the political field, Austria's policy is meeting with great understanding in the United States. Thus, Austria's role in the refugee sector is highly appreciated, and also its Middle East policy has met with increasing recognition, which is clearly indicated by the U.S. President's letter to Chancellor Kreisky.

In Austria itself, however, in the pre-campaign climate, the OeVP is more and more steering the course of renouncing the joint foreign policy, even at the expense of harming Austrian economic interests, which might lead to jeopardizing jobs in Austria.

Lacina added: "However, the friendly and pleasant atmosphere of the talks I held last week in Washington has shown that the OeVP obstructionism has made hardly any impression to date in the United States."

KREISKY COMMENTS ON 'MODERATE' 'ARAFAT POLICY

AU291042 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 29 Dec 82 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report on NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG telephone interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Palma de Majorca on 28 December on Kreisky's 27 Dec meeting with PLO leader 'Arafat and related issues]

[Excerpt] Kreisky on his meeting with 'Arafat: "The PLO chief has maintained an astonishingly moderate and realistic course in the past few weeks. What is important now is whether this moderate policy finds a certain recognition, especially in the United States. If the West continues to cold-shoulder 'Arafat, the PLO chief will find it difficult to assert his policy within his organization. Recently, 'Arafat has made a few statements which actually can no longer be ignored. He has paid tribute not only to the Israeli peace movement, but also to Israeli President Navon. Thus, Israel really should not find it difficult to get into political contact with the PLO, but the current government...."

KREISKY WANTS U.S. AID ON NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

AU301303 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Hans Werner Scheidl report on telephone interview with Chancellor Kreisky in Palma de Majorca on 29 December 1982]

[Excerpts] Vienna/Palma de Majorca -- On Wednesday, Chancellor Kreisky for the first time indicated the possibility that, in order to forestall the Soviets, America might take charge of European nuclear waste disposal. A clarification of this question could be attempted during the forthcoming visit of the Austrian Government chief to Washington. "And when that has been clarified, then the time will certainly have come for a new referendum [about putting the mothballed Zwentendorf nuclear powerplant in lower Austria into operation], Kreisky declared in a DIE PRESSE telephone interview from Majorca.

Thus Kreisky commented on the latest unexpected demand of Christian Union leader Gassner, who had called for a new referendum on Zwentendorf even if the problem of nuclear waste disposal continued unresolved. Kreisky: "It is not at all certain that this problem will not be resolved shortly. First, there are further developments in the technological sector and, second, in the political field." The chancellor, who is taking a vacation in Majorca, thinks that there might soon be a change in the Soviet Union's attitude regarding this question ("because everything is changing there at present") so that the United States, too, would have to change its position," the more so as President Reagan, as distinct from President Carter, holds a much more positive attitude toward nuclear energy." It is true, he said, that there is still a negative attitude in the U.S. congressional bodies, "but the Americans cannot maintain their line if the Soviets change theirs. This is my opinion." After all, the Reagan administration knows that the question of nuclear waste disposal "is of eminent importance for the West European economy."

Kreisky will probably also discuss this question with Reagan during his forthcoming visit to Washington. "For, the nuclear waste disposal issue might well lead to similar complications between Europe and America as the natural gas issue. One cannot demand of the Europeans greater self-sufficiency regarding energy supply -- also vis-a-vis the Soviet Union -- unless one offers them alternatives. I cannot imagine that the Americans will pursue a merely defensive policy, but must make certain concessions to the Europeans.

Thus the question of nuclear waste disposal is by no means a hopeless one, Kreisky said, and added: "and when this question can be resolved, then the time will certainly have come for a referendum. It is necessary to give the Austrians a clear-cut answer." The question of the dangers of a nuclear powerplant also needs to be reconsidered, Kreisky said. "Actually, the dangers will soon have increased 18-fold -- because soon 18 nuclear powerplants will be in operation just outside our country." Hence, everything has changed, and "therefore it is necessary to adopt a new position and to ask the Austria people what they want."

In the interview, Kreisky also stressed that he had studied the reports following the Harrisburg reactor accident. There is a completely new study which "proves that a nuclear powerplant can be brought under control even in the event of an extreme accident," he said.

REPORT ON CHANCELLOR KOHL'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

LD301130 Hamburg DPA in German 1020 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA) -- According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, 1983 will be a year "of political and economic challenge." "The Federal Government has accepted this challenge," Kohl said in his New Year address broadcast on radio and television. He drew attention to the fact that many fellow-citizens are concerned about their jobs and about peace and are worried about their future. "Your concerns are my concerns, too. We want to and can overcome these problems," the chancellor said.

Kohl, who said his main concern is the more than 300,000 unemployed young people, stressed that revival of the economy will require time and sacrifice by everyone. "We must tread together" the road toward improving the economy, toward more freedom of decision for our citizens, and hence less state control. The government alone cannot lead the way out of the crisis. The chancellor said that the halt in price increases, falling interest rates and the revival of the construction industry are signs of a new upsurge. Kohl said "our industry is investing again."

With regard to foreign policy, the chancellor gave priority to German-French friendship, which has become part of daily life. "In January, we shall celebrate with gratitude and pride the 20th anniversary of the friendship treaty signed by Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle." Referring to his visit to Washington soon after assuming office Kohl stressed that German-U.S. friendship has been consolidated again after one or two upsets over the past few years. He named as the most important goal of Bonn's foreign policy the safeguarding of peace in freedom. With regard to the planned visit to Bonn by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 16 January, the chancellor said: "We will have to discuss Soviet advance arming and use every opportunity for real and controlled disarmament."

The chancellor, who drew attention to the continuing violations of human rights in many parts of the world, expressed his concern at the situation in Poland and the war in Afghanistan. With regard to intra-German relations, he said it remains a commitment of our Constitution to preserve the nation's unity and to overcome the division of our fatherland. The Federal Government will make every effort to make the consequences of the division more tolerable for the people. Anyone who improves family and friendly relations with compatriots in the GDR is a "German patriot, is a messenger of peace." This helps to reduce distrust and to create trust -- "this is a service to peace."

Kohl also drew attention to the fact that 1983 will be the 50th anniversary of the National-Socialists seizing power. This will recall an epoch of our history "which brought suffering and injustice to our people and to the world." Referring to the 30th anniversary, on 17 June 1983, of the people's uprising in East Berlin, the chancellor said that at that time the Germans in East Berlin and the GDR had proved that tanks cannot stifle the will for freedom. According to Kohl, 1983 will also see the celebration of the 500th birthday of Martin Luther, whose spirit and language are a "common heritage and a binding bond."

In a New Year's message aimed primarily at Germans living abroad, transmitted by DEUTSCHE WELLE, Kohl said the cultivation of friendship and cooperation with our partners and allies in the world is more important today then ever before.

It is important to preserve peace and freedom in Europe and to make our contribution toward ensuring that peace and freedom in the world gets a better chance. The European Community, the presidency of which will be taken by the FRG on 1 January, was described by Kohl as a community of peace and an example to others. The United States is the primary and most important partner outside Europe. According to Kohl, Bonn's policy for peace also includes, however, dialogue and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries. With regard to the disarmament negotiations, the chancellor said that in view of the great destructive power of nuclear weapons, it is a moral duty to use every opportunity for true disarmament. New missiles will have to be sited in the Federal Republic, however, if Moscow does not dismantle its missiles.

MERTES ON ANDROPOV PROPOSALS, BONN REACTION

DW301115 Mainz ADF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Interview with Alois Mertes, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, by moderator Gerhard Loewenthal in the programm ZDF Magazine in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] SPD faction Deputy Chairman Horst Ehmke terms Bonn's reaction to Andropov's proposals as wrong and dangerous because the Federal Government joined the American veto line after just a short examination. What do you say to these accusations?

[Answer] These accusations are unjustified. The reaction of the Federal Government is correct. It is appropriate and it does justice to the possibly positive elements of General Secretary Andropov's proposal. What Andropov has publicly outlined generally repeats a more accurate proposal made by the Soviet Union at the Geneva disarmament negotiations in mid-November, so that the West has had an opportunity since then to examine the new Soviet consideration. It is absolutely natural that all proposals of the Soviet Union are being carefully examined.

When Andropov outlined these proposals to a broad public in Moscow, the Federal Government and the Western allies were in a good position to quickly realize what could possibly be a step in the right direction, as well as what would be unacceptable for us. The judgement of colleague Ehmke is therefore incorrect. The position of the Federal Government is absolutely identical with the standpoint of the Schmidt/Genscher government on this matter.

SPD'S VOIGT CRITICIZES U.S. APPROACH IN GENEVA

DW301035 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0618 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Interview with SPD foreign and security policy spokesman Karsten Voigt by reporter Lenz, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Social Democrats in the Federal Republic reached their final decision on deployment [of medium-range missiles], stating that it depends on serious negotiations on both sides, Washington and Moscow, in Geneva with the intention of achieving a fair agreement. The reminder to hold serious negotiations is logically not addressed exclusively to Washington, because if Moscow will not negotiate seriously, the dual decision will automatically go into effect. Should the Geneva negotiations fail because of Moscow, counterarmament will take place; should the Geneva negotiations fail because of Washington, counterarmament will be rejected. Is this a correct description of your position?

[Answer] It is correctly described that we will try to avoid counterarmament through negotiations. We thereby want to avoid deployment if possible.

In order to achieve this, we deem it necessary that the Soviet Union eliminate a considerable part of its stock of medium-range weapons. However, we are also of the opinion that the Americans must not stop at their current position. In order to give them an incentive to move, we say: If you will not move it is possible that we will refuse to agree to deployment. This is why we reject automatic deployment. We want to reach a political decision first, which we Social Democrats will make at our party congress in the fall of 1983.

[Question] How do you plan to find out whether the Americans are negotiating seriously or not or whether they will move, as you just formulated it?

[Answer] We rely on the agreement of the current Federal Government that it will inform us just as we informed the former opposition. Naturally, we hope that we will represent the government next fall ourselves. In such a case, it will be simpler anyway, but both sides -- the United States and the Soviets -- agreed to inform us on the state of negotiations. Therefore, there will be no difficulties in obtaining information on the state of negotiations. However, it will be difficult to assess how the negotiations are being handled by the countries involved.

An American approach would be unacceptable if it adhered to the current starting position regarding Reagan's definition of a zero option. We welcomed it as a starting point of the negotiations, but if you remain at that position you will not advance. In such a case, negotiations will not have been taken seriously by the United States. The Soviet Union has moved through Andropov's proposal. According to our opinion, it has not moved sufficiently though. I do not believe that the Soviet Union expects its proposal to be accepted just like that. Additional probing is necessary there; more must be achieved. I deem that possible.

It would be completely unsatisfactory, however, to simply reject the Soviet proposal or merely term it a trick. There is some movement involved. Here are chances which must be explored. It is now up to the American side to make a move. It must also move.

For the German side it is not sufficient to repeat and praise Reagan's starting points like a prayer wheel. The German side must bring active influence to bear on both negotiating parties -- as Chancellor Schmidt did, which made them go to the Geneva negotiation table, -- in this case particularly on the U.S. alliance partner to make a move in the negotiations. We do not want the confrontation between the two big powers to be fought on the backs of us Germans and Europeans. We want the zero option to be seriously pursued. We want no deployment in our country if possible.

DC SECRETARY'S REMARKS UPSET SMALL LAIC PARTIES

AU291545 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 29 -- The polemic between Christian Democrat Party Secretary Ciriaco de Mita and the small centrist parties with which the Christian Democrats often form government coalitions continued to hold the attention of political analysts in the Italian dailies this morning. The polemic broke out when De Mita told the weekly, IL MONDO, that there were no other political forces in Italy, apart from the Christian Democrats and the Communists, which could act as an "alternative reference for a democratic majority."

The Communists, the major force on the opposition benches, rank second, just behind the Christian Democrats. The protests came from the small Social Democrat, Liberal, and Republican Parties, the first two of which are in the ruling coalition led by former Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani.

In a letter to the editor-in-chief of the Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, today, De Mita said that the two major parties are "destined to exclude each other mutually from power," but they may be able to "build new rules and new equilibria of liberty." In effect, reading between the lines, De Mita was taken to be denying that his party secretly nourishes the desire for an alliance with the Communists on the lines of a great coalition.

According to the reading offered by the Turin daily, LE STAMPA, De Mita is replying to criticisms from the other government partners by saying that he does not believe the smaller non-Christian Democrat parties, including the Socialists, can ever band together to form a "laic pole" capable of offering an alternative to both the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

According to LA STAMPA, De Mita is in fact reiterating his political vision in which the two major parties offer the only real alternative, (?and) "irritated the laic parties."

The Rome daily, PAESE SERA, said that De Mita's "discourtesy" was "too brutal" for the laic parties to let it by without comment. According to this daily, the Social Democrats and Liberals are now "dramatizing" things and charging De Mita with aggravating the government's difficulties with the aim of forcing early elections. As for the Socialists, PAESE SERA said, they have replied to De Mita's "scornful attitude in the same coin, "but they are also careful not to mix it up with the Fanfani government's survival, "apparently because they want to keep it alive for a couple of months."

The Socialist daily, AVANTI made no official editorial comment, but published a heavy-handed remark from the party's lower house whip Silvano Labriola. Labriola accused De Mita of "launching signals already outdated by Italian society, which has gone a long way ahead, dissolving the theory of the two poles, which is outside the deployment of the West European states." Labriola added that, if De Mita's interview is the preamble to an election campaign, "it promises his party a considerable isolation and will make it a centre for the collection of only conservative votes, which are a complete minority in Italy today."

ARMS DEALERS ARRESTED; BULGARIAN SINGER PRESENT

AU300830 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Milan, December 30 -- A Milan lawyer and his brother were arrested Wednesday as part of a probe into arms trafficking to the Middle East and above all to Iran. The names of the two men were not released. It was known only that the lawyer was arrested in Padua in the company of a Bulgarian singer.

The two brothers were said to be involved in the trafficking of Russian-made machine guns and Leopard tanks. The case is said not to be linked with the arms and drugs ring run by Henri Harsan of Syria.

MAFIA DEATHS SAID TO BE OVER NARCOTICS TRADE

NC291302 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Palermo, Sicily, Dec 29 (AFP) -- Vincenzo Buscetta, the 64-year-old brother of a suspected mafia chief, and his son, Benedetto, 42, were shot and killed here early today, police sources said. The double assassination brings to nine the number of deaths attributed to the mafia here in the past three days, and to 150 the number killed this year.

Mr. Buscetta, the owner of a bathroom fixture business, was the brother of Tomaso Buscetta, whom police consider to be a principal mafia leader and a key Sicilian drug smuggler. Investigators theorized that the recent upsurge in mafia violence could be linked to Tomaso Buscetta's return to Palermo after a two-year absence. Besides today's murders, three other persons killed since Sunday have belonged to his family.

Police said the stake in the apparent war between various mafia families here was the lucrative narcotics trade, which has an estimated annual value of around $570 million.

PSD NATIONAL COUNCIL ENDORSES CRESPO NOMINATION

LD300222 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The National Council of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] has just endorsed the nomination of Vitor Crespo for prime minister. The nomination will now be submitted to the president of the republic. Here is a report by Teresa de Sousa: The nomination of Vitor Crespo was endorsed about 1/2 hour ago by a vote of 46-0, with 5 abstentions. Immediately after, the PSD National Council ended its proceedings.

Democratic Alliance Postpones Summit

LD301046 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] A summit meeting of the Democratic Alliance coalition, scheduled for today to discuss the nomination of the alliance's candidate to succeed Pinto Balsemao as prime minister, has been postponed because a meeting of the Social Democratic National Council was adjourned until this evening without reaching a decision on whether to support Vitor Crespo as the Social Democratic Party candidate to lead the next Democratic Alliance government.

CDS National Council To Examine Nomination

LD301010 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The National Council of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], which was in session until the early hours of this morning, adjourned its meeting without reaching any decision whether or not the CDS should support Professor Vitor Crespo as the Social Democratic Party's [PSD] chosen candidate for prime minister of the ninth constitutional government.

Meanwhile, the Centrists expressed their solidarity with Professor Freitas do Amaral, who tendered his resignation from the party chairmanship in a letter read at last night's meeting.

The CDS National Council, whose adjourned meeting is to resume this evening, decided that the party's now vacant chairmanship should not be filled until its February congress in Oporto.

Further on CDS National Council

LD300252 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Dulce Varela report from Social Democratic Center Party, CDS, headquarters]

[Excerpt] The meeting of the CDS National Council has already ended but it will meet again tomorrow evening [as heard] in order to examine the question of the designation by the Social Democratic Party [PSD] National Council of Vitor Crespo for the post of prime minister.

The National Council decided that the CDS Executive Committee will be chaired by Basilio Horta until the next congress. The National Council also decided that the post of Professor Freitas do Amaral would not be filled. Tomorrow, as we said, the National Council will examine the designation of Vitor Crespo.

CDS PARTY CHAIRMAN FREITAS DO AMARAL RESIGNS

LD300218 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Report by Lurdes Varela]

[Text] Freitas do Amaral resigned tonight as chairman of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and from all other posts he held by virtue of his position as party chairman.

Stressing that his decision was not taken against the CDS -- I belong to the CDS and will not give up being a CDS member, he stated in the document he read before the CDS National Council -- Freitas do Amaral explained the reasons for his resignation:

First, he says, because the tone of the deep reflection that the 12 December local government election results called for -- something indispensable and urgent -- did not take place. Instead, the course taken was geared toward choosing people before principles, strategies and criteria were defined.

Freitas do Amaral feels that the question is not of the individual chosen but rather of the intrinsic value of the decision taken and the objective lack of the necessary and sufficient conditions that are now more indispensable than ever.

On the other hand, Freitas do Amaral adds, the difficulties of coordination and harmonization among the Democratic Alliance [AD] component parties are greater and greater, and the differences of analysis or different interpretations of the joint program drafted in 1979 are increasingly wider. At heart, Freitas do Amaral says, the present AD is not the same as it used to be: It is another version, also possible and legitimate, but very different from the one I helped set up.

Freitas do Amaral later says: One might say that the best solution would then be that I, Freitas do Amaral, as CDS chairman, propose to you here tonight that we should reject the choice made by the majority party in the coalition. However, such an action does not seem to me to be correct either. The AD survived the tragic death of Sa Carneiro; therefore, can and must survive the replacement of the chairman of the CDS.

Freitas do Amaral feels that the recourse to early legislative elections at this time is no solution either because no solid and coherent majority would emerge from a general election. Abstentions would rise substantially, and the democratic parties would probably be weakened.

Finally, Freitas do Amaral's written statement says that he feels in his conscience, for moral and political reasons, that he should not support solutions in which he, deep down, does not believe. He then called on all CDS members and leading figures to remain at their posts in defense of their ideals.

The CDS National Council remains in session, now without Freitas do Amaral, and will decide first of all who is going to replace him. This was said to journalists by Rui Pena, who stressed that first the National Council is going to solve the CDS problems arising from Freitas do Amaral's decision. Concerning the country's problems, they can wait another 24 hours.

COMMUNIQUE ON FIRST COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING

LD300100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] After a long wait following the end of the meeting of the Council of State, a communique was read to the media at 1905 by Joaquim Letria, spokesman for the presidency of the republic.

[Begin Letria recording] In view of the fact that the Council of State held its first meeting today, the president of the republic saw fit to release the following communique:

The Council of State is a political advisory body to the president of the republic, set up in accordance with the 1st constitutional revision law. Its duties include passing judgement on the dissolution of both the Assembly of the Republic and the bodies in the autonomous regions; on the dismisal of the governments -- in the specific case envisaged in Article 198 clause 2 -- and on the appointment and dismissal of the ministers of the republic for the autonomous regions. It is also the council's job to advise the president of the republic on the performance of his duties, whenever the latter asks for such advice.

The first meeting of the Council of State was attended by the following members:

Dr Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida
Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao
Pamplona Corte Real
Dr Joao Bosco Mota Amaral
Dr Alberto Joao Jardim
Engineer Alfredo Nobre da Costa
Lt Col Ernesto Melo Antunes
Prof Henrique de Barros
Prof Jorge Figueiredo Dias
Dr Miguel Galvao Teles
Prof Carlos da Mota Pinto
Dr Mario Soares
Dr Alvaro Cunhal
Dr Nuno Rodrigues dos Santos

Prof Diogo Freitas do Amaral did not attend the meeting, but he gave notification of his absence in advance to the president of the republic.

At its meeting today, the Council of State only dealt with the issue of its standing rules, and entrusted Dr Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida, Dr Miguel Galvao Teles and Prof Carlos da Mota Pinto with the task of drawing up a draft of the said standing rules.

BALSEMAO: PARLIAMENT'S DISSOLUTION NOT FORESEEN

LD301338 Lisbon in Portuguese to Africa 1200 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Outgoing Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao has said that he did not expect Prof Freitas do Amaral's stand last night to lead to the dissolution of Parliament. Commenting on Freitas do Amaral's resignation from the chairmanship of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], Pinto Balsemao said that it will still be possible to find a solution or agreement at the meeting of the Democratic Alliance planned for today. In this case, Balsemao stressed there will not be any reason for early parliamentary elections.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS; SORSA TO FORM NEW CABINET

NC201355 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki, Dec 30 (AFP) -- The Finnish centre-left coalition government of Social Democrat Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa submitted its resignation to President Mauno Koivisto today. The president accepted the resignation and asked the 52-year old Mr. Sorsa to form a new centre-left government without the Communists who sparked the Cabinet crisis yesterday by voting against the government's defence budget in Parliament. After his talks with the president, Mr. Sorsa said he hoped to form the new cabinet as early as tonight, and the new government might be appointed officially tomorrow.

SWEDEN

NAVY 'CONVINCED' OF SUB'S PRESENCE IN OCTOBER

NC291743 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Stockholm, Dec 29 (AFP) -- The Swedish Navy is now convinced that one or more foreign submarines were present last October in waters near the secret navy base on Musko Island, south of Stockholm, a Navy spokesman said today. This opinion was based on photographs taken at the time which showed the "imprint" of a submarine on the floor of the Baltic Sea. The spokesman did not indicate the number of unknown intruders. But the Swedish press agency TT said two or three submarines "of a very special type" were present.

The photos were being examined but will not be published, the spokesman said. It said that during the hunt near Musko for the intruders Swedish Navy commanders on October 7 ordered a mine telecommand post "to close down" for three hours, during which time a submarine escaped. Citing sources close to the Swedish military command, TT said it did not know if the post was closed to let the intruder escape or if it was a mistake. A Defense Department spokesman said he knew the station had been temporarily ordered not to activate mines, but he refused further comment.

Also, a request on October 7 from a helicopter to take action against a submarine it had spotted by hydrophone was not granted by the military command, TT said.

Observers noted that Social Democrat Olof Palme took office on October 7, at which time political sources in Stockholm were concerned the "submarine" affair was about to become an international incident. From October 8 on, military sources spoke more and more frequently about a possible escape by the submarine, and the search slowed down.

Parliamentary and military investigating committees were expected to have their reports on the incident ready by March 1983. Naval authorities were already certain that "at least one" submarine had left characteristic traces about 20 metres (yards) long near Musko in October. Since then the Swedish Coast Guard has noted no new incursion, a reliable source said.

While the nationality of the submarines has not been determined, the press wrote this week about a Christmas "fishing expedition" in which Soviet diplomats posted in Stockholm brought home a catch of 25 kgs (55 pounds) from waters near the Musko base. Their fishing party was watched by Swedish security police.

Last Friday, two Soviet diplomats were called personna non grata in Sweden for having carried out espionage.

POSTPONEMENT OF TALKS UNTIL FEBRUARY LIKELY

NC300936 Nicosia O KIRIKAS in Greek 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] According to authoritative reports learned by O KIRIKAS last evening from diplomatic sources, no talks will be held before the presidential elections. The sources also consider it very doubtful whether the secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, who chairs the meetings of the intercommunal talks in "Ledra Palace," will return to Cyprus.

When asked yesterday when Gobbi would return, the government spokesman replied that the return to Cyprus of the secretary general's special representative would be delayed and that the date for the resumption of the talks would be set in consultation with the two interlocutors.

It is recalled that the talks were suspended on 8 December and were to resume next Tuesday, 4 January. After the suspension of the talks, Gobbi left for his country to celebrate Christmas and the New Year and was expected to return to Cyprus before Tuesday.

Authoritative political circles told O KIRIKAS that the talks may not be resumed prior to 13 February, when the presidential elections will be held. This, they added, is favored by the Kiprianou government, which fears that the possible resumption of the dialogue will harm it, given the fact that no progress has been made on any point in the talks, something that has been noted by all sides, especially by the Greek Government, which in fact has asked for the suspension of the dialogue as it is currently conducted.

The same circles think if doubtful, if not impossible, that Gobbi will return as the secretary general's special representative in Cyprus because Gobbi has repeatedly expressed -- in private meetings -- his desire to be relieved of his duties in Cyprus.

Furthermore, Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is entrusting him with the role of chief of the international organization's investigatory committee on human rights in Poland, which makes his task in Cyprus difficult. Perhaps this may be used as an excuse for his departure from Cyprus.

It is expected that the entire issue will be settled in the coming days, when the United Nations will issue a statement.

PRESIDENT DENKTAS VIEWS MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

TA291357 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot side supported the resumption of the work of the autonomous missing persons committee, but would not accept any changes. The president was replying to a question on a meeting on missing persons held yesterday in southern Cyprus under the chairmanship of the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Rolandhis.

President Denktas repeated that it had been the Greek Cypriot side which had left the negotiating table. He added that unless the list of names of the Greek Cypriots who were murdered and buried in mass graves during the Greek Cypriot coup was announced, the missing persons issue could not be solved.

He pointed out that a book published by Mrs (Katsellis) was speaking of Greek Cypriot missing persons a day before the Turkish intervention and was asking the identities of these missing Greek Cypriots. He further pointed out that cemeteries (?preist Father Papasestos) had disclosed that people were buried in the cemetery where he officiated and that they were Turkish and Greek Cypriots whose identities could not be disclosed.

President Denktas said that Mr Kiprianou had told during the summit meeting that he had a list of those buried and he would hand it to President Denktas but such a list had not been delivered.

President Denktas recalled that many writers repeatedly stated that they were many graves where the identities of those buried in them were unknown. He pointed out that statements at gatherings in Athens to the effect that some of the missing persons were still alive were aimed at nothing but propaganda. He stressed that such actions could not contribute to the solution of the missing persons issue.

President Denktas repeated that the Turkish Cypriot side had been waiting for 4 years for a list of those thousands of people buried without the disclosure of their identities during the Greek Cypriot coup and (?before) the Turkish intervention. He stressed that no progress could be expected from negotiations unless these lists were produced and called on Mr Kiprianou to produce them as promised.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEGISLATURE APPROVES 1983 BUDGET

TA301015 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The budget of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus for fiscal 1983 has been approved by the Legislative Assembly at 17.76 billion Turkish lira. The new budget will go into effect on 1 January 1983.

In a speech following the approval of the budget, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay expressed the hope that the budget would be auspicious to the people and to the Turkish Federated State. He said that the Federated State had covered long distances in a short time in its struggle for self-sufficiency. He explained that the ratio of local revenues in the budget expenditures was 19.6 percent in 1975, while it rose to 50 percent in November 1982. He went on to say that in the 1983 budget, investments and transfer payments constituted 52.88 percent, and that measures were taken to increase the purchasing power of the population.

He added: The most significant characteristic of our new budget, which was prepared in accordance with our economic requisites, is the role played by the production-oriented investment projects and the weight given to the transfer payments that aim at social improvements and economic growth. We were careful to ensure that the budget helped eliminate economic bottlenecks, envisaged production-oriented investments and gave priority to social investments and expenditures. The prime minister announced that a central bank and a development bank would be established in 1983.

NEW 'WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY' ESTABLISHED

TA291601 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Following the establishment some time ago of a new party called the Nationalist Turkish Party, another new party called "the Working People's Party" [Calisan Halkin Partisi] has been established. A statement issued by the administrative council states that the major difference that will set this party apart from the others will be, to defend the interests of the toiling masses (?in words and deeds) under all conditions and to ensure democracy within the party. The statement adds that it will secure the independence, sovereignty and nonalignment of Cyprus and its territorial integrity purged from bases, and therefore will be opposed to enosis and division. The party statement expressed the belief that a federal republican system would be the best solution. The statement says that the party aims at a government favoring the toiling people in the short term and that its ultimate goal is a socialist administration.

As can be recalled, it had been announced some time ago that activities were underway to establish a third party called "the Country Party." When these three parties begin their official activities, the number of political parties in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will reach 10.

SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO TURKISH REMARKS ON AEGEAN

NC300953 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The Greek Government spokesman commented on a statement by Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman Akiman in connection with Greece's position toward the Law of the Sea Convention stating the following: Turkey has not signed the Law of the Sea Convention and has no right to cite it. Maroudhas stressed: We would have no objection, when Turkey signs the treaty, to implementing it in the Aegean in the strictest of ways.

I KATHIMERINI VIEWS GOVERNMENT TACTICS ON BASES

NC291912 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Right now the Greek Government appears determined to sign -- barring unforeseen events -- the new Greek-U.S. agreement on the bases and to hasten the elimination of our country's outstanding issues with the Atlantic alliance. At least this is what emerges from a number of indications in government maneuvers in both the foreign and domestic policy areas. According to these indications, the government's basic goal is to limit the "outstanding foreign policy issues," having realized that the major problem our country faces at this time is the dispute with Turkey. This is a problem which, as the prime minister recently admitted during his visit to Limnos, determines the other outstanding issues within the complex of our relations with the Atlantic alliance and the United States. In this connection, it has been noted that the government's reasoning has been formed under the perspective that:

1. The difference with Turkey is difficult to solve and will last a long time.

2. It is easier to bring to an auspicious end -- actually, in a relatively short time -- outstanding issues with the United States and NATO.

3. The way these three outstanding issues influence one another obviously makes Greek foreign policy maneuvers difficult, which consequently should close the "open fronts" whenever this is possible, and in this specific instance, those within the framework of its relations with the West.

In this spirit, politicians do not preclude the possibility that the government's recent overtures to the left (recognition of national resistance, repatriation of political refugees) aim at preparing the ground so that the signing of the agreements for the bases and NATO should appear as "politically balanced" actions in the field of domestic policy. More specifically, developments in the bases issue appear as follows:

Immediately after the holidays, specifically in the middle of January, the third and more substantive round will begin, given the fact that the talks will center on the "appendices," which include many U.S. demands concerning the bases' operations and the range of their activity. Diplomatic circles note that during this stage, the most basic objective of the Greek-U.S. negotiations will be the timetable for the withdrawal of the bases from our country. This is an issue the prime minister will inevitably put forth in view of the commitments his statements before and after the elections have created for him. Nevertheless, the same circles claim that although linked with the settlement of an issue which is unpleasant for the U.S. side, such as the issue of the withdrawal of the bases, the timetable does not seem to predetermine a rift between the two sides, because according to some indications, it is foreseen that, despite the opposition manifested in the first stages of the talks, viewpoints will coincide toward a solution which will both satisfy the U.S. side and will not expose the Greek Socialist government -- because this is what the issue is about.

For instance, such a solution will be that the Greek-U.S. defense agreement will be valid for a specific period, after the expiration of which the bases will be withdrawn. However, it will be up to the discretion of the government at the time to decide otherwise -- that is, not to expel the bases -- on condition, however, that it will have the right to review certain conditions of the agreement, provided it considers this necessary, for their further stay.

However, even if the Greek-Turkish dispute and its predicted prolongation constitute a negative element in our country's negotiating position with the United States, the Greek side nevertheless does not seem to lack some advantages which the United States understandably takes into consideration in formulating its policy and consequently during the Greek-U.S. talks.

First, although Turkey may be armed by the West and constitute the "block" of U.S. interests in the broader Middle East area, our country has an enhanced geographical importance in case advanced "U.S. outposts" in the Middle East weaken for one reason or another.

Second, Greece dominates in the Mediterranean area with Crete as its point, while on the other hand, the United States in no way appears prepared to "break" the "defense continuity" reaching from the end of the Iberian Peninsula to Turkey.

After all, it is based on these facts that government optimism predicts that the U.S. side will agree to pay certain economic and other exchanges of value for our country.

KKE CONGRESS SENDS GREETINGS TO CYPRIOT PEOPLE

NC292004 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Dec 82 p 3

[Message addressed to the Cypriot people by the 11th KKE Congress]

[Text] In the name of its members and followers, the delegates to the 11th KKE Congress sent to the long-suffering Cypriot people a warm brotherly greeting accompanied by sentiments of brotherly friendship and militant solidarity together with the assurance of unshakeable support in their just liberation struggle for a united, integral, independent, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

Eight years have passed with 37 percent of Cypriot territory occupied by the Turkish chauvinists and stratocrats, with the continuing plight of 200,000 refugees and with mortal dangers to the liberty and existence of the Republic of Cyprus. They were 8 years of incessant plots by U.S.-NATO imperialism in its efforts to enslave and turn the martyred island into an aggressive attack base against the neighboring Arab people and the socialist countries.

Our struggle is a joint struggle against the aggressive and divisionist aspirations of U.S. imperialism, the Turkish junta and its organs in Greece and Cyprus.

Despite the great difficulties raised by the Cypriot people's enemies, we can look to its victorious outcome with optimism. A guarantee for this is to be found in the strengthening of unity between the Cypriot patriotic and democratic forces. A guarantee for this lies in the firm solidarity with and support of democratic humanity by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the vanguard.

The 11th KKE Congress proclaimed our party's determination to continue and strengthen its efforts in behalf of the active support of the Greek people and government for a solution of the Cyprus issue based on the UN resolutions, for convening an international conference with the UN framework and for opening the dossier of treason.

We are certain that with our unified struggle and with the support of progressive humanity, there will be better days for martyred Cyprus and its heroic people.

December 1982.

[Signed] The 11th KKE Congress Presidium.

Greets Palestinians, Lebanese

NC291954 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Dec 82 p 3

[Message of the 11th KKE Congress to "The Heroic Fighters and the Entire Palestinian Nation and to the Democratic Forces and the Long-Suffering People of Lebanon"]

[Text] The delegates to the 11th KKE Congress, expressing the will of all the Communists and working people of Greece, send you a warm brotherly greeting.

The Greek people followed with emotion and admiration your heroic struggle to repulse the unjust and inhuman attack by Israel, which was the logical sequel to the Camp David agreements. They raised a strong voice of protest and determinedly condemned the criminals and the organizer of the attack, U.S. imperialism. They expressed their solidarity with you and with the countless victims of the crimes in many different ways. At the same time, they differentiated between the Begin government and the Israeli patriotic forces which opposed its criminal plans.

The Greek people are a staunch ally in your struggle against imperialism. We have the same enemy. Your own struggles in defense of the ancestral land and for winning the right to have a fatherland are closely related with our own struggle for national independence and for the removal of the U.S. bases and nuclear weapons from Greece, in order to make the Mediterranean a sea of peace.

We assure you that we will continue and stand by your side. We shall continue to struggle for the resotration of peace in Lebanon and in the entire area. We support the struggle of the PLO, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Long live the heroic people of Palestine!
Long live the democratic forces of Lebanon!
Peace for the east Mediterranean and the Near and Middle East!

December 1982. [Signed] the 11th KKE Congress Presidium.

BRIEFS

FLOUR EXPORTS PLANNED -- The first agreement scheduling the export of 350,000 tons of flour to Africa, the Middle East and the Soviet Union was signed today between National Economy Minister Yerasimos Arsenis and representatives of 65 Greek flour industries. The conclusion of this agreement secures employment for 10,000 people working in the flour industry, the flow of $100 million in foreign exchange and the saving of $30 million from the import of animal fodder. [Excerpt] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 23 Dec 82 NC]

NEW OIL DEPOSITS -- The oil boring at the Gulf of Kavala has uncovered two new oil deposits. An important zone with oil has been located by boring machine Votengo III at a depth of 2,300 meters. This zone is bigger than that of Prinos. The burning tests have been successful for one of the two deposits. According to experts of the northern Aegean oil firm, 25,000 to 30,000 barrels will be pumped everyday, although this quantity may be still higher. [Excerpt] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 23 Dec 82 NC]

ARMENIAN GROUP TARGETS TURKISH CONCERNS

NC291813 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 29 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] A printed announcement signed by the "Armenian Liberation Army (ASALA)" and sent to the Greek media reads as follows:

"All Turkish institutions and offices throughout the world are henceforth considered military targets of the Armenian Liberation Army. This includes airline offices, ships, business concerns, cultural centers and hundreds of other establishments. We warn citizens to stay clear of such places which we consider as enemy targets."

In the announcement, signed ASALA, December 25, mention is made of one of the movement's members alleged murdered near the Beirut harbor in an ambush by Turkish secret agents. Another member was seriously wounded in the same incident.

NO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FORMER MINISTERS

TA291536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, 29 Dec (AA) -- The National Security Council decided that there was no need to start legal proceedings against former Minister of Trade Kaya Erdem and former Industry Minister Sahap Kocatopcu, it was announced. The inquiries started into the activities of the two former ministers upon orders from the council were recently completed.

COMMANDERS AUTHORIZED TO FIRE CIVIL SERVANTS

TA300616 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpt] An amendment to the martial law act which was published in the Official Gazette today stipulates that civil servants, other public employees and workers employed in public services who are removed from office by order of martial law commanders will not be able to work in the public services again. The cases of those who were removed from office by order of martial law commanders up to today will be reviewed by the martial law commanders. Those who will not be able to work in public service again as decided by the martial law commanders following this review will not be able to be employed in these services [as heard]. The law also stipulates that if persons who have been expelled from martial law areas return to these areas or to the districts they have been banned from residing in without permission, or if they fail to report their new residences to the martial law authorities, they will serve 2 to 4 months prison terms. If they repeat this crime, they will receive terms of 4 to 12 months.

SIX NATIONALIST ACTION PARTY DEFENDANTS RELEASED

TA291651 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Ankara, Dec 29 (AA) -- Six more defendants were released in the trial of officials and affiliates of the now-defunct Nationalist Action Party Tuesday night. The martial law court decided to examine a similar demand from four top officials of the NAP, including party President Alpaslan Turkes, later. Those released Tuesday were: Cengiz Kaya, Sedat Durudogan, Gultekin Garip, Hakki Yakisik, Abdullah Curuk and Muhittin Kilicaslan.

During the session, former president of extreme rightist association Ulku-1 (Ideal-1) Yusuf Okumus said he did not know how certain documents belonging to the association were found at the NAP headquarters and who had delivered them. "The documents were not of importance anyway," he said in his defense.

34 LEFTISTS ARRESTED IN IZMIR REGION RECENTLY

TA291539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Izmir, 29 Dec (AA) -- Martial law commander for Izmir region announced that during recent operations in the region 34 persons were arrested, 23 of them for alleged links with the illegal Turkish Communist Party-Marxist/Leninist and the rest with "young communists."

The first group is accused of killing one person and of staging holdups and bomb attacks and the other of "organizing at the university and intimidating students."

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN IN ANKARA

TA291500 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] The Turkish-Pakistani joint economic committee meeting that began in Ankara on Monday has ended. A protocol in connection with the decisions made at the meeting has been signed by Minister of State Sermet Refik Pasin and Pakistani Minister of Finance, Commerce, Planning and Provincial Cooperation Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The protocol envisages the further increase in the trade between the two countries. To achieve this goal, the businessmen and industrialists of the two countries will increase mutual visits and Turkey will open an exports goods fair in Karachi at the beginning of next year. The protocol also envisages joint steps to be taken by Turkey and Pakistan in the tractor and automotive industry, agricultural machines and equipment, glass, electrical and electronic industry. The protocol also stipulates that the Turkish scientific and technical research organization will extend aid to Pakistan through training programs in the fields of agriculture, livestock breeding, health, nutrition, chemistry, electronics, solar energy and environmental issues.

A draft agreement on the joint establishment of an engineering and consulting firm was also signed at the joint economic committee meeting. The firm in question will be established after the agreement is ratified by the governments of the two countries. The issue of preparing an agreement that will prevent double taxation, taking into consideration the increasing economic relations between the two countries and joint trade efforts, was also discussed at the meeting. The next meeting of the joint economic committee is to be held in Pakistan next year. Pasin said the following at the signing ceremony:

[Begin Pasin recording] I am convinced that the protocol that we have signed will yield very beneficial results for both countries. The economic relations between the two countries are not very developed. However, from now on as a result of the great efforts to be exerted by the two countries, the economic relations will increase and the commercial ties will reach a higher level. [end recording]

Ishaq Khan said that the protocol is a significant step in the efforts exerted to develop the trade between the two countries. He added that from now on [words indistinct]. Ishaq Khan also met with Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Fahir Ilkel and Minister of Industry and Technology Mehmet Turgut. He will leave Turkey on Friday.

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN -- The Islamic Development Bank has extended a loan of $13 million to the cylinder lid production project at the engine plant being constructed by the Turkish motor industry and trade corporation in Konya. Turkey's request in connection with the loan was approved by the Islamic Development Bank's Executive Council in Jiddah on 28 December. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 82 TA]

SPAIN

SENATE CONFIRMS RUIZ-GIMENEZ AS PUBLIC DEFENDER

LD292322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Here is the result of the Senate vote on the appointment of Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez to the post of defender of the people: Out of 211 votes cast, 202 votes were in favor of Don Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez. There were 7 abstentions and 2 were void. Therefore, the candidature of Senior Ruiz-Gimenez proposed by the Congress of Deputies having been approved by a majority of more than 60 percent of the members of this chamber, and in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2, 4 and 4(A) of the Organic Law of 6 April 1981, Don Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez y Cortes is hereby appointed defender of the people. With this vote the Senate has confirmed the appointment.

UNITED KINGDOM

ACTION TO CUT U.S. BUDGET DEFICIT URGED

PM300915 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Dec 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Cut the Deficit"]

[Text] The state of the American economy is, at one and the same time, cause for considerable depression and restrained optimism. According to reports from Washington, the President's Council of Economic Advisers has warned that growth in 1983 is likely to be less than 2 percent, while budget deficits of over $200 billion annually can be expected for the foreseeable future. It is in this context that yesterday's news of a further half percent cut in the prime lending rate has to be seen. Despite the easing of the monetary reins, which began in the second half of the year when the Federal Reserve Board became seriously worried that continuing high interest rates were becoming a threat to the financial system itself, the real economy has remained chronically weak. If the CEA's forecast proves accurate, the prospects for the rest of the world's economy are bleak. As far as President Reagan is concerned, he faces the nightmare of running for re-election against a backdrop of three successive years of recession. The miracle of economic regeneration via "supply-side" tax cuts, which Mr Reagan offered the voters in 1980, is now only a bitter memory.

What reason, then, is there for any optimism? It lies in the fact that nearly all the President's closest advisers are urging him to take prompt and drastic action to cut the budget deficit by increasing taxes (or deferring tax cuts) and reducing expenditure on defence and social security. If the President was seen to be tackling the deficit, interest rates could fall much further and faster than would otherwise be the case, thus stimulating that elusive recovery. The President has four weeks to heed his advisers before he delivers his State of the Union message to Congress. It is better that he should turn at this late stage than not at all.